

Team15

Bee Protecting Mobility (BPM)

Introducing an autonomous car that protects bees from hornets.

It detects hornets in real-time and sends notifications to beekeepers.

Demonstration Video

Member Introduction & Roles

PART 02

PART 03

Design Part

Development Process

PART 04

Conclusion

CONCLUSION.



















Watch a demonstration video of the results produced by TEAM15.

CLICK HERE!



Demonstration Video













Introduce the team members and explain our Roles.



CLICK HERE!



Song Kyoung Keun

Leader/ Project Planner



Kim Ju Hyeon

Developer/ Technical Manager



Pakonkait Wangsawas

UX Designer / Hardware Design





Members & Roles









Leader/ Project Planner



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Part 03. Design Part

It is a part that introduces the part designed by our team in vehicle development.

Architectural design, Functional Definition, Flowchart Design

CLICK HERE!



Functional Definition Flowchart Design Architectural Design





3D Design

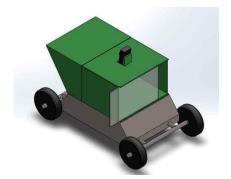






Design By Folk

UX Designer / Hardware Design







Functional Definition



Func1 : Self-Driving

It is a self-driving vehicle using Raspberry Pi that moves around the Beekeeping to watch over the area in front of the beehives.





Func2: Bees & Hornets Distinguished Al

It analyzes video using OpenCV and uses YOLO to distinguish between honeybees and hornets.







Func3: UI using the website

The beekeeper can easily monitor the area around the beehives in real-time through the website.





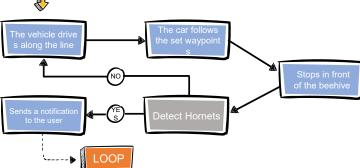






Flowchart Design





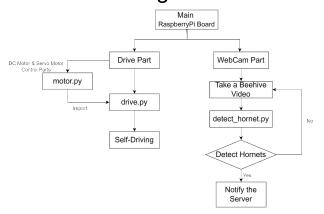






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Architectural Design















PART 04. Development

This part introduces the development process.

Talk about communication and difficulties during development.



CLICK HERE!

Self-Driving Devlopment

4

Data labeling

1

Difficulties in the Development Process

3





Development

Process

Self-Drive



We used a Raspberry Pi board. The car was designed to move using line tracing, stop at designated points, and then resume. It was challenging because we wasn't familiar with the board.

#RaspberryPi #Line-Tracing

Data Labeling



Getting good data was the most important task. To improve hornet recognition, we labeled the hornet's head, chest, and abdomen separately for training.

#Data Labeling #Find Data

Difficulties



There were difficulties in transmitting the video captured by the camera to the server.

In the process of recognizing homets, external factors often interfered with recognition. For example, lighting conditions, the speed of the homet, and the angle all had an impact.

#Network-Conn #Hornet recognizing







TEAM 15. SKFF

THANK YOU FOR LISTENING

This has been TEAM 15.

Thank you for listening to the presentation.

