

Rectification and 3D Reconstruction of Curved Document Images

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Carnegie Mellon University

Sponsors: NSF, ONR

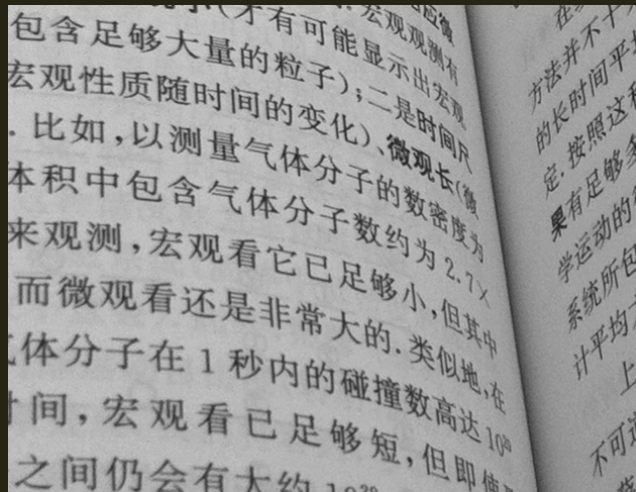
Digitizing Documents Everywhere



Digitizing books



Rare manuscripts

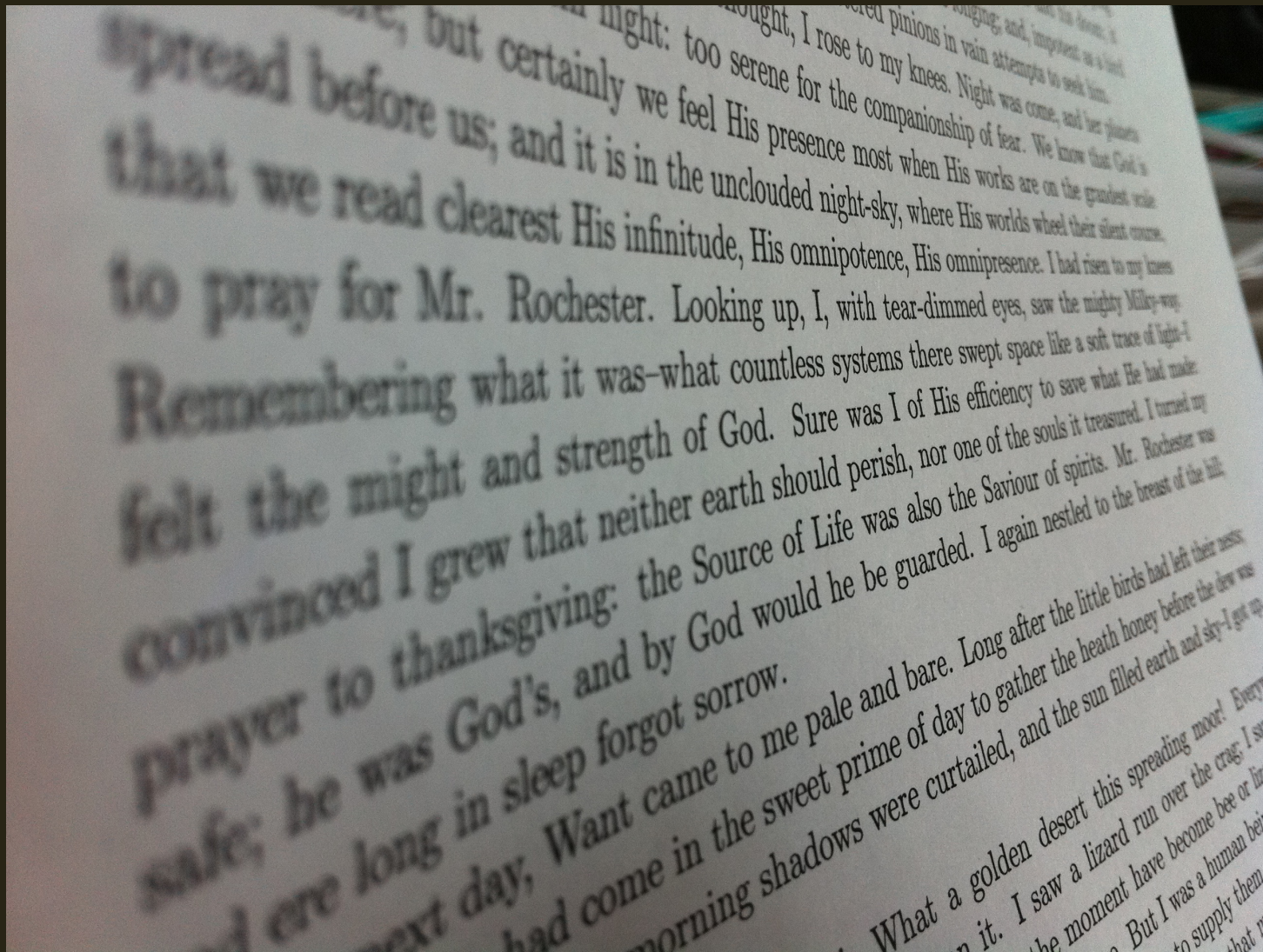


Foreign Language Translation

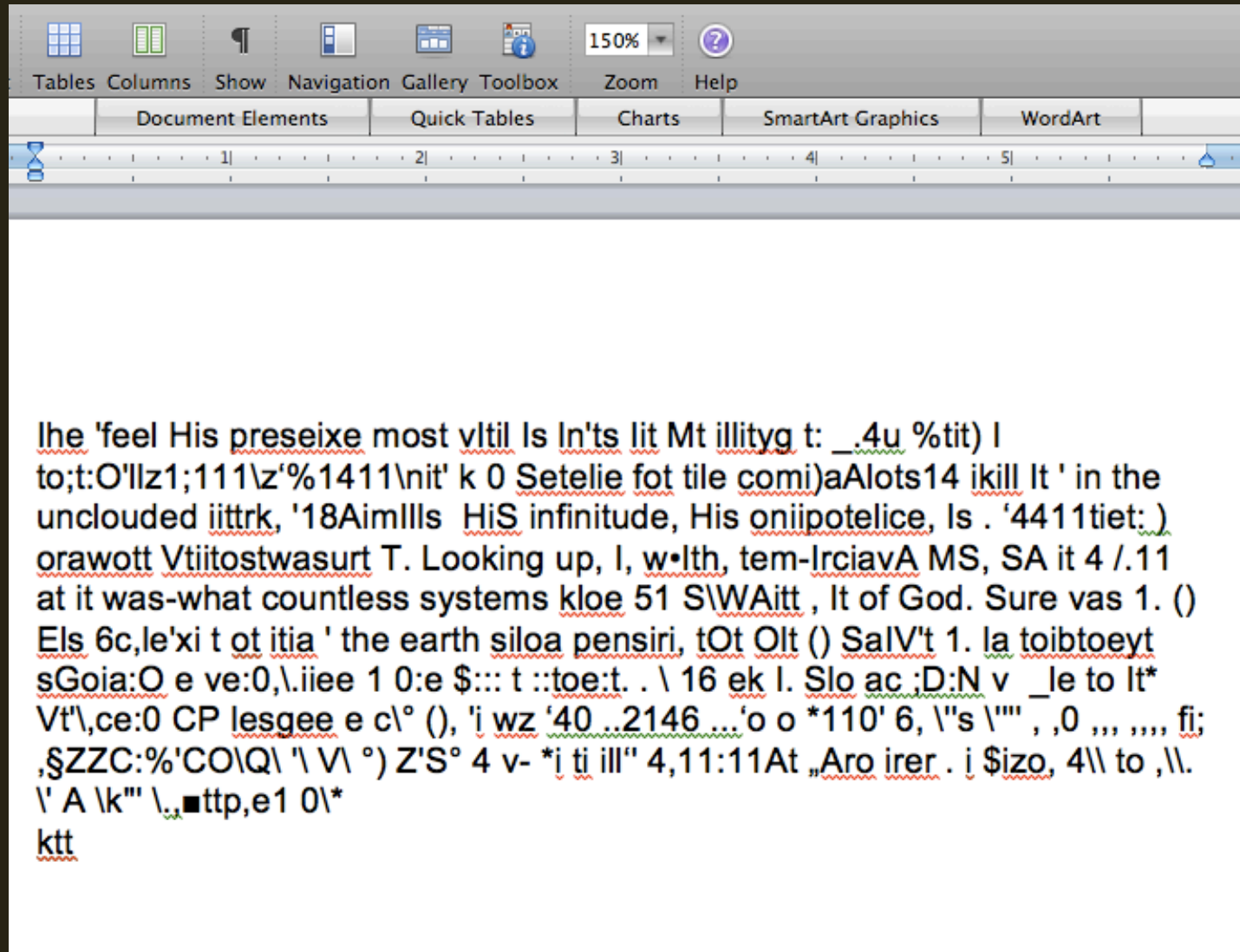


Bills and Receipts

A distorted image from cell-phone camera



OCR Performance under distortion



Imaging Documents using flat-bed scanner

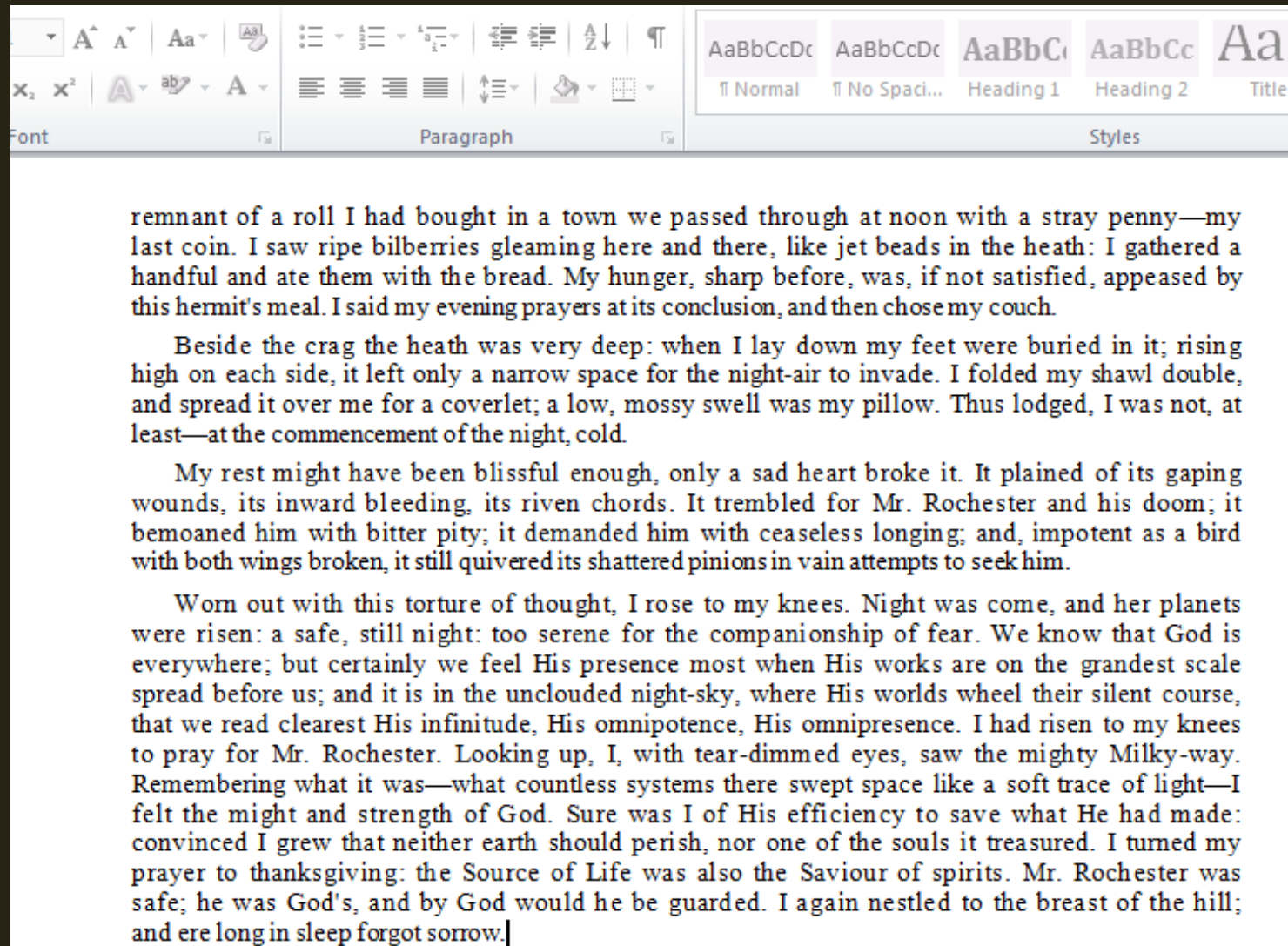
remnant of a roll I had bought in a town we passed through at noon with a stray penny—my last coin. I saw ripe bilberries gleaming here and there, like jet beads in the heath: I gathered a handful and ate them with the bread. My hunger, sharp before, was, if not satisfied, appeased by this hermit's meal. I said my evening prayers at its conclusion, and then chose my couch.

Beside the crag the heath was very deep: when I lay down my feet were buried in it; rising high on each side, it left only a narrow space for the night-air to invade. I folded my shawl double, and spread it over me for a coverlet; a low, mossy swell was my pillow. Thus lodged, I was not, at least—at the commencement of the night, cold.

My rest might have been blissful enough, only a sad heart broke it. It plained of its gaping wounds, its inward bleeding, its riven chords. It trembled for Mr. Rochester and his doom; it bemoaned him with bitter pity; it demanded him with ceaseless longing; and, impotent as a bird with both wings broken, it still quivered its shattered pinions in vain attempts to seek him.

Worn out with this torture of thought, I rose to my knees. Night was come, and her planets were risen: a safe, still night: too serene for the companionship of fear. We know that God is everywhere; but certainly we feel His presence most when His works are on the grandest scale spread before us; and it is in the unclouded night-sky, where His worlds wheel their silent course, that we read clearest His infinitude, His omnipotence, His omnipresence. I had risen to my knees to pray for Mr. Rochester. Looking up, I, with tear-dimmed eyes, saw the mighty Milky-way. Remembering what it was—what countless systems there swept space like a soft trace of light—I felt the might and strength of God. Sure was I of His efficiency to save what He had made: convinced I grew that neither earth should perish, nor one of the souls it treasured. I turned my prayer to thanksgiving: the Source of Life was also the Saviour of spirits. Mr. Rochester was safe; he was God's, and by God would he be guarded. I again nestled to the breast of the hill; and ere long in sleep forgot sorrow.

