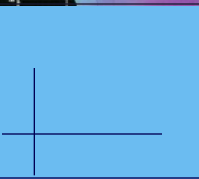
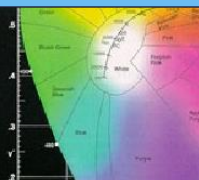
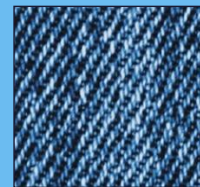


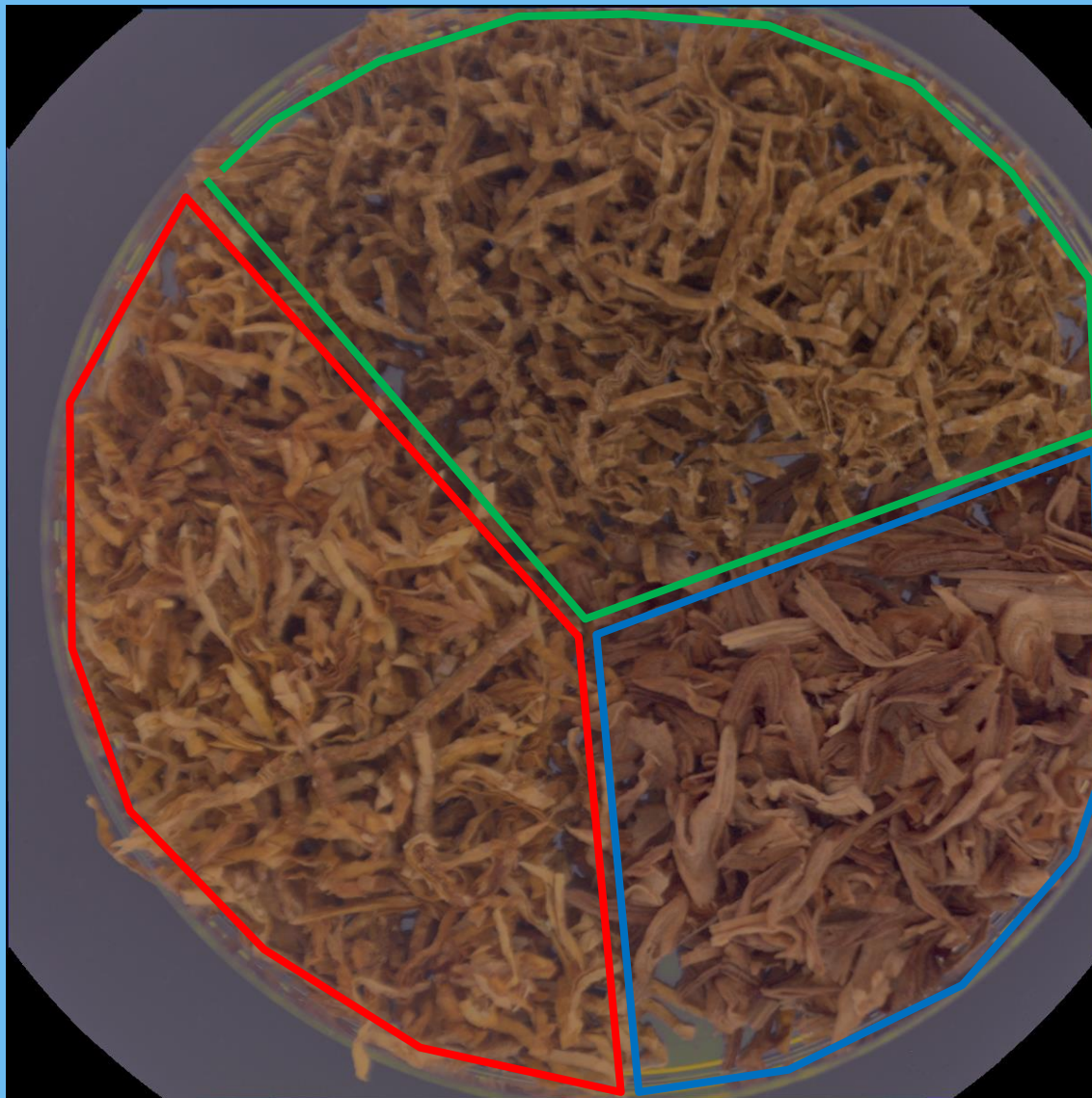
