# An Intelligent Approach to Recognize Touchless Written Bengali Characters

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*Abstract*—**This paper proposes a touchless written Bengali character recognizer (TBR), a new touchless approach to write and an intelligent approach to recognize Bengali characters. In TBR, the inputs of Bengali characters have been taken by touchless fashion i.e. by sensing specific color object with a moving hand tracking in front of a webcam. Then they have been recognized by efficient Artificial Neural Network (ANN). Like the application of other traditional computer input devices such as mouse or keyboard, TBR can be extended to write and recognize Bengali words and sentences by adding characters one by one to the text editor. Proposed TBR has been applied for several different forms of touchless writings, namely 49 Bengali characters and 10 Bengali digits. Here for training, ANN with Scale Conjugate Gradient (SCG) method has been used that converges the training time faster and recognizes with good generalization ability. TBR can be useful for the disabled person who wants to write Bengali but cannot write even by any hand.**

***Keywords: Scale conjugate gradient, Principal component analysis, Character recognition.***

## I. INTRODUCTION

Due to advances of information technologies, character recognition has become an acute research area in recent years for the ease of access of computer applications. Numerous approaches have been proposed for character recognition and considerable successes have been reported. Traditional handwritten character recognition techniques enable a computer to receive and interpret intelligible handwritten input from sources such as papers, documents, touch-screens or pictures [4]. Herein, usually they extract some defined characteristics called features to classify an unknown handwritten character into one of the known classes.

Until now, it is still a difficult task for a machine to recognize human handwritings with significant accuracy, especially under variable circumstances such as variations in writings, variable sizes, different patterns for different people etc. To recognize the handwritten characters of different languages, usually the existing approaches take inputs from sources like pictures, papers etc. Touchless screen has been rarely used in this purpose. None of the inputs of the existing approaches have been taken from other sources like using a webcam. An approach like this can help the disabled people who knew to write, but later on unable to write on paper by using hand because of some difficulties.

Bengali is one of the most spoken languages, spoken by over 300 million people worldwide [22]. However remarkable effort on Bengali character recognition has not been found yet. Besides when compared with English characters, Bengali characters seem to be complicated because many of them are alike. Although some works have been done to recognize handwritten Bengali characters [1], [2], [3], none of them are touchless writings i.e. these are written using pen or pencil on a white paper. Touchless written Bengali character recognition is necessary for those people who use to write Bengali using mouth movement holding an object on it. Therefore, touchless written Bengali character recognizer (TBR) has been proposed in this paper.

The outline of this paper is as follows: Section II describes existing character recognition techniques. Section III presents the proposed TBR. Experimental studies have been discussed in Section IV. Finally, concluding remarks are explained in Section V.

## II. EXISTING WORKS

For handwritten character recognition, various approaches already have been proposed. A typical handwriting recognition system consists of several steps, namely: preprocessing, segmentation, feature extraction, and classification. Several types of decision methods, including statistical method, artificial neural network (ANN), structural matching and stochastic process (Markov chain) etc have been used along with different types of features [15]. Many recent approaches mix several of these techniques together in order to obtain improved reliability, despite wide variation in handwriting. Most widely used approach is based on back-propagation (BP) ANN [10]. Here the ANN architecture is trained by a set of training data and then the input is classified by the trained ANN. Linear classification is also used to recognize handwritten characters [5]. Here the background basis of ANN has been implemented as a classification function.

The works of linear classification is very similar to ANN because the mapping of ANN cell or the one layer of ANN cell is equivalent to the linear discrimination function. Therefore if

the ANN is two-layer i.e. consisting of an input and an output layer, it can act as a linear classifier. Multilayer ANN (MLANN) usually employs the BP algorithm and is also widely used in face recognition.

In case of implicit segmentation approach [20], the words are recognized entirely without segmenting them into letters. This is most effective and viable only when the set of possible words are small and known in advance, such as the recognition of bank checks, postal address etc. But it is not applicable to places where words come differently every time.

In structural approach [21], each pattern class is defined by structural description and the recognition is performed according to structural similarities [6]. Statistical approach [7] is also applied to character recognition. It is relatively insensitive to pattern noise and distortion, but modeling of statistical information is a tedious task [7]. Among other techniques, Hidden Markov Models, Fourier and Wavelet Descriptors [8], Fuzzy rules [9], tolerant rough set [10] are also used for recognizing handwritten character.

Principal component analysis (PCA) [14] is a well-known method for dimension reduction which plays a vital role for handwritten character recognition system. By calculating the eigenvectors of the covariance matrix of the original inputs, PCA linearly transforms a high-dimensional input vector into a low-dimensional one whose components are uncorrelated [11], [12], [13]. Recently Scale Conjugate Gradient (SCG) [16] is becoming a popular method for handwritten character recognition for its remarkable characteristics such as good generalization performance.

