



POLITECNICO
DI TORINO

EuroDrying'2019

7th European Drying Conference

Recognition of inlet wet food into drying process through a deep learning approach

Politecnico di Torino, Italy – July 10-12, 2019

Roberto Moschetti^{a*}, S. Massaro^a, G. Chillemi^a, N. Sanna^a, B. Sturm^b, S.S. Nallan Chakravatula^a, R. Massantini^a

^aDepartment for Innovation in Biological, Agro-food and Forest systems (DIBAF), University of Tuscia, Viterbo (Italy)

^bDepartment of Agricultural and Biosystems Engineering, University of Kassel (Germany)

✉ rmoscetti@unitus.it*

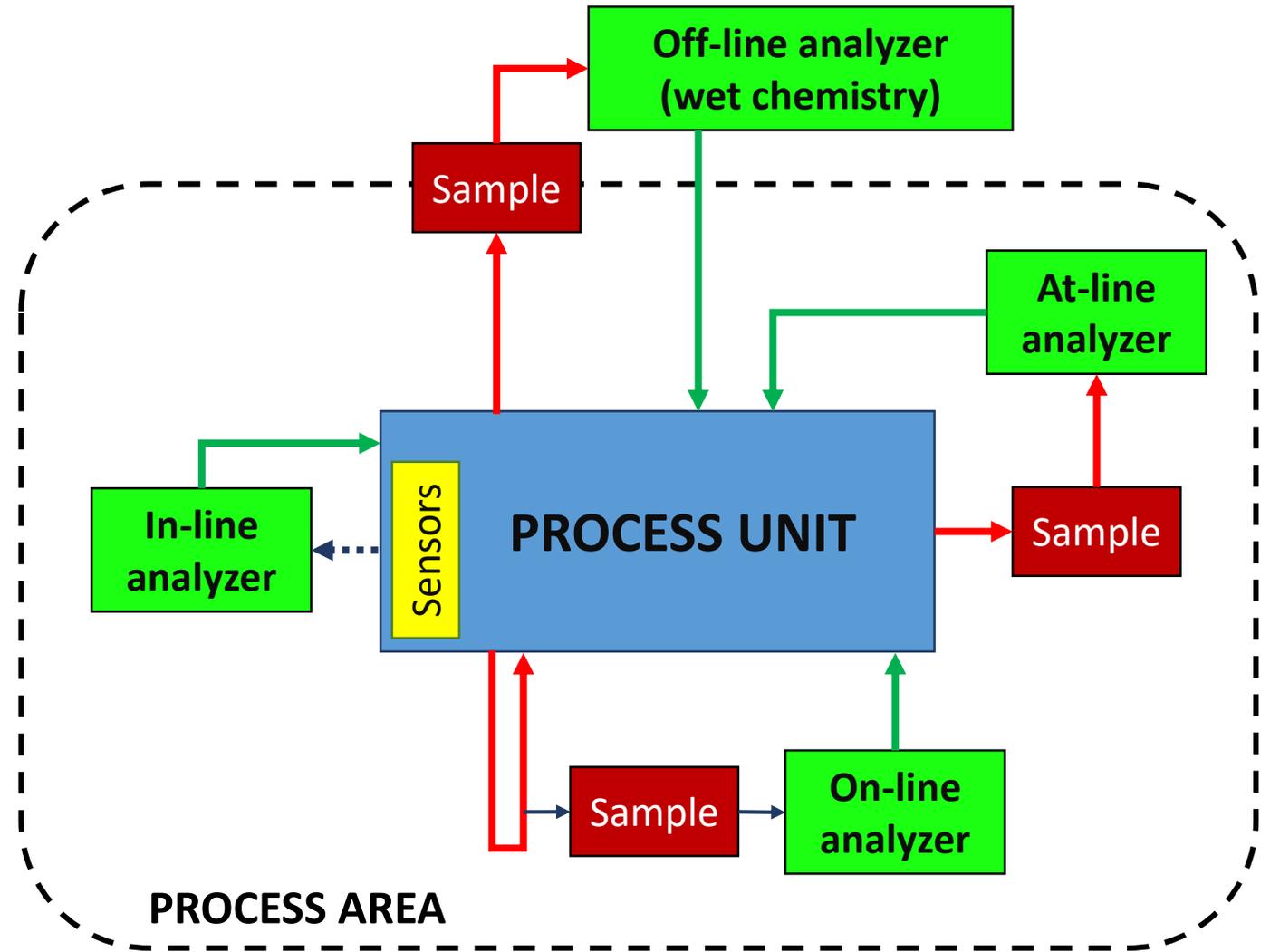
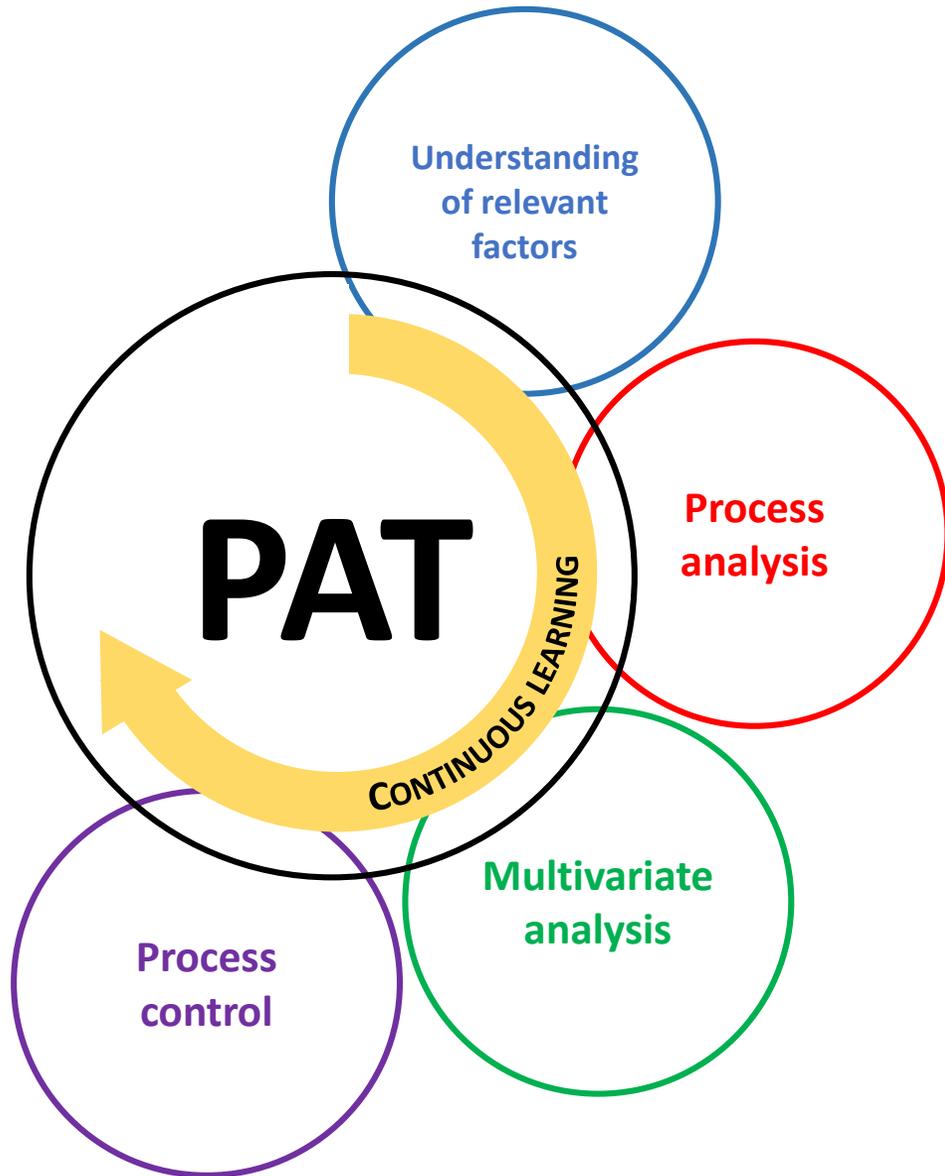
Project of excellence
Landscape 4.0



