

Offline Handritting Word Recognition

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Overview of the Project

Off-line handwriting recognition

- It involves the automatic conversion of text in an image into letter codes which are usable within computer and text-processing applications
- Off-line handwriting recognition is comparatively difficult, as different people have different handwriting styles

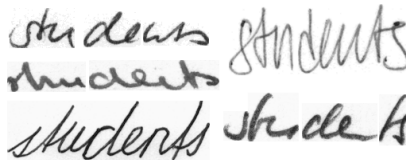


Figure: 'Students' written by different authors

Our AI Project

A lot of research has been done over the past years.

We explored the topic and implemented a full pipeline for the task.
The research touched different fields:

- Data Collection
- Image Processing
- Features extraction
- Machine Learning
- Word Recognition

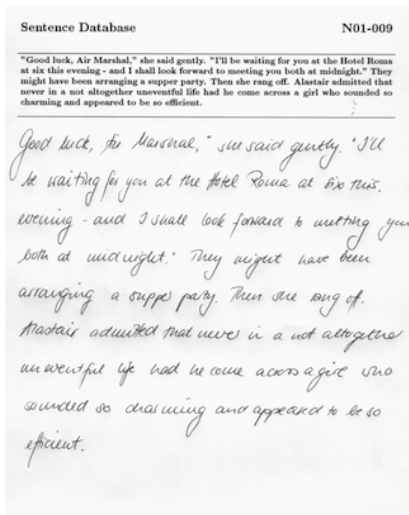
Dataset

The IAM Handwriting Database 3.0¹

- Unconstrained handwritten text (scanned at a resolution of 300dpi and saved as PNG images with 256 gray levels)
- 1'539 pages of scanned text of 657 writers
- 13'353 isolated and labeled text lines
- 115'320 isolated and labeled words

¹<http://www.iam.unibe.ch/fki/databases/iam-handwriting-database>

Example of a page of scanned text



Implementation Details

Pipeline

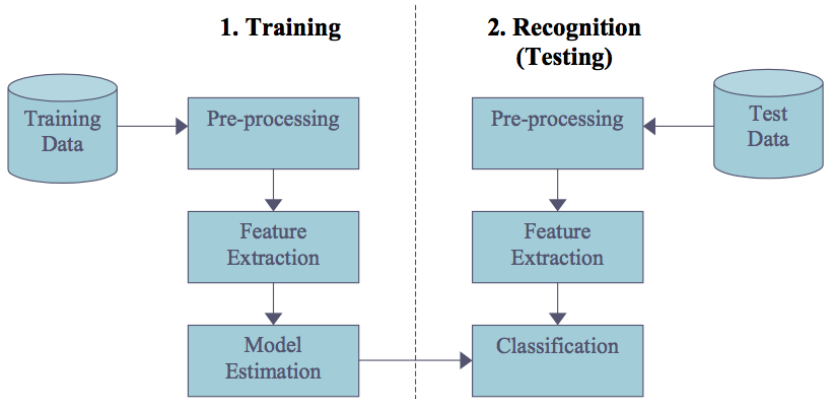


Figure: Pipeline of a word recognition system

Implementation Details

Pre-Processing

Pre-processing

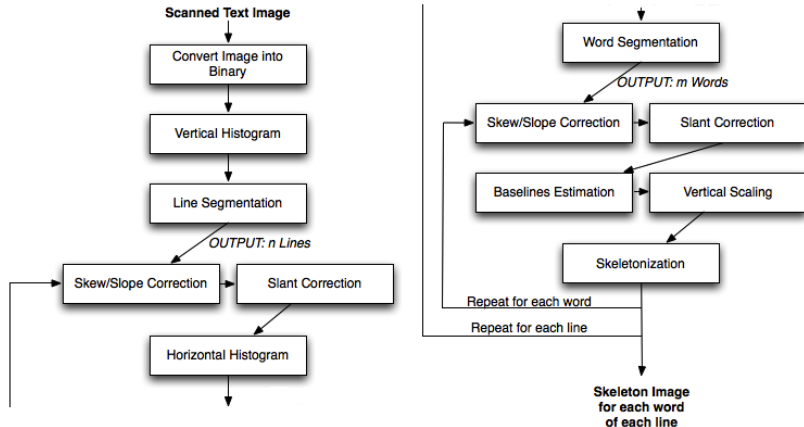
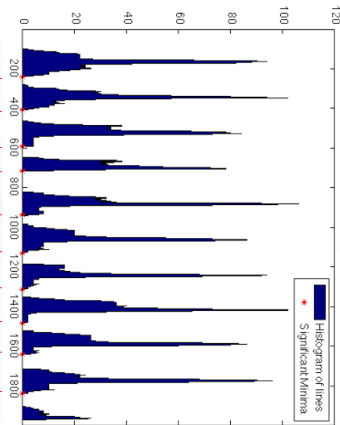


