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A FEASIBILITY TEST OF THE GRAPHIX I OPTICAL CHARACTER RECOGNITION SYSTEM FOR THE CAPTURE OF PRINTED CYRILLIC TEXT

Information International, Inc.

A. K. Griffith Russell Ham Rich Schroeppel Bruce D. Clayton



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APPROVED:

JOHN A. GUILLEN, 2Lt, USAF Project Engineer

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APPROVED:

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HOWARD DAVIS Technical Director Intelligence & Reconnaissance Division

FOR THE COMMANDER:

John & Huss-

JOHN P. HUSS Acting Chief, Plans Office

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SUMMARY

The Information International GRAFIX I optical character recognition (OCR) system was tested to determine its ability to read pages from a Russian technical journal and accurately capture their content in digital form.

The capability to rapidly capture Russian journal articles in digital form is required by the U.S. Air Force's Foreign Technology Division as part of their technical translation project using the SYSTRAN automated translating system. The SYSTRAN program translates the journal articles from Russian to English, but only after the information has been first converted from printed to digital form. This is currently done manually by specially trained typists, who copy the articles at computer terminals on a character-by-character basis. GRAFIX I was tested to determine if it could do the same job faster and more economically than the typists. (See chapter 1.)

The test was particularly challenging because of certain characteristics of the journal articles themselves which tended to impede the success of OCR. Most OCR systems, for instance, are incapable of reading the Cyrillic alphabet or proportionately spaced material at all. The Russian journals combine proportionately spaced Cyrillic text with poor quality paper, mathematical formulas, and a variety of poor printing practices which together present a major challenge even for a very sophisticated OCR system like GRAFIX I (see chapter 2.) GRAFIX I was selected for the test because of its proven ability to read proportionately spaced material, Cyrillic print, and poor quality printing. (See appendix E.)

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Twenty-seven actual Russian journal pages were put through the OCR process, at Information International's GRAFIX 1 facility in Culver City, CA. The first step was to microfilm the pages. GRAFIX I uses microfilm as the input medium to avoid paper-handling problems which arise from torn, edges, creases, and the varying sizes and weights of the papers used in the documents. The next step was the actual reading of the film by GRAFIX I. This and subsequent steps were performed under the direct supervision of representatives from FTD and RADC. After the OCR step was completed, a "reject conversion" operator examined and identified the small proportion of scanned images which the computer had been unable to recognize. The final step consisted of reformatting the output file to make it compatible with FTD's SYSTRAN computer program. Tapes and lineprinter listings of the output at various stages of processing were provided to the FTD representatives at the time of the demonstration (see chapter 3).

The results of the test indicate that a GRAFIX I production system designed for reading Russian journals of the quality tested could be expected to fully capture from 1000 to 1500 journal pages during each eight-hour shift. Such a system would identify about 95% of the Cyrillic characters, and would automatically route the remaining 5% to a reject conversion operator for manual identification. The test results indicate that the system would misidentify only a fraction of one percent of the characters read. Finally, such a system would reliably identify and preserve imbedded mathematical formulas and other special blocks of material for subsequent reinsertion into the translated text. (See chapters 4 and 5.)

To determine the exact performance parameters of GRAFIX I in a production system it would be necessary to conduct a further study in which the GRAFIX I reads a statistically valid random sample of the actual material which FTD plans to process. Such an assessment was beyond the scope of the present study, but is regarded as the logical next step in evaluating the GRAFIX I as a practical alternative to FTD's typists (see chapter 5).

In addition to the above, the report includes five appendices containing a description of the demonstration, facsimiles of the journal pages read for the test, the output tape specifications, the font encoding scheme, and a general discussion of GRAFIX I's capabilities and history.

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EVALUATION

The objective of this effort was to test the feasibility of Graphix I on scanning Cyrillic Text. This test involved the scanning of 27 pages of the Russian text DOKLADY AKADEMII NAUK SSSR No 3, 1976 supplied by Foreign Technology Division. The resultant study demonstrated that the scanning of Cyrillic text is feasible, although there should be improvements made in the areas of error rate and system throughput rate. These areas are limited due to the recognition software and the difficulties inherent in the Cyrillic font. A production system would require significant enhancements to handle a wide variety of documents and fonts in order to be costeffective.

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JOHN A. GUILLEN, 2LT, USAF Project Engineer

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The Foreign Technology Division (FTD) of the U.S. Air Force is engaged in the translation of Russian technical journal articles, printed in Cyrillic characters, to a form accessable to analysts. Currently the FTD uses specially trained typists to key the Russian text directly into machine-readable computer files, after which the files are processed by a powerful machine inslation system which converts the Russian text to its El.

FTD has discovered that manual keying of Cyrillic text is a slow and costly process which proceeds at a rate of only a few journal pages per typist per hour. Since FTD anticipates a substantial increase in its translation work load within the next few years, it is interested in finding a faster and more economical method of capturing Russian text in digital form.

The present study is an evaluation of Information International's GRAFIX I optical character recognition system in terms of its ability to read material from Russian technical journals. Actual printed journal pages were used in this test rather than monospace typed Cyrillic text as has been the case in some previous studies.

The GRAFIX I system was chosen for evaluation because of its proven ability to economically read large volumes of text in which the layout is too complex and the print quality too poor to be successfully captured by most other OCR systems. The GRAFIX I system has been used in commercial applications

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material written in Cyrillic, Greek and other special characters. The system's flexibility when confronted by complex formats, proportionally spaced print, partial lines, closely leaded lines, and overlapping characters makes it a natural alternative to manual keying of the Russian journals.

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CHAPTER 2

OPTICAL CHARACTER RECOGNITION OF RUSSIAN JOURNALS

2.1 OCR Problems Associated with Russian Text

Automated optical character recognition of Russian technical articles is a project which requires special abilities on the part of an CCR system due to the unusual material to be read. The Cyrillic alphabet and Soviet printing practices both exaggerate familiar character recognition difficulties and present new problems not encountered in other OCR applications. These problems fall into four categories: those concerned with the Cyrillic alphabet itself, those involving the typefaces used in the journals, those related to poor printing, and those which result from the poor condition of the paper.

2.1.1 UNIFORMITY OF THE CYRILLIC ALPHABET

An area of special difficulty in OCR processing of Russian text is the striking degree of similarity among many Cyrillic characters. The frequency of letters containing one, two or three vertical columns as major structural elements is an example. In addition there is a tendency for letters to be formed through minor elaborations of other letters. In the Roman alphabet this problem occurs relatively rarely, involving letter pairs such as "c" and "e", "O" and "Q", or "n" and "m". In the Cyrillic alphabet, however, similar letters are virtually the rule.

Figure 2-1 illustrates this point. In this figure the upper line of type is a segment of text from an actual Russian journal. The larger characters shown below are GRAFIX I OPTICAL CHARACTER RECOGNITION OF RUSSIAN JOURNALS Problems with Russian Text



FIGURE 2-1

A line of Russian text shown with five actual scanner images of characters within the line. Note the characteristic uniformity of the letters. OPTICAL CHARACTER RECOGNITION OF RUSSIAN JOURNALS Problems with Russian Text

images of five of the characters in the preceding scanner line. The dominant pattern of vertical columns by indistinct embellishments is readily differentiated apparent. Clearly this forces the OCR process to concentrate on minor differences between characters, and impedes the rapid elimination of characters from the set of possible correct identifications.

In lower case Roman letters, identification of an image is made easier by the many letters which extend either above or below the general line of print, and by the fact that in proportionately spaced type the letters occupy differing widths as well. Simply knowing the height and width of a letter cuts down the field of possible identifications. In Cyrillic, on the other hand, lower case characters tend to be smaller duplicates of upper case characters, and are extremely uniform with respect to width and height. Character dimensions are only rarely of assistance in identifying the letters.

2.1.2 PROBLEMS OF TYPEFACE DESIGN

In addition to the difficulties presented by the Cyrillic alphabet itself, the typefaces favored by Soviet editors tend to be intrinsically difficult to read using OCR. Frequently the typeface emphasizes bold vertical columns capped with wide serifs. The extremely important minor variations between similar letters appear as narrow, hair-like lines. From the point of view of the OCR scanner, this produces images in which the vertical columns appear to be linked at the top and bottom by serifs which almost touch. (Refer again to Figure 2-1.) At the same time the extremely thin horizontal or diagonal details tend to drop out of the image, producing serious recognition problems.

If one were to deliberately design an alphabet and typeface which would be difficult to read by OCR, the result might be very similar to Russian Cyrillic print.

2.1.3 PROBLEMS OF POOR PRINTING PRACTICES

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The difficulty of reading Russian journal text is compounded by variations in printing quality. Cyrillic print is difficult enough to read without having individual characters printed out of line or rotated into a tilted position. Such degradations are fairly common in Soviet journals. Other common flaws are the appearance of hairlines between letters (in 1.2% of the articles), light OPTICAL CHARACTER RECOGNITION OF RUSSIAN JOURNALS Problems with Russian Text

Section of the

or incomplete printing of a letter (in 22% of the characters), letters which touch, and lines which are very closely leaded. Although one does not normally expect to encounter all of these problems on the same page, the OCR system must be able to deal with them when they do appear.

2.1.4 POOR PAPER QUALITY

Although some journal articles appear on high-quality, hard-surface, white, opaque paper, others are printed on varying grades of paper including some which can only be described as yellow, porous, and translucent (amounting to 33% of the material processed by FTD). Such paper allows characters to spread and smear as the ink flows into the paper, and minute bleed-throughs of ink from the other side of the page are common in 20% of the journal pages. These combine with irregularities in the paper itself to produce spurious images for the OCR scanner.

2.2 The Russian Journal Pages Read for this Study

FTD supplied 27 actual Russian journal pages for the GRAFIX I to read during the demonstration. These were drawn from the journal DOKLADY AKADEMII NAUK SSSR, No. 3, 1976. A table of the pages used and facsimiles of the actual pages are included in appendix B of this report.

The material supplied for the GRAFIX I demonstration represents the highest quality of Russian journal printing. but even so the material includes lines printed at a slant to the margins, hairlines between letters, and numerous characters which appear to touch or which are only partially printed. The material also included three different Cyrillic fonts as well as Latin, Greek, mathematical and other special characters in unpredictable sequences. This was especially true of the first few pages, which were drawn from an article on mathematics. This article contained many small formulas imbedded within the text as well as larger formulas which occupied large segments of each page. (See the first few page facsimilies in appendix B.)

In spite of these features the ability of GRAFIX I to read actual Russian journals was not fully tested by these pages. The DOKLADY AN SSSR is an unusually high quality journal, free from smudging, broken type, yellowed paper and other characteristics of typical Russian journal printing. In other applications GRAFIX I has successfully read material of much lower quality than the pages used in this study.

CHAPTER 3

PROCEDURES

Chapter 3 describes the methods and materials used in the GRAFIX I demonstration.

3.1 Filming

The 27 Russian journal pages were photographed with a Kodak MRD-2 Planetary Microfilm Camera using Kodak Recordak AHU Microfilm 5460, (a 35mm film in compliance with section 4.1.1.2 of RADC's Statement of Work). The images were reduced in size by a proportion of 6.5 to 1. A vacuum easel held the journal pages flat during filming, and strips of lithographer's tape were used on the easel as a guide to page placement. Filming proceeded at the rate of approximately 3-4 frames per minute. The film was developed using a Kodak Versamat processor. The film was labeled "AF5" and dated March 16, 1979.

The journal pages were filmed using two frames of film per page. Each frame contained the image of either the top or bottom half of a page. This procedure was followed to avoid making software modifications in the GRAFIX I page finding program. This approach would not be used in a production system, for which a suitable whole-page finding program would be provided. In production the manual filming procedure would incorporate registration guides on the easel for rapid page alignment. For very large volumes of material, manual filming could be replaced entirely by a semi-automatic camera system such as the Terminal Data Corporation Documate.

PROCEDURES Filming

For the test the pages images were reduced by a ratio of 6.5 to one, a proportion which would accomodate the filming of blocks of print up to 7 1/2" by 10" (the standard area of print on an 8 1/2" by 11" page). Larger pages could be accomodated by filming at a reduction ratio of 8 to one, but there would be a penalty in terms of higher reject and substitution rates during OCR.

3.2 Font Acquisition

The three fonts read in the GRAFIX I demonstration (in compliance with section 4.1.1.1 of RADC's Statement of Work) were added to the computer's file of image masks using the "font acquisition procedure." This procedure consists of loading the film of Russian journal pages into the GRAFIX I scanner and attempting to read it with the OCR program. Each rejected (not yet identifiable) character is displayed on the operator's terminal as it is encountered. If the image is suitable to use as a mask, the operator keys the correct identification and stores the new mask in a disk file. After several such masks have been created, the operator stops the OCR program and adds the new masks to the OCR mask file. On subsequent runs, the OCR program is able to read these characters and therefore selects only characters for which no masks have been captured.

