



Cartography M.Sc.



Toponym Extraction from Selected Historic Topographic Maps Using Deep Learning

Gongmingyue Tang

Supervisors:

Dr. Nikolas Prechtel

Prof. Dr. Markus Wacker



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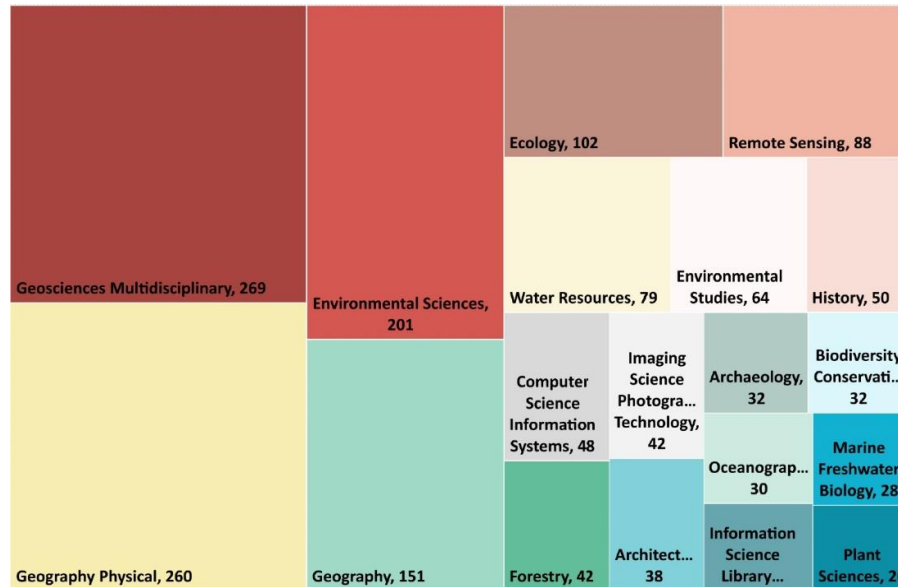
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• Why historical maps?







Analysis Report graphic derived from Clarivate *Web of Science*, Copyright Clarivate 2022. All rights reserved.



Motivation

- Why historical maps?

- Why toponym?

- Identify the location 
- Queryable 
- Understanding of geographical features 
- Linguistics and culture 

(Jordan, 2009)

RQs

Literature
Review

Material

Methods

Results

Conclusion



Motivation

- Why historical maps?

RQs

- Why toponym?

Literature Review

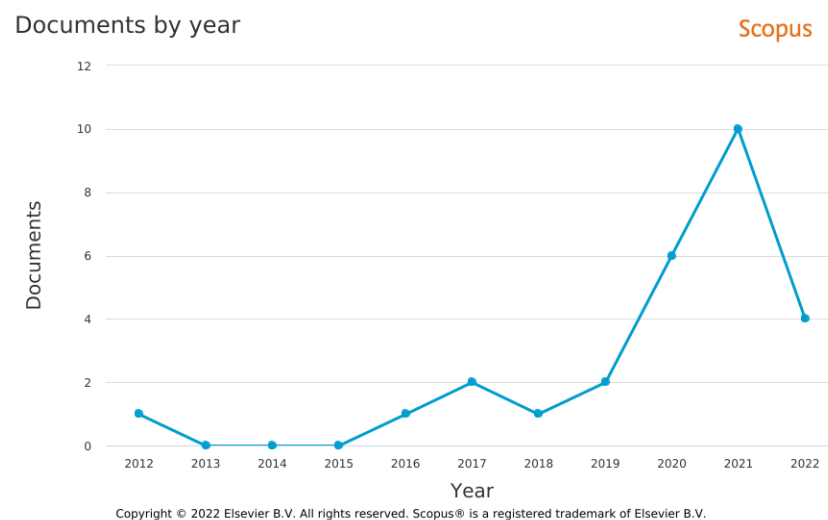
- Why deep learning?
 - Scanned historical maps -> structured data

Material

Methods

Results

Conclusion



Research Objectives and Questions

Motivation

RQs

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Material

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Results

Conclusion

Automated transfer to structured, tagged Geodata:

- Separation of text and graphic
 1. What are the existing deep learning pipelines for text extraction?
 2. How can synthetic training data help optimize the model training process?
 3. How well can toponyms be separated from the background using deep learning?
- Text recognition
 1. What are the existing text recognition models?
 2. How well is the performance of the adapted text recognizer?
- Evaluation
 1. How is the overall performance of the deep learning pipeline in toponym detection and recognition?



RQ1.1 & RQ2.1

Motivation

RQs

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Existing deep learning pipelines for text detection:

- Proposal-based:
CTPN (Tian et al., 2016), Seglink (Shi et al., 2017)...
- Segmentation-based:
TextSnake (Long et al., 2018), DBNet (Liao et al., 2020)...
- Hybrid-based:
FCE (Zhu et al., 2021)

Existing deep learning pipelines for text recognition:

- CRNN architecture
HTR+ (Michael et al., 2020), CRNN+STN (Shi et al., 2016)
- Attention-based methods: ABiNet (Fang et al., 2021)



Selected Topographic Map

Motivation

RQs

Literature
Review

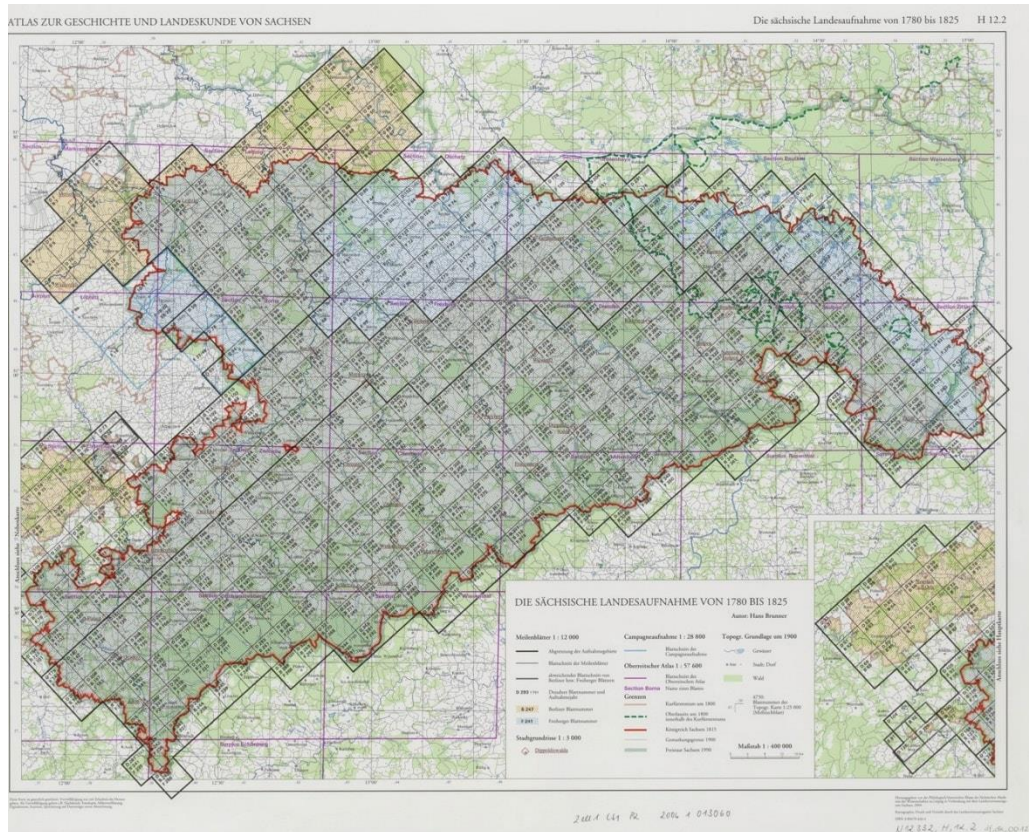
Material

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Conclusion

- From Saxonian land survey between 1780-1826
- Scale: 1:12000
- 445 tiles
- Berlin Copies
- Accurate in geometry
- Very detailed



