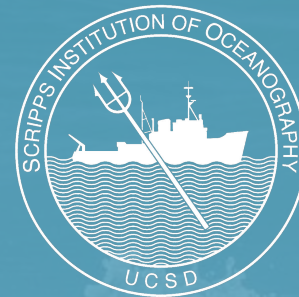


An underwater photograph of a kelp forest. Sunlight rays stream down from the surface, illuminating the green and brown kelp fronds. The water is a clear, deep blue. The kelp stalks are vertical, with long, blade-like leaves extending from them. The overall scene is serene and natural.

Deep Learning for Plankton Image Retrieval

Project Summary

- Worked for the Scripps Institute of Oceanography
- Implement a system to aid in the labeling of plankton images.
- Design an image retrieval system using Machine Learning techniques





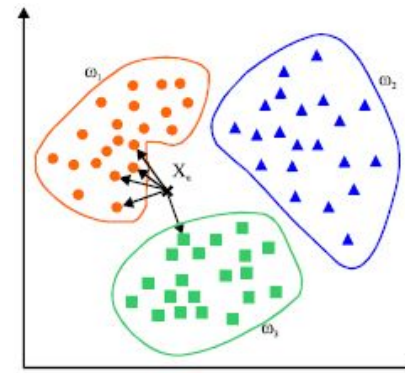
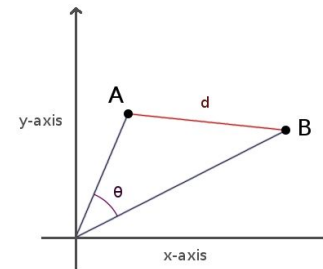
Topics

- Machine Learning Basics
- Search Methods
- System Overview
- Final Results

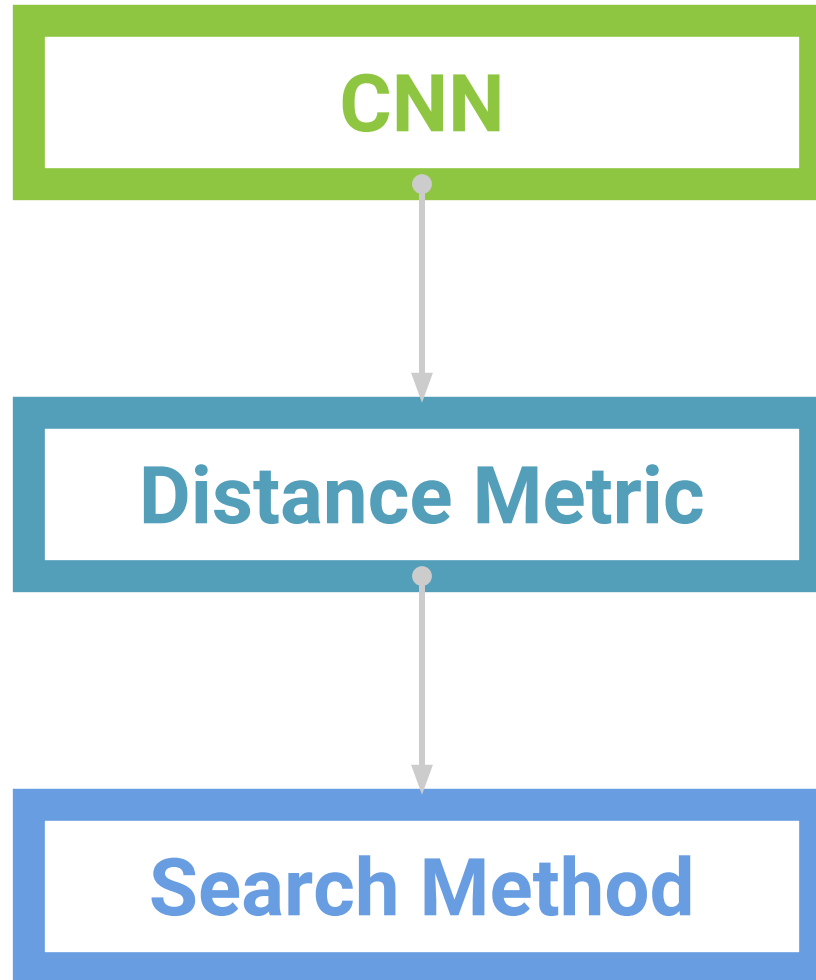


Machine Learning Basics

- Feature vector extraction with CNN
- Distance metrics
 - Euclidean
 - Cosine
 - Hamming
- Search Methods
 - ANN's
 - Hashing
 - Hyperplanes



