

Research Experiences
for Undergraduates
National Science Foundation



A Deep Learning Method for Mountain Glacier Segmentation

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SMAG REU at FIT 2023

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[1]

The background of the slide is a wide-angle photograph of a mountain range. In the center, a large, rugged mountain peak is covered in white snow and ice. Below it, a dark, rocky slope descends towards a body of water. In the foreground, there's a dark, textured area that appears to be a glacier or a field of dark rocks. The sky is clear and blue.

Introduction

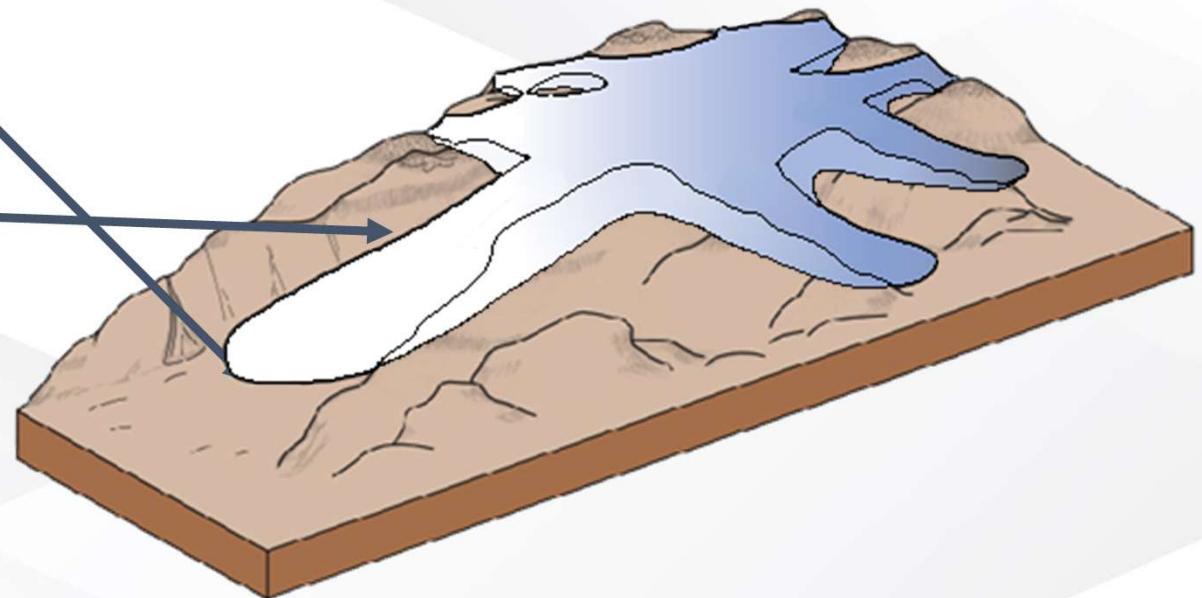
Problem Introduction

- 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

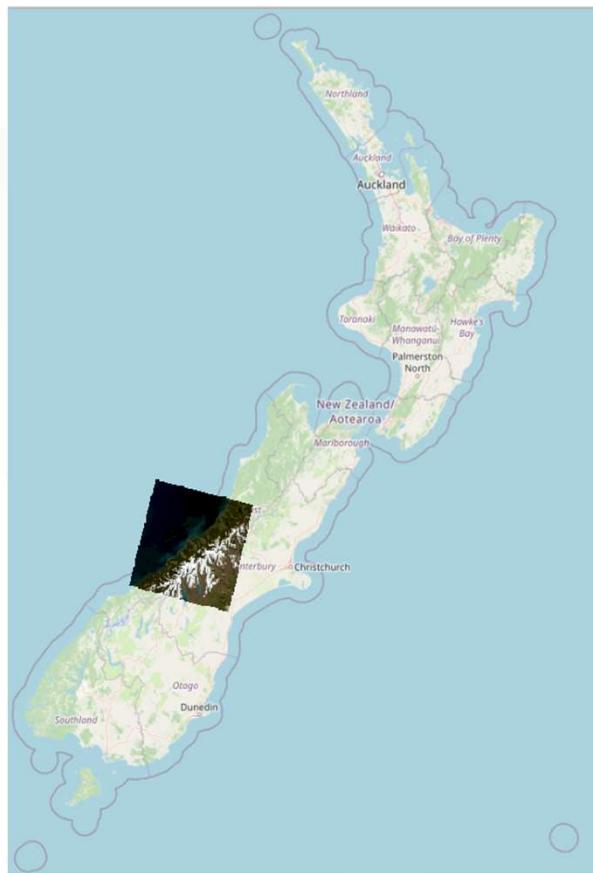


Summer Rupper and Mike Roberts preparing an ablation stake in the Himalayas
[5]



Adapted from USGS [6]

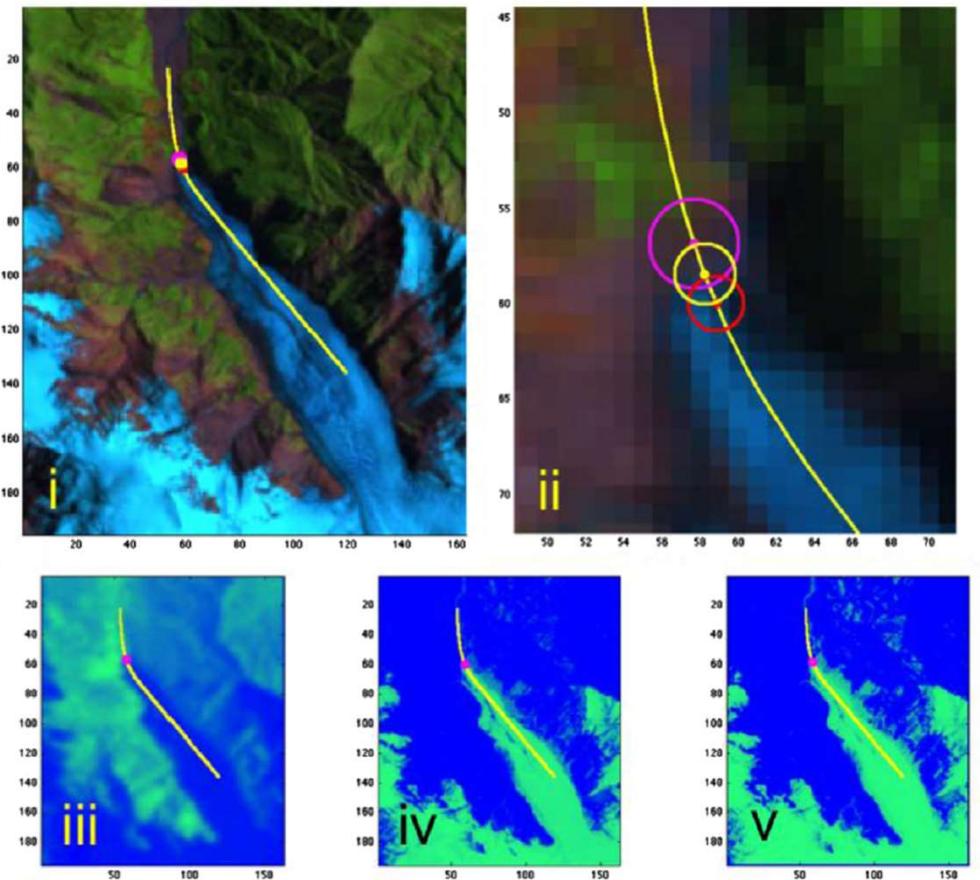
Focus Area



Adapted from [7]



Previous Attempts: Terminus Detection



- Not scalable for global
- Edge Detection

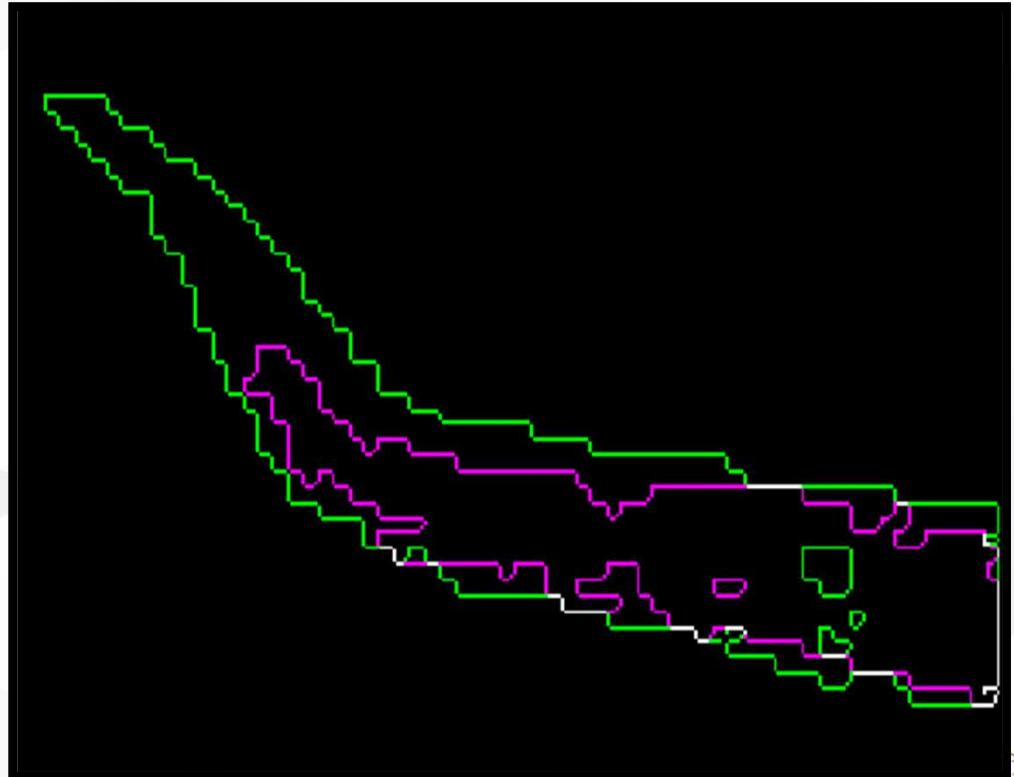
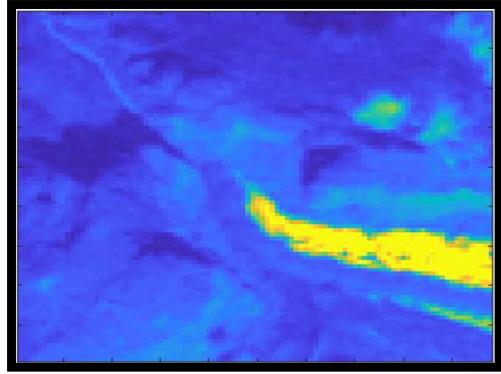
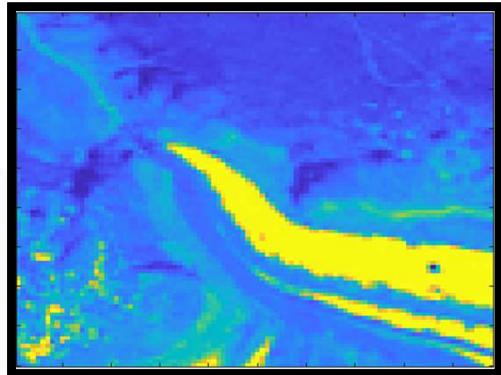
(Kachouie et al., 2012)

