

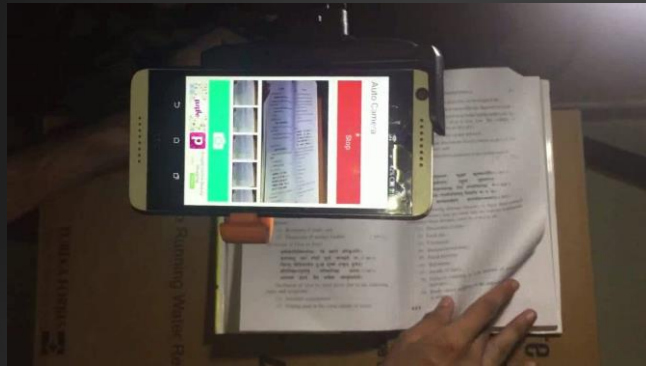
# DEWARPING CURVED DOCUMENT IMAGES WITH MATLAB

**CHI ZHANG, COURSE PROJECT FOR  
CPSC 635 - IMAGE ANALYSIS AND COMPUTER VISION - FALL 2017**



## 2

# INTRODUCTION: DIGITIZING DOCUMENTS WITH CELL PHONE CAMERA



Digitizing  
books



Foreign  
language  
translation



Archiving rare  
documents

# MOTIVATION: MOBILITY VS ACCURACY

## 3 DISTORTED IMAGE

### 3.7. DISCUSSION

However, the situation was found to be different when generalizing to domains unseen in training. Here, significant overfitting was a key problem for all systems, and surprisingly detectors trained on web video performed about as well as the ones trained on strongly annotated data. Also, detection rates could be improved in this situation by supplementing conventional training sets with YouTube content.

Overall, these results demonstrate that web video is a highly interesting data source for concept detector training. With large-scale readily annotated data offered by services like YouTube, concept detection systems can be trained under less supervision, can scale up to more concepts, and thus provide better support for video search. Compared to the proposed web-based concept learning, a manual annotation of training sets may not really be worth the effort, as it only gives improvements on the restricted training domain. For a practical application in which a concept detector is applied to video sources unseen in training, it seems preferable to automatically bootstrap detection from web video and then perform a light-weight manual refinement on the target domain, for example using relevance feedback [RL03].

## OCR RECOGNIZED TEXT

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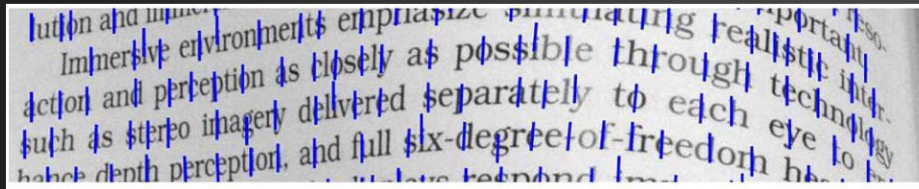


# BACKGROUND: METHODS

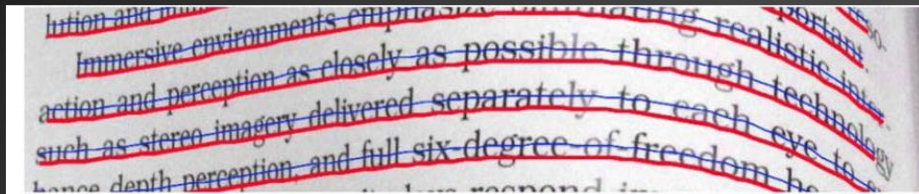
4

Warp: to bend or twist out of shape, especially from a straight or flat form

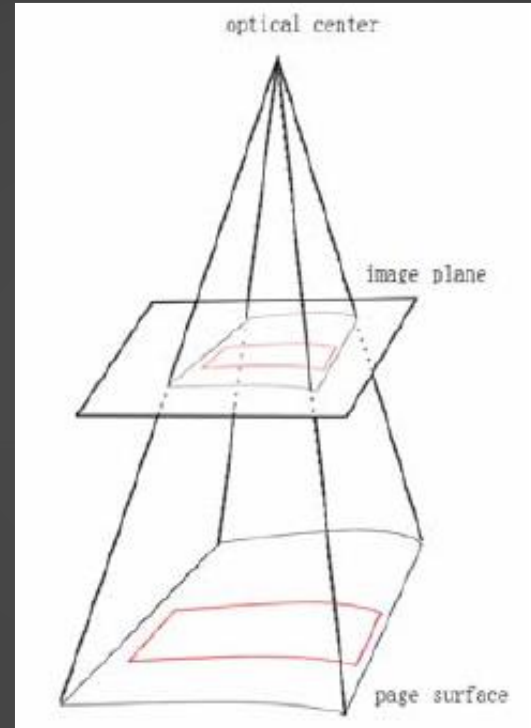
Dewarp: reverse process of warp



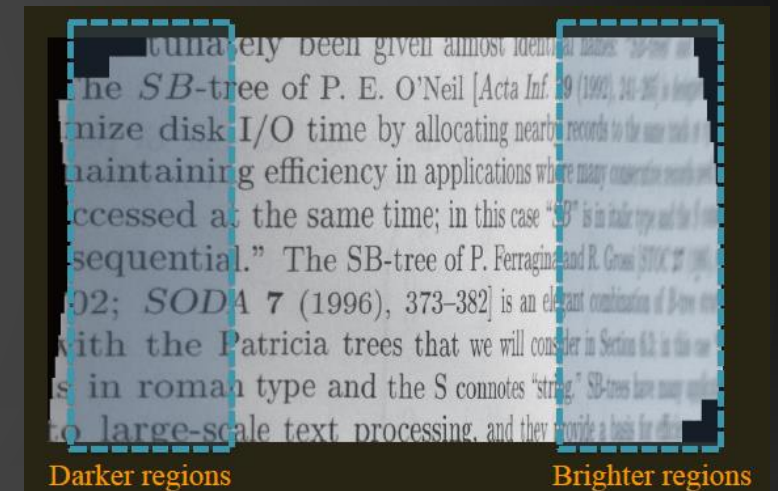
## Stroke analysis



## Baseline detection



## 3D transform model



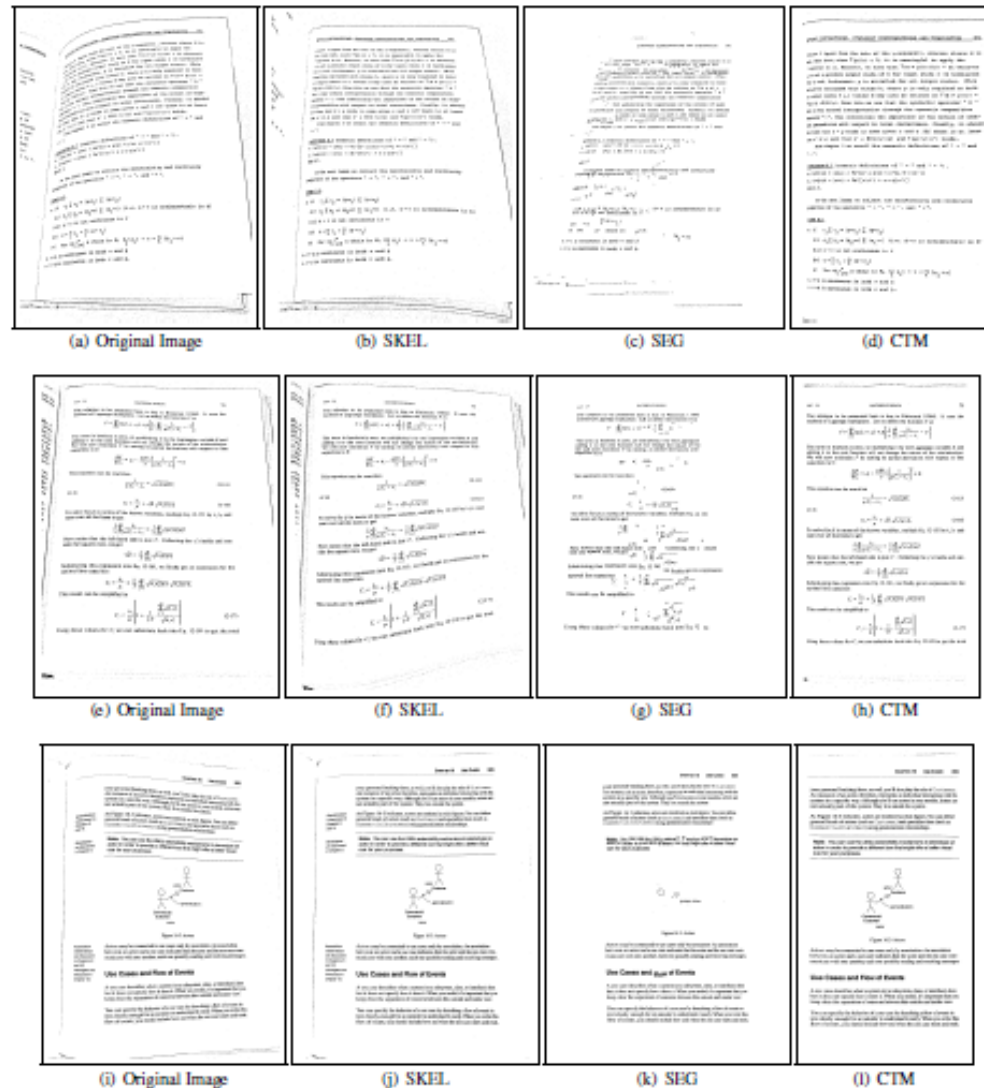
## Brightness contrast

Y. Tian and S. G. Narasimhan, "Rectification and 3D reconstruction of curved document images," *Proc. IEEE Comput. Soc. Conf. Comput. Vis. Pattern Recognit.*, pp. 377–384, 2011.

