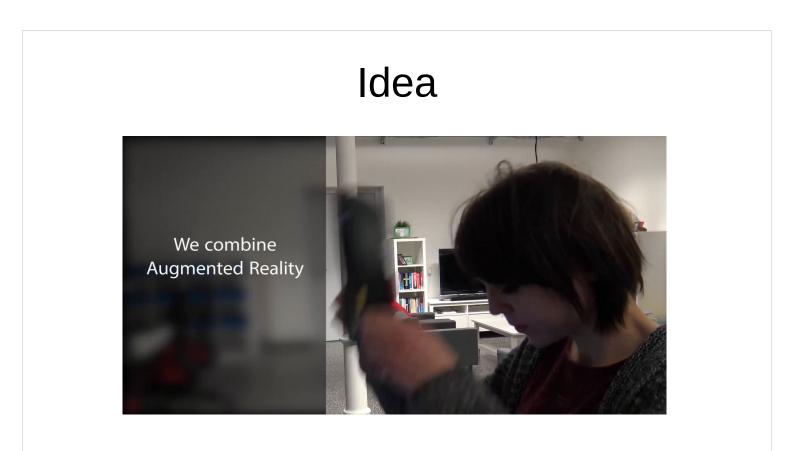
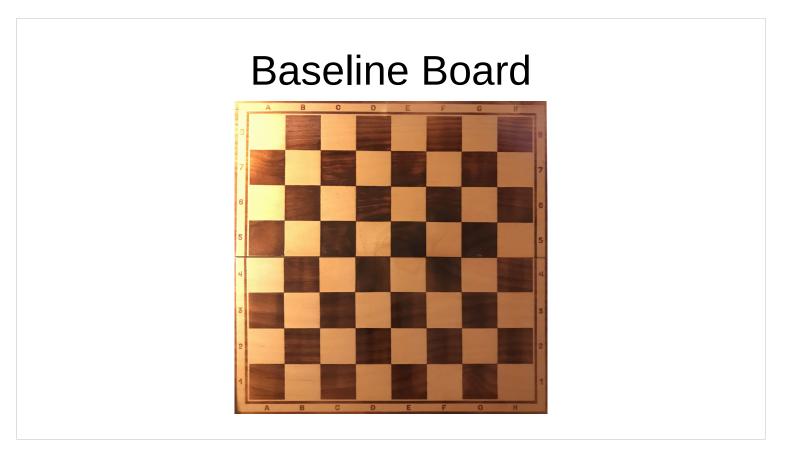
Chess 2.0

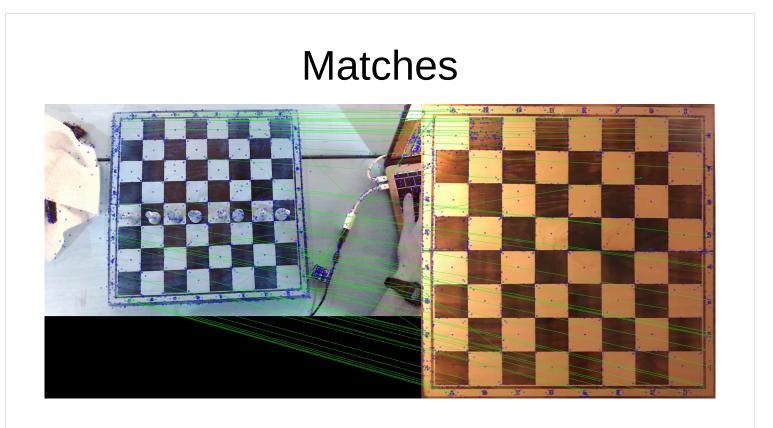
Casper V. Kristensen Alexander Munch-Hansen



https://www.youtube.com/embed/Geyr95Nl8mc? start=4&end=23&autoplay=1



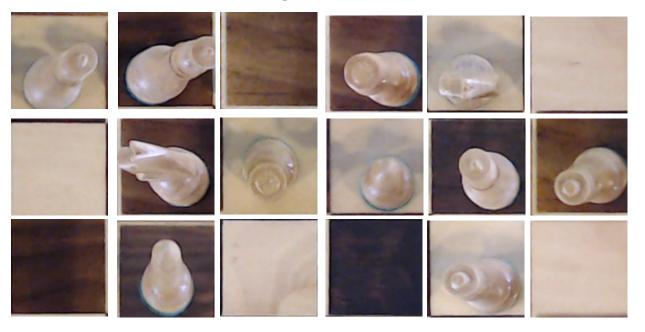




- 1) Baseline board.
- 2) FLAN feature matching in B/W.
- 3) RANSAC outlier detection.
- 4) Compute homography on these matches.

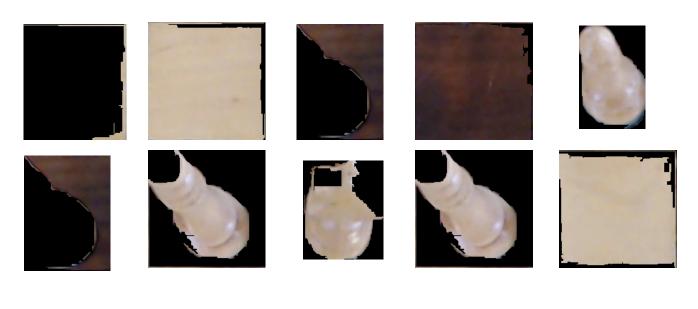


Squares



- Split board in 8x8 squares.
- Note that the same piece can look very different on A1 compared to H8.