Previous Attempts: Simple Area Segmentation

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

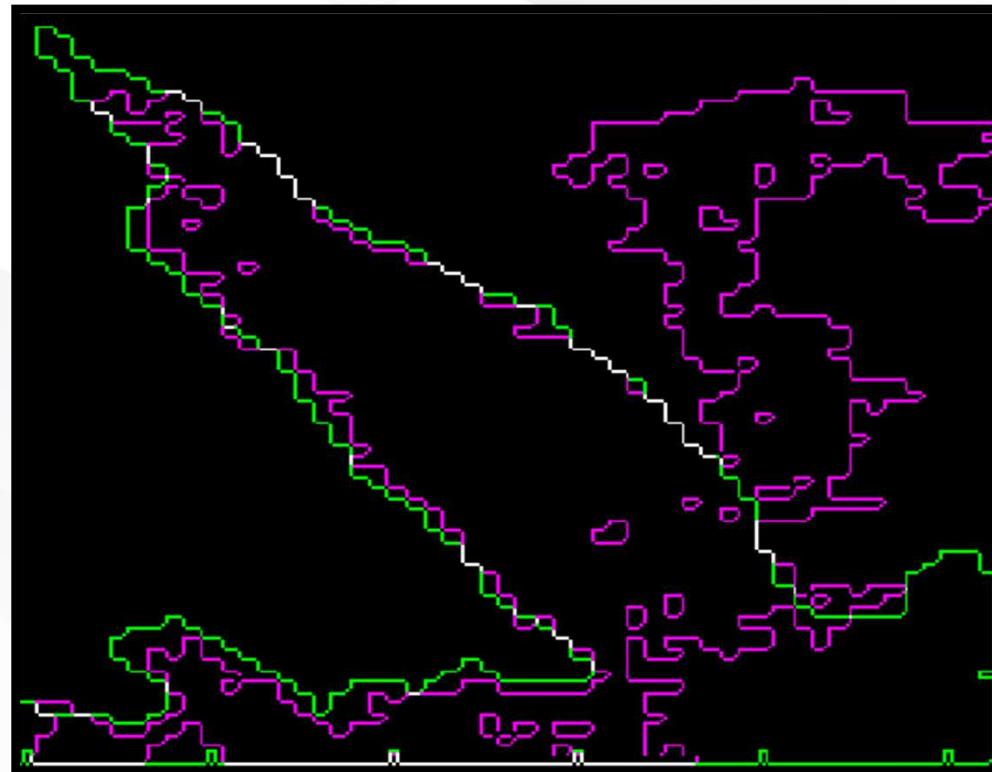
(Kachouie et al., 2012)

Classification and Segmentation



(Kachouie et al., 2012)

Typical Segmentation



(Kachouie et al., 2012)

Purpose of Study

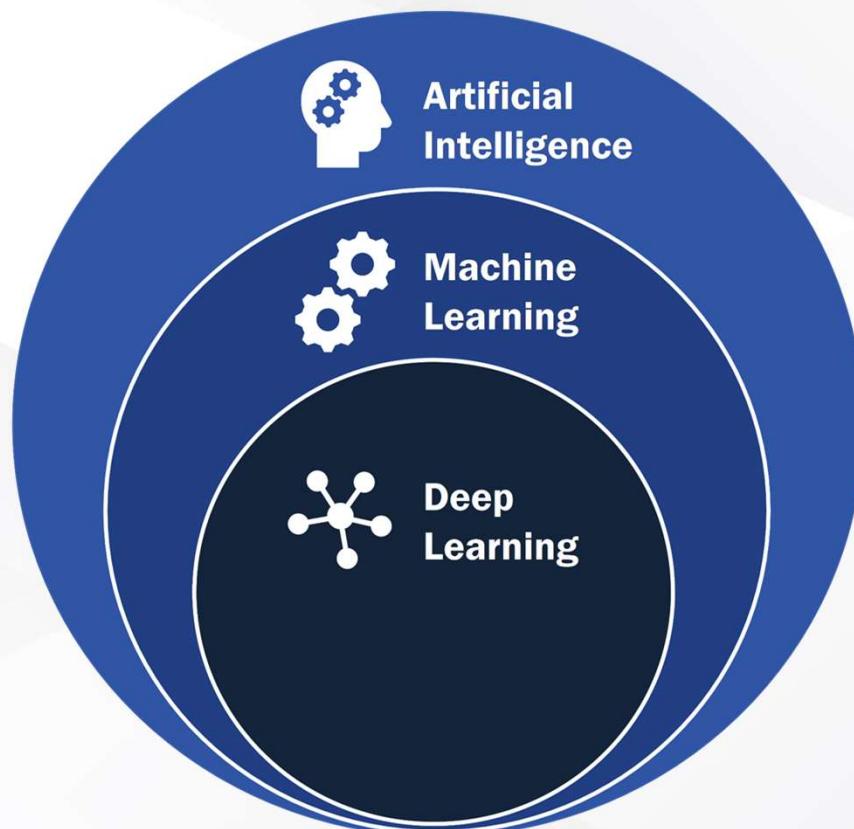
- To build upon insights provided from prior techniques and the 1-D profile
- Understand glacial variation as it impacts communities
- Develop a segmentation method to quantify variation

Research Questions

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

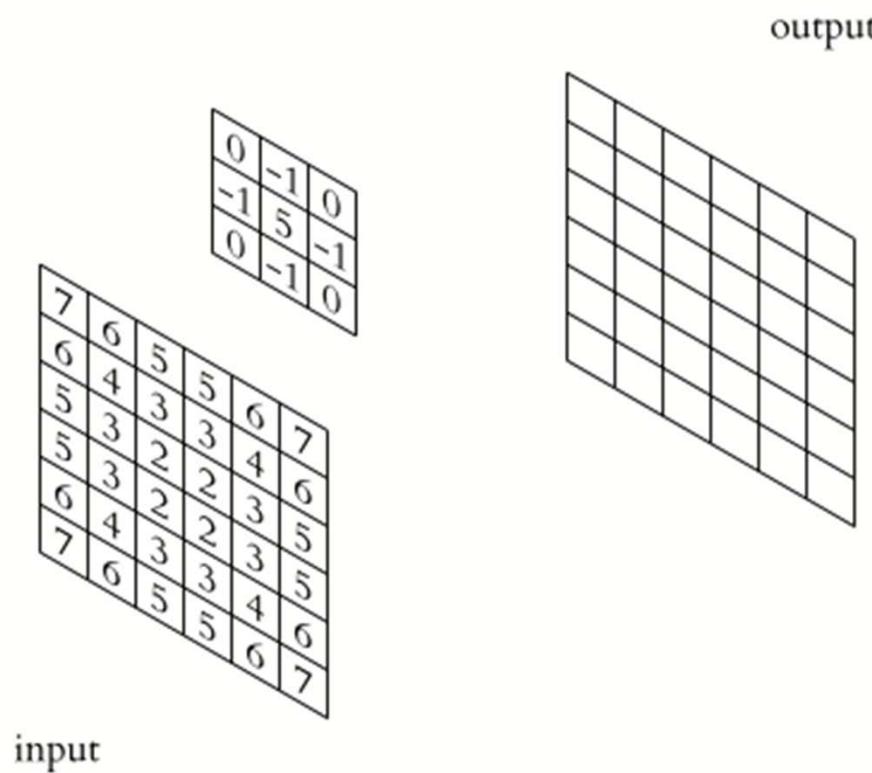
Investigate the correlations between glacier variations and climate factors.

A Deep Learning Approach



[9]

Convolutional Neural Networks

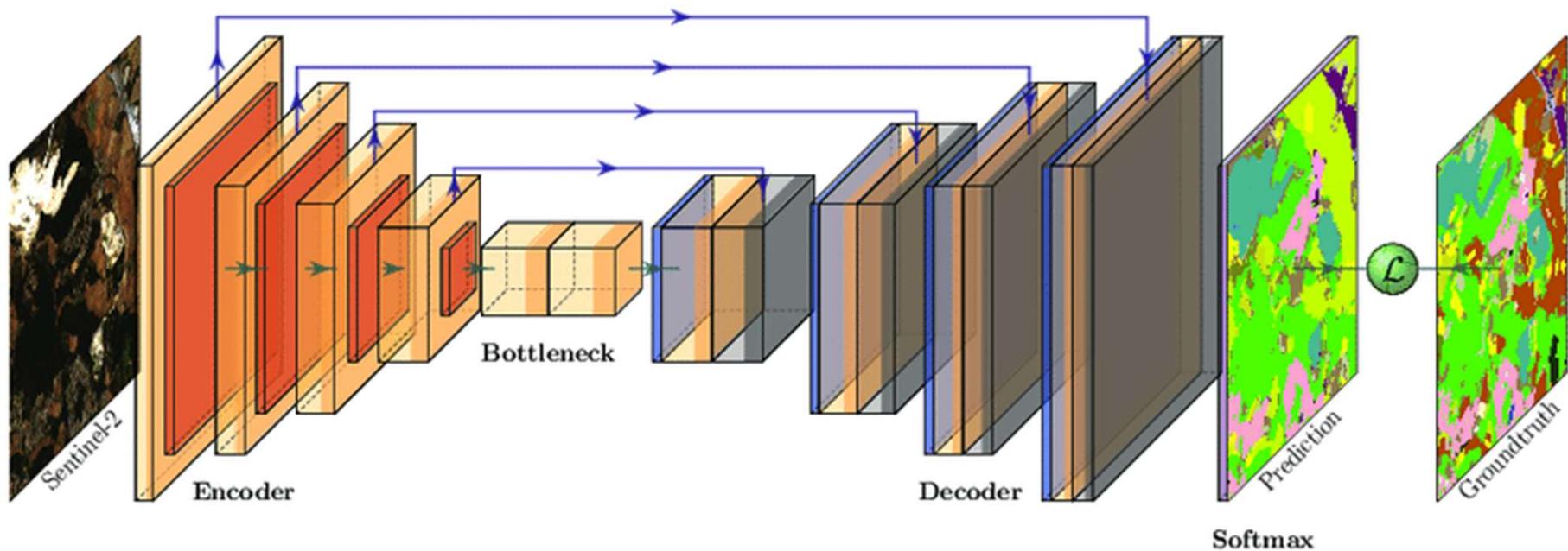


[10]

The background of the slide is a wide-angle photograph of a mountain range. In the foreground, there's a dark, rocky, and uneven terrain, likely a glacial scree field. A large, white glacier is visible in the middle ground, partially obscured by the dark rock. The background features several majestic, snow-capped peaks under a clear blue sky.

