



technical equipment. It is connected in series by deep convolution of basic units and separable convolution. This new convolution method can effectively extract the spatial and channel features of data by equivalent the standard convolution operation to two newly defined convolution operations.

MobileNet is a lightweight neural network, which is widely used in many fields by researchers. T Ghosh et al. [6] applied MobileNet to Bengal handwritten character recognition, which achieved 96.46% accuracy in recognizing 231 categories (171 compound characters, 50 basic characters and 10 numbers). Lei Y et al. [7] studied a human ear image recognition method based on SSD-MobileNet. The experimental results show that the recognition accuracy reaches more than 99%, and it has good robustness to images with background interference. Eko Prasetyo et al. [8] used MobileNet to classify the freshness of fish eyes, and used extended DSC to extract features and achieved good recognition results.

In this paper, MobileNet is applied to the field of vegetable recognition, and DSC is used to extract the color and texture features of vegetable images. Using the limited memory space of the embedded device to complete the classification task, it also has high recognition accuracy.

## II. DESIGN OF INTELLIGENT IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

In the system architecture of the intelligent vegetable recognition system based on MobileNet. STM32 chip is used as the main control core. Kendryte k210 Dock is used as the visual processing module, which communicates with MCU through serial port. HX711 pressure sensor is used as weighing module. HLK-V40 is used for text to voice broadcasting. OLED is responsible for display. When the pressure sensor detects that there are vegetables to be weighed, the visual processing module completes the vegetable classification, broadcasts the vegetable's name, unit price and total price by voice, and displays the weight, unit price and total price by OLED. The system architecture is shown in Fig. 1.

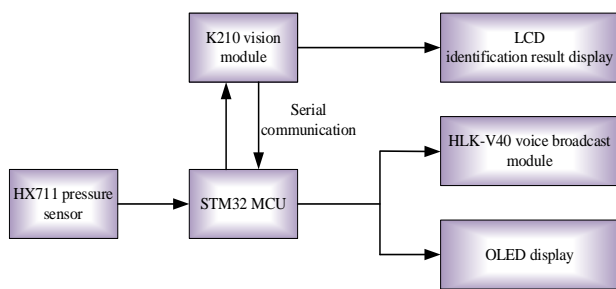


Fig. 1. The system hardware structure of vegetable identification

### A. Deep Separable Convolution

The vision processing module adopts the lightweight neural network model MobileNet built by DSC [10]–[15]. This model has carried out a lot of experiments in terms of resource and accuracy tradeoffs. Compared with other popular ImageNet classification models, it has more powerful performance and occupies less memory space, which meets our design requirements.

DSC includes two-step convolution, DC (discrete convolution) and PC (pointwise convolution). The first step is to convolute each input channel with a filter, then input the results calculated by DC to PC for convolution kernel operation, and finally obtain the results. This operation method can effectively reduce the calculation amount and model parameters, so as to obtain more abstract features [9]. MobileNet uses Batchnorm and ReLU nonlinear activation functions for both layers. The depth convolution of each input channel (input depth) can be written as:

$$\hat{G}_{k,l,n} = \sum_{i,j} \hat{K}_{i,j,l} \cdot F_{k+i-1,l+j-1,m}$$

Where  $\hat{K}$  is the depth convolution kernel size of  $D_K \times D_K \times M$ . The  $m_{th}$  filter in  $\hat{K}$  is applied to the  $m_{th}$  channel in  $F$  to generate the  $m_{th}$  channel of the filtered output feature map  $\hat{G}$ .

