

Optical Character Recognition (OCR)

- CV
 - Tesseract 3 (A*)
Binarizuje, naporcuje obrazok na kúsky a snaží sa z nich poskladat symboly
- CNN+RNN
 - Pre každý pixel povie pravdepodobnosť že je súčasťou textu, z oblastí z vysokou pravdepodobnosťou správí obdĺžniky a tieto rozpoznáva rekurentnou neurónovou sieťou
- Holistic
 - Zákoduje obraz na príznakovú mapu a z nej generuje texty (transformer typu encoder-decoder)

Vstup

technical details are too complex to cover in the book itself.

In teaching our courses, we have found it useful for the students to attempt a number of small implementation projects, which often build on one another, in order to get them used to working with real-world images and the challenges that these present. The students are then asked to choose an individual topic for each of their small-group, final projects. (Sometimes these projects even turn into conference papers!) The exercises at the end of each chapter contain numerous suggestions for smaller mid-term projects, as well as more open-ended problems whose solutions are still active research topics. Wherever possible, I encourage students to try their algorithms on their own personal photographs, since this better motivates them, often leads to creative variants on the problems, and better acquaints them with the variety and complexity of real-world imagery.

In formulating and solving computer vision problems, I have often found it useful to draw inspiration from three high-level approaches:

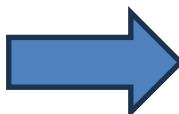
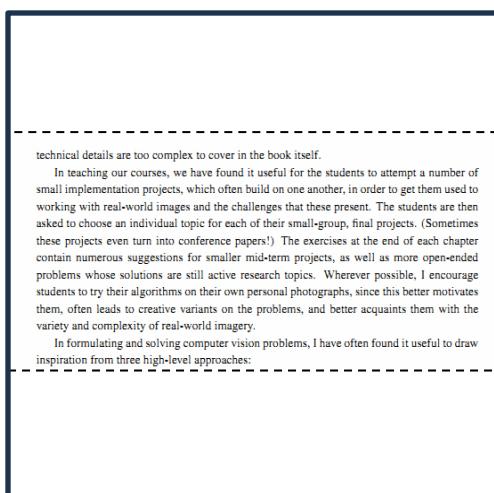
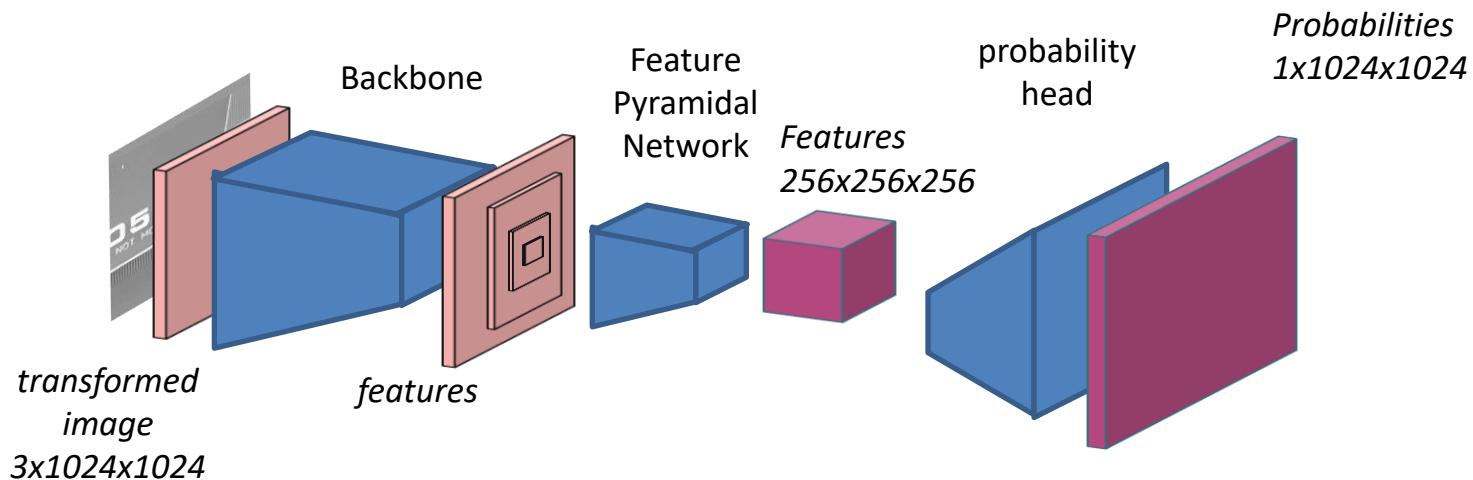
CNN+RNN

OCR tohto druhu sa skladá z dvoch hlbokých modelov:

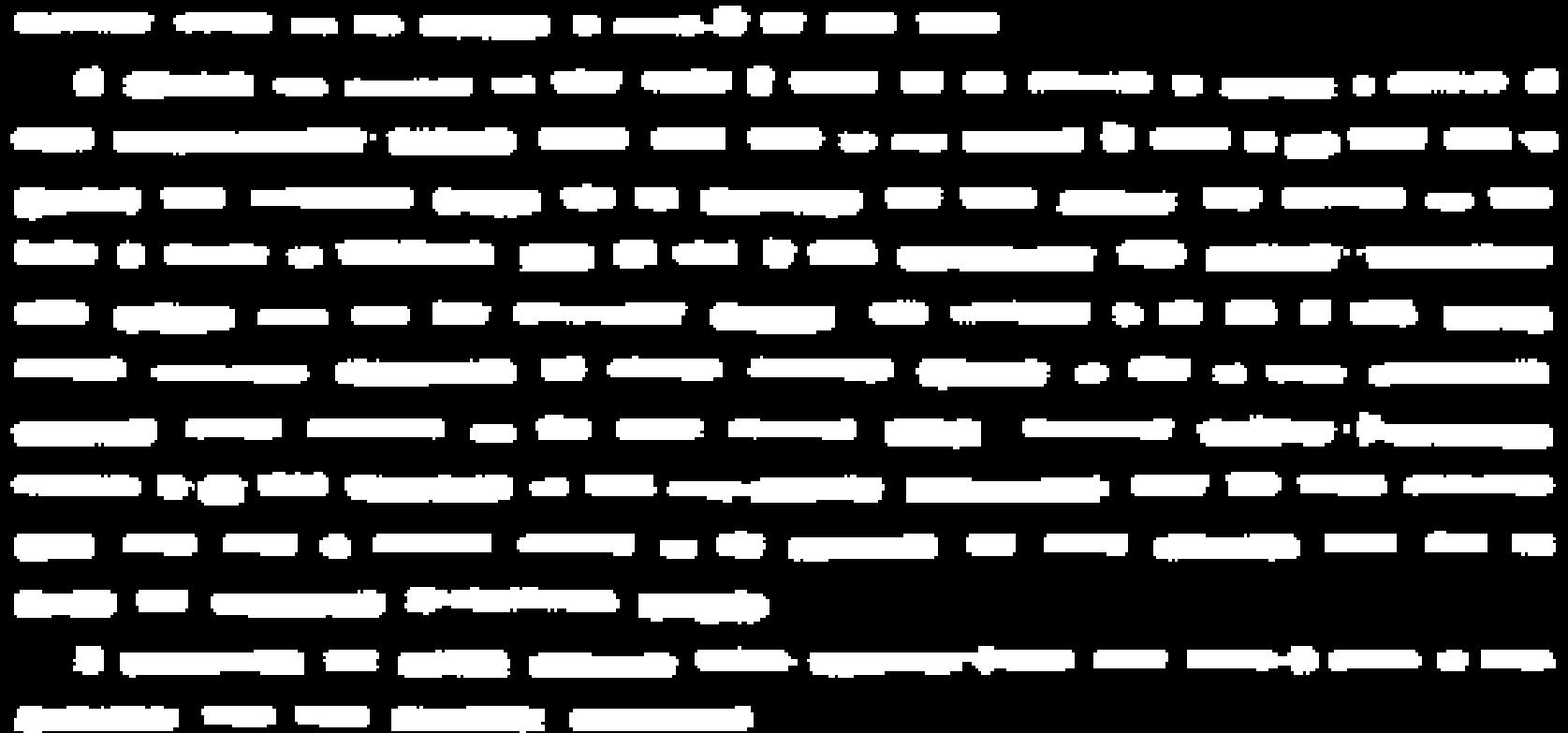
- Detektor textu (konvolučná siet')
- Rozpoznávač textu (dvojsmerná rekurentná siet')

Výstup prvého je so vstupom druhého prepojený algoritmi klasického počítačového videnia

