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License Plate Identification using Machine Learning Techniques

Ghulam Akbar[1], Muhammad Munwar Iqbal[2], Shabana Ramzan[2*], Saqib Majeed[3], and Muhammad Farooq[4]

[1]Department of Computer Science, University of Engineering and Technology, Taxila, Pakistan.
[2]Department of Computer Science & IT, Govt Sadiq College Women University Bahawalpur, Pakistan.
[3]University institute of Information Technology, PMAS-Arid Agriculture University, Rawalpindi, Pakistan.
[4]Department of Information Technology, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.
*Corresponding Author: Shabana Ramzan. Email: shabana@gscwu.edu.pk

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Abstract: Transport is a major part of human life The Internet of things supports a million devices attached and is bringing the social environment around us smarter and more adaptive, integrating the real and digital worlds. Artificial intelligence improves the transportation system up to a great level, such as self-drive vehicles, auto traffic control systems and parking systems, etc. Due to an increase in the Number of vehicles where the facilities increase, vehicle theft is also increasing with the same edge. techniques are used in the literature, but many time accuracy problem while size of plate is minimum, computationally huge expensive and very slow. Here we will develop a system to detect and identify the license plate using Convolutional neural network. we select the license plate area and extract the numbers and alphabets from the license plate. Huge convergence in computer technology has contributed to the treatment in automobiles as a conceptual unit of knowledge networks, in different aspects of the real world. Our proposed system has achieved the accuracy 90.2%. Since an autonomous computer system is useless without any details, vehicle computer has to be changed between reality and the software system. This research is mainly done to enhance the transportation security management system.

Keywords: Detection License plate; Convolutional Neural network; ALPI, Image Recognition; Deep Learning.

1. Introduction

Vehicles are part of the transport, and their use was significantly increased because of unprecedented benefits. This leads to an essential issue in identifying and visualization of computers as vehicle monitoring and system recognition. Each vehicle is formed of an external component for its classification as a license number plate. Automation of the vehicle registration plate recognition process must also be carried out. Automatic identification of car license plates in surveillance systems plays a significant role. Such systems are used in public parks, streets, and major roads, which help operators improve transport network production value.

Huge convergence in computer technology has contributed to the treatment in automobiles as a conceptual unit of knowledge networks, in different aspects of the real world. Since an autonomous computer system is useless without any details, vehicle computer has to be changed between reality and the software system. This may be accomplished through human authorities or specific intelligence equipment, which can distinguish the cars in actual environments through means of identification plates. Among the smart equipment, note is made of the device for the sensing and recognition of the number plate of the vehicles. The device of the vehicle numerical plate detection and recognition is used to sense the plate, and then render the identification of the plate to retrieve the text from an image [1].

The ALPI method is the registration number written on the vehicle license number plate and used for the entry data and output algorithm. This Image presents the ALPI system operation:

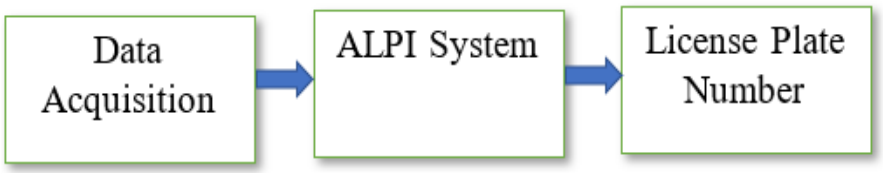

Figure 1. ALPI System Operation

ALPI is a multi-stage process for the recognition of registration numbers from an image of moving vehicles. Figure 1 shows the different stages of a typical ALPI system on video. In the first stage, the Image is taken by a moving car with a digital camera. The moving car Image will be used in the next process. The keyframe from the image sequences should be selected. As photographs are captured in real-time, noise and impurities can be present. Over the next step, the sound is extracted with different filtering techniques. The disparity is also changed. The next step is to remove the licensed platform from the vehicle's preprocessed Image. The entry into this stage is a preprocessed vehicle image. and the output is the portion of the image that holds the vehicle sticker. According to the license plates features, such as triangular shape, presence of features, and consistent color, the candidate regions are extracted. Over the next level, the alphanumeric characters will be removed. Characteristics such as scale, shade, and positioning are considered when the characters are extracted. The final step is to recognize the registration number for the license plate using the methodology of character recognition and to determine the vehicle. License Plate Detection (LPD) is a crucial and challenging stage in an ALPR system, or automatic license plate recognition. It manages locating and identifying the license plate in a picture even in the face of a variety of undesirable input image characteristics, including out-of-focus shots, dim lighting, small plates, rotations, shadows, and varying meteorological conditions. LPD is the most complex and challenging component of an ALPR system due to these factors.

The article is structured as follows: Section II delves into related work; Section III outlines the steps of the proposed method; Section IV elaborates on the results and discussion; Section V discusses the limitations and future work; and lastly, Section VI presents the conclusion.

2. Related Work

The role of road communication in social developments was significant because it could increase economic growth directly and improve citizens' living conditions Several counties had realized the value of enhancing the modem management of road communication through rapid development and continually increasing road efficiency, and thus intelligent control of road communication. Many smart management systems were built domestically or abroad with thousands of years of research and growth. Many of the programs were well implemented in handling road connectivity with good social and economic benefits and profitable growth opportunities. The automated recognition technique for plate numbers played a vital role in the smart management of road communication. It was an essential part of the monitoring and control of road communication. Such a strategy includes electronic charges without traffic exits, pressure tracking and regulating car surveillance by specific services, traffic offenses, automobile theft detections, etc., and other uses. Such apps saved a lot of human capital and time and rendered road connectivity management more effective. The numerical plate's automated recognition methodology was thus vast and had tremendous economic significance and urgent relevance [2]. The state of development for two crucial methods in the automatic recognition of car license plates, the issues with the current method, and the potential for widespread use of the number plate recognition system [3].

They primarily discussed the segmentation and abstraction through the modern technology of license framework characters in this article. They achieved promising results by using color-related labeling of part, stroke width and color detail. They tested the suggested algorithm for photographs taken with cell phone cameras in real-world license plates. Also deteriorated in the ages where linked and twisted people, rusty and muddy/dirty lights, shadows and irregular light conditions were present, the tests displayed positive results: Since their method did not use LP information in any language or country, the work could be extended to LPs from other countries or non- English LPs, as shown in one output. The book could also

be carried out [4]. In this paper, they suggested a less complicated and efficient method for detecting and segmenting the number plate area. The approach involved a complicated thresholding procedure, anatomy, and related study of materials. Dynamic thresholds enabled the device to identify the plate region under varying lighting conditions. Morphological operations connect detached edges and remove unwanted tiny elements other than the number plate. [5,6].

This experiment showed that the correct rate of character recognition compared to method 2 can be escalated by more than 1-6% compared to method 2 while 6-8% compared to form 3. Their approach was similar to mode 2, and less than Method 3 when it was remembered [7,8]. However, with Method 1, it was less than 4% that two characters and more than two characters in the same number plate remember this success than the two other methods. For most cases, all seven characters' identification period was close to i second, and this rate was approximately 95 percent. Experimental results indicated that the correct plate location rates are close to 100%, plate number position time was less than 3 seconds, the character recognition rate was improved by 3-5%, and the character recognition time was reduced by more than 20%. It was also found that the process was not sensitive to weather changes, Lighting, the speed of the vehicle and the number platform type in this system. Therefore, it had the advantage that the details of the plate's scale cannot be specified beforehand [9,10].

Work on license application character recognition methods The CNN checked findings on 256 characters in 32 plates have been successfully conducted. The evaluation findings were very good, which means that 94% of the characters were suitable, and 6 % were not eligible. Related types of character induced incompatibility. Like the letter,' known as number 0' or the letter '5, recognized by the program as number 'S. They could say that the implementation of the CNN method was very satisfactory in the case of character le plates [11] . For potential studies, more training data would be used such that the effects of the plate identification would be more reliable. Improvements to CNN processes would also be made to speed up the preparation cycle [12].

Detecting the license plates in an input picture from this data collection was the first phase in their program. For this reason, they used a convolutional neural network (CNN) model. From here, they took a new input for the second and identical CNN model with the observed picture on the license plate and remembered the license plate numbers. Their model was checked on 200 photographs and 99.5 percent precision. At Google Collaborator Nvidia Tesla K80 GPU, they studied Their speed model and reached a speed of 9 frames per second when detecting and recognizing license plate numbers in one video [13]. A mass observation approach to identifying the number plate from the picture of cars. and displaying the number of them was used to solve the problem, such as detecting a thief. Such research described the process of enhancing the image with the technique and allowed the vehicle number from the vehicle plate for electronic cameras to be identified [14]. The implementation of the vehicle plate recognition program illustrated how the usage of the OpenCV and OCR in the removal and identification of vehicle plates was implemented [15]. This design was, however, just proof of the idea. The very first step in a study that had the potential to grow in the future. Hence, Specific aspects of character extraction and recognition technologies were studied to increase design performance [2].

3. Methodology

A new methodology is introduced to develop license plate character based on three stages, such as complex environments, rotation, lighting, low contrast, and blurriness. The proposed method also offers a high degree of flexibility in terms of license plate size and orientation. The following is a breakdown of the steps involved in the proposed technique for license plate detection using FRIT. The workflow for the proposed method is illustrated in Figure 2. It begins by using morphological operations to identify regions of interest (RoIs) in the image. After identifying the regions of interest, the next step is to verify that the regions are indeed license plates. This is typically done by applying a series of verification methods such as shape analysis, texture analysis, and character recognition.

The method is extensive and covers different sub-stages. Size acquisition, standardizing image size, image color conversion. Mage smoothening, banalization and image pre-processing are six essential preprocessing in the system, as shown in the figure.

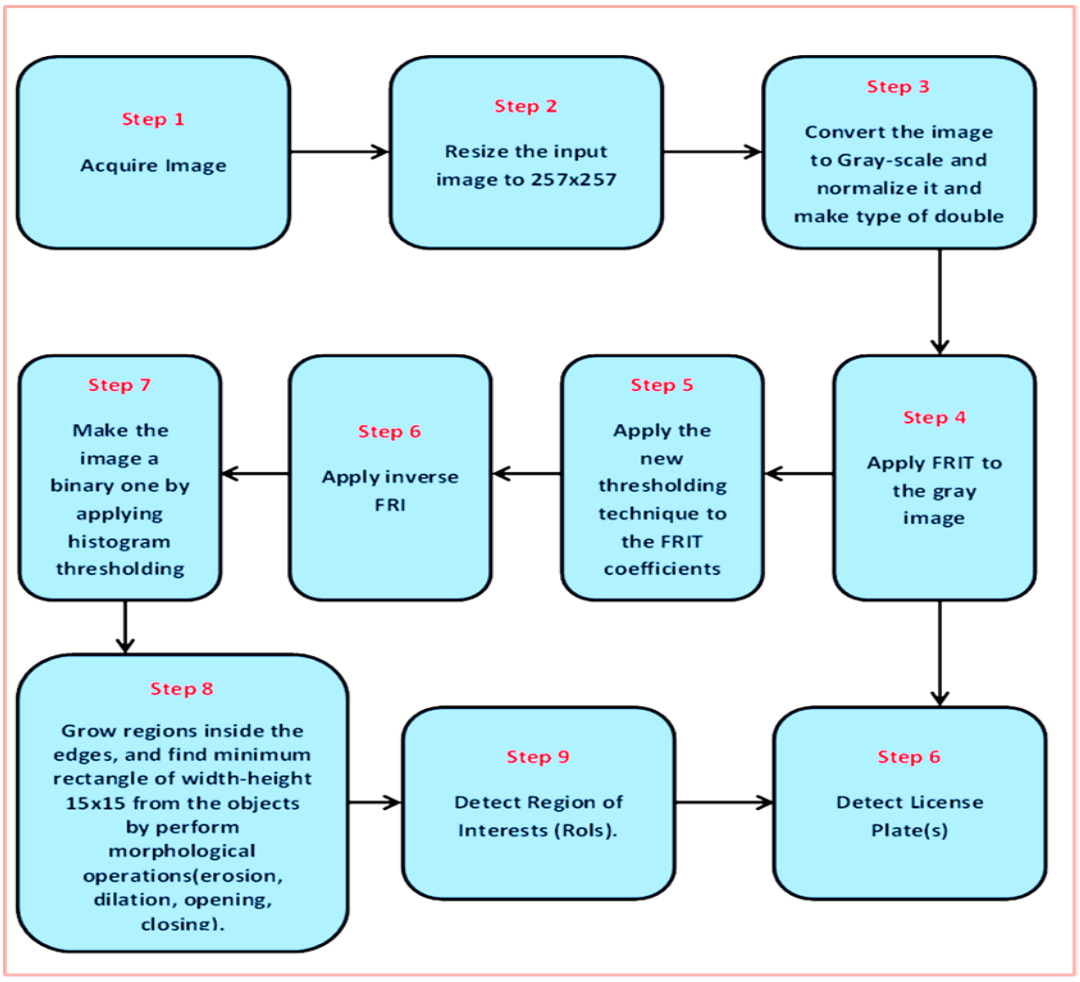

Figure 2. Proposed Solution for the Detection of License Plate

This step resizes the vehicle's input image and maintains the same aspect ratio. The vehicle image is standardized to a fixed size. It's a required step to do to identify a character. This move reduces the picture dimensions and scale. Adjust the input picture pixel size values, this will lead to better image detection and identification.

The vehicle's vivid picture must be transformed to white. A single-color channel represents the gray-scale picture. Gray pictures can only have shades of gray that range from white to black. For storage in memory, per pixel requires eight bits Every pel varies between 0 and 255 in size. In later phases of AVPR, this will lead to improved calculation speed. Most picture functions usually operate with a gray background. The processing speed of the AVPR system will be decreased if the colored images are processed directly. The colored vehicle image should, therefore, be transformed to a gray image. This is known as Grey Processing RGB is used in the proposal method for gray conversion to improve rendering speed and enable extraction of character. The input image is transformed to grey using the following mathematical formula at this stage. The input image's weighted values are RGB elements, 1 = 0 2989 = R = 05870 = G + 0.11 40 = B Where R, G & B are. displays the photo of the car after.

As mentioned above, the next step is image smoothening. The main objective of image enhancement is to improve a given picture of the vehicle in some predefined sense. The license plate images of cars may have some uncertain factors due to weather conditions. As images are acquired in a real-time environment, it may include noise. The images may contain impurities such as holes and dirt particles. Noise in an image is referred to as variation in intensity value of the image [78]. Noise is the result of errors in the image acquisition process that result in pixel values that do not reflect the real scene's true intensities. Noise must be eliminated before processing the input image since it damages the vehicle's image. There are many distinct kinds of noise that can be present in an image, including Poisson noise, salt and pepper noise, and

Gaussian noise. The filters are applied to remove the noise by preserving the clinically meaningful structure of the image. The camera is to take photos of cars with license plates in real-time. The following is included in the established software Functionality.

- Vehicle images are collected under real environmental conditions.
- Both pictures of the car are RGB photographs in varying file formats. The collection includes pictures of both high-security regular and non-standard covers.
- The photos are captured in varying conditions of light and environment.
- The history of the commercial and regular non-commercial car's license number plate is special. Commercial cars with a yellow backdrop and black background for private non- commercial cars. Images are then collected for the planned dataset, both taxis and regular cars.
- The collection contains images of cars in different weights and sizes of license plates
- Vehicle images have different volatility plates with license numbers.

Shape analysis involves comparing the identified regions to a set of predefined shapes that are typical of license plates. A license plate usually consists of a rectangular shape with predetermined dimensions and a set amount of characters. The machine may verify that the regions are probably license plates by comparing the detected regions to these predetermined shapes. In order to verify whether the discovered regions' textures resemble those of a license plate, texture analysis is performed. This might be accomplished by examining the distribution of pixels inside the area, the level of noise, or other aspects of the picture. The process of recognizing the characters on a license plate is called character recognition. Usually, a machine learning algorithm trained on a collection of labeled license plate photos is used to accomplish this. The algorithm looks at the locations that have been discovered and tries to identify the characters on the license plate.

Whether or not the regions that have been detected are actually license plates is determined in the end using the results of various verification techniques. This can be accomplished by merging the outcomes of the various approaches utilizing a mix of strategies, including machine learning algorithms or rule-based decision making.

Digital cameras and handheld cameras record a vehicle's pictures in real-time settings. The sensor parameter such as size, shutter speed, orientations etc. are considered when taking vehicle pictures. An experimental set of 433 vehicle images is treated. Images are captured under different illumination and climatic conditions. As vehicle images are taken under uncontrolled illumination in the real-time environment, the pictures are enhanced and prepared so that the numbers can be readily recognized. To de Moline and optimize the license plate's image, AVPR uses rich image processing techniques. Pre- processing is used for improving vehicle image quality Preprocessing steps improve the overall recognition rate of character.

4. Results and Discussions

We evaluated our new technique without any constraints on the image or license plate to assess its performance. We tested our system using a laptop with an Intel Core 2 Duo 1.86GHz Processor and 1GB of RAM, utilizing Google Colab. We used a total of 433 images, both from the internet and captured devices, as sample images. Our system was able to detect the license plate in 425 of the sample images, resulting in a success rate of approximately 98.60%. However, this success rate can be improved by adjusting certain parameters within the process. Additionally, if the input image is pre-processed through techniques such Texture analysis, employing pixel distribution and noise, indicates that the texture of the selected regions is similar to that of a license plate. Character recognition employs a machine learning algorithm trained on labeled images. The final choice is formed by combining the findings of different methods, which may include techniques such as rule-based decision making or machine learning algorithms., only took about 510ms to detect a license plate, which is close to real-time. However, there are several areas in the process where optimization can occur to make the system more robust. To detect license plates of all sizes, we initially did not impose any restrictions on the license plate size, but later found that smaller license plates are not useful for ALPI systems due to poor character segmentation. Therefore, we only focused on license plates greater than 15x5 pixels in size. We present the results and outcomes of our proposed method and a comparison to other existing methods.

The results of the Google Colab simulations are highly significant, as they demonstrate the effectiveness of the system on a wide range of sample input images. The input images used in the simulations included various types, such as blurred images, images of dirty and dusty cars, images of multiple cars, and images with low contrast. As shown in Figure 3, a sample input image and its corresponding output are provided. Additionally, a rotated version of the same input image and its output is also included, demonstrating that the technique is rotation-invariant. Furthermore, the input image is also presented with lower brightness, lower contrast, and higher contrast, respectively. The output in each case is always the license plate, regardless of the variations in brightness and contrast, which means the technique is effective even for poor illumination conditions.

As demonstrated in Figure 3, the input image contains a shadow cast on the license plate, which presents a challenge for many existing methods discussed in literature. However, the example showcases that the proposed technique is highly effective in handling such scenarios. Other methods discussed in previous research would struggle in these conditions, but our technique proves to be highly effective in such scenarios.

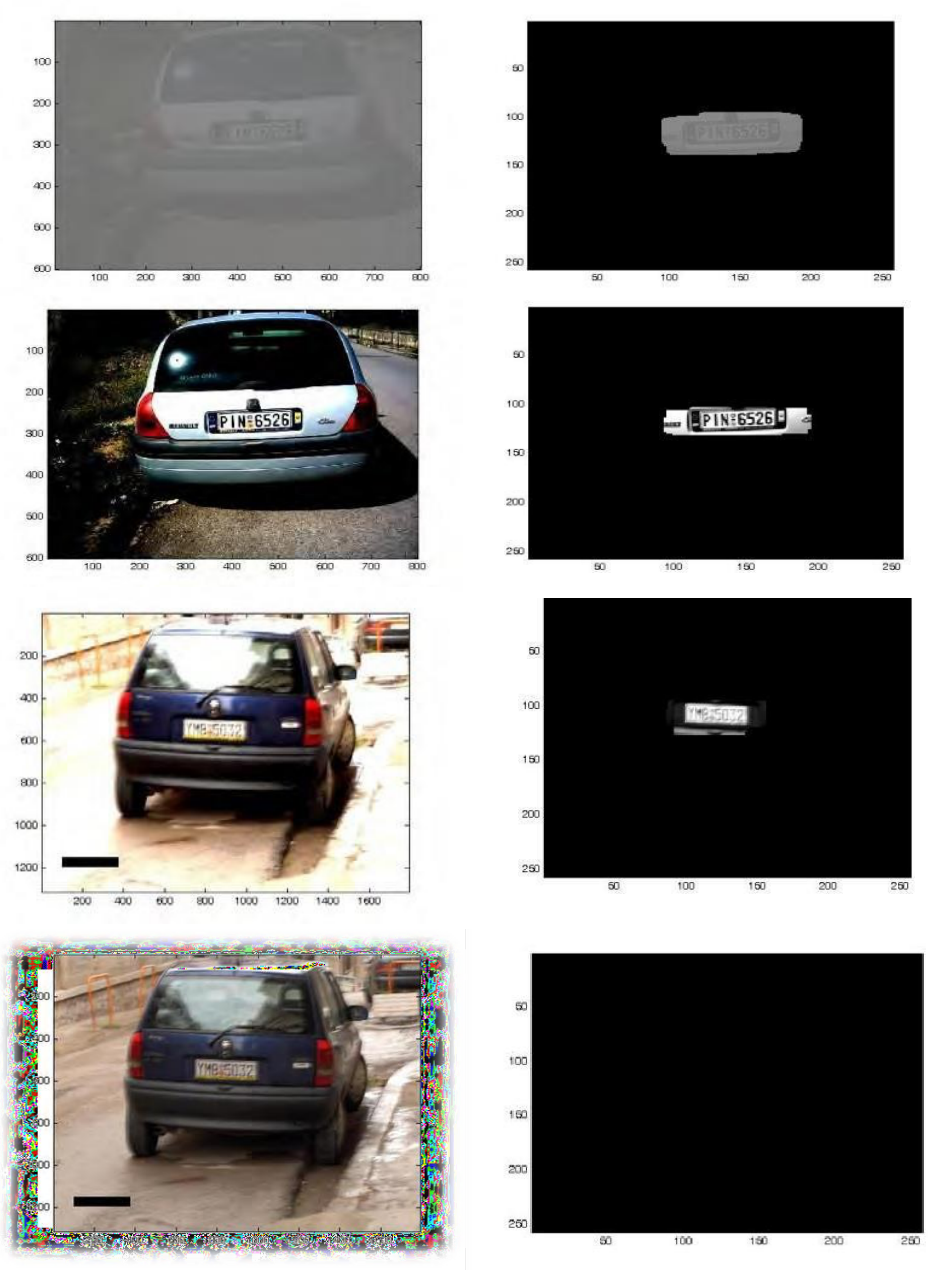

Figure 3. Original and Enhanced Input Images, the License Plates Detection

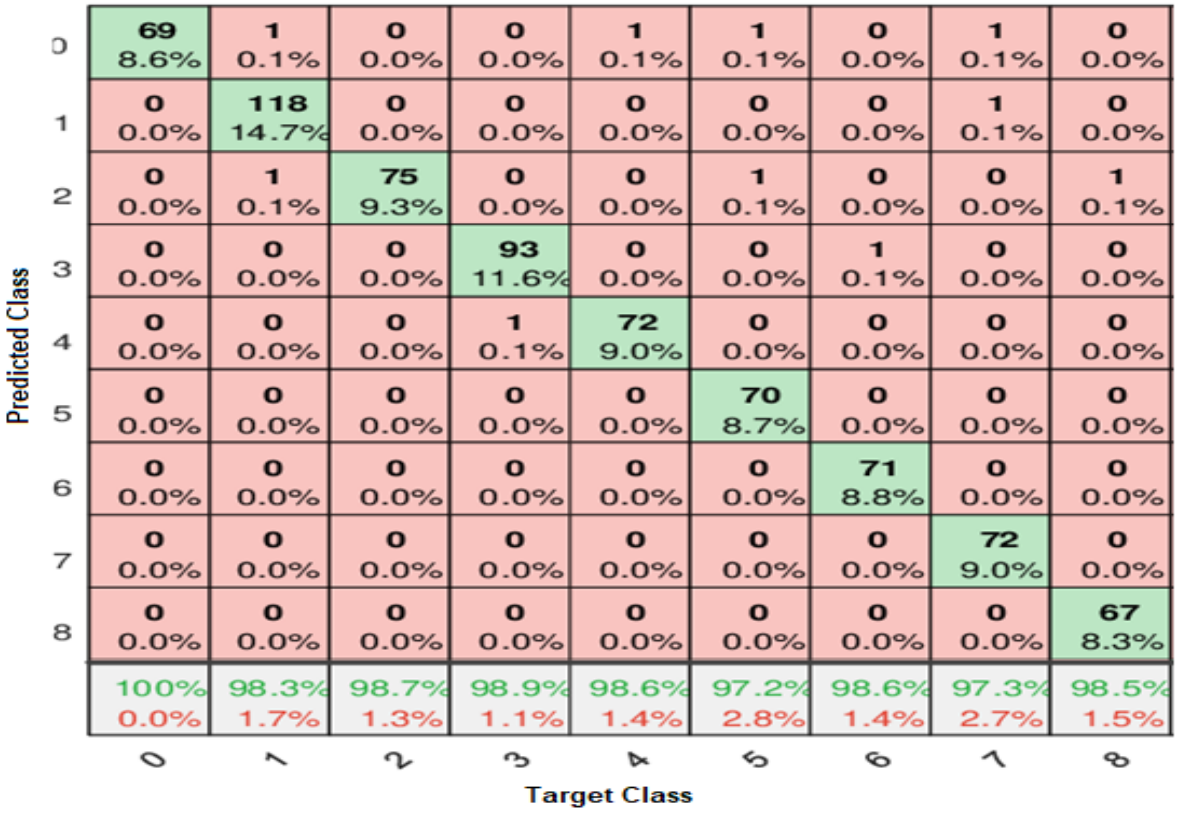

Figure 4. Confusion Matrix

The Figure 4 shows the confusion matrix was employed to evaluate deep learning model. CNN performs outclass accuracy on the dataset. Figure 5 presents the training and testing accuracies. The model is well fitted to data and perform well on the execution of the test data. The Figure 5 illustrates a successful detection of a license plate using the technique proposed in this paper, even in the presence of dust and dirt on the plate.

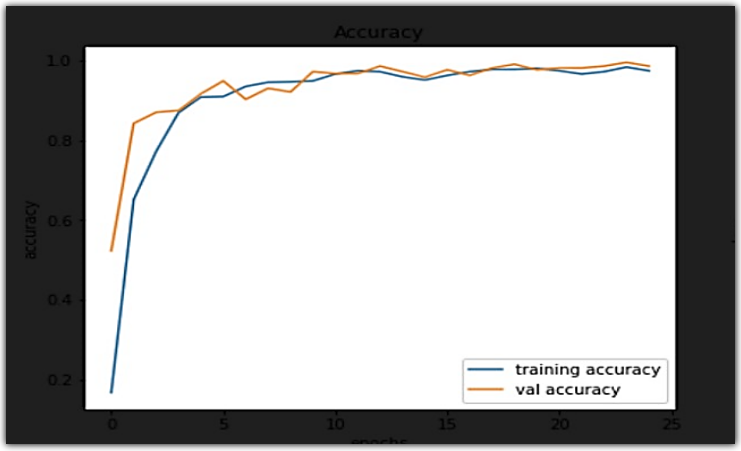

Figure 5. Result Accuracy Graph

The figure 6 demonstrate that the proposed technique is effective when the input image is enhanced. As shown in the figures, the license plates were not able to be detected in the original images, however, after enhancing the input images, the license plates were successfully detected using the technique. Figure 6 denoted the predicted and actual number plate detection number. It represents the correct alphabets, number prediction and then concatenation of the alphabets and number to generate the complete license plate.

