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LEVERAGING A CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORK TO IDENTIFY INDIAN FAKE CURRENCY

Mrs. Sowmya J
Assistant Professor
Department of Master of Computer Applications
The Oxford college of Engineering, Bangalore
sowmyaj@theoxford.edu

Bhoomika G M
PG Student
Department of Master of Computer Applications
The Oxford college of Engineering, Bangalore
bhoomikagm123@gmail.com

ABSTRACT:

The rise of shaded printing technology has significantly increased the production of phony coinage on a large scale. Despite the growing popularity of electronic financial transactions and a recent decline in the habit of physical cash, banknotes remain widely used due to their reliability and ease of use. In the past, printing currency required access to print shops, but today, anyone with a basic laser printer can produce currency notes with high accuracy. This shift has made forged coinage a more prevalent issue than ever before, posing a significant challenge to the circulation of genuine currency.In India, problems like currency desecration and hidden money are exacerbated by the widespread issue of counterfeit notes. Counterfeit currency presents a major challenge for the country, alongside other economic concerns. To address this issue, a deep learning-based framework is proposed for the finding of counterfeit Indian rupee notes. The proposed system utilizes MATLAB to detect and identify fake currency, aiming to decide flanked by genuine and counterfeit notes.Counterfeiting involves creating replicas of legitimate currency, which is a practice not supported by the Indian government. In India, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is the sole authority in charge for letterpress currency. Each year, the RBI must tackle the problem of counterfeit banknotes that have been detected and released into circulation. The advancements in lithography and perusing technology have significantly contributed to the rise in counterfeiting, impacting the cheap and diminishing the price of legitimate currency. Therefore, the need for effective counterfeit detection methods is critical.Traditional systems for detecting counterfeit currency have primarily relied on ironware and copy meting out techniques. These methods often require extensive effort and are less efficient in identifying fake notes. To address these limitations, we propose the use of the Xception deep learning architecture for the identification of counterfeit Indian currency. Our approach involves analyzing pictures of coinage notes to accurately detect and identify fake currency, providing a more effective solution to this growing problem.

Keywords: Fake Currency Identification, Indian Rupee Counterfeiting, Machine Learning for Counterfeit Detection, MATLAB in Currency Verification, Profound Learning in Fake Note Detection.

1. INTRODUCTION:

Machine learning denotes to a logic of PC processes that can learn from experience and improve their performance without being explicitly programmed. As a crucial branch of artificial intelligence, machine learning employs data and statistical tools to forecast results, which can subsequently be applied to produce useful insights. The fundamental tenet of machine learning is that a computer can generate precise outcomes by merely acquiring knowledge from data instances. It shares close ties with Bayesian mathematical modeling as well as data extraction. modeling, where the computer processes data inputs and produces answers using algorithms.Once a machine learning model is built, its effectiveness can be tested using previously unseen data. The new data is changed into a feature vector, processed by the model, and then outputted as a prediction. One of the remarkable aspects of engine education is that it eliminates the necessity for retraining the model or updating rules continuously. trained model can draw conclusions from new data without requiring manual intervention.

The learning process in machine learning is akin to human learning, where experience enhances predictive accuracy. The more knowledge we have, the better we can forecast future outcomes. Conversely, when faced with unfamiliar situations, our success rate tends to be lower compared to well-known scenarios. Machines undergo a similar learning process. They are trained to understand the relationship between input and output data, enabling them to formulate rules that apply to new, unseen data. As new information and experiences are introduced, the algorithms adapt and evolve, thereby improving their effectiveness over time. Machine learning addresses the challenge of deriving meaningful insights from data exclusive of the necessity for constant rule updates by programmers.The algorithms autonomously refine their rules based on new data, continually enhancing their predictive capabilities and performance. This dynamic learning process underscores the transformative authority of engine learning in many applications.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY:

A study on banknote recognition techniques using different sensors[1]Real money transactions endure to be crucial in the worldwide market, despite a decline in the usage of currency as a result of the recent growth in the usage of payments conducted electronically. Even while it's still common practice to handle and count currency by fingers during daily life, machines like ATMs , currency counters are necessary for sizable and secure transactions. This paper describes studies that have been conducted in four main areas of study in the field of accurate bank identification using multiple kinds of sensor in such robots: currency praise, fraudulent bill notice, health classification, and number serialization recovery. The benefits and downsides of the
techniques employed in those investigations are also covered. Although previous research has touched on several polls on bill or imitation bill identification, this work is the first of its type to analyse all quartette sections. All around the globe, various procedures are applied on banknote processors for recognising currency details

Deep learning-based recognition method for euro and mexican banknotes using real-world photos[2]A reliable and effective system for identifying Mexican and euro banknotes is presented in this article. Using neuronic systems and deep learning with actual scene photos captured in both natural and artificial light, a high rate of banknote detection and classification was accomplished. Raw photos were fed into the neural systems without any manual character extraction. On the basis of important characteristics, including watermarks, portraits on the notes, the value of the bills inscribed in words and figures, and the whole note, analysis and experiments were conducted on currency.

