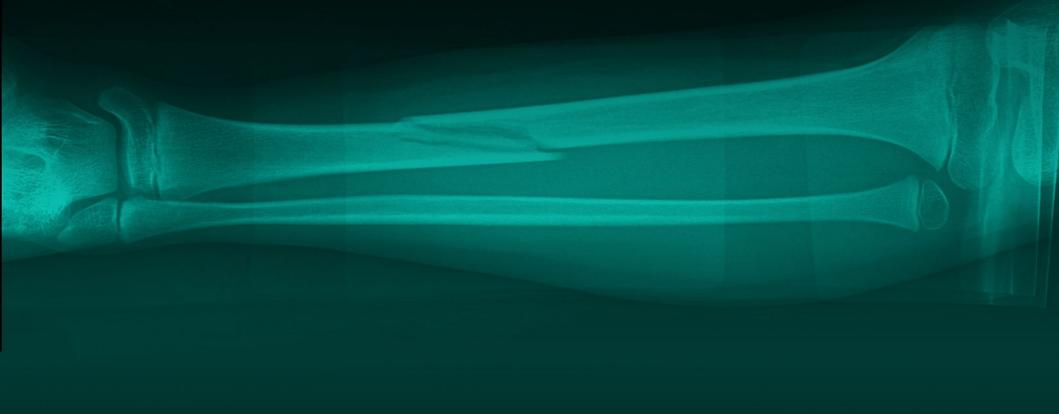
Détection de fractures osseuses

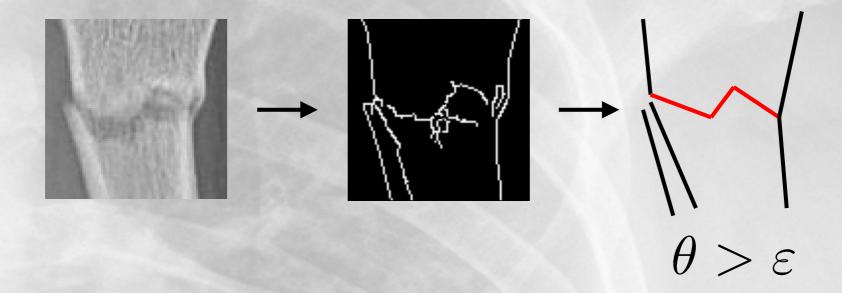
candidat #12184

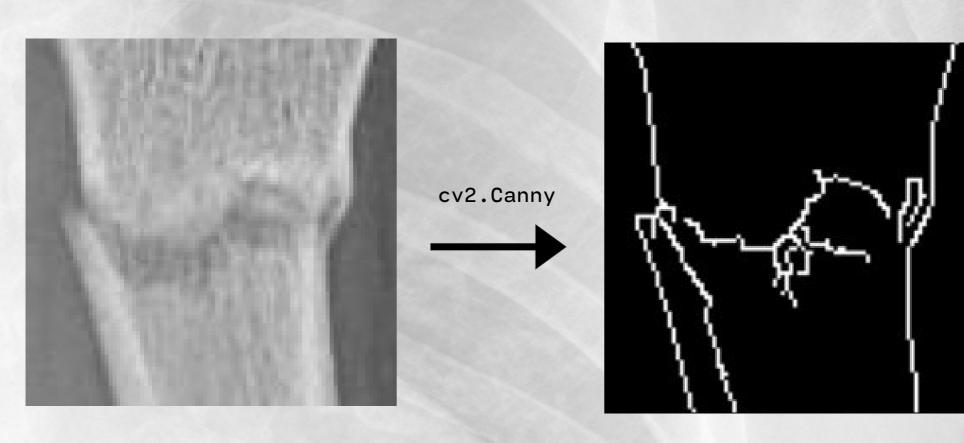




HBI-120 de Viken Detection

Principe général





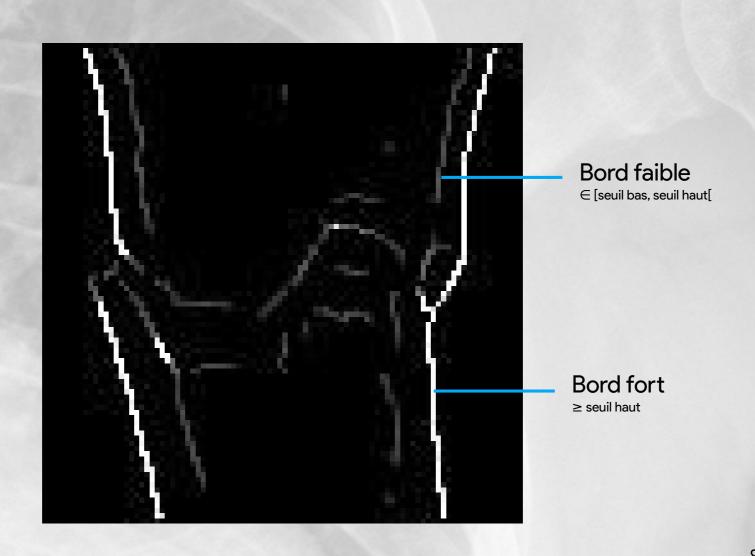
seuils: 40, 120

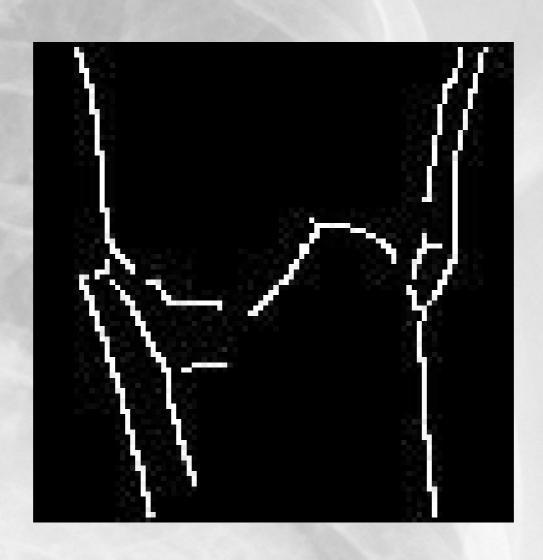


Détection des bords Avec l'algorithme Canny

