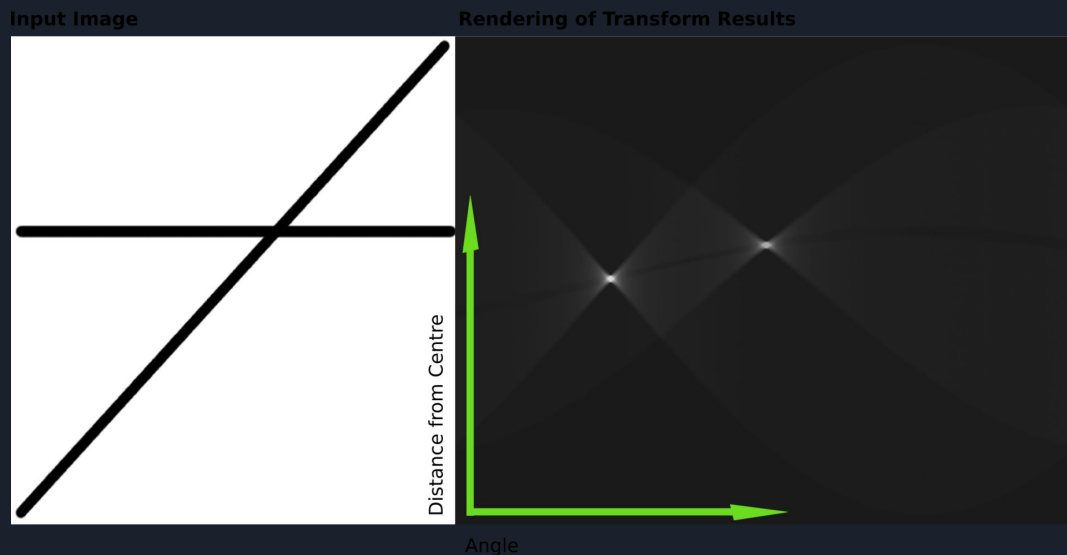
A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide consisting of two overlapping parallelograms. The front one is blue and the back one is a light greenish-blue. Both are oriented diagonally, with the blue one shifted further towards the top-left corner.

Line Detection using CNNs

(i14-0140) Muneeb Aadil

Background/Motivation: Hough Transform

Definition: Hough Transform is an image processing algorithm to detect parameters of any geometric shape in a binary image by populating an accumulator a.k.a *hough space*.





Background/Motivation: Hough Transform (cont...)

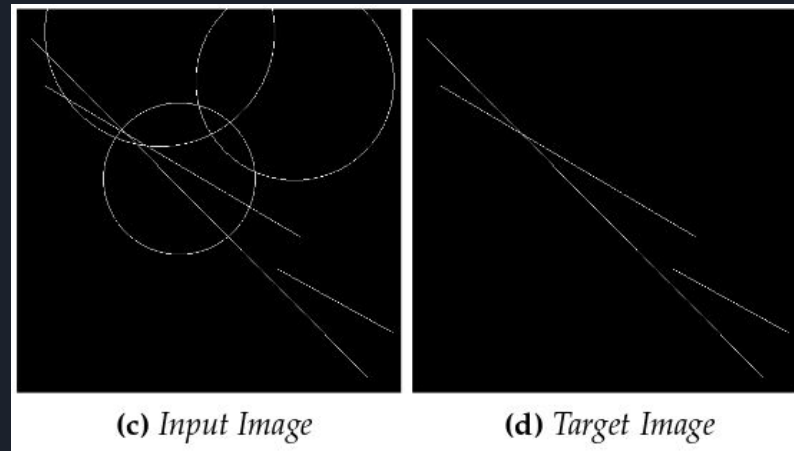
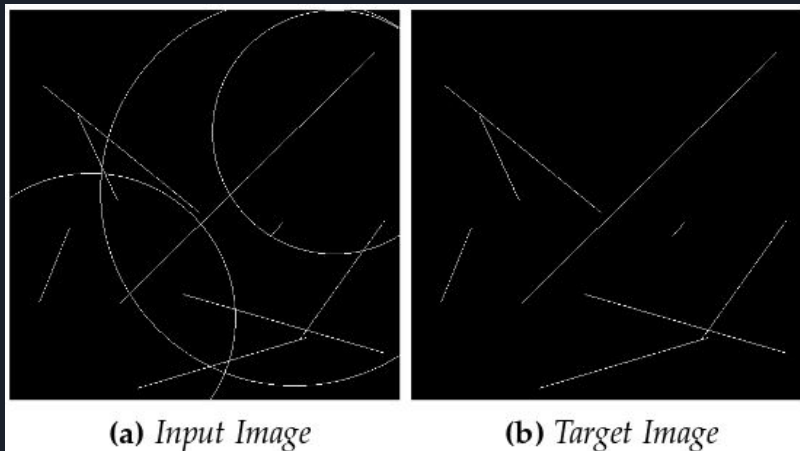
Drawbacks:

1. Hyperparameter fine-tuning at test-time.
2. Computationally costly to accumulate N-dimensional array.

Solution: End-to-end CNN

1. No hyperparameter tuning at test-time.
2. Can run in real time (in GPU environment)

Dataset: Generated Synthetically



Split

Training: 10,000

Validation: 100

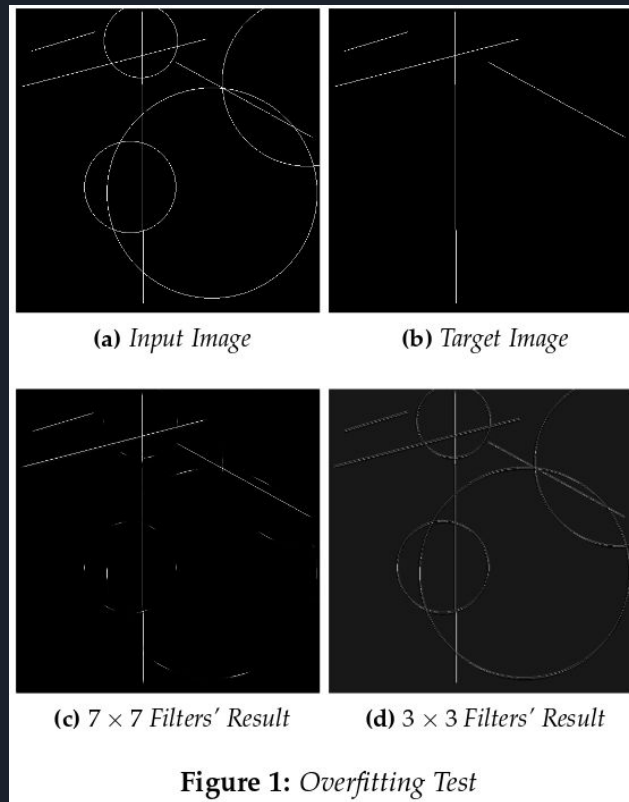
Test: 100



Hypothesis: Bigger
receptive field \Rightarrow better
performance

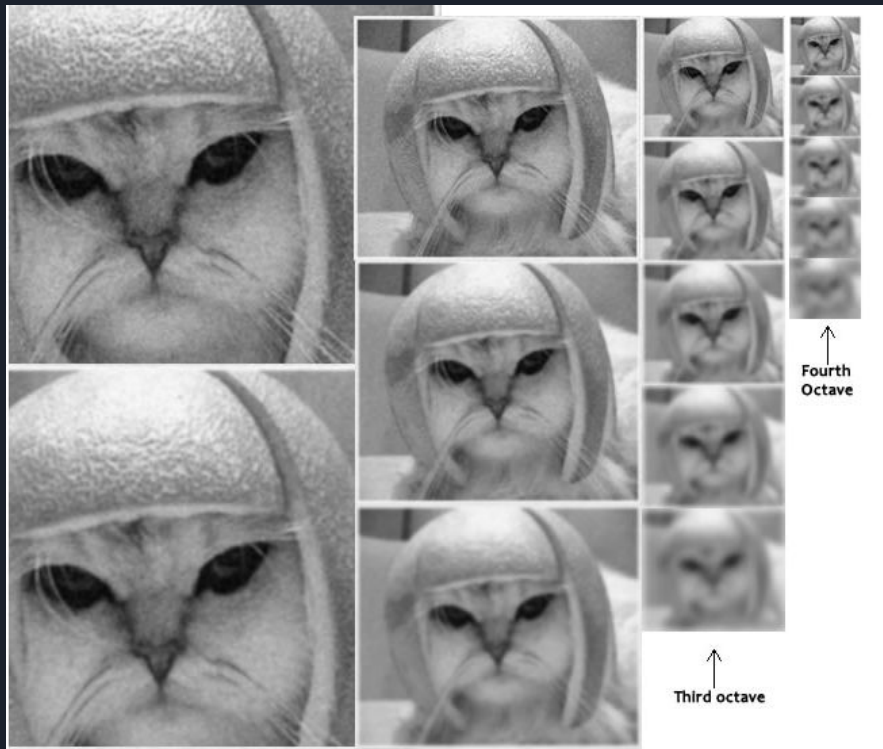
Reasoning: Arbitrary geometric
shape (triangle, for instance)
might look identical to line in local
spatial neighborhood.

