HIGHER SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS
NATIONAL RESEARCH UNIVERSITY

AUTOMATIC PRIVACY DETECTION IN SCANNED DOCUMENT IMAGES BASED ON DEEP NEURAL NETWORKS

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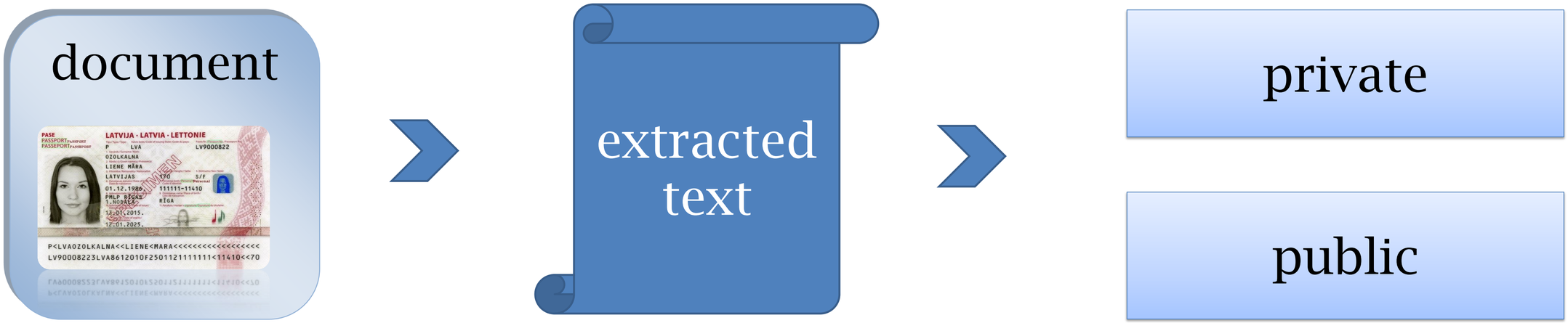
RusAutoCon2019

OUTLINE

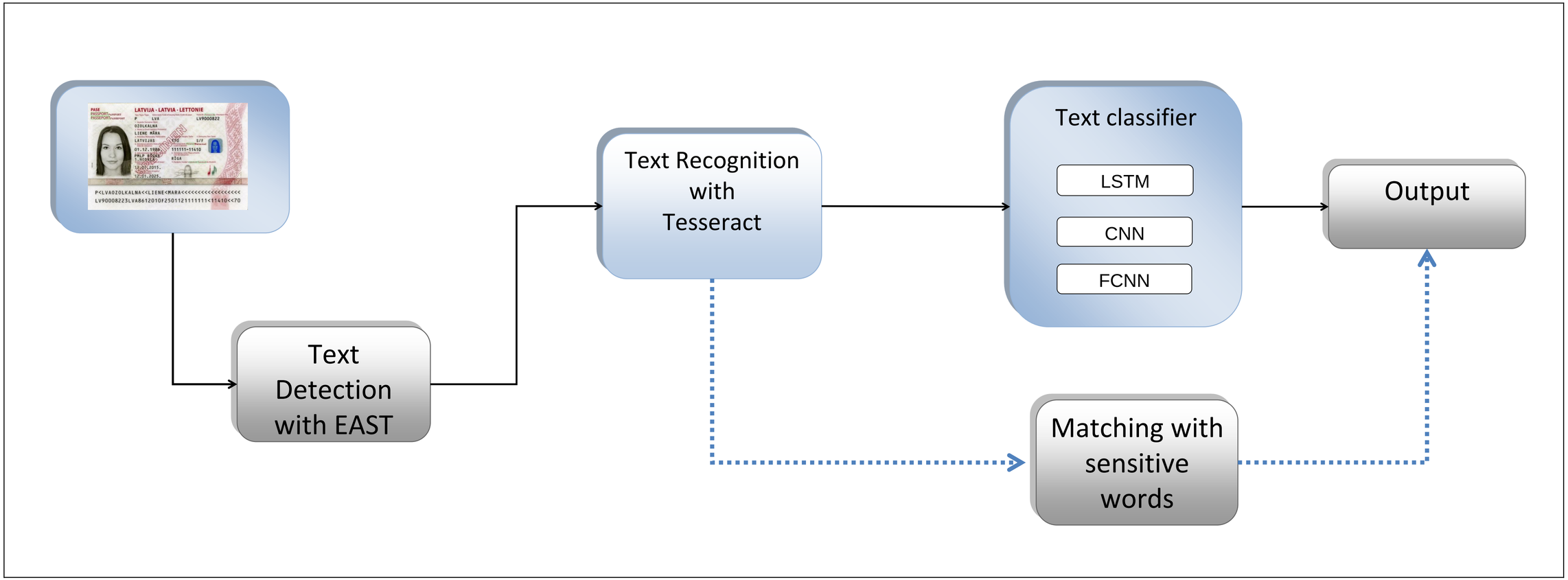
- The problem of automatic detection of private scanned documents
- Proposed approach for classification of private and public scanned documents
- Experimental results in automatic detection of private scanned documents
- Concluding comments and future plans

