Semester Project: Chinese Type Design

Maxime Schoemans

École polytechnique fédérale de Lausanne

June 3, 2019

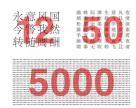
Overview

- Introduction
- 2 Project Structure
- Rough character set
- 4 Refined character set
- Results and future work

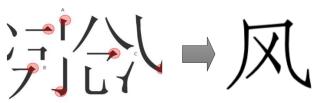
Introduction



(a) 12 iconic characters



(b) From 12 to 50 and to 5000



(c) From components to final character

Project structure

- Project split in 2 main parts
- Input set: Small set of base characters
- Intermediate set: Complete set of rough characters
- Output set: Complete set of refined characters



Figure: Project pipeline

Rough character set

- Most characters are combinations of simpler characters
- A base character is a character that cannot be decomposed further into simpler components
- Each character has a character definition, specifying its components and layout
- 2 possible layout types: general layout or precise definition

Example of character decomposition

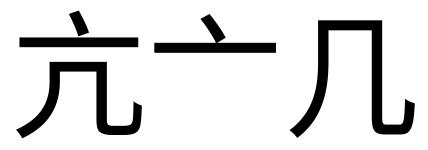


Figure: Character with its components

Character definition

Example of a character definition for the previous character:

• Character: 亢

• Unicode: 4ea2

• Layout id: 2

• Components: 一, 几

• Component unicodes: 4ea0, 51e0

• Precise definition: None

Layouts 1/2

AZ1-Layout System bounding box : (x,y,dx,dy) starting point upper left corner box size = $\{1,1\}$		司,勺,包······ layout id: lid05 name: youshangbaowei // 右上包閣 bid0: 0, 0, 1, 1 bid1: 0, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5	来、泉、皇 layout id: lid1.1 name: shangzhongxia // 上中下 bid0: 0, 0, 1, 0.3 bid1: 0, 0.3, 1, 0.3 bid2: 0, 0.6, 1, 0.3		編,高 layout id: lid1.7 name: shangzhongzuozhongyou // 上中走中点 bid0・0、0、1、0.25 bid1・0、0.25、1、0.25 bid2・0、0.5 0.3 0.5 bid3・0.3 0.5 0.3 0.5
	水,又,万······ layout id: lid00 name: duti // 独体 bid0: 0, 0, 1, 1	N, N, N . N	美、森、森		bid4: 0.5, 0.5, 0.3, 0.5 bid4: 0.6, 0.5, 0.3, 0.5 器、器 layout id: lid18 name: zuoyouzhongzuoyou // 完合中近台 bid0: 0, 0, 0.5, 0.3 bid1: 0.5, 0.5, 0.3
	明,灯,林······ layout id: lidO1 name: zuoyou // 左右 bidO: 0, 0, 0, 5, 1 bid1: 0.5, 0, 0.5, 1	向,确,始······ layout id: lid07 name: xiabaowei // 下位服 bid0: 0, 0, 1, 1 bid1: 0.25, 0, 0.5, 0.5	計,額,赞 layout id: lid13 name: zuoyousia // 左右下 bid0: 0, 0, 0, 5, 0.5 bid1: 0.5, 0, 0.5, 0.5 bid2: 0, 0.5, 1, 0.5		hid2 0, 0, 0, 2, 1, 0, 3 hid2 0, 0, 6, 0, 5, 0, 2 hid4 0, 5, 0, 6, 0, 5, 0, 3 hid4 0, 5, 0, 6, 0, 5, 0, 3 hyport id: lid19 name: hangusushonoyoutal shangusushonoyoutal shangusushonoyoutal shangusushonoyoutal shangusushon
	男,恩,会···································	区、医、医	图、来,奥		
	床,腕,翰······· layout id: lid03 name: zuoshangbaowei // 龙上19期 bid0: 0, 0, 1, 1 bid1: 0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5	图,因,因··································	類、質、同		
	海,迪,建······· layout id: lid04 name: zuoxiabaowei // 左下包图 bid0: 0, 0, 1, 1 bid1: 0.5, 0, 0.5, 0.5	制,数,脚	##, @:		

Layouts 2/2

AIZI -Layout System -additional

bounding box : (x, y, dx, dy) starting point: upper left corner box size = (1,1)

