

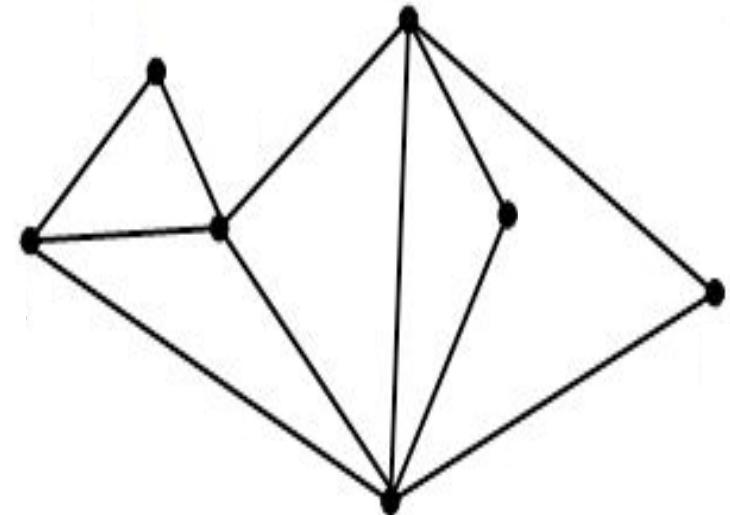


Построение графа дорожной системы по изображениям со спутника

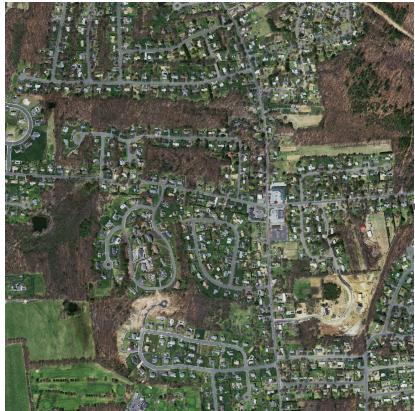
Кондренко Кирилл
21203

Шальнев Тимофей
21204

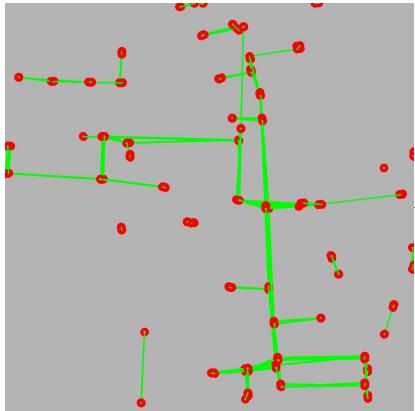
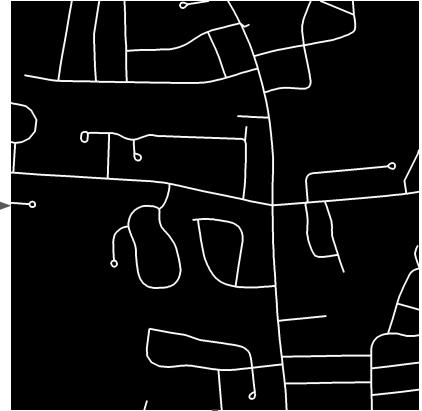
Problem



