

# Python编程与人工智能实践



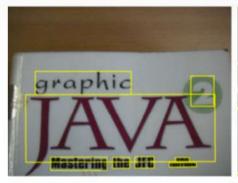
应用篇: 自然场景文字检测 Text Detection (EAST)

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# 自然场景下的文字检测

文字检测是很多计算机视觉任务的前置步骤, 比如文字识别, 身份认证等, 因此, 文字的精准定位既十分重要又具备挑战。













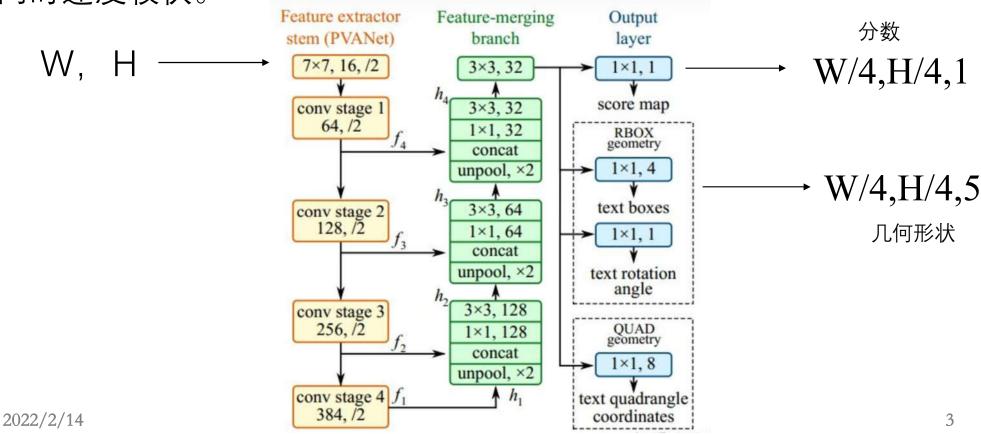




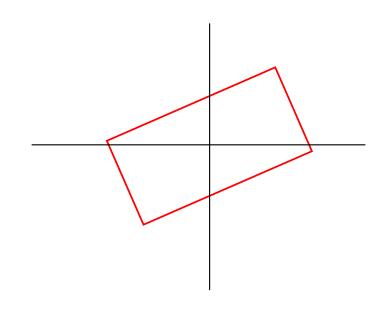


**EAST:** 预测 收缩的文字区域,并对区域内的**每个像素**预测它到文字 区域边界,上下左右的四个距离和一个旋转角度,Pipeline 十分简单,

同时速度较快。







中心点,到上、右、下、左四个边的偏移量 旋转角度(逆时针)

#### 提取过程

- (1) 加载模型
- (2) 调整图像大小 W、H可以被32整除
- (3) 将图像输入网络, 计算每个像素的几何信息
- (4) 根据几何信息获取文字框的位置
- (5) 采用非最大抑制获取最终的文本框



### 代码实现:

```
import cv2
import numpy as np
import time
if name == " main ":
   confThreshold = 0.5
   nmsThreshold = 0.3
   # 读取图像
   image = cv2.imread("bikes.jpg")
   orig = image.copy()
   # 获取图像大小
   H,W = image.shape[:2]
   # 定义输入神经网络图像大小
   \# newW = 320
   \# newH = 320
   newW = int(W/32)*32
   newH = int(H/32)*32
   # 计算缩放比例
   rW = W/float(newW)
   rH = H/float(newH)
   # 载入模型
   file east = "frozen east text detection.pb"
   net = cv2.dnn.readNet(file east)
```



```
# 定义模型输出端口
outputLayers = []
layerNames = ["feature_fusion/Conv_7/Sigmoid","feature_fusion/concat_3"]

# 将输入图像转换为适合神经网络模型的格式
blob = cv2.dnn.blobFromImage(image, 1.0, (newW, newH),(123.68, 116.78, 103.94), swapRB=True, crop=False)

# 送入模型进行处理
net.setInput(blob)

# 得到密集采样的结果
# scores: 1,1,h,w
# geometry: 1,5,h,w
(scores, geometry) = net.forward(layerNames)

# 获取密集采样的结果
(numRows, numCols) = scores.shape[2:4]
```

```
# 存储检测区域的list detections = []
```