時,串,丰 layout id: lid20 name: shuchuanchs // 整穿稿 bid0: 0, 0, 1, 1 bid1: 0.3, 0, 0.3, 1	生 layout id: lid25 narme: zuoyouchuancha // 左右穿馬 bid0: 0, 0, 1, 1 bid1: 0, 0, 0, 5, 0, 5 bid2: 0, 5, 0, 0, 5, 0, 5	By hayout id: lid:20 name: chi // @ bid0: 0, 0, 1, 0.5 bid1: 0, 05, 1, 0.5 bid2: 0.3, 0.5, 0.3, 0.3	使,使,思 layout id: lid25 name: zuoshangzhongxia // 左上中下 bid0: 0, 0, 0, 5, 1 bid1: 05, 0, 05, 0.3 bid2: 05, 0.2, 0.5, 0.3 bid3: 05, 0.6, 0.5, 0.3
III , III	旁,亭,牵	g layout id: lid31. name: sou // g bid0: 0, 0, 1, 0,5 bid1: 0,3, 0, 0,5, 0,5 bid2: 0, 0,5, 1, 0,5	■ layout id: lid36 name: wuheng // 五模 bid0: 0, 0, 1, 0.2 bid2: 0, 0.2, 1, 0.2 bid2: 0, 0.4, 1, 0.2 bid2: 0, 0.6, 1, 0.2 bid4: 0, 0.8, 1, 0.2
(€, ∅, fi····· layout id: lid22 name: zuoshangxia // Ʊ1: bid0: 0, 0, 0, 5, 1 bid1: 0.5, 0, 0.5, 0.5 bid2: 0.5, 0.5, 0.5	面 layout id: lid27 narme: sidisechuancha // 四種穿稿 bid3: 0, 0, 1, 1 bid3: 0, 0, 05, 0.5 bid2: 0, 0, 0.5, 0.5 bid3: 0, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5 bid4: 0, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5 bid4: 0.5, 0.5, 0.5	発 layout id: lid32 name: zuozhongyouxia // 左中点 ト bid0: 0, 0, 3, 0.5 bid1: 0.3, 0, 0.3, 0.5 bid2: 0.8, 0, 0.3, 0.5 bid3: 0, 0.5, 1, 0.5	
原,唐,序······ layout id: lid23 name: zuobaoweishangkin // 定性服止下 bid0: 0, 0, 1, 1 bid1: 0.3, 0.3, 0.6, 0.3 bid2: 0.3, 0.6, 0.6, 0.3	串、夫、未······ layout id: lid28 name: hengchuancha // 模學插 bid0: 0, 0, 1, 1 bid1: 0, 0.2, 1, 0.3	B) layout id: lid23 name: juel/ B] bid0: 0, 0, 1, 0.25 bid1: 0, 0.25, 1, 0.25 bid2: 0, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5 bid3: 0.5, 0.5, 0.5	
層 layout id: lid24 name: zuobaoweizuoyou // 定性限左右 bid0: 0, 0, 1, 1 bid1: 0.3, 0.3, 0.3, 0.6 bid2: 0.6, 0.3, 0.3, 0.6	#B layout id: lid29 name: ce // #B bid0: 0, 0, 0, 5, 1 bid1: 0.5, 0, 0.5, 1 bid2: 0, 0.3, 1, 0.3	## layout id: lid34 name: ji // ## bid0: 0, 0, 1, 0.6 bid1: 0, 0.3, 0.3, 0.3 bid2: 0, 0.6, 1, 0.3 bid2: 0, 0.6, 1, 0.3	

Layouts: 2 methods

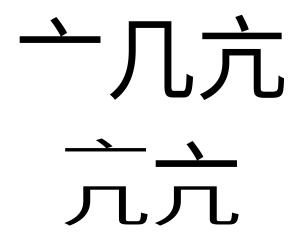


Figure: Comparison between the two basic layout methods

Precise layout definition

- 1 layout definition per character
- Achieves better results than the general layout methods
- Created manually or automatically
- Generalizable to multiple fonts
- Example of a character with a precise definition:



- Character: 亢
- Layout id: 2
- Components: 一, 几
- Precise definition:
 - **1** [69, 30, 866, 266]
 - **2** [43, 404, 918, 557]

Automatic definition

Version 1:

- Brute force
- Bad results and computationally intensive

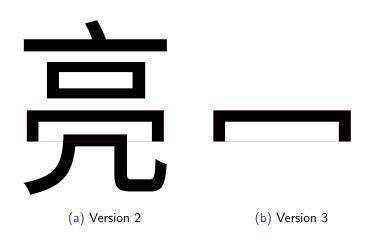
Version 2:

- Use of black patches
- Faster method, but not applicable to all characters
- Need for a preprocessing step

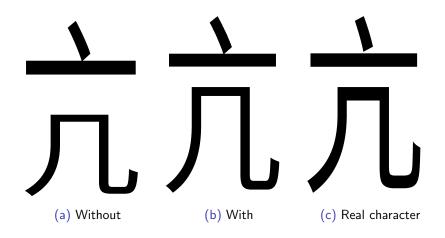
Version 3:

Slight variation of version 2

Comparison between version 2 and 3



Rough results with and without precise definition



Refined character set

- Second step in the pipeline
- Transforms a rough character into a refined character
- Use of a neural network
- Architectures tested: unet, gan
- Different loss functions tested: I1, I2 on the edges, constant loss

Architecture

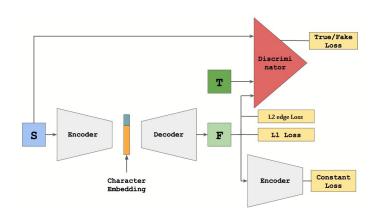
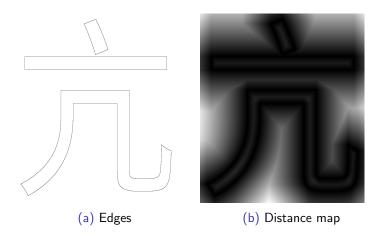


Figure: Network architecture

Loss functions

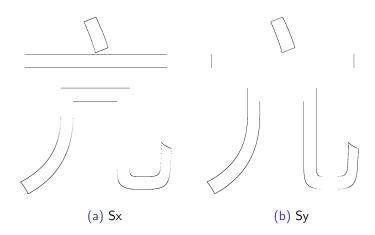
- L1 loss between output image and the real image
- L2 loss between the edges of the output and the real image
- Constant loss: L2 loss between the encoded input and output images
- Discriminator loss

Edge loss (version 1)



Edge loss (version 2)

Based on the Sobel filters



Different test done

- Comparison between unet and gan
- Effect of adding image augmentation to the training set
- Effect of adding the I2 edge loss and the constant loss to the network.
- Intersection over union is used as a metric for the tests

Current results 1/2

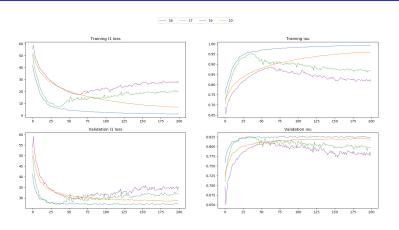


Figure: Comparison between unet and gan.

blue: unet, orange: unet with data augmentation green: gan, purple: gan with image aumentation

Current results 1/2

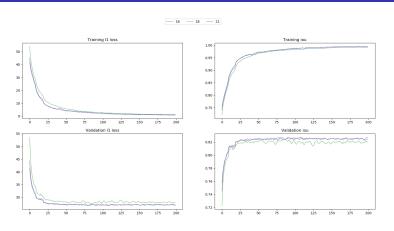


Figure: Effect of different losses

blue: no edge loss, no const loss, green: edge loss, no const loss purple: const loss, no edge loss



Figure: Validation sample

Future work

- Generalization to multiple fonts
- Train a network on a single character in multiple fonts
- Define precise definitions for all characters
- Extend database to contain minimal character set

Useful Resources

- R. S. Zimmermanna, J. N. Siemsa, "Faster Training of Mask R-CNN by Focusing on Instance Boundaries", arXiv:1809.07069v3, (2019).
- Yuchen Tian, zi2zi, (2017), GitHub repository, https://github.com/kaonashi-tyc/zi2zi.