Process Outline



CNN's

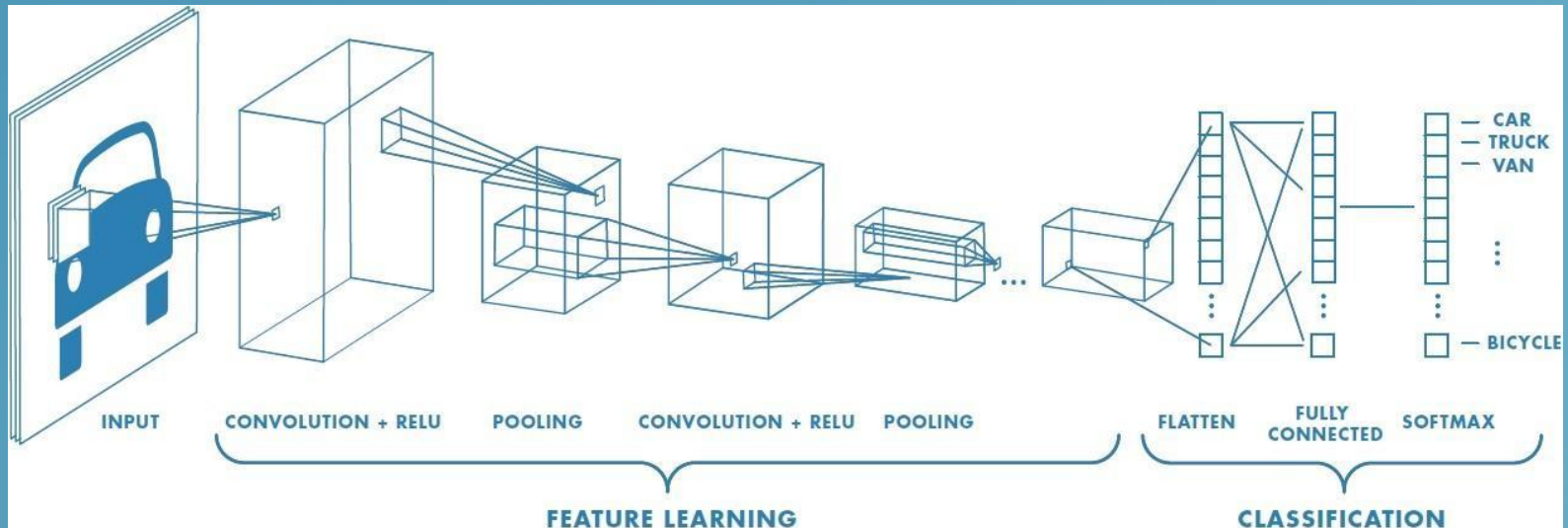
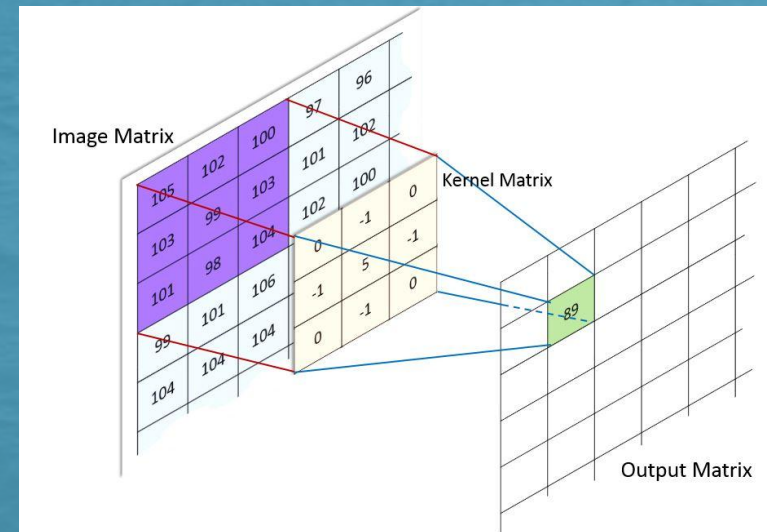
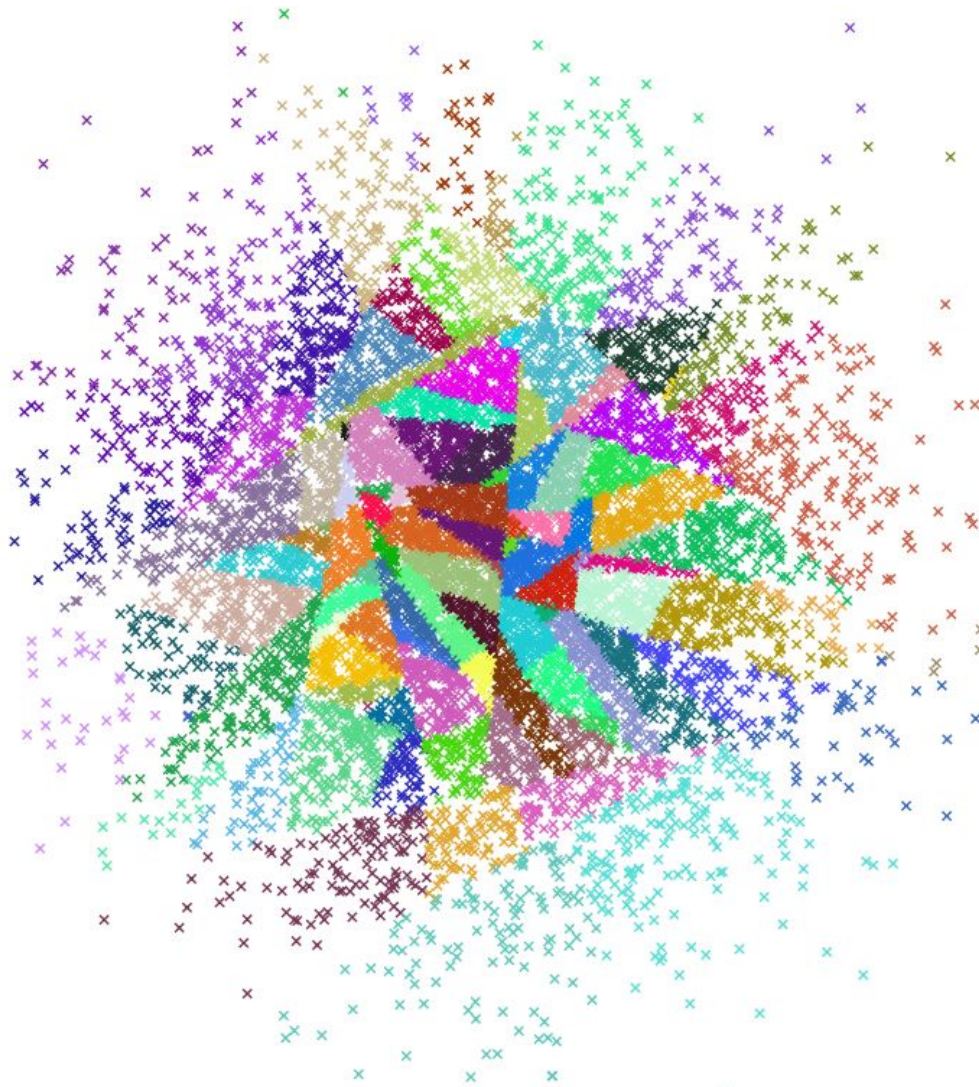


Image is passed through a series of convolutional layers:

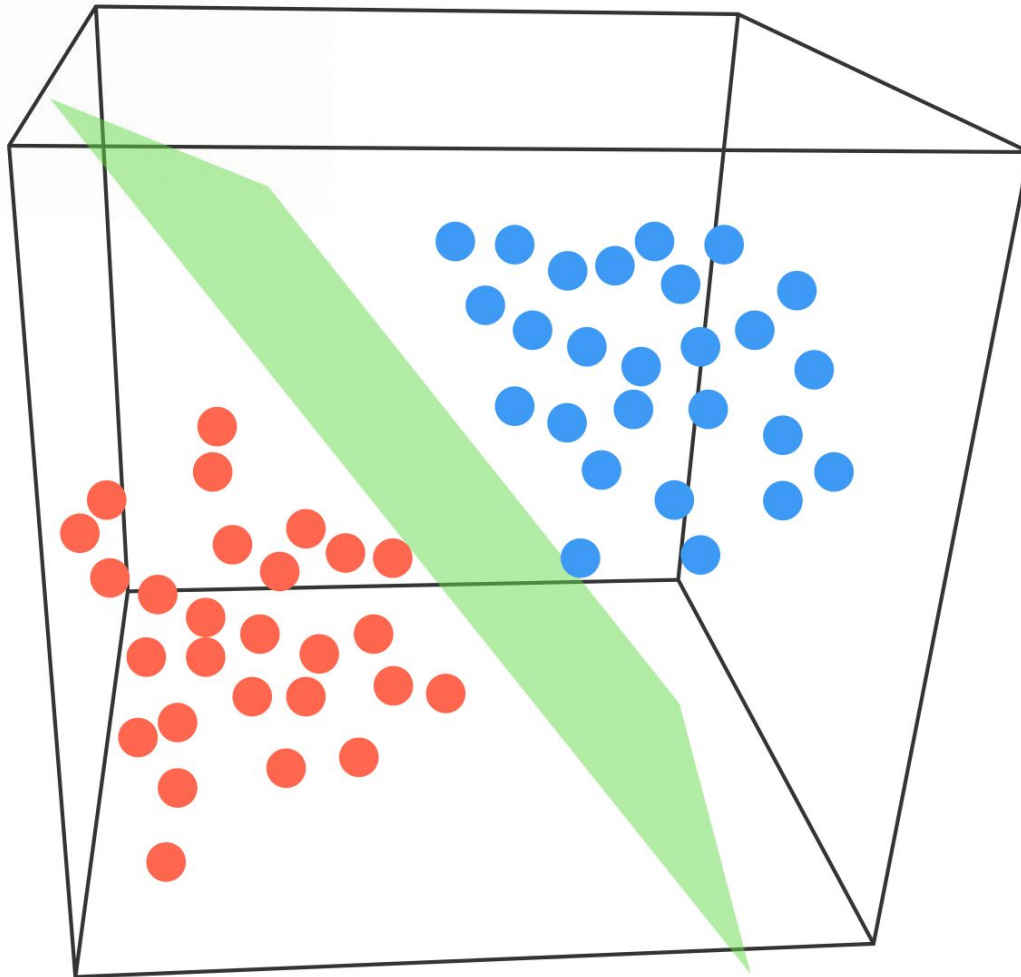
- Successive layers detect higher-level features
- Final result (without classification layer) is extracted feature vector





ANN's

1. Map feature vectors in N-dimension space.
2. Compares distances to search vector.
3. Select closest vectors approximately.

