

Automatic Segmentation and Yield Measurement of Fruit using Shape Analysis

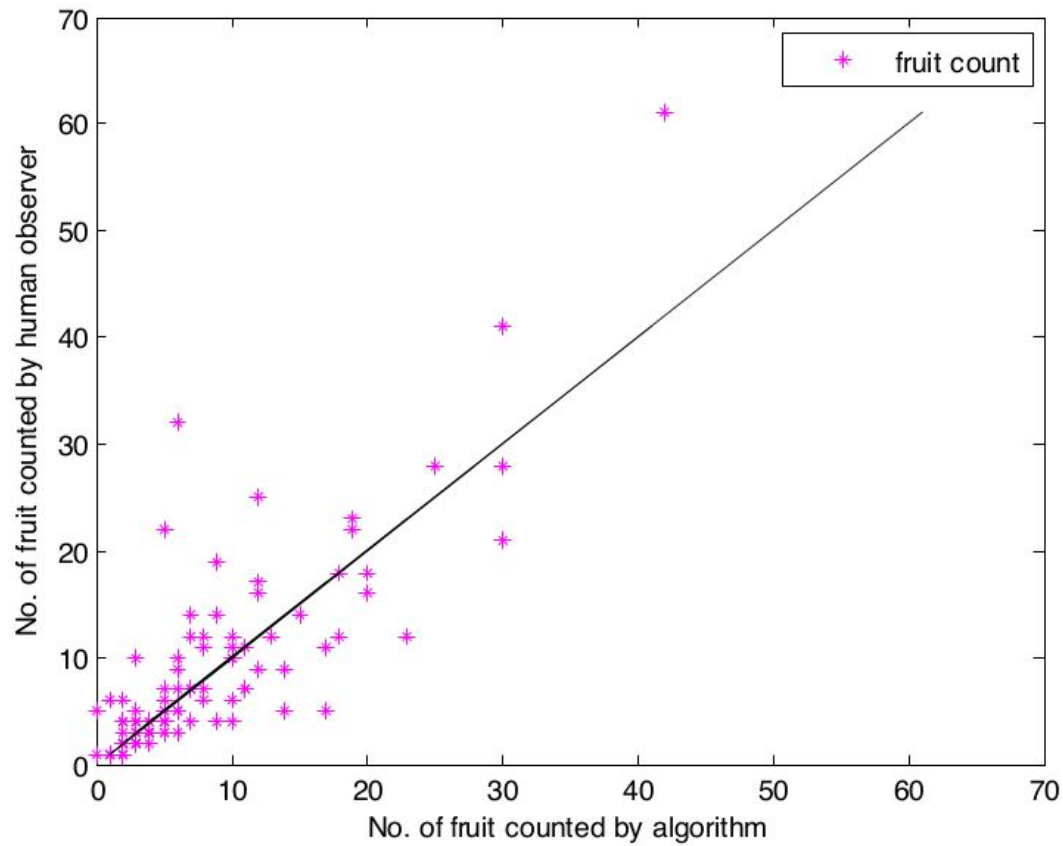
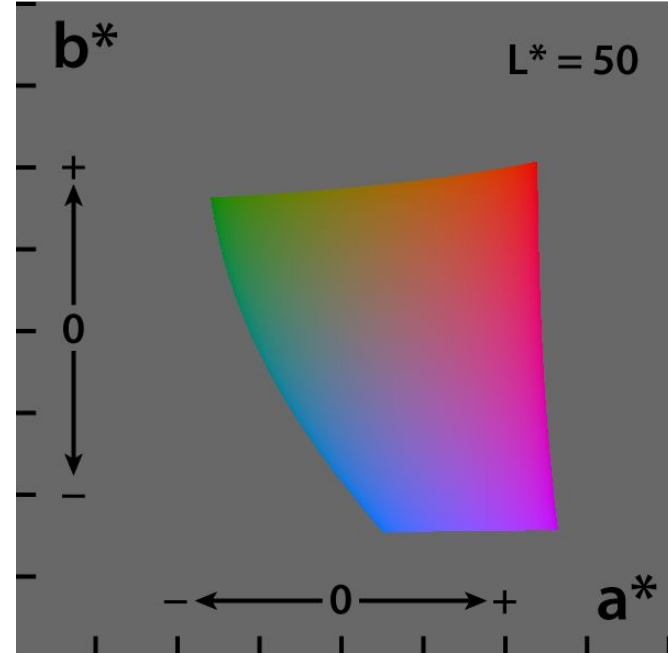
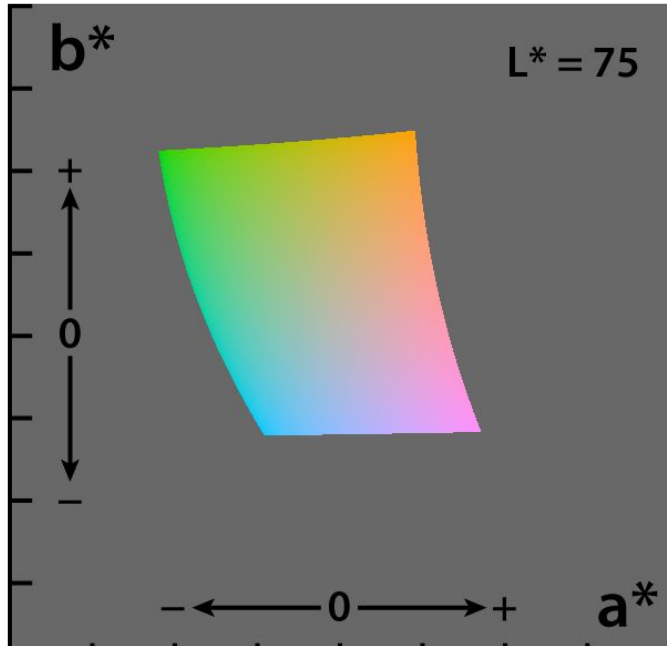


