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Research Article

Strawberry Ripeness Detection System using K-Means

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Abstract

Strawberry is one type of fruit that is favored by the people of Indonesia. The detection process to identify strawberries can be done by utilizing advances in computer technology, one of them is in the field of digital image processing. In this study, we made a strawberry ripeness detection system using the values of Red, Green and Blue as the reference values, while for identification in determining the type of classification using the K-Means algorithm that uses the Euclidean distance difference as the reference.

Based on the results of testing using the K-Means algorithm on 51 strawberry images consisting of ripe, semi ripe and raw fruit yielding an accuracy rate of 82.14%, we also conducted tests other than strawberry images as many as 8 images yielded an accuracy rate of 100%.

Keywords: Strawberry; detection system; RGB; K-Means; Euclidean Distance.

Introduction

Strawberry is one of the famous fruit which has been dubbed the "Queen of Fruits"[1]. This fruit is liked by most people because it is rich in nutritional value, sweet taste, sufficient water content, and affordable prices. Several studies on strawberries have been carried out in various ways, namely Accurate Strawberry Plant Detection System Based on Low-altitude Remote Sensing and Deep Learning Technologies which aims to monitor in real-time [2]. Real-time Visual Localization of the Picking Points for a Ridge-planting Strawberry Harvesting Robot which aims to harvest ripe strawberries via a robot [3]. A Strawberry Detection System Using Convolutional Neural Networks which aims to measure accuracy is implemented on the Raspberry Pi 3B [4]. Identification of Strawberry Maturity using Naïve-Bayes and Image Processing Identification of Strawberry Maturity using Naïve-Bayes and Image Processing which aims to extract the percentage values of RGB (Red, Green, and Blue) color parameters from strawberry fruit images. The color extraction results then classified with the help of the Naive Bayes method [5]. Detection of Strawberry Flowers in Outdoor Field by Deep Neural Network which aims to estimate strawberry flower yields that are accurate, fast and reliable [6]. Strawberry Ripeness Identification Using the RGB Extraction Feature and K-Nearest Neighbor which aims to classify strawberry images with an accuracy rate of 85% [7]. In this study, we tried to classify the strawberry image using another method, in this case the K-Means to classify the strawberry image in the ripe, semi ripe and raw categories.

Method

The Strawberry Ripe Detection System proposed in this study is shown in **Figure 1**. In this study, we preprocessed the strawberry image first by changing the image dimensions from 768 x 1024 to 128 x 128.

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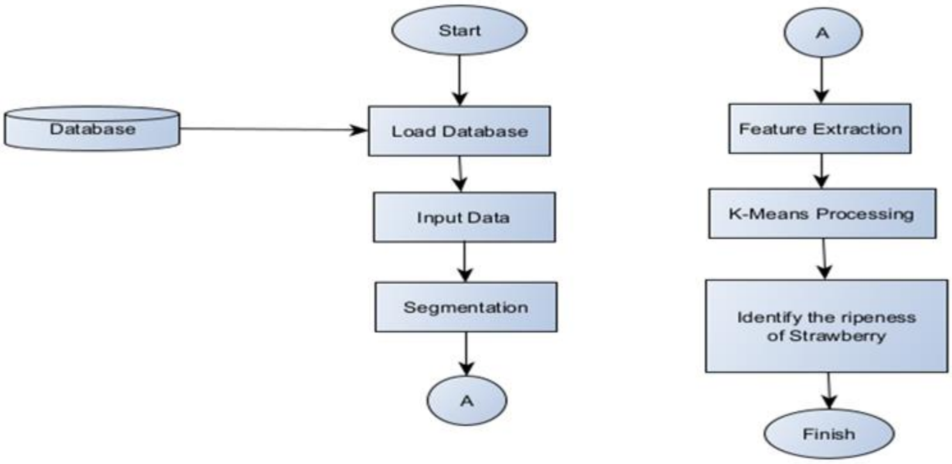

Figure 1. Proposed System

A. Input Data

The input image used in this study is a strawberry image which we classify into 3, namely ripe, semi ripe, and raw shown in **Figure 2**. The input image is in RGB form where the RGB color space consists of three color components, namely Red, Green and Blue [8] where each component consists of 8 bits [9].

(a) (b) (c)

Figure 2. Strawberry image classification: (a) ripe, (b) semi ripe, (c) raw

The input image data are ripe strawberries of 16 images, semi ripe strawberries of 17 images, and raw strawberries of 18 images. We use these 51 images of strawberry images as training data.

