

IFC-Bank of Italy Workshop on “Machine learning in central banking”

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Using deep learning technique to automate banknote defect classification¹

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¹ This presentation was prepared for the Workshop. The views expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Bank of Italy, the BIS, the IFC or the central banks and other institutions represented at the event.



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Using Deep Learning Technique to Automate Banknote Defect Classification

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Motivation

To increase the efficiency of our banknote printing operation

- By reducing defect rate with real-time banknote printing quality inspection
- By reducing human effort involved in the inspection process



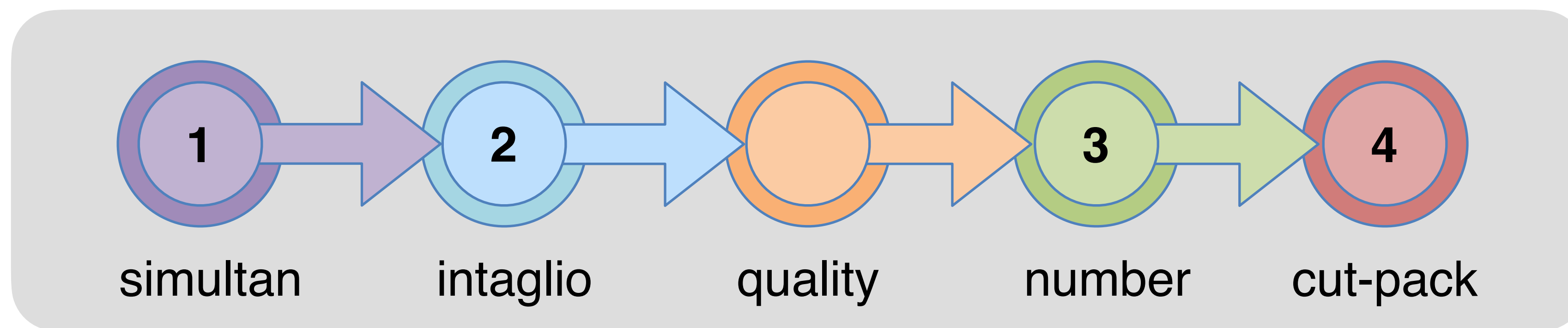
To expand ML applications into central bank operations (BAU) especially for more automation & lean processes

- *Statistical compilations, e.g. government spending, entity-resolution/disambiguation*
- *Human Resources*
- *Communications*
- ***Banknote printing works***



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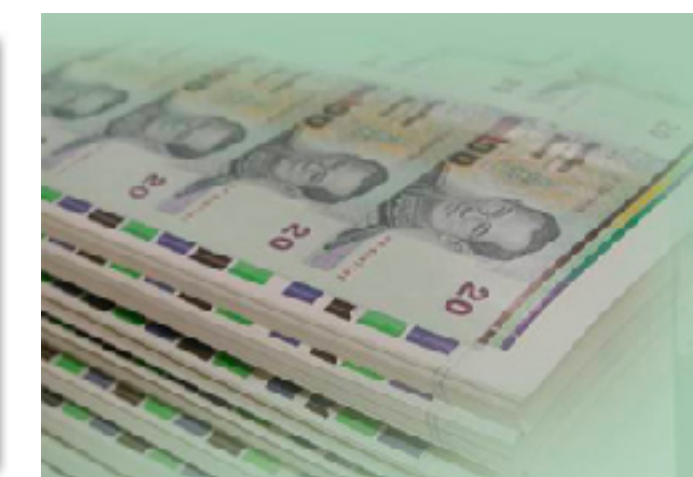
Banknote Printing Process



