remote sensing

MDPI

Supplementary figures

Deep learning in hyperspectral image reconstruction from single RGB images – a case study on tomato quality quantification

Jiangsan Zhao[1,*], Dmitry Kechasov [2], Boris Rewald [3], Gernot Bodner [4], Michel Verheul [2], Nicholas Clarke [1], Jihong Liu Clarke [1]

[1] NIBIO – Norwegian Institute of Bioeconomy Research, P.O. Box 115, N-1431 Ås, Norway; jiangsanzhao@gmail.com, Nicholas.Clarke@nibio.no, jihong.liu-clarke@nibio.no

[2] Norwegian Institute of Bioeconomy Research, Postvegen 213, Særheim, N-4353 Klepp Station, Norway; Dmitry.Kechasov@nibio.no, michel.verheul@nibio.no

[3] Department of Forest and Soil Sciences, University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna, Austria; boris.rewald@boku.ac.at

[4] Division of Agronomy, Department of Crop Sciences, University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna, Austria; gernot.bodner@boku.ac.at

* Correspondence: jiangsanzhao@gmail.com

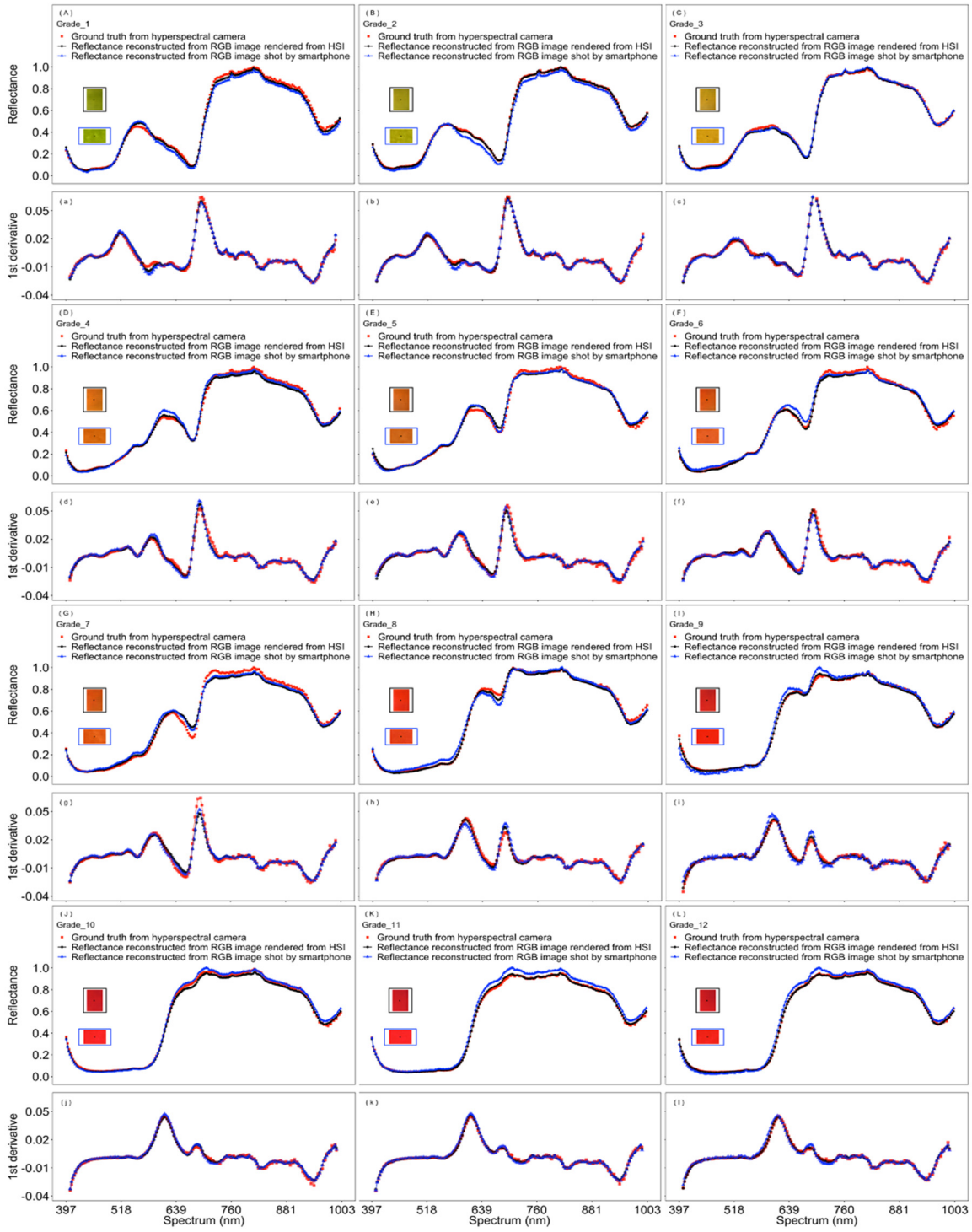

Figure S1. Reconstructed spectral reflectance (**A-L**) and their first derivatives (**a-l**) for tomato images in 12 grades based on color tile. The black dots at the centers of the red green blue (RGB) images were rendered from either hyperspectral images from a hyperspectral camera, Specim IQ, solid line with filled blue triangles, or from a smartphone camera, Samsung Galaxy S9+ smartphone, solid line with filled black circles. The red filled squares are corresponding ground truth spectral reflectance from original hyperspectral images.