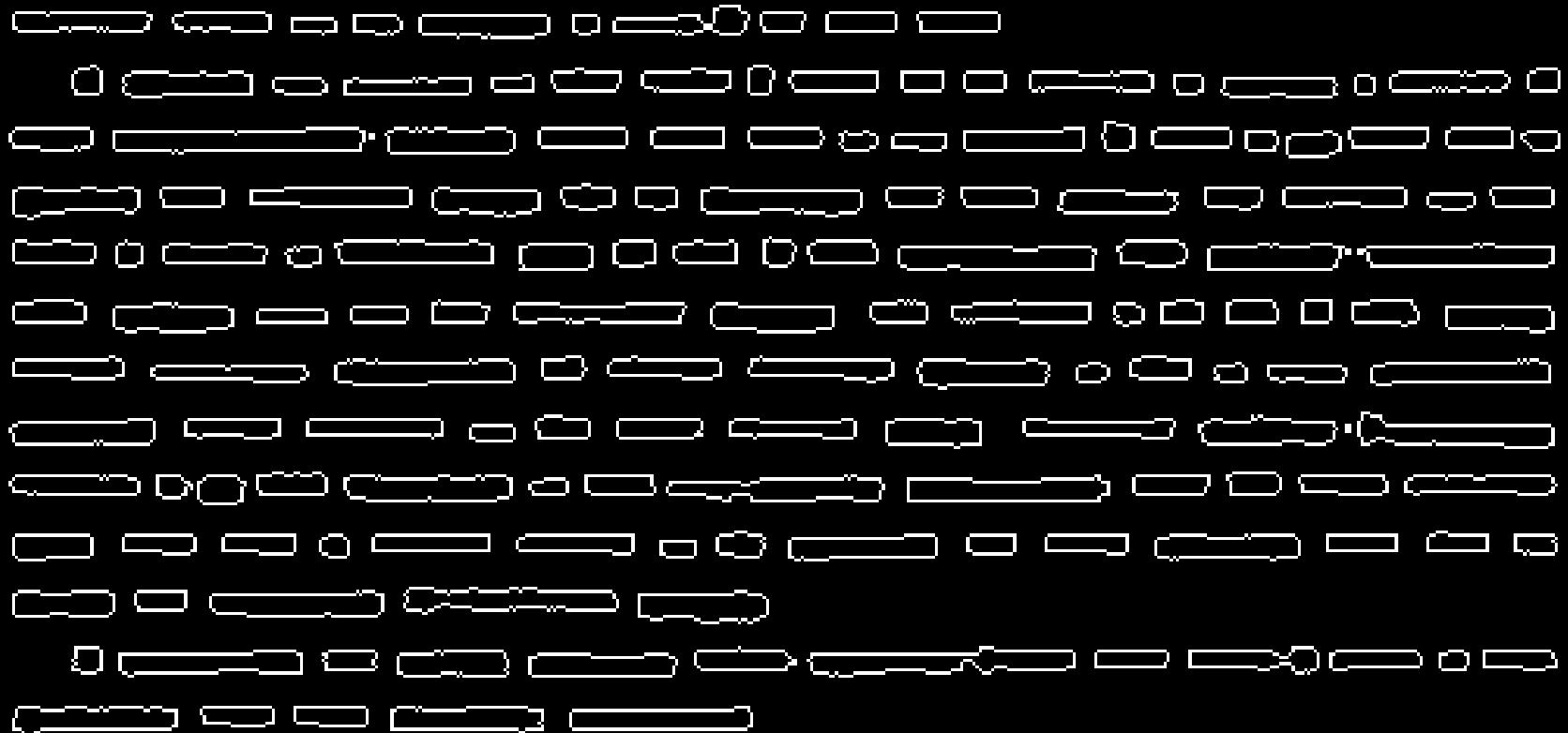
Detektor textu



Výstup detektora

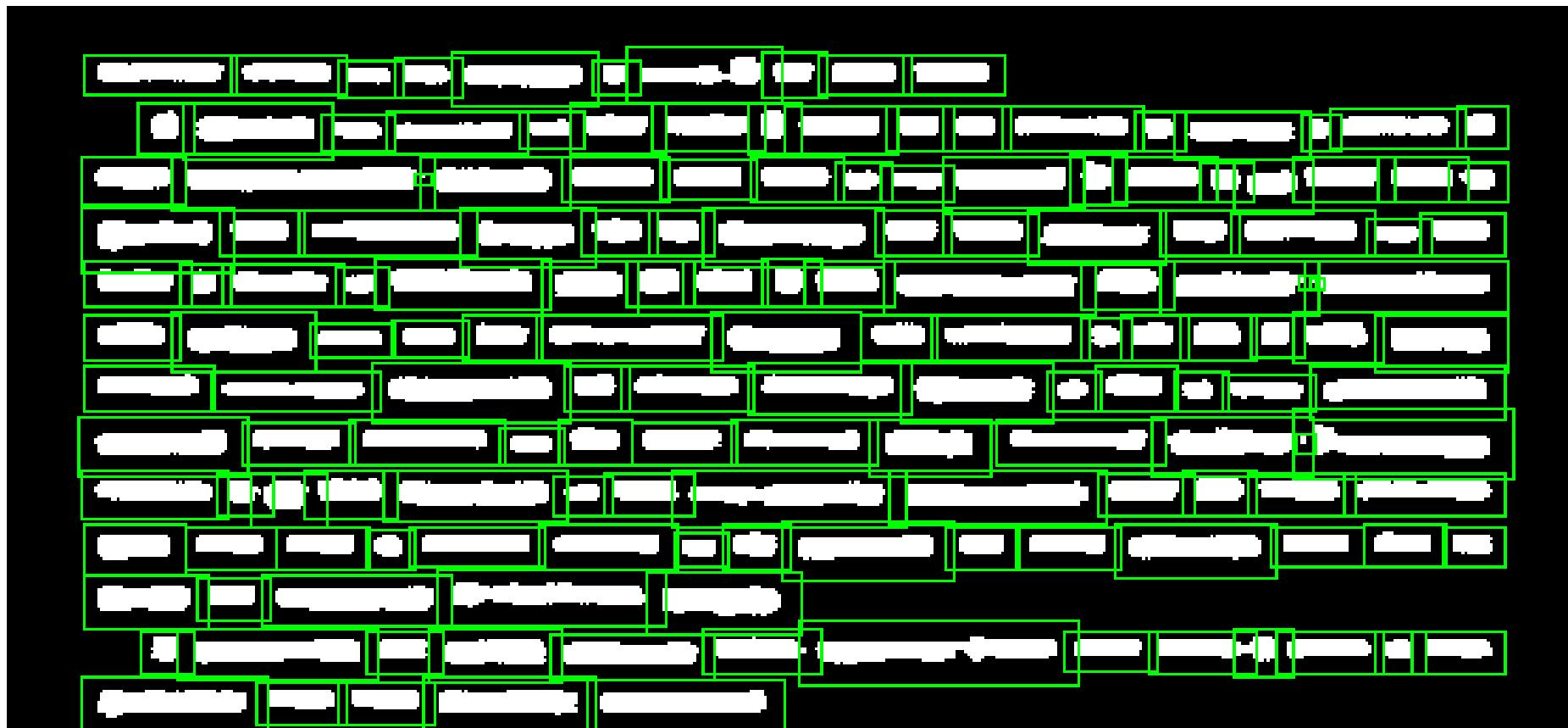


Kontúry



Kontúry môžeme aproximovať štyrmi alebo viacerými bodmi

Obdĺžníky alebo Polygóny



Pritom oblasti zodpovedajúco zväčšíme, aby sme zachytili celý text

Výsledok spracovania detektie

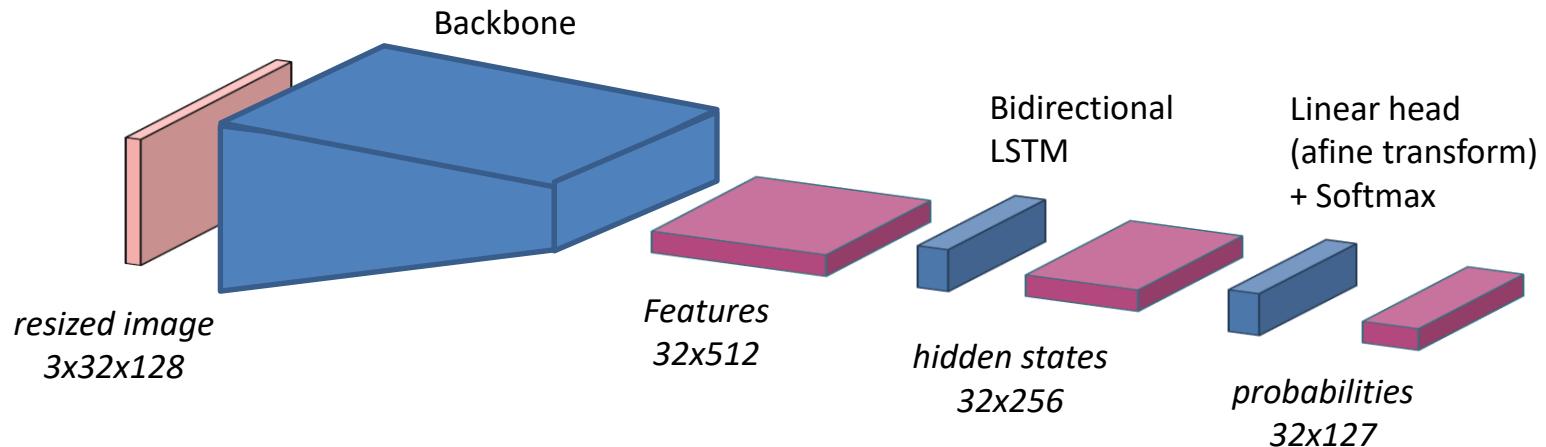
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Každý obľžník či polygón vyjmene z textu a budeme rozpoznávať

