

# Revisiting Dead Leaves Model: Training with Synthetic Data

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## Introduction

- Supervised deep neural networks - superior performance across many tasks image classification, object detection etc.
- Model generalizability - require large labeled datasets for training.
- Synthetic data - easy to obtain but may lack sufficient realism.

## Challenges

- Large scale collection of real world data with labels is expensive and time consuming
- Stereo datasets - require synchronised capture of images and 3D scene model, followed by a careful registration.
- Lack of large scale datasets with dense ground truth disparity and content diversity.

## Goal

Generating synthetic data using natural image statistics for model training, and evaluate model generalizability on real world data.

## Dead Leaves Model

- 3D dead leaves space - colored spheres with radii sampled from  $f(r) = Kr^{-3}$
- Stereo image data - projection of 3D dead leaves space on parallel camera planes, and disparity  $d$  at pixel  $(x, y)$  can be calculated as  $d(x, y) = \frac{fb}{D(x, y)}$
- Texture addition - more closer to natural image statistics

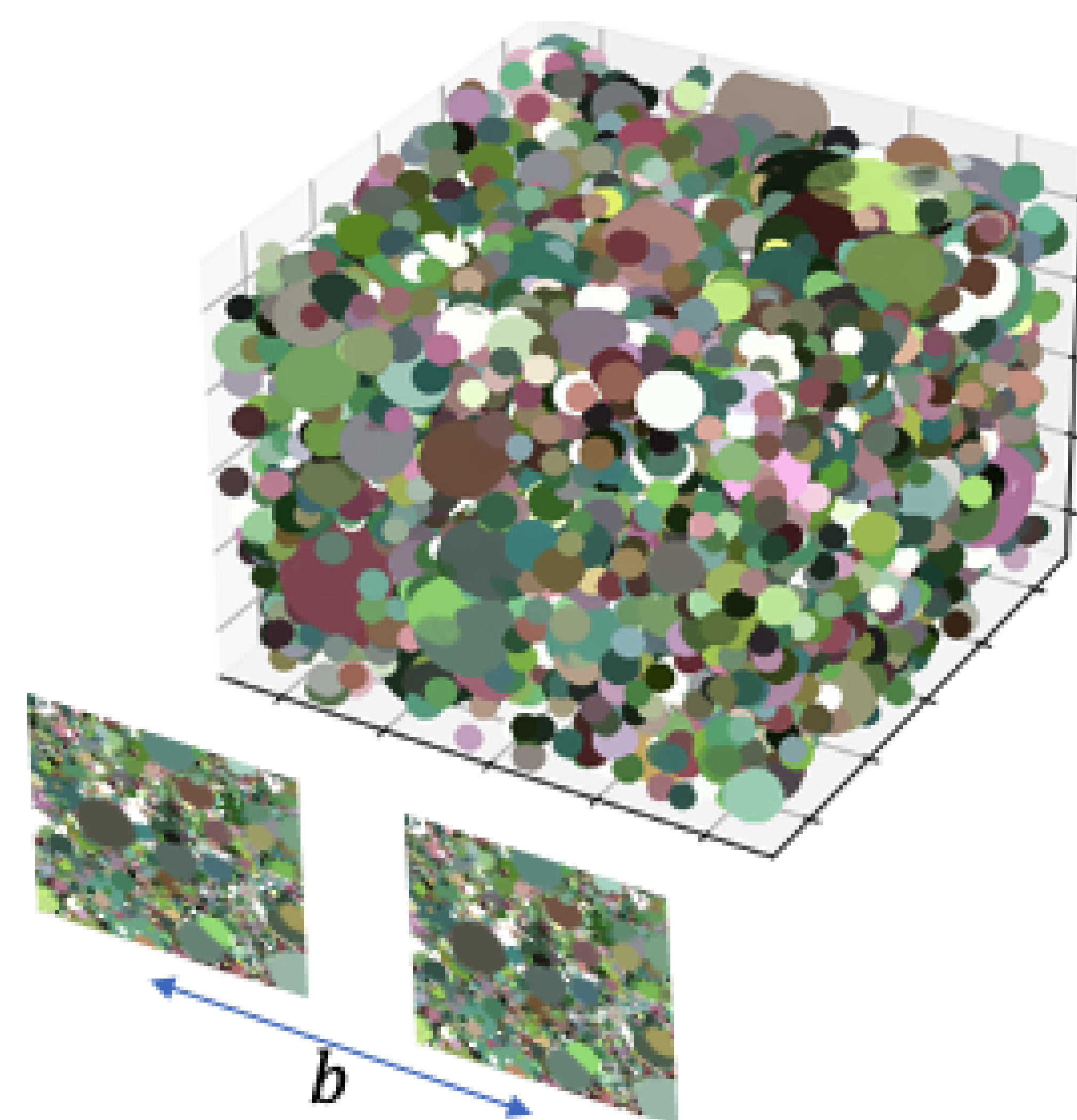


Figure: Illustration of the setup employed for obtaining stereo images from 3D Dead Leaves space.

## Image Statistics

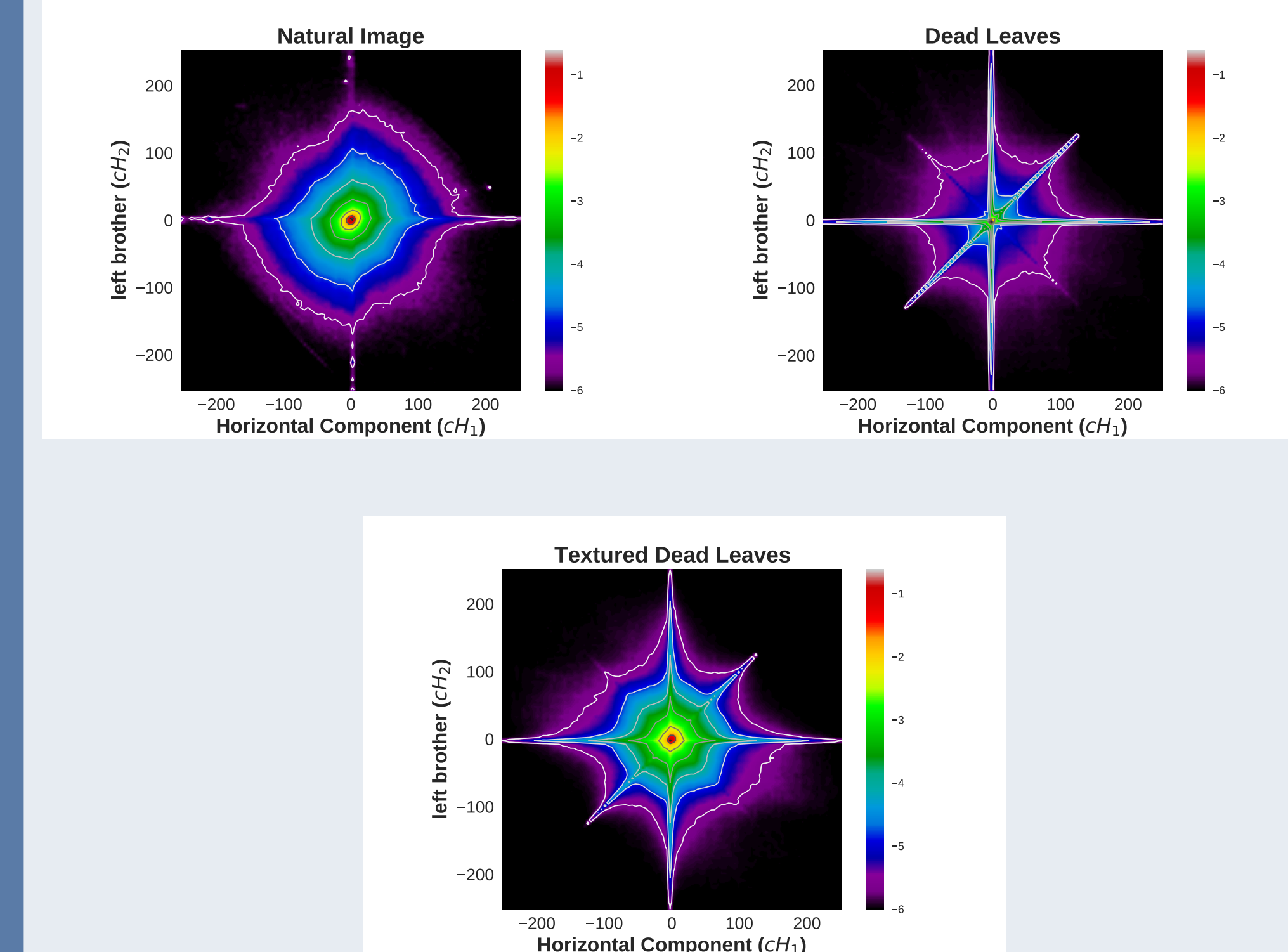


Figure: Comparison of joint statistics (derivative) of natural and dead leaves images. Plots show the log(probability) distributions for different neighboring coefficients.



Figure: Sample dead leaves stereo data

## Results

- Disparity prediction is evaluated in terms of End Point Error
- $$EPE = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M |disp_{pred}^i - disp_{GT}^i|$$
- Addition of textures leads to smoother and noise-free estimates boosting performance in terms of EPE values.

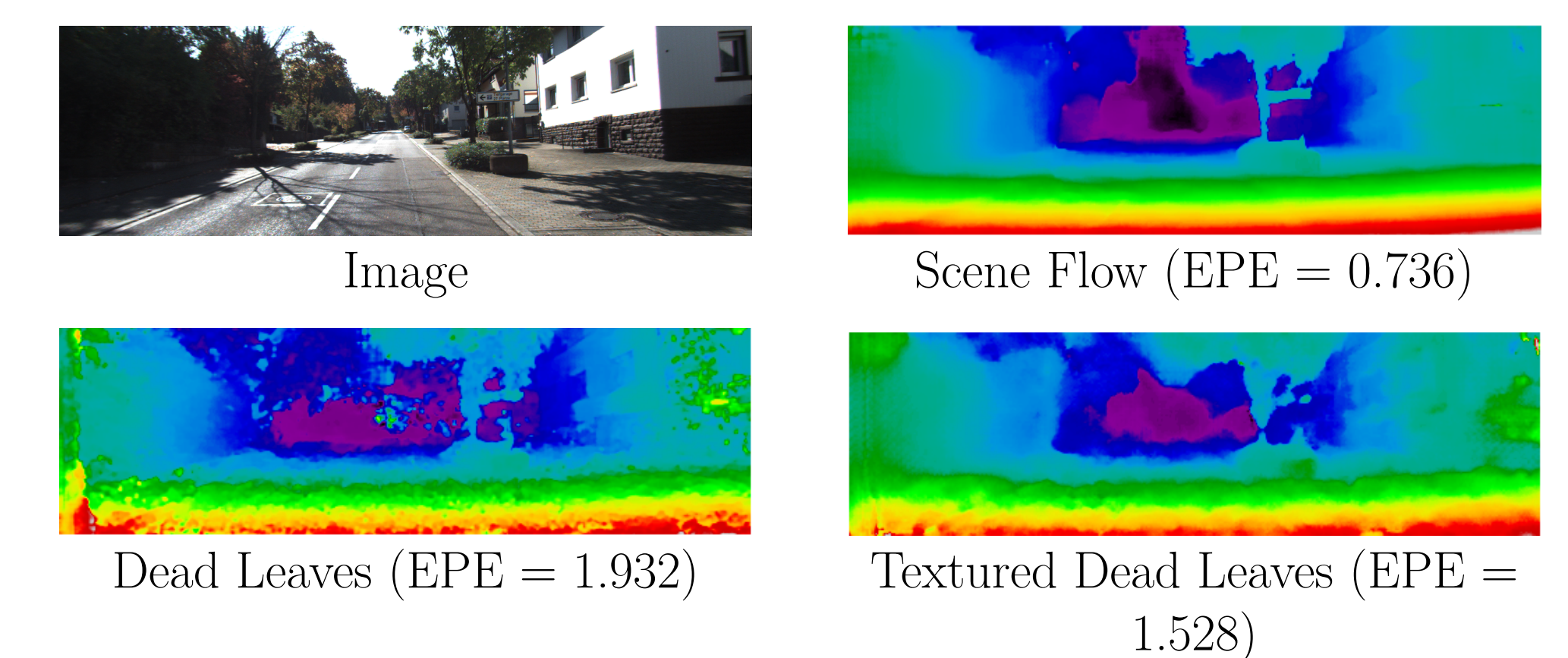


Figure: Visual comparison of disparity predictions across different datasets.

Training Dataset	KITTI 2012	KITTI 2015	Scene Flow	
			Train	Test
Scene Flow	1.35	1.83	-	1.09
Dead Leaves	3.01	3.14	13.26	11.52
Textured Dead Leaves	3.38	2.29	9.97	8.3

Table: Objective comparison of disparity predictions in terms of EPE across different datasets.

## Paper citation

- [1] P. C. Madhusudana, Seok-Jun Lee and Hamid R. Sheikh, "Revisiting Dead Leaves Model: Training with Synthetic Data", in IEEE Signal Processing Letters, vol. 29, pp. 209-213, 2022.