

Assessing **Fruit Quality** with Computer Vision



Background and Motivation

Problem Domain

Fruit Quality Classification

Supply Chain Quality Control

Image Classification

Convolutional Neural
Networks

Significance

Automated Quality Control in Supply
Chain

Applicable for Multiple Portions of
Supply Chain

Manual Sorting/Checking is Slow,
Inconsistent, and Costly

Public Health, Manufacturing Costs,
and Agricultural Productivity Benefits

Project Objective and Research Question

Primary Goal

Build an efficient and accurate image classification model capable of identifying fruit types and conditions (fresh vs. rotten vs. formalin-mixed) from images.

Research Question

Can we correctly identify the quality of a fruit based off an image in order to efficiently run quality control in the supply chain?

How accurately can pretrained image models classify fruit images across 15 categories?

Data Source and Dataset Details

"FruitVision: A Benchmark Dataset for Fresh, Rotten, and Formalin-mixed Fruit Detection",
Mendeley Data

Originally contained:

10,154

images



Augmented to:

73,407

images

70/15/15

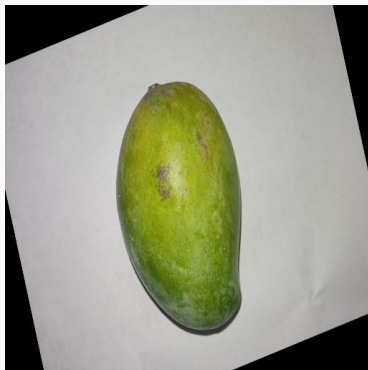
split for train/validate/test

- 15 classes:
 - 5 fruit types: Apple, Banana, Mango, Orange, Grape
 - 3 categories: Fresh, Rotten, Formalin-Mixed
- Augmentation Techniques: rotation (i.e., 45, 60, 90 degree), horizontal flipping, zooming, brightness adjustment, shearing, and Gaussian noise addition

Sample Images From **Our Dataset**



Fresh Banana



Formalin-Mixed Mango



Fresh Apple



Fresh Grape



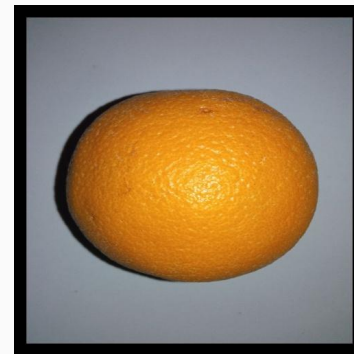
Formalin-Mixed
Banana



Rotten Mango



Rotten Apple



Formalin-Mixed Orange

Method and Procedure

Algorithms and Techniques

- Pre-trained CNNs: ResNet50 and EfficientNetB0
 - Transfer Learning and further Data Augmentation
 - Hyperparameter tuning
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Experimental Design

- As mentioned, 70/15/15 train/validation/test ratio
 - Validation monitoring
 - Early stopping
 - Freezing layers
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Tools, Libraries, and Frameworks

- TensorFlow
 - Matplotlib & Scikit-learn
 - Keras Tuner & Hyperband
 - NumPy
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Computational Resources

- We used the T4 High-RAM GPU
- Reduced image size, fixed epoch size
- Data prefetch and pipelining

Experimentation and Implementation

Baseline Model (no pretrained weights)

Efficiently Loading Image Data
(image_dataset_from_directory)

Normalizing, Prefetching &
Caching

ResNet50: Global Average
Pooling, Dropout, Dense

Transfer Learning

Efficiently Loading Image Data
224×224 images

EfficientNetB0 with
Pre-Trained Weights

Freezing/Unfreezing Layers

Hyperparameter Tuning

Utilized Keras Tuner and
Hyperband for optimization

Early stopping to stabilize
hyperband, reduce runtime, and
prevent overfitting

Tuning learning rate, dropout,
and frozen layers

Final Model

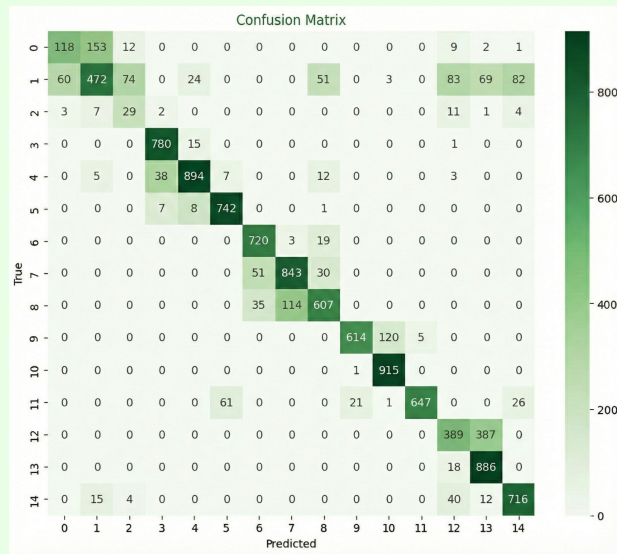
Efficiently Loading Image Data

Prefetching, Image Augmentation

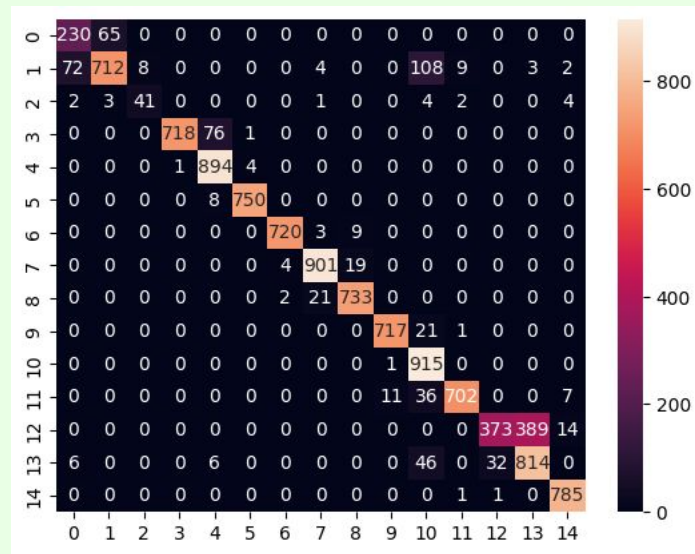
EfficientNetB0: Using Parameters from Hyperparameter Tuning Model

Results and Evaluation

	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1-Score
Baseline Model	0.84	0.81	0.80	0.79
Transfer Learning	0.83	0.84	0.79	0.78
Final Model	0.91	0.91	0.89	0.89

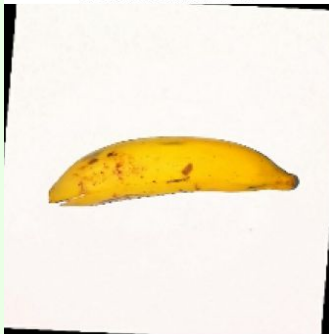


Final Model



Misclassified Images

True: banana fresh train
Pred: banana fm train



True: banana rotten train
Pred: banana fresh train



True: grape rotten train
Pred: grape fresh train



True: grape rotten train
Pred: grape fresh train



True: mango fm train
Pred: mango fresh train



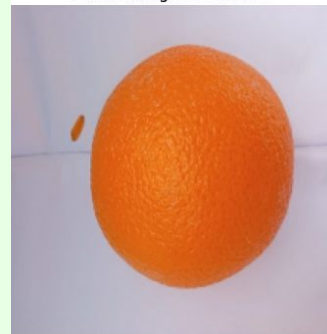
True: orange fm train
Pred: orange rotten train



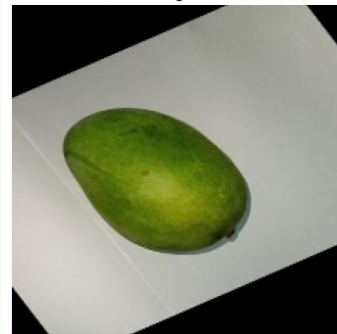
True: mango fm train
Pred: mango fresh train



True: orange fresh train
Pred: mango fresh train



True: mango fresh train
Pred: mango fm train



True: orange rotten train
Pred: orange fm train



Conclusion and Reflection

Key Findings:

- CNN creation process
- The Power of Fine-Tuning

What Worked Well:

- Data Pipeline Optimization
- Error Analysis

Limitations:

- Class Confusion Persistence
- Time & Memory Constraints

Future Work:

- Grad-CAM Explainability
- Targeted Data Augmentation

Implications:

- Automated Quality Control
- Scalability

**91%
Accuracy**



**Automated
Supply Chain
Quality
Control**

References

- Bijoy, et al. (2025). *FruitVision: A Benchmark Dataset for Fresh, Rotten, and Formalin-mixed Fruit Detection*. Science Direct
- Mehta et al. (2021). *Fruit Quality Analysis using modern Computer Vision Methodologies*. IEEE
- FruitVision: A Benchmark Dataset for Fresh, Rotten, and Formalin-mixed Fruit Detection, Mendeley Data
<https://data.mendeley.com/datasets/xkbjx8959c/2>
- TensorFlow Documentation
- Scikit-learn Documentation
- Chat GPT & Gemini used for planning and memory-usage guidance



A photograph of a grocery store's produce section, featuring multiple rows of baskets filled with various fruits and vegetables. The items include bananas, green and red apples, lemons, limes, cucumbers, tomatoes, and eggplants. Each basket has a small white price tag attached to it. The entire image is dimmed with a dark overlay, and the text "Thank you!" is prominently displayed in the center in a bright green, bold, sans-serif font.

Thank you!