Tobacco measured using VideometerLab

Videometer A/S



Tobacco samples

1. cut tobacco leaves

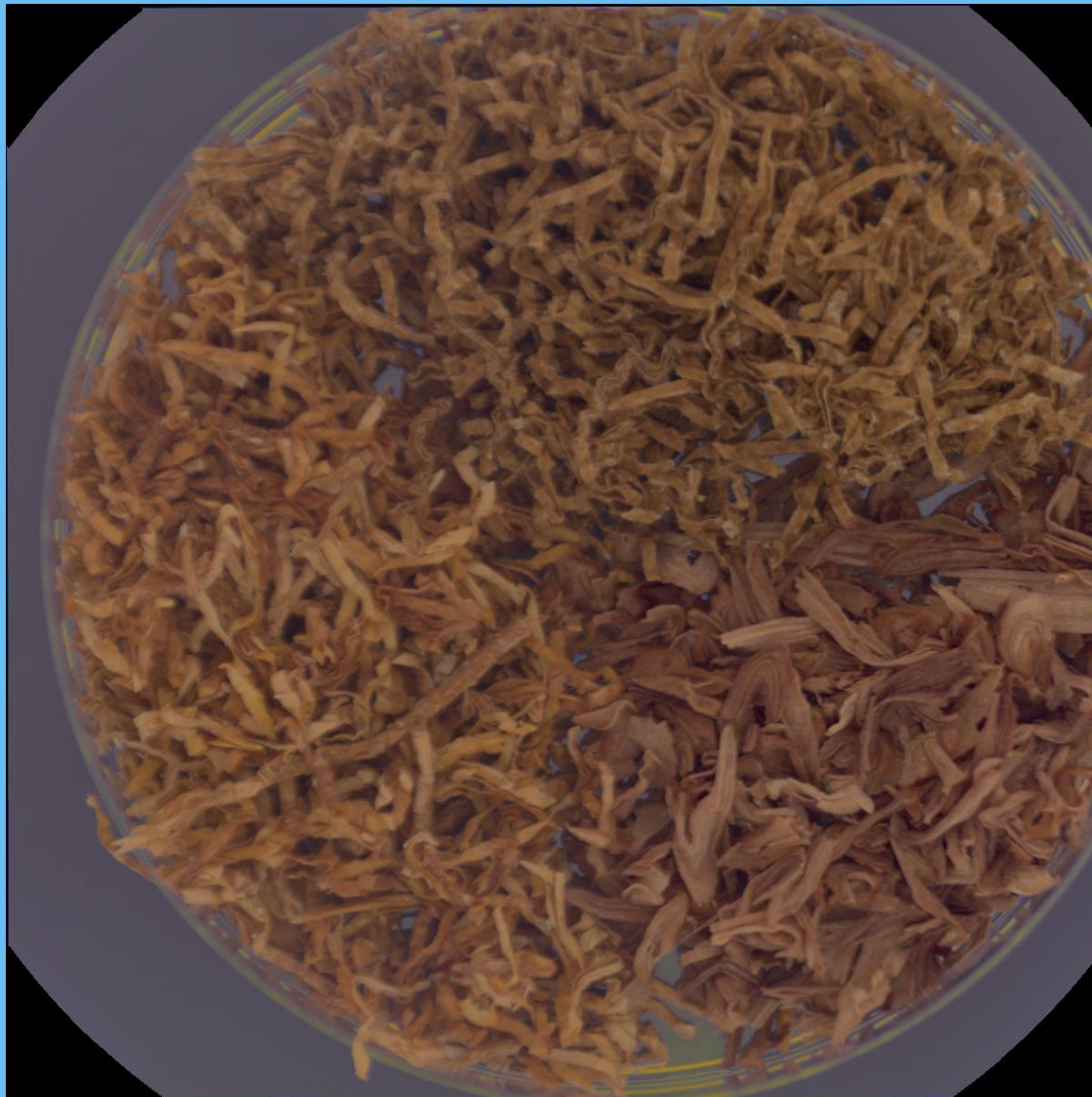


