

Bag of Features for Text Detection in the Natural Scene Images

Rashik Thalappully

Master Student,
Informatik XII, Technische Universität Dortmund
17. Mai 2015

Overview

- ▶ Text Detection
- ▶ Bag Of Features
- ▶ Text Detection Using Descriptor formulated by Coates et. al.
- ▶ Text Detection Using SIFT Descriptor
- ▶ Evaluation
- ▶ Results
- ▶ Scale Detection Using Maximally Stable Extremal Regions

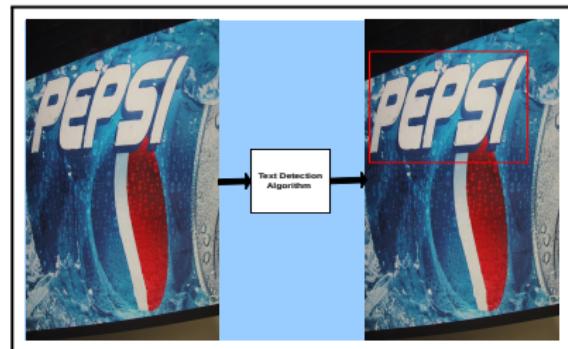


Image Credits: ICDAR 2003

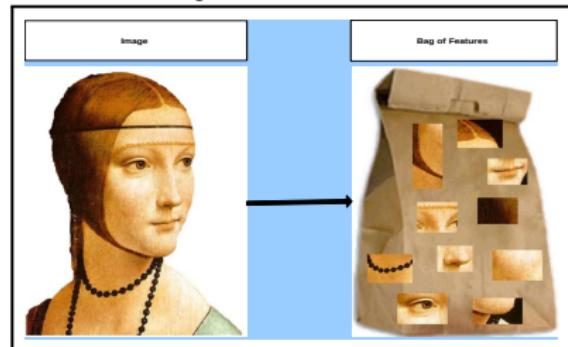


Image Credits: sensblogs.wordpress.com

Text Detection in Images

- ▶ Recognizing the text regions in an arbitrary image.

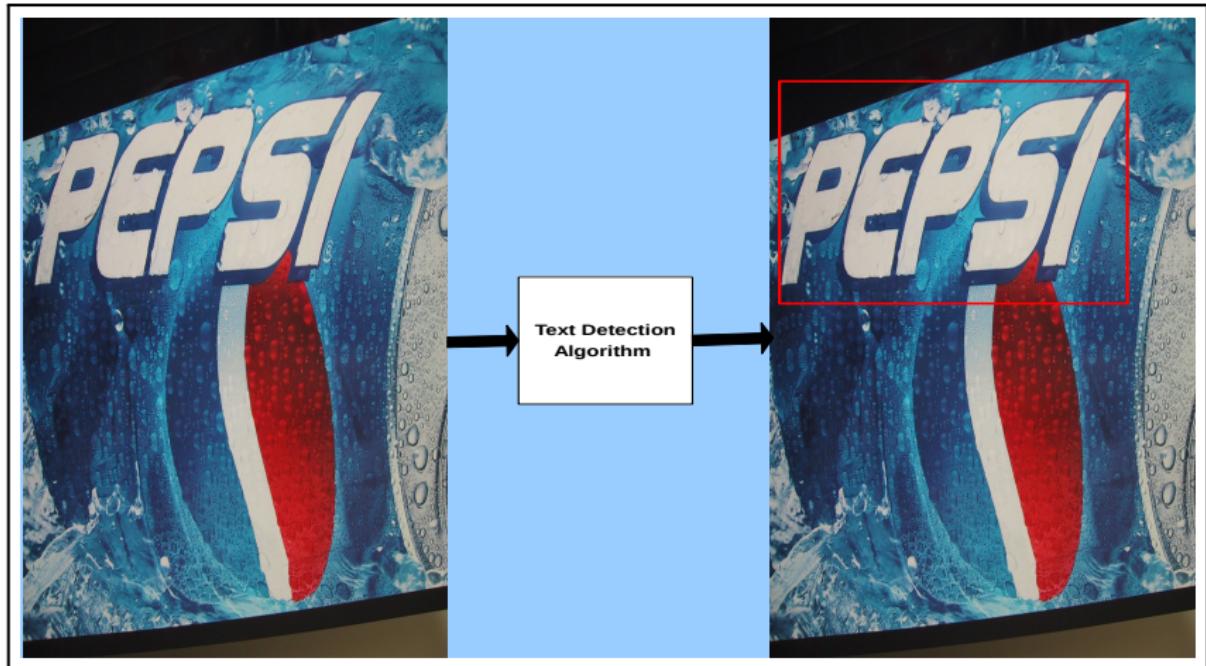


Image Credits: ICDAR 2003

Text Detection in Images

- ▶ Problem is quite similar to Optical Character Recognition (OCR)
- ▶ Numerous solutions available for OCR for images of digital documents
- ▶ Use same solutions for natural scene images?

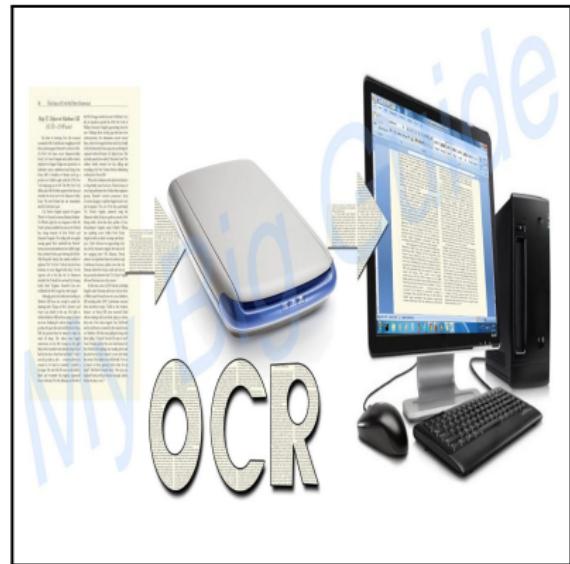


Image Credits: mybigguide.com

Natural Scene Image OCR != Traditional OCR



Image Credits: <http://www.nORTHERNsOUND.ie/>

Natural Scene images

- ▶ Artistic fonts
- ▶ Extreme lighting variation
- ▶ Large variation in color and texture
- ▶ Wide range of viewing angles

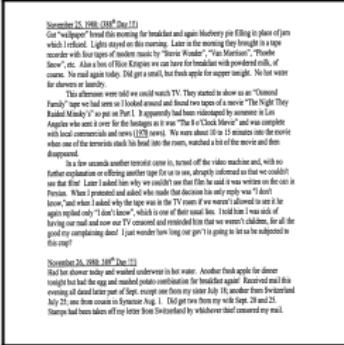


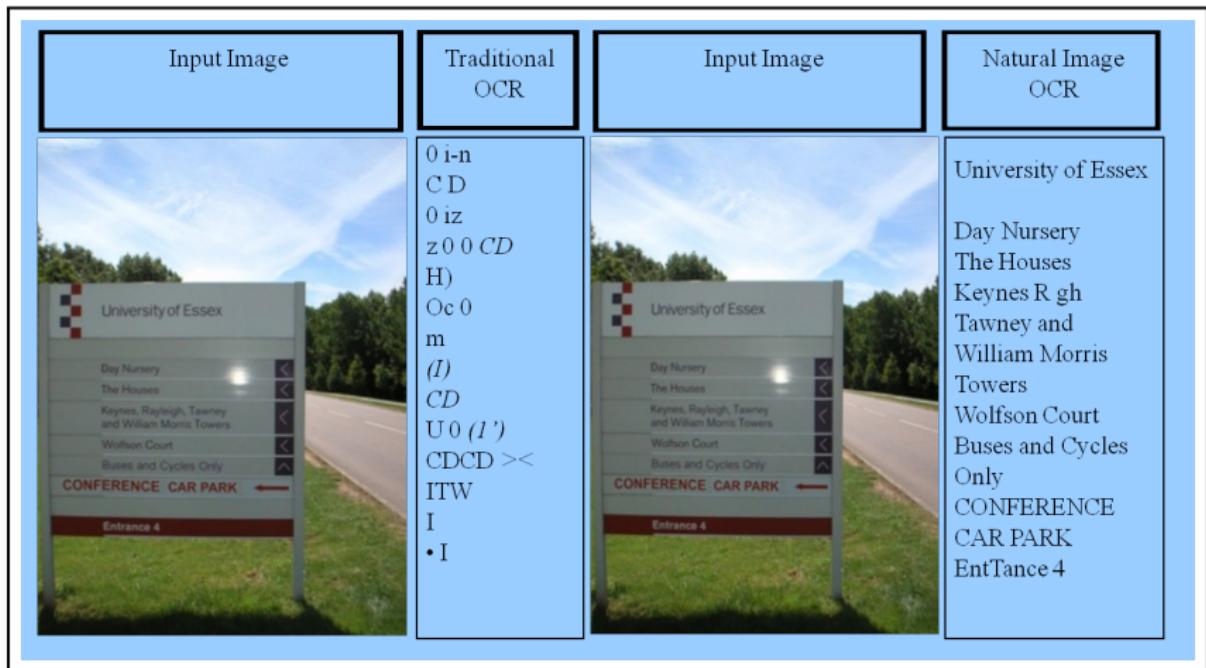
Image Credits: <http://www.docstoc.com/>

Images of digital documents

- ▶ Typical fonts
- ▶ Structured text
- ▶ Captured under controlled settings

Natural Scene Image OCR != Traditional OCR

- ▶ Additional challenges
- ▶ Solutions of traditional OCR can't be applied to natural scene image OCR



Applications - Text Detection in Natural Scene Images



Self Driving Automobiles



Content based Image retrieval



Robotics

Image Credits: *Google Images*

Bag of Features [1]

- ▶ Represent images as an order less collection of local features
- ▶ Inspired from the Bag of Words representation
- ▶ Lacks any spatial information

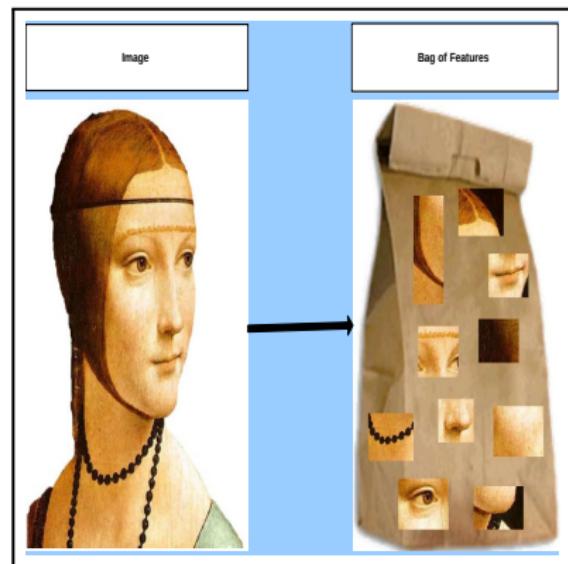


Image Credits: sensblogs.wordpress.com

[1] S. O'HARA und B. A. DRAPER: *Introduction to the bag of features paradigm for image classification and retrieval*. arXiv preprint arXiv:1101.3354, 2011

Process for Bag of Features [2]

► Building Visual Vocabulary

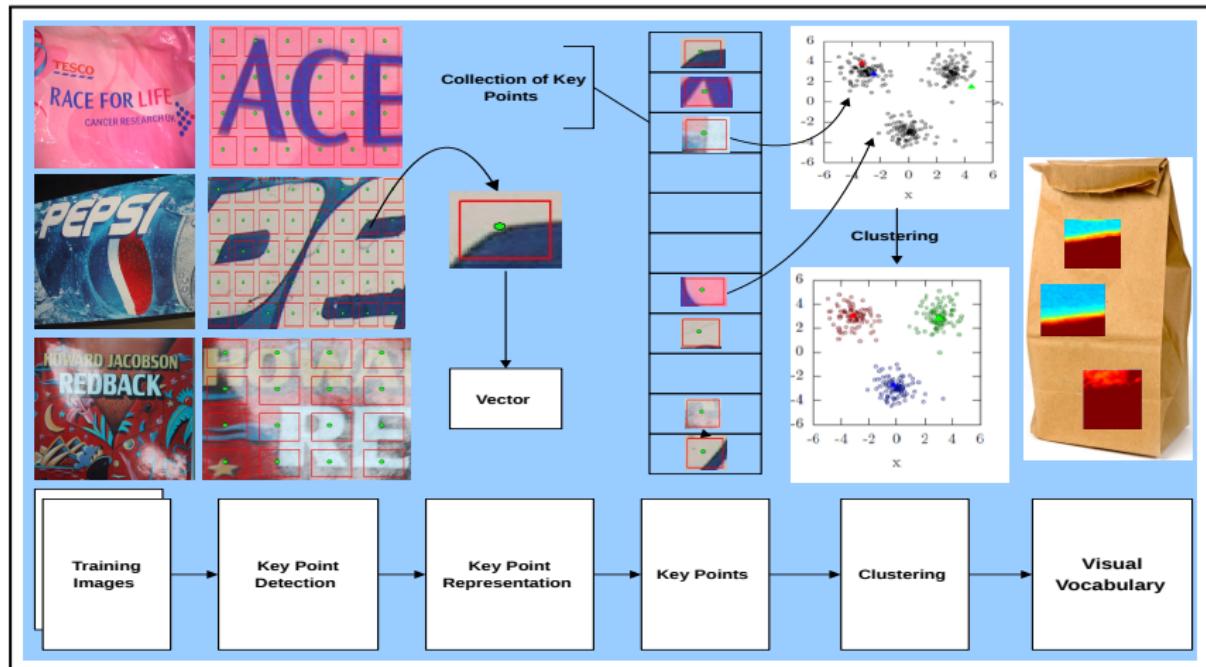


Image Credits: ICDAR 2003

[2] S. O'HARA und B. A. DRAPER: *Introduction to the bag of features paradigm for image classification and retrieval*. arXiv preprint arXiv:1101.3354, 2011

Process for Bag of Features [3]

- ▶ Generating Term Vector or Feature Vector

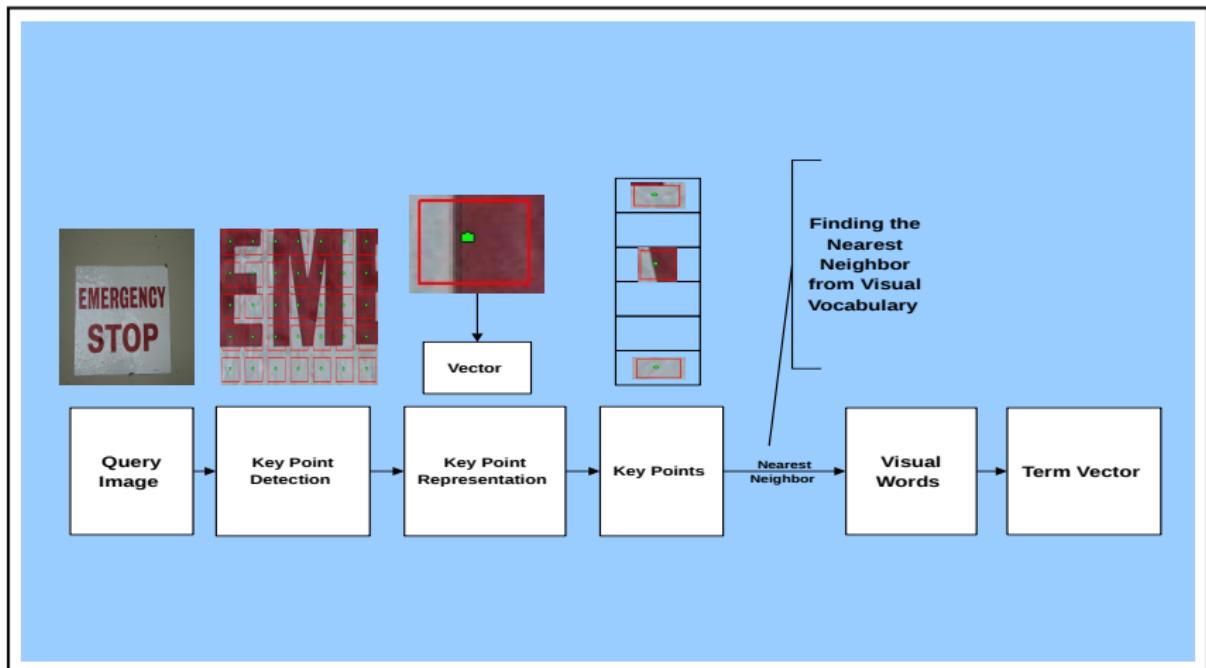


Image Credits: ICDAR 2003

[3] S. O'HARA und B. A. DRAPER: *Introduction to the bag of features paradigm for image classification and retrieval*. arXiv preprint arXiv:1101.3354, 2011

BoF approach proposed by Coates et. al. [4]

