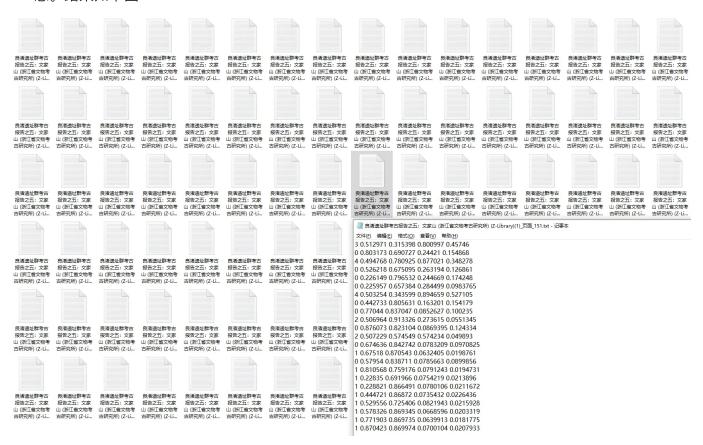
线图提取优化方案

- 1.YOLO
- 2.匹配
- 3.0CR

线图提取主要分为两步:

线图标注:使用训练的YOLO模型对线图进行标注,识别线图中的器物,图注,序号等,以及坐标信息。结果如下图:



• 结果处理:使用脚本对线图坐标信息进行精确处理,对检测到的线图与相关文字信息进行匹配和裁剪。目前使用的代码如下,以生成一个命名完成的线图文件夹。

▼ YOLO后处理 Python

```
1
   import os
 2 import shutil
 3 from PIL import Image
    import numpy as np
 5
    from paddleocr import PaddleOCR
 6
    import re
 7
 8
    # 读取坐标文档
9 * def read_detections(txt_path):
        detections = []
10
        with open(txt_path, 'r') as file:
11 =
            for line in file:
12 =
                parts = line.strip().split(' ')
13
                detections.append([int(parts[0])] + [float(part) for part in
14
    parts[1:]])
        return detections
15
16
    # 创建保存裁剪图片的文件夹
17
18 * def create_save_folder(path):
        if os.path.exists(path):
19 =
20
            shutil.rmtree(path)
21
        os.makedirs(path)
22
23
    # 清理文本,确保只包含合法的文件名字符
24 * def clean_text(text):
25
        # 移除非法字符
        cleaned_text = re.sub(r'[\\/:*?"<>|]', '', text)
26
27
        # 移除空白字符
28
        cleaned_text = cleaned_text.strip()
29
        # 限制文本长度
        max_length = 100 # 设定最大长度为100个字符
30
        if len(cleaned_text) > max_length:
31 =
            cleaned_text = cleaned_text[:max_length]
32
        return cleaned text
33
34
35
    # 全局变量初始化
    last_caption = "default_caption"
36
    # 处理图片和坐标
38 * def process_image(txt_folder, img_folder, save_folder):
39
        global last_caption
40
        ocr = PaddleOCR(use_angle_cls=True, lang="ch")
41
        create_save_folder(save_folder)
42
43 🕶
        for txt_file in os.listdir(txt_folder):
```

```
44
            if txt_file.endswith('.txt'):
45
                # 为每张图片重新初始化已使用的索引集合
46
                used indices = set()
                txt_path = os.path.join(txt_folder, txt_file)
47
                img_name = os.path.splitext(txt_file)[0] + '.jpg'
48
                img_path = os.path.join(img_folder, img_name)
49
50 -
51
                if os.path.exists(img path):
                    detections = read_detections(txt_path)
52
53
                    img = Image.open(img_path)
                    width, height = img.size
54
55
56
                    overall found = False
57 -
                    for det in detections:
58 -
                        if det[0] == 4:
59
                            overall found = True
60
61
                            overall_bounds = [det[1:5], width, height]
                            elements_within_frame = filter_elements(detection
62
    s, overall_bounds, width, height)
63
                            caption_text = ""
64
65
                            found_caption = False
66 -
67 -
                            for element in elements_within_frame:
                                if element[0] == 2:
68
69
                                    caption_text = extract_caption_text(eleme
  nt, img, ocr, width, height)
70
                                    if caption_text:
71
                                        last_caption = caption_text # 更新最
    后一个成功的图注
                                        found_caption = True
72
73
                                        break
74 -
                            if not found_caption and last_caption:
75
                                # 如果没有找到新的图注,并且有先前的图注,生成新的图
76
    注
77
                                caption_text = increment_chinese_number(last_
    caption)
78 -
79 -
                            for element in elements_within_frame:
                                if element[0] != 2: # 非图注的元素处理
80
81
                                    process element(element, img, ocr, save f
    older, width, height, caption_text, elements_within_frame,used_indices)
82 -
83
                    if not overall_found: # 没有找到整体框,处理器物和图注
84
```

```
process_items_without_overall_box(detections, img, oc
 85
      r, save_folder, width, height)
 86
 87 -
 88
      # 处理没有整体框的情况
      def process_items_without_overall_box(detections, img, ocr, save_folder,
 89
     width, height):
 90
          items = [det for det in detections if det[0] == 0]
 91
          captions = [det for det in detections if det[0] == 2]
 92 -
          indices = [det for det in detections if det[0] == 1]
 93
 94
          for item in items:
              caption text = find closest caption(item, captions, width, heigh
 95
      t, img, ocr)
              index_text, _ = find_closest_index_box(item, indices, width, heig
 96
      ht, img, ocr)
 97
              if caption text and index text:
                  filename = os.path.join(save_folder, f"{caption_text}_{index_
 98
      text}.jpg")
99
                  img_roi = crop_to_box(item, img, width, height)
100
                  img roi.save(filename)
101 -
102
      # 寻找最近的图注
