

# DEEP LEARNING FOR GEOMETRIC ALGORITHMS

## MIDCURVE, A CASE STUDY

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# Agenda

1 INTRODUCTION TO MIDCURVE

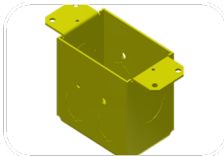
2 THE END

# MidcurveNN : Encoder-Decoder Neural Network for Computing Midcurve of a Thin Polygon

# Introduction



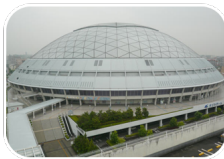
Aerospace



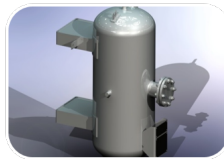
Machinery

Consumer  
Products

Energy

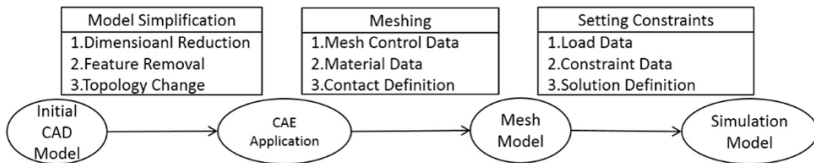


Construction

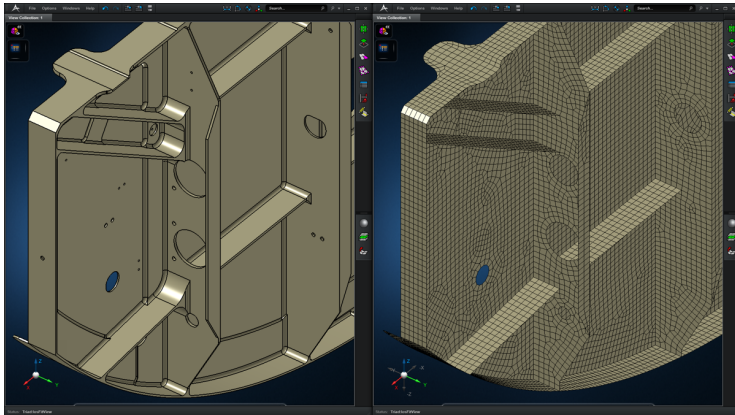
Industrial  
equipment

## Can we use shapes directly?

- ▶ CAD : Designing Shapes
- ▶ CAE : Engineering Analysis
- ▶ CAD→CAE: Simplification for quicker results.



## CAD-CAE



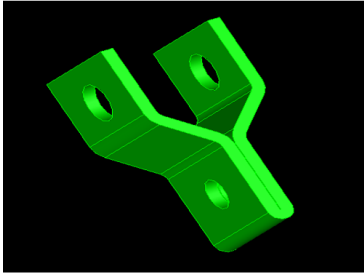
## For Shapes like Sheet Metal ...

	Solid mesh	Shell+Solid mesh	Difference (%)
Element number	344,330	143,063	-58%
Node Number	694,516	75,941	-89%
Total Degrees of freedom	2,083,548	455,646	-78%
Maximum Von. Mises Stress	<b>418.4 MPa</b>	<b>430 MPa</b>	+3%
Meshing + Solving time	Out of memory	22 mins	N/A (4G RAM)
Meshing + Solving time	<b>30 mins</b>	<b>17 mins</b>	-43% (12G RAM)

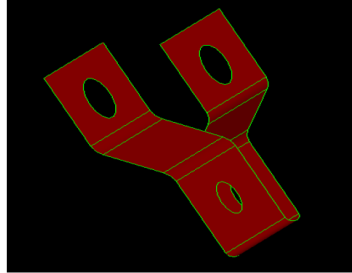
Half the computation time, but similar accuracy



