



# Recognition and Price Computation of Products from their Image

Current Situation:

- Almost all Grocery stores use bar codes to scan items which was originally proposed in 1948.
- Slow, 1 item at a time
- Time lost in aligning bar code to the scanner



Idea

### Current Situation:

- Almost all Grocery stores use bar codes to scan items which was originally proposed in 1948.
- Slow, 1 item at a time
- Time lost in aligning bar code to the scanner



# High Level Idea

- Improve the shopping experience by scanning products directly from the cart and automating the billing process
- Avoid long queues and reduce cashier overhead
- Estimating total price based on the items present in the cart.
- We will be using two algorithms for the detection of cart items: SIFT(Scale Invariant Feature Transform) and YOLO (You Only Look Once)



S.O.T.A.

## Current State of the Art

- Use of lasers to scan bar codes
- Can scan the barcode in virtually any orientation
- Mark2 : Portable glove barcode scanner(Released 7 days ago) is the most advance barcode scanning device with LEDs, to scan
- Scan range of up to 150 cm



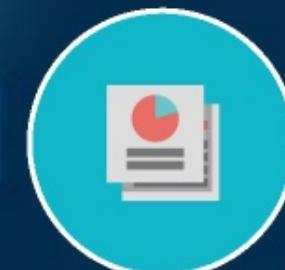


# S.I.F.T.

The scale-invariant feature transform (SIFT) is a feature detection algorithm in computer vision to detect and describe local features in images.

SIFT keypoints of objects are extracted from a set of reference images and stored in a database.

An object is recognized in a new image by individually comparing each feature from the new image to this database and finding matching features based on Euclidean distance of their feature vectors.



# Algorithm-Overview

1. Compute query SIFT features
2. Find feature matches between query image and each database image
3. Sort database images by number of matches
4. Compute RANSAC with homography model on top match. Apply homography to template of top match.
5. Overlay transformed template image on query image
6. Record top database image information, remove from list
7. Remove matched features in overlaid template for remaining database images
8. Compute total price of detected items
9. Return query image with: -Item name and prices at location in image -Total price of detected item

# Dataset

- 129 images
- 89 different grocery items
- Varied in shape, size, features, colors and structure
- Multiple sides of the same object





## Results and Stress Tests

- 50+ Test Images
- Test Cases:
  1. Single Object Detection
  2. Multiple Object Detection
  3. Noisy Image
  4. Overlap Between Images
  5. Lighting Conditions
  6. Oblique Detection
  7. Cart Images with missing database items
  8. Cart with false positives and false negatives
  9. Images with non distinguishable features
  10. Multiple items for same image

## Single Item in a cart



Total price: \$2.5



## Multiple Items in a cart





# Noise



Total Price: \$52.89



## Overlap among Items

We ran a series of comprehensive tests with different objects with a varied overlap percentage and number of items in the cart.

1. Zero Overlap
2. Overlap, but items have distinguishable Features
3. Overlap where items have indistinguishable features
4. Overlap and items not being detected

