

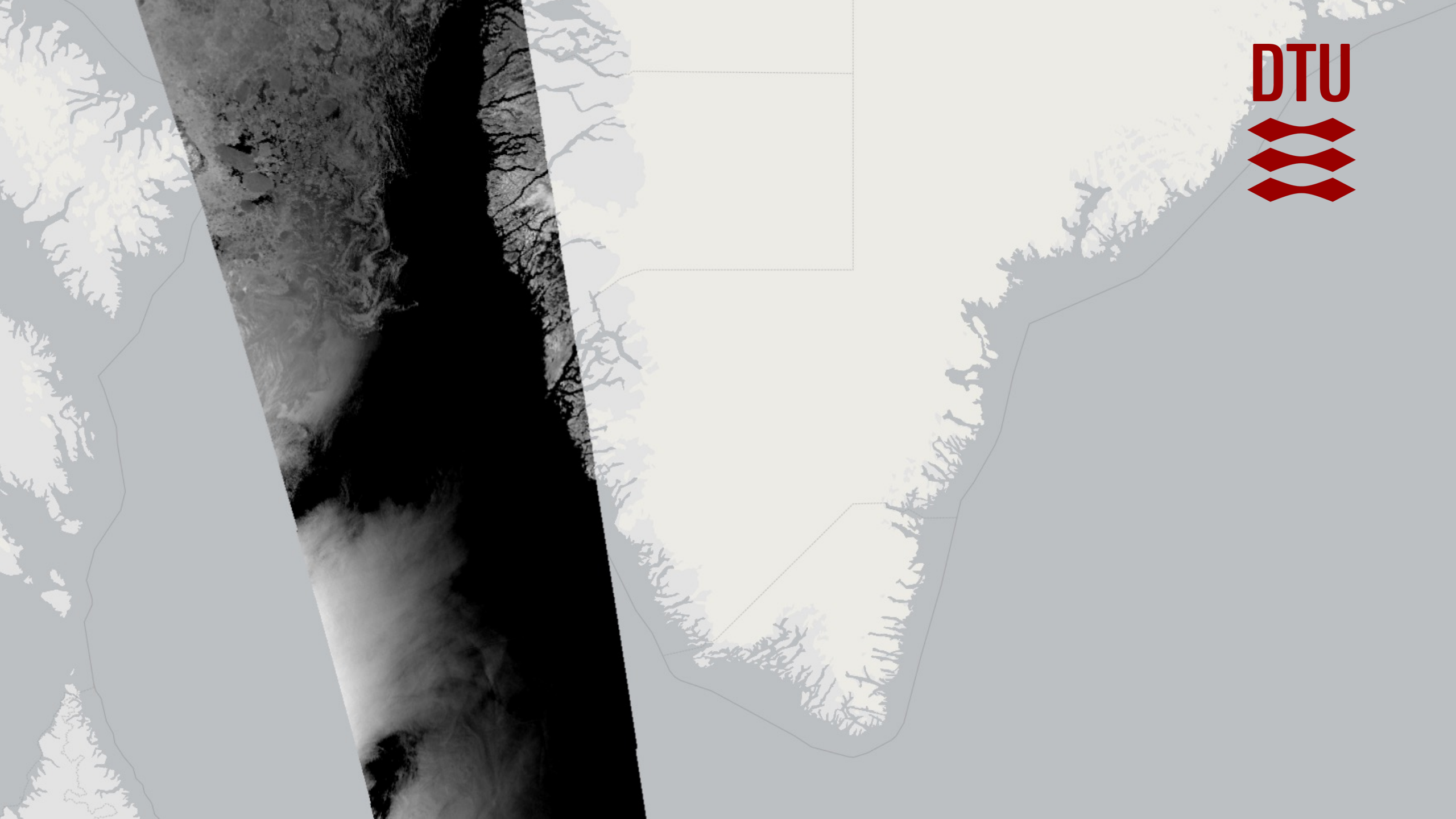


# Light-weight ship detection

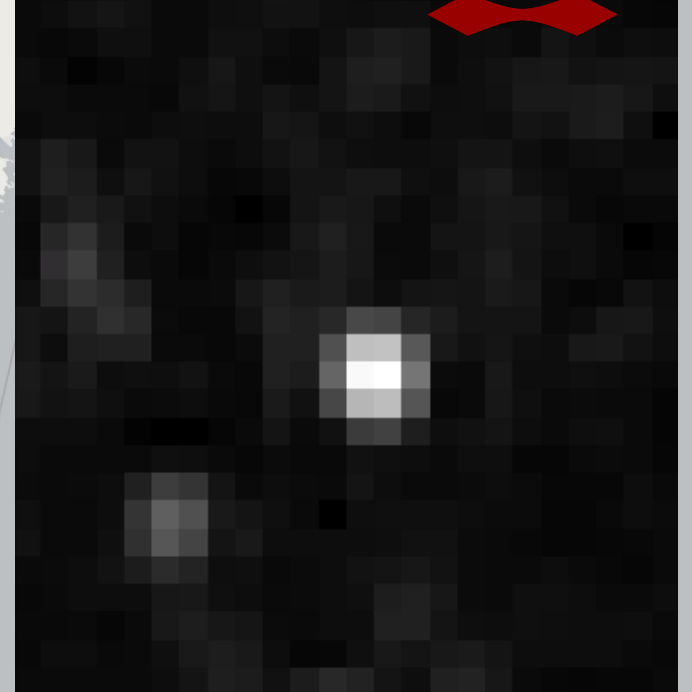
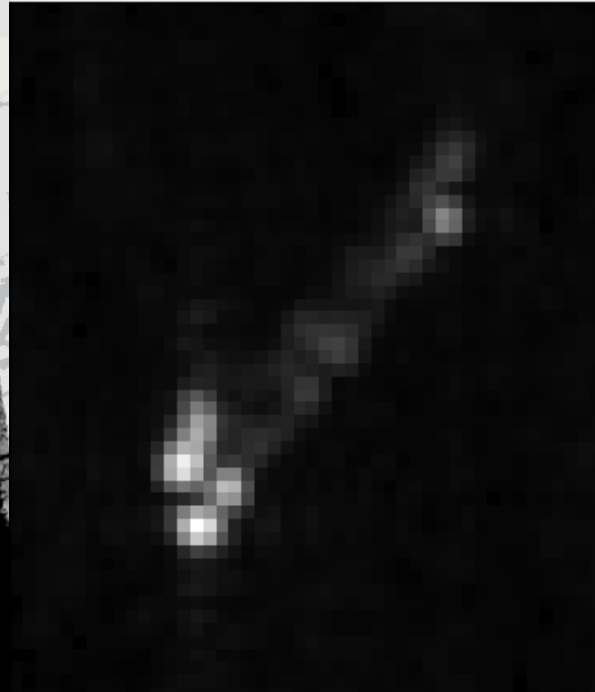
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For onboard AI

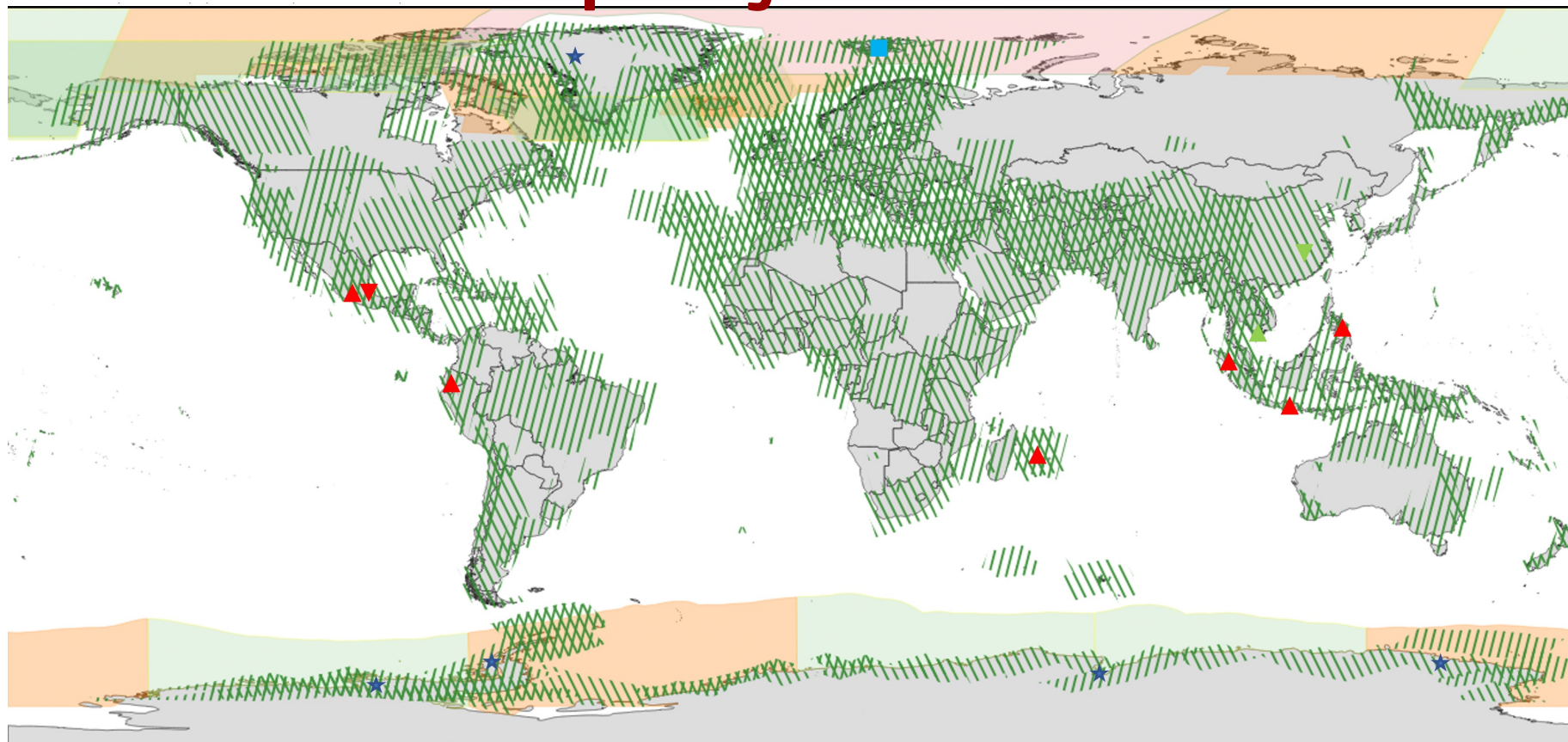
Kristian Aalling Sørensen, Peder Heiselberg, Henning Heiselberg  
National Space Institute of Denmark,  
Center for Security



