Mango (Harum Manis) Quality Grading System

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A project report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the Degree of Master of Electrical Engineering

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JANUARY 2014

I hereby declare that the work in this project report is my own except for the quotations and summaries which have been duly acknowledged

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DR. TEE KIAN SEK

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost I would like to thank “ALLAH” (SWT), most gracious and most merciful. I would like to thank my supervisor Dr Tee Kian Sek for giving me the opportunity to be one of his students. I would like to thank him for his continue support, encouragement and valuable discussions during my research work.

Thanks also extended to my friends and colleagues for their support. Finally, I would like to express my special gratitude to my family for their patience and their unconditional support.

ABSTRACT

Weight and size are the major parameters that the consumer identifies to be related to the grade of mango. According to Federal Agricultural Marketing Authority (FAMA) Malaysia, size of a mango is determined by weight. The mango named “Harum Manis” is a famous agricultural product of Perlis, Malaysia. To date, the farmers still rely manually on their visual inspection and experience to grade the mangoes into three sizes, i.e. A, B and C, where A is the largest mango, B is the medium and C is the smallest. This method is not consistent and erroneous amongst the farmers due to varying experience and human errors. Moreover, it becomes costly when more workers are needed. This paper investigates this issue and demonstrates a mechatronic system to grade the mangoes by weighing. The user could read the grade from a display. This method provides a consistent and easy-to-use solution to the farmer.

ABSTRAK

Berat dan saiz ialah paremeter utama yang dititikberat oleh pembeli dalam menentukan grad buah manga. Menurut Lembaga Pemasaran Pertanian Persekutuan (FAMA) Malaysia, saiz manga adalah ditentukan oleh berat mangga. Mangga yang dinamakan sebagai “Harum Manis” adalah produk pertanian yang terkenal di Perlis, Malaysia. Pada ketika ini, petani masih bergantung pada kaedah manual iaitu pemeriksaan visual dan pengalaman untuk penggredan mangga pada tiga saiz iaitu A, B dan C yang mana A ialah mangga yang paling besar, B untuk sederhana dan C untuk yang paling kecil. Kaedah ini tidak konsisten dan mewujudkan kesilapan di kalanagn petani kerana pengalaman dan kesilapan manusia. Selain itu, kos menjadi tinggi apabila lebih ramai pekerja diperlukan. Laporan ini mengkaji isu tersebut dan menunjukkan sistem mekatronik bagi penggredan mangga dengan menggunakan berat. Pengguna boleh membaca gred dari paparan. Kaedah ini disediakan untuk memudahkan petani mengred secara konsisten.

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LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

DAQ	-	Data Acquisition
LabView	-	Laboratory Virtual Instrumentation Engineering Workbench
PC	-	Personal Computer
LCD	-	Liquid Crystal Display
GUI	-	Graphical User Interfaces
VDC	-	Voltage Direct Current
VAC	-	Voltage alternation Current
RGB	-	Red Green Blue
CCD	-	Charge- Coupled Device

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses about the project background, the problem of the project, the objectives of the project and project scopes.

1.1 Project Background

Mango, Mangifera indica L., is a member of the family Anacardiaceae. Mango has become naturalized and adapted throughout the tropics and subtropics. There are over 500 classified of mango varieties, some of them have evolved and have been described throughout the world. The genus of Mangifera consists of 69 species and mostly restricted to tropical Asia [1].

The highest variety of mango occurs in Malaysia, particularly in peninsular area and about 28 species are found in this region (Ian, 2006). Malaysia lies wholly within the tropics, which encompasses heavy precipitation, high temperatures, and high humidity, which are the favoring factors for mango plants. There are several varieties of mango grown in Malaysia; the better known cultivars are Golek (MA 162), Masmuda (MA 204), Maha 65 (MA 165), Chok Anan (MA 224), Sala and Harum Manis. Generally, Harum Manis is very suitable for the export market as it has desirable color and sweetness and good eating quality with good aroma then other.

Overseas demand for Harum Manis has steadily increased especially from Japan market. However in Malaysia this mango only can grow in Perlis and fruiting season only last for two months. Under the Tenth Malaysia Plan, the Perlis State Government has approved a significant allocation to the Department of Agriculture of RM 1.8 million a year for RM 9 million. It is targeted 1,000 hectare of new planting Harum Manis will be developed by 2015, with an average of 200 hectare per year.[26]

Figure 1.1: Harum Manis Mango [25]

Figure 1.2: Texture of Harum Manis [25]

1.2 Problem Statement

Demand from consumer for quality produces, consistent behavior of machines in compare with humans, the insufficiency of labor and attempt to reduce labor costs are the main motivations of automated packing and sorting system in past decades [1]. In real environment for grading Harum Manis, plantation agencies or farmer just used his/her experience thru eye to select either to grading for size A, B or C by assuming the weight of Harum Manis . This manual sorting technique will generate some problem such as error in grading Harum Manis, delaying task for sorting because human can't work continuously and if there so many tons of Harum Manis in that season, farmer must pay more worker to do the job. This will increase a cost. A grading technique will be designed and developed to assist the farmers in order to overcome this weakness method. The system will make the grading process more effective, faster and most the important is farmer can afford this technique because it's a low cost system.

Figure 1.3: Harum Manis Manual Grading by Worker

1.3 Objectives

This project aims at improving the performance of grading Harum Manis mangoes. This aims is translated into set of objectives which can be summarized as follows:

1. To classify and grade Harum Manis.
2. To develop weight scale for Harum Manis.
3. To analysis weight of Harum Manis.

1.4 Scopes

Mango (Harum Manis) Quality Grading System is developed in order to overcome the grading process that is manually doing by farmer based on its size and weight. To make sure objectives of this project archive, scopes for this project was decided as list below:

1. Using Arduino Uno Board as grading system.
2. Using load cell as main sensor to determine weight.
3. LabView software for comparison between outputs from LCD.

1.5 Thesis Arrangement

As an overview, the structure of this report is organized as follows:

1. Chapter 1 - This chapter describes a general introduction of the project, problem statement, objectives and project scopes.
2. Chapter 2 - Provides details literature review that includes an introduction to some basic concepts and a survey of existing work in the areas of fruits grading systems and Harum Manis grading systems.
3. Chapter 3 - Illustrated the method of the project where the grading design is the main part of this project. This chapter explain the method that has been used for this project and the process of designing the software and circuits.

4. Chapter 4 - Displays some results from the system and these results are analysed and discussed.
5. Chapter 5 – Assessment of the objectives will be explained together with research efforts done and also future work for this project.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter will provide the review from previous research that is related to this final year project. There are previous researches on sorting and grading system using different materials and tools, design and other method to obtain weight and given grade of mango Harum Manis or other fruits.

2.2 Automation Of Sorting System

Automation of sorting by size is a challenging and complex research issue. There have been many attempts on automation of quality sorting such as using computer 2D/3D vision-based [2 ~ 4], microwave measurement technique [5] and weights control system [12, 14]. A computer vision-based system is the most reliable system for the analysis process. The vision system directly measures the fruits without physical contact with it. However, physical damage to mango may occur during the sorting and distribution process.

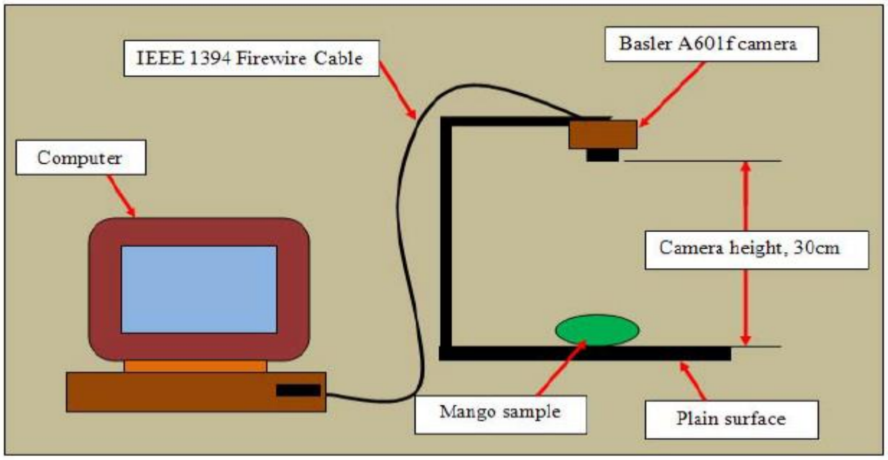
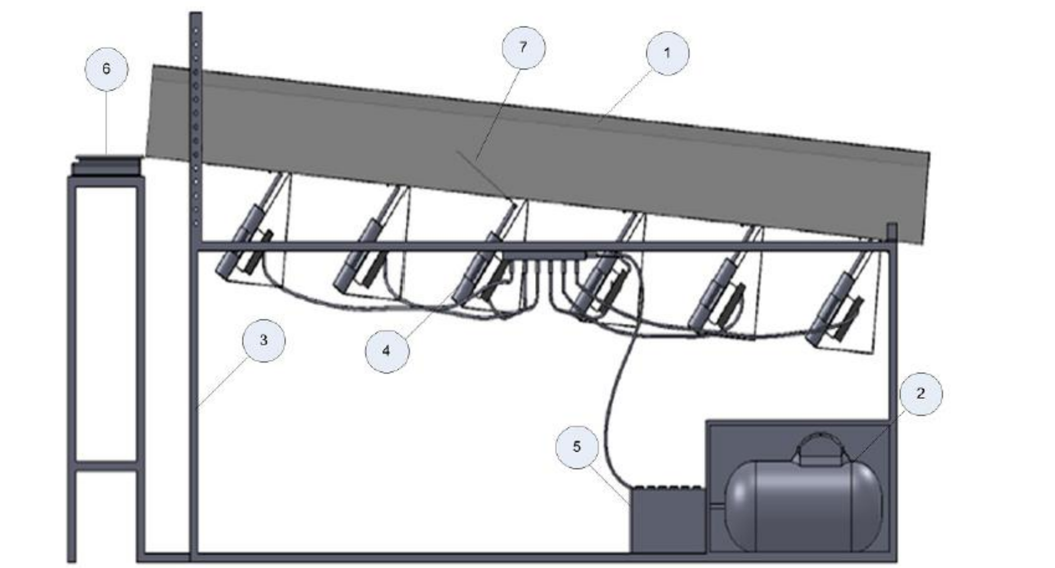


Figure 2.1: Elements of machine vision system by Bio-inspired Vision Fusion for Quality Assessment of Harum Manis Mangoes [2]

One of the methods to determine quality of Harum Manis is by using charge coupled device (CCD) camera and Infrared (IR) camera. Harum Manis Mango A Fourier-based shape separation method was developed from CCD camera images to grade mango by its shape and able to correctly classify 100%. Colour intensity from infrared image was used to distinguish and classify the level of maturity and ripeness of the fruits. The finding shows 92% correct classification of maturity levels by using infrared vision [2]. Unfortunately this method was not suitable for small and medium grower because the system is too expensive. Another reason is after Harum Manis has been taken from three, it will wash and pack inside a box for distribution. On the boxes surface the information about a date for Harum Manis maturity is estimate.

Other method, described image processing and computer vision techniques to analyse the 2D and 3D mango's physical properties. Some parameters are defined and calculated for physical properties. These include projected area (A), length (L), width (W), thickness (T), 3D volume (V), and 3D surface area (S). One hundred and eighty two "Nam Dokmai" cultivar mangoes in three sizes (SS, S and L) were evaluated. They proposed their techniques could be a good alternative and more feasible method for grading and sorting mango comparing to human's manual [3].

A weight-based sorting machine is designed for apple fruit. The designed machine employs load cell to sort the fruits in 6 categories. Using load cell in fabrication of a machine requires several considerations regarding its amplification. Peak Signal to Noise Ratio (PSNR) criterion is employed to overcome the challenges associated with load cell signal amplification. Modification of the primary machine based on PSNR results give rises to a machine with acceptable performance [12]. After that Hiwa Golpira and Hêmin Golpîra improve their machine by apply a load cell with rated capacity equal to 2 kg and 1mv/v sensitivity is employed in measuring system. The profiteered load cell output signal is amplified before being applied to the control unit in order to be easily detected by microcontroller. Then by using same technique PSNR criterion is used to analyse the machine performance which aids its improvement.[14].



The grading machine model; 1) duct; 2) pneumatic pump; 3) frame 4 Pneumatic cylinder; 5) electrical motor; 6) weight sensing unit; 7) chute

Figure 2.2: Apple Sorting Machine by Hiwa Golpira [14]

Advances in laboratory instrumentation have made it possible to introduce a variety of sensors for practical applications in specialty crops, but the transfer of the promising, and in many cases proven techniques to the industry is taking place at slow pace. Computer vision-based online fruit grading systems are already in use in Europe and the USA (Kondo, 2010); however, they are only used for basic colour and size measurements. Hence, there are great opportunities for turning these promising or proven techniques into computerized and automated equipment for commercial applications [6].

The best models for dropping and rising time of potato and tomato were found as a function of water and vegetables densities, shape factor and vegetables' volume. The differences between water and vegetables densities were found to be the most effective parameter on their dropping and rising time while shape factor and volume of vegetables hadn't important influence on traveling time. It can be concluded that in the sorting systems, difference in terminal velocities of vegetables can be used as a suitable factor for design the sorting system devices [7].

Theoretical models predict that fruit will reach terminal velocity within a few centimetres of starting from rest and that fruit mass has only a small effect on drop time. Fruit density is a strong indicator of internal sugar status in kiwifruit, and this measurement minus the density of the supporting fluid has a major effect on drop velocity and thus on the transit time to reach the bottom of a fluid tank. Practical studies show that the models give a good account of fruit movement, although fruit mass seems to have an even lower effect than predicted. Fruit hairs, fruit shape, and initial fruit orientation also effect velocity but should not be of a magnitude to cause concern [8].

Density is the most effective parameter of these apricot varieties as concerns the dropping time, and that apricot fruits of approximately constant volume can be sorted based on their densities. This is due to the fact that fruits with approximately constant volume and different densities show different dropping times and can be separated accordingly [9]. The best model for terminal velocity of tomato as a function of water and tomato densities, shape factor and volume was modelled with determination coefficient of 0.84. Based on statistical analysis, fruit density created a considerable influence on terminal velocity while the parameter of fruit volume shape factor had small effect on terminal velocity. It can be concluded that in sorting systems, difference in terminal velocities of tomatoes could be addressed as a crucial factor for designing sorting systems [10].

The recent developments in computer vision system in the field of agricultural and food products. The adoption of this emerging technology in sorting and grading of fruits and vegetables will be of immense benefit to this country. Some of the other associated benefits include more efficient operation, production of more consistent product quality, greater product stability and safety. Computer vision systems have been used increasingly in industry for inspection and evaluation purposes as they can provide rapid, economic, hygienic, consistent and objective assessment. However, difficulties still exist, evident from the relatively slow commercial uptake of computer vision technology in all sectors. Even though adequately efficient and accurate algorithms have been produced, processing speeds still fail to meet modern manufacturing requirements [11].

