

FRUITS AND VEGETABLE RECOGNITION SYSTEM USING CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORKS (CNN) WITH RECIPE SUGGESTIONS

نظام التعرف على الفواكه والخضروات باستخدام الشبكات العصبية التلافيفية (CNN) مع اقتراحات الوصفات

Abstract: The rapid advancement in computer vision and deep learning has paved the way for innovative applications in food recognition. This mini report presents a comprehensive approach to developing a Fruits and Vegetable Recognition System using Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs). The system not only identifies various fruits and vegetables but also provides users with recipe suggestions based on the recognized items. The integration of image processing techniques with a user-friendly interface enhances the cooking experience, promoting healthier eating habits.

Keywords: CNN architecture, data augmentation, image preprocessing, model training, recipe suggestion.

الخلاصة : لقد مهد التقدم السريع في مجال الرؤية الحاسوبية والتعلم العميق الطريق لتطبيقات مبتكرة في التعرف على الأطعمة. يقدم هذا التقرير المصغر نهجاً شاملاً لتطوير نظام التعرف على الفواكه والخضروات باستخدام الشبكات العصبية التلافيفية (CNNs). لا يقوم النظام بتحديد الفواكه والخضروات المختلفة فحسب، بل يوفر أيضاً للمستخدمين اقتراحات وصفات بناءً على العناصر المعترف بها. يعمل دمج تقنيات معالجة الصور مع واجهة سهلة الاستخدام على تحسين تجربة الطهي، وتعزيز عادات الأكل الصحية.

الكلمات المفتاحية : هندسة CNN، وزيادة البيانات، ومعالجة الصور مسبقاً، وتدريب النموذج، واقتراح الوصفات.

Introduction

With the increasing emphasis on healthy eating and nutrition, the demand for effective food recognition systems has grown. Recognizing fruits and vegetables can facilitate meal planning, encourage cooking, and promote the consumption of fresh produce. This paper outlines the development of a CNN-based system that identifies fruits and vegetables from images and offers recipe suggestions, thereby enhancing user engagement and culinary creativity.

Results and discussion

A diverse dataset of images of fruits and vegetables was collected from various sources, including online repositories and personal photographs [1-3]. The dataset comprises thousands of labeled images, covering a wide range of produce, ensuring robust model training. Before feeding the images into the CNN, several preprocessing steps were performed:

- Resizing: All images were resized to a uniform dimension (e.g., 128x128 pixels) to ensure consistency.
- Normalization: Pixel values were normalized to the range [0, 1] to facilitate faster convergence during training.
- Augmentation: Data augmentation techniques, such as rotation, flipping, and zooming, were applied to increase dataset diversity and reduce overfitting.

A custom CNN architecture was designed with the following layers:

- Convolutional Layers: Multiple convolutional layers with ReLU activation functions to extract features from images.
- Pooling Layers: Max pooling layers to down-sample the feature maps, reducing dimensionality.
- Fully Connected Layers: Dense layers for classification, with a softmax activation function in the output layer to predict the probabilities of each class.

The model was trained using a portion of the dataset, with 80% allocated for training and 20% for validation. The Adam optimizer was employed, and the categorical cross-entropy loss function was used to evaluate model performance. The training process involved multiple epochs, with early stopping implemented to prevent overfitting. Upon successful identification of fruits and vegetables, the system queries a recipe database to suggest relevant recipes. The database includes a variety of recipes categorized by ingredients. The suggestions are generated based on the recognized items, allowing users to explore different culinary options.

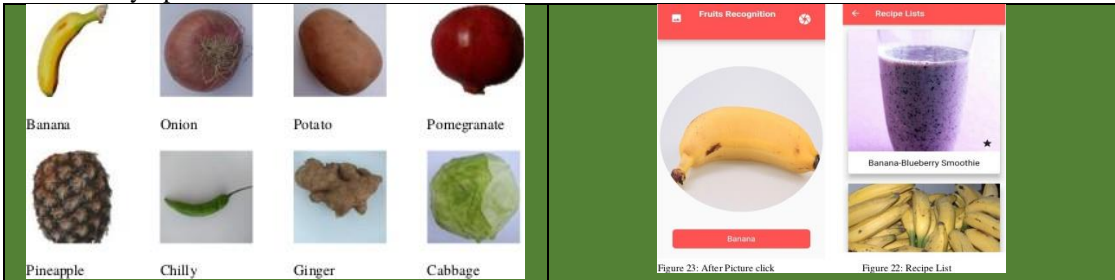


Fig 1- a. Image of the input dataset, b. Program outputs and suggestions

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The CNN achieved a commendable accuracy of over 90% on the validation dataset. Confusion matrices were analyzed to evaluate the model's performance across different classes, revealing that most fruits and vegetables were correctly identified, with a few exceptions attributed to similarities in appearance. A user-friendly interface was developed, allowing users to upload images or use their device's camera for real-time recognition. The interface displays the identified produce along with suggested recipes, enhancing the user experience. The recipe suggestion engine successfully provided relevant options based on the recognized items. For example, if the system identifies tomatoes, it suggests recipes such as "Tomato Basil Pasta" or "Caprese Salad," promoting the use of fresh ingredients in cooking. The Fruits and Vegetable Recognition System demonstrates the effectiveness of CNNs in food identification tasks. The integration of a recipe suggestion feature adds significant value, encouraging users to engage with their food choices actively. The system can be further enhanced by incorporating additional features, such as nutritional information and cooking tips, to enrich the user experience. Future developments may include expanding the dataset to encompass a broader range of produce and improving the recipe database with user-generated content. Additionally, exploring transfer learning techniques could optimize model performance with fewer data requirements.

Conclusion

This mini report presents a novel Fruits and Vegetable Recognition System utilizing CNNs, coupled with recipe suggestions to inspire healthier cooking habits. The successful implementation of this system highlights the potential of AI and machine learning in the culinary domain, making it easier for users to make informed food choices and explore cooking creatively.

المراجع والمصادر Literature

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