# **HSLU** Hochschule

### **Technik & Architektur**

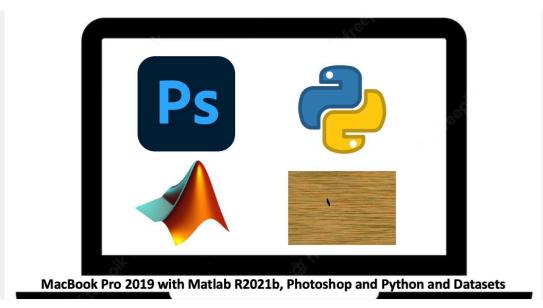
**Master-Thesis Studiengang ICT** 

## Identification of Tiger Mosquito Eggs using Machine Learning

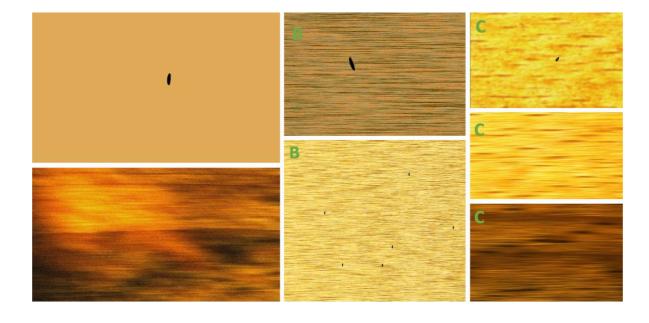
#### Overview of some sample wooden pieces and eggs



Overview of computational experiment setup



Overview of some sample artificial datasets



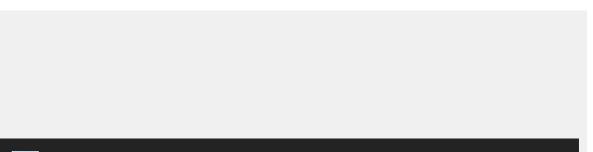
Overview of computational experiment setup



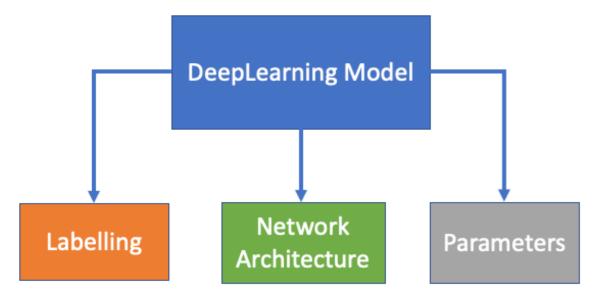
Artificial Tiger Mosquito Eggs Drawings from the Adobe Photoshop



Hierarchy of the folders containing labelled training datasets



#### **Experiments** Categorization





Left Model: only Real Data, Right Model: including Artificial Dataset

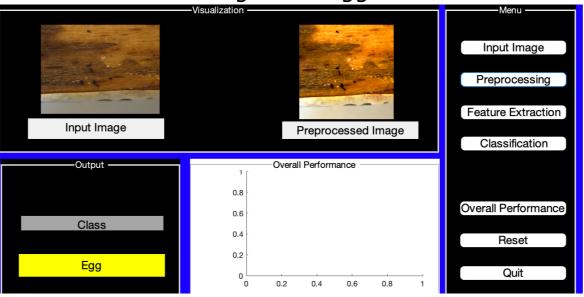
#### **Problem statement**

In order to help The Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute (Swiss TPH) work of monitoring the population of the Tiger mosquito eggs in wooden pieces which they collect every six months from various locations in Switzerland to inspect the presence of Tiger Mosquito eggs. The current process is manual, where a human being observes each wooden pieces under the microscope to detect and count the number of eggs. This manual process is very time consuming and error prone.

#### Comparison of accuracies of different models in MATLAB's classification learner app

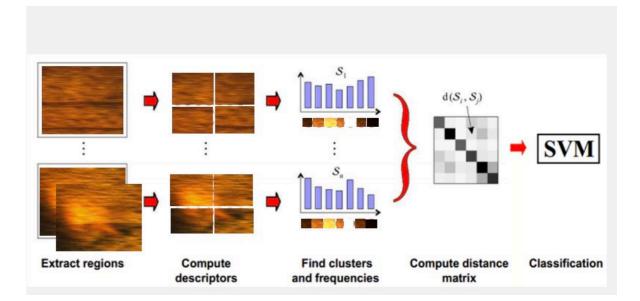
Last change: Medium Tree Accuracy (Validation): 71.5%	1.13 SVM Accuracy (Validation): 84.3% ast chance: Medium Gaussian SVM 4096/4096 featu	1.23 Ensemble Accuracy (Validation): 68.5% Last change: Subspace Discriminant 4096/4096 featur
Last change: Coarse Tree 4096/4096 features	1.14 SVM Accuracy (Validation): 79.4% Last change: Coarse Gaussian SVM 4096/4096 feature	1.24 Ensemble Accuracy (Validation): 81.9%
1.4 Linear Discr Accuracy (Validation): 78.1%	1.15 KNN Accuracy (Validation): 82.8%	1.25 Ensemble Accuracy (Validation): 73.8% Last change: RUSBoosted Trees 4096/4096 features
Last change: Quadratic Discriminant 4000 /4096 featur	1.16 KNN Accuracy (Validation): 80.4%	1.26 Neural Net Accuracy (Validation): 81.3%
1.6 Logistic Re Accuracy (Validation): 58.5%	1.17 KNN Accuracy (Validation): 72.8%	Last change: Narrow Neural Network 4096/4096 featu
Last change: Logistic Regression 4096/4096 features           1.7 Naive Bayes         Accuracy (Validation): 77.0%	1.18 KNN Accuracy (Validation): 80.6%	Last change: Medium Neural Network 4096/4096 feati
Last change: Gaussian Naive Bayes 4096/4096 feature 1.8 Naive Bayes Accuracy (Validation): 79.4%	Last change: Cosine KNN 4096/4096 features           1.19         KNN         Accuracy (Validation): 79.6%	Last change: Wide Neural Network 4096/4096 feature:
Last change: Kernel Naive Bayes 4096/4096 features	Last change: Cubic KNN         4096/4096 features           1.20 KNN         Accuracy (Validation): 82.3%	Last change: Bilayered Neural Network 4096/4096 fea
Last change: Linear SVM 4096/4096 features	Last change: Weighted KNN 4096/4096 features	Last change: Trilayered Neural Network 4096/4096 fee
Last change: Quadratic SVM 4096/4096 features	Last change: Boosted Trees 4096/4096 features	Last change: SVM Kernel 4096/4096 features

Correct Prediction of Second model for a noisy image with Eggs

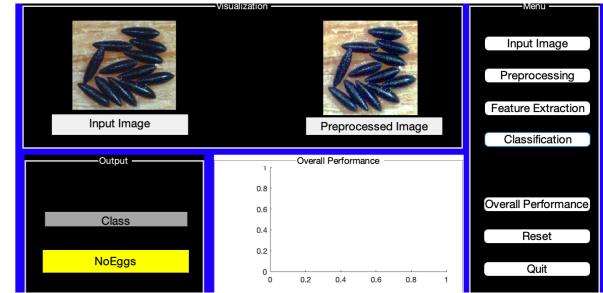


#### . . . 🚞 NoEggs Egg NoEggs Creative Cloud File

#### Comparison of accuracies of different models in MATLAB's classification learner app



#### Wrong Prediction of even larger Eggs on a wooden background



#### Solution

We have created two models for this problem. Both the models use SURF features and a SVM based classifier for prediction. Difference between both the models is that the first model has been trained on the real-life images while the second model also leverages artificially generated dataset to overcome lack of enough training data. First model has an overall accuracy of 98% and takes 3-5 seconds for the prediction of a new image on commodity hardware. The second model trained additionally on the artificial training data has an overall accuracy of 99.7% but is much slower to predict new images on commodity hardwar with a classification time of 33-50 seconds time per image. Both the models are designed to predict Tiger Mosquito eggs on top of wooden surfaces and work well if the Egg size is less than 95x76 DIM.

Therefore, in the Master Thesis Project, we have tried to solve the sorting of images of wooden pieces into two categories with the help of a Machine Learning Model. The first category is all the wooden piece images containing the Tiger Mosquito eggs and the second category is all the wooden piece images free of any Tiger Mosquito eggs. This project aims to leverage various Machine Learning toolboxes available in MATLAB to predict and detect the eggs in the images of wooden pieces.

The Machine Learning Model must have an accuracy rate above 95% and the testing time should be less than five Minutes.

#### FH Zentralschweiz

Some of the limitations of the models are listed below.

- While the current model can differentiate and detect eggs when the egg size is around 95x76 pixel, it struggles to correctly detect when the egg size starts become bigger.
- The model can classify the eggs on different types of wooden patterns. Unfortunately it is not robust to identify if the egg lays on other type of material like plastic, clothes etc.

#### Bibiya Kakkattu

Supervisors: Prof. Dr. Christoph Eck Prof. Dr. Peter Gruber

Expert: Prof. Dr. Peter Kolb

Cooperation Partner: The Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute

