

# **Project Overview**

- Introduction
- Motivation and Related Work
- Methodology
- Results and Discussion

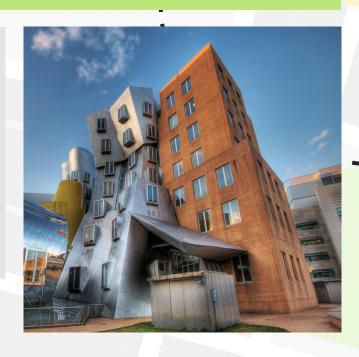


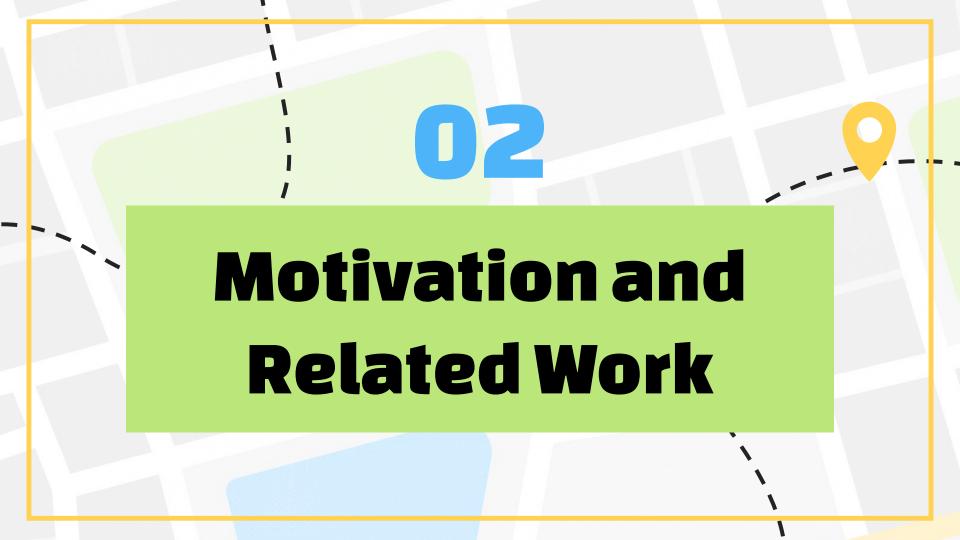
#### Introduction

MIT's Stata Center is a labyrinth.

#### Our plan:

- 1. Users input photo of surroundings
- 2. Use CV for location classification
- 3. Implement route optimization
- 4. Output guides users to destinations





# Why does this matter?

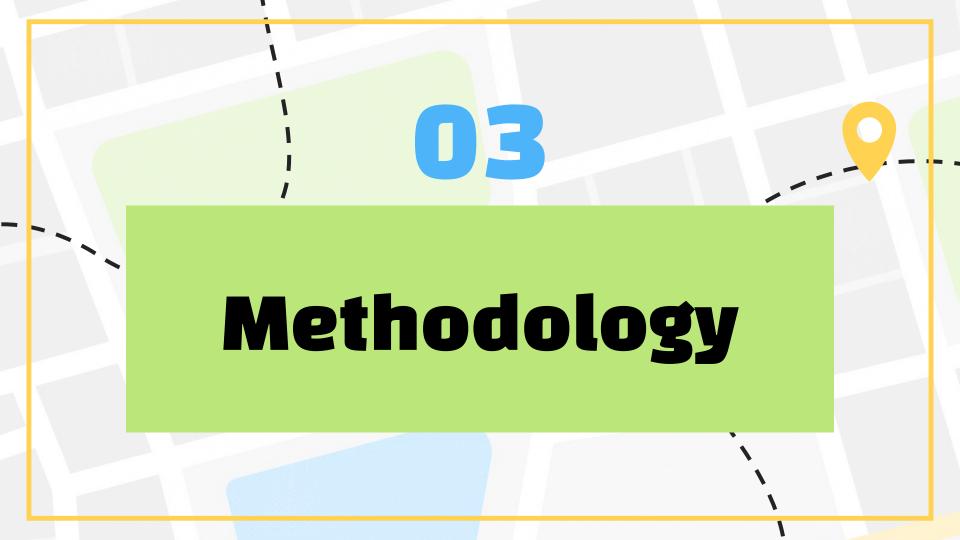
- Streamline navigation within the Stata Center
- Enhances the visitor experience within complex indoor spaces
  - Airports, museums, shopping malls, etc.
- Opportunity for increased accessibility
  - Non native language speakers
  - Wheelchair-only routing integration

#### **Literature Review**

There are a couple approaches to image classification and image-based navigation in the literature that are relevant to our project.

Sensors (Morales et al. 2020) explores the use of sensor-based systems in navigating complex buildings, highlighting the effectiveness of combining multiple data sources to improve location accuracy and system reliability.

