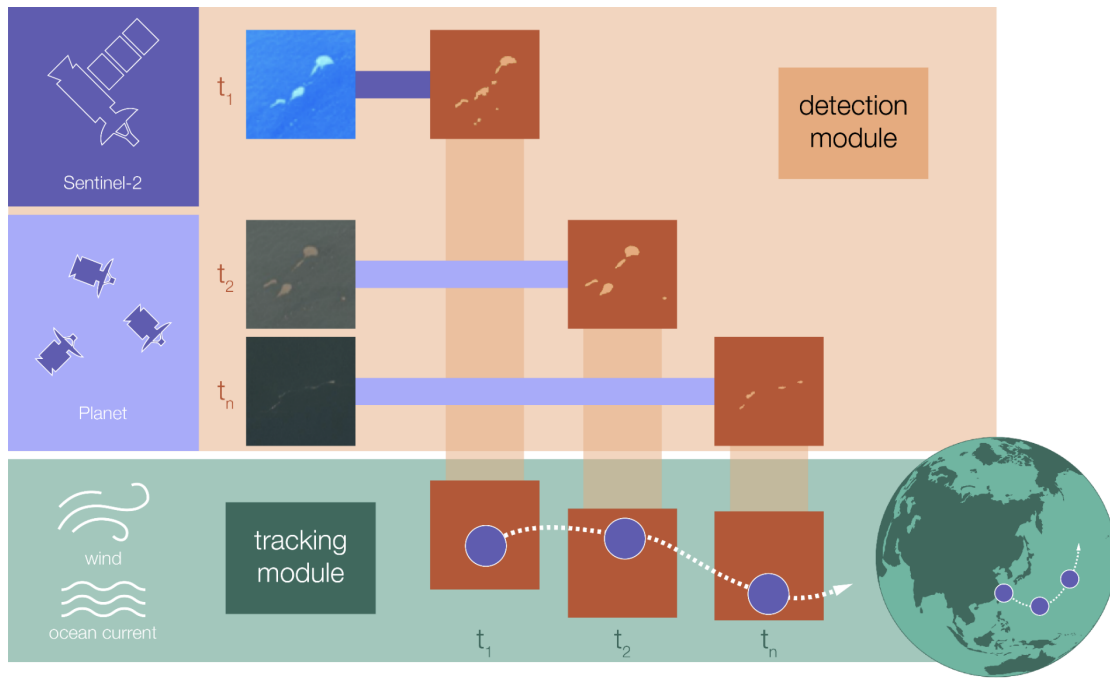


ADOPT: AI for Detecting Ocean Plastic Pollution with Tracking





Cuttings Beach, Durban (South Africa) image credit: Lisa Guastella

Context of the project

- Plastic litter is an environmental hazard
 - Danger to animals
 - With unclear and potential harmful impact on human health
- Plastic waste is expected to increase

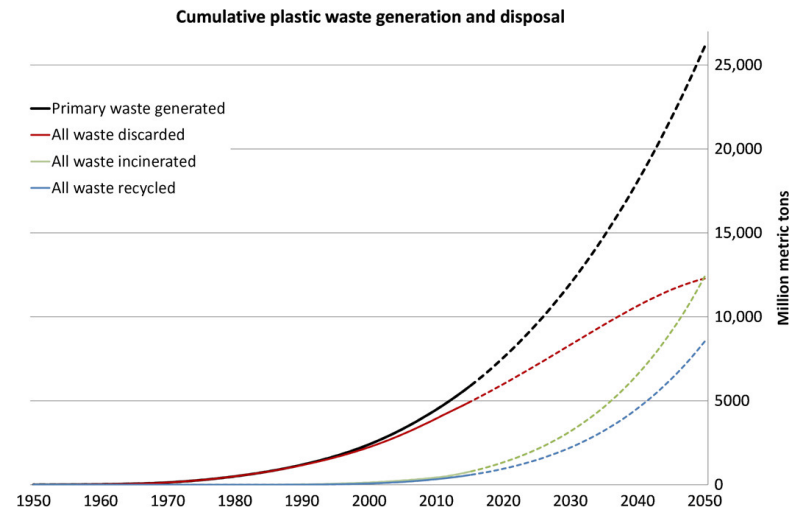




Photo twitter [@oihanecb](#)