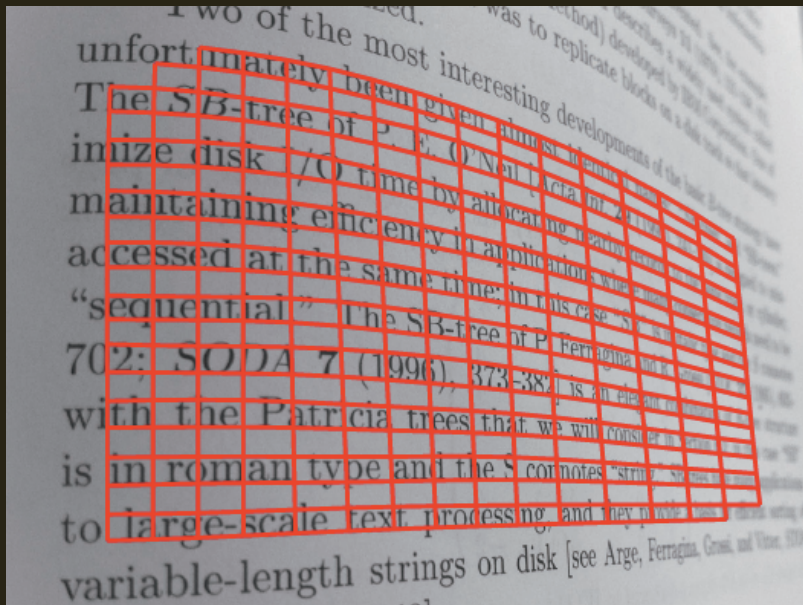
OCR Performance on scanned image



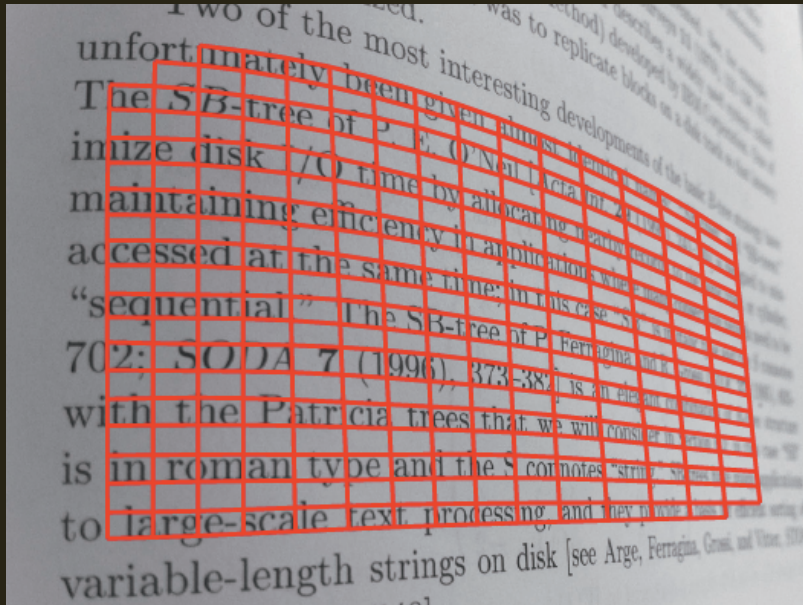
Contribution I: Text line analysis

Two of the most interesting developments of the basic B-tree many have unfortunately been given almost identical names: "SB-trees" and "SB-trees". The *SB*-tree of P. E. O'Neil [Acta Inf. 29 (1992), 243-265] is designed to minimize disk I/O time by allocating nearby records to the same track or cylinder, maintaining efficiency in applications where many consecutive records need to be accessed at the same time; in this case "SB" is in italic type and the S denotes "sequential." The *SB*-tree of P. Ferragina and R. Grossi [STOC 27 (1995), 40-702; *SODA* 7 (1996), 373-382] is an elegant combination of B-tree structure with the Patricia trees that we will consider in Section 6.2. In this case "SB" is in roman type and the S connotes "string." *SB*-trees have many applications to large-scale text processing, and they provide a basis for efficient storage of variable-length strings on disk [see Arge, Ferragina, Grossi, and Vitter, STOC

Contribution I: Text line analysis



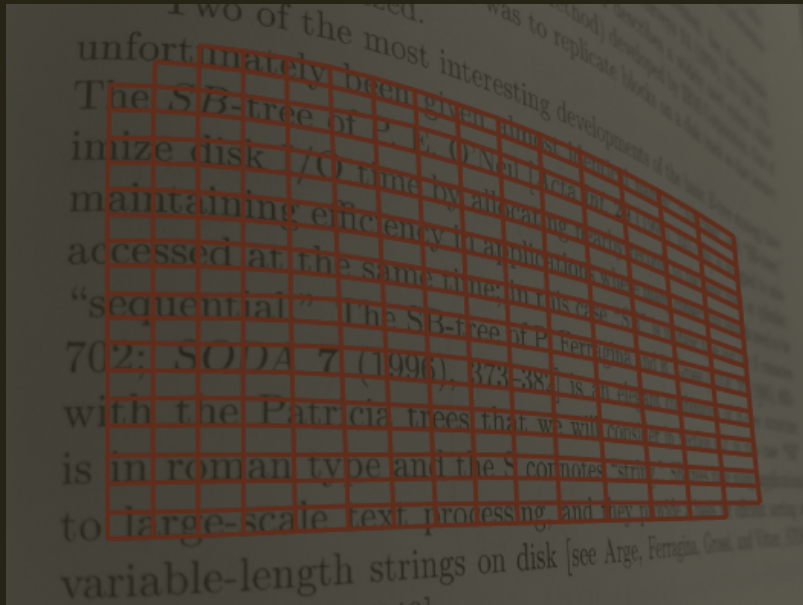
Contribution I: Text line analysis



Our contribution:

1. Works for multiple languages, font types and sizes
2. No global constraints on the shape of text lines.

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Previous works:

Connected Components/
Segmentation

[Zhang and Tan, ICDAR '05]

[Koo and Cho, ECCV '10]

[Zandifar, ICIAP '07]

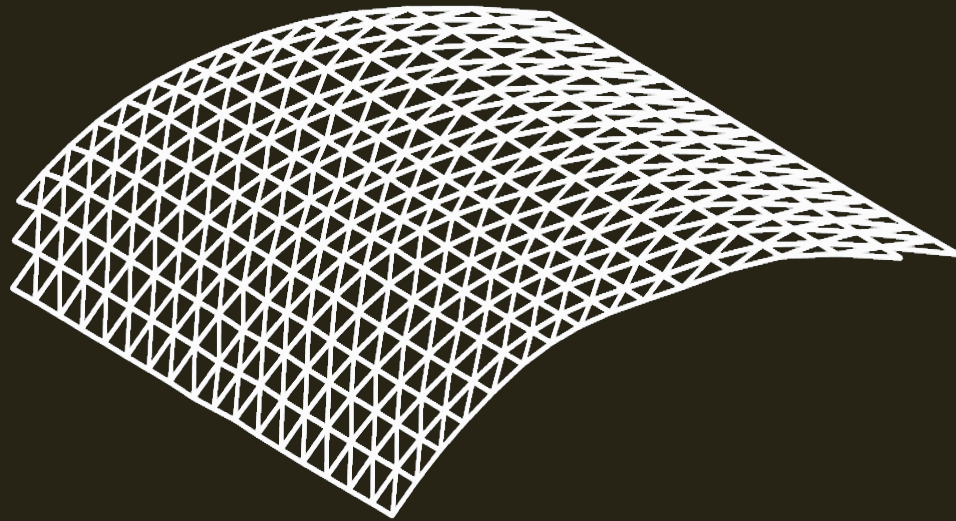
Image
Binarization

[Cao et al, ICDAR '03]

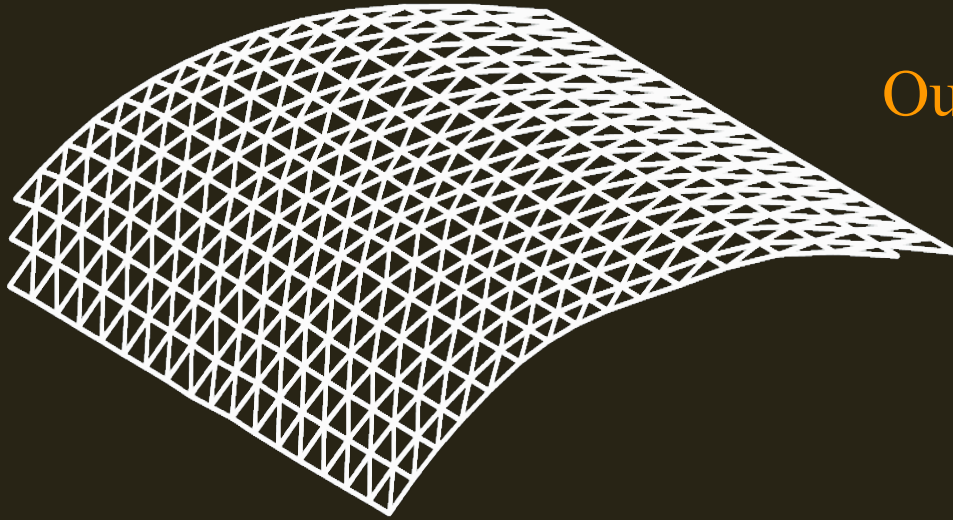
Contribution II: 3D Reconstruction

Unfortunately been given almost identical names: “SB-tree” and “SB-tree”. The *SB*-tree of P. E. O’Neil [Acta Inf. 29 (1992), 241–265] is designed to minimize disk I/O time by allocating nearby records to the same node, thus maintaining efficiency in applications where many consecutive records are accessed at the same time; in this case “*SB*” is in italic type and the *S* is in roman type. The *SB*-tree of P. Ferragina and R. Grossi [STOC 27 (1995), 102; SODA 7 (1996), 373–382] is an elegant combination of B-trees and Patricia trees with the Patricia trees that we will consider in Section 6.2; in this case the *S* is in roman type and the *S* connotes “string.” *SB*-trees have many applications to large-scale text processing, and they provide a basis for efficient

Contribution II: 3D Reconstruction



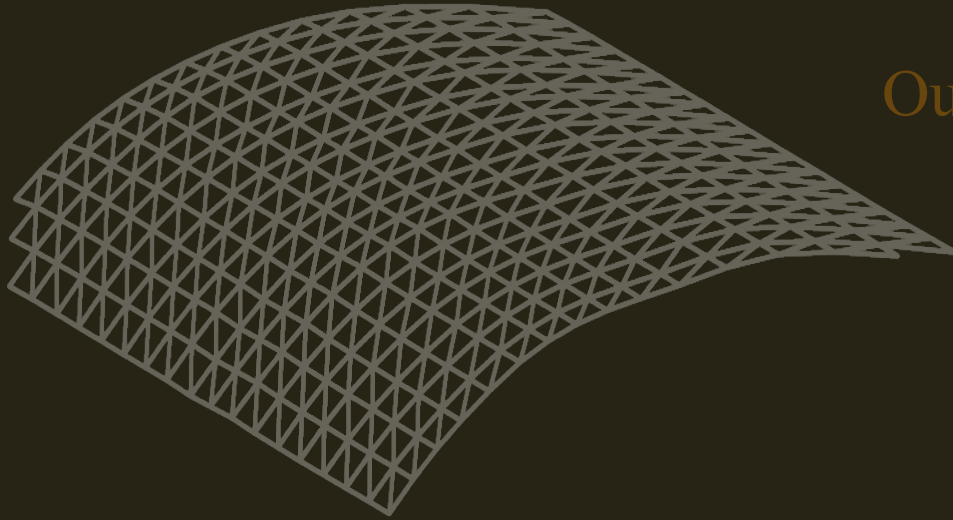
Contribution II: 3D Reconstruction



Our contribution:

1. From a single image
2. No global shape model
3. Globally optimal solution

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Previous works:

Laser scanner, stereo

[Brown and Seales, PAMI '04]
[Based et al, HP White Paper '01]
[Yamashita et al, ICPR '04]

Cylinder / Developable

[Cao et al, ICDAR '03]
[Zhang et al, CVPR '04]
[Liang et al, PAMI '07]

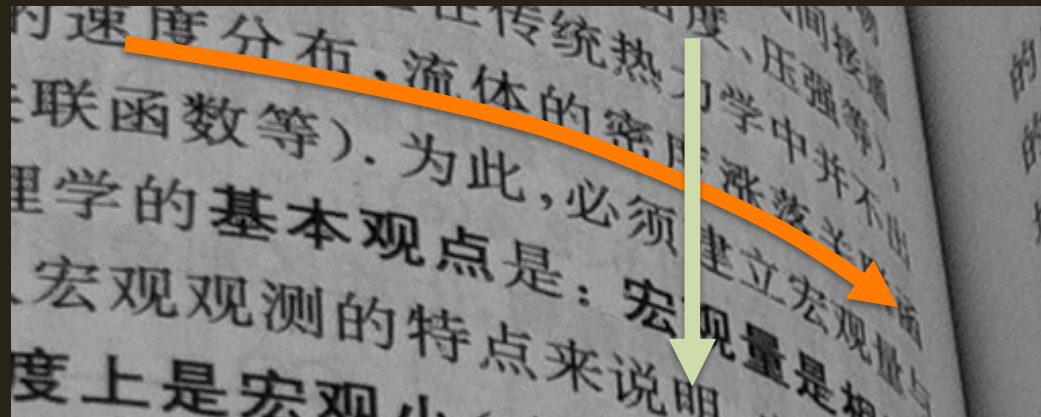
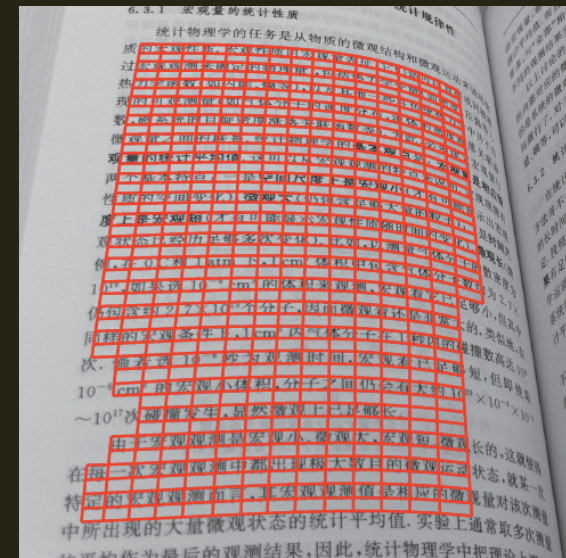
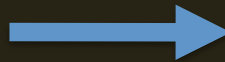
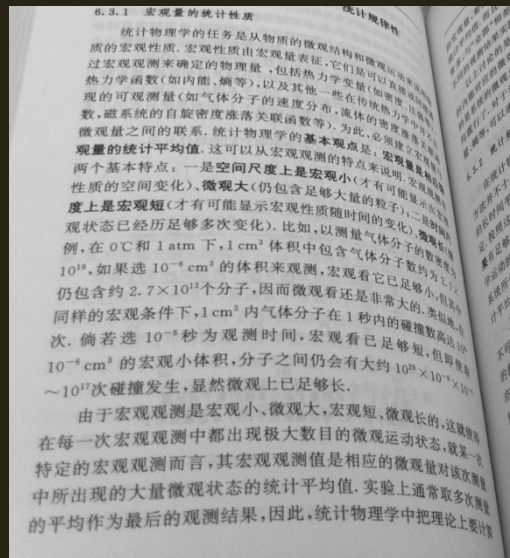
Shape-from-texture