B. Fu, M. Wu, R. Li, W. Li, Z. Xu, and C. Yang, "A model-based book dewarping method using text line detection," *Proc. 2nd Int. Work. Camera ...*, pp. 63–70, 2007.

# BACKGROUND: RESULTS

5



Best reported results:  
OCR accuracy 95-100%

## METHODOLOGY (1)

- Objective: dewarp document images with Matlab implementation; no external libraries
- IUPR 2011 Dataset (images of warped and scanned documents)
- <http://didcontest2011.blogspot.ca/>
- Image dimensions: 2592 pixels x 3456 pixels
- Assumptions
  1. images of individual pages from book
  2. focal plane almost normal to page surface
  3. text areas are in upright orientation (preprocessed through rotation)



# METHODOLOGY (2)

7

Step 0. PREPROCESSING: Complement and erode (remove salt and pepper noise)

Step 1. Dilate horizontally and erode vertically to turn each textline into a connected component

Refinement

Step 2. Connected component analysis; textline fitting with 3<sup>rd</sup> order polynomial

Step 3. Text area left/right border fitting with 2<sup>nd</sup> order polynomial

Refinement

Step 4. Calculate intersection points between textlines and left/right borders

Step 5. Calculate reference points (local min/max of textlines, borders)

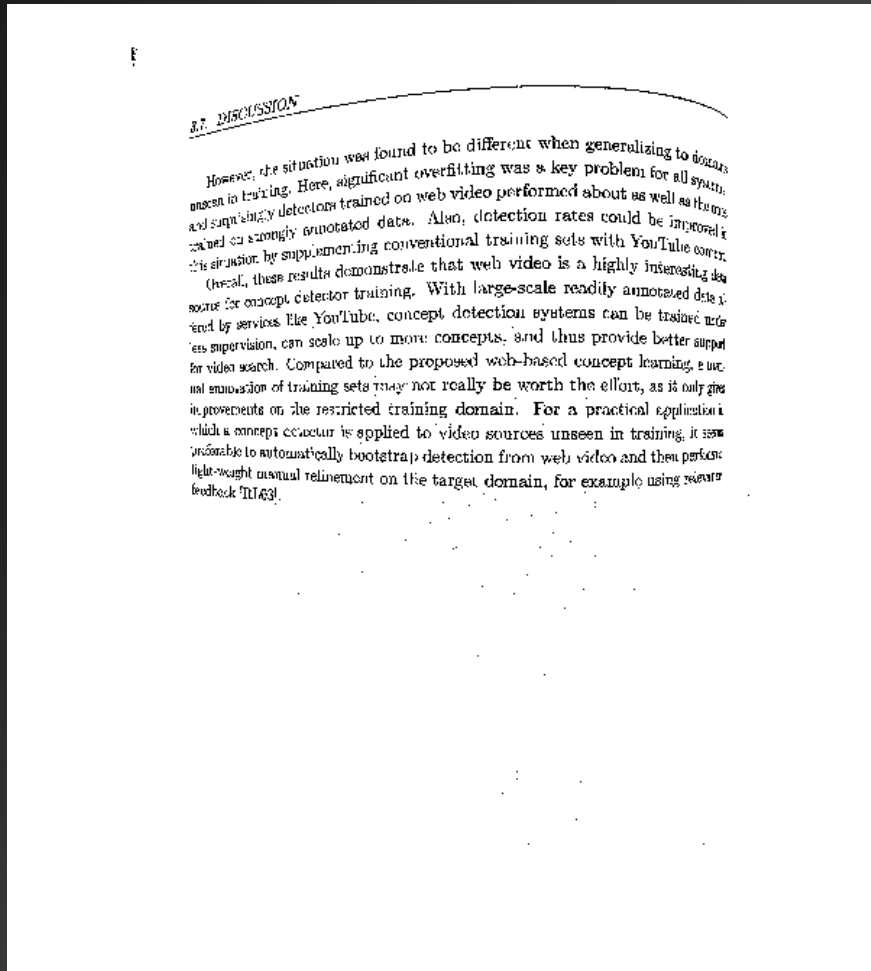
Step 6. Generate grid points (moving points)

Step 7. Generate rectified grid points (fixed points)

