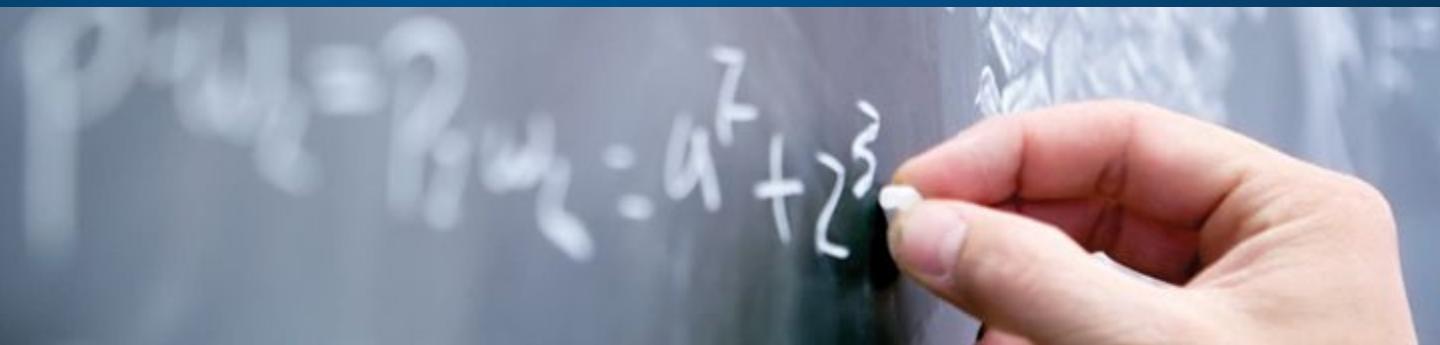
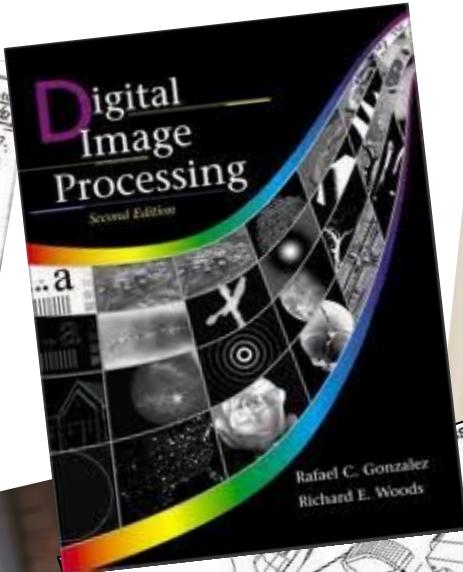


Обнаружение текста на изображениях

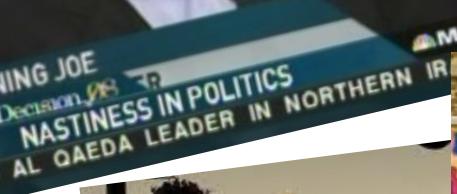
Наталья Васильева

nvassilieva@hp.com
HP Labs Russia





9/15/01
I would do it but before
we must insist upon full disclosure
of discs recovered. For instance in
the 2nd Army I would do it &
would not let me hold it for currency
information



Зачем?

- Необходимо для дальнейшего распознавания текста (OCR)
 - Документы – page layout analysis
 - Фотографии, чертежи, графики – text detection and localization
- Самостоятельные приложения
 - Автоматическое построение коллажей
 - Автоматическое изменение размера изображений

Компоненты системы извлечения текста

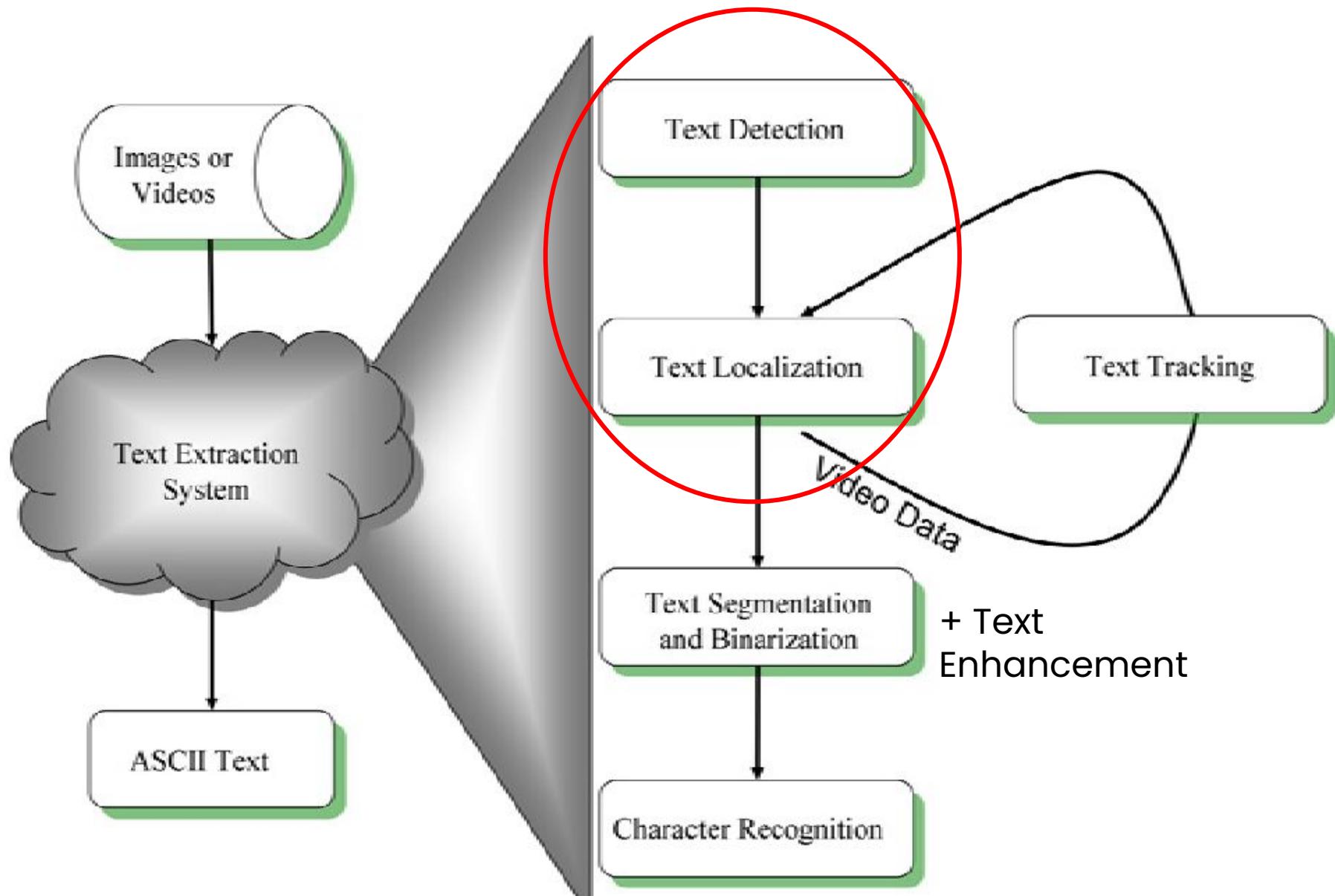


Fig. credit: J.
Gllavata

Приложения

- Оцифровка документов
- Индексирование и извлечение информации из графиков и чертежей
- Индексирование и поиск изображений, автоматическое построение аннотаций
- Переводчик в кармане
пример: Word Lens (<http://questvisual.com/>)
- Помощь слабовидящим

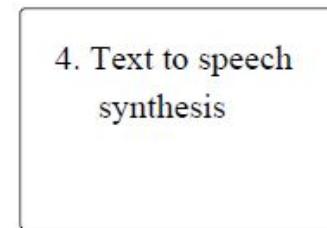
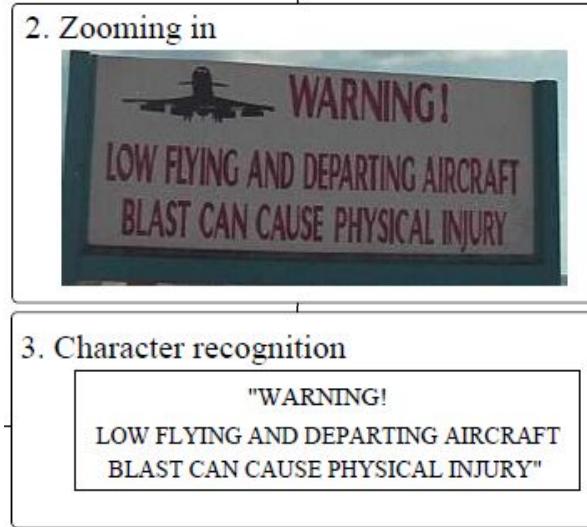


Fig. credit: N. Ezaki et al.

- Навигация роботов в помещениях, в городских условиях

Похожие изображения - Пожаловаться на картинки



Страницы с подходящими изображениями



300 × 300

[Amazon.com: Digital Image Processing \(2nd Edition ...](#)

www.amazon.com/Digital.../0201180758 - Перевести эту страницу

Digital Image Processing has been the leading textbook in its field for more than 20 years. As was the case with the 1977 and 1987 editions by Gonzalez and ...



240 × 240

[Digital Image Processing 2Ed Gonzalez-woods | Free eBooks ...](#)

ebookee.org/Digital-Image-Processing-2Ed... - Перевести эту страницу

Jun 6, 2007 – Digital Image Processing has been the world-wide leading textbook in its field for almost 30 years. As the 1977 and 1987 editions by Gonzalez ...



62 × 80

[Digital Image Processing](#)

books.google.com/.../Image_Processing - Перевести эту страницу

★★★★★ Отзывов: 16

books.google.com - THE leader in the field for more than twenty years, this introduction to basic concepts and methodologies for **digital image processing** ...



62 × 80

[Digital Image Processing](#)

books.google.com/.../Digital_Image_Proces... - Перевести эту страницу

Digital Image Processing. Front Cover. Gonzalez · 1

Review <http://books.google.com/books/about>

/Digital_Image_Processing.html?id=a62xQ2r_f8wC. Pearson ...



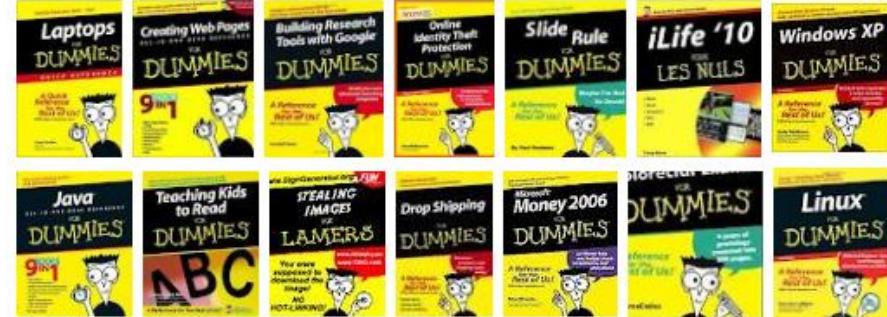
300 × 300

[Digital Image Processing: Amazon.co.uk: Rafael C. Gonzalez ...](#)

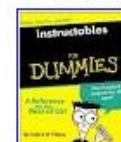
www.amazon.co.uk/.../Applied_Optics - Перевести эту страницу

Product Description. For courses in **Image Processing** and Computer Vision. Completely self-contained—and heavily illustrated—this introduction to basic ...

Похожие изображения - Пожаловаться на картинки



Страницы с подходящими изображениями

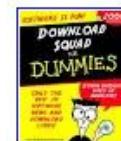


400 × 506

[... for dummies book cover](#)

www.instructables.com/.../for-dummies-bo... - Перевести эту страницу

22 Sep 2009 – This instructables will teach you how to make your very own ... for **dummies book cover**. I did not make this site, nor do I endorse it. I take no cr...

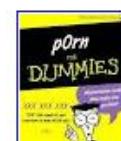


250 × 313

[The 'For Dummies' book cover generator](#)

downloadsquad.switched.com/.../the-for-du... - Перевести эту страницу

6 Apr 2006 – Like the magazine cover generator that we linked to previously, the For Dummies book cover generator can create a For Dummies book cover ...

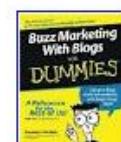


315 × 400

[For Dummies Book Cover Design Template - Neowin Forums](#)

www.neowin.net/.../Jokes & Funny Stuff - Перевести эту страницу

18 Apr 2008 – I found these on another site and thought they were amusing. Make some yourself and post them here. I'd love to see what you can come up...



