

tinyML[®] Talks

Enabling Ultra-low Power Machine Learning at the Edge

“Creating individualized solutions for industrial-grade and environmental problems with TinyML”

Kutluhan Aktar – Edge Impulse Ambassador

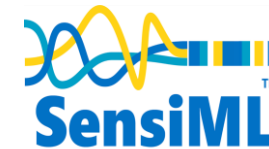
July 16, 2023



www.tinyML.org



Thank you, **tinyML Strategic Partners**,
for committing to take tinyML to the next Level, together



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Personalization

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Action

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Cloud



IoT/IIoT



Automotive



Mobile



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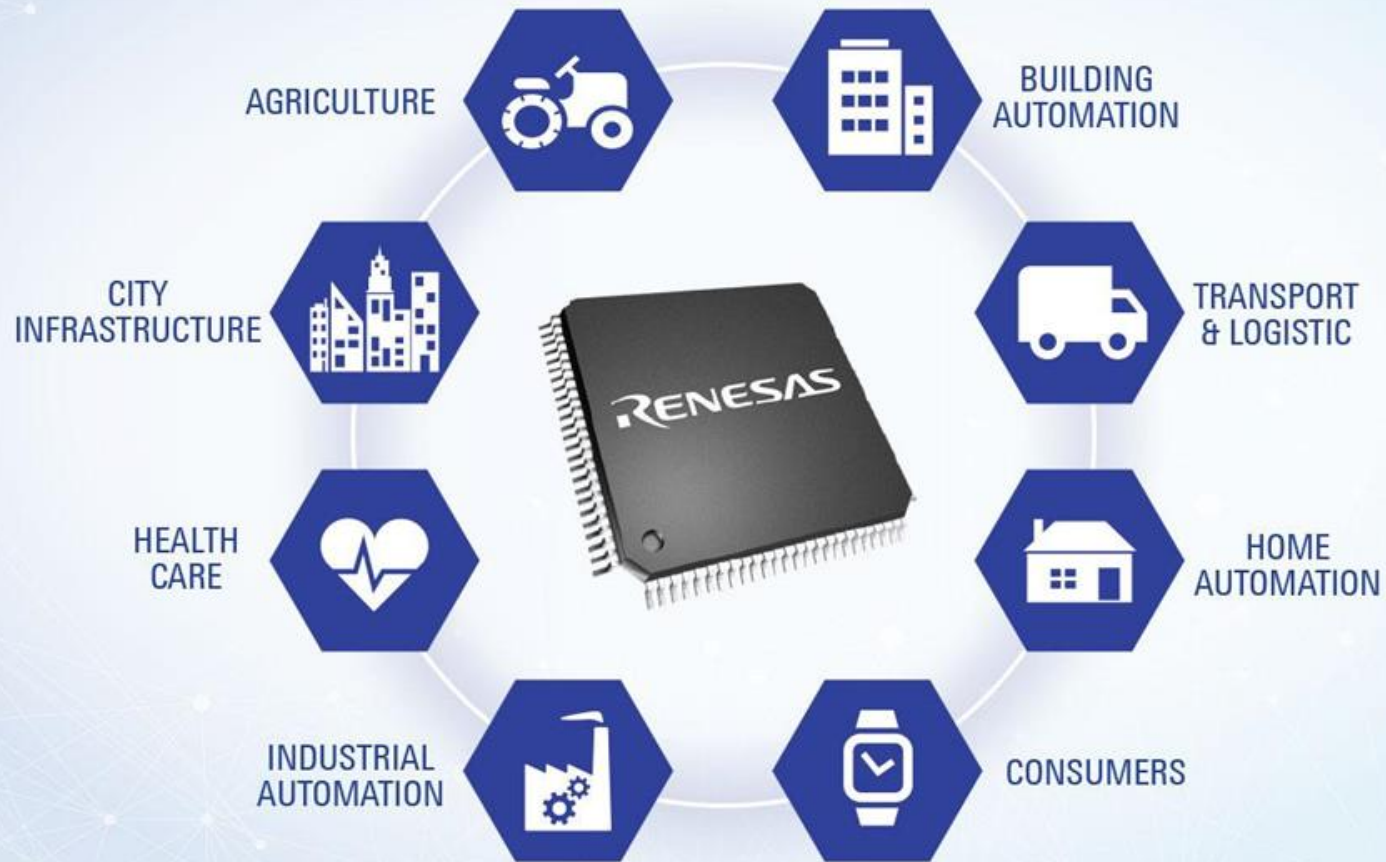
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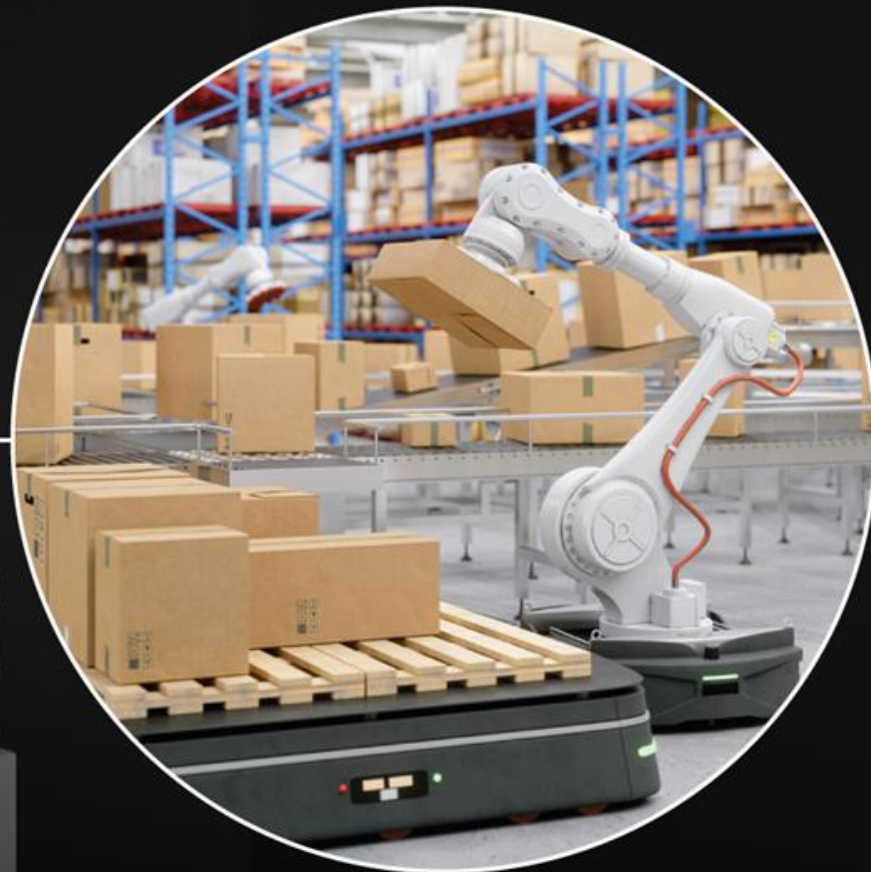
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The Leading Development Platform for Edge ML

edgeimpulse.com

Decarbonization

Digitalization



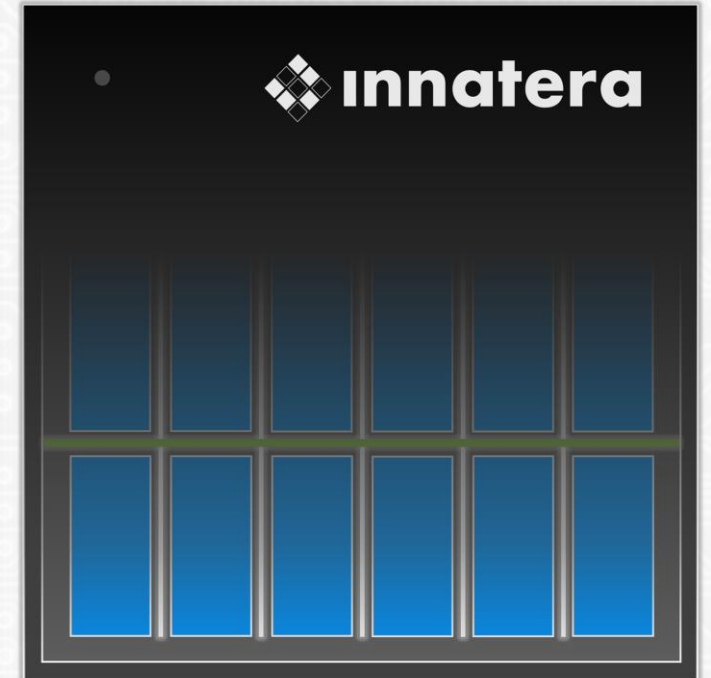
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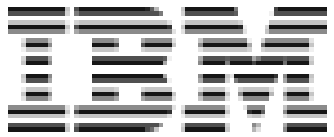
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brainchip



⚡ Grovety Inc.



Nota AI





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tinyML - Enabling ultra-low Power ML at the Edge

<https://www.meetup.com/tinyML-Enabling-ultra-low-Power-ML-at-the-Edge/>



4k members
&
12.4k followers

The tinyML Community

<https://www.linkedin.com/groups/13694488/>





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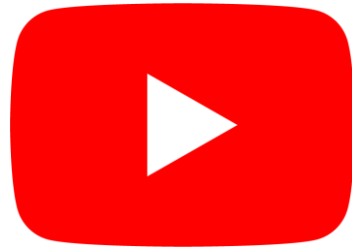


Reminders

Slides & Videos will be posted tomorrow



tinyml.org/forums



youtube.com/tinyml



Please use the Q&A window for your questions





Kutluhan Aktar



I am a self-taught developer and maker who enjoys contemplating proof-of-concept AIoT projects in various fields. I was an aspiring physics major, but I decided to drop out of university in order to follow my vocation to be an independent researcher and build original projects from scratch. With the help of lots of innovative companies, I have been able to keep devising inspiring projects and realize my ideas in recent years as an occupation.



Creating **individualized solutions** for industrial-grade and environmental problems with **TinyML**

Kutluhan Aktar

Self-Taught Developer

Edge Impulse Ambassador

Maker

Independent Researcher



Challenges with machine learning and large-scale problems

- Defining all possible use case scenarios
- Grasping the extent of the targeted problem
- Interminable workloads due to the lack of talent
- Exorbitant costs due to hardware requirements
- Constructing miscellaneous data sets
- Inaccessible and inaccurate data
- Adapting to sporadic conditions
- Building complex algorithms
- Cloud computing and storage space
- Meagre funds and limited market opportunity



T I N Y



Advantages of creating individualized solutions for large-scale problems with **TinyML**

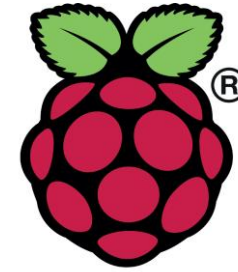
- Focusing on a single use case scenario of a large-scale problem
- Pinpointing and refining solution methods
- Manageable objectives
- Considerably low budgets and affordable hardware
- Constricted data sets
- Efficient data collection
- Consistent and stable instances
- Optimized algorithms for simple tasks
- Minimum latency and power consumption
- No need for profit from continuing operations



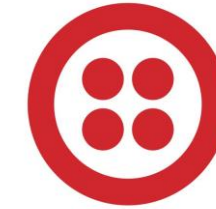


Assets for tailoring solutions with **TinyML**

- Specialized development boards for edge AI
- Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, and LoRaWAN-enabled edge devices
- Pre-configured sensors and cameras with supported libraries
- Single-board computers (SBCs)
- Edge AI platforms
- Cloud computing services
- Optimized algorithms and model architectures
- HTTP and REST APIs
- SDKs and development tools
- Open-source projects and tutorials



Raspberry Pi



TensorFlow





My approach to creating individualized solutions for **large-scale** problems

Perusing research papers to fathom the targeted industrial-grade, environmental, or health-related problem

Choosing the most suitable transmission method

Devising a budget-friendly and accessible device capable of collecting data and running inferences

Finding a local area or designing a controlled environment for data collection

Creating a distinctive data set with notable validity

Building and training a neural network model with Edge Impulse

Conducting experiments with the deployed model in the field

Developing an application or interface to inform the user of the model detection results



Issue

Due to climate change and excessive deforestation, trees and plants are becoming more susceptible to contagious diseases.

Most tree diseases are fungal and instigated mainly by drought, high carbon dioxide levels, overcrowding, and damage to stem or roots.

Since trees are crucial for pollination, spreading tree diseases can cause crop yield loss, animal deaths, widespread infectious epidemics, and even land degradation due to soil erosion.