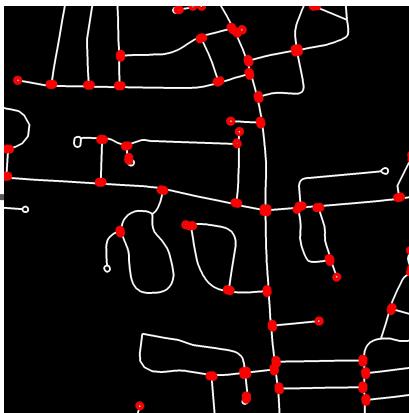
Pipeline



Binary
Segmentation

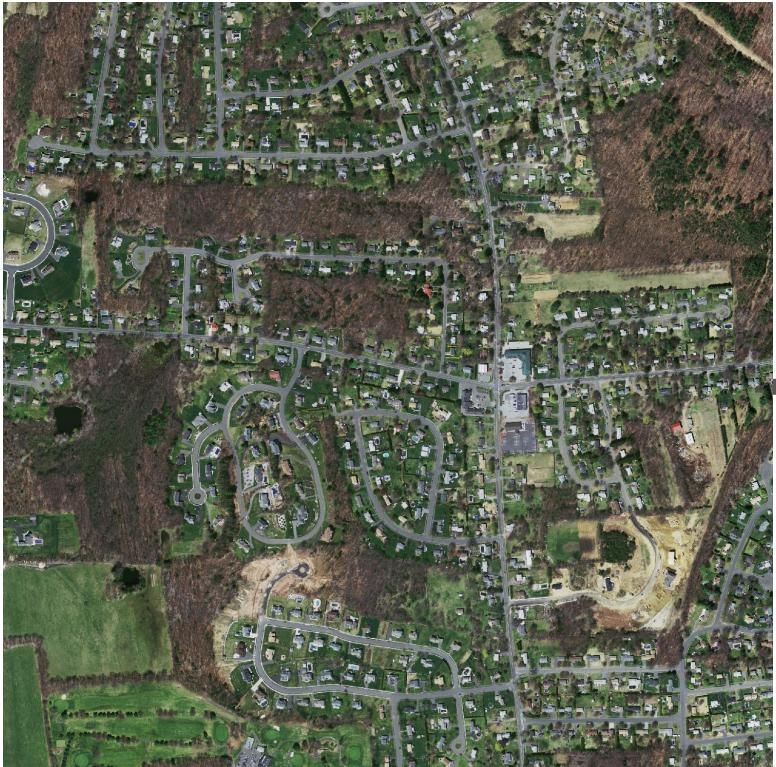


Making a
graph

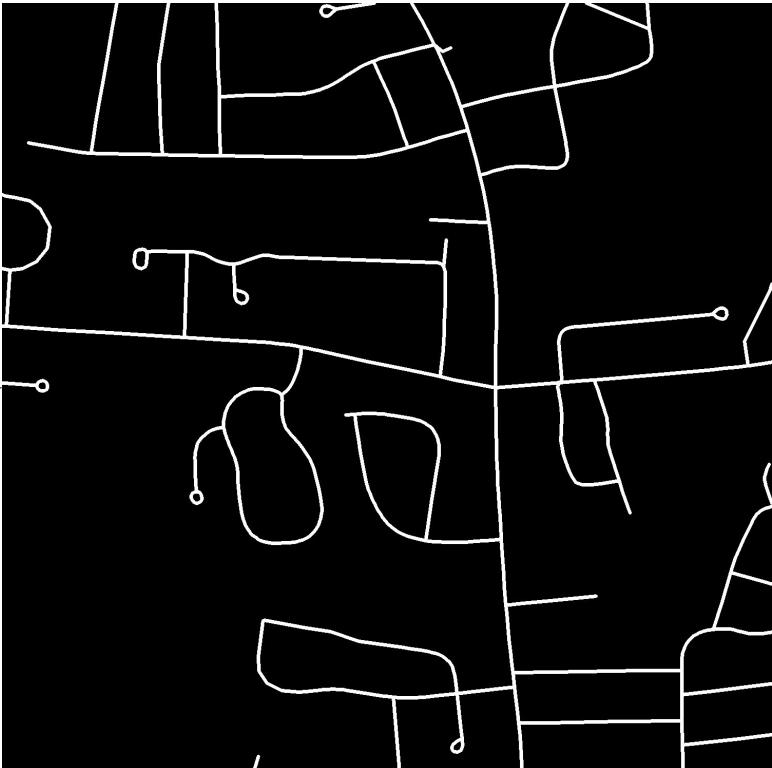


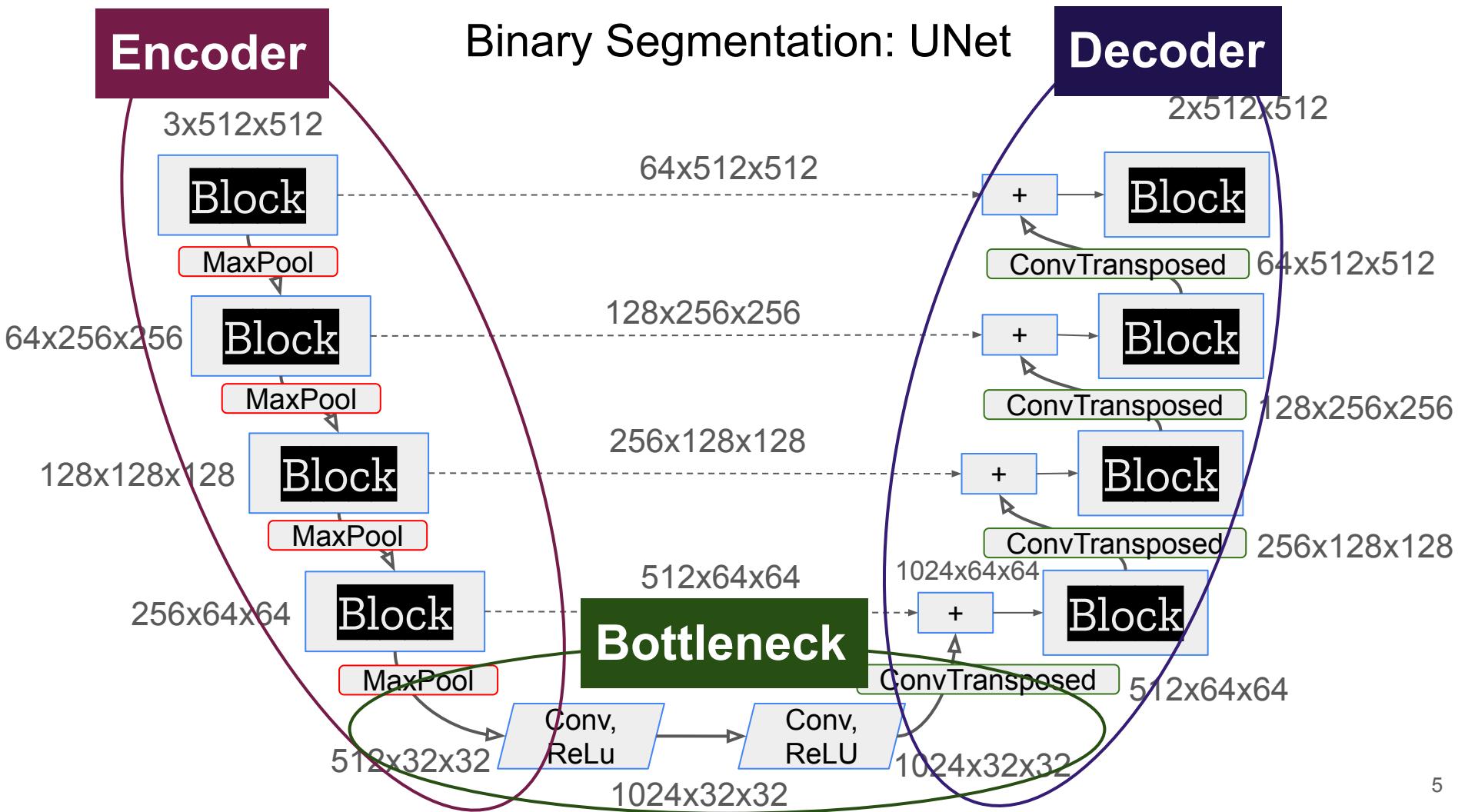
Crossroads
detection

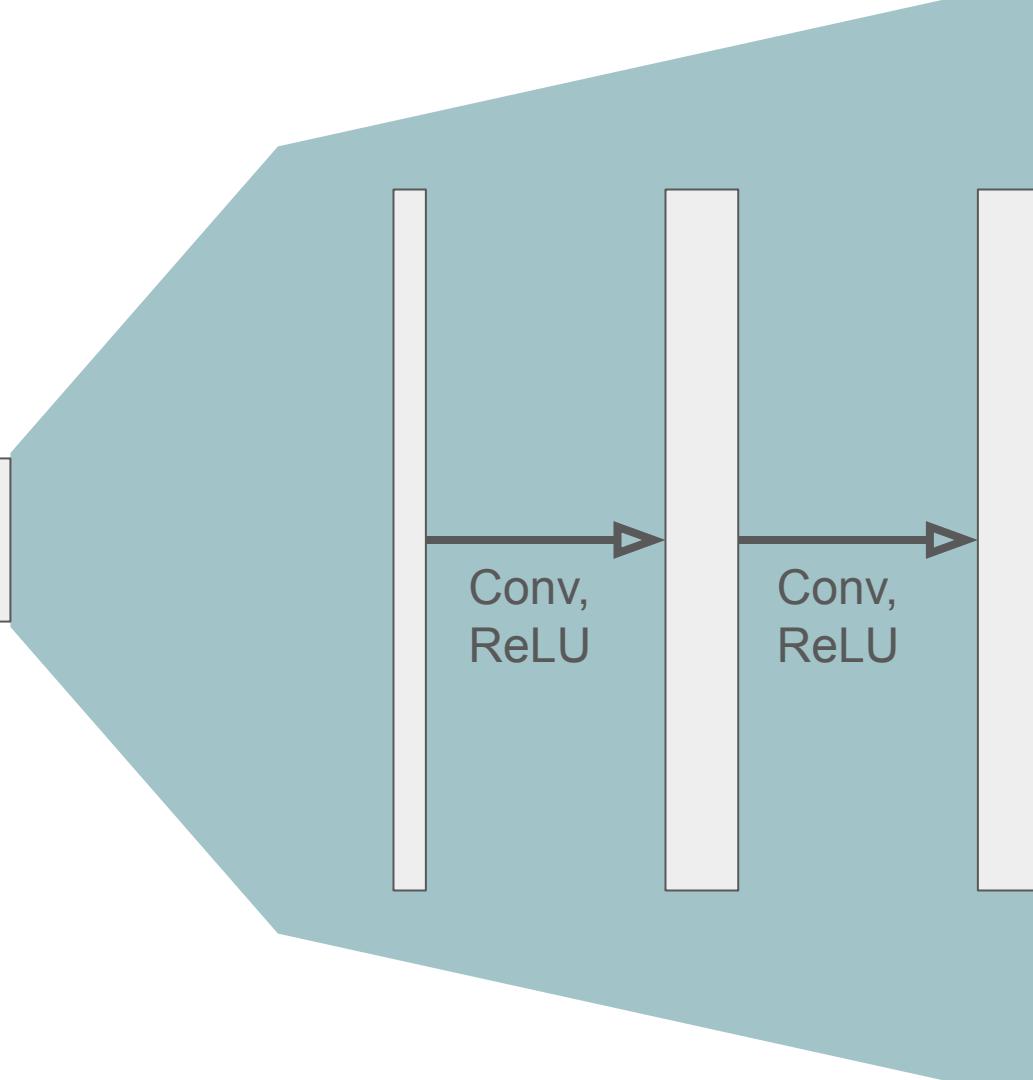
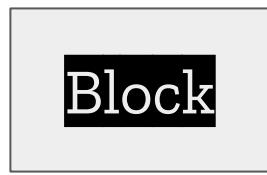
Massachusetts Roads Dataset



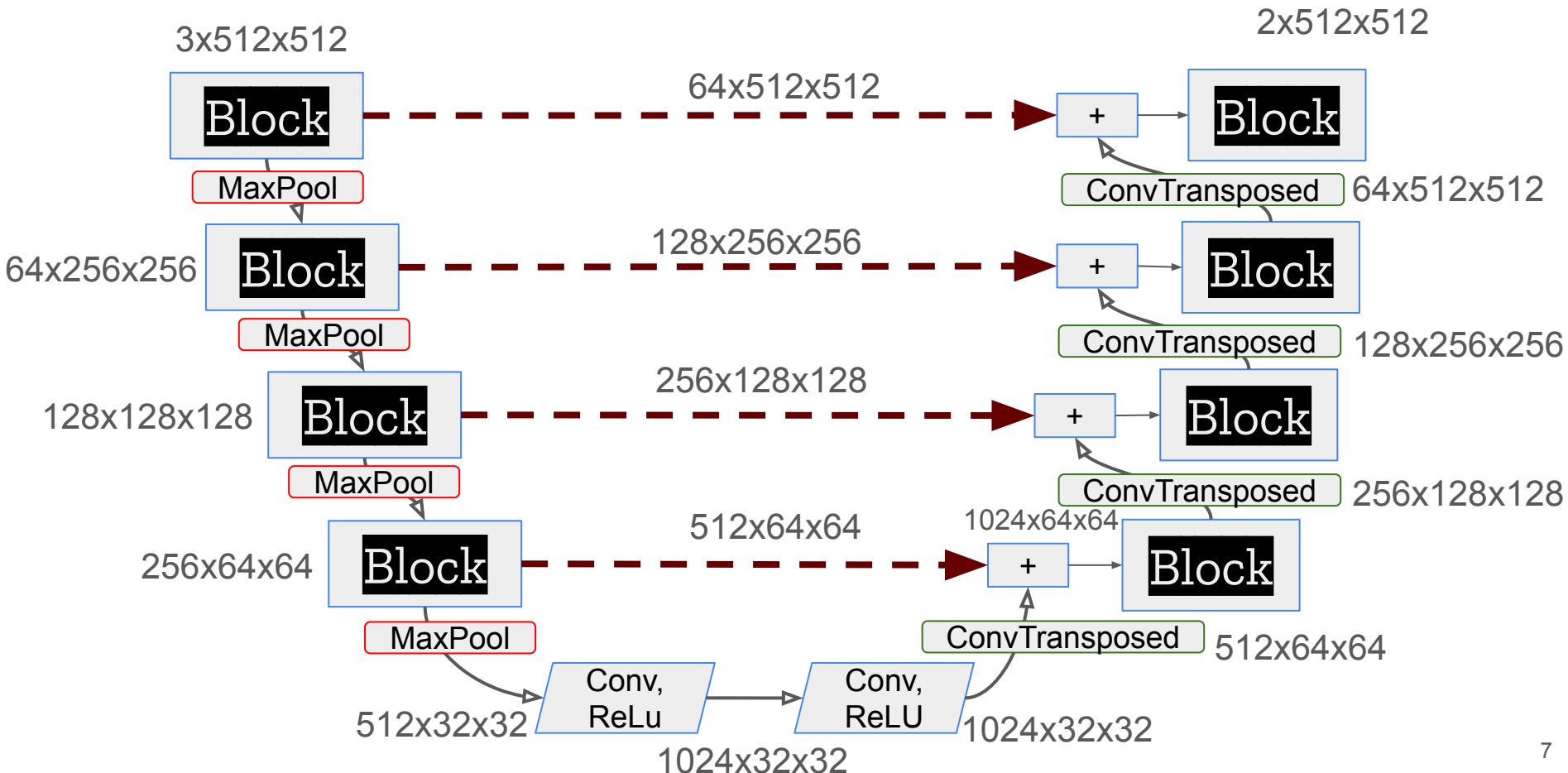
```
@phdthesis{MnihThesis,  
  author = {Volodymyr Mnih},  
  title = {Machine Learning for Aerial Image Labeling},  
  school = {University of Toronto},  
  year = {2013}  
}
```



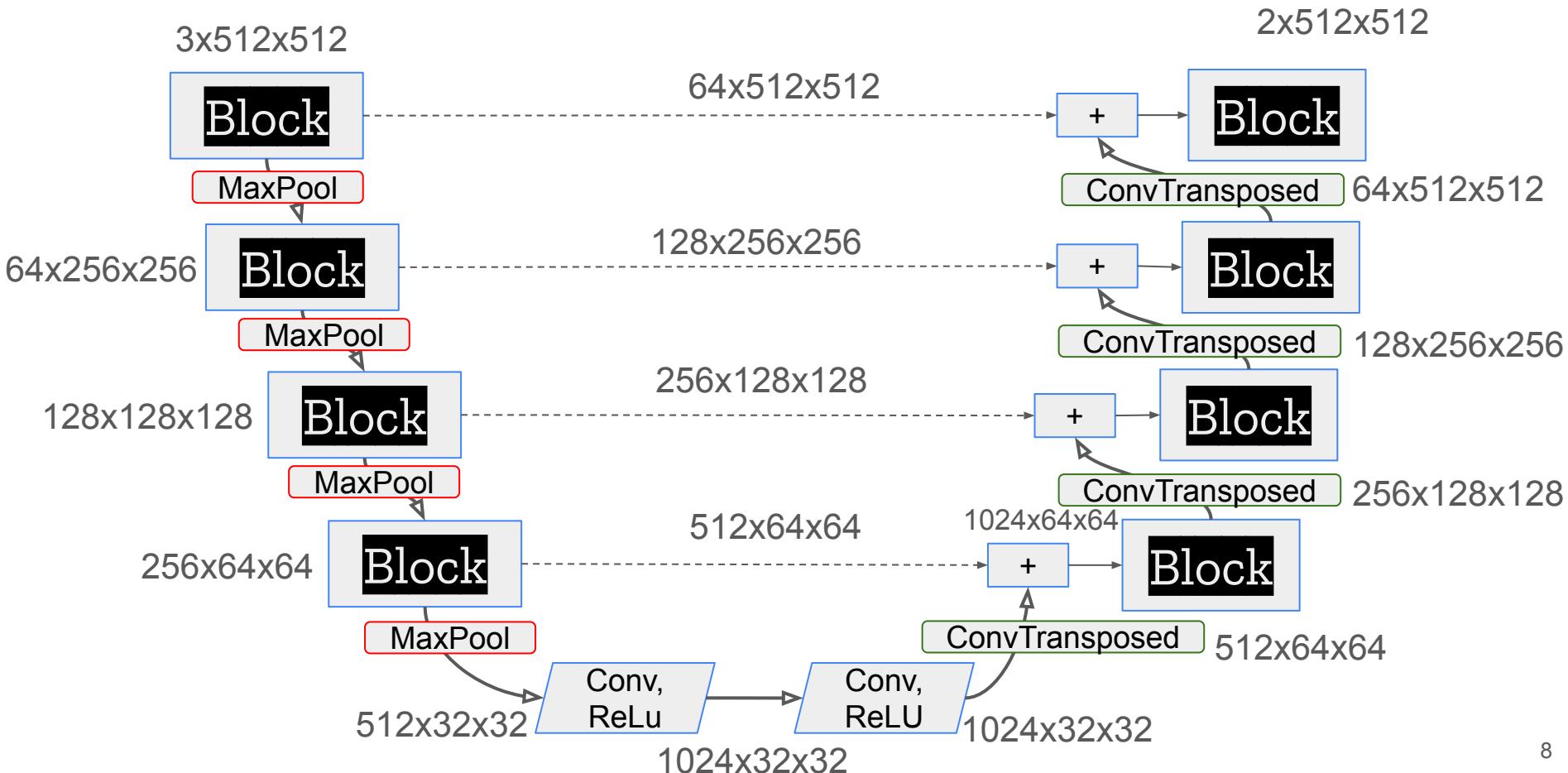




Binary Segmentation: UNet



Binary Segmentation: UNet



Original Image



Ground Truth Mask



Predicted Mask



Original Image



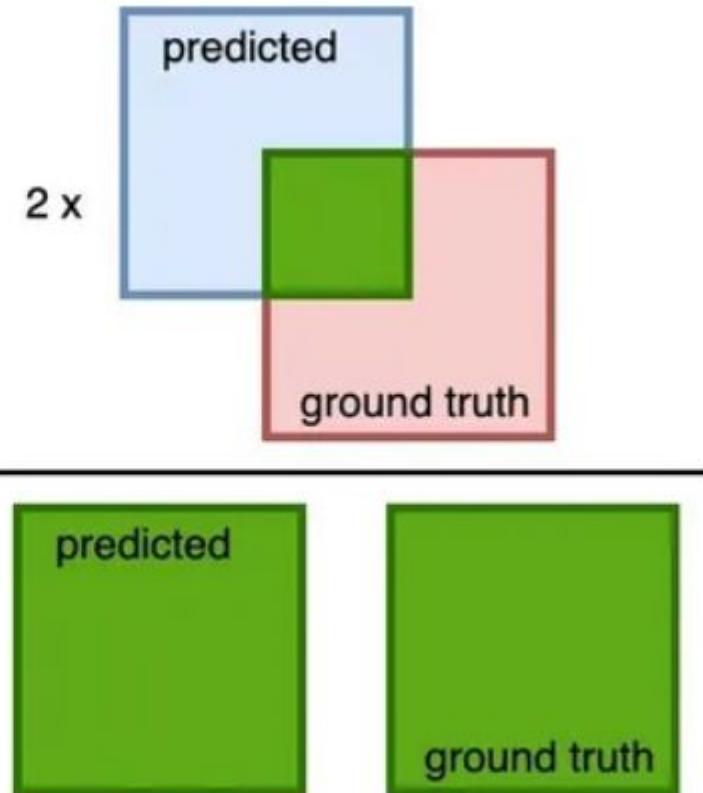
Ground Truth Mask



Predicted Mask



$$\text{Dice coefficient} = \frac{2x}{\text{total area (green)}} = \frac{\text{area of overlapped (green)}}{\text{total area (green)}}$$



