

Convolutional LSTMs for Cloud-Robust Segmentation of Remote Sensing Imagery

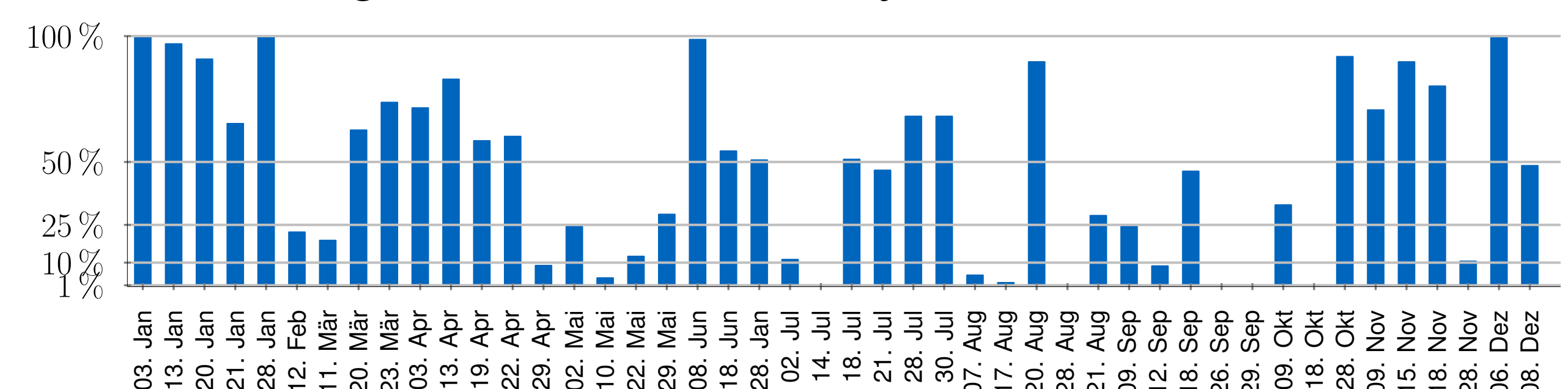
Marc Rußwurm, Marco Körner

Cloud coverage: An omnipresent challenge to optical Earth observation models

Optical Earth observation satellites

- measure the reflected sunlight
- of surface objects that are
- often covered by clouds
- in a large number of spectral bands

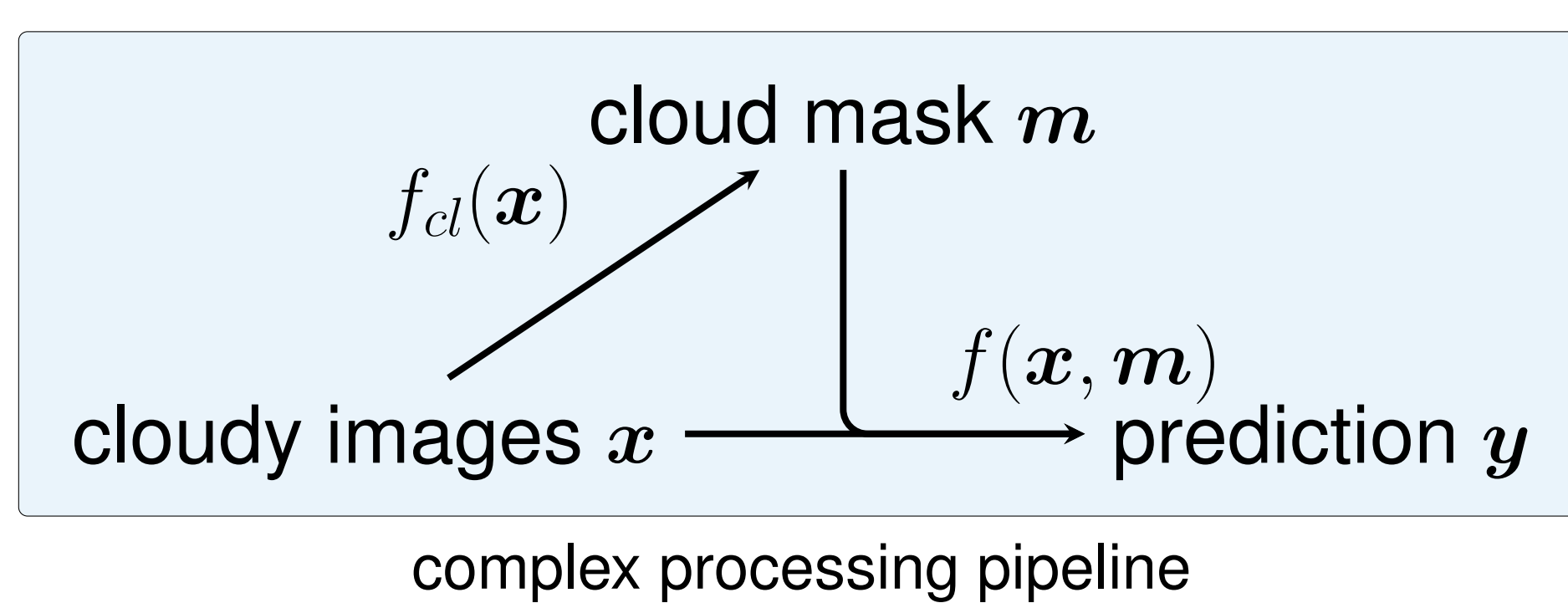
Cloud coverage over the 100km by 40km area of interest.



