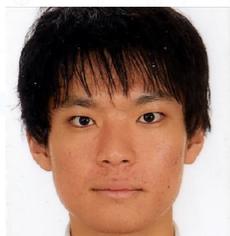


Automatic Calculation of Infection Rate of Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungi Using Deep CNN

Kaoru Muta¹, Shiho Takada², Yuzuko Utsumi¹, Atsushi Matsumura²,
Masakazu Iwamura¹ and Koichi Kise¹



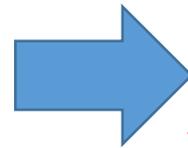
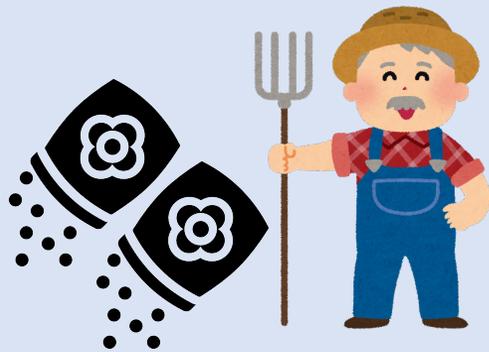
1: Graduate School of Engineering, Osaka Prefecture University

2: Graduate School of Life and Environmental Science, Osaka Prefecture University

Current Situation of Phosphorus and Soil Environment

Phosphorus: One of three nutrients for plants

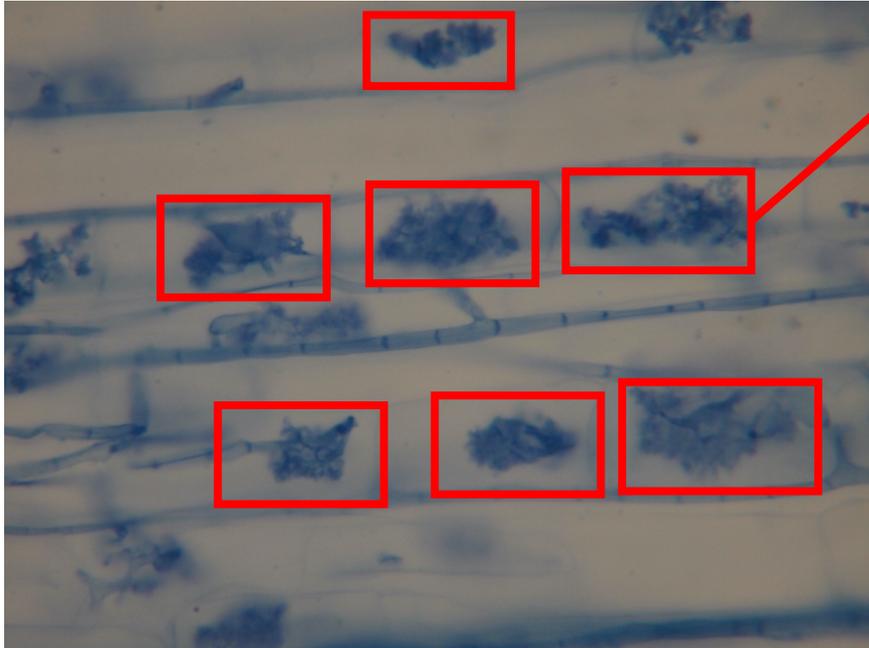
Overuse of phosphate fertilizer



Negative
impact on soil
environment!

How to use phosphorus in the soil environment more efficiently?

What is Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungi?



Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungi (AMF)

Supposition

- contribute to the absorption of phosphorus

Future prospect

- Expected to be used as microbial fertilizer

**Supposition is not yet
proven!**

Why is the supposition not yet proven?

The factors that promote absorbing phosphorus



AMF



Plant species



Soil Environment

The comprehensive investigation is required to prove supposition

Problems in Current Investigation

Investigation is conducted manually

Limited samples have been used

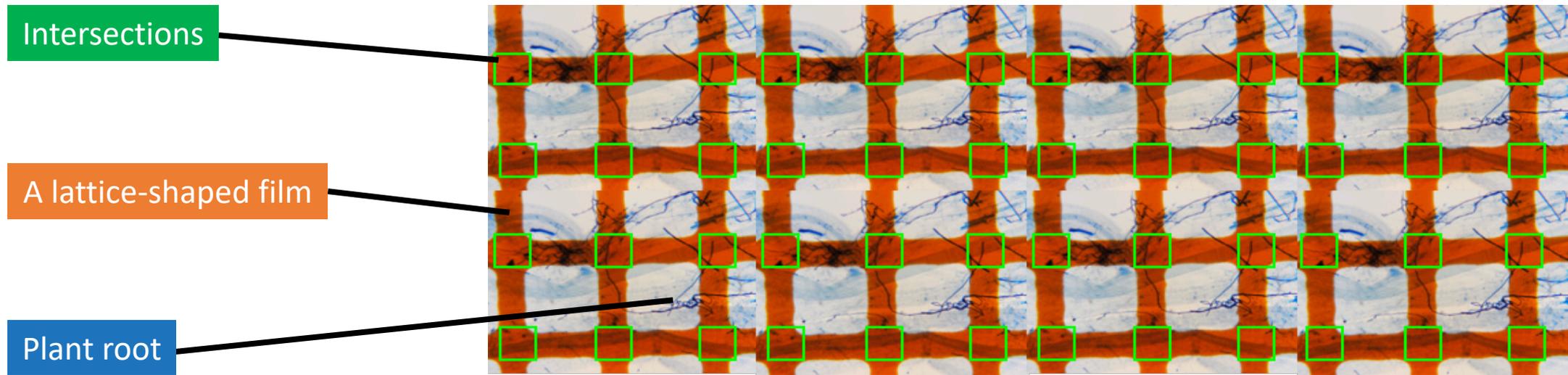
An observer spends much time for the estimation

Each observer has his/her own criterion



Direct Counting Method

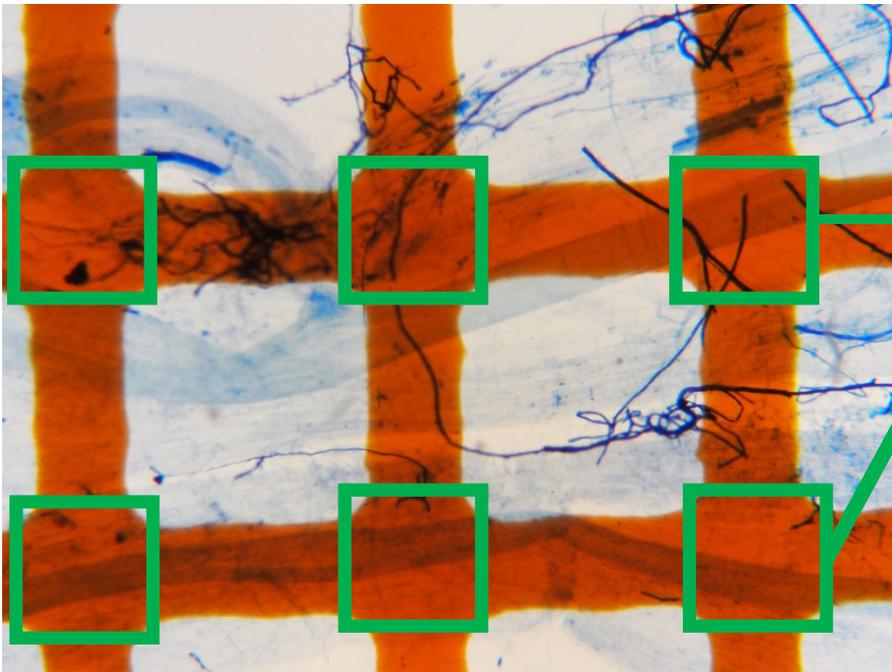
- An observer detects the intersections and judges whether they are infected or not
- In general, 200 intersections are investigated in preparation



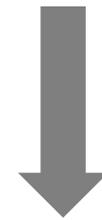
Preparation on which an observer detects the intersections through a microscope

TAIM

A web-based automatic tool for investigation of AMF

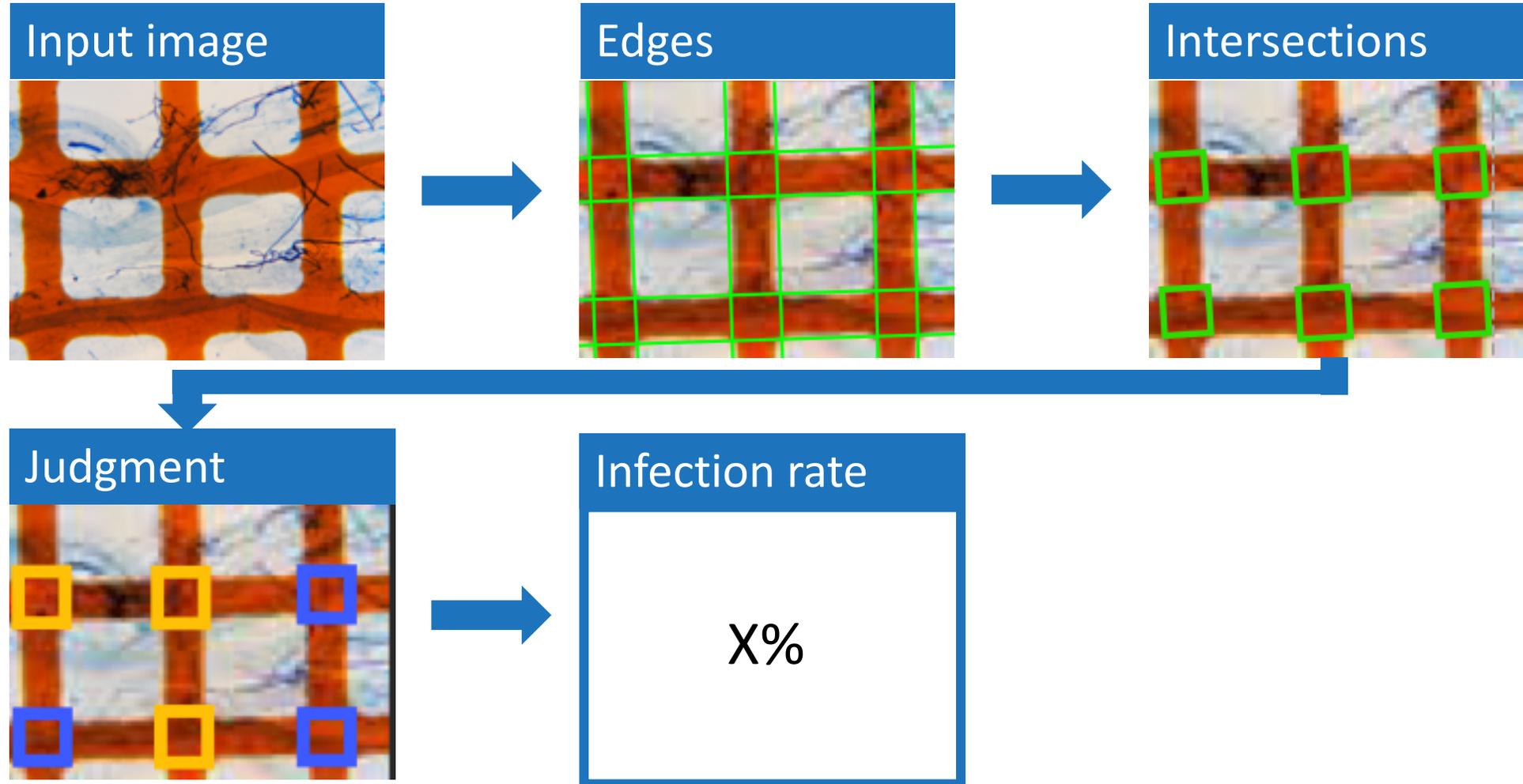


Judge infected or not automatically

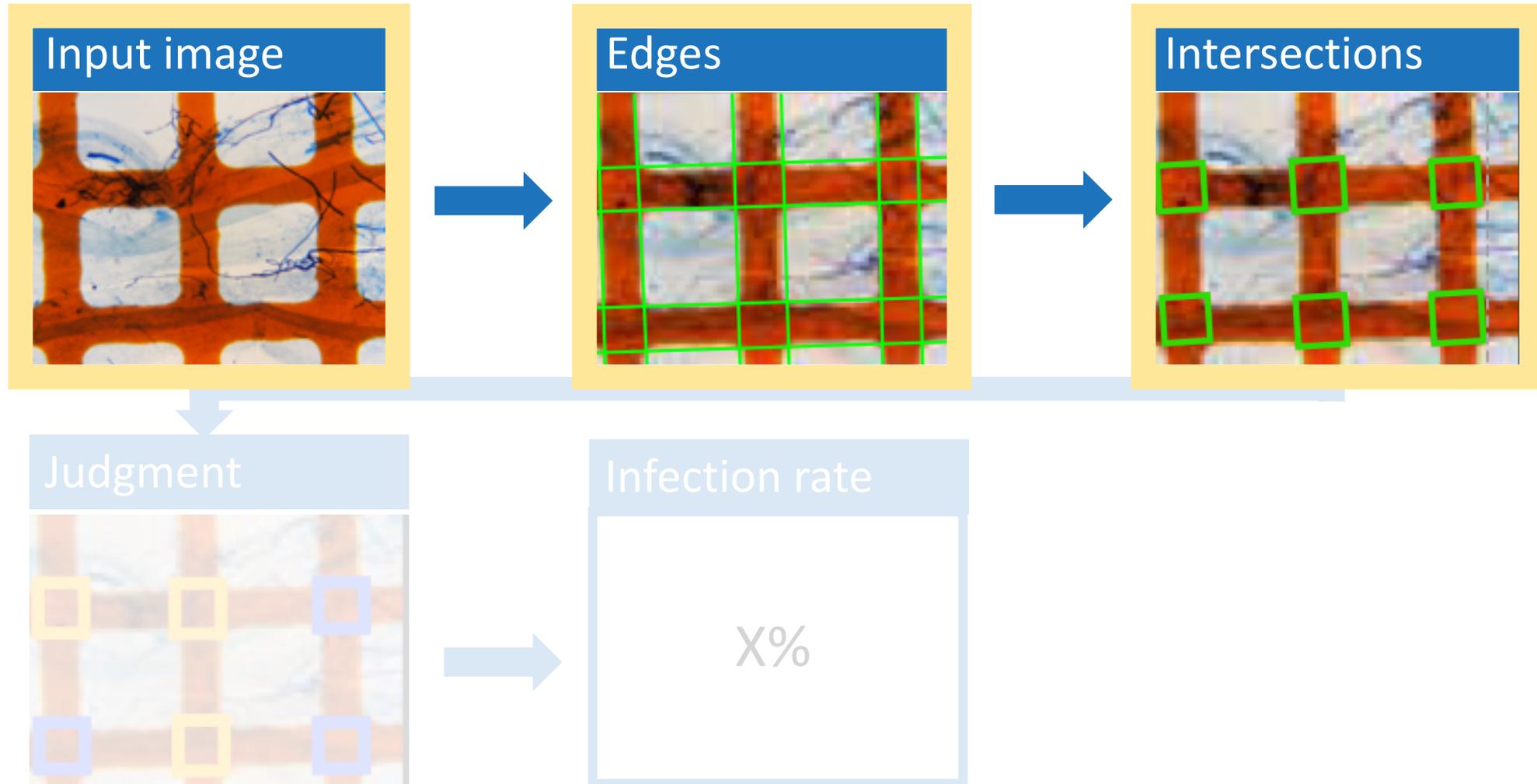


Calculate infection rate of AMF

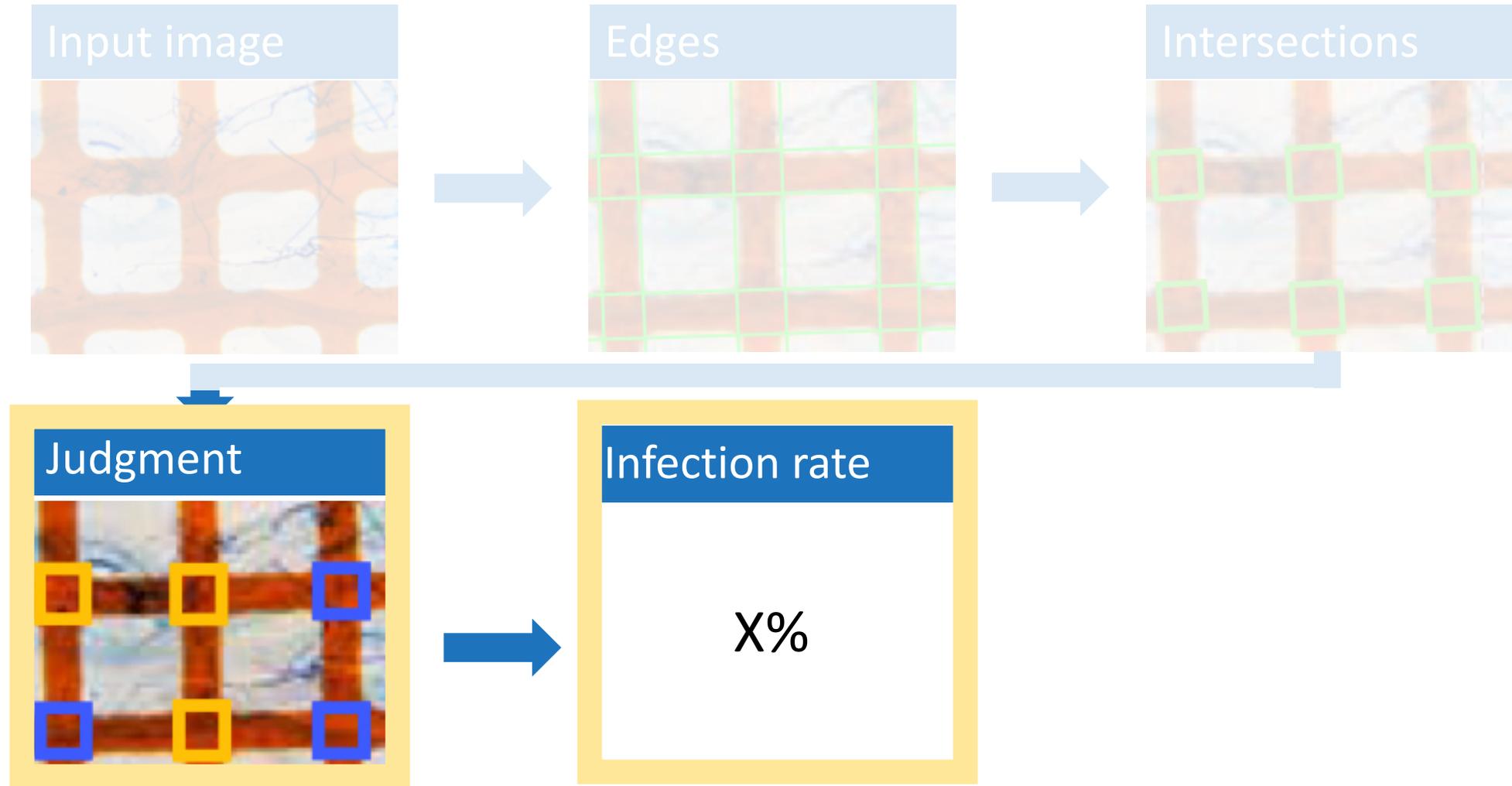
Overview of Estimation Process in TAIM



Overview of Estimation Process in TAIM



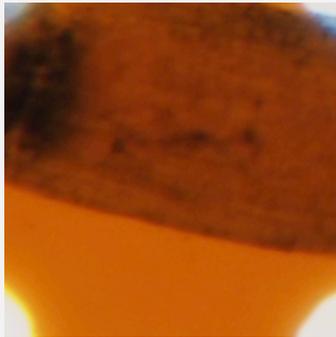
Overview of Estimation Process in TAIM



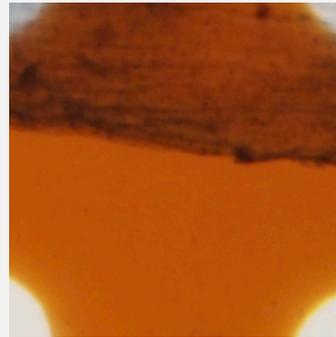
Classes and infection rate

Classified input images into 3 classes

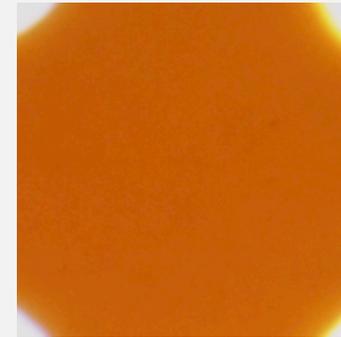
Infected



Not infected



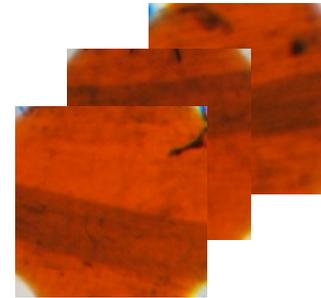
No root



$$\text{Infection rate} = \frac{\# \text{ Infected}}{\# \text{ Infected} + \# \text{ Not infected}}$$

Experimental Setup

- ❑ Dataset: 5,014 intersections in soy images
- ❑ Label: **Infected**, **not infected** and no root
- ❑ Evaluation: Stratified 5-fold cross-validation
- ❑ CNN for feature extraction:
AlexNet, VGG-19 and ResNet-18 pretrained on ImageNet
- ❑ Classifier: Fully connected layer

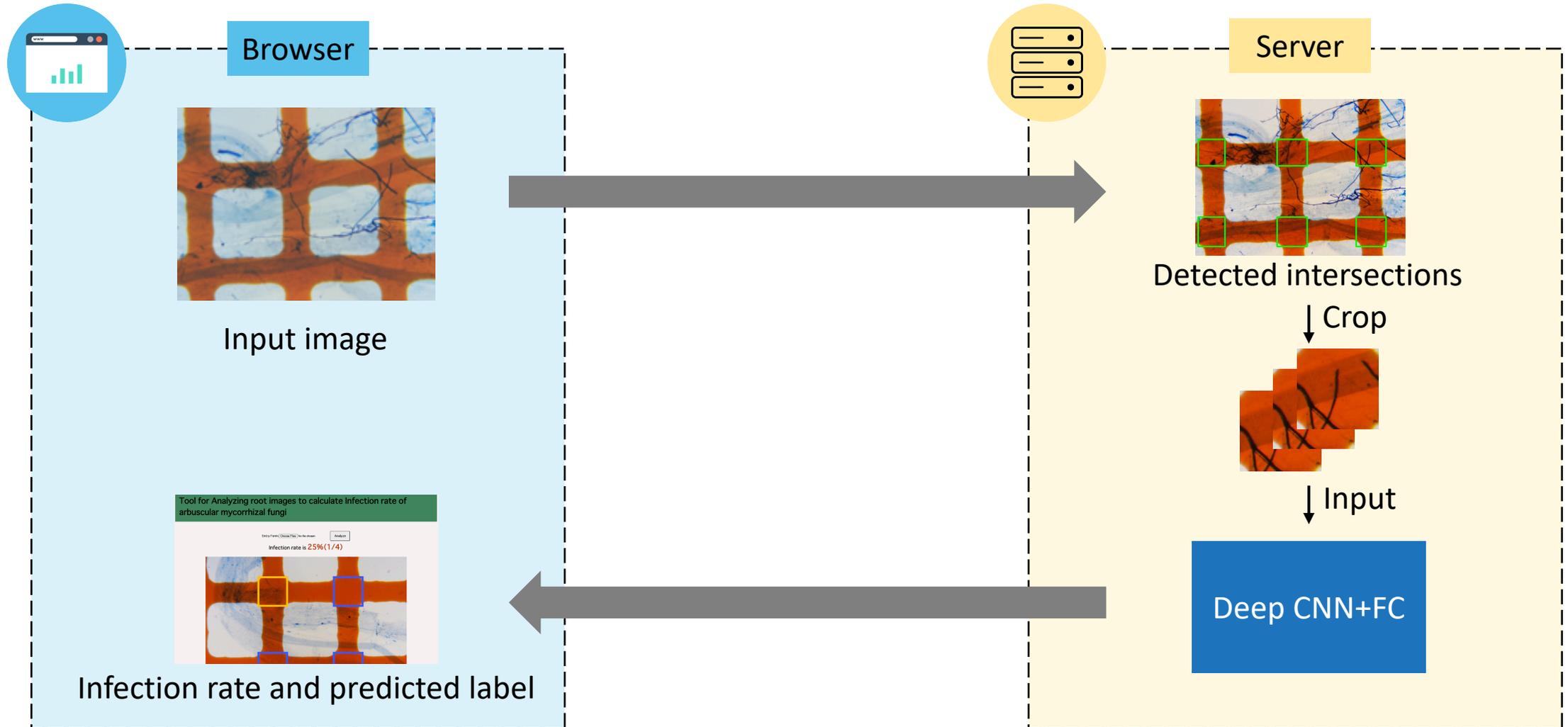


Experiment Result

The classification results are **almost good** on using CNN

CNN	Classification Accuracy (%)
AlexNet	86.4
VGG-19	87.2
ResNet-18	87.4

System Architecture of TAIM



Demo Movie

The screenshot shows a web application interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with a button labeled "About This Tool" and a language selector set to "English (c)" with a "Change" button. Below this is a green header banner with the text "Tool for Analyzing root images to calculate Infection rate of arbuscular Mycorrhizal fungi". The main content area features an "Entry Form:" label, a file selection button labeled "ファイル選択" (File Selection) with the text "選択されていません" (Not selected), and an "Analyze" button. A mouse cursor is visible over the file selection button. In the bottom right corner, there is a red circular menu icon.

Check it out! → <http://taim.imlab.jp/>



If you'd like to know further information, let's discuss together!