

University of Peradeniya

Multispectral Imaging for Condition Monitoring

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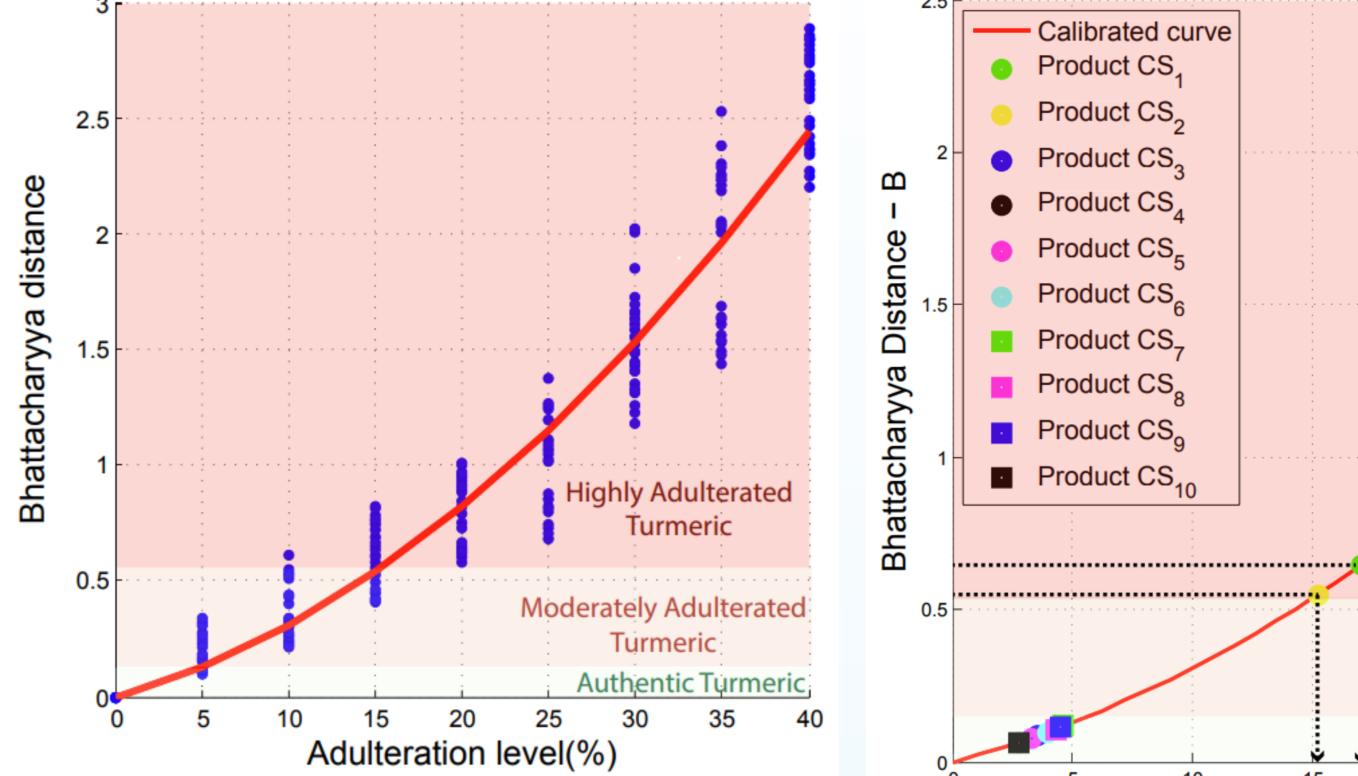
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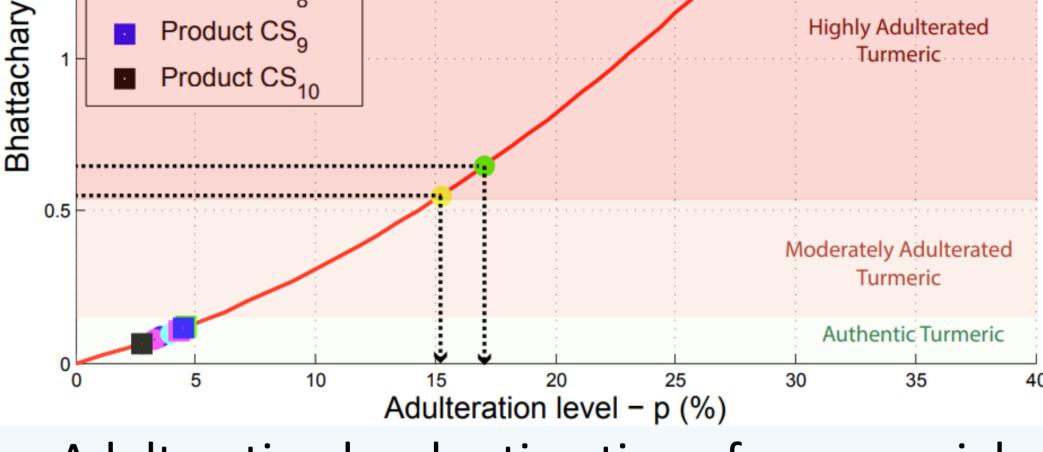
1. Validation of multispectral imaging for the detection of selected adulterants in turmeric samples