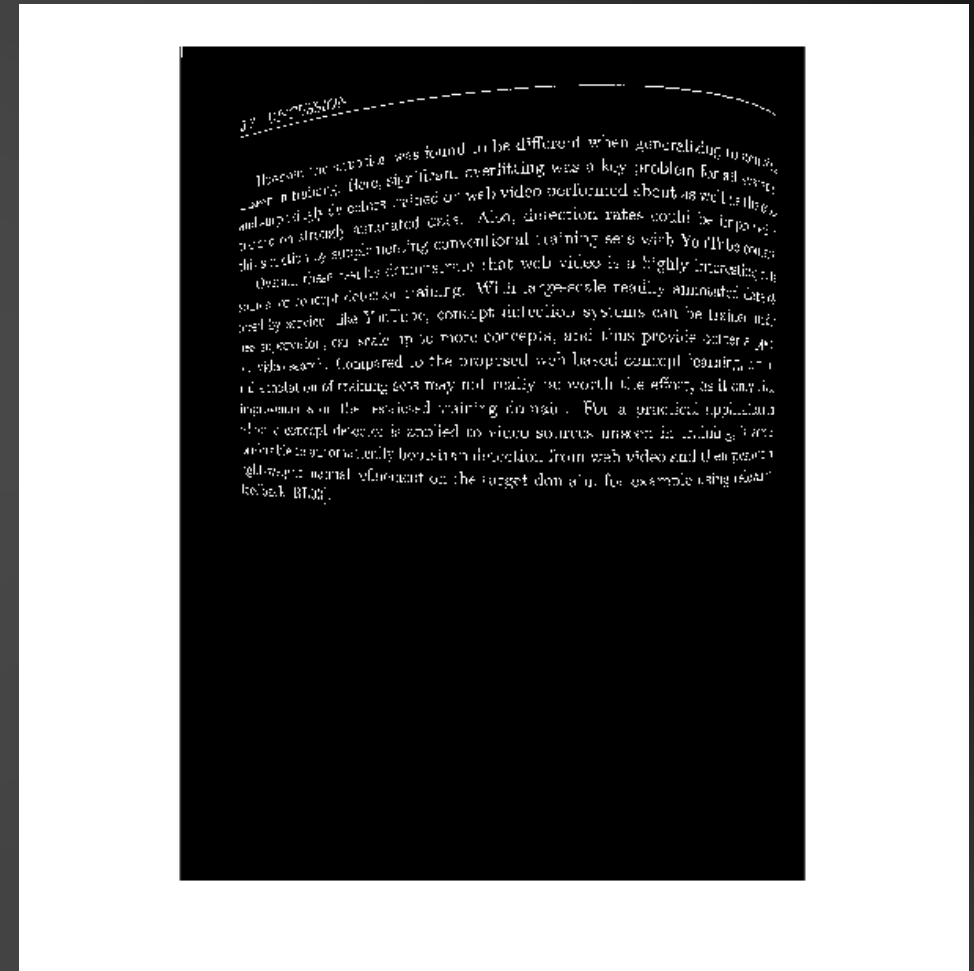
Step 8. Polynomial transformation

# STEP 0. COMPLEMENT AND ERODE TO REMOVE SALT AND PEPPER NOISE

8 BEFORE



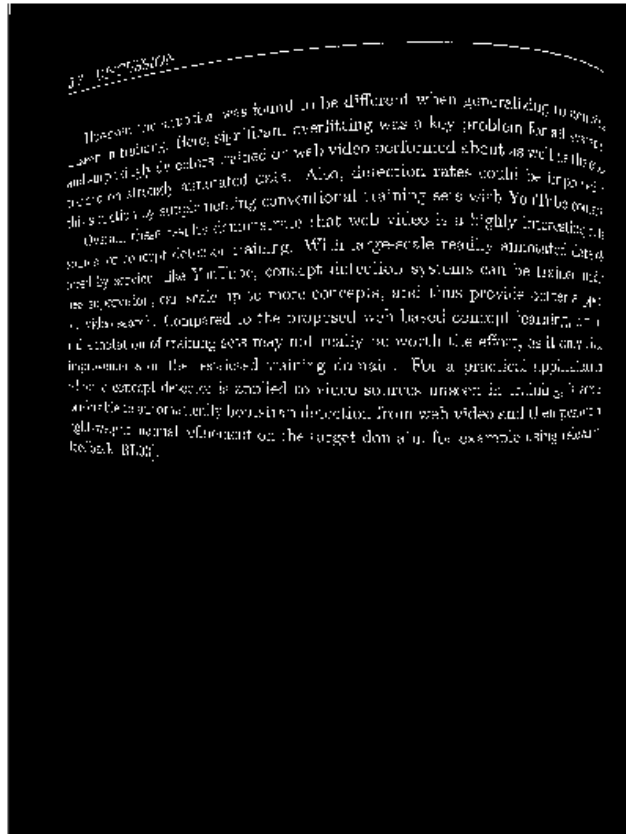
AFTER



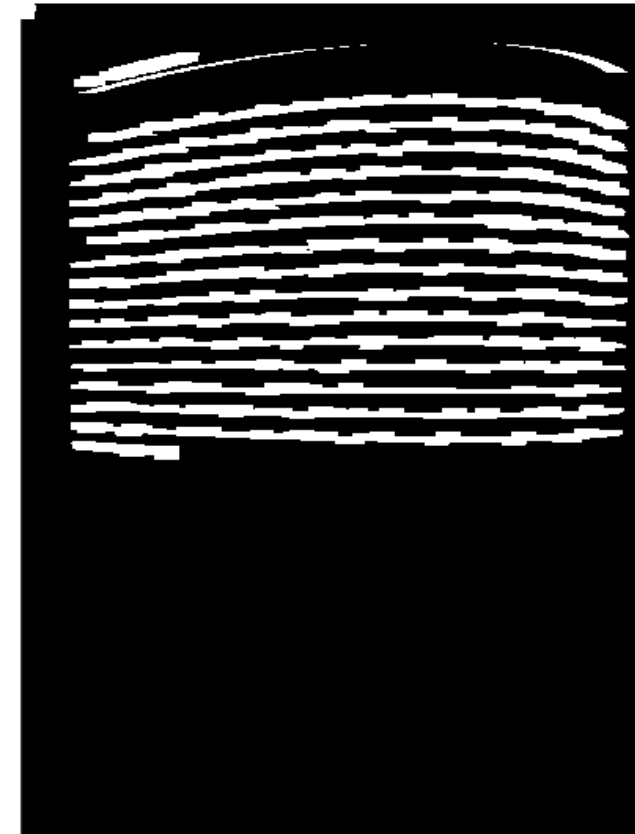


# STEP 1. DILATE WITH HORIZ. ELEMENT / ERODE WITH VERT. ELEMENT

9 BEFORE

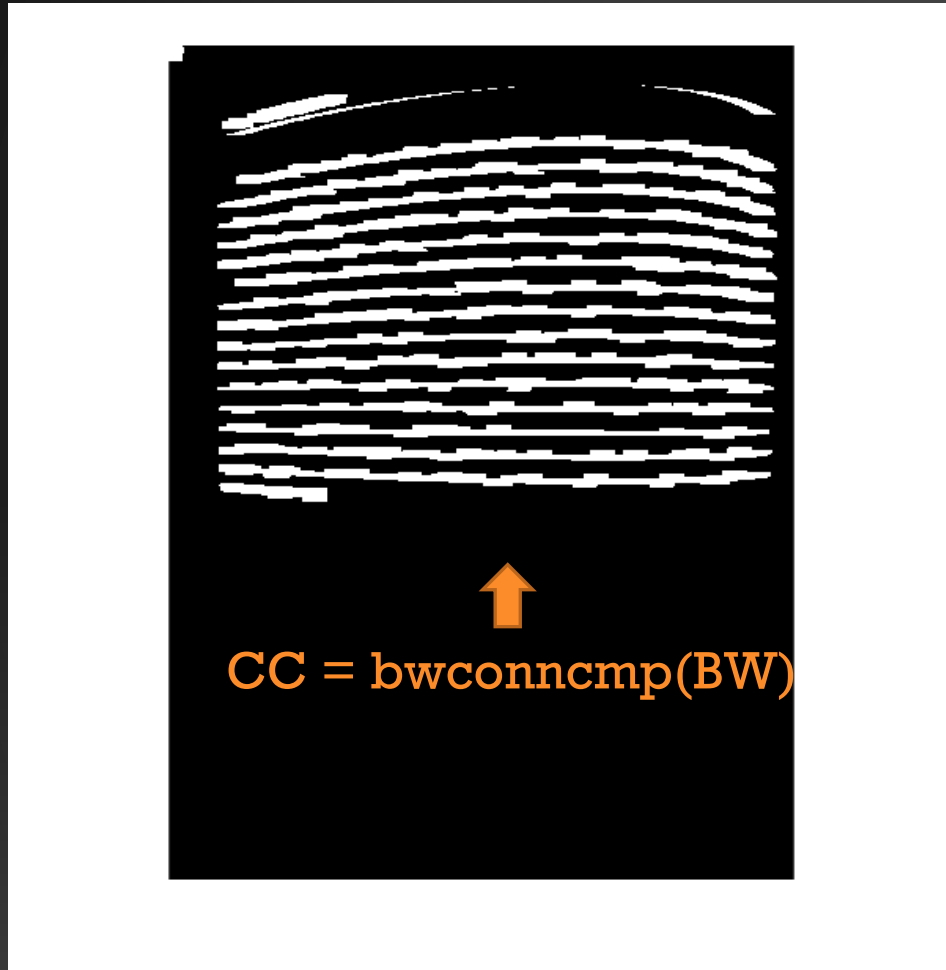