No

Distinguishable

Indistinguishable

No Detection

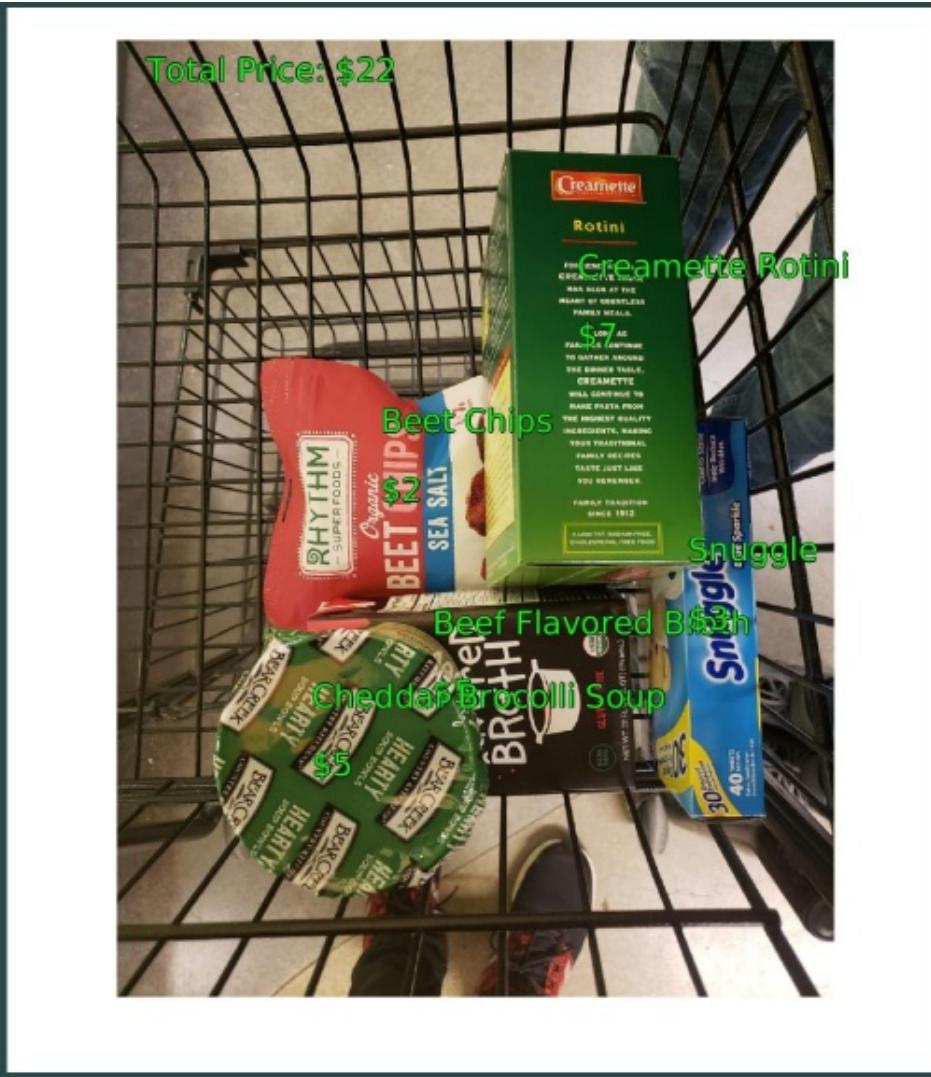
## Images with no overlap





## High Overlap with Distinguishable Features





## Overlap with Indistinguishable Features



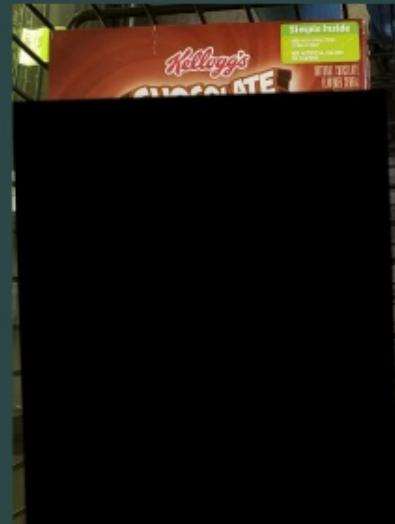
Total price: \$8.49  
grape juice



Total price: \$18.49  
nat geo magazine



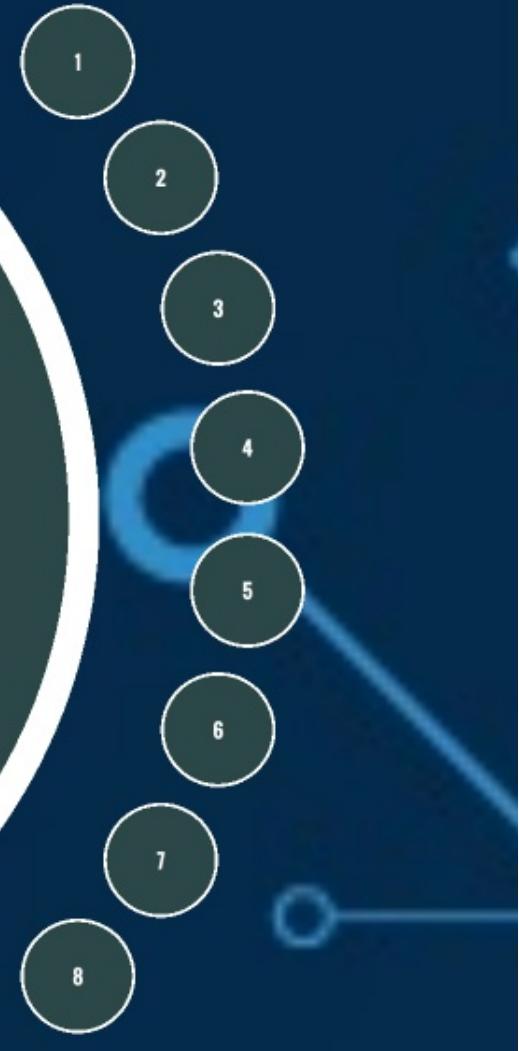
Overlap where items are  
not being detected



