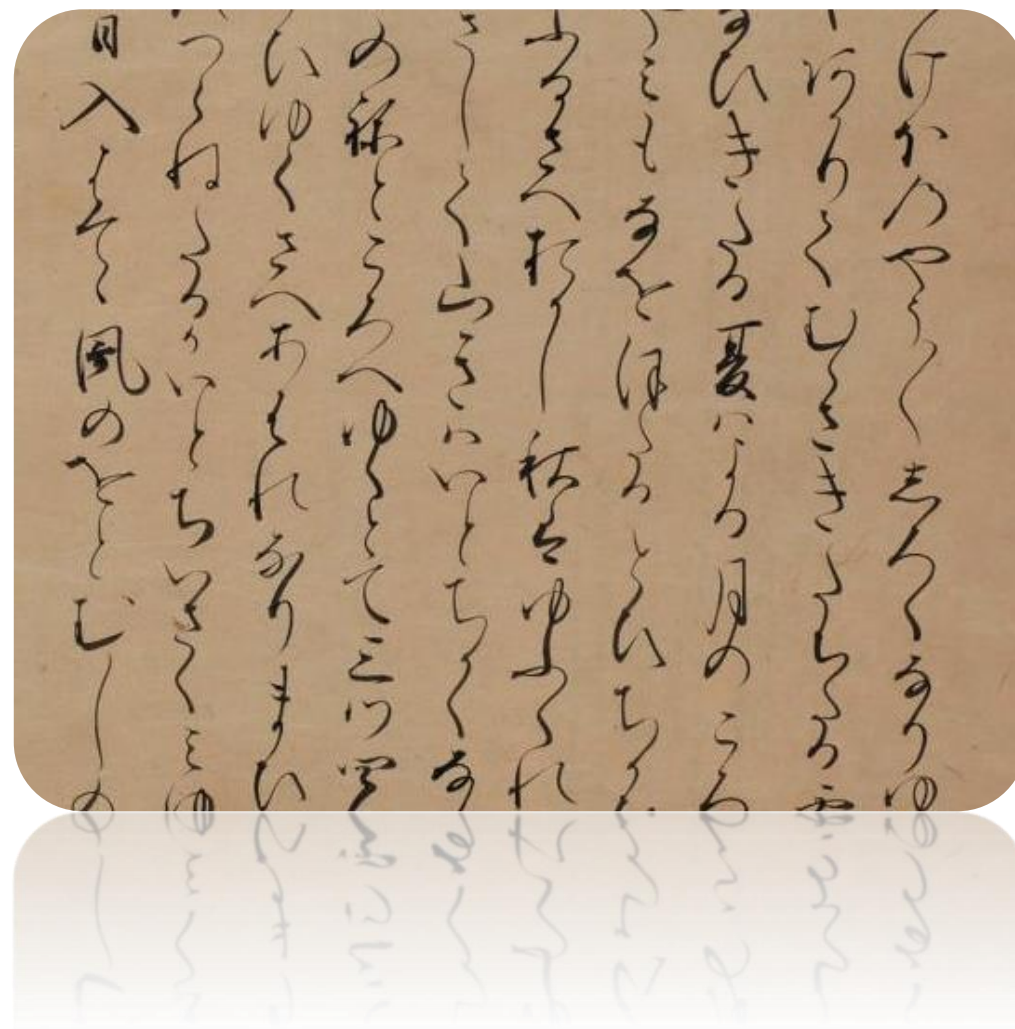


# Kuzushi Recognition

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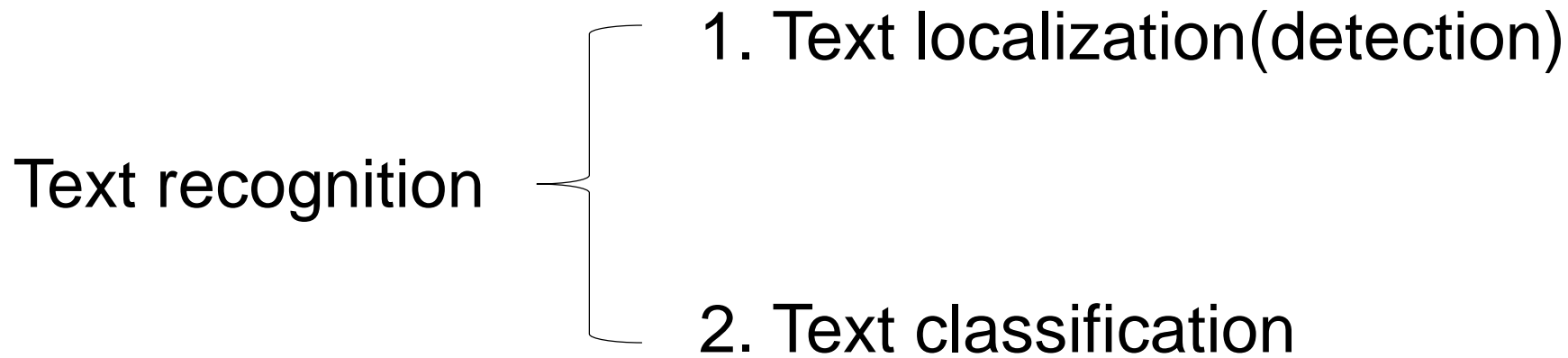
2019/07/10



