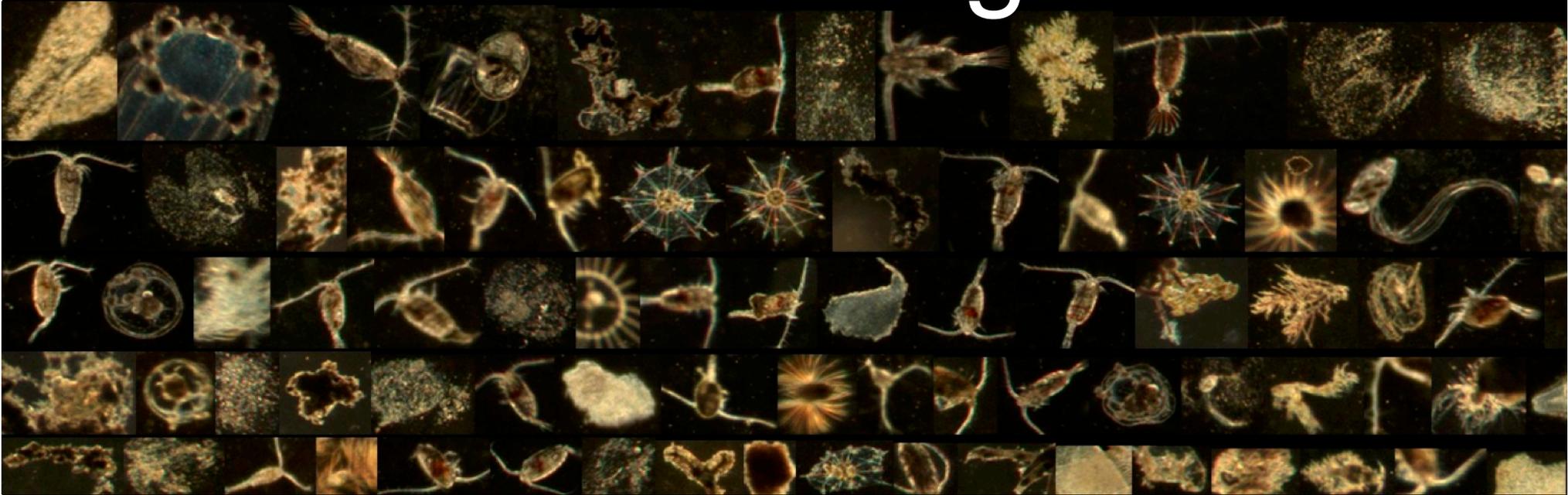


Automated Analysis of Planktonic Image Data



Eric Orenstein

Guest lecture – ECE228/SIO209

April 25th, 2018

Automated Analysis of Planktonic Image Data

- i. Studying plankton
- ii. Scripps Plankton Camera – system overview
- iii. Transfer learning and deep feature extraction for planktonic image data sets
 - Orenstein and Beijbom, *Applications of Computer Vision (WACV), 2017 IEEE Winter Conference on.*
- iv. High-temporal resolution *in situ* imaging reveals dynamics of copepod-parasite interaction

Studying plankton



1 mm

Studying plankton

- Basis of marine food web



1 mm

Studying plankton

- Basis of marine food web
- Link atmosphere and deep ocean



1 mm

Studying plankton

- Basis of marine food web
- Link atmosphere and deep ocean
- Influence biogeochemical cycles