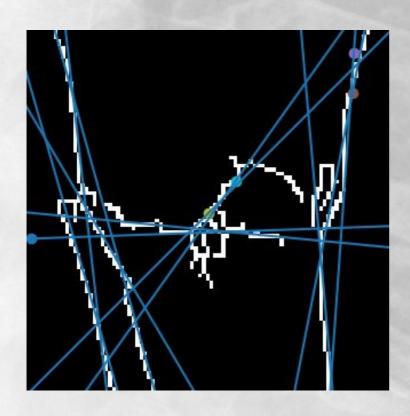




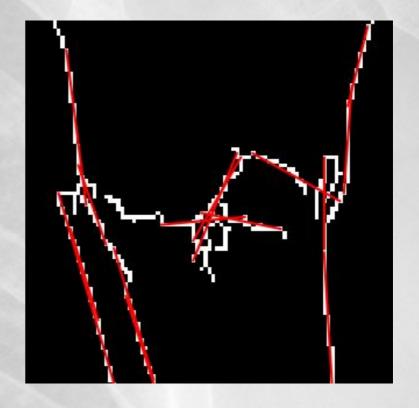




Détection des traits Avec la Transformée de Hough



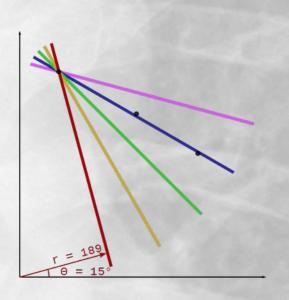
Classique (détecte des droites)

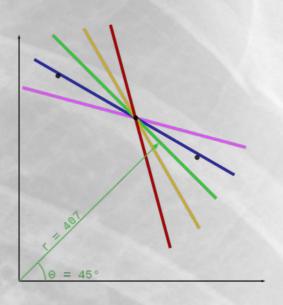


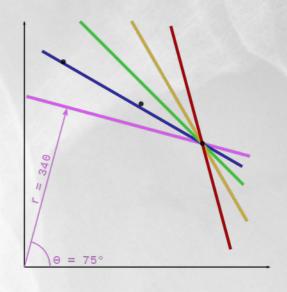
Probabiliste (détecte des segments)