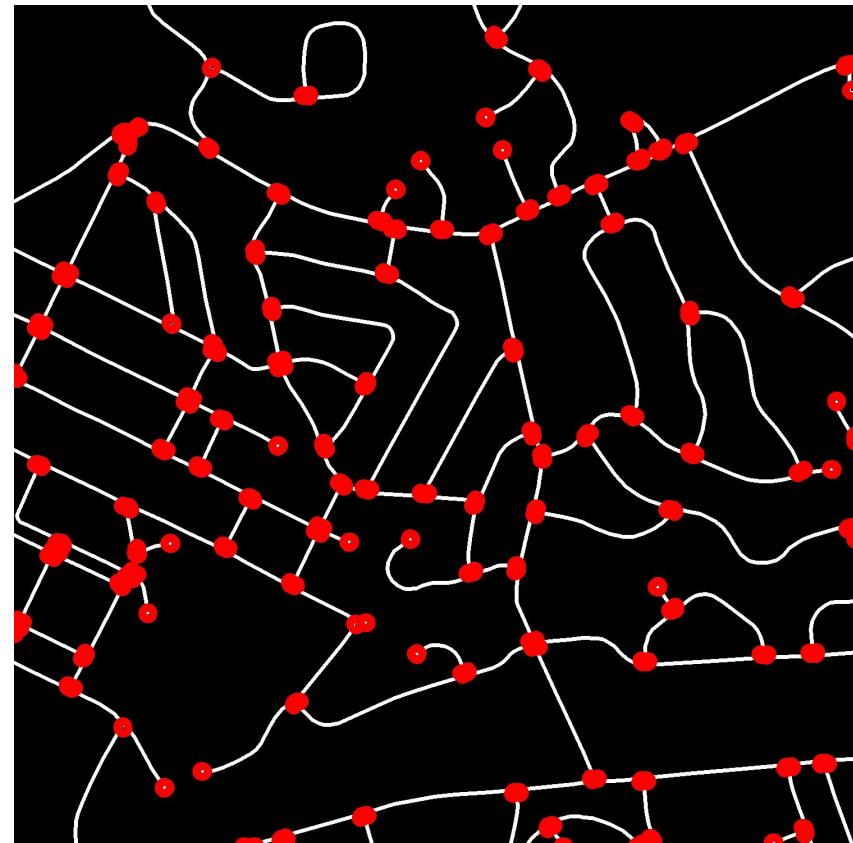
Dice loss is defined accordingly as $1 - \text{Dice_Coefficient}$



<https://cvinvolution.medium.com/dice-loss-in-medical-image-segmentation-d0e476eb486>



Crossroads detection: what we have and what we want



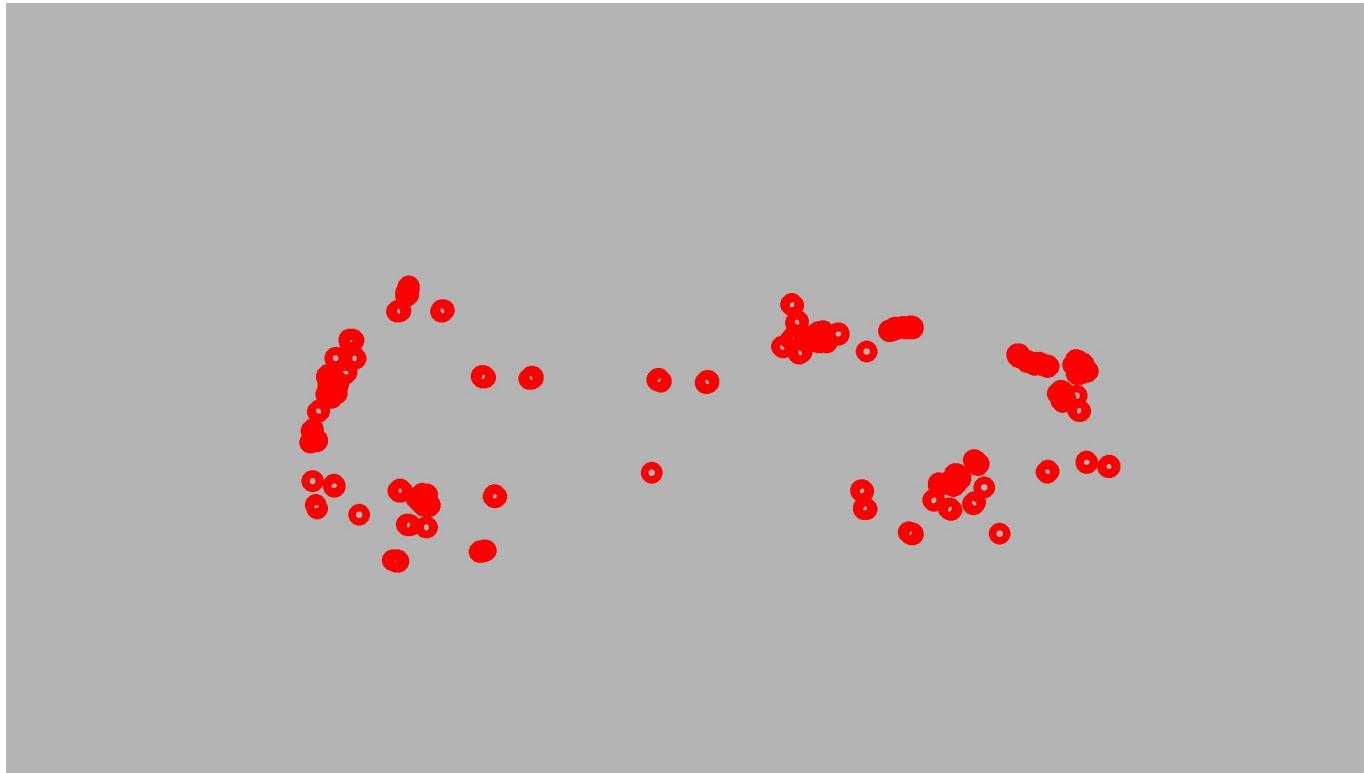
Crossroads detection: corner detector



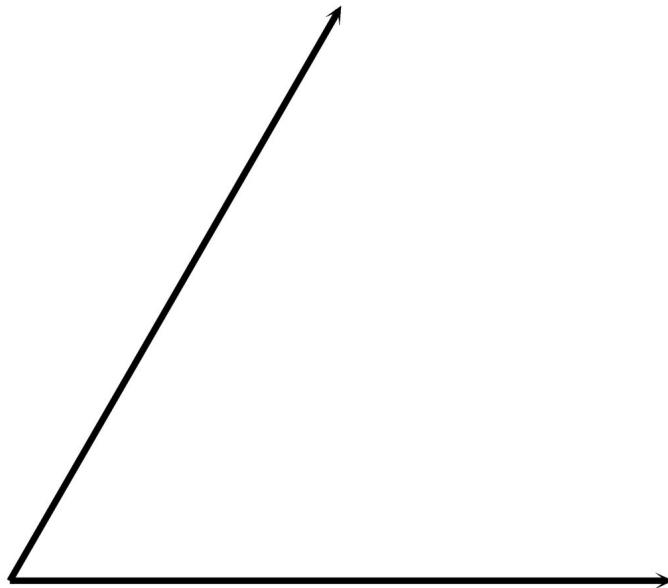
Crossroads detection: corner detector



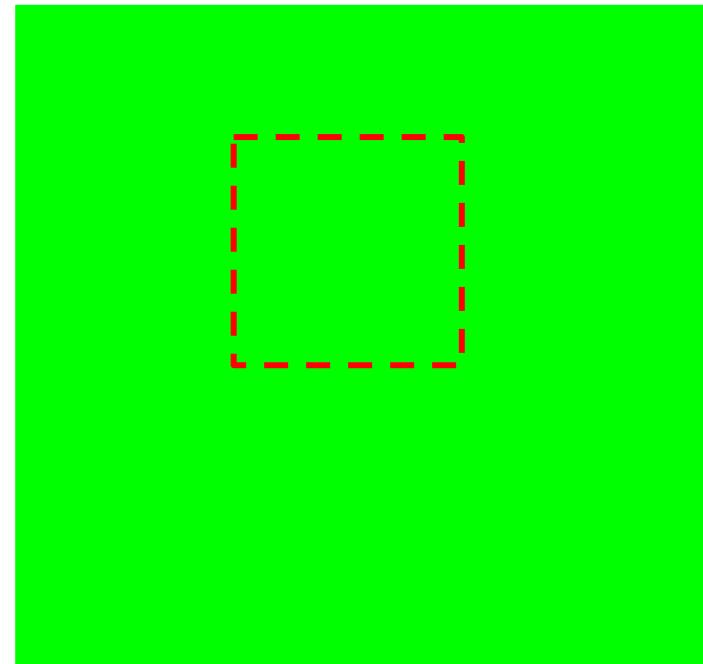
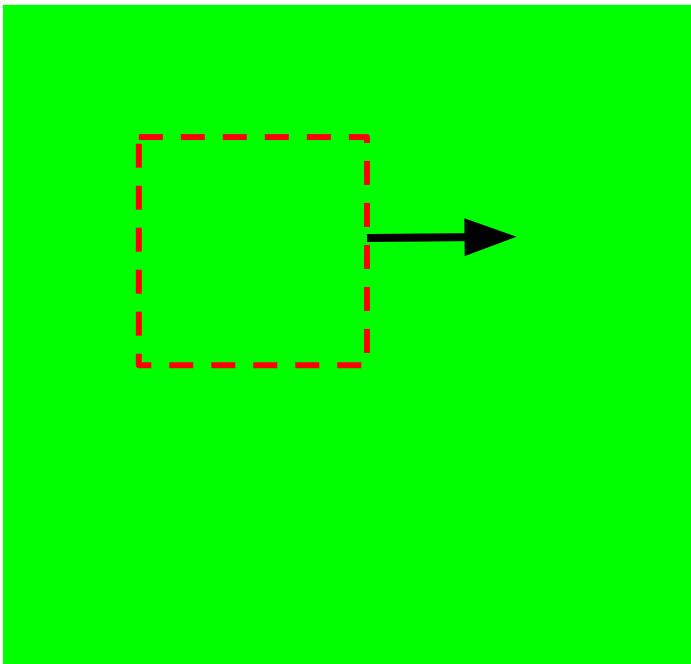
Crossroads detection: corner detector



