Scientific Journal of Impact Factor (SJIF): 5.71
e-ISSN (O): 2348-4470
p-ISSN (P): 2348-6406

International Journal of Advance Engineering and Research Development

Volume 5, Issue 02, February -2018

COMPARING K- MEAN CLUSTER AND ACTIVE CONTOUR FOR OIL SPILL DETECTION

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ABSTRACT:- *This work aimed to compare k- mean clustering and active contour techniques for oil spill detection and identification using ASAR images in Gulf of Mexico. This comparing of algorithms helps us to find out tracking of oil spill, oil spill area, dark patches and spill patterns in radar images which help in regular monitoring of oil spill coverage area. As we know K mean clustering is a vector quantization method used for oil spill detection. Here each element is partition into k clusters which belongs to nearest mean, act as prototypes for the cluster. It works on dividing data cell into voronoi cells. K mean cluster determine comparable spatial extent clusters. It classifies data which is new into existing clusters which called as centroid nearest classifier. After analysing both algorithms it results that k mean clustering is more suitable for detection of oil spill with less time duration using radar images than active contour.*

KEYWORDS:- *Pattern, tracking, RADARSAT-2, active contour, k mean clustering.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Oil spill is one of the most important problem occurs in the world which become one of the biggest issue in marine life. So regular monitoring is important, which helps to solve problems based on oil spill. Extraction of oil from ocean is a fundamental work done for agencies to regular monitoring the sea. In this scenario satellite image play an important role for data acquisition. In ever year oil spill accident take place in history it was on the Gulf of Mexico in Deepwater Horizon on April, 20, 2010, with explosion in July 15, 2010. It effected on wildlife habitats and maritime spices. To overcome this problem radar image was used for regular monitoring which improves over all oil spill problems by various approaches. To survey oil spill SAR image provide various advantage for detection and tracking of oil spills. Several satellite SAR sensors are involved in the oil spill detection and survey. These data are from ERS-1/2, (Brekke and Solberg 2005) ENVISAT (Marghany 2013), ALOS, (Zhang et al. 2011, 2012), RADARSAT-1/2, (Zhang et al. 2012) and TerraSAR-X (Velotto et al. 2011) which have been globally used to identify and monitor the oil-spill. Recently, the multi polarimetric SAR high-resolution data have become a vital research area for oil spill detection (Skrunes et al. 2012; Shirvany et al. 2012). Oil spill detection and monitoring using SAR technology, data are scarce job, because of barely discrimination between oil spill and other features of look-alike ,shadows,wind speed that appear patches in SAR data as Dark patches (Topouzelis 2008). The problems faced in oil spill automatic using SAR data, is achievements in past decades. Simultaneously, Frate et al. (2000) proposed semi-automatic oil spill detection by using neural network, in which a vector defining features of an oil-spill is used. Topouzelis et al. (2007, 2009) and Marghany,Hashim (2011) confirmed that neural network technique could give precise difference among look-alike and oil- spill in SAR data. Topouzelis et al. (2007) has used neural networks in finding both oil-spill and dark patches detection. Experimental results shows, 89 % accuracy and 94 % dark patches segmentation but certain disadvantages like they cannot efficiently detect small and fresh spills. Skrunes et al. (2012), reports that there are several disadvantages associatedwith SAR sensors based oil spill detection. So they suggested using multi-polarization acquisition data, such as TerraSAR-X satellites and RADARSAT-2.

II. DATA ACQUIRED

In this study, RADARSAT-2 SAR data acquired by RADARSAT-2 operating with Scan SAR Narrow single mode beam on 27th April, 2010; 1st May 2010; and 3rdMay, 2010 are investigated for detection of oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico. The satellite armed with Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) with multiple modes of polarization, which includes fully polar metric mode of operation in which HH, VV and VH polarized data's were acquired (Maurizio et al. 2012). It has got highest resolution of 1 m in Spotlight beam mode (Ultra Fine mode of 3 m) with 100 m of positional accuracy. In the Scan SAR Wide Beam mode (WBM), the SAR has nominal width of 500 km and 100 m imaging resolution. The ground data obtained are based on study of Garcia-Pineda et al. (2013) where majority of oil types are emulsion and silver sheen.

Sl. No	Beam mode	Place	Date	Nominal pixel spacing(m)	Resolution (m)	Incident angle	Polarization
1.	ENVISAT ASAR	Gulf Of Mexico	27 April 2010	25 x 25	79.9-37.7 x 60	20-55	HH
2.	ENVISAT ASAR	Gulf Of Mexico	1 May 2010	25 x 25	79.9-37.7 x 60	20-46	HH
3.	ENVISAT ASAR	Gulf Of Mexico	3 May 2010	25 x 25	79.9-37.7 x 60	25-50	HH

Table1. ENVISAT ASAR IMAGE

Figure1. Input images

III. MATERIAL AND METHODOLOGY

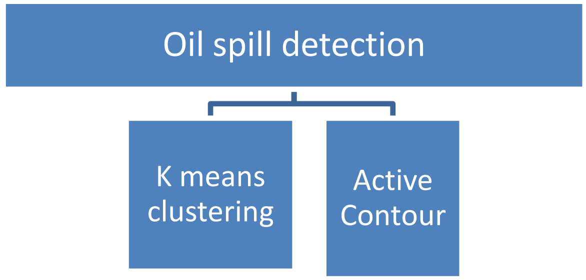


Figure2. Methodology

A. K-mean clustering

K mean clustering is a vector quantization method used for oil spill detection. Here each element is partition into k clusters which belongs to nearest mean, act as prototypes for the cluster. It works on dividing data cell into voronoi cells. K mean cluster determine comparable spatial extent clusters. It classifies data which is new into existing clusters which called as centroid nearest classifier.