During transport and handling, apple fruits are subjected to various loading conditions that may lead to damage and bruising. Methods for assessing and predicting apple bruising caused by repetitive impact loads during the course of transport and handling, impact pressure and fruit bruising using a pressure-sensitive film technique were measured by a simple drop test. As the impact test, apples were dropped from different heights for a certain number of times. Both bruising areas and volume increased relative to the dropping height and the number of drops. For the different number of drops, significant difference in bruising area or volume was found as a result of dropping height. Thus, impact force and pressure between the apple and the impact surface were analyses in order to assess and predict apple bruising [13].

2.3 Grading System

In agricultural industry the efficiency and the proper grading process is very important to increase the productivity. Currently, the agriculture industry has a better improvement, particularly in terms of grading of fruits, but the process is needed to be upgraded. This is because the grading of the fruit is vital to improve the quality of fruits. Indirectly, high quality fruits can be exported to other countries and generates a good income. Mango is the third most important fruit product next to pineapple and banana in term of value and volume of production. There are demands for this fresh fruit from both local and foreign market. However, mangoes grading by humans in agricultural setting are inefficient, labour intensive and prone to errors. Automated grading system not only speeds up the time of the process but also minimize error.

Analysing image using computer vision has many potential functions for automated agriculture tasks. One of the researchers has made the methods to grading of Harum Manis is by using digital fuzzy image. Tajul Rosli B. Razak, Mahmod B. Othman, Mohd Nazari bin Abu Bakar, Khairul Adilah bt Ahmad has introduced the digital fuzzy image to grading the Harum Manis [16]. The main objectives of this study are to perform mango grading process by applied the fuzzy image clustering for local mango in Perlis and follow three objective. First objective to propose and develop fuzzy image clustering algorithm, second objective to identify and evaluate the best algorithm for clustering on local mango in Perlis and third objective compare the experimental results with human expert grading decision and to further optimize the system. This study proposes a mango grading method for mangoes quality classification by using fuzzy image analysis. Refer Table 2.1, show step and method to grading Harum Manis. The algorithm of the proposed method consisted of five steps :

Table 2.1: Step and method to grading process [16]

STEP	METHOD
Step 1	Determine the size of mango by calculating the area of image object
Step 2	Detect the colour of mango by determine the mean of three colour array for red, green and blue.
Step 3	Apply edge detection algorithm to determine skin of image mango
Step 4	Fuzzy Inference Rule is applied for three values of size, colour and skin to compute the grade of mango.
Step 5	Rank the mango quality based on mango grade

The framework of this study is shown in Figure 2.3 and the result from the process grading is shown in Figure 2.4 result of digital image processing and Figure 2.5 is a result from fuzzy logic.

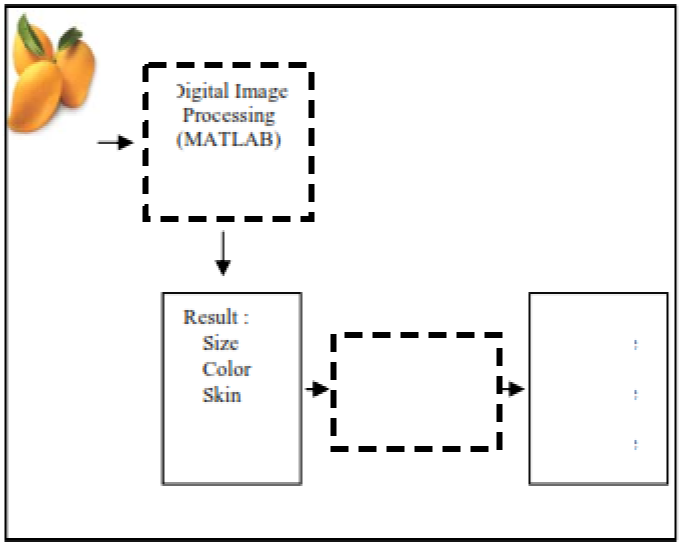


Figure 2.3: Framework of digital fuzzy image to grading the Harum Manis [16]

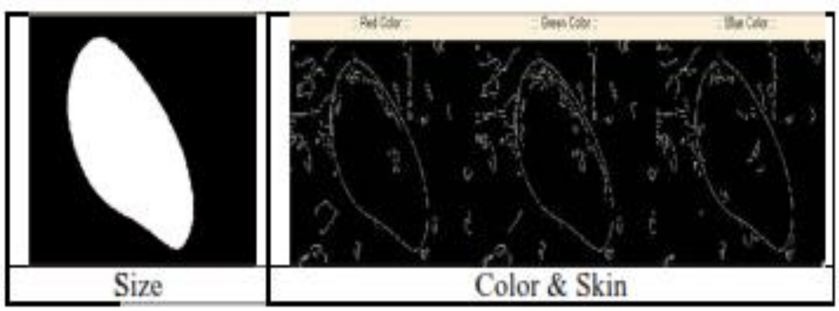


Figure 2.4: The result of digital image processing [16]

Sample of Mango	Size	Color	Skin	Fuzzy Result	Grading
	8.4391	10.5541	90.1548	5.0	GRADE B
	11.75	10.94	97.17	5.3	GRADE B
	7.20	10.938	83.40	5.4	GRADE B

Figure 2.5: Result of fuzzy classification [16]

The other researcher has made automated oil palm fruit grading system using artificial intelligence. Automated grading system for oil palm fruit is developed using the RGB colour model and artificial fuzzy logic. The purpose of this grading system is to distinguish between the three different classes of oil palm fruit which are under ripe, ripe and overripe [17]. The ripeness or colour ripening index was based on different colour intensity. The grading system uses a computer and a CCD camera to analyse and interpret images correspondent to human eye and mind. The computer program is developed for the image processing part like the segmentation of colours, the calculation of the mean colour intensity based on RGB colour model and the decision making process using fuzzy logic to train the data and make the classification for the oil palm fruit. The grading system depends on the colour extracted from the image. Therefore, colour features extraction plays an important role in developing this grading system. Figure 2.6 show about automated grading system process [17].

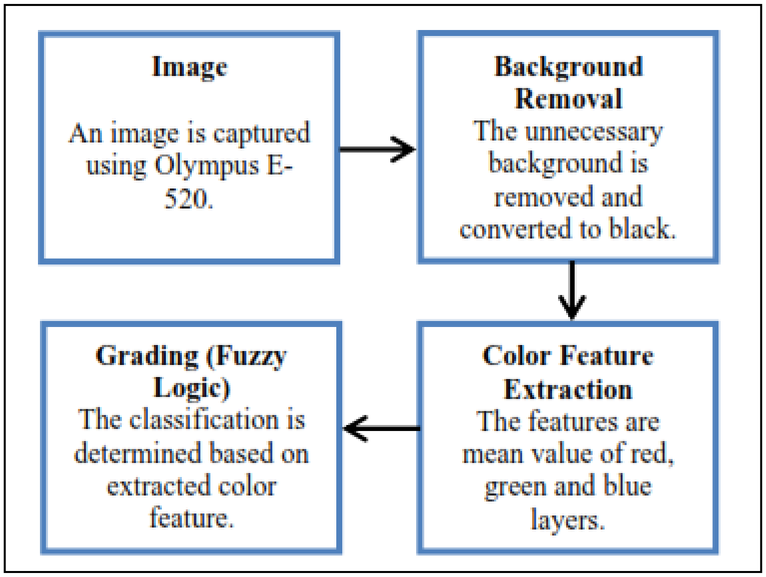


Figure 2.6: Automated grading system process [17]

Next researcher Üsmail Kavdir and Daniel E. Guyer developed Apple Grading Using Fuzzy Logic. The following objectives were included in this study first to design a FL technique to classify apples according to their external features developing effective fuzzy membership functions and fuzzy rules for input and output variables based on quality standards and expert expectations, second to compare the classification results from the FL approach and from sensory evaluation by a human expert and last objective is to establish a multi-sensor measuring system for quality features in the long term. Finding from this study are FL was successfully applied to serve as a decision support technique in grading apples [18]. Grading results obtained from FL showed a good general agreement with the results from the human expert, providing good flexibility in reflecting the expert expectations and grading standards into the results. It was also seen that color, defects and size are 3 important criteria in apple classification.

Muhaemin, M, Herwanto, T, Prijatna, D, Saukat, M and Sugandhi, WK [19] introduced An Automatic Tomato Grading Machine Based on Visual Evaluation. based on visual evaluation. This method requires highly skilful labour. Nevertheless, it may results inconsistently. Therefore it is necessary to devise a new method which can grade tomato fast and accurately. The objective of this research is to design an automatic tomato grading machine based on visual evaluation. Most tomato grading schemes are conducted based on the weight and maturity of tomato. In this research, both variables were predicted from captured tomato image and then processed with image processing algorithms. Developed image processing program successfully classified tomato with an accuracy of 95.5%. Based on this, a prototype machine with mechanical feeder was designed and fabricated. Test results showed that it has a capacity of 1200 tomato/hour. However, rough handling during processing lead to mechanical bruise on 4% of processed tomatoes.

Abdolabbas Jafari, Mohammad Reza Zarezadeh and Atefeh Fazayeli [20] introduced Orange Grading Based on Visual Texture Features. The objectives of this project were to extract some texture features from the images captured in visible spectra from citruses with different skin thicknesses, determine the skin thickness factors of the samples from the cross sectional images and investigate the correlation between the textural features of the images and skin thicknesses of the fruits. It is commonly known that citruses with coarser surface have a thicker skin while smooth and thin skin is more preferred.

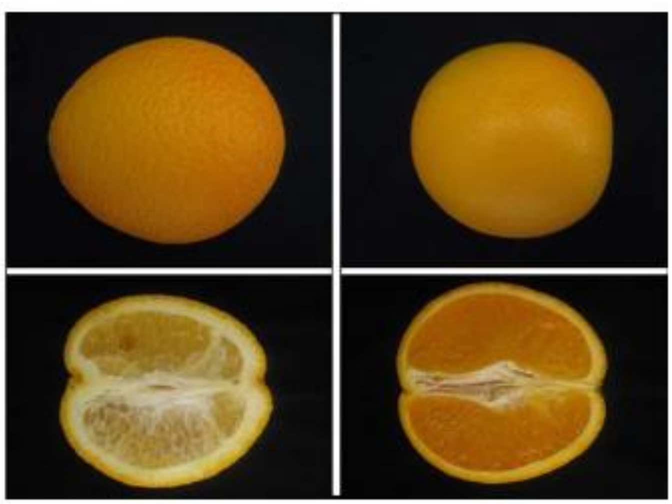


Figure 2.7: Oranges with coarse and smooth surfaces and their corresponding skin thicknesses [20]

To provide a wide range of data for such verification, oranges with various skin roughness's been collected. Images were taken by means of a normal RGB camera with a resolution of 2592×1944 pixels. To investigate the correlation between the coarseness and thickness of the skins two separate measurements were made as following.

Based on the literature review, the researchers try to apply different methods to grade the fruits. The most popular technology for fruit grading system normally based on the colour of the skin of the fruits. It used camera with the implementation of fuzzy logic algorithm for grading classification. Harum Manis is a special fruits, the skin colour of Harum Manis mango is always green even when fully ripe [27, 28]. Thus, the skin colour technique that used camera is not suitable for grading Harum Manis. Therefor another method that use load cell will develop to grading Harum Manis. Furthermore grading by using load cell is a most low cost technique.

2.4 Summary

Overall this chapter refers to previous studies that have been conducted researchers found that many studies have shown positive results or outcomes of the techniques for sorting and grading of Harum Manis. Therefore, the information discusses in the literature review chapter directly reinforces the finding of the project undertaken.

CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

Figure 3.1 shows flowchart of methodology implemented during this project. Quality grading system has a varies in different ways of design and development. It depends on the aim, objectives and applications. Nowadays, there are plenty of researches, tests and trials being conducted to discover the most effective, simplest and cost effective ways of grading system. In common, grading system consists of different design options, various types of sensors and so on. Each design components has its own specific functions, advantages and disadvantages compared to others design. Therefore, the purpose of this chapter is to deliver the first hand conceptual ideas of the vital criteria such as the most suitable, light-weighted, user-friendly and commercial available for this project.

In this chapter, a brief introduction of the selected component that has use will be described. For the hardware section, the selected component and tools used in this design will be listed clearly regarding their specification and characteristics. Next, the procedures of setting up the software are included in the software section.

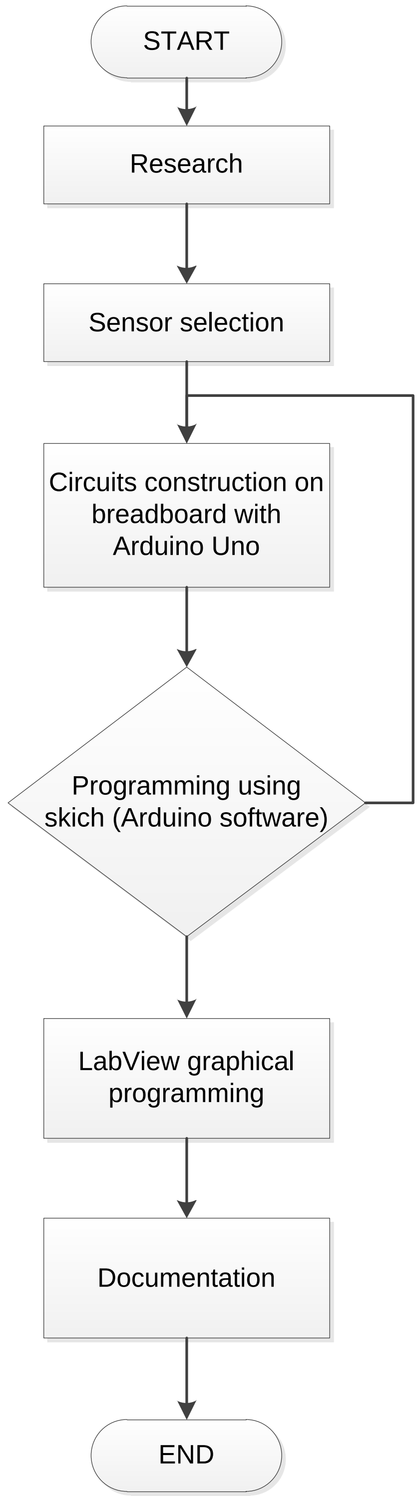


Figure 3.1: Flowchart of overall project

3.2 System Operational

The methodology for the implementation of this proposed grading mango Harum Manis based on their weights refer to Figure 3.2. A model is designed adaptation from Hiwa Golpira, Hêmin Golpîra ,'Improvement of an Apple Sorting Machine Using PSNR Criterion '.

