



How to get a safer and cozier kitchen by using AIoT



Group2



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Contents



Introduction

What is it about?



Structure

What exactly is it?



Function

What does it do?



Experiment

How does It do



Conclusion

Summary and outlook

01 Introduction



Members



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Smart Kitchen Comfort Monitor



Fig. 1, Fig. 2 Cooking in Chinese restaurants

Smart Kitchen Comfort Monitor



- *Real - time monitoring:*

monitor environment around from sensors

- *Intelligent classification:*

invoke machine learning model to classify the state of environment

- *Automatic Control:*

automatically control the actuator by judging the state

02 Structure

Smart Kitchen Comfort Monitor

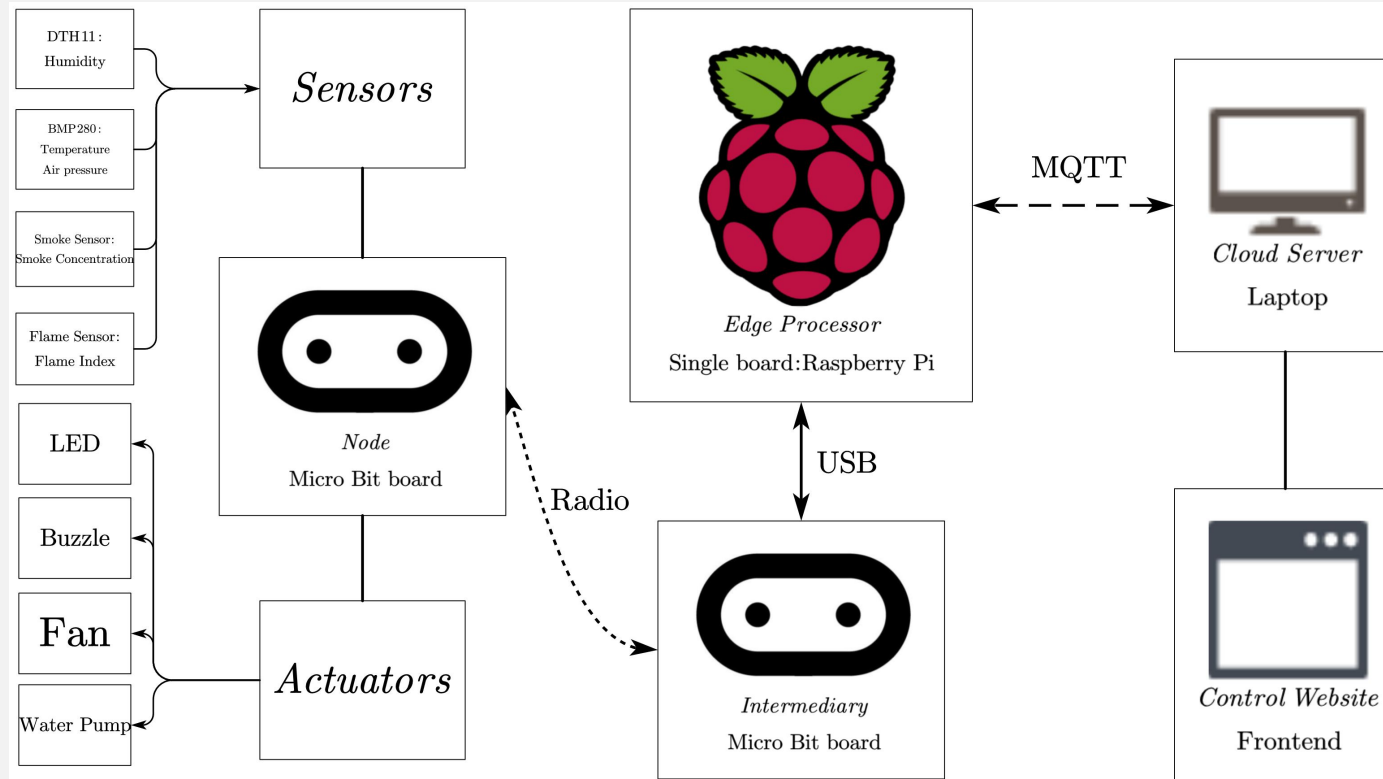


