

Table 1: Results for different writer dependent/writer independent handwriting recognition tasks

Task	Vocabulary	Fai ning	Test	Recognition Rate	Recognition Rate
	Size	Patterns	Patterns	Local Features	Context Bitmaps
0-9	10	1600	200 (20 writers)	97.9%	99.5%
A-Z	26	2000	520 (20 writers)	92.5%	95.9%
a_z	26	2000	520 (20 writers)	89.9%	93.7%
m_400-a	400	2000 (writer ms m)	800 (writer ms m)	94.7%	98.1%
n_400-b	400	- " -	- " -	93.2%	96.7%
000	1000	- " -	2000 (writer ms m)	90.5%	94.8%
0	10000	- " -	- " -	82.1%	86.6%
20000	- " -	- " -	79.9%	83.0%	
00	3000 (15 writers)	2500 (10 writers)	-	85.0%	

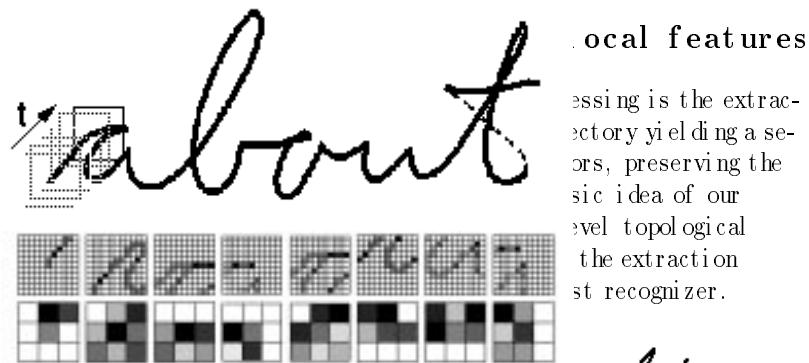


Figure 2: Calculation of context bitmaps

se features are still local in space but no longer in time. Each point of the trajectory is visited by each other point of the trajectory in a neighborhood. Therefore, we call the local bitmaps L_t . Another way of interpreting these features is to view them as low-resolution features similar to those in [3, 2]. Each time frame consists of information on the pen position (x, y coordinates), spatial short-range trajectories, directional features ($\delta x, \delta y$), curvature, speed and pen-up/pen-down indicator. But an inspection of the confusion matrices of networks trained on these features revealed significant problems in discriminating between cursive letters like "a" and "u" or "g" and which look very similar and differ only in small features of the connections (see figure 1 for examples).

Problems arise due to the fact that the features are local, which means that they are local both in time and in space. This is inadequate for recognizing longer range context dependencies of trajectories of patterns. As input of presents we use now instead of the digitizer input. After a sequence of points $b = \{b(i, j)\}$, where i points (x_i, y_i) falling

al character recognition, we use now a source of information, we of the points. The in the following pixel (i, j) . A B centered grey scale. That on

local features

essing is the extraction yielding a set of features, preserving the basic idea of our level topological the extraction of the recognizer.



First we started with a set of strictly local features. Figure 1: Hard to detect differences between cursive characters. Each time frame consists of information on the pen position (x, y coordinates), spatial short-range trajectories, directional features ($\delta x, \delta y$), curvature, speed and pen-up/pen-down indicator. But an inspection of the confusion matrices of networks trained on these features revealed significant problems in discriminating between cursive letters like "a" and "u" or "g" and which look very similar and differ only in small features of the connections (see figure 1 for examples).

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of the 12th International
on Pattern Recognition,
Israel), October 1994,
98, IEEE Computer Society Press

Combining Bitmaps with Dynamic Writing Information for On-Line Handwriting Recognition

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Abstract

ependent, large vocabulary on-line handwriting require robust input recognition