

Prediction of Cloud Movement from Satellite Images using Neural Networks

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Abstract—Predicting cloud movement and dynamics is an important aspect in several areas, including prediction of solar energy generation. Knowing where a cloud will be or how it evolves over a given geographical area can help energy providers to better estimate their production levels. In this paper we propose a novel approach to predicting cloud movement based on satellite imagery. It combines techniques of generating motion vectors from sequential images with neural networks. First, the images are masked to isolate cloud pixels, then Farneback's version of the Optical Flow algorithm is used to detect motion from one image to the next and generate motion vector flow for each pair of images. After that, a feed forward back propagation neural network is trained with the vector data derived from the dataset imagery. Different parameters for the duration of the training, size of the input, and the neighborhood radius of one

took it a step further by detecting and masking out cloud and cloud shadow pixels from the image in order to make use of the clear pixels instead of discarding the entire image. More details will be given in Section II.

Harnessing the power of solar irradiation is a task entirely dependent on weather conditions, specifically on the absence of cloud cover. As clouds passing over a solar power plant cannot be eradicated, a solution is to identify clouds and predict their near future position by analyzing their movement. This way, plant operators can benefit from the cover of shadow by performing maintenance on the installed equipment, and not restrict it from running when the sky is clear.

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TALKING POINTS

- Motivation
- State of the Art
- Solution
- Experiments
- Conclusions

MOTIVATION

- Solar energy generation
- Solar irradiance
- Insight into weather processes

STATE OF THE ART

- Cloud Detection: Fmask, Escrig
- Cloud Motion: Escrig, Hamill

Fmask

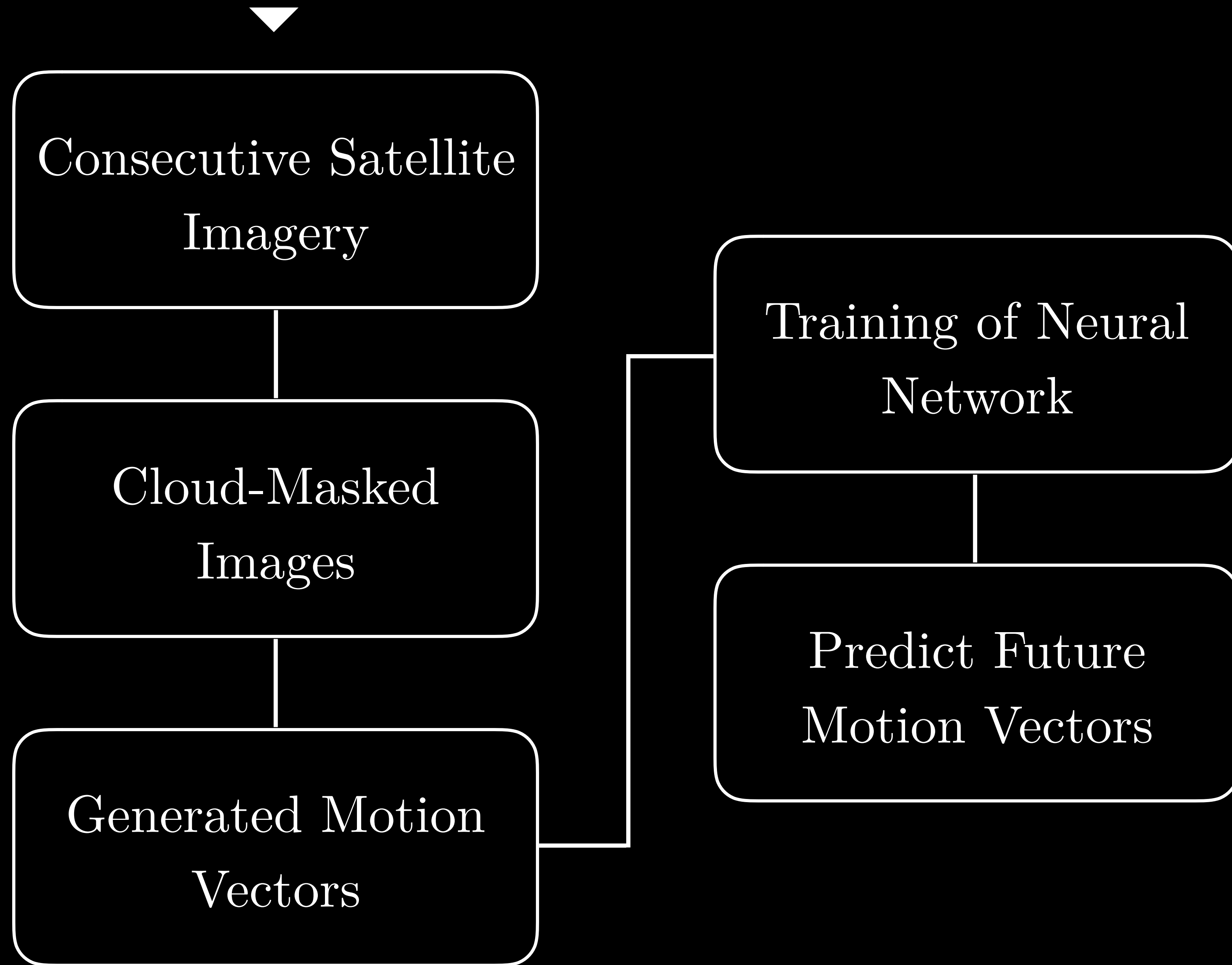
- Input: Top of Atmosphere (TOA) reflectance values for Bands 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and the Brightness Temperature (BT) Band 6.
- Series of tests and probabilities for cloud, shadow, and snow.
- Output: three binary masks for clouds, cloud shadows, and snow.

Hamill

- Input: two infrared images 30 minutes apart
- Multiple cross-correlations for motion vectors
- Output: realistic, forecast IR pixel images

Escrig

- Input: VIS 0.6, VIS 0.8, IR 3.9, IR 10.8, IR 12.0
- Test for snow and two common threshold tests
- Reflectance test for visible and infrared bands
- Cross-correlation to generate motion vectors
- Output: short-term forecasting of cloud cover

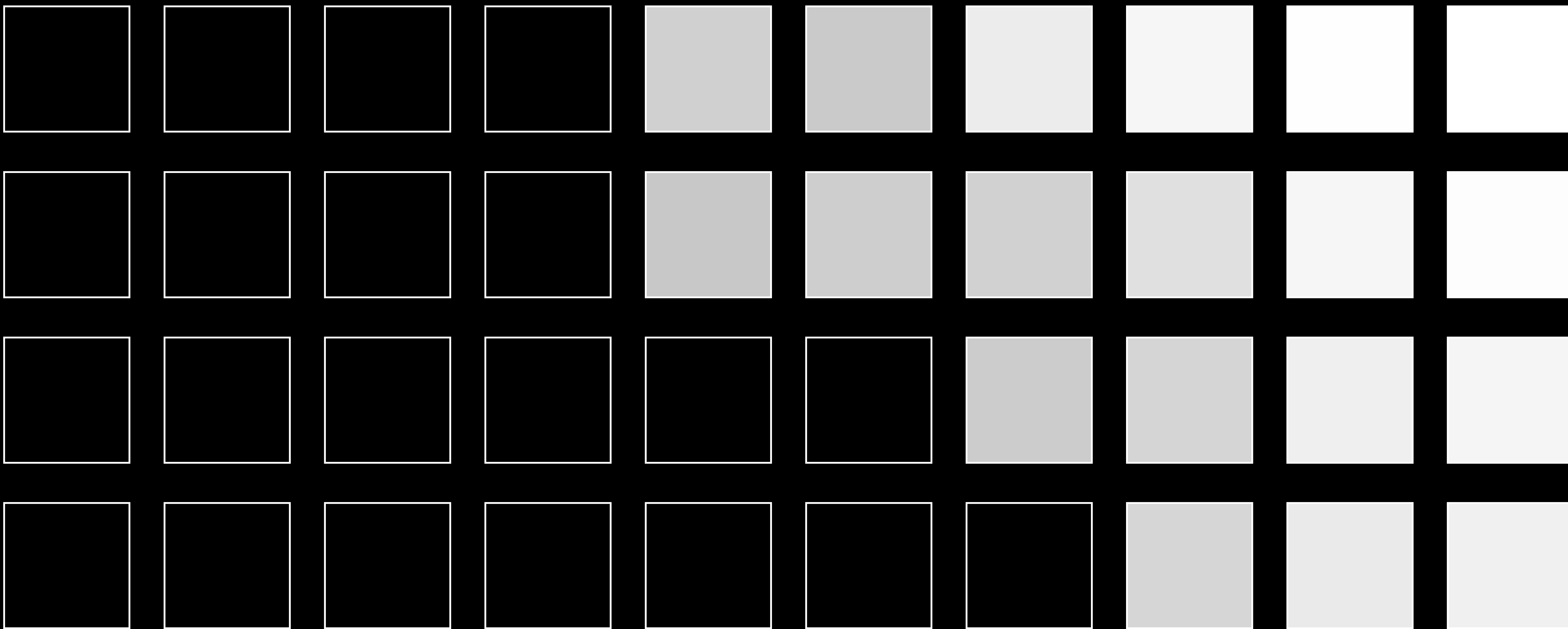


105	130	176	192	208	222	236	246	254	255
112	135	168	199	200	206	209	224	246	254
133	147	173	184	191	197	204	213	239	246
123	132	145	154	167	176	189	214	234	240