# Midsurface is?



Input: Solid

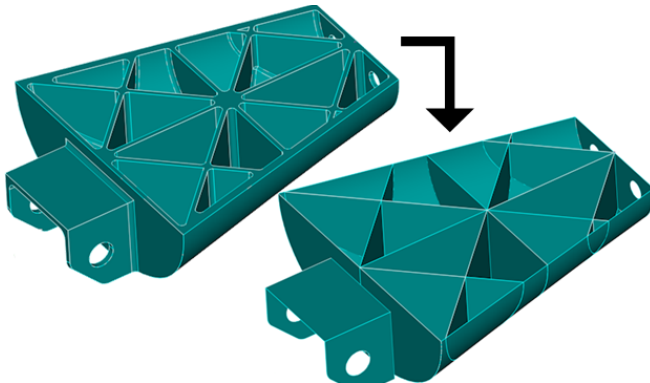


Output: Midsurface

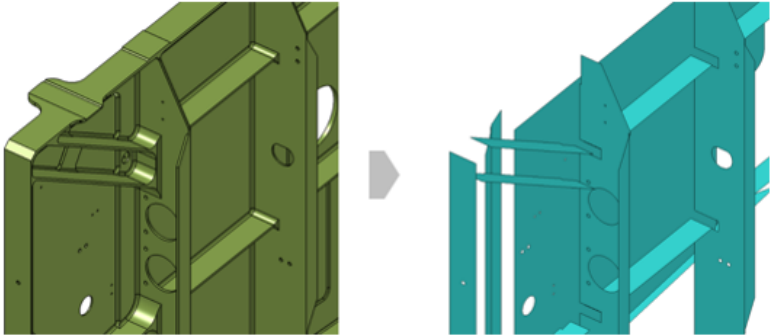
- ▶ Widely used for CAE of Thin-Walled parts
- ▶ Computation is challenging and still unsolved

## Getting Midsurface

- ▶ Going on for decades ...
- ▶ Manually by offsetting and stitching, initially
- ▶ Many CAD-CAE packages give automatic option, but ...



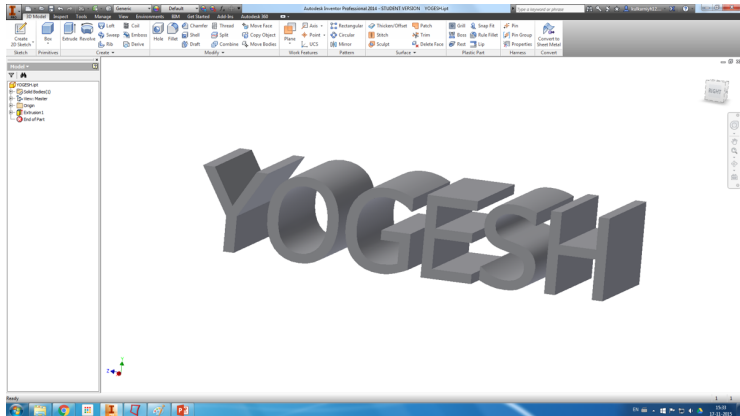
## Look at the output



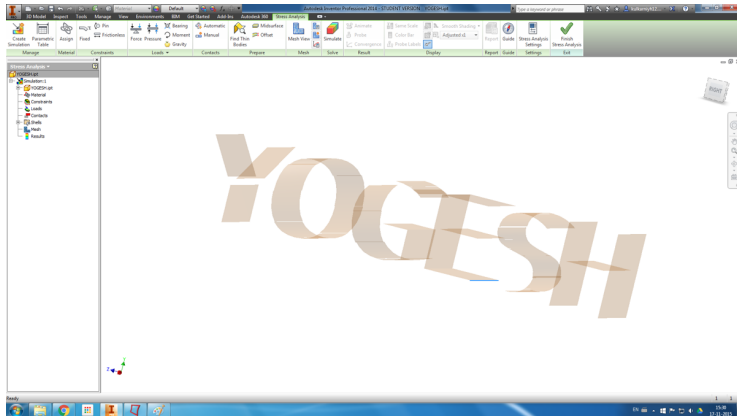
## Can't tolerate gaps

- ▶ We have thickness sampling,
- ▶ To recreate-represent the original shape
- ▶ Input and output difference not desirable