# **Contents**

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3. Intuitive Result
4. End to End Method
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# 1. Background



What we have:

1. Train images (3 characters) and labels
2. 1 character and labels

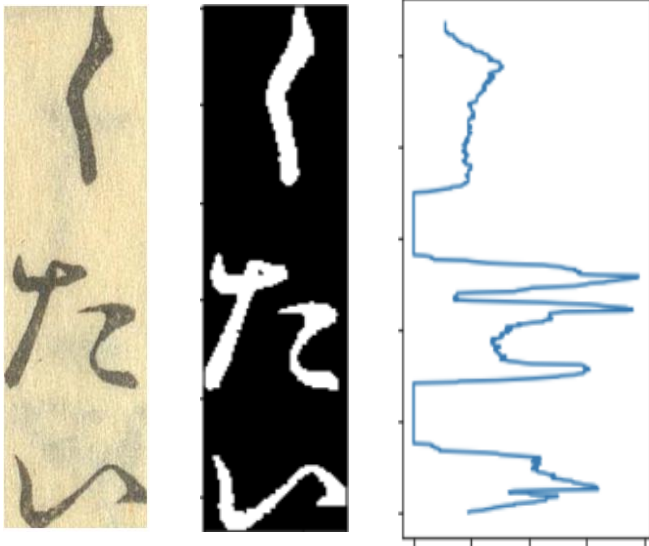
***No location data!!!***

## **2. Intuitive Method**

Steps:

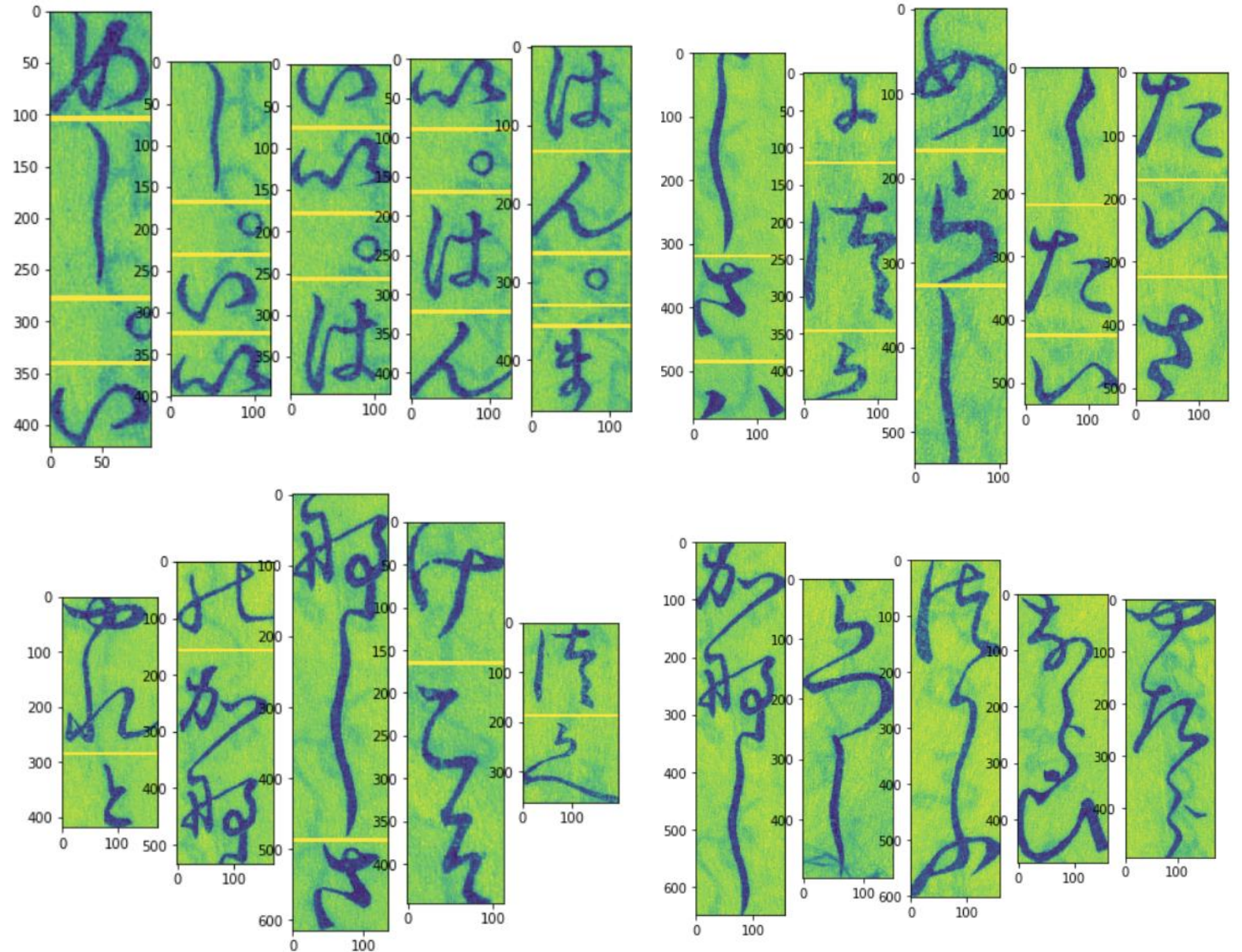
1. Split train images into 3 characters
2. Train a classification Model
3. Recognize them separately
4. Adjust result by ngram and probability analysis

