



# Vietnam's Motor Plate Recognition

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# Human vs Machine

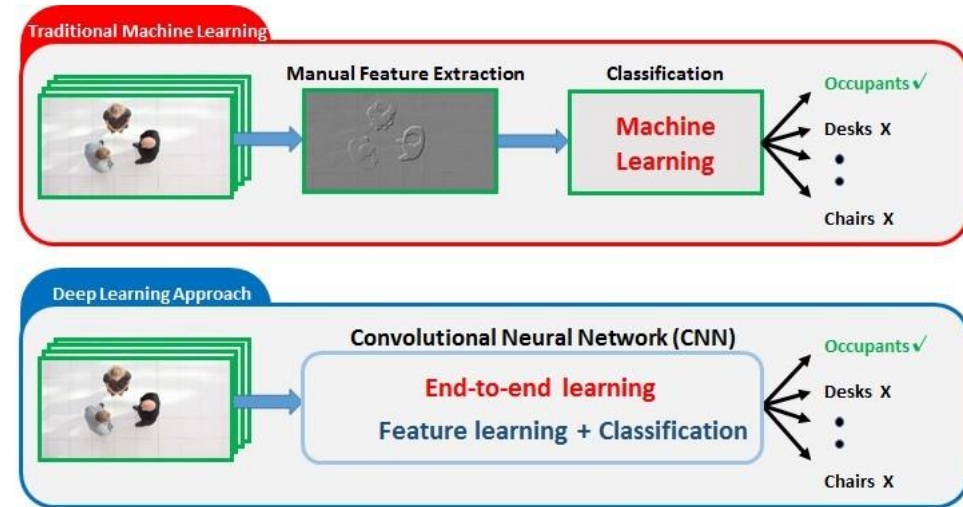
- Machine doesn't create a new way to solve problem.
- Human need to define the route and machine will help to get there quicker



# Trade-off in real life

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- Trade-off in real-life
  - Child vs Adult
  - Computer vs Super Machine
- Methodology
  - Environment => Number
  - Environment => Plate => Number
  - Environment => Char => Number
  - Environment => Plate => Char => Number



# Outlines

1. Data Collection
2. Plate Recognition
3. Char Separation
4. Char Recognition
5. Limitations and Improvements

# Data Collection – Plate

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- Google Image Download
  - pip install google\_images\_download
  - googleimagesdownload --keywords "bien so xe may" --limit 2000
- Scrapy || BeautifulSoup
  - More applicable for shopping/organized websites



plate\_1.jpg  
76,7 kB



plate\_15.jpg  
20,1 kB



plate\_22.jpg  
88,0 kB



plate\_40.jpg  
32,5 kB



plate\_55.jpg  
71,8 kB



plate\_2.jpg  
179,7 kB



plate\_16.jpg  
60,7 kB



plate\_23.jpg  
141,0 kB



plate\_41.jpg  
123,3 kB



plate\_59.jpg  
111,8 kB



plate\_4.jpg  
36,1 kB



plate\_18.jpg  
194,3 kB



plate\_25.jpg  
46,7 kB



plate\_47.jpg  
166,0 kB



plate\_61.jpg  
147,0 kB



plate\_6.jpg  
139,4 kB



plate\_19.jpg  
160,6 kB



plate\_26.jpg  
104,7 kB



plate\_52.jpg  
108,2 kB



plate\_69.jpg  
61,8 kB



plate\_12.jpg  
47,9 kB



plate\_21.jpg  
309,1 kB



plate\_28.jpg  
101,8 kB



plate\_54.jpg  
237,3 kB



plate\_71.jpg  
77,7 kB



# Plate Recognition

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Original



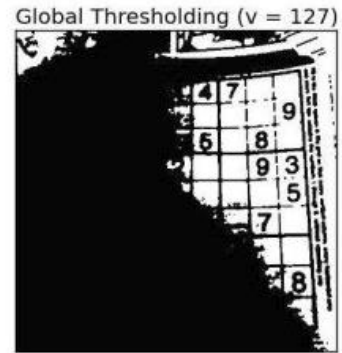
cv2.cvtColor



cv2.adaptiveThreshold



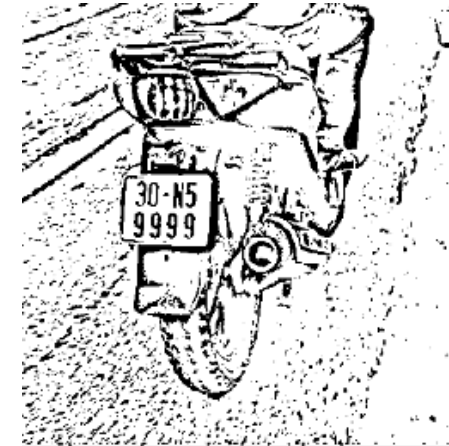
# Adaptive threshold



image



Binary Threshold



AdaptiveThreshold



# Plate Recognition

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cv2.findContours



List of Contours



List of list of Contours



Plate

# Char Segmentation

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Plate



Black & White



Threshold



cv2.GaussianBlur



Contours



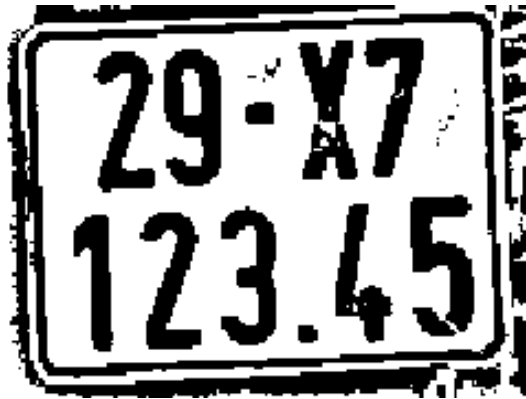
Suitable Contours



Segmentation

# Blur Params

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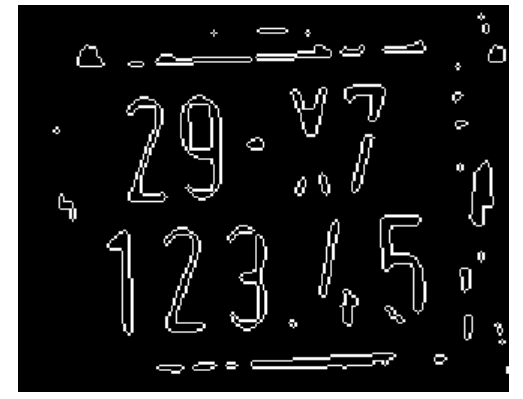
Adaptive Threshold



Blur(3, 3)



Blur(5, 5)



Blur(9, 9)

# Char Recognition - Train Data

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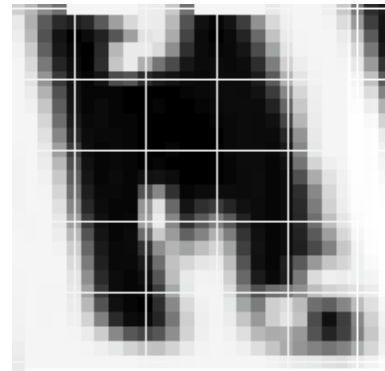
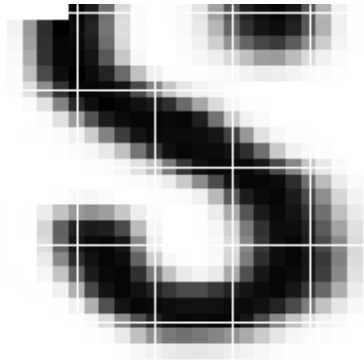
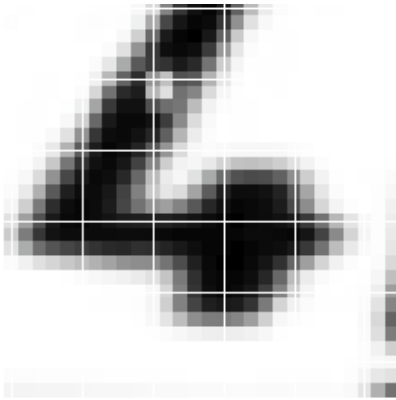
3	plate_15_1_0_3.jpg
5	plate_15_1_1_5.jpg
8	plate_15_1_2_8.jpg
2	plate_15_1_3_2.jpg
5	plate_15_1_4_5.jpg
6	plate_15_1_5_6.jpg
7	plate_15_1_6_7.jpg
8	plate_15_1_7_8.jpg
9	plate_15_1_8_9.jpg
9	plate_16_0_0_9.jpg
2	plate_16_0_1_2.jpg
1	plate_16_0_2_1.jpg
P	plate_16_0_3_P.jpg
5	plate_16_0_4_5.jpg
0	plate_16_0_5_0.jpg

- Extract Character
- Use a simple char recognition
- Re-label 2000 images
- Unable to recognize 300 images



# Char Recognition – Aug Data

- Source: Real Data + Alphabet Generating (sum = 1734)
- Outputs: Augumented Data => 173.400 images



