CURRENCY RECOGNITION: COMPUTER VISION AND MACHINE LEARNING

Visão Computacional 2018/2019

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Need & Pipeline

"Deploy an user-friendly application where users could take a picture from any banknote and then receive the value and currency as an output"



Image Processing

- Bilateral Filter for Noise Reduction
- Contrast Limited Adaptive Histogram Equalization (CLAHE) to increase image contrast

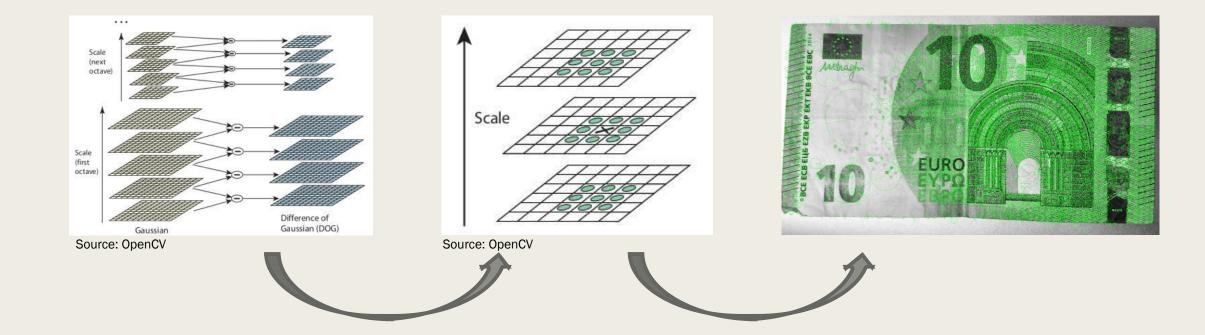


Pre-Processing

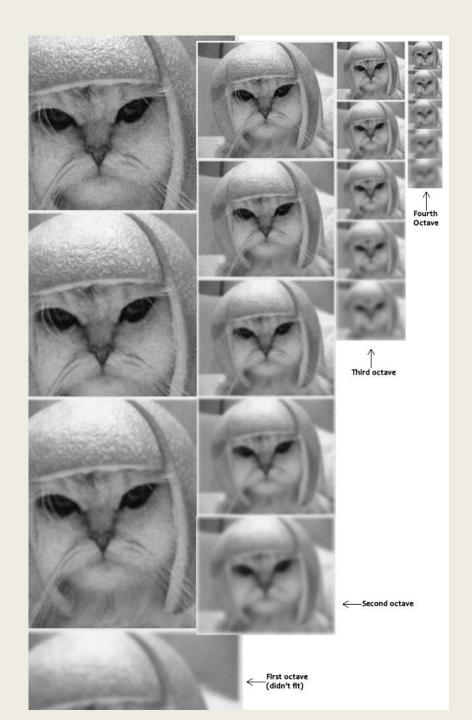


Feature Extraction: SIFT

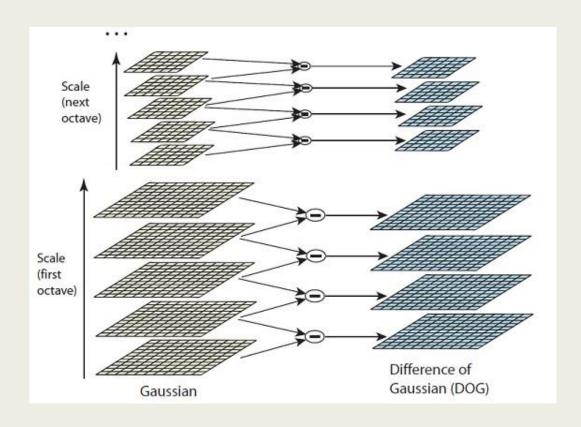
 Scale Invariant Feature Transform Algorithm (SIFT) to detect important keypoints and extract meaningful descriptors

