

Indian Currency Recognition System

*a dissertation submitted in accordance
with the requirements of the degree of
Master of Technology*

in

Data Analytics

by

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MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTING
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CERTIFICATE

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Abstract

While recognizing any country's currency, there seems to be a huge gap between visually impaired and a normal visioned person. The idea is to reduce this gap for Indian currency by proposing a deep learning based currency recognition system.

There have been many researches on the similar problem statement, some used Single Shot MultiBox Detector (SSD), a CNN based model, some have used simple CNNs. This thesis brings the best of both worlds, with added advantage of latest hardware accelerated GPU. This thesis, also differs in the Data set as well as the manipulation of the data (Data Augmentation) part.

By collecting image data from various sources, a convolution neural network will be trained to extract features from the images. Later, an object detection algorithm mainly YOLO/Tiny-YOLO, will take earlier extracted features into consideration while detecting a denomination.

Keywords: Indian Currency Recognition, Convolution Neural Network, CNN, You Only Look Once, YOLO, tiny-Yolo, Data Augmentation, Deep Neural Network.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

This chapter introduces us to whys and hows of the thesis. It consists of three parts. First part explains the motivation and inspiration behind the project. Also, how the past researchers have done projects on the same topic. The second part mainly covers who will benefit from the project and what is the objective. The third and final part covers the content outline of the complete thesis in few lines.

1.1 Motivation

Money is important to everyone, if someone speaks otherwise then either they are lying or they are rich. A thing of such importance needs to be evaluated correctly by a person. Imagine it takes you a lot of efforts to procure money, every single time, just because you simply are unable to recognize the denomination as quickly as others. That is exactly what visually impaired people go through DAILY.

While recognizing any country's currency, there seems to be a huge gap between visually impaired and a normal visioned person. The idea is to reduce this gap for Indian currency by proposing a deep learning based currency recognition system. There have been many researches on the similar problem statement, some used Single Shot MultiBox Detector (SSD), a CNN based model, some have used simple CNNs. This thesis brings the best of both worlds, with added advantage of latest hardware accelerated GPU. This thesis, also differs in the Data set as well as the manipulation of the data (Data Augmentation) part.

By collecting image data from various sources, a convolution neural network will be trained to extract features from the images. Later, an object detection algorithm mainly YOLO/Tiny-YOLO, will take earlier extracted features into consideration while detecting a denomination.

As Engineers and Data Scientists it is our sole duty to make people's life easier, hence the thesis.

1.2 Objective

The main objective of this thesis is to provide a well defined and highly accurate Indian Currency Recognition System, which will be specially beneficial for :

- Blind or Visually Impaired People
- Old People with common eye disorders
- Foreigners visiting India

1.3 Contents Outline

The thesis content outline is as follows:

- Chapter 2 : Covers background literature portion of the thesis. We will have basic understanding of how the project is going to work after this. It also contains

detailed explanations of Deep Neural Network. Then, we move towards Computer Vision which include CNN and YOLO models. Data Augmentation is covered then, and finally we add related work that has already been done in this field.

- Chapter 3 : Covers implementation portion of the thesis. It mainly covers the Data collection portion and the main content, i.e., the YOLO Model used.
- Chapter 4 :Covers experiments and analysis portion of the thesis. Includes analysis of CNN, YOLO, tiny-YOLO Models. It ends with the results of our thesis.
- Chapter 5 : Covers conclusion and future work portion of the thesis.

Chapter 2

Background Literature

This chapter mainly imparts some background knowledge of Indian Currency, their dimensions and color. Then we dive deep into Convolution Neural Network. The our show stopper YOLO is explained. Finally data augmentation is understood.

2.1 Indian Currency

Indian Rupee is the official currency of India. It is notable that India was one of the first few countries to have issued their own official coins. Though, in today's word, coins are considered a burden because of their weight as well as their low denomination value. Also, they have a very significant difference in their shapes and sizes, thus, they are easily recognizable by even a blind person.

Here, we will mainly focus on currency denominations from Rs.10 up to Rs.2000, since they are the most used currencies nowadays. Since, demonetisation of old 500 and 1000 notes in 2016, there have been new issues of nearly every denomination. All the bank denominations we have used for the project are:

1. Rs.10 Note: **Dimensions:** 123 mm × 63 mm, **Color:** Brown, **Issued:** 2018



(a) Rs.10 Front

(b) Rs.10 Back

Figure 2.1: Rs.10 Denomination

2. Rs.20 Note: **Dimensions:** 129 mm × 63 mm, **Color:** Yellow, **Issued:** 2019



(a) Rs.20 Front

(b) Rs.20 Back

Figure 2.2: Rs.20 Denomination

3. Rs.50 Note: **Dimensions:** 135 mm × 66 mm, **Color:** Cyan, **Issued:** 2017



(a) Rs.50 Front

(b) Rs.50 Back

Figure 2.3: Rs.50 Denomination

4. Rs.100 Note: Dimensions: 142 mm × 66 mm, Color: Lavender, Issued: 2018



(a) Rs.100 Front

(b) Rs.100 Back

Figure 2.4: Rs.100 Denomination

5. Rs.200 Note: Dimensions: 146 mm × 66 mm, Color: Orange, Issued: 2017



(a) Rs.200 Front

(b) Rs.200 Back

Figure 2.5: Rs.200 Denomination

6. Rs.500 Note: Dimensions: 150 mm × 66 mm, Color: Stone Grey, Issued: 2016



(a) Rs.500 Front

(b) Rs.500 Back

Figure 2.6: Rs.500 Denomination

7. Rs.2000 Note: **Dimensions:** 166 mm × 66 mm, **Color:** Magenta, **Issued:** 2016



(a) Rs.2000 Front

(b) Rs.2000 Back

Figure 2.7: Rs.2000 Denomination

2.2 Computer Vision

Computer vision is a field of AI that trains computers to interpret and understand the visual world. Using pictures from cameras and videos and deep learning models, machines can accurately identify and classify objects, basically act as close as human vision. CNN are used for Feature extraction while YOLO are later used for object detection.

2.2.1 Convolutional Neural Network

Similar to simple perceptron, Convolutional Neural Networks also have biological origins. Hubel and Wiesel studied the structure of eye of a mammal, hence winning Nobel in 1981. They revealed that neurons in eye had small receptive field as shown in Fig.2.8

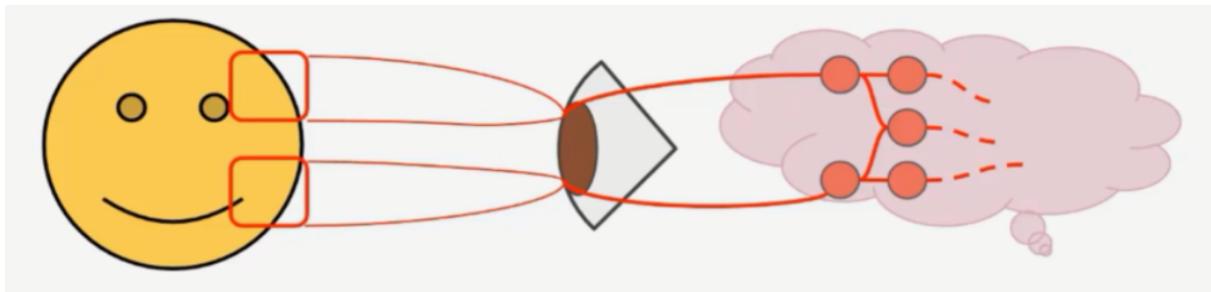


Figure 2.8: Receptor Field in Human Vision

This idea later inspired CNN models, implemented in 1998 paper by Yann LeCun et al. The LeNet-5 architecture was first used to classify MNIST dataset. The Basic Architecture of a CNN is shown in Fig.2.9.

