



IMT Atlantique

Bretagne-Pays de la Loire
École Mines-Télécom



CLS

COLLECTE LOCALISATION SATELLITES

SEMANTIC SEGMENTATION OF SAR OCEANIC AND METEOROLOGICAL PROCESSES

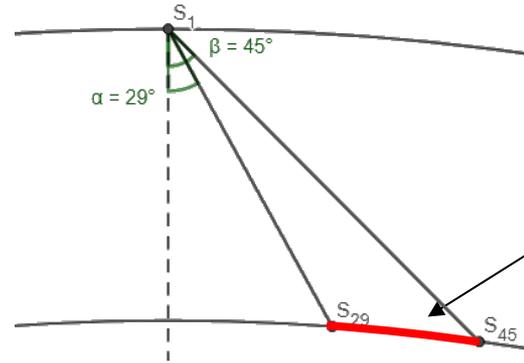
AURÉLIEN COLIN,
PHD STUDENT AT IMT ATLANTIQUE AND CLS

SEMANTIC SEGMENTATION OF SAR METEOCEAN PROCESSES

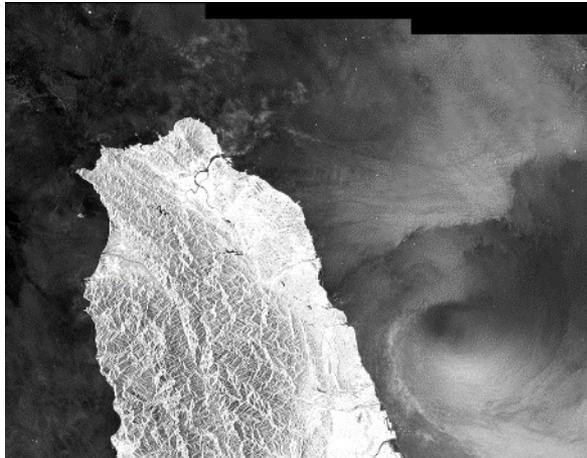
INTRODUCTION TO SAR IMAGERY

Sentinel-1A & Sentinel-1B

- Observation at 700 km of elevation.
- Passage every 13 days (per satellite)
- Very high resolution (up to 5x5 meters, but we downscale them 50 or 100 meters)
- SAR is able to image the rain, the wind, biological slicks, ...

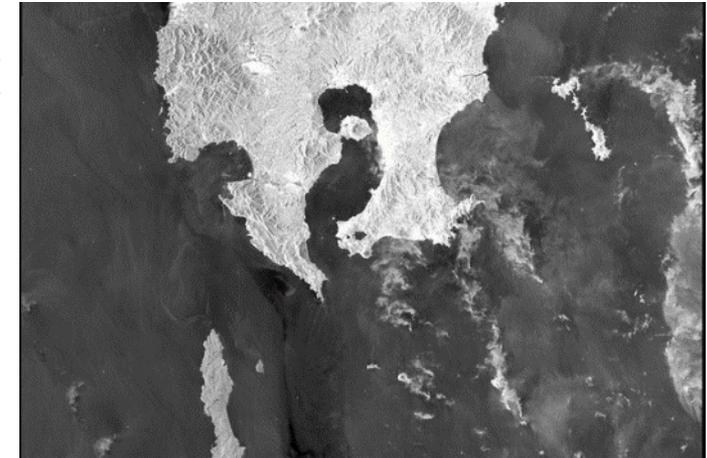


Measure the surface roughness



250 km

Observation of the Kagoshima bay (2021-08-16).



250 km

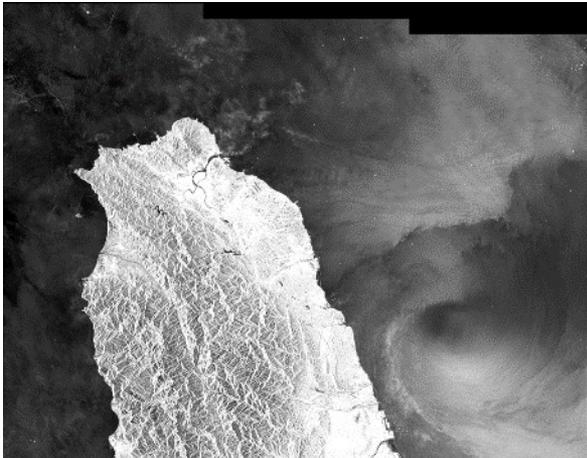
Observation of the tropical storm Lupit, near Taiwan (2021-08-06).

SEMANTIC SEGMENTATION OF SAR METEOCEAN PROCESSES

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250 km



Observation of the tropical storm Lupit, near Taiwan (2021-08-06).

Wind turbines near Shanghai, (2021-09-16)



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COLLECTE LOCALISATION SATELLITES

- I. INTRODUCTION TO SAR IMAGERY
- II. SEGMENTATION OF HIGH-LEVEL PROCESSES
- III. RAINFALL ESTIMATION FROM SAR/NEXRAD COLOCALIZATION

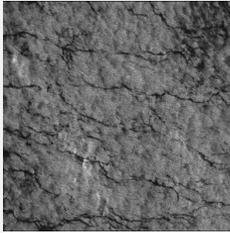
SEMANTIC SEGMENTATION OF SAR METEOCEAN PROCESSES

HIGH-LEVEL PROCESSES

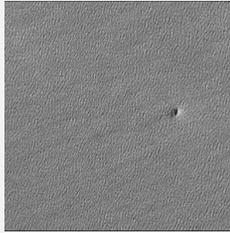
Atmospheric Front



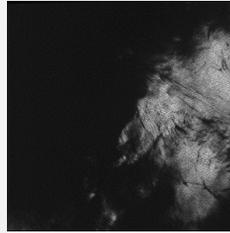
Biological Slicks



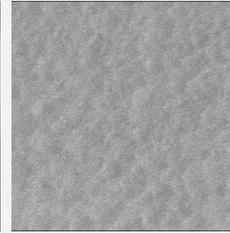
Iceberg



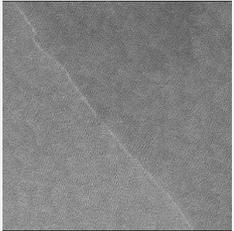
Low Wind Area



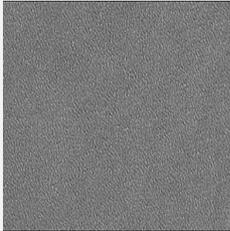
Micro Convective Cells



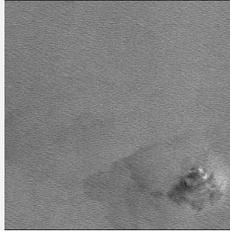
Oceanic Front



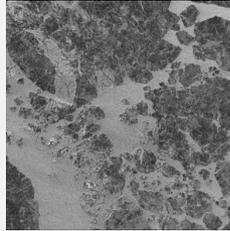
Pure Ocean Waves



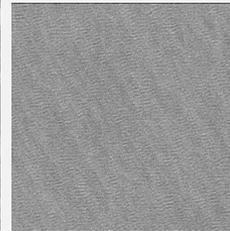
Rain Cells



Sea Ice



Wind Streaks

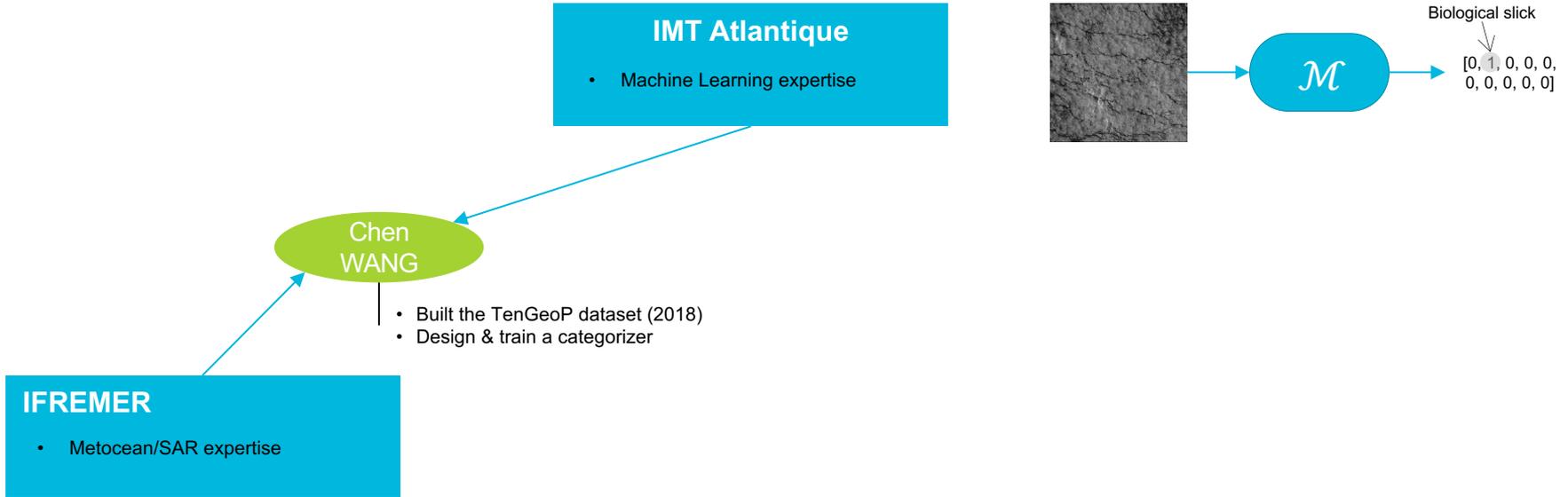


← 20 km →

Labeled SAR imagery dataset
of ten geophysical
phenomena from Sentinel-1
wave mode (Wang & al. 2019)

SEMANTIC SEGMENTATION OF SAR METEOCEAN PROCESSES

HIGH-LEVEL PROCESSES

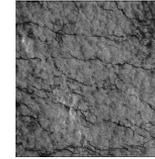


SEMANTIC SEGMENTATION OF SAR METEOCEAN PROCESSES

HIGH-LEVEL PROCESSES

IMT Atlantique

- Machine Learning expertise



Biological slick

$[0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]$

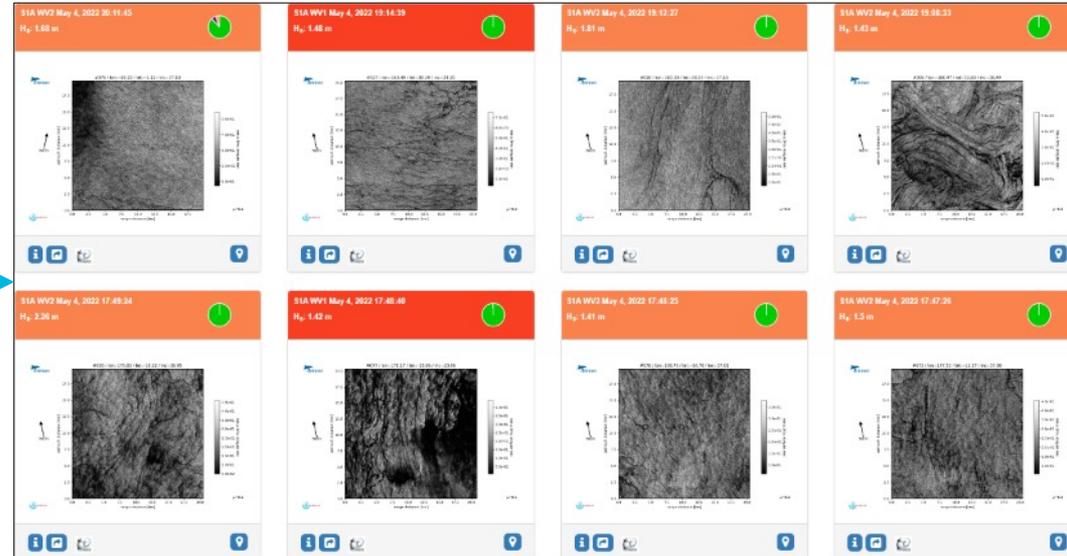
Chen WANG

- Built the TenGeoP dataset (2018)
- Design & train a categorizer

IFREMER

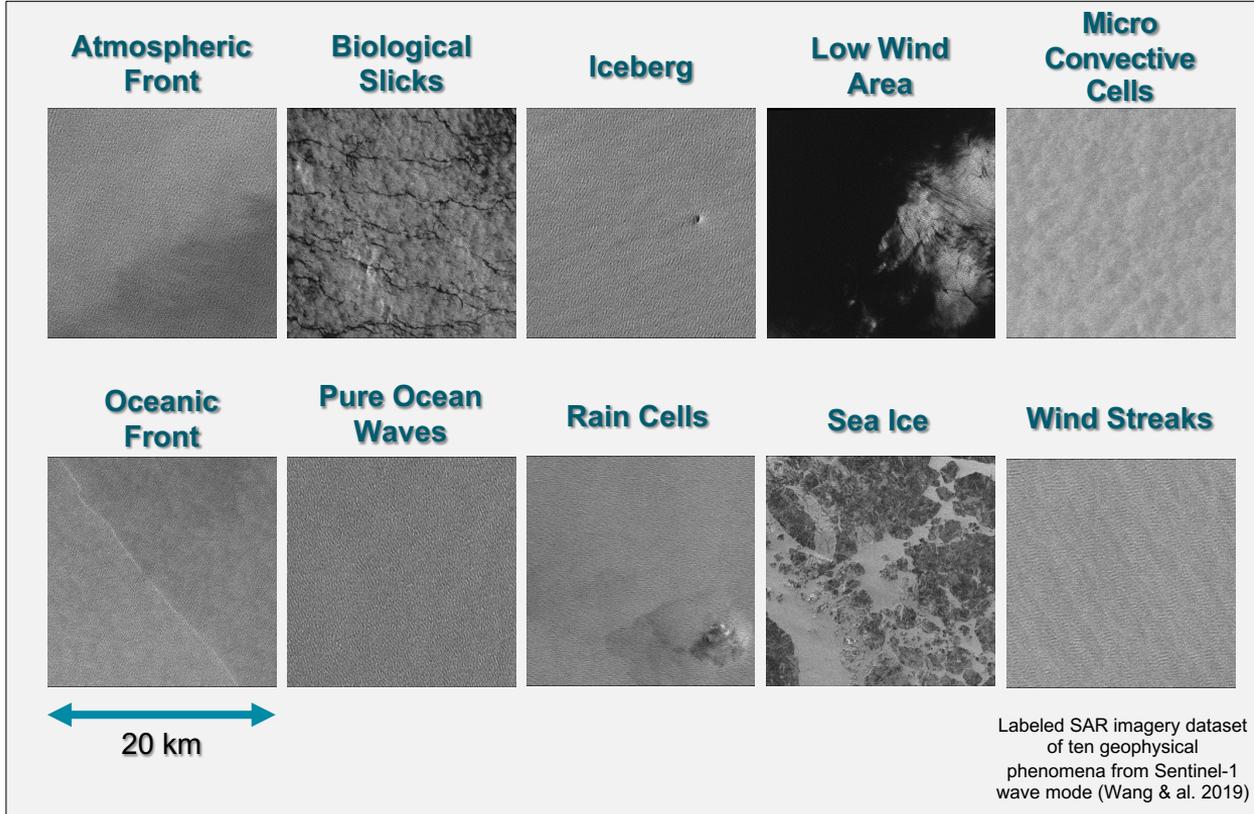
- Metocean/SAR expertise
- Routine categorization of new WV

Possible to search an observation from a specific meteocean class



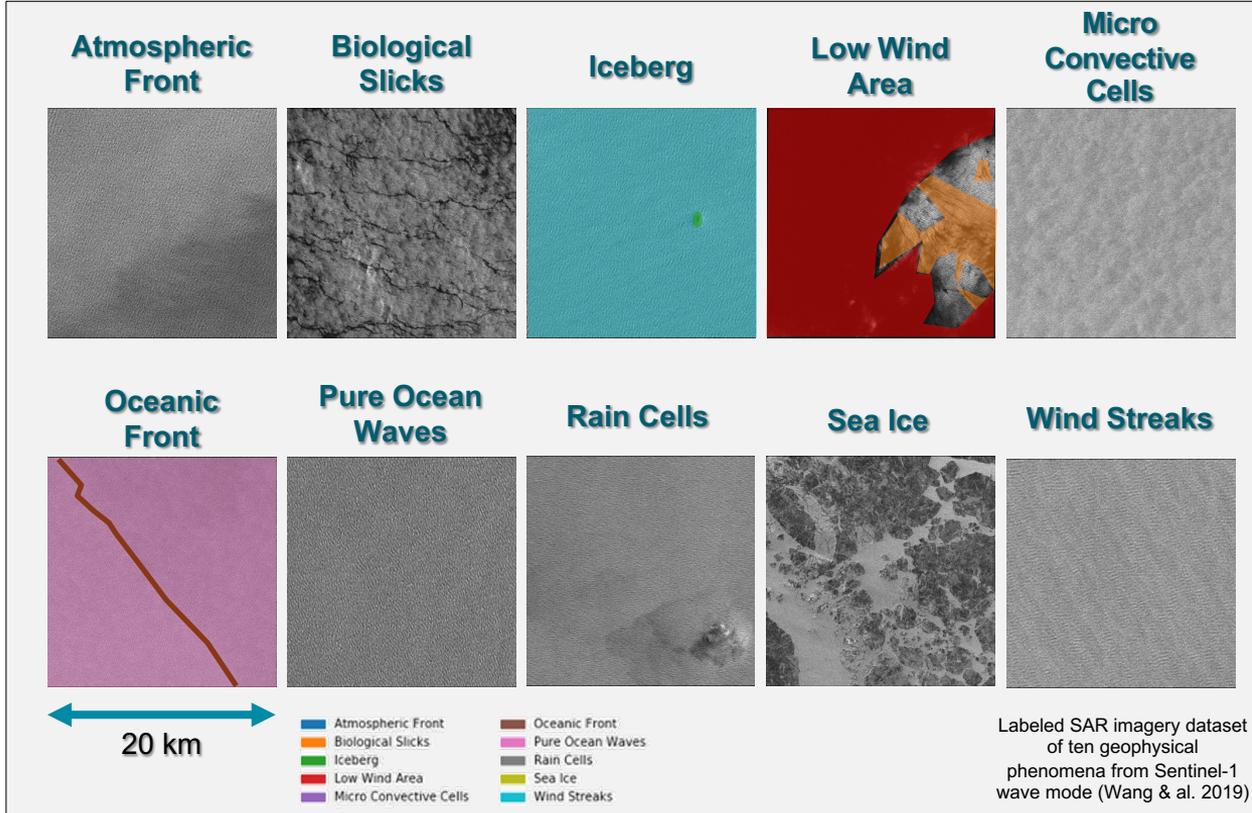
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HIGH-LEVEL PROCESSES

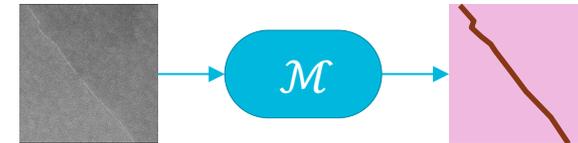


SEMANTIC SEGMENTATION OF SAR METEOCEAN PROCESSES

HIGH-LEVEL PROCESSES



- Goal : To not only obtain a image-level information, but a pixel-wise categorization.

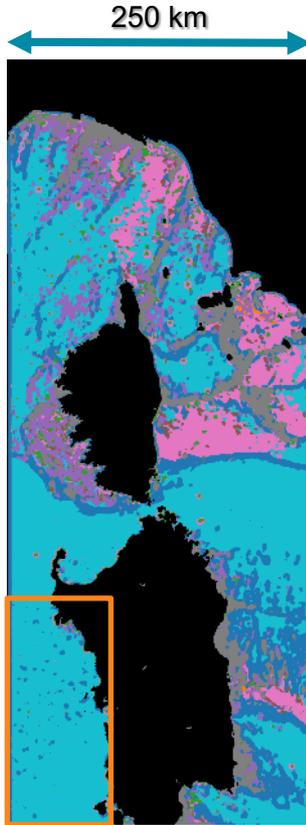
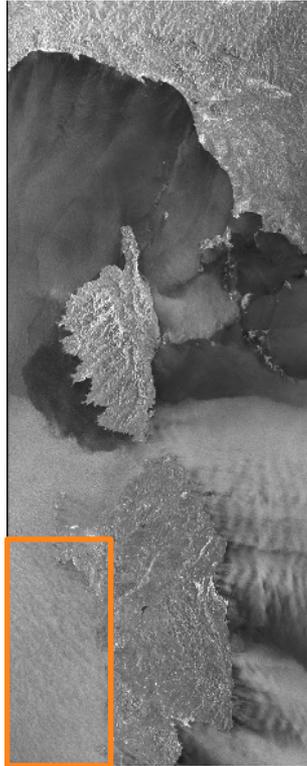


SEMANTIC SEGMENTATION OF SAR METEOCEAN PROCESSES

HIGH-LEVEL PROCESSES

Some processes are significant to obtain SAR-derived data :

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| Atmospheric Front | Oceanic Front |
| Biological Slicks | Pure Ocean Waves |
| Iceberg | Rain Cells |
| Low Wind Area | Sea Ice |
| Micro Convective Cells | Wind Streaks |



S1B, 2020/11/20 05:27:11

SEMANTIC SEGMENTATION OF SAR METEOCEAN PROCESSES

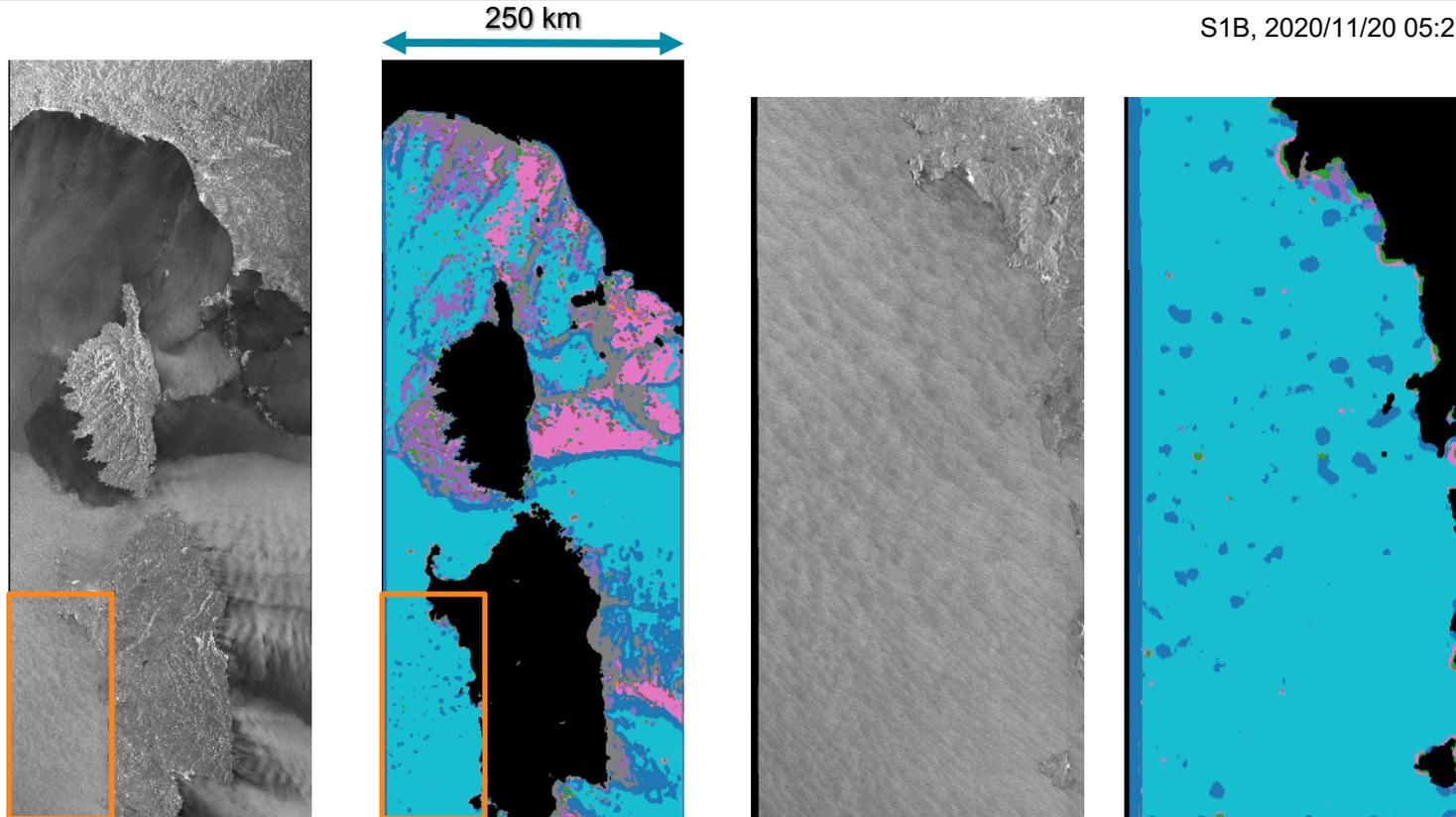
HIGH-LEVEL PROCESSES

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Some processes are significant to obtain SAR-derived data :

- Wind streaks indicates lower MSE in wind direction estimation [1]

Atmospheric Front	Oceanic Front
Biological Slicks	Pure Ocean Waves
Iceberg	Rain Cells
Low Wind Area	Sea Ice
Micro Convective Cells	Wind Streaks



SEMANTIC SEGMENTATION OF SAR METEOCEAN PROCESSES

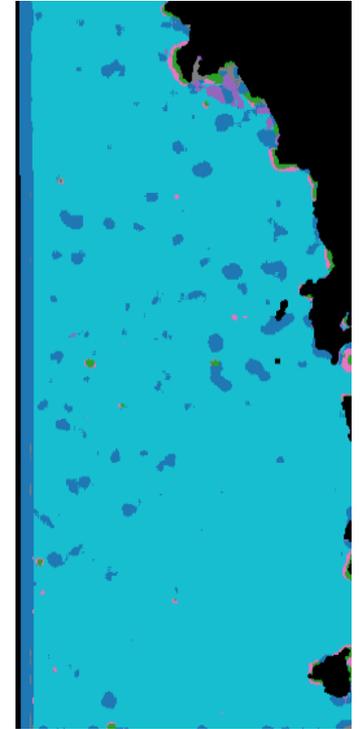
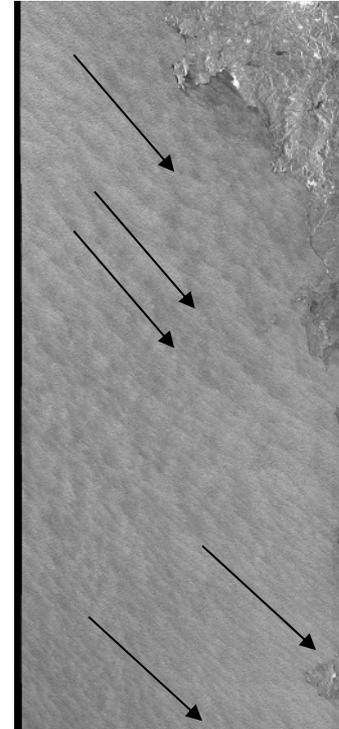
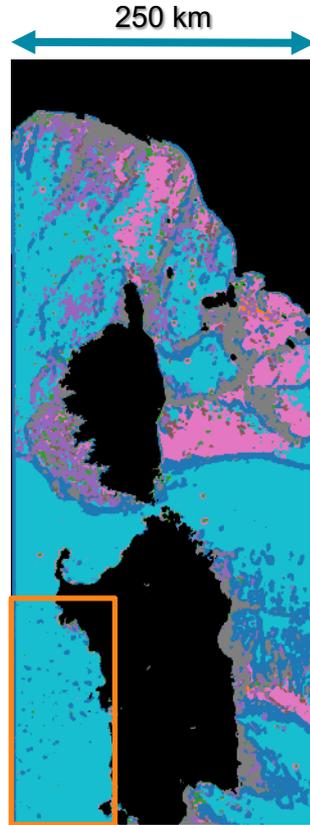
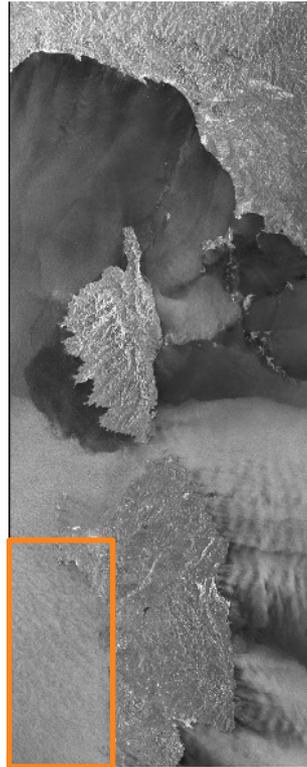
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Atmospheric Front	Oceanic Front
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Micro Convective Cells	Wind Streaks



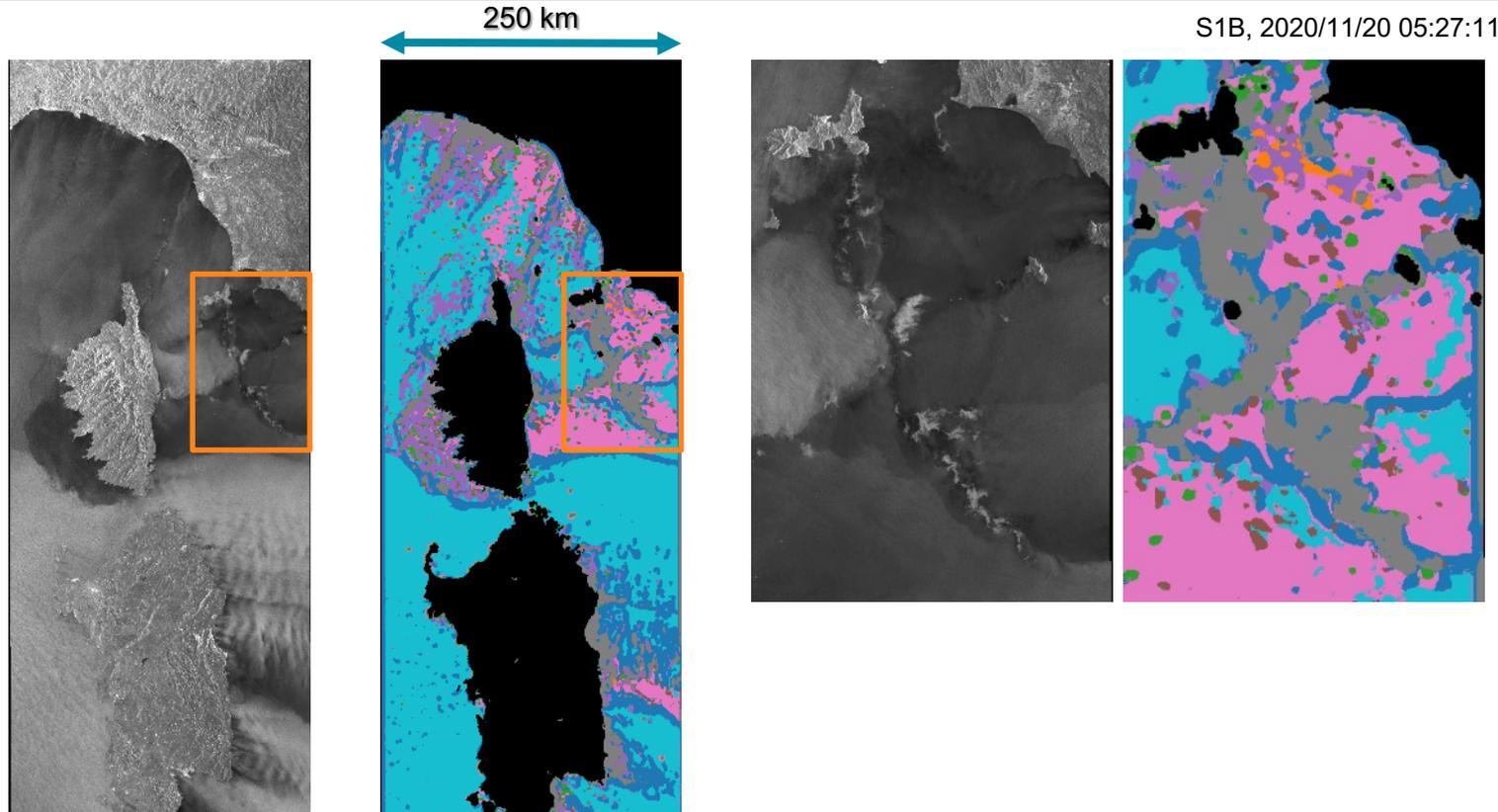
SEMANTIC SEGMENTATION OF SAR METEOCEAN PROCESSES

HIGH-LEVEL PROCESSES

Some processes are significant to obtain SAR-derived data :

- Wind streaks indicates lower MSE in wind direction estimation [1]
- Rainfall led to overestimation of the wind speed.

Blue	Atmospheric Front	Brown	Oceanic Front
Orange	Biological Slicks	Pink	Pure Ocean Waves
Green	Iceberg	Grey	Rain Cells
Red	Low Wind Area	Yellow	Sea Ice
Purple	Micro Convective Cells	Cyan	Wind Streaks



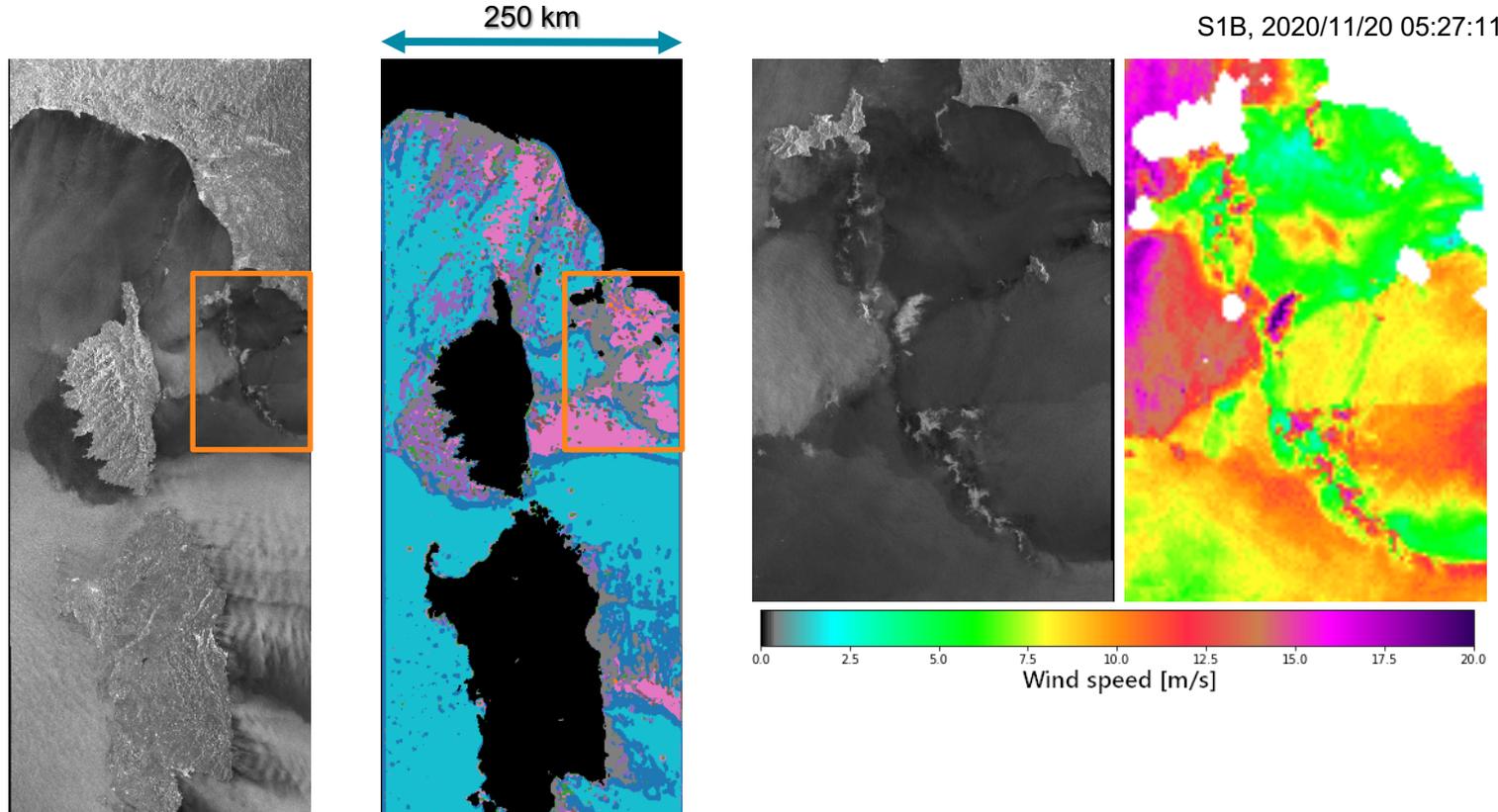
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SEMANTIC SEGMENTATION OF SAR METEOCEAN PROCESSES

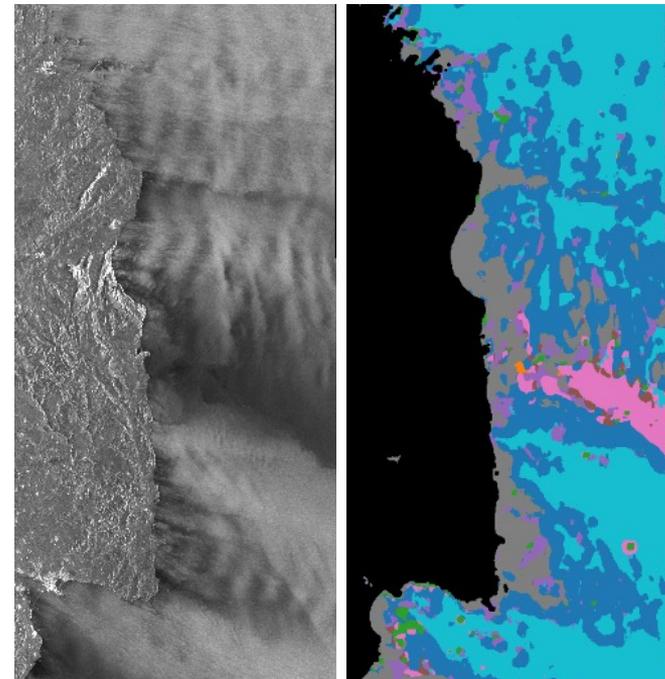
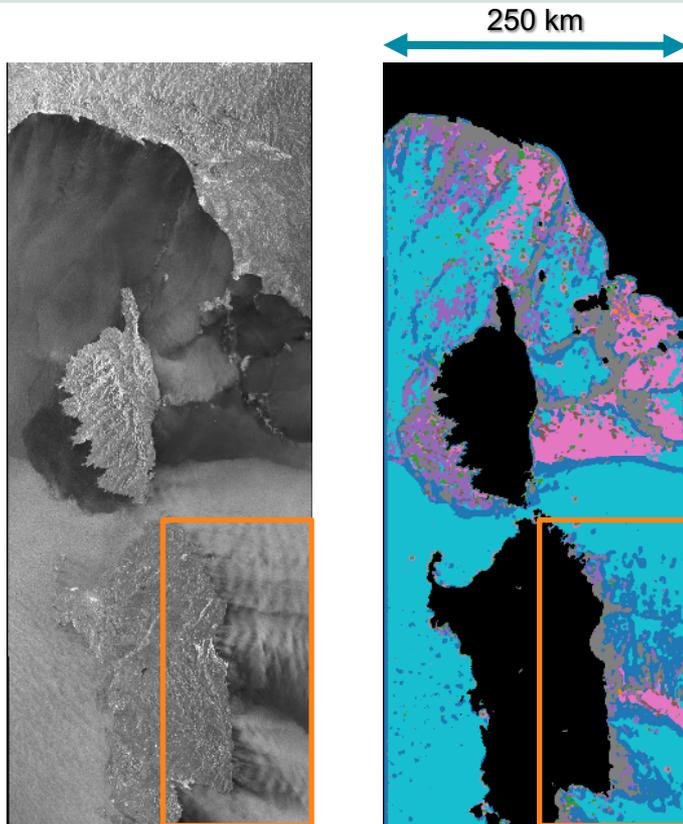
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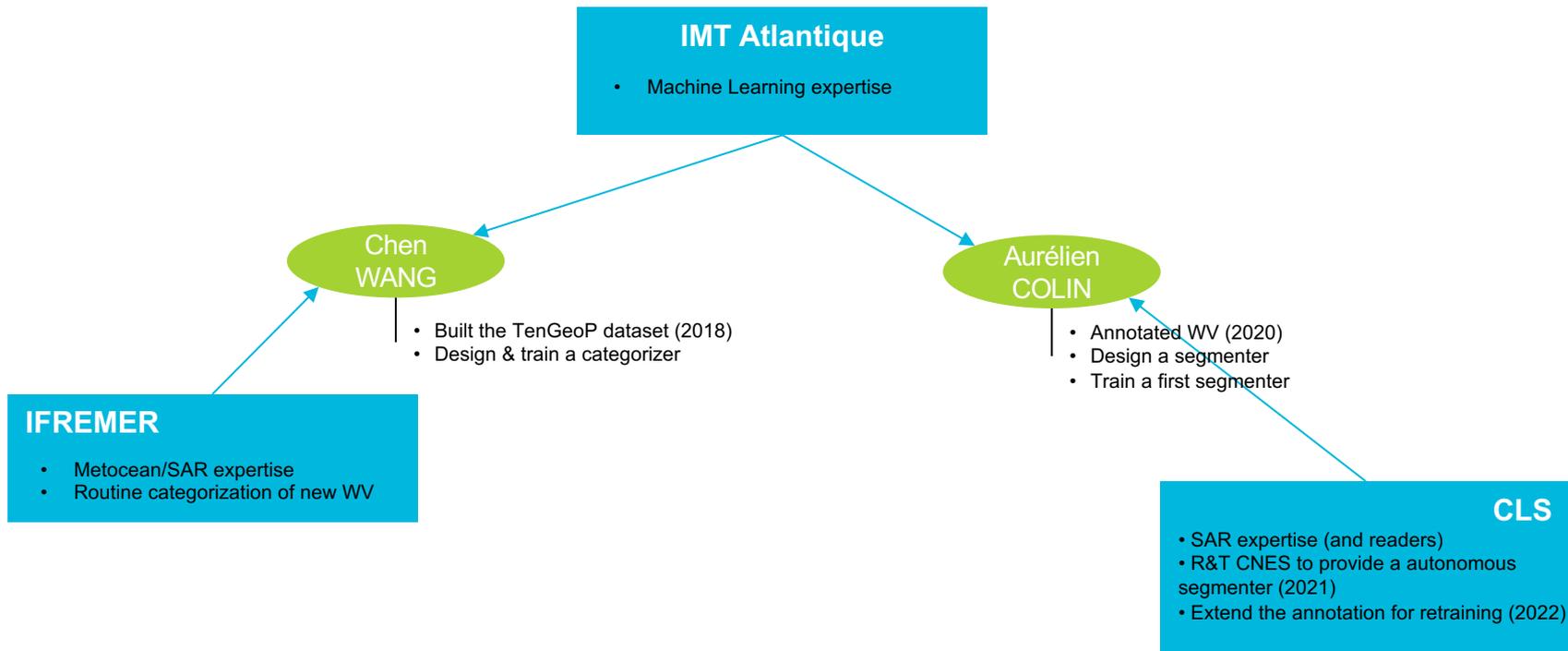
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HIGH-LEVEL PROCESSES





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SEMANTIC SEGMENTATION OF SAR METEOCEAN PROCESSES

RAINFALL ESTIMATION

SAR observation from 2018-05-05 23:05:20

Can we estimate the rainfall from the SAR observations ?



250 km

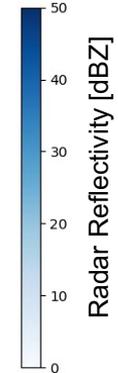
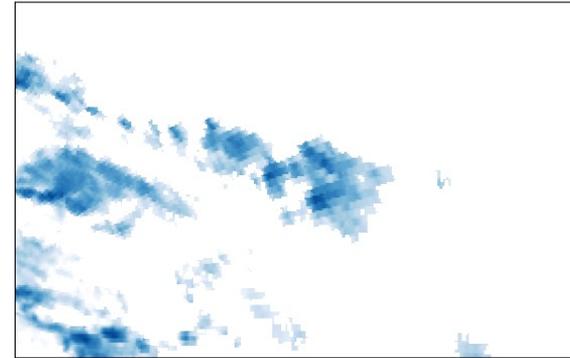
SEMANTIC SEGMENTATION OF SAR METEOCEAN PROCESSES

RAINFALL ESTIMATION

NEXRAD : Reflectivity of the air column (volume)

Sentinel-1 : Reflectivity of the ocean surface

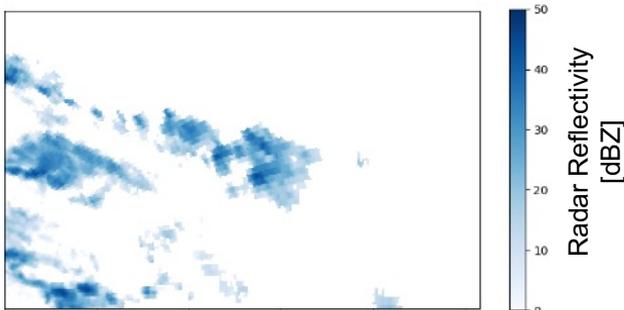
NEXRAD Coverage Below 10,000 Feet AGL



SAR observation from
2018-05-05 23:05:20

SEMANTIC SEGMENTATION OF SAR METEOCEAN PROCESSES

RAINFALL ESTIMATION



Radar equation :

$$Z = \int_0^{D_{max}} N(D) D^6 dD$$
$$= \int_0^{D_{max}} N_0 e^{-\lambda D} D^6 dD$$

- N_0 the number of droplets
- D the size of the droplets
- λ the parameter of the exponential distribution

Marshall-Palmer formula :

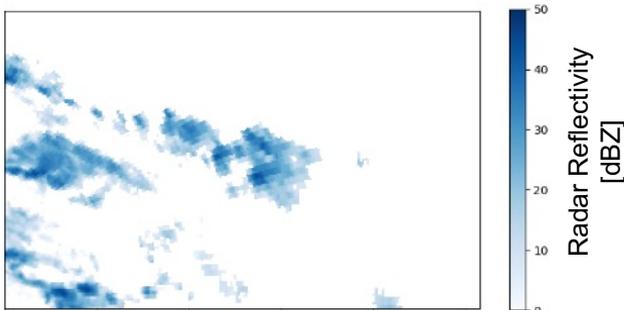
$$R = \left(\frac{10^{L_z/10}}{200} \right)^{5/8}$$

- R the rain rate (mm/h)
 - L_z the logarithm reflectivity (dBZ)
- The radar reflectivity can be converted to rain rate.

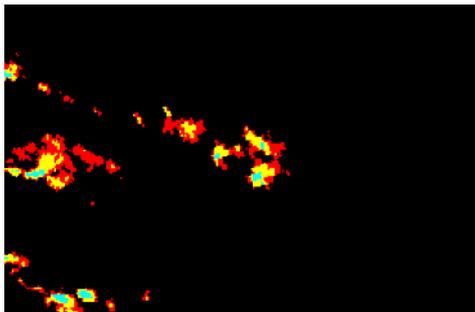
Works well for stratiform rain events in mid-latitudes

SEMANTIC SEGMENTATION OF SAR METEOCEAN PROCESSES

RAINFALL ESTIMATION



-]1, 3] mm/h
-]3, 10] mm/h
- > 10 mm/h

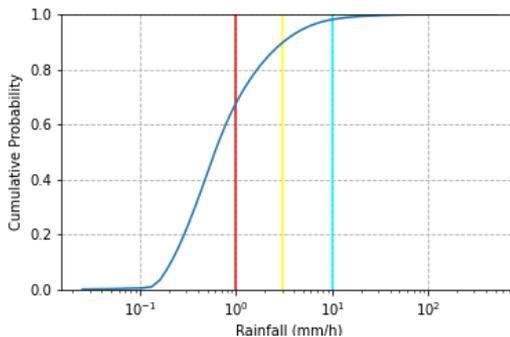


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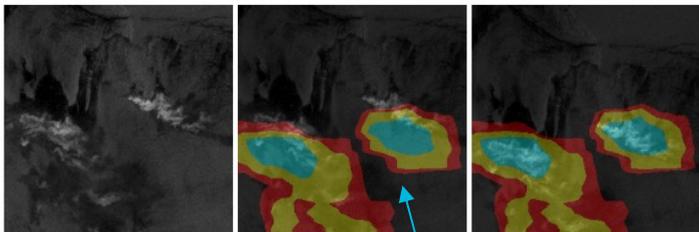


Works well for stratiform rain events in mid-latitudes

SEMANTIC SEGMENTATION OF SAR METEOCEAN PROCESSES

RAINFALL ESTIMATION

- 1570 patches of 20x20 km are extracted from 53 IW at 100 m/px
- The patches are manually relocated to maximise the overlap between NEXRAD's measurement and the SAR rain signature.

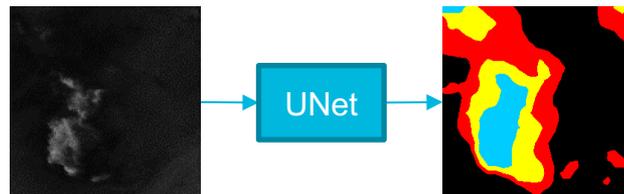


Imperfect alignment would lead to fuzzy segmentation and, in particular, hinder segmentation of the strongest rainfalls.

- Dataset are splitted in train/val/test, being careful to keep the same wind/rain distributions.

Dataset	Train (39 IW)	Validation (7 IW)	Test (7 IW)	% of the total	
Reflectivity	[0, 24.7[dBZ [0, 0.13[mm/h	79.5 %	9.6 %	10.9 %	85.1 %
	[24.7, 31.5[dBZ [1, 3[mm/h	79.9 %	9.6 %	10.5 %	7.7 %
	[31.5, 38.8[dBZ [3, 10[mm/h	79.3 %	9.7 %	11.0 %	5.4 %
	≥ 38.8 dBZ ≥ 10 mm/h	79.0 %	9.8 %	11.2 %	1.8 %
Wind Speed	[0, 4[m/s	79.3 %	9.7 %	11.0 %	11.7 %
	[4, 8[m/s	79.1 %	9.7 %	11.1 %	69.7 %
	[8, 12[m/s	79.1 %	9.5 %	11.3 %	17.1 %
	[12, 16[m/s	100 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	1.5 %
≥ 16 m/s	100 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.1 %	

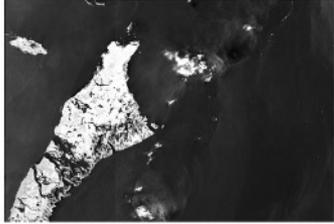
- We train a U-Net model to minimize the MSE on three channels, based on thresholds at 1, 3 and 10 mm/h.



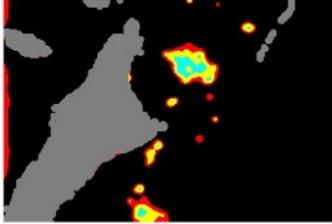
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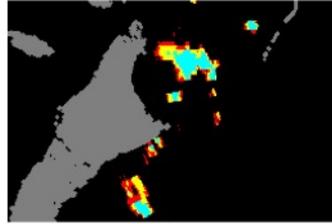
Observation from
2018/04/24 11:10:12



U-Net model



NEXRAD



With the NEXRAD colocalisations, strong winds are rare.

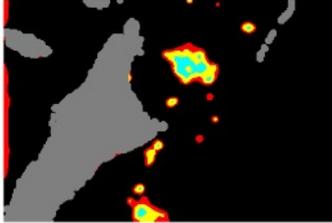
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RAINFALL ESTIMATION

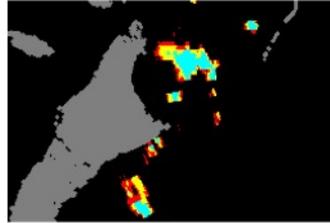
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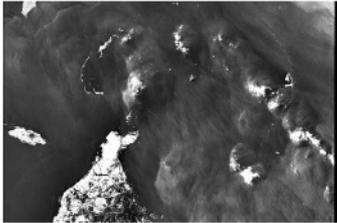
NEXRAD



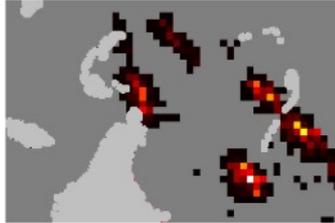
With the NEXRAD colocalisations, strong winds are scare.

- We use the Geostationary Lightning Mapper as a proxy of rain detection.

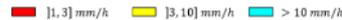
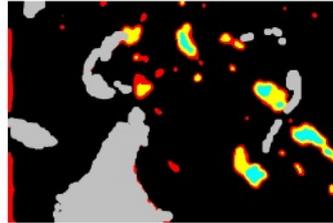
Observation from
2019/09/04 11:09:34



Lightning
events



U-Net model



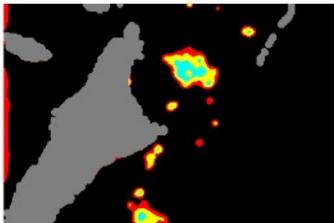
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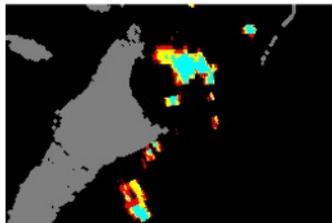
Observation from
2018/04/24 11:10:12



U-Net model



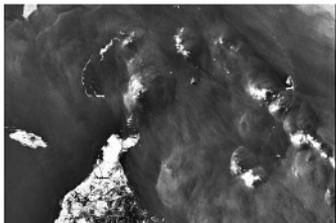
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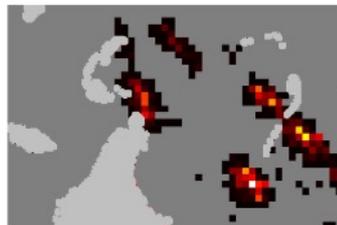
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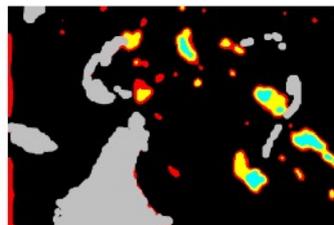
Observation from
2019/09/04 11:09:34



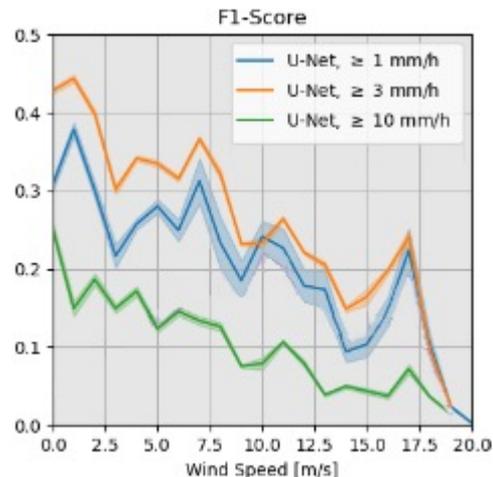
Lightning
events



U-Net model



Current focus on retrieving colocalize with new weather radars (e.g. GPM-DPR) to expand the dataset to higher wind speeds.



General categorization and segmentation of meteorological and oceanic processes

- IMT Atlantique provide PhD students and machine learning expertise ;
- Ifremer build a categorization dataset (Chen Wang, PhD student at IMT Atlantique), put it to routine work ;
- CLS for the extension to pixel-level segmentation

Rain rate estimation

- Ifremer got the SAR/NEXRAD colocalization.
- Previous Ifremer/CLS paper on rain detection
- At CLS for the extension to quantitative information (me, PhD student at the IMT Atlantique). Hope to see the model be put in production before finishing.