

Scanned Documents

LBSC 796/INFM 718R

Douglas W. Oard

Week 8, March 30, 2011

国宝鎌倉大佛因由

この大佛像は阿彌陀仏である。源頼朝の侍女であつたといわれる
 稲多野局いなのののりが發起し、僧淨光が勧進かんじん（資金集め）して造つた。零細な
 民間の金銭を集積して成つたもので、国家や王侯が資金を出して
 作つたものではない。初めは木造で暦仁元年（二二三八）に着工し
 六年間で完成したが、宝治元年（二四七）大風で倒れたので、再び資金を
 集め、建長四年（二五二）に至つて現在の青銅の像を鑄造し、大仏殿を
 造つて安置した。原型作者は不明であるが、鑄工として大野五郎右エ門や
 丹治久友の名が伝へられる。大仏殿は建武元年（二三四）と應安二年（二六九）
 とに大風に倒れ、その都度復興したが、明應七年（二四九八）の海潮に
 流失以來は復興せず、露像として知られるに至つた。大正十二年（一九二三）の大震災
 には台座が崩れ、仏像は前に傾いたが倒れなかつた。大正十四年（一九二五）台座を補
 強し仏像を台座に固定せしめる耐震構造の修復がなされた。昭和三五六年（一九六〇）
 の修理では、前傾してる頸部を支える頸部の力を、強化プラスチックで
 補強し、大正修理でなされた耐震構造を改め、大地震の際は、台座
 と佛体が離れる免震構造が施された。この強化プラスチックの利用
 と台座の免震構造は、日本の文化財としては最初のものである。

総高（台座共）	
青銅佛身高	一三、三五米
面長	一一、三二米
眼長	二、三五米
眉長	一、〇〇米
口長	一、二四米
耳長	〇、八二米
眉間白毫径	一、九〇米
螺髪（頭髮）高	〇、一八米
螺髪（頭髮）径	〇、一五米
螺髪数	〇、一八米
佛体重	〇、二四米
佛体重量	六五六ヶ

一、二一トン（三万二千六百七十貫）



Your **continued donations** keep Wikipedia running!

Elephant joke

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

An **elephant joke** is a [joke](#) or [riddle](#) that involves an [elephant](#). It usually relies on the great size and/or weight of the animal for its humor. Although elephant jokes are typically children's humor, a more sophisticated form appeals more to adults,

Elephant jokes are frequently [nonsensical](#), and may in some cases be [anti-jokes](#):

Q: How do you shoot a blue elephant?

A: With a blue elephant gun, of course.

Q: How do you shoot a yellow elephant?

A: Have you ever seen a yellow elephant?

Q: How do you shoot a red elephant?

A: Hold his trunk shut until he turns blue, and then shoot him with the blue elephant gun.

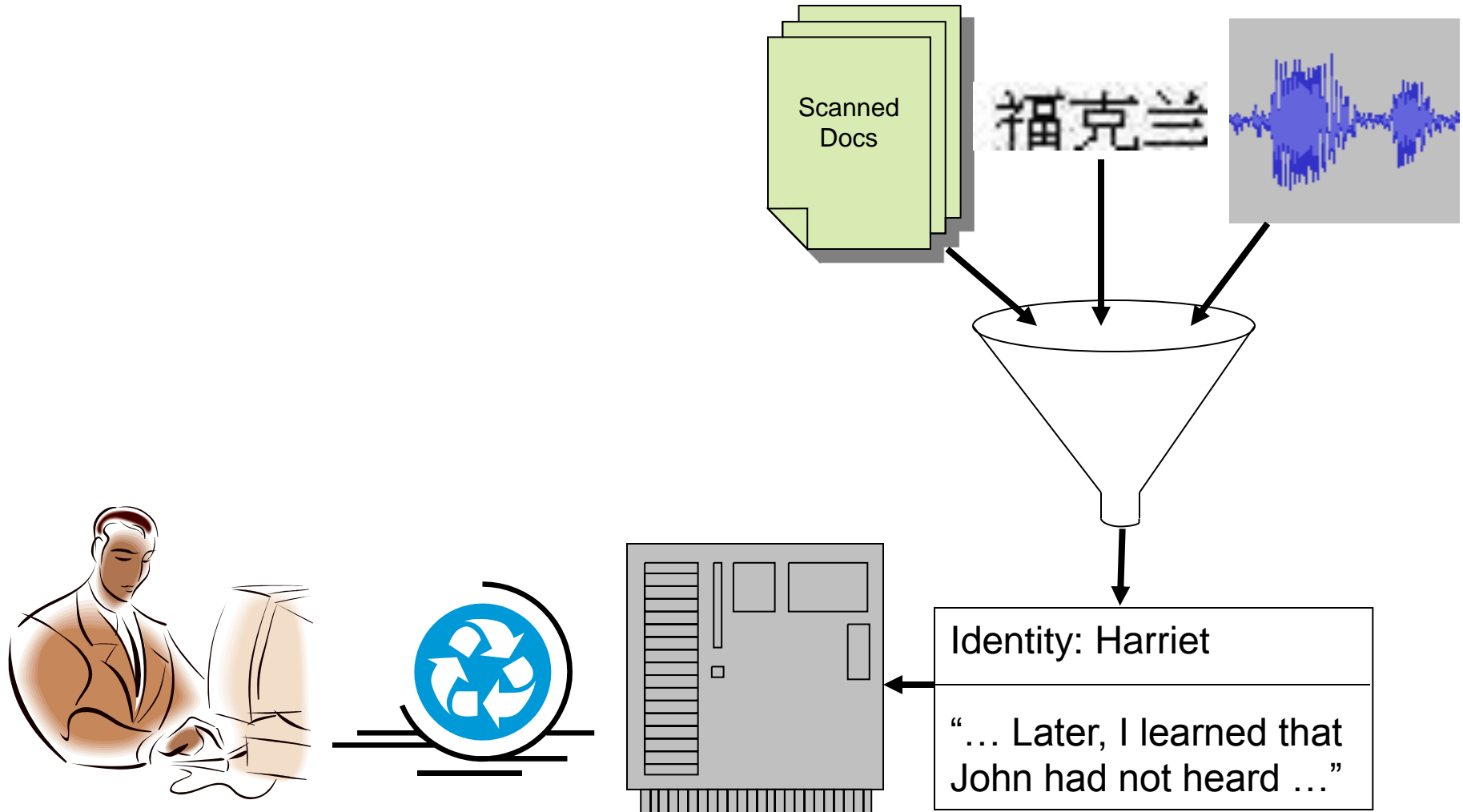
Other standard variants

[\[edit\]](#)