Détection des traits

Avec la Transformée de Hough



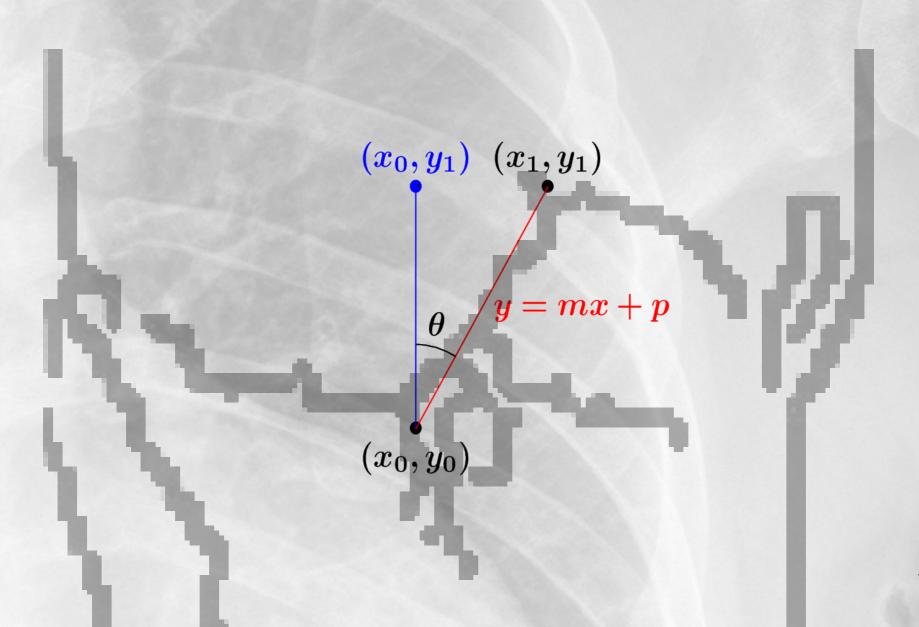




Θ	r
15	189.0
30	282.0
45	355.7
60	407.3
75	429.4

```
0 r
15 318.5
30 376.8
45 407.3
60 409.8
75 385.3
```

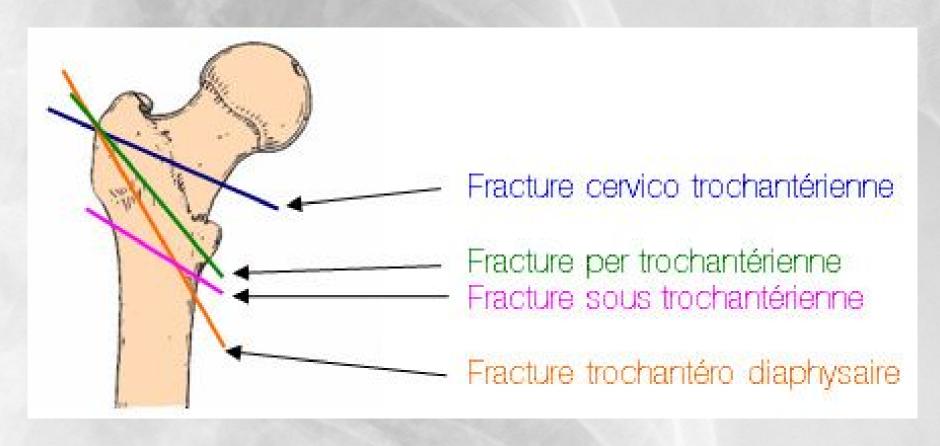
Calcul des angles Avec de la trigonométrie



