

**Streamlined Hybrid Annotation Framework** using Scalable Codestream for Bandwith-Restriced **UAV Object Detection Paper ID: 2085** 



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## **1. CONTEXT: UAVs are essential in emergency scenarios**



2 challenges for decision-making: Fast transmission and annotation → Use of multiresolution and hydrid annotation to allow **fast** and **accurate** decisions while saving expert time



## **2. METHOD: Proposed approach**

UAV

**GROUND STATION** 



### 3 improvements:

- Scenario constraints are **integrated** to determine the highest available resolution **LR** instead of HR (baseline)
- Only tiles selected for human annotator are sent in HR
- DL models are fine-tuned at different resolution levels

# **3. EXPERIMENTAL SETUP:** Application on satellite images of airports with aircrafts

- 165 HR images (60 MP)
- Fine-tuned Yolov8 on 5 resolutions levels
- BW fixed : 176, 88 and 22 kbps
- Level of emergency fixed, determined by t<sub>RSlimit</sub>: 3, 10 and 30 min  $( \mathbf{r} )$
- 2 metrics to compare the proposed approach to the baseline : t<sub>RS</sub>\_ratio and recall\_diff

|   |     | 3               | 10  | 30   |
|---|-----|-----------------|---|--|
| _ | 176 | $0.257 \\ 7.08$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.112 \\ \hline 3.67 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.028 \\ 1.54 \end{array}$ |
| _ | 80  | 0.35            | 0.148   | 0.028  |
|   |     | 25.44           | 7.27  | 2.95   |



## **4. RESULTS:** Response time is reduced by a factor of 34

### **176 kpbs:**

Proposed transmits LR tiles LR  $\rightarrow$  Improvement of t<sub>RS</sub>\_ratio Baseline always transmits HR tiles  $\rightarrow$  Penalty in *recall diff* because performance of fine-tuned model at HR is better

### **88 kpbs:**

Higher improvement of t<sub>RS</sub>\_*ratio* and lower decrease of *recall\_diff* because budget for human annotation is lower

### **22 kbps:**

Highest gain in t<sub>RS</sub>. However, at 3min, even the lowest LR cannot be sent because the BW is too restrictive







[1] Preethy Byju, et al., "Remote-sensing image scene classification with deep neural networks in jpeg 2000 compressed domain," IEEE Transactions on Geoscience and Remote Sensing, vol. 59, no. 4, pp. 3458–3472, 2021.

[2] El Khoury, et al., "Improved 3d u-net robustness against jpeg 2000 compression for male pelvic organ segmentation in radiotherapy," Journal of Medical Imaging, vol. 8, no. 04, 2021.

[3] El Khoury, et al., "Improving 3d lesion segmentation robustness against image compression in multiple sclerosis," in 2024 IEEE International Symposium on Biomedical Imaging, 2024, p. 1.

[4] Yamani, et al., "Active learning for single-stage object detection in uav images," in Proceedings of the IEEE/CVFWinter Conference on Applications of Computer Vision (WACV), January 2024, pp. 1860–1869.

[5] Palmaerts, et al., "Oriented aircraft object detector using scaled yolov4 on very high resolution satellite and synthetic datasets," in 2023 Joint Urban Remote Sensing Event (JURSE), 2023, pp. 1–4.

The combination of fine-tuned DL model and human annotation with multiresolution allows to speed up the decision-making process in BW limited scenarios, up to 34 times in the most restrictive case **FUTURE WORKS** will focus on optimizing each component of the framework (fine-tuning of the model) and tile selection strategy for human annotation)

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