Fig 13: Plot of manual fruit count versus fruit count by an algorithm

CIELab





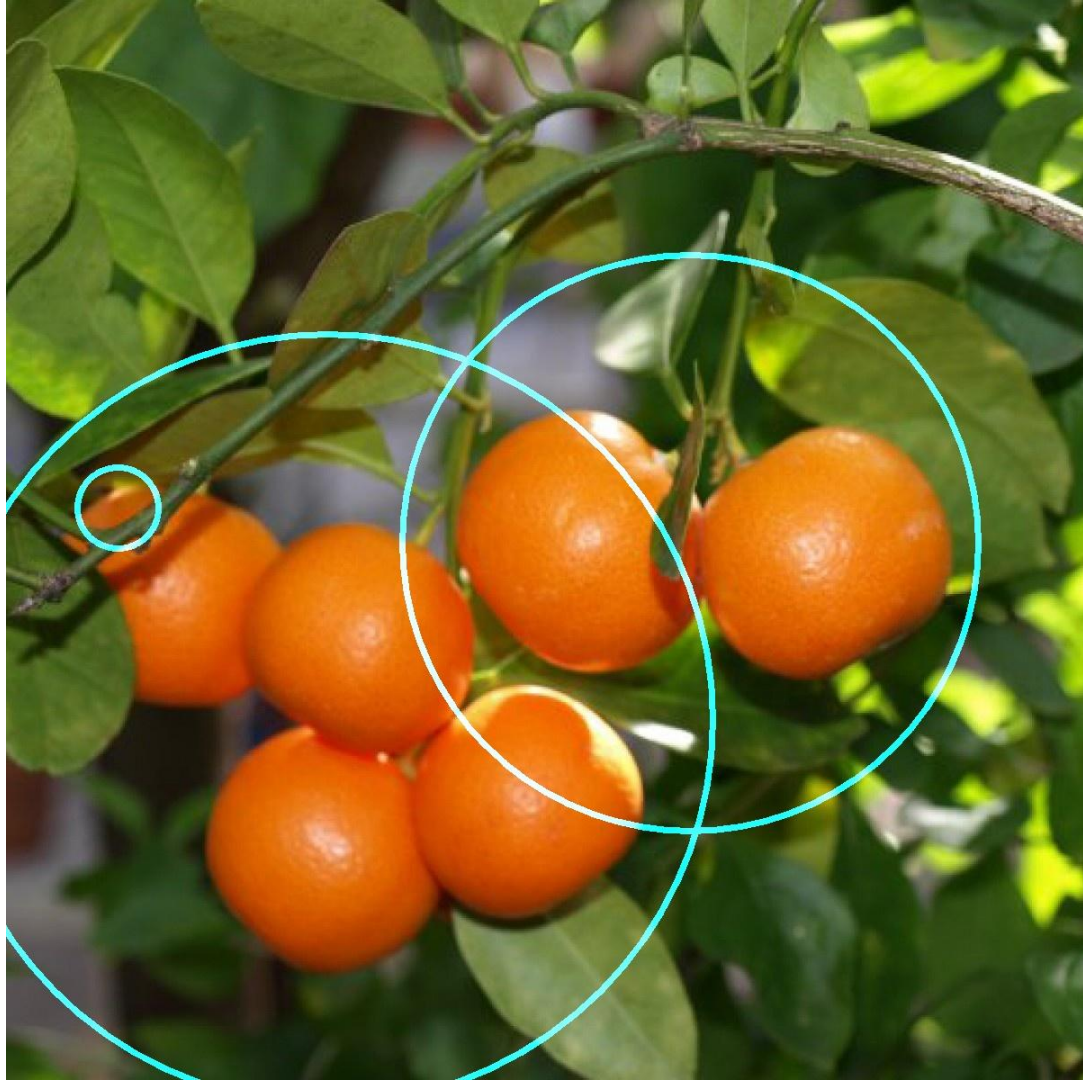
Total no. of Fruits are 2