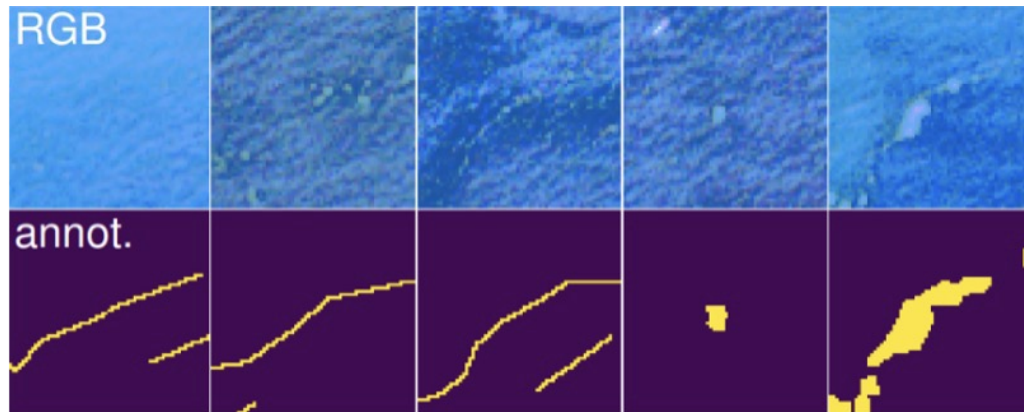
Oceanic processes aggregate debris on the water surface:
Here **windrows**, that can contain plastic litter.

Example:

16.2 tons in 68 working days collected plastic litter in the Bay of Biscay in 2018 by Ruiz et al., 2020

within this scope

Windrows are generic marine debris that may contain marine litter



Examples of **windrows** seen from Sentinel-2 (10m of resolution) and their corresponding binary annotation

Windrows are visible from remote sensing satellites: from local to **global** scale

From small scale to large scale

Single campaigns collect marine litter at small scale, e.g. [Ruiz et al., 2020]



Bay of Biscay, France

Image: Oihane Basurko

Lack of large-scale satellite-based detection methods limits collection efforts

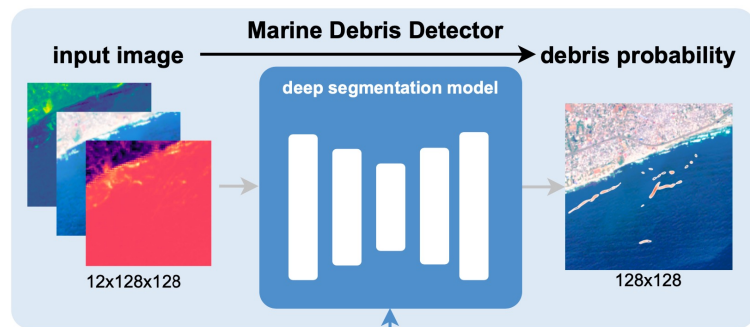


even though

an abundance of satellite data is freely available:

Sentinel-2, PlanetScope

**ADOPT: AI for
Detection of Ocean
Plastic Pollution with
Tracking**



Current research

Large-scale Detection of Marine Debris in Coastal Areas with Sentinel-2

Marc Rußwurm, Sushen Jilla Venkatesa, Devis Tuia

combination of available datasets

FloatingObjects Dataset [1]



Marine Debris Archive [2]

