

CHUTE BASED AUTOMATED FISH LENGTH MEASUREMENT AND WATER DROP DETECTION

Tsung-Wei Huang¹, Jenq-Neng Hwang¹, Craig S. Rose²

¹Department of Electrical Engineering, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, USA

²Alaska Fisheries Science Center, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Seattle, WA, USA



INTRODUCTION

Electronic monitoring (EM) system on federal fisheries

- Segmentation
- Measurement
- Species

Challenges

- Live fish may deform freely
- Camera can be splashed by water

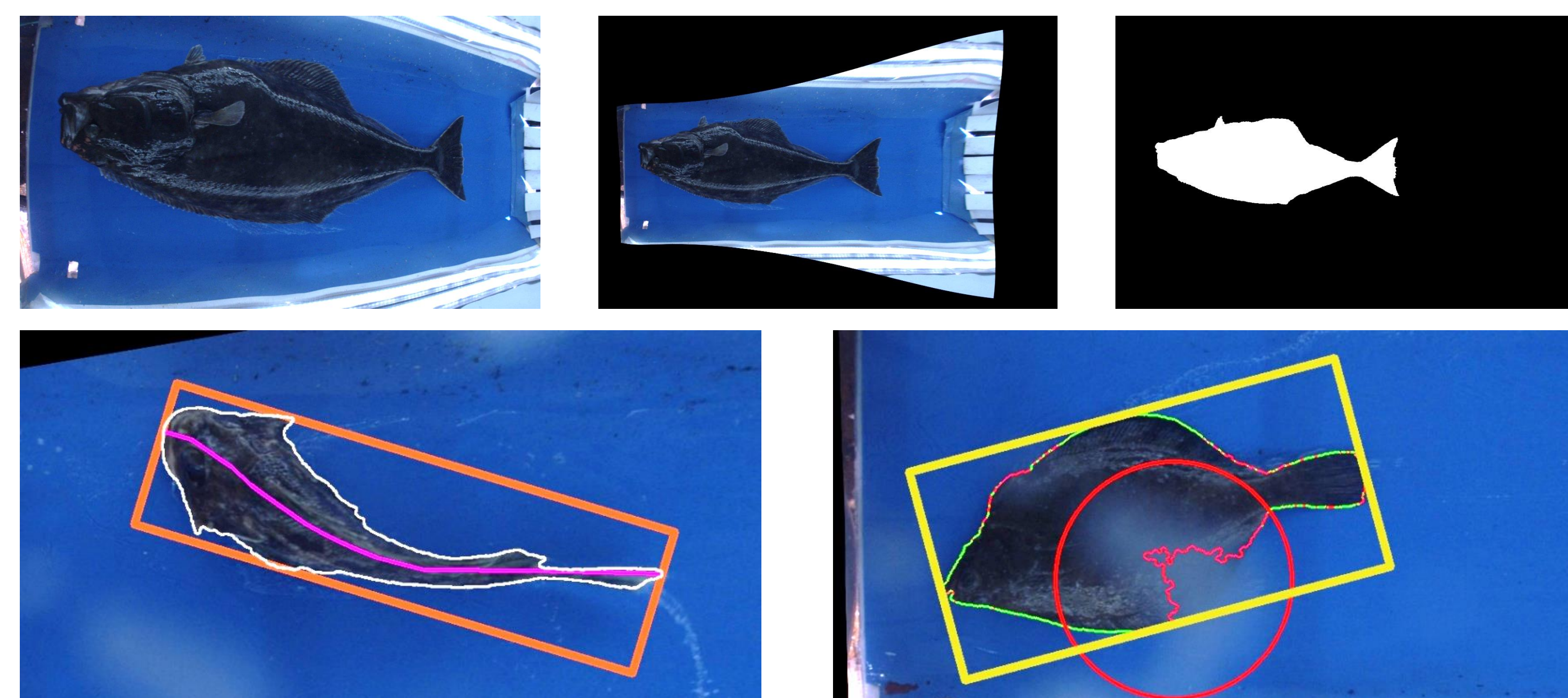
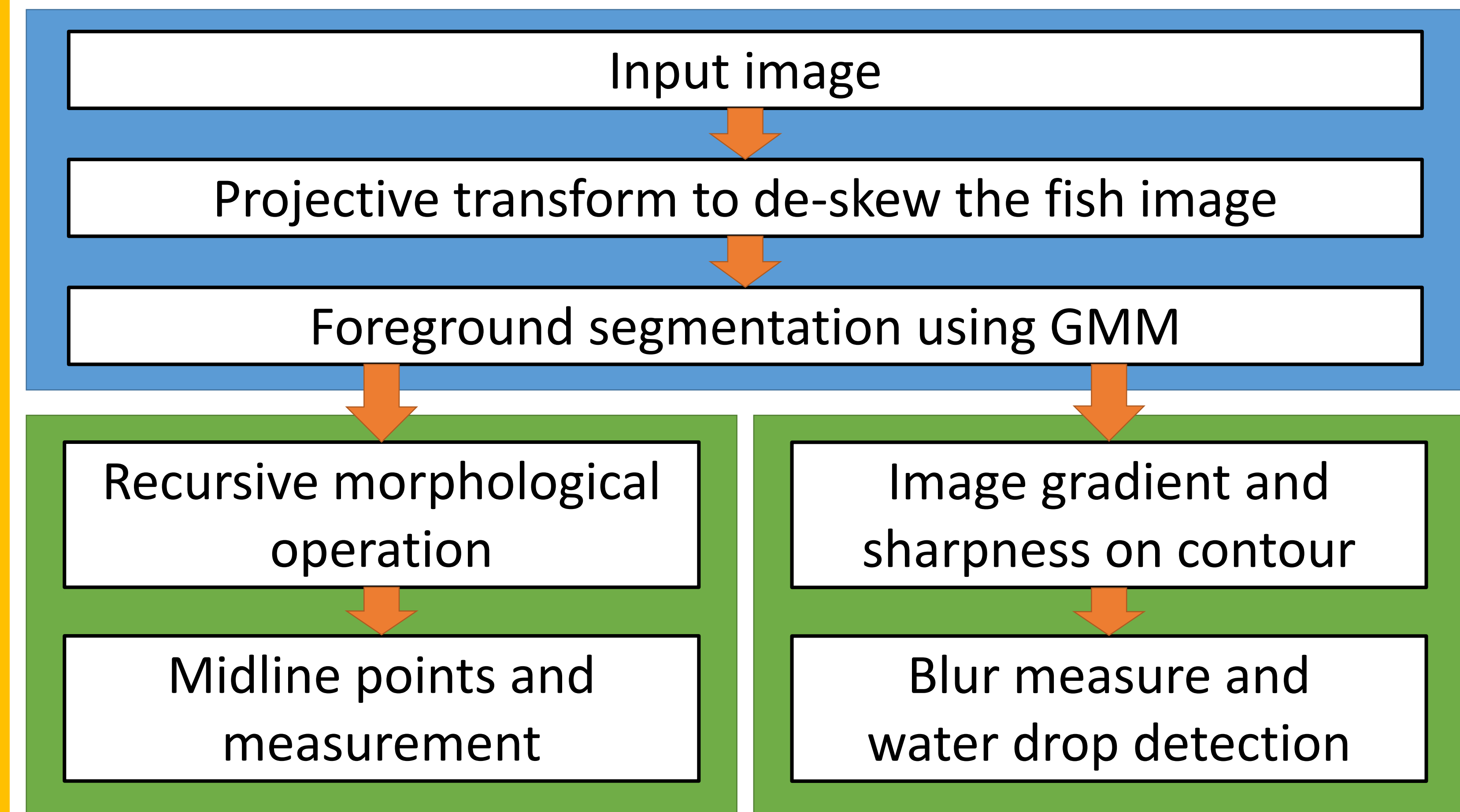
Contribution of this work

