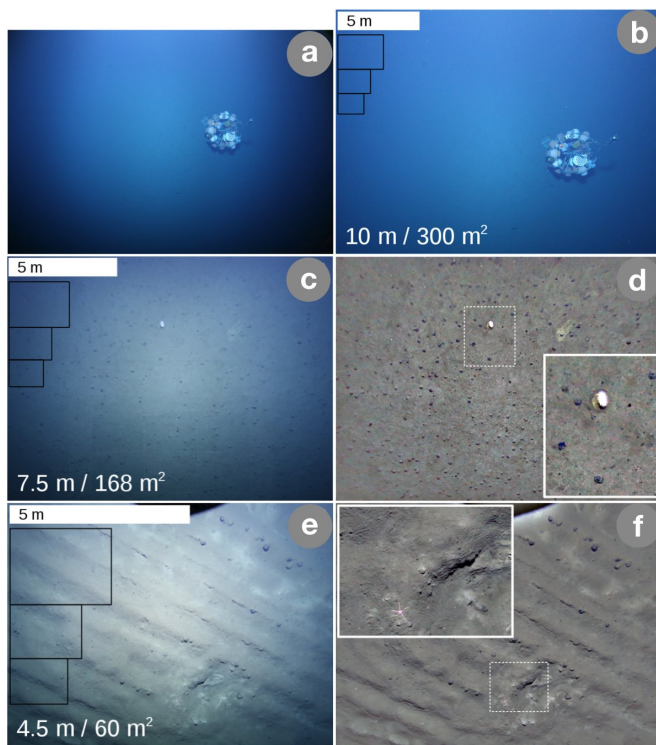


Understanding deep-sea images with artificial intelligence

11 September 2018



AUV ABYSS images from the Pacific seafloor 10, 7.5, and 4 meters away. The upper two images show a stationary lander, also an autonomous underwater vehicle. The images c to f show manganese nodules recognizable as dark points on the seabed. Credit: AUV-Team/GEOMAR

The evaluation of very large amounts of data is becoming increasingly relevant in ocean research. Diving robots or autonomous underwater vehicles that carry out measurements independently in the deep sea can now record large quantities of high-resolution images. To evaluate these images scientifically in a sustainable manner, a number of prerequisites have to be fulfilled in data acquisition, curation and data management.

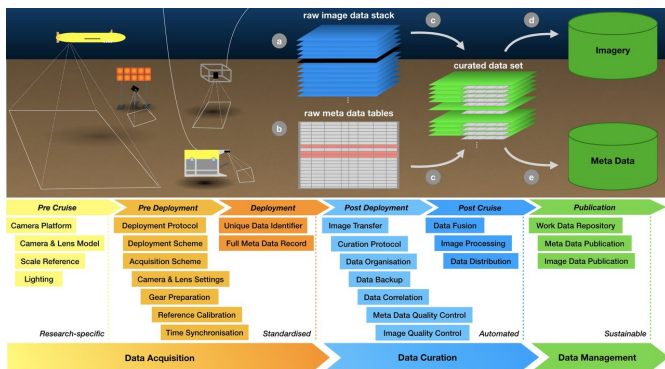
"Over the past three years, we have developed a standardized workflow that makes it possible to

scientifically evaluate large amounts of image data systematically and sustainably," explains Dr. Timm Schoening from the Deep Sea Monitoring working group headed by Prof. Dr. Jens Greinert at GEOMAR. The ABYSS autonomous underwater vehicle was equipped with a new digital camera system to study the ecosystem around manganese nodules in the Pacific Ocean. With the data collected in this way, the workflow was designed and tested for the first time. The results have now been published in the international journal *Scientific Data*.

The procedure is divided into three steps: Data acquisition, data curation and [data management](#), in each of which defined intermediate steps should be completed. For example, it is important to specify how the camera is to be set up, which data is to be captured, or which lighting is useful in order to answer a specific scientific question. In particular, the metadata of the diving robot must also be recorded. "For data processing, it is essential to link the camera's image data with the diving robot's metadata," says Schoening. The AUV ABYSS, for example, automatically recorded its position, the depth of the dive and the properties of the surrounding water. "All this information has to be linked to the respective image because it provides important information for subsequent evaluation," says Schoening. An enormous task: ABYSS collected over 500,000 images of the seafloor in around 30 dives. Various programs, which the team developed especially for this purpose, ensured that the [data](#) was brought together. Here, unusable image material, such as those with motion blur, was removed.

All these processes are now automated. "Until then, however, a large number of time-consuming steps had been necessary," says Schoening. "Now the method can be transferred to any project, even with other AUVs or camera systems." The material processed in this way was then made permanently available for the general public.

Finally, [artificial intelligence](#) in the form of the specially developed algorithm "CoMoNoD" was used for evaluation at GEOMAR. It automatically records whether manganese nodules are present in a photo, in what size and at what position. Subsequently, for example, the individual images could be combined to form larger maps of the seafloor. The next use of the workflow and the newly developed programs is already planned: At the next expedition in spring next year in the direction of [manganese nodules](#), the evaluation of the image material will take place directly on board. "Therefore we will take some particularly powerful computers with us on board," says Timm Schoening.



Schematic overview of the workflow for the analysis of image data from data acquisition through curation to data management. Credit: Timm Schoening/GEOMAR

More information: Timm Schoening et al, An acquisition, curation and management workflow for sustainable, terabyte-scale marine image analysis, *Scientific Data* (2018). [DOI: 10.1038/sdata.2018.181](#)

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