

CLEAT:

**A Classification, Enhancement and
Analysis Toolkit for Heterogeneous
Document Image Collections**



LAMP History

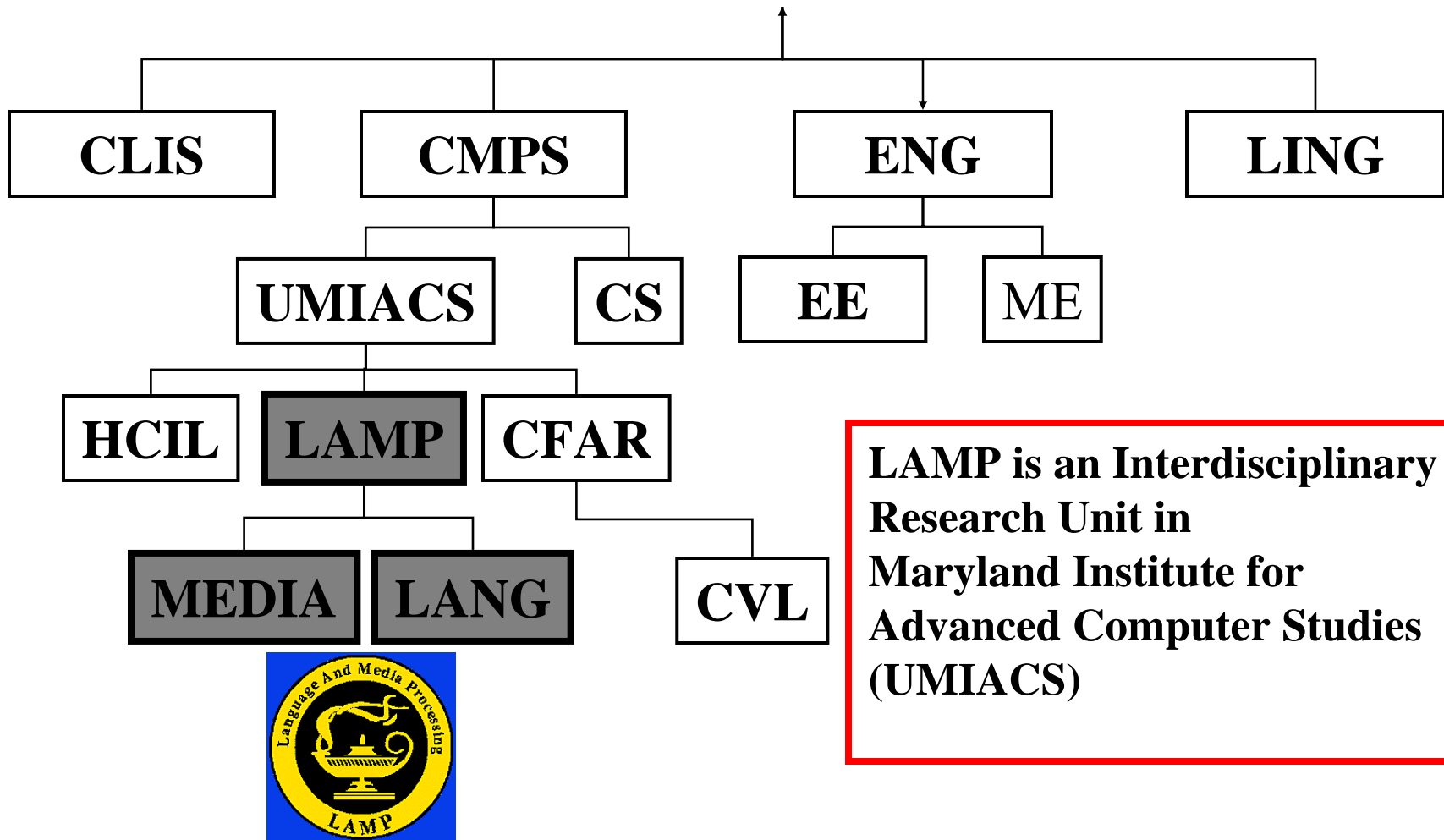
- Began in 1996 with a focus on documents
- Produced 9 PhD (2 more expected in 2007)
- Over 200 scientific publications
- Almost 50 Students (Undergrad-Graduate)
- Numerous Technology Transfer Opportunities



Mission

To conduct research and education in analysis and processing of multimedia information sources including documents, images and video, to develop natural language tools for real world applications, and to foster collaboration in these areas between researchers at the university and representatives of government agencies and industry





LAMP is an Interdisciplinary Research Unit in Maryland Institute for Advanced Computer Studies (UMIACS)

Research Focal Areas

- Document image analysis
 - Providing fundamental tools for the enhancement, summarization, navigation, indexing and retrieval in document image databases
- Content based video analysis
 - Providing access to video content through extraction, structure representation, classification, visualization and indexing
- In General
 - Ability to access large heterogeneous collections of material
 - Adaptable systems – OCR, MT
 - Low density to resource poor languages
 - Enhancing low quality input – document images, OCR



Outreach

- Bi-Annual SDIUT Conference
 - Soon to be included in Google Books Project
- Host of workshops and short courses
- Editorial Office of IJDAR
- Data Collection and Evaluations
- LAMP Seminar Series
- Chairing Program Committee for ICDAR 2007
- Organizing Arabic OCR competition at ICDAR'07



Schedule

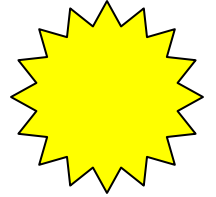
- Tuesday
 - AM: Project Overview and Status
 - PM: Logo Detection/Recognition

- Wednesday
 - AM: Font OCR, Word Level ScriptID
Vision Related Research
 - PM: Review and Feedback



Agenda

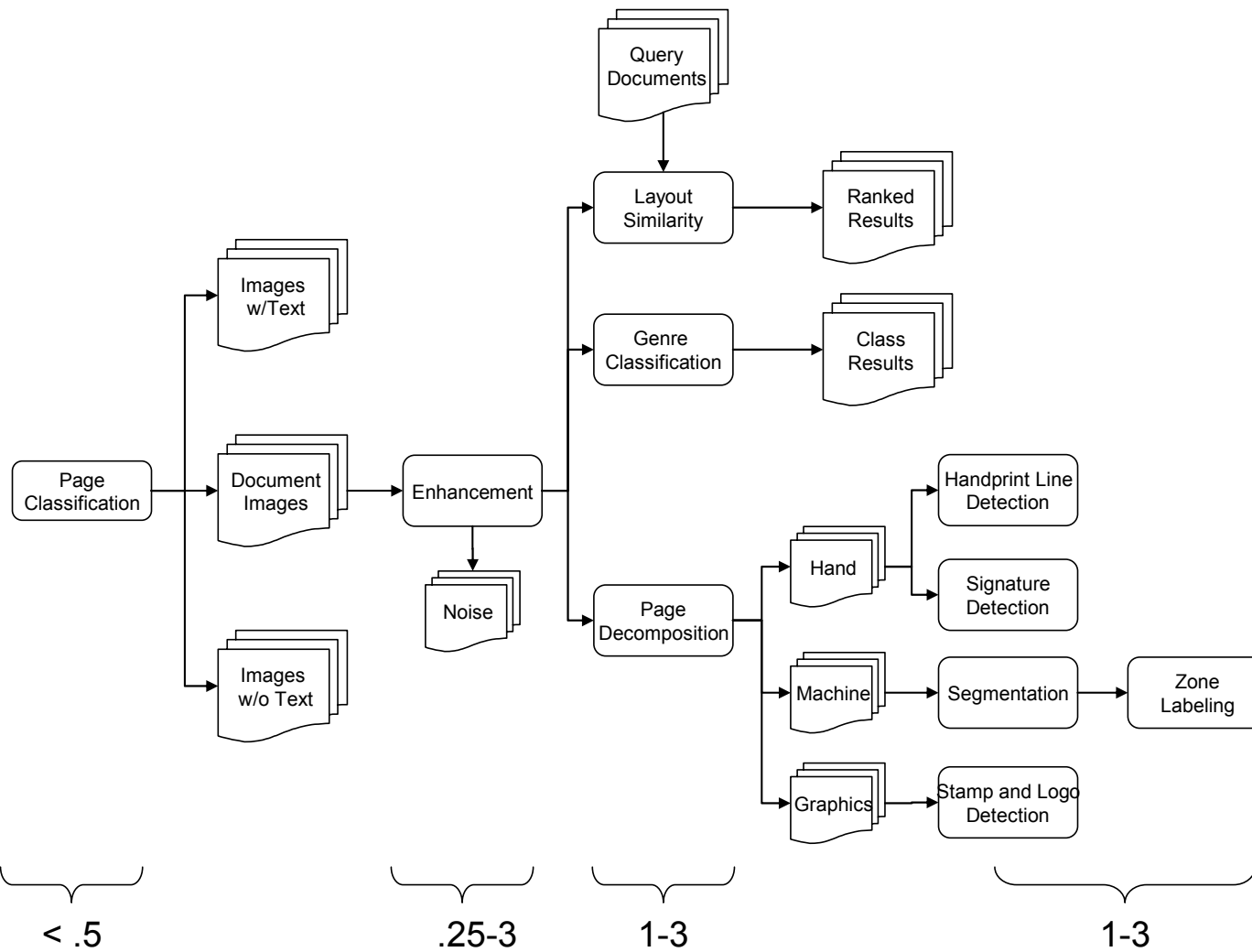
Tuesday AM



- Project Overview
 - Introduction
 - Goals and Objectives
- Tools
 - GEDI Display Environment
 - Datasets
- DocLib and Algorithms
 - Technical Presentations



Project Overview



Target Processing Speed in Seconds



Task Objectives

- Task 1: Data Collection**
- Task 2: Ground Truthing**
- Task 3: Evaluation Framework**
- Task 4: Evaluation and Visualization Tool**

- Task 5: Page Classification Module**
- Task 6: Enhancement Module**
- Task 7: Layout Analysis Module**
- Task 8: Content Labeling module**

- Task 9: Evaluation**
- Task 10: Training**



Performance Goals

Task	Performance Goal
Page Classification	80% precision across all three classes
Enhancement	10-30% increase in accuracy of downstream processes – segmentation, detection
Layer Separation	90% coverage at the pixel level
Segmentation (Print and Hand)	85% using implementation of existing methods
Logo and Stamp Detection	75% precision at 85% recall
Signature Detection	75% precision at 85% recall



Phase I – March 2007

- Delivered complete CLEAT data collection.
- Provide ground truth for subset of data including signatures, stamps, logos, handwritten, and machine printed text.
- Provide document describing evaluation framework.



Phase II – July 2007

- Deliver completed ground truthing and visualization tool for CLEAT metadata.
- Deliver Prototype version of CLEAT Software API Modules:
 - Document Image Enhancement,
 - Document Text/Image Text/Non-Text Discrimination,
 - Page Layout Similarity Ranking on CLEAT data,
 - Page Layer Segmentation and Zone Labeling, and
 - Content Labeling of Signatures, annotations, Stamps and Logos.
- Provide results of CLEAT API run on CLEAT datasets.
- Provide preliminary evaluation report.
- Provide basic API documentation



Phase III

- Deliver Final version of CLEAT API.
- Provide training on use of CLEAT.
- Provide complete evaluation results on CLEAT data.
- Provide complete documentation of API.
- Provide feasibility report for system extensions.
- Provide a list of publications generated and planned as a result of this effort.



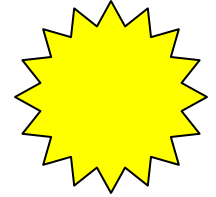
WWW

- lamp.cfar.umd.edu/media/projects/cleat
- Contains
 - Summary
 - Proposal
 - Reports
 - Presentations
 - Milestones and Deliverables
 - Software
 - Data



Agenda

Tuesday AM



- *Project Overview*
 - Introduction
 - Goals and Objectives
- **Tools**
 - GEDI Display Environment
 - Datasets
- **DocLib and Algorithms**
 - Technical Presentations



GEDI – Java Interface

Image Window

The screenshot displays the DL-GEDI software interface. The main window shows a document with Arabic text and a red stamp. The interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Modify, Preferences, Window, Help), a toolbar with icons for Merge, Split, Save, Open, Drag, and zoom controls, and a status bar showing the scale (Fit To Window) and coordinates (743, 886).

The left sidebar contains three windows:

- Browser Window:** A table listing files with columns for Name, Image, and Xml.
- Type Window:** A table showing the properties of the selected zone.
- Attribute Window:** A table showing the attributes of the selected zone.

The main document area shows a document with Arabic text and a red stamp. The text includes dates like 11/9 and 11/12, and mentions of 'رسالتكم' (your letter) and 'تم الاطلاع' (received).

Browser Window

Type Window

Attribute Window

Current File: 00010005.xml*

Name	Image	Xml
00010003	✓	✓
00010004	✓	✓
00010005	✓	✓
00010006	✓	✓
00010007	✓	✓
00010008	✓	✓
00010009	✓	✓
00010010	✓	✓
00010011	✓	✓

NAME	COLOR	KEY	VISIB...	COU...
DLStamp	Red	None	✓	1
DLSignature	Black	None	✓	1

Attribute	Value
gedi_type	DLStamp
(row,col)(width,hei...	(379,7)(452,300)
Overlap	partial
Quality	poor
Shape	elliptic

Selected Zone Info
(379,7)(831,307)
DLStamp

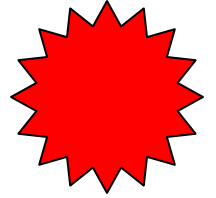
GEDI Features

- **allows users to label and display rectangular zones in images**
- **supports user specified zone types**
- **handles type-specific attribute lists**
- **offers a graphical interface for editing and displaying zones**
- **enables users to create and distribute configuration files**
- **provides hotkeys for faster labeling**
- **can list multiple images in thumbnail views**

saves ground-truth and metadata as XML (compatible with DocLib)



New Features



- Polygon and Oriented Boxes
- Scripting
- Text Alignment
- Multilingual support
- Additional Function Keys
- Bug Fixes



Data Collection

Datasets and Ground Truth – A dataset containing examples of each class of document we process will be included. The dataset will contain a minimum of 5000 documents and be collected from a variety of sources, including the internet, existing training and testing datasets, public collections, project collections, and scanning. All ground truth will be provided in GEDI format and accompany the images



Data Collection and Evaluation

Type	Number
Class 1: Traditional Document Images	9000
Class 2: Camera captured, Text in Scene, and Color documents	500
Class 3: Non-document Images	500
Genre	Number
Forms, Drawing, Tables	1000
Business Documents, Memos, Letters	2500
Journal and Conference Papers, Articles	2500
Newsletters, Flyers	1000
Structured Documents – phone books, dictionaries	1000
Handwritten	1000
Foreign Language – handwritten and machine printed	1000
Highly Degraded	500
Mixed Annotation	2000



Document Image Acquisition

- Sampling of Existing Databases
 - 20-25%
- Google Image Search
 - 60%
- Scanning hardcopy Document Images
 - 15-20%



Document Genres

Genre			
Forms, Drawing, Tables et at.			
Forms	650		
Drawing	80		
Tables	100		
Chemistry formulae	25		
Math equations	165		
Figures	40		
Total	1060		
Business documents and Memo letters			
Business documents	50		
Business documents degraded	2700		
Business documents with annotations	160		
Memo letters	900		
Total	3810		
Journal and Conference Papers, Articles			
English	2785		
German	360		
Japanese	480		
Total	3625		
		Newsletters and Flyers	
		Google images	2400
		Structured Documents	
		Phonebook	229
		Dictionaries (Chinese English, English Chinese)	1150
		Yellowpage	80
		Total	1459
		Structured Documents	
		Phonebook	229
		Dictionaries (Chinese English, English Chinese)	1150
		Yellowpage	80
		Total	1459
		Handwritten	
		Chinese	146
		Cyrillic	410
		Japanese	47
		Korean	80
		Thai	319
		Hindi	281
			1283



Internet Downloads

Genre		
Figure		
Good	240	
Medium	755	
Low	548	
Form		
Good	66	
Medium	69	
Low	32	
Letter-Memo		
Good	55	
Medium	88	
Low	31	
LIST		
Good	6	
Medium	34	
Low	11	
Newspaper		
Good	22	
Medium	37	
Low	17	
Publication Cover		
Good	130	
Medium	425	
Low	128	
Receipt		
Good	10	
Medium	50	
Low	20	
Screenshot		
Good	184	
Medium	848	
Low	566	
Table		
Good	52	
Medium	124	
Low	42	



Maryland Datasets

- Collection of Free form Handwriting
 - Paid upto \$1 for pages of native handwriting
 - Languages: Arabic, Amharic, Chinese, Korean, Japanese, Greek, Cyrillic, Hebrew, Thai, Burmese, and Hindi
 - Up to 1000 pages of each



以片治国的遗憾

李国基

赵紫阳不幸逝世，噩讯传来使人感到无比的悲痛，他为中国的改革开放和社会、经济的繁荣作出了不可磨灭的巨大贡献。同时人们缅怀他，赞扬他，爱戴他；然而由于“六四”事件使他丧失了人身自由，十五年的漫长囚禁生活，但对他还是没有作一个客观公正的评价，使他抱恨终身，遗憾不遗憾！

现在不讲赵紫阳的“错误”性质为何；就在对他的处理方式而言，也是极端错误的，违背了依法治国的思想。有人独立遗憾的想，如果有领导人，一方面大讲特讲依法治国（当然也很重要），而另一方面却又背离依法治国，甚至践踏依法治国。本来，赵紫阳是党和国家的重要领导人，高级政府总理，高荣誉的总书记，然而，未经任何法律程序而在蓄判，急转直下的禁闭法，就把赵紫阳长期软禁起来，剥夺他的人身自由长达十五年之久。这难道不是对依法治国的嘲弄和讽刺，对法治

111

① आपण विरहवा वाड !
आपण महाराष्ट्र की संस्कृति
के लिए बहुत बड़ा योगदान
कर चुके हैं।

