



Bachelor Thesis  
in Information Systems and Management

# Optical Character Recognition for Labels Using Deep Learning

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## **Declaration**

I hereby certify that I have written this bachelor thesis  
on my own and that I have not used any sources or aids  
other than those indicated.

Munich, the XX.XX.2022

.....  
Johannes Reichle

## **Abstract**

Here abstract for Bachelor Thesis.

**Keywords:** Deep Learning, Optical Character Recognition, Scene Text Recognition, Literature Review

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# Abbreviations

**DL** Deep Learning

**DNN** Deep Neural Network

**ML** Machine Learning

**MLS** Machine Learning System

**NN** Neural Network

**OCR** Optical Character Recognition

**STR** Scene Text Recognition

# Chapter 1

## Introduction

### 1.1 Motivation

Optical Character Recognition (OCR) is the concept of extracting typed, handwritten or printed text from an image Zhao et al. (2020). Techniques for this concept have improved a lot due to the advances in the field of Deep Learning (DL) (Zhao et al., 2020). When compared to traditional methods DL improves automation, effectiveness and generalization (Chen et al., 2021). DL is a technology based on Neural Networks (NNs) where data is processed in multiple layers to extract complex features to solve a given problem (Shrestha and Mahmood, 2019). DL has only caught on in the recent years as the big computational cost has been met by improvement in computer hardware as well as in automatic feature learning (Ponti et al., 2017; Chen et al., 2021). Applying these new capabilities and finding the right solution in the space of DL for the use case of extracting information of labels is the focus of this thesis. This is an interesting task as performance of OCR systems in complex scenes is still challenging (Zhao et al., 2020). Such scenes entail natural scenes captured by a camera. OCR in these conditions is also known as Scene Text Recognition (STR) (Chen et al., 2021; Baek et al., 2019). Factors such as complex backgrounds, noise, perspective and variability in fonts, colors and sizes, of scene texts complicate the process (Hu et al., 2020b; Chen et al., 2021; Baek et al., 2019).

### 1.2 Problem description

Technicians in the field work with different equipment. It is useful to digitize the labels of such equipment, to keep an overview over the inventory (Abramowicz and Corchuelo, 2019). The goal of this thesis is to find a solution which

simplifies the digitization of equipment labels. The research question guiding the process is most crucial: Which state of the art DL approaches for STR are viable for the use case of extracting textual label data from images. The definition of the viability of an approach has to be determined for this. What qualities such as detecting alpha-numeric strings or suitability despite inadequate image conditions must a solution have (Ghosh et al., 2017; Hu et al., 2020b)?

It is difficult to assess how well a DL approach performs before it has been implemented and tested on the specific problem or dataset (Arpteg et al., 2018). Therefore, multiple promising approaches that can be implemented and experimented with must be identified and compared. The research and discussion of techniques from end-to-end STR to dividing the process into text detection and text recognition is centered Chen et al. (2021) around the requirements which are given by the problem.

The article Ashmore et al. (2021) defines four phases of the Machine Learning (ML) lifecycle, namely, Data Management, Model Learning, Model Verification and Model Deployment. Only the substage Model Selection from Model Learning will only be looked at in the scope of this thesis. Other aspects such as data analysis, implementation, training, deployment and maintenance of a solution in a production environment shall not be performed.

### 1.3 Methodology

The methodology of this thesis can be labeled as a literature review (Snyder, 2019; Torraco, 2005). The goal is to provide an overview over current DL pipelines and models that can help in choosing which to implement and test to solve the specific problem defined in Section 1.2 and more detailed in Chapter 3.

The research question guiding the process is most crucial: Which state of the art DL approaches for STR are viable for the use case of extracting textual label data from images. In order to improve the validity for the subsequent analysis, the problem is dissected further. This includes analysing the specific use case as well as researching which qualities have been identified as generally critical for STR models. The qualities are taken from literature which covers ML in general to literature which covers STR.

The literature is identified through searching in reputable journals. All research after 2017 which pertains to STR is regarded as relevant. OCR solutions may not hold validity in practice, as the image qualities can vary in the defined problem (Chen et al., 2021). An important criteria is that the paper contributes to the ML model. This extends to the whole pipeline from preprocessing an image to the final result of the model. Conclusive to the

distinction in Section 1.2, contributions to other stages in the ML lifecycle are not examined. Therefore, keywords for the search include: Deep Learning, Scene Text Recognition, Pipeline, Preprocessing, End-to-end, Text Recognition, Text Detection, Text Segmentation.

The identified literature is synthesized into an overview over the most common approaches for STR. This includes listing important factors for DL such as the number of parameters, or which type of layers are used to achieve success. The overview will be organized into the categories for the ML pipeline, such as End-to-End solutions as in Xing et al. (2019) or a split into Text Detection and Text Recognition as in Yang et al. (2021); Chen and Li (2018).

In the analysis possibly viable approaches are compared with the qualities defined in Chapter 3. The approaches are analysed in detail in regards to commonalities as well as differences and the possible effect on the feasibility. The analysis thus shows which approaches are worthwhile to apply the whole ML lifecycle to.

## 1.4 Expected results

In addition to a deeper understanding of the problem and its detailed definition, the literature review lays the foundation for finding the right approach for the extraction of textual information from images with equipment labels through literature review. In the subsequent analysis different approaches are highlighted for their theoretical fit as a solution.

In the following, the structure of this thesis is listed and each chapter's expected result is detailed along with its benefits for the overall objective of producing an overview of state of the art STR relevant for the problem described in Section 1.2. comprehension of the following chapters is gathered. This includes general principles of DL and by extension ML but also of OCR. In Chapter 3 the problem from Section 1.2 is addressed in more detail. The result shall be a firm understanding of qualities that a solution must possess. These requirements are the point of focus for the further examination of STR techniques. After laying the foundation, in Chapter 4 current research in regards to the identified requirements is examined. The resulting overview can be viewed as a basis for a decision when it comes implementing a practical solution. Therefore, it enables the discussion in Chapter 5. Here not only the results and the availability of a solution but also the methodology of this work are assessed critically. The conclusion is a summary of the results compared to the expected results detailed in this chapter as well as an outlook for further research into the topic.

# Chapter 2

## Theoretical Foundation

Work with Goodfellow et al. (2016) as much as possible

### 2.1 Machine Learning

1. Loss Function / Error Metrics: CTC-loss, Cross entropy loss and maximum likelihood estimation (Goodfellow et al. (2016))
2. Supervised — Unsupervised / Categorization
3. Optimization techniques: Stochastic-Batch Gradient Descent, GD Momentum, Adam
4. Bias-Variance tradeoff / Overfitting — Underfitting

### 2.2 Deep Learning

1. ANN / MLP
  - Architecture → Input, Hidden, Output
  - Feedforward
  - Optimization → Backpropagation, SGD, ADAM, ...
2. Regularization: L0,L1,L2, Dropout, Dropconnect
3. important architectures
  - CNN
  - RNN

- Specific foundation architectures for relevant approaches
4. transfer learning: reuse parameters from pretrained models

## 2.3 Optical Character Recognition

# Chapter 3

## Problem analysis

This chapter entails an analysis of the problem which is the research question's foundation. It is crucial, as the quality of requirements ultimately determines the quality of the overview and subsequent analysis.

Requirements for a software system that involves ML and thus DL differs from the traditional approach. The data-driven software components are not entirely defined by the programmer but are influenced by data. The system acts with dependency on the test data (Siebert et al., 2021). This poses a challenge in determining requirements and measuring quality of results (Nakamichi et al., 2020). Instead of categorizing functional and non-functional requirements, like for traditional software projects (Zowghi et al., 2014), qualities that a Machine Learning System (MLS) must possess are defined.

### 3.1 Use Case

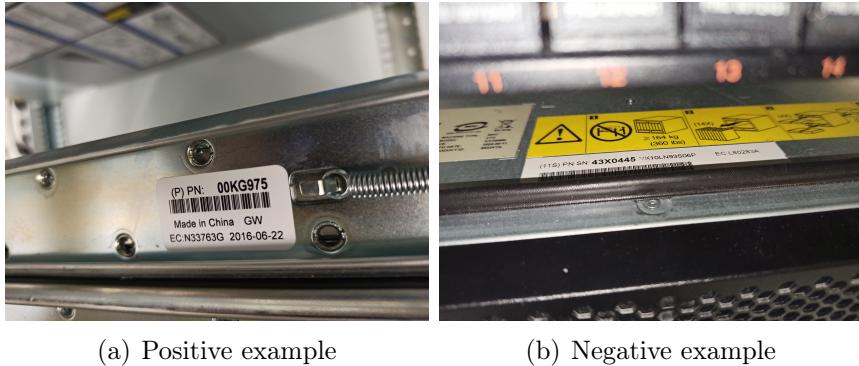
The problem can be depicted by a use case. This use case sets the foundation for determining requirements for an approach because qualities derive from the intended purpose of use (Siebert et al., 2021). Table 3.1 gives an overview over the relevant properties that can be derived from the use case. For this

<b>Alphanumeric recognition</b>	Recognize alphanumeric strings such as serial numbers
<b>Semantics retention</b>	Retain semantics given implicitly by space, structure and rotation of text in labels
<b>Offline Capabilities</b>	Perform extraction process offline

Table 3.1: Qualities specific to use case — exclusion criterias

thesis, the basic use case is as follows: A technician takes a photo of a device

label with his smart phone. For this the technician is situated in locations like a cable shaft. Due to this, there's no internet availability. The process from taking the image to storing the extracted text safely must work offline. The resulting image contains printed textual information which must be extracted by an application on the smart phone. Space and structure of this information can vary from label to label (see figure 3.1). The text, spacing and structure carries semantic information which can be important for later processing in the scope of a business process (Chen et al., 2021). The goal is to extract the text and preserve semantics that are implicitly provided through structure and space. This means text and the respective coordinates, height, width and a possible rotation angle must be output as the result (Yang et al., 2021). Those values can then be transformed into other formats such as JSON or HTML as needed. In addition to this, the labels can contain arbitrary alphanumeric



(a) Positive example

(b) Negative example

Figure 3.1: Examples for label images

strings such as serial numbers (see figure 3.1). This results in the requirement that the DL model has to be able to recognize sequences that are not part of a predefined lexicon (Ghosh et al., 2017). The qualities for the MLS that can be derived directly from the use case (see table 3.3) can be regarded as excluding criterias, because an approach that does not possess the qualities in question, cannot be regarded as viable for the use case.

## 3.2 Identifying Qualities

In the article Ashmore et al. (2021) the qualities are identified and assigned to different challenges in regards to working with MLS: Development Challenges, Production Challenges, Organizational Challenges. Because the only the Model Selection substage of the lifecycle is performed, the challenges and their qualities are not relevant for this thesis, as they concern the operational aspect of MLSs.

In Nakamichi et al. (2020); Siebert et al. (2021) systematic approaches for identification and documentation of qualities are detailed. In MLSs various entities interact to in order to produce the desired functionality. The paper Nakamichi et al. (2020) suggests that in order to adequately evaluate the qualities, it is essential to not only consider the model but the entire MLS. These entities are data, model, environment, system/infrastructure (Nakamichi et al., 2020; Siebert et al., 2021). The article Siebert et al. (2021) differentiates between system and infrastrucure. The infrastrucure represents given hardware and available libraries, whereas the system depicts the software that surrounds the model in the runtime environment. The data view pertains to the quality of development and runtime data (Siebert et al., 2021). The model consists of subcomponents organized in directed acyclc graph building a pipeline. This directed acyclic graph depicts everything from processing the images to the extracted information (Siebert et al., 2021). The environment entity covers the external aspects to the MLS which may interact with it (Siebert et al., 2021). In the scope of this work the environment entails mostly the conditions in which images are taken. For this thesis the entities data and system cannot be regarded as given. The entities environment and infrastrucure are only losely defined through the use case. That is why the systematic approaches cannot be performed in the scope of this thesis. For example Siebert et al. (2021) proposes to follow the systematic CRISP-DM approach of identifying qualities. It cannot be performed due to the lack of data and the other entities. Instead many qualities that are highlighted by research that fit the problem are taken into account along with two critical qualities (alphanumeric recognition, semantic retention) that are directly derived from the use case. When it comes to documenting the identified qualities, both Nakamichi et al. (2020) and Siebert et al. (2021) define a meta model for qualities that combines qualities with measurement methods and values and assignes them to an entity of the MLS. The implementation and testing phase are not performed in the scope of this thesis and the difficulty in assessing the performance ahead of those phases, prevents the evaluation of measurements. Additionally, experimental results from literature can only be compared as long as factors such as hardware, platform, source code, configuration and dataset are uniform (Arpteg et al., 2018). Comparing models through results of difrent papers is troublesome, because different papers might use different evaluation and testing environments (Baek et al., 2019). This applies to studies that present an overview such as Chen et al. (2021); Long et al. (2021). These studies can only be regarded as guiding values because the performance for a specific dataset cannot be predicted without testing on it Arpteg et al. (2018). That's why targets for measurements are not defined, as evaluation would only deliver a false sense of certainty.

### 3.3 Qualities

In addition to the qualities that arise directly from the use case, literature reveals a number of common qualities in regards to MLS (see table 3.3), some of which can be regarded as relevant and other do not hold any relevance for the specific use case. The qualities are taken from literature which covers ML in general to literature which covers STR. Only qualities that concern the model will be looked at, as the model is the focus of this thesis. The qualities may however be influenced by other entities.

The appropriateness quality refers to the ability to perform the type of task that is required by the use case (Siebert et al., 2021; Nakamichi et al., 2020). For this thesis this applies to STR models. Additionally, the properties which are derived from the use case (see Table 3.1), can be grouped under this quality.

‘An ML model is performant if it operates as expected according to a measure (or set of measures) that captures relevant characteristics of the model output’ (Ashmore et al., 2021). For the performance quality, a measure is chosen depending on the type of task to be solved (Siebert et al., 2021). The F-Score is an example for a metric that is used to compare different models Chen et al. (2021); Long et al. (2021). Performance is usually measured with a test dataset that is independent from training and validating a model in order to approximate the generalization performance Goodfellow et al. (2016); Nakamichi et al. (2020).

The robustness of a model concerns environmental uncertainty Ashmore et al. (2021). Due to the uncontrolled environment of STR in the practical aspect of taking the images on-site beneficial image properties can not be guaranteed (Chen et al., 2021). Robust text extraction can be influenced by factors such as complex backgrounds, text form (text rotation, font variability, arrangement), image noise (lighting conditions, blur, interference and low resolution) and access (perspective, shape of text) (Oyedotun et al., 2015; Ghosh et al., 2017; Chen et al., 2021). Therefore, these properties have to be accounted for when determining the viability for an approach. Some of these factors do not change the expected prediction (noise), others do (text form) Hu et al. (2020a). An example for bad image quality in regards to OCR can be seen in figure 3.1(b).

Performance efficiency addresses time and resource utilization when the model is in use. This does not involve the training phase but the execution or prediction (Siebert et al., 2021). The efficiency refers to low latency needs and to minimizing resource needs such as memory usage or power consumption (Nakamichi et al., 2020; Siebert et al., 2021; Sourvanos and Tsatiris, 2018). This quality is especially important for usage on mobile devices in conjunction

with Deep Neural Network (DNN) (Sourvanos and Tsatiris, 2018; Niu et al., 2019).

The first quality often found in research that is not relevant for the use case is fairness. A fair model is free from discrimination bias. For ML this can be a big problem, since discrimination can not only be influenced through explicit programming in terms of the model but also through implicit knowledge from the data (Vogelsang and Borg, 2019). For the use case however no relevance is attached. The model can either recognize the text or it fails the task.

The interpretability of a model helps to justify the output (Ashmore et al., 2021). The interpretability is twofold: explain what the model has learned, explain how a model given the input comes to the output (Vogelsang and Borg, 2019). This can be challenging for two reasons. ML models used can be complex in terms of size and structure (Ashmore et al., 2021). Modular processing pipelines are continuously replaced with end-to-end models which facilitates the tradeoff between interpretability and performance Arpteg et al. (2018).

Another quality for a ML model refers to how well a model intended for one task can be reused for another related task. This can be beneficial because transfer learning can speed up the training, thus reducing training cost (Ashmore et al., 2021). Reusability is not relevant in the scope of this work as it targets the training phase of the ML lifecycle.

<b>Qualitiy</b>	<b>Source(s)</b>
Relevance / bias-variance tradeoff	Siebert et al. (2021); Zhang et al. (2020)
Suitability	Siebert et al. (2021)
Execution efficiency	Siebert et al. (2021)
Freedom from Discrimination	Vogelsang and Borg (2019)
Performance	Ashmore et al. (2021); Vogelsang and Borg (2019)
Accuracy	Nakamichi et al. (2020)
Robustness	Ashmore et al. (2021); Hu et al. (2020a); Siebert et al. (2021)
Robustness Against Change of Input Data	Nakamichi et al. (2020)
Robustness Against Noise Data	Nakamichi et al. (2020)
Reusability	Ashmore et al. (2021)
Interpretability	Ashmore et al. (2021); Siebert et al. (2021); Zhang et al. (2020)
Understandability	Nakamichi et al. (2020)
Transparency	Arpteg et al. (2018)
Comprehensibility	Ashmore et al. (2021)
Comprehensiveness	Ashmore et al. (2021)
Resource Utilization	Nakamichi et al. (2020)
Fairness	Siebert et al. (2021); Zhang et al. (2020)
Appropriateness	Siebert et al. (2021)
Model Fitness — Quality of Output Data	Nakamichi et al. (2020)
Model Fitness — Degree of Correctness	Nakamichi et al. (2020); Zhang et al. (2020)
Model Explainability	Vogelsang and Borg (2019)
Resource utilization	Siebert et al. (2021)
Development correctness	Siebert et al. (2021)
Trained Model Generalization Performance	Nakamichi et al. (2020)
Appropriateness	Nakamichi et al. (2020)
Temporal Performance	Nakamichi et al. (2020)
Training Process Appropriateness	Nakamichi et al. (2020)

Table 3.2: MLS qualities identified for model entity through literature

<b>Relevant</b>	<b>Irrelevant</b>
Appropriateness	Fairness
Performance	Interpretability
Robustness	Reusability
Performance efficiency	

Table 3.3: Condensed Qualities for model entity

# Chapter 4

## Current Research

### 4.1 Different pipeline Frameworks

What is wrong with scene text recognition model comparison Baek et al. (2019)  
Four stages derived from existing STR-Models

- Transformation: normalize input image → Spatial Transformer Network
- Feature extraction: map input image to representation that focuses on relevant attributes, while suppressing irrelevant features
- Sequence Modeling: capture contextual information within sequence of characters
- Prediction: estimate output character sequence

Text Recognition in the Wild: A Survey (Chen et al., 2021)

- pipeline
  - text detection: text localization & text verification
  - (Text Segmentation)
  - Text Recognition
- various stages of OCR:
  - text localization: localize text components, group into candidate text regions with as little background as possible, DNN
  - text verification: verify text candidate regions as text or non-text, filter false-positives, CNN

- text detection: determine whether text is present using localization and verification procedures, basis for end-to-end, can be regression or segmentation based
  - text segmentation: most challenging, includes text line (splitting a region of multiple text lines into subregion of single text lines) and character segmentation (separating text instance into single characters, typically used in earlier approaches)
  - text recognition: translates cropped text instance image into target string sequence, basis for end-to-end, DL encoder-decoder frameworks
  - end-to-end-system: given scene text image → convert all text regions into target string sequences, includes detection, recognition and postprocessing, can be seen as independent subproblems but also joint by sharing information
- text enhancement: recover degraded text, improve text resolution, remove distortions, remove background → reduce difficulty of recognition

Challenges in input preprocessing for mobile OCR applications Sourvanos and Tsatiris (2018)

- Acquisition: obtaining image — digitization, binarization, compression
- Preprocessing: enhancing image quality — noise removal, skew removal, thinning, morphological operations
- Segmentation: separating structural elements — implicit and explicit segmentation
- Feature extraction: generating salient features — geometrical, statistical
- Classification: categorizing individual characters to their respective classes — clustering, neural networks, bayesian models, etc.
- Post-processing: improving and filtering — contextual approaches, multiple classifiers, dictionary based approaches

## 4.2 Techniques/Modules for Improvement

model pruning: Niu et al. (2019) integer inference: Ignatov et al. (2019)

# Chapter 5

## Discussion

### 5.1 Analysis

try to find top 3 – 5

Welche Ergebnisse werden konkret Erwartet -> Taxonomie machen und dann fragen

### 5.2 Reflection

Challenges DL(Arpteg et al., 2018) Note that actual experiments with models have to be done Problem: different papers have different components → Hardware, Platform, Source Code, Configuration → studies can't really be compared

‘A major challenge in developing DL systems is the difficulties in estimating the results before a system has been trained and tested.’ (Arpteg et al., 2018)

Threats to validity!

### 5.3 Outlook

What to do next: next steps Data Collection, Data Cleaning, Data Labeling, Model Training, Model Evaluation, Model Deployment, Model Monitoring Watanabe et al. (2019)

# Chapter 6

## Conclusion

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# Appendix A

## Litaratur Qualities

Qualitiy	Source(s)
Relevancy	Ashmore et al. (2021)
Completeness	Ashmore et al. (2021); Vogelsang and Borg (2019); Siebert et al. (2021)
Balancedness	Ashmore et al. (2021); Siebert et al. (2021)
Accuracy	Ashmore et al. (2021)
Test Dataset Creating Appropriateness	Nakamichi et al. (2020)
Currentness	Siebert et al. (2021)
Intra-Consistency	Siebert et al. (2021)
Absence of bias	Siebert et al. (2021)
Inter-Consistency	Siebert et al. (2021)
Consistency	Vogelsang and Borg (2019)
Correctness	Vogelsang and Borg (2019)
Data Representativeness	Nakamichi et al. (2020); Siebert et al. (2021)
Independence of Train and Test Data	Nakamichi et al. (2020); Siebert et al. (2021)
Suitability of Training Data	Nakamichi et al. (2020)

Table A.1: MLS qualities identified for data entity through literature

## APPENDIX A. LITARATUR QUALITIES

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<b>Qualitiy</b>	<b>Source(s)</b>
Capacity of Data Storage	Nakamichi et al. (2020)
Execution efficiency	Siebert et al. (2021)
Infrastructure suitability	Siebert et al. (2021)
Training efficiency	Siebert et al. (2021)
Temporal Performance	Nakamichi et al. (2020)
Deployment Fit-for-Purpose	Ashmore et al. (2021)

Table A.2: MLS qualities identified for infrastrucure entity through literature

<b>Qualitiy</b>	<b>Source(s)</b>
Coverage of Usage Environment	Nakamichi et al. (2020)
Coverage of Operation Environment	Nakamichi et al. (2020)
Scope compliance	Siebert et al. (2021)
Social impact	Siebert et al. (2021)
Environmental Impact of training process	Siebert et al. (2021)
Contextual Relevancy	Ashmore et al. (2021)

Table A.3: MLS qualities identified for environment entity through literature

<b>Qualitiy</b>	<b>Source(s)</b>
Suitability of Input Data Quality Maintenance	Nakamichi et al. (2020)
Quality Maintenance for Test Data Appropriateness	Nakamichi et al. (2020)
Security and Privacy Assurance Troubleshooting	Nakamichi et al. (2020); Zhang et al. (2020) Arpteg et al. (2018)
Easiness of Resource Update	Nakamichi et al. (2020)
Easiness of Software Update	Nakamichi et al. (2020)
Easiness of System Status Analysis	Nakamichi et al. (2020)
Runtime correctness	Siebert et al. (2021)
Legal and Regularity Requirements	Vogelsang and Borg (2019)
Effectiveness of output supervision	Siebert et al. (2021)
Efficiency of output supervision	Siebert et al. (2021)
Appropriateness of Operation Maintenance	Nakamichi et al. (2020)
Deployment Tolerability	Ashmore et al. (2021)
Deployment Adaptability	Ashmore et al. (2021)

Table A.4: MLS qualities identified for system entity through literature