

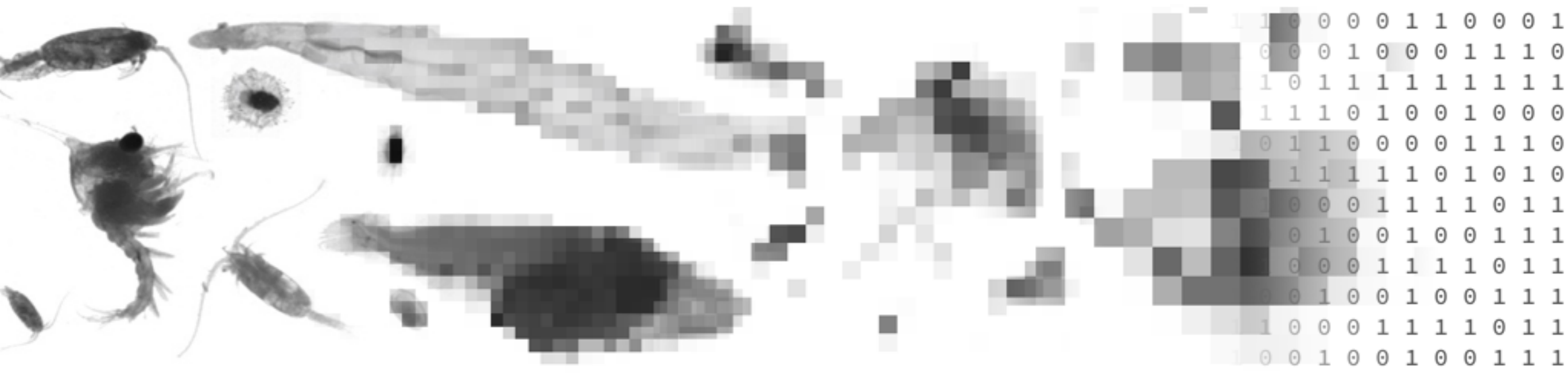
WKMLEARN, 2018-04-18

Jean-Olivier Irisson, Martin Schröder, Marc Picheral



EcoTaxa

A human-computer interface to classify images along a taxonomy with the help of machine-learning



Why EcoTaxa at the Laboratoire d'Océanographie de Villefranche (LOV)?

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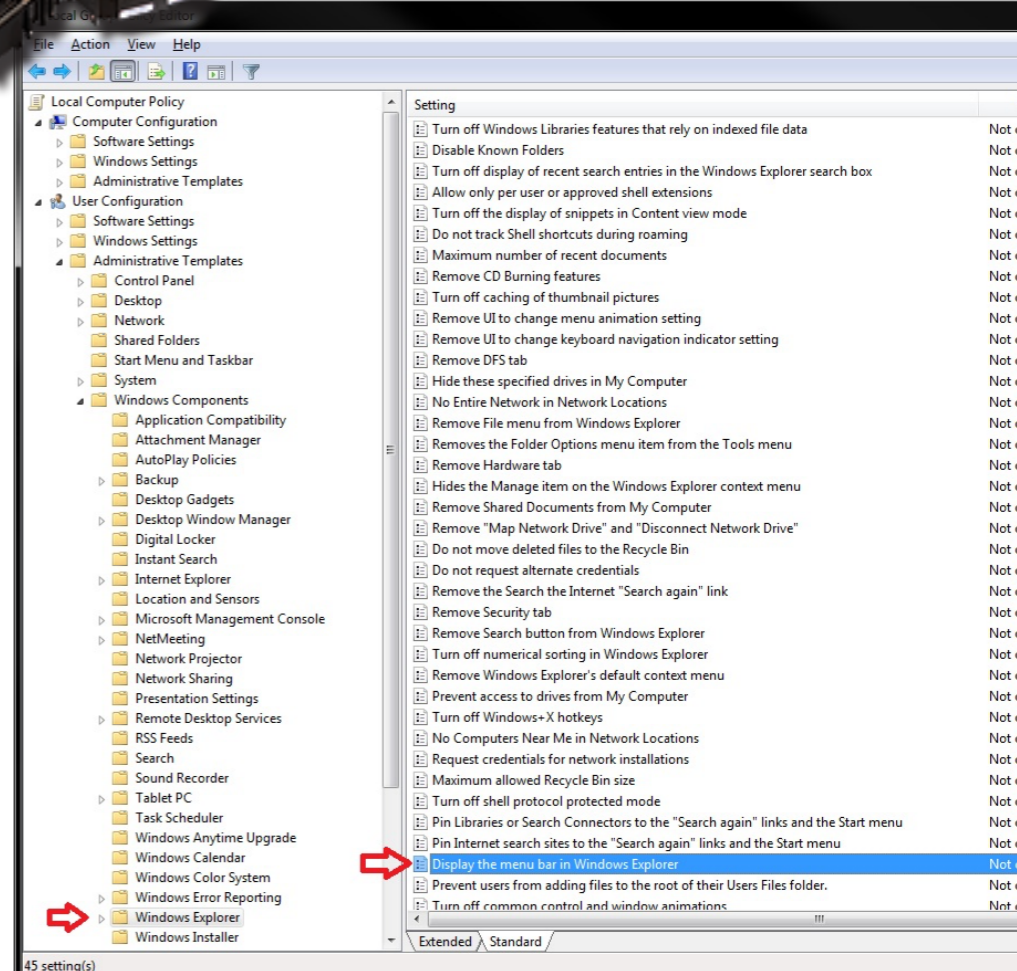


Why EcoTaxa at the Laboratoire d'Océanographie de Villefranche (LOV)?