ITALIAN MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY AND RESEARCH



UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI DELLA
Tuscia



→ Sample
 - - - - - Data
 → Inputs (from results)

» Our pilot dryer | Hardware and software



HARDWARE | CMOS camera (it generates data)



- » 2/3 inch Sony CMOS Pregius sensor
- » 2448×2048 (5 MP), up to 38 fps
- » Global shutter
- » Trigger and I/O inputs

SOFTWARE | Jupyter (data handling and modeling)



HARDWARE | NVIDIA GPUs (modeling)



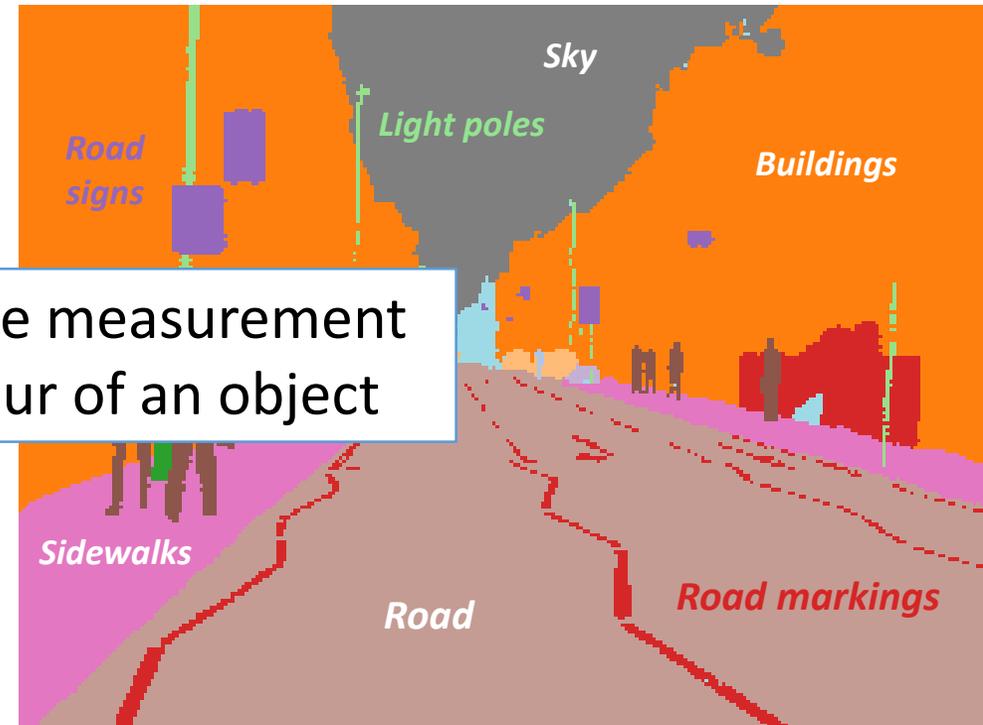
- » 4608 CUDA Cores / GPU
- » 72 Ray Tracing Cores / GPU
- » 576 Tensor Cores / GPU
- » 14.2-28.5 TFLOPS / GPU

» What does CV applied to a dryer have to deal with? | The image segmentation problem...

- › **Classical segmentation** consists in splitting an image into several coherent parts, without any attempt to understand what these parts represent
- › **Semantic segmentation** attempts to partition the image into semantically meaningful parts, and to classify each part into one of the pre-determined classes

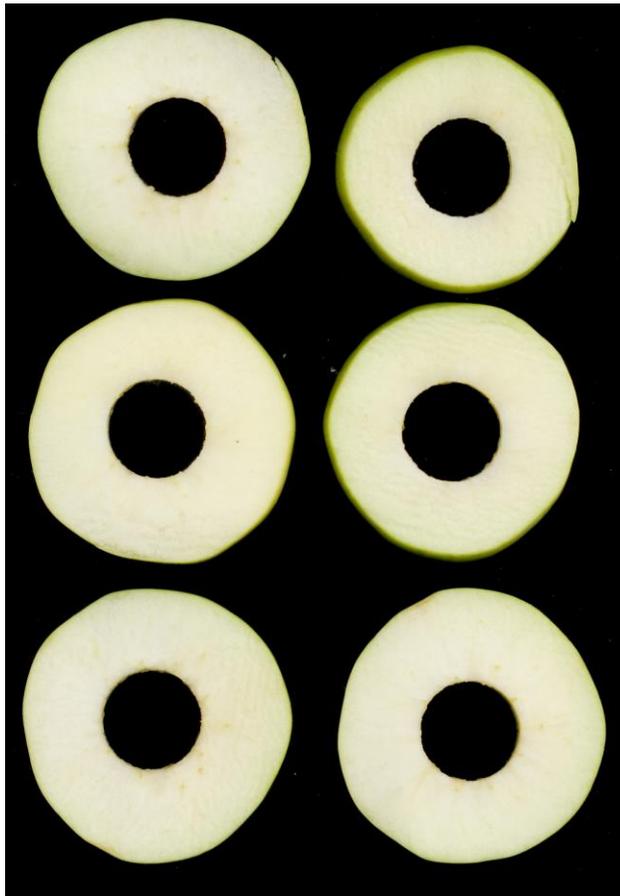


Segmentation allows the measurement of shape, size and colour of an object

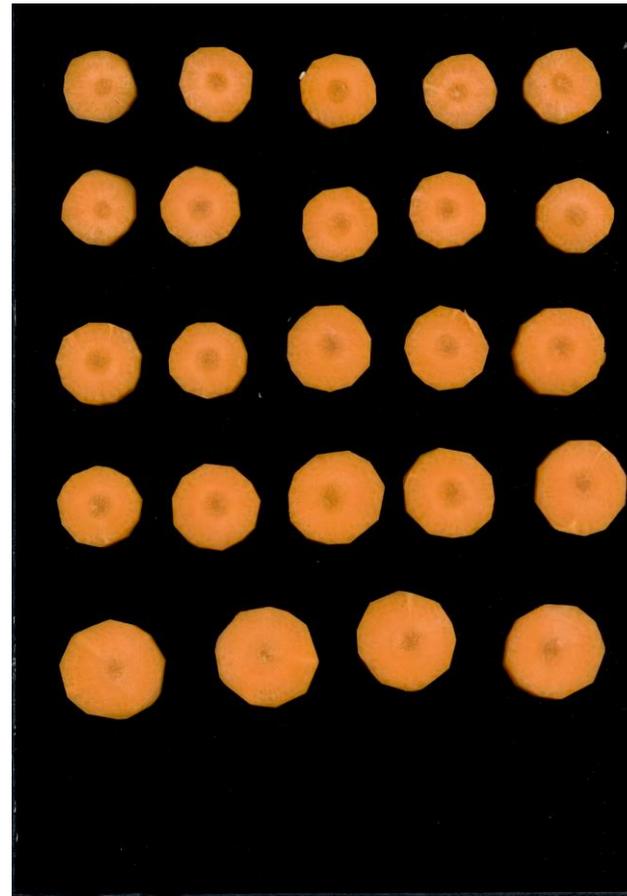


» **What does CV applied to a dryer have to deal with? | The image recognition problem...**

Recognize a product and set the proper process parameters (temperature, air flow and relative humidity)