Overview Map of the Saxon Mile Sheets (Brunner, 2005)

(Stams & Stams, 1981)

Toponym Hierarchy and Placement

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Cities and regions



Towns, large villages,
districts and rivers



Buildings, roads, landscapes



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Toponym Hierarchy and Placement

Motivation

RQs

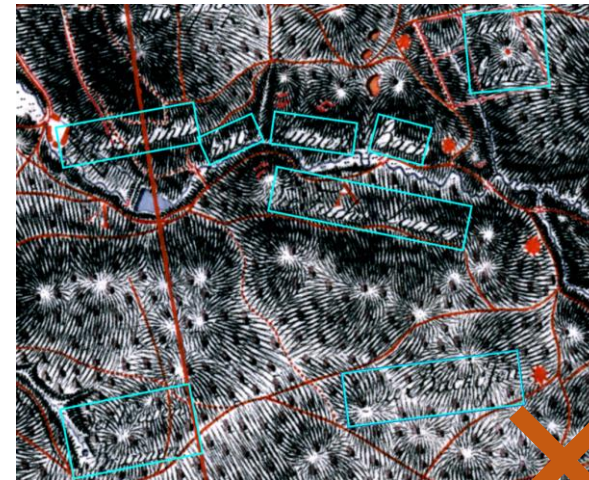
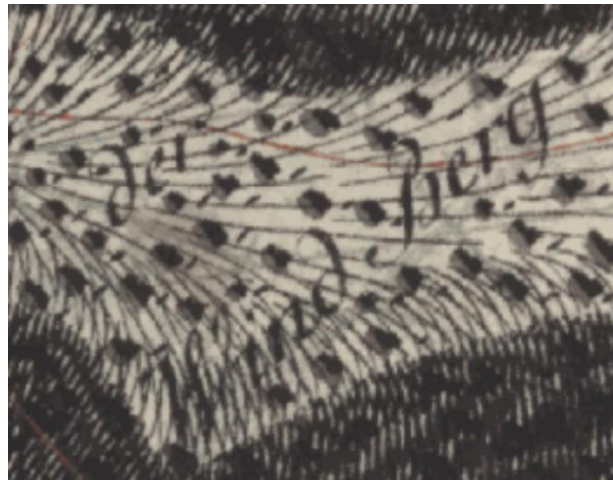
Literature
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Font

Motivation

RQs

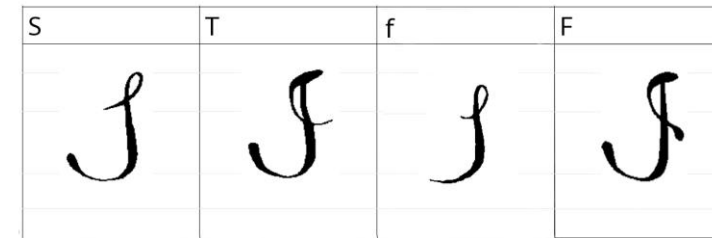
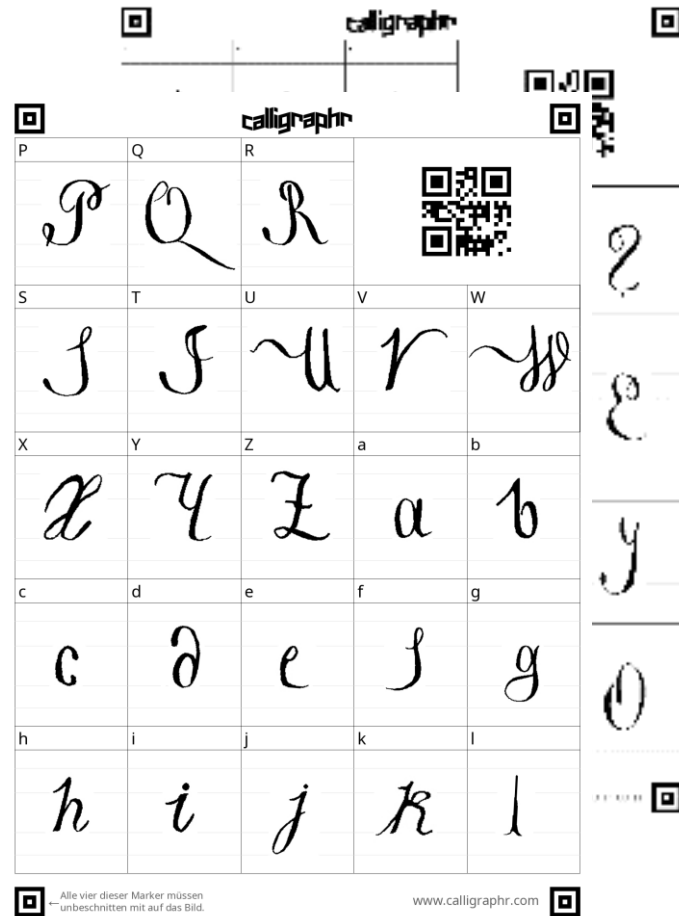
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(a)

Kopierig

(b)