- Morphological midline
- Water drop detection



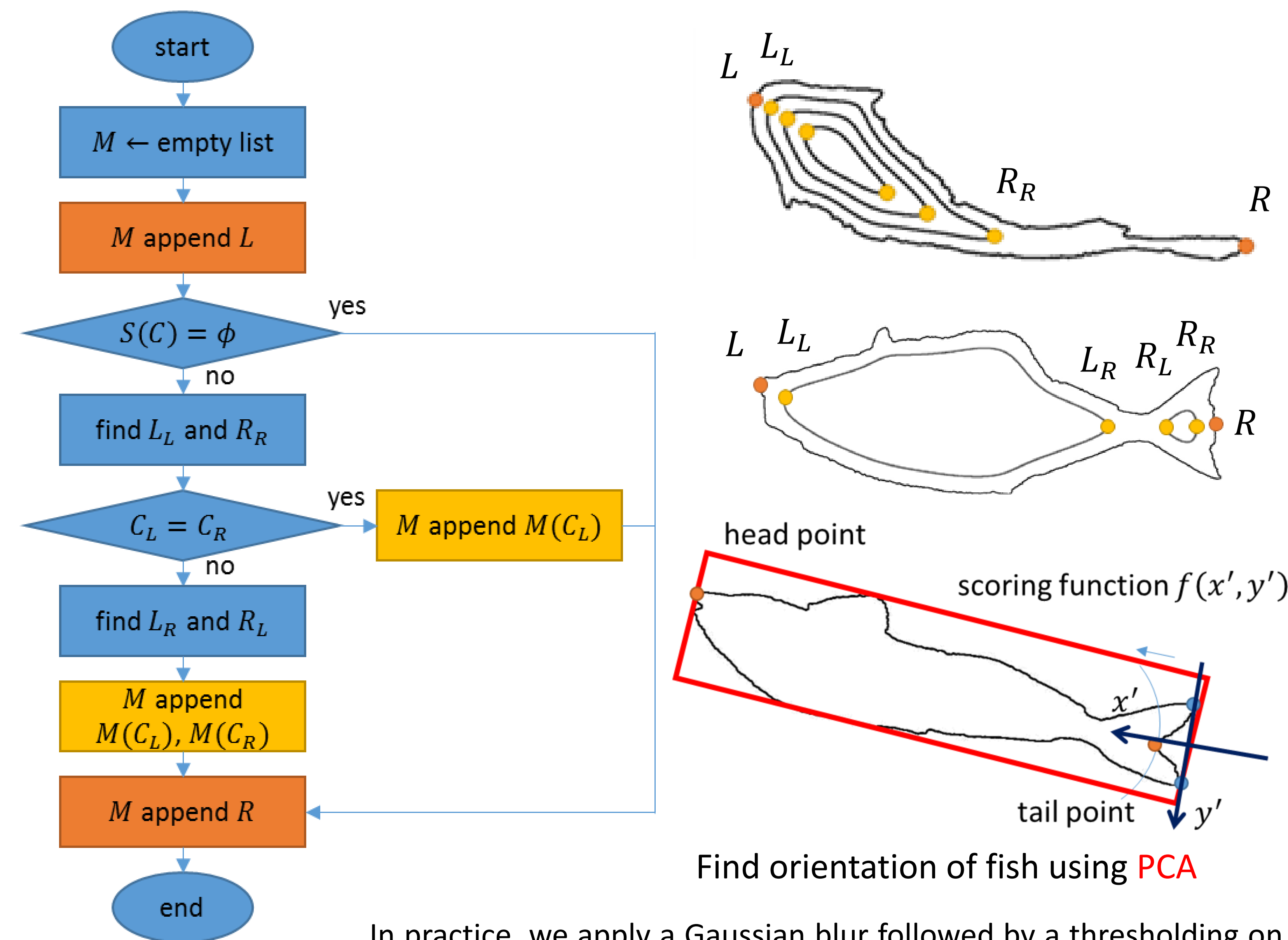
SYSTEM OVERVIEW

Automated chute-based fish measurement system



MORPHOLOGICAL MIDLINE

- Locate **head and tail endpoints**
- Do **recursive morphological operation** to generate midline points

