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Deep Blue Horizon: A Comprehensive Analysis of Deep Learning for Underwater Image Classification

Anusha G S[1], M S Sowmya[2]

[1]*Student / Department of MCA, Bangalore Institute of Technology, Karnataka, India*
[2] *Asst. Prof / Department of MCA, Bangalore Institute of Technology, Karnataka, India*

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ABSTRACT - In recent years, there has been a great deal of interest in utilizing deep learning to categorize underwater photos in order to detect diverse items such as fish, plankton, coral reefs, sea grass, submarines, and sea-diver motions. This categorization is critical for monitoring the health and quality of water bodies as well as conserving endangered species. It is also used in oceanography, maritime economics and defense, environmental protection, underwater exploration, and human-robot collaboration work. The system provides an overview of deep learning approaches for underwater picture categorization. The backgrounds of underwater photographs are complex and uncontrolled. Deep learning models' effectiveness has prompted academics to apply them to underwater image processing. For identifying the data, the system uses a deep learning method such as a convolutional neural network (CNN).

Effectively capture underwater photos. Deep learning models demand a vast quantity of data in order to achieve high accuracy. We feel that the discipline of deep learning on underwater photos is still in its early stages, and that concentrated efforts from both business and academics are required to establish this as a fully developed field. Here, we may use white balance techniques to improve the underwater photographs. Finally, the experimental data demonstrate that precision.

INTRODUCTION

The interest in processing underwater photographs has skyrocketed in recent years. The study of the behaviors and population of diverse aquatic plant and animal species is beneficial to marine biology, economics, and biodiversity management. It can aid in the analysis of species differences and the protection of endangered species. Plankton, for example, are extremely sensitive to changes in their surrounds and habitat.

As a result, studying their well-being gives an early warning of climate disasters such as pollution and global warming. They are an important part of the aquatic food chain and connect the water to the atmosphere. Plankton provides more than 80% of the world's oxygen, hence a lack of plankton is detrimental. At the same time, there is an abundance of plankton.

Similarly, Posidonia Oceanic live only in clean water and contribute to biodiversity, reduce erosion of beaches, and enhance water quality. Studying the well-being of underwater organisms can help analyze the impact of global warming and excessive human activity on the water bodies and marine life, thus guiding preservation campaigns. Image processing can complement other techniques such as physio-chemical analysis of water and sonar-based detection.

The success of deep learning models has motivated researchers to apply them for underwater image processing. In fact, CNNs have already shown better predictive performance than conventional image-processing or machine learning techniques and even humans. In this system, we present a survey of deep learning techniques for underwater image classification.

Because underwater photographs are of low quality, they must be pre-processed. Because of the scarcity of undersea datasets and the large class imbalance, data augmentation and transfer learning must be used.

Transfer learning also minimizes the computing demands on the training system. Similarly, due to the small size of objects/organisms in underwater photos, as well as the lack of datasets, annotation efforts must be reduced.

The maritime environment has garnered increasing attention across the world, and one of the key culprits for the harsh marine environment is marine garbage. With the rise of human activities on the shore and ocean, as well as the increase in rubbish, the majority of the material has flowed to the ocean and eventually sinks to the Deep Ocean.

OBJECTIVES

The primary goal of our study is to efficiently categorize and forecast underwater photos.

•Using white balancing techniques to improve underwater pictures.

• To put the deep learning algorithm into action.

•To improve classification algorithms' overall performance.

LITERATURE SURVEY

Applications such [1] as enhancement and restoration can be used to improve the visual quality of underwater photos, but the resolution remains restricted. Super-resolution reconstruction is a popular technique for increasing resolution beyond the capabilities of imaging systems. The performance of reconstruction may be improved further by understanding the point spread function and regularization approaches. The offered study provided a robust picture super-resolution reconstruction approach for underwater photography detection using a maximum a posteriori framework and regularization via the point spread function. The success of the reconstruction is measured using objective picture quality indicators. The suggested technique substantially improved the resolution and quality of underwater image detection, according to the experimental findings.

