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Science

QIO Geo-Detection Project

Implementing a CNN to segment rock types

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I.R.O.N.N. 



Agenda

1. Introduction
2. Business Problem
3. Data Science Objectives
4. Data Product/Scientific techniques
5. Challenges
6. Future Steps



Introduction

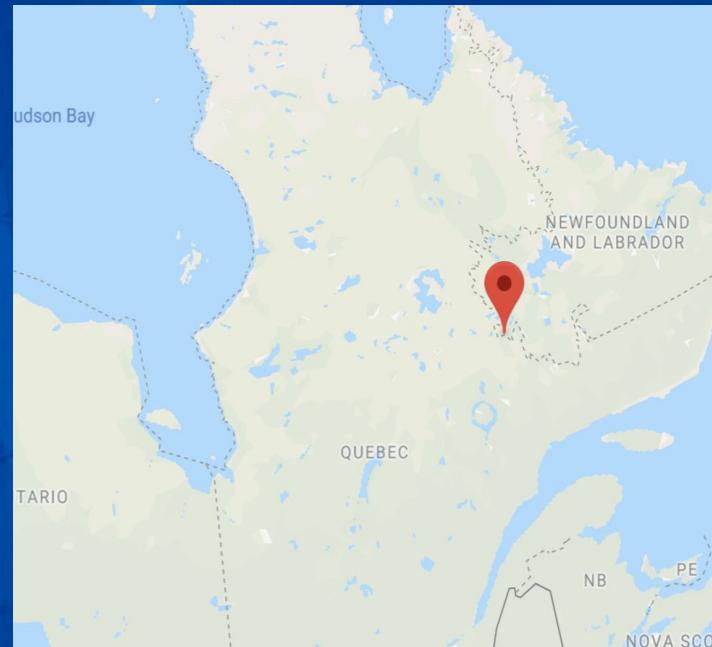
Mining company based in Québec that specializes in iron ore extraction and processing

Around 500 specialists in various fields of iron ore extraction

Collect 100GB of production data per day

Want to employ machine learning to:

- increase efficiency (6M to 7M tonnes of iron)
- leverage stored data to reduce operational costs





Business Problem

Currently, a trained geologist is needed to identify different rock types.

QIO needs a prototype (proof of concept) that will help:

- Segmenting rock types from an active mining face image





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The Data





Data Science Objectives/Tools

Labeling the data:

- LabelMe

Understanding the data:

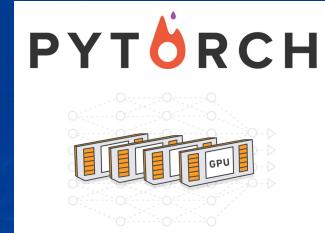
- Colour and camera feature analysis

Building the machine learning model:

- Image segmentation and classification

Improving the model:

- Design tools to improve data quality

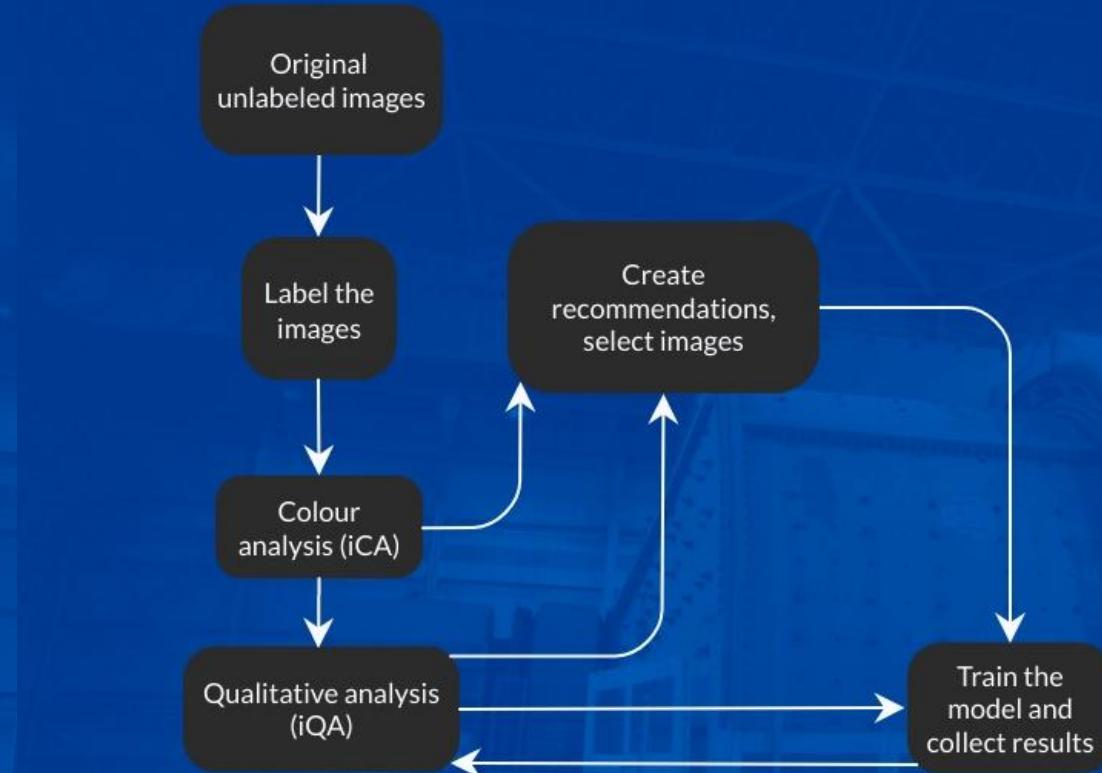


Data Pipeline



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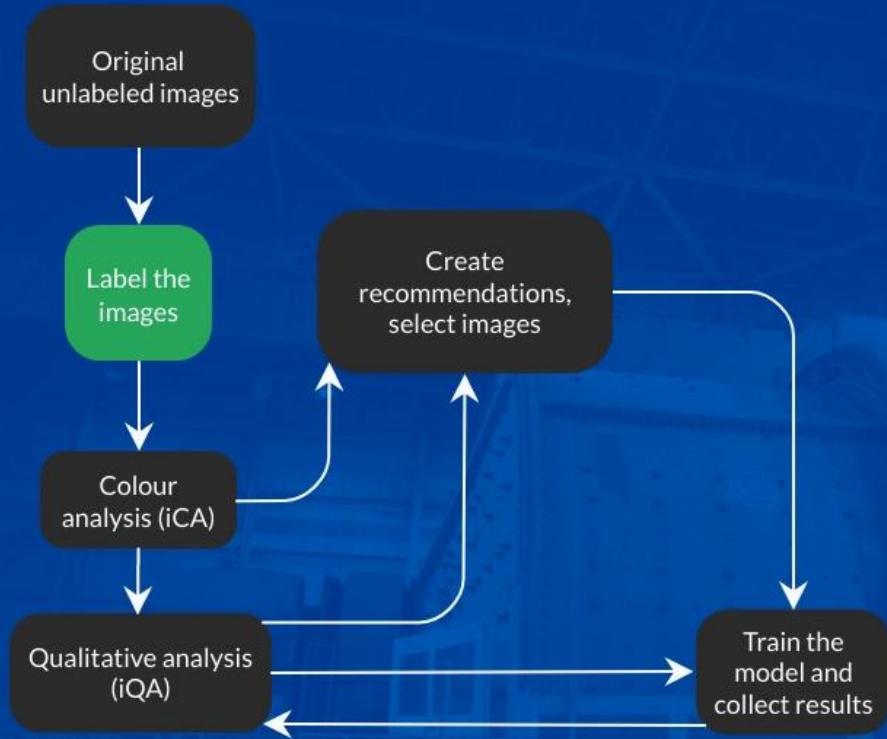


Data Pipeline



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Labeling the Data: Origin State

Hand annotations

- Cannot be used to train a machine learning model

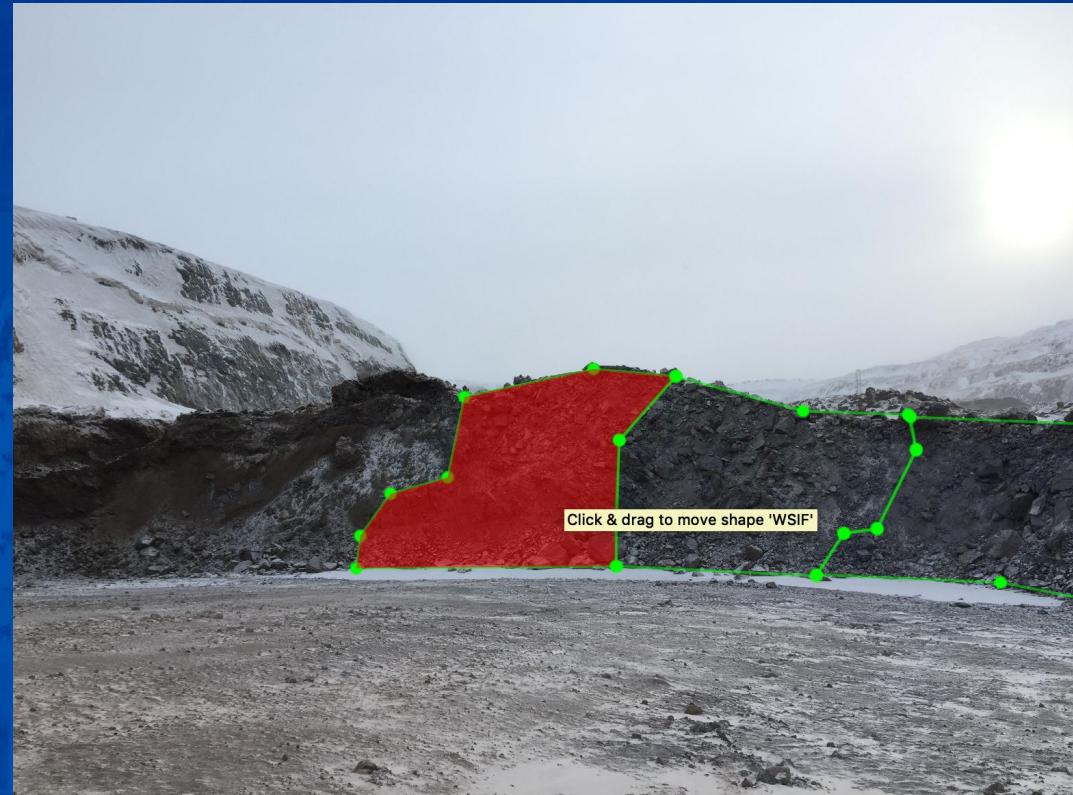




Labeling the Data: Solution

LabelMe

- Obtain coordinates that are useful for EDA and model training

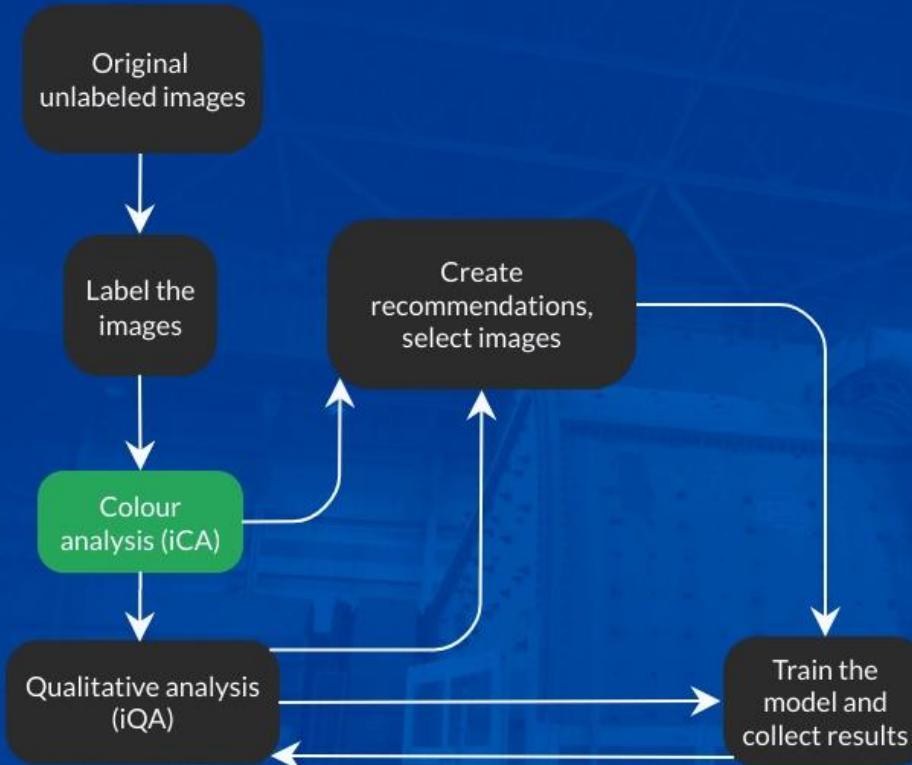


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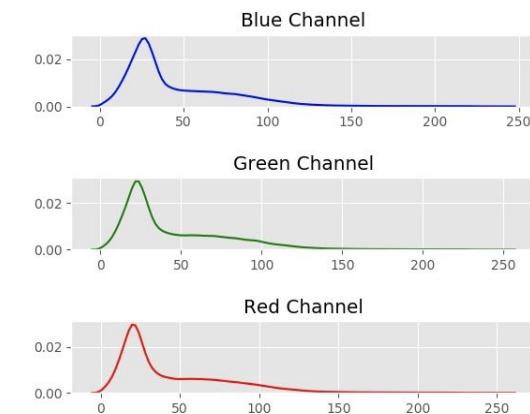




Understanding the Data: Colour Features

Purpose: intuitive way to understand image data

Method: extracted 9 features (skewness, kurtosis, mean pixel value on 3 channels)

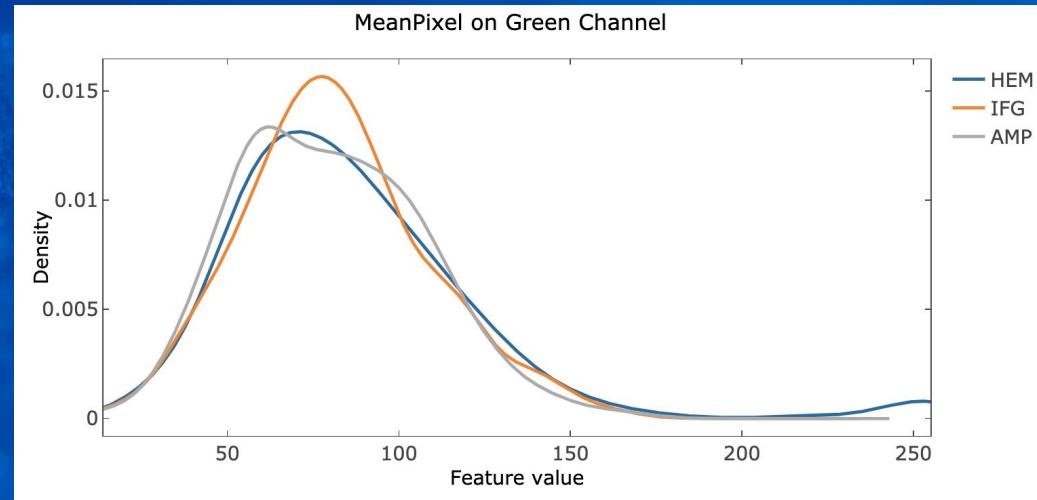
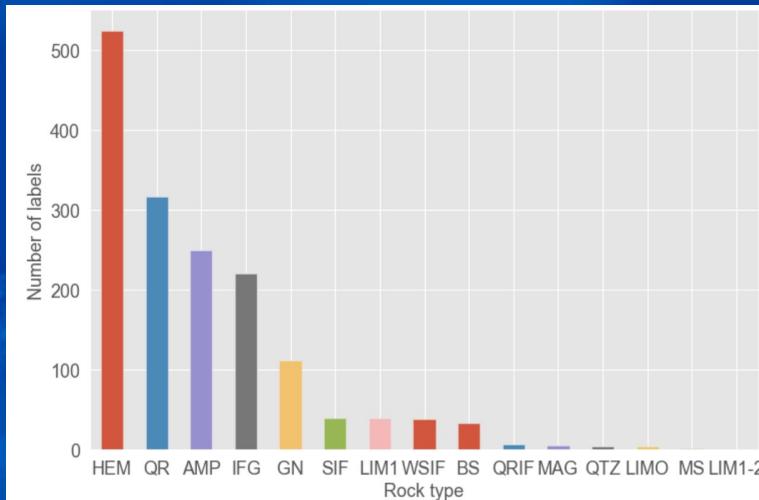




Understanding the Data: Colour Features

Statistical test: analyze if the rocks are “easily differentiable” from each other

Problem: hard to distinguish due to imbalanced data

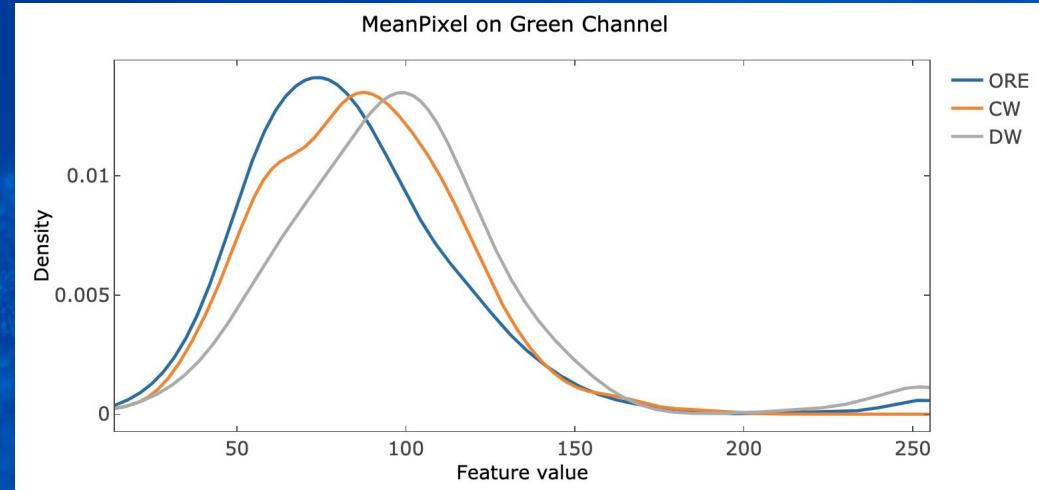




Understanding the Data: Colour Features

Combine rocks into 3 categories:

- Ore
- Dilution waste
- Contamination waste





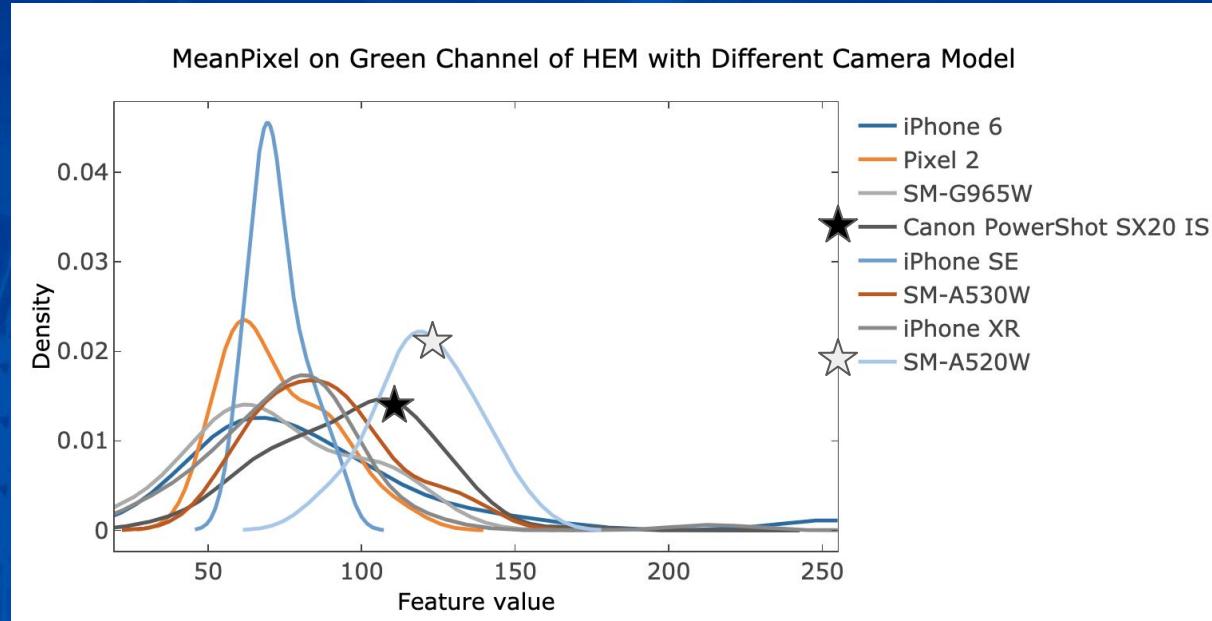
Understanding the Data: Camera Features

Purpose:

- Check camera effect

Method:

- Collected EXIF data,
such as phone type,
exposure time, focal
length, etc.



Camera Features: Impact



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Images on the right:

- Similarity: contains *hematite*
- Difference: red colour profile

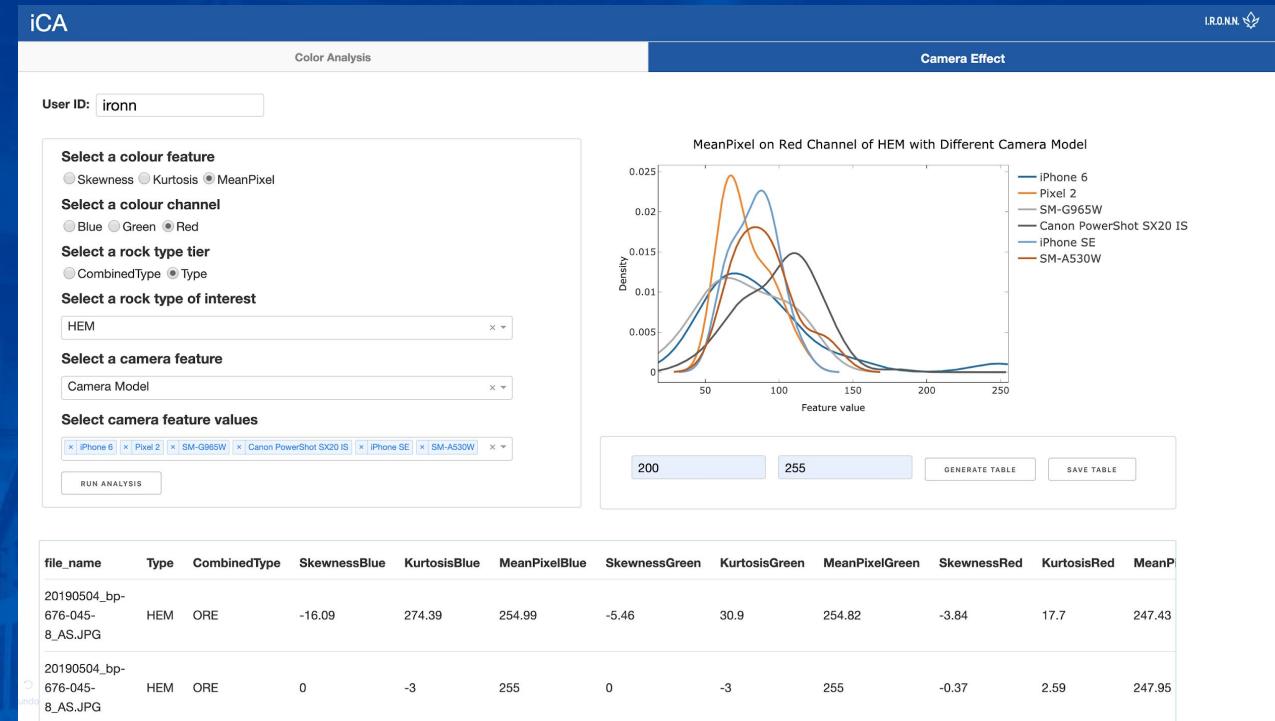
Image	Camera	MeanPixelRed
	SM-A520W	148.13
	iPhone 6	70.53



Data Product: iCA

Plotly Dashboard

- Interactively identify images that have outstanding features (outliers)
- Can be used for image quality check with iQA