## 2.1 Split images

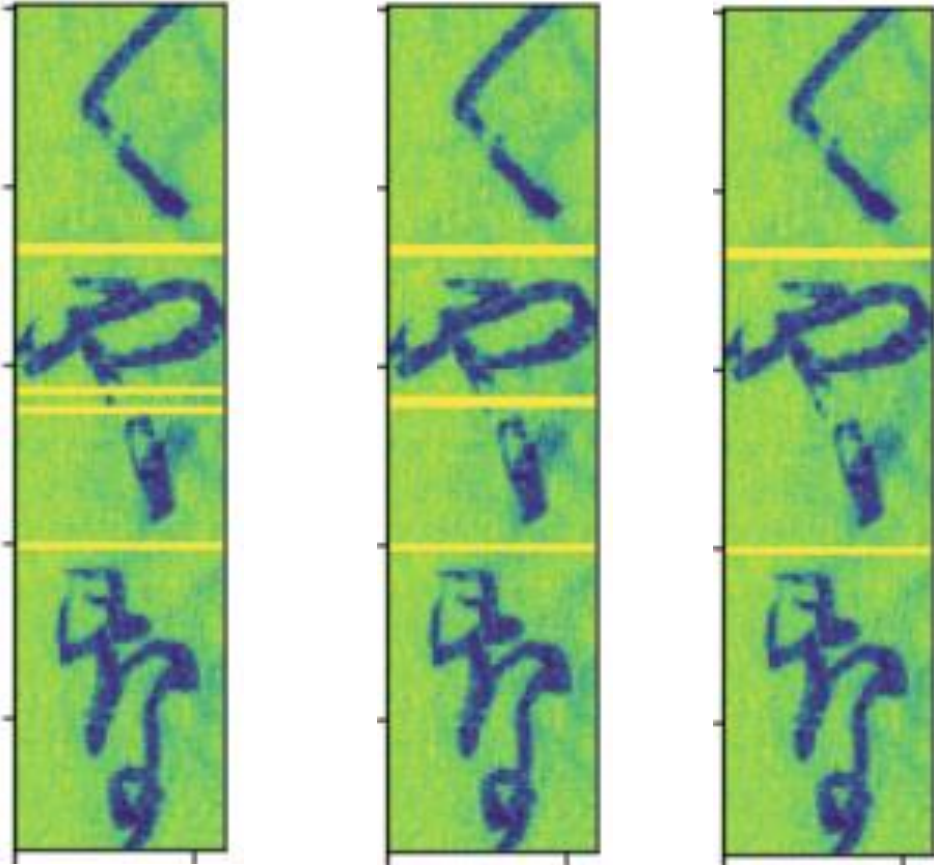


Binary, Dilation

seps3more 23  
seps2 193  
seps1 1210  
seps0 574



## 2.1 Split images



Environment:

Pytorch 1.1.0

Server: google colab

## 2.2 Train a Model(CNN)

```
class Net(nn.Module):
```

```
    def __init__(self):
```

```
        super(Net, self).__init__()
```

```
        self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(1, 6, 5)
```

```
        self.pool = nn.MaxPool2d(2, 2)
```

```
        self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(6, 16, 5)
```

```
        self.fc1 = nn.Linear(16 * 13 * 13, 512)
```

```
        self.fc2 = nn.Linear(512, 256)
```

```
        self.fc3 = nn.Linear(256, 48)
```

```
kana_transform = tv.transforms.Compose([  
    tv.transforms.Grayscale(),  
    tv.transforms.Resize((64, 64)),  
    tv.transforms.ToTensor(),  
    tv.transforms.Normalize(*kana_norm)])
```

Epochs = 5

Final loss = 0.1

Accuracy = 95~97%



## 2.3 Adjust result by ngram frequency analysis

|               |                      |
|---------------|----------------------|
| {             | {                    |
| 'し': 0.05546, | ('と', 'い'): 0.01532, |
| 'と': 0.0472,  | ('い', 'ふ'): 0.01268, |
| 'か': 0.04635, | ('し', 'て'): 0.00885, |
| 'い': 0.04102, | ('に', 'て'): 0.00775, |
| 'に': 0.03922, | ('も', 'の'): 0.00693, |
| 'て': 0.03911, | ('な', 'り'): 0.00677, |
| 'り': 0.03883, | ('か', 'ら'): 0.0061,  |
| 'な': 0.03688, | ('や', 'う'): 0.00599, |
| 'も': 0.03209, | ('に', 'し'): 0.00462, |
| .....         | .....                |
| }             | }                    |

Top 3 possible results and probabilities

↓  
If top 1 prob < 0.3

↓  
 $\text{Max}(5 \cdot \text{bigram\_prob} + 0.3 \cdot \text{prob} + 1 \cdot \text{unigram\_prob})$



### 3. Intuitive Results

Single character CNN model accuracy: 95%

3 characters accuracy on train datasets: 28%

1 character accuracy on train datasets: 63%

$$0.63 * 0.63 * 0.63 = 0.25$$

$$\text{Split error: } 95 - 63 = 32\%$$

Score on CodaLab(3000): 0.101



## 4. End to End Method

Create location data by hand<sup>[1]</sup>!