Fig. 3 Structure of devices

Smart Kitchen Comfort Monitor

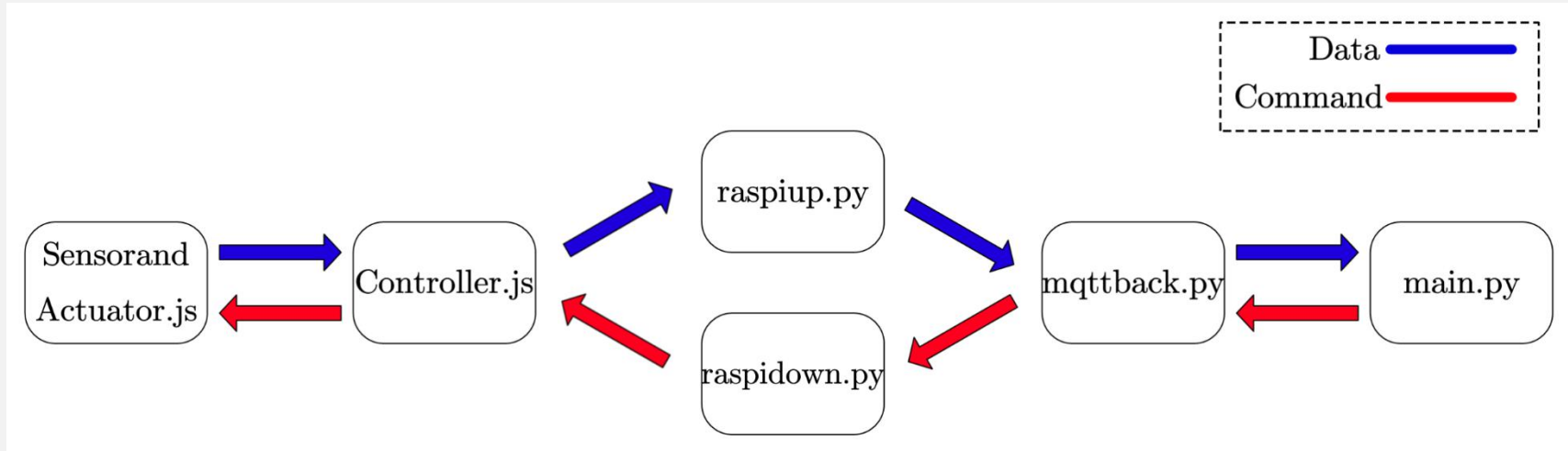


Fig. 4 Message flow controlled by scripts

03 Function

Smart Kitchen Comfort Monitor



Smart Kitchen

Environmental Parameters

Parameter	Data
Temperature	29.11
Pressure	99720.0
Humidity	56.0
Smoke	283.0
Flame	795.0
Assessment	Uncomfortable!

Control Options

Manual Mode

LED: [ON](#) | [OFF](#) Buzzer: [ON](#) | [OFF](#) Fan: [ON](#) | [OFF](#) Water Pump: [ON](#) | [OFF](#)

[GET](#) Real Time Information

Detect Mode

[START](#) | [END](#)

Manual Mode

Detect Mode

Smart Kitchen Comfort Monitor



We define it into three categories:

Comfortable

Not operate all the actuators.

UnComfortable

Do something to improve the kitchen environment.

Dangerous

Take prompt actions to prevent fire, suffocation and other safety accidents.

