ROBUST TECHNIQUE FOR EFFICIENT RESTORATION OF DEGRADED DOCUMENT IMAGES

Syed Hussain Basha[1], G.Suresh[2], G.Lavanya

ABSTRACT

Picture division is an arrangement of sections that on the whole cover the whole picture, or an arrangement of forms removed from the picture. During the time spent enhancing debased report pictures division is one of the troublesome errand because of foundation and closer view variety. This paper introduces another approach for improvement of debased reports. It comprises of a versatile picture differentiate based report picture binarization strategy that is tolerant to various sort of archive debasement, for example, uneven brightening record spread including smearing of content, leaking of ink to the opposite side of page, corruption of paper ink because of maturing and so forth. The pictures i.e. checked duplicates of these corrupted archives are given as a contribution to the framework. They are prepared to get the finest enhanced record so that the substance are noticeable decipherable. Differentiate picture development can be built utilizing nearby picture inclination and neighborhood picture differentiate. Additionally edge estimation calculation is utilized to distinguish the content stroke edge pixels .The content inside the record is further sectioned by a thresholding strategy which depends on the stature and width of letter size present in debased report picture. It works for various configuration of debased record pictures.

Record Terms: Binarization, Versatile Picture Differentiate, Neighborhood Picture Differentiate, Nearby Picture Slope, Location of Content Stroke Edges, Pixel Arrangement, Thresholding.

I . INTRODUCTION

To analyze the document, its image is binarized before Numerous thresholding systems [6]–[9] have been accounted for for archive picture binarization.

The same number of corrupted records try not to have an unmistakable bimodal example, worldwide thresholding [10]is generally not a reasonable approach for the corrupted record binarization.

Versatile thresholding which gauges a nearby edge for each report picture pixel, is regularly a superior way to deal with managediverse varieties inside debased archive pictures. For illustrationthe early window-based versatilthresholdingstrategies gauge the nearby edge by utilizing the mean and the standard variety of picture pixels inside a nearby neighborhood window. The fundamental disadvantage of these window-based thresholding methods is that the thresholdingexecution depends intensely on the window measure and thusthe character stroke width. Different methodologies have likewise been announced, including foundation

subtraction [4] surface examination recursive strategy deterioration strategy shape fruition Markov IrregularField coordinated wavelet cross segment grouping chart examination self-learning Laplacianvitality client help and mix of binarization strategies

II EXSISTING METHODS

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The fundamental disadvantage of these window-based thresholding methods is that the thresholding execution depends intensely on the window measure and thus the character stroke width. Different methodologies have likewise been announced, including foundation subtraction [4], surface examination recursive strategy , deterioration strategy, shape fruition ,Markov IrregularField, coordinated wavelet, cross segment grouping chart examination, self-learning ,Laplacianvitality client help and mix of binarization strategies

III. PROPOSED METHOD

3.1 Contrast Image Construction

The image gradient has been widely used for edge detection and it can be used to detect the text stroke edges ofthe document images effectively that have a uniform documentbackground. On the other hand, it often detectsmany nonstrokeedges from the background of degraded document thatoften contains certain image variations due to noise, unevenlighting, bleed-through, etc. To extract only the stroke edgesproperly, the image gradient needs to be normalized to compensatethe image variation within the document backgrouIn our earlier method [5], The local contrast evaluated by the local image maximum and minimum is used to suppress the background variation as described . In particular, the numerator (i.e. the difference between the local maximum and the local minimum) captures the local image difference that is similar to the traditional image gradient .

3.2 Text Stroke Edge Pixel Detection

The purpose of the contrast image construction is to detect the stroke edge pixels of the document text properly. The constructed contrast image has a clear bi-modal pattern [5],where the adaptive image contrast computed at text stroke edges is obviously larger than that computed within the document background.

We therefore detect the text stroke edgepixel candidate by using Otsu's global thresholding method.For the contrast images