MOTIVATION AND PROBLEM FORMULATION

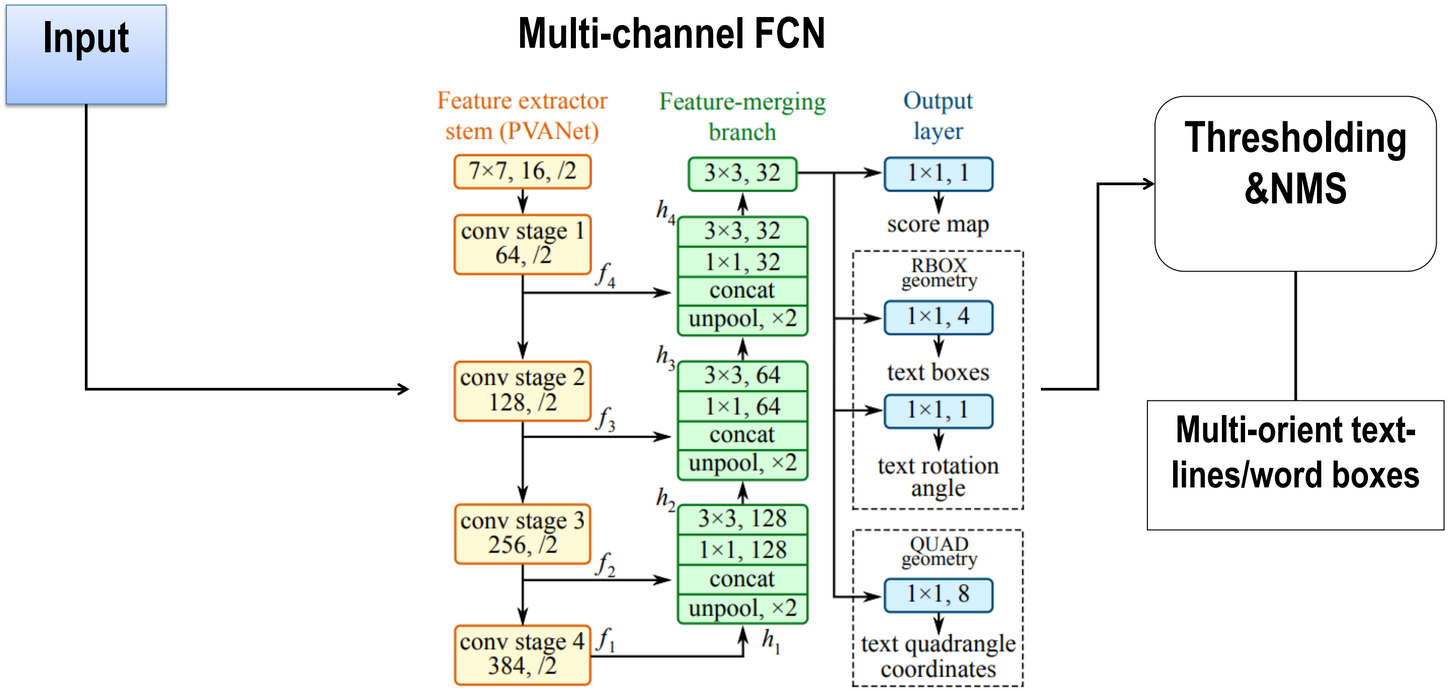
It is required to assign an image of scanned English document to one of two possible classes (private or public) according to the extracted text from the image



