Feasibility Study of Real Time Oil Spill Tracking, Exploiting Dedicated AI On-Board Satellite Lorenzo Diana, Gianluca Giuffrida, Pietro Nannipieri, Luca Fanucci



### Problem and motivations

- \* Oil spills represent one of the major threats to marine ecosystems;
- The common adopted data flow need images to be transmitted to the ground before analysing process starts. This could delay the identification of oil spills;
- Onboard identification can: reduce the latency in identification of these phenomena; reduce power consumption by reducing the amount of data to be transmitted on ground; and reduce storage needs by avoiding to save useless images (sea only images).

#### Challenges

**Common challenges** when adopting **CNNs** hardware accelerators:

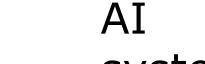
- Hardware accelerators usually features a small amount of memory;
- Not every type of CNN's layer is allowed to run on every hardware accelerator;
- Development of CNNs usually focus on best performance neglecting hardware constraints making state-of-the-art CNNs not the best choice for resource constrained systems.

### Approach

Data

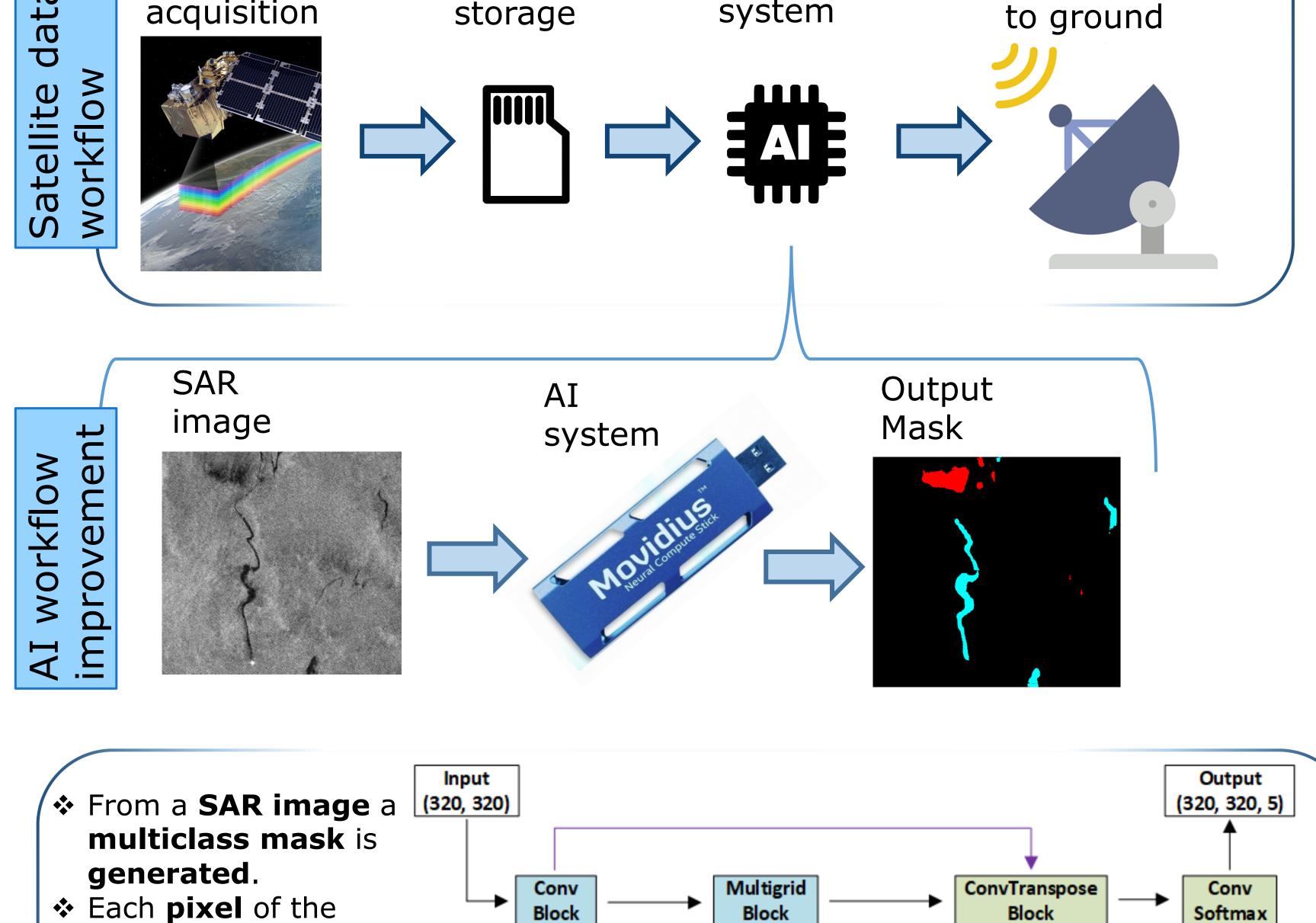
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Data