Critère de décision

$$\max \text{ angles} > \varepsilon \iff \text{ cass\'e}$$

Identification du type de fracture



Noms des différentes lignes de fracture du fémur

Un problème de texture





bas: 40 haut: 60

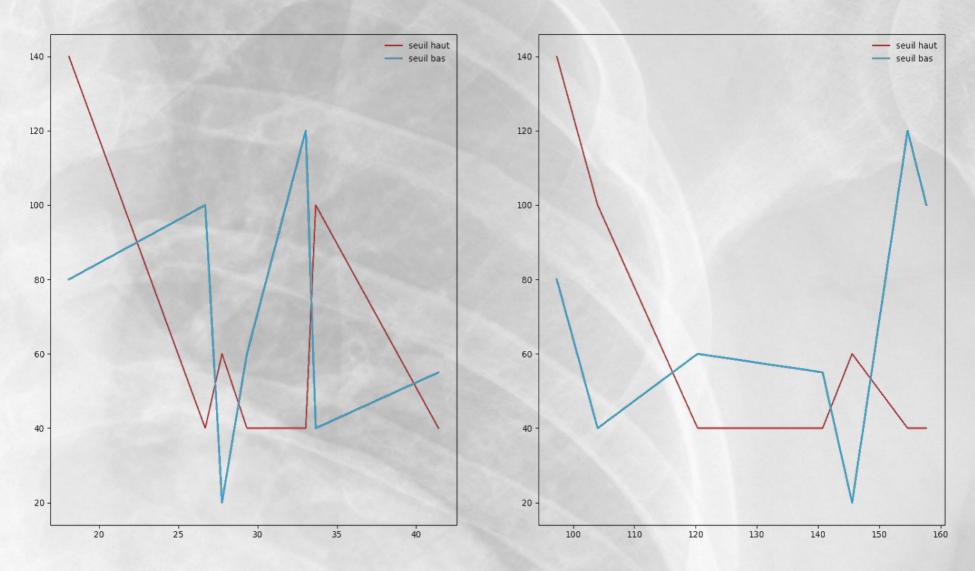


bas: 40 haut: 120



bas: 60 haut: 180

seuils(luminosité, contraste)?



