

# Large-Scale Marine Debris Detection with Sentinel-2

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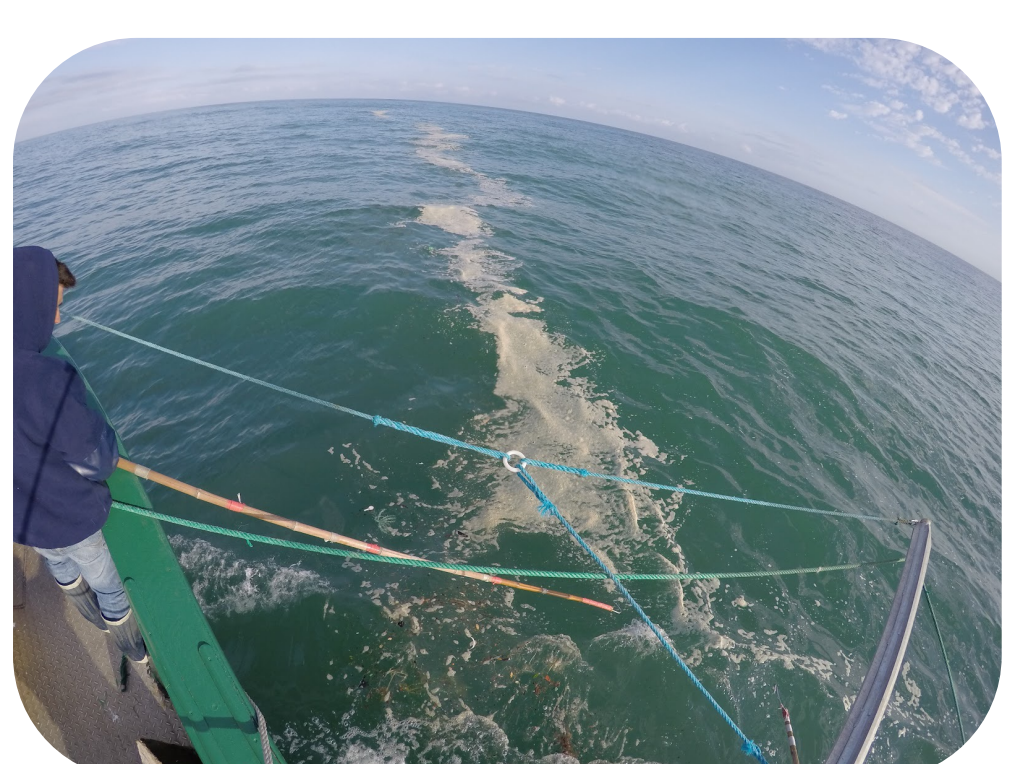
Motivation

1) marine litter pollutes our environment; Sargassum and Algae blooms are harmful to ecological life



Cuttings Beach, Durban (South Africa)  
Image: Lisa Guastella

2) single campaigns collect marine litter at small scale e.g., Ruiz et al., 2022



Bay of Biscay, France  
Image: Oihane Basurko

3) lack of large-scale satellite-based detection methods limits collection efforts