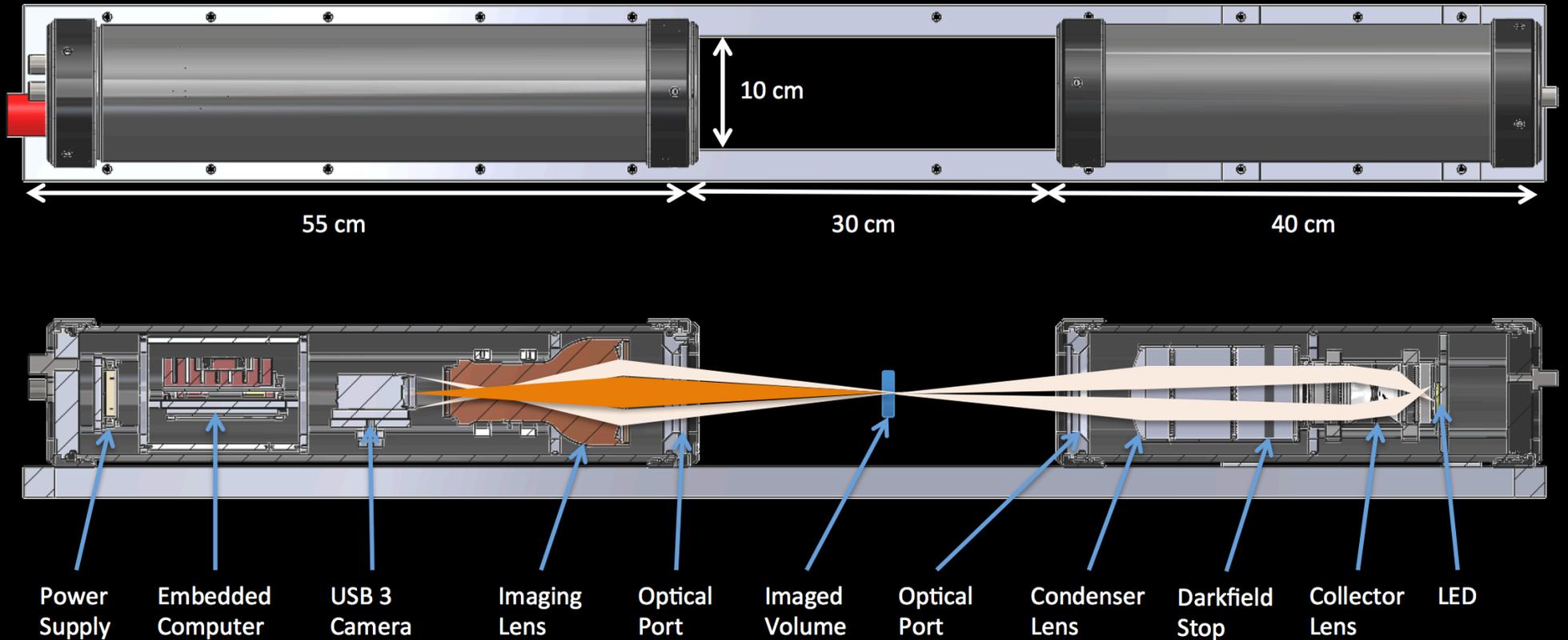


1 mm

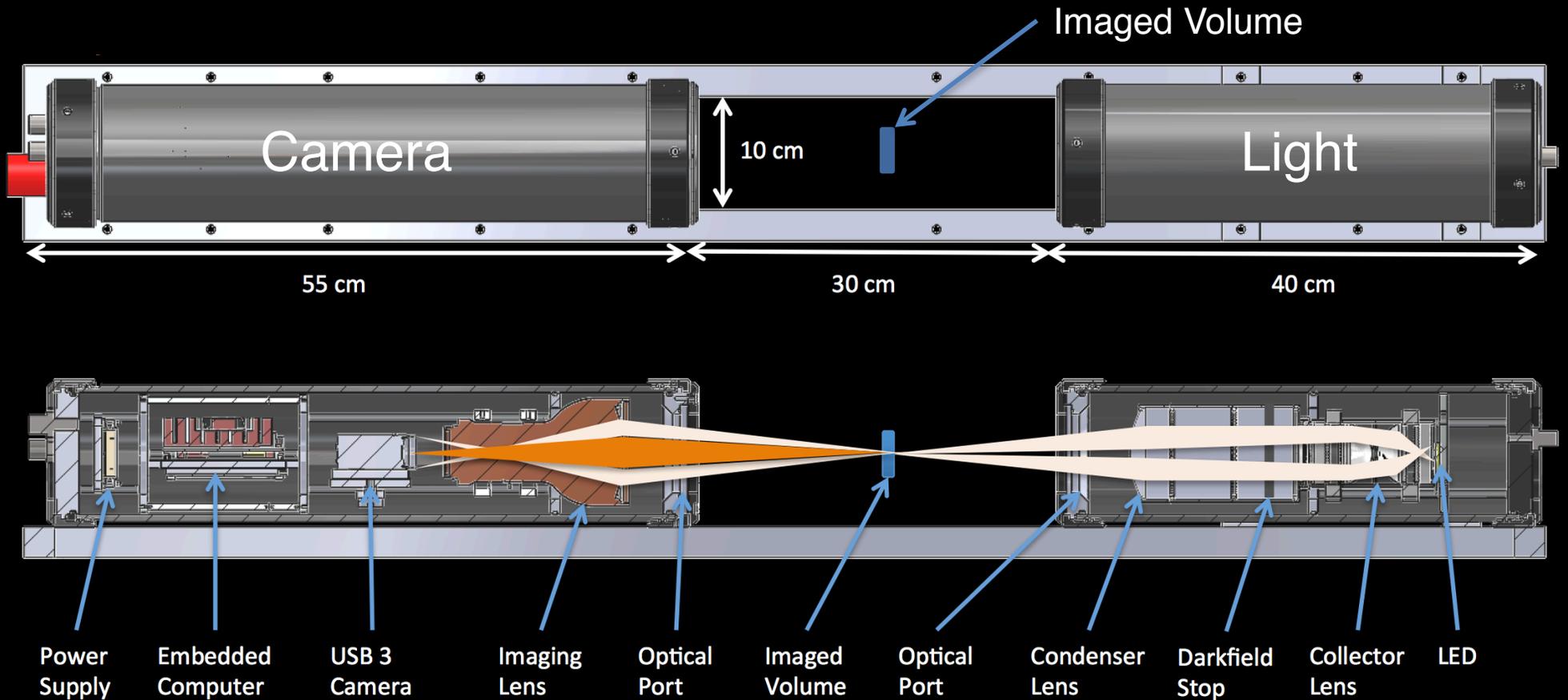
Studying plankton

- What organisms live in the ocean?
- How many of them are there?
- What are they doing?
 - Changes over time?
 - Interactions?
- Difficult to answer due to technological limitations

Scripps Plankton Camera

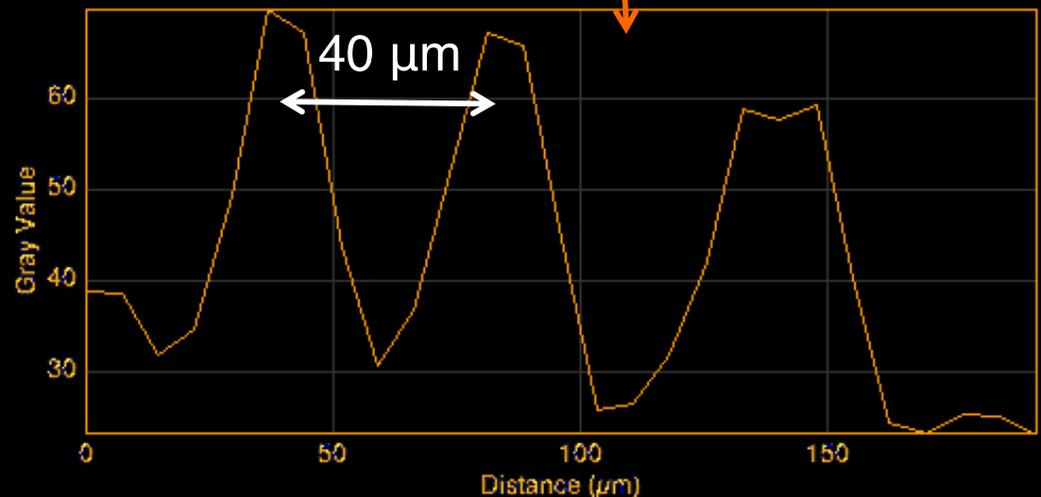
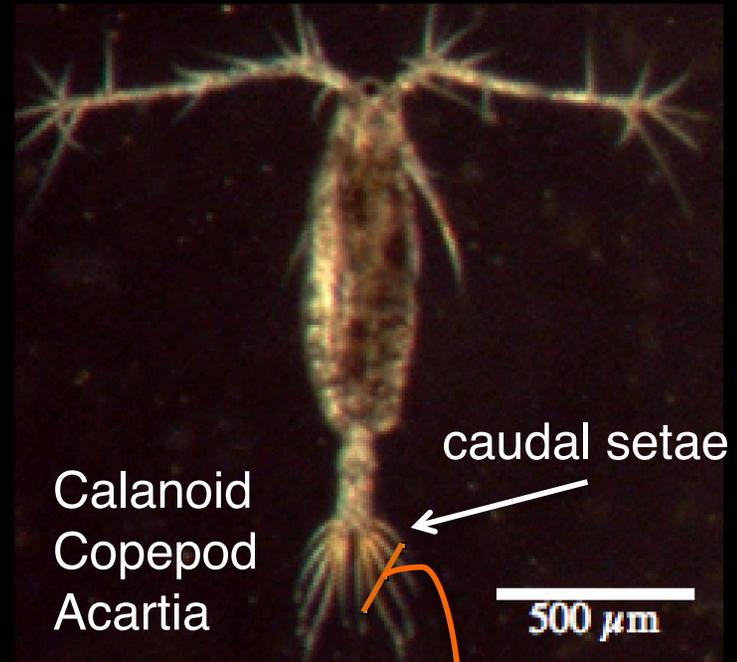


