

your title

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PhD Thesis Defense
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Problem Identification

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Highlight with a block

A Fixed lexicon [some text].

B Lexicon free [some text].

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Add Block in order A ...

A Lack of public dataset: Most state-of-art deep

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B Fast and easy to re-train: Statistical Language

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Add Block in order A ...

A **Lack of public dataset:** Most state-of-art deep

B **Fast and easy to re-train:** Statistical Language

C The system can be used as a

D This **hybrid approach** between deep learning

Literature review block

Work addresses scene understanding, and benefit from combining text cue and visual context in image or text retrieval:

Lexicon Generation

Patel et al. (2016)

generation of new lexicon with **topic modeling**

Logo Retrieval

Karaoglu et al. (2017)

learn **textual information** from logos

Text detection

Prasad et al. (2018)

using object information for text detection

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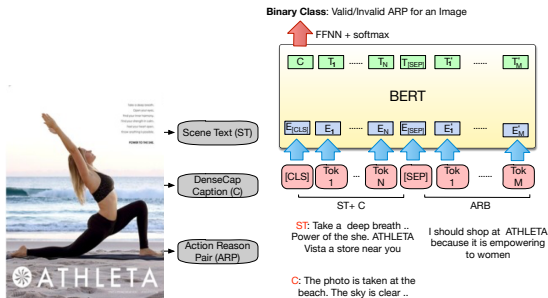
Text detection

Prasad et al. (2018)

using object information for text detection

Image

- The task involves detecting the viewer's interpretation of an Ad image captured as text.
- Fine-tune BERT is used to learn textual and visual cues.
- Google Vision API is used to extract scene text information.



Table

- The ULM is based on a combined corpus

Unique Count of Textual Data				
Dictionary	words	nouns	verb	adjectives
Dict-90K words level	87,629	20,146	6,956	15,534
Language model	8870,209	2695,906	139,385	824,581

Fade out text

- The main limitation of this approach is that **depends on the baseline softmax** output to re-rank the most closely related word

As in the example, the semantic relatedness score **suppresses unrelated words** and **boosts the most probably related word** by simple dot product multiplication. (Visual context: parking meters)

w	Text Spotting Model		Visual Re-ranker Model
w_1	quotas	0.5	$5.4e-7$
w_2	quartos	0.1	$5.2e-8$
w_3	quarters	0.05	$9.0e-9$

Attention 1

$$c_t = \sum_{j=1}^T \alpha_{tj} h_j, \alpha_{tj} = \frac{\exp(e_{tj})}{\sum_{k=1}^T \exp(e_{tk})}, e_{tj} = a(s_{t-1}, h_j)$$

Attention 2

$$c_t = \sum_{j=1}^T \alpha_{tj} h_j, \alpha_{tj} = \frac{\exp(e_{tj})}{\sum_{k=1}^T \exp(e_{tk})}, e_{tj} = a(\textcolor{red}{s}_{t-1}, h_j)$$

Figure

