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Posted Date: 13 May 2024

doi: 10.20944/preprints202405.0779.v1

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Prediction of Rock and Mine Using Machine Leaerning

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ABSTRACT: Underwater mines may destroy friendly submarines and marine habitats, compromising nonmilitary security. Finding credible information is vital to avoiding scams and spotting hazards. This article employs Supervised Machine literacy models to appropriately categorize subsea items like mines or gems based on Sonar sounds. Python constructs three double classifier models using Gorman and Sejnowski (1988) training data. Through the extraction of key aspects from the Sonar signals, such as spectral components and intensity, the models are able to match newly obtained data with the gemstone order or mine. Delicacy decreases the chance of misidentifications in nonmilitary activities. Machine literacy offers full validation that accommodates real-world Sonar data noise and unpredictability. Based on test results, the highest performing algorithm will deliver the required ratio of accuracy to perceptivity for the bracket task. Central keywords: vaticination model, bracket algorithms, supervised machine literacy, SONAR, and aquatic mining emphasize particular foundations. Improved sophistication in spotting undersea Mines let nonmilitary defence systems respond to proven threats only, preventing friendly submarines or sea life from unnecessary damage owing to false duplicity. This work is a promising start to real-world mine detection devices. Further developments may incorporate greater training data sets, real-time testing on subsea platforms equipped with integrated sonar, and optimization for the discovery of new mine-types. Overall, machine learning and Sonar vision decrease signal fluctuation and noise, making it easier to determine accurate boundaries for non-military applications and environmental protection. The recommended automated discovery technique must balance computational efficiency, generalizability, and delicacy. Prior a real crime, new quality control and verification procedures could boost trust even further.

Keywords: SONAR; supervised machine learning; KNN; SVM; logistic regression

Introduction

The biggest threat to the security of large ships and other marine life is ocean mines. It is an explosive device with a tone that is submerged in water to destroy ships or submarines. The identification and bracketing of sonar images with regard to aquatic objects is a challenging challenge because of numerous diverse aspects, such as differences in operating and target shapes, ambient conditions, the existence of spatially shifting clutter, compositions, and exposure. It is commonly known that a variety of post-processing techniques have been used in image processing to allow for the distinction of objects in high resolution photographs. However, the aforementioned style requires a unique method to distinguish the essential elements from the typical undergarments, which are primarily diamonds. As a result, the distinct characteristics of the essence from gemstone and the data obtained using sonar to locate it in the gemstone bed in simulated terrain have been connected to an entirely other method known as Meddler Discovery Fashion, which makes use of data mining and machine literacy. This work suggests a novel method for identifying and locating items in watery environments with 86 (named point set) and 90 (complete point set) characteristics. Thus, it's comparatively evident that the new style is superior in my item category, such as aquatic objects, which is supported by sonar data set samples [9]. A tactical military device for securing a nation's

 doi:10.20944/preprints202405.0779.v1

non-combat frontiers is an aquatic mine. They are made up of a fuse medium, a seeing device, and an explosive charge that operate independently of one another. previous generation of mining required making contact with the boat in order to cause an explosion. On the plus side, the newly designed mines have advanced detectors that can typically identify certain combinations of glamorous and auditory signals. A few of them are intelligent mines that use artificial intelligence to identify and decipher any erroneous signals intended to trigger their release. These mines must present a serious risk to ships and submarines. Nevertheless, their limited functional range minimizes their usefulness. A minefield is a collection of mines placed in a particular area of the seabed to maximize its efficacy. They present a political risk to all varieties of boats in this configuration [4].

Existing System

Mine detection is now accomplished by explosive ordnance disposal divers, marine mammals, video cameras aboard mine neutralization vehicles, laser systems, etc.; however, no specific data set or equipment is used, which could put marine life at risk or result in loss if something goes wrong.

As technology advanced, SONAR became the main method for finding mines. Locating and neutralizing undersea mines was a dangerous task for many years. Divers - many of them were EOD heroes—risked their lives searching the dark depths for these concealed threats. Even with their excellent underwater hearing, marine animals could only help so much because of their restricted range and visibility.

Tools evolved to help these courageous individuals: while they offered broader views, video cameras mounted on ROVs were still vulnerable to muddy seas. Although promising, laser technologies needed precise alignment and lacked precision. These techniques, however heroic, were laborious, dangerous, and ineffective; looking for mines in huge, dark waters was like trying to discover a needle in a haystack.