DTU



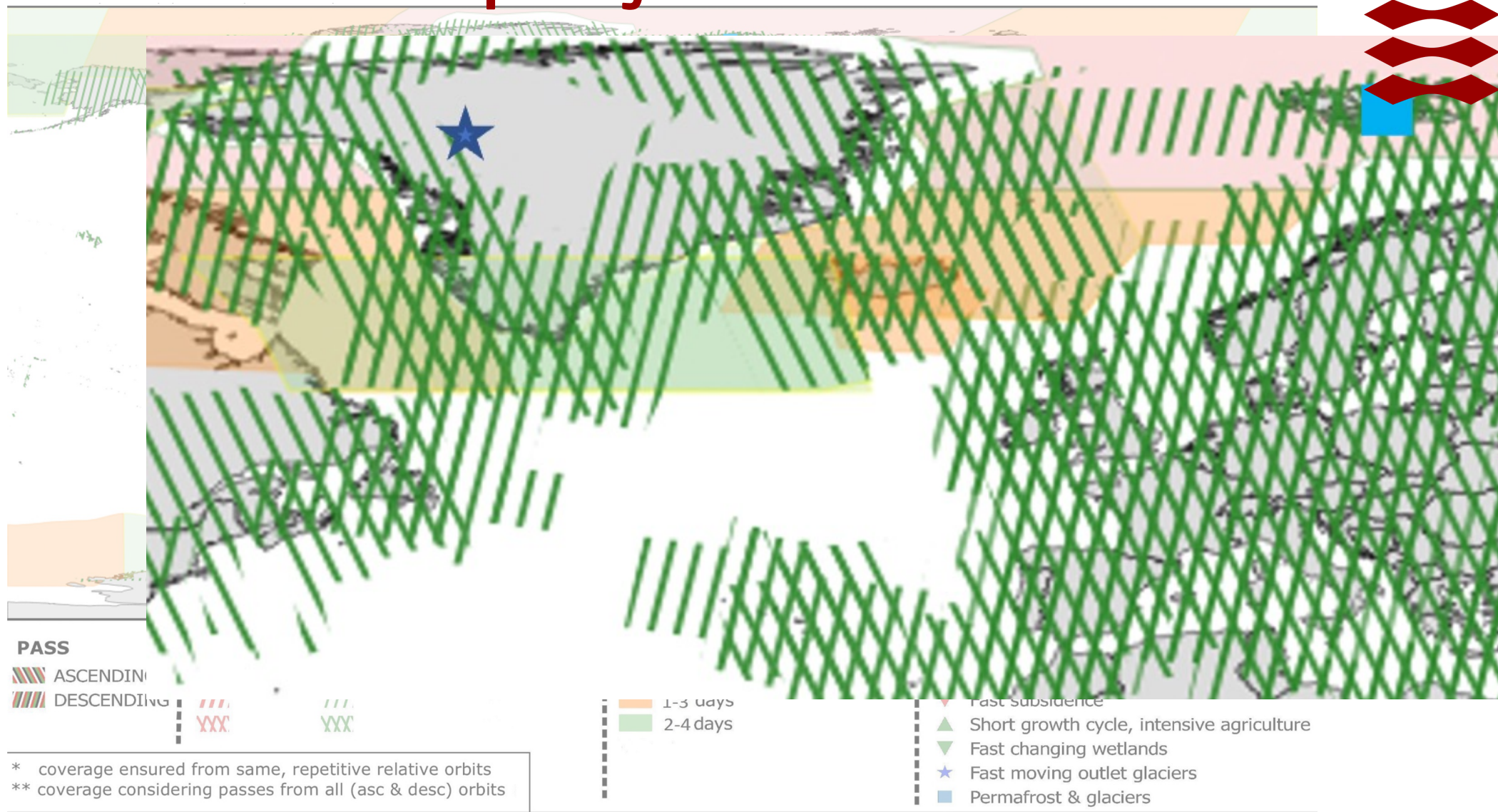
# Sentinel-1 Revisit Frequency



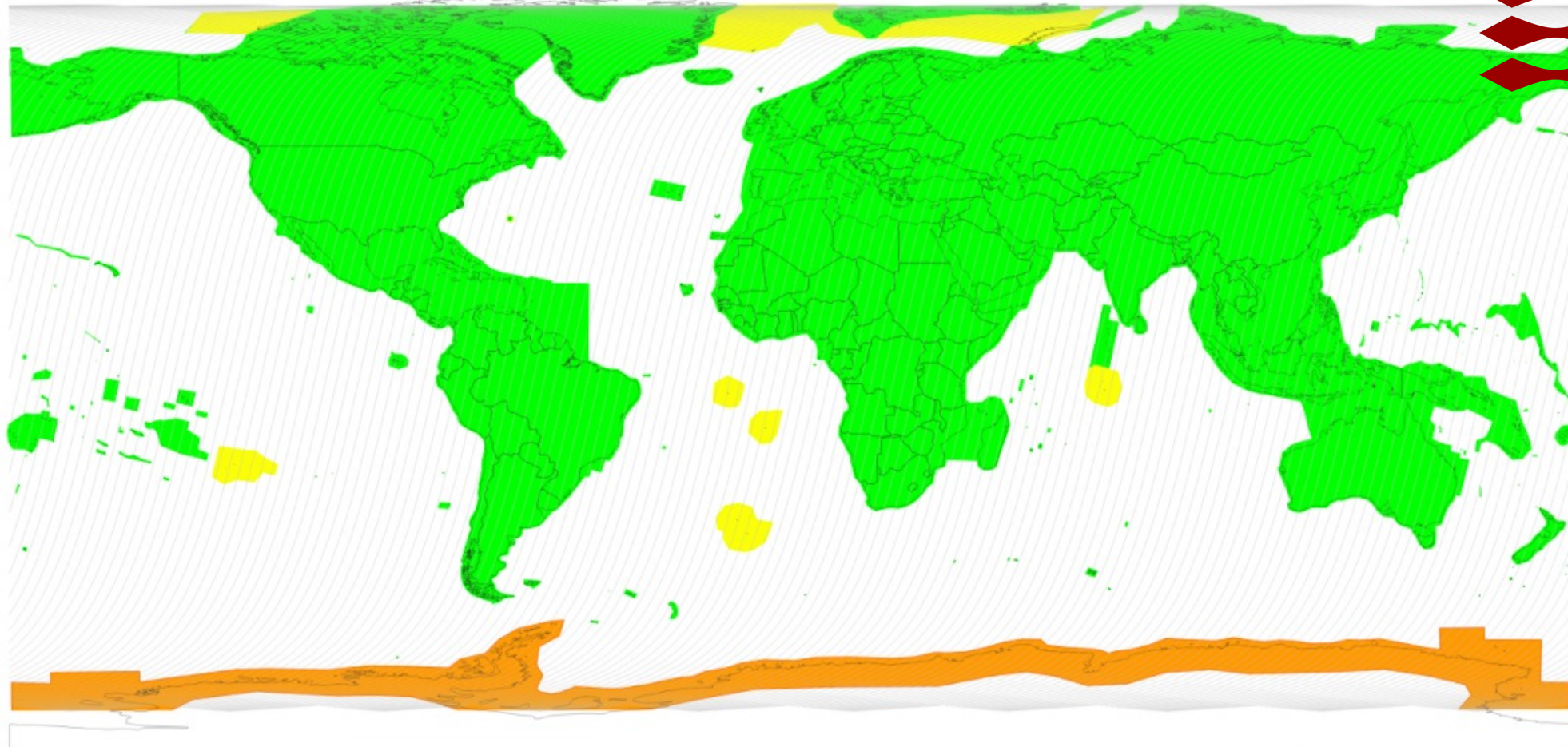
<b>PASS</b>	<b>REPEAT</b>	<b>FREQUENCY **</b>	<b>COVERAGE</b>	<b>FREQUENCY **</b>	<b>REFERENCE DATA SITES (6d repeat)</b>
ASCENDING	6 days	12 days	1 days		Highly active volcanism
DESCENDING	3 days	6 days	1-3 days		Fast subsidence
	12 days	12 days	2-4 days		Short growth cycle, intensive agriculture
	6 days	6 days			Fast changing wetlands
	3 days	3 days			Fast moving outlet glaciers
	12 days	12 days			Permafrost & glaciers

\* coverage ensured from same, repetitive relative orbits  
 \*\* coverage considering passes from all (asc & desc) orbits

# Sentinel-1 Revisit Frequency

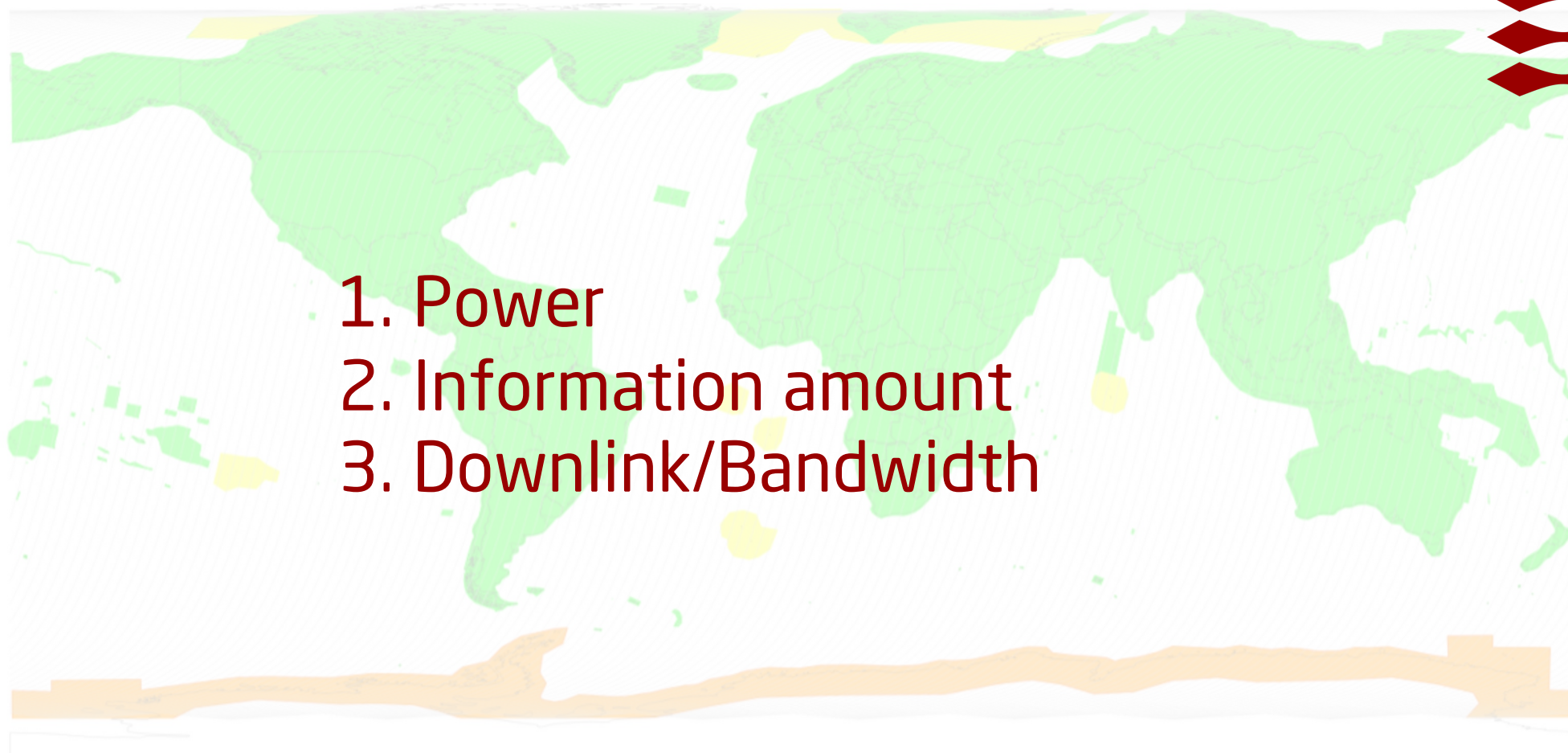


# Sentinel-2 Revisit Frequency



- 5 days
- 10 days
- 10 days access from alternated tracks

# Sentinel-2 Revisit Frequency



1. Power
2. Information amount
3. Downlink/Bandwidth



# Light-weight ship detection

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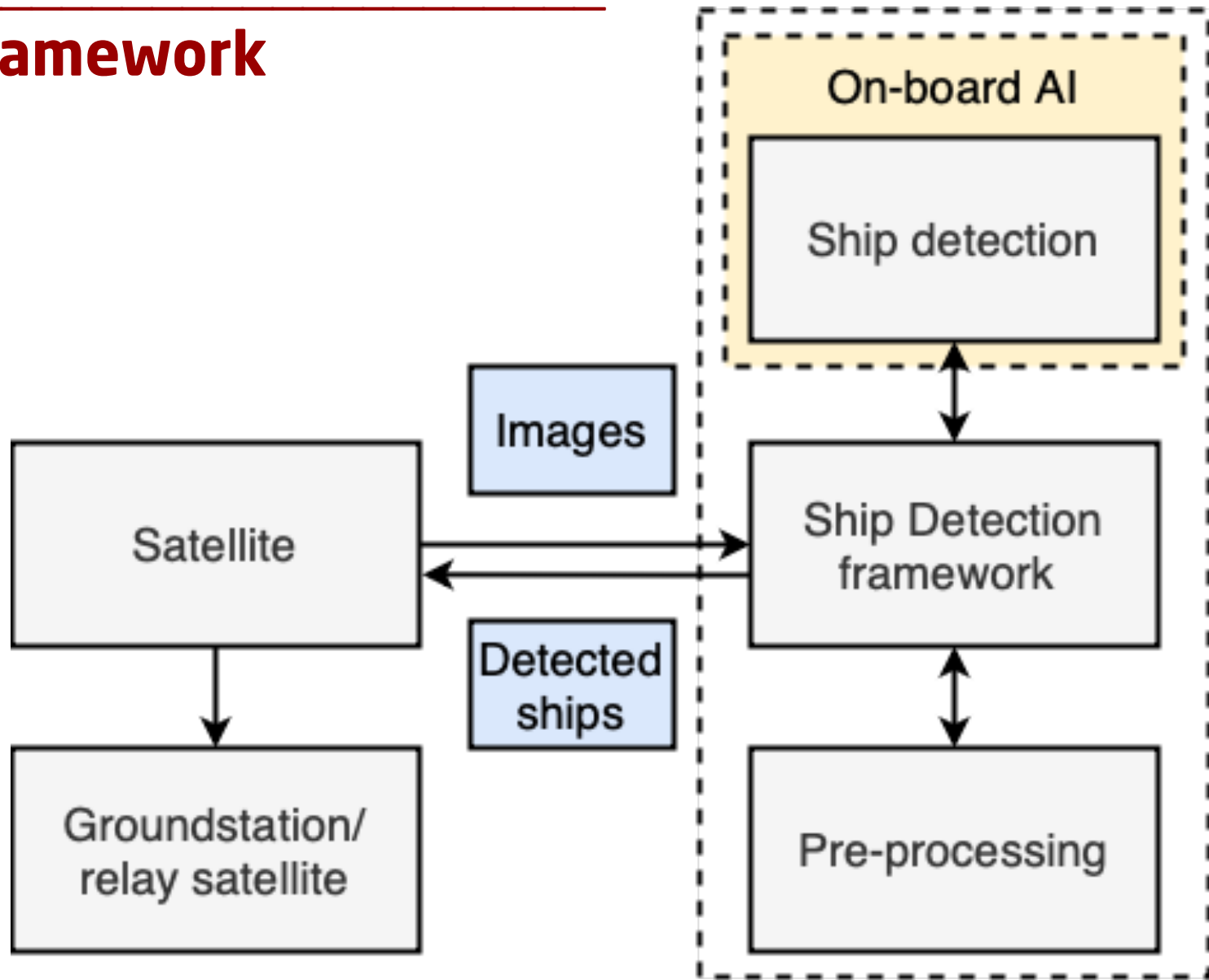
For onboard AI

Kristian Aalling Sørensen, Peder Heiselberg, Henning Heiselberg  
National Space Institute of Denmark,  
Center for Security

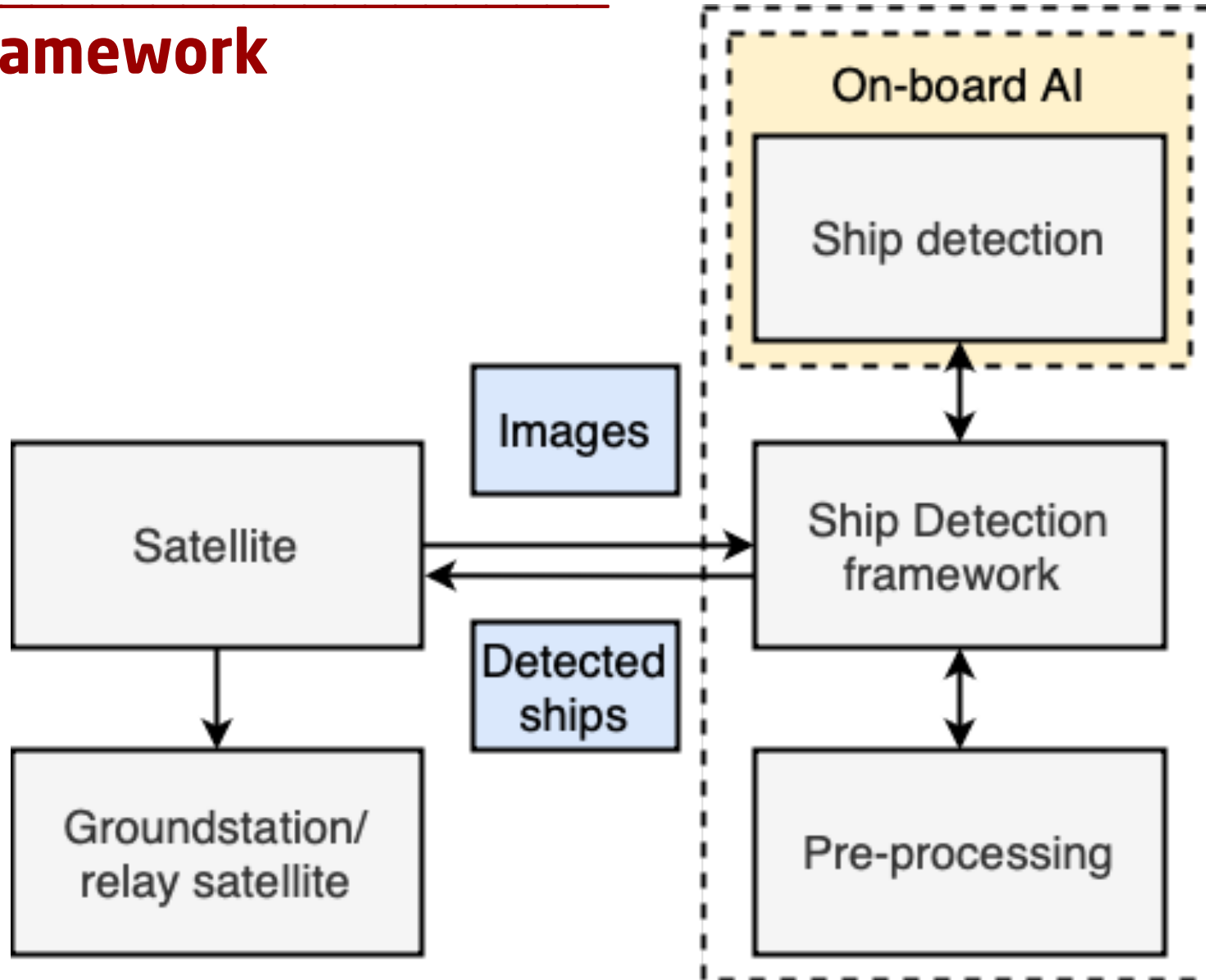
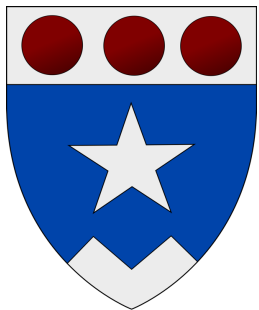