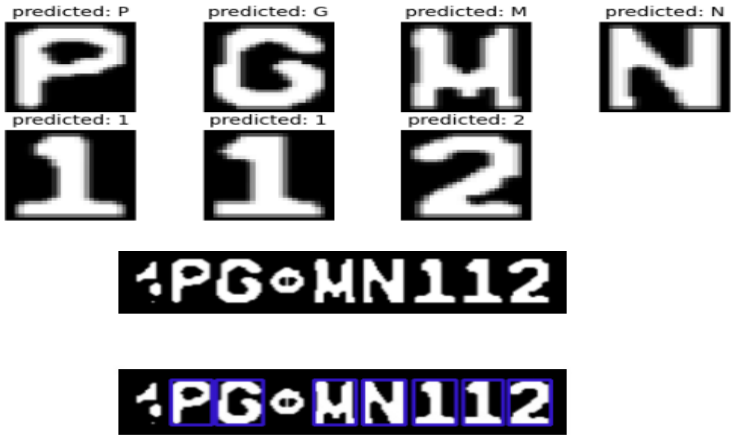

Figure 6. CNN Plate Detection Accuracy

The Figure 7, represent the comparison with the exist techniques and the result are better than existing techniques [7,9,10,16]. Other methods discussed in previous research would struggle in these conditions, but our technique proves to be highly effective in such scenarios.

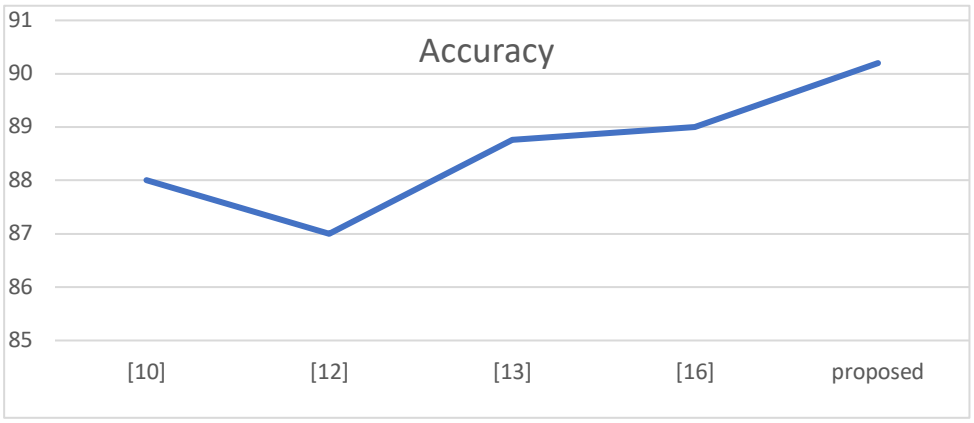

Figure 7. Comparison of Proposed Technique with Existing Techniques

5. Conclusion and Future Work

The key purpose of this study is to examine and validate an innovative ALPI is proposed which extracts character regions and their accuracy to the real-life data set. Machine programming requires a specific element of the database, which is referred to as qualified info A second sub-set for monitoring is called research data. The tests are performed on different server partition. The first phase in this analysis is to classify areas better. Of all properly identified places in a number plate, all correctly recognized but one and all correctly recognized but two the findings are reported. The developed framework is effectively deployed and can be used for many applications in real life. The development initiative was intended to establish a modern, scientifically based system to identify and recognize license plates. An innovative ALPI is proposed which extracts character regions and their accuracy to the real-life data set. A modern area extraction technique focused on structural picture properties is used. Such picture sub-regions have both intra- and inter- dependent properties. The solution suggested included intra-regional and inter-regional assets. In future, extended to similar regions to complete the suggested methodology output of the regions of character. The built framework is effectively implemented and can be used in many real-life applications.

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