Overfitting Test



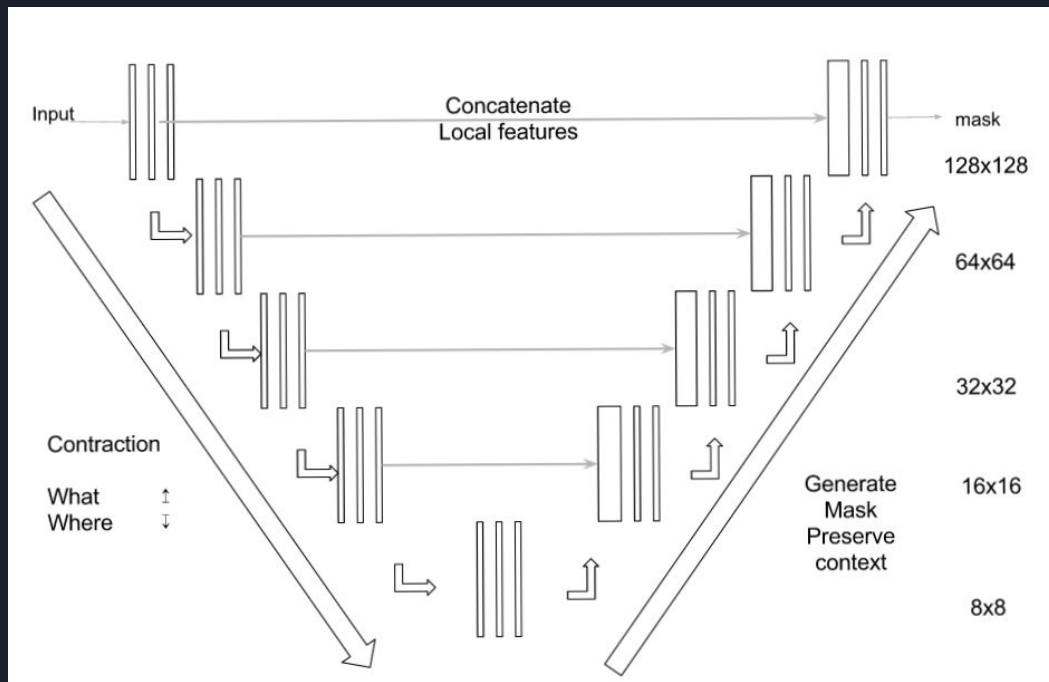
Hypothesis: Bigger receptive field \Rightarrow better performance (cont...)

Solution:
Scale-Space



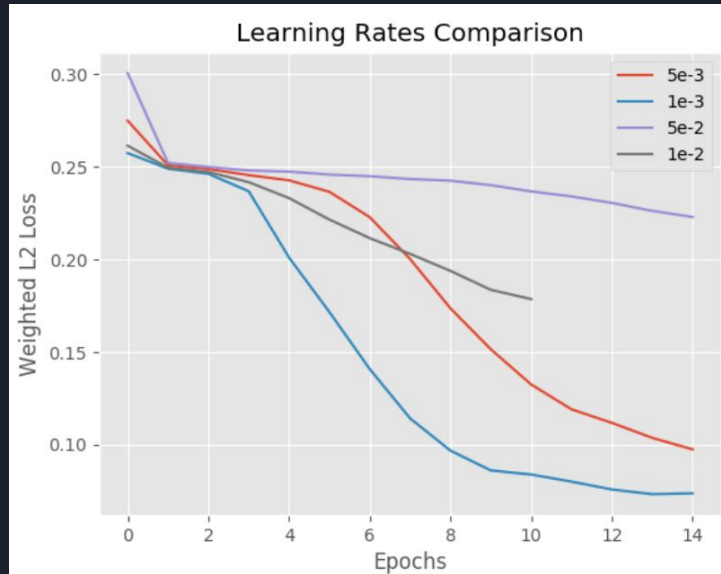
Hypothesis: Bigger receptive field \Rightarrow better performance (cont...)

Solution: Scale-Space \Rightarrow UNets



Tuning the learning Rate + Training Details

Learning Rate



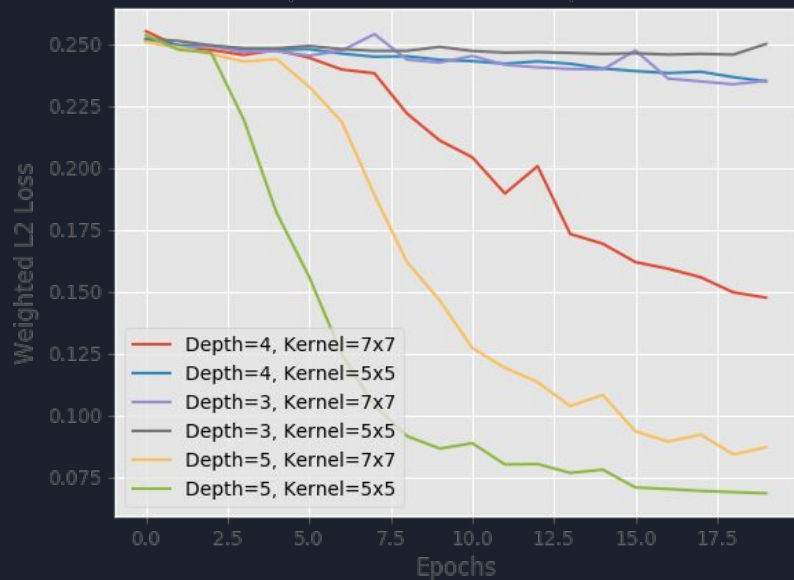
Training Details

1. Objective Function = Pixel wise L2 Loss (Binary cross entropy was numerically unstable)
2. Optimizer = ADAM ($\beta_1 = 0.9$, $\beta_2 = 0.999$)
3. Learning Rate = $1e-3$
4. Batch Size = 64
5. Framework = Keras
6. Training Time = 2 hours (NVIDIA Tesla K80)
7. Sourcecode available at *Github*
<https://github.com/muneebaadil/Hough-Transform-using-CNNs>