The iterative nature of this process greatly accelerates mask acquisition. After gathering masks for ald characters in the font, the mask file may be edited using a separate program which displays each mask individually and allows the operator to adjust the alignment of the image and to correct inaccurate identifications.

The time spent in acquiring the initial set of masks for a particular font was usually about 20 minutes. (There are about 90 masks in such an initial set.)

Since GRAFIX I has the ability to acquire font masks directly from the material being read, the acquisition of new fonts does not represent a significant source of further expense to the user.

3.3 Data Tablet Operation

In a production system the "Data Tablet Descriptor Entry Procedure" is used to create digital files of page layout information. These files guide the scanner to blocks of text which are appropriate for optical character recognition PROCEDURES Data Tablet Operation

and away from blocks which would be inappropriate, such as graphs, line drawings, mathematical formulas, and photographs. Confining the scanning to blocks of text which are appropriate to OCR avoids wasting time on parts of the page which do not require reading.

The descriptor files are usually created using a coordinate digitizer, or data tablet, which allows an operator to enter the locations of text and illustrations by pointing to them rather than by measuring them. Even the layout of complex tables can be quickly recorded in this manner, leaving the details of bookkeeping to the computer. If desired, certain logical information such as font type or page numbers may be entered at the same time. In production this process requires less than one minute per page, even for pages of complex technical documentation. Note that data tablet operation is a step performed on actual pages prior to, not during, scanning by the OCR program.

The page descriptors used by the present film scanning program are in a new developmental format which is inconsistent with existing data tablet software. Since the format information meeded for the demonstration was very limited, the descriptor files were created manually without using the data tablet. Data tablet software compatible with the new format is under development and would be available for a production system.

3.4 Text Reading and Optical Character Recognition

3.4.1 FINDING THE PAGE

Conceptually, the first task of the GRAFIX I in reading a given page is to locate the image of the page on the film. This is accomplished by scanning a series of widely spaced lines parallel to the edges of the film, and then scanning a second series of lines perpendicular to the first. These scans intercept and detect the edges of the page image as they appear on the film. From the points of intersection between the lines and the page edges GRAFIX I determines the location and orientation of the whole page within the frame.

Once the page image has been located within the frame, GRAFIX I uses the previously prepared page descriptor file as a guid: to the blocks of text on the page which should be scanned.

3.4.2 FINDING LINES OF TEXT

Once the page descriptor file has directed the scanner to a block of text, the scanner begins to search for the actual lines of print within the block. The first step in line finding is to sweep the upper part of the block with scan lines parallel to the upper edge of the page. The ratio of black to white detected in each scan line is then digitally plotted against the location of the scan line on the page. This produces a graph with a peak corresponding to the location of the first line in the block. This technique is used to locate one line at a time as the scan progresses down the page. This technique automatically adjusts to any variations in line spacing and arrangement.

The next step after locating a line is to determine the slope of the line. Russian journals frequently contain lines which are skewed with respect to the rest of the page due to poor printing practices. The scanning software is able to adjust to such irregularities automatically by scanning the line in three segments to determine the location of the character bases on the left, right and middle thirds of the line. When this is established the slope of the line is calculated and OCR is allowed to proceed.

3.4.3 FINDING PRINTED CHARACTERS

Character finding is accomplished by the GRAFIX I in a manner uniquely suitable to reading Russian journals and other proportional-space print. Most other OCR systems are critically dependent on monospace print and clear separations between characters as an aid in character finding. GRAFIX I, however, uses finding techniques capable of locating proportionally spaced characters, and which can even separate characters which touch or overlap slightly. GRAFIX I accomplishes this task through the use of techniques such as "river finding," in which a white gap between two characters can be identified even though it may not form a clean vertical column perpendicular to the line of type. Italicized characters, for instance, overhang one another and do not leave neat columns of white between To separate touching characters GRAFIX I may letters. search for opposing "notches" in the upper and lower edges of the joined image as a cue to the proper point of separation.

The distinction between systems which read proportionally spaced type and those which do not is extremely important. Although a few OCR systems besides GRAFIX I may be capable of identifying Cyrillic letters when typed on a monospace typewriter, GRAFIX I is the only commercial system which routinely reads proportionally spaced text containing overlapping characters such as that found in Russian journals.

3.4.4 IDENTIFYING PRINTED CHARACTERS

Once a character has been scanned and located, the OCR program measures the character's maximum width and maximum height. The font recognition masks are grouped in five classes by height, ranging from the largest class (capital letters) through five descending steps to a class containing very small characters (such as punctuation marks). Within a height class the masks are arranged in order of increasing By using the height and width of the unknown width. character as a reference, the OCR program is able to immediately isolate a small set of appropriate masks from the universe of all possibilities. During the demonstration this strategem typically selected about 20 possible masks out of a field of 300 for each unknown character. The 300 masks represent upper and lower case characters in Latin, Cyrillic, Greek, Special Symbols, and various italic forms of these alphabets. (In other applications, GRAFIX I has demonstrated the ability to read printed material containing as many as 27 intermixed fonts.)

In this demonstration the character recognition masks for all three fonts were stored as a single file, a procedure which lowered the overall character recognition rate. In a production system software would be used which explicitly recognizes fonts prior to recognition of the characters. This would speed up recognition of an unknown character by eliminating the masks which belong to inappropriate fonts. procedure can be implemented by programming the This GRAFIX I to recognize differences between upright Cyrillic, italic Cyrillic, bold Cyrillic, a fourth set and representing the relatively infrequent Latin, Greek and mathematical symbols. Such extensive software development was beyond the scope of the present study, although similar software has been successfully implemented on the GRAFIX I for other applications.

When several possible masks have been selected for the unknown character, a process of correlation is initiated. Masks are assigned scores based on their similarity to the unknown character. When the entire set of possible masks has been scored, the OCR program isolates the few scores which are high enough to be plausible matches. Of these, the best two are examined closely. Before determining that the highest scoring mask represents the true identity of the unknown, the OCR program checks the scores against two criteria:

1. The best mask must be very similar to the unknown.

2. There must be a significant difference between the score of the best mask and that of the second best mask.

The exact mathematical thresholds used in these rejection criteria can be adjusted to "fine tune" the reject behavior of the system. Typically the best mask must be about 90% similar to the unknown and its score should be more than 5% better than the second-best mask or GRAFIX I will reject the character. These figures differ from one application to another depending on the needs of the user.

If the mask scores meet both of these criteria, the unknown character is assigned the identity of the highest-scoring mask and the character code represented by that mask is placed in the OCR output file. If the mask scores fail to meet these criteria, the unknown character is classified as a reject and a digital image of the character is placed in the OCR output file, along with information about why the character was rejected and what the highest-scoring masks were.

3.4.5 ADDITIONAL OCR PROCESSING OPTIONS

When GRAFIX I has finished reading a line it performs one or more post-processing steps on the line as a whole. In the demonstration the only such step was to discard lines which had more than 25% rejects. Such lines were assumed to contain mathematical formulas or other unreadable material. When such a line was rejected GRAFIX I placed a short message in the OCR output file to alert subsequent users that the line was missing, (in compliance with section 4.1.1.2 of RADC's Statement of Work). In the demonstration the message was \$\$LN1.

In a production system other post-processing steps could be implemented, and a selection of more sophisticated page format information could be included in the output file. An example of an optional post-processing step would be to search the line for possible character separation errors. The computer can be programmed to identify suspicious rejects by their size and location, such as in the case of a large reject found in the center of a word. Such a reject could easily be a pair of touching characters which had not been separated properly at first. An appropriate procedure would be to reexamine such rejects and attempt to split them into recognizable characters before outputting the rejected image. GRAFIX I can also be programmed to include information on fonts, spacing between letters, size and extent of white areas, location of headings and captions, and size, and, extent of illustrations as an aid in recomposing the page following translation.

3.5 Reject Conversion

Those characters which were rejected during the OCR process were manually identified in the subsequent reject conversion step. (This is in compliance with section 4.1.1.4 of RADC's Statement of Work). In this part of the demonstration the gray-level images of unrecognized characters were displayed to a human operator, who recognized them and keyed their identities. In order to implement this process for the demonstration it was necessary to create a Cyrillic font for the reject conversion displays, (in compliance with section 4.1.1.3 of RADC's Statement of Work). This font is shown in Figure 3-1.

Figure 3-2 illustrates the reject conversion process. The figure shows four sequential steps in clearing rejected characters from a file generated during the GRAFIX I demonstration. The upper row of letters in each frame shows actual gray level images of the unrecognized characters in the context of other characters which were identified by the OCR program. The second row shows the same characters but with large empty squares below the rejected images. The solid white triangle is a "cursor." The cursor shows the operator which character will be affected by the next keystroke.

In the upper frame of Figure 3-2 the cursor is shown under the leading Π . The operator presses the Π key on the reject conversion keyboard to enter the identity of the image. At the instant the operator presses the appropriate

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PROCEDURES Reject Conversion

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FIGURE 3-1

The video Cyrillic font used to display Russian text on GRAFIX I reject conversion terminals.

PROCEDURES Reject Conversion





Four stages in the conversion of rejected characters (see text for discussion). These are actual gray level images from a reject conversion terminal.

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PROCEDURES Reject Conversion

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FIGURE 3-3

Error correction at the reject conversion terminal. In this sequence the reject operator keys an incorrect identification, then backspaces with a single keystroke and corrects the error. See text for further discussion. PROCEDURES Reject Conversion

key the symbol PI appears under the image and the cursor moves to a position beneath the next rejected character. The second unknown, an HH, is identified in the same manner and the cursor moves to the third unknown. When this line has been completely cleared of rejected characters the cursor moves automatically to another line.

Figure 3-3 shows a variation on this process intended to illustrate the flexibility of the reject conversion equipment. In this example the operator identifies the first unknown image as a PI. This identification is in error, since the character is actually NN. To correct the mistake, the operator presses a special backspace key and returns the cursor to its previous position (using only one keystroke). At this point the operator keys in the correct identification and goes on to the next reject image.

Note that the rejected characters shown in Figures 3-2 and 3-3 were typical of those which were difficult for GRAFIX I to identify. The PI and NN in Figure 3-2 are especially characteristic. These characters frequently appeared as shown here with their upper and lower serifs overlapping. This gave each character a very high degree of similarity to both the PI and NN masks, preventing the OCR program from identifying them (see section 3.4.4, above.)

The result of the reject conversion process is the creation of OCR output files which have been rewritten with character codes in place of the reject gray level images. The rewritten files were then ready for final formatting and tape output.

3.6 Tape Format

FTD requested a special set of file conventions in the final output tape in order to make the data intelligible to the SYSTRAN machine translation program, (in section 4.1.1.5 of RADC's Statement of Work). The final output tapes provided to FTD were written to these specifications. The memo containing the tape format instructions has been included in this report as appendix C.

CHAPTER 4

RESULTS

4.1 Page and Line Finding

Of the 1029 lines of text contained in the 27 Russian journal pages supplied by FTD:

Frames 2 and 48 of the film were omitted due to correctable errors in page finding. These frames contained 34 lines (3.3% of the total).

44 lines (4.3%) were not captured due to correctable problems in line finding. These lines were located in frames 4, 12 and 34.

40 lines and 4 half-lines (4.1%) were omitted from the test due to human error in writing the page descriptor files.

27 lines (2.6%) were portions of article titles and figure captions written in a font which GRAFIX I was not expected to capture. GRAFIX I correctly identified each of these lines and wrote the code "\$\$LN1" in place of each line in the output file.

24 lines (2.3%) contained mathematical formulas or other special symbols which GRAFIX I was not expected to capture. GRAFIX I correctly identified these lines and wrote the code "\$\$LN1" in place of each line in the output file.

11 lines (1.1%) were not read due to intrinsic problems with the material. GRAFIX I rejected these lines and entered the "\$SLN1" code in place of each line in the output file. This category most closely reflects the spurious line-rejection RESULTS Page and Line Finding

rate of a production system.

4.2 Reject Rates

A reject is a character which the OCR program encountered and could not reliably identify. The rejects which occured in the test material can be divided into six categories, which are described below (see Table 4-1). It is expected that in the development of a production system, procedures would be found to avoid most of the rejects falling into the first five categories.