Thresholding to zero from 199

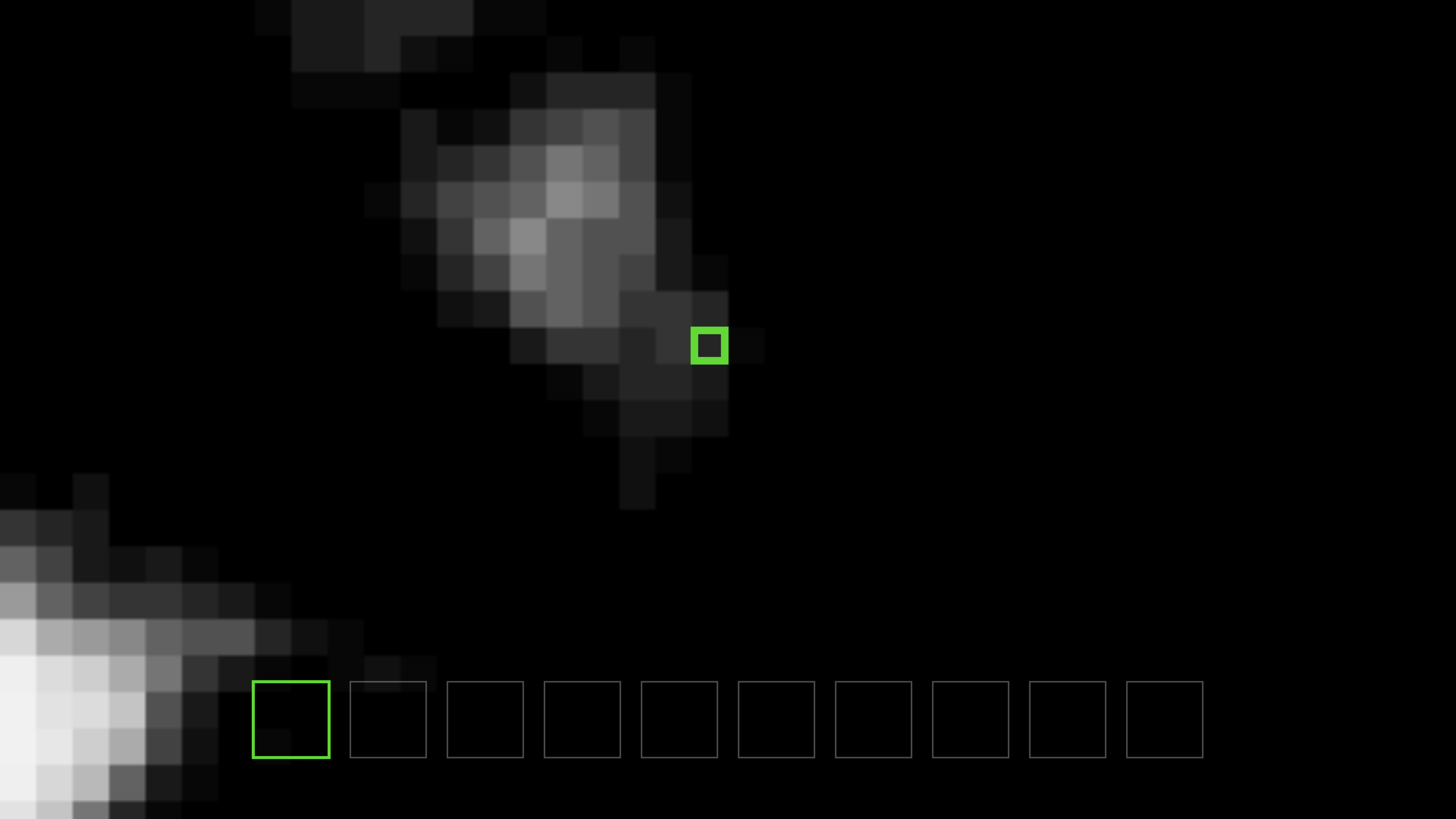
0	0	0	0	208	222	236	246	254	255
0	0	0	0	200	206	209	224	246	254
0	0	0	0	0	0	204	213	239	246
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	214	234	240

