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Implementation of Mobile Object Recognition with its Enhancement of Image Segmentation and Edge Detection Techniques

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Abstract: *Different methods employed for object detection are widely exploited covering application areas such as traffic monitoring, video surveillance and capturing various human activities and motion. The traditional methods that have earlier been proposed for detection are found to be beneficial if the detected object is properly identified. Moreover, minimizing the effect of dynamic changes as well as development of the algorithm which is robust of intensity variation is a challenging task. So this paper emphasizes on enhancement followed by detection which objects. The task of detection was performed on a video using simple detectors and developing an approach for proper segmentation of moving objects. Moving body was detected from a video having a frame rate of 25 frames per second, total bit rate of 234 kbps and having 160x112 as frame width and height. Further operation of enhancement and detection was processed on MATLAB R2021b tool.*

Keywords: Segmentation, Detection, Dimensions and Enhancement

I. Introduction of Image Segmentation

Image segmentation is an essential step in image analysis. Segmentation separates an image into its component parts or objects. The level to which the separation is carried depends on the problem being solved. When the objects of interest in an application have been inaccessible the segmentation must stop. Segmentation algorithms for images generally based on the discontinuity and similarity of image intensity values. Discontinuity approach is to partition an image based on abrupt changes in intensity and similarity is based on partitioning an image into regions that are similar according to a set of predefined criteria. Thus the choice of image segmentation technique is depends on the problem being considered. Edge detection is a part of image segmentation. The effectiveness of many image processing also computer vision tasks depends on the perfection of detecting meaningful edges. It is one of the techniques for detecting intensity discontinuities in a digital image. The process of classifying and placing sharp discontinuities in an image is called the edge detection. The discontinuities are immediate changes in pixel concentration which distinguish boundaries of objects in a scene. Classical methods of edge detection engage convolving the image through an operator, which is constructed to be perceptive to large gradients in the image although returning values of zero in uniform regions. There is a very large amount of edge detection techniques available, each technique designed to be perceptive to certain types of edges. Variables concerned in the selection of an edge detection operator consist of Edge orientation, Edge structure and Noise environment. The geometry of the operator establishes a characteristic direction in which it is most perceptive to edges. Operators can be optimized to look for vertical, horizontal, or diagonal edges. Edge detection is a difficult task in noisy images, since both the edges and noise hold high- frequency content. Efforts to reduce the noise result in unclear and distorted edges. Techniques used on noisy images are typically larger in scope; therefore they can common enough data to discount localized noisy pixels. This results in less perfect localization of the detected edges. Not all edges involve a step change in intensity. Things such as refraction or reduced focus can result in objects through boundaries defined by

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a regular change in intensity. The method wants to be chosen to be receptive to such a regular change in those cases. So, there are some problems of fake edge detection, edge localization, missing true edges, problems due to noise and high computational time etc. Hence, the objective is to do the comparison of a variety of edge detections and analyze the performance of the different techniques in various conditions.

II. IMAGE SEGMENTATION TECHNIQUE

Image Segmentation is the process of partitioning a digital image into multiple regions or sets of pixels. Essentially, in image partitions are different objects which have the same texture or color. The image segmentation results are a set of regions that cover the entire image together and a set of contours extracted from the image. All of the pixels in a region are similar with respect to some characteristics such as color, intensity, or texture. Adjacent regions are considerably different with respect to the same individuality. The different approaches are (i) by finding boundaries between regions based on discontinuities in intensity levels, (ii) thresholds based on the distribution of pixel properties, such as intensity values, and (iii) based on finding the regions directly. Thus the choice of image segmentation technique is depends on the problem being considered. Region based methods are based on continuity. These techniques divide the entire image into sub regions depending on some rules like all the pixels in one region must have the same gray level. Region-based techniques rely on common patterns in intensity values within a cluster of neighboring pixels. The cluster is referred to as the region in addition to group the regions according to their anatomical or functional roles are the goal of the image segmentation. Threshold is the simplest way of segmentation. Using thresholding technique regions can be classified on the basis range values, which is applied to the intensity values of the image pixels. Thresholding is the transformation of an input image to an output that is segmented binary image. Segmentation Methods based on finding the regions directly find for abrupt changes in the intensity value. These methods are called as Edge or Boundary based methods. Edge detection is the problem of fundamental importance in image analysis. Edge detection techniques are generally used for finding discontinuities in gray level images. To detect consequential discontinuities in the gray level image is the important common approach in edge detection. Image segmentation methods for detecting discontinuities are boundary based methods.

III. EDGE DETECTION TECHNIQUES

3.1 Introduction of Edge Detection

The edge representation of an image significantly reduces the quantity of data to be processed, yet it retains essential information regarding the shapes of objects in the scene. This explanation of an image is easy to incorporate into a large amount of object recognition algorithms used in computer vision along with other image processing applications. The major property of the 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. On the other hand, there is not yet any common performance directory to judge the performance of the edge detection techniques. The performance of an edge detection techniques are always judged personally and separately dependent to its application. 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. It is a fundamental process detects and outlines of an object and boundaries among objects and the background in the image. Edge detection is the most familiar approach for detecting significant discontinuities in intensity values. Edges are local changes in the image intensity. Edges typically occur on the boundary between two regions. The main features can be extracted from the edges of an image. Edge detection has major feature for image analysis. These features are used by advanced computer vision algorithms. Edge detection is used for object detection which serves various applications like medical image processing, biometrics etc. Edge detection is an active area of research as it facilitates higher level image analysis. There are three different types of discontinuities in the grey level like point, line and edges. Spatial masks can be used to detect all the three types of discontinuities in an image. There are many edge detection techniques in the literature for image segmentation. The most commonly used discontinuity based edge detection techniques are reviewed in this section. Those techniques are Roberts edge detection, Sobel Edge

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Detection, Prewitt edge detection and Canny Edge Detection.

