MINI PROJECT REPORT

DEEP LEARNING FOR RICE WEIGHT PREDICTION

School of Digital Sciences

Kerala University of Digital Sciences, Innovation and Technology (Digital University Kerala)

DEEP LEARNING FOR RICE WEIGHT PREDICTION

SUBMITTED BY

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In partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of

Master of Science in COMPUTER SCIENCE WITH DATA ANALYTICS of

School of Digital Sciences

Kerala University of Digital Science, Innovation and Technology

(Digital University Kerala)

Techno city Campus, Thiruvananthapuram

BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project report entitled “**Deep learning for rice weight prediction”** Submitted by **Aswathy G (Reg. No:223018), Ashna C Justin (Reg. No:223017), Steve Jos C M (Reg. No:223051)** in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of **Master of Science in Computer Science with Specialization in Data Analytics** is a bonafide record of the work carried out at “**Kerala University of Digital Sciences, Innovation and Technology”.**

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DECLARATION

We, Aswathy G, Ashna C Justin, Steve Jos CM**,** students of **MSc Computer Science with Specialization in Data Analytics**, hereby declare that this report is substantially the result of my own work, except where explicitly indicated in the text, and has been carried out during the period **October 2023 – January 2024**.

Place: Trivandrum

Date: 08-01-2024 Student's signature

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This project was supervised by Prof. Dr. T K Manoj Kumar, an associate professor at Digital University Kerala, who provided invaluable guidance and assistance in addressing our queries and locating relevant resources. We extend our heartfelt appreciation to him..

We also wish to convey our deep gratitude to Dr. Saji Gopinath, our Vice Chancellor, for creating a conducive and supportive environment that allowed us to work on the project effectively and in a friendly atmosphere.

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ABSTRACT

In contemporary agriculture, the accurate estimation of crop yield plays a pivotal role in optimizing resource allocation and ensuring food security. Rice, as a staple food for a significant portion of the global population, demands precise and efficient agricultural practices to meet the increasing demand for food. This project delves into the realm of rice weight prediction, employing Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) to harness the power of deep learning for accurate and automated estimation.

Traditionally, estimating the weight of grains has relied on manual methods or simplistic algorithms, often prone to errors and inefficiencies. People used to do the estimation of weights using weighing machines and it was problematic to weigh large kilograms. Also, this needed heavy man power which can be avoided using CNN algorithm weight prediction. The integration of CNNs introduces a transformative paradigm, leveraging the power of deep learning to discern intricate patterns and features within grain images that are imperceptible to the human eye.

By automating the weight prediction process, this research aims to empower farmers, researchers, and policymakers with a tool that can enhance productivity, resource allocation, and contribute to the sustainable management of rice crops, ensuring food security in the face of a growing global population.

As dataset was not available online, we created our own dataset, we captured photos of different kilograms of rice. The methodology involves curating a diverse dataset of rice grain images, capturing variations in size and shape. This dataset is crucial for training the CNN, enabling it to learn intricate patterns and features indicative of rice weight. The convolutional layers of the network automatically extract spatial hierarchies, allowing for a nuanced understanding of the visual cues associated with variations in rice mass.

CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

In the landscape of modern agriculture, the imperative for precision and efficiency has fuelled a paradigm shift towards data-driven methodologies. This project takes a significant stride in addressing this need, focusing on the intricate domain of rice weight prediction, a critical determinant in optimizing agricultural practices. The significance of this research lies not only in its potential to optimize yield estimation but also in streamlining the labour-intensive process of rice harvesting. As rice cultivation spans vast areas globally, the integration of CNNs for weight prediction stands as a transformative approach, promising increased efficiency and precision in agricultural practices. The challenge of precisely estimating rice grain weight has long been a focal point for agricultural researchers, as traditional methods often fall short in capturing the intricacies of diverse rice varieties and environmental conditions.

At the core of this endeavour lies a meticulously curated dataset, encompassing a diverse array of rice grain images. This dataset serves as the training ground for the CNN, allowing it to autonomously learn and extract features indicative of rice weight. The convolutional layers of the network, designed to mimic the visual processing in the human brain, unveil hierarchical representations, enhancing the model's capability to comprehend intricate relationships within the image data.

The application of CNNs for real-time rice weight prediction holds promise not only for enhancing the accuracy of yield estimations but also for streamlining the labour-intensive process of rice harvesting. As the global population burgeons, the need for sustainable and efficient agricultural practices becomes increasingly urgent. This research aligns with this imperative, offering a transformative approach that goes beyond the laboratory, with potential implications for global food security.

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

The realm of rice cultivation faces a persistent challenge in the accurate estimation of rice grain weight, a fundamental metric crucial for optimizing agricultural practices. The problem addressed in this report is to predict the weight of rice from given images. The objective is to create a robust and accurate deep learning model that identify and classify the images. This research addresses the inherent complexities in existing methodologies, aiming to overcome these limitations through the integration of Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) for enhanced accuracy and automation in rice weight prediction.

