

# On Generalization to Develop Model of Details of the Leaf Margin using the B-Spline Offset Research on the Leaf Shape Modeling

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**ABSTRACT**--- The aim of this research is to develop a new model of details for the leaf serration before wrapping it onto the overall leaf margin. For this purpose, we used the offset of the original leaf shape outline. The model of the leaf consists of several leaf parts are represented with B-spline curves which also represent the offset. We propose a new algorithm to represent the pattern of the details. The details are applied as an offset to the underlying curve. An algorithm how the pattern combines to the margin was also explained. The results of the drawings are divided into three categories: satisfactory, acceptable, and unsatisfactory. Expert botanist was referred to assess the drawing result to ensure the result is parallel with a botanical point of view. The findings show that the geometry of the details was satisfactory, except for some minor distortion. As the implication, this research allows novice botanists and amateurs to readily see a picture which they might find it hard to visualize before.

**Index Terms** — B-splines curve, offset, serration, underlying curve.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The work for curve editing using *multiresolution* have been studied and explored by many researchers. In [1] has developed *multiresolution* representations based on wavelet. Their work mainly focused on parametric curves. Meanwhile, the work by [2], [3] has explored the *multiresolution* editing or deformation techniques by using B-splines especially for parametric curves. In *multiresolution* analysis [4], it can be extended and generalized not only to tensor-product surfaces, but even to surfaces of arbitrary topological type. In [5] has concentrated their work on the constraint of constant enclosed area, while in [6] started the *multiresolution* editing of curve with three dimensional representation.

In order to produce *details* of the leaf margin, we initially have tried the *multiresolution* approach by [2]. However, the main constraint was that their approach was limited by the number of control points. It does not mean that their approach was totally not suitable, but we only manage to produce only certain amount of *details* of the leaf margin. As we desire to have a more flexibility on the amount of the *details*, we instead use the *offset* approach. For this purpose, we use two B-spline curves where one of them is the *offset* of the other. Many articles such as [7]-[10] have discussed

the *offset* of the B-spline curve. Mostly their approach explain the *offset* curve can be defined by new control points, where each control point is the *offset* of a control point of the original curve. However, the main concern was that it is not easy to generate the details onto the B-spline curve as it requires complex mathematical understanding. We instead use an *offset* point from the equally spaced points on the B-spline curve.

## II. TO DEVELOP MODEL OF THE DETAILS

The development of the *details* is explained first before wrapping it onto the composite curve. Generally, the idea is to have two sets of sampling points which are equally spaced on the B-spline curve. Taken into account the work by [11], consider  $D(u)$  is the basic leaf shape of the composite curve where  $u$  the equally spaced sampling point is. This results in an equation in a form of  $D(u)+d(u)N(u)$ , where  $d(u)$  is the height of a tooth, and  $N(u)$  normal to the shape which makes the tooth locally oriented. The  $d(u)$  also can be said to be the pattern in a straight line which represents *serrate* geometry. For each tooth, the equally spaced points for *serrate* is shown in Fig. 1. The principal used to produce *serrate* is as

$$d(u) = \begin{cases} d = -u & \text{if } u_{1,3,\dots,p-3} \leq u_{2,4,\dots,p-2} \\ d = \frac{u_p - u}{u_p + u_1} & \text{if } u_{1,3,\dots,p-3} \leq u_{4,6,\dots,p} \end{cases} \quad \text{and this is}$$

illustrated in Fig. 2.