② विभागीय कार्य की संस्कृति
आपण महाराष्ट्र विभागीय
कार्य की संस्कृति में बहुत बड़ा
योगदान कर चुके हैं।

③ जीवन विवेक
आपण महाराष्ट्र के जीवन विवेक
के लिए बहुत बड़ा योगदान
कर चुके हैं।

④ आपण की महाराष्ट्र वाड
आपण महाराष्ट्र की
संस्कृति के लिए बहुत बड़ा
योगदान कर चुके हैं।

⑤ राजनीति आपण की गणना
आपण महाराष्ट्र की राजनीति
के लिए बहुत बड़ा योगदान
कर चुके हैं।



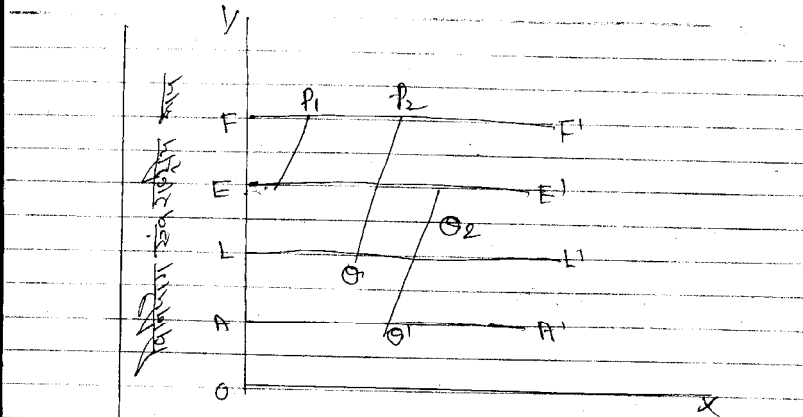
√
 5
 2521

वक्र की प्रकृति

दिया कि वक्र $y = \sqrt{x}$ को x -अक्ष के चारों ओर घुमाकर एक ठोस का आकार प्राप्त होता है।
 यह ठोस का आयतन ज्ञात करने के लिए हमें वक्र $y = \sqrt{x}$ को x -अक्ष के चारों ओर घुमाने से उत्पन्न ठोस का आयतन ज्ञात करना है।
 हमें x के मानों को 0 से 1 तक लेना है।
 ठोस का आयतन $V = \int_0^1 \pi y^2 dx = \pi \int_0^1 x dx = \frac{\pi x^2}{2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ।
 अतः ठोस का आयतन $\frac{\pi}{2}$ है।

5. वक्र $y = \sqrt{x}$ को x -अक्ष के चारों ओर घुमाकर एक ठोस का आकार प्राप्त होता है।

Handwritten signature



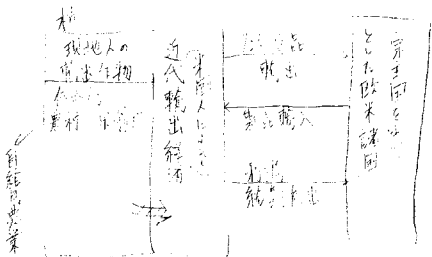
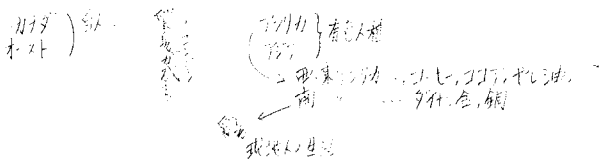
वक्र $y = \sqrt{x}$ को x -अक्ष के चारों ओर घुमाकर एक ठोस का आकार प्राप्त होता है।
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 अतः ठोस का आयतन $\frac{\pi}{2}$ है।



II 遂上國の社会经济的特質

1. 基本的構造 ~ 农业型 = 重經濟

今までの本體構造は作休休、小口村地型 = 重經濟と呼び、
 其の他の居住村地(本村)は、No. 力(力)を開發し、急速に
 作休休、小口村地型經濟を永續化させた。



村地型經濟は、村地人口の一次産業の特色は、
 外に、村地人口の増加に際して、村地人口の増加
 増加に際して、村地人口の増加に際して、村地人口の増加

6. The Three Kingdoms and the Six Dynasties

- 85 ferment n. 불안, 혼란, 정치적 혼란
 usurp v. 강탈하다
 incessant a. 끊임없는
 shrink v. 줄어드다, 움츠러다, 기가 죽다 (p.p. shrunk)
 rashly ad. 무모하게, 비중하게, 서슴치 않게
 massacre v. 학살하다
 flee v. 갈아타다, 도피하다 (p. fled)
 tribe n. 부족, 종족
 abandon v. 버리다, 포기하다
 nomadic a. 유목민의, 유목 생활을 하는
 * Sinicize v. 중국화하다, 중국식으로 만들다
 cavalry n. 기병대, 기마부대
 * refugee n. 망명자, 피난자, 난민
 perpetual a. 영구한, 부단한
 turmoil n. 혼란, 혼란, 불안
 87 undermine v. 약화시키다, 서서히 무너시키다
 * monastery n. 수도원, 사원, 이단(의)
 vast a. 광대한, 거대한, 엄청난
 * proportion n. 크기, 비례, 비율
 realm n. 왕국, 영토
 | realm |
 bureaucracy n. 관공제, 관공정치, 관공주의
 * exert v. (힘, 권력 등을) 행사하다, (영향을) 미치다
 < Taoism > 도교
 Taoism n. 도교
 * calligraphy n. 서예, 서도, 궁체, 필법
 conglomeration n. 융합, 결합

И. Бродский

Год велер он велит...

- 1 -

Год велер он велит, заставив в дверях
два вадника скажут в окрестных полях,
как дурно по кругу, сквозь роуи и гар,
и рвело не могут друг друга докар.
То трасив поворья, пошкннув, угаб,
то ехва в едле воздржимо привстав,
и дыстро по светлому склому хосина,
то в роуи опер, где егунается тьма.

Два вадника скажут в вечерней тьме,
не роуи от дома, от сердца вдали,
друг друга они окликают, зовут,
нейские рары за роуи пикнут.
И так шкоча им на свете вьвоим
сквозь роуи и гар, ехва через вадил,
не ехар в виду стационарных постов,
как будто летим мы не союв куев!

Стихи под эпиграфами И. Бродский.

"То, что дозволено Юпитеру,
не дозволено быку..."

Каждый пред Богом нас.

Малок, нас и убо.

В каждой музике Бах,

В каждом из нас Бог.

Что ведомо — Богом.

Брешося — удем быков...

Богово етает нам

Сумерсани боров.

И кадо не дом Чрисклудь,

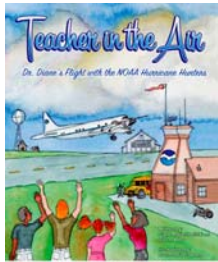
И, может быт, не впаад.

Еще нас не раз распнут

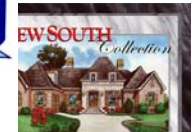
И скажут потом: распуд.



Other "Documents"



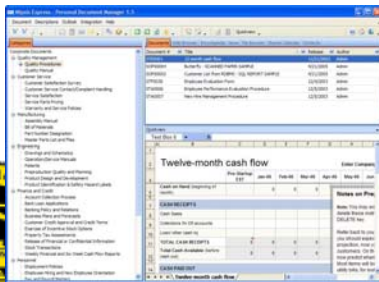
Showroom for:
Norsk Wood Works
Pulp Mill in the Region
For Wood Working & Furniture
Phone: 715 468 2700
Web: www.norskwoodworks.com



Parliamentary Assembly
Assemblée parlementaire



COUNCIL OF EUROPE
CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE



Honey, I think we are beyond the point of me being just your "boyfriend." It's about time you started calling me what I really am.

And that is...?

Your manfriend.



Order online now at www.poker-wear.com
Prices shown here are subject to change without notice.

Poker Tables from Poker-Wear

You can play poker without a poker table and Poker-Wear.com has a great selection of folding chairs that can be set up for the big game, and then store them up for the next big game. Or, you can have those great looking poker tables set up all the time.

Poker-Wear.com is offering **FREE SHIPPING on poker tables** everywhere in the US states. This is a limited time offer. Order your Poker-Wear poker tables today!

Poker Table
This is a great looking table with a green top and a black base. It's a great looking table that's perfect for your home or office.

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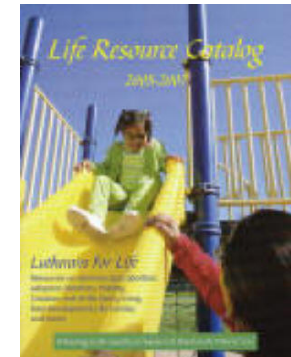
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IBM Cross Pad Data

- 30 boxes, 30 writers producing 50-80 pages each
- 25000 pages total / 1 million words
- Most European Languages: German, French, Italian, English (UK), and Spanish
- Makeup: Characters (~8 boxes), Phrases, Freeform (1 box)
- Contracted with IBM to make the data public



FFX 115r

MELLO DECIDES NOT TO RUN FOR MAYOR OF FREMONT

Fremont Councilman Gary Mello closed the door Thursday on a mayoral bid, increasing the chances that Mayor Bill Ball will be re-elected to a second term in November.

Mello announced in March that he was considering a possible run for mayor, but he said subsequently on several occasions the chances were slim he would challenge Ball.

"After a long and difficult decision-making process, I have decided not to run for mayor of Fremont, at this time," Mello said in a written statement.

Mello's council seat does not expire until 1993.

In a telephone interview, the 41-year-old title insurance company executive said he did not want to devote more time to city business at the expense of his family and job. He said he currently spends about 30 hours a week on city-related matters and that being mayor would mean at least 10 hours per week.

German - Russ

Bim, Bam, Bum - Ein Glockenton

Bim, Bam, Bum - Ein Glockenton

fliegt durch die Nacht, als

fliegt durch die Nacht, als

hätt' er Vogelflügel, er fliegt

Hätt' er Vogelflügel, er fliegt

in römischer Kirchentracht

in römischer Kirchentracht

wohl über Tal und Hügel. Er

wohl über Tal und Hügel, Er

FFX121d
COURTESY FINANCERS MERCV MISSION TO FARMWORKERS

A state lawmaker has checked the people of California's Central Valley, and has learned why their staffers are spearheading a drive for help.

The situation is stark.

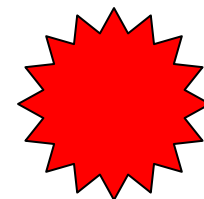
"There is going to have to be a deal," learned Fresno Mayor Bob

The Fresno report is based on the core social structure, to it, the farmers' largest and processing plant and, according to city officials, the "heart of the California Valley Area."

The state lawmaker looked out the window, the impression of a "San Joaquin Valley" between Fresno and Sacramento is "a state of panic" that will not be a solution to the state's problems until November.

On May 2, a farmer-led relief caravan from Fresno, San Francisco, and Grants, and Richmond departed. It has of 400, two tons of rice, two tons of beans and hundreds of pounds of sugar, soap, cooking oil and used clothing.

New Data



- 25,000 pages ground truthed to the zone level
- Sampled from the Tobacco Litigation Corpus of 49 Million pages



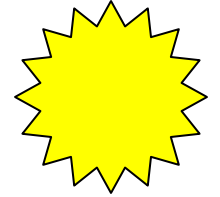
Distribution (docs, pages)

dt_calendar	44	90	dt_email	973	1151
dt_photograph	227	461	co_tables	1049	1980
dt_questionnaire	188	461	dt_form	1582	2265
dt_bibliography	175	530	co_foreign	1669	2300
dt_periodical	479	693	dt_notes	2288	2925
dt_list	405	710	co_illegible	2598	3983
dt_advertisement	519	894	dt_graphic	2061	4307
dt_newspaper	688	921	dt_letter	3145	4601
co_fax	830	1150	dt_report	2213	4604
co_drawings	638	1150	dt_memo	2762	4611
			co_handwritten	4894	6903
			co_marginalia	10665	17251



Agenda

Tuesday AM



- Project Overview
 - Introduction
 - Goals and Objectives
- Tools
 - GEDI Display Environment
 - Datasets
- DocLib and Algorithms
 - Technical Presentations



DocLib Architecture

- **Efficient Technology Transfer**
 - software compatibility
 - balance of academia, government, and industry needs
 - common framework for document processing
- **Scalability**
 - rapid prototyping of new methods
 - simple algorithm comparison
- **Robustness and Stability**
 - high quality standards
 - platform-independence
 - accommodation of frequently changing requirements



DocLib Status

- Core DocLib components matured and stable (in use by a variety of government installations)\
- Addons being integrated/implemented, primarily by developers
- Freely available to government researchers
- Core supported on Solaris, Linux and Windows



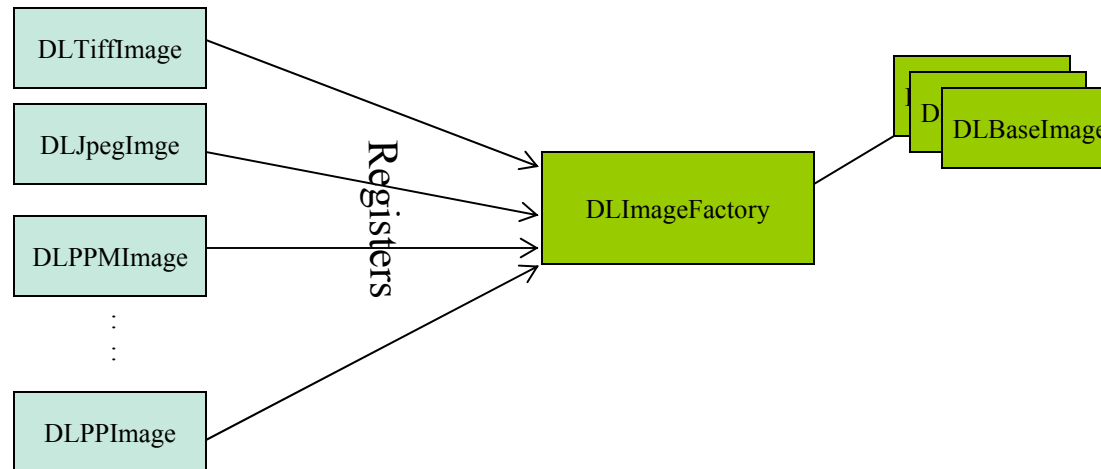
Core vs Add-ons

- Core components are loosely defined as necessary building blocks for ANY document analysis process
- Addons are tools and applications for specific types of analysis

We try to put as few constraints on the representations as possible.



Image Factory



Design Factors:

- Image Type objects are static/singleton objects created on startup
- DLImageFactory is a static/singleton object
- Image Type objects registers itself with the DLImageFactory during startup
- DLImageFactory keeps a list of supported Image objects as each image type calls the register function
- Additional image types can be plugged into DOCLIB without modifying existing DOCLIB code.

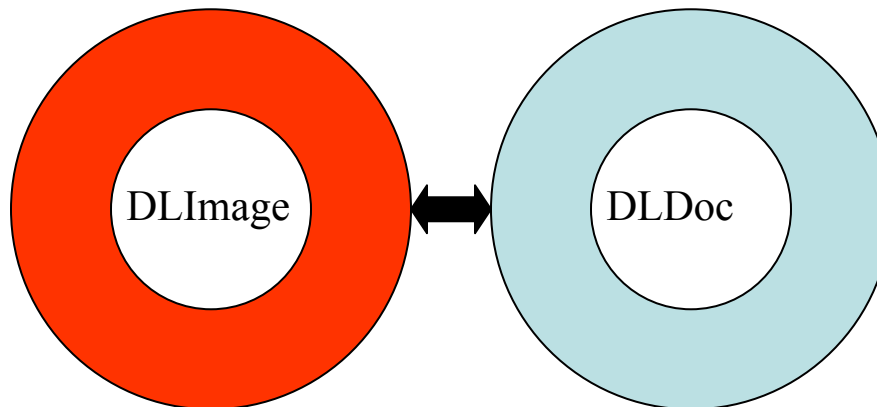


DocLib Architecture

DocLib's architecture rests on two pillars:

DLImage:

➤ **Image Processing**



e.g.

- **image rotation**
- **image deskewing**
- **image conversions**
- **cc calculation**
- **shape drawing**

DLDocument:

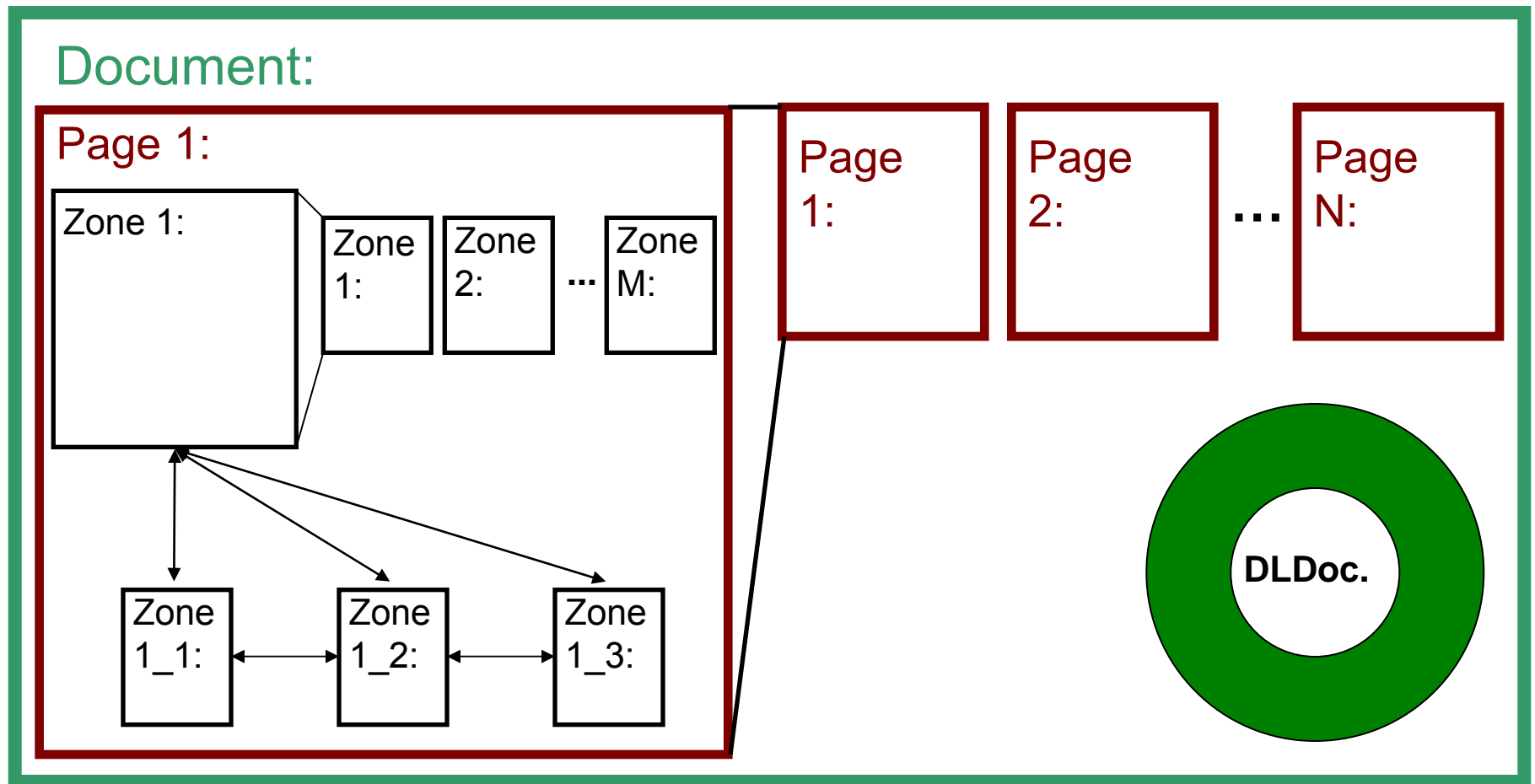
➤ **Document Processing**

e.g.