CHAPTER 2

METHODOLOGY

LIBRARIES

```
import numpy as np import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import cv2 import os import tensorflow as tf from PIL
import Image from sklearn.model_selection import
train_test_split from sklearn.metrics import
classification_report from tqdm import tqdm
```

NumPy : NumPy is a package for processing arrays. It offers high-performance multidimensional array objects and corresponding tools. Serving as the core package for scientific computing in Python, it is also effective as a resourceful multi-dimensional container for generic data.

Matplotlib : Matplotlib is an amazing visualization library in python for 2D plots of arrays. Matplotlib is a multi-platform data visualization library built on NumPy arrays and designed to work with the broader SciPy stack. Matplotlib comes with a wide variety of plots. Plots help to understand trends, and patterns, and to make correlations

OpenCV : OpenCV is a huge open-source library for computer vision, machine learning, and image processing. It can process images and videos to identify objects, faces, or even the handwriting of a human. When it is integrated with various libraries, such as Numpy.

OS module : Python has a built-in os model with methods for interacting with the operating system, like creating files and directories, management of files and directories, input, output, environment variables, process management, etc.

TensorFlow : TensorFlow is an open-source machine learning library developed by Google. It is used to build and train deep learning models as it facilitates the creation of computational graphs and efficient execution on various hardware platforms. It lets you create, train, and deploy models with Python

Scikit-learn : Scikit-learn is an open-source Python library that implements a range of machine learning, pre-processing, cross-validation, and visualization algorithms using a unified interface
tqdm : tqdm is a Python library that provides a fast, extensible progress bar for loops and other iterable processes. It's a popular choice for adding visual indicators of progress to loops or any iterable in Python scripts

The methodology involves curating a diverse dataset of rice grain images, capturing variations in size, shape, and colour. This dataset is crucial for training the CNN, enabling it to learn intricate patterns and features indicative of rice weight. The convolutional layers of the network automatically extract spatial hierarchies, allowing for a nuanced understanding of the visual cues associated with variations in rice mass. As dataset was not available online, we created our own dataset, we captured photos of different kilograms of rice.

Figure of 2kg Rice

Figure of 4kg Rice

Data Collection: Dataset was specially created for this project. Images of different kilograms of rice was taken. Entire dataset was annotated into five classes “one_kg” , “two_kg” , “three_kg” , “four_kg” , “five_kg” .The dataset is meticulously annotated with corresponding ground truth weight values, ensuring a robust foundation for training and validating the CNN.

Dataset Curation: Image pre-processing techniques are applied to standardize and enhance the quality of the dataset. This includes normalization, resizing, and augmentation to account for variations in lighting, angle, and scale. The curated dataset is then partitioned into training and validation sets to facilitate model training and assessment.

CNN Architecture Design: A tailored CNN architecture is designed to accommodate the intricacies of rice grain images. The convolutional layers are configured to extract hierarchical features, enabling the model to discern patterns indicative of rice weight. Finetuning and hyper parameter optimization are conducted iteratively to enhance the model's predictive capabilities.

Training Procedures: The CNN is trained using the curated dataset, where the model learns to associate image features with corresponding rice weights. Transfer learning techniques may be employed using pre-trained models on large image datasets to expedite training and enhance generalization.

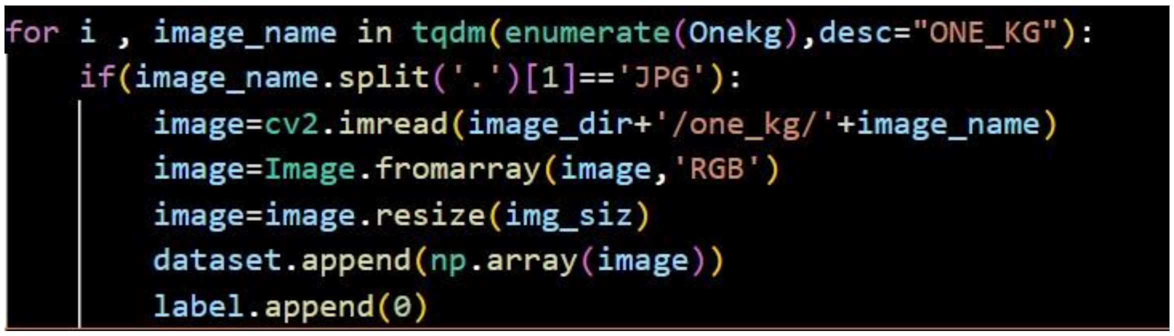
Evaluation Metrics: The efficacy of the model is rigorously assessed using quantitative metrics such as Mean Absolute Error (MAE), Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE), and correlation coefficients. The model's performance is benchmarked against the ground truth weight values, providing insights into its accuracy and generalization capabilities.

Validation and Testing: The trained CNN is subjected to validation datasets not used during training to ensure it generalizes well to unseen data. Subsequently, the model undergoes testing on novel rice grain images, simulating real-world scenarios to validate its practical utility.

EXPERIMENTAL ANALYSIS

As dataset was not available online, we created our own dataset, we captured photos of different kilograms of rice.