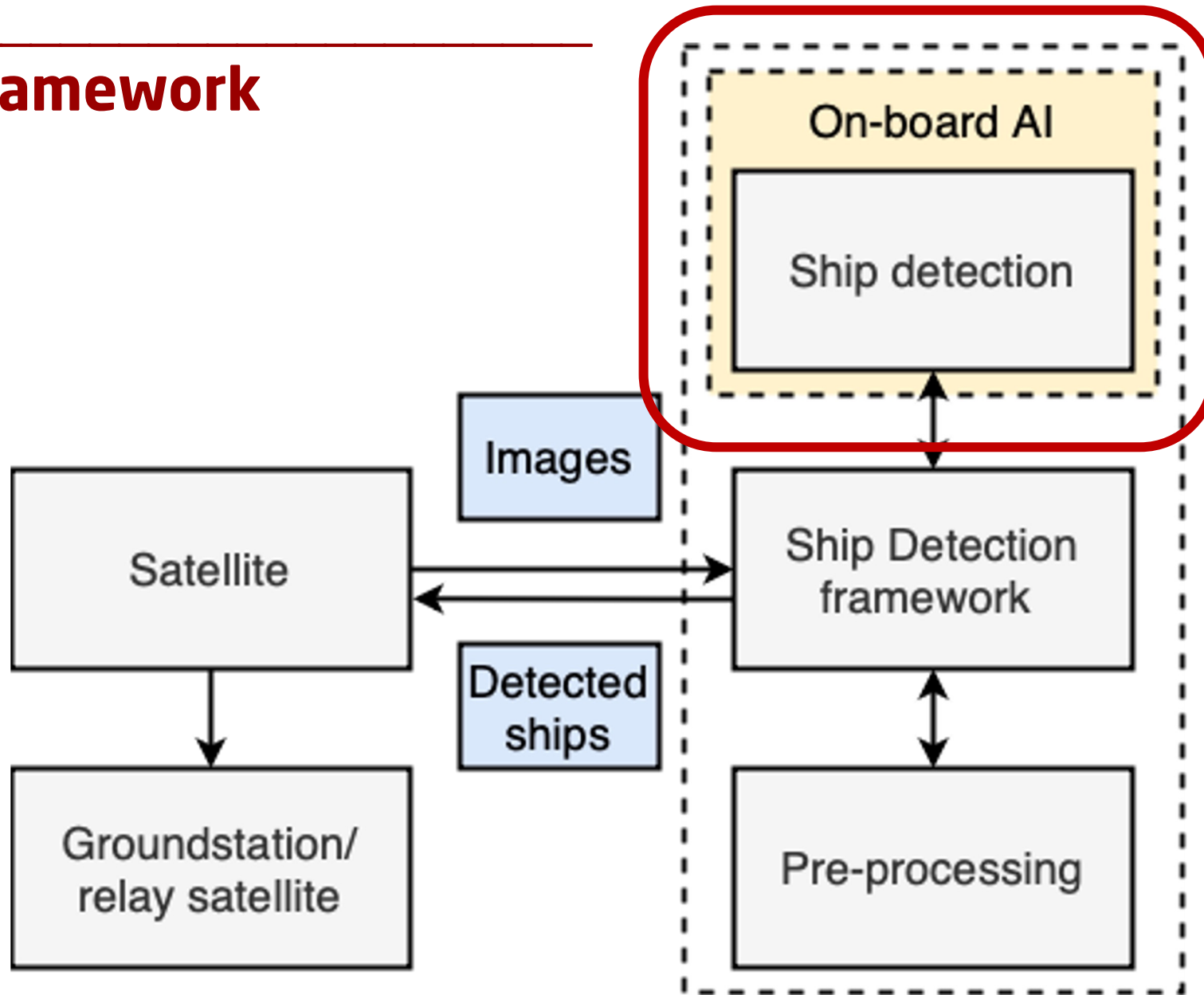
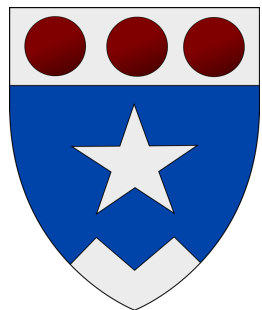
# Onboard AI framework



# Onboard AI framework



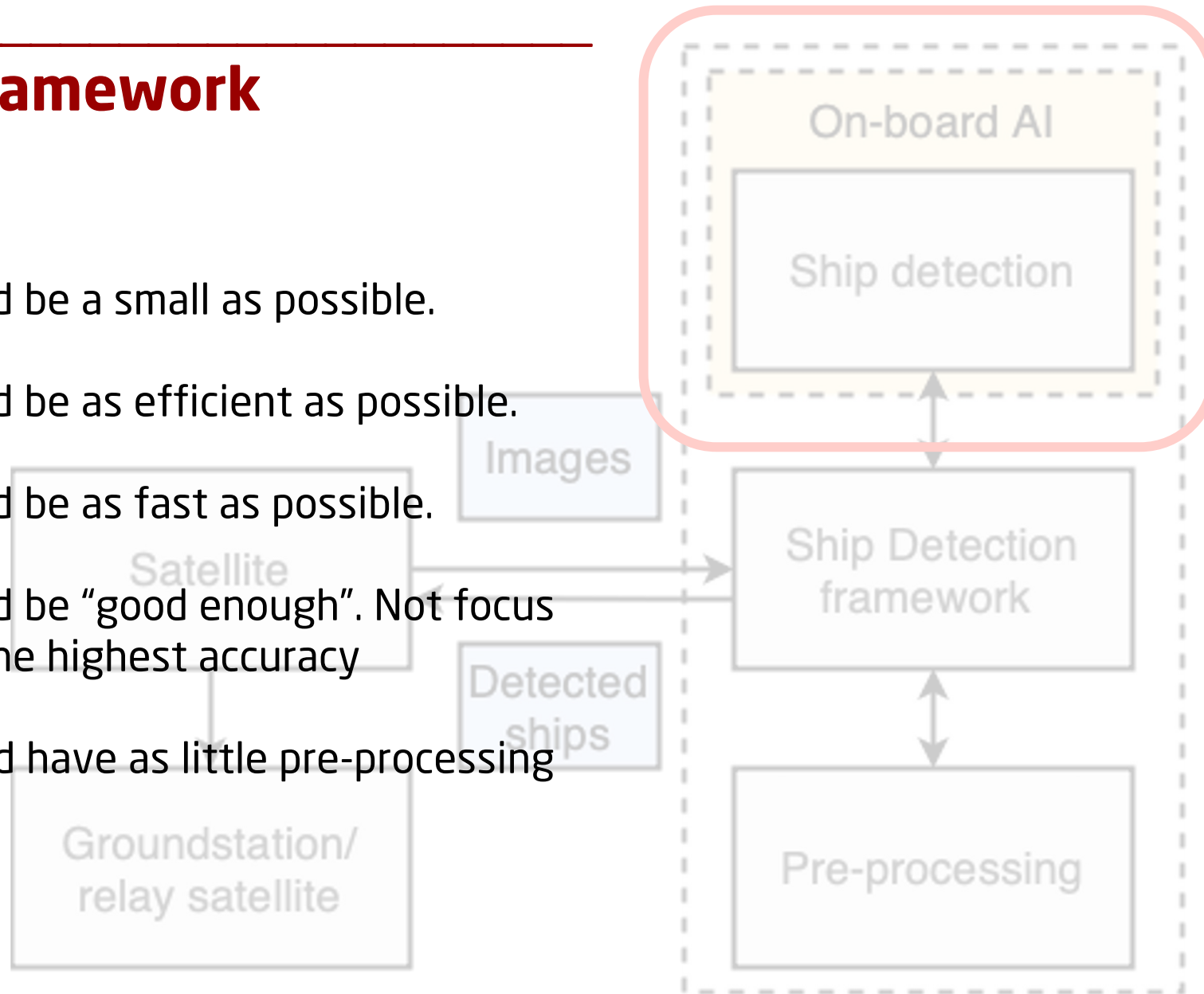
# Onboard AI framework



# Onboard AI framework

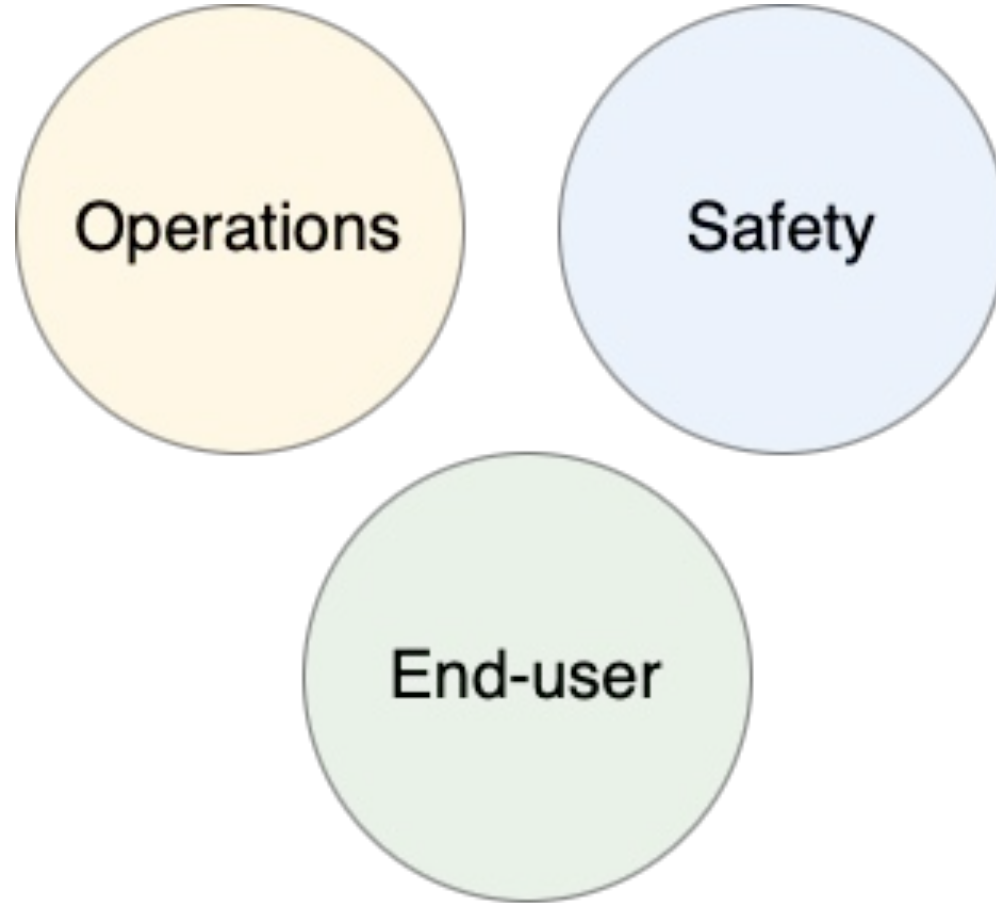
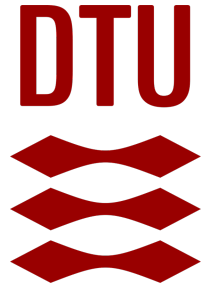
## Considerations

1. Model should be as small as possible.
2. Model should be as efficient as possible.
3. Model should be as fast as possible.
4. Model should be "good enough". Not focus on getting the highest accuracy
5. Image should have as little pre-processing as possible



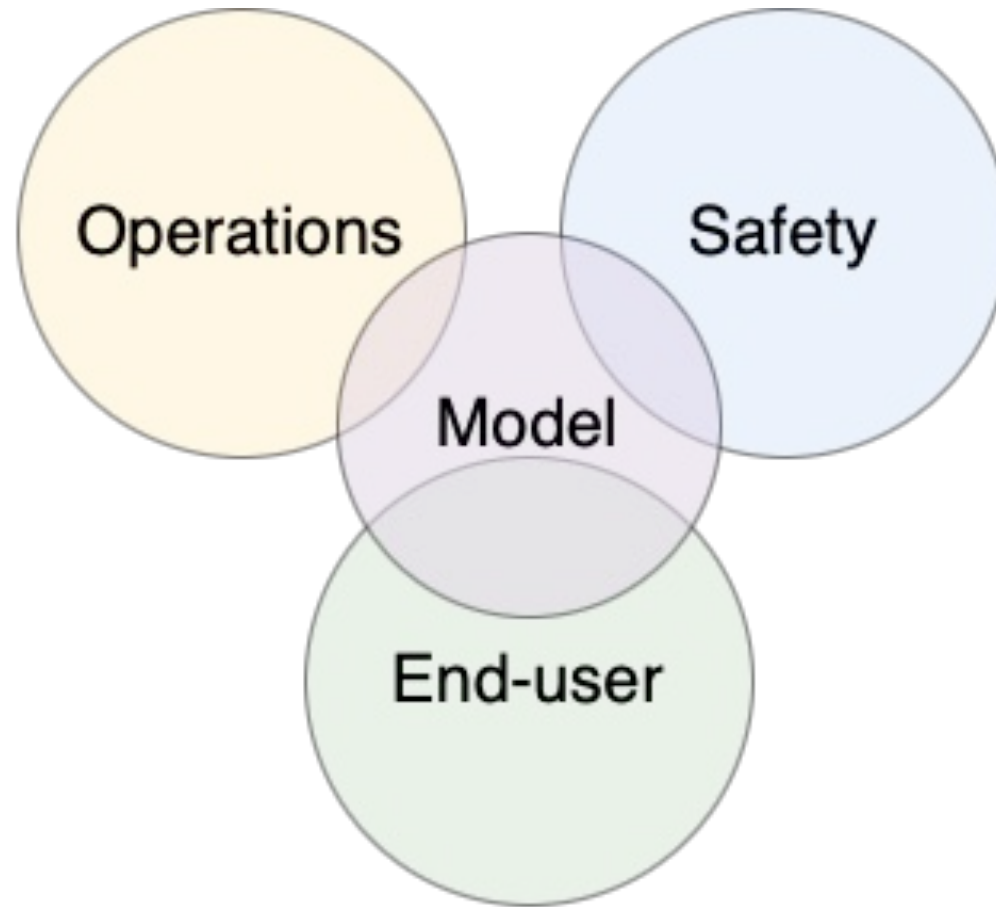
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# AI requirements