Various environmental factors can cause trees to be stressed and catch a highly contagious disease.

Tree diseases can engender unrecoverable damage to forests, farms, and arable lands.

Solution

Detect tree diseases before permeating forests to avoid their detrimental effects.

Provide prescient warnings regarding potential tree diseases and environmental factors to avoid hazardous outcomes related to forest degradation and crop yield loss.

Collect data from trees infected with different diseases in order to train an object detection model with notable validity.

Inform the user of the detection results via MMS remotely after running the object detection model.

Design a 3D printable case to make the device as robust and sturdy as possible while operating outdoors.

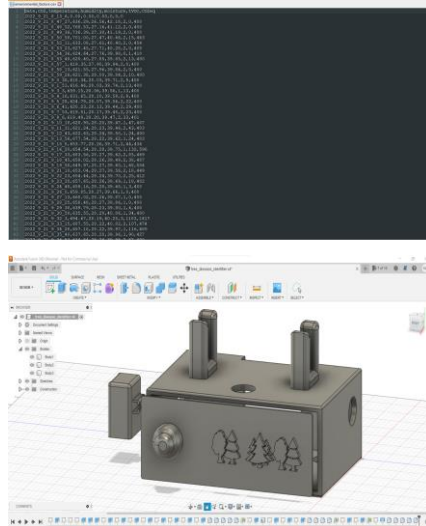
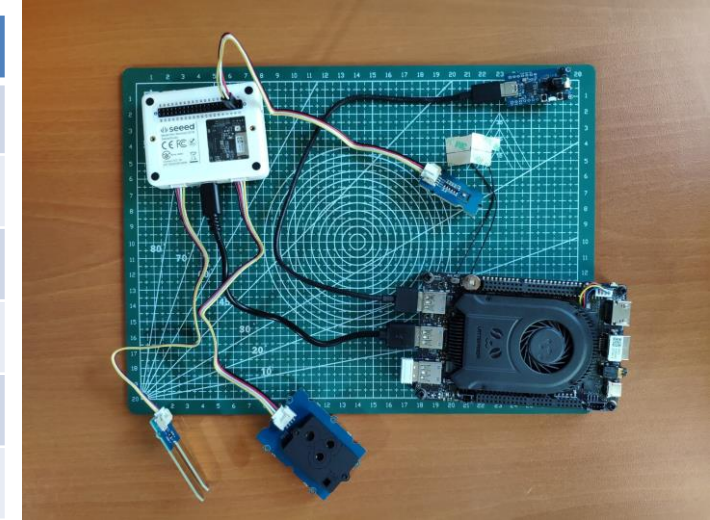
IoT AI-driven Tree Disease Identifier w/ Edge Impulse & MMS



Collecting environmental factors w/ Wio Terminal

- Configured Wio Terminal on Arduino IDE
- Assembled the forest-themed case
- Programmed Wio Terminal to save the collected environmental factors to a CSV file on the SD card
- Displayed the collected environmental factors as a histogram
- Utilized Wio Terminal to send commands to LattePanda 3 Delta via serial communication

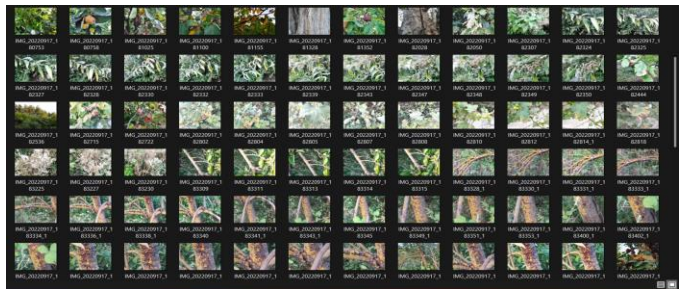
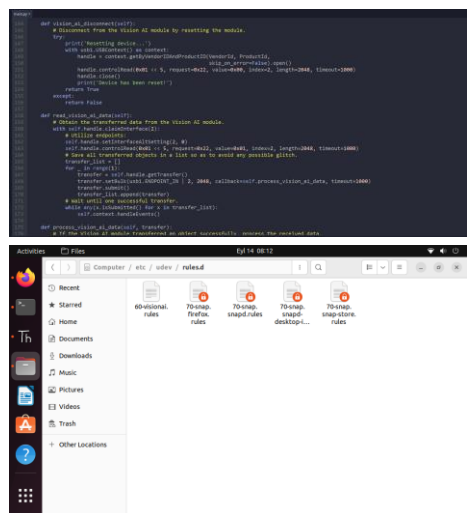
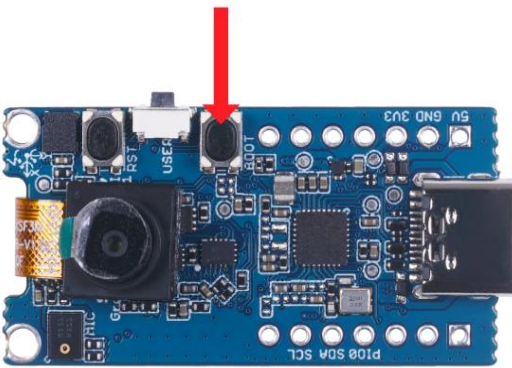
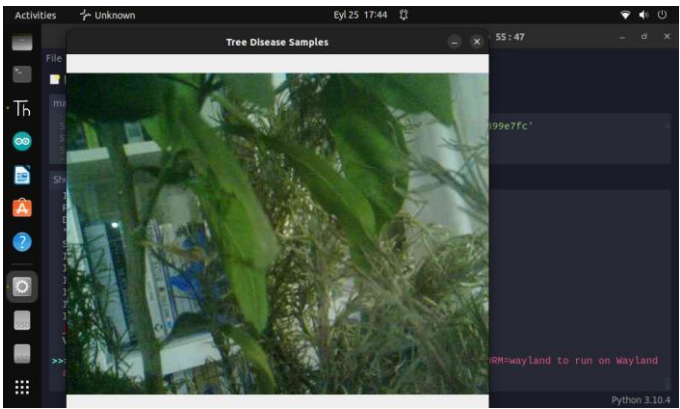
Date
CO2
Temperature
Humidity
Moisture
tVOC (total volatile organic compounds)
CO2eq (carbon dioxide equivalent)



Capturing images of infected trees w/ Grove Vision AI module

- Updated the Vision AI module firmware to capture images in Python
- Utilized LattePanda 3 Delta (Ubuntu) to store the captured images
- Programmed LattePanda 3 Delta to show a real-time video stream generated by the Vision AI module
- Collected various infected tree images with different foliar and bark tree diseases in a forest near my hometown
- Obtained my data set after capturing images nearly two weeks

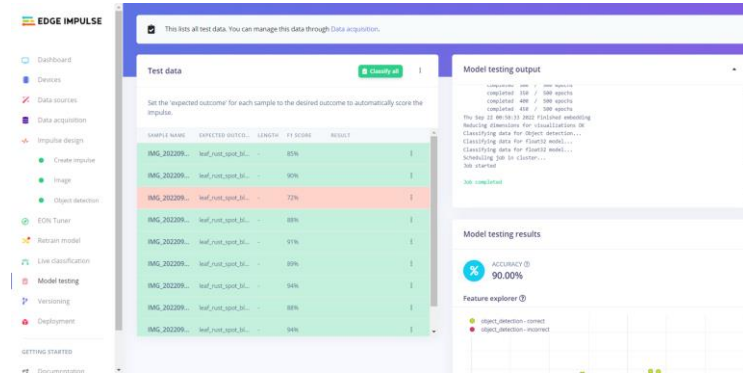
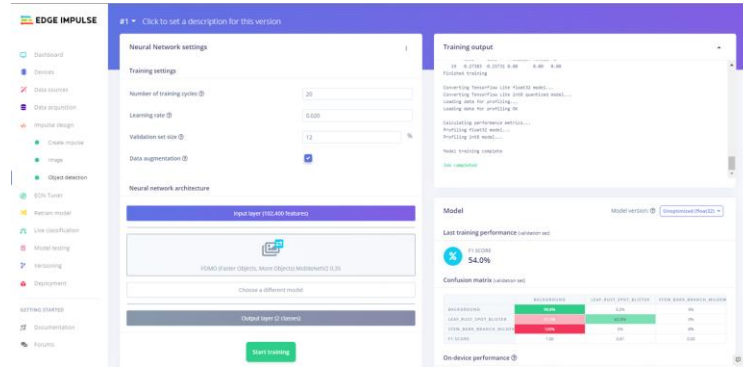
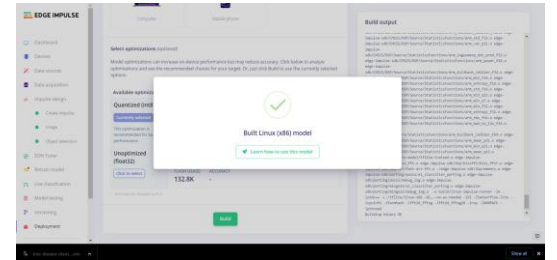
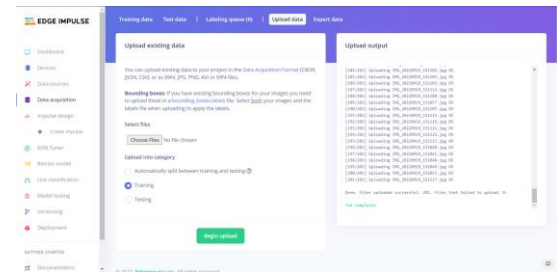
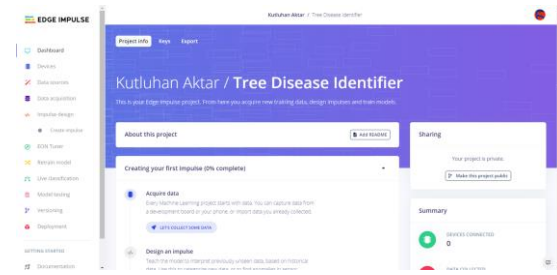
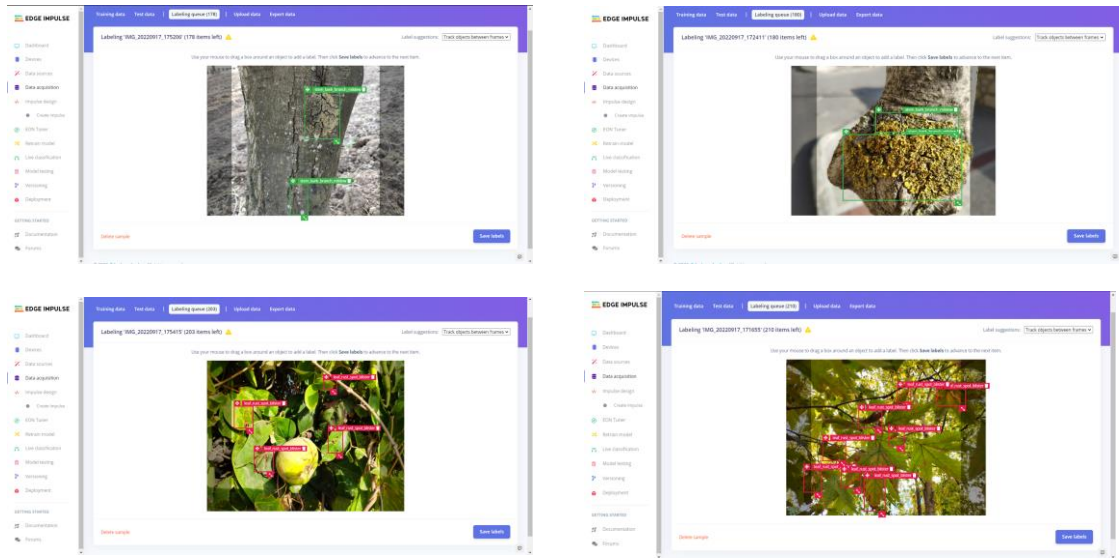
Leaf Rusts
Leaf Spots
Leaf Blisters
Powdery Mildew
Needle Rusts
Needle Casts
Tar Spots
Rusts
Anthracnose



Building an object detection (FOMO) model with Edge Impulse

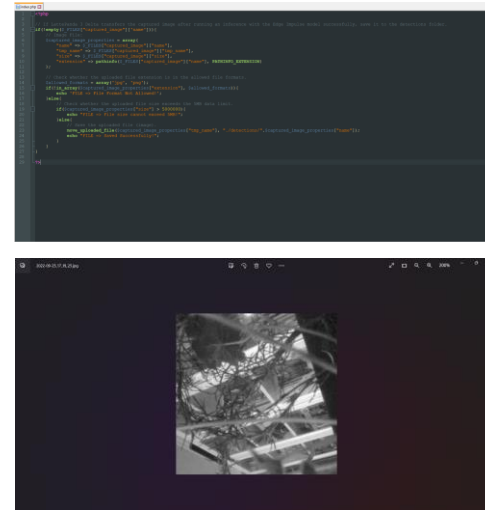
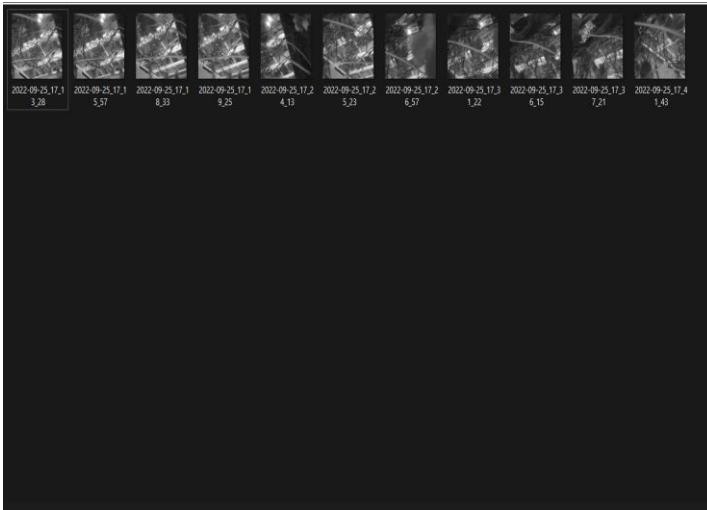
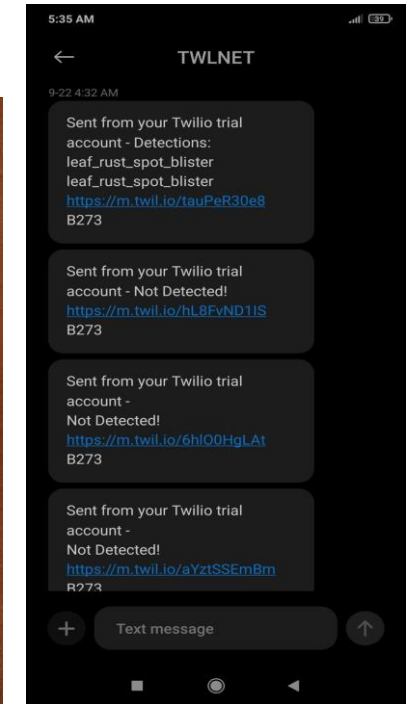
- Uploaded the collected images (samples)
- Labeled targeted objects on the samples
- Trained the FOMO model on contagious tree diseases
- Evaluated the model accuracy
- Deployed the trained model as a Linux x86_64 application
- Set up the deployed model on LattePanda 3 Delta

leaf_rust_spot_blister
stem_bark_branch_mildew



Informing the user of the model detection results via MMS

- Employed LattePanda 3 Delta to run an inference, modify the captured image by adding bounding boxes, and send the modified image via an HTTP POST request
- Created a Twilio account to send MMS
- Developed a web application in PHP to save the modified image transferred by LattePanda 3 Delta
- Then, utilized the application to send an MMS, including the detected classes and the modified image, to the verified phone number via Twilio's API



Further Discussions

By applying object detection models trained on captured infected tree images in detecting potential tree diseases, we can achieve to:

avoid crop yield loss, animal deaths, widespread infectious epidemics

prevent land degradation due to soil erosion

mitigate deforestation

protect wildlife





Issue

Yogurt is produced by bacterial fermentation of milk, which can be of cow, goat, ewe, sheep, etc.

Even though yogurt production and manufacturing look like a simple task, achieving precise yogurt texture (consistency) can be arduous and strenuous since various factors affect the fermentation process.

Most companies employ food (chemical) additives while mass-producing yogurt to maintain its freshness, taste, texture, and appearance, including diluents, water, artificial flavorings, rehashed starch, sugar, and gelatine.

Due to the surge in food awareness and health regulations, companies were coerced into changing their yogurt production methods.

Yogurt production without any additives can be expensive and demanding for small businesses trying to gain a foothold in the dairy industry.

Solution

Detect yogurt consistency levels before fermentation.

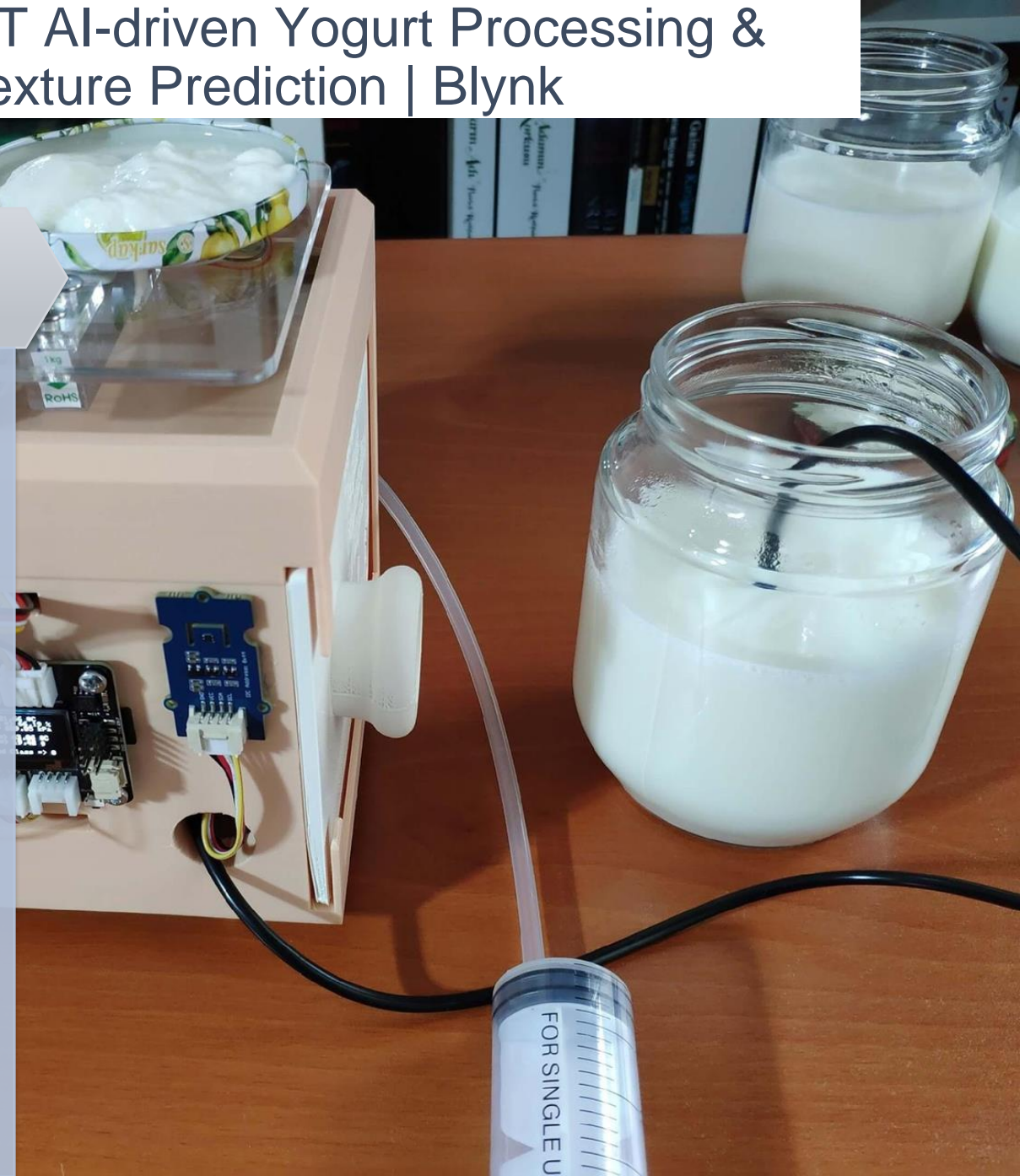
Assist dairies in reducing the total cost and improving product quality.

Collect data while producing yogurt in different conditions to train a neural network model with notable validity.

Inform the user of the detection results after running the neural network model.

Design a 3D printable case to make the device as sturdy and robust as possible while operating in a dairy.

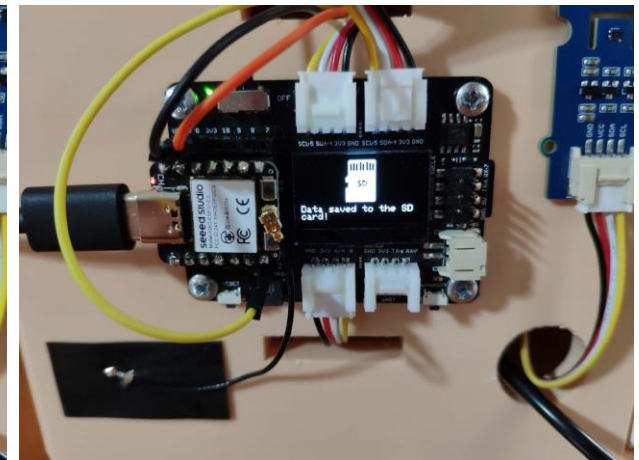
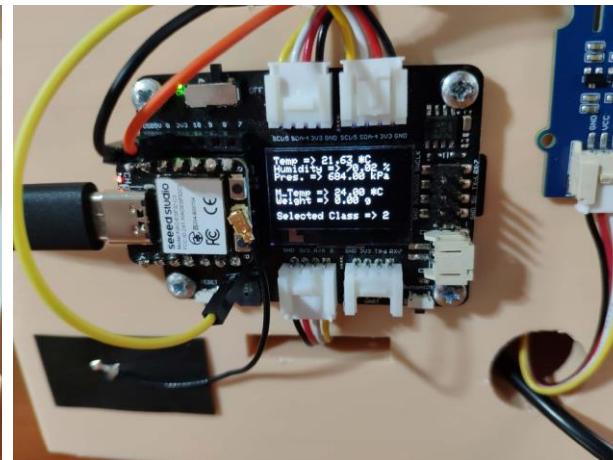
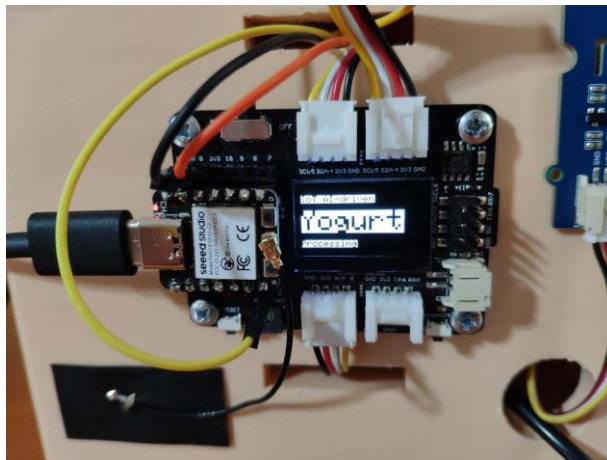
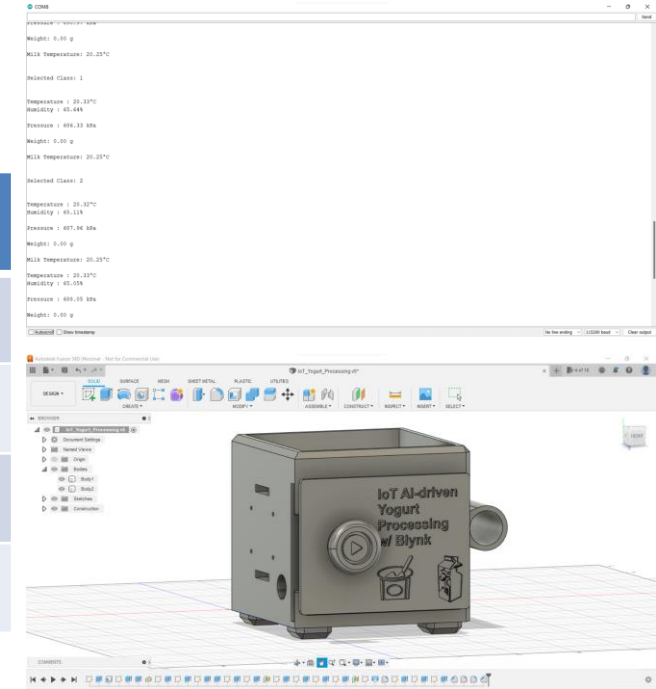
IoT AI-driven Yogurt Processing & Texture Prediction | Blynk