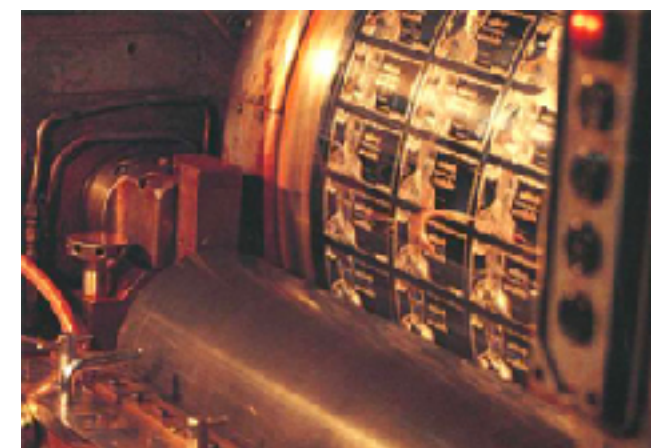
offset printing machine



number printing machine



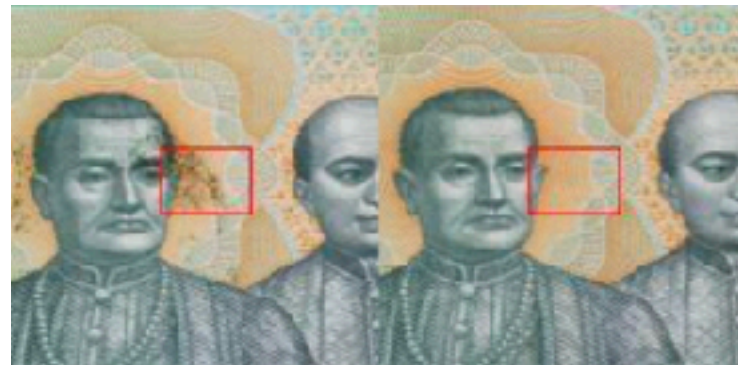
intaglio machine





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Quality Inspection



*number of defects from the
note printing process
contributes to the cost of cash*