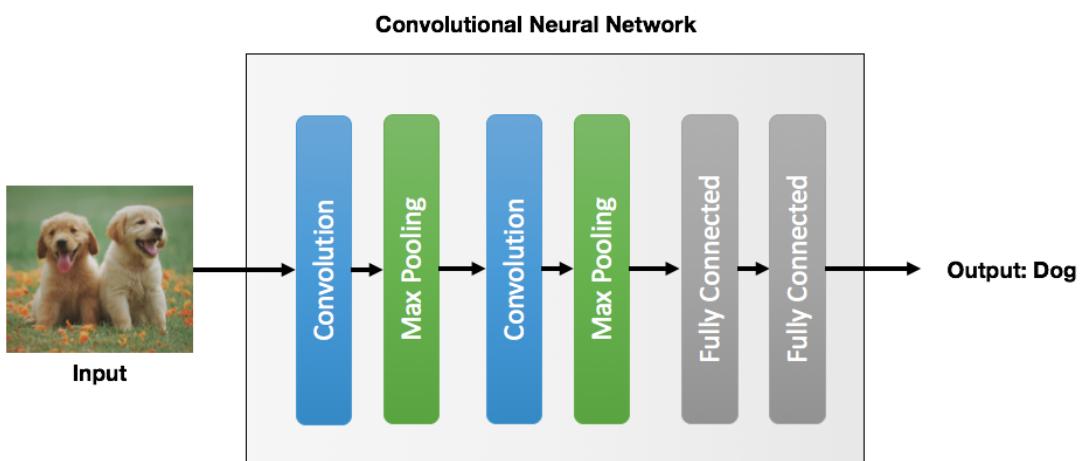


Figure 2.9: Basic CNN Architecture

The CNN architecture can be majorly divided into following parts:

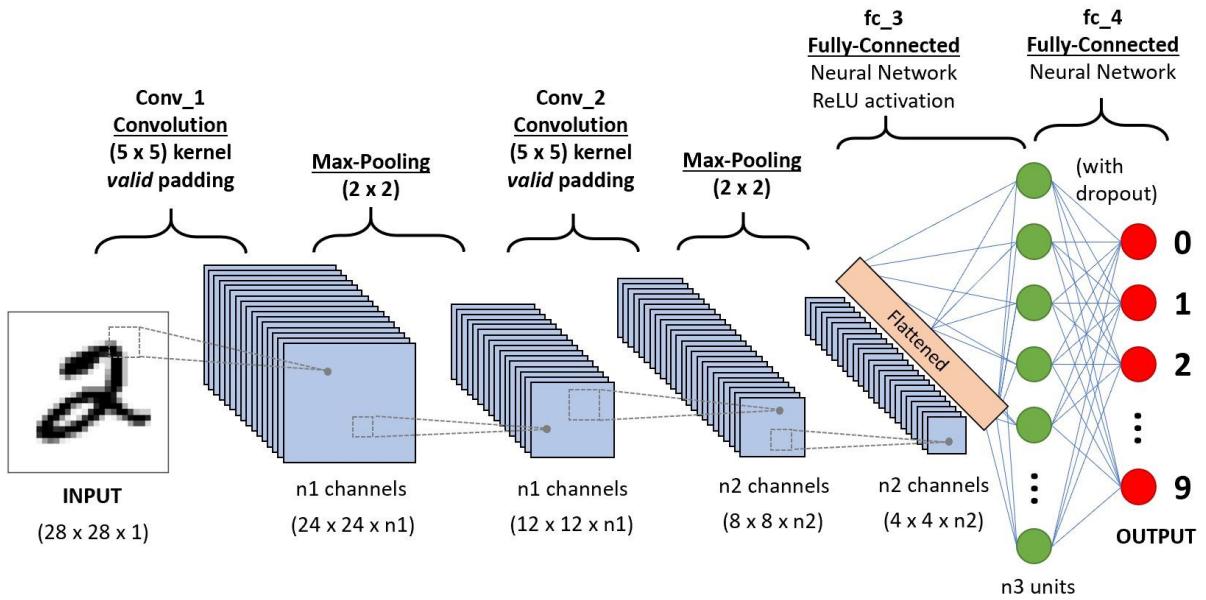


Figure 2.10: Deep CNN Architecture

- 1. Input Tensor :** Tensors are N-D arrays. In CNN images are converted to N-Dimensional array, which then are fed as input to the first convolutional layer. The structure of tensors is in the form (I, H, W, C) , where,
 - I denotes Image
 - H denotes Height of Image in Pixels
 - W denotes Width of Image in Pixels
 - C denotes the color channel: 1 for GrayScale and 3 for RGB
- 2. Convolution Layer:** A convolution sweeps the window through images then calculates its input and filter dot product pixel values. This allows convolution to emphasize the relevant features. With this computation, you detect a particular feature from the input image and produce feature maps (convolved features) which emphasizes the important features.
- 3. Pooling Layer:** The pooling operation involves sliding a two-dimensional filter over each channel of feature map and summarising the features lying within the region covered by the filter. For a feature map having dimensions $h \times w \times c$, the dimensions of output obtained after a pooling layer is: $(h - f + 1) / s \times (w - f + 1) / s \times c$
- 4. Fully Connected Layer:** The second last layer Flattens all input and gives 1D tensor, which is then used to evaluate output.
- 5. Output Tensor:** This is the last layer which directly provides the output of the model.

6. Activation Functions: After each convolution or pooling layer we add one activation function so as to train our model for non-linear data as well. Rectified Linear Unit (ReLU) is generally used here. For final output Sigmoid or softmax functions are used, based on output requirements. Fig shows these three activation functions.

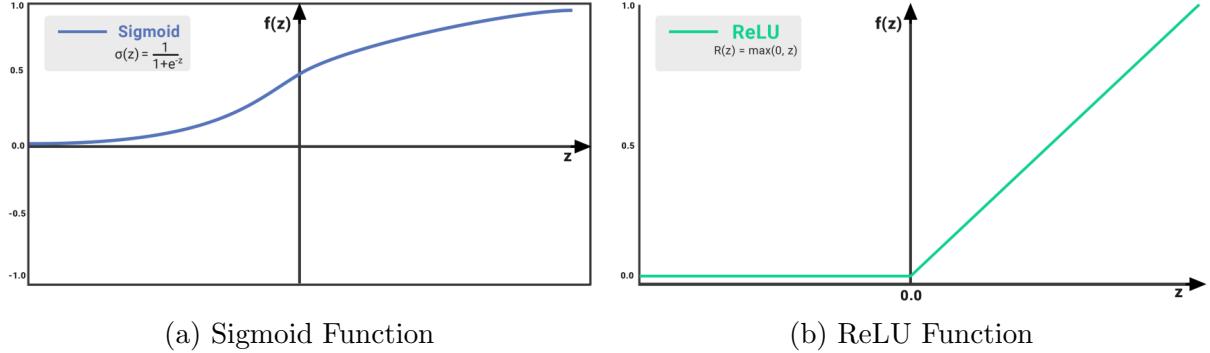


Figure 2.11: Activation Functions

2.2.2 YOLO and Tiny-YOLO

YOLO or You Only Live Once are real time object detection models, which basically work on extracted features from any CNN model, they later use some maths to identify and detect specific objects. Since, first being released in 2016, Yolo has been updated 4 times. Here, we will be explaining YOLOv3.

