Automatic License Plate Recognition using Python and OpenCV

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ALPR (Automatic License Plate Recognition)

- ALPR extracts characters on vehicle's license plate
- Main tools for implementation were Python, OpenCV library, and Tesseract library (Optical Character Recognition engine)
- The system in this paper was designed for static images of license plate of vehicles in India

KL 54 A 7860

Proposed System

1. Capture
2. Preprocessing
3. Localize
4. Connected Component Analysis
5. Segmentation

OpenCV, Numpy, Mathplotlib

6. Character Recognition → Tesseract OCR engine

Capture

- Images were captured with a high resolution camera
- Proper equipment setup captured image with sharpness and low distortion

Preprocess

- **Resizing** and converting **color space** from BGR to gray enhanced processing speed

```
original_image = cv2.imread(root_dir + img_file)

# Aspect ratio is 4:3

# Resize
# scale_percent = 50
# width = int(original_image.shape[1] * scale_percent / 100)
# height = int(original_image.shape[0] * scale_percent / 100)

width = 400
height = 300
dim = (width, height)

resized_image = cv2.resize(original_image, dim, interpolation = cv2.INTER_AREA)
print('size of original image', original_image.shape)
print('size of resized image', resized_image.shape)
```

```
size of original image (479, 628, 3)
size of resized image (300, 400, 3)
```

Localize

- Image was converted to gray scale
- **Thresholding** was used to highlight the characters and suppress a background

```
1 # Convert to gray
2 resized_image_gray = cv2.cvtColor(resized_image, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
3 print(resized_image_gray.shape)
4 plt.imshow(resized_image_gray, cmap='gray')
```

```
(300, 400)
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x7f9dcfc2b898>
```


```
1 # Thresholding with Otsu's Binarization
2 ret,thresh = cv2.threshold(resized_image_gray,128,255,
3                            cv2.THRESH_BINARY+cv2.THRESH_OTSU)
4 print(thresh.shape)
5 plt.imshow(thresh, cmap='gray')
```

```
(300, 400)
```

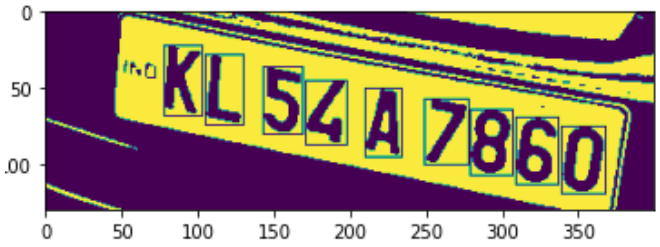
Connected Component Analysis

- The author used Blob-Detector (cvBlobsLib) for extracting objects in the image

Fig. 4. Connected Components (Blobs)

Fig. 6. Classified Blobs

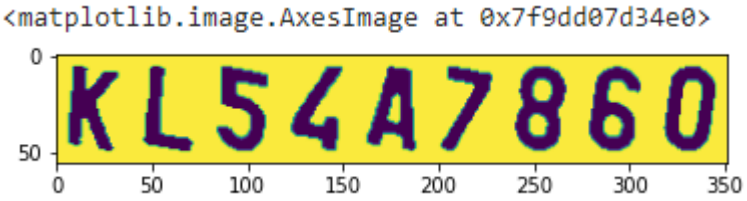
- In the paper reproduction, contouring by cv2.findCountours() was applied instead



Segmentation

- The author extracted only focus objects from the image with a special algorithm called **Image Scissoring**
- The algorithm scans an image vertically and trims at the column which white pixels don't exist
- Blobs were filtered by two methods
  1) Aspect ratio-based elimination
  2) Pixel coordinate-based elimination

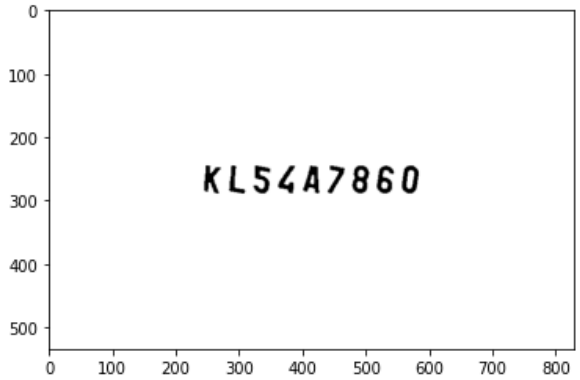
- In the paper reproduction, objects in image were filtered by two methods
  1) Dimension: height > width
  2) Area of sub-images
- Each selected image were resized to the same dimension and patched together



Character Recognition

```
[15]  1 # Fill background for the image
      2
      3 color = [255, 255, 255]
      4 top, bottom, left, right = [int(original_image.shape[0]*0.50)]*4
      5 final_image = cv2.copyMakeBorder(concat_image, top, bottom, left, right, cv2.BORDER_CONSTANT, value=color)
      6 plt.imshow(final_image, cmap='gray')
```

```
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x7f9dd072bb70>
```




```
[16]  1 text = pytesseract.image_to_string(final_image, lang='eng+tha')
      2
      3 print(text)
```

```
KLS4A7860
```

- Big white background was added to enhance readability of Tesseract
- Apply Tesseract OCR engine for character recognition
  Original text: KL54A7860, Predicted text: KLS4A7860

Evaluating the model

- Acquiring 100 images of vehicle's license plate in India was infeasible
- 100 license plates of vehicle in US was gathered and used for evaluating the model [http://www.worldlicenseplates.com/]