PROPOSED PIPELINE



EAST TEXT DETECTOR FROM ORIGINAL PAPER



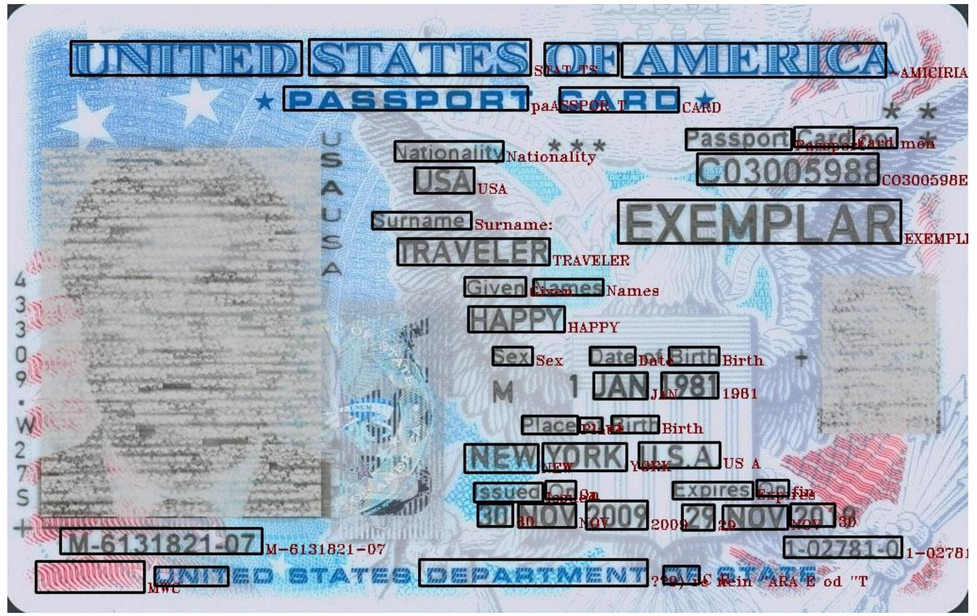
X. Zhou, C. Yao, H. Wen, Y. Wang, S. Zhou, W. He, and J. Liang, "EAST: an efficient and accurate scene text detector," in Proceedings of the IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR), 2017, pp. 5551-5560.

A tensorflow implementation of EAST text detector

TEXT DETECTION AND RECOGNITION

- TensorFlow re-implementation of the EAST to detect regions with text.
- As regards text recognition, we used Tesseract 4.0 in image_to_string mode. Additionally, we set LSTM Engine mode to recognize characters on our images. To recognize text in areas, which EAST detector assigned with textual data areas, we switched the page-segmentation mode to psm=8 (ROI as a single word).

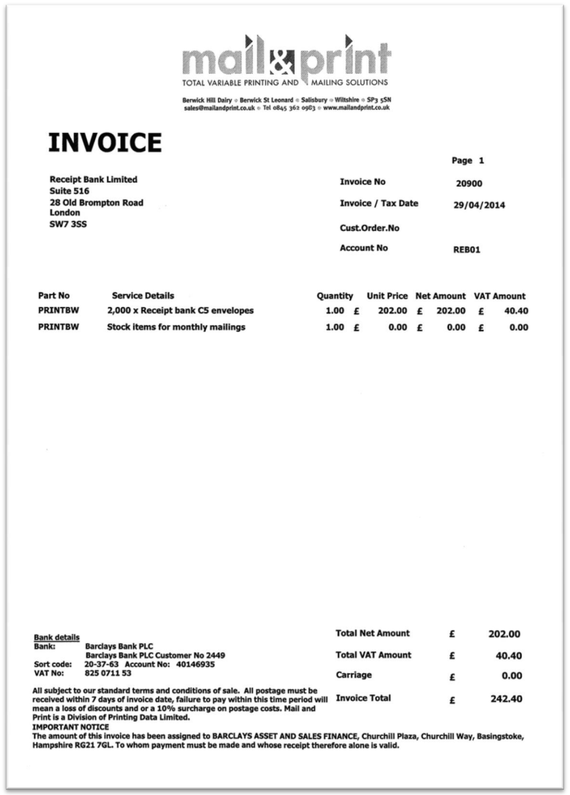
TEXT DETECTION AND RECOGNITION



The fragments of text detection on image from MIDV-500: a) Tesseract b) EAST text-detector

DATASET

The positive class is presented by 350 images of driving license and medical insurance cards, passports and invoices from extension of the MIDV dataset, whereas negative class consists of photos from publicly available datasets for text classification tasks DIQA and Ghega.



