

# OCROMORE Combining multiple OCR-engine results to improve character recognition accuracy

## A BRIEF INTRODUCTION

Ocromore is a toolset to increase the character recognition accuracy by combining multiple ocr results. The character accuracy is especially crucial for automatic structuring and research purposes.

It was developed for the DFG-Project Aktienführer-Datenarchiv.

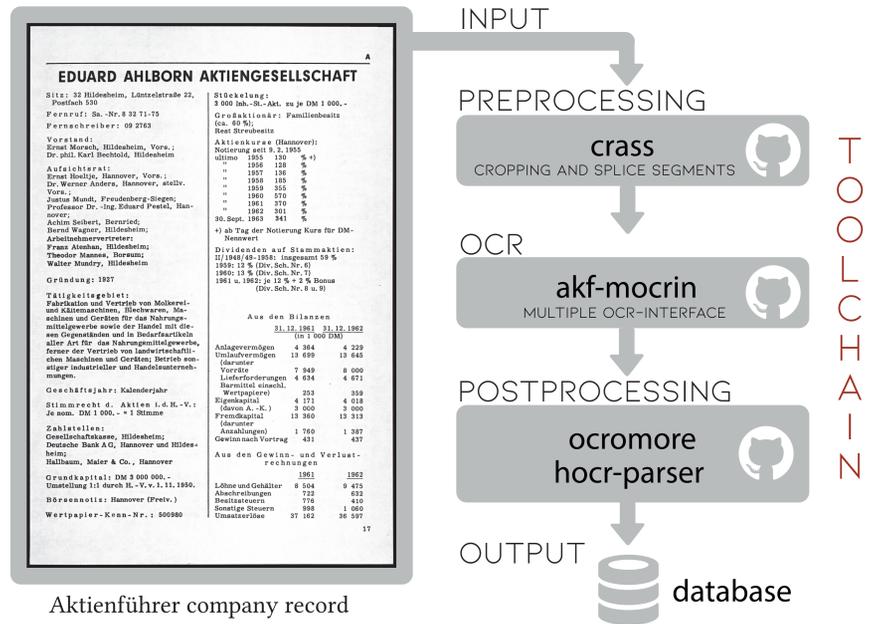
The Aktienführer is a reference work published annually between 1956-1999 as print book comprising data for companies listed at stock exchanges in Germany.

One of the goal of this project is to process this data and store it in a structured manner in a database. To optimize the OCR workflow and the result, several tool where created and combined to a **toolchain**.

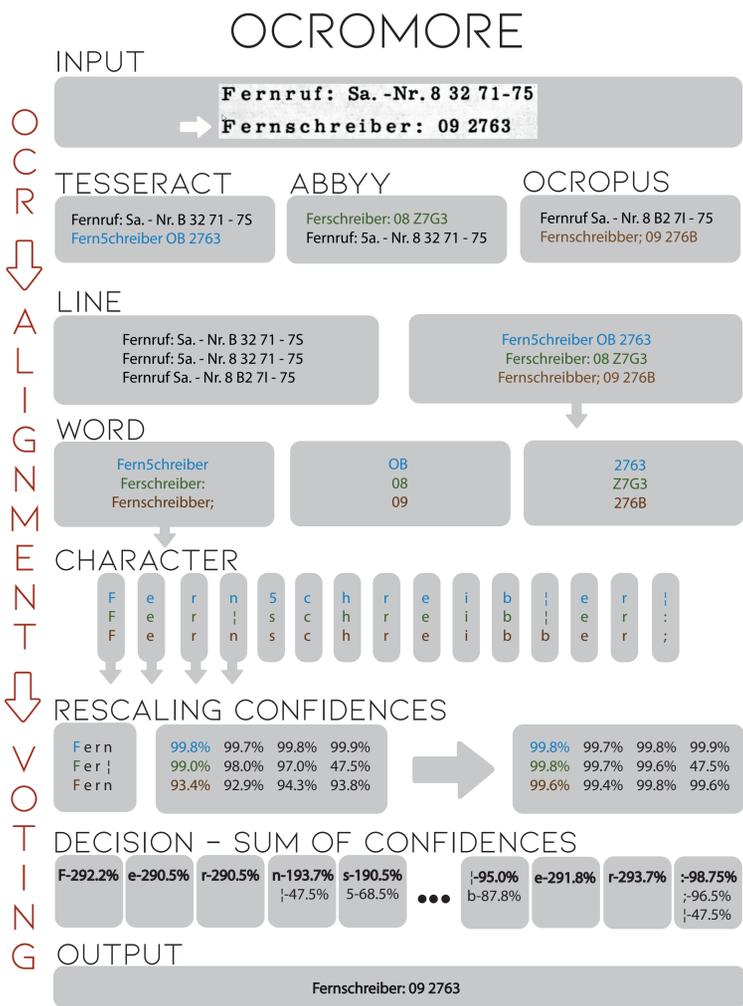
In the **preprocessing** step, each company record get deskewed, splitted by single segments and merged into one image with one column textblock with „**crass**“.