Seuils optimaux de détection de bords

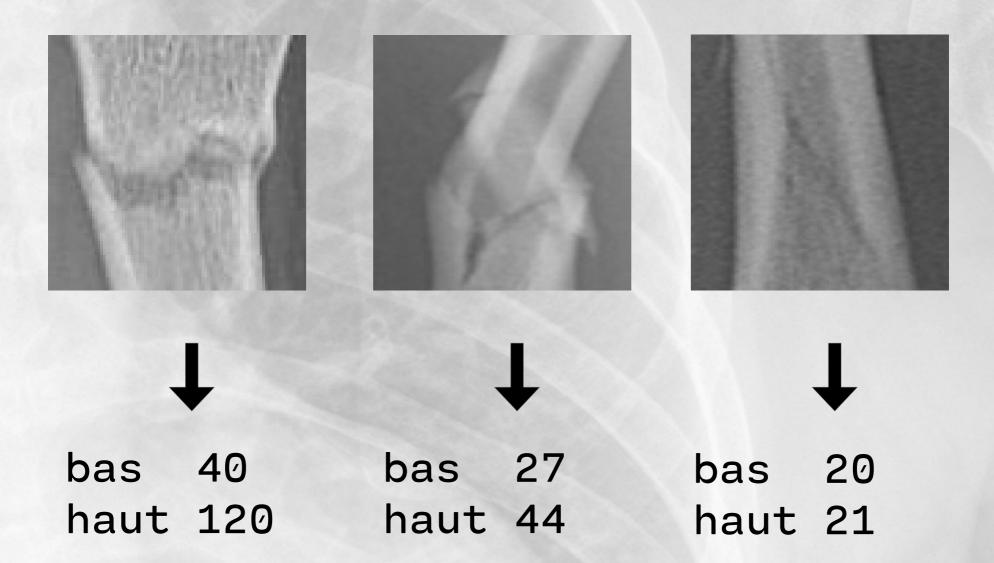
Recherche de sets de données

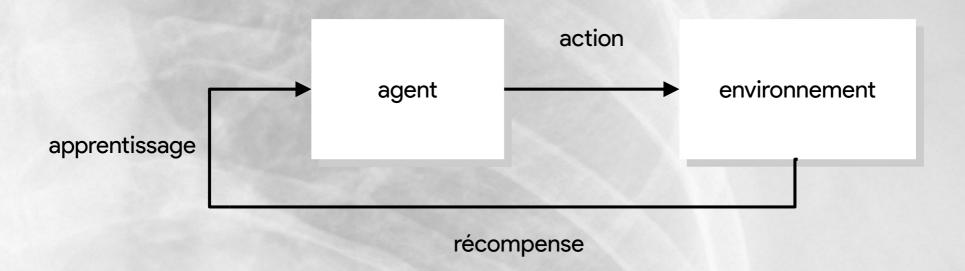


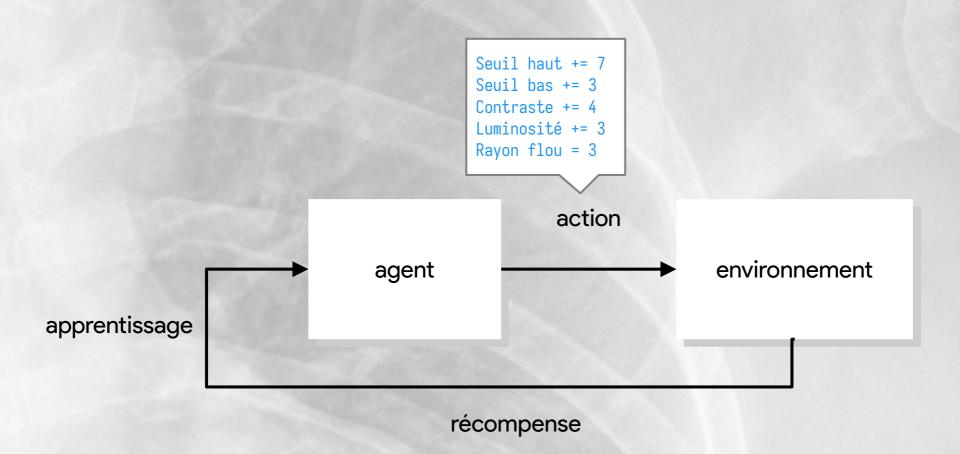


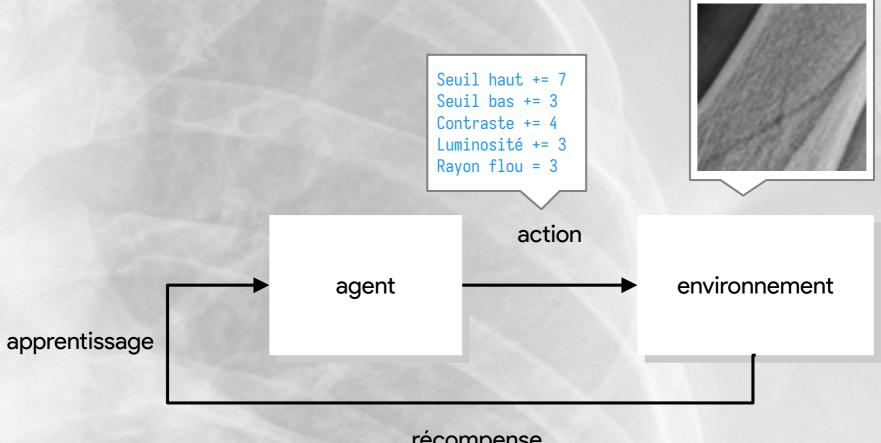


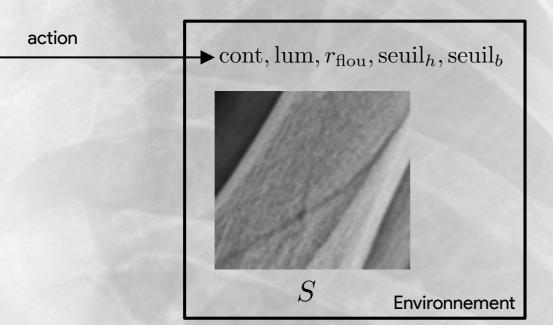
Recherche de sets de données





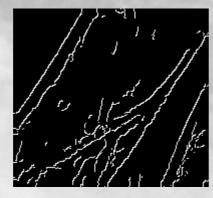




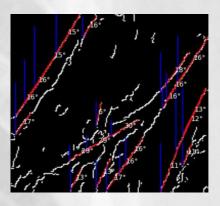




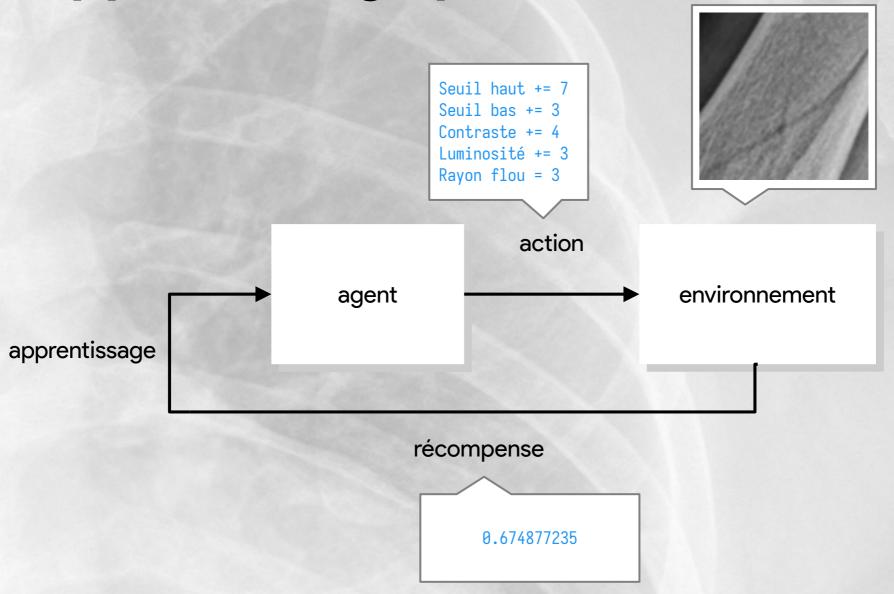
$$T = \operatorname{Flou}_{r_{\text{flou}}}(S \cdot \operatorname{cont} + \operatorname{lum})$$



$$B = \operatorname{Canny}_{\operatorname{seuil}_h, \operatorname{seuil}_b} T$$



$$L = \{(i, f) \in \text{Hough}(B), ||i - f|| \ge 20\}$$



Calcul de la récompense

$$\begin{cases} 1 - d(\lim B, 7, 15) & \text{si } d(\lim B, 7, 15) \neq 0 \\ 0.25 + 1 - d(|L|, 10, 25) & \text{sinon} \end{cases}$$

avec