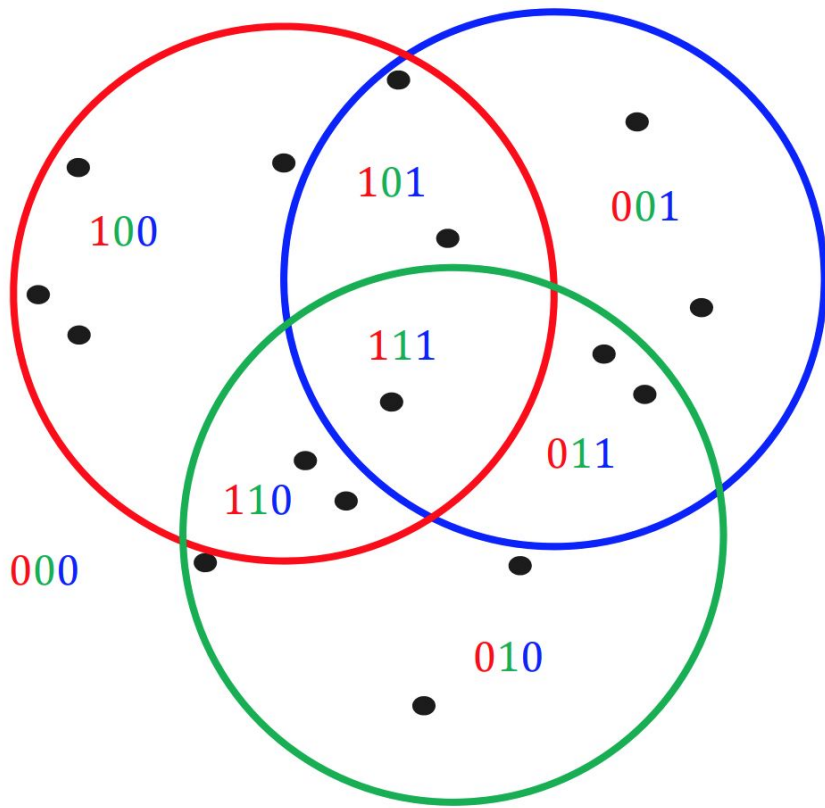


Hyperplanes

1. Plot feature vectors in N-dimension space.
2. Partition data space based off of natural groupings of feature vectors.
3. Plot search vector.
4. All vectors in search vector's partition are considered "similar".

Hashing

1. Calculate the hash code of each feature vector.
2. Partition data space similar to hyperplanes.
3. Calculate hash code of search vector and plot.
4. Vectors with shortest hamming distance to search vector are “similar”.



0101010011110

1 Billion Images In total

- ⊙ Took 1 scientist 1 month to label 30,000 images
- ⊙ Our system makes the process about 5-10 times faster.

200,000

Unlabeled Images

40,000

Labeled Images

6 Images/Sec

Taken By Underwater Camera

8 Images/Sec

Labeled by user

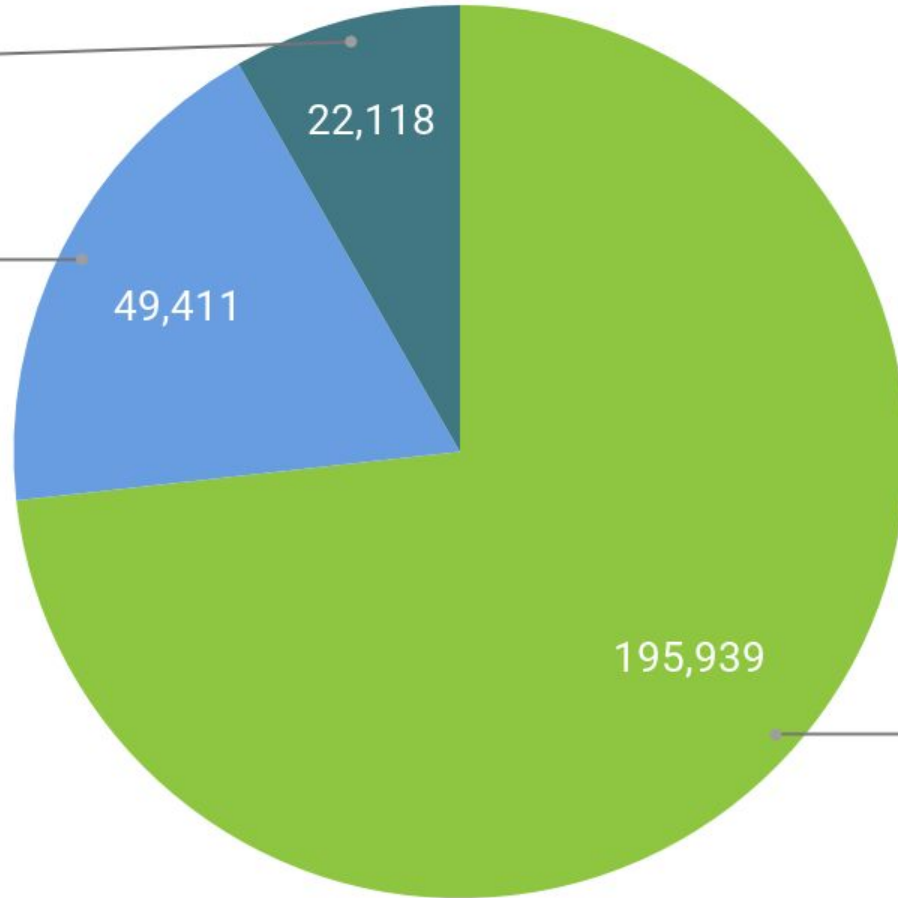
Dataset Composition

Augmented

8.3%

Labeled

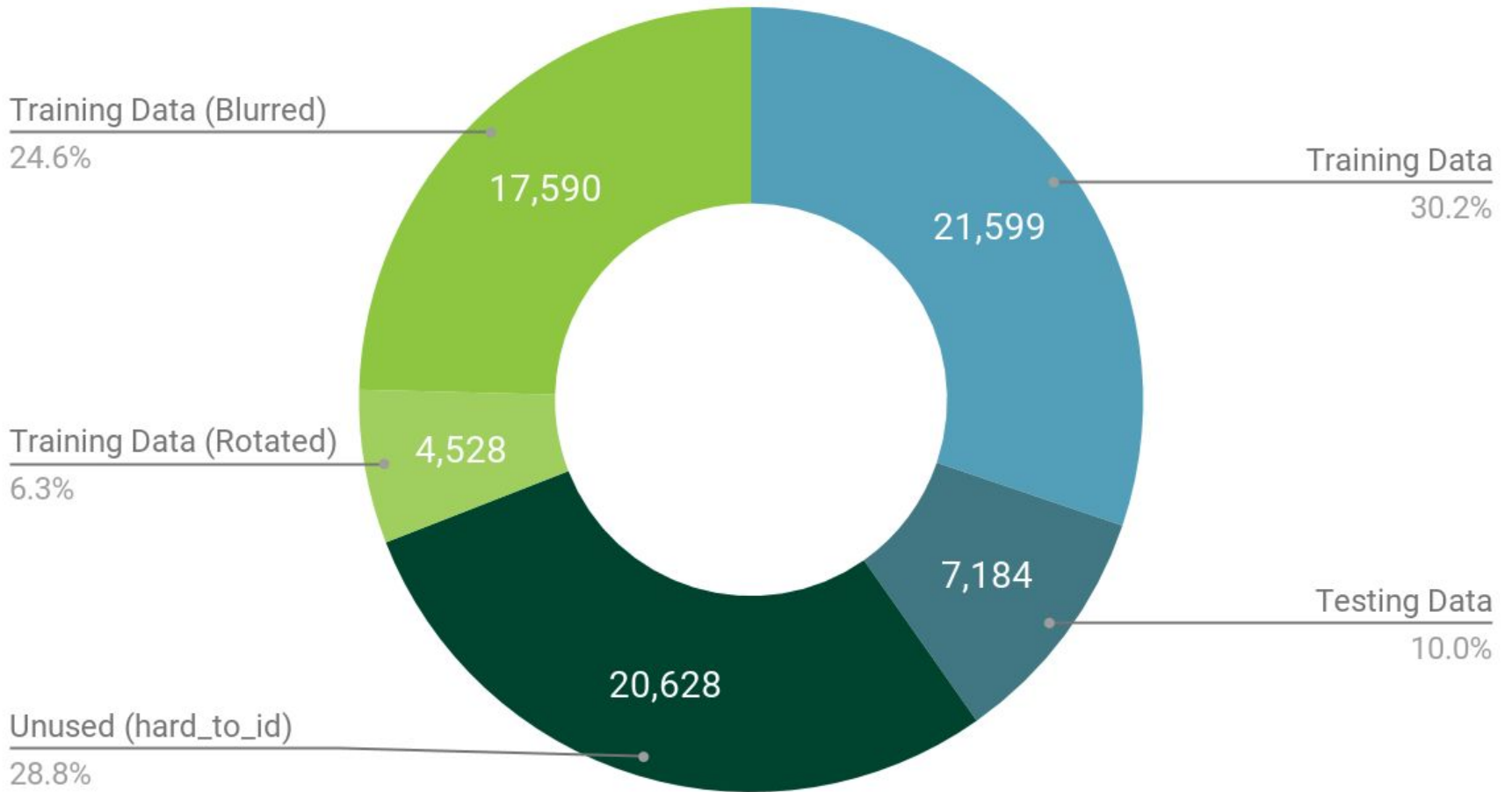
18.5%



Unlabeled

73.3%

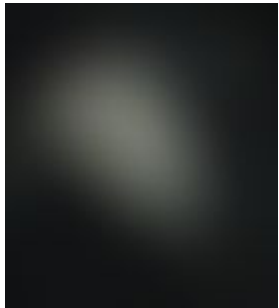
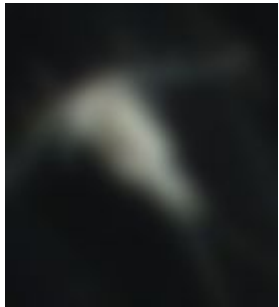
Labeled Data Composition



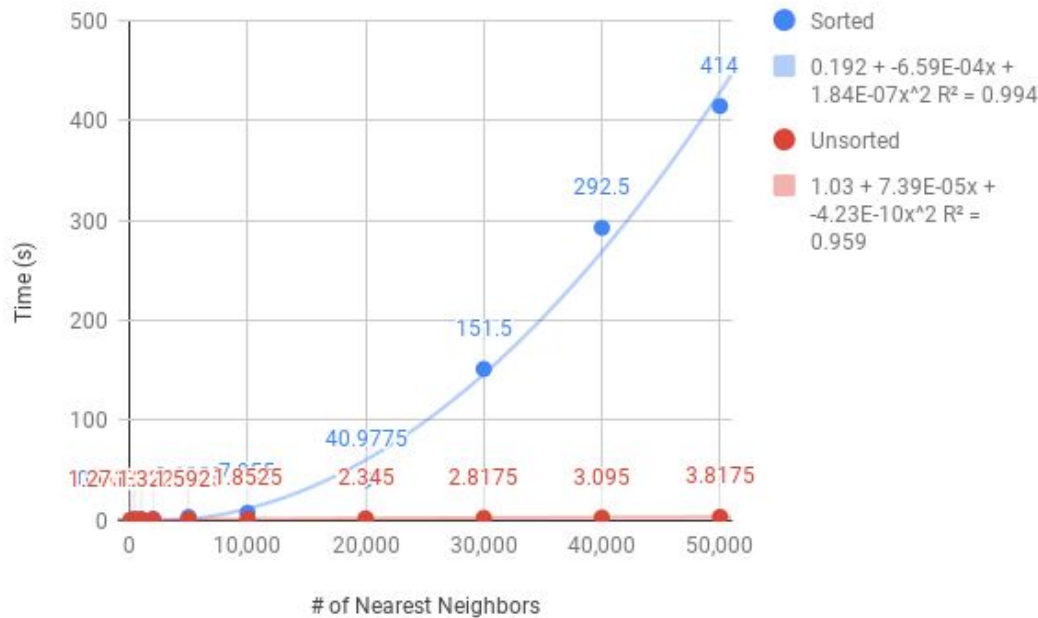
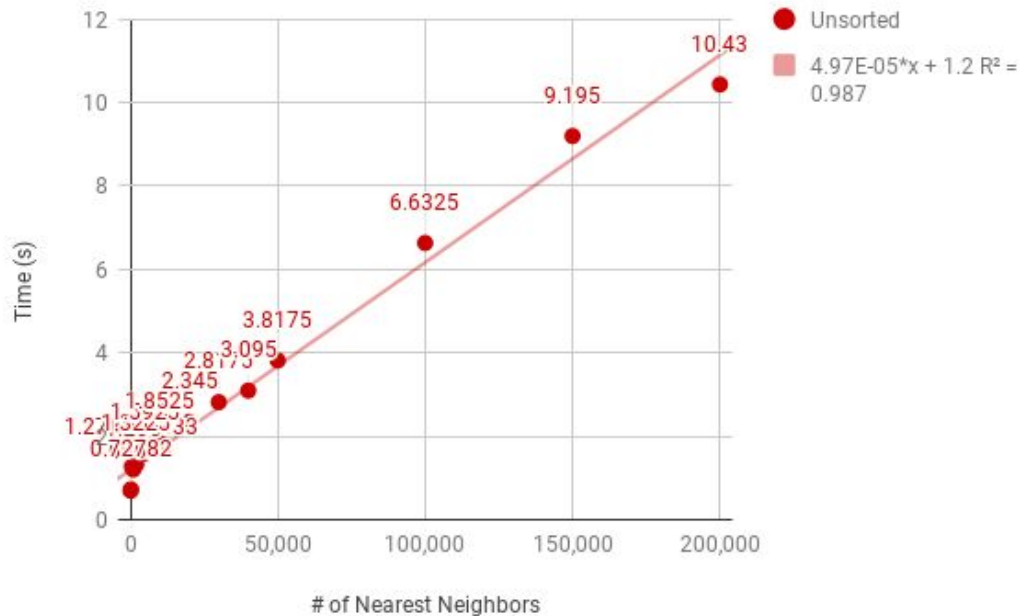


Data Augmentation

- Improves accuracy of neural network
- Generate rotated and flipped variations of original training data
- Generate blurred images from original training data



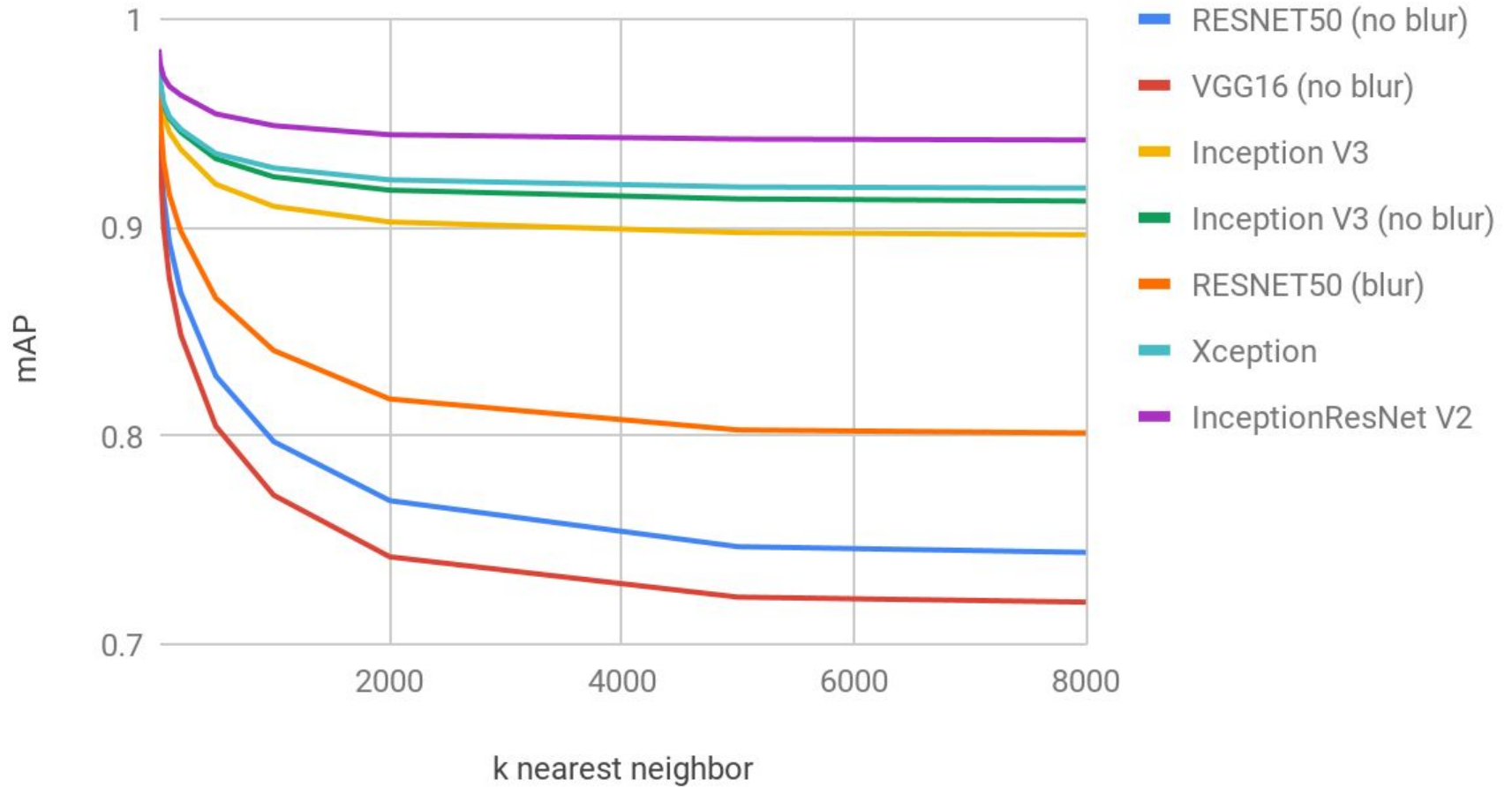
Retrieval Times



1. Unsorted times are extremely fast
2. While the output of the ANN function is sorted, the database(SQL) parse leaves the list unsorted
3. Data must be resorted