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INVOICE

Page 1

Receipt Bank Limited
Suite 516
28 Old Brompton Road
London
SW7 3SS

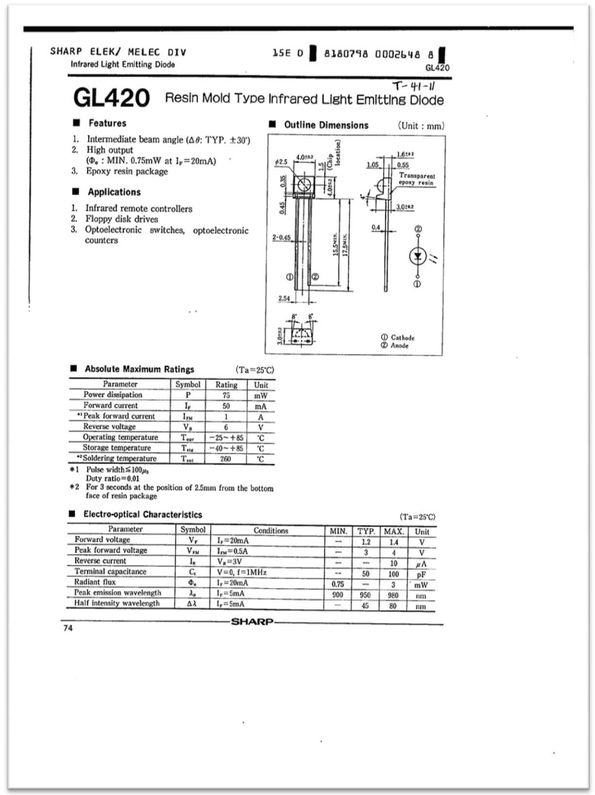
Invoice No 20900
Invoice / Tax Date 29/04/2014
Cust.Order.No
Account No REB01

Part No	Service Details	Quantity	Unit Price	Net Amount	VAT Amount
PRINTBW	2,000 x Receipt bank C5 envelopes	1.00	£ 202.00	£ 202.00	£ 40.40
PRINTBW	Stock items for monthly mailings	1.00	£ 0.00	£ 0.00	£ 0.00

Bank details
Bank: Barclays Bank PLC
Barclays Bank PLC Customer No 2449
Sort code: 20-37-63 Account No: 40146935
VAT No: 825 0711 53

Total Net Amount £ 202.00
Total VAT Amount £ 40.40
Carriage £ 0.00
Invoice Total £ 242.40

All subject to our standard terms and conditions of sale. All postage must be received within 7 days of invoice date, failure to pay within this time period will mean a loss of discounts and or a 10% surcharge on postage costs. Mail and Print is a Division of Printing Data Limited.
IMPORTANT NOTICE
The amount of this invoice has been assigned to BARCLAYS ASSET AND SALES FINANCE, Churchill Plaza, Churchill Way, Basingstoke, Hampshire RG21 7GL. To whom payment must be made and whose receipt therefore alone is valid.



SHARP ELEK/ MELEC DIV 15E D 8180798 0002648 8
Infrared Light Emitting Diode GL420

GL420 Resin Mold Type Infrared Light Emitting Diode

T-41-11

■ Features
1. Intermediate beam angle (Δθ: TYP. ±30°)
2. High output
(Φ_e : MIN. 0.75mW at I_F=20mA)
3. Epoxy resin package

■ Applications
1. Infrared remote controllers
2. Floppy disk drives
3. Optoelectronic switches, optoelectronic counters

■ Outline Dimensions (Unit : mm)

Transparent epoxy resin
① Cathode
② Anode

■ Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Power dissipation	P	75	mW
Forward current	I_F	50	mA
*1 Peak forward current	I_{FM}	1	A
Reverse voltage	V_R	6	V
Operating temperature	T_{opr}	−25~+85	°C
Storage temperature	T_{stg}	−40~+85	°C
*2 Soldering temperature	T_{sol}	260	°C

*1 Pulse width≤100μs
Duty ratio=0.01
*2 For 3 seconds at the position of 2.5mm from the bottom face of resin package

■ Electro-optical Characteristics (Ta=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Forward voltage	V_F	I_F=20mA	—	1.2	1.4	V
Peak forward voltage	V_{FM}	I_{FM}=0.5A	—	3	4	V
Reverse current	I_R	V_R=3V	—	—	10	μA
Terminal capacitance	C_t	V=0, f=1MHz	—	50	100	pF
Radiant flux	Φ_e	I_F=20mA	0.75	—	3	mW
Peak emission wavelength	λ_p	I_F=5mA	900	950	980	nm
Half intensity wavelength	Δλ	I_F=5mA	—	45	80	nm

