

Indexing of Technical Line Drawings Based on *F*-Signatures

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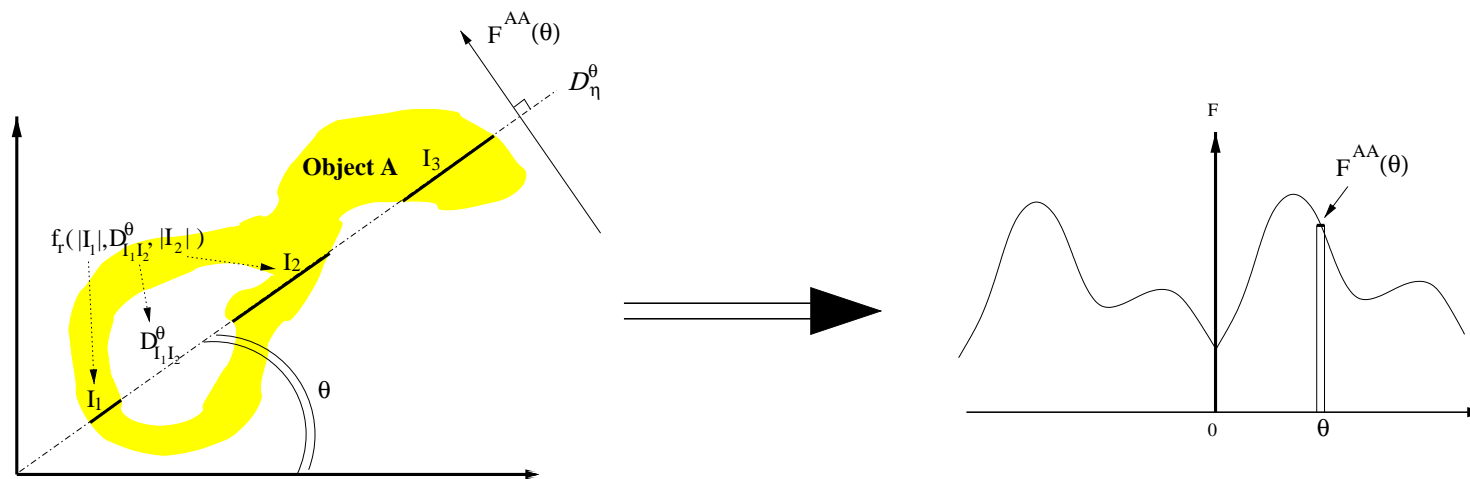
September 2001

Context

- ↳ Large quantity of technical documentation but few studies
 - difficult to deal with a huge variety of symbols
- ↳ Method to index technical line drawings based on the notion of \mathcal{F} -signature
 - low time complexity
 - invariant to fundamental geometric transformations
 - deals easily with complex shapes

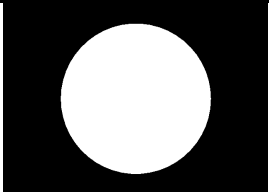
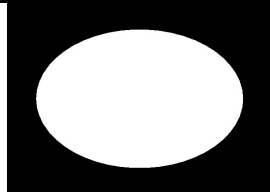
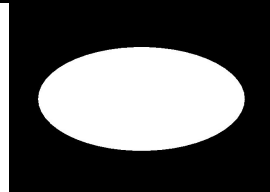
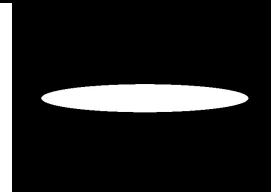
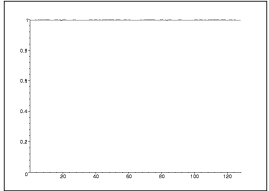
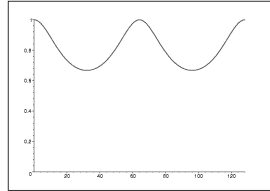
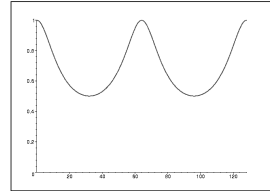
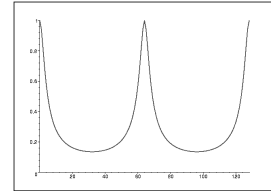
\mathcal{F} -signatures

Representation of the attraction forces exerted between the parts of an object following a set of directions



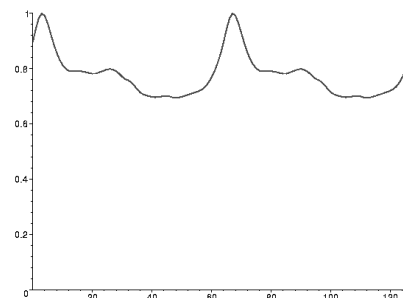
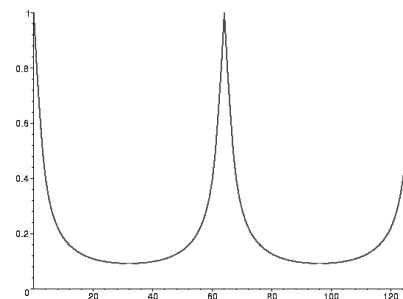
Properties