Because of the development of deep convolutional neural networks [2] (CNNs), single-image super-resolution has recently made significant progress. The great majority of CNN-based models employ a predetermined up-sampling operator, such as bicubic interpolation, to upscale input low-resolution pictures to the required size before learning a nonlinear mapping between the interpolated image and the ground truth high-resolution (HR) image. Interpolation processing, on the other hand, can cause visual artefacts when details are excessively smoothed, especially when the super-resolution factor is large. In this study, we present a deep recurrent fusion network (DRFN) that up-samples using transposed convolution rather than bicubic interpolation and incorporates different-level features retrieved from recurrent residual blocks to reconstruct the final HR pictures. We use a deep repetition learning technique, which results in a bigger receptive field.

We describe a single picture super resolution (SR) [3] approach that is very accurate. Our solution employs an extremely deep convolutional network inspired by the VGG-net, which is commonly used for Image Net classification. We discovered that increasing the depth of our network improves accuracy significantly. Our final model has a total of 20 weight layers. Contextual information across vast picture areas is efficiently utilized by cascading tiny filters many times in a deep network topology. However, in highly deep networks, convergence speed becomes a key concern during training. We suggest a straightforward yet effective training technique. We just train residuals and employ incredibly fast learning rates (104 times faster than SRCNN) made possible by configurable gradient cutting. In terms of accuracy and aesthetic benefits, our suggested solution outperforms existing methods.

Using a deeply recursive convolutional network (DRCN), we present [4] an image super-resolution approach (SR). Our network features a recursive layer with up to 16 recursions. Increasing the depth of recursion can increase speed without adding new parameters for extra convolutions. Despite the benefits, learning a DRCN with a regular gradient descent approach is extremely difficult owing to exploding/vanishing gradients. To make training easier, we suggest two extensions: recursive supervision and skip-connection. By a wide margin, our technique surpasses earlier methods.

Due to light absorption [5] and dispersion while travelling through water, underwater photographs frequently suffer from color shift and contrast loss. To address these challenges, we describe and solve two sub-problems aimed at improving underwater image quality. To address the color distortion, we first provide an effective color correction technique based on piece-wise linear transformation. Then, to solve the poor contrast, we describe a unique optimum contrast enhancement approach that is efficient and can eliminate artefacts. Because most operations involve pixel-wise computations, the suggested approach is simple to implement and suitable for real-time applications. Furthermore, prior understanding of imaging conditions is not necessary. Experiments reveal that the increased image of color, contrast, naturalness, and object prominence improves.

EXISTING MODEL

An overview of deep learning algorithms for doing underwater picture categorization in the present system. We highlight the similarities and contrasts between various strategies. We believe that underwater picture categorization is one of the killer applications that will put deep learning techniques to the ultimate test. This survey aims to enlighten academics on the state-of-the-art in deep learning on underwater photos while also motivating them to push its frontiers further. We reviewed deep learning algorithms for classifying underwater photos. We compared them on key aspects, emphasizing their similarities and contrasts. We examined publications on datasets and training, as well as those on the construction and optimization of CNNs.

DISABILITIES:

• It is inefficient when dealing with big amounts of data.

The improvement is not implemented.

• More training time is required.

• The process is carried out without eliminating the noise.

PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

The underwater photos dataset is obtained from a dataset repository in this system. The picture pre-processing phase must then be implemented. We can do picture resizing and grayscale conversion here. In this stage, we will use the white balancing approach to improve the image quality. The photos can then be divided into test images and train images. The train picture is utilized for assessment and the test image for prediction. The deep learning algorithm, such as Convolutional Neural Network (CNN), must then be implemented. The experimental findings demonstrate that the accuracy and drawing the border box for a specific picture and predicting what sort of underwater image.

BENEFITS: • It is efficient for a big number of datasets; • It consumes little time.

• We have incorporated picture improvement here.