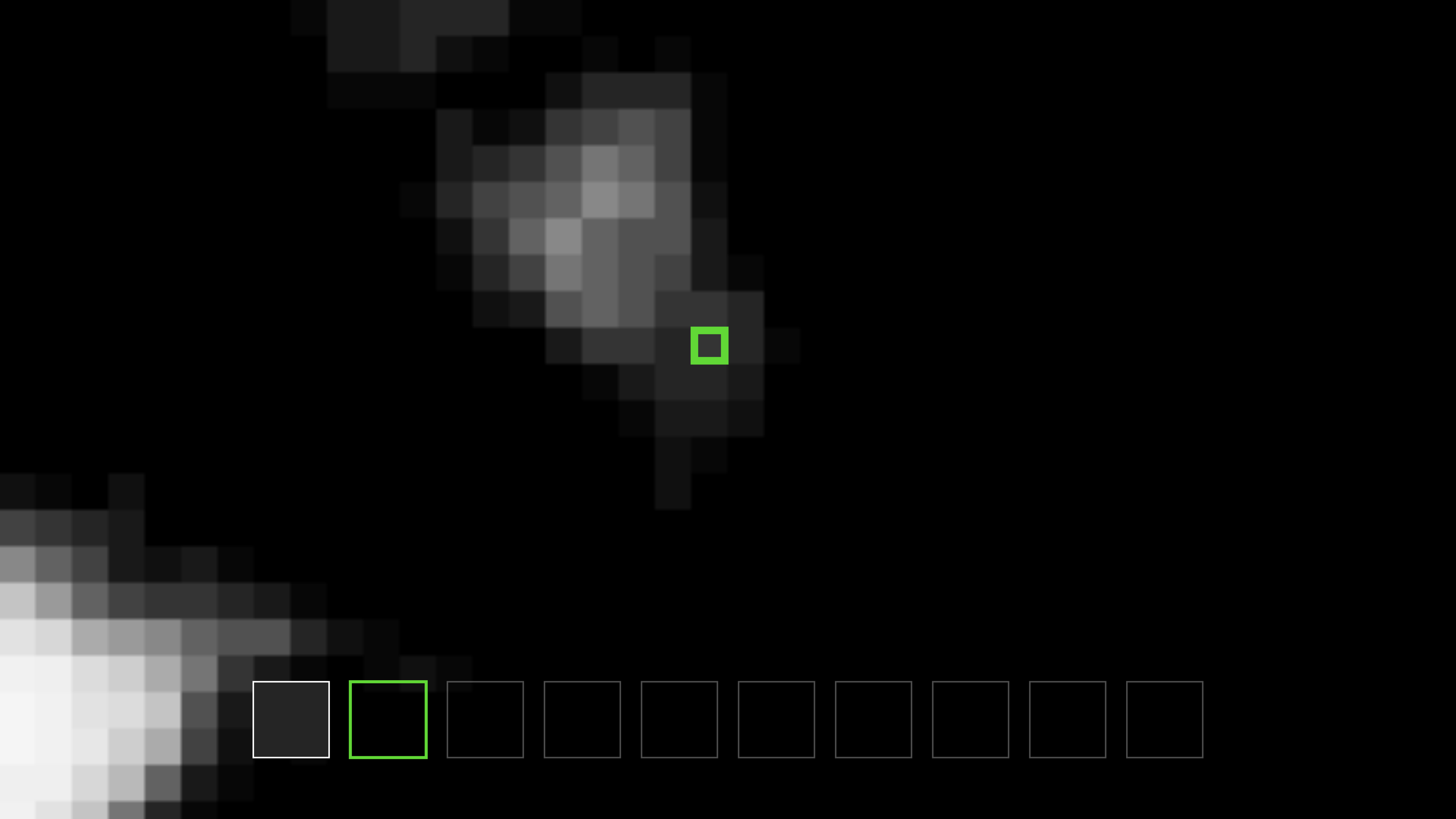
Thresholding to zero from 199

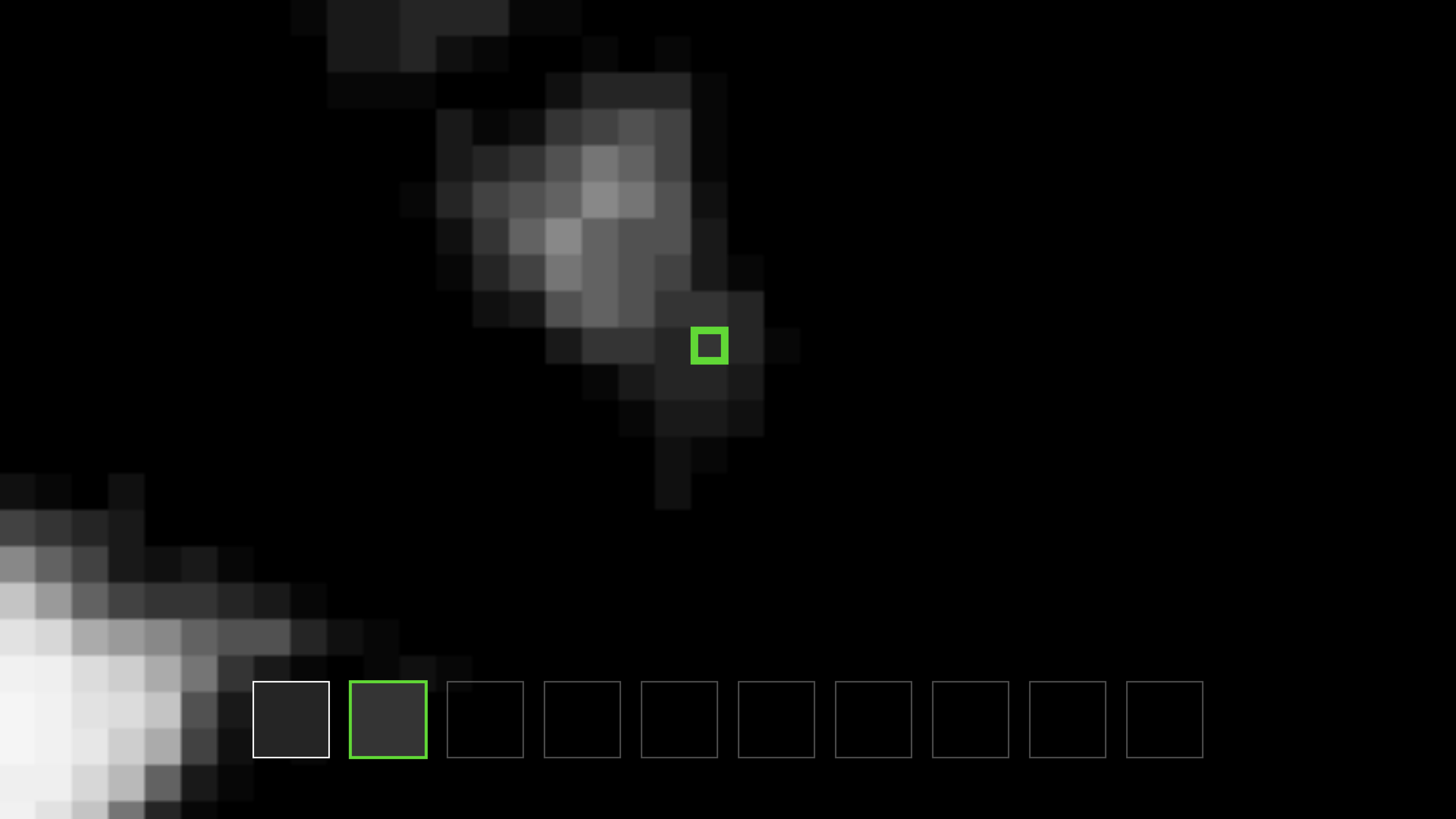


GETTING DATA

