



REAL-TIME DOCUMENT DETECTION IN SMARTPHONE VIDEOS

A Mathematical Morphology Approach

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At a glance

Problem:

- Real-time document detection in smartphone videos is challenging [3]

Why our approach is interesting:

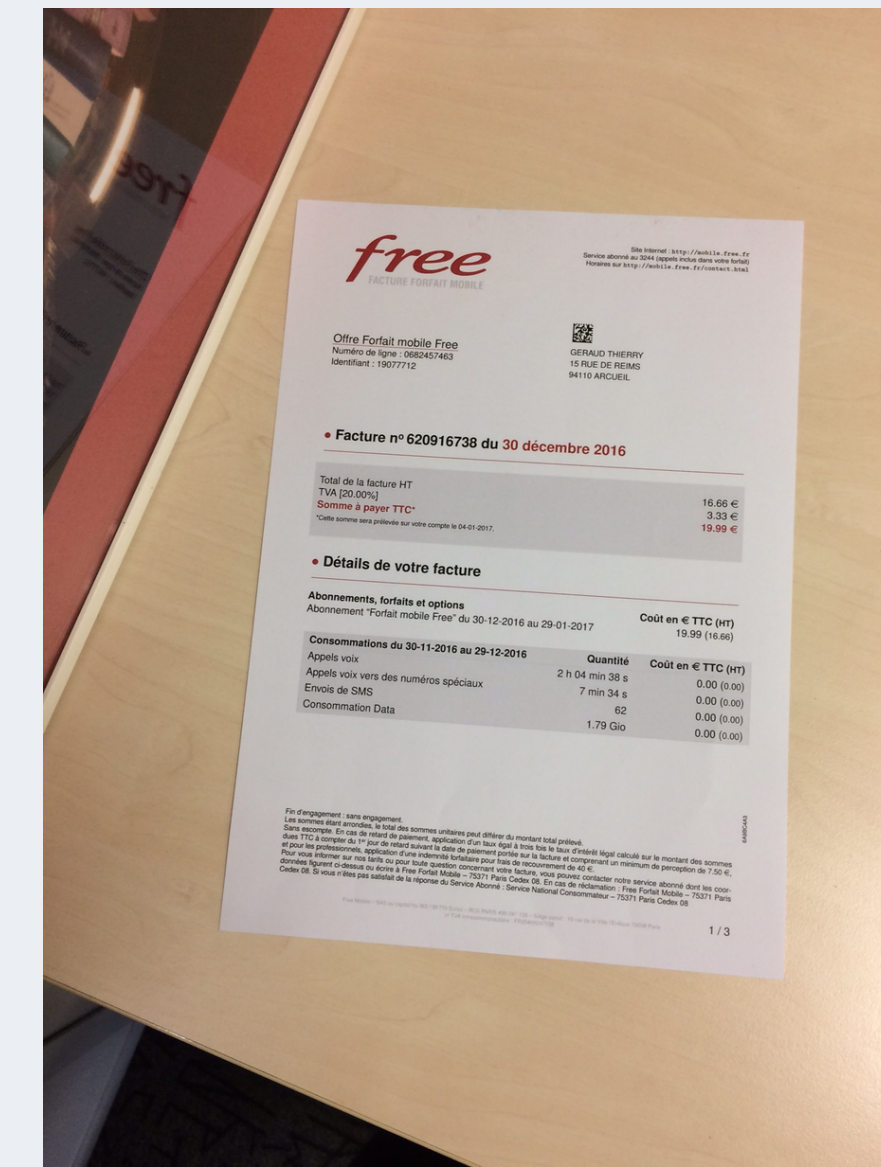
- based on classical mathematical morphology operators [6]
- no *a priori* on documents in images
- light enough to be run on smartphones

Conclusion:

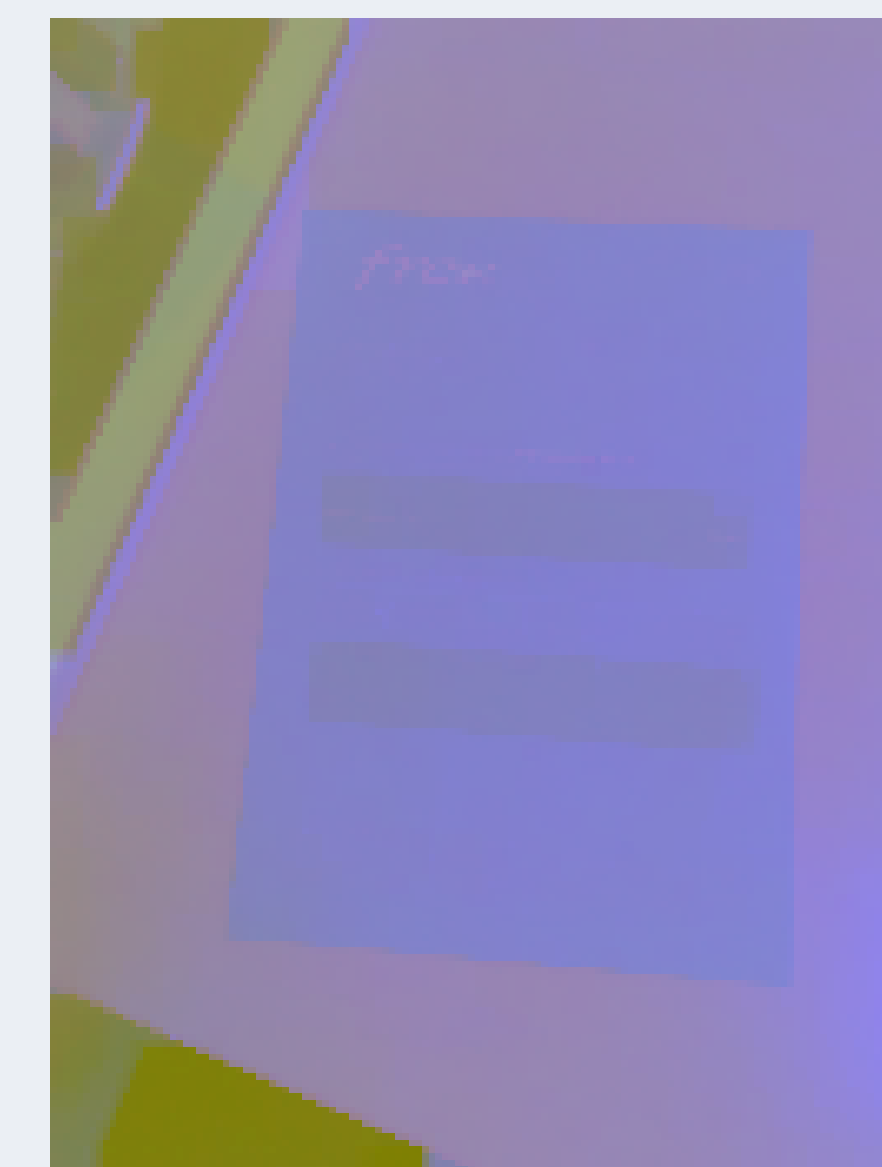
our method is

- fast** (0.04 s per frame)
- robust** (to many defects: noise, defocus, moves, low-light...)
- and **effective** (Jaccard coefficient of 0.9 on SmartDoc 2015 [5])