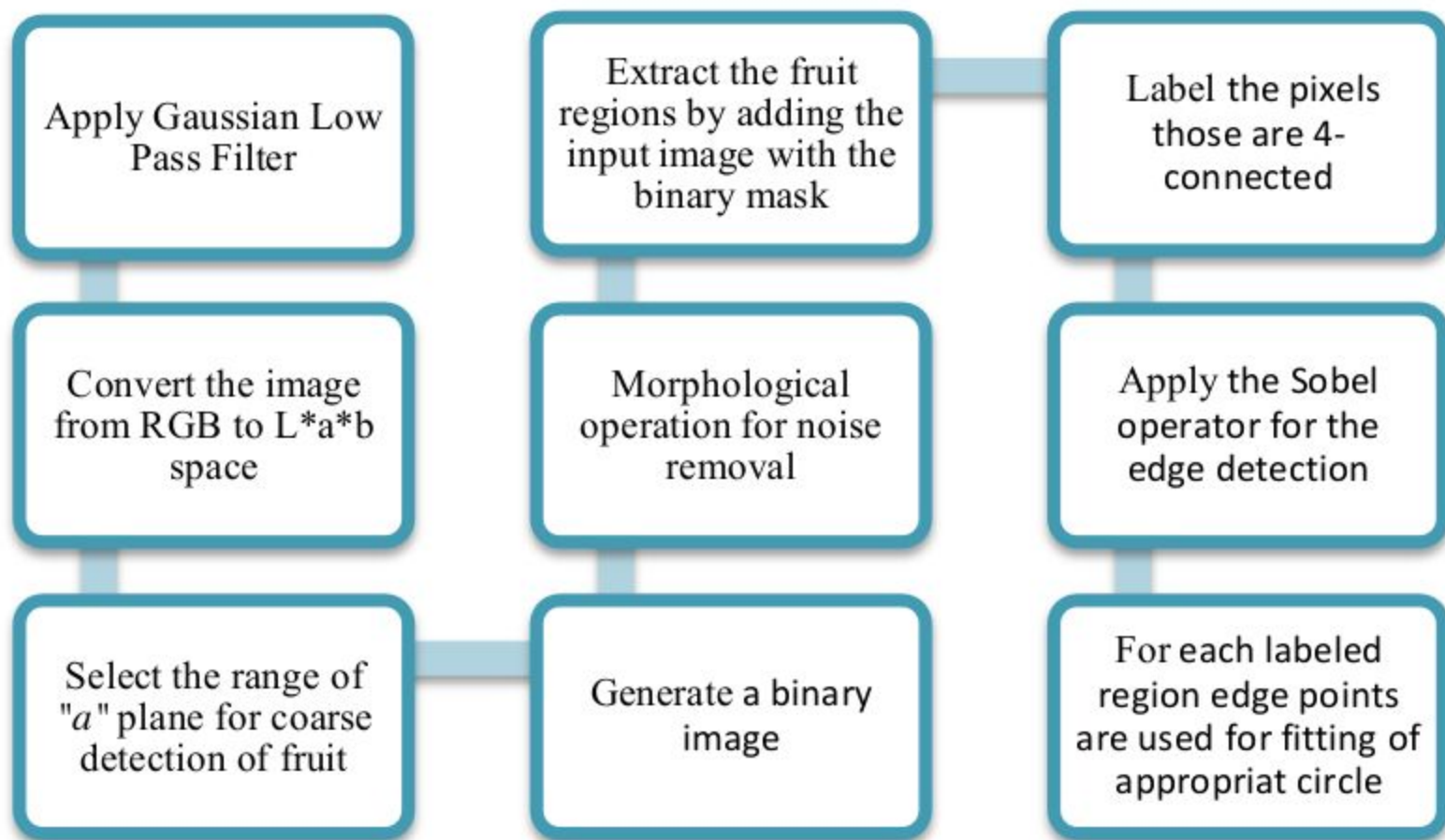
Total no. of Fruits are 2

Fig 12: Effect of different lighting conditions and clustered background.