The reject categories were:

- 1. BAD LINE SCANS. Some lines in the test were mistakenly scanned at an angle to the line of print producing partial character images which were rejected.
- 2. DIVIDED CHARACTERS. The OCR program sometimes encountered poorly printed characters which appeared to consist of two images. Such characters were output as a pair of rejects. The figures reported here reflect the number of characters which were divided, not the number of reject images produced.
- 3. SPURIOUS REJECTS. This category represents rejected images which consisted of small "shavings" from adjacent letters, such as detached ends of serifs. These images were counted as rejects but did not represent unidentified characters.
- 4. MERGED LETTERS. Occasionally the OCR program failed to separate two touching characters, and was unable to identify the resulting image.
- 5. NO APPROPRIATE MASK. During the test the OCR program encountered images for which it had no appropriate masks. These were output as rejects.
- 6. AMBIGUOUS CHARACTERS. This category contains look-alike characters, such as Π , H, and H. These rejects would be the most difficult to reduce in a production system.

RESULTS Reject Rates

TABLE 4-1

CHARACTERS REJECTED OUT OF 44,504 READ

| REJECT CATEGORY | CHARACTERS REJECTED | PERCENT OF TOTAL CHARACTERS | |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Bad Line Scans | 210 | 0.5% | |
| Divided Characters | 170 | 0.4% | |
| Spurious Rejects | 420 | 0.9% | |
| Merged Characters | 800 | 1.8% | |
| No Appropriate Mask | 770 | 1.7% | |
| *Ambiguous Characters | 2220 | 5.0% | |
| * Most nearly reflects the reject rate of a production system on the material used in the test. | | | |

RESULTS Substitution Rates

4.3 Substitution Rates

A "substitution" is a character which which is incorrectly identified by GRAFIX I. Substitutions fell into three categories, only one of which (ambiguous characters) would contribute significantly to substitutions in a production system. See Table 4-2.

The three categories of substitutions were:

- 1. NO APPROPRIATE MASK. In some cases when confronted by a character for which it had no mask, GRAFIX I misidentified the unknown by matching it with a generally similar mask.
- 2. DIVIDED CHARACTERS. Occasionally GRAFIX I would split a character into two images, mistakenly identify one fragment and reject the other. In the case of a split "m," for instance, the computer might identify the first half of the image as an "n," and then reject the remaining fragment as unrecognizable.
- 3. AMBIGUOUS CHARACTERS. Certain letters, such as Π and H, are so similar in appearance that variations in print quality can cause one to look like another.

RESULTS Substitution Rates

TABLE 4-2

CHARACTERS INCORRECTLY IDENTIFIED OUT OF 44,504 READ

| SUBSTITUTION CATEGORY | CHARACTERS SUBSTITUTED | PERCENT OF TOTAL CHARACTERS | | |
|---|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|
| No Appropriate Mask | 60 | 0.13% | | |
| Divided Character | 51 | 0.11% | | |
| *Ambiguous Characters | 82 | 0.18% | | |
| * Most nearly reflects the reject rate of a production system on the material used in the test. | | | | |

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RESULTS Throughput Rates

4.4 Throughput Rates

There are two throughput rates of interest, the instantaneous recognition rate and the total system throughput.

The instantaneous recognition rate is the speed at which the OCR program recognizes an individual letter. When reading the Russian journal pages supplied by FTD the GRAFIX I's instantaneous recognition rate is 65.0 characters per second. (This rate was measured subsequent to the demonstration.)

The total system throughput is the rate of conversion taking into account the time spent on film positioning, page finding, line finding, character finding, character recognition, file writing, reject conversion, and tape writing. The GRAFIX I's total system throughput for this demonstration was approximately 30 characters per second.

Total system throughput is a practical figure which can be converted to a realistic estimate of system productivity as follows:

Throughput (chars/sec) * 28,800 sec/shift =

Daily Rate (chars/day)

Using this formula, GRAFIX I demonstrated a daily throughput of 864,000 characters per 8-hour shift. This is the equivalent of approximately 500 Russian journal pages such as those read for this test.

CHAPTER 5

DISCUSSION

Information International's GRAFIX I optical character recognition system successfully read 27 actual Russian journal pages and converted them into digital files suitable for processing by FTD'S SYSTRAN translation program. This section presents a detailed discussion of the results of the test and some observations regarding further research.

5.1 Discussion of Page and Line Finding

In general the page and line finding software performed quite reliably. Several minor problems were encountered during the test, but these were felt to be artifacts of the demonstration itself. The various software packages used in the test were not exactly appropriate for reading Cyrillic journals, having originally been developed for other applications. This produced several annoying but minor difficulties, none of which would be present in a production system.

As an example, consider the 44 lines which were not read due to line finding problems. The line finding software used in the demonstration was adapted from a production system which reads narrow columns of text from catalogs. These columns frequently contain skewed lines of type. The program accomodates narrow, skewed lines by searching for each end of the line in order to establish the line's slope. It then makes its first pass at the following line by presuming it to be parallel to the first. DISCUSSION Page and Line Finding

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When applied to the long, closely-spaced lines of Russian journal text, however, the line finding program occasionaly failed. In three cases (0.03% of all lines) the program found the beginning of one line and mistakenly matched it with the end of the next line. This led it into a chain of systematic errors which produced repeated tilted line scans until the end of the frame was reached. Software written specifically for Russian journal pages would not be subject to this kind of problem.

Similar difficulties account for the two frames of the film which were skipped by the page finding program and the 42 lines which were not read due to human error in making up the page descriptor files. Neither problem occurs in GRAFIX I production systems, and neither appeared to be related to any special feature of the Russian text. Therefore, these problems are not expected to occur in a production system when reading material similar to that used in the test.

In summary, although the slight mismatch between software and application proved to be a nuisance, no substantial page finding or line finding problems relating to the nature of the test material were encountered.

An important part of the test was for GRAFIX I to demonstrate its ability to recognize lines of text containing excessive numbers of mathematical symbols, and to output a special code indicating the location of the line within the article. This allows an editor to subsequently locate the difficult line in the original material and either key it in or paste it directly into place in the translated text. GRAFIX I correctly identified and noted 24 such lines.

GRAFIX I rejected 11 lines (1.1% of the total) for miscellaneous reasons which were intrinsic to the material. An examination of these lines suggests that they may have been rejected due to random effects resulting in their having more than 25% unidentifiable characters. Some of these lines were only one word long, for instance, and contained a high proportion of look-alike letters. In a four-letter line a single rejected image would cause the whole line to be discarded.

Rejected lines such as these are probably not avoidable. The criteria used to identify lines containing mathematical formulas will inevitably cause a few spurious rejections
DISCUSSION Page and Line Finding

based on randomly high proportions of unidentifiable images. Note, however, that all such rejected lines were replaced by a code in the output file which would call them to the attention of an editor. They are therefore not lost, and can be keyed into the data file manually at a later time.

5.2 Discussion of Reject Rates

About 5% of the characters in the material read were rejected for legitimate reasons. A production system reading this type of material would be expected to show a similar reject rate. As was the case with errors in page finding and line finding, a large proportion of the rejected images during the test were felt to be due to artifacts of the demonstration, and were not characteristic of a production system.

For instance, 210 rejected images were artifacts of skewed line scans. The bad line scans were a result of the line finding error discussed above. The rejects derived from such scans should not be considered part of the overall reject rate for this material. More appropriate line finding software is expected to eliminate this category of rejects.

The reject categories described as divided characters, spurious rejects, and merged characters could be greatly reduced by more sophisticated software in a production system. Routines which rejoin fragments of characters can be implemented, as well as procedures which split overlapping characters. It is felt that these categories would not contribute significantly to the reject rate of a production system.

Rejects caused by the lack of an appropriate mask represent a more complex situation. With the open-ended potential for the appearance of previously unused symbols, the rejection of novel character images is a proper function of the system. By rejecting these characters GRAFIX 1 assures that they will be brought to the attention of an editor. These "rejects" would be better considered as proper dispositions of novel characters rather than as errors or failures of identification. Clearly these characters do not properly beiong in an estimate of the total "reject rate."

Finally there were the "hard" rejects, those which will be difficult to eliminate from a production system. These were rejects due to look-alike characters which could not be DISCUSSION Reject Rates

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reliably differentiated. It is felt that it will be difficult to improve very much on the 5.0% reject rate represented by this category. The Cyrillic characters Π and H are frequently degraded to the point that the OCR program cannot distinguish between them. Considering the similarity of the letters and the poor quality of the Russian printing, it appears that a 5.0% reject rate is reasonable for these ambiguous characters.

5.3 Discussion of Substitution Rates

Less than one-half of one percent of the 44,504 characters read by GRAFIX I were misidentified. The low number of substitutions is in part explained by the 5.0% reject rate for ambiguous characters. GRAFIX I was programmed to reject doubtful characters specifically to a11 keep the substitution rate as low as possible. It was felt that the rejected characters could be more easily converted for SYSTRAN input than substituted characters could be. Even though the substitution rate was gratifyingly low, it is felt that two of the three categories of substitutions could be greatly reduced in a production system.

For instance, one third of the substitutions were due to attempts by GRAFIX I to identify characters for which it possessed no appropriate masks. The operator in charge of font acquisition for the demonstration did not make a lower-case Latin "m" mask due to an oversight. GRAFIX I subsequently identified Latin "m's" by matching them with the mask for the lower-case Cyrillic III. In a production system the operator would simply have made another mask after discovering the substitution, and the problem would have been solved. This option was not available during the demonstration since the substitution was not detected until several days later.

A quarter of the substitutions were due to the misidentification of a letter fragment. These substitutions were in every case associated with a small reject image representing the remaining fragment of the true character. In the case of a split "m," for instance, the computer might initially identify the first half of the image as an "n," and then reject the remaining fragment as unrecognizable. This problem is accentuated in the Cyrillic alphabet by the presence of the two-part letter **bI**, the first half of which is identical with **b**, the Cyrillic "soft sign." In a production system GRAFIX I would be programmed to recognize a variety of characteristic substitution-fragment combiDISCUSSION Substitution Rates

nations and automatically correct them. A post-production routine, for instance, could instruct GRAFIX I to reexamine any character within a word which happened to be followed by a small reject image. Such a routine could substantially reduce this category of substitutions.

There remain the "ambiguous substitutions. character" only 0.2% of the characters read. representing The ambiguous letters Π and H are so similar in appearance variations in print quality will cause a small that incidence of substitutions between them in spite of the best efforts to the contrary. This category is considered to be the primary source of substitutions which would be encountered in a production system.

5.4 Discussion of Throughput Rates

GRAFIX I demonstrated an instantaneous character recognition rate of 65.0 characters per second during the Russian journal OCR demonstration. This rate is not regarded as being representative of a production system because the masks used in the test were not subdivided by font. The software for a production system would be designed to recognize special fonts and restrict the selection of masks to those within the correct font. This approach has been implemented on the GRAFIX I successfully, and results in a substantial increase in the character recognition rate. A production system with an instantaneous character recognition rate in the vicinity of 200 characters per second is a distinct possibility using font recognition techniques.

GRAFIX I's total system throughput during the demonstration was approximately 30 characters per second. This figure reflects the rate at which the material is actually processed by the whole system. This figure is partially limited by the instantaneous character recognition rate, and could be expected to improve by a factor of two or three in a production system.

Even using the rates demonstrated by GRAFIX I during the demonstration, the system appears to be the equal of approximately 15 trained typists. In addition, GRAFIX I runs continually (no coffee breaks), and can be operated on a 24-hour basis if necessary. At maximum utilization the system could transcribe Russian journal pages at a daily (3-shift) rate equivalent to a staff of 50 trained Cyrillic typists. DISCUSSION Further Study

5.5 Indications for Further Study

Although the results of this test and demonstration have been enlightening, Information International feels that this study was limited in scope and should be regarded as an indicative but not definitive evaluation of the usefulness which an OCR system may have to FTD. The present study concentrated on a small sample of Russian pages from a single journal, and did not properly evaluate GRAFIX I's ability to process the full range of material handled by FTD's technical translation division.

The practical ability of GRAFIX I to capture Russian technical text will not be accurately determined until a study is performed in which GRAFIX I reads a large, statistically valid random sample of the actual material FTD proposes to capture for SYSTRAN processing. A sample of 500 randomly selected pages from the last year's production might be satisfactory for this purpose. Until such a study is performed the true production reject rate, substitution rate, and total system throughput cannot be convincingly determined.