Scripps Plankton Camera

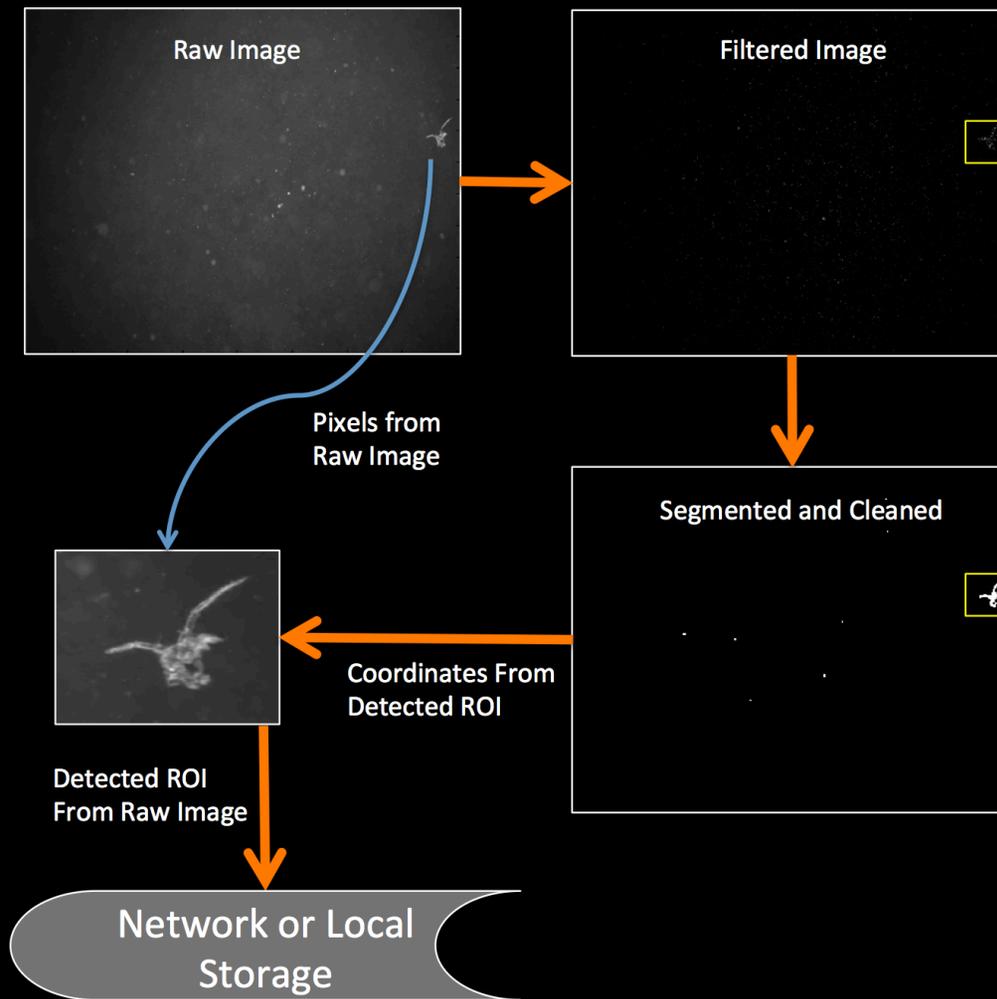


SPC - Specifications

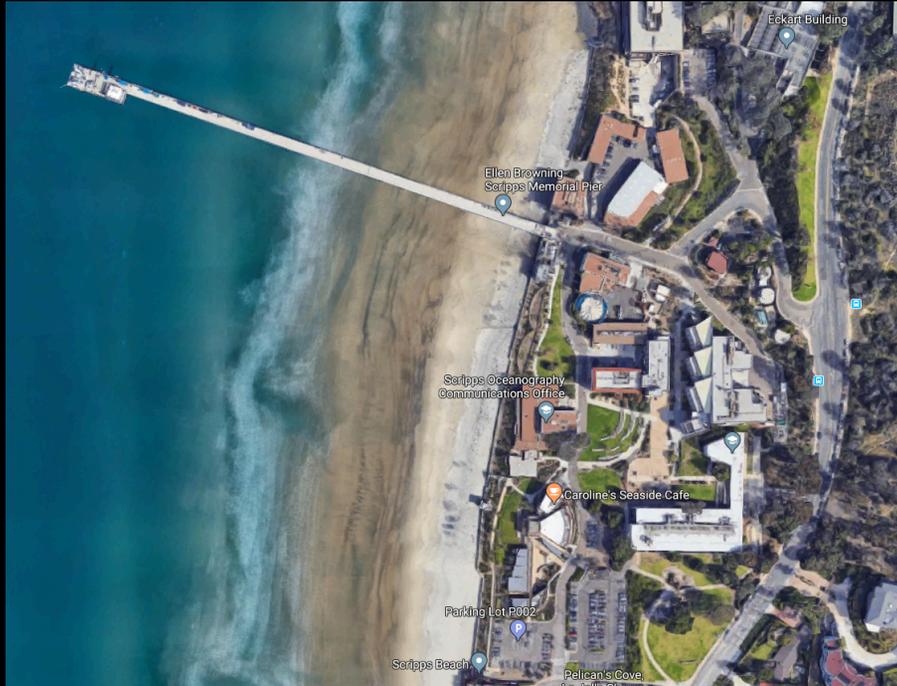
Property	Specification
Field of View	25 mm x 20 mm
Resolution	7.4 μm pixels 35 lp/mm @ 40 % contrast
Depth of Field	400 μm @ 35 lp/mm @ 20 % contrast
Hi-Resolution Volume	0.2 mL per Frame
Blob-Detection Volume	10 mL Frame
Data Rate	Up to 8 fps with ROI processing



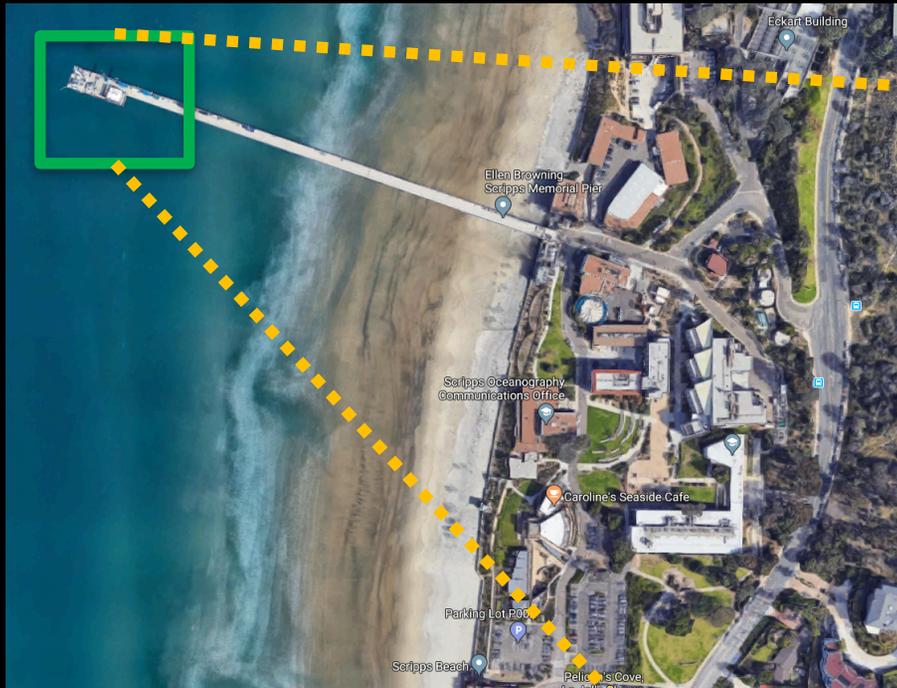
SPC – Data Logging



SPC - Deployment



SPC - Deployment



SPC - Deployment

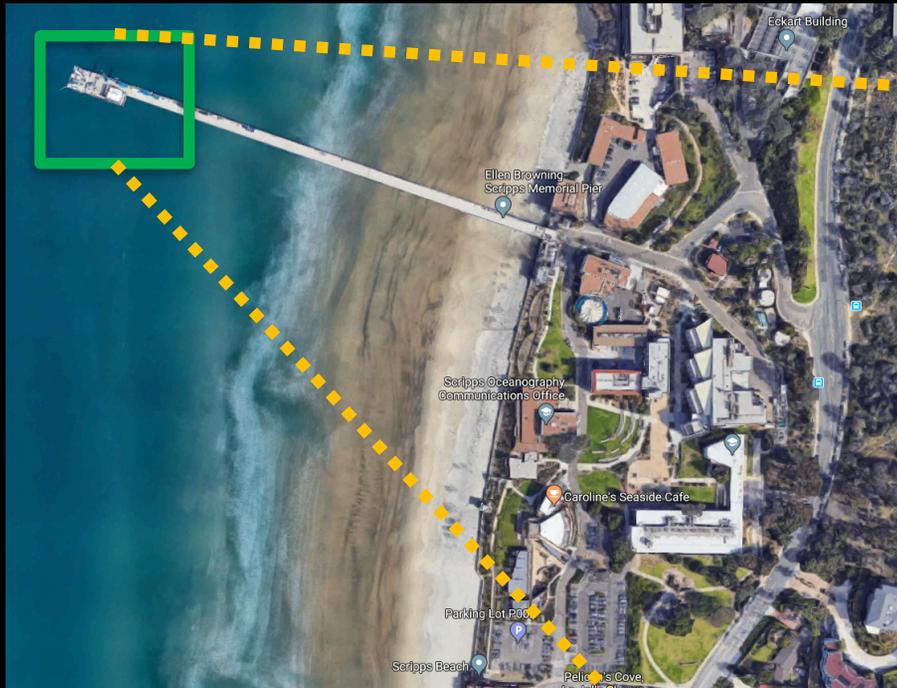
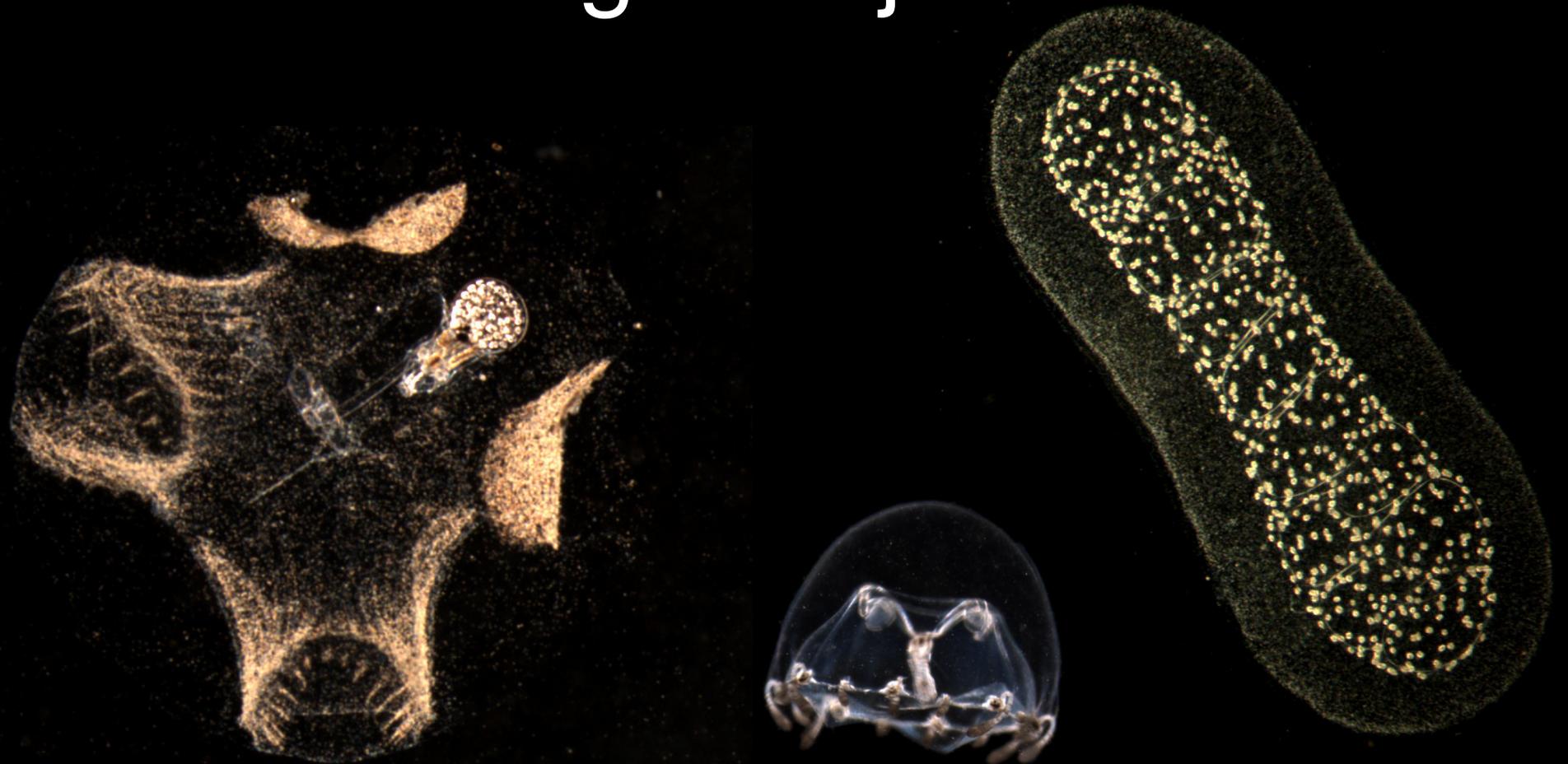


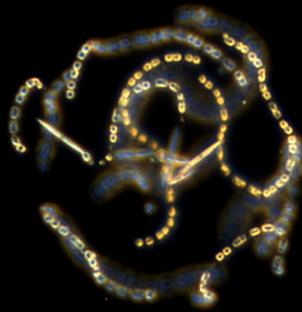
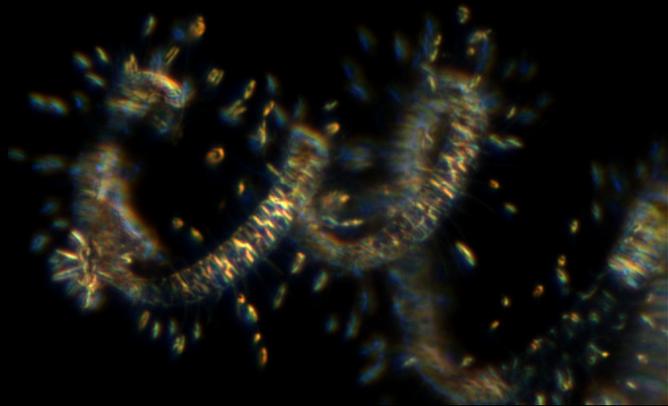
Photo: Emily Kelly

Fragile objects



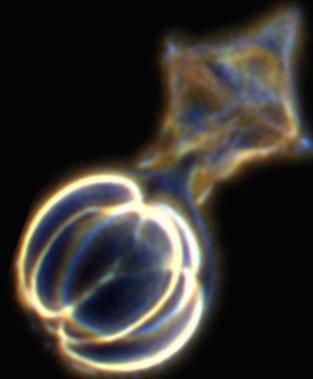
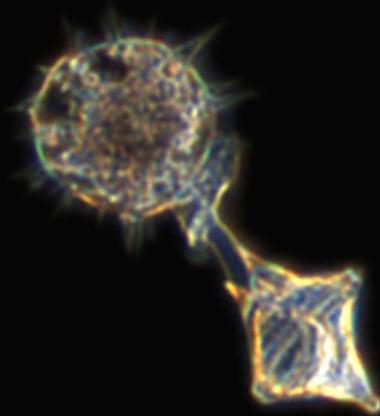
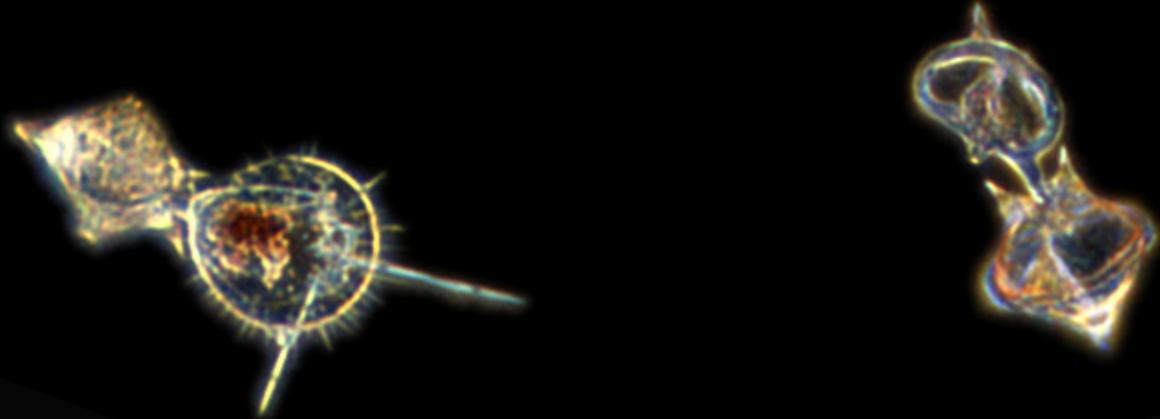
1 mm

Fragile objects



0.1 mm

Short duration events

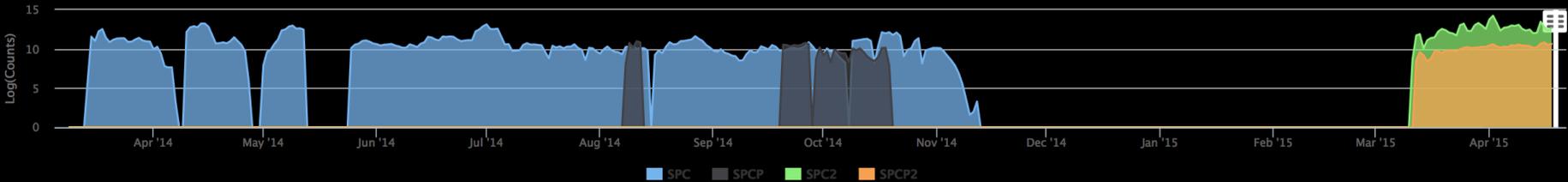


0.1 mm

spc.ucsd.edu

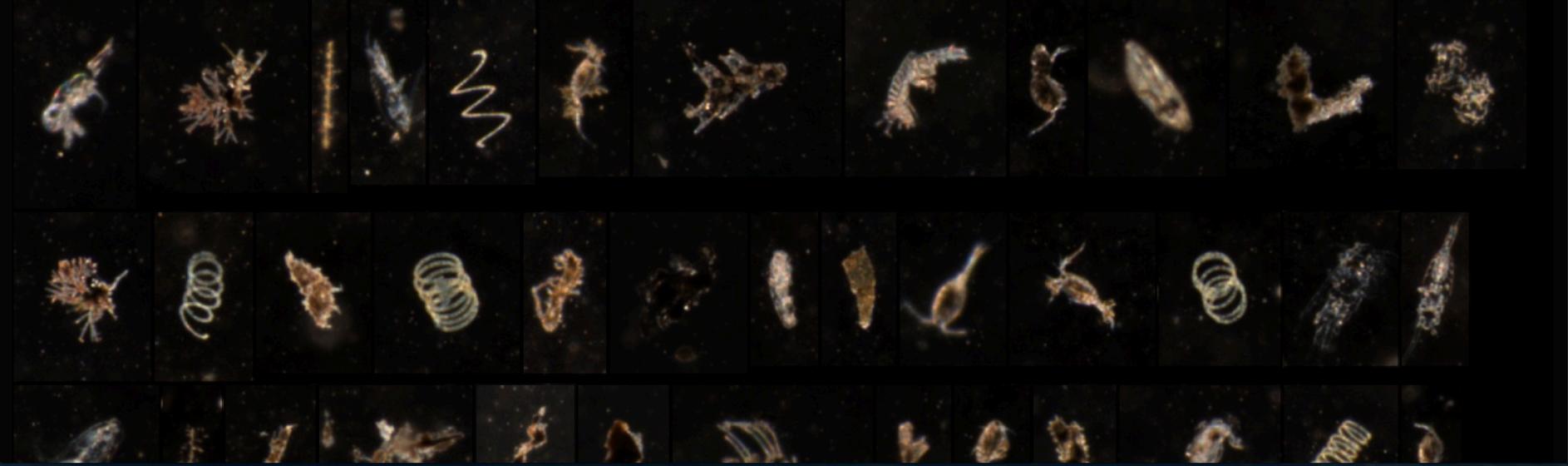
Query: Major Axis (mm) [0.5,1], Aspect Ratio [.05,1], Date Range 04/19/2015 to 04/20/2015. Found 300 rois in 218 ms

Date: 12/27/2014, detected rois: 0000000001



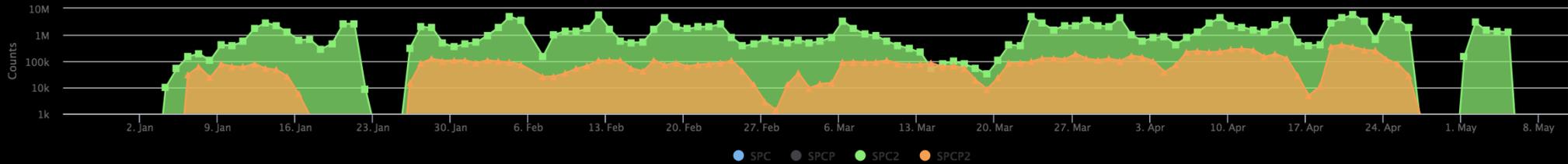
Highcharts.com

Camera	SPC2	Start Date	04/19/2015	End Date	04/20/2015	Start Hour	0	End Hour	24	Images	300
Min Length (mm)	0.5	Max Length (mm)	1	Min Aspect Ratio	.05	Max Aspect Ratio	1	Label	Any	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Exclude Clipped Images	



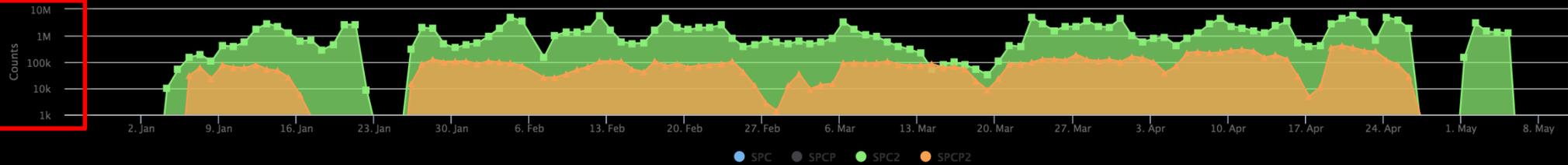
What now?

Date: 04/21/2017, detected rois: 0005843202



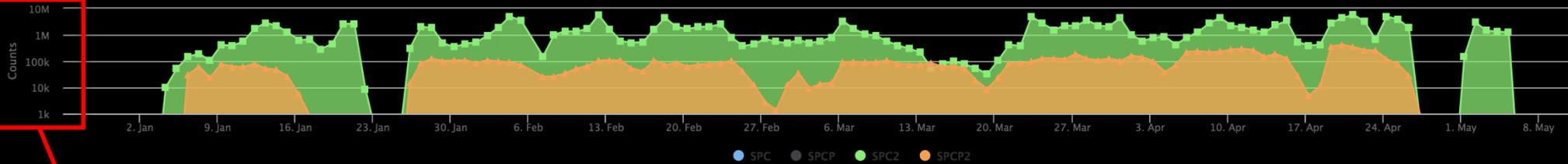
What now?

Date: 04/21/2017, detected rois: 0005843202



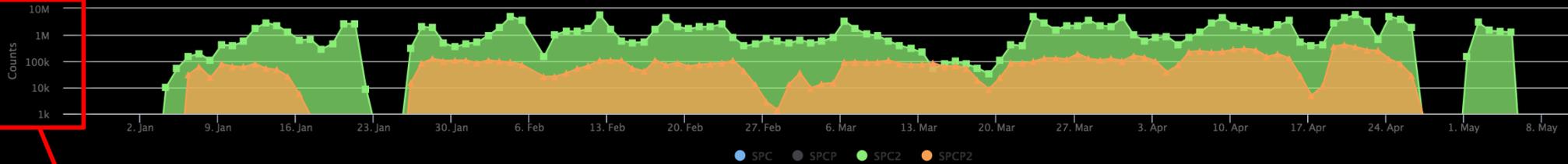
What now?

Date: 04/21/2017, detected rois: 0005843202



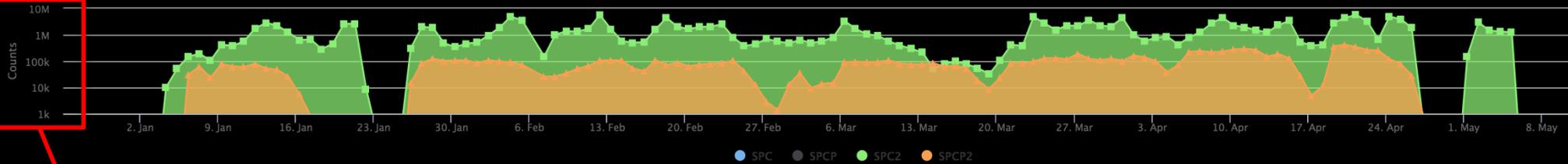
What now?

Date: 04/21/2017, detected rois: 0005843202



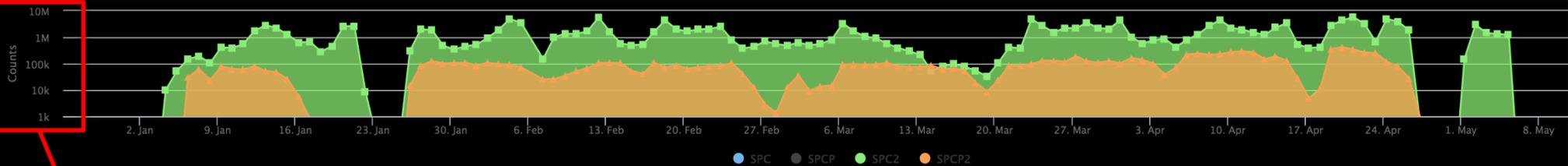
What now?

Date: 04/21/2017, detected rois: 0005843202



What now?

Date: 04/21/2017, detected rois: 0005843202



Counts per day

10M
1M
100k
10k
1k

- Data set contains over 800 million ROIs
- ~100k have been labeled
- $\ll 1\%$ of the images have been labeled

What now?

- Boost human annotation efforts with machine learning
- Test a variety of ML approaches
 - Random Forests (Blaschko et al., 2005)
 - Support Vector Machines (Sosik et al., 2007)
 - Convolutional Neural Networks (Orenstein et al., 2015)
- **Goal: Test the effectiveness of out-of-domain data for plankton classification**

In situ imaging systems



Cowan and Guigand, 2008

In Situ Ichthyoplankton
Imaging System (ISIIS)



Olson and Sosik, 2007

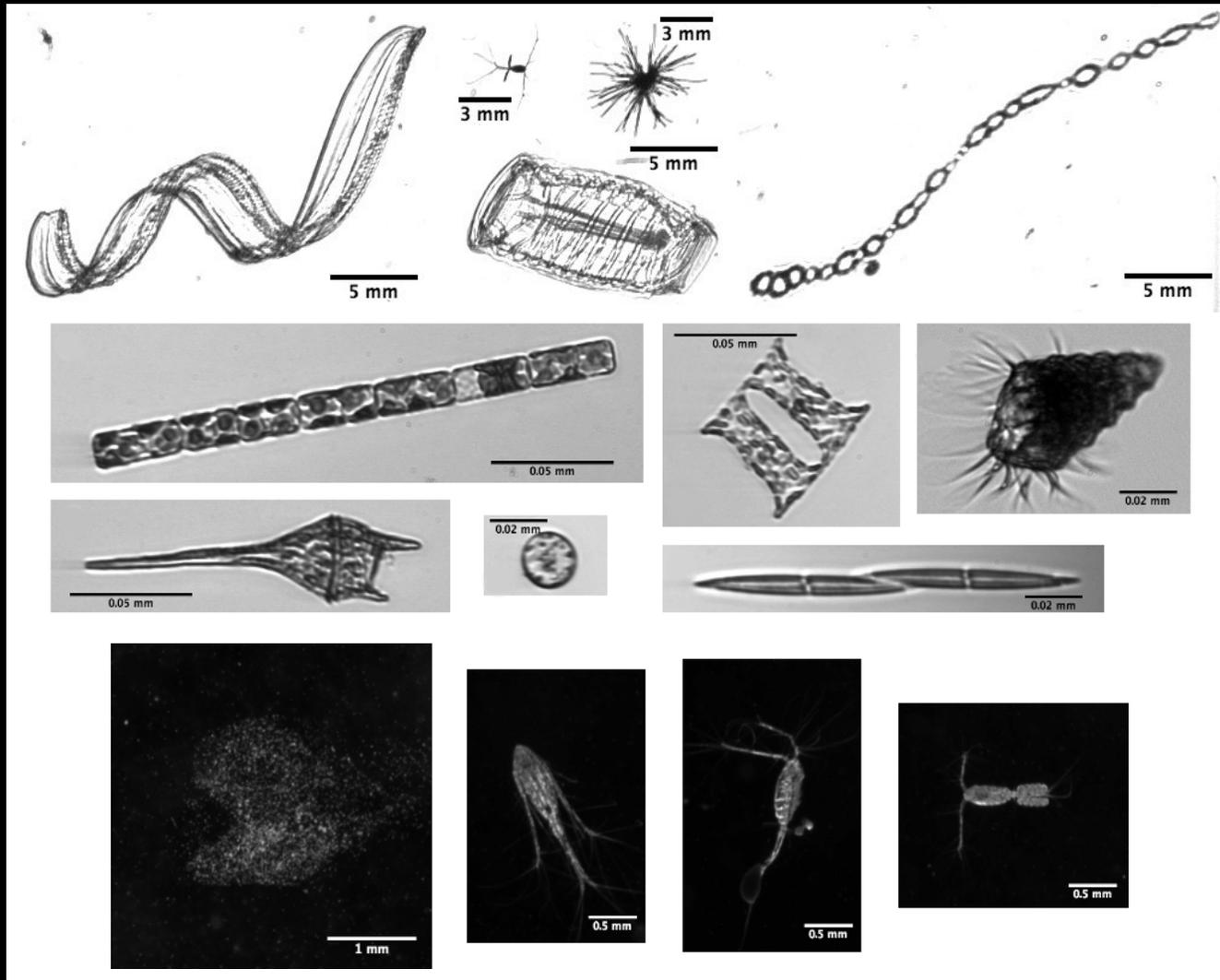
Imaging FlowCytobot
(IFCB)



Roberts et al., 2014

Scripps Plankton Camera
(SPC)

In situ imaging systems



In situ imaging systems

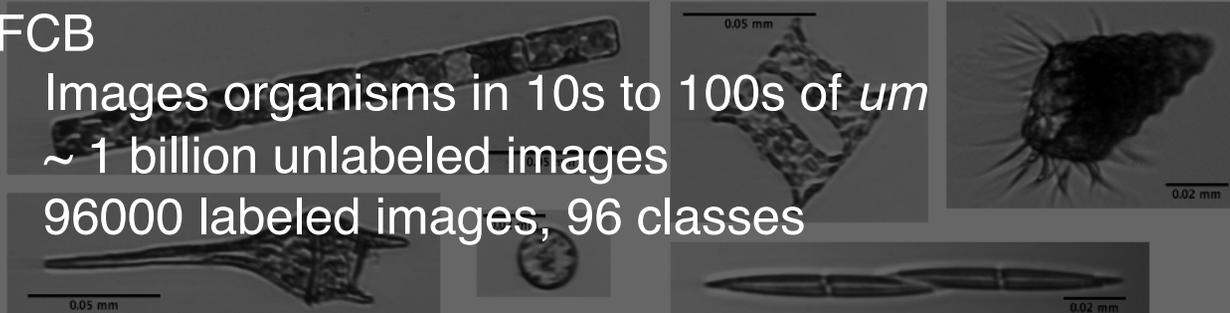
ISIIS

- Images organisms in *mm* size range
- 100s of millions unlabeled images
- 37000 labeled images, 37 classes



IFCB

- Images organisms in 10s to 100s of *um*
- ~ 1 billion unlabeled images
- 96000 labeled images, 96 classes



SPC

- Images organisms from 100s *um* to *cm*
- ~800 million unlabeled images
- 4000 labeled images, 4 classes (as of 2015)



In situ imaging systems

ISIIS

- Images organisms in *mm* size range
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SPC

- Images organisms from 100s *um* to *cm*
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- **4000 labeled images, 4 classes (as of 2015)**



Machine learning

- Random forests
 - Ensemble classifier
 - Operates on ‘hand-engineered’ features
- Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)
 - Representation learning
 - Operates directly on raw data
- Both types require labeled data for training and evaluation

Feature extraction



Feature extraction



$$= [x_1]$$

Feature extraction



$$= [x_1, x_2]$$

Feature extraction



$$= [x_1, x_2, x_3]$$

Feature extraction



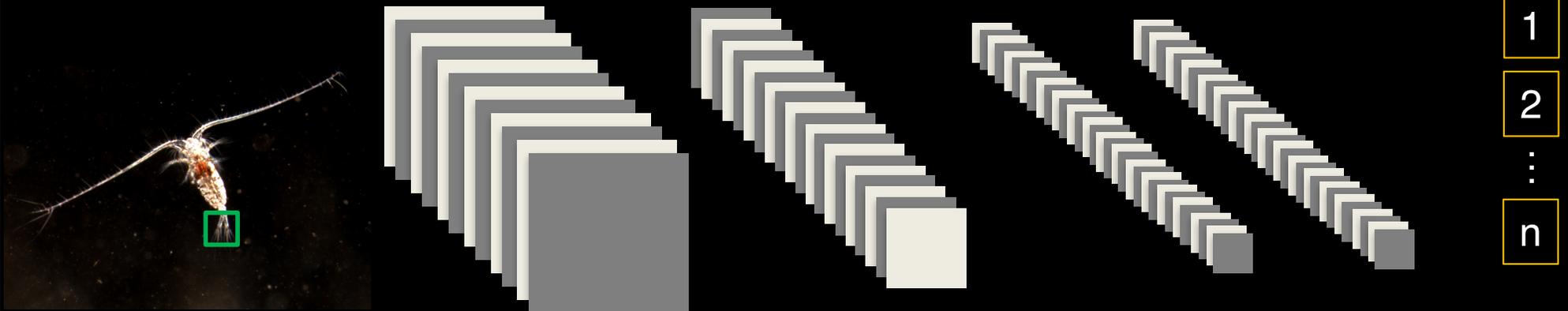
$$= [x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n]$$

Feature extraction

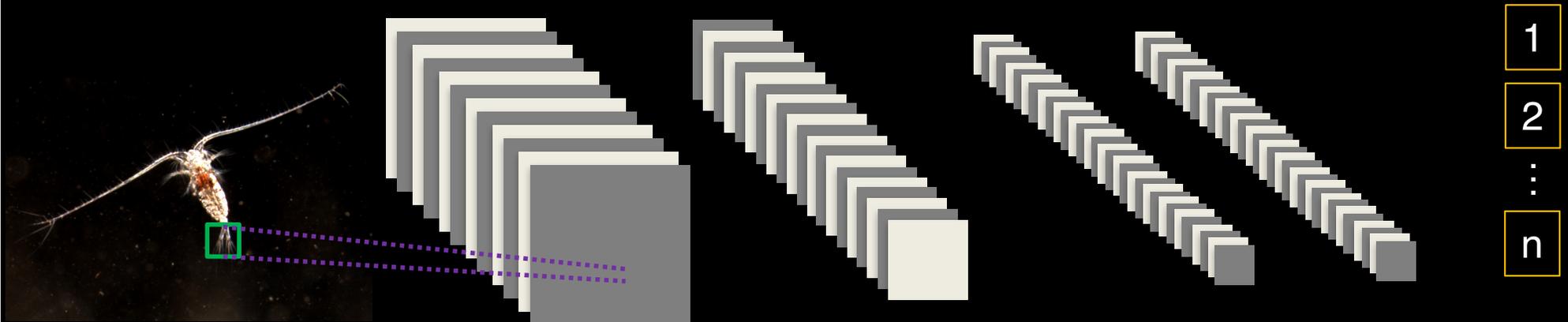


$$= \begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & \cdots & x_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_{j1} & \cdots & x_{jn} \end{bmatrix}$$

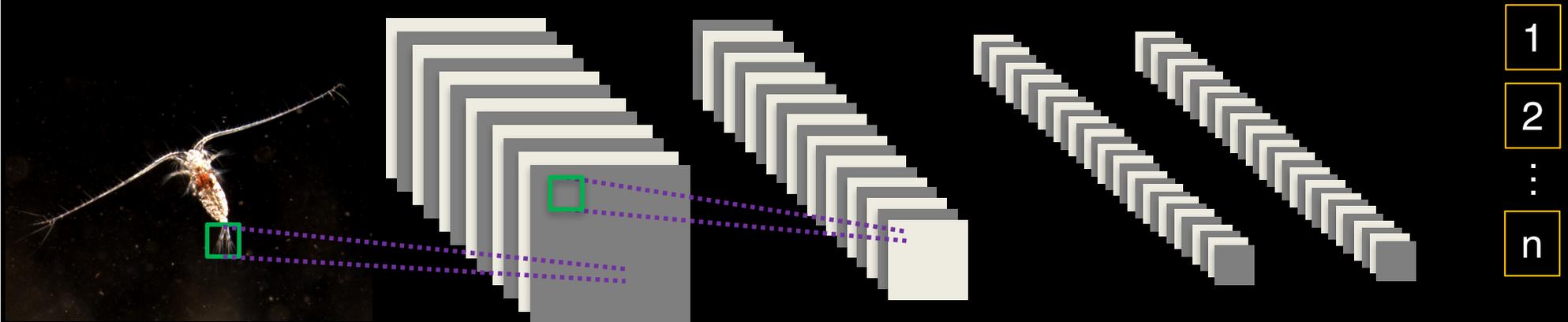
Convolutional Neural Networks



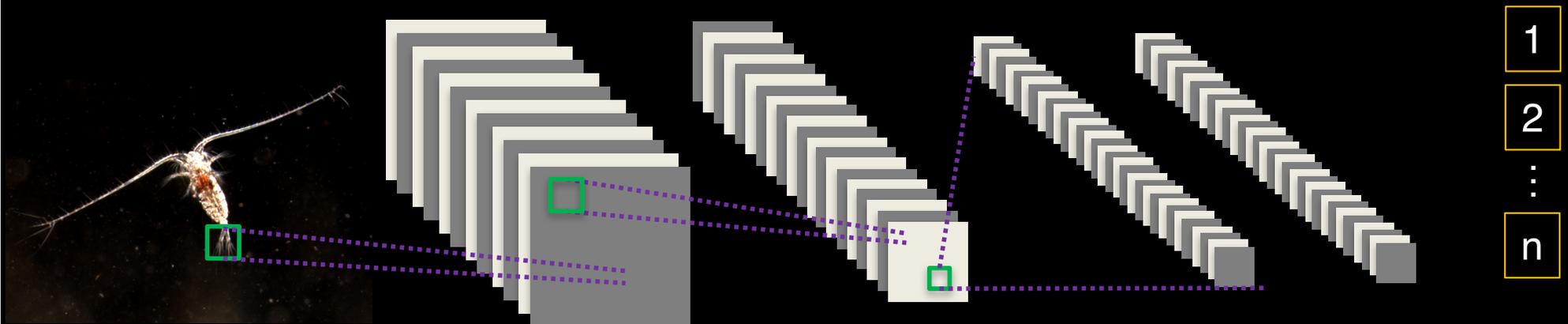
Convolutional Neural Networks



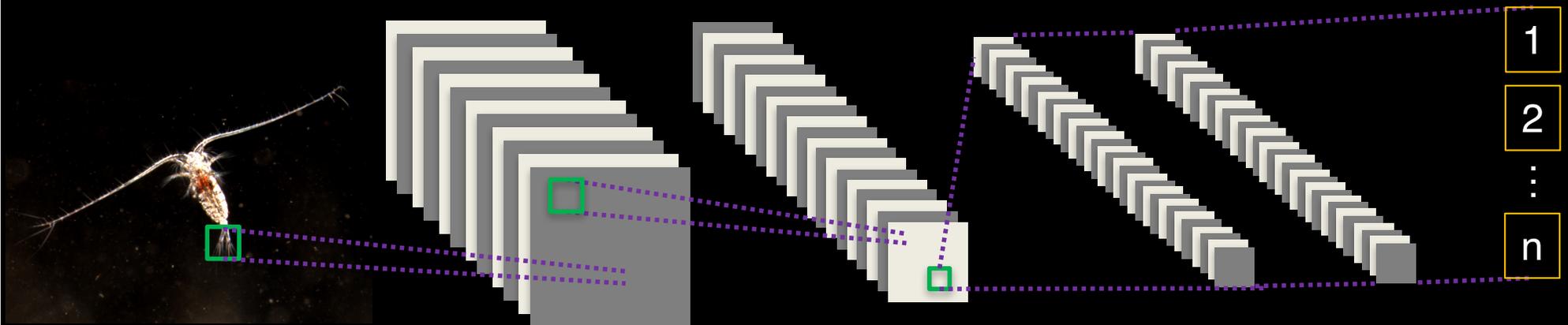
Convolutional Neural Networks



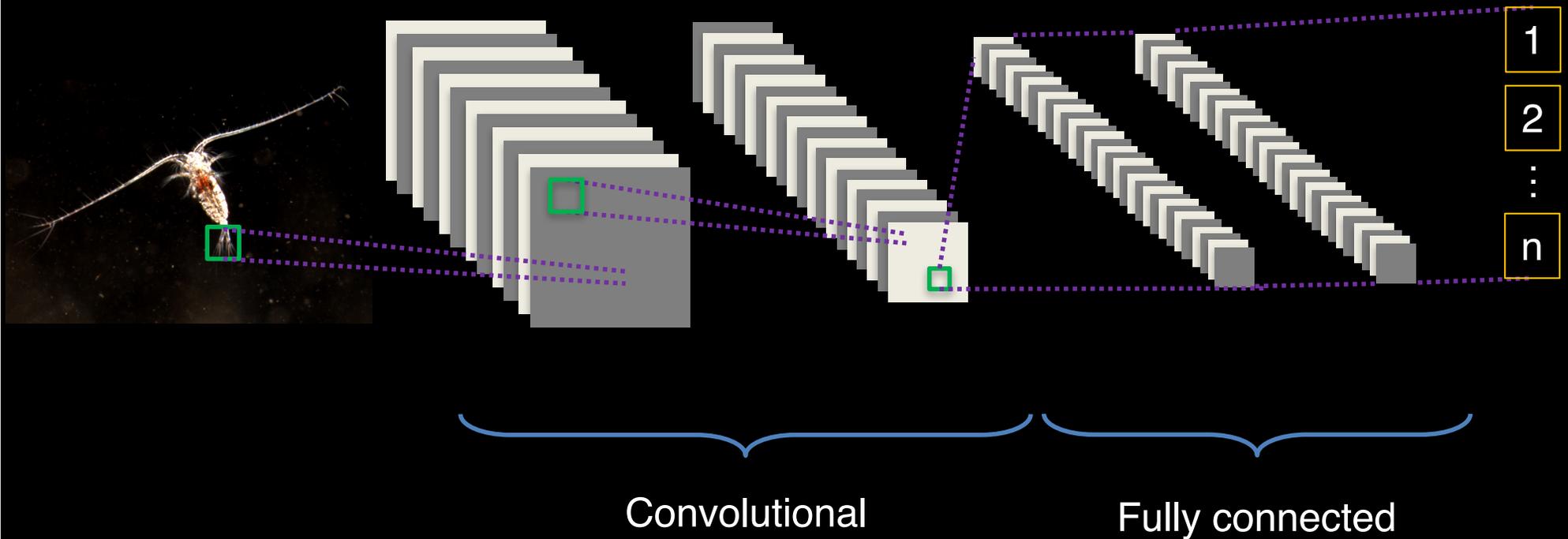
Convolutional Neural Networks



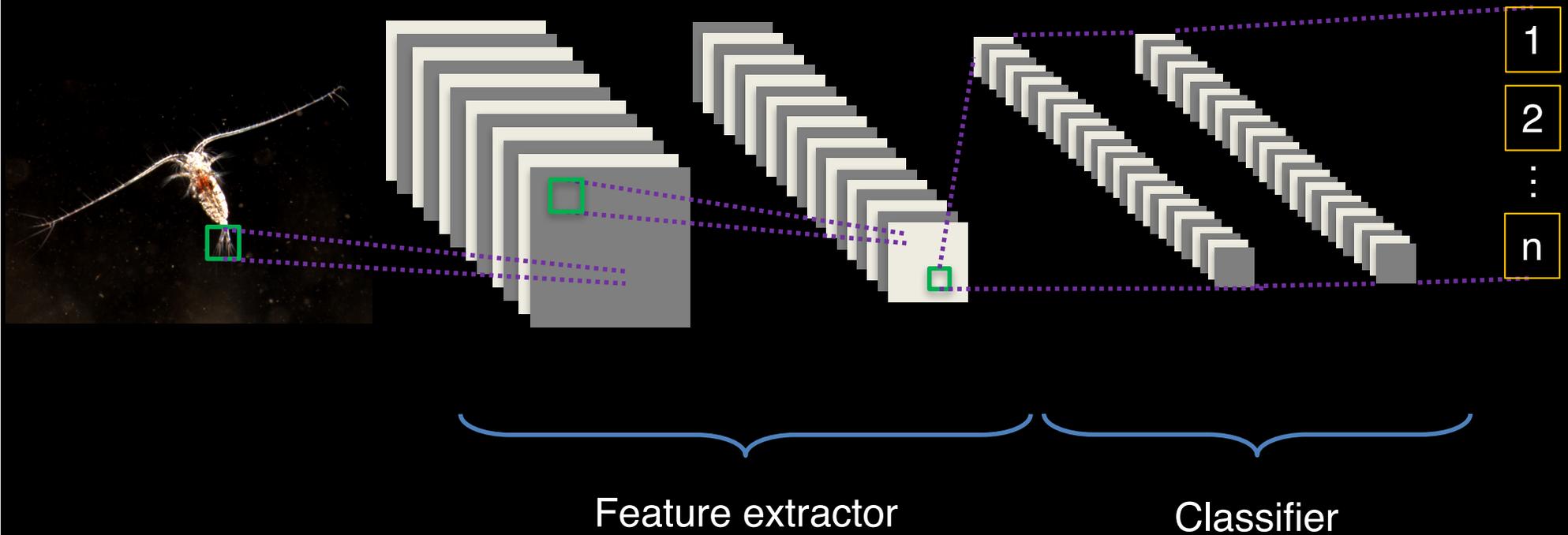
Convolutional Neural Networks



Convolutional Neural Networks



Convolutional Neural Networks



Convolutional Neural Networks

- Fine tuning
 - Cut off top layers of a network and retrain
 - Decreases training time, increases accuracy with small training set (Yosinski et al., 2014)
- Deep features
 - CNN weights used for margin or ensemble classifiers (Donahue et al., 2013)

Fine-tuning and feature extraction

- Deep nets based on AlexNet:
 - 2 from scratch with ISIS and IFCB
 - 2 fine-tuned from ImageNet with ISIS and IFCB
 - 2 double fine-tuned with both plankton datasets
 - ImageNet weights with no plankton data

Fine-tuning and feature extraction

- Random Forests:
 - Hand-engineered features
 - Deep features
 - Deep + hand-engineered features

Results

CNN

	<i>ifcb</i>	<i>ImageNet</i> → <i>ifcb</i>	<i>ImageNet</i> → <i>isiis</i> → <i>ifcb</i>	<i>isiis</i>	<i>ImageNet</i> → <i>isiis</i>	<i>ImageNet</i> → <i>isiis</i> → <i>ifcb</i>	<i>ImageNet</i>
IFCB	0.78	0.86	0.86	-	-	-	-
ISIIS	-	-	-	0.71	0.83	0.83	-

- Double fine-tuning had a slight positive effect on classifier accuracy
- Suggests that a machine classifier treats IFCB and ISIIS data sets as very similar

Results

	<i>ifcb</i>	<i>ImageNet</i> → <i>ifcb</i>	<i>ImageNet</i> → <i>isiis</i> → <i>ifcb</i>	<i>isiis</i>	<i>ImageNet</i> → <i>isiis</i>	<i>ImageNet</i> → <i>isiis</i> → <i>ifcb</i>	<i>ImageNet</i>
Deep feat	IFCB	-	-	0.65	0.77	-	0.81
	ISIIS	0.56	0.65	-	-	-	0.63
	SPC	0.57	0.69	0.67	0.52	0.65	0.71
Deep + Hand	IFCB	-	-	0.68	0.78	-	0.81
	ISIIS	0.65	0.70	-	-	-	0.66
	SPC	0.67	0.76	0.74	0.69	0.74	0.77

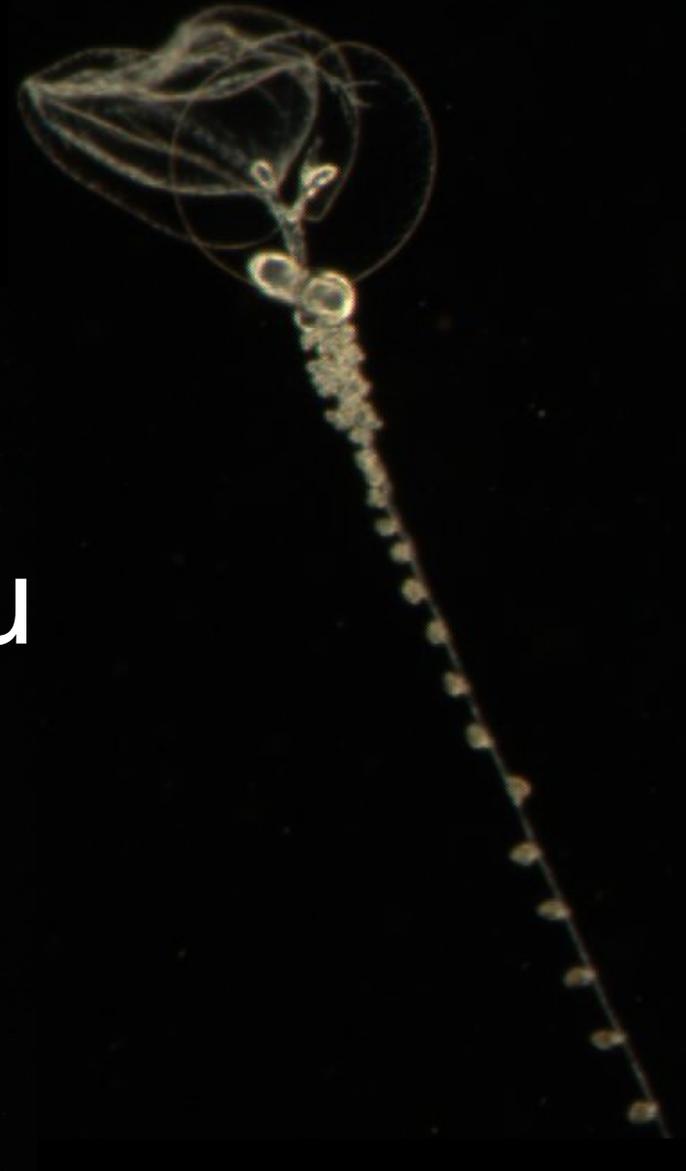
- Addition of hand-engineered features had slight positive effect

Results

- Demonstrated value of out-of-domain data
 - Weights from standard object detectors useful
 - Potential to combine ocean image data for more powerful models
- Further development needed for deployment on real data
 - Data-set shift: prior probability of classes changing with time (Moreno-Torres et al., 2012)



Thank you



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