184 × 233

[Buzz Marketing with Blogs: Buying the Book](#)

www.buzzmarketingwithblogs.com/.../buyi... - Перевести эту страницу

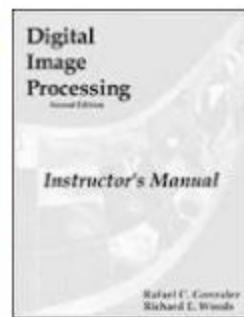
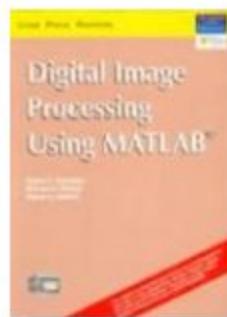
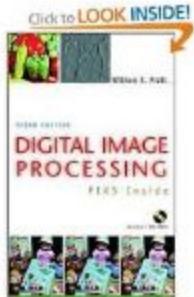
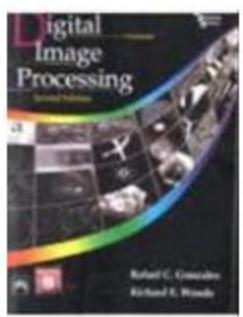
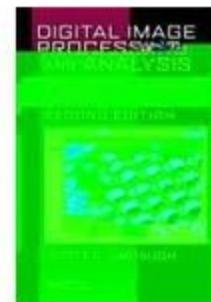
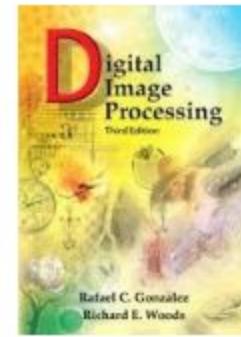
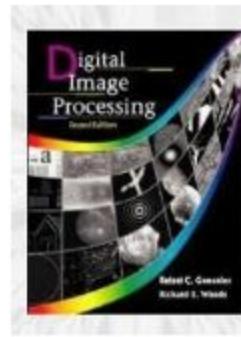
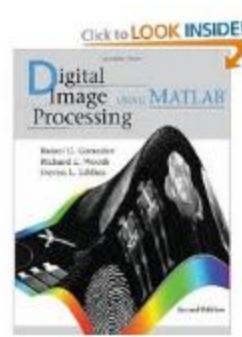
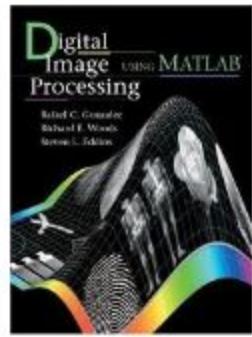
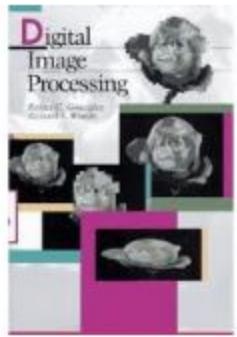
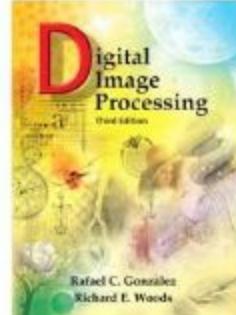
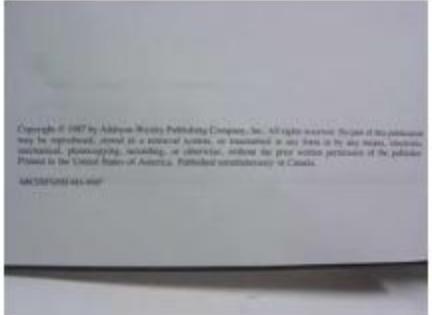
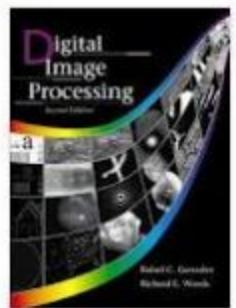
Buying the Book. Buzz Marketing with Blogs for **Dummies book cover** image. Buy from Amazon (U.S.) · Buy from Amazon (Canada) · Buy from Amazon (U.K.) ...



[Popular Diets - Chattanooga Public Library - Chattanooga, Tennessee](#)

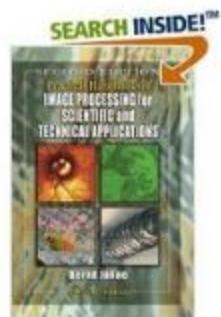


Результатов: примерно 35 100 (0,45 сек.)



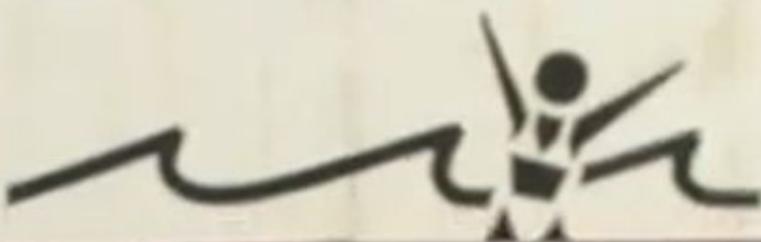
Digital Image Processing
ELEN E4630

Lecturers:
Shahram Ebadollahi
Lexing Xie



PLAYA CERRADA

RECENTE ATAQUE DE TIBURÓN



Spanish to English

BEACH CLOSED

RECENT ATTACK OF SHARK



Обнаружение текста – газеты, журналы, книги



Valeriy Grachov was born in Arkhangelsk, Russia into a family of a military men. His childhood also passed there. The smell of thawed snow became the dominating accent of his emotional constitution. At that time he started to draw seriously. His mom joked that she could not recall exactly what he started to do earlier — draw then speak or ski then walk. Moving often with his family accustomed him to a nomadic life.

He graduated from the Architectural Faculty of the Engineering and Construction Institute in Kiev, Ukraine. After postgraduate study, he understood that painting — and only realizing his vocation. Before that, he seriously dreamt of becoming an architect in sculpture and music, architecture and design. After his first "walk" to Crimea, his initial mountain landscape came out. It was deeply imbued with the energy of Radik Paniris (<http://www.firebaseio.com/bulletin/18.html>). That place later became his second native land. Everything that he came across and saw splashed out on canvases. That was an epoch of more than three decades. The paintings render the artist's impressions collected from travels in Crimea, Caucasus, Pamirs, Tien Shan, the Himalayas and also the perennial experience of studying the cultures of India, China and Japan.

Grachov's style is a synthesis of Russian romantic realism (Polenov, Levitan) and Chinese medieval painting. In his youth, the understanding of absolute unity of life had formed, and that later was fostered with conceptual acknowledgement from studying philosophy and different religions.

A person with uneasy destiny, who absorbed the energy of

mountains, truly and naturally presents so accessibly and clearly a miracle of the Earth — mountains. This miracle powerfully forms spirit and will of an individual.

These are pictures of a condition. A silent cool blows from "windows — pictures" where mountains seem so close and attractive.

Recently even the manner of his painting has become eastern. Short, just a stroke, in full concentration mode. Thus "variations on a theme" appear. Work is done once, forever and without repetition. Touching watercolors with views of Truhans Island and flowers, white clouds and snow of Finland, and rigid unapproachable mountains incredibly rendered in tempera and oil live in his workshop. As an individual, Grachov represents the same "mix" — the person with Slavic mentality and Eastern thought. An incredible contrast in painting, outlook and life.

He has had fifteen personal exhibitions in Ukraine, two in the Czech Republic (1994-1995) and has also participated in a number of group shows. A number of works belong to private collections in Ukraine and abroad, especially Russia, USA, Germany, France, Finland, and Czech Republic.

In 1984 he received the Diploma of Union of Architects of the USSR for a solo show in the exhibition hall of the House of Architects of Ukrainian SSR in Kiev. In 2005 he was awarded Winner in Discipline Photography at DigitFestival.net, Mercafir, Piazza Artoni 12 — Firenze, Italy and later that year was awarded with certificates at the China Jinshan International Folk Painting Exhibition held in Shanghai, China.



Valeriy Grachov — "The Mountain Vibe Is The Best!"

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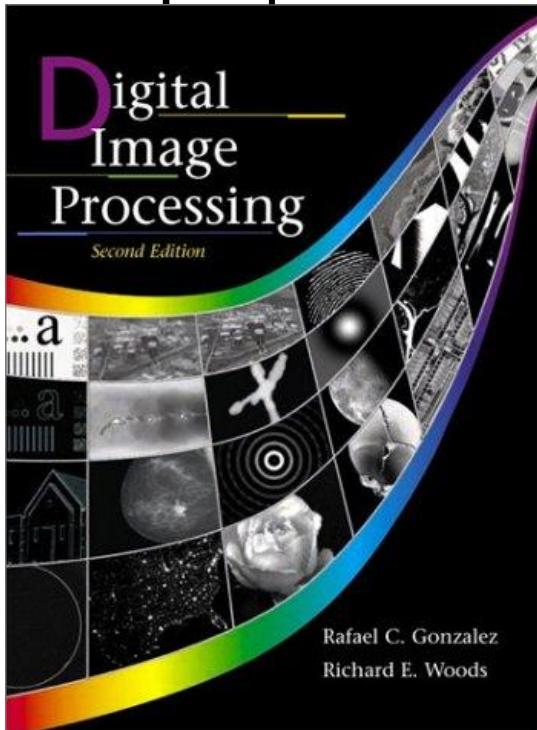
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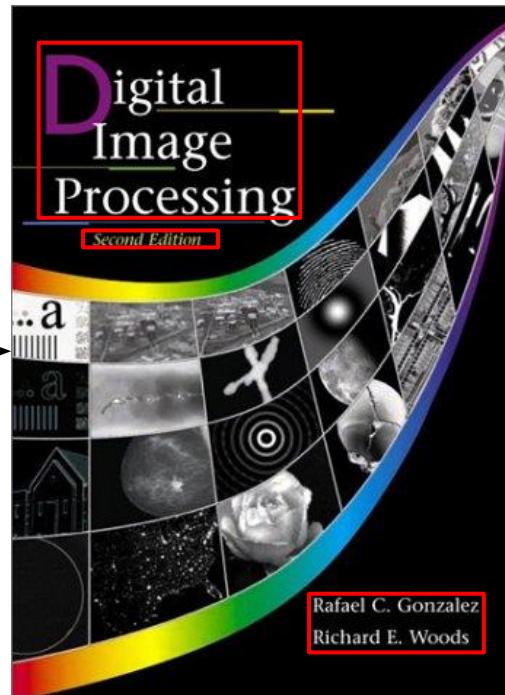
44 • Fine Art Magazine, Spring 2007

- обнаружение текстовых областей
- определение угла поворота текста (skew detection)
- определение порядка чтения

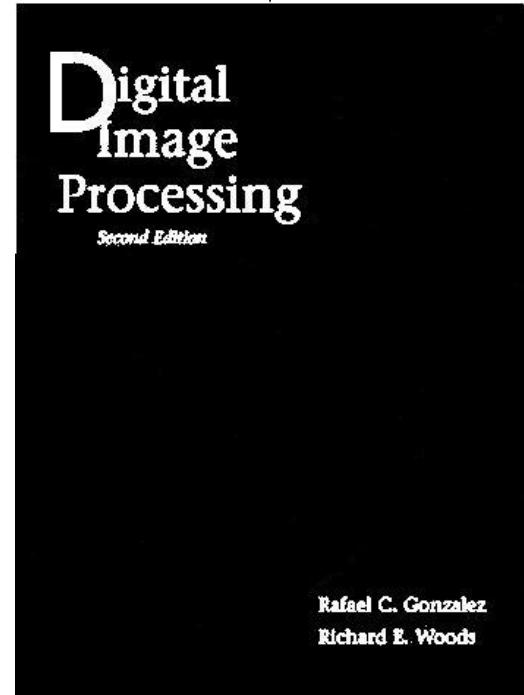
Обнаружение текста – произвольные изображения