103
      def find_closest_caption(item, captions, width, height, img, ocr):
104
          x center, y center = item[1], item[2]
105
          min_distance = float('inf')
106 -
          closest caption = None
107
108
          for caption in captions:
109
              cap_x_center, cap_y_center = caption[1], caption[2]
              distance = np.sqrt((x_center - cap_x_center) ** 2 + (y_center - c
110
      ap_y_center) ** 2)
111
              if distance < min distance:</pre>
112
                  min distance = distance
113 -
                  closest_caption = caption
114
115
          if closest caption:
116 -
              img roi = crop to box(closest caption, img, width, height)
117
              ocr_result = ocr.ocr(np.array(img_roi), cls=True)
118
              if ocr_result and ocr_result[0]:
119
                  return clean_text(ocr_result[0][0][1][0])
120
          return "default"
121 -
122
      # 中文数字映射
123
      chinese_to_arabic = {
124
          '0': 0, '一': 1, '二': 2, '三': 3, '四': 4,
125
          '五': 5, '六': 6, '七': 7, '八': 8, '九': 9,
```

```
126
      '+': 10
127 }
128
129
    def chinese to arabic num(chinese str):
130
         """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,
131
132
                    '六': 6, '七': 7, '八': 8, '九': 9, '十': 10}
133
         result = 0
134
         for char in chinese_str:
135
             value = num map.get(char)
136
             if value is None:
137
                 continue # Skip invalid characters
             result = result * 10 + value
138
139
         return result
140
141
142
143
     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""""
144
         num_str = str(num)
145
         num_map = {0: '0', 1: '-', 2: '二', 3: '三', 4: '四', 5: '五',
146
                   6: '六', 7: '七', 8: '八', 9: '九'}
147
148
         result = ''.join(num map[int(digit)] for digit in num str)
149
         return result
150
151
152
     def increment chinese number(caption):
153
         """自动递增图注中的末尾连续中文数字"""
154
         # 匹配连续中文数字部分
155
         pattern = re.compile(r'[一二三四五六七八九0]+')
156
         match = pattern.search(caption)
         if match:
157
158
             chinese num = match.group(0)
159
             arabic num = chinese to arabic num(chinese num)
160
             incremented_num = arabic_num + 1
161
             new_chinese_num = arabic_to_chinese(incremented_num)
             return caption.replace(chinese num, new chinese num)
162
163
         return caption
164
165
166
167
168
169
170
171
172
```

```
173
     def intersection_over_union(det, overall_bounds, width, height):
174
          # 解析整体框的边界
          x_center, y_center, w, h = overall_bounds[0]
175
          box_x_min = (x_center - w / 2) * width
176
          box_y_min = (y_center - h / 2) * height
177
178
          box_x_max = (x_center + w / 2) * width
          box_y_max = (y_center + h / 2) * height
179
180
181
          # 解析元素的边界
182
          ele_x_center, ele_y_center, ele_w, ele_h = det[1:5]
183
          ele_x_min = (ele_x_center - ele_w / 2) * width
184
          ele_y_min = (ele_y_center - ele_h / 2) * height
          ele x max = (ele x center + ele w / 2) * width
185
186
          ele_y_max = (ele_y_center + ele_h / 2) * height
187
188
          # 计算交集
          inter x \min = \max(box x \min, ele x \min)
189
190
          inter_y_min = max(box_y_min, ele_y_min)
          inter_x_max = min(box_x_max, ele_x_max)
191 _
192
          inter_y_max = min(box_y_max, ele_y_max)
193
          if inter_x_min < inter_x_max and inter_y_min < inter_y_max:</pre>
194
195
              # 交集区域
              inter_area = (inter_x_max - inter_x_min) * (inter_y_max - inter_y
     _min)
196
197
              # 元素的区域
198
              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
199
200
              iou = inter_area / ele_area
              return iou >= 0.5
201 _
202
          return False
203 _
204 — def filter elements(detections, overall bounds, width, height):
          filtered elements = []
205
          for det in detections:
206
              if intersection_over_union(det, overall_bounds, width, height):
207
                  filtered elements.append(det)
208
          return filtered elements
209
210 _
211
212
213 _ def extract caption text(det, img, ocr, width, height):
214
          img\ roi = crop\ to\ box(det, img, width, height)
215
          ocr_result = ocr.ocr(np.array(img_roi), cls=True)
          if ocr_result:
216 _
              full_text = ocr_result[0][0][1][0]
217
              match = re.match(r''^[^\d]*'', full text)
218
```

```
219
