



MACHINE  
LEARNING UB

# QR Code Detection

---

Bilegsaikhan

2022 April

- **Machine Learning UB**
  - Founder, May 25 2019
- **AI Startup**
  - Co-Founder, CTO
- **Deep Learning UB summer school**
  - Assistant teacher
- **ANDSystems Tech**
  - Lead ML Engineer, Machine Learning Team
- **FreeBit Co., Ltd**
  - Software Engineer
- **Osaka University**
  - Intelligent Systems Science Course



## QR Code Detection

- QR Code History
- Traditional Methods
- Modern Methods
- Simple Implementation



<https://github.com/x-hw/amazing-qr>

## 1D BarCode



NCR 255 scanning system for supermarkets extends computer's power to checkstand. First system installed in U.S. is in Marsh Super Market, Troy, Ohio. Checker passes purchased items over scanning window. Universal Product Code, which appears on package, is read by laser scanner linked to computer. The latter records items and flashes prices on display panel. In supermarket control room, NCR 726 minicomputer controls system and provides detailed operating information for store manager.

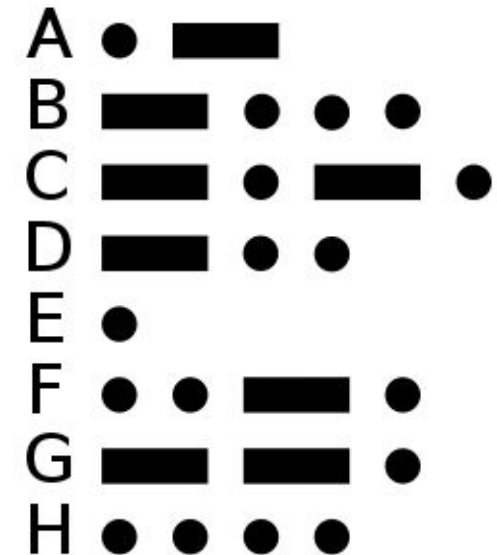
## 1D BarCode

- The barcode was invented by **Norman Joseph Woodland** and **Bernard Silver** and patented in the US in **1951**.
- The invention was based on **Morse code** that was extended to thin and thick bars.



## 1D BarCode

- The barcode was invented by **Norman Joseph Woodland** and **Bernard Silver** and patented in the US in **1951**.
- The invention was based on **Morse code** that was extended to thin and thick bars.



## 1D BarCode

### Advantages:

- It allows data to be collected accurately and rapidly with the help of barcode readers.
- It is less expensive.



## 1D BarCode

### Disadvantages:

- Barcode readers are able to scan only limited number of informations.
- Barcode readers are easily vulnerable to physical damages.





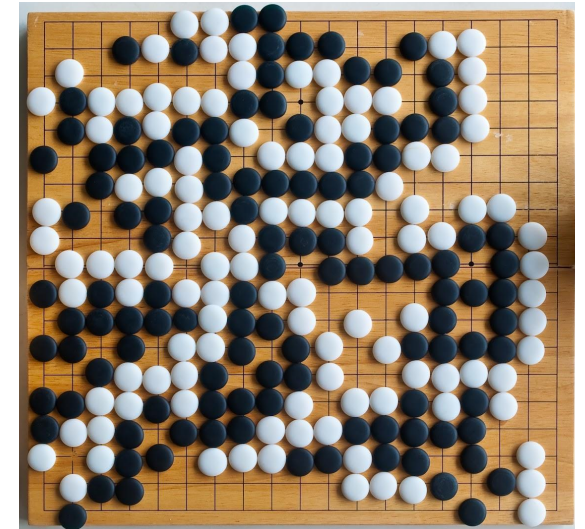
## QR Code

- QR (Quick Response) code is a type of matrix barcode invented in **1994** by **Masahiro Hara** from the Japanese company Denso Wave.
- Hara recognized game **Go**'s black and white pattern could be used to encode information.



## QR Code

- QR (Quick Response) code is a type of matrix barcode invented in **1994** by **Masahiro Hara** from the Japanese company Denso Wave.
- Hara recognized game **Go**'s black and white pattern could be used to encode information.



## QR Code

- Capable of storing approximately 7,000 figures with the additional capability to code Kanji characters
- Scannable more than 10 times the speed of other codes.



**QR Code Structure:** <https://www.iso.org/standard/62021.html>



## **Finder pattern**

Indicate the direction in which the Code is printed.



## **Alignment pattern**

If the QR Code is large, this additional element helps with orientation.

**QR Code Structure:** <https://www.iso.org/standard/62021.html>



## Timing pattern

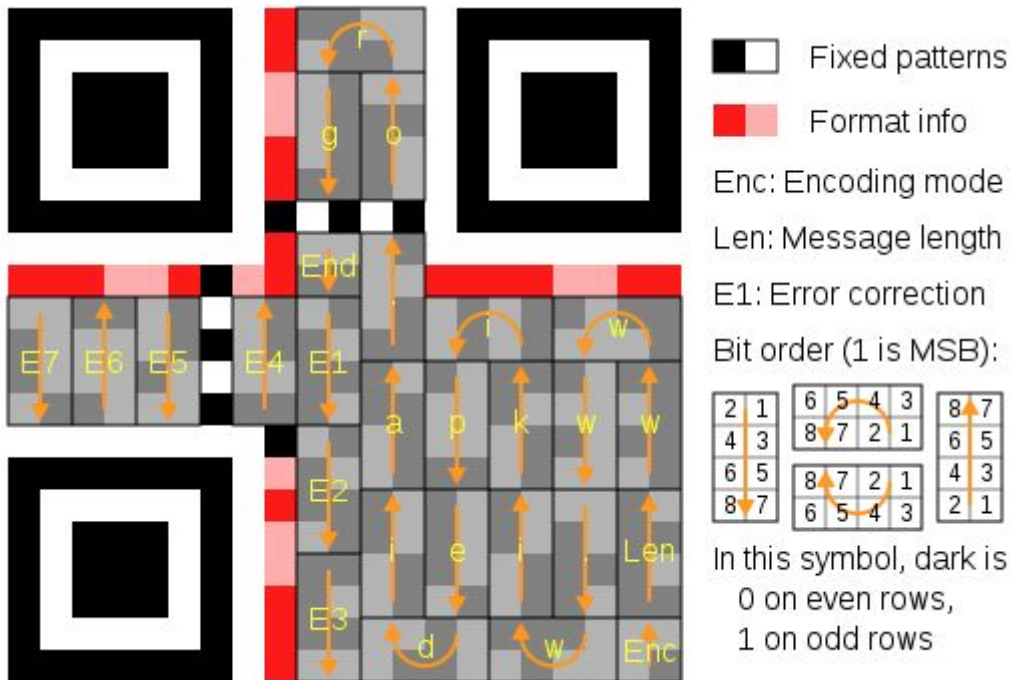
Using these lines, the scanner determines how large the data matrix is.



## Version information

These specify the QR Code version that is being used. There are currently 40 different QR Code versions.

QR Code Structure: <https://www.iso.org/standard/62021.html>



## Data and error correction keys

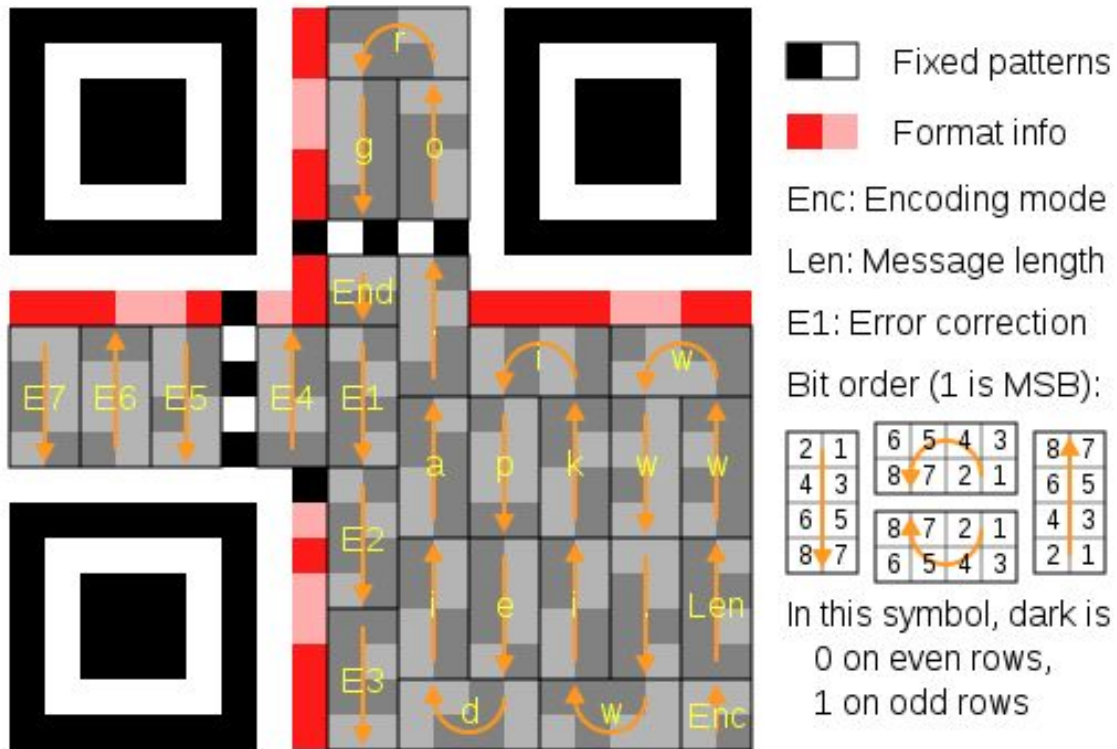
These patterns hold the actual data.

## Reed-Solomon code:

Correction is applied to restore the data when a part of QR code is missing.

<https://www.the-qr-code-generator.com/>

## QR Code Structure: <https://www.iso.org/standard/62021.html>



### Error Correction

- Level L 7% of codewords can be restored.
- Level M 15% of codewords can be restored.
- Level Q 25% of codewords can be restored.
- Level H 30% of codewords can be restored.
- 

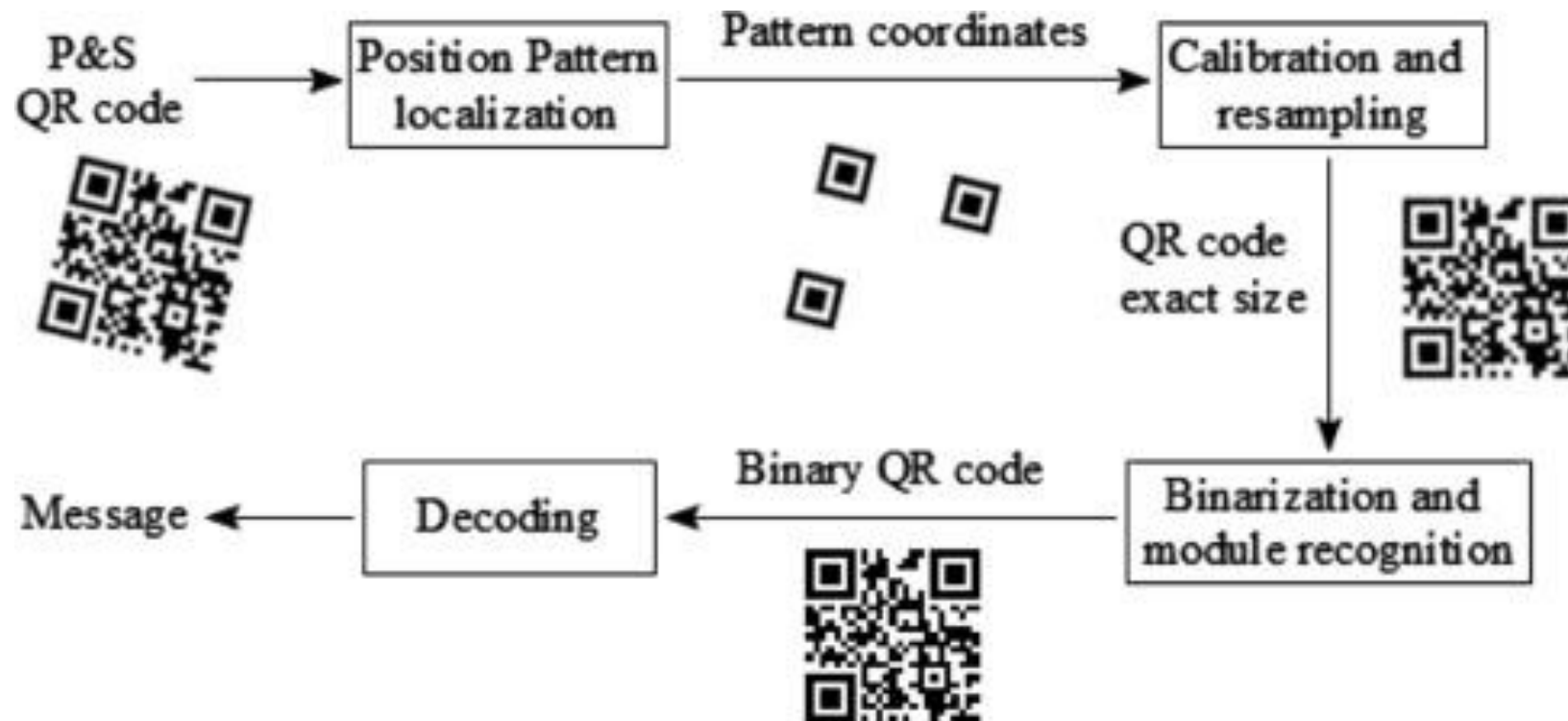
### Data Limits

- Numeric only - Max. 7,089 characters
- Alphanumeric - Max. 4,296 characters
- Binary (8 bits) - Max. 2,953 bytes
- Kanji/Kana - Max. 1,817 characters

<https://www.the-qr-code-generator.com/>

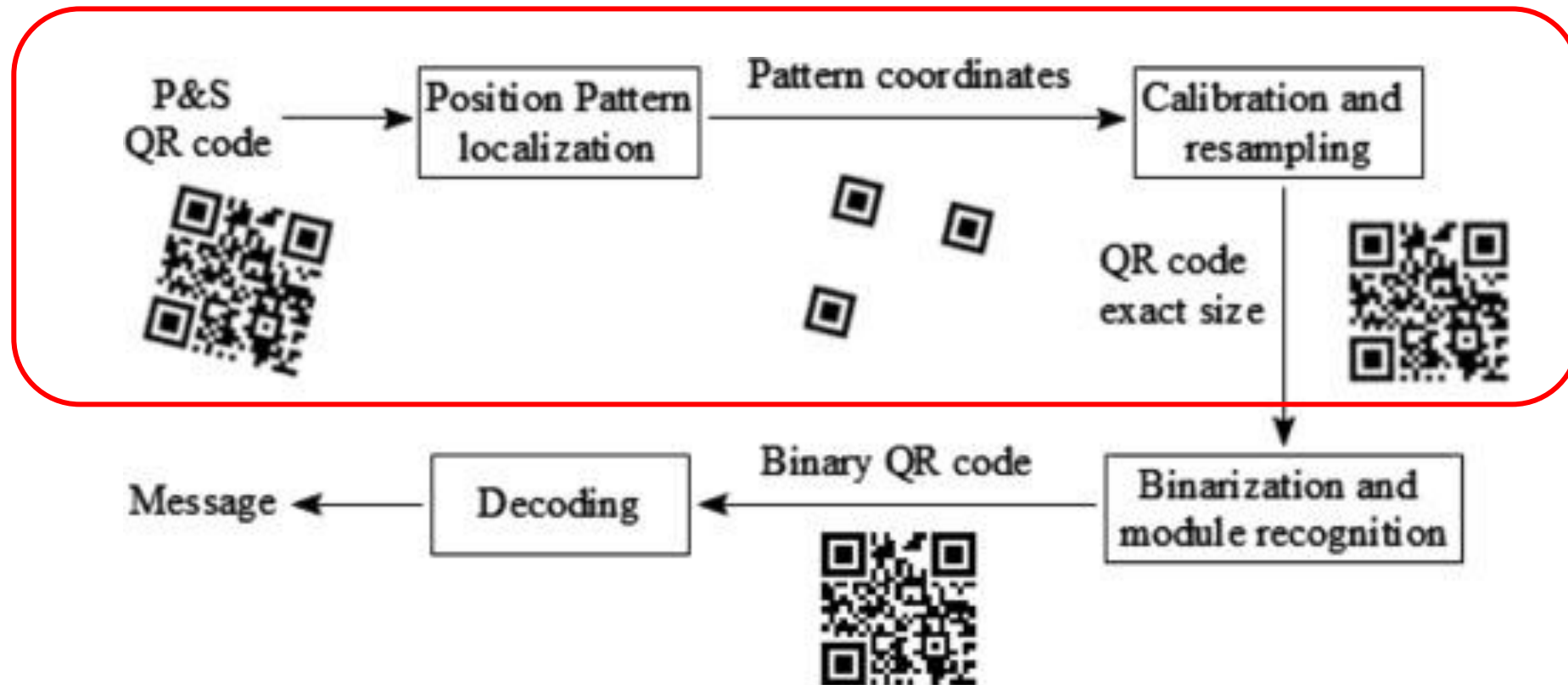


## QR Code Recognition

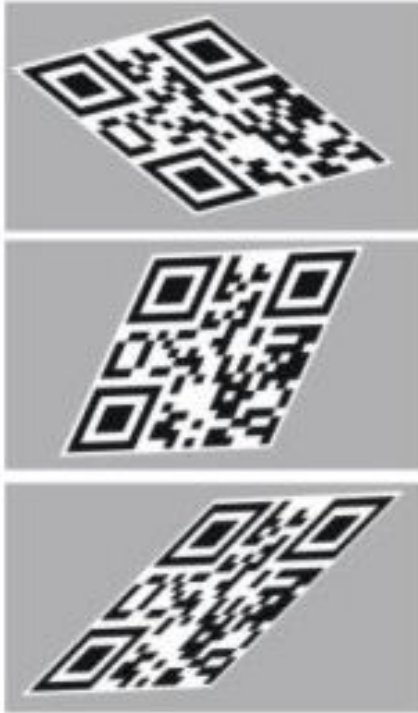




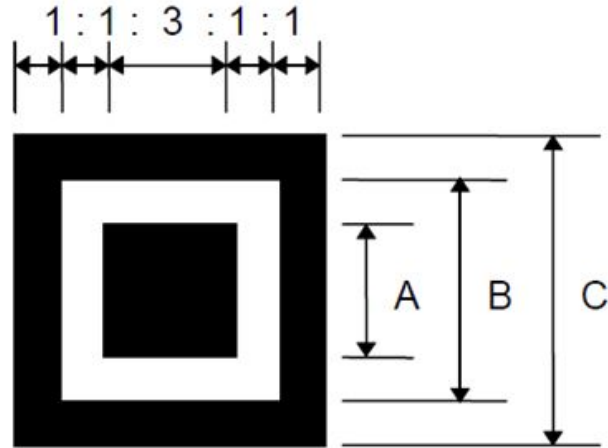
## QR Code Recognition



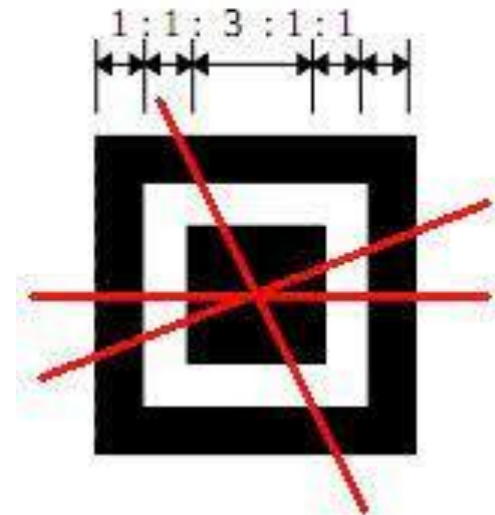
### QR Code Detection Problems



- Finder Pattern