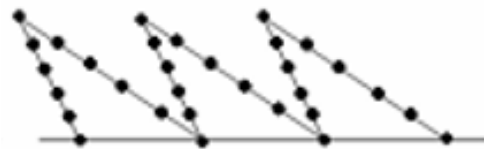


Fig. 1: Serrate equally spaced point

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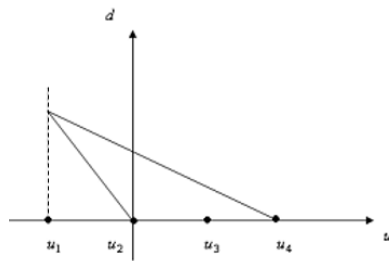


Fig. 2: Serrate tooth

To add the teeth to the leaf margin, the following algorithm applies:

1. To produce the first sample points, the first curve of the whole leaf is sampled with 100 equally points, denoted as  $p_i$ ;  $i=1, \dots, 100$
2. To produce the second, the teeth are generated by using the *offset* approach, producing points  $t_j$ ;  $j=1, 2, \dots, k$ ; where  $k$  is an integer which is determined by the type of the teeth
3. The sample curve  $A_i$  is given by

$$A_i = \left[ \begin{array}{l} p_1, p_2, \dots, \max(p_i) < t_j, t_1, t_2, \dots, t_k, \min(p_i) < t_k, \dots, \\ p_{100} \end{array} \right]$$

### III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From botanical books [12]-[16], samples of 50 leaf descriptions which have *serrate* are carefully chosen. The Leaf Synthesis System [17] was used to test the idea. Expert botanists were referred to assess the drawing results. The quality of the leaf drawing is divided into three categories which are *satisfactory*, *acceptable*, and *unsatisfactory* [11], focuses on the overall shape which consists of three dimensions which are: (a) overall shape of leaf which consist of the aspect ratio, side, tip and base geometry; (b) teeth size; and (c) teeth location. Table 1 shows the analysis of mean for the dimension of all cases. The mean values show that they falls under satisfactory category.

Table 1: Mean score for each category

Dimension	Mean Score
Overall shape of leaf	2.75
Overall size of teeth	2.82
Overall teeth location	2.71

Following Fig. 3 is some of the results using [17].

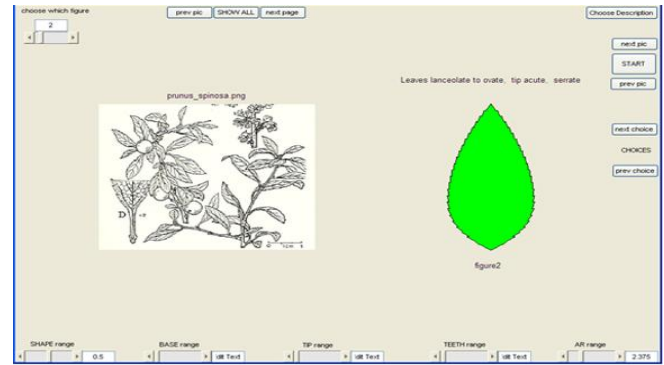
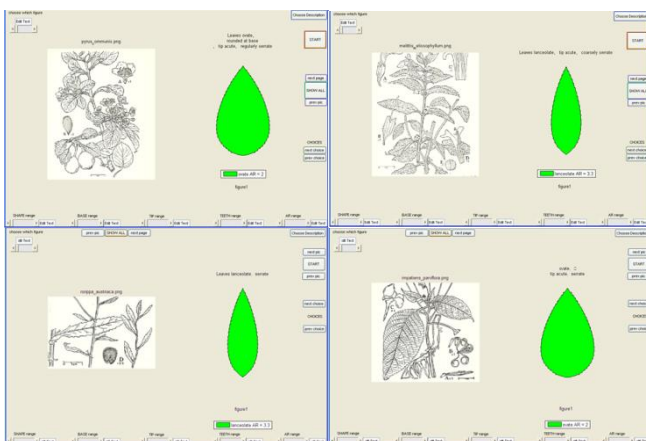


Fig. 3: Leaf synthesis system

### IV. CONCLUSION

The main goal of this research to develop pattern for *serrate* and add the details to the leaf margin has been achieved with the overall results of 94% (mean score of 2.82) satisfactory cases. It shows that the approach used is practical and successful. Although the result is not perfect, but it is not too bad. There are some distortions to the teeth when bending the straight line. However, the distortion is not important in the overall picture. The overall teeth size and shape are still correct and the program still manage to produce reasonable drawing and identify the species.

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