

*, *, **, *
*
**

e-mail : rlawlstjek@naver.com, sujeong0725@daum.net, nygirl@konkuk.ac.kr, clccclcc@shoseo.ac.kr

An Automatic recognition system for Wild edible greens classification

Jin-seo, Kim*, Su-jeong, Kwon*, Hyun-jung, Kim**, Il-Young, Won*

*Cyber Hacking Security Seoul Hoseo Technical College

**Dept, of Computer Science and Engineering Konkuk University

가 .

, K-NN

1.

. 2

, 3

가

. 4

[1,2].

5

가 .

가가

2.

2.1

가 [6].

가

가

가

가

[2].

가

가

[4].

가

1

가 ,

가 ,

, Fig 1 3x3

[7, 8].

K-NN[3]

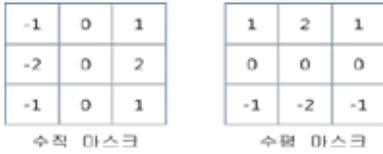


Fig 1. Local Mask (3x3)

가 3x3 (5x5, 7x7) Fig2 [8].

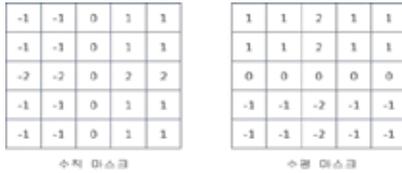


Fig 2. Sobel Mask (5x5)

5x5 가 3x3

2.2

(Bhattacharyya)

[9] 가 +1, -1, 0

$$d_{correl}(H_1, H_2) = \frac{\sum_i H'_1(i) \cdot H'_2(i)}{\sqrt{\sum_i H'^2_1(i) \sum_i H'^2_2(i)}} \quad (1)$$

$$H'_k(i) = H_k(i) - \left(\frac{1}{N}\right) (\sum_j H_k(j)) \quad , N$$

[5,9] 가 0

$$d_{chi-square}(H_1, H_2) = \sum \frac{(H_1(i) - H_2(i))^2}{H_1(i) + H_2(i)} \quad (2)$$

(2) H_1 DB H_2 R,G,B

(1) i 가 0 가

[9]

$$d_{intersection}(H_1, H_2) = \sum_i (H_1(i), H_2(i)) \quad (3)$$

(Bhattacharyya) [9]

가 0, 1

가

$$d_{Bhattacharyya}(H_1, H_2) = \sqrt{1 - \sum_i \frac{\sqrt{H_1(i) \cdot H_2(i)}}{\sqrt{\sum_i H_1(i) \sum_i H_2(i)}}} \quad (4)$$

3.

가 가 가

Fig 3

<Learning Stages>

1. Obtain the ratio of width to height for each type of Plant Leaf.
2. Obtain the mean value of step 1.
3. Obtain the min and max range of step 2.
4. Randomly selected of n data from K-learning data.
5. Get the edge values from step 4 selected data.
6. After then, find using the each histogram values from step 5 image data.

<Recognition Stages>

1. To recognize the plant's width and height ratio.
2. Consider the value of the ratio of leaf and determine the class candidate.
3. The edge of the entered leaves to obtain the value of histogram of the image.
4. Obtained in step 2, the selected candidate of the class representative leaves. And then, obtain the similarity of the histogram.
5. The class value with the highest similarity is chosen as the entered leaf's class value.

Fig 3. Wild Edible Greens Classification Algorithm

Fig 6

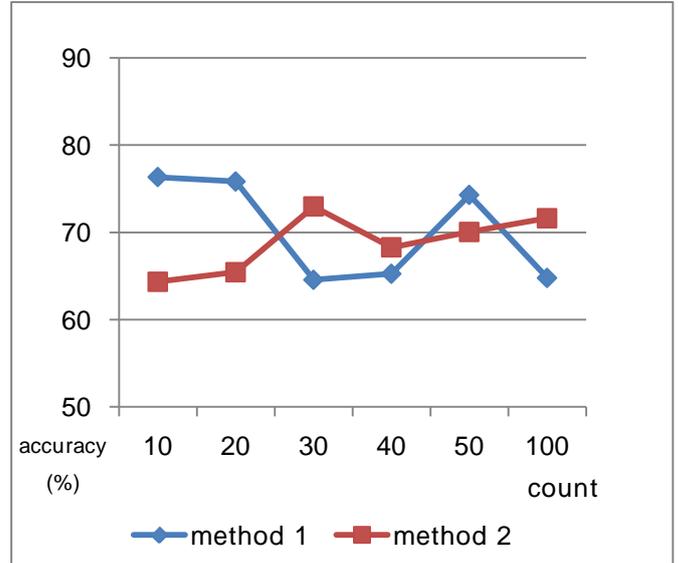


Fig 6. Experimental Result

4.

10

10

Fig 4

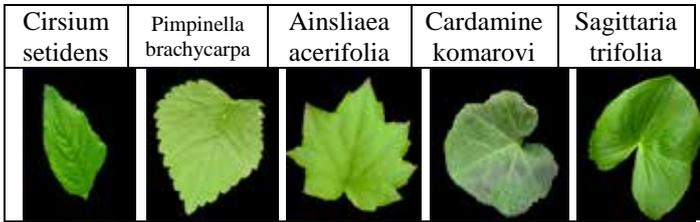


Fig 4. Experimental data (leaves)

70%

30%

Table 1

Table 1. Leaves ratio of each width and height

Name	Image 1	Image 2	Image 3	Image 4	Image 5	Image 6
Cirsium setidens	1:2	2:3	170:74	1:2	3:4	2:3
Pimpinella brachycarpa	2:3	5:6	17:16	35:34	1:2	1:2
Ainsliaea acerifolia	9:10	46:47	10:11	1:1	9:10	12:13
...

Fig 5

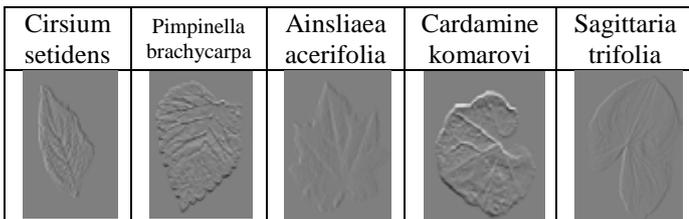


Fig 5. Obtained leaf vein images

Fig 3

1

()

Sorting

2 가

()

Sorting

, sobel edge

가

가

가

top3

가

5.

가

가

K-NN

- 가 가
- 가 가
- [1] , “ ”, , Vol. 33, No. 1, 2006
- [2] , “ ”, , 2011
- [3] Edward A. Patrick, Frederic Philip Fischer (II.), PURDUE UNIV LAFAYETTE IND SCHOOL OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING, “k-nearest neighbor rules”, Defense Technical Information Center, p170, 1971
- [4] J. Canny, “A Computatuinal Approach to Edge Detection”, IEEE Trans. Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence, Vol. PAMI-8, No 6, 1986
- [5] , “ ”, , 15 9 , pp 1149-1155, 2012
- [6] (), “ ”, !- ”, , 2013.05.03
- [7] , “ ”, 17 1 , pp.204-209, 2013
- [8] , “Visul C++ - 6 ”, , 2007
- [9] Gary Bradski, Adrian Kaehler, “Learning Opencv: Computer Vision with the Opencv Library”, ch 7, 2008