



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ADVANCE RESEARCH, IDEAS AND INNOVATIONS IN TECHNOLOGY

ISSN: 2454-132X

Impact factor: 4.295

(Volume3, Issue3)

Available online at www.ijariit.com

Monitoring Traffic Signal Destructions Using SVM Classifier

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Abstract: Typically vehicles are generally in movement so number plate detection from vehicles becomes a very difficult problem due to possession of images, next to with that number plate may have other designs and some more additional stickers also within this paper, we have to tax our process for number plate detection which includes many steps, the images of the vehicle's number plate are composed of the car parking areas and from the network. Firstly, pre-processing of giving input sampled similes are done then feature drawing out of those pre-processed images by applying convolves Gabor and Zonal based algorithm. After that morphological operation are made to find the numbers and also to the segmentation of images, every single character is segmented parallel processing histogram. All the features of every number are designed using zonal based approach. The features are used to putting into the neural networks for quality identification.

Keywords: Image Pre-Processing, RGB to Grayscale Conversion, Median Filtering, Number Plate Extraction, Character Segmentation, and SVM.

I. INTRODUCTION

Immense assimilation of information technologies into all aspects of modern life caused demand for processing vehicles as intangible resources in information systems. Because an individual information system without any data has no sense, there was also a need to transform information about vehicles between the reality and information systems.

In a valid atmosphere, vehicles by their number plates are acknowledged by unique intelligent equipment and reproduce it into intangible resources. For this reason, a range of detection techniques have been developed and number plate detection systems are nowadays used in a variety of traffic and security applications, such as traffic signal violation control, parking, access and margin control, or tracking of stolen cars.

Bangalore city, has witnessed a phenomenal growth in vehicle population. This led to the increase in a number of traffic signal violations. A statistics of red signal violations every year is shown in Fig.1.1 (Note: Statistics is until March 2016).

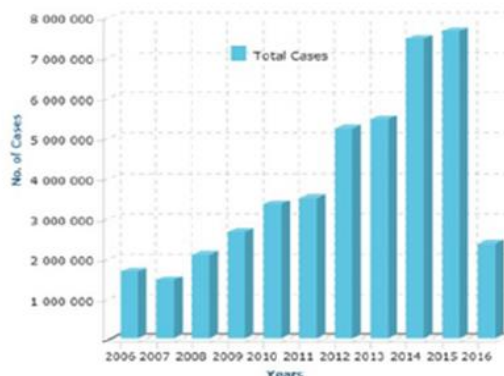


Fig.1 Statistics of red signal violations of one decade

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Sanjay S Gharde and Shalindra Kumar Shrivastav invented the “Support Vector Machine for Handwritten Devanagari Numeral Recognition” The capability to identifying device printed typescript in a semi-automated manner or automatic manner has understandable applications in the frequent field. While generating an algorithms with a one hundred percent accurate recognitions rate highly impossible in this world of unwanted noise and dissimilar typescript styles, it is important to design quality identification algorithms with this failure in mind for that when mistakes are unavoidably made, they will at least comprehensible and expected to the persons working with this program. In this method, we present an overview of Feature Extractions technique for offline recognitions of inaccessible Devangari numeral recognition systems.

Kumar Shaledra Shrivastav, Garde S prop up Vector Machine for Handwritten Devanagari Numeral Recognition Nowadays, In the recognition systems are used in many fields that have different nature. The optical character recognition had started from the recognitions of machine written digits and characters and then it will develop towards the recognition of machine printed terms. Progressively, handwritten digit, character and word recognition were introduced into this same domain. Most researchers peoples have been done in some Latin languages.

The “Historical review of OCR research and development” are invented by K. Yamamoto and S.Mori, C. Y.Suren. In optical character recognition, zoning pedestal feature extracting is best and the majority fashionable method. The personality image is separated into a predefined numeral of the region and a feature is calculated from every zona. Typically, the features are based on the pattern pixels (black) enclosed in that zones. That type of features is sum squared distance, average pixel density, and histogram. In some features, state the average pixel density (APD), various combination locations of pixels can each and every one gives increase to similar average pixel density (APD).

III. PROPOSED WORK

Number Plate Recognitions is a computerized vision method in which motor vehicles are recognized by their authorization plates. Number plate Recognitions encompass been extensively used as a core knowledge for defense or traffic application such that traffic surveillances, parking batch access controls, and information management. In this pictures of the vehicles number plates are together from the car parking places and from the web server. Foremost, the image or picture is renewed into grayscale images and then pre-processed that include removing noise images, dilations and manufacture the image fit for additional processing as per the necessities.

A. Pre-processing

This process is used to convert the character image into grayscale image and to adjust the size of the image. It is any form of signal processing for which the productivity is an image or video, the output may be either an image or the set of characteristics or parameters related to image or videos to develop or modify some quality of the input. It will help to improve the video or images such that it improves the chance for the achievement of other processes. In this paper, we considered the image as input and these images are subjected to pre-processing this will resulting in grayscale conversion and resizing.

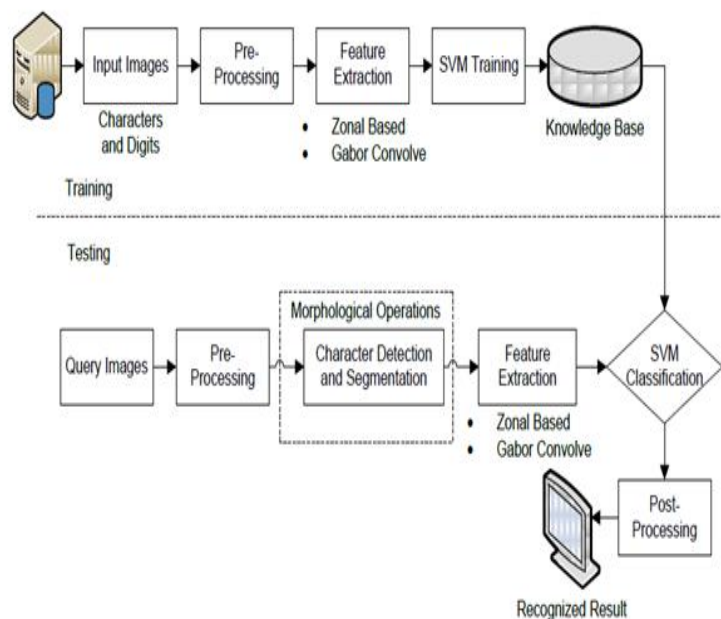


Fig 2: System Architecture

B. Zonal Feature Extraction Based

The most important function of number plate character detection is to get the good feature set. This feature set helps for good appreciation and implementation. first, we will do the centroid of the image (numeral/character). That image is further revealed into 50*50 same zones where the size of each zone may be (5*5). After that we have calculated the common distance from image centroid to every pixel present in the same zones/block. Then We have got 100 feature vector of every image. Then we will perform the middling distance from the zone centroid to the each pixel present in between the zones. They may be some different zones that may empty that of the significance of that exact zone is implicit in being zero. Then we duplicate this system for all zones current in the image (numeral/character). We have used proficient zone based on the feature extraction algorithm for more handwritten numeral identification Zonal based feature extraction algorithm is explained below

Algorithm: The zone centroid zone (ZCZ) based on feature extraction system.

Start

Step 1: Input image is divided into 'n' equal zones.

Step 2: For all 'n' equal zones, perform centroid.

Step 3: calculate the space connecting the zone centroid to each pixel present in the zone

Step 4: Replicate the last one for the complete pixel current in the zone.

Step 5: computed of average distance is between these points present in the image.

Step 6: This system is in sequence frequent for the whole region.

Step 7: getting 'n' such skin texture for taxonomy and identification.

End.

C. Gabor Convolves Feature Extraction

The Gabor wavelet transform is used for feature extraction in this architecture; it have some good-looking arithmetical and natural properties and it has been used repeatedly on finds of image processing. The Gabor properties present the most favorable declaration in both the time and rate of recurrence domains and Gabor wavelet convert seems could be the most favorable basis to take out neighboring features for numerous reasons, they are organic motivation and Mathematical and empirical inspiration.

$$\varphi(x, y) = \frac{e^k}{\pi\gamma_1\gamma_2} \exp\left(-\left(\frac{x^2}{\gamma_1^2} + \frac{y^2}{\gamma_2^2}\right)\right) (\exp(j2\pi x_r) - k) \quad (1)$$

Where K is an offset parameter.

D. Edge Extraction by means of Morphological functions

Initially, the inquiry image $C(x, y)$ must be transformed to the binary image contains only 1's and 0's (for black and white). The border of the picture which is straight extracted by the morphological basic operations gives the $E(x, y)$ from the inquiry image $C(x, y)$.

Later the edges of the number plates are determined as $E(x, y)$, next the letter segmentation is completed for the recognition module. Each letter of the query number plate need to be expanded and the acquired image is the valued image $S(x, y)$.

Then final identification step is performed by the association corresponding algorithm execution and the correctness rate is the rough calculation of worth 1 in the $F(x, y)$ image. This ending resultant documented objects of the vehicle trappings Association for the model appreciation by the coming steps:

- It successively multiplies each segmented bits and pieces $S(x, y)$ over the entire position image set from the template collection.
- After that, for every multiplication, it finds the correlation plane.
- For every segmented bit $S(x, y)$ it verifies the highest peak value as max (out) to the correlation,
- Then It sorts the utmost peak correlation values from every association plane to found the indication image brings about the peak correlation peak value, i.e., with the indication image $S(x, y)$ have the best counterpart with unknown input image $I(x, y)$.

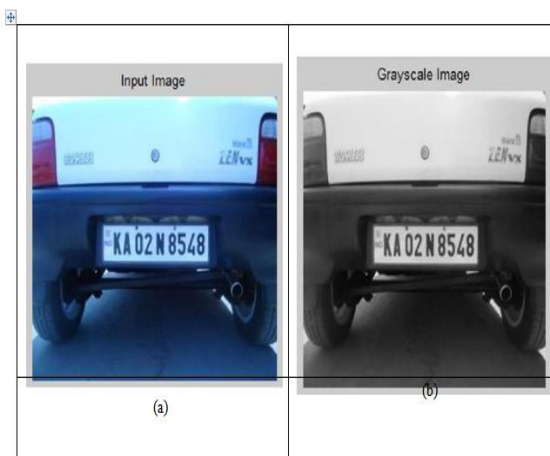


Figure 3: (a) input image (b) grayscale image



Figure 4: Mosaic image

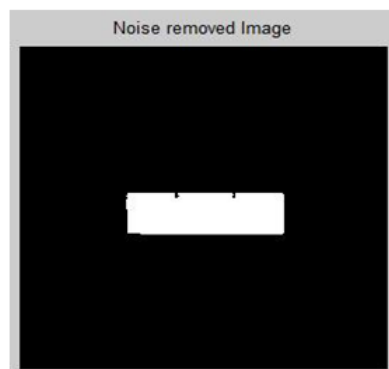


Figure 5: noise removed image



Figure 6: number of vehicle recognized

CONCLUSION

In this paper, we verified a method on the vehicle number plate identification throughout the Zonal and Gabor convolves method for feature withdrawal. In this algorithm, we have made known a notable development for identifying number plate of a vehicle. The inexact results show that this comes close to gives the perspective of the morphological edge recognition and segmentation for vehicle number plate categorization that has been assessed. The main principle to affect segmentation is to eradicate the surplus section from the vehicle number plate and discover the important edges which are required for the identification of the characters and numbers from the vehicle number plates. Hence, the identification correctness is far above the ground. The method is pretty simple that can be put into performing and also have a good function prospect. Our investigational Results proved that Zonal based method present better identification exactness than judge against to other predictable methods.

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