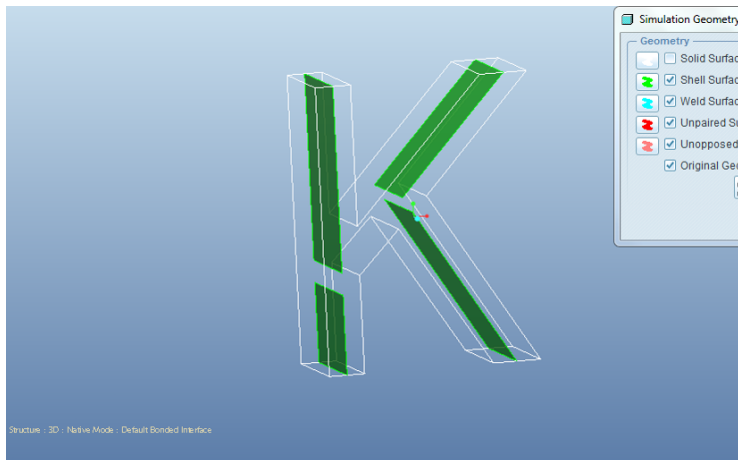
For a simple model like



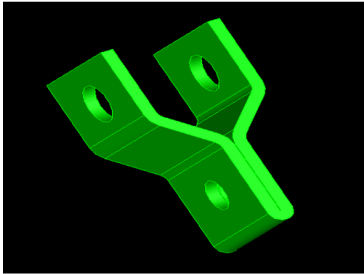
You get



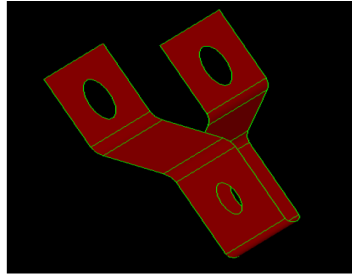
## For a far simpler shape



## Current Quality



Input: Solid



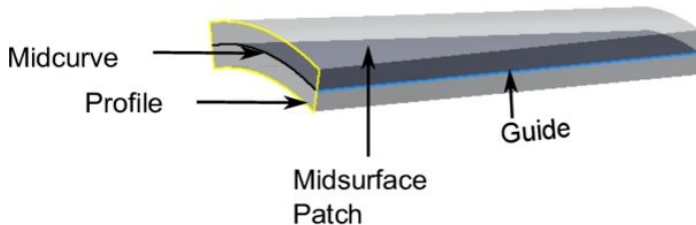
Output: Midsurface

- ▶ Errors take weeks to correct for complex parts.
- ▶ But still preferred, due to vast savings time
- ▶ From Days to hours ...



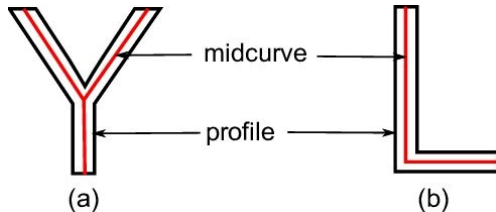
## Midsurface Computation

- Midsurface of a Patch is Midcurve of its profile extruded.
- So, it boils down to computing 1D midcurve of a 2D profile



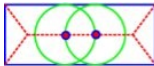
## What is a Midcurve?

- Midsurface : From 3D thin Solid to 2D Surface
- Midcurve : From 2D Profile to 1D Curve

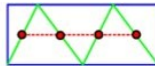


# Many Approaches

- ▶ More than 6 decades of research. . .
- ▶ Most CAD-CAE packages. . .
- ▶ Rule-based!! Heuristic!! Case-by-case basis!!



MAT



CAT

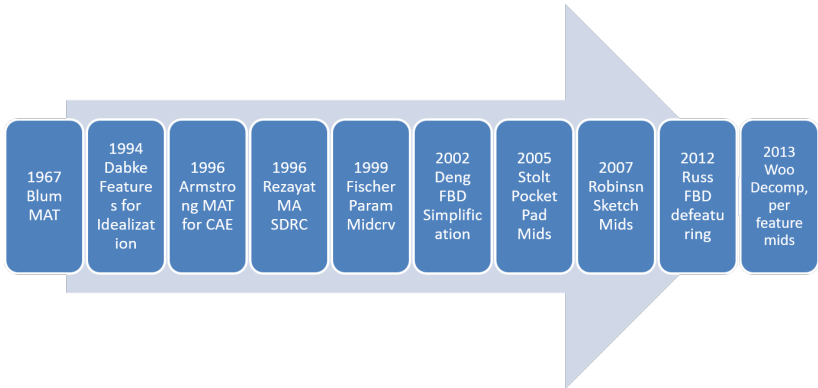


Thinning

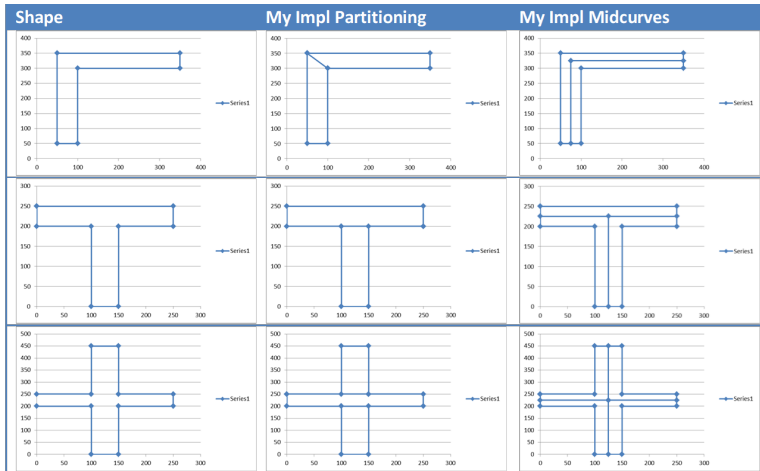


Pairs

# When-What?



## 2017: My PhD Work: Rule-based



## Limitations

- ▶ Fully rule-based
- ▶ Need to adjust for new shapes
- ▶ So, not scalable



## Idea



Can Neural Networks “learn” the dimension reduction transformation?

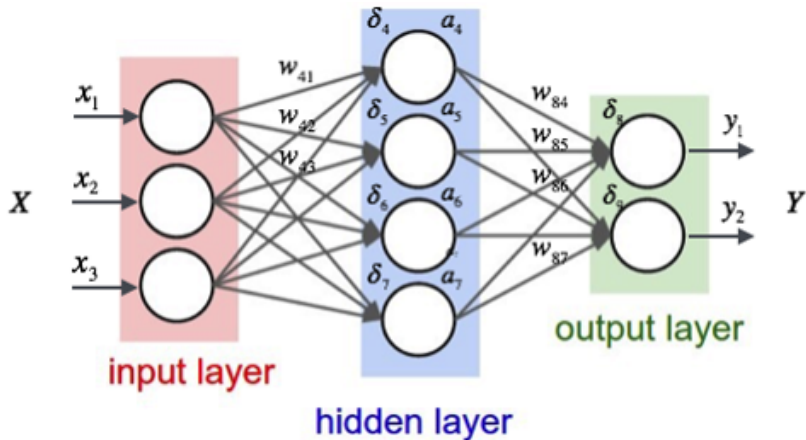
## How?

- ▶ Supply lots of training data of profiles and their corresponding midcurves and train.
- ▶ Then given an unseen profile, can Neural Network compute a midcurve, mimicking the original profile shape?





## Midcurve by Neural network

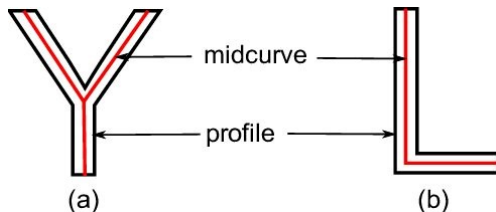


## Midcurve : The Problem

- ▶ **Goal:** Given a 2D closed shape (closed polygon) find its midcurve (polyline, closed or open)
- ▶ **Input:** set of points or set of connected lines, non-intersecting, simple, convex, closed polygon
- ▶ **Output:** another set of points or set of connected lines, open/branched polygons possible

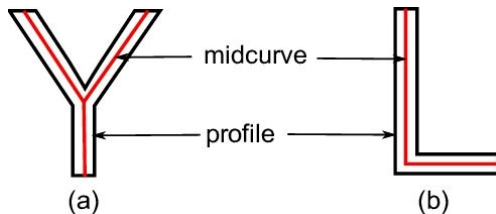
## Midcurve == Dimension Reduction

- ▶ Like PCA (Principal Component Analysis), wish to find Principal curve
- ▶ That 'represents' the original profile shape



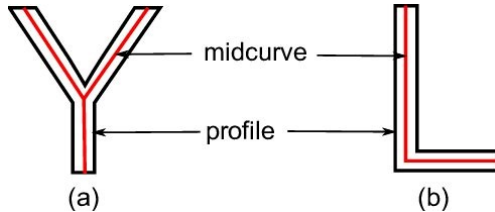
# Midcurve == Translation

- ▶ Left side (input): 2D Sketch Profile
- ▶ Right Side (output): 1D Midcurve
- ▶ Sequence 2 Sequence problem



## Midcurve ! = Auto-Encoder Decoder

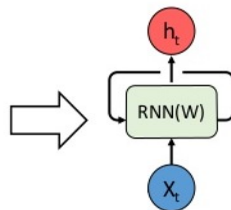
- ▶ Its not Auto-Encoder as Input and Output are different
- ▶ Its not fixed size i/o as Input and Output sizes are different



## Variable Size Encoder Decoder

- Batches need fixed lengths
- Made fixed size by Padding.

Friendly	against	Scotland	at	Murray	.
Nadim	Ladki	<PAD>	<PAD>	<PAD>	<PAD>
AL-AIN	United	Arab	Emirates	<PAD>	<PAD>
ROME	1996-12	<PAD>	<PAD>	<PAD>	<PAD>
Two	goals	in	the	last	minutes



## Variable Size Encoder Decoder

- ▶ OK for NLP, say Machine Translations, where padding values like “-1” can be added along with other words (vectors or indices)
- ▶ But in Geometry, its not OK.
- ▶ Because any value can represent a Valid Input, even though we don't want it to be the input.

## A Twist to the problem

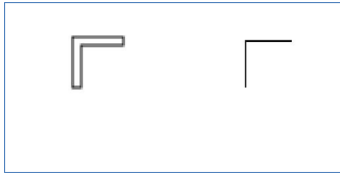


- ▶ Till we get good variable size encoder decoder network for geometry. . .
- ▶ Decided to convert this Sequence 2 Sequence problem as Image 2 Image problem.



## A Twist to the problem

- ▶ Input: Black & White Image of 2D profile
- ▶ Output: Black & White Image of 1D midcurve



## Solves ...

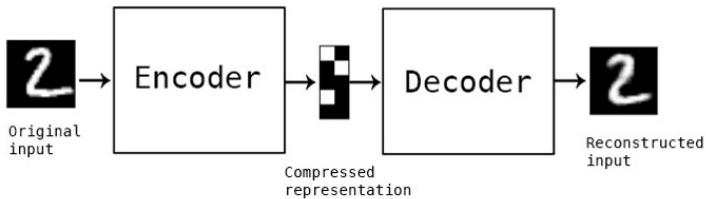
Problems of Geometric sequences

- ▶ Variable input/output sizes
- ▶ Loops need to be crossed
- ▶ Branches

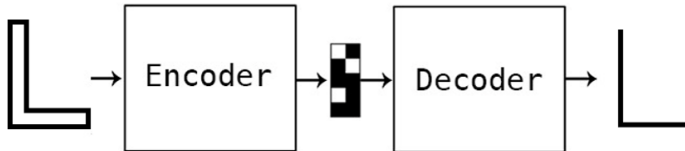
I L T X K O Y

H U S D Q W

## Reuse Image Encoder Decoder



## For Dimension Reduction



## For Deep Learning

- ▶ Need lots of data
- ▶ Had just few input output image pairs
- ▶ How to augment/populate large variations . . .