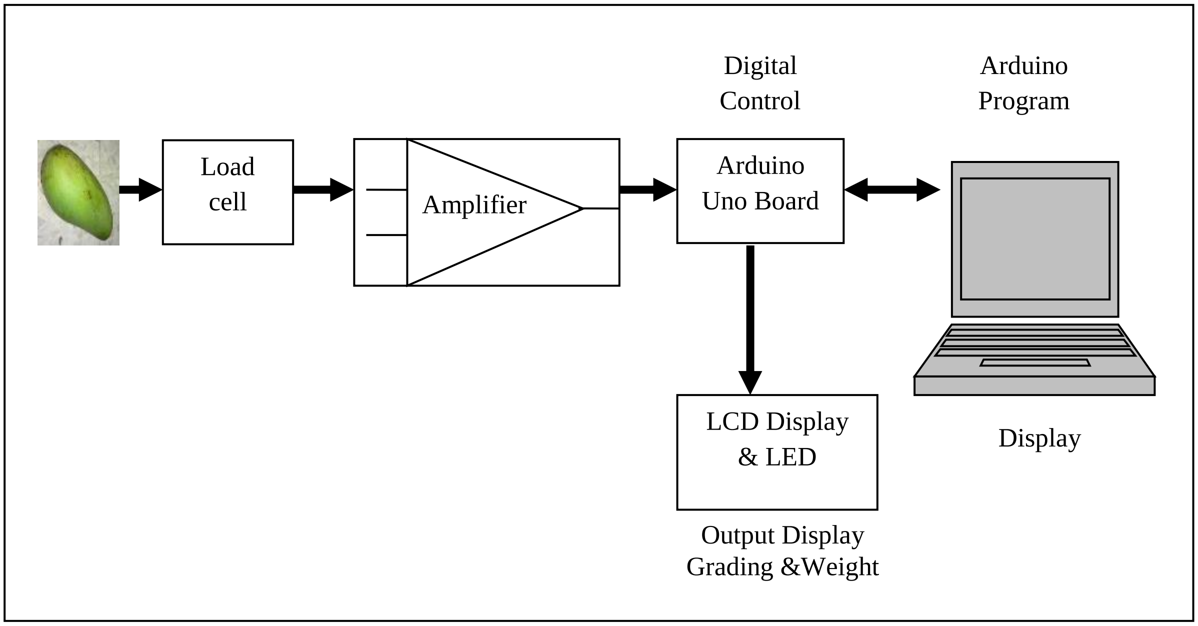


Figure 3.2: Block diagram of the grading system

According to the suggested model the experimental system is fabricated as shown Figure 3.2 above. A load cell sensing weight of mango. The function of amplifier is to increase voltage from load cell and then transfer the value to Arduino Uno Board. Arduino Uno Board process the voltage and transfer to PC using Arduino software for display analogue value and weight in gram. At the same time LCD will display the suggestion weight and LED for grading will on. In this project use three LED to sign grade of Harum Manis. Blue LED for display grade A, green LED for display grade B and red LED for display grade C. Blue LED will on if the weight of mangoes more than 600 grams for grade A, while the green LED will on if the weight of mangoes between 300 grams to 600 grams and red LED will on if the weight less 300 grams for grade C. The flow chart of this process is shown in Figure 3.3.

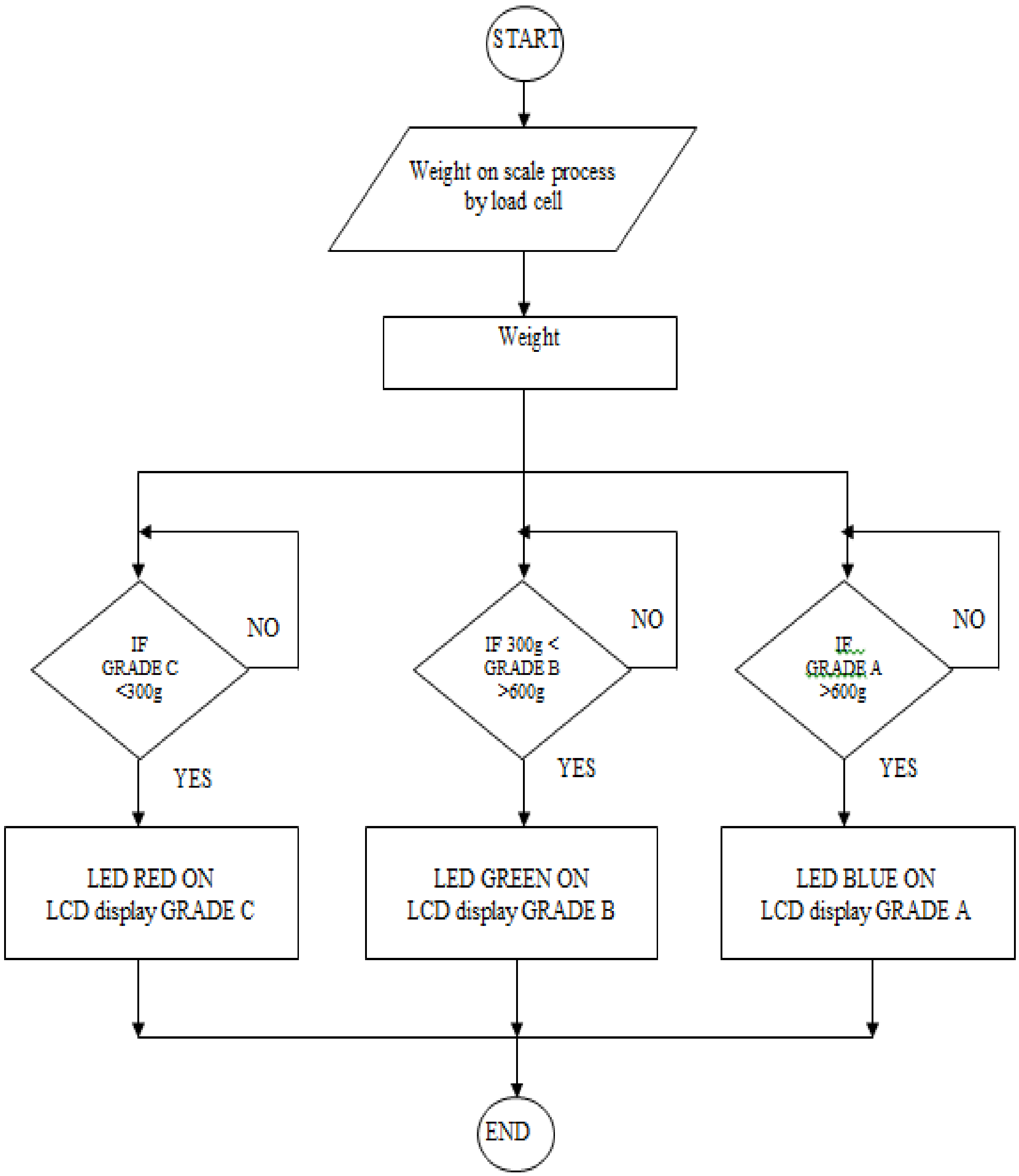


Figure 3.3 : Flowchart of the Grading System

3.3 Load Cell

The load cell in Figure 3.4 is an aluminium beam with two strain gages mounted on opposing sides. Common load cell are made of a resistive metallic foil that is mounted to a non-conductive backing material. Applying a force to the load cell, normal to the gages, creates a twisting moment in the cell, resulting in tensile and compressive forces in the gage and a respective increase or decrease in resistance.

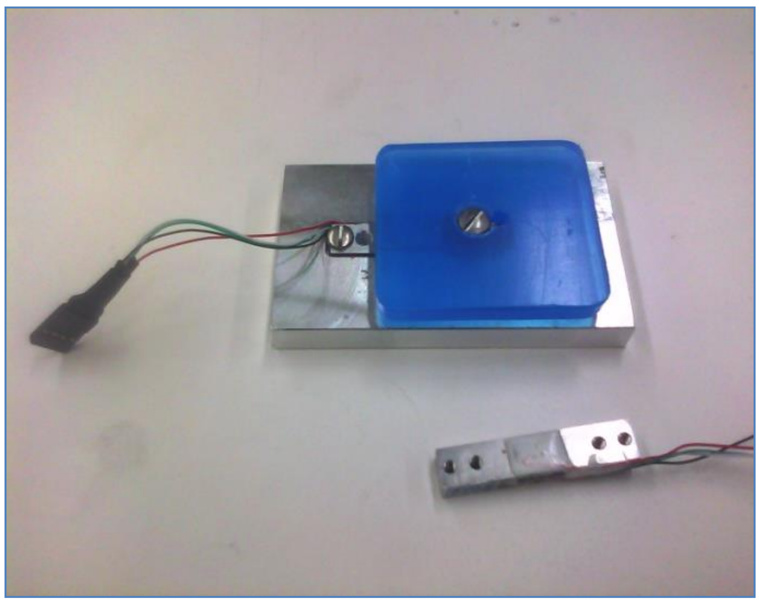


Figure 3.4 : Strain Gauge (Load Cell)

The load cell is acting as a catilever beam. When a force is applied to the right end of the beam, the lower train gage is strained in compression and the upper gage is in tension. The compressive and tensile strains cause the resistance of the strain gages to change (lower for compressive and higher for tensile) [21]. Load cell only make a very small change in voltage, so researcher have use an instrumentation amplifier to increase the voltage to use with other equipment. So researcher use INA125 Instrumentation Amplifier to settle this problem.

3.4. INA125 Instrumentation Amplifier

This component used because output from load cell is very small. It gained signal from load cell to suitable value where the Arduino Uno board can used for signal processing.

The INA125 is a low power, high accuracy instrumentation amplifier with a precision voltage reference. It provides complete bridge excitation and precision differential-input amplification on a single integrated circuit. A single external resistor sets any gain from 4 to 10,000. The INA125 is laser-trimmed for low offset voltage (250µV), low offset drift (2µV/°C), and high common-mode rejection (100dB at G = 100). It operates on single (+2.7V to +36V) or dual (±1.35V to ±18V) supplies. The voltage reference is externally adjustable with pin-selectable voltages of 2.5V, 5V, or 10V, allowing use with a variety of transducers. The reference voltage is accurate to ±0.5% (max) with ±35ppm/°C drift (max). Sleep mode allows shutdown and duty cycle operation to save power. The INA125 is available in 16-pin plastic DIP and SO-16 surface-mount packages and is specified for the -40°C to +85°C industrial temperature range [22]. Refer to figure 3.5 is an example of INA125 that has been used.

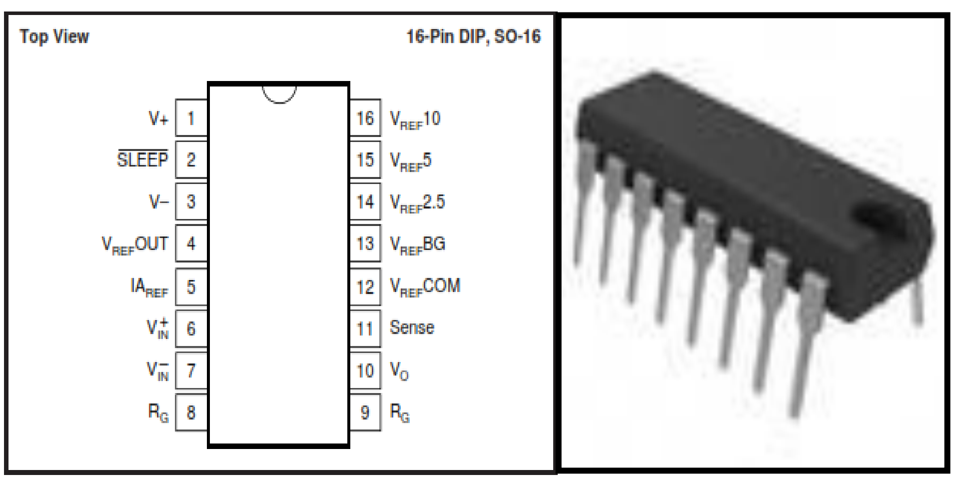


Figure 3.5 : Instrumental Amplifier INA125 And It’s Pin Configuration

3.4.1 Types of operational amplifiers

Six configuration of operational amplifier are reported. There are:

1. Inverting amplifier.
2. Non-inverting amplifier.
3. Differential amplifier.
4. Summing amplifier.
5. Voltage follower amplifier.
6. Instrument amplifier

1. Inverting amplifier

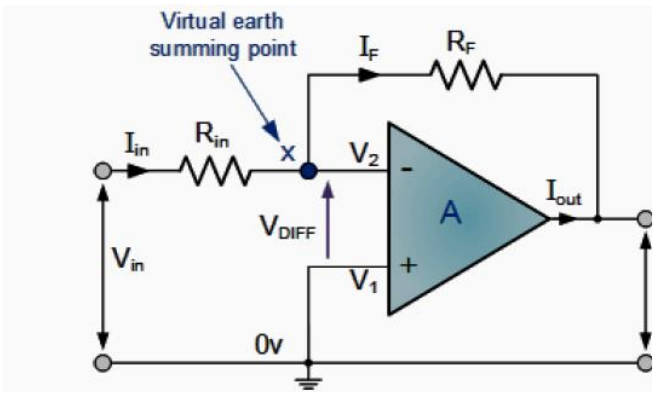


Figure 3.6: Inverting amplifier circuit [24]

In this Inverting Amplifier circuit Figure 3.6 the operational amplifier is connected with feedback to produce a closed loop operation. For ideal op-amps there are two very important rules in inverting amplifiers, these are: "no current flows into the input terminal" and that "V1 equals V2", (in real op-amps both these rules are broken). This is because the junction of the input and feedback signal (X) is at the same potential as the positive (+) input which is at zero volts or ground then, the junction is a "Virtual Earth". Because of this virtual earth node the input resistance of the amplifier is equal to the value of the input resistor, Rin and the closed loop gain of the inverting amplifier can be set by the ratio of the two external resistors. Current, (i) flows through the resistor network as shown in Figure 3.7. Equations shown below (3.1 - 3.7) are the equation involved in inverting amplifier operation.