Apple slices



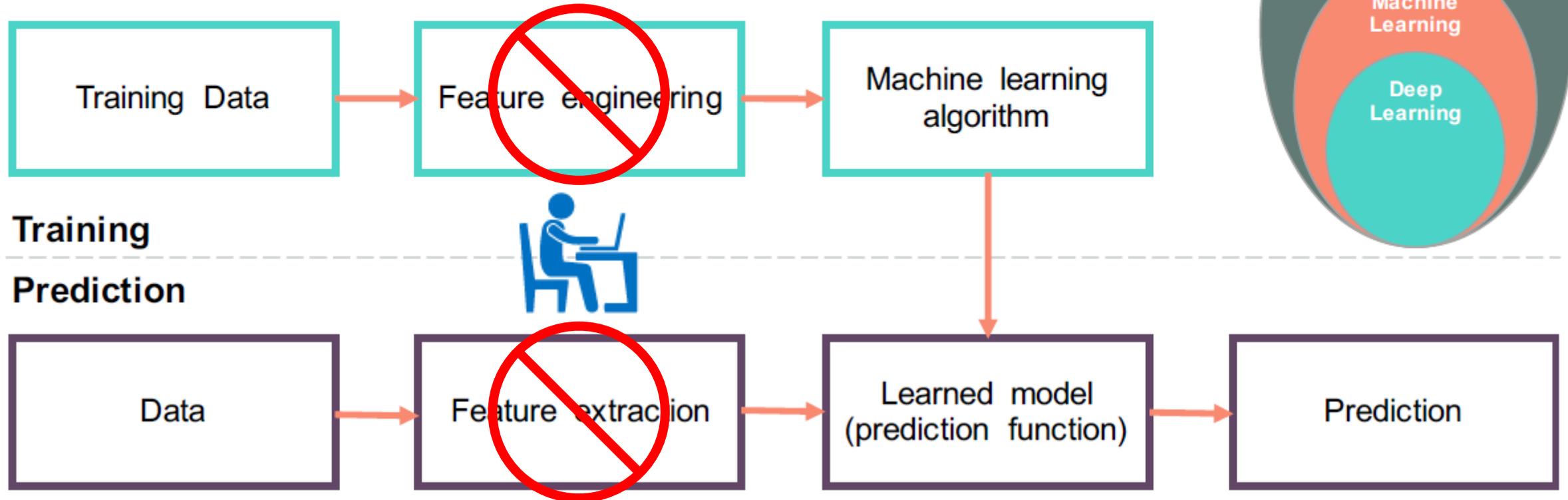
Carrot slices



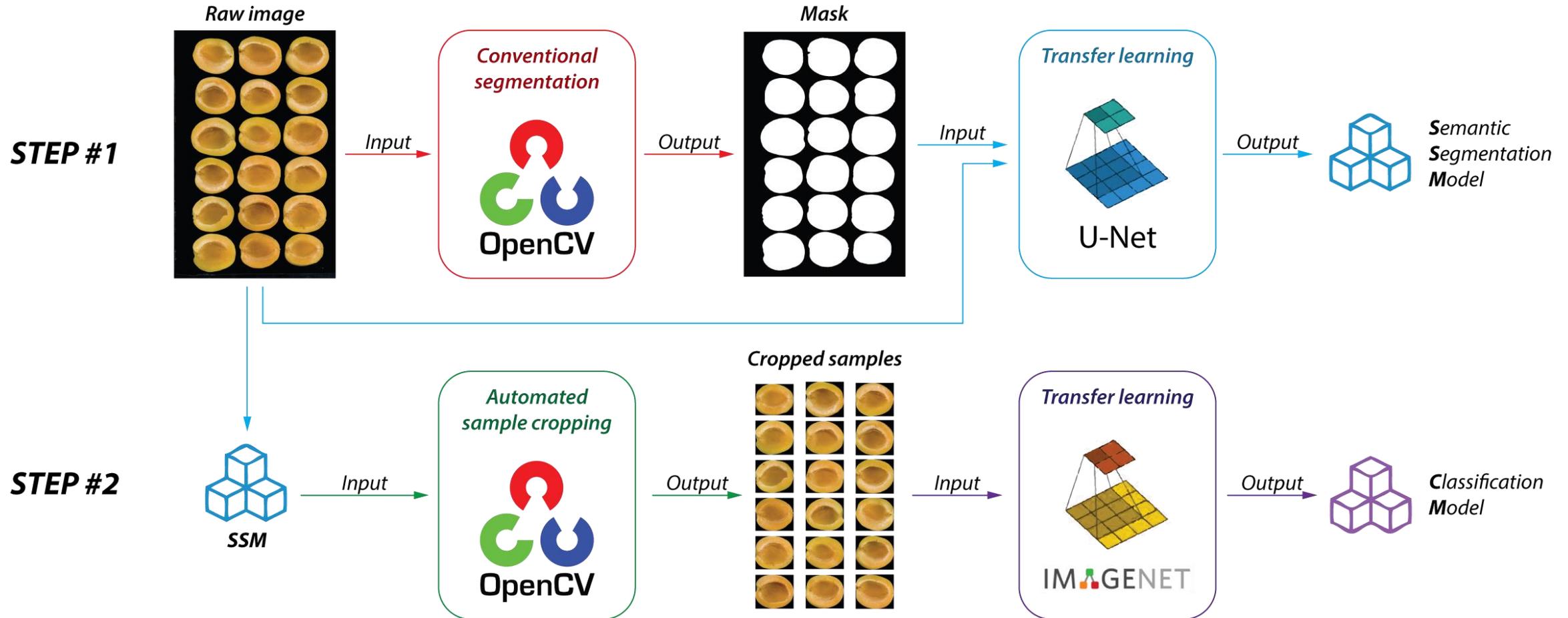
Cucumber slices

» Artificial Intelligence | *Machine learning vs deep learning*

Machine learning requires feature engineering, while deep learning does not require it: *algorithm automatically learns how to perform feature extraction and which features are important for the model*