Figure: Pipeline for the pre-processing/normalization step

Line Segmentation

Tough they may gather some Left-wing support, a large majority of Labour M P's are likely to turn down the Foot-Griffiths resolution. The Foot's line will be that as Labour M P's opposed the Government Bill which brought life gears into existence, they should not now put forward nominees. He believes that the House of Lords should be abolished and that Labour should not take any steps which would appear to "prop up" an out-dated institution.

Original image segmented in lines



Vertical histograms and significant minima

Figure: Example of line segmentation

Skew and Slope Correction

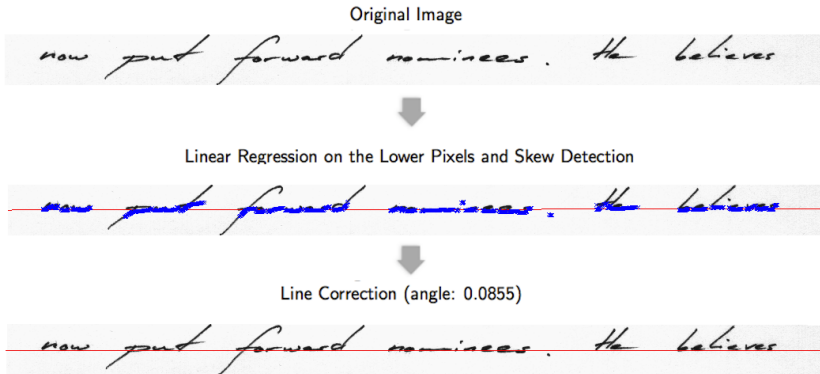
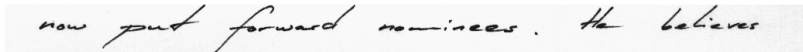


Figure: Skew detection and correction pipeline

Slant Correction

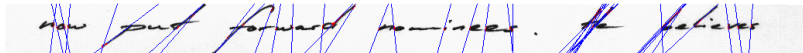
Image after skew correction



now put forward nominees. He believes



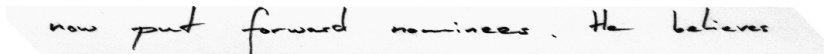
Slant Detection



now put forward nominees. He believes



Slant Correction

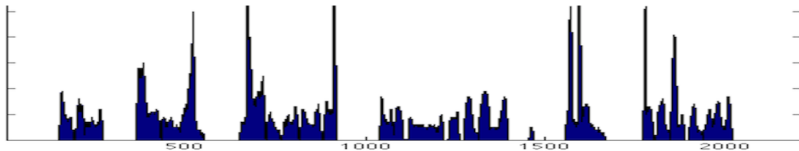


now put forward nominees. He believes

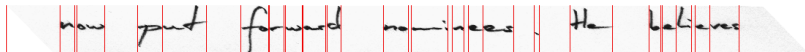
Figure: Slant detection and correction pipeline

Word segmentation

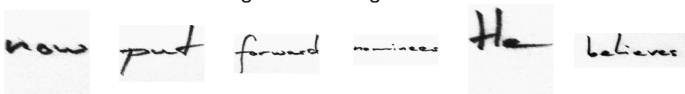
Horizontal Histogram



White Spaces Distribution



Clustering and Words Segmentation

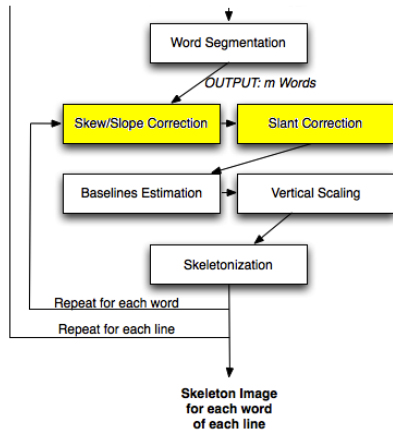
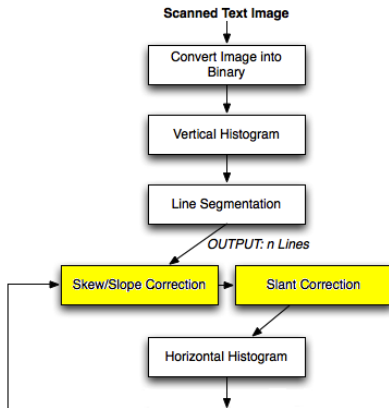


