

# **Fake Currency Detection Using Image Processing System**

Rohini  $J^1$ , Deeksha  $R^2$ , Mohammed Afsal  $PK^3$ 

<sup>1</sup>Assistant Professor, Department of CSE, Erode Sengunthar Engineering College, Perundurai, India. <sup>2,3</sup>Student, Department of CSE, Erode Sengunthar Engineering College, Perundurai, India. *Emails:* deeksharavi903@gmail.com<sup>2</sup>

# Abstract

Fake currency detection is a crucial task in financial security, preventing fraud and ensuring the authenticity of banknotes. This project utilizes image processing techniques to detect counterfeit currency by analyzing various security features such as watermarks, color patterns, texture, and unique identification marks. Using techniques like edge detection, feature extraction, and machine learning, the system can efficiently distinguish between genuine and fake currency. This automated approach enhances accuracy, reduces human error, and provides a reliable solution for counterfeit detection in banking and financial sectors.

*Keywords:* Fake Currency Detection, Image Processing, Feature Extraction, Edge Detection, Machine Learning, Fraud Prevention, Financial Security, Counterfeit Identification.

## 1. Introduction

Currency counterfeiting is a significant challenge that affects economies worldwide, leading to financial losses and security risks. With advancements in counterfeiters developing technology. are sophisticated methods to replicate banknotes, making it increasingly difficult to distinguish fake currency from genuine ones using traditional detection methods. Manual inspection is not only timeconsuming but also prone to human error. Therefore, there is a growing need for an automated and efficient system that can accurately detect counterfeit currency. Image processing has emerged as a powerful tool for counterfeit detection by analyzing various security features embedded in banknotes. Techniques such as edge detection, texture analysis, color pattern recognition, and optical character recognition (OCR) enable the identification of distinguishing characteristics between genuine and fake notes. Additionally, machine learning algorithms can be integrated to enhance the detection process by learning patterns from real and counterfeit currency datasets, improving accuracy and efficiency. This project aims to develop an image processing-based system for fake currency detection that can analyze digital images of banknotes and identify counterfeit notes with high precision. The system will focus on key security features such as watermarks, microprinting, holograms, and serial numbers. By implementing an automated detection

approach, this project seeks to minimize financial fraud, assist banking institutions, and enhance the reliability of currency transactions [1-4].

# 2. Existing System

The current methods for fake currency detection primarily rely on manual inspection and traditional counterfeit detection devices, such as ultraviolet (UV) light scanners, magnetic sensors, and infrared detection systems. While these techniques are useful, they have several limitations, including high costs, the need for expert verification, and inefficiency in large-scale operations. Moreover, manual verification is prone to human errors, making it less reliable. Some automated systems exist, but they often lack advanced image processing capabilities and machine learning integration, limiting their accuracy in identifying sophisticated counterfeit notes. Hence, there is a need for a more efficient and intelligent system that leverages image processing techniques to enhance detection accuracy. Some automated systems exist, but they often lack advanced image processing capabilities and machine learning integration, limiting their accuracy in identifying sophisticated counterfeit notes. These systems may rely on simple checks, such as edge detection or basic pattern recognition, which can be easily bypassed by counterfeiters. As a result, there is a need for a more efficient and intelligent system that leverages image processing techniques, such as



machine learning and deep learning, to enhance detection accuracy and stay ahead of counterfeiters.