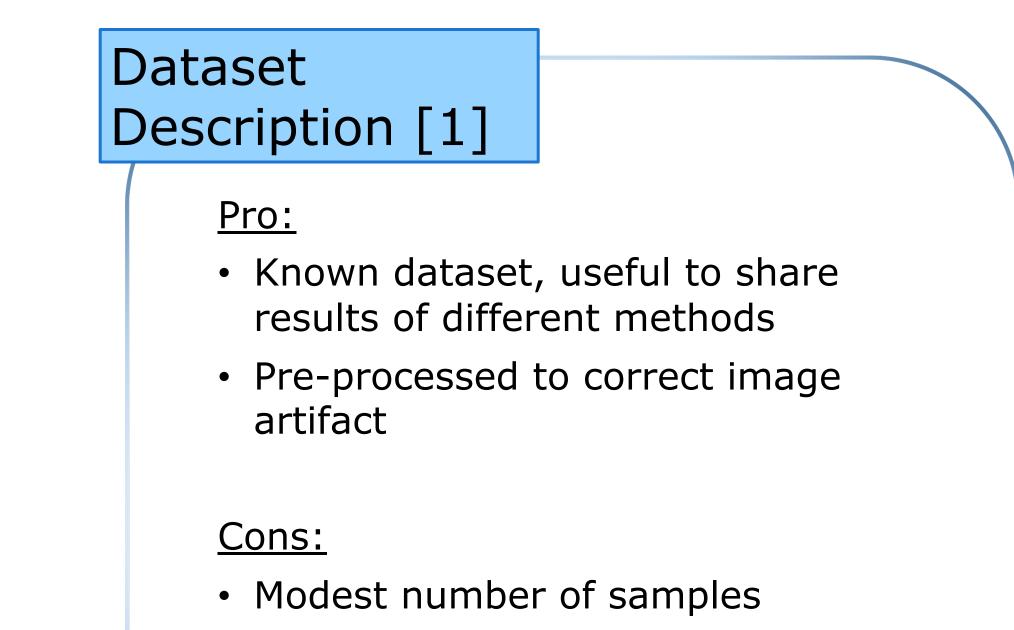


Transmission

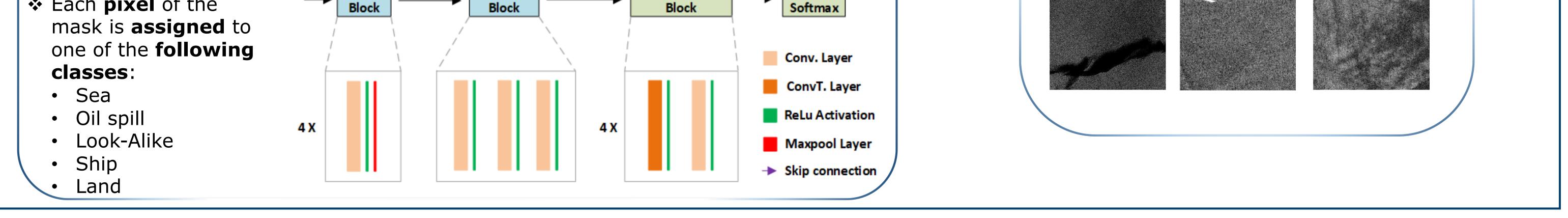
 Onboard processing can be unfeasible for the onboard CPU of low budget nano- and micro-satellite missions;



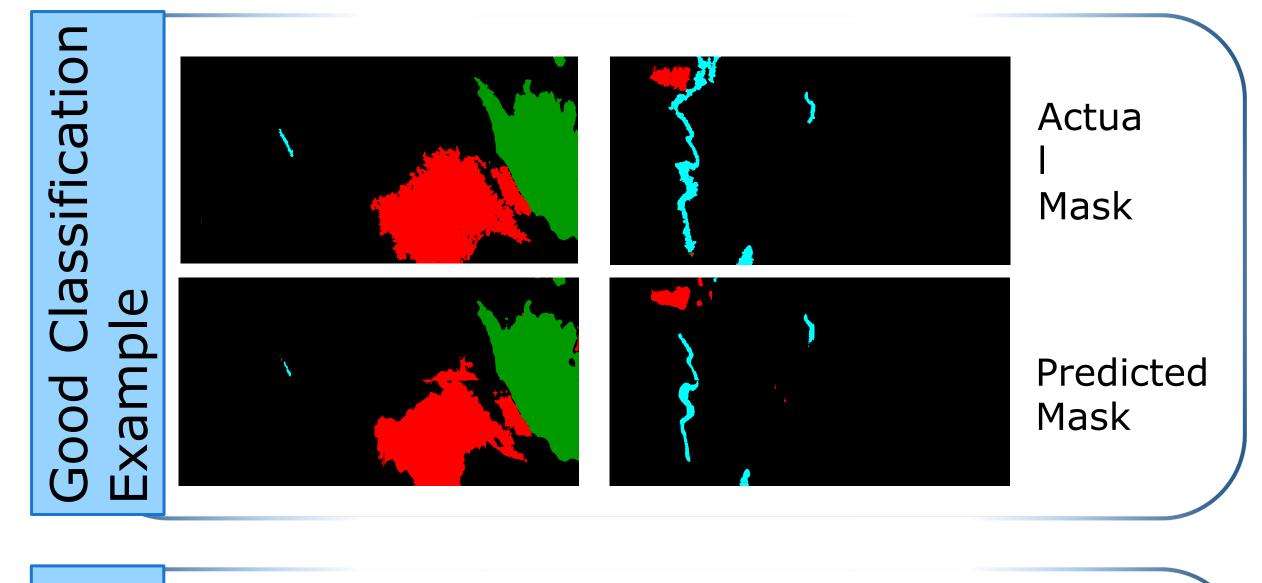
- \* Leveraging hardware accelerators can be an affordable solution:
  - COTS for CNN acceleration are available;
  - They are **low cost**, **low power** solutions to bring CNN on resource constrained devices;
  - Some of them have already passed preliminary radiation tests and have been used in LEO missions.

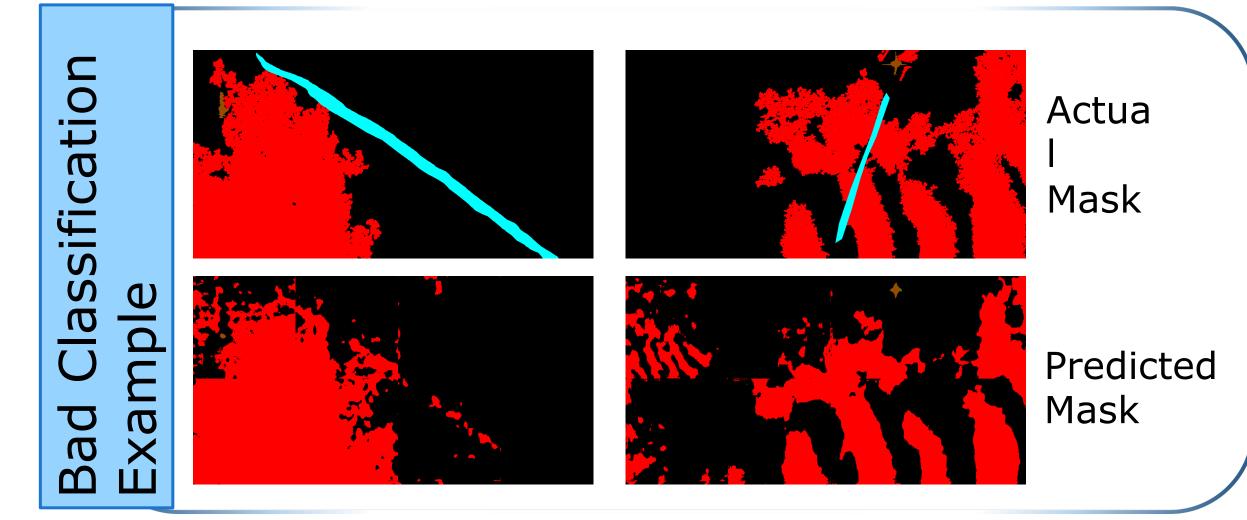


Skew classes

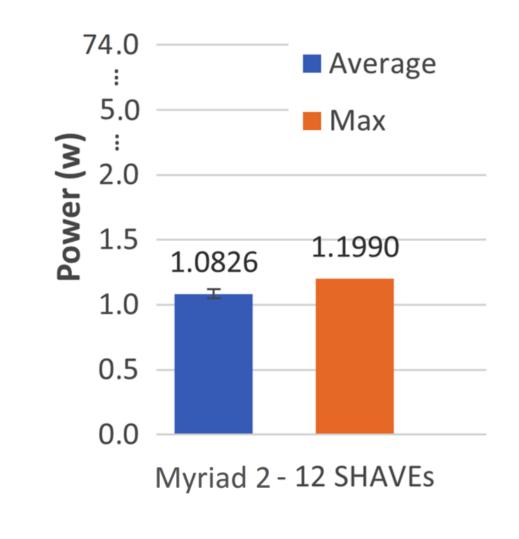


#### Results









Single class IoU (%)

Number of

SeaOilLook- AlikeShipLand(%)Time on GPU (ms)allocated per inference (MB)(K)Deep-Lab V3 [1]96.453.455.427.692.46511749012100ProposedImage: SeaImage: SeaImage: SeaImage: SeaImage: SeaImage: SeaImage: SeaImage: SeaImage: SeaImage: Sea								Inference	Memory	
Proposed		Sea	Oil		Ship			Time on	allocated per	parameters (K)
Proposed on a second se	Deep-Lab V3 [1]	96.4	53.4	55.4	27.6	92.4	65	117	4901	2100
CNN 93.6 25.8 20 5.9 71.8 43.4 44 <128	Proposed CNN	93.6	25.8	20	5.9	71.8	43.4	44	<128	9.7

## Bibliography

[1] Krestenitis, M.; Orfanidis, G.; Ioannidis, K.; Avgerinakis, K.; Vrochidis, S.; Kompatsiaris, I. Oil Spill Identification from Satellite Images Using Deep Neural Networks. Remote Sens. 2019, 11, 1762.

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