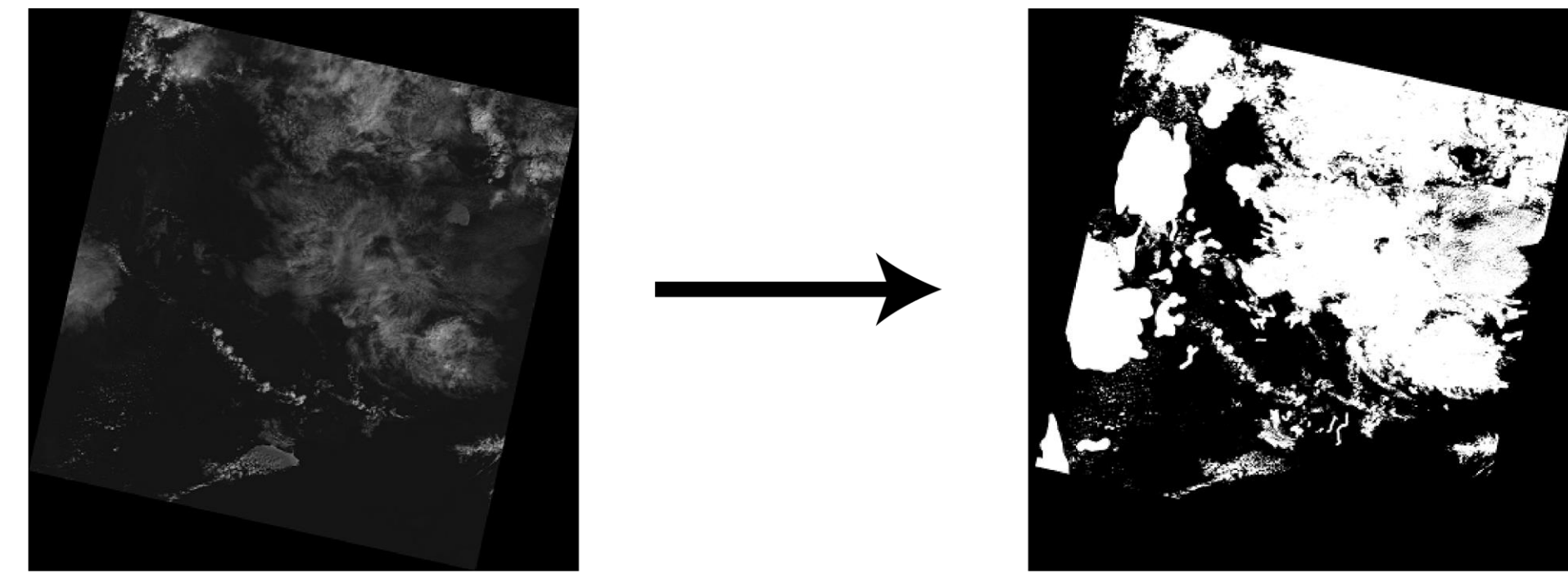


Why?

Cloud segmentation is a vital task in applications that utilize satellite imagery. Cloud regions in satellite images hold valuable information about the atmospheric parameters in weather studies.



Problem: Unlike many other computer vision tasks, collecting additional data and relevant ground truths is unfeasible.

A Solution: Generating synthetic satellite imagery.

What should the synthetic images look like?!