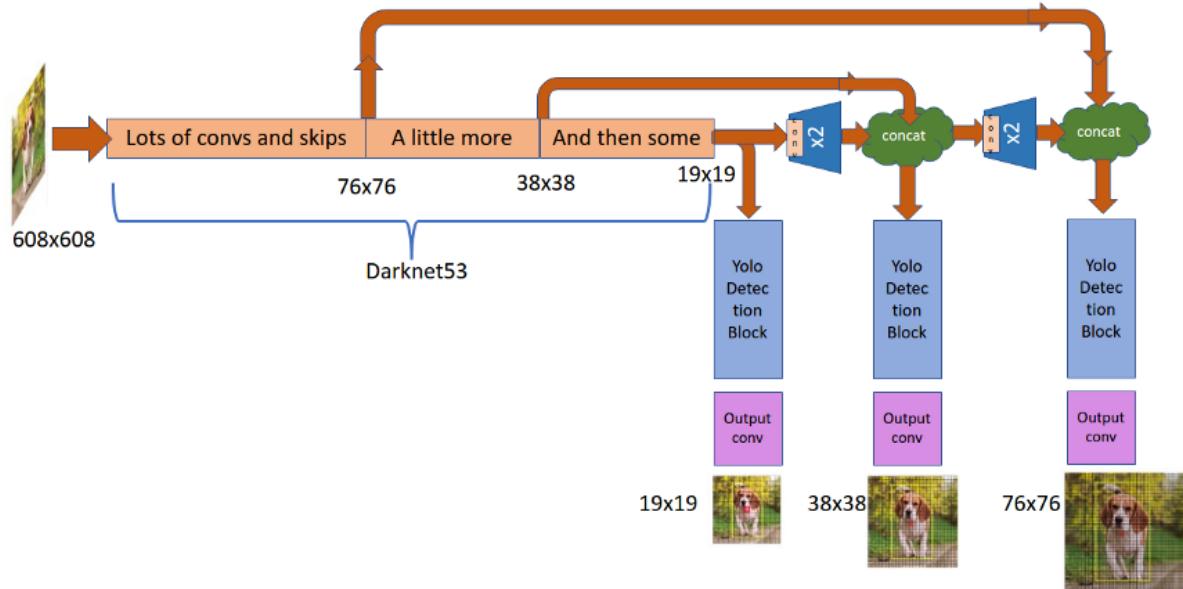


Figure 2.12: YOLOv3 Architecture

YOLO basically works in 3 major steps:

1. It first takes an input image

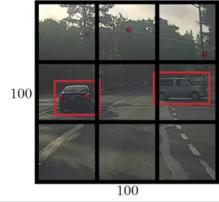


Figure 2.13: Step 1

2. The framework then divides the input image into grids (generally of 3x3 size). classification and localization are applied on each grid.

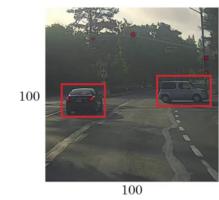


Figure 2.14: Step 2

3. It then predicts the bounding boxes and their corresponding class probabilities for objects.

Tiny-YOLO is 442 times faster and much smaller brother of YOLO model.

Unfortunately, it also causes the accuracy to lower than any other model. But, given that other model take 1000x time, it is better to use Tiny-YOLO whenever high accuracy is not demanded. The following Figure shows the architecture of a Tiny-YOLO used in Google Colaboratory.

```

yolov3-tiny_custom
layer    filters   size           input           output
0 conv    16      3 x 3 / 1    416 x 416 x 3    -> 416 x 416 x 16  0.150 BFLOPs
1 max     2 x 2 / 2    416 x 416 x 16    -> 208 x 208 x 16
2 conv    32      3 x 3 / 1    208 x 208 x 16    -> 208 x 208 x 32  0.399 BFLOPs
3 max     2 x 2 / 2    208 x 208 x 32    -> 104 x 104 x 32
4 conv    64      3 x 3 / 1    104 x 104 x 32    -> 104 x 104 x 64  0.399 BFLOPs
5 max     2 x 2 / 2    104 x 104 x 64    -> 52 x 52 x 64
6 conv    128     3 x 3 / 1    52 x 52 x 64    -> 52 x 52 x 128  0.399 BFLOPs
7 max     2 x 2 / 2    52 x 52 x 128   -> 26 x 26 x 128
8 conv    256     3 x 3 / 1    26 x 26 x 128   -> 26 x 26 x 256  0.399 BFLOPs
9 max     2 x 2 / 2    26 x 26 x 256   -> 13 x 13 x 256
10 conv   512     3 x 3 / 1    13 x 13 x 256   -> 13 x 13 x 512  0.399 BFLOPs
11 max     2 x 2 / 1    13 x 13 x 512   -> 13 x 13 x 512
12 conv   1024    3 x 3 / 1    13 x 13 x 512   -> 13 x 13 x 1024 1.595 BFLOPs
13 conv   256     1 x 1 / 1    13 x 13 x 1024  -> 13 x 13 x 256  0.089 BFLOPs
14 conv   512     3 x 3 / 1    13 x 13 x 256   -> 13 x 13 x 512  0.399 BFLOPs
15 conv   36      1 x 1 / 1    13 x 13 x 512   -> 13 x 13 x 36   0.006 BFLOPs
16 yolo
17 route  13
18 conv   128     1 x 1 / 1    13 x 13 x 256   -> 13 x 13 x 128  0.011 BFLOPs
19 upsample 2x      13 x 13 x 128   -> 26 x 26 x 128
20 route  19 8
21 conv   256     3 x 3 / 1    26 x 26 x 384   -> 26 x 26 x 256  1.196 BFLOPs
22 conv   36      1 x 1 / 1    26 x 26 x 256   -> 26 x 26 x 36   0.012 BFLOPs
23 yolo

```

Figure 2.15: Tiny-YOLO Architecture

2.3 Data Augmentation

Whenever, we have lesser amount of data it is better to create some more data out of the original data so that model can cover all possible corners of a data set. This also includes all possible unseen Data. Some of the basic augmentation techniques are explained in the following set of figures.

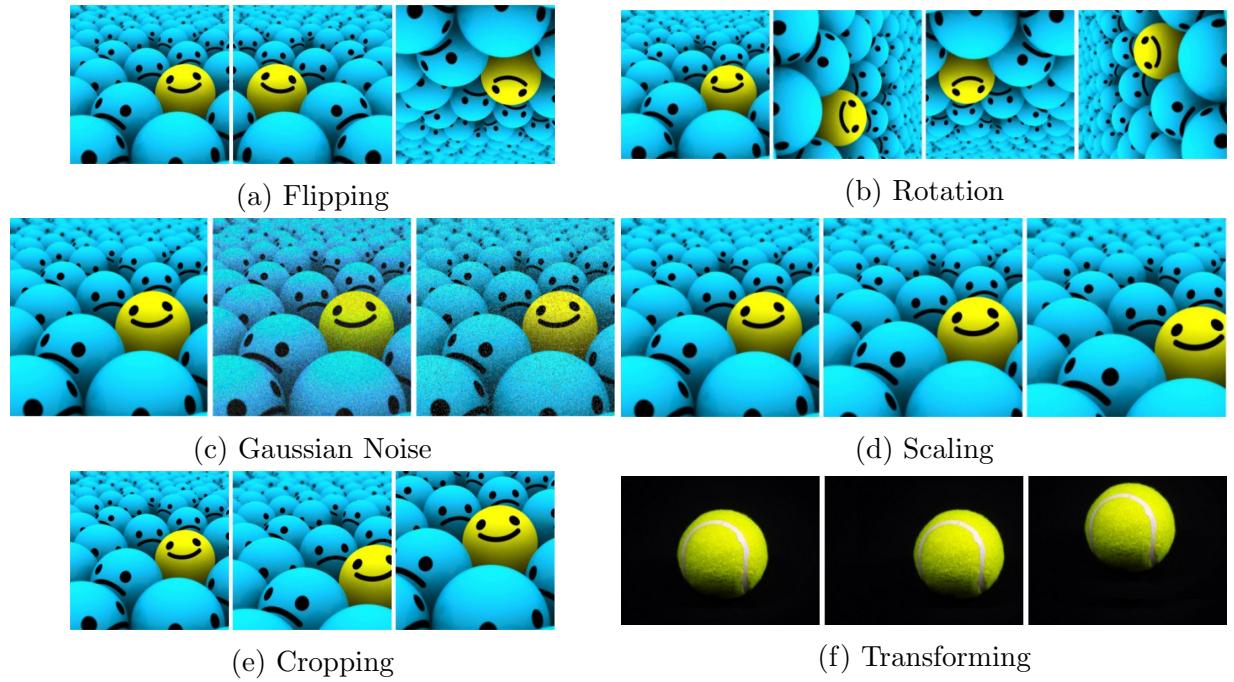


Figure 2.16: Data Augmentation Techniques

Chapter 3

Implementation

This Chapter goes through the journey of data collection and annotation part. Since in every machine learning project data is a crucial entity, a chapter devoted to it seems legit.

3.1 Project Architecture

The following process flow is self-explanatory:

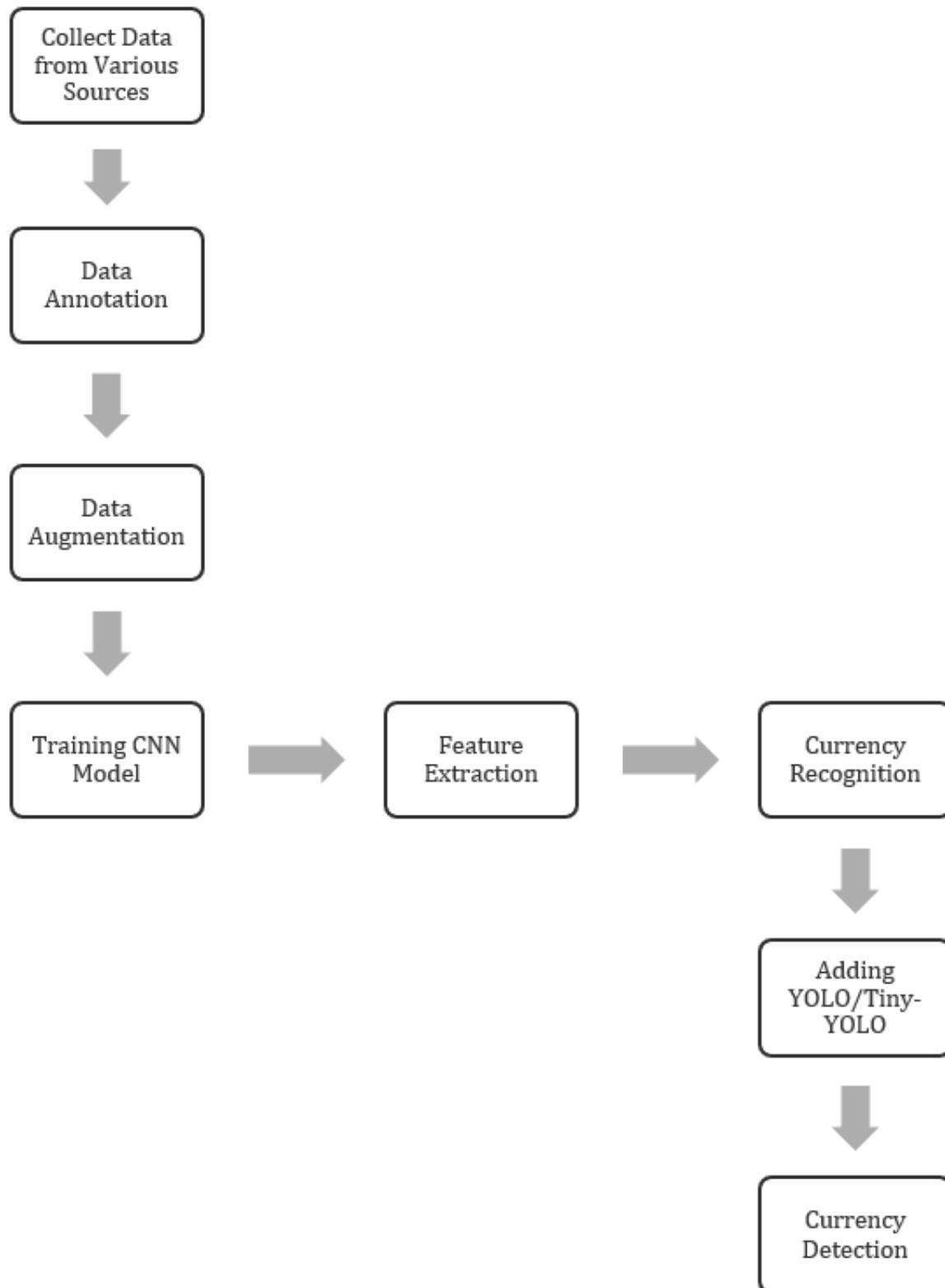


Figure 3.1: The Complete Project Process

3.2 Data Preparation

Data collection and annotation was the most cuber-some part of this project. Since, not many people have done project on this topic and if they had, they didn't share the data they used. It is understandable, since data is the new oil. But it makes it very difficult for someone like me to procure appropriate amount of data for this project. Data Preparation took around 4-5 months of hard work in which, most of the time was spent on annotation part.

3.3 Getting Dataset

Other than Kaggle, being the majority data provider for this project, there were other ways like clicking pictures of the currency from different angle and under various light shades, to collect data. The data set includes various mixtures of new & old Indian currencies, with around 450 samples of each denomination.

Around 450 images containing abstract background are also included, to make the model more efficient. Part of the data is collected from Kaggle, Google search and a small portion of high quality images are added from my side, just to make the data set more wholesome. The images varied from lower side of quality 150x150 to high quality images of 4000x4000 pixel sizes. They vary from 5 KB to around 4000 KB at the max. The reason for collecting such variety of image was to bring robustness to the model.

Following table shows exact numbers of images of respective denominations: Also, here

Denomination	Training Count	Validation Count
Rs.10	448	45
Rs.20	449	45
Rs.50	450	45
Rs.100	450	45
Rs.200	500	45
Rs.500	437	45
Rs.2000	438	45

Table 3.1: Count of Denomination for Training and Validation

are some sample images of the data collected :



Figure 3.2: Sample of Rs.10 Denomination



Figure 3.3: Sample of Rs.20 Denomination



Figure 3.4: Sample of Rs.50 Denomination



Figure 3.5: Sample of Rs.100 Denomination



Figure 3.6: Sample of Rs.200 Denomination



Figure 3.7: Sample of Rs.500 Denomination



Figure 3.8: Sample of Rs.2000 Denomination

3.4 Marking Data

After the data has been divided into Training and Testing portion, following is the directory view of whole Data Set:

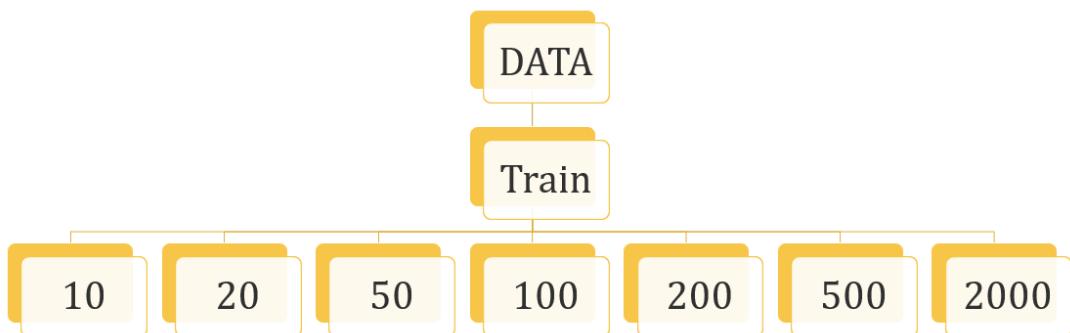


Figure 3.9: Directory View of Training Data

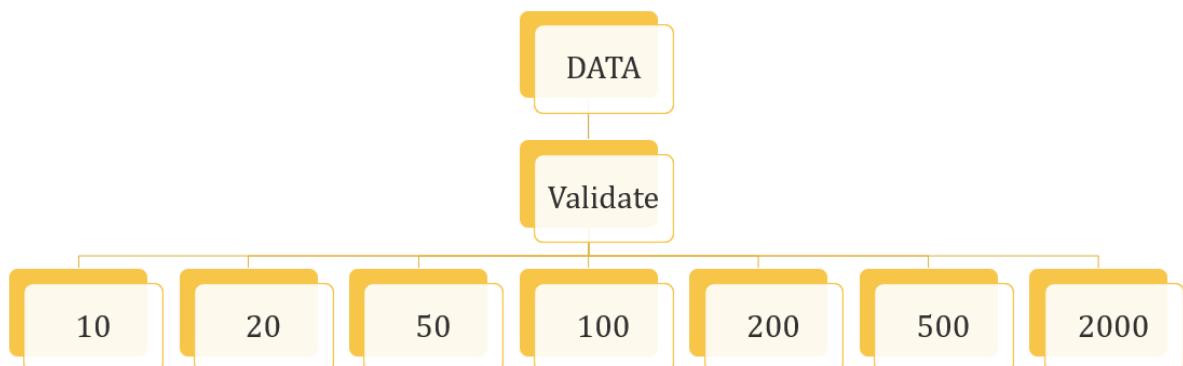


Figure 3.10: Directory View of Testing Data

3.4.1 LabelImg Tool

LabelImg is a graphical image annotation tool. It is written in Python and uses Qt for its graphical interface. Following below steps LabelImg tool was used for the annotation of each image:

1. Open LabelImg and then open Directory in which data is kept

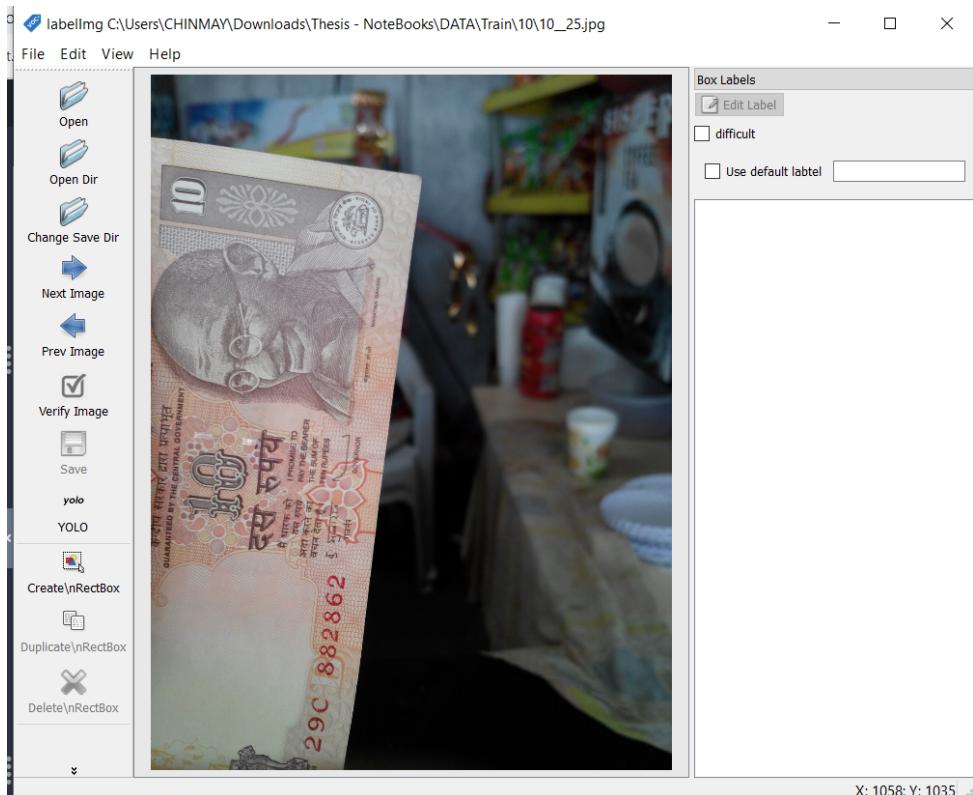


Figure 3.11: Annotation - Step 1

2. Create a rectangle box around the denomination in the image and select its class. In this case Rs.10.

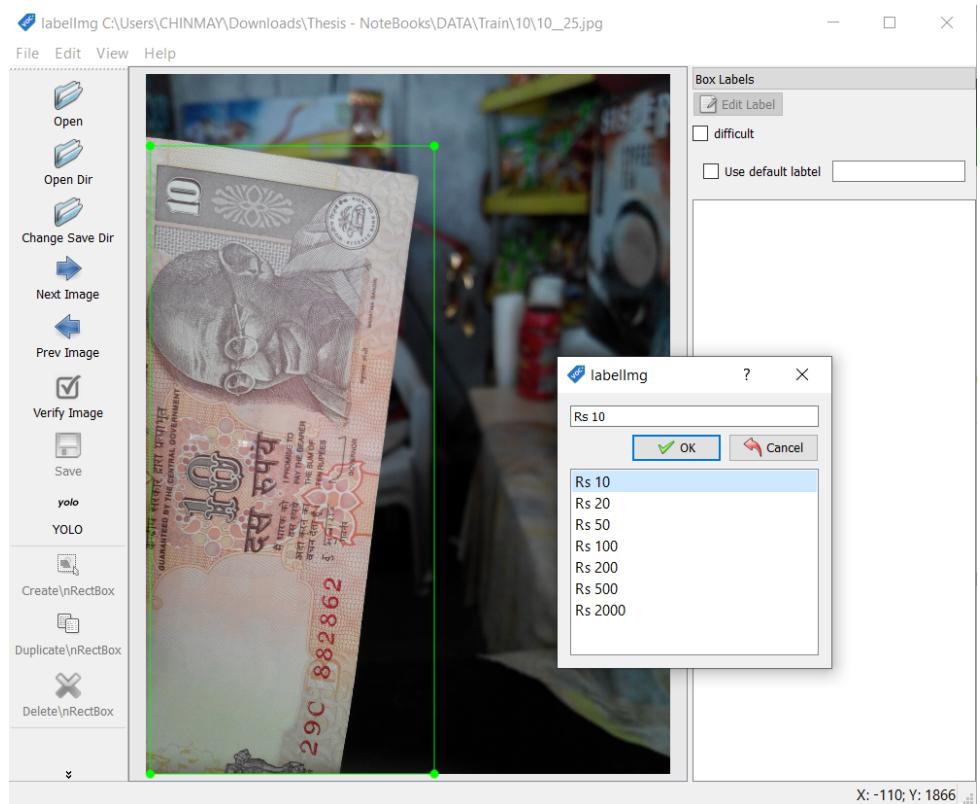


Figure 3.12: Annotation - Step 2

3. Select the save director same as the data directory.

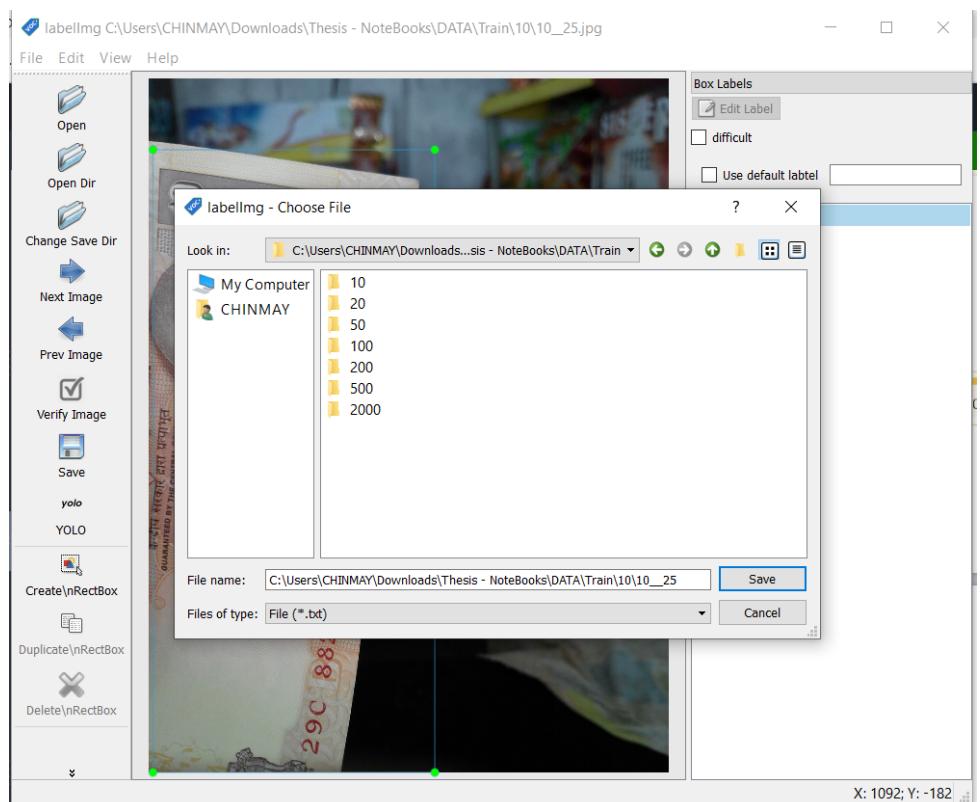


Figure 3.13: Annotation - Step 3

4. Resulting Annotation as in LabelIMG interface.

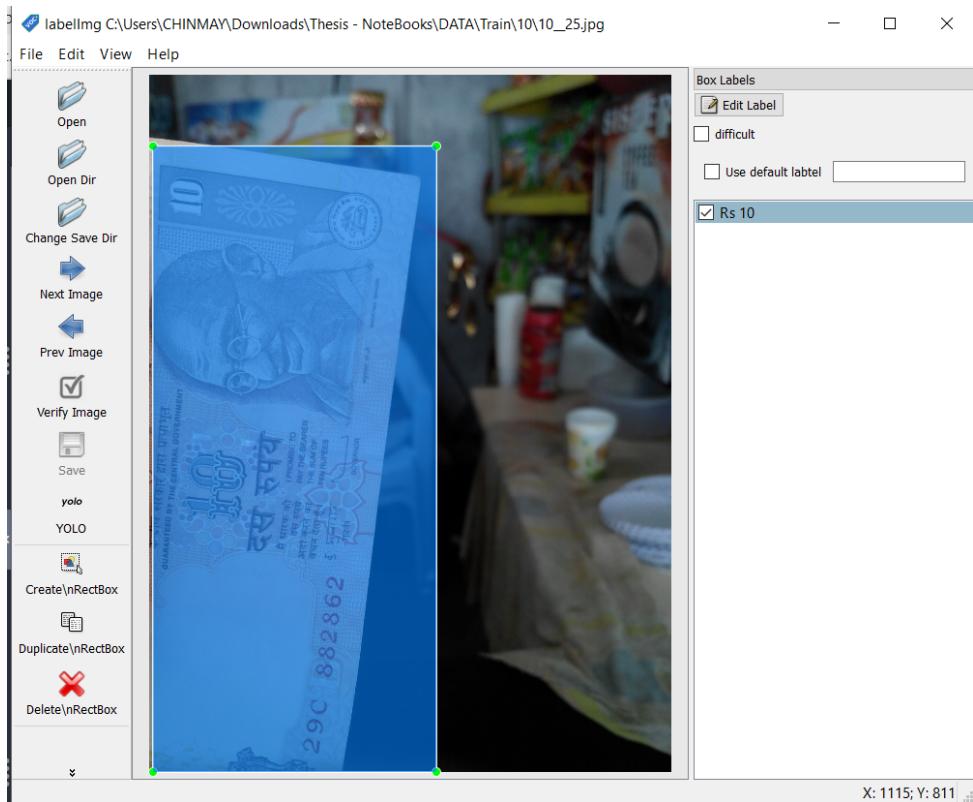


Figure 3.14: Annotation - Step 4

5. The directory will finally contain two files now. First being the original image file and other being a text file containing heightX, heightY, widthX, widthY of the denomination in the image.

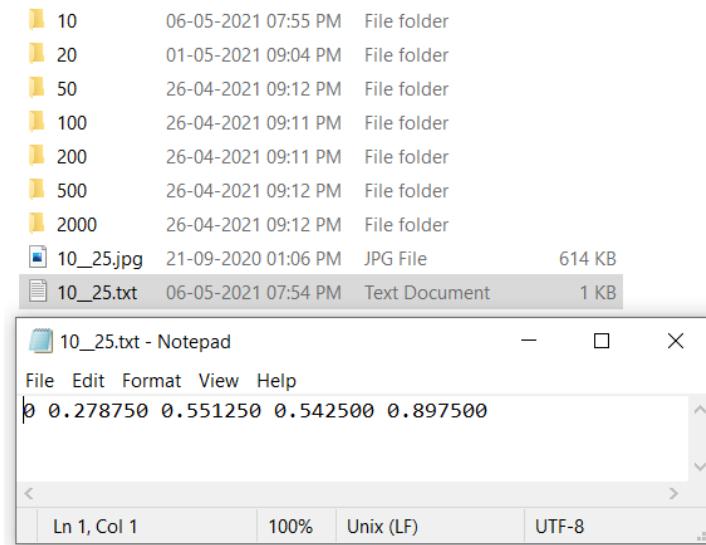


Figure 3.15: Annotation - Step 5

Here, annotation was done for 3172 images (Training) and 315 images(Test).

3.5 Data Augmentation

Since, in real life, the denominations are not as crisp as needed by the model, Data Augmentation becomes a necessity. Data augmentation in data analysis are techniques used to increase the amount of data by adding slightly modified copies of already existing data or newly created synthetic data from existing data. It acts as a regularizer and helps reduce overfitting when training a machine learning models. Using Adobe Photoshop, and Keras, images are rotated on various angles, and some are even cropped, to make the training process more robust.

Although, our data set is sufficiently large, still more the data more accurate the model is going to be. Hence, we move on towards data augmentation procedure. Re-scaling of images are done to make them normalized. Thus, each image is divided by 255 (here, it is understood that images are actually tensors of numerical data ranging from 0-255). Other than this, no further augmentations were performed since, model was efficient enough with the given images.



Figure 3.16: Rs.200 sample image augmented

Chapter 4

Experiments and Analysis

In this chapter, we move towards model implementation portion. This majorly includes training CNN Model for feature extraction and then using those features for training of a YOLO model or better Tiny-YOLO model. The chapter ends with the result declaration of the whole process.

4.1 Experiments

4.1.1 CNN Model