Assessment	LED	Buzzer	Fan	Water Pump
Comfortable	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
Uncomfortable	ON	OFF	ON	OFF
Dangerous	ON	ON	ON	ON

Smart Kitchen Comfort Monitor

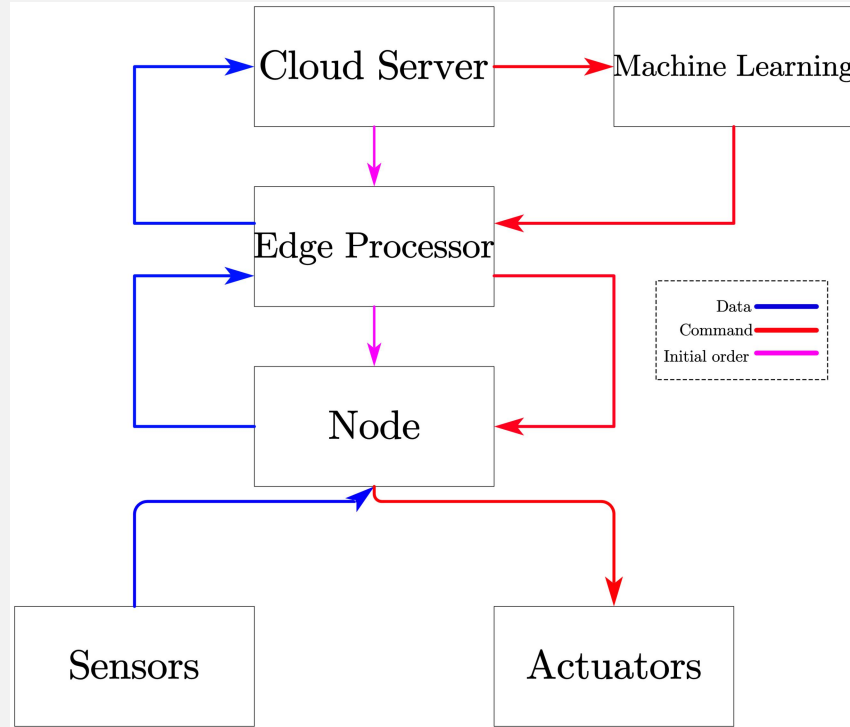


Fig. 5 Flow chart of the Detect process

04 Experiment

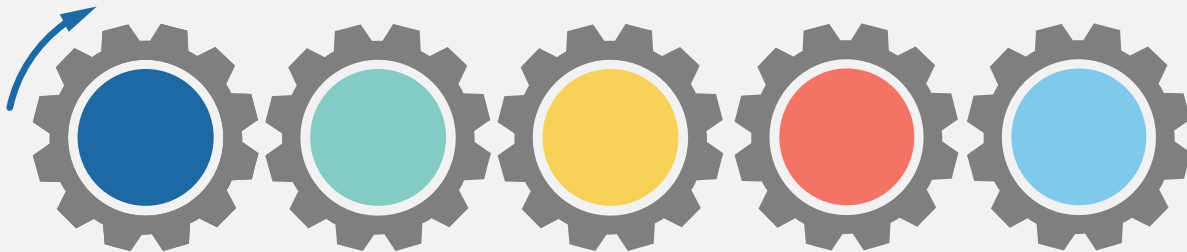


The Composition of Our Data Set:

Sample original data(String)

“11.T:29.18;P:100887;H:66;S:717;F:943”

split()



Temperature

Humidity

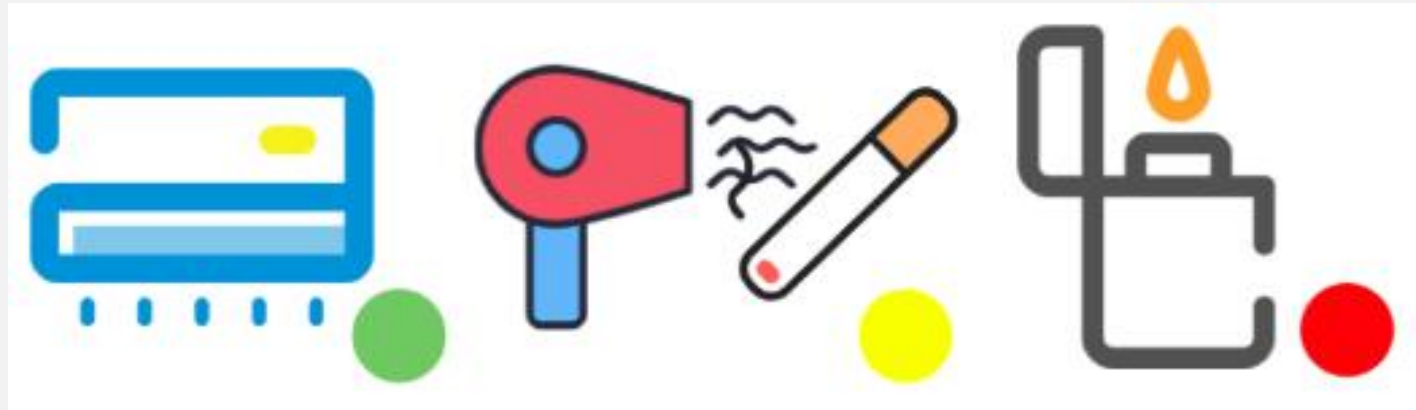
Air Pressure

Flame Index

Smoke Concentration



How we collect data for our training:



Smart Kitchen Comfort Monitor

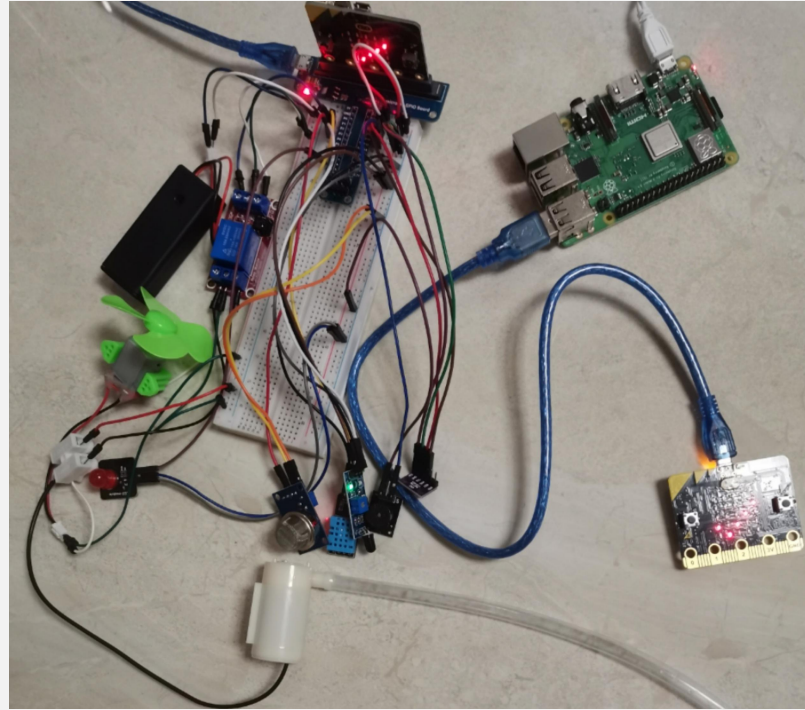


Fig. 6 The equipment and electrical conditions involved



Machine Learning Model

- Step 1: KMeans Cluster: split data into 3 categories;
- Step 2: Adding label, label each cluster from daily experiences;
- Step 3: We use Random Forest to classify labeled data;
- Step 4: Model Assessment:
 - 1.Silhouette score of Cluster: 0.564;
 - 2.Accuracy of Classification: 98.61% on train set; 97.22% on test set.

Conclusion



AIoT

Simple

Commercial Value

Not reliable



Technology makes the world a better
place.

-Shoshana Zuboff



Thank you

Reference



- [1] Liu Xuhua. Study on risk analysis and preventive measures of kitchen fire in catering industry [D]. South China University of Technology, 2013.
- [2] Juliqin. Study on evaluation of Students' achievement based on random forest algorithm [D] . Anhui University of Technology, 2017.

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