

Received March 4, 2021, accepted March 4, 2021, date of current version March 16, 2021.

Digital Object Identifier 10.1109/ACCESS.2021.3064459

## **COMMENTS AND CORRECTIONS**

# **Corrections to "Toward an Optimized** Neutrosophic k-Means With Genetic Algorithm for Automatic Vehicle License Plate Recognition (ONKM-AVLPR)"

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The intention of this correction is to better explain how the published article [1] relates to the article [3], which was referenced in [1] but without sufficient delineation.

#### A. OPTIMIZED NEUTROSOPHIC K-MEANS

The full mathematical representation of the neutrosophic process has been discussed briefly according to the following citations [2]–[21]. This would conclude the following general NS representation as follows:

$$R(T, I, F)_{NS} = \{T(c, d), I(c, d), F(c, d)\}$$
(1)

$$F(c, d) = \frac{R_{max} - R(c, d)}{\overline{R}_{max} - \overline{R}_{min}} = 1 - T(c, d), \quad (2)$$

Whereas the intensity value of the pixel (c, d) is R (c, d), its local mean value represented by  $\overline{R}(c, d)$  which is acquired by means of average filtering with mask size = 3 × 3, and  $\overline{R}_{min}$ ,  $\overline{R}_{max}$ ,  $\lambda(c, d)$ ,  $\lambda_{min}$ ,  $\lambda_{max}$  have been represented in detail in [3], [5].

$$E_{NS} = E_T + E_I + E_F, \tag{3}$$

where  $E_{NS}$  has been represented with details in [3], [5]

This operation has been utilized using the  $\beta$ -mean which improves truth (T) subset until the entropy of the indeterminate (I) subset decreased and remains constant with the appropriate number of trials. ( $\beta$ -mean) operation for the neutrosophic image  $R_{NS}$  has been represented according to the following citations [3], [5], [7], [8]:

$$\overline{R}_{NS}(\beta) = R(\overline{T}(\beta), \overline{I}(\beta), \overline{F}(\beta)), \qquad (4)$$

where  $\overline{T}(\beta)$ ,  $\overline{I}(\beta)$  and  $\overline{F}(\beta)$  are expressed as follows:

$$\overline{T}(\beta) = \begin{cases} T(c,d), & I < \beta\\ \overline{T}_{\beta(c,d)}, & I \ge \beta \end{cases}$$
(5)

$$\bar{I}_{\beta}(c,d) = \frac{\bar{\lambda}_{T}(c,d) - \bar{\lambda}_{T_{min}}}{\bar{\lambda}_{T_{max}} - \bar{\lambda}_{T_{min}}}$$
(6)

whereas  $\overline{T}_{\beta(c,d)}$ ,  $\overline{\lambda}_T(c,d)$ ,  $\overline{\lambda}_{T_{min}}$ ,  $\overline{\lambda}_{T_{max}}$  have been represented in detail in [3], [5], [8]. Accordingly, a genetic algorithm has been used as discussed in the previous section. Algorithm 2 represents a simple trajectory of the genetic algorithm. The optimal value of ( $\beta$ ) has been achieved using maximum Jaccard (JAC) which is a statistical measurement that calculates the union" $\cup$ " and the intersection " $\cap$ " operators of any two sets. This fitness (JAC) is given by [3]

$$JAC(f,q) = \frac{R_f \cap R_q}{R_f \cup R_q},\tag{7}$$

where  $R_f$  refers to the segmented region of interest of the (LP) region and  $R_q$  refers to the ground truth of (LP) region.

#### **B. OUTCOMES**

- 1. We have recognized multiclass characters and letters in both Arabic and English (high- and low-resolution images)
- 2. We have enhanced the recognition accuracy under different license plate image degradations, challenging conditions, and license plate disruptions.
- 3. We have applied the connected components labeling analysis (CCLA) algorithm for identifying the connected pixel regions and grouping the appropriate pixels into components to extract each character effectively.
- 4. We have dealt with all types of internal and external noises
- 5. Optimized neutrosophic k-means have been used for the first time in the state of the art of intelligent

transportation systems as most of its usage was covering just biomedical engineering applications.

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