3.3 Local Threshold Estimation

The text can then be extracted from the document background pixels once the high contrast stroke edge pixels are detected properly. Two characteristics can be observed from different kinds of document images [5]: First, the text pixels are close to the detected text stroke edge pixels. Second, there is a distinct intensity difference between the high contrast stroke edge pixels and the surrounding background pixels.
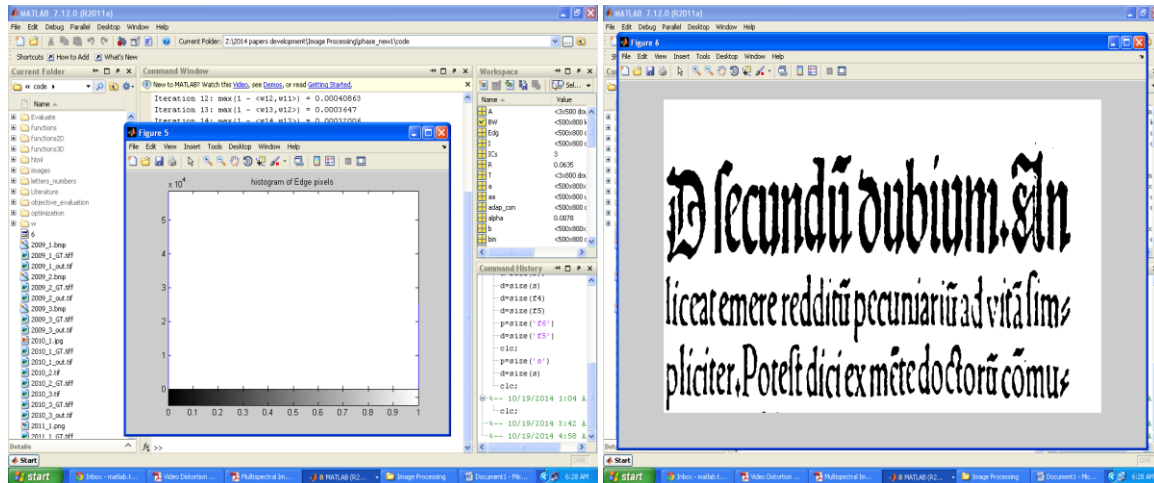
IV. SIMULATION RESULT
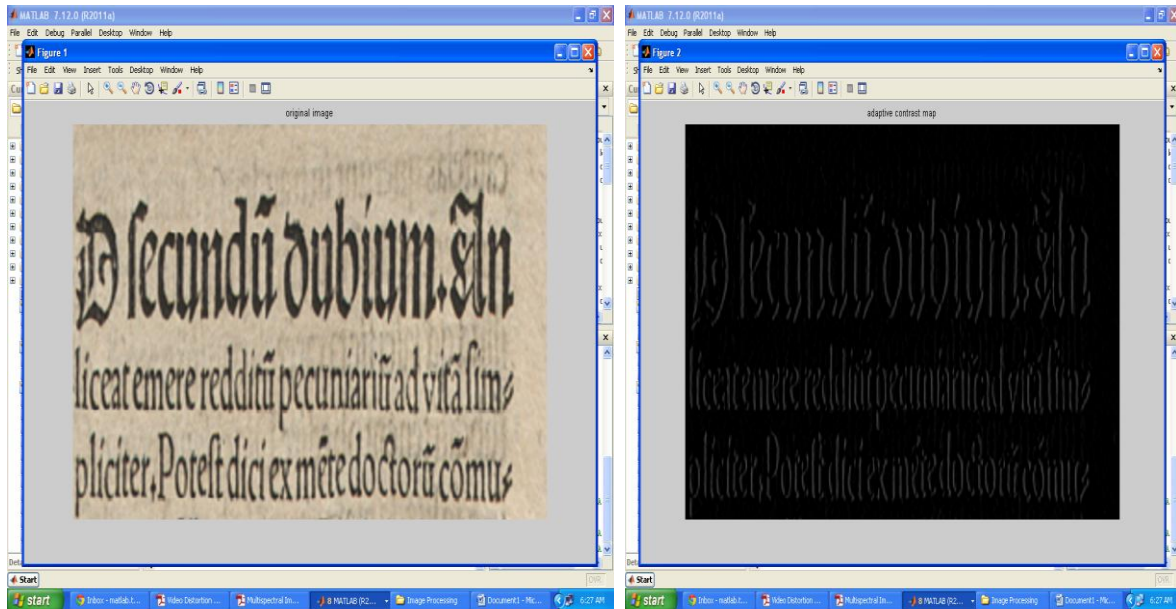
4.1 Degraded Image

4.2 Local contrast Image
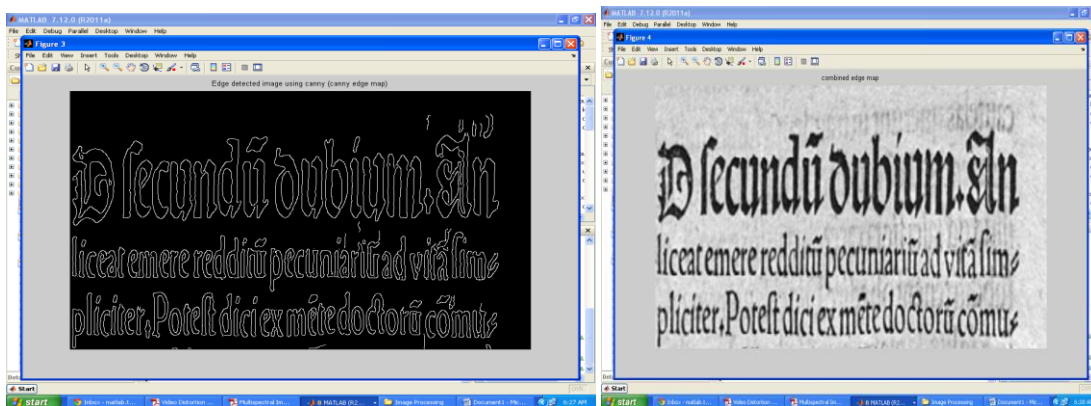
4.3 Text Stroke image

4.4 Combined Edge Map

4.5 Histogram of edge pixel   4.6   Enhanced restored image

V. CONCLUSION

This paper introduces a versatile picture differentiate based report picture binarization system that is tolerant to assortment of archive debasement, for example, uneven enlightenment and record spread. The proposed system is simple and vigorous, just couple of parameters are included. It works for various types of corrupted record pictures. It makes utilization of the nearby picture differentiate that is assessed in view of the neighborhood most extreme and least.

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	Mr Syed Hussain Basha has pursued his B.Tech AL-Habeeb College of Engg &Tech.He completed M.tech from Shadaan College of Engg & Tech.Presently he is working as assistant professor in the Dept of ECE BITS-KNL.
	Mr G.Suresh is pursuing his B.Tech from BITS-KNL in the department of ECE
	Miss G.Lavanya is pursuing his B.Tech from BITS-KNL in the department of ECE