- **page segmentation**
- **text line extraction**
- **logo detection**
- **XML input/output**
- **page layout analysis**



Document Hierarchy



Recent Modules

- Thinning
 - Rotation
 - Deskewing

 - XML i/o
 - Degradation
 - OCR Scansoft interface (Windows)
 - Docstrum

 - Logo detection
 - Signature processing
- LogoDetect
 - TokenMatch
 - Machine vs. Handwritten
 - Jargon
 - Text Line Detection



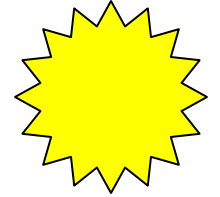
XML Output Extension

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<!-- GEDI is developed at Language and Media Processing Laboratory,
      University of Maryland. -->
<GEDI xmlns="http://lamp.cfar.umd.edu/GEDI" version="1.0">
  <USER name="Elena" date="Sun, 14 Oct 2007 8:28 PM" />
  <DL_DOCUMENT src="aaa27e00.tif" docTag="xml" NrOfPages="2">
    <DL_PAGE gedi_type="DL_PAGE" src="aaa27e00.tif" pageID="1«
      width="2560" height="3296">
        <DL_ZONE gedi_type="STAMP" id="None" col="1174" row="495“
          width="447" height="132" />
        <DL_ZONE gedi_type="LOGO" id="None" col="274" row="569"
          width="346" height="159" contents="" />
        <DL_ZONE gedi_type="MACHINEPRINT" id="None" col="647"
          row="626" width="1372" height="105" contents="" />
        <DL_ZONE gedi_type="MACHINEPRINT" id="None" col="2410"
          row="2479" width="511" height="110" orientation="-
          1.6295521495106193" contents="" />
      </DL_PAGE>
    </DL_DOCUMENT>
```



Agenda

Tuesday AM



- Project Overview
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 - Goals and Objectives
- Tools
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 - Datasets
- DocLib and Algorithms
 - Technical Presentations



Technical Presentations

- Page Segmentation (and rule line separation)
- Page Layout Similarity
- Document ID/Script ID

This afternoon

- Logo Detection and Recognition
- Signature Detection
- Font OCR



Technical Presentation Outline

- Overview of Problem
- Technical Approach
- Datasets
- Results
- Implementation and Software



Examples of Drivers

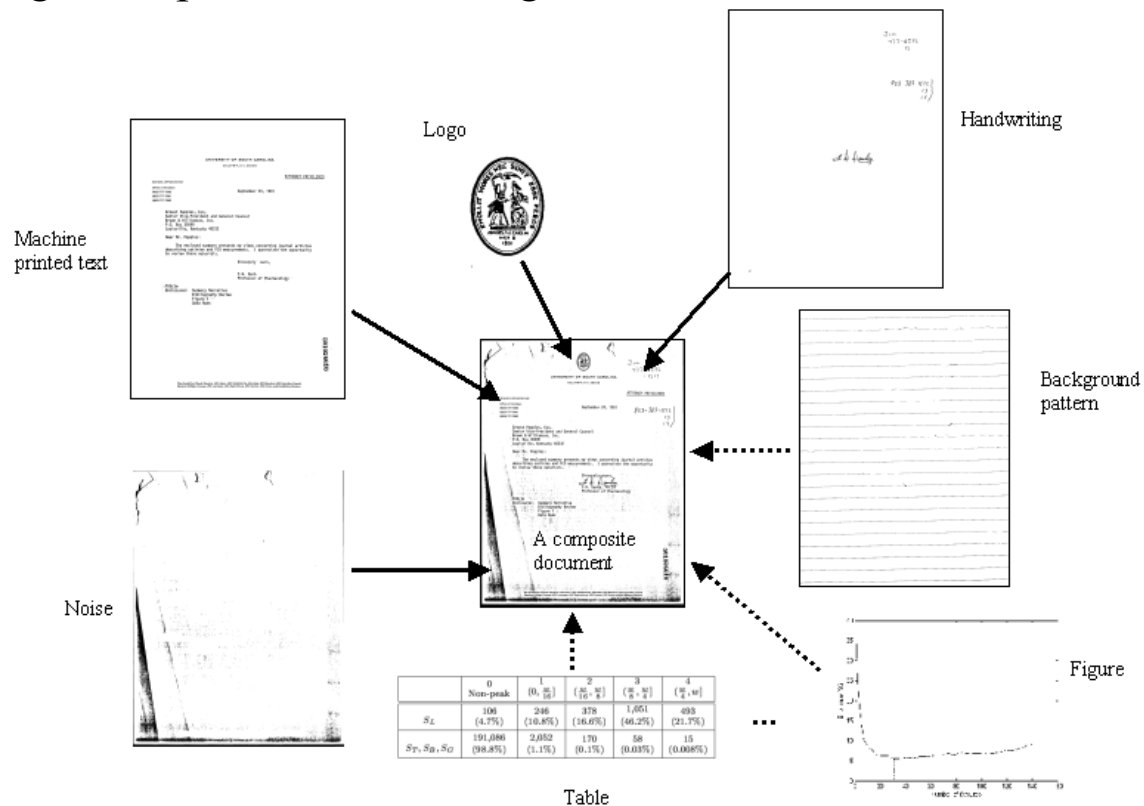
- ScriptID [-x] [-l] filename
 - x --- Write classification results into an xml file for each input image. It creates a new xml file if no associated xml file exists.
 - l --- File containing the list of input images to execute
 - h --- Show help at command line

- DocID [-x] [-l] filename
 - x --- Write classification results into an xml file for each input image. It creates a new xml file if no associated xml file exists.
 - l --- File containing the list of input images to execute
 - h --- Show help at command line



Page Layer Segmentation

- Document image generation model
 - A document consists many layers, such as handwriting, machine printed text, background patterns, tables, figures, noise, etc.



Motivation

- Document analysis has been viewed as a solved problem in clean, well-constrained documents.
- However, the performance degrades significantly when a small amount of noise is introduced.
- We further separate handwriting from machine printed text.

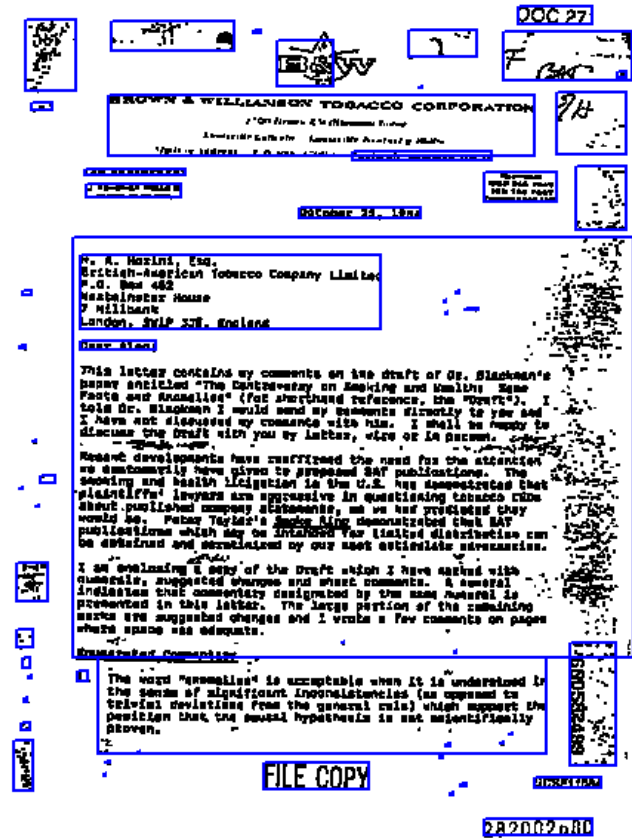
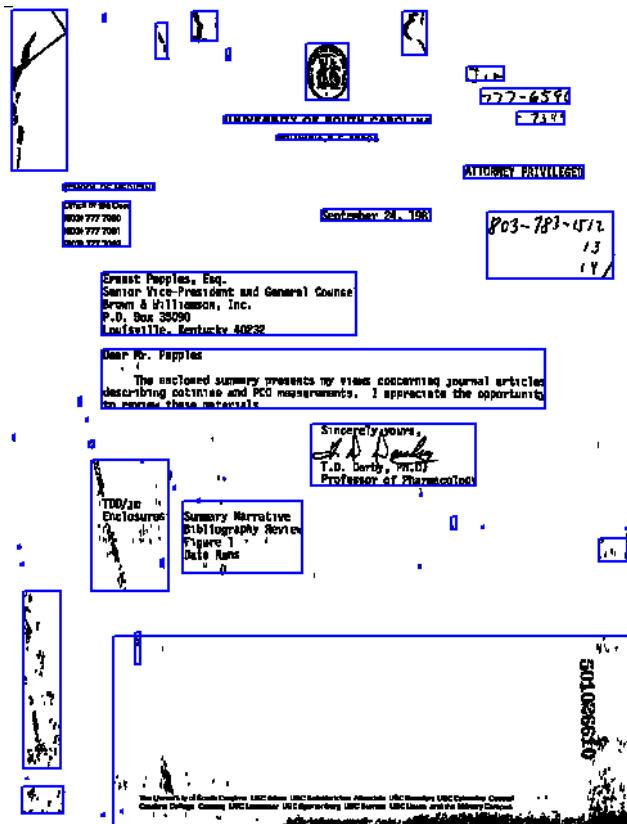


Motivation

- Layer analysis and separation for general, heterogeneous documents, is a very hard problem.
- Handwritten documents are very important
 - Handwriting was developed a long time ago as a means to expand human memory and to facilitate communication.
 - We are continuing to produce handwritten documents.



Page Segmentation for Noisy Documents



* Docstrum page segmentation technique is used



Overview of Our Approach

- Segment the document to word level using connected component based, bottom-up approach.
- Classify each segmented block into noise, handwriting or printed text, based on extracted features and the Fisher classifier.
- Using MRF (Markov Random Field) to refine the classification result.



Feature Extraction and Selection

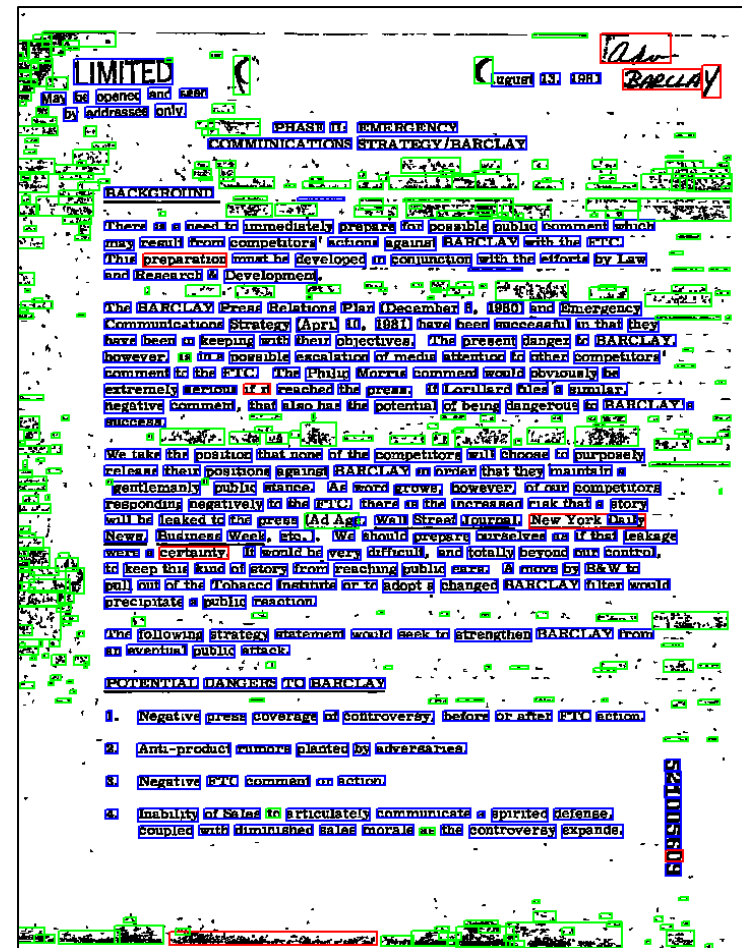
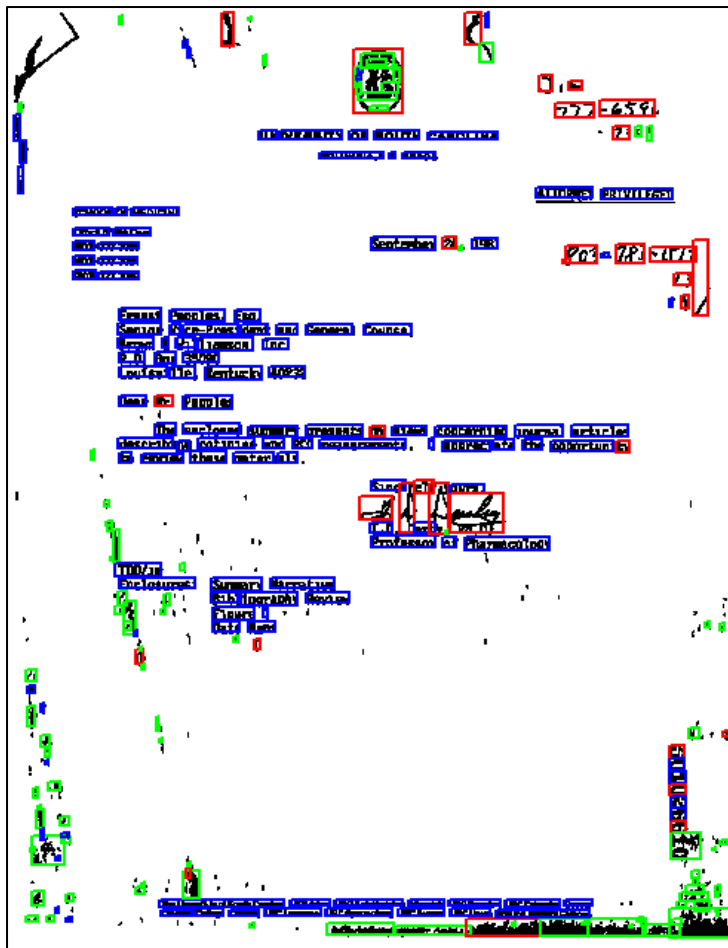
- We extracted 140 features and 31 of them are selected to train the

	Usage description	Dimensio	Selected
Structural	Region size, connected components	18	9
Gabor filter	Stroke orientation	16	4
Run-length histogram	Stroke length	20	5
Crossing counts histogram	Stroke complexity	10	6
Co-occurrence	Texture	16	2
2×2 gram	Texture	60	5
Total		140	31



Classification Results with Fisher Classifier

Printed text
Handwriting
Noise



Using Context

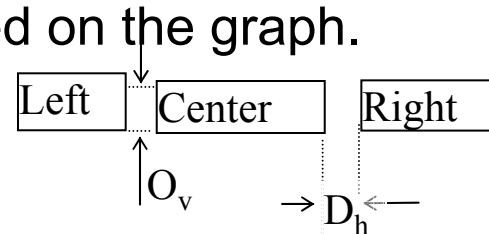
- The results are reasonable with a few mis-classification due to the overlapping of different classes in the feature space.
- Context can be used to refine classification results further
 - Words of printed text tend to lie on the same line.
 - Noise block are likely to overlap each other.
- This kind of local dependency among neighboring components can be described with the Markov Random Field (MRF).