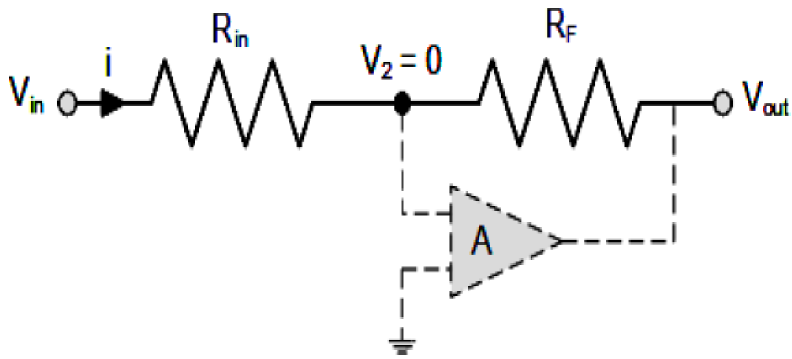


Figure 3.7: Inverting amplifier operation [24]

$$i = \frac{V_{in} - V_{out}}{R_{in} + R_{out}} \tag{3.1}$$

$$i = \frac{V_{in} - V_2}{R_{in}} = \frac{V_2 - V_{out}}{R_f} \tag{3.2}$$

$$i = \frac{V_{in}}{R_{in}} - \frac{V_2}{R_{in}} = \frac{V_2}{R_f} - \frac{V_{out}}{R_f} \tag{3.3}$$

$$\frac{V_{in}}{R_{in}} = V_2 \left[\frac{1}{R_{in}} + \frac{1}{R_f}\right] - \frac{V_{out}}{R_f} \tag{3.4}$$

$$i = \frac{V_{in} - 0}{R_{in}} = \frac{0 - V_{out}}{R_f} \tag{3.5}$$

$$\frac{R_f}{R_{in}} = \frac{0 - V_{out}}{V_{in} - 0} \tag{3.6}$$

The Closed Loop Gain (Av) is given as,

$$\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = -\frac{R_f}{R_{in}} \tag{3.7}$$

2. Non-inverting Amplifier configuration

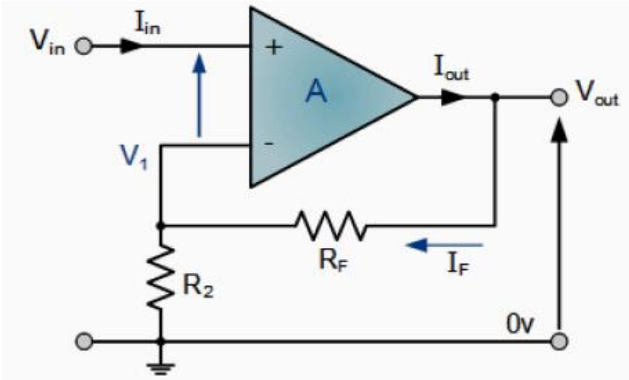


Figure 3.8: Non-inverting amplifier circuit

In the previous Inverting Amplifier said that "no current flows into the input" of the amplifier and that "V1 equals V2". This was because the junction of the input and feedback signal (V1) are at the same potential in other words the junction is a "virtual earth" summing point. Because of this virtual earth node the resistors, Rf and R2 form a simple potential divider network across the non-inverting amplifier with the voltage gain of the circuit being determined by the ratios of R2 and Rf as shown in Figure 3.8 and Figure 3.9 is show about Potential Divider Network.

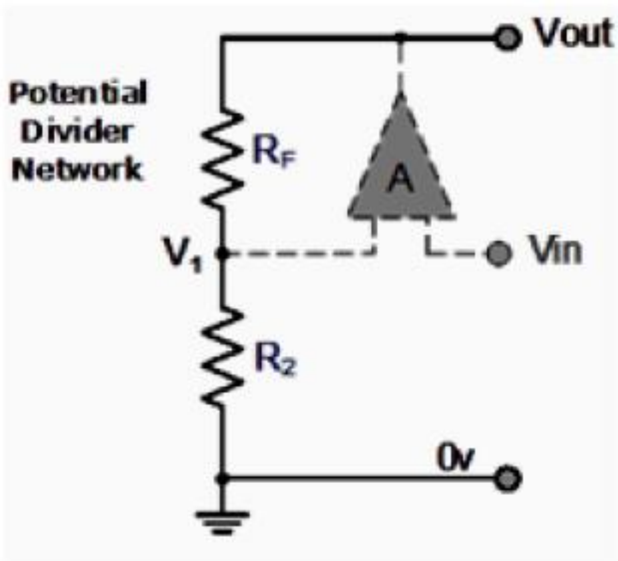


Figure 3.9: Equivalent potential divider network [24]

Then using the formula to calculate the output voltage of a potential divider network, calculation the closed-loop voltage gain (Av) of the non-inverting amplifier as follow. Equation (3.8 – 3.12) are the derivation of the circuitry.

$$V_1 = \frac{R_2}{R_2+R_F} \text{ x } V_{OUT} \quad (3.8)$$

Ideal summing point: $V_1 = V_{IN}$ (3.9)

Voltage Gain, $(A_{(v)}$ is equal to : $\frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}}$ (3.10)

Then, $A_{(v)} = \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} = \frac{R_2+R_F}{R_2}$ (3.11)

Transpose to give : $A_{(v)} = \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} = 1 + \frac{R_F}{R_2}$ (3.12)

3. Differential amplifier

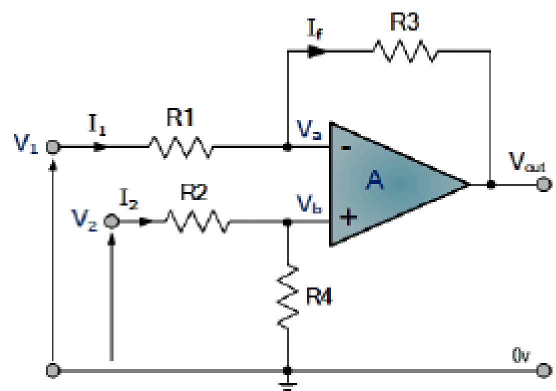


Figure 3.10: Differential amplifier circuit.[24]

By refer to Figure 3.10, connecting all input turn to 0v ground, using superposition to solve for the output voltage Vout. Then the transfer function for a differential amplifier circuit is given as equation (3.13 – 3.20) shown.

$$I_1 = \frac{V_1 - V_2}{R_1} \tag{3.13}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{V_2 - V_b}{R_2} \tag{3.14}$$

$$I_f = \frac{V_a - (-V_{out})}{R_3} \tag{3.15}$$

Summing point $V_a = V_b$ (3.16)

If V_b= 0 then $V_{out(a)} = -V_1\left(\frac{R_3}{R_3 + R_1}\right) = -V_1\left(\frac{R_3}{R_1}\right)$ (3.17)

If If V_a= 0 then $V_{out(b)} = V_2\left(\frac{R_4}{R_2 + R_4}\right)\left(1 + \frac{R_3}{R_1}\right)$ (3.18)

$V_{out} = V_{out(a)} + V_{out(b)}$ (3.19)

$\therefore V_{out} = -V_1\left(\frac{R_3}{R_1}\right) + V_2\left(\frac{R_4}{R_2 + R_4}\right)\left(1 + \frac{R_3}{R_1}\right)$ (3.20)

4. Summing amplifier

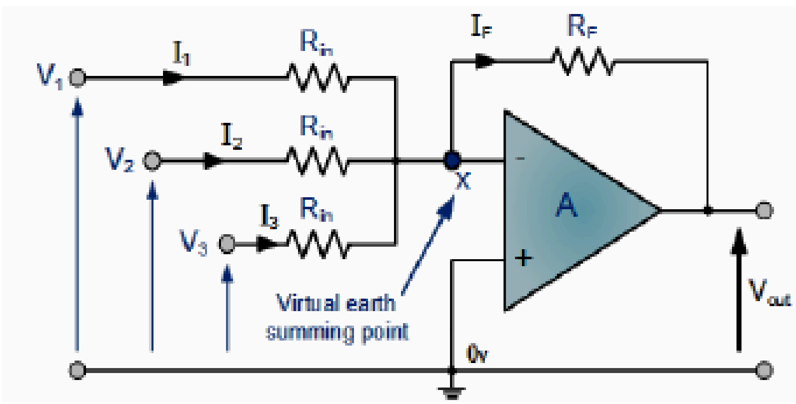


Figure 3.11: Summing amplifier circuit [24]

The output voltage, (Vout) in Figure 3.11 now becomes proportional to the sum of the input voltages, V_1, V_2, V_3 etc. Then we can modify the original equation for the inverting amplifier to take account of these new inputs as shown in equation (3.21 – 3.23)

$$I_F = I_1 + I_2 + I_3 = -\left[\frac{V_1}{R_{in}} + \frac{V_2}{R_{in}} + \frac{V_3}{R_{in}}\right] \tag{3.21}$$

Inverting Equation: $V_{out} = -\frac{R_f}{R_{in}}$ x V_{in} (3.22)

then -$V_{out} = \frac{R_f}{R_{in}}V_1$ x $\frac{R_f}{R_{in}}V_2$ x $\frac{R_f}{R_{in}}V_3$ (3.23)

5. Voltage follower amplifier.

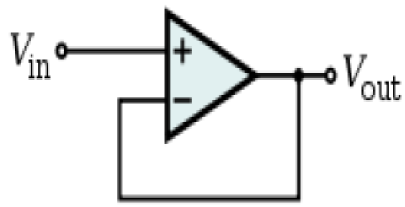


Figure 3.12: Voltage follower circuit.[24]

As shown in Figure 3.12, voltage follower or unity gain amplifier is used as a buffer amplifier to eliminate loading effects (e.g., connecting a device with a high source impedance to a device with a low input impedance). Equation (3.24 – 3.26) are the derivation of the circuitry.

Vout = Vin (3.24)

Zin = ∞ (3.25)

Gain,A = 1 (3.26)

6. Instrument amplifier

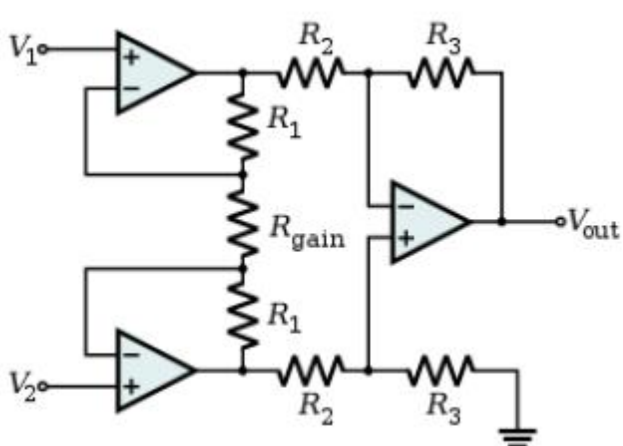


Figure 3.13: Instrument amplifier circuit. [24]

Instrument amplifier as shown in Figure 3.13 combines very high input impedance, high common-mode rejection, low DC offset, and other properties used in making very accurate, low-noise measurements. Instrument amplifier made by adding a non-inverting buffer to each input of the differential amplifier to increase the input impedance. Due to the strong (i.e., unity gain) feedback and certain non-ideal characteristics of real operational amplifiers, this feedback system is prone to have poor stability margins. Consequently, the system may be unstable when connected to sufficiently capacitive loads. In these cases, a lag compensation network (e.g., connecting the load to the voltage follower through a resistor) can be used to restore stability. The manufacturer data sheet for the operational amplifier may provide guidance for the selection of components in external compensation networks. Alternatively, another operational amplifier can be chosen that has more appropriate internal compensation.

3.5 Arduino Uno Board

Arduino is a tool for making computers that can sense and control more of the physical world than your desktop computer or laptop. It's an open-source physical computing platform based on a simple microcontroller board and a development environment for writing software for the board. Arduino can be used to develop interactive objects, taking inputs from a variety of switches or sensors, and controlling a variety of lights, motors, and other physical outputs. Arduino projects can be stand-alone or they can be communicate with software running on your computer (e.g. Flash, Processing, MaxMSP.) The boards can be assembled by hand or purchased preassembled. The open-source IDE can be downloaded free for its programming. The Arduino programming language is an implementation of wiring, a similar physical computing platform, which is based on the processing multimedia programming environment.

Currently there are many other microcontrollers and its platforms available for physical computing. Parallax Basic Stamp, Netmedia's BX-24, Phidgets, PIC16, PIC18 and many others offer similar functionality. All of these tools take the messy details of microcontroller programming and wrap it up in an easy-to-use package. Arduino also simplifies the process of working with microcontrollers, but it offers some advantage for lecturer, students and interested amateurs compare other systems. The advantages for using Arduino are list below.

1. Low cost - Arduino boards are relatively inexpensive compared to other microcontroller platforms. The most minimum price version of the Arduino module can be assembled by hand and even the pre-assembled Arduino modules cost less than RM80.

2. Cross-platform - The Arduino software runs on Windows, Macintosh OSX, and Linux operating systems. Most microcontroller systems are limited to Windows.

3. Simple and easy programming environment - The Arduino programming environment is easy-to-use for beginners, however flexible enough for advanced users to take advantage of as well. For lecturer, it's conveniently based on the processing programming environment. So students learning the program in that environment will be familiar with the look and feel of Arduino.

4. Open source and extensible software- The Arduino software and is published as open source tools, available for extension by experienced programmers. The language can be expanded through C++ libraries and people wanting to understand the technical details can make the leap from Arduino to the AVR C programming language on which it's based. Similarly, user can add AVR-C code directly into your Arduino programs if they want to.

5. Open source and extensible hardware - The Arduino is based on Atmel's ATMEGA8 and ATMEGA168 microcontrollers. The plans for the modules are published under a Creative Commons license. So experienced circuit designers can make their own version of the module, extending it and improving it. Even

inexperienced users can build the breadboard version of the module in order to understand how it works and safe money.

The Arduino Uno that illustrates in Figure 3.14 is a microcontroller board based on the ATmega328. It has 14 digital input/output pins (of which 6 can be used as PWM outputs), 6 analog inputs, a 16 MHz ceramic resonator, a USB connection, a power jack, an ICSP header, and a reset button. It contains everything needed to support the microcontroller; simply connect it to a computer with a USB cable or power it with a AC-to-DC adapter or battery to get started [23]. The Arduino Uno has a number of facilities for communicating with a computer, another Arduino, or other microcontrollers. The ATmega328 provides UART TTL (5V) serial communication, which is available on digital pins 0 (RX) and 1 (TX). The Arduino software includes a serial monitor which allows simple textual data to be sent to and from the Arduino board. The RX and TX LEDs on the board will flash when data is being transmitted via the USB-to-serial chip and USB connection to the computer (but not for serial communication on pins 0 and 1) [23]. The Arduino Uno is designed in a way that allows it to be reset by software running on a connected computer. In other words, Arduino Uno board is Automatic (Software) Reset.