Data management

Streamlining of the user interaction
(and in particular the use of machine learning models)

Data accessibility and collaboration



Demo

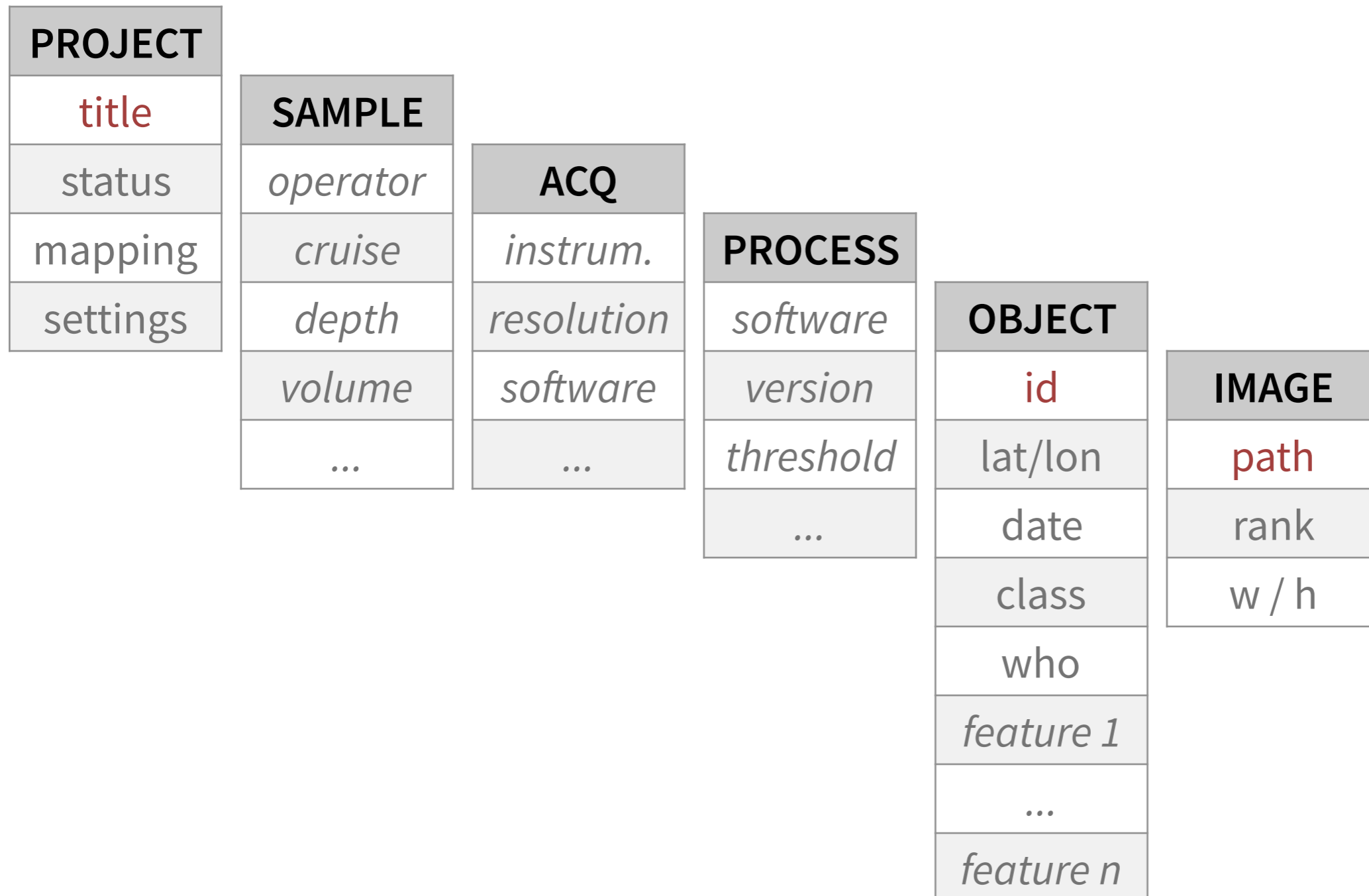
<http://ecotaxa.obs-vlfr.fr>

<http://ecotaxa.obs-vlfr.fr/prj/859>

<http://ecotaxa.obs-vlfr.fr/prj/857>

<http://ecotaxa.obs-vlfr.fr/prj/858>

Data model



Data model

PROJECT
title
status
mapping
settings

SAMPLE
<i>operator</i>
<i>cruise</i>
<i>depth</i>
<i>volume</i>
...

ACQ
<i>instrum.</i>
<i>resolution</i>
<i>software</i>
...

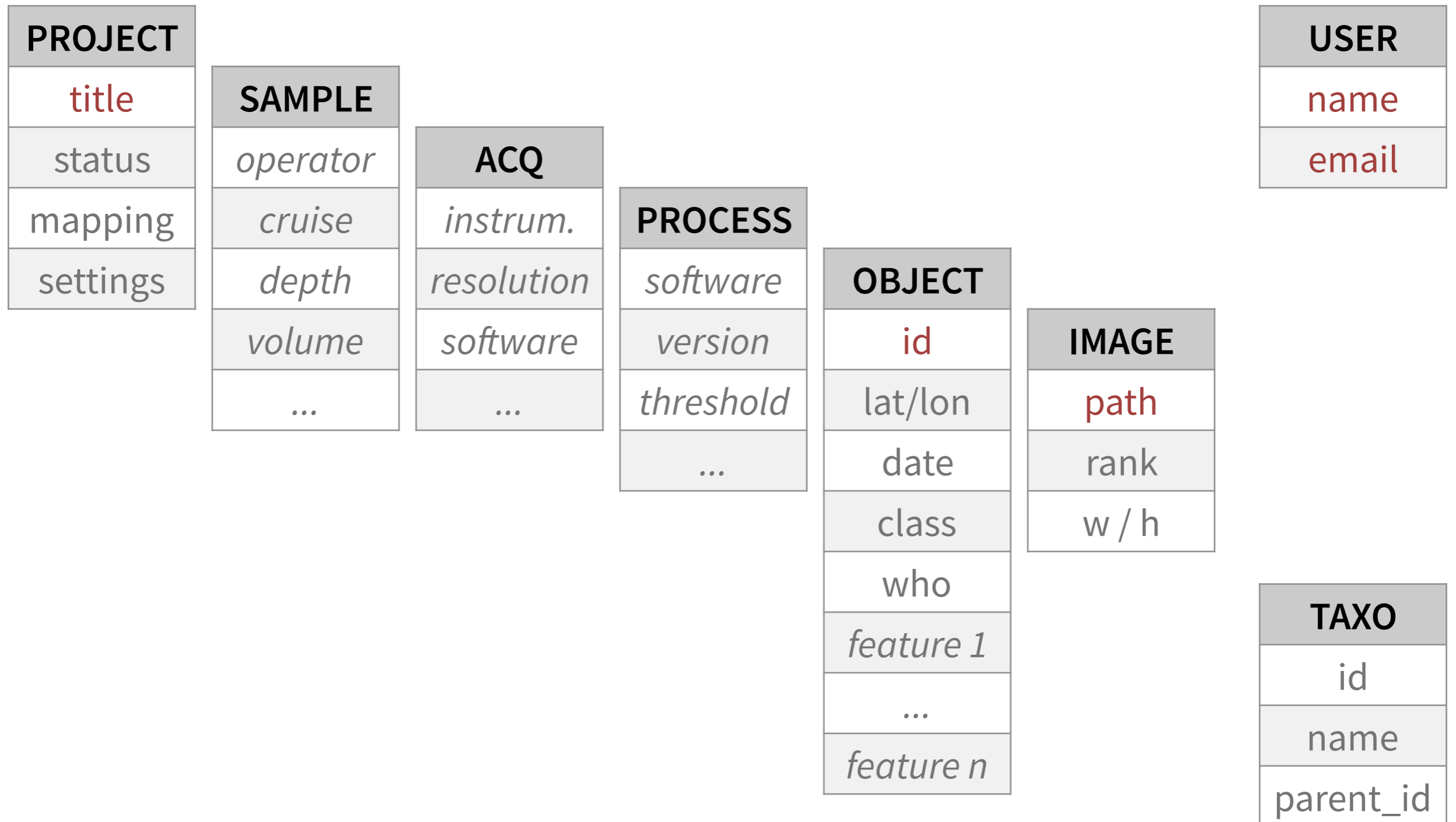
PROCESS
<i>software</i>
<i>version</i>
<i>threshold</i>
...