Relevant Studies

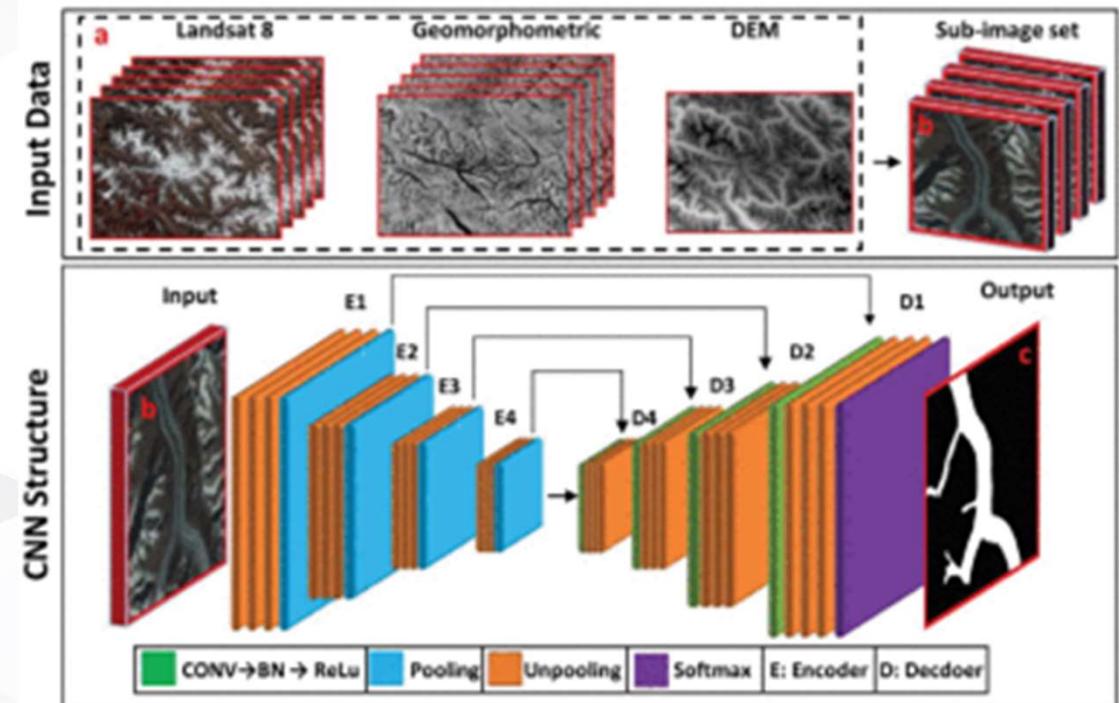
Relevant Technique: U-Net



[11]

Relevant Studies: GlacierNet

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

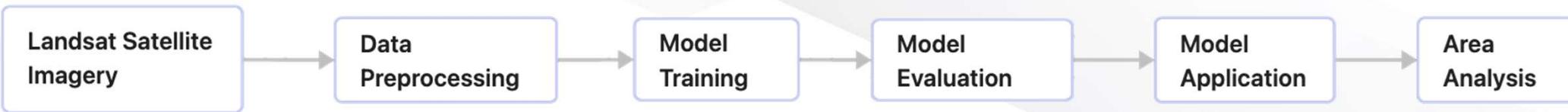


(Xie et al., 2020)

The background of the slide is a wide-angle photograph of a mountain range. In the center, a large, rugged mountain peak is covered in patches of white snow. Below it, a dark, rocky slope descends towards a body of water. In the far distance, more mountain peaks are visible under a clear blue sky.

Methodology

Project Overview & Tools



[12]



[13]



[14]

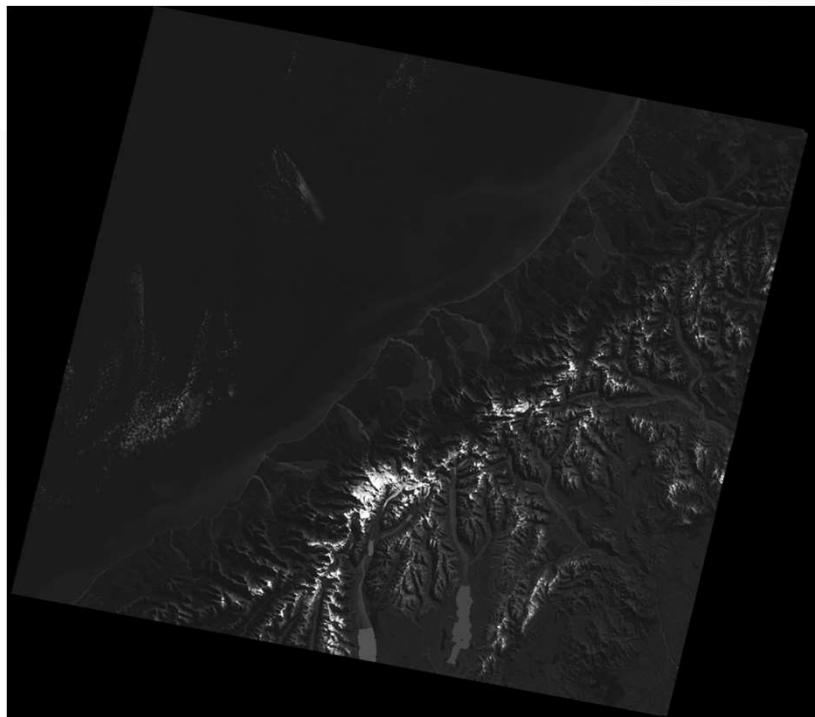


Simple. Flexible. Powerful.