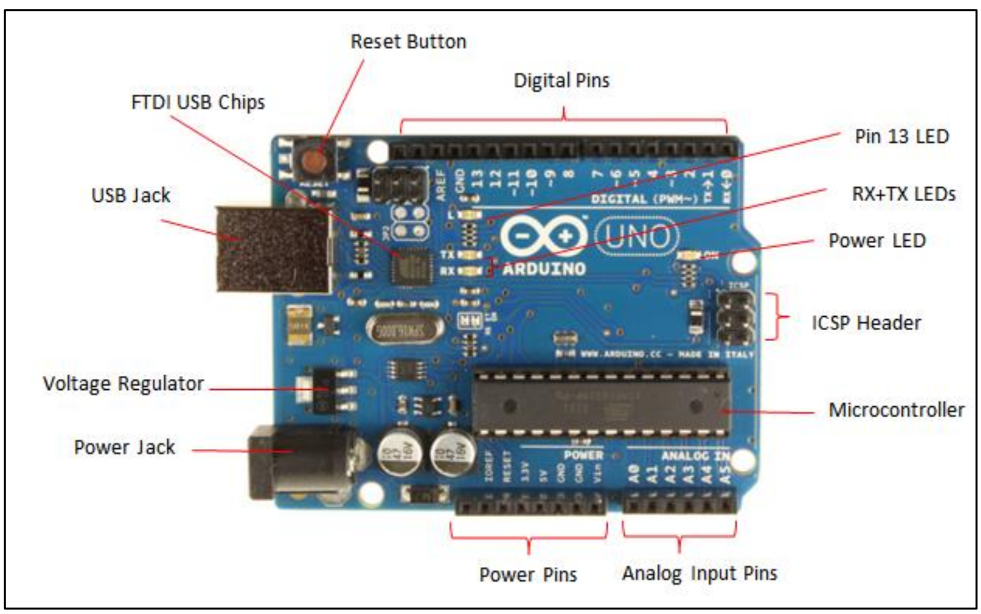


Figure 3.14: Arduino Uno Board [23]

3.6 Hardware Design

The circuit is simple enough to develop on a breadboard as just follow from schematic on Figure 3.15 below. The most difficult part will be re-connecting the load cell if a pin connector crimping kit is not available. Wires on loads cells are very fine and it's not long enough to develop with INA125 instrumental amplifier and Arduino Uno board.

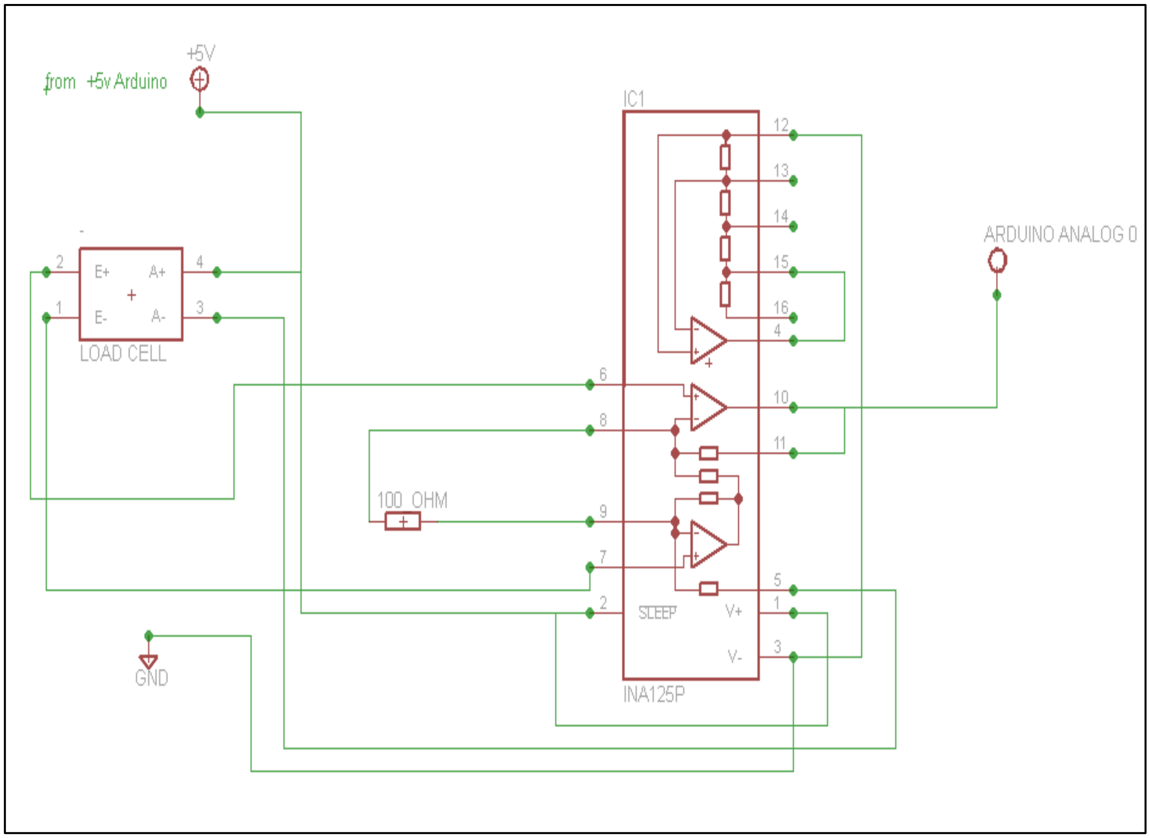


Figure 3.15: Connection Load Cell and INA125 Instrumental Amplifier

To connect the load cell to the breadboard and other components, the wires can be extended with 0.6mm solid single core wire. Process to soldering wires on load cell with extended wires must be done with carefully. This is because high temperature from soldering process can make load cell damaged and for the final result the reading will not accurate. The INA125 instrumental amplifier and load cell is powered from the 5v supply from Arduino Uno board. This is the easiest way and can reduce component for develop the circuits. The load cell supply can also powered by the INA125s' built-in 5v regulator. For this connection, pin 1 and pin 2 on INA125 instrumental amplifier must have 12 volt input. 12 volt source can take out from pin Vin on Arduino Uno board.

In Figure 3.16, it shows the connection of LCD with the Arduino Uno Board. LCD that used in this project is 16x2 character LCD - black on Green. It's mean; it can display 16 character and 2 line display with black text on green background. Potentiometer with maximum value 200ohm whose output is connected to CONTR on pin 3 is use for control contrast for optimal viewing of LCD.

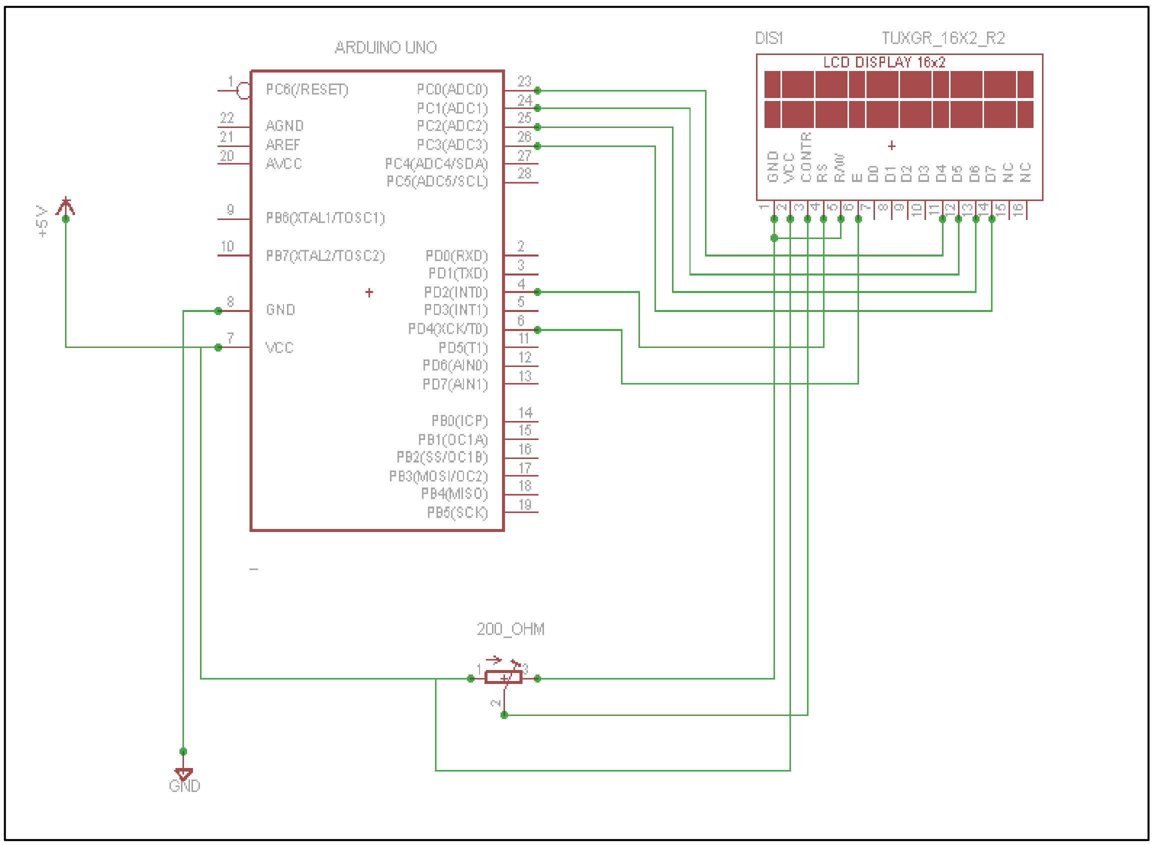


Figure 3.16: Connection Arduino Uno Board and LCD.

After connection between Arduino Uno board, load cell and LCD display have successful develop, output from LCD still not generate. The process must continue with Arduino programming where it uses IDE software for grading programming. In this task, the objective for programming is to display Harum Manis grade and it weight on LCD display and Arduino IDE Serial Monitor.

3.7 Software

To obtain the objective of Mango (Harum Manis) Quality Grading System, there are two part of programming. First is programming Arduino Uno board by Using IDE Software and second is LabView Programming.

3.7.1 Arduino Uno Setup and IDE Software

To get Arduino Uno Runnig on Windows, these following steps must go through. This steps very important because to determine either the Arduino Uno board capable to communicate with IDE software.

1. Get an Arduino Uno board and cable – Arduino Uno is a simple board that contains everything that need to start working with electronic and microcontroller programming. Figure 3.5 illustrates Arduino Uno with major component on it board. The USB printer cable is use to power on the board and for upload and download the programs from or to IDE software.

2. Download the Arduino environment - To program the Arduino board you need the Arduino environment. In other word IDE software must download and install. The latest version can download from http://arduino.cc/en/main/software. When the download finishes, unzip the downloaded file. Make sure to preserve the folder structure. Double-click the folder to open it. There should be a few files and sub-folders inside

3. Locate the USB driver – For upload and download the programs, it will need to install the drivers for the FTDI chip on the board. These can be found in the

drivers/FTDI USB Drivers directory of the Arduino distribution. In the next step ("Connect the board"), you will point Window's Add New Hardware wizard to these drivers.

4. Connect the board - The power source is selected by the jumper between the USB and power plugs. To power the board from the USB port (good for controlling low power devices like LEDs), place the jumper on the two pins closest to the USB plug. To power the board from an external power supply (6-12V), place the jumper on the two pins closest to the power plug. Either way, connect the board to a USB port on your computer. The power LED should go on. The Add New Hardware wizard will open. Figure 3.17 show display for hardware update. Click to No, not this time on hardware update and click next.

Figure 3.17: First Appearance For Hardware Update

Then select "Install from a list or specified location (Advanced)" and click next as shows in Figure 3.18.

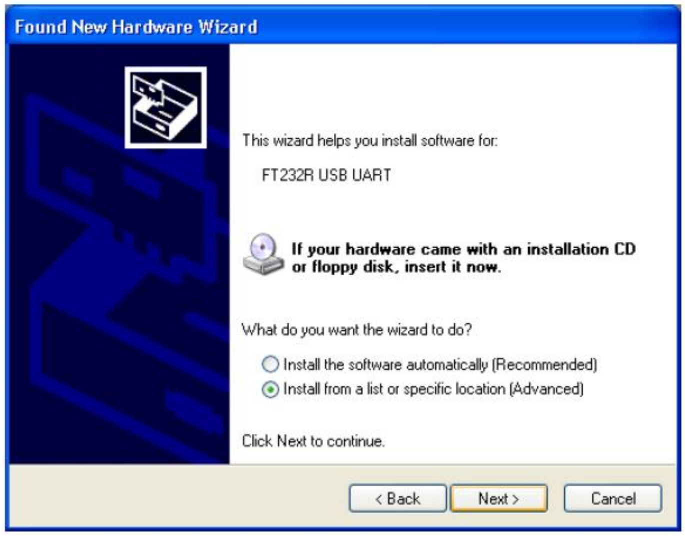


Figure 3.18: Second Appearance For Hardware Update.

Make sure that "Search for the best driver in these locations is checked"; uncheck "Search removable media"; check "Include this location in the search" and browse to the location you unzipped the USB drivers to in the previous step. Click next. The process is show in Figure 3.19.

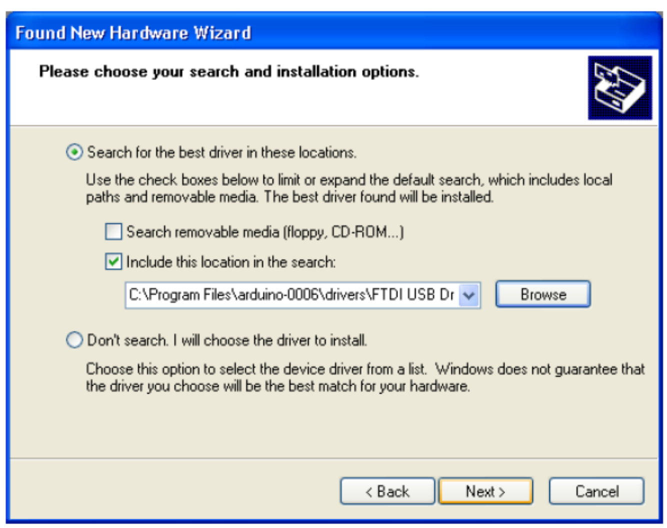


Figure 3.19: Third Appearance For Hardware Update

The wizard will search for the driver and then tell you that a "USB Serial Converter" was found. Click finish as show in Figure 3.20.

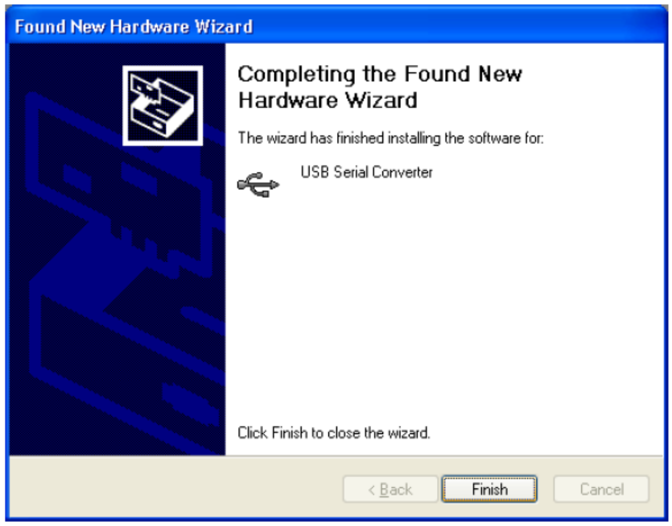


Figure 3.20: Final Appearance For Hardware Update.

The new hardware wizard will appear again. Go through the same steps. This time, a "USB Serial Port" will be found.