OBJECT
id
lat/lon
date
class
who
<i>feature 1</i>
...
<i>feature n</i>

IMAGE
path
rank
w / h

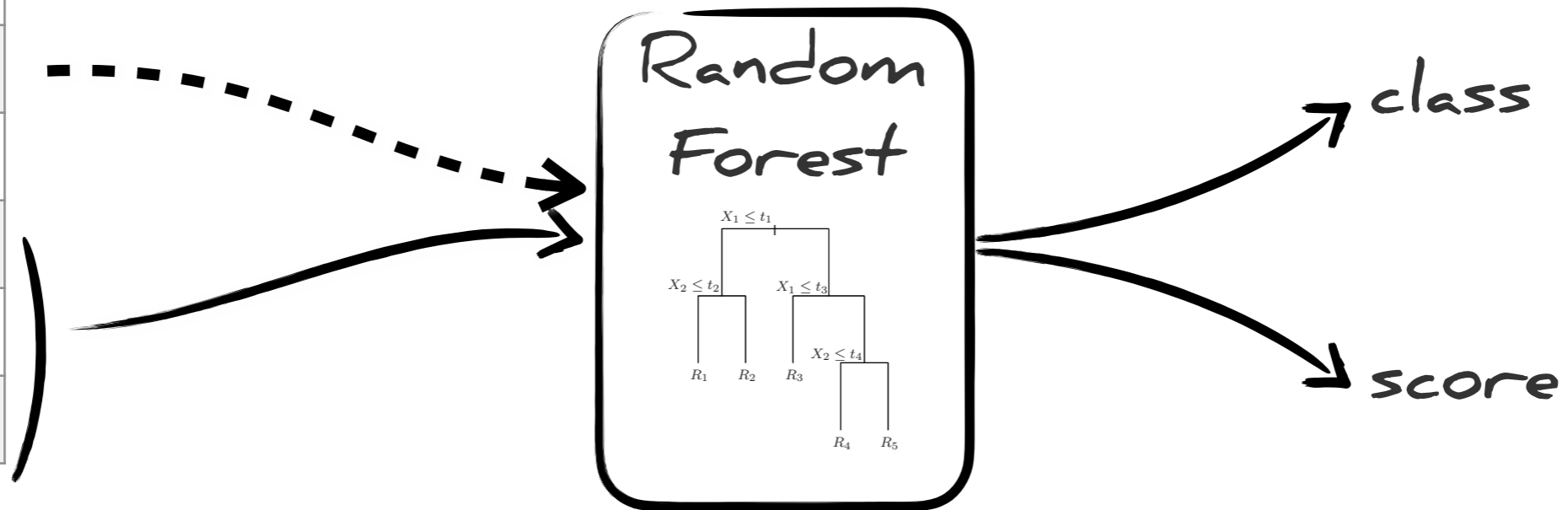
USER
name
email

Data model

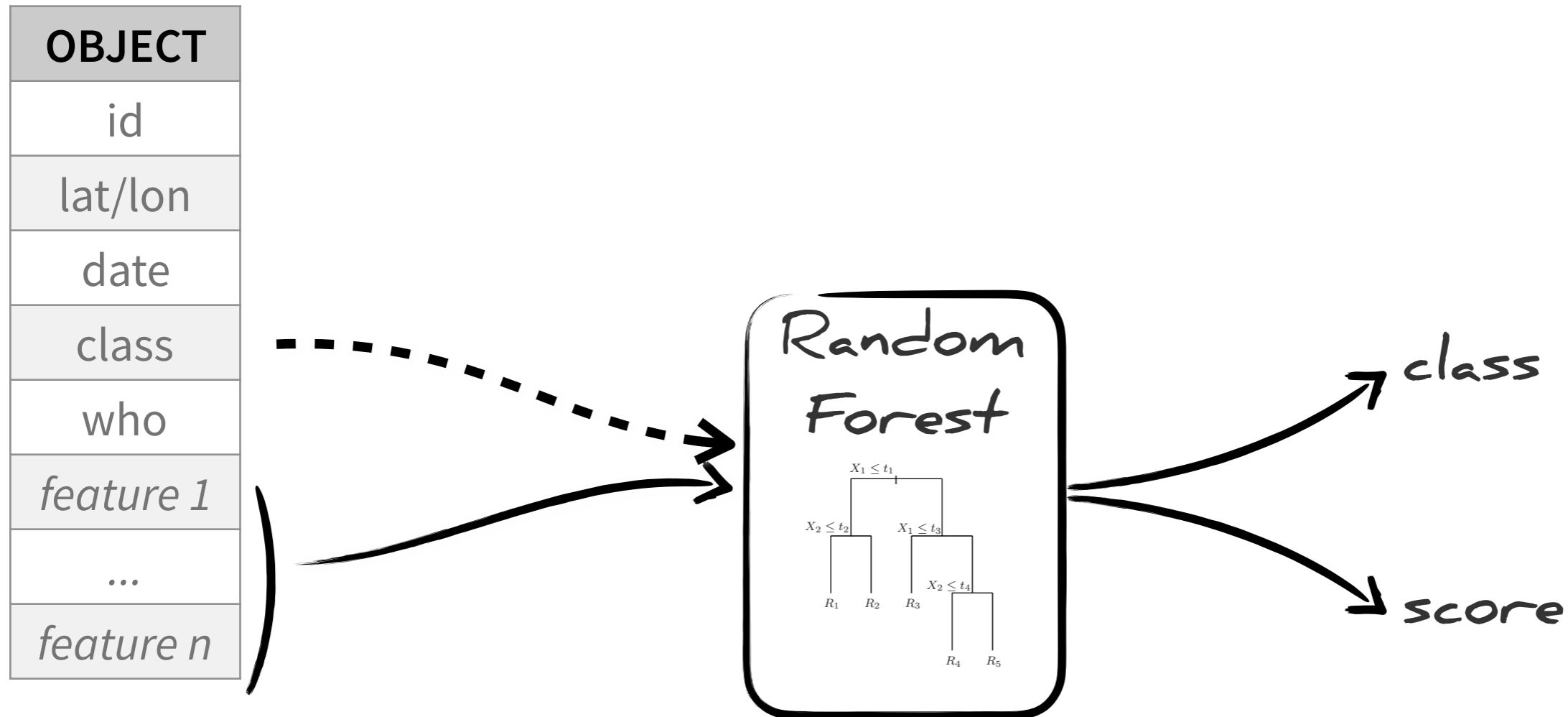


Machine learning workflow

OBJECT
id
lat/lon
date
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<i>feature 1</i>
...
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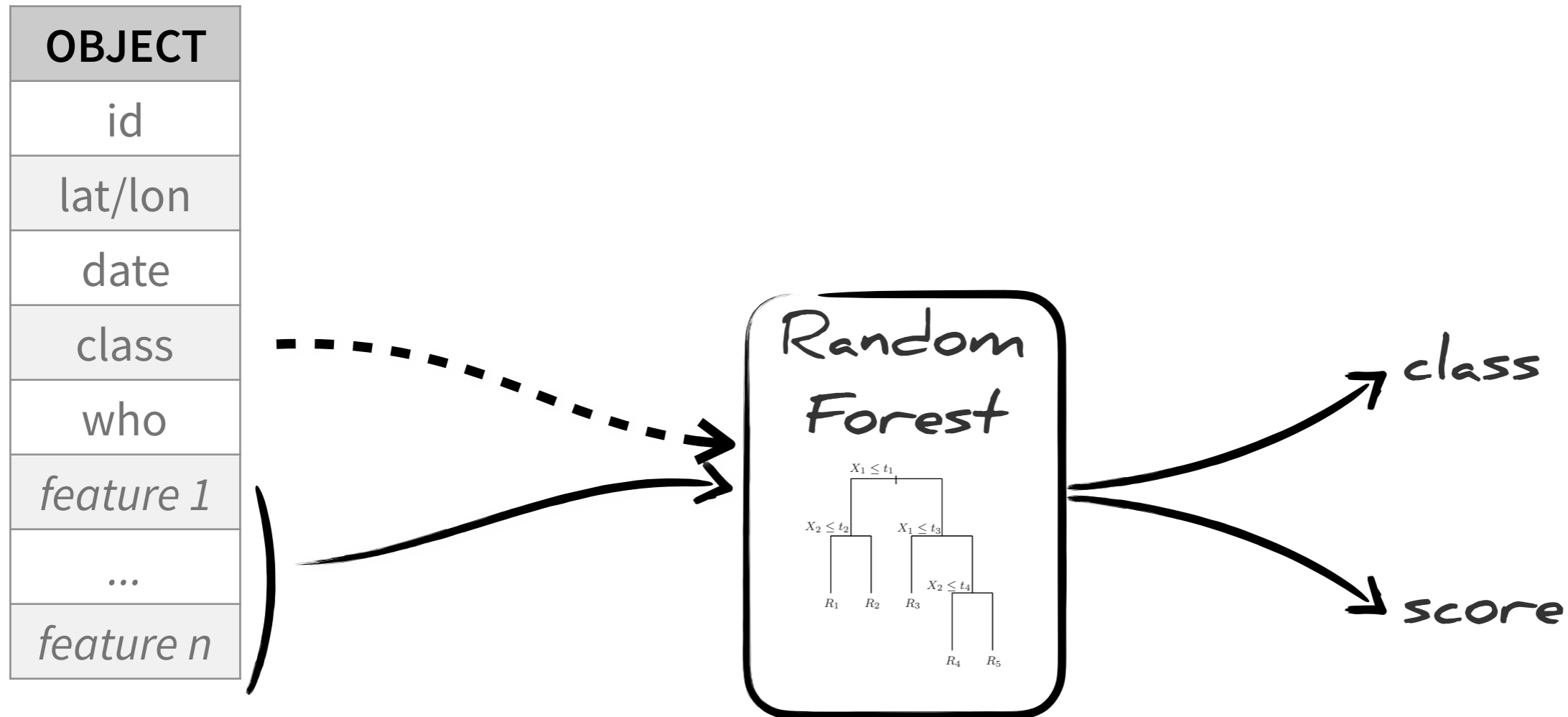


Machine learning workflow



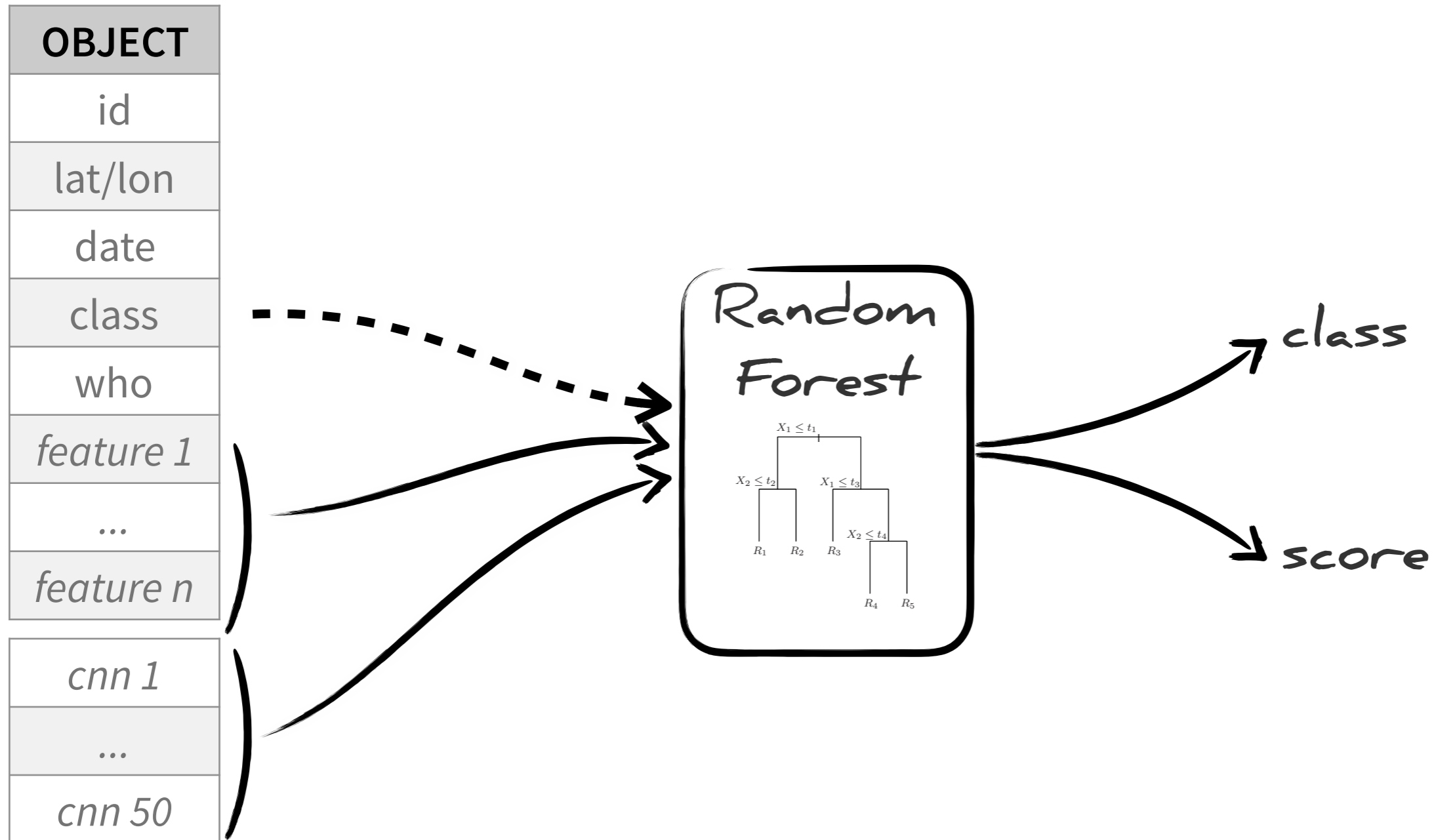
Dataset	Grouping	Random Forest (ZP)	Random Forest (SCN)	Random Forest (ZP+SCN)	SparseConvNet
flowcam	group1	82.65%	82.98%	86.64%	69.22%
flowcam	group2	82.56%	83.05%	86.54%	68.15%
uvp5ccelter	group1	85.89%	79.96%	86.70%	52.36%
uvp5ccelter	group2	85.91%	79.74%	86.63%	51.68%
zoocam	group1	87.49%	90.30%	92.16%	88.64%
zoocam	group2	92.74%	93.46%	95.31%	89.85%
zooscan	group1	71.14%	78.90%	79.96%	61.09%
zooscan	group2	70.84%	78.22%	79.62%	60.58%

Machine learning workflow



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Machine learning workflow



Why SparseConvNet?

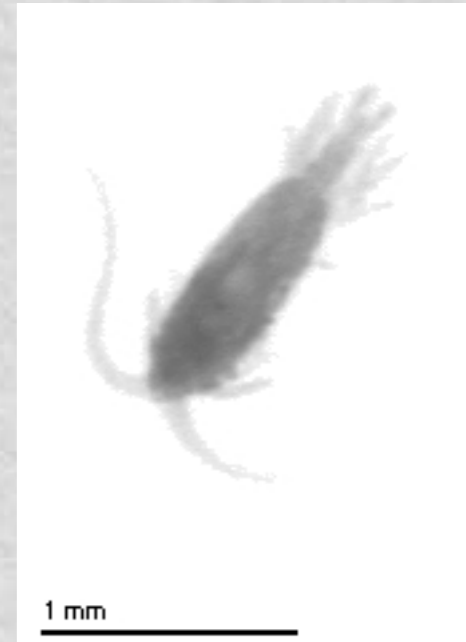
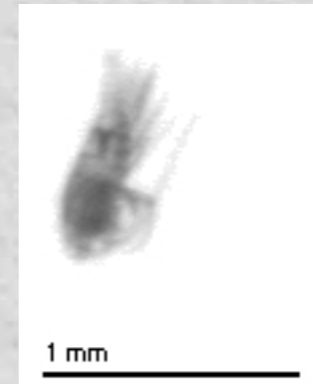
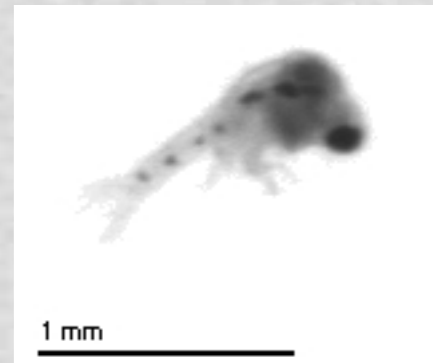
Sparsity

faster, more efficient

varying input size

Factional Max Pooling

<https://www.kaggle.com/c/datasciencebowl>



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National Data Science Bowl

Predict ocean health, one plankton at a time
\$175,000 · 1,049 teams · 3 years ago

[Overview](#) [Data](#) [Discussion](#) [Leaderboard](#) [Rules](#)

Overview

Description

Evaluation

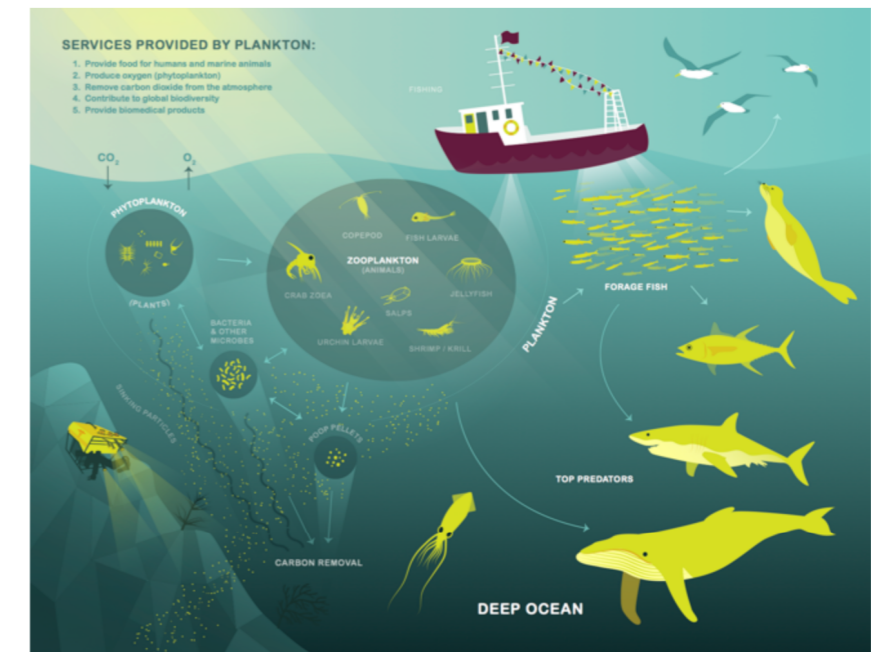
Prizes

About The Ndsb

Timeline

Tutorial

Plankton are critically important to our ecosystem, accounting for more than half the primary productivity on earth and nearly half the total carbon fixed in the global carbon cycle. They form the foundation of aquatic food webs including those of large, important fisheries. Loss of plankton populations could result in ecological upheaval as well as negative societal impacts, particularly in indigenous cultures and the developing world. Plankton's global significance makes their population levels an ideal measure of the health of the world's oceans and ecosystems.



Traditional methods for measuring and monitoring plankton populations are time consuming and cannot scale to the granularity or scope necessary for large-scale studies. Improved approaches are needed. One such approach is through the use of an underwater imagery sensor. This towed, underwater camera system captures microscopic, high-resolution images over large study areas. The images can then be analyzed to assess species populations and distributions.

Manual analysis of the imagery is infeasible – it would take a year or more to manually analyze the imagery volume captured in a single day. Automated image classification using machine learning tools is an alternative to the manual approach. Analytics will allow analysis at speeds and scales previously thought impossible. The automated system will have broad applications for assessment of ocean and ecosystem health.

The National Data Science Bowl challenges you to build an algorithm to automate the image identification process. Scientists at the Hatfield Marine Science Center and beyond will use the algorithms you create to study marine food webs, fisheries, ocean conservation, and more. This is your chance to contribute to the health of the world's oceans, one plankton at a time.

Acknowledgements

Booz | Allen | Hamilton & kaggle

The National Data Science Bowl is presented by
with data provided by the [Hatfield Marine Science Center](#) at Oregon State University.

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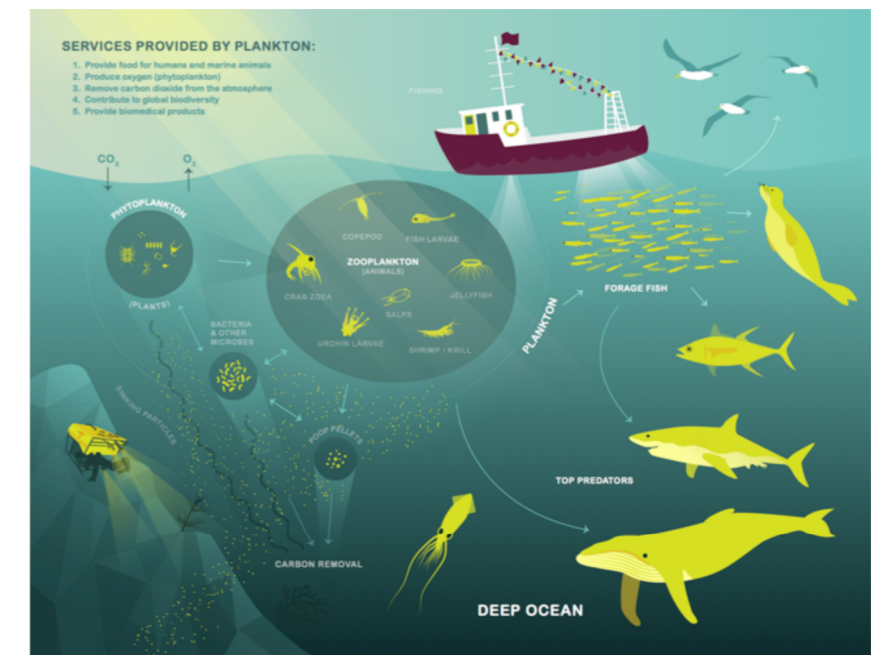
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Leaderboard

- 1 = Deep Sea =
- 2 Happy Lantern Festival
- 3 Poisson Process
- 4 Junonia
- 5 ⚓ Deepsea Challenger ⚓
- 6 AuroraXie
- 7 Maxim Milakov
- 8 Ilya Kostrikov

155 discussion topics

- [Error on submission](#)
2 replies · 2 months ago
- [scikit-learn Random Forest memory problem](#)
9 replies · 2 months ago
- [Code to print out predictions \(probs\) for Caffe](#)
13 replies · a year ago
- [Why use logarithm to evaluate results](#)
0 replies · a year ago
- [CNN + Caffe](#)
12 replies · a year ago

Network structure in SparseConvNet

0: Convolution $2^2 \times 1 \rightarrow 4$
1: Learn $4 \rightarrow 32$ VeryLeakyReLU
2: Pseudorandom overlapping Fractional Max Pooling 1.41421 2
... $\times 12$
36: Convolution $2^2 \times 384 \rightarrow 1536$
37: Learn $1536 \rightarrow 416$ VeryLeakyReLU
38: Terminal Pooling 32 1024
39: Learn $416 \rightarrow 448$ VeryLeakyReLU
40: Learn $448 \rightarrow 93$ Softmax Classification

Spatially sparse CNN with layer sizes: 1-(TP)-32-(C2)-33-(POFMP)-47-(C2)-48-(POFMP)-68-(C2)-69-(POFMP)-98-(C2)-99-(POFMP)-140-(C2)-141-(POFMP)-199-(C2)-200-(POFMP)-283-(C2)-284-(POFMP)-402-(C2)-403-(POFMP)-570-(C2)-571-(POFMP)-808-(C2)-809-(POFMP)-1144-(C2)-1145-(POFMP)-1619-(C2)-1620-(POFMP)-2291-(C2)-2292
Input-field dimensions = 2292×2292

Usage statistics (as of today)

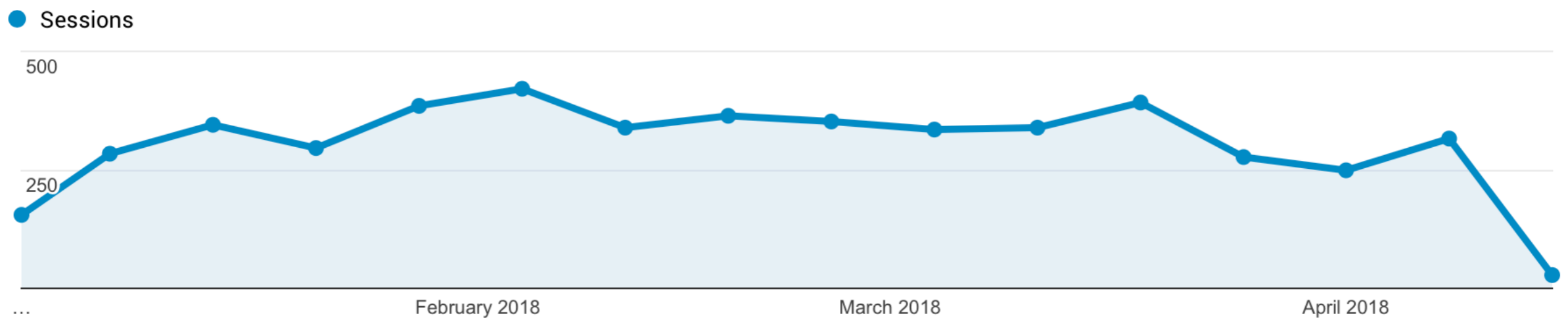
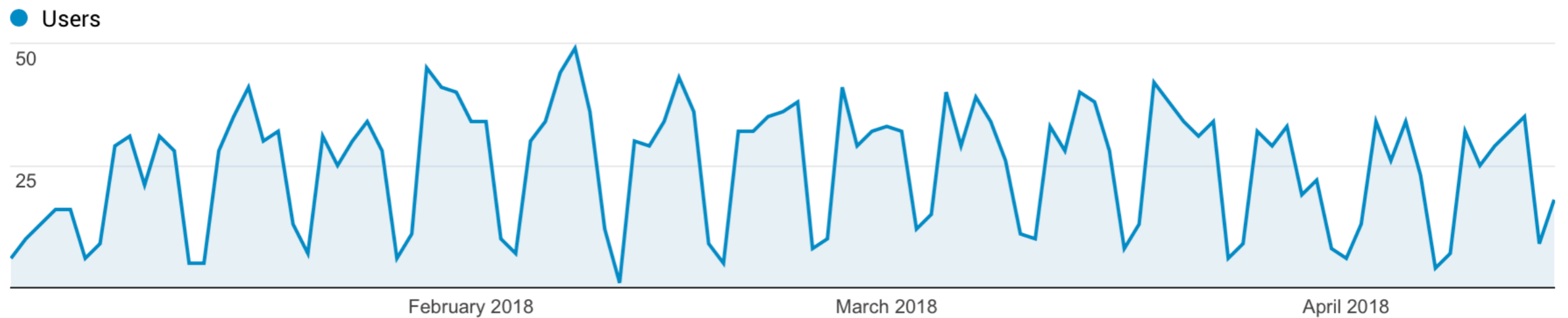
50M objects

92k taxa, 1200 actually used

520 projects

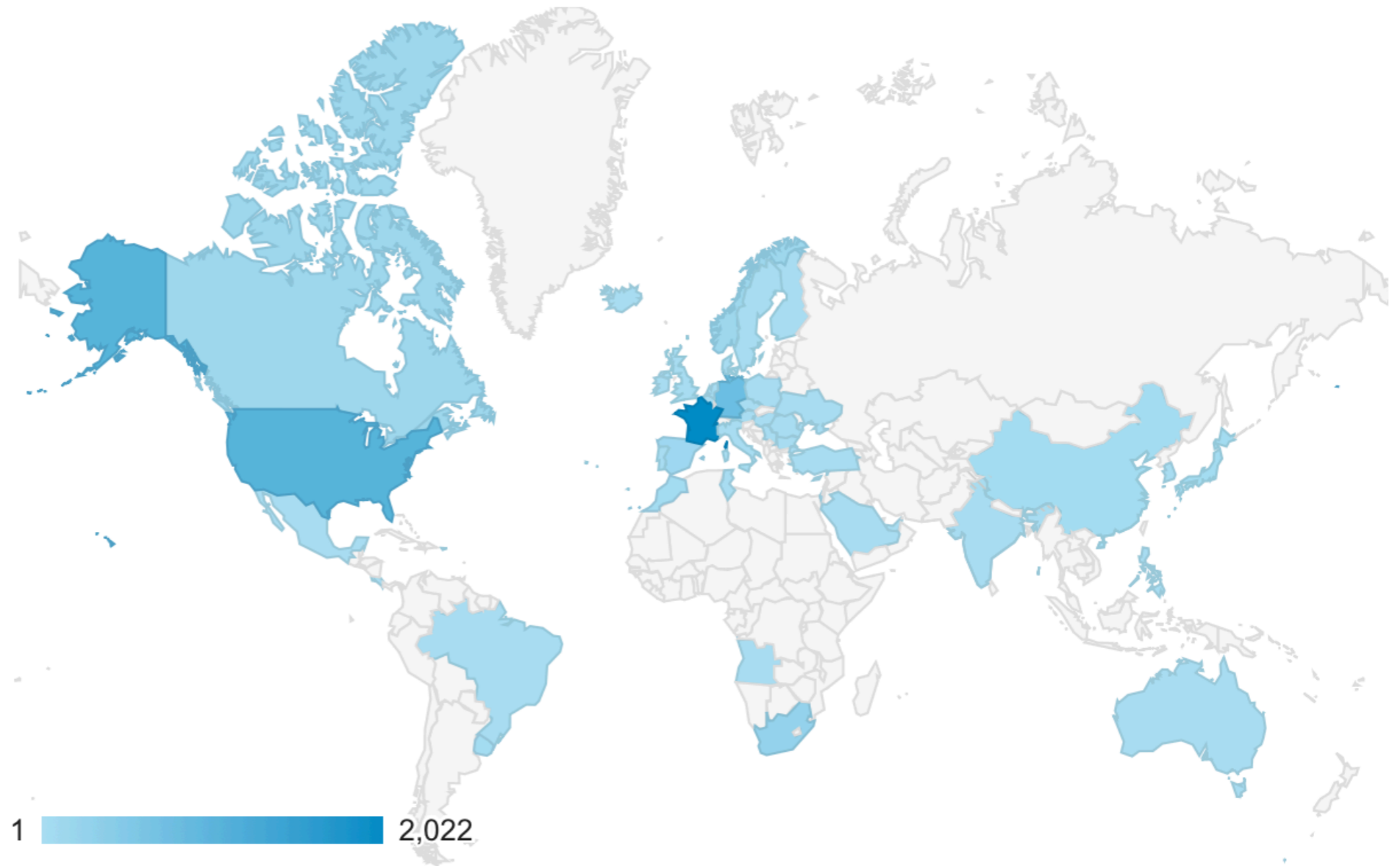
10 to 20k classifications/user/day

350 registered users



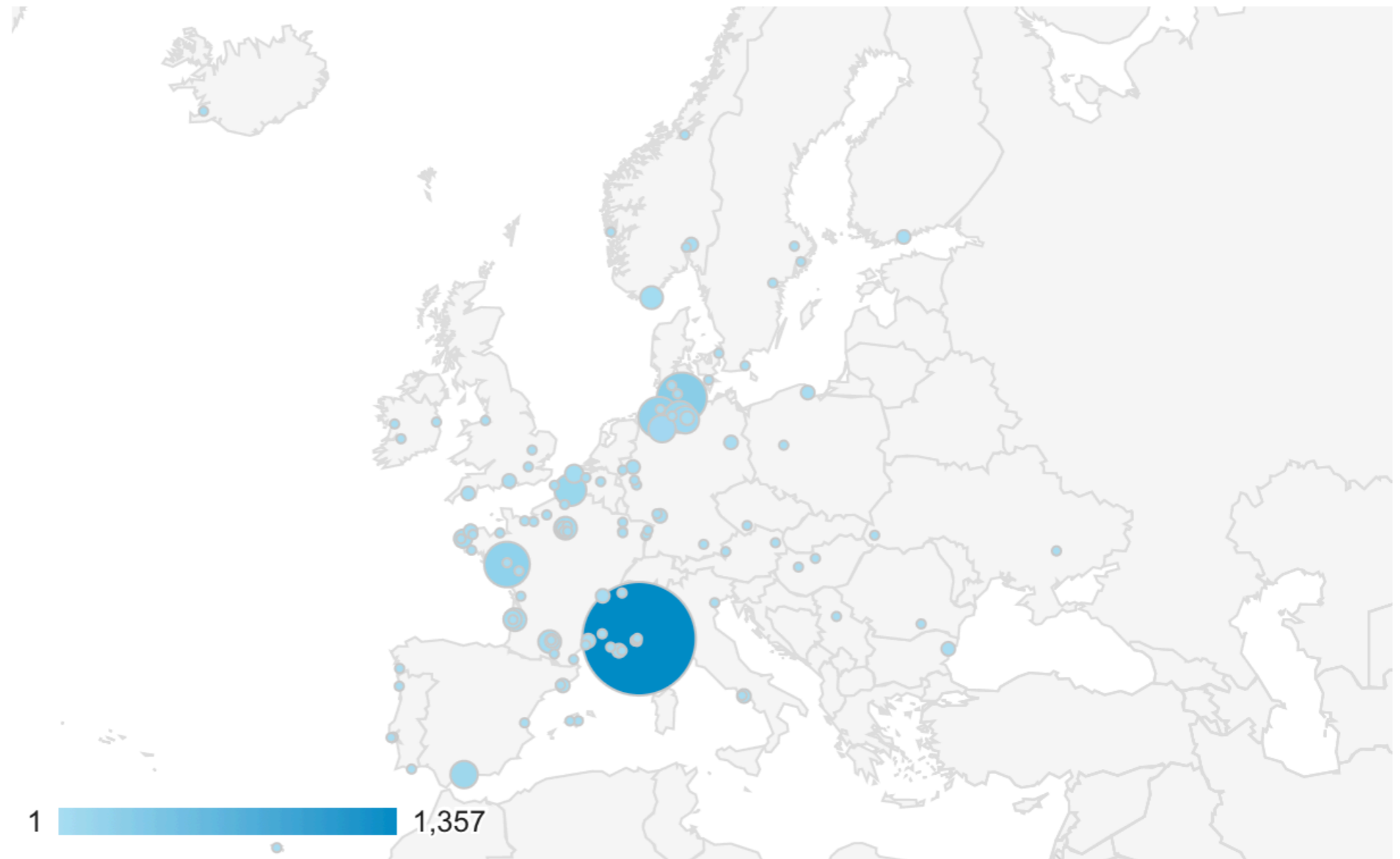
Usage statistics (as of today)

Sessions ▾



Usage statistics (as of today)

Sessions ▾



Future plans for ^{1.5}

Application

Fix our 99 github **issues** ;-)

Add project-level **stats** (who classified, when, how much, etc.)

Centralised taxonomy and user management

Choose a **taxonomy!**

Centralised image browsing (master vs child instances)

UI overhaul

API

Machine learning

Merge classes before training

More classic **framework** (pytorch?)

Generic trained network (ImageNet)

Use **hierarchy** in taxonomy

Unsupervised **clustering** of large/diverse groups

Continuous training and prediction through active learning

+ classification **embedded** on remote devices (0.1W per 3Mpx image)

How?

Various **collaborations** ongoing

Laboratoire d'Informatique, Signaux
et Systèmes de Sophia Antipolis (I3S)

Facebook Artificial Intelligence
Research (FAIR)

Google France

SAP

BG7-A call, proposal coordinated by
Ketil!



facebook

Google

SAP®



HORIZON 2020

Future plans for EcoTaxa^{1.5}

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Merci