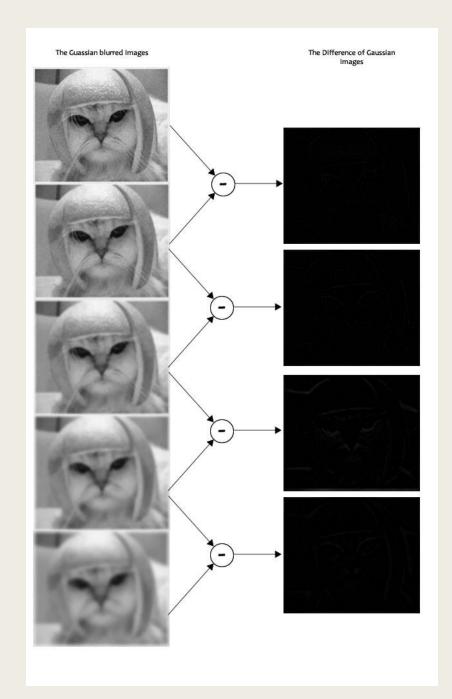


SIFT: Blurring

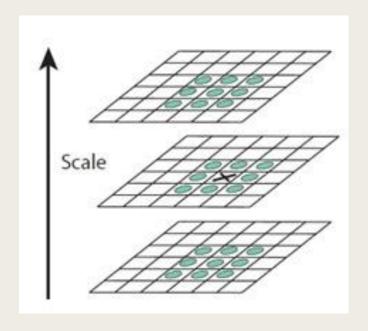


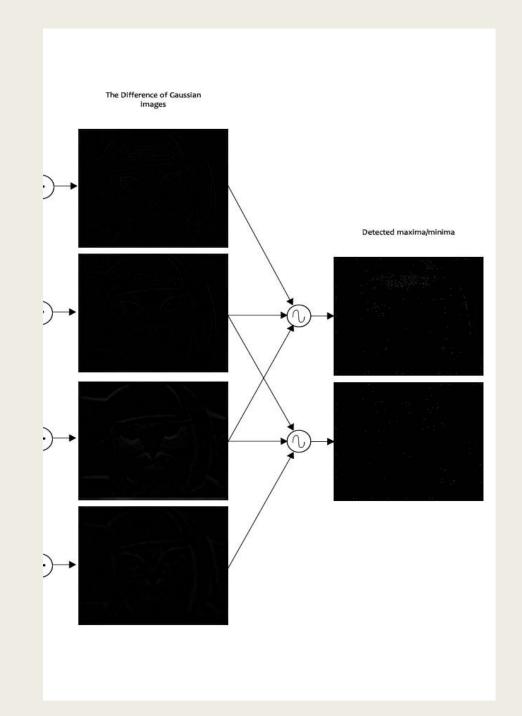
SIFT: LaplacianOfGaussian



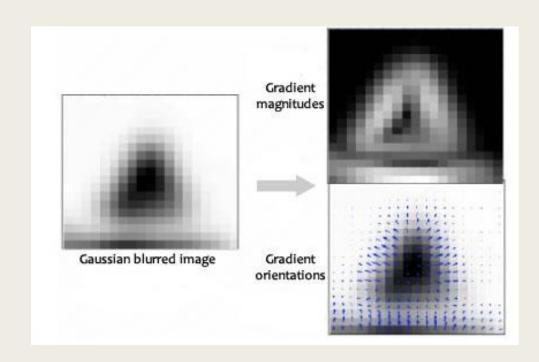


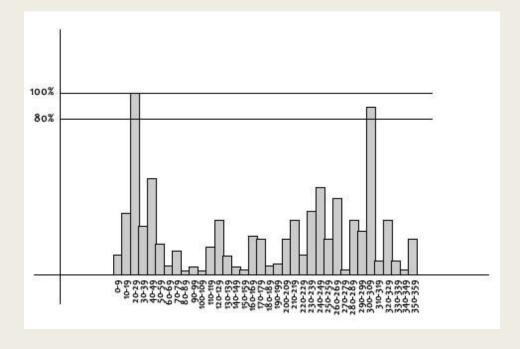
SIFT: Keypoints



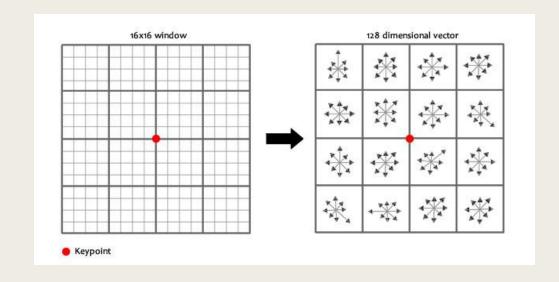


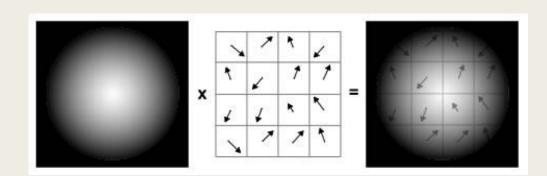
SIFT: Keypoints Orientations

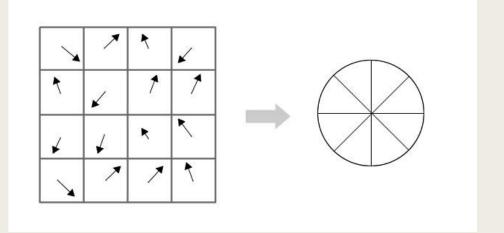




SIFT: Keypoints Orientations







Classification & Decision: Computer Vision Approach

- This **approach directly compares** descriptors between the train image and the query image
- Fast Library for Approximate Nearest Neighbours (FLANN), based on distance measurements to assess similarity between descriptors (e.g. K-NN Algorithm)

