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Agarwood Oil Quality Classification Using One Versus All Strategies in Multiclass on SVM Model

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Abstract— Agarwood oil is one of the most beneficial oil to the world community with a high demand. However, there has been a lack of research on the development of agarwood oil because there is no any standard grading model of agarwood oil was implemented. With that, it is very important to come out with a standard of quality classification model for agarwood oil grading's. By continuing developing this standard, specific algorithm function has been used to make sure the ability of this model is totally not in doubt. Support vector machine (SVM) has been chosen as a main model and for the specific function algorithm was multiclass function. Then, in the function, the one versus all (OVA) strategies has been used. The analysis work has involving the data taken from the previous researcher that consists of four classes of agarwood oil quality's samples which are low, medium low, medium high and high quality. So, the output was the classification of quality between low, medium low, medium high or high quality while the input was the abundances (%) of compounds. The desk research has been conducted by using MATLAB software version r2020a for the simulation platform. The result showed that the model has pass the performance criteria standard. Based on that, the intelligent model has shown excellent performance with 100% of accuracy by producing 0.00 of error rate. The verdict in this research for sure will be valuable for the future research works of agarwood oil areas, especially quality classification part.

Keywords— Agarwood oil, multiclass, one versus all, support vector machine.

I. INTRODUCTION

Agarwood or known as chenxiang in Chinese and call edagalloch, aloeswood, eaglewood, kanankoh, jinkoh, kalambak or gaharu in different regions, is a non-timber forest product with very highly prized for its values as herbal medicine, aromatic material, ceremonies and many more, depend on the different cultures and religious [2 – 5]. Agarwood oil, the fragrant resinous heartwood is a well-known essential oil originating from Aqualaria and several other plant species of the Thymelaeaceae family [1]. Some countries like Malaysia, Japan and India graded agarwood using two types of grading techniques. Malaysian researchers classify agarwood by naming them as kalambak and gaharu as well as in japan grade agarwood by use kanankoh and jinkoh for high and low quality. However, India, they are using the alphabet from A to D or numbering from 1 to 4 according to color and infection level for the agarwood grading process [6]. The price, usability and others are fully depending on the quality of the agarwood oil either the quality is low, medium low, medium high or high [5]. In other word, the higher the quality of agarwood oil, the higher the price of the agarwood oil. A review from other researchers' study [2,5], it was found that grading agarwood oil process has been conducted by only using human sensory panels. But this method can spark doubt because it is

very incompetent, caused tiredness, and take time as well. With the availability of data analysis technology nowadays, there is a platform where agarwood oil quality classification can be conducted only using their chemical profiles so that essential oil can be classified according to their respective classes (low, medium low, medium high or high quality) and the accurate result can be measured. In this paper, the focus is on the Support Vector Machine (SVM) as the main model to classify the grading of agarwood oil into low, medium low, medium high and high quality as recommended by [7].

II. MATERIALS

A. Sample of data used.

There are 660 samples of data used throughout the research [1]. These data samples have four different classes which include 210 samples of data for low quality, 90 samples of data for medium low quality, 30 samples of medium high quality and 330 samples of high quality.

III. METHODS

A. Flowchart of Experimental Set – Up.

All the samples of data have been through data pre-processing stage which are normalizing data, randomizing the arrangement of data, and lastly separating into training data and testing data using 80%:20% ratio as recommended by previous researchers [1] as mentioned in Fig. 1. The simulation has used Holdout partition to separate data as recommended. After that, SVM model has been developed by using standard template that has been designed for nonlinear data. The standard template using SVM as method, classification as the type of analysis, and 'gaussian' as kernel function parameter by having the ability to analyze nonlinear data. Then, to make sure the classification is successful, Multiclass classification method based on binary classifiers has been used. In the multiclass classification, OVA strategies have been chosen as multiclass method of machine learning. With that, each of the quality will be classified by comparing the quality and other qualities as Low vs All (LvsA), Medium Low vs All (MLvsA), Medium High vs All (MHvsA) and High vs All (HvsA).

Next, all 528 of training data have been involved during the development of the SVM model above. But 132 of testing data have been held first for testing the model and analyzing the model by following the performance criteria as standard pass evaluation for SVM model. The result of testing has been put in the result and discussion part.

The simulation of intelligent model has been conducted by using Matlab software version r2020a to classify four different qualities of agarwood oil.

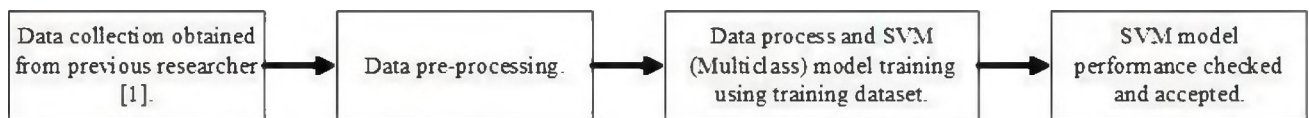


Fig. 1. Block diagram of experimental work.

IV. RESULTS AND FINDINGS

As mentioned in the material part, there were 660 samples of agarwood oil compound data used in the analysis work. The data samples were then analyzed and constructed into SVM model. Next, OVA of multiclass classification function has been applied on the SVM model to classify the quality of data. As a result, the outcome from applying the OVA has formed different values of support vectors for all the different qualities. For low quality, there were 46 values, medium low had 40 values, medium high had 22 values, and high quality had 36 values. Next, the confusion matrix of SVM model between actual quality and predicted quality for four different qualities of agarwood oil using testing data has been conducted. It shows that there is no misleading during predicted and actual quality. With that, the error rate for confusion is 0.00 and the Mean – square error also has 0.00 values. Next, Table 1 shows that each of the classes has 100% accuracy, 100% sensitivity, 100% specificity, and 100% precision. These performance criteria have been measured based on the testing data, which is 20% (132 samples) from the total of sample data used. As mentioned before, each performance criterion can achieve 100% when there is no error or misleading during confusion matrix between predicted quality and actual quality comparison.

Table 1. Performance criteria

	LvsA	MLvsA	MHvsA	HvsA	Avg Acc	Avg Sen	Avg Spec	Avg Pre
Accuracy	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
Sensitivity	100%	100%	100%	100%		100%		
Specificity	100%	100%	100%	100%			100%	
Precious	100%	100%	100%	100%				100%

V. CONCLUSIONS

Various studies have made an effort to show that the insufficiency of classification of quality using traditional methods can affect human health. By developing the modelling of agarwood oil classification using SVM model, it has successfully presented

on this paper. During SVM process by support with Multiclass classification method, the classification has been run using hyperplane separating in SVM for the result. From the data, accuracy yielded to 100% which are very significant and also reach 100% of sensitivity. With that, 0.00 of error rate the model result has been achieved. On the other hand, the SVM model in this study keep strongly proven the ability on handling the variation of input data created from the abundances of eleven significant chemical compounds and separate the nonlinearly data into training and testing data. then, measure the output of data by classify the data into four classes of quality, low, medium low, medium high, and high quality. The outcome of this study benefits other analysts on evaluating the oil quality especially agarwood oil. By developing this intelligent model, SVM and implementing OVA of multiclass function will be significant for future study especially in agarwood oil classification. In future work, it is prescribed to design the agarwood oil model to classify more than two classes of agarwood oil quality. Their result afterward canbe compared and assessed.

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