AFTER

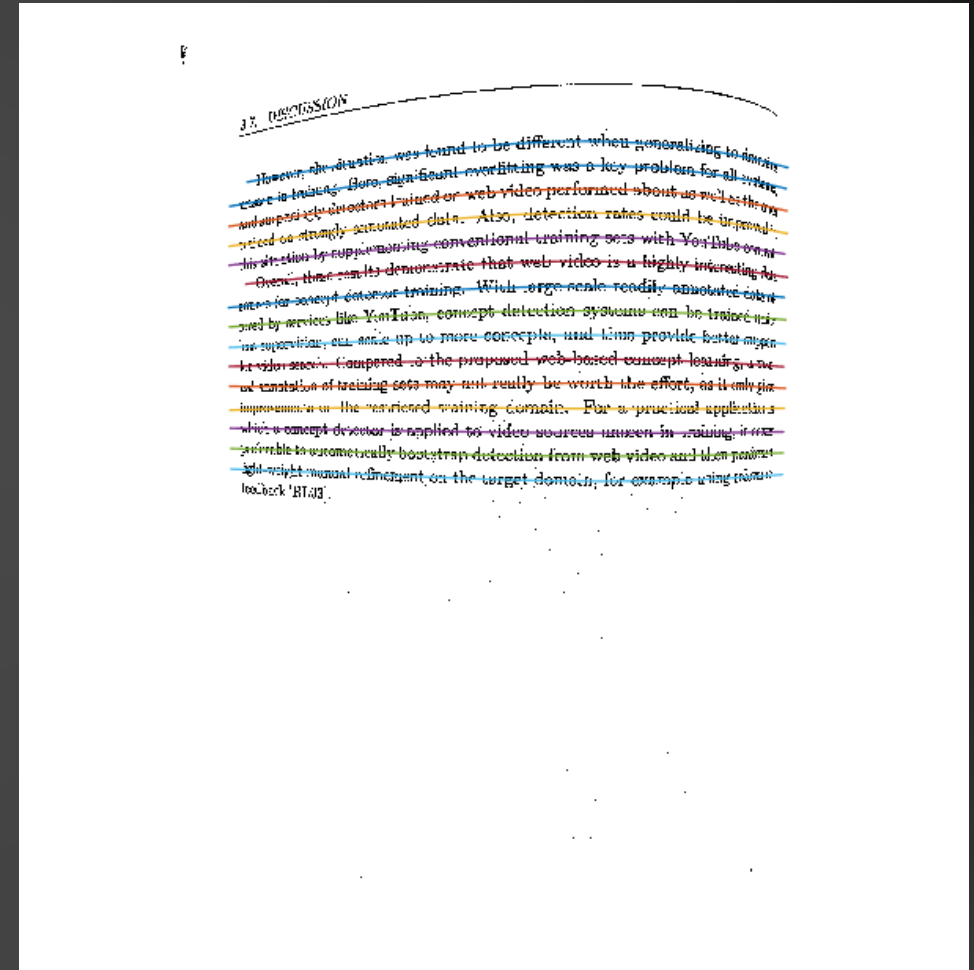


## STEP 2. CONNECTED COMPONENTS ANALYSIS; TEXTLINE FITTING WITH CUBIC (3<sup>RD</sup> ORDER) POLYNOMIAL

10 BEFORE

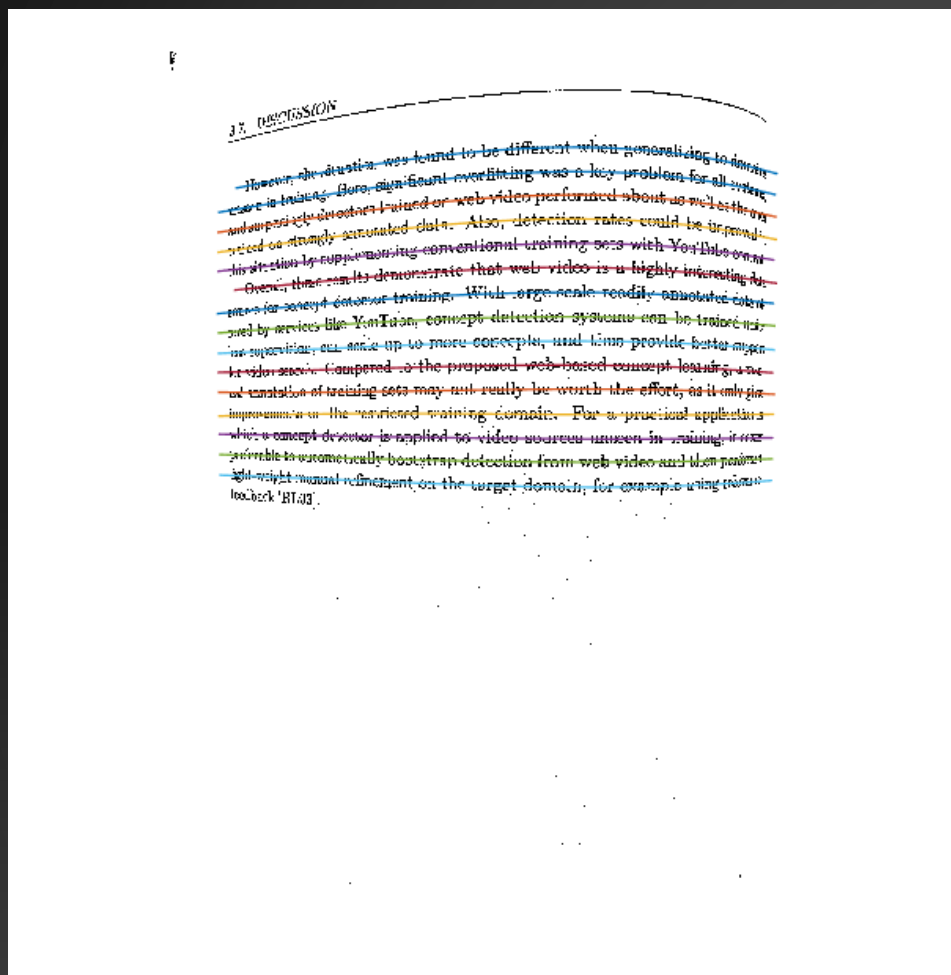


AFTER

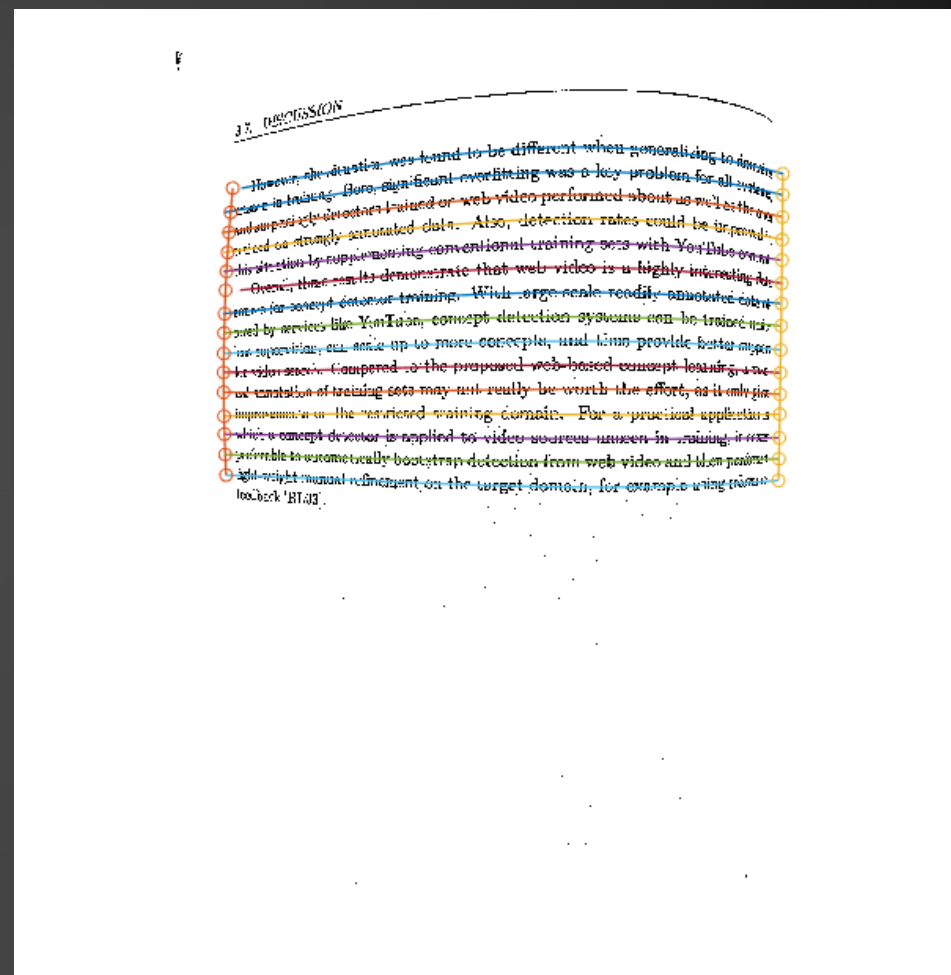


# STEP 3. LEFT, RIGHT BORDER FITTING WITH QUADRATIC (2<sup>ND</sup> ORDER) POLYNOMIAL

11 BEFORE



