

FLORIDA'S **STEM** UNIVERSITY*

Research Experiences
for Undergraduates
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A Deep Learning Method for Mountain Glacier Segmentation

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SMAG REU at FIT 2023

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Introduction

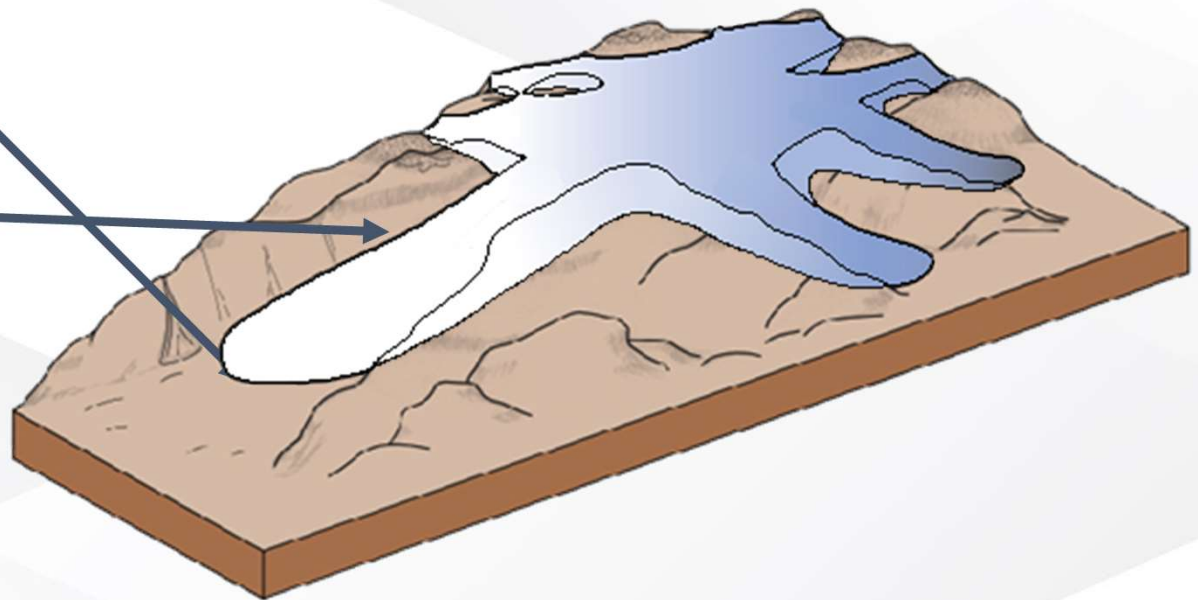
Problem Introduction

- Glaciers are key water resources
 - ~1.9 billion people depend on glacial water (Smithsonian, 2021)
- Global warming threatens water security
- Glacial size updated infrequently



Glacier Size Metrics

- Terminus point
- Length
- Area
- Volume



Adapted from [4]

Segmentation Method for Glacial Area

- Over 200,000 glaciers in the world
 - Impractical to manually determine their areas
- Therefore autonomous approach needed
- This project intends to develop such a method

On Site vs. Remote



Summer Rupper and Mike Roberts preparing an ablation stake in the Himalayas

[5]



Adapted from USGS [6]



Focus Area

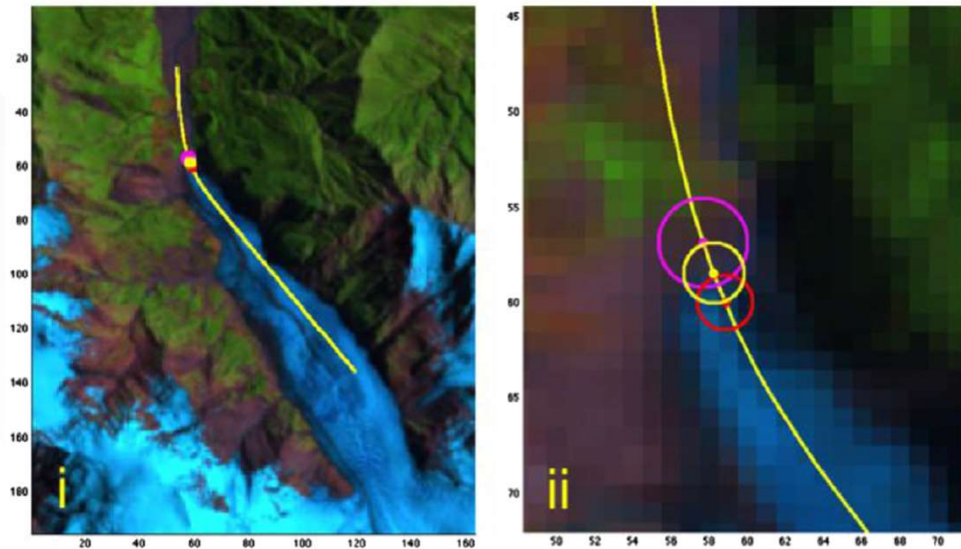


Adapted from [7]



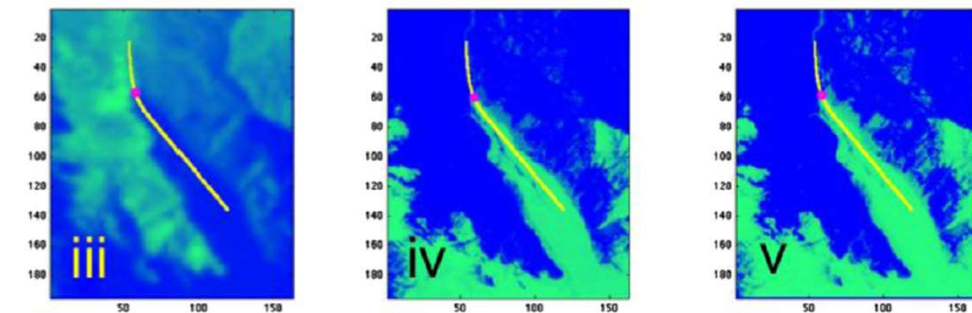
[8]

Previous Attempts: Terminus Detection



➤ Not scalable for global

➤ Edge Detection



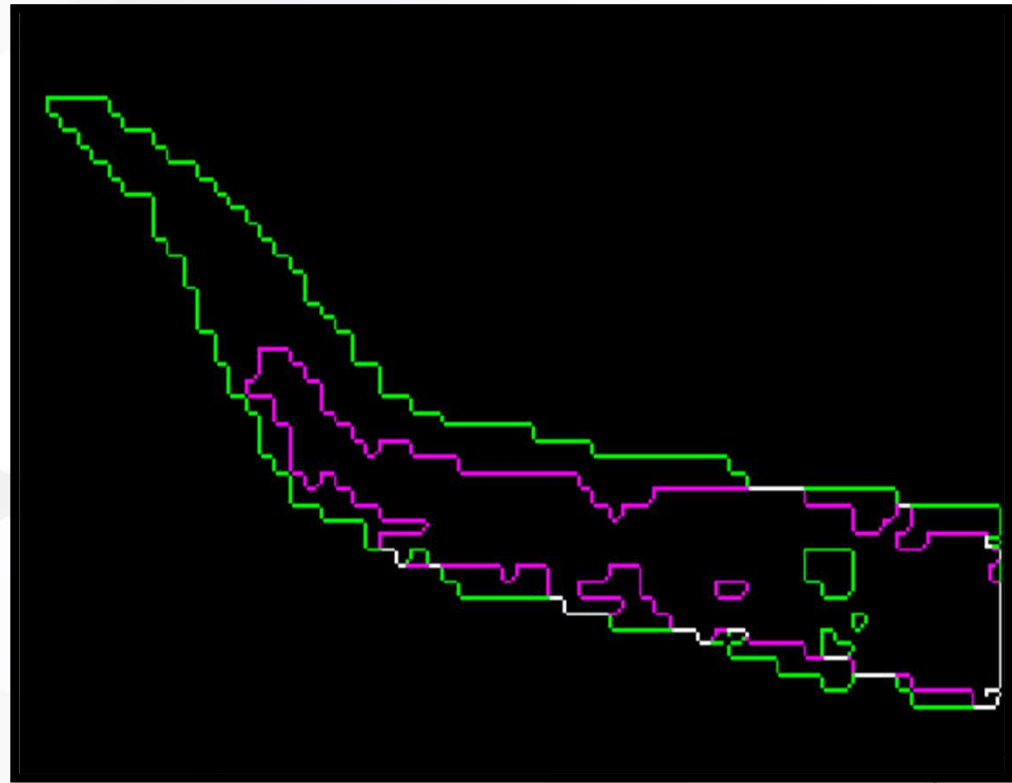
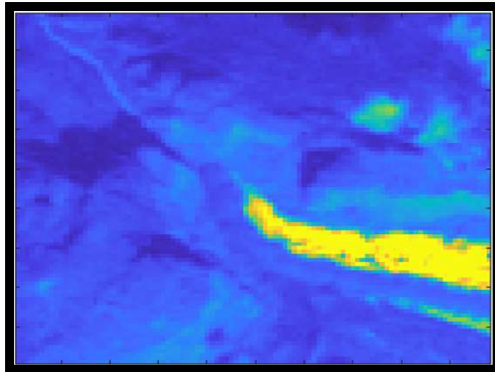
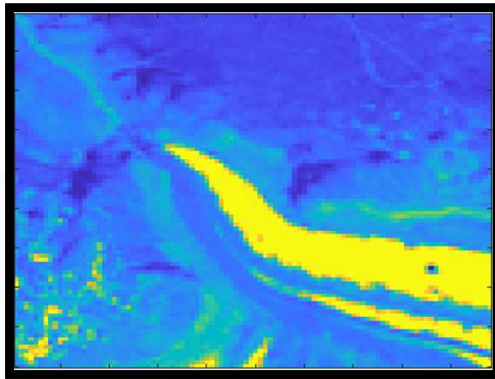
(Kachouie et al., 2012)

Previous Attempts: Simple Area Segmentation

- Classification of each pixel
- Manual determination of threshold between glacier & non glacier
 - Non-scalable
- Inconsistent results

(Kachouie et al., 2012)

