



Affine Transformations Correction

UPC - DLCV Seminar '18

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Overview

1. Introduction
2. Model
3. Results with MNIST
4. Results with GTSRB
5. Conclusion

1.

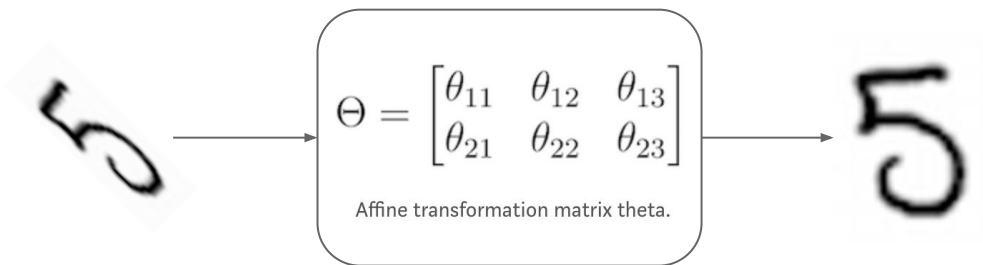
Introduction

Motivations

- × Images are normally not perfectly aligned and centered on the region of interest.
- × Image correction by affine transformations would ease classification tasks and improve accuracy of the models.

Affine Transformations

- × Function between affine spaces which preserves points, straight lines and planes



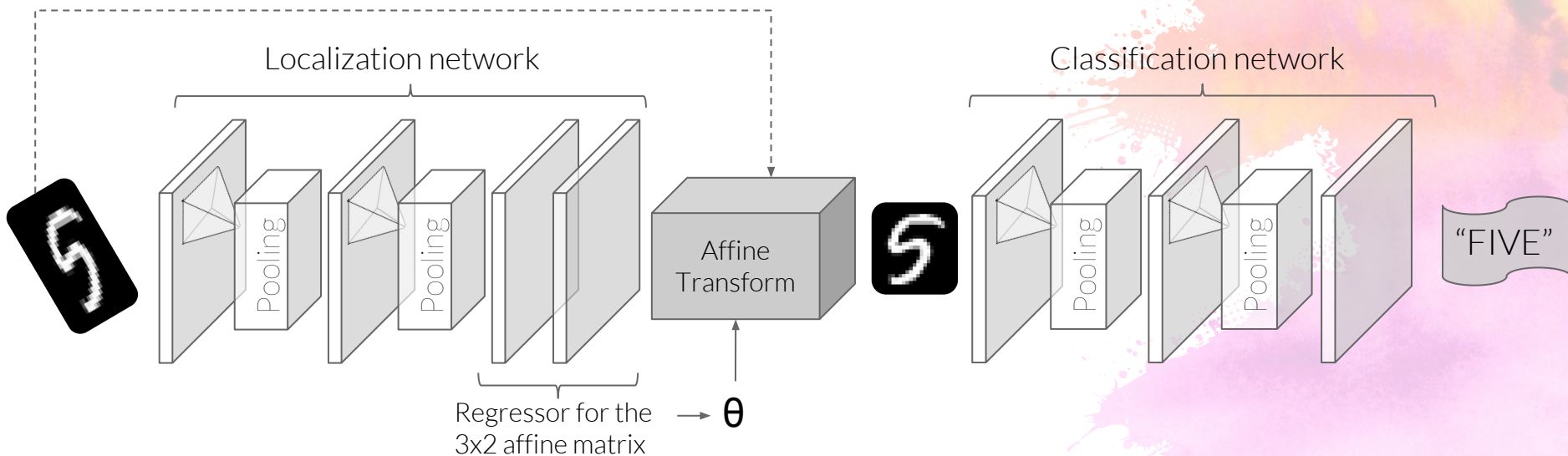
2. Model



Data preprocessing

- × Perform a random rotation to dataset instances
 - × Images in our datasets are in origin slightly distorted → Distortion increased
- × Grayscale (if needed)
- × Reshape images to 28 x 28 squares (if needed)
 - × Different image sizes (from 15x15 to 250x250)
 - × Different image shapes (not only squared)

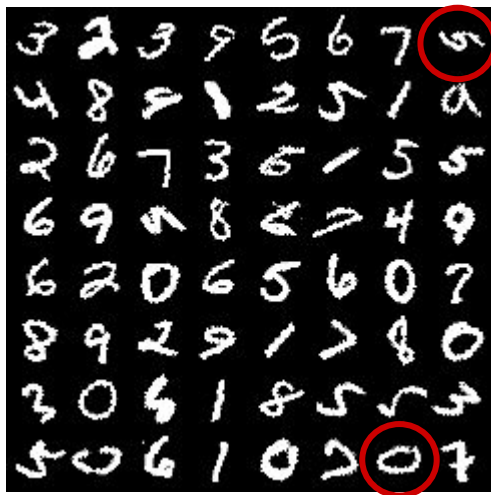
The Spatial Transformers model



3.

Results with
MNIST

Without ST



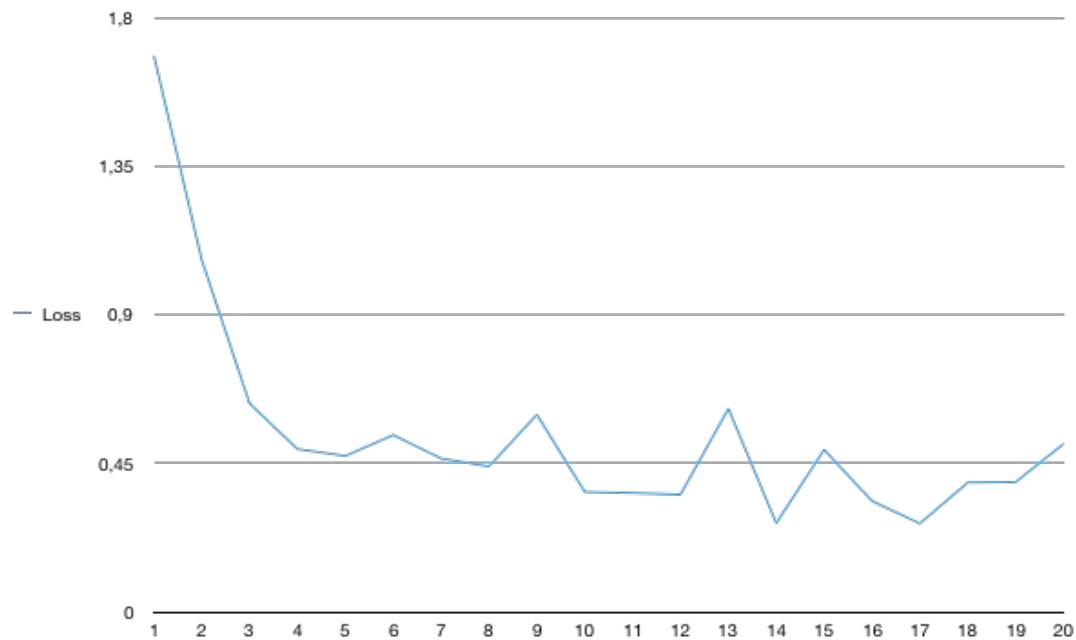
Input: distorted dataset



Output: non-rectified dataset

Without ST

× Accuracy: 96%



With ST



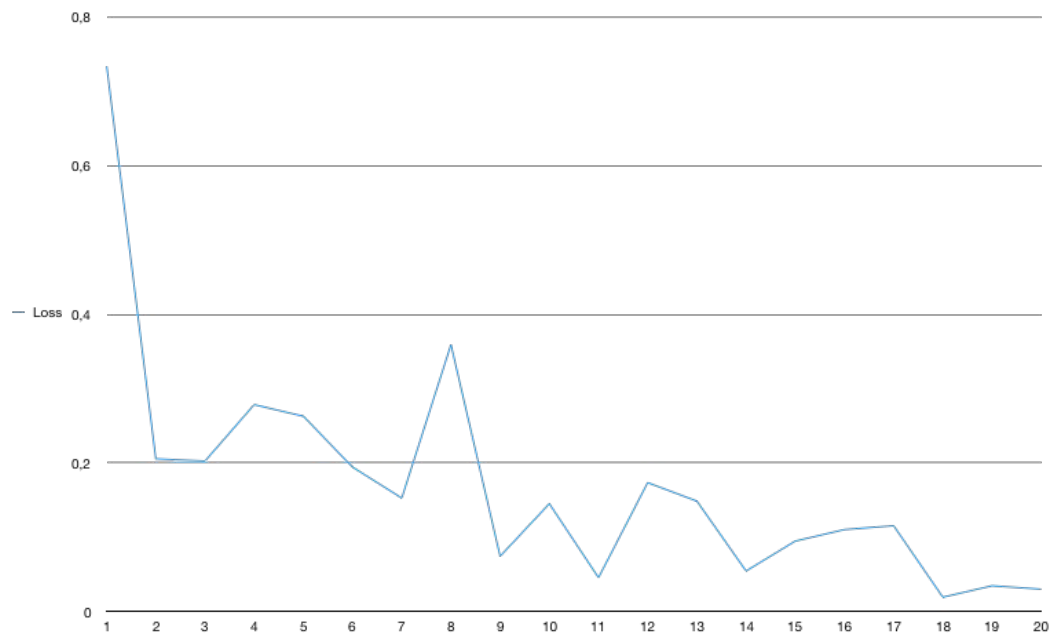
Input: distorted dataset



Output: rectified dataset

With ST

× Accuracy: 99%



4.

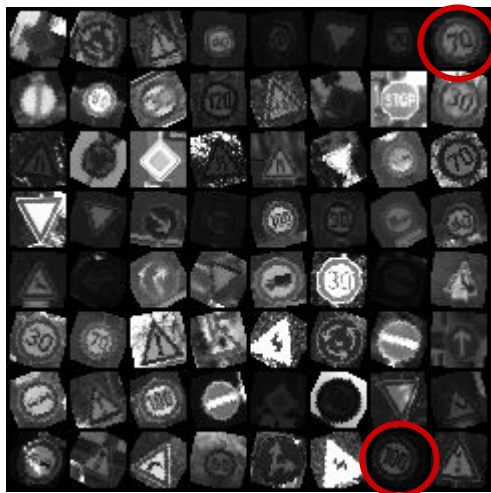
Results with GTSRB

(German Traffic Sign Detection Benchmark)