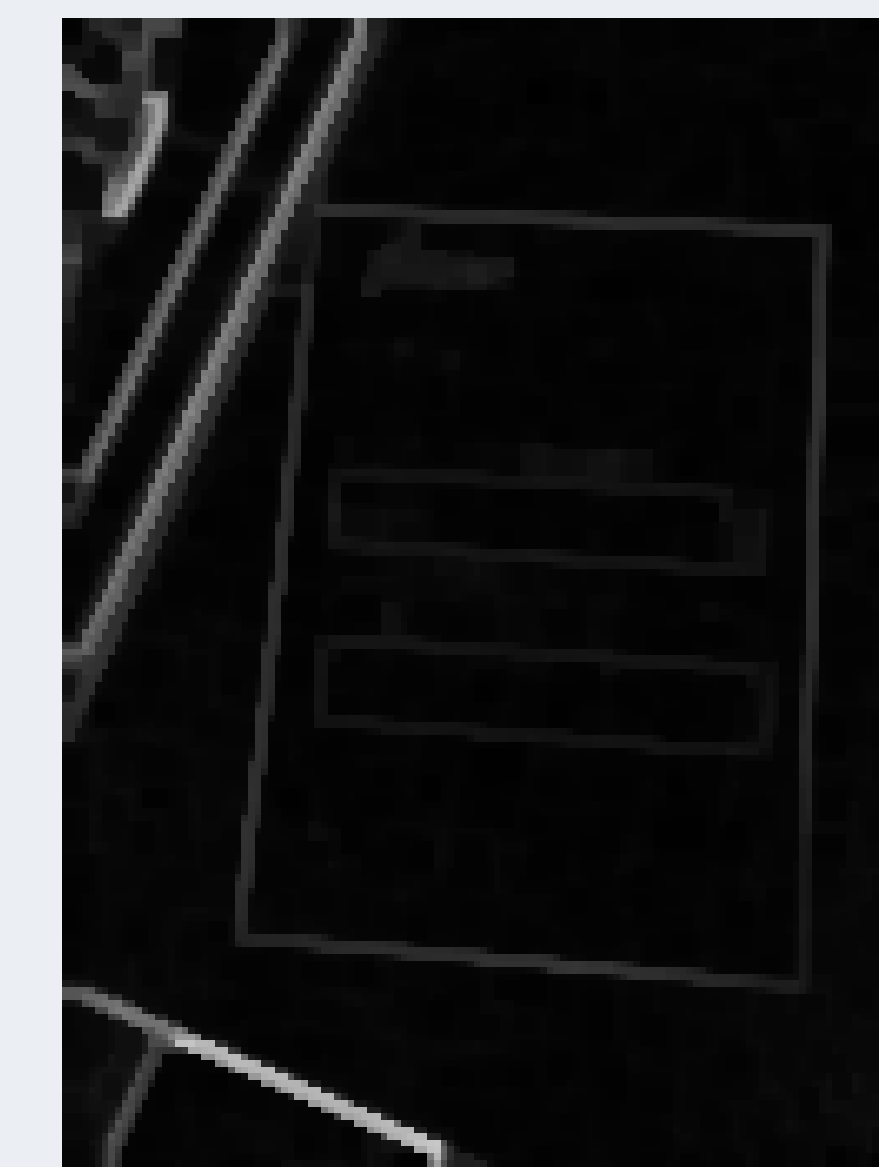
Step by step



Input



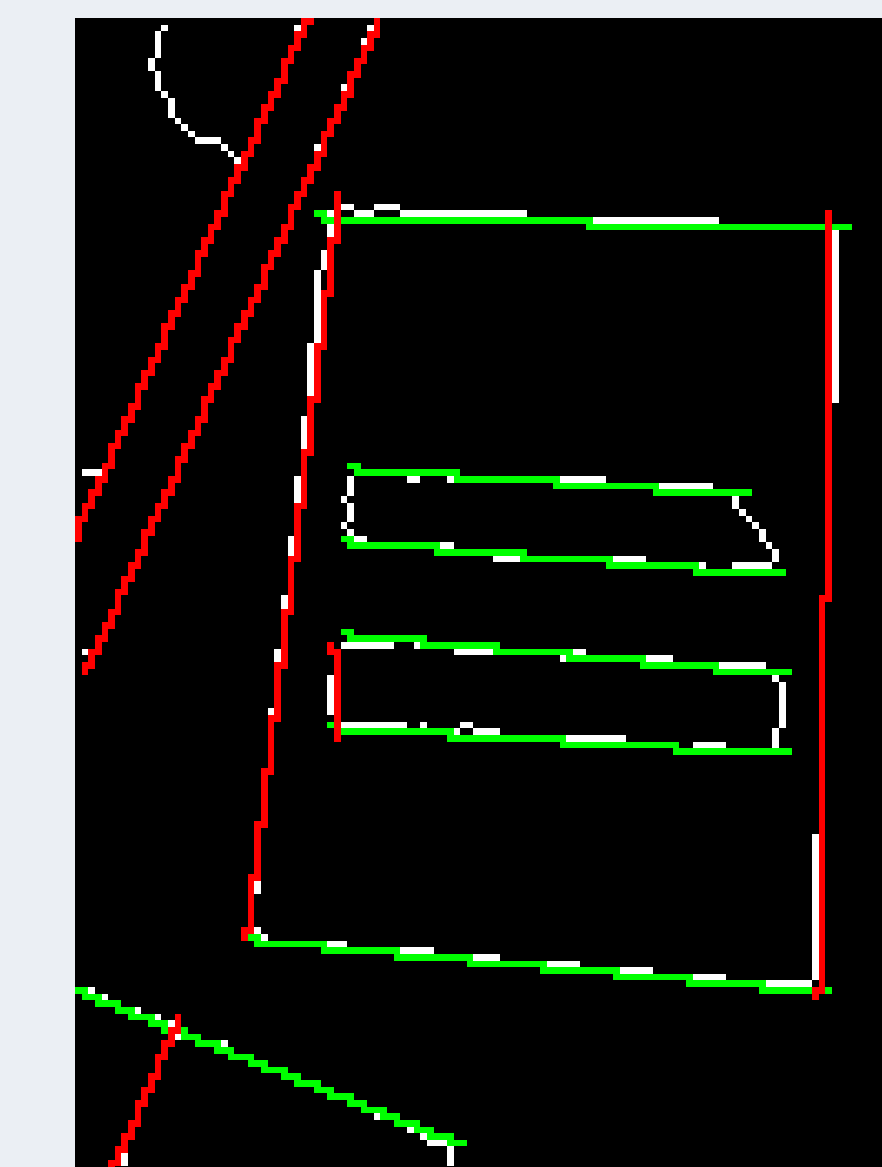
La^*b^* filtered



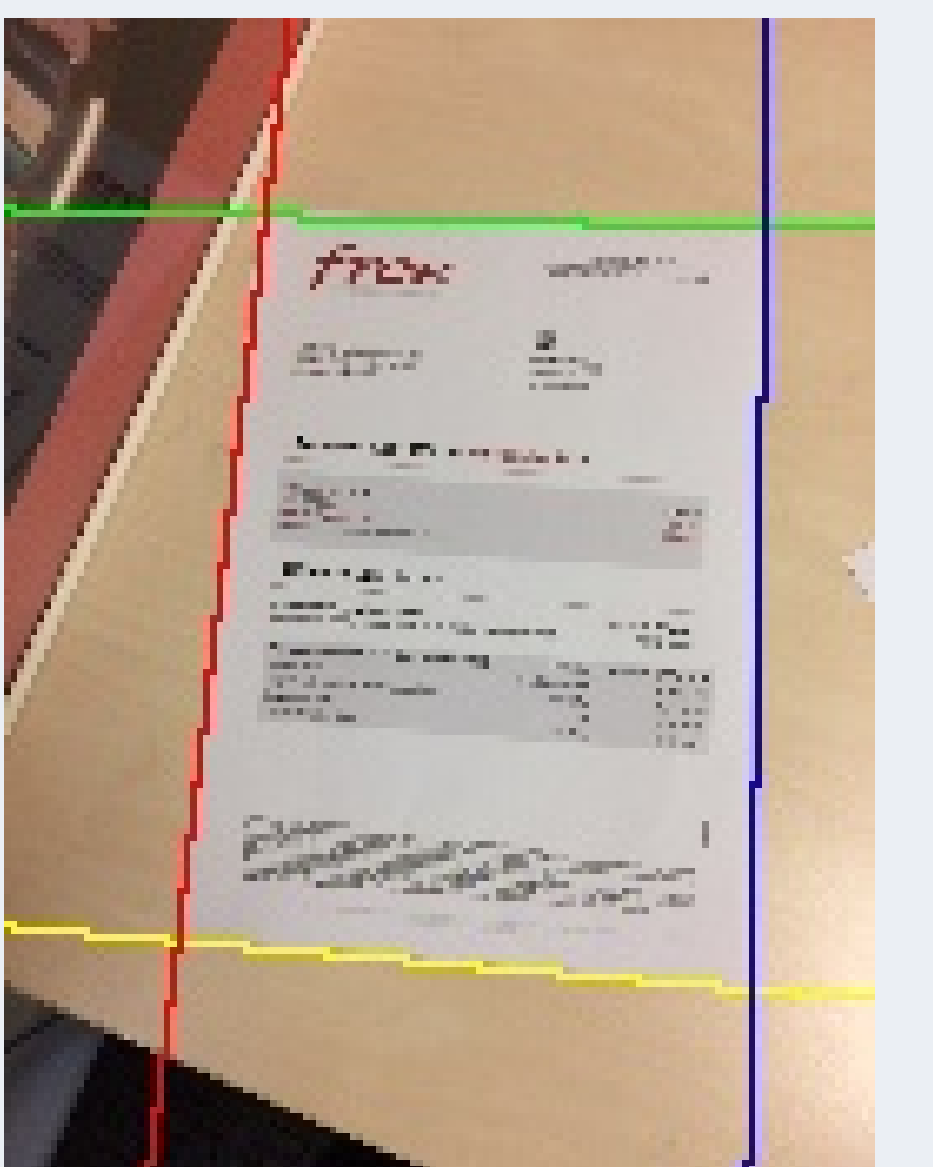
Gradient



Basins



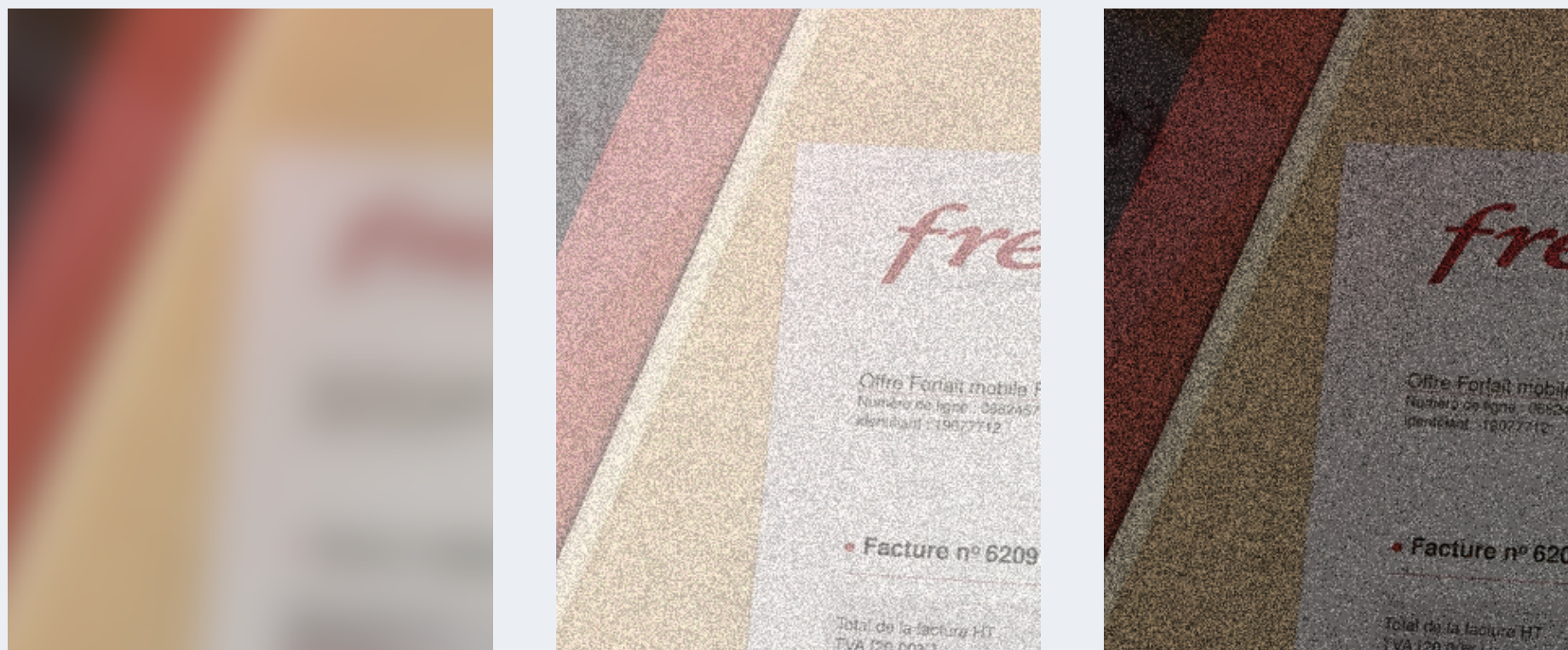
Chunks



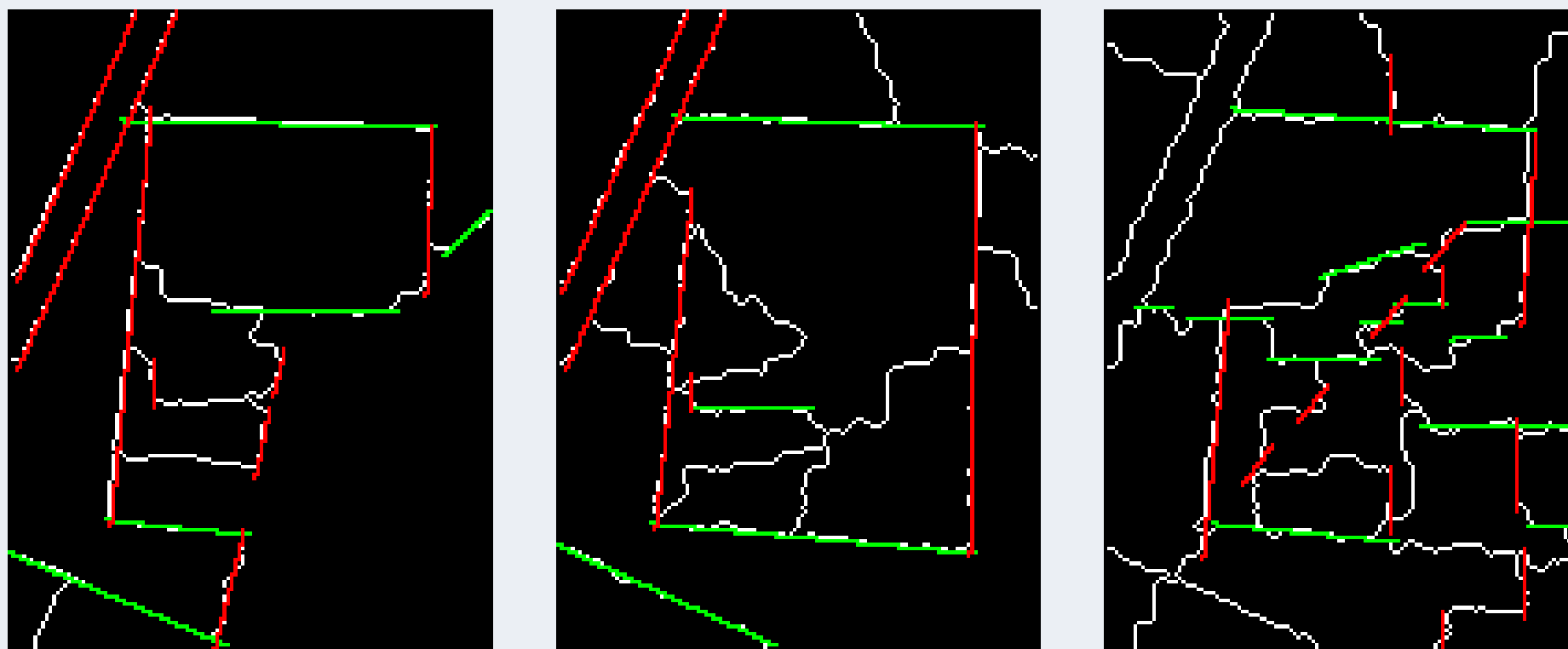
Decision

Robustness of our method

Input



Chunks



Final decision



Defocus + flare

Noise

Low-light env

Description of the method

- Pre-processing:
 - reduction of each frame to 180×100 px, and conversion to La^*b^* space
 - regularization with a morphological closing on L , and an erosion on a
- Segmentation of the image into regions:
 - morphological thick gradient on each component of La^*b^* , and summed up
 - morphological closing to remove non-significant regional minima
 - morphological watershed transform \Rightarrow a collection of basins
- Extraction of line chunks from region contours:
 - Hough transform on the binary watershed line image,
 - post-processing: cut lines into chunks, and remove redundant chunks
- Finding the document boundaries:
 - classification of chunks (top, bottom, left, right)
 - pairing of compatible chunks (left-top for example)
 - finding the best path (i.e., left-top + top-right + etc.) using an energy criterion

Quantitative results

| Method | set#1 | set#2 | set#3 | set#4 | runtime |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|
| Xu et al. [2] | 0.997 | 0.987 | 0.999 | 0.994 | >1min |
| LRDE SmartDoc | 0.987 | 0.977 | 0.989 | 0.984 | >1min |
| Leal et al. [1] (best) | 0.961 | 0.944 | 0.965 | 0.930 | 0.43s |
| SmartDoc average [5] | 0.946 | 0.903 | 0.938 | 0.812 | ? |
| Leal et al. [1] (fastest) | 0.921 | 0.849 | 0.909 | 0.840 | 0.10s |
| Our | 0.905 | 0.936 | 0.859 | 0.903 | 0.04s |