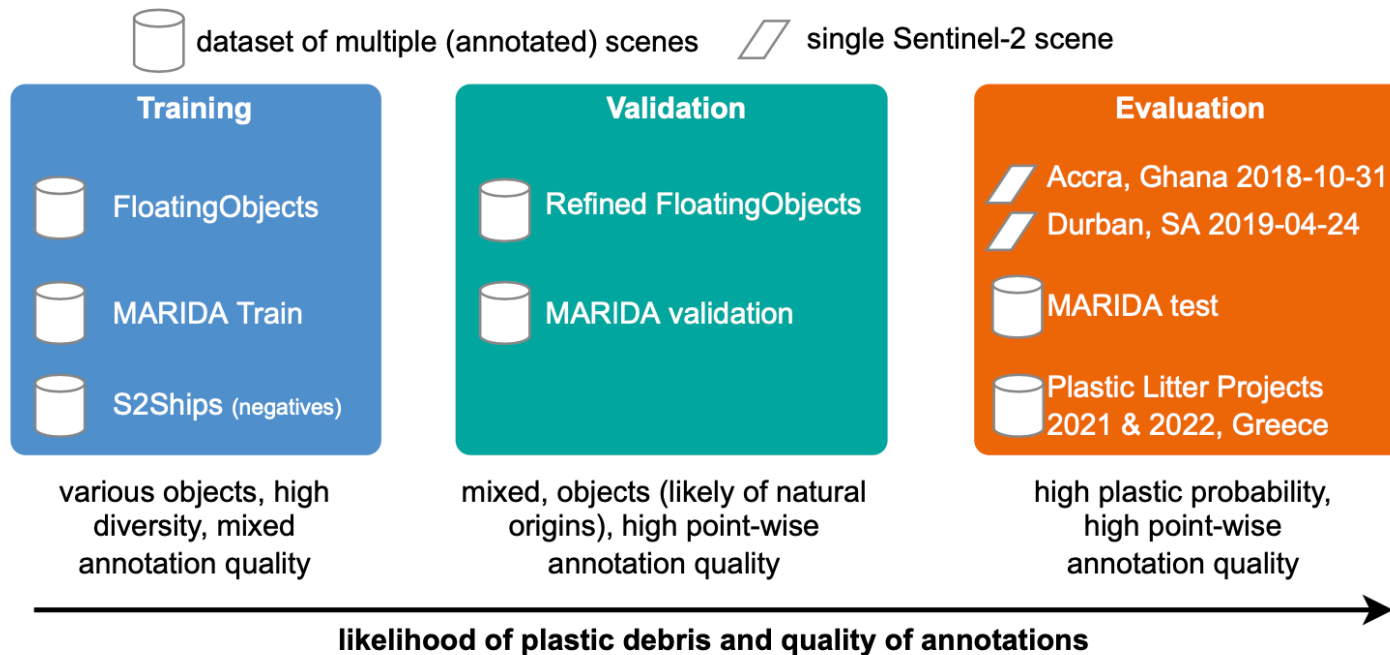


- 26 regions
- 3297 line annotations of
- “other” objects randomly sampled

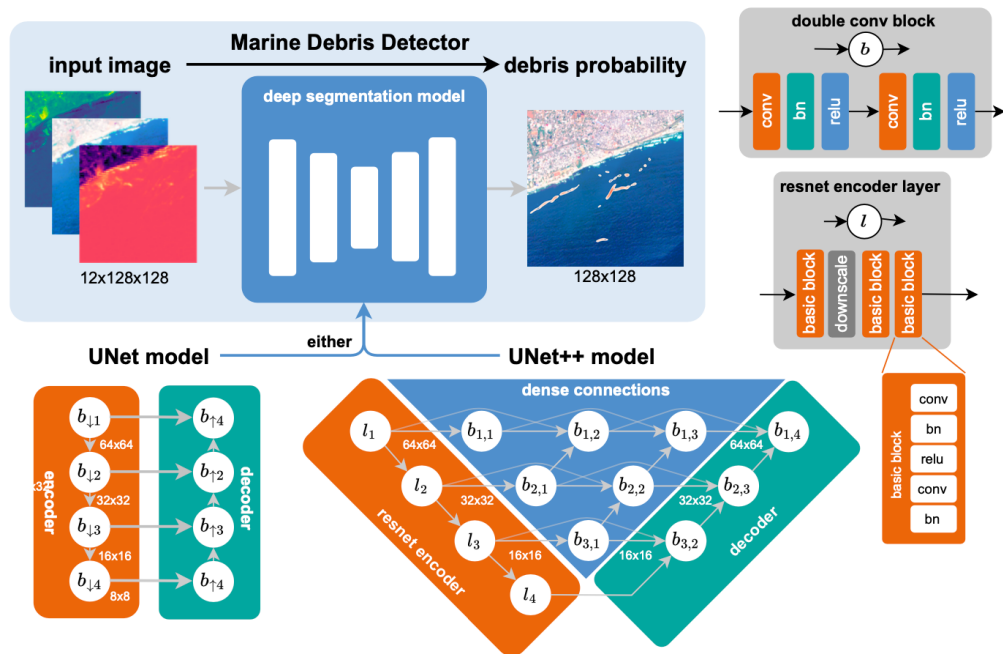
- 12 distinct regions
- 1882 marine debris polygons
- 2447 marine water polygons
- originally multi-class but vast majority is “marine debris”

