

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF BINARIZATION FOR GRAY-SCALED DIGITAL IMAGES

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ABSTRACT

In this paper we proposed a method for compressive sensing and the recovery of binary images. To achieve this, we combine two ideas: in the sensing step, ordered aperture patterns are employed instead of random aperture patterns, and in the recovery step, a dense reconstruction scheme replaces sparse reconstruction. We demonstrate that this approach is more effective for binary images than state-of-the-art algorithms relying on random sensing and sparse reconstruction. The features used are mainly phase derived, while in the post processing step, specialized adaptive Gaussian and median filters are considered and mean shift algorithm is used. One of the outputs of the binarization step, which shows high recall performance, is used in a proposed post processing method to improve the performance of other binarization methodologies.

Keywords: Binarization, Filtering Segmentation, Image enhancement, Image processing.

I INTRODUCTION

Document image binarization is usually performed in the preprocessing stage of different document image processing related applications such as optical character recognition (OCR) and document image retrieval. It converts a gray-scale document image into a binary document image and accordingly facilitates the ensuing tasks such as document skew estimation and document layout analysis. As more and more text documents are scanned, fast and accurate document image binarization is becoming increasingly important. Though document image binarization has been studied for many years, the thresholding of degraded document images is still an unsolved problem. This can be explained by the fact that the modeling of the document foreground/background is very difficult due to various types of document degradation such as uneven illumination, image contrast variation, bleeding-through, and smear. We try to develop robust and efficient document image binarization techniques which are able to produce good results for badly degraded document images. Existing system follows sparse reconstruction where in a binary image of 0's and 1's the more of 0's are present which gives noisy image.

$$b = Ax(1)$$

We can find a sparsifying matrix by which two-dimensional binary vectors can be transformed into sparse vectors. Three-dimensional or higher-dimensional binary vectors, however, are not transformed into sparse vectors by a simple rotation

$$x = \operatorname{argmin}_y \|y\|_0 \text{ s. t. } b = Ay \quad (2)$$

$$x = \operatorname{argmin}_y \|y\|_1 \text{ s. t. } b = Ay \quad (3)$$

Although any sparse signal can be recovered by Eq. (3) as long as it satisfies the sparsity condition, not all of the purely binary vectors are recovered. Thus, we are motivated to search for another approach that is suitable for a binary representation.

In section II, we discuss some of the literature survey papers relating to compressive sensing-Binarization Techniques, Text Extraction, Phase-Based Binarization.

In section III, we describe the design of proposed system which includes segmentation, Phase Rotated Concurrence Component, Density Reconstruction, Mean shift algorithm, Adaptive weighted trimmed median filter.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Improved Document Image Binarization by using a combination of Multiple Binarization Techniques and Adapted Edge Information by B. Gatos, L. Pratikakis. This paper presents a new adaptive approach for document image binarization. The proposed method is mainly based on the combination of several state-of-the-art binarization methodologies as well as on the efficient incorporation of the edge information of the gray scale source image. An enhancement step based on mathematical morphology operations is also involved in order to produce a high quality result while preserving stroke information. The proposed method demonstrated superior performance against six (6) well-known techniques on numerous degraded handwritten and machine printed documents. The performance evaluation is based on visual criteria as well as on an objective evaluation methodology.

TEXT EXTRACTION FROM DEGRADED DOCUMENT IMAGES BY Rachid Hedjam, Reza Farrahi Moghaddam.

In this work, a robust segmentation method for text extraction from the historical document images is presented. The method is based on Markovian-Bayesian clustering on local graphs on both pixel and regional scales. It consists of three steps. In the first step, an over-segmented map of the input image is created. The resulting map provides a rich and accurate semi-mosaic fragments. The map is processed in the second step, similar and adjoining sub-regions are merged together to form accurate text shapes. The output of the second step, which contains accurate shapes, is processed in the final step in which, using clustering with fixed number of classes, the segmentation will be obtained.