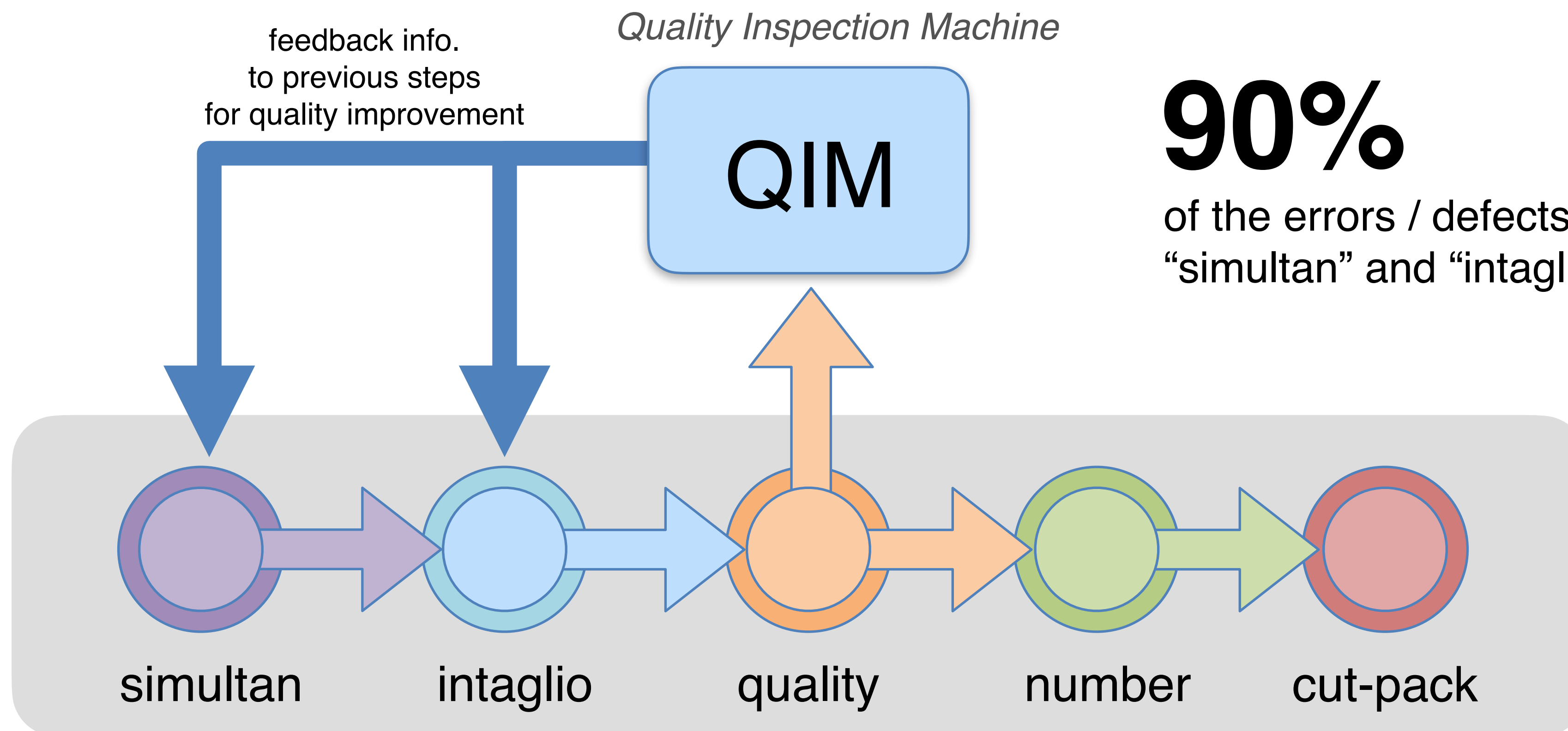


1%

defect target

0.95%

~ actual defect percentage



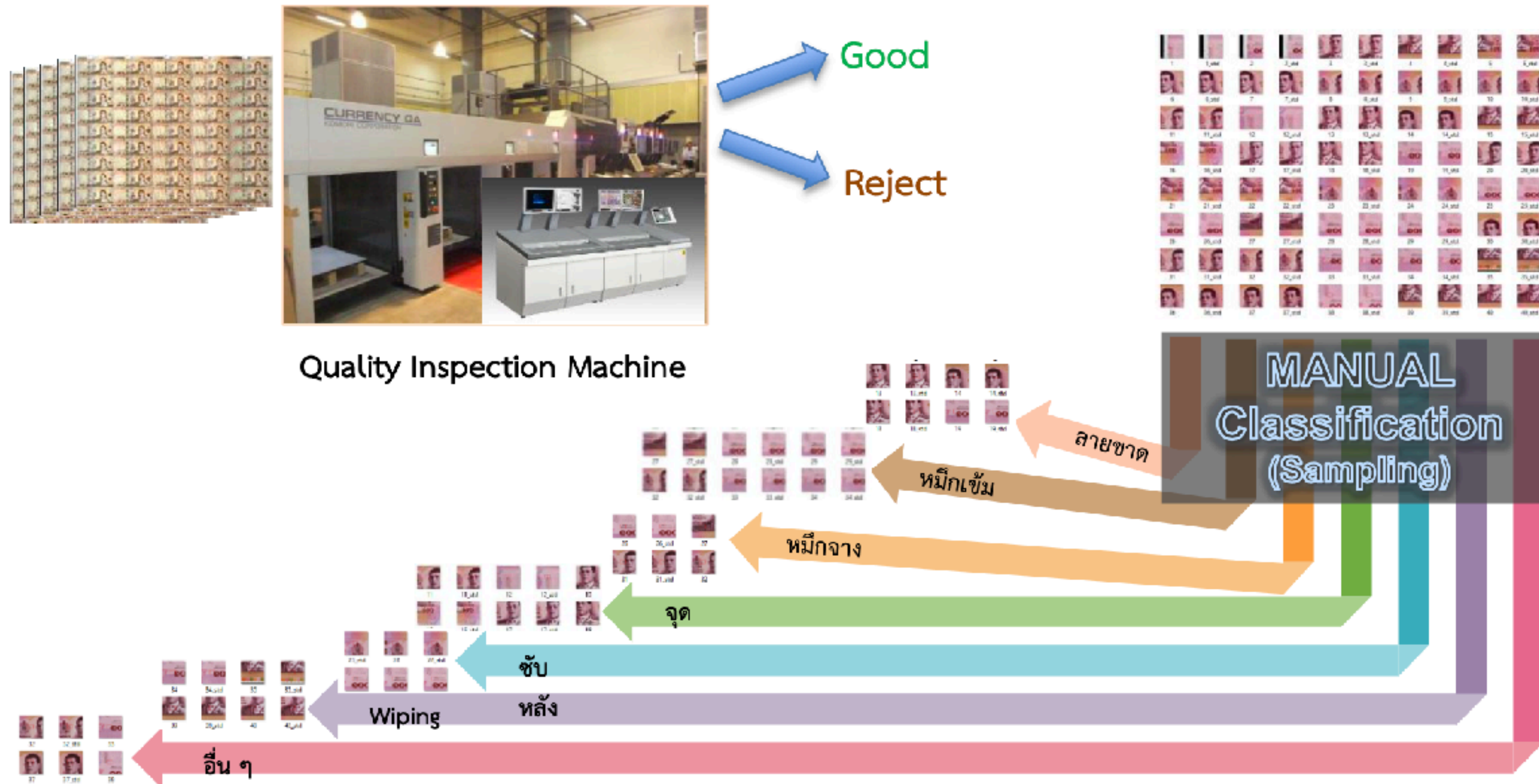
90%