# 存储检测区域的置信度 confidences = []



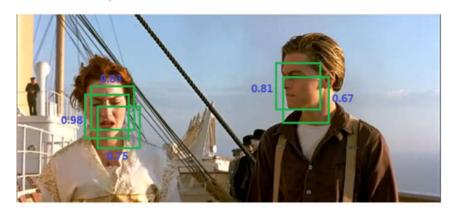
```
for y in range(numRows):
   for x in range(numCols):
       score = scores[0,0,y,x]
       # 置信度过低,不处理
       if(score < confThreshold):</pre>
           continue
       # print(y,x,score)
       # 获取区域信息,
                                                                                                          B(x',y')
       up = geometry[0,0,y,x] # 上 偏移
       right = geometry[0,1,y,x] # 右 偏移
       down = geometry[0,2,y,x] # 下 偏移
       left = geometry[0,3,y,x] # 左 偏移
       angle = geometry[0,4,y,x] # 角度逆时针
                                                                                                                 A(x,y)
       cosA = np.cos(angle)
       sinA = np.sin(angle)
       # 计算区域的宽和高
       h = up + down
       w = left + right
                                                                                        x'=rcos(\alpha+\beta) = r(cosacos\beta-sinasin\beta) = xcos\beta-ysin\beta
       # 计算中心点偏移量 × 4
                                                                                        y'=rsin(α+β) = r(sinαcosβ+cosαsinβ) = xsinβ+ycosβ
        (offsetX, offsetY) = (x * 4.0, y * 4.0)
       # 计算右下角坐标
       pt right down = (offsetX + cosA * right + sinA * down, offsetY - sinA * right + cosA * down)
       # 计算算右上角坐标
       pt right up = (-sinA * h + pt right down[0], -cosA * h + pt right down[1])
       # 计算左下坐标
       pt left down = (-\cos A * w + pt right down[0], sinA * w + pt right down[1])
```



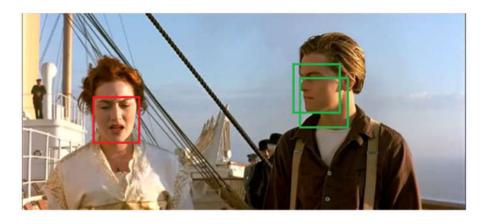
```
# 根据 右上 左下计算中心点坐标
center = (0.5*(pt right up[0]+pt left down[0]), 0.5*(pt right up[1]+pt left down[1]))
# 信息存储 满足boxPoints输入的格式
                                                                              计算中心点的坐标
# (中心坐标), (宽,高),顺时针角度
detections.append((center, (w,h), -1*angle * 180.0 / np.pi))
confidences.append(score)
# 进行非最大抑制
# 重叠面面积>nmsThreshold的框去除
indices = cv2.dnn.NMSBoxesRotated (detections, confidences, confThreshold, nmsThreshold)
print(indices)
# 绘图
for i in indices:
    # 得到四个顶点
    vertices = cv2.boxPoints(detections[i])
    # 进行坐标缩放
    vertices = np.array(vertices) * np.array([[rW,rH]])
    vertices = vertices.astype("int")
    # 画矩形
    cv2.polylines(image, [vertices], True, (0, 255, 0), 2)
# 结果显示
cv2.namedWindow("out", cv2.WINDOW NORMAL or cv2.WINDOW KEEPRATIO or cv2.WINDOW GUI NORMAL)
cv2.imshow("out",image)
cv2.waitKey(0)
```

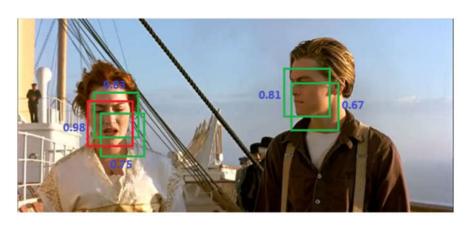


## 非最大抑制



再找下一个分数最大的框, 重复上述动作





找到分数最大区域(<mark>红色</mark>),将和红框 重叠超过某个阈值的框,都去除

