We are IntechOpen, the world’s leading publisher of Open Access books
Built by scientists, for scientists

3,900
Open access books available

116,000
International authors and editors

120M
Downloads

154
Countries delivered to

TOP 1%
Our authors are among the most cited scientists

12.2%
Contributors from top 500 universities

WEB OF SCIENCE™
Selection of our books indexed in the Book Citation Index in Web of Science™ Core Collection (BKCI)

Interested in publishing with us?
Contact book.department@intechopen.com

Numbers displayed above are based on latest data collected.
For more information visit www.intechopen.com
Recognition of Tifinaghe Characters
Using Dynamic Programming &
Neural Network

Rachid El Ayachi, Mohamed Fakir and Belaid Bouikhalene
Sultan Moulay Slimane University/
Faculty of Sciences and Techniques
Morocco

1. Introduction

Optical Character Recognition (OCR) is one of the most successful applications of automatic pattern recognition. The field of characters recognition is very important. Several studies have been conducted on Latin, Arabic and Chinese characters (Bozinovic and Shihari, 1989; Brown, 1983; Fakir and Sodeyama, 1993; Fakir, 2001; Chaudhuri and al, 2002; Blumenstein and al, 2002; Miyazaki and al, 1974; Mezghani and al, 2008; Lallican and al, 2000; Burr, 1982) and various commercial applications have been produced such as bank cheque processing, postal automation, documents. However, for Amazigh characters, called Tifinaghe, few studies have been published in the literature. Among these researches, we find (El ayachi and Fakir, 2009; Amrouch et al, 2009; Essady, 2009; Fakir et al, 2009; El ayachi et al, 2010). Because, characters are sensitive to noise the main problem in this field how to extracts strokes. This may be solved by the selection of the useful features customarily defined in the automatic character recognition as two types: global and local features. The principle of global features is based on the transformation of the character matrix into a new domain to extract features. The selection of local features is based on geometrical and topological properties of the character, such as strokes direction, strokes density, strokes length and position, etc.

Unlike Latin characters, Tifinaghe characters are formed by loops, lines and curves. This makes it difficult to describe a character in one parametric form. In this study, invariant moments, modified invariant moments and Walsh transform are used as features for the recognition of Tifinaghe characters. Fig.1 illustrates the block diagram of the proposed recognition system. Tifinaghe texts were transferred to the computer through an image scanner.

The process consists of three phases. After preliminary pre-processing of position normalization, noise reduction and skew correction), a text is segmented into lines and lines into what to be characters in the second phase. In the third phase features extraction methods are applied. In the last phase the recognition procedure is completed. In this phase a Multilayer Neural Network and Dynamic Programming Technique are used to classifier characters. These phases are described in the following sections, but before that a brief explanation about the characteristics of Tifinaghe characters is given.
2. Tifinaghe characters

The Tifinaghe script is used by approximately 20 million people who speak varieties of languages commonly called Berber or Amazigh. The three main varieties in Morocco are known as Tarifite, Tamazighe, and Tachelhite (El ayachi and Fakir, 2009; Essaady, 2009). In Morocco, more than 40% of the population speaks Berber. In accordance with recent governmental decisions, the teaching of the Berber language, written in the Tifinaghe script, will be generalized and compulsory in Tifinagh. It is an alphabetic writing system. It uses spaces to separate words and makes use of Western punctuation.

The earliest variety of the Berber alphabet is Libyan. Two forms exist: a Western form and an Eastern form. The Western variety was used along the Mediterranean coast from Kabylia to Morocco and most probably to the Canary Islands. The Eastern variety, old Tifinaghe, is also called Libyan-Berber or old Tuareg. It contains signs not found in the Libyan variety and was used to transcribe Old Tuareg (El ayachi and Fakir, 2009, Rachidi, 2009).