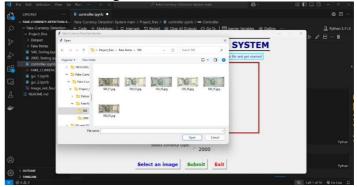
## 3. Proposed System

The proposed fake currency detection system utilizes advanced image processing techniques to identify counterfeit banknotes with high accuracy. This system specifically focuses on detecting watermarks and digital writings present in genuine currency notes. By capturing an image of the banknote, the system processes it to extract key security features, ensuring an efficient and automated method for verification. The use of image pre-processing techniques, such as grayscale conversion, noise reduction, and contrast enhancement, improves the clarity of the extracted features, making it easier to distinguish between real and fake notes. To identify watermarks, the system applies edge detection and verifying transparency analysis, whether the watermark aligns with the genuine design patterns of the currency. For digital writings, optical character recognition (OCR) and texture analysis are used to detect and validate the embedded security texts. Feature extraction algorithms analyze the structural details of these elements, ensuring that they match the predefined characteristics of authentic banknotes. Any deviation from these standard patterns indicates a possible counterfeit note. By integrating these image processing techniques, the proposed system offers an efficient, cost-effective, and automated solution for counterfeit detection. Unlike traditional manual verification methods, this system minimizes human error and enhances accuracy, making it highly useful for banks, financial institutions, and businesses that handle large volumes of cash transactions. With real-time analysis and quick processing, the system provides a reliable approach to combating currency fraud and ensuring the authenticity of banknotes in circulation [5-8].

# 4. Methodology

## 4.1. Currency Selection

Currency selection involves assessing multiple factors to ensure the most suitable option for a specific purpose, such as international trade or personal use. To begin, determine the requirements and objectives for the currency, considering factors like exchange rates, transaction fees, and security. This initial step lays the foundation for making an informed decision that meets your financial needs [9-12], Shown in Figure 1.



**Figure 1** Currency Selection

## 4.2. Image Loading

The image loading process in fake currency detection begins by capturing a clear image of the currency note, typically through a high-resolution camera or scanner. The image is then loaded into the image processing system for analysis. This initial step converts the image into a digital format, allowing for easier manipulation and analysis. A high-quality image is essential for accurate detection.



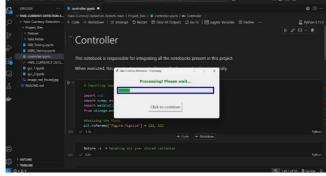
**Figure 2** Image Loading

## 4.3. Processing Stage

The processing stage in fake currency detection involves several steps to analyze and validate the authenticity of a currency note. Initially, the captured image undergoes preprocessing, which includes resizing, noise reduction, and converting the image to grayscale. Key feature extraction follows, where



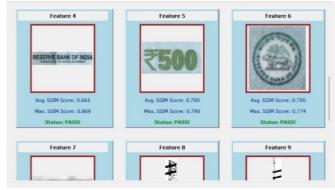
distinctive elements like security threads, watermarks, serial numbers, and holograms are identified. This stage is crucial for detecting counterfeit currency, Shown in Figure 2.



**Figure 3** Processing Stage

## 4.4. Select an Image

In a fake currency detection system using image processing, selecting an appropriate image is crucial for accurate analysis and identification. The image should be captured with a high-resolution camera or scanner to ensure all the intricate features of the currency note are visible. Preprocessing steps include resizing the image, adjusting brightness and contrast, and converting the image into grayscale to eliminate color distractions. This step helps focus on critical features [13-15], Shown in Figure 3.



**Figure 4** Image Detecting

## 4.5. Checking and Output Showing

In a fake currency detection system using image processing, the checking and output generation are essential steps in determining the authenticity of a currency note. After the image is captured and preprocessed, key features are extracted and compared against a reference database containing images of genuine currency notes. The checking process involves verifying if the extracted features match expected patterns, using techniques like edge detection and texture recognition, Shown in Figure 4.

Avg. SSIM Score: 0.569 Max. SSIM Score: 0.925	Avg. Number of lines: 5.000	Avg. Number of lines: 5.200
Status: PASSI	Status: PASSI	Status: PASS!
Feature 10		
5KA 903804		
000 20000		
9 characters detected!		

**Figure 5** Output Status

#### 5. System Design

The system design of the fake currency detection system using image processing consists of several key modules that work together to analyze and verify the authenticity of banknotes. The process begins with image acquisition, where a high-resolution camera or scanner captures an image of the currency note. This captured image is then pre-processed using techniques like grayscale conversion, noise removal, and contrast enhancement to improve clarity and prepare it for feature extraction, Shown in Figure 5.

# **5.1. System Architecture**

## 5.1.1. Input Layer

A high-resolution camera or scanner captures the currency note image. The image is taken under controlled lighting conditions to ensure clear visibility of security features.

# **5.1.2.** Pre-processing Layer

Converts the image to grayscale for easier analysis. Uses filters like Gaussian or median filtering to enhance image quality.