- Turmeric powder is often \bullet adulterated using various additives and colorants.
- The existing methods of identifying \bullet adulterants in turmeric are laborious, expensive, and time-





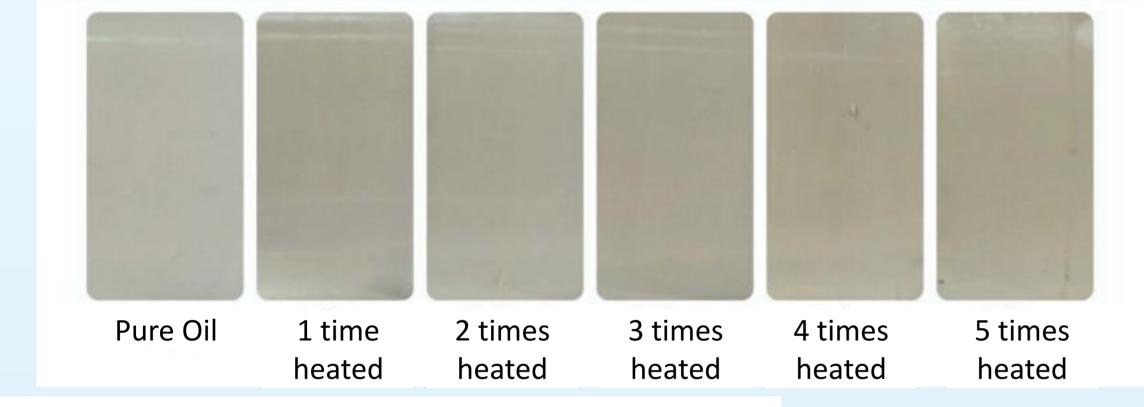
Developed functional relationships between the Bhattacharyya distance and JM distance with the adulteration level of colored wheat flour in turmeric powder



Adulteration level estimation of commercial samples from the developed functional relationship

2. Transmittance Multispectral Imaging for Reheated Coconut Oil Differentiation

Oil reheating significantly impacts global health due to its extensive consumption.