Collecting yogurt processing data w/ XIAO ESP32C3

- Configured XIAO ESP32C3 on Arduino IDE
- Assembled the dairy-themed case
- Programmed XIAO ESP32C3 to save the collected environmental factor measurements and the culture (starter) amount to a CSV file on the SD card
- Utilized the built-in button on the XIAO expansion board in two different modes (long press and short press) to select a class and save data records
- Displayed the collected yogurt processing data and the selected class number

Temperature (°C)
Humidity (%)
Pressure (kPa)
Milk Temperature (°C)
Starter Weight (g)



Constructing a data set with notable validity

- Collected yogurt processing data from nearly 30 different batches
- Always used cow milk but changed the milk temperature, yogurt culture amount, and environmental factors while conducting my experiments
- Obtained my data set as a CSV file on the SD card, including labels for each data record

Thinner [0]
 Optimum [1]
 Curdling [2]

```

page_data [0]
temperature,humidity,pressure,milk_temperature,starter_weight,consistency_level
1 26.28,60.7,1014.62,31.99,0.22,0
2 28.77,61.53,1014.41,40.59,1.04,0
3 26.54,59.13,1015.82,40.49,1.01,0
4 28.42,57.56,1015.76,39.46,0.45,0
5 26.79,57.04,1016.52,37.44,0.6,0
6 27.93,58.5,111.41,37.32,1.19,0
7 27.43,59.49,1015.07,39.0,0.32,0
8 28.23,54.72,111.44,39.44,0.77,0
9 27.04,59.26,1015.15,39.89,0.29,0
10 28.04,61.06,1015.61,39.65,0.82,0
11 26.59,59.26,1015.49,39.89,1.0,0
12 27.39,53.32,1016.06,40.62,0.84,0
13 26.74,61.99,1015.17,39.64,0.0,0
14 27.29,49.3,111.81,39.01,0.22,0
15 26.14,60.87,1015.31,39.9,1.09,0
16 27.55,59.72,1015.79,40.65,0.33,0
17 26.59,59.33,1014.51,39.19,1.17,0
18 27.24,61.0,1014.62,39.45,0.41,0
19 26.34,61.0,1014.56,40.46,0.64,0
20 27.97,54.99,1014.44,40.11,0.85,0
21 26.56,58.82,1014.97,39.0,0.89,0
22 28.05,58.82,1014.96,40.48,0.74,0
23 27.75,57.72,1015.32,39.39,0.89,0
24 28.23,61.3,1014.97,39.39,0.97,0
25 28.41,59.13,1015.52,37.31,0.36,0
26 28.22,58.06,1015.43,40.42,0.49,0
27 27.63,59.89,1014.49,40.4,0.39,0
28 27.19,58.82,1015.07,39.39,0.89,0
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32 27.81,60.49,1016.28,39.97,0.88,0
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34 27.48,59.07,1016.81,39.19,0.49,0
35 26.74,59.3,1015.31,40.51,0.89,0
36 27.29,59.07,1017.29,39.59,0.59,0
37 28.46,54.19,1014.59,39.77,0.76,0
38 26.49,61.44,1015.39,39.29,0.29,0
39 27.69,54.69,1015.79,37.24,0.4,0
40 26.23,60.04,1015.47,39.76,0.0,0
41 27.64,67.93,1016.49,44.32,3.29,1
42 27.27,74.09,677.46,49.42,3.49,1
  
```



Building a neural network model with Edge Impulse

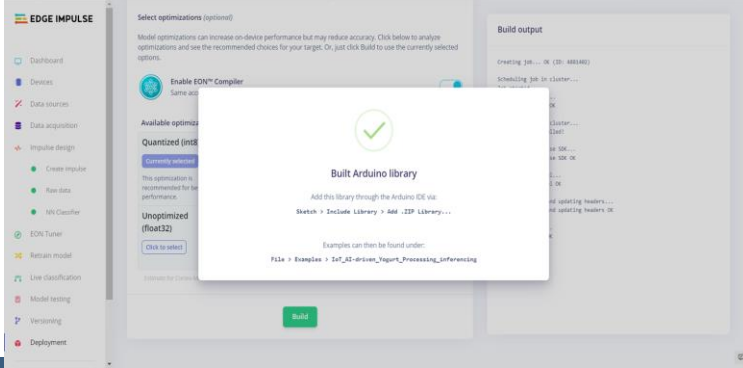
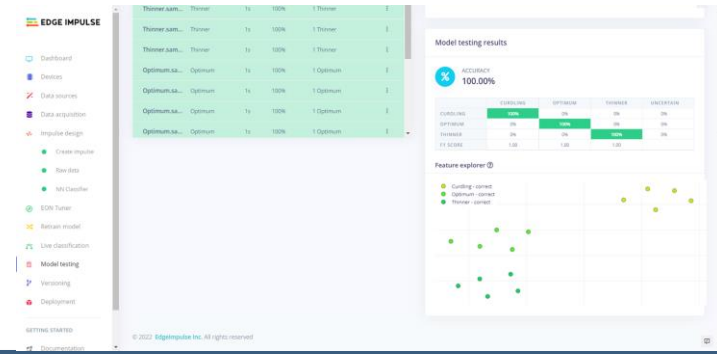
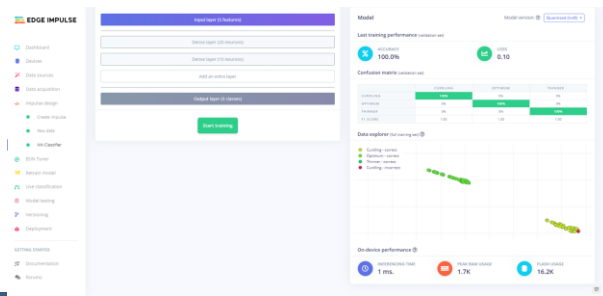
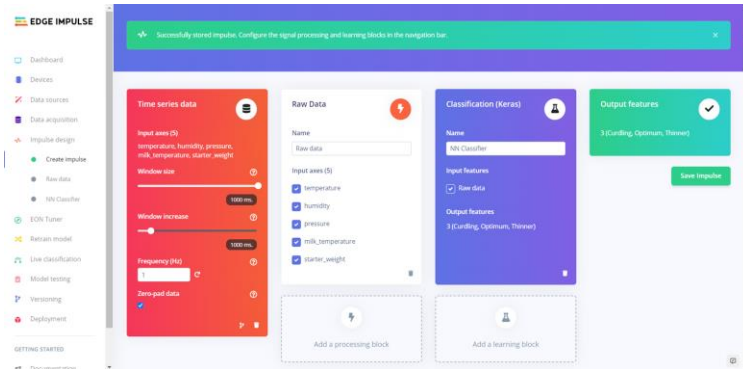
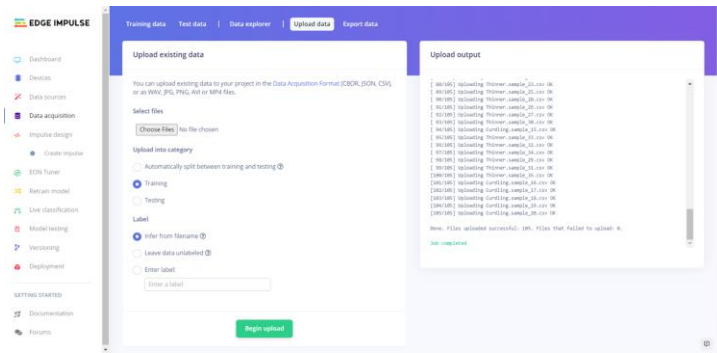
- Developed a Python application to scale and preprocess my data set to create individual CSV files for each data record
- Uploaded the formatted samples
- Trained the model on yogurt consistency levels
- Evaluated the model accuracy
- Deployed the trained model as an Arduino library
- Set up the deployed model on XIAO ESP32C3

- Thinner.sample_1.csv
- Thinner.sample_2.csv
- Optimum.sample_1.csv
- Optimum.sample_2.csv
- Curdling.sample_1.csv
- Curdling.sample_2.csv

```

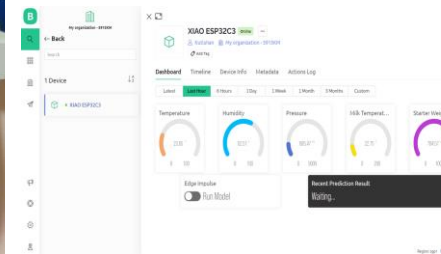
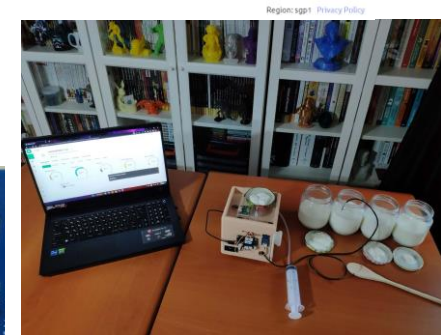
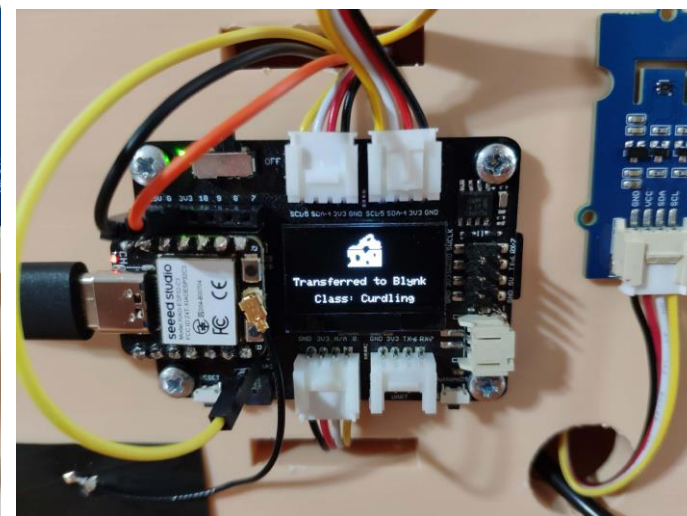
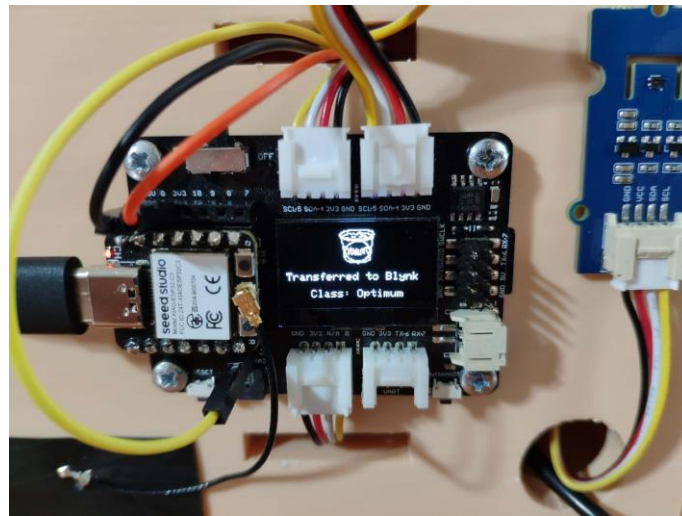
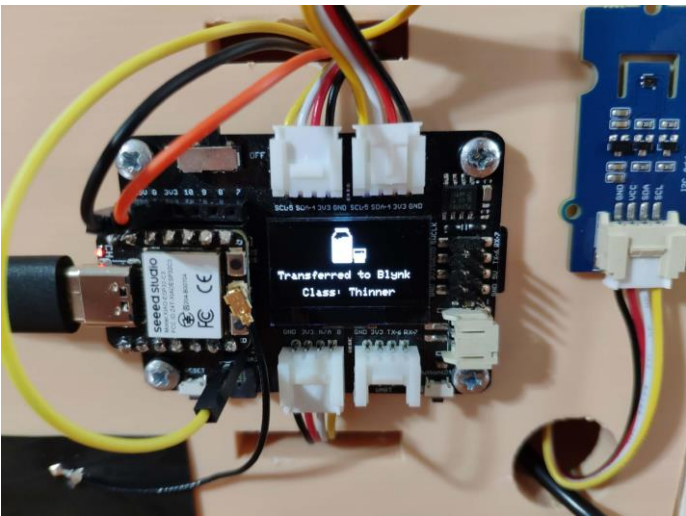
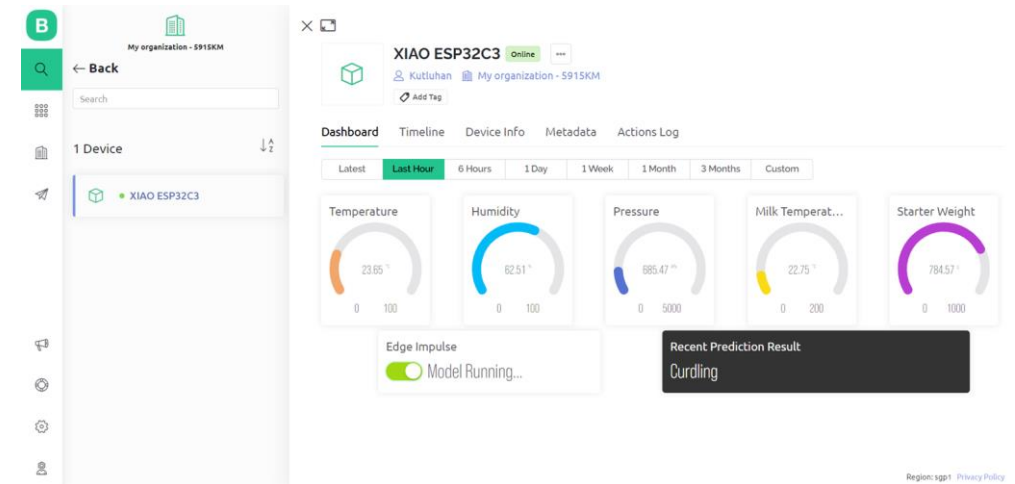
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from csv import writer

# Create a class to modify the given data set so as to upload properly formatted samples to Edge Impulse.
class process_dataset:
    def __init__(self, csv_path):
        # Read the data set from the given CSV file.
        self.df = pd.read_csv(csv_path)
        # Define the class (label) names.
        self.class_names = ['Thinner', 'Optimum', 'Curdling']
        # Scale (normalized) data to define appropriately formatted inputs.
        def scale_data_elements(self):
            self.df['scaled_temperature'] = self.df['temperature'] / 100
            self.df['scaled_humidity'] = self.df['humidity'] / 100
            self.df['scaled_pressure'] = self.df['pressure'] / 8000
            self.df['scaled_milk_temperature'] = self.df['milk_temperature'] / 100
            self.df['scaled_starter_weight'] = self.df['starter_weight'] / 10
            print('Data Elements Scaled Successfully!')
        # Split the data set to generate a separate csv file for each data record.
        def split_data_by_labels(self, class_number):
            # Limit the df
            sample_number = 0
            # Split the data set according to the yogurt consistency levels (classes):
            for i in range(1):
                # Add the header as the first row.
                processed_data = [[self.df['scaled_temperature'], self.df['scaled_humidity'], self.df['scaled_pressure'], self.df['scaled_milk_temperature'], self.df['scaled_starter_weight']]
                if (self.df['consistency_level'][i] == class_number):
                    row = [self.df['scaled_temperature'][i], self.df['scaled_humidity'][i], self.df['scaled_pressure'][i], self.df['scaled_milk_temperature'][i], self.df['scaled_starter_weight'][i]]
                    # Increment the sample number.
                    sample_number += 1
                # Create a CSV file for each data record, identified with the sample number.
    
```



Informing the user of the model detection results via Blynk

- Created a Blynk application and user interface
- Employed XIAO ESP32C3 to send the collected data to the Blynk application
- Utilized the switch (button) widget on the Blynk dashboard to run an inference with XIAO ESP32C3
- Then, displayed the model detection results on the Blynk dashboard





Further Discussions

By applying object detection models trained on captured infected tree images in detecting potential tree diseases, we can achieve to:

avoid crop yield loss, animal deaths, widespread infectious epidemics

prevent land degradation due to soil erosion

mitigate deforestation

protect wildlife





Issue

Pipeline system maintenance has been crucial to keeping machine operations sustainable, profitable, and stable even though all machine parts and control units evolved from occupying rooms to fitting in our packets.

A faulty pipeline system can engender various manufacturing problems while running machine operations, especially for small businesses with limited budgets not enough to cover expensive overhauling costs.

During machine operations, mechanical and thermal stress cause minute defects in pipelines due to fatigue.

When small defects accumulate, the outcome mostly results in a varying turbulent pressure, which leads to slight form disfigurements, resulting in gradual deficiency over time due to tension.

Although there are different external pipeline inspection methods, they cannot be applied interchangeably to different pipeline systems.

Solution

Establish an efficient and accurate pipeline diagnostics mechanism conforming to general maintenance regulations.

Assist technicians in keeping machines durable and prevent companies from squandering their resources on replacing machine components due to pipeline defects.

Since pipeline system failures can be detected by inspecting fluctuating vibrations as a non-destructive method, collect accurate vibration measurements from a pipeline system to train a neural network model with notable validity.

Inform the user of the detection results with images of the deformed pipes after running the neural network model.

Considering harsh operating conditions, design a unique PCB and a 3D printable case to make the device as sturdy and compact as possible.

AI-assisted Pipeline Diagnostics and Inspection w/ mmWave



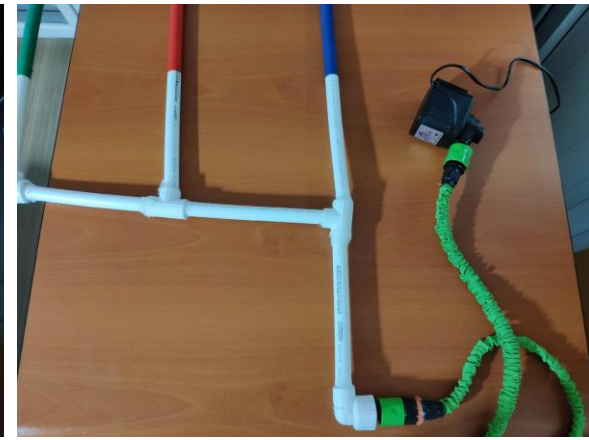
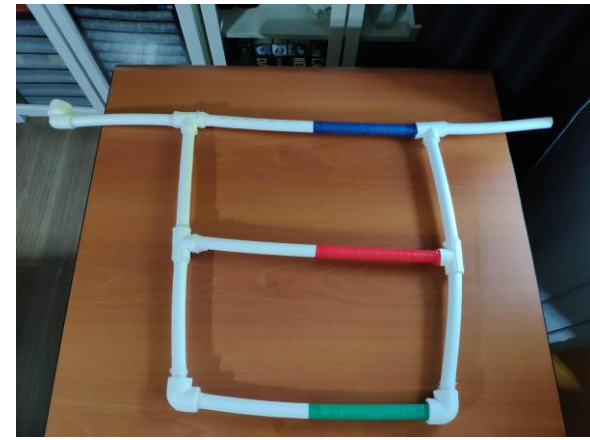
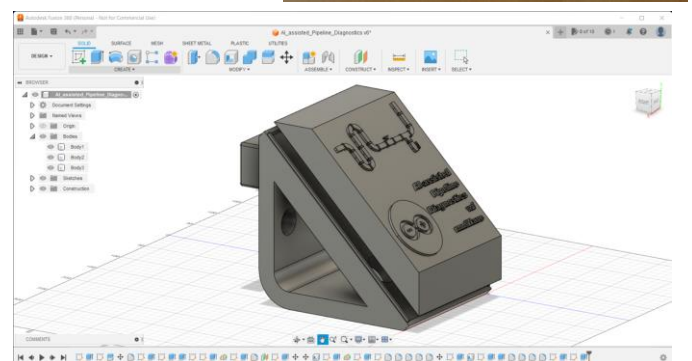
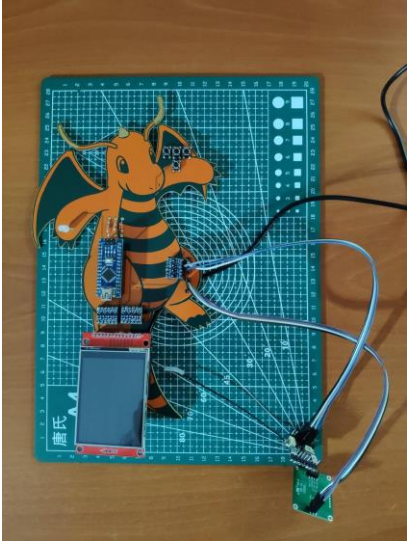
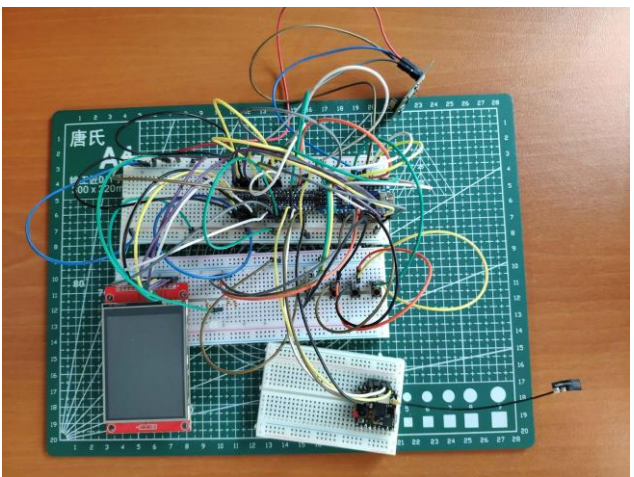
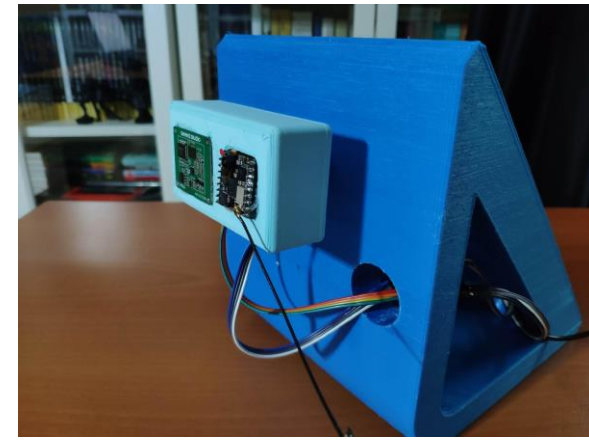


Collecting mmWave data parameters w/ Arduino Nano



- Soldered the Dragonite-inspired PCB
- Assembled the liquid-themed case
- Developed a full-fledged web application in PHP to provide an outstanding user interface
- Hosted the web application on LattePanda 3 Delta
- Built a basic pipeline system demonstrating different defects

- Blue Section → Cracked
- Red Section → Clogged
- Green Section → Leakage



Constructing a data set with notable validity

- Programmed Arduino Nano to extract data parameters from a 60GHz mmWave radar module and transmit the collected data parameters to Nicla Vision via serial communication
- Utilized the control buttons connected to Arduino Nano to select a class
- Employed Nicla Vision to transfer the received mmWave data parameters and selected classes to the web application via HTTP GET requests
- Used the web application to store the received information in a particular MySQL database table, display the saved data records, and let the user generate a CSV file, including all stored data records as samples

```

// Arduino code for mmWave radar data extraction
// ...

```

Leakage
Cracked
Clogged



```

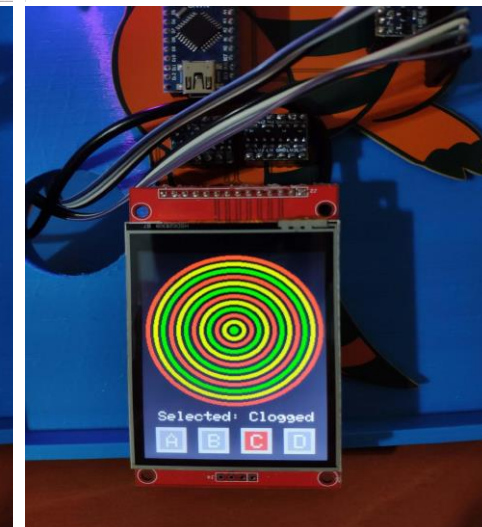
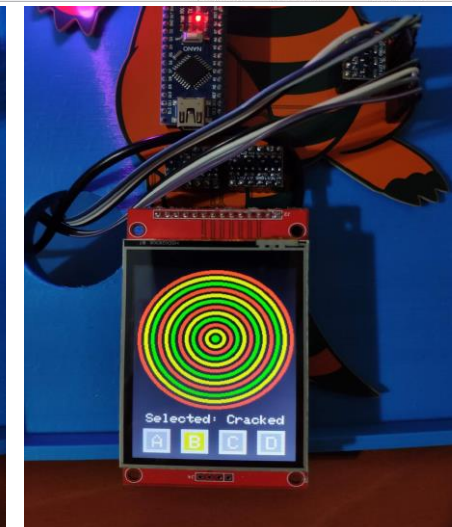
// Nicla Vision code for data processing and web communication
// ...