of the errors / defects occurs in the
“simultan” and “intaglio” steps



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Previous Process



1

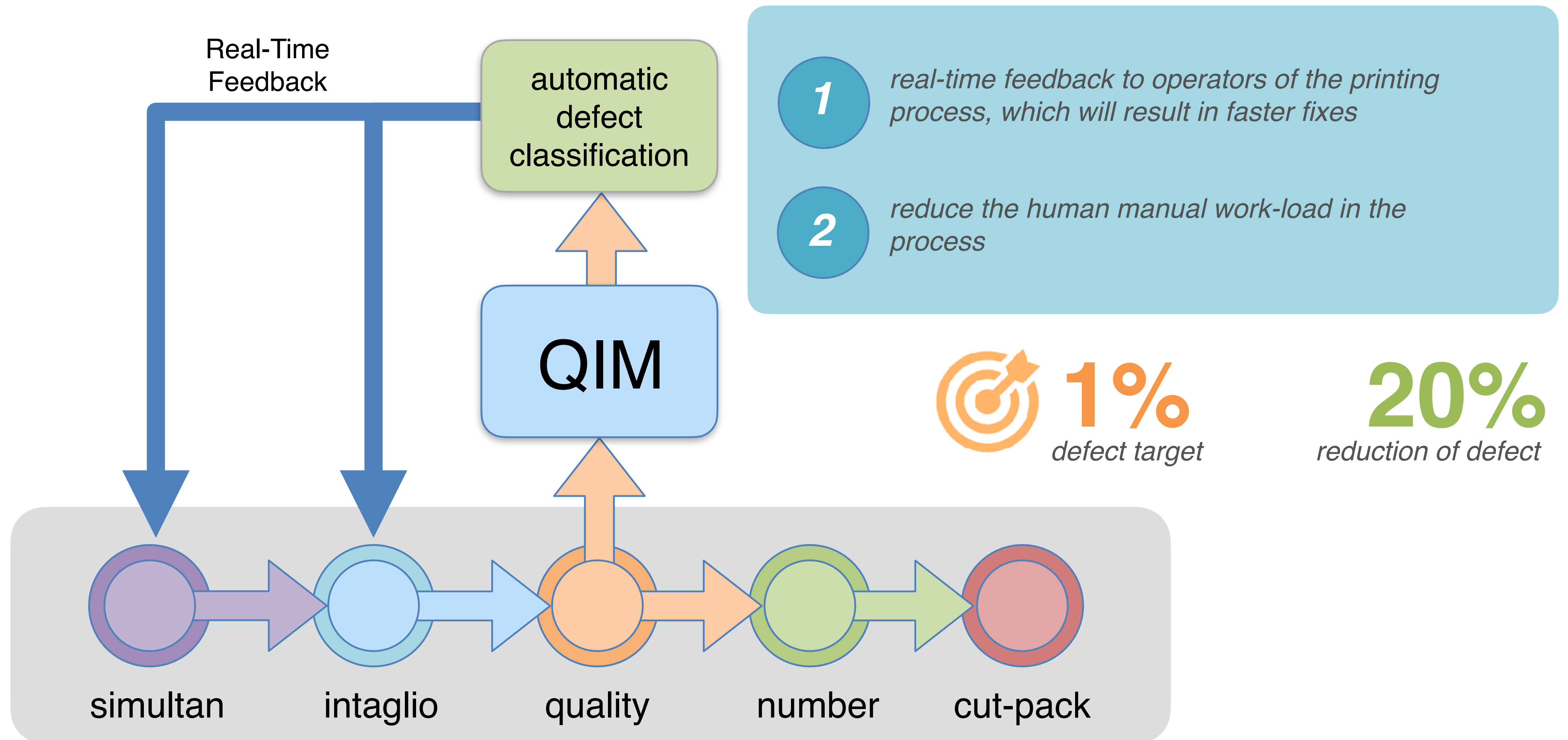
require human inspector to manually classify and collect statistics of defect types to inform operators in previous steps

