

# *Model Engineering:* Grocery Item Detection Used to Determine Product Sales and Inventory Trends

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**Carson Crenshaw (Lead)**, Sujith Panchumathy, Zoe Averill

## Data Acquisition

Collecting and finalizing the datasets

## Analysis

Run image recognition model, use model on multiple item images, determine success of model

## Results

Addressing the hypothesis and new discoveries

# Motivation for Study



## Modern Technological World

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Increasingly digital world demands even greater importance of data analytics in every industry



## New Competition

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Grocery retail industry becoming more complex and competitive with introduction of grocery delivery services

[ **Importance** → *Image recognition = Efficient tool for brick-and-mortar retailers* ]

## Hypothesis

An accurate model will be able to correctly identify all products within each image of a sample grocery basket.

## Research Questions

To what extent does the image recognition model **accurately** determine the grocery products within a given image? Will the **similarity of appearance** between some grocery items obscure their identification? How can data generated from check-out cameras be used to learn more about **customer preferences** and even track **revenue generation**?



The diagram illustrates the research process. On the left, two light blue rounded rectangular boxes contain the 'Hypothesis' and 'Research Questions'. Arrows from these boxes point towards a central light blue circle labeled 'Image Recognition Model'. The background of the right side of the slide is a photograph of a grocery basket filled with oranges. Red rectangular bounding boxes are overlaid on the oranges, indicating object detection. Some of these boxes contain numerical coordinates, such as (0.78), (0.74), and (0.79), representing the model's identification of individual items.

Image  
Recognition  
Model



# Data Acquisition/Explanation

## Grocery Item Photos

| Column Name | Description   | Data Type |
|-------------|---|-----------|
| apple       | Single item images of apples  | Folder    |
| orange      | Single item images of oranges   | Folder    |
| banana      | Single item images of bananas   | Folder    |
| broccoli    | Single item images of broccoli  | Folder    |
| carrot      | Single item images of carrots   | Folder    |
| group       | Multiple item images of grocery products; images featuring multiple of the single produce items (apple, orange, banana, broccoli, carrot) | Folder    |

## apple

| Column Name | Description                   | Data Type |
|-------------|-------------------------------|-----------|
| apple_01    | Single item image of an apple | JPEG      |
| apple_02    | Single item image of an apple | JPEG      |
| apple_03    | Single item image of an apple | JPEG      |
| apple_04    | Single item image of an apple | JPEG      |
| apple_05    | Single item image of an apple | JPEG      |



Example of apple\_01 image data

Images collected and taken by Carson Crenshaw.  
Image file structure above adapted from Marcus Klasson [4].

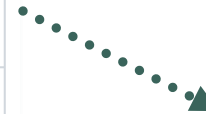
# Data Acquisition/Explanation

Dataset constructed at the conclusion of the model testing.

Accuracy for each test run on each single item image (apple, banana, orange, carrot, and broccoli)

accuracy.csv

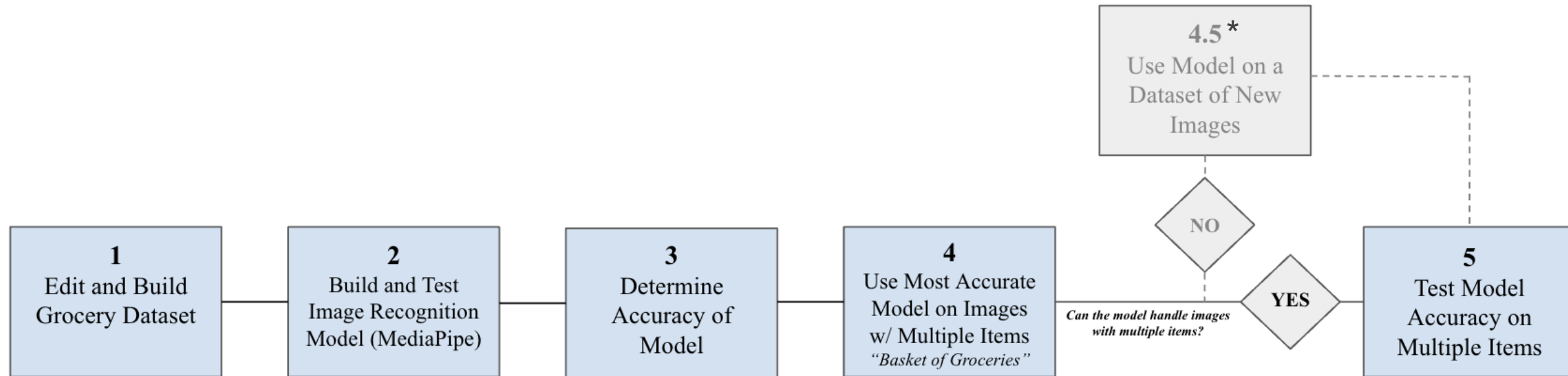
| Column Name | Description   | Data Type       |
|-------------|---|-----------------|
| File Name   | Name of image file used                                     | String          |
| Object      | Name of object detected in the file                         | String          |
| Detected?   | Has the object in question been detected?                   | Binary (Yes/No) |
| Confidence  | Numerical quantification of object detection model accuracy | Float           |
| Accepted?   | Is the confidence value greater than or equal to 75%?       | Binary (Yes/No) |



