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# Arabic and Chinese Handwriting Recognition

SACH 2006 Summit College Park, MD, USA, September 27-28, 2006 Selected Papers



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## **Preface**

In the fall of 2006, the University of Maryland, along with various government and industrial sponsors, invited leading researchers from all over the world to a two-day Summit on Arabic and Chinese Handwriting Recognition (SACH 2006). The event acted as a complement to the biennial Symposium on Document Image Understanding Technology (SDIUT), providing a focused glimpse into the state of the art in Arabic and Chinese handwriting recognition. It offered a forum for interaction with prominent researchers at the forefront of the scientific community and provided an opportunity for participants to help explore possible directions of the field. This book is a result of the expansion, peer review, and revision of selected papers presented at this meeting.

Handwriting recognition remains the Holy Grail of document analysis, and Arabic and Chinese scripts embrace many of the most significant challenges. We are pleased to have 16 scientific papers covering the original topics of handwritten Arabic and Chinese, as well as 2 papers covering other handwritten scripts. We asked each author to not only describe the techniques used in addressing the problem, but to attempt to identify the key research challenges and problems that the community faces. The result is an impressive collection of manuscripts that provide various detailed views of the state of research.

In this book, six articles deal directly with Arabic handwriting.

- Cheriet provides an overview of the problems of Arabic recognition and how systems can use natural language processing techniques to correct errors in lexicon-based systems.
- Suen et al. focus on Persian script, providing a historical survey of the language and techniques used in recognition.
- Belaid et al. provide a hybrid approach that attempts to take advantage of both local and global properties of the language.
- Srihari et al. focus on the problem of search, providing an image-based technique for matching words in Arabic documents.
- Abdulkader introduces language models taking advantage of Part of Arabic Words (PAWS) to aid segmentation.

With the increased interest in Arabic recognition, evaluation is of increased interest as well.

• Märgner and El Abed provide a survey of datasets and competitions that have emerged in recent years for Arabic handwriting recognition.

The history of Chinese handwriting recognition research is much longer than the research record for Arabic handwriting recognition.

- Liu provides an extensive survey of the effects of normalization and feature extraction on recognition of Chinese.
- Fujisawa explores techniques for dealing with uncertainty in the Chinese postal automation domain.
- Guo describes an approach to clustering in a coarse-to-fine hierarchical classification system.
- Chang describes techniques for dealing with the large-scale classification problems of Chinese character recognition.
- Nakagawa et al. discuss the challenges and techniques for the online Chinese character recognition problem.

To contrast techniques developed for Chinese and Arabic, several papers have been included that address cross cutting methods applied to other languages.

- Ding et al. apply a segmentation-driven approach to the recognition of both Chinese and Arabic.
- Lopresti et al. focus on word recognition using language models, introducing two new classifiers that are able to adapt for style-specific applications.
- Natarajan describes a complete segmentation-free system that uses classical Hidden Markov Models.

### And finally

- Bunke et al. describe a line-level recognition system applied to handwritten English text, and
- Pal et al. describe their work on the recognition of South Indian handwritten scripts.

With this book, we tried our best to provide you with a meaningful overview of the state of the art and research trends. We sincerely hope that the challenges set forth by these authors motivate other researchers to continue to address these difficult problems.

November 2007 Stefan Jaeger David Doermann

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