Boosting OCR Classifier by Optimal Edge Noise Filtering

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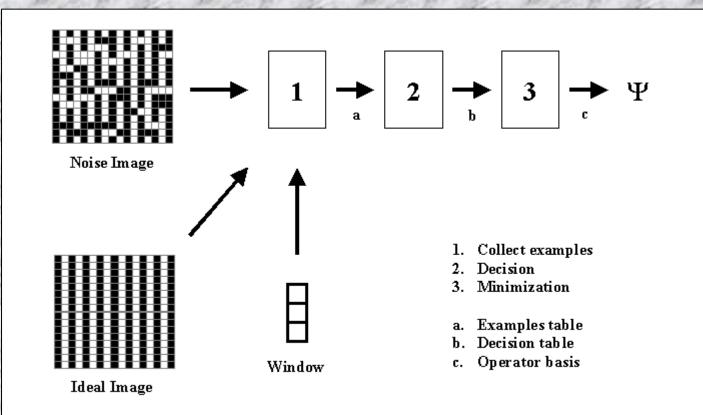
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Texas A&M University, Departament of Electrical Engineering

Outline

- Operator Design
- Character Normalization
- Problems in resolution reduction
- Anchoring
- Edge Noise Filtering
- Experimental Results
- Conclusions

Operator Training



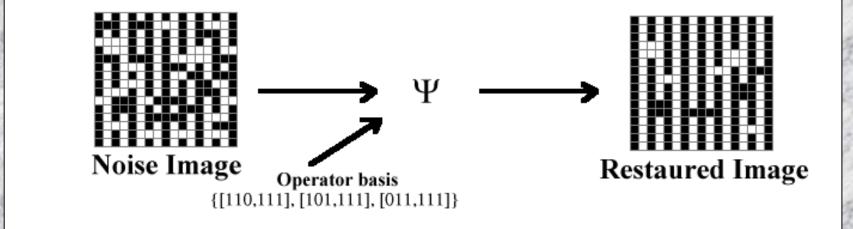
Complete scheme

Operator Training

$x_1 x_2 x_3$	Frequency of 0	Frequency of 1	$\mathbf{x_1 x_2 x_3}$	h(x)
000	86	0	000	0
001	19	2	001	0
010	18	0	010	0
011	1	16	011	1
100	19	2	100	0
101	0	14	101	1
110	1	16	110	1
111	0	78	111	1
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Collect and decission

Operator Training



Application

Classification steps

quantos esta publica escritura virem que, no ano da Era Cristã, de mil novecentos e noventa e oito (1.998), ao DEZESETE (17) dia do mês de NOVEMBRO, nesta cidade de São Paulo, em meu Cartório, perante mim, Tabelião, compareceram partes entre si, justas e contratadas, outorgantes e

Binary Image

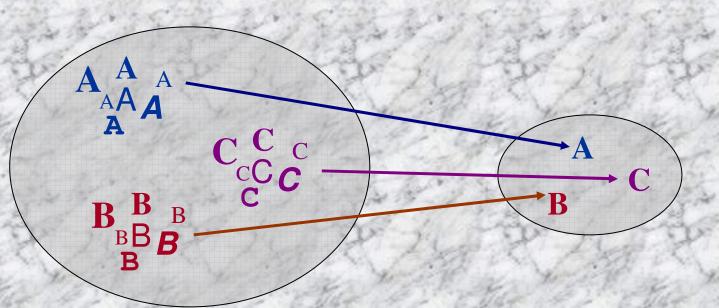
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Labeled Image

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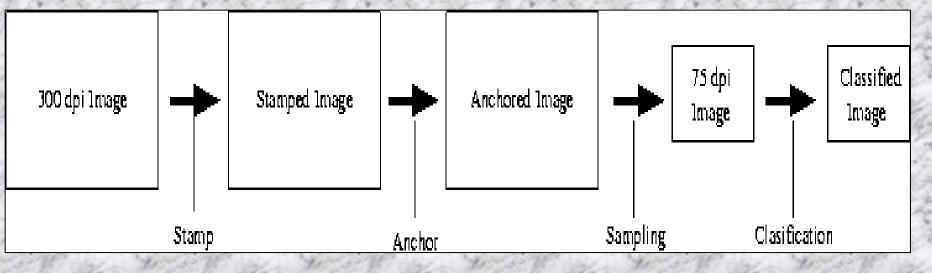
Classified Image

