

KeLOMPOK 1

Deteksi Karakter pada Plat Nomor Kendaraaan

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Latar Belakang



Peningkatan jumlah kendaraan bermotor di Indonesia telah menjadi tren yang signifikan dari waktu ke waktu. Data terbaru dari Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) tahun 2018 mencatat bahwa jumlah total kendaraan mencapai 146.858.759. Seiring dengan pertumbuhan ini, masalah pelanggaran lalu lintas dan pengaturan lalu lintas menjadi semakin kompleks dan mendesak di seluruh dunia. Untuk menghadapi tantangan ini, diperlukan pengembangan sistem yang mampu mendeteksi berbagai jenis kendaraan secara otomatis. Salah satu solusi yang diadopsi adalah Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR),

Referensi Jurnal

A kNN-based Approach for the Machine Vision of Character Recognition of License Plate Numbers

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Abstract—This research proposes to automate the plate recognition process by installing an IP camera on a road and analyzing the video-feed to capture the vehicles along that road. The contours of the characters in a given plate image are detected, violated and isolated from the parent image. This results to segmented characters. Each of the characters are identified using a k nearest neighbors (kNN) algorithm. The kNN algorithm was trained using different sets of training data containing 36 characters each. The algorithm was tested on the previously segmented characters. The simulations show that an accuracy of 87.43% was achieved for the plate recognition algorithm using kNN at $k = 1$. Compared against existing character recognition techniques such as artificial neural networks (ANN), the difference in the accuracy is minimal. Moreover, the average processing time was 0.034 s.

Keywords—*kNN, plate recognition, character recognition, license plates, machine vision*

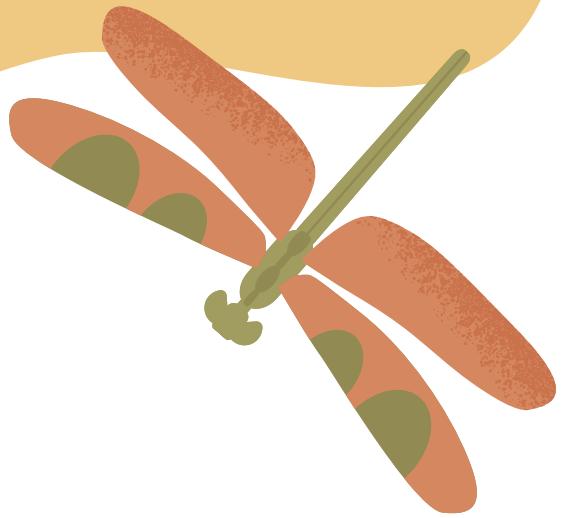
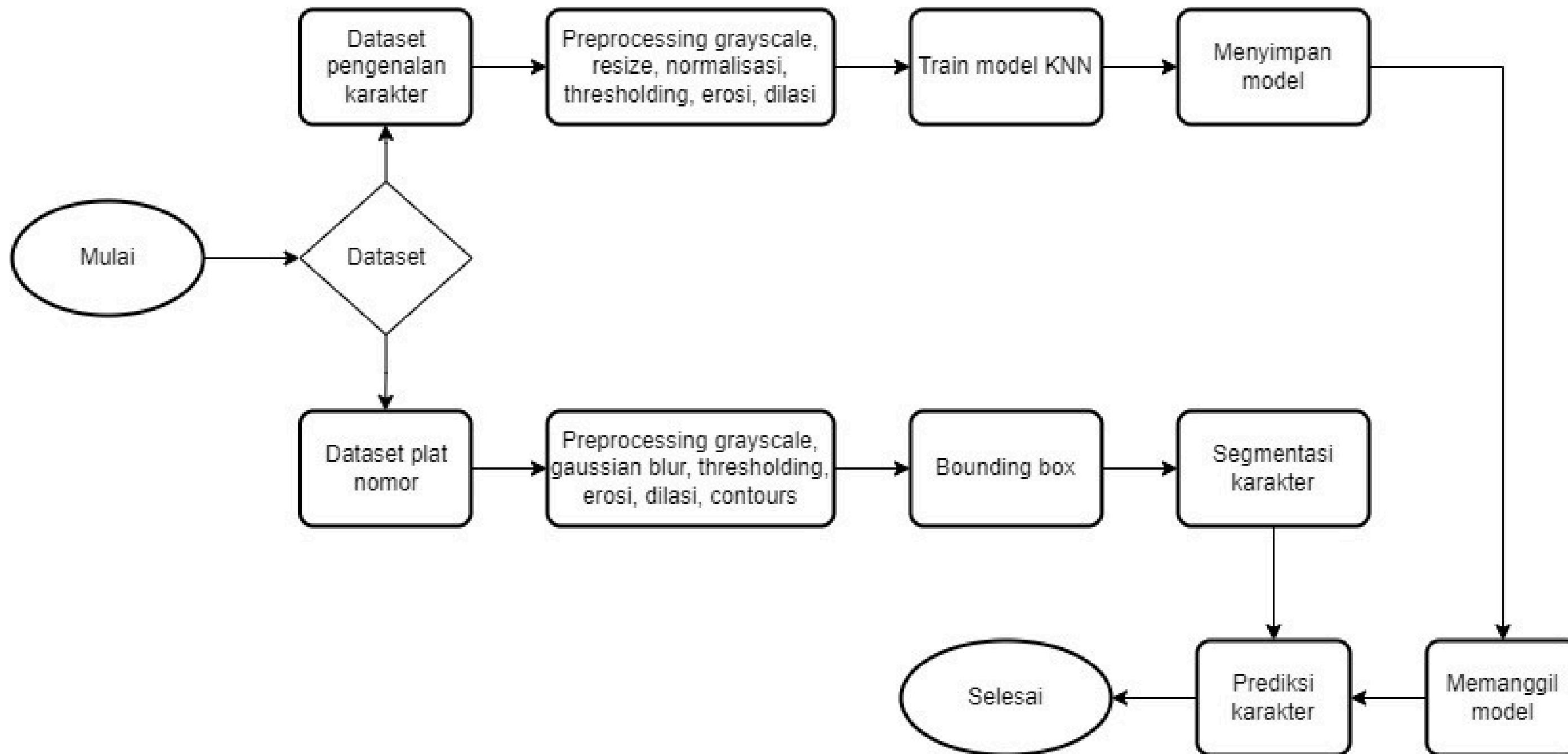
I. INTRODUCTION

license plate recognition which can be performed using optical character recognition algorithms [17] [18]. Implementation of license plate recognition algorithms [19] [20] [21] [22] to help apprehend traffic policy violators [23], can aid in the tracking of the identity of the owner of the vehicle and charge them for their violations.

