



# SMARTGREENS 2021

10<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Smart Cities and  
Green ICT Systems

## Final Program and Book of Abstracts

28 - 30 April, 2021

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# Edge Intelligence with Deep Learning in Greenhouse Management

A methodology to control greenhouse operations based on deep learning working on edge devices

Massimiliano Proietti<sup>1</sup>, Federico Bianchi<sup>1,2</sup>, Andrea Marini<sup>1</sup>, Lorenzo Menculini<sup>1</sup>, Loris Francesco Termitte<sup>3</sup>, Alberto Garinei<sup>1,2</sup>, Lorenzo Biondi<sup>1,2</sup> and Marcello Marconi<sup>1,2</sup>

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## INTRODUCTION

Increasing greenhouses use in vertical and urban farming.

Growing demand for automated and efficient greenhouse management

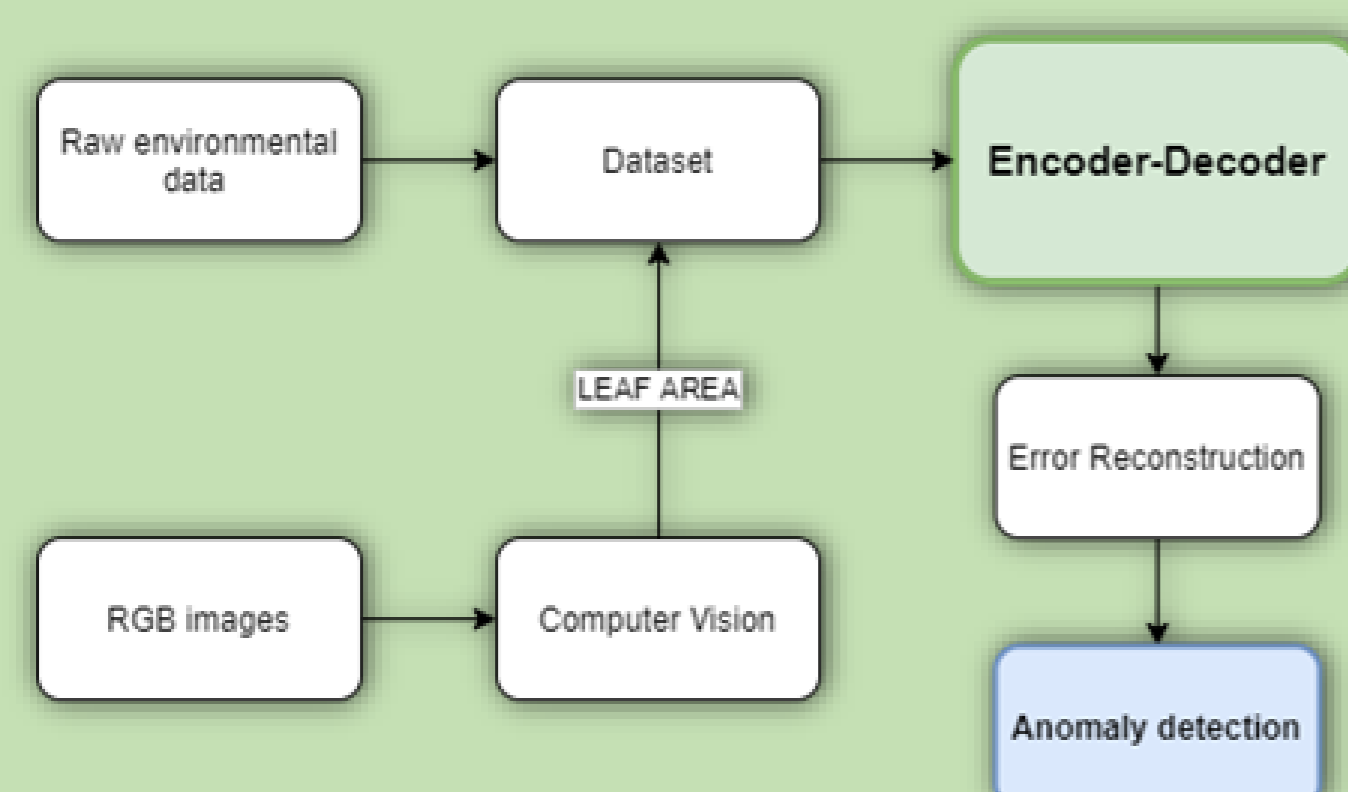
Anomaly Detection: plant is not growing healthy

Exploiting data with Edge Intelligence

Deep Learning for real world, production level greenhouses

Anomaly detection with Autoencoders

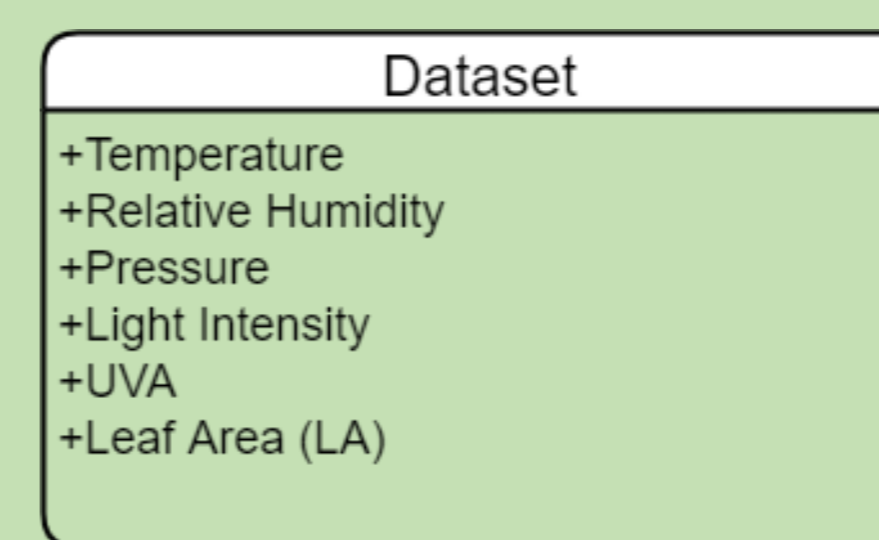
## METHODS



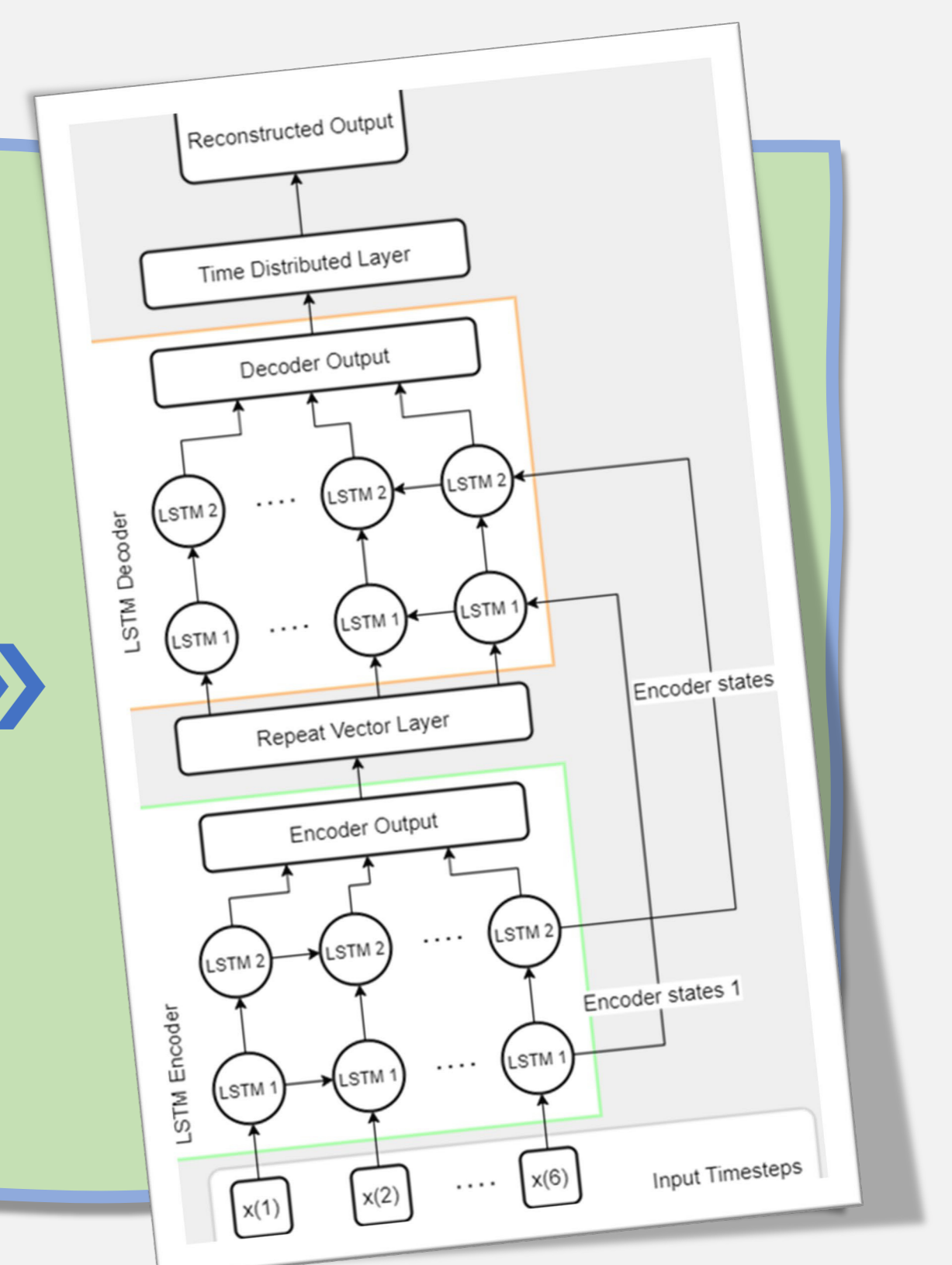
Anomaly Detection Workflow

- 2m<sup>2</sup> greenhouse.
- Environmental sensors with Arduino MKR.
- Full-HD RGB camera.
- LED lamp managed through Arduino Uno.
- Computational devices tested for Edge Intelligence: Raspberry Pi 4 Model B, NVIDIA Jetson Nano.
- Easy Leaf Area (ELA) algorithm for Leaf Area (LA) calculation [Easlon and Bloom, 2014]

Experimental setup



LSTM Autoencoder



## RESULTS

### Rate of successful leaf identification

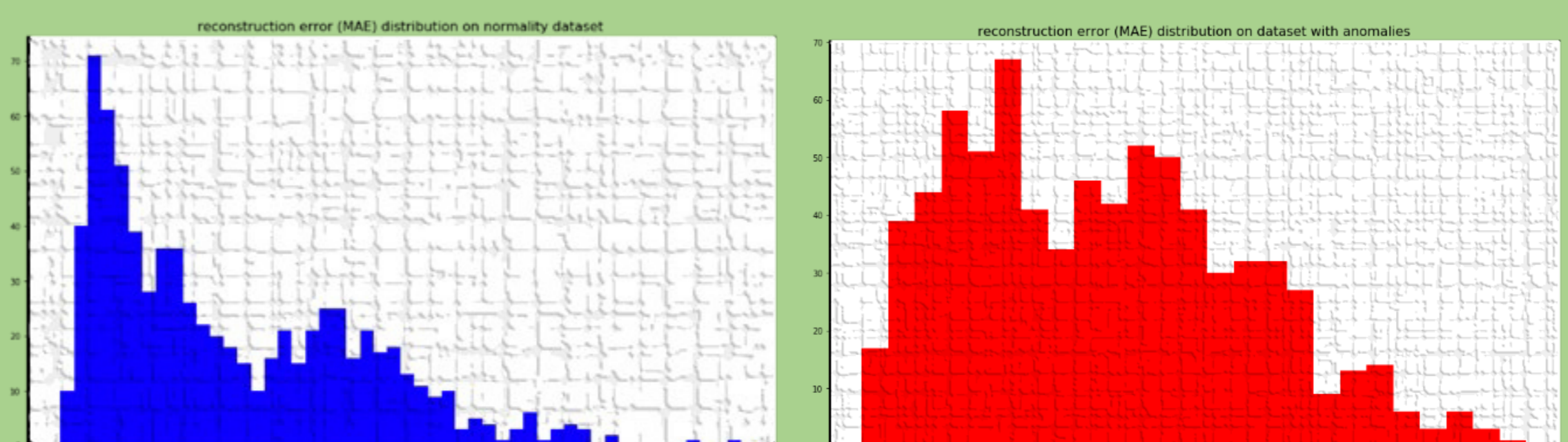
| Plant                           | Rate |
|---------------------------------|------|
| Plant 1: Cichorium Endivia      | 94%  |
| Plant 2: Apium Graveolens       | 97%  |
| Plant 3: Lactuca Sativa (Young) | 94%  |
| Plant 4: Lactuca Sativa (Adult) | 86%  |

### LSTM autoencoder training time on edge devices

| Device       | 128 LSTM units, 2 layers | 256 LSTM units, 2 layers    |
|--------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| NVIDIA       | 8.32 ms/sample           | NA due to an internal error |
| Raspberry Pi | 11.6 ms/sample           | 30.84 ms/sample             |

Baseline: Local Outlier Factor (LOF) algorithm  
Best LOF F1 score: 0.233

Reconstruction error (MAE) on «normality» dataset and on whole dataset for anomaly threshold (example: plant 4)



Grid search optimization: normality-anomaly threshold through F1 score maximizing. (example: plant 4)

| Stacked layers | LSTM units per layer | Optimized F1 | Threshold |
|----------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1              | 32                   | 0.370        | 0.104     |
| 1              | 64                   | 0.473        | 0.063     |
| 1              | 128                  | 0.374        | 0.062     |
| 1              | 256                  | 0.330        | 0.055     |
| 2              | 32                   | 0.292        | 0.102     |
| 2              | 64                   | 0.319        | 0.070     |
| 2              | 128                  | 0.344        | 0.064     |
| 2              | 256                  | 0.267        | 0.062     |

## CONCLUSIONS

ELA requires too much calibration for Edge automated use

Edge Intelligence of level 4 (Cloud-edge co-training) is a good compromise between anomaly detection model complexity and local factors (variable conditions, privacy, network issues)

Deep Learning algorithms are essential for real-world, production level greenhouse.

Need for a Deep Learning LA algorithm