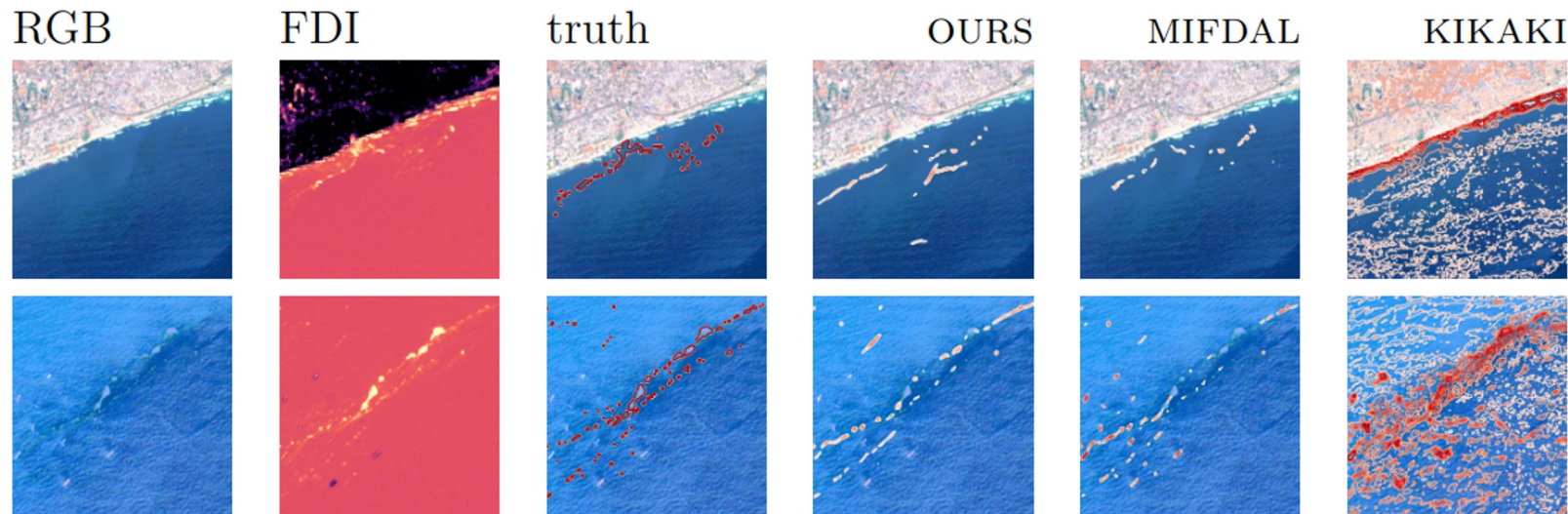
[1] Kikaki K, et al., (2022) MARIDA: A benchmark for Marine Debris detection from Sentinel-2 remote sensing data. PLoS ONE

[2] Mifdal, J., et al.: TOWARDS DETECTING FLOATING OBJECTS ON A GLOBAL SCALE WITH LEARNED SPATIAL FEATURES USING SENTINEL 2, ISPRS, 2021.

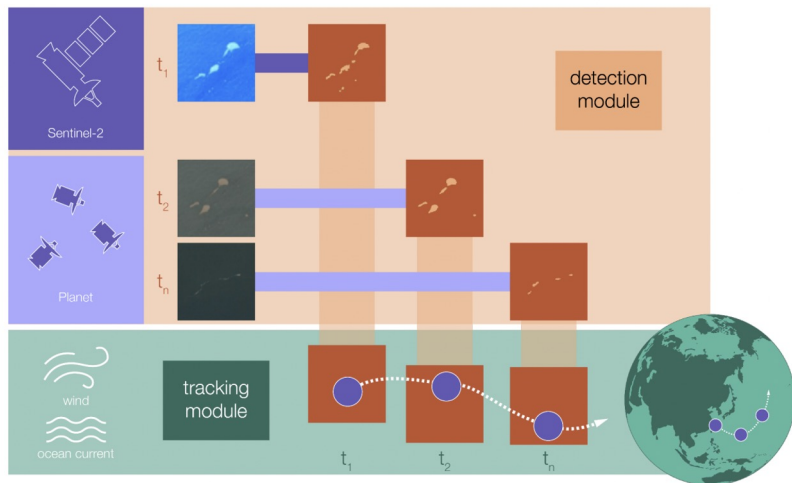


Rußwurm, Marc, et al. "Large-scale Detection of Marine Debris in Coastal Areas with Sentinel-2." *arXiv preprint arXiv:2307.02465* (2023).