3. tobacco flakes

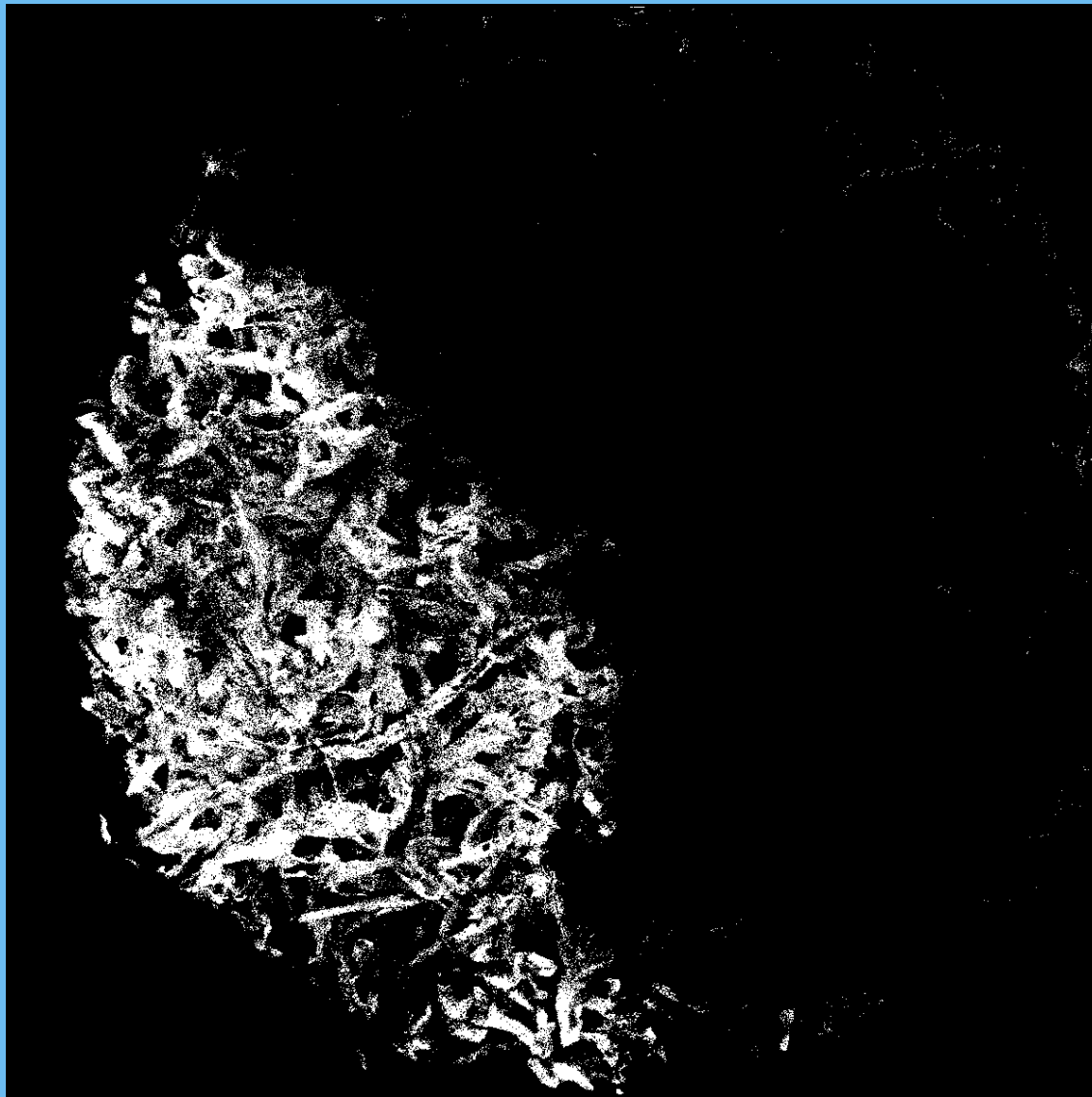
2. tobacco stalks



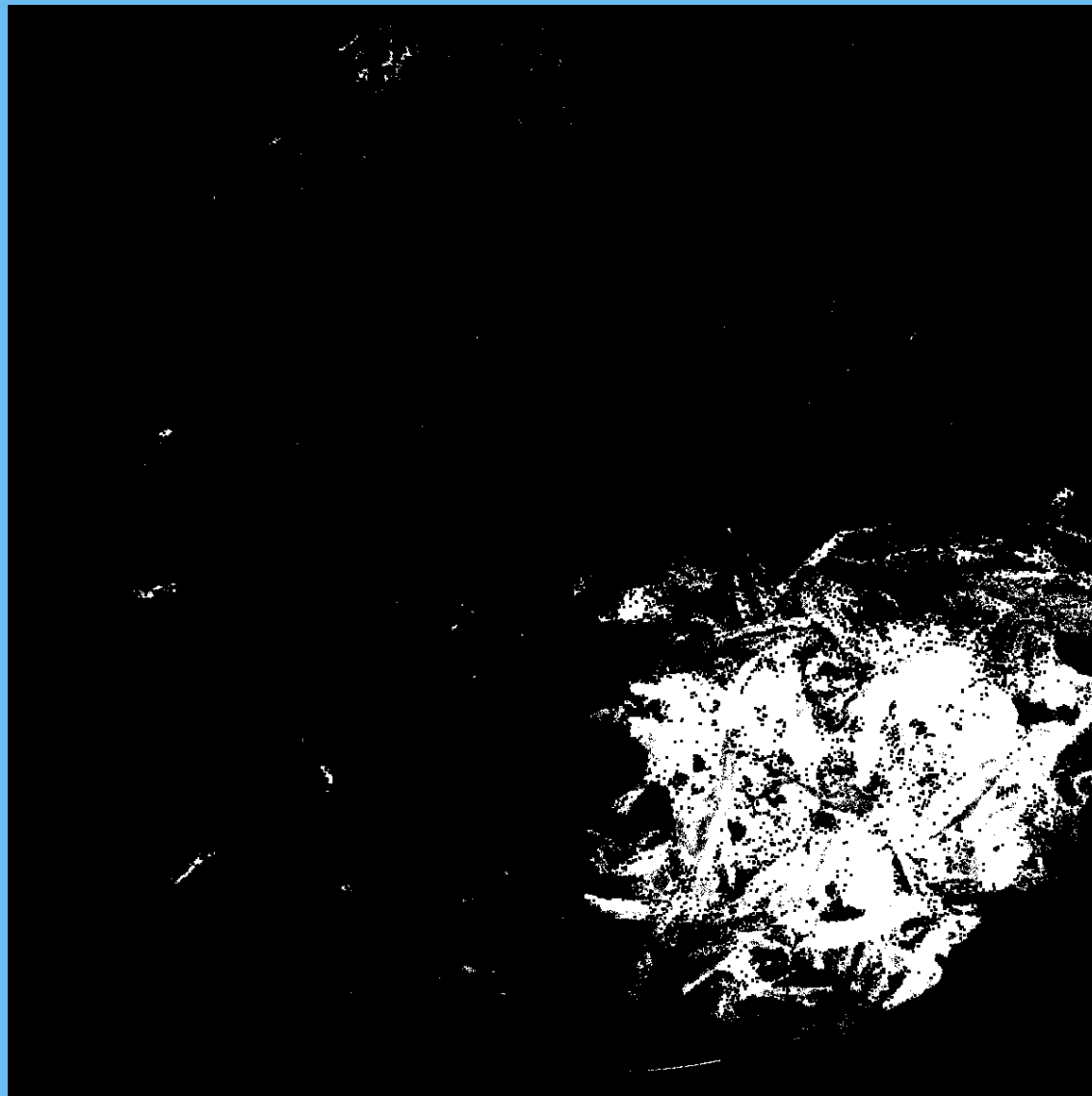
Tobacco samples (RGB)