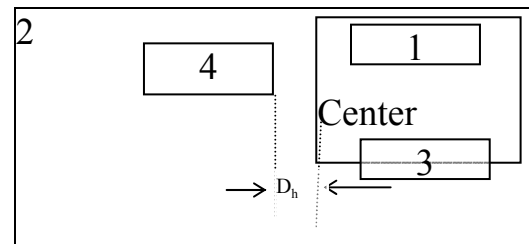
Clique Definition

- Low level MRF is defined on regular lattice (pixel)
- Our high level MRF is defined on a graph.
 - After defining the connection between word blocks, a graph is generated.
 - Neighborhood of MRF is defined on the graph.

- Clique C_p for printed text



- Clique C_v for Noise



Clique Potential

- Clique potential:

$$V_p(c) = -\frac{P(x_l, x_c, x_r)}{(P(x_l)P(x_c)P(x_r))^w} \quad V_n(c) = -\frac{P(x_c, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)}{(P(x_c)P(x_1)P(x_2)P(x_3)P(x_4))^w}$$

Probabilities are estimated from ground truth.

- Total energy of Gibbs distribution:

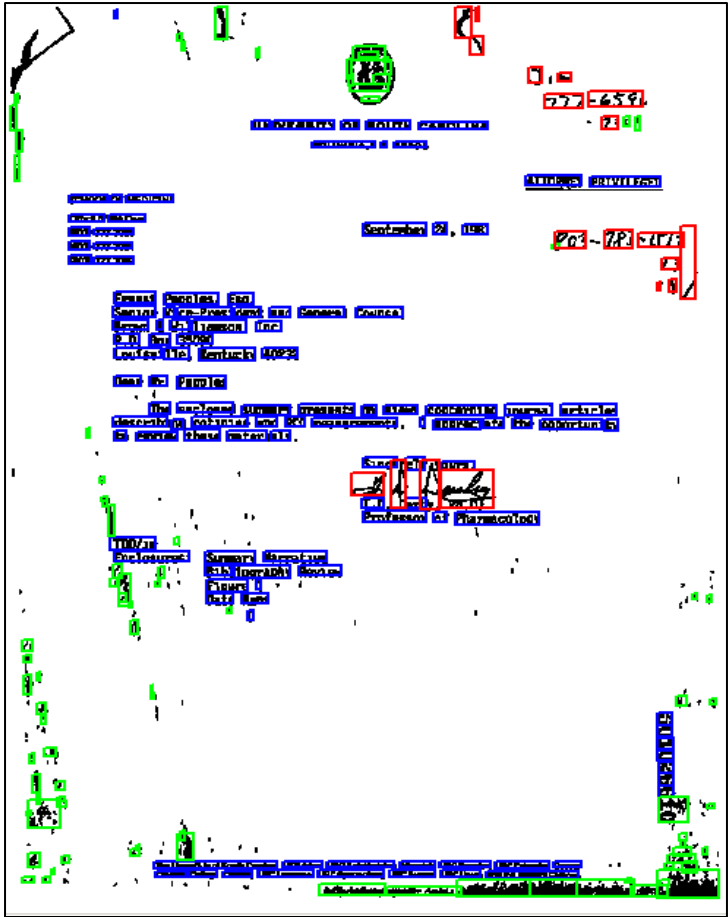
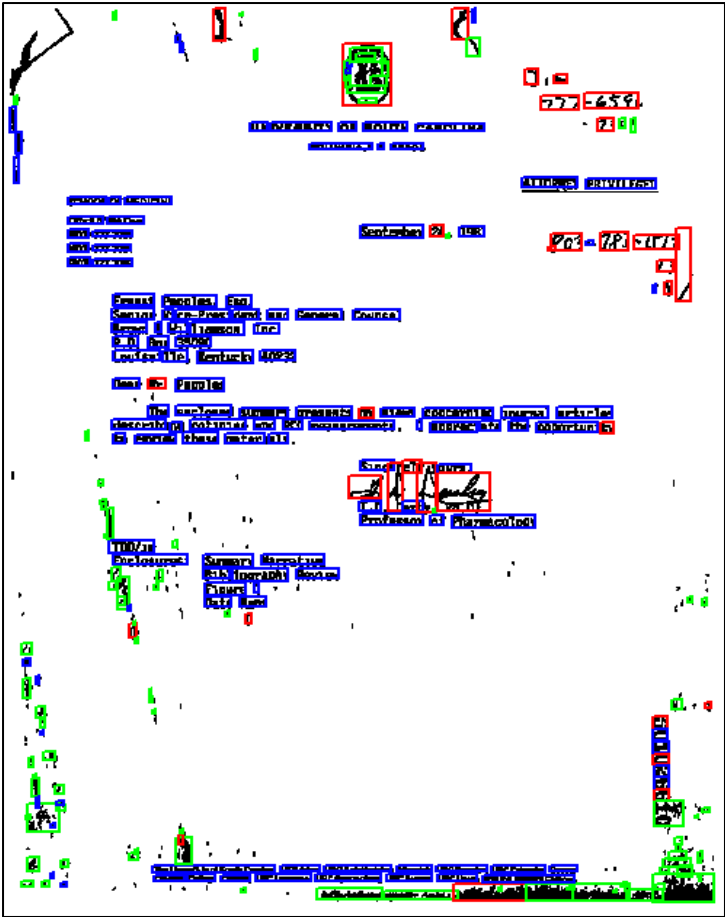
$$U(\underline{X} / \underline{Y}) = -w_s \sum_{s \in \Omega} P(x_s / y_s) + w_p \sum_{c \in C_p} V_p(c) + w_n \sum_{c \in C_n} V_n(c)$$

HCF (Highest Confidence First) method is used to minimize the energy function.



MRF Postprocessing Example

Printed text
Handwriting
Noise



Before MRF-based postprocessing

After MRF-based postprocessing



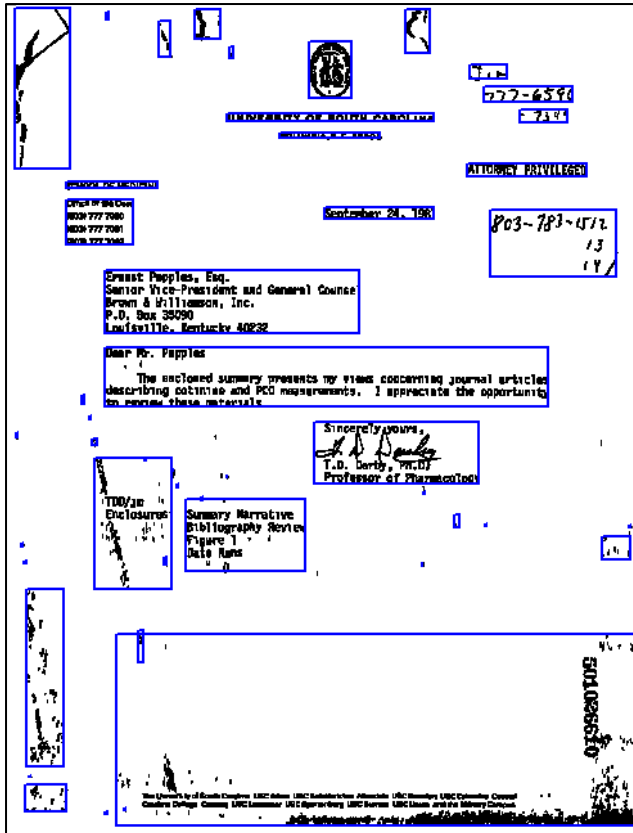
Evaluation

- Data Collection
 - 318 documents provided by the tobacco industry.
 - 94 documents of testing, the other for training.

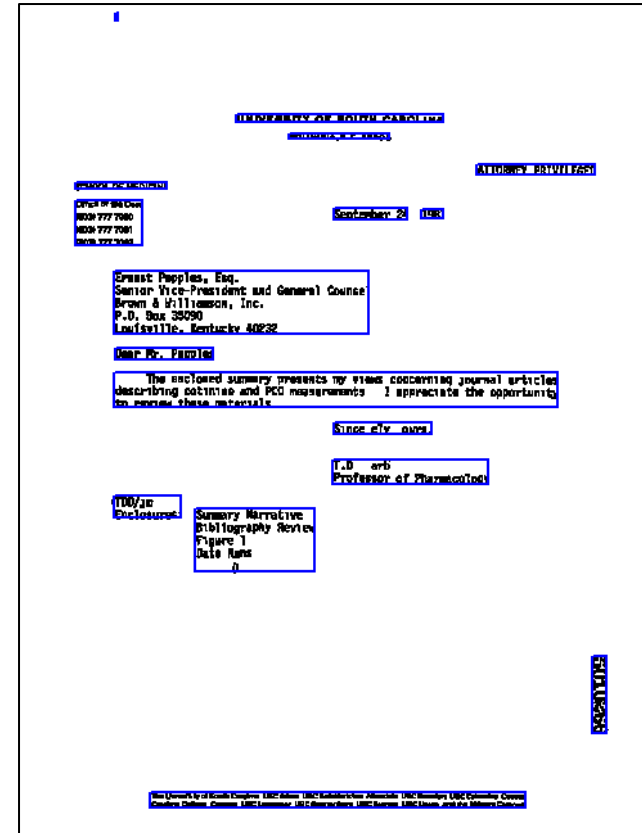
	#Total	Percentage	Before Post-processing		After Post-processing	
			Accuracy	Precision	Accuracy	Precision
Printed Words	19,227	66.9%	95.9%	99.5%	98.0%	99.7%
Handwritten Words	701	2.4%	93.2%	62.9%	93.0%	83.3%
Noise Blocks	8,802	30.7%	96.8%	93.0%	98.6%	96.0%
Total	28,730	100%	96.1%	N/A	98.1%	N/A



Application to Page Segmentation



Before enhancement

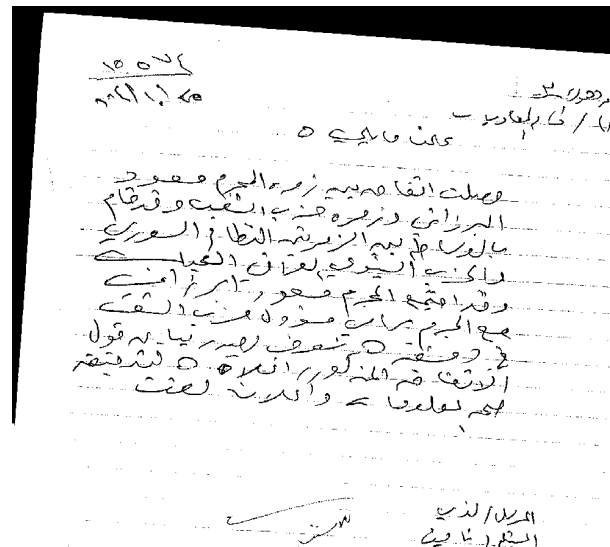


After enhancement



Background Pattern (Rule Line) Separation

- Many handwritten documents are produced on rule lined paper
- These lines should be detected and removed before we feed the text to an Optical Character Recognition (OCR) engine.



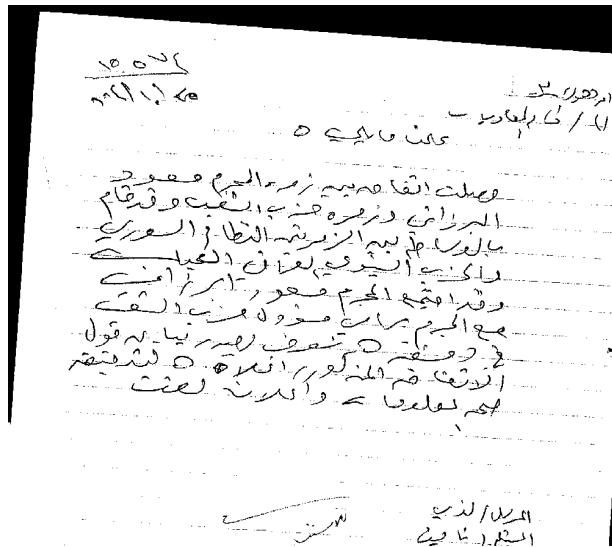
An Arabic handwritten document on rule lined paper

Challenges

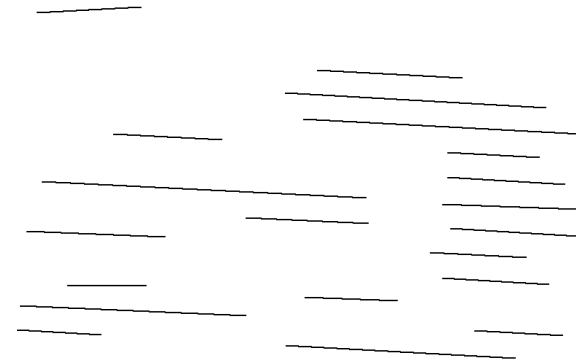
- Previous work
 - Hough transform
 - Projection based (Strip Projection [Chen98] and Skew Projection [Liu95])
 - Vectorization based (BAG [Jain96], SPV [Dori99], and DSCC [Zheng01])
- Challenges
 - The documents may be degraded with severely broken lines.
 - High accuracy and low false alarm rate are demanded.



Challenges



Original document

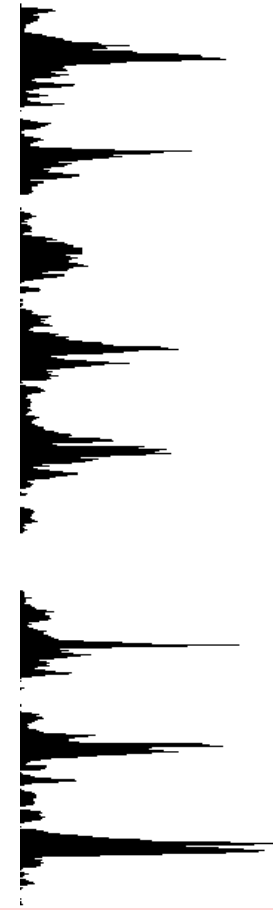
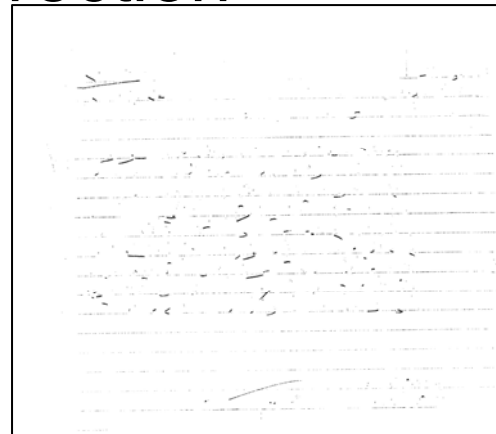
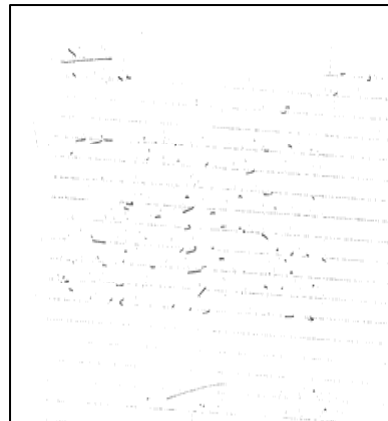
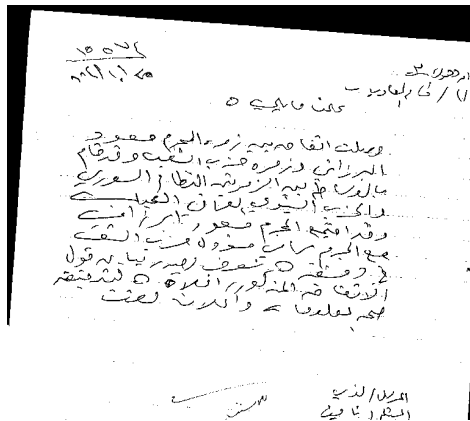


Line detection results using DSCC method

- We propose a model-based method
 - Model the horizontal projection profile with an HMM model.
 - Under the model, lines are detected simultaneously.

Preprocessing

- Text filtering
- Skew estimation and correction



Original image

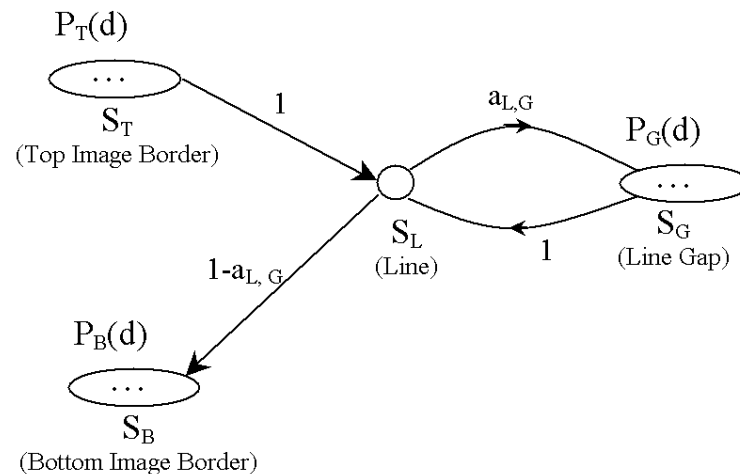
Text filtering

Skew correction

Horizontal projection profile

HMM Model for Parallel Lines

- Model the projection profile with an HMM model
 - The vertical position of lines $\{Y_i\}$ form a Markov Chain
 - We can not observe $\{Y_i\}$ directly, but projection profile
 - The gaps between neighboring lines are consistent on the same page



- Parameters of the model are estimated from ground truth.
- Viterbi algorithm is used to decode the model.



Rule Line Detection Example

رقم الصفحة ١٥٥٢
 التاريخ ١٤ / ١٢ / ٢٠١١
 عنده
 فصلت القاصيه زمره العجم معصود
 البراني وزمره عنده الشفت ووقام
 بالبراهم بيه الزمره النظائر العجم
 لما كنه انشور بقان العجم
 وقد اتمى العجم معصود البراهم
 مع العجم مرات معصود من الشفت
 في وقتك تنصف ليه نيايه قول
 انشور في المنكعور العجمه كنه تنصف
 ليه لعلوا في والدون لعت

السيد الذي
 السلام عليكم
 المشرف

Model-based line detection result

رقم الصفحة ١٥٥٢
 التاريخ ١٤ / ١٢ / ٢٠١١
 عنده
 فصلت القاصيه زمره العجم معصود
 البراني وزمره عنده الشفت ووقام
 بالبراهم بيه الزمره النظائر العجم
 لما كنه انشور بقان العجم
 وقد اتمى العجم معصود البراهم
 مع العجم مرات معصود من الشفت
 في وقتك تنصف ليه نيايه قول
 انشور في المنكعور العجمه كنه تنصف
 ليه لعلوا في والدون لعت

السيد الذي
 السلام عليكم
 المشرف

After rule line removal



Evaluation

- Database
 - 168 Arabic documents with a total of 3,870 groundtruthed lines.
 - 100 images for the training of the HMM model, 68 images for the testing.
- Quantitative evaluation (evaluation metrics are discussed in the paper in detail).

QUANTITATIVE EVALUATION OF THE RULE LINE DETECTION RESULT.

	Groundtruthed Lines	Detected Lines	Correct	Partial Correct	Missed	False Alarm
Training Set	2,274	2,319	2,212 (97.3%)	56 (2.5%)	6 (0.3%)	51 (2.2%)
Test Set	1,596	1,631	1,545 (96.8%)	49 (3.0%)	2 (0.1%)	37 (2.3%)



Comparison with Other Methods

- Hough transform
- DSCC
- Projection based methods

COMPARISON OF OUR MODEL-BASED METHOD WITH OTHER METHODS ON THE TEST SET (THERE ARE A TOTAL OF 1,596 GROUNDTRUTHED LINES).