Meta-Explore (Hwang et al. 2023) is a hierarchical vision-and-language navigation model that uses scene object spectrum grounding. This approach enables dynamic exploration and understanding of indoor environments, which is particularly relevant for navigating within structurally complex buildings like the Stata Center.



### **Data Collection**



- First floor of Stata
- 37 points to be labels of our model
  - Front of every classroom,
    restroom and exit/entrance
- 15s video at each location
- Extracted all frames from each video, and resized them yielding dataset of 10,189 points

### **CNN** and Embedding Similarity Models

#### CNN

- Network depth and width
- Augmentation
  - Rotation
  - o Flip
- Dropout layer

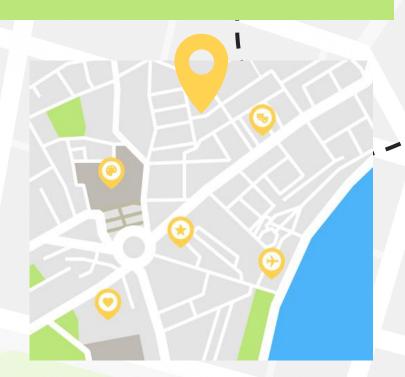
#### **CLIP**

Allows extraction of image embeddings capturing features such as edges, colors and shapes, as well as semantic meaning

- Max Score per Label, Train Data Vocabulary
- Max Score per Label, All Data Vocabulary
- Average Score per Label, Train Data
  Vocabulary
- Average Score per Label, All Data
  Vocabulary

### **Foundation Models**

- ResNet18
- AlexNet
- VGG16
- Simple classification head
  - Two hidden layers
  - Two dropout layers
- Deeper classification head
  - Three fully connected
  - Three batch normalization
  - Three dropout layers



# **Route Optimization**

- 1. Extract coordinates from location labels
- 2. Calculate angle between start and end coordinates using trigonometry
- 3. Compute distance using Euclidean distance formula
- 4. Convert the distance in pixels to feet
- 5. Determine the angle the user must turn to face their destination, as well as the absolute heading on the compass
- 6. Relay instructions

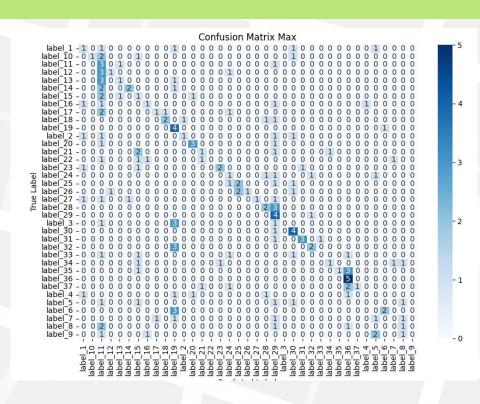
You must turn −13 degrees to the right to face your destination Alternatively, you can face 89 degrees E using a compass Your destination is 267 feet away from you

# **Results and** Discussion

## Model Performance (CNN and CLIP)

Model	Тор-1 Ассигасу (%)	Mean Error (ft)
Best Performing CNN	14.05	238.43
Embeddings (Max Score per Label, Train Data as Vocab)	30.27	194.88
Embeddings (Max Score per Label, Train Data as Vocab)	30.27	194.88
Embeddings (Average Score per Label, Train Data as Vocab)	12.97	326.46
Embeddings (Average Score per Label, Train Data as Vocab)	12.97	326.46

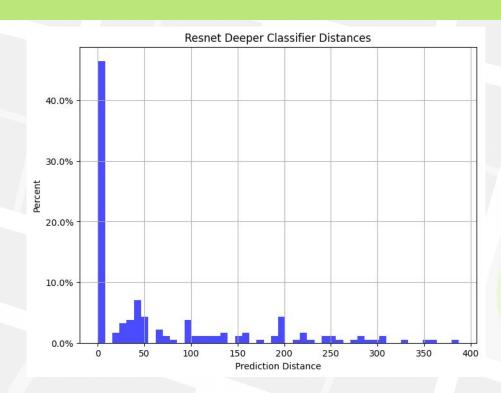
## Model Performance (CNN and CLIP)



## Model Performance (Foundation)

Model	Тор-1 Ассигасу (%)	Mean Error (ft)
AlexNet Simple	34.05	88.64
AlexNet Deeper	35.68	89.72
VGG Simple	31.89	83.71
VGG Deeper	32.97	85.60
ResNet Simple	40.54	78.88
ResNet Deeper	46.49	68.49

# Model Performance (Foundation)



# **Key Findings**

- Best model was ResNet Deeper
  - 46.5% Top-1 Accuracy
  - 63.8% Top-5 Accuracy
  - o 29 ft. median error
- Foundation models greatly improved on embedding similarity models



