International Journal of advancement in electronics and computer engineering (IJAECE)
Volume 5, Issue 4, August 2016, pp.962-965, ISSN 2278 -1412

Localization of License Plate Number Using Dynamic Image Processing Techniques And Genetic Algorithms

Bharti Tiwari[1], Pravin Tiwari[2]
[1]*Mtech. Scholar, Department of ECE, Takshila Institute of engineering and technology, bharti11.tiwari@gmail.com, India;*
[2]*Prof. Department of ECE, Takshila Institute of engineering and technology,pravintiwari@takshshila.org, India;*

Abstract *– A design of a brand new genetic algorithmic rule (GA) is introduced to detect the locations of the license plate (LP) symbols. An adaptive threshold methodology has been applied to beat the dynamic changes of illumination conditions once changing the image into binary. Open ALPR (Automated license plate Recognition) is used to observe candidate objects within the image. This methodology depends on distinctive the key characteristic of a number plate the concentration of characters with robust light-on-dark edges. The system that reads variety plates from any digital image, color or monochrome, sizes vary from 640×480 to megapixel pictures there are 3 major steps to number plate reading. Locating and analytic the amount plates within the image, Locating and isolating the characters within the number plate, Reading the characters (OCR, optical character recognition).*
Keywords*: Genetic algorithms, image processing, image representations, license plate detection, Machine vision, road vehicle identification,*

I. Introduction

A new Genetic algorithmic rule (GA) is design to detect the locations of the license plate (LP) symbols. An adaptive threshold technique has been applied to beat the dynamic changes of illumination conditions once converting the image into binary. The detection stage of the LP is that the most important step in an automatic vehicle identification system .A various analysis has been administered to beat several problems faced during this space however there's no general methodology that will be used for detection license plates in completely different places or countries, due to the difference in plate vogue or design. All the developed techniques will be categorized consistent with the selected options upon that the detection algorithmic rule was based and also the kind of the detection algorithmic rule itself. Color-based systems are designed to observe specific plates having fixed colors. External-shape based mostly techniques were developed to detect the plate based on its rectangular form. Edge-based techniques were additionally implemented to observe the plate based on the high density of vertical edges within it.

Research in and were based on the intensity distribution in the plate's space with respect to its neighborhood wherever the plate is considered as Maximally Stable External Region (MSER). The applied detection algorithms ranged from window-based statistical matching ways to extremely intelligent-based technique that used neural networks or fuzzy logic. GAs has been used seldom due to their high process needs. In GA was used to search for the simplest mounted rectangular area having a similar texture options as that of the prototype template. In GA was wont to locate the plate vertically when detection the left and right limits based on horizontal symmetry of the vertical texture bar graph round the plate's space. GA was used in to recognize the LP symbols to not detect the LP. Another cluster of researchers tried to control the problem from the texture perspective to differentiate between text and different image varieties.

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II. Literature Review

G. Abo Samra et. al[1]"Localization of License Plate Number Using Dynamic Image Processing Techniques And Genetic Algorithms" A new genetic primarily based example system for localizing 2-D compound objects within plane pictures has been introduced and tested within the localization of LP symbols. The results were encouraging and a brand new approach for resolution the LP detection drawback relying only on the geometrical layout of the LP symbols has been by experimentation proved . Also, a versatile system has been introduced which will be simply adapted for any LP layout by constructing its GRM matrix. The system proved to be invariant to object distance (scaling), insensitive with regard to perspective distortion within a reasonable angle interval, and immutable to a large extent to the presence of different kinds of pictures within the vehicle background. because of the independence on color and also the adaptive threshold used for binarization, the planned system possessed high immunity to changes in illumination either quickly or spatially through the plate area. furthermore, our experiments proved that though leaving some options within the compound object illustration because of the variable nature of the inner objects like the side ratios and also the relative widths, a high proportion success rate was achieved with the help of the ability side of the GAs. the power of the system to differentiate between LP text and normal text has been proved by experimentation. a very vital achievement is overcoming most of the issues arising in techniques based on CCAT by permitting the GA to skip step by step and randomly one or additional symbols to achieve to an appropriate value of the target distance. Moreover, an improvement within the performance of the developed GA has been achieved by applying the new usps crossover operators, that greatly improved the convergence speed of the entire system. Finally, a brand new analysis dimension for GAs has been opened to permit for the detection of multiple plates and even multiple designs within the same image and to extend the performance in terms of speed and memory and to use the same technique in different drawback domains analogous to the LP problem.

D.-J. Kang et. al[2] "Dynamic programming-based method for extraction of license plate numbers of speeding vehicles on the highway" We propose a dynamic programming-based approach to observe the four main numbers on the license plate. The planned search methodology is extremely quick and may determine the plate numbers using an energy minimization model for the geometric configuration of in turn placed numeric characters. Most of the standard algorithms used to find the position of the license plate use color data and so fail to search out the plate location once the body of the vehicle and its license plate has similar colors. Because the planned methodology uses a gray-scale image, the color variation or environmental conditions have very little result on the extraction performance of the characters on the plate and consistent

operation of the general system is so possible under the severely varied lighting conditions experienced outdoors over a amount of 24 hours.

Shyang-Lih Chang et.al[3] "Automatic License Plate Recognition" Compared to most previous work that in a way restricted their operating conditions, the techniques presented during this paper are a lot of less restrictive. The planned LPR algorithmic rule consists of 2 modules, one for locating license plates and one for characteristic license numbers. Soft computing techniques rooted in fuzzy (for license plate location) and neural (for license number identification) disciplines were introduced to compensate for uncertainties caused by noise, measuring error and imperfect process. although the planned algorithmic rule cares with the license plates of 1 specific country, several components within the algorithmic rule are readily extended to use with license plates of different countries. Specifically, since color and edge are 2 elementary options of license plates, the colour edge detector introduced within the locating module is quickly adapted to different color schemes by substitution the colour parameters embedded within the detector. Since numerals and roman type are usually used to form license numbers, the planned therefore OCR technique is applicable to any equally constituted license plates. it's standard that a mix of top-down (expectation- driven) and bottom-up (data-driven) procedures usually perform higher than either in isolation. Currently, the locating and identification modules each perform in somewhat of a hybrid top-down and bottom-up manner. Location determination is guided by each the colour data of license plates and also the compositional semantics of license numbers, whereas identification relies on prebuilt templates and also the compositional semantics. a better degree of mixing top-down with bottom-up process is also used in some applications, like the control of restricted or secure areas, the detection of stolen vehicles, and also the management of automotive pools, wherever license data of the cars of interest is known a priori.

Christos Nikolaos E. Anagnostopoulos et.al.[4] "A License Plate-Recognition Algorithm for Intelligent Transportation System Applications" In this , a new algorithmic rule for vehicle license plate identification is planned, on the idea of a unique adaptive image segmentation method (sliding concentric windows) and connected element analysis in conjunction with a personality recognition neural network. The algorithmic rule was tested with 1334 natural-scene gray-level vehicle pictures of various backgrounds and close illumination. The camera targeted within the plate, whereas the angle of read and also the distance from the vehicle wide-ranging according to the experimental setup. The license plates properly segmented were 1287 over 1334 input pictures (96.5%). The optical character recognition system could be a two-layer probabilistic

neural network (PNN) with topology 108-180-36, whose presentation for whole plate recognition reached 89.1%. The PNN is trained to identify alphanumerical characters from car license plates based on information obtained from algorithmic image processing. Combining the higher than 2 rates, the rate of success for the license plate- recognition algorithmic rule is 86.0%. A review within the related literature given during this paper reveals that higher performance (90% up to 95%) has been according, once limitations in distance, angle of read, illumination conditions are set, and background complexity is low.

Clemens Arth et. al[5] "Real-Time License Plate Recognition on an Embedded DSP-Platform" In this paper we tend to present a full-featured license plate detection and recognition system. The system is implemented on an embedded DSP stage and process a video stream in time period. It consists of detection and a character recognition module. The detector relies on the AdaBoost approach conferred by Viola and Jones. Detected license plates are segmental into individual characters by employing a region-based approach. Character classification is performed with support vector classification. so as to hurry up the detection method on the embedded device, a Kalman tracker is included into the system. The search region of the detector is limited to locations wherever following location of a license plate is predicted. Moreover, classification results of subsequent frames are combined to enhance the category accuracy. The main benefits of our system are its time period capability which it doesn't need any further detector input (e.g. from infrared sensors) except a video stream. We tend to measure our system on an oversized variety of vehicles and license plates use terrible quality video and show that the low resolution will be part compensated by combining classification results of subsequent frames.

Halina Kwaśnicka et. al[6] "License plate localization and recognition in camera pictures" The method planned during this paper appears to be very universal just in case of localization and recognition varied} license plates under different environmental and lighting conditions. Its ability to properly recognize all license plates located within the image, during a short time, although they're dirty or containing little mechanical damages. The ultimate results of effectiveness of planned license plate localization and recognition system isn't very spectacular. That's caused by the poor effectiveness of the planned character segmentation and recognition ways. One incorrectly segmented or accepted character is enough to reject entire localized, segmented and recognized caption within the syntax analysis method. At the present we tend to try and benefit of segmentation techniques based on the recognition of characters. Additionally it's to enhance the recognition technique by applying few co-operating ways. These modifications ought to considerably increase the effectiveness of our technique. Roman.

III. Method

The existing system concept algorithm is very complicated to be implemented on all weather. In the Proposed algorithm to be developed will locate strong edges which are spaced proportionally given the expected size of the plate relative to the whole image. A strong edge is defined as a vertical line where adjacent pixels have high luminance deltas, relative to other areas of the scene. Using which the accuracy of license plate detection will be high analysis. This technique has the advantage of analyzing quality in an infinite number of directions and scales. A method for license plate location based on the Gabor transform is presented.

III.1.Geometric Operation

Geometric operation could be a method to find the car license plate. The aim of this operation is to localize the car plate for faster character identification over a little region. An improved Back Propagation network is used to beat the weakness of convergence speed in [1]. Genetic algorithmic rule and momentum term is introduced to the present network to extend the speed of convergence rate. this BP network learning method is alleged to be simply turn out error if initial weights isn't set properly and it's tough to determine the amount of hidden layer and hidden nodes. The improved network using BP momentum increase the speed and also the accuracy to localize the car license place location. Grayscale images extract the edge of the license plate using Sobel operator.

III.2.Architecture of OCR

Since HP had independently-developed page design study technology that was used in product, (and thus not released for open-source) Tesseract never required its own page layout analysis. Tesseract thus assumes that its input may be a binary image with elective multilateral text regions defined. Process follows a ancient step-by-step pipeline, however a number of the stages were uncommon in their day, and probably remain thus even currently. The first step may be a connected element analysis during which outlines of the elements are stored. This was a computationally expensive design decision at the time, however had a major advantage: by inspection of the nesting of outlines, and also the range of kid and issue outlines, it's easy to observe inverse text and recognize it as simply as black-on-white text. Tesseract was probably the primary OCR engine able to handle white-on-black text thus trivially. At this stage, outlines are gathered along, strictly by nesting, into Blobs. Blobs are organized into text lines, and also the lines and regions are analyzed for fixed pitch or proportional text.

III.3.Character Recognition

Character recognition is the most necessary task in recognizing the plate range. The recognition of characters has been a problem that has received a lot of attention within the fields of image process, pattern recognition and AI. It's as a result of theirs loads of risk that the character produced from the standardization step differs from the info. An equivalent character could differ in sizes, form and elegance that might result in recognition of false character, and have an effect on the effectiveness and increase the quality of the total system.

IV. Conclusion

This paper has reviewed the mainly latest research trends and dynamic image processing methodology is proposed. In this paper a new genetic algorithm based prototype system for localizing 2-D compound objects inside plane images has been introduced and tested within the localization of LP symbols. a new genetic algorithmic rule is design to identify the locations of the license plate (LP) symbols. During this paper we have conferred Localization of license plate variety using Dynamic Image processing Techniques and Genetic Algorithms.

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