➔ Shape discrimination

				
C	1	$\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{8}{17}$	$\frac{16}{65}$
$2D-S$				

Comparison between \mathcal{F} -signature and compactness degree of elliptical shapes

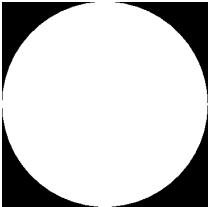
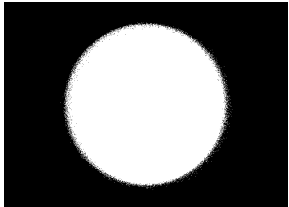
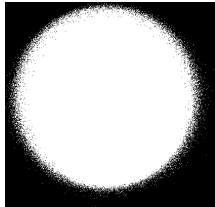
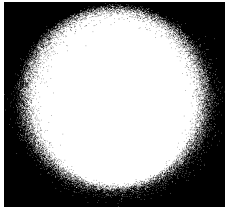
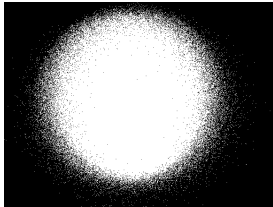
➔ More substantial information than the compactness degree



\mathcal{F} -signature (between $[0, 2\pi[$) and spatial representation

- ➔ Invariance properties
 - ✓ Translation: the object is processed independently of its location in the frame of the image
 - ✓ Scaling: use normalized \mathcal{F} -signatures
 - ✓ Rotation (after shifts): the approach is isotropic
 - ✓ Symmetry: the forces are the same following two opposite directions

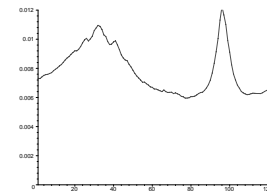
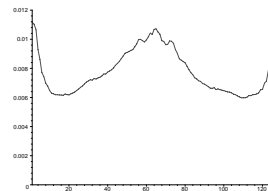
➔ Robustness to deformation

I	I_{5s}	I_{10s}	I_{15s}	I_{30s}
				
max	0.069	0.237	0.659	2.383
$\bar{\mu}$	0.043	0.13	0.315	1.185
RMS	$1.8 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$6 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$2 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$7.6 \cdot 10^{-4}$

Differences between original and degraded \mathcal{F} -signatures

Experimental results

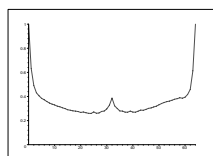
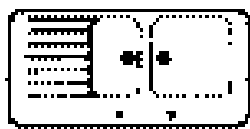
- ➔ Matching between signatures of technical symbols needs to define the angle of rotation \Rightarrow optimization (similarity ratio) on the circular shifts between two histograms to be matched



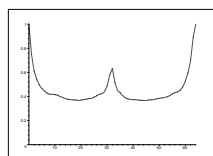
Signatures of a same object in two orientations

➔ Classification using preset clusters

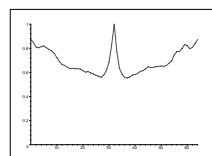
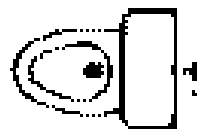
Sink



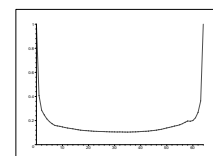
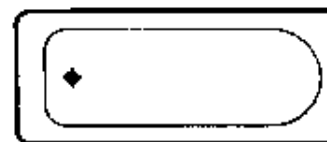
Washbasin