## III. Proposed Touchless Written Bengali Character Recognizer (TBR)

This paper proposes a character recognition system for touchless written Bengali characters. The input of the system is the images of the characters taken by the webcam. The proposed TBR system combines PCA [14] based dimension reduction and SCG [17] algorithm for training for a better performance. Now-a-days, SCG has been applied in many engineering and scientific applications. We have selected SCG to develop TBR for its following salient features:

- An iterative method of learning,
- Avoids the line-search per learning iteration by using a Levenberg-Marquardt approach,
- Learns faster because of locally tuned nodes, and
- Training and testing i.e. recognizing time is extremely low, and
- Its near-optimal parameters can estimate according to the properties of the feature space

The SCG algorithm along with efficient PCA based dimension reduction method enables TBR to achieve faster training and recognition performance. Among the existing components that have been used to develop TBR, only SCG is described below:

### A. *Scale Conjugate Gradient (SCG)*

SCG is a second order conjugate gradient algorithm that helps to minimize the goal functions of several variables. This theoretical foundation was proved by Moller [17] which remains first order techniques in first derivatives like standard BP and finds the better way to a local minimum in second order techniques in second derivatives. SCG uses a step size scaling mechanism that avoids a time consuming line-search per learning iteration, which makes it faster than other recently proposed second order algorithms. Based on Moller [17], SCG method shows super-linear convergence in most problems.

### B. *Major Stages of TBR*

Major stages of the proposed scheme proceed as follows:

#### 1) *Preprocessing:*

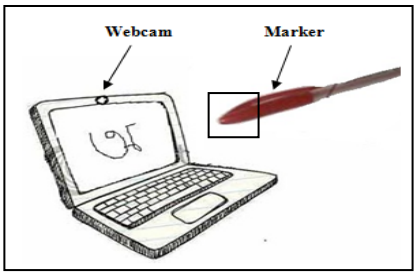
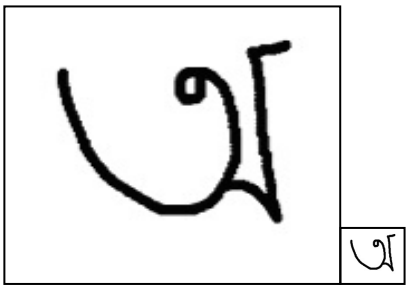



Figure 1. Marker tracking in action.



(a) (b)

Figure 2. Pre-recognition processing of an image.

This process starts through the tracking of a color marker in front of a webcam to capture the images of Bengali characters as shown in Figure 1. Here, a pen with a red head has been used as a marker. The red color of the marker head has been kept unique in the environment to ensure uniform tracking. The movement of the marker has been done in such a way, which is usually used to write a character on a white board or like this. The tracked path has been drawn at the TBR writing place which is the desired image for training and recognition.

As shown in Figure 1, the square area on the head of the marker is being tracked. Thus, the moving path has been drawn as a character which is shown in Figure 2(a). The scaled image has been shown in Figure 2(b). When touchless writings are captured, they may exist in jagged forms. Therefore it may

contain some hooks and duplicated sampled points caused by hesitated writings. Furthermore, some points of a character may be missing, and some wild points might exist.