$$d := (v, a, b) \mapsto \begin{cases} |v - a| & \text{si } v < a \\ |v - b| & \text{si } v > b \\ 0 & \text{sinon} \end{cases}$$

Apprentissage de l'agent avec des Q-Tables

	État 1	État 2	État 3	•••
Action 1	0.1244	0.3409	0.7574	0.7269
Action 2	0.8476	0.4427	0.3895	0.8374
Action 3	0.8479	0.7761	0.0762	0.7884
	0.1121	0.4661	0.9433	0.1774

Apprentissage de l'agent Le problème de dimension des Q-Tables

		$\underbrace{8^{200\cdot 200}}$			
		État 1	État 2	État 3	
$20 \cdot 20 \cdot 6 \cdot 10 \cdot 5 \; \bigg \{$	Action 1 Seuil haut -= 10	0.1244	0.3409	0.7574	0.7269
	Action 2 Seuil haut -= 9	0.8476	0.4427	0.3895	0.8374
	Action 3 Seuil haut -= 8	0.8479	0.7761	0.0762	0.7884
	•••	0.1121	0.4661	0.9433	0.1774

Apprentissage de l'agent Le problème de dimension des *Q-Tables*

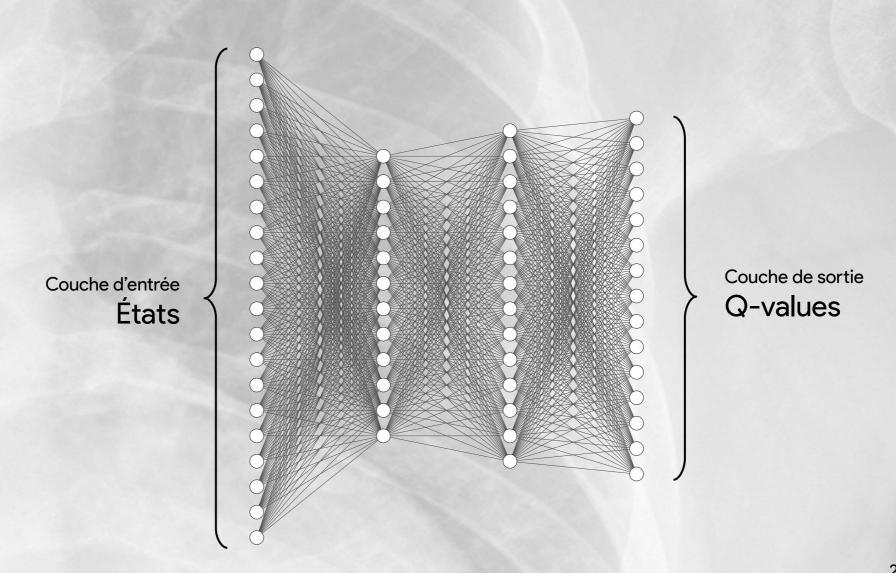
 $8^{200\cdot200} \cdot 20 \cdot 20 \cdot 6 \cdot 10 \cdot 5 \cdot 11$ octets \approx