Phase-Based Binarization of Ancient Document Images: Model and Applications BY Hossein Ziaei Nafchi, Reza Farrahi Moghaddam. In this paper, a phase-based binarization model for ancient document images is proposed, as well as a post processing method that can improve any binarization method and a ground truth generation tool. Three feature maps derived from the phase information of an input document image constitute the core of this binarization model. These features are the maximum moment of phase congruency covariance, a locally weighted mean phase angle, and a phase preserved denoised image. The proposed model consists of three standard steps: 1) preprocessing; 2) main binarization; and 3) post processing. In the preprocessing and main binarization steps, the features used are mainly phase derived, while in the postprocessing step, specialized adaptive Gaussian and median filters are considered. One of the outputs of the binarization step, which shows high recall performance, is used in a proposed postprocessing method to improve the performance of other binarization methodologies.

III. METHODS:

A. **Segmentation** : (1) **Edge segmentation**: Image processing is any form of information processing for which the input is an image, such as frames of video; the output is not necessarily an image, but can be a set of features giving information about the image. Since images contain lots of redundant data, scholars have discovered that the most important information lies in its edges. They correspond to object boundaries, changes in surface orientation and texture. Edges typically correspond to points in the image where the gray value changes significantly from one pixel to the next. Thus, detecting Edges help in extracting useful information characteristics of the image where there are abrupt changes.

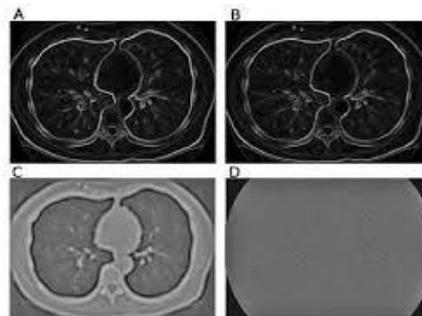


Fig. Edge segmented image

(2) **Otsu segmentation**: Otsu's method, named after Nobuyuki Otsu is used to automatically perform clustering-based image thresholding or, the reduction of a gray level image to a binary image. The algorithm assumes that the image contains two classes of pixels following bi-modal histogram (foreground pixels and background pixels), it then calculates the optimum threshold separating the two classes so that their combined spread (intra-class variance) is minimal, or equivalently (because the sum of pair wise squared distances is constant), so that their inter-class variance is maximal. Consequently, Otsu's method is roughly a one-dimensional

Description: $IDX = \text{otsu}(I, N)$ segments the array I into N classes by means of Otsu's N -thresholding method. otsu returns an array IDX containing the cluster indices (from 1 to N) of each point. Zero values are assigned to

non-finite (NaN or Inf) pixels.

IDX = otsu(I) uses N = 2 (default value).

[IDX,sep] = otsu(...) also returns the value (sep) of the separability criterion within the range [0 1]. Zero is obtained only with arrays having less than N values, whereas one (optimal value) is obtained only with N-valued data



Fig. Input image and otsu segmented image

B. Phase Rotated Concurrence Component:

Phase congruency is where the phases of a quadrature filter responses at different scales are similar. A quadrature filter consists of two parts: An even (symmetrical) part and an odd (anti-symmetrical) part, which are the Hilbert (or Riesz) transforms of each other. See below: Let $u(x)$ be an even function with finite energy, and

$$v(x) = H(u)(x) \quad v(x) = H(u)(x)$$

be its Hilbert transform. The functions are in quadrature. We can combine them as one filter by multiplying the odd part by i and adding them together:

$$g(x) = u(x) + iv(x) \quad g(x) = u(x) + iv(x)$$

Convolving the filter with a signal, $f(x)$, we thus get a complex response where the even part is the response to the even filter and the odd part is the response to the odd filter:

$$fA(x) = (f * g)(x) \quad fA(x) = (f * g)(x)$$

Phase is the argument of this complex response

$$\phi = \arg fA(x) \quad \phi = \arg fA(x)$$

and is separate from the amplitude of the response

$$A = |fA(x)| \quad A = |fA(x)|$$



Phase describes the shape of the signal at a point - odd or even or somewhere in-between – while amplitude describes the strength.

This independence is important as it means signals with different strengths can be compared. If the phase is the same at multiple scales, then there is likely to be a signal feature here. This is phase congruency.

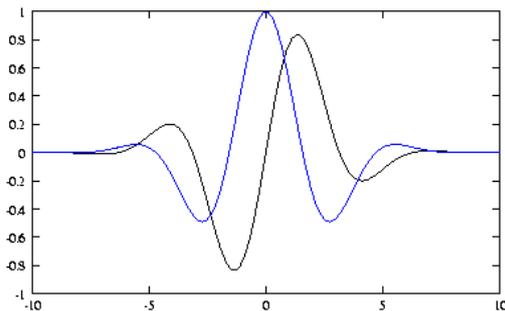


Fig. The big result is that phase congruency can find signal features independent of their strength.

A continuum of feature types from step to line can be obtained by varying the phase offset. Sharpness is controlled by amplitude decay

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)^p} [\sin(2n+1)x + \phi]$$

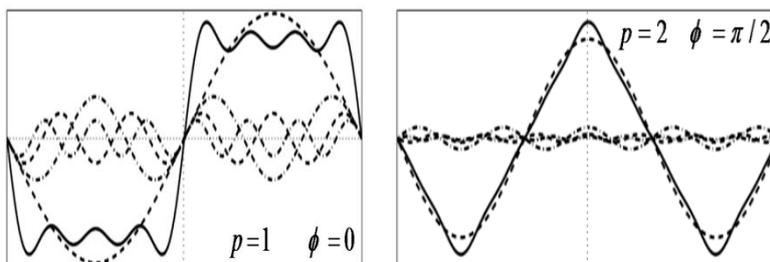


Fig. Phase congruency models a wide range of feature types

In order to obtain the phase rotated concurrence component –mean value, standard deviation, covariances are taken into consideration which is being calculated from the image pixel values. For elimination of noise, the following filters are used:

(1) **Log-Gabor filter** - The Gabor filter is basically a Gaussian (with variances s_x and s_y

along x and y-axes respectively) modulated by a complex sinusoid (with centre frequencies U and V along x and y-axes respectively) described by the following equation

$$x' = x \cos(\theta) + y \sin(\theta)$$

$$y' = y \cos(\theta) - x \sin(\theta)$$

(Local frequency information is obtained by applying quadrature pairs of log-Gabor filters over six orientations and 3-4 scales (typically)).

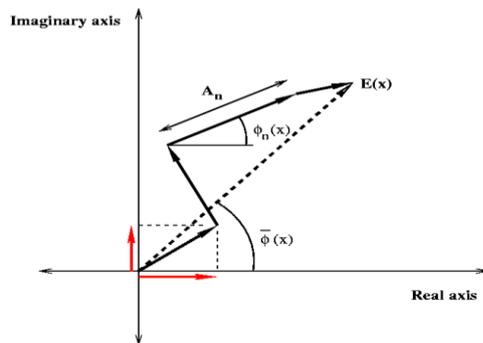
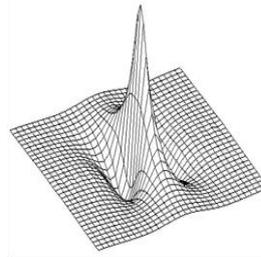
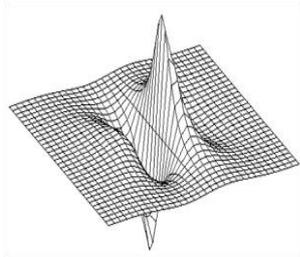


Fig. Phase Congruency values are calculated for every orientation

(2) **Low pass filter** – Construct a low-pass Butterworth filter. Usage: $f = \text{lowpassfilter}(\text{size}, \text{cutoff}, n)$ where: size is a two element vector specifying the size of to construct [rows cols]. Cutoff is the cutoff frequency of the filter 0 - 0.5 n is the order of the filter; the higher n is the sharper the transition is. (n must be an integer ≥ 1). Note that n is doubled so that it is always an even integer.

$$f = \frac{1}{1.0 + (w/\text{cutoff})^{2n}}$$

Detecting corner and edges :

At each point in the image compute the Phase Congruency covariance matrix.

$$G = \begin{bmatrix} \sum PC_x^2 & \sum PC_x PC_y \\ \sum PC_x PC_y & \sum PC_y^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Where PC_x and PC_y are the x and y components of Phase Congruency for each orientation. The minimum

And maximum singular values correspond to the minimum moments of Phase Congruency.