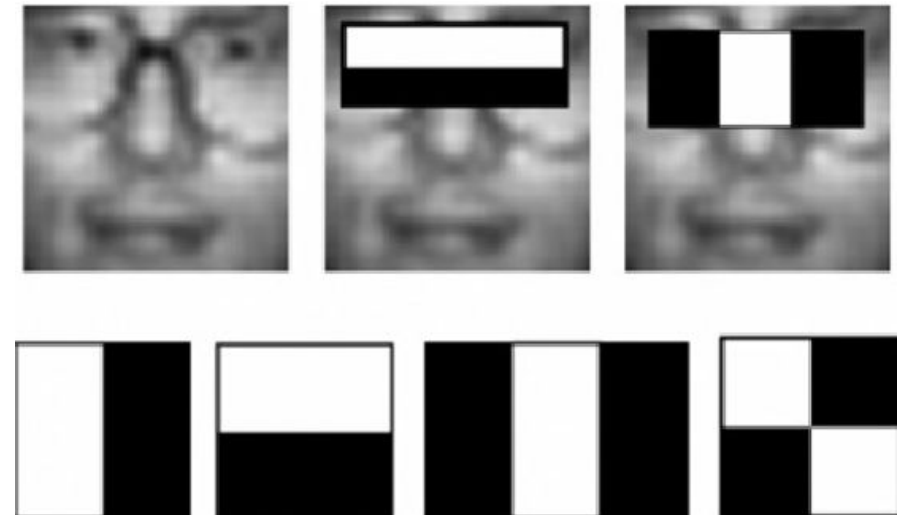


A: 3 modules  
B: 5 modules  
C: 7 modules



## Fast QR Code Detection in Arbitrarily Acquired Images (2011)

- <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/6134743>
- Viola-Jones rapid object detection
- Video frames of size  $640 \times 480$ , around 125ms