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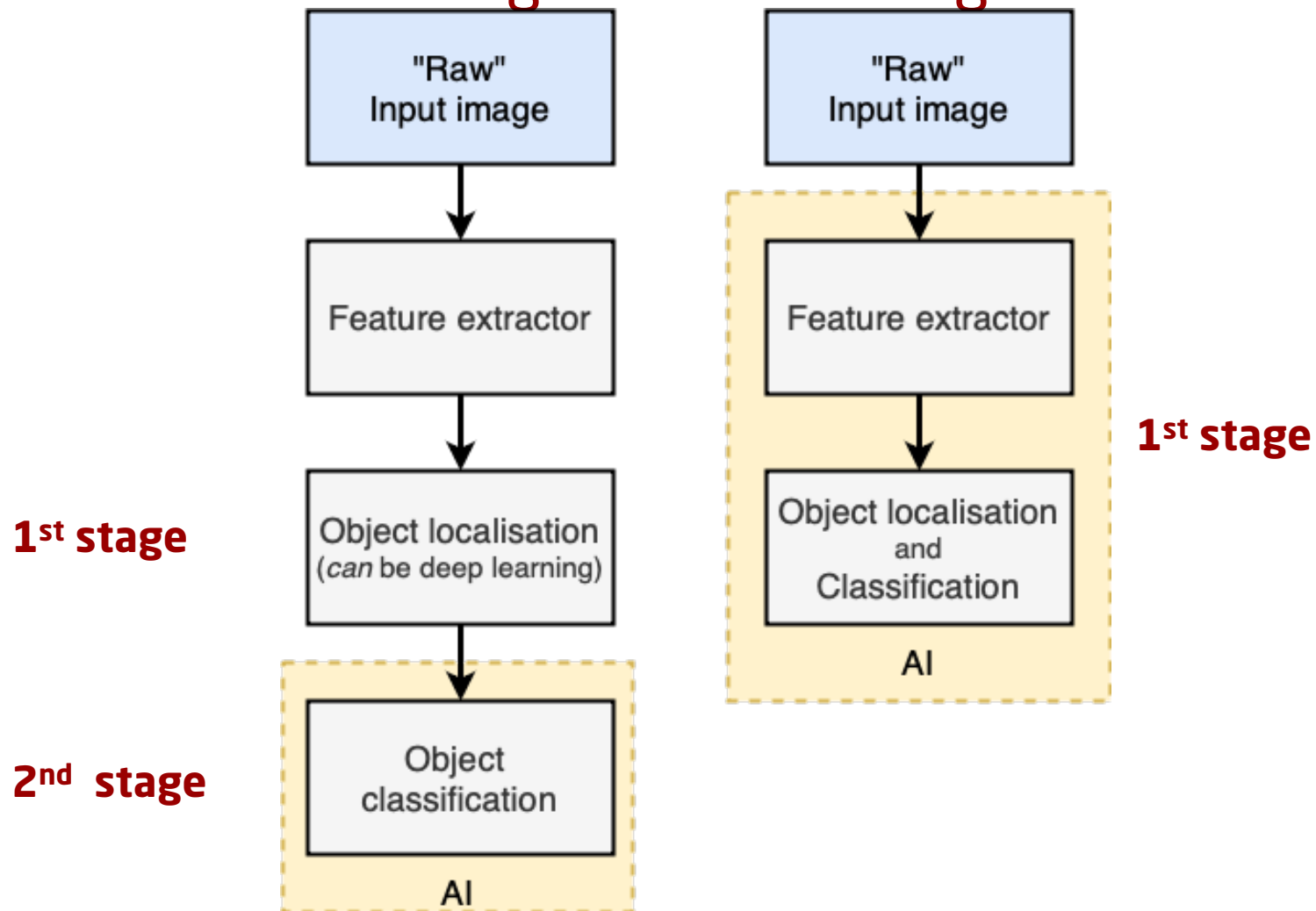
# AI requirements



# Object detection models

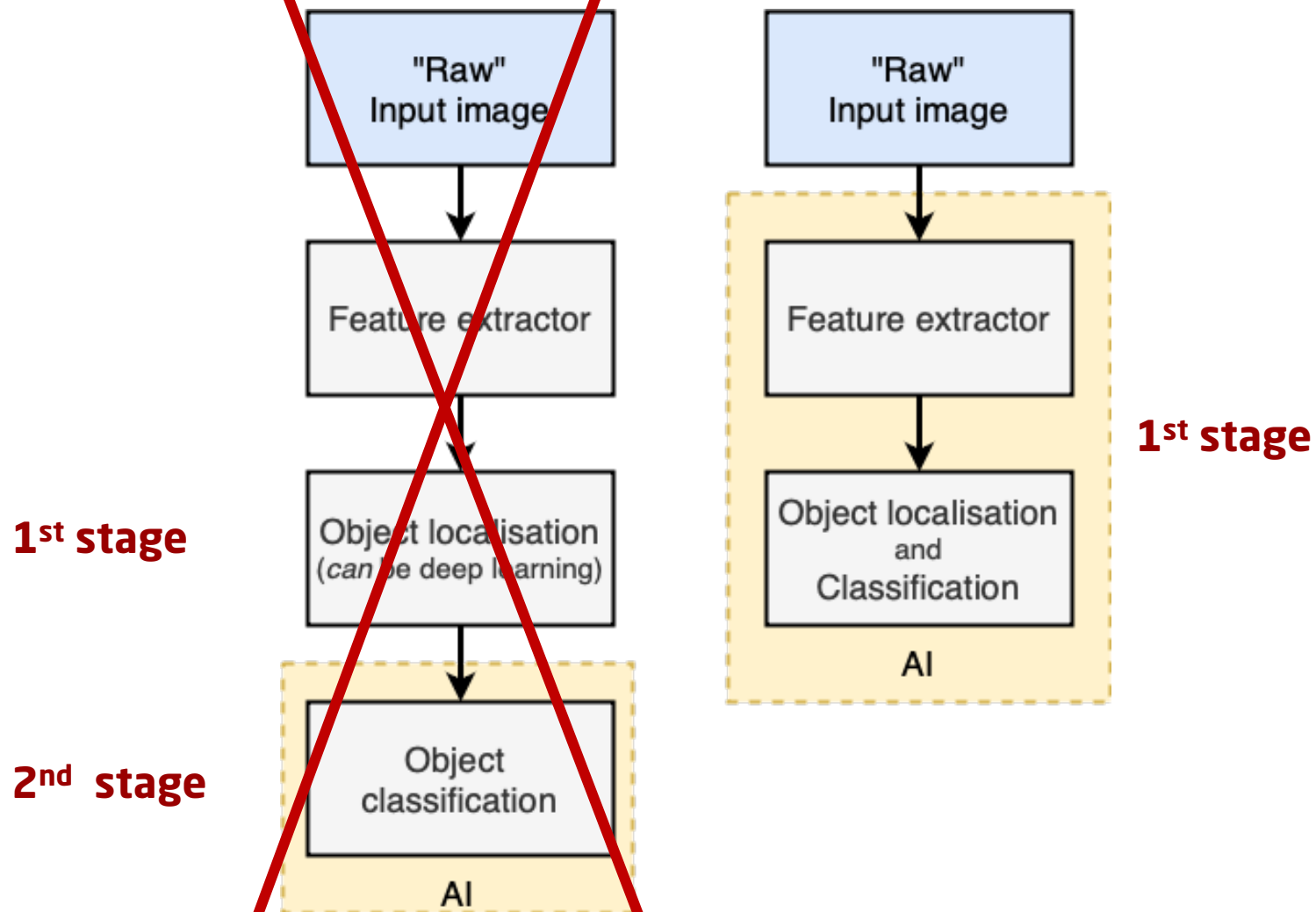
Fast model:

2-stage vs. 1-stage



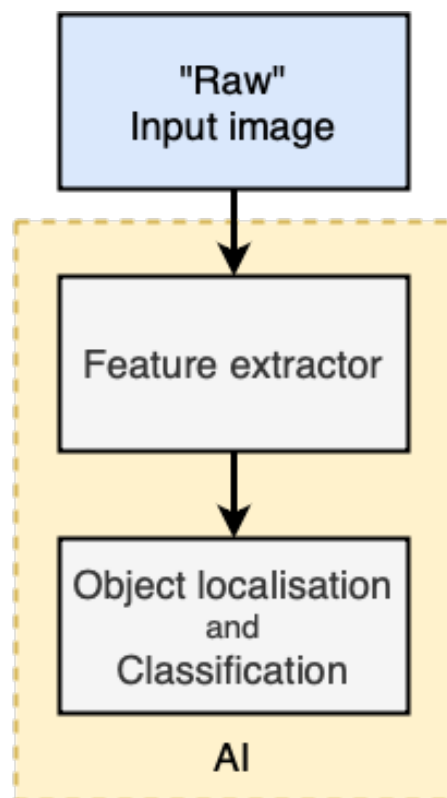
# Fast model:

2-stage vs. 1-stage





## Fast model: 1-stage



- Make as small as possible (less parameters)
- Introduce more efficient deep learning layers
- Make it better for small objects
- ....

# Results



Table 1: State of the art FOSS models

Model name	AP <sub>0.5</sub> (%)	AP <sub>0.5:0.9</sub> (%)	R(%)	P(%)	Parms(M)
YOLOv3tiny	57.9	32.6	42.2	90.0	12.13
YOLOv3sppu	85.5	52.9	77.8	<b>93.4</b>	104.7
YOLOv5mu	85.8	50.2	78.7	89.6	25.07
YOLOv8n	74.7	37.4	71.3	88.8	<b>3.01</b>
YOLOv8x	<b>88.5</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>82.9</b>	93.3	68.2

Table 1: Improved models

Augmentation	Depth-wise separable	Dilation rate	parameters	AP <sub>0.5</sub> (%)	R (%)
✗	✗	✗	1.94	96.58	93.13
✓	✗	✗	1.94	96.67	93.56
✓	✗	✗	0.529	96.10	92.54
✓	✓	✓	0.330	95.63	92.25

## Results - small

Table 1: State of the art FOSS models

Model name	AP <sub>0.5</sub> (%)	AP <sub>0.5:0.9</sub> (%)	R(%)	P(%)	Parms(M)
YOLOv3tiny	57.9	32.6	42.2	90.0	12.13
YOLOv3sppu	85.5	52.9	77.8	<b>93.4</b>	104.7
YOLOv5mu	85.8	50.2	78.7	89.6	25.07
YOLOv8n	74.7	37.4	71.3	88.8	<b>3.01</b>
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✓	✗	✗	0.529	96.10	92.54
✓	✓	✓	0.330	95.63	92.25

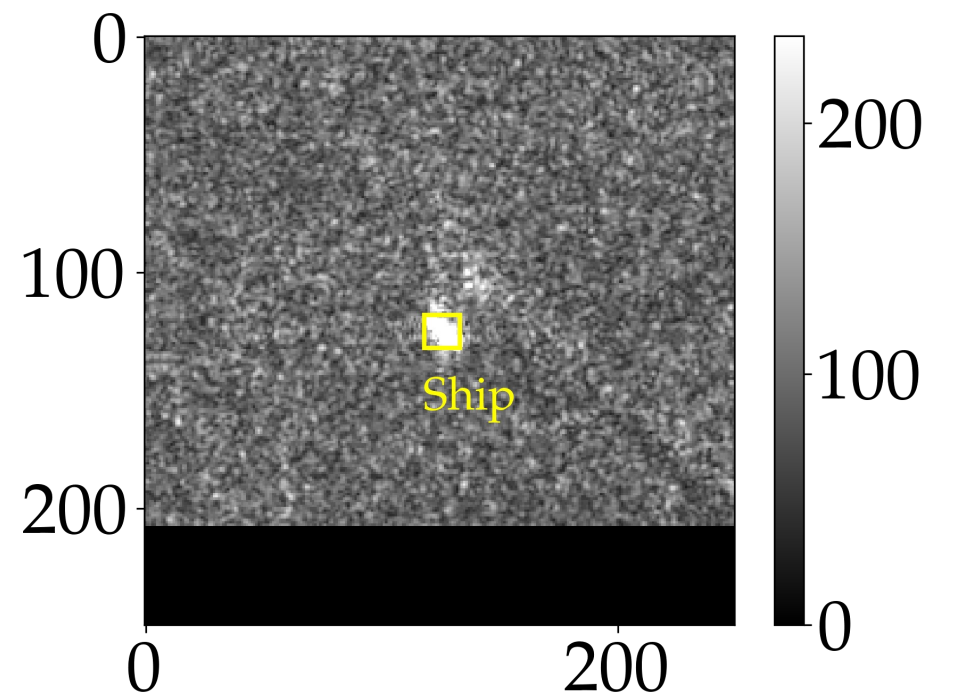
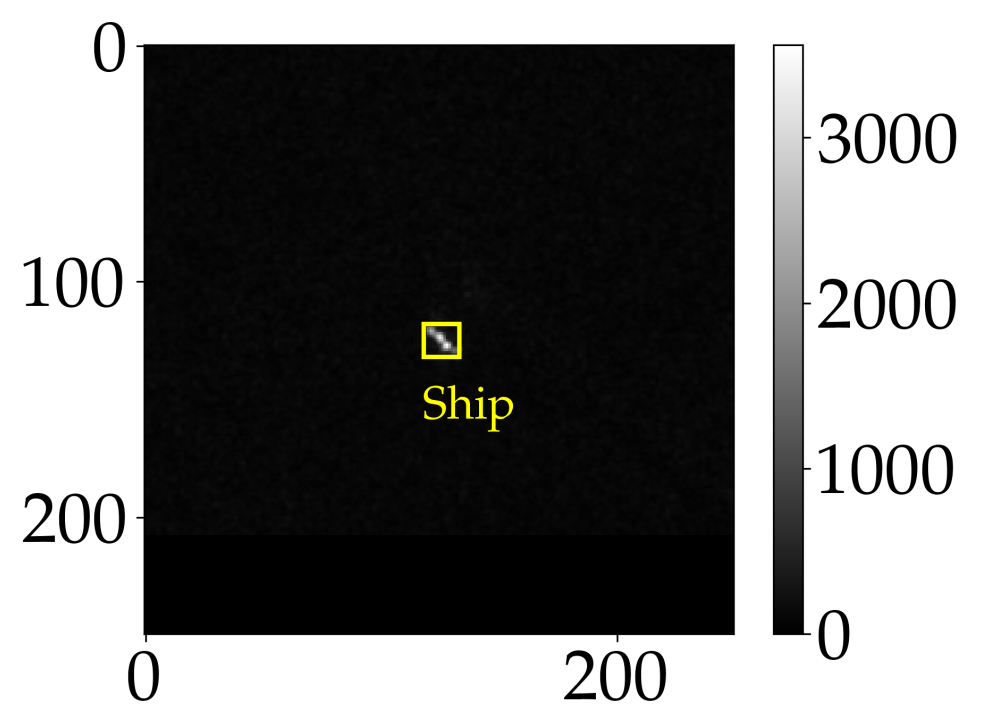
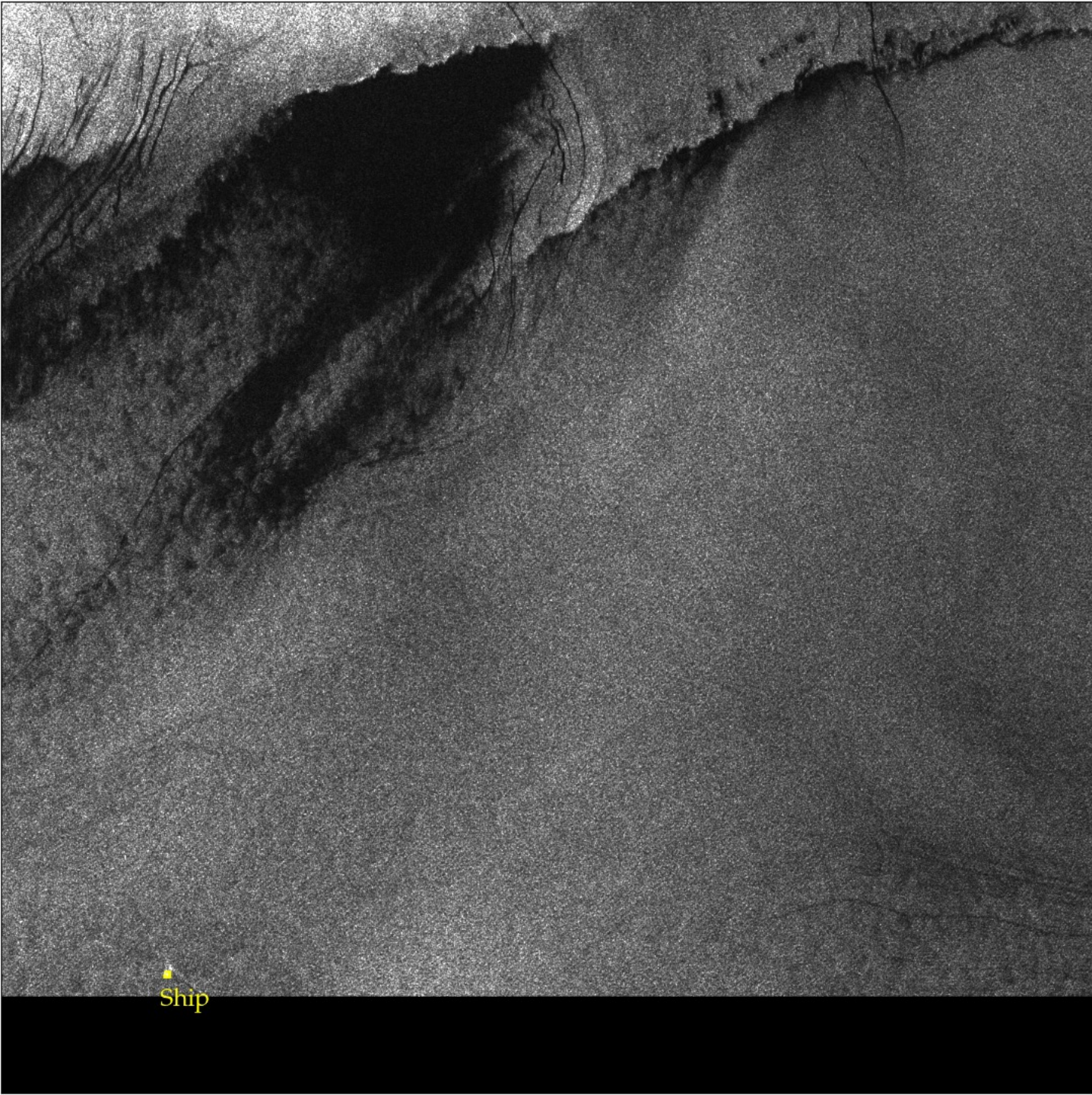
## Results - "good enough"

