

Textual Visual Semantic Dataset for Text Spotting

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CVPR-Workshop on Text and Documents
in the Deep Learning Era



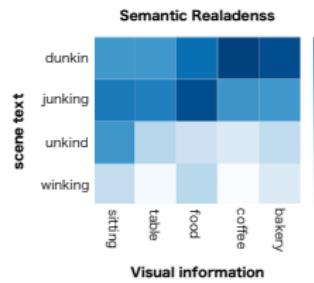
Summary

PROBLEM

- Improving the performance of pre-trained text spotting systems in a complex background with semantic information.

CONTRIBUTION

- Introducing extra prior knowledge (task and dataset) to text spotting or OCR in the wild: by reranking the candidates based on their semantic relatedness with words describing the image context.



Proposal task: Integrating Visual Semantic Information

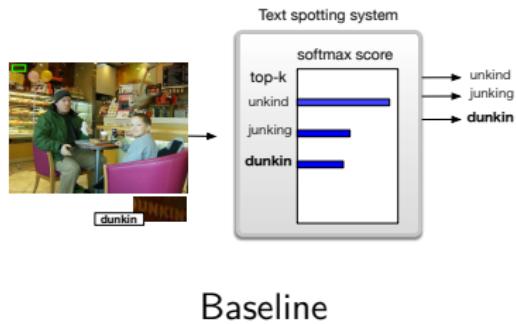
Case: complex background

Example: case of cut-off bounding box.

The correct candidate word is inside the baseline softmax $k = 3$

- ✓ The objective is to re-rank the correct candidate word.

- The baseline (CNN-90k dict) is trained on oxford synthetic dataset with 90k dict [Jaderberg et al., 2016]



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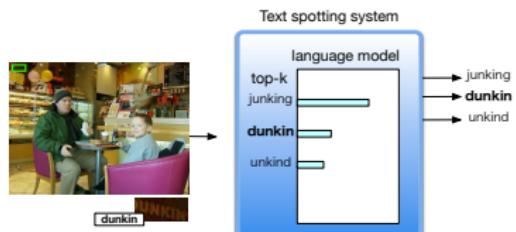
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- The baseline (CNN-90k dict) is trained on oxford synthetic dataset with 90k dict [Jaderberg et al., 2016]
- The simplest approach is to add Language model 😊



Baseline+Language model

Proposal task: Integrating Visual Semantic Information

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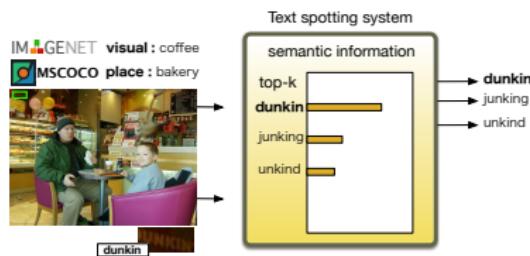
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- 💡 Our approach is to add visual semantic information (word relation) 😊

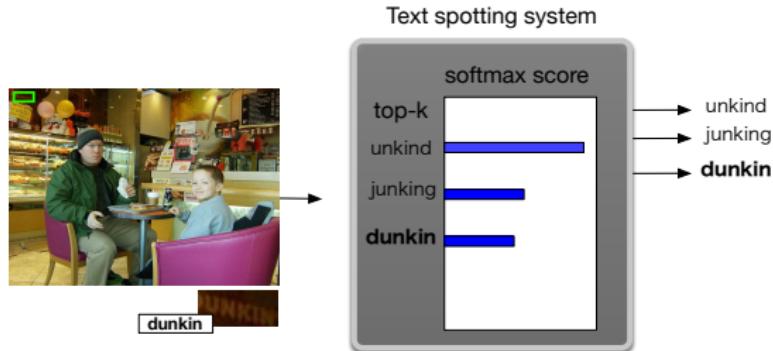


Baseline+Visual Semantic

How to integrate the semantic information?

step 1

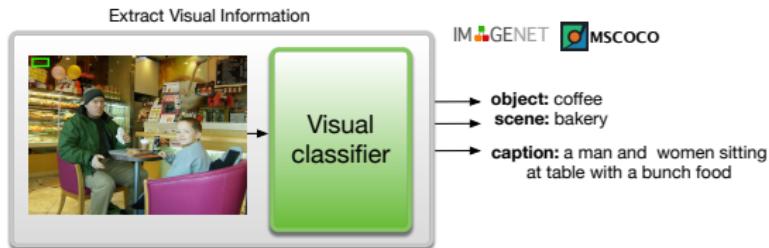
- 1 We extract the top-k with associate probability from the baseline.



How to integrate the semantic information?

Step 2

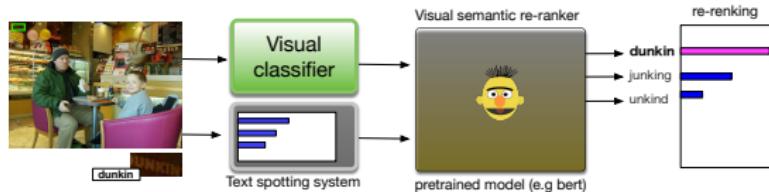
- 1 We extract the top-k with associate probability from the baseline.
- 2 We employ visual classifier (i.e object, scene and caption) to extract the visual context from the image.



How to integrate the semantic information?

Step 3

- 1 We extract the top-k with associate probability from the baseline.
- 2 We employ visual classifier (i.e object, scene and caption) to extract the visual context from the image.
- 3 We compute the semantic similarity between the word and its visual context and then re-rank them.



Proposed: Textual Visual Dataset

Dataset generation

Text hypothesis

- We employ several off the self pre-trained Text Spotting baselines to generate k text hypotheses (i.e. CNN-90K, CRNN,...)

Visual context

- Object classifier (Resnet152, Inception-ResNet-v2) 1000 label classes
- Scene classifier (365 Resnet scene classifier) 365 label classes
- Caption description (standard model) tuned on COCO-caption

Text hypothesis	Object	Scene	Caption
11 , il, j, m, ... lossing, docile, dow, dell, ... 29th, 2th, 2011, zit, ... happy , hooping, happily, nappy, ... coke, gulp, slurp, fluky,... will, wii , xviii, wit,.....	railroad bookshop parking childs plate remote	train bookstore shopping bib pizzeria room	a train is on a train track with a train on it a woman sitting at a table with a laptop a man is holding a cell phone while standing a cake with a bunch of different types of scissors a table with a pizza and a fork on it a close up of a remote control on a table

Proposed: Textual Visual Dataset for COCO-text

Resulting dataset

- ICDAR-17-V: Image + Textual dataset from IC17 Task 3
- COCO-text-Visual: Image + Textual dataset from COCO-text
- COCO-Pairs: Only Textual dataset from COCO-text

Unique Count for Textual dataset

Dataset	image #	bbox	caption	object	words	nouns	verb	adjectives
Conceptual [35]	3M	-	3M	-	34219,055	10254,864	1043,385	3263,654
MSCOCO [22]	82k	-	413k	-	3732,339	3401,489	250,761	424977
Flickr 30K [44]	30k	-	160k	-	2604,646	509,459	139128	169158
SVT [42]	350	✓	-	-	10,437	3856	46	666
COCO-Text [40]	66k	✓	-	-	177,547	134,970	770	11,393

Visual context dataset (proposed dataset)

COCO-Text-V	16k	✓	60k	120k	697,335	246,013	35,807	40,922
IC17-V	10k	✓	25k	50k	296,500	96,371	15,820	15,023
COCO-Pairs	66k	-	-	158k	319,178	188,295	6,878	46,983

Result

Evaluation

- We evaluate our approach on different baselines: 1) CNN-90k dictionary [Jaderberg et al., 2016] 2) LSTM with visual attention [Ghosh et al., 2017]. The table shows the best results after re-ranking using different re-ranker.

Model	CNN			LSTM		
	Acc.	k	MRR	Acc.	k	MRR
Baseline (BL)	Acc.:19.7			Acc.:17.9		
Experiment 1 word-to-word relation (i.e. object and scene)						
BL+Word2vec [25]	21.8	5	44.3	19.5	4	80.4
BL+Glove [27]	22.0	7	44.5	19.1	4	78.8
BL+Sw2v [24]	21.8	7	44.3	19.4	4	80.1
BL+Fasttext [17]	21.9	7	44.6	19.4	4	80.3
BL+TWE [34]	22.2	7	44.7	19.5	4	80.2
BL+RWE [3]	21.9	7	44.5	19.6	4	80.7
BL+LSTMmbed [13]	21.6	7	44.0	19.2	4	79.6
Experiment 2 word-to-sentence relation (i.e. caption)						
BL+USE-T [5]	22.0	6	44.7	19.2	4	79.5
BL+BERT-feature [6] 🐝	21.7	7	45.0	19.3	4	81.2
BL+BERT (fine-tune) [6] 🐝	22.7	8	45.9	20.1	9	79.1

Examples

- 🐝 Re-ranking the correct candidate word and its visual context with tuned BERT [Devlin et al. 2019] on the proposed dataset.
- 🐝 BERT re-ranked the candidates based on the image description.



object: lifeboat scene: raft
caption: a *boat* is parked in small *boat*
text hypothesis: honor, donor, **honda**,...

bounding box:
HONDA
honda

🐝 **top-w_k**: sim(honda, parked)



object: street scene: downtown
caption: a *street* sign with a sign on
the side
text hypothesis: nay, **way**, may,...

bounding box:
WAY
way

🐝 **top-w_k**: sim(way, street)



object: pencil scene: child
caption: a small *child*'s toy is sitting
on a table
text hypothesis: adding, adana, **adam**,...

bounding box:
ADAM
adam

🐝 **top-w_k**: sim(adam, toy)



object: american scene: hospital
caption: a table with bunch of food on it
text hypothesis: il,xl,7,...

bounding box:
7

🐝 **top-w_k**: sim(7, table), ULM(7)

Conclusion

Contributions

- We defined the task of post-processing for text spotting by exploring the semantic relation between text and scene in a textual manner. Also, introducing a visual context dataset for this problem.

Final thoughts

- Text in images is **not always related** to its visual environment, there is only a fraction of cases this approach may help solving, but given its low cost, it may be useful for domain adaptation of general text spotting systems (e.g fixing false-positive and short word)