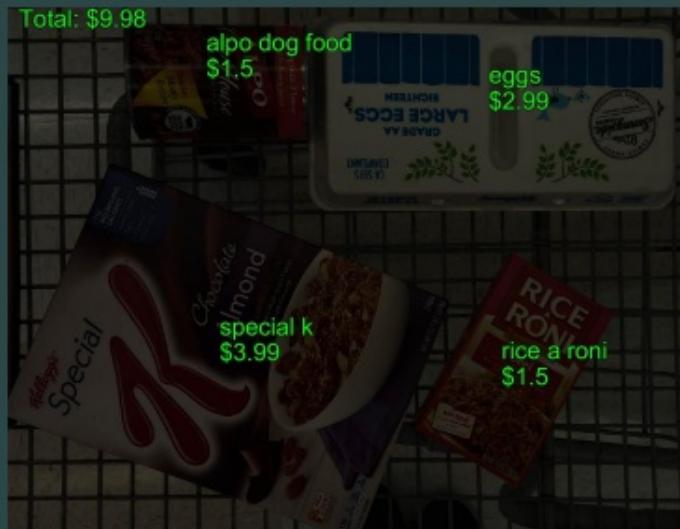
# Lighting Conditions

8 Criterias:

1. Low Lighting
2. Extreme Low Lighting
3. Colored Light (Normal Exposure)
4. Colored Light (Less Exposure)
5. Colored Light (High Exposure)
6. Light with Gradient (Bottom to Up)
7. Light with Gradient (Right to Left)
8. Highly Exposed Image



## Low Light



Total: \$9.98

alpo dog food  
\$1.5

eggs  
\$2.99



special k  
\$3.99



rice a roni  
\$1.5

# Extreme Low Lighting

(breaking point)