[Forsyth, ICCV '01]
[Witkin, Artificial Intelligence '81]
[Malik and Rosenholtz, IJCV '97]

Final Rectification

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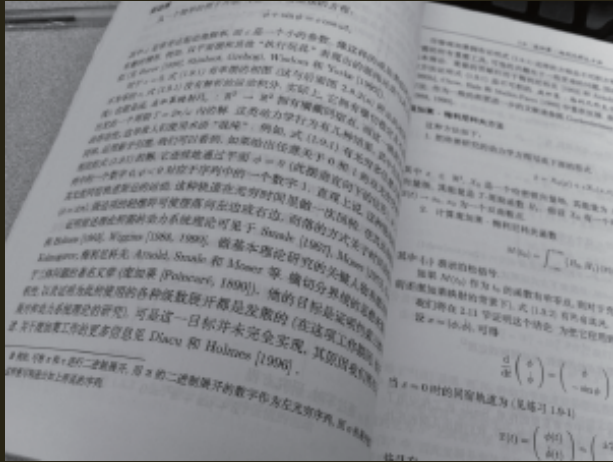
Horizontal and Vertical Text Directions



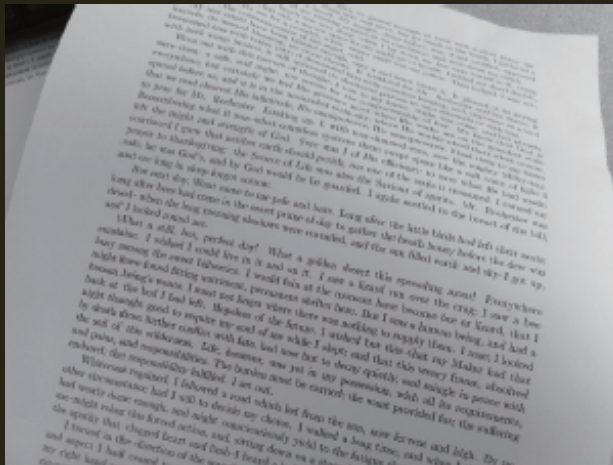
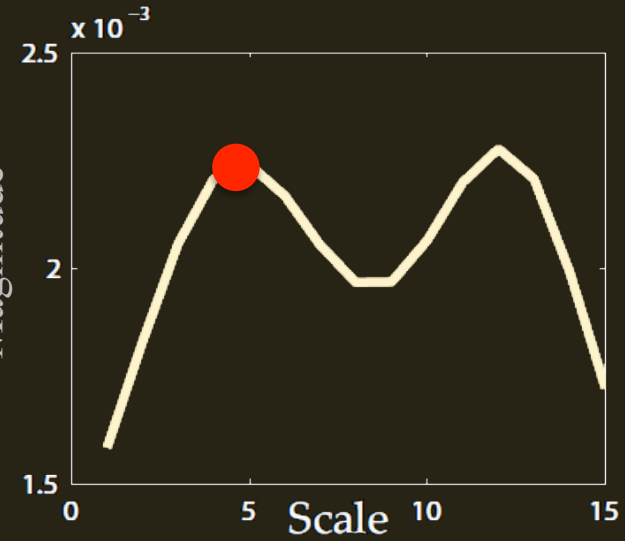
Horizontal Direction --- Rescaling



