QUANTIFYING AND ANALYSING MAIZE SEED VARIETY USING IMAGE PROCESSING

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Abstract— **In imaging science, image processing is processing of images using mathematical operations by using any form of signal processing for which the input is an image, a series of images, or a video, such as a photograph or video frame. Our approach is to make an automatic method for identifying different varieties of maize seed using Image processing technology. As we have different tools for image processing we have used MatLab for implementing the proposed system. By maintaining some standardization in your proposed system we prepared the dataset using different verities of maize images and These images are compared against the sample seed image (input image), if input image is same as one of the dataset image verity than your proposed system displays the seed is recognized as of respected variety.**

IndexTerms— **Image Processing Techniques, Matlab, Maize seed verities, Tested seeds, Sample seed.**

I. INTRODUCTION

Seed analysis and classification are made to obtain information about seed type, variety, quality and the production. Pure, disease-free and insect-free seeds can be defined as quality seeds. Determination of the type, variety and quality of seeds, is necessary for certification procedures. And also, it is the first step of the seed processing operation in the seed separation machines. Use of certified seeds, increases the quality and quantity of yield. Typically, for the certification, the analysis and classification process are made by experts using visual characteristics of the seeds. These conventional methods are very time consuming, very tedious, costly, and depend on the person. In the seed separation machines, the determination of the seed properties process, identification of the seed type, varieties and identification of diseased and structural deformed seeds operations are performed. In the present seed processing machines, these processes used mechanical operations as well as optical, spectrographic and chromatographic methods based on knowledge of colors.

Different type of rice grain varieties is studied using image processing techniques. In the present work a digital imaging approach has been devised in order to investigate different types of characteristics to identify the rice varieties. Two different common rice varieties were used in tests for defining. These include existing standards for rice length, area and aspect ratio features of rice. It successfully shows the effectiveness of compactness as its features. When the data base of this work can recognize the rices, which has been trained then data in number of time; and hence it has been identified [1].

The objective of this research is to develop a computer system, which can recognize a plant seed image. The system is called "Plant seed image recognition system (PSIRS)".The system consists of 5 processing modules, namely: 1) image acquisition, 2) image preprocessing, 3) feature extraction, 4)image recognition, and 5) display result. The experiment was conducted on more than 1,000 seed images by employing the Euclidean distance technique to recognize them. The precision rates of the system were 95.1 percent for correct matching in the training data set and 64.0 percent for unknown in the untrained data set. The average access time was 8.79 econdsper images [2].

The consumer concern on the originality of rice variety and the quality of rice leads to originality certification of rice by existing institutions. Technology helps human to perform evaluations of food grains using images of objects. This study developed a system as a tool to identify rice varieties. Identification process was performed by analyzing rice images using image processing. The analyzed features for identification consist of six color features, four morphological features, and two texture features. Classifier used LVQ neural network algorithm. Identification results using a combination of all features gave average accuracy of 70.3% with the highest classification accuracy level of 96.6% for Mentik Wangi and the lowest classification accuracy of 30% for Cilosari[3].

Image processing has been applied to various process of agricultural industry in order to achieve fast and accurate operation. Applying image processing techniques to classify wheat seeds based on their varieties is also objective method in real time applications. Seed analysis and classification can provide additional knowledge in their production, seeds quality control and in impurities identification. Also, it is very important to confirm the variety of the wheat before planting. Because each variety of seed needs its own condition for taking good yield. In this study, a method is proposed to identify the wheat

varieties grown in Turkey by using image analysis techniques, with the motivation of developing a fully automatic grain type and variety identification system. The proposed method is based on texture analysis (Gray Level Co-occurrence Matrix (GLCM) and Linear Binary Pattern (LBP) methods) and k-Nearest Neighbor type classifier[4].