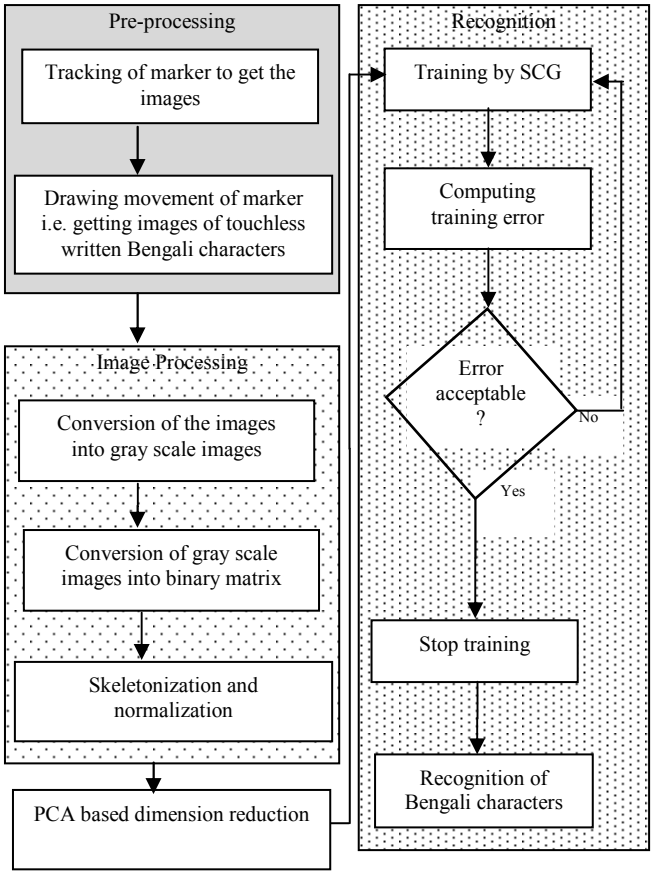



Figure 3. Block diagram of the proposed TBR

*2) Skeletonization and Normalization*

In TBR, skeletonization and normalization has been used to reduce the dimension of the images. Before skeletonization, unnecessary noises existing in the images have been removed for their smoothness. Spatial filters have been used to reduce the noises and the images are made smooth by Gaussian filter.

Before skeletonization process, the captured images have been converted into gray scale images and then binary matrix because skeletonization process works on binary pixel image. The redundant pixels which do not belong to the backbone of the character, were deleted and the broad strokes were reduced.

After skeletonization, normalization process has been applied to normalize the images into desired size of pixels. In training phase, least important units of the ANN are estimated and deleted. Thus the input data is transformed into a set of feature. The PCA based dimension reduction mechanism used in TBR is an unsupervised learning algorithm.

While reducing dimension, if it is carefully chosen, it is expected that the feature set will extract only the relevant information from the input data in order to perform the desired task. In the proposed scheme, the sizes of the original drawn images are very large. After reduction, the size of an image has been converted into a 30*33 scale matrix as shown in Figure 2(b). Thereby the input of the SCG is 990.

*3) PCA based Dimension Reduction*

For dimension reduction, the mechanism of PCA [14] is well-known. It has been applied in TBR.

*4) SCG algorithm for Training*

The characters captured by the webcam have been trained by SCG [17] which is discussed earlier.

*5) Major Steps of TBR*

The block diagram of the proposed TBR is shown in Figure 3. Its major steps are described as follows:

*a)* Tracking of a marker i.e. the head of a pen in front of a webcam.

*b)* Drawing the path of the movement of the marker. Thus the images of Bengali characters are generated.

*c)* Converting the images into gray scale images.

*d)* Converting the gray scale images into a binary matrix data.

*e)* Applying Skeletonization and normalization process to get the desired size of pixels.

*f)* Dimension reduction and selection from the obtained data.

*g)* Training of these obtained data i.e. patterns by using SCG algorithm up to a expected error level.

*h)* Testing i.e. recognizing touchless written Bengali characters by taking inputs later on.

## IV. EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES

In the experiment, we have used 59 Bengali characters as input where each character has 5 samples that make 59 x 5 = 295 samples. All these 295 samples have been used for training. As shown in Figure 4, the error rate decreases as the number of training cycles increases and the curve becomes steady after 250 training cycles. To gain the best performance, we have chosen 300 training cycles for our experiment. Table I shows the performance of the proposed TBR system.

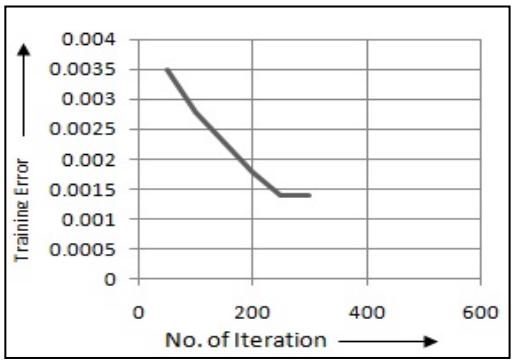



Figure 4. Training error of TBR for 295 samples of 59 Bengali characters.

SCG and BP, two different ANN learning algorithms have been used alternatively to develop TBR. In the domain of same problem i.e. for three different sizes of inputs, the comparison of training time and testing time of TBR has been stated in Table II and has been shown in Figure 5 and in Figure 6 respectively. While the no. of pixels in the input domain increases, the training time also increases. Here, BP takes much time than SCG both in training and testing phases. As mentioned in section III, the superiority of SCG method over BP has been found in these figures.

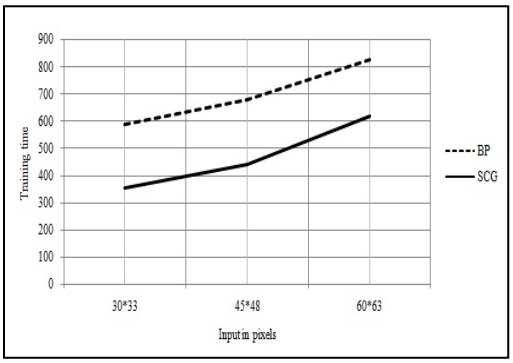



Figure 5. Training time comparison of TBR between SCG and BP.