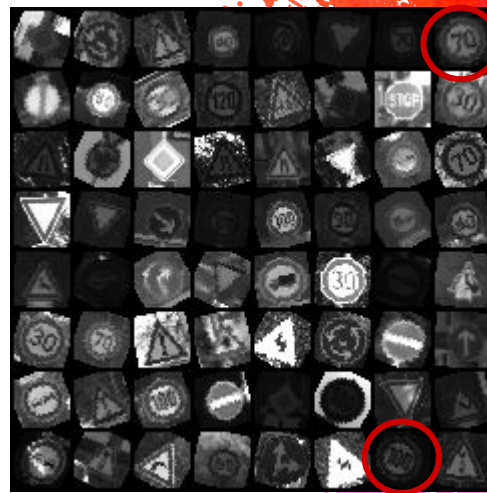


Without ST

× Accuracy: 56%



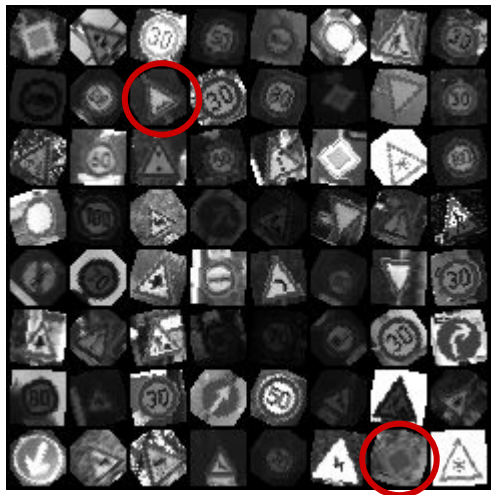
Input: distorted dataset



Output: non-rectified dataset

With ST

× Accuracy: 61%

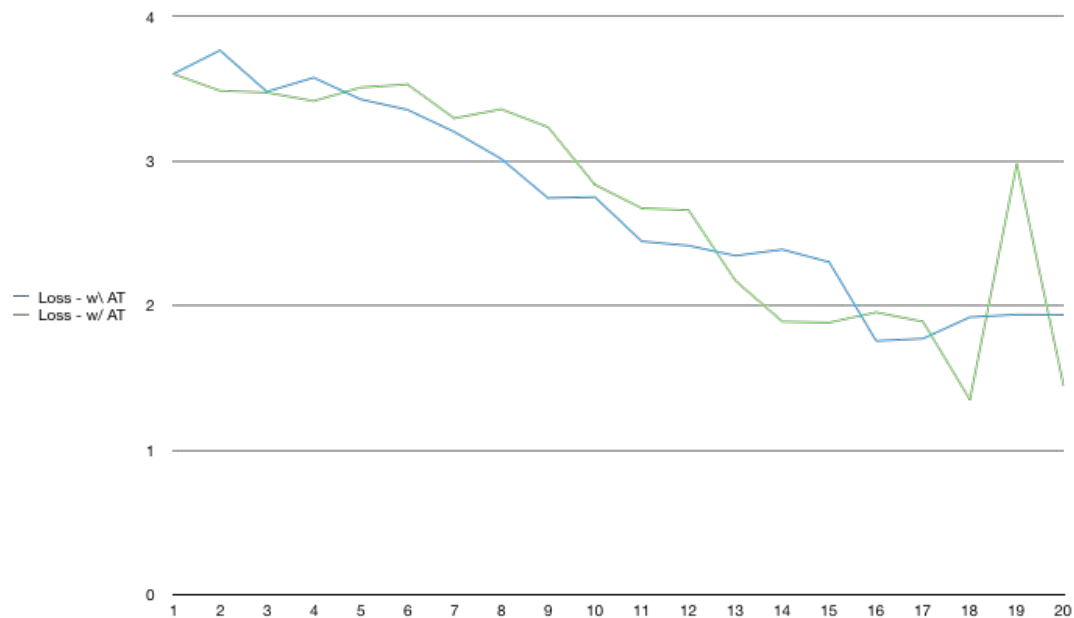


Input: distorted dataset



Output: rectified dataset

Comparison



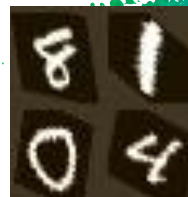
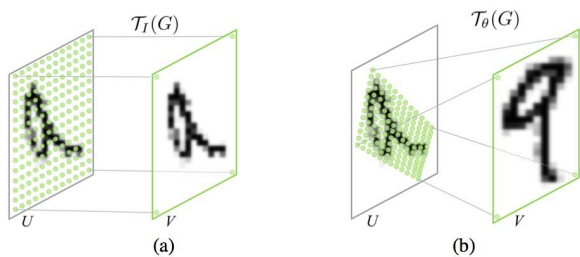
5. Conclusions

Classification scores