The paper is proposed to present a review of seed technology, seed germination and vigor methods using image processing. Computer–aided image analysis techniques have been recently developed in monitoring seed growth and vigor. Their integration with the standard germination test is needed to describe the germination performance of a seed sample with high accuracy. The use of various modern image acquisition techniques combined with image processing techniques have allowed developing automated seed quality tests,. The two main limitations of performing a vigor test manually are 1) results of a vigor test may vary from laboratory to laboratory because of the subjective nature of most vigor tests and 2) many vigor tests take excessive time to acquire results. These two limitations can be addressed by designing computer software that measures the seedlings represented by a digital image and computes the vigor index from those measurements. Several theories of seed germination and vigor are briefly mentioned. Methods are classified into several groups[5].

II. PROBLEM STATEMENT

"QUANTIFYING AND ANALYSING MAIZE SEED VARIETY USING IMAGE PROCESSING" Nowadays in food handling industry, grading of granular food materials is necessary because samples of material are subjected to adulteration. The food quality is became a major issue in health care. It is difficult to find the best food quality by ourselves in the market. In the past, food products in the form of particles or granules were passed through sieves or other mechanical means for grading purposes. In this paper analysis is performed on basmati rice granules to evaluate the performance using image processing is implemented based on the features extracted from seeds for classification grades of seeds. Digital imaging is recognized as an efficient technique to extract the features from seeds in a non-contact manner. Images are acquired for rice using camera. Conversion to gray scale, Median smoothing, Adaptive thresholding, Sobel edge Detection, Canny edge detection, Morphological operations, Extraction of quantitative information are the checks that are performed on the acquired image using image processing technique. This work has been done to identify the relevant quality category for a given seed sample based on its parameters.

III. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

The system to recognize different seed variety that is proposed uses Image processing technology. The system starts with user taking a seed image by using a digital camera.

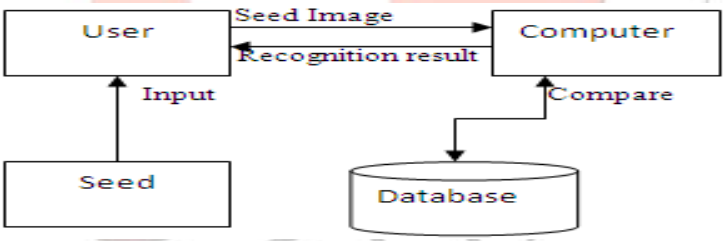

Fig -1: Block diagram of proposed System.

Then the seed image is sent to a computer system for recognizing. After that, the system compares the seed image with all seed images in the system database. Finally, then it displays the recognition results. The Block diagram in Figure 1 shows the overall concept of seed recognition system, where input is given by user and output is again fed back to the user.

IV. SYSTEM DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

System design is the process of defining the architecture, components, modules, interfaces, and data for a system to satisfy specified requirements. In this they are consists of 5modules they are as follows.