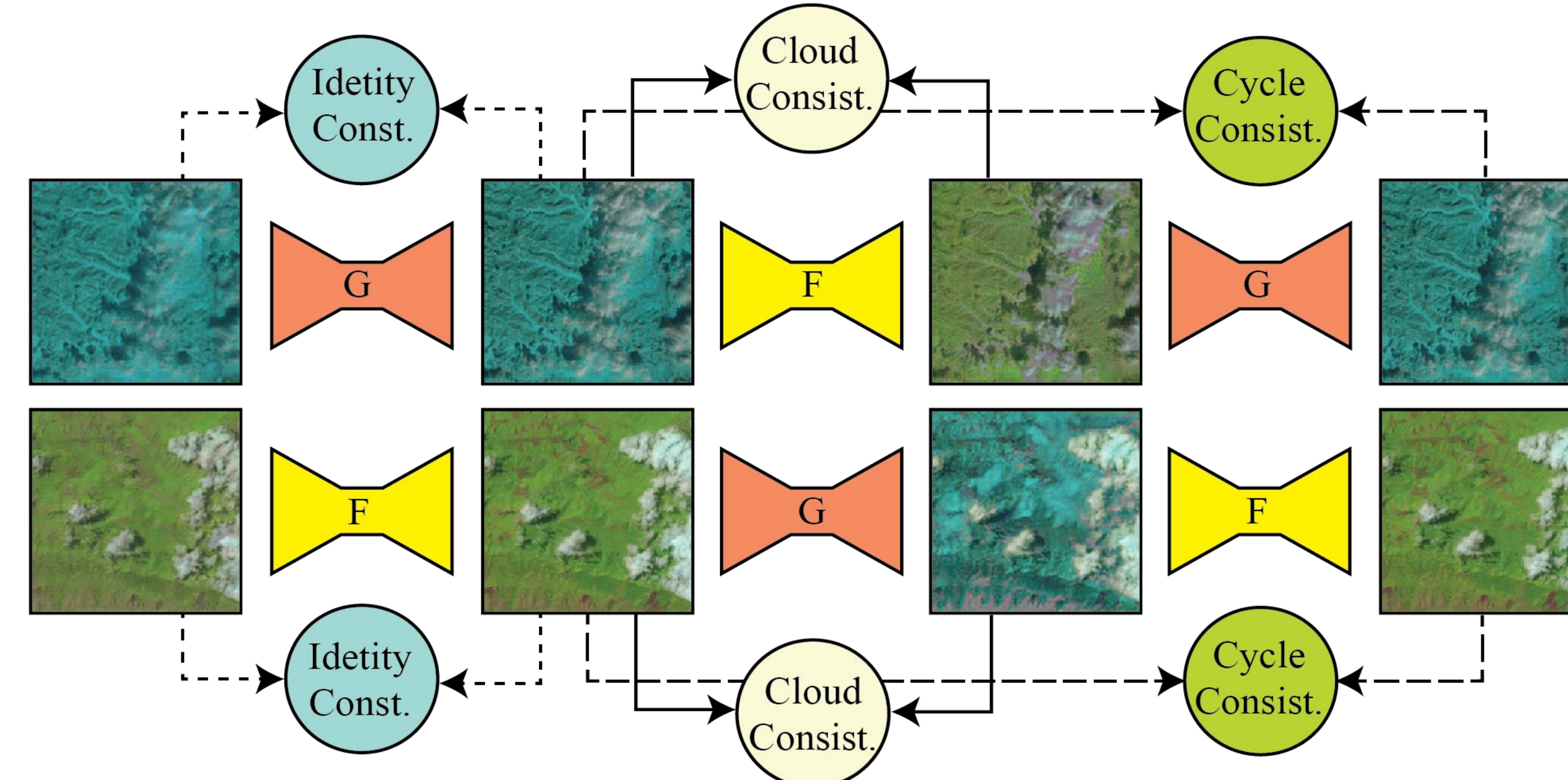
- Exhibit **realistic appearances** with the original training images in texture, style, etc.
- Location and intensity of clouds** should remain **intact**, so that the existing ground truths can be reused in further cloud detection algorithms.

Some important points:

- Distinguishing clouds from snow/ice is difficult.
- To have diverse and challenging images: Converting snowy landscapes to non-snowy ones, and vice versa.



How?



$$G: X(non - snow) \rightarrow Y(snow), F: Y(snow) \rightarrow X(non - snow)$$

Discriminator D_Y tries to distinguish between real images of y and the translated versions, $G(x)$.

Loss functions for training:

$$L(G, F, D_Y, X, Y, M_X, M_Y) = L_{GAN}(G, D_Y, X, Y, M_X, M_Y) + \lambda_1 L_{identity}(F, X, M_X) + \lambda_2 L_{cyc}(G, F, X, M_X) + \lambda_3 L_{cloud}(G, X, M_X)$$