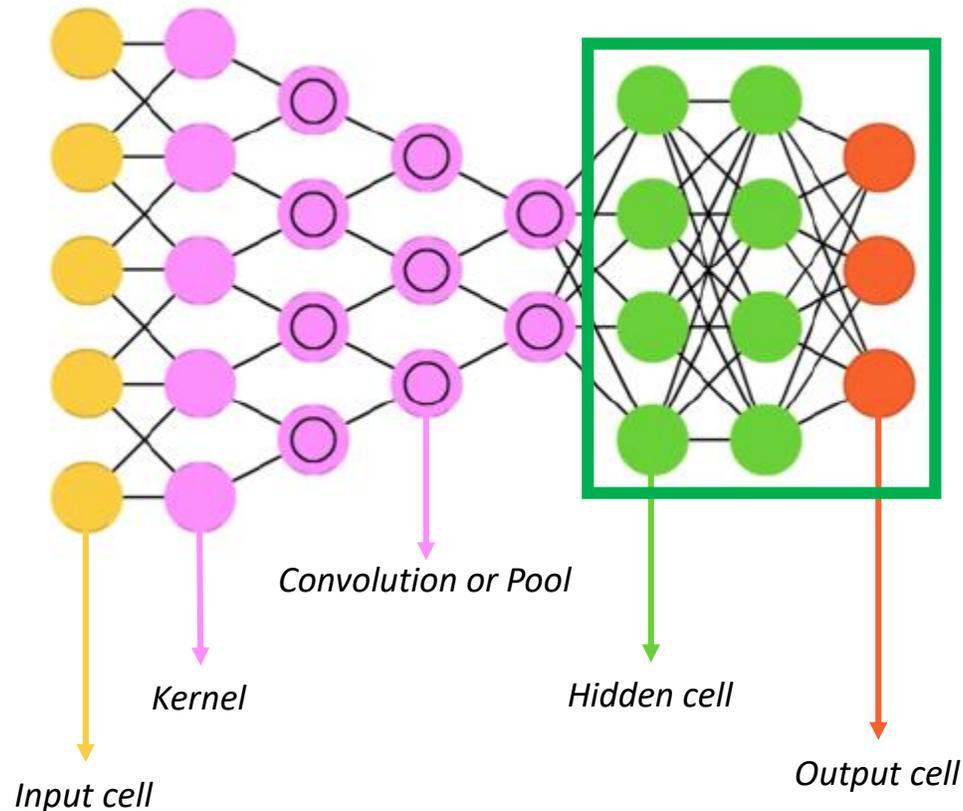


» **Our DNN approach** | *Semantic segmentation and Image classification*



» How to make the model training much easier | *the transfer learning approach*

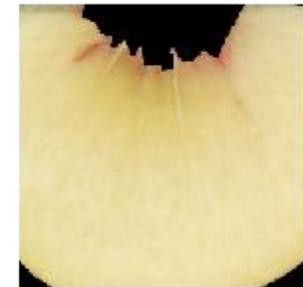
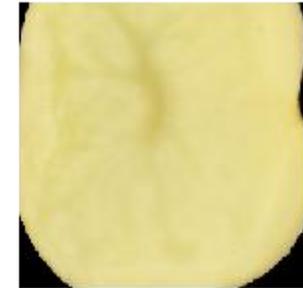
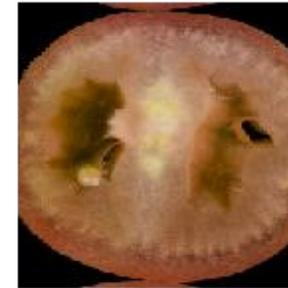
Transfer learning is a technique that shortcuts much of this by taking a piece of a model that has already been trained on a related task and reusing it in a new model (source: Google Tensorflow website, 2019)



Last layers are the only ones that are retrained

» **The dataset** | *100+ images per class of product*

1. Apricot
2. Banana
3. Carrot
4. Cucumber
5. Champignon (or white button, mushroom)
6. Cherry
7. Onion
8. Kiwifruit
9. Lime
10. Apple
11. Potato
12. Chilli pepper
13. Pear
14. Peach
15. Red plum
16. Zucchini
17. Cherry tomato
18. San Marzano tomato

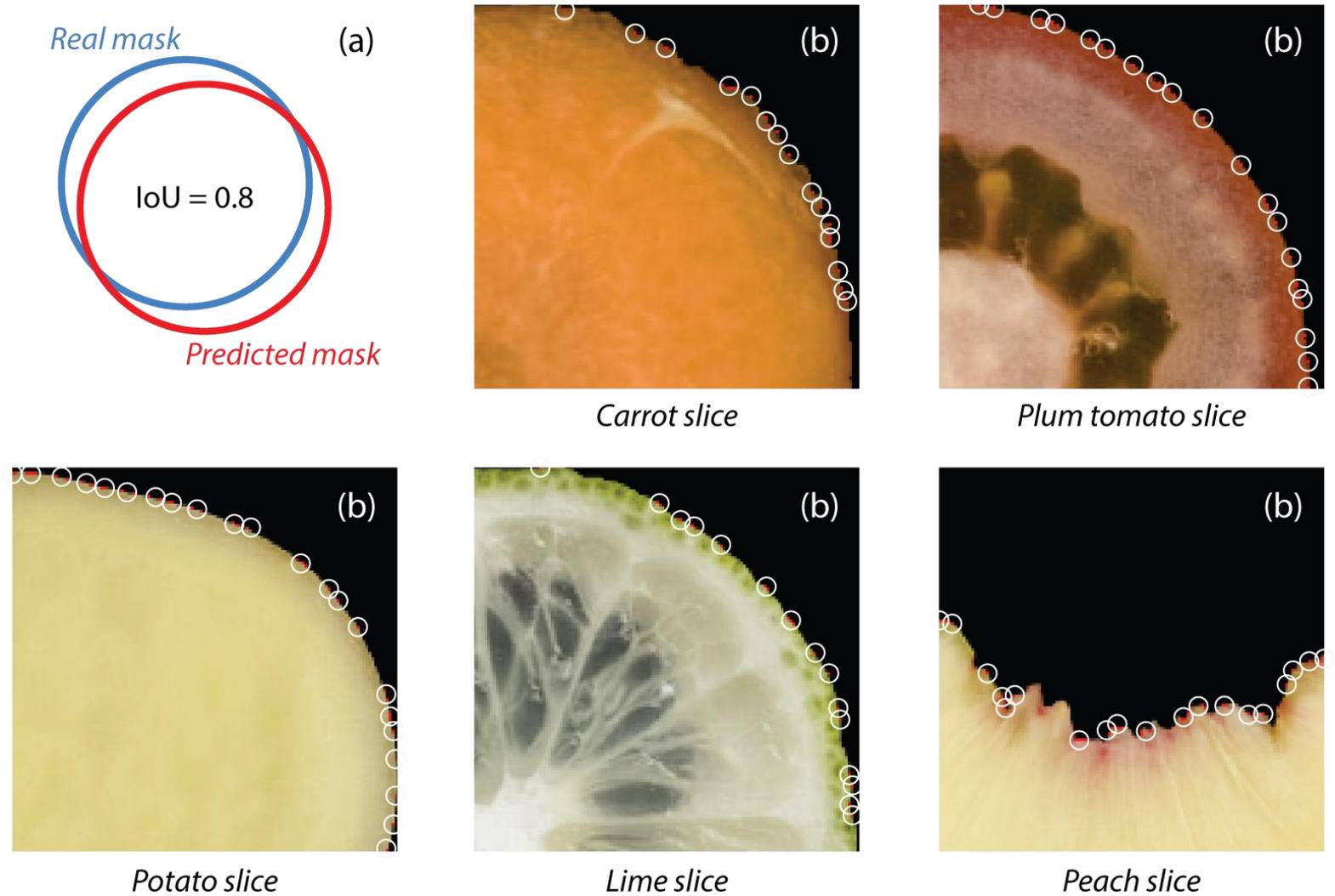


Calibration set 70% - Prediction set 30%

CNN models were retrained by performing data augmentation

» **Results** | *Semantic segmentation*

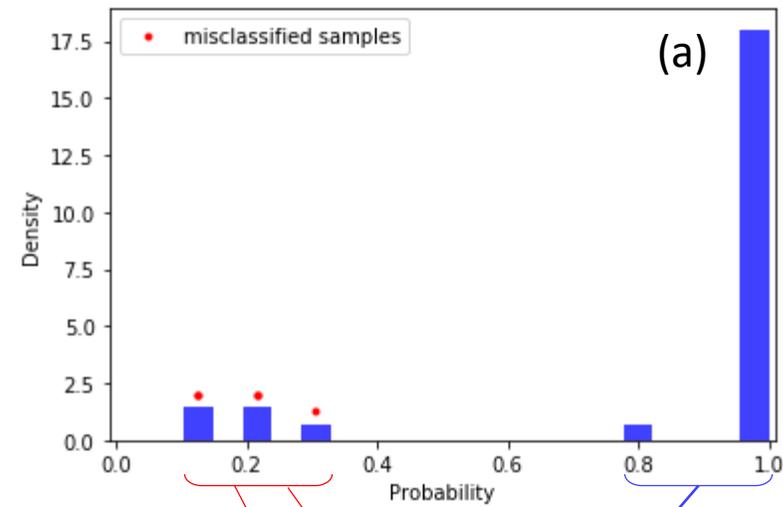
Intersection over Union
 $IoU > 99\%$



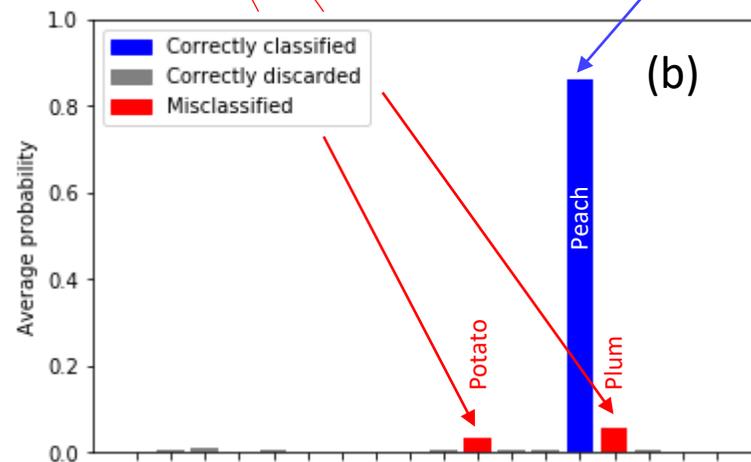
Example of IoU (a) and images of samples with misclassified pixels (b)

