

# Task 5: OCR-Based 'O' Character Detection

Using Tesseract OCR and EasyOCR

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## OBJECTIVE:

Optical Character Recognition (OCR) 识别书本上的字符，特别是字符 'O'。对比分析 Tesseract OCR 和 EasyOCR 的表现。

## METHODOLOGY:

### 1. PREPROCESSING:

- Convert to grayscale
- Binary thresholding (Otsu's method)
- Denoising (optional)

### 2. TESSERACT OCR:

- Open-source OCR engine developed by Google
- Fast and lightweight
- Uses traditional computer vision and pattern matching
- Configuration: PSM 6 (Assume uniform block of text)
- Output: Character-level bounding boxes with confidence scores

### 3. EASYOCR:

- Deep learning-based OCR
- Uses CRAFT text detector + recognition model
- Better for complex layouts and varied fonts
- Supports 80+ languages
- Output: Text regions with bounding boxes and confidence scores

### 4. DETECTION FILTERING:

- Filter results for 'O' and 'o' characters only
- Apply confidence threshold (>30% for Tesseract)
- Extract bounding box coordinates

## COMPARISON METRICS:

- Number of 'O' characters detected
- Average confidence scores
- Detection accuracy
- Processing speed
- False positive/negative rates

## RESULTS SUMMARY:

Image: datasets/text\_frombook.png  
Image size: 2018 × 918 pixels

### TESSERACT OCR:

- Status: Available
- 'O' characters detected: 0
- Avg confidence: 0.0% if TESSERACT\_AVAILABLE and len(tesseract\_results) > 0 else 'N/A'

### EASYOCR:

- Status: Available
- 'O' characters detected: 36
- Avg confidence: 80.8% if EASYOCR\_AVAILABLE and len(easyocr\_results) > 0 else 'N/A'

## ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES:

### TESSERACT:

- ✓ Fast and lightweight
- ✓ No GPU required
- ✓ Good for clean, printed text
- ✗ Less accurate for varied fonts/quality
- ✗ Sensitive to image quality

Page 1

### EASYOCR:

- ✓ High accuracy across different fonts
- ✓ Robust to noise and distortion
- ✓ Better language support
- ✗ Slower (deep learning-based)
- ✗ Larger model size
- ✗ May require GPU for best performance

# Image Preprocessing for OCR

## Original Image

ponents or broken connection paths. There is no point past the level of detail required to identify those components.

Segmentation of nontrivial images is one of the most important steps in image preprocessing. Segmentation accuracy determines the eventual success of computerized analysis procedures. For this reason, care must be taken to improve the probability of rugged segmentation. In such applications as industrial inspection applications, at least some knowledge of the environment is possible at times. The experienced image designer invariably pays considerable attention to such

## Grayscale

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## Binary (Otsu)

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## OCR-Based "O" Character Detection - Method Comparison

Original Image

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Tesseract OCR  
(0 "O" detected)

ponents or broken connection paths. There is no point past the level of detail required to identify those components.