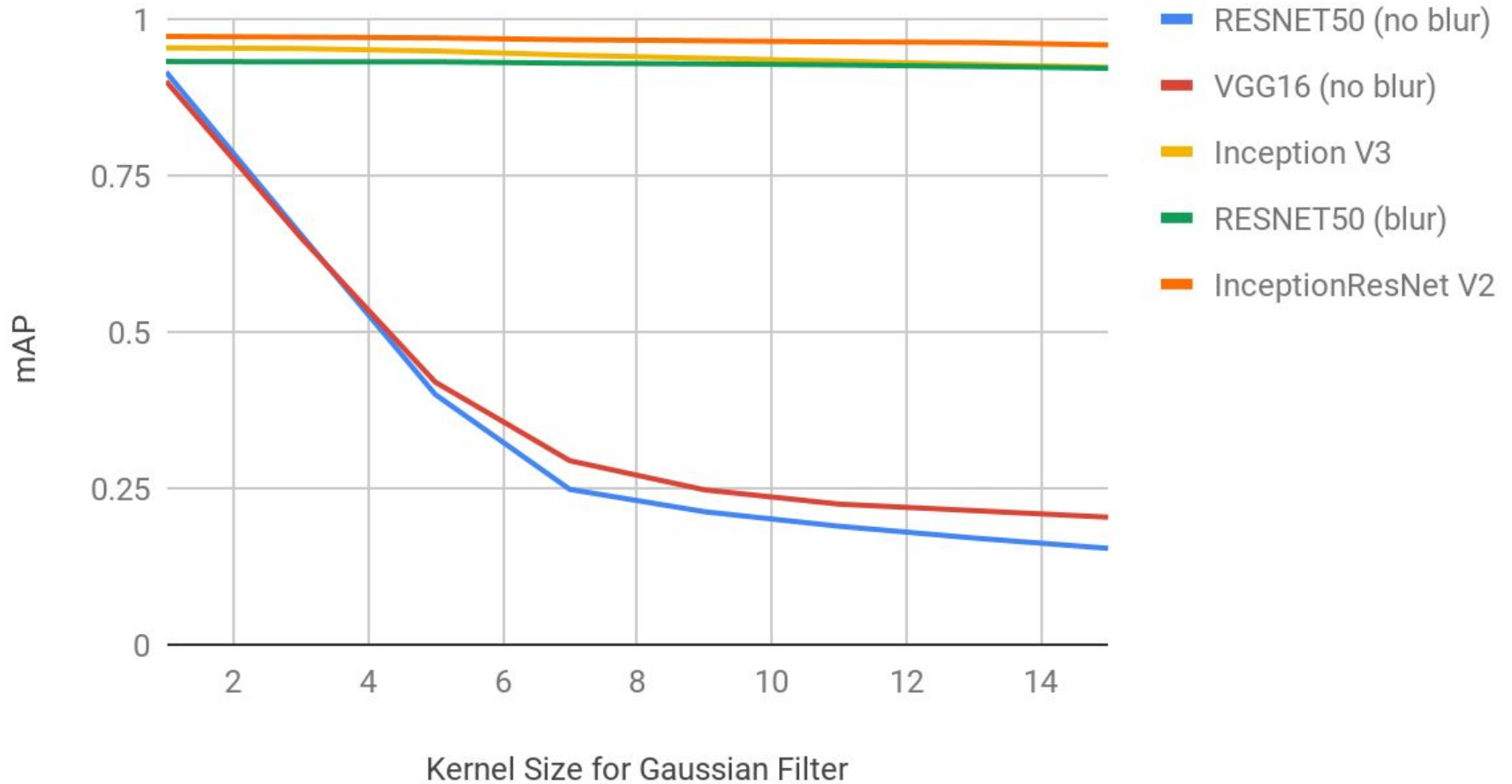
Performance Metric

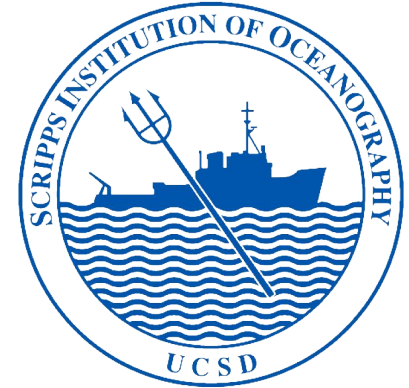
mAP vs k nearest neighbor



Performance vs Abnormalities

mAP vs blurred level





Full System Overview

Retrieval System

InceptionResnetV2
CNN for feature
extraction combined
with ANN search for
similar images.

Database Backend

Django database
interface programming

Frontend Interface

JQuery javascript
functions to handle
input commands and
output displays.

Multiple Servers

SVCL server at UCSD
for training the CNN
and building the ANN
tree.

SPC server for running
the website and
searching through ANN
tree to find nearest
matches.

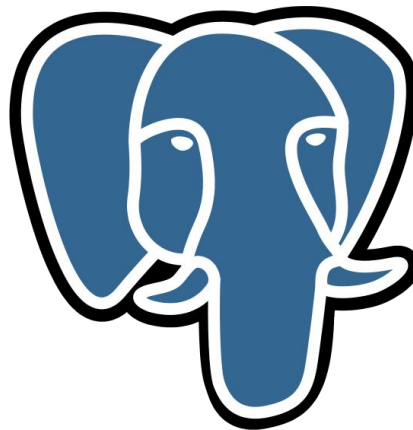
django



Backend

Django

Web server with PostgreSQL database, retrieves requested images based on queries



Limitations

The ANN retrieval system has about a 4sec delay around the 10k image mark.

The Database however has about a 40 sec delay around the 10k image mark.

System Demo





Thanks!
Any questions?