Recent Advances in Visual Sensing and Machine Learning Techniques for in-situ Plankton-taxa Classification

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Introduction

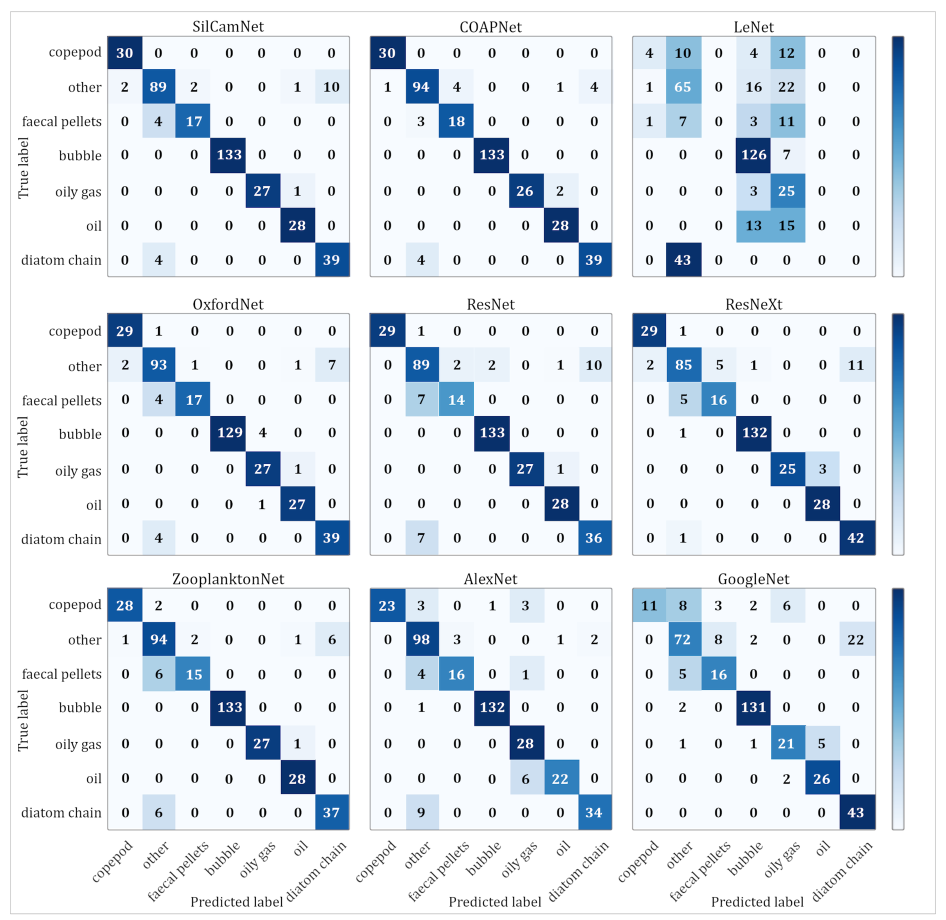
We use autonomous robots (Henthorn et al., 2006) augmented by visual sensing for realtime analysis and assessment of planktonic organizms *(Ohman et al., 2019; AILARON, 2019)*.

We show that approaches providing taxonomy estimates from time-series image analysis *(Sosik and Olson, 2008)* or via computer simulations (Roberts and Jaffe, 2007), with the recent advances in deep learning (DL) made possible the processing and the classification of large datasets while learning higher level representations.

We present how DL methods can be embedded into light-weight autonomous vehicle (LAUV) for real-time in-situ plankton tax identification and classification. The LAUV utilizes the feedback from the image analysis to constantly update a probability density map that further enables an adaptive sampling process.

Performance Comparison

Confusion matrix is a graphical representation that results from training the DNN. Cells on the diagonal represent the True Positive (TP) values of classes recognized by the Network during the training process. Higher TP values, represented by darker colors, indicate better recognition performance.