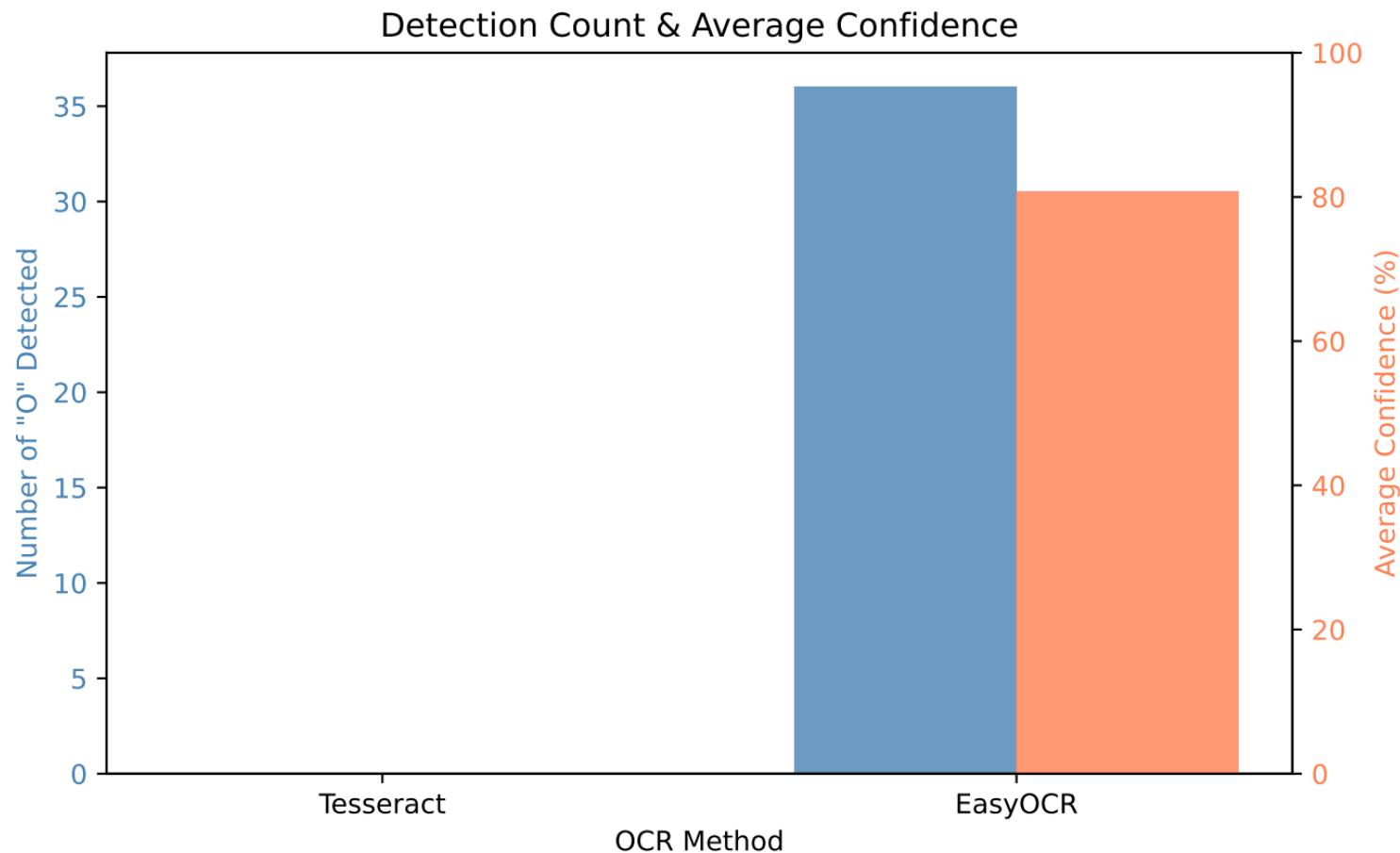
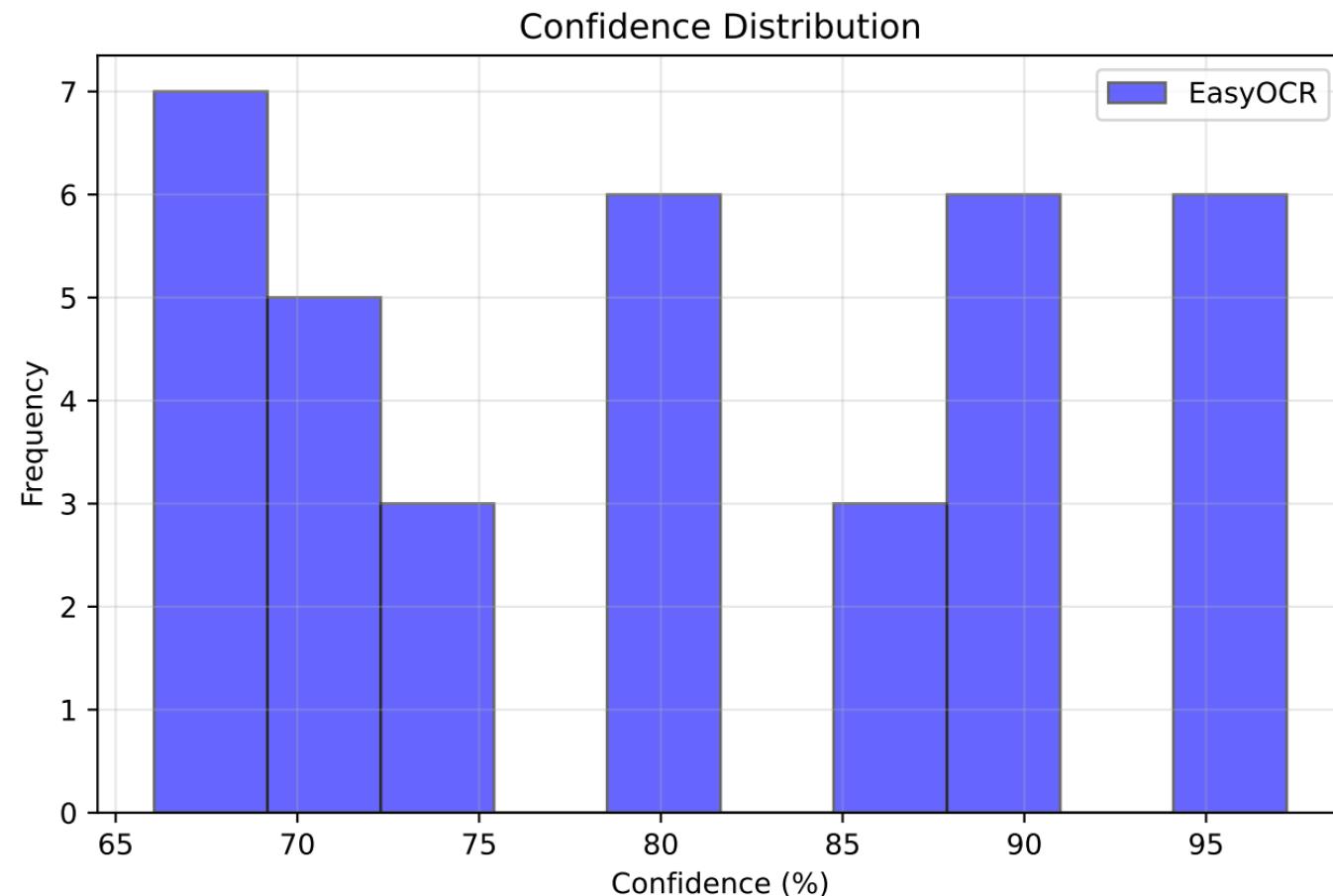
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EasyOCR  
(36 "O" detected)