# Data Preparation

# Data

Original input and output are in the form of polylines, meaning a list of points, each having x,y coordinates

Profile Data		Profile Picture	Midcurve Data		Midcurve Picture
5.0	5.0		7.5	5.0	
10.0	5.0		7.5	32.5	
10.0	30.0		35.0	32.5	
35.0	30.0		7.5	32.5	
35.0	35.0				
5.0	35.0				

## Data

Profile Data		Profile Picture	Midcurve Data		Midcurve Picture
0	25.0		12.5	0	
25.0	25.0		12.5	22.5	
25.0	20.0		25.0	22.5	
15.0	20.0		0	22.5	
15.0	0				
10.0	0				
10.0	20.0				
0	20.0				

- For each shape, we have this pair of input and output. That's it.
- We need to start with these few samples only



## Augmentation

- ▶ Such few profile shapes, are just not enough for Neural Networks to train.
- ▶ Need more with as much diversity as possible.
- ▶ Will need to artificially augment data with transformations, like pan, rotate, mirror, etc.
- ▶ All needs to be automatically, programmatically

## Geometry to Image

- ▶ Raw input data is in the Vector format
- ▶ Converted it to fixed size (100×100) image by rasterization of drawSVG library.



**Vector format**

.svg

6KB

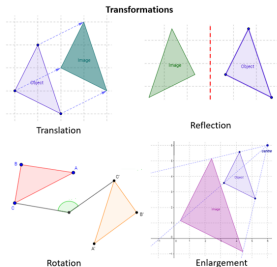


**Raster format**

.jpeg .gif .png

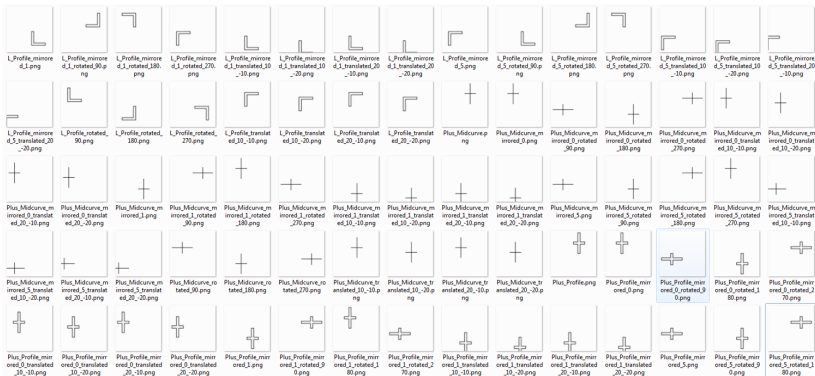
12KB

# Variations



- ▶ Inputs: I, L, Plus, T
- ▶ Operations:
  - ▶ Translated
  - ▶ Rotated
  - ▶ Mirrored
  - ▶ Mirrored Translated
  - ▶ Mirrored Rotated
- ▶ Total: 896 images (still less, but not bad)

# Training Data Samples



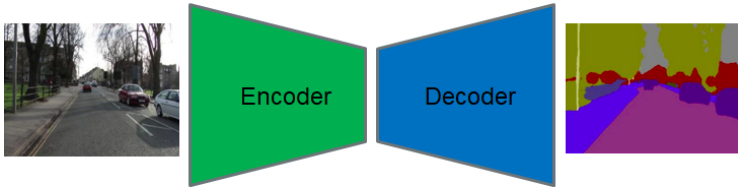
## Midcurve By Neural Network

## Options For Architectures

- ▶ Simple Encoder Decoder (one layer each)
- ▶ Dense Encoder Decoder
- ▶ Convolutional Encoder Decoder
- ▶ Pix2Pix
- ▶ ...

