

Classification and Detection with Convolutional Neural Networks

Computer Vision (FALL 2019) Final Project

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Introduction

- Recognizing multi-character text in natural image still could be very challenging.
- Deep Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) were developed to solve this problem and achieved huge success.

Data and preprocessing

- 32x32 RGB images in Format 2 of the Street View House Numbers (SVHN) Dataset were used for training.
- digit 0 was originally labeled 10, after preprocessing, it was changed to 0.
- 10000 images from CIFAR10 was used as negative control (no digit in the image) and labeled 10.
- Resize
- normalize

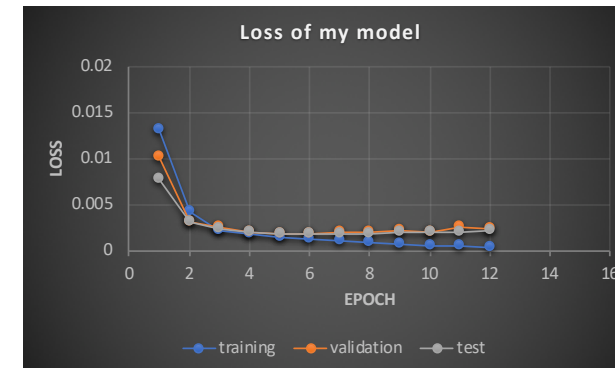
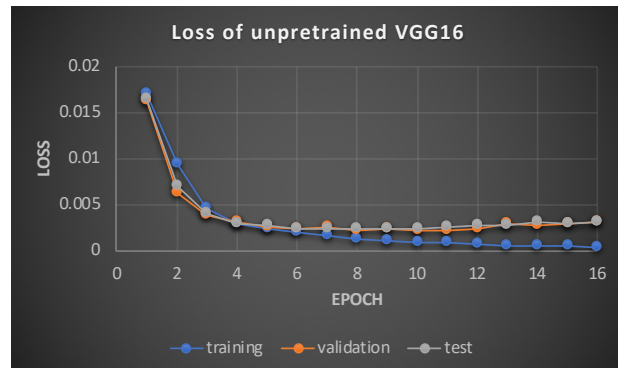
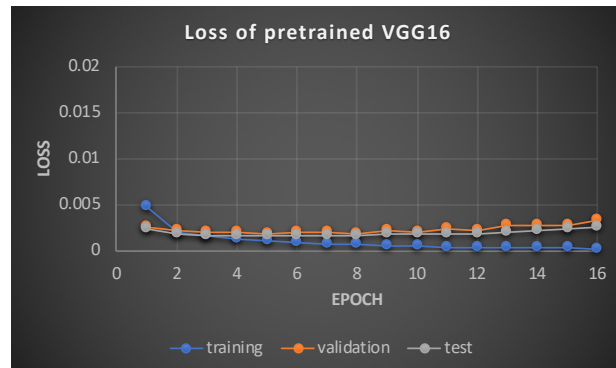
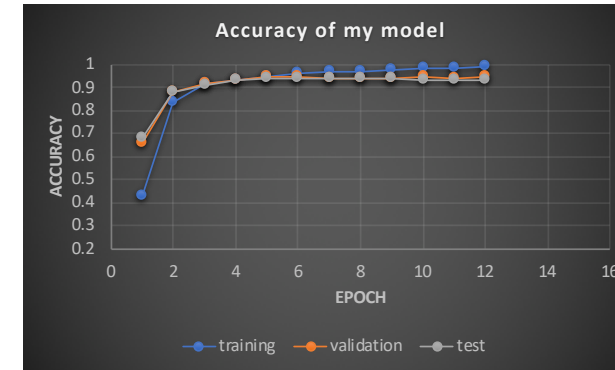
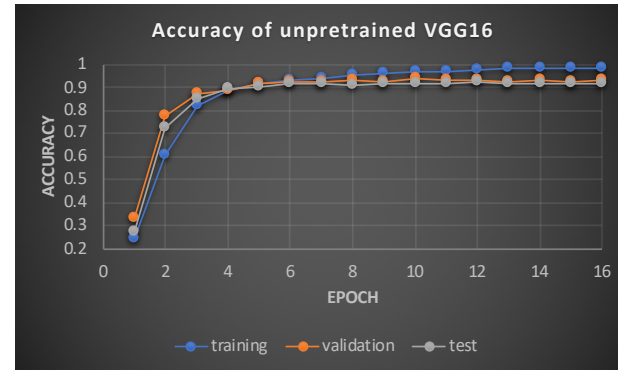
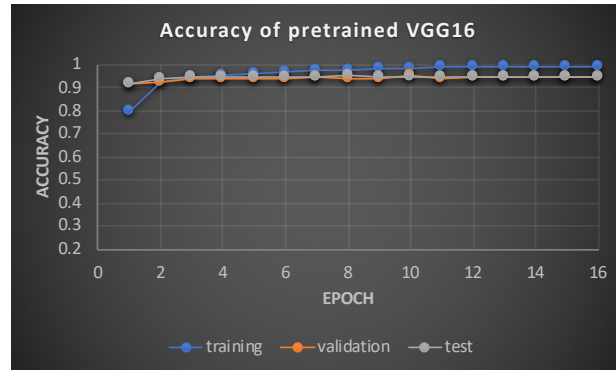
Models architecture and training

- Model 1: VGG16 with pretrained weight
- Model 2: VGG16 without pretrained weight
- Final output layer of both model 1 and model 2 was also changed to 11 classes from 1000 classes.
- Model 3: the same architecture as the one in Goodfellow's paper. The output layer were also changed to suit 11 classes, and dropout rate was set to 0.2.

Overall pipeline

- maximally stable extremal regions (MSER) of openCV
- trained CNN **model 3** was used to detect digits.
- All bounding boxes without digits inside were removed.
- Some other thresholds were also applied for bounding box selection, including width and height ratio of bounding boxes.
- Non-maximum Suppression (NMS)
- Clustering
- The digits were combined into one number.

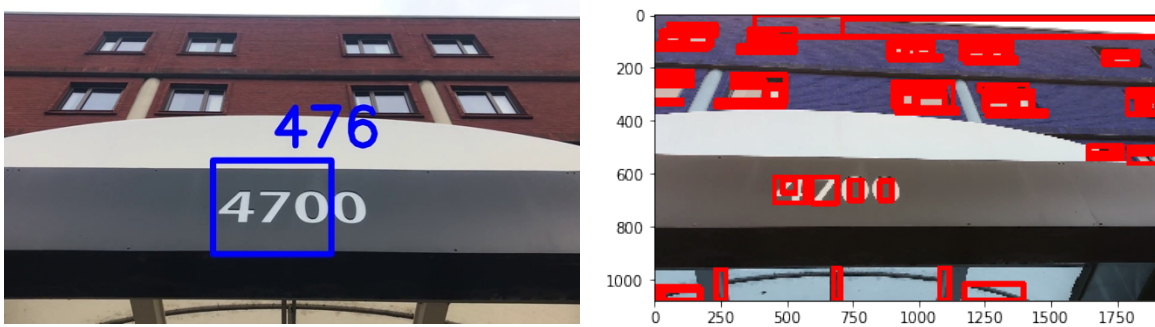
Model performance



Detection on real images



Negative result



Discussion

- **Comparison to state-of-art work**
 - The testing accuracy of our model is 93.45%
 - I. J. Goodfellow et al 96%, Y. Netzer et al. 91%
 - human performance is 98%.
- **Future improvements**
 - parameters for MSER need to be further tuned
 - Negative control datasets better than CIFAR10
 - Extra training dataset