

HISTOGRAM BASED SEGMENTATION TECHNIQUE USED FOR OIL SPILL DETECTIONS

Mukta Jagdish¹, Dr. Jerritta.S²

¹Research Scholar, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, School of Engineering, Vels Institute of Science Technology & Advanced Studies (VISTAS), Vels University, Chennai, TN, India.

²Research Supervisor, Associate Professor (Electronics and Communication Engineering), School of Engineering, Vels Institute of Science Technology & Advanced Studies (VISTAS), Vels University, Chennai, TN, India.

ABSTRACT- In this paper, Histogram based segmentation technique used for oil spill detection. Histogram based analysis required one pass through pixel in satellite image. Histogram is computed according to all pixel and help to locate cluster in images. To measure image it can considered intensity and colour for input data. It helps in multiple frame adaptations in satellite image. As we know oil spill is a biggest issue in marine environment which effect marine life cycle. In this research, results in less time consuming, oil spill tracking, oil spill area, dark patches and spill patterns. This work helps to regular day to day monitoring and detection of oil spill in the ocean. This work is carried out using ASAR RADARSAT-2 image, which is capture from Gulf of Mexico region.

KEY WORDS: histogram based method, Oil spill, pattern, ASAR images

1. 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 Terra SAR-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). 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 associated with SAR sensors based oil spill detection. So they suggested using multi-polarization acquisition data, such as Terra SAR-X satellites and RADARSAT-2. 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.



2. DATA ACQUIRED

RADARSAT-2 SAR data acquired by RADARSAT-2 operating with Scan SAR Narrow single mode beam on 27th April, 2010; 1st May 2010; and 3rd May, 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.

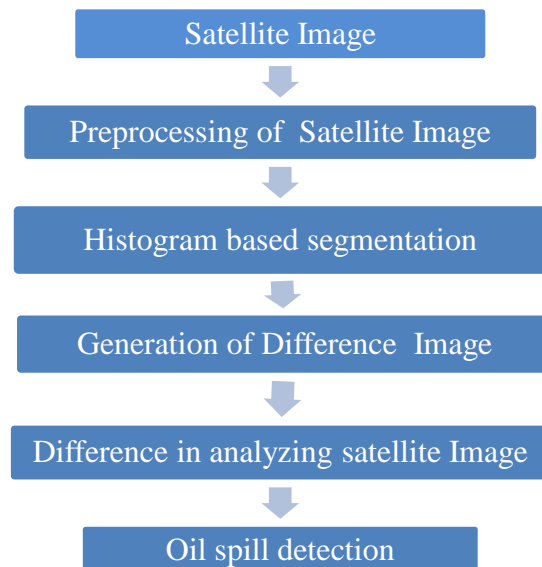
Sl. No	Beam mode	Place	Date	Nominal pixel spacing(m)	Resolution (m)	Incid ent angle	Polari zation
1.	ENVISAT ASAR	Gulf Of Mexico	27 April 2010	25 x 25	79.9-37.7 x 60	20-55	HH
2.	ENVISAT ASAR	Gulf Of Mexico	1 May 2010	25 x 25	79.9-37.7 x 60	20-46	HH
3.	ENVISAT ASAR	Gulf Of Mexico	3 May 2010	25 x 25	79.9-37.7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

Table1. ENVISAT ASAR IMAGE



Figure1. Input images

3. MATERIAL AND METHODOLOGY



Histogram based segmentation

Histogram based segmentation required one pass through pixel in satellite image. Histogram is computed according to all pixel and help to locate cluster in images. To measure image it can considered intensity and colour for input data. It helps in multiple frame adaptations in satellite image. Consider histogram based on pixel values H_0, H_1, \dots, H_N , here H_k define number of pixel with gray scale 'n' and 'k' which is maximum value of pixel. In first step guess has to be made

$$\sum_{i=0}^K H_k \geq \frac{n^2}{2} > \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} H_k, \quad n^2 \text{ is number of pixels in } n \times n \text{ Images}$$

In each category calculate pixel value of mean which is equal to or less than k.

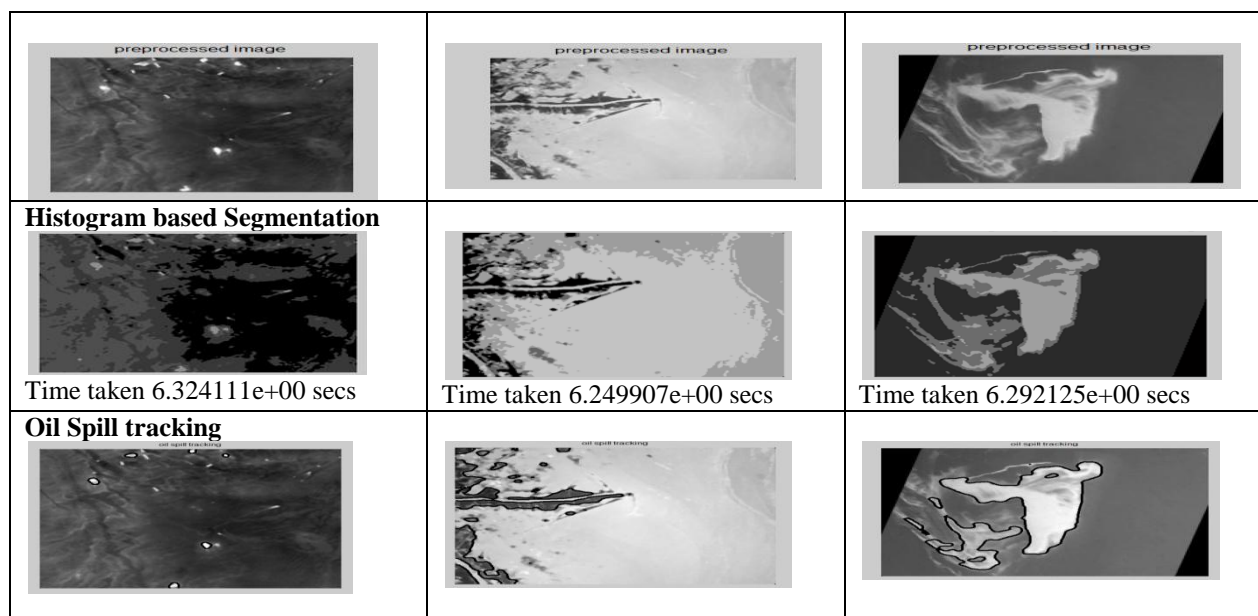
$$\text{Value less then and equal to denoted by } \mu_1 = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^k iH_i}{\sum_{i=0}^k H_i}, \text{ if greater than 'k' it is given as } \mu_2 = \frac{\sum_{i=k+1}^N iH_i}{\sum_{i=k+1}^N H_i}$$

Re-assign k between two mean as half way: $k = \frac{\mu_1 + \mu_2}{2}$, Repeat above steps until k stop changing values

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this approach, histogram based method 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. Histogram based method 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. It define histogram based segmentation 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





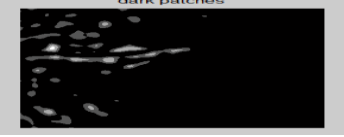

Oil spill Pattern 		
Dark patches 		
Area 3.561250e+02	Area 6.009575e+04	Area 1.209288e+04

Table2. Experimental Results for oil spill Detection Time

Sl. No	Beam mode	Place	Date	Resolution (m)	Time Taken	Area Covered (m)	Polarization
1.	ENVISAT	Gulf Of Mexico	27 April 2010	79.9-37.7 x	6.324111e+00	3.561250e+0	HH
2.	ASAR	Mexico	1 May 2010	60	secs	2	HH
3.	ENVISAT	Gulf Of Mexico	3 May 2010	79.9-37.7 x	6.249907e+00	6.009575e+0	HH
	ASAR	Mexico		60	secs	4	
	ENVISAT	Gulf Of Mexico		79.9-37.7 x	6.292125e+00	1.209288e+0	
	ASAR	Mexico		60	secs	4	

CONCLUSION

Here Histogram based segmentation technique used for oil spill detection. Histogram based analysis required one pass through pixel in satellite image. Histogram is computed according to all pixel and help to locate cluster in images. To measure image it can considered intensity and colour for input data. It helps in multiple frame adaptations in satellite image. As we know oil spill is a biggest issue in marine environment which effect marine life cycle. In this research, results in less time consuming, oil spill tracking, oil spill area, dark patches and spill patterns. This work helps to regular day to day monitoring and detection of oil spill in the ocean. This work is carried out using ASAR RADARSAT-2 image, which is capture from Gulf of Mexico region.

REFERENCES

- (1) T.Nishidaid, H.Harashsheh, T.Onumad, monitoring and detection oil spill, Environmental Modeling and Software, Science Direct, March 2007.
- (2) Albert Osei, Edmund C Merem, Data to detect environmental degradation, Remote Sens., Applied plant and soil science 21, March 2010.
- (3) TurgayCelik, unsupervised change detection for satellite image using Dual tree wavelet transform, IEEE transactions on geo science and remote sens. Vol-48, 3 March 2010.
- (4) Istein Johansen, Mark Reed Oil spill modeling, science and technology Bulletin, vol. 5, pp 16, 1999.
- (5) M. Marghany, Multi-Objective Evolutionary Algorithm for Oil Spill Detection, ICCSA,355-371, Springer 2014,
- (6) M. Marghany , Automatic detecting oil Gulf of Mexico, Environment and Earth Science, June 2015, Springer.
- (7) MagedMarghany, Detecting of oil spills in Gulf of Mexico using SAR Data, ISRS June 2016.
- (8) K.Karantzas and D.Argialas, level set segmentation oil spill tracking.” International Journal of remote sensing (IJRS), Volume 29, November 2008.
- (9) H.S. Solberg, Detection of oil spill, Elsevier, Science Direct, Remote Sensing of Environment, November 2004.
- (10) M. Marghany, automatic reduction of oil spill from Satellite data. International symposium of the digital Earth IOP, July 2009.
- (11) D. Camassa, Adalsteinsson, R. Harenberg, Z. McLaughlin, S. Lin, Subsurface trapping of oil plumes in stratification, Oil Spill Monitoring and Modeling the Deepwater Horizon, Geophysical Monograph Series, 2011. Camilla Brekke, Anne H.S. Solberg. November 2004,”Oil spill Detection by satellite remote sensing.” Science Direct, Elsevier. Remote Sensing of Environment.
- (12) Van Genderen J and Marghany M, July 2009 Entropy automatic reduction of oil spill from RADARSAT-2 SAR Satellite data.International symposium of the digital Earth IOP conference10.1088/1755-1315/18/10/01 2051.
- (13) Zhao J, Ghedira and Temini M, September 2014, Exploring the potential of optical remote sensing for oil spill detection in shallow coastal waters a case study in the Arabian Gulf, express 22:13755-13772.