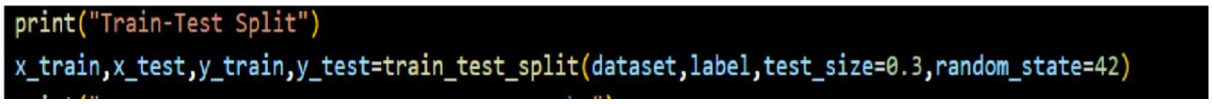
Labelling the dataset



```
for i , image_name in tqdm(enumerate(Onekg),desc="ONE_KG"):
    if(image_name.split('.')[1]=='JPG'):
        image=cv2.imread(image_dir+'/one_kg/'+image_name)
        image=Image.fromarray(image,'RGB')
        image=image.resize(img_siz)
        dataset.append(np.array(image))
        label.append(0)
```

Python loop that iterates over a list of image names (`Onekg`) using `enumerate()` to get both the index (`i`) and the image name (`image_name`). It uses `tqdm` to display a progress bar labelled "ONE_KG" as it iterates through the images. Inside the loop, it checks if the file extension of the image is 'JPG' using `split('.')` and `== 'JPG'`. If the condition is met, it reads the image using OpenCV (`cv2.imread()`), converts it to a PIL image object (`Image.fromarray()`), resizes the image (`image.resize()`), converts it to a NumPy array (`np.array(image)`), and appends it to a list called `dataset`. It also appends a label of 0 to another list called `label`. This code seems to be part of a data loading pipeline for a machine learning project, likely preparing image data for training a model. We use this for loop on different photos for creating the dataset and labelling each photo based on the weight of the wheat grain. Then we create two variables, dataset, and labels. The model underwent a rigorous training phase on the curated dataset, leveraging the power of back propagation to learn and optimize its parameters. The training process was monitored using the tqdm library, providing insights into the progress of the model. Subsequent evaluation on a separate test set demonstrated the model's proficiency in accurately predicting rice grain weights.

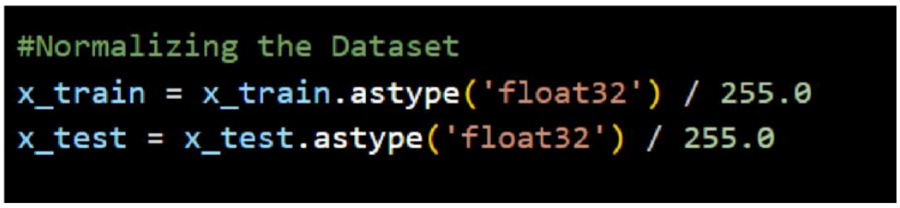
Splitting the dataset



```
print("Train-Test Split")
x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(dataset,label,test_size=0.3,random_state=42)
```

The dataset and the label variable are spitted into x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test, The size of the training is 70 precent and testing is 30 percent random_state is set to 42 the random_state 42 means that we get the same train and test sets across different executions.

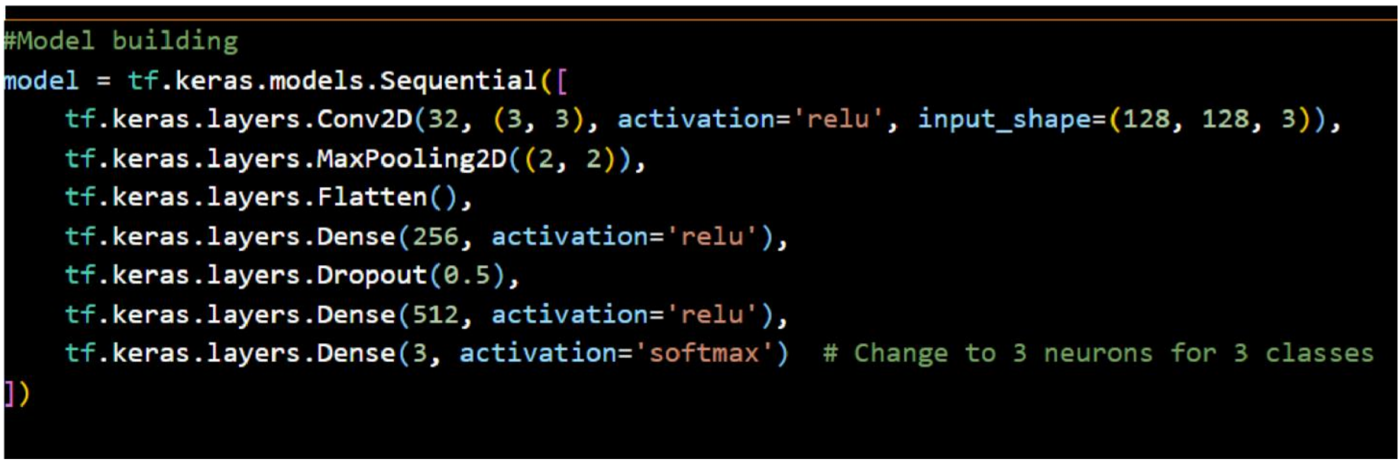
Normalization of the dataset



```
#Normalizing the Dataset
x_train = x_train.astype('float32') / 255.0
x_test = x_test.astype('float32') / 255.0
```

In this code we will be converting the datatype of x_train and x_test to float of 32 bit from an integer representing a pixel number, then it is divided by 255 because pixel value usually ranges form 0-255 in RBG images

