Objective

For Chinese visitors who are not familiar with English, especially the elderly, to facilitate their trip, it is of great importance to have a smart phone application that can handle the real time sign translation for them. For example the translation of a STOP sign:

Camera translation

This problem is one example of Optical Character Recognition (OCR) problems, where the underlying algorithms are closely related to image processing techniques. In this project, we build a simple but useful Android application for English to Chinese translation with voicing. We explore several algorithms that process either the text block in the image or the whole image itself. In addition, we also compare these algorithms and point out the advantages and disadvantages.

Results

- **Comparison of accuracy**
  - Algorithm 1 and Algorithm 2 work better with large distance.
  - Algorithm 3 and Algorithm 4 work better when the input frame matches well with the database images due to the requirement of these algorithms.

- **Comparison of speed**
  - Algorithm 3 is the fastest as a result of the significantly reduced dimension of the image.
  - Algorithm 2 is noticeably much slower than the others due to the time consuming MSER feature detector.

Algorithms

We provide the following four algorithms for sign recognition. The final translation is done by using the database that contains a hash map between English text and the corresponding Chinese translation.

1. **Algorithm 1: Google Mobile Services (GMS)**
   - Google text Recognizer
   - sign image
   - text in the image

2. **Algorithm 2: MSER and GMS**
   - Google text Recognizer
   - MSER
   - sign image
   - text in the image

3. **Algorithm 3: Sirovich and Kirby Algorithm**
   - Projection Operator
   - Database
   - Sirovich Kirby Algorithm
   - Matched image and the associated text
   - Cosine similarity
   - Pre-collected images
   - image 1
   - image 2
   - image L
   - gray
   - vectorize
   - Matched image and the associated text

4. **Algorithm 4: FAST detector and ORB matching**
   - Database
   - Feature Matching
   - FAST
   - Feature descriptors
   - Pre-collected images
   - image 1
   - image 2
   - image L
   - FAST
   - Matched image and the associated text

References