## **5.1.3. Feature Extraction Layer**

Edge detection identifies watermark boundaries. Transparency analysis ensures watermark authenticity. Optical Character Recognition (OCR) extracts and verifies embedded security text.

#### 5.1.4. Decision-Making & Output Layer

If counterfeit currency is detected, an alert is generated. The system can be integrated with banking



and financial institutions for real-time fraud prevention.

## **5.2. Software Integration**

#### 5.2.1. Python programming

Detection and develop using in image processing. **5.2.2. GUI** 

Communicate with the program and it's process.it can be easy to develop the programming.

## **5.2.3. OpenCV**

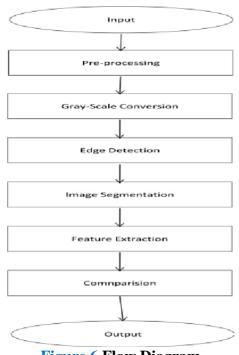
Store the currency images.

# 5.3. Workflow of the System

- A high-resolution camera or scanner captures the currency note image. The image is taken under controlled lighting conditions to ensure clear visibility of security features.
- Converts the image to grayscale for easier analysis. Uses filters like Gaussian or median filtering to enhance image quality.
- Improves visibility of security features like watermarks and digital writings.
- Texture and pattern analysis compare the note's surface details with genuine currency features.
- Extracted features are compared with a database of genuine currency notes. Pattern matching techniques and machine learning models analyze deviations.
- If counterfeit currency is detected, an alert is generated. The result is displayed to the user, and a report is generated for future reference. The system can be integrated with banking and financial institutions for real-time fraud prevention
- The system analyzes security features like holograms, micro-texts, and security threads to verify authenticity.

#### 6. Result

The fake currency detection system using image processing successfully identifies counterfeit banknotes by analyzing key security features such as watermarks and digital writings. The system processes high-resolution images in real-time, applies pre-processing techniques, and extracts relevant features to distinguish between genuine and fake currency. By leveraging edge detection, transparency analysis, and Optical Character Recognition (OCR), the system achieves high accuracy in identifying discrepancies. The final result is displayed instantly, classifying the note as either authentic or counterfeit. This automated approach minimizes human error, enhances financial security, and provides a reliable solution for fraud prevention in banking and commercial sectors, Shown in Figure 6.



**Figure 6** Flow Diagram

#### Conclusion

The fake currency detection system using image processing provides an efficient, automated, and accurate solution for identifying counterfeit banknotes. By analyzing key security features such as watermarks and digital writings, the system reduces reliance on manual verification and minimizes human error. The integration of real-time processing, feature extraction, and pattern matching techniques ensures high precision in distinguishing genuine currency from fake notes. This system is highly beneficial for banks, financial institutions, and businesses, helping to prevent fraud and enhance currency authentication. With further advancements in machine learning and AI, the system can be improved to detect more complex counterfeit techniques, making it a robust tool for financial security.



#### **Future Enhancements**

Future improvements in the fake currency detection system can focus on integrating advanced machine learning and deep learning algorithms to enhance accuracy and adaptability. Incorporating artificial intelligence (AI) can help the system learn from new counterfeit patterns, making detection more robust against evolving forgery techniques. Additionally, multi-spectral and infrared imaging can be introduced to analyze hidden security features that are not visible to the human eye. Cloud-based databases and blockchain technology can also be integrated to enable real-time currency verification across financial institutions. Furthermore, mobile application support can allow users to verify banknotes using smartphone cameras, making counterfeit detection more accessible and efficient in everyday transactions.