Rozpoznávač



vocab (126 characters):

0123456789abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzABCD
EFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ!"#\$%&'()*+,
.:/;<=>?@[\\]^_`{|}~°£€¥¢฿
àâéèëïòùûüçÀÂÉÈËÏÒÙÛÜÇ

Rozpoznávanie

- Vyrežeme kúsok textu
approaches:
- Upravíme jeho veľkosť na 32x128
approaches:
- Tento obraz premeníme na mapu príznakov 32x512
- Tú dekódujeme cez LSTM (typ RNN) na skryté stavy 32x256
- Lineárnnou hlavou ich premeníme na 32xN logitov, kde N je počet znakov + 1 (BLANK), aplikujeme softmax
- Cez CTC z pravdepodobností vyberieme symboly

Problém s rýchlosťou

- Dvojsmerná (bidirectional) RNN je schopná pracovať na teste rôznej dĺžky (je natáhovacia)
- Ale nevie pracovať na textoch rôznej dĺžky naraz v jednej dávke
- Preto DocTR radšej naseká texty tak, aby mali menej ako 32 symbolov a používame rovnako veľký vstup 3x32x128
- (Ale Pytorch vie pustiť rôzne dĺžky naraz, akurát vyžaduje aby bola dávka utriedená podľa dĺžky zosťupne takže treba urobiť správnu permutáciu)

Výstup

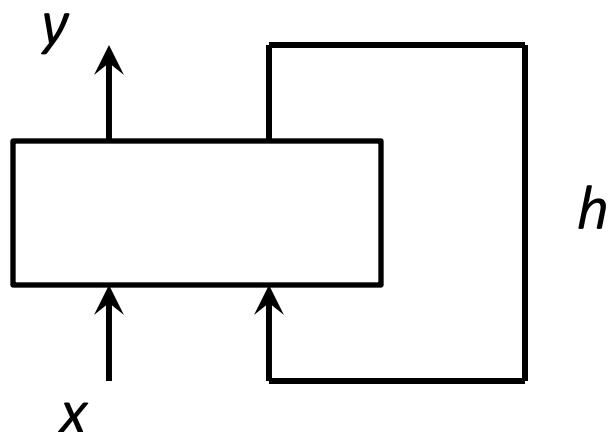
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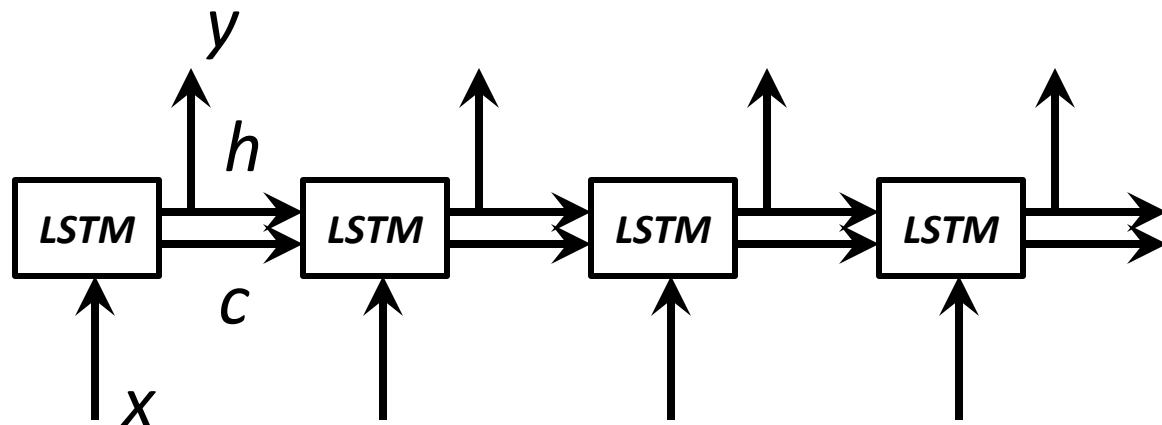
Rekurentná neurónová siet'

- Siet' inšpirovaná spracúvaním postupnosti dát v čase
- V každom okamihu dostáva nový vstup, dáva nový výstup a skrytý stav sa zapamätá a bude pridaný na vstup v ďalšom okamihu