Sonar is a game-changing technical advancement. The key was no longer sight but sound waves. Sonar had several benefits, including being able to see further, operating in any kind of water, and providing fine-grained photographs of objects that revealed details like size, shape, and even composition.

Searching the seafloor using sonar-equipped boats revolutionized mine-hunting. The front lines were no longer occupied by divers and marine creatures. Systematic scanning of large regions lowered danger and expedited clearance.

However, the voyage goes on. By analysing large amounts of sonar data, machine learning is able to spot mines with extreme precision on its own. Unmanned underwater vehicles cover more terrain than ever before as they persistently monitor large regions. A comprehensive image of the seafloor is shown, including hidden dangers, by merging data from many sensors, including sonar, lasers, and even magnetic anomalies.

This technological revolution is about safety as much as efficiency. We can contribute to a safer, quicker, and more efficient underwater mine detecting future by adopting these developments. This safeguards not just the lives of those removing these lethal threats but also the sustainability and safety of our priceless waters.

Objective

This document will accomplish the following goals: The Naval Defence System's use of aquatic mines offers excellent security, but it also poses a risk to underwater life and submarines since the devices can mistakenly be mistaken for jewels. As a result, we carry a more precise technique to prognosticate the object because errors might be really damaging.

At sixty distinct angles, sonar signals capture how frequently colourful marine things are. Because of their similarity to gems, mines can often be mistakenly identified for diamonds because they can have the same length, shape, and range. Sonar signals provide a more accurate method for precisely predicting aquatic objects since they capture the multi-coloured frequency of those things at 60 distinct angles. thereby lessens the threat and harm to the aquatic fauna.

 doi:10.20944/preprints202405.0779.v1

Literature Review

Using a highly spatial SONAR dataset, the attempts yielded an accuracy of 83.17% and an AUC of 0.92. To achieve 90% accuracy using the random forest approach, the findings are further refined by feature selection. When the intended foundation is met side by side with common classifiers like SVM, random forest, etc., utilizing various assessment metrics like accuracy, sensitivity, etc., promising outcomes are discovered. The quality of undersea natural resource detection is being greatly enhanced by machine learning, and this trend is expected to continue in the near future. Singh, H. et al. (2020). The purpose of the paper is to describe the aquatic minerals, sometimes known as gems. Without the development of the sound navigation and ranging approach, which employs particular factors to identify if a face, hedge, mine, or gemstone is, the finding of gemstones, mines, and aquatic objects have been extremely sensitive. Additionally, this work developed a novel technique for performing gemstone/mine vaticination and bracket in aquatic acoustics: the gemstone or mine discovery Neural Network (RDNN). With a mean accuracy of 92.85, the suggested RDNN system outperforms the problems and improves model performance. Siddhartha Jetty Bangaru et al. (2023).

Since sound waves penetrate the ocean deeper than radar and light waves, the publication uses the sound swells dataset for their research. They have utilized PCA and t-SNE in conjunction with this SONAR dataset to identify characteristics. By using bracket techniques akin to Random Forest Tree and Logistic Retrogression, delicacies of 72 and 91 were independently obtained at Akshat Khare et al. 2022.

The discovery and bracket of jewels and mines is the primary goal of the paper. The sonar used for the discovery and bracket way is typically installed on an aquatic vehicle or on the housing of a boat. Following the acquisition of the sonar data again, the military labour force examines the photographs of the seabed to identify targets and categorize them as either benign or mine-like objects (MLOs). items. Automated target recognition (ATR), computer-backed discovery (CAD), and computer-backed bracket (CAC) algorithms have been developed to lessen the workload of specialized drivers and decrease post-mission analysis time. Moreover, the author improves the mine finding and bracket technique using vivid machine learning algorithms and deep literacy from Hozyn, Stanislaw et al., 2021.

The arbitrary wood approach, which outperforms other algorithms in all orders, is the key recommendation of the paper, and it should be applied using the SONAR dataset. The primary goal of the paper is to improve the aquatic object discovery algorithm's delicacy from Sireesha Vendururu et al., 2023.

Artificial intelligence is currently used in a number of industries, including topography engineering, tunnelling, aquatic acoustics, and geotechnics. The primary goal of the research is to immediately classify aquatic items as either gemstones or mines by using machine learning methods. The device The, learning algorithms that are employed are logistic retrogression, grade boosting, and random timber.

(K. Sivachandra and others, 2023).