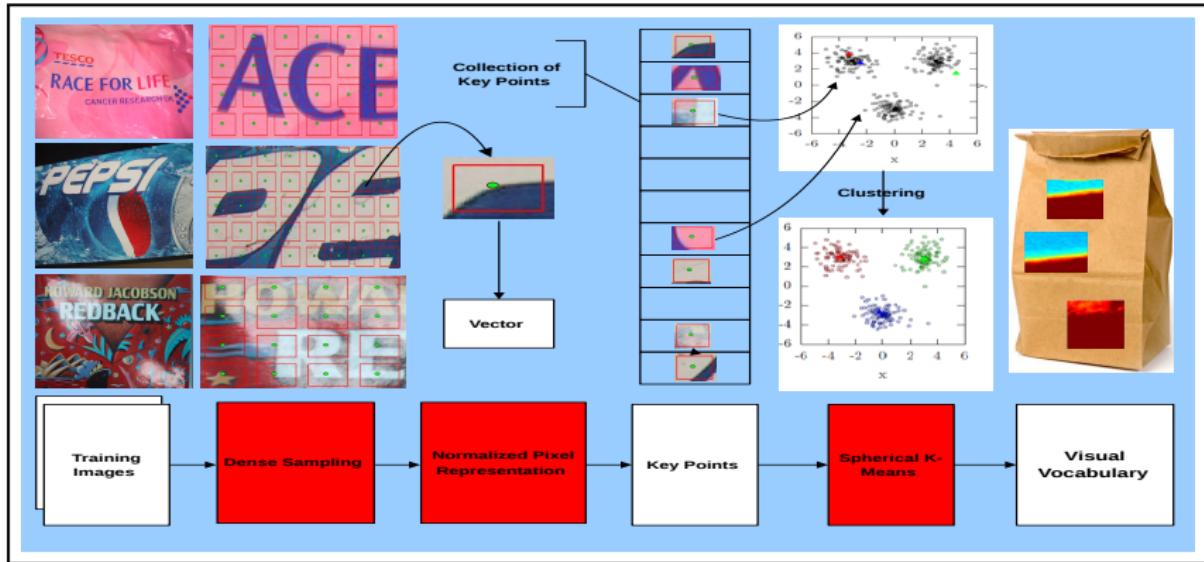


Image Credits: ICDAR 2003

- ▶ Key point detection - Dense Sampling
- ▶ Key point representation - Normalized Pixel Representation
- ▶ Clustering algorithm - Spherical K-means

[4] A. COATES, B. CARPENTER, C. CASE, S. SATHEESH, B. SURESH, T. WANG, D. J. WU und A. Y. NG: *Text detection and character recognition in scene images with unsupervised feature learning*. In: *Document Analysis and Recognition (ICDAR), 2011 International Conference on*, S. 440–445. IEEE, 2011

BoF approach proposed by Coates et. al. [5]

- ▶ Generation of Feature vector

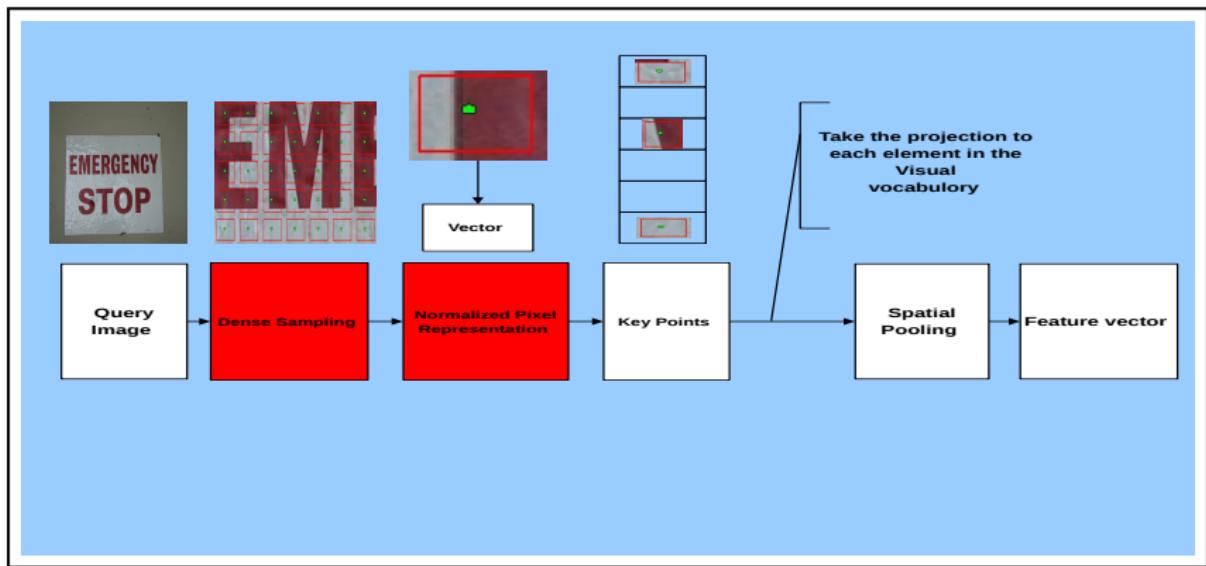


Image Credits: ICDAR 2003

[5] A. COATES, B. CARPENTER, C. CASE, S. SATHEESH, B. SURESH, T. WANG, D. J. WU und A. Y. NG: *Text detection and character recognition in scene images with unsupervised feature learning*. In: *Document Analysis and Recognition (ICDAR), 2011 International Conference on*, S. 440–445. IEEE, 2011

Normalization And ZCA Whitening[6]

- ▶ Comparison of raw and preprocessed patches

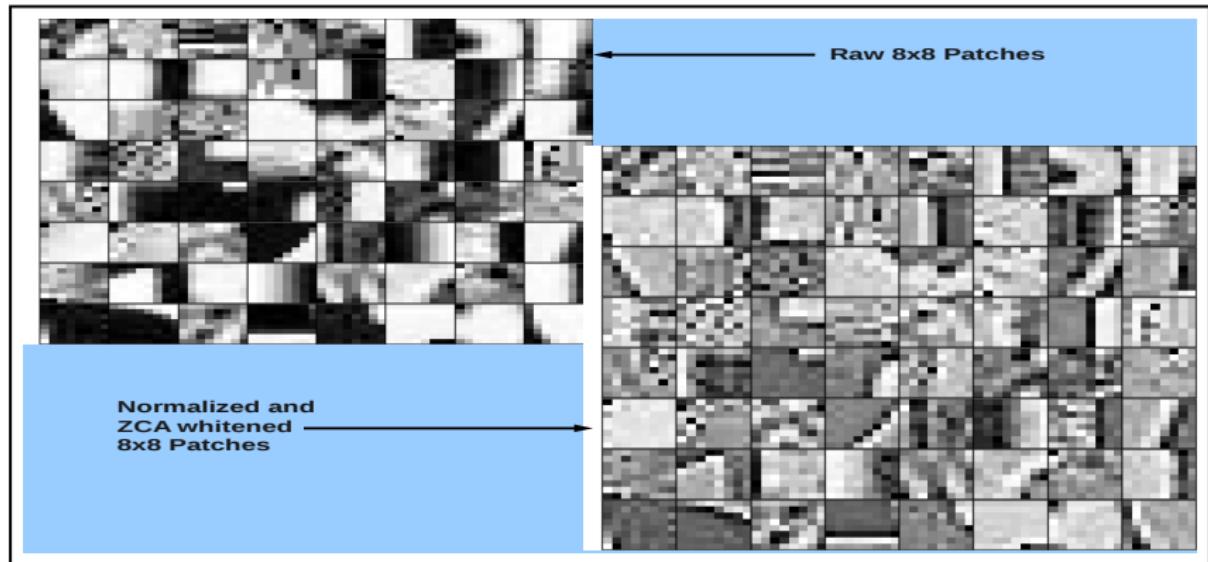
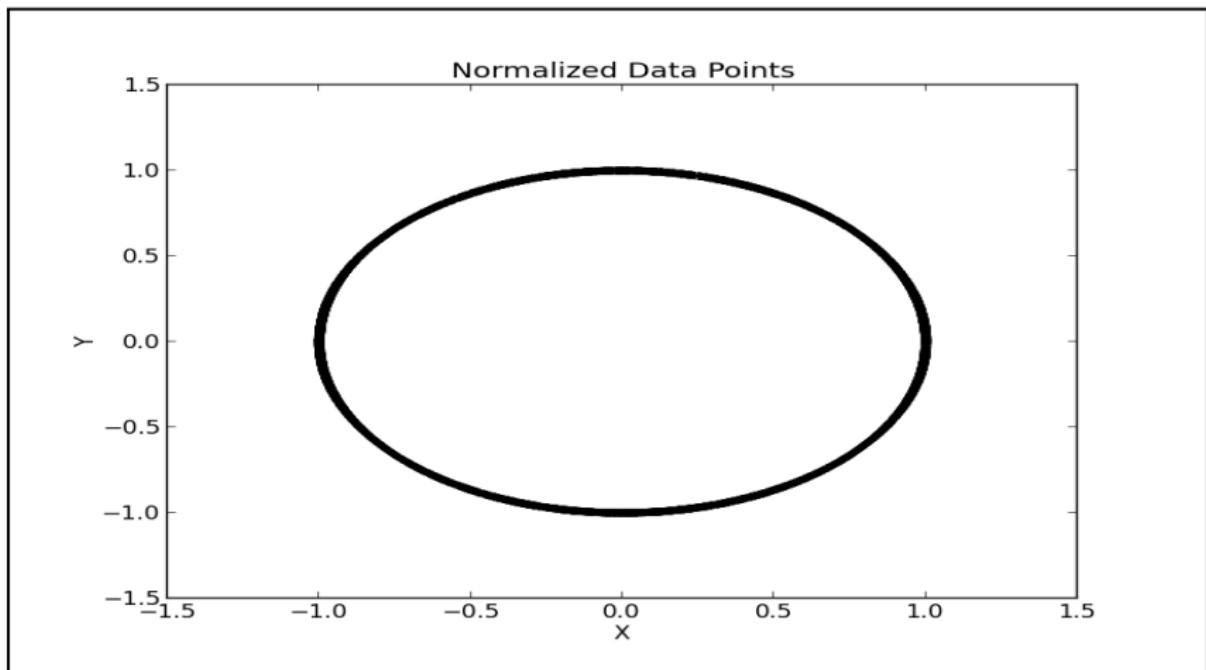
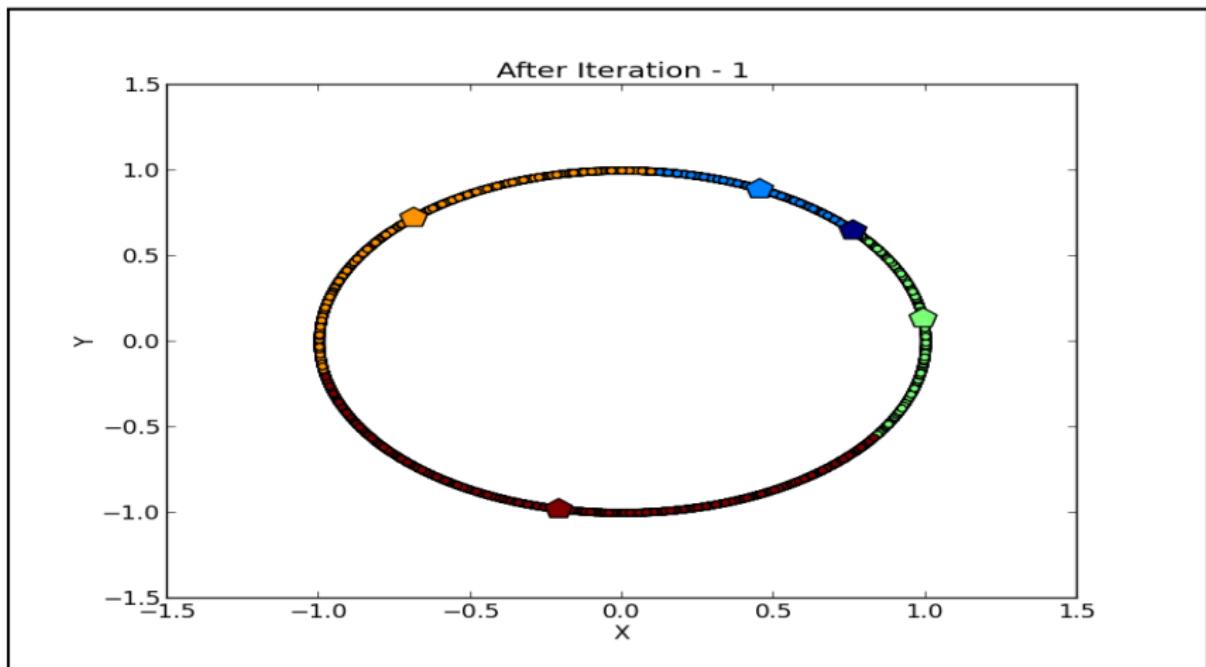


