



High-Performance Data-Intensive
Computing Systems Laboratory

Accelerating Deep Learning Research with the NSF NRP Nautilus HyperCluster

MORENet Technical Summit

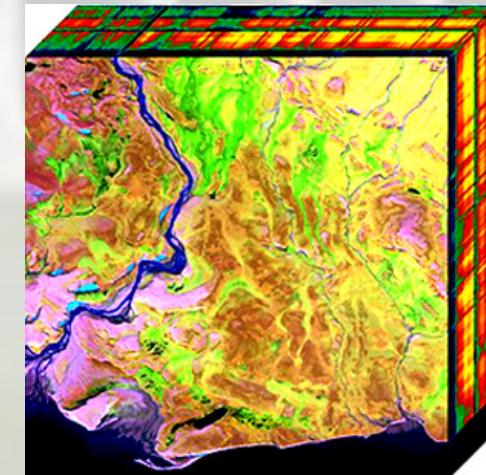
20 Feb 2023



University of Missouri

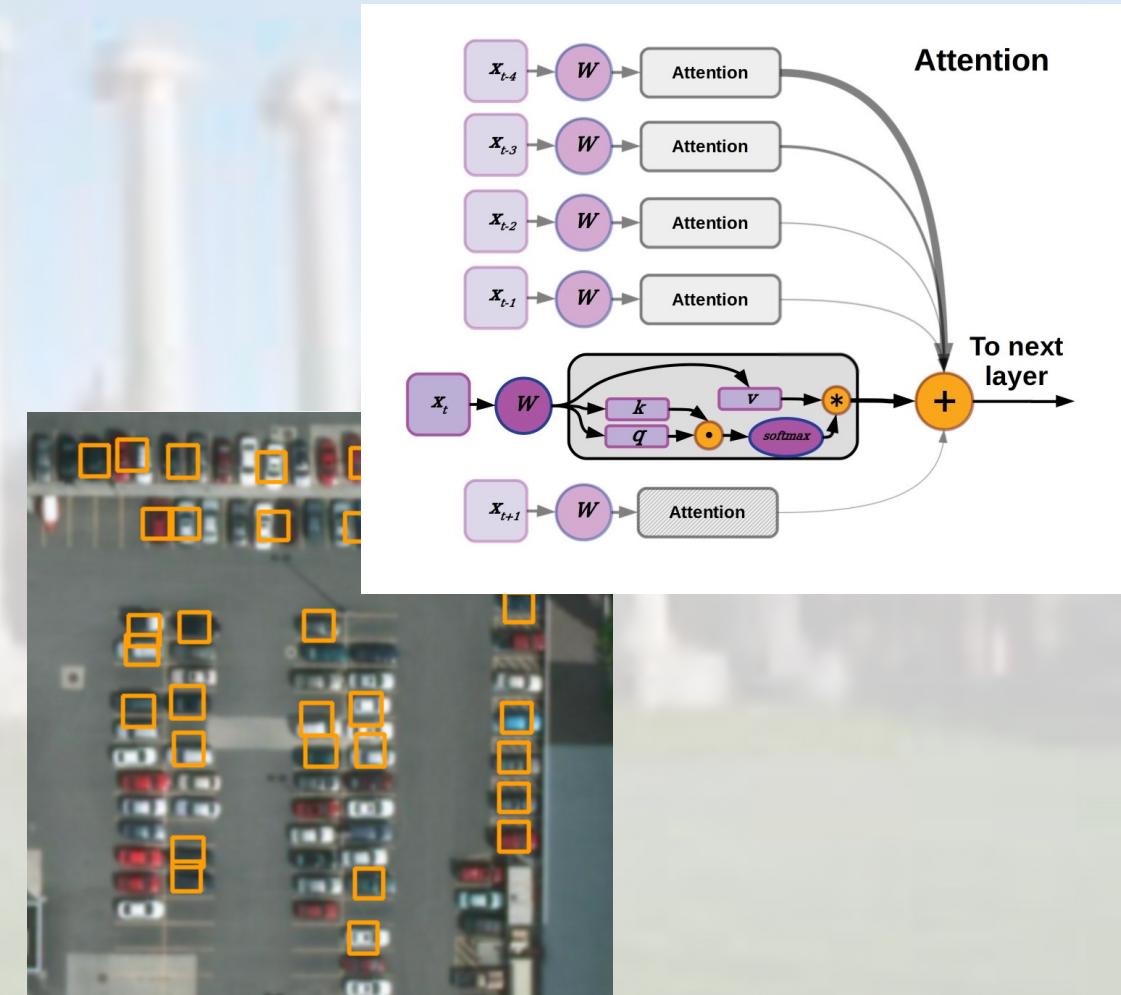
Problem Space: Deep Learning in Remote Sensing