APPENDIX A

DESCRIPTION OF THE DEMONSTRATION: APRIL 18, 1979

A.1 Participants from Information International

A. K. Griffith, Ph.D., Manager of OCR Development Russell Ham, Project Leader Rich Schroeppel, Senior Development Programmer Jeremy Schwartz, Junior Programmer Dian Sweeney, Reject Conversion Operator Bruce D. Clayton, Ph.D., Corporate Communications Specialist

A.2 Participants from FTD/RADC

Lt. Col. Russell C. Hagberg, Technical Translatio: Division, FTD/NIT

Robert M. Wallace, Technical Advisor, Technical Translation Division, FTD/NIT

Lt. John A. Guillen, Project Engineer, S&T Systems Development Section, RADC

A.3 Schedule of Events

10:00 Briefing of demonstration to follow.

11:00 Reading (OCR) of 27 pages supplied for the demonstration.

Each page was filmed on two successive frames of film, with the top of a page on one frame and the bottom of the page on the next frame. The output from each frame of film was put in a separate "OCR Output file." Therefore, 54 OCR output files were created. Each file consisted of a succession of digital codes, one for each recognized character, together with a gray-level image of each unrecognized or "rejected" character. DESCRIPTION OF THE DEMONSTRATION Schedule of Events

These files were named CR0020.001 [33,110] through CR0020.054 [33,110].

11:30 Creation of "mock reject" files.

Each OCR output file was run through a program which replaced the reject images with question marks. These files were named MK0020.001 [33,110] through MK0020.054 [33,110]

12:00 Conversion of mock reject file to FTD format.

All files output from mock reject conversion were converted to FTD tape format. This tape was supplied to FTD as "tape 1."

12:30 Lunch

2:00 Reject conversion.

Ten of the OCR output files created during the morning session were put through the reject conversion cycle. Each reject image in each file was displayed at a CRT terminal, with the textual context, in Cyrillic. together The the correct identity of operator keyed each rejected An encoded version of the keyed character. character replaced the gray-level image in the output file. The selection of these files was the option of FTD. The files were named RJ0021.001 [33,110] through RJ0021.010 [33,110]

2:30 Creation of mock reject printouts.

The MK0020 files were printed on the lineprinter by a program which gave Roman transliterations of the Cyrillic characters, and indicated the fonts and character sizes. A file called PJ0021.000 was created from files MK0020.001 [33,100] through MK0020.054 [33,100] and was supplied to FTD.

3:00 Writing output tape of reject converted files.

The ten files put through reject conversion were formatted according to the FTD specification, in 710-byte blocks, and were written onto a magnetic tape. This tape was supplied to FTD as "tape 2." A hex lineprinter dump of this tape was also supplied.

3:30 Summary and discussion of test.

APPENDIX B

JOURNAL PAGES READ FOR THIS STUDY

B.1 List of Pages Read

RADC provided Information International with 27 pages of Russian technical journal material for GRAFIX I to read in this demonstration. These pages are reproduced in this appendix. Table B-1 contains a summary of the pages read, all of which were drawn from the journal DOKLADY AKADEMII NAUK SSSR, No. 3, 1976.

TABLE B-1

| Pages Read | No. of Pages |
|------------|--------------|
| 521-524 | 4 |
| 529-530 | 2 |
| 603-606 | 4 |
| 611-613 | 3 |
| 615-618 | 4 |
| 622-628 | 7 |
| 750-751 | 2 |
| 756 | 1 |
| Total: | 27 |

LIST OF PAGES READ

B.2 Actual Journal Pages

The following 27 pages contain facsimiles of the actual journal pages which the GRAFIX I read during the demonstration. The facsimiles have been reduced to 65% of their original dimensions.

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Page 523 from DOKLADY AKADEMII NAUK SSSR, No. 3, 1976:

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Page 524 from DOKLADY AKADEMII NAUK SSSR, No. 3, 1976:

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Page 529 from DOKLADY AKADEMII NAUK SSSR, No. 3. 1976:



Page 530 from DOKLADY AKADEMII NAUK SSSR, No. 3, 1976:



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Page 603 from DOKLADY AKADEMII NAUK SSSR, No. 3, 1976:



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Page 604 from DOKLADY AKADEMII NAUK SSSR, No. 3, 1976:



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Page 605 from DOKLADY AKADEMII NAUK SSSR, No. 3, 1976:

пласте, указытает на неязнеяность граняц зойы сцепленяя в на соответ-ствующее высевение зоны протильзывания, связаяное о увеличением BCCR E.2002328 2403888.

сторилие илизнение пона просклызличные самыные с умеличение коей посталя иставия. Серен интерфермераны, получения раз аналосячение иставание об-ранца на селокласта, зарактеринустах изменением фактические илоннада может (ф.н.х.) в э-им спеситение з зависяноет от бранлациязаемой на-продах (ф.н.х.) и з-им спеситение з зависяноет от бранлациемой на-продах (ф.н.х.). Польнауи эти результаты и трофек зависичести колф-ини-имате троевие от степене сказатия, конские построять зависяность колф-ини-имате троевие и полученымия Л. А. Ганизов или и респесиение соялаца-те с рездизтатия с полученымия Л. А. Банизов или и респесиение задачие от казыкавание альчено интачия, контактички при респесиение задачи со казыкавание альчено описачия при всемение задачи со постаки предакти сокто соятельствичения (°). Атавыети-ине отдальти и или в поручении при респесияние задачи с правнесение уразновая класса Фунска В 18. Моссаковские и А. Г. Бенкуп (°). Расскатризыя интерферсичи, соответствующие различные колфан-инентам треили, компью разботь краязую зависяноста Ј от с11 (рас. 1, 6) и осток 1 (рас. 2, с) представляет собой считие заответских ра-положенных крупных интерферсионска, образующих ф.ж., которая обсомлявает филк и тея намировает колфонания треняя по-има та. Указсает 1 (стек 2, с) представляет конскитие треняя по-има та.

увеличивает флак и тем санции увеличивает колффилиент трения по-коя д. Участок II (рис. 2, 6) характерилустся регулялитей инкроперовно-стей кокруг инструпаровся части поверхности (проткление «моллелости», новерхиести», т. е от выступаетией части цоотклетие состальтие состальное оправляется, как от пенитра в разные стороны переместанотся с остальное оправляется, как от пенитра в разные стороны переместанотся с состальное оправляется как от ненитра в разные стороны переместанотся с состальное оправляется как от ненитра в разные сороны переместанотся с состальное оправляется как от ненитра в разные сороны переместаностия с состальное току части контакта воледстватие сосформирования. На быте канском участка участках это индокимизаное контактирумскей пону-мости Триме помом д. продолжает увеспликатока в стание с узетличением ф и к во-за святия иккроперемисстия и выборки малинствости участок III (рас 2, 4) образуется при понклении илизания пен-рияни в центре респлусчите обрати обрата планаетости и технетра-контактиво области в уже назвики от неуовисств покательства с технетраности, на триме помак вроекторы, ме инкроиментраности следоризованся. На эток участие вроекторы регами от неуовисства с сорона стремераности.

воть запревязать полностам; ме викроперевноста слефоруаровляют). На этом участие провслодат релини рост встячани зоны след сона. Оче-валю, слеф-рикрованные искроитровности образуют этою чно однород-вую консрупность, след инстицуе резеря пустоты нежду – черзавлятия, эти пустоты бистро заполняются при дальнением скатья, зелясявая зону специеная, что соответствение разливнет конфянциент тосиля, т. с. славательные викроперокиста теперь инскот докакую контакт-ную консрепность и вы легие, энформирують от умелическа изгрузки, раз-ляться в сторени, заполняются текротустоты, чем сдиннуться с честа. Иси контактия име даность всям себя как сдиже Reloc. Зона специения при сизатия кара какота.

колтакных вой данисть жулт гозя как сдавее нелос. Зона специяля при склатик вара настепанися вызочает те точки, ко-торые деноя сукитаются в Принцчиом паправлении от приложения ча-лението сикикающего довслиятельного уздаяя, т. е эти точки как бы заночникаюте знакачне. Посточу великных зоны специения сикато ораны детко выякать, прикладная истольную нагрузку АР. Исе точки, райсе сразгаемые, перечествтся в даду интерферитроноу с картинов но-точ в опе почеточи начать

ранс сделасные, инрессионая в 200 даперератов у с корлион по-ло в золе прогазличения Участок IV (ряс. 2, 2) – это область васыщения инкрипустот пре-кратение рогза доны сцепления в увеличалия адгерийных сеснота конзак-твручёней поверзности, что можно объясникь польтением властической реформация в поверзностих слое. Крязая может не достипуть аначейни с//=1.

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Page 606 from DOKLADY AKADEMII NAUK SSSR, No. 3, 197.:

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Донлады Анадемия науы СССР 1076. Том 201. № 3

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н. м. плюснина

ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТЕЛ НИФРАКРАСНЫХ СПЕКТРОВ ПЛАТИОКЛАЗОВ В ЗАВИСИМОСТИ ОТ СОСТАВА И СТРУКТУРНОЙ УНОРИДОЧЕННОСТИ

(Преветавлено вкобемином И. В. Пельзым J VII 1976)

В настоящее время полевые плиаты, относициеся к вазшейшей групне поредоворющих минералов, привлевают внимнике многих исследованы вателея. Развизие преционовных реалтеноструктурных исследований позвольно отности их к разряду уноридочновонныхи вселедований объекало отности их к разряду уноридочновонныхи вселедований относности в к к разряду уноридочновонныхи вселедований относности в к к разряду иноридочновонных в вселедований отношение, так как определение термодивающихских условии образования представителей группы полевых ципатов может принести исклау в исследовании пород различното генеска.

Исследование уперидоченных форм платноналлов, стабильных при визина температурах, и перпорадоченных форм, стабильных при высоних температурах, представлиет в покледнее время аничательный интереб. Особонию результалинная иклистей исследование а польта, для которого процессы St-Al-упоридочения протенного относительно быстро. Кроме тога, авабат молет рассматриматься ими иссолный интерет, для серия полерых платов более сложного состава, общно представленных в природе в кусловиях синтса слоянным имо офолотоми образованиями.

Одним на методов, востма чуветовленны и воссебатах и немененные состава и структурного состояния спликатов, вклюстея мето г выфранцисной спектростовления, в работах (1) и (1) впервые было вопольно, что существует определенияя вородники методу положение было попольно, что существует определения вородники методу положение полос в чифранцисной ссети с соттуст и ст. и др.) было рассмотрены инфракрасные с нектры природных с ситетаческих положения в выроком интервале сеставов в была обмаружени зависимость положения полос спектры природных и ситетаческих положения в выроком интервале сеставов о была обмаружени зависимость положения полос спектры перводных сестава состава в состава в выроком интервале сеставов от состава сеставов, во и от вамонения SI = AIсуперадовенности в инт. Полко от состава составля, в такие ботее полтими исследованными (1, *) было установлено, что наибодое чуветвительными в наменению состава и структурного составлями изнаются и остабы в области <math>EO = 0.00 + .540 + .5

В длиной выботе вифрациялиме спектры влабит-апортитового ряда для составов 0-100%. Ав природных в синтетических образнов были зависаны в области 1500 - 400 см⁻¹ ив вифракрусном спектрофотомстре UR-10 по методике пасты в топколиспереных пленот на полножие из КВс. На рыс. 1 показия дляграмма, построенная автором по этим длиным в отражающем заявсимость между составом – помером планнословие и избожением изде послощения в области GOO-GO см⁻¹ (v.) и 550-530 см⁻¹ (v.). Диаграмма показывает разделения на две ветян, смыкающеея в области составов 90-100% - Ав. Верхияя ветян – Ав инленой – 100%-ный Ал, харак, эный для природных налогезитериностисносталов. Пимияя ветяс – Ав высокий – 100%-ный Ав, типочный для спотетических высокотемнературных плагноклазов. Условня спитеза и эксперяментальные результаты по днагностиче образнов плагием назон приведены в работах (з.¹).