	Detected Lines	Correct	Partial Correct	Missed	False Alarm
Hough Transform	1,588	1,299 (81.4%)	60 (3.8%)	237 (14.9%)	229 (14.4%)
Projection Method	1,577	1,310 (82.1%)	112 (7.0%)	174 (10.9%)	155 (9.7%)
DSCC	2,162	1,398 (87.6%)	118 (7.4%)	80 (5.0%)	646 (40.5%)
Our Model-Based Method	1,631	1,545 (96.8%)	49 (3.0%)	2 (0.1%)	37 (2.3%)



Software

- Implemented as a set of Libraries
- Trainable with new data



Technical Presentations

- Page Segmentation (and rule line separation)
- Page Layout Similarity
- Document ID/Script ID

This afternoon

- Logo Detection and Recognition
- Signature Detection
- Font OCR



Multi-Class Classification using Document Layout

- Motivation
- Document Representation
- Random Chopping
- Feature Selection
- Score Function
- Experiments
- Summary and Future work

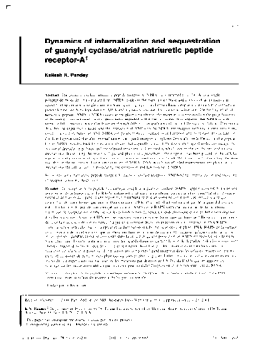


Motivation

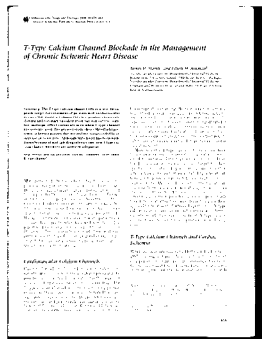
- *In a large collection of documents (forms, academic papers, handwritten letters, checks, receipts, etc.), most times people need to handle only those with some specific layout.*
- **Drawback** of our previous system for document ranking based on layout : *training is restarted from beginning each time a new layout comes*
- **Reason:** *we do not give an explicit definition of layout, the system learns no concept of layout, but image content.*
- **Proposal:** Let the system itself figure out important dissimilarities for layout classification.



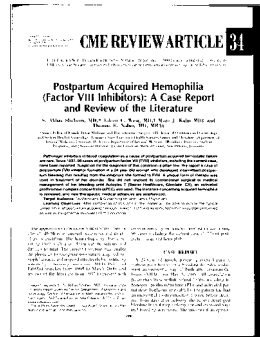
Layout Examples



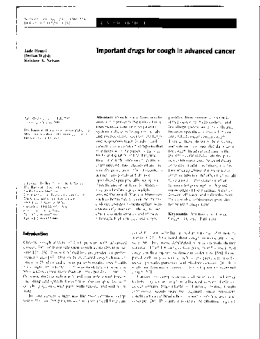
1C



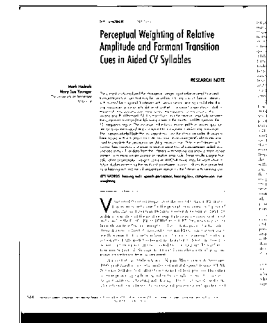
2C



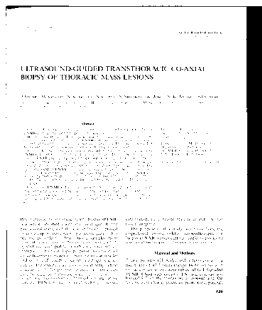
1r2C



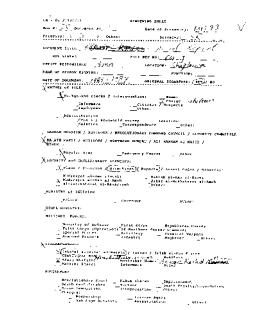
3C



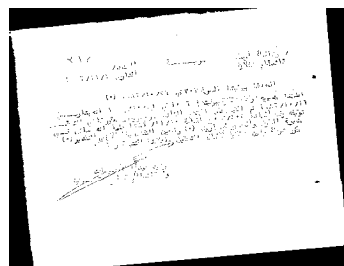
2c_asym



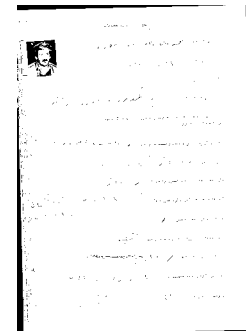
2c2c_asym



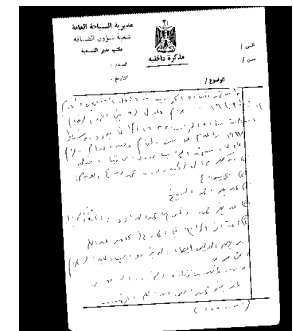
class1



class2



class3



class5



Document Representation

-- Building blocks

- Text lines extracted by TB library (endpoint coordinates, line orientations)

~~1040 U.S. Individual Income Tax Return 1988~~

For the year Jan.-Dec. 31, 1988, or other tax year beginning 1988, ending

Label
Use the label. Otherwise, please print type.

L Your first name and initial (if joint return, also give spouse's name and initial) Last name
~~Derry, K & Lorraine A. Boyle~~

R Resident home address (if you have a different business or rental address, see page 4 of instructions)
~~73 Mason Street~~

C City, town or post office, state, and ZIP code
~~Camden, NC 28222~~

SSN Social Security number
~~A57 80 3582~~

Spouse's SSN Spouse's social security number
~~A37 02 9700~~

Presidential Election Campaign Do you want \$2 to go to this fund?
If joint return, does your spouse want \$2 to go to this fund?

Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Filing Status

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Single
<input type="checkbox"/> Married filing joint return (even if only one had income)

For Primary Individual Filers Only
Reduction for tax year. See instructions.



Quadrilaterals from text line pairs

- A document := {Quadrilaterals}

1040 Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service 1988 U.S. Individual Income Tax Return

For the year Jan.-Dec. 31, 1988, or other tax year beginning 1988, ending 1988

OMB No. 1545-0047

Label: Your first name and initial (if joint return, also give spouse's name and initial) Last name

Name: Mr. & Mrs. [Name] [Name]

Year: 88 3582

Address: 3 Hudson Street

City: New York, NY 10014

State: NY ZIP Code: 10014

Residential Election Campaign: Do you want \$1 to go to this fund? (if joint return, does your spouse want \$1 to go to this fund?) Yes No

Filing Status: 2 Married filing joint return (even if only one had income)

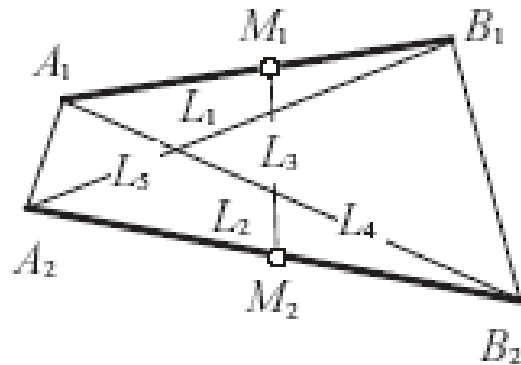
The form is overlaid with a dense network of red lines connecting various text elements, illustrating the concept of quadrilaterals formed from text line pairs.

- Merits:
 - Text line properties (length, orientation) are defined implicitly by their relative contribution to the quadrilateral shape
- Drawbacks:
 - $O(n) \rightarrow O(n^2)$



Quadrilateral Shape Vector

- 5D shape vector



L_1, L_2 : text lines

L_4, L_5 : diagonals

L_3 : midpoints connection line

- Vector uniquely defines the quadrilateral shape
- Text line correspondence guaranteed
- Efficient clustering
- Document represented this way is translation and 180° rotation invariant

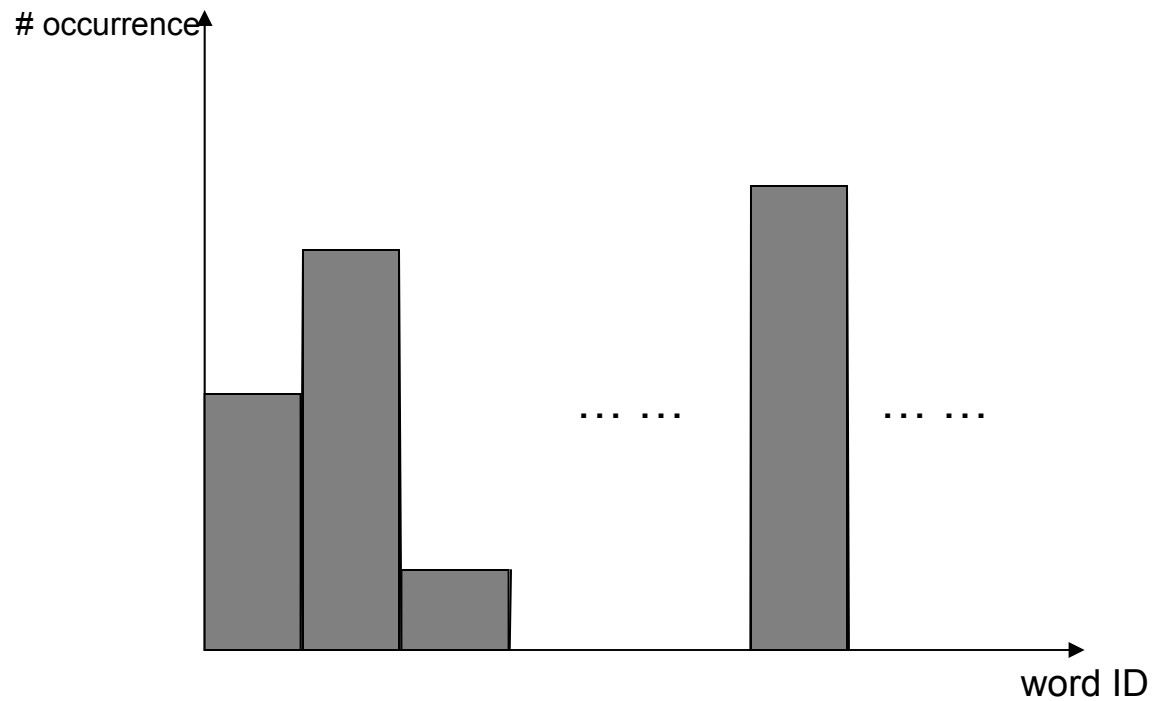


Dictionary of Quadrilaterals

- We need to establish correspondences between quadrilaterals so that documents comparison can break down into quadrilateral comparison.
- Clustering in 5D space using range search, each quadrilateral cluster is regarded as a word in the dictionary
- Need a rich dictionary to avoid too many unknowns in a query
- From 101 documents, we built a dictionary with 976 words

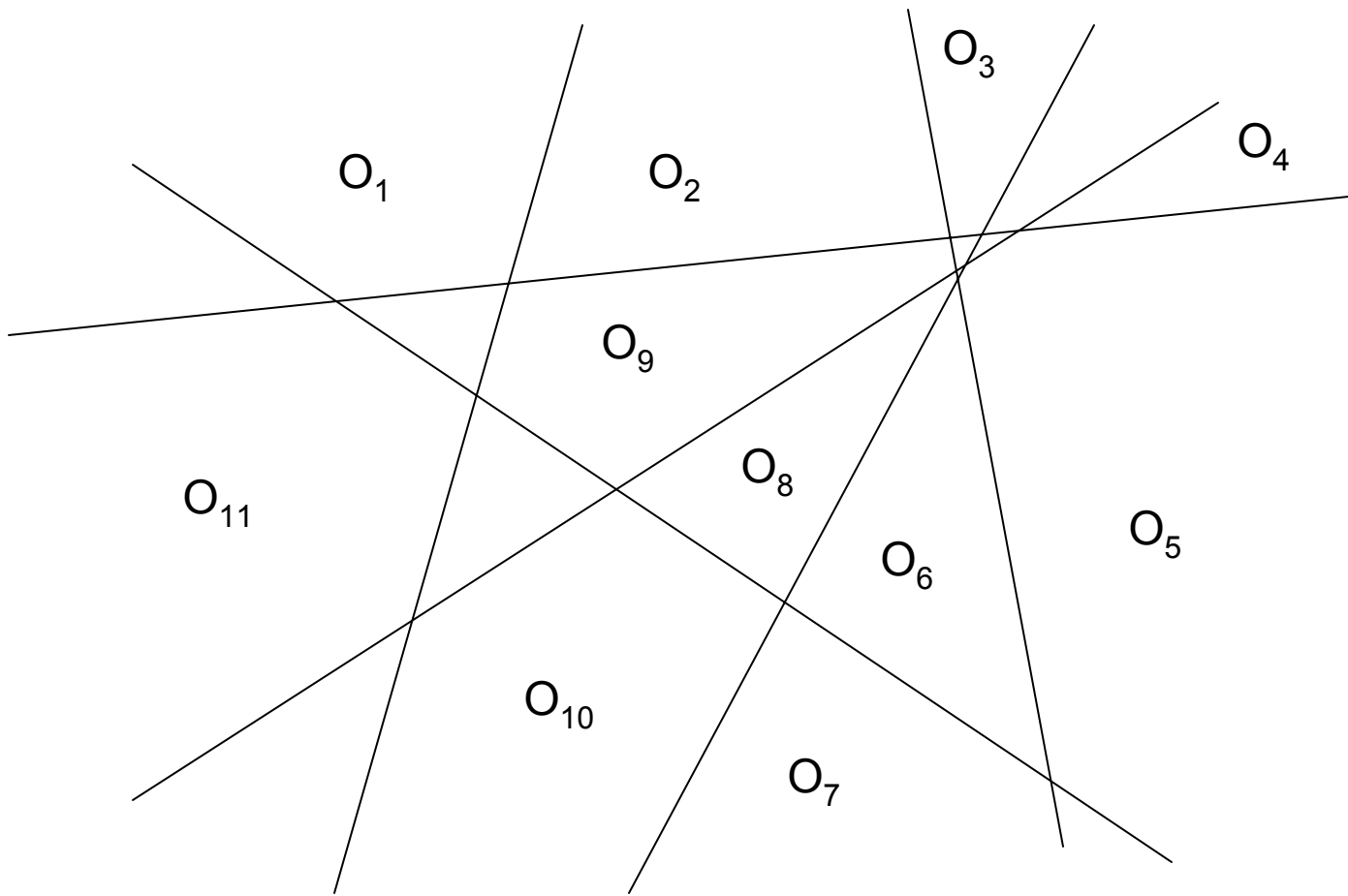


Document Representation



Random Chop

– the idea



Specifically

- For each layout class, we choose some training samples
- For $i = 1$ to NUM_CHOPS
 - Randomly chop layout classes into two classes
 - Validity checking of current chop
 - Feature Selection
 - Train a binary discriminative classifier using Logistic Regression on training samples
 - Evaluate the classifier on a validating set



Feature Selection

- Document histogram vector lies in a very high dimension space
- Select subset of features that is relevant to the chopping in consideration
- CMIM criterion : Conditional Mutual Information Maximization
$$v(1) = \operatorname{argmax} I(Y; X_i) \quad 1 \leq i \leq N$$
$$v(k+1) = \operatorname{argmax} \{ \min I(Y; X_i | X_{v(1)}) \} , \quad 1 \leq k \leq K, \quad 1 \leq i \leq N$$
- Stopping criteria:
 - Maximum number of selected features is reached
 - Information gain is lower than a threshold



Score a query document

- Each document has a signature S like

1	0	0	1	0	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	-----	-----	---	---

- Each layout class has a relaxed signature RS averaged from training samples. (consistency)

0.9	0.1	0.12	1	0.07	0.875
-----	-----	------	---	------	-----	-----	-------

- Each classifier has a performance value P on validation set. (discriminativity)

0.75	0.8	0.66	0.55	0.7	0.6
------	-----	------	------	-----	-----	-----	-----

- Score of a query against layout class i

$$\text{Score}_i = \sum_k F(S_k, RS_{i,k}) * P_k$$

$$C = \text{argmax}_i \text{Score}_i$$

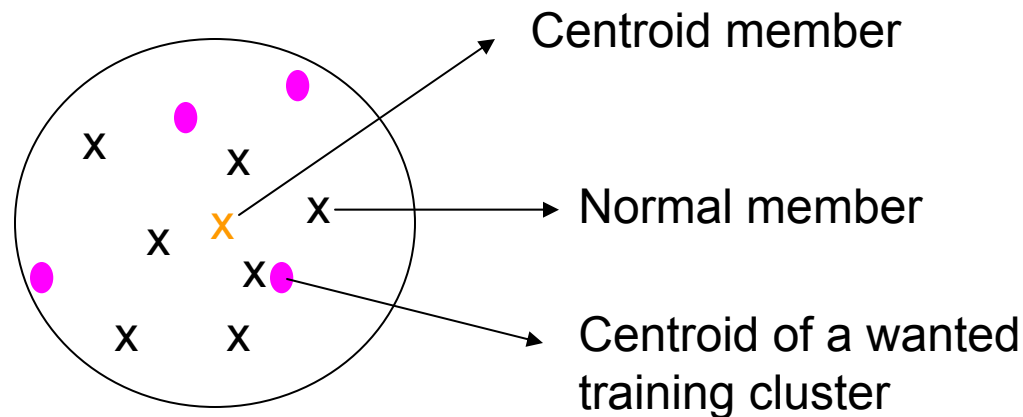


Scoring a testing document

- $S = (\sum_i N_i * W_i) / (\sum_i N_i)$

W_i : weight of the wanted training cluster which is the nearest neighbor within fixed range of testing cluster i .

N_i : size of cluster i .



Original: neighbor with the highest weight;

lamp: nearest neighbor



Evaluation Scheme

- Mean Average Precision (MAP)
 - $P_i = (\sum_{i \leq j} P_j) / (\sum_{i \leq j} 1)$
- Average Relevance Rank (ARR)
 - $I = (\sum(R_i - (N_t + 1)/2)) / (N * N_t)$
 - R_i : rank of one wanted testing document.
 - N : testing size
 - N_t: wanted testing size
 - $I \in [0, 1 - N_t/N)$, the lower the better



Experimental Results

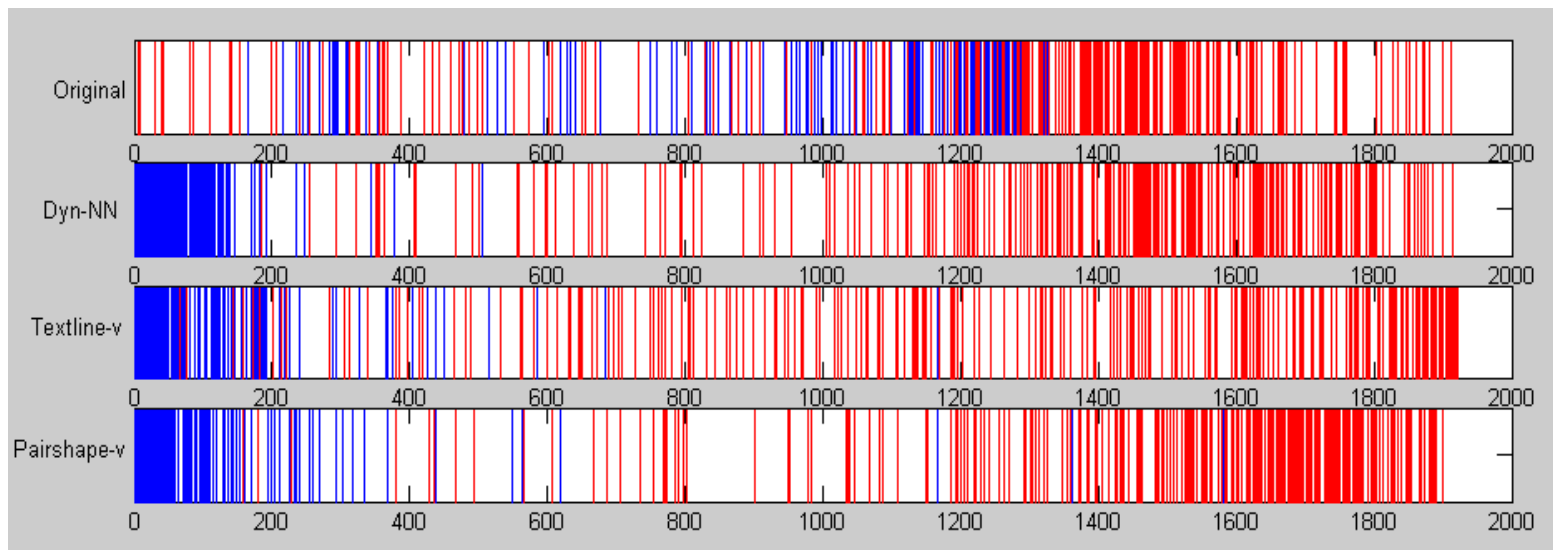
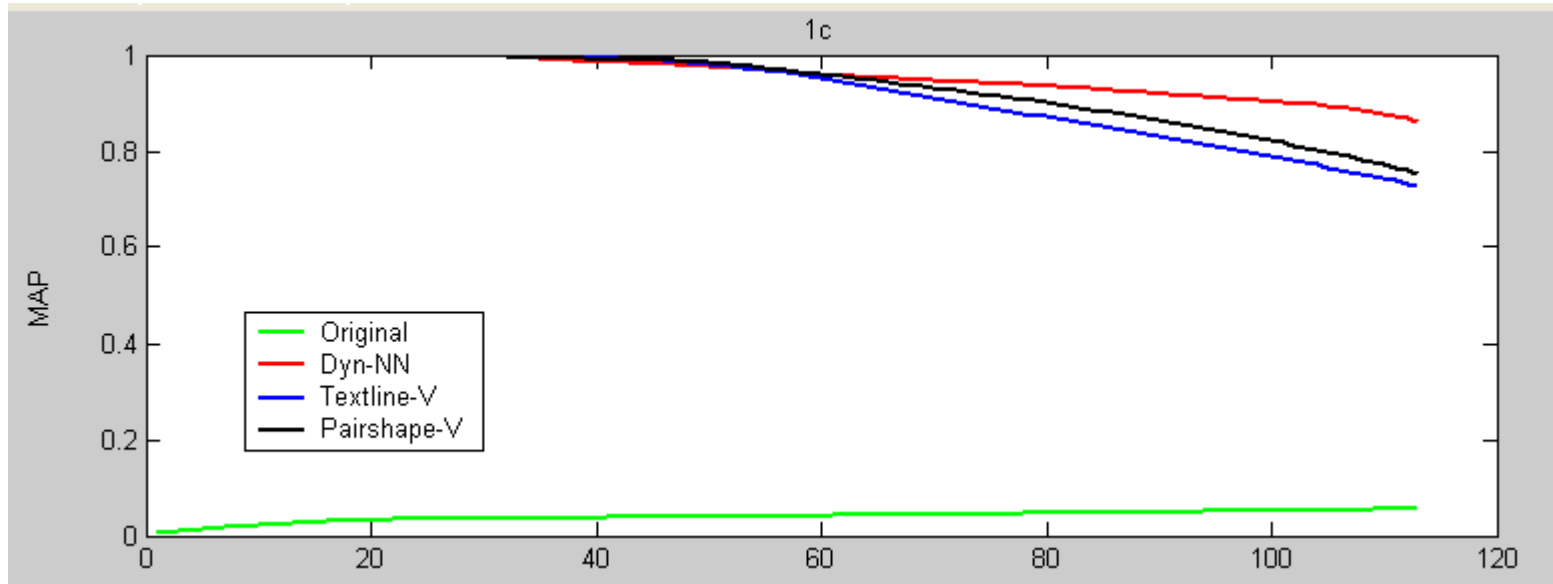
--Confusion Matrix

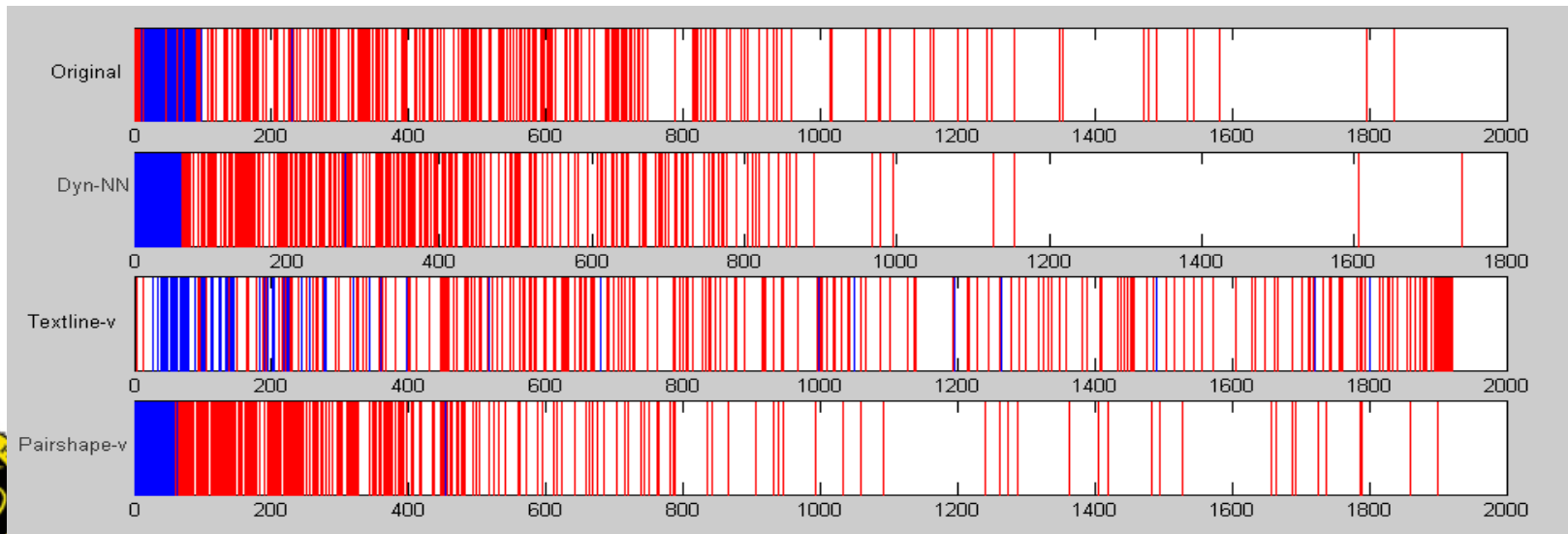
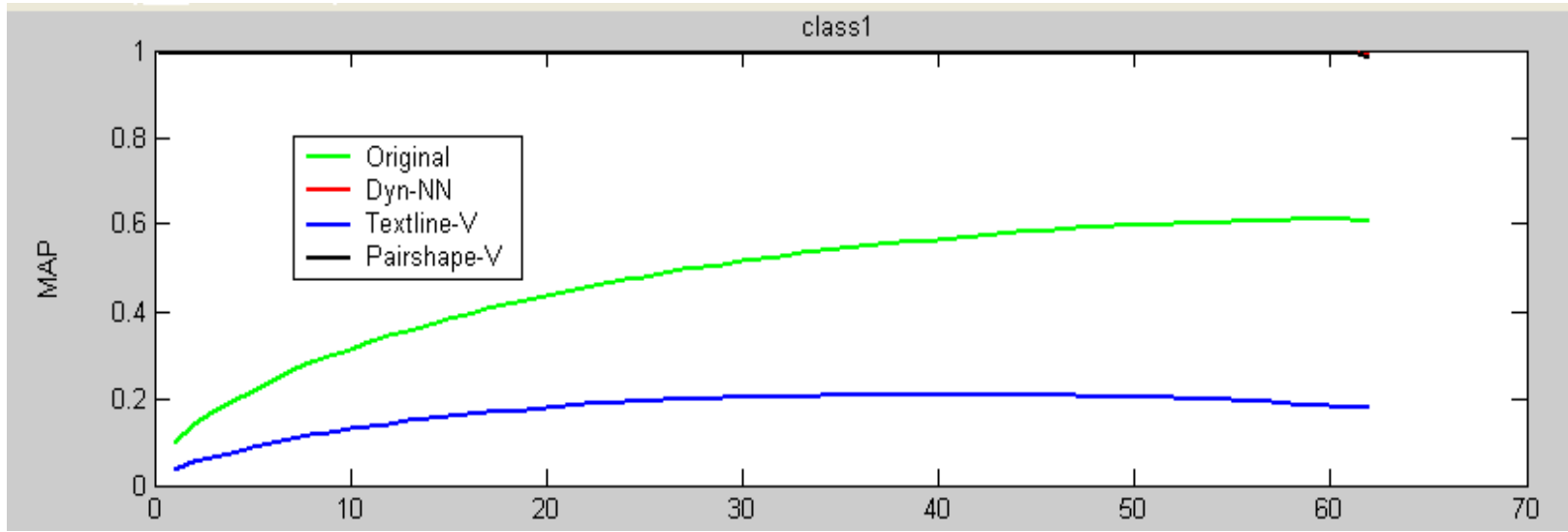
	1c	2c	1r2c	3c	2c_a sym	2c2c_ asym	class 1	class 2	clas s3	clas s4
1c (113)	87	8	16		2					
2c (144)		133	4	1		5	1			
1r2c (431)	9	168	246			8				
3c (23)				23						
2c_asym (6)					3	3				
2c2c_asym (45)		1				44				
Class1 (62)							62			
Class2 (264)	3					2	3	230	2	24
Class3 (121)	1			1			13	2	101	3
Class4 (95)				1		1	17	27	7	52

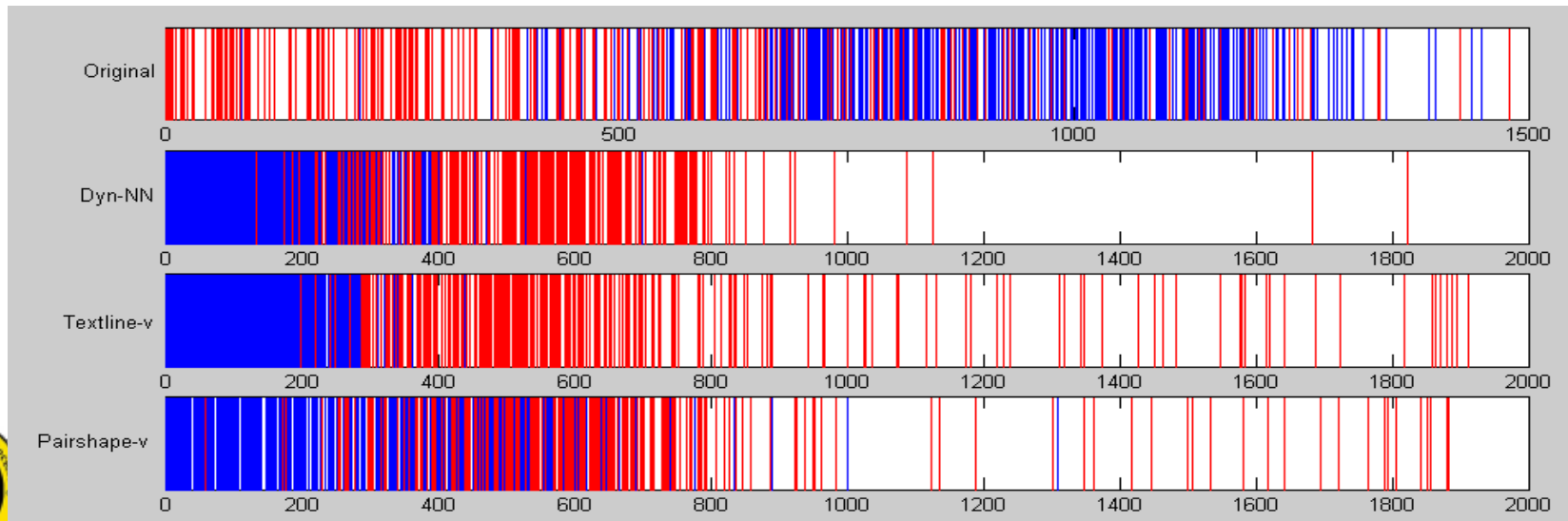
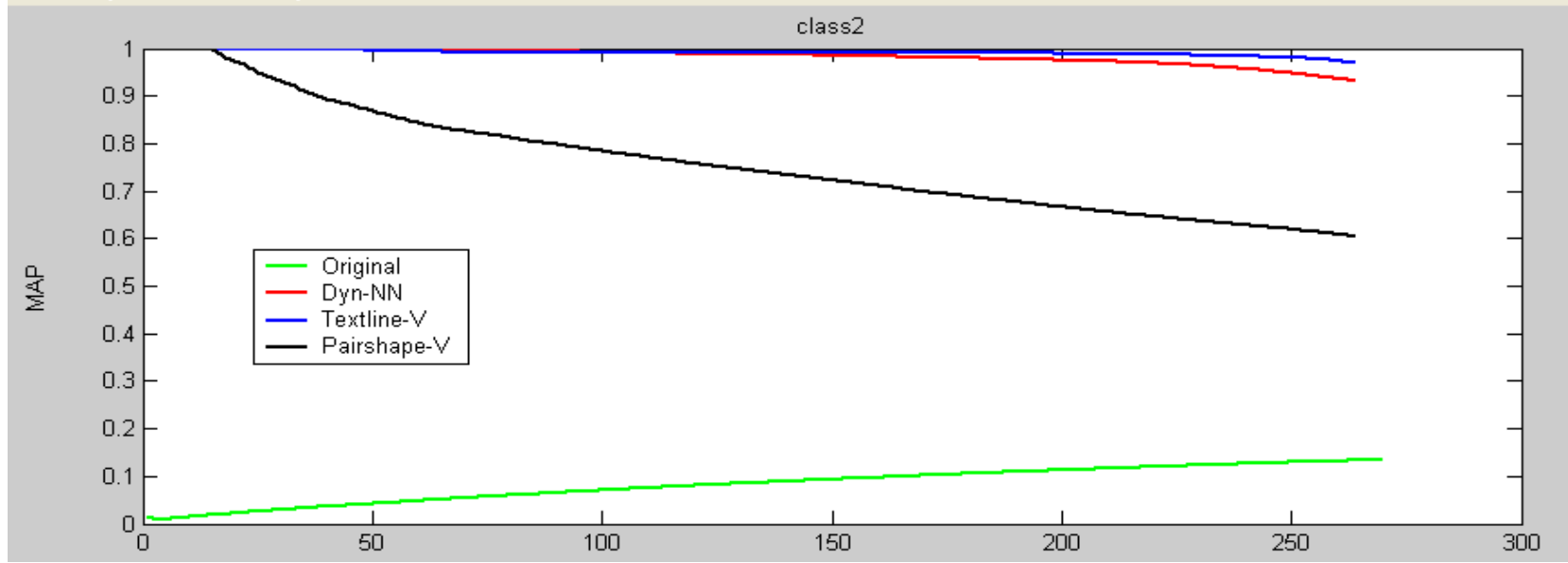
Experiments – ARR Results

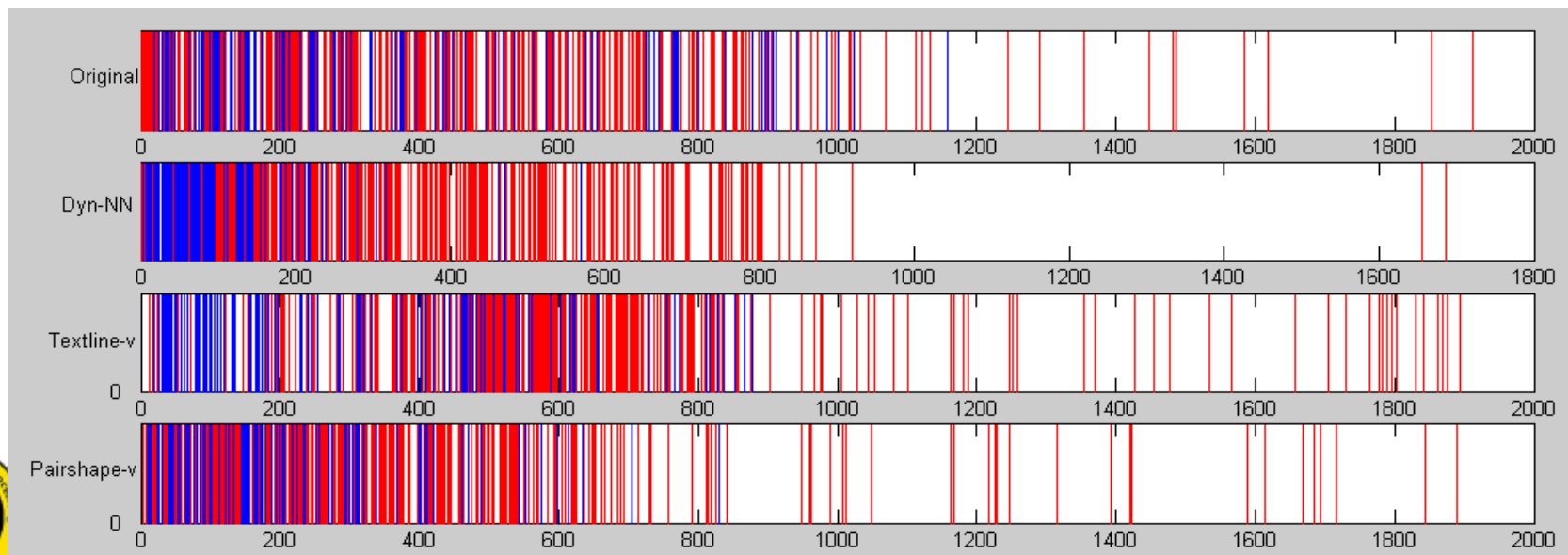
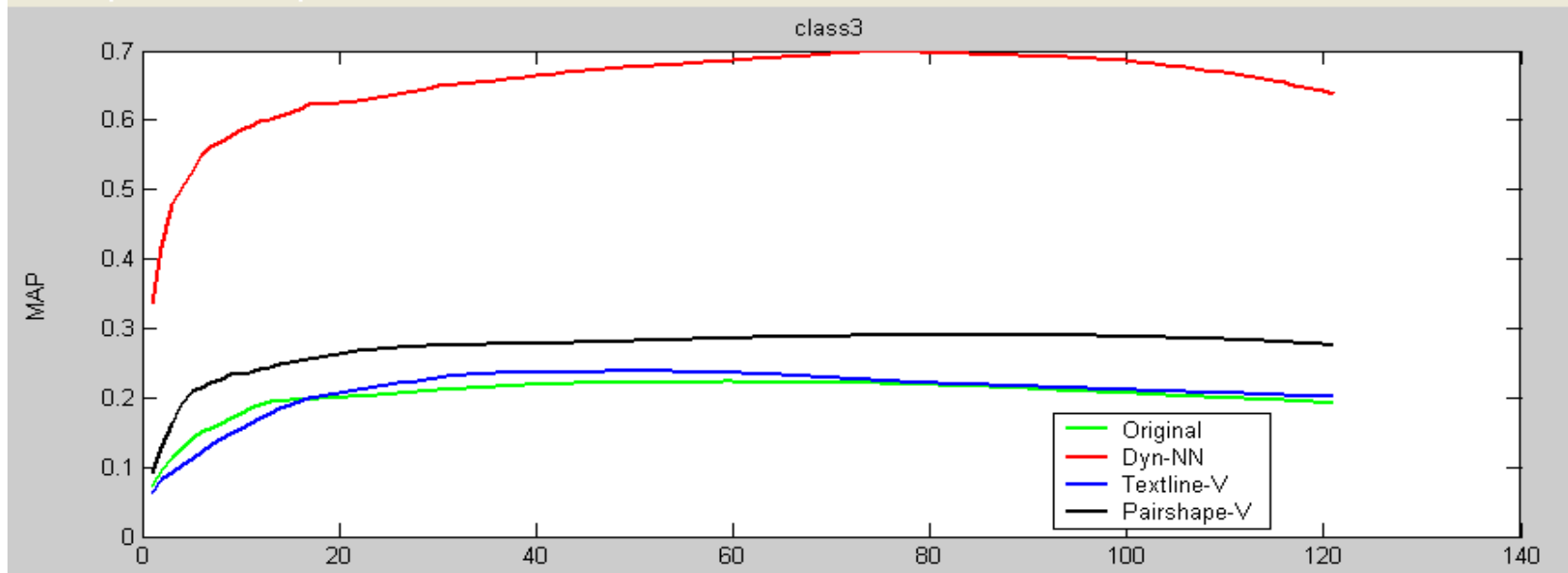
	Original	Dyn-NN	Text-V	Pair_V
1c	0.450	0.011	0.038	0.043
2c	0.062	0.010	0.324	0.087
3c	0.028	0.0002	0.504	0.013
1r2c	0.148	0.063	0.245	0.105
1r1r2c	0.159	0.010	0.103	0.045
1r2c2c	0.121	0.067	0.186	0.139
2c_asym	0.137	0.025	0.360	0.039
2c2c_asym	0.025	0.0002	0.097	0.010
class1	0.009	0.002	0.133	0.003
class2	0.398	0.011	0.004	0.075
class3	0.160	0.026	0.146	0.090
class5	0.302	0.056	0.103	0.085

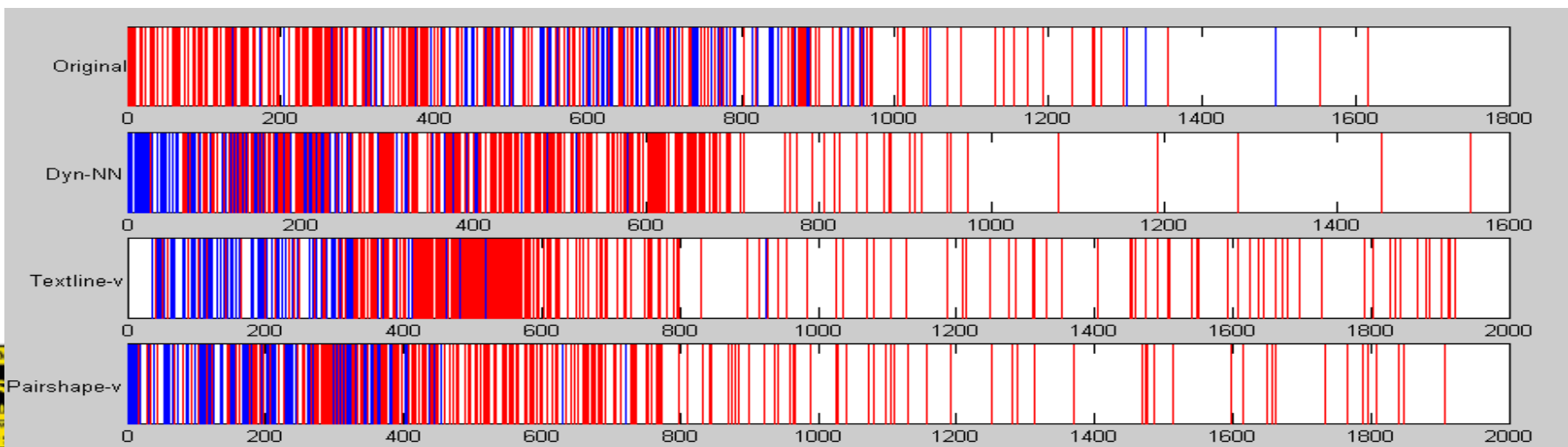
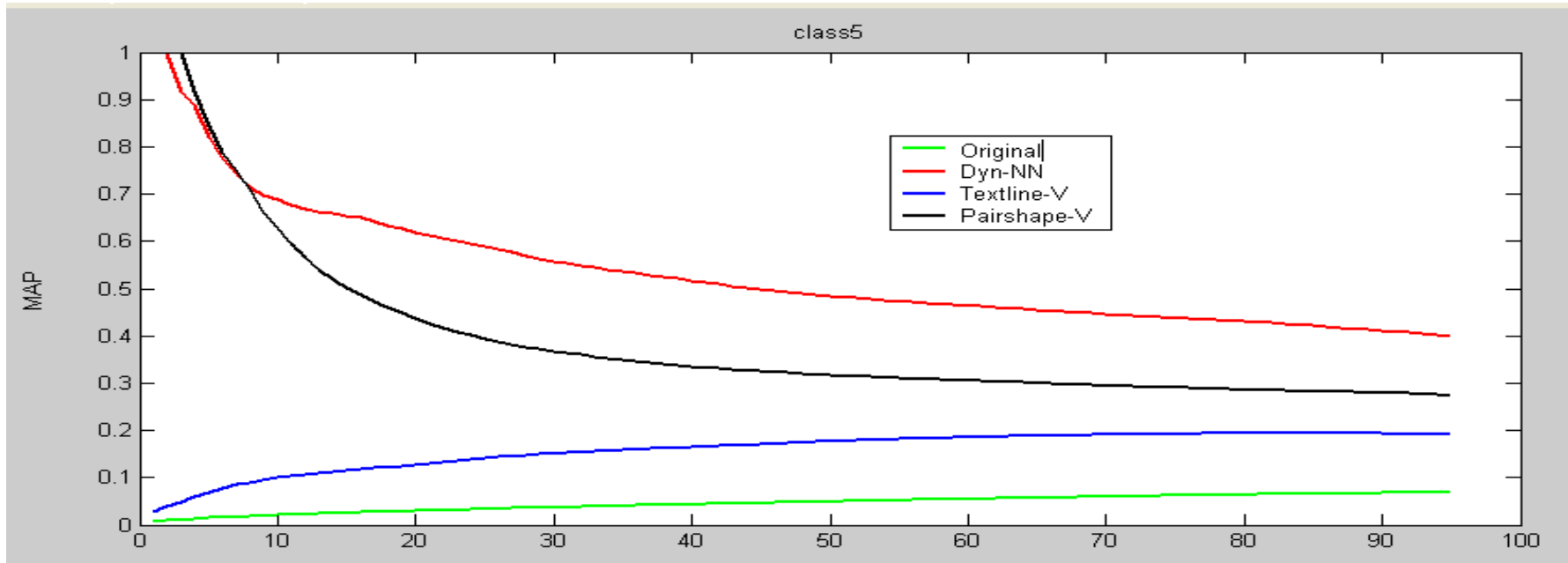












Summary and Future Work

- Conclusions:
 - Time efficiency
 - Space efficiency: only need to store classifier parameters and class signatures
 - Easy to combine new layout classes
 - Generalizability : is able to tell, to some degree, whether a new pair of instances unseen in the training set are of similar layout
- Future Work:
 - Find out the optimal number of chops for a given number of classes
 - Guarantee non-overlapping of classes
 - Try different classifiers, like NB, SVM



Software

- Currently Implemented as DocLib
- Line Detection Modules Improved



Technical Presentations

- Page Segmentation (and rule line separation)
- Page Layout Similarity
- Document ID/Script ID

This afternoon

- Logo Detection and Recognition
- Signature Detection
- Font OCR



Script and ImageID

- ScriptID
 - Given a set of handwritten document images, identify the scripts.
 - Dataset: UMD handwritten dataset + Arabic dataset
- ImageID
 - Given an arbitrary image, identify that it is
 - document image
 - image with text
 - Image w/o text
 - Dataset: ~3700 images from Internet.



ScriptID

- Motivation
- Challenges
- Observation
- Descriptor
- Implementation
- Results



The Motivation

- Speedup the recognition process
 - Turn on the OCR engine, when necessary;
- Improve the accuracy
 - Select different OCR engines for different scripts;
