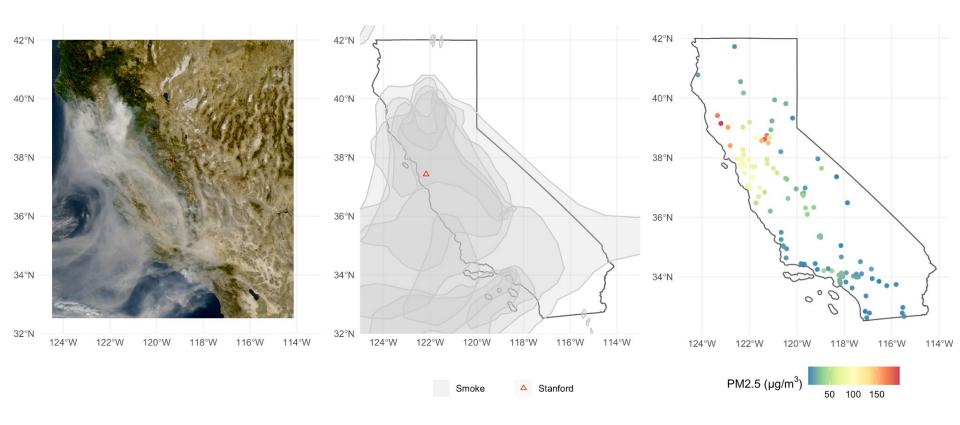
Wildfire smoke plume segmentation using geostationary satellite imagery

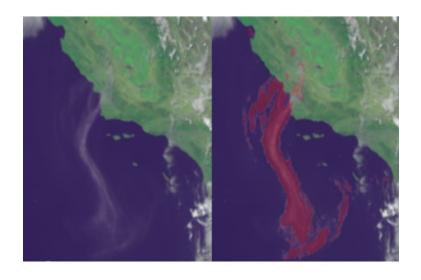
Jeff Wen & Marshall Burke | ICML Climate Change Al Workshop

What is the impact of wildfire smoke exposure on society?

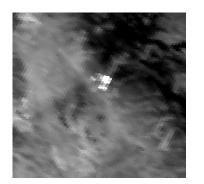


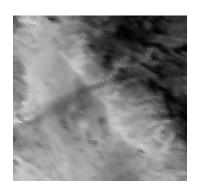
Previous work has leveraged linear models and expert corrected labels

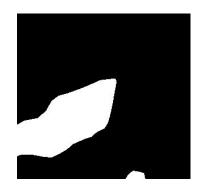




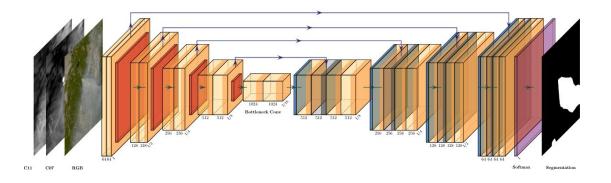




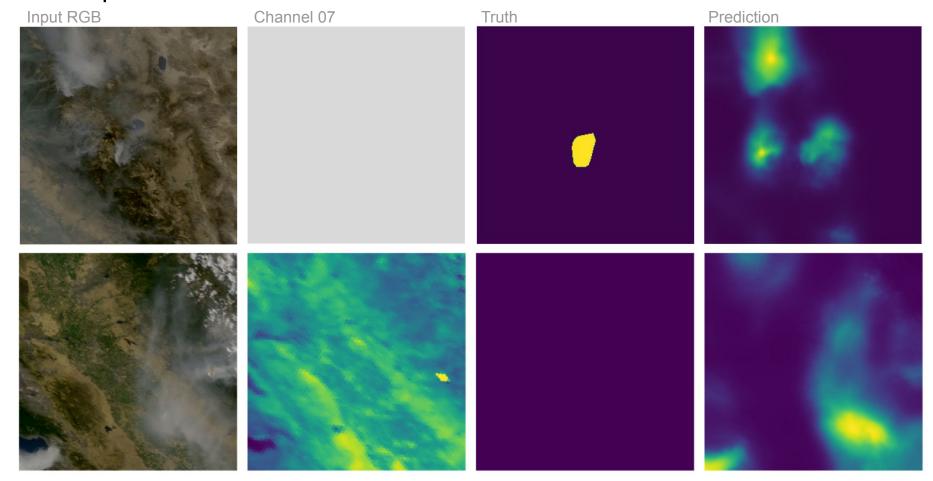




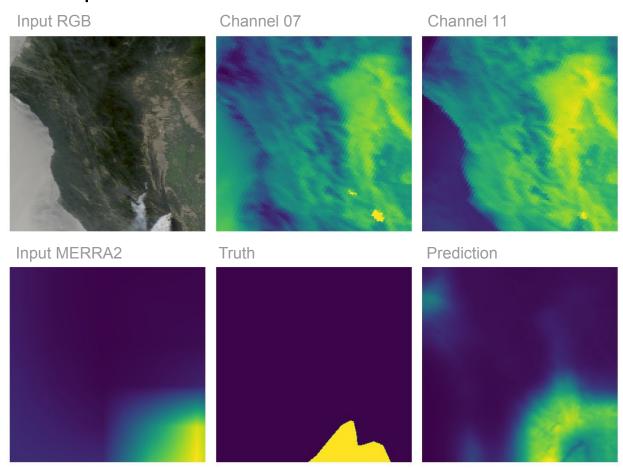
- Pseudo-true color RGB generated with visible bands red, "green", blue
- Channel 7 infrared band used for identifying fog and low clouds at night, fire hot spots, and volcanic ash
- Channel 11 infrared band used for tracking cloud top phase



Example results on the validation set

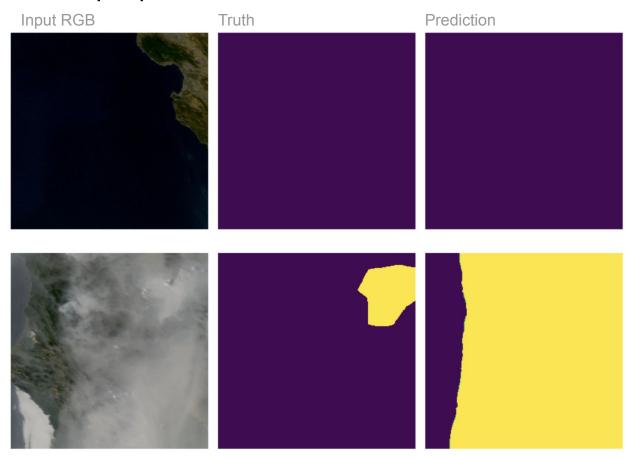


Example with MERRA2 AOT channel



- Trained with all bands including MERRA2 as a separate channel
- Prediction appears to anchor onto the MERRA2 input as the segmentation covers the entire bottom right corner even though the visible smoke is only a portion of the image

Example predictions



- Trained with true color, channel 07, and channel 11 bands using binary cross entropy loss
- The model is able to differentiate between smoke and clouds and does not predict smoke when there is no smoke in the input image

Bands	Loss	Avg. Loss	Avg. Dice
1	BCE	0.2535	0.0948
3	BCE	0.2236	0.1074
3*	BCE	0.2313	0.1008
4	BCE	0.1884	0.1028
1	MAE	0.0986	0.2635
3	MAE	0.0986	0.2649
3*	MAE	0.0986	0.2655
4	MAE	0.0986	0.2655

Takeaways and future work





- The trained model is able to segment smoke plumes more precisely than the smoke annotations
- There are still challenges capturing the continuity of the smoke plume, which may be a function of the threshold used to generate the mask
- Future work will focus on improving model performance given noisy truth labels and transferring to geographies outside of the US