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A Review on Methodology for Fruit Defect Identification

Hardik Patel[1*], Rashmin B. Prajapati[2*]

[1, 2]Computer Engineering Department,Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Institute of Technology, Vasad, Gujarat, India

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***Abstract*—**Non-destructive quality assessment of Fruits is essential and exceptionally fundamental for the sustenance and rural industry. The Fruits in the market ought to fulfill the buyer inclinations. Generally reviewing of Orange fruit is performed basically by visual examination utilizing size as a specific quality characteristic. Picture preparing offers answer for computerized Orange Fruits estimate reviewing to give exact, solid, predictable and quantitative data separated from dealing with extensive volumes, which may not be accomplished by utilizing human graders. This Research shows an Orange size and Bacteria Spot Defect distinguishing and reviewing framework dependent on picture preparing. The early appraisal of Orange quality requires new apparatuses for size, color and texture estimation. Subsequent to catching the Orange side view picture, some fruits characters is removed by utilizing identifying calculations. As indicated by these characters, reviewing is figured it out. The benefit of high precision of evaluating, rapid and ease. It will have a decent prospect of use in OrangeFruit quality distinguishing and evaluating zones. In this paper we will elaborate different types of features and classification methods using advantages and disadvantages.

***Keywords*—**Image Processing, K-Means clustering, Color features, Texture features, Shape feature, Random forest classifier, SVM, ANN

I. INTRODUCTION

India is a farming country. Diverse sorts of fruit and vegetables are produced in India. In fruit production China has a first rank and India has a second rank.[2] 60% populace is having work by farming area.[1] Those homogeneity What's more presentation of tree grown foods need respectable impact on the customers' choice to purchase apples and oranges.[6] In India all the post-harvest and pre-harvest prepare are done physically with offer assistance of labour. Physically process is too much time consuming and less effective, so to get precise outcome computerization in agribusiness industry is required. Now it's common to apply automation in agribusinessindustry necessities. However, there is dependably a test in picking the right innovation that serves and limits the necessities for the food project [4] many type of defect in a fruit. Like Apple has a three type of defect. [1] 1. Apple scab, 2.Apple rot, 3.Apple blotch.

Orange is a significant agricultural crop for twelve-month around the world preparation from claiming more than 50 million tons. [6]. As per United States Department of Agriculture, Brazil has the biggest orange organic product generation on the planet (17.8 million metric ton) trailed by China, United States and the European Union [6]. Orange is a one type of Citrus fruit. Orange fruit can be classify by its physical attributes, for example, shape, measure, development, volume, shading and imperfections [6]. The fruit has either Defect or Defect free. Orange Fruit has a five type of Defect. [6]

1. Scarring
2. Stem-End
3. Anthracnose
4. Green Mold
5. Unripe

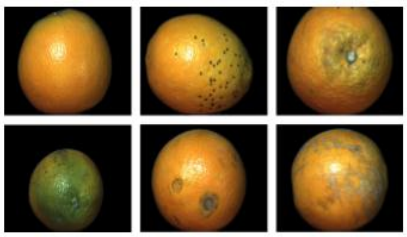

Figure 1. From upper left: Defect Free, Anthracnose, Stem-End, Unripe, Green Mold and Scarring

Section I contains the introduction of basic approach for weather forecasting. II contain the related works of basic literature papers. Section III contain the methodology and algorithms section IV explain the comparative study between different algorithms and at last conclusion and future scope.

II. RELATED WORK

Bhavini J. Samajpati and Sheshang D. Degadwala(2016) Developed system for Apple Fruit Diseases Detection. First they have done segmentation using k means clustering algorithm. After segmentation Second step is feature extraction. In this paper two feature extraction techniques are use 1. Color Features, 2. Texture Features. Color Features are

extracted by CCV (Color Coherence Vector) and GCH (Global Color Histogram). Texture Features are extracted by GF (Gabor features), CLBP (Complete Local Binary Pattern), LTP (Local Ternary Pattern) and local binary pattern (LBP),. Third step is classification; they have to use random forest classifier for fruit classification. [1]

Manali R. Satpute and Sumati M. Jagdale (2016) Developed system based on mechanically fruit quality detection system for defected tomato detection and grading and sorting of tomato. First they have done segmentation using OTSU algorithm. After segmentation Second step is feature extraction. In this paper two feature extraction techniques are use 1. Color Detection, 2. Size Detection. [2]

Nashat M. Hussain Hassan and Ahmed A. Nashat (2018) Developed system based on automatic detection and classification of external olive fruits defects. First they have done Pre-processing (RGB to Gray) of the image. After Preprocessing Second step is segmentation (thresholding). Then Third step is feature extraction. Author use two feature extraction algorithm 1. Texture Homogeneity Measuring Technique (T.H.M.T), 2. Special Image Convolution Algorithm (S.I.C.A). [3]

TasneemAbassNajeebAnd Maytham Safar (2018) Developed system based on Dates Maturity Status. First they have done Preprocessing (Resize image). After Preprocessing Second step is segmentation (thresholding). Then they have done image labeling and object measurement. . After segmentation Second step is feature extraction. In this paper two feature extraction techniques are use 1. Color Detection, 2. Size Detection. [4]

Yogesh, And Ashwini Kumar Dubey (2016) Developed system based on Fruit Defect Detection using SURF. First they have done Preprocessing (Denose the image and apply RGB to GRAY). After Preprocessing Second step is feature extraction. In this paper Speeded Up Robust Feature Technique (SURF) are use for feature extraction. [5]

Sheikh Ziauddin,NaeemSattar, Ahmad R. Shahid, Sajida Kalsoom, Rafi Ullah, Amir H. Dar (2015) Developed system based on Orange Sorting Technique. First they have done Preprocessing (RGB to Gray) of the image. After Preprocessing Second step is segmentation using OTSU algorithm. Then based on Creator Algorithm order them as indicated by the nearness and kind of deformity. [6]

Ahmed M. Abdulsalami and Mohammed S. Sayed (2016) Developed system based on Automatically Orange Citrus Fruits Defects Identification System. First step is Image Acquisition. Image capture by two CCD scan camera. After Image Acquisition Second step is segmentation. In segmentation RGB image are convert in to NIR image. Then Third step is feature extraction. Author use voting technique. Voting technique use for identify orange fruit image are non-defect orange or defected orange. [6]

III. METHODOLOGY

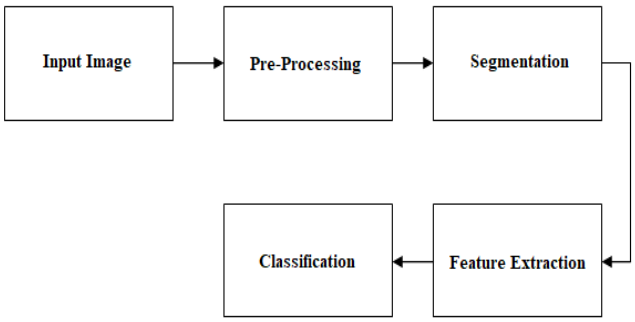

Figure 2. Basic Steps For Fruit Defect identification

A. INPUT IMAGE:

Our dataset contains a total of 142 images. This image use as a input image. Two type of orange image defected or non-defected. In defected. In oranngе fruit many type of deffect. In our Dataset five type of deffect like Scarring, Stem-End, Anthracnose,Green Mold and Unripe,.

B. IMAGE PRE-PROCESSING:

In this step of the system, all caught pictures are inclined to have the best outcomes. Many type of preprocessing technique:

i. Resize image:

Picture snatched by both utilized cameras have huge sizes, handling them in the system needs prolonged stretch of time. Pictures sizes will be decreased without influencing their quality, however the decrease will help in enhancing the speed of our system.Resizing the picture is finished by MATLAB codeimresize[4].

ii. RGB to GRAY:

The caught picture is absolutely common(natural). Picture is changed over from RGB picture to GRAY picture. Because it is a one layer picture from 0-255 while the RGB have three distinctive layer picture.. So that is a reason we prefer grey scale image instead of RGB.

iii. RGB to HSV:

Those algorithm changing those picture starting with RGB color space to HSV shade spaceIn HSV, we consider RGB solid shape from an alternate sight of view. At that point exchanging the picture from RGB to HSV geometric techniques are required. RGB value can be considered as an arrangement of qualities, so the V value in HSV show is equivalent to the most extreme incentive in this set.On the off chance that we search for the HSV value in the arrangement of RGB value, we will search the point p lies on the hexagonal cross area at V value. Therefore, the value S is considered as the overall separation of this point p from the V

hub. At long last, the value H is ascertained as an overall position of the point inside every sextant of the hexagon. [4]

iv. Denoising Image:
Denoising of pictures is an essential task in picture analysis and processing, and it assumes a huge job in current applications in various fields, including therapeutic imaging and preprocessing for computer vision. We will likely expel that noise, bringing about negligible harm to the picture.[5]

C. IMAGE SEGMENTATION:

Segmentation implies discovering region of intrest from the picture.

i. OTSU:
OTSU is utilized to automatically perform grouping based picture Thresholding or the decrease of a dim intensity picture to a binary picture.[2]

ii. K-means clustering algorithm:
MacQueen have to found K-means clustering algorithm in 1967 [4]. K-means is for the most part conveyed to locate the infected regions in a picture. [1]

iii. Thresholding:
Thresholding is easy and simple segmentation methods. It is aneffective, reasonable and quick process. In thresholding, picture object can be isolated from the background of the picture by finding the thresholding value.There are two primary approaches to apply thresholding. It very well may be connected altogether over the picture, and for this situation, it is called global threshold. While on the off chance that it is connected to specific parts of a picture, it is called local threshold.[4]

D. FEATURE EXTRACTION:

Three type of feature extraction technique, like color feature extraction, texture feature extraction and shape feature extraction. In fruit have a some defect they extracted by feature extraction.

i. Color Features:
Many type of color feature extraction technique but it is always challenging task to choose best feature extraction technique. hear we discuss GCH and CCV. [1]
GCH: GCH stand for Global Color Histogram. It is the straightforward approach to interpret the data accessible in a picture. [1]

CCV: CCV stand for Color Coherence Vector. The variations and color space between the neighbouring pixels are dispense with to count caves[1]. After that the arrangement of that pixels either rational or indistinguishable by the associated parts in the picture [1]. It is effective and invariant to minor changes. [1]

ii. Texture Features:
The texture features extracted by local binary pattern, complete local binary pattern, Gabor feature,gray level Co-occurrence Matrix (GLCM) and local ternary pattern.
LBP: The Local Binary Pattern is a great device to depict the neighborhood traits of a texture. LBP's are computationally proficient and basic nonparametric neighborhood picture texture descriptor. LBP has been generally utilized in different Computer vision applications including face acknowledgment due to its straightforwardness and strength to brightening varieties. It is calculated by comparing the image pixels with its neighbors It is ascertained by contrasting the picture pixels and its neighbors.. [11]

CLBP: complete Local Binary Pattern is an element which thinks about both sign (S) and magnitude (M) and focus intensity level (C) [1]. It is the blend of three CLBP feature that is CLBP_S, CLBP_M, and CLBP_C [1].

Local Ternary Pattern: LTP is An ternary alternately 3-valued code. Done LTP the neighborhood pixel qualities are compared with national pixel utilizing An slack cutoff worth 'l'. Dependent upon this correlation the neighborhood values will be doled out a standout amongst the three qualities +1 alternately 0 or -1, [10].

GLCM: The GLCM (Gray Level Co-occurrence Matrix) will be utilized to extracting four measurable composition Parameters i.e, Inverse Difference Moment, Entropy, Correlation and Angular Second Moment .[10]

Gabor Features: GF(Gabor highlights) is utilized for some, reason like surface examination and division and so on. Subsequent to finding the parameters of each filter, process the convolution of each filter and picture, the mean and standard deviation of the each filtered picture and native picture[1].

iii. Shape Features:
Shape based classification about fruits may be dependent upon Different offers like area, perimeter, minor axis length Also major axis length. And each separated picture. For figuring shape includes a RGB picture is changed over into a gray scale picture. After change into gray scale, the picture speaks to a luminance force scale.There is a distinction in intensity value for a object be classified and its background, thus an edge value is utilized to isolate an object from its background.As indicated by this edge value, a gray scale picture is changed over into a binary picture in which the value more prominent than the threshold is 1 and the value lower than the edge is 0. With the assistance of this binary picture diverse shape feature are processed [11]

E. CLASSIFICATION:

i. Random Forest Classifier:
RF(Random Forests) is one of the best machine learning characterization and relapse technique. It is reasonable for classification of substantial number of dataset [1]. It is

Hosting a aggregations of the tree-structured classifiers [1].Those tree may be relies on the random qualities sampled and the forest..The info is given at best of the tree at that point down the tree [1]. Those information is sampled will be randomly, Yet it is Hosting decreased sets. The example class will be found eventually irregular forests trees, which are of airregular amount. [1]. The randomizing variable discovered how the cuts are found consistently. At the season of development of the tree by choosing the node and the coordinate to isolate and the position of the partitioned [1].