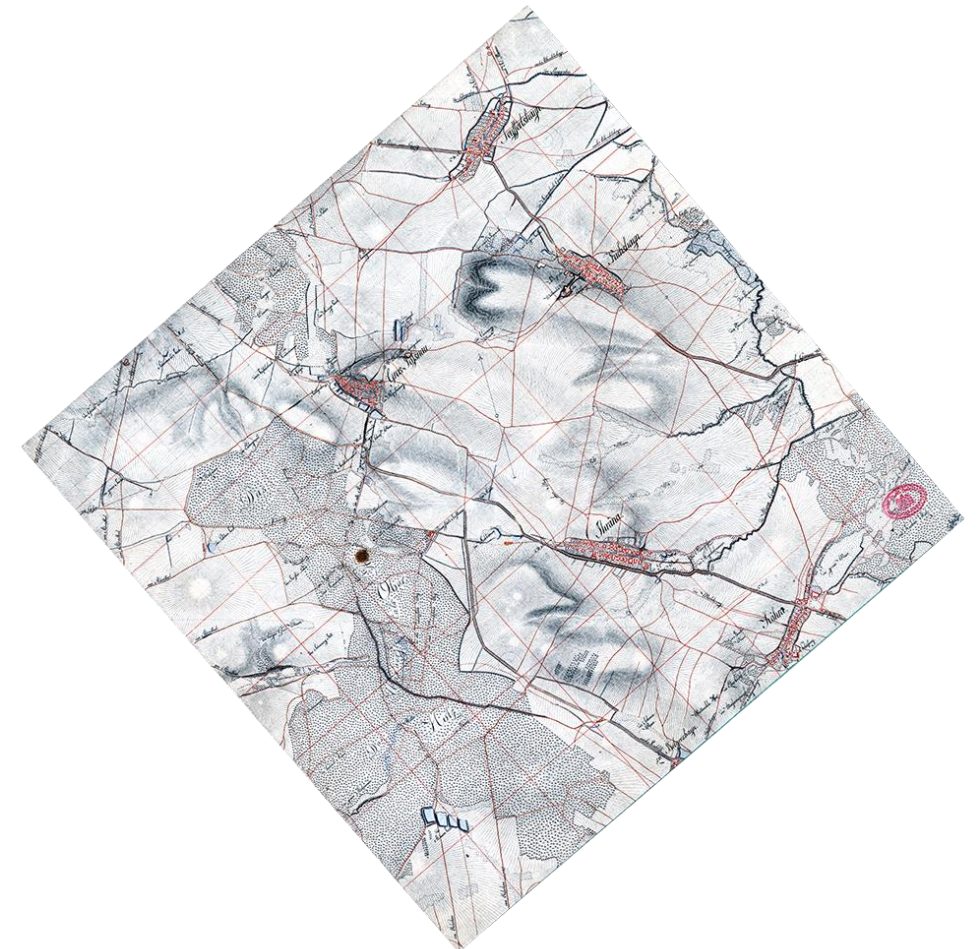
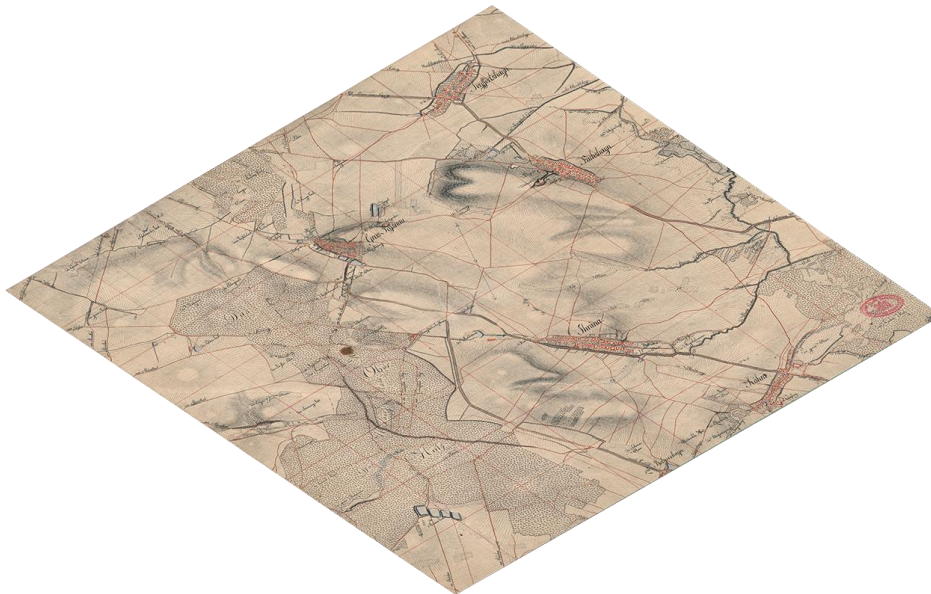


(c)