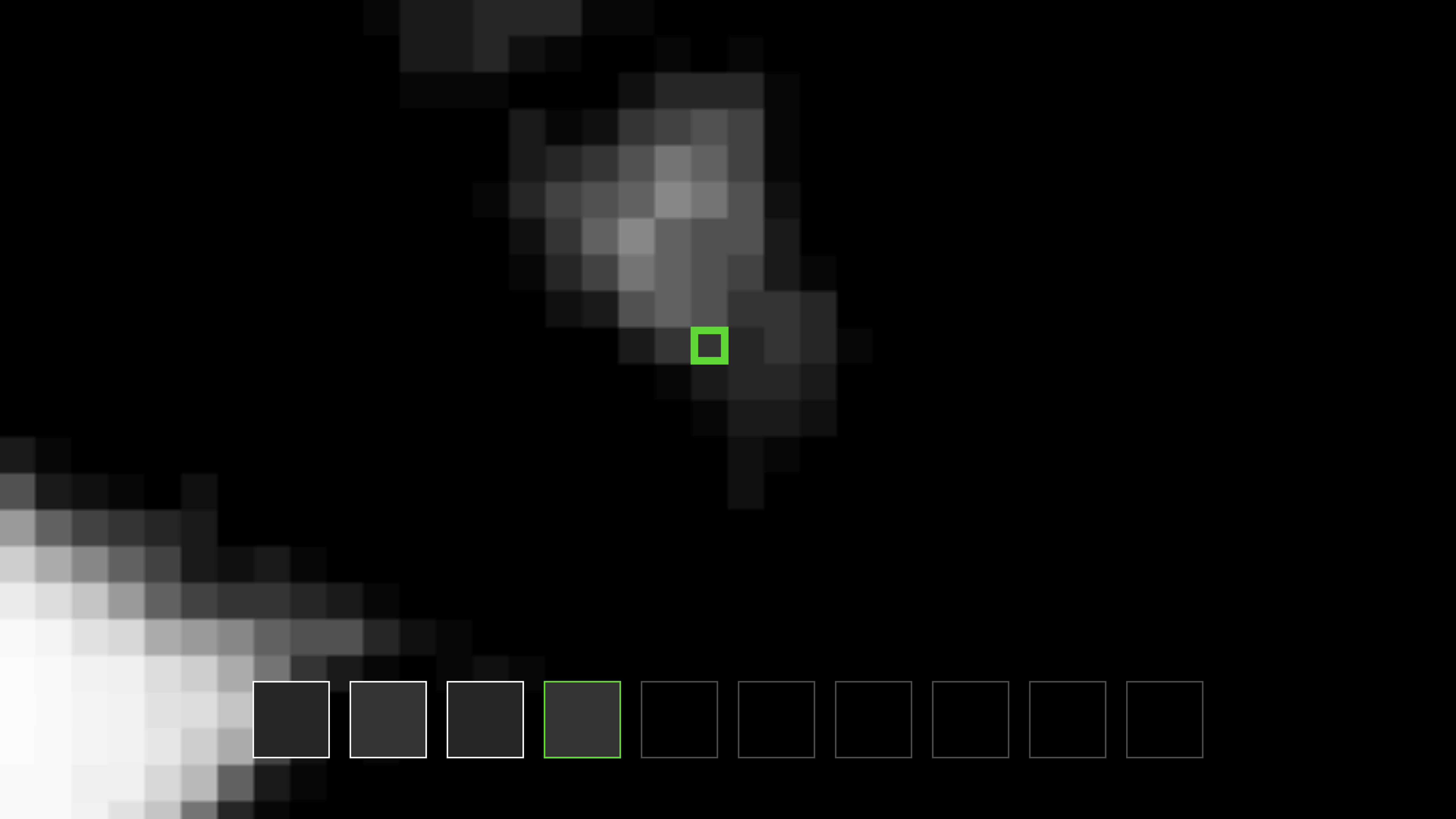


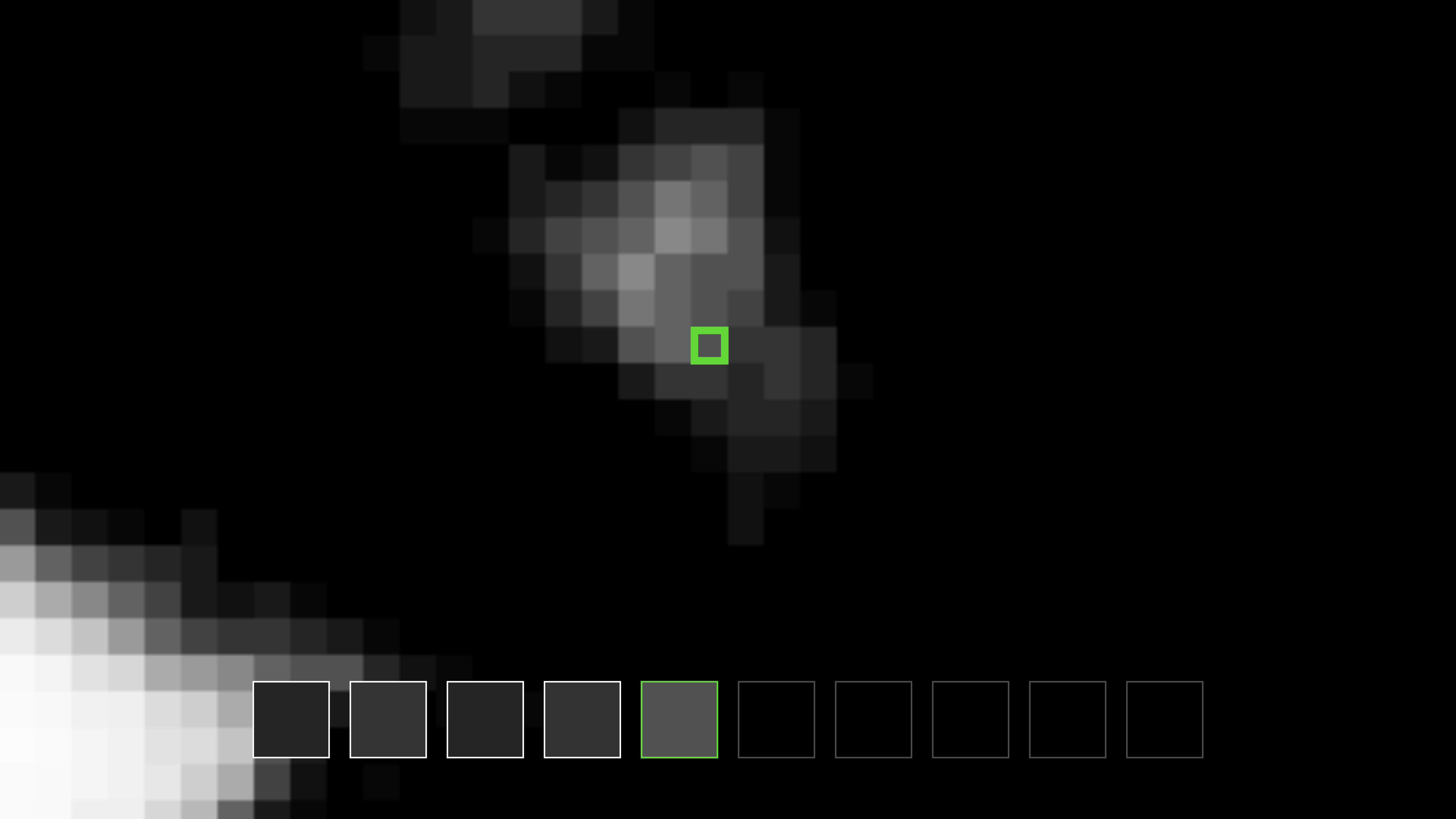




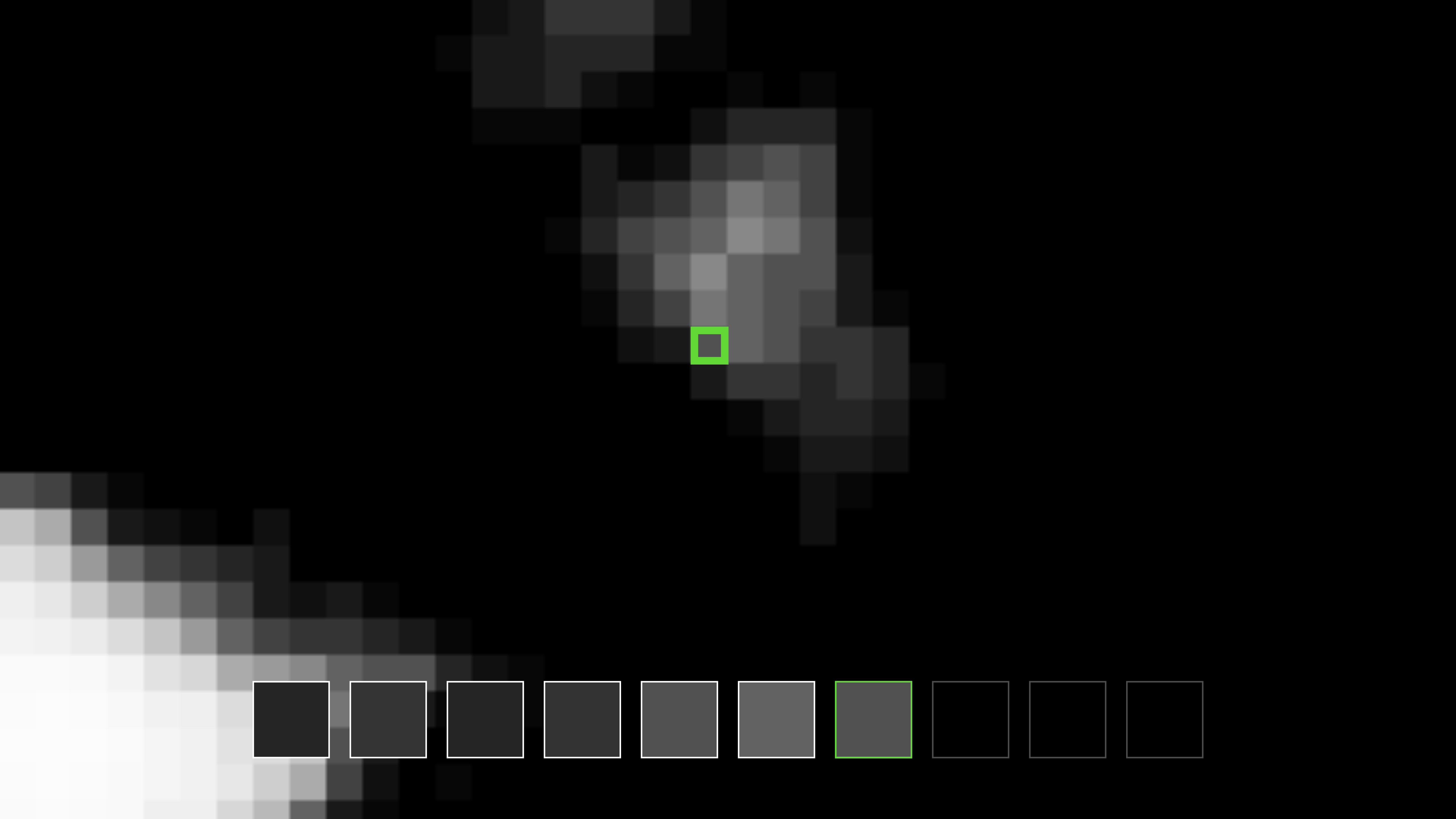