5. Run the Arduino environment - Open the Arduino folder and double-click the Arduino application. First look for Arduino IDE software as Figure 3.21.

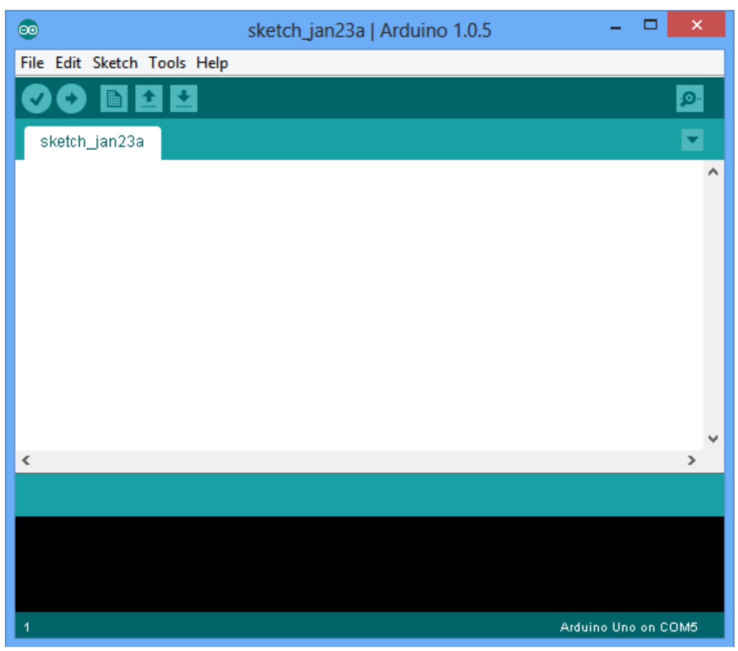


Figure 3.21: First look for Arduino IDE software

6. Upload a program - Open the LED blink example sketch: File > Examples > Digital > BlinkWithoutDelay. In Figure 3.22, here's what the code for the LED blink example looks like.

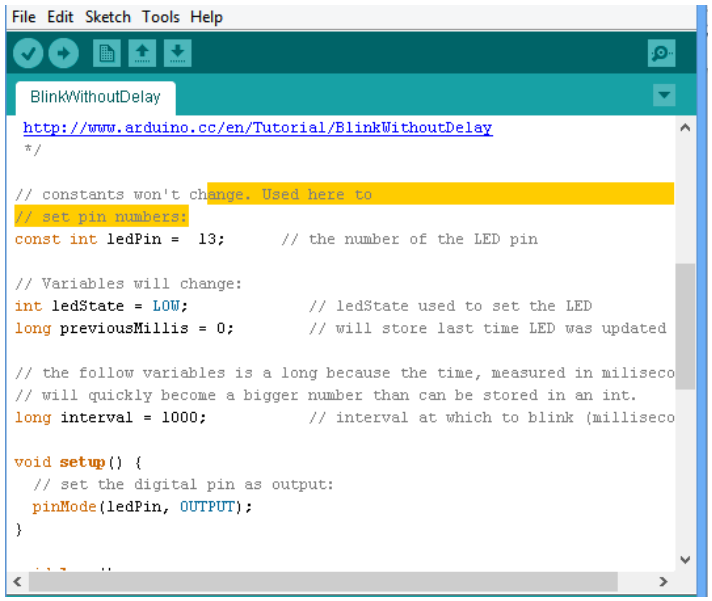


Figure 3.22: An Example For Blingwithoutdelay Programming

Select the serial device of the Arduino board from the Tools | Serial Port menu. On Windows, this should be COM1 or COM2 for a serial Arduino board. COM3, COM4 or COM5 for a USB board. To find out, open the Windows Device Mananger (in the Hardware tab of System control panel). Look for a "USB Serial Port" in the Ports section; that's the Arduino board. The process is illustrated on Figure 3.23.

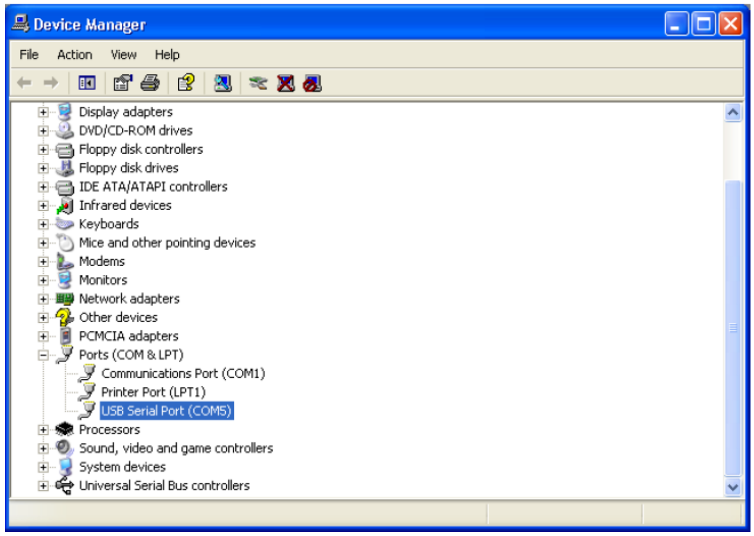


Figure 3.23: Determine USB Serial Port.

Make sure that "Arduino Uno" is selected in the Tools > Board menu as show in Figure 3.24.

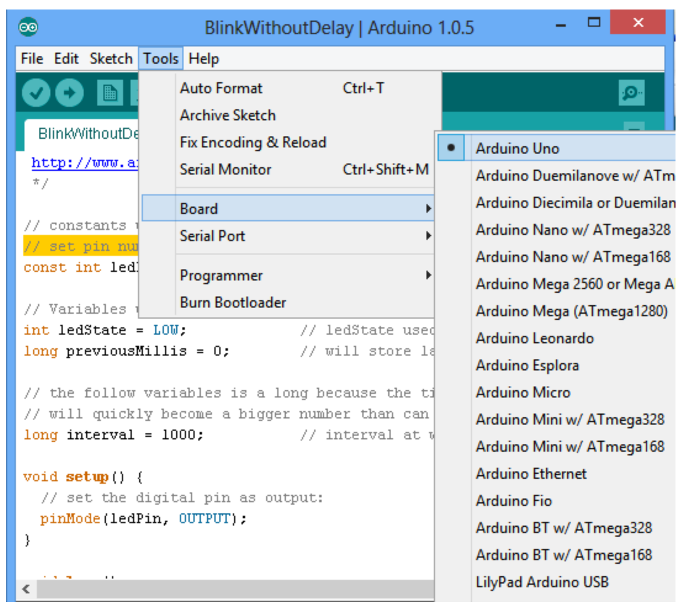


Figure 3.24: Step To Select Arduino Board

Now, simply click the "Upload" button in the environment as show in Figure 3.25. Wait a few seconds - you should see the RX and TX LEDs on the board flashing. If the upload is successful, the message "Done uploading." will appear in the status bar.

Upload Button For Transfer Arduino Programming to Arduino Board

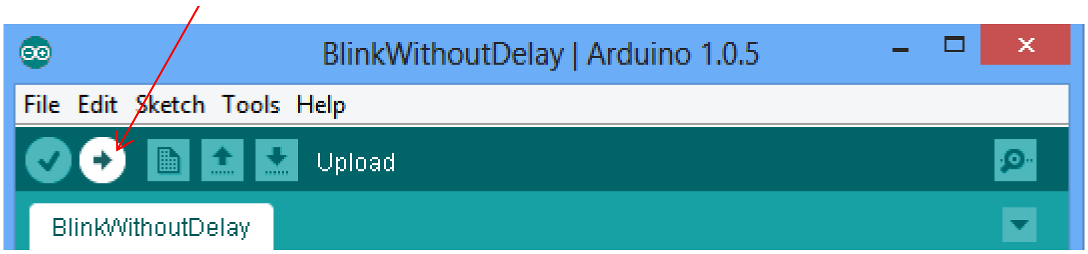


Figure 3.25: Location For Upload Button

7. Look for the blinking LED - A few seconds after the upload finishes, it will display the amber (yellow) LED on the board start to blink. If it does, it mean successful setup have been done.

3.7.2 DAQ and LabView Software

This is a second method to determine the grade of Harum Manis. This method is very importance because it helps to determine the accuracy and compare the result between Arduino programming. The main component for this method is DAQ and LabView Software. Figure 3.26 show the block diagram for second method.

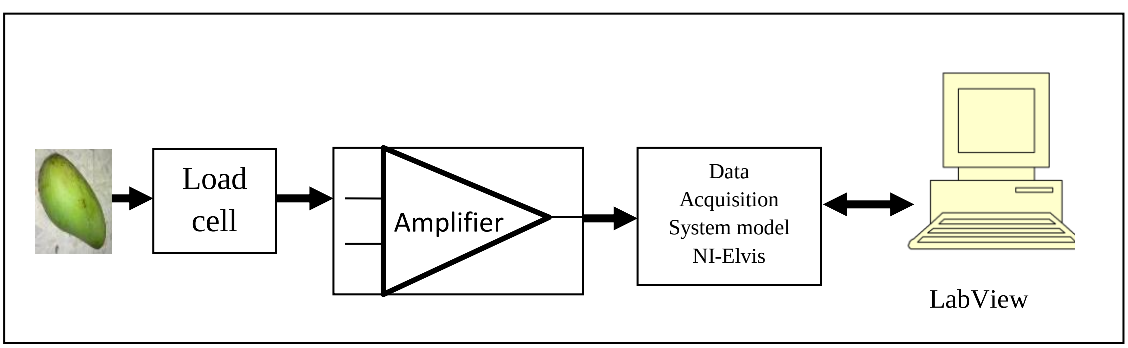


Figure 3.26: Block Diagram For Second Method

Data acquisition (DAQ) is a process of measuring an electrical signal such as voltage, current, temperature, pressure or sound with a computer. Basically, DAQ system consists of sensors, DAQ measurement hardware and a computer with programmable software. Compared to traditional measurement systems, DAQ system exploit the processing power, productivity, display, and connectivity capabilities of industry-standard computers providing a more powerful, flexible, and cost-effective measurement solution. For this project the DAQ module NI-Elvis will be used to convert the analogue output voltage to digital output voltage. The digital output voltage from the DAQ module will be transfer to the PC or laptop to be examined.

National Instruments LabView (short for Laboratory Virtual Instrumentation Engineering Workbench) is use for signal acquisition, measurement analysis and data presentation. This software is flexible and easy to use for user and it also help user to understand the programming language without difficulty compared to traditional development tools. Usually, measurement and automation applications can be characterize into three primary pieces that are acquiring data, analysing it and then presenting.

This software well known as a user friendly function such as drop and drag button to form a block diagram without using a complicated programming or coding. This software will run two windows, one is “Front Panel” and the other one is “Block Diagram”. Function of the “Front Panel” is used to display data and “Block Diagram” is used for graphical programming.

Before design a software using LabView, data signal from INA125 must determine by weight that already known thru NI-Elvis. The following step must be taken in order to get weight reading and grading for Harum Manis.

1. Setting for 3rd order polynomial - To convert output voltage to weight in gram, calibration of load cell is needed in order to get the equation. Calibration step of load cell consist of taking the voltage reading with number known weight and applied a numerical fit to get an equation. Set of

weight brass which each brass weight is 100g. Table 3.1 will show the result from the calibration of the load cell. Then the calibration output voltage with known weight data will be inserting in Regression Solver by using LabView software refer Figure 3.27. From that, the 3rd order polynomial equation to convert output voltage to force is obtained.

Table 3.1: Results for measured output voltage with known weight

Brass weight (grams)	Voltage output (V)
0g	0.6
100g	0.6
200g	0.4
300g	0.1
400g	0.46
500g	1.08
600g	1.67
700g	2.20
800g	2.90
900g	3.50
1000g	4.13

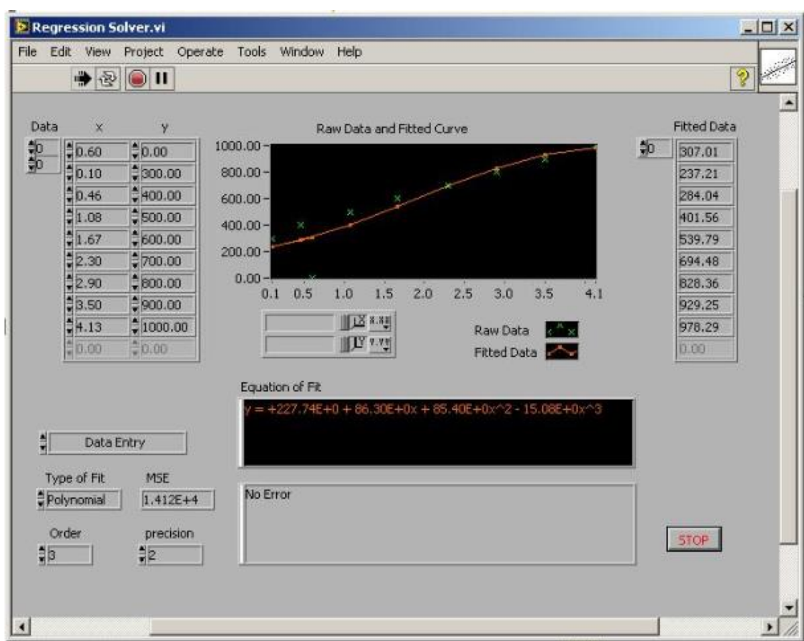


Figure 3.27: Regression equation of weight to voltage conversion

$$y = 227.74 + 86.30X + 85.40X^2 - 15.08X^3 \qquad (3.24)$$

2. Setting for front panel - Figure 3.28 shows the front panel of the grading system. It consists of the analogue meter that will show the weight of Harum Manis, weight and mean reading and three indicators that define the grade of Harum Manis.

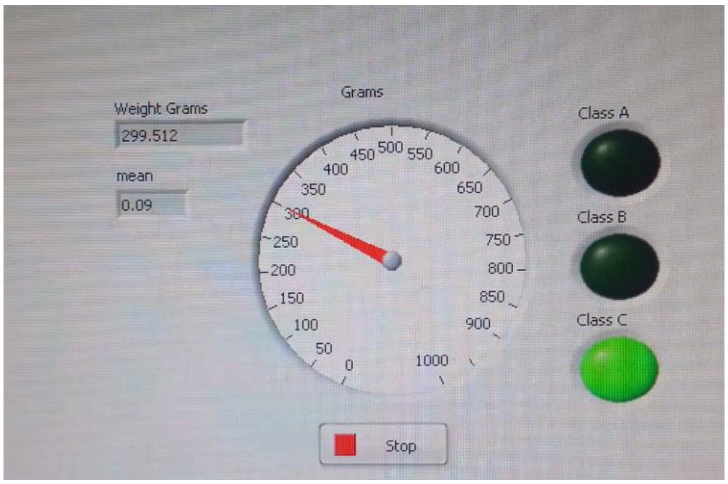


Figure 3.28: Front Panel

3. Block diagram programming - The major part of this block diagram is DAQ assistant, while loop, mathematic numeric structure, case structure, waveform charts, set dynamic data attributes, save data and last but not least timing. All this part will help to display the output of grading and weight. The DAQ assistants gather the output voltage that already being converted from the NI-Elvis and create a new task. Its help to display the data in analogue form. For continuous measurement data, we need to add while loop. Function of while loop structure is to repeat the sub diagram inside it. Mathematic numeric structures are used to define equation of conversion output voltage to grams. These equations of conversion are being state on equation (3.24). For this part, numeric structure that being use is added, multiply, subtract and also square structure.