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Page 616 from DOKLADY AKADEMII NAUK SSSR, No. 3, 1976:

| | | | Таблаца 2 |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Мелат | очвые расстоявия в с | труктуре баратовита в | A |
| Т, у такар | (a -0+ Tustp | Carontaaqu | Са,-окта-др |
| 71-0- 1949.61 | Ce1-0- 2400r6. | Ca:-20, 2114(6, | Cas-Os 2393(7) |
| 0, 1'33(6) | 0 2 426(6) | 20, 2425(6) | $O_2 2,461(6)$ |
| 0, 1944(0) | 0, 2,410,6 0, 2,405(7) | 21 2 301(10) | (), 2403(6) |
| 0. 19.0.61 | 0. 2 100/6 | | 0, 2,164(6) |
| 0., 1944(6) | 07 2 115(7) | | F 2.314(G) |
| pc2800 | | | |
| Ti-0 1449 | C0 2418 | (a,-(0,1) 20k2 | (a,- (0, F) 2,406 |
| 0-0 2745 | 0-0 3402 | 0-(0,F) 5.256 | 0~(0,F) 3,383 |
| Са,-октандр | K-0032325 | Li -verpasap | Lipterparap |
| Ca -0, 2302(6) | K-20, 3209(6) | 1.5-0. 1.550(18 | Liz-20, 1.926(11 |
| 0. 2,458:6. | 20, 3055.7 | 0., 1,95(17 | 2012 1 933(9) |
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| * | 51 - тетр аэзр | Si,-terp2%2p | S1e17432P |
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| 0 16(* 7) | 0, 160,60 | 0, 16:7(7) | 0, 1 603(6) |
| 0, 1625.77 | 0. 16.5.7 | 0: 10:(7) | 0, 1622(7) |
| 0., 21,2117, | 0 1630(7) | 0,, 1.60×(7) | 0,, 1639(7 |
| Cpezzae | | | |
| 0-0 1642 | 0-0 2139 | 0-0 2645 | 0-0 2639 |
| Si -tetpasap | Si-tetp-J2D | | |
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тезая электролиой плотности р(292) были локали ованы 22 «тяжелых» атом. ($R_{A} = 27.7 f_{0}^{c}$) На последующел трехмерном синтезе р(292) выявалость исслородное окрумение найдениех атомов, оторое полюлило разделить их по сортности в такая выстипили аточи Li Значение $R_{e,e}$ -дактору, равное на этом этане 15.9 г, при уточненая методом наименымих колу люс (MHII) в поотроном приближению сицилось до 5.6%. Постронныя модель структуры баратовата соответствует формуле KLi₂Ca₂T₂: [Si₀a₁]: F, вместо KLi₂Ca₄T₁:Si₄O₂F из (¹). В связи с центросляметрия-

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Page 618 from DOKLADY AKADEMII NAUK SSSR, No. 3, 1976:



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Page 624 from DOKLADY AKADEMII NAUK SSSR, No. 3, 1976:

| | Ия. свектры | интрозосоедияений Ru и | Cs Included |
|--|---|--|---|
| Corasterase | a2(0+ cat−s | *CX' CH., | Другае андосы си-" |
| K:[RuNO(CN)1] 2H20 | 1935 c. | 2307 c_ 2152 c_ 2115 cs. | 1620 c. 637 cp. 367 ca. |
| RuNO(CN), 2H20 | 1927 w | 2210 c., 2100 c., 2068 c. | 430 ca. 1630 c. 635 cp. 555 mm. |
| K,[U\$N0(CN)] 2H;0 O\$N0(CN)3-2H;0 | 1915 c. 1900 m | 2210 c. 2155 c. 2220 c. 2170 c. | 515 cp. 125 cp 1620 c., 640 cp., 520 ca 1630 c., 635 cp. 560 ca., 525 ca., 425 cp. |
| с выделением еще () во в виде * | а ч. происа),5 маля СС | олит окисление второг 2+HCN, что формальн | о низнидного лигаид о может быть влишса |
| делести стали с выделением еще (во в виде* 2[М(| а 4, провех),5 маля СС СN),NO] ²⁻ | о,ит окисление второг 2+HCN, что формальн → {M ₂ (CN),(NO) ₂ } ² | о низнидного лигаид ю может быть записа +CNO |
| Аннен и стадия с выделение сще С во в вяде 2[М(Для рутения эта ст бествя-ской точкол точкой при 350 вы, дальтенный полее состава блага го у асалогичног. осдав 5. Заканециястся точе С.5 мола СО11 | а 4. провех),5 моля СС СN),NO] ²⁻ адяя хара при 3>7 не Из рутена с протекае « Ад Не чения преда « окветение | о, ит окисление второг) ₂ + HCN. что формальн → {M ₂ (CN), (NO) ₂ } ³ ктеризустся крилыма 1 дли осмия 6-8 (рис. 16000 систамы, где в т. Лован по медтонно. NO) ₂ (CN).]-211.0 (гд. чалата для жетеза • второго пиланициого л | о инанидного лигаид о может быть записа FCNO 4-7 (рис. 16) с взо 16) с илебествической разбытенной кислога можно осздить солл иол. 1). Образование (* 1). Штаціа с выделением |
| 25 мылеление еще С выделение еще С во в вяде * 22 м 21 м 22 м 23 м 24 м 24 м 24 м 24 м 24 м 24 м 24 м 24 | 3 4. провех (3, моля СС) (5, моля СС) (5 | о, нат окласнине второг) ₂ +HCN. что формальн $\rightarrow \{M_1(CN), (NO)_2\}^{3-}$ - ктеризустся кральна 1 для осчин 6-8 (ряс. 1 сля осчин | о инзивдного лвтавд о может быть записа FCNO 4-7 (рис. 16) с взо 16) с влобествуесьой рабовленной кислого можно осздить солл (б. 1). Образование (* 1). питаца с выделением +СХС- |

третьего моля СО, ЧИСХ. Этот процесс ос болно латко влета в концевтра-рованнов (11, 7.0) НАО,, он марантернаусти общим свижением свето-погощесния (кривне 10 на рис. 16 и 9 на рис. 16). Как квино вз данных таба 1, состак перастворимого осмоевого соедв-невия отвечает формале О-(СХ). ХО-211.0, а и рутениевом прозукте не-сколько занижено содержание углерода и азота, однако стехночетрия суммарыей реакция подтверждает сбразовалие Ru (СХ), NO-214.0 по скеме

K.[Ru(CN).] -Ru(CN), NO+ iKNO, + 3NH.NO.

Из 0.0989 г К.[Ru(CN),] получень 0.0.48 г Ru(CN),NO-2H:O (рассчи-тепо 0.0594 г) и 0.1337 г патратов калия и аммовия (рассчитало 0.1458 г). Наличие характерных полос в и. к. сисктрах этих соединский

• Здесь в далее фитурище сьобки означают, что наши давные не позволяют определять строевяе ародскта. 626

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Page 626 from DOKLADY AKADEMII NAUK SSSR, No. 3, 1976:



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Page 627 from DOKLADY AKADEMII NAUK SSSR, No. 3, 1976:

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| | | | Tabanca 2 | |

Термичесьне раздожение деблерарованных со-линений воправя. *

| - | 1. 1 | Изэтесный счетая жетана, % | | |
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| C.H S-VMe | Влаууы, 140° 1 мас | 64.9 | 340 | 11 |

* LI-STAN JANT FREE ESSENCIA AN ""CTOSES & GermanialEcoreshine IB'arte at Me ** y 37% 39/8+* CW164

ст. что растворятель не оказывают субпественього влиялия на паправле-аля расьята. Оксутстве дабензита в предсклах раследа в толуоле указы-кот из т. ч. что частве разт нь не участву т. в разложения. Помя ная калакъте о что основначи каналы оче разлияетая в раздолить эта собластва калакъте обязнато, иналична помето, поотому их состав был опит слен с помещь, масссчикарочетрите кого анатата. По дартане зав-лека еки представляют собон в основном к надоцей, моно- и дизумещев-кые выпазочения (табт 1 и 3). Повество, что разложение (С.Н.) МЯ, (М=Ті, Zт) прододят вмутрамо-неку проиму путок в соорогождается разрушението бисикалоченталие-чанско, что разложение (С.Н.) МЯ, (М=Ті, Zт) прододят вмутрамо-неку проиму путок в соорогождается разрушението бисикалоченталие-чанско наях пре полагает, что расода (С.Н.) УК, протокает по другая падраже ваяхи. Отличие в уставляюта (С.Н.) УК, протокает по другая падраже ваям. Отличие в команама (С.Н.) УК, протокает по другая ст. с разлияте из кортоногает, что расода (С.Н.) УК, протокает по другая издраже ваям. Отличие в искустора суратура аналогаятых проязводных Ті. Zт в V. Док тападварналических сосдять пий тапа (С.Н.) УК, возмодать Т. Zт в Дарта соста с соста составно составно пай тапа (С.Н.) УК.

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Page 628 from DOKLADY AKADEMII NAUK SSSR, No. 3, 1976:



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Page 750 from DOKLADY AKADEMII NAUK SSSR, No. 3, 1976:



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Page 751 from DOKLADY AKADEMII NAUK SSSR, No. 3, 1976:

зовяние сукципит-lioA и неорганического фосфата (табл 2, проба 4). Эта данные указывьот на активность CliC-Ф в общей каталитической реак-ции Иная карива заблюда нась при взаниоденствие этсто коучаекса с "Ссукципатом В этом случае происходи в замена меченным но углероду ("С) сукципатом содержащегося на белке фосфата причерно на 50% (габл 2, проба 3). Помичо кысоково изтного электрофорста пикубационяјю среду, содер-жащую CliC-Ф ("P), "С-сукцинат и Ма т подмертали хроматографпрова-нию на котонке G-50. Было начдено, что в белковую франацию изгомате с

Табляца і

Взаны зействие комплекса СКС - АТФ с компонентами реакции

| | | Развольтивные соединния на электрофоретрамме, нчол * | | | |
|---------|-----------------------------------|---|--------|-----------------|------|
| N npo6w | Среда викубация | + P-CNC | "P-АТФ | *1'- Φ H | KoA |
| t | CKC-AT-D+Mg** | 3,12 • | 162 | 0 10 | _ |
| 2 | CRC-ATD+Mg2++KoA | 2,96 | 160 | 0.31 | - |
| 3 | CliC-ATO+Mg2++ +"C-Cyknonat | 2,95 | 1,54 | 0,43 | 0,02 |
| 4 | CRC-AID+Mg+++ +KoA="C-cyknamat | 0,24 | 0,42 | 4,15 | 4,03 |
| 5 | CRC- VID+Mg++ VJD | 0.23 | 4,12 | 0.45 | 1 - |

• Ченьше з ответство свезачного с белкоч «Р можно объястязь нестабяльнестью кочн-летел със – АТФ тоторый в условяях члектрофорела стотично распадается на СКС в у-Р-АТФ Таблица 2

| Взаннозействие комплікса | СКС - Ф с компоневтами | в реакцив |
|--------------------------|---|-----------|
| | and the second se | |

| | Среда ине убащчи | Радиол тириыс соединсия, на это трофореграмме, | | | | |
|-------------|---|--|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--|
| N 81-60 | | *P·LhG | · Þ•ATΦ• | »I. CH | "С-сулцинат- Кол | |
| 1 2 3 | CKC-0-Mg*+ CKC-1-Mg*+KoA CKC-0-Mg*+ | 4,52 4,07 2,13 | 0.05 0.03 0,03 | 0 11 (556 2,51 | - 0,03 | |
| 4 | CKC-Q+ Mg*+-KoA+ | 000 | 0,03 | 4.53 | 4,05 | |
| 5 | (ኤር - ው+ \\g²* + ሊጊው | 0.08 | 4.51 | 0,10 | - | |

радноаьливная матьа ¹ Ссуминната, в то время как радноактивная матьа ¹ Ссуминната, в то время как радноактивная матьа ¹⁰-суминната, беличество пропорционально, количество основоние суминна, собразованиме ферментом в виде СКС-Ф в СКС-АТФ, который споссбен обменивать фосфорплыный остаток на суминната суминната им. Комилекс СКС-АТФ непрочи, кокет легко переходить в СКС-Ф. Который споссбен обменивать фосфорплыный остаток на суминната

| Московский государственный университет | Поступа 10 |
|--|-------------|
| им. М. Б. Ломоносова | 20 VII 1976 |
| RHTFPATVPA | |

ЛИТЕРАТУРА * С. Е Северич, И П. Мешкова и др. 11 7. 227, 1010 (1976). ¹ И. П. Меш-ково Л. И. Матессев, Биллимин, Т. 33, 374 (11)

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APPENDIX C

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OUTPUT TAPE SPECIFICATIONS

Appendix C contains the text of a memo furnished by the FTD to specify output tape batch sizes for the tapes produced during the GRAFIX I demonstration. The memo is reproduced verbatim.

TAPE INPUT TO MT SYSTEM - GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

1. The tape contains two files: ASCII label and data. Density = 800 bpi. LRECL = 71, BLKSIZE = 710, RECFM = FB, short final block permitted but last ten records must be all X'FF's.

2. The first data record must be 71 X'00's.

3. Second and succeeding records will be a table of contents of the data file until a record of 71 X'01's is encountered, indicating start of the first document. Each index record begins with a blank, followed by a name of 11 characters, followed by blanks.