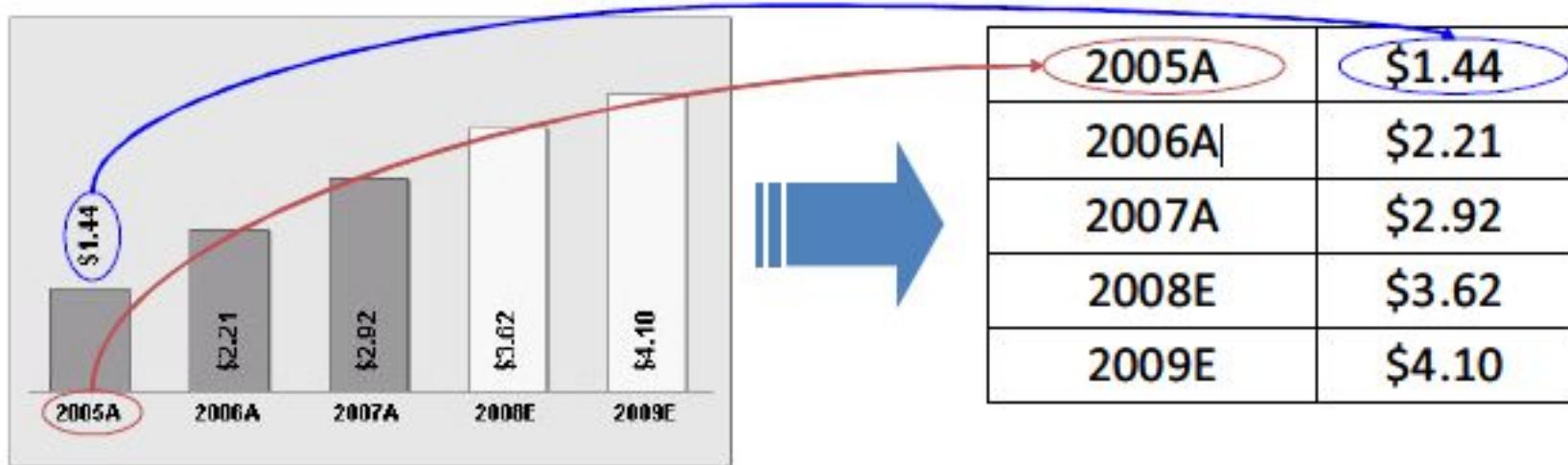
Исходное изображение



Возможные результаты работы алгоритмов обнаружения текста



Обнаружение текста – чертежи и графики



- Обнаружение текстовых областей
- Определение угла поворота текстовых строк

- Короткие фрагменты текста

- Разнообразие шрифтов, текст под разными углами

- Однородный фон

- Высокая контрастность

} фотографии
и
печатные
документы

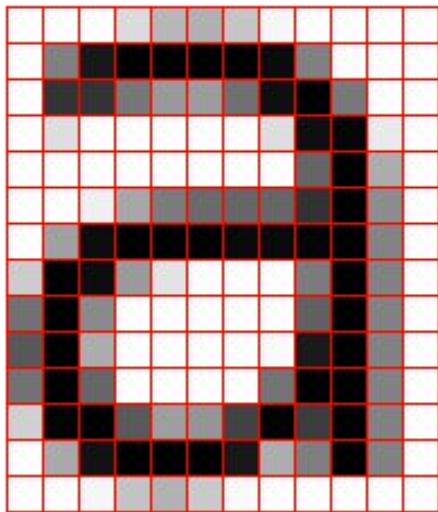
План лекции

- Зачем нужны алгоритмы обнаружения текста?
- Что такое цифровое изображение?
 - Представление цифровых изображений
 - Границы, компоненты связности, бинаризация, преобразование Хафа
- Печатные документы (document images)
- Фотографии (natural scenes)
- Чертежи, графики, обложки

Представление цифровых изображений

Растровое изображение

a



1.01010090606061.010101010
1.0050.00000000000000051.01010
1.002020.506060500000051.010
1.0091.0101010101009000000910
1.0101.0101010101005000510
1.0101005050505040000510
1.0040.0000000000000000000510
0.900000610101010050000510
0.500061010101010050000510
0.500071010101010000000510
0.600061010101000500000510
0.901000607070500050000510
1.007010000000109080000510
1.0101008080910101010101010

$$f(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} f(0,0) & f(0,1) & \cdots & f(0,N-1) \\ f(1,0) & f(1,1) & \cdots & f(1,N-1) \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ f(M-1,0) & f(M-1,1) & \cdots & f(M-1,N-1) \end{bmatrix}.$$

$0 \leq f(x, y) \leq L$, and typically $L = 255$

Представление цифровых изображений

Цветное растровое изображение:

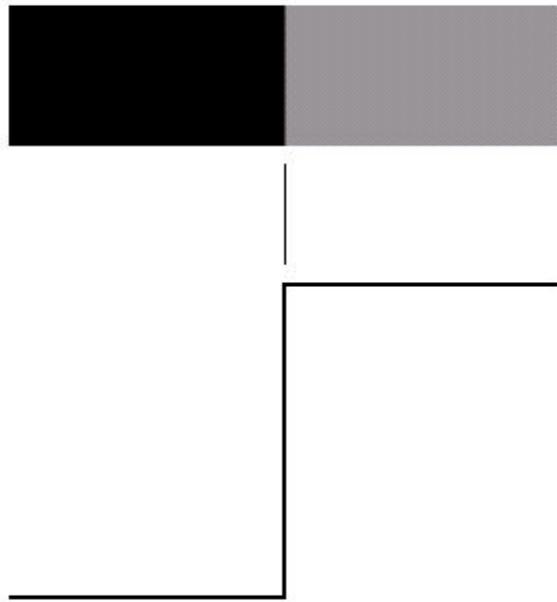
RGB – распространенная модель цвета

Каждый пиксель задается тремя значениями: red, green, blue



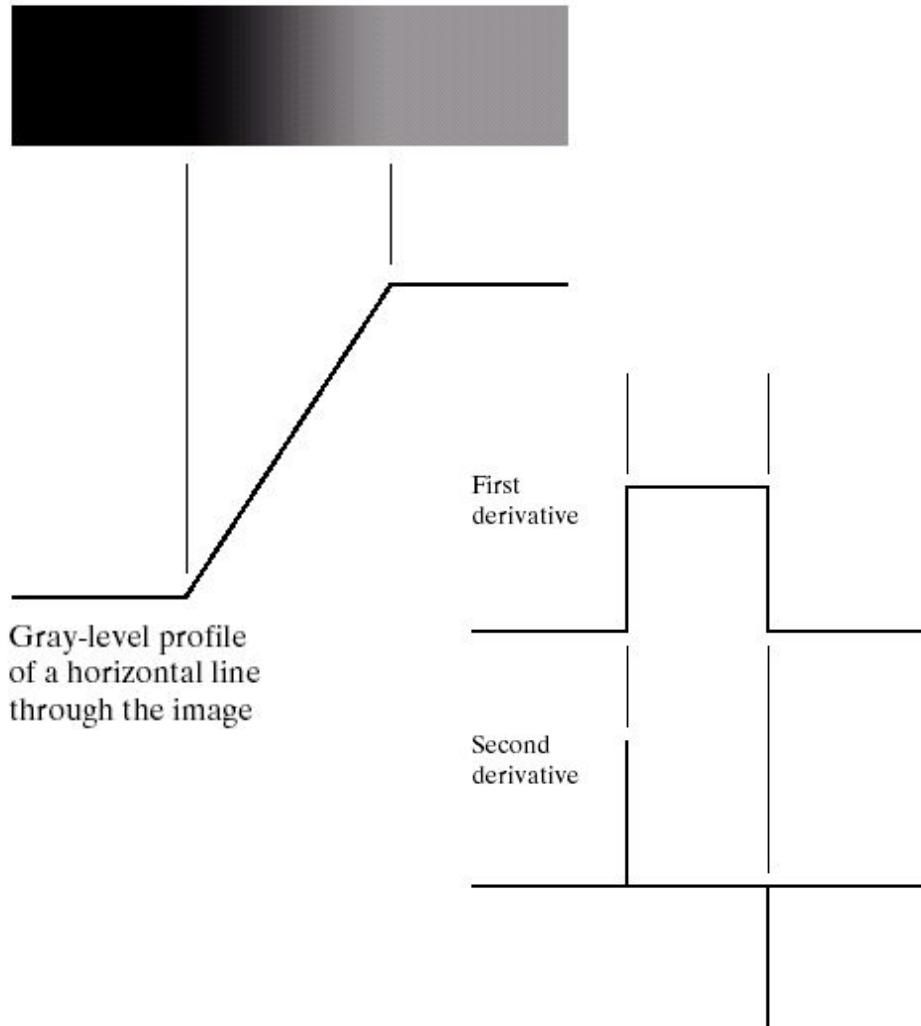
Обнаружение границ

Model of an ideal digital edge



Gray-level profile
of a horizontal line
through the image

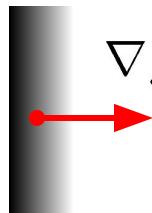
Model of a ramp digital edge



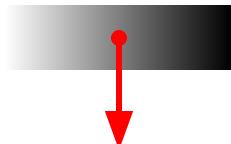
Градиент изображения

$$\nabla f = \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right]$$

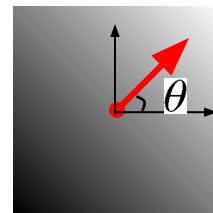
Градиент направлен в сторону наибольшего изменения интенсивности



$$\nabla f = \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, 0 \right]$$



$$\nabla f = \left[0, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right]$$



$$\nabla f = \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right]$$

Направление градиента:

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} / \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)$$

Величина градиента:

$$\|\nabla f\| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)^2}$$

Вычисление градиента изображения

Дискретный случай:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}[x, y] \approx f[x + 1, y] - f[x, y]$$

z_1	z_2	z_3
z_4	z_5	z_6
z_7	z_8	z_9

Roberts:

$$G_x = (z_9 - z_5)$$

$$G_y = (z_8 - z_6)$$

-1	0
0	1
0	-1
1	0

Prewitt:

$$G_x = (z_7 + z_8 + z_9) - (z_1 + z_2 + z_3)$$

$$G_y = (z_3 + z_6 + z_9) - (z_1 + z_4 + z_7)$$

-1	-1	-1
0	0	0
1	1	1

-1	0	1
-1	0	1
-1	0	1

Sobel:

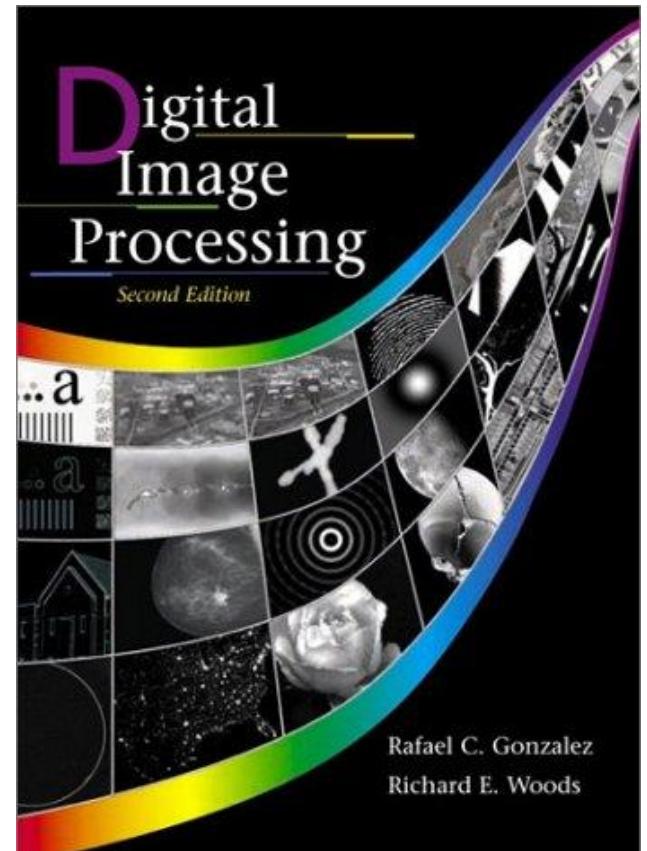
$$G_x = (z_7 + 2z_8 + z_9) - (z_1 + 2z_2 + z_3)$$