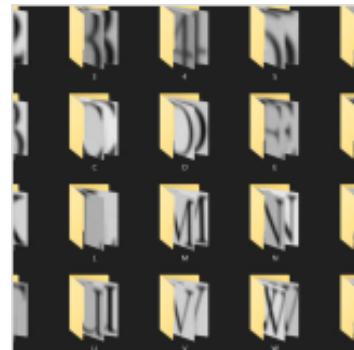
Several studies have utilized k-nearest neighbor classification to perform pattern recognition. In a study by Ilmi, Budi, and Nur [24], they used k-nearest neighbor in conjunction with local binary pattern to perform classification and feature extraction respectively. They implemented the mentioned algorithms on a handwriting digit recognition system to recognize the handwriting images on the C1 form used in Indonesian elections to facilitate the tallying and inputting of results into their database. Their results achieved higher accuracy when performed on the MNIST dataset compared to the C1 form dataset. A similar study presented by Kumar, Jindal, and Sharma [25] performed offline handwritten character recognition on Gurmukhi scripts, a type of Indian script. The diagonal and transitions features of the scripts are extracted and



Flowchart



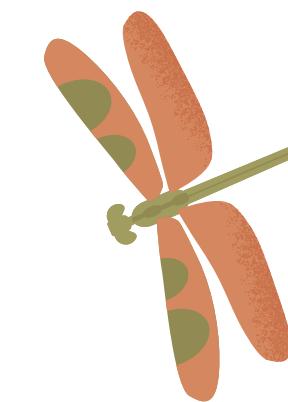
Dataset Pengenalan Karakter



standard OCR dataset

Optical Character Recognition Dataset containing Various Fonts and Style

[kaggle.com](https://www.kaggle.com)



training_data (36 directories)

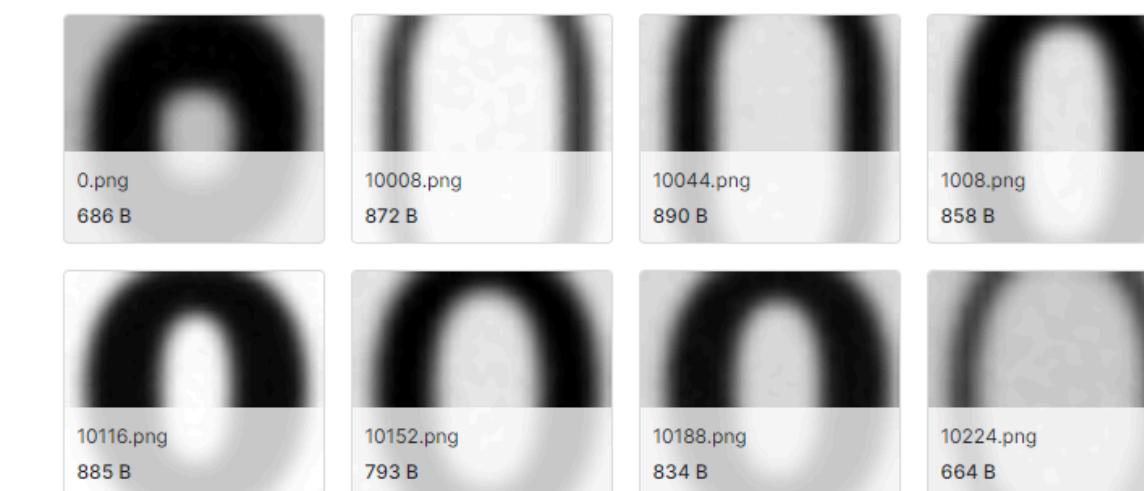
About this directory
This file does not have a description yet.

Add Suggestion

0 573 files	1 573 files	2 573 files	3 573 files	4 573 files
5 573 files	6 573 files	7 573 files	8 573 files	9 573 files
A 573 files	B 573 files	C 573 files	D 573 files	E 573 files

Data Explorer
Version 2 (40.19 MB)

- data
 - testing_data
 - training_data
 - 0
 - 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4
 - 5
 - 6
 - 7
 - 8
 - 9
 - A
 - B
 - C
 - D
 - E
 - F
 - G
 - H
 - I
 - J
 - K
 - L
 - M



Training data : 20.628 data
Testing data : 1.008 data



Dataset Plat Nomor



Automatic Number Plate Recognition

Detect License Plates With Inception-Resnet-V2 & Yolo Algorithm

[kaggle.com](#)

```
<annotation>
    <folder></folder>
    <filename>N99.jpeg</filename>
    <path>/Users/asik/Desktop/ANPR/images/N99.jpeg</path>
    <source>
        <database>Unknown</database>
    </source>
    <size>
        <width>474</width>
        <height>354</height>
        <depth>3</depth>
    </size>
    <segmented>0</segmented>
    <object>
        <name>number_plate</name>
        <pose>Unspecified</pose>
        <truncated>0</truncated>
        <difficult>0</difficult>
        <bndbox>
            <xmin>158</xmin>
            <ymin>129</ymin>
            <xmax>389</xmax>
            <ymax>193</ymax>
        </bndbox>
    </object>
</annotation>
```

About this directory

Folder contain all data files for Automatic License Plate Detection.

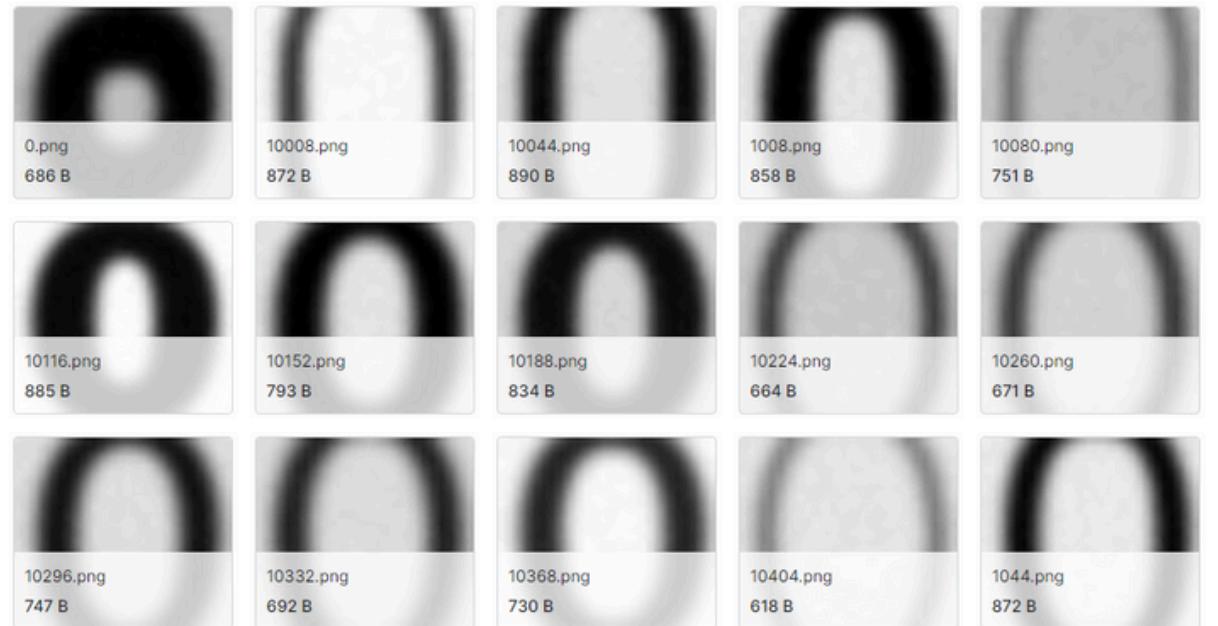
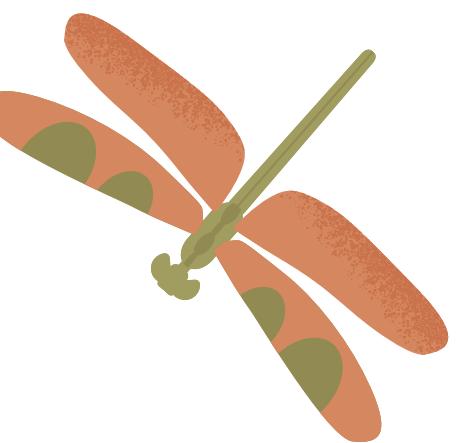
Add Suggestion

Summary

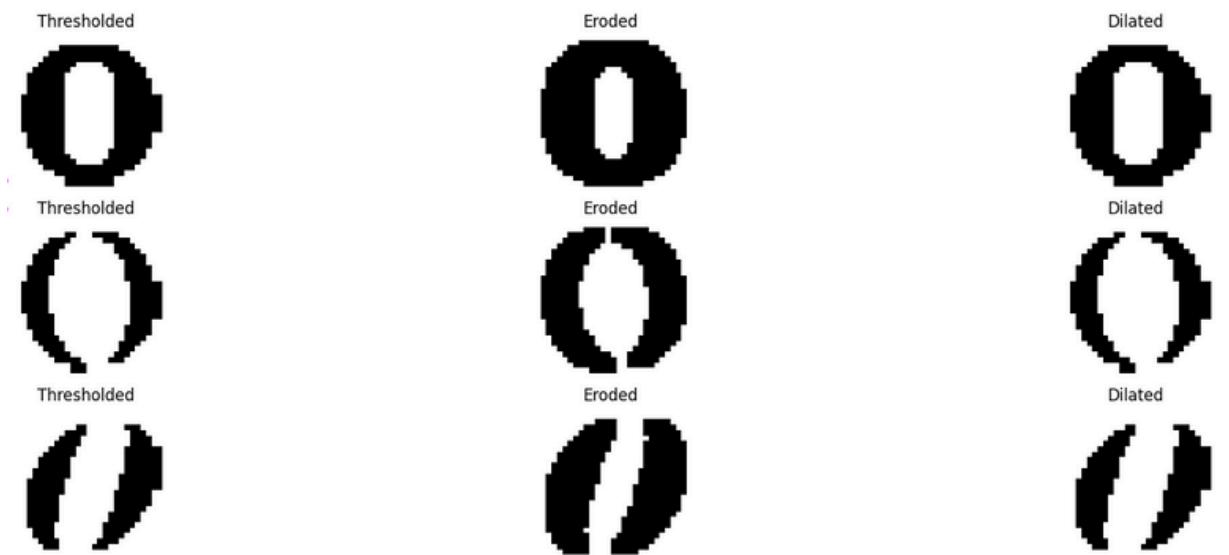
456 files

images
data.yaml

PERMODELAN → KNN



Data set awal



Pre processing

Data training:

Jumlah gambar: 20628

Jumlah label: 20628

Label dictionary: {0: '0', 1: '1', 2: '2', 3: '3', 4: '4', 5: '5', 6: '6', 7: '7', 8:

Data testing:

Jumlah gambar: 1008

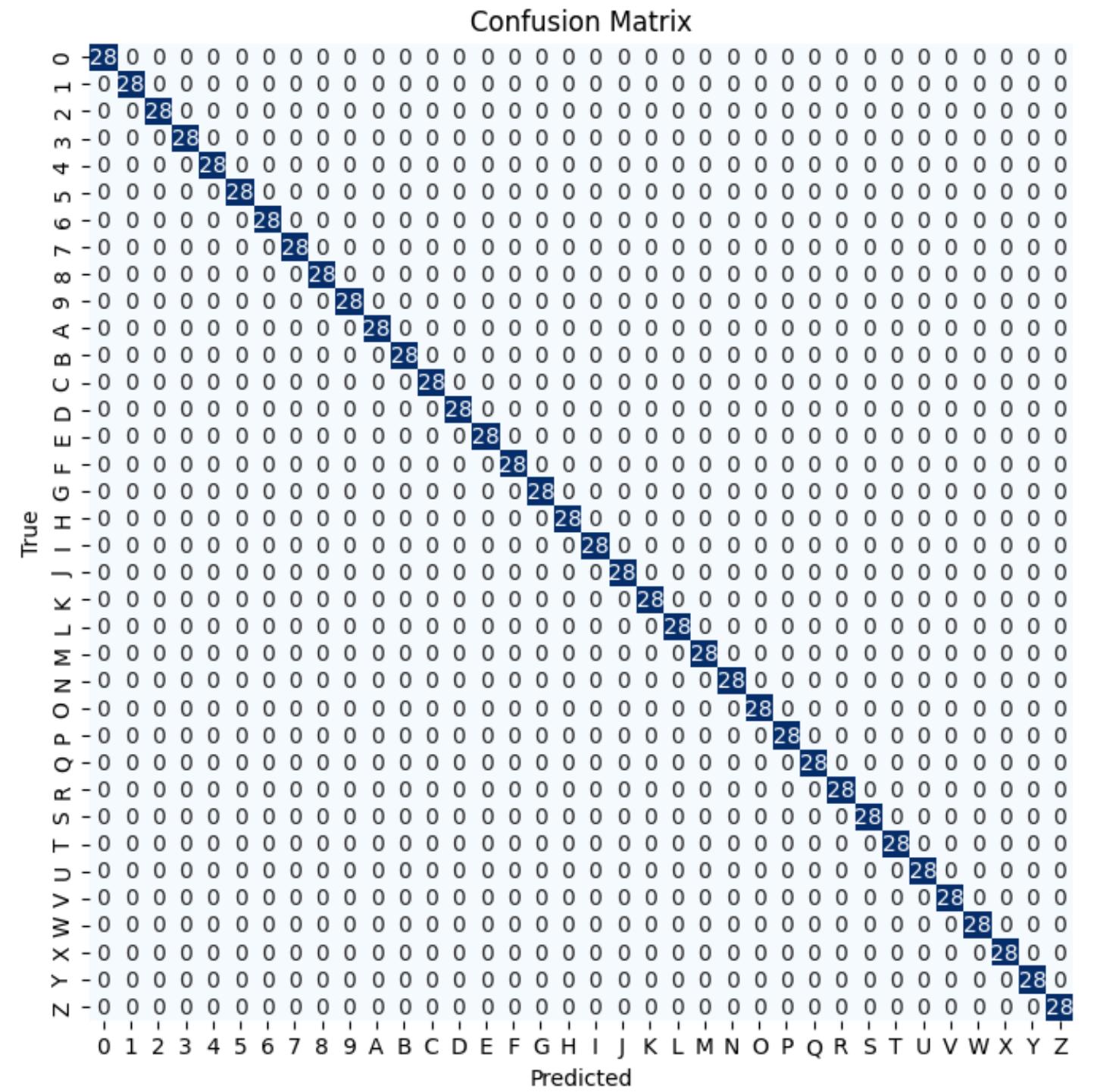
Jumlah label: 1008

Label dictionary: {0: '0', 1: '1', 2: '2', 3: '3', 4: '4', 5: '5', 6: '6', 7: '7', 8:

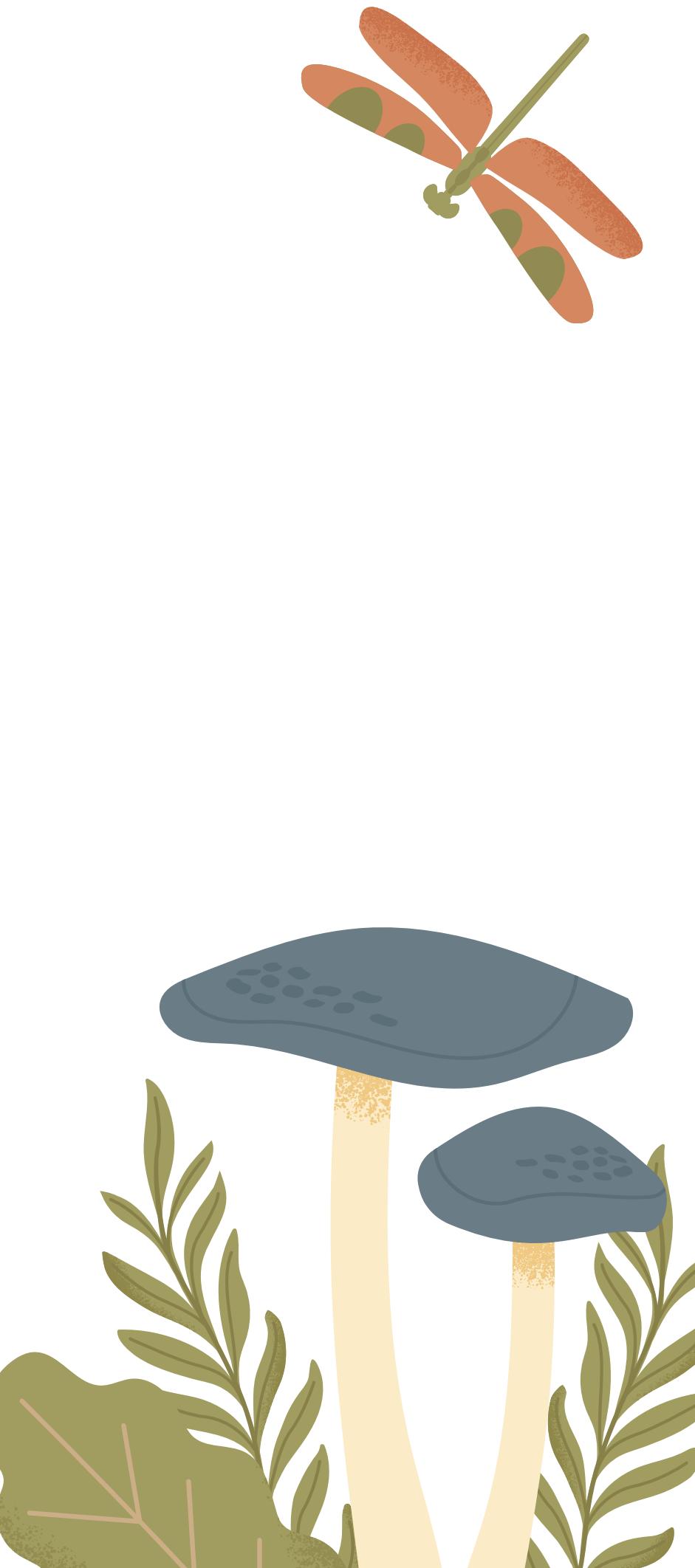
Accuracy: 1.0



PERMODELAN

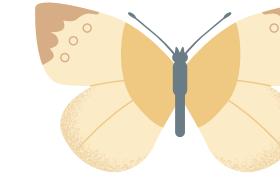


Classification Report:					
	precision	recall	f1-score	support	
0	1.00	1.00	1.00	28	
1	1.00	1.00	1.00	28	
2	1.00	1.00	1.00	28	
3	1.00	1.00	1.00	28	
4	1.00	1.00	1.00	28	
5	1.00	1.00	1.00	28	
6	1.00	1.00	1.00	28	
7	1.00	1.00	1.00	28	
8	1.00	1.00	1.00	28	
9	1.00	1.00	1.00	28	
A	1.00	1.00	1.00	28	
B	1.00	1.00	1.00	28	
C	1.00	1.00	1.00	28	
D	1.00	1.00	1.00	28	
E	1.00	1.00	1.00	28	
F	1.00	1.00	1.00	28	
G	1.00	1.00	1.00	28	
H	1.00	1.00	1.00	28	
I	1.00	1.00	1.00	28	
J	1.00	1.00	1.00	28	
K	1.00	1.00	1.00	28	
L	1.00	1.00	1.00	28	
M	1.00	1.00	1.00	28	
N	1.00	1.00	1.00	28	
O	1.00	1.00	1.00	28	
P	1.00	1.00	1.00	28	
Q	1.00	1.00	1.00	28	
R	1.00	1.00	1.00	28	
S	1.00	1.00	1.00	28	
T	1.00	1.00	1.00	28	
U	1.00	1.00	1.00	28	
V	1.00	1.00	1.00	28	
W	1.00	1.00	1.00	28	
X	1.00	1.00	1.00	28	
Y	1.00	1.00	1.00	28	
Z	1.00	1.00	1.00	28	
accuracy				1.00	1008
macro avg				1.00	1008
weighted avg				1.00	1008



Deteksi Karakter Pada Plat

Pre Processing



Greyscale

Suatu citra grayscale adalah suatu citra yang hanya memiliki warna tingkat keabuan. Penggunaan citra grayscale dikarenakan membutuhkan sedikit informasi yang diberikan pada tiap piksel dibandingkan dengan citra berwarna. Warna abu-abu pada citra grayscale adalah warna R (Red), G (Green), B (Blue) yang memiliki intensitas yang sama. Sehingga dalam grayscale image hanya membutuhkan nilai intensitas tunggal dibandingkan dengan citra berwarna membutuhkan tiga intensitas untuk tiap pikselnya.

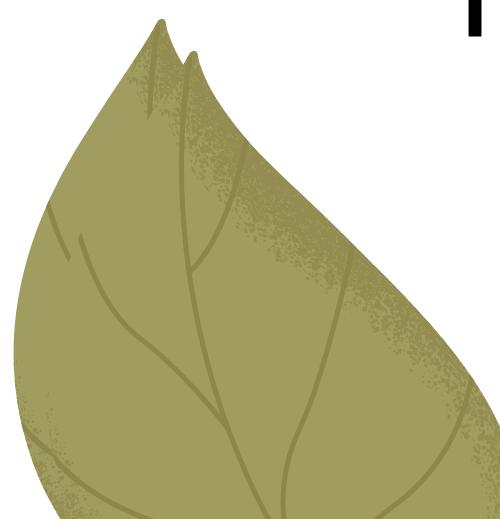
Gaussian Blur

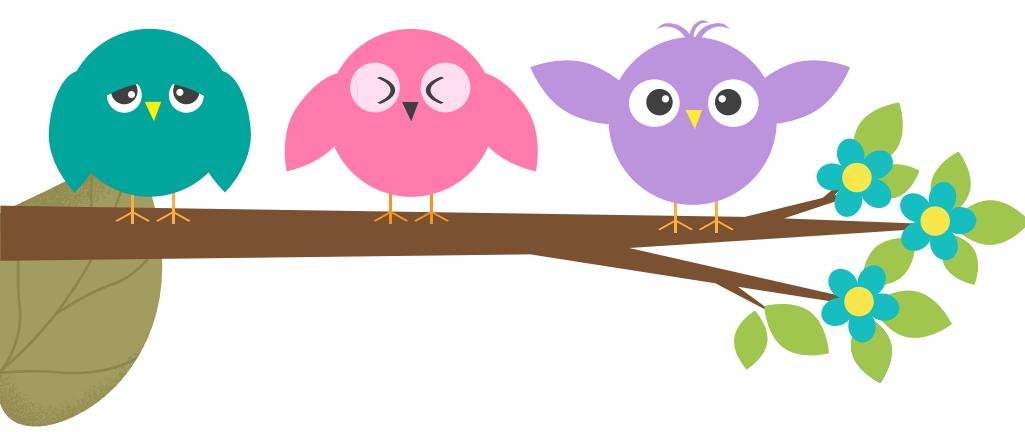
Bertujuan untuk mengurangi noise dan grain yang memengaruhi gambar. Secara sederhana, efek blur ini cocok untuk menyembunyikan area pada gambar tanpa merusaknya



Thresholding

Thresholding merupakan salah satu metode segmentasi citra yang memisahkan antara objek dengan background dalam suatu citra berdasarkan pada perbedaan tingkat kecerahannya atau gelap terangnya





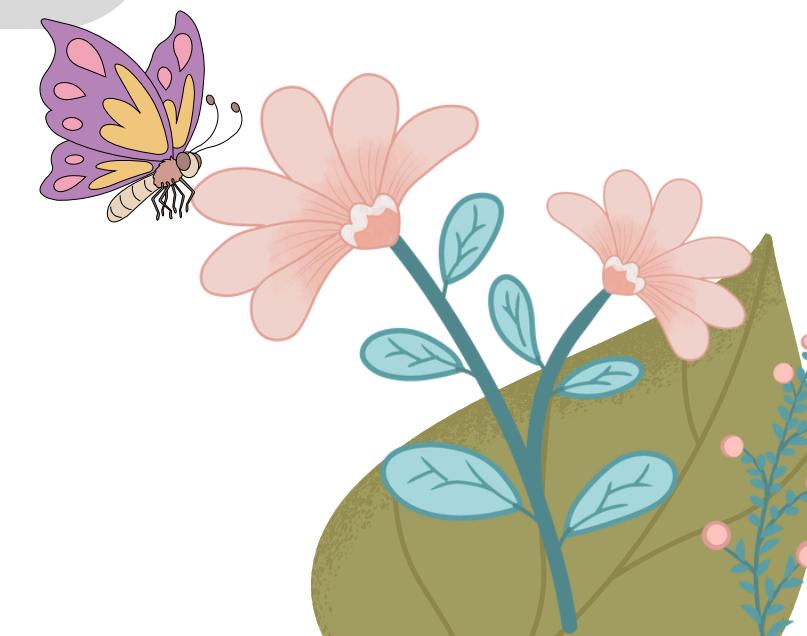
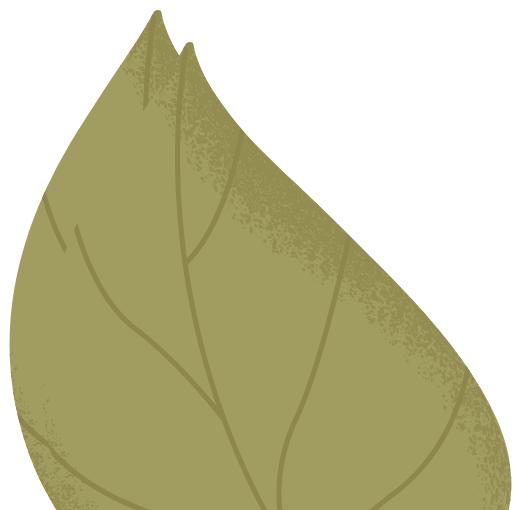
Pre Processing

Dilasi

Dilasi adalah metode yang digunakan untuk memperluas area objek dalam gambar biner, mengisi celah kecil, dan menghubungkan komponen yang terputus sehingga karakter pada objek menjadi lebih solid dan utuh

Erosi

Erosi adalah operasi morfologi yang bertujuan untuk mengurangi atau mengikis area objek dalam gambar biner. Hal ini bermanfaat untuk menghapus noise, menghaluskan tepi karakter, memisahkan objek yang berdekatan, dan membuat batas karakter lebih jelas.



HASIL

Gambar Asli



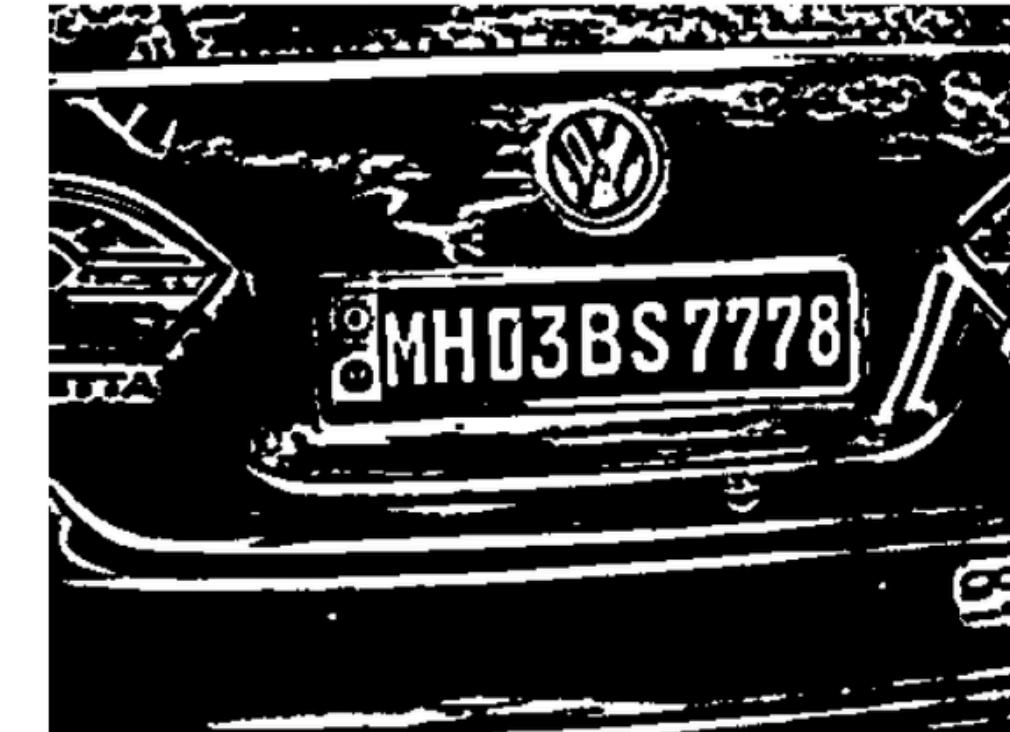
Gambar Grayscale



Gaussian Image



Preprocessed Image Thresholding

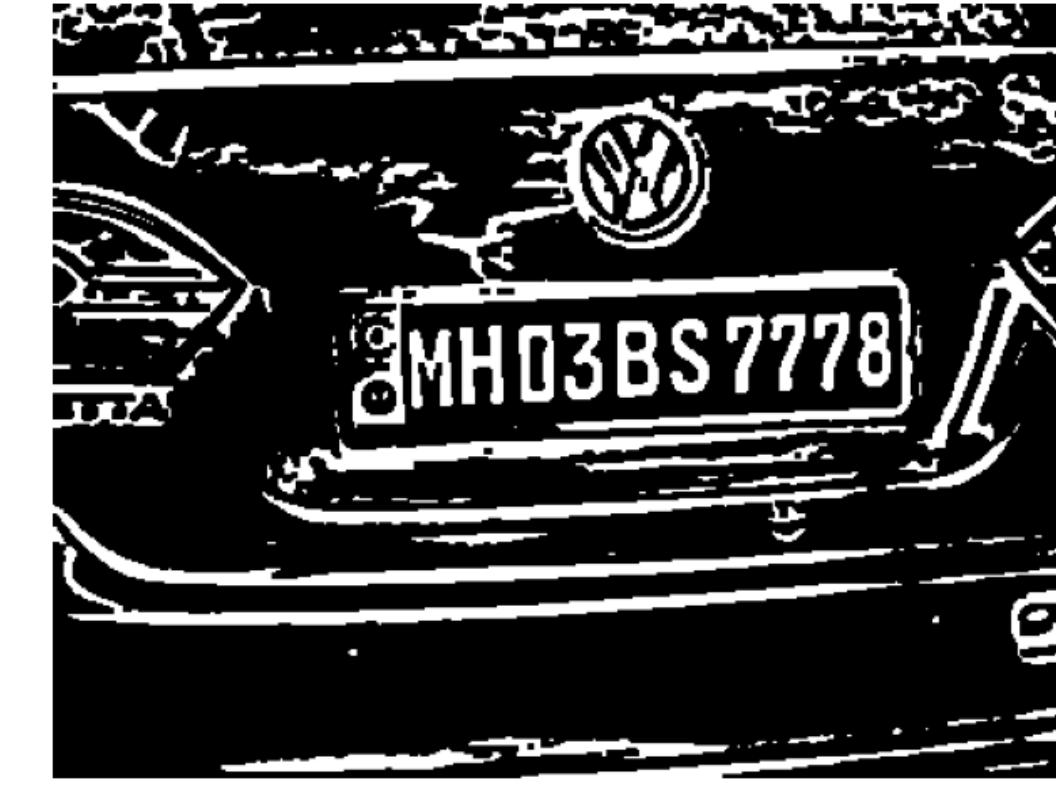


HASIL

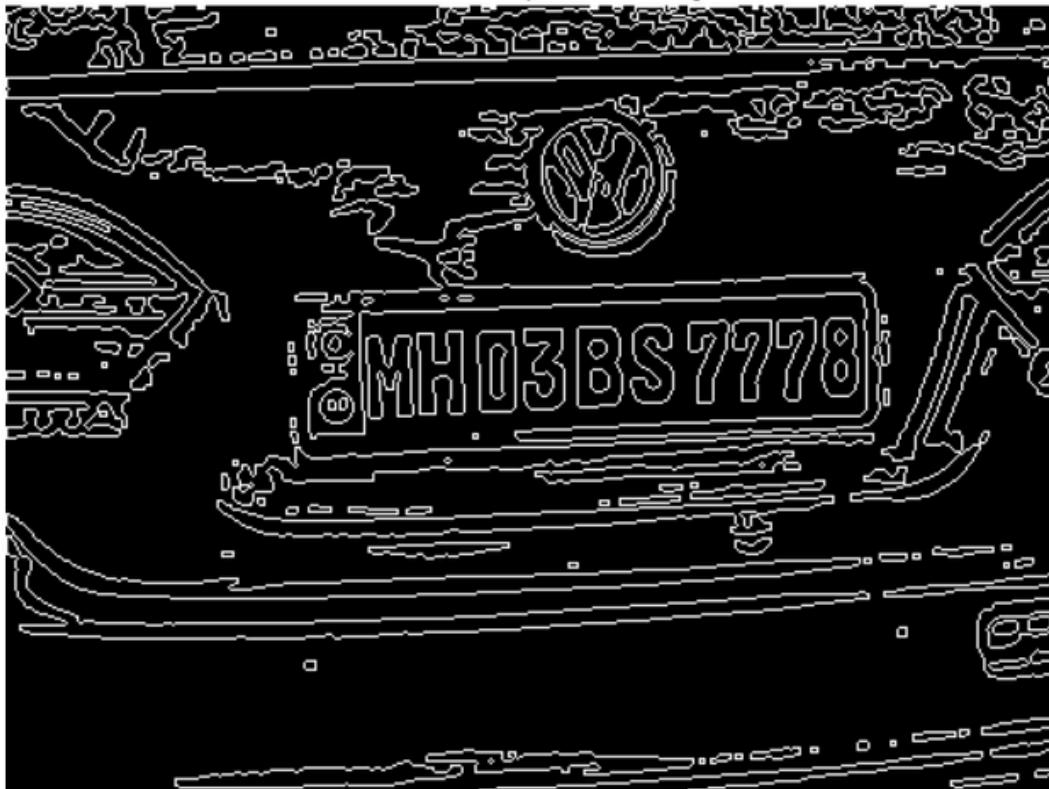
Dilated Image



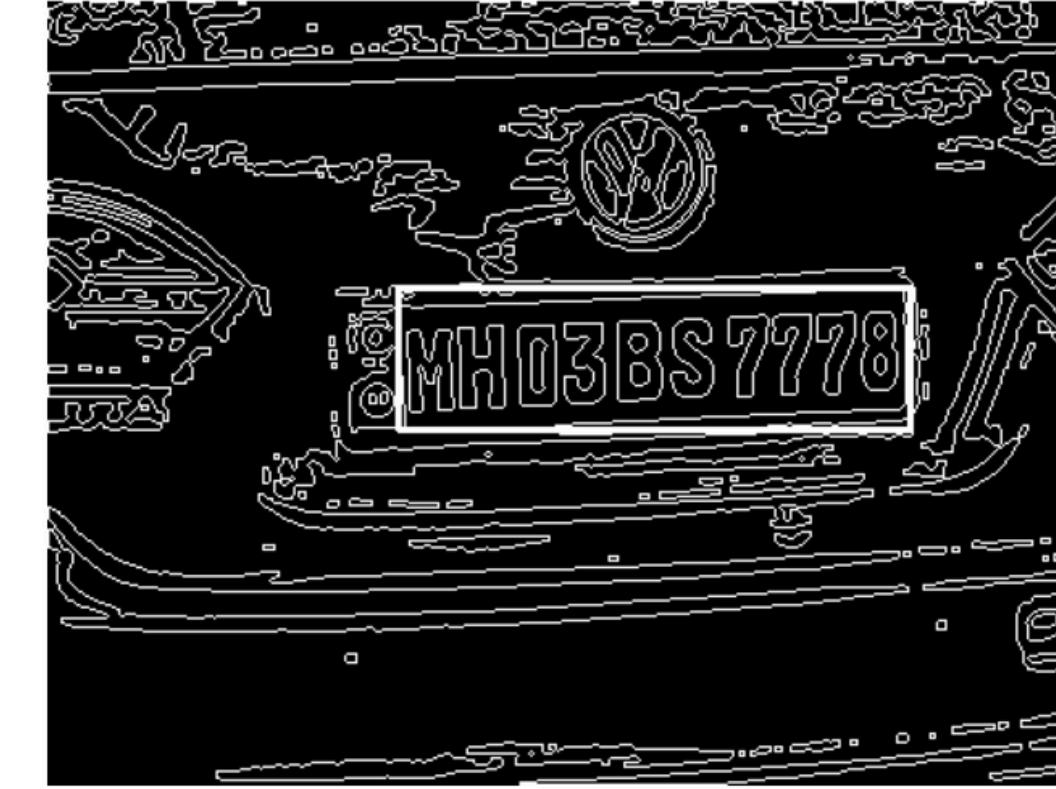
Eroded Image



Contours on Preprocessed Image

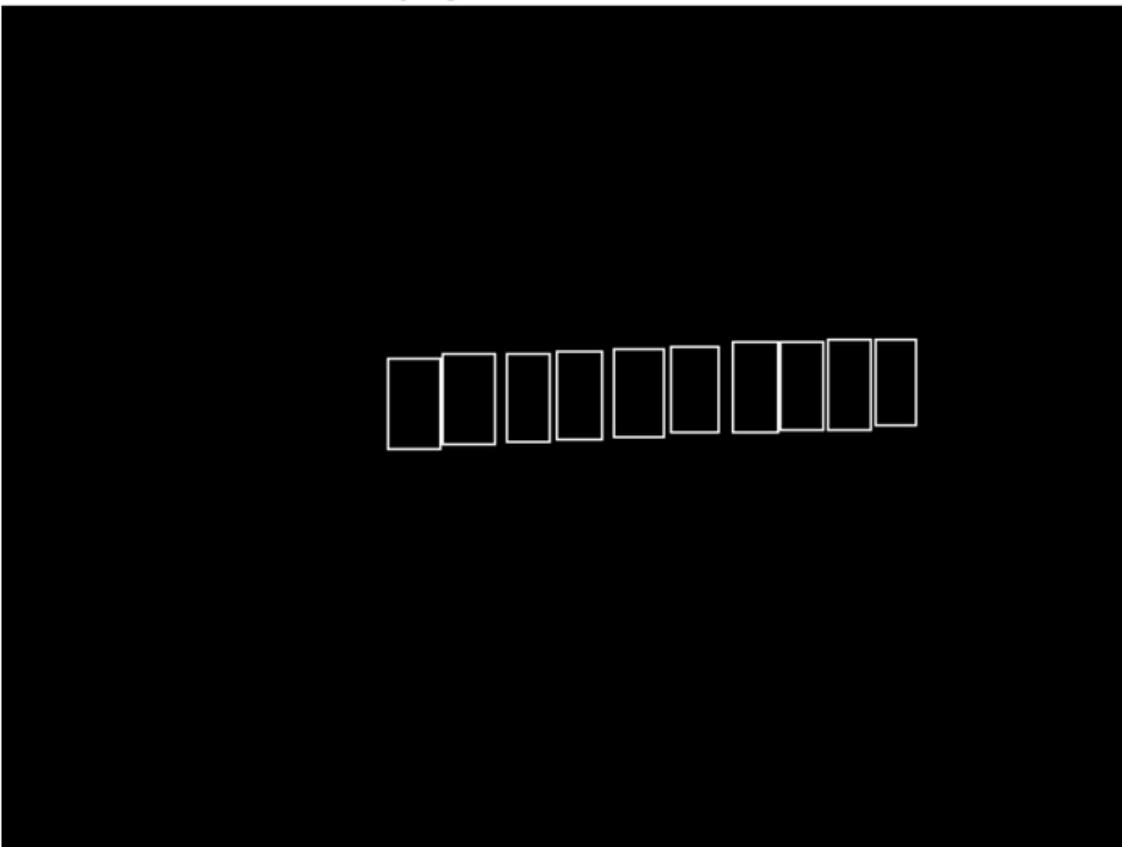


Bounding Box dari XML



HASIL

Kontur yang Relevan dan Ada di Area Plat



Predicted: 17 Predicted: 17 Predicted: 13 Predicted: 3 Predicted: 11
M H D 0 3 B

Cropped 1 Cropped 2 Cropped 3 Cropped 4 Cropped 5 Cropped 6 Cropped 7 Cropped 8 Cropped 9 Cropped 10
M H D 0 3 B S 7 7 7 8

Predicted labels: ['H', 'H', 'D', '3', 'B', 'S', '7', '7', '7', '8']

Predicted: 28 Predicted: 7 Predicted: 7 Predicted: 7 Predicted: 8
S 7 7 7 8

Predicted characters: [17, 17, 13, 3, 11, 28, 7, 7, 7, 8]

HASIL TANPA MEMBACA FILE LABEL

Bounding Box Deteksi Plat Nomor fix



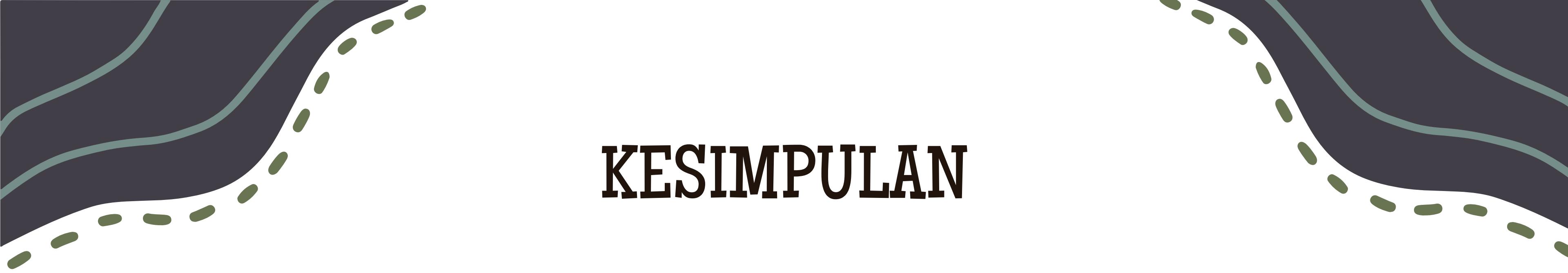
Jumlah bounding box yang terdeteksi: 10

Ukuran area semua bounding box yang memenuhi kriteria: [304.0, 477.5, 333.0, 262.5, 555.0, 262.5, 224.0, 213.5, 209.5, 380.5]

Predicted String: MHD3BS7778

Predicted: M Predicted: H Predicted: D Predicted: 3 Predicted: B Predicted: S Predicted: 7 Predicted: 7 Predicted: 7 Predicted: 8

M H D 3 B S 7 7 7 8



KESIMPULAN

Meskipun KNN menunjukkan kinerja yang baik dalam memprediksi karakter pada plat nomor kendaraan, terdapat beberapa kasus di mana hasil prediksi masih tidak sempurna. Contohnya, dalam beberapa situasi, huruf "M" mungkin diprediksi sebagai "H", dan angka "0" salah dideteksi sebagai huruf "D". Meskipun demikian, KNN mampu memprediksi karakter lainnya, termasuk angka dan huruf lainnya.



Jadi, meskipun KNN merupakan algoritma yang kuat dalam klasifikasi, beberapa faktor seperti variasi font, rotasi, atau kualitas gambar dapat memengaruhi kemampuan KNN dalam membedakan karakter dengan benar. Oleh karena itu, ada kemungkinan bahwa karakter tertentu dapat dipersepsikan secara keliru.

Terima
Kasih