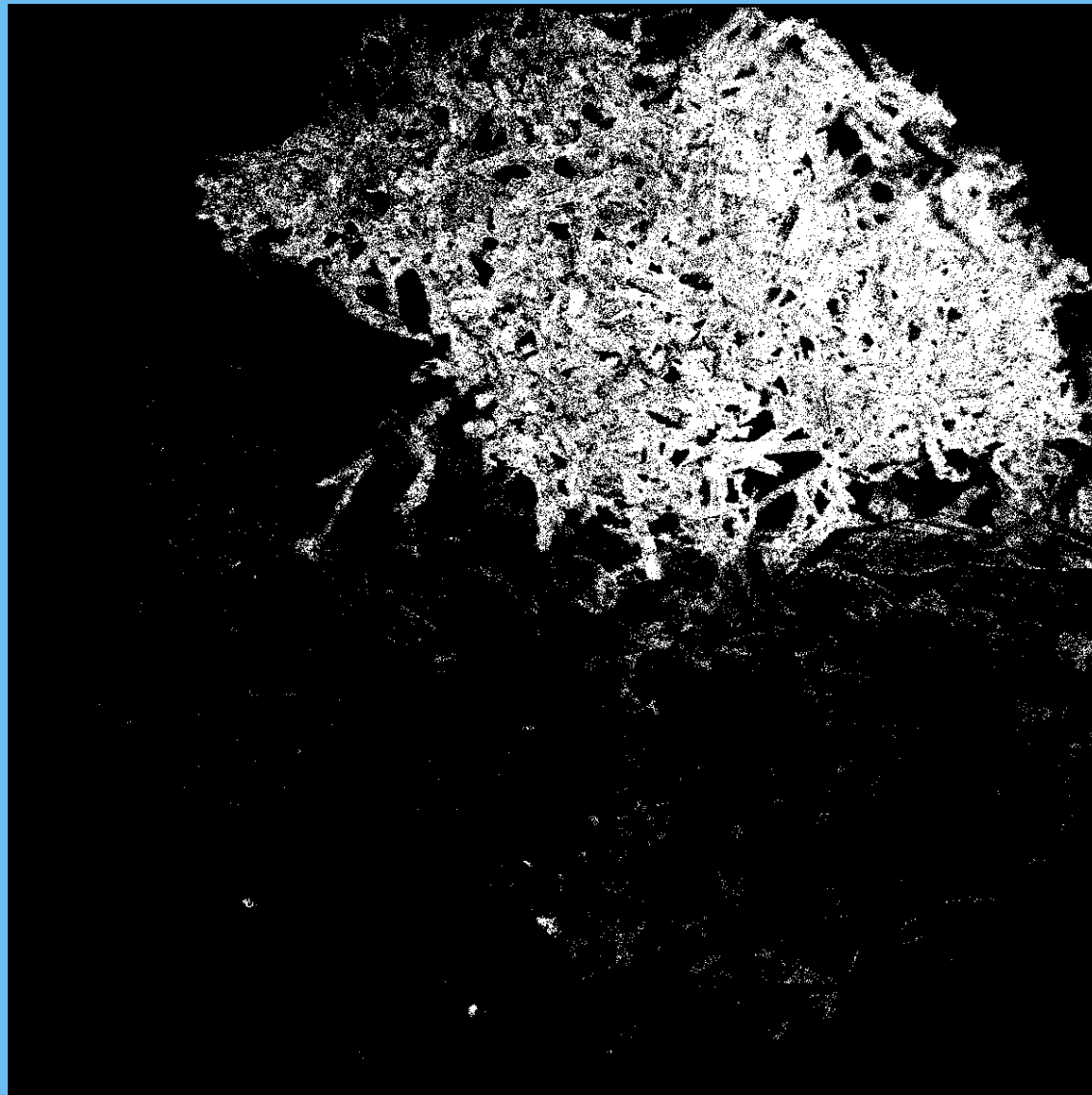
Spectral detection of type 1



Spectral detection of type 2



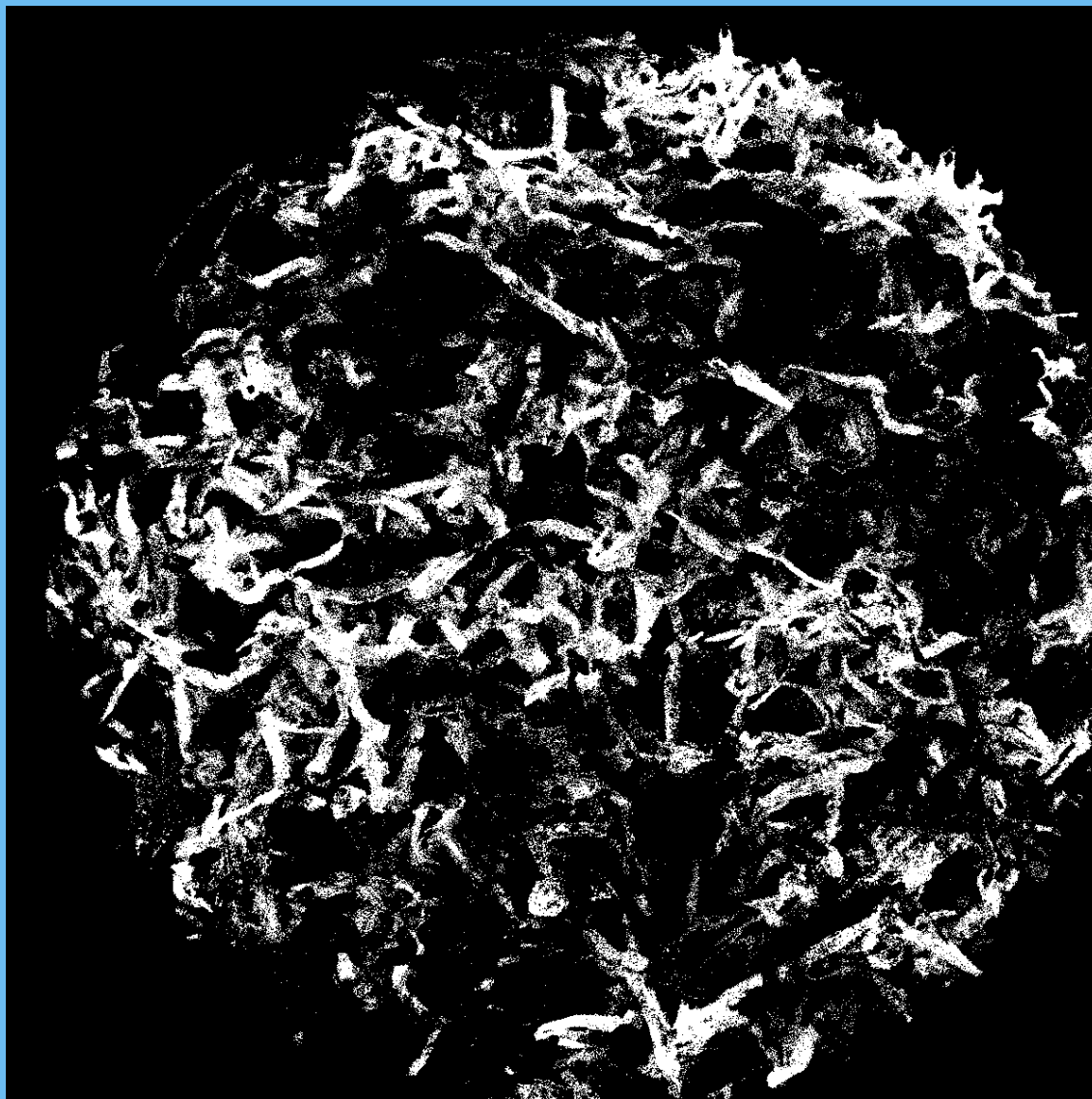