Image Credits: ICDAR 2003

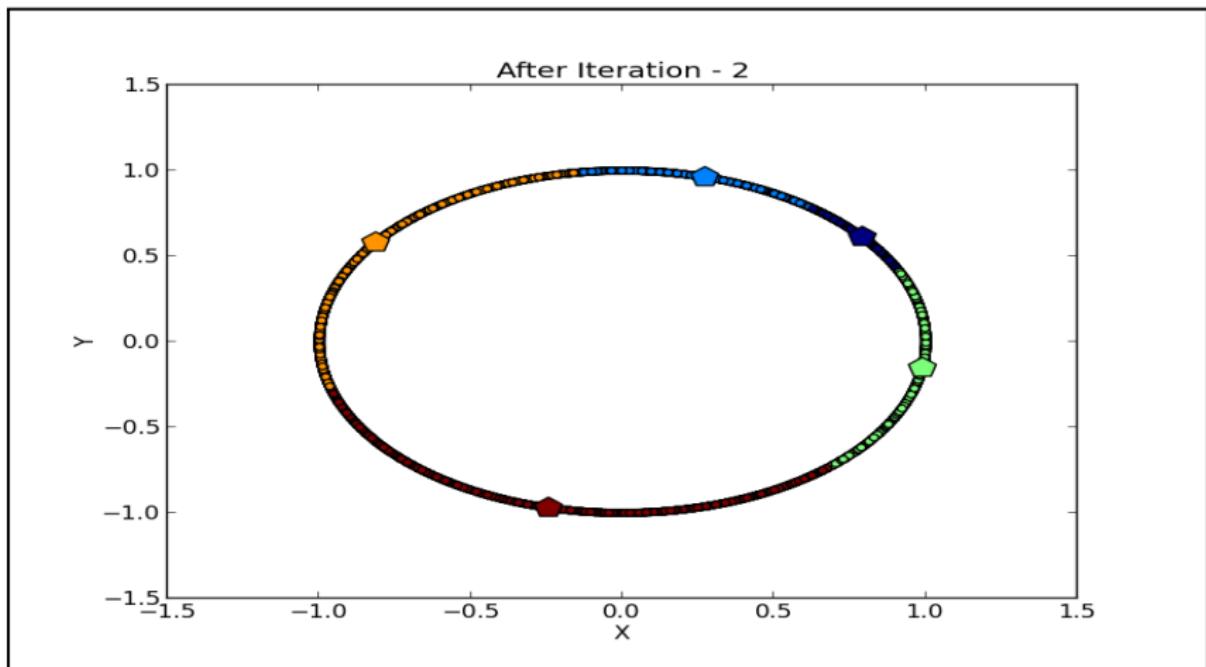
Clustering Algorithms - Spherical K Means Algorithm [7]



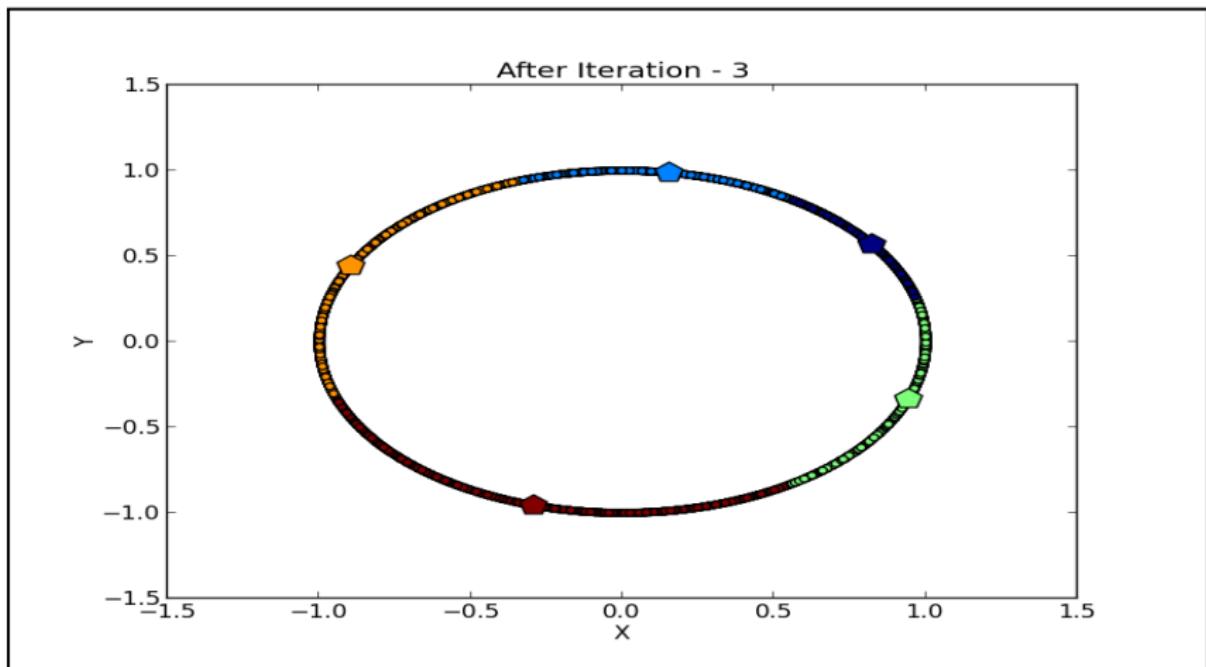
Clustering Algorithms - Spherical K Means Algorithm [8]



Clustering Algorithms - Spherical K Means Algorithm [9]