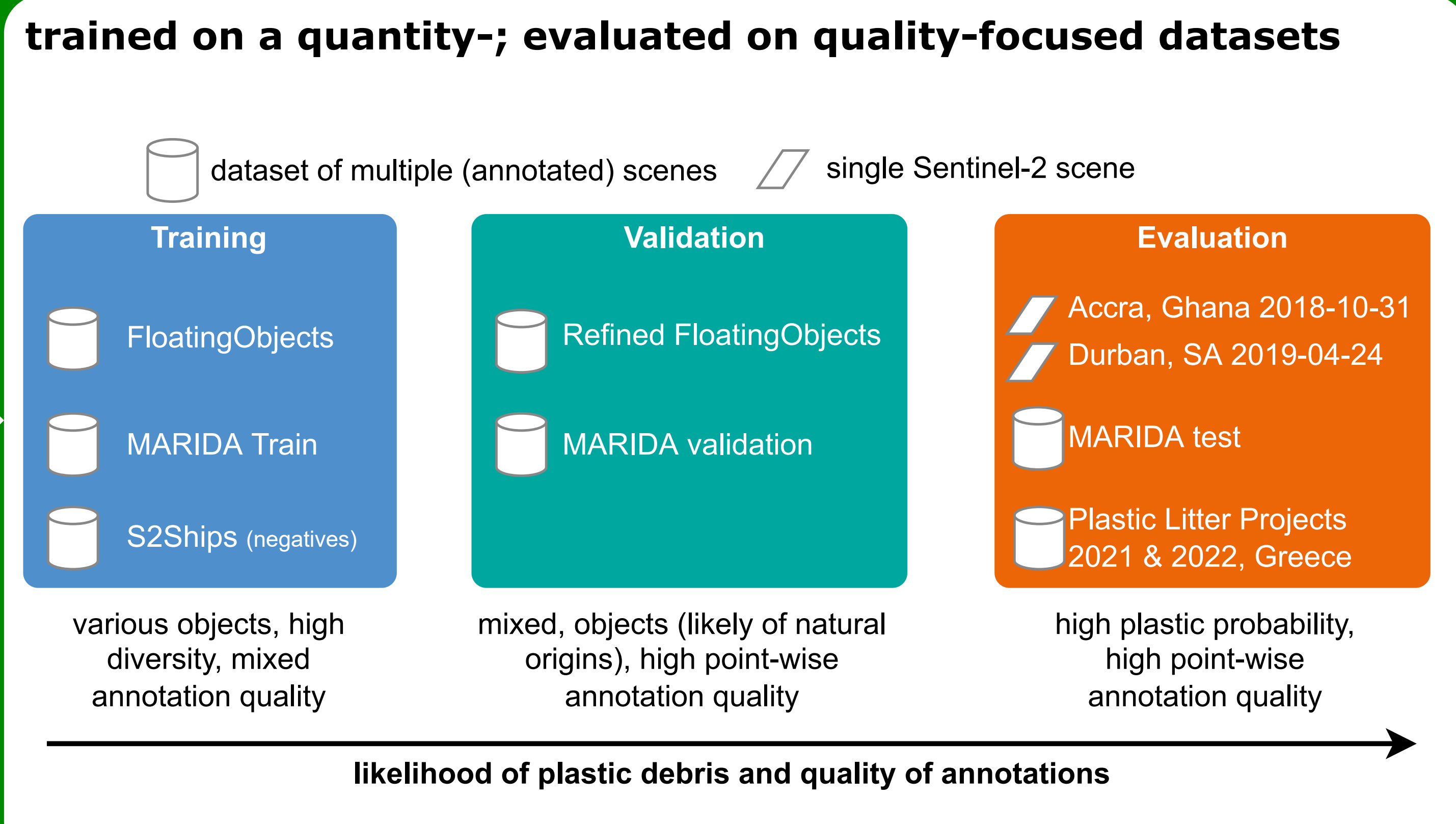