Spectral detection of type 3



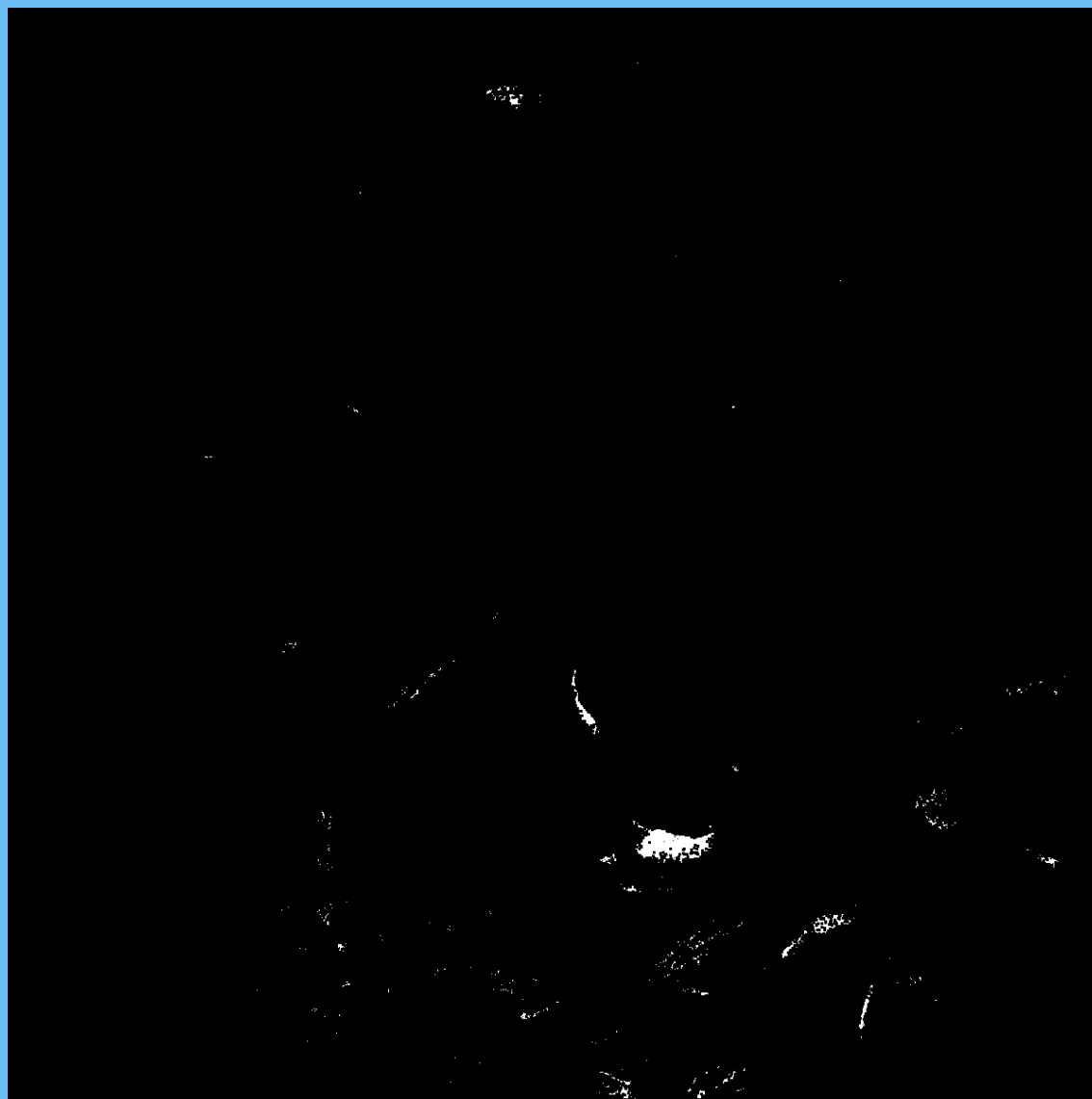
Mixed sample 1



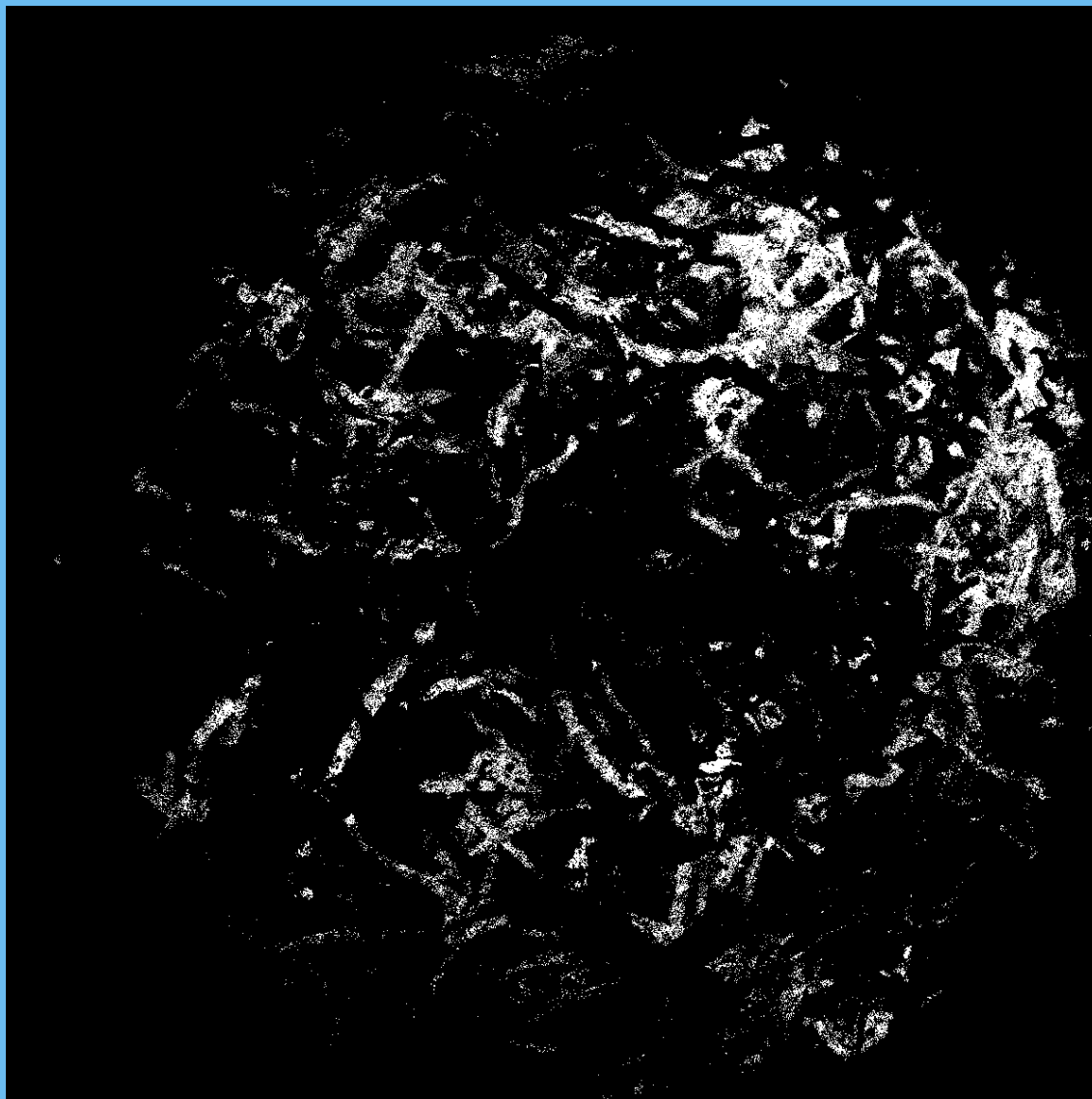
Spectral detection of type 1