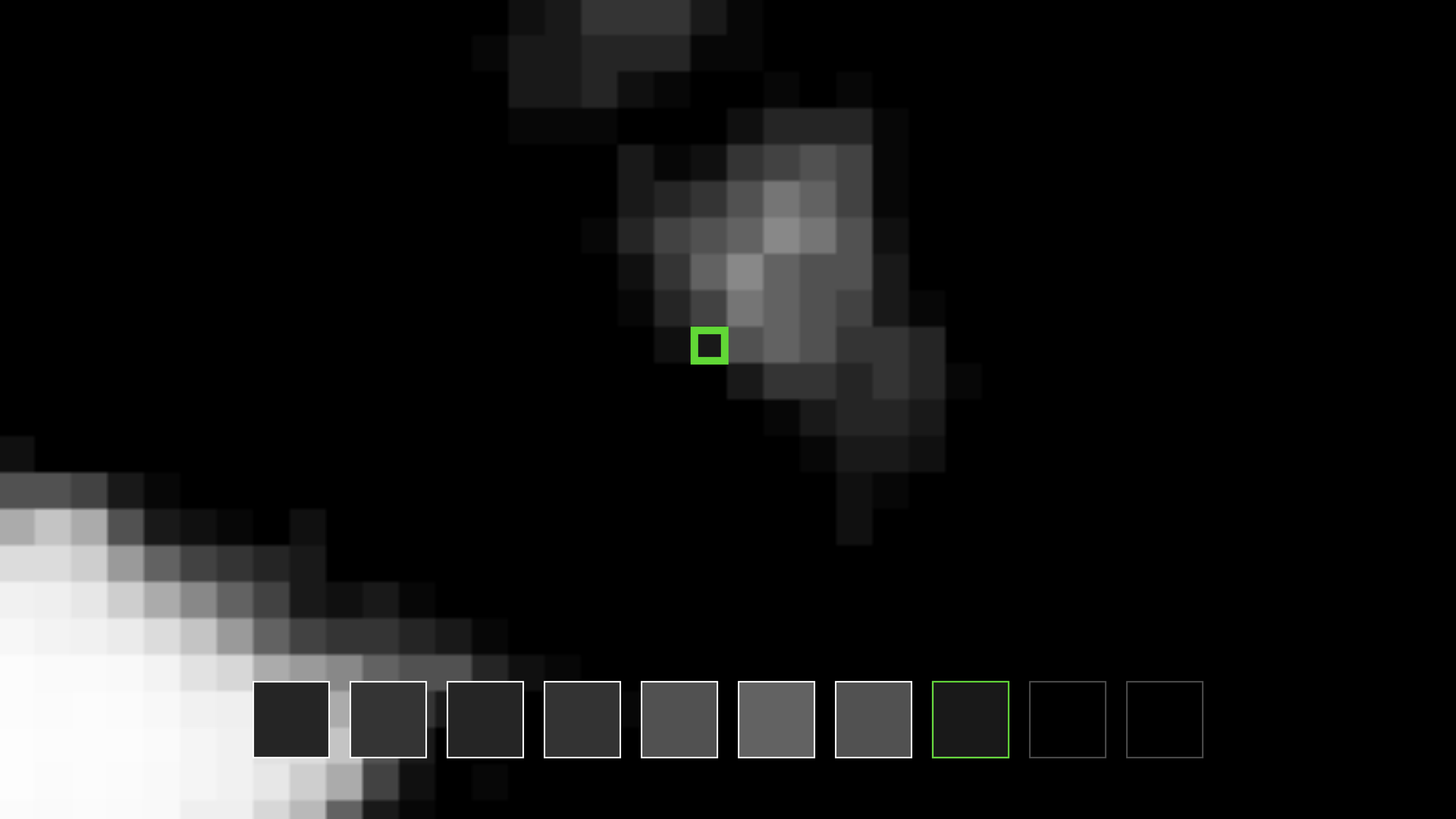


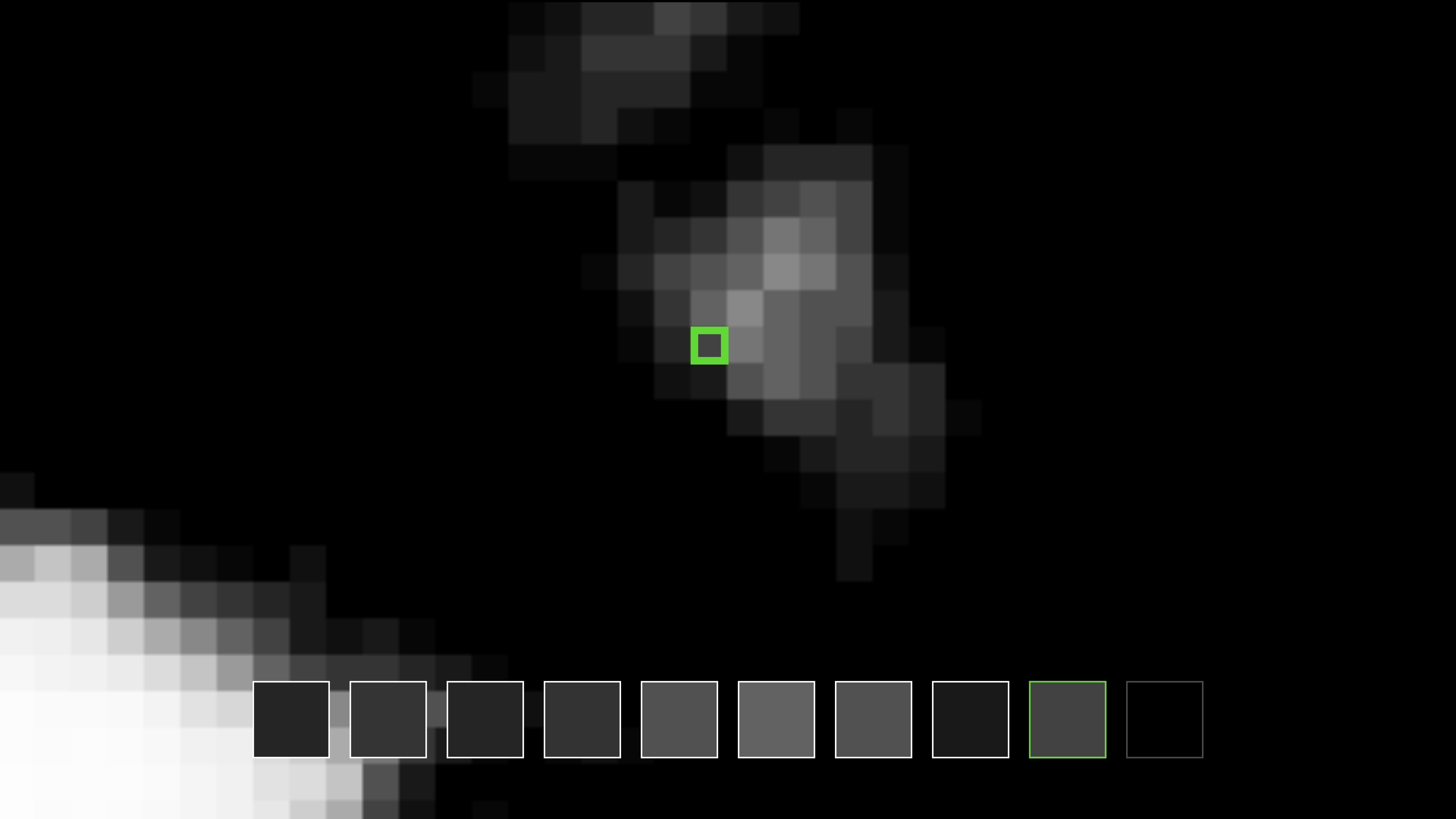


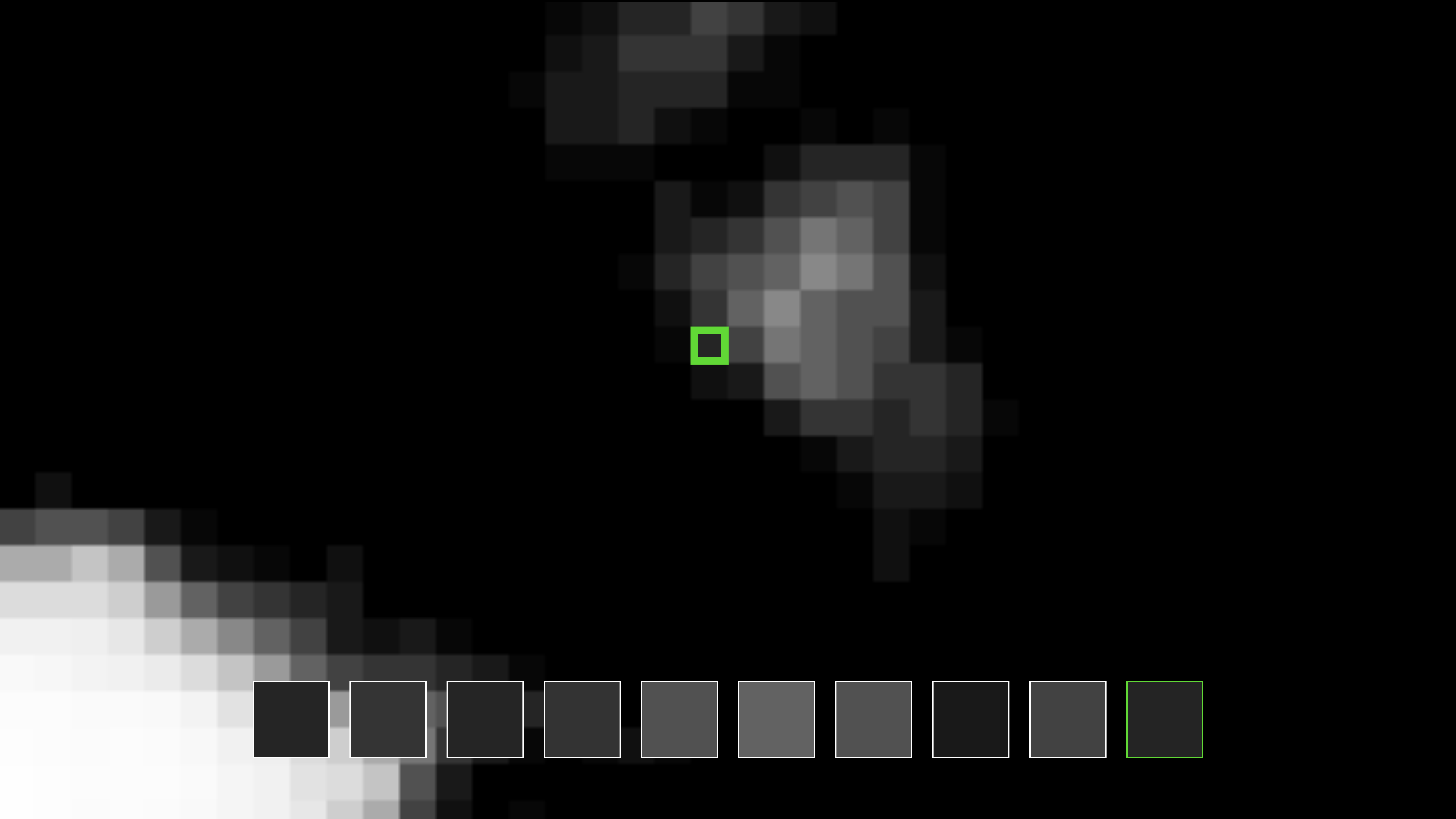