#### Reference

- Bartoszewicz and P. Latosiński, "Reaching Law Based Discrete Time Sliding Mode Inventory Management Strategy," in IEEE Access, vol.4, pp.10051-10058, 2016, doi:10.1109/ACCESS.2016.2633618
- [2]. Bhatia, V. Kedia, A. Shroff, M. Kumar, B. K. Shah and Aryan, "Fake Currency Detection with Machine Learning Algorithm and Image Processing," 2021 5th International Conference on Intelligent Computing and Control Systems (ICICCS), Madurai, India, 2021, pp. 755-760, doi: 10.1109/ICICCS51141.2021.9432274.
- [3]. R. M. Colaco, R. Fernandes, Reenaz and S. S, "Efficient Image Processing Technique for Authentication of Indian Paper Currency," 2021 International Conference on Computer Communication and Informatics (ICCCI), Coimbatore, India, 2021, pp. 1-8, doi:10.1109/ICCCI50826.2021.9402428.
- [4]. S. Desai, A. Rajadhyaksha, A. Shetty and S. Gharat, "CNN based Counterfeit Indian Currency Recognition Using Generative Adversarial Network," 2021 International Conference on Artificial 10.1109/ICAIS50930.2021.9395949.
- [5]. S. R. Darade and G. R. Gidveer, "Automatic

recognition of fake Indian currency note," 2016 International Conference on Electrical Power and Energy Systems (ICEPES), Bhopal, India, 2016, pp. 290-294, doi: 10.1109/ICEPES.2016.7915945.

- [6]. K. Cushon, P. Larsson-Edefors and P. Andrekson, "Low-Power 400-Gbps Soft-Decision LDPC FEC for Optical Transport Networks," in Journal of Lightwave Technology, vol. 34, no. 18, pp. 4304-4311, 15 Sept.15 2016, doi: 10.1109/JLT.2016.259844
- [7]. P. Dhapare, A. Agarwal and D. Doshi, "Detection of Counterfeit Currency using Image Processing Techniques," 2019 IEEE 5th International Conference for Convergence in Technology (I2CT), Bombay, India, 2019, pp.15, doi:1109/ I2CT45611.2019.9033740.
- [8]. V. -D. Hoang and H. -T. Vo, "Hybrid discriminative models for banknote recognition and anti-counterfeit," 2018 5th NAFOSTED Conference on Information and Computer Science (NICS), Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, 2018, pp. 394-399, doi: 10.1109/NICS.2018.8606900.
- [9]. M. Jadhav, Y. K. Sharma and G. M. Bhandari, "Currency Identification and Forged Banknote Detection using Deep Learning," 2019 International Conference on Innovative Trends and Advances in Engineering and Technology (ICITAET), Shegoaon, India, 2019, pp. 178-183, doi: 10.1109/ICITAET47105.2019.9170225.
- [10]. K. Kamble, A. Bhansali, P. Satalgaonkar and Alagundgi, "Counterfeit S. Currency Detection using Deep Convolutional Neural Network." 2019 IEEE Pune Section International Conference (PuneCon), Pune, India, 2019. 1-4, doi: pp. 10.1109/PuneCon46936.2019.9105683.
- [11]. S. Murthy, J. Kurumathur and B. R. Reddy, "Design and implementation of paper currency recognition with counterfeit detection," 2016 Online International Conference on Green Engineering and



Technologies (IC-GET), Coimbatore, India, 2016, pp. 1-6, doi:10. 1109/ GET.2016. 7916838.

- [12]. Upadhyaya, V. Shokeen and G. Srivastava, "Analysis of Counterfeit Currency Detection Techniques for Classification Model," 2018 4th International Conference on Computing Communication and Automation (ICCCA), Greater Noida, India,2018, pp. 1-6, doi:10.1109/CCAA.2018.8777704.
- [13]. S. V. Viraktamath, K. Tallur, R. Bhadavankar and Vidya, "Review on Detection of Fake Currency using Image Processing Techniques," 2021 5th International Conference on Intelligent Computing and Control Systems (ICICCS), Madurai, India, 865-870, 2021. pp. doi: 10.1109/ ICICCS51141. 2021.9432111.
- [14]. Yadav, T. Jain, V. K. Verma and V. Pal, "Evaluation of Machine Learning Algorithms for the Detection of Fake Bank Currency," 2021 11th International Conference on Cloud Computing, Data Science & Engineering (Confluence), Noida, India, 2021, pp. 810-815, doi:10. 1109/ Confluence51648. 2021. 9377127.
- [15]. Zarin and J. Uddin, "A Hybrid Fake Banknote Detection Model using OCR, Face Recognition and Hough Features," 2019 Cybersecurity and Cyberforensics Conference (CCC), Melbourne, VIC, Australia, 2019, pp. 91-95, doi: 10.1109/ CCC.2019.000-3.