Spectral detection of type 2



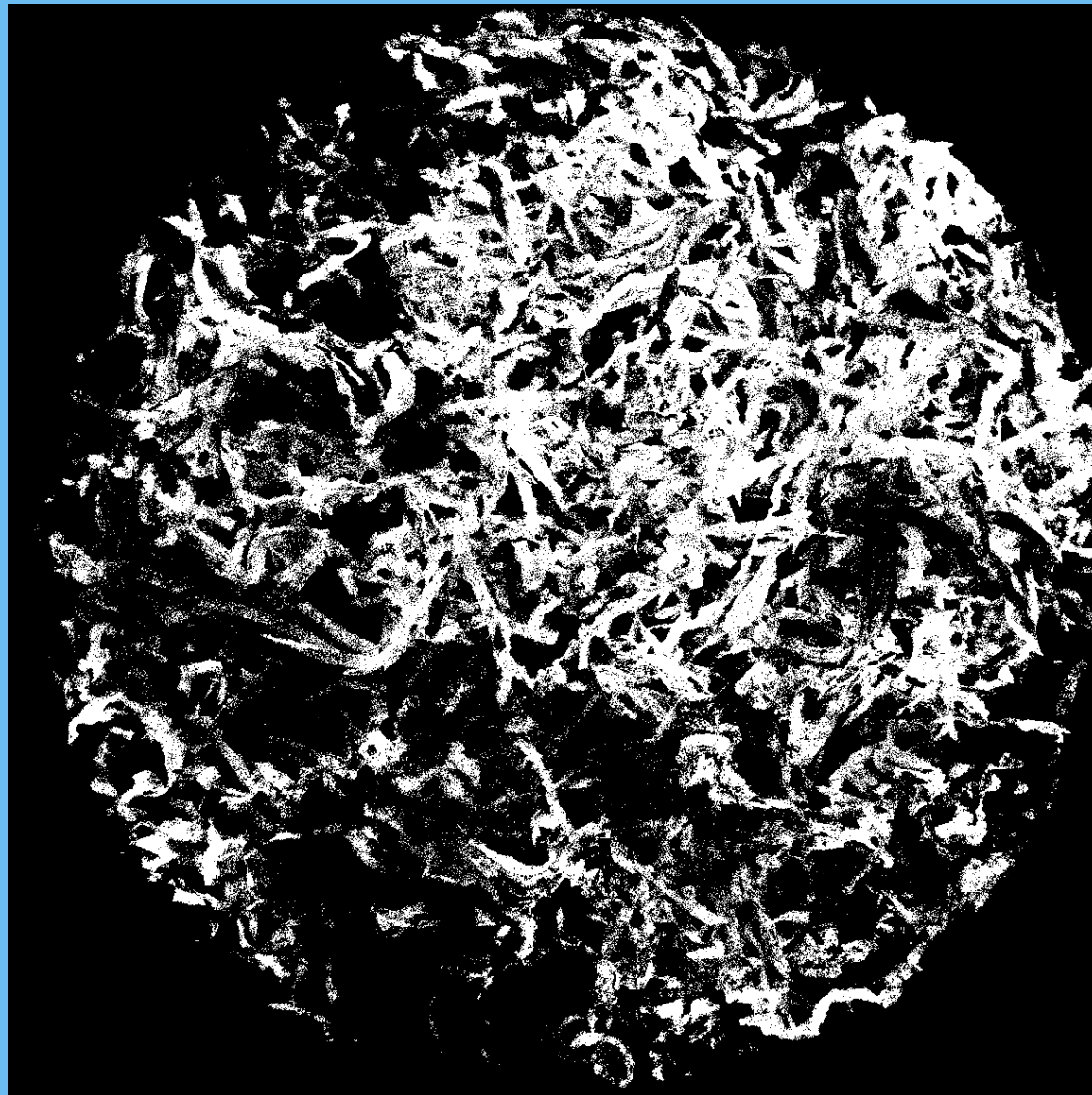
Spectral detection of type 3



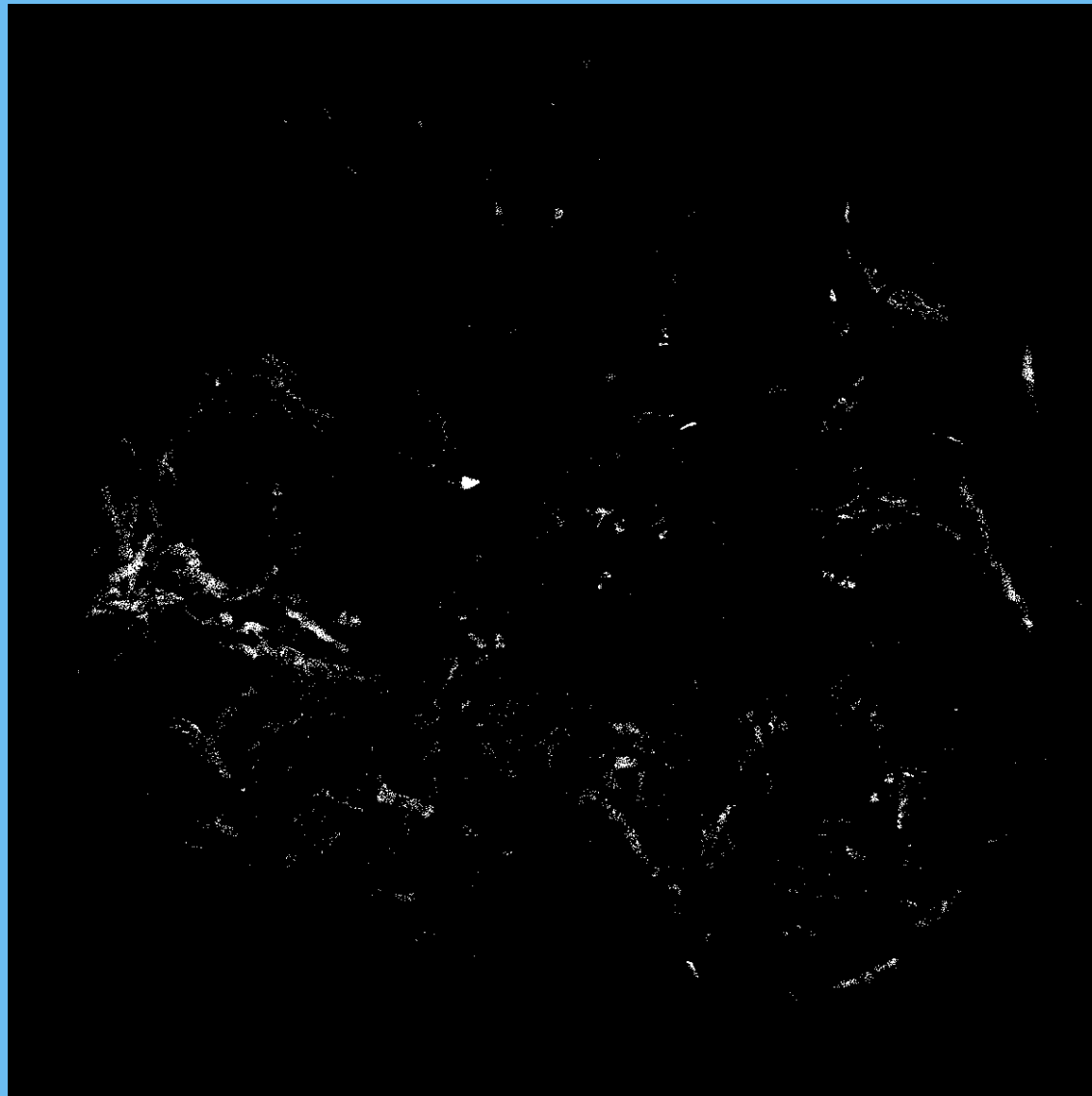
