Sign Reading in Oblique Aerial Imagery

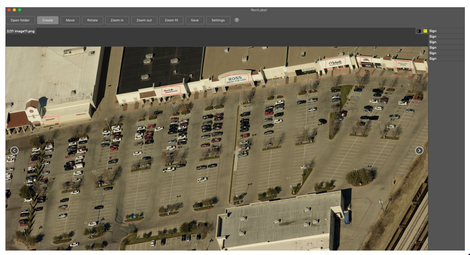
ELECTRICAL & COMPUTER ENGINEERING

Student: Xinbei Gong, Truong Nguyen, Mengqi Chen
Faculty Adviser: Prof. Robert Bruce Darling
Industry Mentors: Shay Strong, Lilly Thomas

eagleview™

Problem Statement

- **Motivation**:
  - To perform geospatial assessment to determine the consistency of business names and locations.
- **Problem**:
  - How to extract signage location and text from an aerial imagery.
- **Approach:**
  - Two-model System:
    - An object detection model to detect signs from oblique aerial imagery.
    - A sign reading model to extract text from the detected signs.



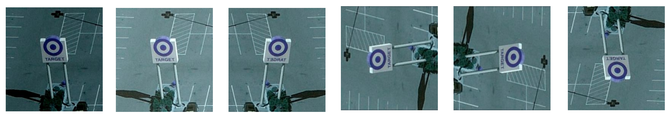
Tools

mxnet · GLUON · jupyter · jupyterhub · aws

Dataset

Sign Detection:

We started with approximately 110 cropped unique signs. Through augmentation (flipping, rotation, and brightness) we obtained a training set of 6,500 images and a test dataset of 800 images.

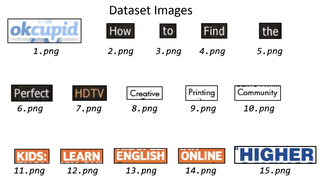


Text Recognition:

We used the ICDAR 2013 datasets to retrain a text recognition model.

ICDAR 2013 Robust Reading Competition

Dataset Images

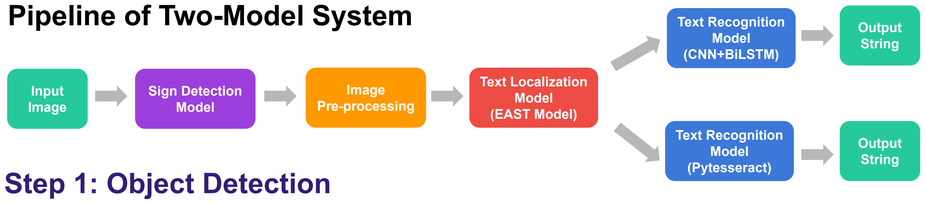


Ground Truth (single text file for all the words)

```
1.png, "okcupid"
2.png, "How"
3.png, "to"
4.png, "Find"
5.png, "the"
6.png, "Perfect"
7.png, "HDTV"
8.png, "Creative"
9.png, "Printing"
10.png, "Community"
11.png, "KIDS:"
12.png, "LEARN"
13.png, "ENGLISH"
14.png, "ONLINE"
15.png, "\"HIGHER "
```

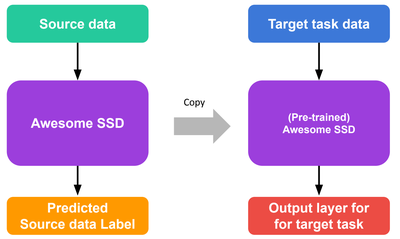
Method

Pipeline of Two-Model System



Step 1: Object Detection

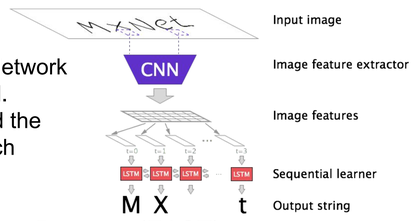
- Finetune a pre-trained Single Shot MultiBox Detector (SSD) to train a new object detection model.
- Fine-tuning pre-trained model can reduce the risk of overfitting.
- SSD has a good speed as YOLO and a good accuracy as Fast R-CNN.



Step 2: Text Recognition Model

❑ Approach A: CNN + BiLSTM

- The network consists of a Convolutional Neural Network and bidirectional Long Short-Term Memory model.
- The input is an image containing a line of text and the output is a matrix containing the probability of each appearing character.



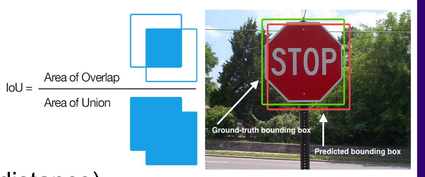
❑ Approach B: Efficient and Accurate Scene Text Detector (EAST) + pytesseract

- Pre-process the text image to meet the Pytesseract standard requirements.
  - Text-deskewing, binarization, erosion, and dilation.
- Detect the text area within the sign with the EAST model.
- Input the text region into Pytesseract for text recognition.

Step 3: Evaluation Metrics

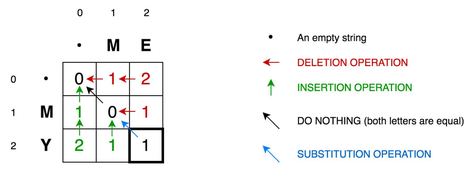
❑ Object detection—Intersection over Union

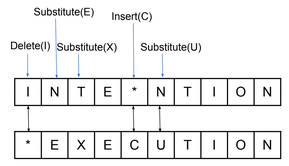
Intersection over Union (IoU) is an evaluation metric used to measure the accuracy of an object detector on a particular dataset.



❑ Text recognition—Levenshtein distance (Edit distance)

Levenshtein distance is a string metric for measuring the difference between two sequences, it computes the minimum number of single-character edits (i.e. insertions, deletions, or substitutions) required to change one word into the other.

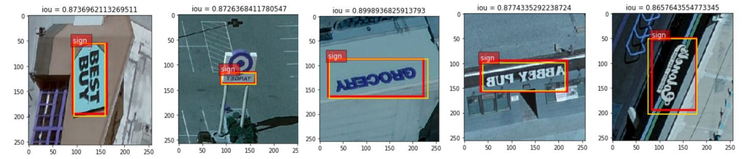




Results

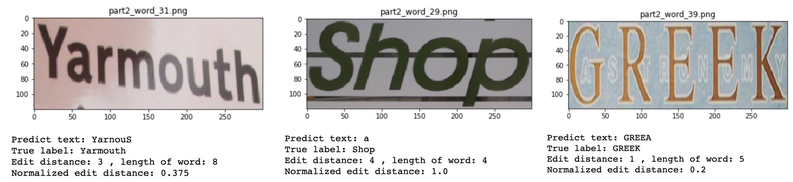
Object Detection:

IoU threshold	Epoch	Percentage Above Threshold
0.7	110	0.95
0.8	110	0.78

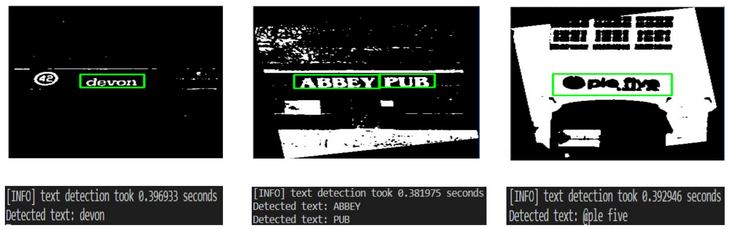


Text Recognition:

❑ Approach A: CNN + BiLSTM



❑ Approach B: Pytesseract



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