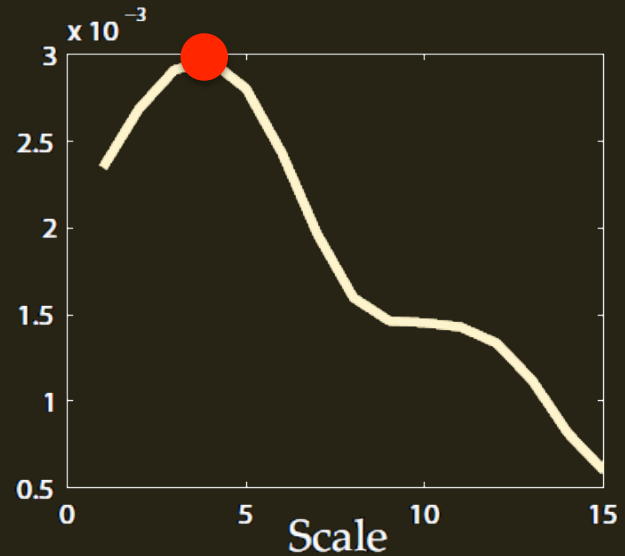
Horizontal Direction --- Rescaling



Mean Gradient
Magnitude



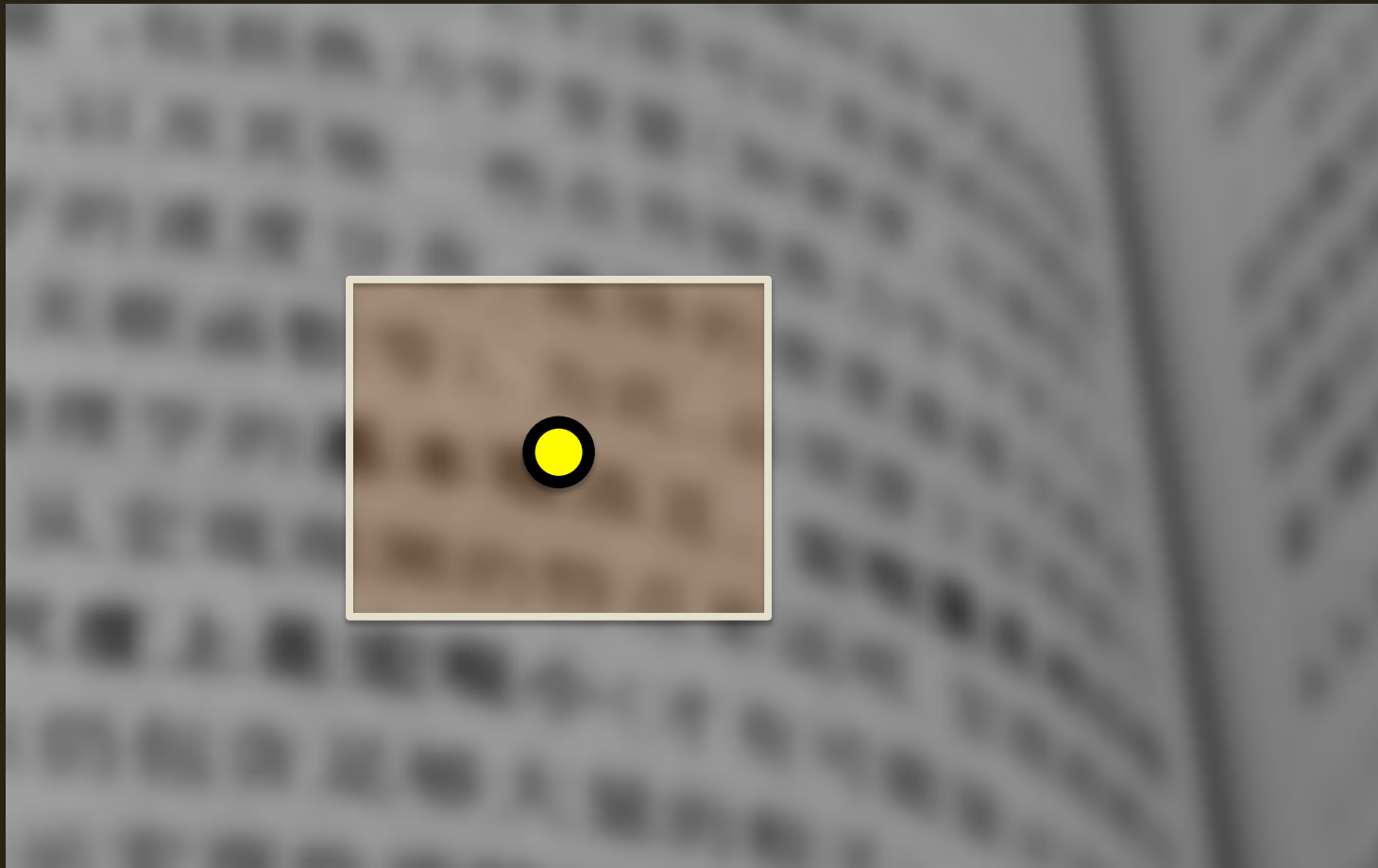
Mean Gradient
Magnitude



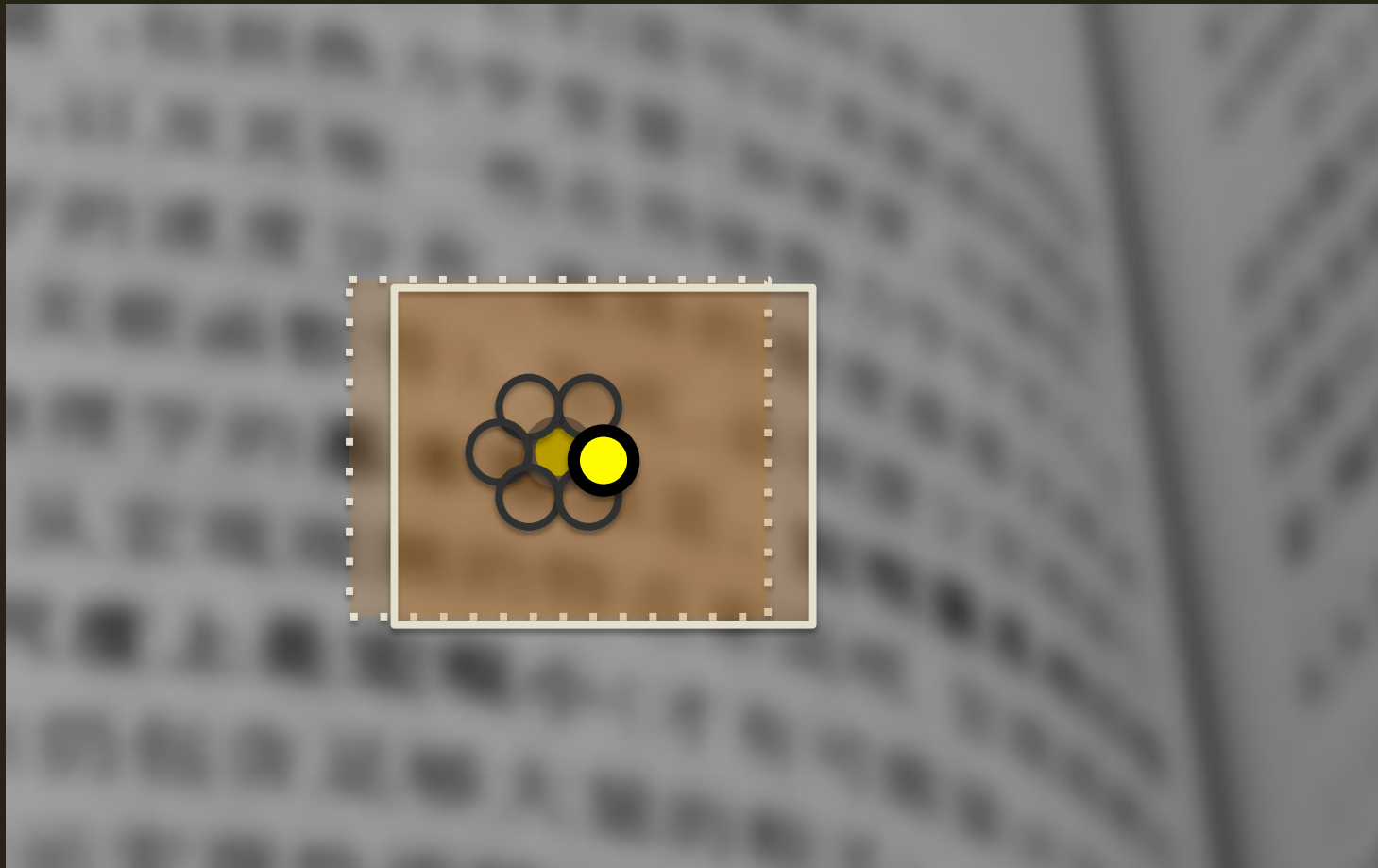
Horizontal Direction --- Line Tracing



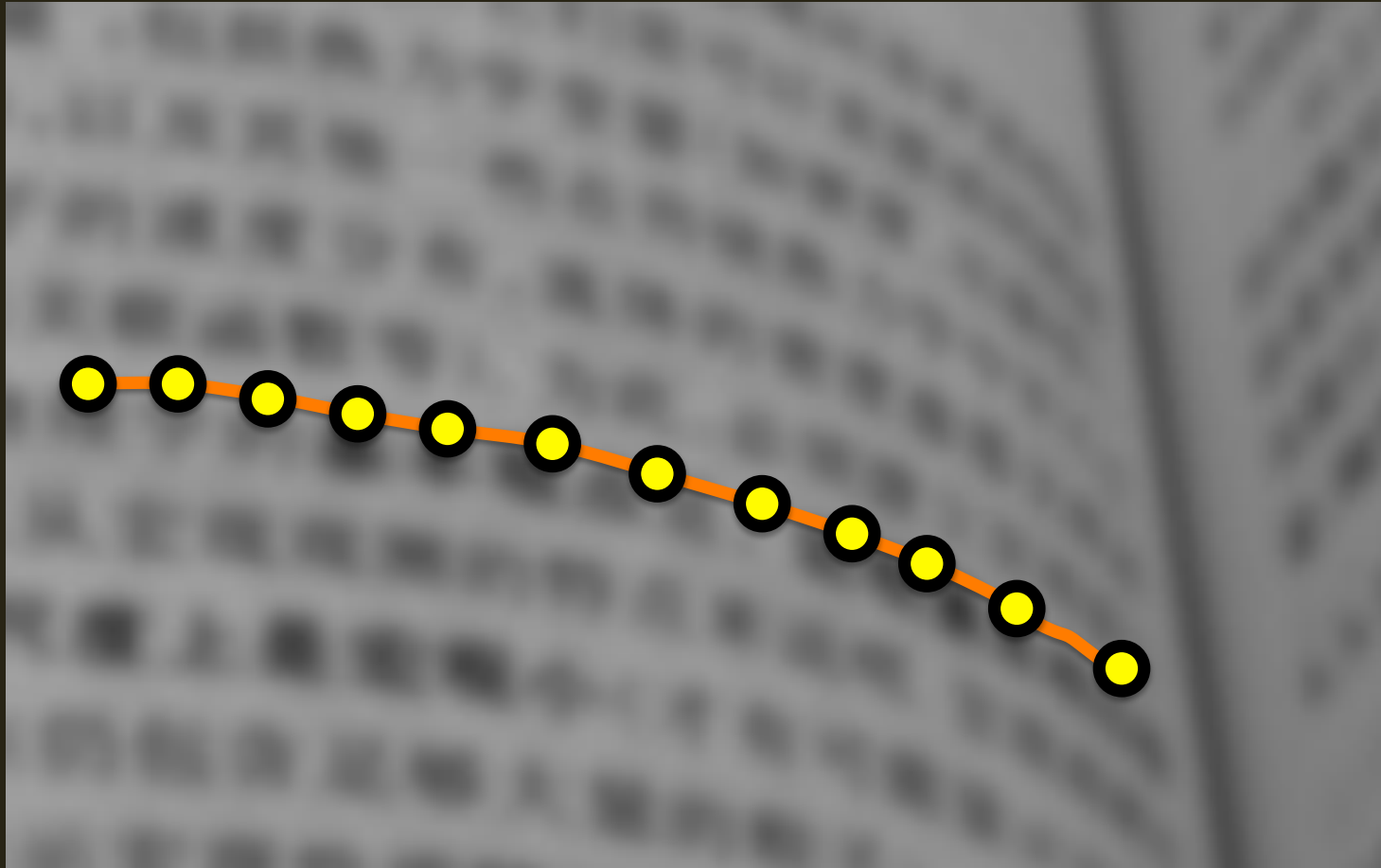
Horizontal Direction --- Line Tracing



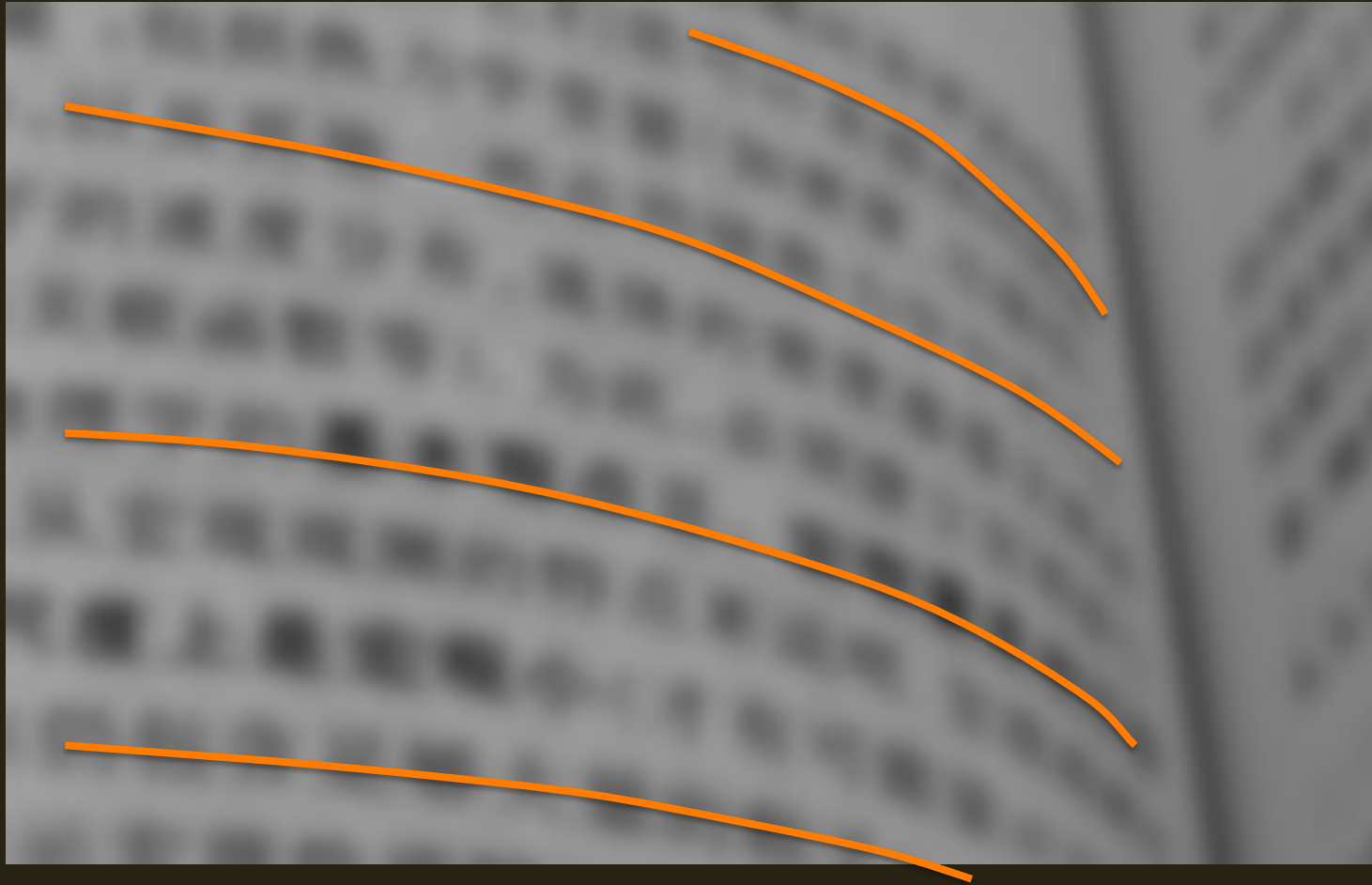
Horizontal Direction --- Line Tracing



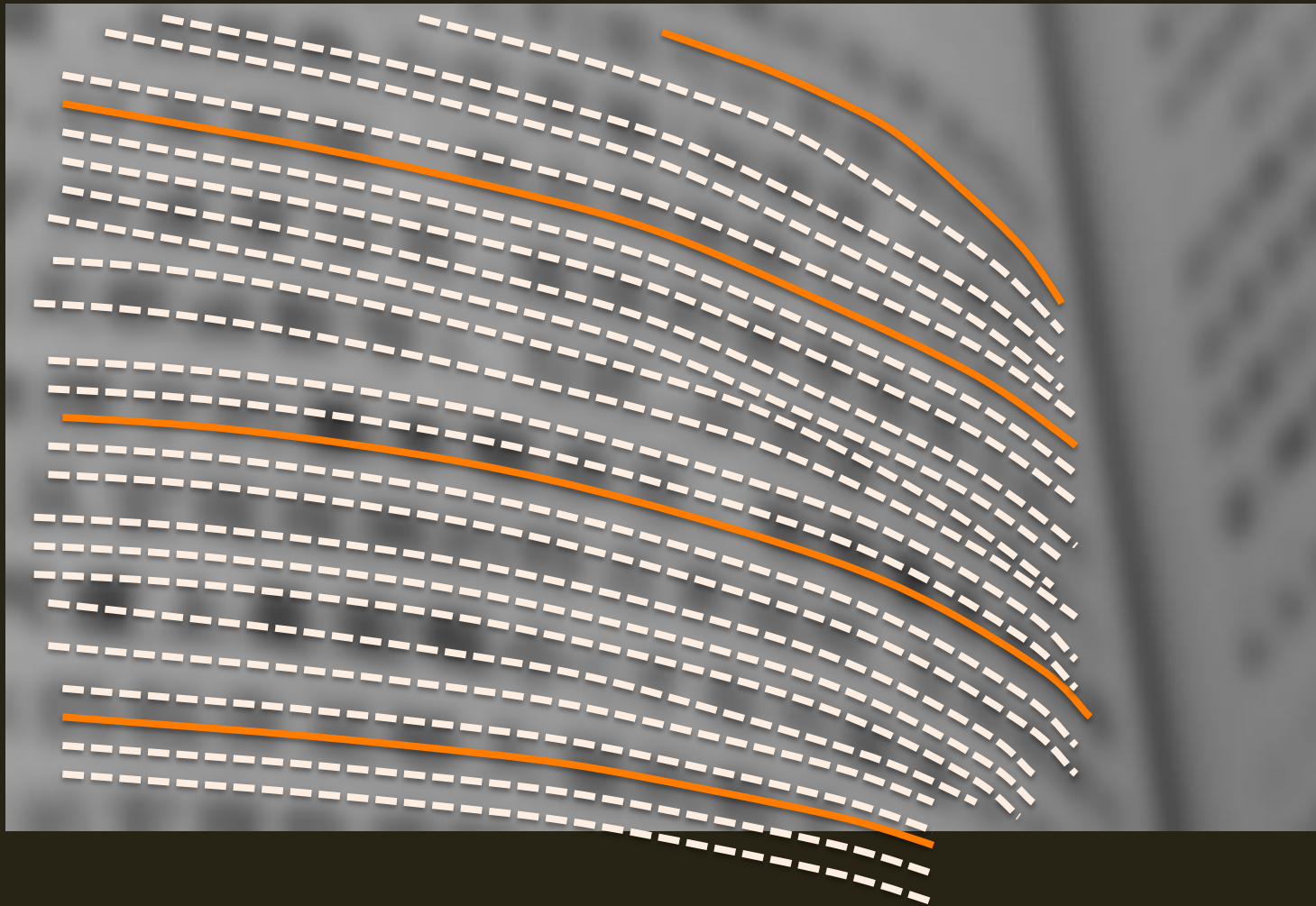
Horizontal Direction --- Line Tracing



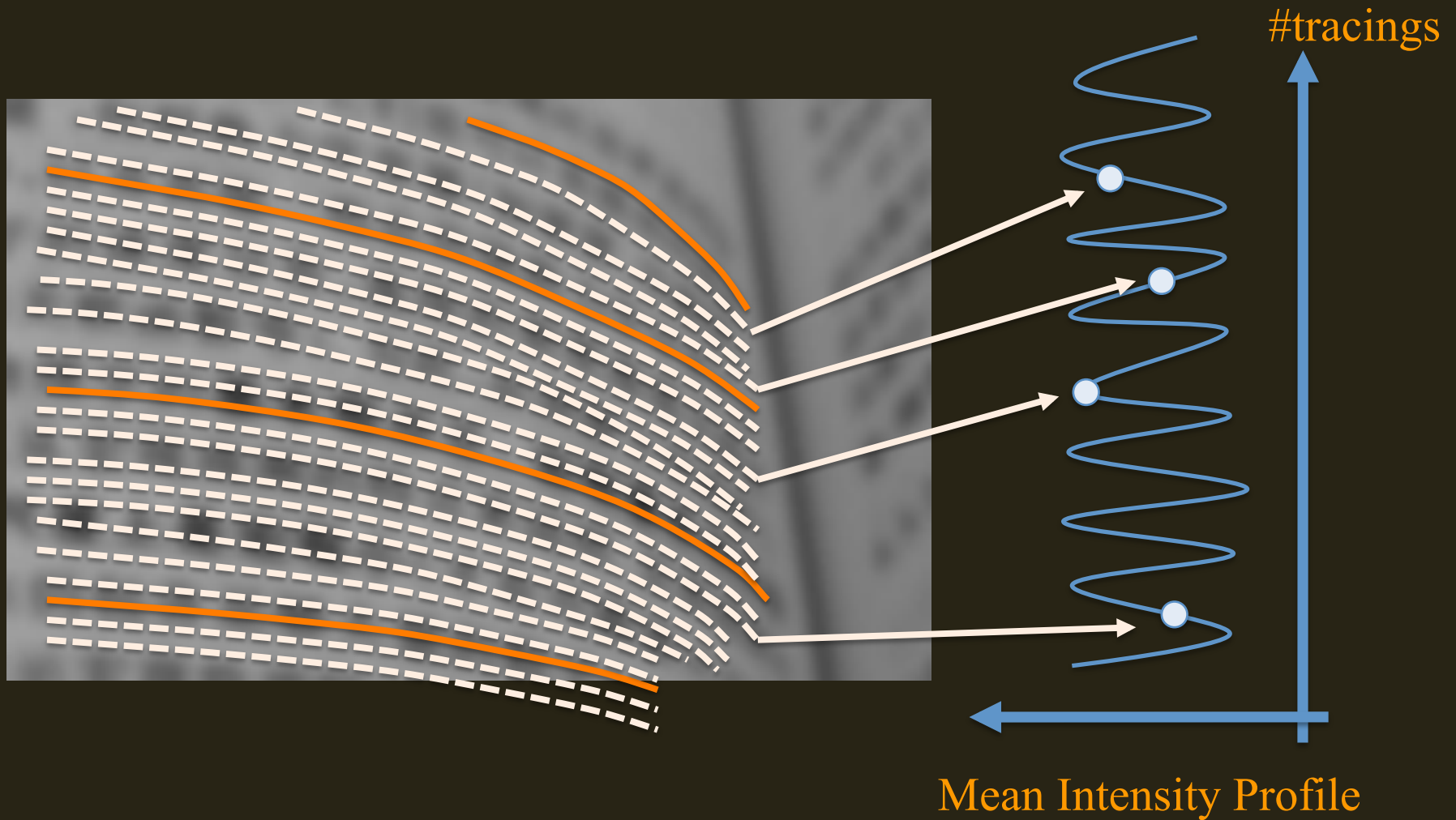
Horizontal Direction --- Line Re-sampling