Mixed sample 2



Spectral detection of type 1



Spectral detection of type 3



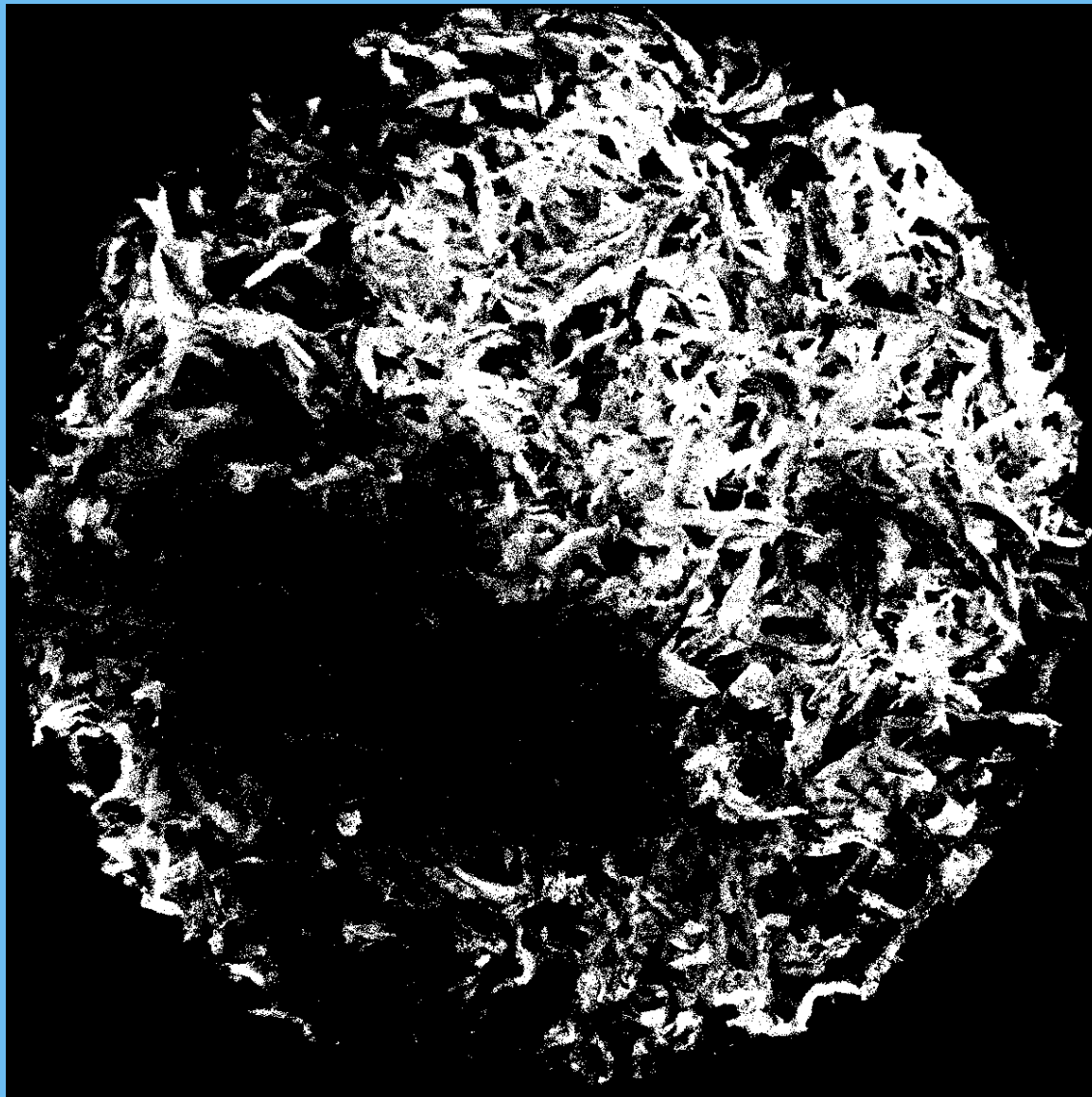
Mixed sample 2 (type 3 added)