# Simple Encoder Decoder

# Simple Encoder Decoder

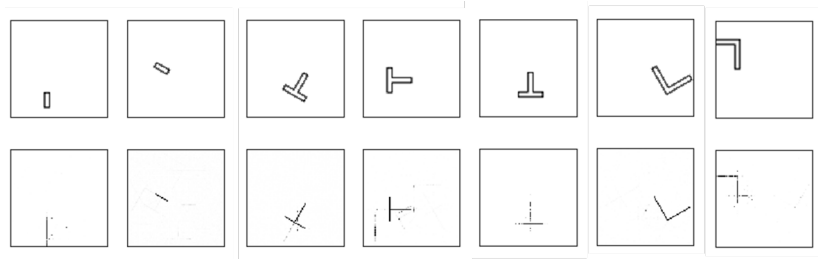




## Keras Implementation

```
1 input_img = Input(shape=(input_dim,))
3 encoded = Dense(encoding_dim,
    activation='relu', activity_regularizer=regularizers.l1(10e-5))(input_img)
    decoded = Dense(input_dim, activation='sigmoid')(encoded)
5
    autoencoder = Model(input_img, decoded)
7
    encoder = Model(input_img, encoded)
9 encoded_input = Input(shape=(encoding_dim,))
    decoder_layer = autoencoder.layers[-1]
11 decoder = Model(encoded_input, decoder_layer(encoded_input))
13 autoencoder.compile(optimizer='adadelata', loss='binary_crossentropy')
```

## Results



## Results

- ▶ Not very perfect but encouraging
- ▶ NN is correct with
  - ▶ The location (bounding box)
  - ▶ Dimension Reduction is seen
- ▶ But, still some stray points and misses

## What can be done?

- ▶ For the noise, use bounding boxes
- ▶ Feedback into error term: differencing with the known output expected
- ▶ Classify single pixel image as the skeleton, and rest as noise.

## What Next?

- ▶ Add denoiser network after the current one
- ▶ More Network Architectures
- ▶ Sequence-to-Sequence based approaches, taking closed thin polygon as input and polyline as output
- ▶ Extending to 3D, ie Midsurface

## End Notes

## Summary

- ▶ Various applications need lower dimensional representation of shapes.
- ▶ Midcurve is one- dimensional(1D) representation of a two-dimensional (2D) planar shape.
- ▶ Used in animation, shape matching, retrieval, finite element analysis, etc.

## Summary

- ▶ Approaches: Thinning, Medial Axis Transform (MAT), Chordal Axis Transform (CAT), Straight Skeletons, etc., all of which are rule-based.
- ▶ Proposing a novel method called MidcurveNN which uses Encoder-Decoder neural network for computing midcurve from images of 2D thin polygons in supervised learning manner.



## Summary

- ▶ This dimension reduction transformation from input 2D thin polygon image to output 1D midcurve image is learnt by the neural network,
- ▶ Which can then be used to compute midcurve of an unseen 2D thin polygonal shape.

# Agenda

1 INTRODUCTION TO MIDCURVE

2 THE END

## References

- ▶ Kulkarni, Y. H.; Deshpande, S. Medial Object Extraction - A State of the Art In International Conference on Advances in Mechanical Engineering, SVNIT, Surat, 2010.
- ▶ Kulkarni, Y. H.; Sahasrabudhe, A.D.; Kale, M.S Dimension-reduction technique for polygons In International Journal of Computer Aided Engineering and Technology, Vol. 9, No. 1, 2017.
- ▶ Chollet, F. Building Autoencoders in Keras In <https://blog.keras.io/building-autoencoders-in-keras.html> , 2019.

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