» **Results** | *Product recognition*

Model performance
Accuracy = 0.992



› Peach slices misclassified as red plum slices



› Peach slices misclassified as potato slices



» **Results** | *Training performance: comparison between CPU and GPU*

Model	Learning rate	Epochs	Batch size	Runtime system	Training time (hh:mm:ss)
CM	1E-03	3	64	CPU	00:07:47
				GPU	00:00:26
SSM	5E-05	10	8	CPU	06:44:03
				GPU	00:22:31

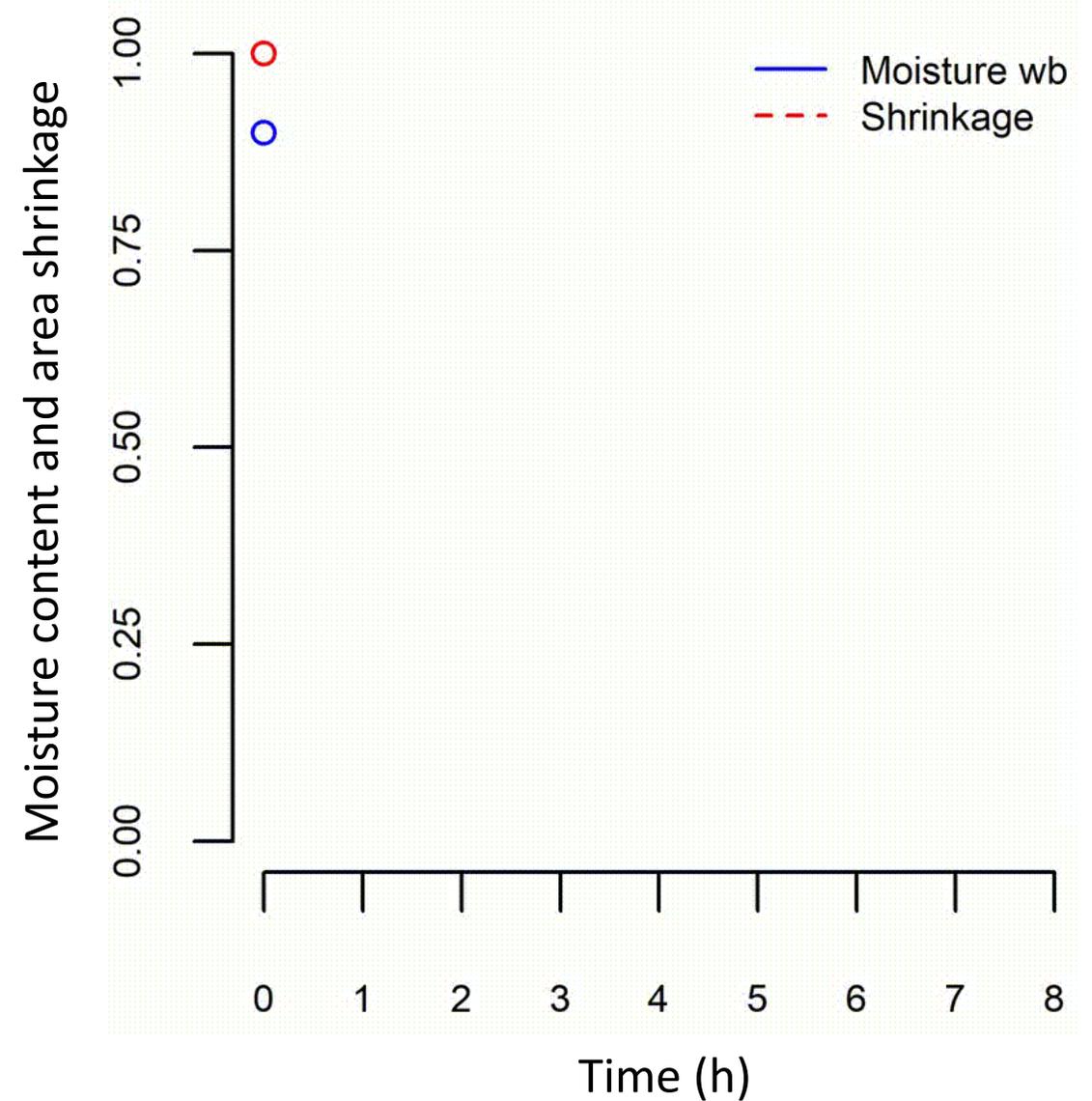
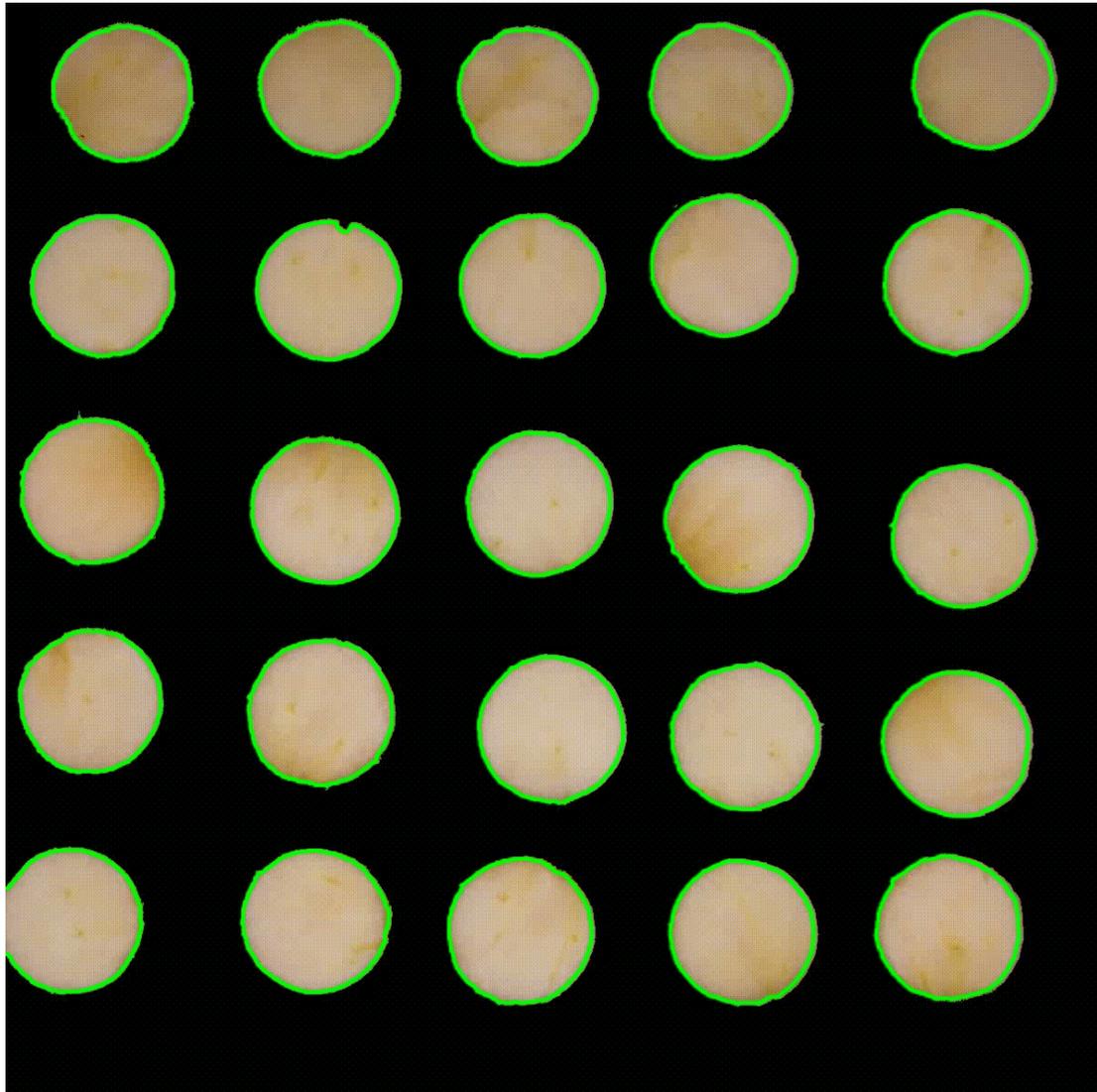
CM: classification model

SSM: semantic segmentation model

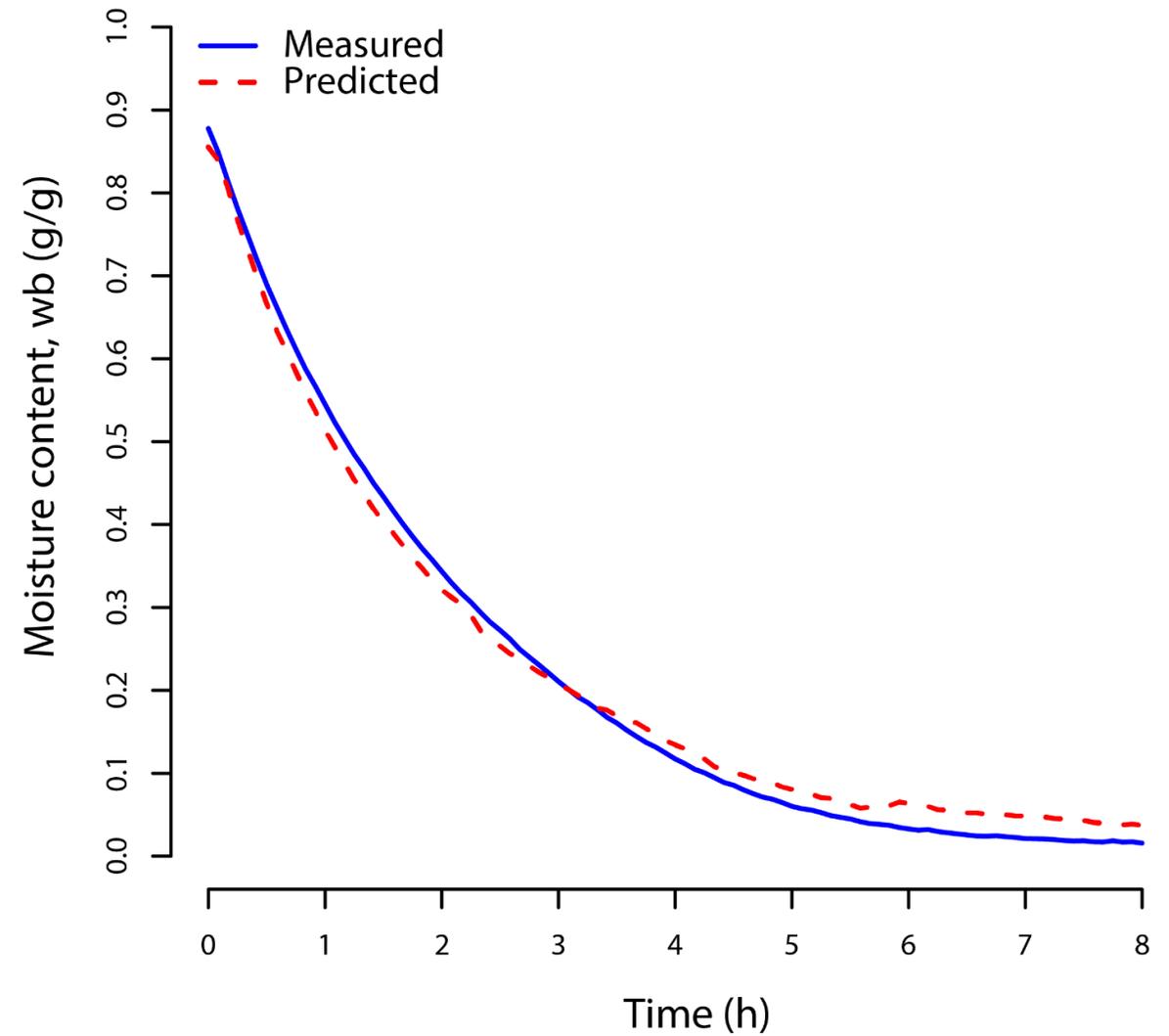
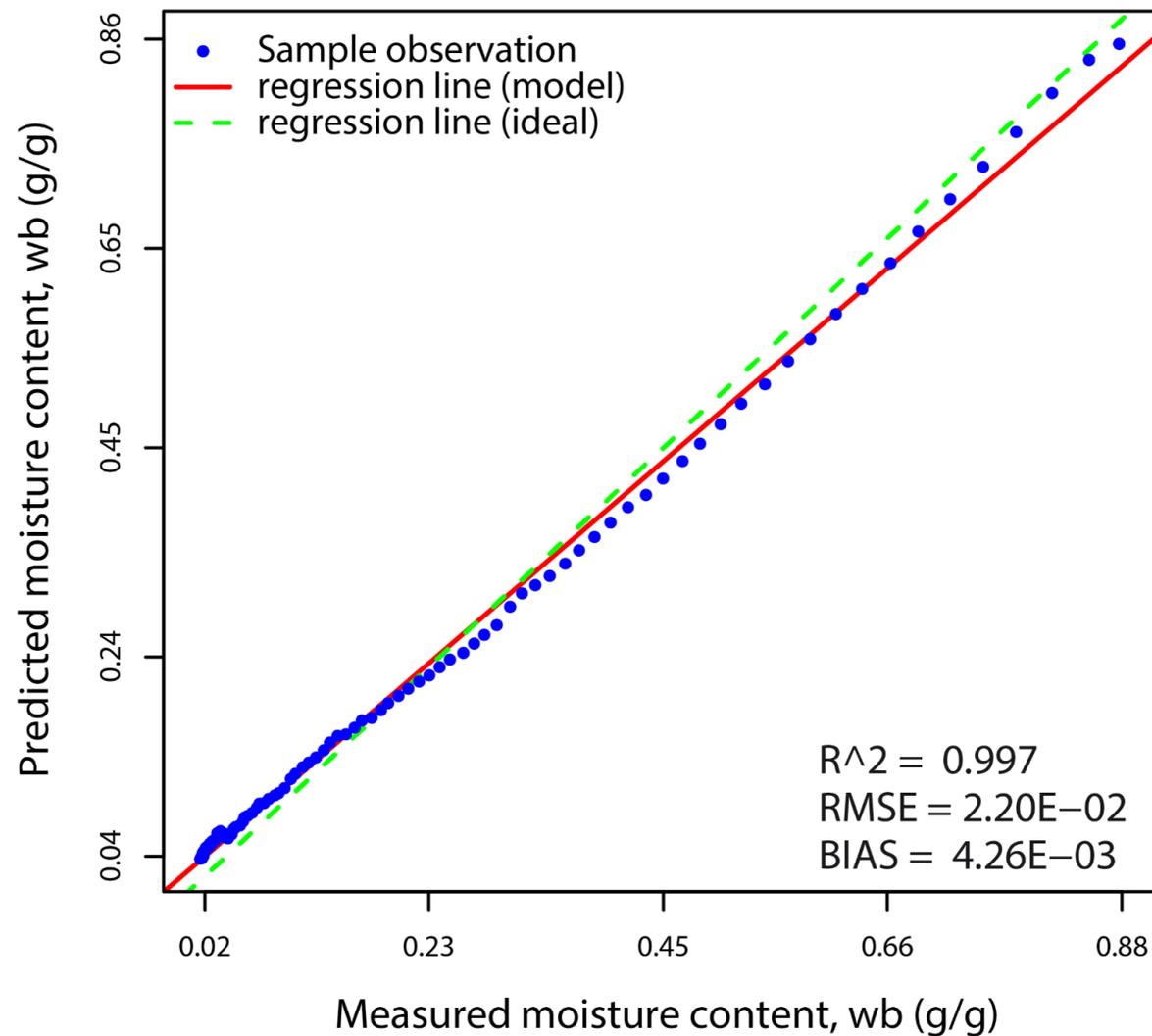
CPU mod. Ryzen 5 1400 (AMD Inc. CA, USA)

GPU mod. RTX 2070 8 GB (NVIDIA Corp. CA, USA).