Let as consider set observations $(a_1, a_2, a_3, \ldots\ldots a_n)$ with D real vector dimensional. Here 'c' means clustering partition number of observation into c $\leq n$ sets which is denoted as S = $\{set_1, set_2, set_3 \ldots . set_k\}$, it will minimize sum of squares with cluster.

$\arg_S minimum \sum_{set=1}^{c} \sum_{a \in set_i} ||a - \mu_p||^2 = arg_{set}\, minimum \sum_{p=1}^{c} |set_p| vars_p$, μ_i is points mean of set_p which is similar to squared pairwise deviations in same cluster.

arg_{set} minimum $\sum_{p=1}^{c} \frac{1}{2|set_p|} \sum_{a,y \in set_p} ||x - y||^2$

similar features can be deleted by using formula $\sum_{a \in set_i} ||a - \mu_p\Big|\Big|^2 = \sum_{a \neq y \in set_p} (a - \mu_p\Big)(\mu_p - y)$, which shows number of total variance is constant between points in cluster.

Let as consider k mean initial set $n_1^{(1)}, \ldots \ldots \ldots n_k^{(1)}$, with assign observation in cluster, where mean has Euclidean distance

$set_p^{(i)} = \{a_p \big|\big| a_p - n_p^{(t)} \big|\big|^2 \leq \big|\big| a_p - n_j^{(t)} \big|\big|^2 \forall_j, 1 \leq j \leq c\}$, where a_p assigned one's and $s^{(t)}$ can be assigned to three or more cluster. In update step it calculates and observed new mean to be centroid in the new cluster.

B. Active contour

Active contour describe boundary and shape in SAR images. it is also known as snakes. It solves problems based on boundary and its shape. It is deformable model, so active contour help to monitor image noise and motion tracking. It also helps to find Illusory contours in the data by information of missing boundary. Active contour works on adaptive and autonomous search, Gaussian smoothing in image, track object dynamically.

Let us consider point's m_i with set of s where x = 0,1,2,…….n-1,'$B_{external}$ ' external energy edge based help to control fitting in image, external energy is a force combination to image itself and '$B_{internal}$ ' internal energy based energy help to control deformation in image. The sum of external and internal energy sources form energy function in the input image.

$$A_{active\ contour} = \int_0^1 A_{contour}\ (v(s))ds = \int_0^1 (A_{inter}\ (v(s)) + A_{img}\ (V(s)) + E_{exter}\ (v(s)))ds$$

To find out boundary in image it work under intensity, $A_{Line} = I(p,q)$, line attracted towards in darker and lighter lines in the images. Image smoothing and noise deletion can be done using formula.

$$A_{Line} = filter\big(I(p,q)\big),$$

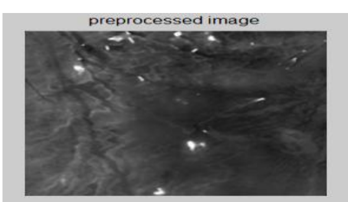
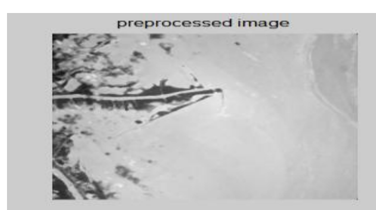
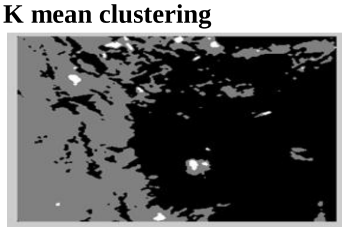
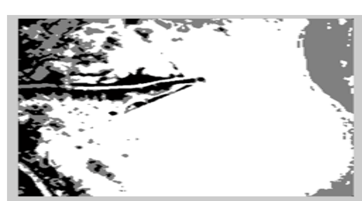
$$A_{internal} = A_{contour} + A_{curve}$$

