

# Pollen's Profiling: Automated Classification of Pollen Grains

## Team Members:

Name 1: Turlapati Sri Rithvik (**Team Lead**)

Name 2: Tellamekala Puja Charmi

Name 3: Thentu Vamsi Krishna

Name 4: Thaniya

## Phase 1: Brainstorming & Ideation

### Objective:

Analyze challenges in manually identifying and classifying pollen grains under microscopy. Explore how transfer learning and image classification can automate the identification process for environmental, botanical, and medical applications.

- **Key Points :**

1. **ProblemStatement:**

Manual examination of pollen grains is labor-intensive, subjective, and requires significant expertise. Differences in pollen morphology are subtle and often misclassified by non-experts.

2. **ProposedSolution:**

“Pollen’s Profiling” uses deep learning models like VGG16 or MobileNet to classify microscope images of pollen into their respective categories. Transfer learning improves accuracy even on smaller datasets.

3. **Target Users :**

- Botanists and palynologists
- Environmental monitoring agencies
- Allergy research labs
- Academic and research institutions
- Agricultural and crop research centers

#### 4. **ExpectedOutcome:**

An intelligent application that can classify pollen images quickly and accurately, supporting research, allergy forecasts, and automated laboratory processes.

## Phase 2: Requirement Analysis

### **Objective:**

Define the software, hardware, and functional requirements for the pollen classification system. Consider image clarity, dataset diversity, and classification challenges.

- **Key Points:**

#### 5. **Technical Requirements:**

- Languages: Python 3.10+
- Frameworks: TensorFlow, Keras
- Tools: Google Colab, Jupyter Notebook, VS Code
- Hardware: GPU (NVIDIA recommended), 16 GB RAM

#### 6. **Functional Requirements:**

- Upload pollen microscope image
- Classify into specific pollen types
- Show prediction confidence
- Display image with label
- Download result/report (Optional)

#### 7. **Constraints & Challenges:**

- Similar morphology among different species
- Varying microscope image quality
- Imbalanced dataset
- Need for transparency in classification output for research acceptance

## Phase 3: Project Design

### **Objective:**

Design a modular system with easy input-output handling and high interpretability for research professionals.

- **Key Points:**

#### 8. **System Architecture:**

- Input Module → Image Preprocessing

- Classification Module → Transfer Learning
- Output Module → Display prediction & confidence

**9. User Flow:**

User uploads image → Preprocessing → Classification → Confidence shown → (Optional: Report Export)

**10. UI/UX Considerations:**

- Minimal interface suitable for lab settings
- Color-coded prediction for clarity
- Mobile and web support
- Clear feedback for low-quality images

## Phase 4: Project Planning (Agile)

**Objective:**

Follow Agile development with iterative testing, collaboration, and refinement.

- **Key Points:**

**11. Sprint Planning:**

- Sprint 0: Literature review & dataset sourcing
- Sprint 1: Data cleaning & augmentation
- Sprint 2: Model training with base CNN
- Sprint 3: UI setup
- Sprint 4: Backend integration
- Sprint 5: Final testing & enhancements

**12. Task Allocation:**

- ML Engineer: Model architecture, training
- Data Engineer: Dataset preparation
- UI Developer: Interface and display
- Backend Developer: Integration logic
- QA Engineer: Accuracy, edge case testing

**13. Timeline & Milestones:**

- Week 1–2: Dataset finalized
- Week 3–4: Model training completed
- Week 5: Frontend-backend integration
- Week 6: Final validations & testing

## Phase 5: Implementation

### Objective:

Deploy the model into a working application using a clean tech stack.

- **Key Points:**

#### 14. Technology Stack:

- Frontend: HTML, CSS, Streamlit
- Backend: Flask API
- Model: Keras with TensorFlow
- Deployment: Google Colab / Heroku / Docker

#### 15. Implementation Steps:

1. Collect data (e.g., Kaggle, microscopy datasets)
2. Preprocess & augment images
3. Load pre-trained model with custom layers
4. Train and validate model
5. Save `.h5` model
6. Build prediction pipeline
7. Display classification results

#### 16. Challenges & Fixes:

- Overfitting: Mitigated with data augmentation
- Similar classes: Improved with fine-tuning
- Performance: Used MobileNet for optimized speed

## Phase 6: Functional & Performance Testing

### Objective:

Ensure the model works reliably across microscope images, maintains high precision, and serves its intended scientific purpose.

- **Key Points:**

#### 17. Tests Performed:

- Prediction accuracy per class
- Image batch testing
- UI performance and clarity
- Edge testing: blurred or out-of-focus samples
- Device/resource usage

## 18. Results & Fixes:

- Accuracy up to ~90–93% achieved
- UI bugs resolved
- Alerts added for uncertain predictions

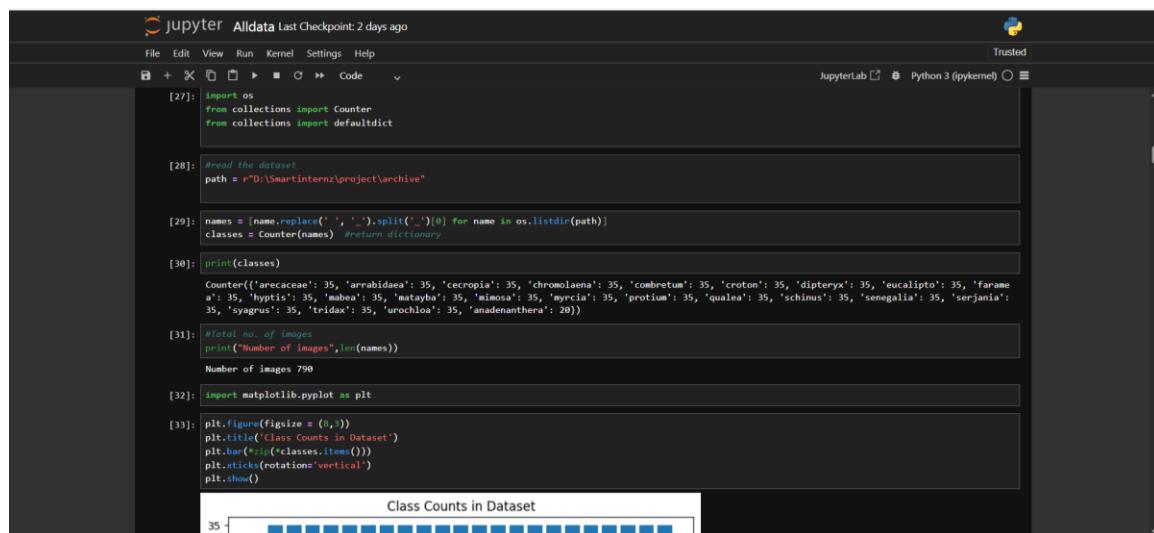
## 19. FinalValidation:

Model demonstrated strong generalization. Ready for academic demos or lab pilot testing. Supports reproducible research workflows.

## 20. Deployment Options:

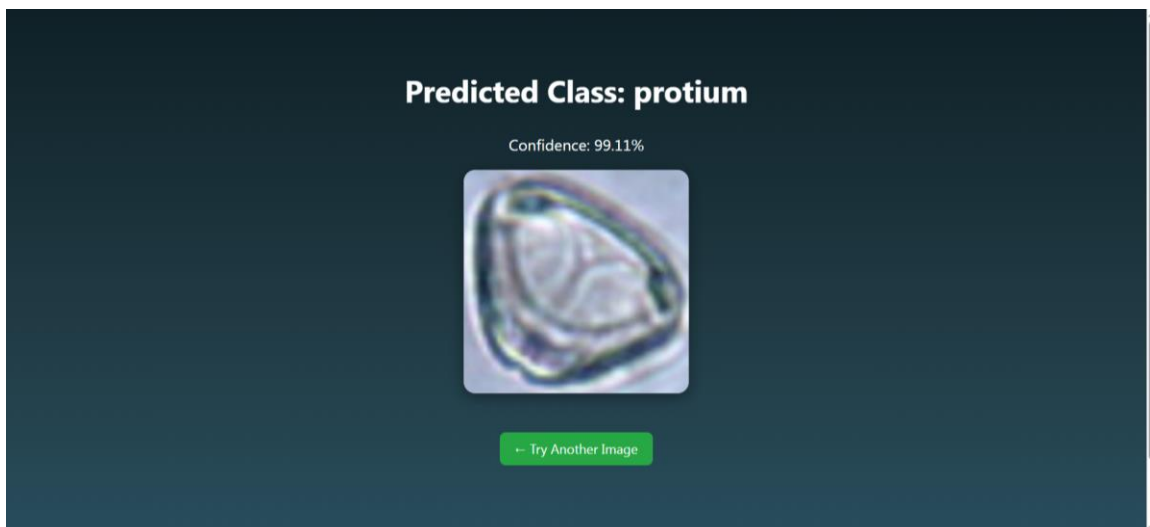
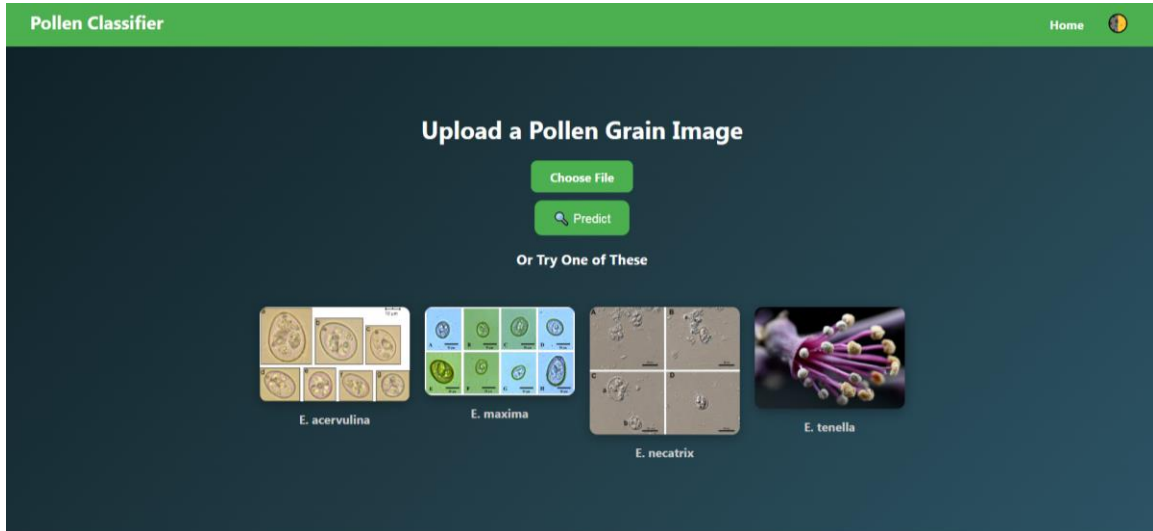
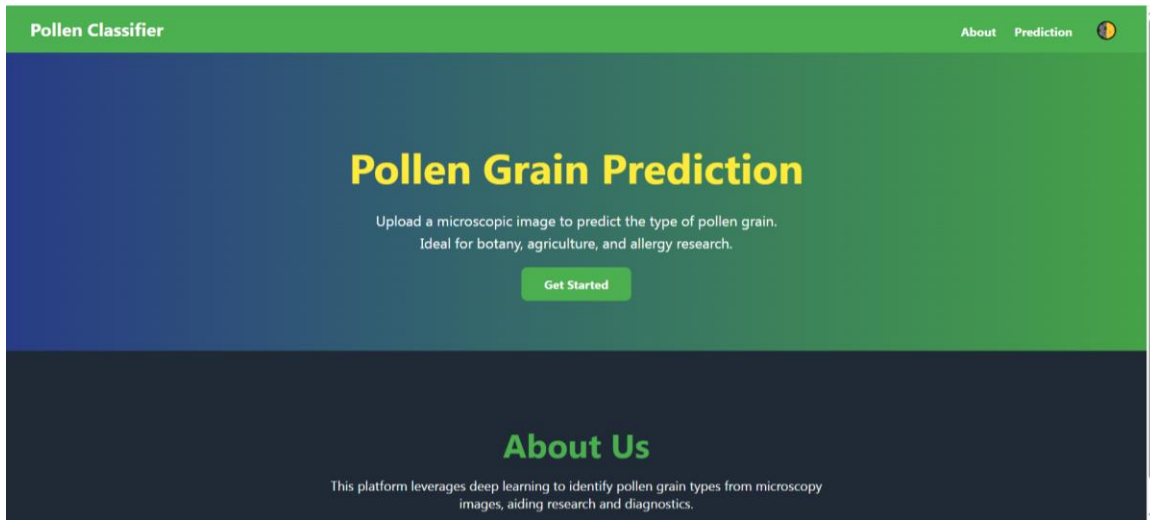
- Google Colab (Demo)
- Streamlit + Flask + Heroku (Public tool)
- Docker container (For offline lab use)

## Phase 7: Screenshots and Demo link

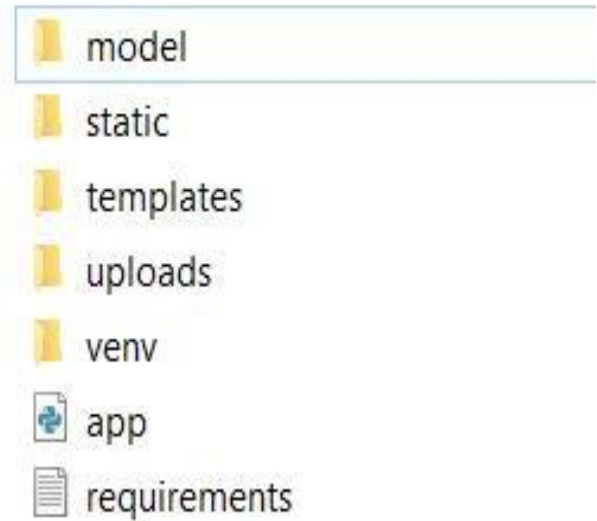
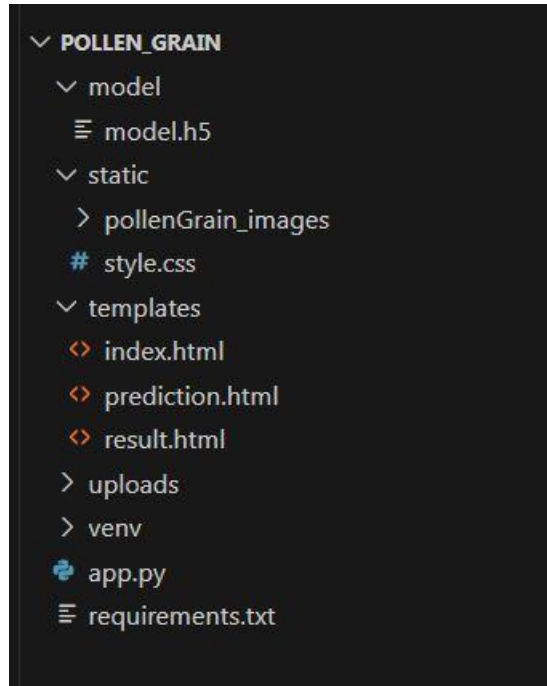


The screenshot shows a VS Code editor with a Flask application. The code in the editor is as follows:

```
1 from flask import Flask, render_template, request, send_from_directory
2 from keras.models import load_model
3 from keras.preprocessing import image
4 import numpy as np
5 import os
6
7 app = Flask(__name__)
8
9 # load the trained model
10 MODEL_PATH = "model/model.h5"
11 model = load_model(MODEL_PATH)
12
13 # Class names
14 class_names = [
15     'anadenanthera', 'arecaceae', 'arrabidaea', 'cecropia', 'chromolaena',
16     'combretum', 'croton', 'dipteryx', 'eucalpto', 'faramea', 'hyptis', 'mabea',
17     'matayba', 'mimosa', 'myrcia', 'protium', 'qualea', 'schinus', 'senegalia',
18     'serjania', 'syagrus', 'tridax', 'urochloa'
19 ]
20
21 # uploads folder
22 UPLOAD_FOLDER = "uploads"
23 if not os.path.exists(UPLOAD_FOLDER):
24     os.makedirs(UPLOAD_FOLDER)
25
26 app.config['UPLOAD_FOLDER'] = UPLOAD_FOLDER
27
28 @app.route('/')
29 def index():
30     return render_template('index.html')
31
32 @app.route('/predict', methods=['GET', 'POST']) # renamed endpoint to match HTML
33 def predict():
34     if request.method == 'GET':
35         return render_template('prediction.html')
36
37     if 'file' not in request.files:
38         return 'No file part'
```



## Folder Structure :



## For Project and Demo video :

[https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1gD\\_cKVBUwmiR5di4aqjcIxyQUXnez\\_0o?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1gD_cKVBUwmiR5di4aqjcIxyQUXnez_0o?usp=sharing)