CV / VLMs

Unit 5: State-of-the-Art Object Detection Techniques



5.1.3

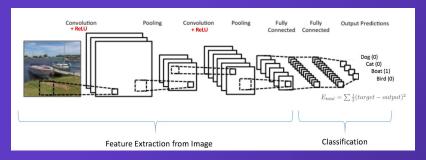
Diving Deeper into Neural Networks

Capsule Networks

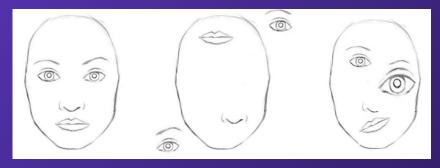


Capsule Networks - Why

CNNs are not perfect. When fed with images of different orientations and sizes, they may fail.



While CNN layers work well as a feature extractors (edge, pattern, objects), there is no means of encoding spatial information/transformation within.



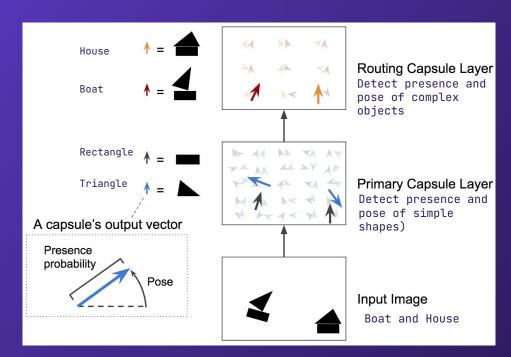
(top) CNNs would classify all 3 images as faces due to lack of spatial and scale information



Capsule Networks - How

CapsNet is composed of capsules (special neurons) that learns how to detect a particular object (e.g., a rectangle) within a given region of the image, and it outputs a vector, which encapsulates:

- **Value** the probability of the presence of the object.
- Object's Orientation parameters
 (e.g., precise position, rotation, etc.).





Capsule Networks - Pros

Capsule networks consider the orientation of the object in an image as a key part of data analysis via vectors. It ecodes:

- Spatial relation
- Orientation

This allows Capsule networks to examine the hierarchical relationship to better identify images.

 It enjoys an accuracy boost in image operations, which is beneficial in tackling real world computer vision applications.

- Introducing capsule networks O'Reilly (oreilly.com)
- Introduction to Capsule Networks | Paperspace Blog
- Capsule Networks: The New Deep Learning Network | by Aryan Misra | Towards Data Science



Capsule Networks - Cons

Despite all their good qualities, CapsNets are still far from perfect.

- For now, they don't perform as well as CNNs on larger images datasets such as CIFAR10 or ImageNet.
- They are computationally intensive.
- Often fail to detect two objects of the same type when they are too close to each other (a.k.a. the "crowding problem")

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