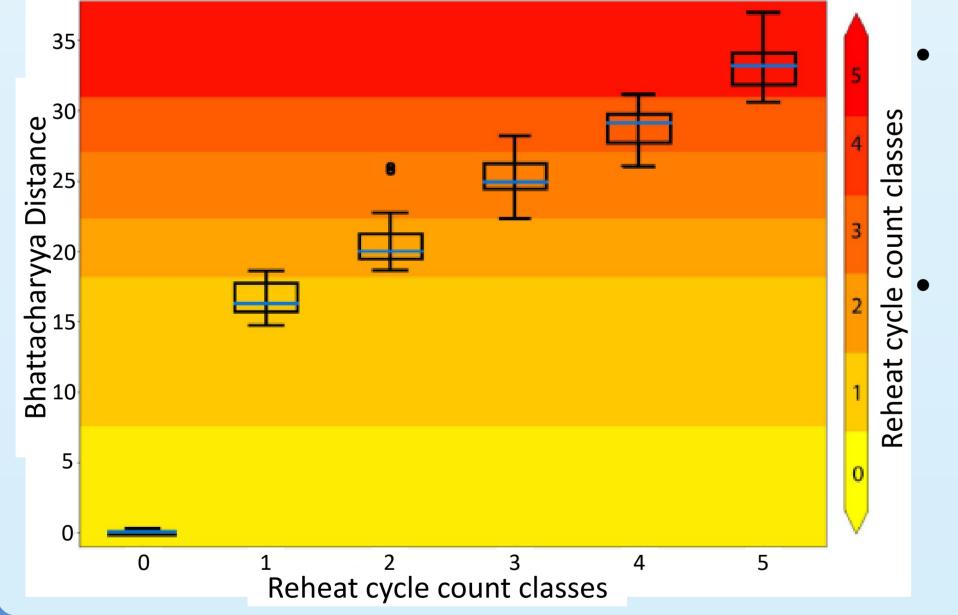


3. Transmittance Multispectral Imaging for Adulteration Assessment of Coconut Oil



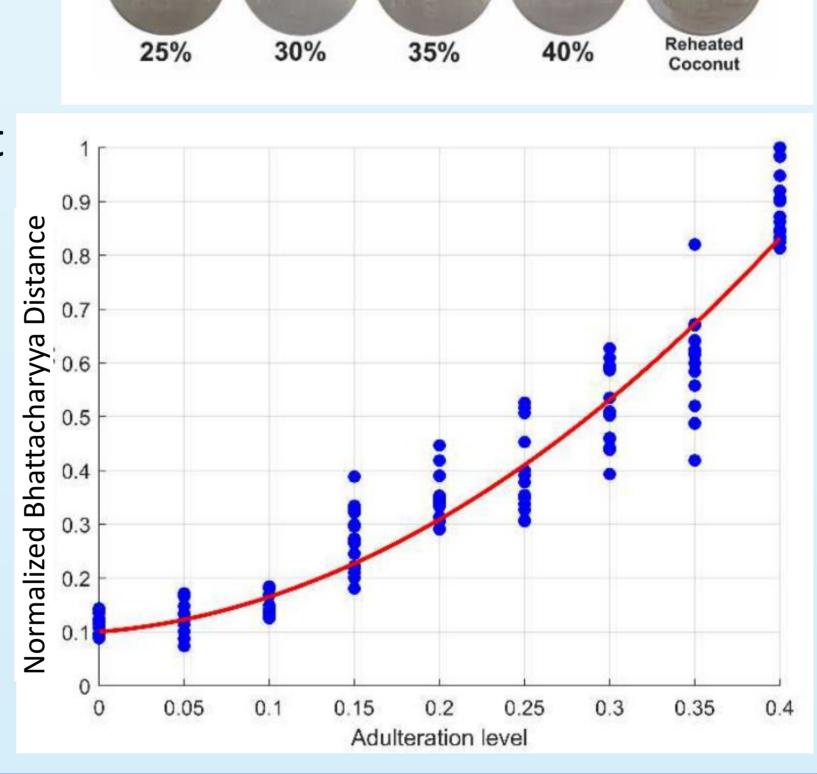
RGB images captured from different adulteration levels