[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

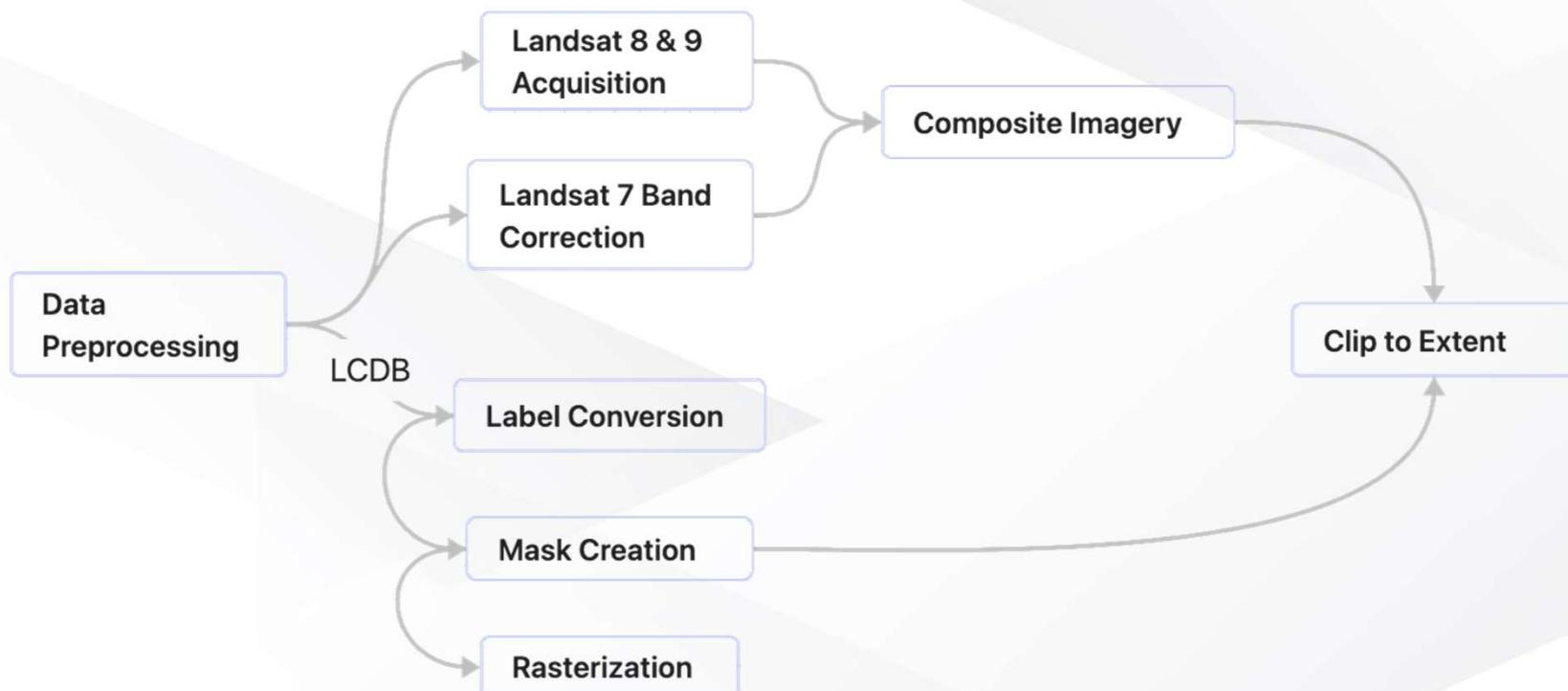
Model
Training

Model
Evaluation

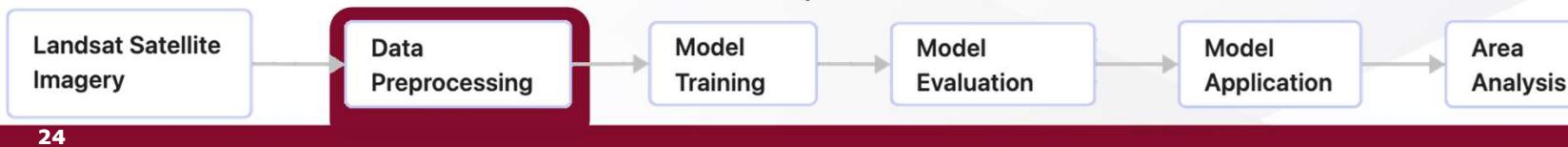
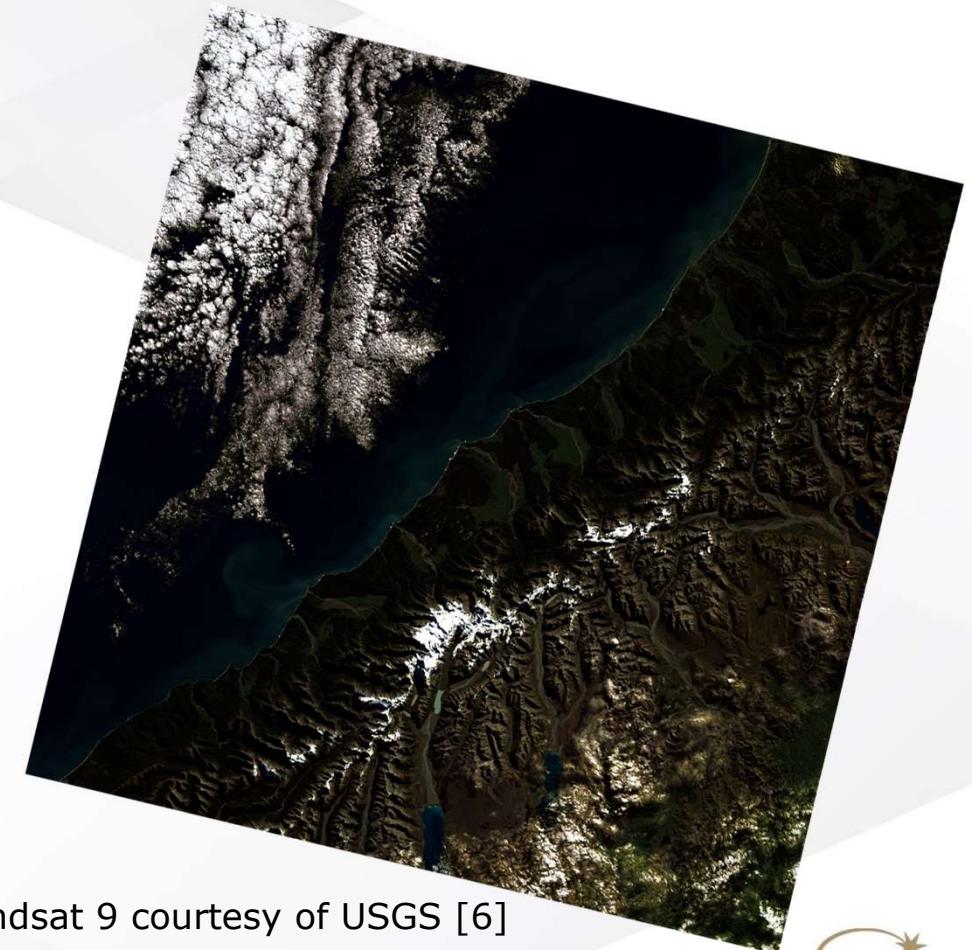
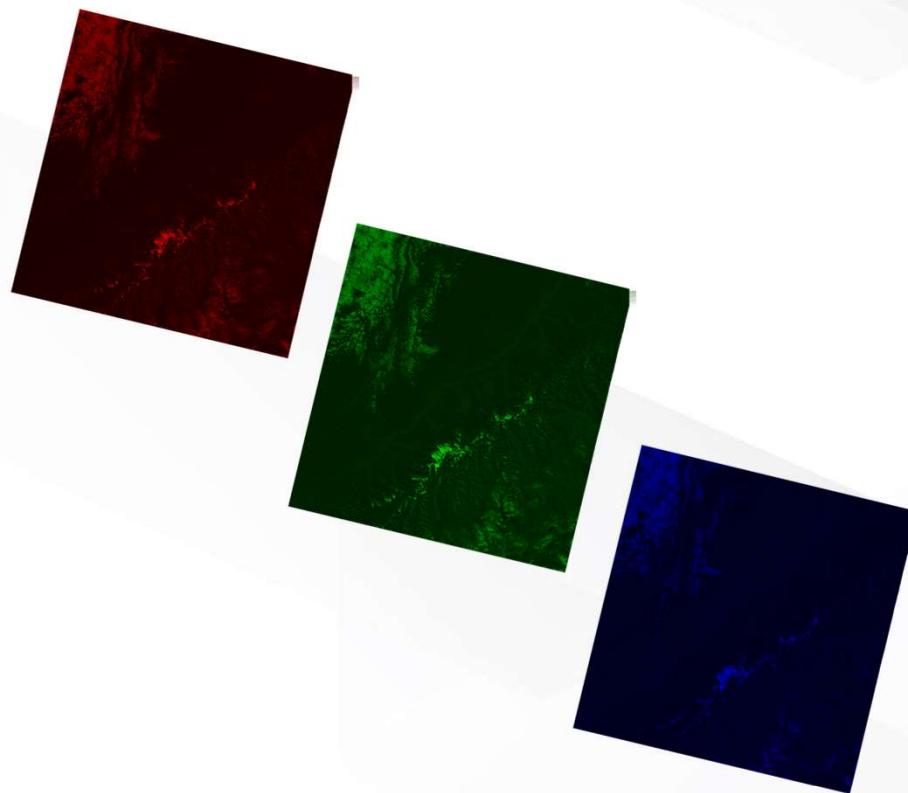
Model
Application

Area
Analysis

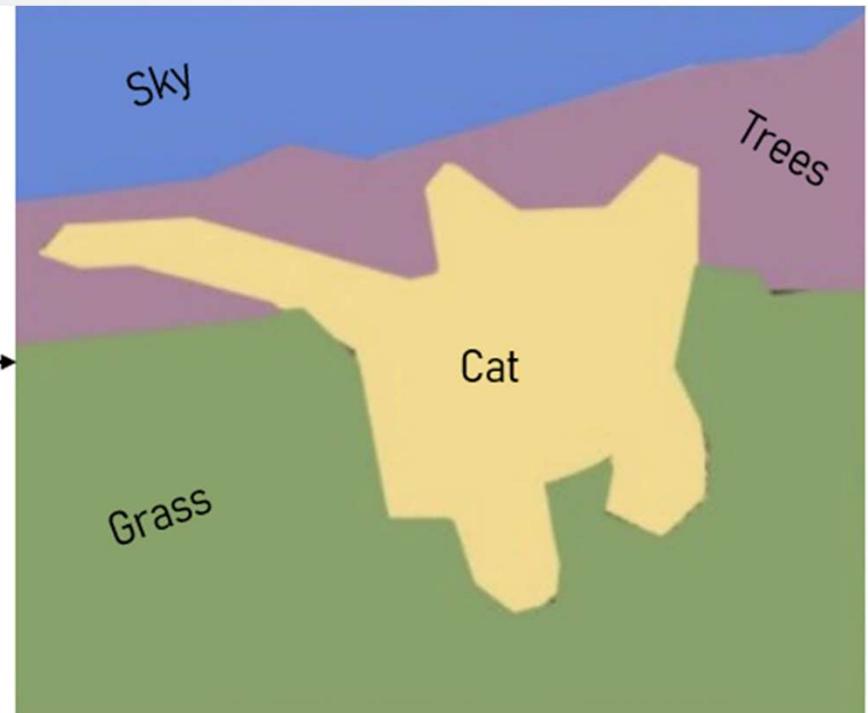
Preprocessing Methods



Compositing Image



Semantic Segmentation

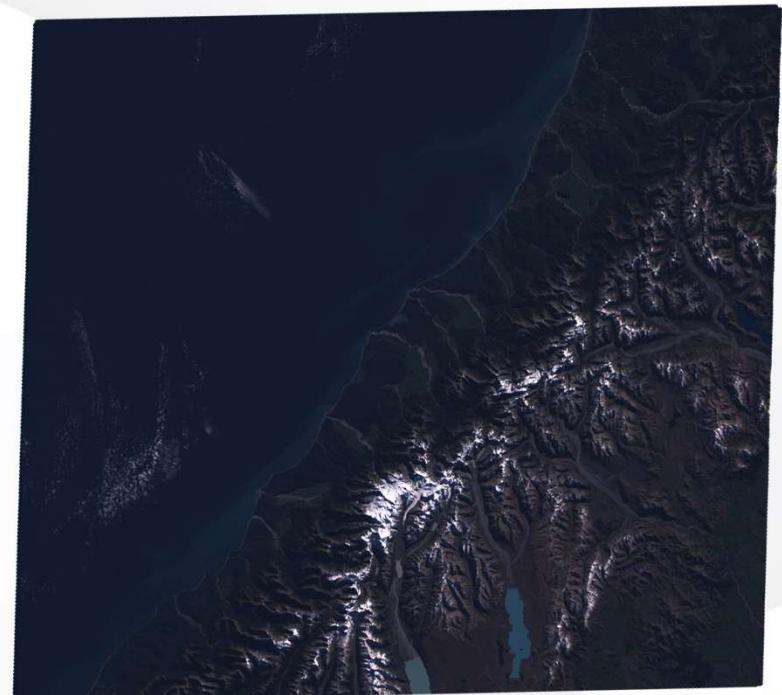


[16]

New Zealand Classification

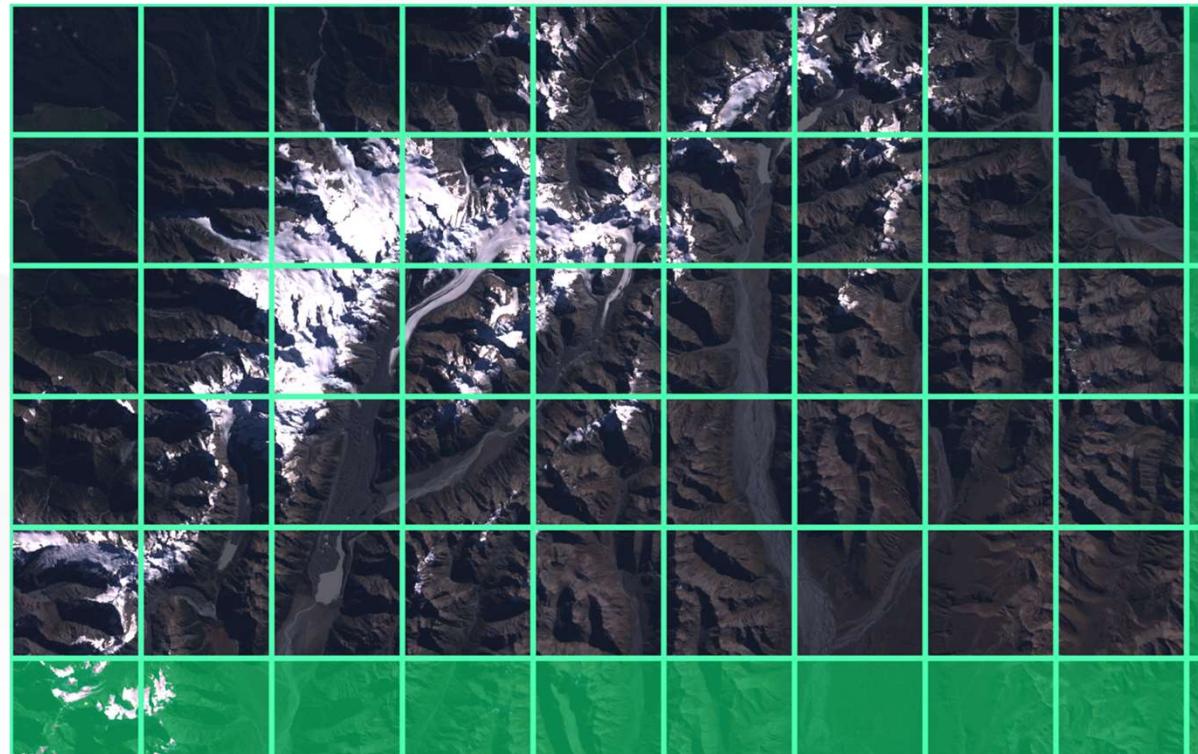


Adapted from (Manaki Whenua, 2021)