Architectures Tested

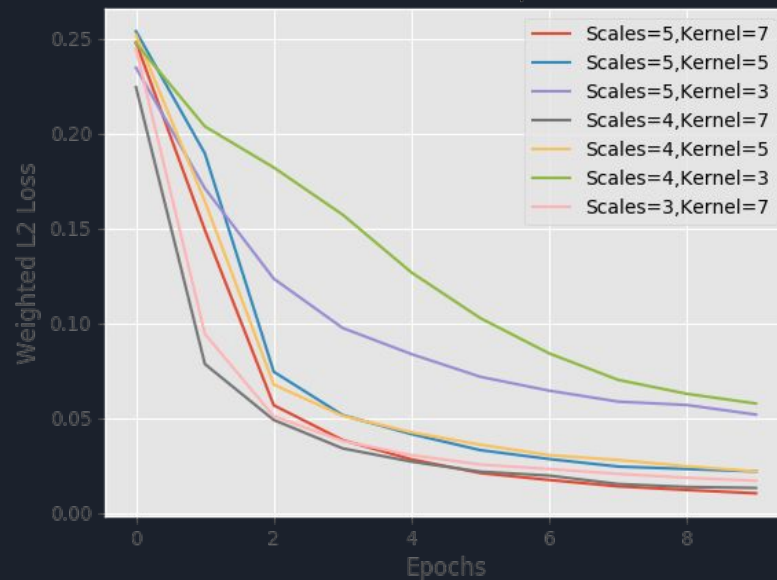
Sequential

Sequential Models Comparison



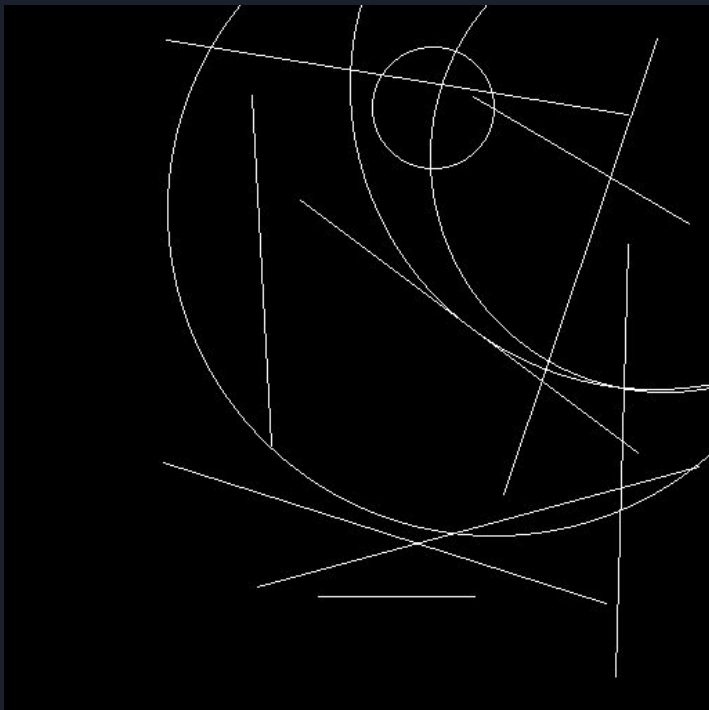
UNets

UNet Models Comparison

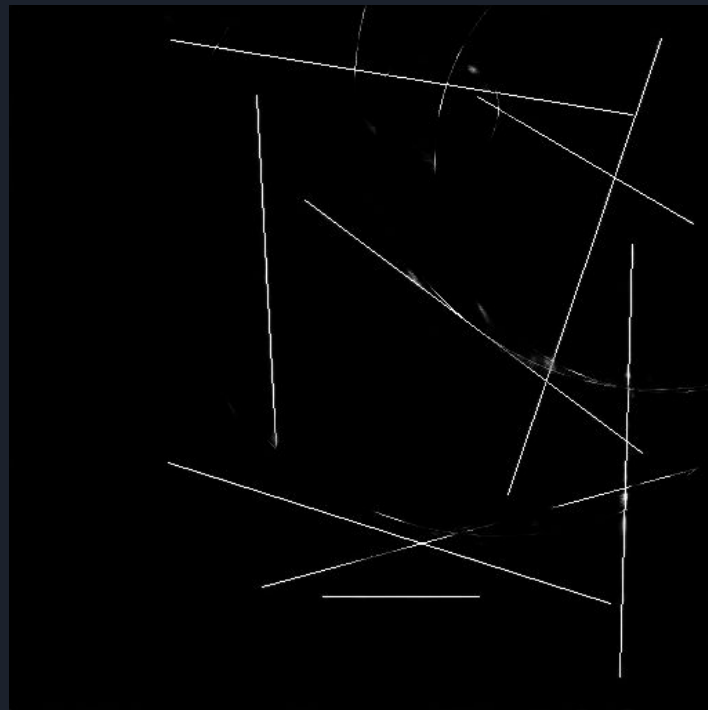


Results

Input Image

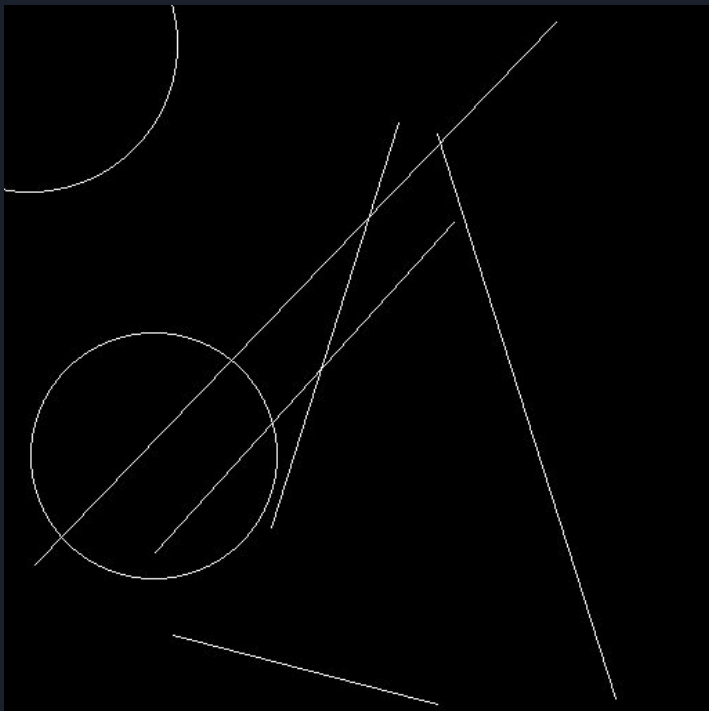


Predicted Image

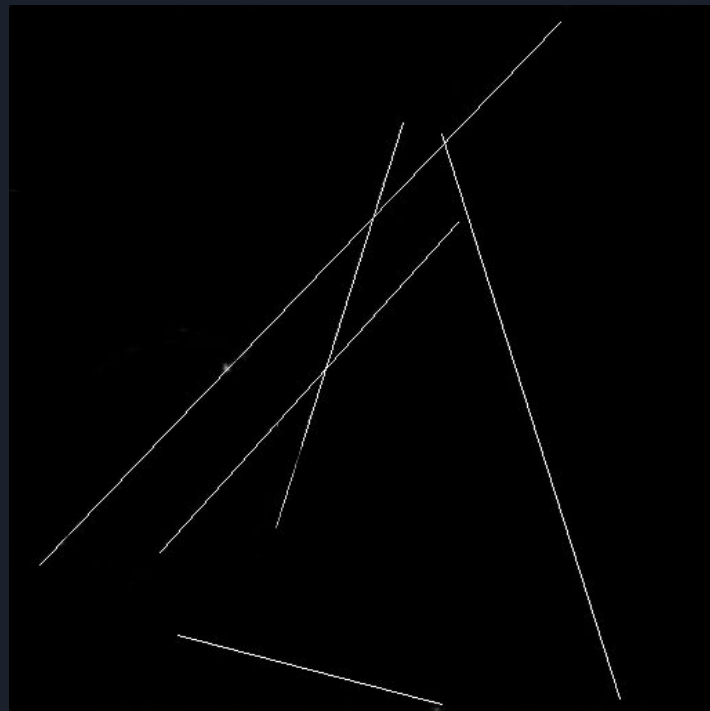