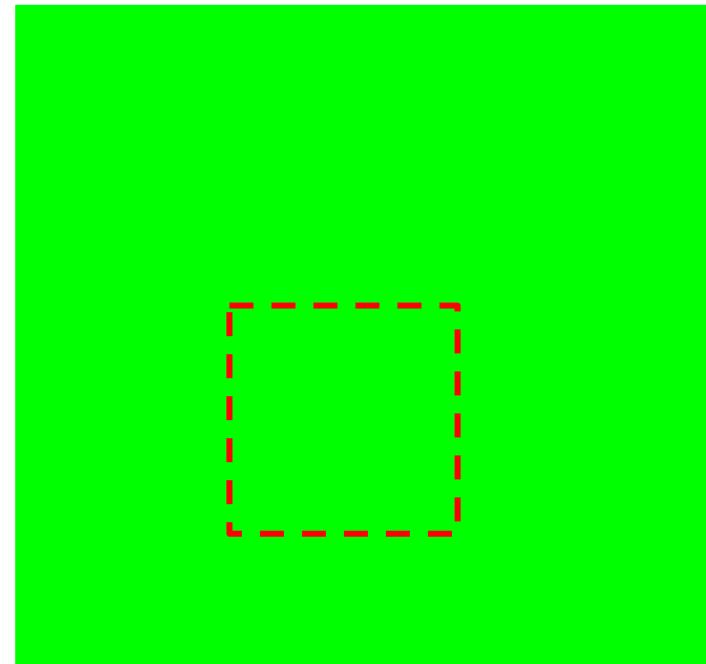
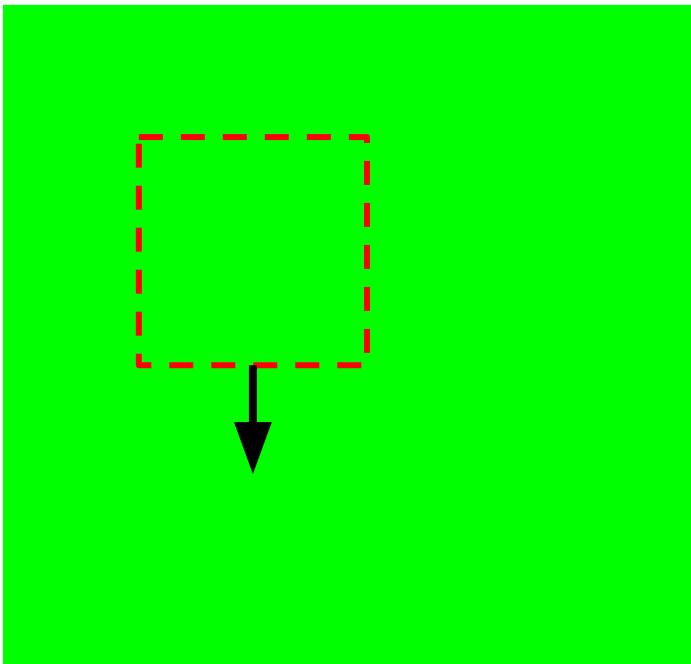
Crossroads detection: Harris corner detector



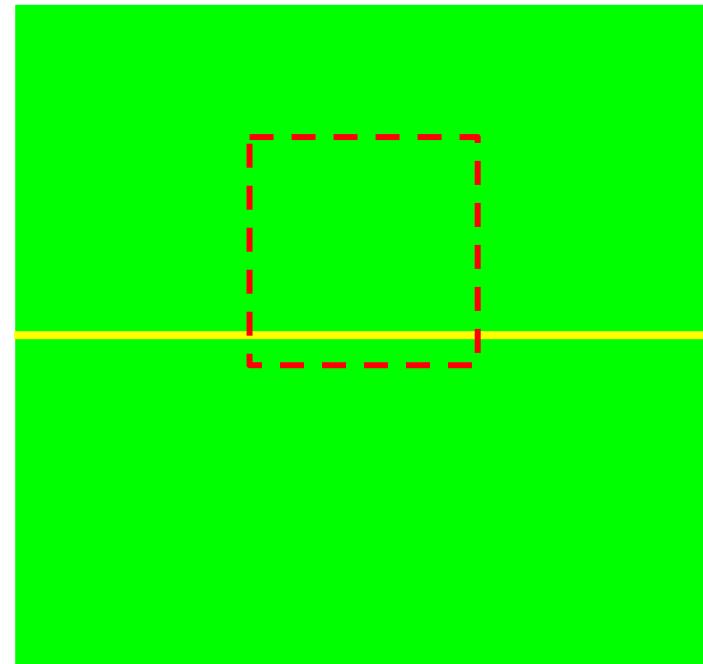
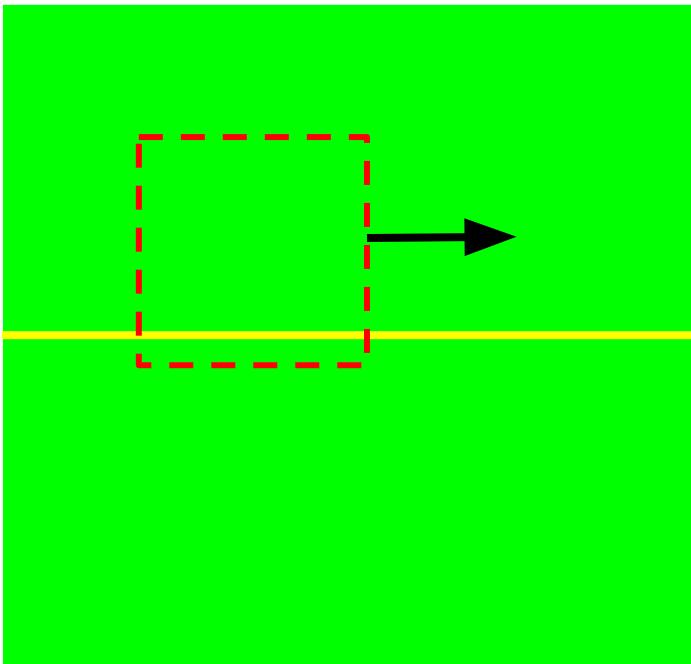
Crossroads detection: Harris corner detector approach



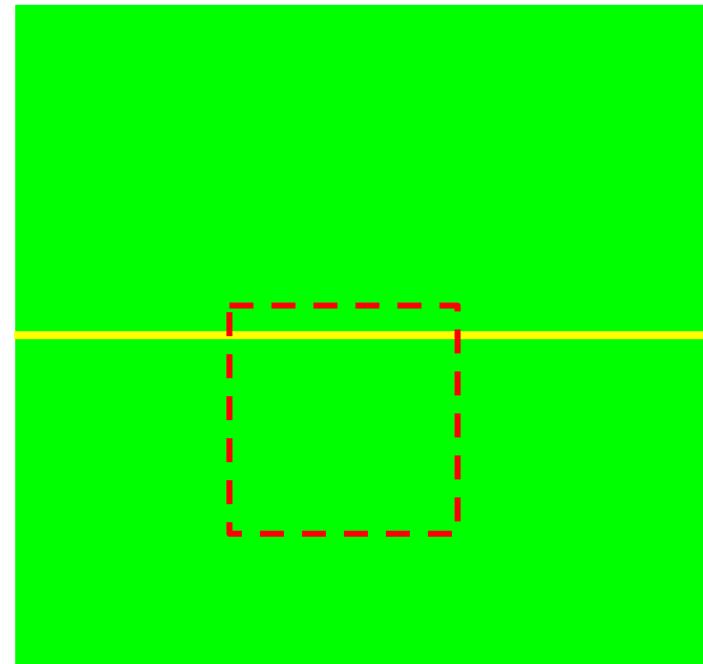
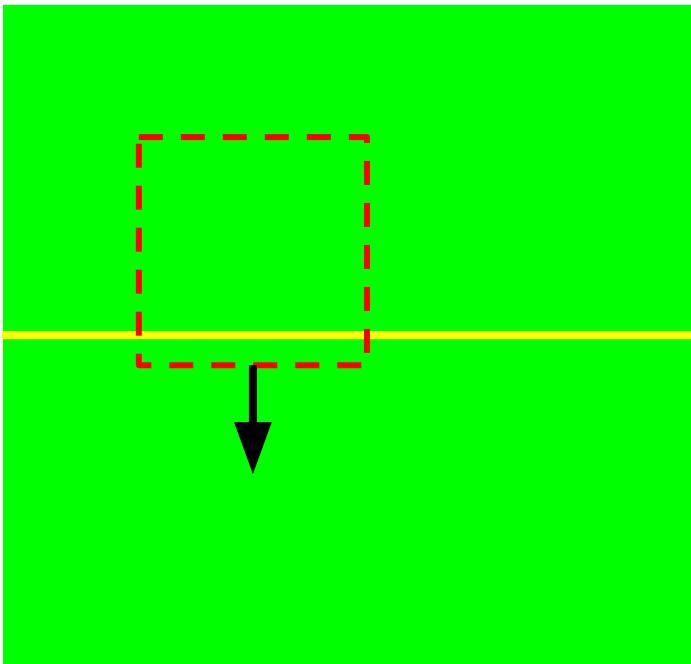
Crossroads detection: Harris corner detector approach



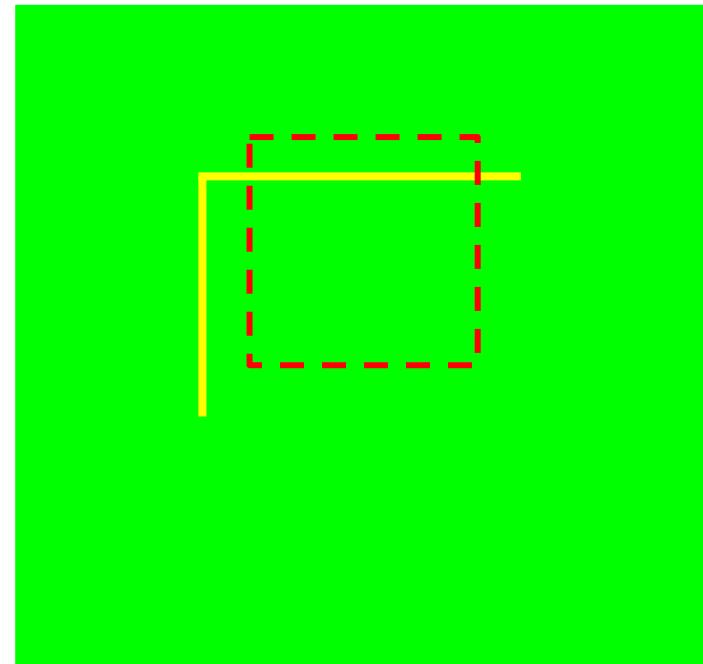
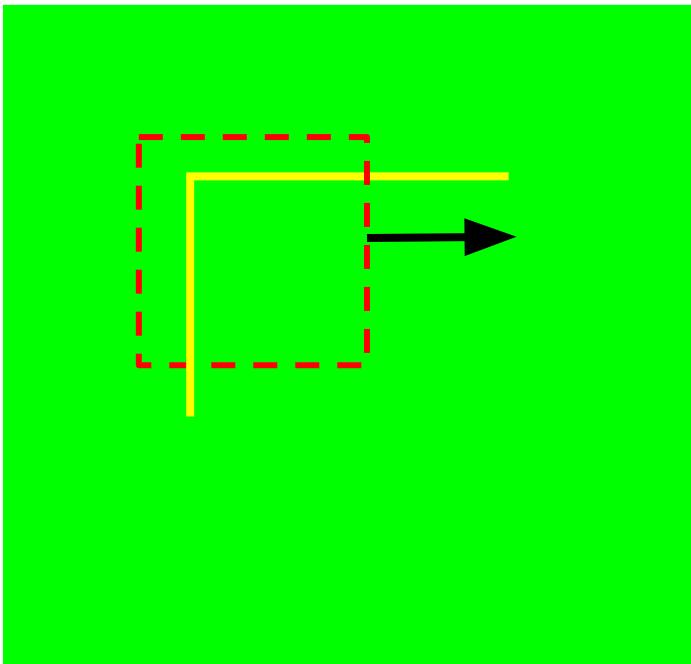
Crossroads detection: Harris corner detector approach