```

AI-assisted Pipeline Diagnostics and Crack Inspection w/ MMWAVE

DATE	MMWAVE	LABEL
2023_05_16_18_57_40	15.87065394,28.78425077,5.90151013,0.34862485,0.20688172,1.90772245,0.34747657	LEAKAGE
2023_05_16_18_56_37	63.7309112,74.24143913,42.43385789,0.68266305,0.81859897,4.27039931,0.98282968	CRACKED
2023_05_16_18_55_50	78.43489056,87.44168475,54.14395394,0.38987167,1.29672277,2.68666688,3.20378357	CLOGGED
2023_05_10_14_22_56	32.0691406,65.51403019,27.04306401,0.5940005,0.58607824,	CRACKED

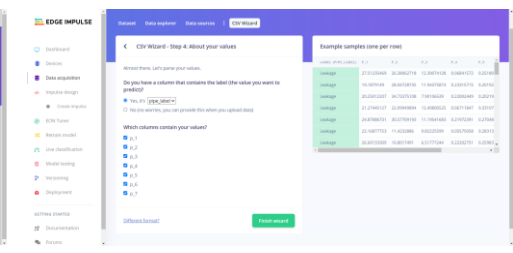
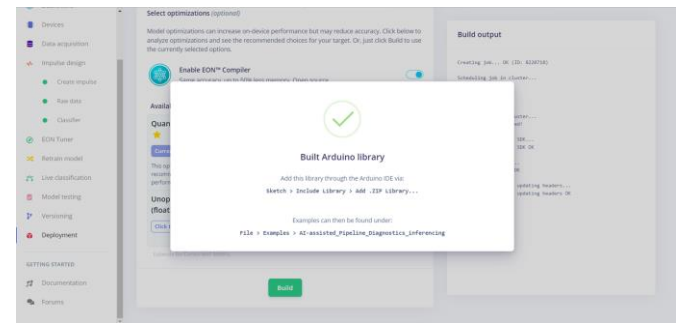
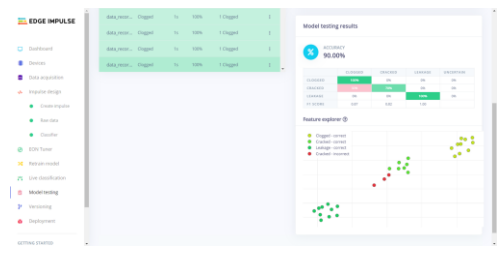
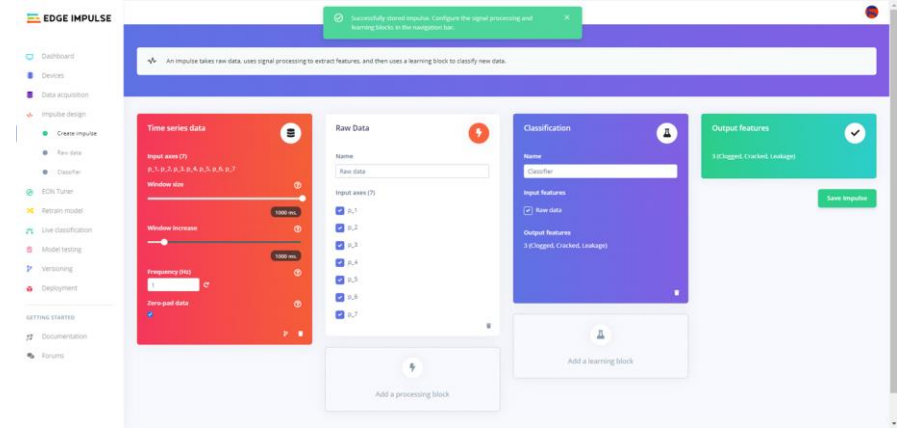
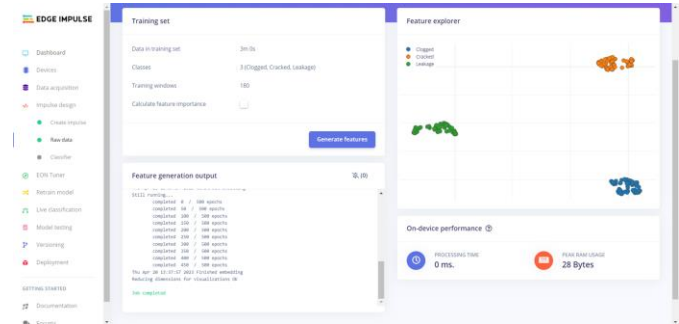
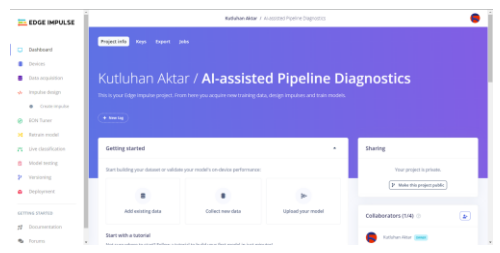
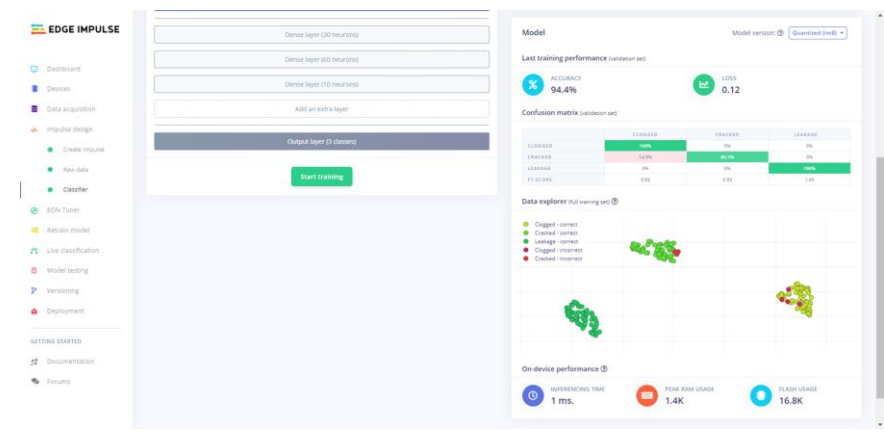
Create CSV



Building a neural network model with Edge Impulse

- Utilized the web application to generate a CSV file from all data records stored in the MySQL database table
- Uploaded the generated CSV file via the CSV Wizard
- Trained the model on various pipeline defects
- Evaluated the trained model accuracy
- Deployed the trained model as an Arduino library
- Set up the deployed model on Nicla Vision

Clogged
Cracked
Leakage



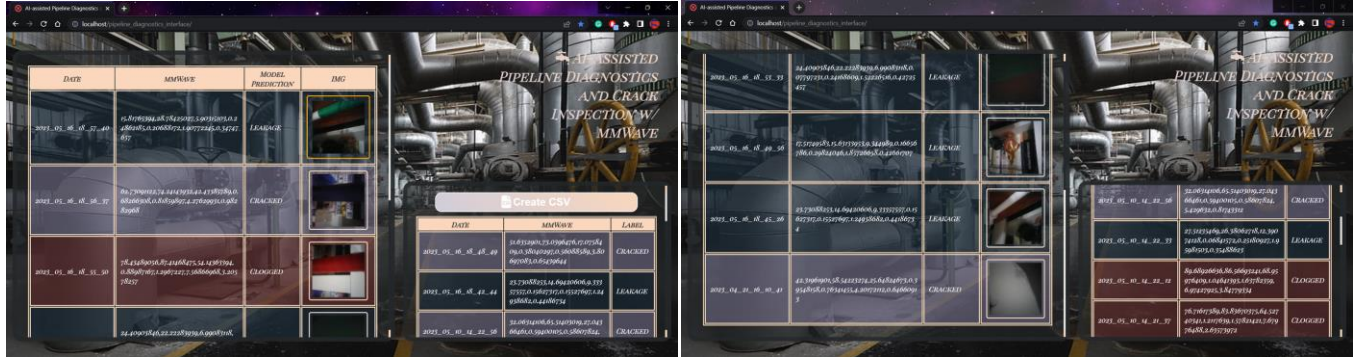
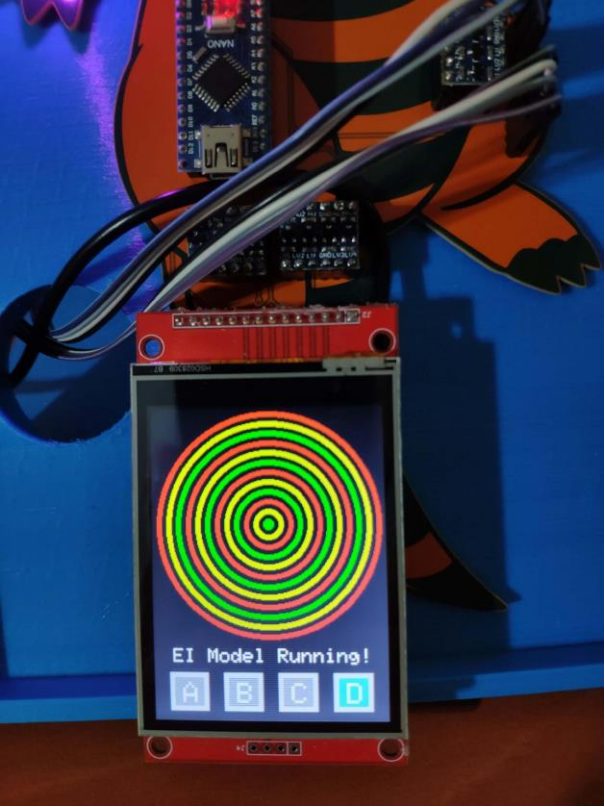
Informing the user of the detection results and deformed pipe images via the **web application**

- Programmed Nicla Vision to run an inference and capture a picture of the deformed pipe for further examination
- Also, employed Nicla Vision to transfer the received data parameters, the detection results, and the captured image of the deformed pipe (raw image buffer) to the web application via an HTTP POST request
- Then, utilized the web application to convert the received raw image buffer to a JPG file, save all obtained information to a particular MySQL database table, and show stored information and images on the application interface

```
from glob import glob
import numpy as np
from cv2 import imread

# Obtain all ROS2 bag files transferred by Arduino Mega system as text file.
path = "/mnt/usb01/usb01-01/roslaunch_outputs/arduino_mega_ros2_bags"
images = glob(path + "*/*.bag")

for img in images:
    # Convert each ROS2 bag (TXT file) to a JPG image file and save the generated image file to the images folder.
    img = img.replace(".bag", ".jpg")
    img = img.replace("roslaunch_outputs", "images")
    img = img.replace("rosbag2_bag", "image")
    # Obtain the raw image buffer from the ROS2 bag file
    raw_data = open(img, "rb").read()
    # Convert the raw image buffer to a JPG image file
    img_data = convert_raw_image_buffer(raw_data)
    # Save the image data to the images folder
    with open(img, "wb") as f:
        f.write(img_data)
```



```
connected to the Wi-Fi network successfully!
收到数据：数据接收成功！
connected to the web application successfully!
POST API - Data transfer completed!

Received Data Packet: 1651874881.4842484, 3.5837774, 0.000000, 0.000000, 0.000000, 0.000000
Received Data Packet: 1651874881.4842484, 3.5837774, 0.000000, 0.000000, 0.000000, 0.000000
Received Data Packet: 1651874881.4842484, 3.5837774, 0.000000, 0.000000, 0.000000, 0.000000

Predicted Class: 0
NICLA Vision: Image captured successfully!
connected to the web application successfully!
POST API - Data transfer completed!
```





Further Discussions

By applying neural network models trained on pipeline diagnostic classes in detecting pipeline system defects, we can achieve to:

keep machine operations sustainable, profitable, and stable

prevent faulty pipeline systems from engendering expensive manufacturing problems

assist small businesses with limited budgets in establishing an efficient and accurate pipeline diagnostics mechanism

reduce repair costs of high-value machine components

provide a non-destructive testing and evaluation (NDT&E) mechanism based on vibration characteristics





Issue

Due to the evergrowing human population and declining fertile lands, farmers started to utilize organic fertilizers in conjunction with chemical fertilizers to improve crop yield, even to the extent of causing soil contamination.