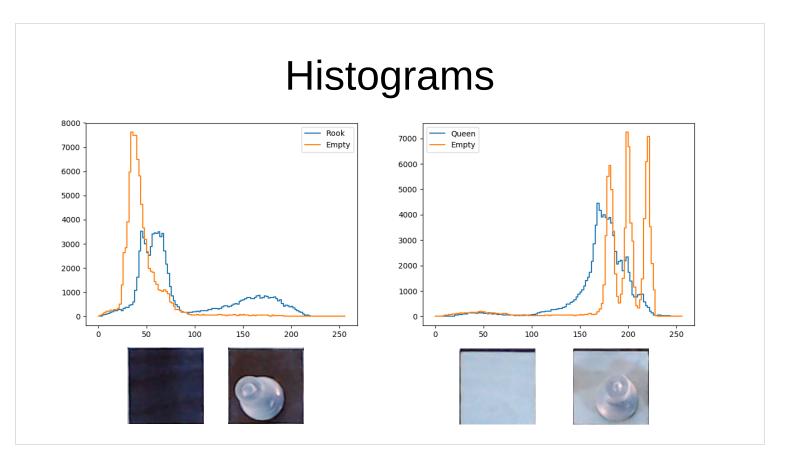
Segment Detection



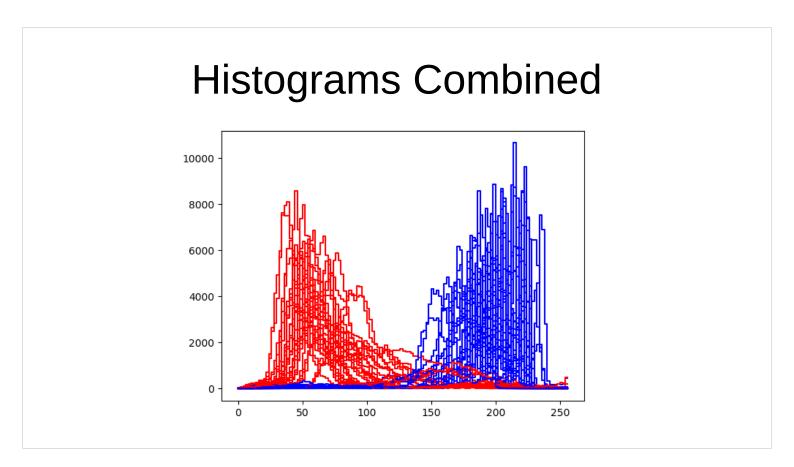
Largely based on heuristics.

- Crop square around center to remove inaccurate warp, i.e. edge of next square visible.
- Compute segments.
- Occupied square implies at least two segments: 1) the square 2) the piece.
- Remove extreme values:
 - Too large a segment is the entire square

- Too small a segment is the edge of the adjacent square.

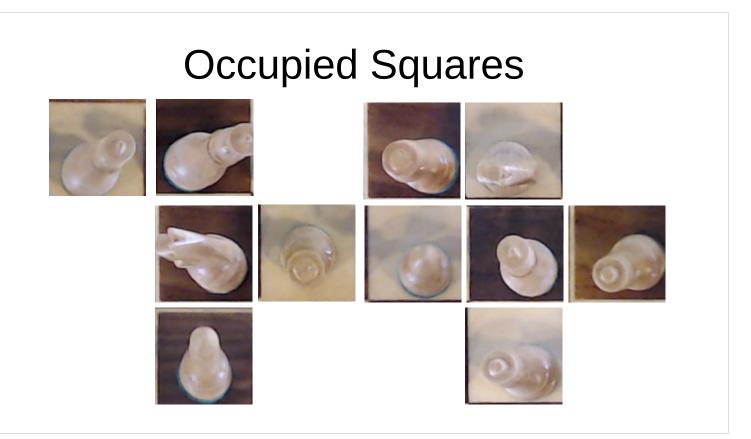


- Segment algorithm removes most of the empty squares, yet false negatives remain.
- It seems possible to distinguish empty and nonempty squares in the histograms.
- Feed this data to SVM.
- Since we already know the square's position, we know the colour of the square:
 - Train two different SVMs.
- Sidenote: Our wooden board introduces large variance in the squares, e.g. veins of differing colour.
- Future work: Overfit to our particular board by training 64 individual SVMs one for each square.

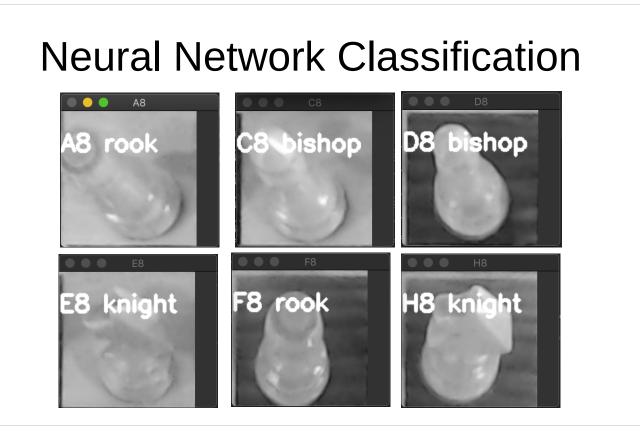


Why we use a different SVM based on the square colour.

Red: Black square Blue: White square.



- Successfully removed all empty squares.
- We can now utilise Neural Network to classify the pieces.



Why not use a neural network from the beginning?

- We found that NNs were good at finding features in the empty squares (because of the glossy texture of our board, very vissible veins in the tree etc.), and thus misclassifying empty squares as pieces.
- By first removing empty squares, these problems are avoided.

Unity