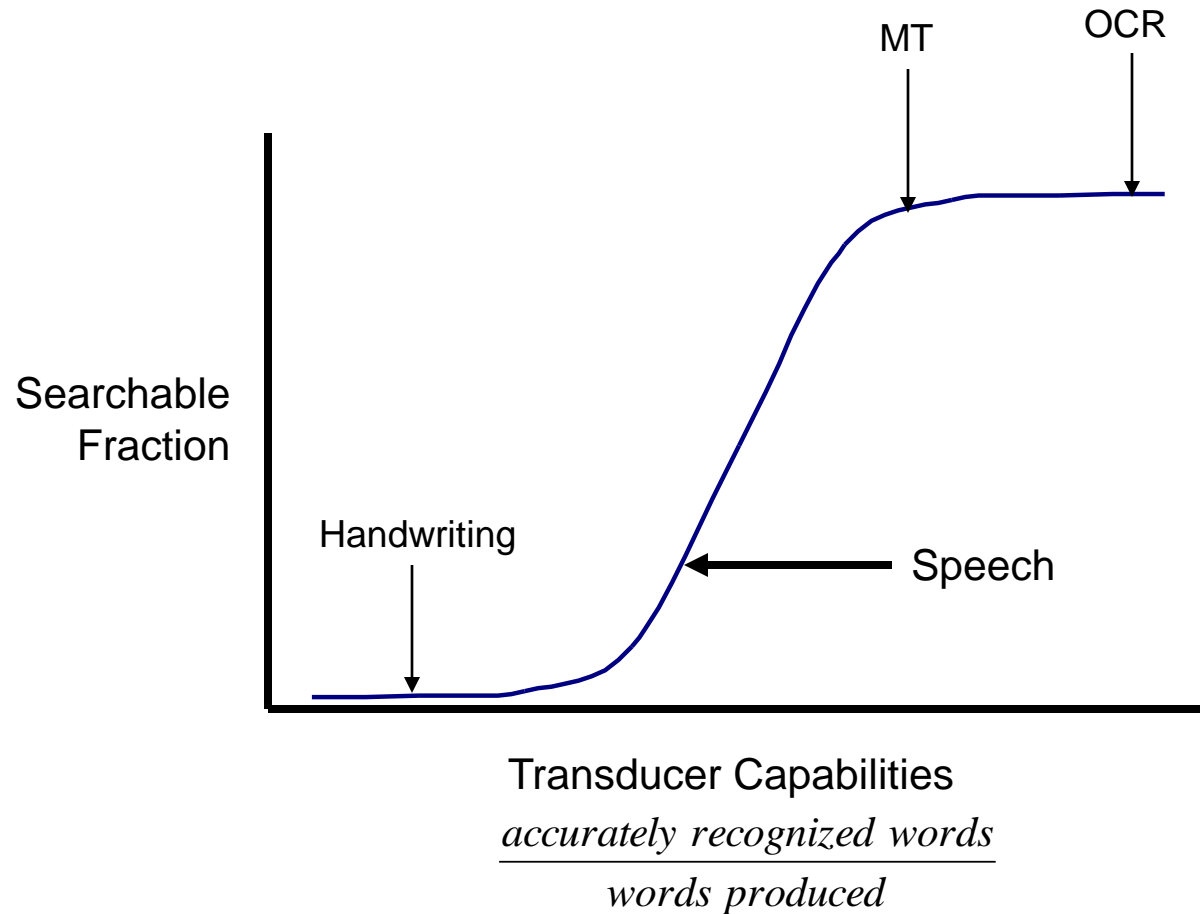
navigation

- [Main Page](#)
- [Community Portal](#)
- [Featured articles](#)
- [Current events](#)
- [Recent changes](#)

Expanding the Search Space



High Payoff Investments



Some Applications

- Case management for litigation
- Duplicate detection for declassification productivity and anti-tiling
- Knowledge management from everything I have ever xeroxed or faxed

Indexing and Retrieving Images of Documents

LBSC 796/INFM 718R

David Doermann, UMIACS



Agenda

- Questions
- Definitions - Document, Image, Retrieval
- Document Image Analysis
 - Page decomposition
 - Optical character recognition
- Traditional Indexing with Conversion
 - Confusion matrix
 - Shape codes
- Doing things Without Conversion
 - Duplicate Detection, Classification, Summarization, Abstracting
 - Keyword spotting, etc



Goals of this Class

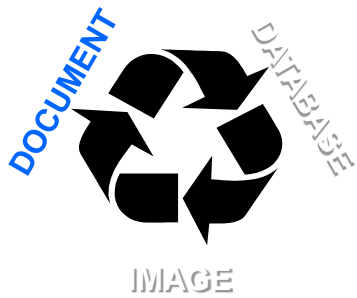
- Expand your definition of what is a “DOCUMENT”
- To get an appreciation of the issues in document image analysis and their effects on indexing
- To look at different ways of solving the same problems with different media
- Your job: compare/contrast with other media



Quiz

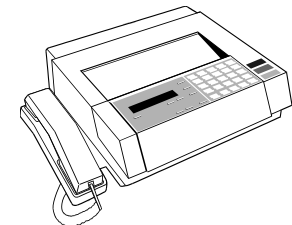
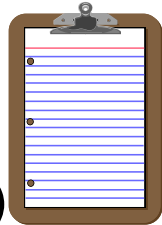
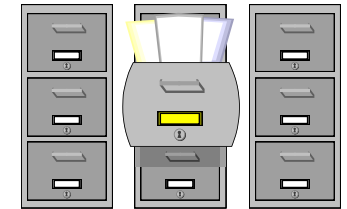
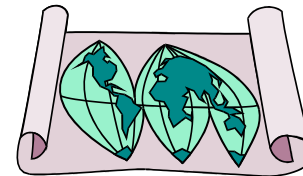
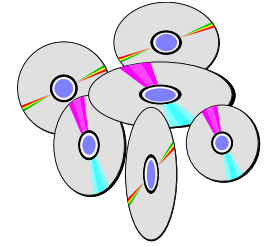
- What is a document?



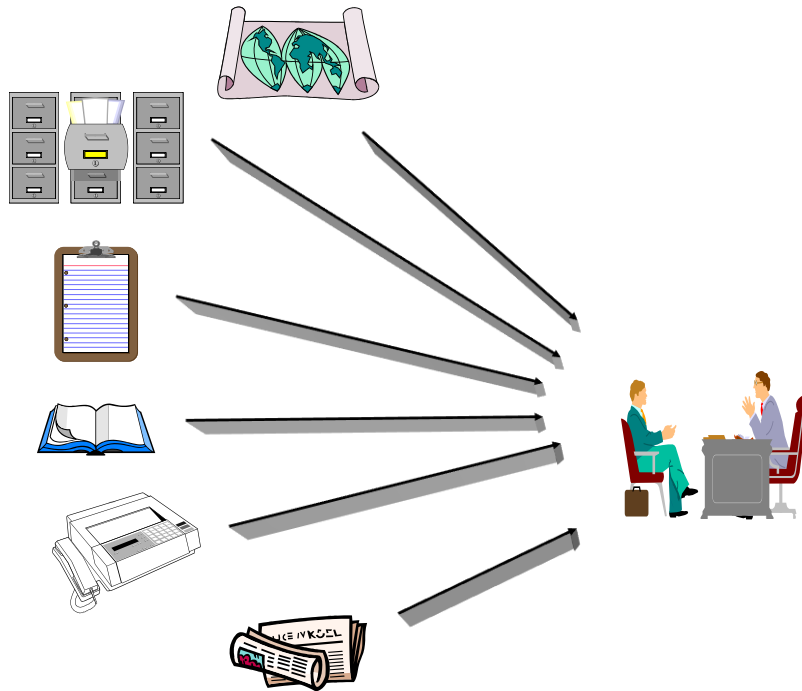


Document

- Basic Medium for Recording Information
- Transient
 - Space
 - Time
- Multiple Forms
 - Hardcopy (paper, stone, ..) / Electronic (CDROM, Internet, ...)
 - Written/Auditory/Visual (symbolic, scenic)
- Access Requirements
 - Search
 - Browse
 - “Read”