Historically, Berber texts did not have a fixed direction. Early inscriptions were written horizontally from left to right, from right to left, vertically (bottom to top, top to bottom); boustrophedon directionality was also known. Modern-day Berber script is most frequently written in horizontal lines from left to right; therefore the bidirectional class for Tifinaghe letters is specified as strong left to right. Displaying Berber texts in other directions can be accomplished by the use of directional over rides or by the use of higher level protocols.

The encoding consists of four Tifinaghe character subsets: the basic set of the "Institut Royal de la Culture Amazighe (IRCAM) " , the extended IRCAM set, other Neo-Tifinaghe letters in
Table 1. Tifinaghe characters adopted by IRCAM

use, and modern Tuareg letters. The first subset represents the set of characters chosen by IRCAM to unify the orthography of the different Moroccan modern day Berber dialects while using the historical Tifinaghe script.

The alphabet Tifinaghe adopted by IRCAM ([El ayachi and Fakir, 2009] is composed of thirty-three characters representing consonants and vowels as shown in Table 1. Fig.2 illustrates a Tifinaghe text.

Tifinaghe characters are consisted by loops, curves and lines segments. In addition some characters have the same shape which differs only by the addition of secondary parts (for example character 3&4, 10&9). This increases the complexity of recognizing Tifinaghe characters. Another problem is the rotation; some characters can be obtained from each other only by rotation of 90° (for example character 13&26, 19&30, 2&11) or 30° (example 23 & 26).
3. Pre-processing

Pre-processing algorithms provide the required data suitable for further processing. In other words, it establishes the link between the real word and the recognition engine. Pre-processing steps consist of digitization of the image document and cleaning it (by median filter for example), converting the gray-scale image into a binary image, normalizing the text (El ayachi et al., 2010), detecting and correcting baseline skew (Kayallieratou and al., 1999; Mjunath et al., 2007), and segmenting (Casy et Lecolinet, 1996; Choisy et Belaid, 2002; Hadjar et Ingold, 2003) the text into lines and the lines into characters.

3.1 Normalization of the position

The position normalization is designed to eliminate unwanted areas and reduce the processing time. For this operation, we use the histogram given by the following form:

$$HistV = \sum \sum \text{pixel}(x, y)$$  \hspace{1cm} (1)

Where pixel(x, y) is the intensity of the pixel with the coordinates (x, y).

In this operation, firstly, we compute the horizontal and vertical histograms, secondly, we scan the horizontal histogram in two directions: from top to bottom and bottom to top respectively until the first meeting of black pixels, finally, we scan the vertical histogram in two directions: from left to right and right to left respectively until the first meeting of black pixels. After obtaining the positions of first black pixels, unwanted areas are eliminated in the image as shown in (Fig. 3).

www.intechopen.com
3.2 Baseline skew detection and correction

In many document analysis systems, printed material is scanned and stored as an image. It is later retrieved for character and graphics extraction and recognition. During the scanning process, the document may be skewed and the text lines in the image may not be strictly horizontal. The skew may cause problems in text baseline extraction and document layout structure analysis. Several methods have been developed by many researchers for skew angle detection.

A skew angle is the angle that the text lines of the document image make with the horizontal direction. The skew correction is necessary for the success of many OCR systems. It consists of the extraction of the skew angle $\theta_s$ corresponding to baseline using Hough transform. The baseline is considered as the line corresponding to the maximum points in the horizontal projection profile. The skew angle $\theta_s$ is detected by observing high valued cell in the accumulative matrix in the Hough transform space. The image is then rotated by $\theta_s$ in the opposite direction so that the scripts become horizontal. Fig. 4(a) and Fig. 4(c) respectively show a text before and after baseline skew correction.