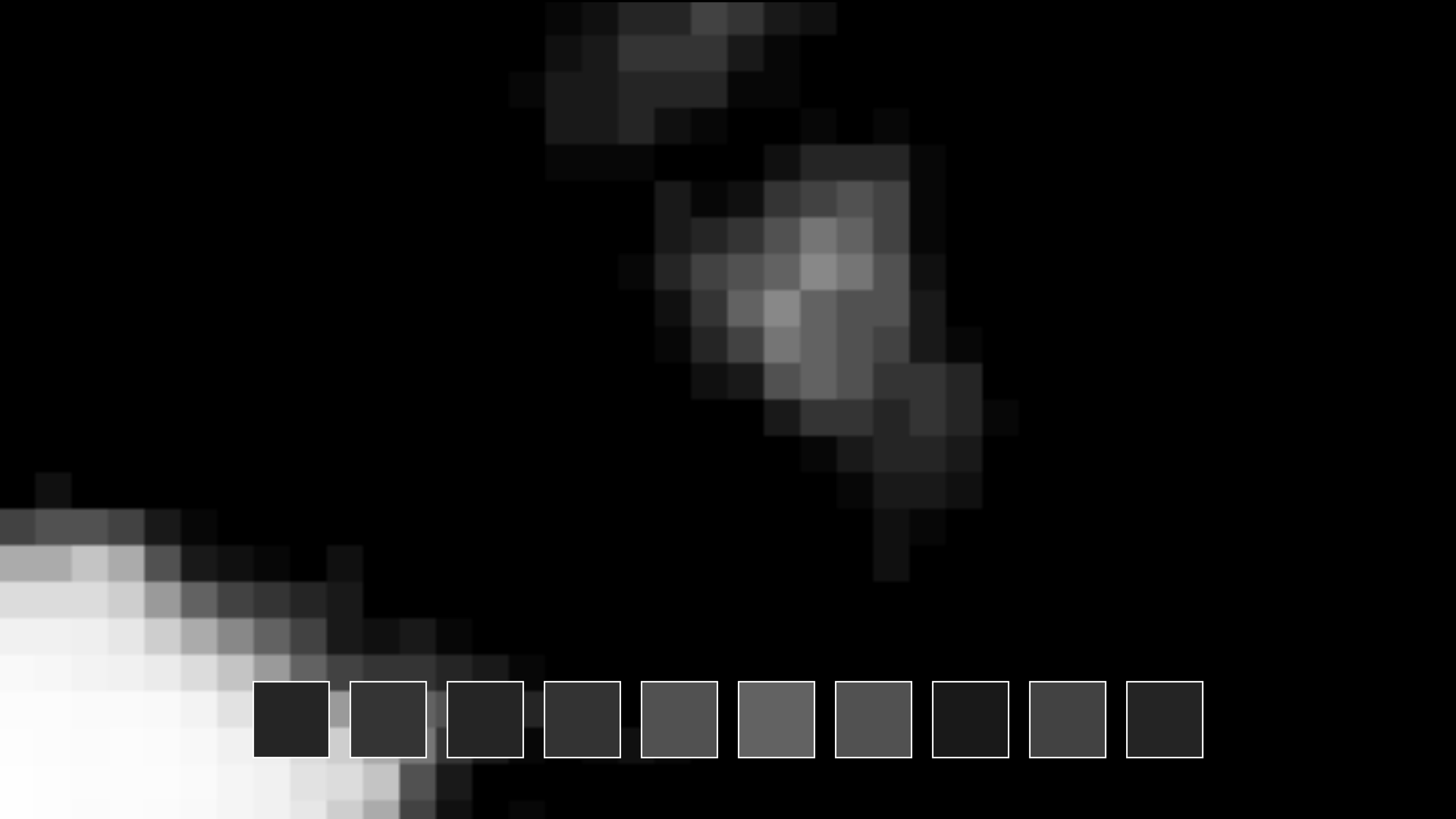


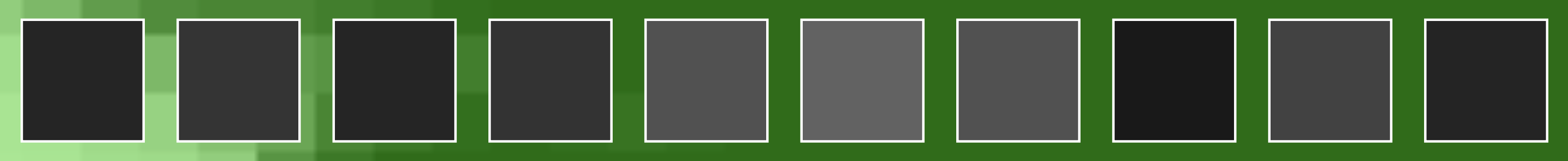










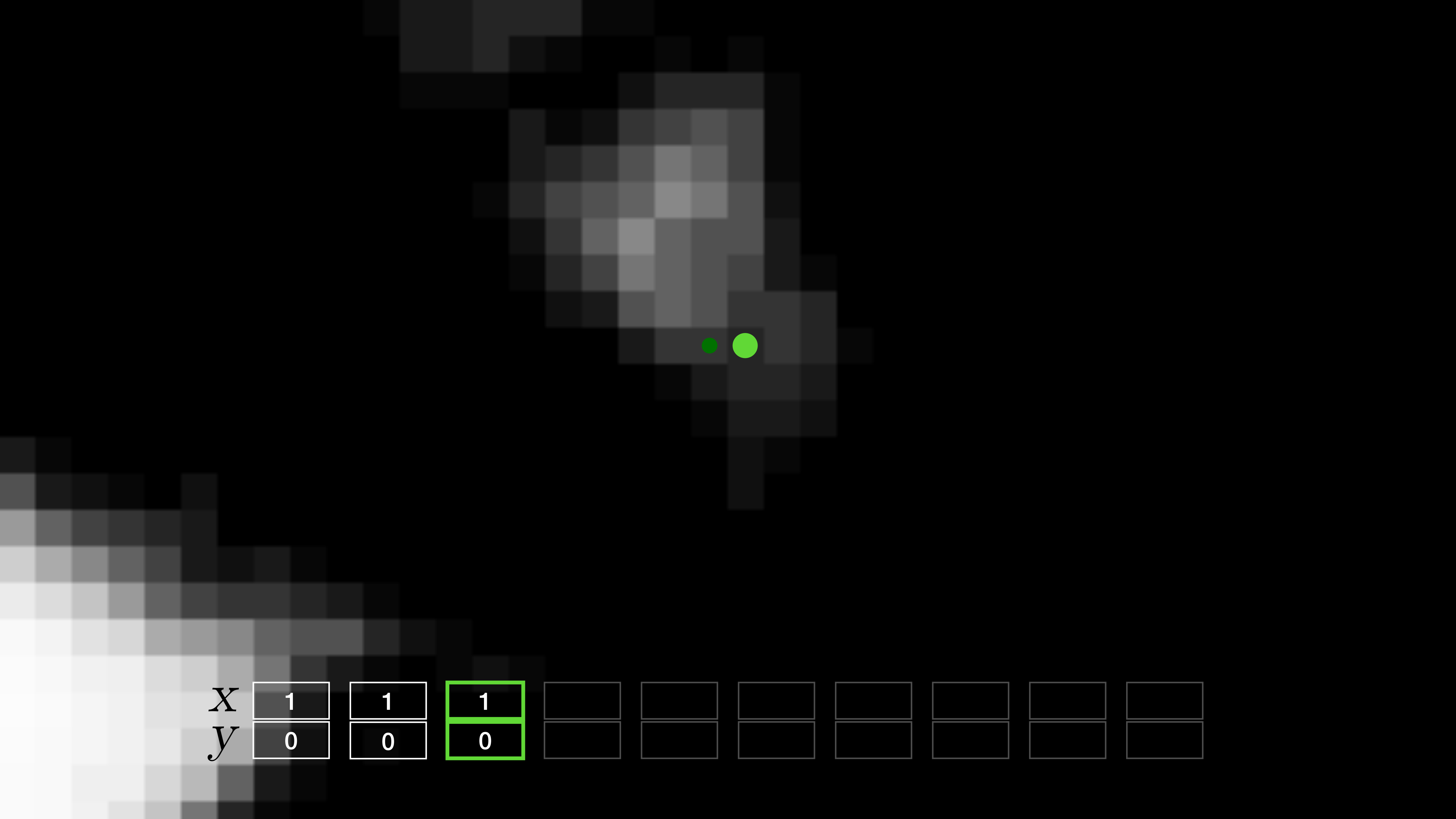