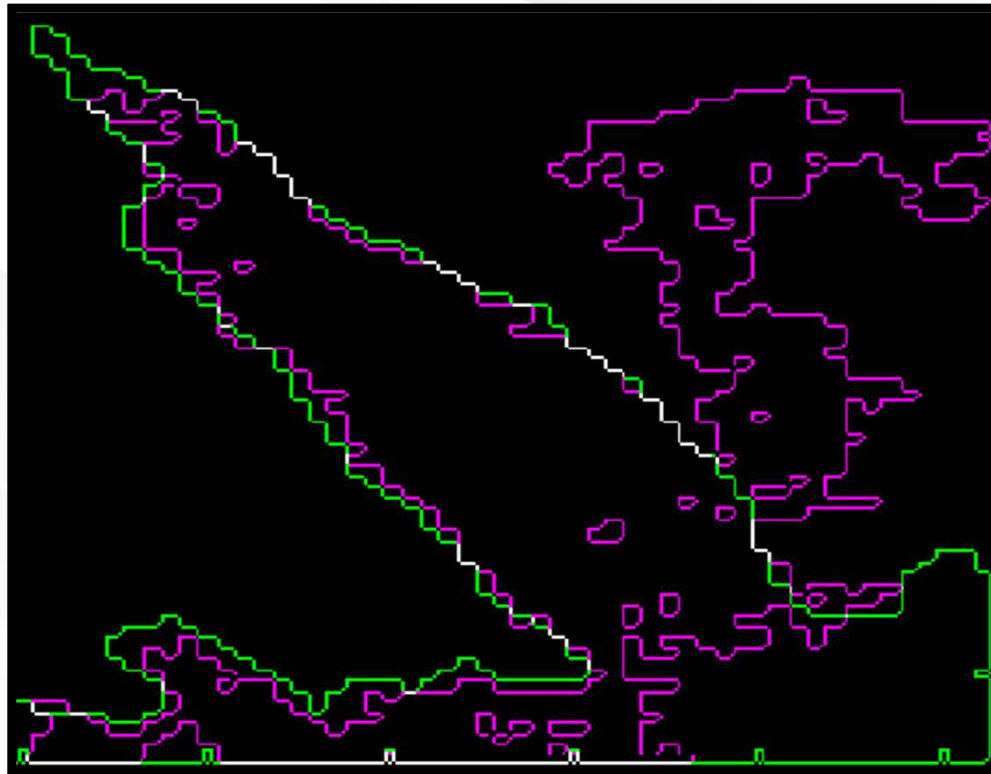
Classification and Segmentation



(Kachouie et al., 2012)



Typical Segmentation



(Kachouie et al., 2012)

Purpose of Study

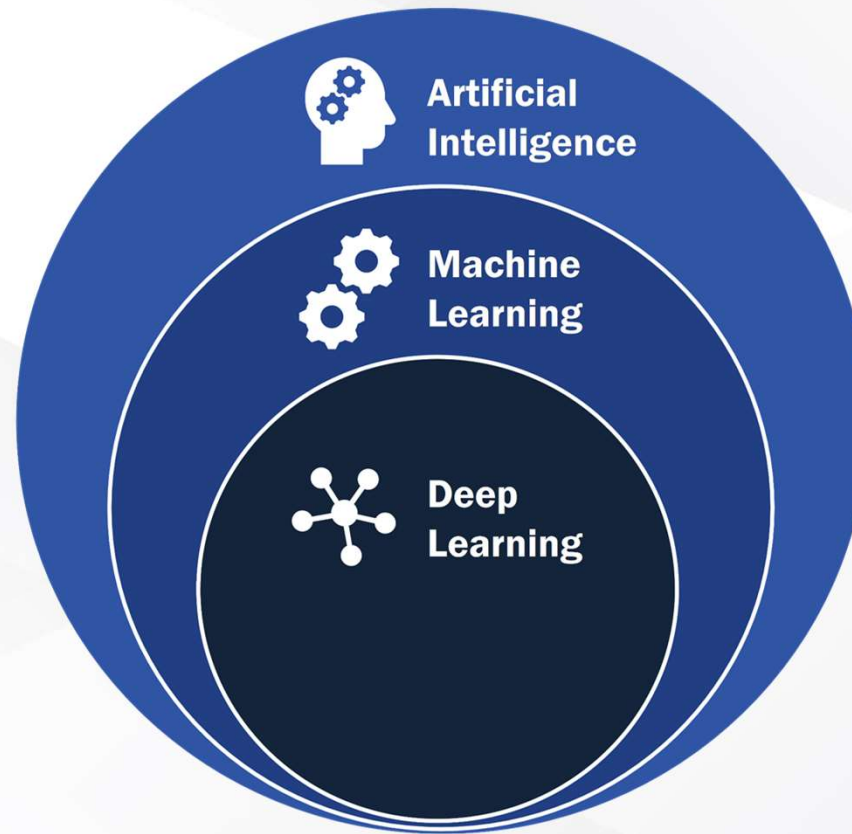
- To build upon insights provided from prior techniques and the 1-D profile
- Understand glacial variation as it impacts communities
- Develop a segmentation method to quantify variation

Research Questions

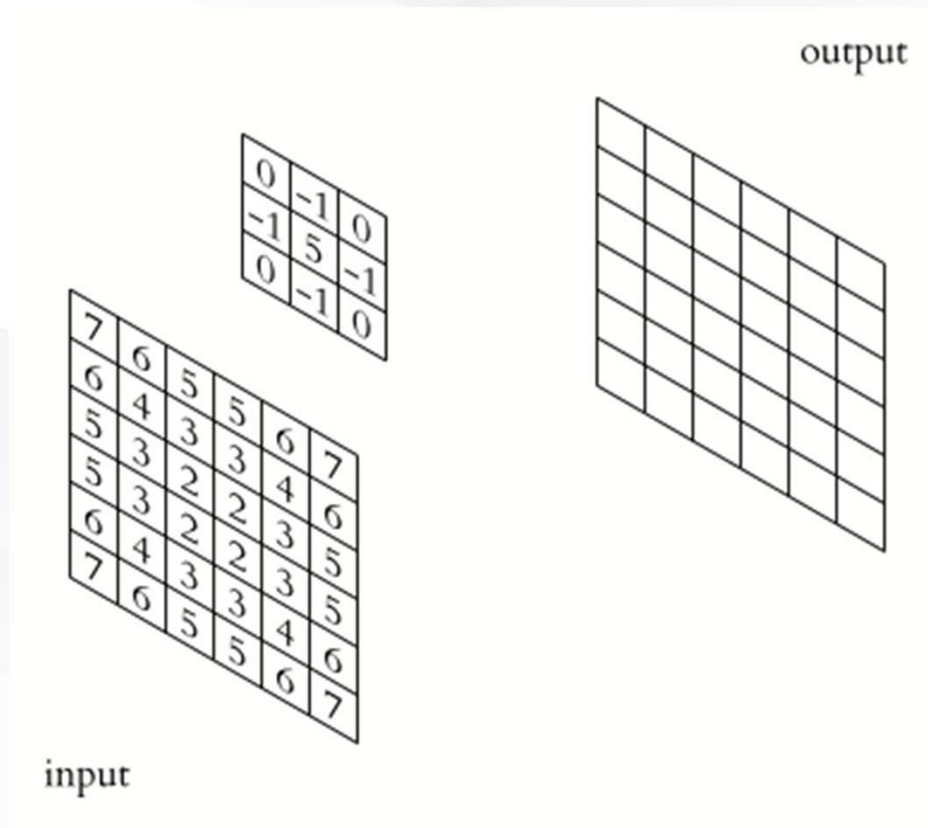
How to quantify the Southern Alps of New Zealand's mountain glacier variations based on Landsat satellite imagery through image processing techniques?

Investigate the correlations between glacier variations and climate factors.

A Deep Learning Approach



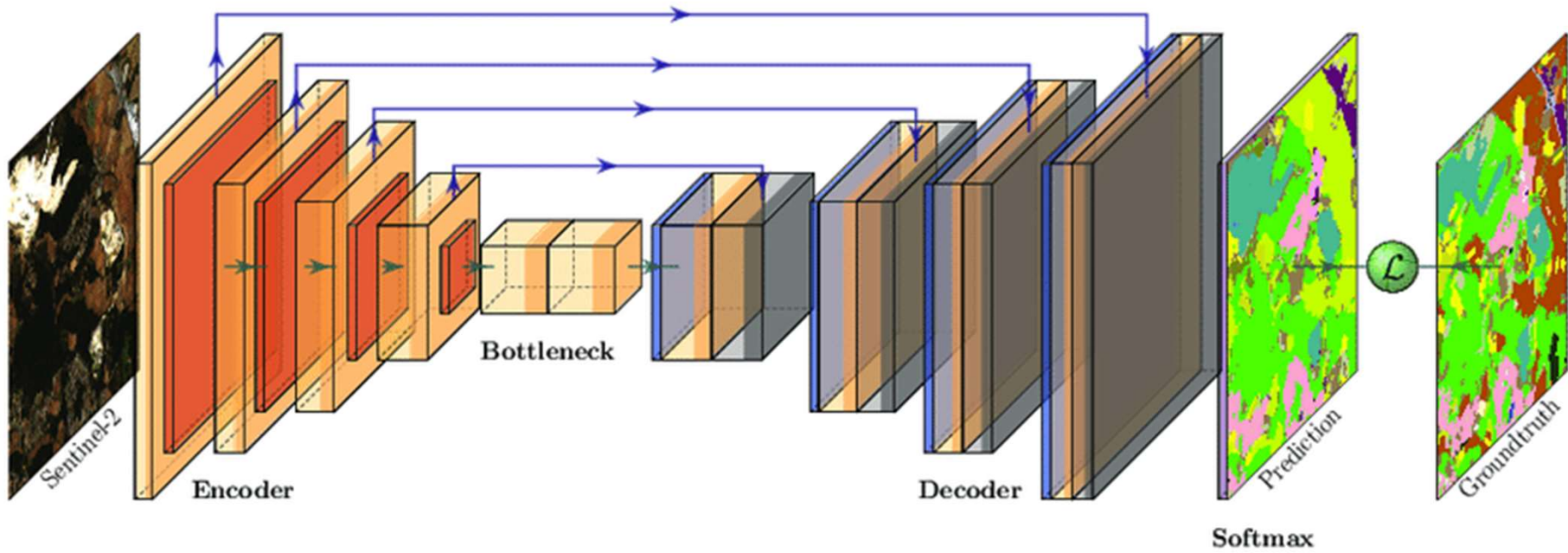
Convolutional Neural Networks





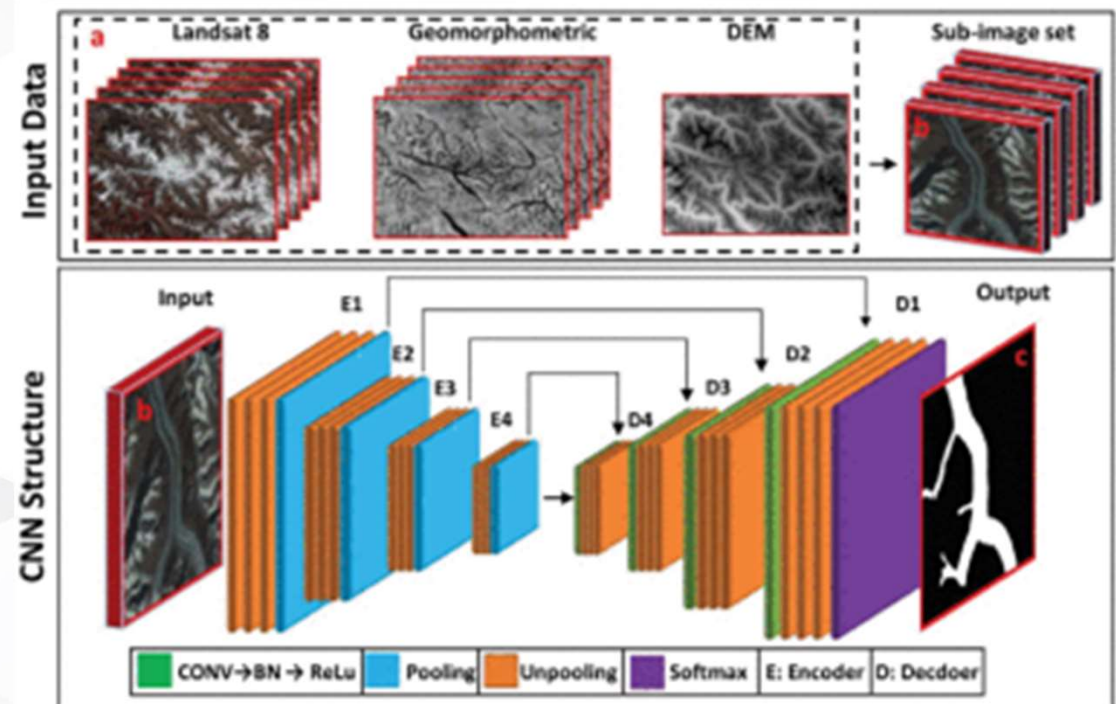
Relevant Studies

Relevant Technique: U-Net



Relevant Studies: GlacierNet

- 11 Landsat bands as inputs
- Nepal Himalaya and Karakoram study area



(Xie et al., 2020)



Methodology

Project Overview & Tools

Landsat Satellite Imagery

Data Preprocessing

Model Training

Model Evaluation

Model Application

Area Analysis

QGIS

[12]

TensorFlow

[14]

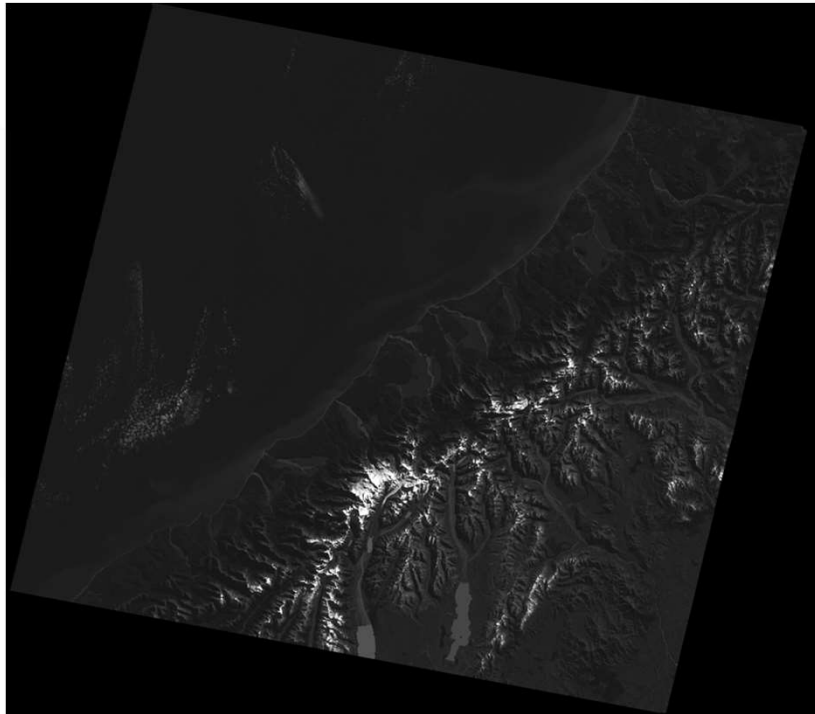


[13]

K Keras
Simple. Flexible. Powerful.

[15]

Data Description: Landsat Satellite Imagery



Band 2 Landsat 7 image from
April 2011

Landsat 7 courtesy of USGS [6]

Landsat Satellite
Imagery

Data
Preprocessing

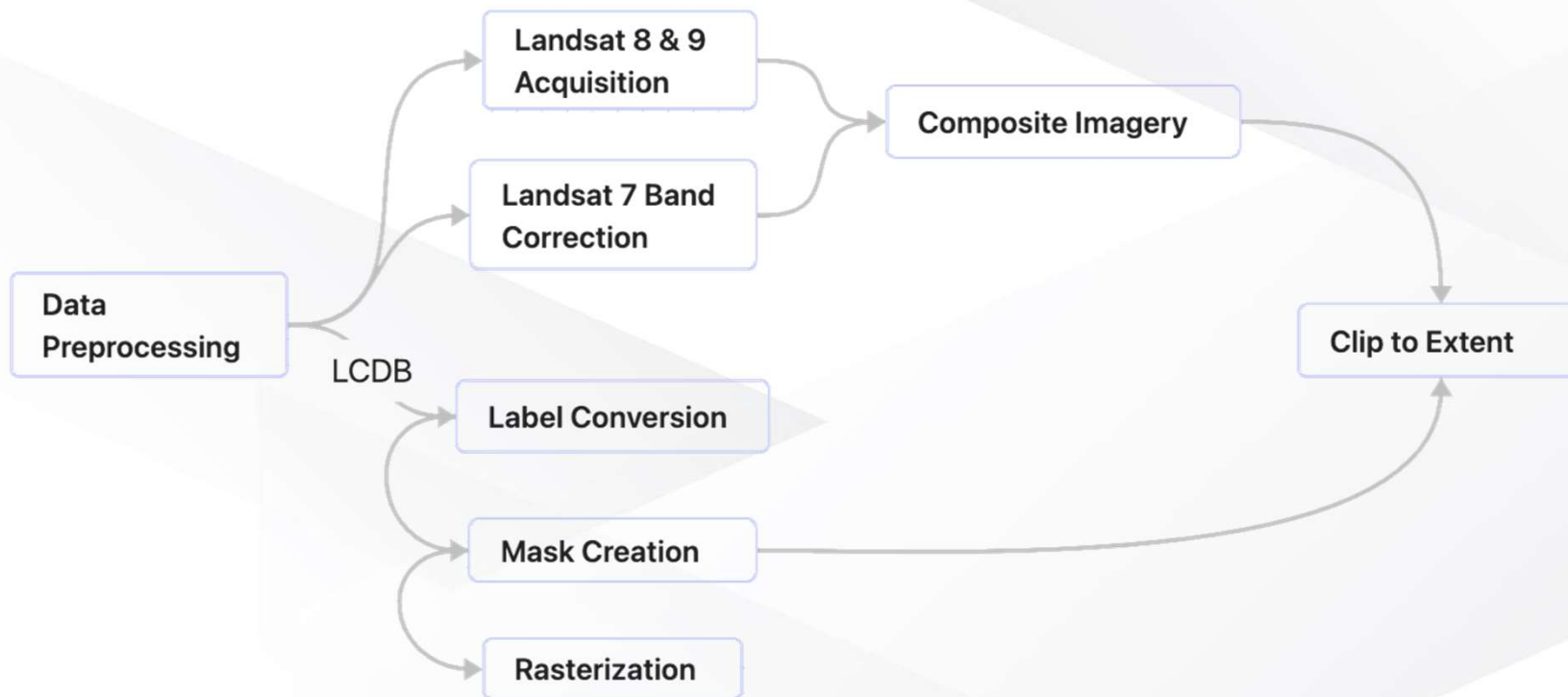
Model
Training

Model
Evaluation

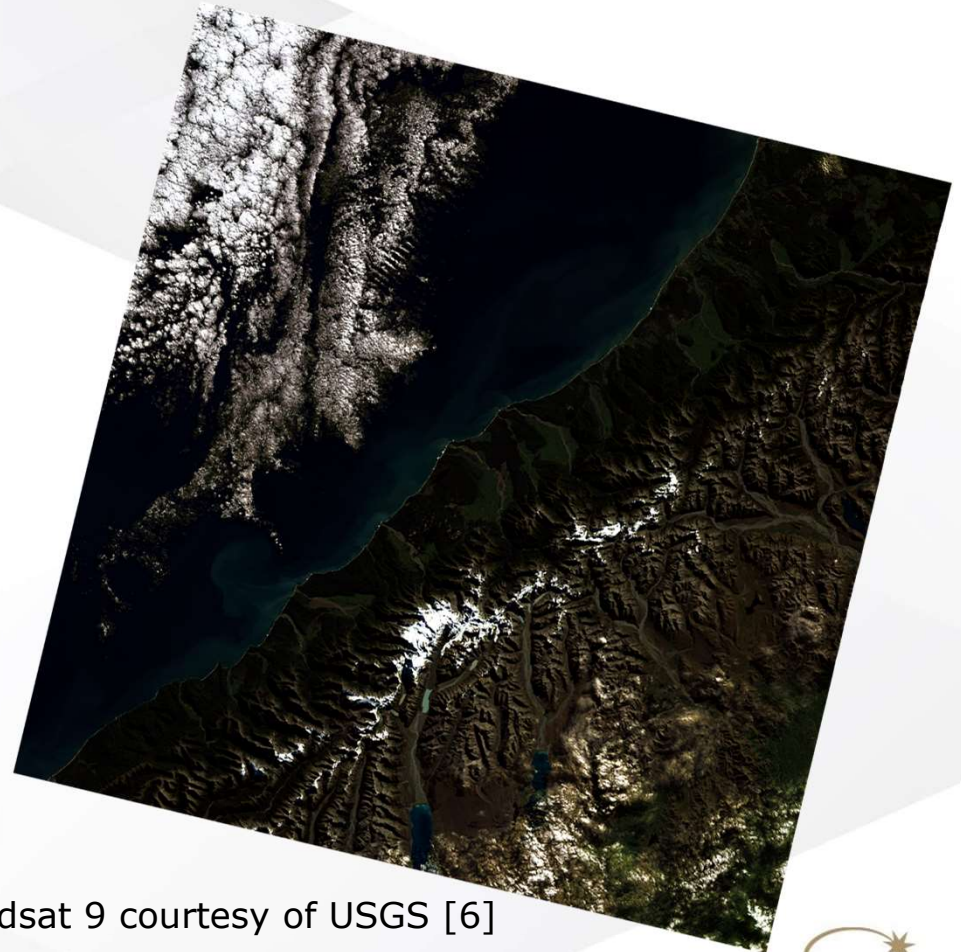
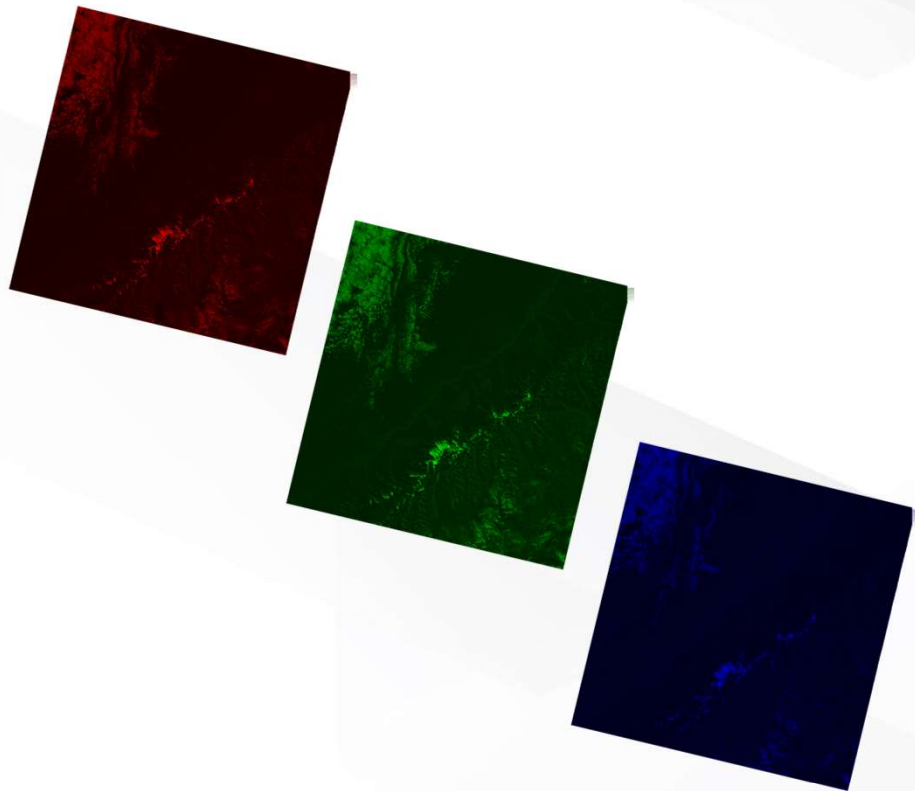
Model
Application

Area
Analysis

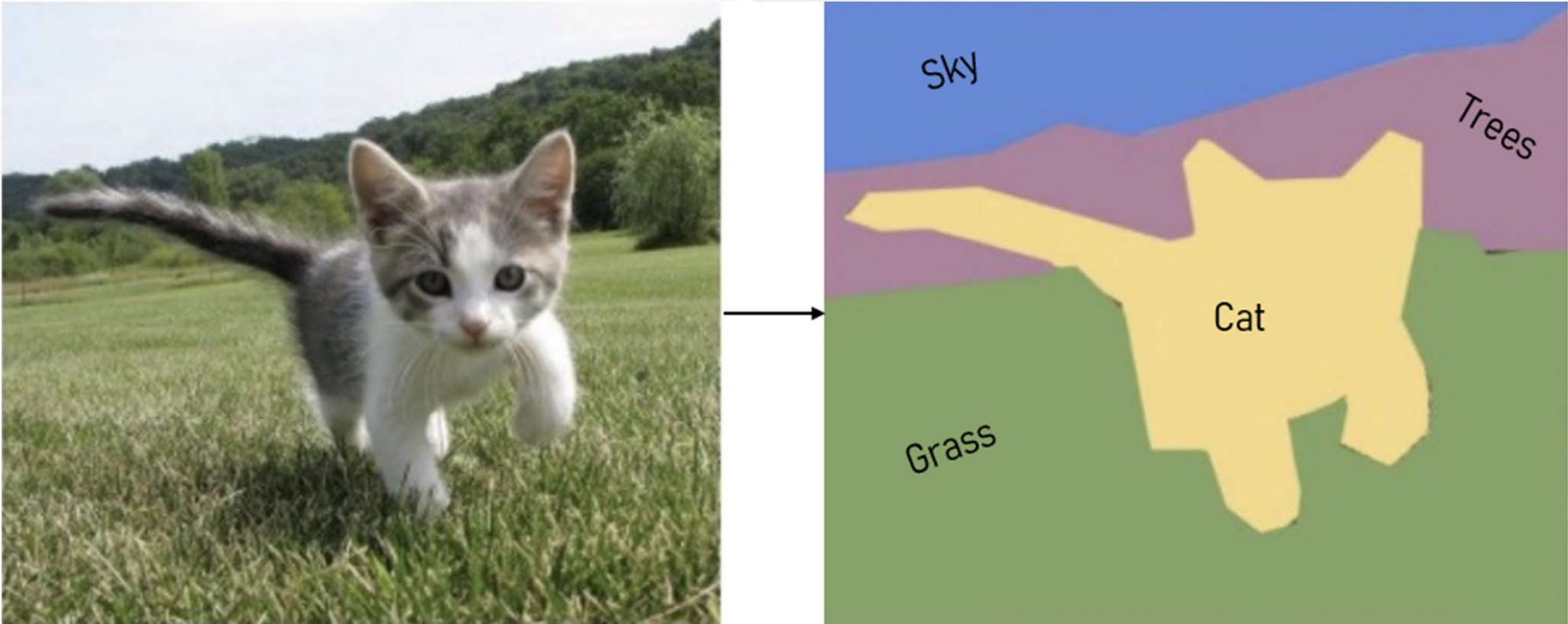
Preprocessing Methods



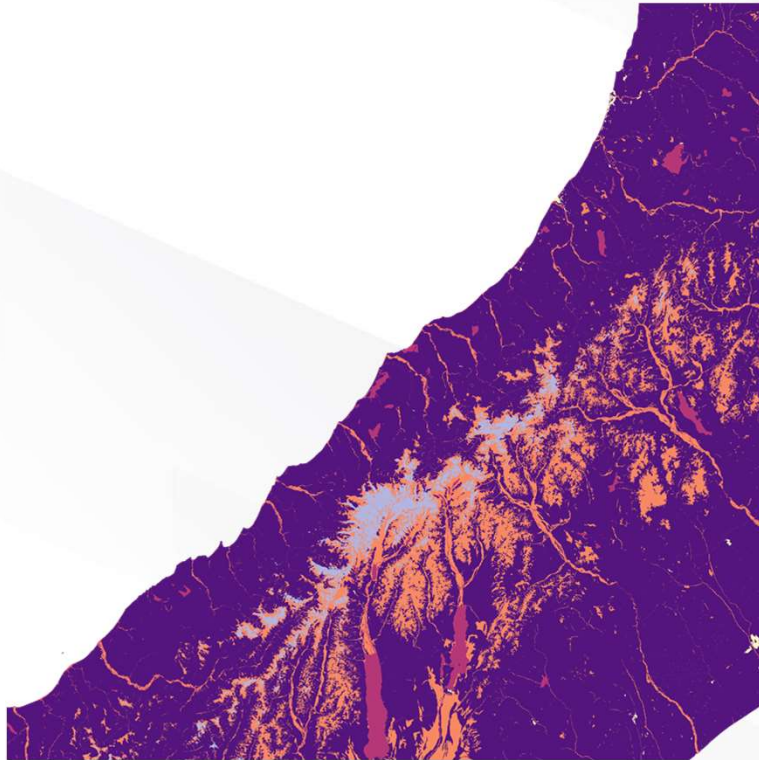
Compositing Image



Semantic Segmentation



New Zealand Classification



■ Permanent Snow & Ice ■ Barren Land ■ Vegetation ■ Water ■ Built Area

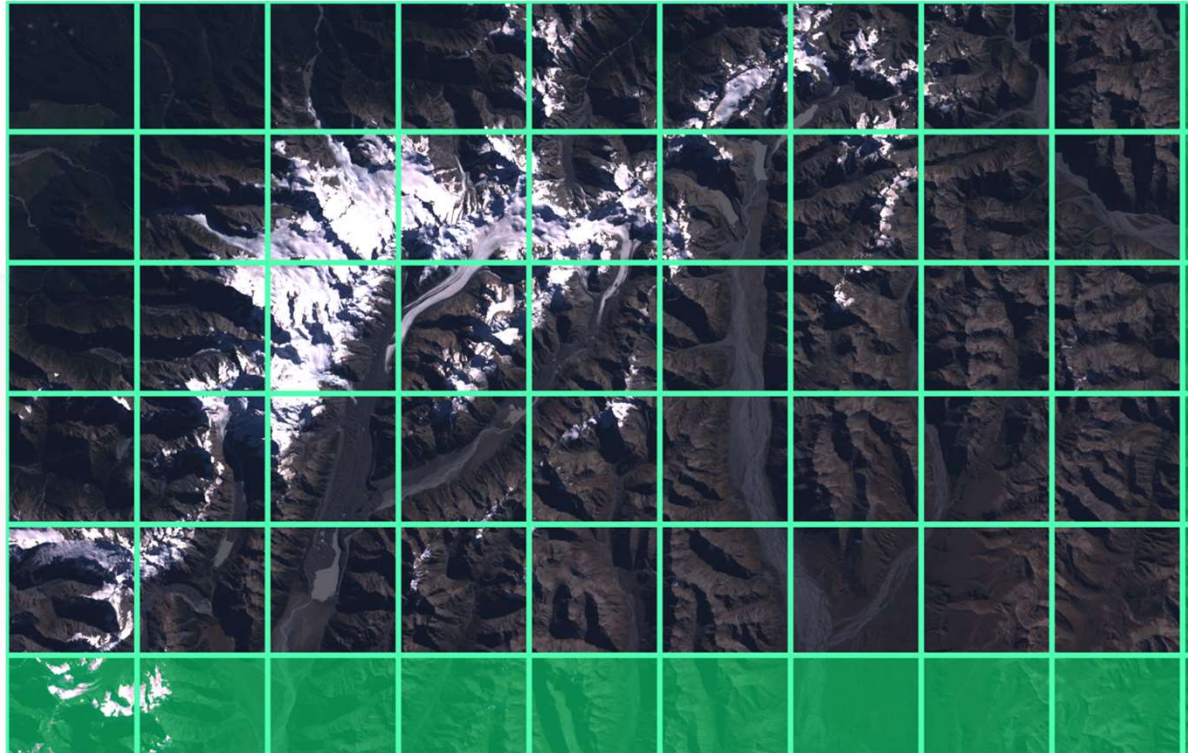
Adapted from (Manaaki Whenau, 2021)



Adapted from [6]

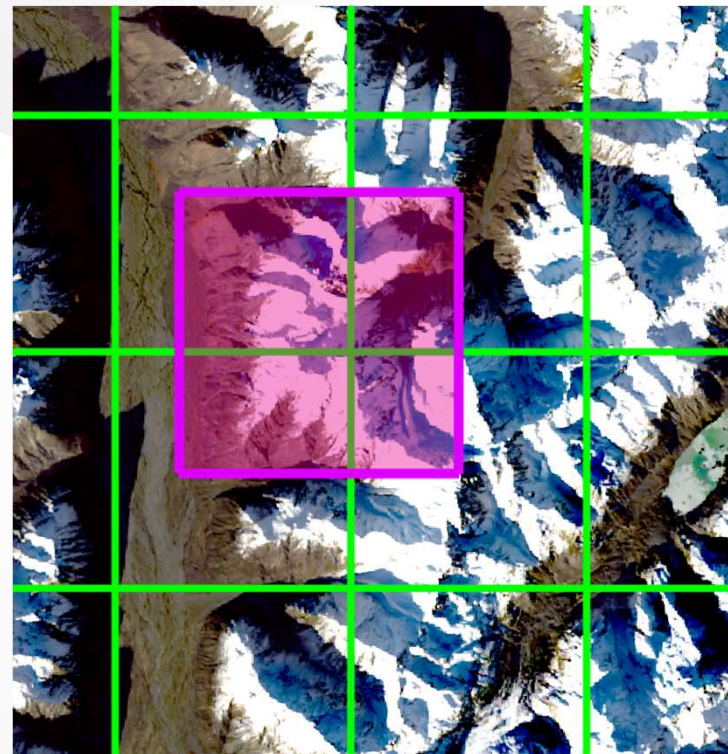


Data Preprocessing



Data Augmentation: Random Patching

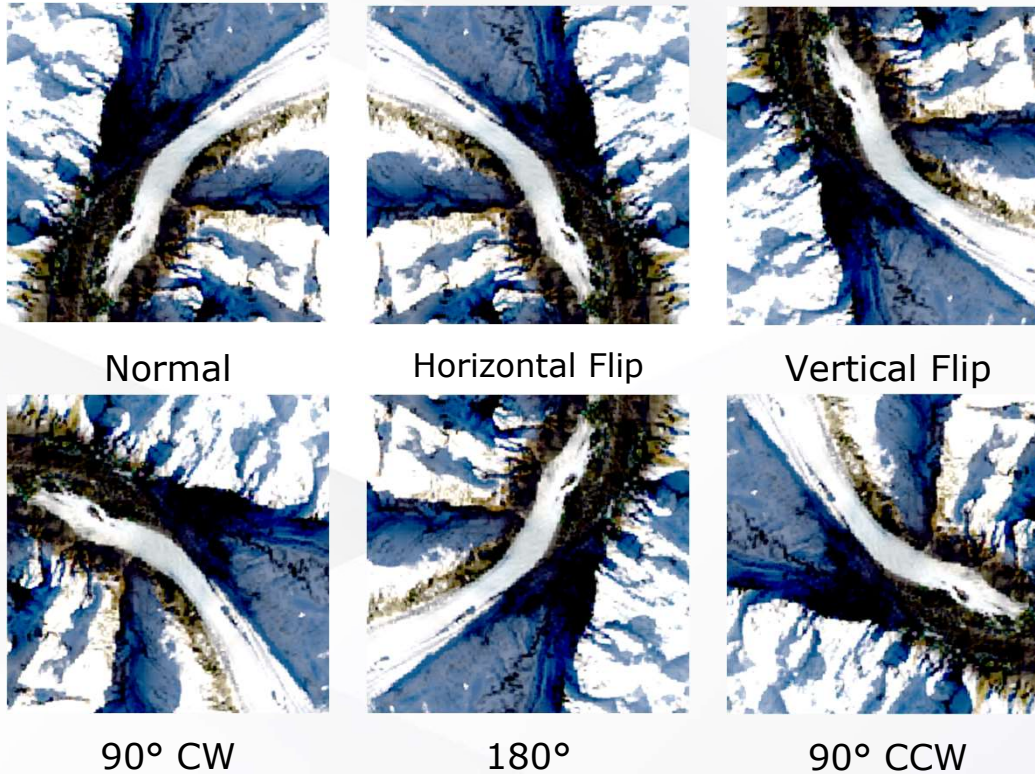
- Image split into 256 x 256 px patches
 - Created patches 256 px apart in a grid
- Can take patches off the grid to increase dataset size
 - Added 2.5x more patches



Patching Pattern



Data Augmentation: Random Flip or Rotate

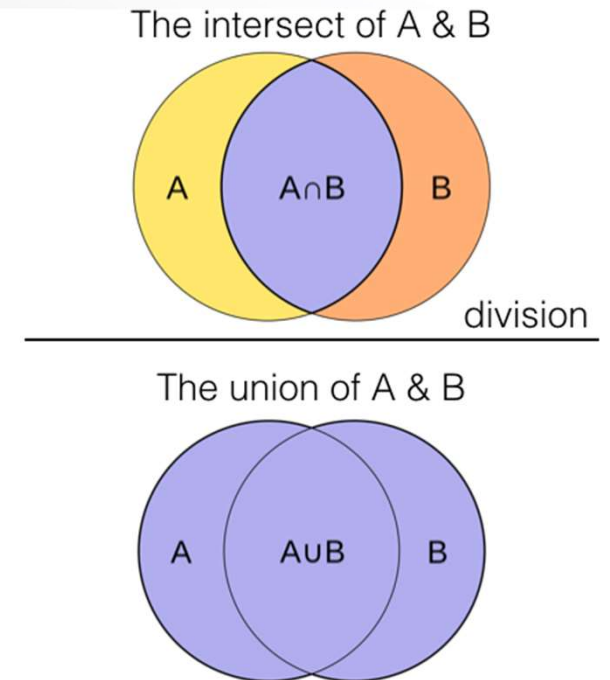


Jaccard Index/IoU

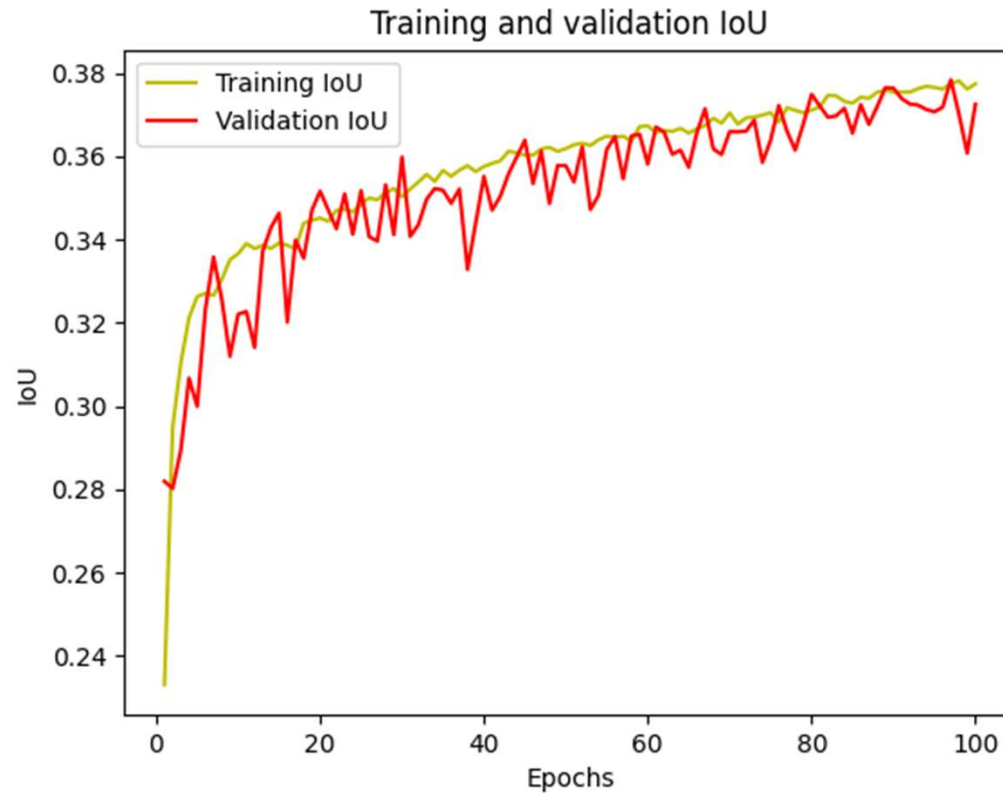
The Jaccard Index/Intersection over Union

- Measures the similarity between two datasets

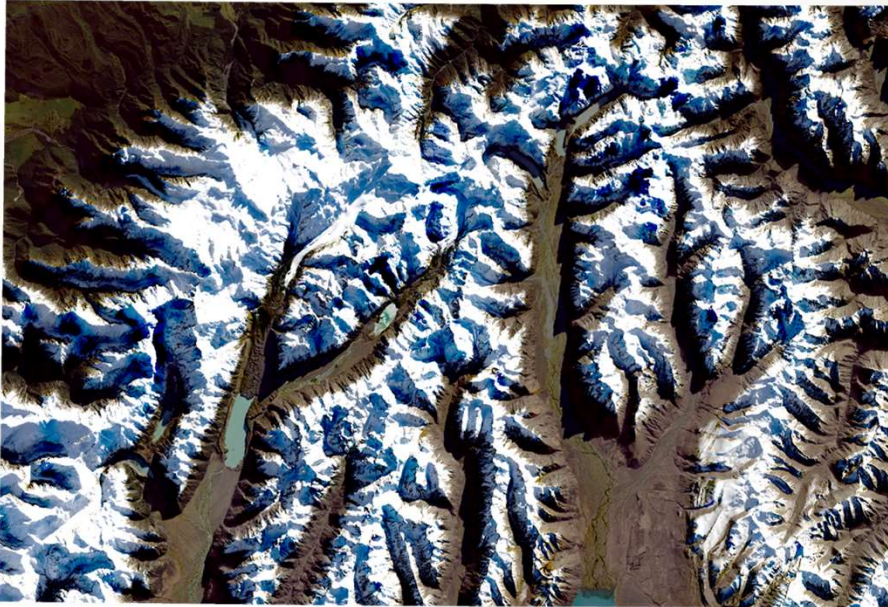
$$J(A,B) =$$



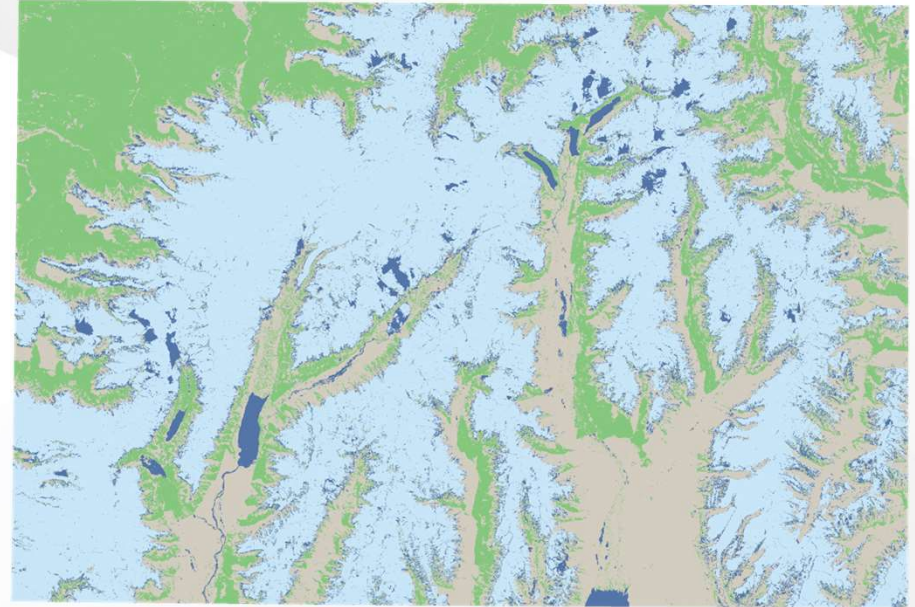
IOU New Zealand Classification Trained



Land Cover Label Generation



Original Cropped Landsat Scene
Adapted from [5]

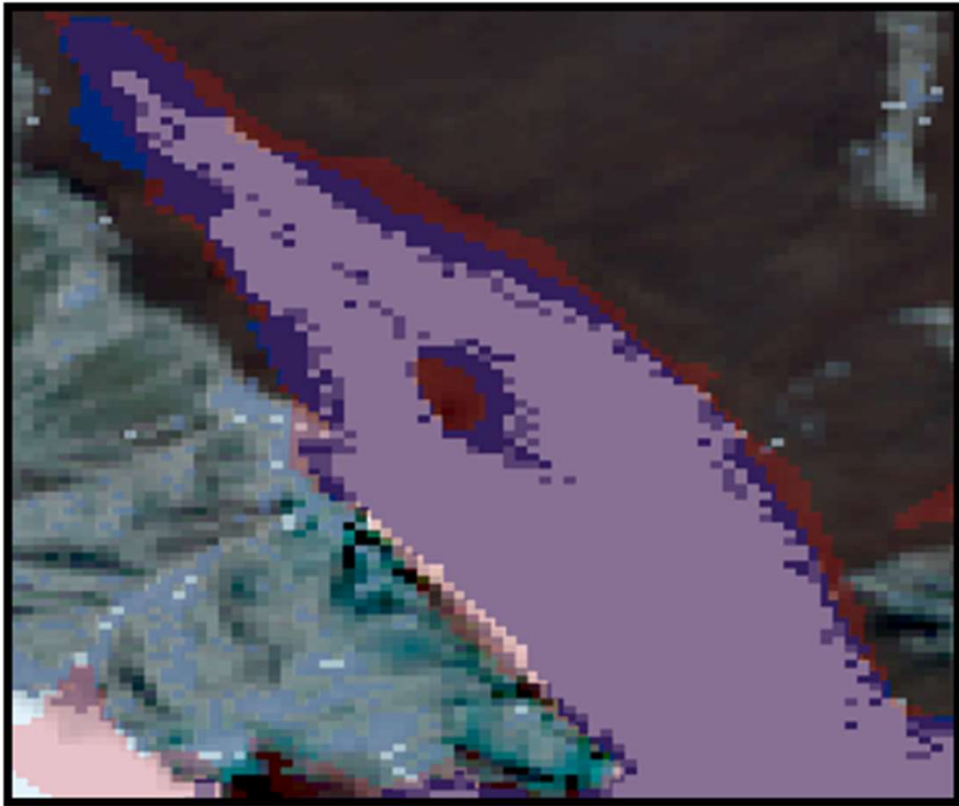


Permanent Snow & Ice Barren Land Vegetation Water

Annotated Ground Truth

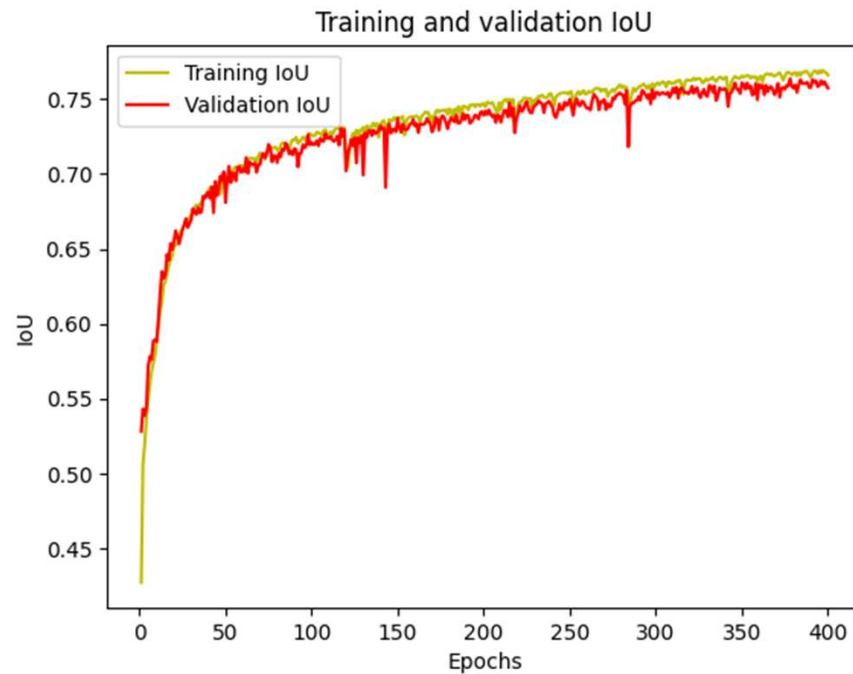


Comparison of Various Truths



- New Zealand Land Cover in Red
- New Annotation in Lilac
- GLIMS in Blue
 - Collection of expert derived outlines

IOU Annotated Ground Truth



Landsat Satellite Imagery

Data Preprocessing

Model Training

Model Evaluation

Model Application

Area Analysis

Model Modifications/Improvements

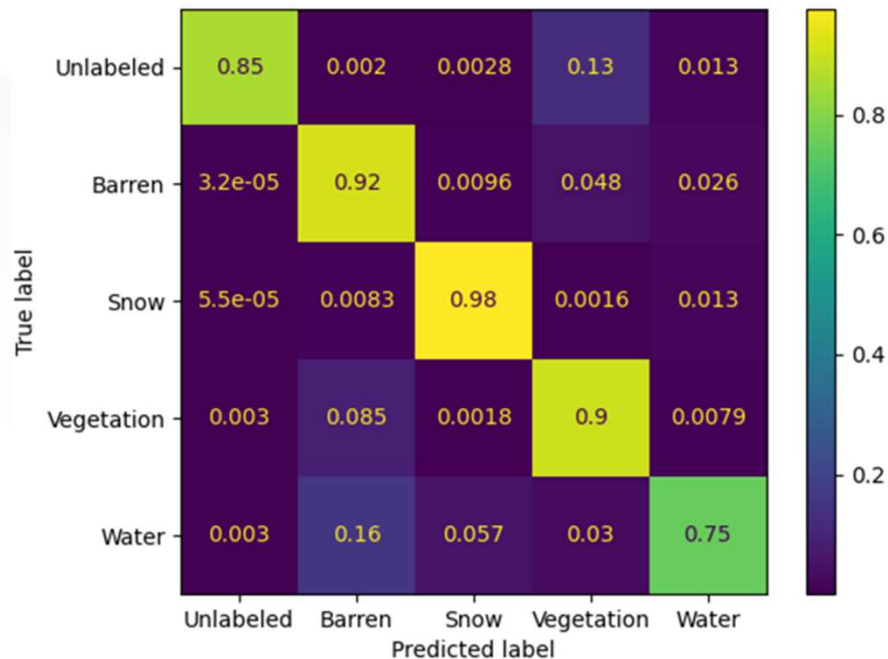
- Added two convolutional layers (for a total of 11) to improve validation accuracy
- Reduced learning rate upon long period of no improvement
- Used VGG16 convolution layers as encoder
 - Jaccard Coefficient improved from 0.8 to 0.85





Results

Model Accuracy

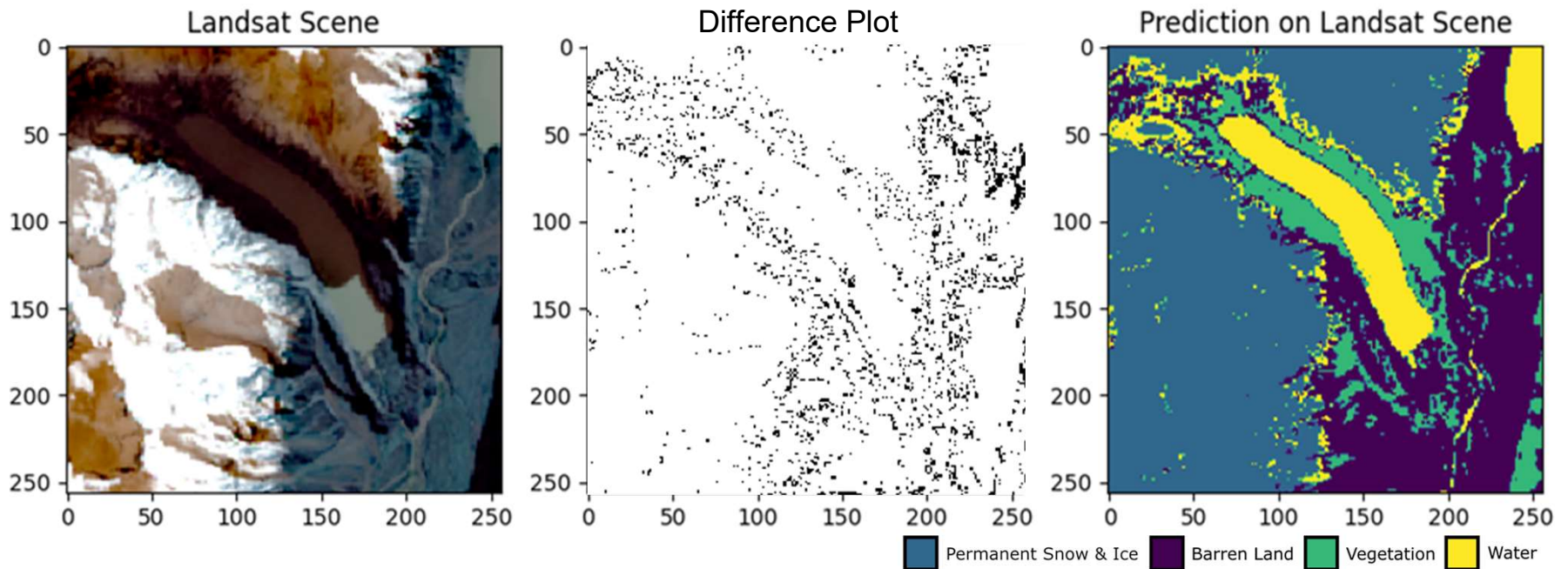


Confusion matrix of trained model

- Model performs well on snow
- Shadowed ice often confused as water on the label which lead to misclassification

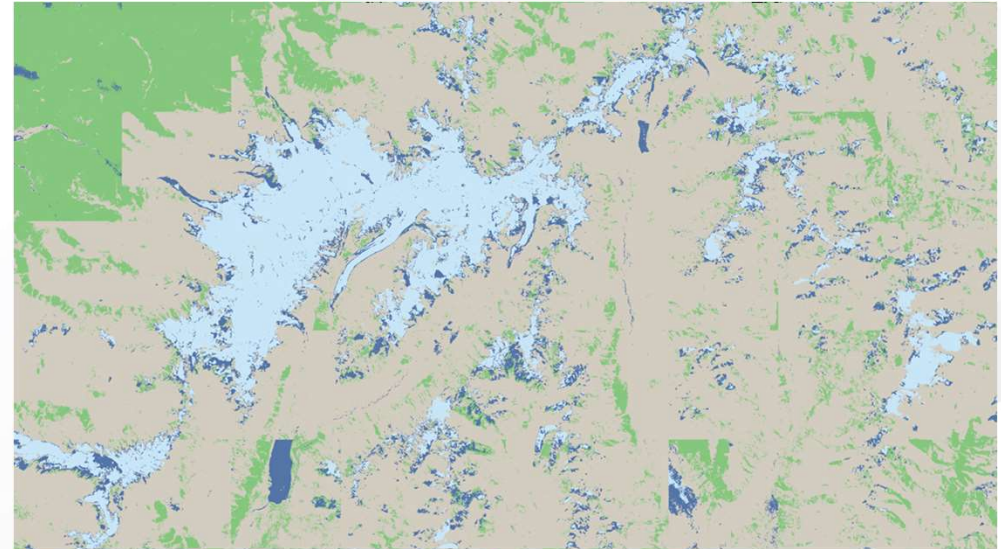
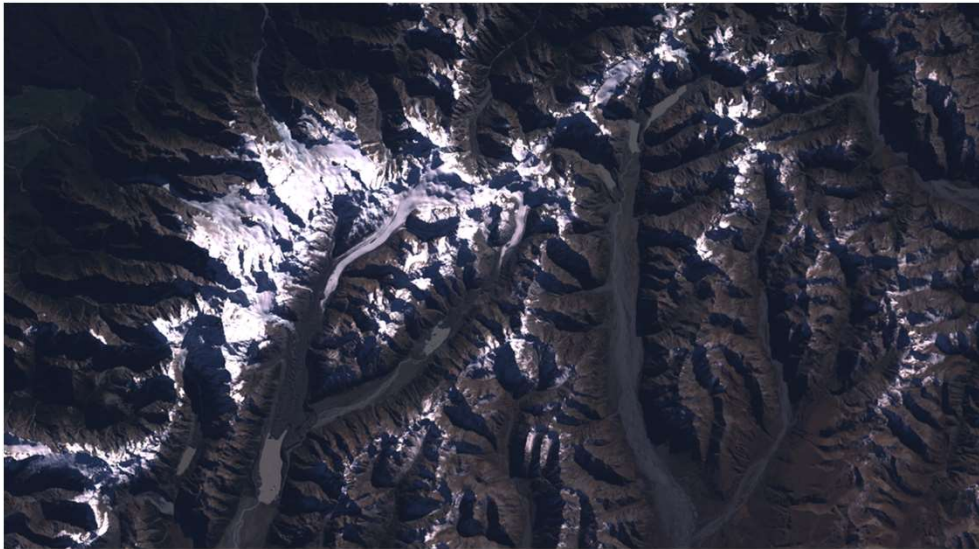


Model Accuracy Continued



Model Accuracy Continued

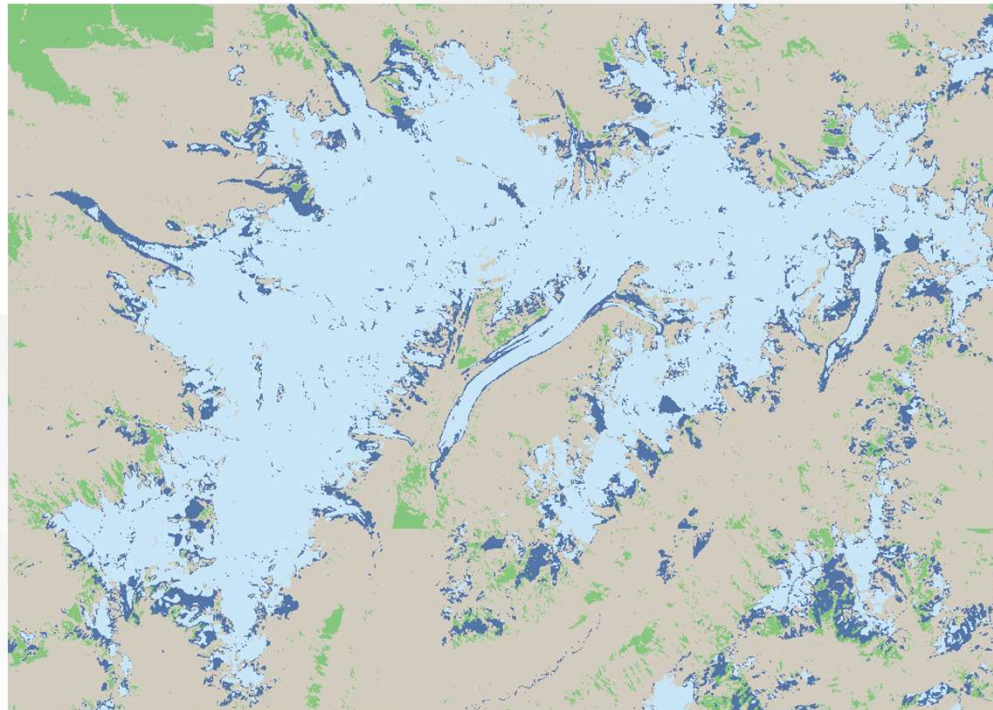
- Complete scene prediction
- Combination of 256x256 patches



Legend for the classified image:
■ Permanent Snow & Ice ■ Barren Land ■ Vegetation ■ Water



Model Accuracy Continued



■ Permanent Snow & Ice ■ Barren Land ■ Vegetation ■ Water



A wide-angle photograph of a mountain range. The peaks are covered in snow and partially shrouded in a light blue mist. The foreground is a dark, rugged valley with rocky terrain and a small body of water at the bottom. The sky is a clear, pale blue.

Conclusion

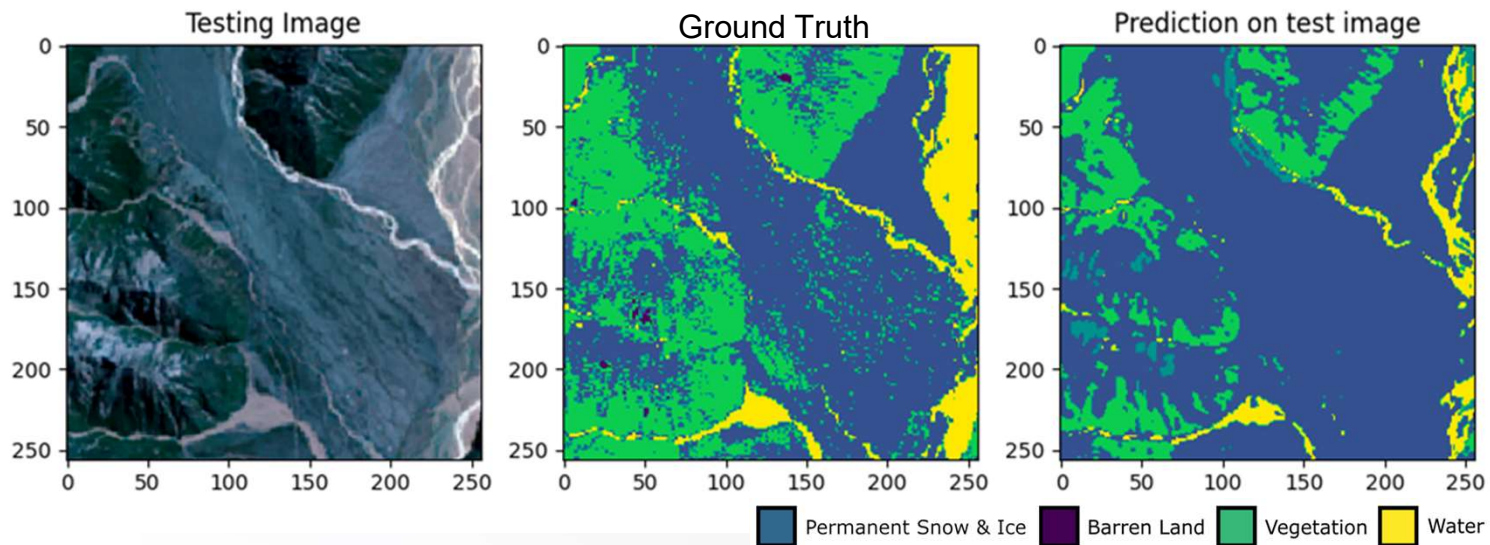
Takeaways

- Our method does not rely on hand-drawn segmentation
- Has the potential to be applied to any glacial region
- Demonstrates high performance on ice and snow classification
- 2-D profile provides deeper insights into glacial variation
- Consistent with previous CNN segmentation applications

Limitations

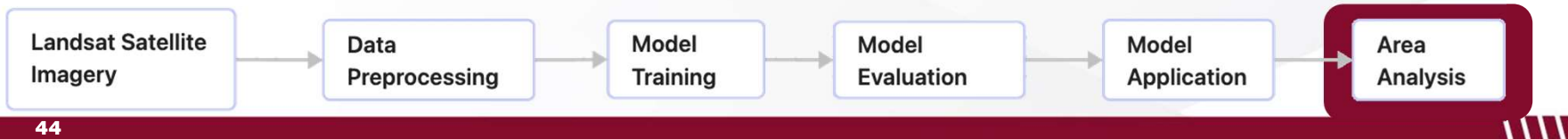
- Infeasible to have perfect labels
 - Instrument error and labeling error
 - No perfect ground truth available

- ○
- E



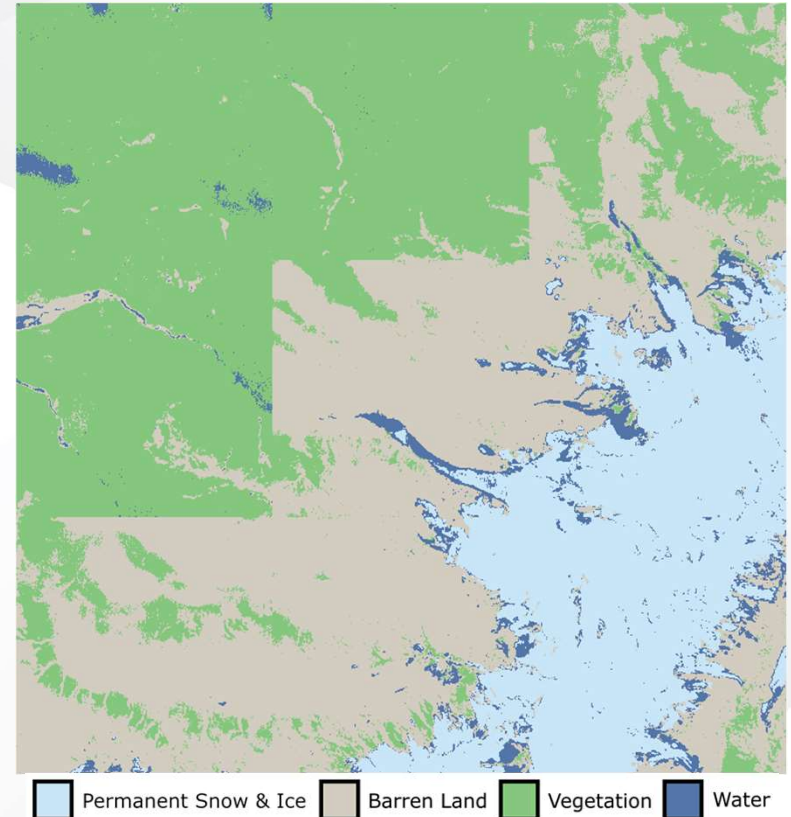
Next Steps: Project

- Determine method to measure glacial change with model
- Compile glacial areas through time
- Relate to climate factors



Next Steps: Model

- Make model more efficient
 - Optimize current model width and depth
- Utilize more inputs
- Blurring patch borders



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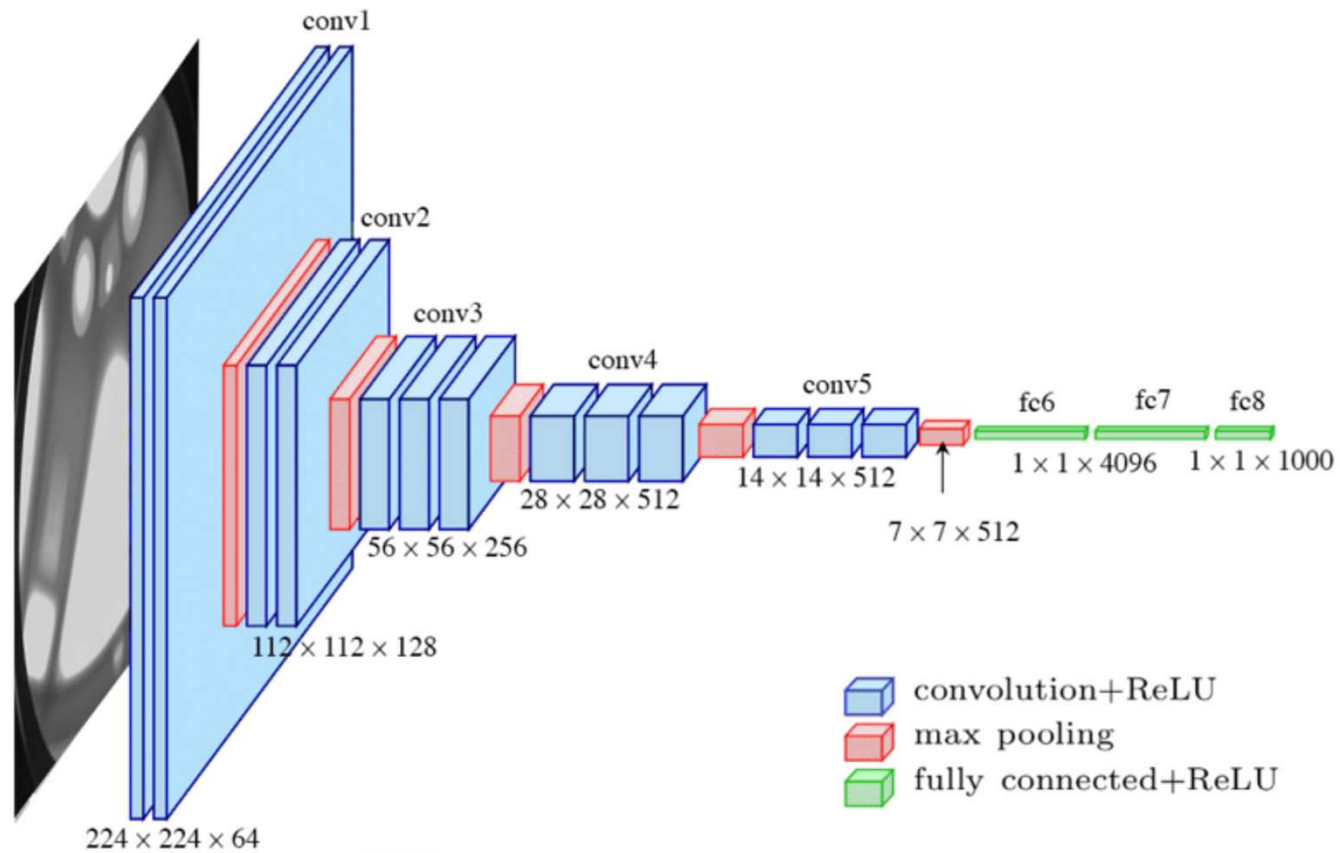


Thank You! Questions?

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Supplementary: VGG



Model Accuracy Continued

