

# Noisy Character Recognition Using Artificial Neural Network

**Anand Kumar Sharma, <sup>1</sup>Bhaskar Gupta**

<sup>1</sup>Research Scholar (M.Tech. Student), SET, NIU, Gr. Noida Associate Professor, SET, NIU, Greater Noida

**Abstract**

In This research aims at designing and developing a Neural Network based Character recognition system, capable of recognizing a character correctly from noise. Neural Networks which bears highly parallel architecture, are becoming more and more fault tolerant; thus making it very suitable for problems like pattern matching, character recognition etc. We assume that we have acquired images of different English Alphabets, and during this acquisition the images get distorted due to various reasons. We used Neural Network Toolbox in MATLAB. MATLAB has very powerful environment for supporting Neural Network Algorithms. MATLAB provides various tools for designing & training Neural Network. The following screenshot shows the GUI (Graphical User Interface) of the application developed.

**Keywords**

Character Recognition, Neural Network, Character Extraction algorithm, Edge Detection algorithm, Image acquisition.

**I. Introduction**

One of the classical applications of Artificial Neural Network is Noisy Character Recognition. Character Recognition finds its applications in a number of areas, such as in banking, security products, hospitals, evaluations of examination papers, answer sheets and even in robotics.

In this project we aim to design and implement a neural network for performing character recognition. Because of the great flexibility in MATLAB's Neural Network Toolbox, we will be using it for the whole implementation.

**II. Neural Networks**

Neural Network is formed by interconnecting a number of elements called neurons in different layers together. These neurons work in a same manner as they do in biological terms. Consider a system in which a neural network is formed using three layers –Input , Hidden and Output as Shown in figure where Input layer is used to feed all the input data. which is followed by a hidden layers of neurons for further processing of data and finally the output layer of neurons for calculating the desired response of the Neural network Created.

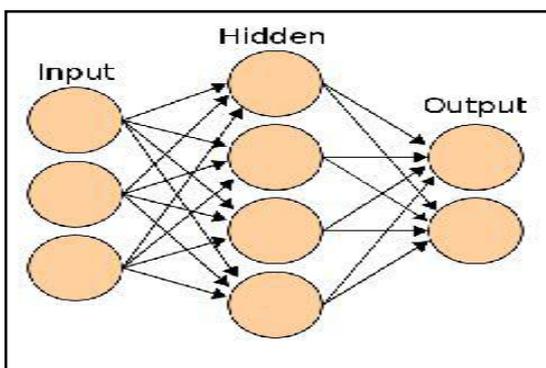


Fig. Diagram of a neural network

The above figure shows the three layers of a neural network–input, hidden and output layer. The output of individual neuron can be given by:

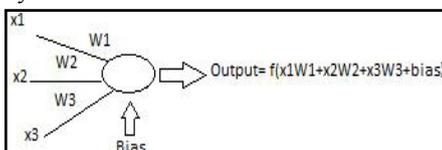


Fig. Output of individual Neuron

OUTPUT= $f(X1W1+X2W2+X3W3)$  as shown in the above figure , where X1,X2and X3 are the inputs whereas W1,W2 and W3 are weight in that layer.

Some functions used in Neural Network are as follows:-

In Multilayer neural networks , Log-sigmoid transfer function called Logsig are frequently used.

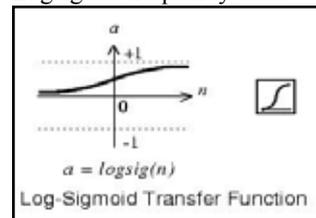


Fig. Log-Sigmoid Transfer Function

The above figure shows that the logsig function gives the outputs between 0 and 1 whenever the neuron's net input goes from negative to positive infinity as shown in the above figure. Tan –sigmoid transfer function Tansig can also be used in Multilayer networks.