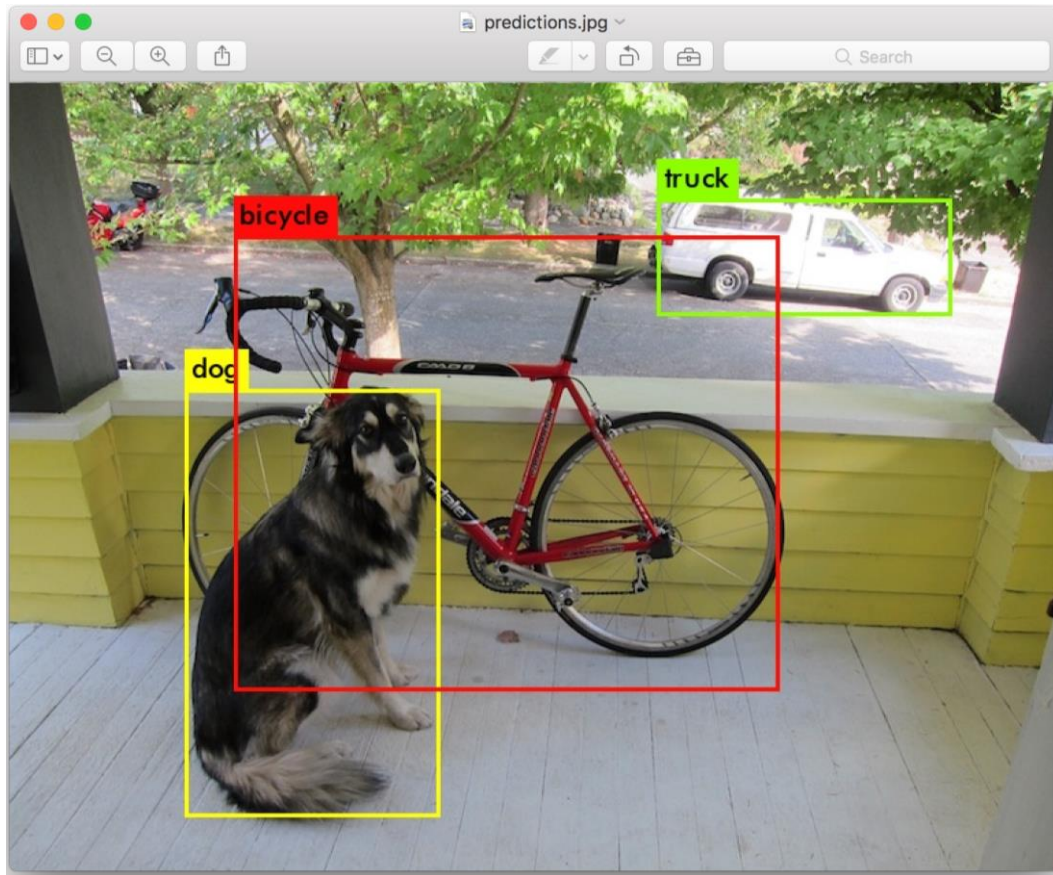


| Class | x_center | y_center | width    | height   |
|-------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 40    | 0.602734 | 0.160811 | 0.422656 | 0.308108 |
| 25    | 0.510938 | 0.511486 | 0.909375 | 0.228378 |
| 17    | 0.498437 | 0.843243 | 0.995313 | 0.300000 |

Here I just labeled **100** samples.

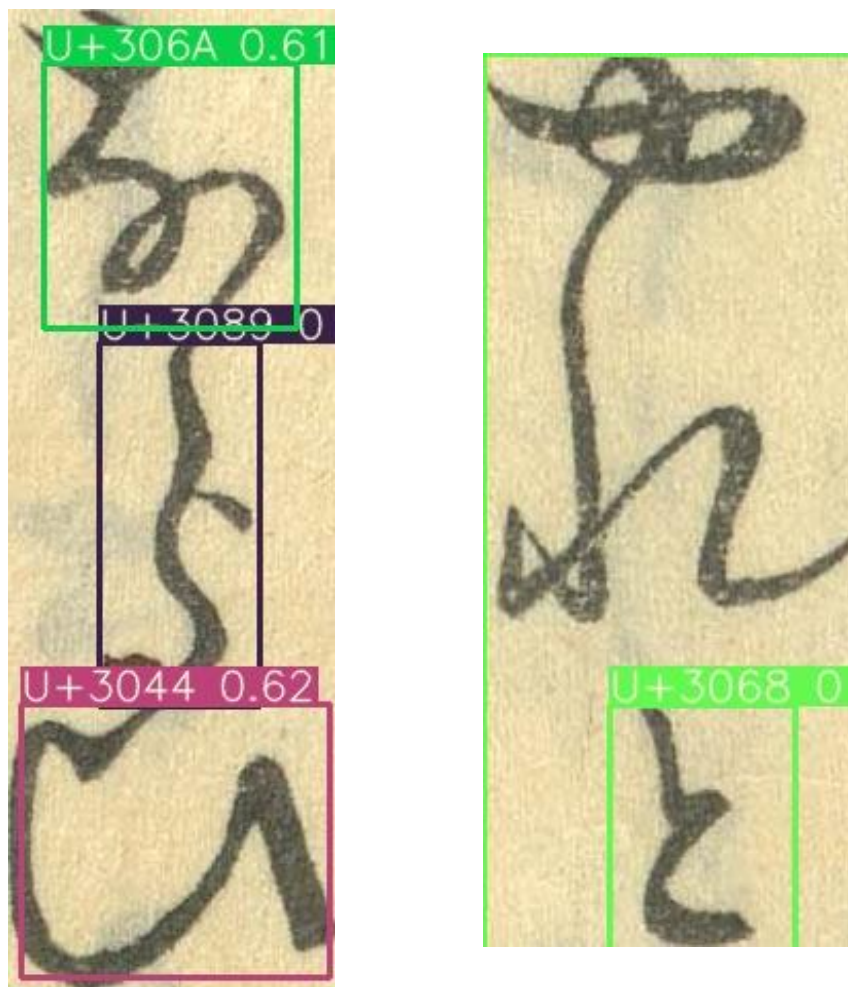
## 4. End to End Method

Yolov3 is a powerful object detection model, especially for real-time<sup>[2]</sup>.



Here I use a pytorch version<sup>[3]</sup> of it, since I have to use Colab to train it.

## 5. YOLOv3 Result



Large dataset



Good result ?



## 6. Future Work

Try SVHN<sup>[4]</sup>



# Reference

1. YOLOv3 label tool, [https://github.com/developer0hye/Yolo\\_Label](https://github.com/developer0hye/Yolo_Label), 2019/07/07
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<http://nladuo.github.io/2018/10/20/%E8%AF%BB%E8%AE%BA%E6%96%87Multi-digit-Number-Recognition-from-Street-View-Imagery-using-Deep-Convolutional-Neural-Networks/>, 2019/07/07