

A Review Paper on Fruit Recognition System & Its Experiment

SUJATA GHOLVE¹, ASHOK MANE²

^{1,2} Dept. of E&TC, TPCT's College Of Engineering, Osmanabaad, India

Abstract -- As of late, it has been exhibited that visual recognition and ML techniques can be utilized to create frameworks that keep tracks of human natural product utilization. The real handiness of this system intensely relies upon the ability of perceiving organic product in unconstrained situations. In this paper, we did a proper research review analysis in terms of all previous existing approaches, as per result we found some of the common problem which needs to be solved.

Indexed Terms: Fruit, Machine Learning, Deep Learning, Recognition

I. INTRODUCTION

Here and there image communicates a ton of data than an archive can. A great deal of PC applications are additionally acquainted with concentrate this data. Content Based Visual Information Retrieval (CBVIR) [1] which is otherwise called Query By Image Content (QBIC) is one of the utilizations of PC vision procedures to the image recovery issue. Since data recovery from a image had been presented numerous years prior there is a wide scope of systems here. Be that as it may, CBVIR comprise of four fundamental advances. 1. Pre-Processing. 2. Highlight Extraction. 3. Highlight Database creation, and afterward 4. Coordinating the component of the inquiry image to the database. In this work natural product acknowledgment [2, 3] strategy is proposed where the three highlights (i.e., shading, shape and surface) have been dissected to perceive an organic product utilizing CBVIR technique. Surface is one of the vital highlights of an image. Not just natural products, it assumes a critical job in perceiving visual quality that can without much of a stretch separate image s. Beforehand a few surface element extraction system have been created like GLCM [4] (Gray Level Co-event Matrix) approach, SFTA calculation [5] or DWT [6] (Discrete wavelet change) strategy for image order. One of the surface highlights that had been built up to concentrate through the image in

SFTA calculation for image arrangement is Hausdruff fractal measurement [7] of the distinctive twofold image. In this proposed work Hausdruff fractal measurement is utilized to discover the surface element of that image s which has been separated with various scales and distinctive introductions of Log Gabor channel [8]. The surface element of log Gabor sifted image had been prepared for recognizable proof. Shading and shape are the other generally utilized visual highlights that can be utilized to recognize natural product. HSV shading model has been utilized to discover the shading highlight and overshadowing proportion [9, 10, 11, and 12] is utilized for characterizing the shape. Acknowledgment framework is a critical field of software engineering worried about perceiving designs, especially visual and sound patterns [13]. It is fundamental to optical character acknowledgment, voice acknowledgment, and penmanship acknowledgment. It utilizes techniques from measurements, AI and different regions. Regular applications are content order to perceive distinctive kind of writings, for example, spam and non spam E-sends, discourse recantation for determined purposes, for example, making an interpretation of various dialects to English [14], manually written acknowledgment for postal codes, or the programmed face acknowledgment which manages computerized image s as contribution to the example acknowledgment systems [15]. In earlier years, a few sorts of image examination methods are connected to dissect the agrarian image s, for example, leafy foods, for acknowledgment and grouping purposes. The natural products acknowledgment framework could be connected as a image substance descriptor which can portray the low dimension visual highlights or substance of the organic product image s for the CBIR system [16]. The most well known examination strategies that have been utilized for both acknowledgment and arrangements of two

dimensional (2D) organic product images are shading based and shape-based investigation techniques. In any case, unique organic product images may have comparable or indistinguishable shading and shape estimates. Subsequently, utilizing shading or shape highlights investigation techniques are as yet not hearty and sufficiently viable to recognize and recognize organic products images. Thusly, an acknowledgment approach for 2D natural product images is proposed, which joins shading based, shape-based, and estimate based techniques so as to build the precision of the acknowledgment result. Framework perceives gave 2D question organic product image by separating highlights estimates, including shading, shape and size and figuring extricated highlights estimates to gauge the separation between the processed highlights estimations of inquiry image with the put away standard highlights estimations of each natural product precedent. Natural product Recognition System is an alluring and profitable framework that has been created dependent on different inspirations. Consequently, proposed framework is created to inquire about on example acknowledgment framework, particularly on organic products circular example acknowledgment and order framework. In this framework, an example acknowledgment framework is planned that is blend of three distinct highlights together, including shading, shape, and size to perform successive example characterization. This technique can be connected as a helpful instrument for other item characterization and acknowledgment issues. The product arrangement can fill in as a valuable device in an assortment of fields, for example, instruction, image recovery, and plant science explore. It very well may be connected for instructive reason to upgraded adapting, particularly for little children and Down disorder patients, of natural products design acknowledgment and organic products highlights grouping dependent on the organic product acknowledgment result. It very well may be utilized as a natural product acknowledgment framework in market to robotize naming and processing the cost. The natural products acknowledgment framework could be valuable for the plant researchers. The shape and size estimations of the organic product images that have been registered could help the plant researcher to do advance examination on variety in morphology of

natural product shape so as to enable them to comprehend the hereditary and atomic instruments of the organic products. Headway in the field of cameras and sensors, lately, has prompted an expansion in wise frameworks. The fundamental goal of these frameworks is to comprehend and see a image as done by people for example understanding the emblematic significance of images by the assistance of measurements, models, geometry e.t.c. A portion of the instances of such frameworks include: Controlling Systems for example distinctive kinds of mechanical robots, Navigation Systems for example self-governing vehicles and course organizer, Automatic Inspection frameworks for example crop infection discovery, Event Detection Systems for example human activity and visual reconnaissance. PC vision assumes a vital job in every such framework. Agrarian field is progressively utilizing image handling to mechanize its procedures. Presently robotized frameworks are being utilized for checking the advancement of crops[17], unhealthy crops[18] and to perceive vegetables and fruits[19]. Organic product acknowledgment and characterization frameworks can be utilized by numerous genuine applications. For example, a grocery store checkout framework where it very well may be utilized rather than manual standardized identifications, and as an instructive apparatus to upgrade adapting, particularly for little youngsters and Down disorder patients[20,21]. It can help the plant researchers, where shape and shading estimations of the natural product images that have been registered can help them do promote investigation on variety in morphology of organic product shape all together and can enable them to comprehend the hereditary and atomic instruments of the fruits[22]. Likewise, it tends to be utilized as helping instrument for eye shortcoming individuals which can help them in shopping as a versatile application. Perceiving diverse sorts of vegetables and natural products is a rehashed task in general stores, where the clerk needs to characterize every thing type which will decide its expense. The standardized tags utilization for the most part finished this bundled items trouble yet when purchasers need picking their produce; they won't almost certainly bundle it, and consequently ought to be weighted. A prevalent answer for this trouble is providing codes for each sort of foods grown from the ground; that

has issues precondition that the remembrance is sticky, prompting blunders in estimating. Another arrangement is as shopping center book with image s and codes; the trouble with this arrangement is that flipping over the leaflet is time consuming [23]. A products of the soil acknowledgment framework which computerizes marking and registering the cost is a decent answer for this issue.

II. LITREATURE REVIEW

Medicinal services on sustenance and great practices in dietary conduct are drawing individuals' consideration as of late. These days innovation can bolster the clients in keep tracks of their sustenance utilization, and to expand the mindfulness in their day by day diet by checking their nourishment propensities. In the ongoing years many research works have shown that AI and PC vision strategies can manufacture frameworks to naturally perceive various sustenance and to appraise the nourishment amount. To be valuable for dietary checking, nourishment acknowledgment frameworks ought to likewise have the capacity to work in "wild" conditions, for example, eateries, flasks, and such. Clearly, a reasonable benchmarking of these frameworks requires the accessibility of appropriate datasets that really represent the difficulties of the nourishment acknowledgment assignment in unconstrained conditions.

A. Nourishment acknowledgment frameworks

Researches in the writing have regularly cantered around various parts of the sustenance acknowledgment issue. Numerous works address the difficulties in the acknowledgment of nourishment by creating acknowledgment systems that vary as far as highlights and arrangement procedures. As for the highlights, crafted by He et al. [24] depicts the sustenance picture by joining both worldwide and nearby highlights, while crafted by Farinella et al. [25] utilizes a vocabulary based on textons. Filter and nearby All the creators are with the Department of Informatics, System and Communication, University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy paired examples are utilized in, while in [26] the setting of where the photos are taken is likewise abused alongside the visual highlights. Concerning the order techniques, the most generally utilized are k-NN classifiers, and Support Vector Machines. An

assessment of various characterization systems is accounted for in [27] where SVM, Artificial Neural Networks and Random Forest grouping techniques are broke down. As of late, Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) are utilized with regards to sustenance acknowledgment [28]. Different works in the writing center around the plan of a total framework for eating regimen observing in genuine situation. Regularly these frameworks abuse portable application for nourishment acknowledgment, evaluation, and logging. Instances of such frameworks are Food-Log [29]. Nourishment amount estimation is critical with regards to dietary observing applications since on it depends the appraisal of the sustenance admissions. Works that handle this issue are for instance [30]. Every one of these works require a reference data to almost certainly gauge the amount of sustenance on the plate. This data may originated from markers or tokens for camera adjustment, the measure of reference objects (for example thumb, or eating devices), or from the particular area where the nourishment is expended (for example flask). Different works, rather than assessing the measure of sustenance from 2D pictures, utilize 3D strategies combined with layout coordinating or shape remaking calculations. Not many works explicitly think about the issue of remaining estimation. Frequently the issue is hypothetically treated as an extraordinary instance of the issue of nourishment acknowledgment and amount estimation .Only one work to date expressly handles the issue with evaluation investigates a committed dataset . Recognizable proof System is an essential field of programming building stressed over seeing plans, particularly visual and sound patterns[31]. It is vital to optical character Identification , voice Identification , and handwriting Identification . It uses systems from estimations, AI and distinctive regions. Average applications are content gathering to see particular kind of works, for instance, spam and non spam E-sends, talk recantation for decided purposes, for instance, making an elucidation of different tongues to English[32], physically composed Identification for postal codes, or the customized face Identification which oversees propelled pictures as commitment to the precedent Identification systems[33]. In prior years, a couple of sorts of picture examination frameworks are associated with analyze the

cultivating pictures, for instance, results of the dirt, for Identification and request purposes. Some of the time picture communicates a great deal of data than a record can. A great deal of PC applications are additionally acquainted with concentrate this data. Content Based Visual Information Retrieval (CBVIR) [4] which is otherwise called Query By Image Content (QBIC) is one of the utilizations of PC vision procedures to the picture recovery problem. In this work organic product acknowledgment [35, 36] technique is proposed where the three highlights (i.e., shading, shape and surface) have been examined to perceive a natural product utilizing CBVIR strategy. Surface is one of the essential highlights of a picture. Not just natural products, it assumes a critical job in perceiving visual trait that can without much of a stretch separate pictures. Beforehand a few surface element extraction strategy have been created like GLCM [37] (Gray Level Co-occurrence Matrix) approach, SFTA calculation [38] or DWT [39] (Discrete wavelet change) technique for picture arrangement. One of the surface highlights that had been built up to concentrate through the picture in SFTA calculation for picture order is Hausdorff fractal measurement [40] of the distinctive parallel picture. In this proposed work Hausdorff fractal measurement is utilized to discover the surface element of those pictures which has been sifted with various scales and diverse introductions of Log Gabor channel [41]. The surface element of log Gabor separated picture had been handled for distinguishing proof. Shading and shape are the other broadly utilized visual highlights that can be utilized to distinguish natural product. HSV shading model has been utilized to discover the shading highlight and shroud proportion [42, 43, 44, and 45] is utilized for characterizing the shape. Separated component need some appropriate strategy that can characterize the prepared picture into various classification. A work in classifier can arrange the picture investigating highlight database. According to [46] presents a computerized framework for order of natural products. A dataset containing five distinct organic products was developed utilizing a customary camera. Every one of the natural products were examined based on their shading (RGB space), shape and surface and afterward ordered utilizing diverse classifiers to discover the classifier that gives the best precision.

III. RESEARCH GAP

As per the all previous works there is no any researcher who solves the most important and critical factors and that are:

- Size Issue – As we know many fruits are with same size and shape if we are talking about apple only than apple and orange both are in same size so some time it's a big issue to identify the exact fruit with the size
- Colour Issue: As we know many fruits are with same it's a big issue to identify the exact fruit with the colour
- Latency complexity- Previous approach requires a large latency for generation of depth map, left and right view.
- Accuracy Issue - In the previous algorithm some time identification of fruit is wrong.

These all are the research gap where we can focus and try to reduce those problems.

IV. FUTURE SCOPE & OBJECTIVE

As we can see in previous research there is lots of improvement is needed so there is lots of future work are there where research can work on it and improve they result. Here are those areas where research can still work:

- To develop a switch algorithm which maintain time Complexity
- To develop a system which improvement in identification accuracy.
- To develop a system which reduce the issue of identification for same size of fruits
- To develop a system which reduce the issue of identification for same color of fruits

V. CONCLUSION

As we are living in the era of 3D and 4G technology , where everyone demand high quality based colour image and videos on their mobile and laptop application, so for all those map based application there is need of more accurate system. As we already know this world need a better system which can design and extract the map information and which is

useful for human beings. So in this paper basically we talk about the all previous existing approached and what are their problems, what we can do in future to resolve those issue.

REFERENCES

- [1] Ryszard S. Choras, "Image Feature Extraction Techniques and their applications for CBIR and Biometrics Systems", International Journal of Biology and Biomedical Engineering, Issue 1 vol. 1, 2007.
- [2] L. Yang, J. Dickinson, Q. M. J. Wu, S. Lang, "A Fruit Recognition Method for Automatic Harvesting", <http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/xpl/mostRecentIssue.jsp?punumber=4430702>, 4-6 Dec. 2007, Pg. 152 – 157.
- [3] Hetal N. Patel, Dr. R. K. Jain, Dr. M. V. Joshi, "Fruit Detection using Improved Multiple Features based Algorithm", International Journal of computer Applications (0975-8887), Volume 13-No.2, January 2011.
- [4] P. Mohanaiah, P. Sathyanarayana, L. GuruKumar, "Image Texture Feature Extraction Using GLCM Approach", International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications, Volume 3, Issue 5, May 2013 1 ISSN 2250-3153.
- [5] Costa, A. F., G. E. Humpire-Mamani, A. J. M. Traina. 2012. "An Efficient Algorithm for Fractal Analysis of Textures." In SIBGRAPI 2012 (XXV Conference on Graphics, Patterns and Images), 39-46, Ouro Preto, Brazil.
- [6] Kamarul Hawari Ghazali, Mohd Fais Mansor, Mohd. Marzuki Mustafa, Aini Hussain, " Feature Extraction Technique using Discrete Wavelet Transform for Image Classification", The 5th Student Conference on Research and Development – SCORED 2007 11-12 December 2007, Malaysia.
- [7] Dierk Schleicher, "Hausdorff Dimension, Its Properties, and Its Surprises", THE MATHEMATICAL ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA [Monthly 114 June–July 2007]
- [8] D. J. Field, "Relations Between the Statistics of Natural Images and the Response Properties of Cortical Cells", Journal of The Optical Society of America A, Vol 4, No. 12, December 1987. pp 2379-2394
- [9] S. Arivazhagan, R. Newlin Shebiah, S. Selva Nidhyanandhan, L. Ganesan, " Fruit Recognition using Color and Texture Features", Journal of Emerging Trends in Computing and Information Sciences, VOL. 1, NO. 2, Oct 2010.
- [10] E. Umbaugh, S., Computer Vision and Image Processing: A Practical Approach using CVIP tools. First ed. 1998: Prentice Hall Professional Technical Reference.
- [11] Group, T.M.R. Image Processing Toolbox User's Guide. 2008 [cited 14th November 2008]; Available from:<http://www.mathworks.com/products/image/description1.html>.
- [12] Woo Chaw Seng, Seyed Hadi Mirisae," A New Method for Fruits Recognition System", <http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/xpl/mostRecentIssue.jsp?punumber=5235860>, 5-7 Aug. 2009, Pg. 130 – 134.
- [13] Richard O. Duda, P.E.H., David G. Stork, Pattern classification. second ed. 2001, New York: Wiley.
- [14] Gales, M.J.F.L., X.; Sinha, R.; Woodland, P.C.; Yu, K.; Matsoukas, S.; Ng, T.; Nguyen, K.; Nguyen, L.; Gauvain, J.-L.; Lamel, L.; Messaoudi, A., Speech Recognition System Combination for Machine Translation, in IEEE International Conference on Acoustics, Speech and Signal Processing 2007, IEEE: Hawaii USA. p. 1277-1280.
- [15] Group, W. Pattern recognition. 2007 [cited 2008 12/11/2008]; Available from: <http://encyclopedia.thefreedictionary.com/Pattern%20recognition>.
- [16] W.K. Jung, I.C.N., Relevance Feedback in Content- Based Image Retrieval System by Selective Region Growing in the Feature

- Space. Signal Processing: Image Communication, 2003. 18: p. 13.
- [17] Elhariri, E., El-Bendary, N., Fouad, M.M.M., Platos, J., Hassanien, A.E., Hussein, A.M.M.: Multi-class SVM based classification approach for tomato ripeness. In: Abraham, A., Krömer, P., Snášel, V. (eds.) *Innovations in Bio-inspired Computing and Applications*. AISC, vol. 237, pp. 175–186. Springer, Heidelberg (2014)
- [18] Camargo, A., Smith, S.: An image-processing based algorithm to automatically identify plant disease visual symptoms. *Biosystems Engineering* 102(1), 9–21 (2009)
- [19] Rocha, A., Hauagge, D.C., Wainer, J., Goldenstein, S.: Automatic fruit and vegetable classification from images. *Computers and Electronics in Agriculture* 70(1), 96–104 (2010)
- [20] Seng, W.C., Mirisae, S.H.: A new method for fruits recognition system. In: *International Conference on Electrical Engineering and Informatics, ICEEI 2009*, Selangor, Malasia, pp. 130–134 (2009)
- [21] W. Wu and J. Yang, “Fast food recognition from videos of eating for calorie estimation,” in *Multimedia and Expo, 2009. ICME 2009. IEEE International Conference on. IEEE, 2009*, pp. 1210–1213.
- [22] N. Yao, R. J. Sciabassi, Q. Liu, J. Yang, J. D. Fernstrom, M. H. Fernstrom, and M. Sun, “A video processing approach to the study of obesity,” in *Multimedia and Expo, 2007 IEEE International Conference on. IEEE, 2007*, pp. 1727–1730.
- [23] S. Yang, M. Chen, D. Pomerleau, and R. Sukthankar, “Food recognition using statistics of pairwise local features,” in *Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR), 2010 IEEE Conference on. IEEE, 2010*, pp. 2249–2256.
- [24] M. Bosch, F. Zhu, N. Khanna, C. Boushey, and E. Delp, “Combining global and local features for food identification in dietary assessment,” in *Image Processing (ICIP), 2011 18th IEEE International Conference on, 2011*, pp. 1789–1792.
- [25] M. M. Anthimopoulos, L. Gianola, L. Scarnato, P. Diem, and S. G. Mougiakakou, “A food recognition system for diabetic patients based on an optimized bag-of-features model,” *Biomedical and Health Informatics, IEEE Journal of*, vol. 18, no. 4, pp. 1261–1271, 2014.
- [26] Y. He, C. Xu, N. Khanna, C. Boushey, and E. Delp, “Analysis of food images: Features and classification,” in *Image Processing (ICIP), 2014 IEEE International Conference on, 2014*, pp. 2744–2748.
- [27] G. Farinella, M. Moltisanti, and S. Battiato, “Classifying food images represented as bag of textons,” in *Image Processing (ICIP), 2014 IEEE International Conference on, 2014*, pp. 5212–5216.
- [28] D. T. Nguyen, Z. Zong, P. O. Ogunbona, Y. Probst, and W. Li, “Food image classification using local appearance and global structural information,” *Neurocomputing*, vol. 140, pp. 242–251, 2014.
- [29] V. Bettadapura, E. Thomaz, A. Parnami, G. Abowd, and I. Essa, “Leveraging context to support automated food recognition in restaurants,” in *Applications of Computer Vision (WACV), 2015 IEEE Winter Conference on, 2015*, pp. 580–587.
- [30] E. A. Akpro Hippocrate, H. Suwa, Y. Arakawa, and K. Yasumoto, “Food weight estimation using smartphone and cutlery,” in *Proceedings of the First Workshop on IoT-enabled Healthcare and Wellness Technologies and Systems*, ser. *IoT of Health '16*. ACM, 2016, pp. 9–14.
- [31] P. Pouladzadeh, P. Kuhad, S. V. B. Peddi, A. Yassine, and S. Shirmohammadi, “Food calorie measurement using deep learning neural network,” in *2016 IEEE International Instrumentation and Measurement Technology Conference Proceedings, 2016*, pp. 1–6.

- [32] Richard O. Duda, P.E.H., David G. Stork, Pattern classification. second ed. 2001, New York: Wiley.
- [33] Gales, M.J.F.L., X.; Sinha, R.; Woodland, P.C.; Yu, K.; Matsoukas, S.; Ng, T.; Nguyen, K.; Nguyen, L.; Gauvain, J.-L.; Lamel, L.; Messaoudi, A., Speech Recognition System Combination for Machine Translation, in IEEE International Conference on Acoustics, Speech and Signal Processing 2007, IEEE: Hawaii USA. p. 1277-1280.
- [34] Group, W. Pattern recognition. 2007 [cited 2008 12/11/2008]; Available from: <http://encyclopedia.thefreedictionary.com/Pattern%20recognition>.
- [35] Ryszard S. Choras, "Image Feature Extraction Techniques and their applications for CBIR and Biometrics Systems", International Journal of Biology and Biomedical Engineering, Issue 1 vol. 1, 2007.
- [36] L. Yang, J. Dickinson, Q. M. J. Wu, S. Lang, "A Fruit Recognition Method for Automatic Harvesting", <http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/xpl/mostRecentIssue.jsp?punumber=4430702>, 4-6 Dec. 2007, Pg. 152 – 157.
- [37] Hetal N. Patel, Dr. R. K. Jain, Dr. M. V. Joshi, "Fruit Detection using Improved Multiple Features based Algorithm", International Journal of computer Applications (0975-8887), Volume 13-No.2, January 2011.
- [38] P. Mohanaiah, P. Sathyanarayana, L. GuruKumar, "Image Texture Feature Extraction Using GLCM Approach", International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications, Volume 3, Issue 5, May 2013 1 ISSN 2250-3153.
- [39] Costa, A. F., G. E. Humpire-Mamani, A. J. M. Traina. 2012. "An Efficient Algorithm for Fractal Analysis of Textures." In SIBGRAPI 2012 (XXV Conference on Graphics, Patterns and Images), 39-46, Ouro Preto, Brazil.
- [40] Kamarul Hawari Ghazali, Mohd Fais Mansor, Mohd. Marzuki Mustafa, Aini Hussain, " Feature Extraction Technique using Discrete Wavelet Transform for Image Classification", The 5th Student Conference on Research and Development – SCORED 2007 11-12 December 2007, Malaysia.
- [41] Dierk Schleicher, "Hausdorff Dimension, Its Properties, and Its Surprises", THE MATHEMATICAL ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA [Monthly 114 June–July 2007]
- [42] D. J. Field, "Relations Between the Statistics of Natural Images and the Response Properties of Cortical Cells", Journal of The Optical Society of America A, Vol 4, No. 12, December 1987. pp 2379-2394
- [43] S. Arivazhagan, R. Newlin Shebiah, S. Selva Nidhyandhan, L. Ganesan, " Fruit Recognition using Color and Texture Features", Journal of Emerging Trends in Computing and Information Sciences, VOL. 1, NO. 2, Oct 2010.
- [44] E. Umbaugh, S., Computer Vision and Image Processing: A Practical Approach using CVIP tools. First ed. 1998: Prentice Hall Professional Technical Reference.
- [45] Group, T.M.R. Image Processing Toolbox User's Guide. 2008 [cited 14th November 2008]; Available from: <http://www.mathworks.com/products/image/description1.html>. \
- [46] Woo Chaw Seng, Seyed Hadi Mirisae," A New Method for Fruits Recognition System", <http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/xpl/mostRecentIssue.jsp>