



# Edge AI Deployment in Remote Extractives Locations

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# 1. Practical Implementation

## Implementation Guide

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## Implementation Scenarios

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# Core Architecture: “AI in a Box” Systems

## Physical Hardware Solutions

**Ruggedized Edge Computing Units:** Designed to withstand harsh environments.

**ARM-based Processors:** Low power consumption and high efficiency, examples include NVIDIA Jetson and Raspberry Pi Compute modules.

**Satellite Communication Modules:** Utilizing Iridium, Starlink, or regional satellite networks for reliable connectivity.

**Industrial Mini-PCs:** Fanless, weatherproof units with an IP65+ rating.

**Solar + Battery Systems:** Providing 3-7 days of autonomy without sunlight, ensuring continuous operation.

**Local Storage:** SSDs ranging from 500GB to 2TB for storing model weights and data buffering.

## Example Setup: “Community Voice Monitor”

**Physical Package** (~shoebox size):

- NVIDIA Jetson AGX Xavier for AI processing.
- 4G/5G modem with satellite backup for internet access.
- Solar panel (100W) coupled with a lithium battery (400Wh) for power.
- Weatherproof enclosure to protect components.
- Local WiFi hotspot for connecting community devices.

**Cost:** Estimated between \$2,000 to \$4,000 per unit.

## Software Architecture: Offline-First Design

### Core Components

- **Local AI Models:** Implementing compressed and quantized versions of larger models for efficiency.
- **Data Pipeline:** Automated processing and storage of data collected locally.
- **Sync Engine:** Facilitating intelligent data transmission when connectivity is available.
- **Fallback Systems:** Providing human-readable alerts and basic functionality during outages.

### Model Compression Techniques

- **Quantization:** Reducing model size by 4-8 times with minimal accuracy loss.
- **Pruning:** Removing unnecessary neural network connections to streamline processing.
- **Knowledge Distillation:** Training smaller "student" models from larger "teacher" models for efficiency.
- **Edge-specific Optimization:** Utilizing frameworks like TensorRT and OpenVINO for better performance.

# Scenario 1: Community Grievance Processing

## The Setup



### Location

A village located 200km from the nearest town with spotty cell coverage.



### Hardware

Solar-powered edge unit equipped with satellite uplink.



### Local Interface

A WhatsApp-like application on community smartphones for easy access.

## How It Works

1

Community members can record voice complaints in their local language through the smartphone app.

2

Edge AI processes the speech-to-text conversion, translation, and sentiment analysis locally.

3

A classification system determines the urgency of the complaint (emergency, routine, information).

4

Immediate responses are generated, with local storage and automated acknowledgment to the complainant.

5

The system syncs when possible, uploading batched data to a central system during connectivity windows.

## Technical Details

```
class GrievanceEdgeProcessor:
    def __init__(self):
        self.speech_to_text = load_compressed_model('whisper_small')
        self.translator = load_model('nllb_distilled')
        self.classifier = load_model('grievance_classifier_quantized')
        self.urgency_detector = load_model('urgency_model')
        def process_complaint(self, audio_file):
            text = self.speech_to_text(audio_file)
            english_text = self.translator(text, target='en')
            category = self.classifier(english_text)
            urgency = self.urgency_detector(english_text)
            Store locally, sync later
            self.store_locally({
                'audio': audio_file,
                'text': text,
                'translation': english_text,
                'category': category,
                'urgency': urgency,
                'timestamp': time.now()
            })
            Immediate response to community
            return self.generate_acknowledgment(category, urgency)
```

## Scenario 2: Environmental Monitoring

### The Setup

- Location: Mine site perimeter with no cellular coverage.
- Hardware: Weather-resistant sensor stations integrated with edge AI.
- Sensors: Monitoring air quality, water quality, noise, and vibrations continuously.

### How It Works

- Sensors continuously collect environmental data.
- Edge AI analyzes patterns and detects anomalies locally.
- Immediate alerts for threshold breaches are sent (via satellite if critical).
- Daily summaries are uploaded during satellite communication windows.
- Predictive analysis runs locally to forecast potential issues.

### Power Management

- Adaptive Processing: Reducing AI computation during low-power periods.
- Intelligent Scheduling: Running complex analyses when solar charging is optimal.
- Hierarchical Alerting: Using local sirens/lights for immediate issues and satellite for more complex analyses.

## Scenario 3: Resettlement Progress Monitoring



### The Setup

- Location: A new resettlement village with intermittent connectivity.
- Hardware: Community kiosk equipped with edge AI capabilities.
- Interface: Tablet-based surveys and photo documentation.



