

koda: Deep Learning-Enhanced Pipeline for Keyword Detection in Document Images

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Abstract: TODO

Keywords: TODO

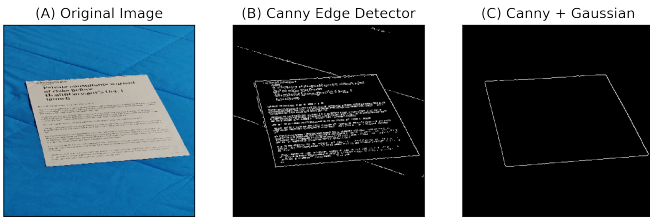


Fig. 1. TODO

1. INTRODUCTION

TODO

2. EDGE DETECTION

Above all the possible approaches, the pipeline proposed in this paper heavily relies on edges to detect documents inside images. Therefore, in order to obtain good results, it is crucial to employ a solid *edge detection* algorithm.

2.1 First Attempts with Canny

Our initial attempts to detect document edges involved the well known *Canny edge detector* [TODO REF]. Although applying the filter directly does detect the sheet edges, it presents many artifacts due to the text printed on the document itself (as seen in TODO REF (B)).

In order to mitigate the problem, a *Gaussian filter* [TODO REF] is applied, obtaining a clear highlighting of the interesting edges (as seen in TODO REF (C)).

Despite the result, after many observations it became clear that this approach was not robust enough to work in all real-world scenarios. In particular, Canny's parameters tuning turned out to be a major problem, as it can be seen in Fig [TODO REF].

2.2 Deep Learning Approach

Some words might be appropriate describing equation (1), if we had but time and space enough.

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2}. \quad (1)$$

* Sponsor and financial support acknowledgment goes here. Paper titles should be written in uppercase and lowercase letters, not all uppercase.

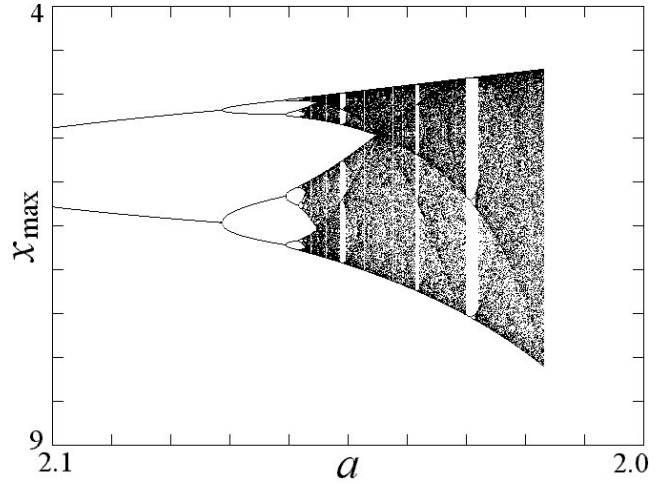


Fig. 2. Bifurcation: Plot of local maxima of x with damping a decreasing

See Able (1956), Able et al. (1954), Keohane (1958) and Powers (1985).

Example. This equation goes far beyond the celebrated theorem ascribed to the great Pythagoras by his followers.

Theorem 1. The square of the length of the hypotenuse of a right triangle equals the sum of the squares of the lengths of the other two sides.

Proof. The square of the length of the hypotenuse of a right triangle equals the sum of the squares of the lengths of the other two sides.

Of course LaTeX manages equations through built-in macros. You may wish to use the `amstex` package for enhanced math capabilities.

2.3 Figures

To insert figures, use the `graphicx` package. Although other graphics packages can also be used, `graphicx` is simpler to use. See Fig. 2 for an example.

Figures must be centered, and have a caption at the bottom.

2.4 Tables

Tables must be centered and have a caption above them, numbered with Arabic numerals. See table 1 for an example.

2.5 Final Stage

Authors are expected to mind the margins diligently. Papers need to be stamped with event data and paginated for inclusion in the proceedings. If your manuscript bleeds into margins, you will be required to resubmit and delay the proceedings preparation in the process.

Page margins. See table 1 for the page margins specification. All dimensions are in *centimeters*.

2.6 PDF Creation

All fonts must be embedded/subsetted in the PDF file. Use one of the following tools to produce a good quality PDF file:

PDFLaTeX is a special version of LaTeX by Han The Thanh which produces PDF output directly using Type-1 fonts instead of the standard *dvi* file. It accepts figures in JPEG, PNG, and PDF formats, but not PostScript. Encapsulated PostScript figures can be converted to PDF with the *epstopdf* tool or with Adobe Acrobat Distiller.