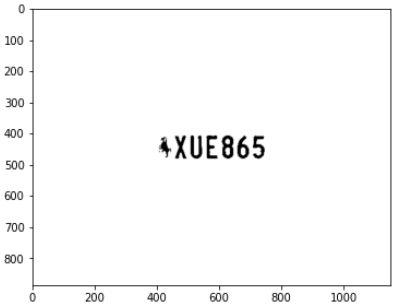
Evaluating the model

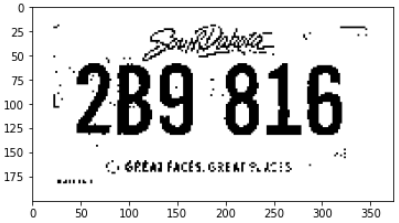
- **Metrics**: prediction is accounted correct only if the predicted text is fully match with the text on license plate
- **27** license plates were correctly predicted
- **73** license plates were incorrectly predicted

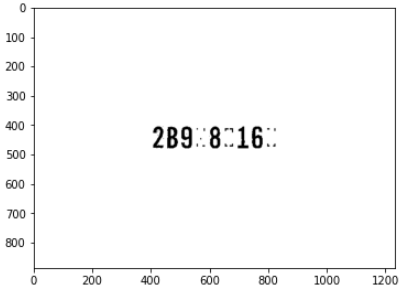
```
1 print('Correct prediction is', correct_score)
2 print('Incorrect prediction is', incorrect_score)
```

```
Correct prediction is 27
Incorrect prediction is 73
```

Correct prediction







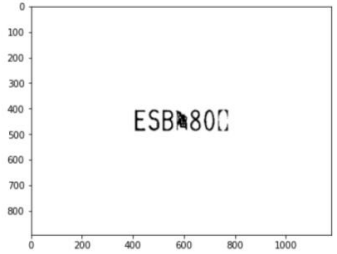
Incorrect prediction

- Factors that influence incorrect predictions were both object localization algorithm and Tesseract engine
- The incorrect results were filtered into two categories
  - Predicted result had a same length as original image
  - Predicted result had a different length as original image

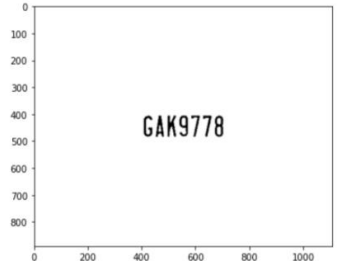
```
[['ESBR80', 'ESB810'],
 ['FAVA881', 'AVA8821'],
 ['TLOV371', '7L0V391'],
 ['L3ZATV', '132AIV'],
 ['ZAGSD4', '2AGSD4'],
 ['PFOIR12', 'PFM5712'],
 ['F99BQZ', '999BQZ'],
 ['HTGB25', 'HTG025'],
 ['AQ7AHH', '407AHH'],
 ['J45KLD', '345KLD'],
 ['S3LPJH', '531PJH'],
 ['WAKAZ1', 'WAK421'],
 ['L435GK', '1435GK'],
 ['(DM2569', '4MD2569'],
 ['LeaC$au', '1CS5615'],
 ['L4cwic', '142WTC'],
 ['394523', '3KFG23'],
```

```
[['4700M3Q0_', '1A70M30'],
 ['aie', '32AA358'],
 ['ieeFIPura\n\neddesphLibata', '888J888'],
 ['MFNN/Z32', 'FNN732'],
 ['JAER386', 'JAE886'],
 ['ONAL', '6AEDX9'],
 ['GL5S@KPI', '615KPI'],
 ['T4ANY', 'I404MY'],
 ['', '7164HF'],
 ['PPE9128.', 'PPE9128'],
 ['PFN8i612', 'PFM8612'],
 ['Sine!\n\nad.', '151740'],
 ['', '8BDH245'],
 ['sh\n\nhl.Westie.', '8BW6784'],
 ['ao', 'AM59232'],
 ['083516', 'E683576'],
 ['G58TGKA', '658TGK'],
```

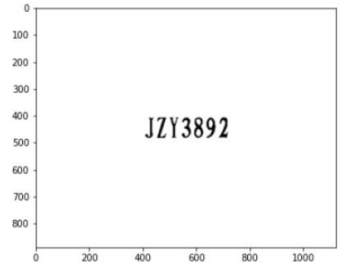
Incorrect prediction, indifferent length



Actual ESB810, **Predicted** ESBR80



Actual GAK9778, **Predicted** GAKS778



Actual JZY3892, **Predicted** JZ¥3892

Incorrect prediction, different length

Actual 888J888, **Predicted** ieeFIPura\n\neddesphLibata

Actual 7164HF, **Predicted** *blank*

Incorrect prediction, different length

Actual PPE9128, **Predicted** PPE9128.

Conclusions

- The implemented algorithm included contouring, thresholding, segmentation, and Tesseract engine could not universally extract characters from any license plate
- Thresholding is not a proper approach for highlighting the characters on noisy background of image
- Tesseract engine is good in extracting texts from a document. However, it shows a limitation in translating alike characters such as “5” and “S”, especially when the character is not presented as a sentence-like format

I’m sure the Tesseract can extract this word.

Super5Super

Save 5 spouses

```
1 test_sentence = cv2.imread(root_dir + 'test_sentence.jpg')
2 predicted_test_sen = pytesseract.image_to_string(test_sentence, lang='eng+tha')
3 predicted_test_sen
```

```
'I’m sure the Tesseract can extract this word.\nSuper5Super\n\nSave 5 spouses\n\x0c'
```