Sources of Document Images



- The Web
 - Some PDF files come from scanned documents
 - Arabic news stories are often GIF images
- Digital copiers
 - Produce “corporate memory” as a byproduct
- Digitization projects
 - Provide improved access to hardcopy documents

Some Definitions

- Modality
 - A means of expression
- Linguistic modalities
 - Electronic text, printed, handwritten, spoken, signed
- Nonlinguistic modalities
 - Music, drawings, paintings, photographs, video
- Media
 - The means by which the expression reaches you
 - Internet, videotape, paper, canvas, ...



Quiz

- What is a document?
- What is an image?



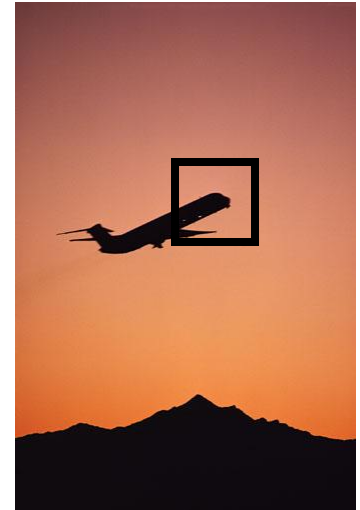


Images

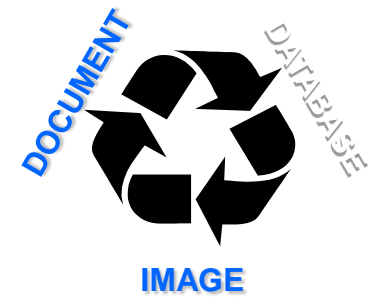
- Pixel representation of intensity map
- No explicit “content”, only relations
- Image analysis
 - Attempts to mimic human visual behavior
 - Draw conclusions, hypothesize and verify

Image databases

Use primitive image analysis to represent content
Transform semantic queries into “image features”
color, shape, texture ...
spatial relations



10	27	33	29
27	34	33	54
54	47	89	60
25	35	43	9



Document Images

- A collection of dots called “pixels”
 - Arranged in a grid and called a “bitmap”
- Pixels often binary-valued (black, white)
 - But greyscale or color is sometimes needed
- 300 dots per inch (dpi) gives the best results
 - But images are quite large (1 MB per page)
 - Faxes are normally 72 dpi
- Usually stored in TIFF or PDF format

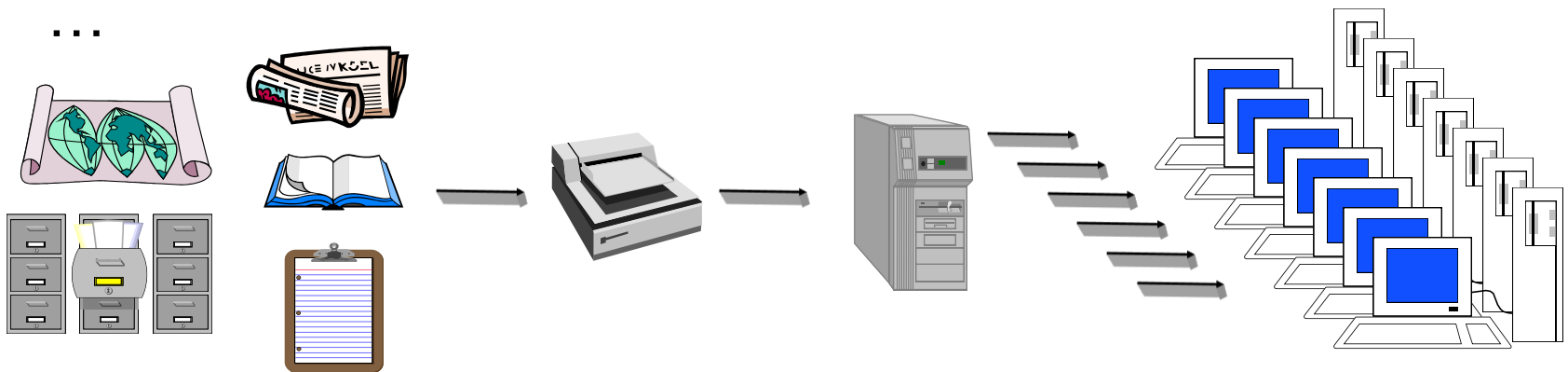
Yet we want to be able to process them like text files!





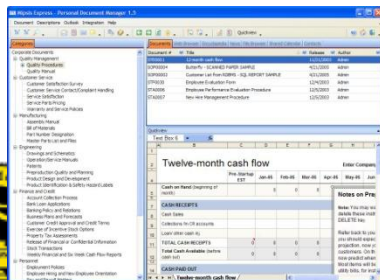
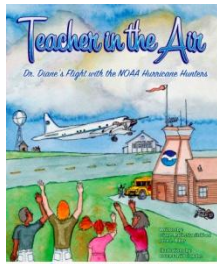
Document Image “Database”

- Collection of scanned images
- Need to be available for indexing and retrieval, abstracting, routing, editing, dissemination, interpretation





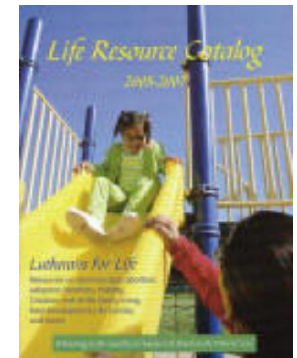
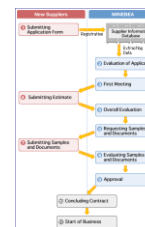
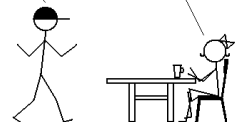
Other “Documents”



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...?

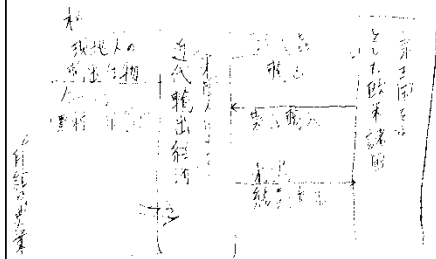
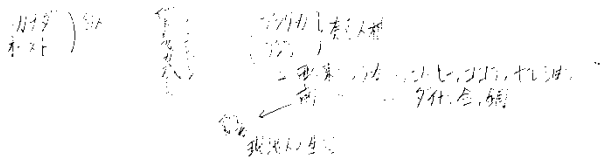
Your manfriend.



II. 遂上国社会解清の特質

1. 基本的前提 - 农业型=重经济

农业型社会経済構造は、山口県民地型社会経済構造と呼ばれ、
凡そ、他の地域民地(本邦内、海外)が、発展に、急速に
発展した。山口県民地社会経済は、発展が遅い。



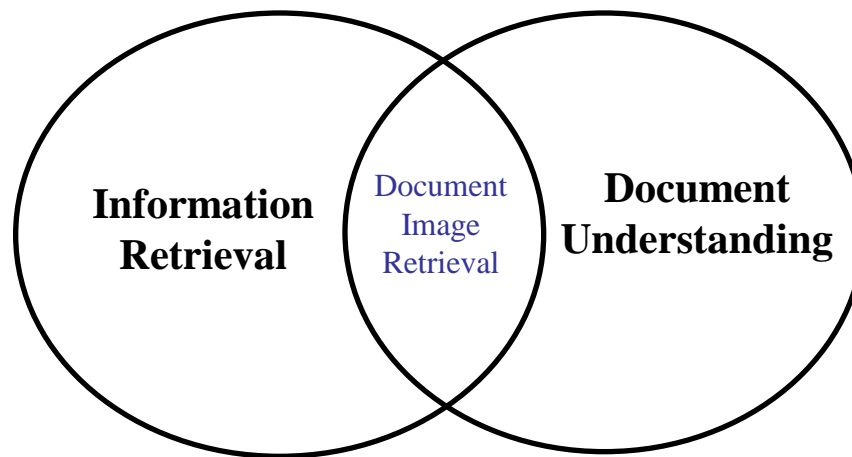
山口県民地社会経済は、本邦内社会経済に比べて、遅い。これは、
山口県民地社会経済は、本邦内社会経済に比べて、遅い。これは、
山口県民地社会経済は、本邦内社会経済に比べて、遅い。これは、

2. 6. The Three Kingdoms and the Six Dynasty

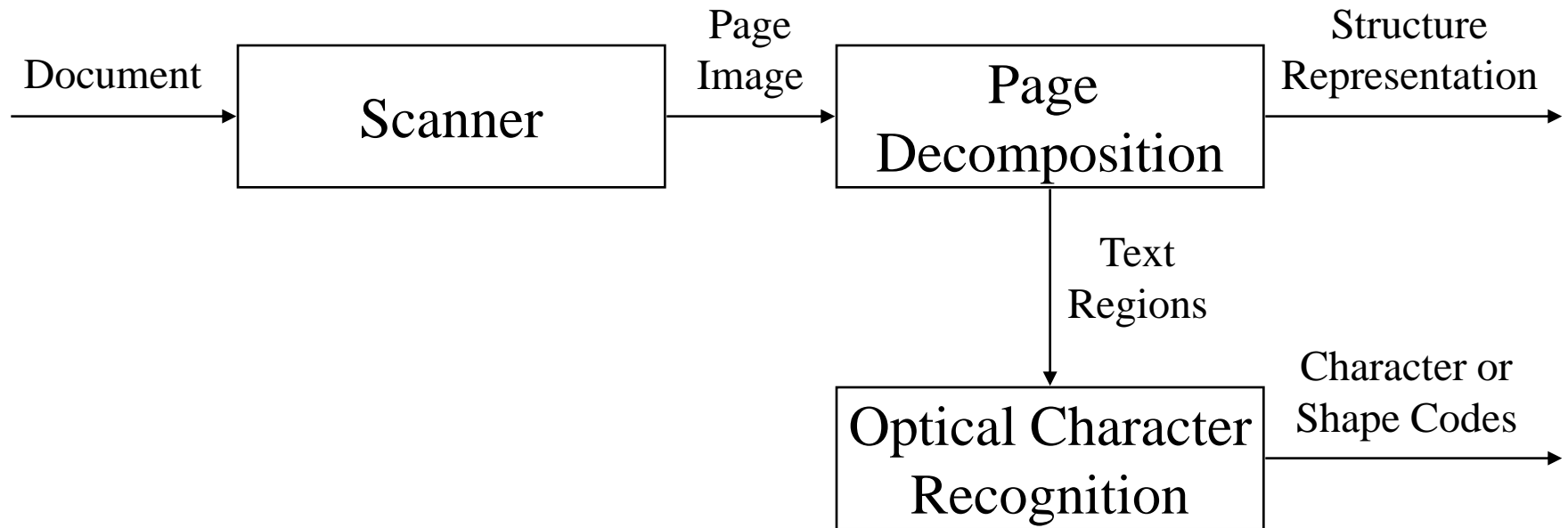
- 95 ferment n. 不安, 動乱, 政治的動乱
usurp v. 強奪하다
incessant a. 끊임없이
shrink v. 줄어들다, 줄어들다, 기가 죽다 (p.p. shrunk)
rashly ad. 무모하게, 莽撞하게, 성급하게
massacre v. 학살하다
flee v. 갈아나다, 도피하다 (p. fled)
tribe n. 부족, 종족
abandon v. 버리다, 포기하다
nomadic a. 유목민적, 유목 생활을 하는
+ Sinicize v. 중국화하다, 중국식으로 만들다
cavalry n. 기병대, 기마부대
refugee n. 망명자, 피난자, 난민
perpetual a. 영구한, 부단한
torment n. 혼란, 동요, 불안
98) undermine v. 약화시키다, 서서히 파괴시키다
+ monastery n. 수도원, 사원, 관공(관공)
vast a. 광대한, 거대한, 엄청난
+ proportion n. 크기, 비례, 비율
realm n. 왕국, 영역
/ realm /
bureaucracy n. 관료제, 관료사회, 관료주의
+ exert v. (힘, 노력 등) 행사하다, (영향을) 미치다
< Taoism > 도교
Taoism n. 도교
+ calligraphy n. 서예, 서도, 장로, 필적
conglomeration n. 융합, 집합

Quiz

- What is a document?
- What is an image?
- How can we *index and retrieve* document images?