              if match:
220
                  return clean_text(match.group())
          return ""
221
222 -
     # Global counter for default indexing
223
224
      default_index_counter = 0
225
     def increment default index():
226
         global default index counter
227 -
         default_index_counter += 1
228
          return f"default_{default_index_counter}"
229
      def process_element(det, img, ocr, save_folder, width, height, caption_te
     xt, all detections, used indices):
230
231
          img_roi = crop_to_box(det, img, width, height)
232 -
         filename = None
233
234 -
235
         if det[0] == 3:
236
              filename = os.path.join(save_folder, f"{caption_text}.jpg")
237 -
         elif det[0] == 0:
              idx text, closest index box = find closest index box(det, all det
238
      ections, width, height, img, ocr)
239
              if closest_index_box and idx_text not in used_indices:
240
                  used_indices.add(idx_text) # 标记此索引为已使用
                  filename = os.path.join(save_folder, f"{caption_text}, {idx_t
241
     ext{.jpg")
242
243
                 # 裁剪并保存序号框
                  index_box_img_roi = crop_to_box(closest_index_box, img, widt
     h, height, enlarge=True)
244
                  index_box_img_roi = enlarge_image(index_box_img_roi, 5) # 放
245
     大序号框
246
247
             else:
248
                  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_t
249
     ext}.jpg")
250
         if filename:
251
252 -
              img_roi.save(filename)
253
254
255
     def find closest index box(det, all detections, width, height, img, ocr):
256
         x_{center}, y_{center}, w, h = det[1], det[2], det[3], det[4]
257
         best_coverage = 0
         closest_index_box = None
258
```

```
259
         idx_text = increment_default_index() # Start with a unique default i
      ndex each time
260
261
         for idx box in all detections:
262
              if idx_box[0] == 1:
                  idx_x_center, idx_y_center, idx_w, idx_h = idx_box[1], idx_box
263
     x[2], idx_box[3], idx_box[4]
264
                  inter left = max(x center - w / 2, idx x center - idx w / 2)
265
266
                  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)
267
                  inter_bottom = min(y_center + h / 2, idx_y_center + idx_h /
268
     2)
                 if inter right > inter left and inter bottom > inter top:
269
                      inter_area = (inter_right - inter_left) * (inter_bottom)
270
     - inter_top)
271
                     idx_area = idx_w * idx_h
                     coverage = inter area / idx area
272
                      if coverage > best_coverage and coverage > 0.5: # Check
273
     against a threshold
274
                          best coverage = coverage
275
                         closest_index_box = idx_box
276
         if closest_index_box:
              idx_x_center, idx_y_center, idx_w, idx_h = closest_index_box[1],
277
      closest index box[2], closest index box[3], closest index box[4]
              idx_img_roi = crop_to_box(closest_index_box, img, width, height,
278
279
      enlarge=True)
280
              idx_img_roi = enlarge_image(idx_img_roi, 5) # 放大序号框
281
             ocr_result = ocr.ocr(np.array(idx_img_roi), cls=True)
             if ocr result and ocr result[0]:
282
283
                  idx_text = clean_text(ocr_result[0][0][1][0])
284
          return idx_text, closest_index_box if closest_index_box else False
285
286
287
288
     # 放大图片
289
     def enlarge_image(image, scale_factor):
290
         # 获取原图尺寸
291
         original_size = image.size
         # 计算放大后的尺寸
292
         new_size = (int(original_size[0] * scale_factor), int(original_size
293
      [1] * scale factor))
         # 放大图片
294
          enlarged_image = image.resize(new_size, Image.LANCZOS) # 使用 LANCZO
      S 替代 ANTIALIAS
295
296
          return enlarged image
297
```

```
298
     def crop_to_box(box, img, width, height, enlarge=False):
299
         x_{center}, y_{center}, w, h = box[1:5]
         x_min = max(0, int((x_center - w / 2) * width))
300
         y min = max(0, int((y center - h / 2) * height))
301 _
         x_max = min(width, int((x_center + w / 2) * width))
302
         y_max = min(height, int((y_center + h / 2) * height))
303
         img_crop = img.crop((x_min, y_min, x_max, y_max))
304
305
         if enlarge:
306
              img_crop = img_crop.resize((img_crop.width * 5, img_crop.height)
     * 5), Image.LANCZOS)
307
308
309
      return img crop
310
     # 示例调用
311 txt folder = r'E:\庙前\labels'
```