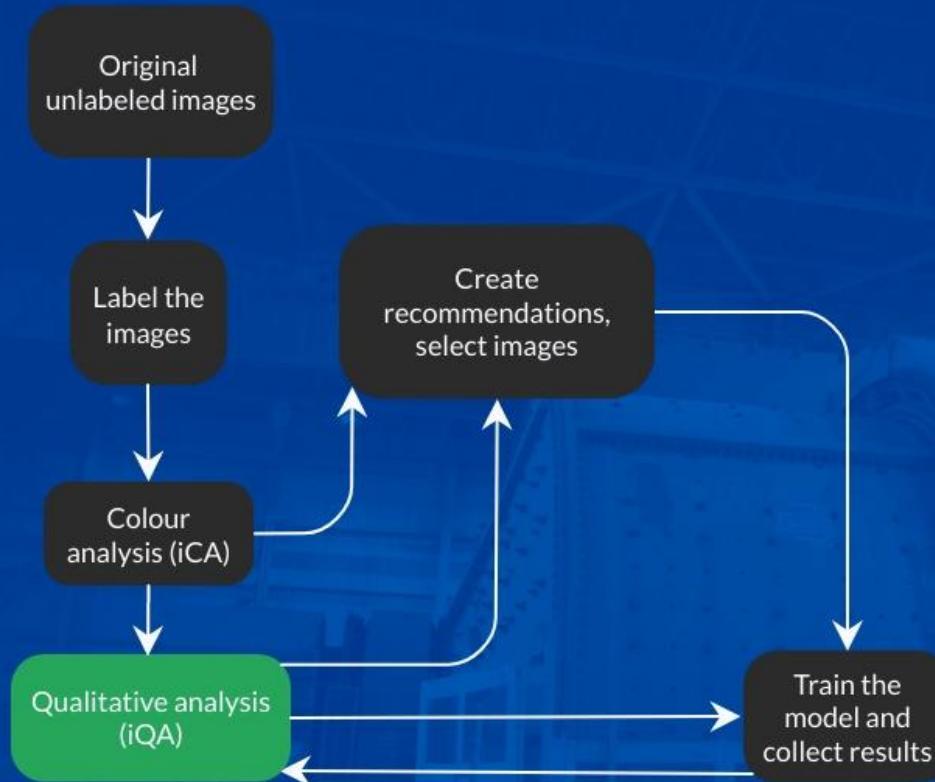


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Data Product: iQA

Shiny Dashboard

- Check if there are any qualitative issues with original images, labels, predictions (blurriness, machinery present, etc)

image Quality Assurance (iQA)

Previous Next Save

User ID

Enter User ID ...

Choose CSV File for image list

Browse... No file selected

Header in csv file present?

Does the prediction overlap the label?

Poor Overlap

YES There is good overlap

Is picture too close or far?

Too Far

Perfect

Too Close

Is picture too light or dark?

Too Light

Perfect

Too Dark

Is picture behind glass?

Behind Glass

Original Image:



Image with Mask via Labelme:

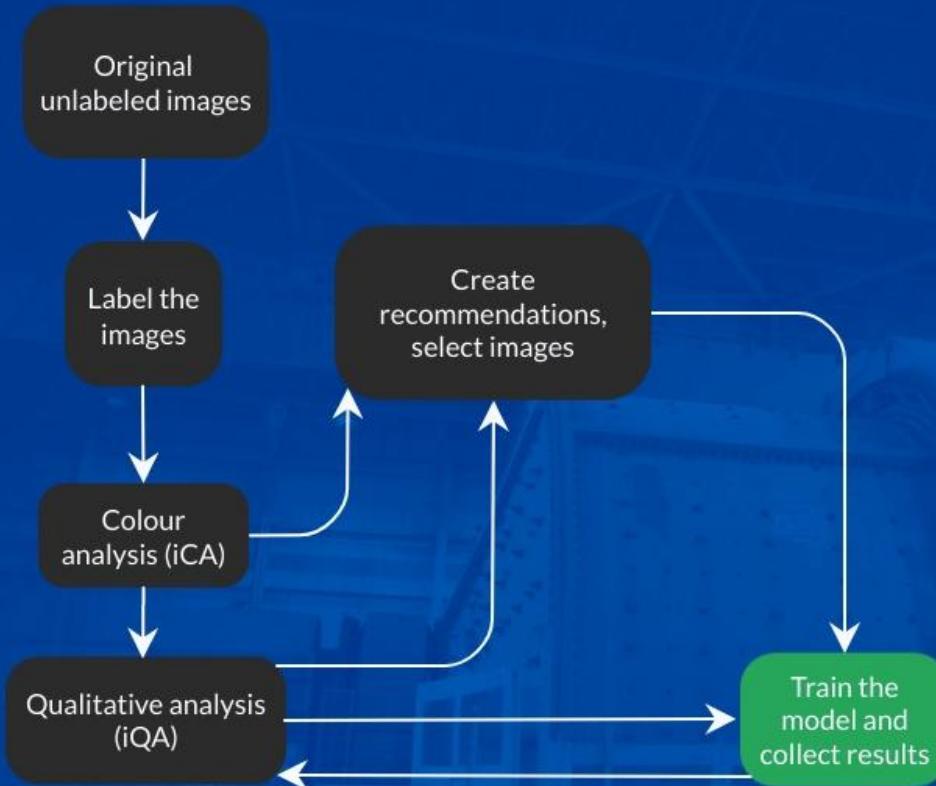


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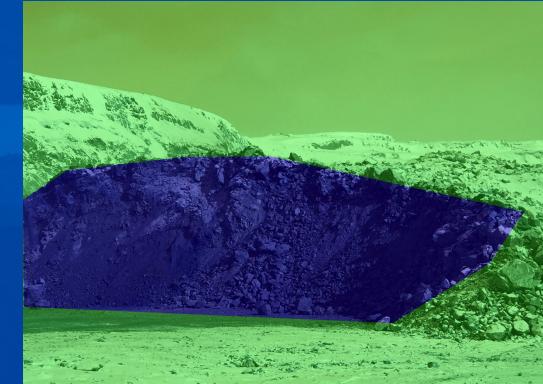
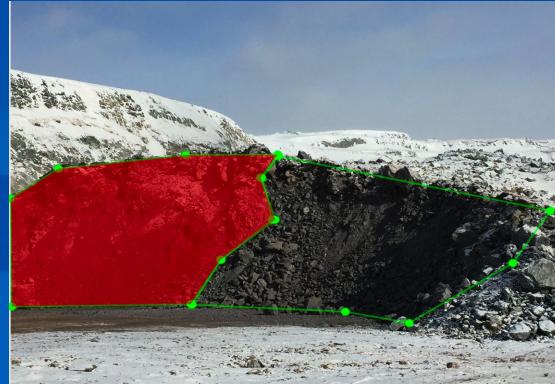




Main Data Product: I.R.O.N.N.

First model: I.R.O.N.N. v0.1

- See if we can distinguish whole rock face from background (sky, ground, etc.)
- Created convex hulls from polygons as blasted faces
- Trained on ~430 images





I.R.O.N.N. v0.1: Result

Original image and the model output for an example image where:

- **Red**: blasted face
- **Green**: rest of the image/background

Testing the model:



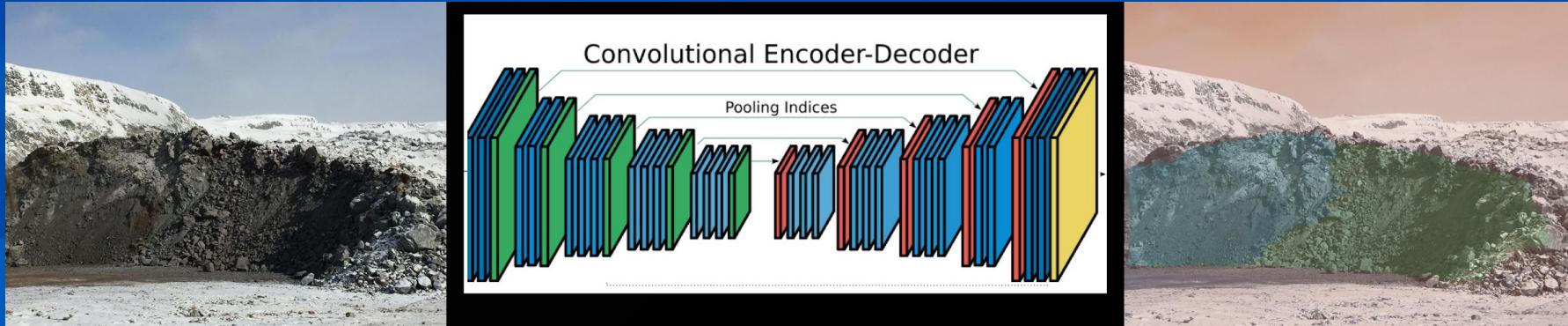


I.R.O.N.N. Architecture

Currently using Fully Convolutional Networks for Image Segmentation

Takes in images and returns images as predictions

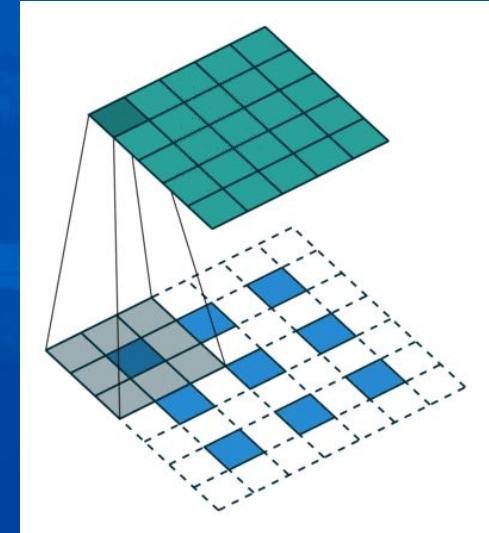
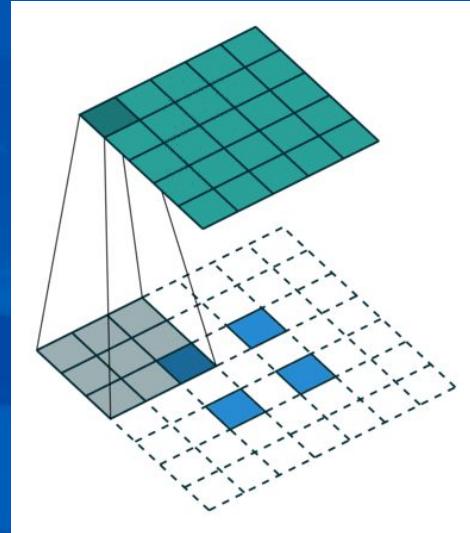
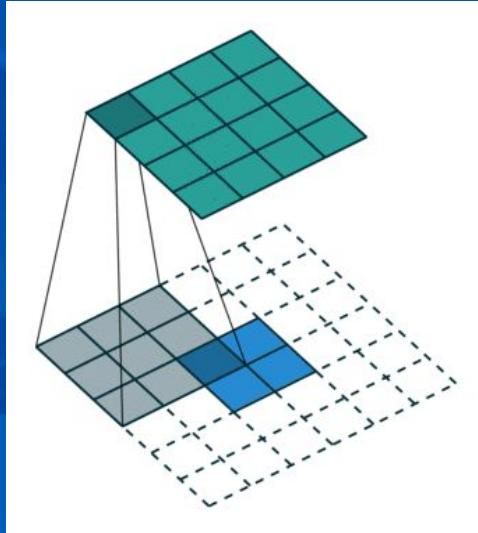
Framework: PyTorch





How does Upsampling work?

- Used when we want to generate images from neural networks
- Creates high resolution images from low resolution images
- Blue: Input, Cyan: Output



I.R.O.N.N. V1.0



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1. Original
unlabeled image



I.R.O.N.N. V1.0



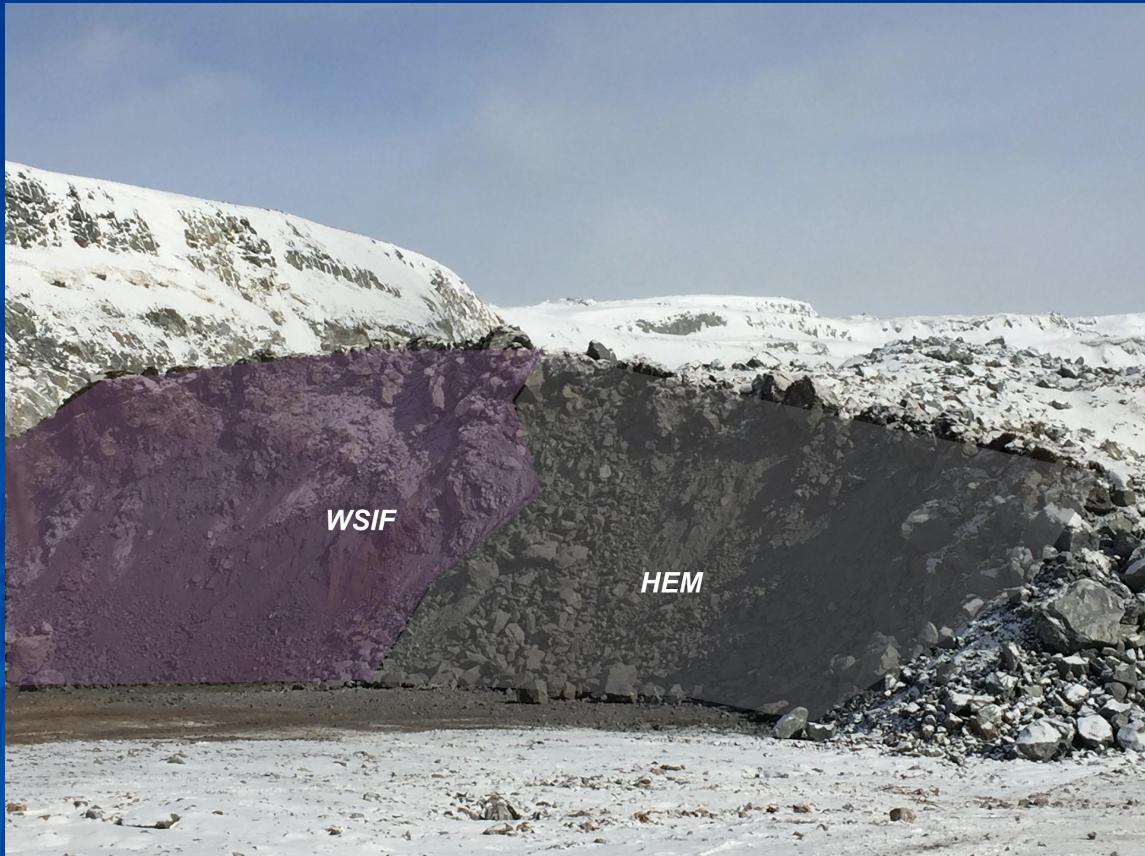
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2. Labeled image

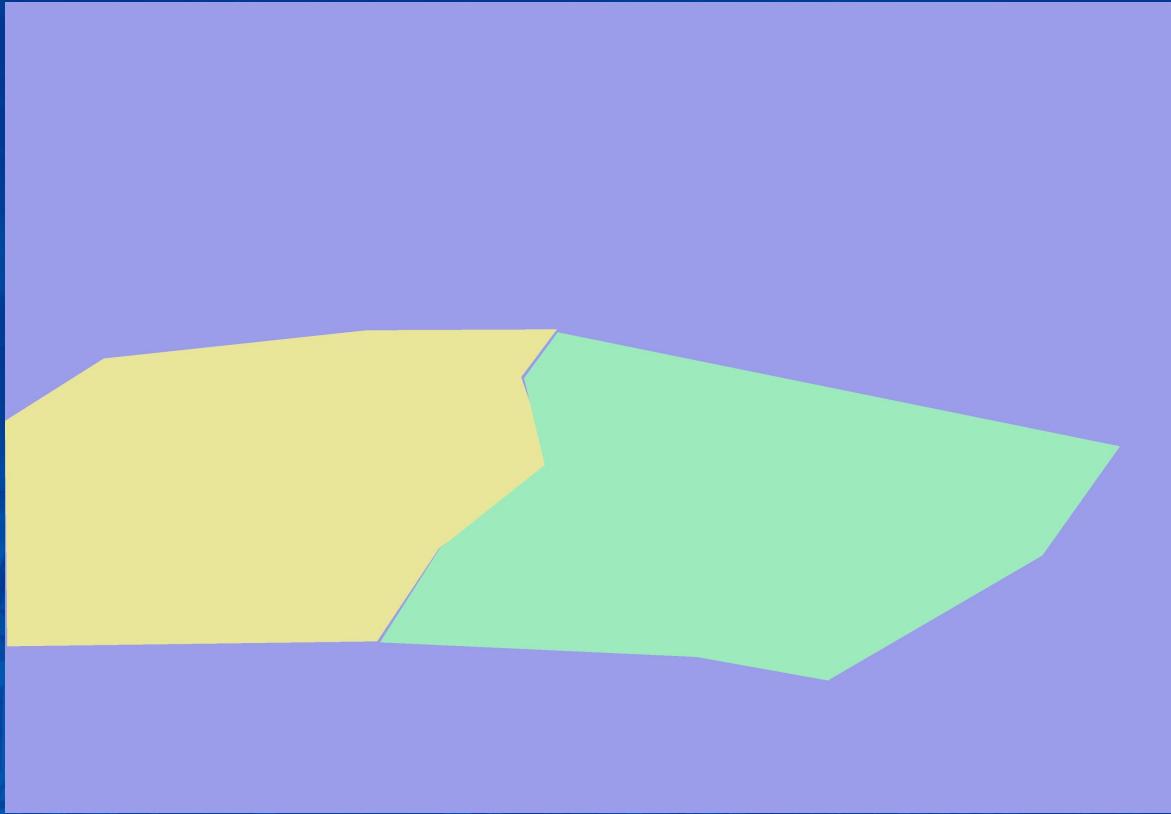
HEM: Ore

WSIF: Contamination
waste



I.R.O.N.N. V1.0

3. Created mask
from the label



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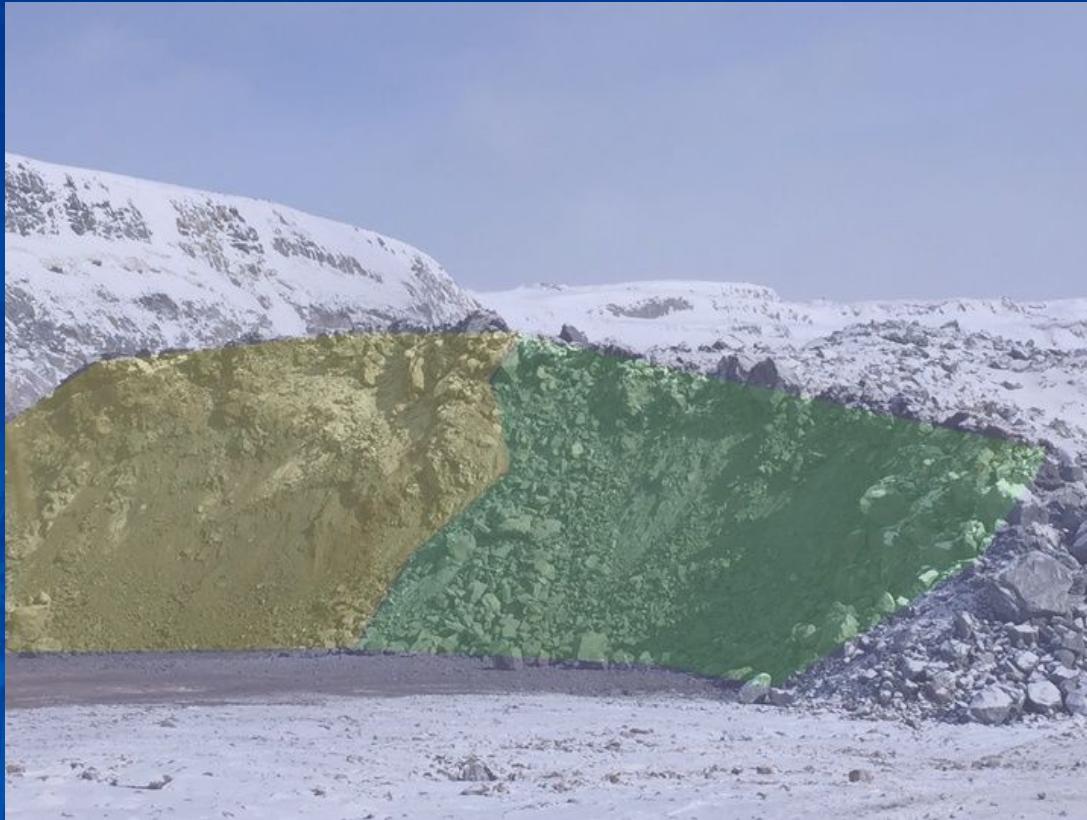
I.R.O.N.N. V1.0



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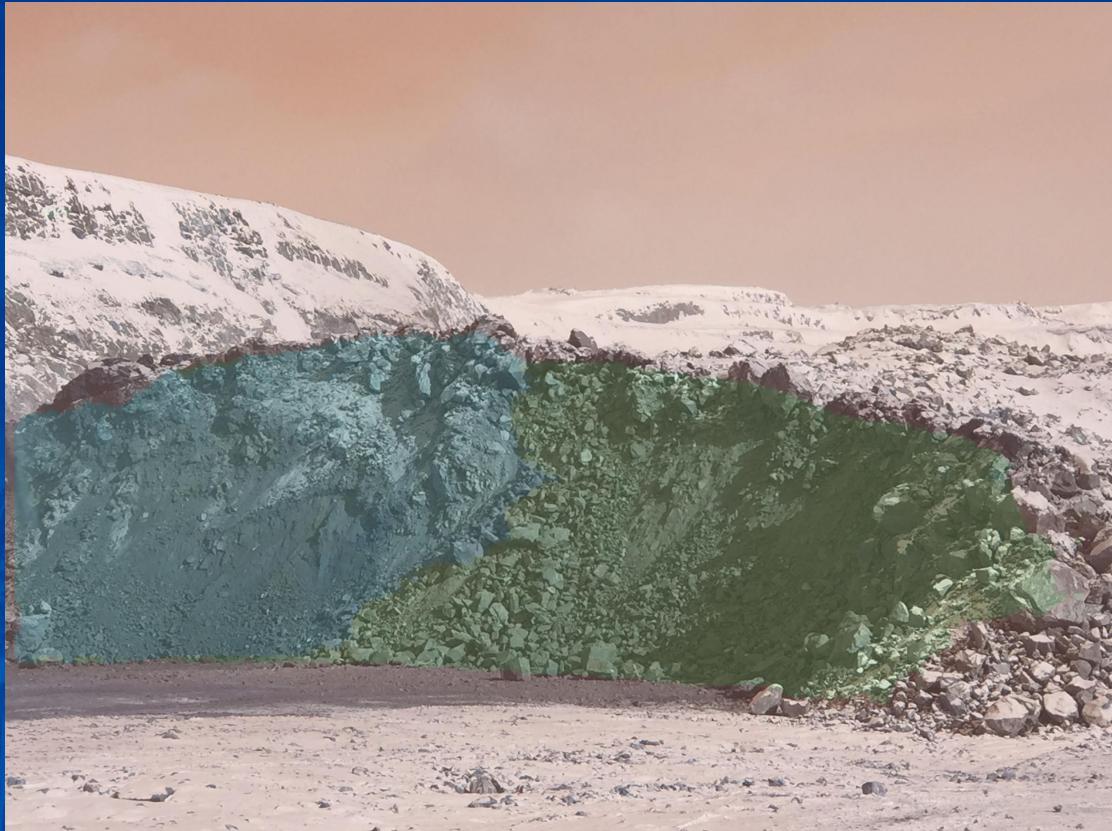
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4. Superimposed
mask over the
original image for
sanity check



I.R.O.N.N. V1.0

5. Prediction after
training



I.R.O.N.N. V1.0

An example from
validation set



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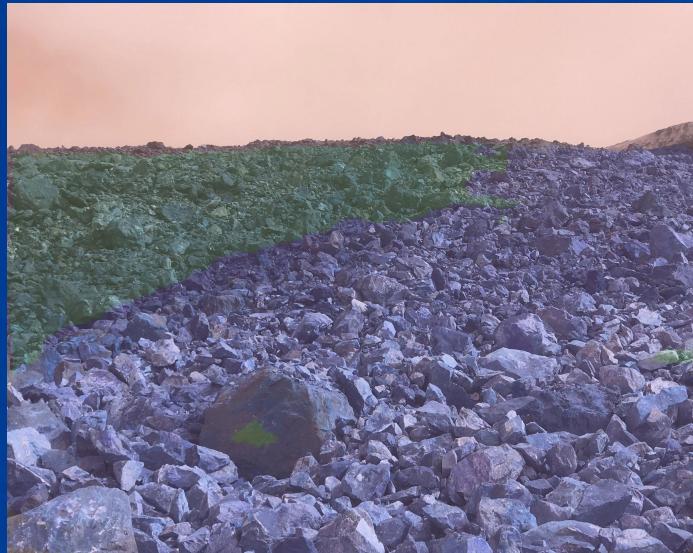
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Model Results

I.R.O.N.N. V1.0: pixel-wise accuracy of 77%

I.R.O.N.N. V2.0 (Outliers removed): pixel-wise accuracy of 85%



Prediction



Actual superimposed label



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A bad example



Prediction



Actual superimposed label



Cost of Training on AWS:

- Cost of using the GPU ~ \$1 per hour of training (active use time)
- Time to train (using 600 images): 2.5 - 3 hours
- Cost of GPU + Cost of storage ~ \$4 + \$1 = \$5
- Expected training frequency = 2 times a month
- Total a month: Approx \$15 (with 650-700 images)





Difficulties & Challenges

- Some images are unsuitable for training (bad lighting, angles, background noise and low resolution)
- Insufficient and imbalanced training data for a large number of rock types
- Missing EXIF data
- Limited online resources for plotly dash



Future Work

- Collect more data
- Train a model with all the different rock types
- Assess and improve model performance
 - Data Augmentation
 - New and complex model architectures
- Capture images in a standardized format
- Develop an app for getting predictions in real-time



Summary of Pipeline

Any
Questions?