Vertical Scaling

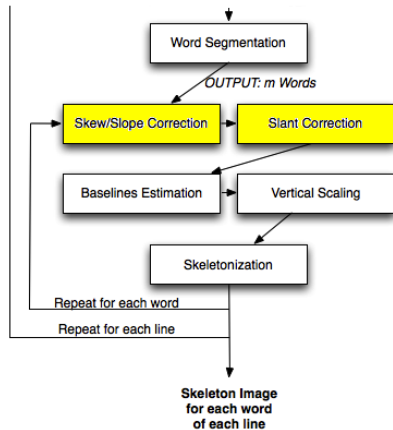
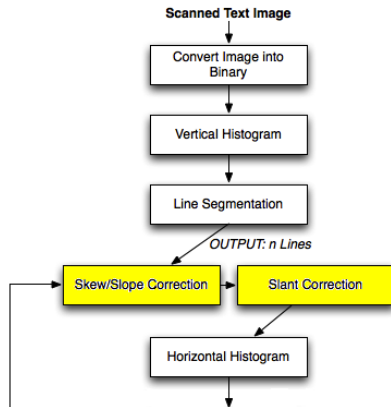
Skeletonization

Remembering the entire pipeline....

Why repeating skew and slant correction twice?



Because....



Implementation Details

Feature Extraction

Features

We want to find features that minimise the within-class variability and maximise the between class variability. On top of this, the features should be robust against distortions caused by different handwriting styles. Moreover, we want to find low dimensional feature vectors and would therefore like features to be highly descriptive. The selection of features depends both on the pre-processing and the classifier to use. If all characters are assumed to have the same orientation, we need rotation variant features to distinguish between for instance a 6 and a 9 and a b and an p, etc.

HMM

- A set of N states $S = (s_1, s_2, \dots, s_N)$, where the state of the system at time t is denoted q_t
- A set of priors $\pi = (\pi_1, \pi_2, \dots, \pi_N)$, providing the probability $P(q_1 = s_i)$.
- A transition function \mathbf{A} , where $a_{ij} = P(q_{t+1} = s_j | q_t = s_i)$.
- An observation function \mathbf{B} , mapping each observation at every state to a probability $b_i(\mathbf{o}_t) = P(\mathbf{o}_t | q_t = s_i, \lambda)$, where λ denotes the model parameters.

The model is trained to estimate the posterior probability $P(\mathbf{O} | \lambda)$ of an observation sequence \mathbf{O} , with D -dimensional observation vectors $\mathbf{o}_t = (o_1, o_2, \dots, o_D)$.

HMM

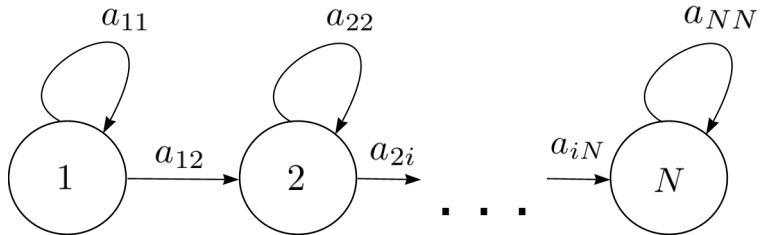


Figure: Left-to-right HMM with N states

Main problems in an HMM

- 1 The probability of an observation sequence, given the model, $P(\mathbf{O}|\lambda)$.
- 2 The most likely parameters of the model $\lambda^* = \max P(X|\lambda)$, given a training set of M observation sequences $X = (\mathbf{O}_1, \mathbf{O}_2, \dots, \mathbf{O}_M)$.
- 3 The most likely state sequence, underlying a given observation sequence and the model, $Q^* = \max P(Q|\mathbf{O}, \lambda)$.