|    | File Name      | Object | Detected? | Confidence | Accepted? |
|----|----------------|--------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| 0  | apple_01.jpeg  | apple  | Yes       | 0.792969   | Yes       |
| 1  | apple_02.jpeg  | apple  | No        | NaN        | NaN       |
| 15 | carrot_01.jpeg | carrot | Yes       | 0.691406   | No        |

Example of final table

# Analysis Plan



**\*Note:** The original analysis plan shown above was built to include all possible contingencies. Although the model was able to handle images with multiple items, the project prepared for a necessary alternative.

# Tricky Analysis Decision: DATA COLLECTION

## *Problem*

### **M. Klasson dataset (GitHub)**

- Lack of detectable object images
- Too many images, long runtime

### **Multiple Image Detection**

- Background pattern disruption

## *Solution*

Create **own** dataset

**Recreate** dataset with new images



# Bias and Uncertainty Validation

## Machine learning dataset is small

- Only **25** images used for single item images
- Deemed necessary due to time constraint + image upload time
- Mitigated slightly by variation in the sample (5 different classes)
- When detected, single item images demonstrated high confidences

## Detection Inaccuracies (next slide)

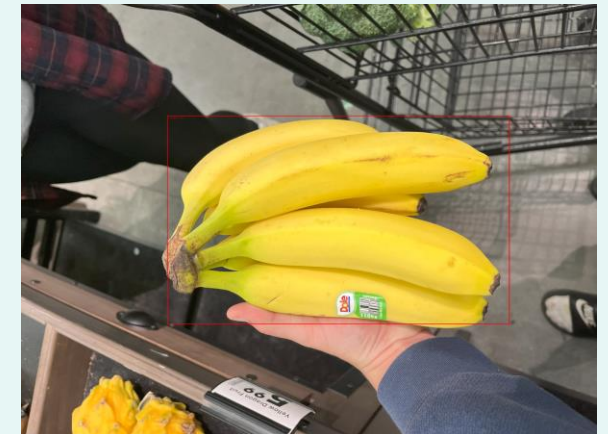
- Carrots had lower confidence in detection
- Some instances of inaccurately detected and labeled apples

