

# CASIA-OLHWDB1: A Database of Online Handwritten Chinese Characters

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## Abstract

*This paper describes a publicly available database, CASIA-OLHWDB1, for research on online handwritten Chinese character recognition. This database is the first of our series of online/offline handwritten characters and texts, collected using Anoto pen on paper. It contains unconstrained handwritten characters of 4,037 categories (3,866 Chinese characters and 171 symbols) produced by 420 persons, and 1,694,741 samples in total. It can be used for design and evaluation of character recognition algorithms and classifier design for handwritten text recognition systems. We have partitioned the samples into three grades and into training and test sets. Preliminary experiments on the database using a state-of-the-art recognizer justify the challenge of recognition.*

## 1. Introduction

Automatic recognition of unconstrained handwriting remains a great challenge: the performance of layout analysis, word/character segmentation and recognition is still far behind the human recognition capability. For design and evaluation of handwriting recognition algorithms and systems, the availability of large-scale, unconstrained handwritten dataset is necessary.

In the past decades, a number of databases in different languages have been published and have significantly benefited the research community. Most of the databases are of offline data (images converted from paper documents). Among them are the CENPARMI digits [1], CEDAR English words and characters [2], English sentence database IAM [3], Japanese Kanji character databases ETL8B and ETL9B, Korean database PE92 [4], Indian database of ISI [5], Arabic databases [6], Chinese databases HCL2000 [7] and HIT-MW [8], and so on. Databases of online handwritten data (trajectory data of strokes) are not so popular as offline ones because the collection of online data relies on special devices such as digitizing tablet,

tablet PC and PDA. A few efforts in the area are the UNIPEN project [9], the Japanese online handwriting databases Kuchibue and Nakayosi [10][11], and the very recent Chinese online handwriting database SCUT-COUCH2008 [12]. The French database IRONOFF contains both online and offline data, collected by attaching paper on digitizing tablet while writing [13].

The current databases of Chinese handwriting are either too neat in writing quality or not large enough. The offline databases HCL2000 and CASIA (a subset of a large dataset collected by the Institute of Automation of CAS around 1990), both containing isolated character images of 3,755 categories, have been reported test accuracies higher than 98% [14][15], while the accuracy in realistic applications is far lower. The database HIT-MW has only 853 page images containing 186,444 characters. The online database SCUT-COUCH2008 contains samples of Chinese words, isolated characters (6,763 categories) and Pinyin, with 1,392,900 character samples in total, written by only 50 persons.

To support research on recognition of unconstrained Chinese handwriting, we have collected online and offline samples (isolated characters and continuous texts) written by 760 persons using Anoto pen on paper. Currently, the online isolated characters have been annotated. The online texts and offline characters and texts will be annotated in near future. This paper describes a subset of the online character samples, called CASIA Online Handwriting Database 1 (CASIA-OLHWDB1). It contains character samples of 4,037 categories (3,866 Chinese characters and 171 symbols) written by 420 persons. To demonstrate that the database is challenging, we conducted experiments using a state-of-the-art recognizer and obtained test accuracies of 92.44% (4,037 categories) and 92.91% (3,866 categories).

Our database is freely public to the academic community. The licensing information can be found at <http://www.nlpr.ia.ac.cn/databases/CASIA-OLHWDB1.htm>



truth). After alignment, each character sample is attached with a label (GB code). The format of our dataset is in binary.

### 3.1 Line Segmentation and Correction

Since the layout of the handwritten forms is neat, we used a simple technique (the pre-segmentation stage of the method of [16]) to group the text lines. Inevitably, there are some segmentation errors. The wrong number of segmented lines can be found automatically according to the transcript, and the mis-segmented lines can be corrected manually. Fig. 5 shows the result of line segmentation.

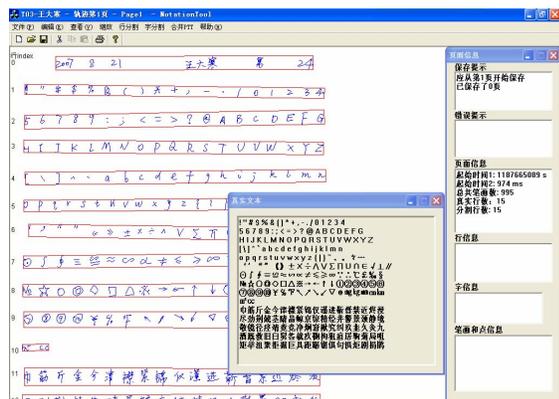


Figure 5. Line segmentation, the top line is page header. The text in small window is transcript.

### 3.2 Character Segmentation and Correction

Each text line (excluding the page header) is aligned with its transcript to segment the characters and attach labels to them. For most of the characters are well separated, we did not use a character recognizer for alignment. Instead, we merge the strokes into blocks according to off-stroke (pen lift) distances and merge consecutive blocks into characters according to between-block distances. When the number of segmented characters is different from the number in the transcript of the line, the user will be reminded to find and correct segmentation error.

Using mouse click, segmentation errors can be manually corrected by merging two characters, splitting one character to two, moving a stroke of one character to another, and breaking a stroke to two to separate two connected characters.

In labeling a text line, extra characters are deleted and mis-written characters are labeled as “abnormal” (can be deleted later). If some characters in the transcript are missing in the written text line, the text file of transcript should be modified to fit the written text line.

Fig. 6 shows some examples of character segmentation errors and correction.

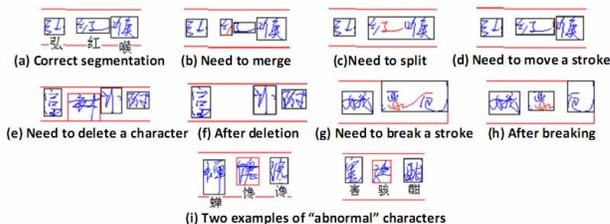


Figure 6. Examples of character segmentation errors and correction.

## 4. Dataset Statistics

From the sample sets of 456 persons (76 for each of six forms), we selected 420 sets with high percentage of sample eligibility (after deleting abnormal samples) for release.

### 4.1 Writers Distribution

All the writers come from the Institute of Automation of CAS and a national university in Beijing. Most of them are undergraduate or graduate students, originating from all areas of China.

Among the 420 writers, 333 (79.3%) are male, 85 are female, and the gender of 2 is unknown to us. Regarding the age, most of them are between 19 and 25. Table 1 gives more details of age distribution.

Table 1. Age distribution of 420 writers.

Age	#Persons	Percentage
18 or below	62	14.76%
19~25	314	74.76%
26~30	32	7.62%
31 or older	6	1.43%
Unknown	6	1.43%
Total	420	100%

### 4.2 Numbers of Abnormal Samples

Some sample sets of the 420 writers still have some abnormal or missing characters. After deleting the abnormal samples, the total number of valid samples is 1,694,741 (the ideal number is  $420 \times 4037 = 1,695,540$ ), 785 samples are abnormal and 14 are missing. The distribution of abnormal samples in 420 sets is shown in Table 2. As we selected sets of high percentage of eligibility, the maximum number of abnormal/missing samples in a set is 14.

Table 2. Distribution of abnormal/missing samples.

Abnormal+missing	Number of sets
0	224
0~9	174
10~14	22

## 5. Preliminary Experiments

We have done some experiments on the database using a state-of-the-art recognizer [17]. The recognizer uses trajectory-based normalization and direction histogram feature extraction, and modified quadratic discriminant function (MQDF) classifier. The feature dimensionality is reduced from 512 to 160 by Fisher linear discriminant analysis (LDA). For trajectory normalization, we take linear normalization and moment normalization.

We first sorted the 420 sets of samples into different grades using a recognizer trained with all the sample data. After sorting the data into three grades, we divided the whole dataset into training and test subsets, with the same proportion in each grade. The recognizer is then re-trained on the training set and evaluated on the test set.

The 420 sets were evaluated using the recognizer (with linear normalization or moment normalization) trained with all the sample data: the resubstitution accuracies on each set are ordered in descending order. We found that the accuracies of recognizer with linear normalization are more consistent with the intuition of human perception than those with moment normalization. For example, a set of very regular samples (Fig. 7) is ranked 3<sup>rd</sup> position by linear normalization but 29<sup>th</sup> position by moment normalization. Linear normalization is more consistent to human intuition because it brings small shape deformation though its recognition accuracy is lower than that of moment normalization.

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 间 创 吹 炊 挫 锤 垂 春 椿 醇 唇 淳 纯 蠢 戳 掉 疵 茨  
 磁 雌 辞 慈 瓷 词 此 刺 赐 次 聪 葱 匆 匆 从 丛 淩 粗  
 醋 簇 促 蹙 篡 穿 摧 崔 催 脆 粹 粹 粹 翠 村 存 寸 磋  
 撮 搓 措 措 措 措 达 答 答 打 大 呆 歹 傣 戴 带 码 代  
 袋 袋 待 逮 总 耽 担 丹 单 鞞 捍 胆 旦 氩 但 悖 涎 涎

Figure 7. A sample set of regular writing.

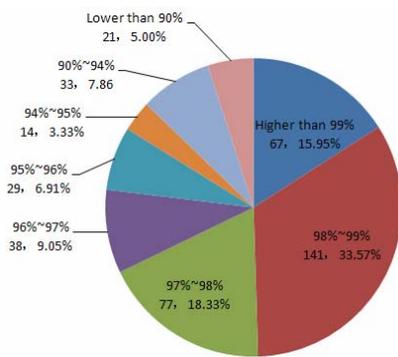


Figure 8. Distribution of resubstitution accuracies of 420 sets (recognizer with linear normalization).

Fig. 8 shows the distribution of resubstitution accuracies (by recognizer with linear normalization) of 420 sets. We grouped the sets with accuracies higher than 98% as grade 1 (G1), those with accuracies between 95% and 98% as grade 2 (G2), and those with accuracies lower than 95% as grade 3 (G3). For the following experiments, 5/6 of sets from each grade are used for training and the rest 1/6 for testing. Table 3 shows the distribution of three grades, and Table 4 shows the sample numbers of three grades.

Table 3. Distribution of three grades of 420 sets.

Grade	Resubstitut accuracy	#Sets	Percent	#Train	#Test
G1	≥98%	208	49.52%	173	35
G2	95%~98%	144	34.29%	120	24
G3	<95%	68	16.19%	57	11
Total		420	100%	350	70

Table 4. Sample numbers of three grades.

Grade	#Train	#Test	Total
G1	698,091	141,251	839,342
G2	484,182	96,847	581,029
G3	229,977	44,393	274,370
Total	1,412,250	282,491	1,694,741

We then trained the recognizer on the training sample set and evaluate on the test set. We consider two category sets: 4,037 categories (symbol and Chinese) and 3,866 categories of Chinese characters. Table 5 and Table 6 show the test accuracies of 4,037 categories and 3,866 categories, respectively. Recognizers with linear normalization and moment normalization were used.

Table 5. Test accuracies of 4,037 categories.

Grade	Linear norm	Moment norm
G1	93.18%	<b>96.30%</b>
G2	87.32%	<b>92.32%</b>
G3	69.86%	<b>80.41%</b>
Total	87.51%	<b>92.44%</b>

Table 6. Test accuracies (%) of 3,866 categories.

Grade	#Test	Linear norm	Moment norm
G1	135,267	93.73%	<b>96.86%</b>
G2	92,745	87.79%	<b>92.83%</b>
G3	42,512	70.03%	<b>80.10%</b>
Total	270,524	87.97%	<b>92.91%</b>

From Tables 5 and 6, it is evident that moment normalization yields significantly higher accuracies than linear normalization. The difference of accuracies between different grades of samples is also significant. Fig. 9 shows some samples of three grades.

It is noteworthy that even the highest accuracies, on average, 92.44% for 4,037 categories and 92.91% for 3,866 categories are much lower than the ones reported on other popular databases (e.g., 98.56% on HCL2000 [14], 97.84% and 98.24% on Japanese Kanji [17]). This confirms that our online database is challenging.

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 涸 法 藩 帆 番 翻 樊 矾 矾 繁 凡 烦 反 返 范 贩 犯 饭  
 迄 坊 芳 方 防 房 防 妨 仿 仿 仿 放 菲 非 啡 飞 肥 匪  
 (a) Samples of grade 1 (G1)

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 涸 法 藩 帆 番 翻 樊 矾 矾 繁 凡 烦 反 返 范 贩 犯 饭  
 迄 坊 芳 方 防 房 防 妨 仿 仿 仿 放 菲 非 啡 飞 肥 匪  
 (b) Samples of grade 2 (G2)

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 涸 法 藩 帆 番 翻 樊 矾 矾 繁 凡 烦 反 返 范 贩 犯 饭  
 迄 坊 芳 方 防 房 防 妨 仿 仿 仿 放 菲 非 啡 飞 肥 匪  
 (c) Samples of grade 3 (G3)

Figure 9. Samples of three grades.

## 6. Conclusions and Discussions

We describe a large, publicly available database, CASIA-OLHWDB1, for research on online handwritten Chinese character recognition. The database contains 1,694,741 character samples written by 420 persons, in 4,037 categories (171 symbols and 3,866 Chinese characters). The samples are divided into three grades of quality and each grade is divided into approximately equal proportion of training and test subsets. Preliminary experiments using a state-of-the-art recognizer demonstrate the challenge of recognition. This leaves a big room for improvement and stimulates the community to seek for new recognition methods.

## Acknowledgements

This work is supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (NSFC) under grants no.60775004 and no.60825301. The authors thank all the members at the PAL group of NLPR for their collaboration in annotating the dataset.

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