

An End-to-End Khmer Optical Character Recognition using Sequence-to-Sequence with Attention



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Research Motivation

- To develop an end-to-end OCR pipeline for multi-font Khmer text recognition utilizing a deep learning-based sequence-to-sequence model with attention mechanism
- To achieve the state-of-art performance in Khmer text recognition

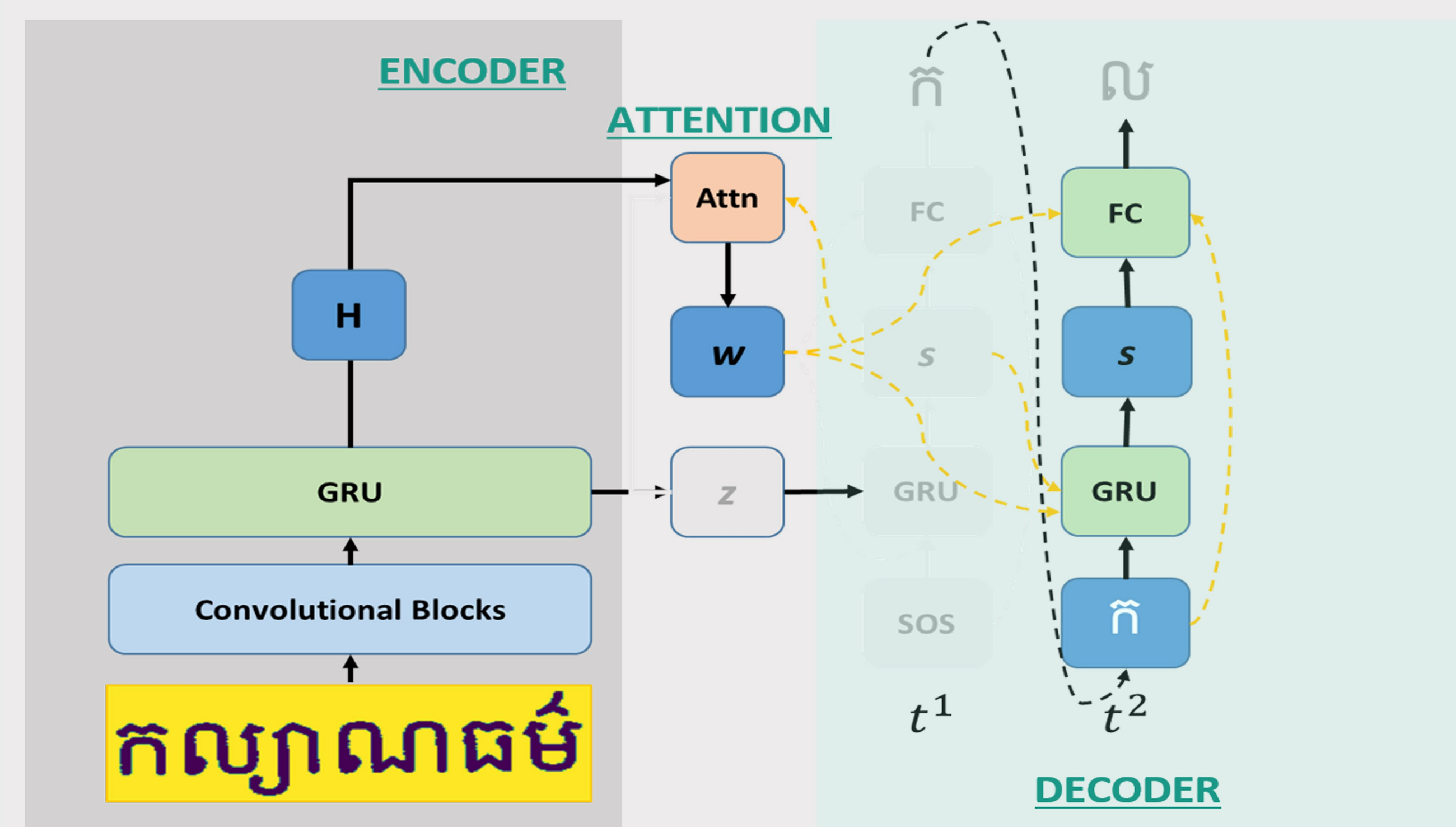
Problem in Khmer OCR

- Complex pre-processing or feature extraction and post-processing steps
- Being able to predict only a standalone character (ex. consonants only)
- Unable to handle noisy background

Proposed Solutions

- We introduce one of the first end-to-end solutions to Khmer OCR
- The proposed solution outperforms the current state-of-art Tesseract engine for Khmer language.

Model Architecture



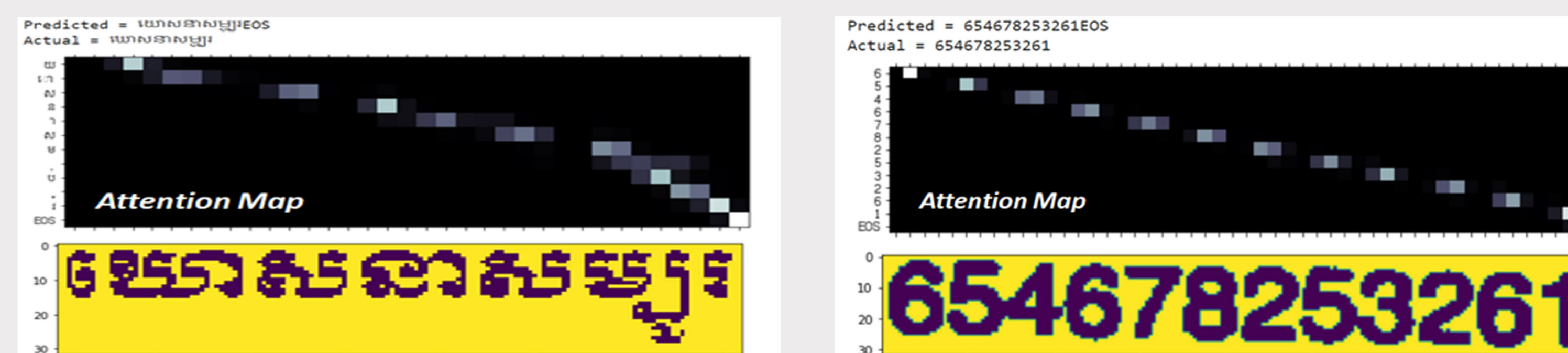
The end-to-end, attention-based Seq2Seq network for Khmer OCR

Synthetic Dataset and Data Augmentation



- Three millions synthetic text-line images ($H = 32, W > 64$)
- Khmer OS font, size 11
- Mixture of numbers, words, phrase and sentences
- Complex Data Augmentation with erosion, dilation, removal, noisy background, etc.

Model Training & Benchmarking



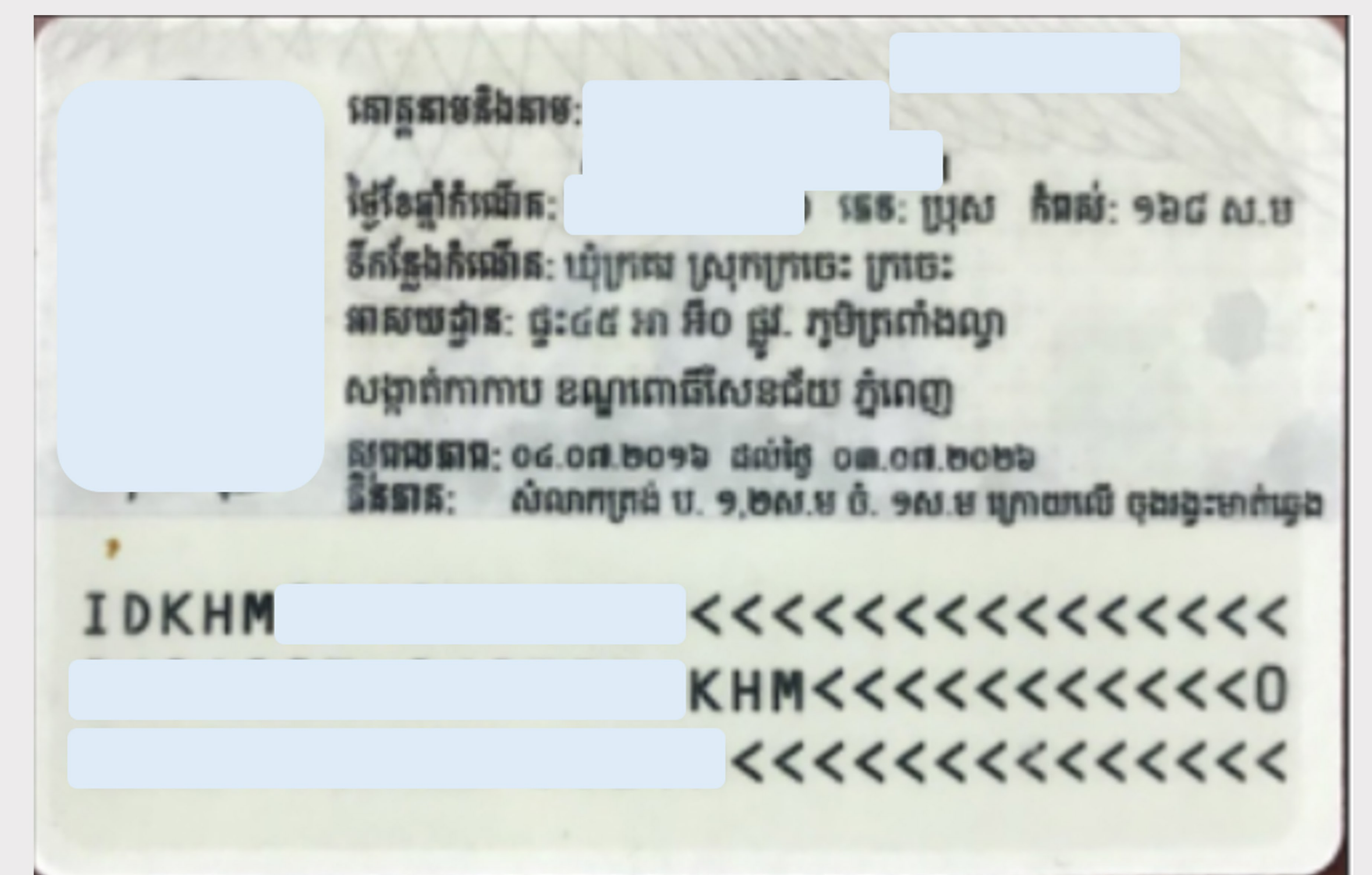
The trained model was benchmarked against Tesseract OCR for Khmer language on the test set of 5000 images.

Result of character error rate :

- Our trained model : 1.5%
- Tesseract OCR : 4.5%

Application to Khmer ID Card

We applied the trained model to extract fields from Khmer ID card which contains texts of different fonts in the same line (excluding sensitive data).



Gender: ប្រុស
Height: ១៦៨ ស.ម
Place of Birth: ឃុំក្រគរ ស្រុកក្រចេះ ក្រចេះ
Address 1: ផ្ទះ៤៥ អា អ៊ី០ ផ្លូវ ភូមិត្រពាំងល្វា
Address 2: សង្កាត់កាកាប ខណ្ឌពោធិ៍សែនជ័យ ភ្នំពេញ
Validity: ០៤.០៧.២០១៦ ដល់ថ្ងៃ ០៣.០៧.២០២៦
Symbol: សំណាកត្រង់ ប. ១,២ស.ម ចំ. ១ស.ម ក្រោយលើ ប៉ងរង្វះមាត់ឆ្វេង

Conclusion

- We presented an end-to-end Khmer OCR system which utilizes an encoder-decoder (Seq2Seq) network.
- The proposed model was trained a collection of text-line images with degrading effects.
- The experiment results suggested that the proposed solution outperformed the current state-of-art Tesseract engine for Khmer OCR by achieving a CER of 1.5% vs 4.5%.