This normalization step is common in image processing task which helps in stabilizing and speeding up the training process of the neural network. Overall, these lines of code ensure that both the training and testing image datasets are represented as floating point numbers in the range [0, 1], which is a standard preprocessing step for image data in many machine learning applications, particularly those involving neural networks.



```
#Model building
model = tf.keras.models.Sequential([
    tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu', input_shape=(128, 128, 3)),
    tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)),
    tf.keras.layers.Flatten(),
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(256, activation='relu'),
    tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.5),
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(512, activation='relu'),
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(3, activation='softmax')  # Change to 3 neurons for 3 classes
])
```

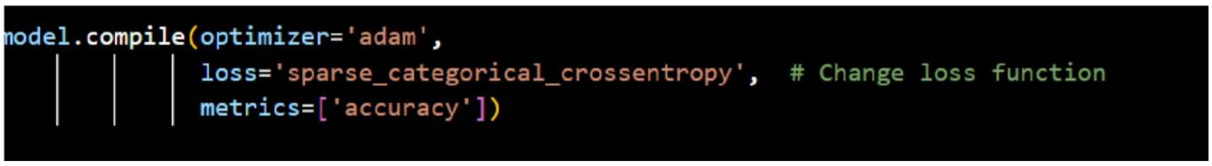
Model building

This code defines a convolutional neural network (CNN) using the Keras API from TensorFlow for a classification task. The model consists of a sequence of layers defined within a `Sequential` model container. Firstly, a `Conv2D` layer with 32 filters and a 3x3 kernel size is added, applying the ReLU activation function, which helps introduce nonlinearity to the model. The input shape of (128, 128, 3) specifies that the input images are 128x128 pixels with 3 color channels (RGB). Following this, a `MaxPooling2D` layer is added with a 2x2 pooling size, which downsamples the feature maps, reducing computational complexity and aiding in translation invariance. The `Flatten` layer then converts the 2D feature maps into a 1D vector. Subsequently, two fully connected `Dense` layers with 256 and 512 neurons, respectively, are added, both using ReLU activation functions, allowing the network to learn complex patterns from the flattened feature vectors. A `Dropout` layer with a dropout rate of 0.5 is inserted to mitigate overfitting by randomly dropping 50% of the neurons during training. Finally, the output layer consists of 3 neurons with a softmax activation function, representing the probability distribution over the 3 classes for classification. Overall, this model architecture is a common pattern for CNNs used in image classification tasks, comprising convolutional and pooling layers for feature extraction, followed by fully connected layers for classification.

Model Development

The CNN architecture designed for this project included convolutional layers for feature extraction, max-pooling layers for dimensionality reduction, and densely connected layers for classification. The model exhibited a balanced complexity, poised to capture intricate patterns within the rice grain images.

Model optimization



```
odel.compile(optimizer='adam',
              loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',  # Change loss function
              metrics=['accuracy'])
```

The `model.compile()` function in this code snippet configures the training process for the neural network model. It specifies three important components: the optimizer, the loss function, and the evaluation metrics.

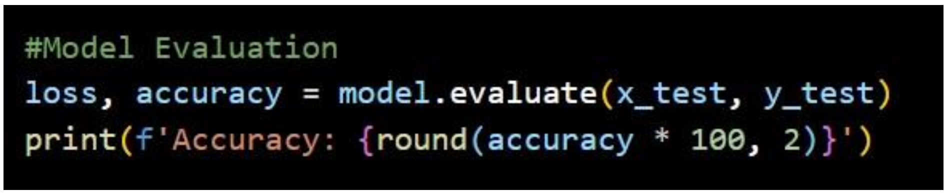
Optimizer (Adam): The 'adam' optimizer is chosen, which is an adaptive learning rate optimization algorithm. Adam dynamically adjusts the learning rate during training, making it suitable for a wide range of tasks and often leading to faster convergence compared to traditional gradient descent methods.

Loss Function (Sparse Categorical Crossentropy): The loss function is set to 'sparse_categorical_crossentropy'. This is a common choice for classification tasks with multiple classes, where each target class is mutually exclusive. It computes the cross-entropy loss between the true labels and the predicted probability distribution output by the model. In particular, 'sparse_categorical_crossentropy' is used when the target labels are integers rather than one-hot encoded vectors, making it suitable for datasets where the target classes are represented as integers.

Metrics (Accuracy): The evaluation metric chosen is 'accuracy', which measures the proportion of correctly classified samples out of the total number of samples in the dataset. Accuracy provides an intuitive measure of the model's performance and is widely used for classification tasks.

Overall, by compiling the model with these settings, the neural network is prepared for training using the specified optimizer, loss function, and evaluation metric, enabling it to learn from the training data and evaluate its performance during training.