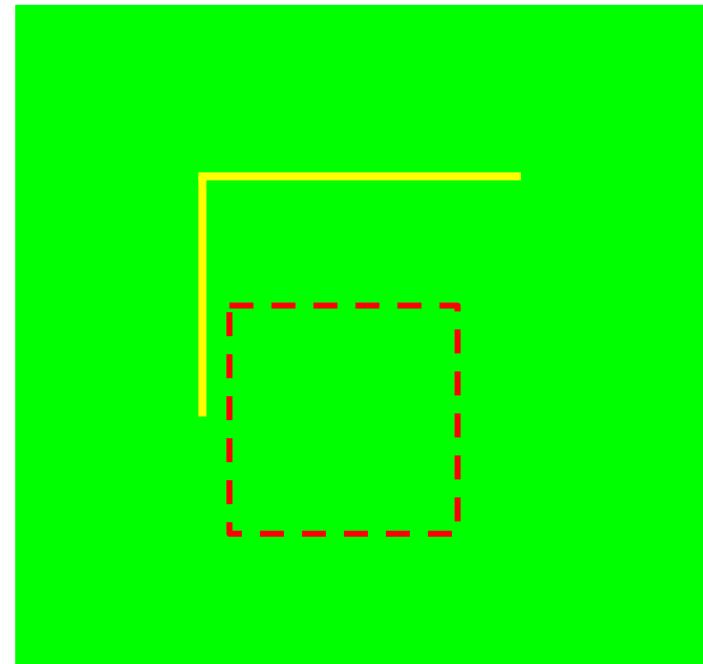
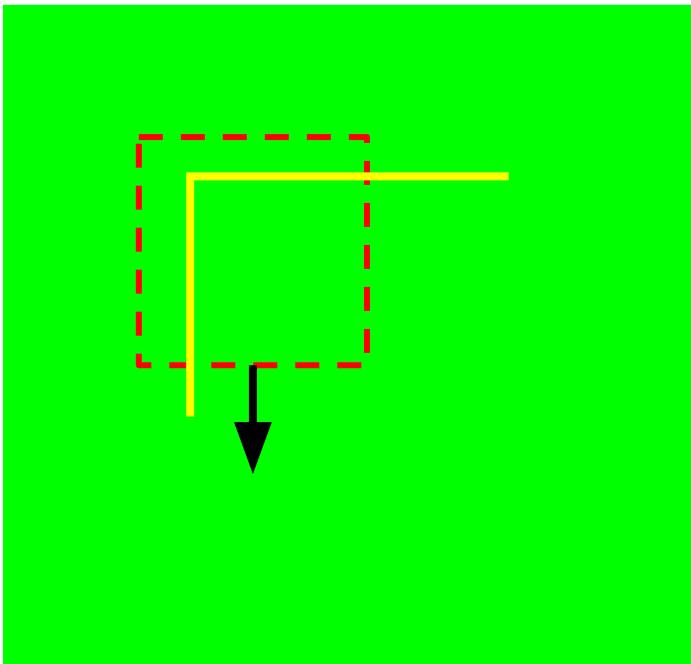
Crossroads detection: Harris corner detector approach



Crossroads detection: Harris corner detector approach



Crossroads detection: Harris corner detector approach

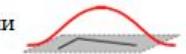


Crossroads detection: Harris corner detector approach

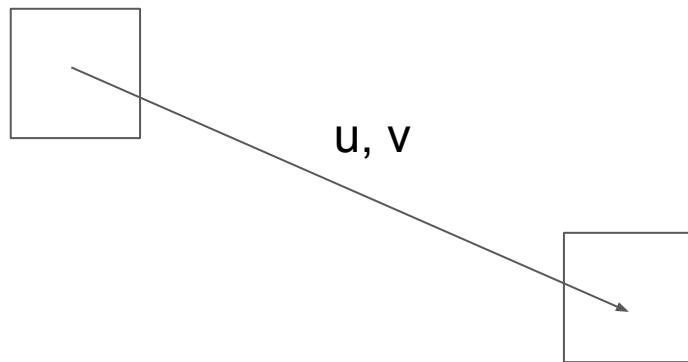
Idea: find points whose neighbors change greatly when shifted in any direction

Crossroads detection: Harris corner detector

$$E(u, v) = \sum_{x,y} \underbrace{w(x, y)}_{\text{window function}} \left[\underbrace{I(x + u, y + v)}_{\text{shifted intensity}} - \underbrace{I(x, y)}_{\text{intensity}} \right]^2$$

$$w(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{в окне} \\ 0 & \text{вне окна} \end{cases}$$
 или 
Функция Гаусса

Crossroads detection: Harris corner detector



Crossroads detection: Harris corner detector

$E(u, v)$ is large \Rightarrow **it's corner!**

Crossroads detection: Harris corner detector

****some math magic happens****



Crossroads detection: Harris corner detector

$$E(u, v) \approx \begin{pmatrix} u & v \end{pmatrix} M \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M = \sum_{x,y} w(x, y) \begin{bmatrix} I_x I_x & I_x I_y \\ I_x I_y & I_y I_y \end{bmatrix}$$

Crossroads detection: Harris corner detector

****some math magic happens****



Crossroads detection: Harris corner detector

$$R = \det M - k \cdot \text{trace}^2(M)$$

- $\det M = \lambda_1 \lambda_2;$
- $\text{trace}(M) = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2;$

Crossroads detection: Harris corner detector

- $|R|$ is small \Rightarrow flat
- $R < 0 \Rightarrow$ edge
- R is large \Rightarrow corner

Crossroads detection: Harris corner detector

```
import cv2

image = cv2.imread("image.png")
image = cv2.cvtColor(image, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)

harris_result = cv2.cornerHarris(
    src=image,
    blockSize=3, # Size of neighborhood
    ksize=9, # Sobel parameter
    k=0.06 # Empirical
)
```

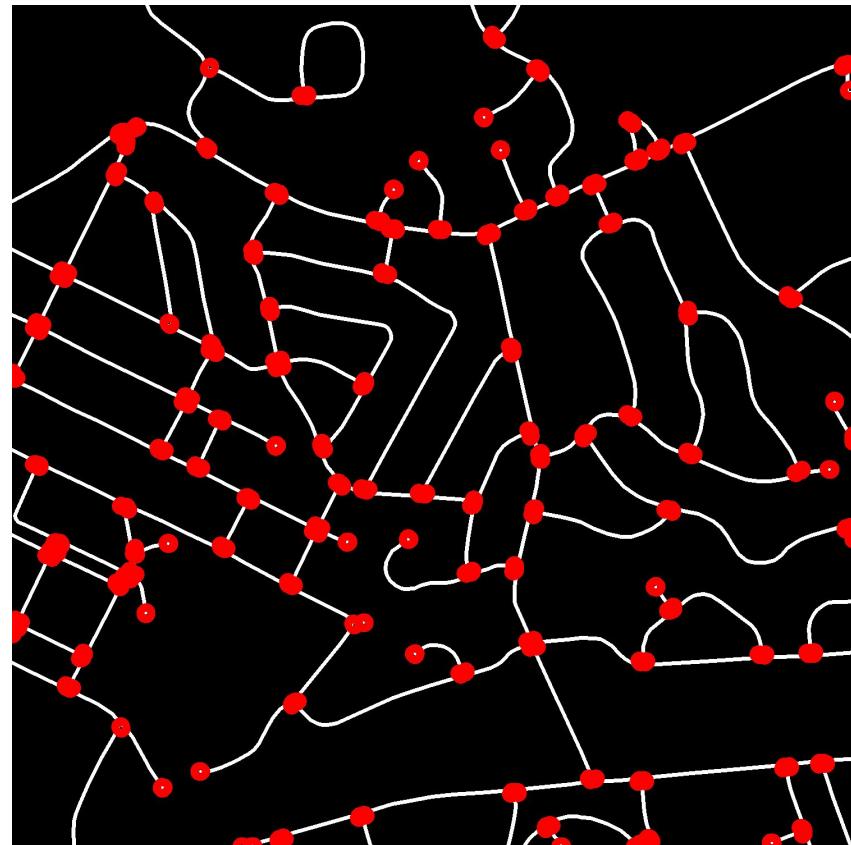
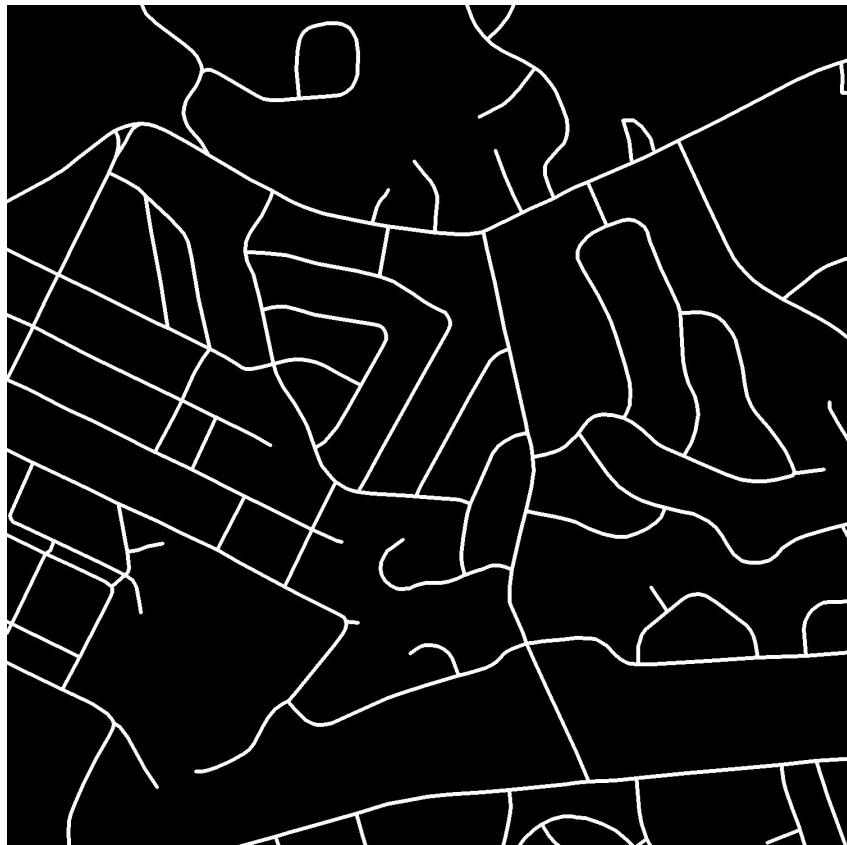
Crossroads detection: Harris corner detector

```
import networkx as nx

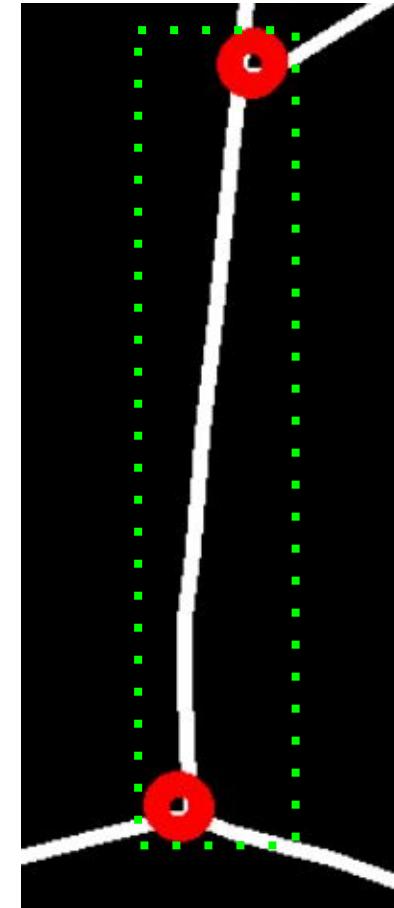
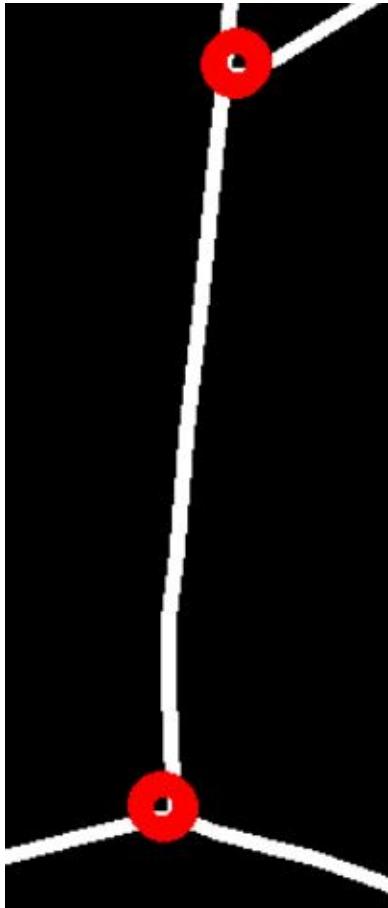
graph = nx.Graph()
height, width = harris_result.shape
THRESHOLD = 200

for y in range(height):
    for x in range(width):
        r = harris_result[y, x]
        if r > THRESHOLD:
            graph.add_node((x, y))
```

