# 线图提取

## 2.线图提取

线图提取具体流程如下:将考古报告的图片,交给YOLOv8对考古报告中的元素进行预测,以生成详细坐标。根据生成的坐标文件来运行脚本,使线图和图注序号可以自动匹配并裁剪。下面给出了线图提取中的必要步骤介绍,根据介绍部署运行即可。

### 2.1 YOLOv8确定线图坐标

由于考古学文档线图复杂多样,难以用普通OCR的方法做提取,所以尝试使用计算机视觉领域常用的目标检测模型YOLO做提取,并验证可行性。目前YOLO的最新版本是刚刚发布的v10,但是关于v10说明文档和教程比较少,不易于部署,采用了2023年1月开源的v8版本。

GitHub: GitHub - ultralytics/ultralytics: NEW - YOLOv8 of in PyTorch

官方文档: https://docs.ultralytics.com/zh

部署流程:<u>https://divis.yuque.com/staff-tgoia2/nk5uhg/yggwrt4r4hupxalt</u>

经过训练过的模型文件:

weights.rar

使用预测命令,更换训练好的模型和图片地址,对整本考古报告做预测。 (该指令model需换成经过训练的模型文件位置,source后面填写图片文件夹地址)

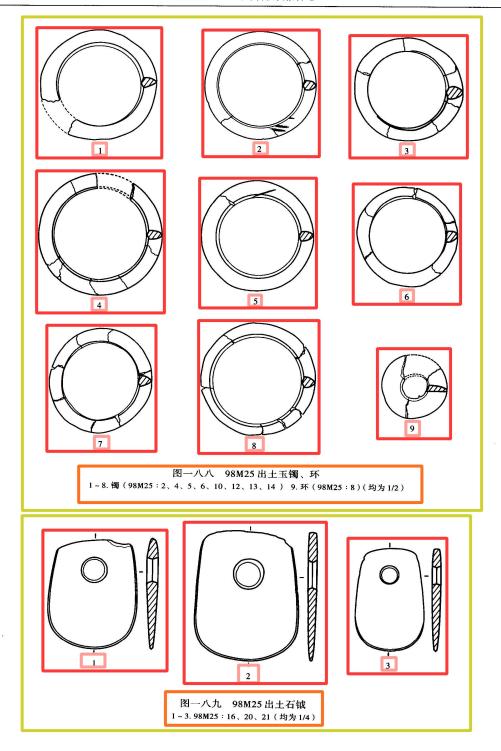
yolo predict model=/root/ultralytics/runs/detect/train7/weights/best.pt source=/root/ultralytics/datasets/凌家滩 save\_txt=True hide\_labels=Flase hide\_conf=FLase

命令后添加参数save\_txt=True保留位置信息,为后期裁剪做准备。hide\_labels=Flase hide\_conf=FLase用于隐藏标签和置信度,防止遮挡器物信息。

生成结果中会含有图片预测位置的可视化结果和txt坐标信息(每一个框的坐标数据)。

结果会生成四类框:第一类线图整体(黄色框),第二类线图(红色框),第三类序号框(粉色框),第四类图注(橙色框)。一个图注为一个线图整体,一个考古页面一般最多有两个整体。当一个页面出现多个图注时,不能简单地直接将图注作为命名,也不能计算位置距离,所以采用划分整体的版面分析方法来解决。

生成结果如图所示即可:



### 还需要找到生成结果中的坐标txt文档:

名称	修改日期	类型	大小
🗎 庙前page-0.txt	2024/6/3/周—19:15	文本文档	1 KB
■ 庙前page-2.txt	2024/6/3/周— 19:15	文本文档	1 KB
🗎 庙前page-17.txt	2024/6/3/周— 19:15	文本文档	1 KB
🗎 庙前page-18.txt	2024/6/3/周— 19:15	文本文档	1 KB
inipage-23.txt	2024/6/3/周— 19:15	文本文档	1 KB
🗎 庙前page-26.txt	2024/6/3/周— 19:15	文本文档	1 KB
i 庙前page-27.txt	2024/6/3/周— 19:15	文本文档	2 KB
i 庙前page-29.txt	2024/6/3/周— 19:15	文本文档	2 KB
🗎 庙前page-30.txt	2024/6/3/周— 19:15	文本文档	2 KB
🗎 庙前page-32.txt	2024/6/3/周— 19:15	文本文档	2 KB
🗎 庙前page-33.txt	2024/6/3/周— 19:15	文本文档	2 KB
🗎 庙前page-34.txt	2024/6/3/周— 19:15	文本文档	1 KB
🗎 庙前page-35.txt	2024/6/3/周— 19:15	文本文档	1 KB
🗎 庙前page-36.txt	2024/6/3/周— 19:15	文本文档	1 KB
🗎 庙前page-37.txt	2024/6/3/周—19:15	文本文档	1 KB
🗎 庙前page-38.txt	2024/6/3/周—19:15	文本文档	1 KB
🗎 庙前page-39.txt	2024/6/3/周—19:15	文本文档	2 KB
🗎 庙前page-41.txt	2024/6/3/周—19:15	文本文档	1 KB
🗎 庙前page-43.txt	2024/6/3/周—19:15	文本文档	1 KB
🗎 庙前page-45.txt	2024/6/3/周—19:15	文本文档	1 KB
🗎 庙前page-46.txt	2024/6/3/周—19:15	文本文档	2 KB
🗎 庙前page-47.txt	2024/6/3/周— 19:15	文本文档	1 KB
🗎 庙前page-48.txt	2024/6/3/周— 19:15	文本文档	2 KB
🗎 庙前page-50.txt	2024/6/3/周—19:15	文本文档	2 KB
🗎 庙前page-51.txt	2024/6/3/周—19:15	文本文档	1 KB
🗎 庙前page-52.txt	2024/6/3/周—19:15	文本文档	1 KB
■ 庙前page-53.txt	2024/6/3/周—19:15	文本文档	1 KB

## 2.2 结果处理对线图裁剪命名

在该步骤中,使用上述的txt文档和原图(不要使用画框的结果图)做处理,否则会出现大量未命名的情况

### 代码步骤:

- 1. 更改原图及坐标文档位置。
- 2. 确定类别4整体框。
- 3. 找到该类别4整体框内的图注,序号,器物,墓葬元素。
- 4. 将图注与序号交给PaddleOCR识别处理。
- 5. 通过计算IOU,找到每一个器物对应的序号(如果有的话),并以图注,序号的方式命名。未找到或未识别到文字,使用默认命名。

import os
import shutil

```
from PIL import Image
import numpy as np
from paddleocr import PaddleOCR
import re
# 读取坐标文档
def read_detections(txt_path):
   detections = []
   with open(txt_path, 'r') as file:
       for line in file:
           parts = line.strip().split(' ')
           detections.append([int(parts[0])] + [float(part) for part in
parts[1:]])
   return detections
# 创建保存裁剪图片的文件夹
def create_save_folder(path):
   if os.path.exists(path):
       shutil.rmtree(path)
   os.makedirs(path)
# 清理文本,确保只包含合法的文件名字符
def clean_text(text):
   # 移除非法字符
   cleaned_text = re.sub(r'[\/:*?"<>|]', '', text)
   # 移除空白字符
   cleaned_text = cleaned_text.strip()
   # 限制文本长度
   max_length = 100 # 设定最大长度为100个字符
   if len(cleaned_text) > max_length:
       cleaned_text = cleaned_text[:max_length]
   return cleaned_text
# 全局变量初始化
last_caption = "default_caption"
# 处理图片和坐标
def process_image(txt_folder, img_folder, save_folder):
   global last_caption
   ocr = PaddleOCR(use_angle_cls=True, lang="ch")
   create_save_folder(save_folder)
   for txt_file in os.listdir(txt_folder):
       if txt_file.endswith('.txt'):
           # 为每张图片重新初始化已使用的索引集合
           used_indices = set()
           txt_path = os.path.join(txt_folder, txt_file)
           img_name = os.path.splitext(txt_file)[0] + '.jpg'
           img_path = os.path.join(img_folder, img_name)
           if os.path.exists(img_path):
```

```
detections = read_detections(txt_path)
               img = Image.open(img_path)
               width, height = img.size
               overall_found = False
               for det in detections:
                   if det[0] == 4:
                       overall_found = True
                       overall_bounds = [det[1:5], width, height]
                       elements_within_frame = filter_elements(detections,
overall_bounds, width, height)
                       caption_text = ""
                       found_caption = False
                       for element in elements_within_frame:
                           if element[0] == 2:
                               caption_text = extract_caption_text(element,
img, ocr, width, height)
                               if caption_text:
                                   last_caption = caption_text # 更新最后一个
                                   found_caption = True
                                   break
                       if not found_caption and last_caption:
                           # 如果没有找到新的图注,并且有先前的图注,生成新的图注
                           caption_text =
increment_chinese_number(last_caption)
                       for element in elements_within_frame:
                           if element[0] != 2: # 非图注的元素处理
                               process_element(element, img, ocr,
save_folder, width, height, caption_text, elements_within_frame,used_indices)
               if not overall_found: # 没有找到整体框,处理器物和图注
                   process_items_without_overall_box(detections, img, ocr,
save_folder, width, height)
# 处理没有整体框的情况
def process_items_without_overall_box(detections, img, ocr, save_folder,
width, height):
   items = [det for det in detections if det[0] == 0]
   captions = [det for det in detections if det[0] == 2]
   indices = [det for det in detections if det[0] == 1]
   for item in items:
       caption_text = find_closest_caption(item, captions, width, height,
```

```
img, ocr)
       index_text, _ = find_closest_index_box(item, indices, width, height,
img, ocr)
       if caption_text and index_text:
           filename = os.path.join(save_folder, f"
{caption_text}_{index_text}.jpg")
           img_roi = crop_to_box(item, img, width, height)
           img_roi.save(filename)
# 寻找最近的图注
def find_closest_caption(item, captions, width, height, img, ocr):
   x_center, y_center = item[1], item[2]
   min_distance = float('inf')
   closest_caption = None
   for caption in captions:
       cap_x_center, cap_y_center = caption[1], caption[2]
       distance = np.sqrt((x_center - cap_x_center) ** 2 + (y_center -
cap_y_center) ** 2)
       if distance < min_distance:</pre>
           min_distance = distance
           closest_caption = caption
   if closest_caption:
       img_roi = crop_to_box(closest_caption, img, width, height)
       ocr_result = ocr.ocr(np.array(img_roi), cls=True)
       if ocr_result and ocr_result[0]:
           return clean_text(ocr_result[0][0][1][0])
   return "default"
# 中文数字映射
chinese_to_arabic = {
    '0': 0, '一': 1, '二': 2, '三': 3, '四': 4,
   '五': 5, '六': 6, '七': 7, '八': 8, '九': 9,
   '+': 10
}
def chinese_to_arabic_num(chinese_str):
   """将连续的中文数字(如"二一八")直接转换为阿拉伯数字"""
   num_map = {'0': 0, '-': 1, '二': 2, '三': 3, '四': 4, '五': 5,
              '六': 6, '七': 7, '八': 8, '九': 9, '十': 10}
   result = 0
   for char in chinese_str:
       value = num_map.get(char)
       if value is None:
           continue # Skip invalid characters
       result = result * 10 + value
   return result
```