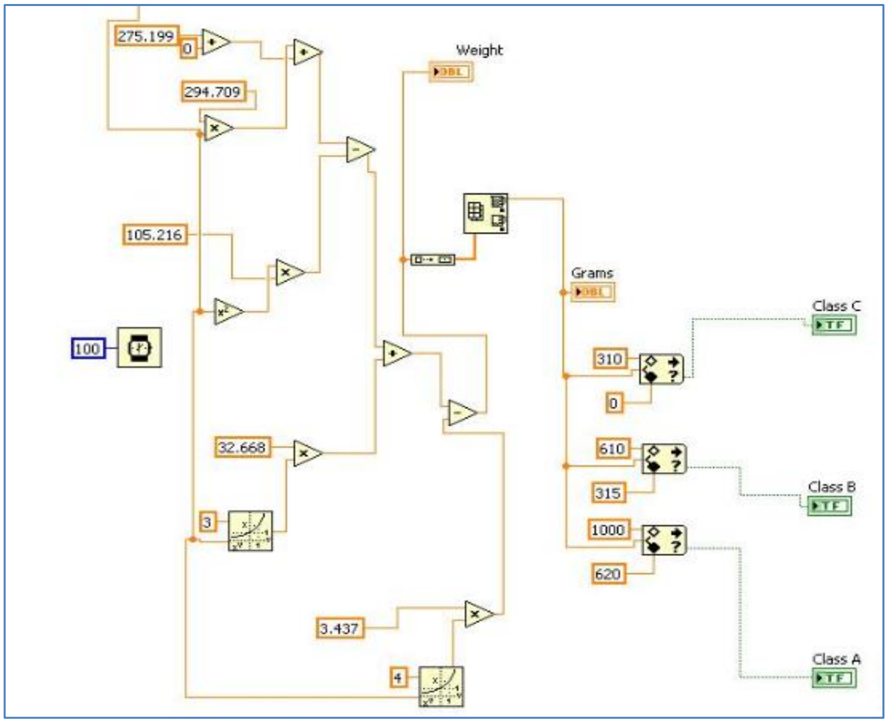


Figure 3.29: Block Diagram Programming

3.8 Summary

Based on the rules and procedures that have been discussed in Chapter 3 are referring to how the project is carried out. The important aspects discussed in terms of the operating system for the projects undertaken, the tools used and the design of the hardware. Data and results of the findings are discussed in further detail in Chapter 4.

CHAPTER 4

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

In this chapter, hardware/programming and the software interfaces result will be discussed. There are only one load cell being attached to the weight scale for analyses. Function for this load cell is to detect the weight distribution during when Harum Manis is attaching on platform. Result from this activity can be used to analyse for grading Harum Manis either to grade A, grade B or grade C. This instrumented grading system is divided into two parts, first is the hardware/programming and the second part is software design/Graphical User Interfaces (GUI). Each part can display the final results. The hardware part is to interpret the force distribution and flexion of Harum Manis in electrical signal by using load cell and INA125 amplifier. After that with the help from Arduino board and with suitable programming the force that been attach to load cell will display on LCD in grams. With help from Data acquisition systems (DAQ) model NI-Elvis, it will collect the signal from INA125 and transfer to the PC and GUI using LabView software will display the output.

Data in grams and category of Harum Manis that appear on LCD and arduino software will manually recorded and saved. Data will be analysed based on the objective and scope of the project. To prove the reading that appear/obtained, comparison between data reading from LCD with LabView will observe or analyse.

4.2 Hardware /Programming

Figure 4.1 shows the complete hardware of the instrumented system for Harum Manis grading tool. This hardware consists of signal from load cell, INA125 instrument amplifier, Arduino Uno Board, LCD display and LED for grading indicator. Refer Appendix 1 for full circuit design Harum Manis grading system using EAGLE Software.

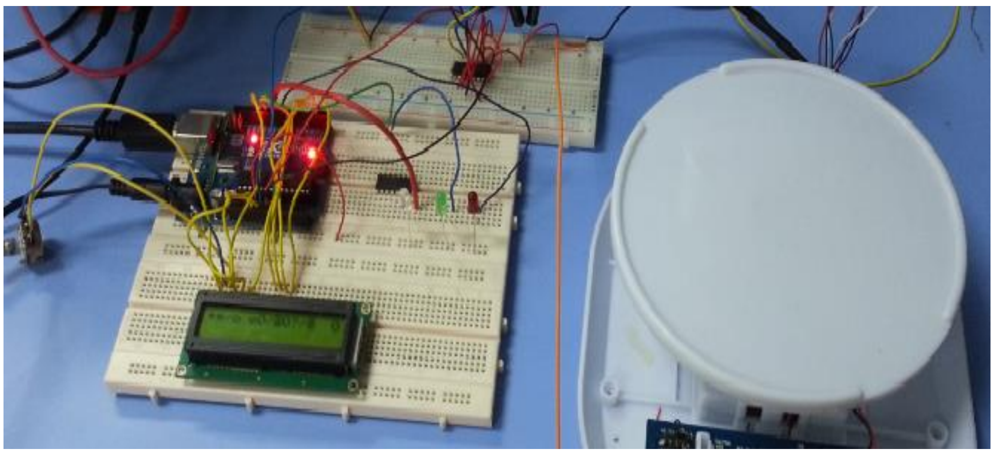


Figure 4.1: Complete hardware design of instrument Harum Manis grading system

Last but not least is a laptop for develop programming that converts analogue signals to measuring in grams and define Harum Manis category.

4.2.1 Result From Arduino Programming And LCD Display

After 3 times changing the load cell that has been used, the best result is shown on Table 4.1 and Figure 4.2.

Table 4.1: Weight between analogue scale and LCD

Mangoes	Weight in grams using analogue scale	Weight in grams that display on LCD
Harum Manis A	650	768
Harum Manis B	450	230
Harum Manis C	550	513
Harum Manis D	250	5
Harum Manis E	200	1
Harum Manis F	750	930
Harum Manis G	600	627
Harum Manis H	400	168
Harum Manis I	250	5
Harum Manis J	350	81

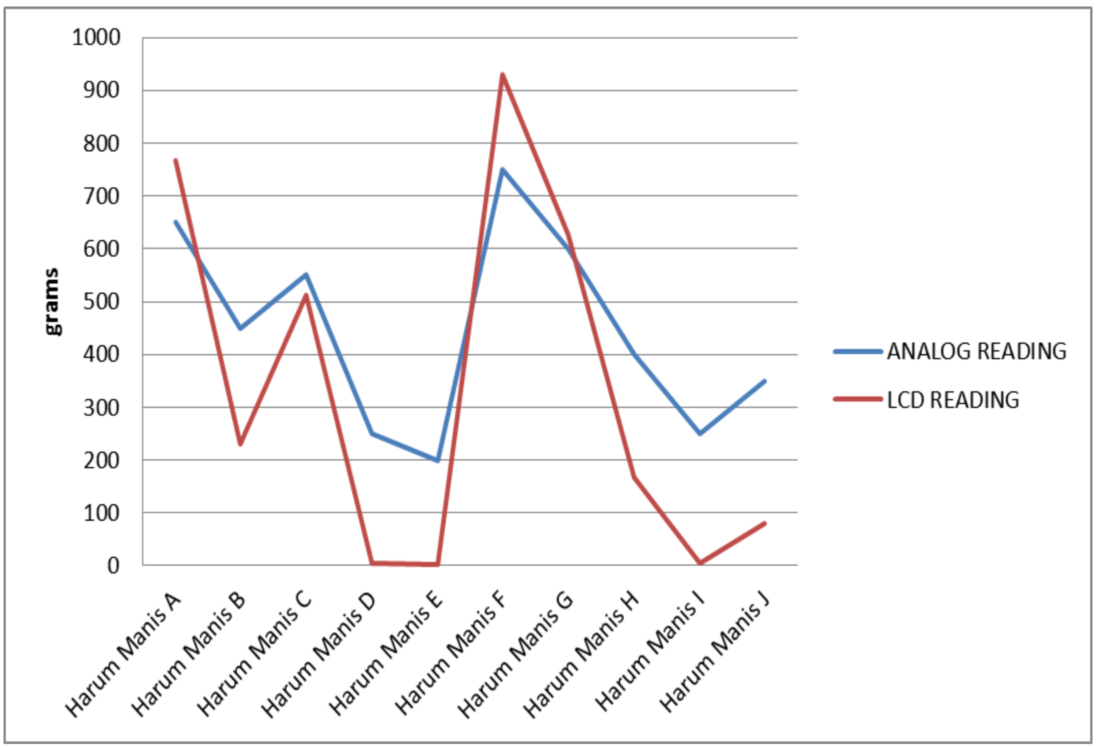


Figure 4.2: Result from analogue scale and LCD for Harum Manis weight

Although the result from LCD was not succeed to archive its real weight, but for grading Harum Manis seen to successful. Output from LCD shows correctly the classification of Harum Manis. Table 4.2 shows the result of Harum Manis grading compare with real classification that determine from FAMA.

Table 4.2: Result from LCD display compare with actual grading

Mangoes	Actual Grade	Grade Determine From LCD Display
Harum Manis A	A	A
Harum Manis B	B	B
Harum Manis C	B	B
Harum Manis D	C	C
Harum Manis E	C	C
Harum Manis F	A	A
Harum Manis G	B	B
Harum Manis H	B	B
Harum Manis I	C	C
Harum Manis J	B	B

Figure 4.3: Example for result from Harum Manis J

From Figure 4.3 above, it shows the grade for Harum Manis J was successful archived but not the actual weight in grams. Refer Appendix B for coding Harum Manis grading system.

4.3 Software

Figure 4.4 shows the complete component for analysis using GUI. This method use analogue signal from INA125 amplifier, DAQ models NI-Elvis and also a PC for recording data.

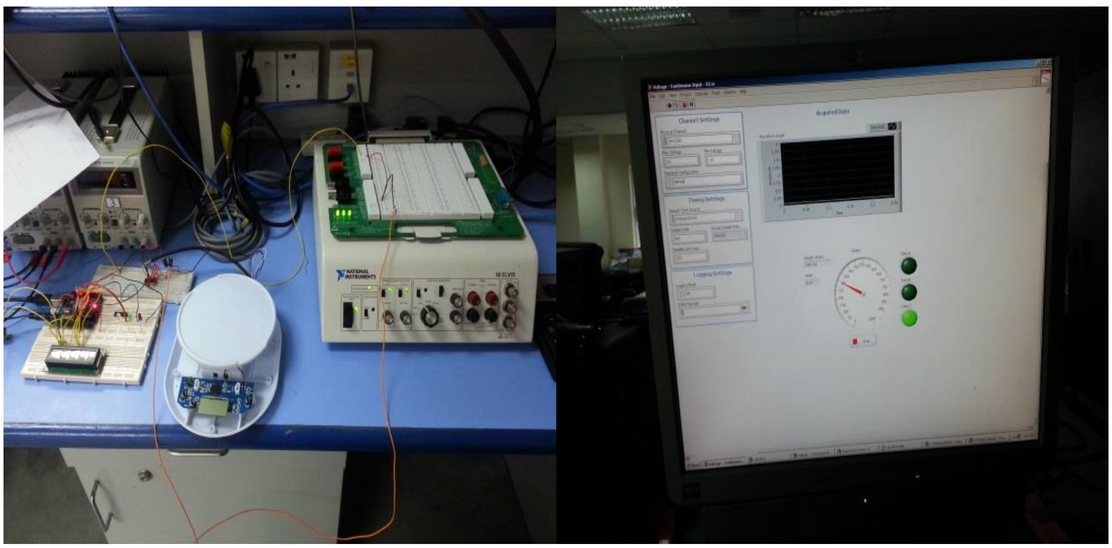


Figure 4.4: Component for analyses using GUI

GUI using LabView software is to display the weight reading and record the data from the load cell which is used to analyse the data. Part of GUI block diagram consists of DAQ assistant block, numeric block diagram, mean and case structure block diagram, waveform chart block diagram, set dynamic data attributes block diagram, timing block diagram and finally the save data block diagram. Waveform chart will display weight in grams in y-axes while the x-axes represent the time taken (second).

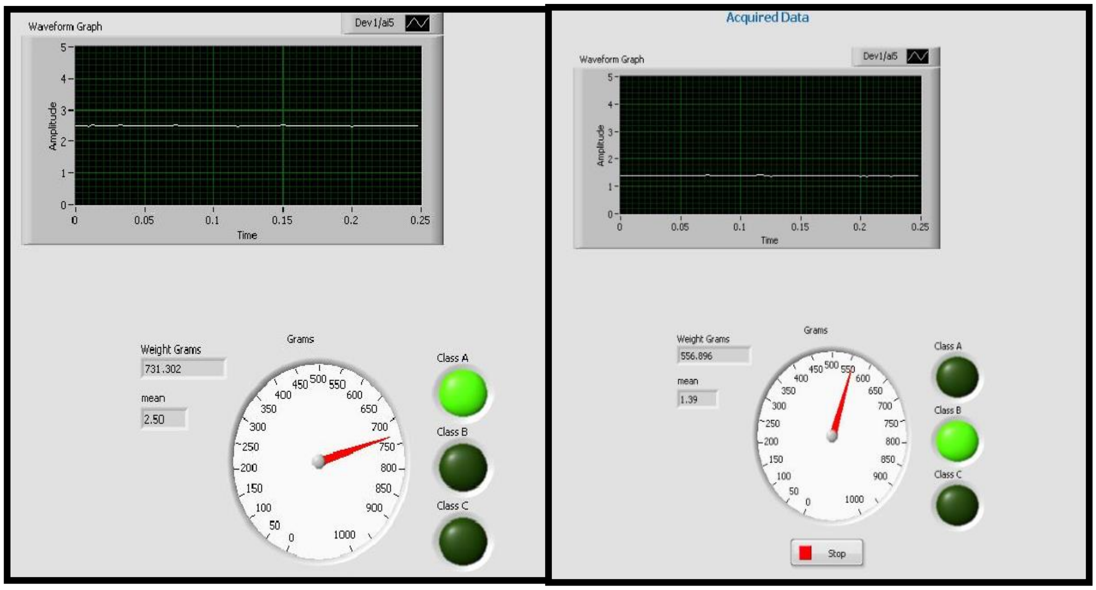


Figure 4.5: Graph displays for Harum Manis using LabView.

Figure 4.5 shows the interfaces for instrumented grading system. This two example of interfaces contain waveform graph from INA125 signal, weight in grams from load cell in digital and analogue graphic and classification of Harum Manis. The first indicator green light for grade A, second for grade B and third for grade C.

4.3.1 Results From Labview

After setting using weight cylinder with knowing grams. The result from same ten Harum Manis that has been tested before is shows on Table 4.3 and Figure 4.6.

Table 4.3: Weight between analogue scale and LabView

Mangoes	Weight in grams using analogue scale	Weight in grams using LabView
Harum Manis A	650	657.938
Harum Manis B	450	433.588
Harum Manis C	550	556.896
Harum Manis D	250	230.763
Harum Manis E	200	193.436
Harum Manis F	750	731.302
Harum Manis G	600	607.667
Harum Manis H	400	398.019
Harum Manis I	250	230.763
Harum Manis J	350	351.534

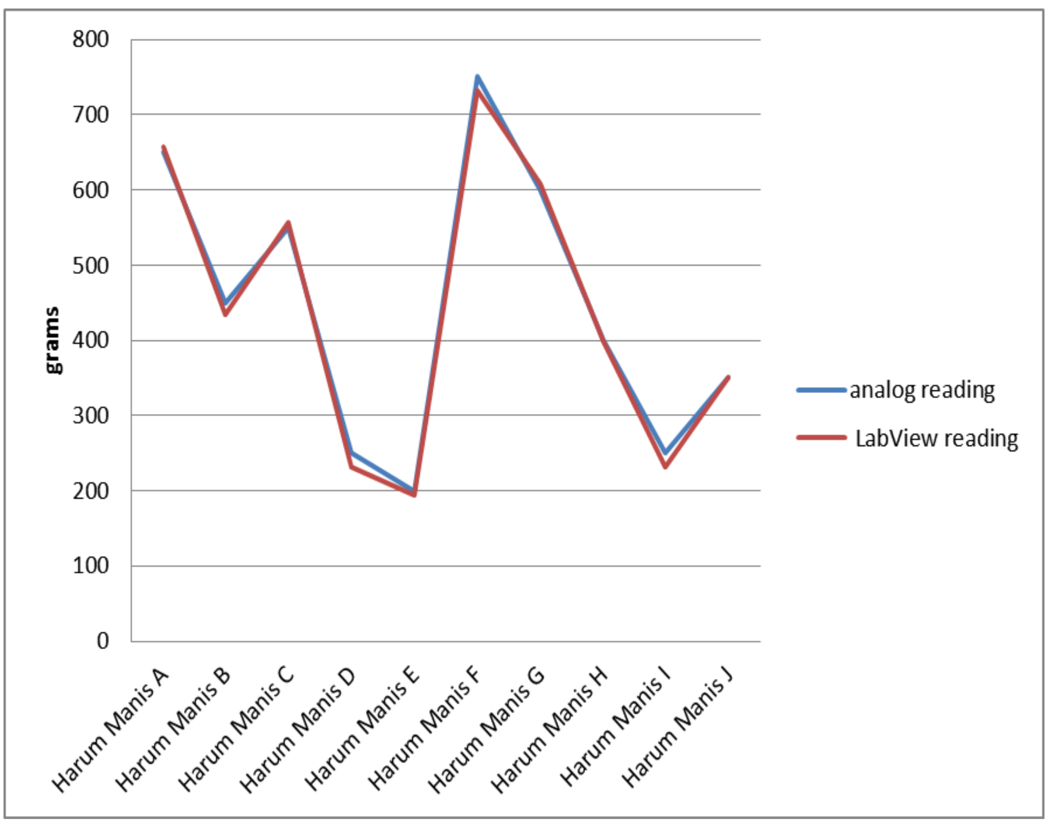


Figure 4.6: Result from analog scale and LabView reading

From Table 4.3 and Figure 4.6 it shows that result from LabView reading almost accurate to analog reading. It seems load cell in 100% functioning and has no issue. Classification for grading Harum Manis also accurate to its actual grading and grading from LCD display that was connect with Arduino board. The successful grading shows on Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Result from LCD compare with LabView

Mangos	Grade Determine From LCD	Grade Determine From LabView
Harum Manis A	A	A
Harum Manis B	B	B
Harum Manis C	B	B
Harum Manis D	C	C
Harum Manis E	C	C
Harum Manis F	A	A
Harum Manis G	B	B
Harum Manis H	B	B
Harum Manis I	C	C
Harum Manis J	B	B

4.4 Summary

Overall, this chapter discusses the aspects of the production of Mango (Harum Manis) Quality Grading System. This chapter also discusses the findings obtained from the hardware built. The researchers also explain how the methods used to ensure that the reading grade displayed is accurate and true.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

5.1 Assessment Of The Objectives

In this chapter, the project work is concluding with the achievement of the project objectives.

1. To classify and grade Harum Manis

   Project work and result are reported on chapter 3 and chapter 4. In conclusion, instrumented for Harum Manis grading has been successfully developed.

2. To develop weight scale for Harum Manis

   For hardware/programming there was some unsuccessful result where actual weight in grams was not accurate. It seems more study on arduino programming must be made to correct this problem. To blame the main component (load cell) is not an issue because when using the same load cell with second method the result was proportional to actual weight.

3. To analysis weight of Harum Manis

   This objective successful archive. Both methods successful give actual grade. Farmer who grows Harum Manis can use first method to determine their Harum Manis grade with low cost technology with precise reading.

5.2 Research Efforts

The research efforts of the author include:

1. Literature review.
2. Tutorial on the microcontroller Arduino Uno Board.
3. Circuit design using eagle.
4. Circuit design assembly on breadboard.
5. Development of set of arduino programming.
6. Tutorial on LabView
7. Development of set of LabView Programming.
8. Tutorial on NI-Elvis.

5.3 Future Works

For hardware design, enhancement that can be done to improve the quality of the project is replacing bread board with printed circuit board. This can reduce the complexity of the wired. Second enhancement is to replace the small wire with rainbow cable so the circuit will look more neat and tidy. For power supply, in order to power up the Arduino Uno Board a battery 12VDC will use to replace power from laptop. In other word, the source for supply is not came from 240VAC socket but from 12VDC battery.

After all this changing were made, the next step is to develop conveyer machine where it capable to sorting Harum Manis for grade A, grade B and grade C. This conveyer machine will work together with Arduino Uno Board to complete the system. The idea similar like H. Golpira. “Development of apple sorting machine“ [12]. Same changing will make for the sorting part where motor will use for sorting rather using pneumatic cylinder. The purpose of this is to reduce the cost and made the system more portable.

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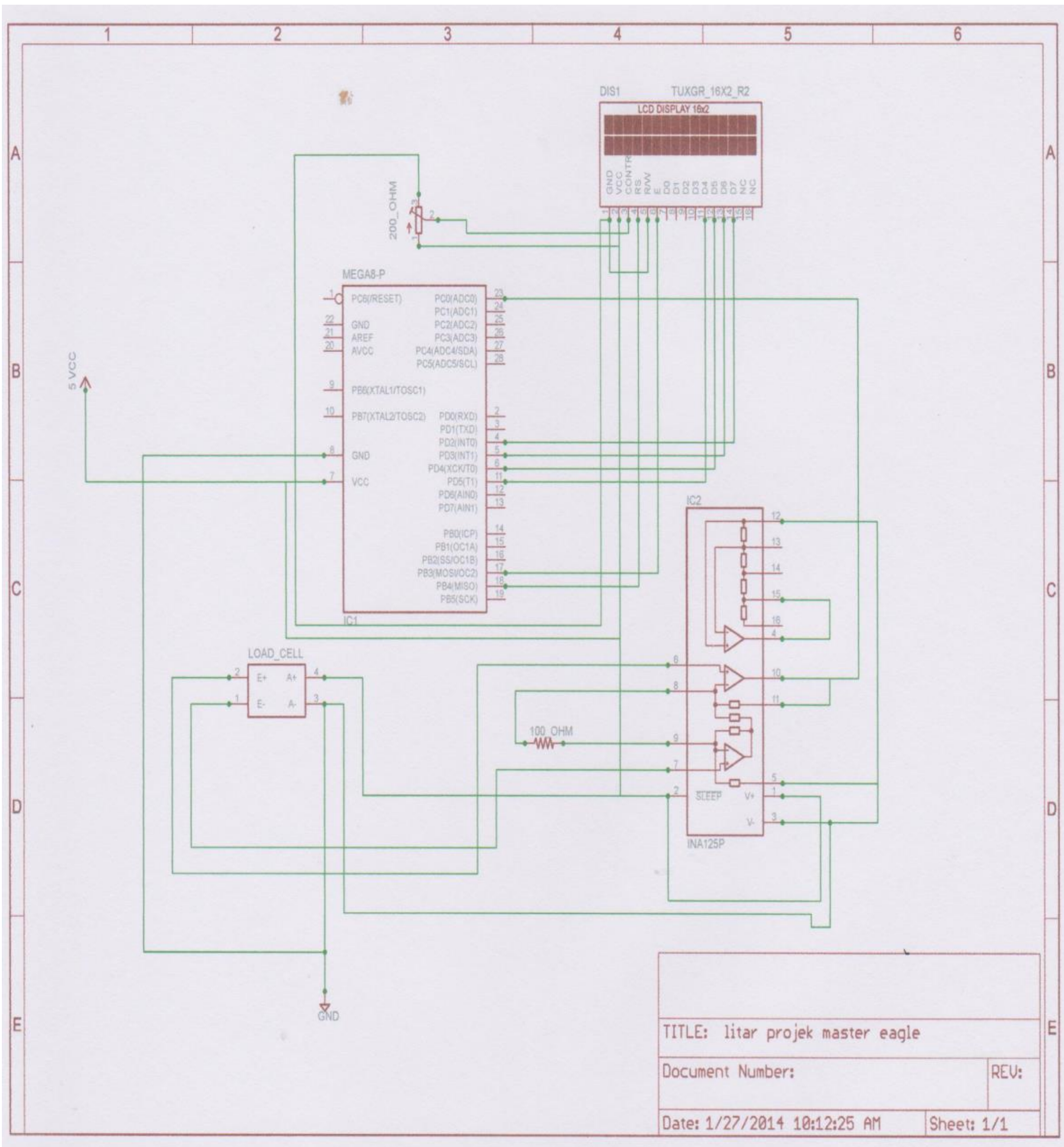
APPENDIX A

Complete circuit for the project



APPENDIX B

Arduino Programming For Harum Manis Grading

```
#include <LiquidCrystal.h>
LiquidCrystal lcd(12, 11, 5, 4, 3, 2);

int calibrate = 1;                  // 0 = Output to Processing Application, 1 = Calibration
mode
int analogPin = 0;                  // Arduino analog pin to read

// LOAD CELL CALIBRATION
static long loadLow = 0;            // measured low end load in grammes from good scales
static int analogLow = 12;          // analog reading from load cell for low end test load

// High end of the test load values
static long loadHigh = 600;         // measured high end load in grammes from good scales
static int analogHigh = 337;        // analog reading from load cell for high end test load
int loadAdjustment = 0;             // Adjust non loaded load cell to 0

//output
int relay1 =8;
int relay2 =9;
int relay3 =10;


// Values for the analog sample buffer for running average to smooth analogue reads
static int samplesBuffer = 100;          // Should be the same as the number of samples
```

```
int analogSamples[100] = {0};           // Number of analog samples to average and set to
0
int lastSampleIndex = 0;                // Last analog sample
long sampleBufferTotal = 0;             // The sum of all the samples held in the buffer
long analogSamplesAverage = 0;          // Running average of the sum of the buffer

// Results plot or display frequency
long time = 0;                      // Set time to mark start of delay
int plotDelay = 0.05;               // Time gap between plots for display or graph

void setup() {
  if (calibrate) {
    Serial.begin(9600);             // Set a slower boadrate for calibration
    plotDelay = 1000;               // Slow the readings output to display for calibration
  } else {
    Serial.begin(115200);           // Set a faster baudrate for Processing Application
  }
  pinMode(relay1,OUTPUT);
  pinMode(relay2,OUTPUT);
  pinMode(relay3,OUTPUT);
  lcd.begin(16, 2);
}

void loop()
{
  int analogValue = analogRead(analogPin);
  int oldestSample = addSample(analogValue);
  analogSamplesAverage = runningAverage(analogValue, oldestSample);

  if(millis() > time + plotDelay){
```

```
    // Convert analog value to load in grams
    int loadGrams = map(analogSamplesAverage, analogLow, analogHigh, loadLow,
loadHigh);
    loadGrams = loadGrams - loadAdjustment;
    if (calibrate) {
      Serial.print("Analog pin value: ");Serial.println(analogValue);
      Serial.print("Smoothed analog value: ");Serial.println(analogSamplesAverage);
      Serial.print("Scale load (grammes): ");Serial.println(loadGrams);
      Serial.println(" ");
    } else {
      Serial.println(loadGrams);
    }

   lcd.setCursor(0, 0);
   lcd.print("Berat: ");
   lcd.print(loadGrams);
   lcd.print(" Grams");
   time = millis();

   // berat kurang dari 300gram
   if ((loadGrams>=1)&&(loadGrams<=20))//(loadGrams <20)
  {
    digitalWrite(8,HIGH);
    lcd.setCursor(0,1);
    lcd.print("grad C ");
    time = millis();
  }
  else
  {digitalWrite(8,LOW);
  }
```

```
  //berat antara 300g dgn 600g
  if ((loadGrams>=21)&&(loadGrams<=615))  //30<loadGrams <605)
  {
   digitalWrite(9,HIGH);
   lcd.setCursor(0,1);
   lcd.print("grad B ");
   time = millis();
  }
  else
  {
  digitalWrite(9,LOW);
  }

  // berat lebih dari 600g
  if (loadGrams >620)
  {
    digitalWrite(10,HIGH);
    lcd.setCursor(0,1);
    lcd.print("grad A ");
    time = millis();
 }
  else
  {
digitalWrite(10,LOW);
  }
}
}
// Function - running average
```

```
long runningAverage(long newSample, long oldSample)
{
  sampleBufferTotal += newSample;  // Add new analog sample
  sampleBufferTotal -= oldSample;  // Subtract oldest analog sample
  return sampleBufferTotal / samplesBuffer;  // Return average analog sample reading
}

int addSample(int newSample)
{
  int oldSample;
  if (lastSampleIndex == samplesBuffer - 1 ) { // Check if end off buffer reached
    oldSample = analogSamples[0];
    analogSamples[0] = newSample;
    lastSampleIndex = 0;
  }
else
{
    lastSampleIndex ++;
    oldSample = analogSamples[lastSampleIndex];
    analogSamples[lastSampleIndex] = newSample;
  }
  return oldSample;
 }
```