華南印彩大学

软件 学院 2023 -2024 学年第一学期期末考试试卷

《 数字图像处理基础 》试卷 (作品)

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一、概述

使用Python的OpenCV, pyplot, numpy实现的停车场车位使用情 况分析,包括车牌定位,车牌字符分割,车牌字符识别,停车场车 付编号识别。

二、整体设计

首先对图像进行增强,然后使用findContours函数找到图像中的轮 廓, 对轮廓进行筛选, 找到可能属于车牌和标号的轮廓, 然后对此 轮廓进行处理,使用findContours分割一个字符,最后使用 matchTemplate方法识别车牌字符和停车场编号字符,将停车场编 号与车牌编号进行匹配,得到车牌对应的车位编号。

三、具体实现

1. 车牌识别

1. 读取需要进行车牌识别的图片;

```
# 读取待检测图片
origin image = cv2.imread('./image/car.jpg')
```

复制一张图片,在复制图上进行图像操作,保留原图 image = origin_image.copy()



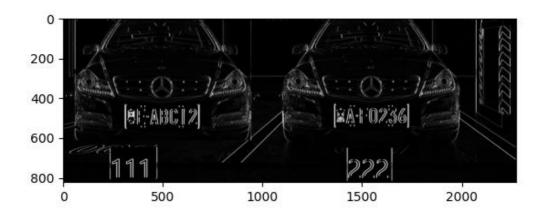
2. 图像去噪灰度处理;

gray_image = gray_guss(image)



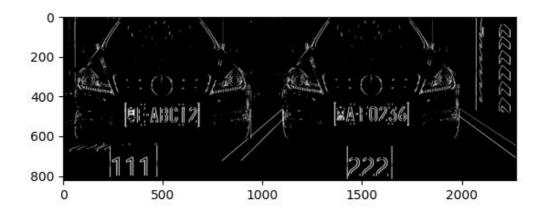
3. x方向上的边缘检测 (增强边缘信息);

```
Sobel_x = cv2.Sobel(gray_image, cv2.CV_16S, 1, 0)
absX = cv2.convertScaleAbs(Sobel_x)
image = absX
```



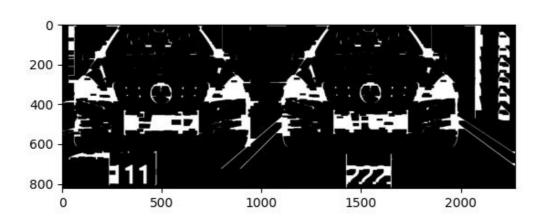
4. 将图像二值化;

ret, image = cv2.threshold(image, 0, 255, cv2.THRESH_OTSU)



5. 进行闭运算操作,获得小连通域;

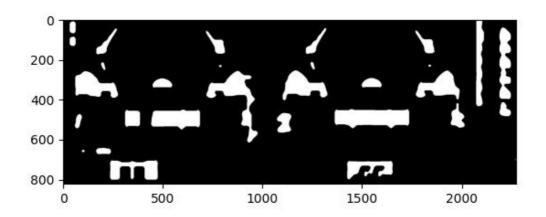
```
kernelX = cv2.getStructuringElement(cv2.MORPH_RECT, (30,
10))
image = cv2.morphologyEx(image, cv2.MORPH_CLOSE,
kernelX,iterations = 1)
```



6. 进行腐蚀 (erode) 和膨胀 (dilate);

```
# 腐蚀(erode) 和膨胀(dilate)
kernelX = cv2.getStructuringElement(cv2.MORPH_RECT, (50,
1))
kernelY = cv2.getStructuringElement(cv2.MORPH_RECT, (1,
20))
#x方向进行闭操作(抑制暗细节)
image = cv2.dilate(image, kernelX)
image = cv2.erode(image, kernelX)
#y方向的开操作
image = cv2.erode(image, kernelY)
image = cv2.dilate(image, kernelY)
```

```
# 中值滤波(去噪)
image = cv2.medianBlur(image, 21)
```



7. 使用findContours获取车牌和标号的轮廓;

```
contours, hierarchy = cv2.findContours(image,
cv2.RETR_EXTERNAL, cv2.CHAIN_APPROX_SIMPLE)
```

8. 根据轮廓的面积进行筛选,找到可能属于车牌和标号的轮廓;

```
for j, item in enumerate(contours):
    rect = cv2.boundingRect(item)
    x = rect[0]
    y = rect[1]
    weight = rect[2]
    height = rect[3]
    # 根据轮廓的形状特点,确定车牌和标号的轮廓位置并截取图像

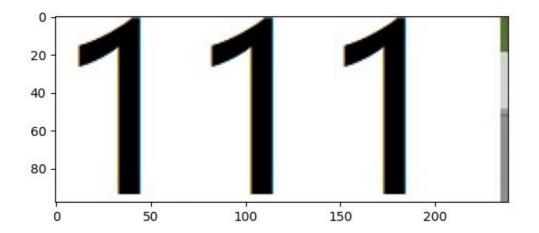
    if (weight > (height * 3)) and (weight < (height *
5)):
        cut_image = origin_image[y:y + height, x:x +</pre>
```

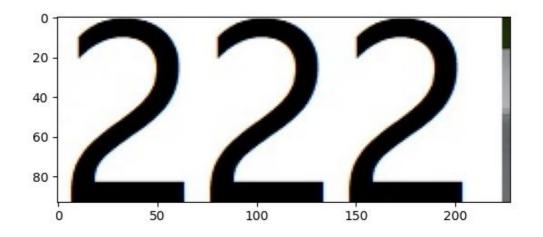
```
weight]

plates.append((x,y,weight,height,cut_image.copy()))
        plt_writeRGB(cut_image,
img_name+str(j)+"_car_plate.jpg")

elif(weight>height*1.5 and weight<height*2.5):
        cut_image = origin_image[y:y + height, x:x +
weight]
        nums.append((x,y,weight,height, cut_image.copy()))
        plt_writeRGB(cut_image.copy(),
img_name+str(j)+"_plate.jpg")</pre>
```



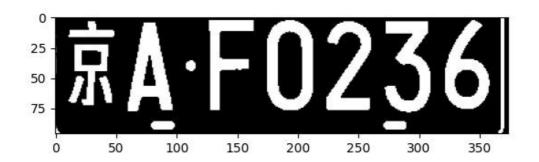




2. 停车场编号、车牌字符分割

1. 对停车场编号、车牌字符进行去噪灰度处理;

gray_image = gray_guss(image)



2. 对停车场编号、车牌字符进行二值化处理;

```
ret, image = cv2.threshold(gray_image, 0, 255,
cv2.THRESH_OTSU)
```

3. 膨胀操作,为分割做准备

kernel = cv2.getStructuringElement(cv2.MORPH_RECT, (2, 2))
image = cv2.dilate(image, kernel)



4. 使用findContours函数找到图像中的轮廓;

```
contours, hierarchy = cv2.findContours(image,
cv2.RETR_EXTERNAL, cv2.CHAIN_APPROX_SIMPLE)
    words = []
   word_images = []
    #对所有轮廓逐一操作
    if(contours==[]):
        return
    for item in contours:
        word = []
        rect = cv2.boundingRect(item)
        x = rect[0]
        y = rect[1]
        weight = rect[2]
        height = rect[3]
        word.append(x)
        word.append(y)
        word.append(weight)
        word.append(height)
        words.append(word)
```

```
# 排序, 车牌号有顺序。words是一个嵌套列表
words = sorted(words,key=lambda s:s[0],reverse=False)
```

5. 对轮廓进行筛选,找到可能属于车牌和停车场编号的字符轮廓;

```
for word in words:
    # 筛选字符的轮廓
    i = i+1
    testimg = image[word[1]:word[1] + word[3],
word[0]:word[0] + word[2]]
    plt.subplot(1, len(words)+1, i+1)
    plt.imshow(testimg,cmap='gray')
        # 添加一个图像来展示

    if (word[3] > (word[2] * 1.5)) and (word[3] < (word[2] * 3.5)) and (word[2] > 25):

        splite_image = image[word[1]:word[1] + word[3],
word[0]:word[0] + word[2]]
        word_images.append(splite_image)
```



3. 匹配车牌和停车场编号

1. 初始化停车场编号和车牌字符的模板;

```
# 准备模板(template[0-9]为数字模板;)
template = ['0','1','2','3','4','5','6','7','8','9',
'A','B','C','D','E','F','G','H','J','K','L','M','N','P','Q','
'藏','川','鄂','甘','赣','贵','桂','黑','沪','吉','冀','津','清
'青','琼','陕','苏','皖','湘','新','渝','豫','粤','云','浙']
# 读取一个文件夹下的所有图片,输入参数是文件名,返回模板文件
地址列表
def read directory(directory name):
   referImg list = []
   for filename in os.listdir(directory name):
       referImg list.append(directory name + "/" +
filename)
   return referImg list
# 获得中文模板列表(只匹配车牌的第一个字符)
def get chinese words list():
   chinese words list = []
   for i in range(34,64):
       #将模板存放在字典中
       c_word = read_directory('./refer1/'+ template[i])
       chinese words list.append(c word)
   return chinese_words_list
chinese_words_list = get_chinese_words_list()
# 获得英文模板列表(只匹配车牌的第二个字符)
def get eng words list():
   eng_words_list = []
   for i in range(10,34):
       e word = read directory('./refer1/'+ template[i])
       eng_words_list.append(e_word)
   return eng_words_list
eng_words_list = get_eng_words_list()
```

```
# 获得英文和数字模板列表(匹配车牌后面的字符)

def get_eng_num_words_list():
    eng_num_words_list = []
    for i in range(0,34):
        word = read_directory('./refer1/'+ template[i])
        eng_num_words_list.append(word)
    return eng_num_words_list
eng_num_words_list = get_eng_num_words_list()
```

2. 使用matchTemplate方法识别车牌字符和停车场编号字符,并返回得分;

```
# 读取一个模板地址与图片进行匹配,返回得分
def template_score(template,image):
   #将模板进行格式转换
template_img=cv2.imdecode(np.fromfile(template,dtype=np.uint8
   template_img = cv2.cvtColor(template_img,
cv2.COLOR RGB2GRAY)
   #模板图像阈值化处理——获得黑白图
   ret, template_img = cv2.threshold(template_img, 0,
255, cv2.THRESH OTSU)
     height, width = template img.shape
     image_ = image.copy()
     image_ = cv2.resize(image_, (width, height))
   image = image.copy()
   #获得待检测图片的尺寸
   height, width = image_.shape
   # 将模板resize至与图像一样大小
   template_img = cv2.resize(template_img, (width,
height))
   # 模板匹配,返回匹配得分
   result = cv2.matchTemplate(image_, template_img,
cv2.TM CCOEFF)
   return result[0][0]
```

3. 选择得分最高的作为匹配到的字符;

```
def template match number(word images):
    results = []
    for index,word_image in enumerate(word_images):
        best score = []
        for eng_num_word_list in eng_num_words_list:
            score = []
            match time = 0
            for eng_num_word in eng_num_word_list:
                result =
template_score(eng_num_word,word_image)
                score.append(result)
                match_time+=1
                if(match time==100):
                    break
            best_score.append(max(score))
        i = best_score.index(max(best_score))
        # print(template[i])
        r = template[i]
        results.append(r)
    return results
# 对分割得到的字符逐一匹配
def template_matching(word_images):
    results = []
    for index,word_image in enumerate(word_images):
        if index==0:
            best score = []
            for chinese words in chinese words list:
                score = []
                match_time = 0
                for chinese_word in chinese_words:
                    result =
template_score(chinese_word,word_image)
                    score.append(result)
                    match_time+=1
                    if(match_time==100):
                        break
                best_score.append(max(score))
            i = best_score.index(max(best_score))
            # print(template[34+i])
```

```
r = template[34+i]
            results.append(r)
            continue
        if index==1:
            best_score = []
            for eng_word_list in eng_words_list:
                score = []
                match_time = 0
                for eng_word in eng_word_list:
                    result =
template_score(eng_word,word_image)
                    match_time+=1
                    score.append(result)
                    if(match_time==100):
                        break
                best score.append(max(score))
            i = best_score.index(max(best_score))
            # print(template[10+i])
            r = template[10+i]
            results.append(r)
            continue
        else:
            best score = []
            for eng_num_word_list in eng_num_words_list:
                score = []
                match time = 0
                for eng_num_word in eng_num_word_list:
                    result =
template_score(eng_num_word,word_image)
                    score.append(result)
                    match_time+=1
                    if(match time==100):
                        break
                best_score.append(max(score))
            i = best_score.index(max(best_score))
            # print(template[i])
            r = template[i]
            results.append(r)
            continue
    return results
```

4. 将停车场编号与车牌编号进行匹配,得到车牌对应的车位编号:

```
for number in numbers:
        distance = 10000000.0
        match number = ""
        for car in cars:
            xycar = np.array([float(car[0]),
float(car[1])])
            xynumber = np.array([float(number[0]),
float(number[1])])
            # Calculate Euclidean distance
            n_dis = np.linalg.norm(xycar - xynumber)
            if(n_dis < distance):</pre>
                distance = n_dis
                match number = number[2]
            # 如果这个编号没有被匹配,则匹配
        if(nummp.get(match number)==None):
            nummp.update({match_number:car})
            dismp.update({match_number: distance})
        else:
            if(distance < dismp.get(match_number)):</pre>
                dismp.update({match_number:distance})
                nummp.update({match number:car})
    for number in numbers:
        if(nummp.get(number[2])==None):
            print(f"编号{number[2]}上没有停放车辆")
        else:
            print(f"编号{number[2]}上停着
{nummp.get(number[2])[2]}")
```

四、实验结果

在文件.\pics\0.jpg中 编号001上没有停放车辆 在文件.\pics\1.jpg中 编号111上没有停放车辆 编号222上停着京AF0236 在文件.\pics\2.jpg中 编号001上停着宁AF0236 在文件.\pics\3.jpg中 编号001上停着粤EAAZZI 编号002上停着粤EABC12 在文件.\pics\4.ipg中 编号001上停着粤EAAZZI 编号002上停着云SBCOZZ 在文件.\pics\5.jpg中 编号001上没有停放车辆 编号002上停着琼EB112C 在文件.\pics\6.jpg中 编号001上没有停放车辆 编号002上停着汀EBAA7Z 在文件.\pics\7.jpg中 编号001上没有停放车辆 编号002上没有停放车辆 在文件.\pics\8.jpg中 编号555上停着云SBC0ZZ 在文件.\pics\9.jpg中 编号001上停着粤EAAZZI

比较好地识别出车牌和停车场编号,但是对于车牌字符的识别效果不是很好,有时候会识别错误或者无法识别出停车场编号或车牌号,对于车牌字符的识别还有待改进。

五、总结

通过这个实验,我加深了对数字图像处理的理解,了解了基本的图像处理方法,使用了形态学操作,轮廓检测,模板匹配等方法,对于图像的处理有了更深的理解。我也学习了使用OpenCV,pyplot,numpy等库进行图像处理,学习了使用Python进行图像处理的方法。

六、参考文献

OpenCV文档

OpenCV-Python Tutorials

车牌识别参考