Accuracy of the 25 images

**88%** of items were detected

**77%** of images had a confidence of  $\geq 75\%$

Av. Confidence of **78%**



Example of banana\_01 correct detection





*Model inaccurately detected apples as cake on multiple occasions*

**Note:** *Although not within the scope of the project, the person was accurately detected*

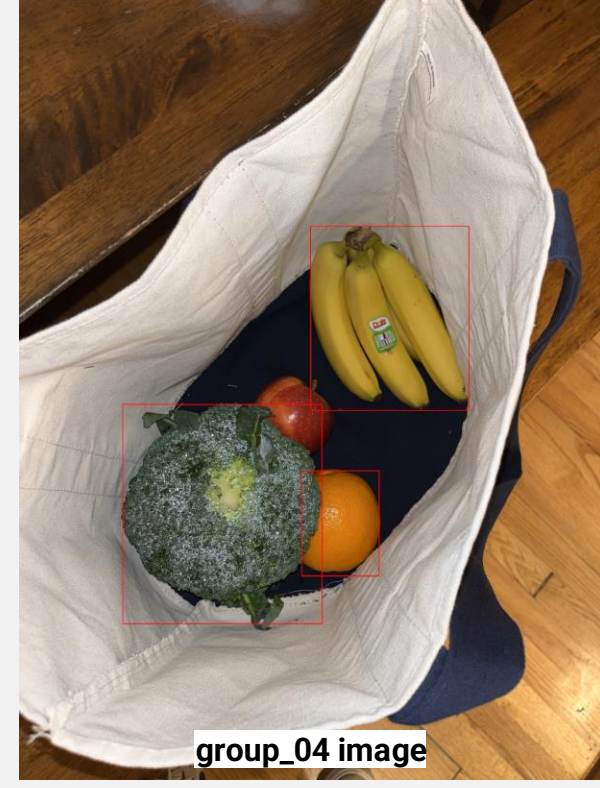
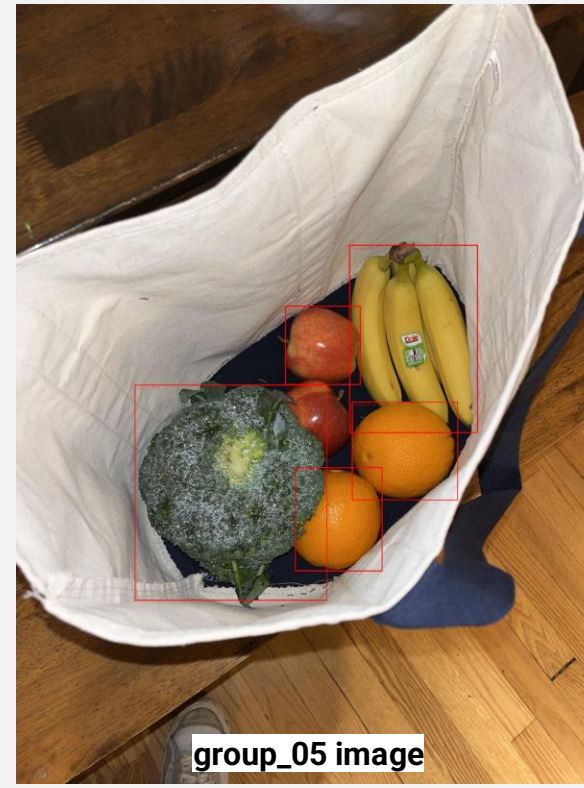


*Model detects carrots individually and inconsistently*





# Results and Conclusions



Accuracy of Single Item

Competitive confidence  
overall (av. 78%)



Accuracy of Multiple Items

Accurately detects all items  
except for those w/single item  
image issues (carrots, apples)

# Next Steps...

Build and test a model *specialized* in identifying grocery store items

- Increased accuracy and confidence of detections
- Detect other common grocery store items besides produce

Once **accuracy** and **confidence** are high, calculate basket *prices, trends* in inventory

**Weight**-based and **brand** items will still be a limitation; figure out how to address



# References & Acknowledgements

- [1] "Data-Driven Customer Personality Analysis of the Grocery Store," [www.linkedin.com](https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/data-driven-customer-personality-analysis-grocery-store-zamohylna/). Available: <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/data-driven-customer-personality-analysis-grocery-store-zamohylna/> [accessed Oct. 09, 2023].
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- [3] M. Klasson, C. Zhang, and H. Kjellström, "Using Variational Multi-view Learning for Classification of Grocery Items," Patterns, vol. 1, no. 8, p. 100143, Nov. 2020, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.patter.2020.100143>. [Accessed Oct. 16, 2023].
- [4] M. Klasson, "Grocery Store Dataset," GitHub, Oct. 05, 2023. [Online]. Available: <https://github.com/marcusklasson/GroceryStoreDataset/tree/master>. [Accessed Oct. 16, 2023].
- [5] "Object detection guide for Python," developers.google.com. Available: [https://developers.google.com/mediapipe/solutions/vision/object\\_detector/python](https://developers.google.com/mediapipe/solutions/vision/object_detector/python) [accessed Oct. 16, 2023].

**GitHub Link:** [https://github.com/C-Crenshaw/Project2\\_DS4002.git](https://github.com/C-Crenshaw/Project2_DS4002.git)

[Link-to-MI1-Doc](#)

[Link-to-MI2-Doc](#)



