

Machine learning to identify shapes obtained from Laser Optical Particle Counters

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Find efficient ways to sample

***the whole ecosystem,
with high (relevant) resolution,
low impact,
high accuracy***

and short time lag between samples!



TRIAXUS: a holistic approach to efficiently sample the whole ecosystem with high resolution





birds and marine mammals based on transect counts [during encounter]



*[3x600 per sec]
Hydroacoustics*

Fluorescence [1 per sec]

*Laser Optical Particle Counter (LOPC) [128 bins/s]
Video Plankton Recorder (VPR) [25+ pics/sec]*



Temperature

Salinity

Turbidity

O₂

Light spectrum [261 wavel. per sec]

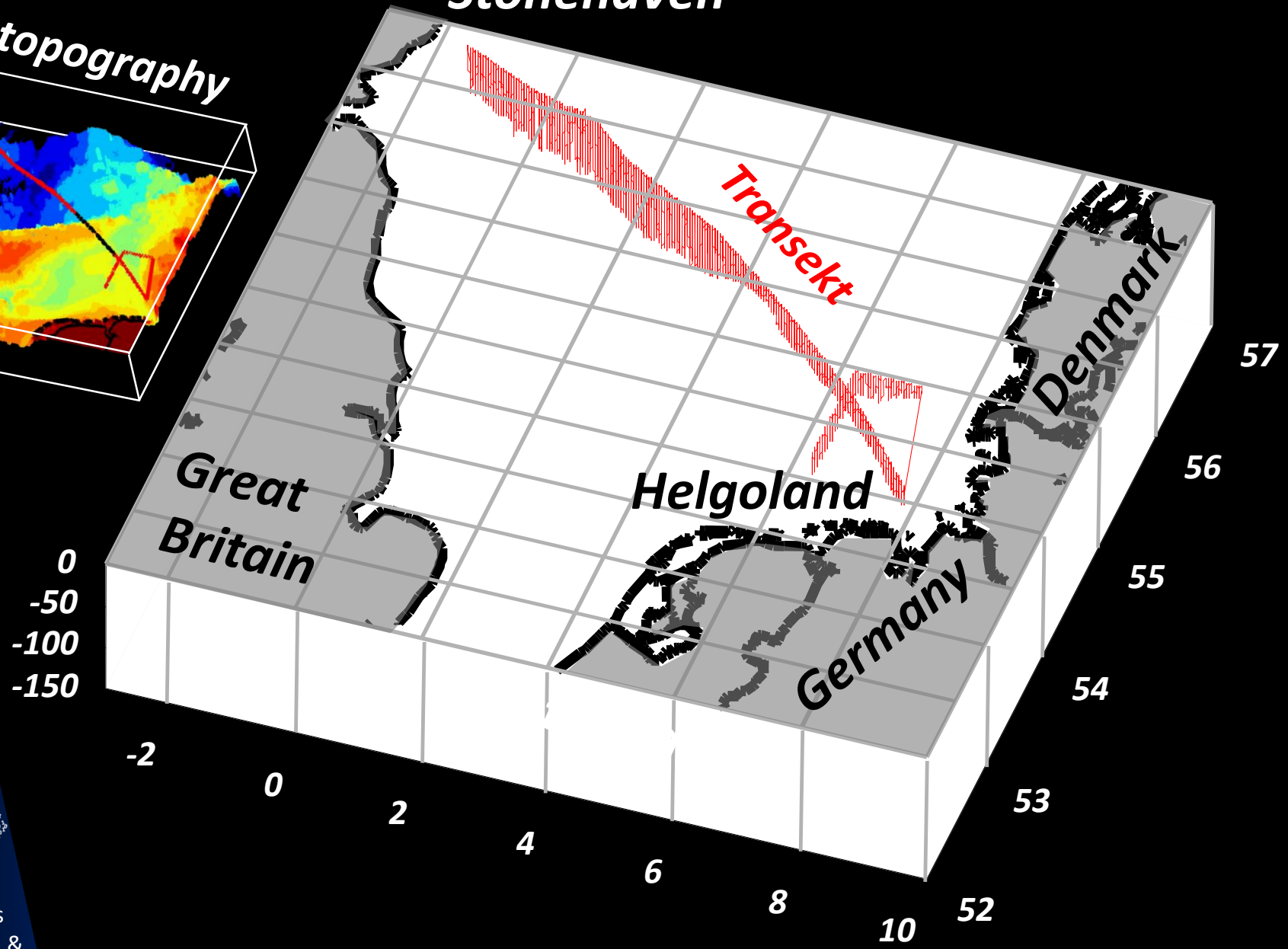
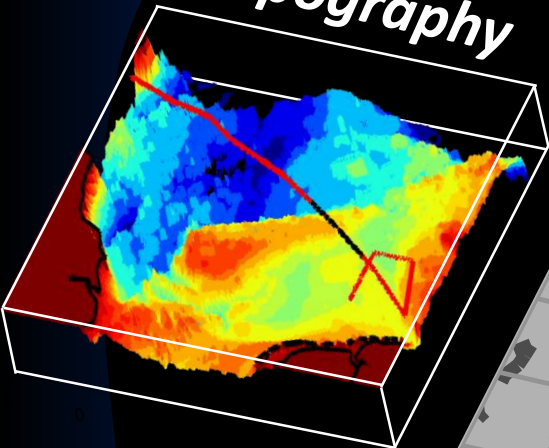
[1 per sec]



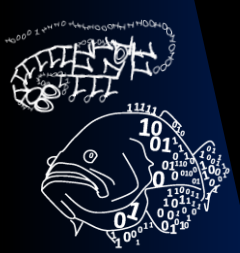
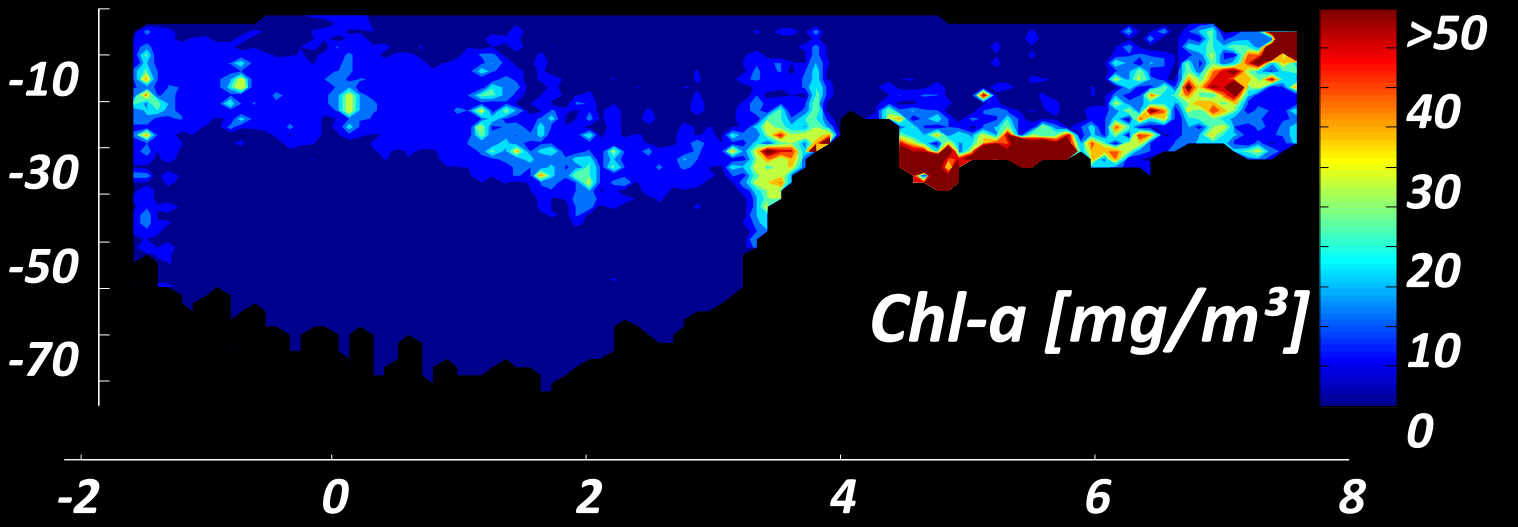
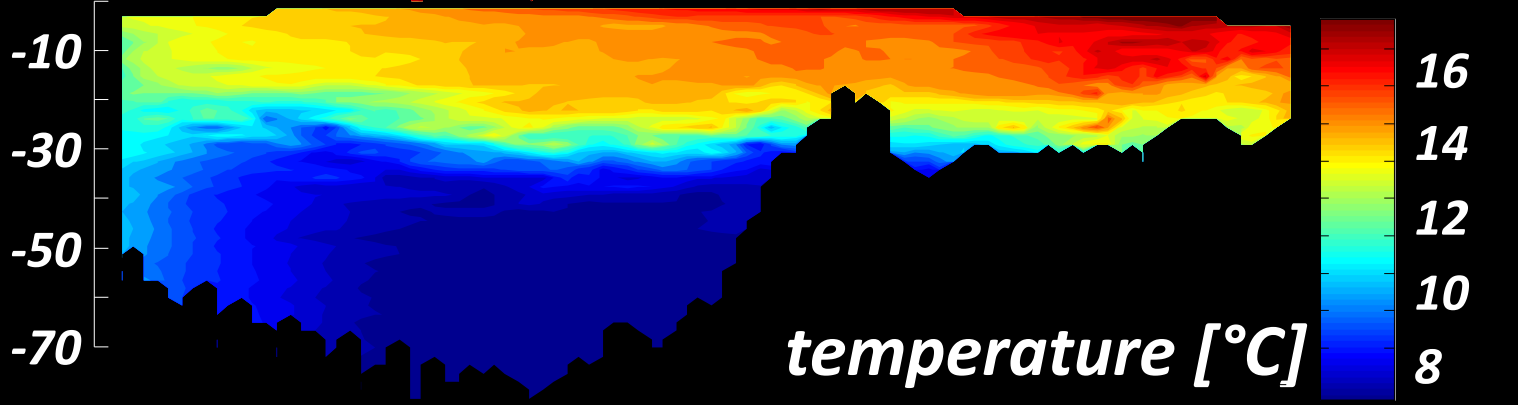
Stonehaven

9-15th July 2014

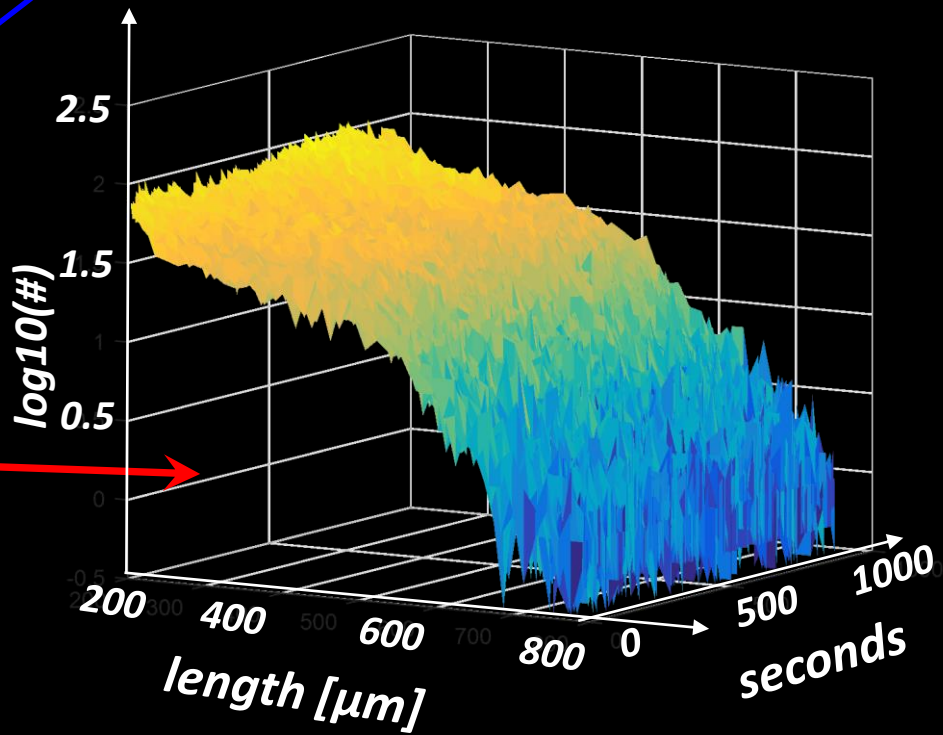
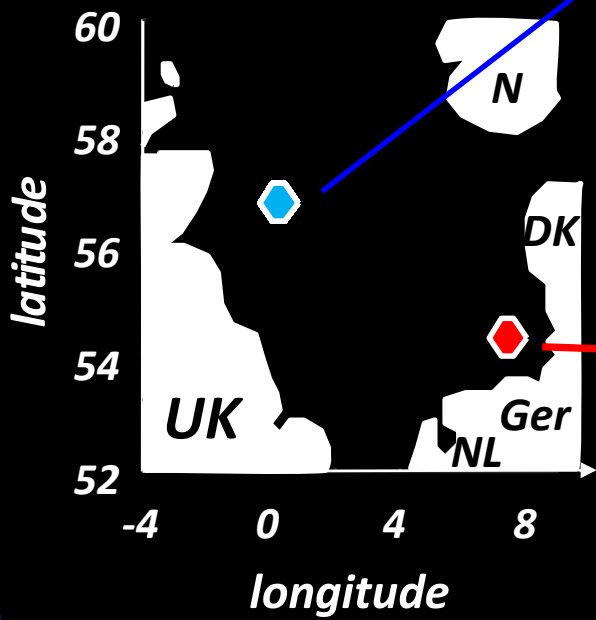
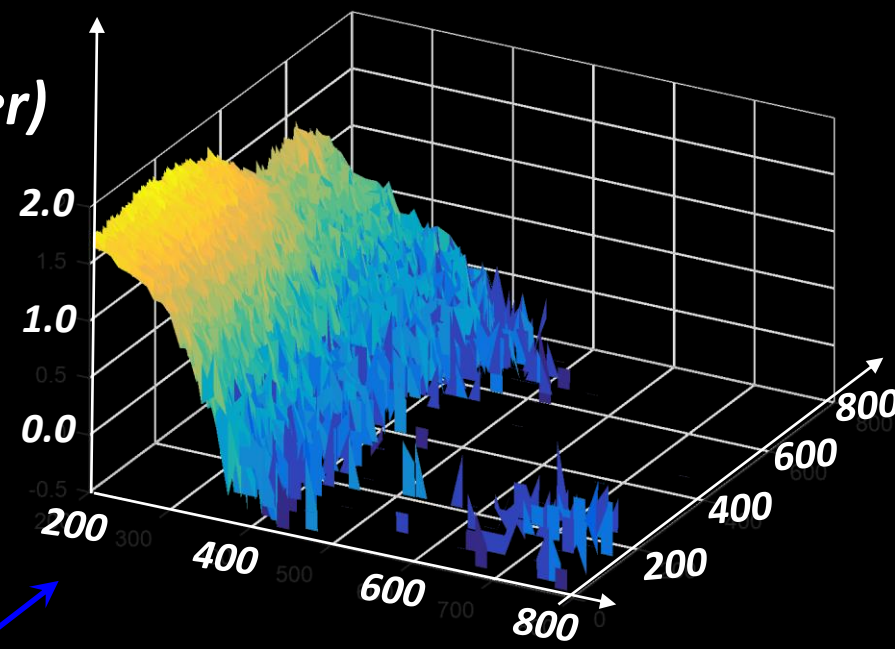
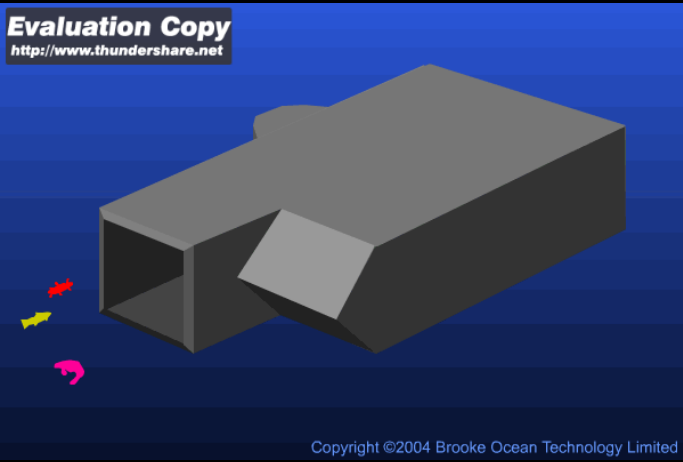
topography



water depth [m]



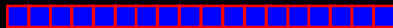
What is the LOPC: (Laser Optical Particle Counter) and what does it provide?

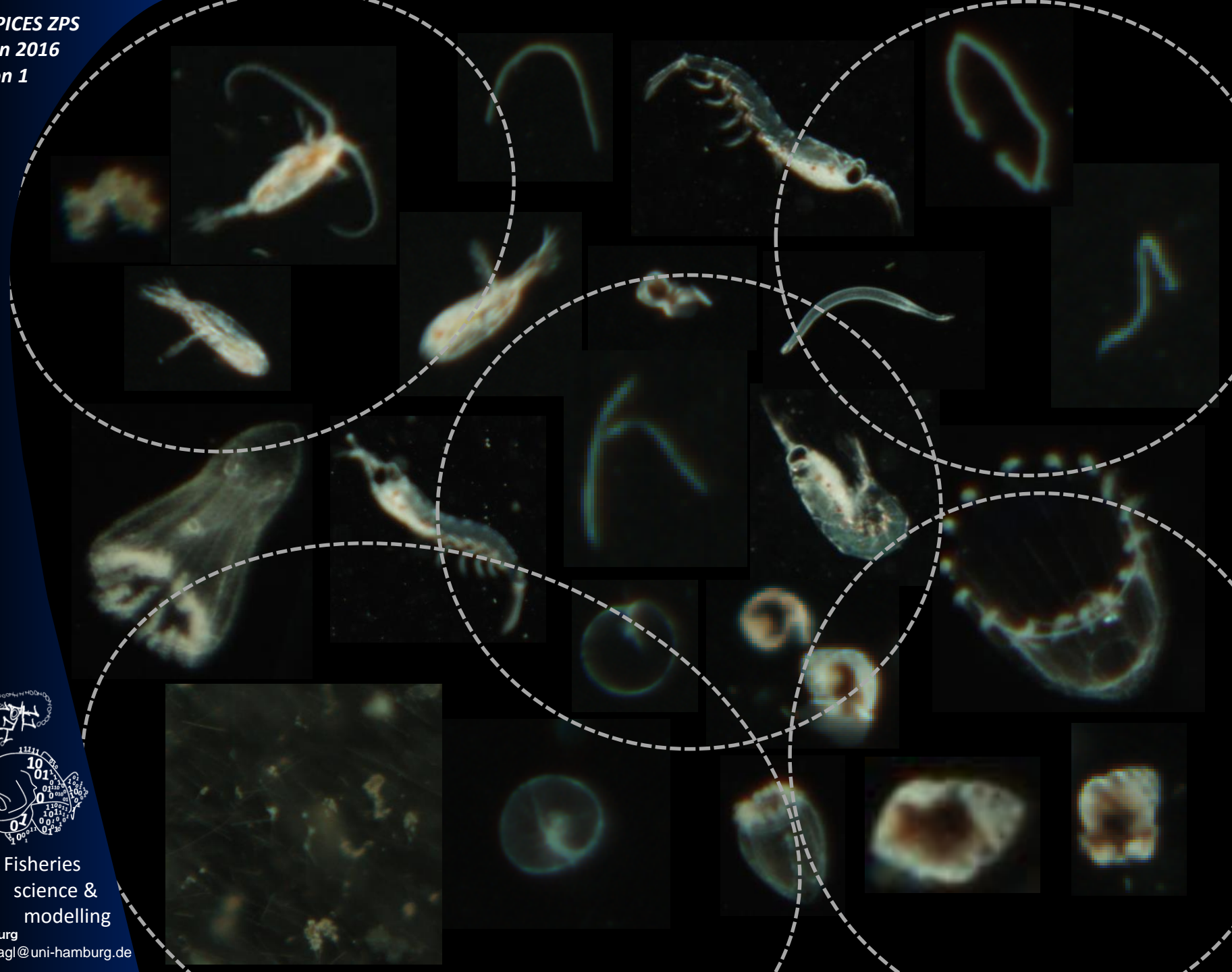


But you also get MEPs: Multi Element Particles



LOPC

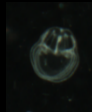
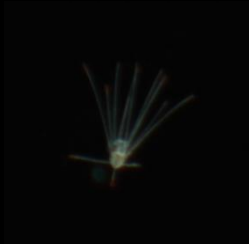




**Video Plankton Recorder
VPR
provides validation pictures**

BUT

there are 3.000.000 of them



VPR

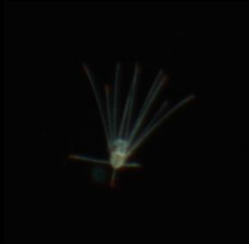
Classifier

Calibration set



euphausiid

*automatic
Image
analysis*



pluteus



megalopa



jelly



copepod



echinoderm



brachiolaria



gastropod



VPR

Classifier

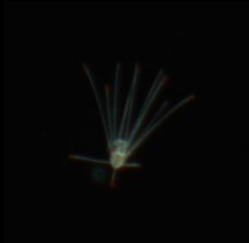
Calibration set

artificial LOPC



**automatic
Image
analysis**

euphausiid



pluteus



megalopa



jelly



copepod



echinoderm



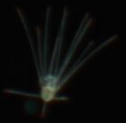
brachiolaria



gastropod



VPR



Classifier

**automatic
Image
analysis**

Calibration set

euphausiid

pluteus

megalopa

jelly

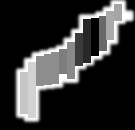
copepod

echinoderm

brachiolaria

gastropod

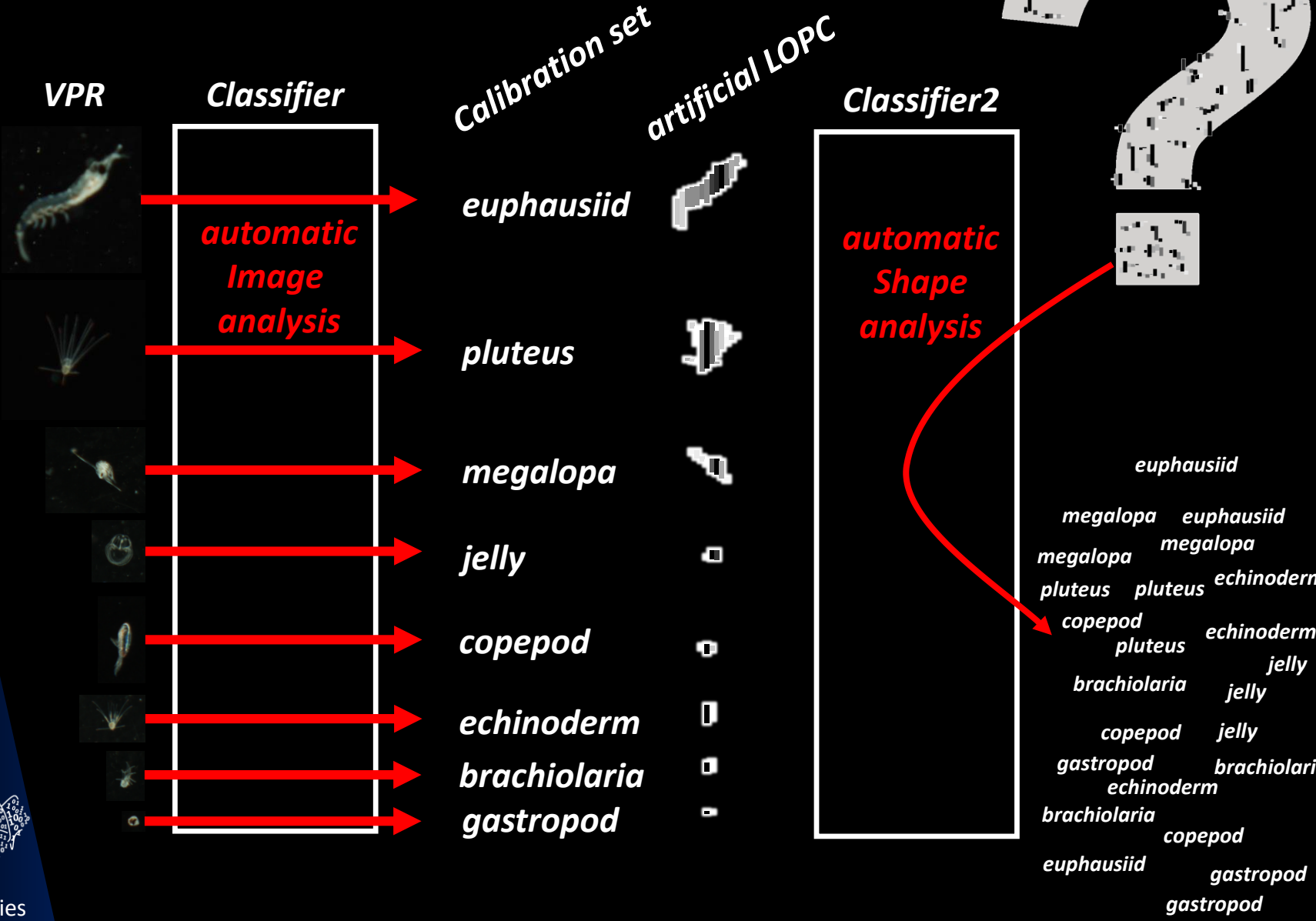
artificial LOPC



Classifier2

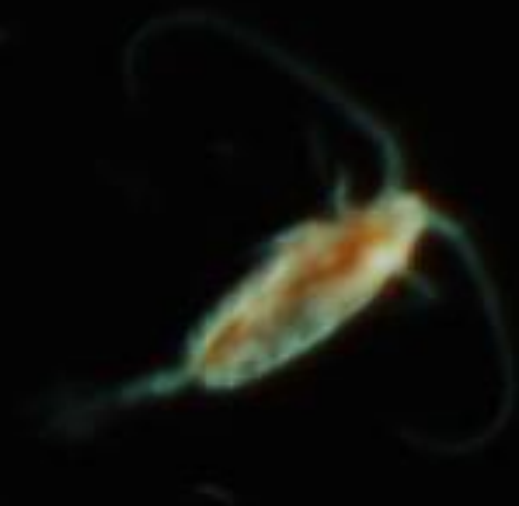
**automatic
Shape
analysis**



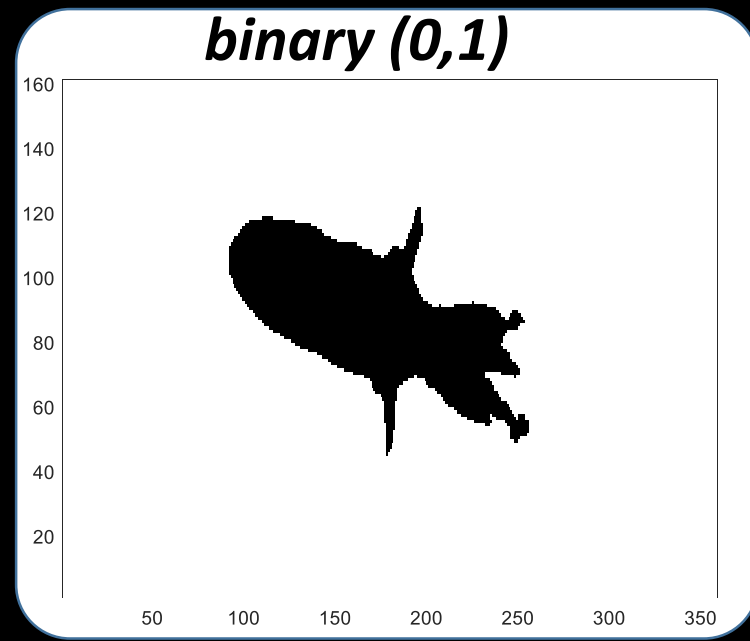
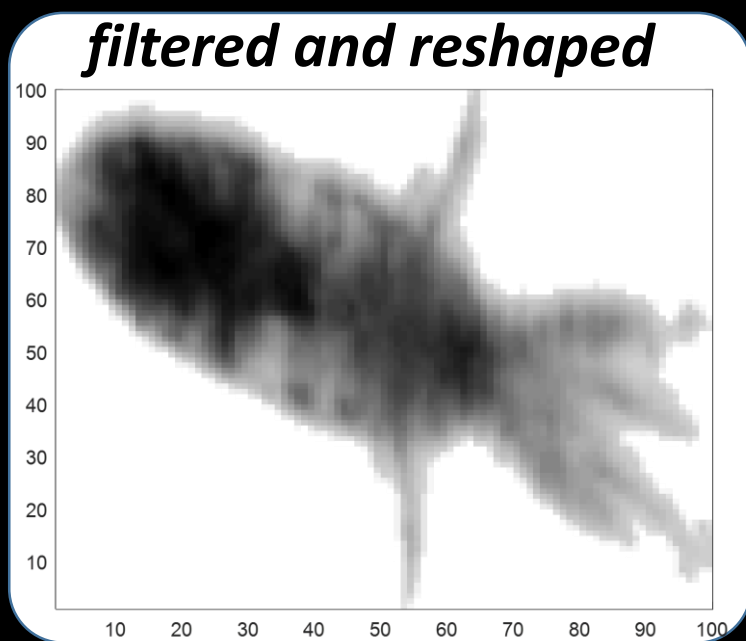
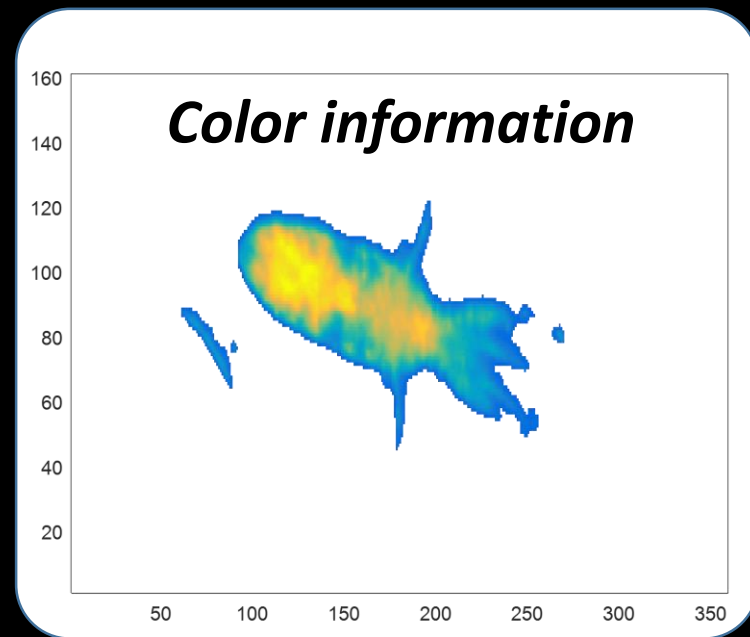
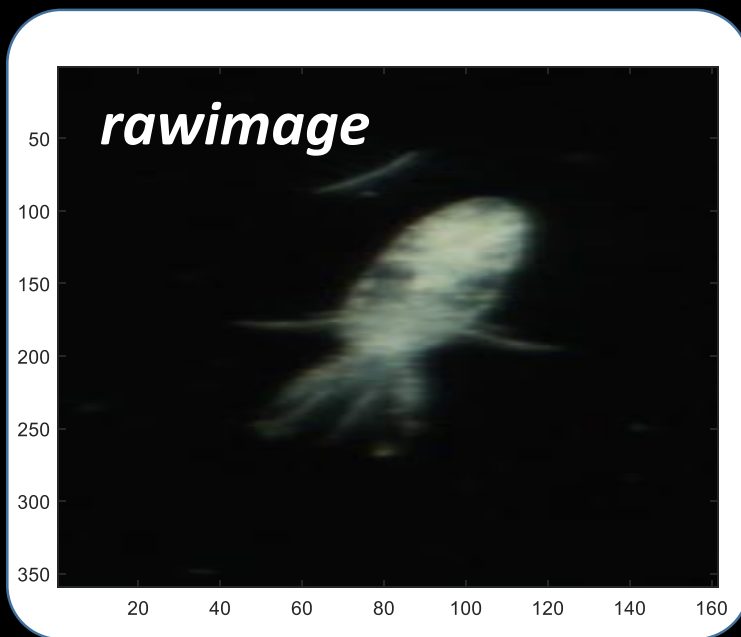


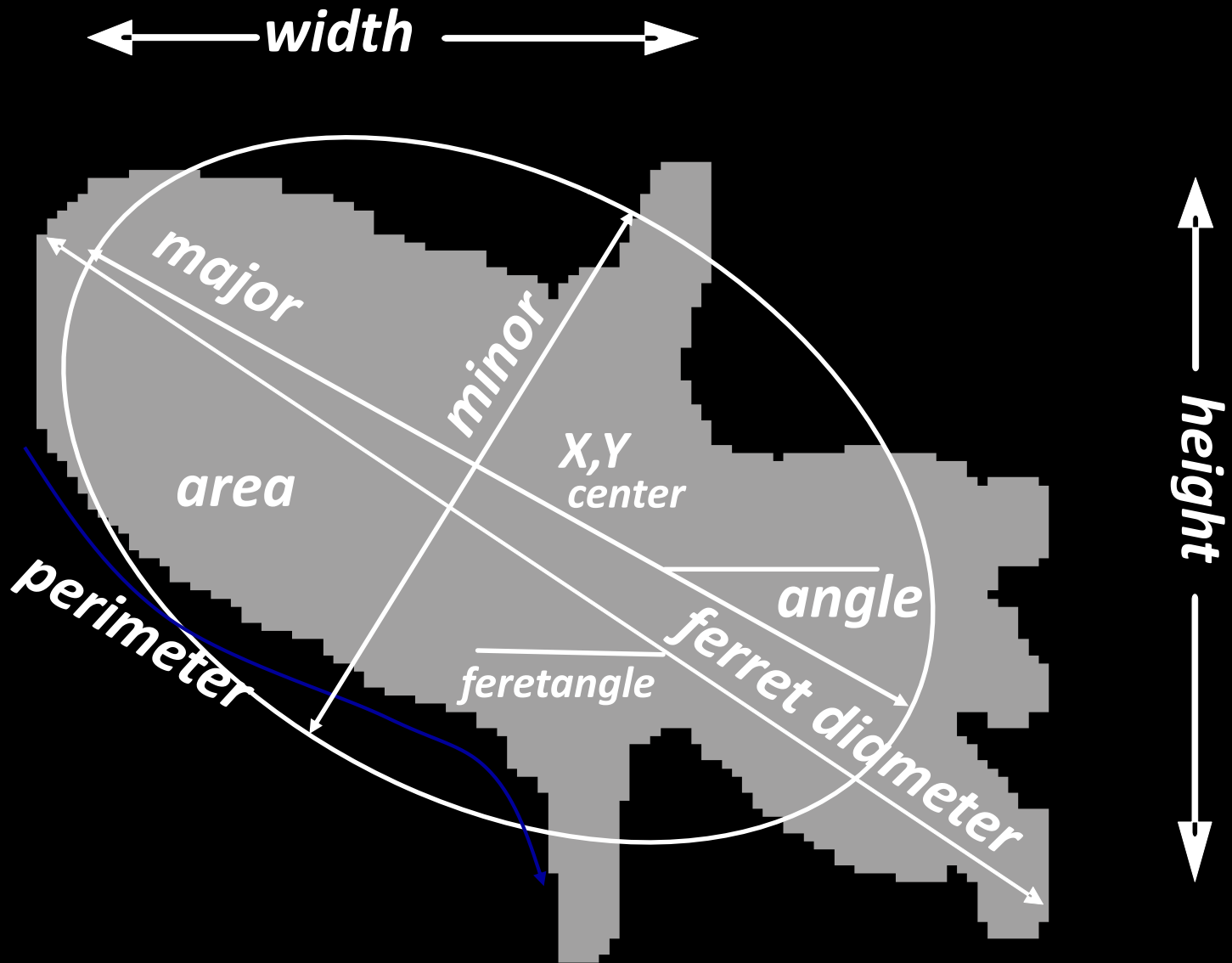
How can a computer know/learn:

This is a copepod !?



What information and what options do we have?





Circularity : $\text{Area} / \text{Perim}$ (1=Circle)

AR: Major / Minor

Round: $\text{Area} / \text{Major}^2$

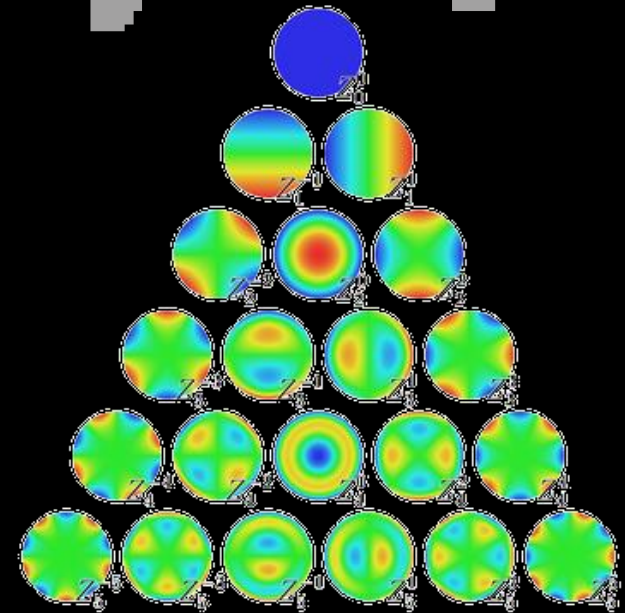
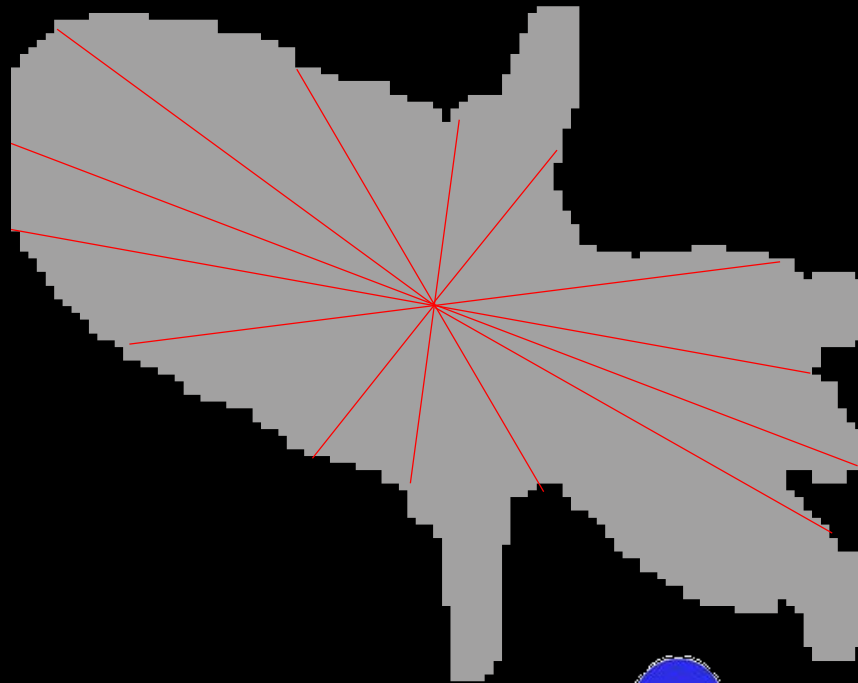
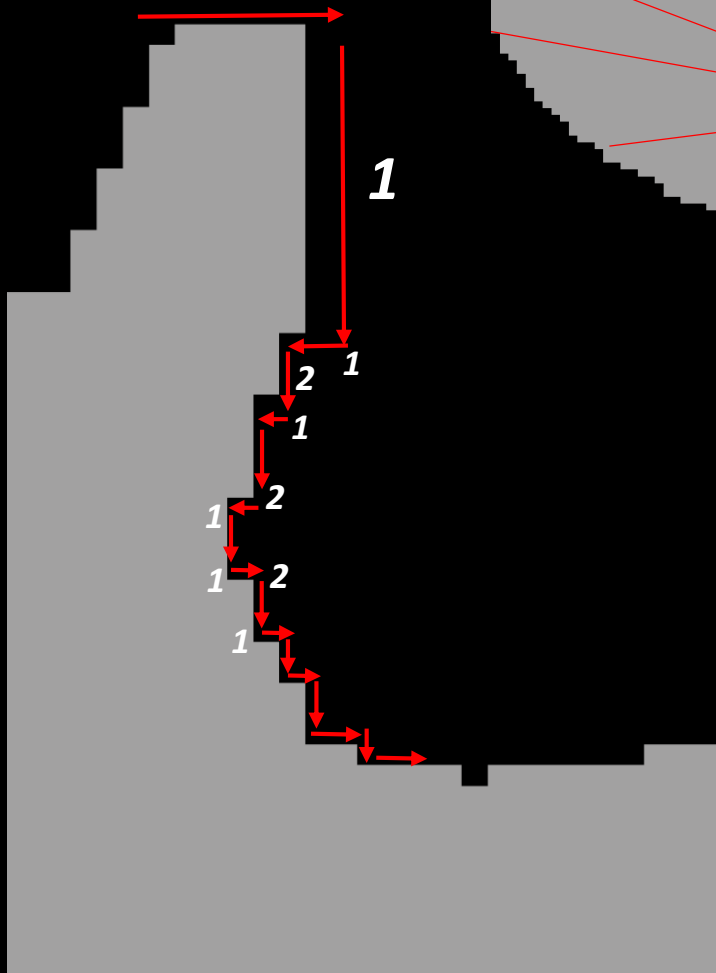
Solid: $\text{Area} / \text{ConvexArea}$

IntDen : $\text{Area} * \text{mean grey}$



histogram of distance to the center

snake/chain descriptors

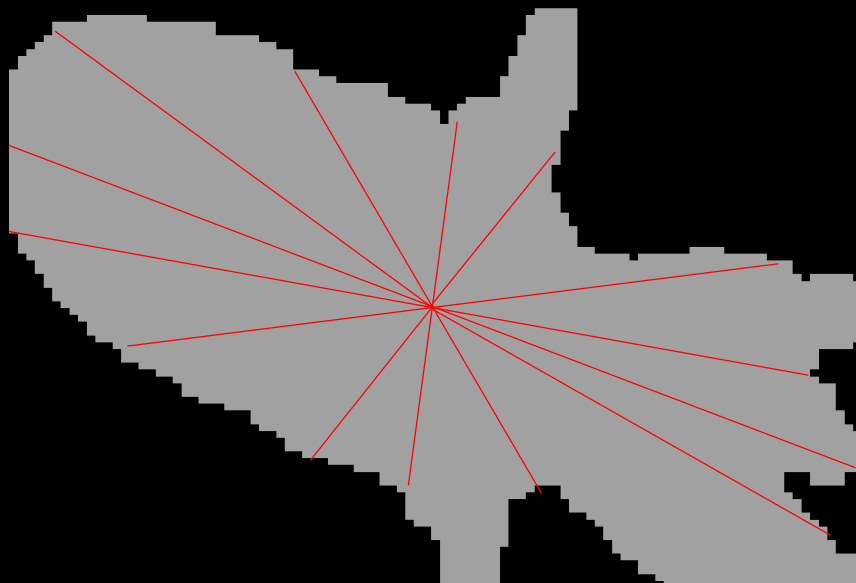
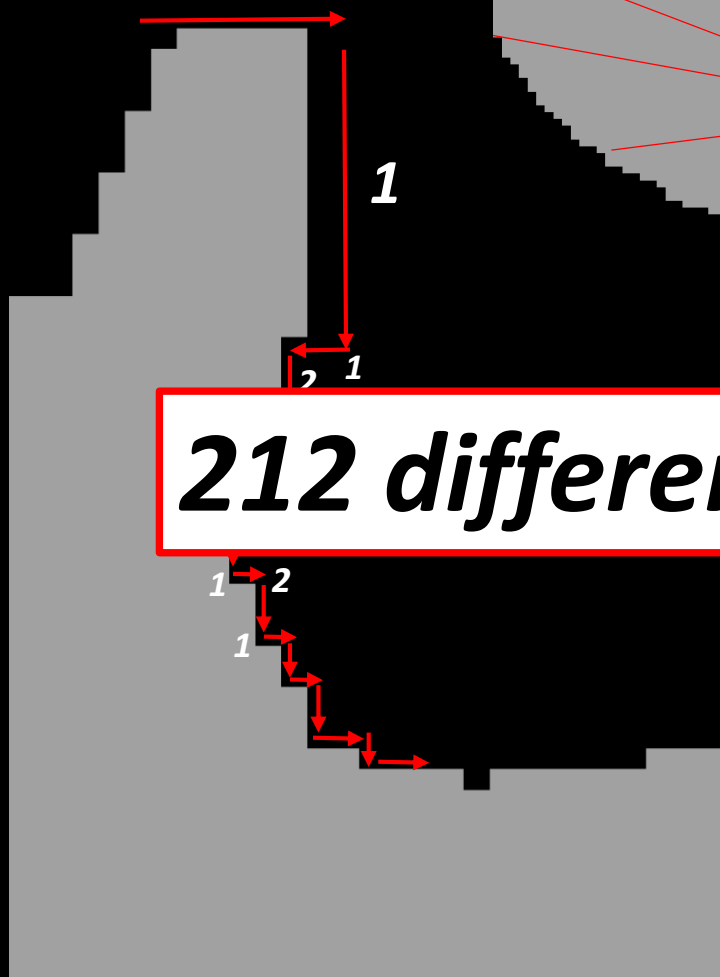


Zernik polynomials/moments

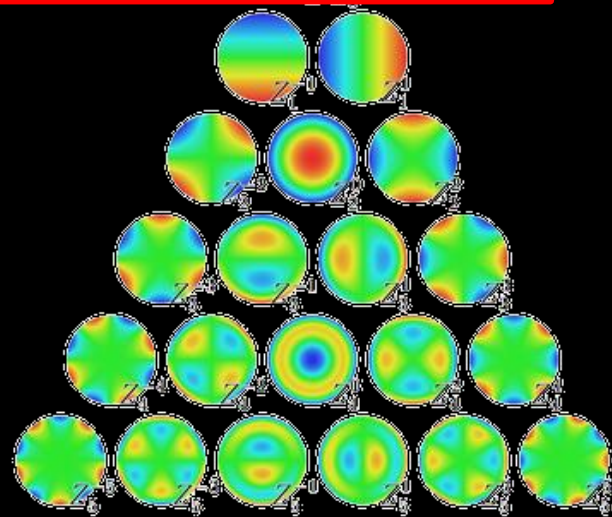


histogram of distance to the center

snake/chain
descriptors



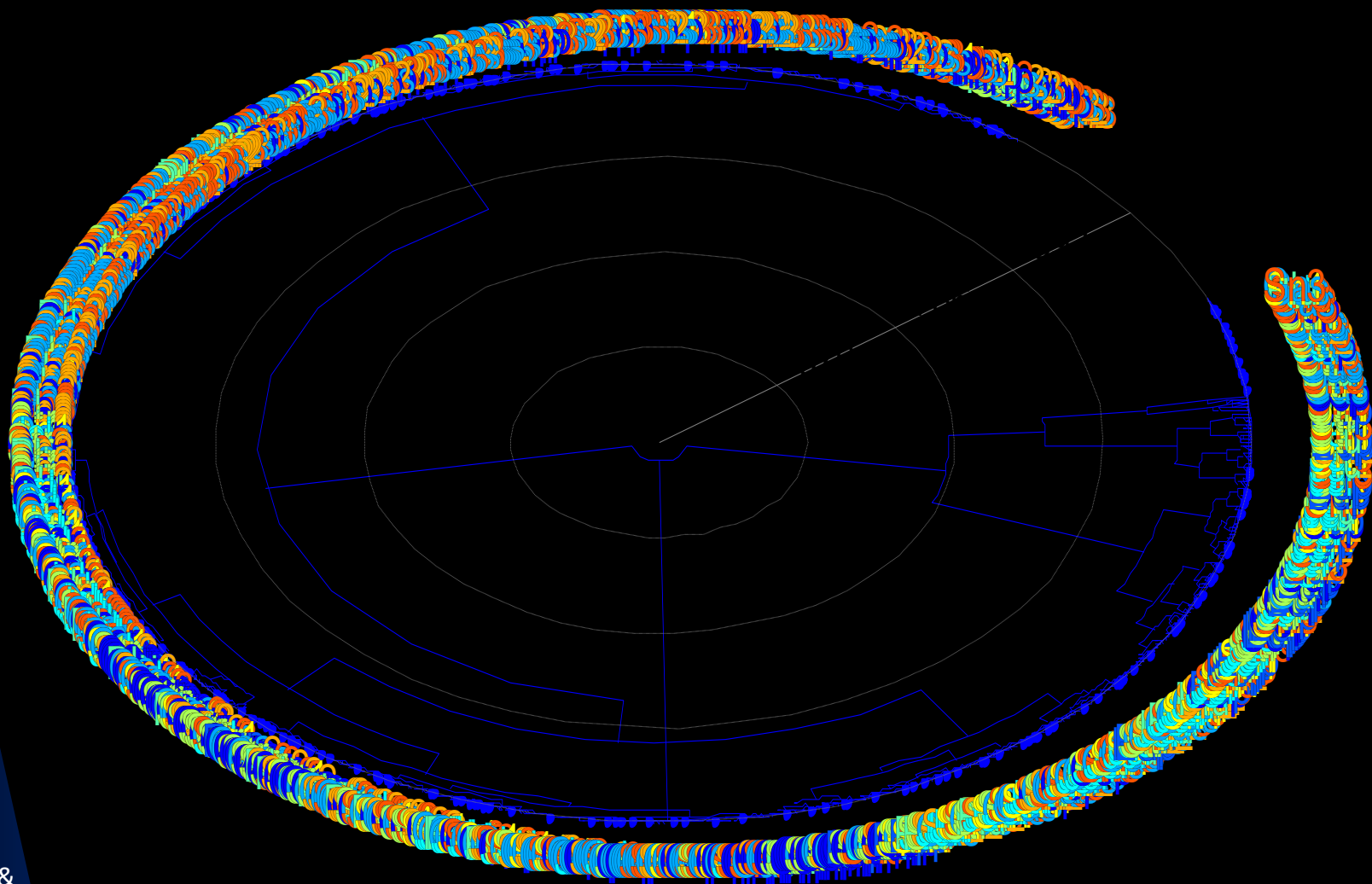
212 different descriptors



Zernik polynomials/moments



Clustering (Euclidian Distances) is not efficient (colors represent different tax. classes)



Descriptors for each image

Image 1: 100 20 123 4 55 3 22 645 77 8 1

Image 2: 10 22 101 1 99 1 123 145 66 1 9

Image 3: 123 21 111 3 45 2 120 211 35 8 1

Image 4: 111 16 114 2 22 3 214 445 38 3 6

...

*Set of images
where class is
known*





Descriptors for each image

Image 1: 100 20 123 4 55 3 22 645 77 8 1
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...



**Set of images
where class is
known**

**Training set:
used to tell the
computer what is
what**

**Validation set:
used to analyze
the performance**



Descriptors for each image

Image 1: 100 20 123 4 55 3 22 645 77 8 1

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...



**Set of images
where class is
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**Training set:
used to tell the
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**Validation set:
used to analyze
the performance**

**Supp. Vect. Machine
Neural Net (Patternnet, Feed forward)
Random Forest (Classification Tree)
Self Organizing Maps
Naive Bayes
Nearest Neighbour Analysis**





**Set of images
where class is
known**

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Image 1: 100 20 123 4 55 3 22 645 77 8 1

Image 2: 10 22 101 1 99 1 123 145 66 1 9

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...



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Neural Net (Patternnet, Feed forward)
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Self Organizing Maps
Naive Bayes
Nearest Neighbour Analysis**



% is a copepod and was classified as copepod

% is a copepod and was classified as something else

% was something else and was classified as copepod



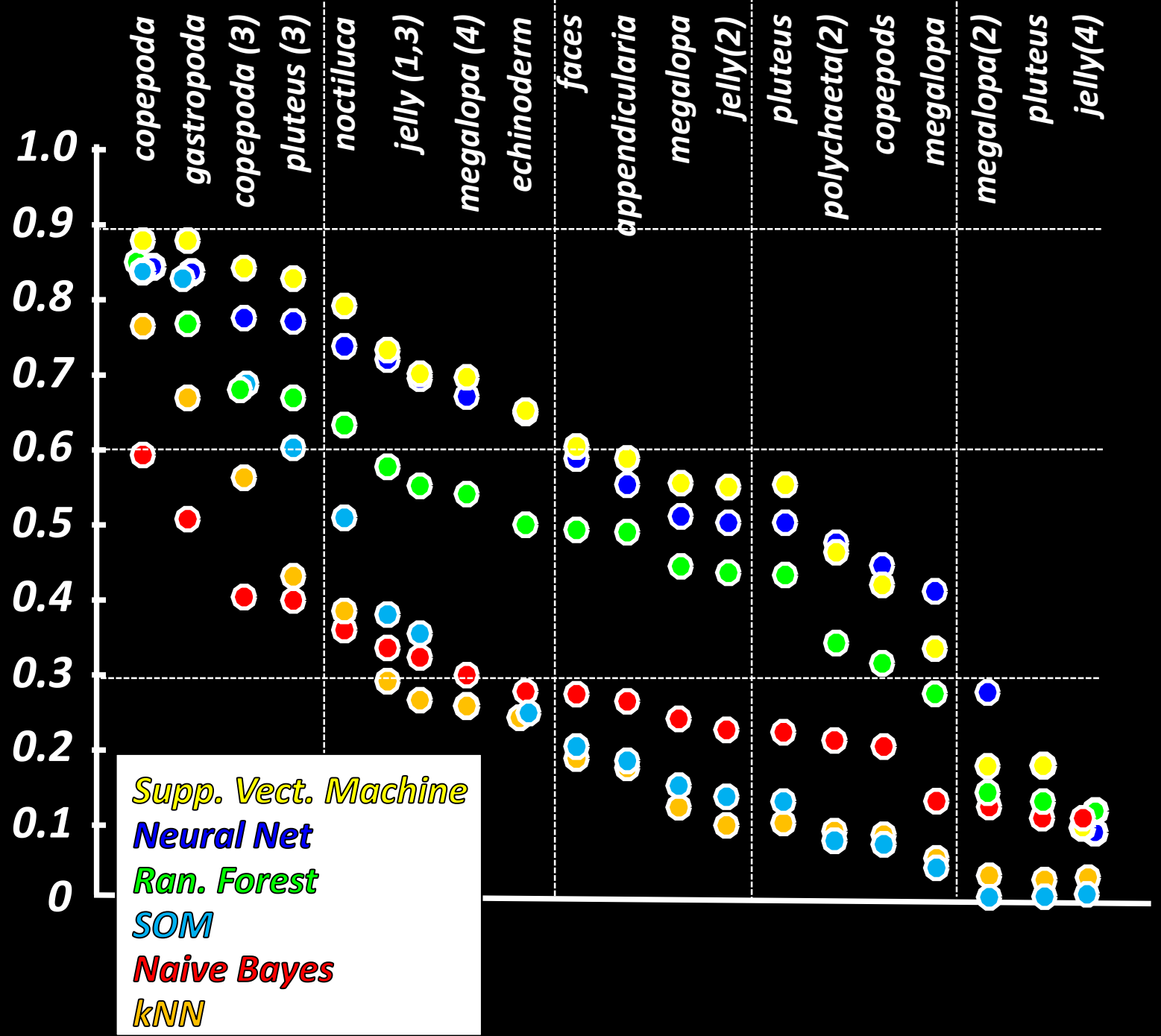
% is a copepod and was classified as copepod

% is a copepod and was classified as something else

% was something else and was classified as copepod



Recognition rate (validation set)



Supp. Vect. Machine
 Neural Net
 Ran. Forest
 SOM
 Naive Bayes
 kNN

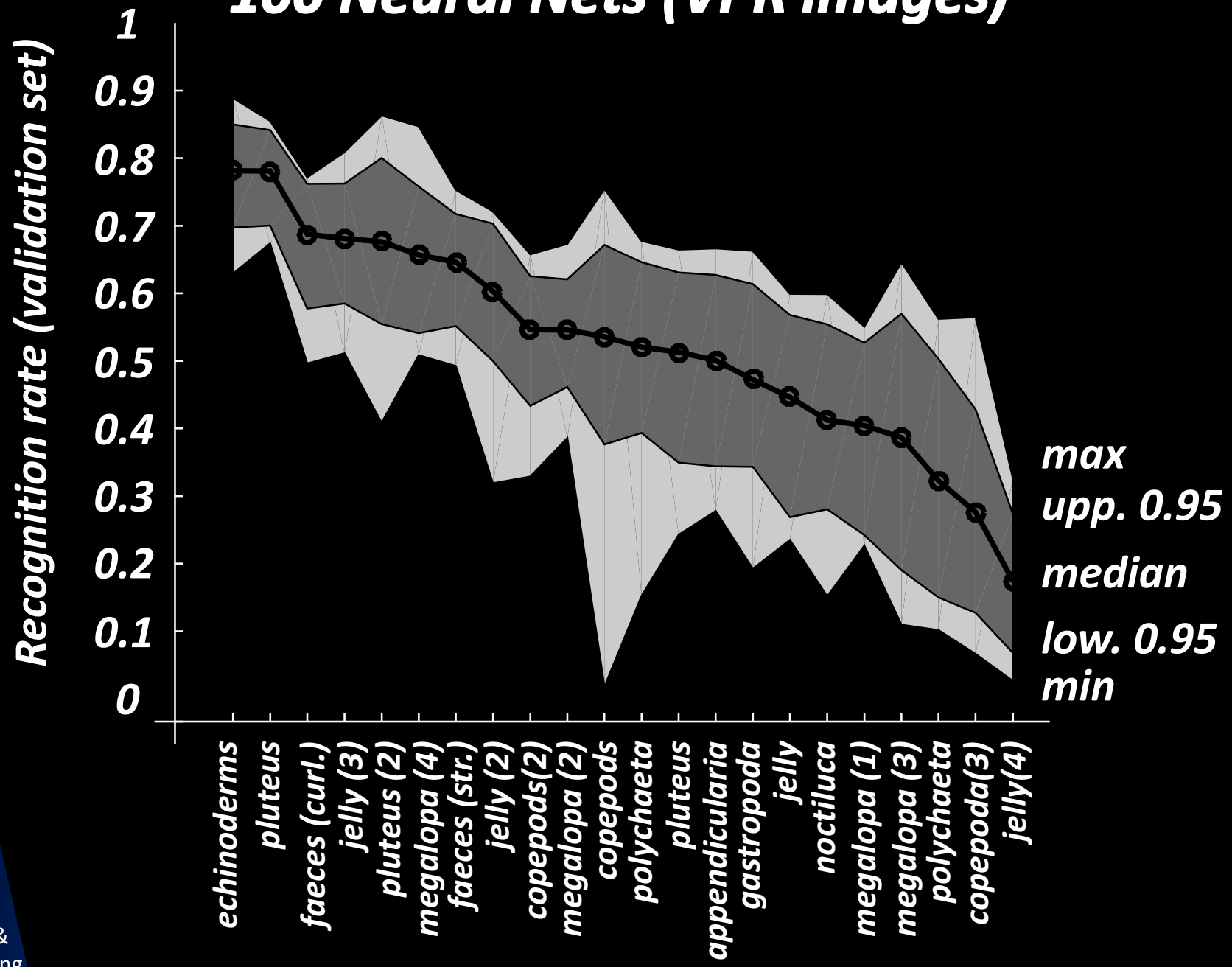


random training sets
random start parameters

Do the methods always perform the same?



100 Neural Nets (VPR images)



Democratic approach

*if more than e.g. 60%
of all nets say it's a copepod
classify it as copepod*

**→ Increases accuracy to 100%
but at the cost of accurate quantification**



VPR

Classifier

Calibration set

artificial LOPC

Classifier2



*automatic
 Image
 analysis*

*automatic
 Shape
 analysis*



euphausiid



pluteus



megalopa



jelly



copepod



echinoderm



brachiolaria



gastropod



euphausiid
megalopa euphausiid
megalopa megalopa
megalopa
pluteus pluteus echinoderm
copepod echinoderm
pluteus jelly
brachiolaria jelly
copepod jelly
gastropod brachiolaria
echinoderm
brachiolaria
copepod
euphausiid gastropod
gastropod

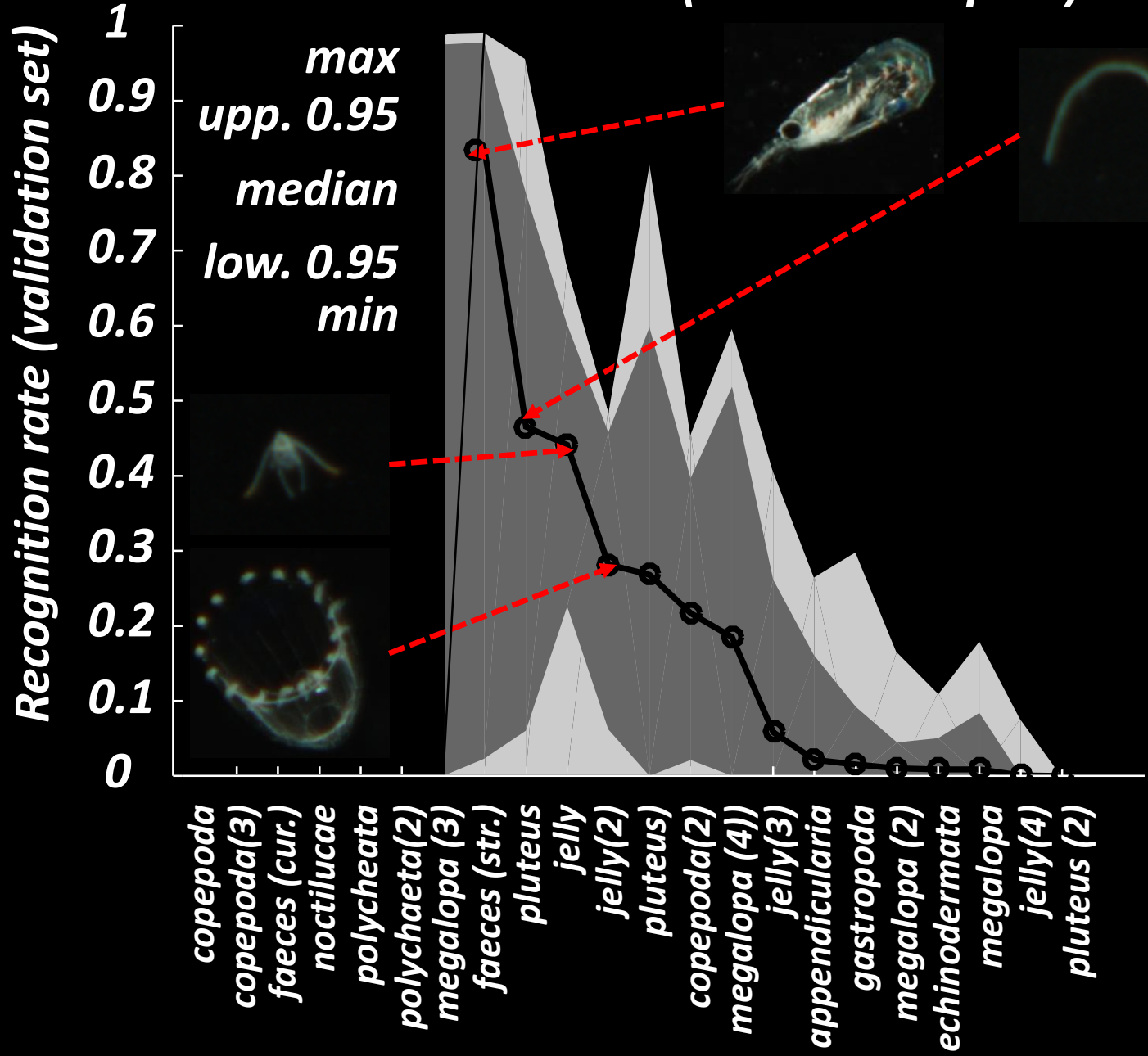


Illusionary to identify small Multi Element Particles

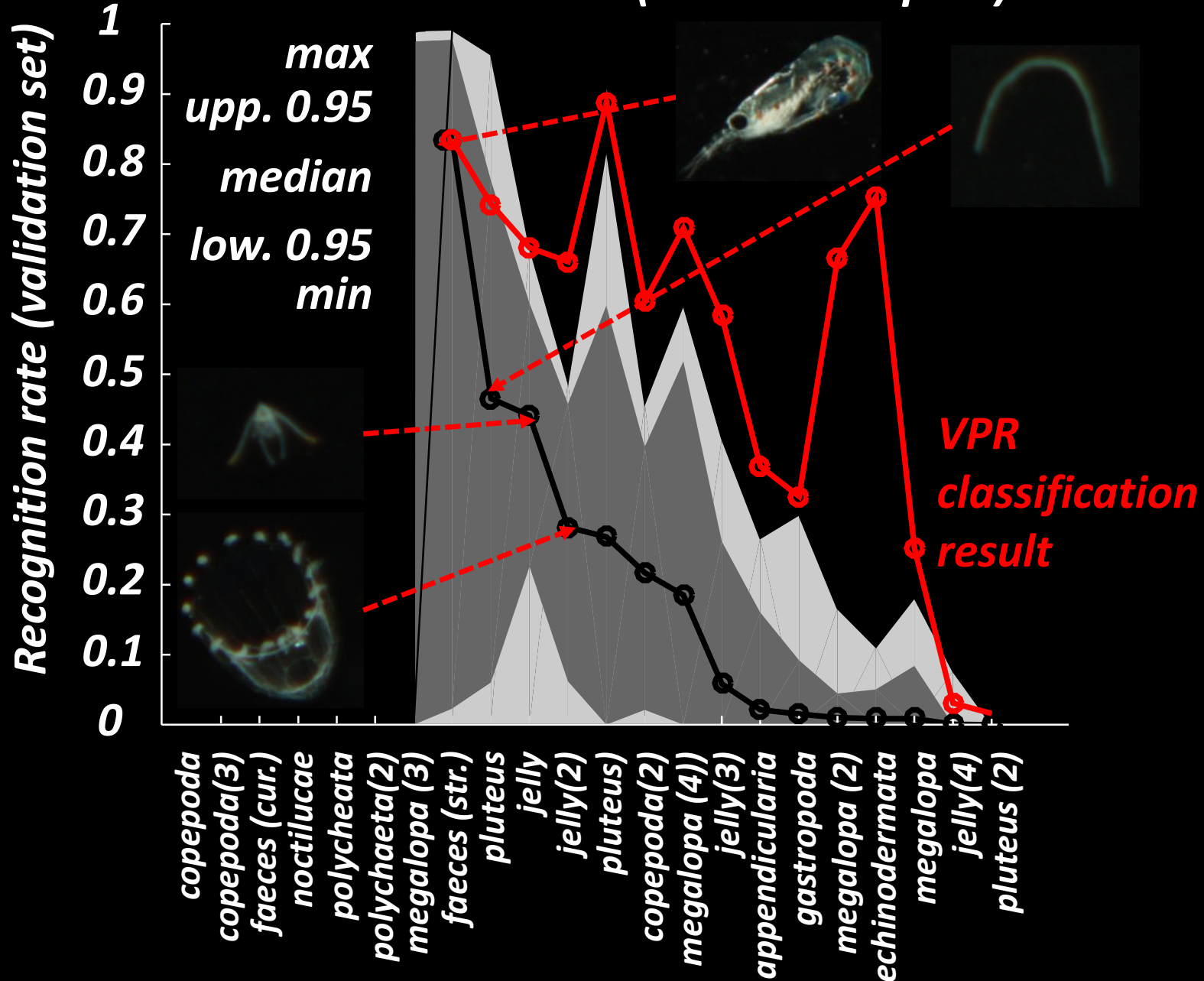
→ *area threshold*



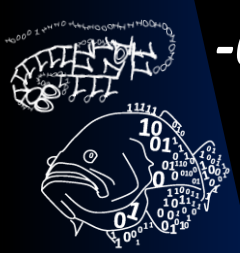
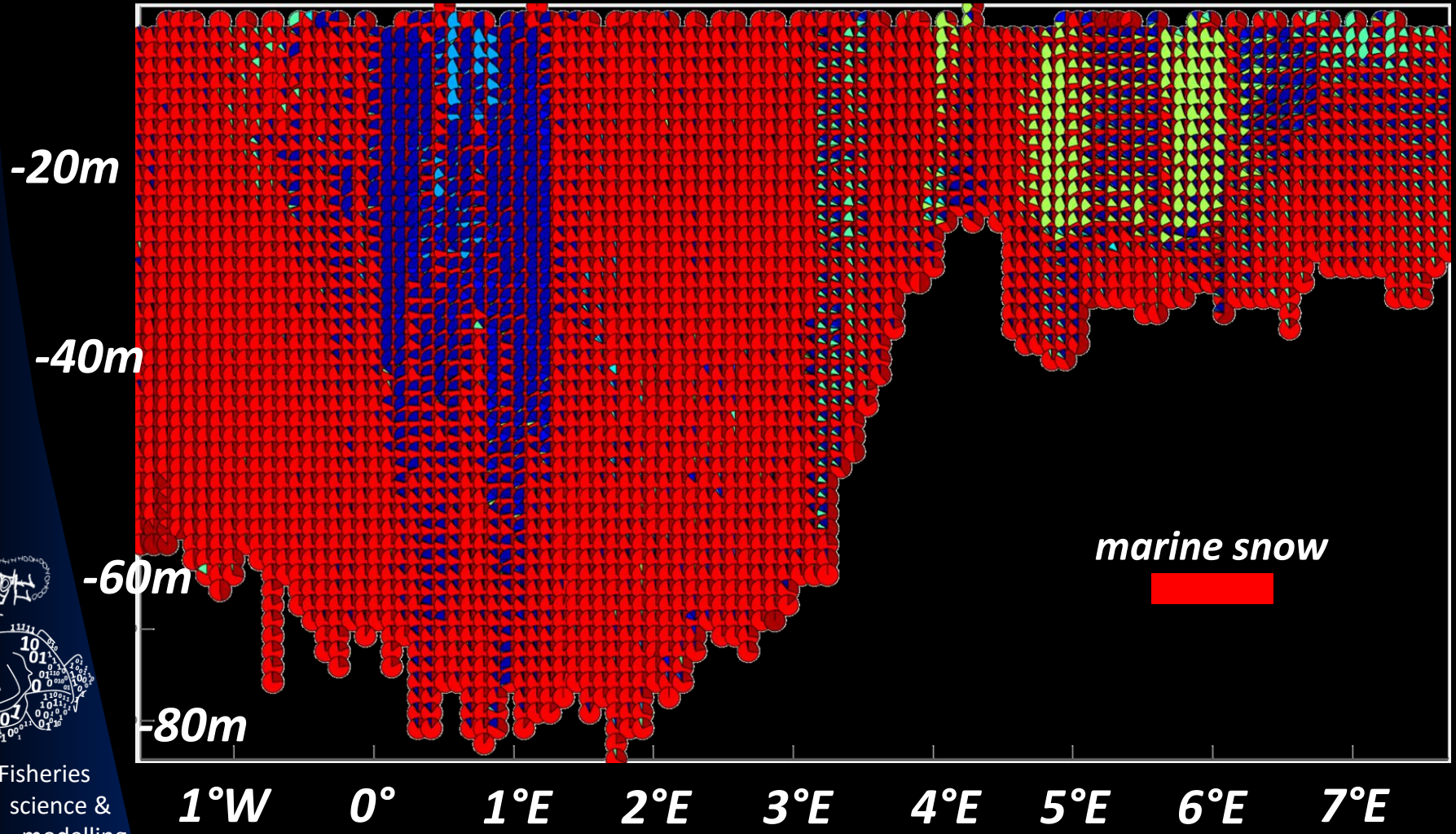
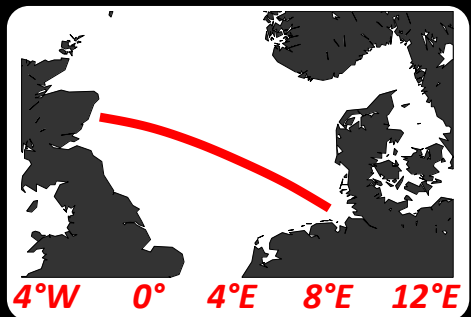
100 Neural Nets (LOPC shapes)

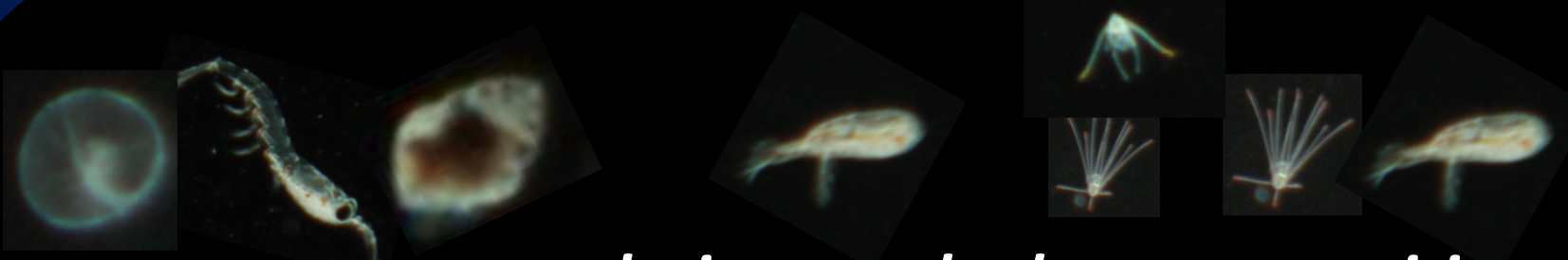


100 Neural Nets (LOPC shapes)

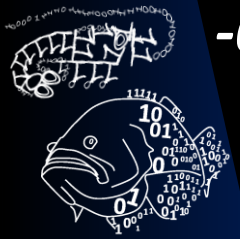
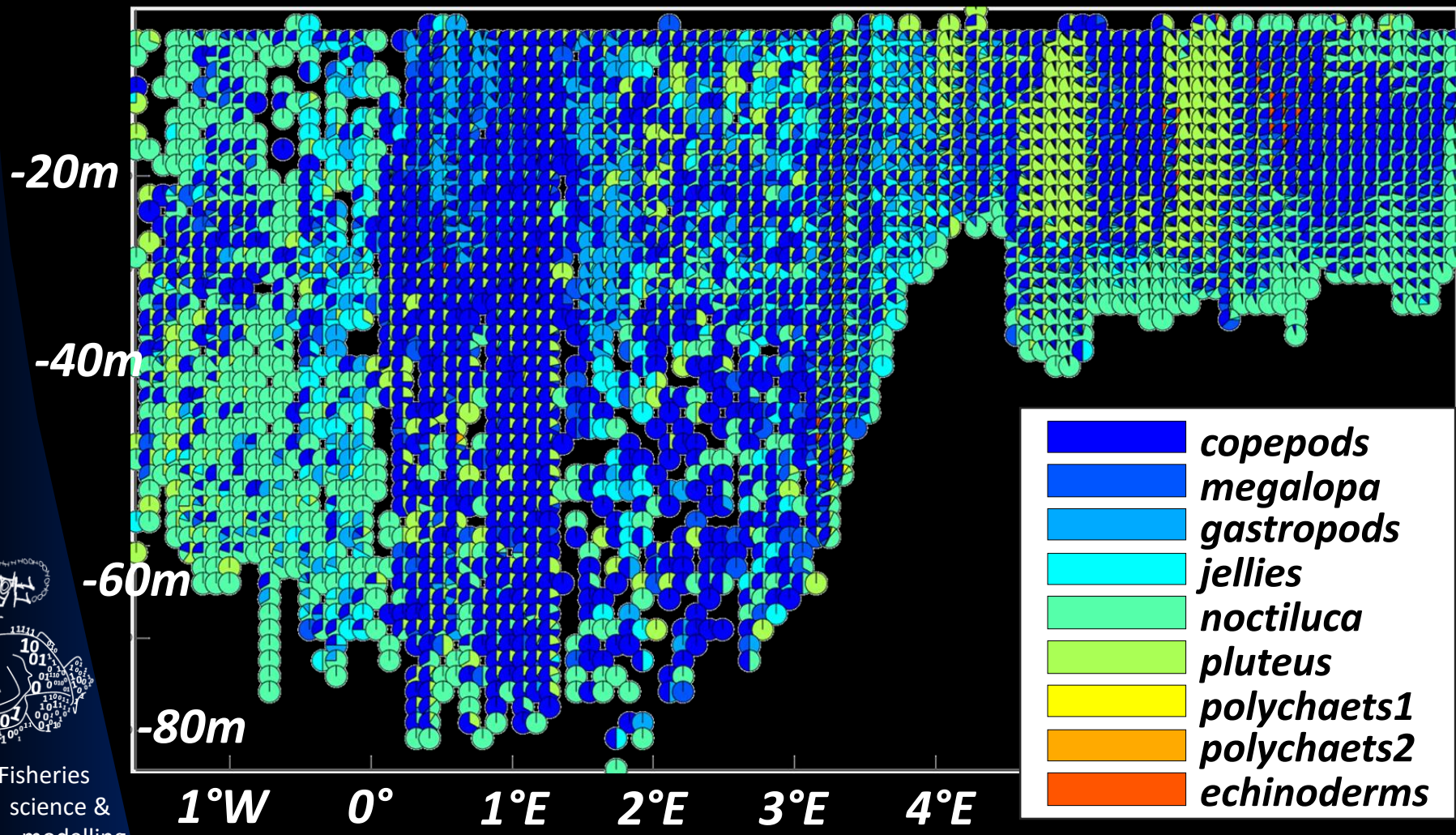


relative zooplankton composition along the transect



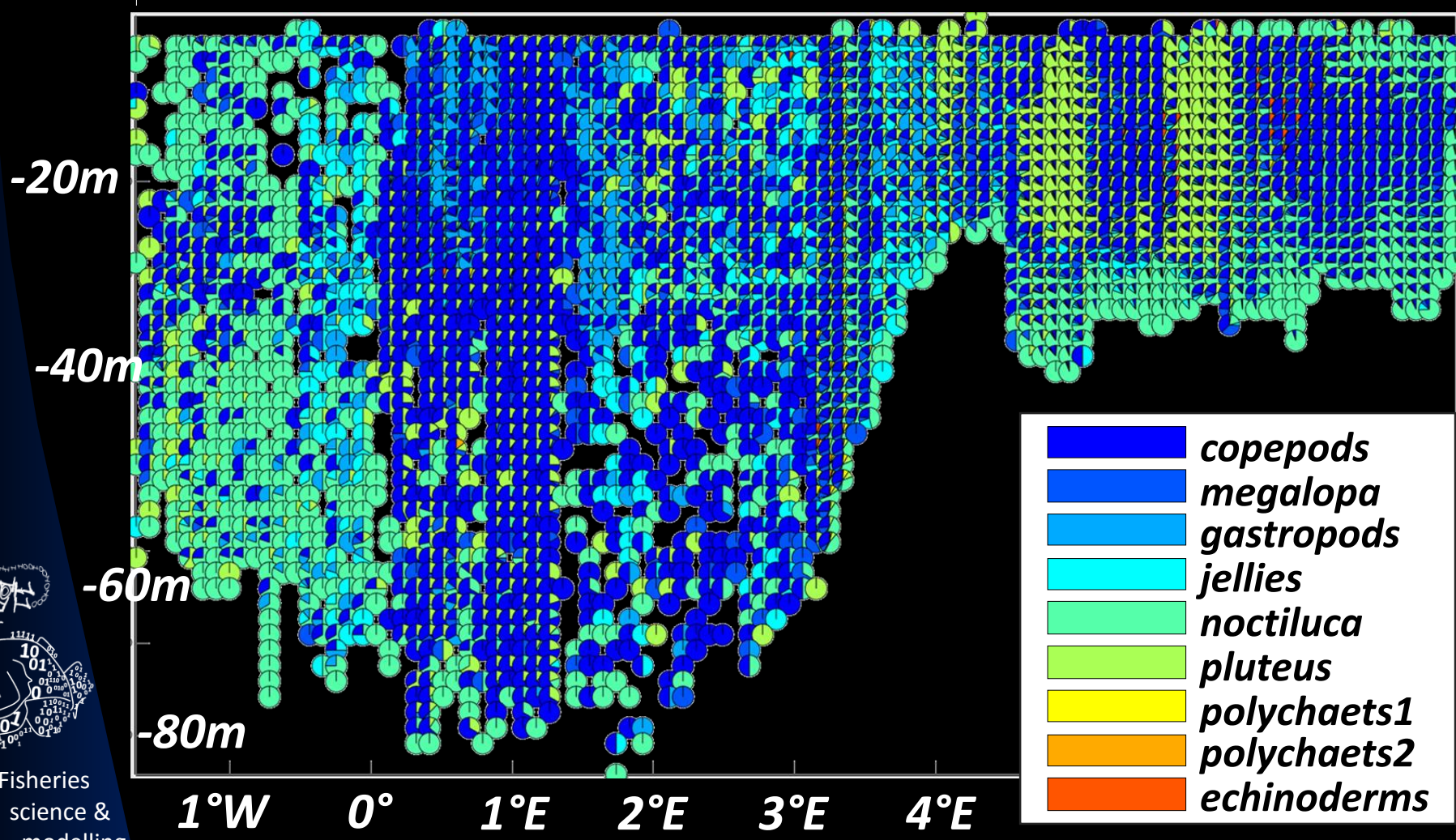


relative zooplankton composition



mean particle concentration [m^{-3}]

0.14
0.10
0.06
0.02



- copepods
- megalopa
- gastropods
- jellies
- noctiluca
- pluteus
- polychaets1
- polychaets2
- echinoderms



Summary

- *Image analysis of Video Plankton Recorder Images is possible*
- *A single trainset and only one method will bias the classification*
- *Chosing a suite of similar approaches will lead to a better classification*
- *Determination of some LOPC shapes is possible*





Thank you for your attention !