4. Each document is separated from the next document by a record of 71×01 's.

5. Each document record must begin with a blank. If a textword will overflow from one record to another, current record must instead be padded out with blanks and the textword placed on the next record following the initial blank.
APPENDIX D

FONT ENCODING SCHEME

D.1 Explanation of Tables

The FTD output character set is a special eight-bit allocation roughly based on the ASCII and EBCDIC codes. For files internal to the GRAFIX I, Irformation International has used a previously adopted encoding scheme, in which each recognized graphic symbol is represented by a two-character sequence. The first character of the sequence identifies a group (or font, or overlay) of related graphic symbols, and the second character identifies a particular member of the group.

Throughout the tables in this appendix, the two-character Information International code appears in the first column. For simplicity, this code is expressed in ANSI column/row notation. To convert the ANSI notation to the actual seven-bit binary code for each character use the formula

Binary Code = $b + (a \times 16)$

where (a/b) is the ANSI representation.

The second column in each table contains the FTD ASCII code which corresponds to the Information International code in column one.

The third column of the table contains the description of the letter or symbol specified by the codes.

The FTD code and the character descriptions were derived from "SYSTRAN:EDIP," by LATSEC, Inc., dated 10 September 1976, which was furnished to Information International by FTD. FONT ENCODING SCHEME Explanation of Tables

As an example of how to read these tables, consider the symbol SPACE from the Latin (Roman) character set (Table D-1). This symbol is designated in Information International code as the two-character sequence (3/0) (2/0) where (3/0) specifies the Latin character set and (2/0) indicates the character SPACE within that set. This character is represented in FTD ASCII code as 20.

The graphic symbols are grouped in tables according to the layout specified by the FTD for their existing keyboards, and are identified successively as "Latin," "Cyrillic," "Special Symbols," and "Greek" character sets. See Figure D-1 for an illustration of the current FTD keyboard arrangement and character set. FONT ENCODING SCHEME Explanation of Tables





The FTD character set displayed in keyboard format.

D.2 Font Encoding Tables

The following tables show the Information International and FTD codes for the four character sets used by FTD.

TABLE D-1

LATIN (ROMAN) ALPHABET

| INF. INTER. CODE (1st) (2nd) | FTD CODE | LETTER OR SYMBOL | |
|--|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | 20 21 22 23 24 25 27 28 29 2A 2B 2C 2D 2E 2F 30 31 32 33 4 35 36 37 38 39 3A 3B 3C | Space Exclamation Point Quotation Mark Paragraph Mark Cent sign Percent Apostrophe Left Parenthesis Right Parenthesis Asterisk Plus Comma Hyphen, Minus Period Slash Zero One Two Three Four Five Six Seven Eight Nine Colon Semicolon Less Than | (* Not ASCII *) (* = ASCII \$ *) |
| (3/0) $(3/13)(3/0)$ $(3/14)(3/0)$ $(3/15)$ | 3E 3F | Greater Than Question Mark | |

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| INF. INTER. CODE (1st) (2nd) | FTD CODE | LETTER OR SYMBOL |
|--|--|--|
| (3/0) (4/0) (3/0) (4/1) (3/0) (4/2) (3/0) (4/2) (3/0) (4/3) (2/0) (4/4) (3/0) (4/5) (3/0) (4/5) (3/0) (4/6) (3/0) (4/7) (3/0) (4/7) (3/0) (4/10) (3/0) (4/10) (3/0) (4/11) (3/0) (4/12) (3/0) (4/12) (3/0) (4/12) (3/0) (4/13) (3/0) (4/14) (3/0) (4/15) (3/0) (5/1) (3/0) (5/1) (3/0) (5/2) (3/0) (5/3) (3/0) (5/5) (3/0) (5/5) (3/0) (5/5) (3/0) (5/7) (3/0) (5/7) (3/0) (5/7) (3/0) (5/7) (3/0) (5/10) (3/0) (5/12) (3/0) (5/13) (3/0) (5/14) (3/0) (5/14) | 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 4A 4B 4C 4D 4E 4F 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 5A 5D 5D | A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T T U V W X Y Z Left Bracket Right Bracket |
| | | |

TABLE D-1 (cont.)

| TABLE D-1 (cont | |) |
|-----------------|--|---|
|-----------------|--|---|

| INF. INTER. CODE (1st) (2nd) | FTD CODE | LETTER OR SYMBOL |
|--|--|---|
| $\begin{array}{c} (3/0) & (6/0) \\ (3/0) & (6/1) \\ (3/0) & (6/2) \\ (3/0) & (6/2) \\ (3/0) & (6/3) \\ (3/0) & (6/4) \\ (3/0) & (6/5) \\ (3/0) & (6/6) \\ (3/0) & (6/7) \\ (3/0) & (6/7) \\ (3/0) & (6/8) \\ (3/0) & (6/10) \\ (3/0) & (6/10) \\ (3/0) & (6/11) \\ (3/0) & (6/13) \\ (3/0) & (6/13) \\ (3/0) & (6/13) \\ (3/0) & (6/13) \\ (3/0) & (6/13) \\ (3/0) & (6/14) \\ (3/0) & (6/15) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 6A 6B 6C 6D 6E 6F 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 7A 7B 7C 7D | a b c d e f f g h h i j k l m n o o p q r s s t t u v w w x y z Left Brace Vertical Bar Right Brace |
| (3/0) (7/15) | | |

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FONT ENCODING SCHEME Cyrillic (Russian) Alphabet

TABLE D-2

CYRILLIC (RUSSIAN) ALPHABET

| INF. INTER. CODE (1st) (2nd) | FTD CODE | LETTER OR SYMBOL |
|---|--|--|
| $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | 20 BB BC BD BE BF E0 | Space (* = ASCII *) Uppercase 'E' Uppercase 'YA' Uppercase 'SHCH' Uppercase Soft Sign Uppercase Hard Sign Lowercase 'i kratkoya' ('yy') |
| (3/1) (2/11) (3/1) (2/12) (3/1) (2/13) (3/1) (2/13) (3/1) (2/14) (3/1) (2/15) (3/1) (3/0) (3/1) (3/1) (3/1) (3/1) | C0 2C 2D 2E 2F | Uppercase 'I Kratkoya' ('YY') Comma (* = ASCII *) Hyphen, Minus (* = ASCII *) Period (* = ASCII *) Slash (* = ASCII *) |
| (3/1) $(3/2)(3/1)$ $(3/3)(3/1)$ $(3/4)(3/1)$ $(3/4)(3/1)$ $(3/5)(3/1)$ $(3/6)(3/1)$ $(3/7)(3/1)$ $(3/8)(3/1)$ $(3/9)$ | DB DC DD DE DF | Lowercase 'e' Lowercase 'ya' Lowercase 'shch' Lowercase soft sign Lowercase hard sign |
| $ \begin{array}{c} (3/1) & (3/10) \\ (3/1) & (3/11) \\ (3/1) & (3/12) \\ (3/1) & (3/13) \\ (3/1) & (3/13) \\ (3/1) & (3/14) \\ (3/1) & (3/15) \end{array} $ | 3A 3B 3C 3D 3E 3F | Colon $(* = ASCII *)$ Semicolon $(* = ASCII *)$ Less Than $(* = ASCII *)$ Equal $(* = ASCII *)$ Greater Than $(* = ASCII *)$ Question Mark $(* = ASCII *)$ |

FONT ENCODING SCHEME Cyrillic (Russian) Alphabet

TABLE D-2 (cont.)

| INF. INTER. CODE (1st) (2nd) | FTD CODE | LETTER OR SYMBOL | |
|--|--|--|---|
| $\begin{array}{c} (3/1) (4/0) \\ (3/1) (4/1) \\ (3/1) (4/2) \\ (3/1) (4/3) \\ (3/1) (4/3) \\ (3/1) (4/4) \\ (3/1) (4/5) \\ (3/1) (4/6) \\ (3/1) (4/7) \\ (3/1) (4/7) \\ (3/1) (4/7) \\ (3/1) (4/10) \\ (3/1) (4/10) \\ (3/1) (4/12) \\ (3/1) (4/12) \\ (3/1) (4/12) \\ (3/1) (4/13) \\ (3/1) (4/14) \\ (3/1) (4/14) \\ (3/1) (4/15) \\ \hline \\ (3/1) (5/7) \\ (3/1) (5/7) \\ (3/1) (5/7) \\ (3/1) (5/7) \\ (3/1) (5/7) \\ (3/1) (5/7) \\ (3/1) (5/7) \\ (3/1) (5/7) \\ (3/1) (5/7) \\ (3/1) (5/7) \\ (3/1) (5/7) \\ (3/1) (5/7) \\ (3/1) (5/10) \\ (3/1) (5/13) \\ (3/1) (5/14) \\ (3/1) (5/15) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9 CA CB CC CD CE CF D0 D1 D2 D3 D4 D5 D6 D7 D8 D9 D4 5B 5D 5D | Uppercase 'A' Uppercase 'B' Uppercase 'CH' Uppercase 'D' Uppercase 'YE' Uppercase 'YI' Uppercase 'YI' Uppercase 'YI' Uppercase 'ZH' Uppercase 'L' Uppercase 'M' Uppercase 'N' Uppercase 'N' Uppercase 'N' Uppercase 'S' Uppercase 'S' Uppercase 'S' Uppercase 'S' Uppercase 'Y' Uppercase 'Y' Uppercase 'Y' Uppercase 'S' Uppercase 'S' Uppercase 'S' Uppercase 'S' Uppercase 'Y' Uppercase 'SH' Uppercase 'SH' Uppercase 'I' Uppercase 'I' | (* = ASCII *) (* = ASCII *) (* = ASCII *) |
| (3/1) (5/15) | | | |

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FONT ENCODING SCHEME Cyrillic (Russian) Alphabet

| | T | 1 |
|----------------------------|----------|----------------|
| INF. INTER. | FTD | LETTER OR |
| (1st) $(2nd)$ | CODE | SYMBOL |
| (100) (200) | | |
| (3/1) (6/0) | | |
| (3/1) (6/1) | E1 | Lowercase tot |
| (3/1) $(6/2)$ | E2 | Lowercase 'b' |
| (3/1) (6/3) | E3 | Lowercase 'ch' |
| (3/1) (6/4) | E4 | Lowercase 'd' |
| (3/1) (6/5) (2/1) (0/0) | E5 | Lowercase 'ye' |
| (3/1) $(5/5)(3/1)$ $(5/7)$ | E6 | Lowercase 'f' |
| (3/1) $(6/2)$ | E7 TO | Lowercase 'g' |
| (3/1) (6/9) | E0 FC | Lowercase 'yu' |
| (3/1) $(6/10)$ | EA | Lowercase 'yi' |
| (3/1) $(6/11)$ | EB | Lowercase 2n |
| (3/1) $(6/12)$ | EC | Lowercase 11 |
| (3/1) $(6/13)$ | ED | Lowercase 'm' |
| (3/1) $(6/14)$ | EE | Lowercase 'n' |
| (3/1) (6/15) | ÊF | Lowercase 'o' |
| (3/1) $(7/0)$ | FO | |
| (3/1) $(7/1)$ | F1 | Lowercase that |
| (3/1) $(7/2)$ | F2 | Lowercase 'r' |
| (3/1) $(7/3)$ | F3 | Lowercase 's' |
| (3/1) $(7/4)$ | F4 | Lowercase 't' |
| (3/1) $(7/5)$ | F5 | Lowercase 'u' |
| (3/1) $(7/6)$ | F6 | Lowercase 'v' |
| (3/1) $(7/7)$ (3/1) | F7 | Lowercase 'sh' |
| (3/1) $(1/8)$ (3/1) | F8 | Lowercase 'x' |
| (3/1) $(7/10)$ | F9 EA | Lowercase 'i' |
| (3/1) $(7/11)$ | | Lowercase 'z' |
| (3/1) $(7/12)$ | | |
| (3/1) $(7/13)$ | [| |
| (3/1) $(7/14)$ | | |
| (3/1) $(7/15)$ | | |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |

TABLE D-2 (cont.)

FONT ENCODING SCHEME Special Symbols

TABLE D-3

SPECIAL SYMBOLS

| INF. INTER. CODE (1st) (2nd) | FTD CODE | LETTER OR SYMBOL | |
|---|--|---|--|
| $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | 20 1B 1C 1D 1E 25 1F 27 28 29 FC 2B 2C 2D 2E 7C | Space Percentile Integral Defined Equal Minus or Plus Percent Radical Apostrophe Left Parenthesis Right Parenthesis Plus or Minus Plus Comma Hyphen, Minus Period Vertical Bar | <pre>(* = ASCII *) (* Redundant *)</pre> |
| (3/2) $(3/0)(3/2)$ $(3/1)(3/2)$ $(3/2)(3/2)$ $(3/3)(3/2)$ $(3/3)(3/2)$ $(3/4)(3/2)$ $(3/5)(3/2)$ $(3/6)(3/2)$ $(3/7)(3/2)$ $(3/7)(3/2)$ $(3/8)(3/2)$ $(3/10)(3/2)$ $(3/11)(3/2)$ $(3/12)(3/2)$ $(3/13)(3/2)$ $(3/14)(3/2)$ $(3/15)$ | 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 3A FE 3C 3D 3E B9 | Zero One Two Three Four Five Six Seven Eight Nine Colon Not Equal Less Than Equal Greater Than Partial Derivative | (* = ASCII *) (* = ASCII *) |

FONT ENCODING SCHEME Special Symbols

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TABLE D-3 (cont.)

