

Developing methods for image acquisition and image analysis for species level identifying food contaminating beetles

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Introduction

[Insect Contamination & Food Safety](#) [Challenges in Detection](#)

[Scope:](#)

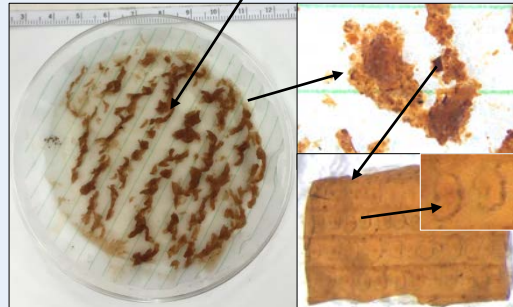
[GOAL:](#)

Develop [1. Imaging Acquisition Method](#) and [2. Image Analysis System](#) (through [Machine Learning](#)) for accurate & efficient *species* level identification of insect based food contamination

Materials & Methods

[Sample collection:](#)

Food products often suffer from contamination from food contaminating beetles. Food samples are routinely analyzed manually to screen for such contamination, which needs automation for better & efficient screening.



We plan to use a combination of good quality image acquisition and image processing for elytral pattern recognition for automated species recognition.



Scan the QR code to access additional information online

Results

[CNN \(Average Accuracy: ~79%\)](#)

Conclusions

[Acknowledgments](#)

[References](#)



Introduction

Insect Pests: Storage/Pantry Beetles

Present Method of Detection and Identification

Damages

Present Technique

Challenges

Requirement

- Efficient yet Reliable alternative for manual micro-analysis
- On-site/inter-mediate screening

Extent of damage depends on Species:

Approach & Aim :

Can an Image Acquisition process be standardized to produce high quality image in a consistent manner to collect a large set of image, for a several different species of pantry beetles?

Can an Image Processing Algorithm be developed through Machine Learning for species level identification of insect based food contamination ?



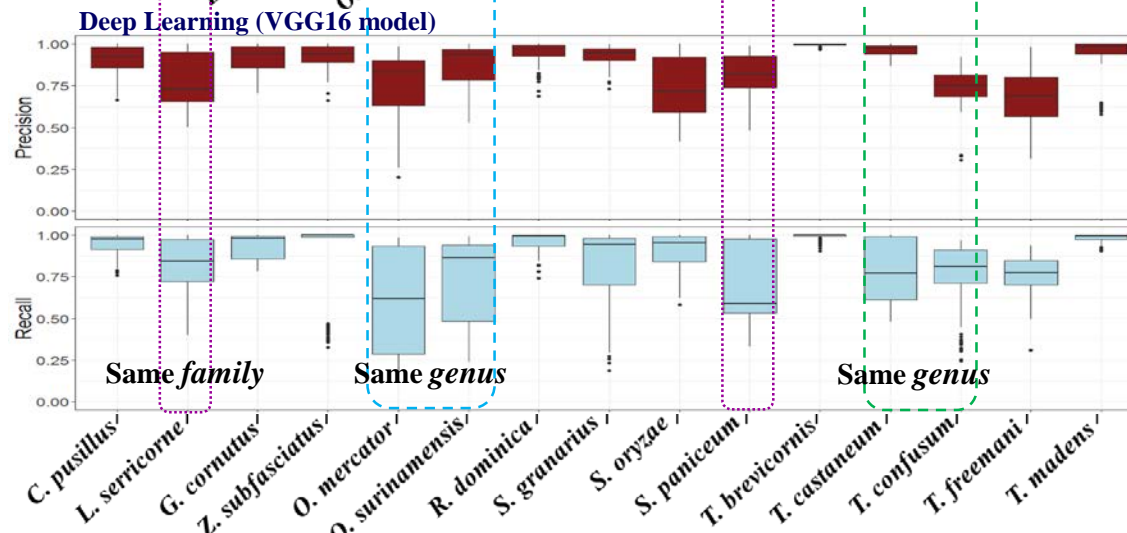
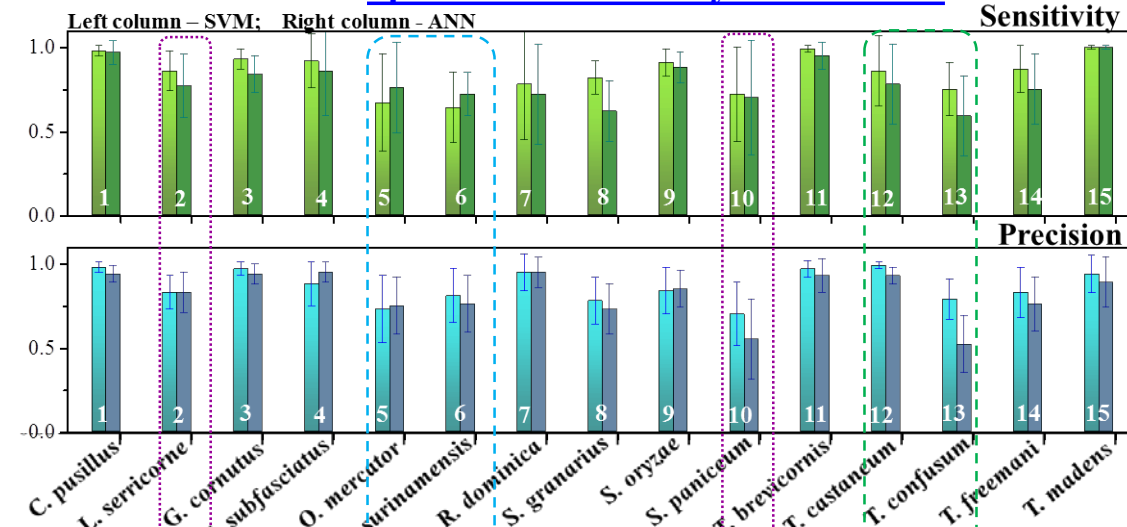
Materials and Methods

Microscopy & Imaging

Image Processing

Results

Species Wise Accuracy of Prediction



Poor image quality decreased accuracy



Results

Optimizing Image Acquisition

Improving Accuracy with High Quality Images

Overall Accuracy:

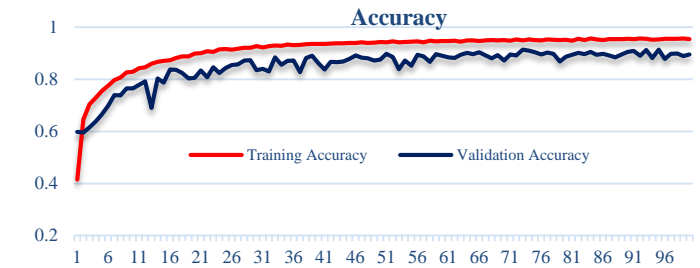
Older Image Set with 2Pt Rf

- ANN: ~79%
- SVM: ~84%
- DL: ~80%

(no Feature Extraction required, rotation or other image augmentation)

Newer HO Image Set with Trans Light

- DL: ~90%



Reproducibility & Consistency

Extension and Database Development

Total ~50 different Species, 40 images/species, that covers most beetle based food contamination



Conclusions

- Machine learning was implemented for Species Identification for pantry beetles for food contamination
- Initial studies showed the feasibility of using elytral pattern recognition for beetle species identification
- The ANN classification resulted ~79% avg. accuracy of prediction
- SVM improves it to ~ 85%
- CNN(vgg16) needed no feature extraction and helped achieve ~80% accuracy
- However, due to poor quality of the images showed confusion between *species* with similar *family* and/or *genus*
- Imaging is important in revealing patterns properly
- Imaging parameters were optimized to reveal the elytral patterns more clearly
- Transmitted light with 100x magnification seems to be the best combination of image acquisition
- Capable of distinguishing species from the same genus
- Method was tested by multiple operating personnel and showed minimal deviations
- Thus, a standard method for imaging was developed
- The method was extended to about 50 different species of food contaminating beetles that cover most of beetle based contaminations
- Database of 40 images per species are currently being constructed and will be made publicly available.
- These images are being used to develop AI algorithms for automated species identification through a cloud based image repository
- We also plan to develop a GUI (interface) to have beetle species identified when uploaded