

HISTORICAL DOCUMENT IMAGE BINARIZATION

Carlos A. B.Mello, Adriano L. I. Oliveira

Department of Computing Systems, Polytechnic School of Pernambuco, University of Pernambuco, Brazil

Ángel Sánchez

Superior School of Experimental Science and Technology, Rey Juan Carlos University, Spain

Keywords: Document Processing, Image Thresholding, Historical Documents, Entropy.

Abstract: Preservation and publishing historical documents are important issues which have gained more and more interest over the years. Digital media has been used to storage digital versions of the documents as image files. However, this digital image needs huge storage space as usually the documents are digitized in high resolutions and in true colour for preservation purposes. In order to make easier the access to the images they can be converted into bi-level images. We present in this work a new method composed by two algorithms for binarization of historical document images based on Tsallis entropy. The new method was compared to several other well-known threshold algorithms and it achieved the best qualitative and quantitative results when compared to the gold standard images of the documents, measuring precision, recall, accuracy, specificity, peak signal-to-noise ratio and mean square error.

1 INTRODUCTION

This research takes place in the PROHIST Project (ProHist)(Mello *et al.*, 2006) whose main objectives are the development of methods for effective preserving and publishing historical documents. The documents are digitized in 200 dpi, true colour and stored in JPEG with 1% of loss. Even in this format, each image occupies in average 400 KBytes. In spite of the large use of broadband Internet, it is very difficult to access an archive with thousand of such images. So we must provide means to decrease the file size. Re-digitization of the complete archive with lower resolutions is not a possible solution as the documents can not be digitized several times; the digitization process can alter the physical features of the paper itself. The best solution comes as a reduction of the number of colours. The main information of the document is the text. For several applications, the colour of the paper is not relevant. In order to read a document, we just need to preserve the colours that belong to the ink. To achieve this objective, thresholding algorithms (Parker, 1997) are used to convert into white the colours classified as paper and to turn black the colours classified as ink. However, this is not a simple task when we deal

with images of historical documents which have unique features as:

- 1) Some documents are written on both sides of the paper allowing the presence of the phenomenon know as bleed-through (when the ink transposes from one side of the paper to the other side);
- 2) In other documents, the ink has faded;
- 3) Some documents have large black borders, adhesive marks or are damaged;
- 4) Other documents present the paper too darkened.

All of these elements must be considered for the creation of a new thresholding algorithm.

Our archive contains a group of more than 30,000 images of documents from the end of the 19th century onwards. It is composed by letters, documents and forms, at most.

In this paper, we present a new method for thresholding greyscale images of historical documents. The method is composed by two different entropy-based algorithms. According to the threshold value defined by the first algorithm, the second one is executed or not.

Next, we present some entropy-based thresholding algorithms that establish the base for the new method presented in Section 3. Section 4 presents an evaluation of their performance and Section 5 concludes the paper.

2 ENTROPY-BASED BINARIZATION ALGORITHMS

Entropy (Shannon, 1948) is a measure of information content. In Information Theory, it is assumed that there are n possible symbols, s , which occur with probability $p(s)$. The entropy associated with the source S of symbols is:

$$H(S) = -\sum_{i=0}^n p[s_i] \log(p[s_i]) \quad (1)$$

where the entropy can be measured in bits/symbols. This value can be broken into two parts: the entropy of black pixels, H_b , and the entropy of the white pixels, H_w , bounded by threshold value t , where:

$$H_b = -\sum_{i=0}^t p[s_i] \log(p[s_i])$$

and

$$H_w = -\sum_{i=t+1}^{255} p[s_i] \log(p[s_i]) \quad (2)$$

There are several entropy-based thresholding algorithms in literature as: Pun (Pun, 1981), Kapur *et al.* (Kapur *et al.*, 1985), Li-Lee (Li *et al.*, 1993), Wu-Lu (Wu *et al.*, 1998), Renyi (Sahho *et al.*, 1997), Mello-Lins (Mello *et al.*, 2000), Mello *et al.* (Mello *et al.*, 2006) and Silva *et al.* (Silva *et al.*, 2006). Some of these algorithms are more important for our currently work and are going to be briefly reviewed. More information about the others can be found at (Sezgin *et al.*, 2004).

