

**C**<sub>4</sub>talyst

# Multilingual Text detection in Video/Images

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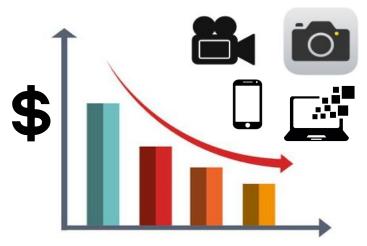
# My background

- Current :
  - M.Sc. Student (Computer Vision and Image Processing)
  - Graduate Research Assistant, University of Malaya, Malaysia
- Belt and Road Award 2019, China Students Service Outsourcing Innovation and Entrepreneurship Competition
- Winner Smart India Hackathon 2019
- Student Developer, Google Summer of Code 2018
- 1 Journal Publication in **Expert Systems with Applications** 2020.
- 6 Conference Publications (2 in ICPR 2020, 2 in ICPRAI 2020, 1 in DAS 2020, 1 in ICACCP 2019).





#### Introduction



- Everyday new multimedia tools and devices are released with **low prices**.
- Digital data storage and access facility is cheaper and freely\* available.



- Increase in **digital lifestyle** of people
- Increase in Social Media, News broadcast, Internet and digital content usage.

#### Need to automate Text Detection/Recognition for many useful purposes!





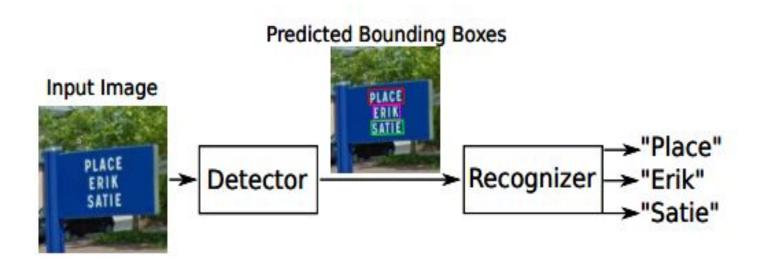
# Motivation

- Widely studied in pattern recognition fields also known as automatic text detection and recognition (OCR)
- OCR has started from isolated character recognition and evolved to printed/ handwriting document recognition.
- Recently, embedded texts in videos and natural scenes have received increasing attention due to crucial information about the media content.
- Extracting text from content is a **non-trivial task** due to many challenges.





#### Complete flow







# Why Text Detection/Recognition?

- Annotating the images and video through **Captions**.
  - Better indexing and retrieval at semantic level.
- Recognizing **signs** in driver assisted systems.
- Providing scene information to visually impaired people.
- Events extraction from sports, news broadcast, etc.
- Tracing and watching the persons.
  - Marathons, Exhibitions, processions, etc.





- Process of **detecting** the text present in the image, followed by surrounding it with a rectangular bounding box.
- The image is **segmented** into multiple segments of texts.
- Each segment is a **connected component of pixels** with similar characteristics (Characters).







## Objectives

- So far, the methods have **focused only on some languages** such as English, Latin and Chinese.
- For a language like **Hindi**, **Russian**, **Arabic**, **etc** which is also used by more than one billion people around the world, the literature is limited to very few studies.
- This presentation aims to tackle the challenges in **Multilingual Text** detection in Video/Images with the help of Catalyst framework.





**Uneven Lighting** 

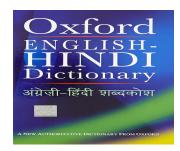


Blurring/degradation

# Challenges



#### **Scene Complexity**



Multilingual



#### **Uneven Color**



Arbitrary Shaped text







## Existing Methods and Drawbacks

Some Recent State of the Art Methods

- 1) FOTS (Fast oriented text spotting) : Weak backbone (Resnet) and segmentation head [CVPR 2018] (<u>https://arxiv.org/abs/1801.01671</u>)
- 2) **PSENet(Progressive Scale Expansion Network)**: Weak Backbone and decoder [CVPR 2019] (<u>https://arxiv.org/abs/1806.02559</u>)
- 3) CRAFT(Character Region Awareness for Text detection) : Weak feature extractor (VGG-Unet) [CVPR 2019] (<u>https://arxiv.org/abs/1904.01941</u>)
- DB-Net (Differential Binarization Network) : Weak backbone (Resnet) [AAAI 2020] (<u>https://arxiv.org/abs/1911.08947</u>)

Data Fest

Fest.ai



## **Existing Methods**







**PSENet** 

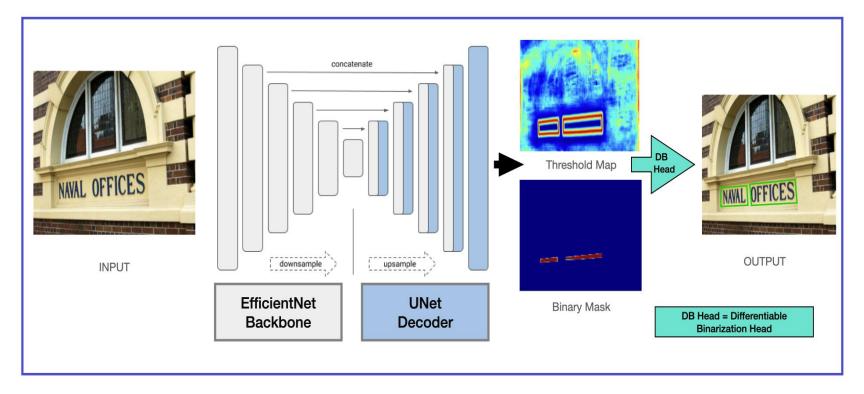


DB-Net





#### Proposed Method (Eff-DB)







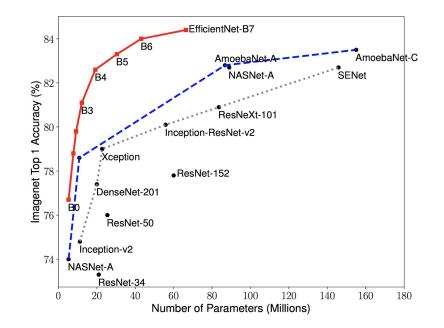
#### **Final Result**





### Why EfficientNet as Backbone?

- Designed through Neural Architecture Search (NAS)
- Based on Model scaling method using effective compound coefficient.
- Uses low Parameters and High Accuracy, implies less training time and improve in real time performance.
- Superpasses state-of-the-art accuracy with up to 10x better efficiency (smaller and faster).



Reference: https://arxiv.org/abs/1905.11946





# Why UNet as Decoder?

- Initially designed for medical image segmentation, then adapted for fast and precise segmentation in most of the Computer Vision Tasks
- Most **Reliable and cost-effective** decoder for segmentation tasks.
- **Performs better or nearly same** than even the most recent architectures such as DeepLab, FPN, FCN, PSPNet, etc
- Needs less parameters, effectively reducing training and inference time.



# Binary Mask with Threshold Map!!!



Input Image

**Binary Mask** 

Threshold(Border) Map

- Optimal strategy for Segmentation of words in case of text lines/ crowded text (Superimposed segmentation in general).
- Precise and accurate word wise segmentation helps in **effective recognition**.



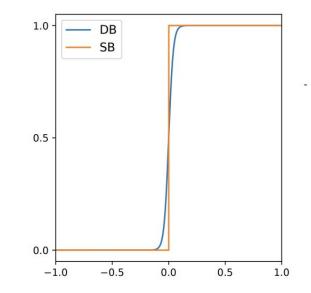


# **DB-Head**

- **Differential Binarization (DB)** instead of Standard Binarization (SB).
- The major effect of DB-Head is differentiability, which makes the process of **binarization** end-to-end trainable in a CNN.

$$\hat{B}_{i,j} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-k(P_{i,j} - T_{i,j})}}$$

• The differentiable binarization with adaptive thresholds help to differentiate text regions from the background and also to separate text instances which are closely jointed.

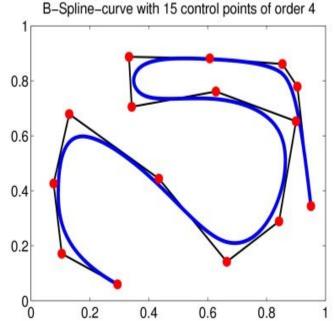


Reference: <u>https://arxiv.org/abs/1911.08947</u><sup>17</sup>





- We explore B-Spline polygon curve • fitting to fix the accurate and tight bounding boxes for arbitrary oriented text lines.
- It fixes smooth and accurate **bounding box** for arbitrary oriented text lines.

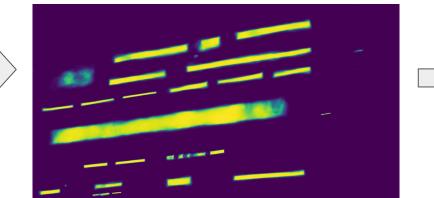




#### Some more results







**CL**talyst







DL Framework: <u>Pytorch using Catalyst</u>

PYTÖRCH

- Encoder and Decoder: <u>Segmentation Models</u>
  <u>Pytorch</u>
- Segmentation Head (DB-Head): <u>Real-time</u>
  <u>Scene Text Detection with Differentiable</u>
  <u>Binarization</u>
- Datasets: ICDAR MLT 2019, ArT 2019









# ICPR 2020: AcTiV Competition

- Competition on Superimposed Text Detection and Recognition in Arabic News Video Frames (hold within the framework of the 25th International Conference on Pattern Recognition (ICPR2020), Milano- Italy 13 -18 September 2020)
- Results on Complete Public test dataset from competition (\*Rankings

Awaited):

Precision	99.4378 (513 images)
Recall	91.8398 (513 images)
F-measure	95.4879

Reference: <u>https://diuf.unifr.ch/main/diva/AcTiVComp/</u><sup>21</sup>





# Summary

- Multilingual Text detection is a **non-trivial task** and is the need of the today's digital world.
- Choose **encoder**, **decoder** and **head** wisely while building architecture in any computer vision task.
- Always validate the methodology with real world use cases such as competitions, Hackathons, etc.
- **Catalyst is all you need** to work effectively and productively in any ML/DL projects.





### Thank You!

### Questions???