$$G_y = (z_3 + 2z_6 + z_9) - (z_1 + 2z_4 + z_7)$$

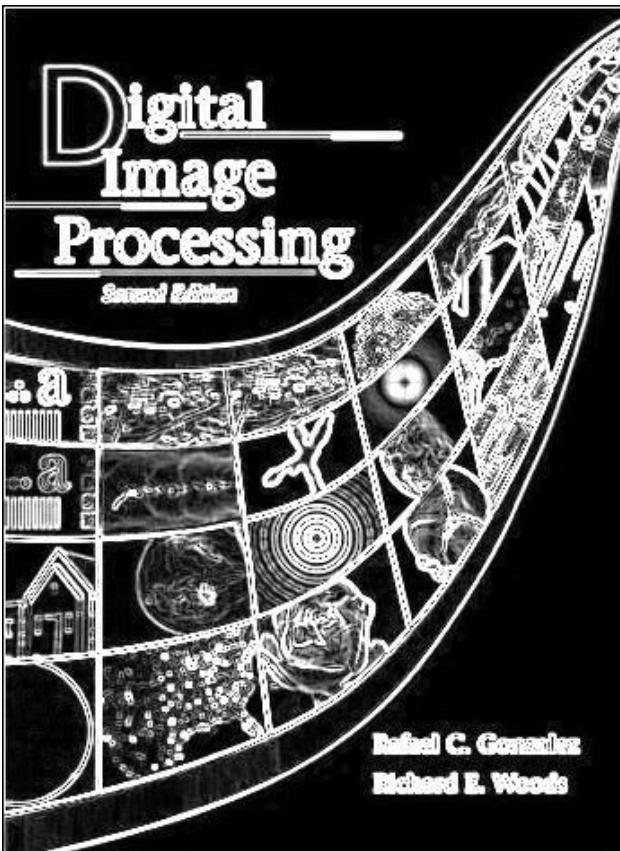
-1	-2	-1
0	0	0
1	2	1

-1	0	1
-2	0	2
-1	0	1

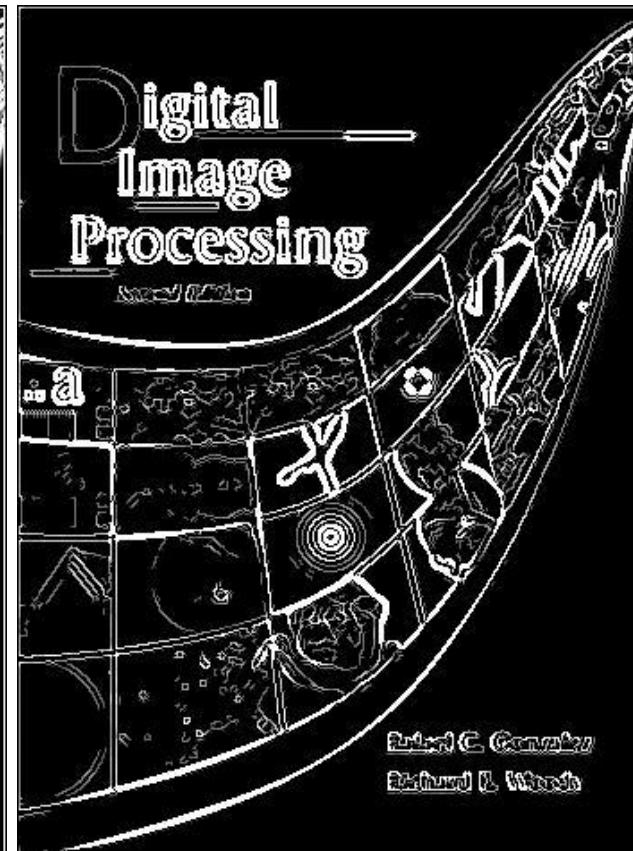
Выделение границ: примеры



Исходное



Sob
el

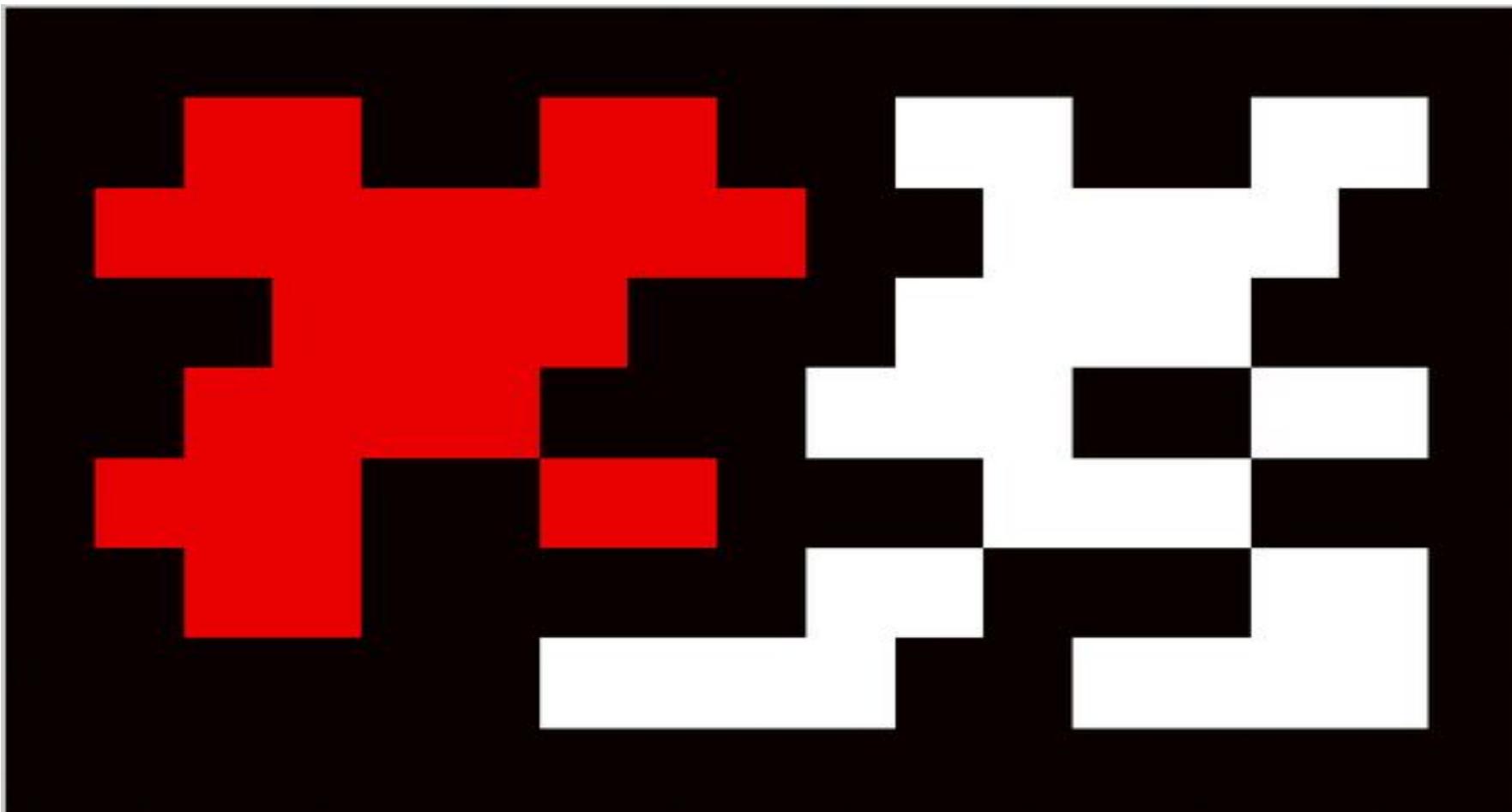


Cann
y

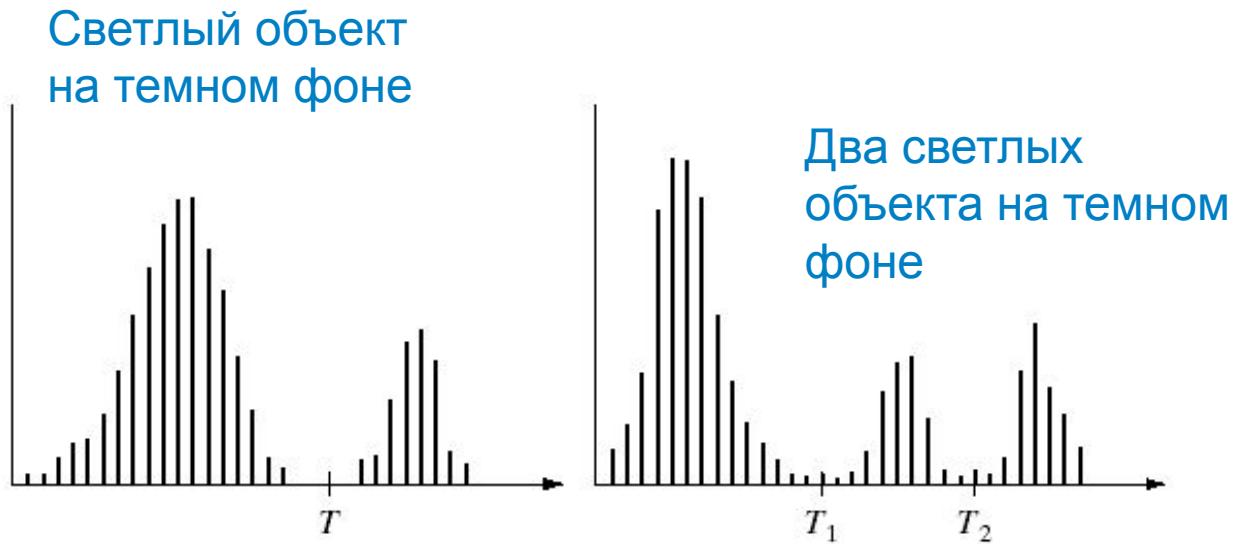
Компоненты связности

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	3	0	0	4	4	0	
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	3	3	3	3	0	0	
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	
0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	
0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	
0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	5	3	0	0	7	3	3	3	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Компоненты связности



Пороговая бинаризация



Глобальная – порог единый для всех точек изображения

Локальная или Динамическая – когда порог зависит от координат точки (x,y)

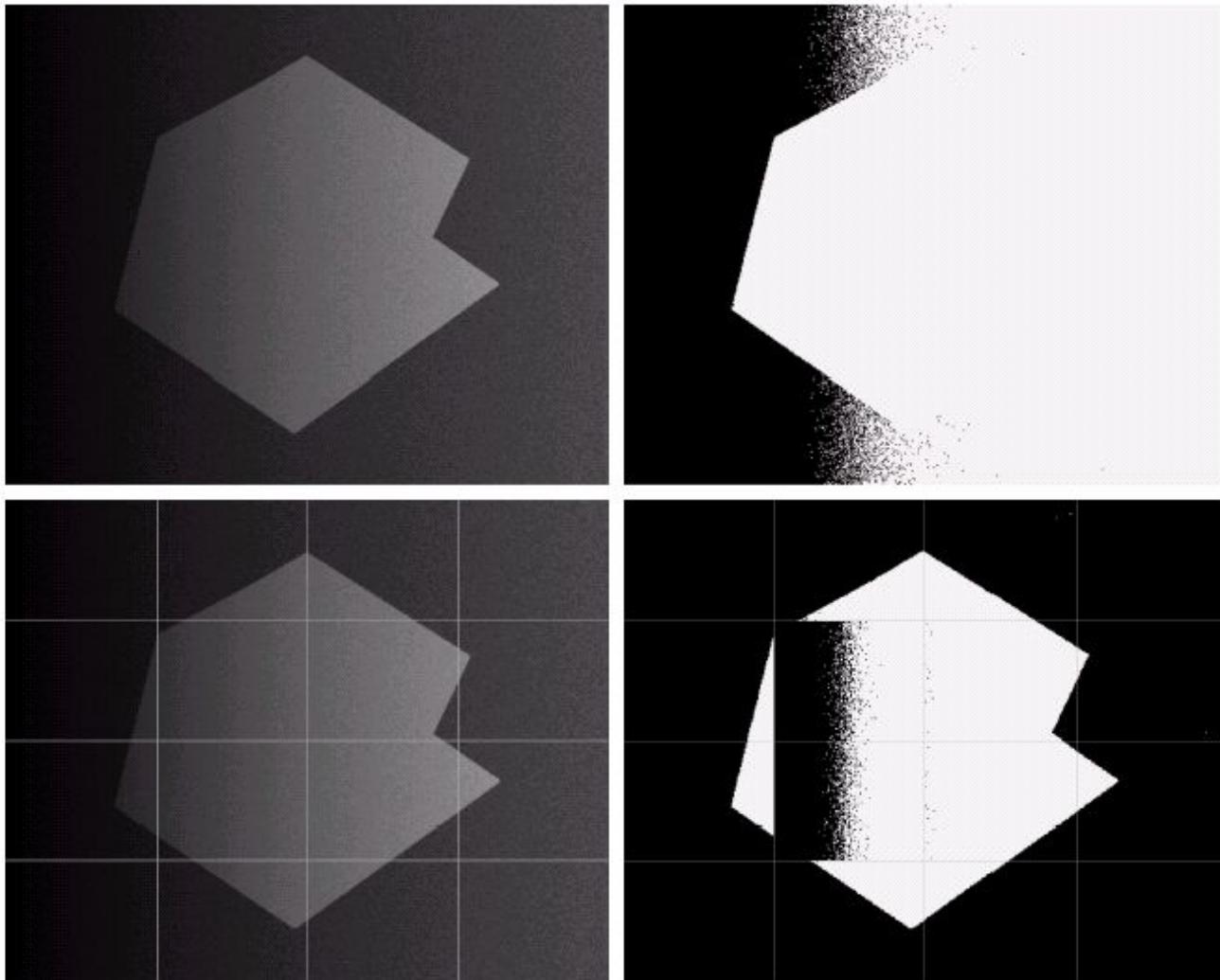
Адаптивная – когда порог зависит от значения яркости в точке $I(x,y)$