Training a convolutional neural network requires a huge amount of data, since extracting specific features from thousands of pixels is not an easy task. Here, experimentation was done on majorly two types of CNN models. The two models vary namely on the basis of their input dimensions as well as size. Other than that both the models are exactly the same in terms of number of Convolution layers etc. Later for time saving purposes **early stopping** and **checkpoints** was used as well. Fig 4.1 shows the architecture of CNN used for the project.

```
model1 = Sequential()
model1.add(Conv2D(32, (3,3), activation="relu", input_shape=(inp_x,inp_y,3)))
model1.add(MaxPooling2D(2,2))
model1.add(Conv2D(32, (3,3), activation="relu"))
model1.add(MaxPooling2D(2,2))
model1.add(Dropout(0.2))
model1.add(Conv2D(64, (3,3), activation="relu"))
model1.add(MaxPooling2D(2,2))
model1.add(Conv2D(64, (3,3), activation="relu"))
model1.add(MaxPooling2D(2,2))
model1.add(Dropout(0.3))
model1.add(Flatten())
model1.add(Dense(128, activation="relu"))
model1.add(Dense(7, activation="softmax"))
model1.compile(optimizer="adam", loss="categorical_crossentropy", metrics=["accuracy"])
model1.summary()
```

Figure 4.1: CNN Architecture Used

- First, two layers are having inputs as 32x32 convolution layers with a 3x3 filter and activation function as ReLU. After each conv2d layer there is one Max Pooling layer of 2x2 size.
- After first two sets of Convolution and Max Pooling layers, a Dropout layer is added with 20% dropout ratio.
- Then, again two layers are having inputs as 64x64 convolution layers with a 3x3 filter and activation function as ReLU. After each conv2d layer there is one Max Pooling layer of 2x2 size.
- Another Dropout layer is added with 30% dropout ratio.
- Flatten Layer is added to convert all 3D tensors to 1D tensor.
- Now a dense layer with input=128 is added, with ReLU activation function.
- Now a dense layer with input=7 is added, this layer has soft-max activation function as this is the Output layer of the model.
- Finally, the model is compiled with Adam optimizer,categorical cross entropy loss function and accuracy as metrics.

- Early Stopping was used which monitored validation loss, with aim of finding minimum validation loss after at least 5 Epochs were resulting in no change.
- Model checkpoint was used to save the best model after every epoch.
- The same architecture is used for both type of models, with varying params.