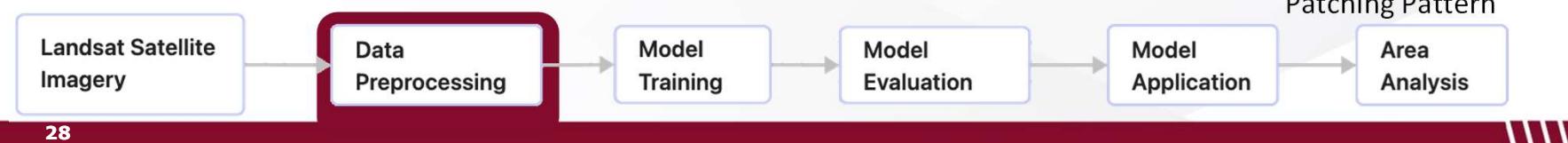
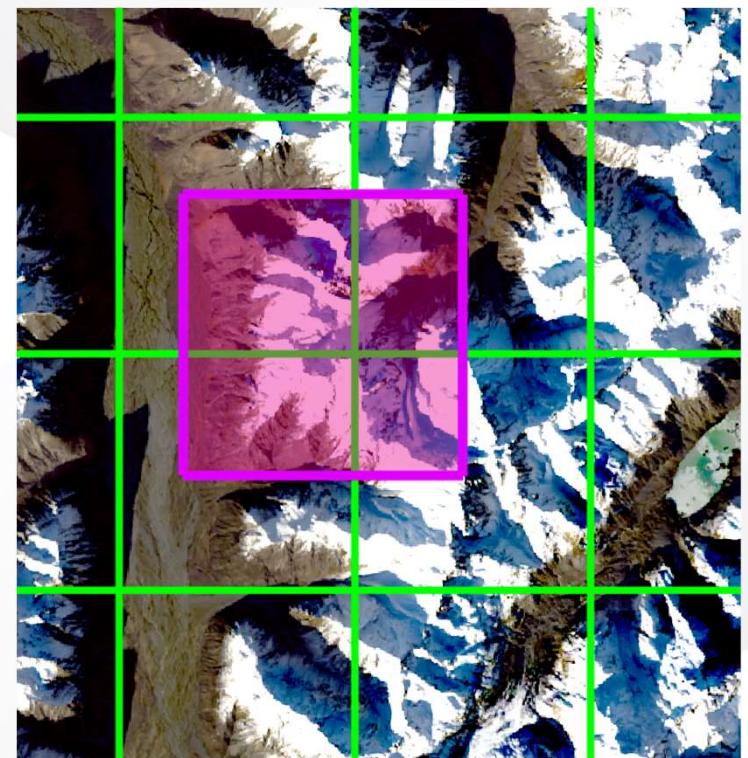
Adapted from [6]

Data Preprocessing

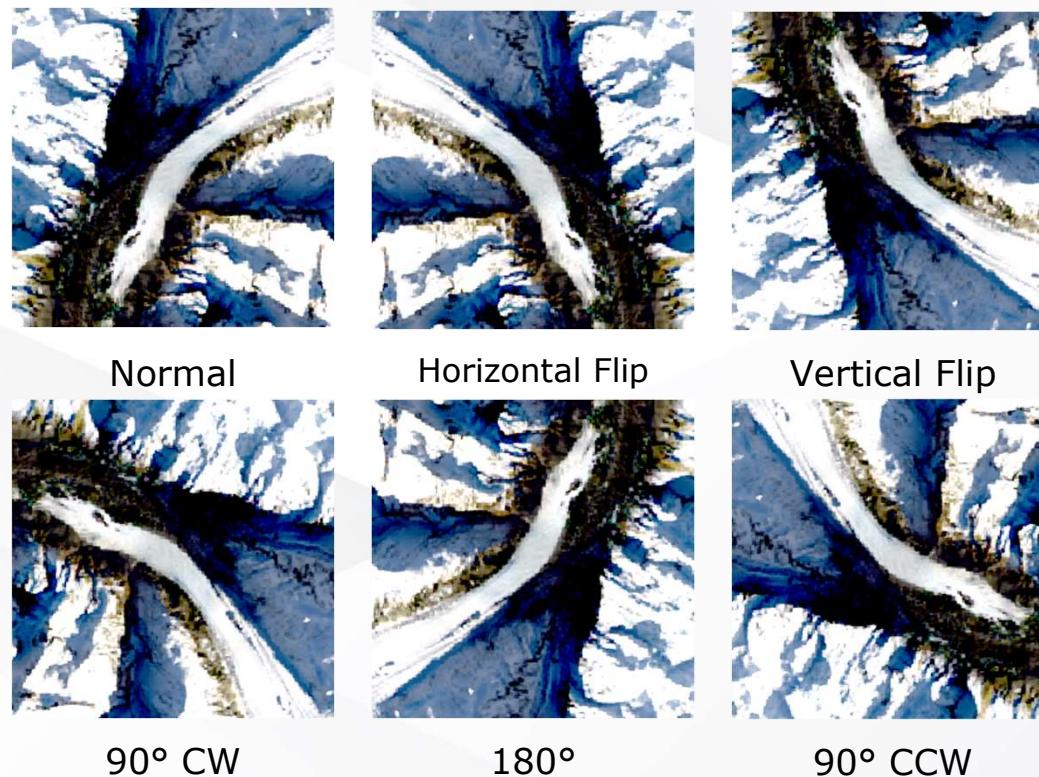


Data Augmentation: Random Patching

- 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



Data Augmentation: Random Flip or Rotate



Landsat Satellite Imagery

Data Preprocessing

Model Training

Model Evaluation

Model Application

Area Analysis

Jaccard Index/IoU

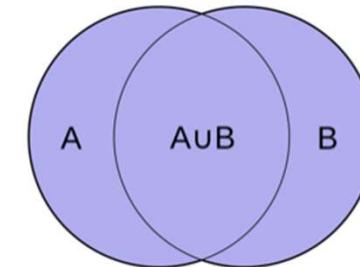
The Jaccard Index/Intersection over Union

- Measures the similarity between two datasets

$$J(A, B) =$$

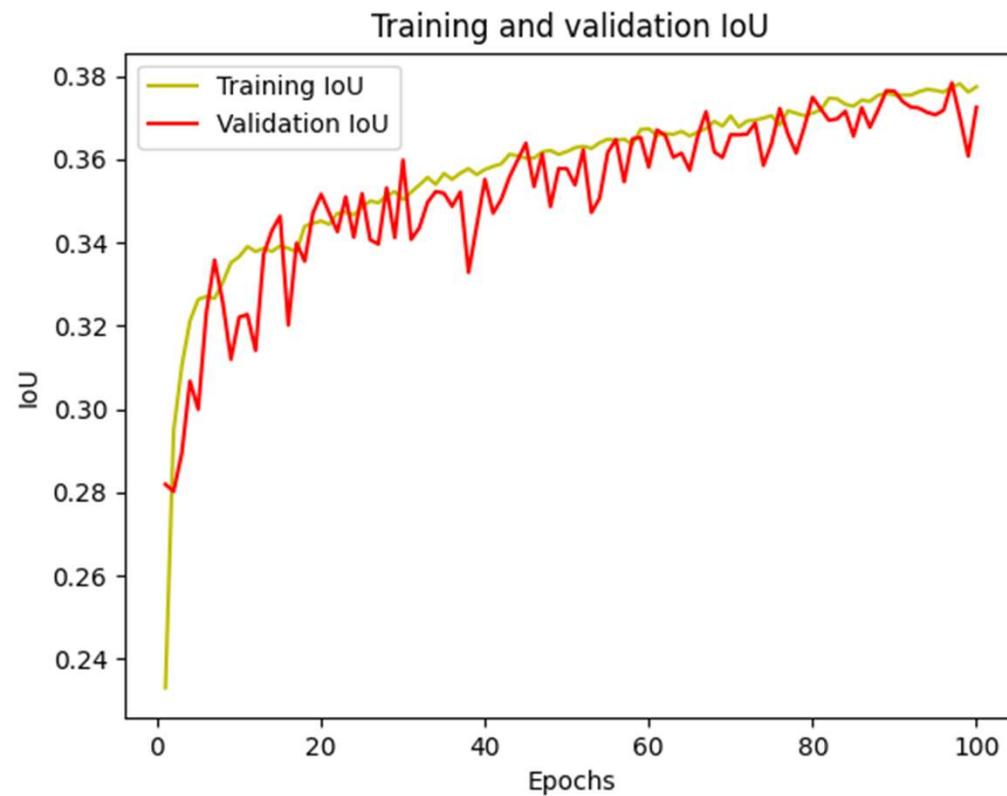
$$\frac{\text{The intersect of } A \text{ & } B}{\text{division}}$$

The union of A & B

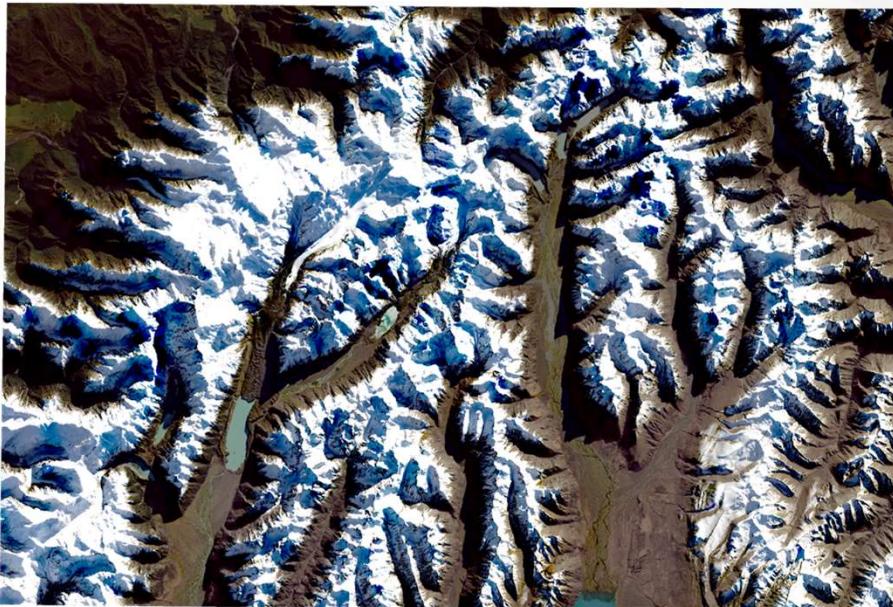


[17]