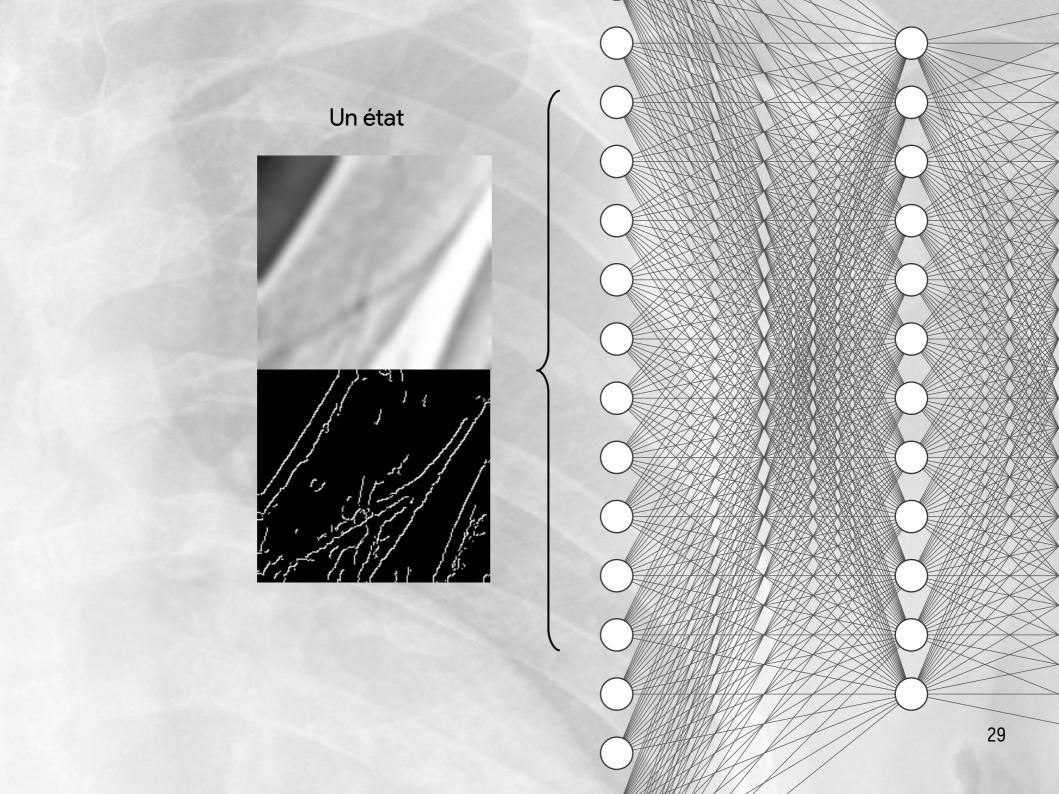
 $5.25 \cdot 10^{36114} \text{ Po}$

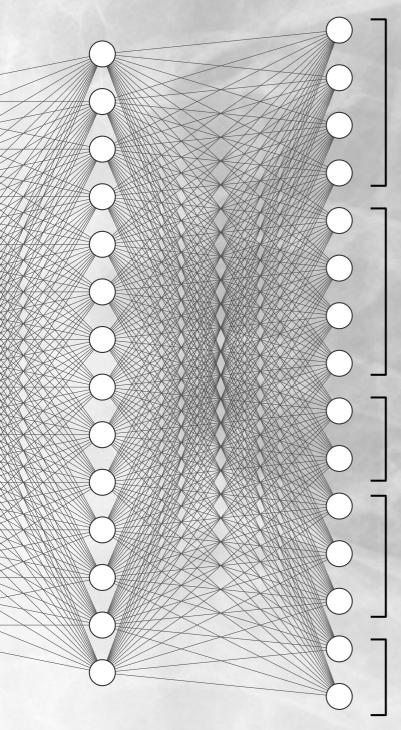
Taille du (deep) web en 2014

91 Po

Apprentissage de l'agent Avec des Deep-Q Networks







Incréments du seuil haut

$$seuil_h \in \{-10, -9, \dots, 8, 9, 10\}$$

Incréments du seuil bas

$$seuil_b \in \{-10, -9, \dots, 8, 9, 10\}$$