Organic fertilizers behave differently depending on their manufacturing conditions and change the degree of soil permeability of different soil types, such as loamy, peaty, silty, chalky, etc.

Applying chemical fertilizers to the soil structurally altered by organic fertilizers without painstaking attention to soil test reports can be noxious.

Chemical fertilizers directly affect soil integrity, permeate through water bodies, and contaminate the groundwater and the environment.

When chemical fertilizers disperse throughout water bodies, they increase macronutrients in the environment, such as nitrogen, potassium, and phosphorus, resulting in contamination and eutrophication.

Solution

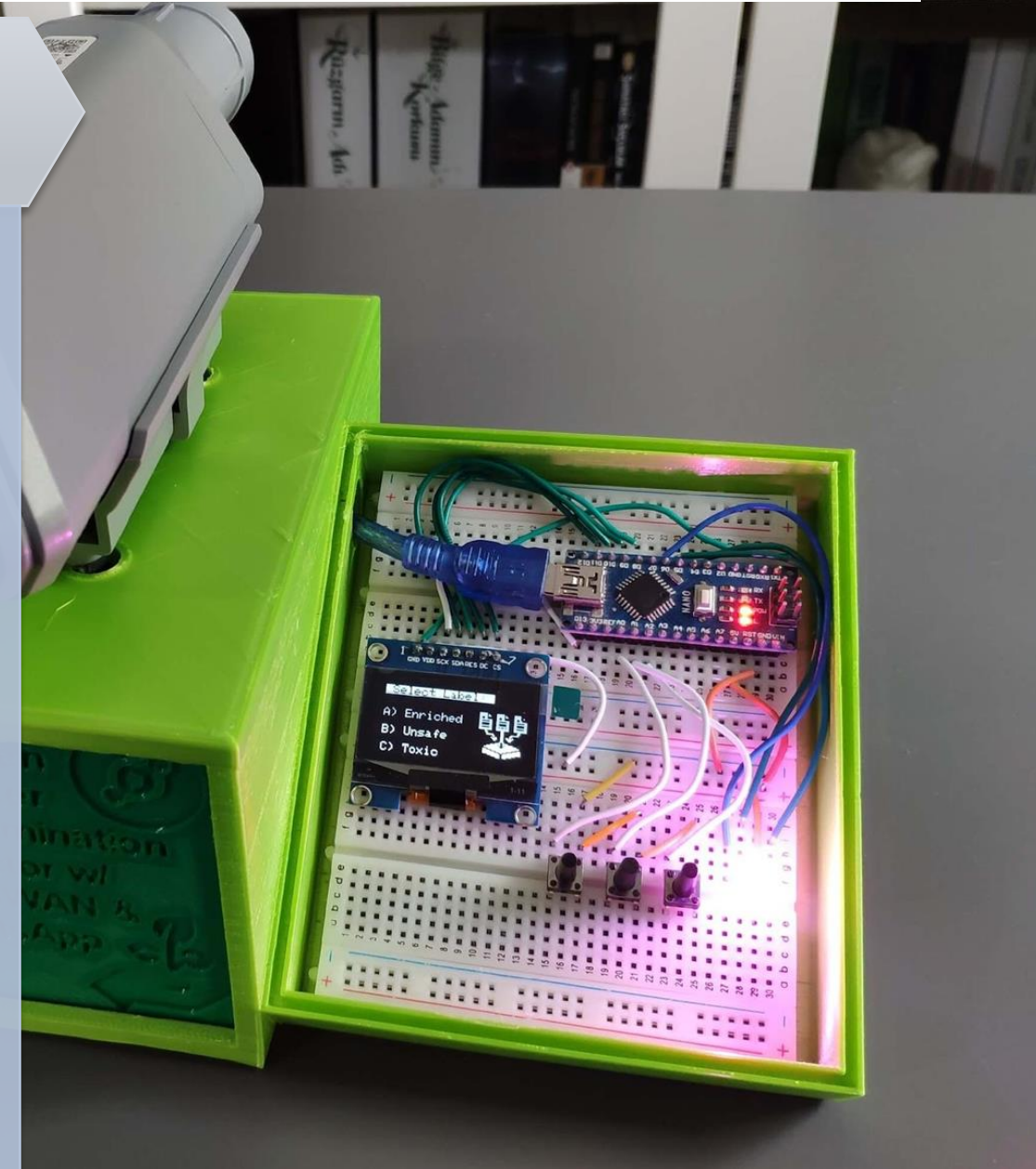
Detect the excessive use of chemical fertilizers in the presence of organic fertilizers and provide real-time detection results for further inspection.

Prewarn farmers to avert the detrimental effects of synthetic fertilizer overuse in relation to the applied organic fertilizers.

Collect data from a controlled environment manifesting different soil conditions to train an object detection model with notable validity.

Inform the user of the detection results after running the object detection model.

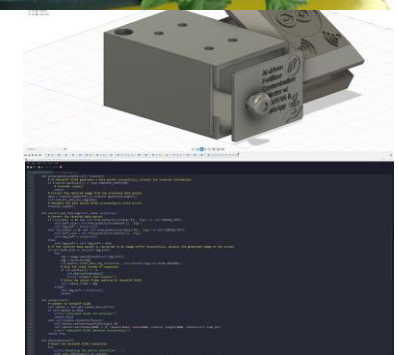
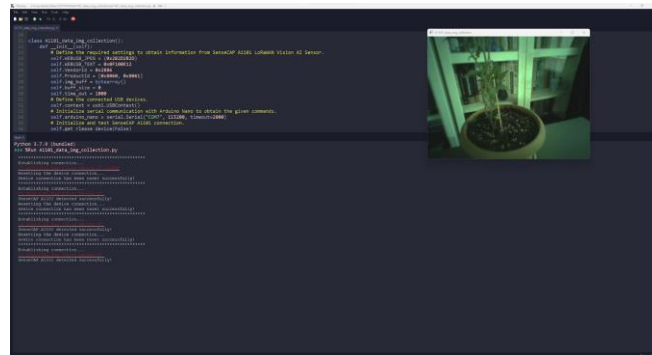
Design a 3D printable case to make the device as robust and sturdy as possible while operating outdoors.



Capturing fertilizer-exerted soil images w/ SenseCAP A1101

- Assembled the plant-themed case
- Produced organic fertilizers from quail manure in different decomposition stages
- Added chemical fertilizers and sowed tomato seedlings in three separate flowerpots
- Set up SenseCAP A1101 on LattePanda 3 Delta
- Programmed SenseCAP A1101 via LattePanda 3 Delta to obtain the commands transferred by Arduino Nano via serial communication and capture pictures of fertilizer-exerted soils

- Fresh (1 month)
- Active (3 months)
- Old (6 months)
- Calcium Nitrate
- Magnesium Sulphate
- Ammonium Sulphate
- Ammonium Phosphate



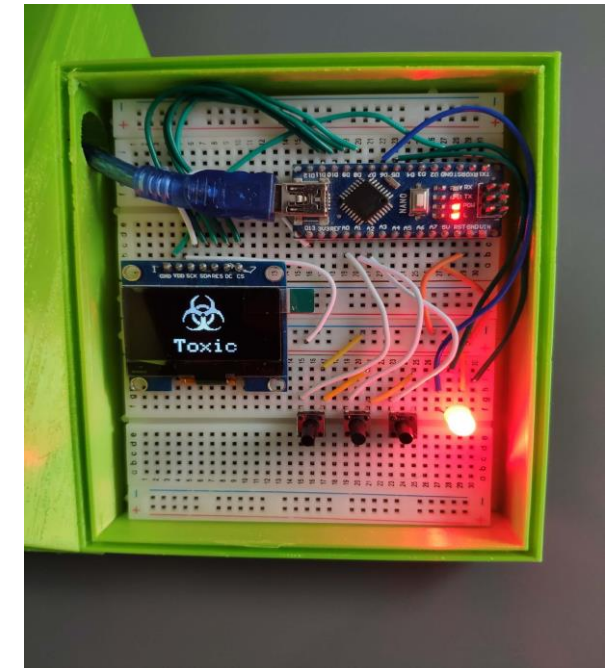
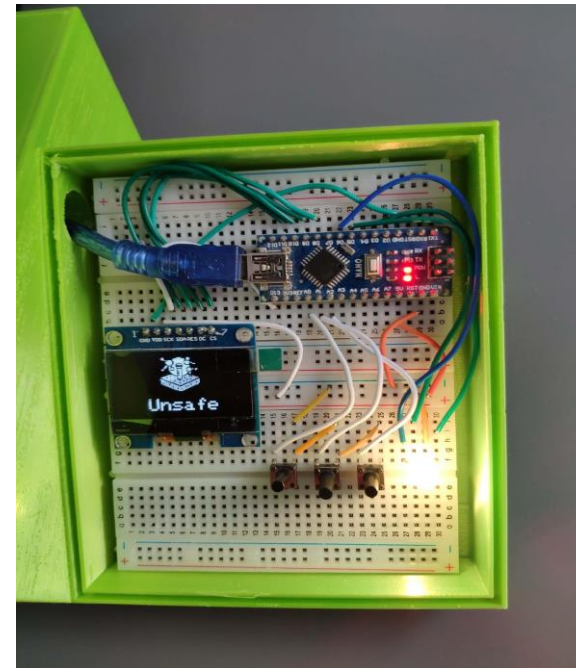
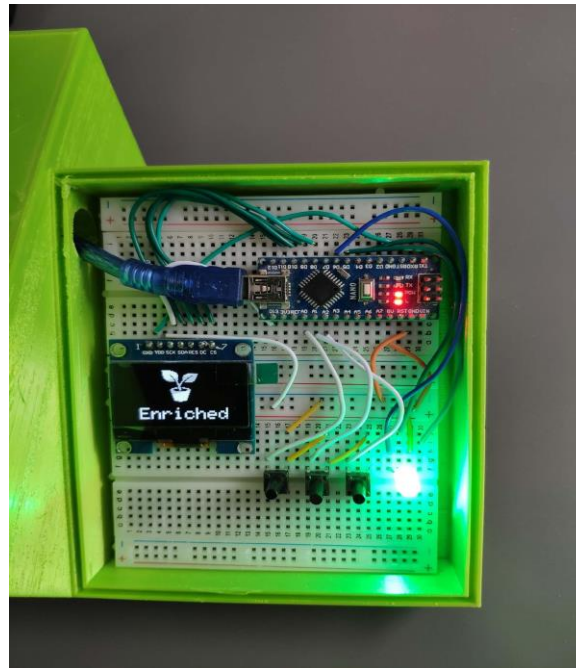
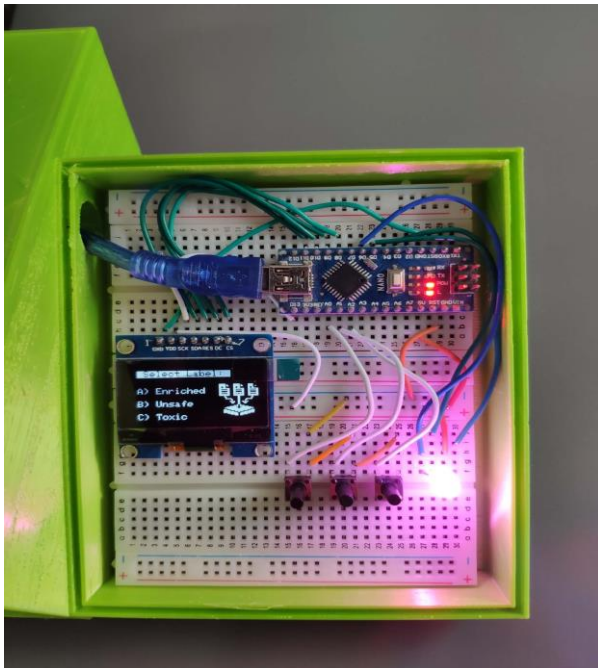
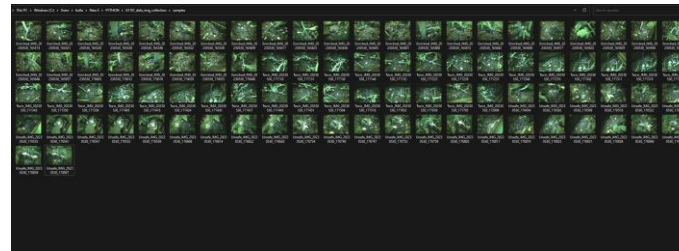
Constructing a data set with notable validity

- Programmed Arduino Nano as a remote control to transfer commands to LattePanda 3 Delta via serial communication
- Utilized three control buttons connected to Arduino Nano to select classes
- Obtained my data set after capturing images of fertilizer-exerted soils in three separate flowerpots for nearly two months

Enriched

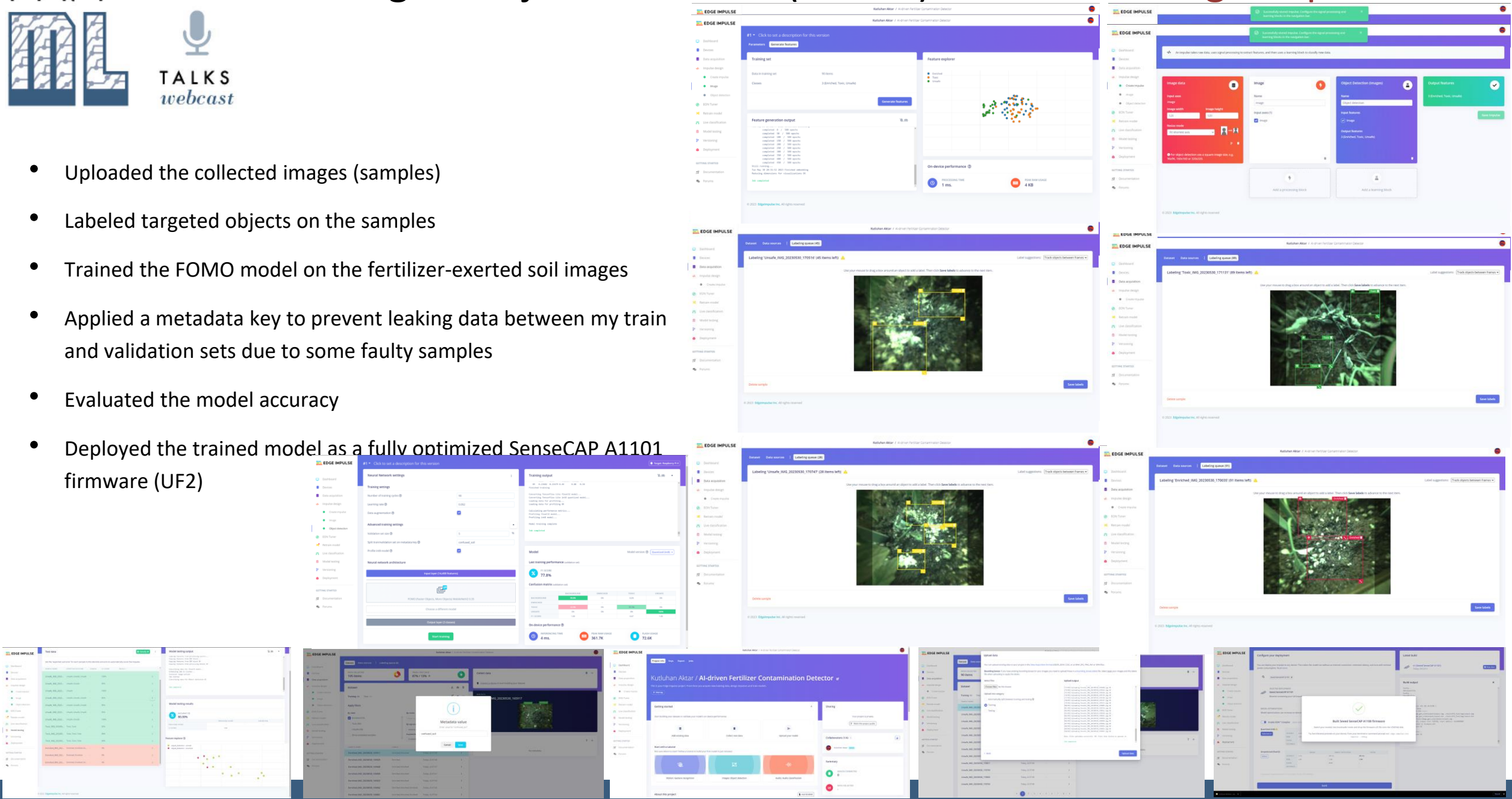
Unsafe

Toxic



Building an object detection (FOMO) model with Edge Impulse

- Uploaded the collected images (samples)
- Labeled targeted objects on the samples
- Trained the FOMO model on the fertilizer-exerted soil images
- Applied a metadata key to prevent leaking data between my train and validation sets due to some faulty samples
- Evaluated the model accuracy
- Deployed the trained model as a fully optimized SenseCAP A1101 firmware (UF2)

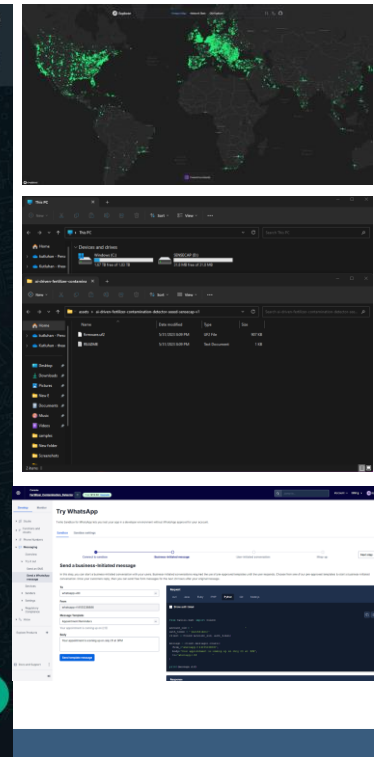
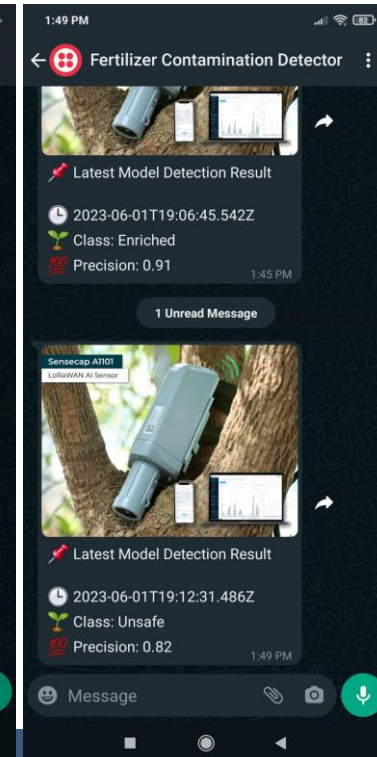
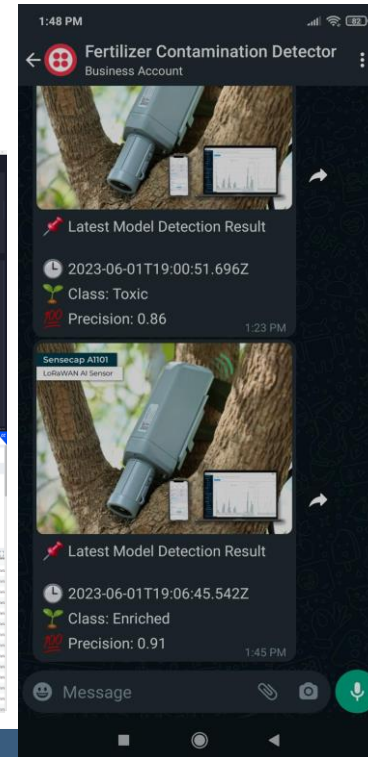
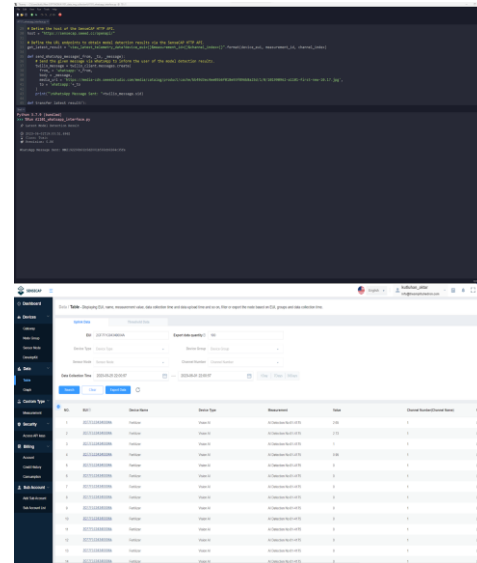
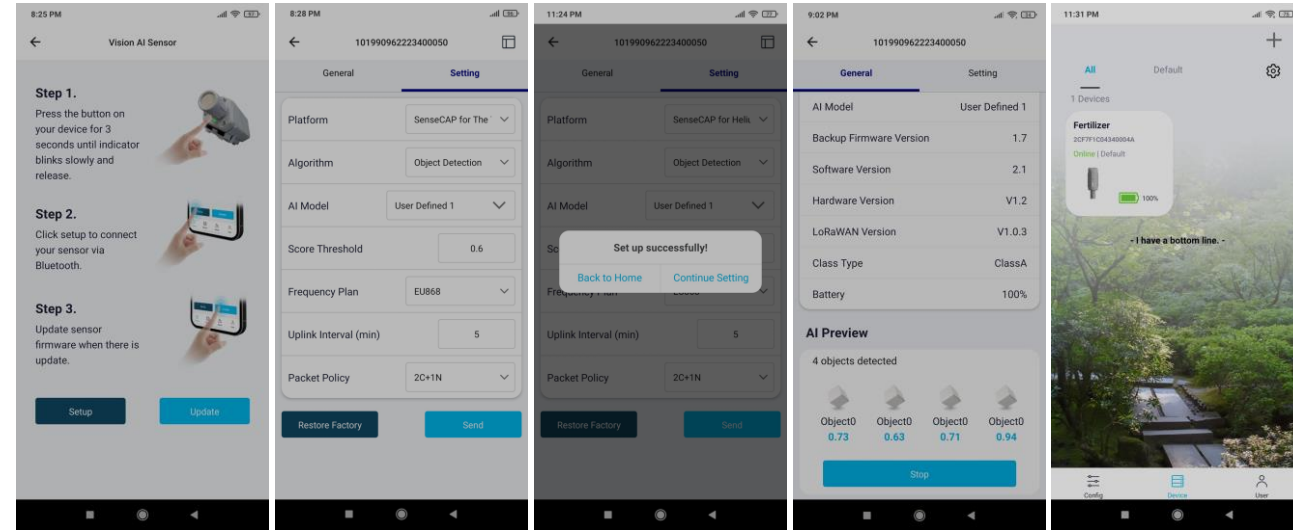


The collage illustrates the Edge Impulse workflow:

- Training Set:** Shows the upload of 2,500 samples (Train, Validation, Test, Dev) and the resulting feature generation output.
- Labeling:** Multiple screenshots show the 'Labeling queue' where objects in soil images are manually labeled with bounding boxes.
- Model Settings:** A screenshot shows the 'Neural network settings' and 'Advanced training settings' for the FOMO model.
- Performance:** A screenshot displays the 'Model performance' metrics, including a 72.8% accuracy.
- Deployment:** A screenshot shows the 'Deploy' section where the model is packaged as a SenseCAP A1101 firmware (UF2).
- Final Output:** A screenshot shows the 'Share' section with a QR code and a link to the deployed model.

Informing the user of the detection results over WhatsApp via the LoRaWAN network

- Connected SenseCAP A1101 to SenseCAP Mate App
- Configured the Edge Impulse FOMO model on SenseCAP A1101
- Utilized SenseCAP A1101 to transfer the detection results to the SenseCAP Portal via the Helium LongFi Network
- Created a Twilio account to utilize Twilio's WhatsApp API
- Developed a Python application to obtain the model detection results from the SenseCAP Portal by making HTTP GET requests to the SenseCAP HTTP API
- Then, utilized the application to transfer the retrieved model detection results to the verified phone number



Further Discussions

By applying object detection models trained on numerous fertilizer-exerted soil images in detecting the excessive use of chemical fertilizers, we can achieve to:

prevent chemical fertilizers from contaminating the groundwater and the environment

avoid chemical fertilizers from dispersing throughout water bodies and increasing macronutrients in the environment

mitigate the risk of severe health issues due to nitrite-contaminated water, such as DNA damage, lipid peroxidation, and oxidative stress

protect wildlife from the excreable effects of excessive chemical fertilizer use



T I N Y



For Further Questions



hackster.io/kutluhan-aktar



[Kutluhan Aktar](#)



[@ThAmplituhedron](#)





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