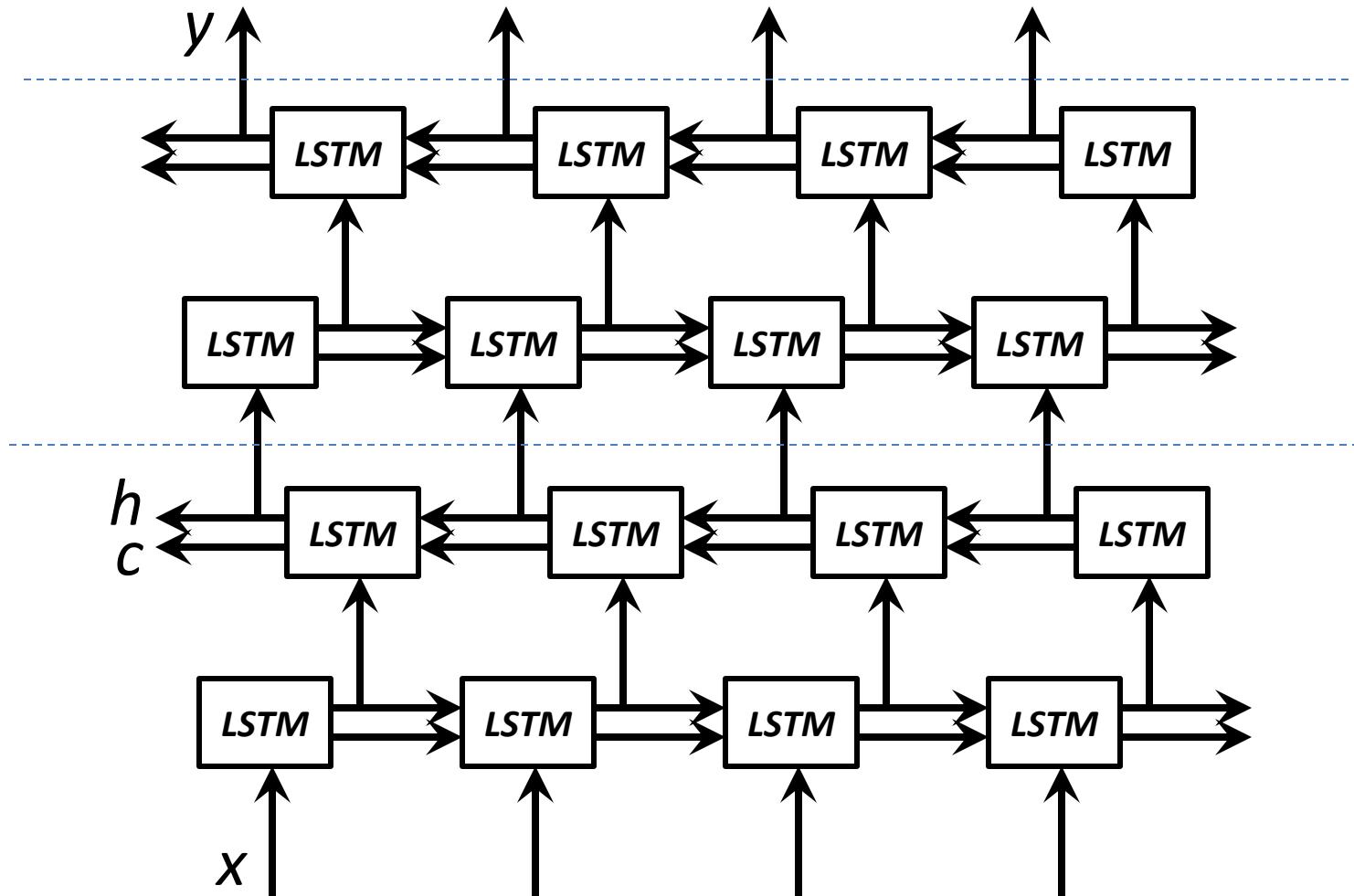
RNN

- Reálne sa nepúšťa na dátá postupne v čase, ale na konci naraz



- počet LSTM modulov je daný dĺžkou vstupu

Bidirectional RNN

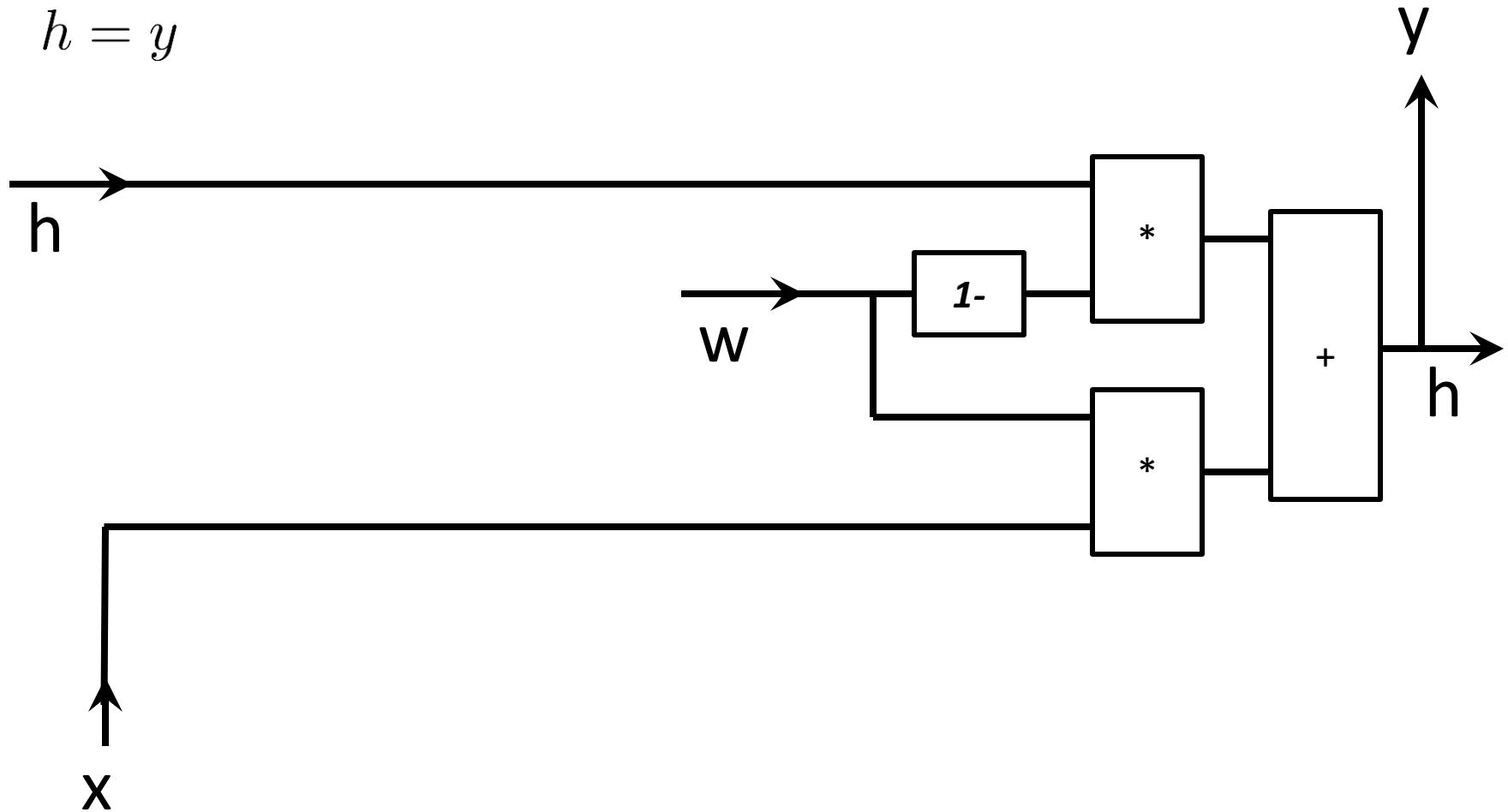


$x: -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, -1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, -1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, \dots$

