

HUNGER BEHAVIOUR CLASSIFICATION OF  
LATES CALCARIFER USING MACHINE  
LEARNING FOR AUTOMATIC  
DEMAND FEEDER THROUGH  
IMAGE PROCESSING

MOHD AZRAAI BIN MOHD RAZMAN

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA PAHANG



## **SUPERVISOR'S DECLARATION**

I hereby declare that I have checked this thesis and in my opinion, this thesis is adequate in terms of scope and quality for the award of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

---

(Supervisor's Signature)

Full Name : DR. AHMAD SHAHRIZAN BIN ABDUL GHANI

Position : SENIOR LECTURER

Date : 7<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER 2019



## **STUDENT'S DECLARATION**

I hereby declare that the work in this thesis is based on my original work except for quotations and citations which have been duly acknowledged. I also declare that it has not been previously or concurrently submitted for any other degree at Universiti Malaysia Pahang or any other institutions.

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(Student's Signature)

Full Name : MOHD AZRAAI BIN MOHD RAZMAN

ID Number : PFM17001

Date : 7<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER 2019

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*Dottore! dottore!*

*Dottore del buco del culo*

*Vaffanculo! Vaffanculo!*

## ABSTRAK

Pemahaman dan pengecaman kelakuan ikan ketika lapar merupakan kunci dalam peningkatan produk akuakultur. Oleh itu, tesis ini mensasarkan kepada pengelasan ikan siakap (*Lates Calcarifer*) ketika lapar menggunakan teknik integrasi pemprosesan imej dan pembelajaran mesin. Teknik kluster min-k digunakan untuk menentukan jumlah kelas yang relevan daripada data mentah. Hasil teknik kluster min-k ini, dua kelas, “Lapar” dan “kenyang”, telah ditentukan sebagai relevan untuk penyelidikan ini berdasarkan ciri-ciri tertentu yang ditunjukkan ketika ikan-ikan tersebut lapar dan kenyang. Ciri-ciri tersebut dianalisis melalui analisis plot kotak, dan Analisis Komponen Utama (PCA). Ciri yang telah dipastikan adalah COG x, COG y, dan penjumlahan pergerakan piksel. Pelbagai model pembelajaran mesin seperti Analisis Diskriminan (DA), Mesin Vektor Sokongan (SVM), *k*-Jiran Terdekat (*k*-NN) telah digunakan untuk menentukan model terbaik untuk membuat pengelasan keadaan ikan tersebut. Teknik SVM mampu memberikan pengelasan terbaik sehingga 99.00%. Penyelidik percaya teknik ini sesuai untuk digunakan dalam bidang penternakan ikan. Analisis tambahan dilakukan untuk memahami ritma sirkadian ikan dengan menilai ciri masa-bersiri. Pelbagai saiz tettingkap daripada 0.5 minit, 1.0 minit, 1.5 minit and 2.0 minit telah diselidiki bersama min, maksimum, minimum dan varian untuk setiap tempoh masa tersebut. PCA dan PCA pusingan varimax telah digunakan untuk menentukan ciri terbaik untuk pengelasan melalui SVM dan *k*-NN. Hasil analisis ini mendapati min dan varian untuk kesemua tempoh masa adalah ciri yang signifikan. Model pembelajaran mesin seperti DA, SVM, *k*-NN, Pokok Keputusan (Tree), Regresi Logistik (LR), Pokok Hutan Rawak (RF), Rangkaian Neural (NN), dinilai untuk mencari model yang terbaik dalam proses pengelasan ikan melalui ciri min dan varian. Penyelidik mendapati *k*-NN mempunyai prestasi terbaik dalam pengelasan tersebut dengan kejituan 96.47%. Untuk memperhalusi ketepatan model *k*-NN ini, hiperparameter telah dioptimumkan melalui Pengoptimuman Bayesian. Hasil pengoptimuman ini, penyelidik mendapati hiperparameter terbaik adalah Jarak Standard Euclidean dengan nilai  $k = 1$  yang memberikan 97.16% kejituan pengelasan.

## ABSTRACT

The understanding and identification of fish hunger behaviour are non-trivial in the aquaculture industry. This thesis aims at classifying the hunger state of *Lates Calcarifer* via the integration of computer vision and machine learning. Prior to the classification of the hunger states, the hunger state of the fish is identified through the  $k$ -means clustering technique and it was established that the hunger state could be demarcated into either 'Hungry' or 'Satiated'. Upon the identification of the hunger state, significant features that could contribute towards the accurate classification of the states are investigated. The aforesaid features are analysed by the box plot analysis and the Principal Component Analysis (PCA). The established features are COG x, COG y and the moving summation of the pixel. Different machine learning models were investigated by incorporating the identified features, i.e., Discriminant Analysis (DA), Support Vector Machine (SVM) and  $k$ -Nearest Neighbours ( $k$ -NN) and it was demonstrated that the SVM trained model is able to classify up to 99.00%, suggesting that the developed system is viable for fish farming. A supplementary analysis was further carried out to understand the circadian rhythm of the fish by evaluating the time-series features. Different window sizes ranging from 0.5 min, 1.0 min, 1.5 min and 2.0 min coupled with the mean, maximum, minimum and variance for each of the distinctive temporal window sizes are investigated. PCA and PCA varimax rotation was employed in order to identify the best features through classifying it via SVM and  $k$ -NN. It was shown that the mean and variance of all temporal sizes are significant. In addition, the efficacy of different models based on the identified secondary features, namely DA, SVM,  $k$ -NN, Decision Tree (Tree), Logistic Regression (LR), Random Forest Tree (RF) and Neural Network (NN) are evaluated. It was found that the  $k$ -NN yielded the highest classification accuracy with 96.47% from the test sets. In order to further refine the  $k$ -NN model developed, hyperparameter optimization by means of Bayesian Optimization was carried out. Through the optimization process, the best hyperparameters that could attain a classification accuracy of 97.16% are the Standardized Euclidean distance metric with a  $k$  value of one.

## TABLE OF CONTENT

<b>DECLARATION</b>	
<b>TITLE PAGE</b>	
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>ABSTRAK</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>ABSTRACT</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENT</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b>	<b>ix</b>
<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b>	<b>xi</b>
<b>LIST OF SYMBOLS</b>	<b>xiv</b>
<b>LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS</b>	<b>xv</b>
<b>CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Research Background	1
1.2 The Importance of the Topic	6
1.3 Problem Statement	7
1.4 Research Hypotheses	8
1.5 Research Objective	9
1.6 Research Scope	9
1.7 Summary and Thesis Outline	10
<b>CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW</b>	<b>12</b>
2.1 Introduction	12
2.2 Fish hunger behaviour	12



2.3	Automated Demand Feeder	17
2.4	Integrated systems in monitoring fish feeding pattern	19
2.5	ML techniques in fish parameters	29
2.6	Summary	35
<b>CHAPTER 3 MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY</b>		<b>37</b>
3.1	Introduction	37
3.2	Project Framework	38
3.3	Automated Feeder Development	40
	3.3.1 Conceptual design	40
	3.3.2 Material and Function	41
3.4	Demand Feeder System with Image Processing	46
	3.4.1 Image Processing System Design	47
	3.4.2 Image Processing and Parameters Extraction	48
3.5	Experimental Setup	53
	3.5.1 Image data acquisition	56
3.6	Machine Learning (ML) Techniques	58
	3.6.1 Data pre-processing	60
	3.6.2 Features Analysis and selection	63
	3.6.3 Event Identification and Second Layer Features	66
	3.6.4 Classification models	67
	3.6.5 Classification Accuracy Rate Evaluation	73
	3.6.6 Hyperparameter Tuning	75
3.7	Summary	76

<b>CHAPTER 4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION</b>	<b>77</b>
4.1 Introduction	77
4.2 Automatic Feeder and Image Processing data	78
4.2.1 Specific Growth Rate	79
4.3 Analysis of ML Technique	81
4.3.1 Pre-processing and Clustering	81
4.3.2 Classification Models	83
4.3.3 Feature Selection	89
4.3.4 Classification Model's Comparison on Feature Selection	91
4.3.5 Remarks on Analysis of Proposed Methods on the Datasets	94
4.4 Investigation on Time-series Identification	95
4.4.1 Event Identification	96
4.4.2 Feature Selection PCA based	99
4.4.3 Comparing the Classification Rate	103
4.4.4 Hyperparameter Tuning	106
4.5 Summary	113
<b>CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSION</b>	<b>115</b>
5.1 Summary of the Main Findings	115
5.1.1 Objective 1: Parameters Contributing in Fish Behaviour	115
5.1.2 Objective 2: Determine Relevant Time-series Features of Hunger State	115
5.1.3 Objective 3: Evaluate ML technique on classifying hunger behaviour	116
5.2 The Contribution of the Study	116
5.3 Future works and Recommendation	117

<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>118</b>
<b>APPENDIX A AUTOMATED FEEDER DRAWINGS</b>	<b>127</b>
<b>APPENDIX B CIRCUIT DIAGRAM OF AUTOMATIC FEEDER</b>	<b>131</b>
<b>APPENDIX C SELECTION OF COLLECTED DATA FROM ROBOREALM</b>	<b>132</b>
<b>APPENDIX D SELECTION OF SECOND LAYER FEATURES FOR DAY 1</b>	<b>133</b>
<b>APPENDIX E SELECTION OF DATASETS OF EIGHT FEATURES</b>	<b>134</b>
<b>APPENDIX F SCATTERPLOT OF FEATURES</b>	<b>135</b>
<b>APPENDIX G NEURAL NETWORK PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>137</b>
<b>APPENDIX H PUBLICATIONS</b>	<b>140</b>

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1	Projection of captured fish in '000 metric tonne (Fisheries Department of Malaysia, 2016)	2
Table 2.1	Summary of system monitoring on fish patterns	26
Table 2.2	Summary of ML techniques in the application of fisheries	33
Table 3.1	Component for demand feeder device with the image processing system	41
Table 3.2	Parameters descriptions gathered from computer vision	49
Table 3.3	Parameters descriptions gathered from computer vision	52
Table 3.4	Steps of $k$ -means	62
Table 4.1	Comparing $k$ -means for different sampling time on first day dataset	82
Table 4.2	Cluster results when $k = 2$ of first day	83
Table 4.3	Supervised learning datasets of first day	84
Table 4.4	Precision, recall, $F_1$ score and accuracy of the trained model of 0.33Hz	85
Table 4.5	Precision, recall, $F_1$ score and accuracy of the test set	87
Table 4.6	Precision, recall, $F_1$ score and accuracy between train and test set for DTW data	87
Table 4.7	Confusion Matrix comparison between Raw and DTW on test data	88
Table 4.8	Precision, recall, $F_1$ score and accuracy between different mode of the test set for third day data	92
Table 4.9	Precision, recall, $F_1$ score and accuracy between different modes of the test set for second and third day data	94
Table 4.10	Factor Loading after Varimax rotation	101
Table 4.11	MSE using SVM	102
Table 4.12	Parameters of the classification models	104
Table 4.13	Test set error on selected models	105

Table 4.14	MSE using $k$ -NN model on train set	107
Table 4.15	MSE using $k$ -NN model on test set	107
Table 4.16	Objective function results on the best possible outcome for $k$ -NN 16 features	109
Table 4.17	Objective function results on the best possible outcome for $k$ -NN two dimensions PCA	111
Table 4.18	Objective function results on the best possible outcome for $k$ -NN eight features of PCA Varimax	112
Table 4.19	MSE using $k$ -NN model on train set after hyperparameter tuning	113
Table 4.20	MSE using $k$ -NN model on validation set after hyperparameter tuning	113

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1	Swimming behaviour patterns	14
Figure 2.2	Schematic diagram of integrated monitoring system with feeder	18
Figure 3.1	Experiment Flowchart	39
Figure 3.2	Conceptual design of the automated feeder	40
Figure 3.3	Integration of the automated feeder system with IR sensor	42
Figure 3.4	Bluno M3	42
Figure 3.5	A4988 Stepper Motor Driver Carrier wiring diagram	43
Figure 3.6	Stepper Motor Driver Carrier	44
Figure 3.7	Photoelectric sensor	44
Figure 3.8	<i>Lates calcarifer</i> species	45
Figure 3.9	DCS-936L Camera	46
Figure 3.10	Schematic diagram of the automated feeder system	47
Figure 3.11	Image and feeder schematic system	48
Figure 3.12	Image cropping	49
Figure 3.13	Image contrast	50
Figure 3.14	Image Thresholding	50
Figure 3.15	Image of COG of a frame	51
Figure 3.16	Experiment Setup	53
Figure 3.17	Camera position capturing fish tank front view setup	54
Figure 3.18	Automated feeder system model setup	54
Figure 3.19	Fish location (a) Fishes during triggering the sensor (b) Fishes at free running state	55
Figure 3.20	Demand feeder with test subjects of <i>Lates Calcarifer</i> captured using the camera on Roborealm	57
Figure 3.21	Serial communication between Bluno M3 and Roborealm	57

Figure 3.22	Machine Learning techniques flowchart	59
Figure 3.23	Bloxpots annotation	64
Figure 3.24	Decision tree model assumption on fish hunger	71
Figure 3.25	Confusion Matrix table	74
Figure 4.1	Data collected of first day into MATLAB	78
Figure 4.2	Data collected of first day from Excel into MATLAB	79
Figure 4.3	SGR percentage between feeder (a) body weight (b) total length.	80
Figure 4.4	DTW for BOX_SIZE feature between first and second day	82
Figure 4.5	Training set of first day (a) Classification accuracy for 1Hz data (b) Accuracy for 0.33Hz data with a comparison between SMA and both SMA-DTW	84
Figure 4.6	Classification accuracy of test data second day	86
Figure 4.7	Boxplots comparisons in a scale [0 1] for all the features	90
Figure 4.8	Pixels scale for selected features	90
Figure 4.9	Test data classification accuracy of Original, Normalize and PCA	92
Figure 4.10	Test data of second day and third day classification accuracy compared with using PCA	93
Figure 4.11	Extracting temporal window for feeding process	97
Figure 4.12	Accuracy error (a) Variation of sample sizes for given window size (b) Differences in window size on 50mins and 60 mins sample size	98
Figure 4.13	PCA results without varimax rotation	100
Figure 4.14	Scree plot of the features	100
Figure 4.15	Classification accuracy for various models on test set	105
Figure 4.16	Functions evaluation observed for $k$ -NN 16 features	108
Figure 4.17	Objective functions evaluation observed for $k$ -NN 16 features	108
Figure 4.18	Two dimensions of PCA dataset (a) Function evaluation observed (b) Objective functions evaluation observed	110

Figure 4.19 Eight features of PCA Varimax dataset (a) Function evaluation observed (b) Objective functions evaluation observed 110



## LIST OF SYMBOLS

$c$	Summation of distance
$d$	Euclidean distance
$i$	Sequence number
$j$	Sequence number
$k$	Number of neighbors
$l$	Sequence number
$u(t)$	Time series first warped signal
$v(t)$	Time series second warped signal
$x$	Points of cluster
$y$	Points of cluster
$z$	Input parameter of sigmoid
$C$	Total distance
$C_i$	Mean
$D$	Warping path distance
$N$	Total number of data points
$R$	Repeatability score
$U$	Time series first signal
$V$	Time series second signal
$\zeta$	Warping path
$\rho$	Euclidean distance
$\zeta_i$	Loss term
$\mu$	Mean
$\mathbb{R}$	Set of real number
$\phi$	Sigmoid function
$\Theta$	Radian

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

3D	Three Dimensional
AI	Artificial Intelligence
ANN	Artificial Neural Network
BCT	Black Chinned Tilapia
CART	Classification and Regression Tree
CCD	Charge Coupled Device
COG	Centre of Gravity
CV	Cross Validation
DA	Discriminant Analysis
DTW	Dynamic Time Warping
EMG	Electromyography
$F_1$	$F_1$ Score
FP	False Positive
FN	False Negative
IR	Infrared
$k$ -NN	$K$ -Nearest Neighbors
LR	Logistic Regression
ML	Machine Learning
MSE	Mean Squared Error
NaN	Not-a-Number
NT	Nile Tilapia
OFT	Open Field Test
PCA	Principal Component Analysis
RF	Random Forest Tree
SGR	Specific Growth Rate
SMA	Simple Moving Average
SMO	Sequential Minimal Optimization
SMBO	Sequential Model Based Optimization
SVM	Support Vector Machine
TP	True Positive
TN	True Negative

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