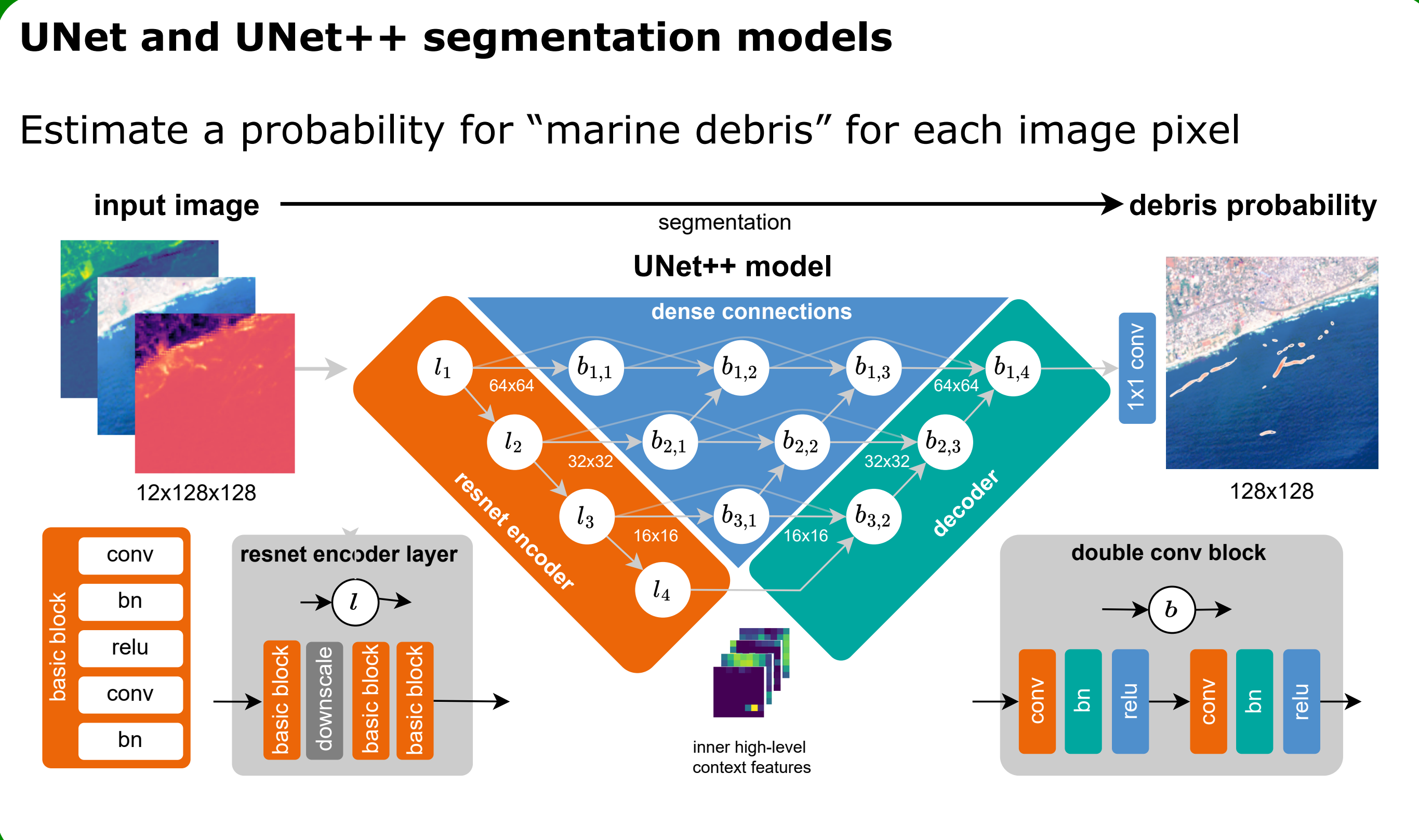
even though