Character Normalization



Normalizing characters, the work of differentiate them becomes easier

Character Normalization



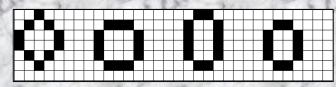
Normalisation Diagram

- The complexity grows with the windows W
- Anchoring \Rightarrow • Stamp \Rightarrow
- Decrease image resolution Normalise characters shape

Problems in resolution reduction

• Objets with same shape, at differents positions may turn into differents shapes at low resolution.

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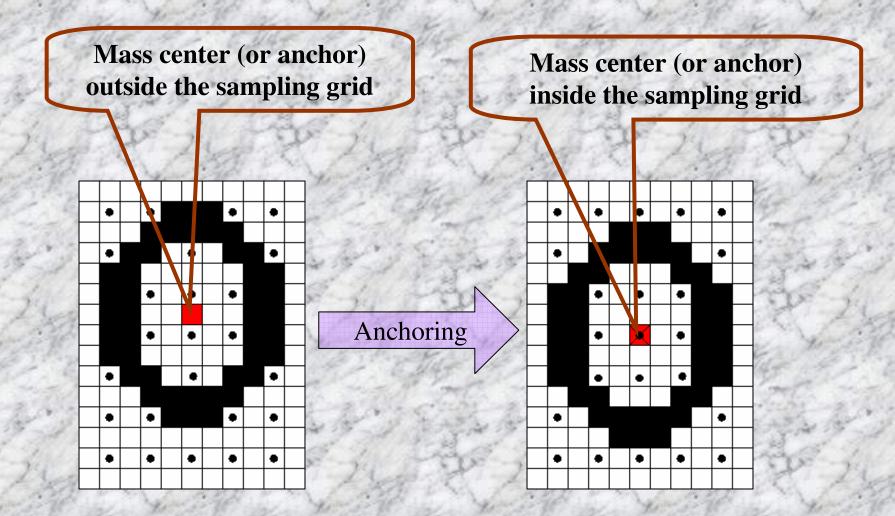


Original Image

Sampling

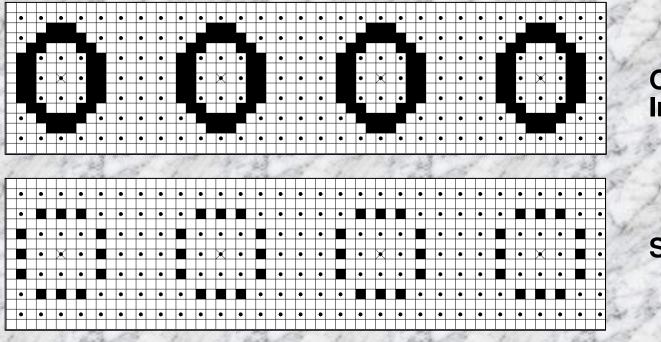
Shrinking

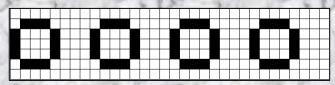
Anchoring



Anchoring

It consist of traslating the mass center of each object over the low resolution grid