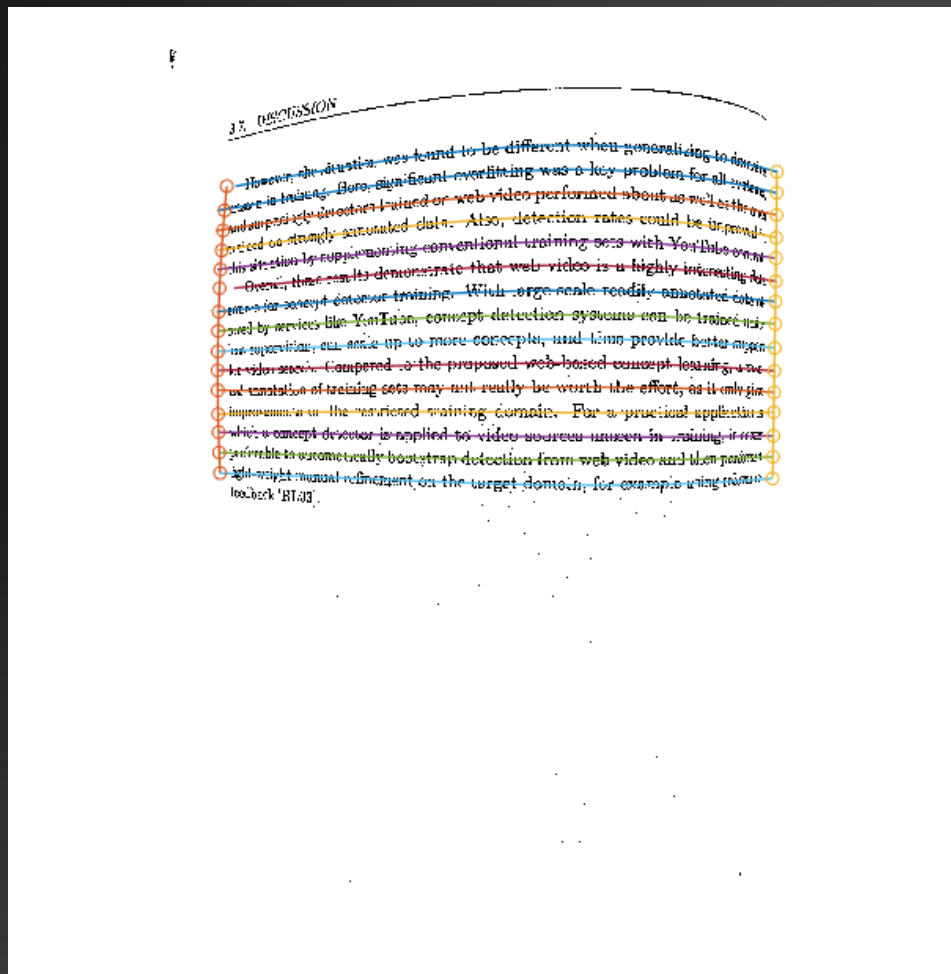
AFTER



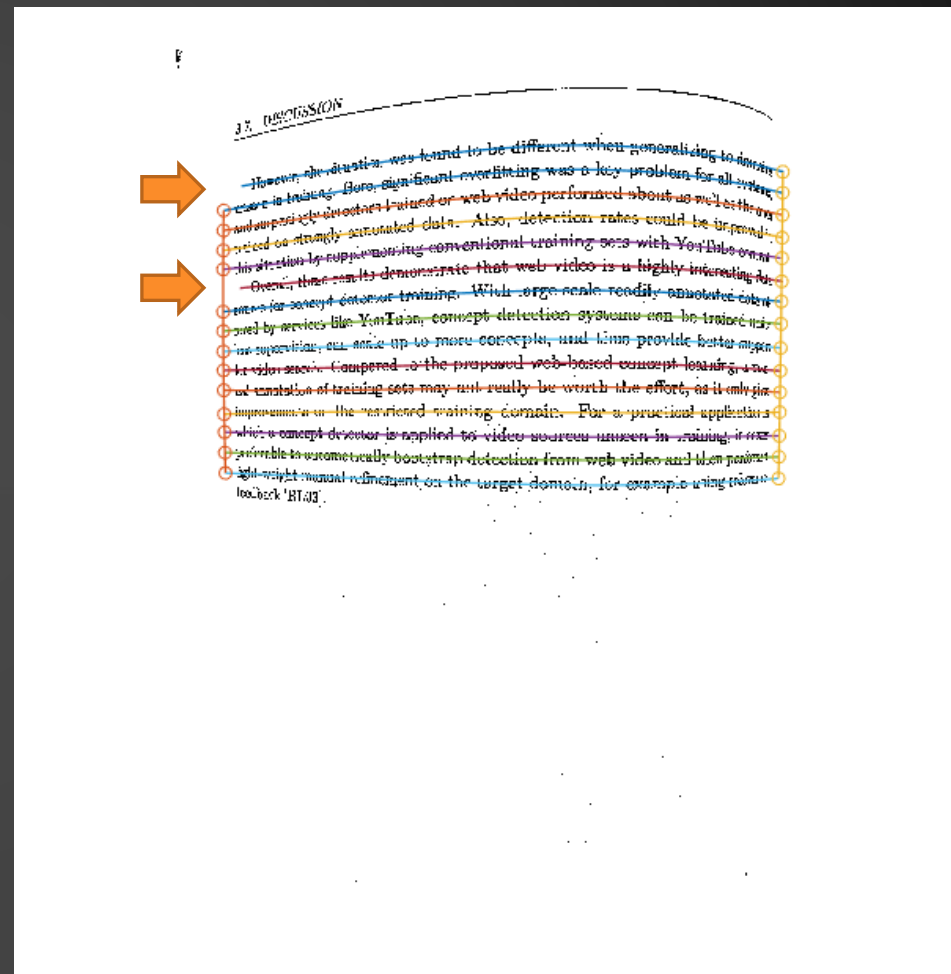


# STEP 3A. REFINING LEFT BORDER (REMOVE INDENTATION)

12 BEFORE

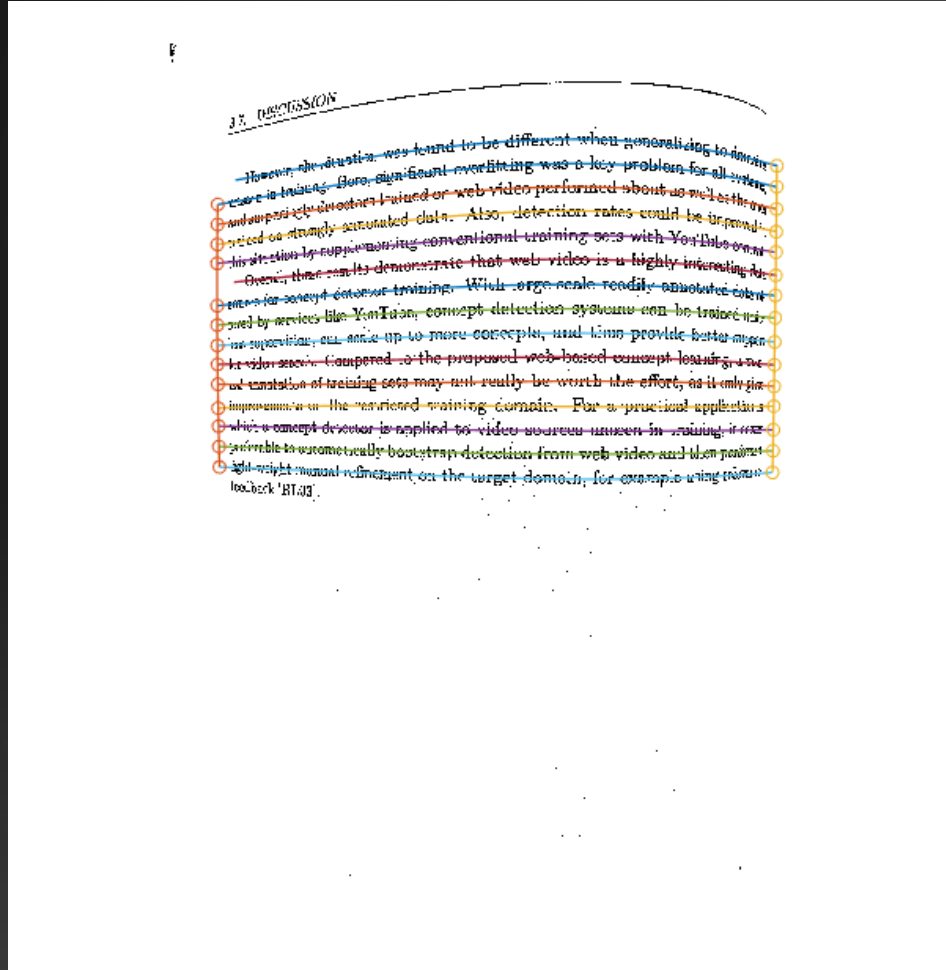


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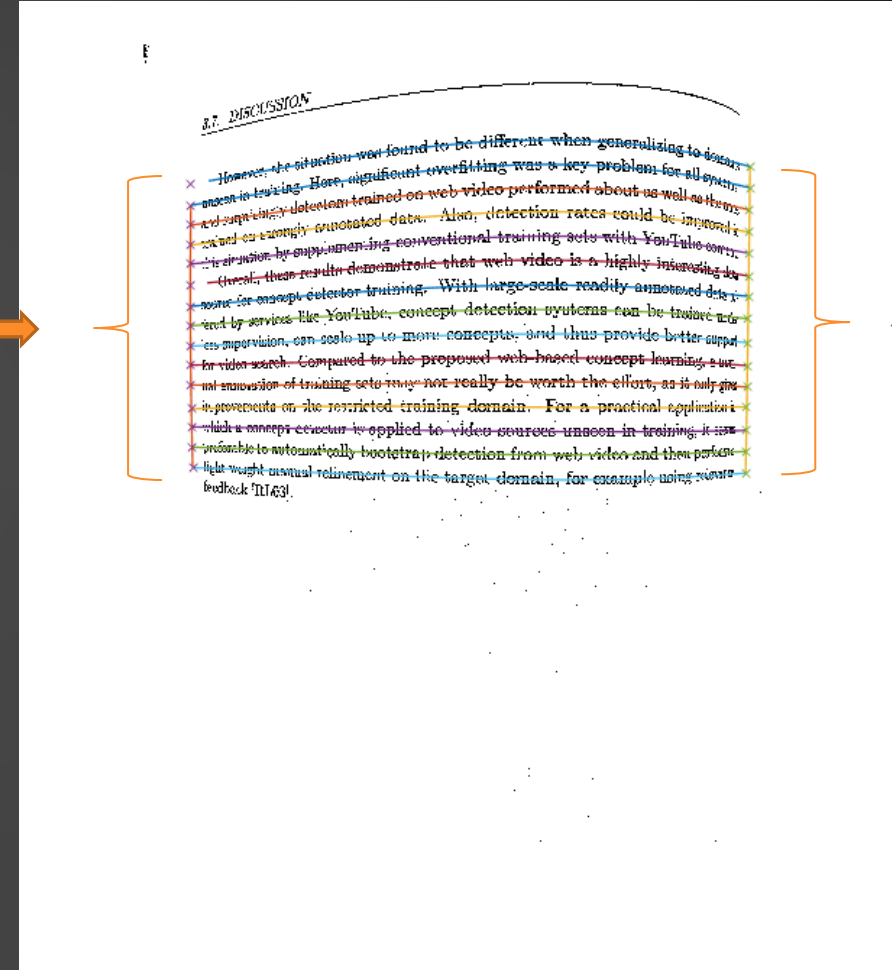


# STEP 4. INTERSECTION POINTS BETWEEN LEFT/RIGHT BORDERS AND TEXTLINES

13 BEFORE

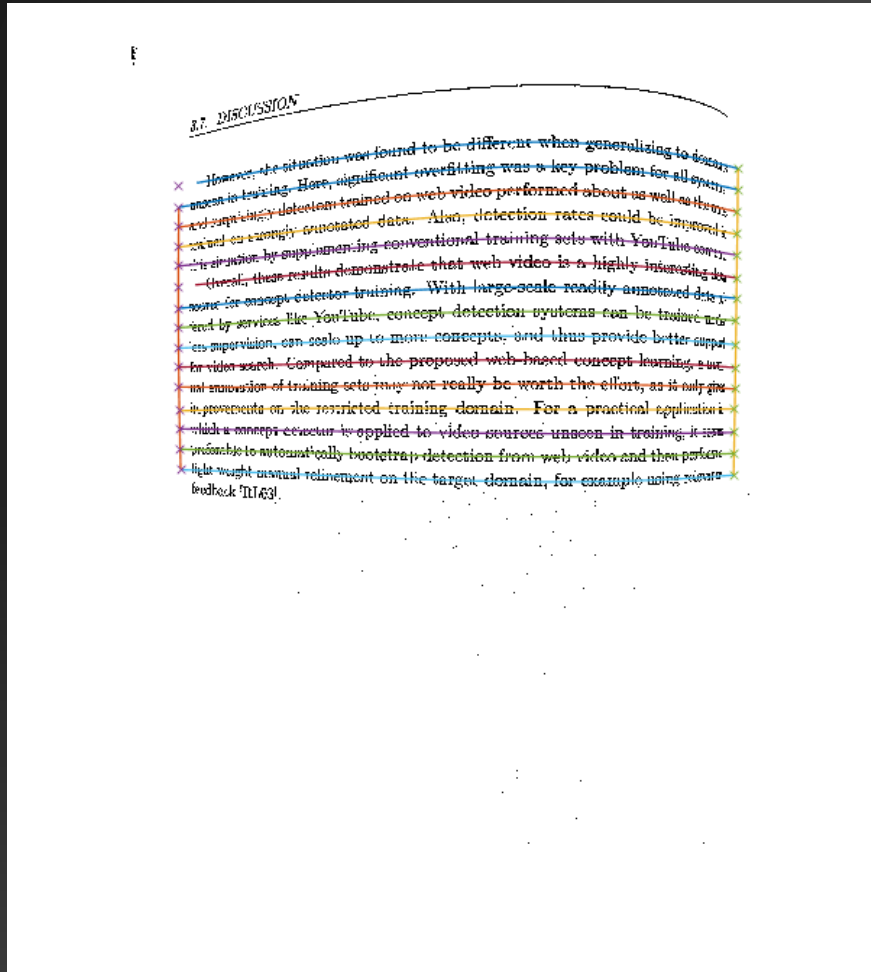


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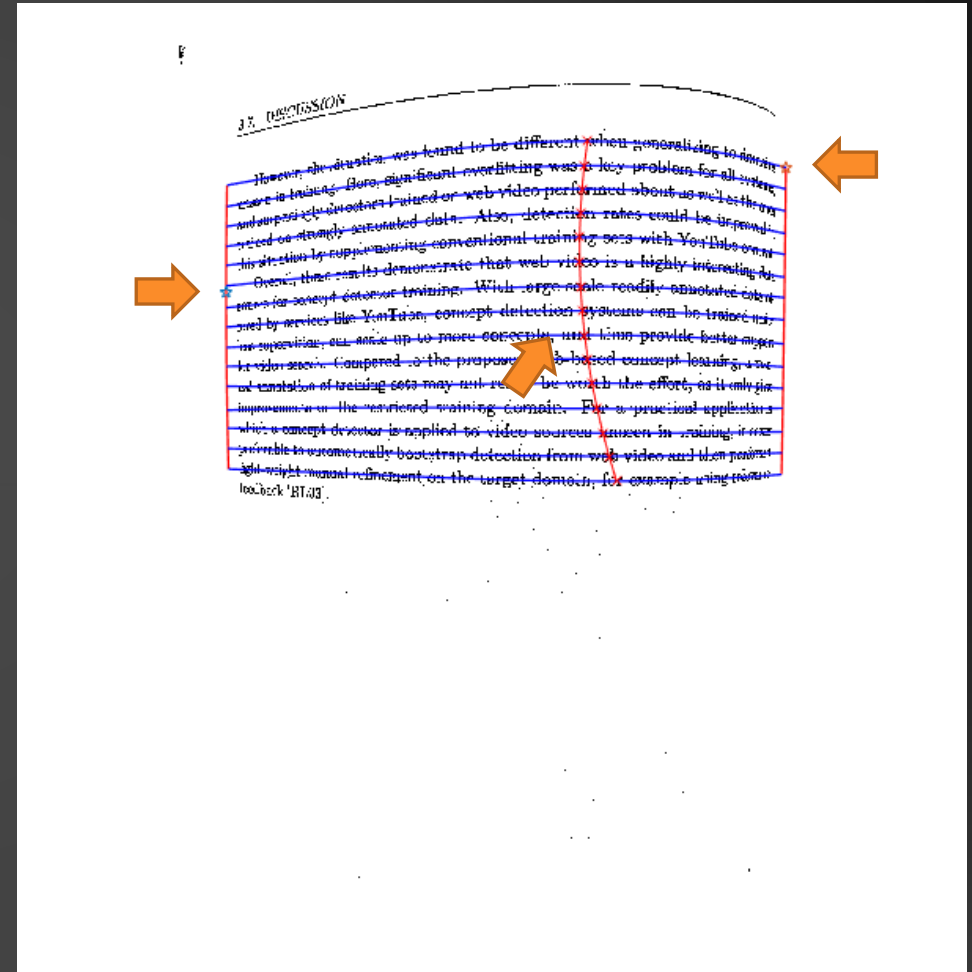


# STEP 5. CALCULATE REFERENCE POINTS (LOCAL MIN/MAX OF TEXTLINES, LEFTMOST POINT ON LEFT BORDER, RIGHTMOST POINT ON RIGHT BORDER)