IoU New Zealand Classification Trained

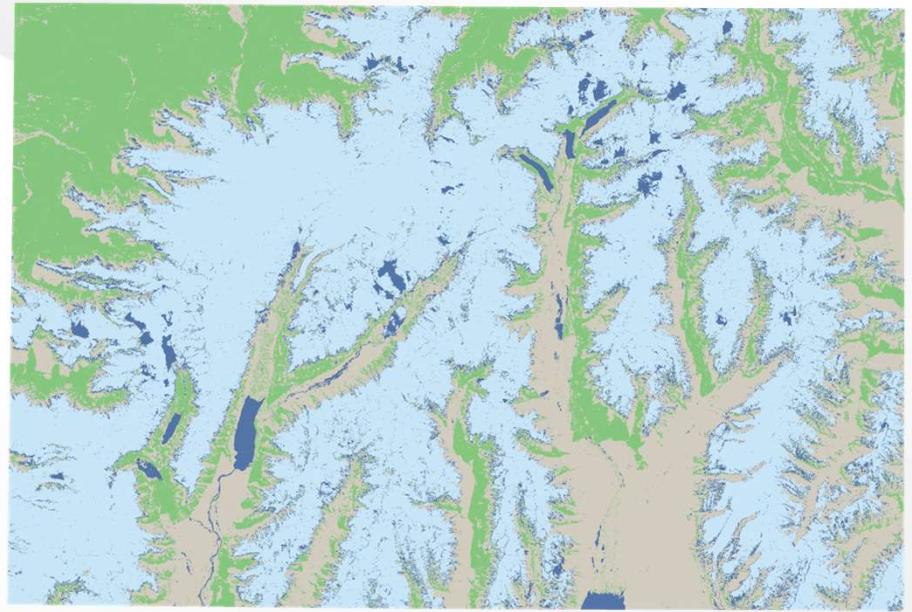


Land Cover Label Generation



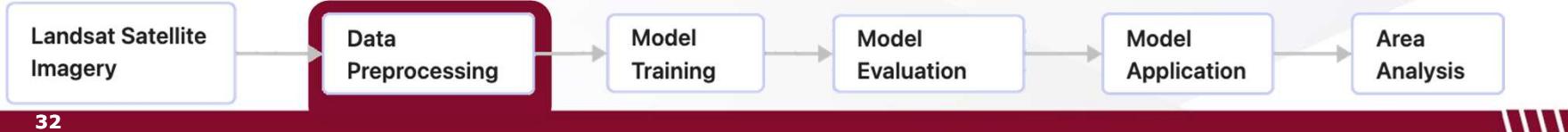
Original Cropped Landsat Scene

Adapted from [5]

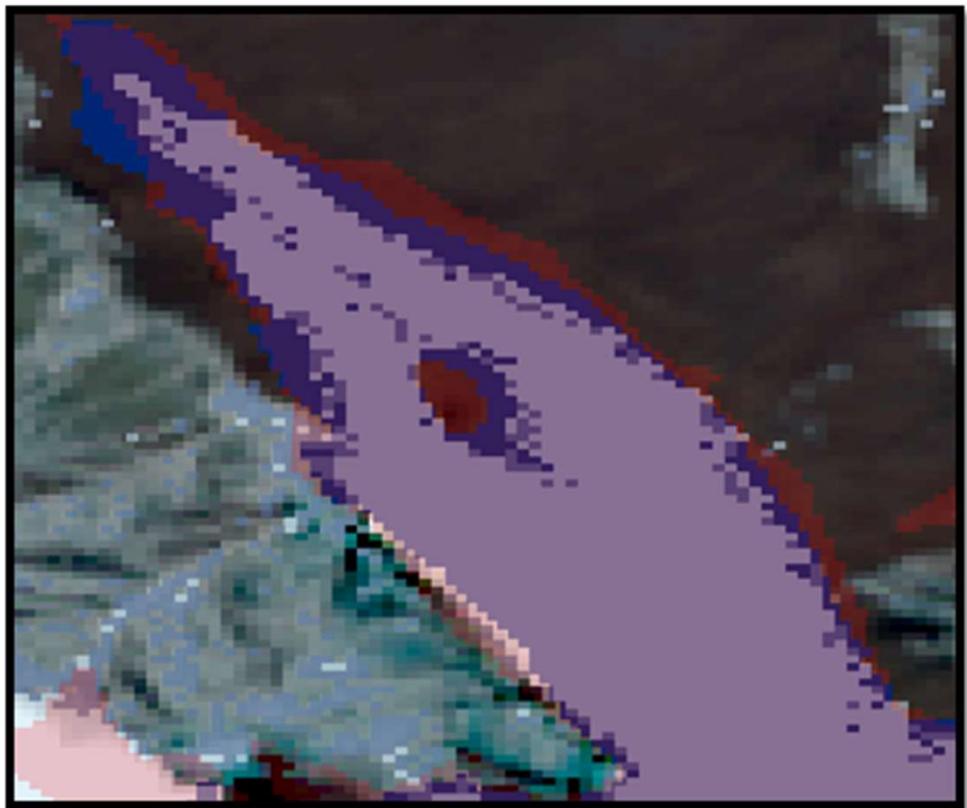


Annotated Ground Truth

Legend:
Permanent Snow & Ice
Barren Land
Vegetation
Water

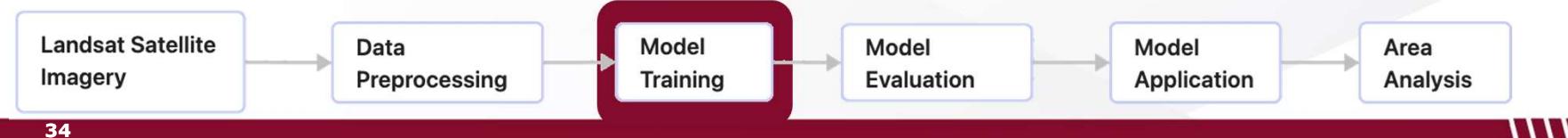
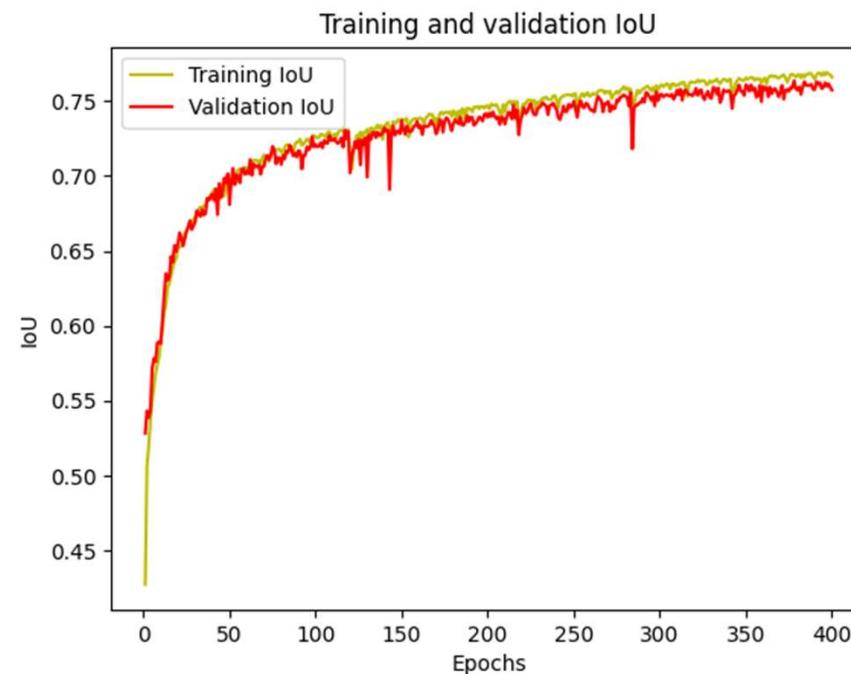


Comparison of Various Truths



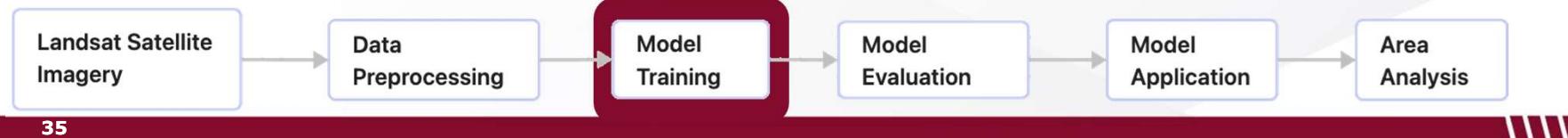
- New Zealand Land Cover in Red
- New Annotation in Lilac
- GLIMS in Blue
 - Collection of expert derived outlines

IoU Annotated Ground Truth



Model Modifications/Improvements

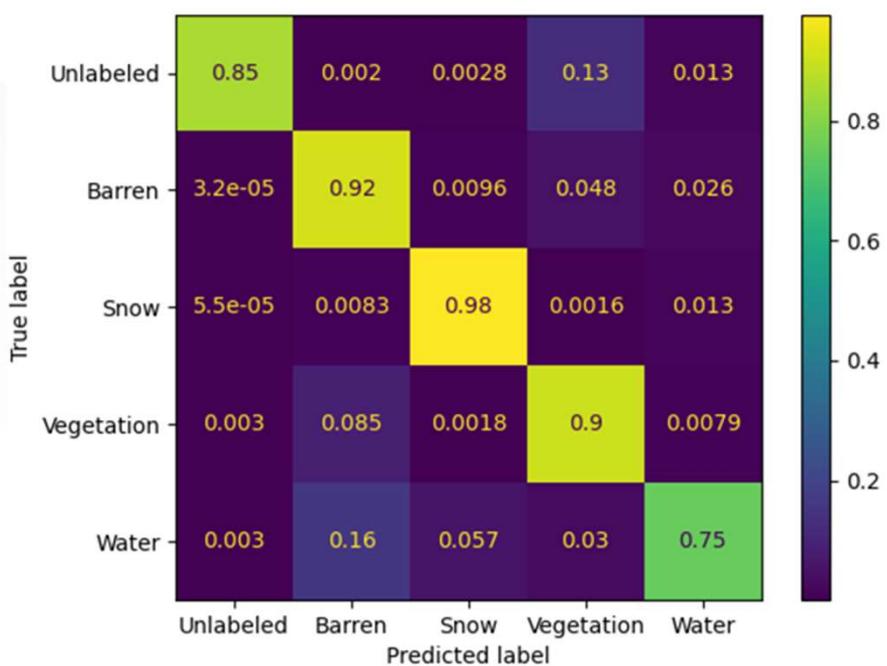
- Added two convolutional layers (for a total of 11) to improve validation accuracy
- Reduced learning rate upon long period of no improvement
- Used VGG16 convolution layers as encoder
 - Jaccard Coefficient improved from 0.8 to 0.85



The background of the slide is a wide-angle photograph of a mountainous landscape. In the distance, several peaks are covered in white snow. A large, partially melted glacier is visible in the middle ground, stretching across the frame. The foreground is composed of dark, rugged, and textured terrain, likely a mix of scree and exposed rock. The lighting suggests it's either early morning or late afternoon, with long shadows and a warm glow on the peaks.