Original image



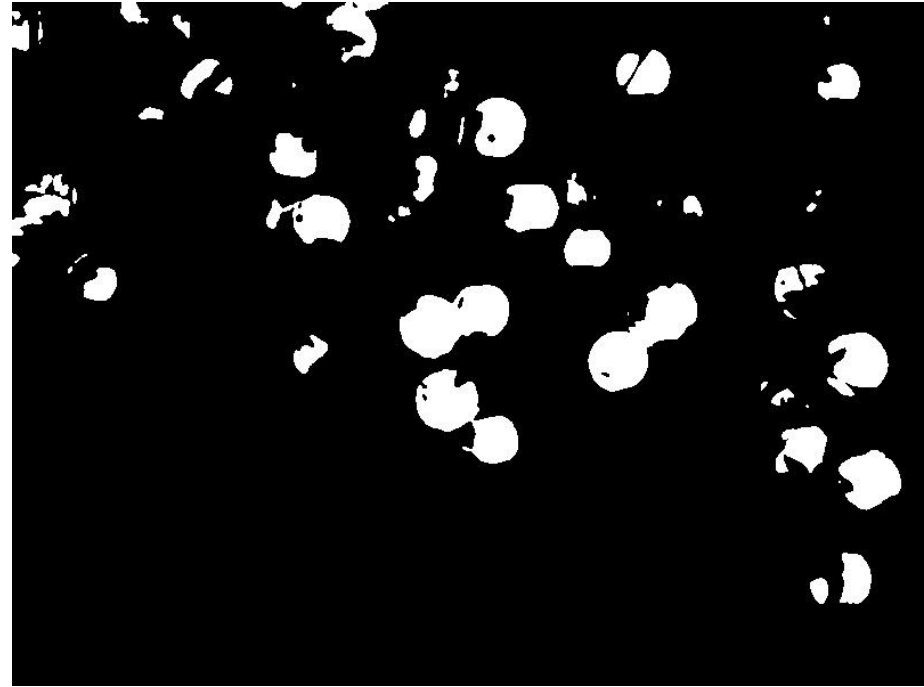
Blur



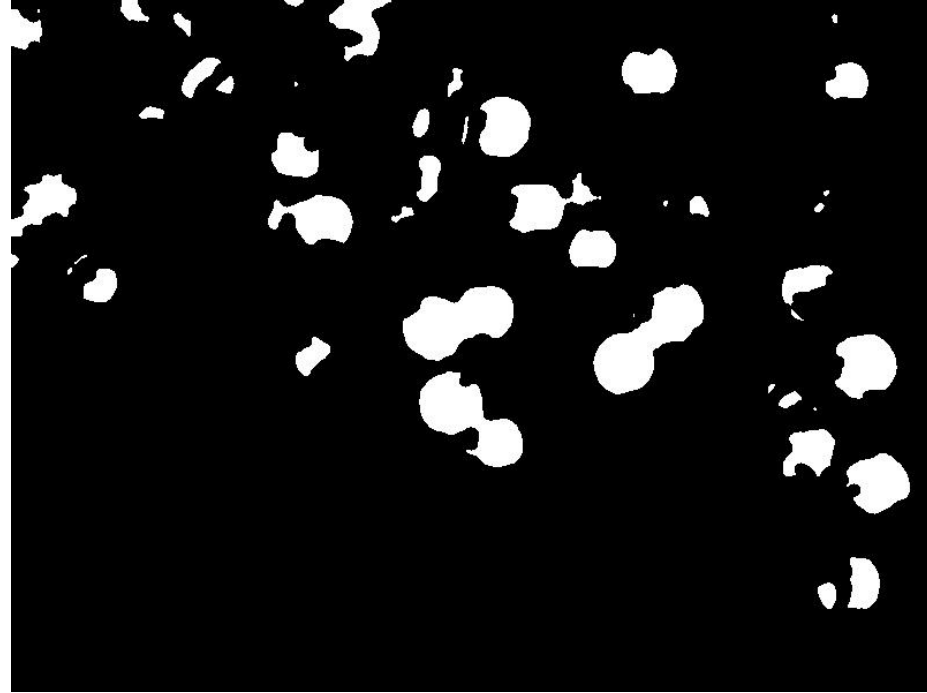
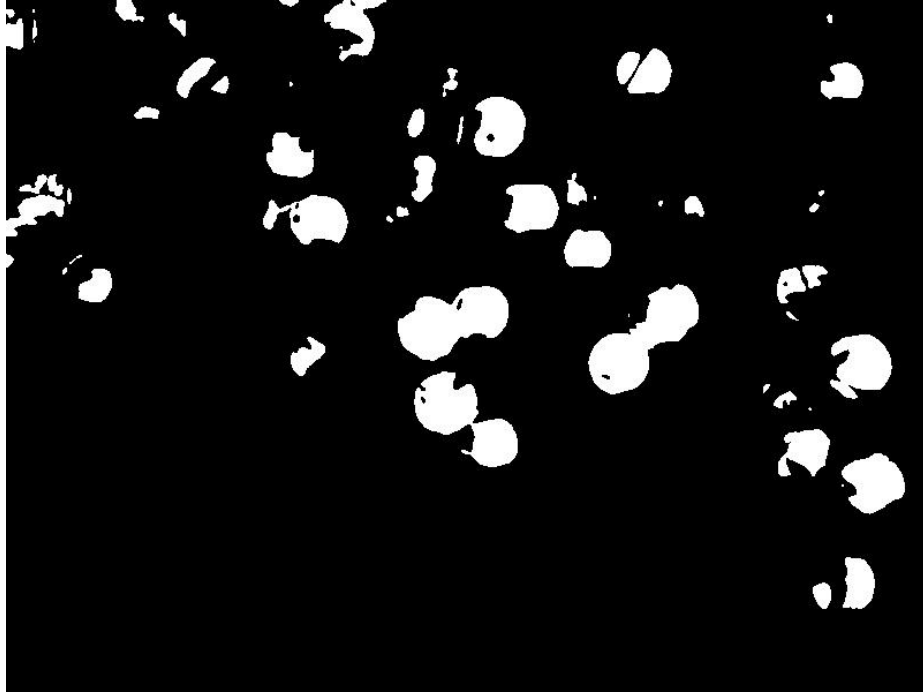
L*a*b, only `a` axis [0..255]