14 BEFORE



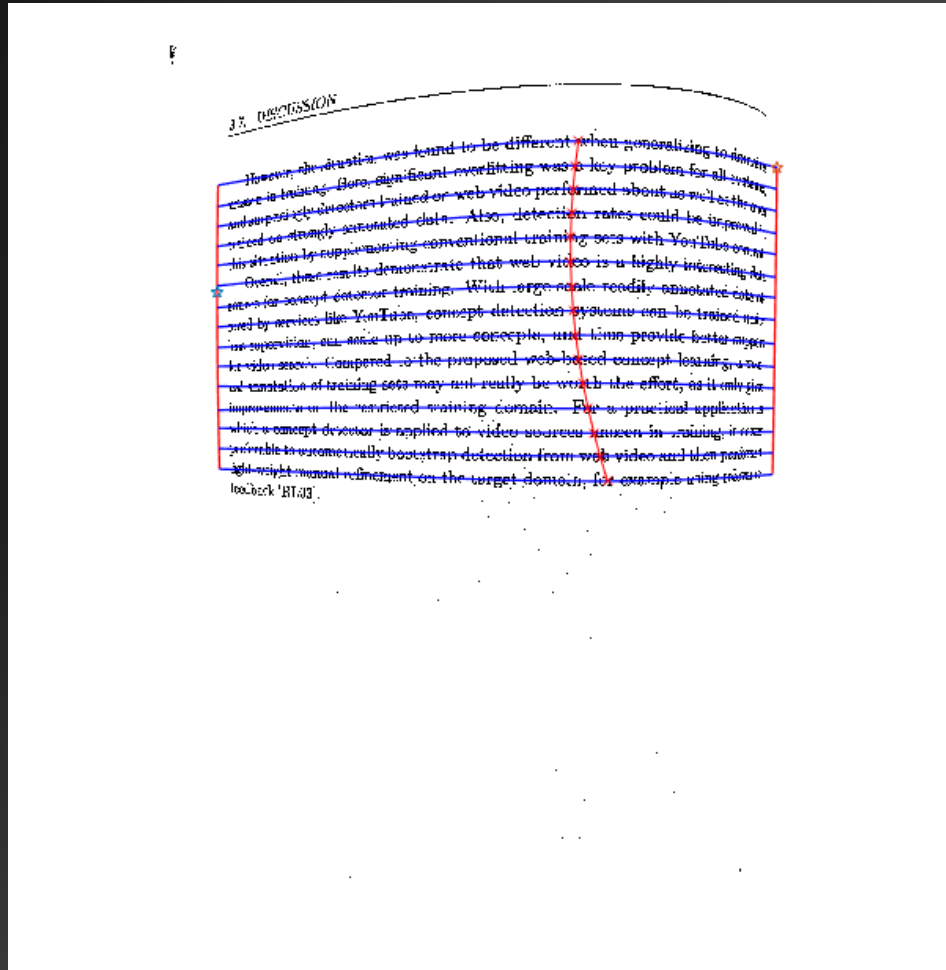
AFTER



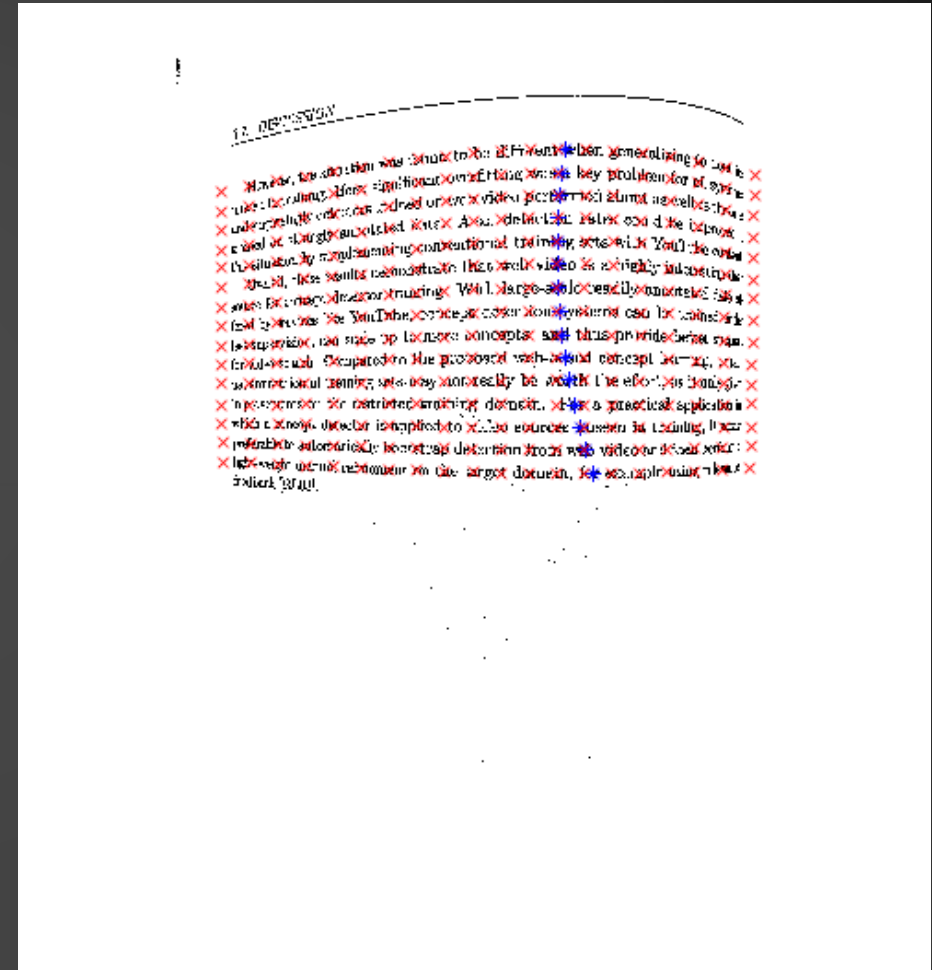


# STEP 6. GENERATE MOVING POINTS (INITIAL GRID POINTS) ON TEXTLINES

15 BEFORE

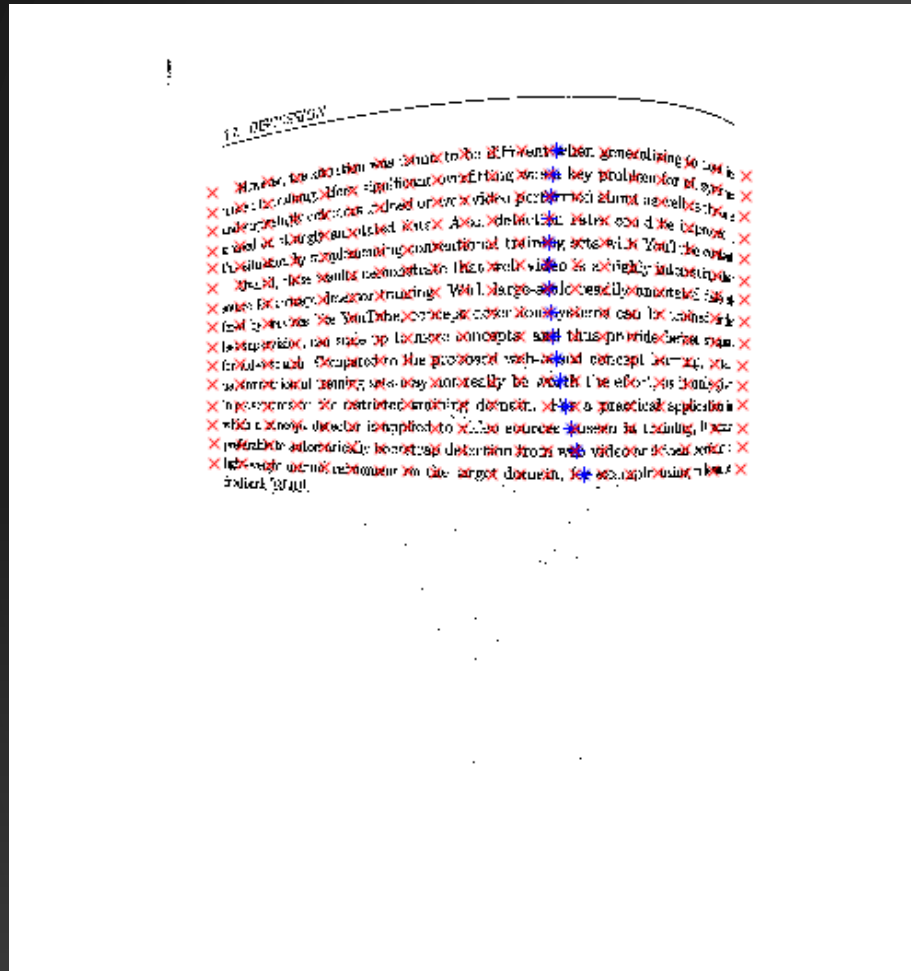


AFTER

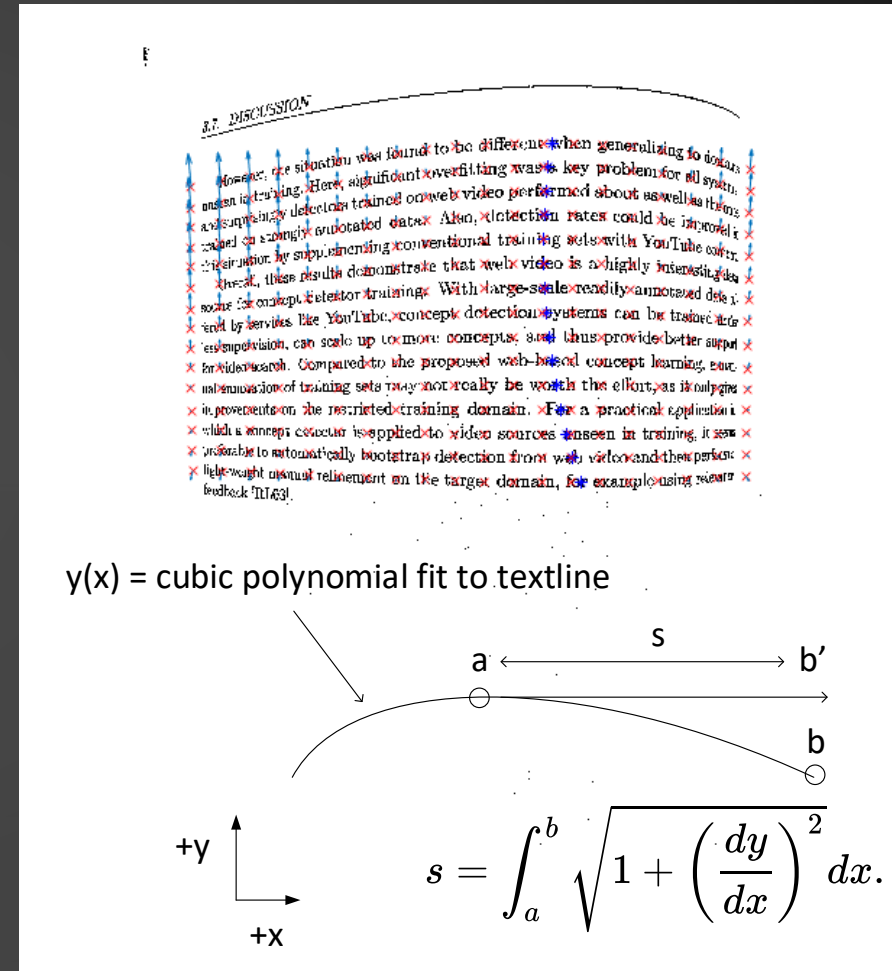


# STEP 7. CALCULATE FIXED POINTS (MODIFIED GRID POINTS)

16 BEFORE



AFTER



# RESULTS (1): DEWARPED IMAGES

17

tform = fitgeotrans(movingPoints, fixedPoints, 'polynomial', N)

Original

## 3.7. DISCUSSION

However, the situation was found to be different when generalizing to domains unseen in training. Here, significant overfitting was a key problem for all systems, and surprisingly detectors trained on web video performed about as well as the ones trained on strongly annotated data. Also, detection rates could be improved in this situation by supplementing conventional training sets with YouTube content.

Overall, these results demonstrate that web video is a highly interesting data source for concept detector training. With large-scale readily annotated data offered by services like YouTube, concept detection systems can be trained under less supervision, can scale up to more concepts, and thus provide better support for video search. Compared to the proposed web-based concept learning, a manual annotation of training sets may not really be worth the effort, as it only gives improvements on the restricted training domain. For a practical application in which a concept detector is applied to video sources unseen in training, it seems preferable to automatically bootstrap detection from web video and then perform a light-weight manual refinement on the target domain, for example using relevance feedback [RL03].

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N = 2

N = 3

N = 4



# RESULTS (2): OCR PROCESSING OF DEWARPED IMAGE

## 18 POLYNOMIAL TRANSFORM (N = 4)

## OCR RECOGNIZED TEXT

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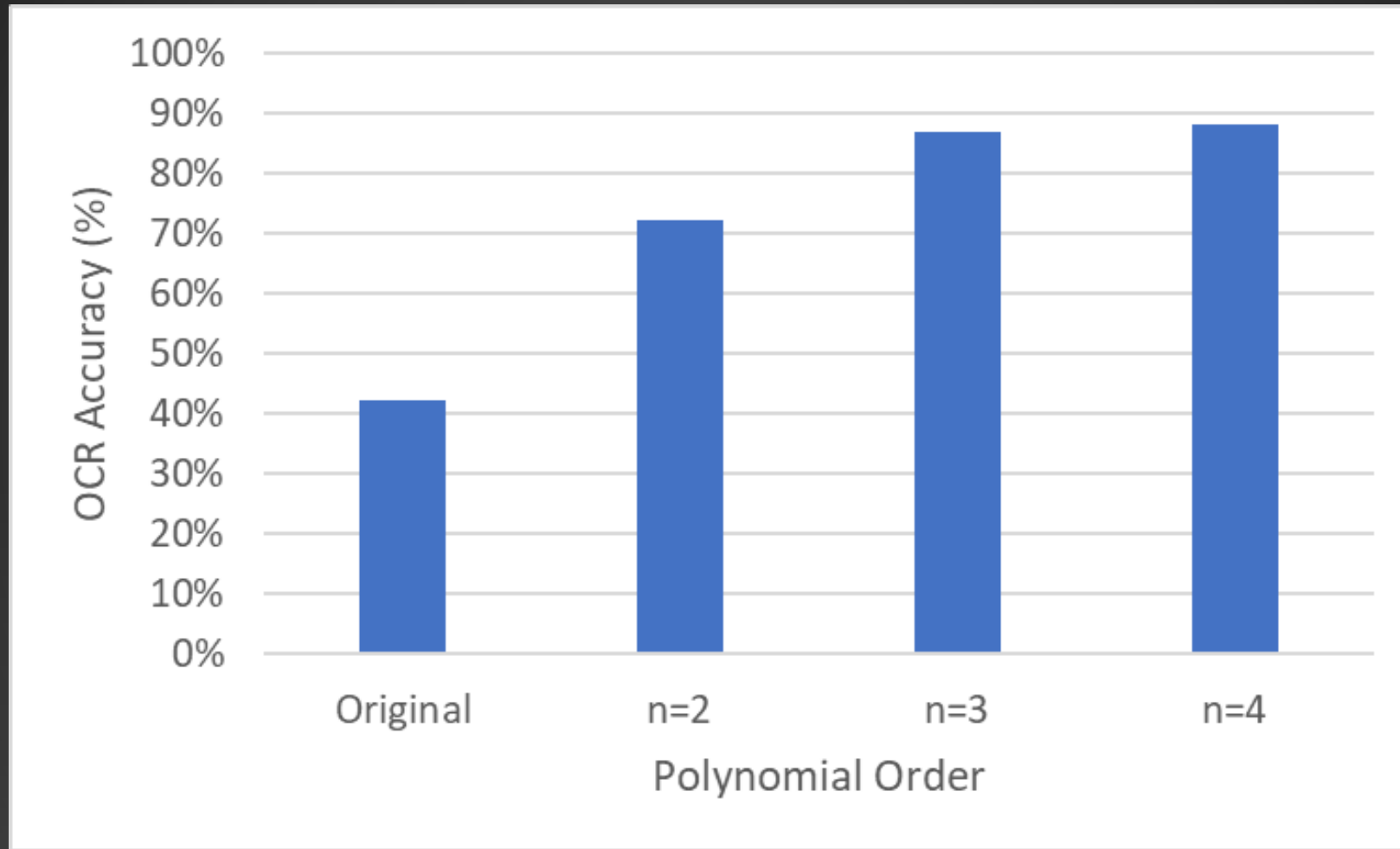
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## RESULTS (3): OCR ACCURACY VS POLYNOMIAL ORDER

19



## DISCUSSION

- Run time: ~10 seconds per image
- Top OCR Accuracy: 88%, (n = 4)
- Best reported OCR Accuracy: 95-100% [REF]
- Requires manual adjustments to connected component analysis
- Dewarping method is least effective near left/right borders
- No line/paragraph spacing adjustment



## CONCLUSION

- Most basic dewarping method is implemented from scratch using Matlab, binary image processing, vector calculus
- Better open source algorithms available in C, Matlab, Python, and possibly many others
- Chi Zhang, [chi.zhang@ucalgary.ca](mailto:chi.zhang@ucalgary.ca)