



SDI FINAL EVALUATION FORM 1.1

PART 1:

Journal Name:	British Journal of Applied Science & Technology
Manuscript Number:	Ms_BJAST_19082
Title of the Manuscript:	Technologies in Texture Analysis – A Review
Type of the Article	Review Article

PART 2:

FINAL EVALUATOR'S comments on revised paper (if any)	Authors' response to final evaluator's comments
(1) The authors did do some references in this revised manuscript. (2) The structure of this paper needs to improve. (3) Most of figures are not clear. (4) There are some contents which need to correct: (a) At page 2: The red marks may be incorrect. And, What is NTU? Thus texture spectrum information from the eight neighborhood pixel that form a smallest unit. In neighborhood of 3 by 3 pixel. $V = \{V_0 + V_1, \dots, V_8\}$ a set denoting nine elements where $V_i (i=0,1,\dots,8)$ represents the gray level of the ith element in the neighborhood where V_0 denote the gray level of the central pixel. TU(Texture Unit) of the pixel is obtained which is defined by a set containing element. $TU = \{e_1, e_2, e_3, \dots, e_8\}$ where $E_i (i=1,2,\dots,8)$ $E_i = 0$ where $V_i < V_0$, $E_i = 1$ where $V_i = V_0$, $E_i = 2$ where $V_i > V_0$. Here element E_i occupies the same position as the pixel i. Texture units are represented by the formulae $NTU = 3^{(i-1)} E_i$ where $i=1,2,\dots,8$ where NTU represent texture units. (b) At page 3: The red marks need to explain more clearly. The estimated length $L(S)$ is related to the fractal dimension d of the line by the formulae $L(S) = F \exp^{(1-d)}$ where $F = \text{constant for a particular line type}$. (c) At page 3, 4,: The red marks may be incorrect. <u>III... TEXTURE RECOGNITION TECHNIQUES</u> <u>IV... RECENT WORKS ON TEXTURE ANALYSIS</u> (d) At page 3: The red marks need to explain more clearly. Considering shape normalization of a binary image $f(s, y)$ in which $f(s, y) = 1$ indicates that (s, y) is an object pixel, otherwise it is a background pixel. Such a normalization algorithm to normalize the shapes, called shape compacting involves the following steps: 1. computing the shape dispersion matrix M, 2. aligning the coordinate axes with the eigen vectors of h_l 3. rescaling the axes using the eigen values of h_l (e) At page 5: The red marks may be incorrect. direction $L(x,y)$ from a vector equation given as $I(x,y) = N(x,y) \cdot L(x,y)$ (f) At page 5: “NN” needs to correct as: Feed forward back propagation neural network with adaptable learning rate is used. The Neural network (NN) (g) At page 6: The content did not explain “B- Neural” <i>Figure 6: B- Neural network structure[5]</i> (h) At page 8: The red marks need to explain more clearly. For each image the H component, saturation component, L^*u^*v color component and L^*a^*b color component is calculated. Based on the R,G,B, S, u^*, v^*, a^*, b^* component the mean skewness and kurtosis values are computed.	

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