Total price: \$8.48

alpo dog food  
\$1.5

eggs  
\$2.99

special k  
\$3.99

## Colored Light Normal





## Colored Light (Dark)



Total price: \$9.98

alpo dog food  
\$1.5



eggs  
\$2.99



Special K  
Chocolate Almond  
\$3.99



RICE  
RONI  
rice a roni  
\$1.5

## Colored Light (High Exposure)



Total: \$9.98

alpo dog food  
\$1.5

eggs  
\$2.99



## Gradient (Bottom to Up)



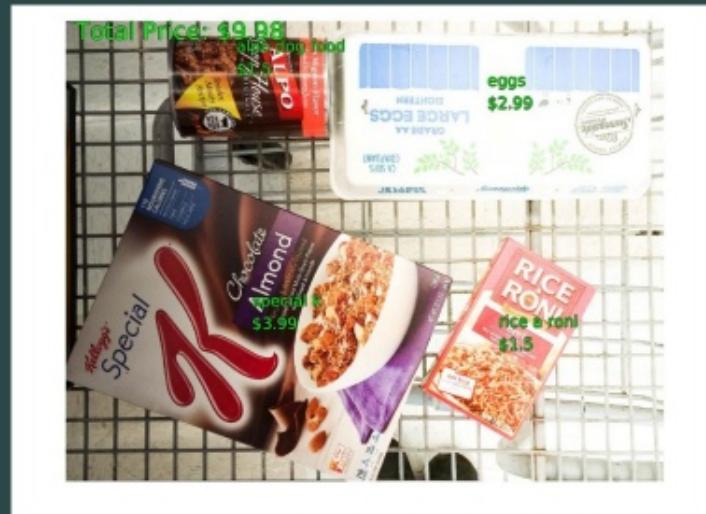
Total: \$9.98

alpo dog food  
\$1.5

eggs  
\$2.99



## Light with Gradient (Right to Left)





# Highly Exposed Image (Breaking Point)



Total Price: \$17.38



# Oblique

SIFT is partially accurate with Oblique images

All Detected



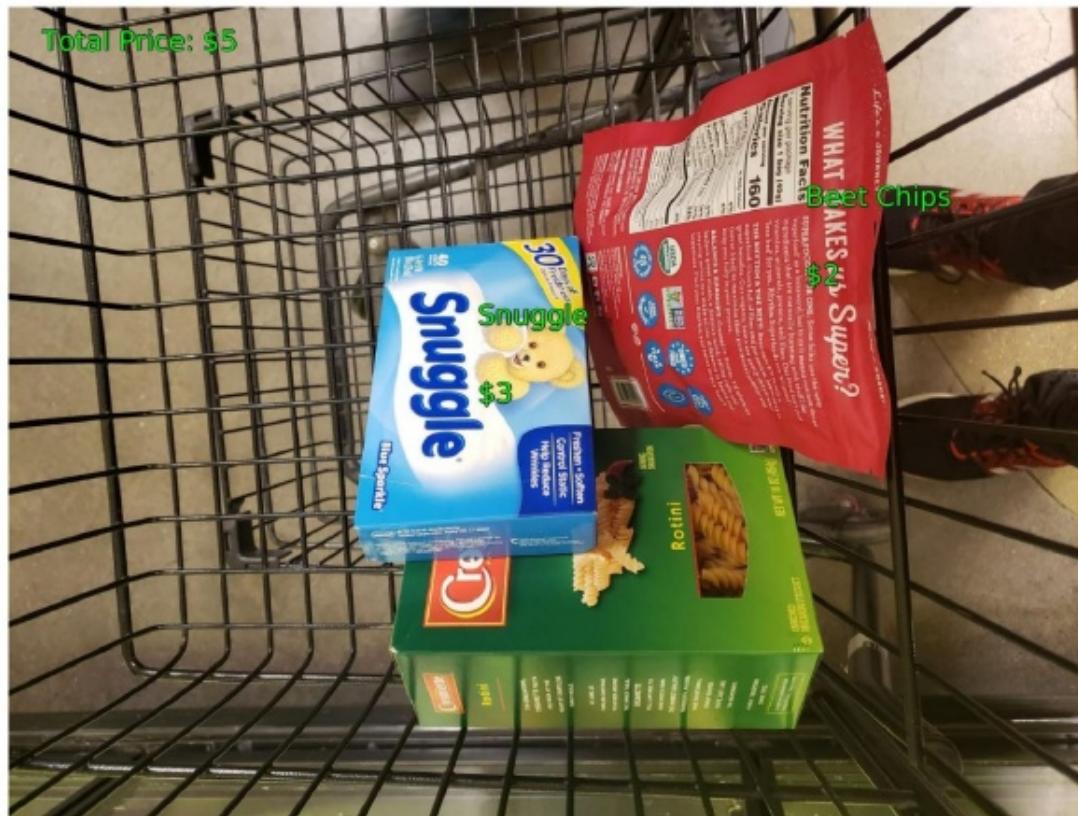
1 item not detected



# All Detected



# 1 item not detected



## Carts with missing Database items

Sharpie was not present in the database and hence not detected



Total Price: \$11.26



## Cart with false positive and false negative detection



Total price: \$40.26



toothpaste

\$4.29



sausage

\$9.99

curling iron

\$16.99



hair dye  
\$8.99



## Multiple detection for the same item



Total price: \$18

Finish Detergent

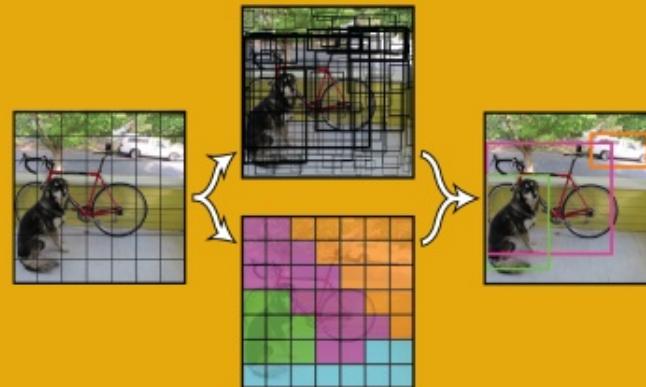
Finish Detergent





# Y.O.L.O.

(You Only Look Once)



Model

Results

## Our Model

Dataset: 1 Class, 'Beet Chips'  
Size: ~ 600 images  
Training time: 300 epochs

--image dalna hai--

# Results

Confidence Percentage: %

Insert image  
here



# Case Studies

Potential Customers and major criterias:

1. Large Scale Usage
2. High Accuracy
3. Real Time & High Speed
4. Low on Data

1

2

3

4

# Large Scale Usage

Woodman

- ~10000 items for Dataset
- Frequent add/removal of items
- ~20 seconds per cart
- Fairly Accurate

Suggested Approach: S.I.F.T.

## High Accuracy

For places such as Amazon Go Stores

- Dataset and Computing Power are not an issue
- Accurate and robust to Light, oblique and the orientation of the object.

Suggested Approach: Neural Networks

## Real Time and Accurate

Automated Warehouses:

- The Camera keeps clicking pictures of objects on the cart(Delivery boxes) which move at a very high speed and needs to be accurate.

Suggested approach: YOLO

## Low on Dataset

Small Utility stores such as Triangle Market do

- ~1000 items per database
- decent computation power
- easy to setup and use(By the non CS shop owner)

Suggested approach: SIFT



# Conclusion

We have provided a comprehensive analysis of both, a State of the Art Neural Network and an algorithm developed in 2004 and give the customer the option to choose with respect to his requirements, time complexity and usage.



## Future Work

- Improve Accuracy
- Use YOLO with a larger dataset
- Make SIFT Robust to Oblique by adding all sides of the item into one.
- Lower the computation time by optimizing the algorithm
- For SIFT, every face of the object is a new image and this results in multiple object detection within the same item
- Make algorithm to detect small yet significant changes such as a back of an item



# Thank you!

- Akshat
- Kundan Kumar
- Swati Mishra