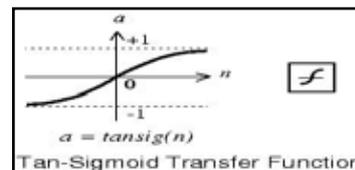


Fig. Tan-Sigmoid Transfer Function

**III. Some of the features of MATLAB include:**

- Ability to zip and unzip files and folders in the Current Folder browser to simplify sharing of files
- New visual cues in the Current Folder browser to show directories on the MATLAB path
- Enhanced tab completion in the MATLAB Editor with support for local variables, subfunctions, and nested functions .
- Expanded access in the plot selector to plots from the Curve Fitting, Filter Design, Image Processing, and Signal Processing Toolboxes.

**IV. Basically we are roughly dividing the whole project in three parts:**

- The first part consists of creating a simple neural network using MATLAB, thus getting acquainted with the functions and tools that MATLAB has to offer.
- The second part will focus on character recognition, in which

the difference between training a network with data that is noisy or not noisy will be highlighted, (and optionally the interpretation and response to English letters under five different noise levels).

- The last part will deal with designing and creating a neural network in which we will focus on how parameter changes and data manipulation can influence our design.

**V. Figures of proposed model And Steps:**

a. Design steps :

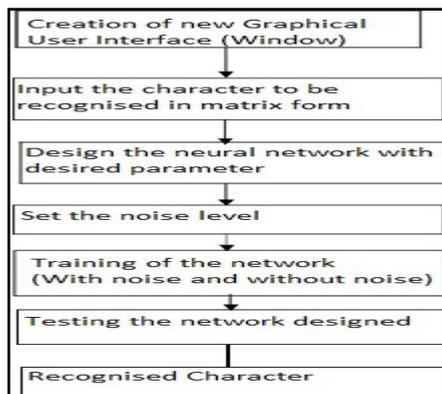


Fig. Proposed Design Model

b. Figures of varrious activities during the performances of project research are attached as the process of reviews.

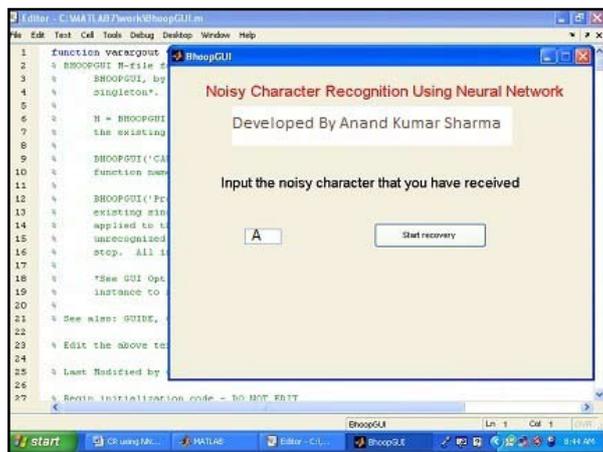


Fig: Screenshot of Input stage ANN system.

**C. Table Captions**

Table: Specific parameter of the system

|                                     |      |
|-------------------------------------|------|
| Input Layer                         | 1    |
| Hidden Layer                        | 2    |
| Output Layer                        | 3    |
| No. of neurons in each hidden layer | 8    |
| Noise level                         | 0.01 |