Pre-processing

1. Color Homogenization

2. Re-projection

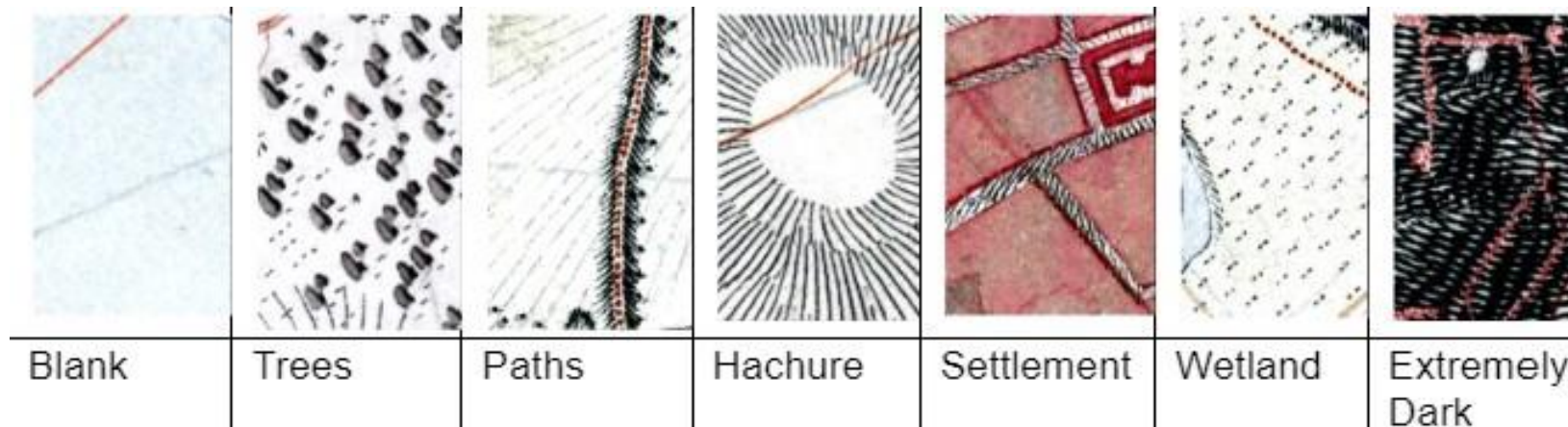


Pre-processing

1. Color Homogenization

2. Re-projection

3. Patches Extraction



Motivation

RQs

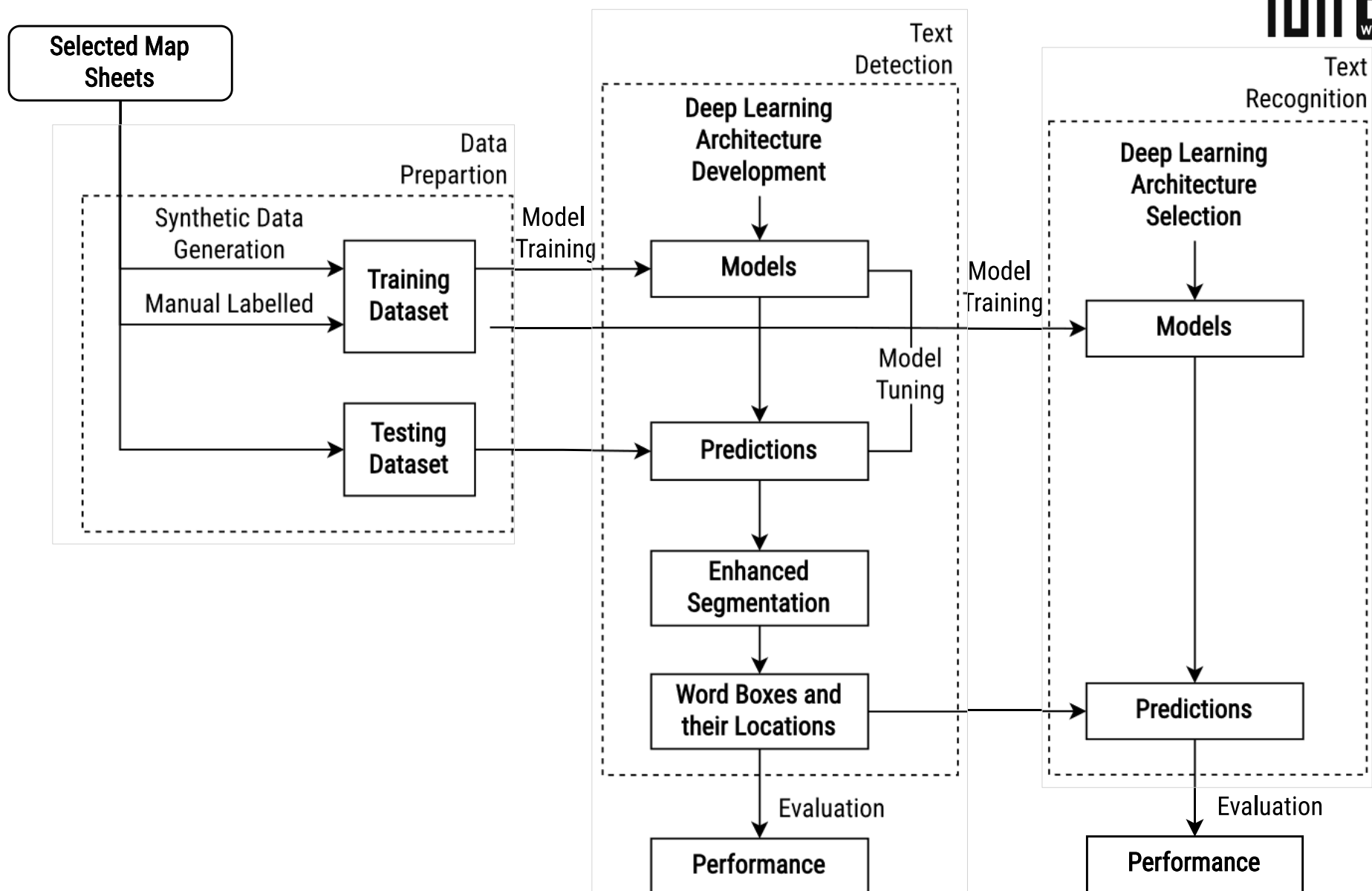
Literature
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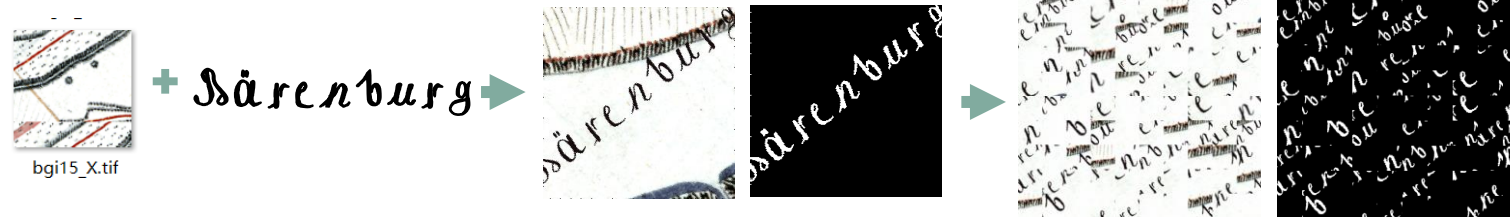
Methods

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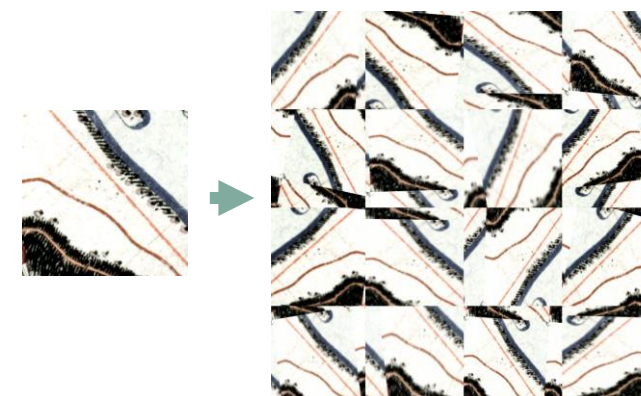
Synthetic training samples:



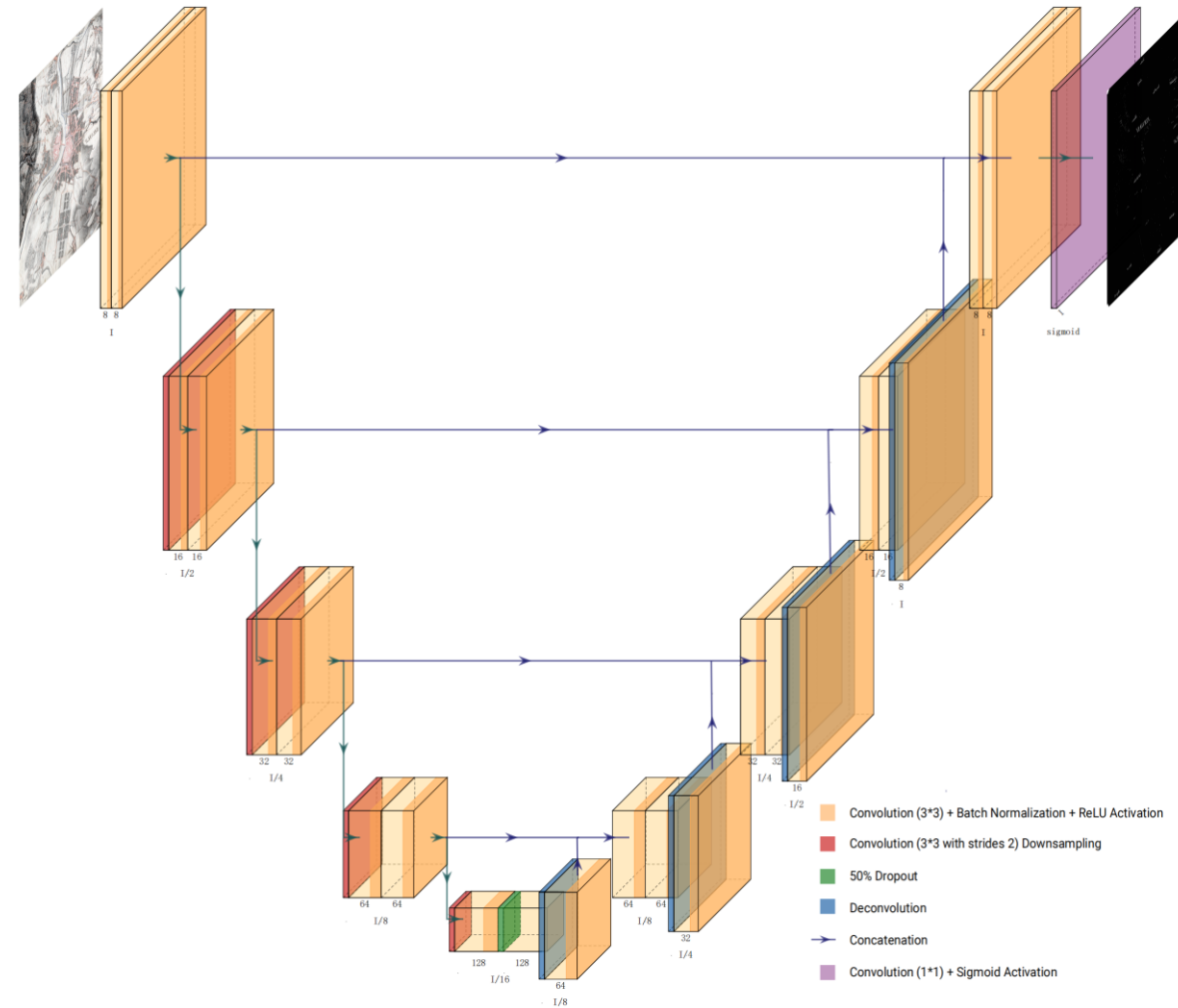
Manually labelled training samples:



Selected true negative patches:



U-Net Model



Model Tuning



Motivation

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Conclusion

Experiment	1	2	3
Learning rate	1.00E-03	2.00E-03	1.00E-02
Batch size	5	5	5
Loss function	Binary Cross Entropy (BCE)	BCE	BCE
Input data size	(128, 128, 3)	(128, 128, 3)	(128, 128, 3)
Number of training patches (true positive + true negative)	15 + 15	15 + 23	15 + 25

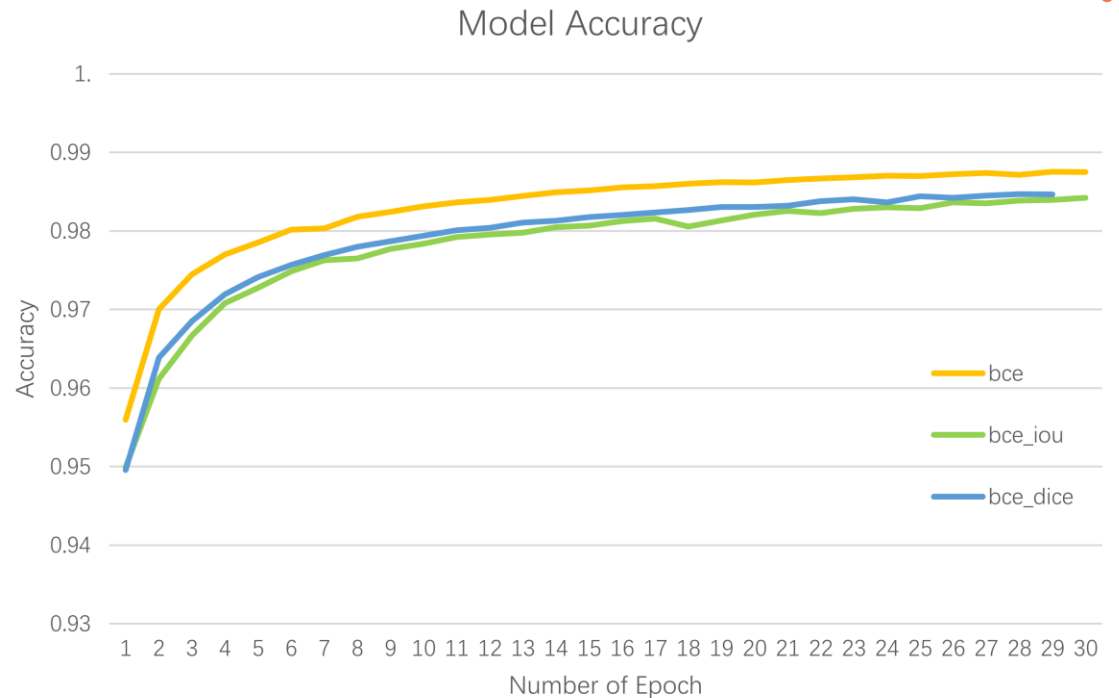
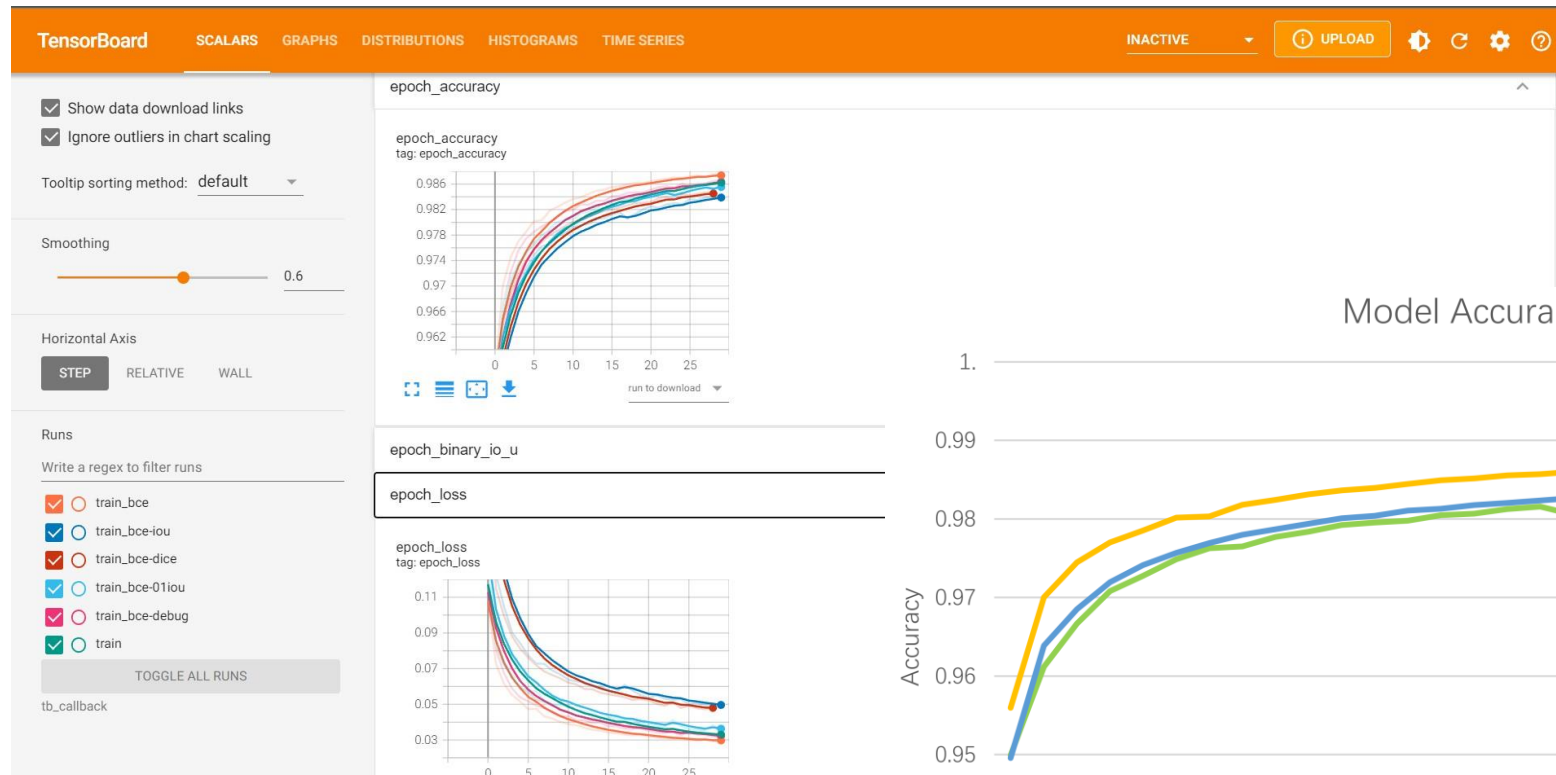
Experiment	4	5	6
Learning rate	5.00E-03	1.00E-03	1.00E-03
Batch size	5	3	5
Loss function	BCE	BCE	Intersection over Union (IoU)
Input data size	(128, 128, 3)	(128, 128, 3)	(128, 128, 3)
Number of training patches (true positive + true negative)	25 + 25	35 + 37	49 + 37