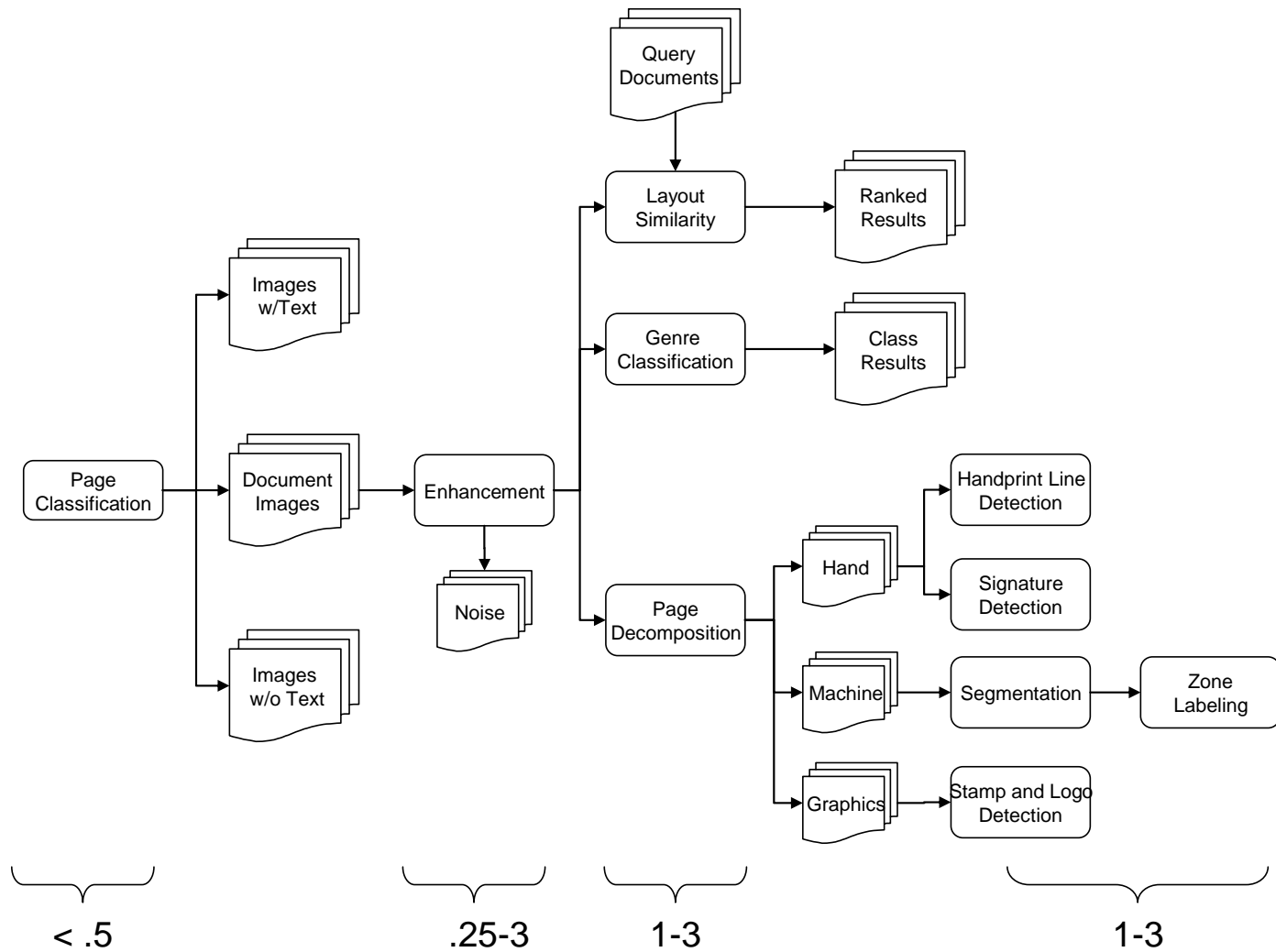
Indexing Page Images



Document Image Analysis

- General Flow:
 - Obtain Image - Digitize
 - Preprocessing
 - Feature Extraction
 - Classification
- General Tasks
 - Logical and Physical Page Structure Analysis
 - Zone Classification
 - Language ID
 - Zone Specific Processing
 - Recognition
 - Vectorization





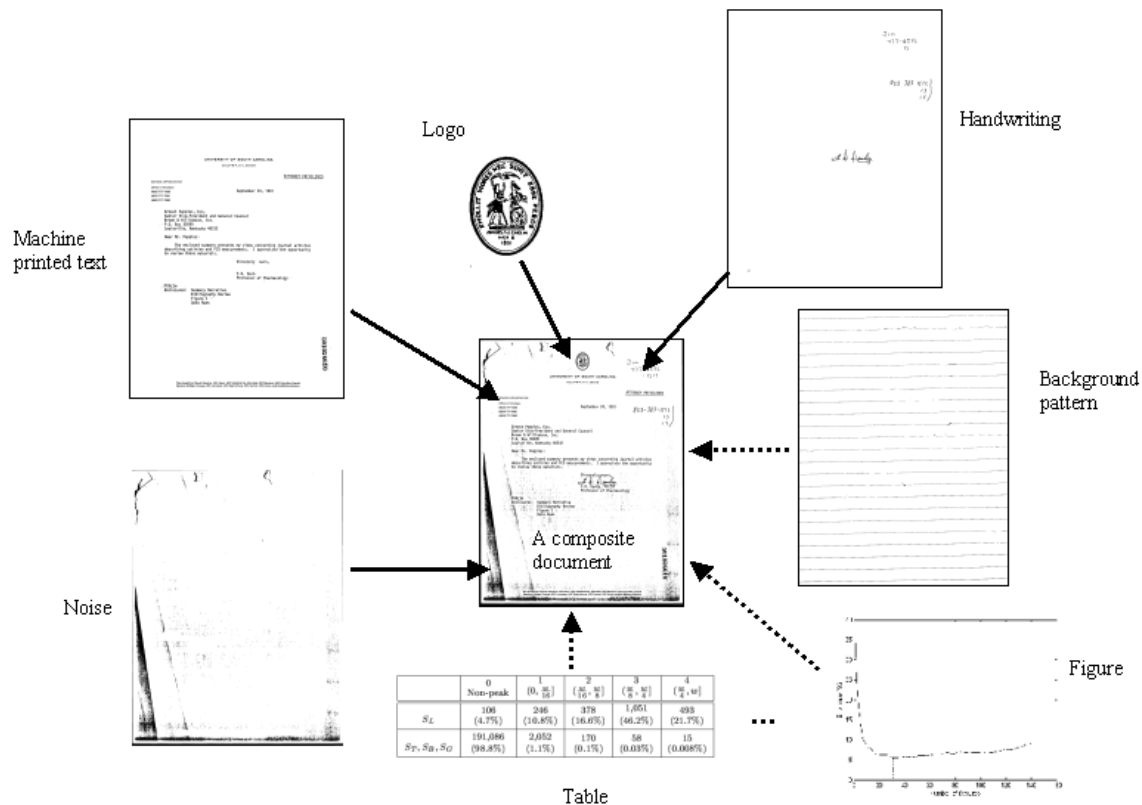
Quiz

- What is a document?
- What is an image?
- How can we *index and retrieve* document images?
- Why is document analysis difficult?