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# OCR Confidence Analysis



# Source Code (Page 1)

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3
"""
Task 5: OCR-Based '0' Character Detection
Image: datasets/text_frombook.png

    Tesseract OCR と EasyOCR は、テキスト認識のための二つの異なるライブラリです。'0' の検出を実行する。
"""

import cv2
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from matplotlib.backends.backend_pdf import PdfPages
from datetime import datetime
import sys

# Check for required libraries
try:
    import pytesseract
    TESSERACT_AVAILABLE = True
except ImportError:
    TESSERACT_AVAILABLE = False
    print("⚠️ Warning: pytesseract not installed. Install with: pip install pytesseract")
    print("⚠️ Note: Also requires Tesseract binary: brew install tesseract (macOS) or apt-get install tesseract-ocr (Linux)")

try:
    import easyocr
    EASYOCR_AVAILABLE = True
except ImportError:
    EASYOCR_AVAILABLE = False
    print("⚠️ Warning: easyocr not installed. Install with: pip install easyocr")

if not TESSERACT_AVAILABLE and not EASYOCR_AVAILABLE:
    print("\n>Error: Neither Tesseract nor EasyOCR is available. Please install at least one.")
    print("\nInstallation instructions:")
    print("  Tesseract: pip install pytesseract && brew install tesseract (macOS)")
    print("  EasyOCR: pip install easyocr")
    sys.exit(1)

print("*"*80)
print("TASK 5: OCR-BASED '0' CHARACTER DETECTION")
print("*"*80)
print(f"\nTesseract OCR: {'Available' if TESSERACT_AVAILABLE else 'Not available'}")
print(f"\nEasyOCR: {'Available' if EASYOCR_AVAILABLE else 'Not available'}")

# =====
# LOAD IMAGE
# =====

image_path = 'datasets/text_frombook.png'
print(f"\n    {image_path}: {image_path}")

img = cv2.imread(image_path)
if img is None:
    print(f"⚠️ Error: {image_path} not found: {image_path}")
    sys.exit(1)

img_rgb = cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB)
img_gray = cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)

print(f"\n    {img.shape}: {img.shape}")
print(f"        - Width: {img.shape[1]} pixels")
print(f"        - Height: {img.shape[0]} pixels")

# =====
# PREPROCESSING FOR BETTER OCR
# =====

print("\n" + "*"*80)
print("STEP 1: PREPROCESSING FOR OCR")
print("*"*80)

# Apply binary thresholding for better OCR accuracy
_, binary = cv2.threshold(img_gray, 0, 255, cv2.THRESH_BINARY + cv2.THRESH_OTSU)
print(f"\nBinary thresholding (Otsu's method)")



```

# Source Code (Page 2)

```
# Optional: Denoise
denoised = cv2.fastNlMeansDenoising(img_gray, None, 10, 7, 21)
print(f"\n Denoising applied")

# =====
# METHOD 1: TESSERACT OCR
# =====

tesseract_results = []
tesseract_img = None

if TESSERACT_AVAILABLE:
    print("\n" + "="*80)
    print("STEP 2: TESSERACT OCR DETECTION")
    print("=*80")

    try:
        # Configure Tesseract to output character-level bounding boxes
        # PSM 11: Sparse text. Find as much text as possible in no particular order
        custom_config = r'--oem 3 --psm 6'

        # Get detailed data including bounding boxes for each character
        data = pytesseract.image_to_data(img_gray, config=custom_config, output_type=pytesseract.Output.DICT)

        tesseract_img = img_rgb.copy()
        n_boxes = len(data['text'])

        print(f"\n Tesseract processed {n_boxes} text elements")

        for i in range(n_boxes):
            text = data['text'][i].strip()
            conf = float(data['conf'][i])

            # Filter for '0' characters (both uppercase)
            if text in ['0', 'o'] and conf > 30: # Confidence threshold
                x, y, w, h = data['left'][i], data['top'][i], data['width'][i], data['height'][i]

                # Draw detection
                cv2.rectangle(tesseract_img, (x, y), (x+w, y+h), (0, 255, 0), 2)
                cv2.putText(tesseract_img, f"{text}", (x, y-5),
                           cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX, 0.6, (0, 255, 0), 2)

            tesseract_results.append({
                'text': text,
                'confidence': conf,
                'bbox': (x, y, w, h),
                'position': (x + w//2, y + h//2)
            })

        print(f" 0 #{len(tesseract_results)}: Position ({x}, {y}), Size {w}x{h}, Confidence: {conf:.1f}%")

    print(f"\n Tesseract found {len(tesseract_results)} '0' characters")

except Exception as e:
    print(f"\n Tesseract error: {e}")
TESSERACT_AVAILABLE = False

# =====
# METHOD 2: EASYOCR
# =====

easyocr_results = []
easyocr_img = None

if EASYOCR_AVAILABLE:
    print("\n" + "="*80)
    print("STEP 3: EASYOCR DETECTION")
    print("=*80")

    try:
        print("Initializing EasyOCR reader (this may take a moment on first run)...")
        reader = easyocr.Reader(['en'], gpu=False) # Set gpu=True if you have CUDA

        print("Running EasyOCR detection...")
```

# Source Code (Page 3)