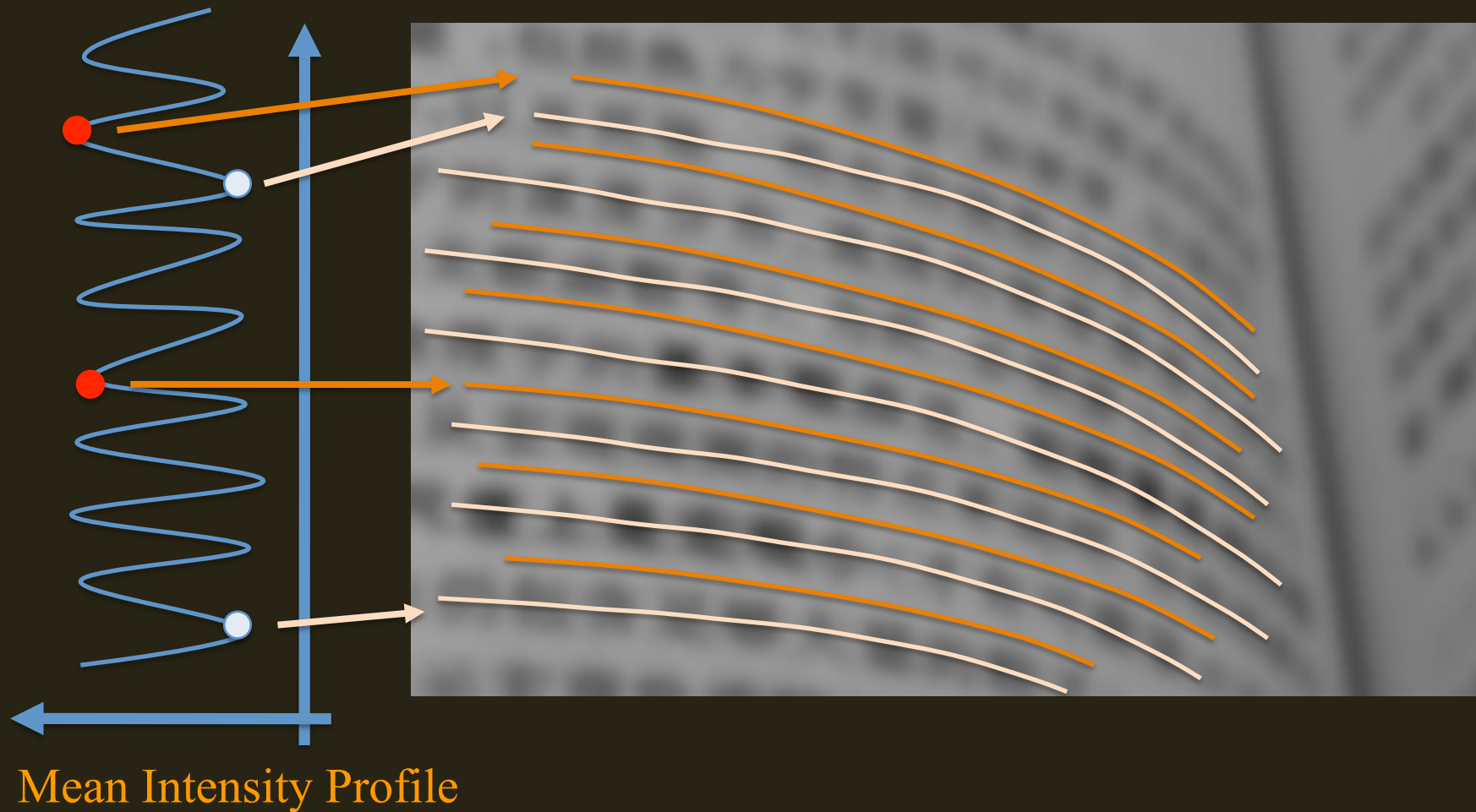
Horizontal Direction --- Line Re-sampling



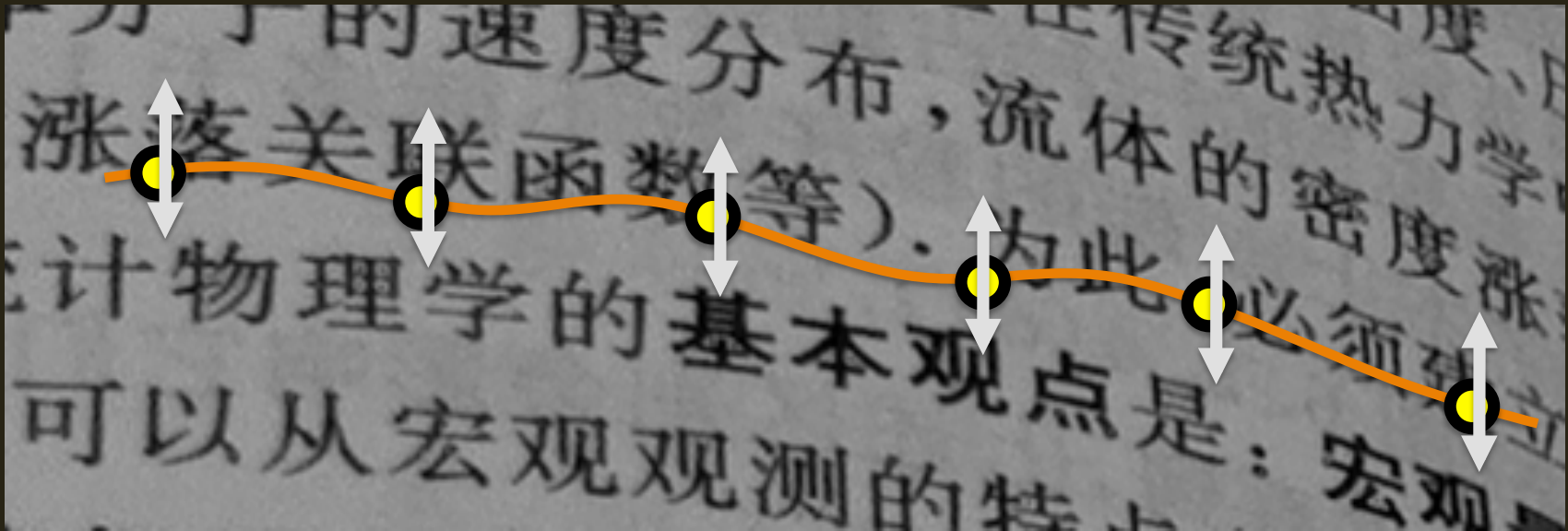
Horizontal Direction --- Line Re-sampling



Horizontal Direction --- Line Re-sampling



Horizontal Direction --- Line Refinement



Vertical Direction

b, d, l, k, f, B, E, F, L, D, M

English

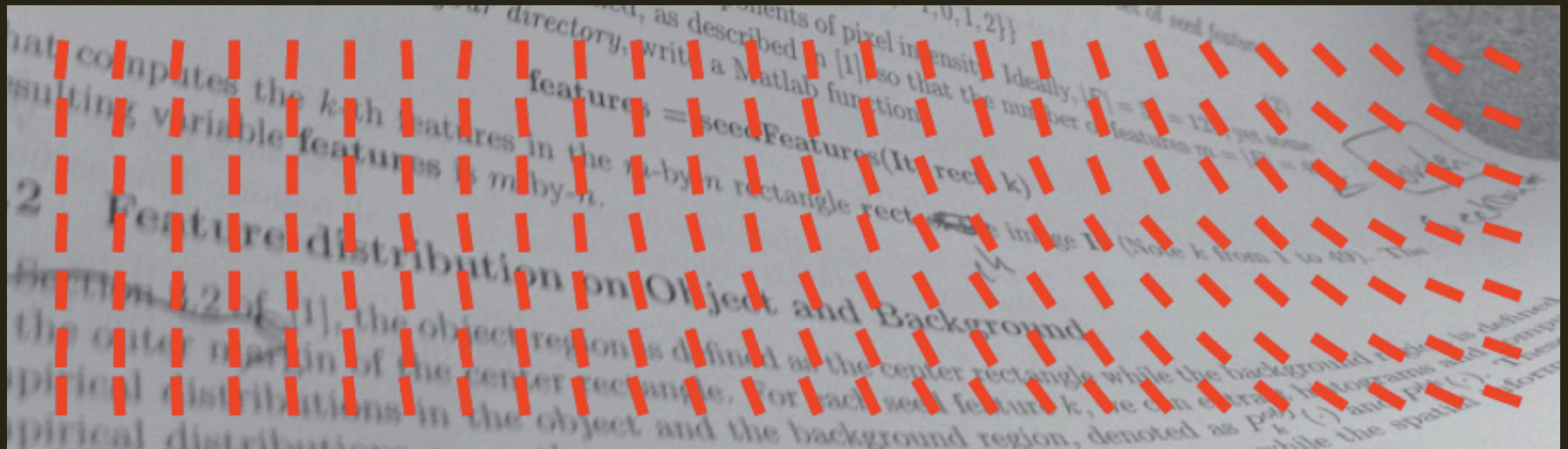
量子力学是描写微观物质的一个物理学理论，与相对论一起被认为是物理学的两大基本支柱，许多物理学理论和科学如原子物理学、固体物理学、核物理学和粒子物理学以及其它相关的学科都是以量子力学为基础。

Chinese

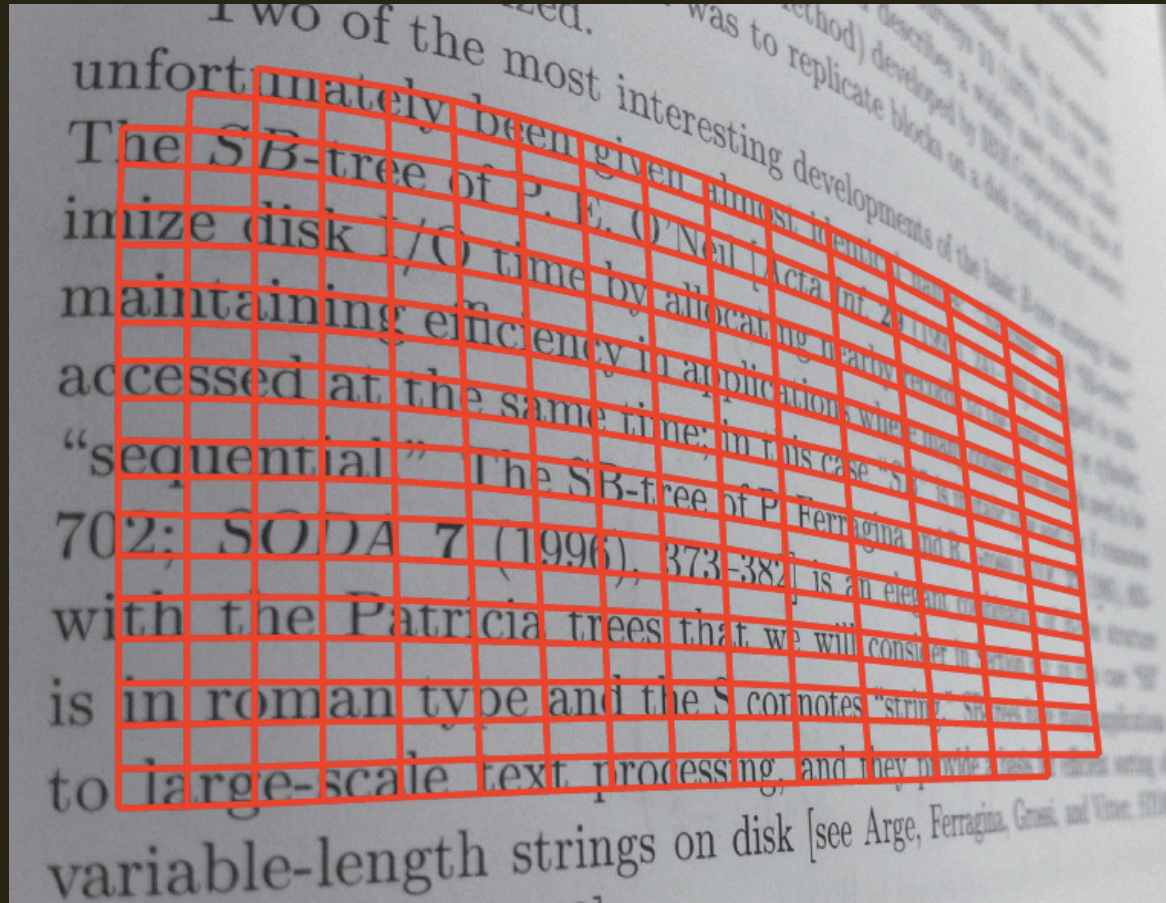
दिल्ली एक शहर है, लेकिन दिल्ली के दो केंद्र हैं।
दिल्ली का एक केंद्र चाँदनी चौक है और दिल्ली
का दूसरा केंद्र कनाट प्लेस है। लोग कहते

Hindi

Vertical Direction



Rectification using 2D information



Rectification using 2D information

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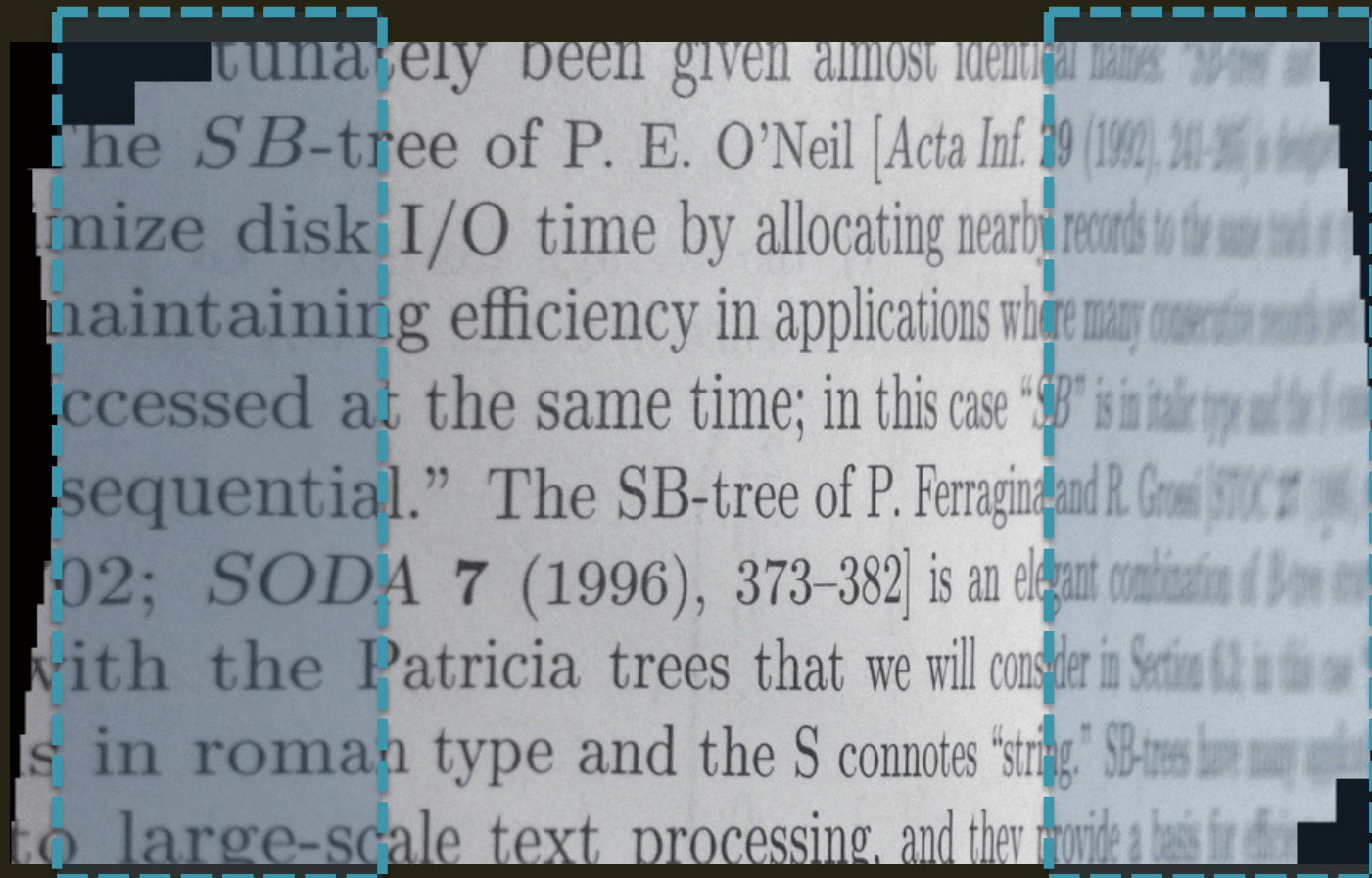
Rectification using 2D information

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Close regions

Faraway regions

Rectification using 2D information

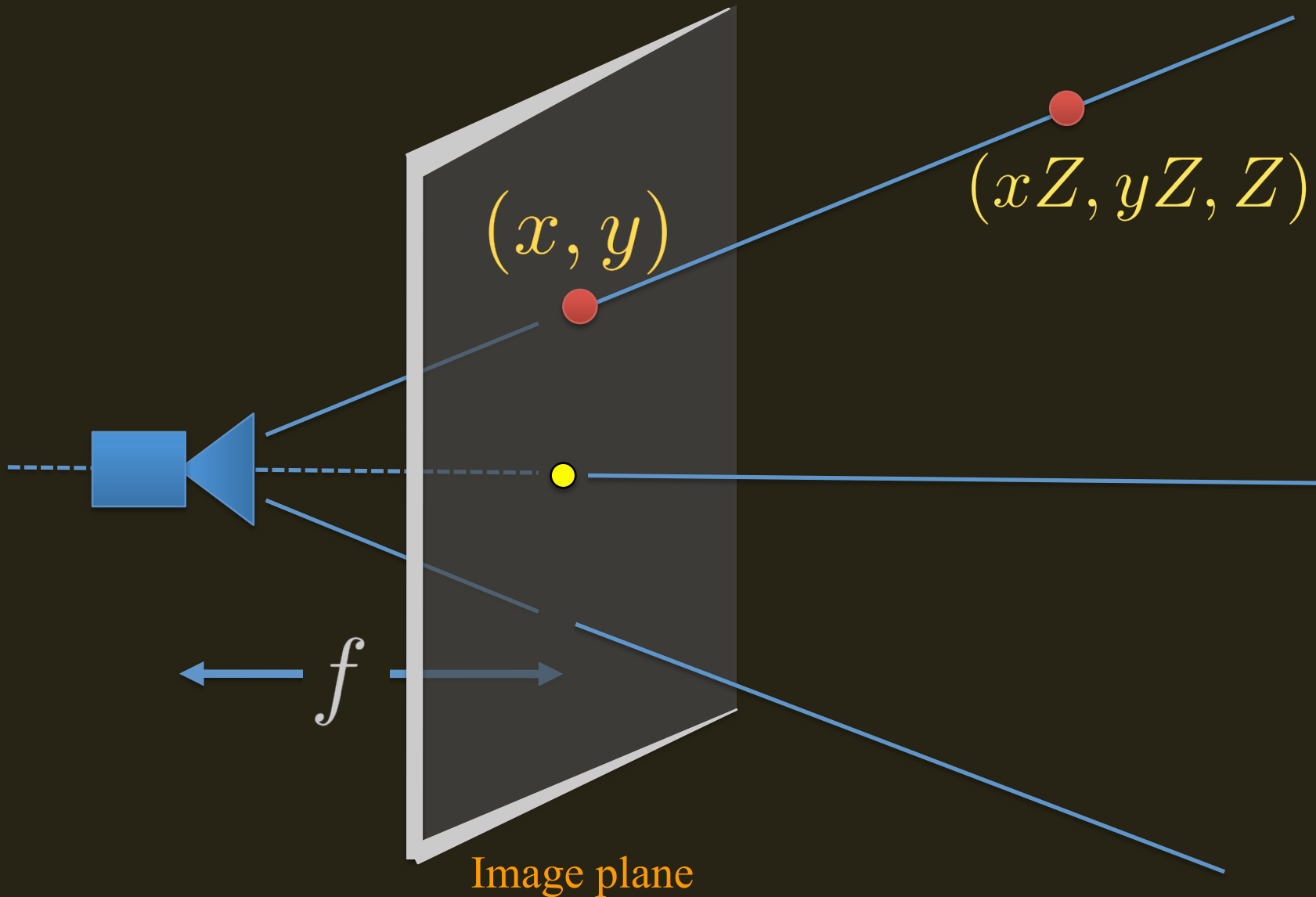


Darker regions

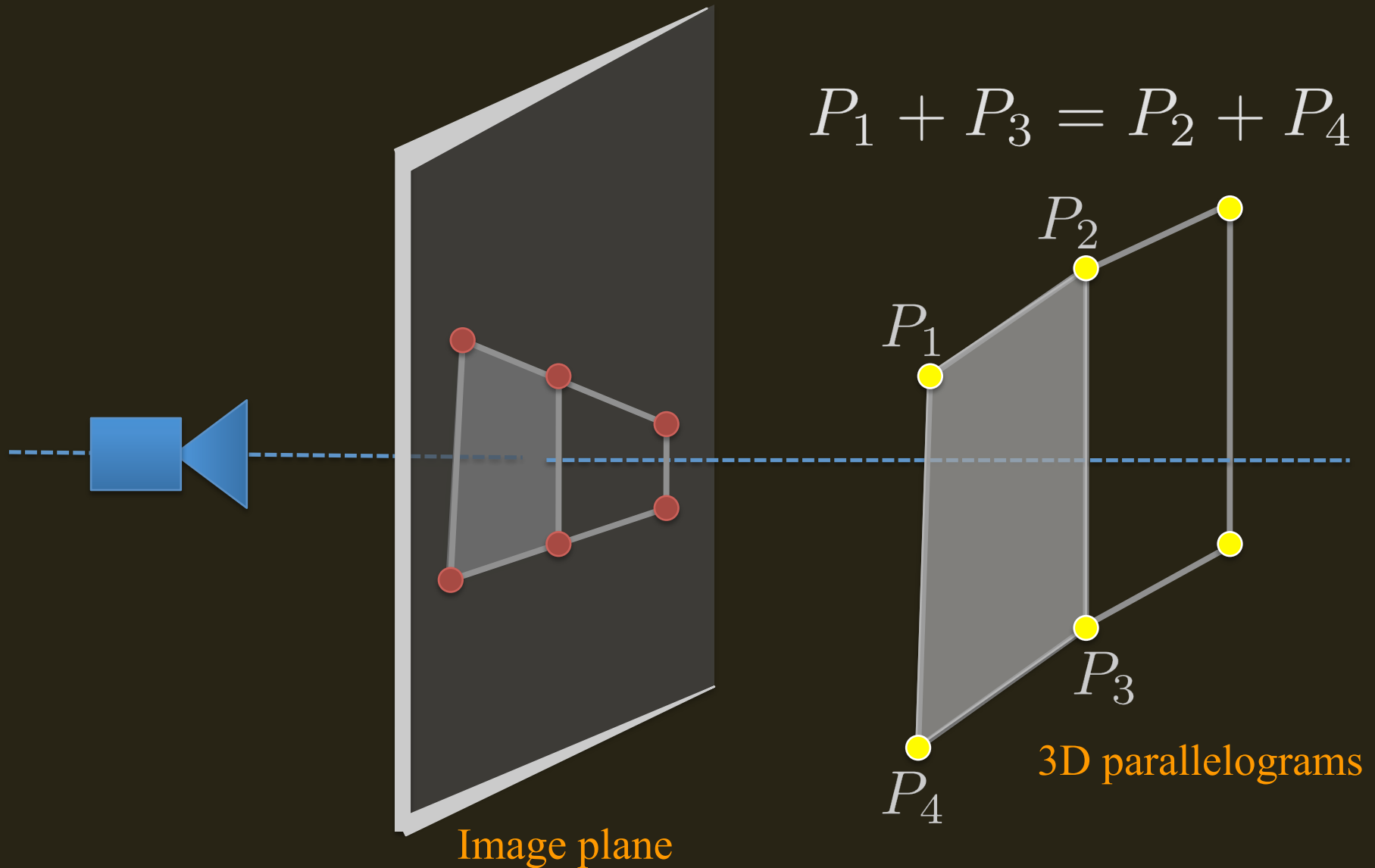
Brighter regions

3D reconstruction

3D reconstruction --- Assumption I

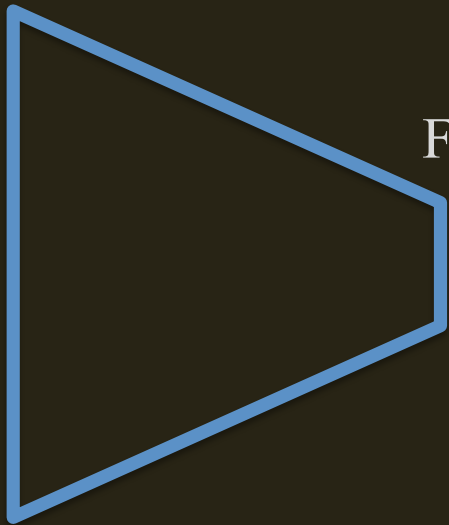


3D reconstruction --- Assumption II



Quadrilaterals versus Triangles

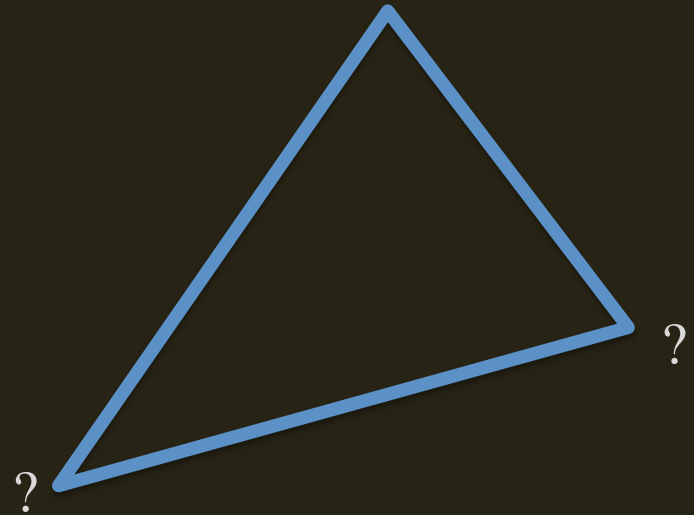
Close



Far

Our approach

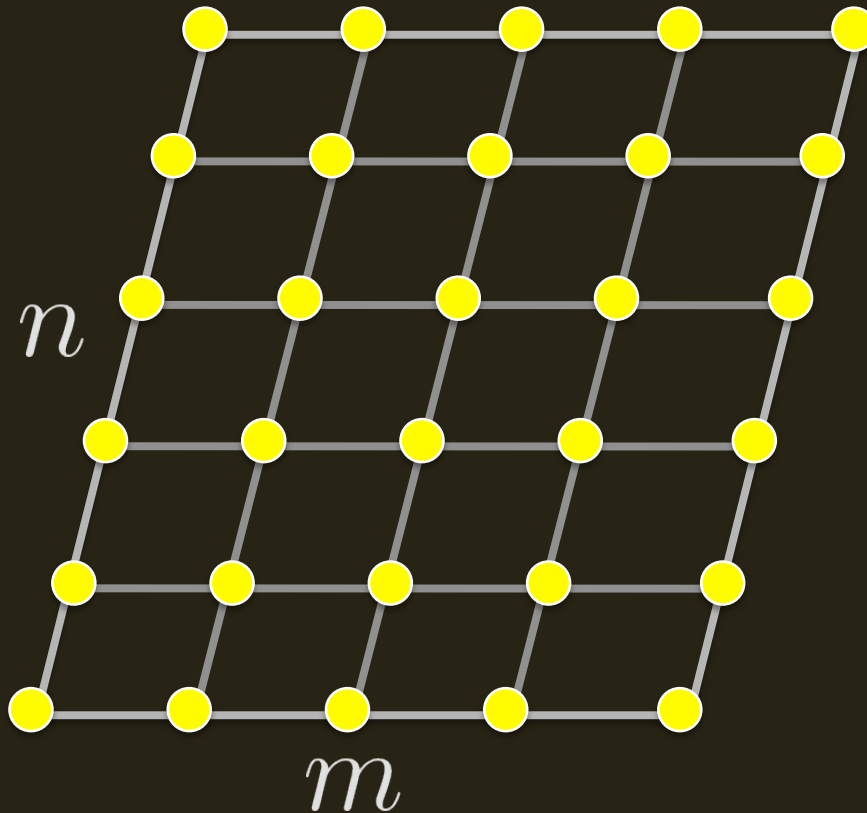
?



Previous works

[J. Taylor et al, CVPR '10]

Unknowns versus Constraints



$$mn < 3(m-1)(n-1)$$

unknowns

constraints

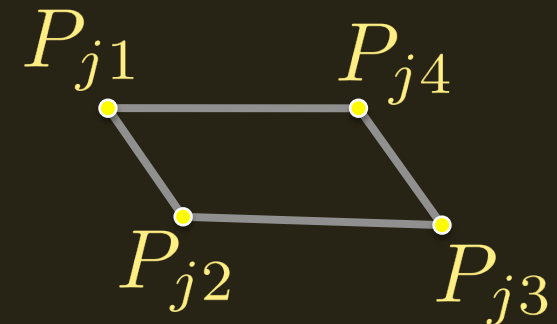
Formulation

Parameterization

$$P_i = (x_i Z_i, y_i Z_i, Z_i) \quad \mathbf{Z} = [Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_n]$$

Deviation from Parallelogram

$$\Delta_j = P_{j1} - P_{j2} + P_{j3} - P_{j4}$$



Minimization of sum of deviation:

$$f(\mathbf{Z}) = \sum_{j=1}^M \|\Delta_j\|^2 \quad \text{s.t.} \quad \|\mathbf{Z}\|^2 = 1$$

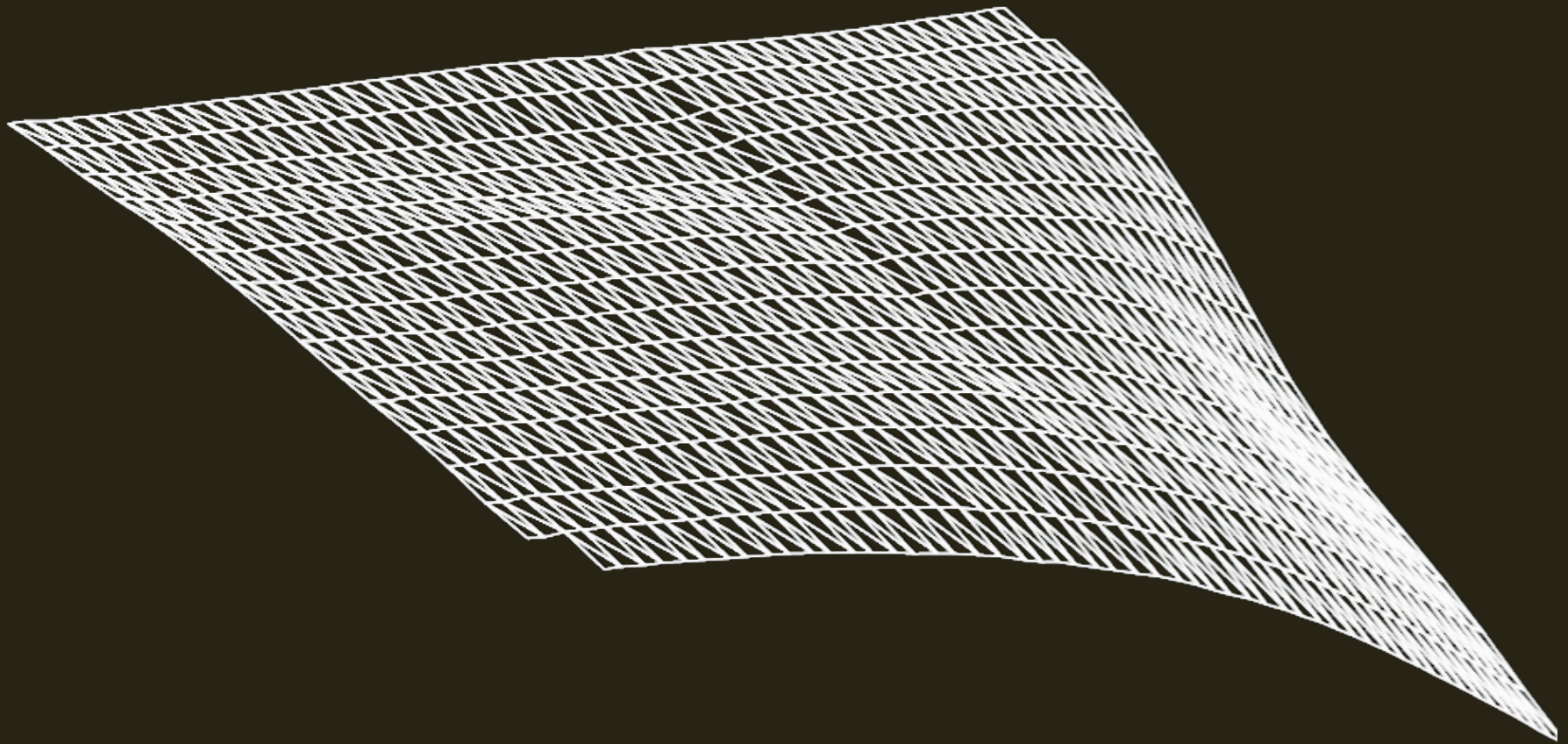
Homogenous Least Square $\rightarrow$ SVD

3D-aided Rectification

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More results

More results



More results

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Next day, Mr. Rochester came to me pale and bare. Long after the little birds had left their nests, bees had come in the sweet prime of day to gather the heath honey before the sun came, and in the long morning shadows were curtailed, and the sun filled earth and sky with light and round me.

A still, hot, perfect day! What a golden desert this spreading moor! Even I wished I could live in it and on it. I saw a lizard run over the crag; I saw a bee gather the sweet bilberries. I would fain at the moment have become bee or lizard, to find fitting nutriment, permanent shelter here. But I was a human being, with human wants: I must not linger where there was nothing to supply them. I rose and went to the bed I had left. Hopeless of the future, I wished but this—that my Maker might be good to require my soul of me while I slept; and that this weary frame, freed from further conflict with fate, had now but to decay quietly, and mingle in the dust of this wilderness. Life, however, was yet in my possession, with all its requirements and responsibilities. The burden must be carried; the want provided for; the

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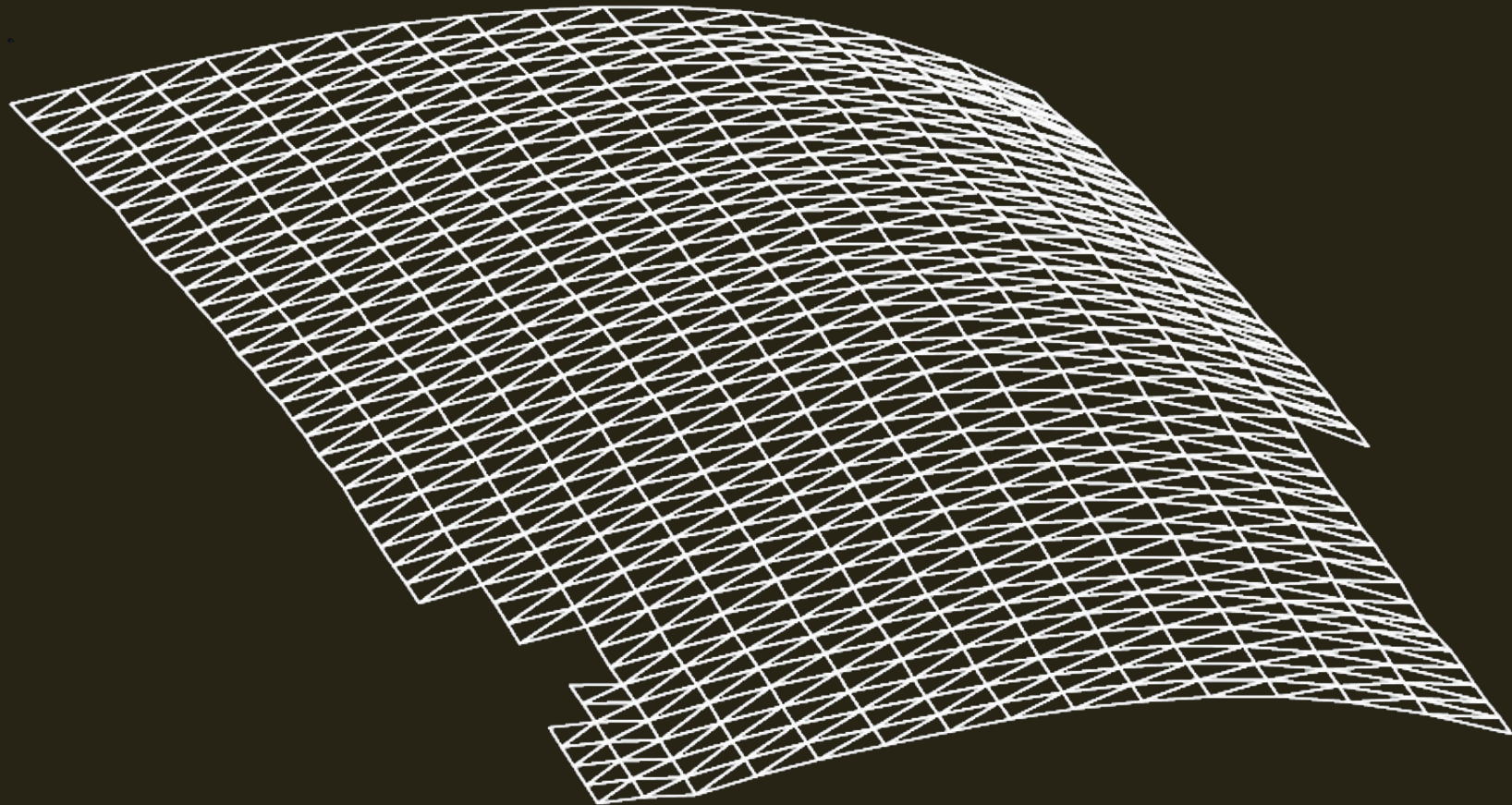
More results

6.3.1 宏观量的统计性质

统计物理学的任务是从物质的微观结构和微观运动来说明宏观性质的规律性。宏观性质由宏观状态表示，而宏观状态则由过宏观观测来确定的物理量，包括力学参量（如压强、温度、热力学函数等）、电磁学参量（如介电常数、磁导率等）和光学参量（如折射率、吸收系数等）。这些宏观参量与微观参量（如分子数、速度、位置等）之间存在着统计平均的关系。统计物理学的基本观点是：宏观量的观测值是统计平均值。这可以从宏观观测的特点来说明。宏观观测有两个基本特点：一是空间尺度上是宏观小（才可能显示宏观性质），二是时间尺度上是宏观短（才可能显示宏观性质）。例如，在0℃和1 atm下， 1 cm^3 体积中含有气体分子数为 2.7×10^{23} 个。如果选 10^{-6} cm^3 的体积来观测，宏观看它已足够小，但仍包含约 2.7×10^{17} 个分子，因而微观看还是非常大的。类似地，在同样的宏观条件下， 1 cm^3 内气体分子在1秒内的碰撞次数高达 10^{28} 次。倘若选 10^{-6} 秒为观测时间，宏观看已足够短，但即使取 10^{-6} cm^3 的宏观小体积，分子之间仍会有大约 $10^{17} \times 10^{-6} \times 10^{-6} \sim 10^{17}$ 次碰撞发生，显然微观上已足够长。

由于宏观观测是宏观小、微观大、宏观短、微观长的，这就使得在每一次宏观观测中都出现极大数目不同的微观状态。就某一次特定的宏观观测而言，其宏观观测值是相应的微观量对该次观测中所出现的大量微观状态的统计平均值。实验上通常取多次测量结果的平均作为最后的观测结果，因此，统计物理学中把理论上求出的统计平均值作为最后的结果。

More results



More results

的宏观性质. 宏观性质由宏观量表征, 它们是可以直接通过宏观观测来确定的物理量, 包括热力学变量(如密度、热力学函数(如内能、熵等), 以及其他一些在传统热力学中不可观测的宏观量(如气体分子的速度分布, 流体的密度涨落, 磁系统的自旋密度涨落关联函数等). 为此, 必须建立宏观量之间的联系. 统计物理学的基本观点是: 宏观量的统计平均值. 这可以从宏观观测的特点来说明. 宏观观测有两个基本特点: 一是空间尺度上是宏观小(才有可能显示宏观性质的空间变化)、微观大(仍包含足够大量的粒子); 二是时间尺度上是宏观短(才有可能显示宏观性质随时间的变化)、微观长(状态已经历足够多次变化). 比如, 以测量气体分子的速度分布为例, 在 0°C 和 1 atm 下, 1 cm^3 体积中包含气体分子数约 2.7×10^{19} , 如果选 10^{-6} cm^3 的体积来观测, 宏观看它已包含约 2.7×10^{13} 个分子, 因而微观看还是非常小的. 同样的宏观条件下, 1 cm^3 内气体分子在 1 秒内的碰撞次数约 10^{10} . 倘若选 10^{-6} 秒为观测时间, 宏观看已足够长. 在 10^{-6} cm^3 的宏观小体积, 分子之间仍会有大约 10^{13} 次碰撞发生, 显然微观上已足够长.

由于宏观观测是宏观小、微观大, 宏观短、微观

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Did we achieve the goal?

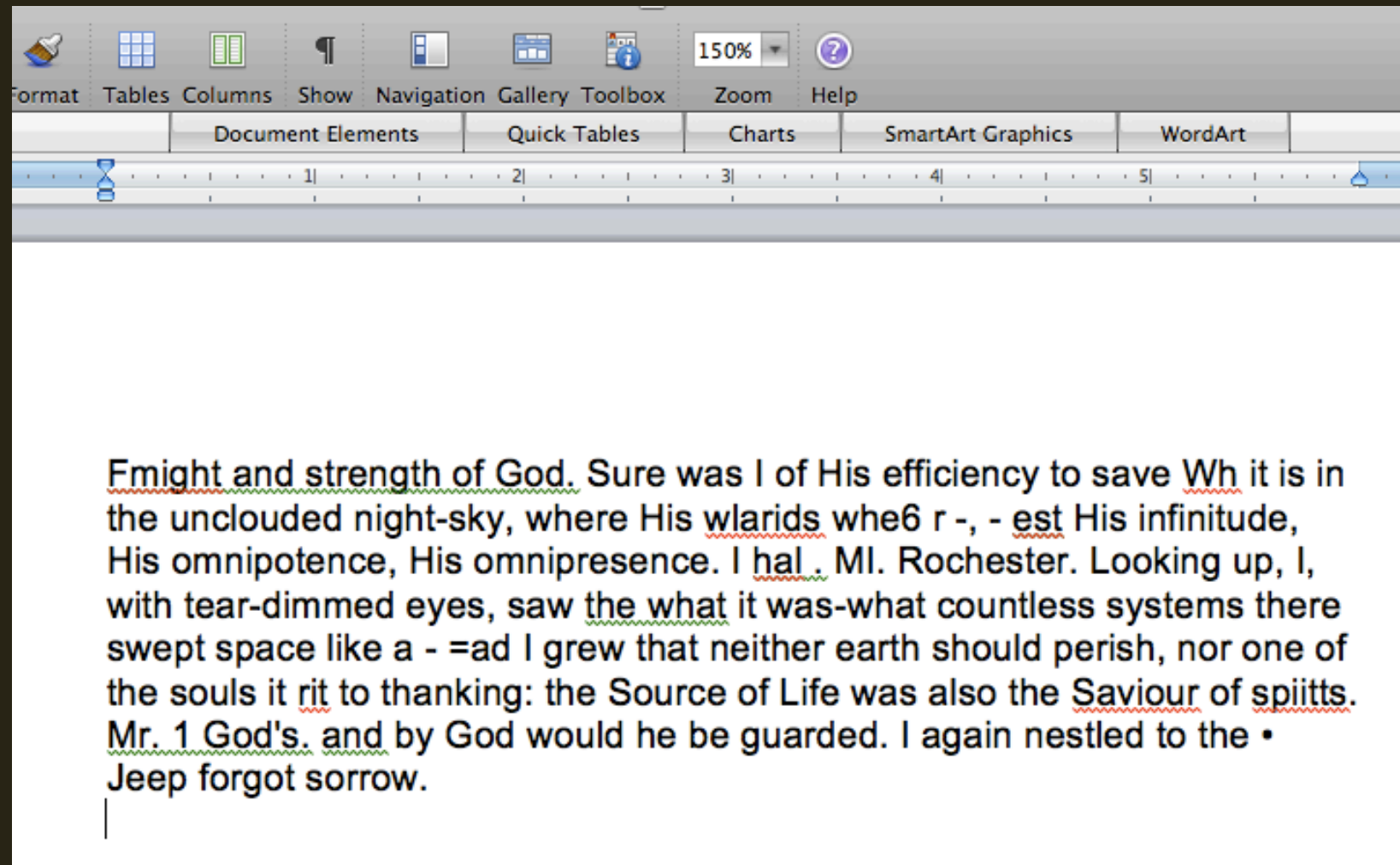
spread before us; and it is in the unclouded night-sky, where His worlds wheel their silent course, that we read clearest His infinitude, His omnipotence, His omnipresence. I had risen to my knees to pray for Mr. Rochester. Looking up, I, with tear-dimmed eyes, saw the mighty Milky-way. Remembering what it was—what countless systems there swept space like a soft trace of light—I felt the might and strength of God. Sure was I of His efficiency to save what He had made: convinced I grew that neither earth should perish, nor one of the souls it treasured. I turned my prayer to thanksgiving: the Source of Life was also the Saviour of spirits. Mr. Rochester was safe; he was God's, and by God would he be guarded. I again nestled to the breast of the hill, and ere long in sleep forgot sorrow.

What a golden desert this spreading moor! Every where it. I saw a lizard run over the crag; I saw the moment have become bee or lizard to supply them. I

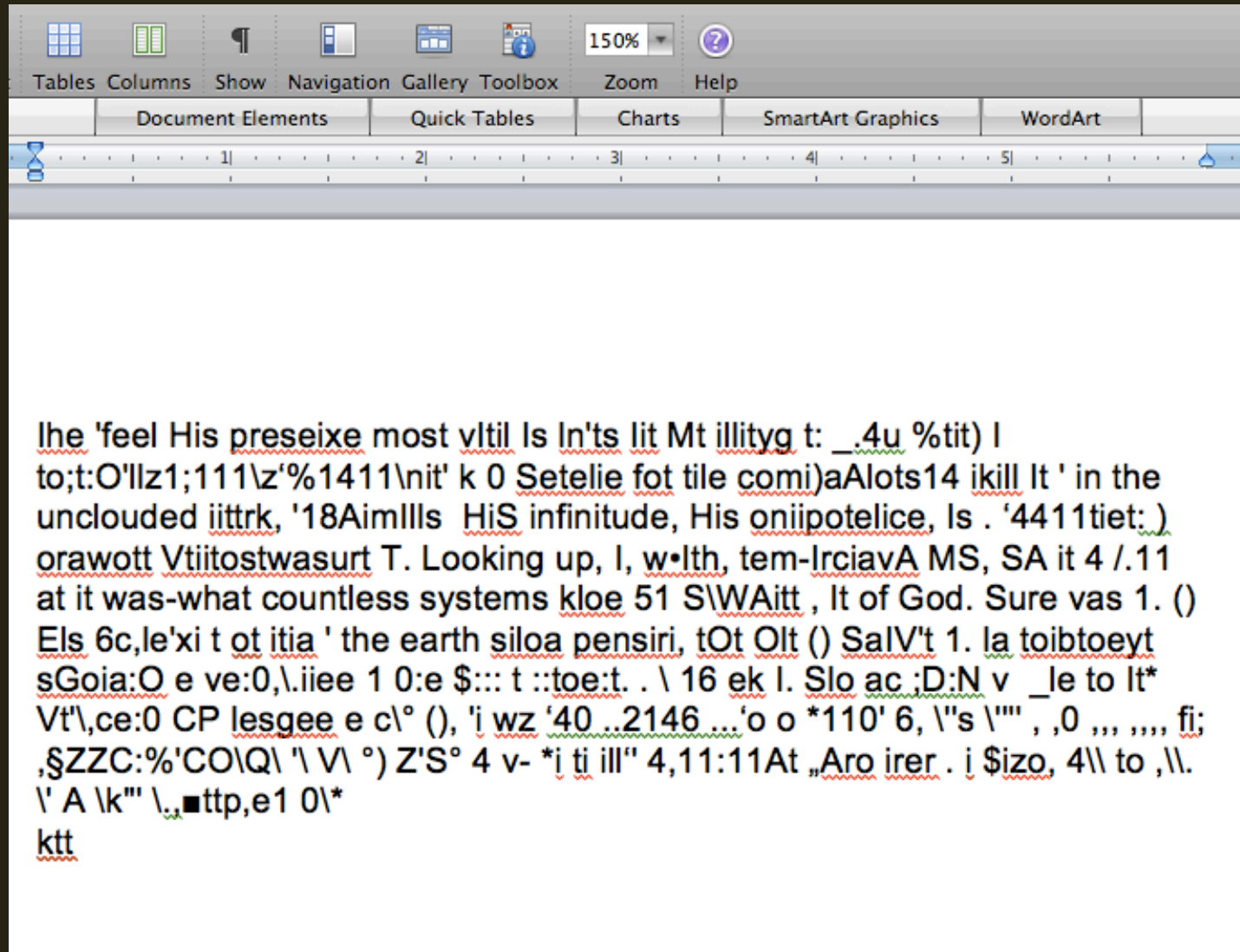
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OCR Performance under distortion



Conclusion

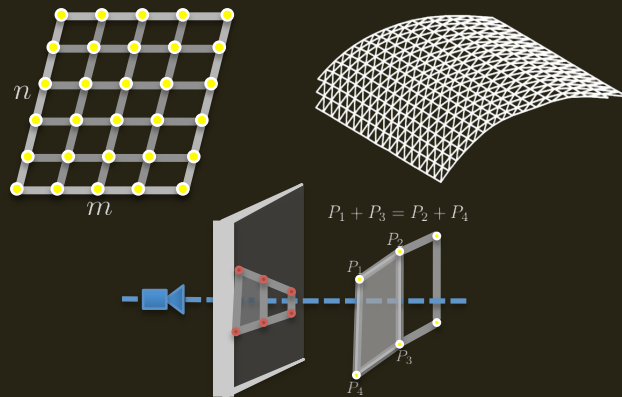
Two of the most interesting developments of the last few years have unfortunately been given almost identical names. The *SB*-tree of P. E. O'Neil [Acta Inf. 29 (1992), 241–285] is designed to minimize disk I/O time by allocating nearby records to the same track or tracks, thus maintaining efficiency in applications where many consecutive records are accessed at the same time; in this case “*SB*” is in italic type and the *S* connotes “sequential.” The *SB*-tree of P. Ferragina and R. Grossi [STOC ’97, 1997, 702; SODA 7 (1996), 373–382] is an elegant combination of *B*-tree structure with the Patricia trees that we will consider in Section 6.3; in this case “*S*” is in roman type and the *S* connotes “string.” *SB*-trees have many applications to large-scale text processing, and they provide a basis for efficient variable-length strings on disk [see Arge, Ferragina, Grossi, and Vitter, 1999].

Rectification

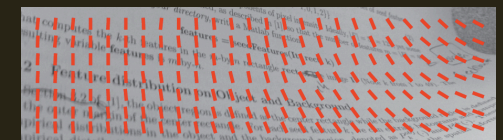
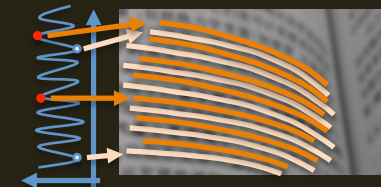
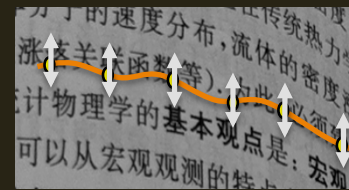
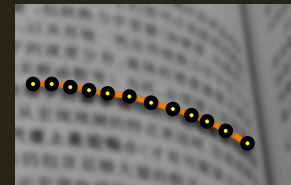


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Globally optimal 3D reconstruction



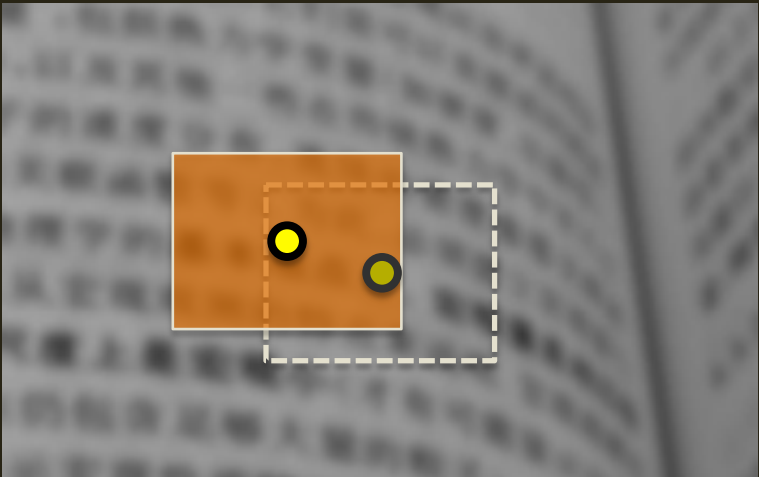
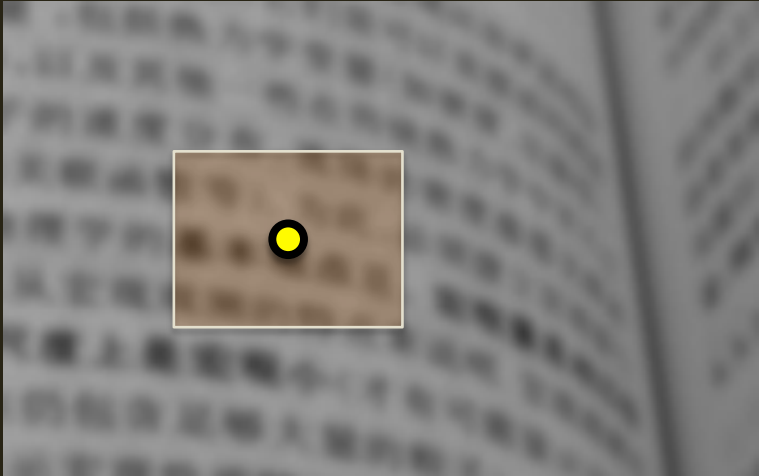
Text analysis on gray-scale image



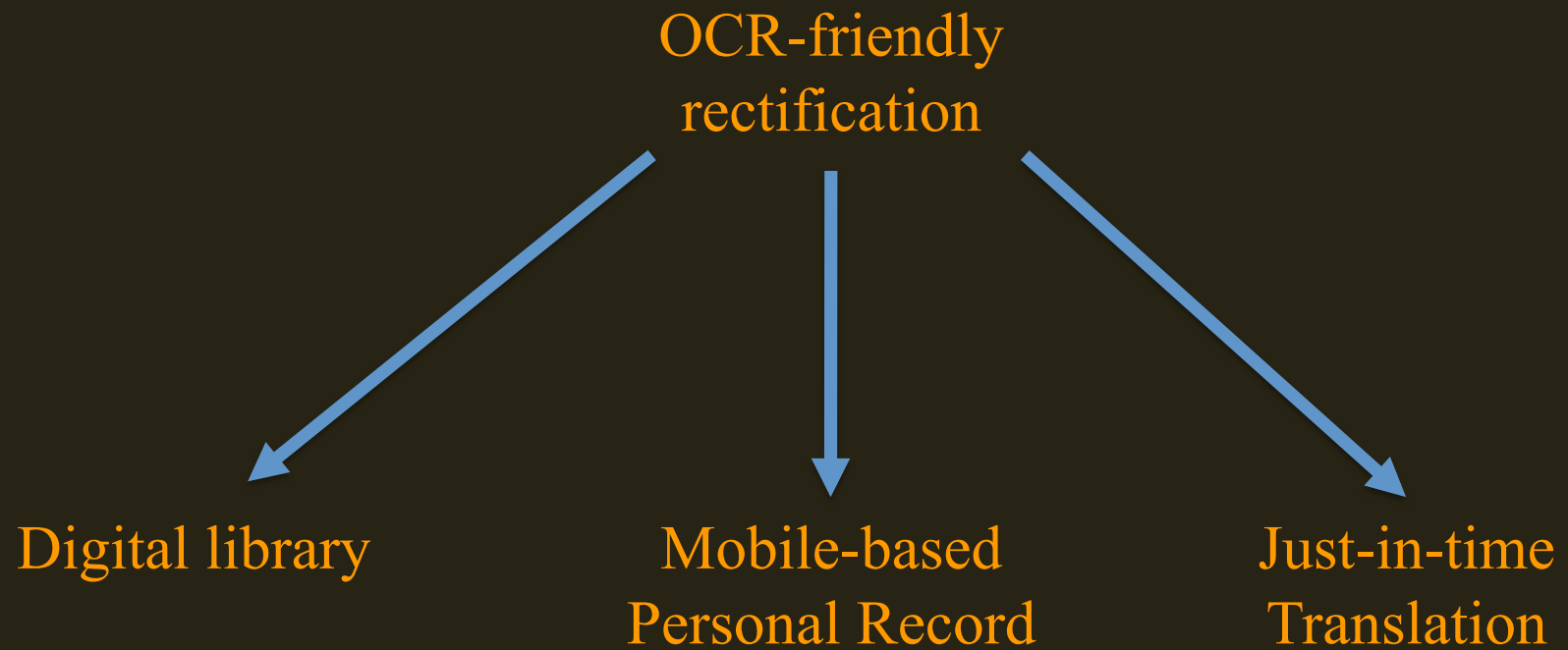
The Ultimate Goal



Thank you!



Motivation



Contribution

- Language-independent text analysis on gray-scale and low-resolution images
 - Previous works [CC, binarization]
- Reconstruction a broad range of 3D surface from a single image.
 - Previous works [Parametric forms, developable surface]
 - Previous works [Shape-from-X, complicated modeling, local solution.]
- Rectification of for-shortening and shading based on 3D surface.