1. The 150 CNN Model:

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 148, 148, 32)	896
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 74, 74, 32)	0
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 72, 72, 32)	9248
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 36, 36, 32)	0
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 36, 36, 32)	0
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 34, 34, 64)	18496
max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 17, 17, 64)	0
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None, 15, 15, 64)	36928
max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 7, 7, 64)	0
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 7, 7, 64)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 3136)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 128)	401536
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 7)	903
<hr/>		
Total params: 468,007		
Trainable params: 468,007		
Non-trainable params: 0		

Figure 4.2: 150x150 Model Summary

The Model has input as (150,150,3), where 150x150 is the new image dimensions and 3 represents RGB color coding. Rest everything else is same as explained earlier.

2. The 224 CNN Model:

Model: "sequential_2"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
<hr/>		
conv2d_8 (Conv2D)	(None, 222, 222, 32)	896
<hr/>		
max_pooling2d_8 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 111, 111, 32)	0
<hr/>		
conv2d_9 (Conv2D)	(None, 109, 109, 32)	9248
<hr/>		
max_pooling2d_9 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 54, 54, 32)	0
<hr/>		
dropout_4 (Dropout)	(None, 54, 54, 32)	0
<hr/>		
conv2d_10 (Conv2D)	(None, 52, 52, 64)	18496
<hr/>		
max_pooling2d_10 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 26, 26, 64)	0
<hr/>		
conv2d_11 (Conv2D)	(None, 24, 24, 64)	36928
<hr/>		
max_pooling2d_11 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 12, 12, 64)	0
<hr/>		
dropout_5 (Dropout)	(None, 12, 12, 64)	0
<hr/>		
flatten_2 (Flatten)	(None, 9216)	0
<hr/>		
dense_4 (Dense)	(None, 128)	1179776
<hr/>		
dense_5 (Dense)	(None, 7)	903
<hr/>		
Total params: 1,246,247		
Trainable params: 1,246,247		
Non-trainable params: 0		

Figure 4.3: 224x224 Model Summary

The Model has input as (224,224,3), where 224x224 is the new image dimensions and 3 represents RGB color coding. Rest everything else is same as explained earlier.

4.1.2 YOLO Object Detection Model

YOLO although very fast, still took around 6-7 hours to be fully train on a GPU for just 70 images of training data set. Thus, it was practically impossible for the complete data set to be used.

Layer	Filters size	Repeat	Output size
Image			416 × 416
Conv	32 3 × 3/1	1	416 × 416
Conv	64 3 × 3/2	1	208 × 208
Conv	32 1 × 1/1	Conv	208 × 208
Conv	64 3 × 3/1	Conv × 1	208 × 208
Residual		Residual	208 × 208
Conv	128 3 × 3/2	1	104 × 104
Conv	64 1 × 1/1	Conv	104 × 104
Conv	128 3 × 3/1	Conv × 2	104 × 104
Residual		Residual	104 × 104
Conv	256 3 × 3/2	1	52 × 52
Conv	128 1 × 1/1	Conv	52 × 52
Conv	256 3 × 3/1	Conv × 8	52 × 52
Residual		Residual	52 × 52
Conv	512 3 × 3/2	1	26 × 26
Conv	256 1 × 1/1	Conv	26 × 26
Conv	512 3 × 3/1	Conv × 8	26 × 26
Residual		Residual	26 × 26
Conv	1024 3 × 3/2	1	13 × 13
Conv	512 1 × 1/1	Conv	13 × 13
Conv	1024 3 × 3/1	Conv × 4	13 × 13
Residual		Residual	13 × 13

The diagram illustrates the YOLO architecture. It shows the input image passing through a sequence of layers. Each layer consists of a Conv2d Layer, a BN Layer, and a LeakyReLU Layer. The output of each layer is then processed by a residual connection. This connection involves a 1x1 convolution followed by a 3x3 convolution, with the result being added back to the original input via an 'Add' operation. The final output is a 13x13 feature map.

Figure 4.4: General YOLO Architecture

The architectures uses DarkNet-53, which is a very robust and deeper feature extraction architecture of CNN. It has 53 convol layers with Leaky ReLU and batch normalization layers. No form of pooling is included, but striding of 2 is used instead. Later predictitons are done based on logistic regression.

Altough successful, YOLO was still slow and did most of the unnecessary calculations for almost every image. Thus, for saving time and calculations another bettter model was approached.

4.1.3 Tiny-YOLO Model

With just 70 images, YOLO proved why it is considered to be the best one available today. It still took 7 hours for complete execution, for which Tiny-YOLO was used instead of FULL YOLO.

It has 24 convolutional layers and in the end 2 FC layers. The convolutional layers are pretrained on the ImageNet classification task at half the resolution (224×224 input image) and then the resolution is doubled for the detection training.

layer	filters	size	input		output		
0 conv	16	3 x 3 / 1	416 x 416 x 3	->	416 x 416 x 16	0.150	BFLOPs
1 max	2	2 x 2 / 2	416 x 416 x 16	->	208 x 208 x 16		
2 conv	32	3 x 3 / 1	208 x 208 x 16	->	208 x 208 x 32	0.399	BFLOPs
3 max	2	2 x 2 / 2	208 x 208 x 32	->	104 x 104 x 32		
4 conv	64	3 x 3 / 1	104 x 104 x 32	->	104 x 104 x 64	0.399	BFLOPs
5 max	2	2 x 2 / 2	104 x 104 x 64	->	52 x 52 x 64		
6 conv	128	3 x 3 / 1	52 x 52 x 64	->	52 x 52 x 128	0.399	BFLOPs
7 max	2	2 x 2 / 2	52 x 52 x 128	->	26 x 26 x 128		
8 conv	256	3 x 3 / 1	26 x 26 x 128	->	26 x 26 x 256	0.399	BFLOPs
9 max	2	2 x 2 / 2	26 x 26 x 256	->	13 x 13 x 256		
10 conv	512	3 x 3 / 1	13 x 13 x 256	->	13 x 13 x 512	0.399	BFLOPs
11 max	2	2 x 2 / 1	13 x 13 x 512	->	13 x 13 x 512		
12 conv	1024	3 x 3 / 1	13 x 13 x 512	->	13 x 13 x 1024	1.595	BFLOPs
13 conv	256	1 x 1 / 1	13 x 13 x 1024	->	13 x 13 x 256	0.089	BFLOPs
14 conv	512	3 x 3 / 1	13 x 13 x 256	->	13 x 13 x 512	0.399	BFLOPs
15 conv	36	1 x 1 / 1	13 x 13 x 512	->	13 x 13 x 36	0.006	BFLOPs
16 yolo							
17 route	13						
18 conv	128	1 x 1 / 1	13 x 13 x 256	->	13 x 13 x 128	0.011	BFLOPs
19 upsample		2x	13 x 13 x 128	->	26 x 26 x 128		
20 route	19	8					
21 conv	256	3 x 3 / 1	26 x 26 x 384	->	26 x 26 x 256	1.196	BFLOPs
22 conv	36	1 x 1 / 1	26 x 26 x 256	->	26 x 26 x 36	0.012	BFLOPs
23 yolo							

Figure 4.5: Tiny-Yolo Architecture used in project

Results showed that there was not much significant difference between accuracy's produced by both the models.

4.2 Results

This section contains the final results of all the hardwork done till now. From collecting data to the limitations of the experiments. Lets see how it all turned out.

4.2.1 Data Collection and Experimental Environment

Data Collection count is shown in Table 3.1, which was used to train CNN model. But later due to YOLO and Tiny-YOLO taking nearly impractical time to be executed, the data set was reduced to 10 images per class for training and 3 images for testing.

Experimental Environment used is shown in the below table.

Hardware	Configuration
Processor	2
Vendor ID	GenuineIntel
CPU Family	4
Mooel	63
Model Name	Intel(R) Core(TM) i5-8265U CPU @ 1.60GHz
Cache size	46080 KB
Cpu cores	4
Clflush size	64
Cache Alignment	64
Address Sizes	46 bits physical, 48 bits virtual
Thread(s) per core	2
GPU 0	NVIDIA GeForce MX250
CUDA Version	11.2

Table 4.1: System Configuration of local machine

Hardware	Configuration
Processor	2
Vendor ID	GenuineIntel
CPU Family	6
Mooel	63
Model Name	Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU @ 2.30GHz
Cache size	46080 KB
Cpu cores	1
Clflush size	64
Cache Alignment	64
Address Sizes	46 bits physical, 48 bits virtual
Thread(s) per core	2
GPU 0	Tesla P100-PCIE-16GB
CUDA Version	11.2

Table 4.2: System Configuration of Google Colab

4.2.2 Feature Extraction

For a total of 3172 images belonging to 7 classes for training and 315 images belonging to 7 classes for testing, two types of models were trained. Both the model had same architecture, they differed in the input dimension (one had 150x150 and the other had 224x224). Further details of both the models have been already discussion in section 4.1.1. Following two tables show the results after running sufficient epochs.