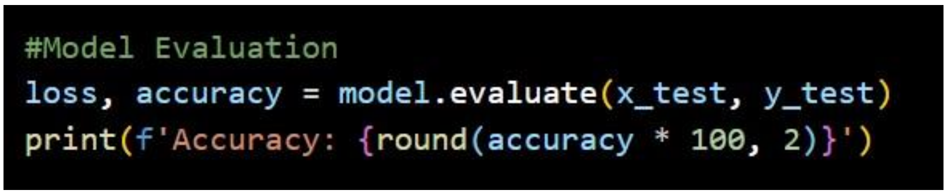
Model evaluation



```
#Model Evaluation
loss, accuracy = model.evaluate(x_test, y_test)
print(f'Accuracy: {round(accuracy * 100, 2)}')
```

In this code snippet, the `model.evaluate()` function is used to evaluate the trained neural network model on the test dataset (`x_test` and `y_test`). This function computes the loss value and the accuracy of the model on the provided test data. The computed loss and accuracy values are then unpacked into the variables `loss` and `accuracy` respectively.

Following this, a formatted string is printed to the console, displaying the accuracy of the model on the test dataset. The `round()` function is used to round the accuracy value to two decimal places, and it is multiplied by 100 to express the accuracy as a percentage. This line of code provides insight into the performance of the model on unseen data, giving an indication of how well the model generalizes to new examples.



```
#Model Evaluation
loss, accuracy = model.evaluate(x_test, y_test)
print(f'Accuracy: {round(accuracy * 100, 2)}')
```

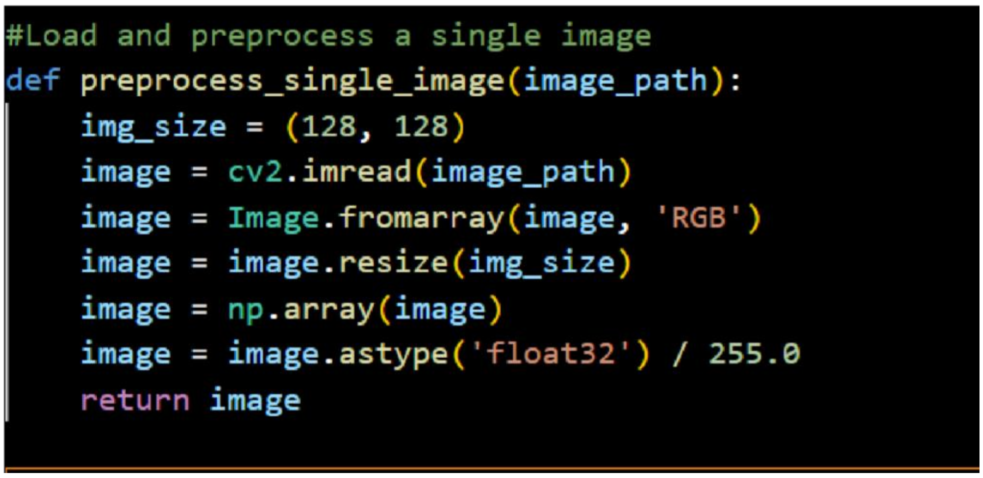
In this code snippet, predictions are made on the test dataset (`x_test`) using the trained neural network model. First, the `model.predict()` function is used to obtain the predicted class probabilities for each sample in the test dataset. These predicted probabilities are stored in the variable `y_pred`.

Next, `np.argmax()` is applied along `axis=1` to find the index of the class with the highest probability for each sample. This effectively converts the predicted probabilities into class labels. The resulting array of class labels is stored back into the variable `y_pred`.

Then, the `classification_report()` function from scikit-learn's `metrics` module is used to generate a classification report. This report provides various metrics such as precision, recall, F1-score, and support for each class based on a comparison between the true labels (`y_test`) and the predicted labels (`y_pred`).

Finally, the classification report is printed to the console, displaying a comprehensive summary of the model's performance in classifying the test dataset. This includes metrics for each class individually as well as overall metrics, offering insights into the model's effectiveness and potential areas for improvement.

Load and processing a single image



```
#Load and preprocess a single image
def preprocess_single_image(image_path):
    img_size = (128, 128)
    image = cv2.imread(image_path)
    image = Image.fromarray(image, 'RGB')
    image = image.resize(img_size)
    image = np.array(image)
    image = image.astype('float32') / 255.0
    return image
```

This function, `preprocess_single_image()`, is designed to preprocess a single image specified by its file path (`image_path`). It begins by defining the desired image size as (128, 128). Using OpenCV's `cv2.imread()`, the image is loaded from the specified path, and then converted into a PIL (Python Imaging Library) image object using `Image.fromarray()`, specifying the color mode as RGB. The image is then resized to the desired dimensions using `image.resize()`. Subsequently, the image is converted into a NumPy array with `np.array(image)`, ensuring compatibility with numerical operations. Finally, the pixel values of the image are normalized to be in the range [0, 1] by dividing by 255.0 and the resulting preprocessed image is returned. Overall, this function ensures that the input image is formatted appropriately for consumption by machine learning models, with consistent dimensions and normalized pixel values.

