CMPT 414 Project: License Plates Recognition

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1 Introduction

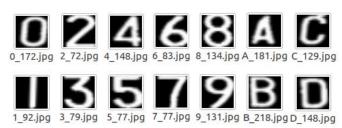
The project is proposed with the fundamental purpose of using Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) to identify license plates. License Plates Recognition contains many steps, like image preprocessing, image segmentation, etc. But this project is only focused on using CNN to identify single license plate letter or digit. After training, this model can correctly recognize about 93% of the license plate characters it has not seen. If we can get more and better data sets, the accuracy will further increases.

2 Data Processing

We used Chinese license plates as the training set, because in China, all provinces use a unified license plate style, and we can collect them more easily. A Chinese license plate consists of exactly one Chinese character at most left position and six capital English letters or digits (Figure 1.1). In this project, we just ignore the most left position and only deal with English letter A-Z and 0-9, which is more generalized.



We found a dataset containing more than 5000 Chinese license plates images, which were taken by camera from different angles (https://download.csdn.net/download/king900704/10659970). First, each image was adjusted to 20x20 with median filtering, and then transferred to binary image (Figure 1.2). Finally, those images are separated into three parts: training set, validation set and test set, which were used as our model's input.



3 Network Structure

We use Google's Tensorflow module to implement this network in Python. The hidden layers of the entire network include three convolution layers and two maximum pooling layers, followed by a fully connected layer. The input layer has 400 nodes as our images has 20x20 pixels. And then the output layer has 34 nodes (output 0-9 and A-Z, there is no letter 'O' and 'I' in Chinese license plates). Detailed network structure is showed in Figure 2.

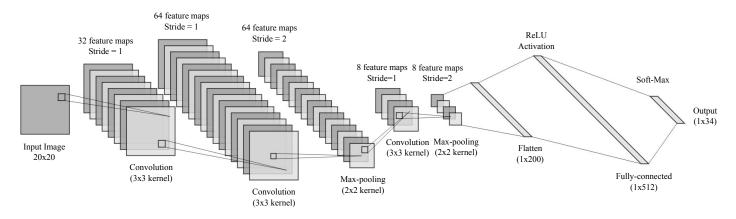


Figure 2

4 Network Training & Testing

We found that too small or too large learning rate will cause the loss function to converge towards the local minimum too slowly. After several experiments, we use 0.003 as a suitable learning rate. (Figure 3.1)

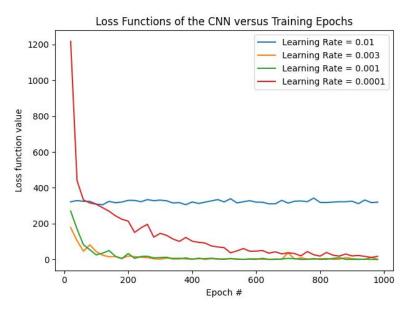
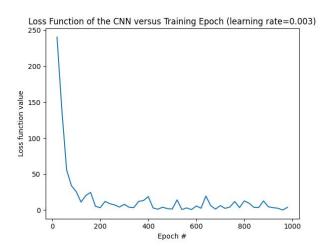


Figure 3.1

To avoid the over-fitting problem that the model performs perfect on training images but poor on test images, we randomly dropped some neurons at fully connected layers. The accuracy on validation set and the loss function value are recorded every twenty epochs (Figure 3.2).



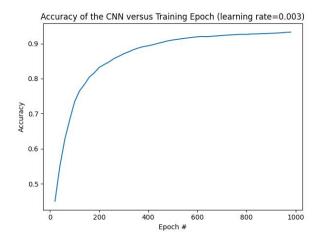


Figure 3.2

5 Conclusion

After 1000 epochs' training, loss function is close to zero and the accuracy calculated based on validation set of the model is 92.96%. Due to the limited number and quality of training sets, e.g, the image cropping of the our dataset is not very good, some characters are slanted, the accuracy of this model can be further improved, we can expect higher accuracy in a lager and better training sets. From this project, we learned how to design, build and train a complete neural network and apply it to practical problems. And also, all codes are written by ourselves, which is also a good coding practice.

6 How to run the code

This project is written in python3.6, please make sure you have installed:

- matplotlib
- tensorflow 1.15.2 (Do not use any version > 2.0 as some functions are deprecated in newer versions)

The main function is in cnn.py, after running it, a menu will pop up (Figure 4)

```
| License Plates Recognition |
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1. Train Neural Network
2. Test Neural Network (use a pre-trained network)

Please enter 1 or 2:
```

Figure 4

You can choose either to train a new CNN or use a pre-trained CNN which is stored in *./license_plate_cnn* to test new images. During the training or testing process, you may see some warning info like:

```
MARING:tensorflow:from /nome/eanomn/SFU/cmpt414/license_plates_ecognition/cmn.py:21: The name tf.get_variable is deprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.get_variable instead.

MARING:tensorflow:from /nome/eanomn/SFU/cmpt414/license_plates_ecognition/cmn.py:21: The name tf.get_variable is deprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.get_variable instead.

MARING:tensorflow: from /nome/eanomn/SFU/cmpt414/license_plates_ecognition/cmn.py:21: The name tf.get_variable is deprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.get_variable instead.

MARING:tensorflow:from /nome/eanomn/SFU/cmpt414/license_plates_ecognition/cmn.py:41: calling dropout (from tensorflow.python.ops.nm.ops) with keep_prob is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Instructions for updating:

Please use 'rate' instead of 'keep_prob'. Rate should be set to 'rate * 1 - keep_prob'.

MARING:tensorflow:From /nome/eanomn/SFU/cmpt414/license_plates_ecognition/cmn.py:45: softmax_cross_entropy_with_logits (from tensorflow.python.ops.nm.ops) is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Instructions for updating:

Future major versions of Tensorflow will allow gradients to flow into the labels input on backprop by default.

See 'tf.mm.softmax_cross_entropy_with_logits_v2'.

MARING:tensorflow:From /nome/eanomn/SFU/cmpt414/license_plates_ecognition/cmn.py:47: The name tf.train.AdamOptimizer is deprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.train.AdamOptimizer instead.

MARING:tensorflow:From /nome/eanomn/SFU/cmpt414/license_plates_ecognition/cmn.py:48: The name tf.setrics.accuracy is deprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.etrics.accuracy instead.

MARING:tensorflow:From /nome/eanomn/SFU/cmpt414/license_plates_ecognition/cmn.py:59: The name tf.setrics.accuracy is deprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.etrics.accuracy instead.

MARING:tensorflow:From /nome/eanomn/SFU/cmpt414/license_plates_ecognition/cmn.py:59: The name tf.setrics.accuracy is deprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.etrics.accuracy instead.

MARING:tensorflow:From /nome/eanomn/SFU/cmpt414/license_plates_ecognition/cmn.py:
```

Please ignore them, they are not error, the main reason is that we are not using the latest version of tensorflow.