3.3 Segmentation

In this phase, the proposed OCR system detects individual text lines and then segments lines into characters. The lines of a text are segmented by using the horizontal histogram; we browse from top to bottom until the first line containing at least one black pixel, the line is the beginning of the first line of text, then we continue traverse until a line that contains only white pixels, this line corresponds to the end of the first line of text. With the same way, we continue to detect other text lines (Fig.5 a). The same principle is used in the vertical histogram to detect characters in each line of text (Fig.5 b).
4. Features extraction

The next stage in the Tifinaghe character recognition is the feature extraction stage. Feature extraction represents the character image by a set of numerical features. These features are used by the classifier to classify the data. In our work moments and other shape descriptors by Hu have been utilized to build the feature space. Using nonlinear combinations of geometric moments Hu derived a set of invariant moments which have the desired property of being invariant under image translation, scaling and rotation.
In addition to the invariant moments derived by Hu (Ibrahim, 2005), the modified invariant moments (Fakir and al, 2000), computed from the shape boundary for each character, and Walsh transform (Fazekas and Hajdu, 2001) are used as features.

4.1 Invariant moments

Let \( f(x,y) \) be 1 over a closed and bounded region \( R \) and 0 otherwise. Define the \((p,q)\)th moment as:

\[
m_{pq} = \iint_R x^p y^q f(x,y) \, dx \, dy,
\]

where \( p, q = 0, 1, 2, \ldots \) (2)

The central moments can be expressed as

\[
\mu_{pq} = \iint_R (x - \bar{x})^p (y - \bar{y})^q f(x,y) \, dx \, dy
\]

Where

\[
\bar{x} = \frac{m_{10}}{m_{00}}, \quad \bar{y} = \frac{m_{01}}{m_{00}}
\]

(4)

However for digital images the continuous image intensity \( f(x,y) \) is replaced by a matrix where \( x \) and \( y \) are the discrete locations of the image pixels. The integral in equation 3 is approximated by the summation

\[
\mu_{pq} = \sum_{(x,y) \in R} \sum (x - \bar{x})^p (y - \bar{y})^q f(x,y)
\]

(5)

It can be verified that the central moments up to the order \( p+q \leq 3 \) may be computed by the following formulas:

\[
\mu_{00} = m_{00}
\]

(6)

\[
\mu_{10} = 0
\]

(7)

\[
\mu_{01} = 0
\]

(8)

\[
\mu_{11} = m_{11} - \bar{y}m_{10}
\]

(9)

\[
\mu_{20} = m_{20} - \bar{x}m_{00}
\]

(10)

\[
\mu_{02} = m_{02} - \bar{y}m_{01}
\]

(11)

\[
\mu_{12} = m_{12} - 2\bar{y}m_{11} - \bar{x}m_{02} + 2\bar{y}^2 m_{10}
\]

(12)

\[
\mu_{21} = m_{21} - 2\bar{x}m_{11} - \bar{y}m_{20} + 2\bar{x}^2 m_{01}
\]

(13)
The central moments are invariant to translation. They can also be normalized to be invariant to scaling change by the following formula. The quantities in equation (6) are called normalized central moments

$$a_pq = \frac{\mu_pq}{\mu_{00}^\gamma}$$

(16)

Where

$$\gamma = \frac{p + q}{2} + 1 \text{, for } p + q = 2, 3, ...$$

(17)

Invariant moments derived by Hu (Hu, 1962) were frequently used as features for shape recognition and were shown to be invariant to scaling, translation and rotation (Tables 2, 3, 4).

$$\phi_1 = \alpha_{20} - \alpha_{02}$$

(18)

$$\phi_2 = (\alpha_{20} - \alpha_{02})^2 + 4\alpha_{11}$$

(19)

$$\phi_3 = (\alpha_{30} - \alpha_{12})^2 + (3\alpha_{12} - \alpha_{03})^2$$

(20)

$$\phi_4 = (\alpha_{30} + \alpha_{12})^2 + (\alpha_{21} + \alpha_{03})^2$$

(21)

$$\phi_5 = (\alpha_{30} - 3\alpha_{12})(\alpha_{30} + \alpha_{12})[(\alpha_{30} + \alpha_{12})^2 - 3(\alpha_{21} + \alpha_{03})^2] + (3\alpha_{21} - \alpha_{03})(\alpha_{21} + \alpha_{03})[3(\alpha_{30} + \alpha_{12})^2 - (\alpha_{21} + \alpha_{03})^2]$$

(22)

$$\phi_6 = (\alpha_{20} - \alpha_{02})[(\alpha_{30} + \alpha_{12})^2 - (\alpha_{21} + \alpha_{03})^2] + 4\alpha_{11}(\alpha_{30} + \alpha_{12})(\alpha_{21} + \alpha_{03})$$

(23)

$$\phi_7 = (3\alpha_{21} - \alpha_{03})(\alpha_{30} + \alpha_{12})[(\alpha_{30} + \alpha_{12})^2 - 3(\alpha_{21} + \alpha_{03})^2] + (3\alpha_{12} - \alpha_{03})(\alpha_{21} + \alpha_{03})[3(\alpha_{30} + \alpha_{12})^2 - (\alpha_{21} + \alpha_{03})^2]$$

(24)

The $\phi$'s have dynamic values. Thus it was found that it was more practical to deal with the logarithm of magnitude of $\phi$. Thus the seven moment invariants used in the proposed system are replaced by their logarithm values. For each character issued from the segmentation process the above moment invariant descriptors are calculated and fed to the classifiers.

www.intechopen.com
### Table 2. Invariant Moments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>log(φ_i)</th>
<th>Original image</th>
<th>Reduced image</th>
<th>Mirror image</th>
<th>Rotated image by (90°)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>φ₁</td>
<td>-1.3666</td>
<td>-1.3413</td>
<td>-1.3666</td>
<td>-1.3598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>φ₂</td>
<td>-6.6891</td>
<td>-6.5944</td>
<td>-6.6891</td>
<td>-6.7362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>φ₃</td>
<td>-7.1587</td>
<td>-7.3184</td>
<td>-7.1587</td>
<td>-7.3915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>φ₄</td>
<td>-12.1029</td>
<td>-10.7623</td>
<td>-12.1029</td>
<td>-11.1215</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 3. Invariant Moments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>log(φ_i)</th>
<th>Original image</th>
<th>Reduced image</th>
<th>Mirror image</th>
<th>Rotated image by (90°)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>φ₁</td>
<td>-1.5010</td>
<td>-1.5031</td>
<td>-1.5112</td>
<td>-1.5185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>φ₂</td>
<td>-11.9233</td>
<td>-8.9845</td>
<td>-10.0586</td>
<td>-11.1259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>φ₃</td>
<td>-7.7360</td>
<td>-7.7739</td>
<td>-7.4510</td>
<td>-7.3024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>φ₅</td>
<td>-17.9265</td>
<td>-18.5968</td>
<td>-17.9453</td>
<td>-17.9095</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 4. Invariant Moments for different characters

| Log(φ_i) |  |  |  |  |
|----------|  |  |  |  |
| φ₁       | -1.2978 | -1.5010 | -1.7512 | -1.5141 |
| φ₂       | -8.1338 | -11.9233 | -10.0586 | -4.0690 |
| φ₃       | -12.2658 | -7.7360 | -14.2564 | -8.4575 |
| φ₅       | -25.3674 | -17.9265 | -27.6235 | -16.8251 |
| φ₆       | -17.7442 | -15.8471 | -17.5999 | -10.5131 |
| φ₇       | -27.0270 | -18.6203 | -27.5615 | -16.9178 |

### 4.2 Modified Invariant Moments

In this phase features are extracted from the external contour of the character (Fig.6). In order to differentiate between the characters illustrated in Fig.7 that have the same external contour, we extract other features such as C_ext, H_ext, V_ext, C_int, H_int and V_int, where:

- C_ext is the number of external contours;
- $H_{\text{ext}}$ is the horizontal histogram. This feature is used to compute the number of externals contours;
- $V_{\text{ext}}$ is the Vertical histogram. It is used to compute the number of externals contours;
- $C_{\text{int}}$ is the number of internals contours;
- $H_{\text{int}}$ is the horizontal histogram; it is used to compute the number of internals contours;
- $V_{\text{int}}$ is the Vertical histogram; it is used to compute the number of internals contours.