# Char Recognition

- Google Colab
  - CSV file
  - Limitation in RAM and GPU: 12GB, K80
- Techniques:
  - Tensorflow Eager Mode
  - CNN model:
    - Conv2D(32, 5, activation = tf.nn.relu, padding = "SAME")
    - MaxPooling2D(2, 2)
    - Conv2D(64, 5, activation = tf.nn.relu, padding = "SAME")
    - MaxPooling2D(2, 2)
    - Flatten()
    - Dense(256, activation = tf.nn.relu)
    - Dropout(0.75)
    - Dense(num\_classes, activation = None)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	...	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124
0	C	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	5	0	1	31	133	217	177	141	215	254	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	T	67	2	1	2	8	24	47	77	101	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	13	14	14	...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	D	0	18	95	195	247	253	253	241	185	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

```
step 450:      accuracy = 0.9900000095367432
step 460:      accuracy = 0.984000027179718
step 470:      accuracy = 0.984000027179718
step 480:      accuracy = 0.9900000095367432
step 490:      accuracy = 0.9900000095367432
step 500:      accuracy = 0.9879999756813049
```

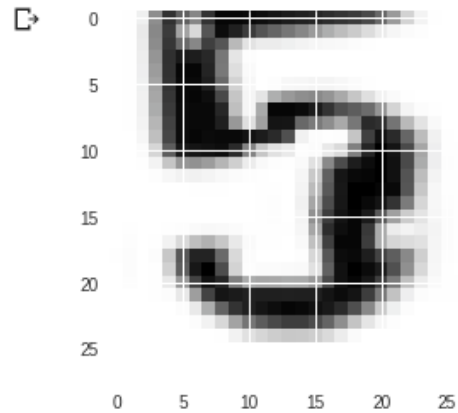
```
1 x_test_batch, y_test_batch = random_batch
2 logits = model(x_test_batch)
3 get_accuracy(logits, y_test_batch, test_data_loader)
```

Test accuracy = 0.986299991607666



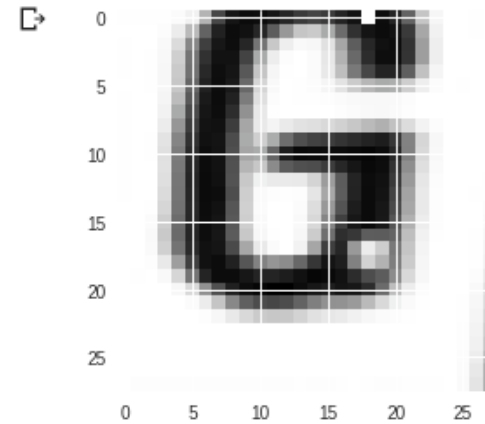
# Char Recognition

```
1 # Check image source
2 i = 1
3 im = np.asarray(data.iloc[i, 1:], dtype=np.float32).reshape(28,28)
4 plt.imshow(im)
5 plt.show()
6
7 logits = model(im)
8 y = tf.argmax(tf.nn.softmax(logits), axis = 1)
9 print("\nThe Character is:", le.inverse_transform(y.numpy()))
```



The Character is: ['5']

```
1 # Check image source
2 i = 23
3 im = np.asarray(data.iloc[i, 1:], dtype=np.float32).reshape(28,28)
4 plt.imshow(im)
5 plt.show()
6
7 logits = model(im)
8 y = tf.argmax(tf.nn.softmax(logits), axis = 1)
9 print("\nThe Character is:", le.inverse_transform(y.numpy()))
```



The Character is: ['6']

# Results



# Results



# Difficulties & Limitations

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- Difficulties

- Hand coded: hyper params, blur input chars
- Lack of memory, GPU
- Mislabeled
- Wrong label: 1-7, H-N, 8-B, 0-D

- Step Results

- Plate Recognition: 90%
- Char Segmentation: 85%
- Char Recognition: 98%

# Improvements

- Plate Recognition Steps:
  - Colour/ Shape - Problems?
  - Multiple methods?
- Char Segmentation – Error Analysis
- Environment => Plate => Number
  - Relation among Characters: 30M6-2804, 52H2-6666, 55P5-3432
- Environment => Char => Number
  - Specific plate material

## Q&A

- Q means Questions
- A means Answers
- $(Q \Rightarrow A) \ \&\& \ (!Q \Rightarrow !A)$
- $!A \Rightarrow !Q?$
- $A \Rightarrow Q?$

## Useful Link

- My Github: <https://goo.gl/vKkttH>
- This Slide: <https://goo.gl/tCU8yY>



# Thank you for your listening



# Command

- Gen Chars
  - `python GenChars.py --font True`
- Separate Chars
  - `python Main.py gen ./test/train_data/ ./fonts/real_chars/`
- Augment Chars
  - `python GenChars.py --gen_char 10`
- Detect Chars
  - `python Main.py detect ./test/train_data/plate_2.jpg --steps True --save True`