PlayCDC - Playing Card Detection

Learning to detect suits and ranks of playing cards

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Abstract

With the capabilities of upcoming small video capturing devices in, for example, smart contact lenses with built-in camerass, whole new ways of cheating in certain cardgames emerge. In order to help facilitate these cheating endeavours, we implement an algorithm that detects the suits and ranks of playing cards in the field of view of a camera using the latest iteration of the YOLO object recognition algorithm.

Introduction

Object detection deals with detecting instances of semantic objects of a certain class (such as humans, buildings, or cars) in digital images and videos.

Main Objectives

The objectives of this project are summarized as follows:

Create a general dataset of a standard, 52-card deck of playing cards in different poses, brightness situations and blurring levels annotated with bounding boxes around the ranks and suits and corresponding class information.

Train an object detection algorithm on these synthesized data that performs bounding box localization and regression for classification. In particular, we train the latest iteration of the YOLO object detection algorithm [RF18] end-to-end.

Evaluate the algorithm on a hold-out validation dataset covering all classes. As a performance metric, mean Average Precision (mAP) is used.

Deploy the model on a smartphone camera as a proof of concept.

Methods

The dataset creation pipeline

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The tiny-YOLO-v3 object detection algorithm

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Evaluation strategy

$$E = mc^2 (1)$$

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$$\cos \bar{\phi}_{k} Q_{j,k+1,t} + Q_{j,k+1,x} + \frac{\sin^{2} \bar{\phi}_{k}}{T \cos \bar{\phi}_{k}} Q_{j,k+1} = -\cos \phi_{k} Q_{j,k,t} + Q_{j,k,x} - \frac{\sin^{2} \phi_{k}}{T \cos \phi_{k}} Q_{j,k}$$
(2)

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Treatments	Response 1	Response 2
Treatment 1	0.0003262	0.562
Treatment 2	0.0015681	0.910
Treatment 3	0.0009271	0.296

Table 2: Table caption

 $\cos \bar{\phi}_{j} Q_{j+1,k,t} + Q_{j+1,k,y} + \frac{\sin^{2} \bar{\phi}_{j}}{T \cos \bar{\phi}_{j}} Q_{j+1,k} = -\cos \phi_{j} Q_{j,k,t} + Q_{j,k,y} - \frac{\sin^{2} \phi_{j}}{T \cos \phi_{j}} Q_{j,k}.$ (3)

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Results

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 Table 1: Table caption

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Placeholder

Image

Figure 1: Figure caption

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Placeholder Image

Figure 2: Figure caption

Conclusions

- Using an artificially created dataset, we achieve a mAP score of 95.10% on a holdout dataset.
- The task of object detection on ranks/suits of playing cards appears to be rather easy it can be thought of being 2D rather than 3D.
- Deploying the model on a webcam results in 180 FPS on a 480x480 resolution, which is state-of-the-art fast.

Forthcoming Research

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References

[RF18] Joseph Redmon and Ali Farhadi. Yolov3: An incremental improvement. *CoRR*, abs/1804.02767, 2018.

Acknowledgements

Etiam fermentum, arcu ut gravida fringilla, dolor arcu laoreet justo, ut imperdiet urna arcu a arcu. Donec nec ante a dui tempus consectetur. Cras nisi turpis, dapibus sit amet mattis sed, laoreet.