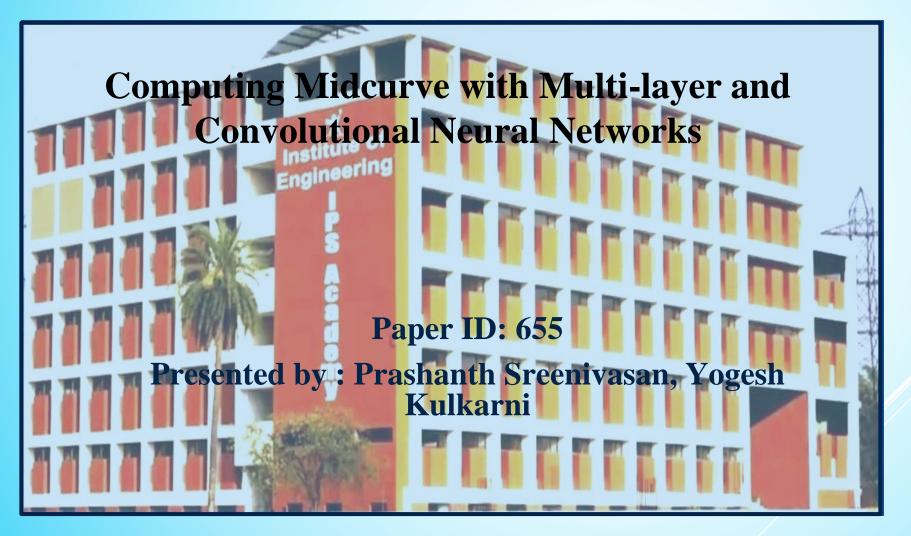


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OVERVIEW

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5	Result & Discussion	
6	Visual Results	
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Abstract

- Midcurve computation: dimension reduction from 2D to 1D
- Applications in CAD/CAE and robot path planning
- Two new neural architectures:
 - Multi-layer dense network
 - CNN-based architecture with skip connections
- Key achievement: Tenfold reduction in average loss

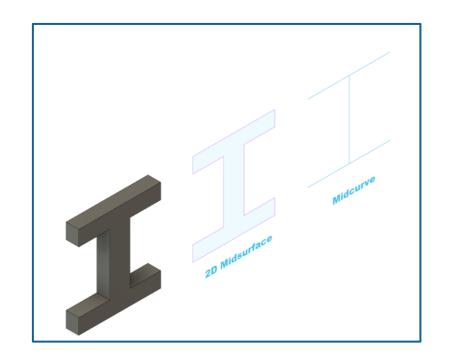






Introduction

- What is Midcurve?
- Why is it important?
- Applications: FEA Robot path planning Character animation



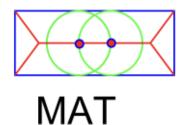


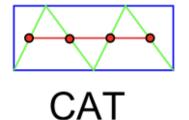




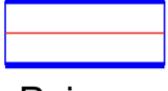
Literature/Related Work

- Traditional Methods:
 - MAT (Medial Axis Transform)
 - CAT (Chordal Axis Transform)
 - Thinning-based methods
- Limitations of existing approaches

















Methodology

- Image-based representation
- Two proposed architectures:
 - Dense Network
 - CNN with skip connections
- Data preprocessing: 128x128 pixels

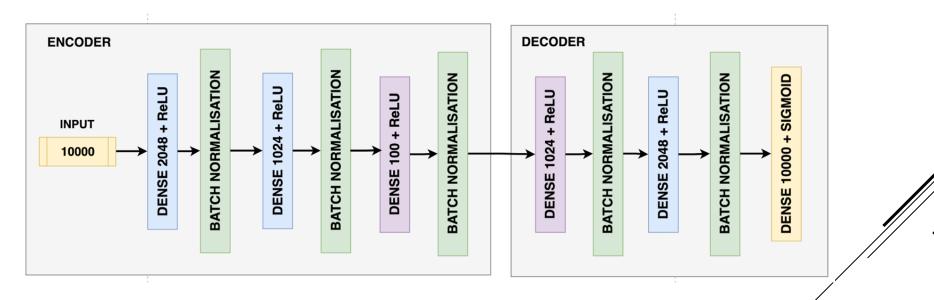






Dense Network Architecture

- Gradual dimension reduction
- Multiple dense layers
- ReLU activation
- Symmetric encoder-decoder



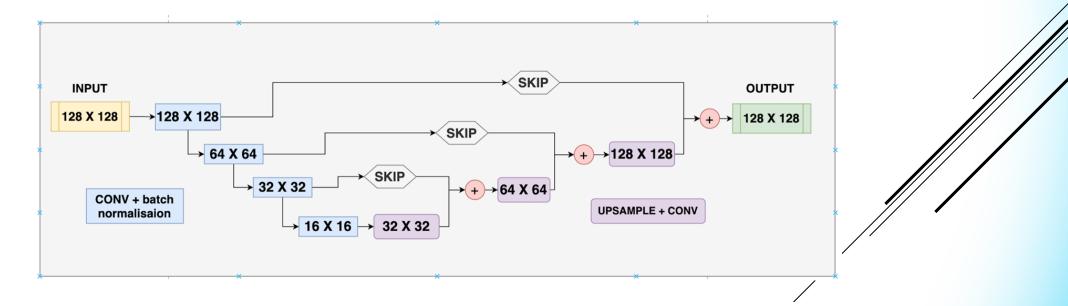






CNN Architecture

- 4 convolutional blocks
- Skip connections
- Batch normalization
- Dynamic learning rate









Results

- Performance Metrics
- Comparative Analysis

Metric	Simple	Dense	CNN
Best Epoch	100	62	93
Training Loss	0.0034	0.0049	0.0003
Training MAE	0.0023	0.0032	0.0003
Validation Loss	0.0080	0.0121	0.0005

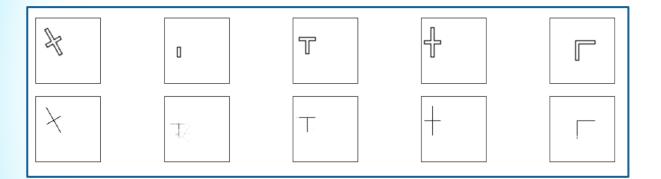


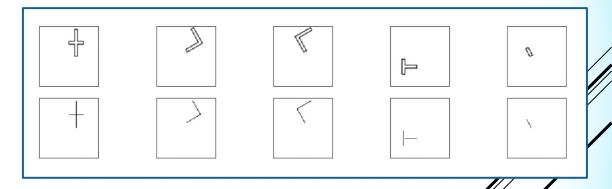




Visual Results

- Input shapes
- Generated Midcurves
- Quality comparison











Conclusion

- CNN architecture performs best
- 10x reduction in loss
- Improved geometric accuracy