**an abundance of satellite data is freely available:**  
**Sentinel-2, PlanetScope**

**Research question:**  
How to use modern machine learning for automatic detection of generic marine debris with publicly available satellite imagery?

**Approach:**  
Explore Data-Centric Machine Learning (DCAI) principles for large-scale marine debris detection

Method & Data



Takeaways

**In accordance with data-centric machine learning**

six principles according to Jarrahi et al., 2023:

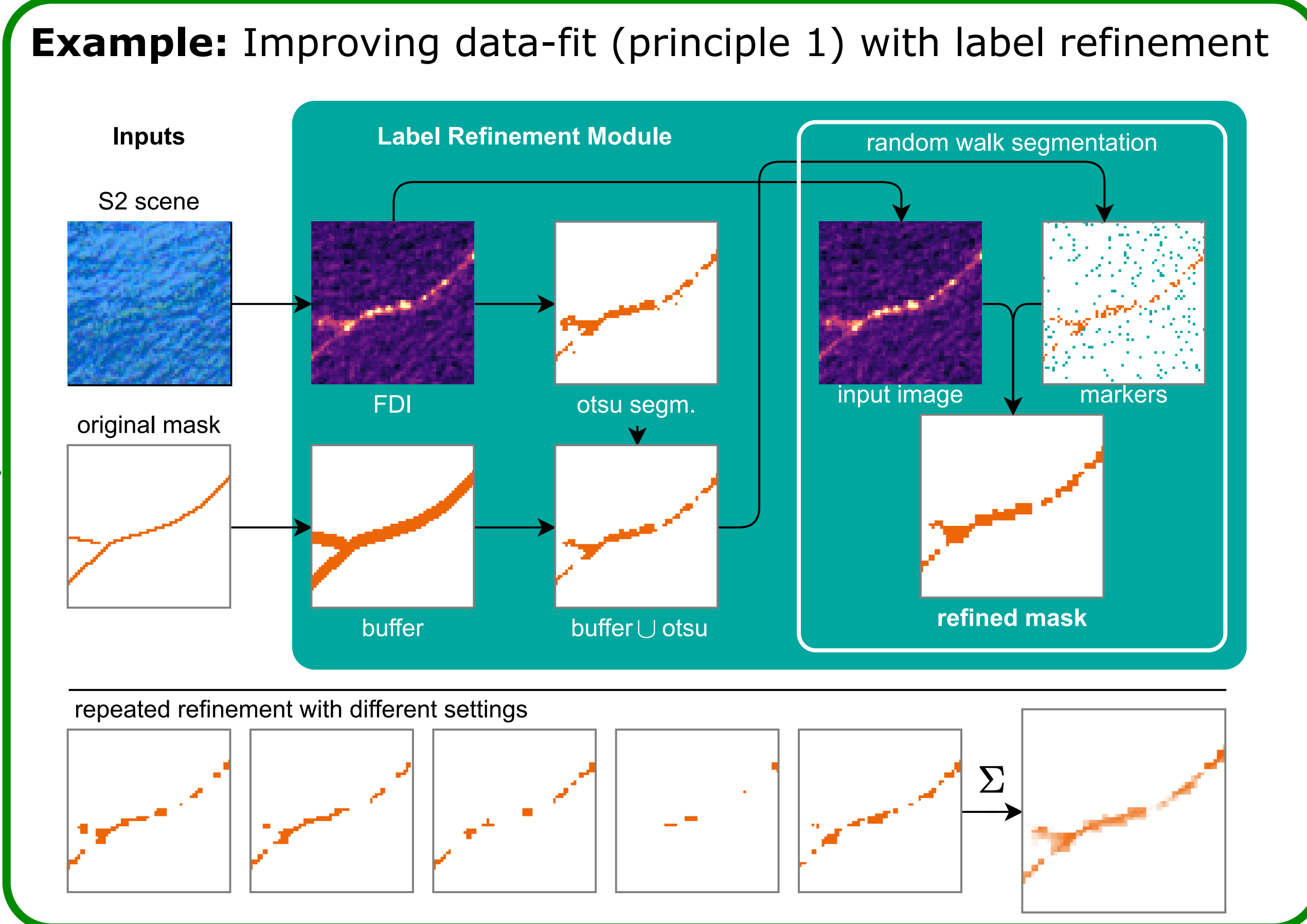
- 1) data-fit
- 2) data consistency
- 3) iterative process
- 4) reflect local context
- 5) meet needs of local stakeholders
- 6) exchange between ML and domain experts

**both UNet++ and UNet deep learning models result in similar accuracy:**

The graph shows validation loss over 100 epochs. The UNet++ mean loss (blue line) starts at approximately 0.8 and stabilizes around 0.6. The UNet mean loss (orange line) starts at approximately 1.0 and stabilizes around 0.7. The standard deviations are shown as shaded areas around the mean lines.

**automated label refinement had greater impact on accuracy (see no-ref)**

Marida-test set trained on	original data		our train set		UNET++ no-ref	
	RF	UNET	RF	UNET		
ACCURACY	0.697	0.838	0.811	<b>0.865 ± 0.006</b>	<b>0.867 ± 0.005</b>	0.851 ± 0.006
F-SCORE	0.288	0.701	0.708	<b>0.741 ± 0.012</b>	<b>0.749 ± 0.009</b>	0.710 ± 0.015
AUROC	0.488	0.764	0.862	<b>0.738 ± 0.012</b>	<b>0.746 ± 0.021</b>	0.733 ± 0.006
JACCARD	0.168	0.539	0.548	<b>0.589 ± 0.015</b>	<b>0.598 ± 0.012</b>	0.551 ± 0.018
KAPPA	0.197	0.593	0.569	<b>0.654 ± 0.016</b>	<b>0.661 ± 0.012</b>	0.615 ± 0.017



**References**

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- Mifdal, J., Longépé, N., & Rußwurm, M. (2021). Towards detecting floating objects on a global scale with learned spatial features using sentinel 2. ISPRS Annals of the Photogrammetry, Remote Sensing and Spatial Information Sciences, 285-293.
- Ruiz, I., Basurko, O. C., & Rubio, A. (2022). Modelling the distribution of fishing-related floating marine litter within the Bay of Biscay and its marine protected areas. Environmental Pollution, 292, 118216.
- Jarrahi, M. H., Memariani, A., & Guha, S. (2023). The Principles of Data-Centric AI. Communications of the ACM