Designated Epochs	100
Epoch Ran	25
Time	50.89 min
Accuracy	96.270
Validation Accuracy	92.206
Loss	0.10448
Validation Loss	0.28608

Table 4.3: Results from 150 CNN Model

Designated Epochs	100
Epoch Ran	21
Time	61.81 min
Accuracy	95.870
Validation Accuracy	89.206
Loss	0.18448
Validation Loss	0.38608

Table 4.4: Results from 224 CNN Model

Early stopping was used here, hence model ran till 25 and 21 epochs respectively, and stopped if for 5 or more epochs validation loss did not change.

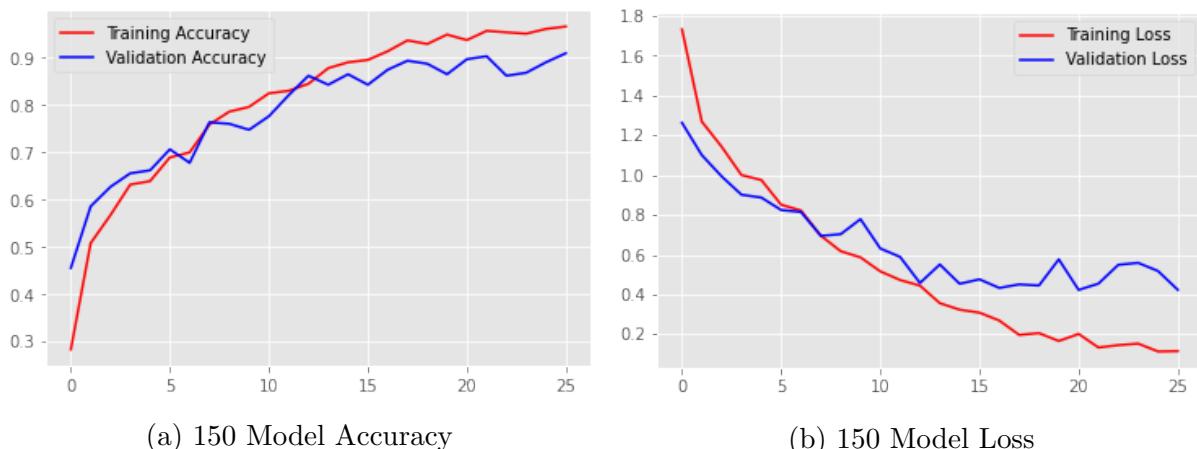


Figure 4.6: 150 Model Results

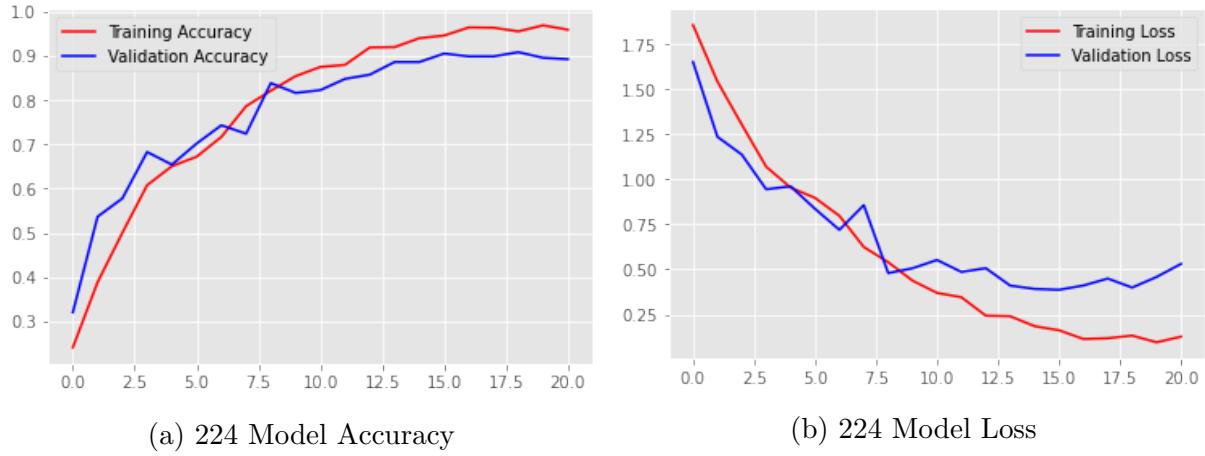


Figure 4.7: 224 Model Results

Based on above results, 224 model was chosen as it proved better results in all forms of metric.

4.2.3 Currency Detection

Using pre-trained CNN model as YOLOs and tiny YOLO's front end, 70 images were trained with the following parameters and their initialised values.

Batch	64
Subdivisions	16
Width	608
Height	608
Channels	3
Momentum	0.9
Decay	0.0005
Saturation	1.5
Exposure	1.5
Hue	0.1
Learning rate	0.001
Max batches	14000
Steps	11200,16800

Table 4.5: Hyper parameters for YOLO Model

Batch	64
Subdivisions	16
Width	416
Height	416
Channels	3
Momentum	0.9
Decay	0.0005
Angle	0
Saturation	1.5
Exposure	1.5
Hue	0.1
Learning rate	0.001
Max batches	14000
Steps	11200,16800

Table 4.6: Hyper parameters for Tiny-YOLO Model

The **tiny-YOLO model** secured an accuracy of **99.34** along as well as training loss of **0.3675**. While YOLO was taking impractical time, thus that approach was not continued further.

Chapter 5

Conclusion and Future Work

In this thesis, the main focus was object detection, the object in this case being denominations from Indian Currency. As seen by the results Tiny-YOLO performed way better than expectation for a small data set of 70 images only. From getting a data set of around 4000 images, then extracting features from those images using customized CNN. Later, training a Tiny-YOLO based on that CNN architecture took real hard work and has helped me gain enormous amount of knowledge in the field of Object Recognition and Object Detection.

5.1 Future Work

- More data is not always significantly beneficial. As seen in this case, although the data set was sufficiently large, due to computational restrictions, it could not be completely utilized. In future, if the computational advancements allow, complete or at the very least 50% of data could be used.
- CNN Model can be further trained with different sets of parameters that include number of hidden layers as well. The input can be varied for faster computation as well.
- The trained model from the final Tiny-YOLOs result can be used in developing a mobile or computer application, which can be used by people for easily detecting Indian currency. It won't require much of training, and hence, for a professional developer it is an easy task.

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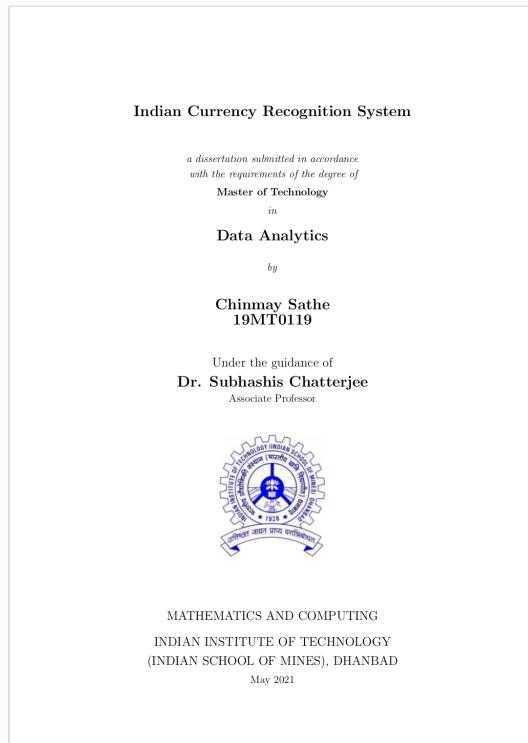


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