Incréments du contraste

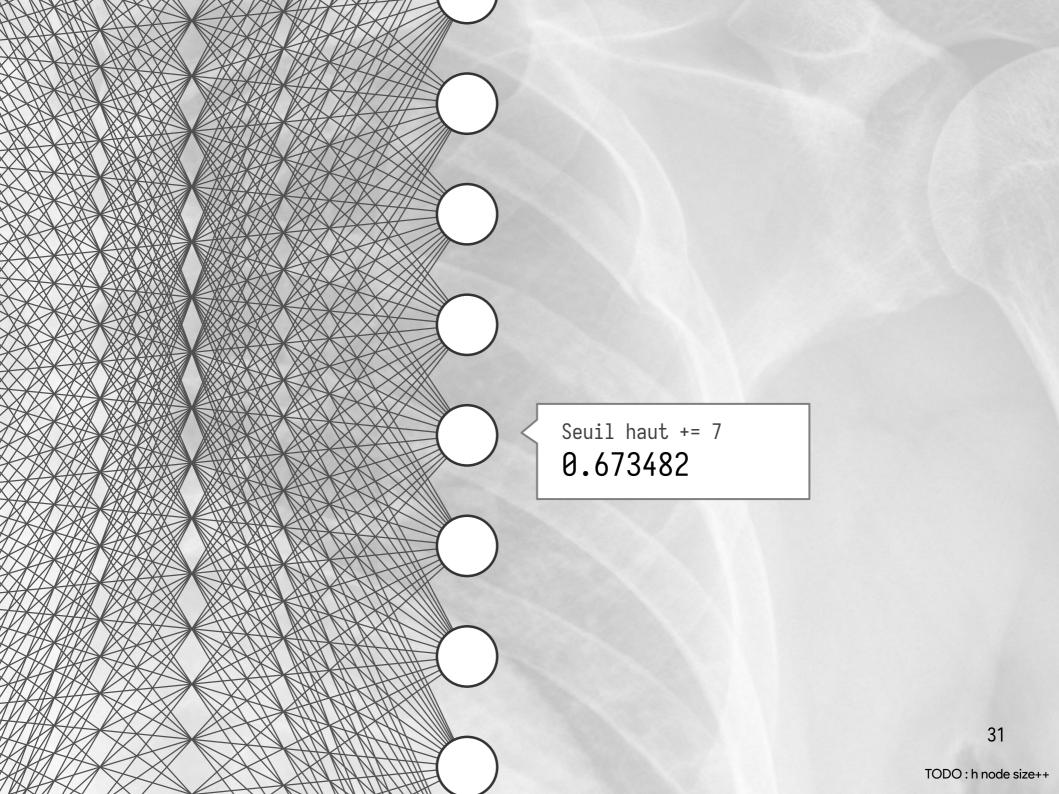
cont
$$\in \{1, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5\}$$

Incréments de la luminosité

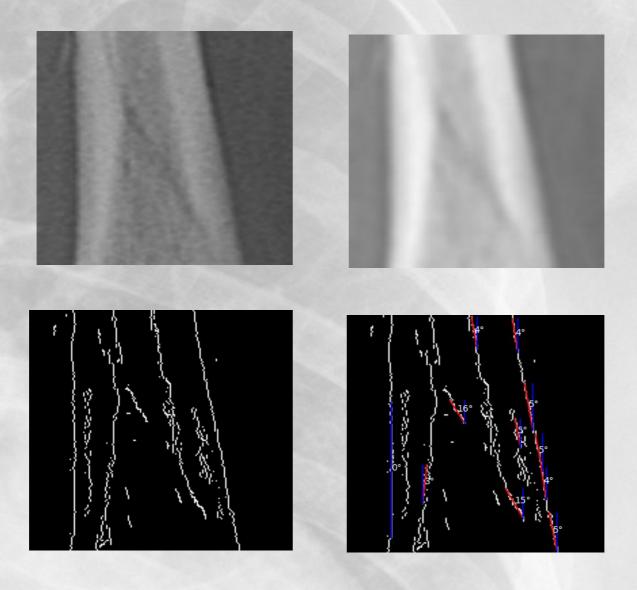
$$lum \in \{-5, -4, \dots, +3, +4, +5\}$$

Réglage du rayon de flou

$$r_{\text{flou}} \in \{0, 10, \dots, 50\}$$



Résultats



Résultats