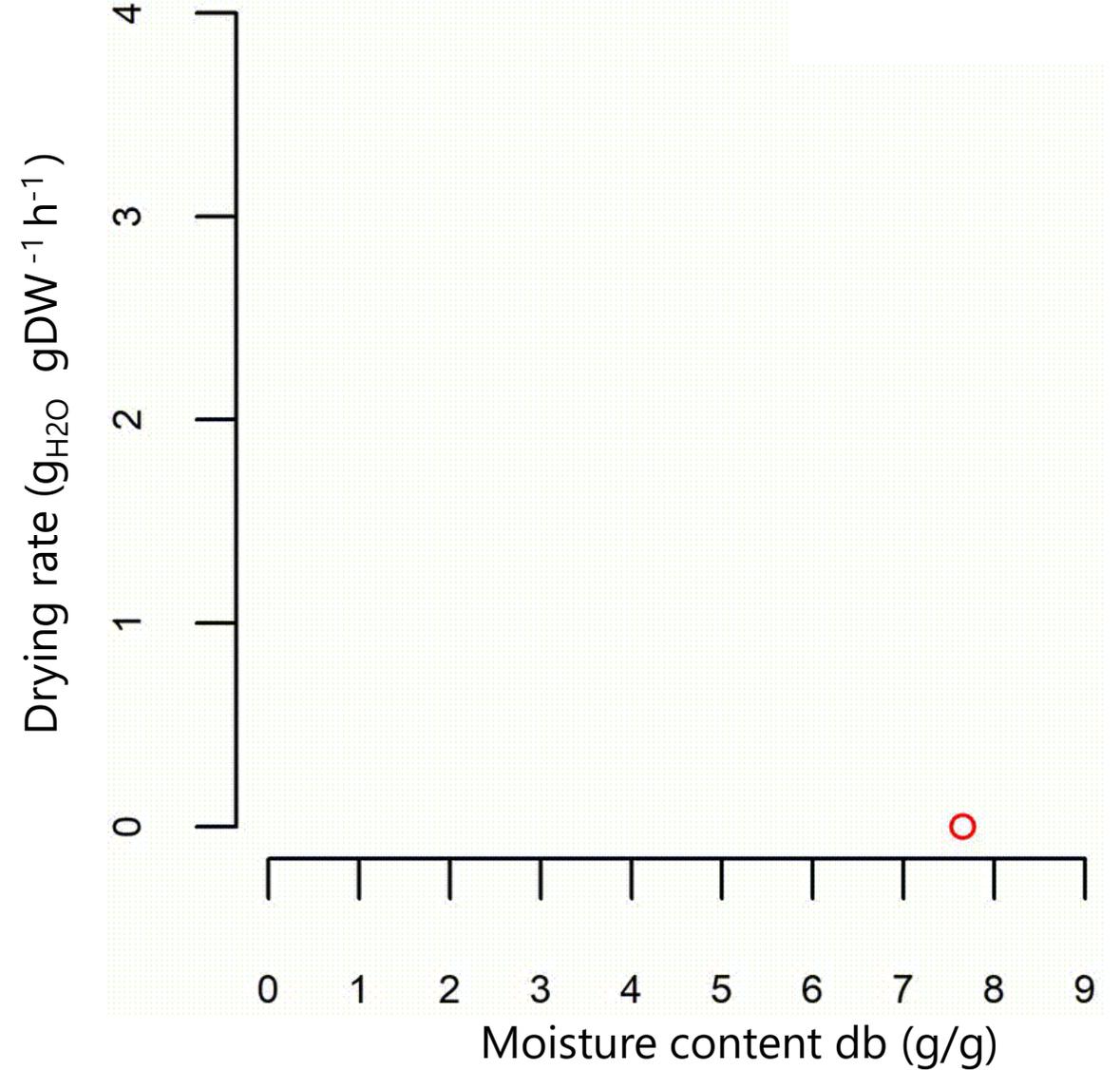
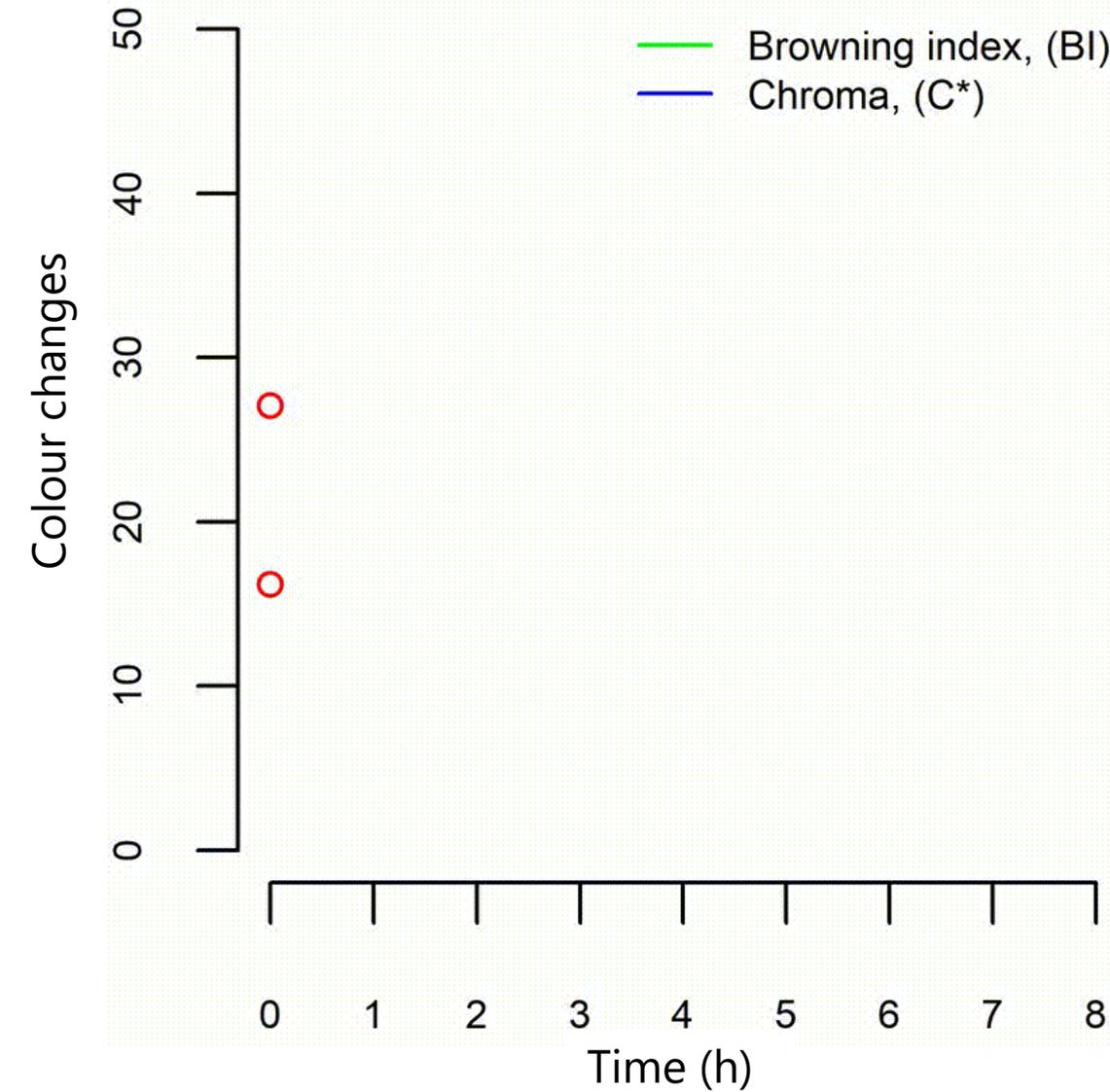
» **Results** | *Shape and size measurements*