We modified the moment definition in equation (2) using the character boundary only. The modified central moments can be similarly defined as:

$$m_{pq} = \frac{1}{C} \int_{C} x^p y^q f(x, y) ds$$, for $p, q = 0, 1, 2, \ldots$ (25)

Where $\int_{C}$ is a line integral along the curve $C$, and

$$ds = \sqrt{(dx)^2 + (dy)^2}$$ (26)

The modified central moments can be similarly defined as:

$$\mu_{pq} = \frac{1}{C} \int_{C} (x - \bar{x})^p (y - \bar{y})^q ds$$ (27)
Where

$$\bar{x} = \frac{m_{10}}{m_{00}}, \quad \bar{y} = \frac{m_{01}}{m_{00}}$$  \hspace{1cm} (28)$$

For a digital character, equation (9) becomes

$$\mu_{pq} = \sum_{(x,y) \in C} (x - \bar{x})^p (y - \bar{y})^q$$  \hspace{1cm} (29)$$

The modified central moments are invariant to translation.

**Theorem 1:** For $\mu_{pq}$ defined in equation (9),

$$\alpha_{pq}' = \frac{\mu_{pq}}{(\mu_{00})^{p+q+1}}$$ is scaling invariant for $p, q = 2, 3, \ldots$  \hspace{1cm} (30)$$

**Proof:** Suppose $C$ is a smooth curve in the plane, $C'$ is the curve obtained homogeneously by rescaling the coordinates by a factor $r$, then

$$\mu_{pq}' = \int_C (x(s'))^p (y(s'))^q \, ds' = r^{p+q+1} \mu_{pq}$$  \hspace{1cm} (31)$$

Since

$$\mu_{00} = \int_C ds = |C| = \text{length of curve } C$$  \hspace{1cm} (32)$$

$$\mu_{00}' = \int_C ds' = |C'| = \text{length of curve } C' = r |C|$$  \hspace{1cm} (33)$$

Then, for any $r > 0$, we have

$$\frac{\mu_{pq}'}{(\mu_{00})^{p+q+1}} = \frac{r^{p+q+1} \mu_{pq}}{(r^{p+q+1}) |C|} = \frac{\mu_{pq}}{(\mu_{00})^{p+q+1}}$$  \hspace{1cm} (34)$$

The quantity in equation (34) is invariant to a homogenous scaling.

**Theorem 2:** Suppose $C$ is a smooth curve in the plane and $C'$ is the curve obtained by rotating $C$ an angle $\theta$ clockwise, then

$$\phi_{i}' = \phi_i$$ for $1 \leq i \leq 7$$  \hspace{1cm} (35)$$

Where $\phi_i'$ is defined as in equations (18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24) by using $\alpha_{pq}'$ instead of $\alpha_{pq}$ for $p + q = 2, 3, \ldots$

**Proof:**

$$\mu_{pq}' = \int_C (x(s'))^p (y(s'))^q \, ds' = \int_C \left[ (x(s)\cos\theta - y(s)\sin\theta)^p (y(s)\sin\theta + x(s)\cos\theta)^q \right] ds$$  \hspace{1cm} (36)$$

Note that
We shall prove $\phi_1 = \phi_2$ and $\phi_2 = \phi_3$ as examples. For $3 \leq j \leq 7$,

$$\phi_j = \phi_j$$

(38)

can be similarly proved after computations by using the trigonometric identities:

$$\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1$$

(39)

And

$$(\cos^3 \theta - 3\cos \theta \sin^2 \theta)^2 + (\sin^3 \theta - 3\cos^2 \theta \sin \theta)^2 = 1$$

(40)