- Interactive results on <https://marcrusswurm.users.earthengine.app/view/marinedebrisexplorer>



ADOPT Project (2023-2025)

AI for Detecting Ocean Plastic Pollution with Tracking

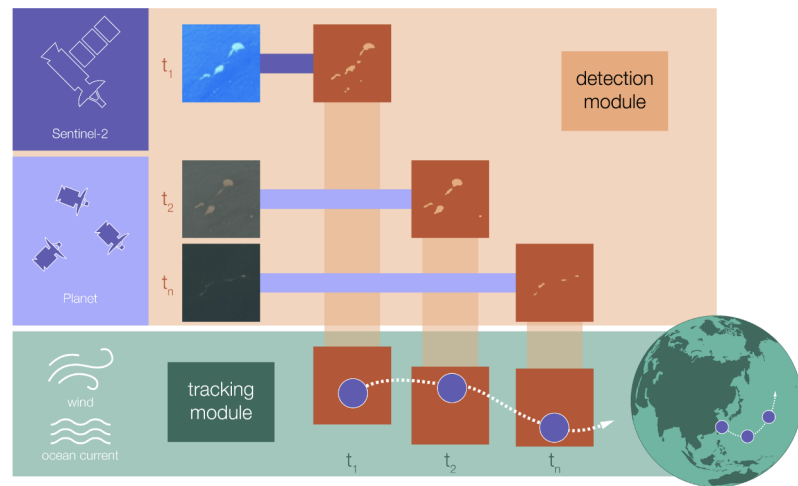
SDSC Michele Volpi

EPFL Emanuele Dalsasso, D. Tuia

WUR Marc Rußwurm

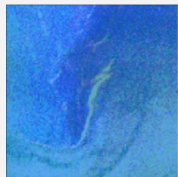
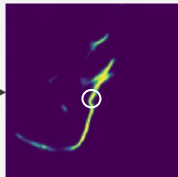
TOC Robin de Vries

- Address the growing ecological concern related to marine litter by enabling continuous global monitoring:
 - Detect litter objects with high accuracy
 - Provide timely estimates of future locations
- ADOPT is a hybrid model having two main components:
 - A deep learning-based detection module
 - A physical drift estimation module
 - A third hybridization step combines the first two steps into a unique deep learning-based physics informed module



WP1: Detection Module

EPFL

Sentinel
2 sceneDetection
ModuleDetected
Object

WP2: Tracking Module

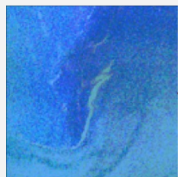
 Δt , wind, water currentTracking
ModuleTrajectory
prediction(s)