1. Image Acquisition.
2. Image Preprocessing.
3. Feature Extraction.
4. Image Recognition.
5. Display Result.

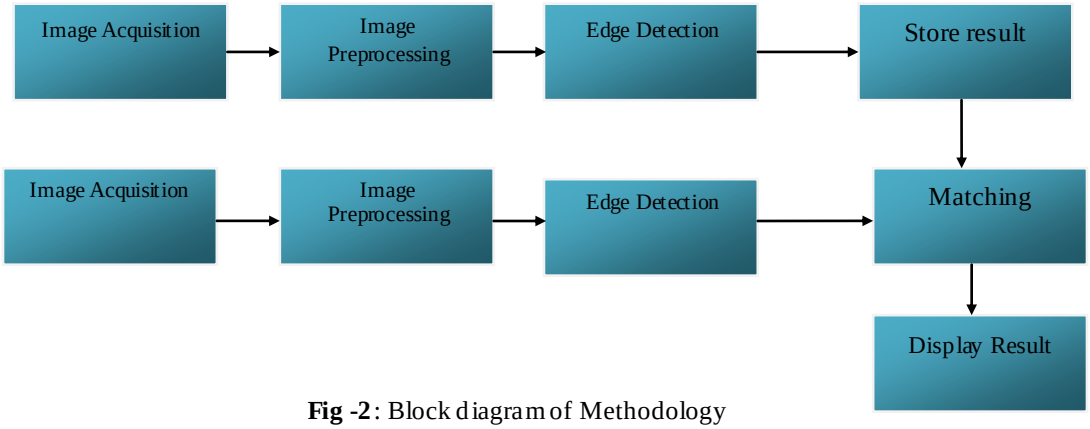

Fig -2: Block diagram of Methodology

4.1 Image Acquisition:

Image Acquisition means before any video or image processing can commence an image must be captured by a camera and converted into a manageable entity. This is the process known as image acquisition.

There are some standards that are maintained to take the images of seeds; the standards have to be followed in image acquisition phase. The standards that have been maintained are as follows,

- The camera that has been used to capture the seed image is of 8MP.
- Images have to be taken with 10cm distance from seed.
- The background for the image should be BLACK
- The image should not be taken in too much brightness and too much darkness, uniform light has to be maintained for the seed

In your proposed system we are capturing seed images of different verities of seed types by maintaining some distance between the camera and the seed that is as shown in the below Table .

Seed Varity that are captured are NK6240 corn, Bodacious, Hybrid corn (CEO Diamond), JK3059 Ganga Kaveri.

INUTS	NAMES	DISTANCES
 (a) (b) (c)	NK6240 corn	(a) 5cm (b) 10cm (c) 15cm
 (a) (b) (c)	Bodacious corn	(a) 5cm (b) 10cm (c) 15cm
 (a) (b) (c)	Hybrid corn (CEO diamond)	(a) 5cm (b) 10cm (c) 15cm
 (a) (b) (c)	JK3059 Ganga Kaveri	(a) 5cm (b) 10cm (c) 15m

Fig -1: Input Images captured with different distance

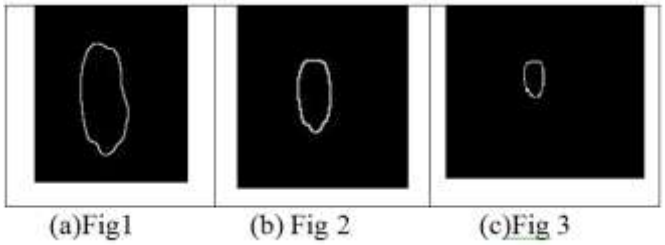

Fig -2: Comparison of edge detected images with different distance captured images

In the above table-2, shows the Hybrid Corn variety of seed type that has been captured from different distance and applied preprocessing techniques and Edge Detected technique that has been used in your proposed system Fig1 (a) 5cm, Fig2 (b) 10cm, Fig3 (c) 15 cm. By referring Table 1 and table 2, we have chosen 10 cm as a standard distance to capture the seed image which is not too much near to the camera and not too far from the camera; in both the cases we might lose the information of the seed type. From the table-2 we can see that the Fig2 hold more accurate information of the seed than Fig1 and Fig3.

4.2. Image Preprocessing

Image Pre-processing is a common name for operations with images at the lowest level of abstraction both input and output are intensity images. The aim of pre-processing is an improvement of the image data that suppresses unwanted distortions or enhances some image features important for further processing.

Image preprocessing includes following steps

4.2.1. Cropping
4.2.2. Resizing
4.2.3.Conversion to Gray Image
4.2.4. Enhancement
4.2.5.Binarization
4.2.6. Image Filtering

4.2.1. Cropping

If the captured image had some unwanted objects in it means we can crop the image to regain the region of interest of captured image for further processing.

4.2.2. Resizing

The input images may have different sizes which can affect the results. Imresize function resizes the input image. By using this function we are standardization the image size. When scale parameter is specified, the width and height of the image is resized in the same scale.