## Fast QR Code Detection in Arbitrarily Acquired Images (2011)

- <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/6134743>
- Viola-Jones rapid object detection
- Video frames of size  $640 \times 480$ , around 125ms



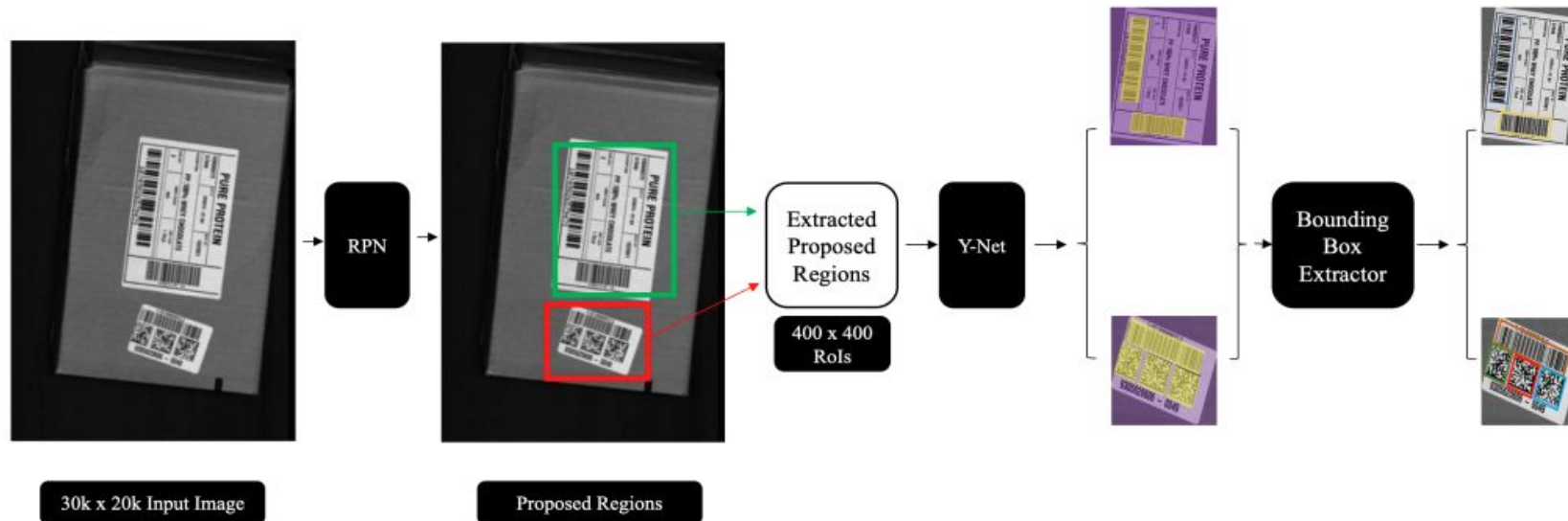
## QR Code Detection YOLOv3:

<https://github.com/Gbellport/QR-code-localization-YOLOv3>





## FAST, ACCURATE BARCODE DETECTION IN ULTRA HIGH-RESOLUTION IMAGES (2021): <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2102.06868.pdf>



	$mAP$ (all)	$AP_{50}$ (all)	$AP_{75}$ (all)	$mAP$ (small)	$mAP$ (medium)	$AR_{50}$ (all)	$AR_{70}$ (all)	$AR_{80}$ (all)	$AR_{90}$ (all)	Latency (ms)	Resolution (px)
Mask R-CNN [10]	.466	.985	.317	.340	.489	.990	.740	.279	.023	94.8	448 × 448
YOLOv4 [11]	.882	<b>.990</b>	.989	.815	.897	<b>1.</b>	<b>1.</b>	.995	.873	40.5	320 × 320
<b>Ours</b>	<b>.937</b>	<b>.990</b>	<b>.990</b>	<b>.903</b>	<b>.945</b>	<b>1.</b>	<b>1.</b>	<b>1.</b>	<b>.972</b>	<b>16.0</b>	400 × 400

## Requirements

- Python3
- Opencv