2

Inspections are carried out at the end-of-day, thus there are gaps between when the problems was found and when the adjustment will be made



Automatic Defect Classification





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Examples: Banknote Defects

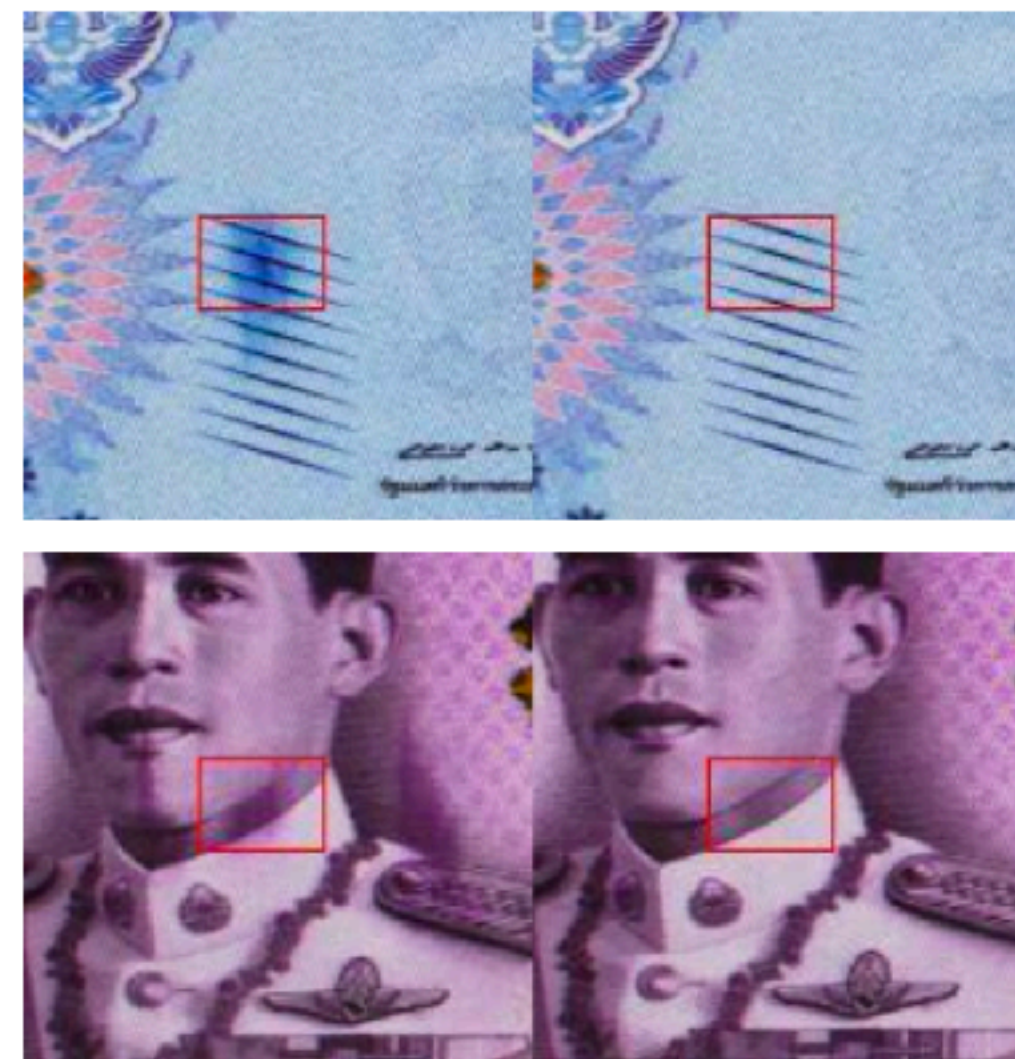
Dot/Ink Spot



Defect

Normal

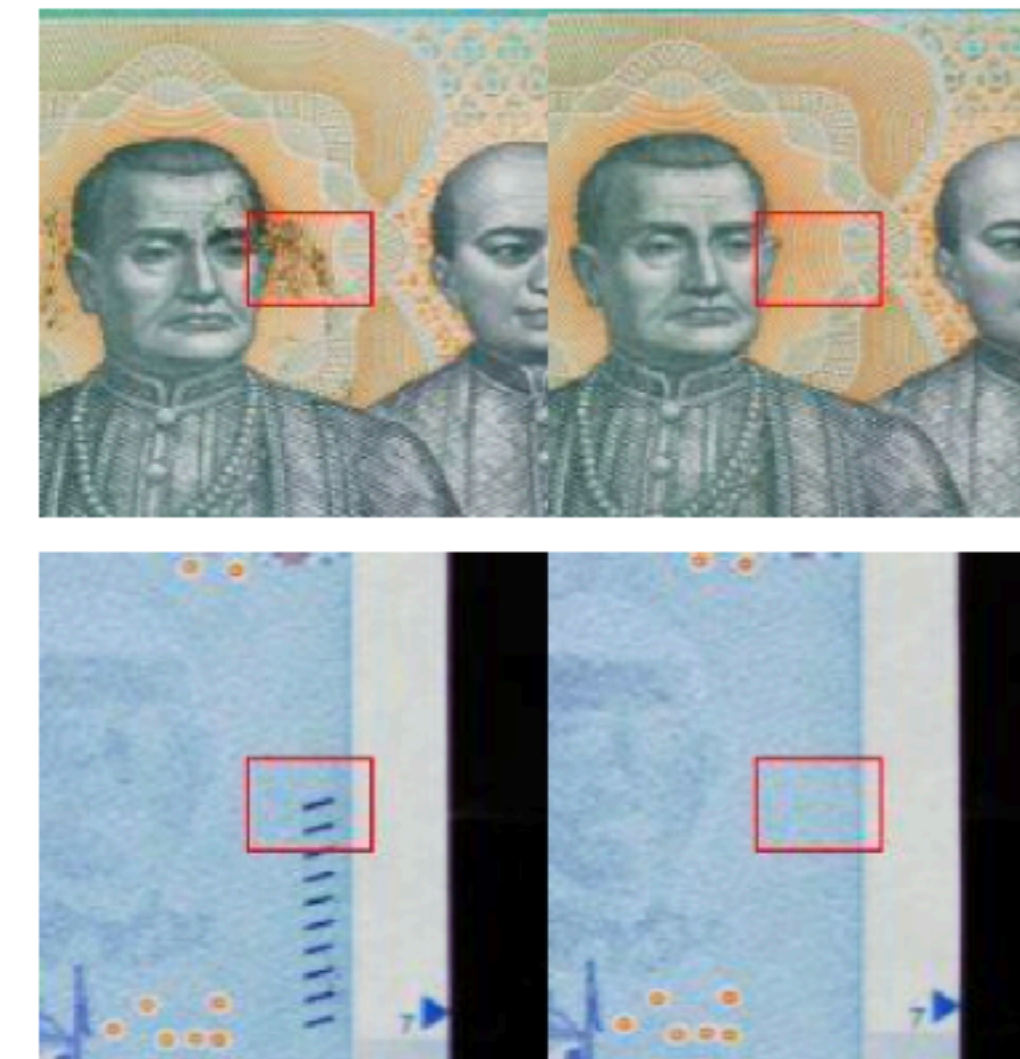
Wiping



Defect

Normal

Set-Off



Defect

Normal





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Methodology

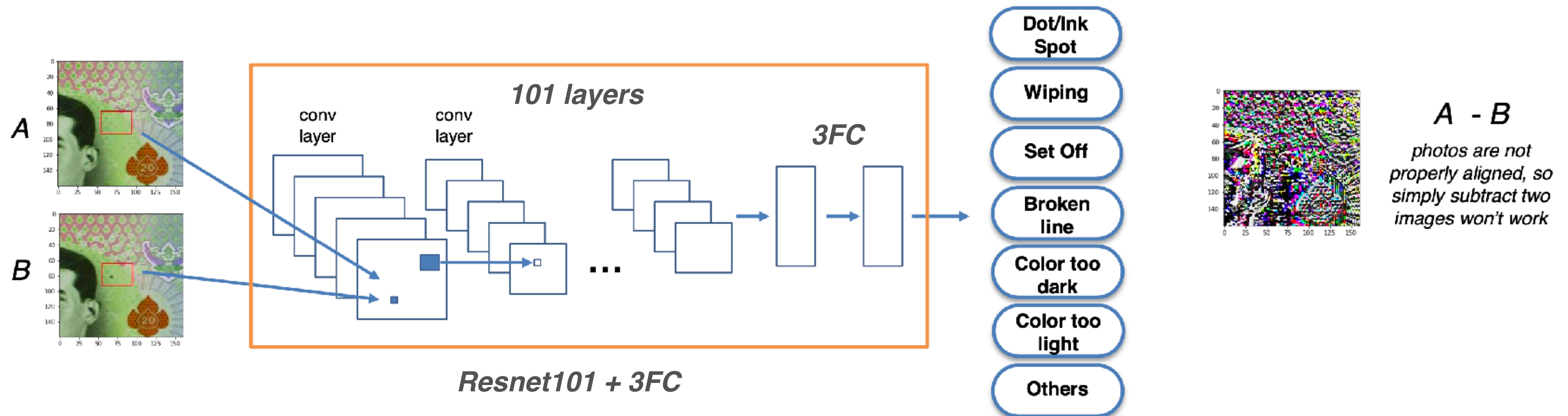
Automatic Defect Classification

Model: ResNet-101* + 3FC

[one shared model for 5 banknote denominations]

Input: image pair (defect banknote + standard banknote)

Output: 7 defect classes



* K. He, X. Zhang, S. Ren, and J. Sun, Deep Residual Learning for Image Recognition, CVPR, 2016



Training (1,659 banknote defects)

97% Test Accuracy
(Out-Of-Sample)

Operational

74% Accuracy
Operational



	Dot (Front)			Dot (Back)			Wiping (Front)			Set Off (Back)		
	Model	Manual	Acc	Model	Manual	Acc	Model	Manual	Acc	Model	Manual	Acc
20 Baht	467	461	99%	366	330	90%	1066	1023	96%	327	306	94%
50 Baht	438	392	89%	184	102	55%	1416	692	49%	252	186	74%
100 Baht	947	946	100%	231	229	99%	575	543	94%	612	564	92%
500 Baht	247	229	93%	184	145	79%	1319	177	13%	627	525	84%
1000 Baht	123	123	100%	59	54	92%	433	163	38%	654	592	91%
Sum	2222	2151	97%	1024	860	84%	4809	2598	54%	2472	2173	88%



Improving performance on all 7 types of defects (90% coverage), currently work best only on the 3 biggest defect types

- Increase accuracy to 90%+, via more training data
- Expanding to front & bank variations (certain error types occur mostly only on one side)



Expanding to the automatic quality inspection to the cut-pack step