- Understand the human perception
 - Can we recognize different scripts before recognizing individual characters?



The Challenge

- Handwritten documents
 - Template matching cannot be used in general.
- The method needs to be fast
 - Naïve trial-and-error methodology doesn't work
- The method needs to be invariant to
 - Scale
 - Rotation



The Observation

朱雀桥边野草花，

꽃을 감금하게 차

乌衣巷口夕阳斜。

1 들어 있는 것

旧时王谢堂前燕，

어릴 것 같았네

飞入寻常百姓家。

어고 있었다

Handwritten Urdu text in a decorative style, likely a signature or a note related to the poem.

स्वायत्त विनियोग
जो राष्ट्रीय आय
वर्तमान आधिक्य
न धारित होता है।



The Observation (con't)

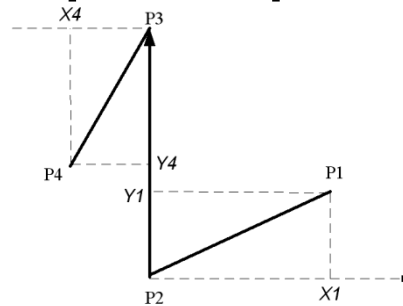
- The relationship of connected edges could be used for description;
- The dominant descriptors for different scripts could be different;
- The statistics of the descriptors could be used for discriminating different scripts.



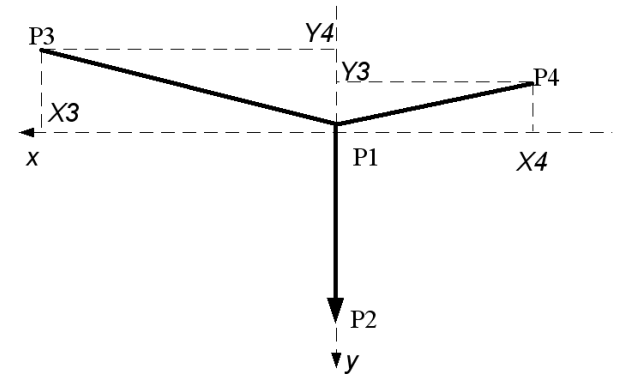
The descriptor

- Fit edges to small lines
- Adjacent lines: encode the relative coordinates w.r.t pivot point.

– C / Z shape



– Y shape



The codebook for the descriptor

- The advantage of the codebook
 - Generic
 - Quantization -> fast
- generate the codebook
 - A large dataset
 - Extract descriptor
 - Cluster the descriptor



Classifier: Support Vector Machine

- Suppose we have N classes
- For each class, we train 1 SVM using images from this class vs other classes.
- Result: N SVM classifiers (linear classifier in high dimensional space)



Dataset for Classification



0003_original.tif



0005_original.tif



0008_original.tif



0010_original.tif



0015_original.tif



0016_original.tif



0018_original.tif



0022_original.tif



0024_original.tif



0027_original.tif



0036_original.tif



0050_original.tif



0070_original.tif



0076_original.tif



0104_original.tif

- Arabic



0113_original.tif



0122_original.tif



0131_original.tif



0177_original.tif



0179_original.tif



0180_original.tif



0217_original.tif



0332_original.tif



0926_original.tif



0970_original.tif



Dataset for Classification

- Chinese



CHI0030001.tif



CHI0040001.tif



CHI0070002.tif



CHI0170002.tif



CHI0180001.tif



CHI0190001.tif



CHI0210001.tif



CHI0220001.tif



CHI0240001.tif



CHI0300001.tif



CHI0320001.tif



CHI0460001.tif

Dimensions: 2528 x 3300
Type: IrfanView TIF File
Size: 69.8 KB



CHI0500001.tif



CHI0710001.tif



CHI0720001.tif



CHI0730002.tif



CHI0740003.tif



CHI0760003.tif



CHI0780003.tif



CHI0800005.tif



CHI0820008.tif



CHI0900001.tif



Thumbs.db



Dataset for Classification



HIN140_0092.tif



HIN192_0003.tif



HIN1260001.tif



HIN1370005.tif



HIN1380007.tif



HIN1430013.tif



HIN1440004.tif



HIN1440012.tif



HIN1450001.tif



HIN1460037.tif

- Hindi



HIN1490024.tif



HIN1600002.tif



HIN1650002.tif



HIN1660001.tif



HIN1670001.tif



HIN1680001.tif



HIN1690001.tif



HIN1700001.tif



HIN1710005.tif



HIN1730001.tif



HIN1740001.tif



HIN1760006.tif



HIN1790003.tif



HIN1820006.tif



HIN1890003.tif



Dataset for Classification

- Korean



KOR199_0004.tif



KOR206_0002.tif



KOR207_0001.tif



KOR209_0003.tif



KOR210_0002.tif



KOR211_0002.tif



KOR213_0010.tif



KOR220_0007.tif



KOR224_0009.tif



KOR227_0002.tif



KOR232_0003.tif



KOR233_0003.tif



KOR0370002.tif



KOR0380008.tif



KOR0390007.tif



KOR0400002.tif



KOR0420005.tif



Thumbs.db



The implementation

- Given a document image
 - Preprocessing
 - Binarize if necessary
 - Skeletonize
 - Clean the image using mathematical morphology.
 - Extract descriptors
 - Extract line segments
 - Compute shape descriptors
 - Quantize the shape descriptors and compute their histogram.
 - Train and classify



Result

- Confusion matrix (experimental result, july 2007)

	Arabic	Chinese	Hindi	Korean
Arabic	11 (74%)	1	2	1
Chinese	0	10 (77%)	0	3
Hindi	1	1	10 (83%)	0
Korean	1	3	0	9 (70%)

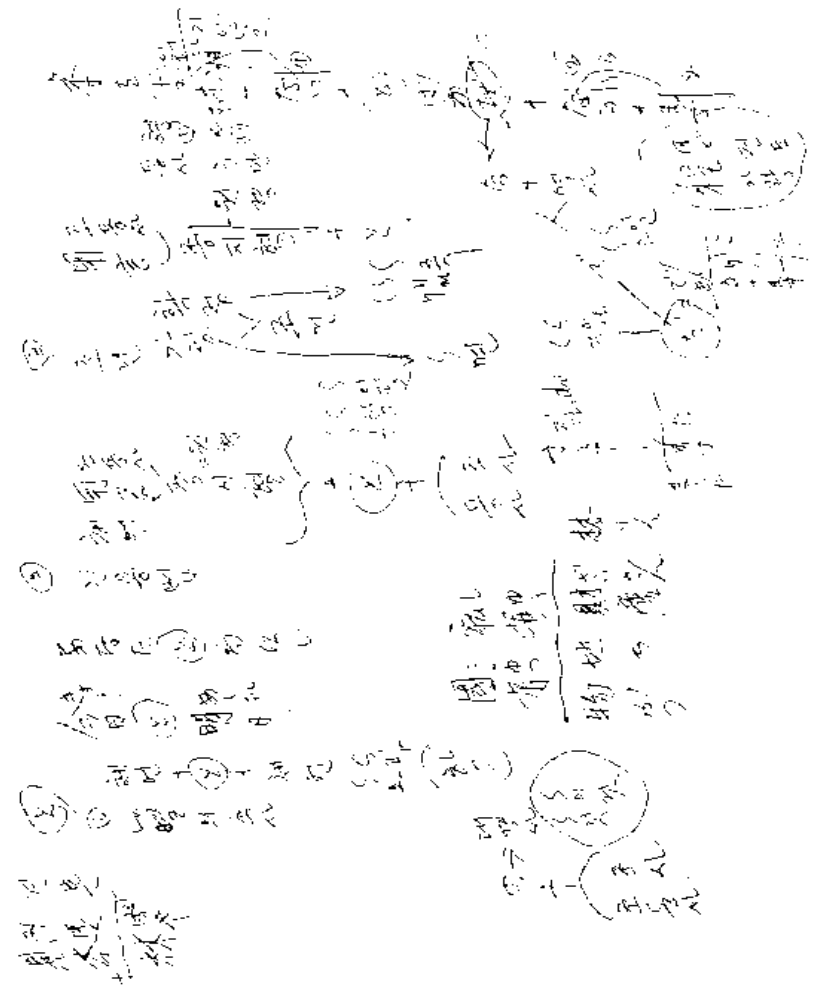


Failed examples

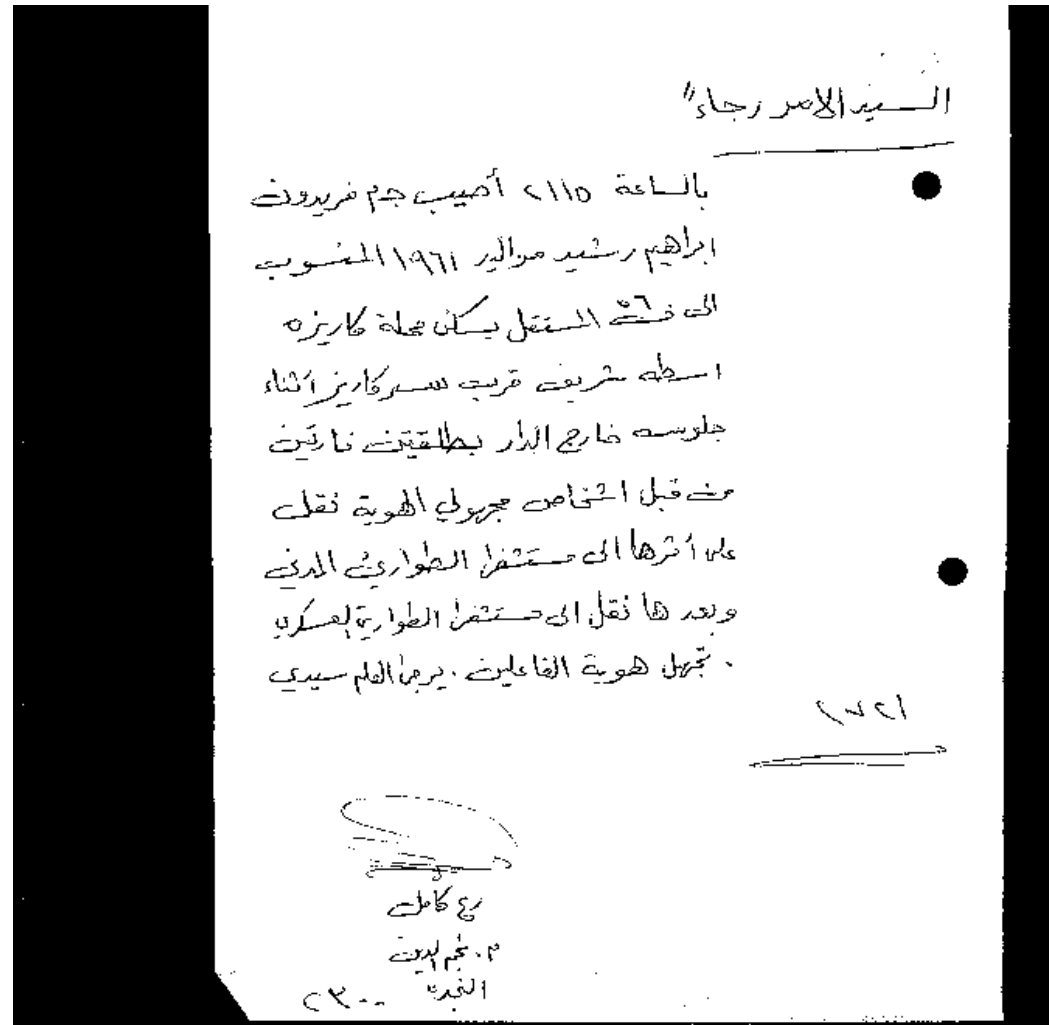
Arabic

Chinese

30-3. साधारण सुप्रसिद्धी की रचना, आप
 किसी एक उपयोग का वही नहीं।
 30-2. चित्र की दृष्टि अनुसार यह एक
 साधारण आवधिक शीशा है जो सुप्रसिद्ध
 पदार्थों की देखने के नाम जाता
 है वह कम फोकस इरी वाला
 जल लेंस होता है, जिसे एक
 होल में फिल कर लेंस है।
 आपकी \rightarrow एक किसी पदार्थ AB
 की जल लेंस की मुख्य नाड़ी
 F प्रकाश केन्द्र O के बीच रखते हैं
 तो पदार्थ का उसी ओर बड़ा आभासी
 और सीधा प्रतिबिम्ब बनता है
 इस प्रकार प्रतिबिम्ब AB का
 बड़ा बना होता है।
 उपयोग \rightarrow (i) घड़ी - यह रखी घड़ी



Failure example (Korean)



ImageID

- Motivation
- Challenge
- The Approach
- Results



The Motivation

- Adopt different vision modules
 - For different categories we can adopt different strategy in computer vision
- Improve efficiency
 - Use the category as prior.
- Speedup OCR module in real world environment.