Experiment	7	8	9	10
Learning rate	1.00E-03	1.00E-03	1.00E-03	1.00E-03
Batch size	5	5	5	5
Loss function	Dice Loss	BCE + 0.2 * IoU	BCE + 0.2 * Dice	BCE + 0.2 * IoU
Input data size	(128, 128, 3)	(128, 128, 3)	(128, 128, 3)	(128, 128, 3)
Number of training patches (true positive + true negative)	49 + 37	49 + 37	49 + 37	49 + 37

Training schedule



Model Tuning



Post-processing



1. Ensemble predictions
2. Image Enhancement
Morphological Opening + Closing
3. Word Boxes Localization and Extraction
Morphological Closing
Rotated Calipers
Geocoding API, Nominatim



Evaluation



Intersection over Union:

$$IoU = \frac{|A \cap B|}{|A \cup B|}$$

Classification :

$$Precision = \frac{TP}{TP + FP}$$

$$Recall = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$

$$F1 = \frac{2 * Precision * Recall}{Precision + Recall} = \frac{2 * TP}{2 * TP + FP + FN}$$



Text Recognition



Motivation

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Transkribus:

HTR+ engine

trained on:

- Synthetic data
- Manually labelled samples
- German historical documents from the National Library of Australia

MMOCR:

CRNN+STN model

ABiNet model

trained on: Syn90k dataset



Evaluation



Character Error Rate (CER) and Word Error Rate (WER)

$$F1 = \frac{errors}{correct + errors}$$

Confusion Metric for Error Analysis

Motivation

RQs

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Text detection – pre-trained weights

Motivation

RQs

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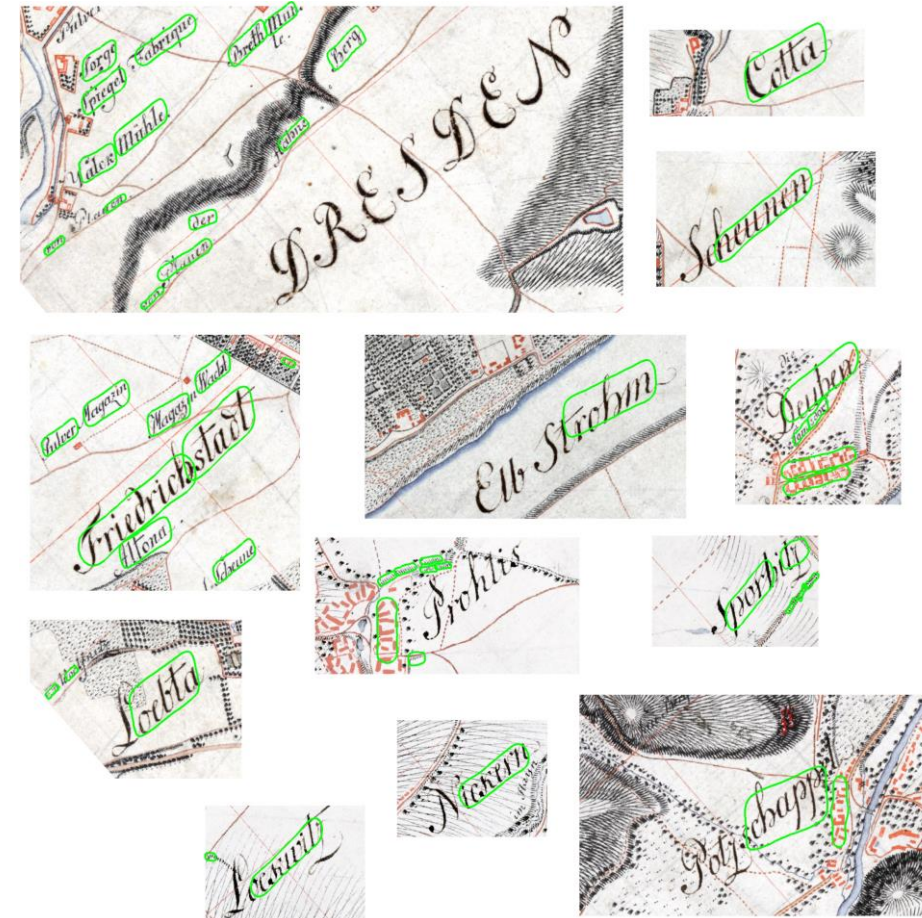
Results