Бинаризация

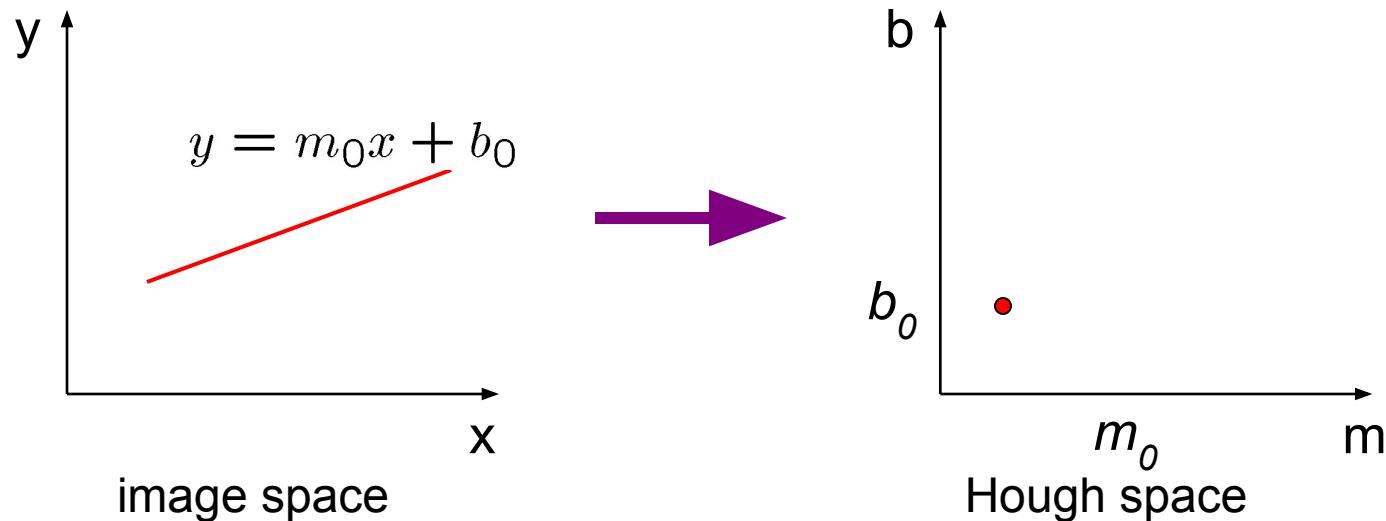
a b
c d

FIGURE 10.30

- (a) Original image.
- (b) Result of global thresholding.
- (c) Image subdivided into individual subimages.
- (d) Result of adaptive thresholding.

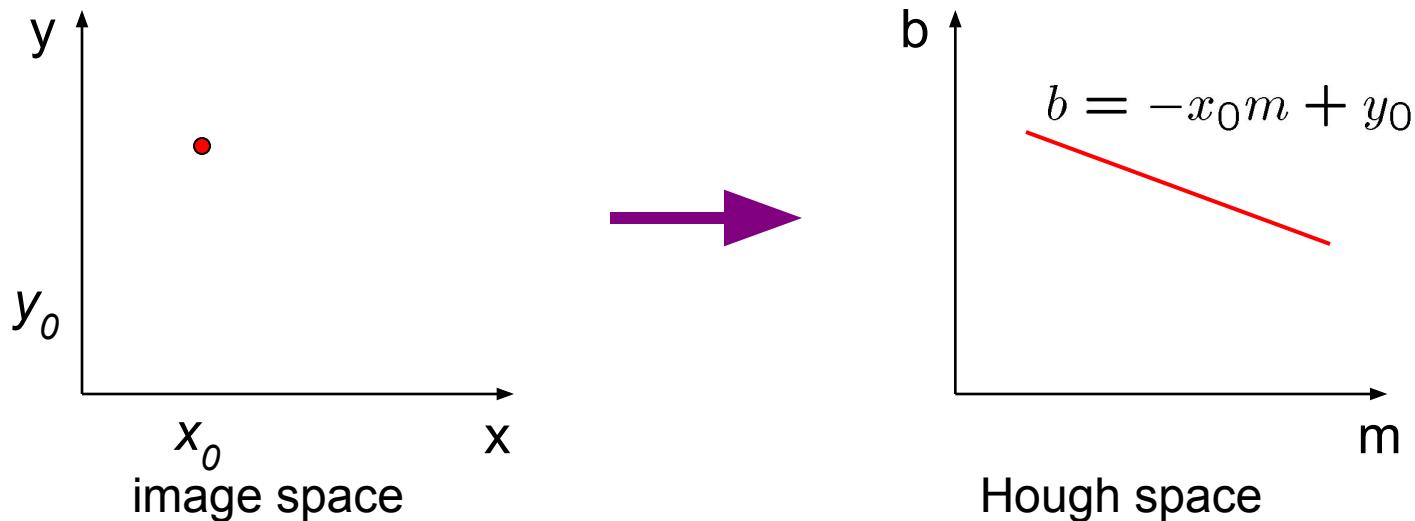


Преобразование Хафа (Hough transform)

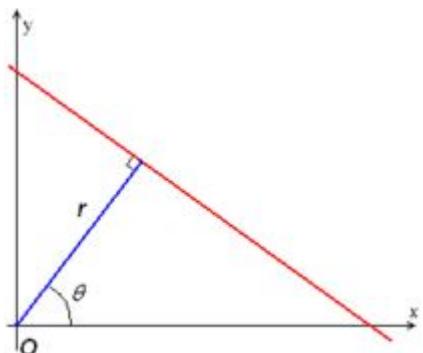


- Для данного набора точек (x, y) найти все точки (m, b) , такие что $y = mx+b$

Преобразование Хафа (Hough transform)



- Для данного набора точек (x, y) найти все точки (m, b) , такие что $y = mx+b$
- Точке (x_0, y_0) соответствует прямая в пространстве Хафа: $b = -x_0m + y_0$



Обычно, используют полярные

координаты:

$$y = \left(-\frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \right) x + \left(\frac{r}{\sin \theta} \right), \quad r = x \cos \theta + y \sin \theta.$$

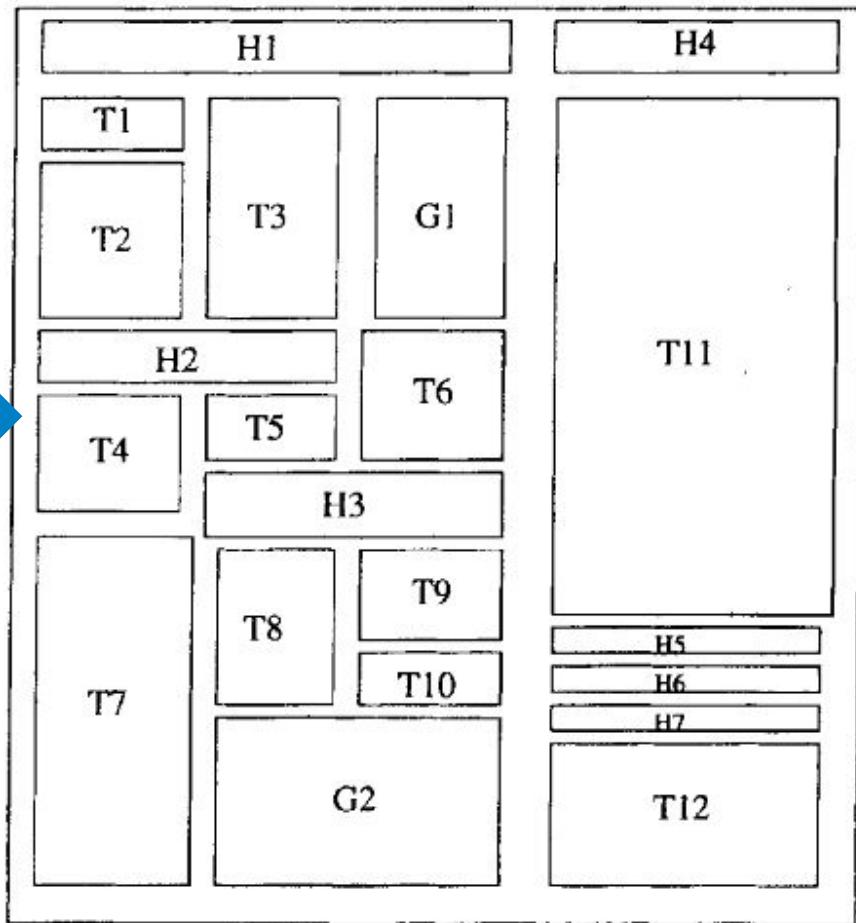
План лекции

- Зачем нужны алгоритмы обнаружения текста?
- Что такое цифровое изображение?
 - Представление цифровых изображений
 - Границы, компоненты связности, бинаризация, преобразование Хафа
- Печатные документы (document images)
- Фотографии (natural scenes)
- Графики, диаграммы, обложки

Печатные документы

Основные задачи

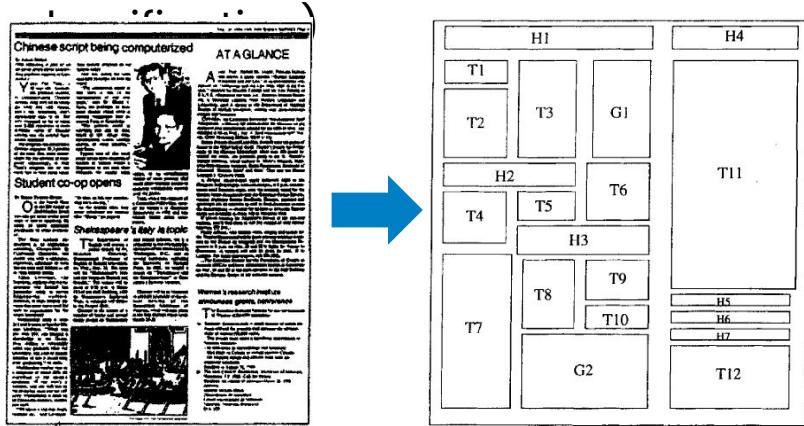
- Анализ структуры страницы
(layout analysis, geometric structure analysis, page segmentation, region



Печатные документы

Основные задачи

- Анализ структуры страницы
(layout analysis, geometric structure analysis, page segmentation, region



- Методы
 - «Сверху-вниз» (top-down)
 - XY-cuts, whitespace segmentation
 - «Снизу-вверх» (bottom-up)
 - группировка ближайших соседей, диаграммы Вороного

Projection profiles and XY-cuts



Prenucleation of Lead Films
with Copper, Gold, and Silver

Abstract Lead Film measurement was done using the image of the film, and the area needed to be analyzed was determined by the size of the film. Because the measurement is influenced by the size of the film, the measurement must be smaller than the size of the film. This is because the measurement is influenced by the size of the film, and the measurement must be smaller than the size of the film.

Introduction

The process of lead film measurement is influenced by the size of the film, and the area needed to be analyzed is determined by the size of the film. Because the measurement is influenced by the size of the film, the measurement must be smaller than the size of the film. This is because the measurement is influenced by the size of the film, and the measurement must be smaller than the size of the film.

Experimental methods

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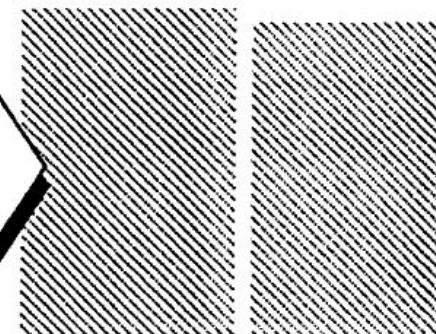
Вертикальна
я проекция

Introduction

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Горизонтальна
я проекция

Методы «СНИЗУ–ВВЕРХ»

Результат алгоритма Docstrum

I. G. Steele,¹ E. Treasure,² N. B. Pitts,³ J. Morris,⁴ and G. Bradnock,⁵

The 1998 Adult Dental Health Survey, published this year, showed that the number of people without teeth should fall over the next three decades, to only 4% of the UK population. Patterns of tooth loss and retention are also changing. This article, the first of a series on the interpretation of the Adult Dental Health Survey, discusses the implications of these trends for dentistry.

At the time of the first national survey of adult dental health, which was held in 1968 and covered only England and Wales, over one third of the population (37%) had no natural teeth. Even amongst people aged 35–44 at that time, an edentulous mouth was a common finding (22%).¹ Times have changed. This paper will use data from the most recent United Kingdom Adult Dental Health Survey,² to describe the oral health of the nation in 1998. The data were also used to predict what is likely to happen over the next 20 or 30 years and these projections and their

implications if an accurate indication of oral health is to be obtained from all patient groups. Data relating to these are also reported here in order to illustrate and discuss some of the important implications for dental practice from the findings of the survey.

