

We use a Convolutional Neural Network model based on Rotation Equivariant Vector Field Networks (RotEqNet) with a hypercolumn architecture. Each convolutional layer is based on rotating convolutions of size 7x7 and is followed by a 2x2 max-pooling. The magnitude maps of all the layers are upsampled to the original image size and concatenated. The whole model is rotation equivariant by construction, allowing for models with one order of magnitude less parameters than an equivalent standard architecture. Two fully connected layers are then applied to obtain the classification map. We apply a majority vote to smoothen the segmentation maps.