Pun's algorithm analyses the entropy of black pixels, H_b , and the entropy of the white pixels, H_w , as defined in Eqs. 2. The algorithm suggests that t is such that maximizes the function $H = H_b + H_w$.

Mello-Lins algorithm (Mello *et al.*, 2000) classifies the document into one of three possible classes based on Shannon's entropy and the threshold value is evaluated as $mw.H_w + mb.H_b$, where H_w and H_b are as defined by Pun and the constants mw and mb are defined according to the class of the document.

A correction of the initial threshold value is proposed by Mello *et al.* (Mello *et al.*, 2006) with the use of ROC curves (McMillan *et al.*, 2005). The *throc* algorithm changes the initial threshold value based on the behaviour of the ROC curve evaluated for each new cut-off value. According to the curve, this value can be increased or decreased. To improve the performance of the algorithm, it is suggested the use of percentage of black (Parker, 1997) to define the initial threshold value.

It was presented in (Silva *et al.*, 2006) a new entropy-based thresholding algorithm based on

empirical experiments, where the threshold value is defined by the minimization of the function

$$|e(t)| = |H'(t)/(H/8) - \alpha(H/8)|$$

where α is defined empirically, $H'(t)$ is the entropy of the *a posteriori* source and H is the entropy of the *a priori* binary source. This algorithm, called Silva-Lins-Rocha, however, does not work well in images with black borders as it erases most part of the text information as can be seen in Figure 1-right. Figure 1 presents another sample document and the results generated by Pun and Silva-Lins-Rocha algorithms

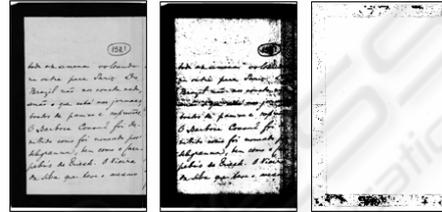


Figure 1: (left) Sample document, (centre) bi-level image generated by Pun algorithm and (right) the image produced by Silva-Lins-Rocha algorithm.

3 NEW ALGORITHMS

In this Section, we present two algorithms that work together in order to achieve high quality bi-level images. The first algorithm evaluates an initial threshold value. In some cases, this threshold value is greater than the most frequent colour in the image. We assume that this should not happen as in documents the most frequent colour must belong to the background. A cut-off value higher than this colour suggests that most part of the paper (not the ink) will remain in the binary image which is not desired. So, in these cases the second algorithm is called to evaluate a new threshold value. First, the images are converted into greyscale for the processing.

3.1 First Tsallis Entropy Based Algorithm

According to Tsallis (Tsallis, 1988), an universal definition of entropy is given by:

$$H_\alpha(S) = \frac{1 - \sum_i p(i)^\alpha}{\alpha - 1} \quad (3)$$

where $p(i)$ is a probability as in the classical definition of entropy and α is a real parameter which value is not defined by Tsallis.

Shannon's entropy (H) established in Eq. 1 settles that if a system can be decomposed into two

statistical independent subsystems, say A and B, then H has the extensive or additivity property. This means that $H(A+B) = H(A) + H(B)$.

Tsallis entropy (Eq. 3) can be broken into two parts:

$$H_{\alpha}(S) = H_{b\alpha}(A) + H_{w\alpha}(B) \quad (4)$$

where

$$H_{b\alpha}(A) = \frac{X_b}{\alpha-1} - \frac{1}{\alpha-1} \sum_{i=0}^t p(i)^{\alpha}$$

and

$$H_{w\alpha}(B) = \frac{X_w}{\alpha-1} - \frac{1}{\alpha-1} \sum_{i=t+1}^{255} p(i)^{\alpha}$$

with $X_b + X_w = 1$.

The boundary t is the most frequent colour in the image; as most part of a document image belongs to the paper, it can be expected that this most frequent colour is part of the background. $H_{b\alpha}$ is the measure of the pixels below the colour t and $H_{w\alpha}$ is the measure of the colours above the threshold t . The variable t is also used to define the values of X_b and X_w as X_b is the percentage of colours below t and X_w is the percentage of colours above t . We considered the α parameter equal to 0.3 for our application. Different values α of produce low quality images.

At first, the documents are classified into one of three groups. This classification is made based on the value of Shannon entropy (H) defined in Equation 1 but with the logarithmic basis taken as the product of the dimensions of the image (*width* x *height*). As defined in (Kapur, 1994), changes in the logarithmic basis do not alter the definition of the entropy. The three classes are:

- Class 1 ($H \leq 0.26$): documents with few parts of text or where the ink has faded;
- Class 2 ($0.26 < H < 0.30$): common documents with around 10% of text elements;
- Class 3 $H \geq 0.30$: documents with more black elements than it should have; this includes documents with a black border or documents with back-to-front interference.

These boundaries between classes were defined empirically analyzing a set of 500 images representatives of the complete archive. Our data base is composed of 17% of documents from class 1, 40% from class 2 and 43% from class 3.

Also, as in Pun's algorithm, the values of Hb and Hw (Eq. 2) are evaluated, using the most frequent colour (t) as the separation point. As we are working with document images, it is reasonable to expect that the most frequent colour belongs to the paper.

For each of these classes, an analysis must be made to process the images that belong to them as can be seen next. The final threshold value, th , is:

$$th = mb * H_{b\alpha} + mw * H_{w\alpha} \quad (6)$$

where mb and mw are multiplicative constants that are defined for each class as follows.

Class 1 Documents:

This class groups documents with few text areas along them. This can be found in cases where the letter has just few words or the ink has faded severely. In this class, we can also find most part of the typewritten documents as, in general, the typewriter ink is not so strong as handwritten characters making them more susceptible to degradation of their colours.

Although the images of this class have similar features in many ways, they differ in basic aspects as, for example, typewritten documents in general occupy most part of the sheet of paper (opposing to the fact that this class groups documents with few text parts). Because of this, we also consider the distribution of the pixels of the original image. For this purpose the value of Hw or Hb is used; we choose Hw with no loss of generality. For these images, we have:

- If ($Hw \geq 0.1$), then $mb=2.5$ and $mw=4.5$ (typewritten documents with dark ink and bright paper);
- If ($0.08 < Hw < 0.1$), then $mb=mw=6$ and $\alpha=0.35$ (documents with the ink faded);
- If ($Hw \leq 0.8$), then $mb=mw=4$ (documents with dark ink and paper).

Class 2 Documents:

This class contains the most common documents of the archive. Their thresholding just needs a boost in $H_{b\alpha}$ and $H_{w\alpha}$ to achieve the best solution. So, in general, the algorithm defines $mb = 2.2$ and $mw = 3$. Some darkened documents need another treatment. If a document belongs to class 2 and $Hw > 0.1$, then the value of mw decreases by half (i.e., $mw = 1.5$), unless the most frequent colour is greater than 200 (brighten documents) for which $mw = 9$.

Class 3 Documents:

These are the documents with more black pixels than expected in a normal document. Here, we can have documents with black borders or documents with ink bleeding interference (documents written in both sides of the paper). In these cases, the system must deal with the paper and the transposed ink turning them to white. Because of this, the mb parameter is fixed as 1 (as the images do not need a boost in their black components). In most

documents, we have $mw = 2$. Some cases, however, must be considered when the documents have brightened paper again. In this class, brighten paper documents are the ones with most frequent colour (t) greater than 185:

- If ($t \geq 185$) then
 - If ($0.071 < hw < 0.096$) then $mw = 9$;
 - If ($0.096 \leq hw < 0.2$) then $mw = 6$.

As said before, if $th > t$, then the threshold value is not accepted and a new value is evaluated according to the next algorithm.

3.2 Second Tsallis Entropy based Algorithm

Once again, we use the concept of Tsallis entropy. However, now the α parameter is the main element in the definition of the threshold. Three classes of documents are defined as before but with small changes in their boundaries. Now we have:

- Class 1: $H \leq 0.23$;
- Class 2: $0.23 < H < 0.28$;
- Class 3: $H \geq 0.28$.

Each class groups the same types of documents as before. Let t be the most frequent colour in the greyscale image to be binarized and $p(i)$ is the *a priori* probability of the grey value i to be present in the image. If the grey value of a pixel is below t , then it belongs to the foreground; otherwise, it belongs to the background. With this in mind, the distribution of the probabilities of the foreground and background are $p(i)/P_b(t)$ and $p(i)/P_w(t)$, respectively, where:

$$P_b(t) = \sum_{i=0}^t p(i) \quad \text{and} \quad P_w(t) = \sum_{i=t+1}^{255} p(i)$$

The *a priori* Tsallis entropy for each distribution is given by:

$$H_{ab}(t) = (1 - \sum_{i=0}^t (p(i)/P_b)^\alpha) / (\alpha - 1)$$

and

$$H_{aw}(t) = (1 - \sum_{i=t+1}^{255} (p(i)/P_w)^\alpha) / (\alpha - 1)$$

The authors in (Yan *et al.*, 2006) present a study of how the α parameter can affect the ideal threshold for an image. Based on the three classes of documents, we have defined empirically the following fixed values for the α parameter:

- Class 1: $\alpha = 0.04$;
- Class 2: $\alpha = 0.05$;
- Class 3: $\alpha = 0.3$.

With the definition of α , H_{ab} and H_{aw} are evaluated as presented in Equations 7. The threshold value is then $th = H_{ab} + H_{aw}$.

Documents of class 3 need a different approach. Before the binarization, they need to be preprocessed. Figure 3-left presents one of these documents. In general, typewritten letters have a great amount of characters but the ink is not as strong as in handwritten letters. In fact, part of the ink is always faded making harder the thresholding process. In order to binarize these images, we must at first use a square root filter to change the colour distribution of the image. To apply the filter, the colours are normalized so that they go from 0 to 1, instead of 0 to 255. The square root of each normalized pixel is evaluated and denormalized back to the normal colour range from 0 to 255. Figure 2 presents a graph that represents the changes in the colour distribution with the evaluation of the square root. It shows that the colours increase to clear tones more rapidly, making the image brighter.

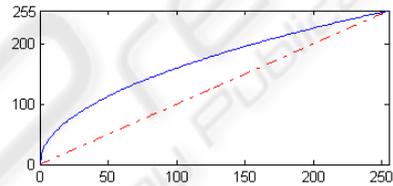


Figure 2: The effect of the square root filter in the colour distribution: both axis represent the colours of a greyscale palette; the dashed line represents a direct mapping of one colour into itself; the continuous curve is the function $y = \text{square_root}(x)$ evaluated over the normalized colours.

After the use of the square root filter, the main features of the image change and it must be analyzed again in the search for the correct α value. The process is the same as before with the use of the most frequent colour and the evaluation of Shannon and Tsallis entropies. As the images are brighter than before, the only change is the value defined for the α parameter for class 2 documents: α decreases to 0.02 now. The parameters defined for both algorithms are fixed for any image as defined by the rules presented before.

4 RESULTS

Figure 3 presents the results of the binarization of sample documents from each class for the first algorithm.

Figure 4 presents a sample document which threshold value found by the first algorithm was greater than the most frequent colour of the document ($th=210$ and $t=182$), making necessary the use of the second algorithm. Figure 4 presents the original image, the new version after the use of a

square root filter and the final binary image (with new $th=168$).

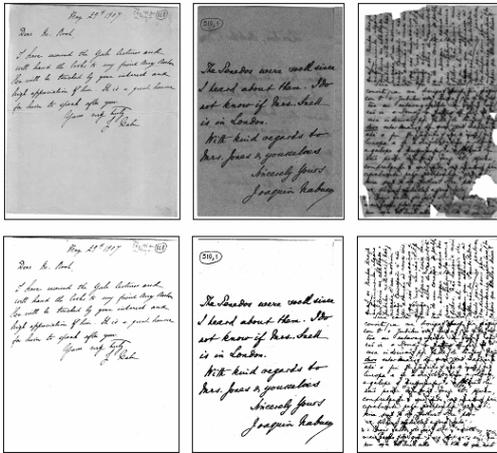


Figure 3: (top) Sample documents of each class (class 1: left, class 2: centre and class 3: right) and (bottom) their binarization by the first algorithm.