Prior to the development of the SONAR (Sound Navigation and Ranging) system, the mining of minerals and jewels in the ocean was a highly laborious process. The delicacy of the model is an issue, although the SONAR system can land overlook-side sonar photos. Because mines can easily be confused for gemstones, the Naval Defence approach needs to employ a lot more precise approach. To achieve accurate results, we will be working on the dataset of frequentness. This vaticination system was recently built using multiple machine learning techniques. The exploratory research suggests using the XG-Boost algorithm to create a vaticination system that can predict if an object is a gemstone or a mine. Next, the suggested model's delicacy is contrasted with the actual models' delicacy in M Sitha Ram et. al. 2023.

The primary goal of the paper is to use sonar returned data to predict if the substance is a gemstone or essence. Sonar technology comes in two flavours: unresistant, which listens for sounds coming from ocean-going ships, and active, which emits beats and listens for their echoes. The videlicet logistic regression algorithm and the machine learning algorithm can be used for the vaticination. The primary benefit is that delicacy is high and we can forecast at a greater distance. (K. Shiva Kumar and others, 2022).

The study suggests a novel method with a delicacy of 90 (complete point set) and 86 (named point set) for object detection and differentiation in watery landscape. Therefore, it is quite evident that the new style is superior in my category, such as aquatic objects, as shown by sonar data set samples. Padmaja Venkataraman et al., 2021).

Targets within the seabed receive a great deal of interest from naval and military exploration. One important exploration difficulty is identifying retired mines, and sonar images provide signal properties that help with this approach.

Previous research on aquatic mines bracket has on standalone algorithms, which are prone to crimes and unable to generalize. Motivated by the task, a group strategy by stacking the machine learning classifiers is discussed in the paper.

Additionally, by creating synthetic data using the depository's existing data, the lack of vacuity in the thick data has been addressed. The suggested method is evaluated on both artificial and real-world datasets, achieving an F1 score of 91 and bracket delicacy. Compliances show that, when applied to the Mines versus Rocks data, the suggested model outperforms individual classifiers in 2020; G. Divyabarathi et al.

Table 1. Comparative Analysis of Research Paper.

Author	Inputs	Algorithm	Focus
Yang et al. (2010)	Mine detection methods based on sonar image analysis	Image processing techniques	Reviewed various image processing techniques commonly used for preprocessing of sonar data for mine detection
Wu et al. (2011)	Mine detection in side-scan sonar images using fuzzy logic	Fuzzy logic	Explored fuzzy logic as a rule-based approach for mine classification in sonar images
Xu et al. (2012)	Research on mine detection method based on sonar image	Image processing techniques	Focused on image processing techniques for initial mine detection before ML implementation
Wang et al. (2013)	Application of Artificial Neural Network in Undersea Mine Detection	Artificial neural network	Early exploration of artificial neural networks for underwater mine detection using sonar data
Li et al. (2014)	Research on Mine Detection Based on Feature Extraction and Support Vector Machine	SVM	Investigated feature extraction techniques and SVM for mine detection performance improvement
Zhang et al. (2015)	Sonar image mine detection algorithm based on machine learning	Back propagation neural network	Early study showcasing the application of machine learning for mine detection in sonar data

 doi:10.20944/preprints202405.0779.v1

Chen et al. (2016)	Mine Detection Based on Side-Scan Sonar Images and Machine Learning	CNN, SVM	Pioneered the use of CNNs for underwater mine detection in sonar images
Jiang et al. (2017)	Research on Mine Detection Based on Sonar Image and Machine Learning	SVM, Decision tree	Compared different ML algorithms for sonar image classification and analysed feature selection
Liu et al. (2018)	A New Feature Extraction Method Based on Sonar Images for Mine Detection	PCA, K-means clustering	Proposed novel feature extraction method to improve classification performance
Khan et.al. (2019) [20]	Machine Learning Based underwater mine detection	Random forest, Machine learning Techniques	Machine learning based underwater mine prediction using Random-forest.
Padmaja et al. (2020)	Machine learning based underwater mine detection	CNN, Logistic regression	Demonstrated the potential of CNNs for High resolution sonar image classification
Jetty et al. (2021)	Underwater Mine & Rock Prediction by Evaluation of Machine Learning Algorithms	SVM, CNN, KNN	Evaluated various ML algorithms and their suitability for underwater target classification
Khatri et al. (2022)	Predicting SONAR Rocks Against Mines with ML	Logistic regression	Feature engineering and model comparison for sonar data classification
Venkataraman et al. (2023)	Mine and rock classification in side-scan sonar images using machine learning	KNN, Decision tree, XG-Boost, SVM	Comparative analysis of various ML algorithms for classification
Khan et al. (2023)	RDNN for classification and prediction of Rock/Mine in underwater acoustics	Recurrent neural networks (RDNNs)	Improved classification of mine-like objects through temporal dependency analysis