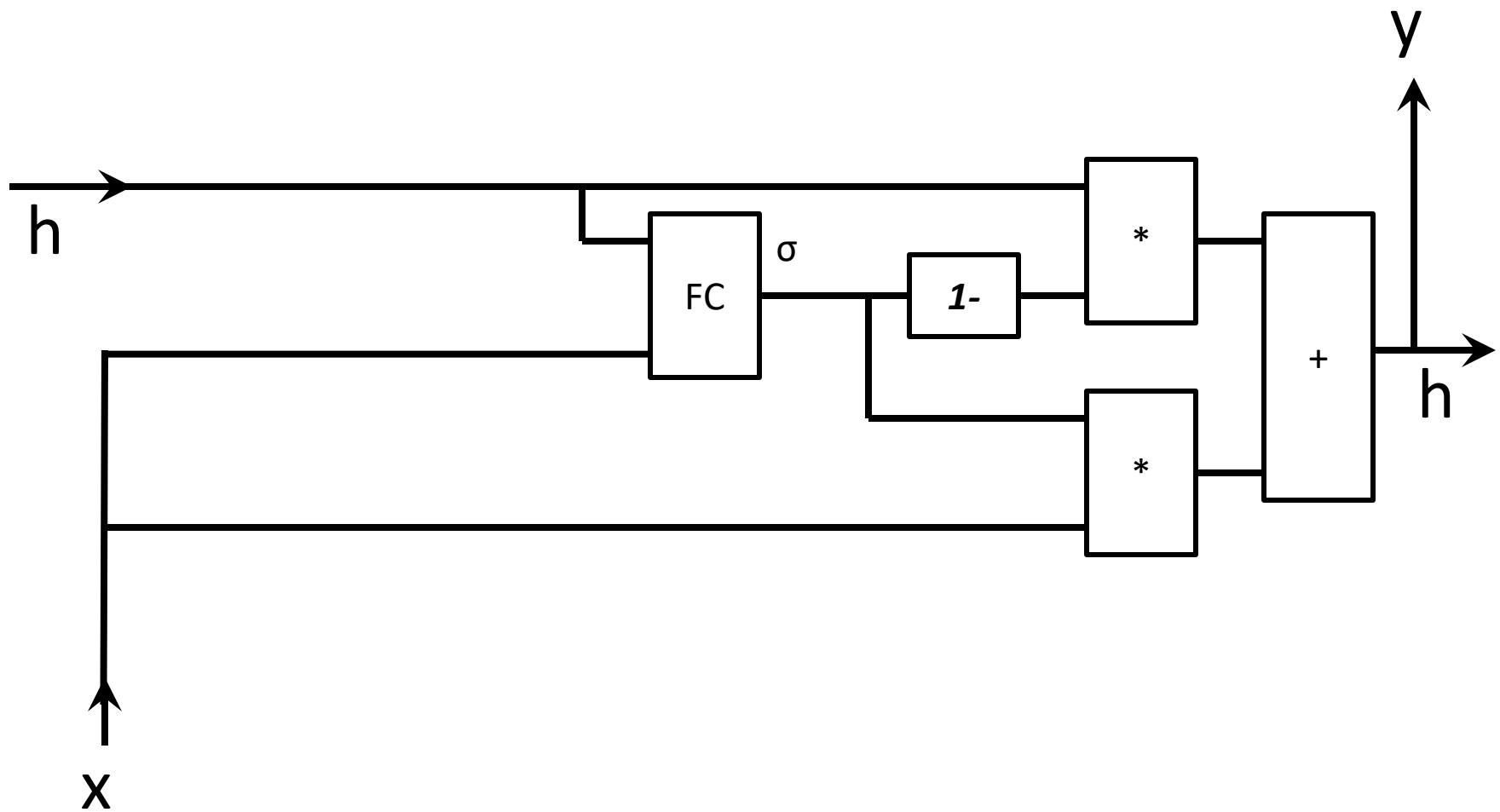
$y: 0, -0.4, -0.7, -0.9, -1, -0.9, -0.7, -0.4, 0.1, 0.5, 0.9, 1, 1, 1, 1, \dots$