- ▶ Remote Sensing imagery sources:
 - ▶ Satellites
 - ▶ Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS)
- ▶ Remote sensing is a Big Data problem!
 - ▶ Satellites collect imagery 24/7/365
 - ▶ Trillions of pixels per day
 - ▶ High levels of dimensionality available
 - ▶ Multispectral and hyperspectral imagery



Problem Space: Deep Learning & Remote Sensing

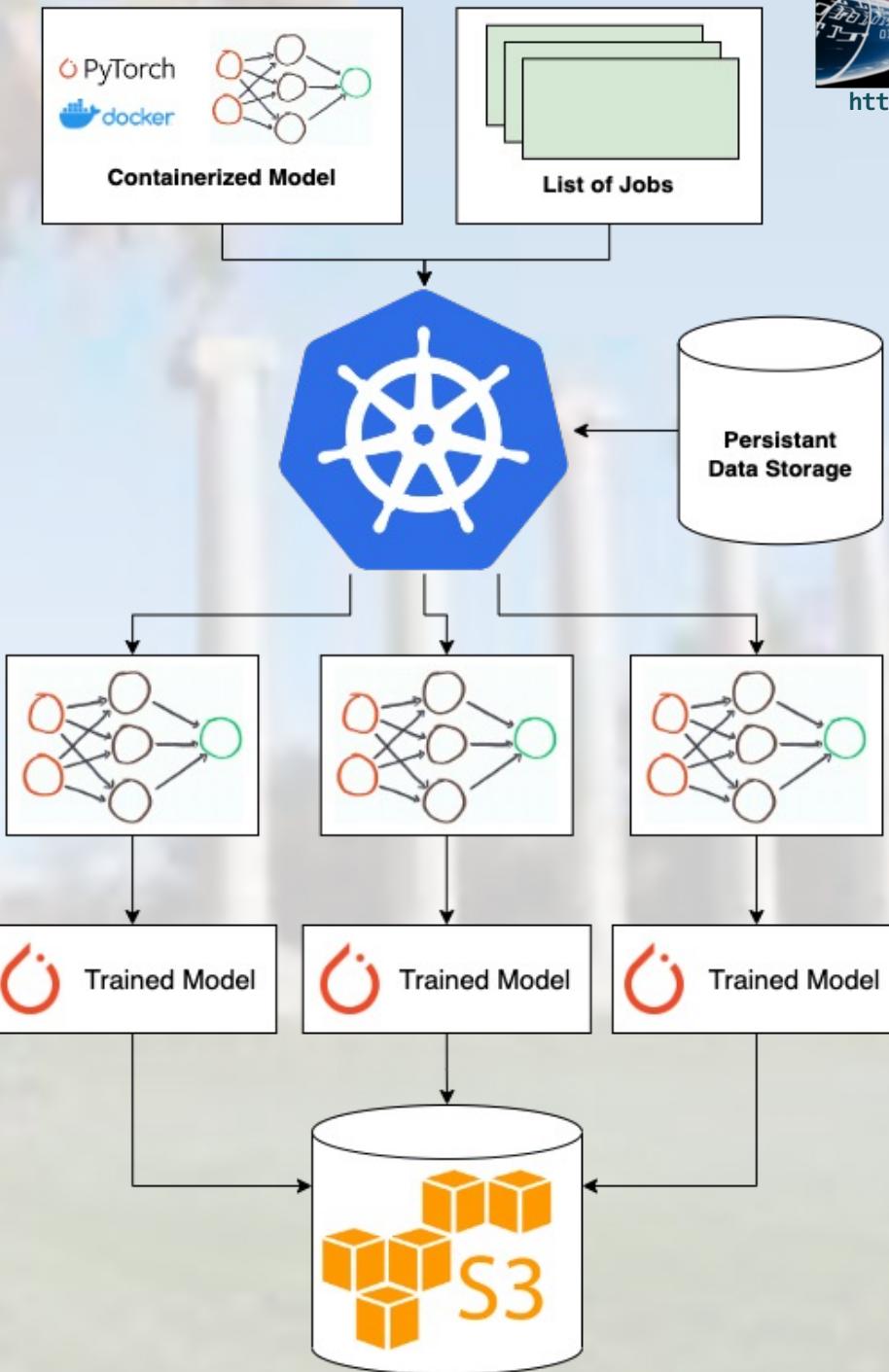
- ▶ Countless number of models available in modern CV
 - ▶ Model training time and resource requirements are oftentimes the bottleneck
- ▶ Models built for ground-photo CV do not always translate effectively to RSI applications
 - ▶ We want to train & evaluate state-of-the-art Deep Neural Networks (DNNs) on RSI datasets
- ▶ Several CV tasks in RSI Applications
 - ▶ Classification
 - ▶ Segmentation
 - ▶ *Object Detection*





University of Missouri

System Overview: Nautilus for Accelerated Deep Learning Research



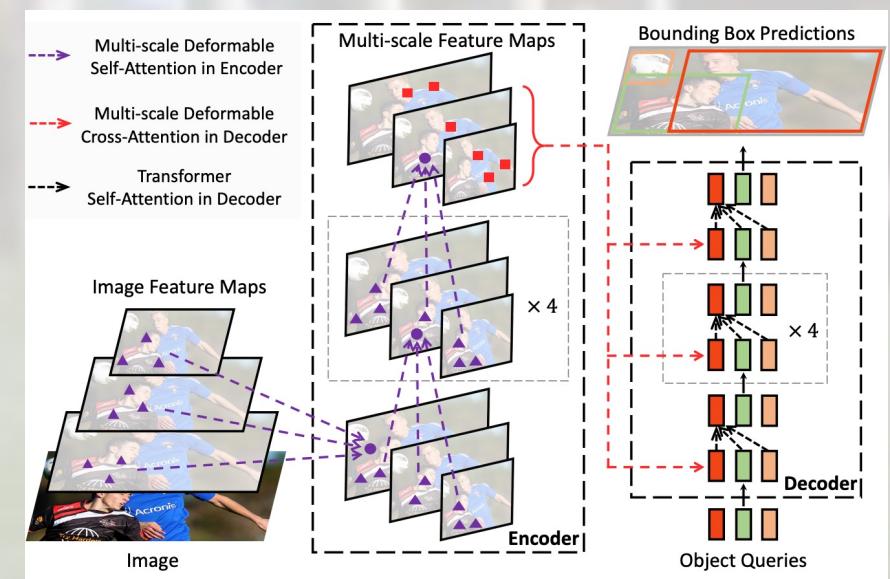
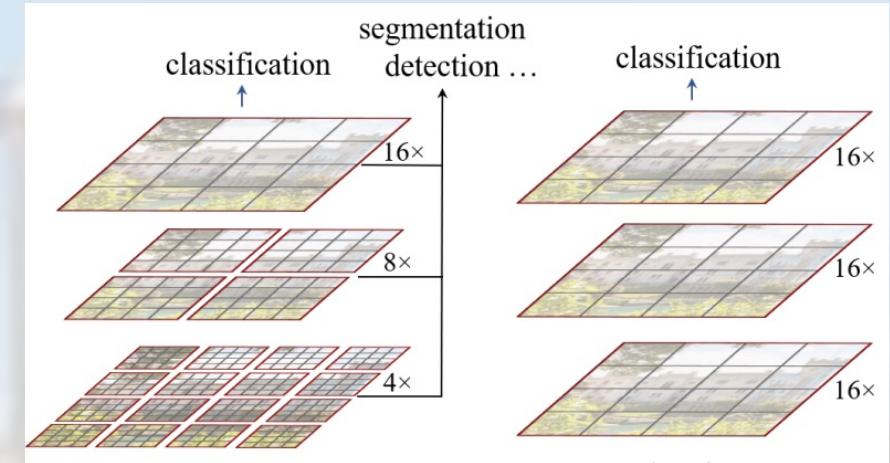
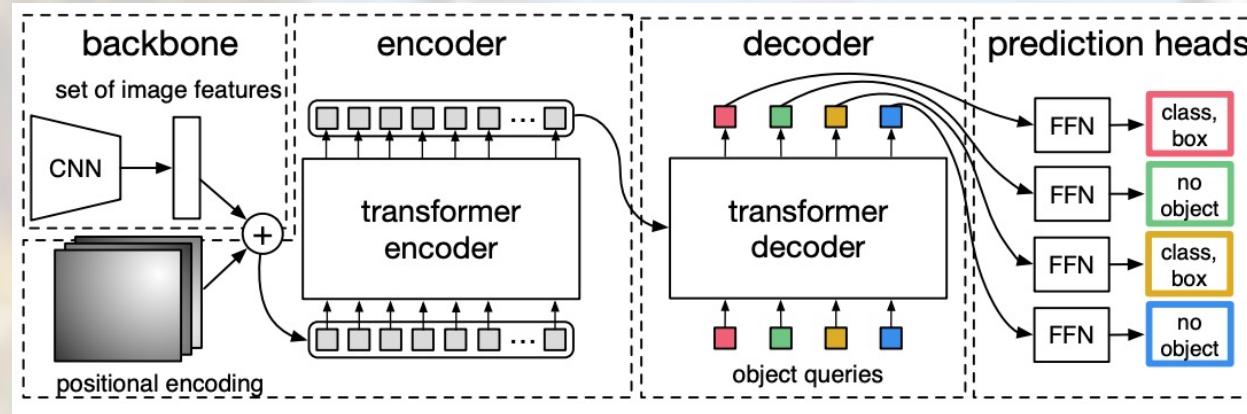
Containerization of Deep Neural Architectures

- ▶ Deep Learning Libraries contain implementations of popular DNN Object Detection architectures
 - ▶ Faster R-CNN, YOLO, SWIN, etc.
- ▶ Availability of pretrained weights from large, CV datasets, which enables fine tuning on RSI datasets
 - ▶ MS COCO and ImageNet-1K
- ▶ Utilization of NVIDIA NGC as base container image
 - ▶ Optimized PyTorch containers for Deep Learning
- ▶ Containerized two PyTorch-based Object Detection Deep Learning Libraries:
 - ▶ MMDetection (Open MMLab)
 - ▶ Detectron2 (Facebook AI Research)



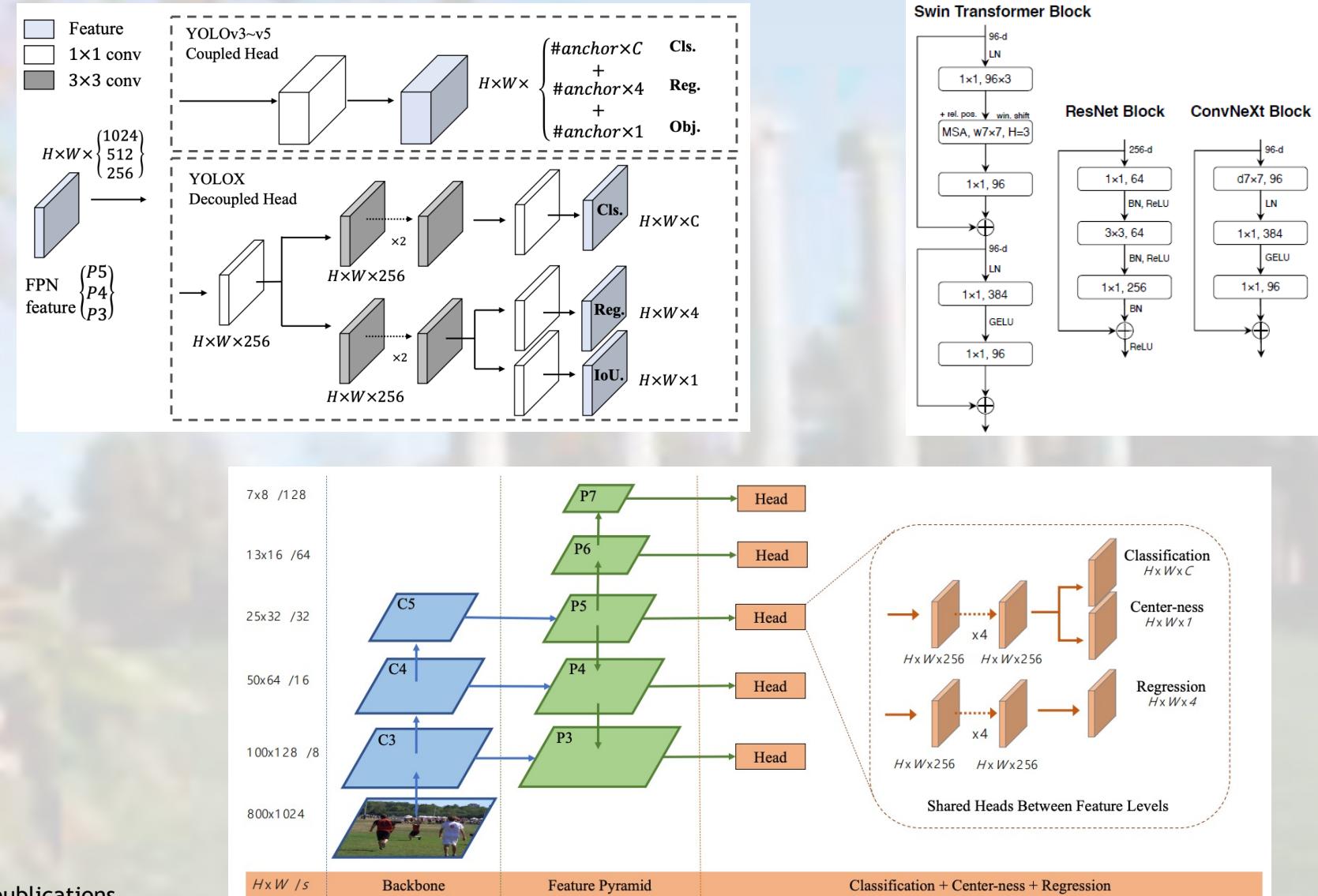
Models Containerized: Transformers

- SWIN Transformer (2021)
- DETR (2020)
- Deformable DETR (2020)
- ViT (2020)



Models Containerized: Convolutional Networks

- ConvNext (2022)
- YOLOX (2021)
- FCOS (2020)
- YOLOv3 (2018)
- RetinaNet (2017)
- SSD (2016)



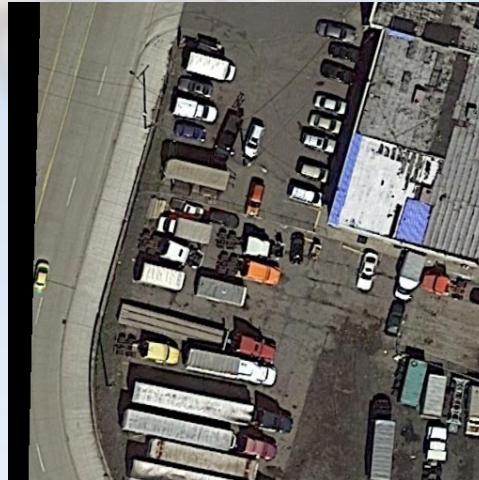
Detection Datasets

► DOTA (version 1.5)

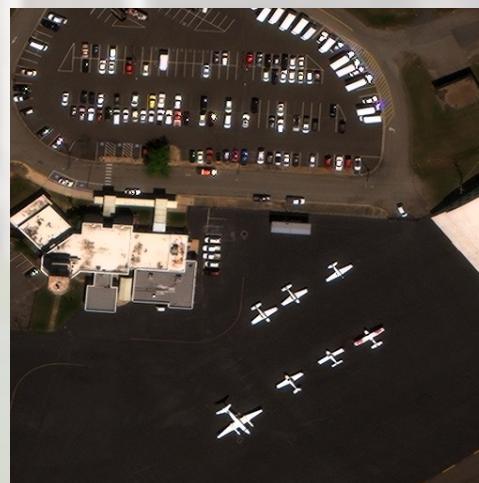
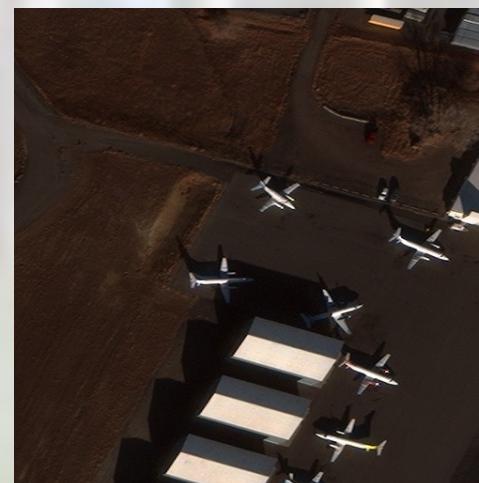
- Overhead Remote sensing dataset
- 1869 scenes with 280,196 objects in 16 classes
- Imagery chipped to enable better GPU acceleration

► RarePlanes (real data)

- Pre-tiled, Pan-sharpened RGB dataset
- Aircraft detection dataset
- 17,050 tiles containing 25,205 aircraft belonging to 7 classes
 - 3 commercial aircraft classes
 - 4 military aircraft classes



DOTA



RarePlanes

Detection Datasets (cont.)

- XView
 - Released by DIUx in 2018
 - Over 1 million objects
 - 61 classes (60 + BG)
 - Heavily unbalanced
 - Most sparse class: 17 labels
 - Most dense class: 316,765 labels



Automating Kubernetes Jobs

- ▶ Creation of template Kube Spec YAML
- ▶ Bash scripting combined with environment variables to set the Dataset and Model to train
- ▶ Human time: ~3 hours

```
spec:  
  template:  
    spec:  
      containers:  
        - name: myContainer  
          image: $CONTAINER_IMAGE  
          workingDir: $WORKDIR
```

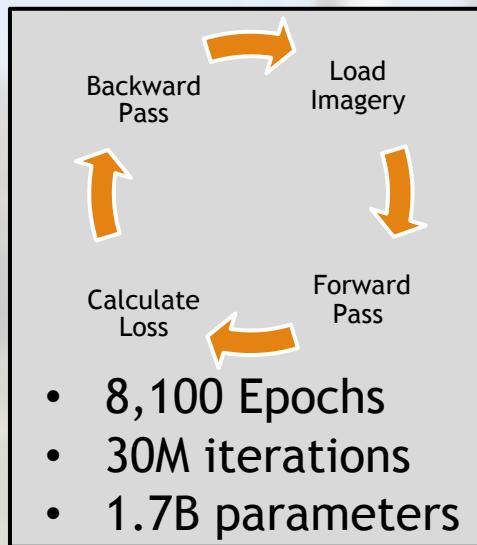
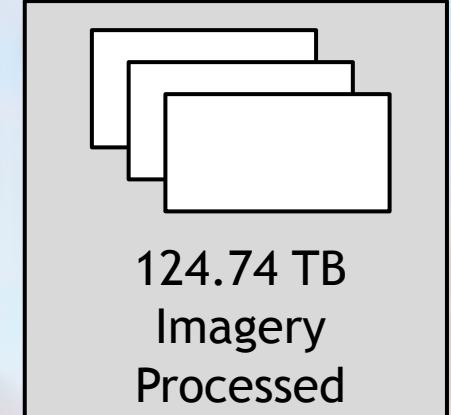
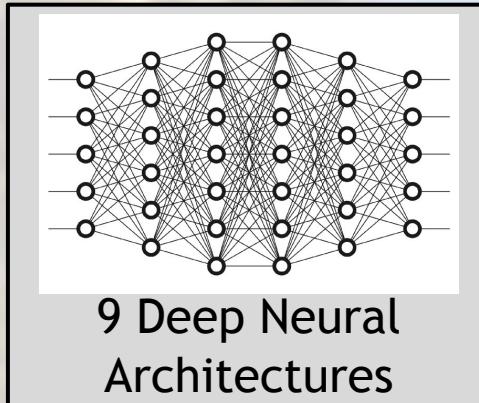
Template YAML

```
Dirs="mydir1 mydir2 mydir3 mydir4"  
Container="ubuntu:20.04"  
  
for Dirpath in $Dirs; do  
  CONTAINER_IMAGE=$Container WORKDIR=$Dirpath envsubst < template.yml | kubectl apply -f -  
done
```

Bash Script



Deep Learning on Nautilus: By the Numbers



Future Work: Kubernetes and S3 Python APIs

- ▶ Both AWS and Kubernetes publish Python packages with APIs to perform tasks in Python
- ▶ Move from ad-hoc bash scripting to Python application that can better manage the creation of training jobs
- ▶ Combine K8s and AWS Python API to automate copying of trained models and performance results to S3 bucket