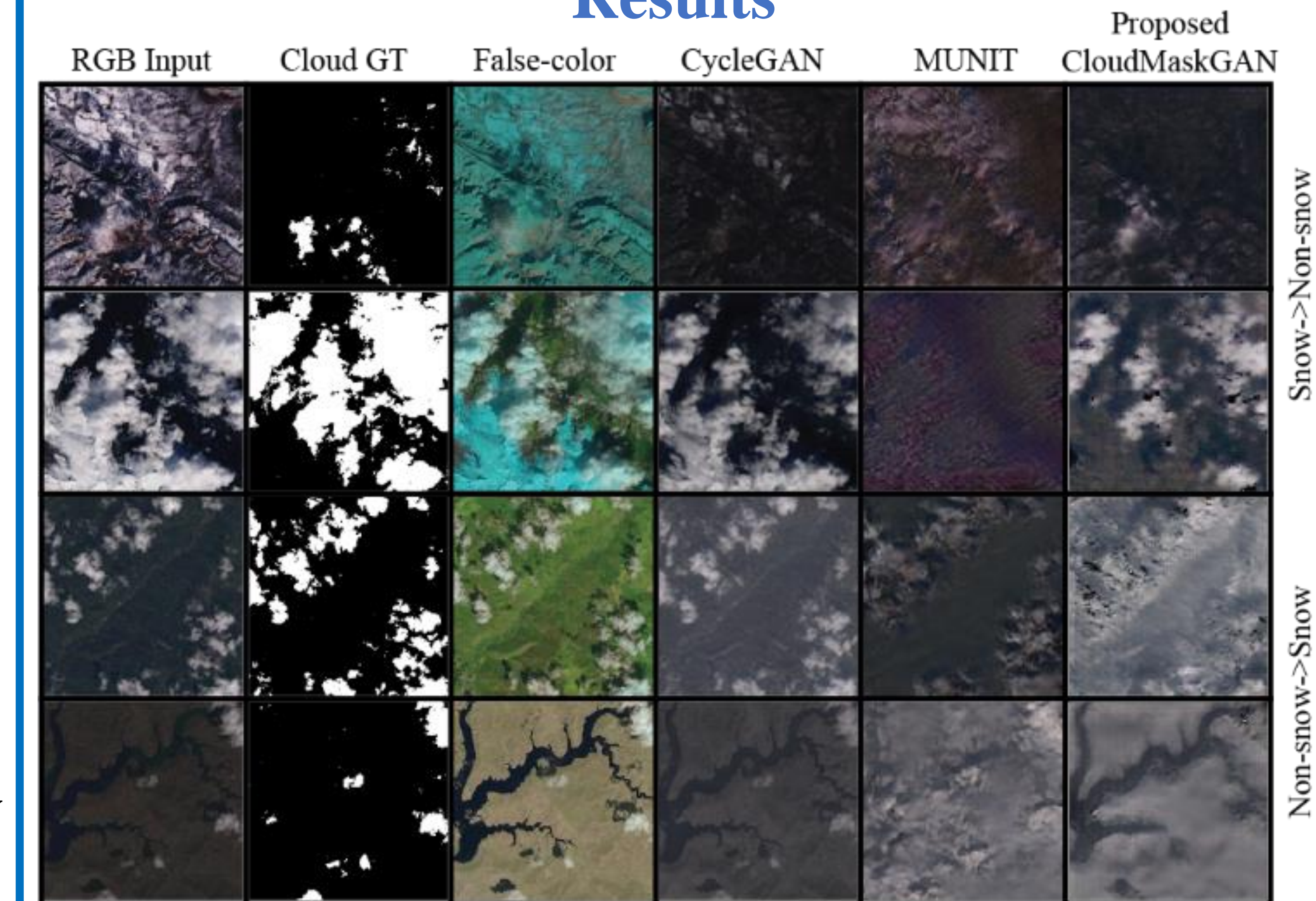
$$L_{GAN}(G, D_Y, X, Y, M_X, M_Y) = E_{y \sim p(y)} [\log(D_Y(y * M_Y))] + E_{x \sim p(x)} [\log(1 - D_Y(G(x) * M_X))]$$

$$L_{identity}(F, X, M_X) = E_{x \sim p(x)} [\|F(x) * M_X - x * M_X\|_1]$$

$$L_{cyc}(G, F, X, M_X) = E_{x \sim p(x)} [\|F(G(x)) * M_X - x * M_X\|_1]$$

$$L_{cloud}(G, X, M_X) = E_{x \sim p(x)} [\|G(x) * (1 - M_X) - x * (1 - M_X)\|_2]$$

Results



Method	Jaccard	Precision	Recall	Overall Accuracy
CycleGAN GAN-train	26.17	54.14	38.56	69.09
MUNIT GAN-train	-	-	-	31.21
CloudMaskGAN GAN-train	46.24	66.50	68.57	84.36
CycleGAN GAN-test	10.76	21.49	37.60	39.14
MUNIT GAN-test	15.17	33.25	42.35	61.86
CloudMaskGAN GAN-test	27.57	47.05	49.96	74.80

Conclusion

CloudMaskGAN generates realistic synthetic remote sensing images.

By incorporating ground truths, CloudMaskGAN provides a translation approach that can be extended to other computer vision tasks.

Given imbalanced or limited datasets (and ground truths), CloudMaskGAN has the potential to generate high-quality and diverse synthetic data that can retain pixel values in specific regions.

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