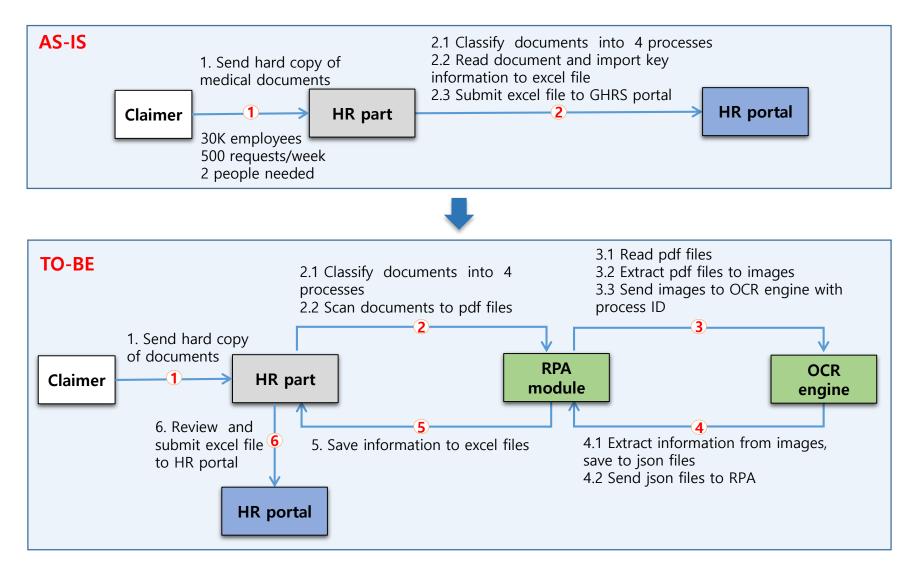


#### Samsung SDS Research Vietnam

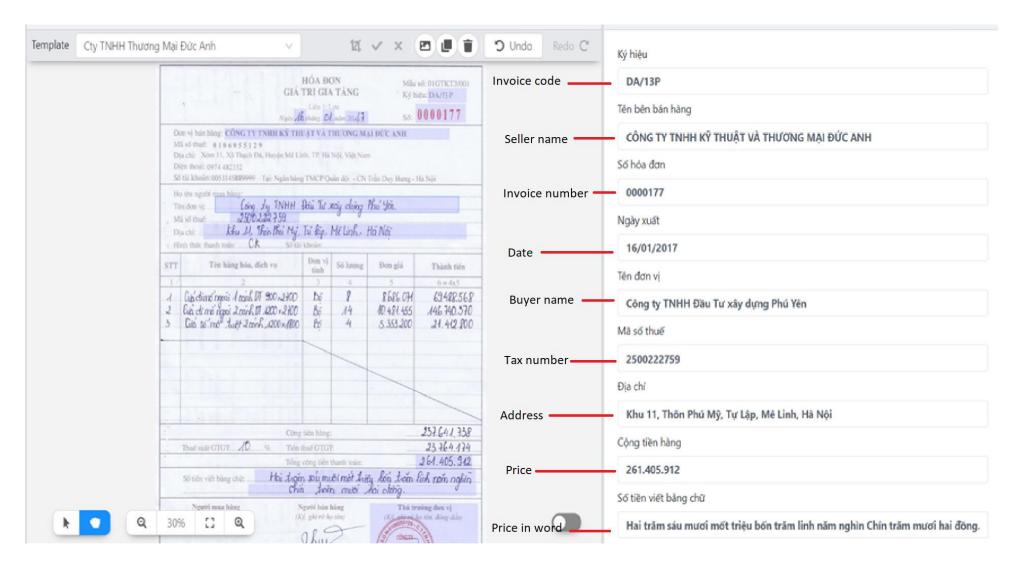
# An approach in Vietnamese handwritten OCR

Ngo T Dat

## Use case: data input automation



## Financial sector: Invoice, application form



## Limitations of the traditional OCR approach

• Bad image samples

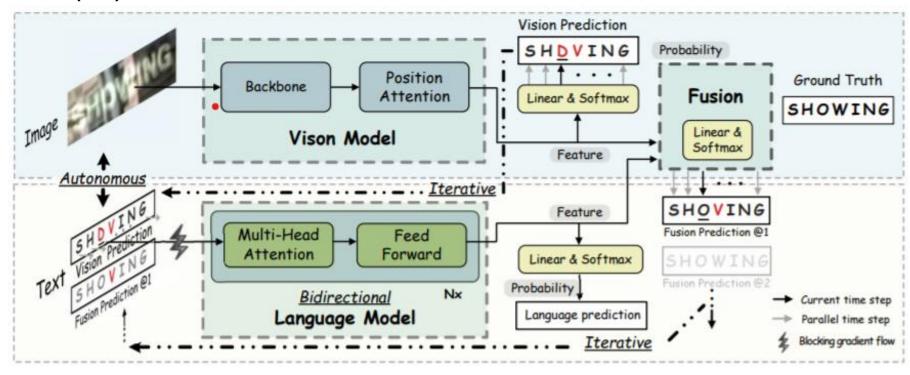
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog

accountably cravenly sax chagrining hino-

- No knowledge about grammar rules or frequently used words.
- Do not understand semantic meaning of words.
- ⇒ Using Language Model to aid OCR Text Recognition Model can be a good solution.