Page Layer Segmentation

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

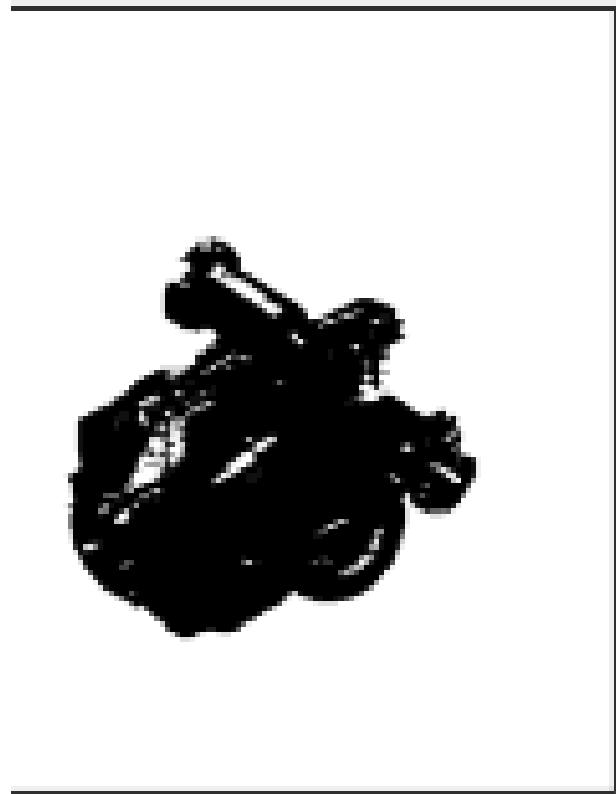
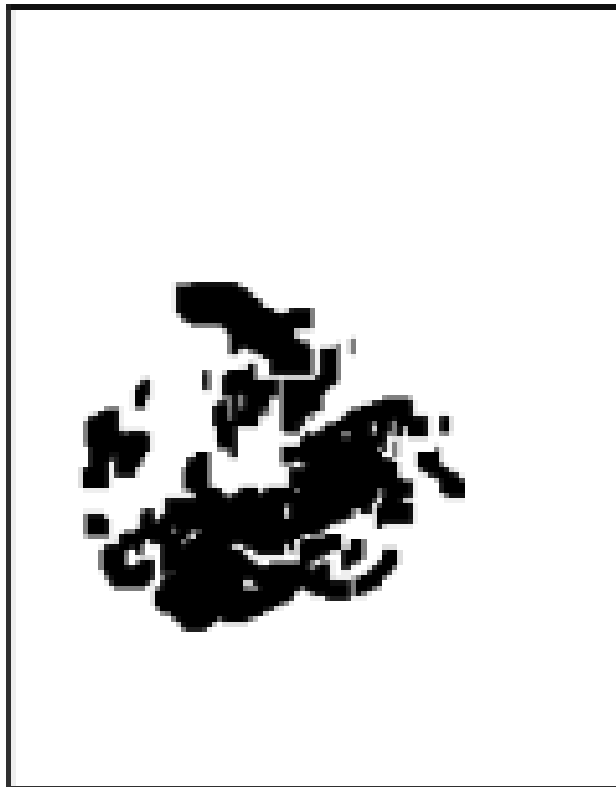


Page Analysis

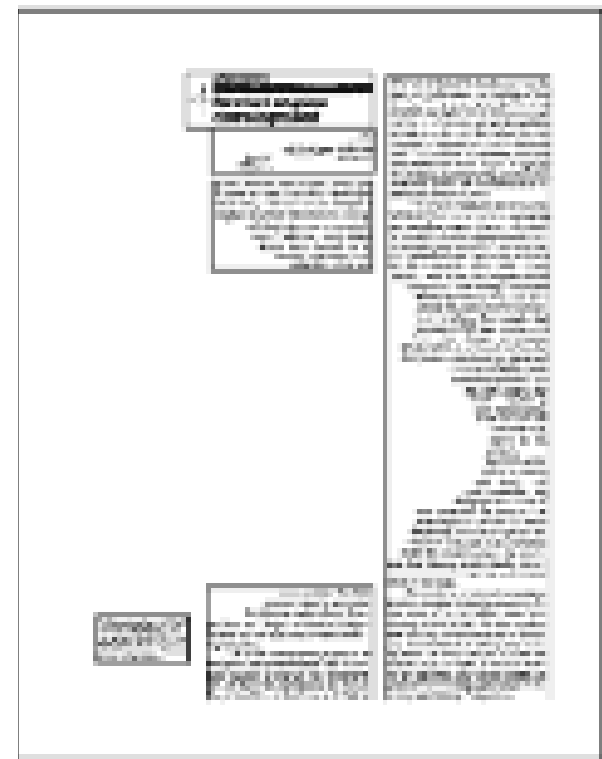
- Skew correction
 - Based on finding the primary orientation of lines
- Image and text region detection
 - Based on texture and dominant orientation
- Structural classification
 - Infer logical structure from physical layout
- Text region classification
 - Title, author, letterhead, signature block, etc.



Image Detection

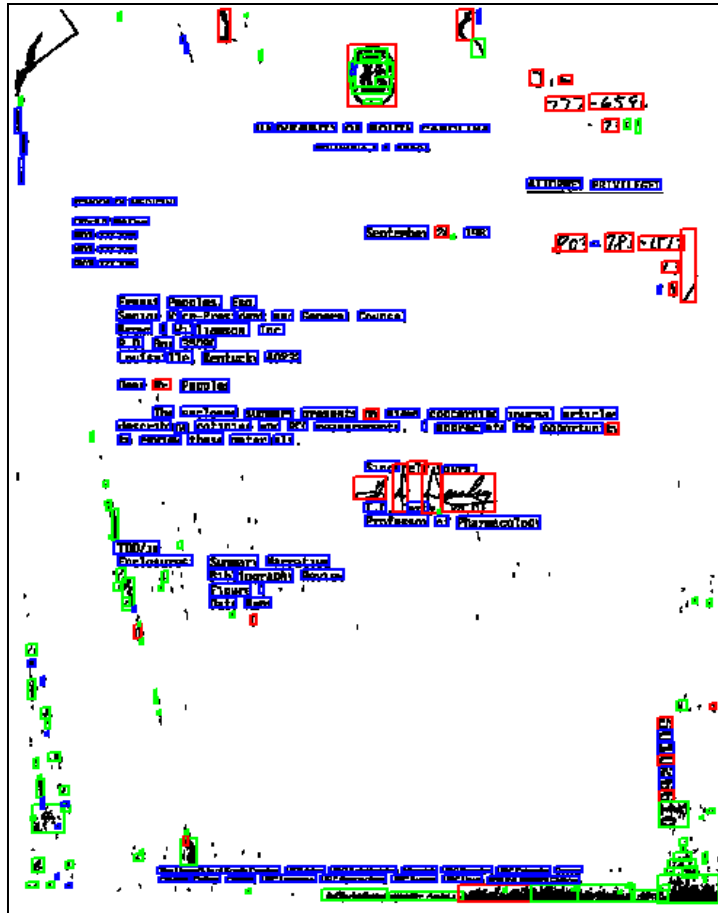


Text Region Detection

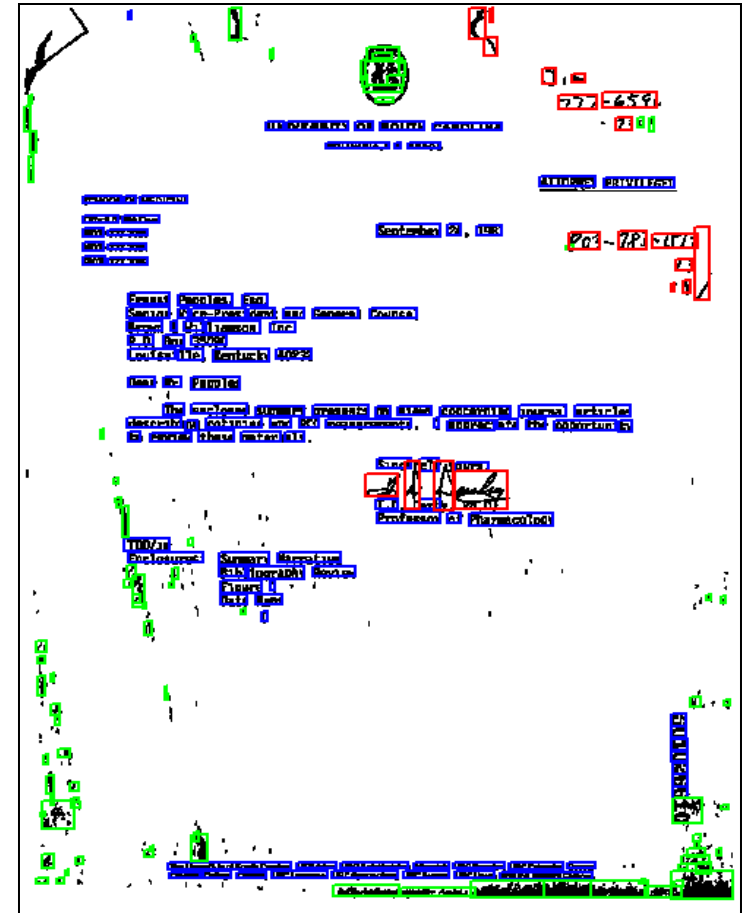


More Complex Example

Printed text
Handwriting
Noise

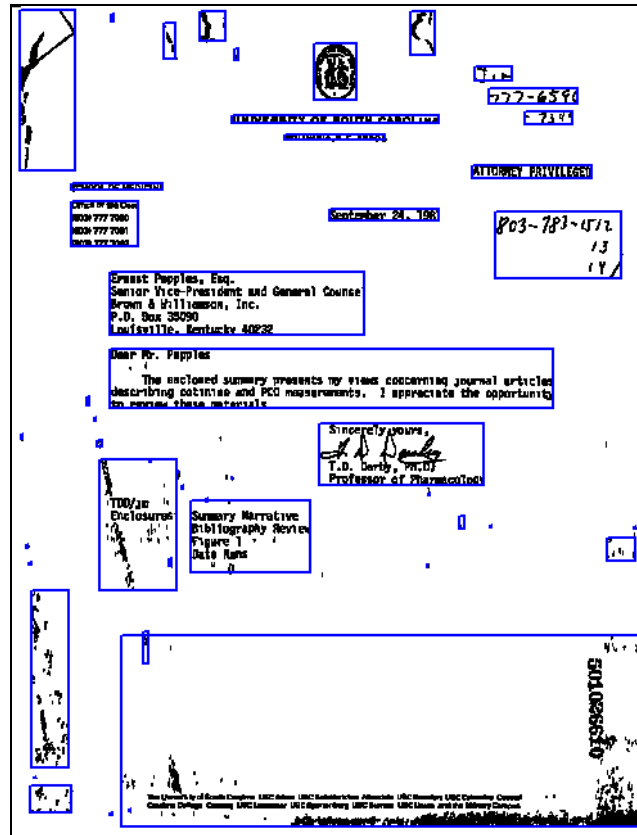


Before MRF-based postprocessing

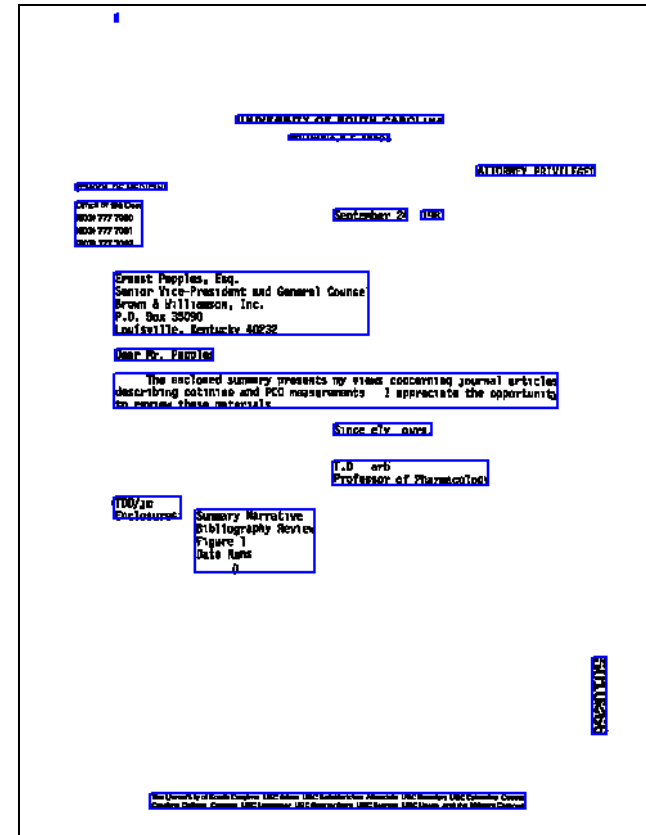


After MRF-based postprocessing

Application to Page Segmentation



Before enhancement



After enhancement

Language Identification

- Language-independent skew detection
 - Accommodate horizontal and vertical writing
- Script class recognition
 - Asian scripts have blocky characters
 - Connected scripts can't be segmented easily
- Language identification
 - Shape statistics work well for western languages
 - Competing classifiers work for Asian languages

What about handwriting?



Optical Character Recognition

- Pattern-matching approach
 - Standard approach in commercial systems
 - Segment individual characters
 - Recognize using a neural network classifier
- Hidden Markov model approach
 - Experimental approach developed at BBN
 - Segment into sub-character slices
 - Limited lookahead to find best character choice
 - Useful for connected scripts (e.g., Arabic)



Quiz

- What is a document?
- What is an image?
- How can we *index and retrieve* document images?
- Why is document analysis difficult?
- Is the (Doc Image IR) problem solved? Why or Why not?



OCR Accuracy Problems

- Character segmentation errors
 - In English, segmentation often changes “m” to “rn”
- Character confusion
 - Characters with similar shapes often confounded
- OCR on copies is much worse than on originals
 - Pixel bloom, character splitting, binding bend
- Uncommon fonts can cause problems
 - If not used to train a neural network



Improving OCR Accuracy

- Image preprocessing
 - Mathematical morphology for bloom and splitting
 - Particularly important for degraded images
- “Voting” between several OCR engines helps
 - Individual systems depend on specific training data
- Linguistic analysis can correct some errors
 - Use confusion statistics, word lists, syntax, ...
 - But more harmful errors might be introduced



OCR Speed

- Neural networks take about 10 seconds a page
 - Hidden Markov models are slower
- Voting can improve accuracy
 - But at a substantial speed penalty
- Easy to speed things up with several machines
 - For example, by batch processing - using desktop computers at night



Problem: Logical Page Analysis (Reading Order)

- Can be hard to guess in some cases
 - Newspaper columns, figure captions, appendices, ...
- Sometimes there are explicit guides
 - “Continued on page 4” (but page 4 may be big!)
- Structural cues can help
 - Column 1 might continue to column 2
- Content analysis is also useful
 - Word co-occurrence statistics, syntax analysis

Processing Converted Text

Typical Document Image Indexing

- Convert hardcopy to an “electronic” document
 - OCR
 - Page Layout Analysis
 - Graphics Recognition
- Use structure to add metadata
- Manually supplement with keywords

Use traditional text indexing and retrieval techniques?



Information Retrieval on OCR

- Requires robust ways of indexing
- Statistical methods with large documents work best
- Key Evaluations
 - Success for high quality OCR (Croft et al 1994, Taghva 1994)
 - Limited success for poor quality OCR (1996 TREC, UNLV)



N-Grams

- Powerful, Inexpensive statistical method for characterizing populations
- Approach
 - Split up document into n-character pairs fails
 - Use traditional indexing representations to perform analysis
 - “DOCUMENT” -> DOC, OCU, CUM, UME, MEN, ENT
- Advantages
 - Statistically robust to small numbers of errors
 - Rapid indexing and retrieval
 - Works from 70%-85% character accuracy where traditional IR fails



Matching with OCR Errors

- Above 80% character accuracy, use words
 - With linguistic correction
- Between 75% and 80%, use n-grams
 - With n somewhat shorter than usual
 - And perhaps with character confusion statistics
- Below 75%, use word-length shape codes



Handwriting Recognition

- With stroke information, can be automated
 - Basis for input pads
- Simple things can be read without strokes
 - Postal addresses, filled-in forms
- Free text requires human interpretation
 - But repeated recognition is then possible



Outline

- Processing Converted Text
- **Manipulating Images of Text**
 - Title Extraction
 - Named Entity Extraction
 - Keyword Spotting
 - Abstracting and Summarization
- Indexing based on Structure
- Graphics and Drawings
- Related Work and Applications



Processing Images of Text

- Characteristics
 - Does not require expensive OCR/Conversion
 - Applicable to filtering applications
 - May be more robust to noise
- Possible Disadvantages
 - Application domain may be very limited
 - Processing time may be an issue if indexing is otherwise required



Proper Noun Detection

(DeSilva and Hull, 1994)

- Problem: Filter proper nouns in images of text
 - People, Places, Things
- Advantages of the Image Domain:
 - Saves converting all of the text
 - Allows application of word recognition approaches
 - Limits post-processing to a subset of words
 - Able to use features which are not available in the text
- Approach:
 - Identify Word Features
 - Capitalization, location, length, and syntactic categories
 - Classify using rule-set
 - Achieve 75-85% accuracy without conversion



Keyword Spotting

Techniques:

- Work Shape/HMM - (Chen et al, 1995)
- Word Image Matching - (Trenkle and Vogt, 1993; Hull et al)
- Character Stroke Features - (Decurtins and Chen, 1995)
- 📄 Shape Coding - (Tanaka and Torii; Spitz 1995; Kia, 1996)

Applications:

- Filing System (Spitz - SPAM, 1996)
- Numerous IR
- Processing handwritten documents

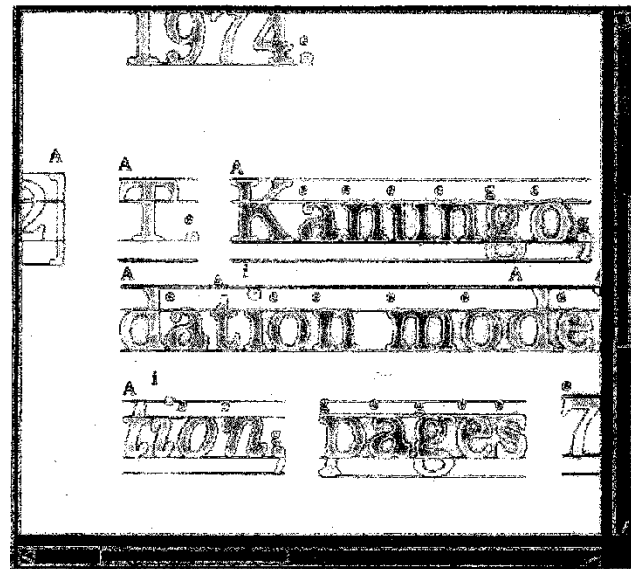
Formal Evaluation :

- Scribble vs. OCR (DeCurtins, SDIUT 1997)



Shape Coding

- Approach
 - Use of Generic Character Descriptors
 - Make Use of Power of Language to resolve ambiguity
 - Map Character based on Shape features including ascenders, descenders, punctuation and character with holes



Shape Codes

- Group all characters that have similar shapes
 - {A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0}
 - {a, c, e, n, o, r, s, u, v, x, z}
 - {b, d, h, k, }
 - {f, t}
 - {g, p, q, y}
 - {i, j, l, 1}
 - {m, w}

Why Use Shape Codes?

- Can recognize shapes faster than characters
 - Seconds per page, and very accurate
- Preserves recall, but with lower precision
 - Useful as a first pass in any system
- Easily extracted from JPEG-2 images
 - Because JPEG-2 uses object-based compression



Evaluation

- The usual approach: Model-based evaluation
 - Apply confusion statistics to an existing collection
- A bit better: Print-scan evaluation
 - Scanning is slow, but availability is no problem
- Best: Scan-only evaluation
 - Few existing IR collections have printed materials

Summary

- Many applications benefit from image based indexing
 - Less discriminatory features
 - Features may therefore be easier to compute
 - More robust to noise
 - Often computationally more efficient
- Many classical IR techniques have application for DIR
- Structure as well as content are important for indexing
- Preservation of structure is essential for in-depth understanding



Closing thoughts....

- What else is useful?
 - Document Metadata? – Logos? Signatures?
- Where is research heading?
 - Cameras to capture Documents?
- What massive collections are out there?
 - Tobacco Litigation Documents
 - 49 million page images
 - Google Books
 - Other Digital Libraries



Additional Reading

- A. Balasubramanian, et al. Retrieval from Document Image Collections, *Document Analysis Systems VII*, pages 1-12, 2006.
- D. Doermann. The Indexing and Retrieval of Document Images: A Survey. *Computer Vision and Image Understanding*, 70(3), pages 287-298, 1998.



Some Applications

- Legacy Tobacco Documents Library
 - <http://legacy.library.ucsf.edu/>
- Google Books
 - <http://books.google.com/>
- George Washington's Papers
 - <http://ciir.cs.umass.edu/irdemo/hw-demo/>