ELEVATING EFFICIENCY AND SUSTAINABILITY IN LARGE-SCALE COCONUT OIL MANUFACTURING THROUGH PROGRESSIVE STRATEGIES

R24-059

Project Proposal Report

Adikari Mudiyanselage Sisini Sewwandini Bandara

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Adikari Mudiyanselage Sisini Sewwandini Bandara–IT21103322

Supervisor: Mr. Nelum Chathuranga

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DECLARATION

I affirm that this proposal is entirely my original creation, and it does not include any content previously submitted for academic credit at any other institution. Furthermore, to the best of my knowledge, it does not contain any material that has been previously published or authored by another individual, except where proper attribution is provided within the text.

Name	Student ID	Signature
Bandara A. M. S. S.	IT21103322	

Signature of the Supervisor (Mr. Nelum Chathuranga) ....

Date 28/02/2024

ABSTRACT

This study addresses the inefficiencies in traditional coconut oil quality assessment methods by introducing a novel machine learning module. The overall purpose is to enhance efficiency in large-scale production processes by providing a real-time and accessible solution. Employing image analysis techniques, specifically feature extraction from coconut oil images, and utilizing a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) for quality prediction, the study aims to bridge the gaps in current evaluation methods. The basic design involves a comprehensive dataset, encompassing diverse coconut oil images with corresponding quality labels. The development process includes stages such as requirement gathering, feasibility study, design, implementation, and testing (with tracking and monitoring). As a result, the study showcases the integration of image analysis with quality prediction, demonstrating the novelty of employing CNNs. Furthermore, explainability techniques like LIME or SHAP are utilized, ensuring transparency and reliability. The abstract concludes with the anticipation of rigorous model evaluation, comparing CNN predictions with laboratory results to validate practical validity. This research not only addresses current challenges in coconut oil quality assessment but also contributes to technological and agricultural advancements, offering a streamlined and effective approach for large-scale producers.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	**Description**
AI	Artificial Intelligence
ML	Machine Learning
CNN	Convolutional neural networks
Ux	User Experience

Table 1-List of abbreviations

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Literature

The quest for innovative solutions in agriculture and food processing has led to the integration of technology into traditional practices. In recent years, advancements in machine learning, image processing, [2]and real-time data analysis have paved the way for transformative developments in the agricultural sector. One significant area of exploration is the quality assessment of agricultural products, particularly edible oils.

The coconut oil industry, a prominent player in the edible oil market, faces challenges in maintaining and assessing product quality efficiently. Traditional methods of quality evaluation often involve time-consuming laboratory tests, hindering timely decision-making processes for producers and manufacturers. To address this bottleneck, researchers and industry professionals have sought novel approaches that combine technology and agriculture.

The incorporation of live coconut oil quality measuring features represents a cutting-edge solution to the challenges posed by conventional quality assessment methods. By leveraging camera technology and machine learning algorithms,[6] this approach aims to provide real-time and user-friendly assessments of coconut oil quality. This innovation aligns with the broader trend of digital transformation in agriculture, fostering efficiency, sustainability, and improved decision-making in the coconut oil production process.

Key themes in the background literature encompass the evolution of quality assessment methods in the coconut oil industry, the impact of technological interventions, and the growing need for real-time solutions to enhance productivity and product quality. The synthesis of existing knowledge sets the stage for the proposed live coconut oil quality measuring feature, positioning it as a pioneering tool with the potential to revolutionize the coconut oil production landscape.

1.2 Research Gap

The current landscape of coconut oil quality assessment predominantly relies on traditional laboratory tests, overlooking the potential integration of advanced technologies. Notably, there is a significant research gap in exploring the utilization of cameras to capture crucial attributes such as color, moisture content, free fatty acids, and peroxide factor – essential parameters for assessing coconut oil quality. The existing literature lacks a comprehensive approach, leaving unexplored avenues for the development of reliable, real-time coconut oil quality assessment methods [1]

Camera technology, despite its promise, has been underutilized in capturing attributes related to coconut oil quality. The literature review highlights a significant research gap in understanding how cameras can effectively assess color, moisture content, and other vital quality parameters. The current lack of exploration in this area emphasizes the need for more comprehensive studies to evaluate the capabilities and limitations of camera technology in capturing essential attributes for coconut oil quality assessment [2].

Insufficient studies have been conducted to establish a clear link between camera-captured information and accurate displays of coconut oil quality. While cameras show promise in capturing visual data, the research gap lies in understanding how well these visual attributes correlate with traditional laboratory test results. Bridging this gap is crucial for developing reliable and efficient methods for predicting coconut oil quality based on camera-captured information [3].

A notable research gap exists in leveraging camera technology for the development of real-time coconut oil quality prediction methods. The literature falls short in providing insights into how camera-captured data can be utilized for immediate and accurate predictions of coconut oil quality. Addressing this gap is pivotal for the advancement of efficient, real-time assessment methods that can enhance the overall quality control processes in coconut oil production [4].

	RESEARCH 1	RESEARCH 2	RESEARCH 3	PROPOSED SOLUTION
Integration of Image Analysis.	NO	YES	NO	YES
Use of CNN model for prediction.	NO	YES	NO	YES
Use of Explainability Techniques for model prediction	NO	NO	NO	YES
Industry-Relevant Advancements	YES	NO	YES	YES
Companies store oil in their warehouses. To ensure the quality of the oil distributed to the shops, they utilize this application, enabling them to assess oil quality without the necessity of visiting laboratories.	NO	NO	NO	YES

Table 2-Research gap

1.3 Research Problem

Problem Statement: The contemporary approach to evaluating coconut oil quality predominantly relies on time-consuming traditional laboratory tests. This reliance impedes the efficiency and real-time applicability of quality control processes within the coconut oil industry. Industries grapple with the challenge of achieving timely and effective quality control due to the limitations of existing methods. An urgent need exists for innovative approaches that can surmount these challenges and offer a practical, real-time solution for predicting coconut oil quality. Limitations of Current Approaches: Time-Consuming: The use of slow laboratory testing methods in large-scale coconut oil factories results in delayed decision-making processes.

Lack of Real-time Monitoring: Current methodologies lack the capability to provide immediate and real-time quality assessments, hindering adaptability in the production process.

Costly and Resource-Intensive: Traditional testing practices are resource-intensive, contributing to increased production costs for coconut oil.

Need for Innovation: The coconut oil industry is at a critical juncture, necessitating a shift towards innovative methods for predicting coconut oil quality.

The integration of cutting-edge technology into agricultural processes is imperative for the modernization of the industry.

The primary goal is to revolutionize the prediction process by introducing image analysis and machine learning. This innovative approach seeks to address the current limitations, offering a practical, real-time solution for coconut oil quality prediction.

2 OBJECTIVES

2.1 Main Objectives

- Develop a Machine Learning Model to predict the quality of coconut oil.
- Apply Explainability Techniques and Compare Predictions with Laboratory Results.
- Provide a Real-time Quality Assessment Tool.

2.2 Specific Objectives

- Develop a Machine Learning Model:
  - Create a robust machine learning model capable of predicting coconut oil quality.
- Integrate Image Analysis Techniques:
  - Incorporate advanced image analysis techniques, including feature extraction, to enhance the model's ability to interpret coconut oil samples.
- Utilize Convolutional Neural Network (CNN):
  - Implement a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) to effectively process and analyze image data for accurate quality predictions.
- Apply Explainability Techniques:
  - Integrate explainability techniques such as LIME or SHAP to provide transparency and interpretability to the model's predictions.
- Compare Predictions with Laboratory Results:
  - Validate the machine learning model by comparing its predictions with laboratory results, ensuring reliability and practical applicability.
- Contribute to Interdisciplinary Advancements:
  - Advance both technological and agricultural fields by bridging computer science, food science, and quality control through interdisciplinary research.
- Provide a Real-time Quality Assessment Tool:

- Develop a tool for real-time coconut oil quality assessment, offering an efficient alternative to traditional, time-consuming laboratory methods.

- Improve Industry Quality Control Practices:
    - Enhance industry quality control practices by introducing a cost-effective and timely solution for assessing coconut oil quality.

❖ SMART Objective: Develop a Machine Learning Model to Predict the Quality of Coconut Oil

Specific: Design and implement a machine learning model with a focus on coconut oil quality prediction, ensuring clarity and precision in its purpose.

Measurable: Establish quantifiable performance metrics, such as accuracy and precision, to measure the success of the machine learning model in predicting various quality attributes of coconut oil.

Achievable: Leverage available resources, expertise, and technologies to create a feasible machine learning model capable of achieving accurate quality predictions.

Relevant: Align the development of the machine learning model with the overarching goal of advancing coconut oil quality prediction, addressing a critical need in the industry.

Time-bound: Set a clear timeline for the development phase, ensuring that the machine learning model is completed within a specified timeframe to meet project milestones.

❖ SMART Objective: Apply Explainability Techniques and Compare Predictions with Laboratory Results

Specific: Implement explainability techniques (LIME or SHAP) within the machine learning model to elucidate its decision-making process and enhance interpretability.

Measurable: Assess the effectiveness of the explainability techniques quantitatively, measuring the clarity and comprehensibility of the model's predictions.

Achievable: Leverage state-of-the-art explainability techniques and ensure compatibility with the chosen machine learning model, enhancing the overall transparency of the prediction process.

Relevant: Align the objective with the need for transparency in coconut oil quality predictions, ensuring that stakeholders can trust and understand the model's outputs.

Time-bound: Incorporate the implementation of explainability techniques into the project timeline, allowing for timely evaluation and comparison with laboratory results.

- ❖ SMART Objective: Provide a Real-time Quality Assessment Tool

Specific: Develop a user-friendly interface that integrates the machine learning model for real-time coconut oil quality assessments, ensuring simplicity and accessibility.

Measurable: Establish metrics to quantify the tool's efficiency, including the time it takes to process and deliver quality predictions from camera images.

Achievable: Utilize available technologies to create a responsive and efficient real-time quality assessment tool, considering factors such as processing speed and user experience.

Relevant: Align the tool's development with the industry's need for timely quality assessments, providing a practical solution to improve overall quality control practices.

Time-bound: Set a timeline for the development and deployment of the real-time quality assessment tool, ensuring that it meets industry demands for timely and accessible coconut oil quality predictions.

3 METHDOLOGY

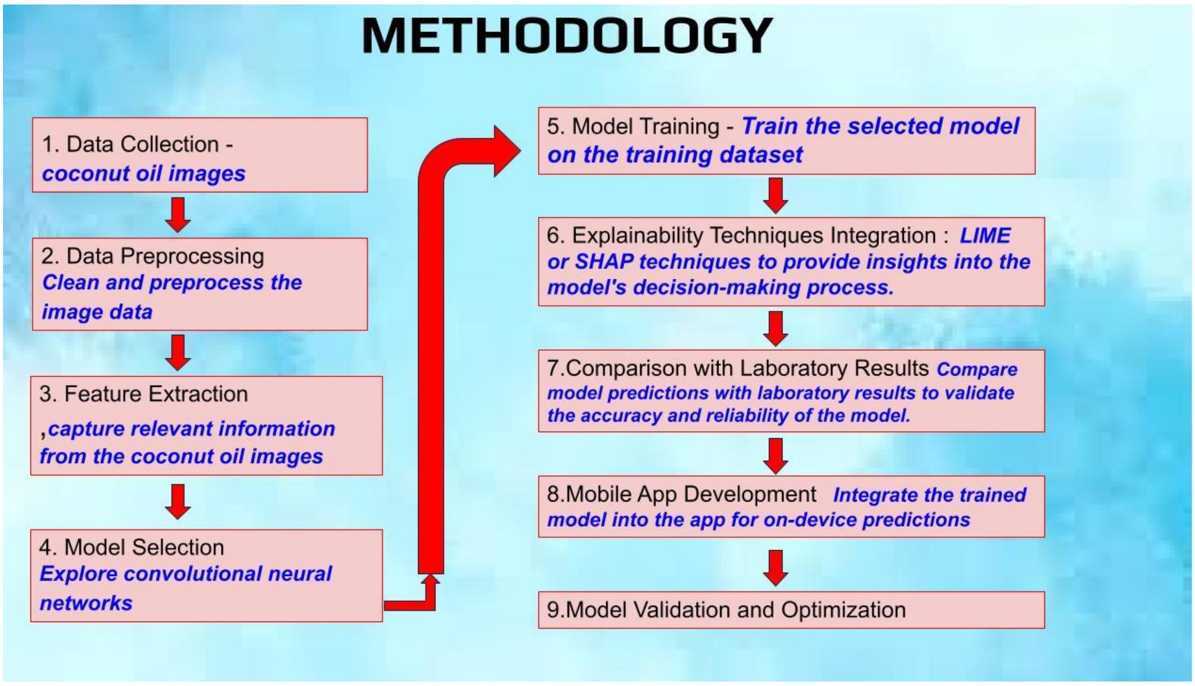

Figure 1-Methology

1. Data Collection:

Assemble a varied collection of photos featuring coconut oil to guarantee that different quality features are represented.For every image, gather the matching quality labels from the test findings.

2. Data Preprocessing:

Resize, normalize, and handle any outliers in the picture data as part of the cleaning and preprocessing process.Divide the dataset into sets for testing, validation, and training.

3. Feature Extraction:

Utilize image analysis methods to extract pertinent information from the coconut oil photos, such as feature extraction.

Investigate automatically learning features with convolutional neural networks (CNNs).

4. Model Selection:

Select an appropriate architecture for a machine learning model. CNNs are suggested for tasks involving images. To improve performance and take advantage of transfer learning, think about utilizing pre-trained models.

5. Model Training:

With the training dataset, train the chosen model with the proper loss functions and optimization strategies. To maximize the performance of the model, adjust the hyperparameters.

6. Explainability Techniques Integration:

To offer insights into the model's decision-making process, apply SHAP or LIME approaches. Analyze how well explainability strategies improve the interpretability of the model.

7. Comparison with Laboratory Results:

Verify the accuracy and dependability of the model by comparing its predictions with experimental findings. For evaluation, use statistical measures like F1-score, recall, accuracy, and precision.

8. Real-time Quality Assessment Tool Development:

Create an intuitive user interface that incorporates the trained model for in-the-moment quality evaluations. Use effective algorithms to process camera photos quickly.

9. Model Validation and Optimization:

To make sure the model can be applied to fresh, untested data, validate it using the testing dataset. Based on the validation findings, optimize the model and change the hyperparameters as needed.

10. Documentation and Reporting:

Record every step of the process, including the model architecture, training specifics, evaluation metrics, and data preprocessing. Write a thorough report including the conclusions, difficulties, and suggestions.

11. Continuous Improvement:

Revise the model and methods in light of user feedback and areas that need improvement. For possible improvements, keep up with the most recent developments in machine learning and image analysis.

3.1 Overall System Diagram

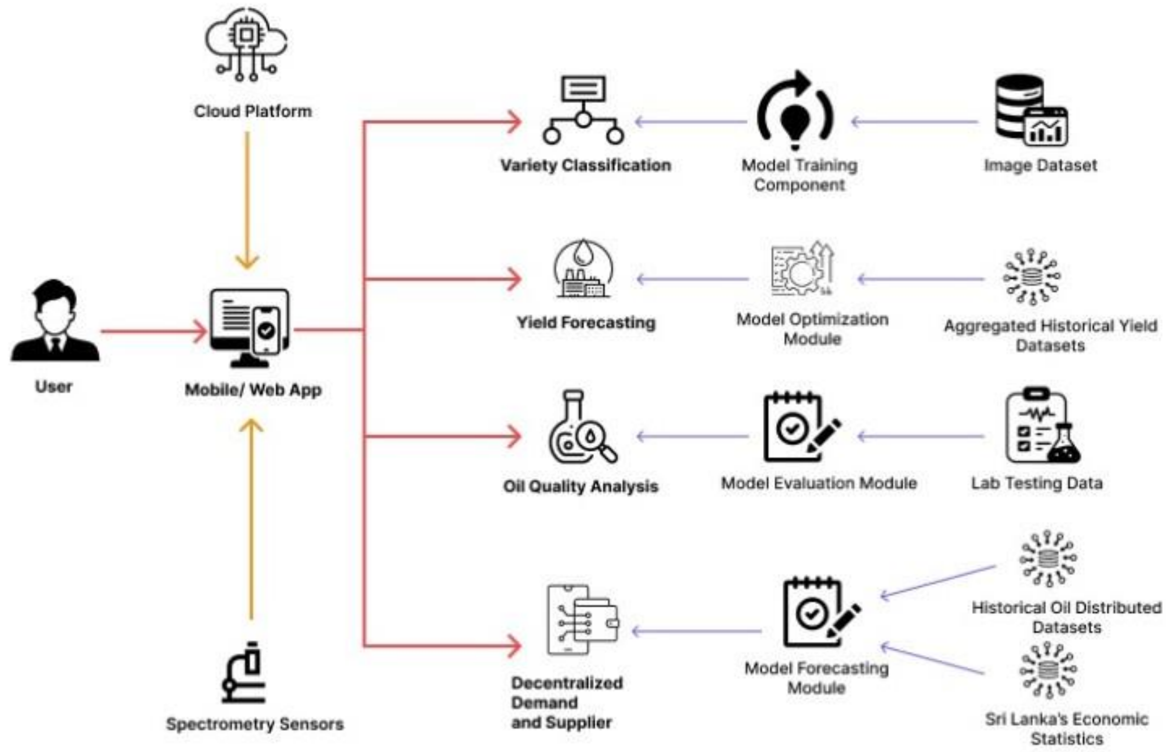

Figure 2-System Diagram

3.2 Individual System Diagram

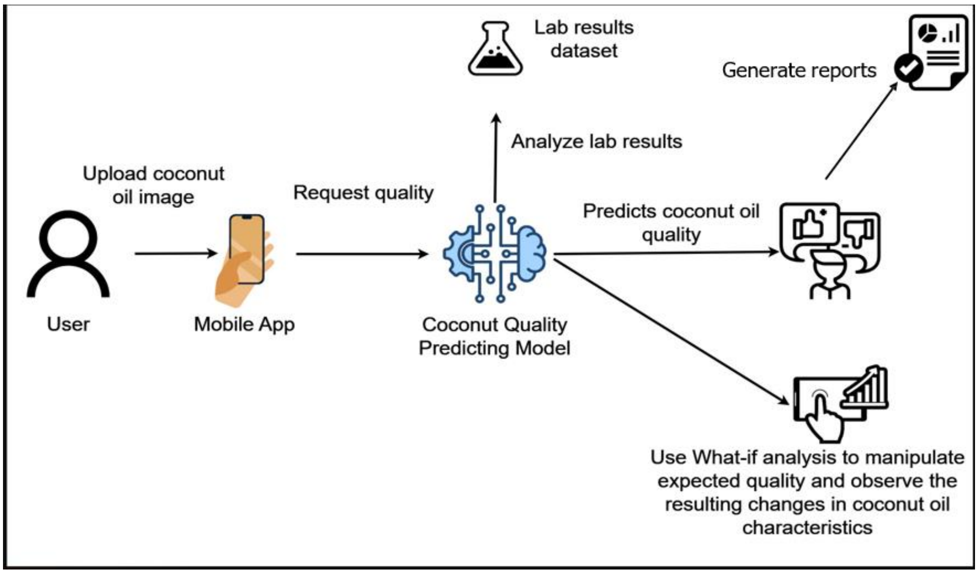

Figure 3-Individual System Diagram

3.3 Tasks

1. Dataset Collection: Gather a diverse dataset of coconut oil images with corresponding quality labels.

2. CNN Model Development: Design and train a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) for imagebased quality prediction.

3. Explainability Techniques: Integrate LIME or SHAP to interpret and explain CNN predictions.

4. Model Evaluation: Color, moisture content, free fatty acid, peroxide factor, etc. of coconut oil is taken with a mobile phone camera and the information obtained from it is compared with the data collected in the previous laboratory test and a link is made to display the coconut oil quality more accurately.

3.4 Project Requirements

3.5 Functional Requirements

- Image Data Input: images captured from cameras.
- Machine Learning Model: Prediction of coconut oil quality based on image data.
- Image Analysis: feature extraction, within the model architecture.
- Explainability Techniques: (LIME or SHAP)
- Comparison with Laboratory Results: To validate accuracy and reliability.
- Real-time Quality Assessment Tool: user-friendly interface
- Performance Metrics: accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score for model evaluation.

3.6 Non-Functional Requirements

- Scalability: volume of image data and user demands.
- Real-time Processing: quick predictions from camera images.
- Interpretability: ensuring transparency for stakeholders.

- Usability: The user interface of the real-time tool should be intuitive and user-friendly for easy adoption by industry professionals.

- Reliability: Provide accurate predictions.

- Security: Ensure secure handling of sensitive data, preventing unauthorized access to image and model-related information.

- Maintainability: Easy to update

- Compatibility: variety of camera systems

3.6.1 Software Requirements

- React
- Node Server
- Expo,
- IntelliJ Idea

3.6.2 Personnel Requirements

- The user should be able to capture pictures from the camera using a mobile app.
- The user should have the capability to obtain a laboratory report.

4 GANTT CHART AND WORK BREAKDOWN CHART

Gantt chart

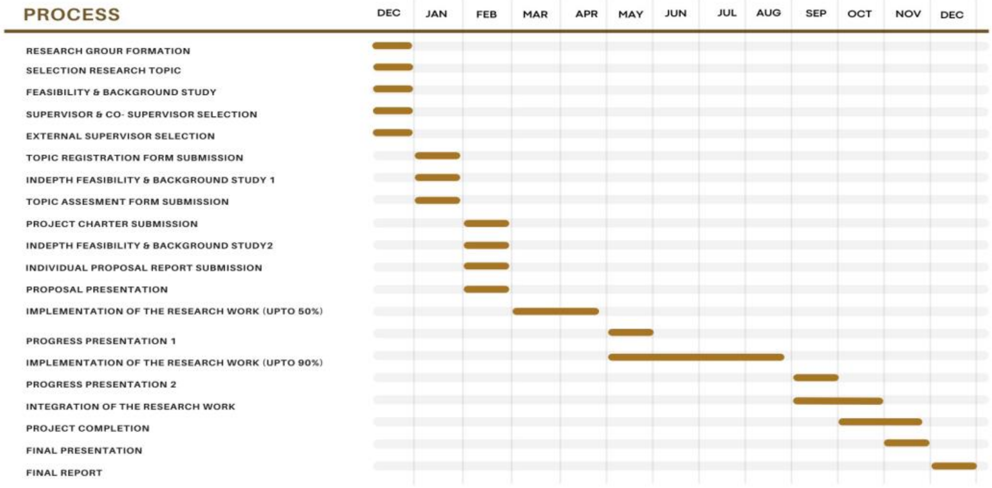

Figure 4-Gantt chart

Work breakdown chart

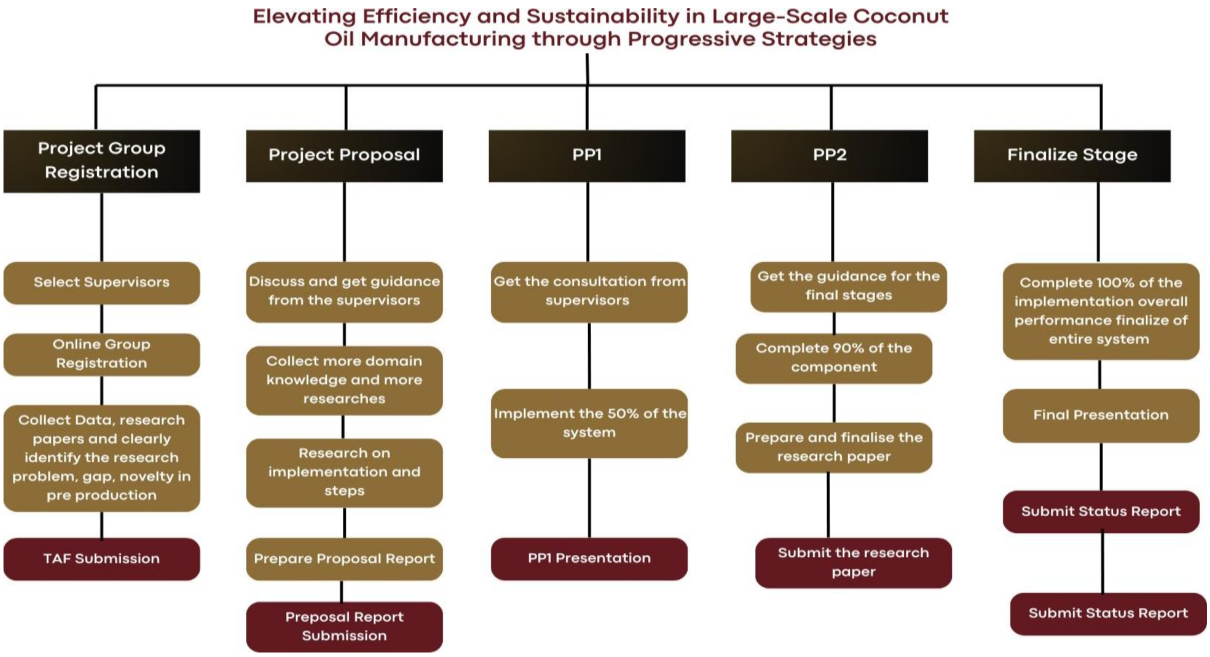

Figure 5- Work breakdown chart

5 DESCRIPTION OF PERSONAL AND FACILITIES

NAME	KEY TASK
Bandara A.M.S.S	Research and Analysis Requirement Gathering Design and Architecture Data Collection and Preparation Develop CNN algorithms. Machine Learning Model Development Integration and Testing Deployment and Hosting

Table 3-Facilities

Facilitators:

Dr. Chandi Yalegama - Coconut Research Institute Sri Lanka (CRISL)

6 BUDGET AND BUDGET JUSTIFICATION

Component	Amount (USD)	Amount (LKR)
Travelling Cost	23$	7000 LKR
Deployment Cost	23$	7000 LKR
Data Collecting(Lab test data)	39$	12 000 LKR
Mobile app Hosting on play Store	20$	6000 LKR
Mobile app Hosting on app Store	65$	20000 LKR
Other (Internet and Phone Bills)	20$	6000 LKR
Total	190$	56 000LKR

Table 4-Budget

7 COMERCIALIZATION

7.1Target Audience and Market Space

Target Audiance

- CRISL – Researchers
- Coconut Oil Producers
- Agricultural Technology Companies
- Coconut Farmers
- Potential Investors
- External Parties

Market Space

- Accessibility: The live coconut oil quality measuring feature is designed to be user-friendly, requiring no advanced technological expertise. This broadens the market space, making it accessible to a wide range of users, including those who may not have extensive knowledge in technology.

- Inclusivity: The feature imposes no age limitations on users, ensuring that individuals of all age groups can easily engage with and benefit from the live coconut oil quality measuring functionality. This inclusivity enhances the market reach, accommodating users from various demographic segments.

- User-Friendly Interface: There is no prerequisite for users to possess prior knowledge specific to coconuts. The feature incorporates a straightforward interface, allowing users without prior coconut-related expertise to efficiently utilize the live measuring functionality. This simplicity expands the market space by appealing to a diverse audience.

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