### How It Works

- Community liaisons conduct household surveys using tablets.
- Edge AI processes responses, photos, and GPS coordinates locally.
- Quality checks are conducted immediately for missing data or inconsistencies.
- Progress tracking updates are displayed on local dashboards.
- Batch sync uploads processed data whenever connectivity allows.



## 2. Connectivity Solutions

### Satellite Options

- Iridium: Offers global coverage with low bandwidth (~2.4 kbps) and high reliability.
- Starlink: Provides higher bandwidth (~100 Mbps) with expanding coverage.
- Regional Satellites: Options like VSAT, Thuraya, and Inmarsat depending on specific location needs.

### Terrestrial Backup

- 4G/5G: Used as the primary connection where available.
- Long-range WiFi: Establishing point-to-point links to distant communication towers.
- Mesh Networks: Multiple units creating a local communication network for enhanced connectivity.

### Sync Strategies

- Differential Sync: Only uploading changes rather than full datasets to save bandwidth.
- Compression: Implementing aggressive data compression before transmission.
- Prioritization: Ensuring critical alerts are sent first, followed by routine data.
- Scheduling: Syncing during optimal satellite communication windows for efficiency.

# 3. Data Management: Challenges & Solutions

## 1 Storage Constraints

- **Local Databases:** Utilizing SQLite or similar lightweight options for data management.
- **Data Lifecycle:** Implementing automatic cleanup processes for old, synced data.
- **Critical Data Protection:** Ensuring multiple backups of essential information for security.

## 2 Model Updates

- **Over-the-Air Updates:** Downloading new model versions whenever connectivity allows.
- **Staged Rollouts:** Testing new models on a subset of devices before full deployment.
- **Fallback Mechanisms:** Keeping the previous model version as a backup to ensure continuity.

## 3 Security Considerations

- **Local Encryption:** Ensuring all data is encrypted at rest for security.
- **Secure Boot:** Preventing tampering with edge units during operation.
- **VPN Connections:** Utilizing encrypted data transmission for enhanced security.
- **Physical Security:** Implementing tamper-evident enclosures to protect hardware.



## 4. Implementation Roadmap

1

### Phase 1: Proof of Concept (3-6 months)

- Deploy 3-5 edge units in a single location.
- Test core functionality including grievance processing and basic monitoring.
- Validate power systems and connectivity solutions.
- Gather user feedback for iterative improvements.

2

### Phase 2: Pilot Deployment (6-12 months)

- Scale up to 20-50 units across the project area.
- Implement full multi-agent coordination for efficient operations.
- Develop a central monitoring dashboard for oversight.
- Train local staff on the maintenance and operation of the systems.

3

### Phase 3: Production Rollout (12+ months)

- Deploy across multiple project sites to maximize impact.
- Establish a supply chain for hardware procurement to ensure availability.
- Create standardized deployment procedures for consistency.
- Develop a partner ecosystem for ongoing support and collaboration.

# Hallvncy Cost Components

## 5. Cost Considerations

### Hardware Costs

- Basic Unit: Costs between \$2,000 to \$4,000 per location.
- Advanced Unit: Ranges from \$5,000 to \$10,000 per location depending on features.
- Satellite Connectivity: Costs vary from \$100 to \$500 per month per unit.
- Maintenance: Estimated at \$500 to \$1,000 per year per unit.

### Software Development

- Initial Development: Costs between \$200,000 to \$500,000.
- Ongoing Maintenance: Ranges from \$50,000 to \$100,000 per year.
- Model Training/Updates: Estimated costs between \$20,000 to \$50,000 per year.

### ROI Drivers

- Reduced Site Visits: Savings of \$10,000 to \$50,000 per year per location.
- Faster Issue Resolution: Improved community relations and reduced disputes.
- Proactive Monitoring: Prevention of costly environmental incidents.
- Regulatory Compliance: Reduced fines and delays through effective monitoring.

# 6 Technical Challenges & Solutions

## Limited Processing Power

### Solution

Implementing model optimization and hierarchical processing to enhance efficiency.

### Fallback

Utilizing simple rule-based systems for critical functions when necessary.

## Harsh Environmental Conditions

### Solution

Deploying industrial-grade hardware with redundant systems to ensure reliability.

### Fallback

Establishing automatic unit replacement protocols to maintain operations.

## Theft/Vandalism



### Solution

Implementing camouflaged installations and engaging the community for safety.



### Fallback

Using GPS tracking and remote wipe capabilities for enhanced security.



Thank You