NightVision: Generating Nighttime Satellite Imagery from Infra-Red Observations

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Motivation

Why could it be useful to generate satellite imagery during the night?

Recent explosion of applying machine learning to satellite imagery

Existing algorithms often depend on daylight imagery

Examples:

- Storm tracking
- Cloud property analysis
- Pollution detection



https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/images/17252/tropical-storm-ioke

Methods developed during the hackathon at Climate Informatics Conference 2020

Using GOES-16 data from a single side for years 2018 and 2019

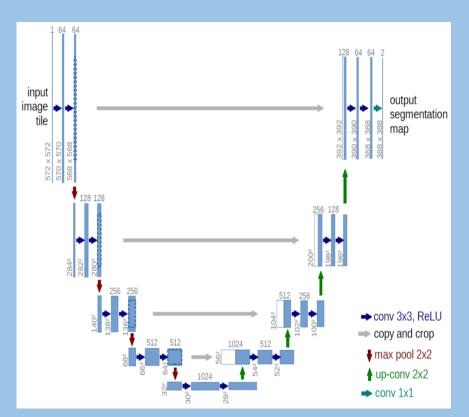
About 4,300 pairs of infra-red and visible spectrum imagery during day (Assumption: Infra-Red during day and night similar), completely black images sorted out

Scoring function: Structural similarity index measure (SSIM)

$$ext{SSIM}(x,y) = rac{(2\mu_x \mu_y + c_1)(2\sigma_{xy} + c_2)}{(\mu_x^2 + \mu_y^2 + c_1)(\sigma_x^2 + \sigma_y^2 + c_2)}$$

Methods

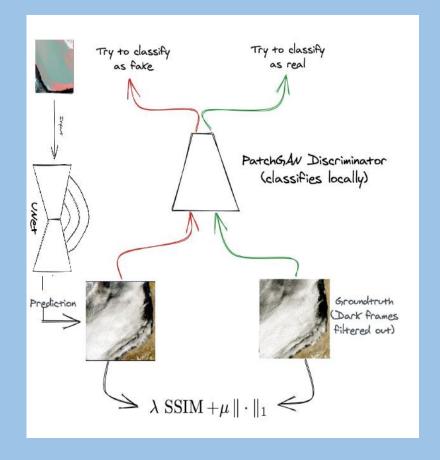
All three winning methods used the U-Net, a convolutional neural network developed for biomedical image analysis



U-Net++: Advanced U-Net with enhanced skip connections

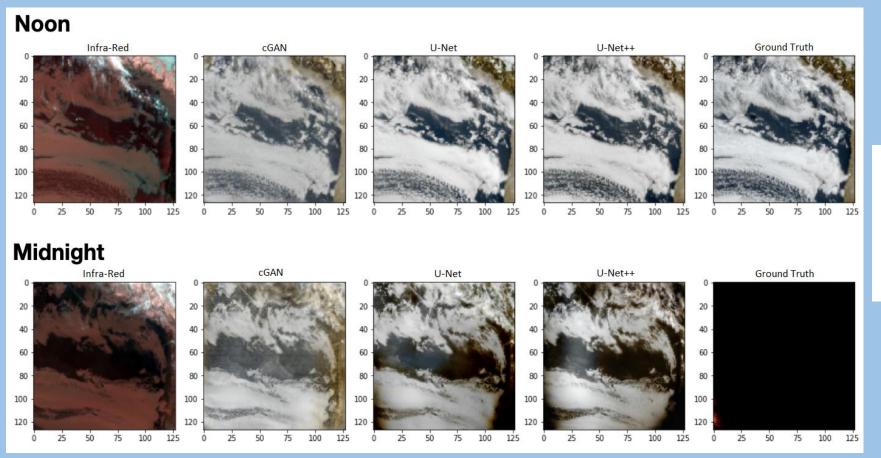
Generative adversarial network (GAN):

- 1. Generator which tries to generate an image like the groundtruth
- 2. Discriminator which tries to disguish generated and real



https://lmb.informatik.uni-freiburg.de/people/ronneber/u-net/

Results



CGAN method performs a little worse on the daylight examples, but better colouring for the night

Table 1: Accuracy scores for the different methods

Method	SSIM	RSME
Method 1: cGAN	0.77	0.11
Method 2: U-Net	0.85	0.09
Method 3: U-Net++	0.86	0.07

Non-GAN approaches show better SSIM scores, but suffer from black spots for nighttime observation

Future work

Analyse difference between infrared during night and day

Detailed analysis of existing methods

Explore more approaches

Hackathon is public now, everyone is welcome to participate:

https://competitions.codalab.org/competitions/26644