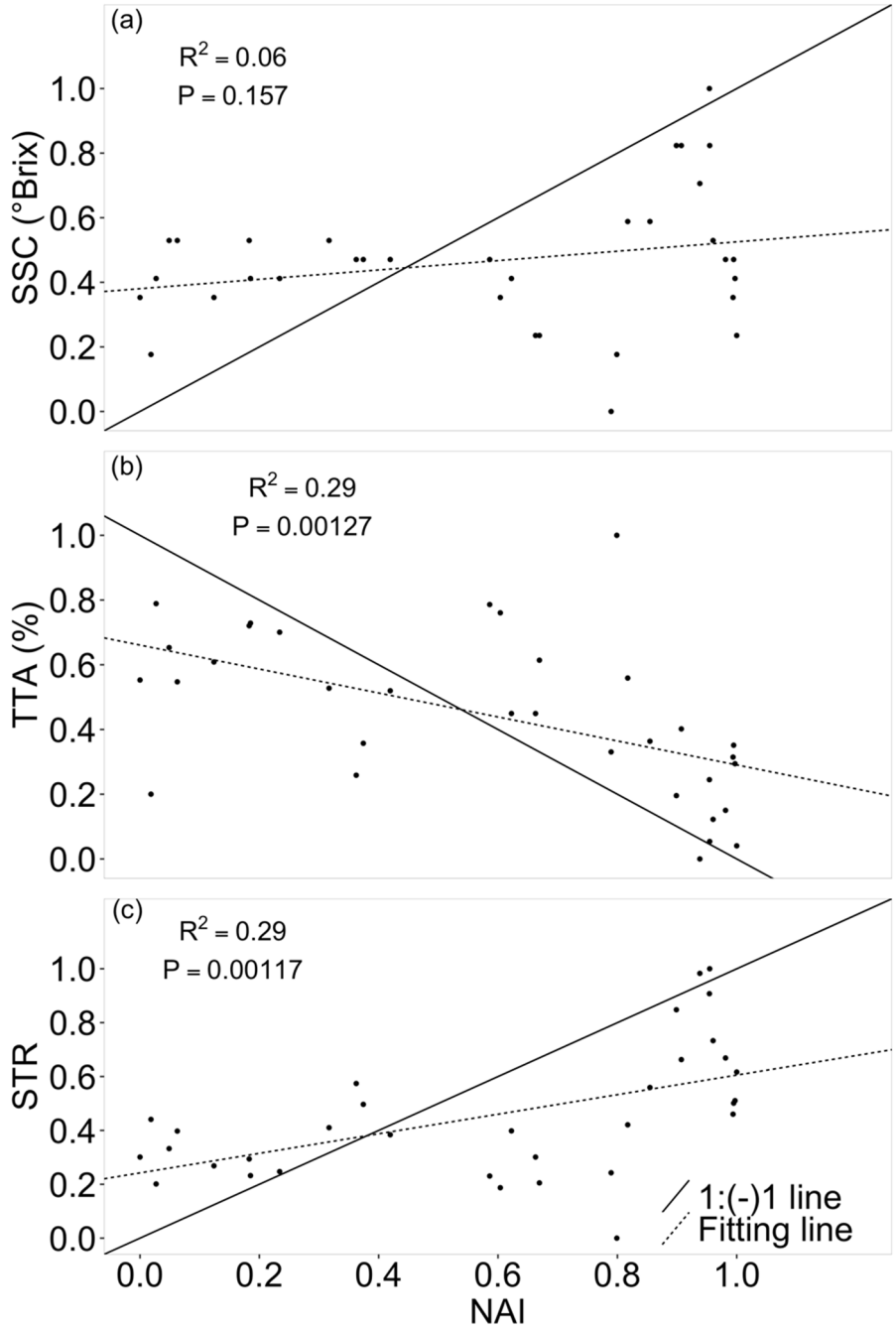

Figure S2. The correlations between normalized anthocyanin index (NAI) and (**a**) soluble solid content (SSC), (**b**) total titratable acid (TTA), (**c**) the ratio of SSC to TTA (STR) respectively. R^2 and corresponding P value from F test are also provided in each subplot