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SUPPLEMENTARY

Supplementary information

This document describes the classification accuracy of both consumable fluids and biological fluids, in terms of the confusion matrix. Each column of the matrix, summed to 1, records the classification proportion of the corresponding class, e.g. the (i, j) entry is the proportion of 5 images in class j being classified to class i. The first five indices corresponding to the upper left area represent stains from beers.

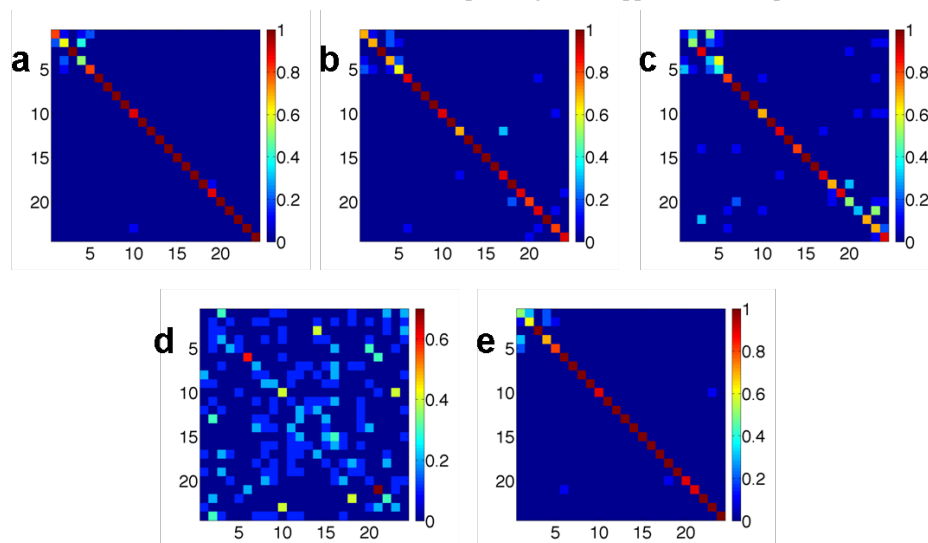


Figure S1. Confusion matrix showing the classification accuracy of consumable fluids based on the 1-nearest neighbor algorithm using each feature; (a) color distribution (0.94), (b) local binary patterns (0.89), (c) Gabor wavelet (0.75), (d) size (0.17), and (e) combination of 4 features (0.93). The axes of the confusion matrices correspond to the position of the stain images in figure 1 of the article, numbered from left to right, and then top to bottom.

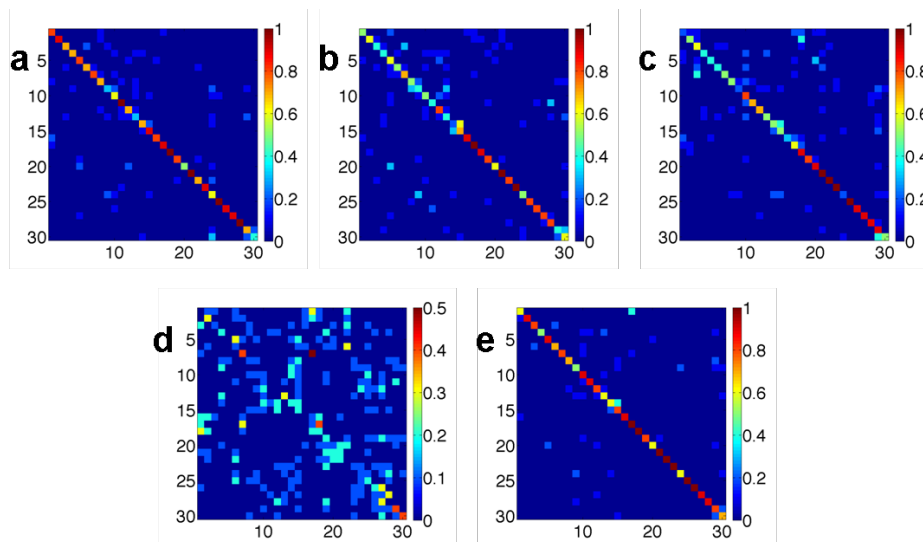


Figure S2. Confusion matrix showing the classification accuracy of biological fluids based on the 1-nearest neighbor algorithm using each feature; (a) color distribution (0.76), (b) local binary patterns (0.64), (c) Gabor wavelet (0.64), (d) size (0.14), and (e) combination of 4 features (0.81). The axes of the confusion matrices correspond to the position of the stain images in figure 4 of the article, numbered from top to bottom, and then left to right.