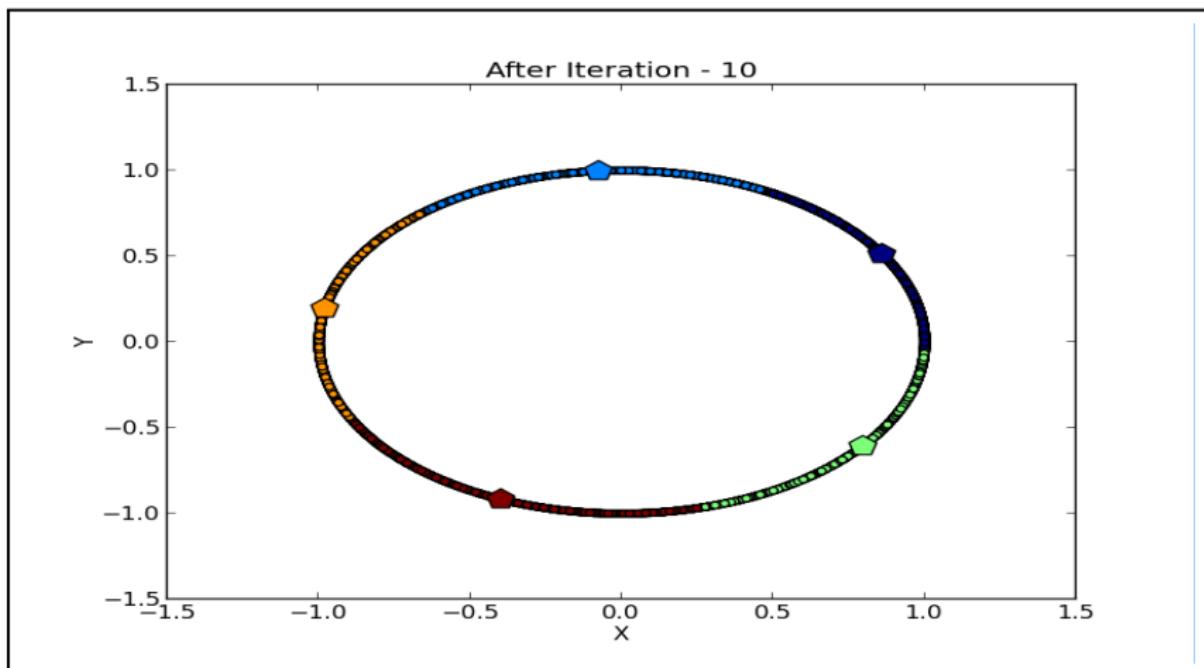


Clustering Algorithms - Spherical K Means Algorithm [10]



[10] A. COATES und A. Y. NG: *Learning feature representations with k-means*. In: *Neural Networks: Tricks of the Trade*, S. 561–580.
Springer, 2012

Clustering Algorithms - Spherical K Means Algorithm [11]



[11] A. COATES und A. Y. NG: *Learning feature representations with k-means*. In: *Neural Networks: Tricks of the Trade*, S. 561–580.
Springer, 2012

Creating Visual Vocabulary [12]

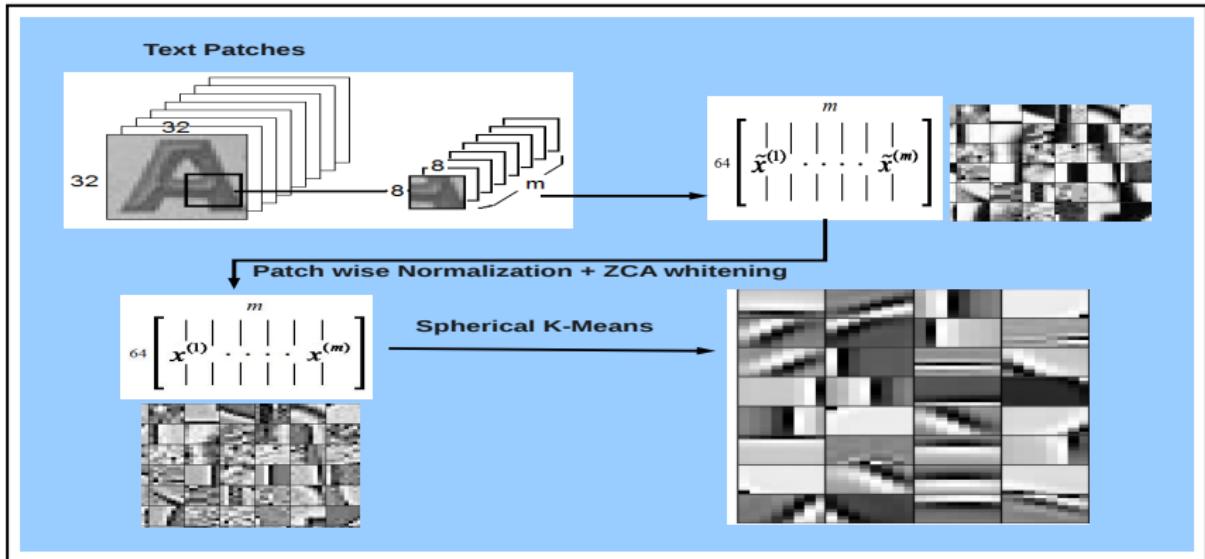


Image Credits: ICDAR 2003

[12] A. COATES, B. CARPENTER, C. CASE, S. SATHEESH, B. SURESH, T. WANG, D. J. WU und A. Y. NG: *Text detection and character recognition in scene images with unsupervised feature learning*. In: *Document Analysis and Recognition (ICDAR), 2011 International Conference on*, S. 440–445. IEEE, 2011

Feature Extraction [13]

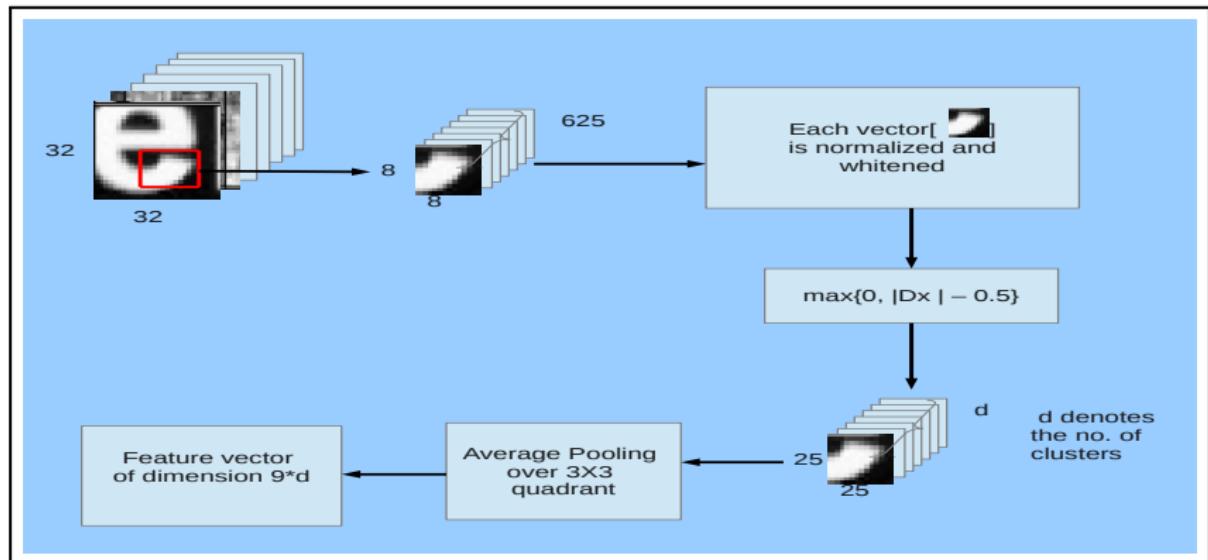


Image Credits: ICDAR 2003

[13] A. COATES, B. CARPENTER, C. CASE, S. SATHEESH, B. SURESH, T. WANG, D. J. WU und A. Y. NG: *Text detection and character recognition in scene images with unsupervised feature learning*. In: *Document Analysis and Recognition (ICDAR), 2011 International Conference on*, S. 440–445. IEEE, 2011

Training Data Generation [14]