```
# EasyOCR returns: (bbox, text, confidence)
results = reader.readtext(img_rgb)

easyocr_img = img_rgb.copy()
print(f"\n EasyOCR processed {len(results)} text elements")

for (bbox, text, conf) in results:
    # EasyOCR bbox is [[x1,y1], [x2,y2], [x3,y3], [x4,y4]]
    text_stripped = text.strip()

    # Check each character in the detected text
    for char_idx, char in enumerate(text_stripped):
        if char in ['0', 'o']:
            # Calculate approximate position for this character
            # Simple approximation: divide bbox by number of characters
            bbox_array = np.array(bbox)
            x_min = int(bbox_array[:, 0].min())
            y_min = int(bbox_array[:, 1].min())
            x_max = int(bbox_array[:, 0].max())
            y_max = int(bbox_array[:, 1].max())

            w = x_max - x_min
            h = y_max - y_min

            # If text has multiple characters, estimate position
            if len(text_stripped) > 1:
                char_width = w // len(text_stripped)
                x_min = x_min + char_idx * char_width
                w = char_width

            # Draw detection
            cv2.rectangle(easyocr_img, (x_min, y_min), (x_max, y_max), (255, 0, 0), 2)
            cv2.putText(easyocr_img, char, (x_min, y_min-5),
                        cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX, 0.6, (255, 0, 0), 2)

            easyocr_results.append({
                'text': char,
                'confidence': conf * 100,
                'bbox': (x_min, y_min, w, h),
                'position': (x_min + w//2, y_min + h//2),
                'full_text': text_stripped
            })

    print(f"  0 #{len(easyocr_results)}: Position ({x_min}, {y_min}), Size {w}x{h}, Confidence: {conf*100:.1f}%")

print(f"\n\n EasyOCR found {len(easyocr_results)} '0' characters")

except Exception as e:
    print(f"\n EasyOCR error: {e}")
EASYOCR_AVAILABLE = False

# =====
# COMPARISON & ANALYSIS
# =====

print("\n" + "*80")
print("STEP 4: COMPARISON & ANALYSIS")
print("*80")

print(f"\nResults Summary:")
print(f"  Tesseract: {len(tesseract_results)} '0' characters detected")
print(f"  EasyOCR:  {len(easyocr_results)} '0' characters detected")

# Calculate statistics
# Initialize variables
avg_conf_tess = 0.0
avg_conf_easy = 0.0

if TESSERACT_AVAILABLE and len(tesseract_results) > 0:
    avg_conf_tess = np.mean([r['confidence'] for r in tesseract_results])
    print(f"\n  Tesseract average confidence: {avg_conf_tess:.1f}%")

if EASYOCR_AVAILABLE and len(easyocr_results) > 0:
    avg_conf_easy = np.mean([r['confidence'] for r in easyocr_results])
```

## Source Code (Page 4)

## Source Code (Page 5)

```

methods.append('EasyOCR')
counts.append(len(easyocr_results))
avg_confs.append(avg_conf_easy if len(easyocr_results) > 0 else 0)

x = np.arange(len(methods))
width = 0.35

axes2[1].bar(x - width/2, counts, width, label='Count', alpha=0.8, color='steelblue')
axes2[1].set_xlabel('OCR Method')
axes2[1].set_ylabel('Number of "0" Detected', color='steelblue')
axes2[1].set_title('Detection Count & Average Confidence')
axes2[1].set_xticks(x)
axes2[1].set_xticklabels(methods)
axes2[1].tick_params(axis='y', labelcolor='steelblue')

# Second y-axis for confidence
ax2_twin = axes2[1].twinx()
ax2_twin.bar(x + width/2, avg_confs, width, label='Avg Confidence', alpha=0.8, color='coral')
ax2_twin.set_ylabel('Average Confidence (%)', color='coral')
ax2_twin.tick_params(axis='y', labelcolor='coral')
ax2_twin.set_ylim([0, 100])

plt.tight_layout()
fig2.savefig('output/task5_ocr_statistics.png', dpi=150, bbox_inches='tight')