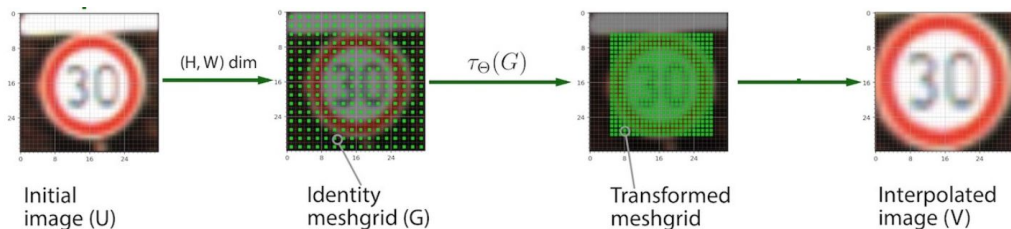
		Without ST	With ST
MNIST	Loss	0.1117	0.0381
	Accuracy	0.96	0.99
GTSRB	Loss	1.6403	1.5792
	Accuracy	0.56	0.61

Conclusions

× MNIST → Corrects rotation

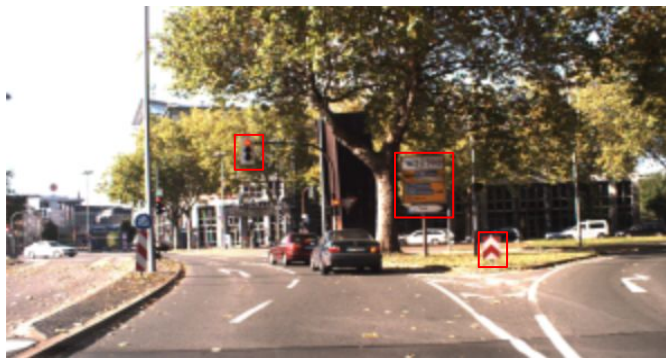


× GTSRB → Zooms to interest area (can't understand rotation)



Future research

- × More complex features extractor
- × Different ground truth: image pairs
- × Work with GTSBD Database





Thanks!

Any questions?