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| (1s | . INTER. CODE t) (2nd) | FTD CODE | LETTER OR SYMBOL |
|--|---|--|---|
| $(3) \\ (3) $ | $\begin{array}{c} (2) & (2/10) \\ 2) & (4/0) \\ 2) & (4/1) \\ 2) & (4/2) \\ 2) & (4/2) \\ 2) & (4/2) \\ 2) & (4/2) \\ 2) & (4/2) \\ 2) & (4/3) \\ 2) & (4/5) \\ 2) & (4/6) \\ 2) & (4/7) \\ 2) & (4/7) \\ 2) & (4/8) \\ 2) & (4/8) \\ 2) & (4/10) \\ 2) & (4/12) \\ 2) & (4/14) \\ 2) & (4/15) \\ 2) & (4/15) \\ 2) & (4/15) \\ 2) & (4/15) \\ 2) & (4/15) \\ 2) & (4/15) \\ 2) & (4/15) \\ 2) & (5/0) \\ 2) & (5/1) \\ 2) & (5/7) \\ 2) & (5/7) \\ 2) & (5/7) \\ 2) & (5/7) \\ 2) & (5/7) \\ 2) & (5/7) \\ 2) & (5/7) \\ 2) & (5/7) \\ 2) & (5/10) \\ 2) & (5/14) \\ 2) & (5/14) \\ 2) & (5/14) \\ 2) & (5/14) \\ 2) & (5/14) \\ 2) & (5/14) \\ 2) & (5/14) \\ 2) & (5/14) \\ 2) & (5/15) \\ 2) & (5/14) \\ 2) & (5/14) \\ 2) & (5/14) \\ 2) & (5/15) \\ 2) & (5/14) \\ 2) & (5/14) \\ 2) & (5/15) \\ 2) & (5/14) \\ 2) & (5/15) \\ 2) & (5/14) \\ 2) & (5/15) \\ 2) & (5/14) \\ 2) & (5/14) \\ 2) & (5/14) \\ 2) & (5/14) \\ 2) & (5/15) \\ 2) & (5/14) \\ 2) & (5/15) \\ 2) & (5/14) \\ 2) & (5/15) \\ 2) & (5/14) \\ 2) & (5/15) \\ 2) & (5/14) \\ 2) & (5/15) \\ 2) & (5/14) \\ 2) & (5/15) \\ 2) & (5/14) \\ 2) & (5/15) \\ 2) & (5/14) \\ 2) & (5/15) \\ 2) & (5/14) \\ 2) & (5/15) \\ 2) & (5/14) \\ 2) & (5/15) \\ 2) & (5/14) \\ 2) & (5/15) \\ 2) & (5/14) \\ 2) & (5/15) \\ 2) & (5/14) \\ 2) & (5/15) \\ 2) & (5/15) \\ 2) & (5/15) \\ 2) & (5/15) \\ 2) & (5/14) \\ 2) & (5/15) \\ 2) &$ | 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 40 0E 0F 10 1' 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 1A 5B 5D | Superior Dash Equivalent Identity Boolean Intersection Superior Left Arrow Superior '3' Parallel Script '1' Danish 'A' (Angstrom unit) Superior '8' Inverted Delta ('DEL' operator) Equal To or Less Than Equal To or Greater Than Left Arrow Right Arrow Superior '9' Superior '0' Superior '1' Superior '1' Superior '1' Superior '2' Boolean Union Superior '2' Boolean Such-That Superior '6' Boolean Element-Of Left Bracket (* = ASCII *) Right Bracket (* = ASCII *) |
| (3/ (3/ (3/ (3/ | 2) (5/12) 2) (5/13) 2) (5/14) 2) (5/15) | 5D | Right Bracket (* = ASCII *) |

FONT ENCODING SCHEME Special Symbols

| TABLE | D-3 | (cont.) |) |
|-------|-----|---------|---|
|-------|-----|---------|---|

| INF. INTER. CODE (1st) (2nd) | FTD CODE | LETTER OR SYMBOL |
|--|-------------|---|
| $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | | Inferior Dash Congruent To Similar To Inferior Perpendicular Inferior '3' Alterate Script '1' Perpendicular Dot Product Inferior '8' Cross Product Less Than or Equal To Greater Than or Equal To Infinity Degree Inferior '9' Inferior '9' Inferior '1' Inferior '1' Inferior Y Inferior '5' Inferior '5' Inferior '7' Approximately Equal To Inferior '2' Boolean Contains Inferior '6' Boolean Is-Contained-In |

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FONT ENCODING SCHEME Greek Alphabet

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TABLE D-4

GREEK ALPHABET

| INF. INTER. CODE (1st) (2nd) | FTD CODE | LETTER OR SYMBOL | | |
|---|--|---|--|--|
| $\begin{array}{c} (3/3) & (2/0) \\ (3/3) & (2/1) \\ (3/3) & (2/2) \\ (3/3) & (2/2) \\ (3/3) & (2/3) \\ (3/3) & (2/4) \\ (3/3) & (2/5) \\ (3/3) & (2/6) \\ (3/3) & (2/7) \\ (3/3) & (2/7) \\ (3/3) & (2/7) \\ (3/3) & (2/10) \\ (3/3) & (2/10) \\ (3/3) & (2/11) \\ (3/3) & (2/12) \\ (3/3) & (2/12) \\ (3/3) & (2/14) \\ (3/3) & (2/14) \\ (3/3) & (2/15) \\ \hline \\ (3/3) & (3/0) \\ (3/3) & (3/1) \\ (3/3) & (3/2) \\ (3/3) & (3/2) \\ (3/3) & (3/4) \\ (3,2) & (3/5) \\ (3/3) & (3/4) \\ (3,3) & (3/7) \\ (3/3) & (3/7) \\ (3/3) & (3/7) \\ (3/3) & (3/10) \\ (3/3) & (3/11) \\ (3/3) & (3/11) \\ (3/3) & (3/12) \\ (3/3) & (3/13) \\ (3/3) & (3/14) \\ \end{array}$ | 20 21 22 25 27 28 29 2A 2B 2C 2D 2E 2F 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 3A 3B 3C 3D 3E | Space Exclamation Point Quotation Mark Percent Apostrophe Left Parenthesis Right Parenthesis Asterisk Plus Comma Hyphen, Minus Period Slash Zero One Two Three Four Five Six Seven Eight Nine Colon Semicolon Less Than Equal Greater Thau | () () () () () () () () () () () () () (| <pre>= ASCII *) = ASCI</pre> |
| (3/3) (3/15) | 3F | Question Mark | (* | = ASCII *) |

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FONT ENCODING SCHEME Greek Alphabet

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TABLE D-4 (cont.)

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| INF. INTER. CODE (1st) (2nd) | FTD CODE | LETTER OR SYMBOL | |
|--|--|---|--|
| $\begin{array}{c} (3/3) & (4/0) \\ (3/3) & (4/1) \\ (3/3) & (4/2) \\ (3/3) & (4/2) \\ (3/3) & (4/3) \\ (3/3) & (4/4) \\ (3/3) & (4/4) \\ (3/3) & (4/5) \\ (3/3) & (4/6) \\ (3/3) & (4/7) \\ (3/3) & (4/7) \\ (3/3) & (4/7) \\ (3/3) & (4/9) \\ (3/3) & (4/10) \\ (3/3) & (4/11) \\ (3/3) & (4/12) \\ (3/3) & (4/14) \\ (3/3) & (4/15) \end{array}$ | 41 42 58 5C 45 5F 45 5F 48 49 60 4B 7E 4D 4E 7E | Uppercase ALPHA Uppercase BETA Uppercase CHI Uppercase DELTA Uppercase EPSILON Uppercase PHI Uppercase GAMMA Uppercase ETA Uppercase IOTA Uppercase PSI Uppercase KAPPA Uppercase MU Uppercase MU Uppercase NU | <pre>(* = ASCII A *) (* = ASCII B *) (* = ASCII X *) (* = ASCII E *) (* = ASCII E *) (* = ASCII H *) (* = ASCII I *) (* = ASCII K *) (* = ASCII M *) (* = ASCII N *)</pre> |
| $ \begin{array}{c} (3/3) & (5/0) \\ (3/3) & (5/1) \\ (3/3) & (5/2) \\ (3/3) & (5/2) \\ (3/3) & (5/3) \\ (3/3) & (5/4) \\ (3/3) & (5/5) \\ (3/3) & (5/6) \\ (3/3) & (5/7) \\ (3/3) & (5/7) \\ (3/3) & (5/7) \\ (3/3) & (5/8) \\ (3/3) & (5/10) \\ (3/3) & (5/11) \\ (3/3) & (5/12) \\ (3/3) & (5/13) \\ (3/3) & (5/14) \\ (3/3) & (5/15) \\ \end{array} $ | 9B FD 50 9C 54 9D 9E 4F 9F 5A 5B 5D | Uppercase PI Lowercase terminal Uppercase RHO Uppercase SIGMA Uppercase TAU Uppercase UPSILON Uppercase OMICRON Uppercase XI Uppercase ZETA Left Bracket Right Bracket | <pre>sigma (* = ASCII P *) (* = ASCII T *) (* = ASCII C *) (* = ASCII Z *) (* = ASCII Z *) (* = ASCII *) (* = ASCII *)</pre> |

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FONT ENCODING SCHEME Greek Alphabet

INF. INTER.
CODEFTD
CODELETTER OR
SYMBOL(1st) (2nd)--(3/3) (6/0) --
(3/3) (6/1) A1Lower case alpha
Lower case beta

TABLE D-4 (cont.)