**VI. Results and Applications-**

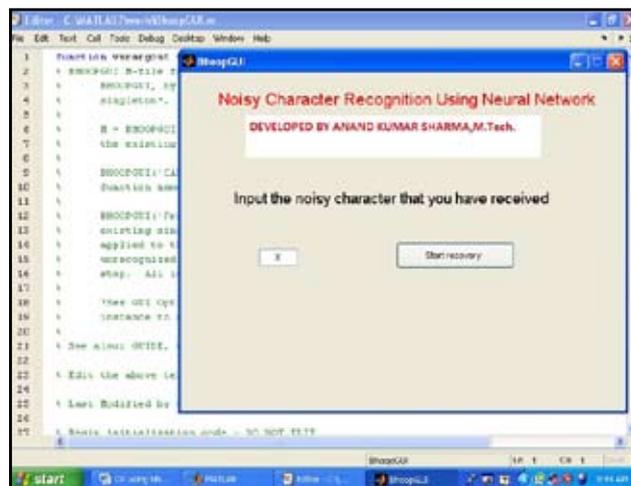


Fig. Screenshot of noisy character

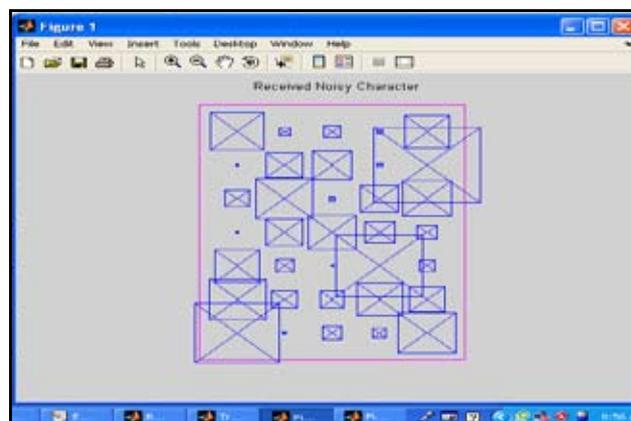


Fig. Noisy input X

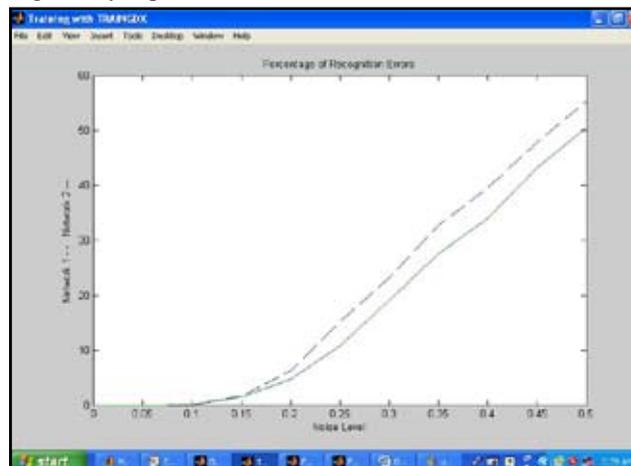


Fig. Noise level of X

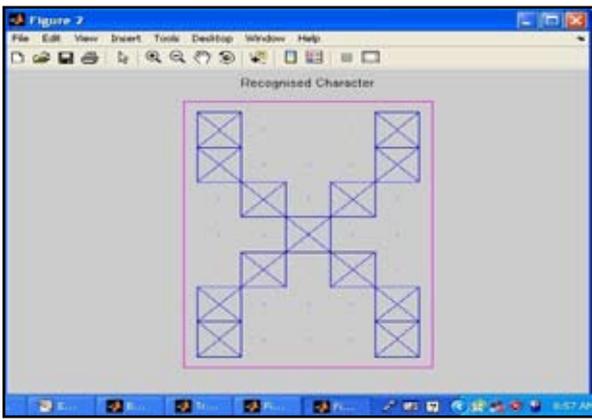


Fig. Recovered Output X

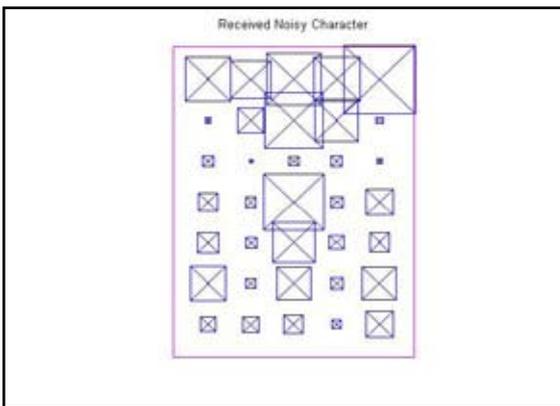


Fig. Noisy input T

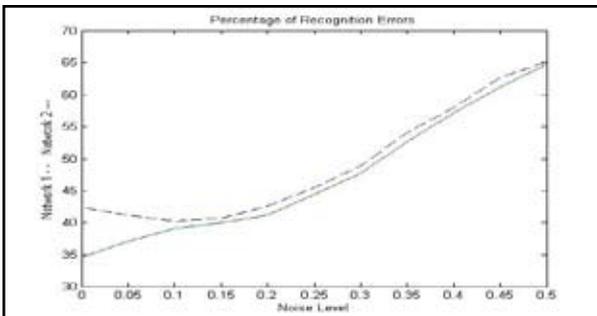


Fig. Noise level of T

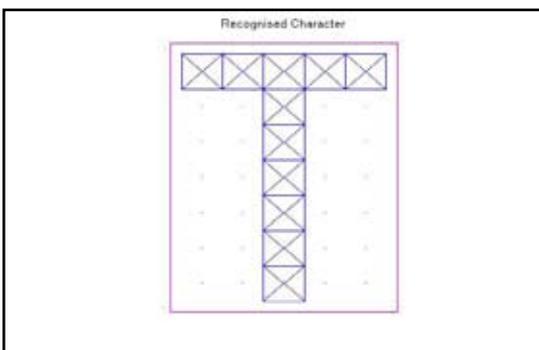


Fig. Recovered Output T

One of the classical applications of Artificial Neural Network is Noisy Character Recognition. Character Recognition finds its applications in a number of areas, such as in banking, security products, hospitals, evaluations of examination papers, answer sheets and even in robotics.

## VII. Conclusions

Our preliminary research in noisy character recognition clearly indicates that Neural Network can be a most important tool for the implementation of the Character Recognition System. Further the latest CAD tools such as MATLAB, can provide us with greater flexibility and enhance the efficiency and productivity of the developers by reducing the complexity of coding. Finally in future the entire algorithm will be implemented on embedded system (AVR MICROCONTROLLER BOARD WITH USB PROGRAMMER).

## References :

- [1]. Simon Haykin, *Neural Networks: A comprehensive foundation*, 2nd Edition, Prentice Hall, 1998
- [2]. Shashank Araokar, 'Visual Character Recognition using Artificial Neural Networks'
- [3]. Srinivasa Kumar Devireddy, Settipalli Appa Rao, 'HAND WRITTEN CHARACTER RECOGNITION USING BACK PROPAGATION NETWORK'
- [4]. WOJCIECH KACALAK, Department of Mechanical Engineering Raclawicka 15-17, 75-620 Koszalin, Poland 'NEW METHODS FOR HANDWRITING RECOGNITION USING ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS'.