目前出现了裁剪命名的线图文件夹命名率低的问题, 主要原因可能有三个:

• yolo: yolo对新的考古报告线图没有很好的进行识别

• 匹配: 代码逻辑没有正确的将线图和图注做匹配

• ocr: paddleocr对文字没有很好的识别

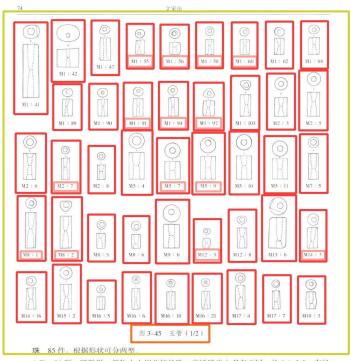
以《文家山》为例,观察其中img以解决volo识别问题,观察裁剪文件夹以解决命名问题。

◎ 文家山labels+imgs.rar

◎ 裁剪图像文件夹-文家山.rar

1.YOLO

观察《文家山》发现,线图都被很好识别到,但是出现了对大量玉管命名失败的现象:



A 型 78 颗。腰鼓形,器物大小相差较悬殊、高矮胖瘦也多有不同,长 0.4~2.5、直径 0.3~1.5 厘米。大部分出自 M1。

器物有 M1: 44、M1: 48、M1: 49、M1: 52、M1: 53、M1: 54、M1: 57、M1: 59、M1: 61、M1: 63、M1: 64、M1: 65、M1: 66、M1: 67、M1: 68、M1: 69、M1: 70、M1: 71、M1: 72、M1: 73、M1: 74、M1: 75、M1: 77、M1: 78、M1: 79、M1: 80、M1: 81、M1: 82、M1: 83、M1: 84、M1: 85、M1: 86、M1: 87、M1: 92、M1: 93、M1: 95、M1: 96、M1: 99、M1: 100、M1: 101、M1: 102、M1: 104、M1: 105、M1: 106、M2: 12、M3: 6、M3: 10、M4: 2、M4: 5、M4: 6、M9: 2、M9: 3、M9: 5、M9: 7、M9: 9、M12: 2、M13: 1、M13: 2、M13: 4、M13: 5、M13: 7、

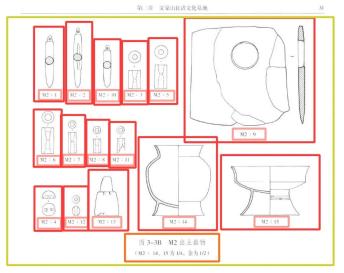
建议采取的办法是:

• 优化数据集: 检查是否有漏标的现象, 补充一些如玉管等常见器物线图的训练, 测试效果

• 换用更高版本的模型: v10

2. 匹配

将《文家山》考古报告其中标注正确,序号识别不好的一页143(如下图):



厘米。(图 3-3B; 彩版二六, 5)

M2:14, 陶尊。泥质黑皮陶。宜口略卷、圆唇,肩部弧折、圈足外撇。口径 10.7、高 15.5 厘米。(图 3-3B; 彩版二七、1)

M2:15、陶豆。泥质黑皮陶。直口略卷、折腹、浅闊底。喇叭形豆把上部饰两道凹弦纹、弦纹内戳有扇圆孔。口径 17.2、高 10.8 厘米。(图 3-3B;彩版二七,2)

M2:16、陶鼎。夹砂红陶。无法修复。

МЗ

位于 T0302 南部,开口于②层下,打破③层。南半部被一晚期扰坑打破,扰坑内出土 1 枚玉管和 1 件石钺。长方形竪穴土坑、方向 183°。墓坑戏长 150、宽 80、残深 6 厘米。未见 弹具及人骨遗迹。随葬品共 11 件,分别为石钺 6 件、玉珠 2 颗和陶鼎、豆、宽把杯各 1 件。 (图 3-4A; 彩版二八~三〇)

M3:1、石钺。灰色泥岩、疏松、残损严重。残长13 厘米。(图 3-4C; 彩版二九、1) M3:2、石钺。紫灰色粉砂质泥岩。制作较粗糙、碎裂成多块。舌形刃、背部圆鼓、单 简钻孔、穿孔较大。长15、刃宽9.5、厚 0.9、孔径3.5 厘米。(图 3-4C; 彩版二九、2)

按yolo所给的坐标进行了裁剪,得到序号图片 M2:3

[2024/07/10 16:09:26] [2024/07/10 16:09:26] [2024/07/10 16:09:26] M2:3

写了一段使用paddleocr识别图片的代码,该图片可以识别出序号但是在匹配中却出现了默认命名的情况



查看其识别错误的原因,均是由ocr未识别到序号导致的:



建议采取的办法是:

• 可能是在代码的逻辑上出现了错误

3.0CR

在识别图注序号时,发现了图注基本都能被正确识别命名,但是在序号上会发现很多错误,首先解决序号识别错误的问题

建议采取的办法是:

- 可能是图像质量影响到了识别,在ocr代码之前加入更多图像预处理的操作: 图像增强, 二值化等
- 换用其他ocr模型