The calculation cost of deep convolution is:

$$D_K \cdot D_K \cdot M \cdot D_F \cdot D_F$$

DC is very effective relative compared to standard convolution, which only filters input channels. In order to generate new features, it needs an additional layer to calculate the linear combination of the depth convolution output through convolution. The cost of DSC is as follows:

$$D_K \cdot D_K \cdot M \cdot D_F \cdot D_F + M \cdot N \cdot D_F \cdot D_F$$

This is the sum of depth convolution and  $1 \times 1$  point convolution. By expressing convolution as filtering and combining to reduce the calculation amount:

$$\frac{D_K \cdot D_K \cdot M \cdot D_F \cdot D_F + M \cdot N \cdot D_F \cdot D_F}{D_K \cdot D_K \cdot M \cdot N \cdot D_F \cdot D_F} = \frac{1}{N} + \frac{1}{D_K^2}$$

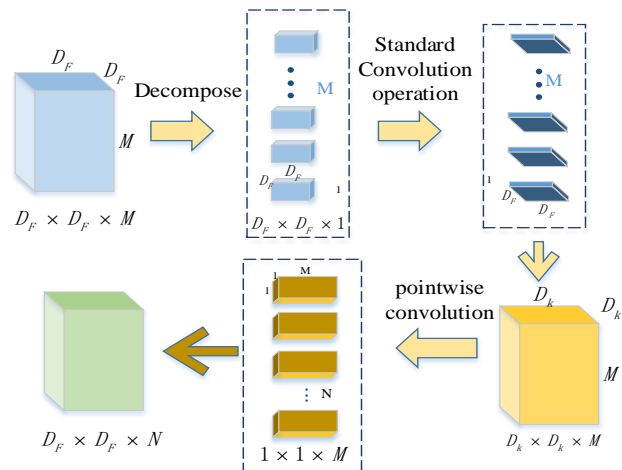


Fig. 2. MobileNet convolution operation process.

### B. System Software Design

First, the whole system is powered on. The pressure sensor detects whether vegetables are weighed in real time. If there is a vegetable with a pressure sensor, the MCU drives the vision processing module to collect the vegetable image, and then uses the neural network model to identify it. The vision processing module sends the recognition result to the MCU

through the serial port protocol. MCU completes the total price calculation according to the weight and classification results. Finally, the OLED display shows the weight, unit price and total price. The voice broadcasting module broadcasts the name, unit price and total price of vegetables. The display screen displays vegetable images and recognition results.

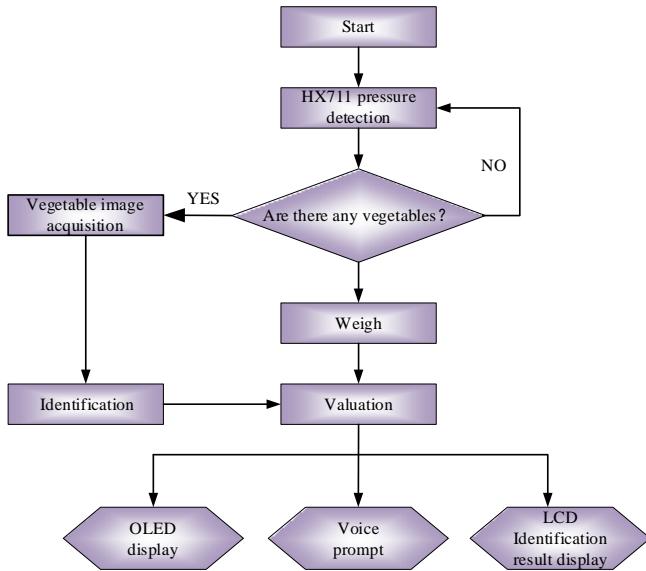


Fig. 3. The software flow of vegetable identification

C. System Hardware Design

Fig. 4 is the physical hardware, which contains main control, visual processing, voice announcements and OLED display 4 parts.

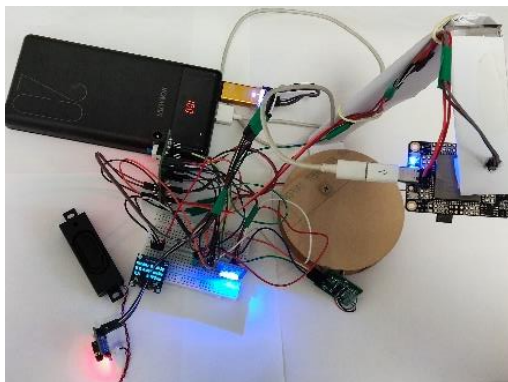


Fig. 4. The physical hardware diagram

1) Main Control

We use STM32 micro control board as the main control core. It is a 32-bit microcontroller based on Cortex-M3 core. The hardware adopts the smaller LQFP48 package, which has better performance than the 8-bit MCU, which meet the design requirements of the system.