Table 5 represents the seven elements of the vector calculated using modified invariant moments for one character with four transformations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>log((\phi_i))</th>
<th>(E)</th>
<th>(E)</th>
<th>(E)</th>
<th>(W)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$\phi_1$</td>
<td>-0.0229</td>
<td>-0.0311</td>
<td>-0.0229</td>
<td>-0.0229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\phi_2$</td>
<td>-2.3107</td>
<td>-2.4123</td>
<td>-2.3107</td>
<td>-2.3107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\phi_3$</td>
<td>-3.4907</td>
<td>-3.5817</td>
<td>-3.4907</td>
<td>-3.4907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\phi_4$</td>
<td>-5.4983</td>
<td>-5.5664</td>
<td>-5.4983</td>
<td>-5.4983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\phi_5$</td>
<td>-10.2246</td>
<td>-10.3329</td>
<td>-10.2246</td>
<td>-10.2246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\phi_6$</td>
<td>-6.8287</td>
<td>-6.9195</td>
<td>-6.8287</td>
<td>-6.8287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\phi_7$</td>
<td>-10.6272</td>
<td>-10.7364</td>
<td>-10.6272</td>
<td>-10.3445</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5. Modified Invariant Moments

4.3 Walsh transform

The Walsh transformation is given by:

$$W(u,v) = \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} f(x,y)g(x,y,u,v)$$

(41)

Where $f(x,y)$ is the intensity of the pixel with the coordinates $(x,y)$ in the original binary image. The size of image $f$ is $N \times N$, and $u,v = 0,\ldots,N-1$, thus we compute $N^2$ Walsh transforms, $g(x,y,u,v)$ is the Kernel function given by the following form:

$$g(x,y,u,v) = (1/N) \prod_{i=0}^{N-1} (-1)^{b_i(x)b_{u+v}(x)+b_i(y)b_{u+v}(v)}$$

(42)

Where $b_i(x)$ is the $i$th bit in the binary expansion of $x$ (it is equal either 0 or 1).

Table 6 represents the seven first elements of the vector Walsh calculated for one character with four transformations. While Table 7 illustrates Walsh coefficient calculated for different characters.
5. Characters recognition

In the character recognition system, the recognition is the last phase which is used to identify the segmented character. Where we use two techniques: the Neural Network (Hamza, 2008; Gu and al, 1983; Alnsour and Alzoubady, 2006; Asiri and Khorsheed, 2005) and Dynamic Programming (Sylvain and al, 2003).

5.1 Neural network

Characters are classified according to their computed features by means of artificial neural networks. Among the many applications that have been proposed for neural networks, character recognition has been one of the most successful. Many neural network architectures have been used in optical character recognition implementation. MLP is usually a common choice. Unfortunately, as the number of inputs and outputs grow, the MLP grows quickly and its training becomes very expensive. In addition, it is not easy to come up with a suitable network design and many trail-and-error cycles are required.

The Neural Network (Fig.8) represents an example of Multilayer Neural Network which contains one hidden layer. It has:

- An input layer of 7 (invariant moment’s vector) inputs cells \( E_i = X_i \) where the cells represents the inputs \( E_i \) of Network.
- A hidden layer of 3 activations Neural \( Y_j \).
- An output layer of 6 activations Neural \( Z_k \).
- 7\times3 connections between input layer ant hidden layer, each weighted by \( V_{jk} \).

### Table 6. Walsh coefficients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( w_i )</th>
<th>( w_1 )</th>
<th>( w_2 )</th>
<th>( w_3 )</th>
<th>( w_4 )</th>
<th>( w_5 )</th>
<th>( w_6 )</th>
<th>( w_7 )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( w_1 )</td>
<td>-0.2500</td>
<td>-0.5000</td>
<td>-0.2500</td>
<td>-0.3750</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( w_2 )</td>
<td>-0.8750</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>-0.8750</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( w_3 )</td>
<td>-1.5000</td>
<td>-1.6250</td>
<td>-1.5000</td>
<td>-1.5000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( w_4 )</td>
<td>-2.1250</td>
<td>-2.2500</td>
<td>-2.1250</td>
<td>-2.1250</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( w_5 )</td>
<td>-2.8750</td>
<td>-3</td>
<td>-2.8750</td>
<td>-2.8750</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( w_6 )</td>
<td>-3.3750</td>
<td>-3.6250</td>
<td>-3.5000</td>
<td>-3.6250</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( w_7 )</td>
<td>-3.8750</td>
<td>-4</td>
<td>-4.1250</td>
<td>-4.3750</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 7. Walsh coefficients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( w_i )</th>
<th>( w_1 )</th>
<th>( w_2 )</th>
<th>( w_3 )</th>
<th>( w_4 )</th>
<th>( w_5 )</th>
<th>( w_6 )</th>
<th>( w_7 )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( w_1 )</td>
<td>-0.0020</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-0.0039</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( w_2 )</td>
<td>-0.0049</td>
<td>-0.0029</td>
<td>-0.0034</td>
<td>-0.0078</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( w_3 )</td>
<td>-0.0078</td>
<td>-0.0064</td>
<td>-0.0069</td>
<td>-0.0118</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( w_4 )</td>
<td>-0.0098</td>
<td>-0.0098</td>
<td>-0.0103</td>
<td>-0.0157</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( w_5 )</td>
<td>-0.0118</td>
<td>-0.0132</td>
<td>-0.0137</td>
<td>-0.0196</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( w_6 )</td>
<td>-0.0142</td>
<td>-0.0167</td>
<td>-0.0172</td>
<td>-0.0211</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( w_7 )</td>
<td>-0.0172</td>
<td>-0.0201</td>
<td>-0.0206</td>
<td>-0.0211</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Recent Advances in Document Recognition and Understanding

- 3×6 connections between hidden layer and output layer, each weighted by \( W_{ij} \).
- \( X_0, Y_0 \) are initial values which are scalars.

Fig. 8 Neural Network

The processing of Neural Network consists of five steps:

**Step 1.** Initializing of weights connections
The weights are randomly selected.

**Step 2.** inputs propagation
The inputs \( E_i \) are presented to input layer: \( X_i = E_i \).
We propagate to hidden layer as follows

\[
Y_j = f \left( \sum_{i=1}^{7} X_i V_{ij} + X_0 \right)
\]

After hidden layer, the output layer is given by

\[
Z_k = f \left( \sum_{j=1}^{3} Y_j W_{kj} + Y_0 \right)
\]

where the values \( X_0 \) and \( Y_0 \) are scalars and \( f \) is the activation function given by

\[
f(a) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-a)}
\]
Step 3.  Error back propagation 
For each example of applied learning base input of the network, we calculate the error at output layers by the

\[ E_k = Z_k (1 - Z_k) (S_k - Z_k) \]  

(46)

where \( S_k \) desired output and \( Z_k \) the actual output.

In the next, we propagate this error on the hidden layer; the error of each neuron of the hidden layer is given by

\[ F_j = Y_j (1 - Y_j) \sum_{k=1}^{6} W_{kj} E_k \]  

(47)

Step 4.  Correction of connections weights 
We change the weights connections as follows
- Between input layer and hidden layer:

\[ \Delta V_{ij} = \eta X_i F_j \]  

(48)

and

\[ \Delta Y_0 = \eta F_j \]  

(49)

- Between hidden layer and output layer:

\[ \Delta W_{kj} = \eta Y_j E_k \]  

(50)

and

\[ \Delta X_0 = \eta E_k \]  

(51)

Where \( \eta = 0.9 \) is the learning parameter determinate experimentally.

Step 5.  (Loop) 
Loop in step two allows computing the error threshold (0.0001), and the number of iterations (50000).

After the learning of Network and the execution of Tifinaghe characters recognition system to recognize a text, we use the Euclidean distance to identify characters.

\[ d(t_i, o) = \left( \sum_{i=1}^{6} (t_i - o_i)^2 \right)^{1/2} \]  

(52)

With, \( t_i \) is a desired output and \( o \) is the output of Network.