GPS raft data



EPFL

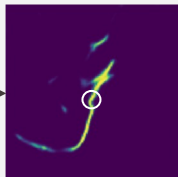
Sentinel
2 scene



Detection
Module

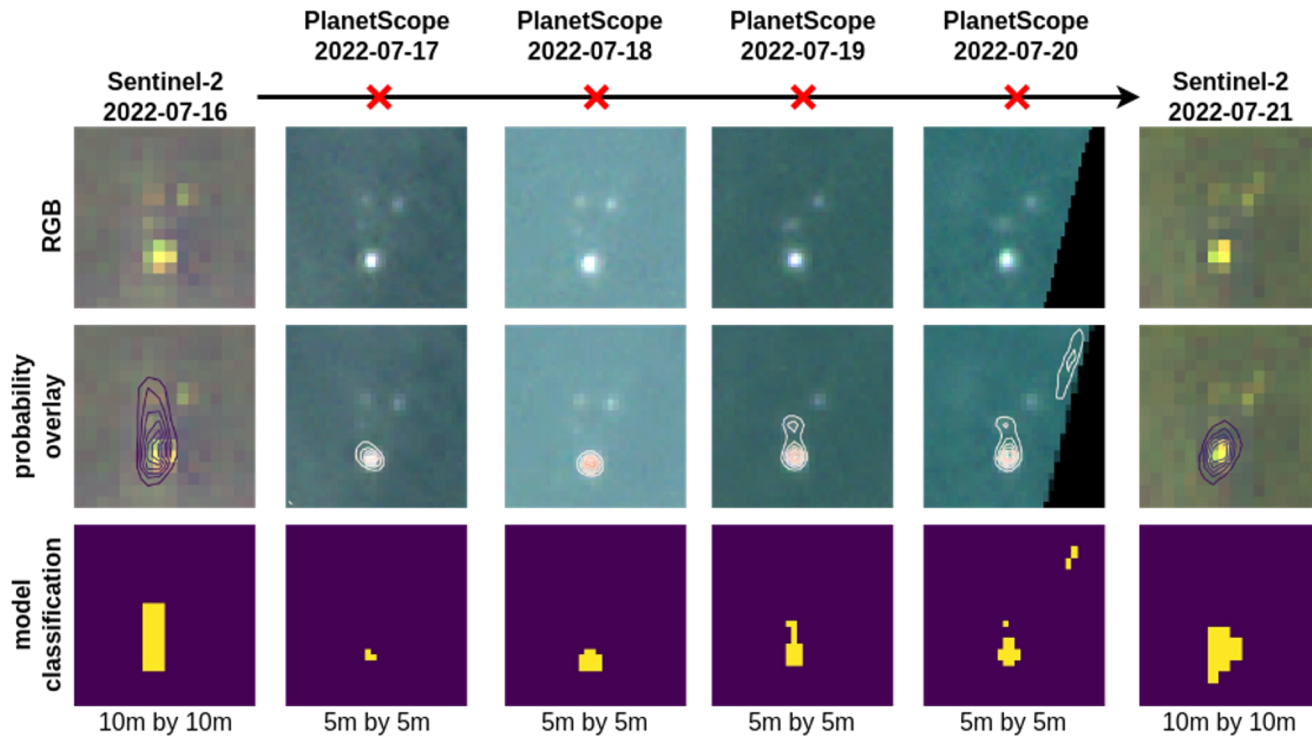


Detected
Object



Detection Module

The use of Sentinel-2 and PlanetScope images



Need to increase the temporal resolution of Sentinel-2

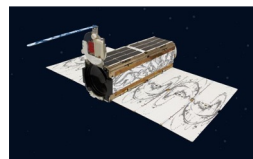
Transfer of Marine Debris Detector on PlanetScope

- Daily PlanetScope imagery can augment the weekly Sentinel-2 scenes
- The Marine Debris Detector is re-trained the model on a 4-channel RGB+NIR version of the Sentinel-2 training dataset
- Tested on PlanetScope imagery (downsampled to 5m)

relatively good results
given that no fine-tuning
is involved

A step towards tracking
objects through time

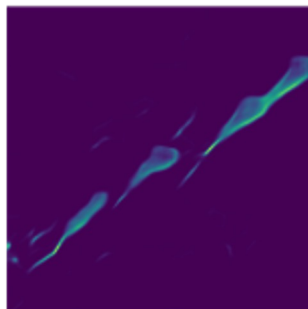
RGB



PlanetScope
10:14:39

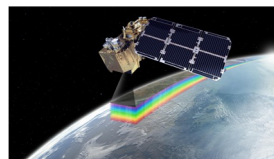


prediction

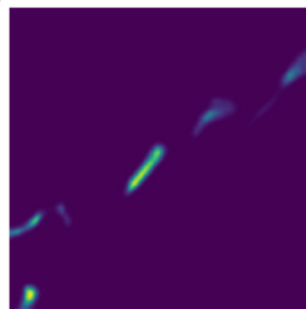
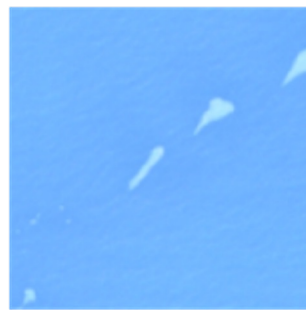