2) Visual Processing

This module uses the open source AI development kit M1 Dock, which integrates Micropython and uses professional chip k210 as the core processing unit. In terms of AI processing, k210 has machine vision capabilities and can perform convolution, batch normalization, activation, pooling and other operations. It has a convolution artificial neural

network hardware accelerator KPU, which can perform convolution artificial neural network operations with high performance, and has better low-power visual processing speed and accuracy.

3) Voice Announcements

In this module, we use TTS text as speech broadcasting chip, and the chip model is HLK-V40. In addition to voice to text broadcasting, HLK-V40 can realize voice broadcasting of data from serial port and voice broadcasting of data from network. Because HLK-V40 integrates a stereo CODEC with low power consumption and low noise and a high-efficiency stereo amplifier PA in the module, our system not only realizes high-quality sound quality, but also provides programmable control function. This greatly reduces the number of system components and material costs, and ensures high fidelity audio output.

4) OLED Display

We used a 0.96 inch display screen, that is, an organic light emitting diode. It has many advantages such as high contrast, wide viewing angle and fast reaction speed. Its resolution is  $128 \times 64$ . Each pixel is an LED with a wide viewing angle greater than  $160^\circ$ . The normal display power consumption is only 0.06W

III. EXPERIMENTAL ENVIRONMENT AND RESULTS ANALYSIS

A. Experimental Environment and Setting

In order to test our system, five kinds of vegetables, including Cucumber, Tomato, Potato, Cabbage and Radish, were identified. We use MaixPy to debug and design the visual processing module program. The upper left of the interface is a program writing window, and you can debug the program through the serial terminal at the lower part. On the upper right of the interface is the frame buffer of the image captured by the camera, which displays the same content as the LCD. The lower right is the RGB color space of the image, and the value of each channel is  $0 \sim 255$ . The input image size is  $224 \times 224$ .

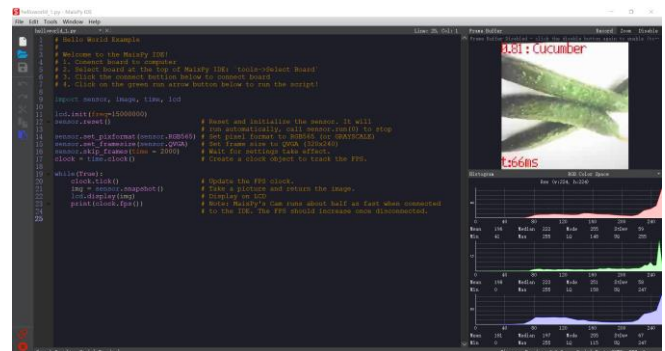


Fig. 5. Maixpy software interface

Fig. 6 is an example of recognition of cucumber, tomato, potato and cabbage respectively. That is, for (a), there is a 94% probability to identify as cucumber, for (b), there is a 85% probability to identify as tomato, for (c), there is a 72% probability to identify as potato, and for (d), there is a 97% probability to identify as cabbage. In addition, the recognition time of these four vegetables is 66ms.