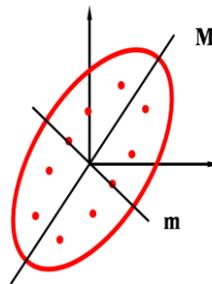


Fig. The magnitude of the maximum moment, M , gives an indication of the significance of the feature

From the figure, If the minimum moment, m , is also large we have an indication that the feature has a strong 2D component and can be classified as a corner. The principal axis, about which the moment is minimized, provides information about the orientation of the feature.

C. Mean shift algorithm: Mean Shift is a powerful and versatile non parametric iterative algorithm that can be used for lot of purposes like finding modes, clustering etc. Mean Shift was introduced in Fukunaga and Hostetler [1] and has been extended to be applicable in other fields like Computer Vision. This section provides an intuitive idea of Mean shift and the later sections will expand the idea. Mean shift considers feature space as an empirical probability density function. If the input is a set of points then Mean shift considers them as sampled from the underlying probability density function. If dense regions (or clusters) are present in the feature space, then they correspond to the mode (or local maxima) of the probability density function. We can also identify clusters associated with the given mode using Mean Shift.

For each data point, Mean shift associates it with the nearby peak of the dataset's probability density function. For each data point, Mean shift defines a window around it and computes the mean of the data point. Then it shifts the center of the window to the mean and repeats the algorithm till it converges. After each iteration, we can consider that the window shifts to a denser region of the dataset.

At the high level, Mean Shift algorithm is specified as follows:

1. Fix a window around each data point.
2. Compute the mean of data within the window.
3. Shift the window to the mean and repeat till convergence.

D. Adaptive Weighted Trimmed Median Filter: As an advanced method compared with standard median filtering,

the Adaptive Median Filter performs spatial processing to preserve detail and smooth non-impulsive noise. A prime benefit to this adaptive approach to median filtering is that repeated applications of this Adaptive Median Filter do not erode away edges or other small structure in the image. A median filter is proposed for the purpose of discovering and removing high level of salt and pepper noise. The image is processed twice so the filter is divided into two stages viz. "Forward Scanning and Reverse Scanning". In order to reduce the error detection rate we use two windows of different dimensions and the output image of first stage serves as input for the second stage. Besides, the value of the noisy pixel is replaced by the median of the window calculated among noise-free pixels. Our results and comparison exhibits that our proposed filter has very low error detection rate and high restoration quality even with high level noise. Therefore the adaptive median filtering has been applied widely as an advanced method compared with standard median filtering. The Adaptive Median Filter performs spatial processing to determine which pixels in an image have been affected by impulse noise. The Adaptive Median Filter classifies pixels as noise by comparing each pixel in the image to its surrounding neighbor pixels. The size of the neighborhood is adjustable, as well as the threshold for the comparison. A pixel that is different from a majority of its neighbors, as well as being not structurally aligned with those pixels to which it is similar, is labeled as impulse noise. These noise pixels are then replaced by the median pixel value of

The pixels in the neighborhood that have passed the noise labeling test. The purpose of using adaptive trimmed median filter are -Remove impulse noise, Smoothing of other noise , Reduce distortion- like

Excessive thinning or thickening of object boundaries. The advantages are - the standard median filter does not perform well when impulse noise is Greater than 0.2, while the adaptive median filter can better handle these noises. The adaptive median filter preserves detail and smooth non-impulsive noise, while the standard median filter does not.