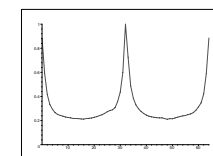
WC



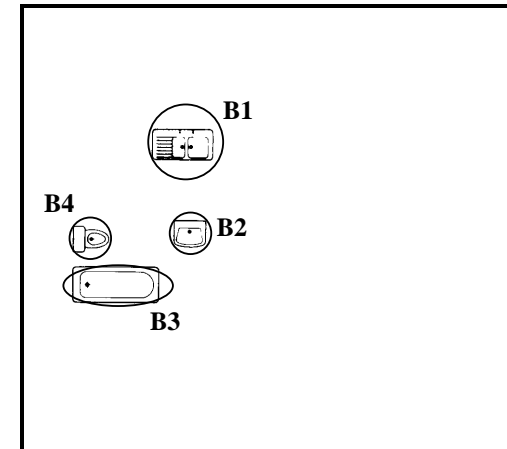
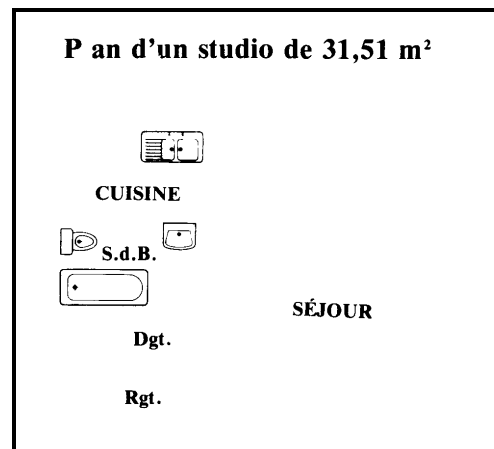
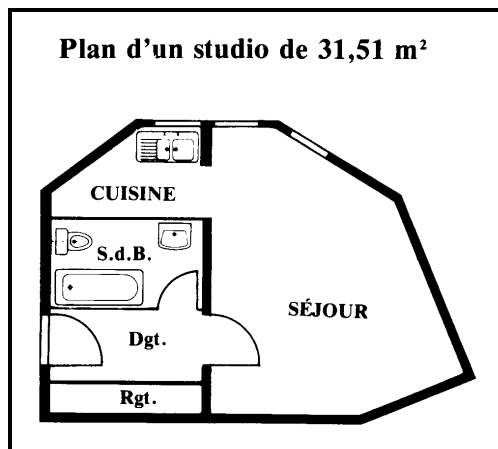
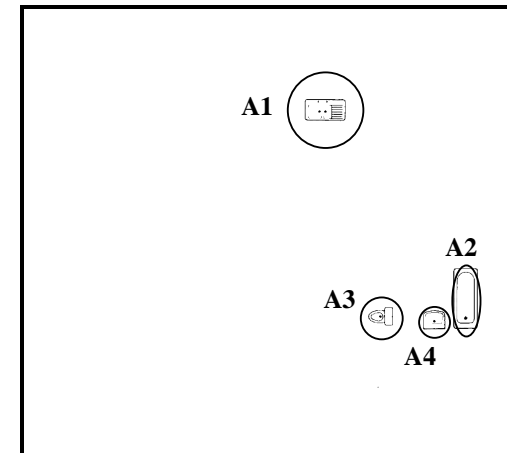
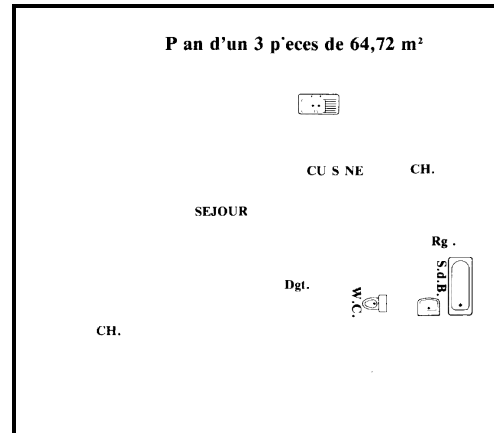
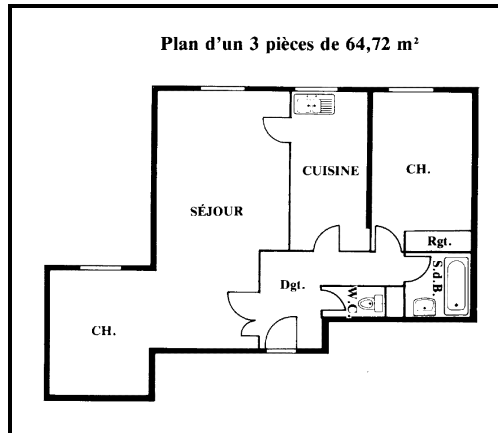
Bath



Shower



Samples used and \mathcal{F} -signatures ($[0, \pi[$)



Document

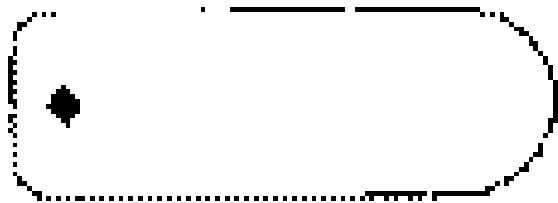
Segmentation

Result

Object	A1	A2	A3	A4	B1	B2	B3	B4
Sink	0.926	0.427	0.505	0.707	0.947	0.765	0.430	0.483
Wash.	0.714	0.326	0.655	0.915	0.846	0.995	0.328	0.633
WC	0.465	0.212	0.959	0.697	0.550	0.647	0.213	0.961
Bath	0.505	0.870	0.239	0.334	0.427	0.362	0.881	0.229
Shower	0.821	0.430	0.457	0.636	0.717	0.672	0.475	0.438

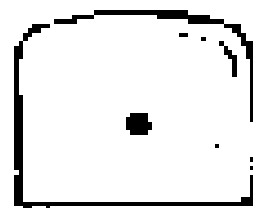
Similarity ratio between samples and main graphic objects

Dealing with degraded symbols \rightarrow clusters of \mathcal{F} -signatures



Bath

0.815



Washbasin

0.858



Sink

0.909

Similarity ratios of degraded objects which are rightly classified

Conclusion and perspectives

- ➔ A powerful signature to index complex symbols with low time complexity and nice geometric properties
- ➔ Interesting preliminary results
- ➔ Perspectives
 - ✓ processing much larger databases of technical drawings
 - ✓ construction of a binary search tree