Crossroads detection: result



Making a graph

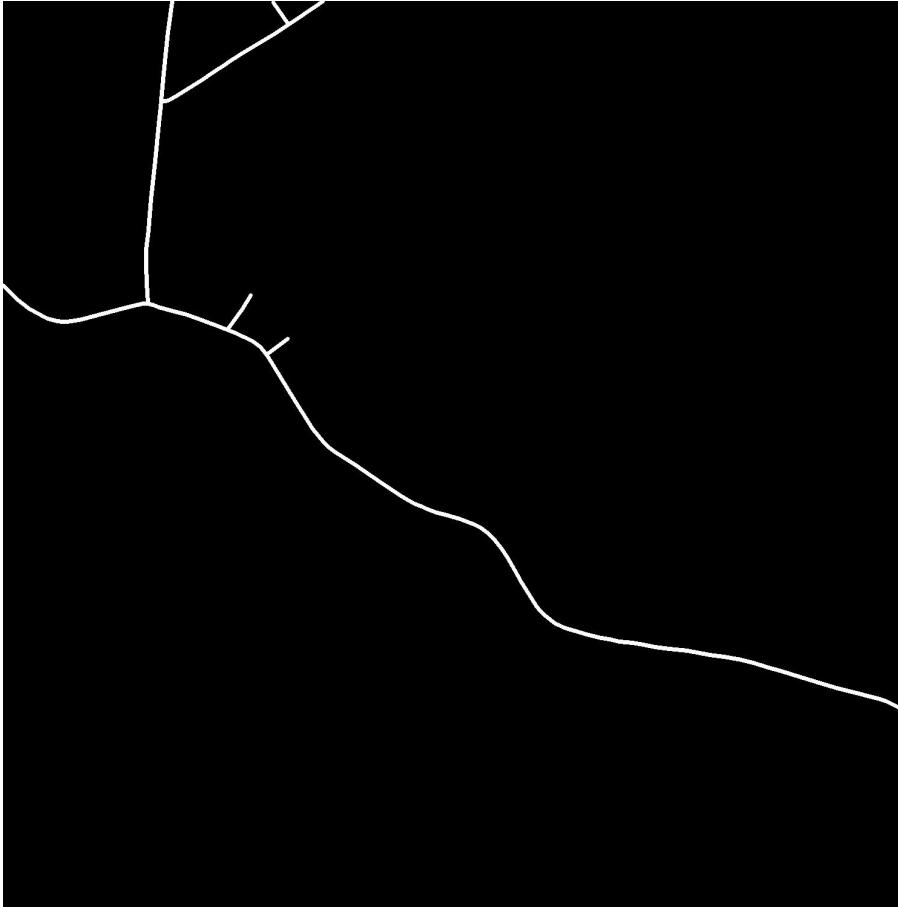


Making a graph

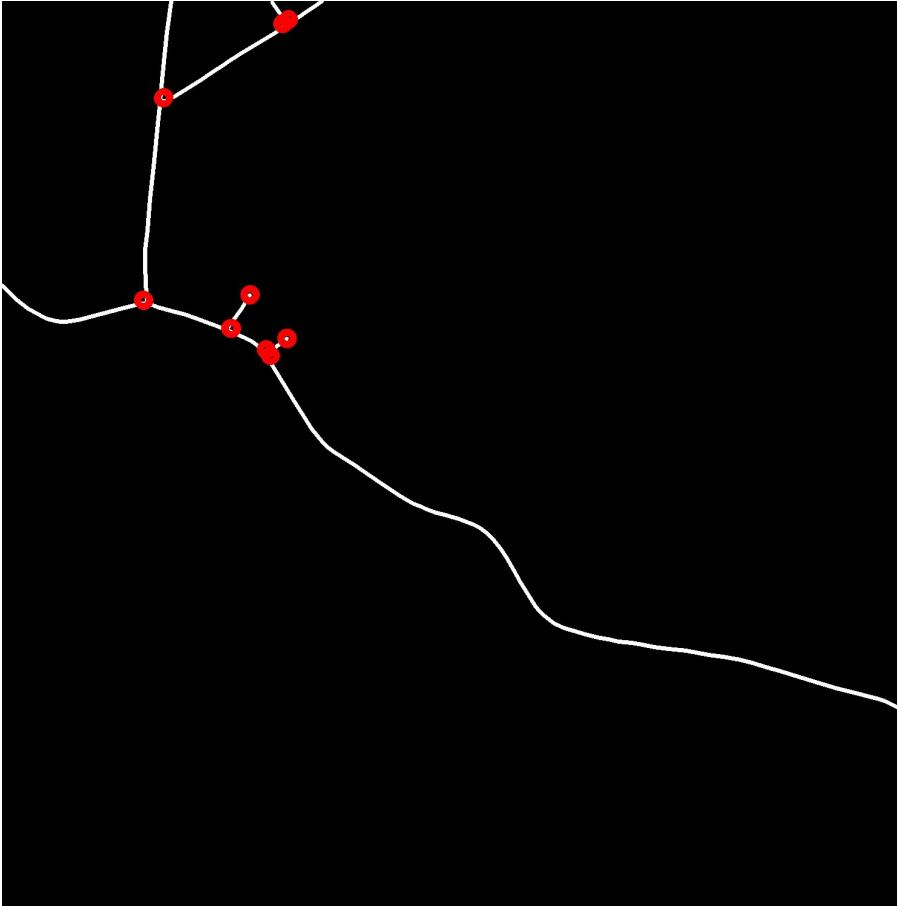
```
EDGE_THRESHOLD = 24

for i in range(len(graph.nodes)):
    n1 = graph.nodes[i]
    x1 = n1[0]
    y1 = n1[1]
    for j in range(i + 1, len(graph.nodes)):
        n2 = graph.nodes[j]
        x2 = n2[0]
        y2 = n2[1]
        min_x = min(x1, x2)
        max_x = max(x1, x2)
        min_y = min(y1, y2)
        max_y = max(y1, y2)
        intensity = image[min_y:max_y, min_x:max_x].sum()
        size1 = max_x - min_x + 1
        size2 = max_y - min_y + 1
        area = size1 * size2
        intensity /= area
        if intensity > EDGE_THRESHOLD:
            graph.add_edge(n1, n2)
```

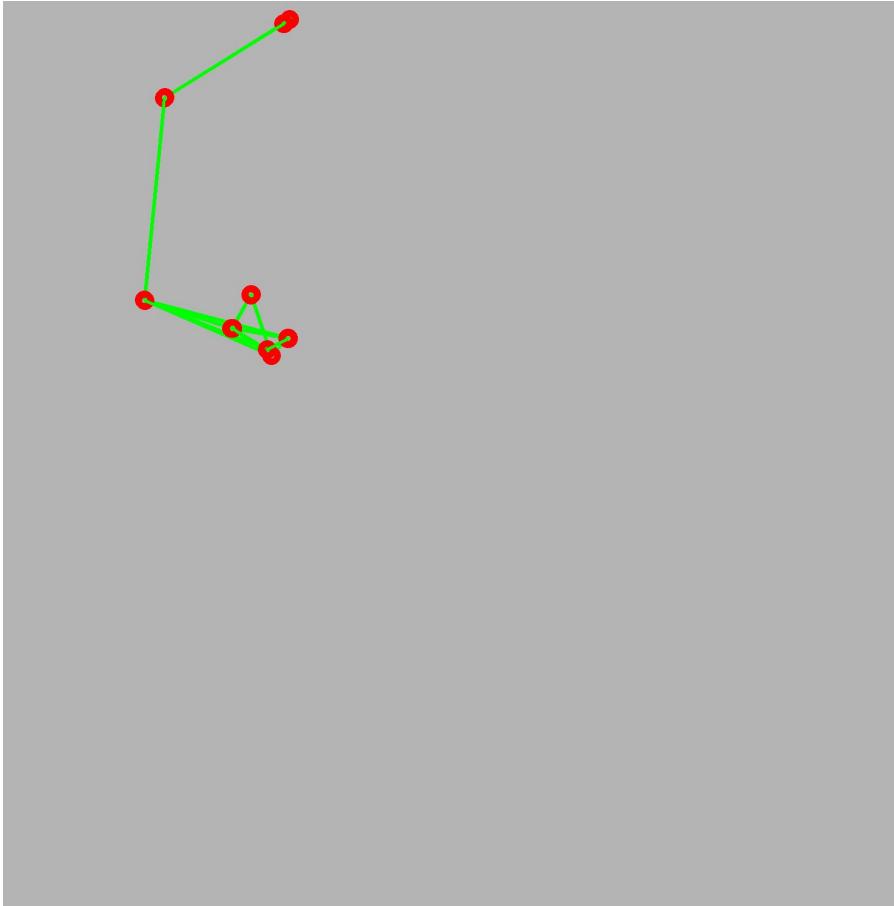
Crossroads detection + Making a graph: result-1



Crossroads detection + Making a graph: result-1



Crossroads detection + Making a graph: result-1



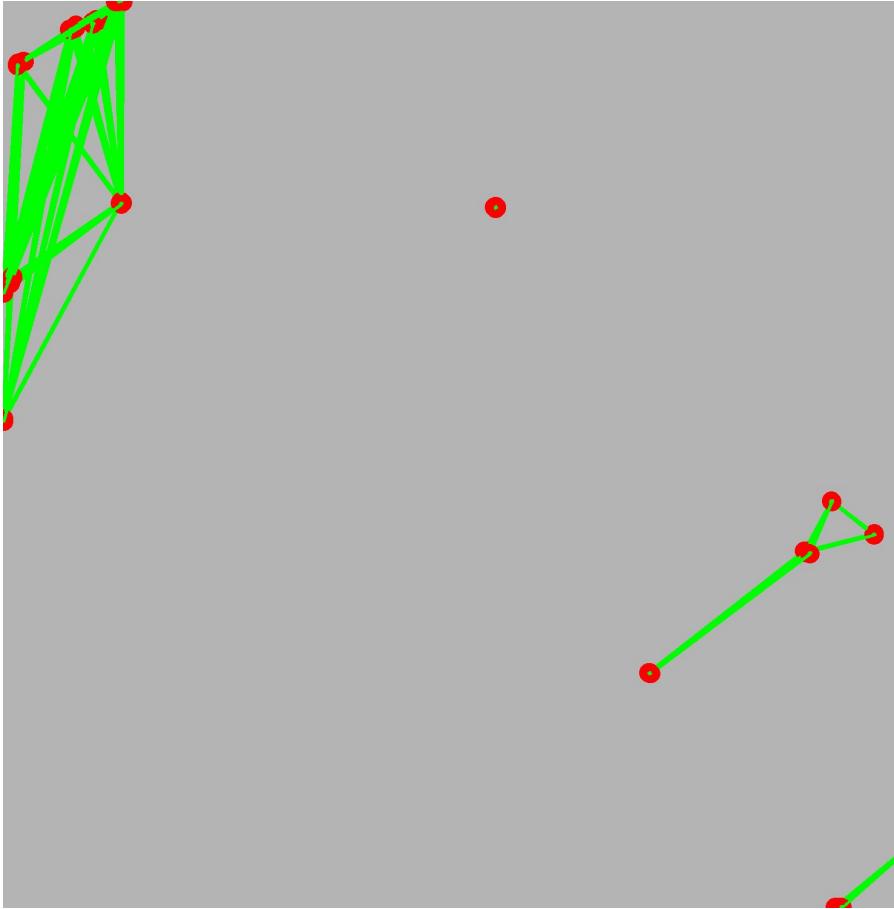
Crossroads detection + Making a graph: result-2



