Big Data Analytics for Historical Document Processing

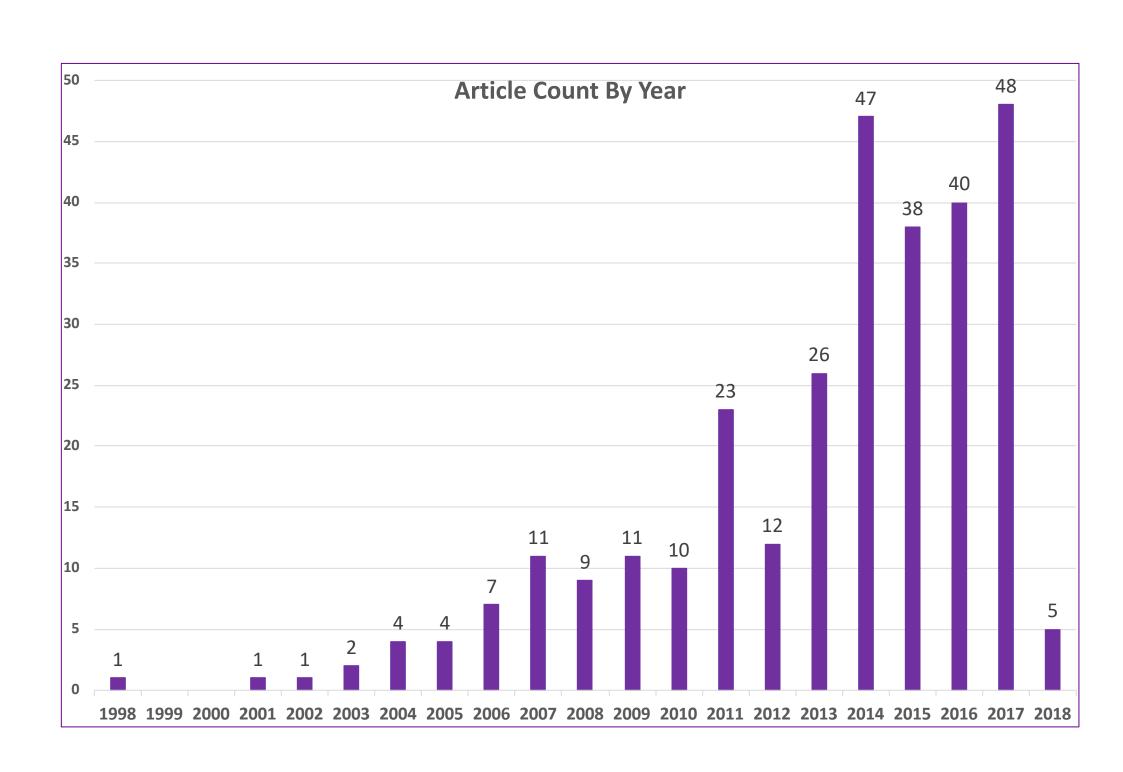
James Patrick Philips
Mentor: M. H. N. Tabrizi
Department of Computer Science