ii. Artificial Neural Network (ANN) :

Artificial neural network (ANN) is used to detect shape, size and color of fruit samples. . The ANN technique is used for checking the quality. The quality is determined by using fruit features obtained with the help of ANN. The multilayer feed forward system ANN show utilized has embraced back spread calculation for preparing.The number for neurons in the enter layer may be equivalent to the number for enter features. The number about neurons in the yield layer is equivalent to the amount about Classes about tree grown fruits tests recognized. [12]

iii. Support Vector Machine (SVM):

The co-ordinates of individual observation done in Support vectors machine. SVM(Support Vector Machine) is regulated machine learning calculation which can be utilized for both classification and relapse. Challenges a SVM(Support vector machine) will be a discriminative classifier formally characterized toward a dividing hyperplane. The calculation yields an ideal hyperplane which sorts new models.Clinched alongside two dimensional space this hyperplane will be an offering separating a plane on two parts the place over each class lay in whichever side.

IV. COMPARATIVE STUDY

Table I. Comparison between Segmentation Method

Techniques	Advantage	Disadvantage
Cluster Base K-Means[1]	Works for noisy images	Works with fixed distance
Color Base HSV Lab [1, 2]	It is give optimize results for feature extraction associated with image pixels	Overlapping and miss segmentation due to pixels closely related to each other

Table II. Comparison between Feature Extraction Method

Feature	Techniques	Advantages	Limitation
Color Features	Color Histogram [1, 2]	Simple to use, Fast computation	Lost spatial information No color similarity
	Color Correlogram	It gives the spatial information	Slow computation and high dimensionality
	Color Moment	Create robust feature set. High Accuracy Low Computation.	Not Cover Invariant Property
Texture Features	Gabor Wavelet Transform [1]	Achieves highest retrieval results. Support Orientation & Scaling	Only consider Gray scale images
	GLCM [10]	Computation Time is Low. Supports all type of texture.	Works with Gray scale images.
	Haarlick Feature	Too much Computational accuracy of feature vectors, very high accuracy of Classification	Because of 13 features the calculation feature vectors is complicated and more time consuming. High Dimensionality
Shape Features	Area, Perimeter, Major and Minor Axis [6]	Easy to implement, Less Complex, Less Time Consuming	Works with Binary Image only.

Table II. Comparison between Classification Method

Classifier	Advantage	Limitation
Support Vector Machine	SVM is less complex. Produceextremely precise lassifiers. Use for Robust to noise.	SVM is parallel classifier, to complete a multi-class order, Pair-wise characterizationscan be utilized computationally costly, accordingly runs moderate
Artificial Neural Network [11, 12]	High degree of non-linearity possible.	Hard to tune parameters. Takes time to build model.
Random Forest [1]	It computes proximities between pairs for instances that might be utilized within grouping., (by scaling) give intriguing perspectives of the information The abilities of the above can be reached out to unlabeled information.	RF have been observed to over fit for some datasets with noisy classification/regression tasks.

V. CONCLUSION

In this paper explain three features shape, size and color based advantages and disadvantages. It is also observed that the classification result changes when we change the different classifier. So making theory is used for combining features and combine color and cluster based methods for actual part segmentation. This system is batter works for orange fruit defects classification. In Future by use of image processing and combining two or more algorithms system would give batter output for fruit industry.

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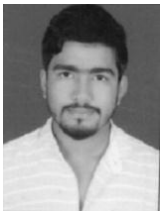
Authors Profile



*Mr. Hardik M. Patel*pursed Bachelor of Engineering in Department of Information and Techonology from Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Institute of Technology, Vasad, Gujarat-383806, in 2017 He is currently pursuing Master of Engineering in Department of Computer Sciences at Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Institute of Technology, Vasad, Gujarat.

Prof. Rashmin B. Prajapati, Assistant Professor Department of Computer Science and Engineering at Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Institute of Technology, Vasad, Gujarat-388306. He has obtained his B E in Information and Techonologyin 2004, M.Tech degree in Computer Sciences andEngineering in 2007. He has published 8 research papers in peer reviewed International Journals, national Journals and conferences. His research area of interest is Image Processing, Computer Networking, and Algoritham.