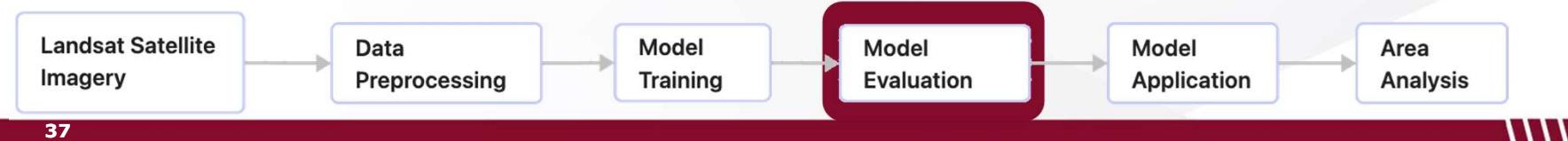
Results

Model Accuracy

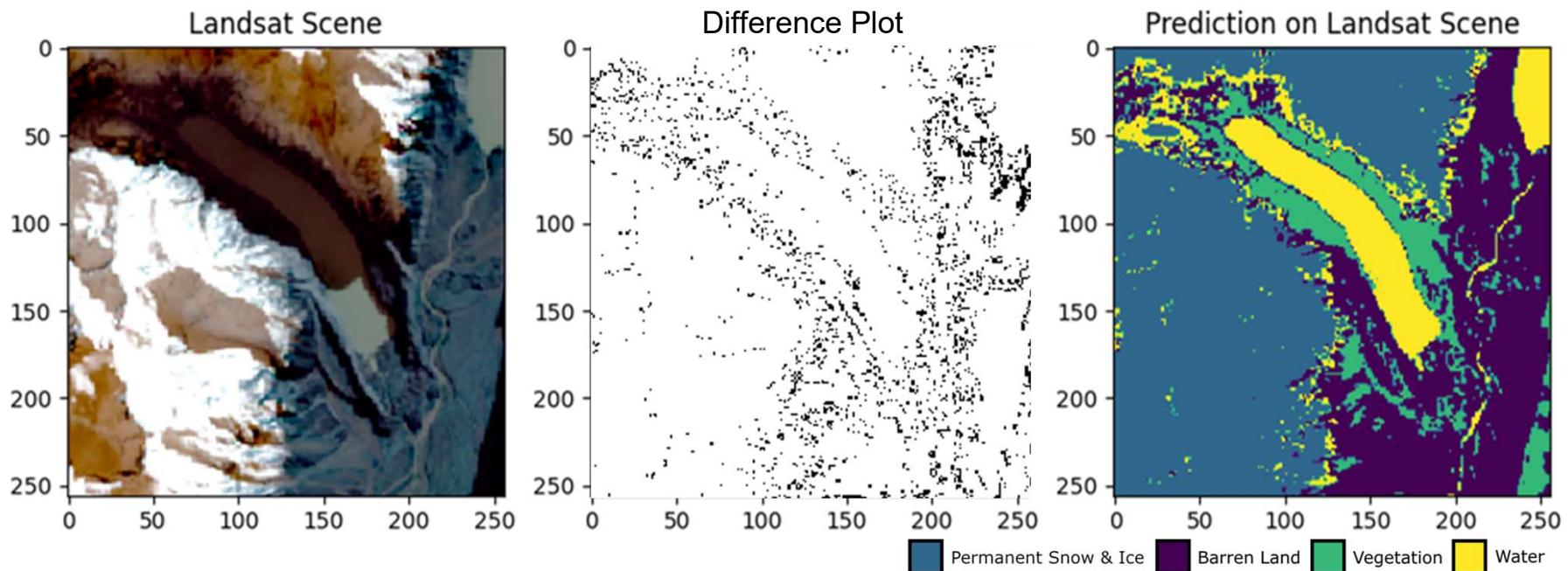


Confusion matrix of trained model

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



Model Accuracy Continued



Landsat Satellite Imagery

Data Preprocessing

Model Training

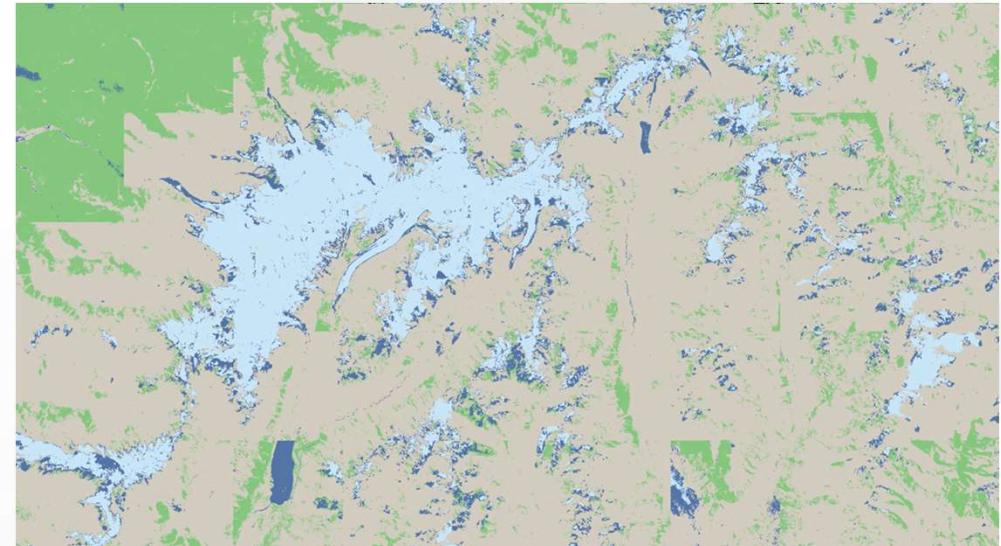
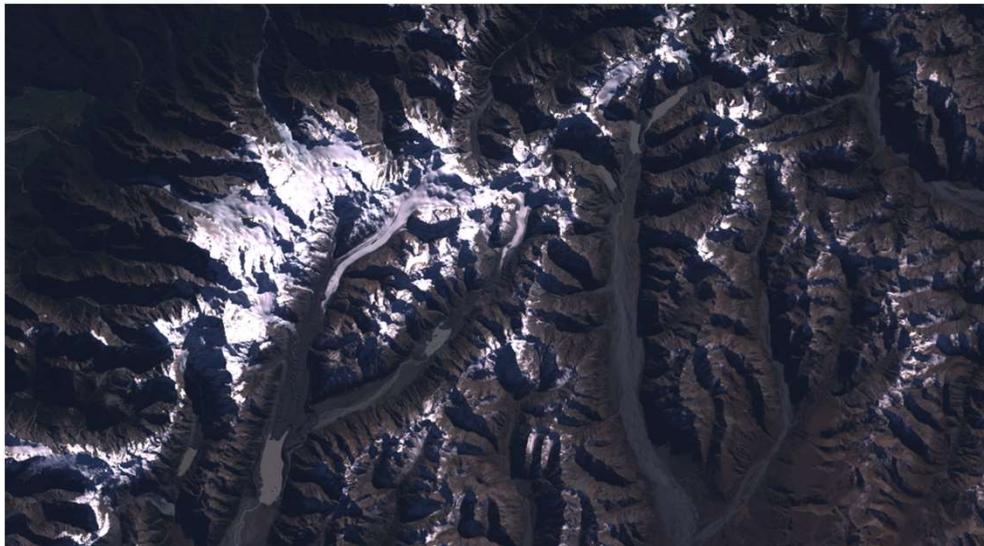
Model Evaluation

Model Application

Area Analysis

Model Accuracy Continued

- Complete scene prediction
- Combination of 256x256 patches



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

Landsat Satellite Imagery

Data Preprocessing

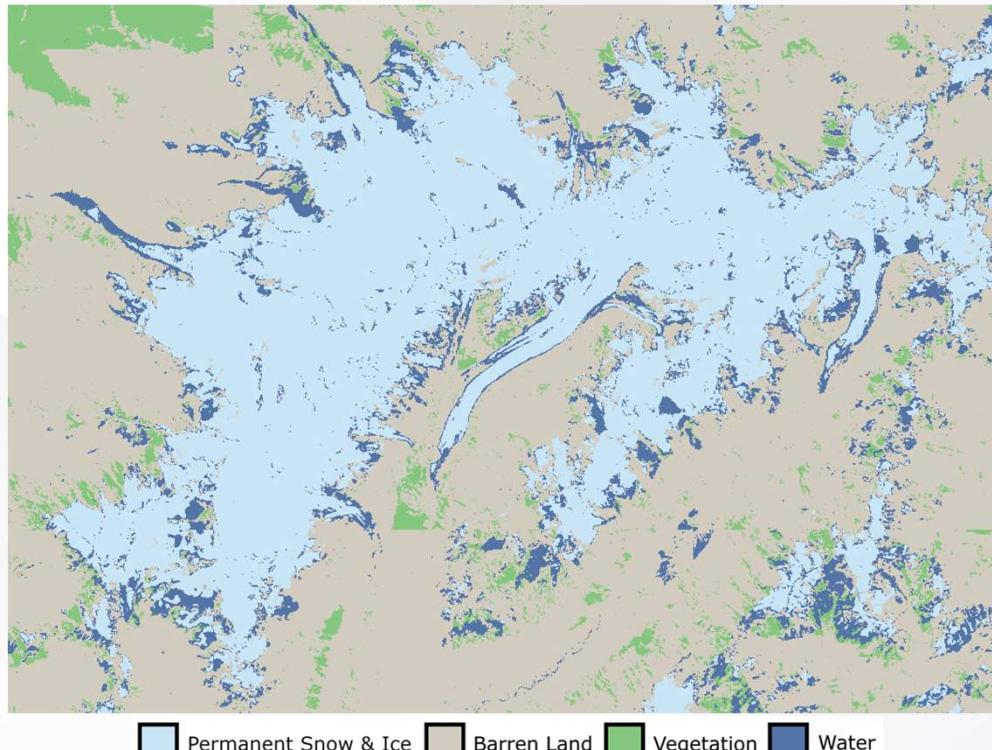
Model Training

Model Evaluation

Model Application

Area Analysis

Model Accuracy Continued



Legend:
Permanent Snow & Ice Barren Land Vegetation Water

Landsat Satellite Imagery

Data Preprocessing

Model Training

Model Evaluation

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Area Analysis

The background of the slide is a wide-angle photograph of a mountain range. In the center, a large, rugged mountain peak is covered in patches of white snow. Below it, a dark, rocky slope descends towards a body of water. In the foreground, there's a dark, textured area that appears to be a glacier or a field of dark rocks. The sky is clear and blue.