Original Ancored Image

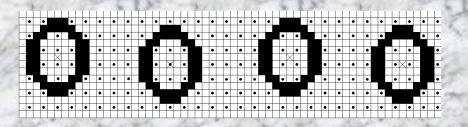
Sampling

Shrinking

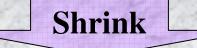
Anchoring - Comparation

Witouth Anchor

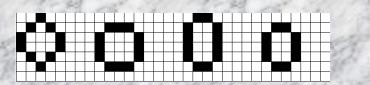
With Anchor



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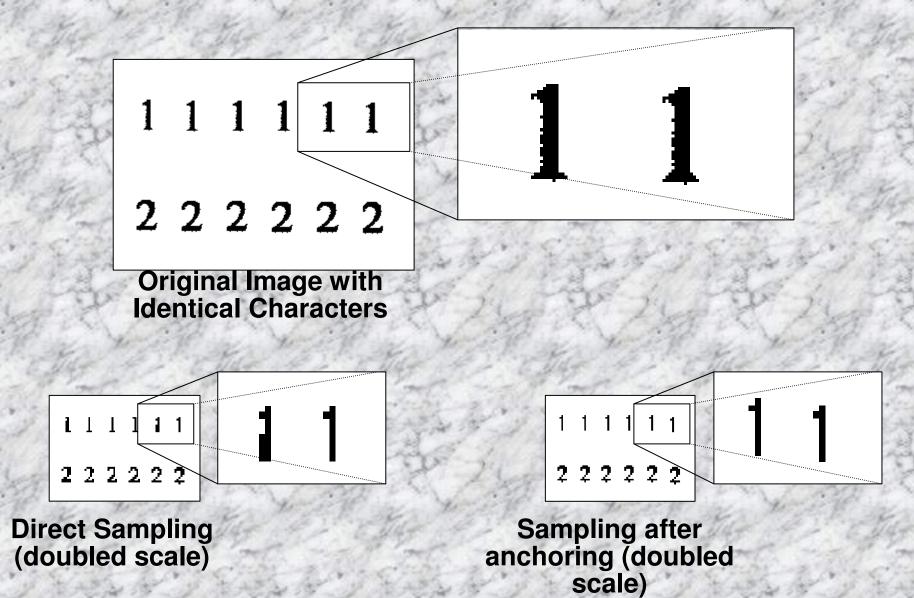