Conclusion

Prediction DBNet++



Prediction FCE



Text detection – pre-trained weights

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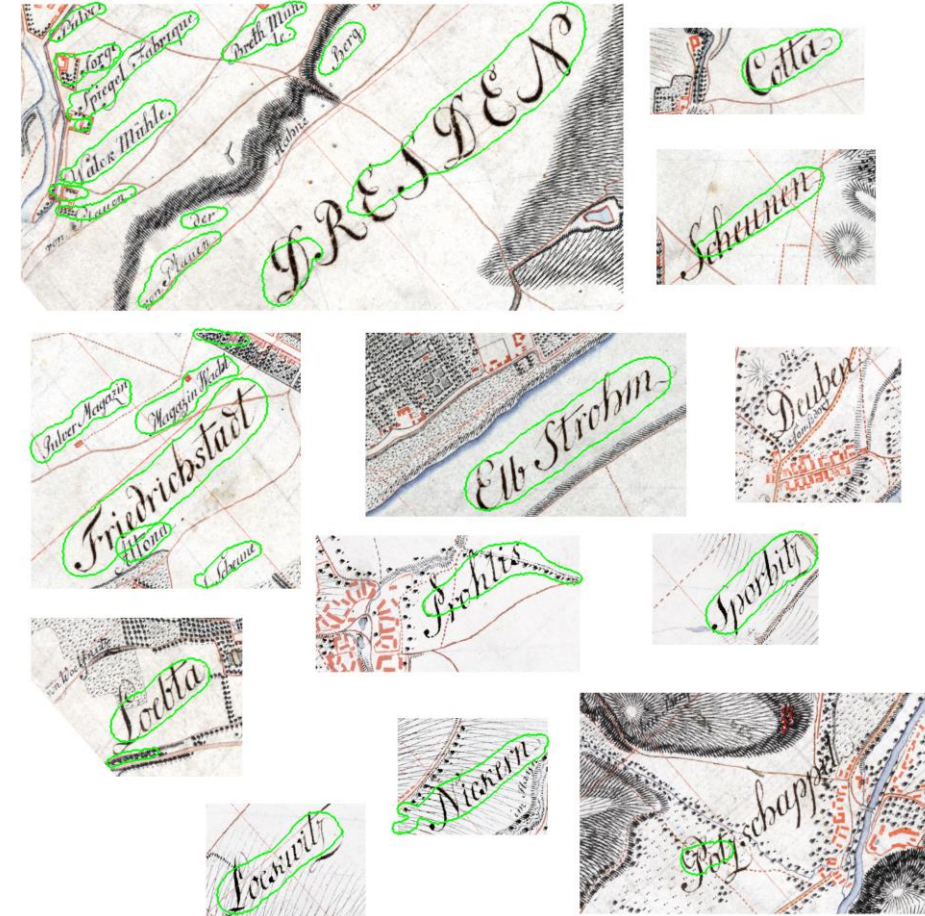
Results

Conclusion

Prediction DRRG



Prediction TextSnake



Segmentation results

Motivation

RQs

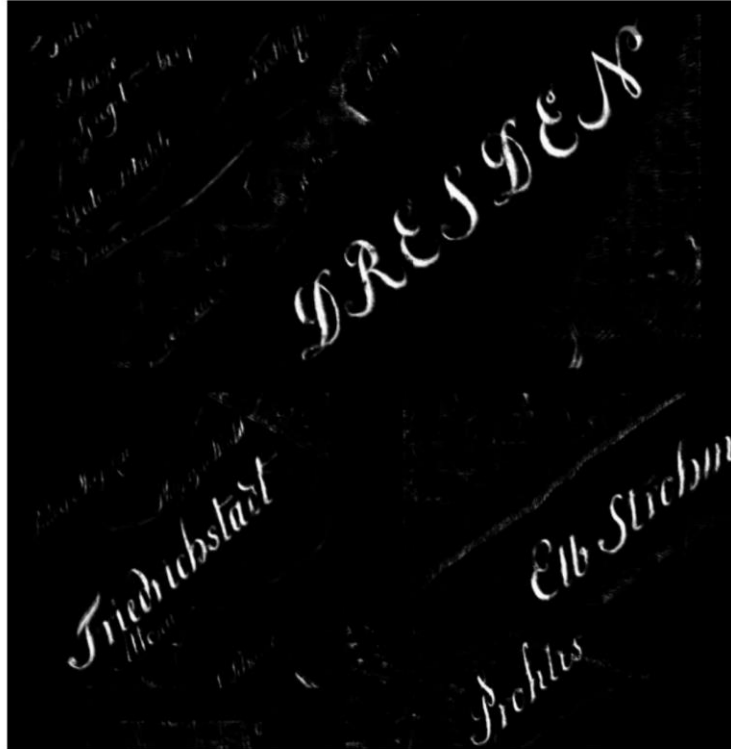
Literature
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(a) BCE



(b) BCE + 0.2*IoU

Segmentation results – RQ1.2

Motivation

RQs

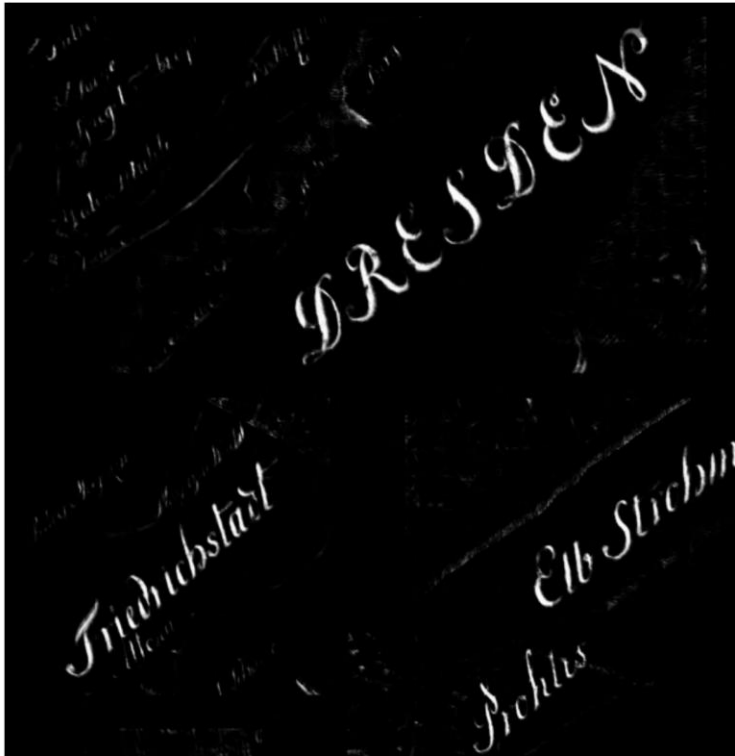
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(a) Synthetic training set



(b) Manually labelled ground truth

Ensemble result



(a) Prediction 1



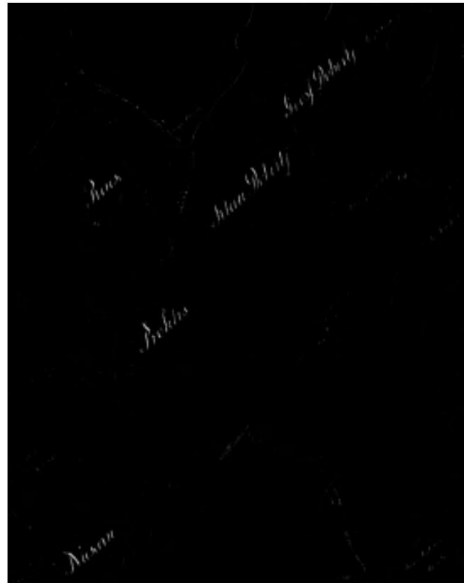
(b) Prediction 2



(c) Prediction 3



Ensemble result



(a) Prediction 1



(d) Ensemble prediction of weighted average



(c) Prediction 3



Word boxes

Motivation

RQs

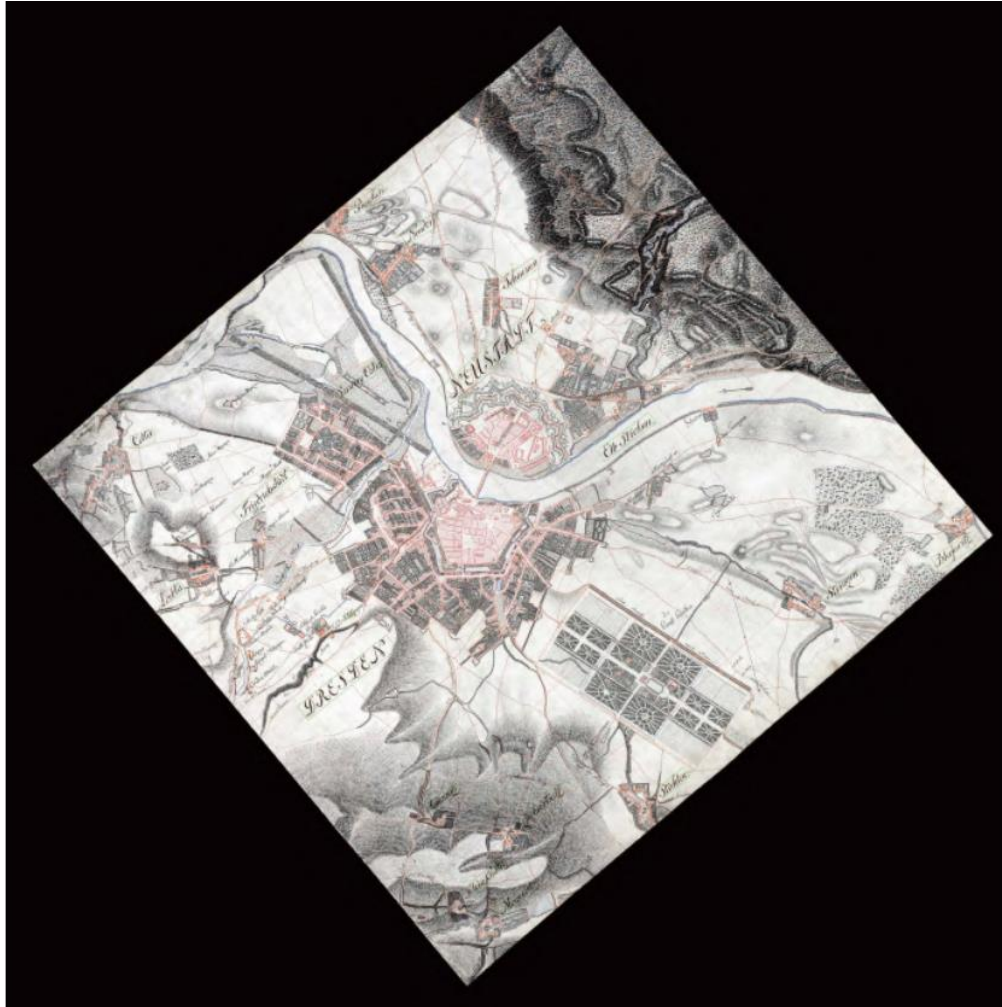
Literature Review

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Map	Precision (%)	Recall(%)	F1 (%)	IoU (%)
TestCrop	85.71	100	92.31	71.34
Neustadt	94.44	100	97.14	63.88
Woelckau	45.45	100	62.5	44.97
Nidersedlitz	62	100	76.54	57.19
Fuchshain	47.06	100	64	1.14



Text Recognition

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Model	Input	CER (%)	WER (%)
CRNN+STN	RGB	16.24	76.92
	Extracted Binary	17.95	76.92
ABiNet	RGB	36.75	92.31
	Extracted Binary	41.03	92.31
HTR+	Extracted Binary (whole page)	88.89 -> 70.09 -> 52.51	100 -> 100 -> 95.65

[illegible][illegible]

Overall Performance

Motivation

RQs

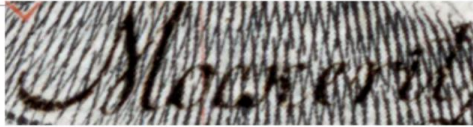
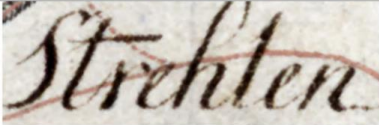


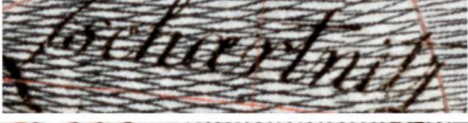

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	ID	UTM	latlon	address	HTR+	CRNN
	word_1 (41198)	(51.0180953594537,	13.745162075845785)	Kleinpestitz/ Mockritz , Zschertnitz, Plauen, Dresden	Bockerwitz	mouhered
	word_2 (41355)	(51.02863364008097,	13.76727630737129)	128a, Wiener Straße, Seevorstadt-Ost/Großer Garten, Alts	Wrehlen	strchlen
	word_3 (41633)	(51.049619547963296,	13.8064412000307)	19, Kretschmerstraße, Blasewitz , Dresden, Sachsen, 01	Blasewitz	bolafwng
	word_4 (41169)	(51.02002789737003,	13.74105047686047)	Räcknitz/Zschertnitz, Zschertnitz, Plauen, Dresden	Kein Gerlln	ppindursa
	word_5 (41225)	(51.026328234310014,	13.7487423048190)	Räcknitz/Zschertnitz, Zschertnitz , Plauen, Dresden	LnuKe Wdruth	ntlurehnlz
	word_6 (41524)	(51.04635719422944,	13.79086641035864)	Striesen-West, Striesen , Blasewitz, Dresden	Bausen	struaytn

Conclusion

Motivation

RQ1.1 What are the existing deep learning pipelines for text extraction?

RQs

RQ1.2 How can synthetic training data help optimize the model training process?

Literature
Review

RQ1.3 How well can toponyms be separated from the background using deep learning?

RQ2.1 What are the existing text recognition models?

Material

RQ2.2 How well is the performance of the adapted text recognizer?

Methods

RQ3 How is the overall performance of the deep learning pipeline in toponym detection and recognition?

Results

Conclusion



Conclusion

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Conclusion

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Conclusion

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RQ2.2 How well is the performance of the adapted text recognizer?

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RQ3 How is the overall performance of the deep learning pipeline in toponym detection and recognition?

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Future Work

Motivation

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Conclusion

1. Improving the data synthesis
2. Testing more complex model on cloud-based server
3. Contextual analysis to correct the recognition results
4. An integrated tool to segment all features



References

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THANK YOU!



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