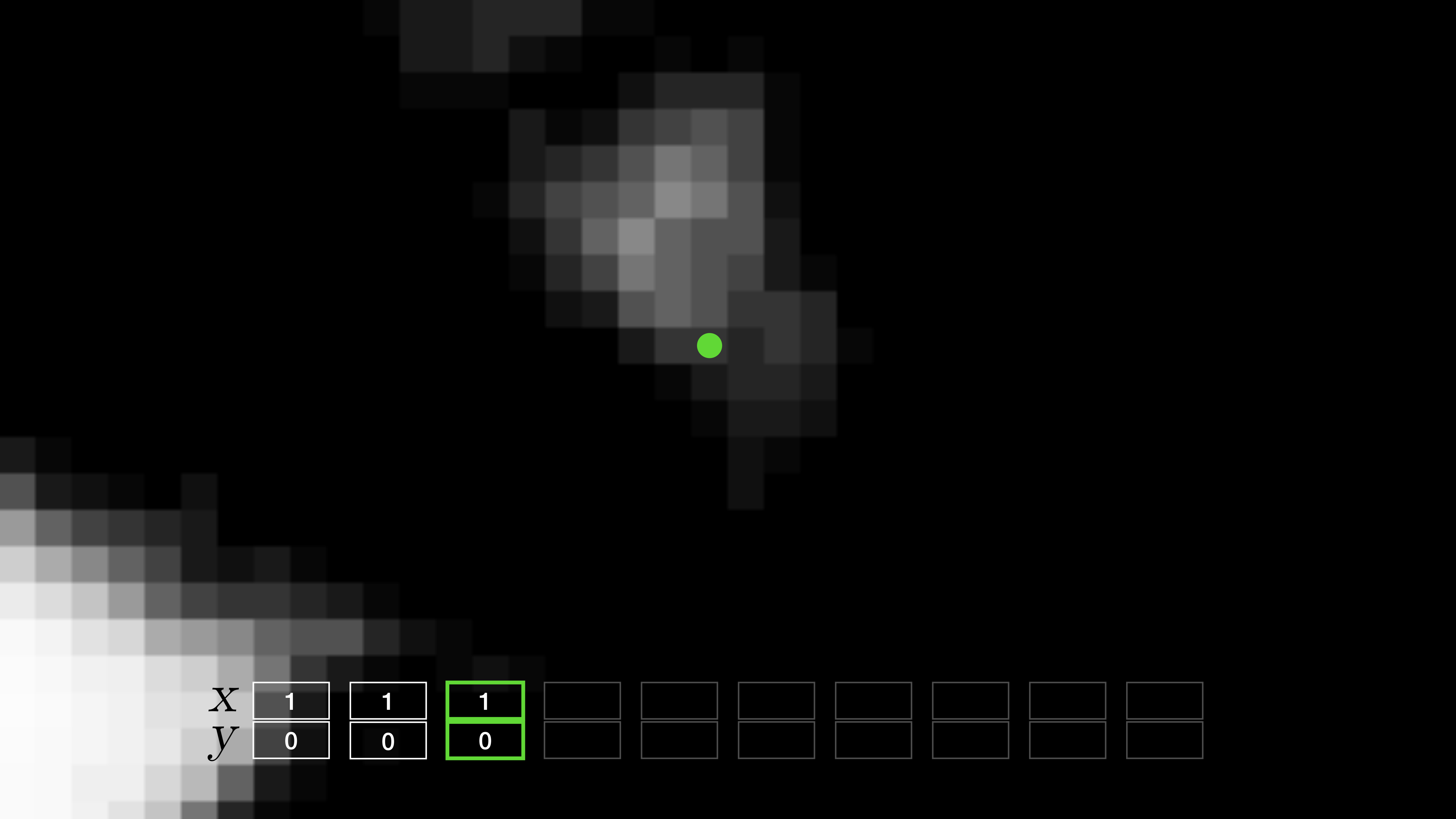


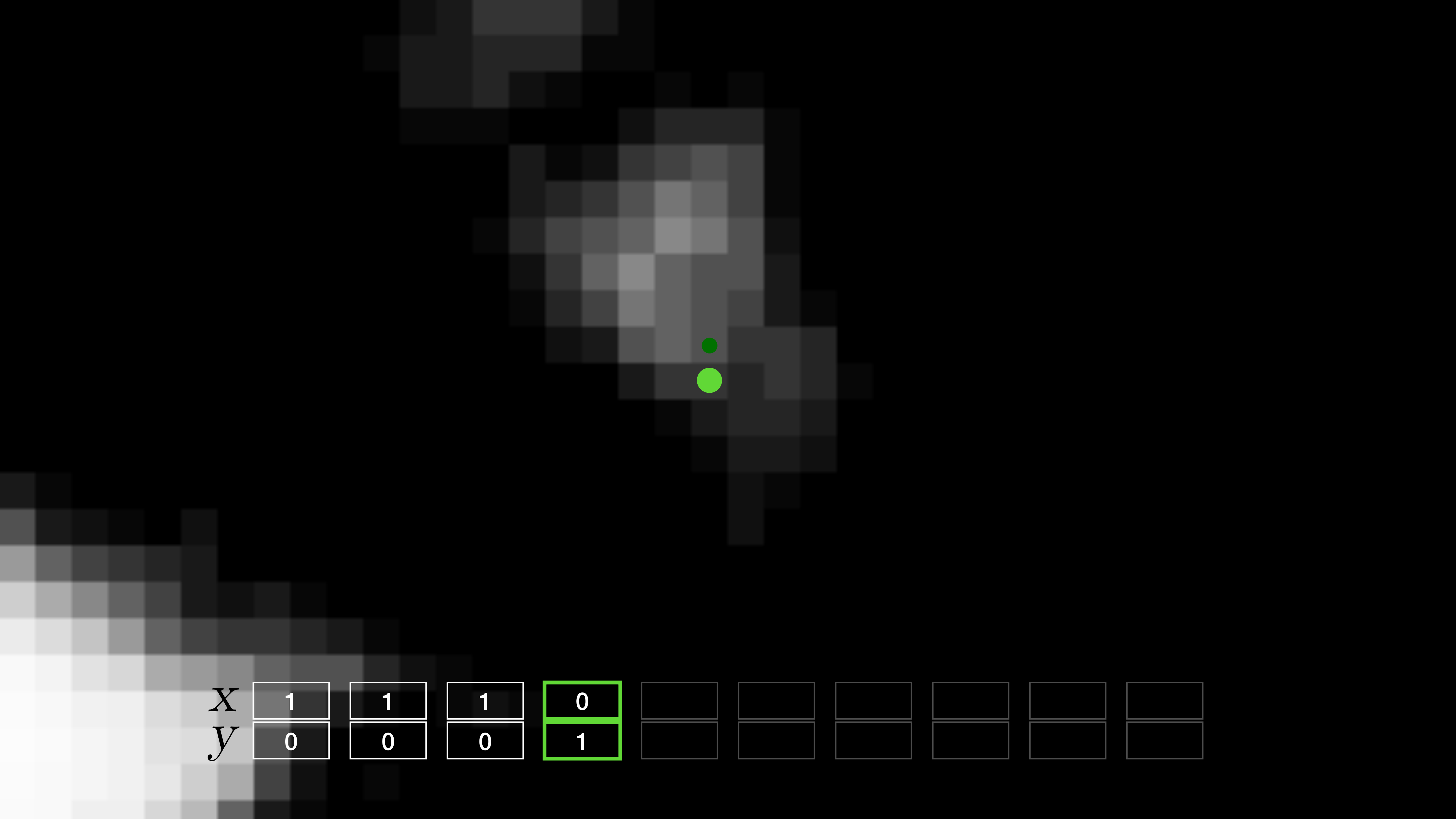


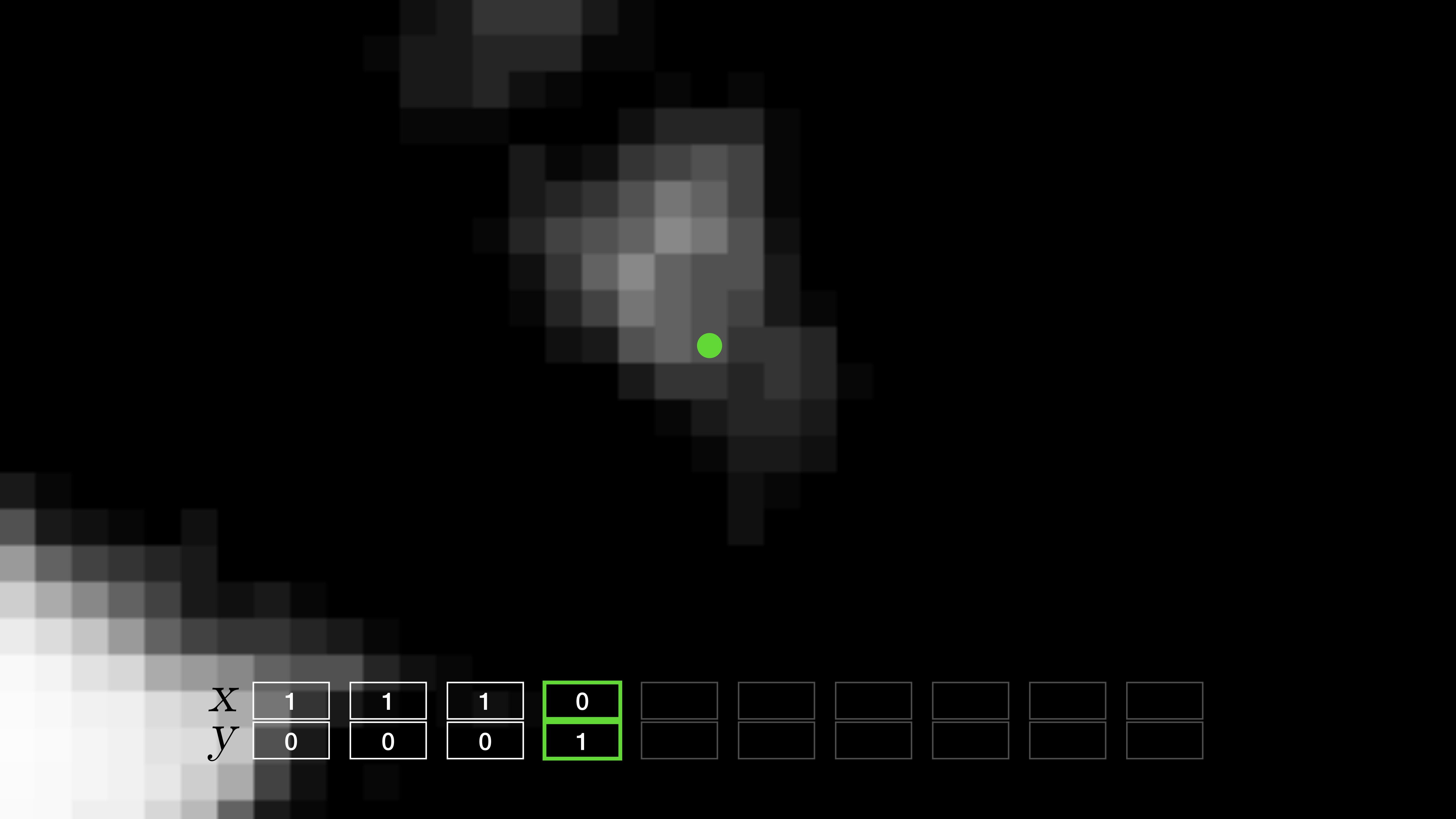