Crossroads detection + Making a graph: result-2



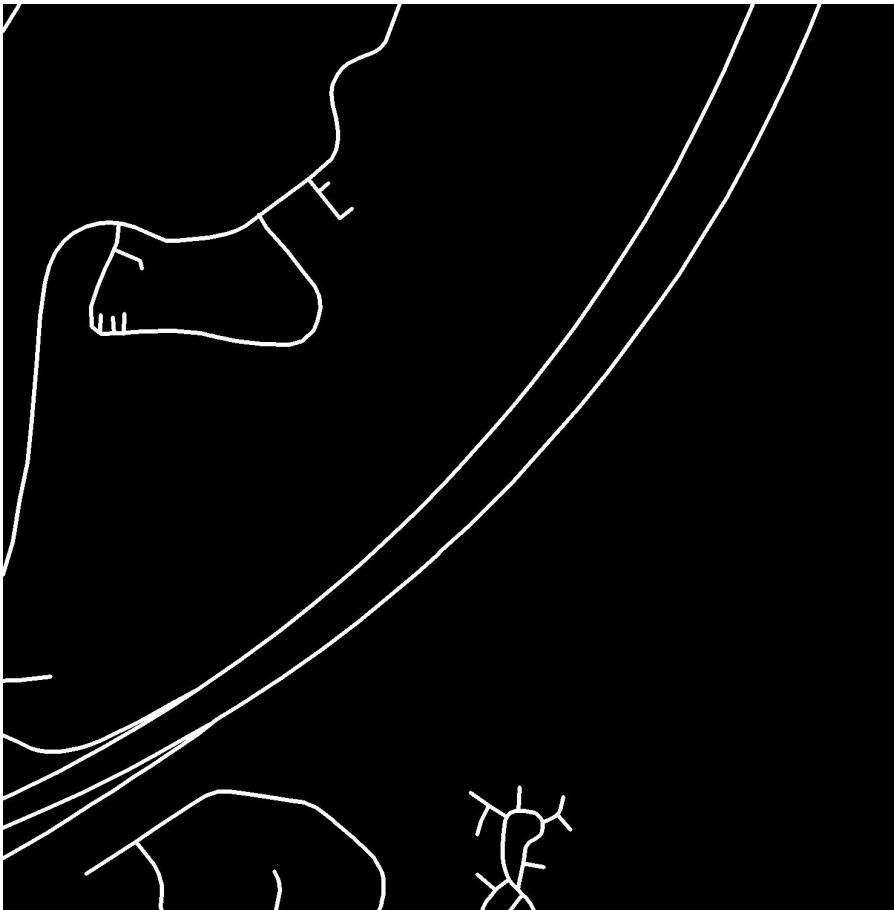
Crossroads detection + Making a graph: result-2



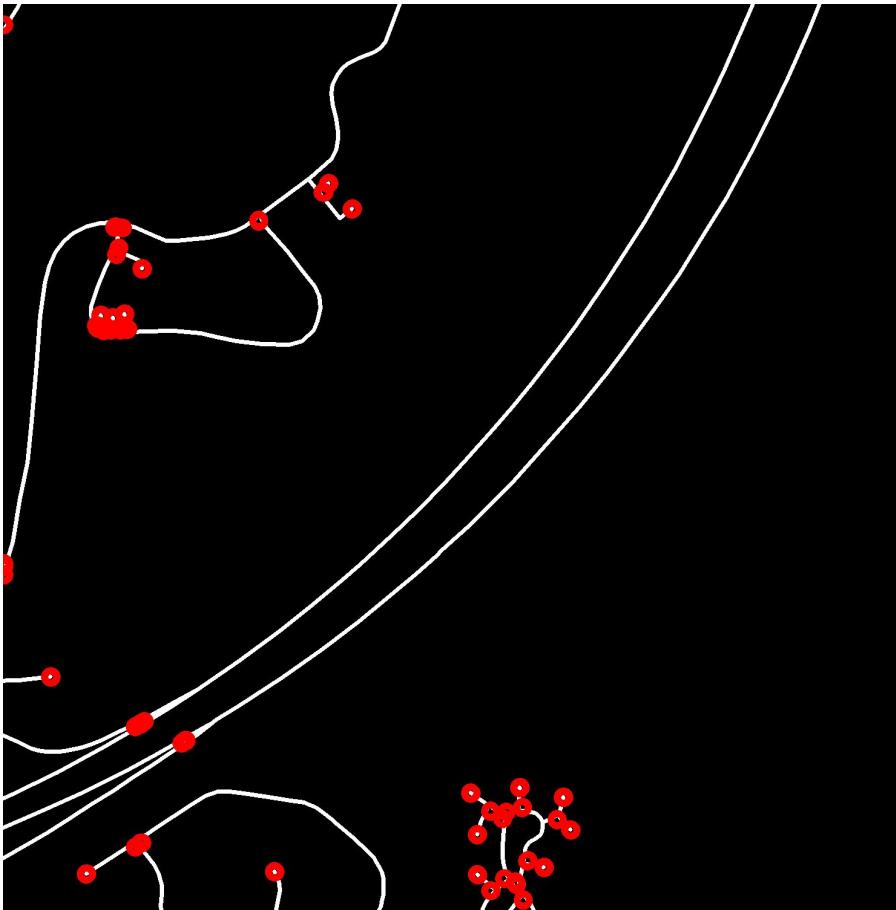
Crossroads detection + Making a graph: result-2



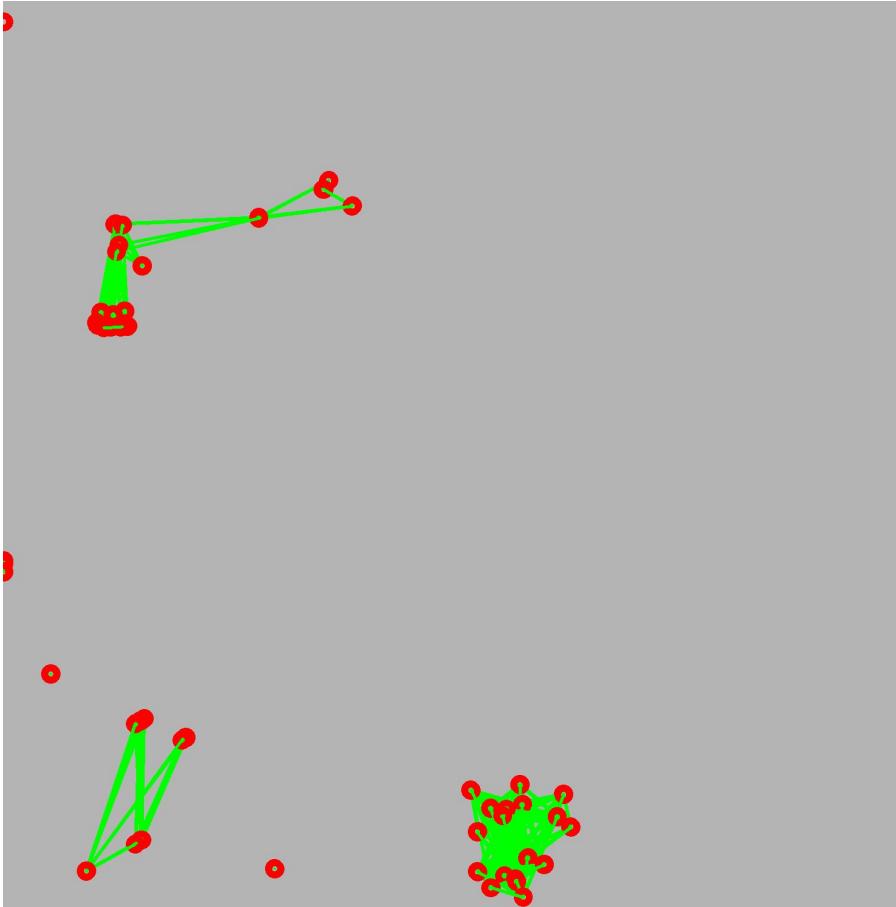
Crossroads detection + Making a graph: result-3



Crossroads detection + Making a graph: result-3



Crossroads detection + Making a graph: result-3



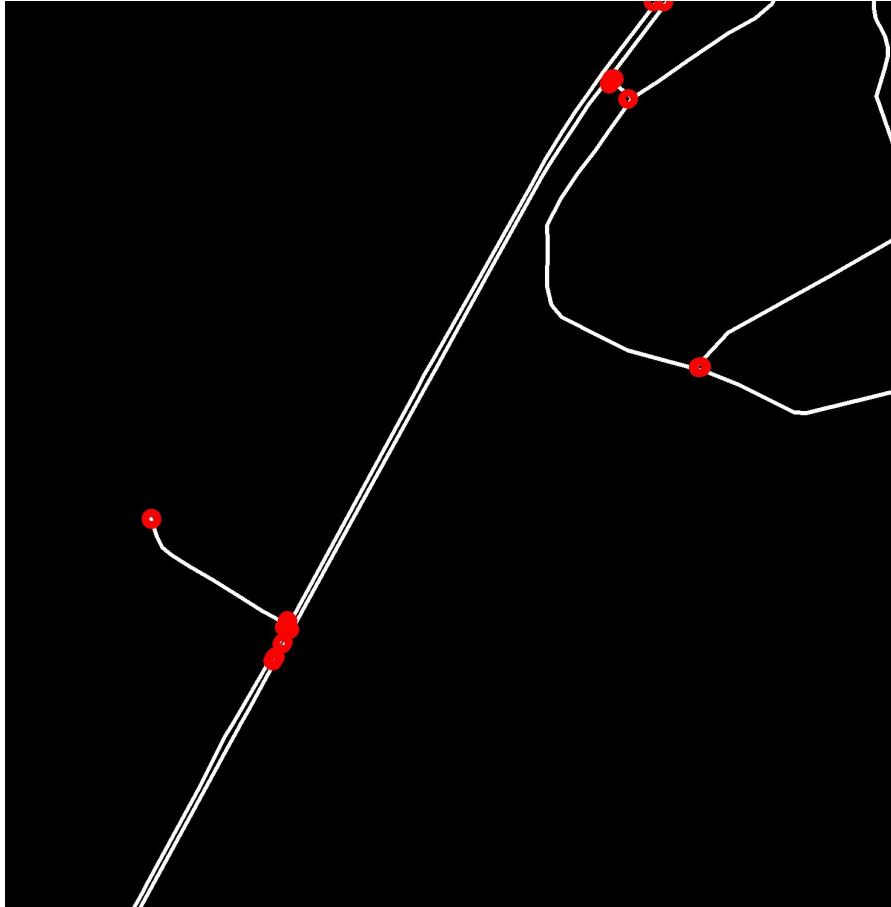
Crossroads detection + Making a graph: result-3



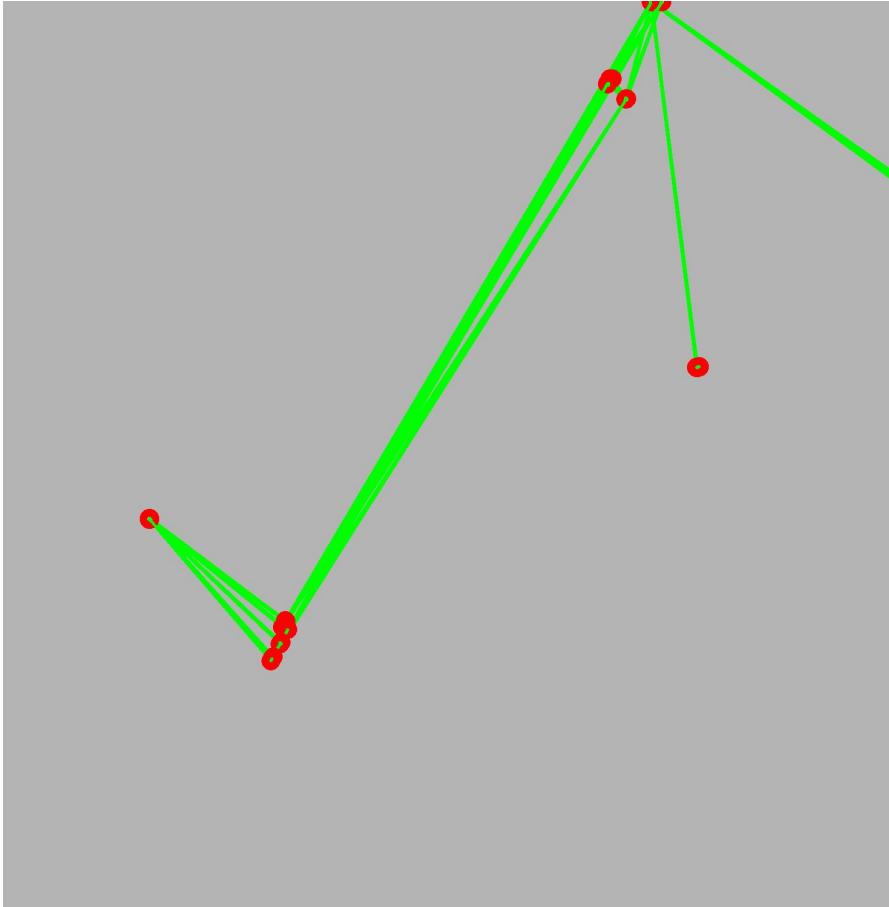
Crossroads detection + Making a graph: result-4