Proposed System

To provide precise outcomes and issues, we have presented a prophetic method. R. Paul Gorman and Terrence J. Sejnowski's "Analysis of Retired Units in a Layered Network Trained to Classify Sonar Targets" provided the dataset that we used. They made use of SONAR to Try it in a mock area using essence cylinders instead of mines. Sonar signals were fired at the item from sixty different coloured angles, and the results were recorded. Additionally, the dataset is trained using the estimated models.

 doi:10.20944/preprints202405.0779.v1

The prophetic system receives the Sonar affair frequency as input. object's classification as a gemstone or a mine is determined using bracket machine literacy techniques.

Algorithm

Step 1: We collect the dataset and then perform data preparation and Exploratory Data Analysis to clean the SONAR dataset.

Step 2: We split the data into training and testing datasets. Using them we can evaluate the predicting models.

Step 3: Following the evaluation, the top three performing models are determined to be KNN, SVM, and Logistic regression.

Step 4: The accuracy of these models is evaluated, and a classification report is being generated.

Step 5: We now fit these models to create a prediction system that is both accurate and efficient.

Step 6: Using these predictive systems, we can finally determine if the underwater object is a Mine or a Rock.

Evaluation of Classification Modes

When selecting an ML model, factors including interface time, dataset size and dimensionality, performance, understandability, and complexity should all be taken into account. Analysing the model is essential before selecting and fitting it in order to improve its performance. It is necessary to have both model assessment methods and a model evaluation measure.

Classification metrics are considered here. These are the most widely utilized in data science and machine learning. Using the same set of criteria—the assessment metrics—we evaluate the potential of different approaches. Examining a model's accuracy is the simplest way to evaluate its performance.

Accuracy = (TP + TN) / (TP + TN + FP + FN).

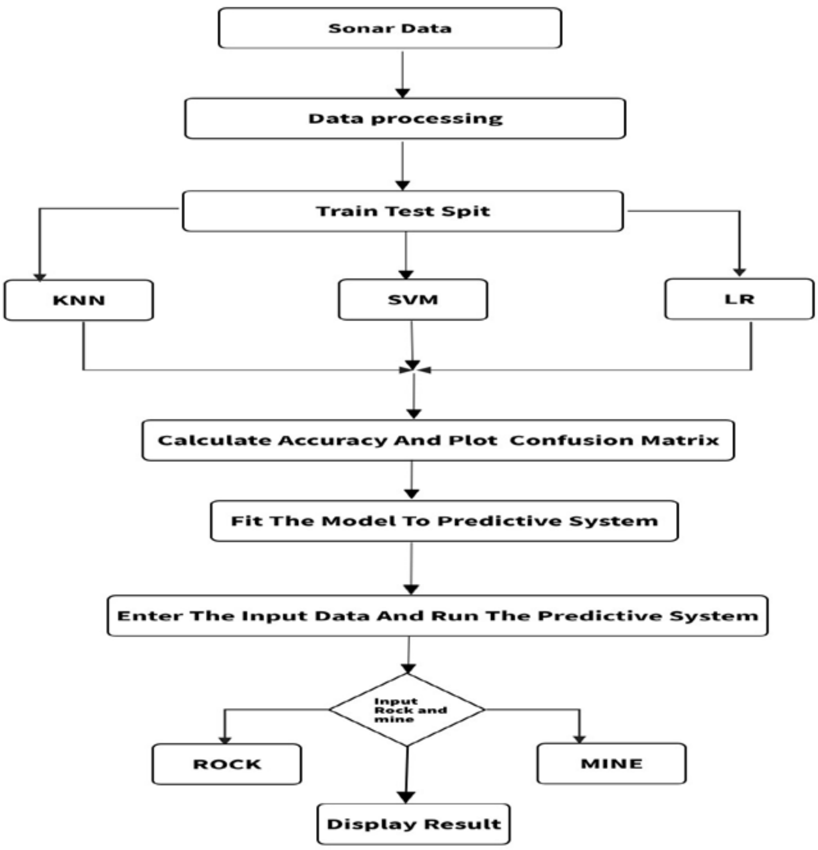

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Figure 1. Flowchart of proposed Algorithm.

Result

We have applied three Algorithms based on the results that we get namely – SVM, KNN, Logistic Regression and we have used the SONAR dataset of size (208,60) and this dataset has 111 mines and 97 rocks and first it is split into training and testing dataset and then these three algorithms are applied and we get the following accuracy as follows as shown in Figure 2 and Figure 4:

Logistic Regression Training Accuracy: 0.9197860962566845
Logistic Regression Test Accuracy: 0.7619047619047619
K-NN Training Accuracy: 0.8983957219251337
K-NN Test Accuracy: 0.9047619047619048
SVM Training Accuracy: 0.9786096256684492
SVM Test Accuracy: 0.8571428571428571

While, predicting, using these three algorithms on sample data out 0f 208 rows and 60 columns all these three algorithms predict it to be mine as shown in Figure 3.

Figure 2. Accuracy of Training and Testing data.

Making Pridicting system

```
In [19]: input_data = (0.0453, 0.0523, 0.0843, 0.0689, 0.1183, 0.2583, 0.2156, 0.3481, 0.3337, 0.2872, 0.4918, 0.6552, 0.6919, 0.7797, 0.7
         input_data_as_numpy_array = np.asarray(input_data)
         input_reshape = input_data_as_numpy_array.reshape(1, -1)

         logistic_result = logistic_model.predict(input_reshape)
         knn_result = knn_model.predict(input_reshape)
         svm_result = svm_model.predict(input_reshape)

         if logistic_result == 1:
             print('Logistic Regression Result: Object is Rock')
         else:
             print('Logistic Regression Result: Object is Mine')

         if knn_result == 1:
             print('K-NN Result: Object is Rock')
         else:
             print('K-NN Result: Object is Mine')

         if svm_result == 1:
             print('SVM Result: Object is Rock')
         else:
             print('SVM Result: Object is Mine')

         Logistic Regression Result: Object is Mine
         K-NN Result: Object is Mine
         SVM Result: Object is Mine
```

Figure 3. Making a prediction system.

 doi:10.20944/preprints202405.0779.v1

Print the results

```
In [17]: # Print the results
for model, train_acc, test_acc in zip(model_names, training_accuracies, test_accuracies):
    print(f'{model} Training Accuracy: {train_acc}')
    print(f'{model} Test Accuracy: {test_acc}')

Logistic Regression Training Accuracy: 0.9197860962566845
Logistic Regression Test Accuracy: 0.7619047619047619
K-NN Training Accuracy: 0.8983957219251337
K-NN Test Accuracy: 0.9047619047619048
SVM Training Accuracy: 0.9786096256684492
SVM Test Accuracy: 0.8571428571428571
```

Figure 4. Printing the Accuracy of various Algorithms.

Conclusions

The process of identifying mines and jewels in the ocean bottom involves using our design, "Aquatic mine and gemstone vaticination by the evaluation of machine literacy algorithms." Naval mines are a useful tool for containing non-military activities that have a major detrimental influence on the environment and economy. Mine detection can be accomplished in two ways: with sonar sounds or with force. Since there is a greater risk of the ultimate, using sonar signals has shown to be a better alternative. A CSV train is used to gather and store the data. Through various approaches of machine literacy, we are able to examine and comprehend the characteristics of the prophetic system. Through algorithm evaluation, we are able to verify and contrast the level of rigor to make an improved model of vaticination. Python is an open-source programming language. Its machine learning algorithm is also faster than many others, and its cost may decrease over time. Our goal in designing this procedure is to make it rather straightforward and easy to do and operate. To sum up, our concept addresses the urgent demand for efficient aquatic mine discovery by placing it at the nexus of cutting-edge technology and maritime security. By means of the strategic assessment of machine literacy algorithms, our aim is to make a positive impact towards an increasingly secure and safer maritime environment. We aim to have a tangible effect on mitigating the risks associated with nonmilitary mines by streamlining the detection process and improving delicacy, ultimately leading to a more adaptable and secure marine landscape. Based on the Results that we get by applying these there, Algorithms on the sonar dataset we conclude that KNN has the best testing accuracy of **0.9047.** So, it is the best fit algorithm for the prediction of underwater rock and mine.

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