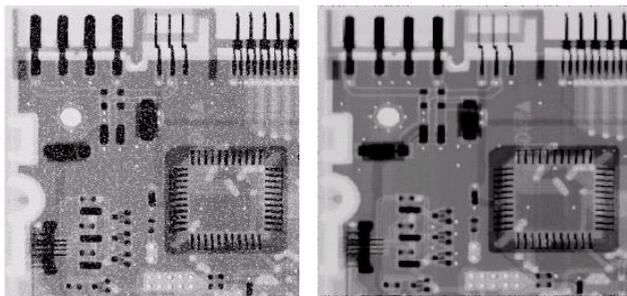
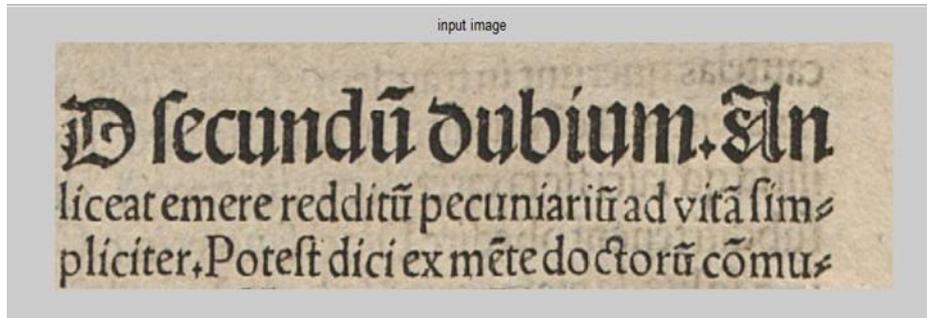


Fig (a) Image corrupted by impulse noise. Fig (b) Result of adaptive median filtering.

IV. RESULT

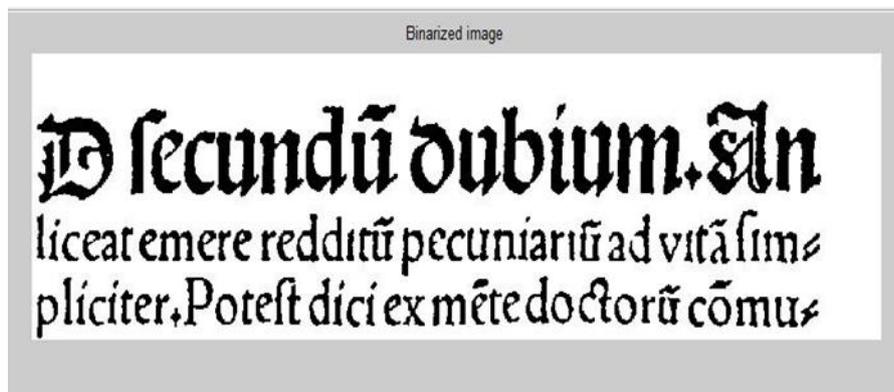
A binary image is a digital image that has only two possible values for each pixel. Typically the two colours used for a binary image are black and white though any two colors can be used.

Figure (a) represents the input image and the corresponding output binarized image is shown in the fig (b). It is clear that the binarized image is free from several degradations and noise.



Fig(a): Input image

In the pre-processing and main binarization steps, the features used are mainly phase derived, while in the post processing step, specialized adaptive Gaussian and median filters are considered. One of the outputs of the binarization step, which shows a high recall performance, is used in a proposed post processing method to improve the performance of other binarization methodologies.



Fig(b): Binarized image

V. CONCLUSION

We have demonstrated a new test for recovery of binary images with dense reconstruction, Phase rotated concurrence component, Mean Shift Algorithm and Adaptive Trimmed Median Filter Model. The noise is partially removed using Edge and Otsu segmentation by subtracting background noise and separating actual and reflection intensity level. Further, noise is removed by various filtering methods in Prcc along with the methodology of mean shift algorithm. Finally a pure binarized image is obtained using Adaptive trimmed median filter. The parameter that differentiates original noisy image and the binarized image is through

MSE and PSNR values. Ancient and other type of documents can be used here to recover pure image. Neural Networks can also be used in future to enhance and recognize image more fairly.

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