- [5]. Hentrich, Michael (2015). "Methodology and Coronary Artery Disease Cure" ([https://www.researchgate.net/publication/281017979\\_Methodology\\_and\\_Coronary\\_Artery\\_Disease\\_Cure](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/281017979_Methodology_and_Coronary_Artery_Disease_Cure)).
- [6]. McCulloch, Warren; Walter Pitts (1943). "A Logical Calculus of Ideas Immanent in Nervous Activity". *Bulletin of Mathematical Biophysics* 5(4):115133.doi:10.1007/BF02478259 <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007%2FBF02478259>
- [7]. Hebb, Donald (1949). *The Organization of Behavior*. New York: Wiley.
- [8]. Farley, B.G.; W.A. Clark (1954). "Simulation of Self Organizing Systems by Digital Computer". *IRE Transactions on Information Theory* 4(4):7684.doi:10.1109/TIT.1954.1057468 (<https://dx.doi.org/10.1109%2FTIT.1954.1057468>).
- [9]. Rochester, N.; J.H. Holland; L.H. Habit; W.L. Duda (1956). "Tests on a cell assembly theory of the action of the brain, using a large digital computer". *IRE Transactions on Information Theory* 2(3):8093.doi:10.1109/TIT.1956.1056810 (<https://dx.doi.org/10.1109%2FTIT.1956.1056810>).
- [10]. Rosenblatt, F. (1958). "The Perceptron: A Probabilistic Model For Information Storage And Organization In The Brain". *Psychological Review* 65 (6):386-408.doi:10.1037/h0042519 (<https://dx.doi.org/10.1037%2Fh0042519>). PMID 13602029 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/13602029>).
- [11]. Werbos, P.J. (1975). *Beyond Regression: New Tools for Prediction and Analysis in the Behavioral Sciences*.
- [12]. Minsky, M.; S. Papert (1969). *An Introduction to Computational Geometry*. MIT Press. ISBN0262630222.
- [13]. Rumelhart, D.E; James McClelland (1986). *Parallel Distributed Processing: Explorations in the Microstructure of Cognition*. Cambridge: MIT Press.
- [14]. Russell, Ingrid. "Neural Networks Module" (<http://uhaweb.hartford.edu/compsci/neuralnetworksdefinition.html>). Retrieved 2012.
- [15]. Yang, J. J.; Pickett, M. D.; Li, X. M.; Ohlberg, D. A. A.; Stewart, D. R. ; Williams, R.S. *Nat.Nanotechnol.* 2008, 3,

429–433.

