

Letter Localization

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Project *Machine Learning using MATLAB*

13.02.2019

Outline

1. Project Description

2. Data

2.1 Data Selection

2.2 Data Preprocessing

3. Models

3.1 Support Vector Machines (SVM)

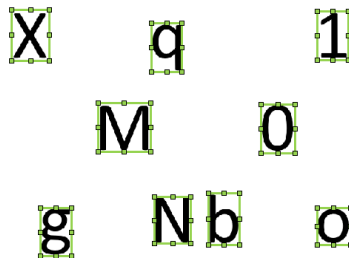
3.2 Cascade Object Detector

4. Evaluation

5. Project Progress

Description of my project

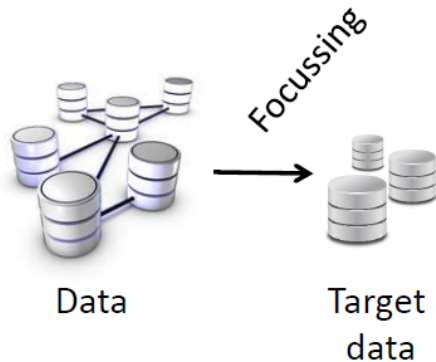
- only detect the positions of letters in images, not the class
- letters: a-z, A-Z, 0-9 (62 classes)
- try out different ways of data preprocessing and different models



Possible challenges

- diversity of the same letter (font, texture, orientation)
- diversity of the 62 classes of letters
- background, size of the area around the positive training examples
- accuracy of bounding boxes, aspect ratio, very small/large letters
- overlapping of letters, simplicity vs. inflexibility of rectangular bounding boxes

Data Selection



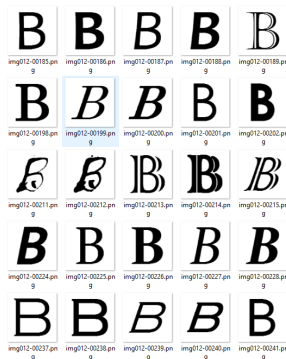
Training data

Positive examples:

- both from the Chars74k image dataset



(a) Chars74k, from natural scenes
(7705 images)



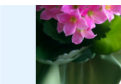
(b) Chars74k, synthetically created
(62992 images)

Training data

Negative examples:



00b15645bec71c5.jpg



00ba61f8cfacadd4.jpg



00c2db0fd32a0f2b.jpg



00c2f730d2f44390.jpg



00c3fe7209b9b0bc.jpg



00c4d6e6d3fd111.jpg



00c37dc70d8f99ff.jpg



00c689b1b4ae4a0.jpg



00c64624b319944.jpg



00caaabba2ab255e.jpg



00cb691dfcbcd018.jpg



00cbf6abec978a8.jpg



00cc34e7f852f657.jpg



00cca80fa3ee5b1b.jpg



00ccf36488b71dc3.jpg

Figure 2: part of the Google Open Image dataset (2627 resp. 100 images)

Test data

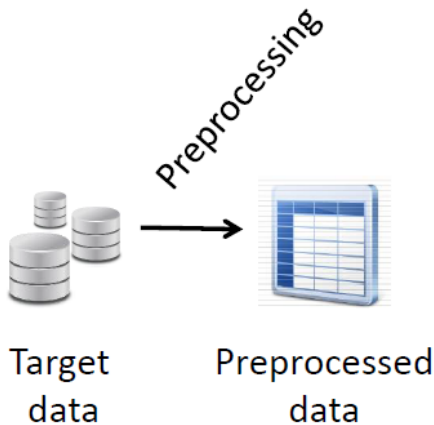


(a) CTW1500 (1500 images)



(b) Google Open Image (those with text)