Binarization, threshold = 150



Morphological operations. close. $5 * 5$



Morphological operations. open. $5 * 5$

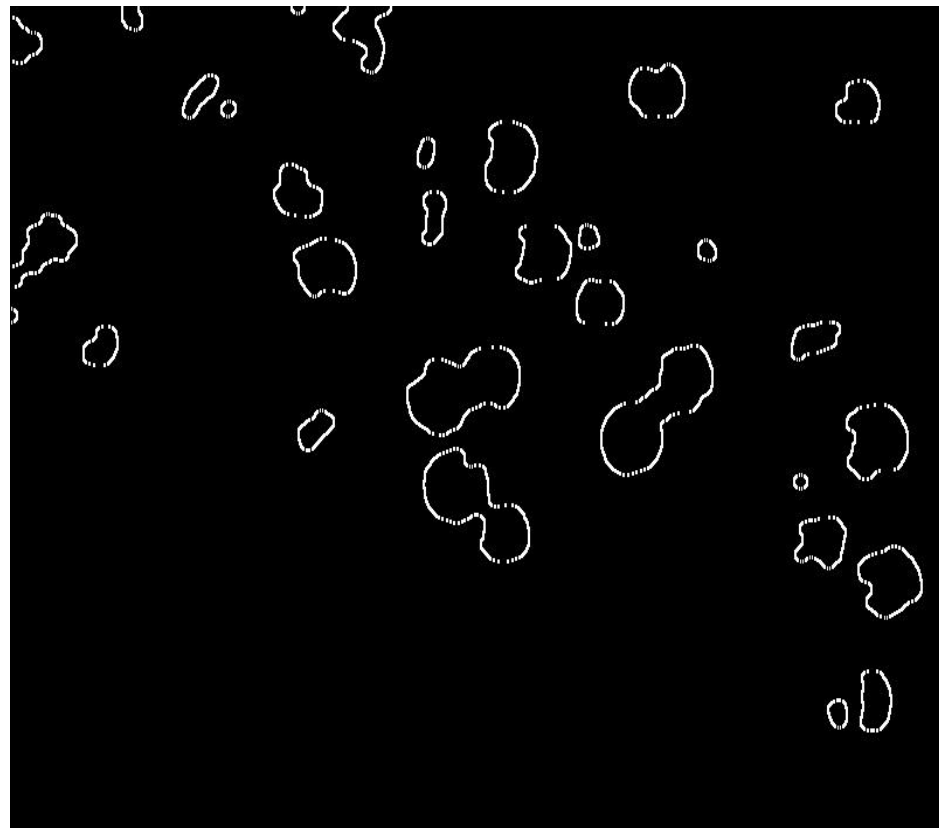
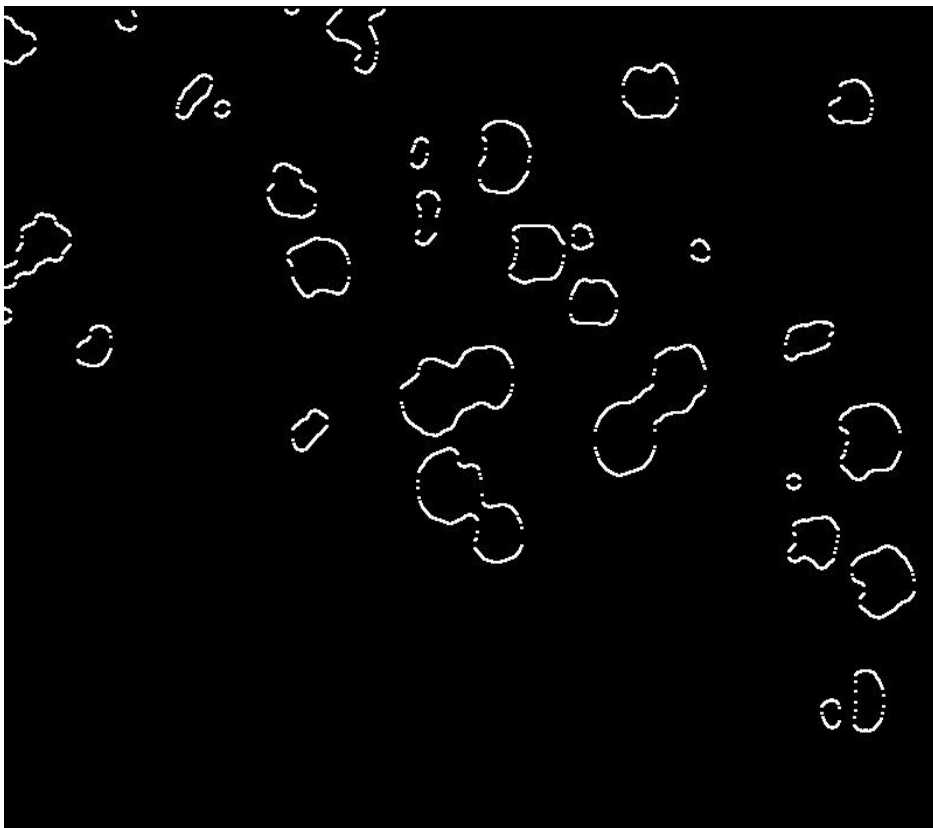


Sobel x, y

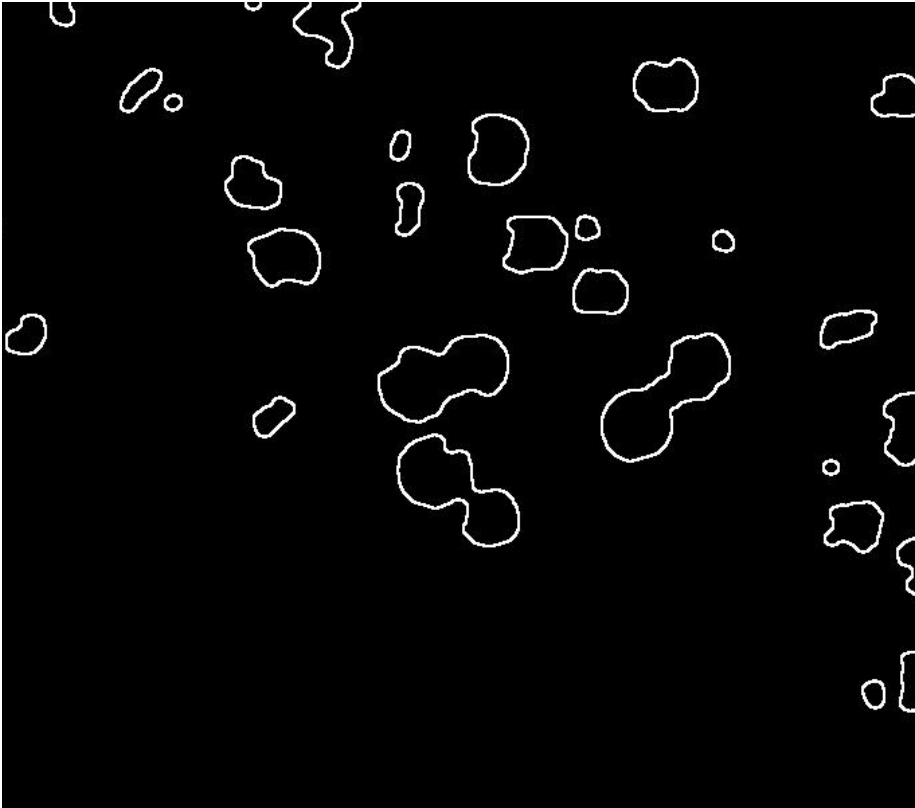
$$Sx = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Sy = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Sobel x, y



$\| \text{Sobel} \|$ & binarization



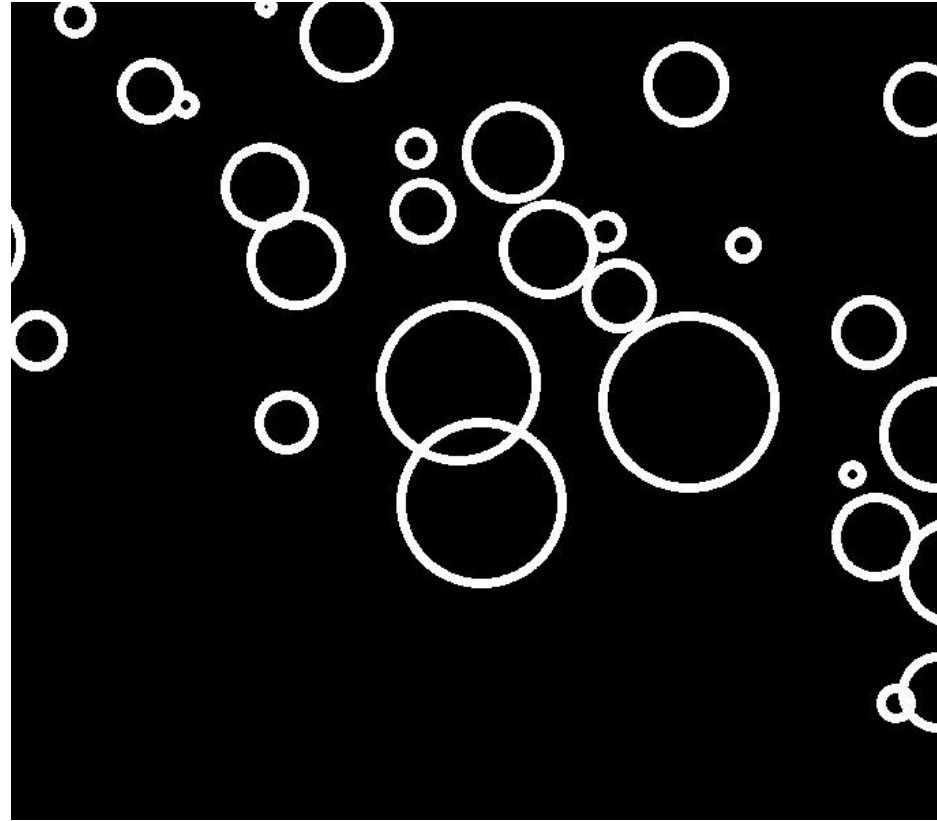
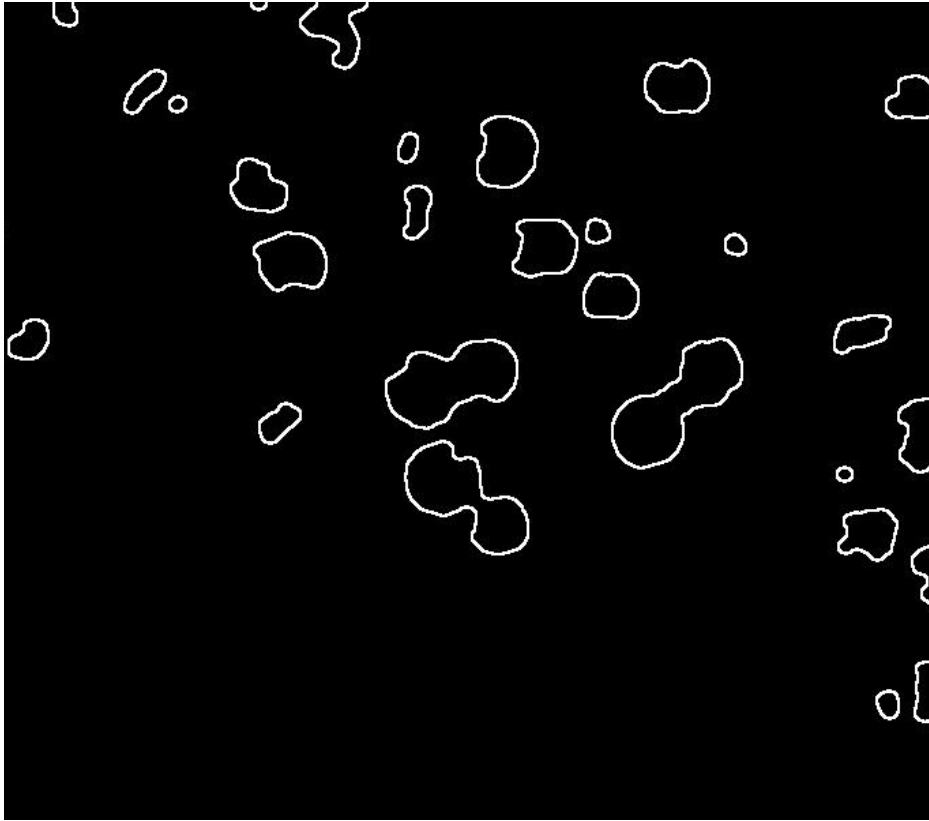
Fitting circle to the pixel data:

$$\mathcal{F}(a, b, R) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\sqrt{(x_i - a)^2 + (y_i - b)^2} - R \right]^2$$

An algorithm to fit a circle into scattered pixel data.

1. Find the co-ordinates of the edge pixels.
2. Calculate the mean of pixels.
3. Find the center of the clusters using the mean computed.
4. Compute the coefficients of the characteristics polynomial: $A(x^2 + y^2) + Dx + Ey + F$.
5. Apply Newton's method [20] for fitting the approximate circle into the known data set.
6. Compute the circle parameters (centre and radius).
7. Plot the probable fitted circle on an input image.

Median x, y of each component, and max rad.