- [16]. Strukov, D. B.; Snider, G. S.; Stewart, D. R.; Williams, R. S. *Nature* 2008, 453, 80–83.
- [17]. 2012 Kurzweil AI Interview (<http://www.kurzweilai.net/howbioinspireddeeplearningkeepswinningcompetitions>) with Jürgen Schmidhuber on the eight competitions won by his Deep Learning team 2009–2012.
- [18]. <http://www.kurzweilai.net/howbioinspireddeeplearningkeepswinningcompetitions> 2012 Kurzweil AI Interview with Jürgen Schmidhuber on the eight competitions won by his Deep Learning team 2009–2012
- [19]. Graves, Alex; and Schmidhuber, Jürgen; *Offline Handwriting Recognition with Multidimensional Recurrent Neural Networks* (<http://www.idsia.ch/~juergen/nips2009.pdf>), in Bengio, Yoshua; Schuurmans, Dale; Lafferty, John; Williams, Chris K. I.; and Culotta, Aron (eds.), *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems 22 (NIPS'22)*, 7–10 December 2009, Vancouver, BC, Neural Information Processing Systems (NIPS) Foundation, 2009, pp. 545–552.
- [20]. A. Graves, M. Liwicki, S. Fernandez, R. Bertolami, H. Bunke, J. Schmidhuber. *A Novel Connectionist System for Improved Unconstrained Handwriting Recognition* ([http://www.idsia.ch/~juergen/tpami\\_2008.pdf](http://www.idsia.ch/~juergen/tpami_2008.pdf)). *IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence*, vol. 31, no. 5, 2009.
- [21]. Graves, Alex; and Schmidhuber, Jürgen; *Offline Handwriting Recognition with Multidimensional Recurrent Neural Networks*, in Bengio, Yoshua; Schuurmans, Dale; Lafferty, John; Williams, Chris K.I.; and Culotta, Aron (eds.), *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems 22 (NIPS'22)*, December 7th–10th, 2009, Vancouver, BC, Neural Information Processing Systems (NIPS) Foundation, 2009, pp. 545–552.
- [22]. A. Graves, M. Liwicki, S. Fernandez, R. Bertolami, H. Bunke, J. Schmidhuber. *A Novel Connectionist System for Improved Unconstrained Handwriting Recognition*. *IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence*, vol. 31, no. 5, 2009.
- [23]. D. C. Ciresan, U. Meier, J. Masci, J. Schmidhuber. *Multi-Column Deep Neural Network for Traffic Sign Classification*. *Neural Networks*, 2012.
- [24]. D. Ciresan, A. Giusti, L. Gambardella, J. Schmidhuber. *Deep Neural Networks Segment Neuronal Membranes in Electron Microscopy Images*. In *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems (NIPS 2012)*, Lake Tahoe, 2012.

#### Author's Profiles:



Anand Kumar Sharma is currently pursuing M.Tech. from Noida International University, Greater Noida (India), in the area of Digital Communication Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering.



Mr. Bhaskar Gupta is currently working as an Associate Professor in Electronics & Communication Engineering department (School of Technology). He is looking after M.Tech. Programmes too. He is having more than 15 years of experience in teaching and research area. He has more than 40 publications in International and National Journals. He has reviewed many papers from outside India like China, Korea etc. His areas of interest are image processing, face recognition and artificial intelligence. He was actively involved in robotics projects of KAIS, South Korea for too long time. He has guided more than 10 M.Tech. in UPTU, Jamia Hamdard and various other reputed Universities.