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Comparative Analysis of LSTM and GRU Models for Chicken Egg Fertility Classification using Deep Learning

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Introduction

- Traditional egg fertility assessment is manual (e.g Candling), labor-intensive, and inaccurate.
- Machine Learning offers a reliable, scalable alternative.
- Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) such as Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) and Gated Recurrent Units (GRU) are suitable for sequential data like image rows.

Objectives:

Results and Discussion

Online

2024

Taining Settings

- Adam opmizer, binary cross-entropy loss
- 100 epochs, batch size of 32
- 20% validation split for generalization

Model Performance Metrics



- Automate chicken egg fertility classification using deep learning.
- Compare the effectiveness of LSTM and GRU models in terms of accuracy, loss, and generalization.

Methodology

Dataset

- 240 images (high-resolution)
- Preprocessing: resized to 256x256x3).
- 2 classes: Fertile and Infertile

Models

Third (Infertile)

- LSTM
 - -128 units in recurrent layers

Fourth (Infertile)

- Captures longterm dependencies • GRU



Performance Results • LSTM

- GRU
- Accuracy: 89.58%
- - Accuracy: 66.67% **- Loss:** 12.6634
- **Loss:**1.1691

Analysis

- LSTM superior in capturing long-rang dependencies
- LSTM better generalization compared to GPU
- GRU computational efficiency but poor generalization
- GRU struggles under constrained data conditions

- 128 units
- Fewer parameters, computationally efficient



• Overfitting observed in models, esp. GRU

Conclusion



 LSTM is the preferred choice for precisioncritial takss in poultry farming GRU is suitable for scenarios demanding faster computations but less accuracy Future works: improve robustness, scalability, and extend RNN applications in agriculturals automation