4.2.3.Conversion to Gray Image

The system changes an RGB color image to a gray-scale image. Converts the true color image RGB to the grayscale intensity image. The rgb2gray function converts RGB images to grayscale by eliminating the hue and saturation.

4.2.4. Enhancement

The system performs morphological closing to close any opening area in the seed image. Then the system fills holes and removes noise to get an enhanced binary image.The image is enhanced after the when image of seed is converted to gray.

4.2.5.Binarization

Then the system transforms the gray-scale image into a binary image or a black-and-white image. . imbinarize creates a binary image from image f by replacing all values globally determined threshold with 1s and setting all other values to 0s. By default, imbinarize uses Otsu's method, which chooses the threshold value to minimize the intraclass variance of the threshold black and white pixels.

4.2.6. Image Filtering

Filtering is a technique for modifying or enhancing an image. Image filtering is used to do the following activities such as removing noise, Sharpen contrast, Highlight contours
Detect edges.

4.3. Feature Extraction

The feature extraction finds four seed features, namely: Shape, seed edge, seed roundness, seed ripple .In this project , Shape i.e. Edge is considered as a feature to be detected.

4.3.1. Edge Detection

Edge detection technique is its ability to extract the exact edge line with good orientation as well as more. Literature about edge detection has been available in the past three decades. Edge detection is a fundamental tool for image segmentation. Edge detection methods transform original images into edge images benefits from the changes of grey tones in the image. In image processing especially in computer vision, the edge detection treats the localization of important variations of a gray level image and the detection of the physical and geometrical properties of objects of the scene.

Canny Edge Detection

The Canny edge detection technique is one of the standard edge detection techniques. It was first created by John Canny for his Master's thesis at MIT in 1983, and still outperforms many of the newer algorithms that have been developed. To find edges by separating noise from the image before find edges of image the Canny is a very important method. Canny method is a better method without disturbing the features of the edges in the image afterwards it applying the tendency to find the edges and the serious value for threshold.

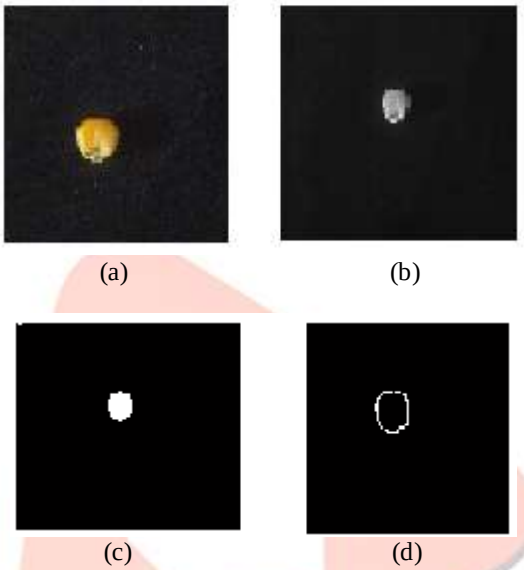

Fig-3: Image preprocessing and edge detection (a) Original Image (b)Gray Image(c)Black and white image(d)Canny edge detected image.

V. Image Recognition

The feature extracted from the images is stored in array, Edge is a feature that is extracted from the image using canny edge detection method. The tested images are stored in database and they are compared against the sample image and if the sample image is matched with any of the images stored in the database, then output is displayed as image is recognized else output will be image not recognized.

VI. CONCLUSION

The project "Quantifying and analyzing Maize Seed Variety use Image Processing" is implemented using matlab software, to recognize a variety of seed one has to go through all the image processing phases. This proposed system reduces the efforts of farmers, students and professors for identification of seed verities. In future your proposed work can be extended to make a proposed system as complete automation with other feature extraction technique like color, texture, depth etc. with these techniques we can extend your dataset with more verities of maize seed which helps us to identify the more verities of maize seed.

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