# **Building A Text Recognition AI #2**





Hochschule für Wirtschaft und Recht Berlin Berlin School of Economics and Law

#### Review - How could we build our own text recognition AI?

#### Proposed Ingredients:

- Image Scaler
  - Resize or crop images to have uniform dimensions
    (AI often needs uniform input) [1]
- Feature Extraction Unit
  - Convolutional Neural Network to locate image patches with text [2] [3]
- Integral Embedding Extractor
  - Learns visual and contextual feature embeddings for each detected integral text unit [4]
- Contextual Text Block Generator
  - Groups and arranges the detected integral texts in reading order to produce contextual text blocks [4]
- Character Classification Unit
  - Convolutional Neural Network to find characters in obtained image patches
    [2] [3]

- → How could this structure be improved?
- → What has to be considered while running on smartphones?

## How could this structure be improved?

#### Proposed Ingredients:

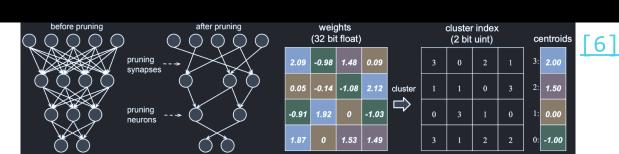
- Image Scaler
  - Genuninely needed, because [5] and need for noise reduction
  - Resize or crop images to have uniform dimensions
    (AI often needs uniform input) [1]
- Feature Extraction Unit
  - Convolutional Neural Network to locate image patches with text [2] [3]
- Integral Embedding Extractor
  - Learns visual and contextual feature embeddings for each detected integral text unit [4]
- Contextual Text Block Generator
  - Groups and arranges the detected integral texts in reading order to produce contextual text blocks <a>[4]</a>
- Character Classification Unit
  - Convolutional Neural Network to find characters in obtained image patches
    [2] [3]

- → How could this structure be improved?
- → What has to be considered while running on smartphones?

## Considerations for the Smartphone environment

- Computation workloads can't be delegated to the cloud
  - -> Translue is highly sensitive to latency changes
- Reducing complexity means boosting processing speed [6]
  - Pruning (Removes the redundant elements in neural networks)
  - Truncated Singular Value Decomposition (simplifies layers of CNNs)
  - Knowledge distillation (learn findings of bigger prototype system)
  - → Can achieve 98.6+% accuracy for a "lightweight" model [7]
- Reducing system size reduces memory needs [6]
  - Quantization (Compressing learned parameters into small data types)

Pruning Goals: Reduce the model size and computation cost



### References

- [1] <a href="https://medium.com/mindboard/image-classification-with-variable-input-resolution-in-keras-cbfbe576126f">https://medium.com/mindboard/image-classification-with-variable-input-resolution-in-keras-cbfbe576126f</a>, 30.08.22
- [2] Yoshihashi, Ryota, et al. "Context-Free TextSpotter for real-time and mobile end-to-end text detection and recognition." (Yahoo)
- [3] Bartz, Christian, Haojin Yang, and Christoph Meinel. "STN-OCR: A single neural network for text detection and text recognition." (HPI)
- [4] Xue, Chuhui, et al. "Contextual Text Block Detection towards Scene Text Understanding." (ByteDance)
- [5] Parés Sabatés, Ferran, et al. "Training CNNs using high-resolution images of variable shape." (Barcelona Supercomputing Center)
- [6] Cai, Han, et al. "Enable deep learning on mobile devices: Methods, systems, and applications." (MIT)
- [7] Hinton, Geoffrey, et al. "Distilling the Knowledge in a Neural Network" (Google)