Table 1: State of the art FOSS models

Model name	AP <sub>0.5</sub> (%)	AP <sub>0.5:0.9</sub> (%)	R(%)	P(%)	Parms(M)
YOLOv3tiny	57.9	32.6	42.2	90.0	12.13
YOLOv3sppu	85.5	52.9	77.8	<b>93.4</b>	104.7
YOLOv5mu	85.8	50.2	78.7	89.6	25.07
YOLOv8n	74.7	37.4	71.3	88.8	<b>3.01</b>
YOLOv8x	<b>88.5</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>82.9</b>	93.3	68.2

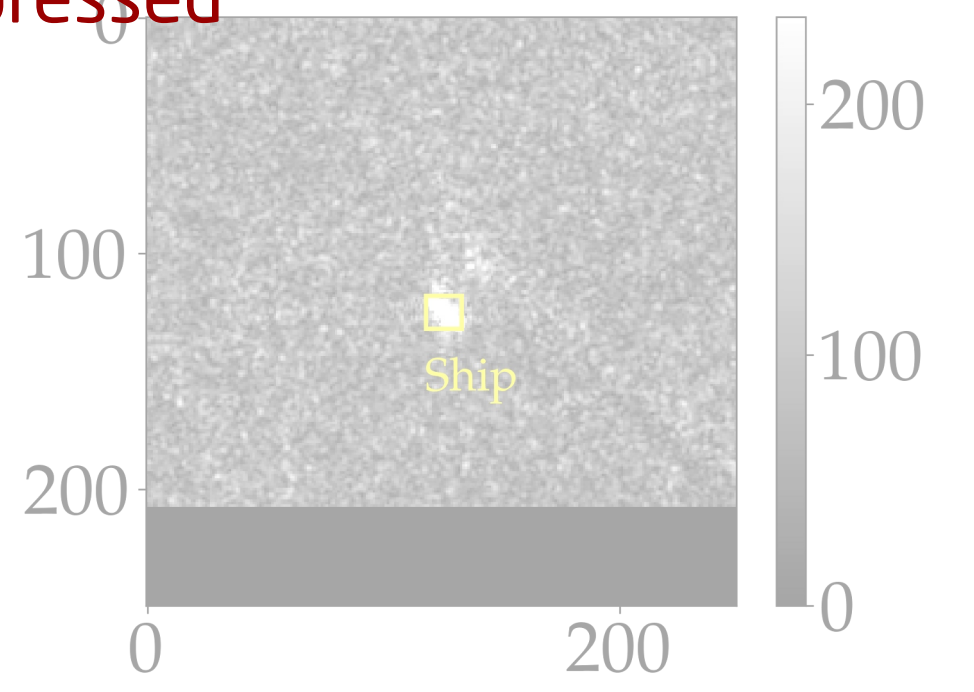
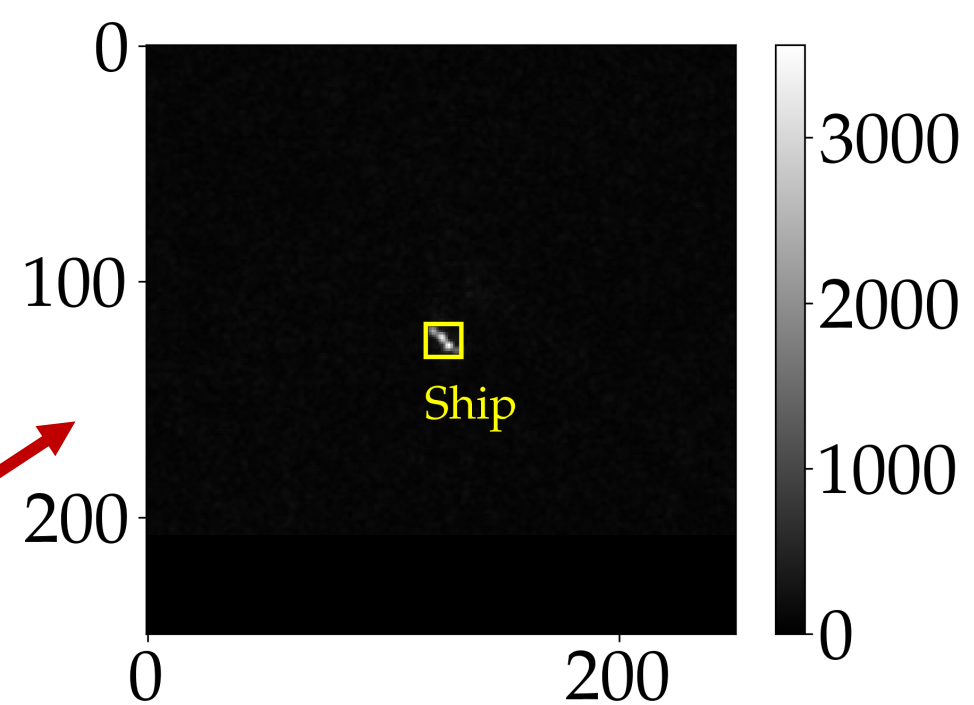
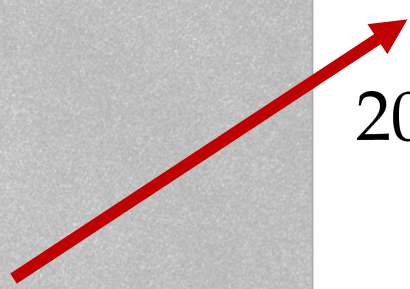
Table 1: Improved models

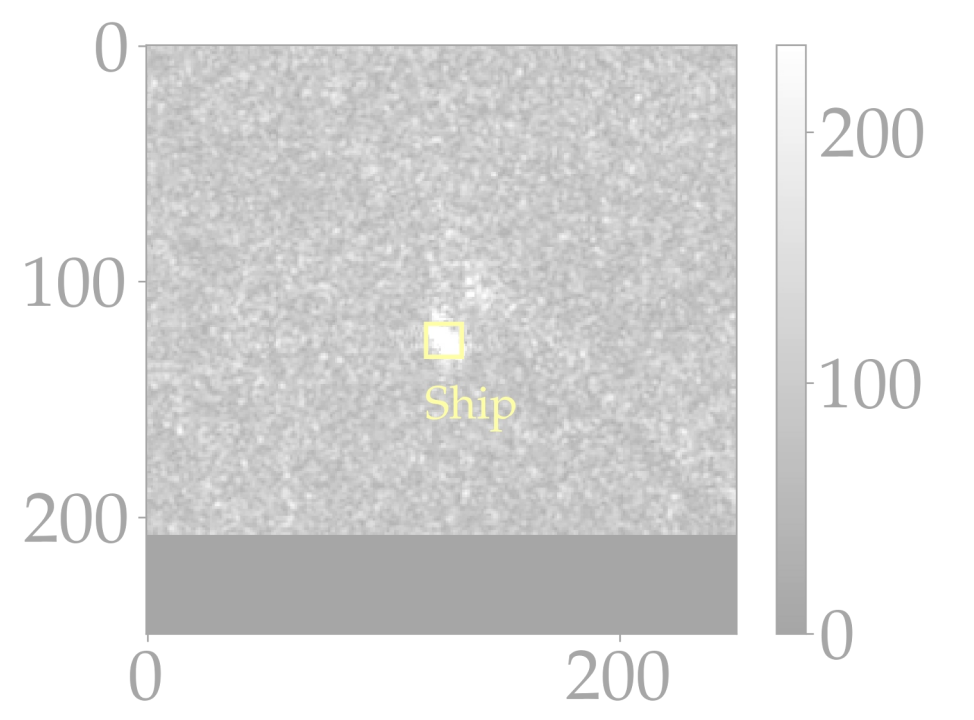
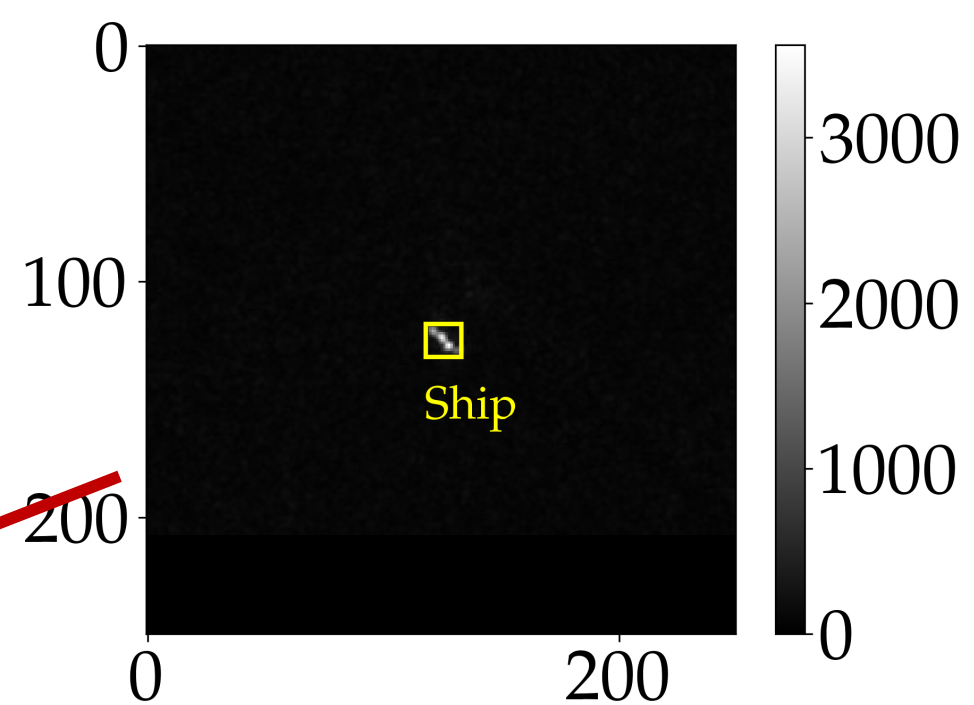
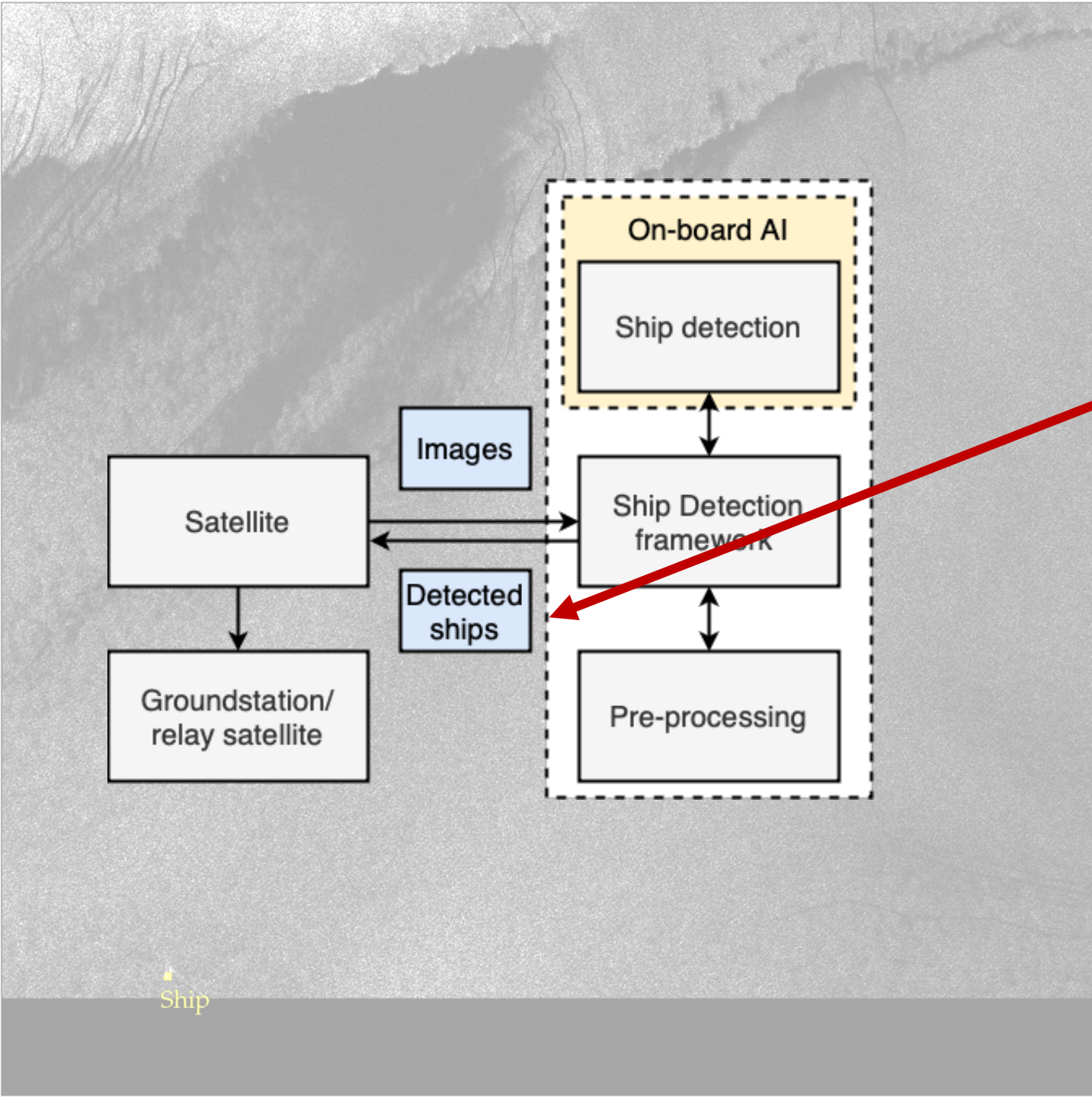
Augmentation	Depth-wise separable	Dilation rate	parameters	AP <sub>0.5</sub> (%)	R (%)
✗	✗	✗	1.94	96.58	93.13
✓	✗	✗	1.94	96.67	93.56
✓	✗	✗	0.529	96.10	92.54
✓	✓	✓	0.330	95.63	92.25