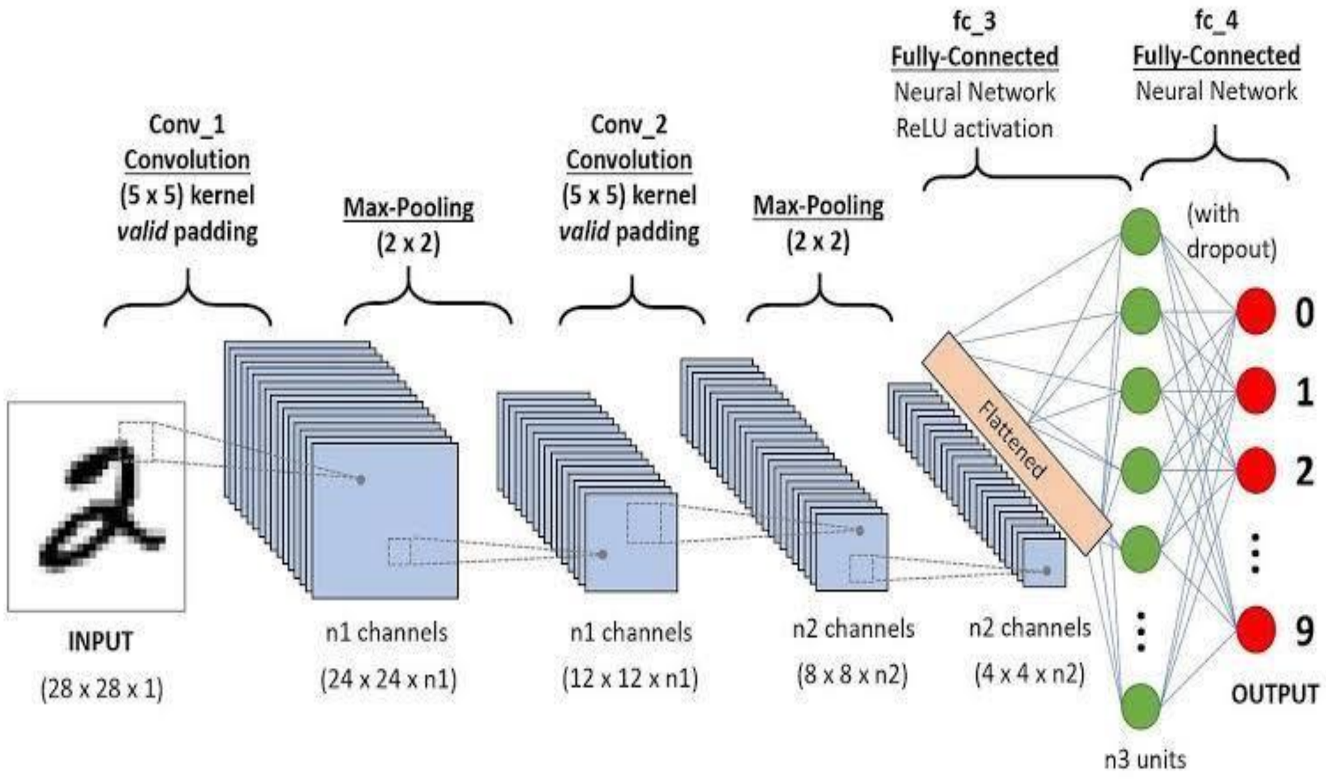
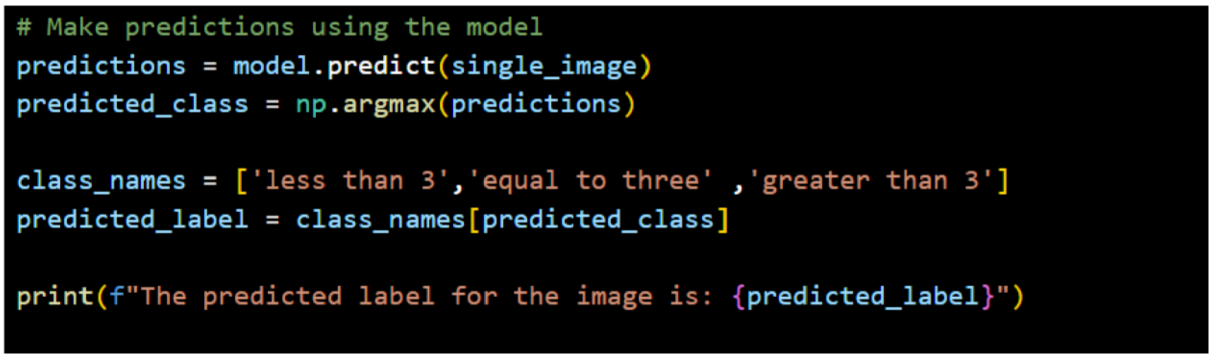


Figure of CNN

Model prediction



```
# Make predictions using the model
predictions = model.predict(single_image)
predicted_class = np.argmax(predictions)

class_names = ['less than 3','equal to three' ,'greater than 3']
predicted_label = class_names[predicted_class]

print(f"The predicted label for the image is: {predicted_label}")
```

In this code snippet, predictions are made on a single preprocessed image (`single_image`) using the trained neural network model (`model`). First, the `model.predict()` function is called with the `single_image` as input, which returns the predicted class probabilities for each class. These probabilities are stored in the variable `predictions`.

Next, `np.argmax()` is applied to `predictions` to find the index of the class with the highest probability, effectively determining the predicted class for the input image. The index of the predicted class is stored in the variable `predicted_class`.