The produced images are then used to create multiple **OCR** results. To simplify the communication and guarantee a unified project structure a multiple OCR-engine interface „**akf-mocrin**“ was designed.

The **postprocessing** step of „ocromore“ is described in detail the following section. The content of the combined result is further structured with „**hocr-parser**“.



TOOLCHAIN



## WORKFLOW OR THREE FOR ONE

From the images, like the example left, initially different **OCR**-results are generated. This project use the OCR-engines, **Tesseract**, **Ocropus** and **Abby Finereader**.

It is necessary to produce results with word bounding boxes for the **alignment** and character confidence for the **voting** process. The results differ not only in single recognized characters but also in the arrangement of the lines. This leads to the first section, the **alignment**.

The **alignment** splits into three subsection: **line**, **word** and **character**.

While the first two alignment steps are based on bounding boxes, the third takes a whole other turn. To match all lines and words to their pendants a mean value with some tolerance of horizontal and vertical bounding box values are calculated. Although the wordspaces are now mapped to one another, the content is not.

For the **character** level, a multi sequence alignment algorithm, called **msa**, was implemented. Msa is frequently applied to find matching subsequences in biological sequences. Using msa with very long sequences and sequences containing more variety than a few base pairs like natural language (UTF-8) can be prohibitively computationally expensive and/or can lead to unmatchable combinations. For that reason, splitting into wordwise fragments is quite important. The algorithm was additionally extended, that not only the same character but also optically similar get aligned. When matching the subsequences gaps are created, which are filled with so-called **wildcards** „|“.

In the last section, the **voting** process, every matched character set is subjected to a decision process based on the confidence. Because each engine is weighted differently, rescaling the confidences in the first place is essential. It turned out that it is worth taking a close look, as some OCRs have special recognition strength. In the rescaling process letters, numbers, symbols and even special characters can be weighted differently.

The decision making process sums up all confidences and picks the highest one. If a wildcard is picked, it will be removed and the text left and right get concatenated.

The whole process can be declared as **character-confidencebased wordwise multi-sequence alignment method**.

## RESULTS - TRIED AND TESTED

The gained results are evaluated against groundtruth (GT) data with a standard tool (**ISRI Analytic Tools**).

Our evaluated datasets showed a character accuracy of 84,08% for Abbyy, 98,67% for Ocropus, 98,79% for Tesseract and 99,19 % for the combined result, which represents an **accuracy increase of 0,49%** compared to the best single result and an **error reduction of 33%**.

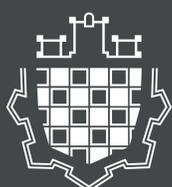
"Ocromore" and the other mentioned projects are written in Python and released under the patronage of the Mannheim University Library as open source projects in Github (see section „Open source projects.“) The Apache License permit everyone to reuse and adapt the code for their own use case. Access to the database and more information about the DFG-Project Aktienführer-Datenarchiv: <https://digi.bib.uni-mannheim.de/aktienfuehrer/>.

OCR-Engine	AKF-II	UNLV
Abbyy	84,08 %	88.85 %
Ocropus (default en-model)		87.33 %
Ocropus (trained)	98,67 %	
Tesseract	98,79 %	96.59 %
MSA	99,19 %	96.73 %

## DFG-PROJEKT AKTIENFÜHRER II

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## OPEN SOURCE PROJECTS

CRASS: CROPPING AND SPLICE SEGMENTS  
[HTTPS://GITHUB.COM/UB-MANNHEIM/CRASS](https://github.com/UB-MANNHEIM/CRASS)

AKF-MOCRIN: MULTIPLE OCR-INTERFACE  
[HTTPS://GITHUB.COM/JKAMLAH/AKF-MOCRIN](https://github.com/JKAMLAH/AKF-MOCRIN)

OCROMORE:  
[HTTPS://GITHUB.COM/UB-MANNHEIM/OCROMORE](https://github.com/UB-MANNHEIM/OCROMORE)

HOCR-PARSER:  
[HTTPS://GITHUB.COM/UB-MANNHEIM/HOCR-PARSER](https://github.com/UB-MANNHEIM/HOCR-PARSER)