5.2 Dynamic programming 
Dynamic Programming was applied to speech recognition by Tappert et al 1982, by Sakoe and Chiba, 1978 to recognize Latin character and by El ayachi and al, 2010 to recognize Tifinaghe characters. The Dynamic Programming strategy is a useful technique for the problem of optimization. It is often used to find the shortest path from one place to another and solve the comparative problem between two strings.
The operation of Dynamic Programming (for invariant moments) is based on the following steps:

**Step 1.** Compute the matrix $d$ between the vector of segmented character $V_{car}$ and each one of the Tifinaghe characters vectors $V_{ref}$.

The matrix $d$ is given by:

$$d(x,y) = \left| V_{car}(x) - V_{ref}(y) \right|$$

Where $x,y = 1,2,...,7$

**Step 2.** Calculate the optimal path from point $(1,1)$ to point $(x,y)$ by the following recursive relationship:

$$S(x,y) = d(x,y) + \min \begin{cases} S(x-1,y), \\ S(x-1,y-1), \\ S(x,y-1) \end{cases}$$

Where

- $S(x,y)$ is the cumulative distance along the optimal path from point $(1,1)$ to point $(x,y)$.
- $S(x,y)$ is evaluated on the area $[1,7] \times [1,7]$ that is browsed column by column or row by row starting from point $(1,1)$.

**Step 3.** Calculate the dissimilarity indices using the following form:

$$D(V_{car},V_{ref}) = S(7,7)/7$$

### 6. Experiments results

Experiments have been performed to test the above system. The developed Tifinaghe text recognition system has been tested on printed text. The system designed in Matlab for the recognition. The image to be tested is captured using a scanner. Before the recognition phase a database of 360 images is made. All tests are applied on 124 characters.

The system is working fine and showing a good recognition rate (Table 8). It has been noticed that the extracted features of the images produced from segmentation module deviate a lot from the respective results in the training set. It seems that the resolution differences are affecting the geometric moments of the image, making them highly variant. It is expected that the recognition rate of the system can be improved by normalizing the training set as the characters that result after the segmentation phase. The system has been implemented on Intel (R) Core (TM) 2 Duo, CPU T5870 @ 2.00 Ghz, with a RAM: 2.00 Go. The system is still under development.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dynamic Programming</th>
<th>Neural Network</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recognition rates</td>
<td>Recognition rates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error rates</td>
<td>Error rates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invariant Moments</td>
<td>93.55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modified Invariant Moments</td>
<td>92.32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walsh Transform</td>
<td>92.75%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 8. Recognition rates & Error rates
7. Conclusion & perspectives

Two recognition methods based on neural network and dynamic programming has been presented. The system recognition consists of three phases including pre-processing, features extraction and recognition. The pre-processing includes position normalization, baseline skew correction and segmentation. The skew angle is determined by using Hough transform. The segmentation process consists of two steps: (a) segmentation of text into lines using horizontal histogram, (b) segmentation of lines into characters using vertical histogram. In features extraction phase a set of 7 invariant moments descriptors, 7 modified invariant moments descriptors and 7 Walsh coefficients have been used to represent the numerical features of the character extracted. Finally the numerical features are passed to the classifiers to recognize the character.

The programs were written using Matlap. As mentioned previously, no efficient technique has been found for Tifinaghe scripts recognition. This field is of importance for future research.

8. References


In the field of document recognition and understanding, whereas scanned paper documents were previously the only recognition target, various new media such as camera-captured documents, videos, and natural scene images have recently started to attract attention because of the growth of the Internet/WWW and the rapid adoption of low-priced digital cameras/videos. The keys to the breakthrough include character detection from complex backgrounds, discrimination of characters from non-characters, modern or ancient unique font recognition, fast retrieval technique from large-scaled scanned documents, multi-lingual OCR, and unconstrained handwriting recognition. This book aims to present recent advances, applications, and new ideas that are relevant to document recognition and understanding, from technical topics such as image processing, feature extraction or classification, to new applications like camera-based recognition or character-based natural scene analysis. The goal of this book is to provide a new trend and a reference source for academic research and for professionals working in the document recognition and understanding field.

How to reference
In order to correctly reference this scholarly work, feel free to copy and paste the following:
