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Enhancing License Plate Super-Resolution: A Layout-Aware and Character-Driven Approach

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Vision, Robotics
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Summary

1. Problem and Motivation
2. Contributions
3. Layout and Character Oriented Focal Loss
4. Architecture
5. Datasets
6. Quantitative Results
7. Qualitative Results
8. Ablation Study
9. Final Remarks

Problem and Motivation



- Low-resolution license plates are **common** in **real-world surveillance**.

Problem and Motivation



- Blurred and **low-quality** images **reduce** license plate recognition (LPR) performance

Problem and Motivation



- Need for an approach that **improves character reconstruction in low-resolution scenarios.**

Contributions

- **Novel Loss Function:** Layout and Character Oriented Focal Loss (LCOFL).

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- **Novel Loss Function:** Layout and Character Oriented Focal Loss (LCOFL).
- **Architecture improvements:** Incorporation of deformable convolutions and shared weights in attention modules.
- **Training Strategy:** A GAN-based training approach with OCR-guided discriminator for generation of more realistic and recognizable LP images.
- **Real-World Images:** Preliminary experiments with real data.

Layout and Character Oriented Focal Loss



Layout and Character Oriented Focal Loss

$$L_C = -\frac{1}{K} \sum_{k=1}^K w_k \log p_t(y_k^{GT} | x_k)$$

- Weighted cross-entropy to classify characters.

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- Penalizes misclassification from structural similarities.
- Weights are updated based on confusion matrix after each epoch.

Layout and Character Oriented Focal Loss

$$L_P = \sum_{i=1}^K [D(x_k) \cdot A(y_k^{GT}) + A(x_k) \cdot D(y_k^{GT})]$$

$$D(c) = \begin{cases} \beta & \text{if } c \text{ is a digit} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$A(c) = \begin{cases} \beta & \text{if } c \text{ is a letter} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- Enforces the correct positional arrangement of letters and digits in the LP layout.

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- Enforces the correct positional arrangement of letters and digits in the LP layout.
- Penalizes errors where a letter is reconstructed as a digit, or vice versa.

Layout and Character Oriented Focal Loss

$$L_S = \frac{1 - SSIM(S_i, H_i)}{2}$$

- **Guides the network to maintain LP layout and structural details.**

Layout and Character Oriented Focal Loss

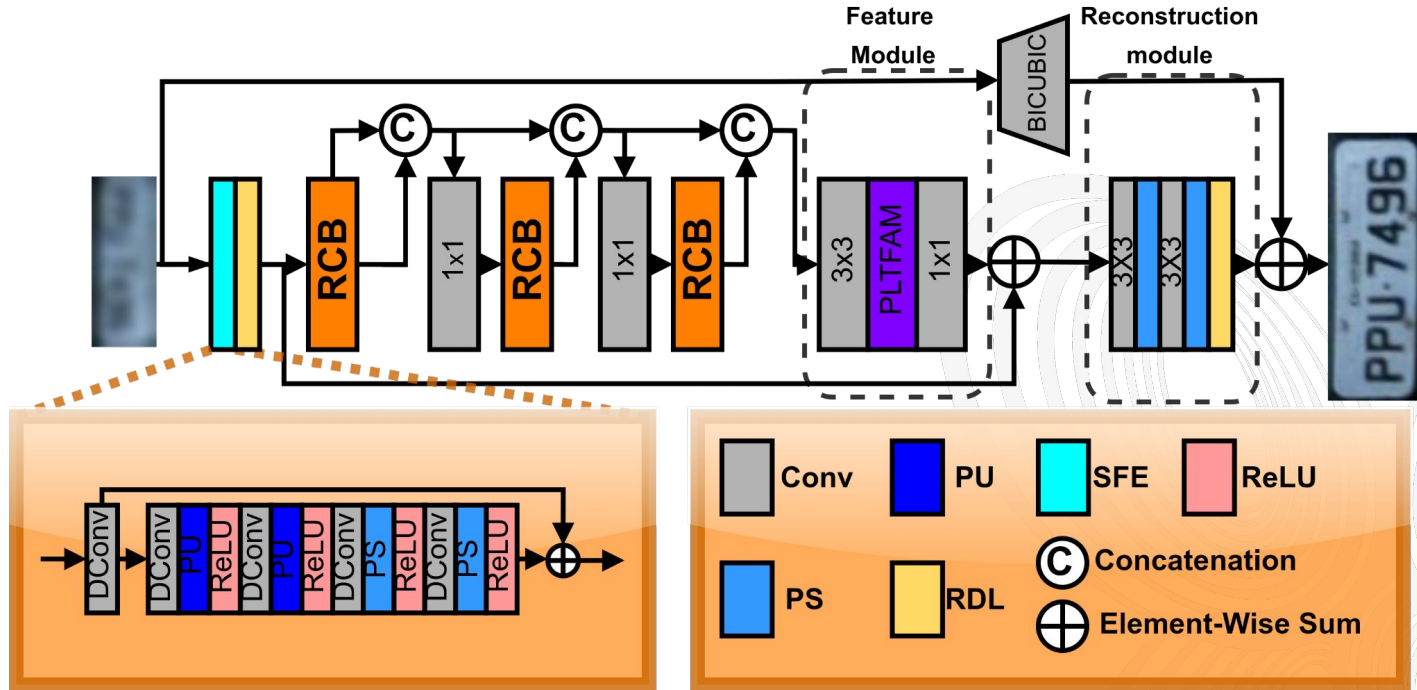
$$L_S = \frac{1 - SSIM(S_i, H_i)}{2}$$

- **Guides the network to maintain LP layout and structural details.**
- **Penalizes deviations in texture, structure, and contrast.**

Network Architecture

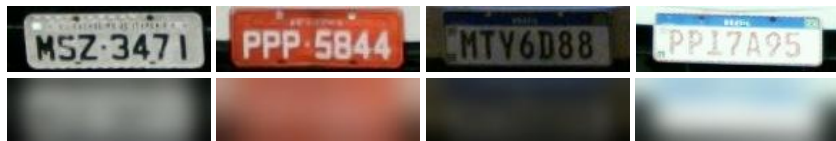


Architecture



Datasets

RodoSol-ALPR[1]



- **Input Resolution (LR):** 16×48 px;
- **Output Resolution (HR):** 32×96 px.

Preliminary Real-World Images



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[1] R. Laroca, E. V. Cardoso, D. R. Lucio, V. Estevam, and D. Menotti, “On the Cross-dataset Generalization in License Plate Recognition” in *International Conference on Computer Vision Theory and Applications (VISAPP)*, Feb 2022, pp. 166-178.

Quantitative Results



Quantitative Results

Test Images	# Correct Characters					
	RodoSol-ALPR			Preliminary Real-World Images		
	All	≥ 6	≥ 5	All	≥ 6	≥ 5
<i>HR (No SR)</i>	98.5%	99.9%	99.9%	90.6%	98.7%	100%
<i>LR (No SR)</i>	0.8%	4.1%	11.7%	9.9%	28.0%	56.2%
Proposed model & baselines tested						
<i>LR + SR (SR3 [6])</i>	43.1%	82.2%	82.2%	31.7%	63.7%	80.1%
<i>LR + SR (PLNET [5])</i>	39.0%	59.9%	74.2%	36.3%	67.2%	82.5%
<i>LR + SR (Proposed)</i>	49.8%	71.2%	83.3%	39.5%	70.2%	83.1%

[5] Nascimento, V., Laroca, R., Lambert, J.D.A., Schwartz, W.R. and Menotti, D., “Super-resolution of license plate images using attention modules and sub-pixel convolution layers.” In **Computers & Graphics**, 2023, 113, pp.69-76.

[6] C. Saharia, J. Ho, W. Chan, T. Salimans, D. J. Fleet, and M. Norouzi, “Image super-resolution via iterative refinement,” **IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence (TPAMI)**, vol. 45, no. 4, pp. 4713–4726, 2023. Google Research.

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Ablation Study

Recognition Rates (RR) Achieved With Different Components Integrated Into The Proposed Approach

Approach	RR
Proposed (w/o ArchMod, GAN-style, and LCOFL)	39.0%
Proposed (w/o LCOFL)	45.9%
Proposed (w/o ArchMod and LCOFL)	47.6%
Proposed (w/o GAN-style and LCOFL)	47.7%
Proposed (w/o ArchMod and GAN-style)	48.2%
Proposed (w/o ArchMod)	49.2%
Proposed (w/o GAN-style)	49.4%
Proposed	49.8%

Final Remarks

- Our approach involved the implementation of LCOFL for character reconstruction according with the LP layout.
- LCOFL effectively mitigates confusions between structurally similar characters.
- Modifications to the architecture and training procedure led to state of the art results.

Final Remarks - Future Works

- Conduct experiments on various LP layouts.
- Complete the paired real-world LR/HR dataset and make it publicly accessible for researchers.
- Ensure the dataset supports multi-image super-resolution.

THANK YOU!



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