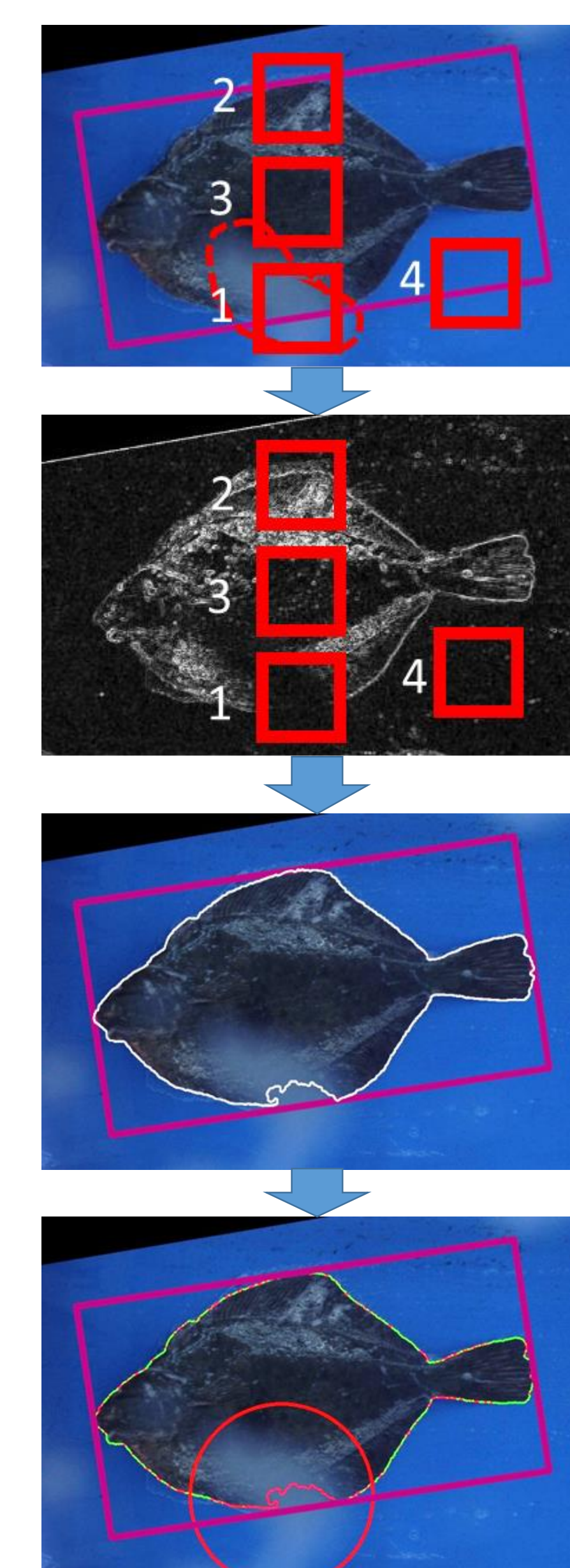


WATER DROP DETECTION

- Sharpness** \propto image gradient:

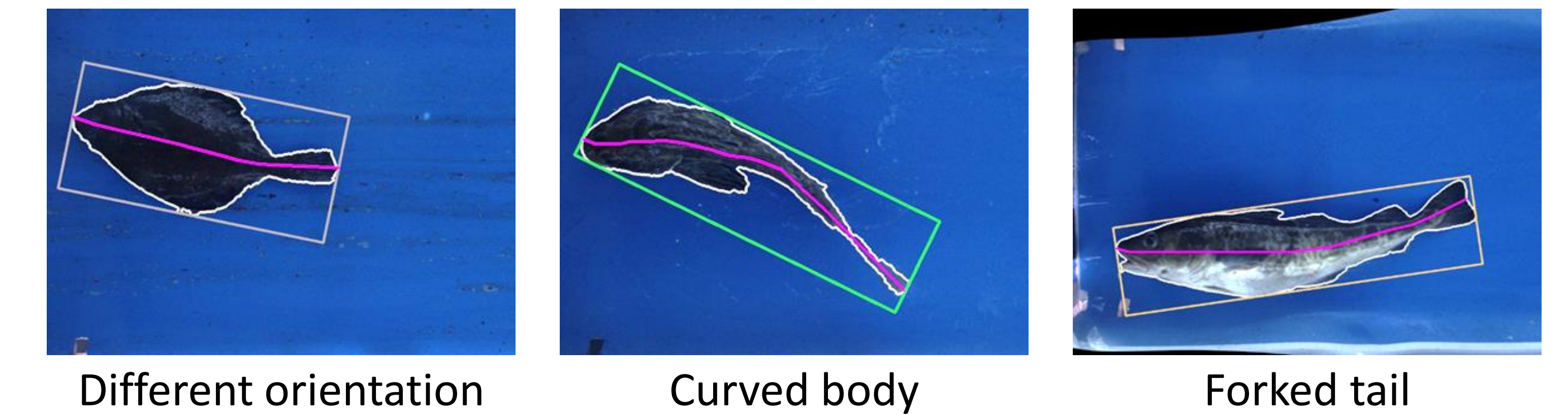
$$m(x) = \frac{\|\nabla z(x)\|_2}{z(x)}$$
- Separate the contour points in C into:
sharp points, $S = \{x \in C | m(x) > \theta_T\}$
blurry points, $B = \{x \in C | m(x) \leq \theta_T\}$
, where θ_T is the Otsu's threshold
- Blur measure** \propto (min density of S)⁻¹:

$$\text{blur}(C) = \frac{p_C(S)}{\min_{|h|=N} p_h(S)}$$
, where h is a contiguous window on C
- If $\text{blur}(C)$ is larger than a threshold, we conclude there is a water drop.