Results (cont...)

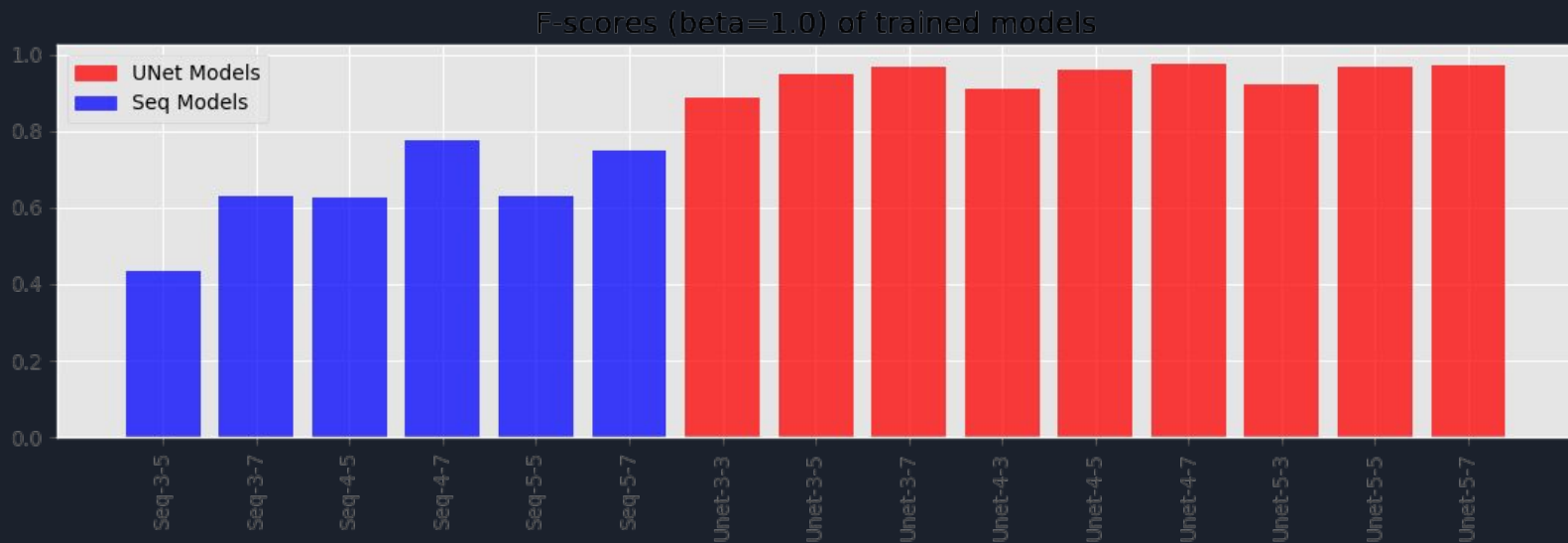
Input Image



Predicted Image



Results (cont.): Fscore, precision, recall.





Conclusion and Future Work

1. Global structure \Rightarrow Scale space is important
2. End-to-end CNNs based method of line detection is promising

Future Work

1. Noisy dataset
2. Natural Images