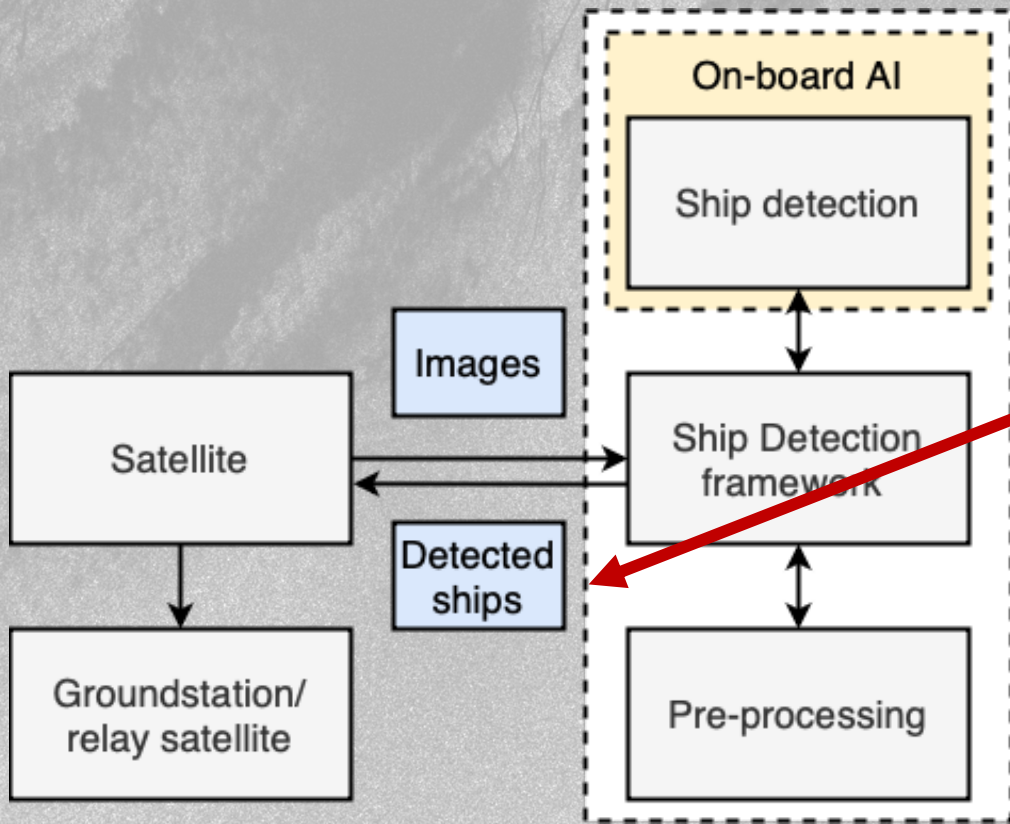




This will be downlinked/ compressed  
lossless

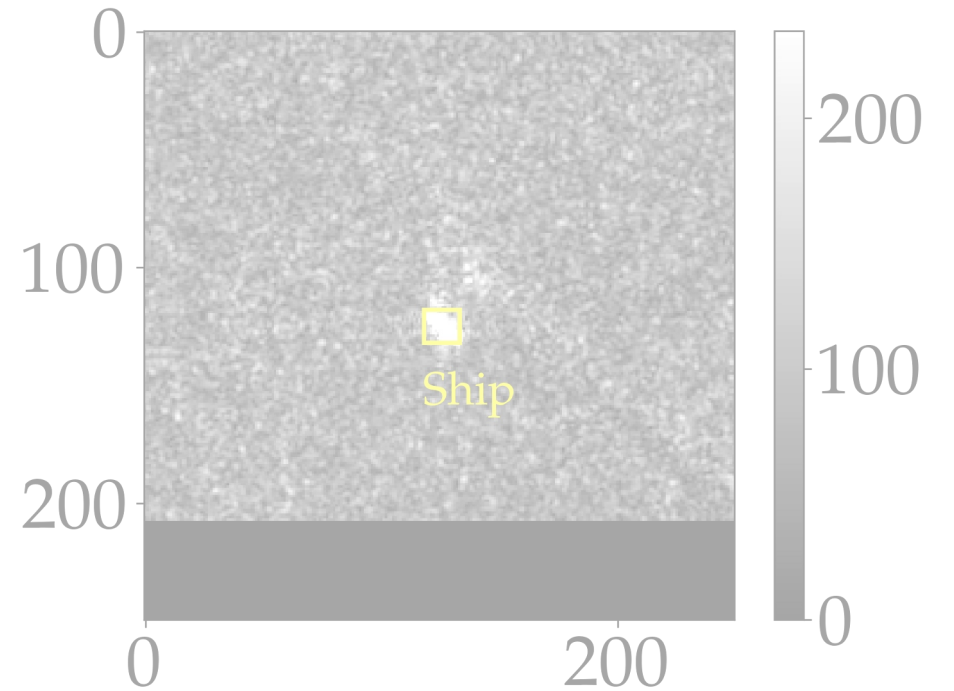
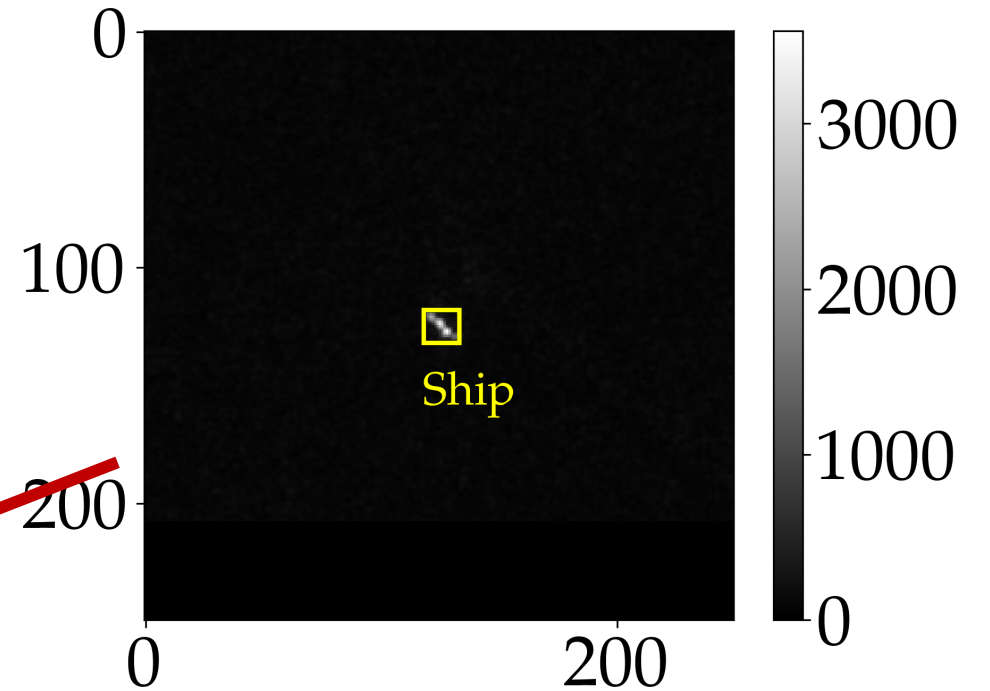






**Downlink:**

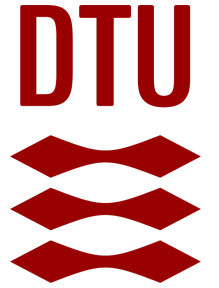
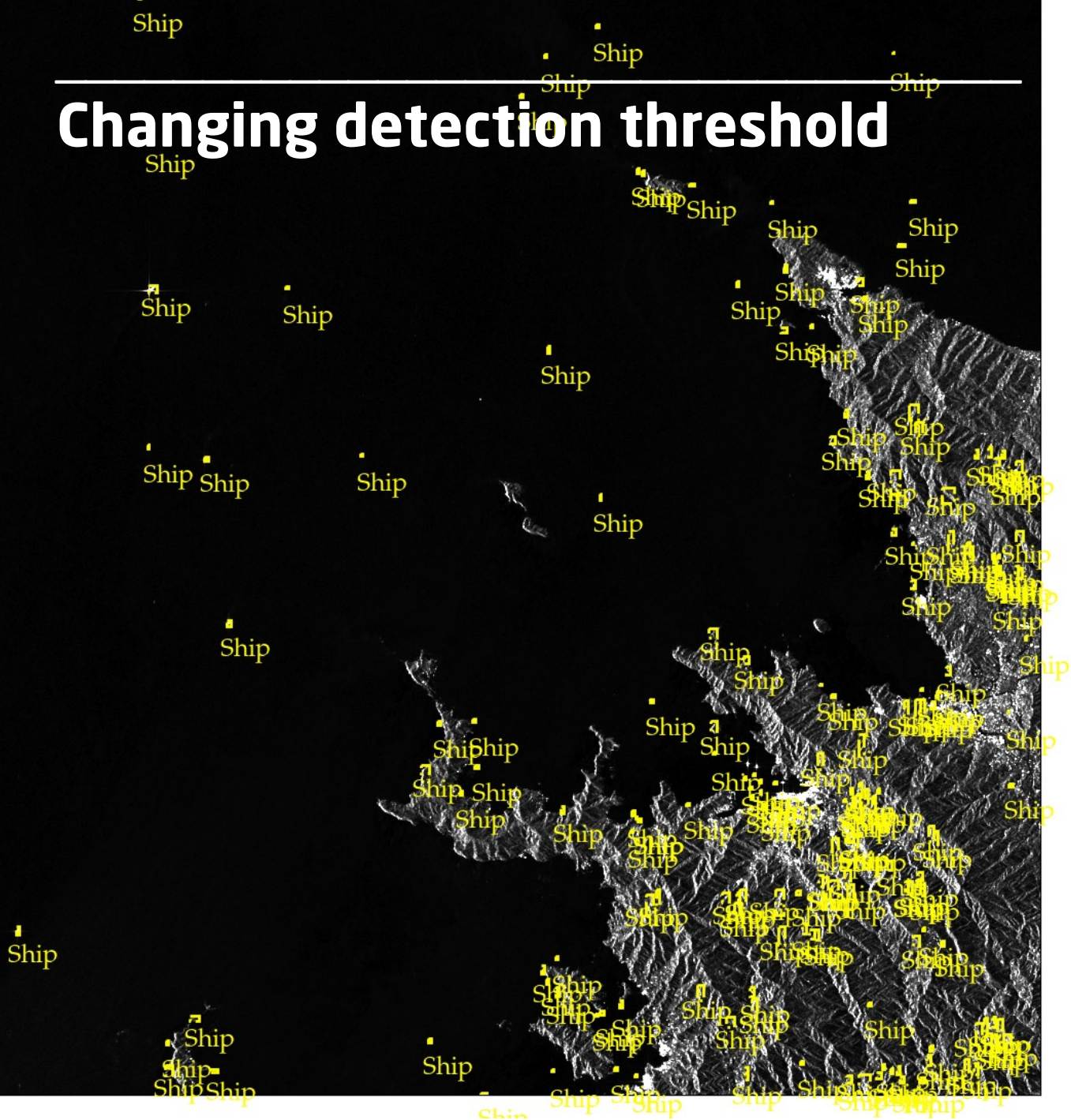
- Ship size, type, ID, speed, orientation ....
- Satellite metadata