4-ch. RGB-NIR model

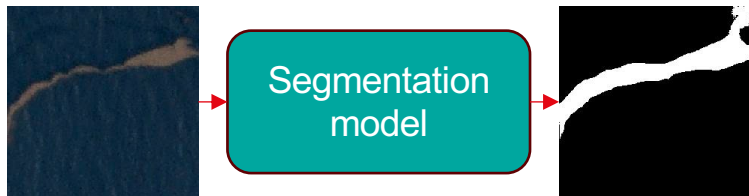
drift in
4 min
32 sec



Sentinel-2 TOA
10:19:11



12-channel MS model



Cross-sensor marine debris detection from optical satellites

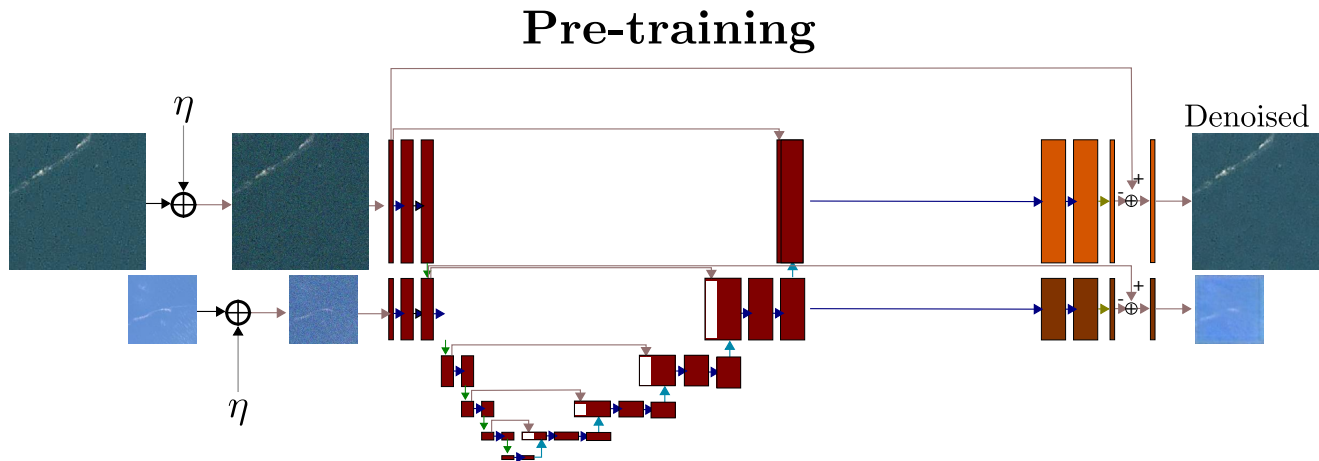
A domain generalization approach

A domain generalization problem

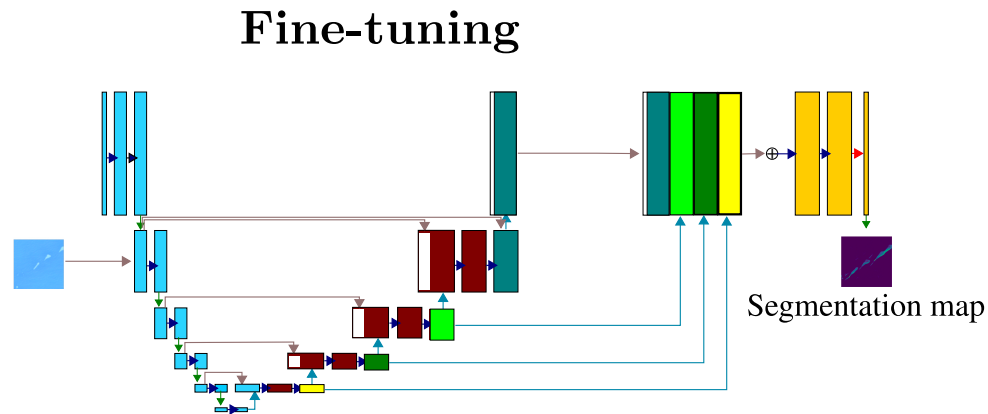
- **Sentinel-2 data available for marine debris detection**
 - RefinedFLOBS
 - MARIDA
 - S2Ships
 - **Missing annotated Planet data**
- **Challenge**