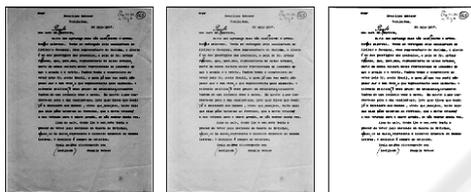


Figure 4: (left) Sample document, (centre) image generated after square root filtering and (right) final bi-level image produced by the second algorithm.

To evaluate quantitatively the results found, we analyzed the values of precision, recall, accuracy and specificity defined by (McMillan and Creelman, 2005):

- Precision (P) = $TP / (TP + FP)$
- Recall (R) = $TP / (TP + FN)$
- Accuracy (A) = $(TP + TN) / (TP + TN + FP + FN)$
- Specificity (S) = $TN / (FP + TN)$

where TP stands for true positive; FP is false positive; TN is true negative, and FN is false negative. The comparison is made using a gold standard image created manually. For each document, a perfect bi-level image (the gold standard) was created by a visual choice of the best global thresholding value.

An effective algorithm must have:

- Precision ≈ 1 : meaning $FP \approx 0$, i.e., few paper elements were incorrectly classified as ink;
- Recall ≈ 1 : meaning that $FN \approx 0$ or few (or none) ink elements were incorrectly classified as paper;
- Accuracy ≈ 1 : $(FP + FN) \approx 0$; there was no misclassification at all;

- Specificity ≈ 1 : indicating that $FP \approx 0$ and almost every pixel that belongs to the paper were classified as that.

Table 1 shows the average result for these four measures applied to a set of 200 documents binarized by the new proposed algorithm and by other entropy-based algorithms in comparison with the gold standard image. As it can be seen, our proposal achieved the higher values. We also present the results generated by the well known format DjVu (Bottou *et al.*, 1998) which is specific for document storage.

Table 1: Average values of precision, recall, accuracy and specificity in a set of 200 bi-level documents generated by the new proposal and other methods compared with their ideal images generated manually.

Algorithm	P	R	A	S
New Proposal	0.92	0.97	0.99	0.99
Kapur	0.97	0.73	0.96	0.99
Li-Lee	0.98	0.71	0.96	0.99
Pun	0.99	0.22	0.62	0.99
Renyi	0.97	0.69	0.93	0.99
Silva-Lins-Rocha	0.82	0.86	0.96	0.97
Wu-Lu	0.41	0.49	0.94	0.95
DjVu	0.95	0.74	0.90	0.99

Table 2 presents the average values of PSNR (Peak Signal-to-Noise Ratio) and MSE (Mean Square Error) for this same set of images. Again, our proposal achieved the higher PSNR value and lower MSE value.

Table 2: Average values of PSNR and MSE in a set of 200 bi-level documents generated by the new method (with both algorithms) and other methods compared with their ideal image generated manually.

Algorithm	PSNR	MSE
New Method	25.53	0.01
Kapur	18.11	0.06
Li-Lee	20.62	0.04
Pun	10.37	0.38
Renyi	20.06	0.07
Silva-Lins-Rocha	19.77	0.04
Wu-Lu	19.70	0.06
DjVu	21.43	0.09

Other sample document from another database is shown in Figure 5 (available at www.site.uottawa.ca/~edubois/documents). This Figure presents a zooming into one of these documents and the binary versions generated by Silva-Lins-Rocha, for example, and our new method. Again, our method achieved higher values of precision, recall, accuracy, specificity, PSNR and lower value of MSE in comparison with other

algorithms. This shows that, in general, our method can be applied to other databases with similar features.