SHARP
74

CLASSIFICATION

Keyword spotting

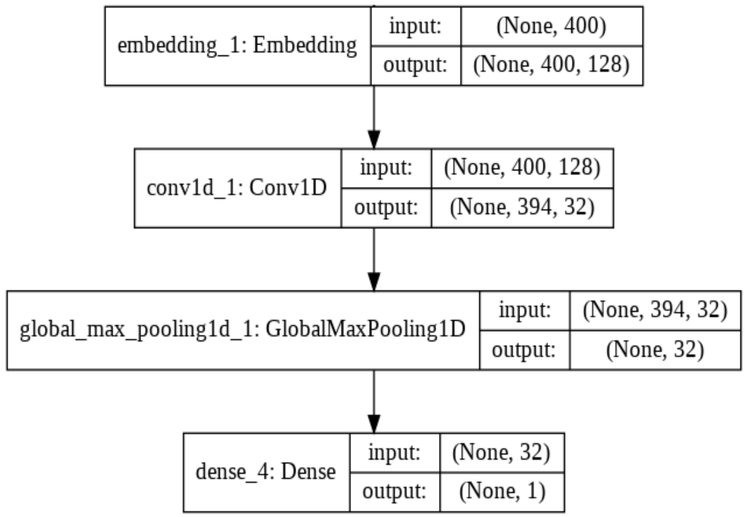
•Matching of detected text with a list of sensitive attributes, such as "passport", "invoice", etc.
•The recognized word is labeled as sensitive ("'1") if the similarity with one of the keywords was higher than 0.8.
•This similarity is computed as 1 minus edit distance between an input word and keyword relative to the length of a keyword.
•Each photo is associated with a vector with zeros and ones ("1" - the word is sensitive and "0" - the word is not sensitive). The input image was classified as private when there was at least one sensitive attribute.

Neural networks

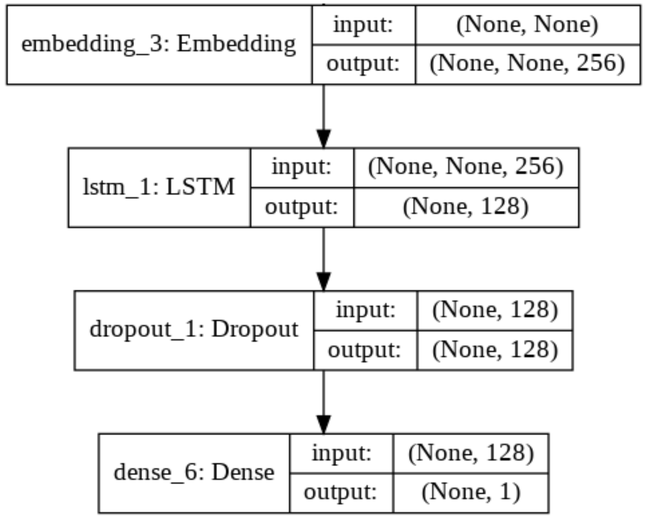
•To present input data as vectors, one-hot-encoding was applied.
•To be more exact, we created a vocabulary of D=5000 most frequent words recognized with detectors matched each word with the dictionary. Then for each image we got a list of indices of a specific word in a dictionary.

CLASSIFICATION

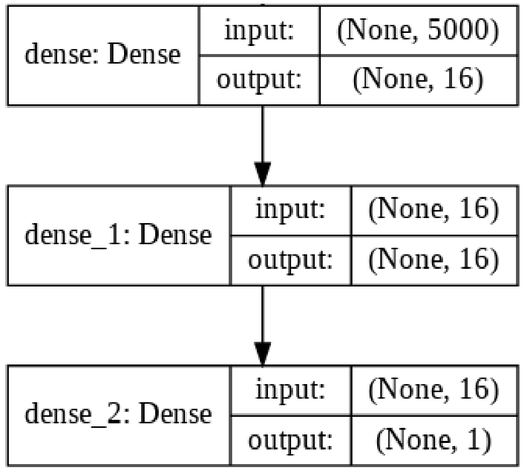
NEURAL NETWORKS



Convolutional neural network



Recurrent neural network with LSTM



Fully-connected neural network

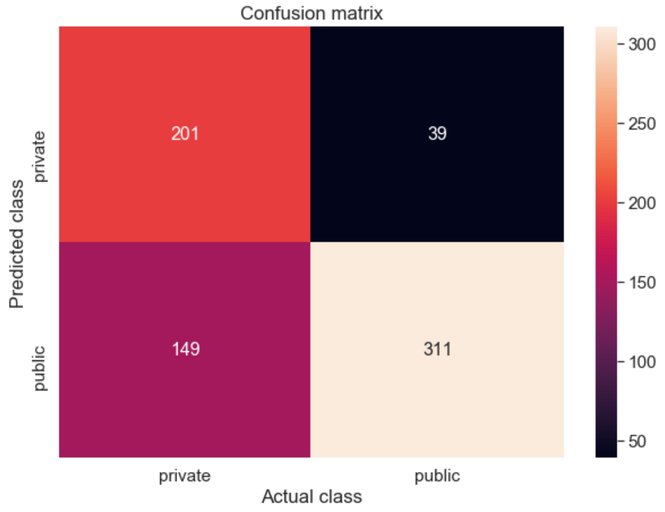
EXPERIMENTS AND RESULTS

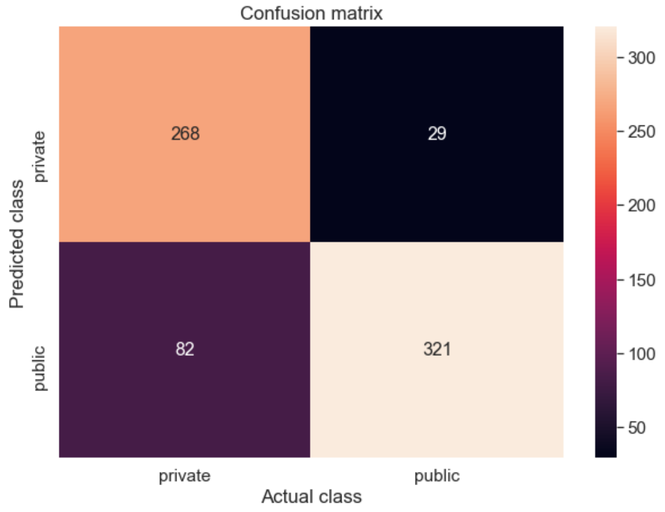
KEYWORD SPOTTING WITH TWO VARIANTS OF FEATURE EXTRACTION

EXPERIMENTS AND RESULTS

KEYWORD SPOTTING WITH TWO VARIANTS OF FEATURE EXTRACTION

Metrics	Tesseract only	Tesseract+EAST detector
Accuracy, %	73.2	83.3
Precision, %	83.7	90.2
Recall, %	57.4	76.5
F1-score, %	67.6	82.8





EXPERIMENTS AND RESULTS

NEURAL NETWORKS

Fully-connected network		
	Tesseract only	**Tesseract +EAST text-detector**
1 hidden layer (16 hidden units)	95.4	95.1
2 hidden layers (16 hidden units)	94.9	95.7
3 hidden layers (16 hidden units)	95.7	96.2
2 hidden layers of 16 hidden units	94.9	95.7
2 hidden layers of 32 hidden units	94.9	96.2
2 hidden layers of 64 hidden units	94.5	95.7
2 hidden layers with ReLU activation	94.9	95.7
2 hidden layers with tanh activation	97.2	98.5

Recurrent network with LSTM		
	Tesseract only	**Tesseract +EAST text-detector**
1 LSTM layer with Output space=64	92.8	94.3
1 LSTM layer with Output space=128	95.7	96.2
2 LSTM layers with Output space=128	96.4	97.1

Convolutional network		
	Tesseract only	**Tesseract +EAST text-detector**
Embedding output_dim=32, 2 conv1d layers	83.9	85.6
Embedding output_dim=64, 2 conv1d layer	83.7	85.2
Embedding output_dim=128 , 2 conv1d layers	82.1	84.3
Embedding output_dim=128 , 1 conv1d layer	80.4	82
Embedding output_dim=128 , 2 conv1d layers	82.1	84.3
Embedding output_dim=128 , 3 conv1d layers	84.2	85.6

CONCLUSION

•We proposed a novel approach for classification of private and public scanned documents using EAST text detection and text recognition in the detected region based on Tesseract OCR library.
•We showed that the preliminarily text detection with EAST improves the quality of classification with both keyword spotting and neural nets.
•It was shown that deep FCNN with bag of most frequently used words outperforms more complicated network architecture like CNN and a model with LSTM recurrent layers
•Neural-network based classification decreases the error rate of keyword spotting on more than 15%.

FUTURE WORK

•Detection of private photos on mobile platforms.
•As the vast majority of private documents contain personal photos, face identification and clustering techniques should be applied to extract photos of closed friend and relatives.

THANK YOU FOR ATTENTION!