Conclusion

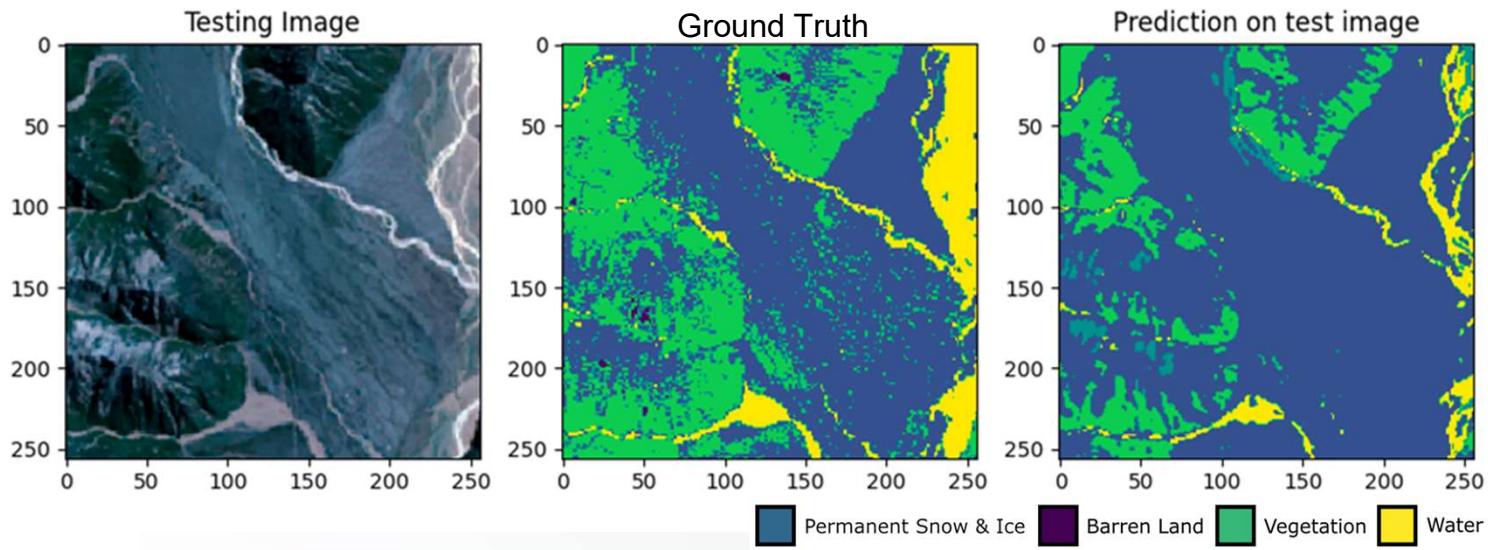
Takeaways

- 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

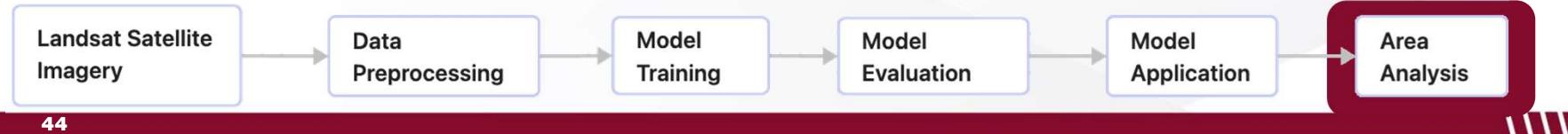
- Infeasible to have perfect labels
 - Instrument error and labeling error
 - No perfect ground truth available

➤ O
○ E



Next Steps: Project

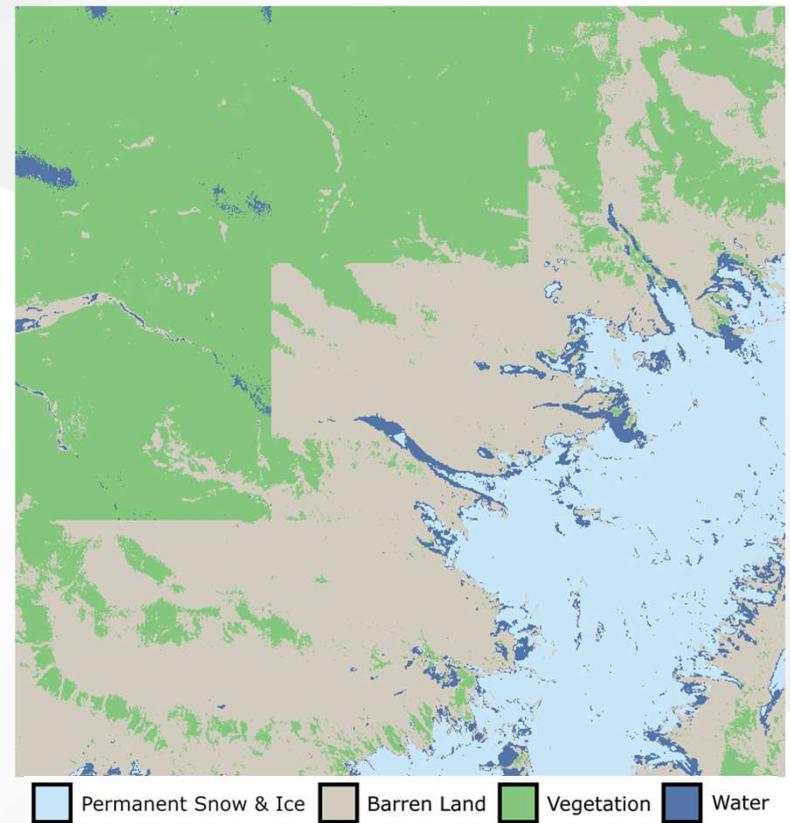
- Determine method to measure glacial change with model
- Compile glacial areas through time
- Relate to climate factors



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Next Steps: Model

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



Bibliography

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- [5] [Laying Down Stakes to Measure Glacier Melt - The New York Times](#)
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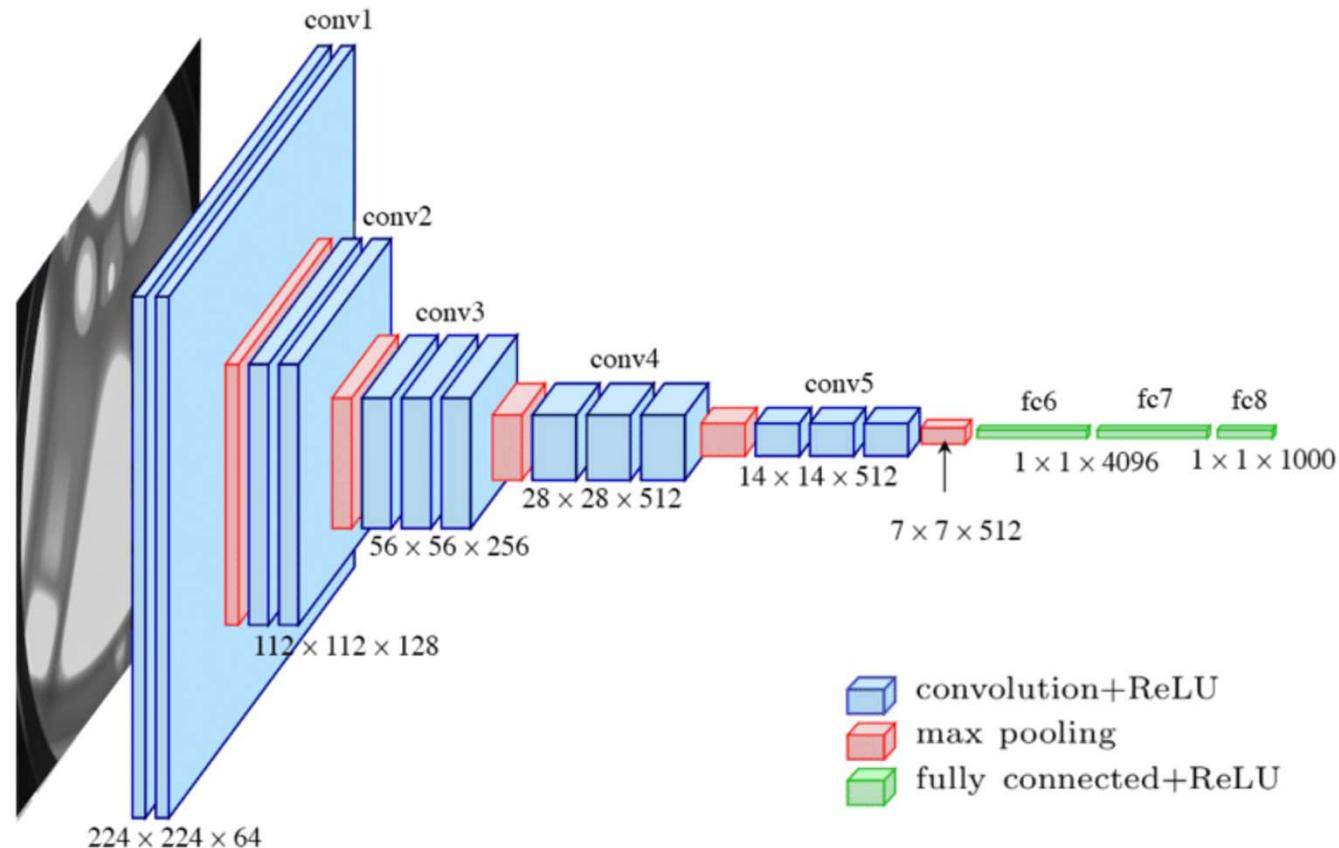
Thank You! Questions?

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Supplementary: VGG



[18]

Model Accuracy Continued