### Overall architecture

The ABINet architecture has demonstrated a feasible way to ensemble Vision Model (VM) and Language Models (LM).

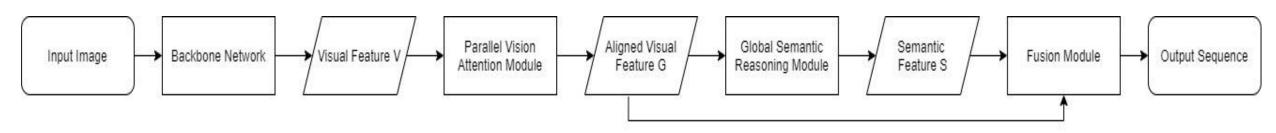


#### ABINet Architecture

Fang et. al., 2021. "Read Like Humans: Autonomous, Bidirectional and Iterative Language Modeling for Scene Text Recognition". In 2021 IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR)

# Phase 1 - Vision Model & Language Model

#### Vision Model - SRNet



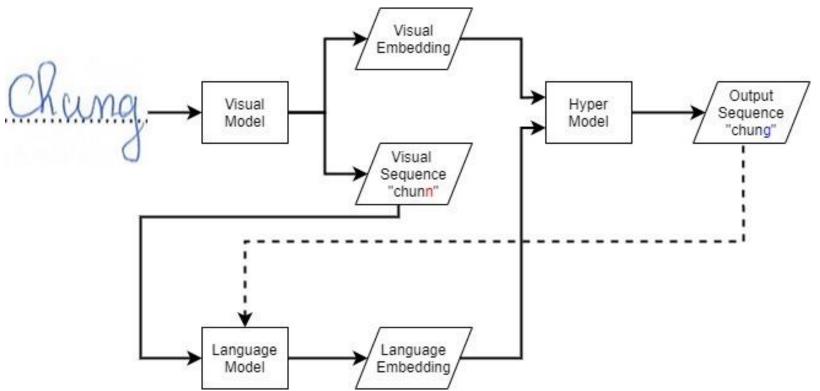
SRNet

Yu et. al., 2020. "Towards Accurate Scene Text Recognition with Semantic Reasoning Networks". In 2020 IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR)

#### Language Model - Transformers

- Introduced in 2017
- A ground breaking achievement in NLP field and now expanding to computer vision.

## Phase 2 - Ensemble models



- Training procedure includes two phases.
- In phase 2, two models are jointly trained and a hypermodel (HM) was introduced to stack two phase 1 models' embedding vectors.
- Inference procedure can be single forwarded or iteratively forwarded.

## Single word benchmark

- Training data:
  - Two datasets: Vietnamese corpus (50K words, 26M samples), Vietnamese text images (20K images from our employees and 180K generated).
- Testing data:
  - 1300 handwritten words image dataset. One image contains a single cropped word (sized 32x128)
- The HM drastically improved recognition accuracy while not pushing to much computing burden.

Model	Accuracy (percent)	Inference time	
		(ms/word)	(ms/document)
VM (Vision Model)	87.8	2.846	1343
HM (Hyper Model)	95.5	3.076	1452

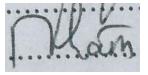
## Sample demonstration



VM prediction: "cúy"
HM prediction: "qúy"
Ground truth: "quý"



VM prediction: "phạn" HM prediction: "phạm" Ground truth: "pham"



VM prediction: "thâđ" HM prediction: "chai" Ground truth: "nhâm"



VM prediction: "namc"
HM prediction: "nam"
Ground truth: "nam"



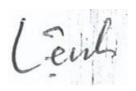
VM prediction: "cuông"
HM prediction: "cương"
Ground truth: "cương"



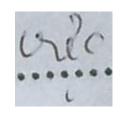
VM prediction: "liitt" HM prediction: "liiệt" Ground truth: "việt"



VM prediction: "chunn"
HM prediction: "chung"
Ground truth: "chung"



VM prediction: "linh" HM prediction: "lệnh" Ground truth: "lệnh"



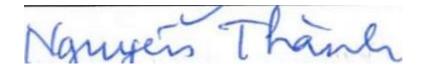
VM prediction: "qiệc" HM prediction: "ducc" Ground truth: "vwc"

## Full name benchmark

• Tested on 400 Vietnamese full names (2 to 4 words):

• HM: 87% accuracy

• VM: 77% accuracy



VM Prediction: "Nouyễn Thành" HM Prediction: "Nguyễn Thành" Ground truth: "Nguyễn Thành"



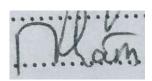
VM Prediction: "Phan Thi Thanh Noân" HM Prediction: "Phan Thị Thanh Ngân" Ground truth: "Phan Thị Thanh Ngân"

## **Future works**

Improve the LM so it can performs well in cases where visual output has more than two errors.



VM prediction: "liitt" HM prediction: "liiệt" Ground truth: "việt"



VM prediction: "thâđ" HM prediction: "chai" Ground truth: "nhâm"

• Enhance the language model context knowledge even more by switching from character tokenizing mechanism to word tokenizing mechanism,.

# Thank you

# **SAMSUNG SDS**