

Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems 613

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Third Congress on Intelligent Systems

Proceedings of CIS 2022, Volume 2

 Springer

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Cite this paper

Lanjewar, M.G., Parate, R.K., Wakodikar, R., Parab, J.S. (2023). Detection of Starch in Turmeric Using Machine Learning Methods. In: Kumar, S., Sharma, H., Balachandran, K., Kim, J.H., Bansal, J.C. (eds) Third Congress on Intelligent Systems. CIS 2022. Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems, vol 613. Springer, Singapore.

https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-19-9379-4_10

Download citation

[.RIS](#) [.ENW](#) [.BIB](#)

DOI

https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-19-9379-4_10

Published

19 May 2023

Publisher Name

Springer, Singapore

Print ISBN

978-981-19-9378-7

Online ISBN

978-981-19-9379-4

eBook Packages

Intelligent Technologies and Robotics

Intelligent Technologies and Robotics (R0)

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Detection of Starch in Turmeric Using Machine Learning Methods

Conference paper | First Online: 19 May 2023

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Abstract

Detecting adulterants in turmeric is necessary because turmeric is a vital food constituent that adds color and flavor. In this work, the pure turmeric powders were mixed with starch to produce distinct concentrations (0, 10, 20, and 30%) (w/w). The reflectance spectra of samples were taken by visible–NIR spectroscopy. Spectroscopy in the wavelength range 400–1700 nm was used to record reflectance spectra of pure turmeric and starch-contaminated samples. The recorded spectra were preprocessed using a Savitzky–Golay filter and a second derivative with poly order of 2. The preprocessed spectra are then standardized, which are used to train and validate ML models. Three ML models were employed for classification: logistic regression (LR), K-nearest neighbor (KNN), and support vector machines (SVM). The LR and KNN obtained 100% accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score, while SVM obtained 90% accuracy, 92% precision, 94% recall, and 91% F1-score. The performance of these models was tested with the stratified five fold method. The KNN model obtained the highest average accuracy of 92%, which is excellent compared to the other models.