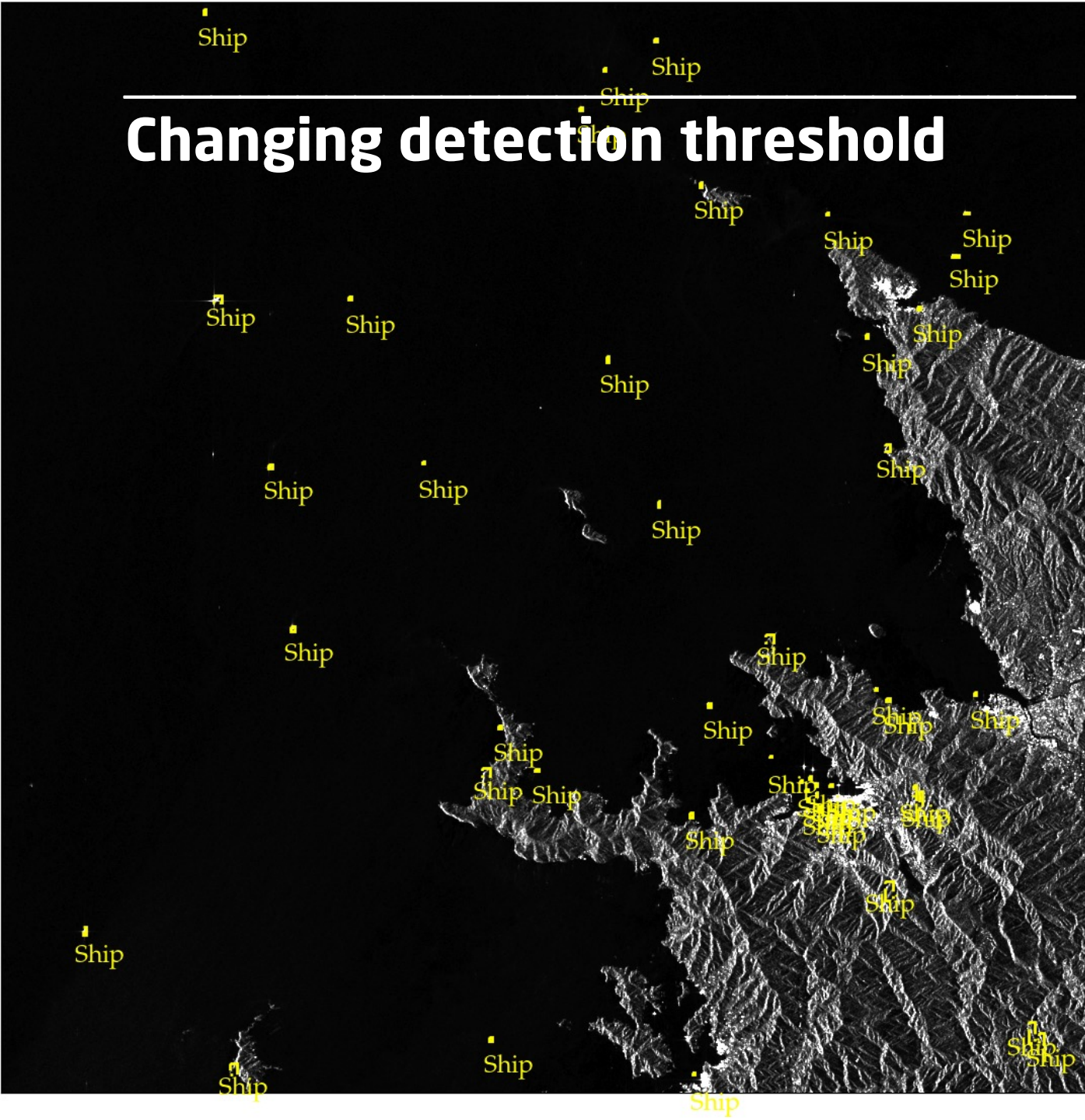
Ship



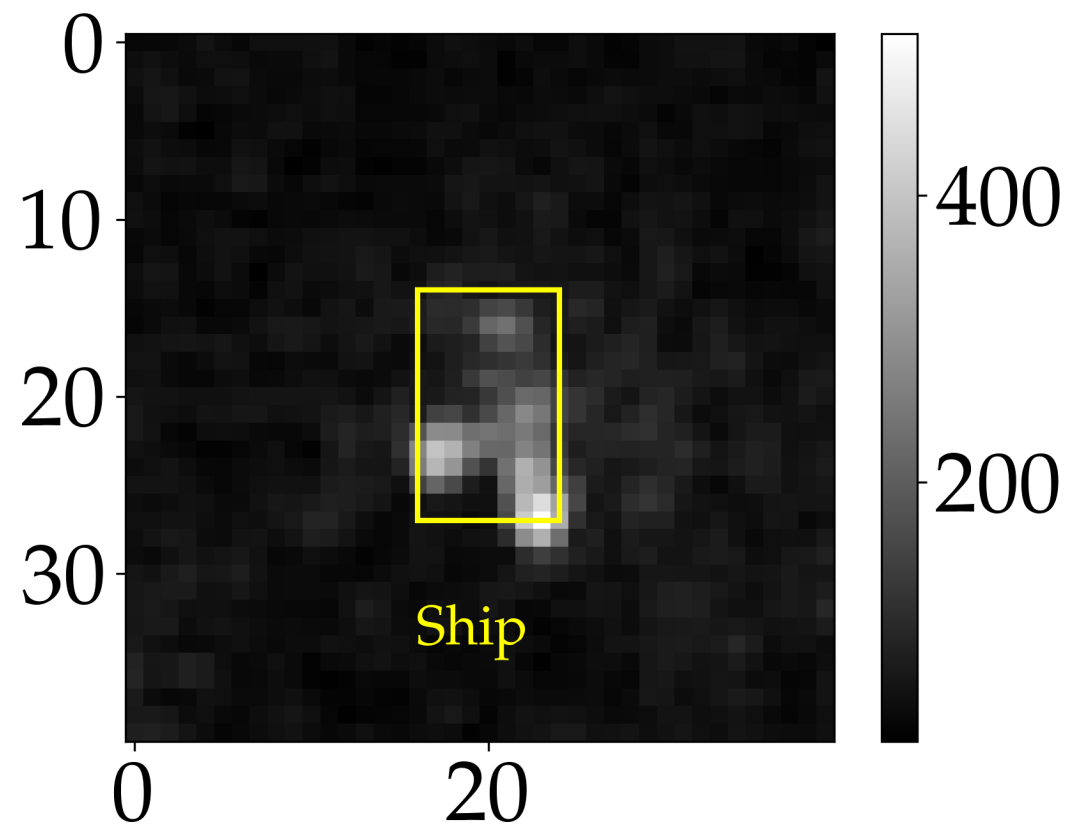
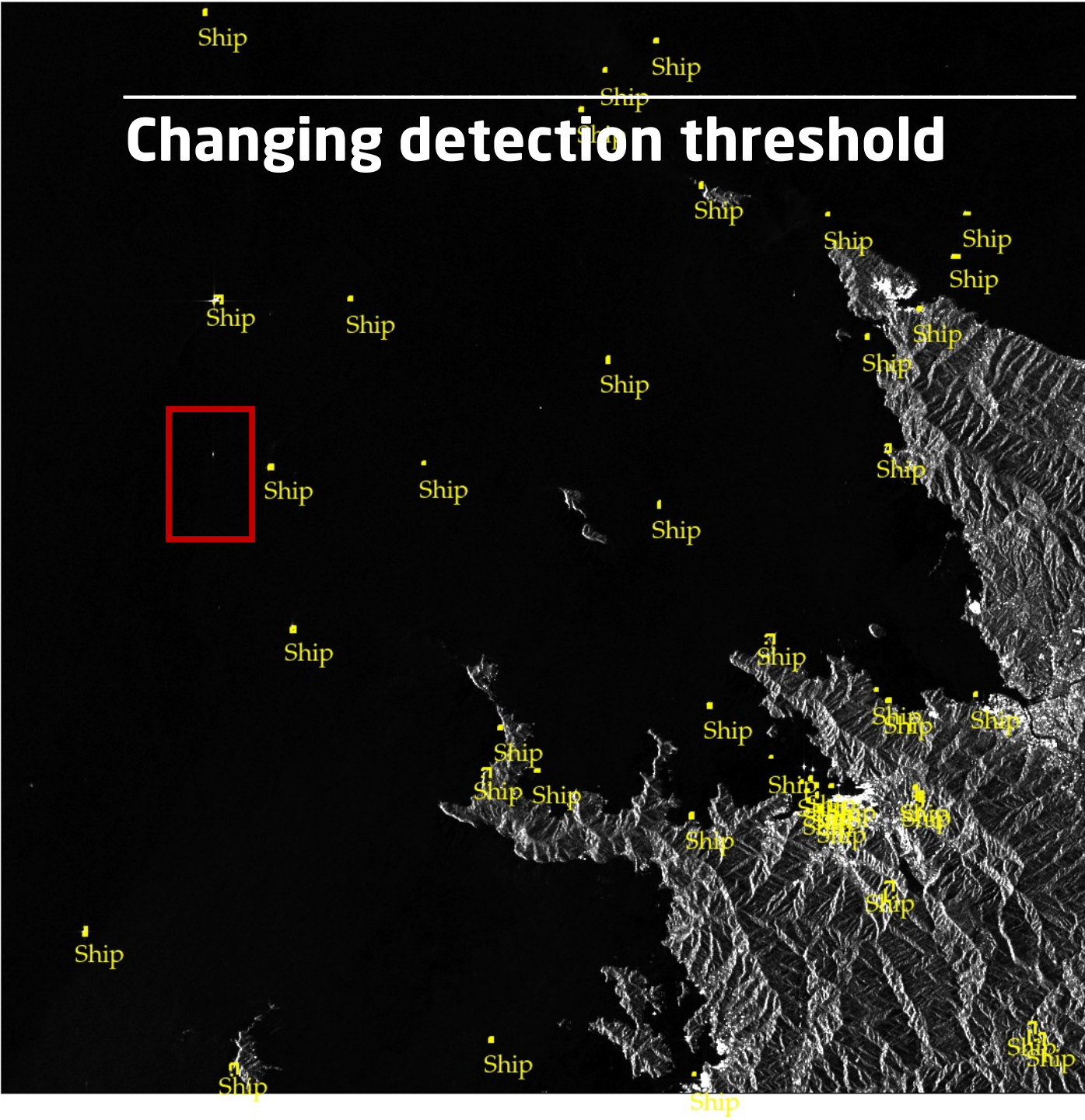
# Changing detection threshold