Main problems in an HMM

- 1 The probability of an observation sequence, given the model, $P(\mathbf{O}|\lambda)$.

Sum-product algorithm: forward-backward algorithm

- 2 The most likely parameters of the model $\lambda^* = \max P(X|\lambda)$, given a training set of M observation sequences $X = (\mathbf{O}_1, \mathbf{O}_2, \dots, \mathbf{O}_M)$.

EM-algorithm: Baum-Welch reestimation

- 3 The most likely state sequence, underlying a given observation sequence and the model, $Q^* = \max P(Q|\mathbf{O}, \lambda)$.

Dynamic programming: Viterbi algorithm

Forward probability

$$\alpha_t(i) \equiv P(o_1, o_2, \dots, o_t | q_t = s_i, \lambda) = \left[\sum_{j=1}^N \alpha_{t-1}(j) a_{ij} \right] b_j(o_t) \quad (1)$$

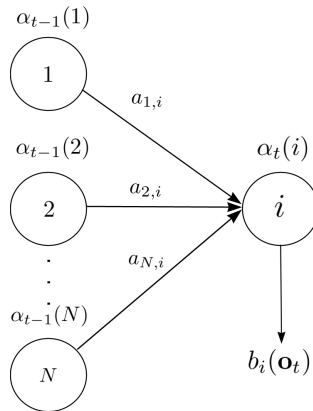


Figure: Computation of forward probability

Forward probability

$$\alpha_t(i) \equiv$$

$$P(o_1, o_2, \dots, o_t | q_t = s_i, \lambda) =$$

$$\left[\sum_{j=1}^N \alpha_{t-1}(j) a_{ij} \right] b_j(o_t) \quad (2)$$

$$P(\mathbf{O}|\lambda) = \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_T(i) \quad (3)$$

Problem 1 solved.

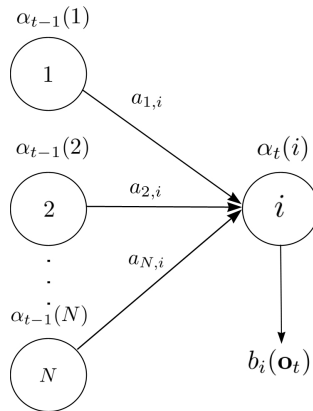


Figure: Computation of forward probability

Updating the parameters

The forward-backward algorithm also comes with a backward probability:

$$\beta_t(j) \equiv P(o_{t+1}, o_{t+2}, \dots, o_T | q_t = s_j, \lambda) = \sum_{i=1}^N a_{ij} b_i(o_{t+1}) \beta_i(o_{t+1}) \quad (4)$$

With this we can define the probability of being in a state at a timestep as:

$$\gamma_t(i) \equiv (P(\mathbf{O}|\lambda))^{-1} \alpha_t(i) \beta_t(i) \quad (5)$$

Where normalisation constant

$$P(\mathbf{O}|\lambda) = \sum_{j=1}^N \alpha_t(j) \beta_t(j) = \sum_{j=1}^N \alpha_T(j).$$

Updating the parameters

Comparison with GMM:

Model:	GMM	HMM
Model parameters:	$\lambda = \pi, \mu, \Sigma$	$\lambda = \pi, \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}$
Hyper parameters:	Number of components	Topology (states, transitions)
Observed variables:	Data points	Observations
Latent variables:	Priors of a component	State sequence

Updating parameters

Model:	GMM	HMM
E-step:	Estimate the probability of a component, given the data and current parameters.	Estimate the probability of being in a state at a timestep and the probability of transferring from a state to another state.
M-step:	Maximise π , μ and Σ .	Maximise π , A and B

Problems we ran into

Consider the following observation:

$$\mathbf{O} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Problems we ran into

Singularities. Consider the following observation:

$$\mathbf{O} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 3\frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Problems we ran into

Singularities

$$\mathbf{O} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 3\frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\Sigma| = 0$$

Possible solution: Add some random noise.

Problems we ran into

Singularities

$$\mathbf{O} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 3\frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

- Add some random noise, also to prevent variance from collapsing.

Problems we ran into

Short words have less likelihood.

Harder to recognise, more subject to writer variations.

tried to solve this by using MOG.

Results

blabla

Conclusions

blabla

blocs

title of the bloc

bloc text

title of the bloc

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