# Figure 3: Preprocessing Steps
fig3, axes3 = plt.subplots(1, 3, figsize=(15, 5))
fig3.suptitle('Image Preprocessing for OCR', fontsize=16, fontweight='bold')

axes3[0].imshow(img_rgb)
axes3[0].set_title('Original Image', fontweight='bold')
axes3[0].axis('off')

axes3[1].imshow(img_gray, cmap='gray')
axes3[1].set_title('Grayscale', fontweight='bold')
axes3[1].axis('off')

axes3[2].imshow(binary, cmap='gray')
axes3[2].set_title('Binary (Otsu)', fontweight='bold')
axes3[2].axis('off')

plt.tight_layout()
fig3.savefig('output/task5_ocr_preprocessing.png', dpi=150, bbox_inches='tight')

print("\n\n  ┌─────────────────┐")
print("  - output/task5_ocr_comparison.png")
print("  - output/task5_ocr_statistics.png")
print("  - output/task5_ocr_preprocessing.png")

# =====
# CREATE PDF REPORT
# =====

print("\n" + "="*80)
print("  ┌────────────────┐ PDF Report...")
print("  =*=*=*=*=*=*)")

pdf_filename = 'output/Task5_OCR_O_Detection_Report.pdf'

with PdfPages(pdf_filename) as pdf:

    # Page 1: Title and Theory
    fig_title = plt.figure(figsize=(8.5, 11))
    fig_title.text(0.5, 0.95, "Task 5: OCR-Based '0' Character Detection",
                  ha='center', fontsize=18, fontweight='bold')
    fig_title.text(0.5, 0.92, "Using Tesseract OCR and EasyOCR",
                  ha='center', fontsize=14)
    fig_title.text(0.5, 0.89, f'Generated: {datetime.now().strftime("%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S")}',
                  ha='center', fontsize=10, style='italic')

    theory_text = f"""
    OBJECTIVE:
    ┌────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐ '0'
    ┌────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐ 2 ┌────────: Tesseract OCR ┌──────── EasyOCR

```

# Source Code (Page 6)

## METHODOLOGY:

---

1. PREPROCESSING:
  - Convert to grayscale
  - Binary thresholding (Otsu's method)
  - Denoising (optional)
2. TESSERACT OCR:
  - Open-source OCR engine developed by Google
  - Fast and lightweight
  - Uses traditional computer vision and pattern matching
  - Configuration: PSM 6 (Assume uniform block of text)
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3. EASYOCR:
  - Deep learning-based OCR
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  - Better for complex layouts and varied fonts
  - Supports 80+ languages
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4. DETECTION FILTERING:
  - Filter results for '0' and 'o' characters only
  - Apply confidence threshold (>30% for Tesseract)
  - Extract bounding box coordinates

## COMPARISON METRICS:

---

- Number of '0' characters detected
- Average confidence scores
- Detection accuracy
- Processing speed
- False positive/negative rates

## RESULTS SUMMARY:

---

Image: {image\_path}  
Image size: {img.shape[1]} × {img.shape[0]} pixels

### TESSERACT OCR:

- Status: {'Available' if TESSERACT\_AVAILABLE else 'Not Available'}
- '0' characters detected: {len(tesseract\_results) if TESSERACT\_AVAILABLE else 'N/A'}
- Avg confidence: {avg\_conf\_tess:.1f}% if TESSERACT\_AVAILABLE and len(tesseract\_results) > 0 else 'N/A'

### EASYOCR:

- Status: {'Available' if EASYOCR\_AVAILABLE else 'Not Available'}
- '0' characters detected: {len(easyocr\_results) if EASYOCR\_AVAILABLE else 'N/A'}
- Avg confidence: {avg\_conf\_easy:.1f}% if EASYOCR\_AVAILABLE and len(easyocr\_results) > 0 else 'N/A'

## ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES:

---

### TESSERACT:

- ✓ Fast and lightweight
- ✓ No GPU required
- ✓ Good for clean, printed text
- ✗ Less accurate for varied fonts/quality
- ✗ Sensitive to image quality

### EASYOCR:

- ✓ High accuracy across different fonts
  - ✓ Robust to noise and distortion
  - ✓ Better language support
  - ✗ Slower (deep learning-based)
  - ✗ Larger model size
  - ✗ May require GPU for best performance
- """

# Source Code (Page 7)

```
fig_title.text(0.1, 0.82, theory_text, fontsize=8, family='monospace',
               verticalalignment='top',
               bbox=dict(boxstyle='round', facecolor='lightyellow', alpha=0.5))

fig_title.text(0.5, 0.02, 'Page 1', ha='center', fontsize=8)
plt.axis('off')
pdf.savefig(fig_title, bbox_inches='tight')
plt.close()

# Page 2: Preprocessing
pdf.savefig(fig3, bbox_inches='tight')

# Page 3: Comparison
pdf.savefig(fig1, bbox_inches='tight')

# Page 4: Statistics
if (TESSERACT_AVAILABLE and len(tesseract_results) > 0) or (EASYOCR_AVAILABLE and len(easyocr_results) > 0):
    pdf.savefig(fig2, bbox_inches='tight')

# Page 5+: Source Code
with open(__file__, 'r', encoding='utf-8') as f:
    source_code = f.read()

lines_per_page = 75
code_lines = source_code.split('\n')

page_num = 5
for i in range(0, len(code_lines), lines_per_page):
    fig_code_page = plt.figure(figsize=(8.5, 11))
    code_chunk = '\n'.join(code_lines[i:i+lines_per_page])

    fig_code_page.text(0.5, 0.98, f'Source Code (Page {page_num - 4})',
                       ha='center', fontsize=14, fontweight='bold')
    fig_code_page.text(0.05, 0.95, code_chunk, fontsize=6, family='monospace',
                       verticalalignment='top', wrap=True)
    fig_code_page.text(0.5, 0.02, f'Page {page_num}', ha='center', fontsize=8)
    plt.axis('off')
    pdf.savefig(fig_code_page, bbox_inches='tight')
    plt.close(fig_code_page)
    page_num += 1

# PDF metadata
d = pdf.infodict()
d['Title'] = "Task 5: OCR-Based '0' Character Detection"
d['Author'] = 'Image Processing Course'
d['Subject'] = 'OCR, Tesseract, EasyOCR, Character Recognition'
d['Keywords'] = 'OCR, Tesseract, EasyOCR, Character Detection'
d['CreationDate'] = datetime.now()

print(f"\n✓ 任务完成 PDF 生成成功: {pdf_filename}")

# =====
# SAVE DETECTION RESULTS
# =====

results_file = 'output/task5_ocr_results.txt'
with open(results_file, 'w', encoding='utf-8') as f:
    f.write("OCR-Based '0' Character Detection Results\n")
    f.write("*" * 80 + "\n\n")
    f.write(f"Image: {image_path}\n")
    f.write(f"Date: {datetime.now().strftime('%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S')}\n\n")

    # Tesseract results
    f.write("TESSERACT OCR:\n")
    f.write("-" * 80 + "\n")
    if TESSERACT_AVAILABLE:
        f.write(f"Total '0' detected: {len(tesseract_results)}\n")
        if len(tesseract_results) > 0:
            f.write(f"Average confidence: {avg_conf_tess:.2f}%\n\n")
            for idx, result in enumerate(tesseract_results):
                x, y, w, h = result['bbox']
                f.write(f"  # {idx+1}: {x}-{y}-{w}-{h}\n")
                f.write(f"  Position: (x={x}, y={y})\n")
                f.write(f"  Size: {w}x{h} pixels\n")
```

## Source Code (Page 8)