$$y = wx + (1 - w)h$$

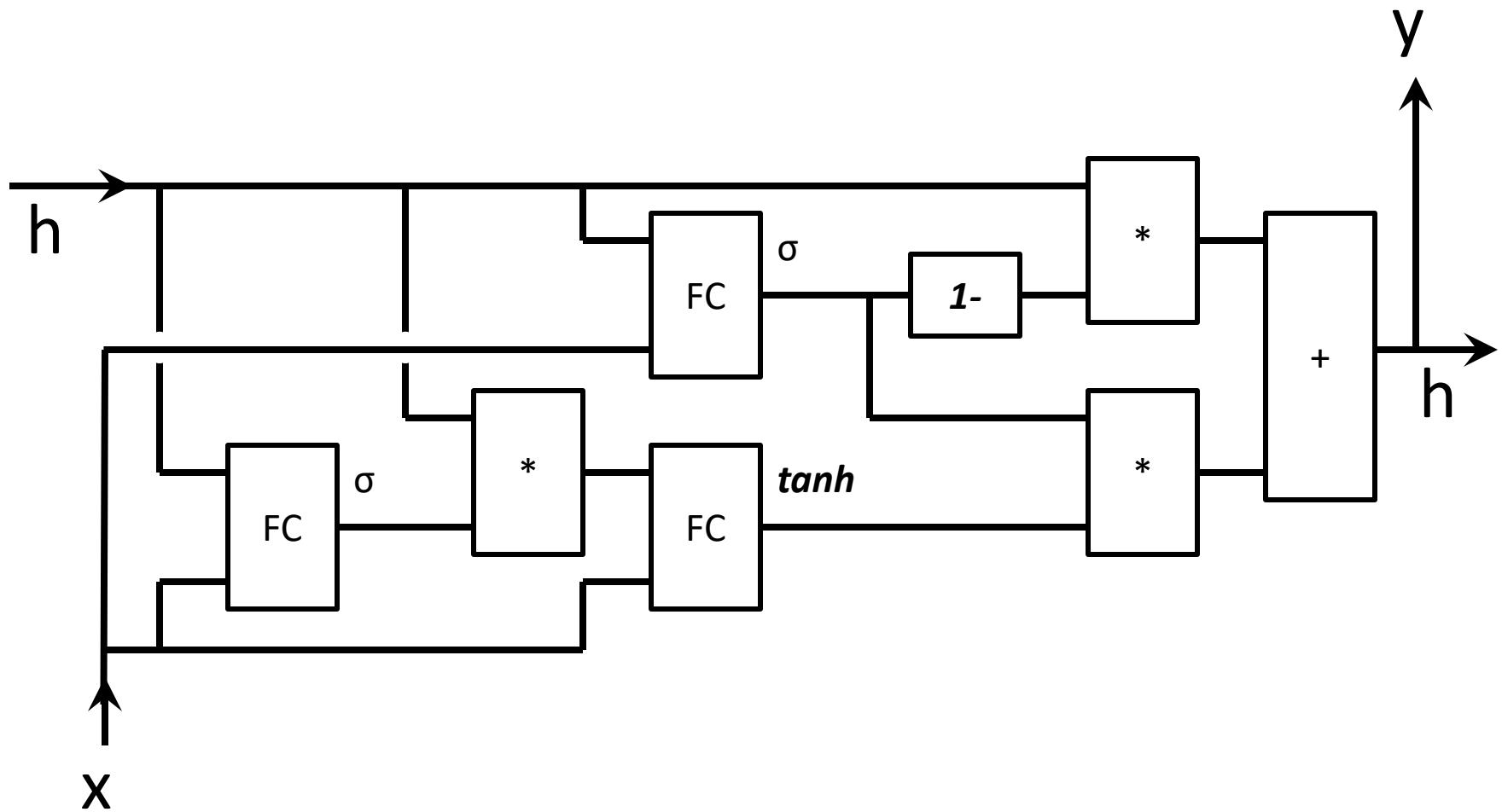
$$h = y$$



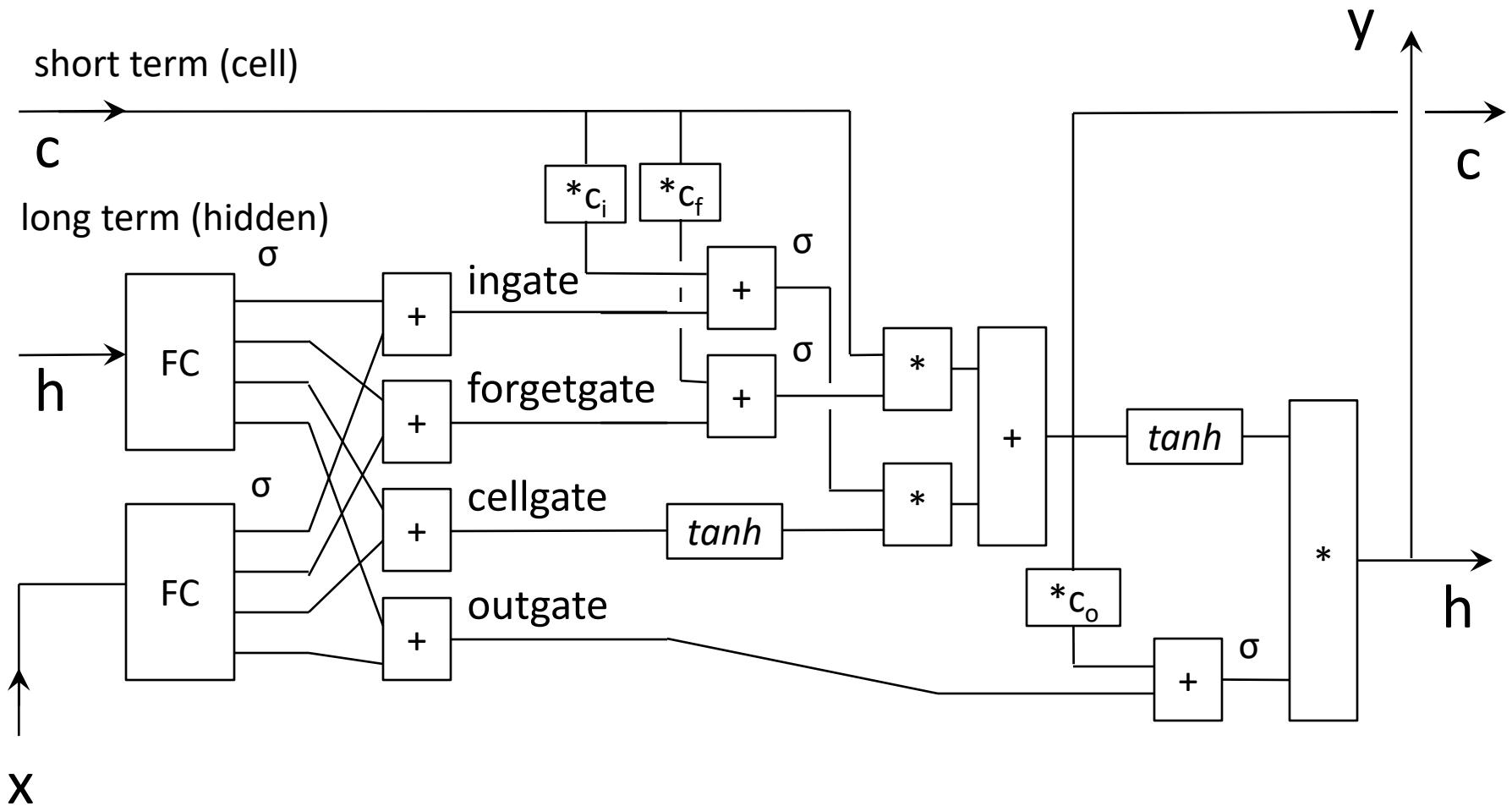
dimension of x , y and h can be > 1



Gated recurrent unit (GRU)



Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM)



Connectionist Temporal Classification (CTC)

- Chybová funkcia
- Počíta sumu pravdepodobností pre všetky možné zarovnania
- Zarovnanie je cesta cez tenzor pravdepodobností, ktorá pod odstránením BLANKu dáva požadovanú sekvenciu; pravdepodobnosť cesty je súčinom pravdepodobností krokov
- Počíta sa efektívne cez dynamické programovanie

Connectionist Temporal Classification (CTC)

- Ako vedľajší produkt vie vypočítať najpravdepodobnejšiu cestu, takže ju je možné použiť aj na dekódovanie pri inferencii (beam search)
- Po natrénovaní však celkom dobre funguje aj greedy: pre každý výstup sa vezme najpravdepodobnejší symbol
- Rozdiel: beam nájde cestu s najväčším súčinom pravdepodobností, greedy s najväčším súčtom

Holistic OCR

Pracuje podobne ako chatbot:

- zakóduje obraz do mapy príznakov
- zakóduje textový prompt do sekvencie príznakov
- Zosype ich do jednej hromady, prípadne medzi nimi robí fúziu
- generuje v cykle text ako chatbot, pričom miesto zakódovanej otázky používa pri cross-attention danú hromadu príznakov

Holistic OCR

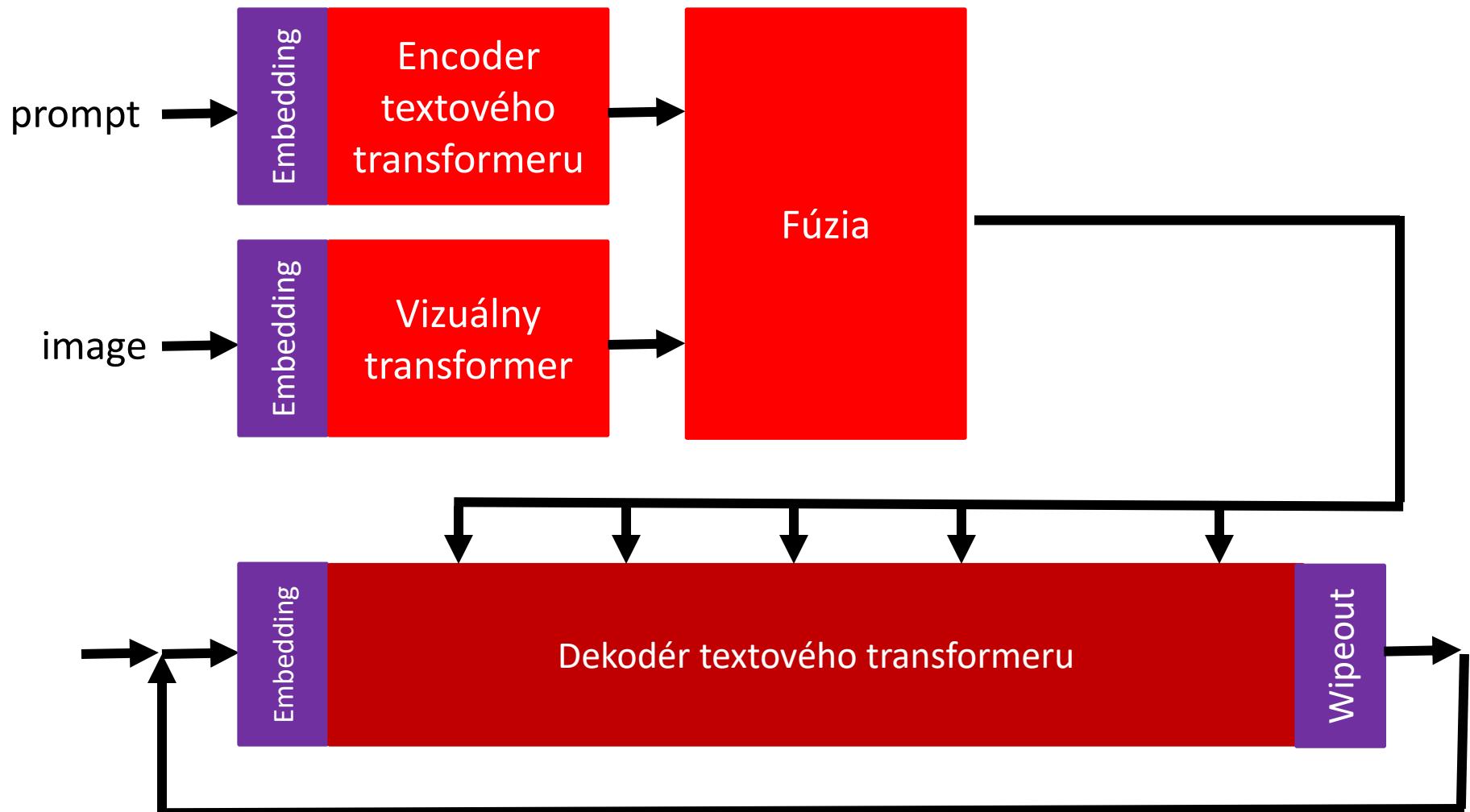
Výhody:

- Zohľadňuje jazyk
- Opravuje chyby
- Dosahuje výbornú presnosť

Nevýhody

- Vymýšla si celé slová, ktoré na obraze nie sú
- Dokáže sa zacykliť !!!!

Holistic OCR



TrOCR: ukázky vstupu a výstupu

A is for apple

A IS FOR APPLE

A is for appl!

A IS FOR APPLE

A is for applic

A IS FOR APPLE

A is for appl

A IS FOR APPLICA