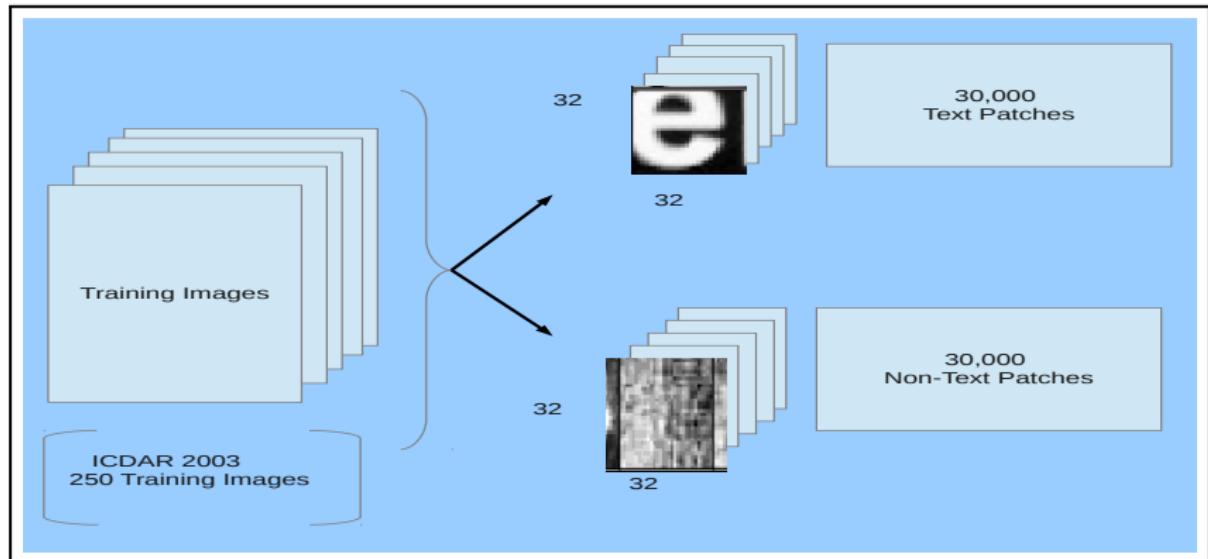


Image Credits: ICDAR 2003

[14] A. COATES, B. CARPENTER, C. CASE, S. SATHEESH, B. SURESH, T. WANG, D. J. WU und A. Y. NG: *Text detection and character recognition in scene images with unsupervised feature learning*. In: *Document Analysis and Recognition (ICDAR), 2011 International Conference on*, S. 440–445. IEEE, 2011

Text Patches



Image Credits: ICDAR 2003

Non Text Patches

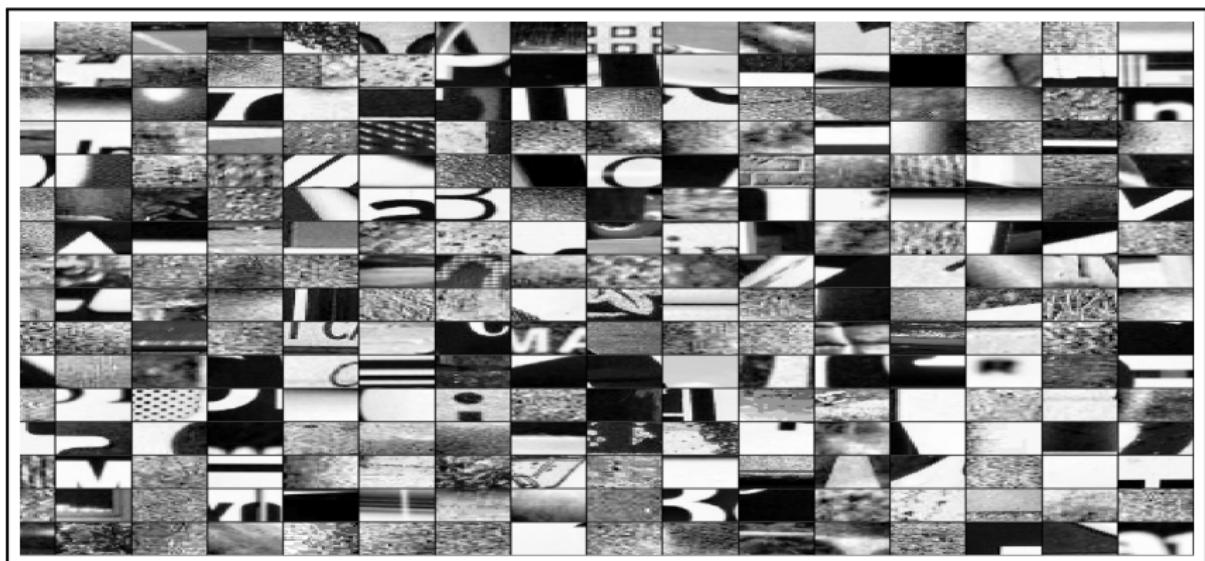


Image Credits: *ICDAR 2003*

SVM Classifier Training [15]

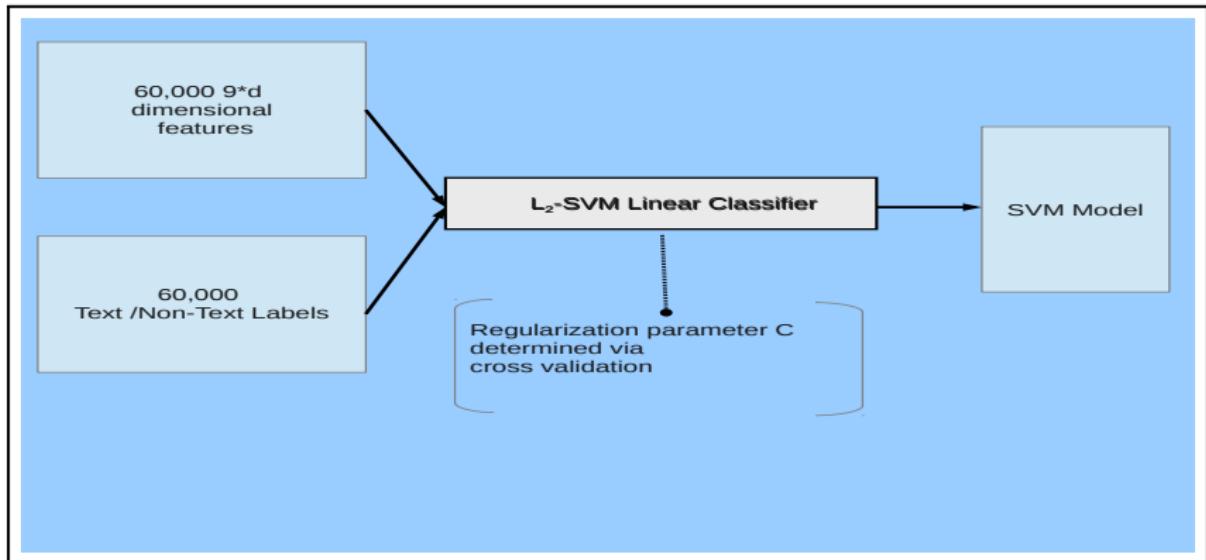
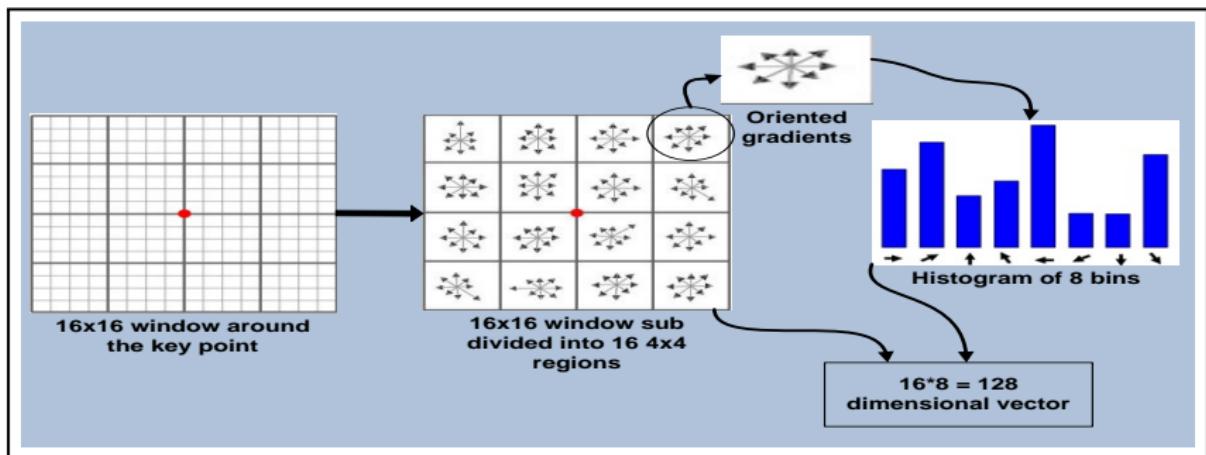


Image Credits: ICDAR 2003

[15] A. COATES, B. CARPENTER, C. CASE, S. SATHEESH, B. SURESH, T. WANG, D. J. WU und A. Y. NG: *Text detection and character recognition in scene images with unsupervised feature learning*. In: *Document Analysis and Recognition (ICDAR), 2011 International Conference on*, S. 440–445. IEEE, 2011

Key Point Representation - SIFT Descriptor [16]



- ▶ 16x16 region around the key point is considered
- ▶ Each 4x4 sub region, histogram of oriented gradients is calculated with 8 bins each
- ▶ All the values from these histograms ($16*8=128$) form the 128 element descriptor

SVM Classifier Training [17]