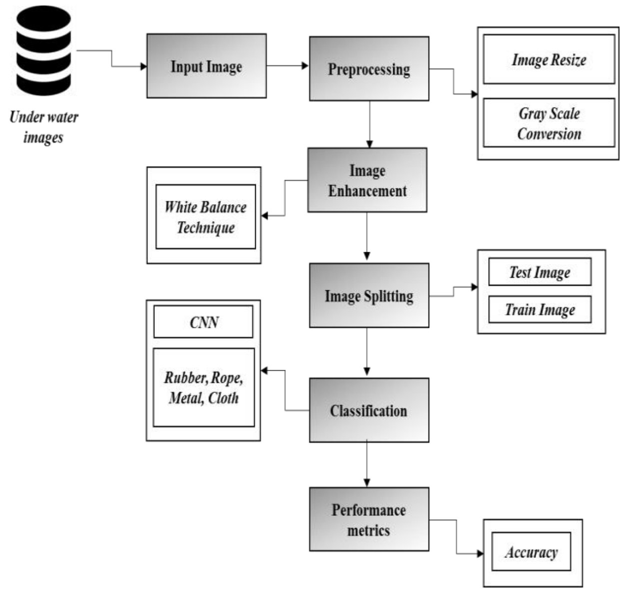

Fig. 1. Proposed Architecture

IMPLEMENTATIONS

1) Image Selection

• As input, the dataset, underwater image-dataset, is used. The dataset was obtained from the dataset repository.
• The input dataset is in the '.png, '.jpg format.
• Using the imread () function, we must read or load the input picture in this phase.
• We utilized the tkinter file dialogue box to choose the input picture in our procedure.

2) Image Preprocessing

• As part of our procedure, we must downsize the image and convert it to grayscale.

• To enlarge an image, use the resize () method on it, handing in a two-integer tuple parameter indicating the resized picture's width and height.

• The function does not change the original picture; instead, it returns another picture with the altered dimensions.

• Using the Conversion Formula and the matplotlib Library, convert an image to grayscale in Python.

• We may also use the usual RGB to grayscale conversion formula, imgGray = 0.2989 * R + 0.5870 * G + 0.1140 * B, to convert an image to grayscale.

3) Image Enhancement

• In our approach, we must use white balancing strategies to enhance or improve image quality.

• White balance (WB) is the act of eliminating artificial color casts from photographs so that items that are white in life appear white in your photograph.
• The "color temperature" of a light source, which relates to the relative warmth or coolness of white light, must be considered when adjusting camera white balance.
• A digital camera's white balance feature guarantees that the items in the picture are photographed with colors that correspond to the light source.

4) Image Splitting

• Data are required during the machine learning process in order for learning to occur.
• In addition to the data necessary for training, test data are required to assess the algorithm's performance and determine how effectively it performs.
• We regarded 70% of the input dataset to be training data and 30% to be testing data in our procedure.
• Data splitting is the process of dividing accessible data into two halves, typically for cross-validation reasons.
• One portion of the data is used to create a predictive model, while the other is utilized to assess the model's performance.
• Part of analyzing data mining models is separating data into training and testing sets.
• Normally, when you divide a data collection into.

5) Classification

• We must use a deep learning algorithm, such as Convolutional Neural Network (CNN), in our procedure.
• CNN A convolutional neural network (CNN, or ConvNet) is a deep neural network class that is most commonly used to analyze visual imagery. • They have applications in image and video recognition, recommender systems, image classification, medical image analysis, natural language processing, brain-computer interfaces, and financial time series. CNNs are multilayer perceptron regularized versions. Multilayer perceptron networks are often completely linked networks, which means that each neuron in one layer is connected to all neurons in the following layer.

CONCLUSIONS

We may deduce that the photographs were obtained from a dataset store. We used the white balancing approach to create picture enhancing algorithms to increase image pixel quality. We created deep learning algorithms such as CNN. The correctness is then demonstrated by the experimental outcomes.

In future work, we will hybrid the transfer learning or combine the two different machine learning algorithms or combine the two different deep learning algorithms for better performance or efficiency.

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