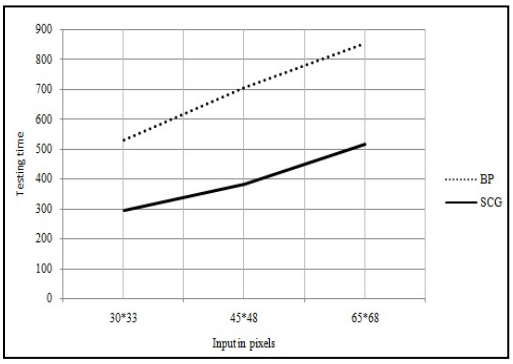



Figure 6. Testing time comparison of TBR between SCG and BP.

## A. Performance of Recognition

As already mentioned, to evaluate the performance, we have trained TBR with 295 samples of pre-defined images of different pixel sizes. Then TBR can recognize any 59 of re-drawn Bengali characters.

While training the characters, the SCG ANN learns through adjusting its weight which is a supervised learning algorithm. For example for characters "অ", "আ", "ক", "চ", "১", "৭" etc, we have sufficiently trained the ANN in an iterative process through adjusting its weights. In TBR, the chosen architecture of ANN has two hidden layers with flexible no. of nodes. Its output layer contains 59 nodes because of 49 alphabets and 10 digits of Bengali characters. The network was trained by the SCG algorithm until the root mean square error remains below 0.0015. The weights were updated after each pattern presentation.

The training error of ANN has been estimated according to the following equation.

$$E = \sum_{\tau}^{T} \sum_{k=1}^{N^L} e_k^2(\tau) \quad \text{.....(1)}$$

where $e_k(\tau) = d_k(\tau) - o_k(\tau)$ is the difference between the desired and the calculated values at output $k$ at time step $\tau$, and the sums are taken over all $T$ time instants in the training sequence and overall $N^L$ outputs. The simplest method of adapting weights towards the minimum of $E$ is the steepest descent method in which weight movement is in the direction of the negative error gradient scaled with a "learning rate" $\eta$:

$$\Delta w_{ij} = -\eta \Delta w_{ij} E$$

Weight adaptation in TBR has been performed by SCG [17] which has significantly improved the speed and the convergence of the training as compared to BP. The results are shown in Table I.

TABLE I. RECOGNITION PERFORMANCE OF TBR USING SCG AND BP.

| **No. of outputs = 59** / **No. of samples 59x5 = 295** | **Iterations** | **Training time (seconds)** | **Accuracy (%)** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | ***SCG*** | | ***BP*** | |
| | | | ***Training*** | ***Test*** | ***Training*** | ***Test*** |
| **Input pixel size = 30x33** | 300 | 356 | 95 | 80 | 84 | 64 |
| | | 352 | 97 | 85 | 88 | 66 |
| | | 351 | 93 | 78 | 86 | 68 |
| | **Average** | 353 | 95 | 81 | 86 | 66 |

## B. Comparison of TBR between SCG and BP

Table II shows the performance comparison of TBR between BP and SCG for three different input pixel sizes i.e. 30*33, 45*48 and 60*63. From here it is found that in both of training and testing phases, the performance of SCG is much better than BP.

TABLE II. COMPARISON OF PERFORMANCE OF TBR BETWEEN SCG AND BP

| **Input pixel size** | **Approach (time in seconds)** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ***BP*** | | ***SCG*** | |
| | ***Training*** | ***Test*** | ***Training*** | ***Test*** |
| 30*33 | 590 | 531 | 353 | 295 |
| 45*48 | 678 | 708 | 442 | 383 |
| 60*63 | 826 | 855 | 619 | 516 |

## C. Discussions

In this experiment the drawing process of the images by tracking the marker in front of the webcam is little bit cumbersome and tedious. Better performance can be achieved by the following steps:

- The defined color for tracking and the color of the marker should match perfectly for better tracking.
- Camera pixels should be high enough for a better quality of images.
- Adequate light should be provided while capturing the images.
- Defined tracking color should be unique in the environment to avoid unexpected noise.

## V. CONCLUSION

According to our knowledge, the TBR system proposed in this paper is the first initiative to recognize touchless written Bengali characters. It is expected that disabled people who knew to write Bengali but later on unable to write by their hand can be benefitted by TBR. To implement TBR, we have exploited PCA based dimension reduction and SCG algorithm for training that is capable enough to perform a good recognition. TBR has been implemented by using SCG and BP alternatively. The experimental results show that SCG method yields a good recognition accuracy approximately 81% which is much better than BP. So far, TBR can recognize only touchless written Bengali characters. A future plan of improvement is to employ TBR to recognize touchless written Bengali words as well as sentences.

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