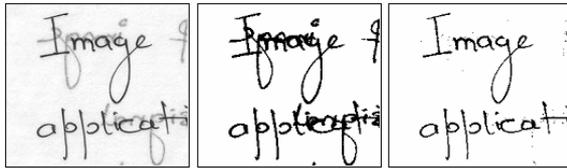


Figure 5: (left) Zooming into another sample document from a different database, (centre) the bi-level image generated by Silva-Lins-Rocha algorithm and (right) the one produced by our method.

5 CONCLUSIONS

It was presented in this paper a method for image binarization of historical documents. The method uses two Tsallis entropy-based binarization algorithms presented herein. The first algorithm finds an initial cut-off value and every time this value is greater than the most frequent colour of the image (which is assumed to be a colour that belongs to the paper not to the ink) the second algorithm is executed generating a new threshold value achieving a better quality bi-level image

Our method was evaluated analyzing precision, recall, accuracy, specificity, PSNR and MSE in comparison with a gold standard image generated manually and the results of several other entropy-based binarization algorithms. It reached the best results for every one of these measures. It was also applied to images from different data bases generating also high quality images.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This research has been partially supported by CNPq, University of Pernambuco, Universidad Rey Juan Carlos and Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional (AECI) under contract no. A/2948/05.

REFERENCES

PROHIST: <http://reepad.dsc.upe.br/prohist>
 Bottou, L. *et al.*, 1998. High Quality Document Image Compression with DjVu. *Journal of Electronic Imaging*, 410–425, SPIE (also: <http://www.djvu.org>).
 Kapur, J.N., 1994. *Measures of Information and their Applications*, J.Wiley & Sons.

Kapur, J.N., *et al.*, 1985. A New Method for Gray-Level Picture Thresholding using the Entropy of the Histogram, *Comp Vision, Graphics and Image Proc.*, Vol 29, no 3.
 Li, C.H. and Lee, C.K., 1993. Minimum Cross Entropy Thresholding, *Pattern Recognition*, vol. 26, no 4.
 McMillan, N.A. and Creelman, C.D., 2005. *Detection Theory*. LEA Publishing.
 Oliveira, A.L.I., *et al.*, 2006. Optical Digit Recognition for Images of Handwritten Historical Documents, *Brazilian Symposium of Neural Networks*, p.29, Brazil.
 Mello, C.A.B. *et al.*, 2006. Image Thresholding of Historical Documents: Application to the Joaquim Nabuco's File, *Eva Vienna*, p. 115-122, Austria.
 Mello, C.A.B. and Lins, R.D., 2000. Image Segmentation of Historical Documents, *Visual 2000*, Mexico.
 Parker, J.R., 1997. *Algorithms for Image Processing and Computer Vision*. John Wiley & Sons.
 Pun, T., 1981. Entropic Thresholding, A New Approach, *Computer Graphics and Image Processing*, vol. 16.
 Sahoo, P. *et al.*, 1997. Threshold Selection using Renyi's Entropy, *Pattern Recognition*, vol. 30, no 1.
 Sezgin, M., Sankur, B., 2004. Survey over image thresholding techniques and quantitative performance evaluation, *J. of Electronic Imaging*, no.13, vol 1, pp. 146-165.
 Shannon, C., 1948. A Mathematical Theory of Communication, *Bell System Technology Journal*, vol. 27, pp. 370-423, 623-656.
 Silva, J.M., *et al.*, 2006. Binarizing and filtering historical documents with back-to-front interference, *Proceedings of the ACM SAC*, France.
 Tsallis, C., 1988. Possible Generalization of Boltzmann-Gibbs statistics, *J. of Statistical Physics*, vol. 52, nos. 1-2, pp. 479-487.
 Wu, L. *et al.*, 1998. An Effective Entropic thresholding for Ultrasonic Images, *International Conference on Pattern Recognition*, pp 1552-1554, Australia.
 Yan, L. *et al.*, 2006. An Application of Tsallis Entropy Minimum Difference on Image Segmentation, *World Congress on Intelligent Control and Automation*, pp. 9557-9561, China.