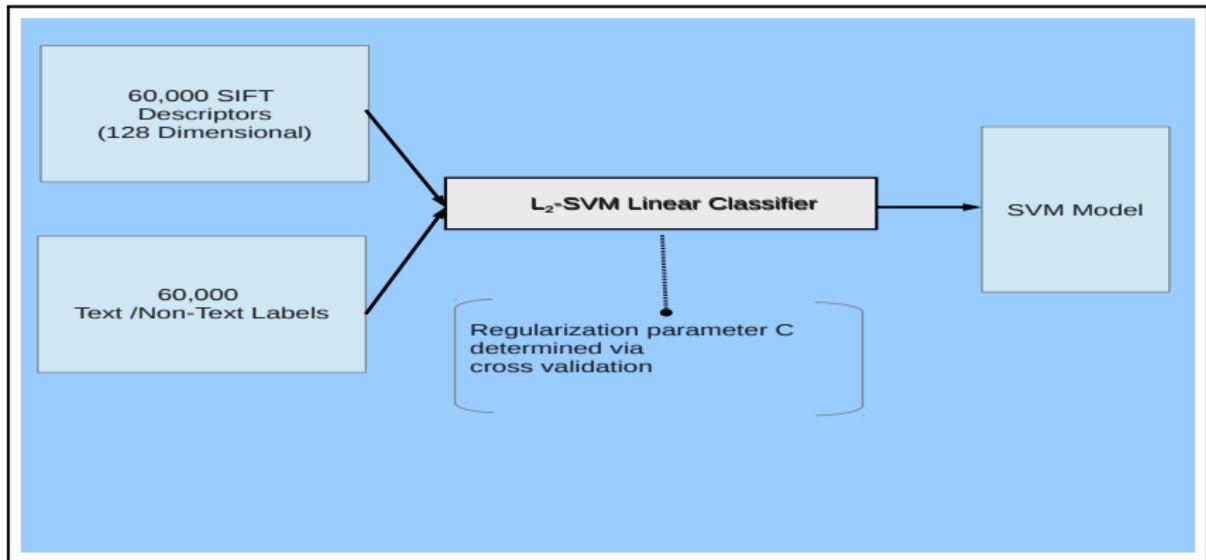


Image Credits: ICDAR 2003

[17] A. COATES, B. CARPENTER, C. CASE, S. SATHEESH, B. SURESH, T. WANG, D. J. WU und A. Y. NG: *Text detection and character recognition in scene images with unsupervised feature learning*. In: *Document Analysis and Recognition (ICDAR), 2011 International Conference on*, S. 440–445. IEEE, 2011

Evaluation Method

- ▶ Both the text detectors are evaluated in similar fashion

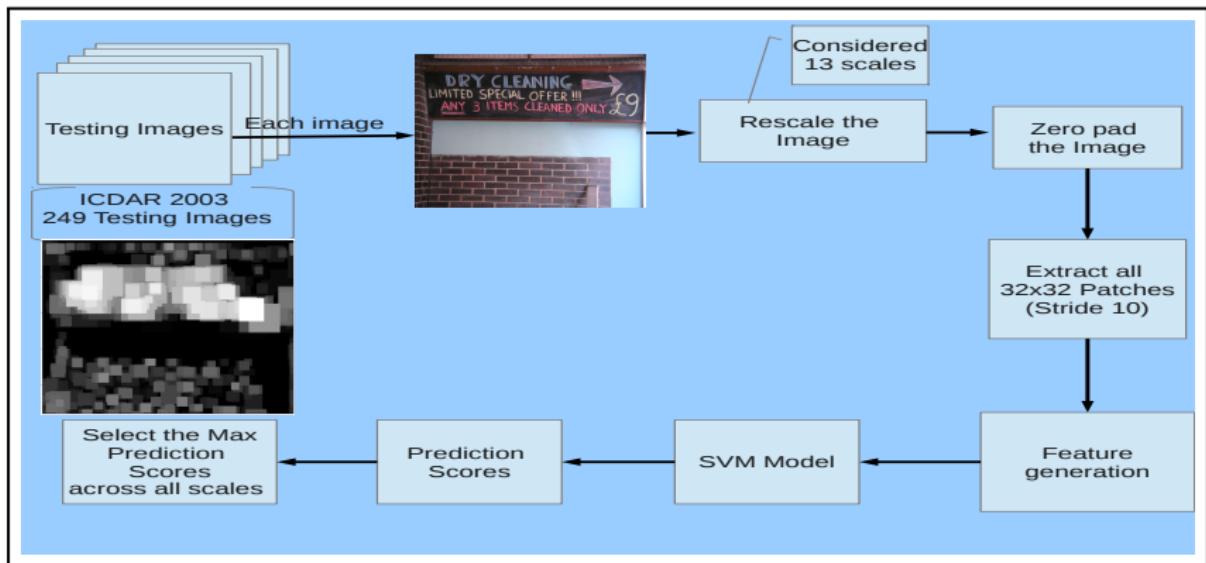


Image Credits: ICDAR 2003

Evaluation Metric

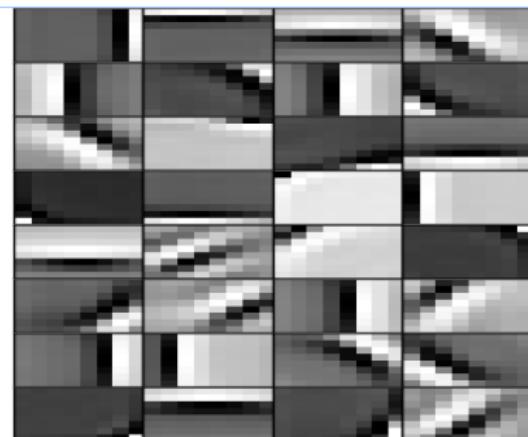
- ▶ Fixed thresholds considered across all test images
- ▶ For each test image, at each threshold level, True Positive, False Positive and False Negative values were calculated
- ▶ For whole dataset, at each threshold level Accumulate True Positive, False Positive and False Negative values and then calculate Precision and Recall

	Predicted Text	Predicted Non Text
Actual Text	True Positive	False Negative
Actual Non Text	False Positive	True Negative

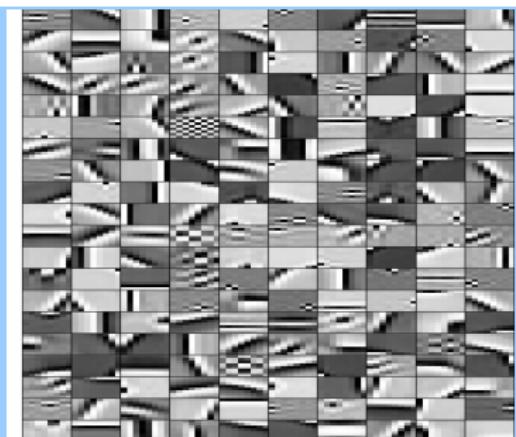
$$\text{Precision} = \frac{\text{True Positives}}{\text{True Positives} + \text{False Positives}}$$

$$\text{Recall} = \frac{\text{True Positives}}{\text{True Positives} + \text{False Negative}}$$

Visual Vocabulary Comparison



Visual Vocabulary (32
Centeroids)

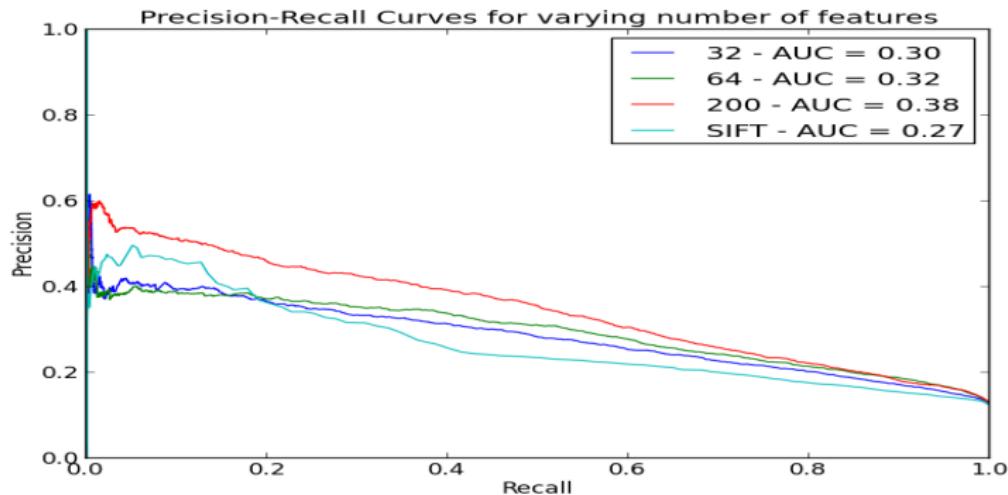


Visual Vocabulary (200
Centeroids)

Effect of Varying Number of Centeroids

Number of Centeroids	Classification Accuracy	Area Under PR Curve
32	83.25	0.30
64	84.60	0.32
200	87.52	0.38
SIFT Descriptor	78.7	0.27

Effect of Varying Number of Centeroids



Text Detection Results



Text Detection Results



Maximally Stable Extremal Regions (MSER) [18]

Characteristics of MSER

- ▶ Connected components with similar intensity values bounded by contrasting backgrounds



Image Credits: Matas et al.