Generating PDF from PostScript is the classical way of producing PDF files from LaTeX. The steps are:

- (1) Produce a *dvi* file by running *latex* twice.
- (2) Produce a PostScript (*ps*) file with *dvips*.
- (3) Produce a PDF file with *ps2pdf* or Adobe Acrobat Distiller.

2.7 Copyright Form

IFAC will put in place an electronic copyright transfer system in due course. Please *do not* send copyright forms by mail or fax. More information on this will be made available on IFAC website.

3. UNITS

Use SI as primary units. Other units may be used as secondary units (in parentheses). This applies to papers in data storage. For example, write “15 Gb/cm² (100 Gb/in²)”. An exception is when English units are used as identifiers in trade, such as “3.5 in disk drive”. Avoid combining SI and other units, such as current in amperes and magnetic field in oersteds. This often leads to confusion because equations do not balance dimensionally. If you must use mixed units, clearly state the units for each quantity in an equation. The SI unit for magnetic field strength **H** is A/m. However, if you wish to use units of T, either refer to magnetic flux density **B** or magnetic field strength symbolized as $\mu_0 \mathbf{H}$. Use the center dot to separate compound units, e.g., “A · m²”.

Table 1. Margin settings

Page	Top	Bottom	Left/Right
First	3.5	2.5	1.5
Rest	2.5	2.5	1.5

4. HELPFUL HINTS

4.1 Figures and Tables

Figure axis labels are often a source of confusion. Use words rather than symbols. As an example, write the quantity “Magnetization”, or “Magnetization M”, not just “M”. Put units in parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. For example, write “Magnetization (A/m)” or “Magnetization (Am⁻¹)”, not just “A/m”. Do not label axes with a ratio of quantities and units. For example, write “Temperature (K)”, not “Temperature/K”.

Multipliers can be especially confusing. Write “Magnetization (kA/m)” or “Magnetization (10³A/m)”. Do not write “Magnetization (A/m) × 1000” because the reader would not know whether the axis label means 16000 A/m or 0.016 A/m.

4.2 References

Use Harvard style references (see at the end of this document). With L^AT_EX, you can process an external bibliography database using *bibtex*,¹ or insert it directly into the reference section. Footnotes should be avoided as far as possible. Please note that the references at the end of this document are in the preferred referencing style. Papers that have not been published should be cited as “unpublished”. Capitalize only the first word in a paper title, except for proper nouns and element symbols.

4.3 Abbreviations and Acronyms

Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even after they have already been defined in the abstract. Abbreviations such as IFAC, SI, ac, and dc do not have to be defined. Abbreviations that incorporate periods should not have spaces: write “C.N.R.S.”, not “C. N. R. S.” Do not use abbreviations in the title unless they are unavoidable (for example, “IFAC” in the title of this article).

4.4 Equations

Number equations consecutively with equation numbers in parentheses flush with the right margin, as in (1). To make your equations more compact, you may use the solidus (/), the exp function, or appropriate exponents. Use parentheses to avoid ambiguities in denominators. Punctuate equations when they are part of a sentence, as in

$$\int_0^{r_2} F(r, \varphi) dr d\varphi = [\sigma r_2 / (2\mu_0)] \cdot \int_0^{\inf} \exp(-\lambda|z_j - z_i|) \lambda^{-1} J_1(\lambda r_2) J_0(\lambda r_i) d\lambda \quad (2)$$

Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before the equation appears or immediately following. Italicize symbols (*T* might refer to temperature,

¹ In this case you will also need the *ifacconf.bst* file, which is part of the *ifacconf* package.

but T is the unit tesla). Refer to “(1)”, not “Eq. (1)” or “equation (1)”, except at the beginning of a sentence: “Equation (1) is ...”.

4.5 Other Recommendations

Use one space after periods and colons. Hyphenate complex modifiers: “zero-field-cooled magnetization”. Avoid dangling participles, such as, “Using (1), the potential was calculated” (it is not clear who or what used (1)). Write instead: “The potential was calculated by using (1)”, or “Using (1), we calculated the potential”.

A parenthetical statement at the end of a sentence is punctuated outside of the closing parenthesis (like this). (A parenthetical sentence is punctuated within the parentheses.) Avoid contractions; for example, write “do not” instead of “don’t”. The serial comma is preferred: “A, B, and C” instead of “A, B and C”.

5. CONCLUSION

A conclusion section is not required. Although a conclusion may review the main points of the paper, do not replicate the abstract as the conclusion. A conclusion might elaborate on the importance of the work or suggest applications and extensions.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Place acknowledgments here.

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Appendix A. A SUMMARY OF LATIN GRAMMAR

Appendix B. SOME LATIN VOCABULARY