Data Preprocessing



Data Preprocessing

Image Labelling

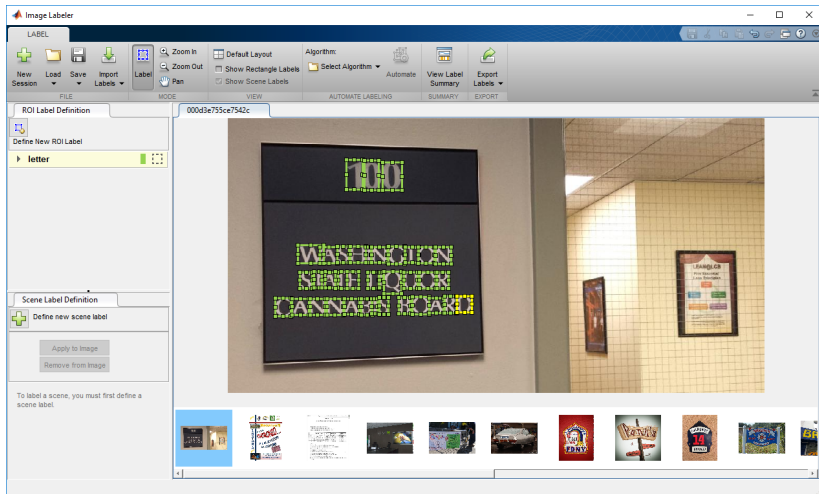


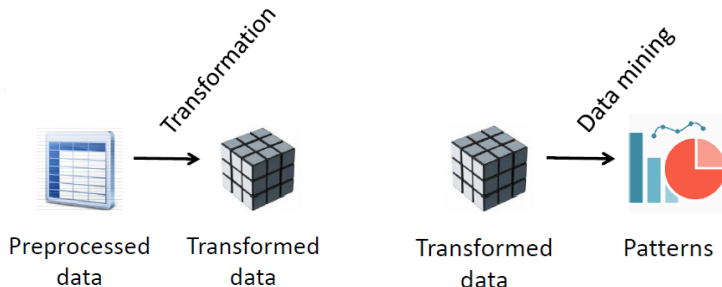
Figure 4: using MATLAB's Image Labeler

SVM

steps:

- resize all training data (positive and negative examples) to the same size
- extract features by using HOG
- train the SVM model
- evaluate the SVM model
 - use k-fold cross validation on training data
 - predict bounding boxes on test data
- find all (hyper-)parameters in the previous steps and optimize them

Data Transformation and Data Mining



Data Transformation using HOG feature extraction

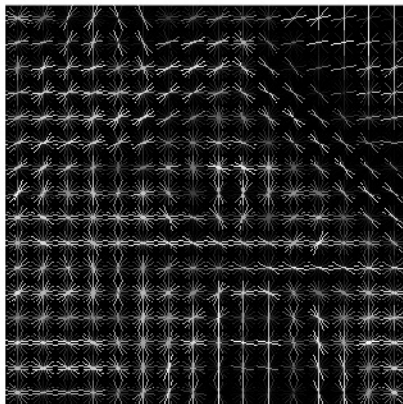
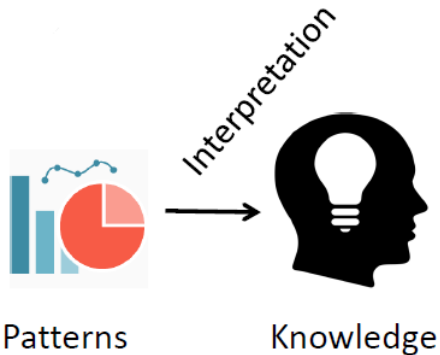


Figure 6: HOG Descriptors

hyper-parameters of HOG feature extraction

- CellSize: size [height width] of a HOG cell in pixels
- BlockSize: number [num_y num_x] of cells in each block
- BlockOverlap: overlap between 2 neighbour blocks (specified by the overlapping number of cells [num_y num_x])
- NumBins: number of bins of the orientation histogram (n bins means that the orientation angles can be $0^\circ : \frac{180^\circ}{n} : 180^\circ$)
- UseSignedOrientation: true if the orientation may show in both directions (so the angles can be in $-180^\circ : \frac{360^\circ}{n} : 180^\circ$)

Bounding Box Generation



Bounding Box Generation

steps:

- iterate over the image with a certain stride and size S ,
for each sub-image:
 - extract features by using HOG
 - predict the output (hypothesis and certainty) with the SVM model
- greedily select the sub-images with the highest predicted certainty that there is a letter
 - ignore the sub-images which already overlap (e.g. at least 50%) with a previously selected sub-image
- draw a bounding box for every selected sub-image

Cascade Object Detector

There is also something in MATLAB which does the same task with a different concept.

Hyper-parameters:

- ObjectTrainingSize: size of the images to be resized
- NegativeSamplesFactor: factor (multiply with number of positive examples) for amount of the generated sub-images from the negative examples
- NumCascadingStages: number of stages
- FalseAlarmRate: acceptable rate for false positive classifications in each step
- TruePositiveRate: min. true positive rate required in each step
- FeatureType: type of feature extraction (HOG, LBP, Haar)

Error measures

Intersection over Union:

- compare the predicted bounding box P with the ground truth bounding box G :

$$IoU = \frac{|P \cap G|}{|P \cup G|}$$

- do this for all reasonable pairs of bounding boxes
 \Rightarrow can be difficult if there are many ground truth bounding boxes and if they overlap each other

Rate of detected objects:

- might be easier to use
- needs reasonable definitions of when an element is detected correctly

Current progress of my project

What is done/not done so far:

- (in progress) SVM with HOG features
- (in progress) Cascade Object Detector
- (to do) Convolutional Neural Networks
- (to do) Transfer Learning
- (in progress) Hyper-parameter tuning, improve data selection