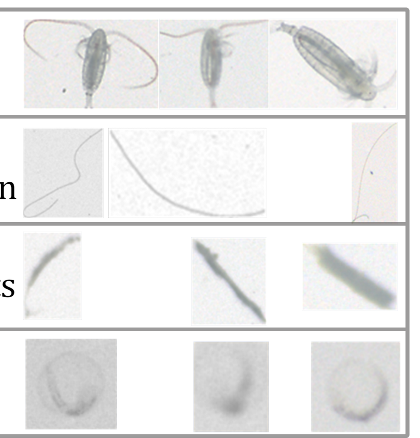
Confusion matrix resulting from training the different DNN architectures over DBI

Datasets

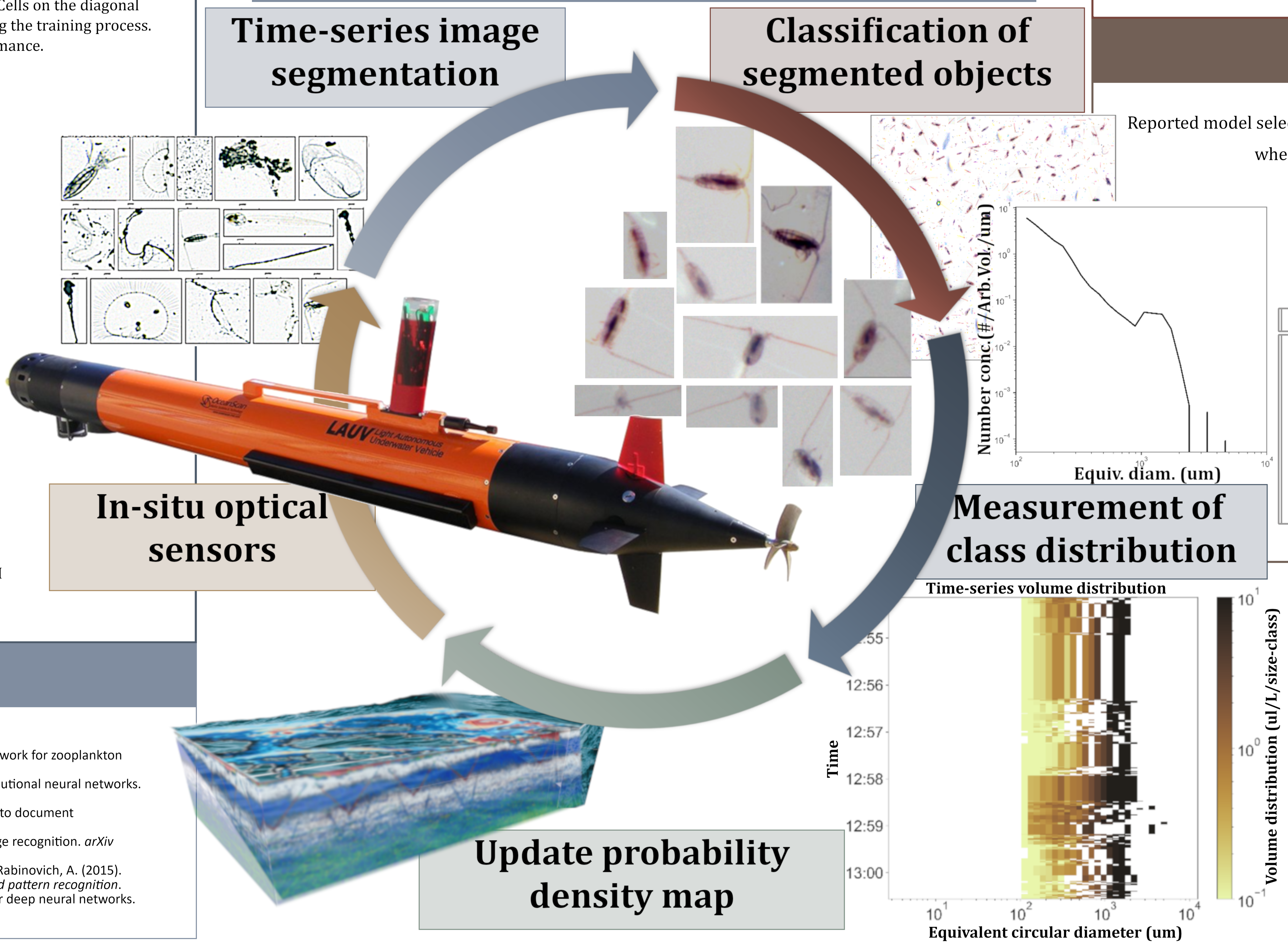
Databases formed from similar imaging environment are developed. This is a necessary step for training the Deep Neural Network (DNN) architecture adopted in the system.

	DBI	DBII	DBIII
Total	7,728	68,792	5,034
bubble	2,636	3,484	824
copepod	657	2,797	857
diatom chain	850	12,399	850
faecal pellets	514	7,211	808
fish egg	–	–	813
oil	671	2,419	-
oily gas	479	483	-
other	1,931	40,013	882

Labeled databases (objects extracted from in-situ captured images), image sizes:1-1190(kB), width: 4-1031(pixels), height:2-811 (pixels).

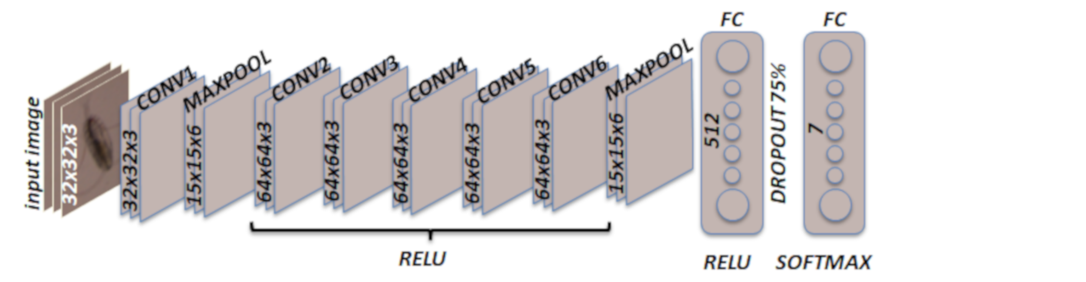


Sample of images from each class.

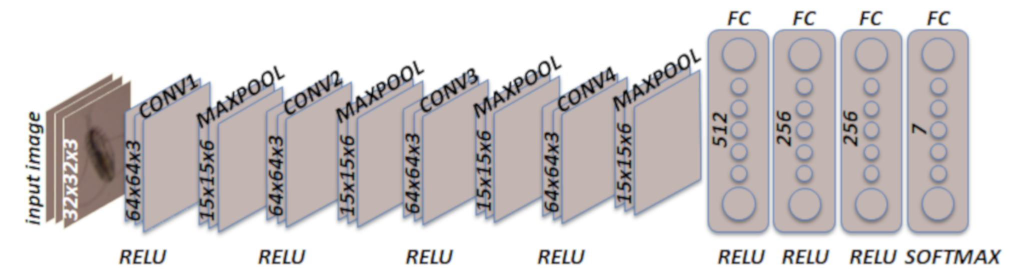


DNN Architectures

COAPNet is the recommended arhitecture for the in-situ plankton identification and classification task based on the reported performancemetrics over the 3 databases.



SilCamNet: 5 convolutional layers followed by one fully connected layer.



COAPNet: 5 convolutional layers intertwined with max-pooling layers for dimentionality reduction and followed by three fully connected layers.

Performance Metrics

Reported model selection performance metrics are based on training the network over DBI.

where accuracy $= \frac{\sum TP + \sum TN}{\sum Total\ Population}$, precision $= \frac{\sum TP}{\sum TP + \sum FP}$,

recall $= \frac{\sum TP}{\sum TP + \sum FN}$, and F1-score $= 2\frac{PR}{P+R}$

TP: the true positive, TN: the true negative,
FP: the false positive, and FN: the false negative.

	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1 score
LeNet (LeCun et al., 1998)	59.94%	37.53%	59.94%	45.92%
SilCamNet	93.79%	93.97%	93.79%	93.78%
COAPNet	**95.09%**	**95.16%**	**95.09%**	**95.09%**
OxfordNet (Krizhevshy et al., 2009)	93.28%	93.50%	93.28%	93.31%
AlexNet (Krizhevshy et al., 2012)	91.21%	92.07%	91.21%	91.17%
VGGNet (Simonyan and Zisserman, 2014)	93.54%	93.76%	93.54%	93.44%
ZooplanktonNet (Dai et al., 2016)	93.54%	93.57%	93.54%	93.48%
GoogleNet (Szegedy et al., 2015)	82.68%	84.71%	82.68%	81.96%
ResNet (He et al., 2016)	91.98%	92.03%	91.98%	91.91%
ResNeXt (Xiee et al., 2017)	92.24%	92.63%	92.24%	92.21%

Conclusion

Performance metrics recommend embbeding the COAPNet into the LAUV system. The recommeded architecture is thus adopted and proved to enable in-situ identification and classification of plankton-taxa

Acknowledgement

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