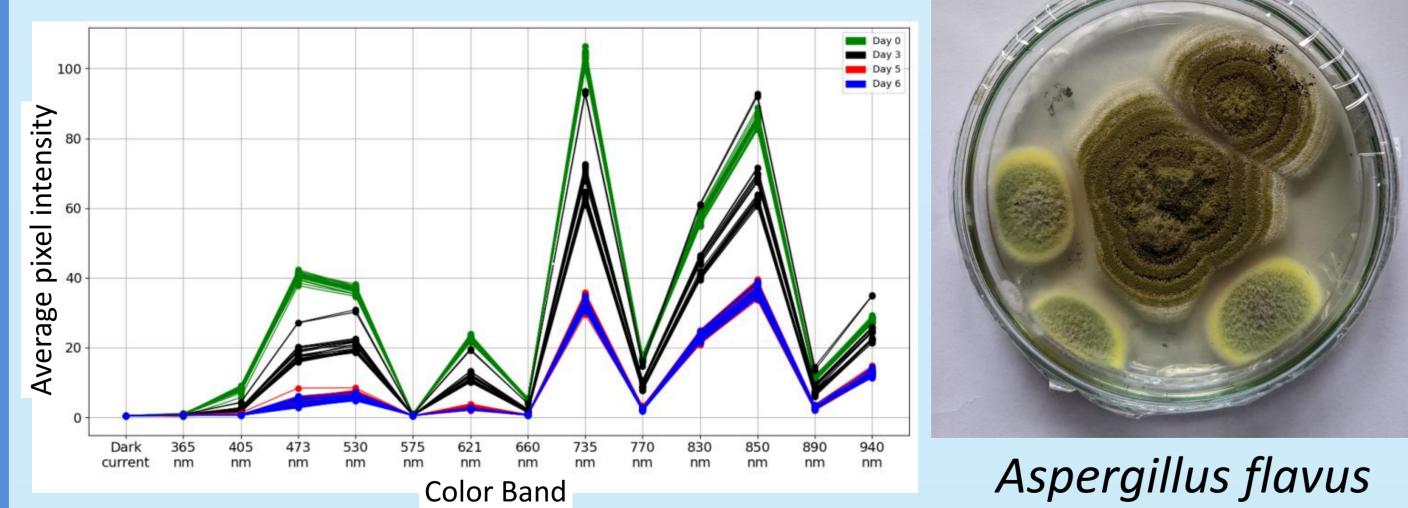


- Variation of Bhattacharyya distances with reheat cycle count classes. The SVM classifier yielded an accuracy of 83% in identifying different reheat cycle count classes.
- Mixing coconut oil with used coconut oil makes it carcinogenic, and increases LDL cholesterol causing obesity, weight gain, and heart diseases.

Variation of mean Bhattacharyya distance with reheated coconut oil adulteration level

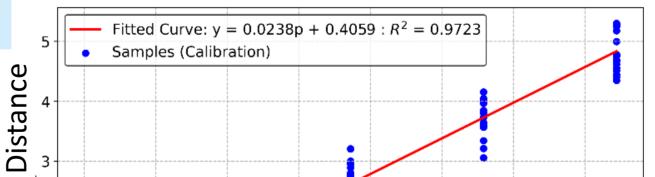


4. Reflectance Multispectral Imaging for Fungal **Growth Level Estimation**



5. Aflatoxin Contamination Level Estimation in Food **Using Reflectance Multispectral Imaging-Based System**

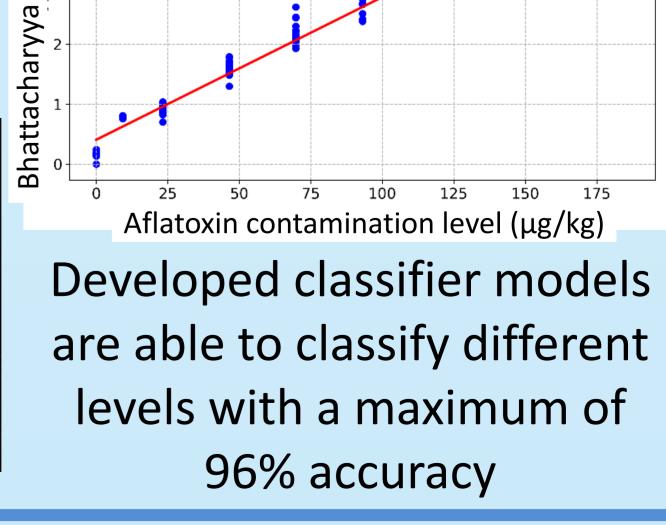
Annually, 600 million suffer from illness due to consuming contaminated foods according to



Developed classifier models are able to classify different fungal growth levels with a maximum of 96% accuracy

the WHO.





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