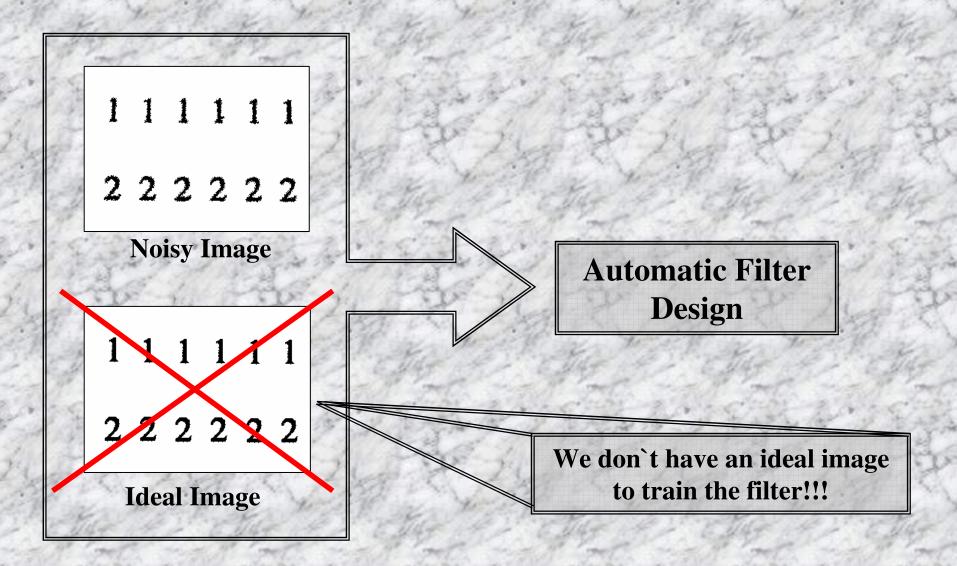


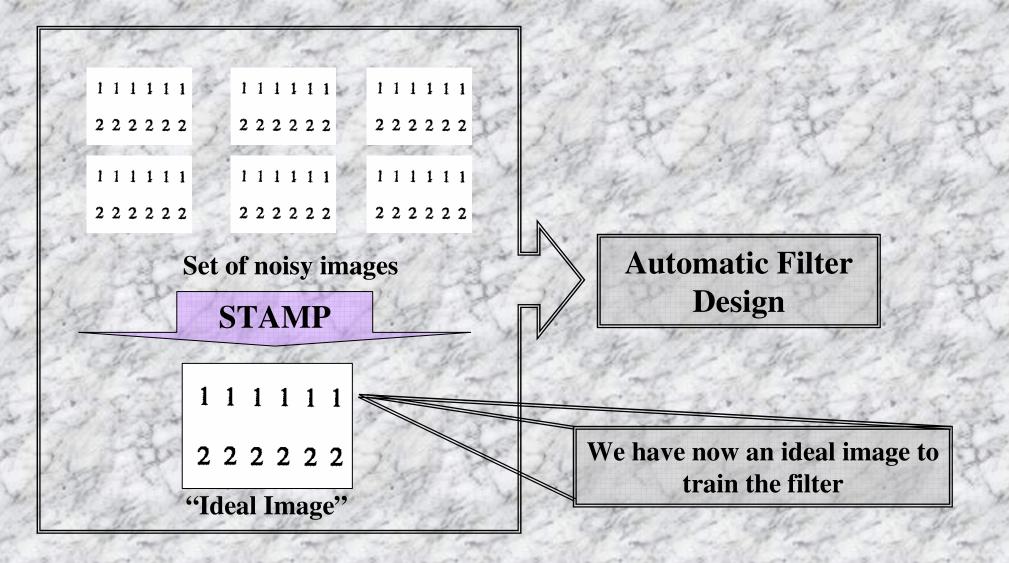


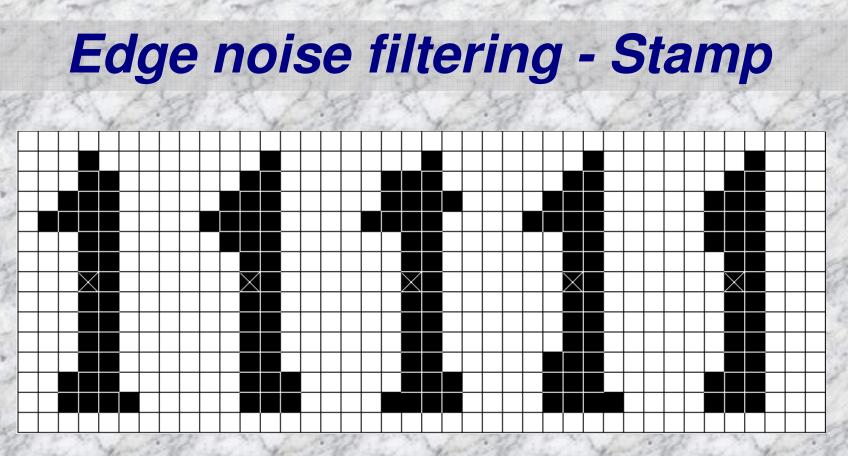
Anchoring - Example



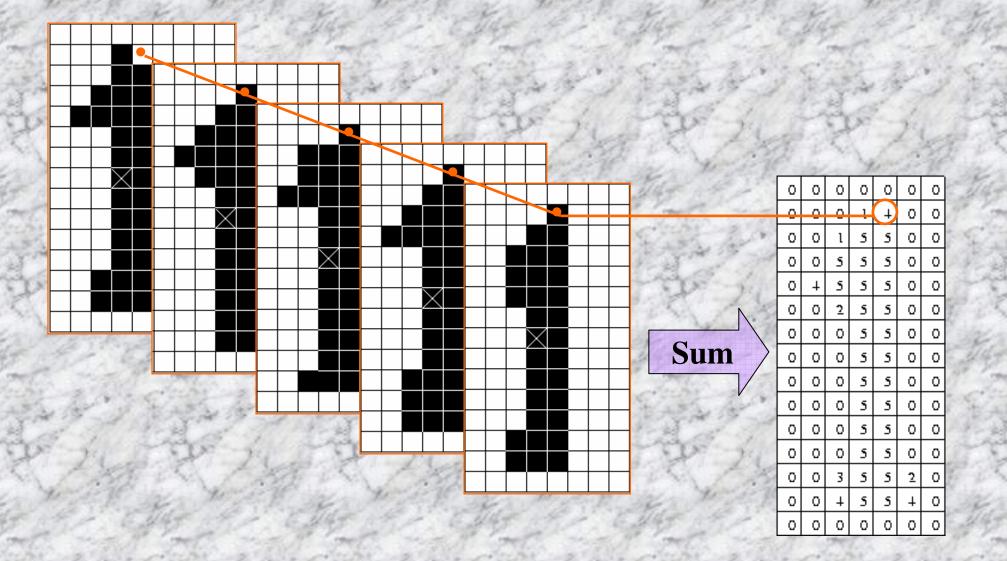
Edge noise filtering

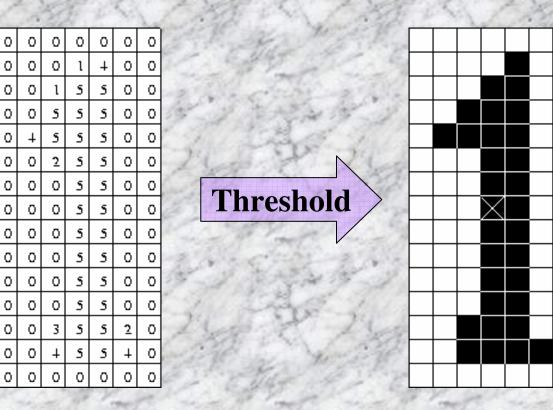




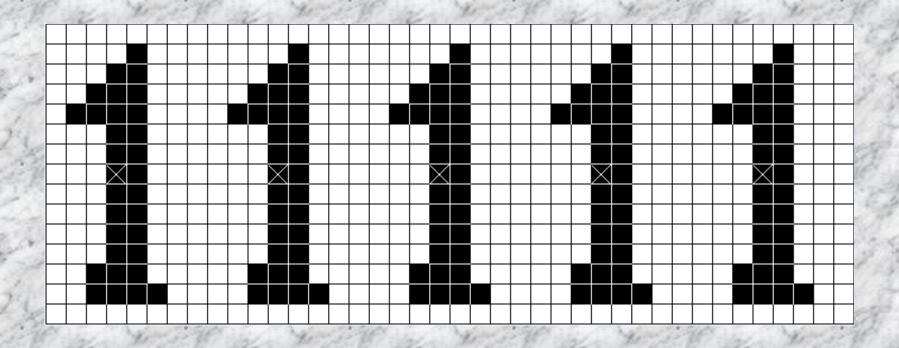


- 5 edge noise realizations of the number "one"
- From they we want to obtain a good almost "ideal" number "one"
- For this, we mark the mass center of each digit (here showed with a cross)