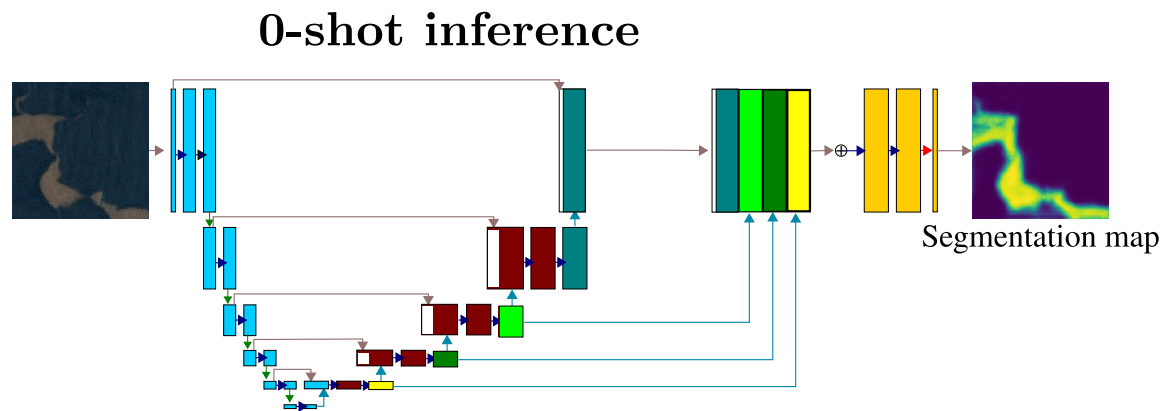
- 1. Learn a common representation on unannotated images



- 2. Fine-tune on available Sentinel-2 labeled images



- 3. Run inference on PlanetScope images

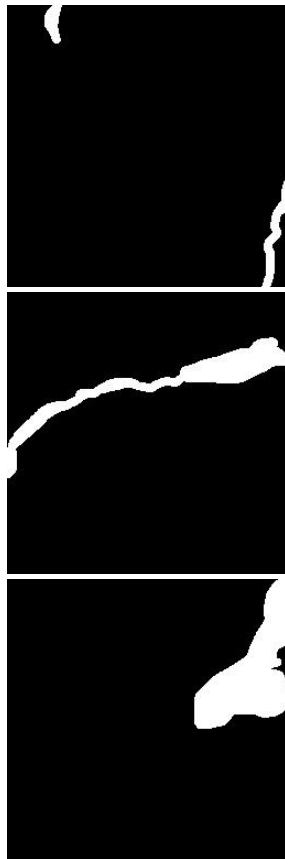


- While the network has learned to segment Sentinel-2 data, it co-learned to segment PlanetScope scenes

PlanetScope



Groundtruth



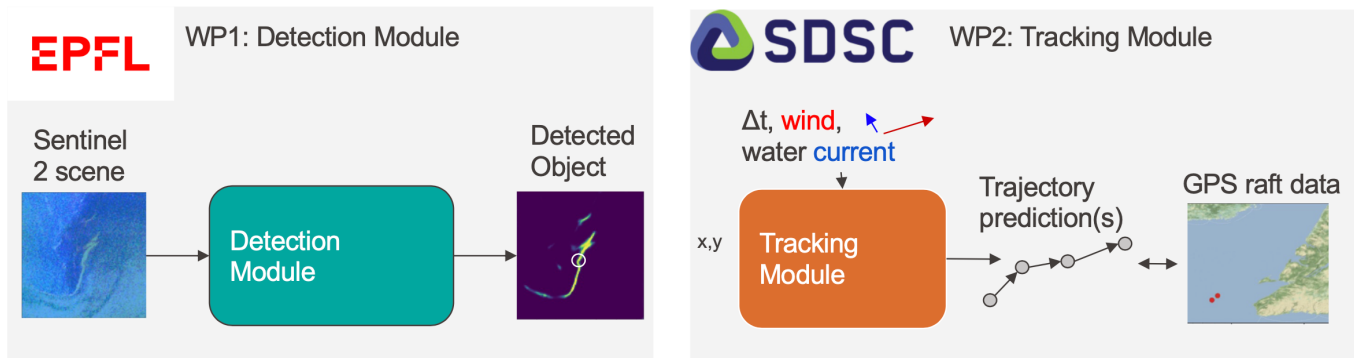
Cross-sensor



Baseline



- ✓ Self-supervised pre-training allows generalizing to PlanetScope images without the need for annotated data
- Currently working with RGB data: extend to other bands
- Integrate uncertainty estimation (ongoing semester project + Master's thesis)
- Long-term: development of a hybrid model for detection and tracking



Thank you for your attention! Questions?