An Examination of Indian Document Money Fraud[3]: A SurveyCounterfeit notes are flooding the Indian system. For researchers, identifying fake documents is a major concern right now. Fraudulent cash identifying is the main goal of the traditional paper circulation proof system. The currency identifying system is essential and needs to be exceptionally accurate. Several steps are necessary for an effective paper currency identification approach, including edge detection, extracting features, photo categorization, getting an image, and grayscale conversion, and vision contrast. In this essay, we've gone through a distinct kind of literature review that explains many methods of spotting fake money.

Using multiple-Kernel support vector apparatuses to detect forged currency[4]Finding a reliable way to identify fake currency is crucial for business operations. In this article, we suggest a organization based on multiple- kernel SVMs for identifying fake currency. To reduce erroneous rates, a back vector machine (SVM) is designed. Each banknote is separated into partitions, and the system's input is provided by the luminance histograms of the partitions. Each partition has a unique set of kernels attached to it. Numerous kernels are merged into a combined matrix using a linearly weighted combination method. Through semi- definite programming (SDP) learning, the best weights for kernel matrices in combination can be established. Two systems are used to cut down on the amount of forensic examination of fake coins. A metallic microscope was used to examine the microstructures of fake coins, and X-ray fluorescence (XRF) was used for a quantitative examination without any pretreatment. XRF was used to find copper color, nickel, iron, zinc, Mn, chromium, cobalt, and lead. The principal six elements of the counterfeit coins—Cu, Ni, Fe, Zn, Mn, and Cr—were used in cluster analysis to categorise them. According to analytical findings, the 89 fake coins could be split into three categories based on their iron, chromium, and zinc contents. After chemical etching, several bent micro- structures were seen at the letter and figure positions as well as at the edge using a metal microscope.

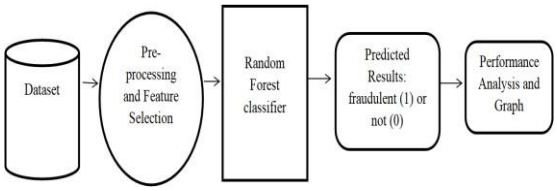

Fig 1.Proposed architecture

3. EXISTING WORK:

Yeh, Chi-Yuan, and colleagues proposed a methodology for fake banknote acknowledgment that relies on various bit support vector machines. To limit bogus rates, a Care Path Engine (SVM) is developed. Each banknote is divided into parcels, and the framework's contribution is created on the luminance histograms of the segments. Each parcel is connected with its own components.

M. Hida and others A metallic magnifying lens was used to study fake coins' microstructures and X-beam fluorescence (XRF) for a quantitative assessment with essentially no pre-treatment. XRF identified Cu, Ni, iron, zinc, Mn, chromium, cobalt, and lead.

Soon after, it is not recommended to use large convolution filters that are (5*5).
The fundamental drawback of ResNets is that error detection gets challenging with deeper networks. Additionally, learning could be quite ineffective if the network is too shallow.

The current image processing system has generic procedures including picture acquisition, edge detection, grayscale conversion, feature extraction, image segmentation, and decision-making. Anticipated to the difficulty of feature extraction, the disadvantage of these techniques is a saving in detection efficiency.

4. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY:

Our relevance in this organization is to concentrate on the documentation of bogus currency that is pervasive in the Indian market. In our approach, counterfeit currency is originate by removing the security thread component from the currency note. We implemented our suggested method utilising Xception Architecture to identify bogus cash.

Column	Type	Index	Description
Image_ID	VARCHAR(255)	PRIMARY KEY- Unique identifier for each image.	Image_ID
Image_path	VARCHAR(255)	Path to the image file	Image_path
Image_data	BLOB	Direct storage of image data	Image_data
Timestamp	Data Time	When the image was uploaded.	Timestamp
label	VARCHAR(50)	Genuine' or 'Fake'.	label

5. IMPLEMENTATION:

Dataset

To get the dataset being provided voor testing as sound as training, we built an application in the very first module. This data set is located in the modelling subdirectory. The dataset comprises of 232 photos of Indian cash, both real and false,

Importing the necessary libraries

In our second component we are going to bring the necessary frameworks for identifying counterfeit Indian cash. We're going to utilise Django for this. We must load all the libraries we need before we can use them to develop the main model, divide the test and training data using Sclera, transform pictures into numeric arrays with PIL, and work with other programmes like pandas, and useless, matplotlib and and tensorflow.

Retrieving the images

We'll collect the pictures together with their metadata. Since all of the images must have the exact same size in charge to be recognised, they ought to be modified to (224,224). After that, use the images to construct an display of numpy elements.

Building the model

When it comes to image recognition, convolutional neural network technology have shown to be highly efficient. Understanding convolution's technique is essential since it distinguishes CNN from traditional neural networks, such as CNN. Once a picture is entered, CNN continuously examines it to search for particular characteristics. The two main variables that can be changed for this screening (convolution) are length or buffer type. The first convolution process yields a set of new frames, as seen in the graphic below. These pictures are exhibited in the second column (layer).

6. CONCLUSION:

The number of counterfeit notes on the market is steadily rising day by day. Various technologies are currently being employed to ascertain whether the note is authentic or fraudulent cash. This study proposes the use of Xception Architecture to identify counterfeit Indian cash. The findings demonstrated the effectiveness of the Xception Architecture, which obtained Training Accuracy of 93.34% and Validation Accuracy of 97.00%. Additionally, noise may be present in the image that was acquired, which must be taken into account as a pre-processing step in the money detection process

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