The Challenge

- Images are arbitrary
 - Appearance model cannot be used for the classification.
 - We use the same shape descriptor because the code book is generic.
- Ambiguity
 - “images / text vs images”, e.g., Coke can.
 - “doc vs images / text”, e.g. “publication cover” usually has figures.



Dataset for ImageID

- Collected from Internet, through search using different keywords
- Manual inspection, removal of duplicate images.

Page Classification Datasets (Google Image)

Document	797
Image with Text	1695
Non-Document	1275
Total	3767





google_concert_tic
ket_46.tif



google_docum...



google_docum...



google_docum...



google_docum...



google_docum...



google_docum...



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google_cd_cover_0.tif



google_cd_cov...



google_cd_cov...



google_cd_cov...



google_cd_cov...



google_cd_cov...



google_cd_cov...



google_cd_c



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google_cd_cov...



google_cd_cov...



google_cd_c



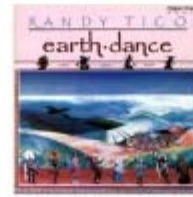
google_cd_cov...



google_cd_cov...



google_cd_cov...



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google_cd_cov...



google_cd_cov...



google_cd_c



google_cd_cov...



google_cd_cov...



google_cd_cov...



google_cd_cov...



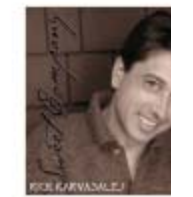
google_cd_cov...



google_cd_cov...



google_cd_cov...



google_cd_c



google_cd_cov...



google_cd_cov...



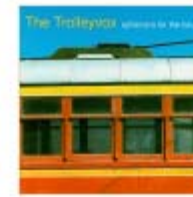
google_cd_cov...



google_cd_cov...



google_cd_cov...



google_cd_cov...



google_cd_cov...



google_cd_c



google_apple_0.tif

google_apple_1.tif

google_apple_2.tif

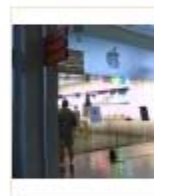
google_apple_5.tif

google_apple_9.tif

google_apple_1...

google_apple_1...

google_apple



google_apple_1...

google_apple_1...

google_apple_1...

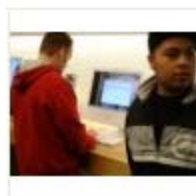
google_apple_2...

google_apple_2...

google_apple_2...

google_apple_2...

google_apple



google_apple_2...

google_apple_2...

google_apple_2...

google_apple_3...

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google_apple_4...

google_apple



google_apple_5...

google_apple_5...

google_apple_5...

google_apple_5...

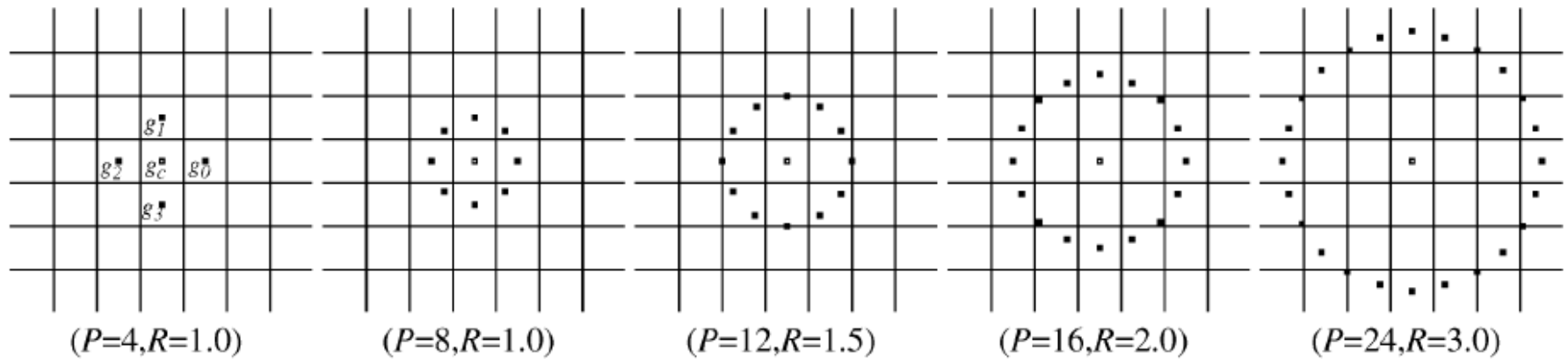
google_apple_5...

google_apple_5...

google_apple_5...

google_apple

The Spatial Descriptor



- P : number of neighbor pixels
- R : neighbor size



LBP: Local Binary Pattern

- Define
 - Texture: Joint distribution of center g_c given neighbor sampling g_p ($p=0, \dots, P-1$)

$$T = t(g_c, g_0, \dots, g_{P-1})$$

- Example

g_3	g_2	g_1
g_4	g_c	g_0
g_5	g_6	g_7



The LBP representation

- Given an image.
- Transform the distribution vector into an P-bit pattern code (“Binary pattern”)

$$\text{LBP}_{P,R} = \sum_{p=0}^{P-1} s (g_p - g_c) 2^p$$

– s: scale factor



Other variations of LBP

- Rotation invariant
- Different neighbor points and area
- “uniform” pattern



The performance

- Confusion matrix

	Doc	Image w/	Non doc
Doc	0.8557	0.1340	0.0103
Image w/	0.1725	0.6011	0.2264
Non doc	0.0444	0.1422	0.8133

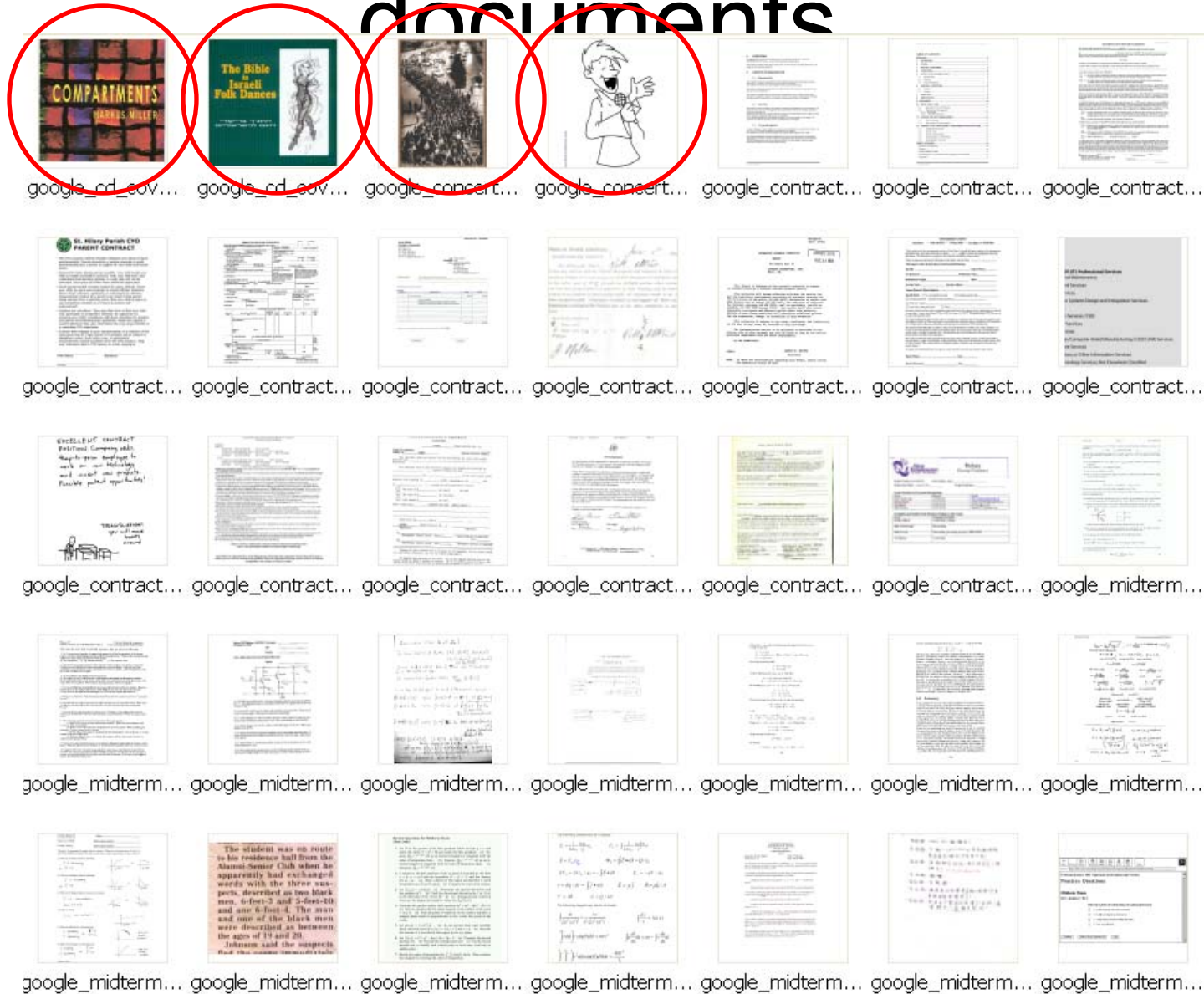


The Module

- Input
 - Training: an text file contains a list of training images.
 - Testing: a filename to an image.
- Output
 - Training: an SVM classifier (model.txt)
 - Testing: XML format (JEDI readable) for corresponding input image.
- Performance
 - 700 seconds for 3000 images
 - Similar speed for every image
 - No exceptions and memory leaks



Results – classified as documents



Images



04_1571201938.jp| 05_B000H7X7G... 05_B000IK1ZT... 05_B0009MFUZ... 06_B000FRVOP... 06_B0000VMOK... 06_B00004S7Y... 07_B000GP771...



07_B000M2BT... 08_B000R8PB9... 08_B000S44SU... 09_B000NKXH4... 09_B000Q1UW... 10_B000LEG43... 10_B000N4T33... 11_B000A7W3...



13_B000BJFX8... 13_B000JTMV4... 16_B000EGCBT... google_google_... google_google_... google_google_... google_google_... google_google_...



google_google_... google_google_... google_google_... google_google_... google_official_j... google_official_j... google_official_j... google_official_j...



google_official_j... google_official_j... google_official_j... google_official_j... google_official_j... google_official_j... google_official_j... google_official_j...



Improvement

- Incorporate the distribution of grayscale:
 - an important clue for classification
- Try larger neighbor area for LBP
- Combine with other descriptors
 - Appearance model



Future work

- ScriptID
 - Test more scripts. 10-15 would be a reasonable goal
- ImageID
 - Improve the performance of the classification of the image w/ text vs images .



Technical Presentations

- Page Segmentation (and rule line separation)
- Page Layout Similarity
- Document ID/Script ID

This afternoon

- Logo Detection and Recognition
- Signature Detection
- Font OCR