» **Results** | *Prediction of changes in moisture content*



» **Results** | *Changes in colour and trend of the drying rate*



» **Next step?** | *The implementation of CNNs in a drier*

JETSON NANO DEVKIT SPECS

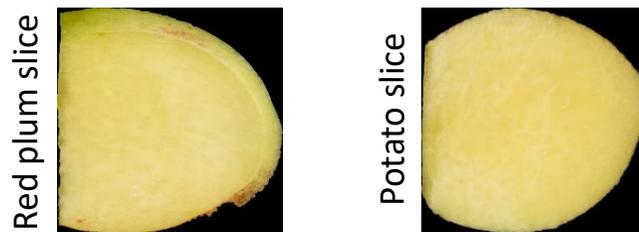
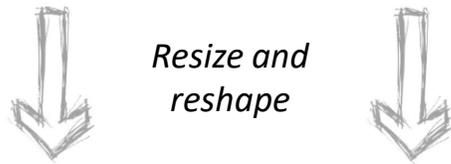


	PROCESSOR	INTERFACES
CPU	64-bit Quad-core ARM A57 @ 1.43GHz	USB (4x) USB 3.0 A (Host) USB 2.0 Micro B (Device)
GPU	128-core NVIDIA Maxwell @ 921MHz	Camera MIPI CSI-2 x2 (15-position Flex Connector)
Memory	4GB 64-bit LPDDR4 @ 1600MHz 25.6GB/s	Display HDMI DisplayPort
Video Encoder	4Kp30 (4x) 1080p30 (2x) 1080p60	Networking Gigabit Ethernet (RJ45, PoE)
Video Decoder	4Kp60 (2x) 4Kp30 (8x) 1080p30 (4x) 1080p60	Wireless M.2 Key-E with PCIe x1
		Storage MicroSD card (16GB UHS-1 recommended minimum)
		40-Pin Header UART SPI I2C I2S Audio Clock GPIOs
		Power 5V DC (μUSB, Barrel Jack, PoE) - 5W 10W
		Size 80x100mm

» **Next step?** | *Make the CNN models sensitive to differences in products size and shape*

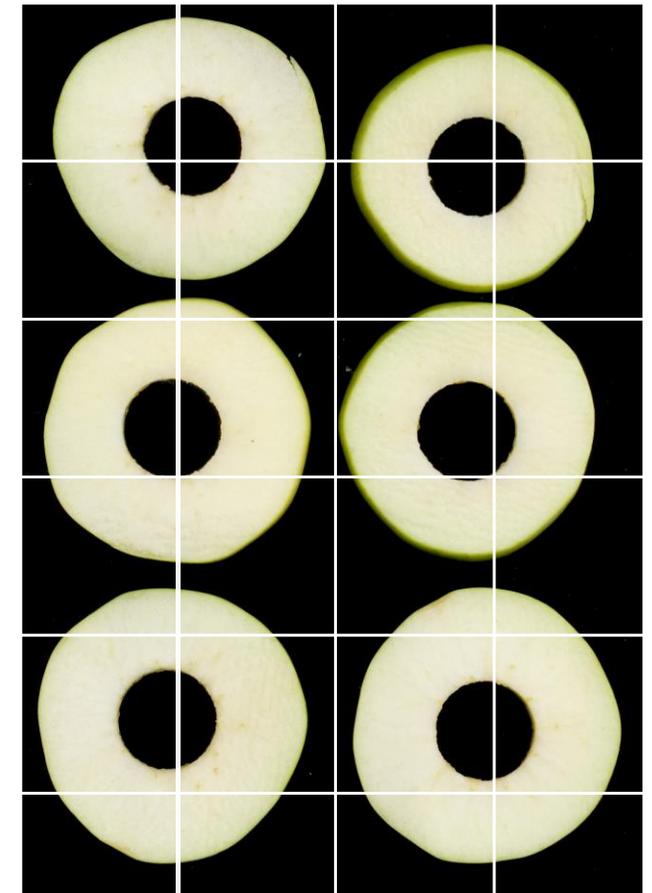
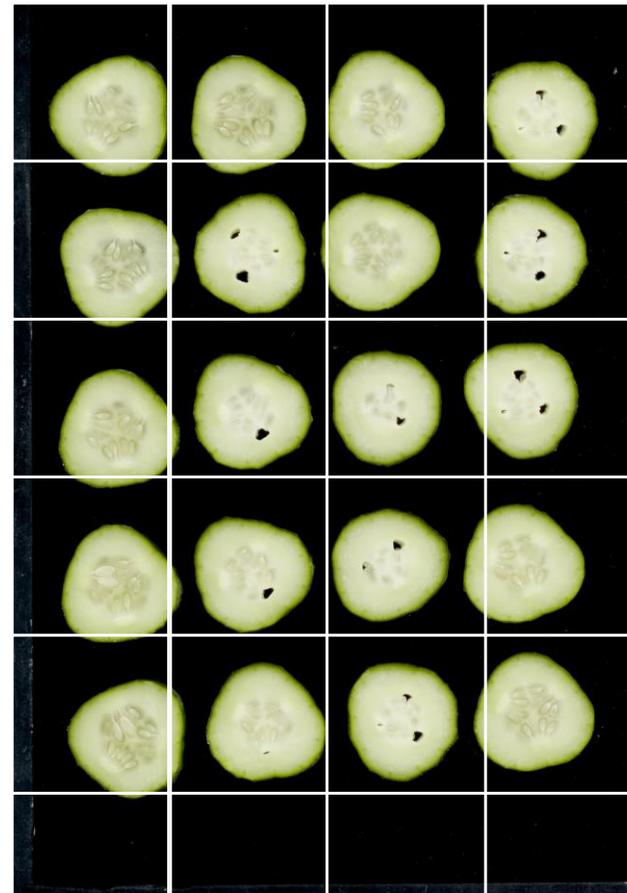
CURRENT APPROACH

Peach slices misclassified as...



Size and shape features are partially lost

NEW APPROACH

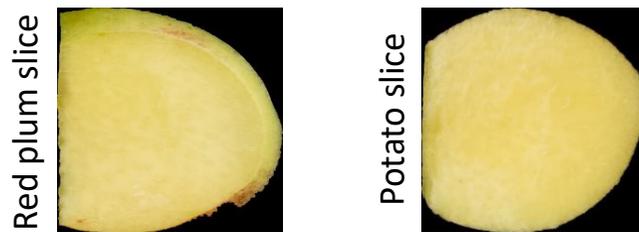
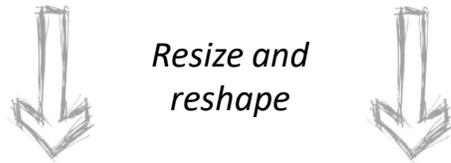


* Peach slices misclassified as...

» **Next step?** | *Make the CNN models sensitive to differences in products size and shape*

CURRENT APPROACH

Peach slices misclassified as...



Size and shape features are partially lost

NEW APPROACH



Size and shape features are fully available

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION