# Understanding Cloud From Satellite Images

**Computer Science** 

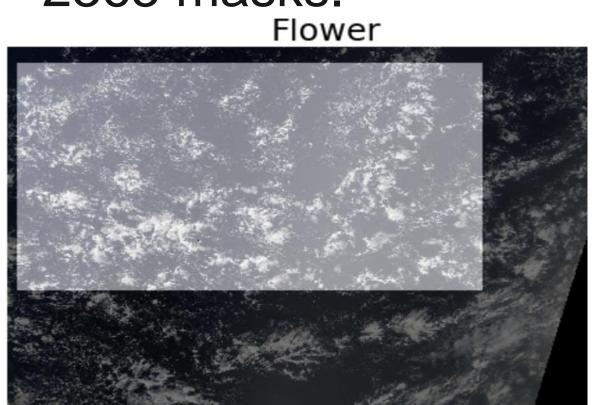
#### **Team 125**

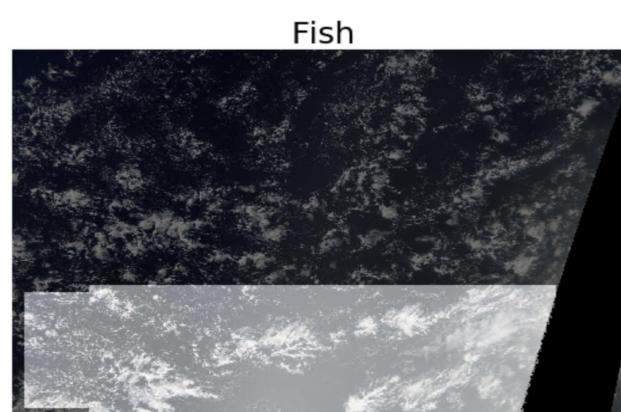
#### MOTIVATION

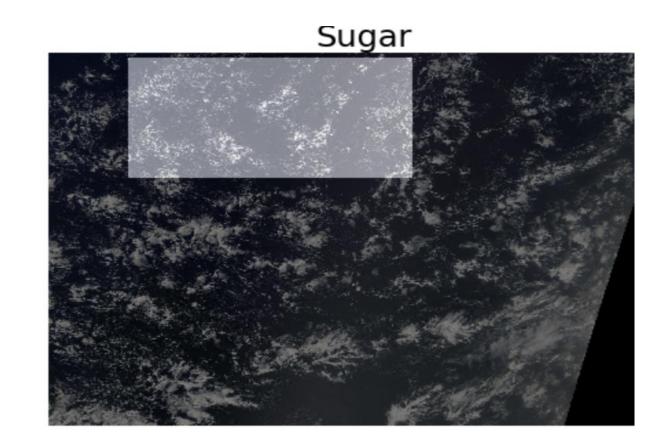
- Improve physical understanding of the clouds their shapes.
- Cloud formation helps understand the climate system and weather patterns.

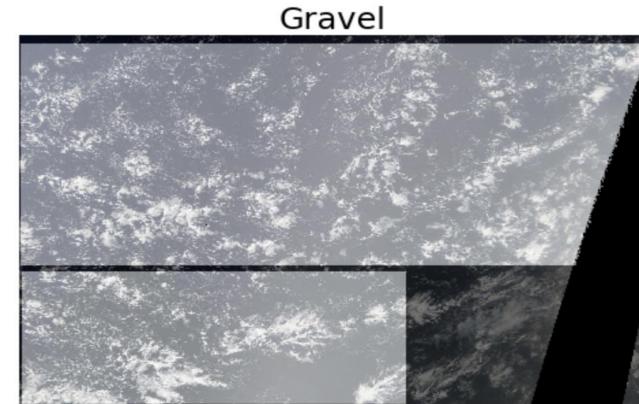
### DATA

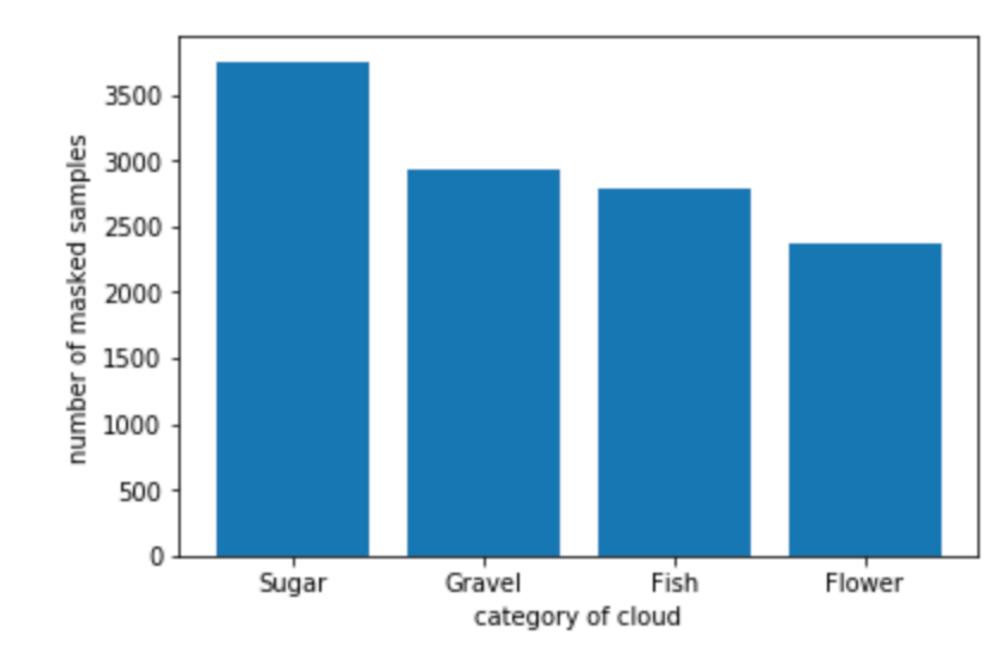
- Cloud Organization Dataset from [1]—MODIS and GOES-16 satellites.
- 4 classes—Flower, Sugar, Fish, and Gravel.
- 5546 images in Total, each image up to 4 masks.
  266 images have all 4 masks.
- Sugar: 3751, Gravel: 2939, Fish: 2781, Flower: 2365 masks.





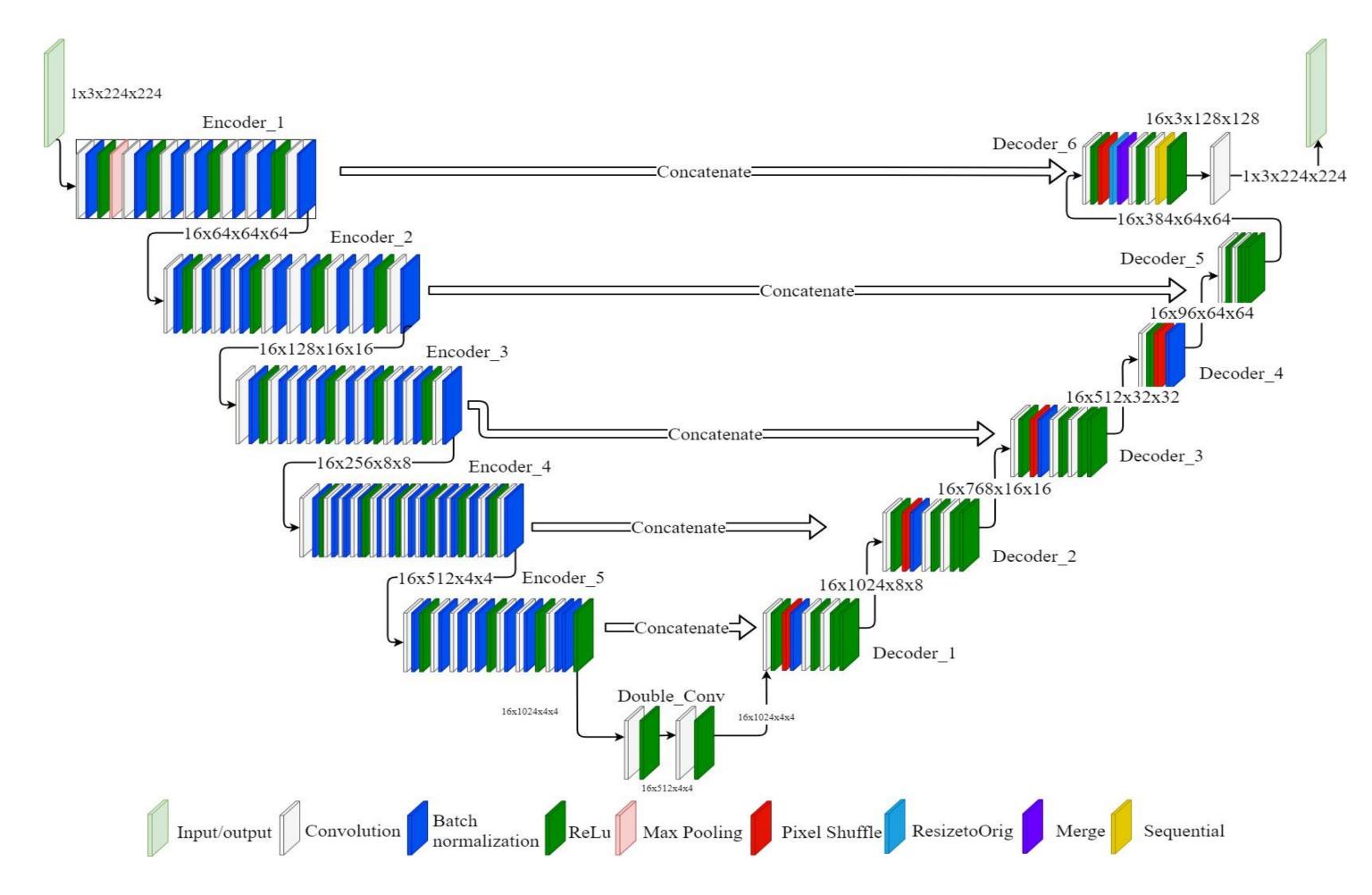






## MODELS AND RESULTS

Baseline: UNet with ResNet34 Encoder



10 epochs—45% accuracy

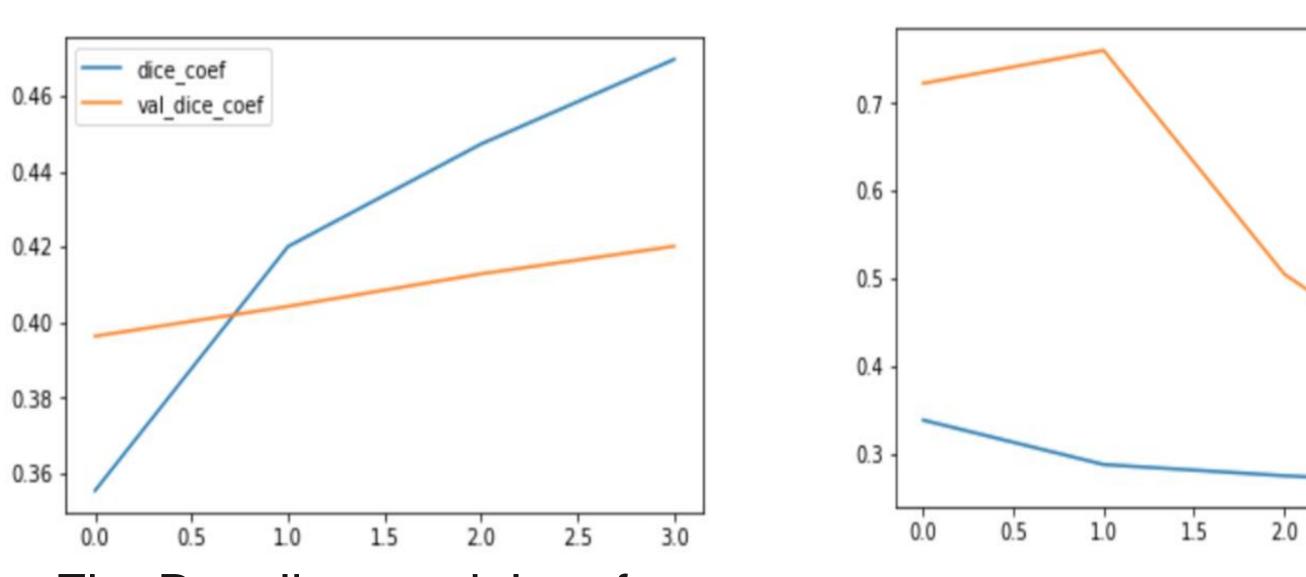
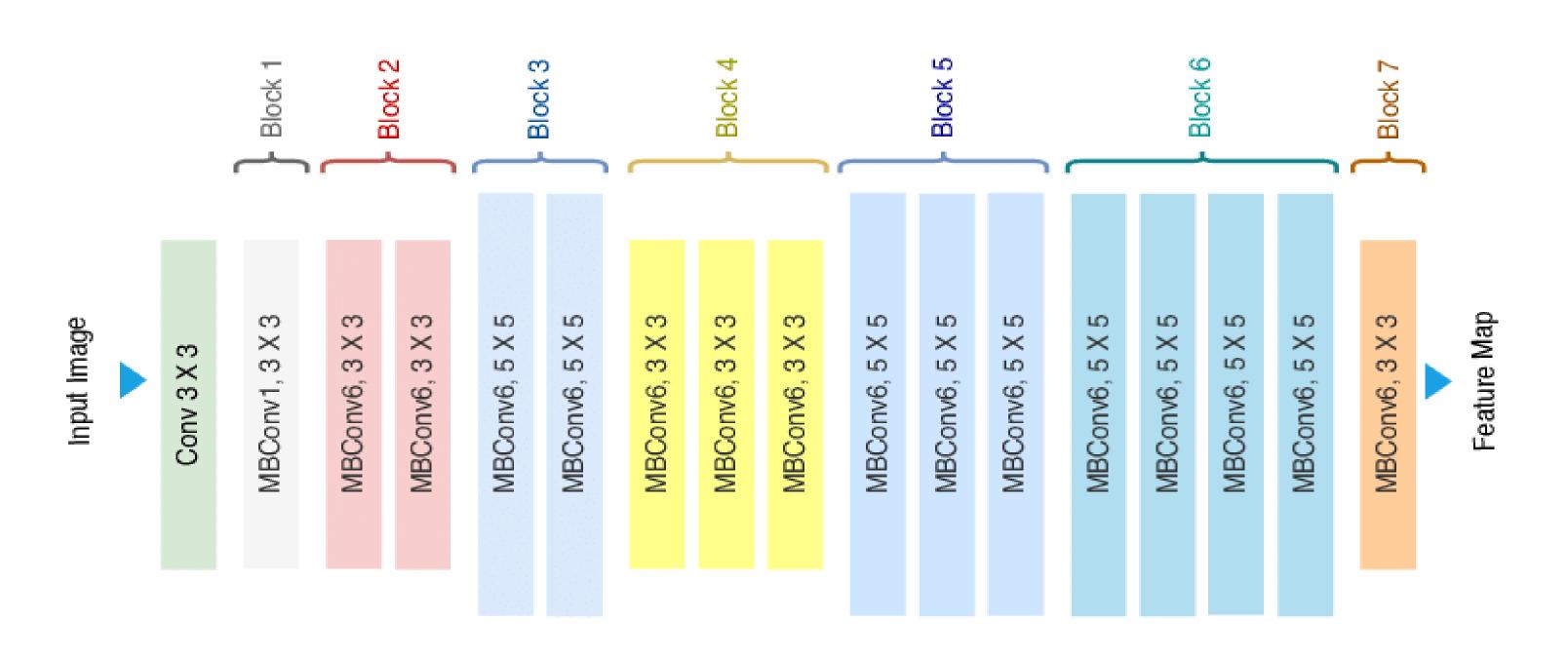


Fig. Baseline model performance

EfficientNet



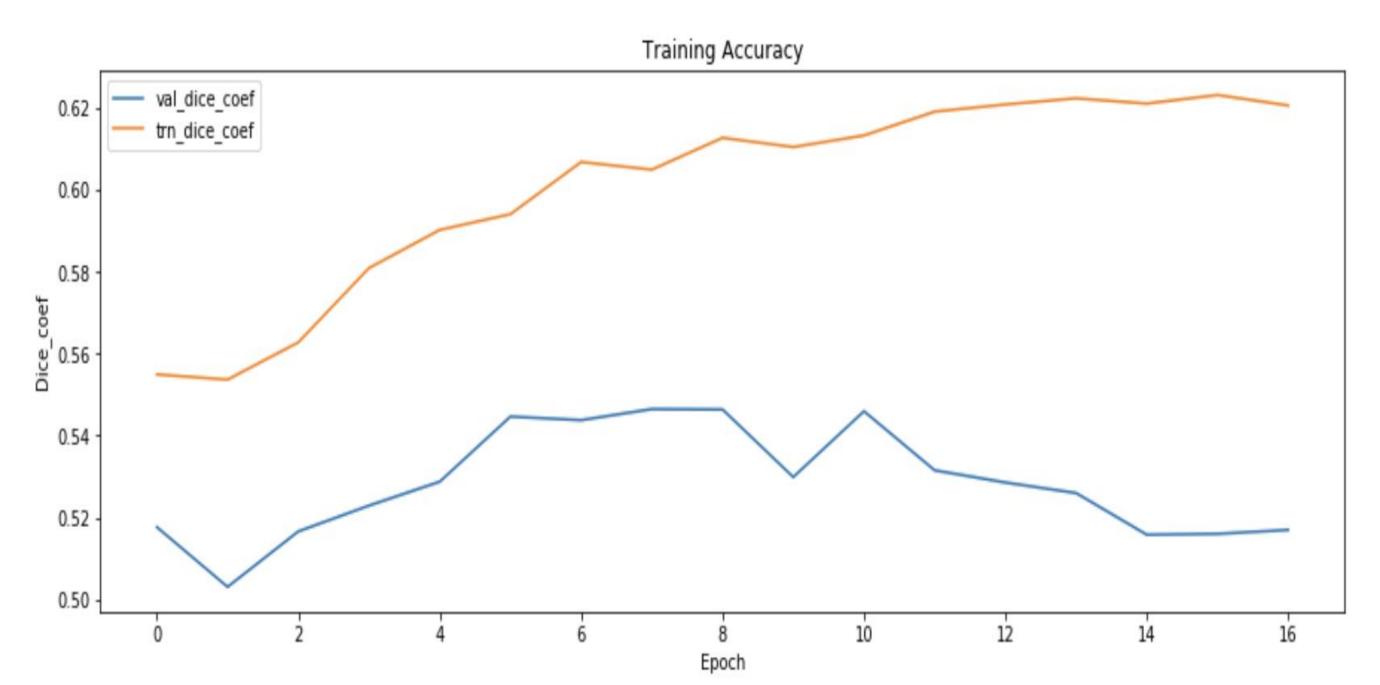
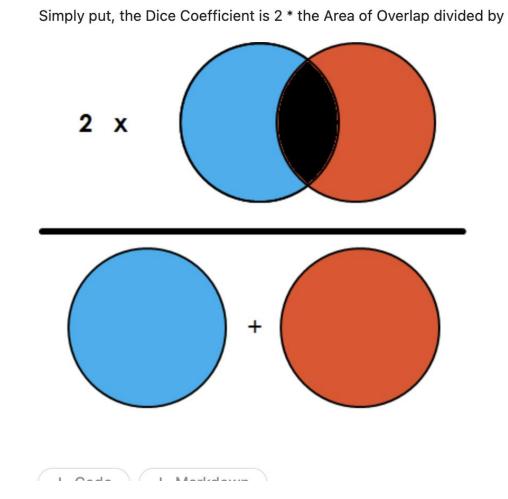


Fig. Final Model performance

10 epochs—65% accuracy

- Dice-coefficient as the accuracy measure—2\*the Area of overlap between the total pixels of the images.
- Image augmentation using albumentations.
- Fine tuning hyperparameters using the dice loss values after each epoch.
- Using **PR AUC**(precision recall area under curve) callback to determine how many epochs to train.



# REFERENCES

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  - https://doi.org/10.48550/ARXIV.1906.01906.
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- Dataset from kaggle competition
   https://www.kaggle.com/competitions/understanding\_cloud\_organization/data.
- Tan, M., & Le, Q. V. (2019). EfficientNet: Rethinking Model Scaling for Convolutional Neural Networks. arXiv. <a href="https://doi.org/10.48550/ARXIV.1905.11946">https://doi.org/10.48550/ARXIV.1905.11946</a>