

Automatic Damaged Number Plate Recognition System In Image Processing

S.Philomina, S. Ramya, S. Balaji

Abstract: *The use of the NPR (Number Plate Recognition) is a structure expected to assist confirm the number tags of cars. This structure is anticipated to have the real goal of the security system. This structure is based on an image planning system. This scheme helps to distinguish between the number plates of the cars, to prepare them and to use the information taken care of for further methodology such as securing, empowering the car to pass or to expel the car. NPR is an image scheduling development that utilizes the number (license) plate to acknowledge the car. The goal is to structure a gainful altered attested vehicle unmistakable proof scheme by the use of car number plate. The system is carried out along the route of security control of a particularly restricted area, such as military areas or area around the finest public working settings, such as the Parliament, the Supreme Court, etc. First, the produced system receives a image of the car. The region of the vehicle number plate is evacuated using the picture division in the picture. The optical character affirmation method is used to confirm the character. The resulting information is then used to distinguish and record the information in the database. The structure is performed and impersonated in Python, and the execution is tried on a licensed image. It is seen from the outset that the produced structure acknowledges and sees the car amount vividly.*

Keywords: *Image Processing, MATLAB, Optical Character Recognition*

I. INTRODUCTION

The Modified Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) structure is a development course of action that takes photographs of vehicles and, by isolating the number plate from the whole picture, decodes the characters present on the number plate and, subsequently, by using the configuration organization plan, decodes the license number of the pixel view into a numeric or string [1],[3],[5]. The normal aim of the structure is to properly detect and detect data on the car number plate and replace manual devices with a motorized system. ANPR structure is a ready-made picture that is used to acknowledge cars by tracking their number plate without direct human mediation. ANPR is the extraction of car number plate data from an picture or the progress of a picture. The concept of the images that have been obtained is a principle conceived in the achievement of the ANPR [2],[4],[6]. As an genuine implementation, ANPR requires to process number plates

Revised Manuscript Received on August 22, 2019.

S.Philomina, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research, Chennai, Tamilnadu, India. E Mail - philomina.nov83@gmail.com

S. Ramya, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research, Chennai, Tamilnadu, India. E Mail -ramyasandra@gmail.com

S. Balaji, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research, Chennai, Tamilnadu, India. E Mail -bala.sripathy@gmail.com

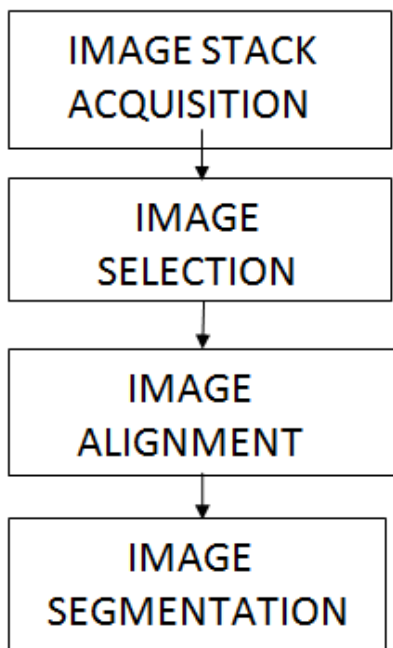
rapidly and successfully under distinct environmental circumstances, such as day or night time. In the same way, labels from distinct countries or countries should be summarized. Due to the increasing amount of stolen vehicles from year to year, masters had been acquainted with a variety of processes for capturing the characters and tag numbers of different types of cars. ANPR is the basic technique used in the Intelligent Transportation Framework (ITS). Vehicles expect an indispensable occupation of the transport industry. With a view to the growth of the masses and human needs, the use of vehicles has grown well. As such, car control is turning into a major issue. The design of the ANPR is one of the techniques used for the practical control of these vehicles. It's over there are number of employments of ANPR, for instance, modified toll gathering at toll court, traffic checking, customized ticketing of vehicles at leaving zone, following vehicles in the midst of banner encroachment, periphery control, stolen vehicle disclosure, get the chance to control in structure and leaving regions, etc. ALPR, is a methodology for requesting the characters that are accessible in the vehicle number plate which are then coming to fruition as the apparent yields. Vehicle Number Recognition system in like way goes under picture planning is been generally done by MATLAB. Over the recent years, the License Plate Recognition (LPR) has been most comprehensively considered and various analyzes are encountering as of present [1]. There were various works have done by various researchers to find a compelling technique to see the characters in number plate. In starting periods of Optical Character Recognition (OCR), is finished by entertainment technique, for instance, the code is executed in MATLAB group. Modified Number Plate Recognition produced for certain reasons and applications and transcendently in light of traffic checking and to comprehend vehicle-based issues. Using vehicle plate locator, customer can pursue, separate the vehicles normally [7],[9],[11]. Here comes OCR, we use this to scrutinize the number plate character, it is called as "Optical Character Recognition" system. Various basic applications like vehicle observation, where Automatic Number Plate affirmation expect an incredibly vital activity starting late in perspective on the limitless addition of the vehicle which make it difficult to manage, therefore we have associated various estimations to see the character using MATLAB and open CV [2]. In the proposed structure we have used Open Computer Vision, which is tremendously improved than the MATLAB. OpenCV can be used for Real-Time applications. Guideline Component Analysis computation is used for Feature Extraction.

The gathering is done by the classifier called Convolution Neural Network, which is used to see the characters.

II. PROPOSED METHOD

A. Pre-processing

The initial step alludes to process and set up a picture which is important for further tag location and character acknowledgment. Pre-preparing includes the advanced sifting of a picture. To begin with, each shading picture is changed over into grayscale mode to safeguard memory and accelerate the further handling. This does not influence the helpful information of the picture[8],[10],[12].



B. Detection

As per the new origination of extra thresholding totally dark pixel columns show up more than once in the picture after pre-preparing. The white tag region is arranged somewhere close to those dark columns. By finding the longest vertical exhibit of white pixels, it is conceivable to distinguish the left and the correct edge of the tag. While investigating the picture from left to right, the primary longest vertical cluster of white pixels speaks to one side edge of the tag. Likewise, the last white section of a similar size speaks to the correct edge of the tag[13],[15],[17]. By finding the longest level exhibit of white pixels, it is conceivable to identify the best and the base of the tag. It is sufficient to know the situation of these tag edges to recognize the directions of the tag.



Fig.1 :sample of car and detection of white license plate

C. Segmentation

The accompanying stage is the division of the label an area into more diminutive parts each addressing a character of the tag. We oftentimes apply the flexible thresholding channel to overhaul a domain of the plate before the division. The adaptable thresholding is used to detach dull frontal region from light establishment with non-uniform illumination. Vertical projection of a twofold picture takes after a great deal of dim slants on a white surface. This is obtained by checking the amount of dull pixels in each portion. Fragments without dim pixels address the isolating between each character. Bearings of each character are then chosen with then again found left and right slant edge.



Fig.2:Sample of car and detection of coordinates

D. Recognition

The method of character affirmation is reiterated for each character picture got in the last development. This technique should be possible in a couple stages. The yield of this strategy should be an apparent character. The plan of possible yields are characters appearing on labels, which can be alphabetic letters,

numbers from 0 to 9 and remarkable characters like the dash. Computations moreover scan for characters ascend to in shading and equidistance, with near content style structure to break isolated each individual character. This back to back congruency of the characters embodies a trademark set that is usually uniform, paying little personality to the sort of tag. Character Segmentation confines each letter or number where it is thus arranged by optical character affirmation estimations. In order to improve affirmation, the hidden development is to segregate the possible yields into smaller get-togethers by counting the character end centers. There are conditions when the affirmation instrument flops, in these cases it is possible to recognize the failure by a linguistic examination of the apparent plate. If we have country express rules for the plates, we can survey the authenticity of that plate towards these standards. Modified syntax based alteration of plate numbers can fabricate the affirmation limits of the whole ANPR structure.

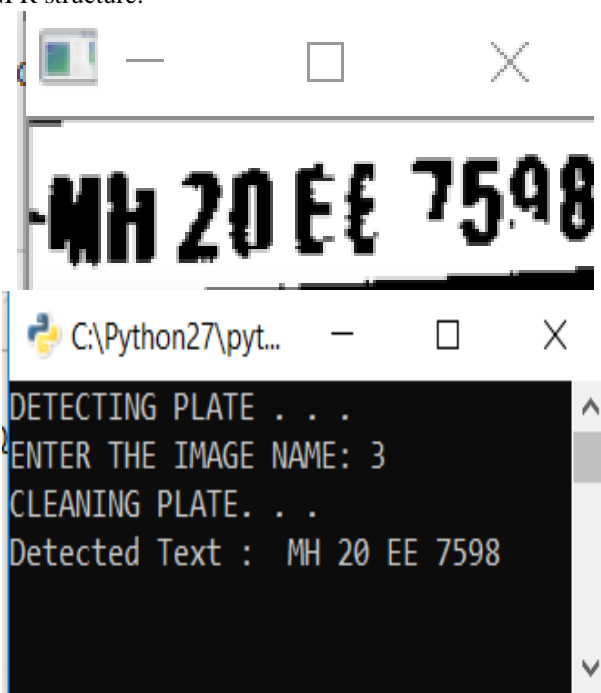


Fig.3 : character recognition

III. TOOLS USED

A. Python

Python is a shockingly surprising vibrant, object-mastered programming language used in a broad range of usage areas. It provides powerful assistance in mixing with different languages and gadgets, and goes with expansive standard libraries. With such a lot of opportunity, Python makes the client believe the problem is driven rather than the language driven as in different instances. These characteristics provide Python with the best choice for consistent enlisting[14],[16],[18].

B. OpenCV

OpenCV is a library of programming capabilities with regard to ongoing PC vision, first produced by Intel and now maintained by Willogarage. It is free to use under the BSD grant from open source. The library has more than 500

streamlined counts. It is used the world over, with forty thousand people in the customer gathering.

C. Tesseract

Tesseract is a free programming OCR engine that was produced at HP in the 1984 and 1994 periods. In 2005, HP published it to the scheme. Tesseract was shown at the 1995 UNLV Annual Test OCR Accuracy[2] and is now being published by Google under the Apache License. It would now have the ability to see six vernaculars, and it is fully UTF8 capable. Designers can prepare Tesseract with their own literary styles and personality mapping to achieve perfect efficiency. Python-tesseract is an optical character affirmation (OCR) mechanical assembly for python. That's it Tesseract – OCR Engine. It is equally significant as a free conjuring substance to tesseract, as it can examine all types of images reinforced by the Python Imaging Library, including jpeg, png, gif, bmp, tiff, and others, however tesseract-ocr normally only supports tiff and bmp. Tesseract – OCR Engine. It is equally significant as a free conjuring substance to tesseract, as it can examine all types of images reinforced by the Python Imaging Library, including jpeg, png, gif, bmp, tiff, and others, however tesseract-ocr normally only supports tiff and bmp.

IV. SIMULATION RESULTS

Stage 1-Picture Acquisition-Captured the picture through a state-of - the-art camera and committed to the process.

Stage 2- changing over to the color image to reduce the scale of the image is performed. Stage 3- image enhancement of clamor is finished[19],[20].

Stage 4-Character Segmentation-The bounding box method is used to depict a character, mapping a situation for each letter and showing each character in a unique image.

Stage 5-Character affirmation Each character is distinguished and distinguished

5-Registration area ratio, width, number plate size.

Stage 6 -Extraction plate-Find lines and area estimates for the region to be recognized

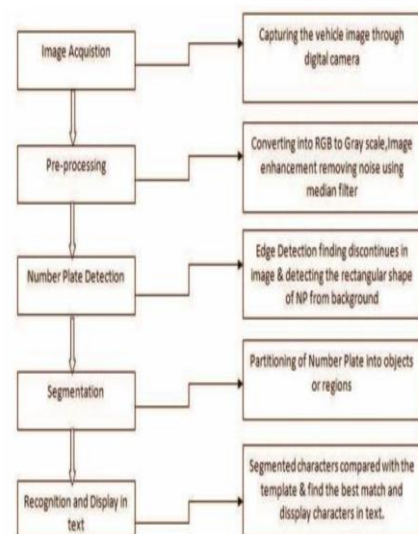


Fig4.process outflow of ALPR.



Fig5.sample of damaged number plat

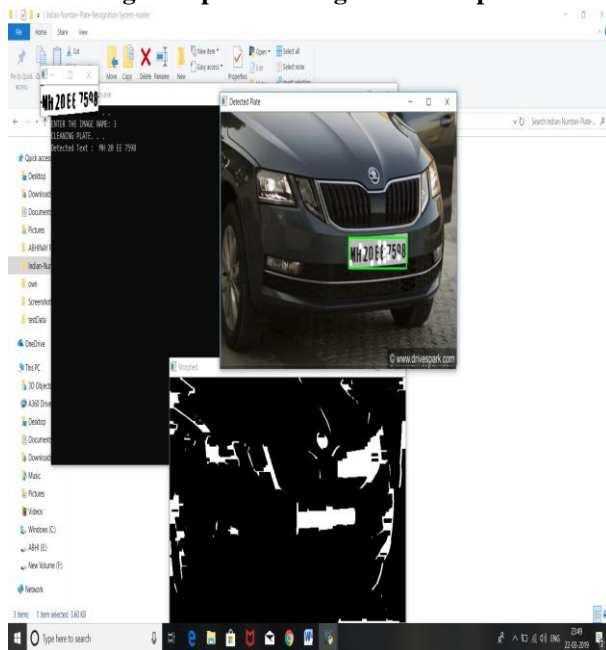


Fig6.output of damaged number plate

V. CONCLUSION

At present, we have suggested the calculations for our ALPR scheme. In the future, we would finish this scheme in the Open CV library and inspect the framework organized in the same way. We would have carried out the execution examination to the extent that the amount of plates had been effectively revealed. So far the counts seem extraordinary and reasonable anyway, if the OCR computation doesn't operate then we're going to attempt to offer some new figures, or we're going to do a general review of the distinct OCRs on the reserve and attempt to get the best out of them and run the scheme.

REFERENCES

- [1] Kongkham, D. & Sundararajan, M. 2019, "Distributed wideband sensing method for faded dynamic spectrum access", International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering, vol. 8, no. 10, pp. 4309-4312.
- [2] Balaji, S., John Paul Praveen, A. & Mohanraj, R. 2019, "Recognizable proof and analysis of palm print in biometric authentication system using bayes techniques", International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering, vol. 8, no. 9 Special Issue 3, pp. 1126-1129.

- [3] Kavitha, G., Priya, N., Velvizhi, R. & Allin Geo, A.V. 2019, "Parallel computation in correspondence and signal processing", International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering, vol. 8, no. 9 Special Issue 3, pp. 1136-1139.
- [4] Hema, R., Sundararajan, M. & Balaji, S. 2019, "Smartphone control robot with automatic firing gun", International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering, vol. 8, no. 9 Special Issue 3, pp. 625-627.
- [5] Kaliyamurthi, K.P., Sundar Raj, B., Velvizhi, R. & Shanmugapriya, K. 2019, "Dual band paper substrate CPW antenna for wireless applications", International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering, vol. 8, no. 9 Special Issue 3, pp. 605-608.
- [6] Geo, A.V.A., Arunachalam, A.R., Michael, G. & Elankavi, R. 2019, "Evaluating architecture using compact modalities", International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering, vol. 8, no. 9 Special Issue 3, pp. 836-838.
- [7] Theivasigamani, S., Jeyapriya, D. & Anita Davamani, K. 2019, "Anomaly analyzing and exploring for wireless sensor networks", International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering, vol. 8, no. 9 Special Issue 3, pp. 1116-1118.
- [8] Jeyapriya, D., Theivasigamani, S., Velvizhi, R. & Nandhini, P. 2019, "Program detection in wireless feeler networks", International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering, vol. 8, no. 9 Special Issue 3, pp. 1194-1195.
- [9] Gowri Sankaran, B., Karthik, B. & Vijayaragavan, S.P. 2019, "Image compression utilizing wavelet transform", International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering, vol. 8, no. 10, pp. 4305-4308.
- [10] Gowri Sankaran, B., Karthik, B. & Vijayaragavan, S.P. 2019, "Weight ward change region plummeting change for square based image huffman coding", International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering, vol. 8, no. 10, pp. 4313-4316.
- [11] Hema, R., Sundararajan, M. & Balaji, S. 2019, "Smartphone control robot with automatic firing gun", International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering, vol. 8, no. 9 Special Issue 3, pp. 625-627.
- [12] Rangaswamy, K. & Rajabhushanam, C. 2019, "Congestion control in wireless network using TCP friendly rate control (TFRC)", International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering, vol. 8, no. 2 Special issue 3, pp. 1598-1602.
- [13] Tamil Selvan, S. & Sundararajan, M. 2019, "Performance Parameters of 3 Value 8t Cntfet Based Sram Cell Design Using H-Spice", International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering, vol. 8, no. 2 Special issue 5, pp. 22-27.
- [14] Vinoth, V.V. & Kanniga, E. 2019, "Steganographical techniques in hiding text images – system", International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering, vol. 8, no. 2, pp. 6535-6537.
- [15] Saravana, S., Balaji, S., Arulselvi, S. & John Paul Praveen, A. 2019, "Reliable power quality monitoring and protection system", International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering, vol. 8, no. 9 Special Issue 3, pp. 644-645.
- [16] Sundaramoorthy, A. & John Wiselin, M.C. 2019, "Single patch antenna with multiple feed", International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering, vol. 8, no. 9, pp. 1743-1747.
- [17] Velavan, R., Bharanidharan, S. & Sheeba, B. 2019, "EMF pollution - Causes, effects and protection", International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering, vol. 8, no. 9 Special Issue 3, pp. 1166-1168.
- [18] Veer, R.A., Arulselvi, S. & Karthik, B. 2019, "Construction of ensemble square classification approaches in MIMO OFDM", International Journal of Engineering and Advanced Technology, vol. 8, no. 5, pp. 2039-2041.
- [19] Agitha, W. & Kaliyamurthi, K.P. 2019, "Improved energy efficient in WBAN using MAC with cloud computing", International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering, vol. 8, no. 8, pp. 2405-2408.
- [20] Kastro, G.G. & Wiselin, M.C.J. 2019, "Design and analysis of stub loaded resonator", International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering, vol. 8, no. 1 Special Issue4, pp. 272-283.

AUTHORS PROFILE



S.Philomina, Assistant Professor, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research, Chennai, India.



S. Ramya, Assistant Professor, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research, Chennai, India.



S. Balaji, Assistant Professor, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research, Chennai, India.