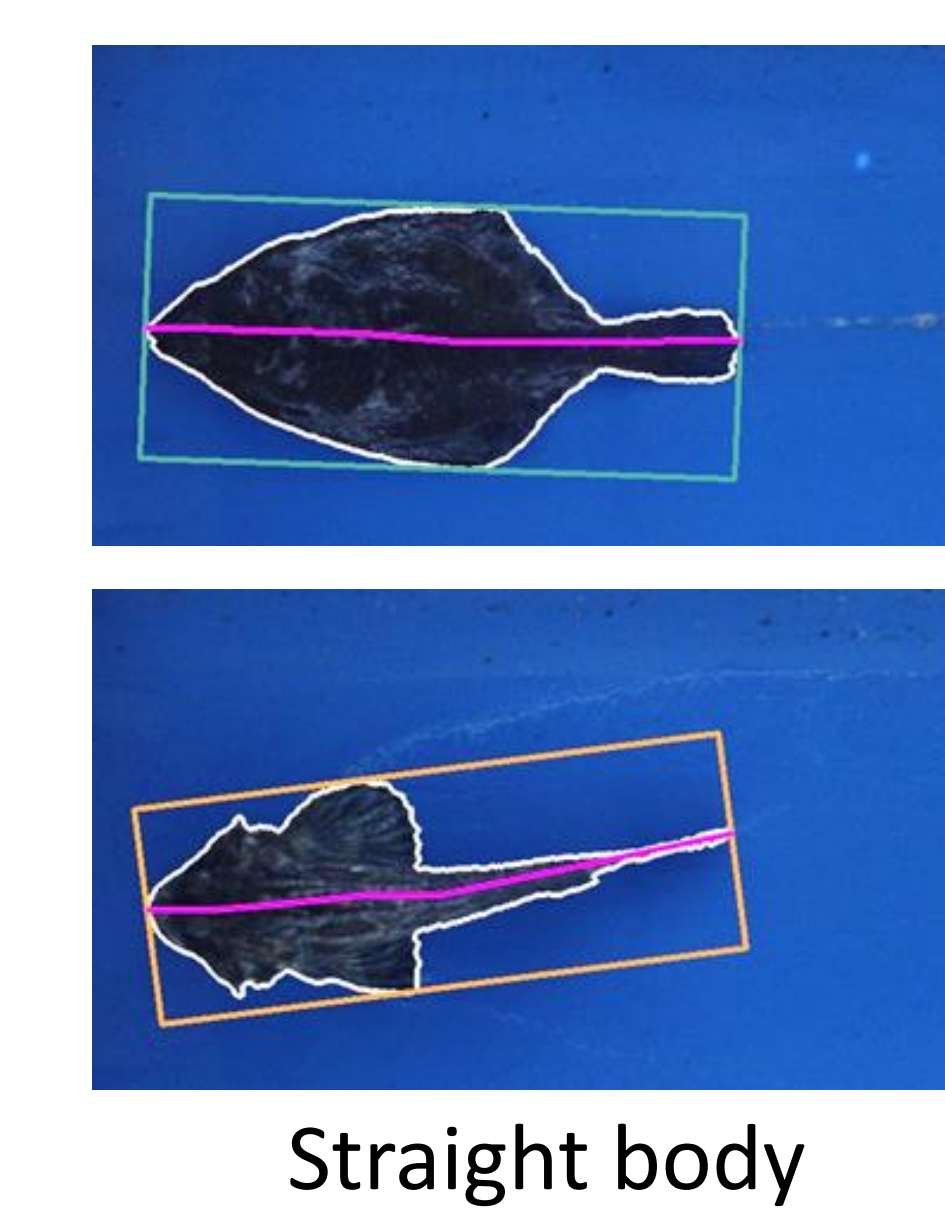


RESULTS

Morphological midline



Different orientation Curved body Forked tail

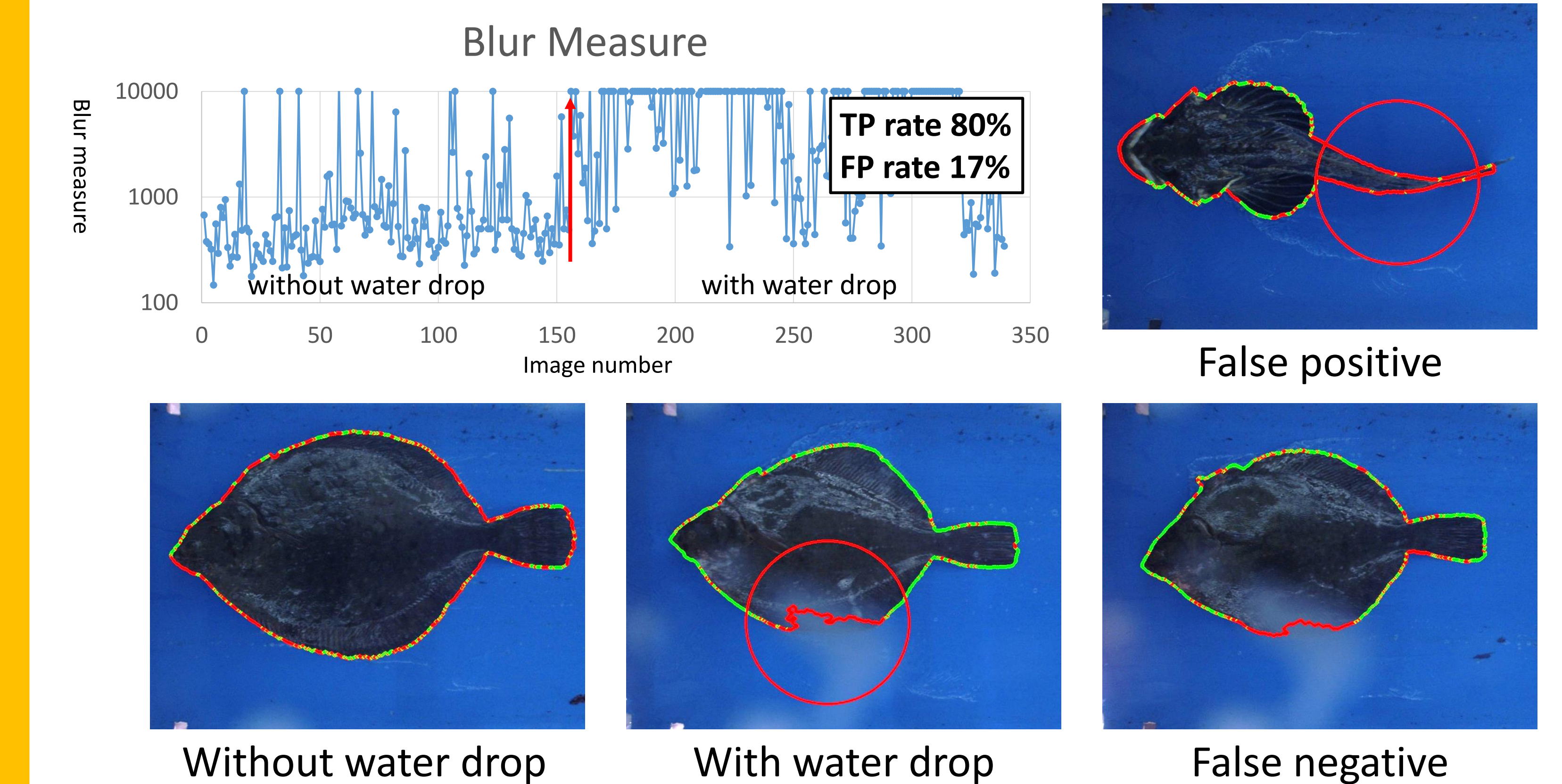


Straight body

Mean of Absolute Error of Different Species of Fishes

Species (number)	Box	[1]	Midline
Arrowtooth Flounder (722)	2.1%	1.6%	1.7%
Flathead Sole (450)	1.1%	1.2%	1.1%
Pacific Cod (282)	1.4%	1.1%	1.1%
Pacific Halibut (213)	3.8%	1.6%	1.3%
Pacific Ocean Perch (156)	5.5%	3.0%	2.7%
Rex Sole (178)	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%
Shortspine Thornyhead (210)	2.7%	1.9%	2.0%
Southern Rock Sole (316)	1.6%	1.7%	1.5%
Walleye Pollock (839)	2.3%	1.9%	1.3%
Yellow Irish Lord (71)	2.1%	1.8%	1.8%
Yellowfin sole (134)	1.5%	1.3%	1.1%
Total (3571)	2.14%	1.68%	1.49%

Water drop detection



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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REFERENCE

[1] D.J. White, C. Svellingen, and N.J.C. Strachan, "Automated Measurement of Species and Length of Fish by Computer Vision," *Fisheries Research*, vol. 80, pp. 203-210, 2006.