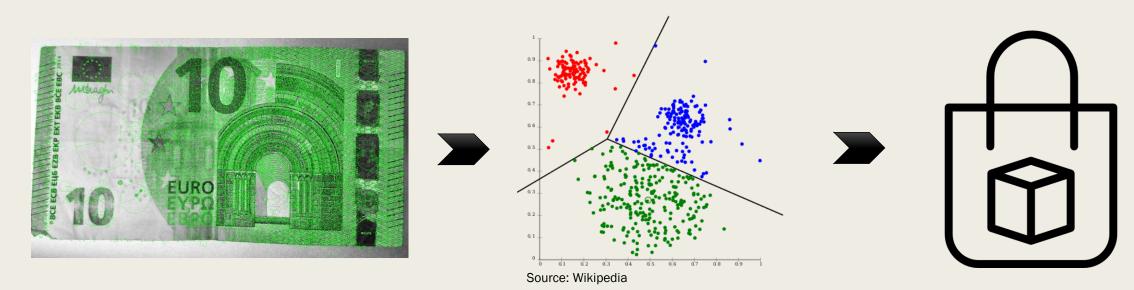
Input a new image and compute SIFT descriptors

FLANN to compare descriptors from all training classes and the new image (K=2) The pair of images with the lowest distance are the most similar

Assign new image the same class from the most similar image

Feature Extraction: Bag of Visual Words

- Create clusters of descriptors with K-Means Algorithm, using the train set
- Apply our model to each individual descriptor set from the train images and obtain clusters of descriptors for each image
- Count occurrences in each cluster (obtain histogram) and get the Bag of Visual Words for each image



Classification & Decision: Machine Learning Approach

- This approach uses the **Bag of Visual Words as input feature vector** for the training algorithm
- Three machine learning algorithms and classifiers were tested: Support Vector Machines, Multilayer Perceptron and Logistic Regression

Train classifier with the features from the training images



Input a new image, compute descriptors and obtain its bag of visual words



Input these features into the trained model



Compute and output prediction

Classification & Decision: Machine Learning Approach

■ Support Vector Machines: learns how to separate different classes based on a hyperplane

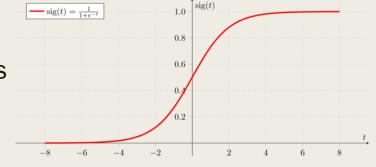
Multilayer Perceptron: also known as Artificial Neural Network, is a simple neural network model that can also be trained to learn how to classify new samples into classes

Source: Machine Learning Mastery

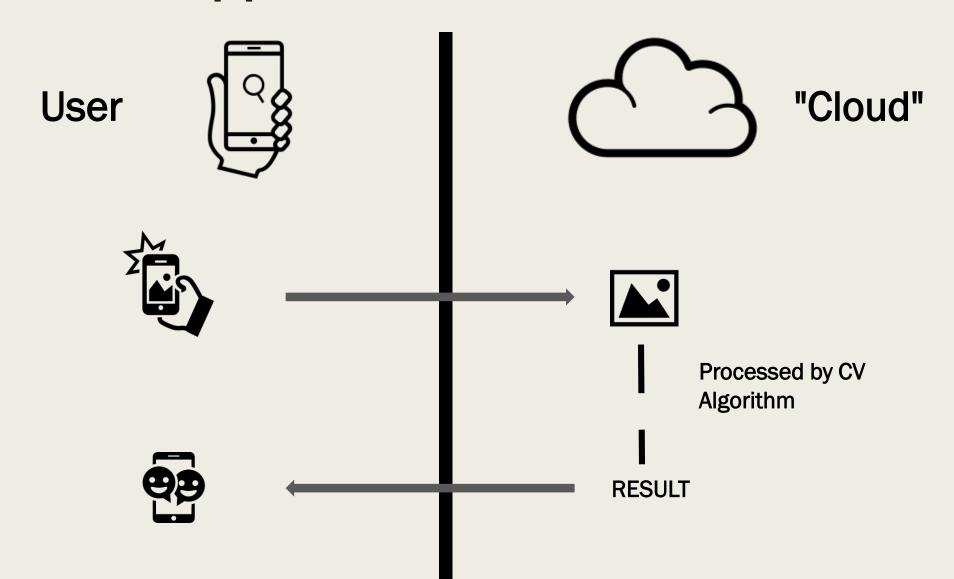
Output Layer

Source: Towards Data Science

■ Logistic Regression: which is a model that passes a linear function through a logistic (also know as sigmoid) function that will output a probability



The Web Application



The Web Application



Final Remarks

Discussion of the Results & Conclusions

- The Computer Vision approach performed better
- No need to do pre-processing (SIFT are robust descriptors)
- Not high time and computational costs
- Lack of training data lead to bad performances on the *Machine Learning* approach

Future Improvements

- Acquire more training data to improve performances on the Machine Learning approach
- Evaluate more currency classes and extend the system to coins

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