B. Segmentation

Color segmentation is the process of separating areas in an image based on the colors contained in the image [10] which aims to separate the object area (foreground) from the background area for easy analysis [11]. This separation process is very important for content analysis and image understanding [12]. The Segmentation algorithm is shown as follows:

Step 1: Image data input
Step 2: Extract each component R, G, and B
R = Img(:,:,1); G = Img(:,:,2); B = Img(:,:,3);
Step 3: Perform image segmentation using the thresholding method
bw = im2bw(B);
Step 4: Set the background value to zero
R(bw) = 0; G(bw) = 0; B(bw) = 0;
Step 5: Perform image complement
bw = imcomplement(bw);
Step 6: Display the segmented binary image
imshow(bw);

Step 7: Display segmented RGB images
```
RGB = cat(3,R,G,B); imshow(RGB);
```

C. Feature Extraction

Feature extraction converts pixel data into representations of shapes, movements, colors, textures [13]. Feature extraction is an important stage in the construction of each pattern classification which aims to obtain relevant information from the characteristics of each class so that it can be used in the next stage, namely pattern recognition in an image [14]. The feature extraction algorithm is shown as follows:

Step 1: Call variables bw, R, G, and B
```
bw = handles.bw; R = handles.R; G = handles.G; B = handles.B;
```
Step 2: Calculate the mean value of the R, G, and B components of the segmented image
```
Red = (sum(sum(R)))/(sum(sum(bw))); Green = (sum(sum(G)))/(sum(sum(bw)));
Blue = (sum(sum(B)))/(sum(sum(bw)));
```
Step 3: Performing morphological operations, namely filling holes and opening areas to remove objects that have an area of less than 500
```
bw = imfill(bw,'holes'); bw = bwareaopen(bw,500);
```
Step 4: Calculate the value of area, roundness, & slenderness of the segmented image
```
stats = regionprops(bw,'All');
luas = cat(1,stats.Area);
keliling = cat(1,stats.Perimeter);
lebar = cat(1,stats.MinorAxisLength);
panjang = cat(1,stats.MajorAxisLength);
[~,m] = max(luas);
luas = luas(m);
keliling = keliling(m);
lebar = lebar(m);
panjang = panjang(m);
kebulatan = (4*pi*luas)/(keliling^2);
kerampingan = lebar/panjang;
```
Step 5: Display color and morphological data
Step 6: Combining the mean values of R,G,B
Step 7: Combining morphological values

D. Identify Strawberry Ripeness

K-Means is a data clustering analysis method. The K-Means method tries to group existing data into several groups which are included in the unsupervised learning method [15], where data in one group has different characteristics from data in other groups. Euclidean distance is used to measure the distance from 2 (two) points [16] or a special case of p-Minkowski distance which uses metrics to evaluate the difference between 2 (two) points [17], the closest calculation result will be the identification result. The identification algorithm is shown as follows:

Step 1: Calling the variable characteristics of color, morphological, area, roundness, slenderness
```
ciri_warna = handles.ciri_warna; ciri_morfologi = handles.ciri_morfologi;
luas_obj = ciri_morfologi(1); kebulatan_obj = ciri_morfologi(2);
kerampingan_obj = ciri_morfologi(3);
```
Step 2: Input test image
Step 3: load centroid
Step 4: Calculate the Euclidean distance between the data and each centroid
```
dist1 = mean(sqrt(sum(sum((ciri_warna-C(1,:)).^2))));
dist2 = mean(sqrt(sum(sum((ciri_warna-C(2,:)).^2))));
dist3 = mean(sqrt(sum(sum((ciri_warna-C(3,:)).^2))));
```
Step 5: Finding the closest distance
```
jarak = [dist1;dist2;dist3]; [m,n] = min(jarak); jarak_min = m;
```
Step 6: Changing the output value into an output class, namely “semi ripe”, “raw”, “ripe” and “unrecognized”

Step 7: Display the output class
Step 8: Initialize data_kmeans variabel variable
Step 9: Fill in the data_kmeans variable with data kmeans
Step 10: Display data_kmeans

Results and Discussion

The first stage that we do is the training process on the strawberry image, where this stage we do to create a dataset that functions as training data or data reference. The data used for the training process are 51 images which we divide into 3 categories, namely Ripe, Semi ripe and Raw.

The training process for ripe strawberry images is shown in **Table 1-3**. The images used in this section are 16 images for ripe strawberries images which are shown in **Table 1**, the image of semi ripe strawberries are 17 images which are shown in **Table 2**, and the image of raw strawberries are 18 images which are shown in **Table 3**. The images using RGB format with .jpg extension.