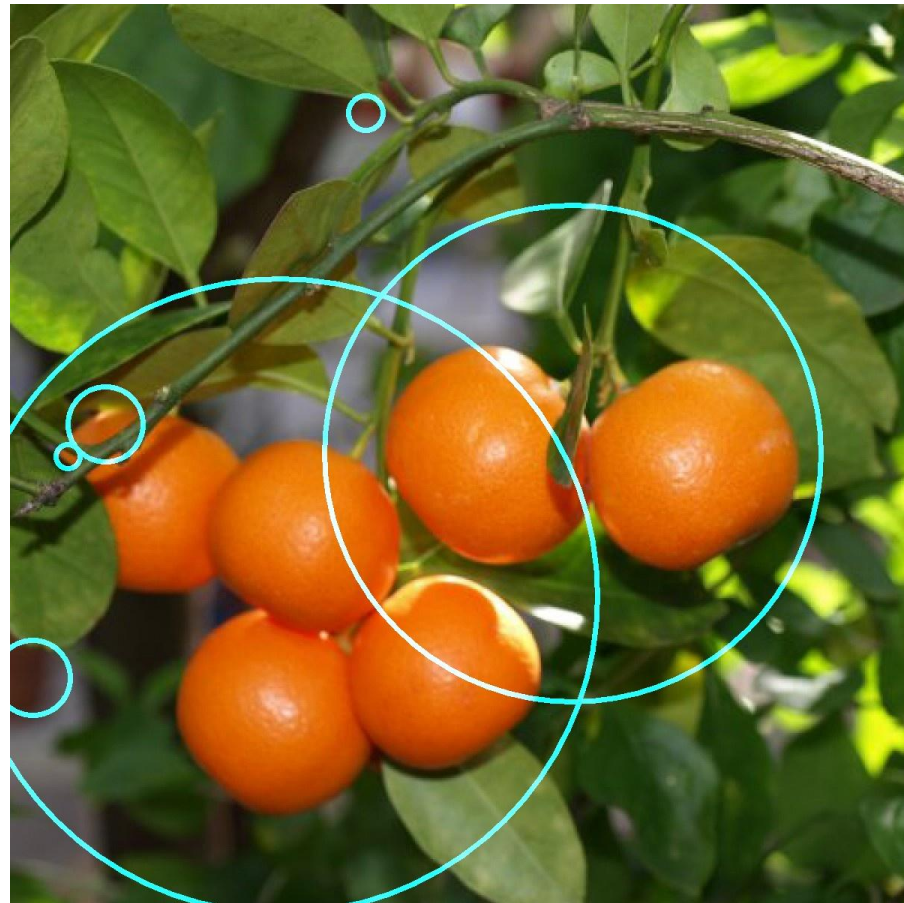
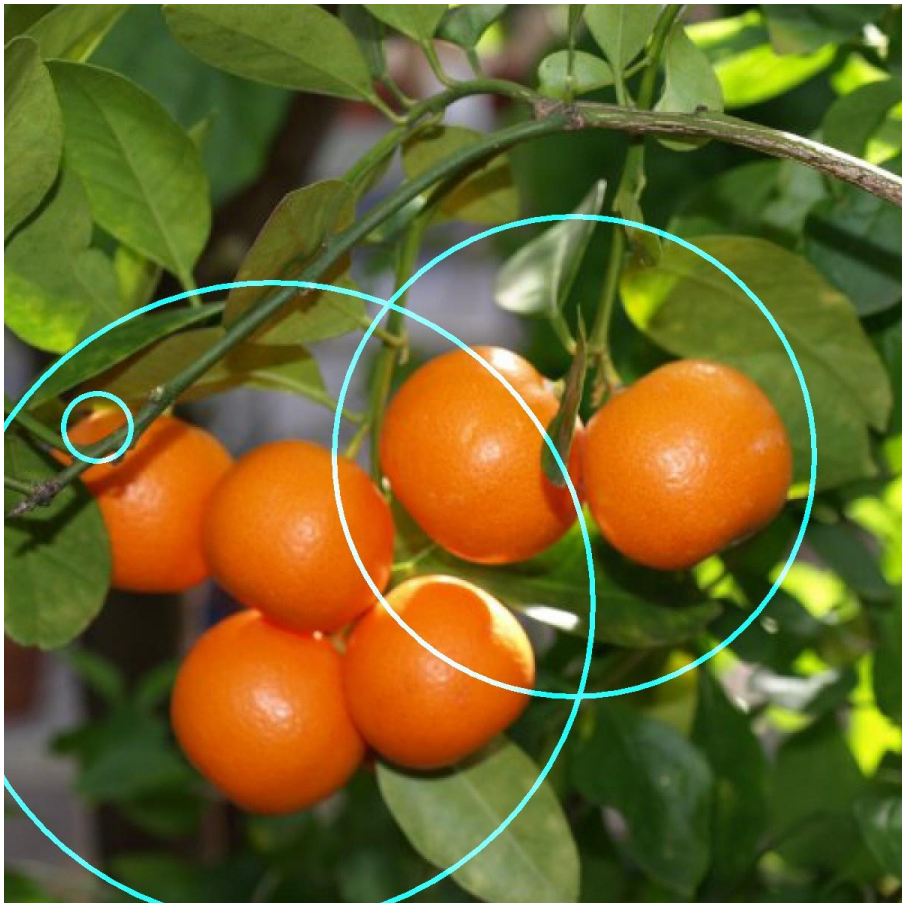
31, 35 vs 43



22, 18 vs ?



3, 6 vs 6



вопросы?

спасибо за внимание

<http://www.ijcaonline.org/archives/volume45/number7/6792-9119>