Crossroads detection + Making a graph: result-4



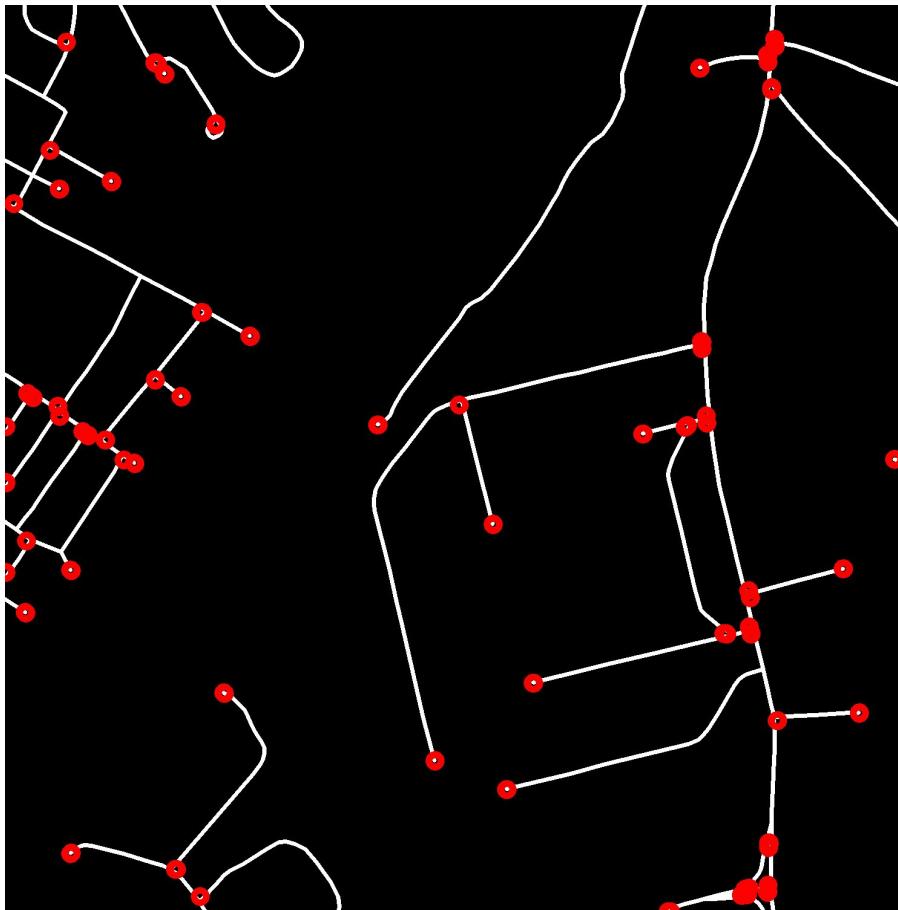
Crossroads detection + Making a graph: result-4



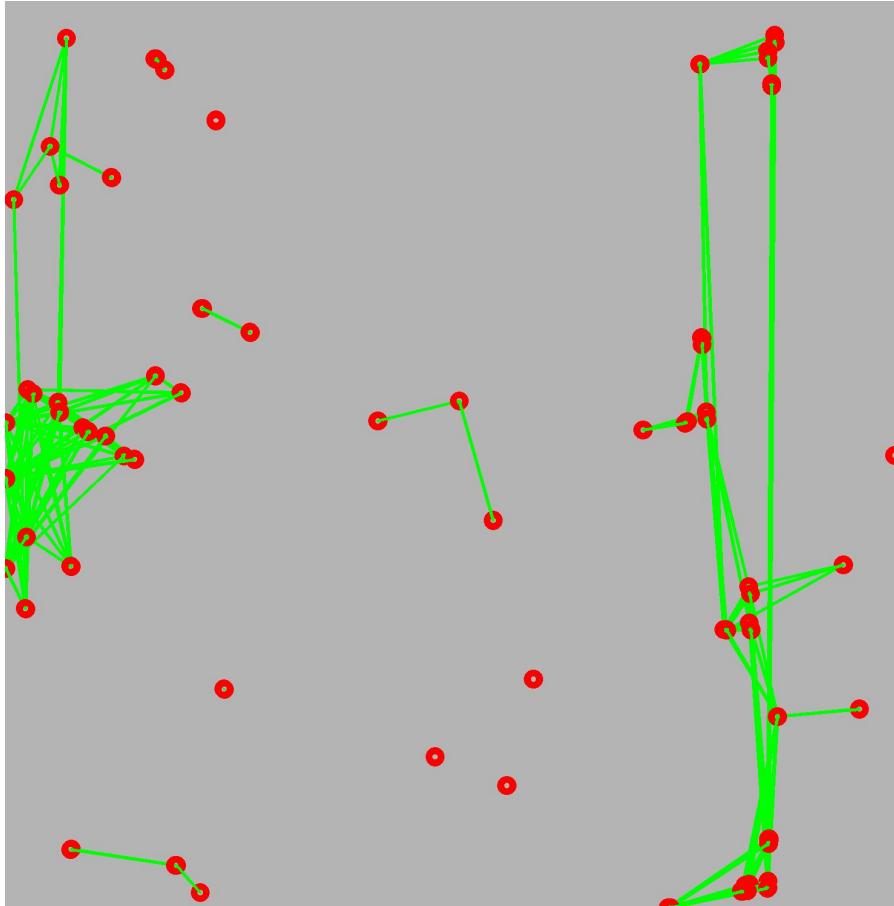
Crossroads detection + Making a graph: result-5



Crossroads detection + Making a graph: result-5



Crossroads detection + Making a graph: result-5



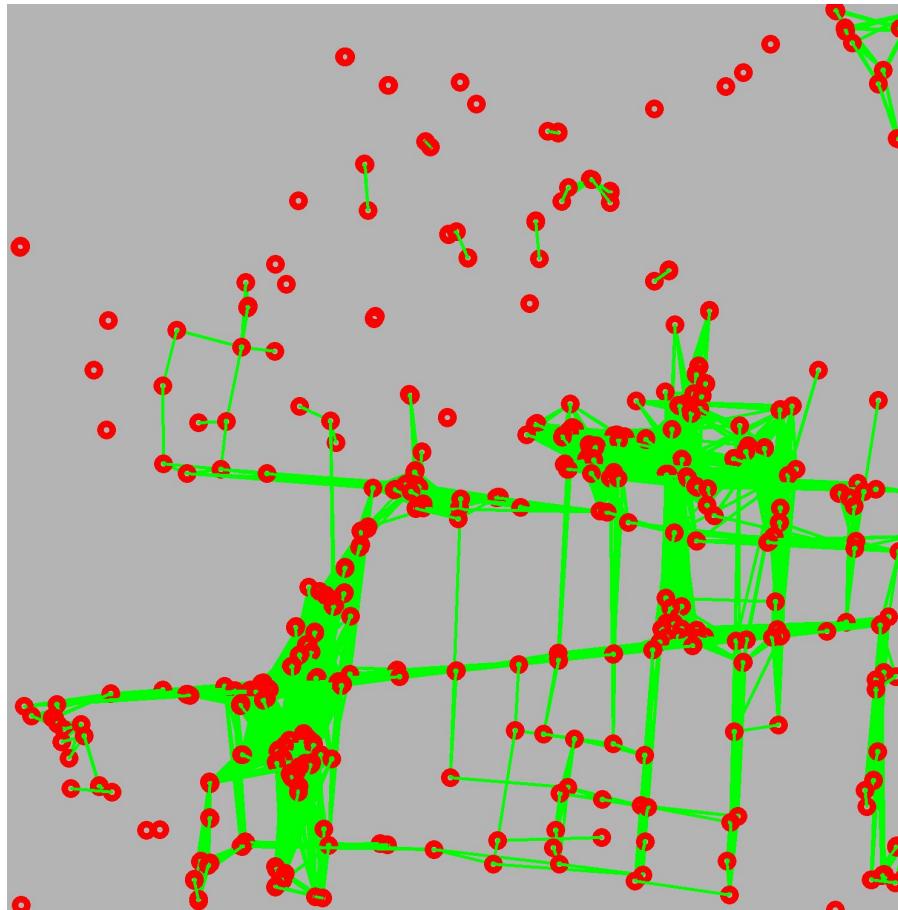
Crossroads detection + Making a graph: result-6



Crossroads detection + Making a graph: result-6



Crossroads detection + Making a graph: result-6



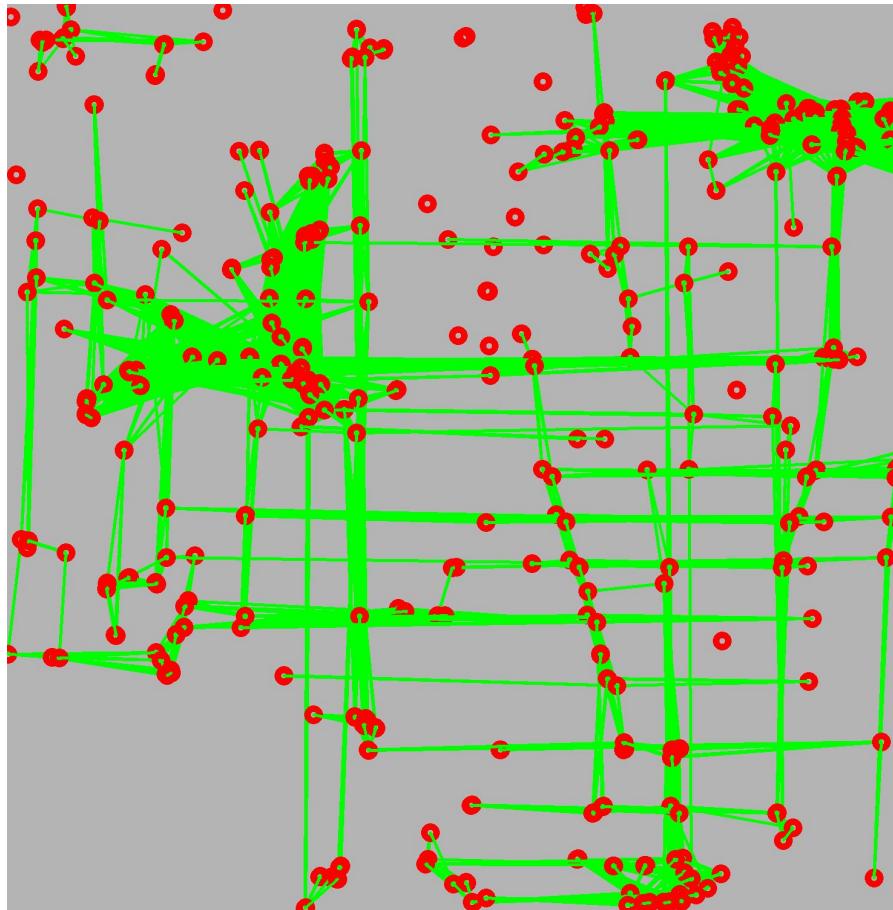
Crossroads detection + Making a graph: result-7



Crossroads detection + Making a graph: result-7



Crossroads detection + Making a graph: result-7



Спасибо за
внимание