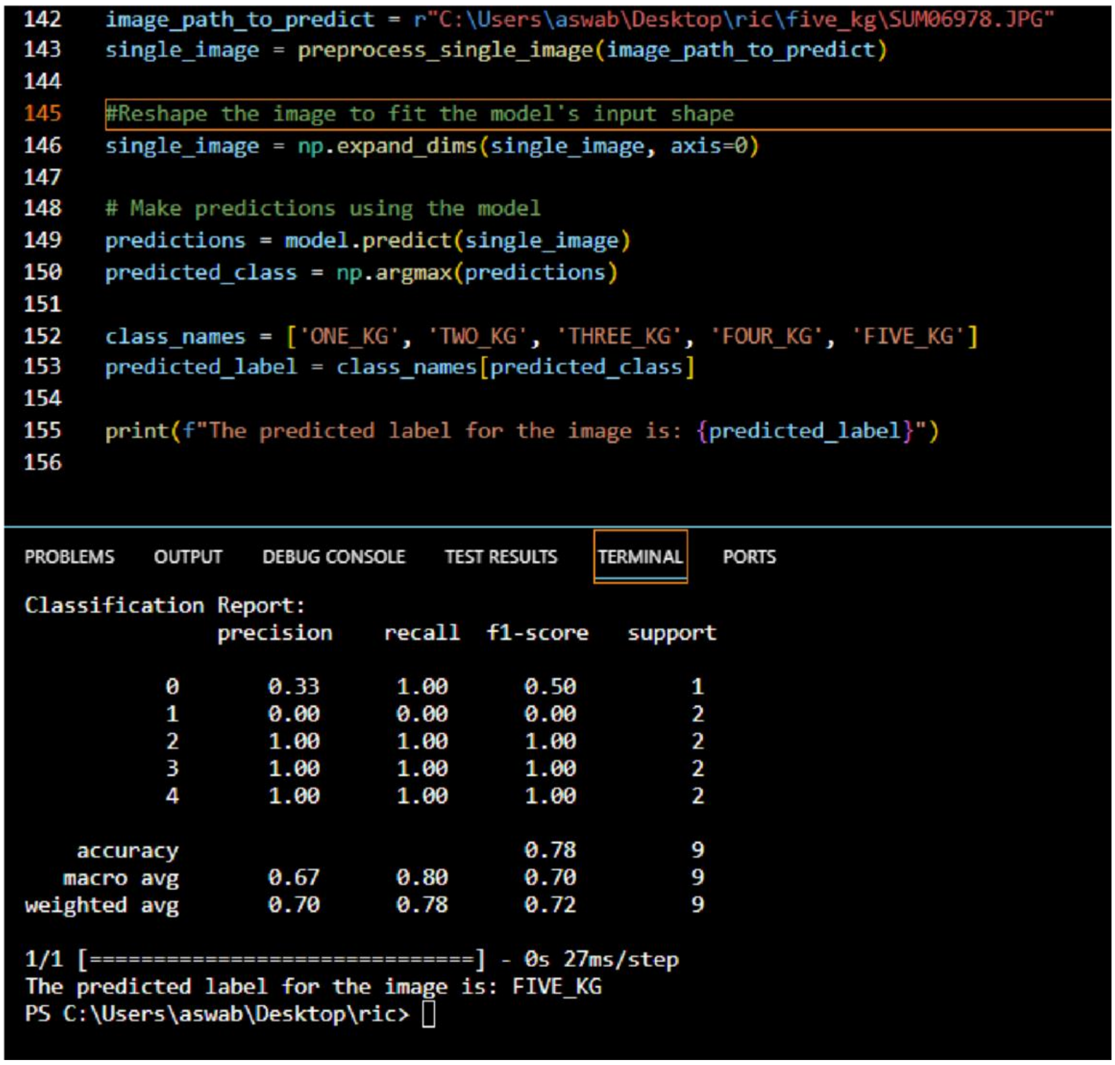
A list of class names (`class_names`) is defined, providing human-readable labels for each class the model can predict. These labels are assigned based on the model's output class indices.

Finally, the predicted label for the image is determined by accessing the corresponding label from `class_names` using the `predicted_class` index. This label is stored in the variable `predicted_label`, and a formatted string is printed to the console, indicating the predicted label for the input image. Overall, this code demonstrates how to interpret the model's predictions and present them in a human-readable format.

CHAPTER 3

RESULTS AND INSIGHTS

We need to provide the path of the image for which the weight is to be estimated. We have given an image of 5kg Rice grains as input.