Table 1. Training Process for Ripe Strawberries Images

No	Image	R	G	B	Ct R	Ct G	Ct B	Euclidean Distance
1	matang1.jpg	0.39782	0.21062	0.14452	0.4312	0.2089	0.1512	0.0341
2	matang2.jpg	0.44735	0.22395	0.14655	0.4312	0.2089	0.1512	0.0225
3	matang3.jpg	0.51606	0.2264	0.16279	0.4312	0.2089	0.1512	0.0874
4	matang4.jpg	0.45815	0.21452	0.15328	0.4312	0.2089	0.1512	0.0276
5	matang5.jpg	0.4935	0.23135	0.15949	0.4312	0.2089	0.1512	0.0667
6	matang6.jpg	0.50493	0.25281	0.16597	0.4312	0.2089	0.1512	0.0870
7	matang7.jpg	0.44436	0.2225	0.16152	0.4312	0.2089	0.1512	0.0215
8	matang8.jpg	0.49003	0.21628	0.14442	0.4312	0.2089	0.1512	0.0596
9	matang9.jpg	0.40561	0.21997	0.18665	0.4312	0.2089	0.1512	0.0451
10	matang10.jpg	0.36036	0.15116	0.11631	0.4312	0.2089	0.1512	0.0979
11	matang11.jpg	0.3766	0.18972	0.13256	0.4312	0.2089	0.1512	0.0608
12	matang12.jpg	0.4176	0.1788	0.17012	0.4312	0.2089	0.1512	0.0381
13	matang13.jpg	0.38171	0.19025	0.17604	0.4312	0.2089	0.1512	0.0585
14	matang14.jpg	0.38062	0.17594	0.14328	0.4312	0.2089	0.1512	0.0609
15	matang15.jpg	0.45002	0.21249	0.14032	0.4312	0.2089	0.1512	0.0220
16	matang16.jpg	0.44864	0.16968	0.13806	0.4312	0.2089	0.1512	0.0449

Table 2. Training Process for Semi Ripe Strawberries Images

No	Image	R	G	B	Ct R	Ct G	Ct B	Euclidean Distance
1	mengkal1.jpg	0.50853	0.29166	0.17474	0.4548	0.3219	0.1994	0.0664
2	mengkal2.jpg	0.48417	0.2693	0.16237	0.4548	0.3219	0.1994	0.0707
3	mengkal3.jpg	0.50209	0.28834	0.16285	0.4548	0.3219	0.1994	0.0685
4	mengkal4.jpg	0.46868	0.36292	0.19964	0.4548	0.3219	0.1994	0.0433
5	mengkal5.jpg	0.47557	0.28115	0.16404	0.4548	0.3219	0.1994	0.0578
6	mengkal6.jpg	0.48611	0.24913	0.15322	0.4312	0.2089	0.1512	0.0681
7	mengkal7.jpg	0.56865	0.36301	0.21071	0.4548	0.3219	0.1994	0.1216
8	mengkal8.jpg	0.49049	0.29215	0.17002	0.4548	0.3219	0.1994	0.0549
9	mengkal9.jpg	0.36739	0.30097	0.19156	0.3237	0.3008	0.2361	0.0624
10	mengkal10.jpg	0.46416	0.36036	0.20052	0.4548	0.3219	0.1994	0.0396
11	mengkal11.jpg	0.40634	0.3626	0.23772	0.4548	0.3219	0.1994	0.0740
12	mengkal12.jpg	0.41411	0.36764	0.24403	0.4548	0.3219	0.1994	0.0758
13	mengkal13.jpg	0.39078	0.31358	0.19672	0.4548	0.3219	0.1994	0.0646
14	mengkal14.jpg	0.421	0.29487	0.2001	0.4548	0.3219	0.1994	0.0433
15	mengkal15.jpg	0.43695	0.28779	0.19688	0.4548	0.3219	0.1994	0.0386
16	mengkal16.jpg	0.40634	0.3626	0.23772	0.4548	0.3219	0.1994	0.0740
17	mengkal17.jpg	0.38877	0.30764	0.1797	0.4548	0.3219	0.1994	0.0704

Table 3. Training Process for Raw Ripe Strawberries Images

No	Image	R	G	B	Ct R	Ct G	Ct B	Euclidean Distance
1	mentah1.jpg	0.34096	0.36417	0.37133	0.3237	0.3008	0.2361	0.1503
2	mentah2.jpg	0.33176	0.29506	0.29396	0.3237	0.3008	0.2361	0.0587
3	mentah3.jpg	0.37972	0.37093	0.37235	0.3237	0.3008	0.2361	0.1631