The national surveys of Adult Dental Health have given a 10-yearly summary of the clinical condition of adults in the United Kingdom (England and Wales only in 1968; Scotland and Northern Ireland were surveyed later) on three previous occasions.^{1–3} The fourth report in the series was published

Office of National Statistics together with the Universities of Birmingham, Dundee, Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Wales

Who had no natural teeth at all in 1998?

The irreversible nature of the two main destructive dental diseases (caries and periodontal disease) dictate that age is always likely to be a principal factor associated with total tooth loss. Figure 1 shows the proportion who do and do not have teeth, plotted against age. Although 87% of all adults had some natural teeth, up to the age of 45 the figure was almost 100%, while over the age of 54 being edentate was still a relatively common occurrence. Amongst people aged 75 and over, those without natural teeth were still in the majority (58%). Nevertheless, the retention of some natural teeth is now sufficiently common that, amongst the 'younger-old' population nearly two thirds (64%) of the 65–74 year age group and more than half of all of the people of 'pen-



Методы «снизу–вверх»

Использование диаграмм Вороного

Myocardial Tumor Necrosis Factor- α Expression Does Not Correlate With Clinical Indices of Heart Failure in Patients on Left Ventricular Assist Device Support

Peter Razeghi, MD, Madhuri Mukhopadhyay, BS, Timothy J. Myers, BS

Janelle N. Williams, BS, Christine S. Moravec, PhD, O. Howard Frazier, MD, and

Heinrich Taegtmeyer, MD, DPhil

Division of Cardiology, The University of Texas-Houston Medical School, Houston, Texas, St. Luke's Episcopal Hospital and Texas Heart Institute, Houston, Texas, and Cleveland Clinic Foundation, Cleveland, Ohio

Background. Mechanical unloading with a left ventricular assist device (LVAD) can improve clinical indices of heart failure and alter myocardial tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF α) expression, but a correlation between clinical and molecular indices has not been established.

Methods. We enrolled 14 patients with end-stage heart failure treated with drugs and mechanical unloading in a protocol including the collection of myocardial tissue samples at LVAD implantation and explantation. Ten nonfailing donor hearts served as controls. TNF α expression was measured by quantitative reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction. Clinical indices of heart failure were retrospectively analyzed and correlated with myocardial TNF α expression.

Results. Left ventricular end-diastolic dimension decreased ($p < 0.01$) and cardiac index ($p < 0.001$) increased with unloading. Abnormal values of serum sodium,

creatinine, blood urea nitrogen, glutamic-oxaloacetic transaminase, glutamic-pyruvic transaminase, and albumin showed a trend toward normalization with mechanical unloading. TNF α expression was increased in 5 of 14 patients and decreased with mechanical unloading in 4 of them. Surprisingly, there was no correlation between mRNA levels of TNF α and any of the clinical indices studied.

Conclusions. Although clinical indices of heart failure improve and elevated levels of myocardial TNF α expression decrease with mechanical unloading, there is no correlation between the two. Thus, clinical and molecular indices of heart failure in LVAD-supported patients do not always correlate.

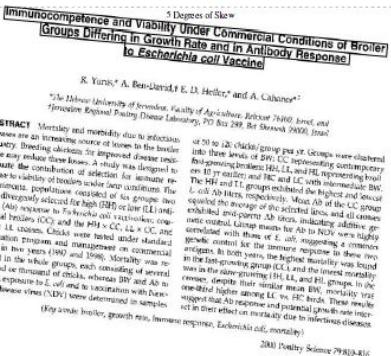
(Ann Thorac Surg 2001;72:2044–50)
© 2001 by The Society of Thoracic Surgeons



Печатные документы

Основные задачи

- Определение поворота текста
(page rotation, skew detection)



- Обнаружение текстовых строк
(text line finding, baseline finding)

Say you want to select a quiet, centrally located Manhattan hotel. Google returns an overwhelming seven million results in response to the query “new york city hotels.” Or, say you are trying to assemble a program committee for an annual conference composed of researchers who have published at the conference in previous years, and to balance it

- Projection profiles
(для исходного изображения или компонент связности)
- Использование преобразования Хафа
- Определение угла наклона текстовых строк

Soggy
(θ,r)
d

План лекции

- Зачем нужны алгоритмы обнаружения текста?
- Что такое цифровое изображение?
 - Представление цифровых изображений
 - Границы, компоненты связности, бинаризация, преобразование Хафа
- Печатные документы (document images)
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- Графики, диаграммы, обложки

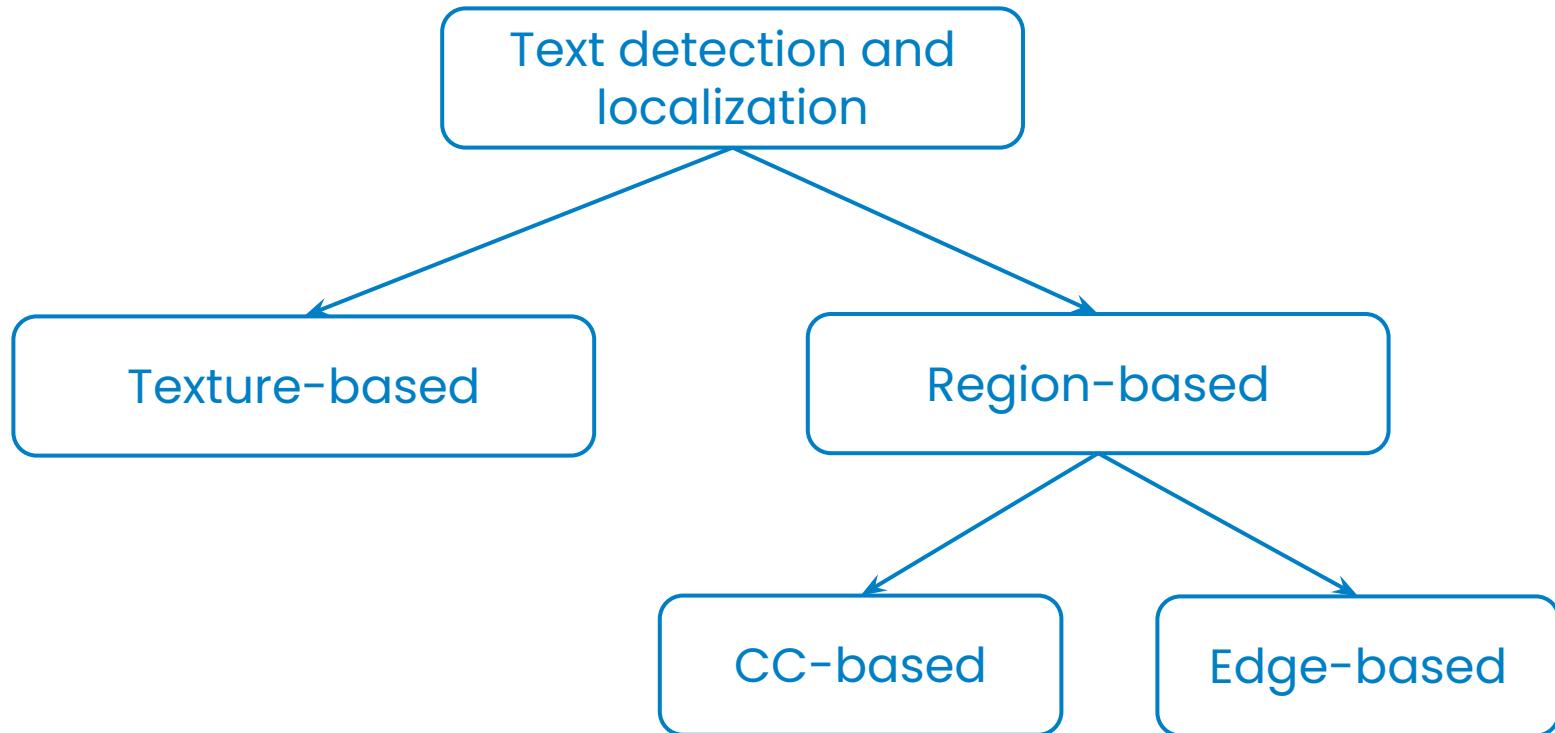
Фотографии

Почему не работают традиционные методы?

- Большое разнообразие шрифтов
- Разнообразие расположений и направлений текстовых строк
- Короткие текстовые строки
- Разнообразие условий съемки (освещение, фокусное расстояние)
- Сложный фон
- Нет определенной структуры страницы
- Наложение объектов (occlusions)

Фотографии

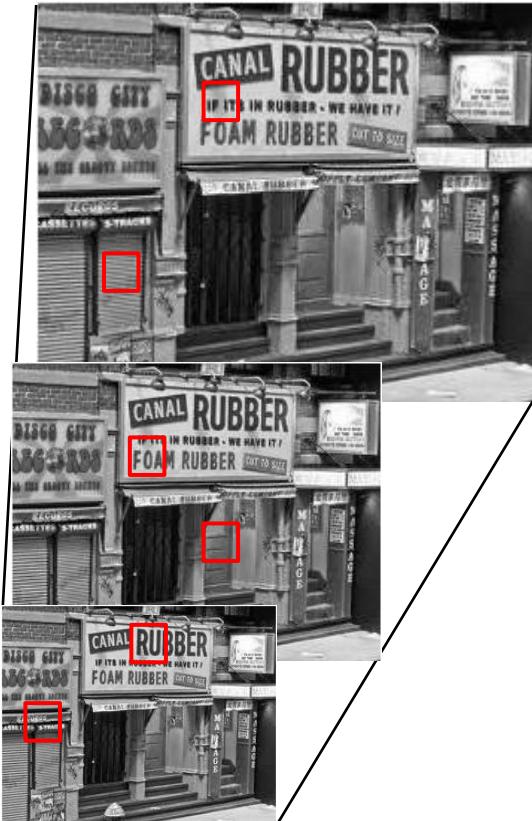
Классификация подходов



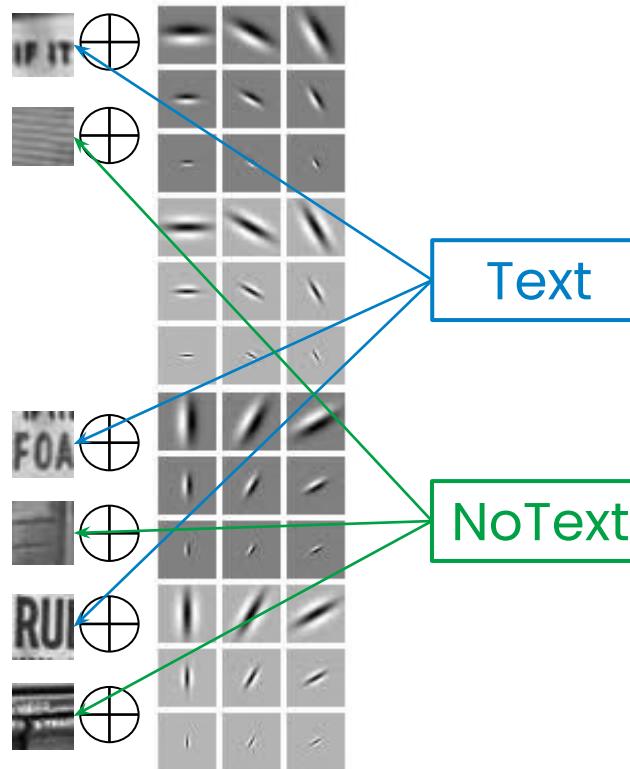
K. Jung et
al.

Фотографии

Методы, основанные на анализе текстуры



Построение
пирамиды
изображений



Извлечение
текстурных признаков
(Gabor, Wavelets,
DCT)

Классификация
регионов
(SVM)



Объединение
результатов

Фотографии

Методы, основанные на анализе текстуры



- Сложный фон



- Вычислительно сложные (обработка нескольких масштабов, операции свертки)
- Произвольная направленность текста (негоризонтальный текст)
- Произвольный размер шрифта

Фотографии

Region-based methods (bottom-up)

- Выделение компонент связности на основе локальных признаков (близкий цвет или принадлежность границе)
- Объединение выделенных компонент связности в группы по признакам близкого расположения и схожих локальных признаков (размер, цвет)



Фотографии

Region-based methods

+

- Произвольный размер шрифта
- Произвольная направленность текста
- Просты в реализации

—

- Сложный фон
- Шум и нерезкость изображения
- Используют большое количество эвристик

Stroke Width Transform (SWT)



(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

Исходное
изображени
е

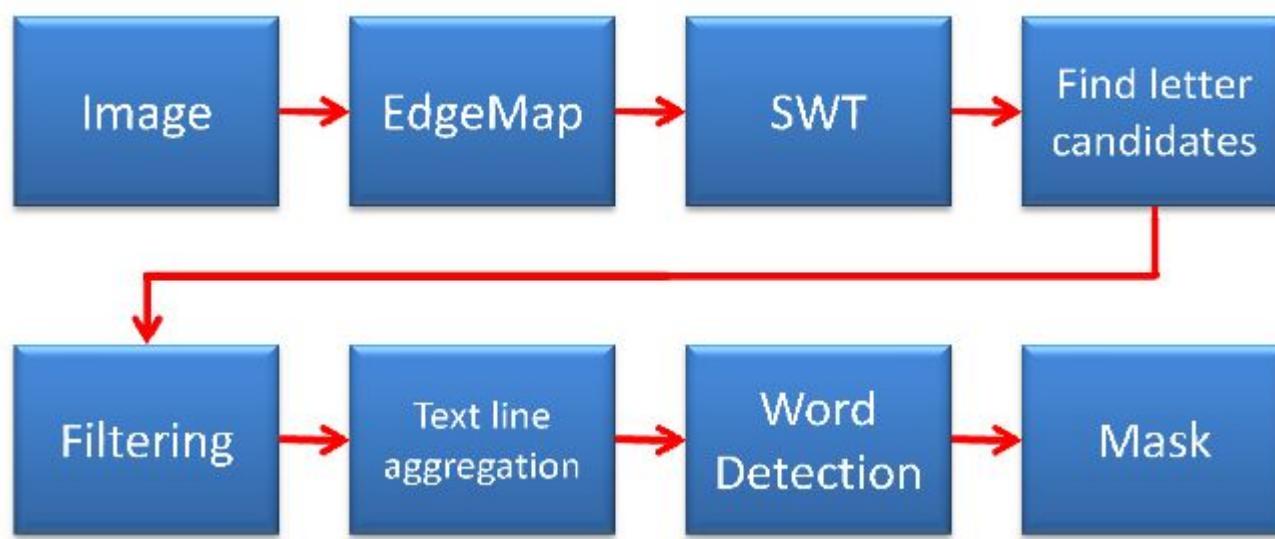
Результат SWT

После фильтрации
по признаку
постоянства
ширины штриха

Найденный
текст

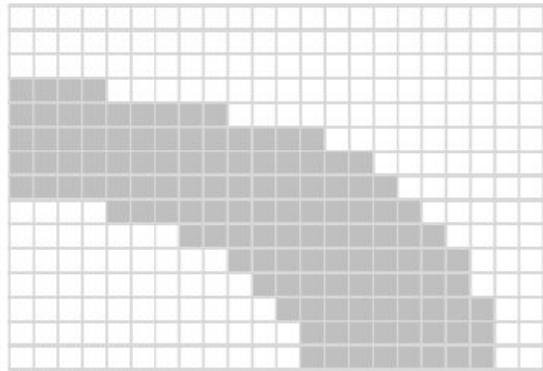
B. Epshtain et
al.

Обнаружение текста при помощи SWT

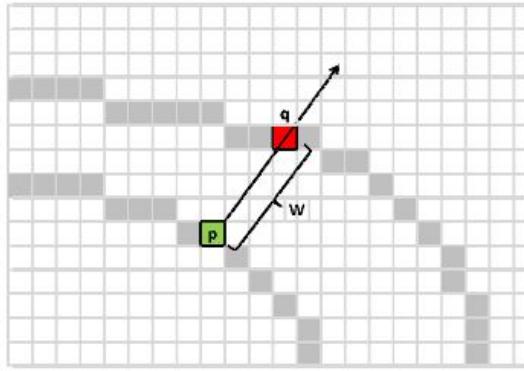


B. Epshtain et
al.

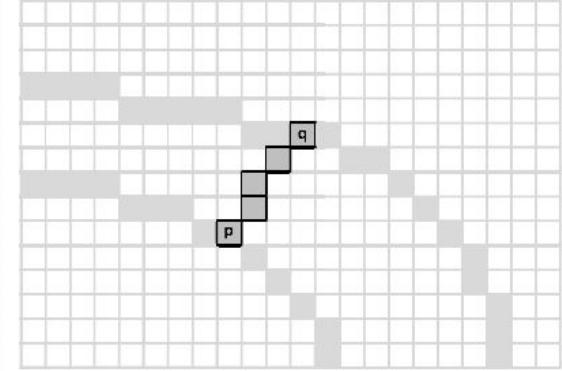
Вычисление SWT



(a)



(b)

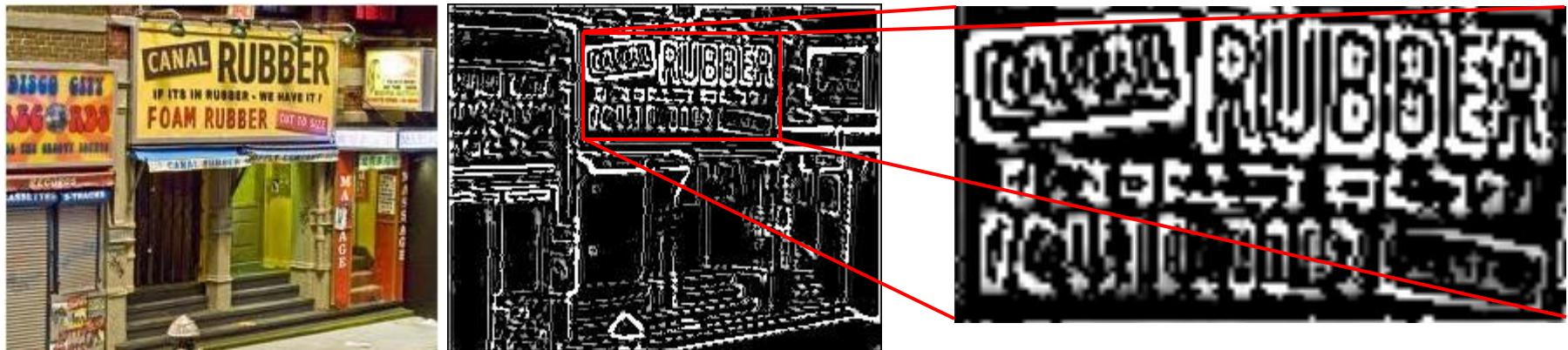


(c)

- (a) Фрагмент штриха
- (b) p – пиксель на границе штриха,
 q – пиксель на противоположной стороне штриха
(градиенты в p и q направлены друг на друга)
- (c) Всем пикселям вдоль луча pq присваивается значение ширины штриха

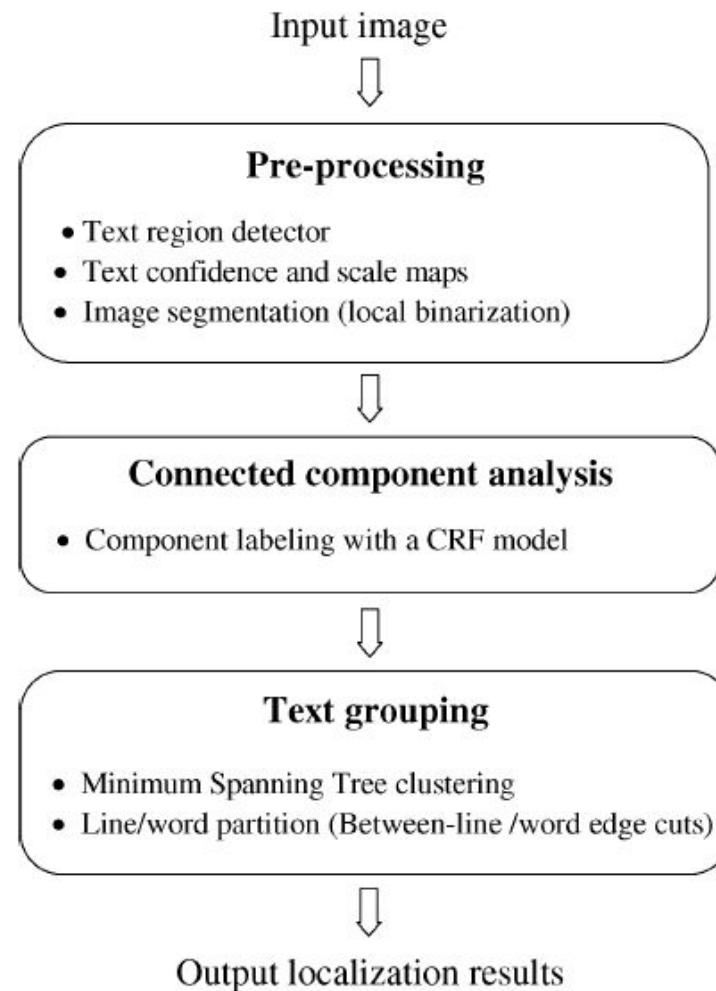
B. Epshtain et
al.

Обнаружение текста с помощью SWT



- Границы для нерезких изображений, низкого разрешения – 😞
- Погрешность SWT на стыках штрихов – 😞
- Эвристики для фильтрации компонент – 😞
- Двойной проход и интеграция результатов – 😞

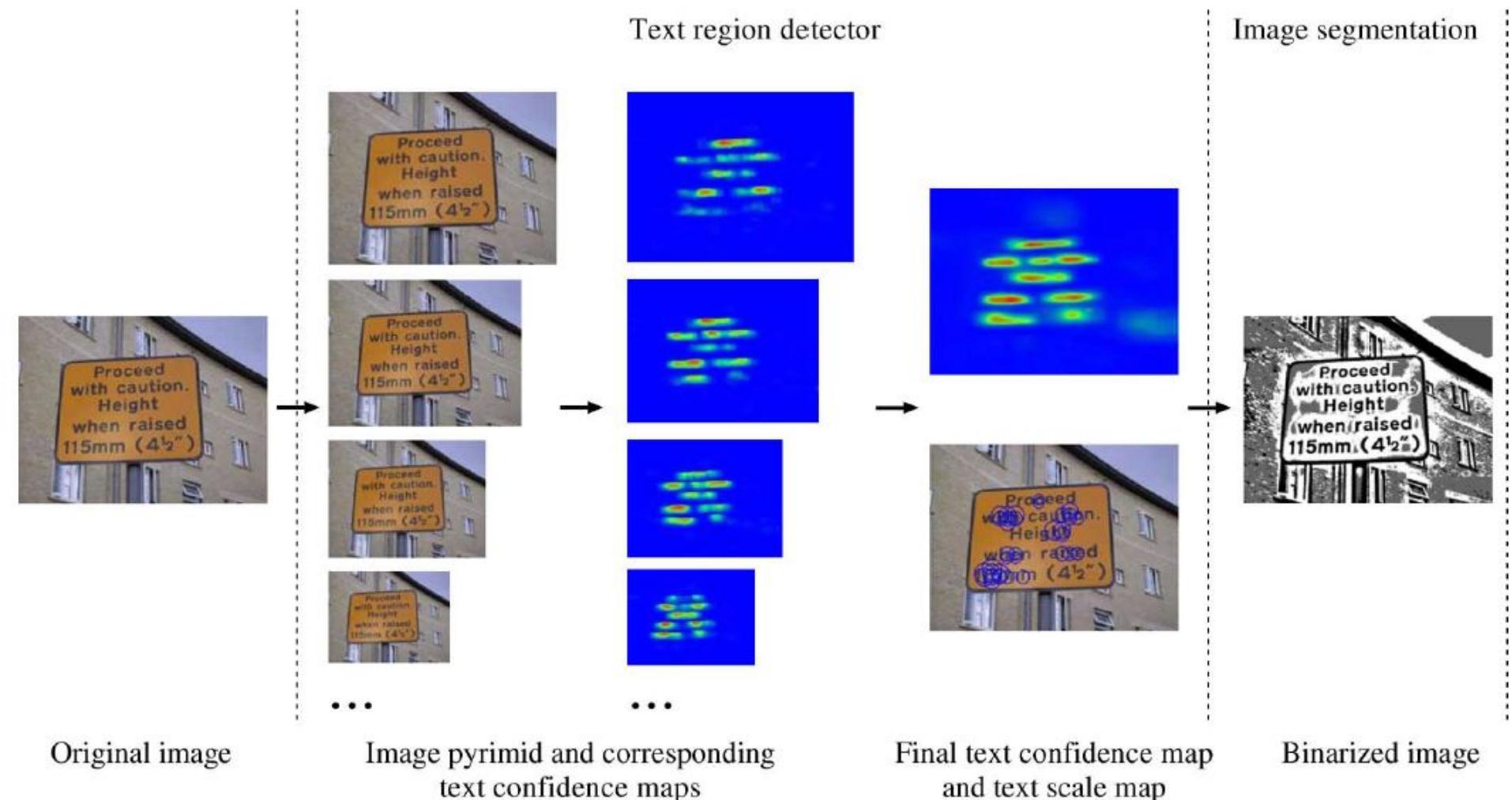
Комбинированные методы



Y.-F. Pan et
al.

Комбинированные методы

Шаг 1 – анализ текстуры



Original image

Image pyramid and corresponding
text confidence maps

Final text confidence map
and text scale map

Binarized image

Комбинированные методы

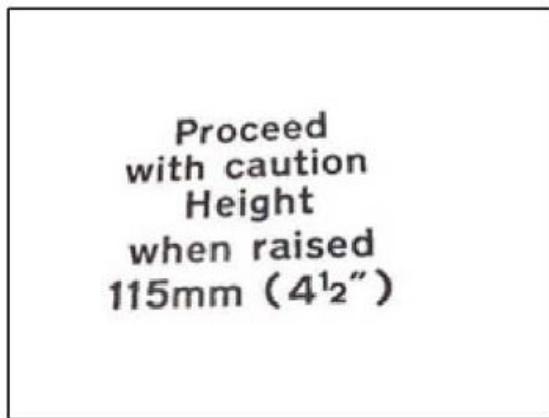
Шаг 2 – анализ компонент связности



(a)



(b)



(c)

Fig. 6. Example of the CCA stage. (a) Components passing through unary classification thresholds. (b) Component neighborhood graph. (c) Text components after CRF labeling.

Y.-F. Pan et
al.



Комбинированные методы

Шаг 3 – выделение текстовых строк и слов

Proceed
with caution
Height
when raised
115mm (4¹/₂)

(a)

Proceed
with caution
Height
when raised
115mm (4¹/₂)

(b)

Proceed
with caution
Height
when raised
115mm (4¹/₂)

(c)

Proceed
with caution.
Height
when raised
115mm (4¹/₂)

(d)

- построение минимального остовного дерева
- решение оптимизационной задачи

Fig. 7. Example of the text grouping stage. (a) Building component tree with MST. (b) Text line partition. (c) Text word partition. (d) Text localization results.

ICDAR (2003, 2005, 2009, 2011)

Robust Reading Competitions

- Распознавание символов
- Распознавание слов
- Локализация текста
- Распознавание текста

Algorithm	Precision	Recall	f	Time (sec.)
SWT	0.73	0.60	0.66	0.94
Hinnerk Becker*	0.62	0.67	0.62	14.4
Alex Chen	0.60	0.60	0.58	0.35
Qiang Zhu	0.33	0.40	0.33	1.6
Jisoo Kim	0.22	0.28	0.22	2.2
Nobuo Ezaki	0.18	0.36	0.22	2.8
Ashida	0.55	0.46	0.50	8.7
HWDavid	0.44	0.46	0.45	0.3
Wolf	0.30	0.44	0.35	17.0
Todoran	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.3
Full	0.1	0.06	0.08	0.2
Hybrid Approach	67.4	69.7	68.5	2.43

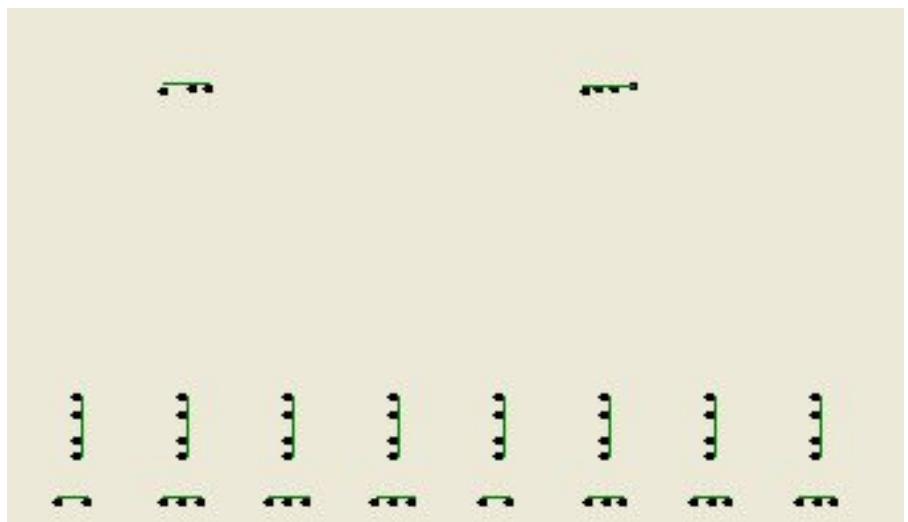
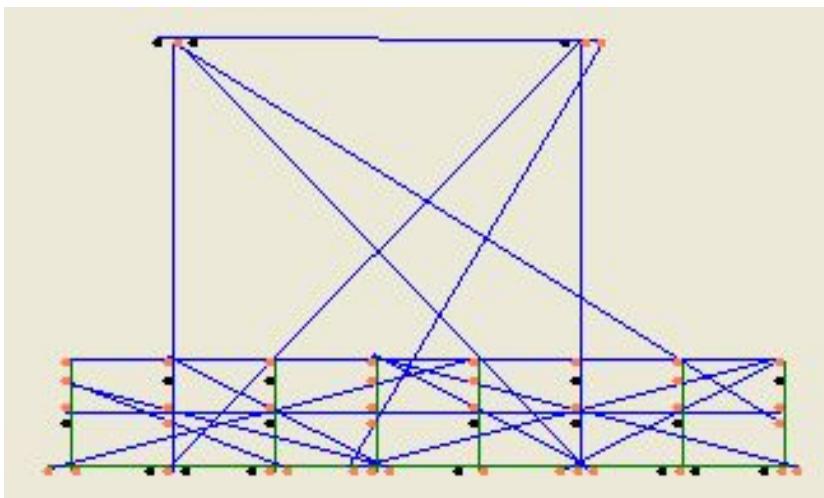
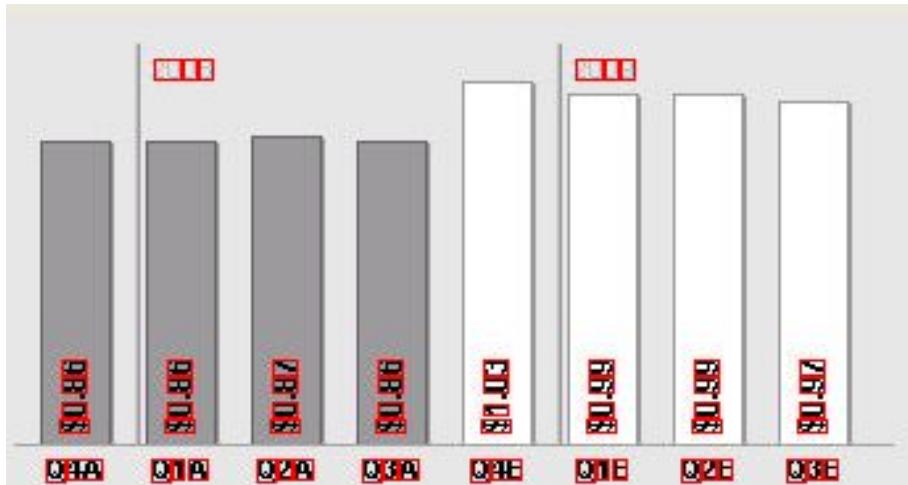
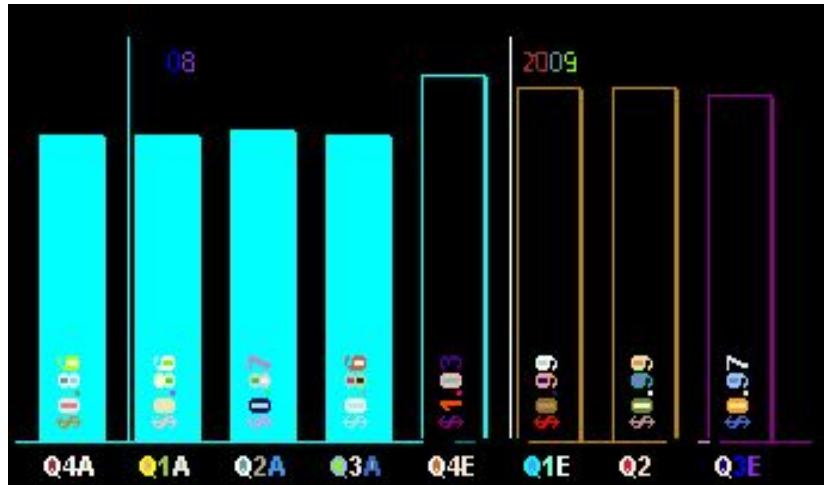


План лекции

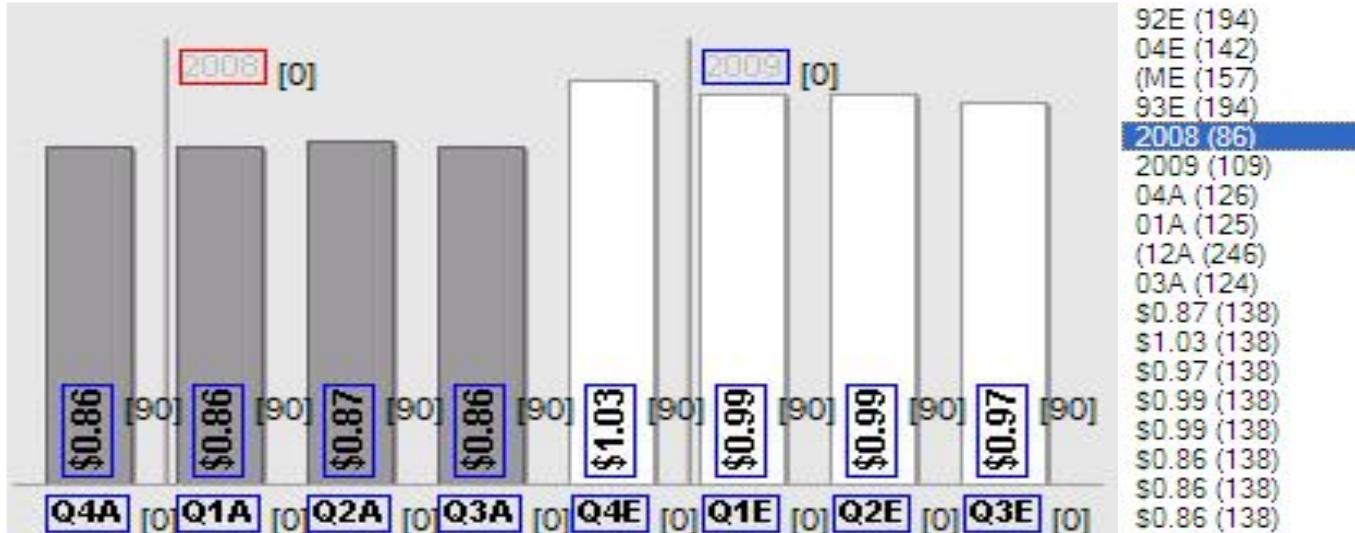
- Зачем нужны алгоритмы обнаружения текста?
- Что такое цифровое изображение?
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Графики и диаграммы

Анализ компонент связности по цвету



Экспериментальная оценка



Тестовое множество: 1000 диаграмм, сгенерированных SWF/XML tool

	LRR	LPR	TRR	TPR
Preprocess	79.0%	88.7%	44.7%	44.6%
NoPreprocess	33.7%	84.2%	2.5%	2.9%

N_{Loc} – the number of correctly localized text
blocks
 N_{Txt} – the number of correctly recognized text
blocks

LocationRecognitionRate =
 N_{Loc} / N_G
LocationPrecisionRate =
 N_{Loc} / N_F
TextRecognitionRate =
 N_{Txt} / N_G
TextPrecisionRate =
 N_{Txt} / N_F

N_G – the total number of text
blocks
 N_F – the total number of detected text
blocks

Screenshots



- Выделение границ и пороговая бинаризация
- Удаление длинных горизонтальных и вертикальных границ
- Выделение компонент связности
- Классификация компонент связности и адаптивная бинаризация

- Время обработки изображения 1600x1008
 - Tesseract OCR: ~6.56 секунд
 - Данный алгоритм: ~0.45 seconds

(-) Требует фильтрации компонент

- Naïve Bayes



Заключение

- Зачем нужны алгоритмы обнаружения текста?
 - Распознавание текста: оцифровка, индексирование, извлечение информации, автоматический перевод, text to speech, навигация
- Печатные документы (document images)
 - Анализ структуры документа, определение поворота, выделение текстовых строк
- Фотографии (natural scenes)
 - Texture-based & region-based
 - Stroke Width Transform, Hybrid approach
- Графики, диаграммы, обложки