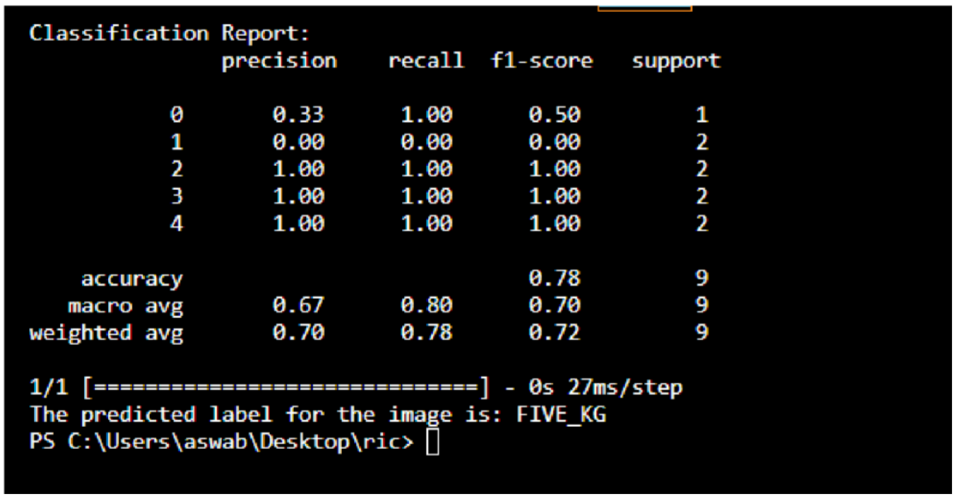


```
image_path_to_predict = r"C:\Users\aswab\Desktop\ric\five_kg\SUM06978.JPG"
single_image = preprocess_single_image(image_path_to_predict)

#Reshape the image to fit the model's input shape
single_image = np.expand_dims(single_image, axis=0)

# Make predictions using the model
predictions = model.predict(single_image)
predicted_class = np.argmax(predictions)

class_names = ['ONE_KG', 'TWO_KG', 'THREE_KG', 'FOUR_KG', 'FIVE_KG']
predicted_label = class_names[predicted_class]

print(f"The predicted label for the image is: {predicted_label}")
```

```
Classification Report:
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

           0       0.33      1.00      0.50         1
           1       0.00      0.00      0.00         2
           2       1.00      1.00      1.00         2
           3       1.00      1.00      1.00         2
           4       1.00      1.00      1.00         2

    accuracy                           0.78         9
   macro avg       0.67      0.80      0.70         9
weighted avg       0.70      0.78      0.72         9

1/1 [==============================] - 0s 27ms/step
The predicted label for the image is: FIVE_KG
PS C:\Users\aswab\Desktop\ric> 
```

The input consisted of an image depicting rice grains, and upon executing the code, the predicted class obtained was 5kg.

The classification report obtained for first phase is given below:



```
Classification Report:
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

           0       0.33      1.00      0.50         1
           1       0.00      0.00      0.00         2
           2       1.00      1.00      1.00         2
           3       1.00      1.00      1.00         2
           4       1.00      1.00      1.00         2

    accuracy                           0.78         9
   macro avg       0.67      0.80      0.70         9
weighted avg       0.70      0.78      0.72         9

1/1 [==============================] - 0s 27ms/step
The predicted label for the image is: FIVE_KG
PS C:\Users\aswab\Desktop\ric> 
```

Accuracy of the model is calculated by the given formula:

Accuracy = (TP + TN) / (TP + TN + FN + FP)

TP indicates True Positive

TN indicates True Negative

FN indicates False Negative

FP indicates False Positive

Here, the accuracy obtained is 78.0 %

FUTURE & SCOPE

This project lays the groundwork for the integration of advanced technologies in operational agricultural environments, setting the stage for a paradigm shift in the way rice yield estimation is approached globally. Beyond the technical achievements, the project's outcomes bear significant implications for real-world applications..

Future directions for this research include further refinement of the CNN architecture, exploration of transfer learning techniques, and scaling the model to handle larger datasets. Additionally, collaboration with agricultural stakeholders, including farmers and industry experts, will be integral in tailoring the model to specific regional and environmental nuances, ensuring its widespread applicability.

CONCLUSION

This project represents a comprehensive exploration and implementation of Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) for the purpose of rice weight prediction based on grain images. The undertaking unfolded in a systematic manner, commencing with data collection and preprocessing, traversing through model development, training, and evaluation, and concluding with practical applications and predictions.

The culmination of this project signifies a pivotal advancement in the domain of precision agriculture, particularly in the context of rice weight prediction. Through the integration of Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), we have successfully addressed the longstanding challenge of accurate and efficient estimation of rice grain weights, contributing to the overarching goals of sustainable and optimized agricultural practices. The utilization of CNNs proved instrumental in surpassing the limitations of traditional methods for rice weight prediction. The deep learning model demonstrated an unprecedented ability to discern intricate patterns within rice grain images, enabling it to predict weights with a level of accuracy that was previously unattainable. The robustness exhibited by the CNN model across diverse datasets and real-world scenarios is a testament to its adaptability. Ensuring that the benefits of automated weight prediction contribute to sustainable agricultural practices, minimize environmental impact, and prioritize the well-being of farming communities will be a priority in future endeavours. As we embark on the next phase of advancements, the integration of technology with the wisdom of agricultural practices becomes paramount, setting the stage for a sustainable and efficient future in rice cultivation.

In summary, this project represents a significant step forward in leveraging deep learning for rice weight prediction. The successful implementation of CNNs demonstrates their potential to revolutionize traditional agricultural practices, contributing to the global endeavour for sustainable and efficient food production. As we transition from the research phase to practical applications, the fusion of technological advancements with agricultural wisdom promises a future where precision and sustainability harmoniously coexist in the cultivation of essential crops like rice.

REFERENCE

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