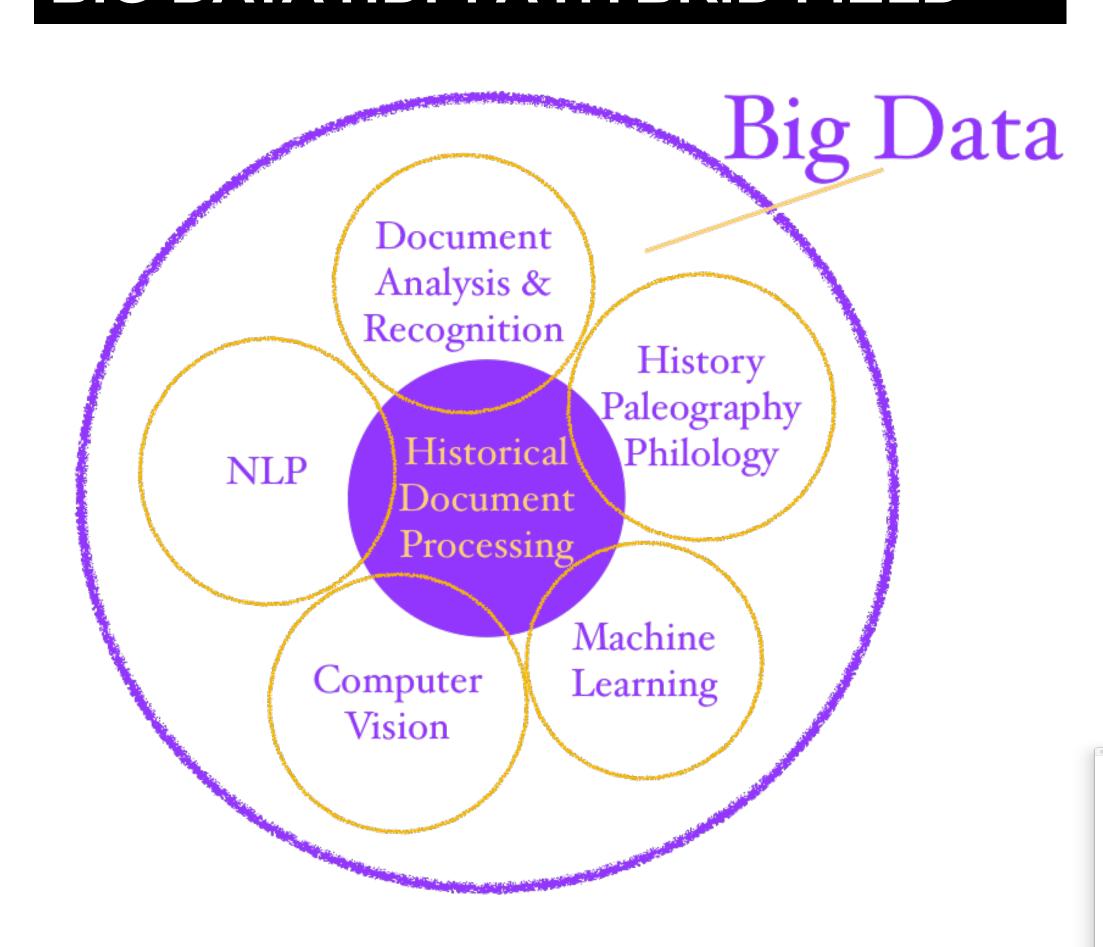
INTRODUCTION

Historical Document Processing is the process of digitizing written material from the past for future use by historians and other scholars. It incorporates algorithms and software tools from various subfields of computer science, including computer vision, document analysis and recognition, natural language processing, and machine learning, to convert images of ancient manuscripts, letters, diaries, and early printed texts automatically into a digital format usable in information retrieval systems. Within the past twenty years, as libraries, museums, and other cultural heritage institutions have scanned an increasing volume of their historical document archives, the need to transcribe the full text from these collections has become acute. Big Data Analytics and infrastructure will be an essential tool in this field. This study compares performance analysis of two OCR systems, discusses HDP workflow, and highlights the role of OCR software in a RESTful API for HDPaaS.

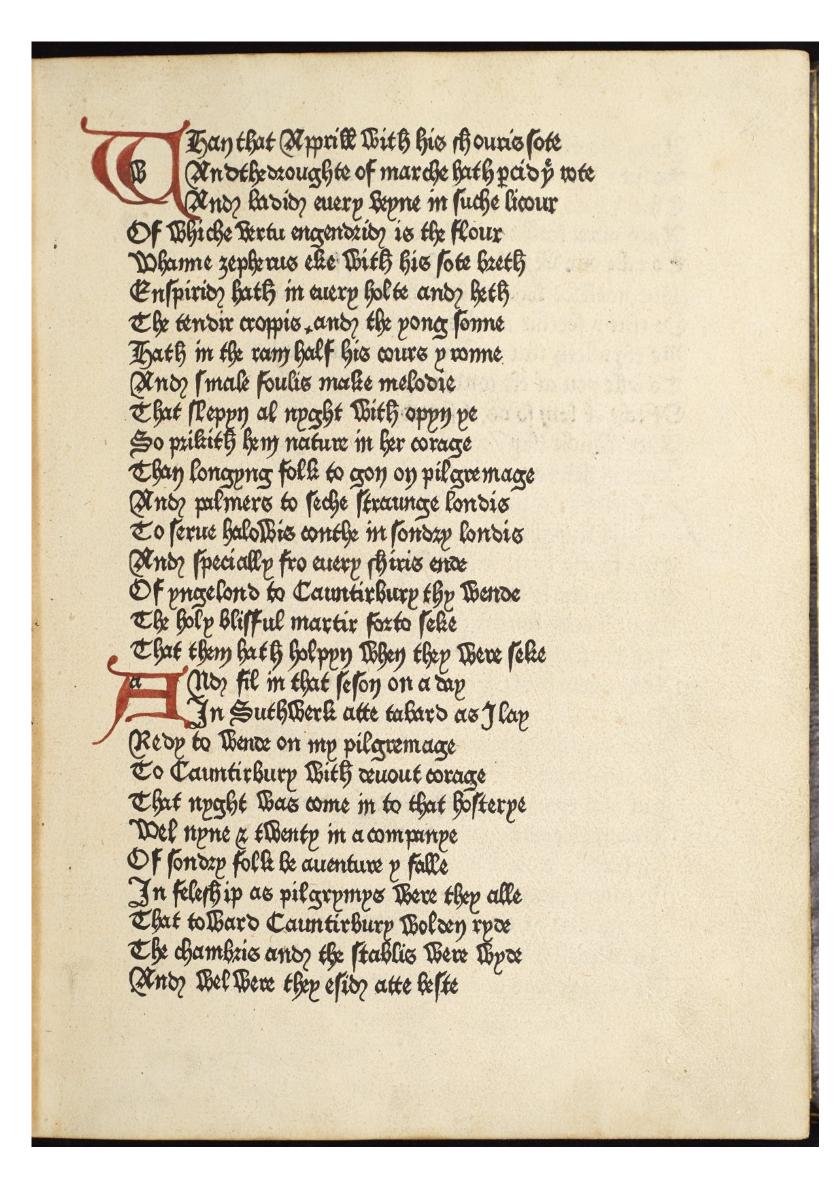
LITERATURE REVIEW



BIG DATA HDP: A HYBRID FIELD



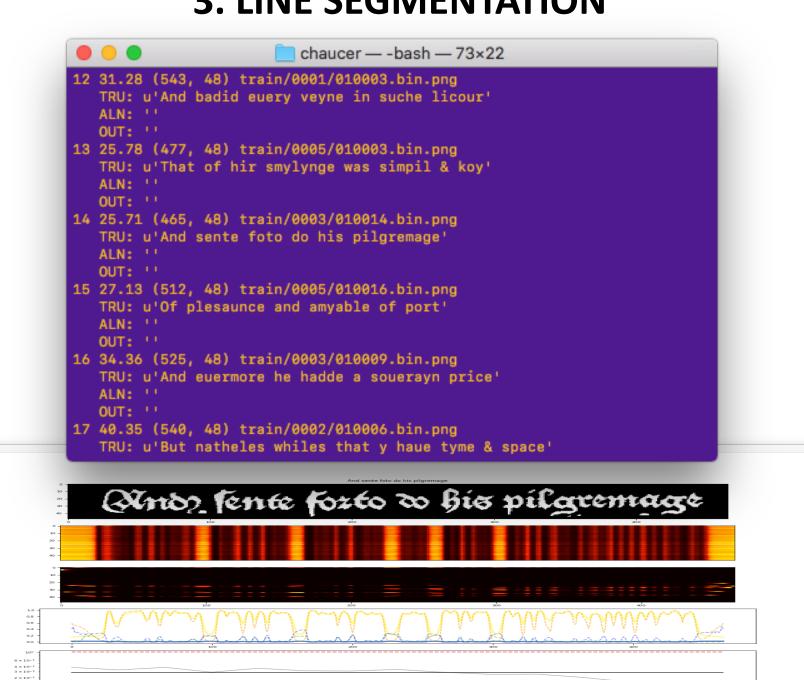
HISTORIC DOCUMENT PROCESSING WORKFLOW



1. ORIGINAL IMAGE

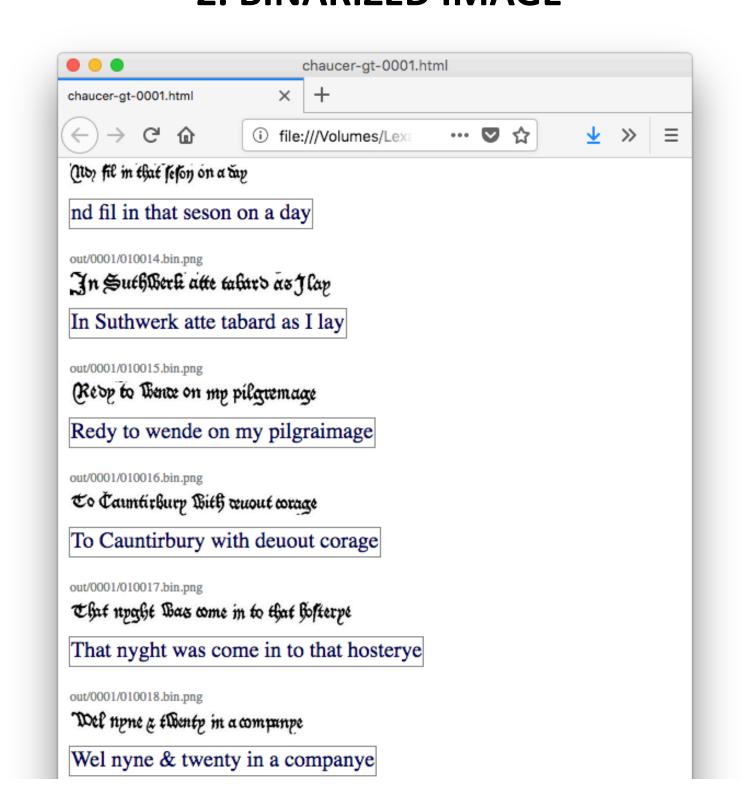
In feleship as pilgrymys Bere they alle
That to Bard Cauntivbury Bolzen ryze
The chambris and the stablis Bew Kyze
And Bel Bew they estin atte beste
— (And kadid enery kepne in suche licour
Redy to Benze on my pilgremage
To Cauntivbury Bith zuout wrage

3. LINE SEGMENTATION

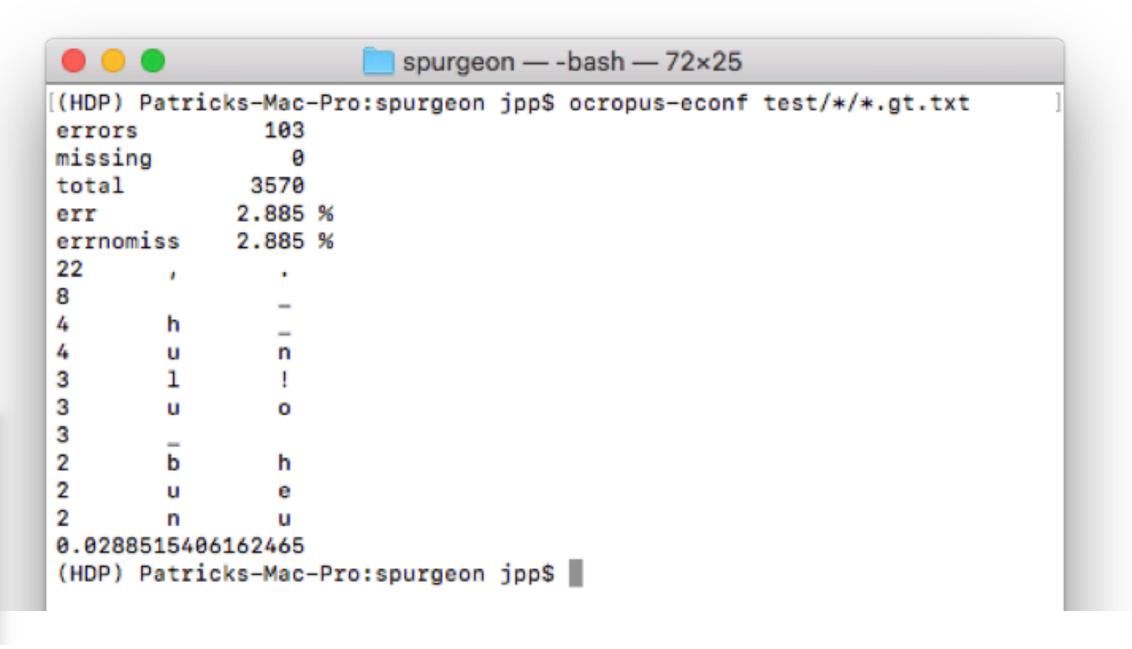


Frankhat Aprill With his mouris love Andthedroughte of marche hathpado wte And kadid every kepne in suche licour Of Bhicke Bertu engendrid is the flour Whame zephenis eke With his tote breth Enspirio hath in every holte and heth The tendir croppie, and the ponce some Hath in the ram half his ours prome And Imale foulis make melodic That Neppy al neight With open pe So prikith hem nature in her corage Than longpna folk to gon on pilgremage And pulmers to seche straunge londis To ferue halo Bis contle in fonder londis And specially fro every third ence Of prigelond to Cauntirbury the Wende The bolo bliskul martir forto seke That them hath holppy Bhen they Bere teke (11d) fil in that leson on a cap In SuthBerk atte takard as Ilap Redr to Bence on mp pilgremage To Cauntirbury Bith œuout wrage That nyght was come in to that hosterpe Wel none a thento in a companye Of sonder folk be auenture p falle In feleship as pilarymps Bere they alle That to Bard Cauntirbury Bolton rpte The chambris and the stablis Were Hyx And Bel Bere they ested atte beste