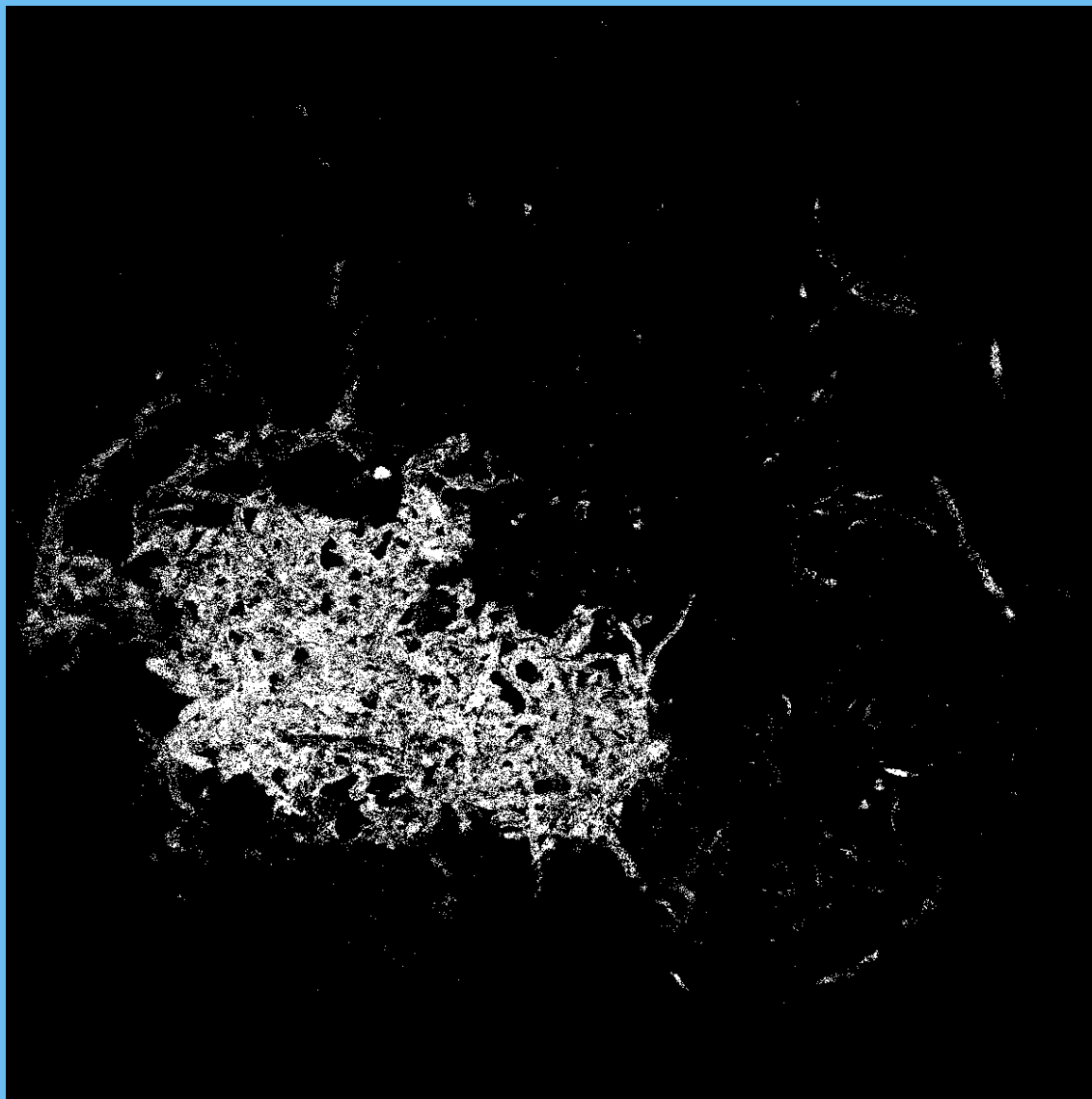
Some type
3 added
here



Spectral detection of type 1



Spectral detection of type 3



Conclusions

- It seems to be possible to discriminate the three classes spectrally for automatic quantification
- As delivered the three samples have different structure, especially type 2 is a loose grainylike material while type 1 and 3 is entangled material
- Because of the structure the delivered samples were not homogeneous mixtures, but heterogenous mixtures. Presented as done here, type 1 and 3 will be overrepresented in relation to type 2
- To create the best and most representative quantification of constituents the samples could be cut into a finer grainy structure and mixed before analysis.
- The grainy material could be fed automatically into the VideometerLab using an automatic feeder