Separate cloud pre-classification

Identifying clouds in remote sensing

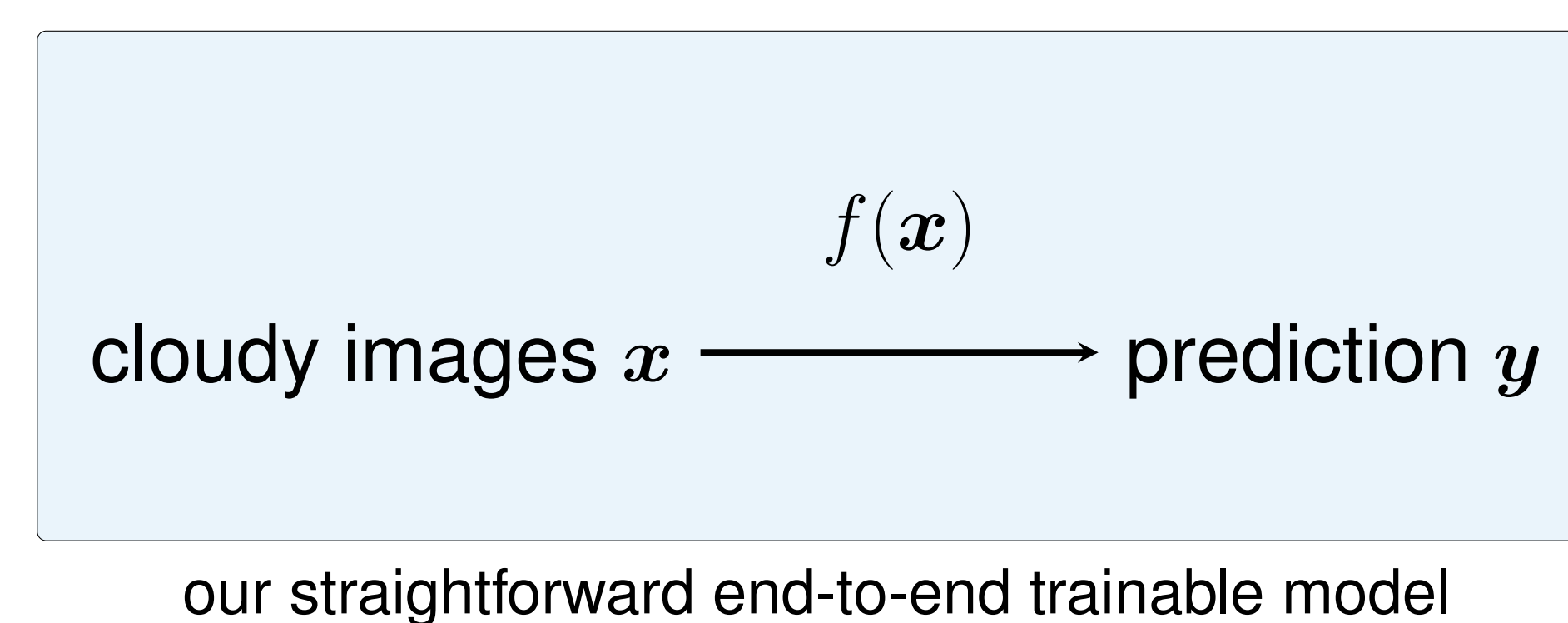
- is rarely the final objective
- is often performed by a separate cloud-classification model f_{cl}
- is usually a required preprocessing step for many approaches



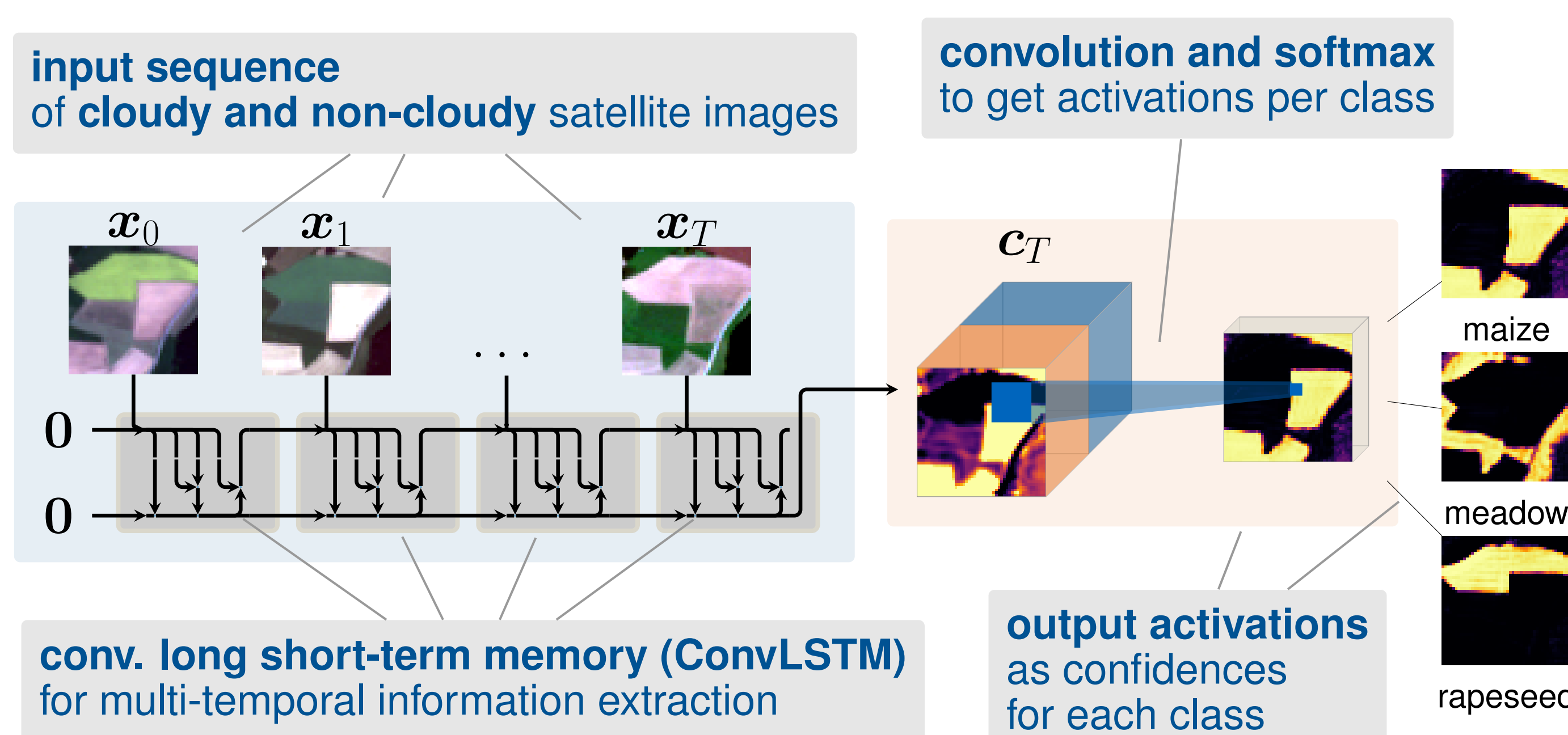
Learn to ignore clouds in one model

In this work

- We treat clouds as data-inherent noise
- by employing ConvLSTMs to learn cloud masking
- and classification in **one model end-to-end**.



The cloud-robust ConvLSTM model for vegetation classification



Our ConvLSTM model $f(x)$

- encodes sequence of images x by a ConvLSTM
- produces class activations y by final conv+softmax.

Trained to

- classify the vegetation type (maize, wheat, barley etc.)
- using 80k image sequences of 46 observations.

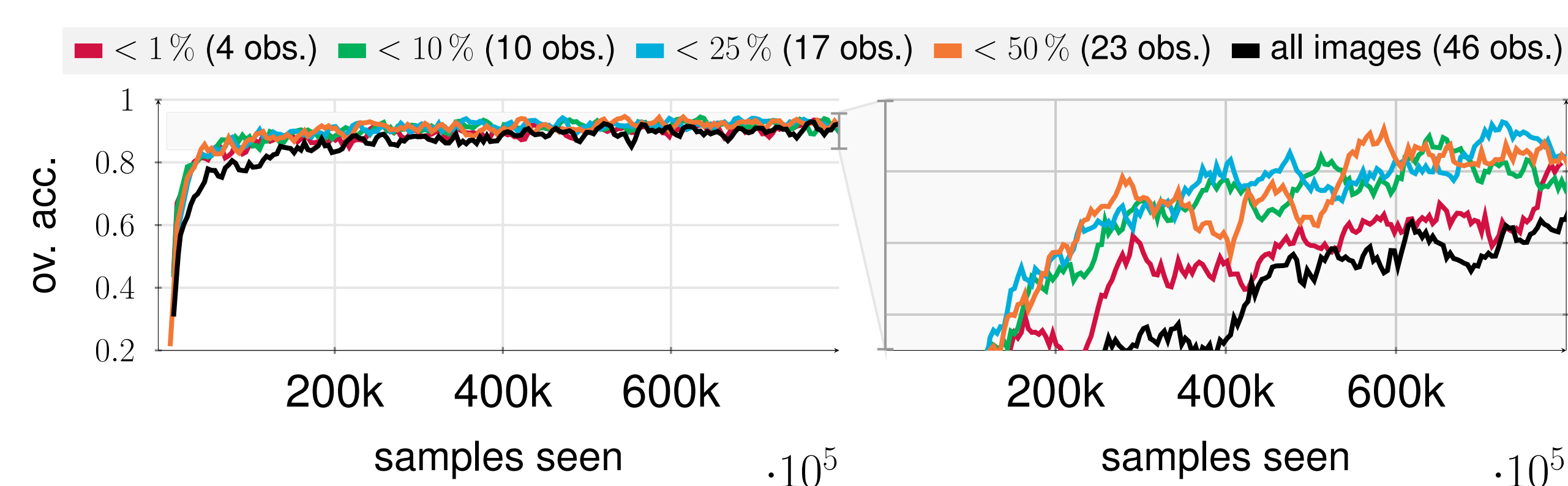
We achieved

- state-of-the-art accuracies in crop classification
- without prior cloud filtering
- published results in a remote sensing related journal¹.

¹Marc Rußwurm and Marco Körner. Multi-temporal land cover classification with sequential recurrent encoders. ISPRS International Journal of Geo-Information, 2018.

Did the ConvLSTM learn to ignore clouds?

We **trained** the network on **cloudy** and **non-cloudy** datasets observing the validation accuracy:



We visualized some hidden LSTM states