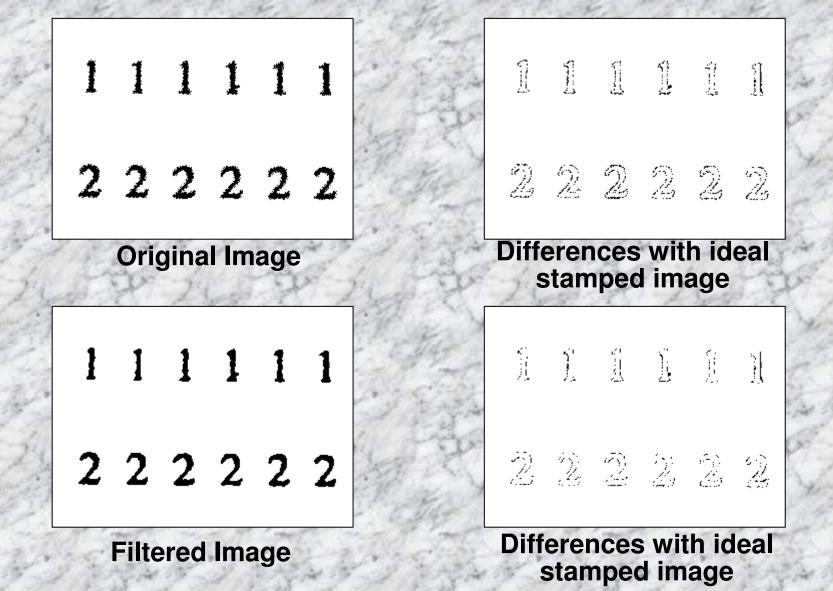


- With a threshold (chosen as half the number of digits) we obtain the "ideal" digit "one".
- The cross indicates the center of the windows containing it (that may be different of the mass center)



- Each digit is replaced by the "ideal" digit, matching the centers (cross)
- Whit this image and the noisy original image, we have the training pair to automatically project the filter

Edge noise filtering - Example

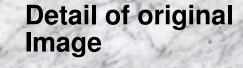


Edge noise filtering - Example



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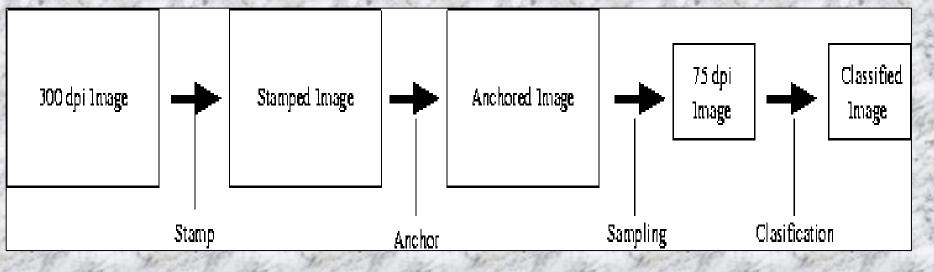
22



Detail of ideal stamp

Detail of application of the stamp based noise edge filter

Full sequence

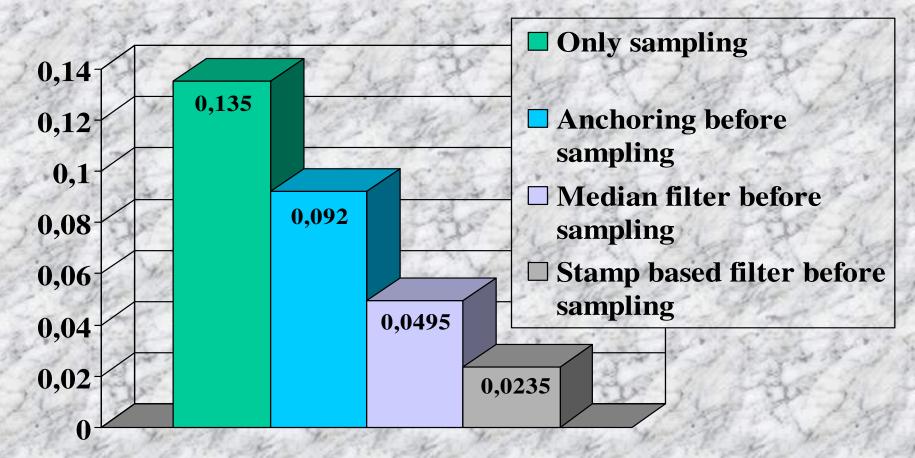


Normalisation Diagram

- The complexity grows with the windows W
- Anchoring \Rightarrow
- Decrease image resolution Normalise characters shape
- Stamp \Rightarrow Normalise characters shape

Experimental Results

Errors Graphs (%)



Conclusion

- We changed the problem of designing sophisticated shape classifier into one of designing simple classifiers for filtered images
- Correct classification were from 86.5% to 90.8% using anchoring thecnique
- After filtering, the values dropped to about 97%
- The goal of the filter is character normalization, and this is exactly modeled by indempotent operators
- The next priority of our research on this subject is the development of a technique for the design of indempotent operator

Aknowlodgements

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 - · FAPESP and
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