[18] J. MATAS, O. CHUM, M. URBAN und T. PAJDLA: *Robust wide-baseline stereo from maximally stable extremal regions*. Image and vision computing, 22(10):761–767, 2004

Maximally Stable Extremal Regions (MSER) [19]

- ▶ Virtually unchanged over a range of thresholds

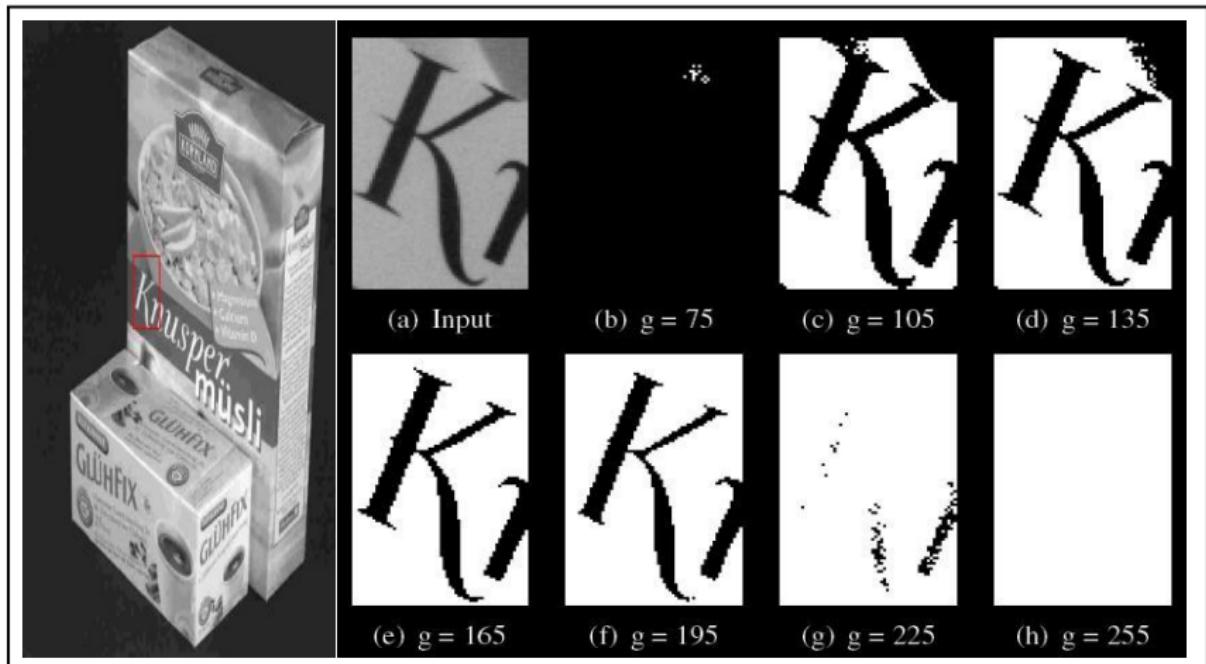


Image Credits: Matas et al.

[19] J. MATAS, O. CHUM, M. URBAN und T. PAJDLA: *Robust wide-baseline stereo from maximally stable extremal regions*. Image and vision computing, 22(10):761–767, 2004

Why Maximally Stable Extremal Regions (MSER) ?

- ▶ MSER detector performs well on images containing homogeneous regions with distinctive boundaries [20]
- ▶ Hence an MSER detector can provide relevant interest regions for text detection

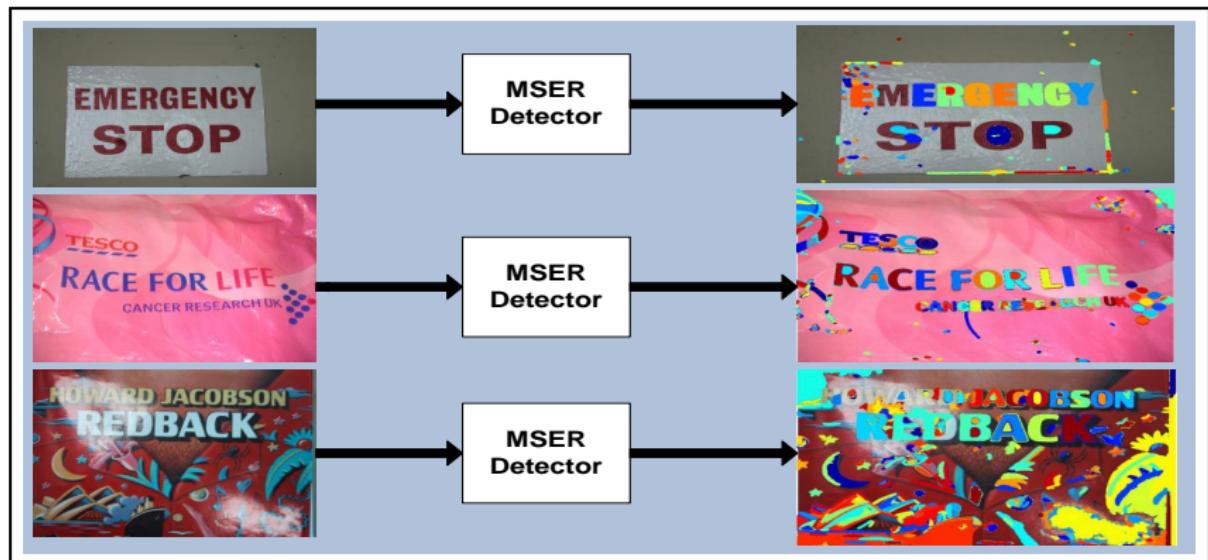


Image Credits: ICDAR2003

[20] K. MIKOŁAJCZYK, T. TUYTELAAERS, C. SCHMID, A. ZISSERMAN, J. MATAS, F. SCHAFFALITZKY, T. KADIR und L. VAN GOOL: A comparison of affine region detectors. International journal of computer vision, 65(1-2):43-72, 2005

Scale detection using Maximally Stable Extremal Regions (MSER)

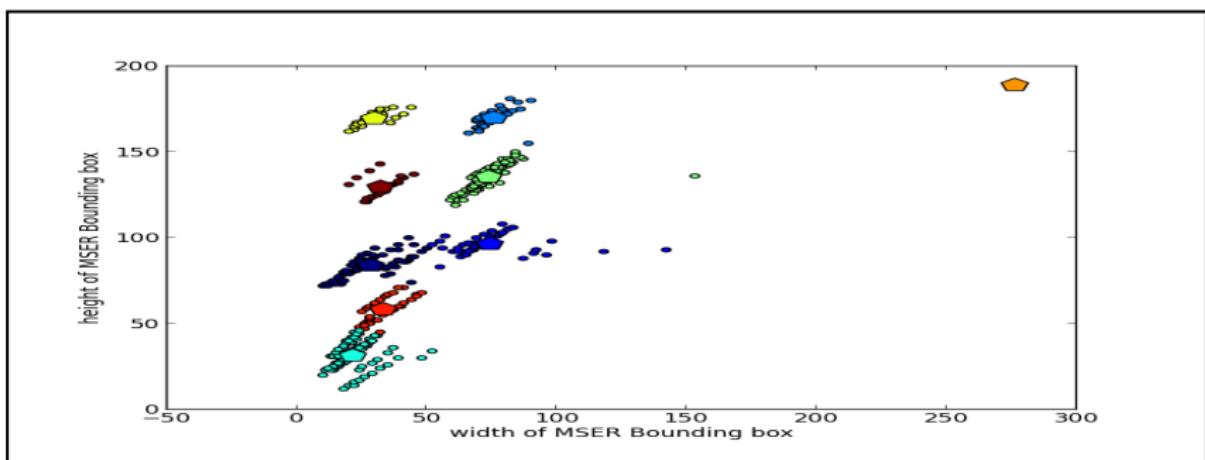
- ▶ Open CV MSER detector



Image Credits: ICDAR2003

Scale detection using Maximally Stable Extremal Regions (MSER)

- ▶ Cluster (width of bounding box, height of bounding box) using Lloyds algorithm
- ▶ Run the clustering for Number of centeroids = 1 till Number of centeroids = 13
- ▶ Select the best cluster using GAP statistics [21]



[21] R. TIBSHIRANI, G. WALther und T. HASTIE: *Estimating the number of clusters in a data set via the gap statistic*. Journal of the Royal Statistical Society: Series B (Statistical Methodology), 63(2):411–423, 2001

Questions?





A large, ornate black cursive script reading "Thank you". The letters are highly stylized with many loops and flourishes, particularly around the "T", "a", "n", "k", "y", and "o". The entire message is enclosed within a thin black rectangular border.