2. BINARIZED IMAGE



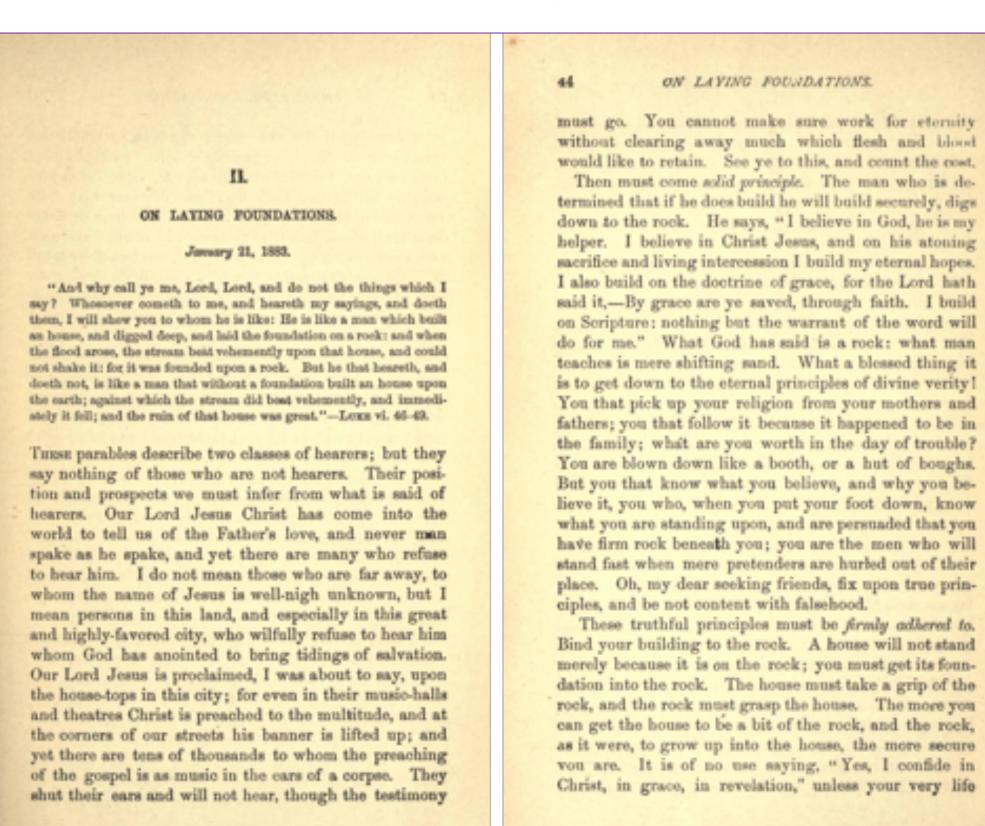
4. GROUND TRUTH ANNOTATION



5. TRAINING 6. ANALYTICS

CASE STUDY

- Used images from the sermons of C.H. Spurgeon
- Compared OCR performance of OCRopy and Ocular OCR software
- OCRopy uses BLSTM neural network & Ocular uses unsupervised machine learning with a multiple models.



	Results Comparison				
		# Training Lines	# Test Lines	Training Time	CER
	OCRopus (trained)	2998*	62	2 hours	33.109%
	OCRopus (default model)	NA	3570	NA	2.885%
	Ocular	1785	1785	4 hours, 43 minutes**	76.813%

- * Some lines duplicated in training data per practitioner recommendations
 A model was saved every 1000 lines
- ** Another training session with a training set 2x larger lasted 17 hours, 33 minutes
- Based on my case study, I have found OCRopy to be a superior OCR system to Ocular due to accuracy and performance metrics
- If OCR software were used in a high performance cluster computing environment, HDP could be implemented with a RESTful API as a cloud service: HDPaaS.
- The extensive quantity of archival data in libraries necessitates a solution using Big Data analytics.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

James Patrick Philips wishes to thank his mentor, Dr. M.H.N. Tabrizi for his inspiration and guidance on this project. He also thanks Rebecca Stamilio-Ehret, Trey Cherry, and Timothy Boyd of Edgecombe Community College for their encouragement and support.