4	mentah4.jpg	0.33514	0.31199	0.29416	0.3237	0.3008	0.2361	0.0602
5	mentah5.jpg	0.32465	0.30537	0.30802	0.3237	0.3008	0.2361	0.0721
6	mentah6.jpg	0.21404	0.32795	0.25869	0.3237	0.3008	0.2361	0.1152
7	mentah7.jpg	0.3353	0.2943	0.29262	0.3237	0.3008	0.2361	0.0580
8	mentah8.jpg	0.4508	0.34405	0.25281	0.4548	0.3219	0.1994	0.0580
9	mentah9.jpg	0.32197	0.281	0.17787	0.3237	0.3008	0.2361	0.0616
10	mentah10.jpg	0.3041	0.24958	0.14041	0.3237	0.3008	0.2361	0.1103
11	mentah11.jpg	0.33774	0.29145	0.18605	0.3237	0.3008	0.2361	0.0528
12	mentah12.jpg	0.28487	0.26355	0.17318	0.3237	0.3008	0.2361	0.0828
13	mentah13.jpg	0.32077	0.30825	0.22568	0.3237	0.3008	0.2361	0.0131
14	mentah14.jpg	0.33398	0.30382	0.19133	0.3237	0.3008	0.2361	0.0460
15	mentah15.jpg	0.32666	0.28795	0.18336	0.3237	0.3008	0.2361	0.0544
16	mentah16.jpg	0.34428	0.28632	0.16482	0.3237	0.3008	0.2361	0.0756
17	mentah17.jpg	0.30041	0.27152	0.18859	0.3237	0.3008	0.2361	0.0605
18	mentah18.jpg	0.30298	0.22445	0.12655	0.4312	0.2089	0.1512	0.1315

In **Table 1-3**, each image of ripe, semi ripe and raw strawberries is measured by the value of R (Red), G (Green) and B (Blue) first then the calculation process is carried out using K-Means to calculate the value of each Centroid Red (Ct). R), Centroid Green (Ct G) and Centroid Blue (Ct B) and then calculate the closest distance using Euclidean distance. The results of the training setup that we did good, so we proceeded to the testing stage.

The testing phase, at this stage we use a strawberry image that is different from the training image shown in **Table 4**. The test results on the strawberry image produce an accuracy rate of 82.14% as use in (1). Our system is able to identify very well for the image of ripe strawberries and raw strawberries, while for the semi ripe strawberry image it is not very good, this is because the image allows it to be in the ripe or raw category.

$$Accuracy = \frac{Number\ of\ true\ identifikasition}{Total\ of\ Testing\ Data}\ x\ 100\% \quad (1)$$

Table 4. Testing Process for Stroberry Images

No	Testing Image	Observed	System	Identifation
1	ST1.jpg	Ripe	Ripe	True
2	ST2.jpg	Ripe	Ripe	True
3	ST3.jpg	Ripe	Ripe	True
4	ST4.jpg	Ripe	Ripe	True
5	ST5.jpg	Ripe	Ripe	True
6	ST6.jpg	Ripe	Ripe	True
7	ST7.jpg	Ripe	Ripe	True
8	ST8.jpg	Ripe	Ripe	True
9	ST9.jpg	Ripe	Ripe	True
10	ST10.jpg	Ripe	Ripe	True
11	ST11.jpg	Ripe	Ripe	True
12	ST12.jpg	Semi Ripe	Raw	False
13	ST13.jpg	Semi Ripe	Raw	False
14	ST14.jpg	Semi Ripe	Raw	False
15	ST15.jpg	Semi Ripe	Raw	False
16	ST16.jpg	Semi Ripe	Raw	False
17	ST17.jpg	Raw	Raw	True
18	ST18.jpg	Raw	Raw	True
19	ST19.jpg	Raw	Raw	True
20	ST20.jpg	Raw	Raw	True
21	ST21.jpg	Raw	Raw	True
22	ST22. jpg	Raw	Raw	True
23	ST23. jpg	Raw	Raw	True
24	ST24. jpg	Raw	Raw	True
25	ST25. jpg	Semi Ripe	Semi Ripe	True
26	ST26. jpg	Semi Ripe	Semi Ripe	True
27	ST27. jpg	Semi Ripe	Semi Ripe	True
28	ST28. jpg	Semi Ripe	Semi Ripe	True

In this section, we also conduct tests with non-strawberry images shown in **Table 5**. The results of this test are the system is able to identify these images as unrecognizable images with an accuracy rate of 100% as use in (1).

Table 5. Testing Process for Not Stroberry Images

No	Testing Image	Observed	System	Identifation
1	apel1.jpg	Red Apple	Unrecognized	True
2	aple2.jpg	Green Apple	Unrecognized	True
3	ceri1.jpg	Cherry	Unrecognized	True
4	jambu.jpg	guava	Unrecognized	True
5	tomat.jpg	tomatoes	Unrecognized	True
6	handphone,jpg	handphone	Unrecognized	True
7	topi.jpg	hat	Unrecognized	True
8	laptop.jpg	laptop	Unrecognized	True

Conclusion

Based on the results of the tests we did on the strawberry image using the K-Means algorithm, it produced an accuracy rate of 82.14% and able to recognize not strawberry images with an accuracy rate of 100%. The system that we have made is not very good at recognizing the image of semi ripe strawberry and this will be our work in the future to carry out an analysis of the image again.

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