$A_{contour}$, A_{curve} It defines corresponds continuity and curvature terms.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this approach, two different techniques were used which helps to regular monitoring and detection of oil spills in the ocean. This research work is carried out using SAR RADARSAT-2 image. This technique examined SAR image to find structure of the oil spill with levels of gray corresponding to less damp / most damped area of sea surface roughness. Radar images confirmed grey level mask containing structure of the slick in Gulf of Mexico. Oil spill happened on 27 April 2010 where crude oil spread in 49,500 km2 across 19,112 square miles in Gulf of Mexico. As we know oil spill is one of the biggest issue in marine environment. Here two algorithms are applied to find out pattern, dark patches and tracking of oil spill with low time complexity in the given ENVISAT ASAR images. In this research different days images has been taken for regular monitor and observe occurrence of oil spill in ocean. For detection of oil spill incidence angle with HH polarization is suitable for research. According to HH polarization and incidence angles it helps to reduce noise which is created during bad weather conditions. For detection of spill ASAR width increase to 300km- 350km.Advance synthetic aperture radar provide high level of sensor images.Figure-3 indicates spills with patterns, dark patches, oil spill tracking and surrounding area of the images.To determine positive and negative pattern it compared with neighborhood pixels.In this paper after comparing two algorithms, it define k mean clustering techniques is more convenient and good for oil spill detection because in ASAR images it slowly varies gray level point based on image location and positions which help to monitor and detect oil spill region in fast way with low time complexity based on different weather condition.

Figure3. Oil spill Detection Results

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>K mean clustering

Time taken 5.442832e-01 secs</td><td>
Time taken 5.794191e-01 secs</td><td>
Time taken 5.312782e-01 secs</td></tr>
<tr><td>Active contour</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

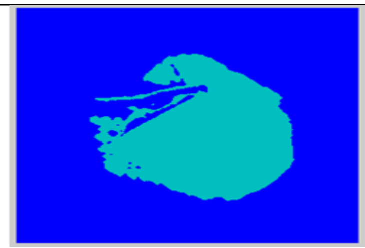
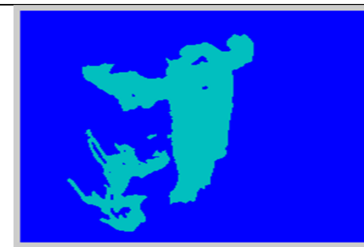
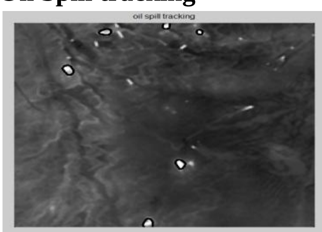
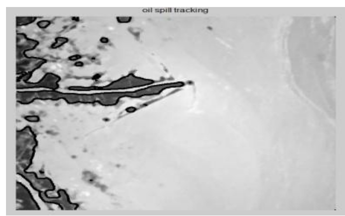
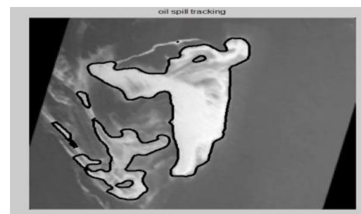
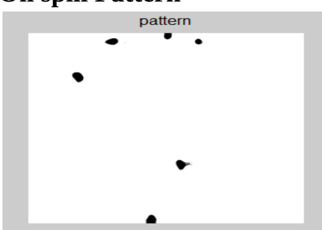
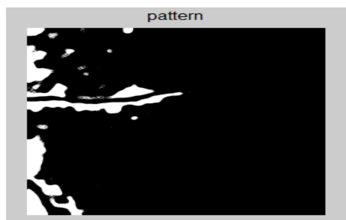
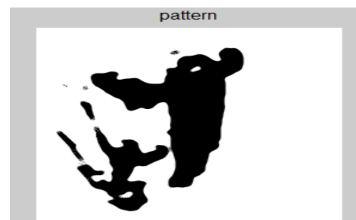
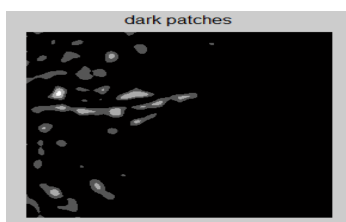
 Time taken 6.175917e+00 secs	 Time taken 5.955170e+00 secs	 Time taken 6.372601e+00 secs
Oil Spill tracking 		
Oil spill Pattern 		
Dark patches  **Area 3.561250e+02**	 **Area 6.009575e+04**	 **Area 1.209288e+04**

Table2. Experimental Results for oil spill Detection Time

Techniques used	**Image 1**	**Image 2**	**Image 3**
K means clustering	5.442832e-01secs	5.794191e-01secs	5.312782e-01secs
Active Contour	6.175917e+00secs	5.955170e+00secs	6.372601e+00secs
Coverage Area (m^2)	3.561250e+02	6.009575e+04	1.209288e+04

V. CONCLUSION

This work aimed to compare k- mean clustering and active contour techniques for oil spill detection and identification using ASAR images in Gulf of Mexico. This comparing of algorithms helps us to find out tracking of oil spill, oil spill area, dark patches and spill patterns in radar images which help in regular monitoring of oil spill coverage area. As we know K mean clustering is a vector quantization method used for oil spill detection. Here each element is partition into k clusters which belongs to nearest mean, act as prototypes for the cluster. It works on dividing data cell into voronoi cells. K mean cluster determine comparable spatial extent clusters. It classifies data which is new into existing clusters which called as centroid nearest classifier. After analysing both algorithms it results that k mean clustering is more suitable for detection of oil spill with less time duration using radar images than active contour.

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