# Changing detection threshold



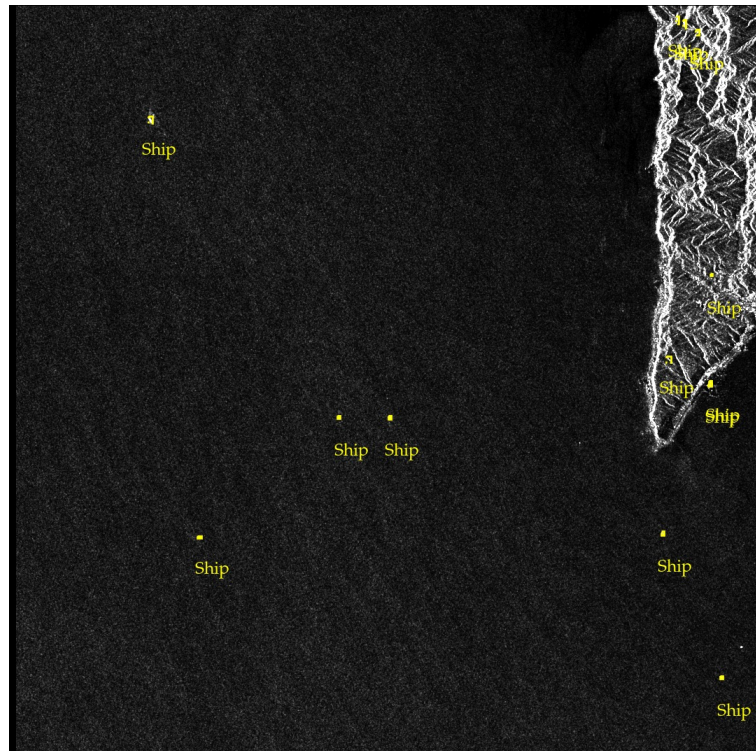
# Changing detection threshold



# Model can detect ships in arbitrary sizes

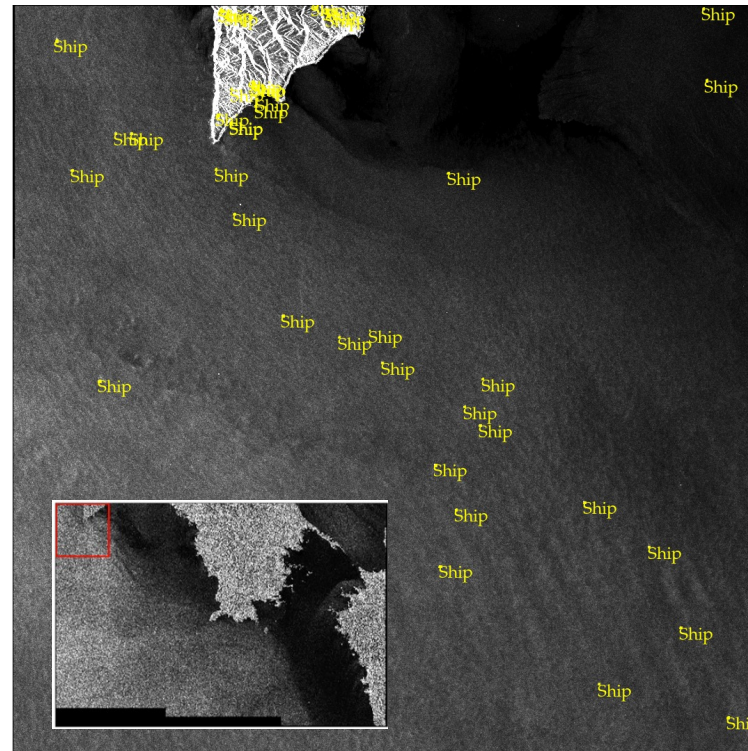


**2500x2500 pixels**



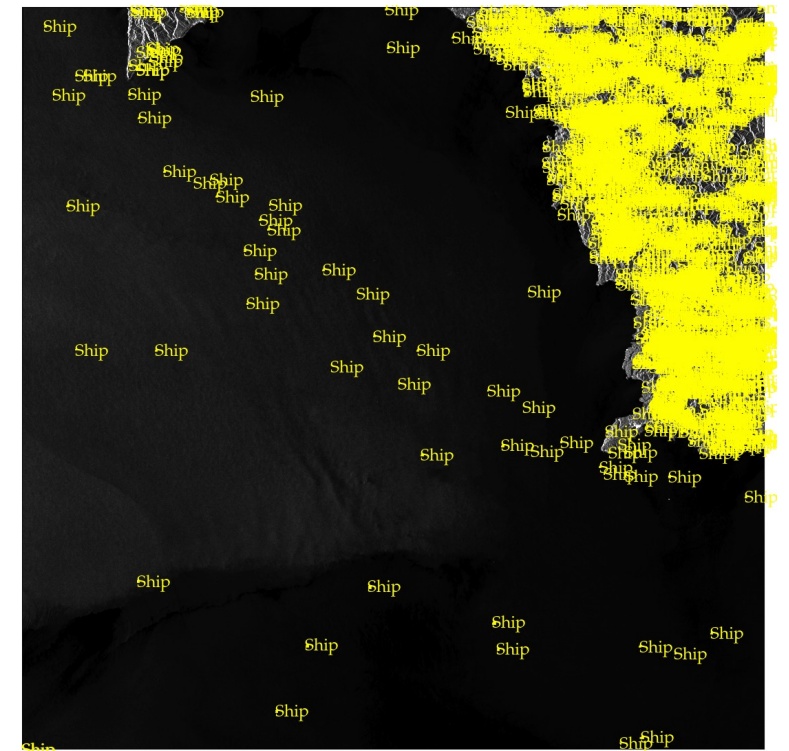
**32 sec for entire image**

**8000x8000 pixels**



**27 sec for entire image**

**15000x15000 pixels**



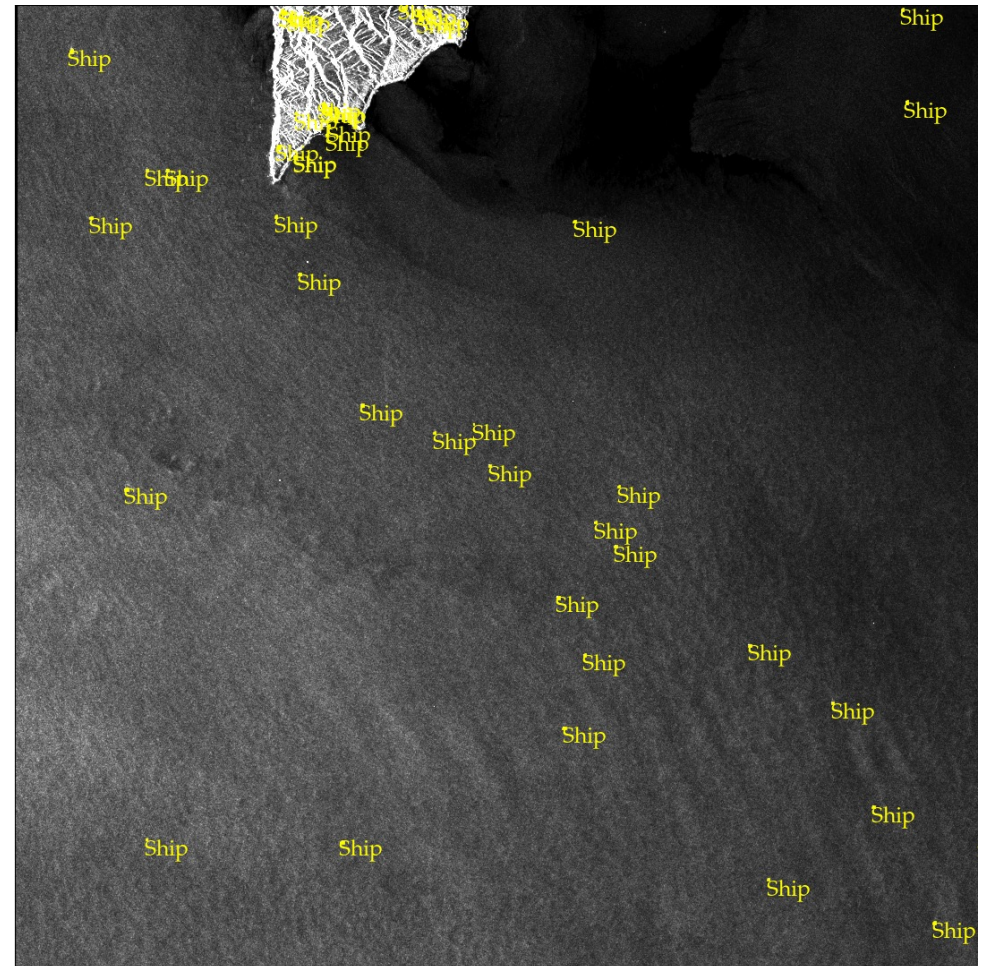
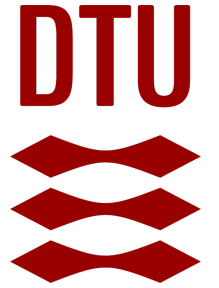
**28 sec for entire image**

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# Onboard AI framework

## Considerations

1. Model should be as small as possible.  
330.000 Parameters ~800 KB
2. Model should be as efficient as possible.
3. Model should be as fast as possible.  
30 sec on my laptop
4. Model should be "good enough". Not focus on getting the highest accuracy  
92.5 % of all ships are found
5. Image should have as little pre-processing as possible  
Detect ships in un-calibrated images



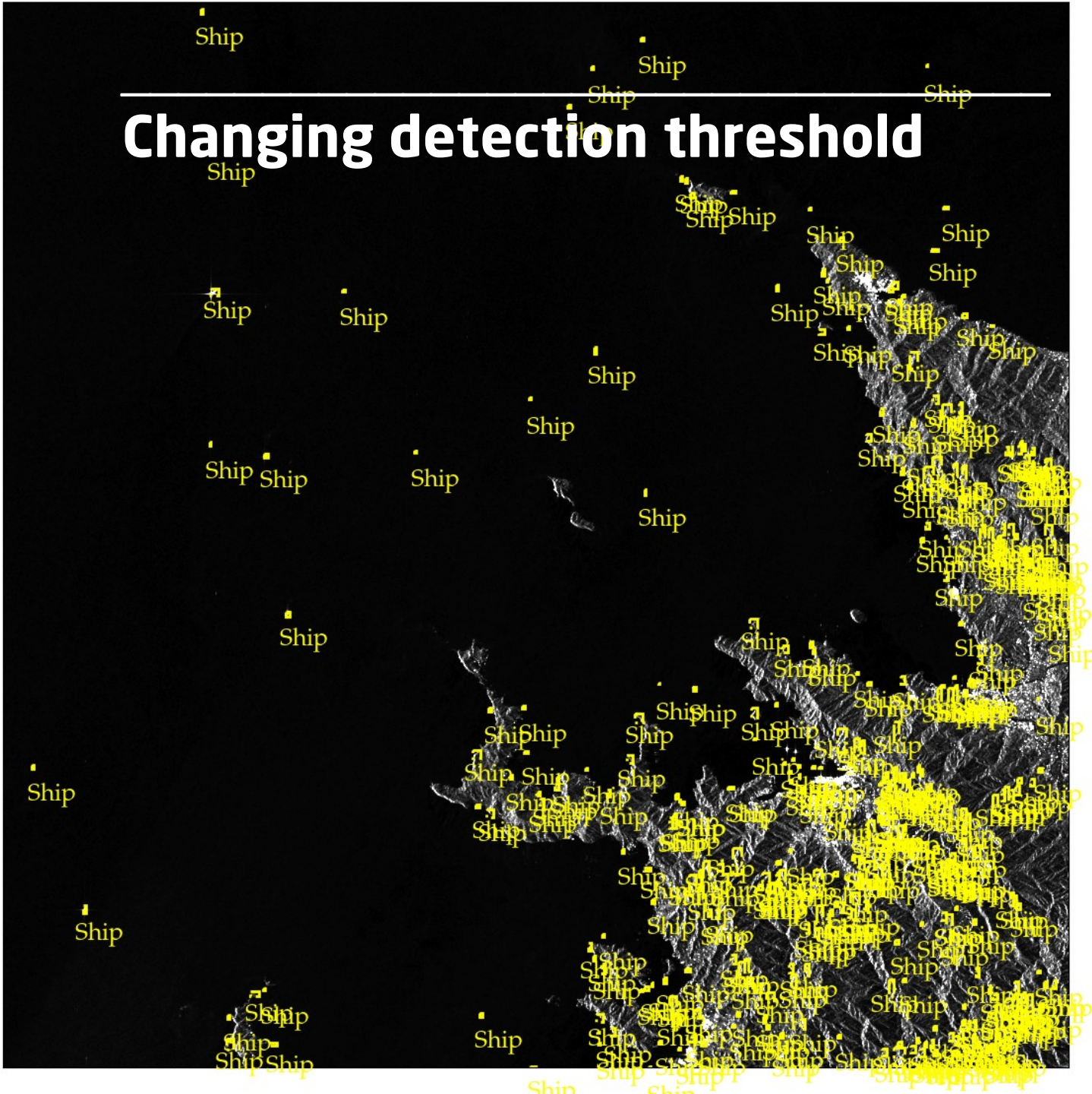
A satellite in space with solar panels. The satellite is a small, rectangular, gold-colored box with a central body and two long arms extending outwards, each carrying several solar panels. The background is a view of Earth from space, showing the blue atmosphere and white clouds.

# Light-weight ship detection

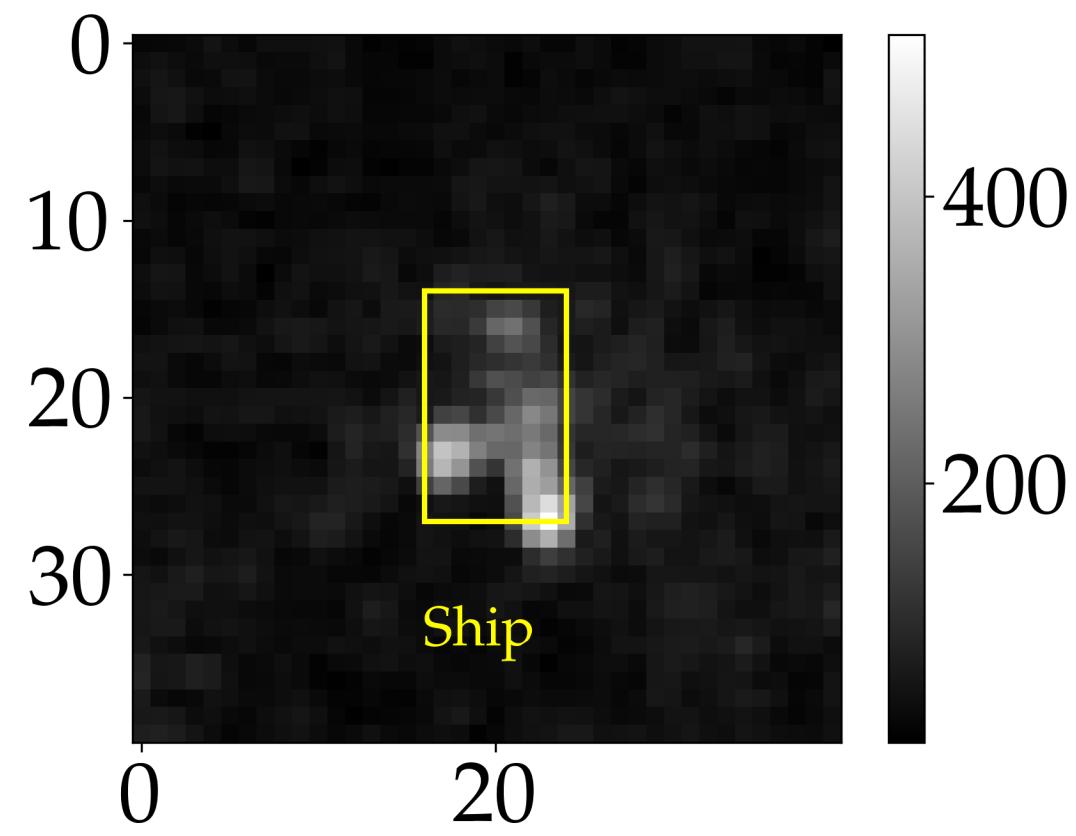
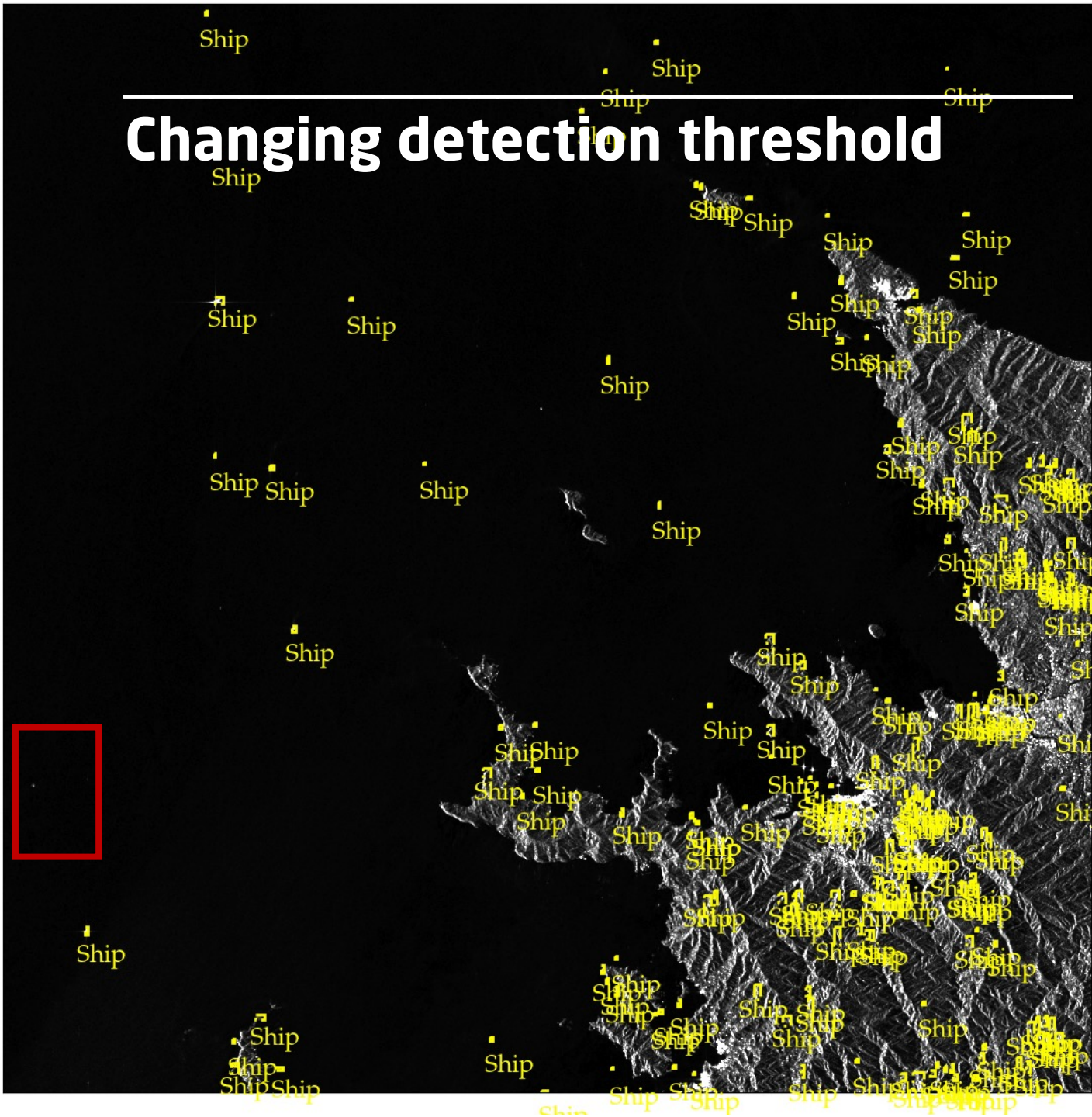
For onboard AI

**Kristian Aalling Sørensen,  
National Space Institute of Denmark,  
Center for Security**

# Changing detection threshold



# Changing detection threshold





# Changing detection threshold