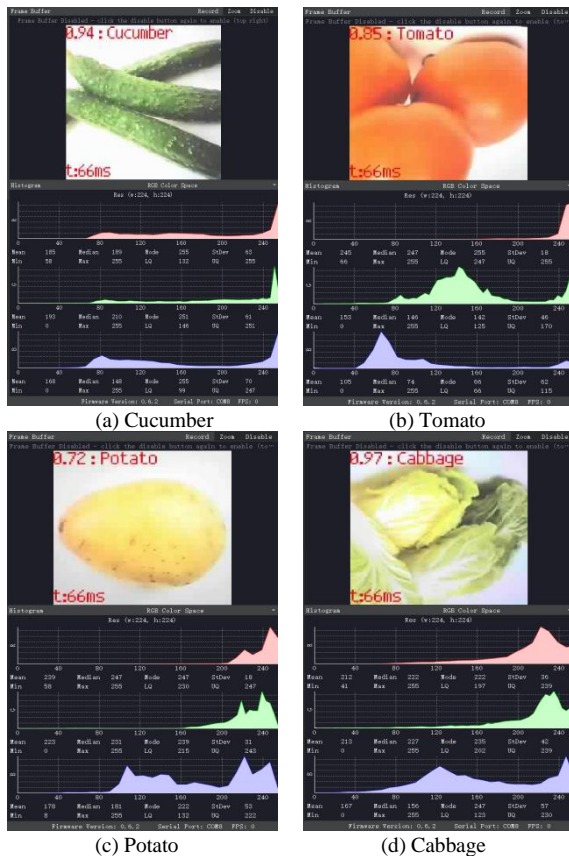


Fig. 6. Identification of four vegetables.

**B. Experimental results**

In practical application scenarios, due to occlusion and other environmental factors, the brightness of the image captured by the camera will be affected. Therefore, we conducted a recognition test on vegetables under different brightness environments. The brightness of each kind of vegetables was set to three types: Dark, Normal and Bright, and each group had 20 tests. We used the accuracy as the model evaluation index. Accuracy can be derived from the confusion matrix.

TABLE I. CONFUSION MATRIX

	Positive	Negative
Predict as positive	TP(True Positive)	FP(False Positive)
Predict as negative	FN(False Negative)	TN(True Negative)

Accuracy is calculated as follow:

$$Accuracy = \frac{TP + TN}{TP + TN + FP + FN}$$

TABLE II. THE VEGETABLES RECOGNITION RESULTS UNDER DIFFERENT BRIGHTNESS

Vegetables	Brightness	Time (ms)	Accuracy(%)
Cucumber	Dark	66.05	85
	Normal	65.85	100
	Bright	65.80	100
Tomato	Dark	65.90	100
	Normal	66.10	100
	Bright	66.05	100
Potato	Dark	66.00	100

Cabbage	Normal	66.10	100
	Bright	65.95	100
	Dark	66.10	100
Ternip	Normal	65.95	100
	Bright	66.05	100
	Dark	65.90	80
Total	Normal	65.90	95
	Bright	66.00	100
Total			97.33

Table II shows that five kinds of vegetable identification under different brightness conditions, the recognition probability of each vegetable gradually increased with the increase of brightness. When the brightness is bright, all vegetables can be recognized successfully. When the brightness was dark, only cucumber and white radish could not be recognized correctly, with accuracy of 85% and 80% respectively. In all 300 groups of tests, the overall accuracy can reach 97.33%, and the running time is about 66ms.

From Table II, it can be seen that this system can achieve the classification task well, and the accuracy rate is about 97.33%, which meets the expected design requirements. In practice, the system can guarantee normal operation in most cases because of the fewer parameters and computations of MobileNet. However, due to the reasons for light, image acquisition bias results in recognition failure. How to reduce the impact of light is the next research direction.

**IV. CONCLUSIONS**

This paper designs an intelligent vegetable recognition system based on MobileNet, including software system design and hardware system design. The hardware system includes the main control core, visual processing module, pressure sensor, voice broadcasting module and display module. The software system mainly includes image acquisition module, processing and analysis module, serial communication module, training module and recognition module. The experimental results show that the accuracy of five kinds of vegetables can reach 97.33% under three kinds of light conditions: dark, normal and bright. By completing the above work, the research of vegetable species recognition algorithm based on deep learning theory can lay the foundation for intelligent vegetable species recognition, which has important practical significance.

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