

# Simple Median-Based Method for Stationary Background Generation Using Background Subtraction Algorithms

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**Abstract.** The estimation of the background image from a video sequence is necessary in some applications. Computing the median for each pixel over time is effective, but it fails when the background is visible for less than half of the time. In this paper, we propose a new method leveraging the segmentation performed by a background subtraction algorithm, which reduces the set of color candidates, for each pixel, before the median is applied. Our method is simple and fully generic as any background subtraction algorithm can be used. While recent background subtraction algorithms are excellent in detecting moving objects, our experiments show that the frame difference algorithm is a technique that compare advantageously to more advanced ones. Finally, we present the background images obtained on the SBI dataset, which appear to be almost perfect. The source code of our method can be downloaded at <http://www.ulg.ac.be/telecom/research/sbg>.

## 1 Introduction

Estimating the static background image from a video sequence has many interesting applications. Traditionally, the *foreground* (FG) is defined as objects or people moving in the front of the scene that form the *background* (BG). Note that a temporarily stopped FG object must be dissociated from the BG (*e.g.* a pedestrian waiting for a green light). An example of application is the rendering of non-occluded pictures of monuments, or landscapes, which are difficult to observe in crowded places. Another example is the initialization of the *background subtraction* (BGS) algorithms [3] that aim at classifying, into a *segmentation map*, for each frame of a video sequence, pixels as belonging to the FG or the BG. BGS algorithms often assume that the few first frames are motionless, which leads to inappropriate segmentation maps for the beginning of the sequences if the assumption does not hold. In order to accelerate the initialization process, they could benefit from a better estimation of the initial BG image.

The SBMI challenge [8] aims at developing methods to estimate the BG image of a scene given a video sequence taken from a static viewpoint, but with potential jitter. To evaluate such methods, the SBI dataset [8], composed of 7 sequences, is provided. Their characteristics prevent the use of simple approaches such as taking the median color per pixel using all the frames (we refer to this

method as the MED method hereafter), as the BG may be visible in less than 50% of the frames for some pixels [7]. Also, for some sequences, there is no image void of occluding objects, although the BG color is visible for each pixel for at least a few frames. Heuristics used in inpainting techniques [10] might be useless in this context. The BG is assumed to be unimodal, this means that we do not have to consider effects due to dynamic textures or illumination changes in the BG, and that there is only one possible BG at each instant. Moreover, as all the sequences are quite short (they are between 257 and 499 frames long), one background image should suffice to represent the static background.

In this paper, we present a simple method to estimate the BG image. Instead of estimating the BG image to initialize BGS algorithms as discussed above, we rely on BGS algorithms to generate a reference image for the BG. One could think that it is sufficient to simply extract this image from the BG modeled by such an algorithm. However, this approach has major drawbacks. Among others, despite that some BGS algorithms build an internal BG image reference, they often have a more complex *model* (*e.g.* for the Mixture of Gaussians [13]) or even store samples (*e.g.* ViBe [2]). Thus, extracting a BG image from the model of a given BGS algorithm might be complicated due to the internal mechanisms involved in the model maintenance. Rather than trying to extract a reference image directly, our idea consists in detecting motion according to the segmentation maps produced by any BGS algorithm, and integrate this process into a generic framework. Note that the optimal BGS algorithm for video-surveillance might not be best for our purpose. For example, classifying shadowed areas in the FG would help us, but this is rarely the targeted behavior of BGS algorithms.

The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 describes the method proposed in this paper, and presents the related work. Our experiments and results are provided and discussed in Section 3. Section 4 concludes this paper.

## 2 Proposed method

According to Maddalena *et al.* [7], the stationary BG generation problem can be solved with the MED method when the BG is visible for half of the time. Unfortunately, for most sequences of the SBI dataset or also often in practice, this is not the case. Nevertheless, this simple idea combined to a BGS algorithm to select relevant frames, for each pixel, proves effective and produces excellent results. In our method, the median is computed on a per-pixel subset of frames (of fixed size  $S$ ), selected by considering the probability  $p_+^*$  of FG elements in the neighborhood of the considered pixel, instead of the pixel only. For example, colors might be darkened in shadowed areas but still be undetected by some BGS algorithms. As casted shadows are spatially close to the associated objects, the spatial estimation of  $p_+^*$  helps discarding them. More specifically, to estimate this probability, we divide the image plane in  $N \times N$  non-overlapping patches, and compute the proportion of pixels classified in the FG class, by the BGS algorithm, for the patch containing the considered pixel. Note that we discard

the first frame processed by the BGS algorithm as the BGS model is undefined and this frame cannot be segmented.

In practice, all BGS algorithms require an initialization period during which their outputs are unreliable. The number of frames needed for the initialization is algorithm dependent, and can be larger than the number of available frames in the sequences of the SBI dataset. Therefore, we suggest to process the sequences several times. Let  $\gamma$  denote the total number of passes, which is chosen to be odd. The odd passes process the frames forwards, while the even ones process them backwards. Note that the idea of processing frames in a non chronological order to detect motion was first introduced in [14]. The internal model of the BGS algorithm is always updated, even during the last pass.

For each pixel, our method selects the  $S$  frames with the lowest probability  $p_+^*$  of FG computed for the corresponding patch. The  $S$  frames are issued from the ones processed during the  $\gamma$  passes, as we observed the trend that discarding the  $\gamma - 1$  first passes deteriorates our results. In the case where  $S$  is too small to select all the frames with equal probabilities, we arbitrarily select the last ones encountered during the processing. Then, the BG color is estimated by taking the median of the colors in the  $S$  selected frames, the median being computed for the red, green, and blue components independently.

## 2.1 Related work

Following the terminology of Maddalena *et al.* in [7], our method is:

- *Hybrid*. We combine the *pixel-level* analysis of a background subtraction algorithm with a *region-level* selection process to extract patches with the highest background probabilities.
- *Non-recursive*. Our method stores colors observed in the previous frames in a buffer, and directly derives the estimated background image by means of a temporal median filter.
- *Selective*. The median is computed in each pixel on a selection of samples with high background probability.

To the best of our knowledge, the closest method of the literature has been proposed by Amri *et al.* [1]. Its main idea lies in the application of a median filter on a set of frames, selected according to a criterion based on motion analysis. However, this method presents significant differences with our one.

Among others, due to the different targeted application (constructing a wide panoramic image from a video sequence taken with a moving camera), the work of Amri *et al.* is much more complicated. Moreover, the authors propose an iterative method processing frames until a stopping criterion is achieved. And last but not least, instead of being detected by temporal analysis, the motion is detected with a comparison between each processed frame and the last estimated BG image. Note that such a comparison is made by using a hysteresis thresholding technique while a raw BGS algorithm is used in our method.

### 3 Experiments and results

Our proposed method has 4 parameters: the used BGS algorithm, the buffer size  $S$ , the amount of patches  $N \times N$ , and the number of passes  $\gamma$ . In our experiments, we have tested all combinations of 10 BGS algorithms,  $S \in \{5, 11, 21, 51, 101, 201\}$ ,  $N \in \{1, 3, 5, 10, 25, 50\}$ , and  $\gamma \in \{1, 3, 5, \dots, 19\}$ . The chosen BGS algorithms are listed in Section 3.1. The metrics used to assess the estimated BG images are detailed in Section 3.2, and results are presented and discussed in Section 3.3.

#### 3.1 Background subtraction algorithms

All BGS algorithms proceed at the pixel level. The most intuitive one, the frame difference (F. Diff.), is based on a simple motion detection method which applies a threshold to the distance of colors between consecutive frames.

As noise is not spatially and temporally uniform, other algorithms have been proposed to estimate the statistical distribution of background colors over time. Wren *et al.* [15] supposed a Gaussian noise, and modeled the background with a Gaussian distribution whose mean and variance are adapted constantly (Pfinder). Stauffer *et al.* extended this idea to handle dynamic backgrounds using a mixture of Gaussians [13] (MoG G.). Zivkovic improved this by adapting the number of needed Gaussians over time [16] (MoG Z.). The Sigma-Delta algorithm (S-D) is another variant of Pfinder, proposed by Manzanera *et al.* [9], estimating the median (instead of the mean) based on a  $\Sigma - \Delta$  estimator.

As an alternative, El Gammal *et al.* [4] proposed, in their KDE algorithm (KDE), to build the distribution by applying Parzen windows on a set of past samples. ViBe (ViBe), proposed by Barnich *et al.* [2], uses a pure sample-based approach and random policies to sample, in a conservative way, the observed background values. Some variants have been developed by, among others, Hofmann *et al.* [5] with PBAS (PBAS) by adding adaptive decision thresholds and update rates, and by St-Charles *et al.* [12] with SuBSENSE (SuBS.) by associating these adaptive parameters with the sampling of LBSP strings.

Finally, an approach based on self organization through artificial neural networks has been proposed by Maddalena *et al.* with the SOBS algorithm, whose idea is inspired from biologically problem-solving methods [6]. It should be noted that the implementations of the 10 used BGS algorithms are provided by the BGSLibrary [11] or by the authors.

#### 3.2 The metrics used to assess the estimated background images

For each set of parameters, we have computed the eight metrics suggested by Maddalena *et al.* [8]. As two metrics are normalized versions of two others, we decided to keep only six of them: the *Average Gray-level Error (AGE)*, the *Percentage of Error Pixels (pEPs)* (a difference of values larger than 20 is considered as an error), the *Percentage of Clustered Error Pixels (pCEPs)* (any error pixel

whose 4-connected neighbors are also error pixels), the *Peak-Signal-to-Noise-Ratio (PSNR)*, the *Multi-Scale Structural Similarity Index (MS-SSIM)* that estimates the perceived visual distortion, and the *Color image Quality Measure (CQM)*. The AGE, pEPs, and pCEPs are to be minimized, while the PSNR, MS-SSIM, and CQM are to be maximized. For any set of parameters, metric values were averaged over the 7 video sequences of the SBI dataset.

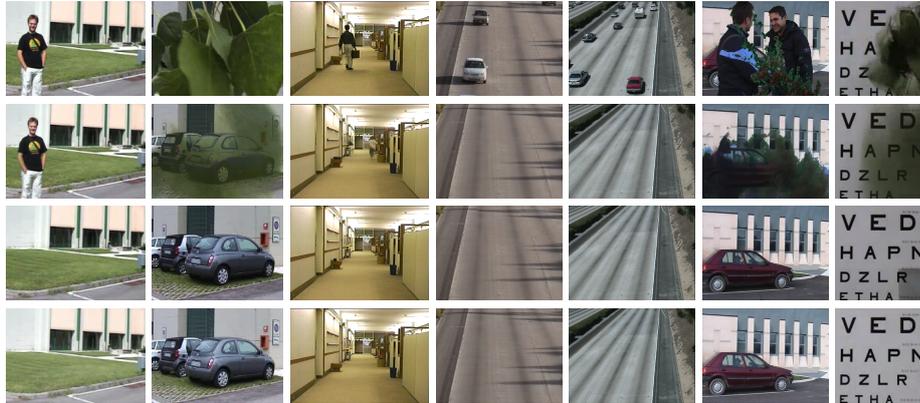
### 3.3 Results

Table 1 compares the metrics for the 10 tested BGS algorithms. On average, the frame difference algorithm performs best with respect to all metrics. The best values for the other parameters are  $S = 21$ ,  $N = 3$ , and  $\gamma = 11$ . Despite the metrics indicate our results are imperfect, Figure 1 shows that the differences between our background images and the ground-truths are barely noticeable, to the contrary of images obtained with the MED method. However, we note in Table 2 that the best BGS algorithm depends on the sequence. Figure 2 shows the performance sensitivity with respect to parameters  $S$ ,  $N$ , and  $\gamma$ , when they vary around the optimal values given above, and compares the performance with the MED method. Despite the small size of the SBI dataset, we observed that the different metrics agree to a large extent on the ranking of the BGS algorithms for our purpose (there is a high agreement for the top 5 methods, and the frame difference is always ranked first), even if small discrepancies exist (*e.g.* the ranking of the MED method for the pEPs and CQM metrics).

The processing time of our method tuned with its best parameters can be easily estimated in terms of pixel throughput (the number of pixels processed per second). According to our experiments, the mean pixel throughput of a naive implementation, excluding the temporal median filter, is approximately equal to  $479 \times 10^6$  pixel/s for an Intel Core i7-4790K processor. Note that the most naive implementation of a temporal median filter has an asymptotic time complexity of  $O(S \log S)$ , and represents an additional processing load of approximately  $120 \times 10^8$  pixel/s using the same processor.

## 4 Conclusion

In this paper, we present a simple, yet efficient, method for estimating the BG image corresponding to any video sequence taken from a fixed viewpoint. Note that the source code of our method can be downloaded at <http://www.ulg.ac.be/telecom/research/sbg>. The main contribution consists to embed any BGS algorithm into a generic process. For each pixel separately, this process analyses the BGS segmentation maps locally to select a subset of the frames encountered during a given number of passes. At the end of the selection process, the median is applied on the selected frames. Surprisingly, the frame difference outperforms more advanced BGS algorithms in this particular context. Results are also convincing as we obtain nearly perfect background images on the SBI dataset.



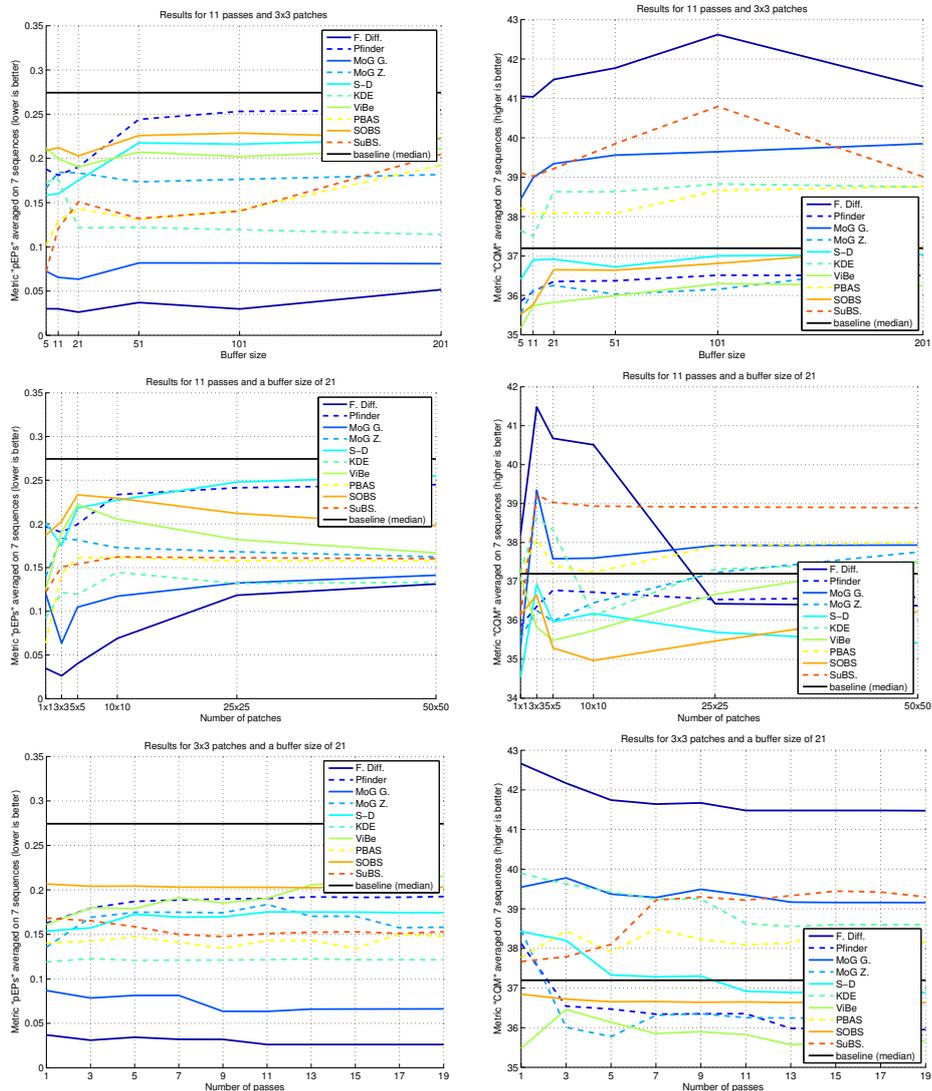
**Fig. 1.** The 7 video sequences of the SBI dataset (50th frame on the 1st row), the result obtained by the MED method (2nd row), our best result (F. Diff.,  $S = 21$ ,  $N \times N = 3 \times 3$ ,  $\gamma = 11$ ) (3rd row), and the corresponding ground-truth (last row).

**Table 1.** Comparison of the BGS algorithms. The best set of parameters, as well as the averaged metrics are given for each algorithm. We selected the best sets of parameters according to the the averaged pEPs (arbitrary choice of metric).

BGS method	Best parameters			Averaged metrics					
	$S$	$N \times N$	$\gamma$	AGE	pEPs	pCEPs	PSNR	MSSSIM	CQM
F. Diff.	21	$3 \times 3$	11	<b>8.211</b>	<b>0.026</b>	<b>0.015</b>	<b>29.803</b>	<b>0.986</b>	<b>41.481</b>
Pfinder	11	$1 \times 1$	1	16.361	0.160	0.123	26.227	0.886	37.915
MoG G.	51	$3 \times 3$	17	11.569	0.063	0.047	28.975	0.934	39.757
MoG Z.	5	$50 \times 50$	19	13.106	0.109	0.072	25.145	0.876	37.620
S-D	11	$3 \times 3$	1	16.029	0.141	0.111	26.619	0.881	38.324
KDE	101	$1 \times 1$	15	11.400	0.079	0.058	27.610	0.935	39.577
ViBe	21	$1 \times 1$	11	15.555	0.124	0.103	27.003	0.890	37.107
PBAS	11	$1 \times 1$	9	10.406	0.057	0.039	27.030	0.947	38.550
SOBS	11	$1 \times 1$	7	15.990	0.159	0.121	25.229	0.878	37.022
SuBS.	5	$3 \times 3$	19	10.939	0.070	0.048	26.936	0.947	39.205

**Table 2.** According to the pEPs metric, the optimal BGS algorithm and set of parameters depend on the considered video sequence.

Sequence	Best parameters				Metrics					
	BGS method	$S$	$N \times N$	$\gamma$	AGE	pEPs	pCEPs	PSNR	MSSSIM	CQM
CaVignal	F. Diff.	51	$3 \times 3$	1	9.231	0.000	0.000	27.539	0.993	39.737
Foliage	F. Diff.	201	$5 \times 5$	19	12.018	0.015	0.000	26.019	0.992	34.113
HallAndMonitor	SOBS	101	$5 \times 5$	1	2.000	0.000	0.000	39.118	0.994	47.195
HighwayI	MoG Z.	101	$1 \times 1$	1	1.693	0.001	0.000	39.201	0.990	58.794
HighwayII	MoG Z.	101	$10 \times 10$	1	1.786	0.000	0.000	39.729	0.996	48.417
PeopleAndFoliage	KDE	11	$1 \times 1$	5	11.202	0.005	0.002	26.367	0.993	34.374
Snellen	F. Diff.	11	$1 \times 1$	5	14.858	0.056	0.047	22.426	0.982	40.001



**Fig. 2.** According to the pEPs metric averaged over the 7 sequences, the best results are obtained with F. Diff.,  $S = 21$ ,  $N \times N = 3 \times 3$ , and  $\gamma = 11$ . This figure shows that this is at least a local optimum as it is not possible to improve this metric by varying the parameters (left column). Moreover, we observed that our conclusion about the best set of parameters is very close to those obtained by considering other metrics (see the metric CQM in the right column). Note that the CQM metric tends to prefer an increased buffer size and a reduced number of passes. The performance of the MED method is shown as a point of comparison (baseline).

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