3.2 Roberts Edge Detection

The Roberts edge detection is introduced by Lawrence Roberts (1965). It performs a simple, quick to compute, 2-D spatial gradient measurement on an image. This method emphasizes regions of high spatial frequency which often correspond to edges. The input to the operator is a grayscale image the same as to the output is the most common usage for this technique. Pixel values in every point in the output represent the estimated complete magnitude of the spatial gradient of the input image at that point.

-1	0
0	+1

G_x

0	-1
+1	0

G_y

3.3 Sobel Edge Detection

The Sobel edge detection method is introduced by Sobel in 1970 (Rafael C.Gonzalez (2004)). The Sobel method of edge detection for image segmentation finds edges using the Sobel approximation to the derivative. It precedes the edges at those points where the gradient is highest. The Sobel technique performs a 2-D spatial gradient quantity on an image and so highlights regions of high spatial frequency that correspond to edges. In general it is used to find the estimated absolute gradient magnitude at each point in n input grayscale image. In conjecture at least the operator consists of a pair of 3x3 complication kernels as given away in under table. One kernel is simply the other rotated by 90o . This is very alike to the Roberts Cross operator.

-1	-2	-1
0	0	0
+1	+2	+1

G_x

-1	0	-1
-2	0	+2
-1	0	+1

G_y

3.4 Prewitt Edge Detection

The Prewitt edge detection is proposed by Prewitt in 1970 (Rafael C.Gonzalez [1]. To estimate the magnitude and orientation of an edge Prewitt is a correct way. Even though different gradient edge detection wants a quite time consuming calculation to estimate the direction from the magnitudes in the x and y-directions, the compass edge detection obtains the direction directly from the kernel with the highest response. It is limited to 8 possible directions; however knowledge shows that most direct direction estimates are not much more perfect. This gradient based edge detector is estimated in the 3x3 neighborhood for eight directions. All the eight convolution masks are calculated. One complication mask is then selected, namely with the purpose of the largest module.

-1	-1	-1
0	0	0
+1	+1	+1

G_x

-1	0	+1
-1	0	+1
-1	0	+1

G_y

Prewitt detection is slightly simpler to implement computationally than the Sobel detection, but it tends to produce somewhat noisier results.

3.5 Canny Edge Detection

In industry, 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

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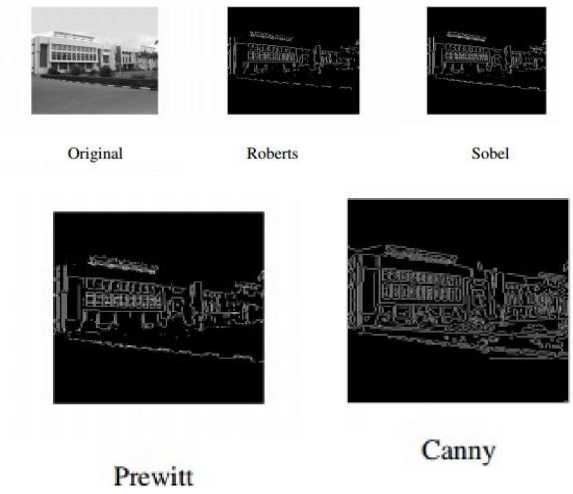
method. Canny method is a better method without disturbing the features of the edges in the image afterwards it applying the tendency to find the edges and the serious value for threshold. The algorithmic steps are as follows:

- Convolve image f(r, c) with a Gaussian function to get smooth image f^(r, c). f^(r, c)=f(r,c)*G(r,c,6)
- Apply first difference gradient operator to compute edge strength then edge magnitude and direction are obtain as before.
- Apply non-maximal or critical suppression to the gradient magnitude.
- Apply threshold to the non-maximal suppression image.

Unlike Roberts and Sobel, the Canny operation is not very susceptible to noise. If the Canny detector worked well it would be superior.



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International Conferences. In His credit as an Author for 2 Text books which are useful for engineering students under JNTUH and Anna University. He has attended 3 Short Term Training Programs[STTPs] at JNTUH HRDC and attended more than 12 Faculty Development Programs in India. He has Organized Workshops and Symposiums, National and International conferences. He worked in Engineering colleges and Universities at various capacities. He has done the 4 Courses of NPTEL/SWAYAM-UGC. His research interested areas are Embedded Systems, Digital Image Processing, Internet of Things, Deep Learning and Machine Learning. He is a member in professional societies like ISTE, IAEng and Indian Science Congress etc.. IEEE Member in Hyderabad Chapter.

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