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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