Some qualitative results



Selected bibliography

- [1] L.R. Leal and B.L. Bezerra, "Smartphone camera document detection via geodesic object proposals," in *IEEE Latin American Conference on Computational Intelligence (LA-CCI)*, pp. 1–6, 2016.
- [2] Y. Xu, E. Carlinet, T. Géraud, and L. Najman, "Hierarchical segmentation using tree-based shape spaces," *IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence*, vol. 39, no. 3, pp. 457–469, 2017.
- [3] J. Liang, D. Doermann, and H. Li, "Camera-based analysis of text and documents: A survey," *International Journal on Document Analysis and Recognition*, vol. 7, no. 2, pp. 84–104, 2005.
- [4] M. Ôn Vũ Ngọc, J. Fabrizio, and T. Géraud, "Saliency-based detection of identity documents captured by smartphones," in *IAPR International Workshop on Document Analysis Systems (DAS)*, pp. 387–392, 2018.
- [5] J. Burie et al., "ICDAR 2015 competition on smartphone document capture and OCR (SmartDoc)," in *International Conference on Document Analysis and Recognition (ICDAR)*, pp. 1161–1165, 2015.
- [6] L. Najman and H. Talbot, Eds., "Mathematical Morphology—From Theory to Applications," ISTE Ltd and John Wiley & Sons Inc, 2010.