| (| (| | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|---|-------|--|
| (3/3) | (6/0) | | | | | |
| (3/3) | (6/1) | A1 | Lowercase | alpha | | |
| (3/3) | (6/2) | A2 | Lowercase | beta | | |
| (3/3) | (6/3) | A3 | Lowercase | chi | | |
| (3/3) | (6/4) | A4 | Lowercase | delta | | |
| (3/3) | (6/5) | A5 | Lowercase | epsilon | | |
| (3/3) | (6/6) | A6 | Lowercase | phi | | |
| (3/3) | (6/7) | A7 | Lowercase | gamma | | |
| (3/3) | (6/8) | <u> </u> | Lowercase | eta | | |
| (3/3) | (6/9) | A9 | Lowercase | iota | | |
| (3/3) | (6/10) | AA | Lowercase | DSI | | |
| (3/3) | (6/11) | AB | Lowercase | kappa | | |
| (3/3) | (6/12) | AC | Lowercase | lambda | | |
| (3/3) | (6/13) | AD | Lowercase | mu | | |
| (3/3) | (6/14) | AE | Lowercase | nu | | |
| (3/3) | (6/15) | AF | Lowercase | omega | | |
| | | | | - | | |
| | | | | | | |
| (3/3) | (7/0) | B0 | Lowercase | pi | | |
| (3/3) (3/3) | (7/0) (7/1) | B0 B1 | Lowercase Lowercase | pi cursive | theta | |
| (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) | (7/0) (7/1) (7/2) | B0 B1 B2 | Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase | pi cursive rho | theta | |
| (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) | (7/0) (7/1) (7/2) (7/3) | B0 B1 B2 B3 | Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase | pi cursive rho sigma | theta | |
| (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) | (7/0) (7/1) (7/2) (7/3) (7/4) | B0 B1 B2 B3 B4 | Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase | pi cursive rho sigma tau | theta | |
| (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) | (7/0) (7/1) (7/2) (7/3) (7/4) (7/5) | B0 B1 B2 B3 B4 B5 | Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase | pi cursive rho sigma tau upsilon | theta | |
| (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) | (7/0) (7/1) (7/2) (7/3) (7/4) (7/5) (7/6) | B0 B1 B2 B3 B4 B5 B6 | Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase | pi cursive rho sigma tau upsilon theta | theta | |
| (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) | (7/0) (7/1) (7/2) (7/3) (7/4) (7/5) (7/6) (7/7) | B0 B1 B2 B3 B4 B5 B6 B7 | Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase | pi cursive rho sigma tau upsilon theta omicron | theta | |
| (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) | (7/0) (7/1) (7/2) (7/3) (7/4) (7/5) (7/6) (7/7) (7/8) | B0 B1 B2 B3 B4 B5 B6 B7 B8 | Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase | pi cursive rho sigma tau upsilon theta omicron xi | theta | |
| (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) | (7/0) (7/1) (7/2) (7/3) (7/4) (7/5) (7/6) (7/7) (7/8) (7/9) | B0 B1 B2 B3 B4 B5 B6 B7 B8 | Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase | pi cursive rho sigma tau upsilon theta omicron xi | theta | |
| (3/3)(3/3)(3/3)(3/3)(3/3)(3/3)(3/3)(3/3)(3/3)(3/3)(3/3) | (7/0) (7/1) (7/2) (7/3) (7/4) (7/5) (7/6) (7/7) (7/8) (7/9) (7/10) | B0 B1 B2 B3 B4 B5 B6 B7 B8 BA | Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase | pi cursive rho sigma tau upsilon theta omicron xi zeta | theta | |
| (3/3)(3/3)(3/3)(3/3)(3/3)(3/3)(3/3)(3/3)(3/3)(3/3)(3/3)(3/3) | (7/0) (7/1) (7/2) (7/3) (7/4) (7/5) (7/6) (7/7) (7/7) (7/8) (7/9) (7/10) (7/11) | B0 B1 B2 B3 B4 B5 B6 B7 B8 BA | Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase | pi cursive rho sigma tau upsilon theta omicron xi zeta | theta | |
| (3/3)(3/3)(3/3)(3/3)(3/3)(3/3)(3/3)(3/3)(3/3)(3/3)(3/3)(3/3)(3/3)(3/3) | (7/0) (7/1) (7/2) (7/3) (7/4) (7/5) (7/6) (7/7) (7/7) (7/8) (7/9) (7/10) (7/11) (7/12) | B0 B1 B2 B3 B4 B5 B6 B7 B8 BA | Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase | pi cursive rho sigma tau upsilon theta omicron xi zeta | theta | |
| (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) | (7/0) (7/1) (7/2) (7/3) (7/4) (7/5) (7/6) (7/7) (7/7) (7/8) (7/9) (7/10) (7/11) (7/12) (7/13) | B0 B1 B2 B3 B4 B5 B6 B7 B8 BA | Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase | pi cursive rho sigma tau upsilon theta omicron xi zeta | theta | |
| (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) (3/3) | (7/0) (7/1) (7/2) (7/3) (7/4) (7/5) (7/6) (7/7) (7/7) (7/8) (7/10) (7/11) (7/12) (7/13) (7/14) | B0 B1 B2 B3 B4 B5 B6 B7 B8 B8 | Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase | pi cursive rho sigma tau upsilon theta omicron xi zeta | theta | |
| (3/3)(3/3)(3/3)(3/3)(3/3)(3/3)(3/3)(3/3)(3/3)(3/3)(3/3)(3/3)(3/3)(3/3)(3/3)(3/3)(3/3) | (7/0) (7/1) (7/2) (7/3) (7/4) (7/5) (7/6) (7/7) (7/7) (7/8) (7/10) (7/11) (7/12) (7/13) (7/14) (7/15) | B0 B1 B2 B3 B4 B5 B6 B7 B8 BA | Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase Lowercase | pi cursive rho sigma tau upsilon theta omicron xi zeta | theta | |

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APPENDIX E

GRAFIX I

The GRAFIX I system is designed to automatically read hand-printed documents or printed pages and convert the information into a form which can be read, manipulated and accessed within a high-speed computer. GRAFIX I is especially well suited to reading large volumes of material quickly and economically, bypassing the lengthy and costly process of entering the information by hand.

In its simplest form this process is accomplished by photographing the written or printed material on microfilm and loading the microfilm into the GRAFIX I scanner. The scanner electronically examines the film and produces a digital "picture" of the printed page. Within the GRAFIX I computer this digital image is closely examined. Each individual letter is isolated and identified by the computer software, and the recognized letter is written into a data file. This is the process of optical character recognition, which converts the digital image of a page of print into a digital file of letters within the computer.

Of course GRAFIX I is not infallible. When reading hand-written material the computer has difficulty with one to five letters out of every hundred and needs the help of a human operator. Many times on hand-written forms we humans get careless, writing B's that look like 8's, G's that resemble 6's, 5's which look like S's, and D's that are hard to distinguish from O's. It takes another human to scrt out these confusing images. Even on printed pages GRAFIX I occasionally sees images it doesn't recognize, such as smudged, broken or lightly printed letters, flyspecs, tea stains, and flaws in the paper. GRAFIX I asks for human help on 5% or fewer of the letters from a printed page. On especially clear print the reject rate can be below 1%.

GRAFIX I

GRAFIX I obtains human assistance in recognizing difficult characters through the reject conversion system. The computer displays the actual picture of the image it cannot identify to a human operator (using a computer terminal TV screen). One of the significant advantages of the GRAFIX 1 system is that this image is displayed in various shades of gray, a feature which adds more fine detail to the image the case with earlier binary (black/white) was than displays. The operator reads the line of print in which the troublesome letter appears, examines the TV image of the letter itself, and types in the correct identification of the letter. (To double-check, GRAFIX I can be instructed to display the same difficult letter to two operators in succession to see if they identify the image the same way.)

When all troublesome letters on the page have been correctly identified, GRAFIX I writes the completed data file on a reel of magnetic tape for permanent storage. GRAFIX I writes the output tape in a code which can be read by other computers, making the recorded information available for general distribution and use.

In feasibility studies, Information International has demonstrated the GRAFIX I's ability to read a very wide range of material including technical manuals, telephone directories, legal documents, typ-written or hand-lettered forms, and materials written in foreign languages.

The GRAFIX I is currently in use by the US Navy and by the British Department of Health and Social Security (DHSS). The US Navy uses GRAFIX I in combination with Information International's COMp83 system to scan, update, reformat and republish technical manuals for aval aircraft. The Navy has about 17,000 such manuals which must be continually kept up to date. Prior to the use of GRAFIX I, revision and republication of a manual usually required 6 to 18 months of effort. With GRAFIX I and COMp80, however, the time required to process an average manual has been cut to 60 days. In the case of a critical revision, the Navy can revise, republish and distribute several hundred copies of a manual in as little as 48 hours.

The British Department of Health and Social Security uses GRAFIX I to read handprinted forms written by the Department's 1400 clerks. GRAFIX I reads the forms exceptionally well, rejecting less than 1% of the characters. This is particularly significant because the forms are filled out using mixed alphanumeric characters

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GRAFIX I

which do not require special training or strict quality control on the part of the clerks

An upgrade of the DHSS GRAFIX I system is in progress which will give the system the capability of reading pages from the British Library's General Katalog III (GK3). The GK3 is an index to approximately six million books dating back to the 15th century. The GK3 index represents a special example of the abilities of the GRAFIX I because it involves optical character recognition of 25 different fonts, including Roman, Cyrillic, Greek and italicized letters.

In the future, Information International expects the GRAFIX I to prove capable of reading engineering and architectural drawings, biomedical cell counting and chromosome analysis, automatic inspection of industrial X-rays, automated analysis and matching of fingerprints, and many other tasks. The versatility of the GRAFIX I system has only begun to be realized.

APPENDIX F

ESTIMATED COST FOR A COMPLETE PRODUCTION SYSTEM

F.1 HARDWARE

A complete production GRAFIX I hardware configuration which is functionally equivalent to the one demonstrated is outlined below, with prices. The actual differences between the listed hardware and the demonstrated hardware are:

- The proposed system has two disc drives (as opposed to three on the system used in the demonstration). The demonstration required significantly less disc capacity than was present on the system.
- 2. The proposed system would contain a single scanner, a single CPU, and a single binary image processor. The system demonstrated had two of each. During the demonstration, only one of each was actually in use.
- 3. The proposed system would include two tape drives, capable of writing 710-byte records. The system demonstrated had tape drives which were incapable of writing 710-byte records. An additional off-line tape drive was used to convert the tape off-loaded from the GRAFIX I into the 710-byte format required by FTD. In the proposed system, a single tape drive capable of writing 710-byte records would be sufficient for this off-loading. The second drive is useful for backup and tape copying.

ESTIMATED COSTS Hardware

- 4. The proposed system would contain only two model 1070 time-sharing terminals for operation of the system versus six on the system demonstrated. A large number of terminals on the demonstrated system are used for in-house development. Only two were used during the demonstration.
- 5. The proposed system will have slightly different, but functionally identical, keyboards for reject re-entry. The new keyboards are more durable and more attractively packaged.
- 6. The proposed system will have five reject conversion CRT's which display images identical to those demonstrated, but which are capable of displaying 24 lines of text (as opposed to 20 lines in the demonstration equipment). Also, the proposed CRT's will be mounted on stands, making them more durable and convenient than those used in the demonstration.

The cost estimate for this hardware is as follows:

- 1. Mode1 7001 GRAFIX I Basic System \$1,750,000
 Includes:
 - a. Central processor with 128K words of core memory (1 u-sec)
 - b. Magnetic Tape Control plus two (2) 1600 bpi 240KC drives
 - c. Binary Information Processing Subsystem
 - d. Optical/Mechanical Subsystem including 35mm Film Transport and Signal Processing Subsystem
 - e. Teleprinter

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ESTIMATED COSTS Hardware

| 2. | Model 7031 Disc System Controller | \$62,500 |
|----|---|----------|
| 3. | Model 7032 Disc Drive 10 mil, 36-bit words, Two (2) at \$30,500 | 61,000 |
| 4. | Model 1070 Display Terminal, Two (2) at \$9,500 | 19,000 |
| 5. | Model 1060B Reject Processing System Controller | 107,000 |
| 6. | Model 1061B Reject Terminal, Five (5) at \$11,500 | 57,000 |
| 7. | Model 7002 Time Shared System including additional 64K core memory | 225,000 |
| 8. | (No model No.) Line Printer, 600 LPM, 96 Characters, with Controller | 59,500 |

TOTAL = \$2,341,000

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F.2 SOFTWARE

The cost of the applications software, as described in this study and as demonstrated, is included in the actual hardware price.

F.3 MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS

Five reject conversion operators will be required if reject conversion and reading were to take place one shift per day at the actual demonstrated throughput and total reject rate. The demonstrated throughput was 864,000 characters per 8-hour shift. Of the 44,504 characters actually read during the demonstration, 4,590 were rejected for various reasons. In actual production, reject conversion operators typically ESTIMATED COSTS Manpower

key 2,400 characters per hour. From this it may be derived that 4.6 operators would be required operating one shift to clear all rejects generated by one shift of GRAFIX I operation.

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In addition to the reject conversion operators, one system operator would be required full time for each shift of operation of the GRAFIX I, and a microfilm camera operator would be required one-fourth time for each shift of operation.

F.4 ENHANCEMENTS

Ongoing development of the GRAFIX I system is likely to result in throughput of Cyrillic text being increased by a factor of three to approximately 100 characters per second. There will be no additional charge for this increased performance as it would be a feature of the standard software. In the event that recognition software had three times the throughput realized in the April 18, 1979 demonstration, then three times as many reject conversion terminals and three times as much reject conversion and filming manpower would be required.

Ongoing development may also lower the system's reject and substitution rates on Cyrillic material. Again, there would be no additional charge for this increased performance. A reduction of the reject rate by a given percentage would result in the reduction of the necessary reject conversion personnel by the same percentage.

Software created to more fully address a broader range of Cyrillic text reading applications would be available subject to a detailed specification of expected performance on a broad sample of representative material. The cost for such software development will be dependent on this performance specification.

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20 20 ଽ୶ଡ଼ଡ଼ଡ଼ଡ଼ଡ଼୶ଡ଼୴ଡ଼୴ଡ଼୷ଡ଼୷ଡ଼୷ଡ଼୬୕ଡ଼୬ <u>ୡୄ୳ଽୡ୶ଽୡ୳ୡୄ୶ଽୡ୳ୡୄ୶ଽୡ୳ୡୄ</u>ୡୡୡୡୡୡ MISSION of Rome Air Development Center RADC plans and executes research, development, test and selected acquisition programs in support of Commond, Control Communications and Intelligence $(C^{3}I)$ activities. Technical and engineering support within areas of technical competence is provided to ESD Program Offices (POs) and other ESD elements. The principal technical mission areas are communications, electromagnetic guidance and control, surveillance of ground and aerospace objects, intelligence data collection and handling, information system technology, ionospheric propagation, solid state sciences, microwave physics and electronic reliability, maintainability and compatibility.