

In-flight OPS-SAT images processing by AI



Agenda.

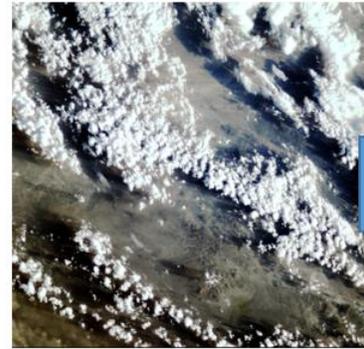
Experiment context

OPS-SAT use case

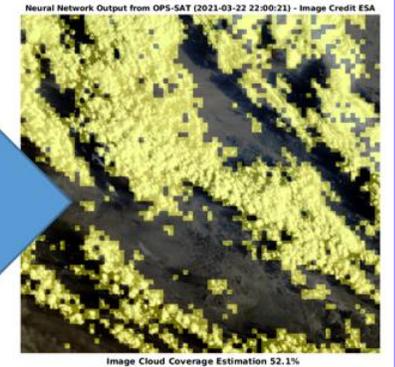
Deployment workflow on SoC

In flight inferences results

Conclusion and perspectives



ON BOARD REAL TIME INFERENCE



About us.

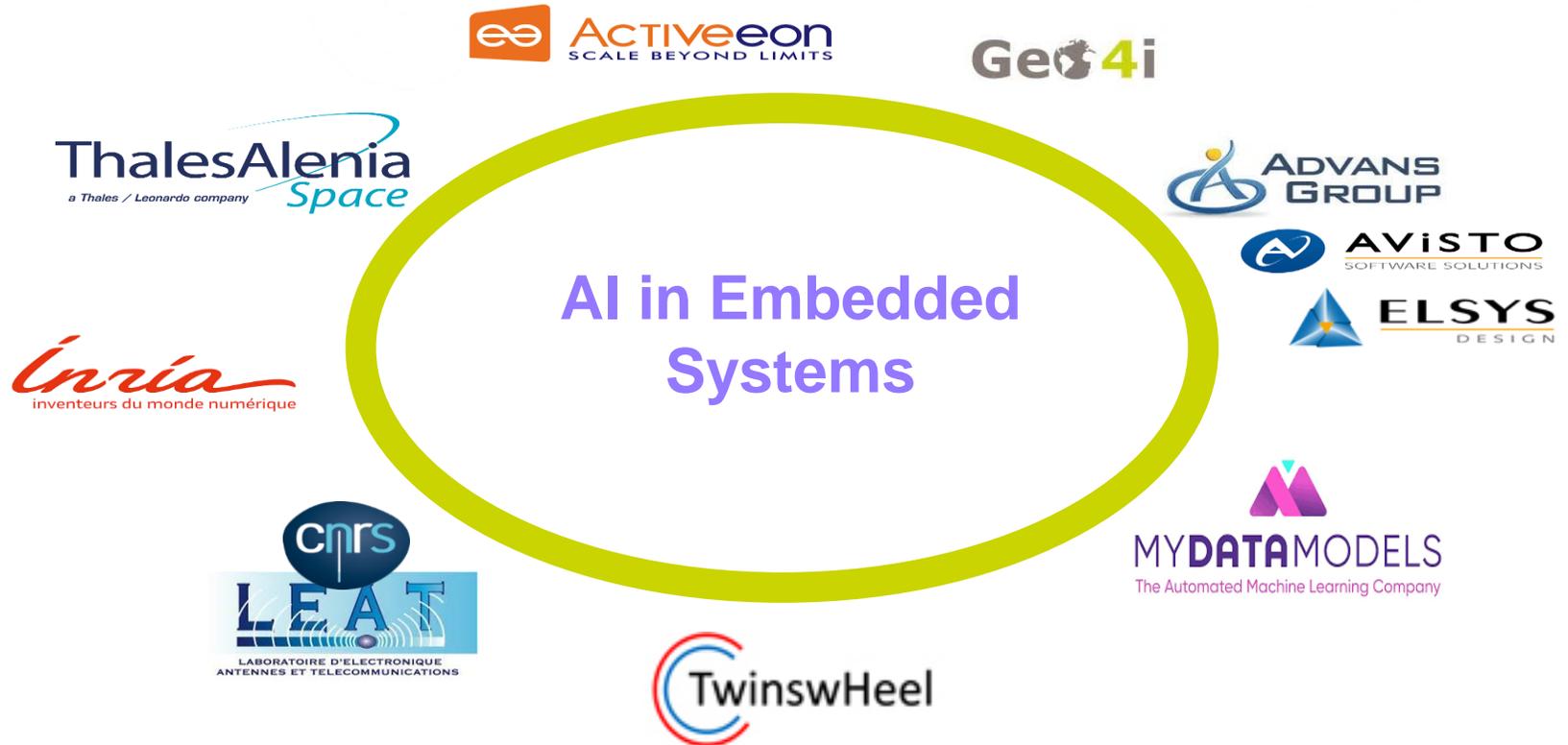


Project team “Autonomous and Reactive Imagery Chain” (CIAR) from French Institute Research & Technology Saint-Exupéry



Main Work Package:

- Image data base
- ANNs coding
- Deployment on electronic chips
- Performance on use cases



OPS-SAT use case.

Goal:

- RGB Cloud Segmentation in real time
- with “tiny” ANNs on Cyclone V SoC FPGA

Two firsts in Europe:

- Deep learning on-board processing of an image on FPGA
- Remote updating, from an ESA ground station, of an ANN on board the OPS-SAT satellite

Full Resolution
OPS-SAT
Image
2044*1932pix

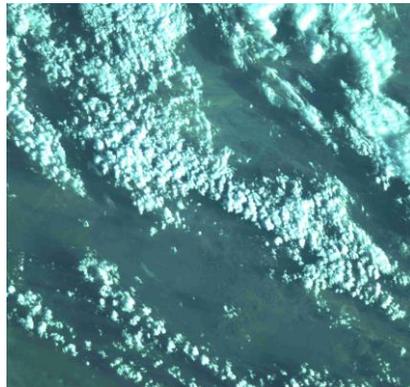
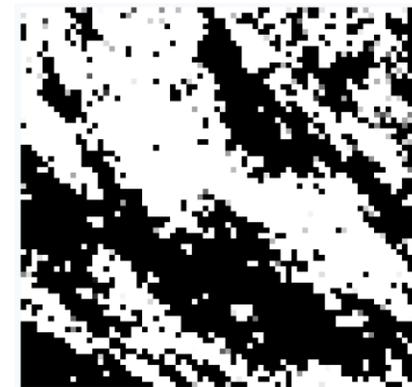
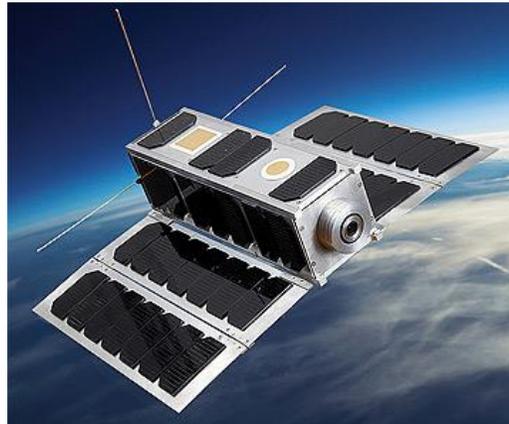


image credit: ESA



Onboard
Segmentation
Map
73*69pix
From the FPGA

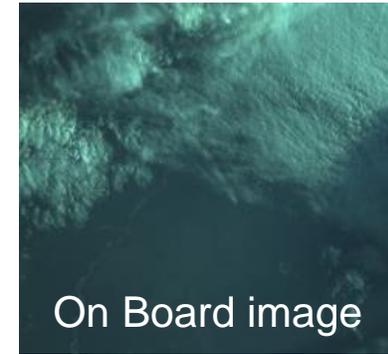
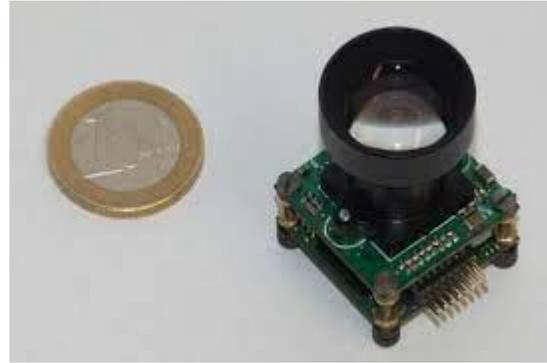


OPS-SAT images characteristics



• OPS-SAT IMS-100 Camera

- Based on ST200 star tracker
- Radiation tolerance up to 12.5 kRad
- Size 30 x 33.5 x 41.4 mm³
- Mass 48.8g, power 650 mW
- Bayer sensor with pixel size : 2,2μm
- Focal length 25mm, Diagonal FOV : 21°



• OPS-SAT image

- Size 2048 x 1944 x 8bits/pixel
- Ground sampling : 53m @altitude 600km
- Raw radiometry :
 - Saturations for high radiometric level areas
 - Poor SNR on scenes at low Sun elevation angle
 - Sensor defects not corrected (dust on optics)
- No radiometric correction applied

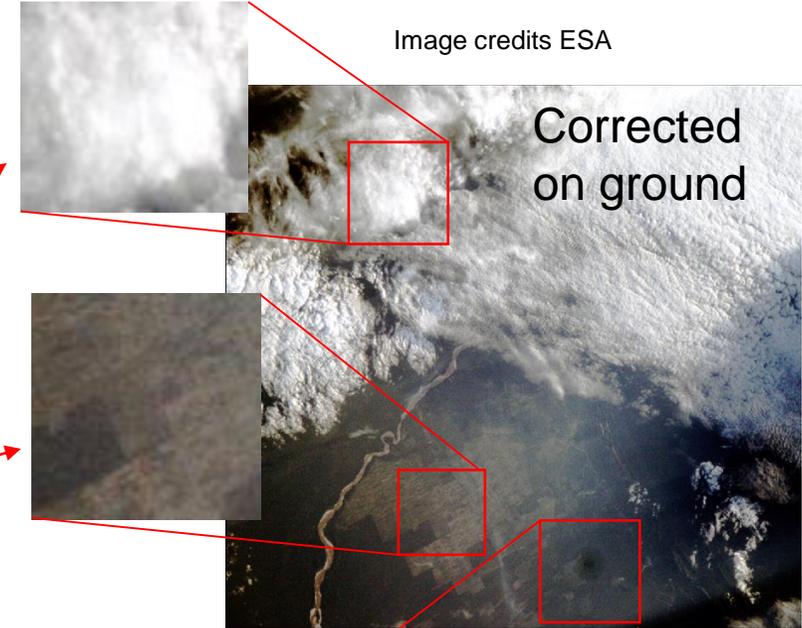
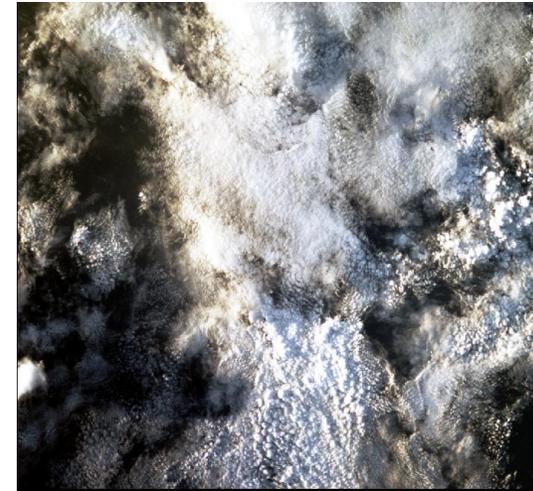


Image credits ESA

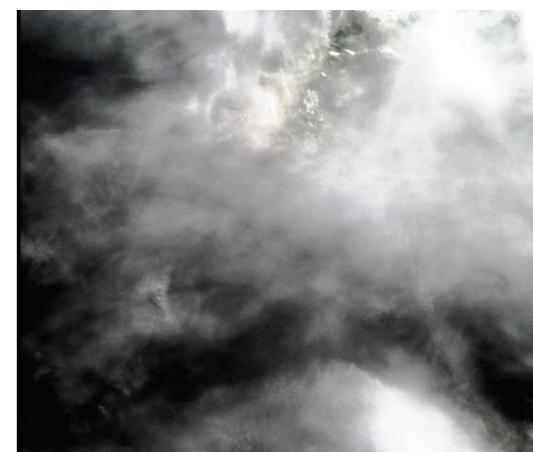
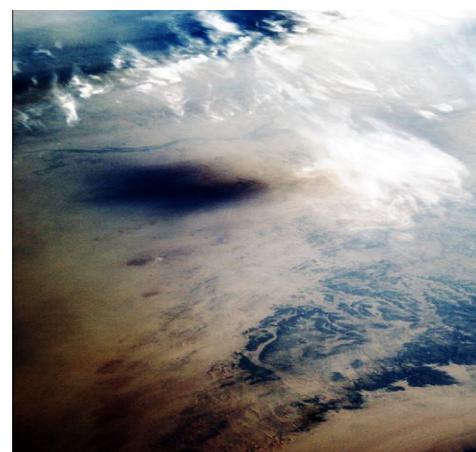
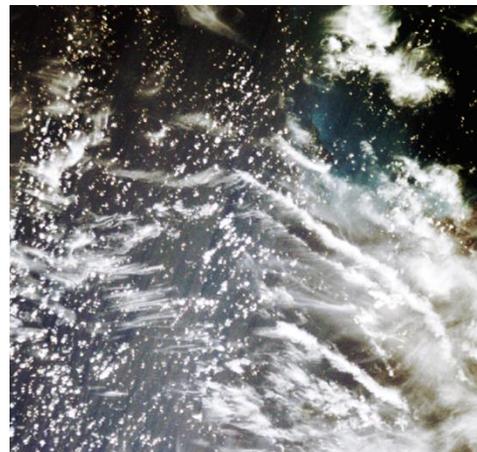
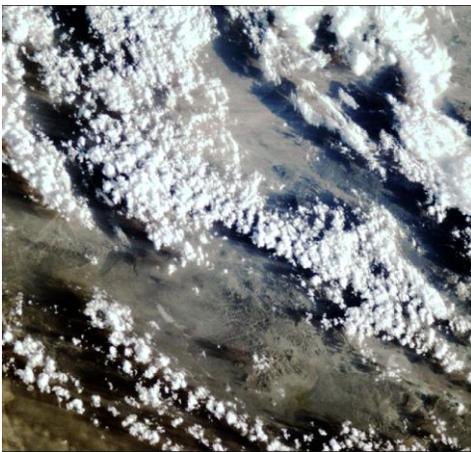
Corrected on ground

OPS-SAT images dataset

- **Training data** : 19 training images from the first OPS-SAT acquisition campaign on August 2020



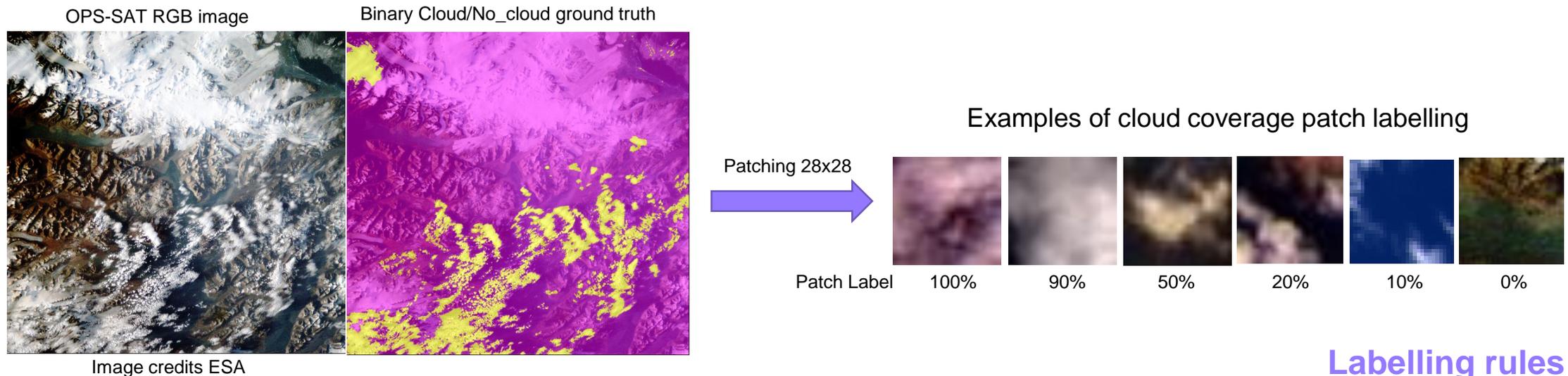
- **Test data** : 23 test images from the OPS-SAT acquisition campaign on March 2021



OPS-SAT image labelling

Semi manual labelling by an image processing expert :

- Binary cloud mask cloud/no_cloud labelling at pixel level to produce ground truths for training and performance metrics assessment
- Automatic 28x28 patching and patches annotation wrt. cloud coverage from 0% to 100% by step of 10% used for classification algorithms training (CNN, SNN)



Labelling rules

- Drop shadows over clouds are considered as cloud
- Transparent clouds (cirrus, haze) showing visible ground features are annotated as no cloud
 - Snowy and ice are annotated as no cloud

OPS-SAT « tiny » Neural Networks.

Formal Neural Network CNN

- LeNet-5 architecture:
C5.3.1,R,P2,C5.5.1,R,P2,D10,R,D2,SM
- 1440 parameters
- Classification of 28*28 patches (5037 patches in full 2048*1944 image)
- « Best paper » of conference On Board Payload Data Compression (OBPDC 2020)



Full Spiking Neural Network

- LeNet-like architecture without pooling :
C6.3.1,R,C6.3.1,R,D10,R,D2,SM
- 2666 parameters
- Classification of 28*28 patches (5037 patches in full 2048*1944 image)
- PhD thesis at university of Cote d'Azur (December 2020)

Full convolutional Neural Network FCN

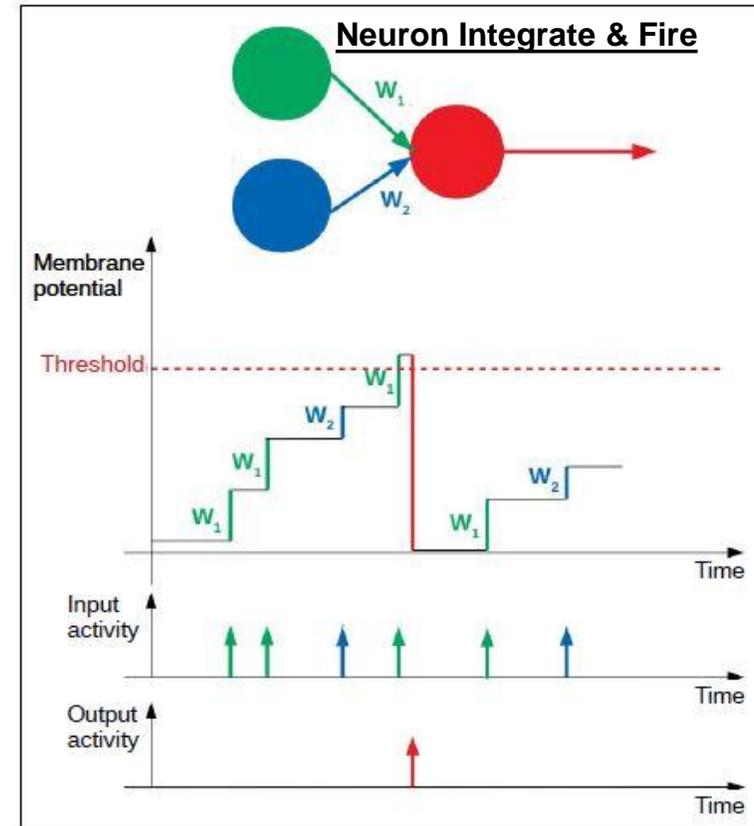
- “Tiny” semantic segmentation*:
C3.5.1,R,P2,C5.5.1,R,P2,C1.1.1,SG
- 644 parameters (No Fully Connected)
- Output of the 28*28 patch inference is a 4*4 features map
- Publication selected at International Conference on Computer Vision (ICCV 2019)

Zoom on Spiking Neural Networks.

Spiking neurons model:

- Inspired from the event-driven paradigm of biological brain
- Information is processed in the spiking domain
- Integrate & Fire (IF) neuron model*
 - weighted spikes counted in an accumulator => replace MUL-ACC of formal ANN
 - output spike triggered when threshold raised => replace activation function

* Refer to “Design space exploration of hardware spiking neurons for embedded artificial intelligence” in Elsevier Neural Networks, January 2020



The Zoetrope Genetic Programming (ZGP) algorithm

Principle

- Evolutionary algorithm
- Individuals = mathematical expressions combining input variables and constants
- Evolve through generations via genetic operators (mutation and crossover)
- Survival of the “fittest” individuals with regard to the input data

Advantages:

- Frugality in terms of training data
- Low computational time
- Avoids overgrown and complex models
- Interpretability of models
- Easy deployment and portability on embedded systems

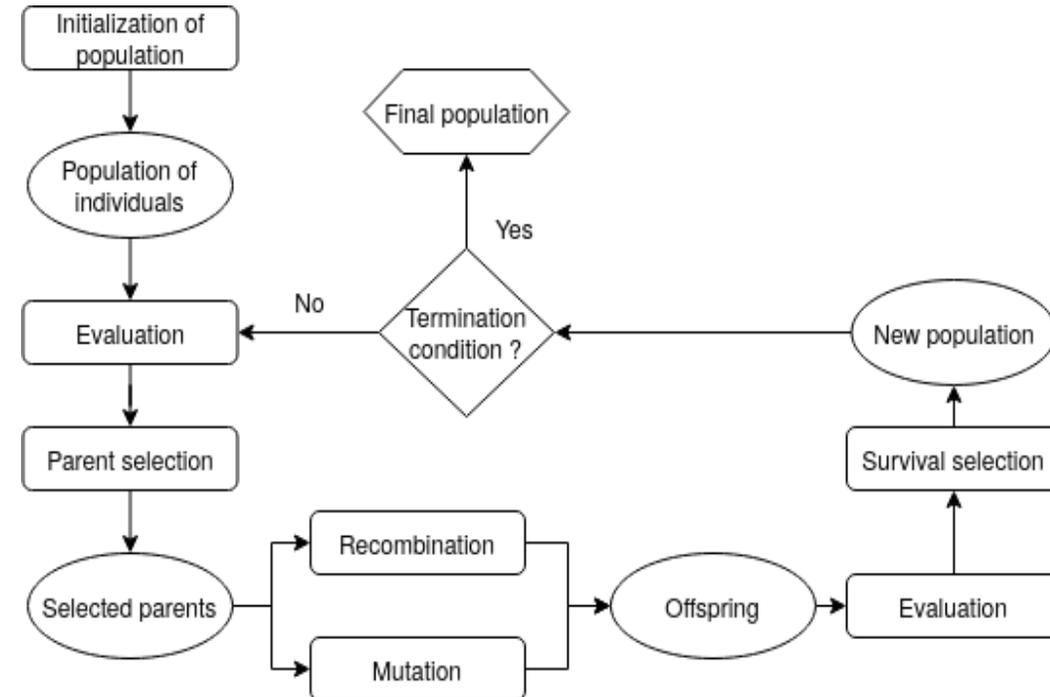


Figure: General evolutionary algorithm process

Two strategies :

- ZGP alone: trained on a subset of pixels from each image from the training set (10000 pixels in total).
- FCN+ZGP: ZGP trained on the segmentation maps resulting from a FCN

ANNs deployment on FPGA.

HW target:



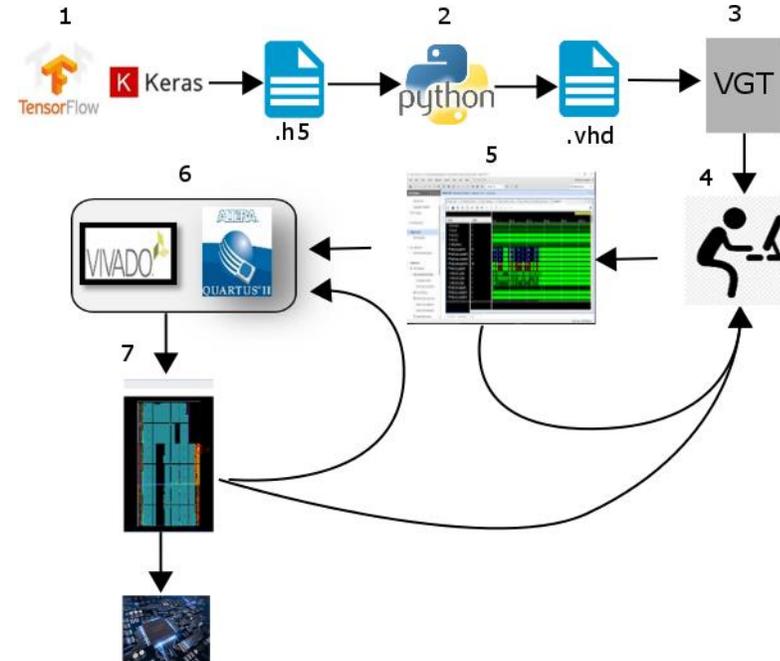
MitySOM-5CSx combines :

- ✓ dual hard-core Cortex-A9
- ✓ 110K Logical Elements
- ✓ one Cyclone V System on Chip
- ✓ 2GB of DDR3 CPU/FPGA RAM
- ✓ 512MB of DDR3 FPGA RAM
- ✓ 48MB of QSPI NOR Flash



Workflow:

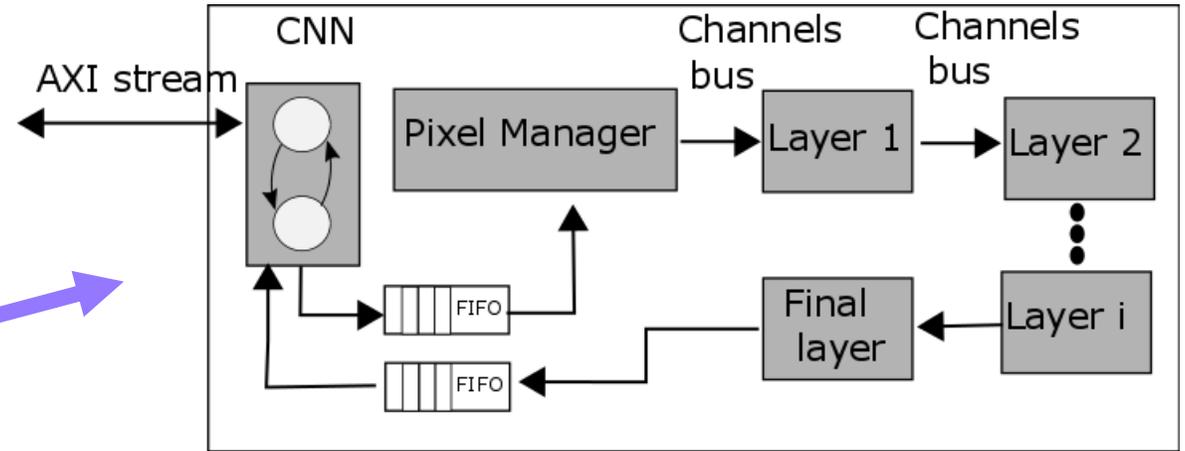
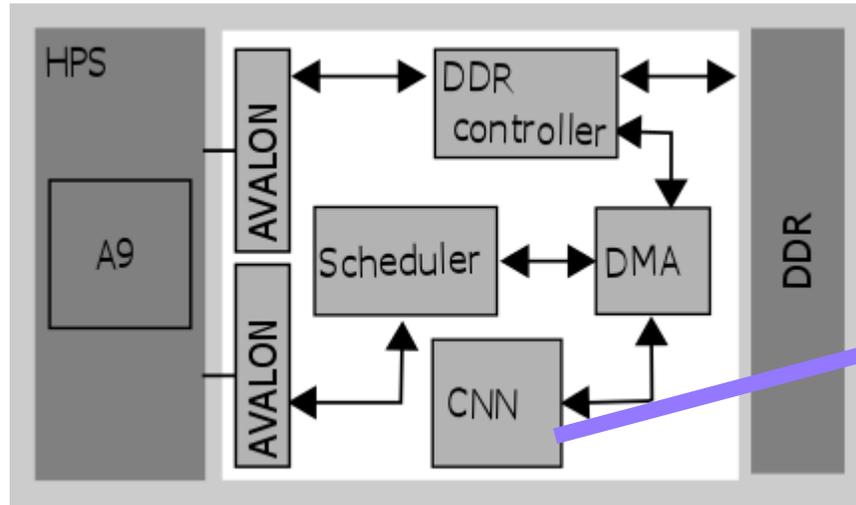
1. ANN train & test
2. Weight/biais conversion
3. HDL code generation with VGT
4. Code modification
5. RTL simulation & verification
 - If an error occurs, return to step 4
6. Design intégration & test
7. Implementation
 - If an error occurs, return to step 6



ANNs deployment on FPGA.

Design constraints:

- Pipelined inferences
- Cyclone-V FPGA capabilities



- Pre/post-processing on core A9
- Scheduler controlled by software to program the DMA
- DMA to move data from/to DDR
- « CNN » main IP to run image inference
- Communication : Avalon / AXI4 / AXI stream

- Final state machine manages the AXI stream IF
- Pixel manager which performs pixel re-organisation
- Layers interconnection with enabling signals
- Final layer stores results into FIFO

ANNs deployment on FPGA.



- Inférence consumption < 1,8 W (Quartus estimator)

ANN architecture	FCN 8.11	CNN 8.9	SNN 8.8
Number of parameters	644	1440	2666
Logic cells occupation %	92%	69%	31%
Zeroded W&B by quantification	0/614	809 / 1440	15 / 2666
Clock frequency (MHz)	100	100	100
Latency per 28x28 patch (µs) ↓	24.99	24.84	312.0
Power estimation (mW)	1750	1599	1062

Preliminary results: Upload process.

Software
 Java code and libraries:
 4 x 826kB=3.3MB IPK
 Upload time: 4 x 1 min 8 sec.

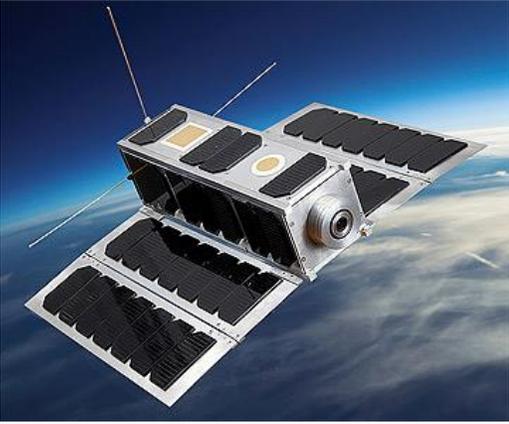


image credit: ESA

Band S : Average measured data rate
 12,818kB/s.

Firmware:
 FPGA Bitstream,
 preloader, bootloader
 One 1.5MB IPK
 Upload time: 1 min 46 sec.



image credit: ESA

In-flight results.



Throughput:

Full OPS-SAT image (2048x1944) < 156ms (>25Mp/s)



AI algorithm	Hardware	FPGA time (ms)	Total time (ms)
CNN 8.9	FPGA + CPU	155	4 370
FCN 8.11	FPGA + CPU	156	12 106
ZGP	CPU	NA	32 411

Power consumption:

ANN architecture	HPS PDU (W)	FPGA PDU (W)		Total (W)
		Average	Estimation	
CNN 8.9	2,41 ± 0,11	1,68 ± 0.09	1,59	4,09 ± 0,17
FCN +ZGP	2,61 ± 0,08	1,61 ± 0,05	1,75	4,22 ± 0,08

In-flight results.



Inferences metrics:

CNN degraded by zeroed weights and biases with good precision
 SNN with potential overfitting then impacted by spikes encoding
 FCN is clearly the best ANN with Fscore over 70%
 ZGP provides homogenous results with very good generalization



Metrics	Trainset in Float32 (α)			Testset in Float32 (β)						Testset on FPGA/Cyclone V (σ)					
	Fscore	Precision	Recall	Fscore	(β - α)	Precision	(β - α)	Recall	(β - α)	Fscore	(σ - β)	Precision	(σ - β)	Recall	(σ - β)
ANN (arithmetic)															
CNN (8.9)	58	74	47	56	⬇️ -2	70	⬇️ -4	46	⬇️ -1	50	⬇️ -6	76	⬆️ 6	37	⬇️ -9
CNN/SNN* (8.8)	62	79	51	53	⬇️ -9	69	⬇️ -10	44	⬇️ -7	67	⬆️ 14	62	⬇️ -7	72	⬆️ 28
FCN (8.11)	62	81	51	72	⬆️ 10	75	⬇️ -6	70	⬆️ 19	72	⬆️ 0	75	⬆️ 0	69	⬆️ -1
ZGP (FP32)	60	62	58	63	⬆️ 3	65	⬆️ 3	62	⬆️ 4	63	⬆️ 0	65	⬆️ 0	62	⬆️ 0

*SNN results on ground cause not yet not uploaded

Conclusion and perspectives.

Successful demonstration of on-board image processing by AI on FPGA:

- High throughput (25Mpixels/s)
- Low consumption (>2mW)



New opportunities:

- To download only the useful information to end users
- To alert in near real time from space
- To change the mission by uploading new ANN codes

OPS-SAT limitations:

- Clouds detection in RGB
- Images quality without correction
- Limited and unbalanced train dataset
- FPGA number of logical elements
- Quantification losses

Metrics improvements:

- Images correction before inference
- Improved training dataset
- Additional layers/filters on SNN
- Custom optimized CNN
- Optimised quantifying method
- ZGP training on more pixels

Thank you for your attention



Any question please?