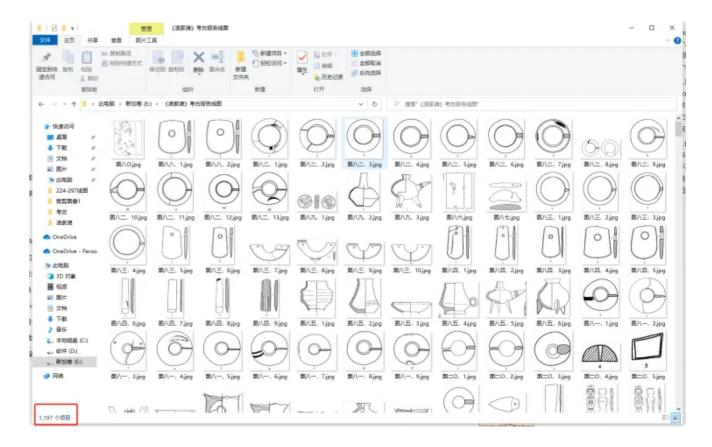
```
def arabic_to_chinese(num):
   """将阿拉伯数字转换为不带单位的中文数字,例如218转换为"二一八""""
   num_str = str(num)
   num_map = {0: '0', 1: '-', 2: '二', 3: '三', 4: '四', 5: '五',
              6: '六', 7: '七', 8: '八', 9: '九'}
   result = ''.join(num_map[int(digit)] for digit in num_str)
   return result
def increment_chinese_number(caption):
   """自动递增图注中的末尾连续中文数字"""
   # 匹配连续中文数字部分
   pattern = re.compile(r'[一二三四五六七八九0]+')
   match = pattern.search(caption)
   if match:
       chinese_num = match.group(0)
       arabic_num = chinese_to_arabic_num(chinese_num)
       incremented_num = arabic_num + 1
       new_chinese_num = arabic_to_chinese(incremented_num)
       return caption.replace(chinese_num, new_chinese_num)
   return caption
def intersection_over_union(det, overall_bounds, width, height):
   #解析整体框的边界
   x_center, y_center, w, h = overall_bounds[0]
   box_x_min = (x_center - w / 2) * width
   box_y_min = (y_center - h / 2) * height
   box_x_max = (x_center + w / 2) * width
   box_y_max = (y_center + h / 2) * height
   #解析元素的边界
   ele_x_center, ele_y_center, ele_w, ele_h = det[1:5]
   ele_x_min = (ele_x_center - ele_w / 2) * width
   ele_y_min = (ele_y_center - ele_h / 2) * height
   ele_x_max = (ele_x_center + ele_w / 2) * width
   ele_y_max = (ele_y_center + ele_h / 2) * height
   # 计算交集
   inter_x_min = max(box_x_min, ele_x_min)
   inter_y_min = max(box_y_min, ele_y_min)
   inter_x_max = min(box_x_max, ele_x_max)
```

```
inter_y_max = min(box_y_max, ele_y_max)
   if inter_x_min < inter_x_max and inter_y_min < inter_y_max:</pre>
       # 交集区域
       inter_area = (inter_x_max - inter_x_min) * (inter_y_max - inter_y_min)
       # 元素的区域
       ele_area = (ele_x_max - ele_x_min) * (ele_y_max - ele_y_min)
       # 计算交集与元素面积的比例
       iou = inter_area / ele_area
       return iou >= 0.5
   return False
def filter_elements(detections, overall_bounds, width, height):
   filtered_elements = []
   for det in detections:
        if intersection_over_union(det, overall_bounds, width, height):
           filtered_elements.append(det)
   return filtered_elements
def extract_caption_text(det, img, ocr, width, height):
   img_roi = crop_to_box(det, img, width, height)
   ocr_result = ocr.ocr(np.array(img_roi), cls=True)
   if ocr_result:
       full_text = ocr_result[0][0][1][0]
       match = re.match(r"^[^\d]*", full_text)
       if match:
           return clean_text(match.group())
   return ""
# Global counter for default indexing
default index counter = 0
def increment_default_index():
   global default_index_counter
   default_index_counter += 1
   return f"default_{default_index_counter}"
def process_element(det, img, ocr, save_folder, width, height, caption_text,
all_detections, used_indices):
    img_roi = crop_to_box(det, img, width, height)
   filename = None
   if det[0] == 3:
        filename = os.path.join(save_folder, f"{caption_text}.jpg")
   elif det[0] == 0:
        idx_text, closest_index_box = find_closest_index_box(det,
all_detections, width, height, img, ocr)
       if closest_index_box and idx_text not in used_indices:
```

```
used_indices.add(idx_text) # 标记此索引为已使用
           filename = os.path.join(save_folder, f"{caption_text},
{idx_text}.jpg")
           # 裁剪并保存序号框
           index_box_img_roi = crop_to_box(closest_index_box, img, width,
height, enlarge=True)
           index_box_img_roi = enlarge_image(index_box_img_roi, 5) # 放大序号
框
       else:
           idx_text = increment_default_index() # 使用自动递增的默认索引
           filename = os.path.join(save_folder, f"{caption_text},
{idx_text}.jpg")
   if filename:
       img_roi.save(filename)
def find_closest_index_box(det, all_detections, width, height, img, ocr):
   x_{center}, y_{center}, w, h = det[1], det[2], det[3], det[4]
   best_coverage = 0
   closest_index_box = None
   idx_text = increment_default_index() # Start with a unique default index
each time
   for idx_box in all_detections:
       if idx_box[0] == 1:
           idx_x_center, idx_y_center, idx_w, idx_h = idx_box[1], idx_box[2],
idx_box[3], idx_box[4]
           inter_left = \max(x_center - w / 2, idx_x_center - idx_w / 2)
           inter_top = max(y_center - h / 2, idx_y_center - idx_h / 2)
           inter_right = min(x_center + w / 2, idx_x_center + idx_w / 2)
           inter_bottom = min(y_center + h / 2, idx_y_center + idx_h / 2)
           if inter_right > inter_left and inter_bottom > inter_top:
               inter_area = (inter_right - inter_left) * (inter_bottom -
inter_top)
               idx_area = idx_w * idx_h
               coverage = inter_area / idx_area
               if coverage > best_coverage and coverage > 0.5: # Check
against a threshold
                   best_coverage = coverage
                   closest_index_box = idx_box
   if closest_index_box:
       idx_x_center, idx_y_center, idx_w, idx_h = closest_index_box[1],
closest_index_box[2], closest_index_box[3], closest_index_box[4]
       idx_img_roi = crop_to_box(closest_index_box, img, width, height,
enlarge=True)
       idx_img_roi = enlarge_image(idx_img_roi, 5) # 放大序号框
```

```
ocr_result = ocr.ocr(np.array(idx_img_roi), cls=True)
       if ocr_result and ocr_result[0]:
           idx_text = clean_text(ocr_result[0][0][1][0])
   return idx_text, closest_index_box if closest_index_box else False
# 放大图片
def enlarge_image(image, scale_factor):
   # 获取原图尺寸
   original_size = image.size
   # 计算放大后的尺寸
   new_size = (int(original_size[0] * scale_factor), int(original_size[1] *
scale_factor))
   # 放大图片
   enlarged_image = image.resize(new_size, Image.LANCZOS) # 使用 LANCZOS 替代
ANTIALIAS
   return enlarged_image
def crop_to_box(box, img, width, height, enlarge=False):
   x_{center}, y_{center}, w, h = box[1:5]
   x_min = max(0, int((x_center - w / 2) * width))
   y_min = max(0, int((y_center - h / 2) * height))
   x_{max} = min(width, int((x_{center} + w / 2) * width))
   y_max = min(height, int((y_center + h / 2) * height))
   img_crop = img.crop((x_min, y_min, x_max, y_max))
   if enlarge:
       img_crop = img_crop.resize((img_crop.width * 5, img_crop.height * 5),
Image.LANCZOS)
   return img_crop
# 示例调用
txt_folder = r'E:\庙前\labels'
img_folder = r'E:\庙前\imgs'
save_folder = r'E:\裁剪图像文件夹-庙前1'
process_image(txt_folder, img_folder, save_folder)
```

#### 以生成一个命名完成的线图文件夹:



最终对线图进行核对,至此线图提取完毕。