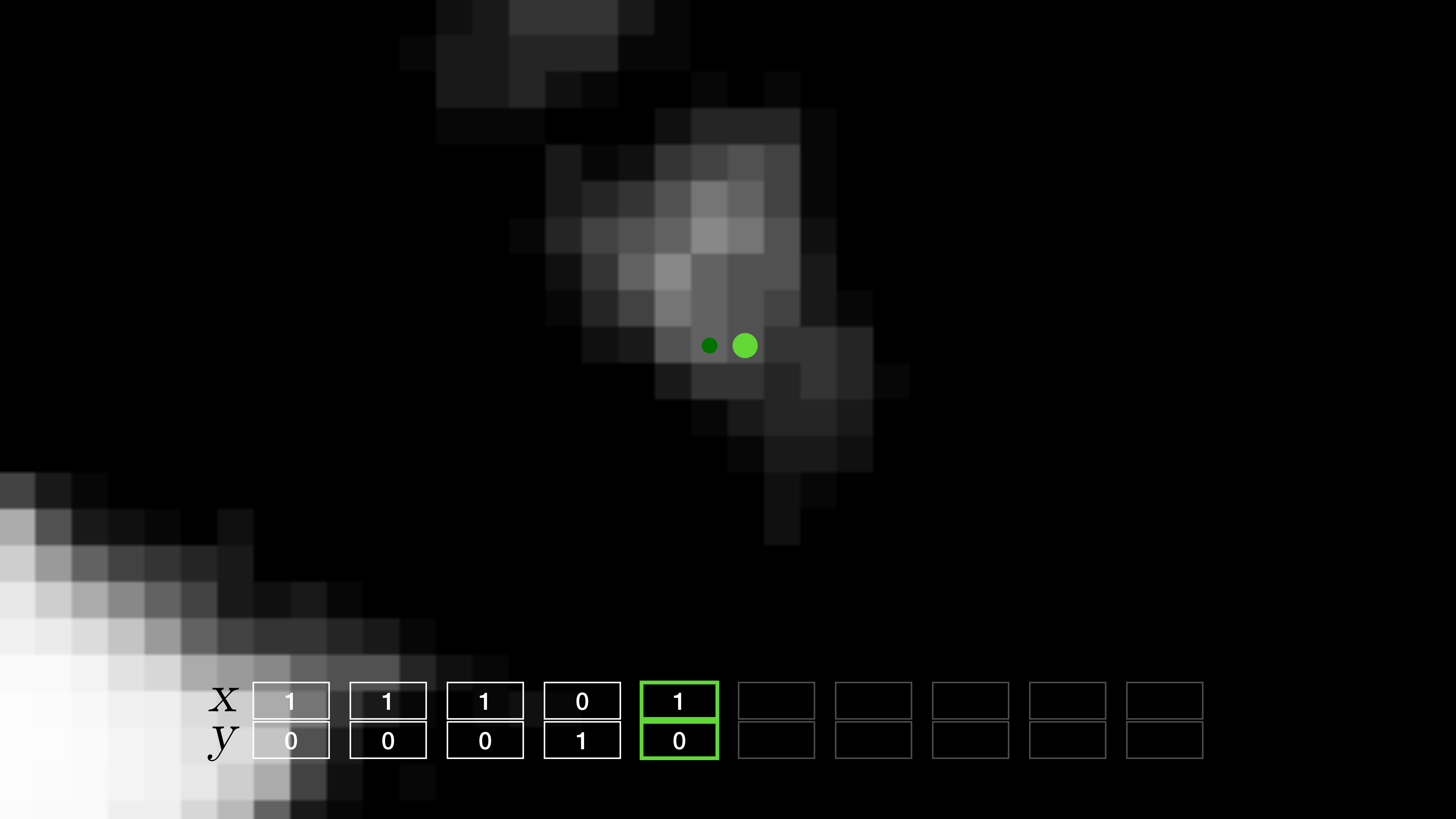


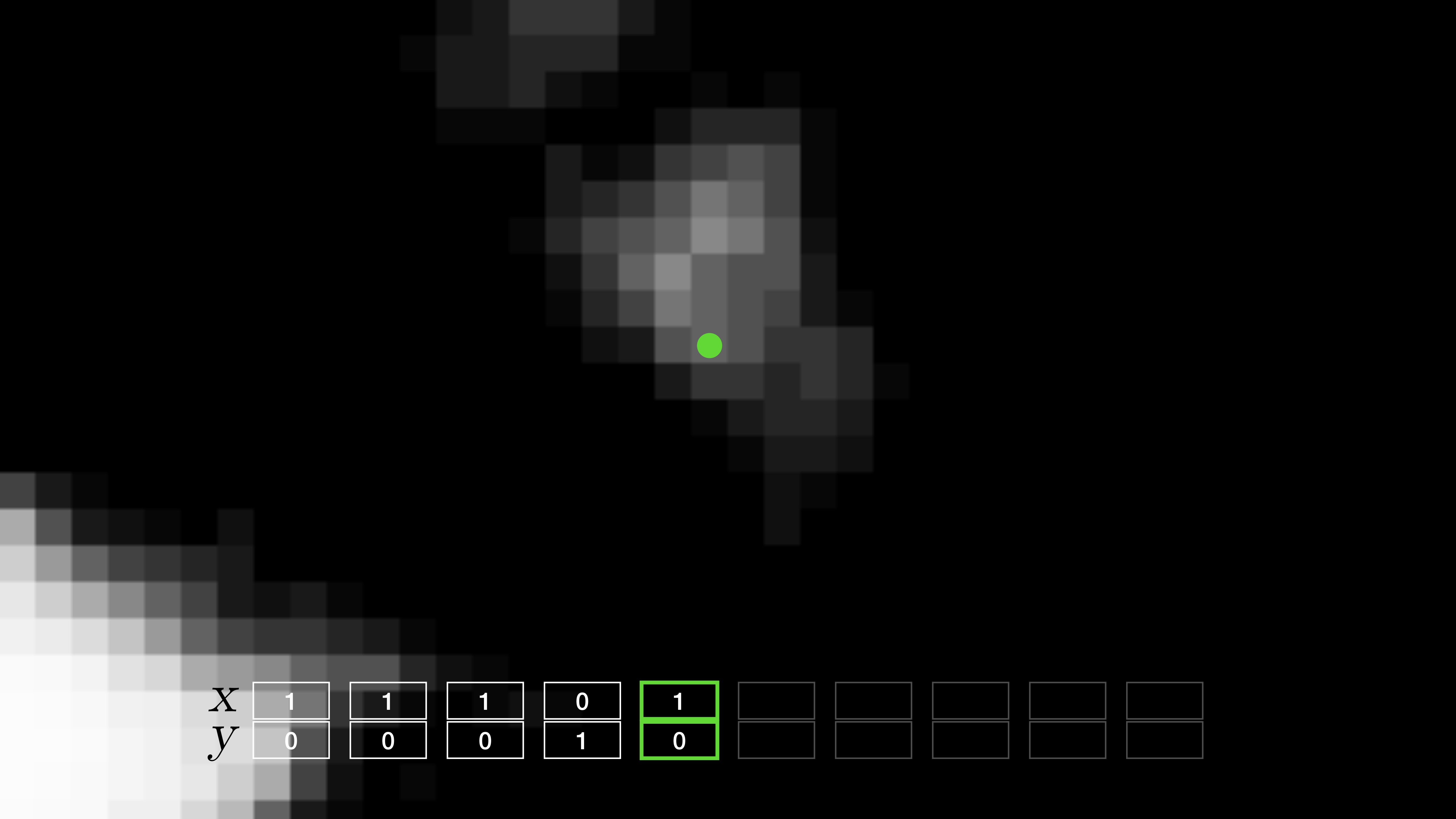


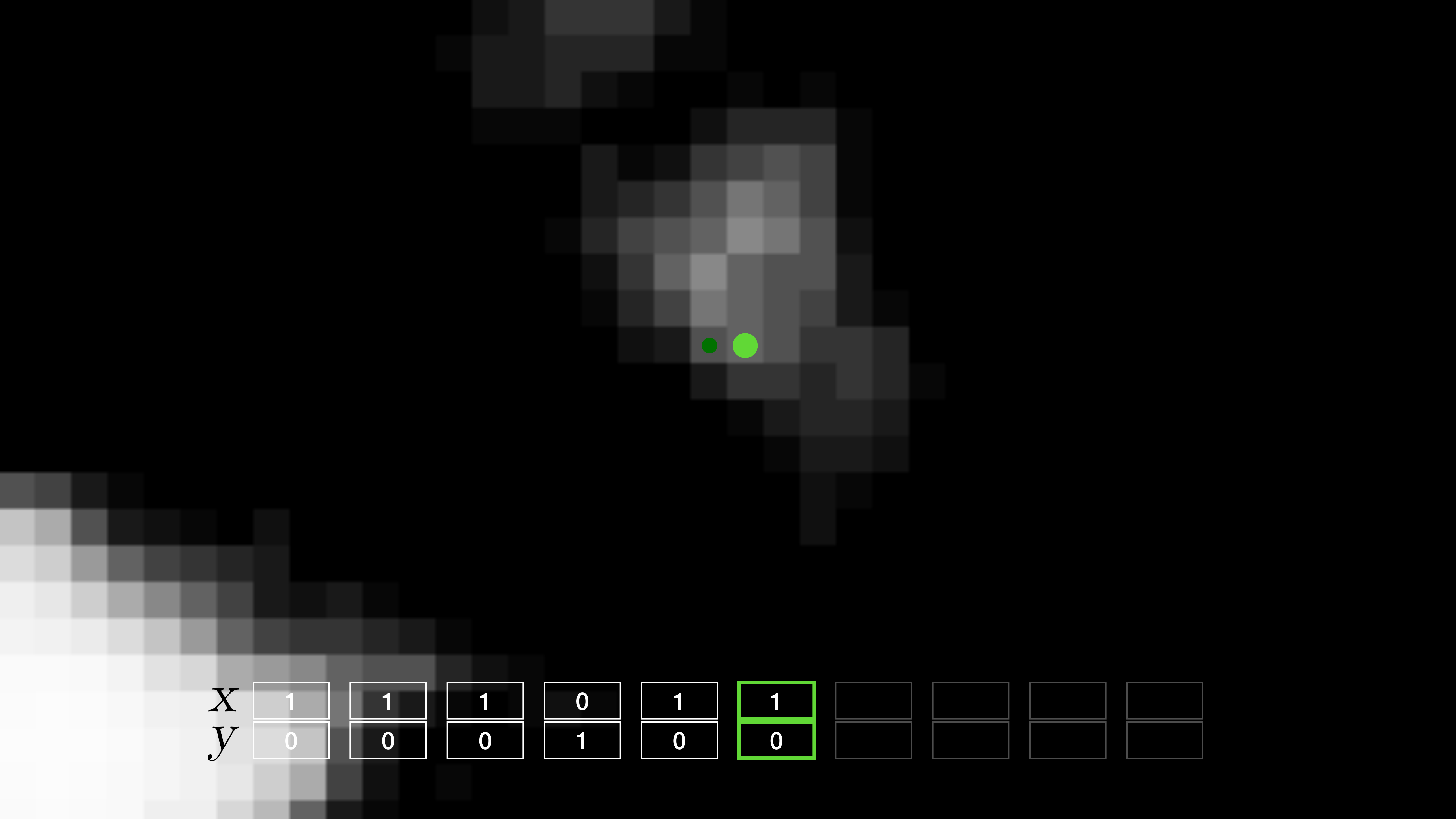




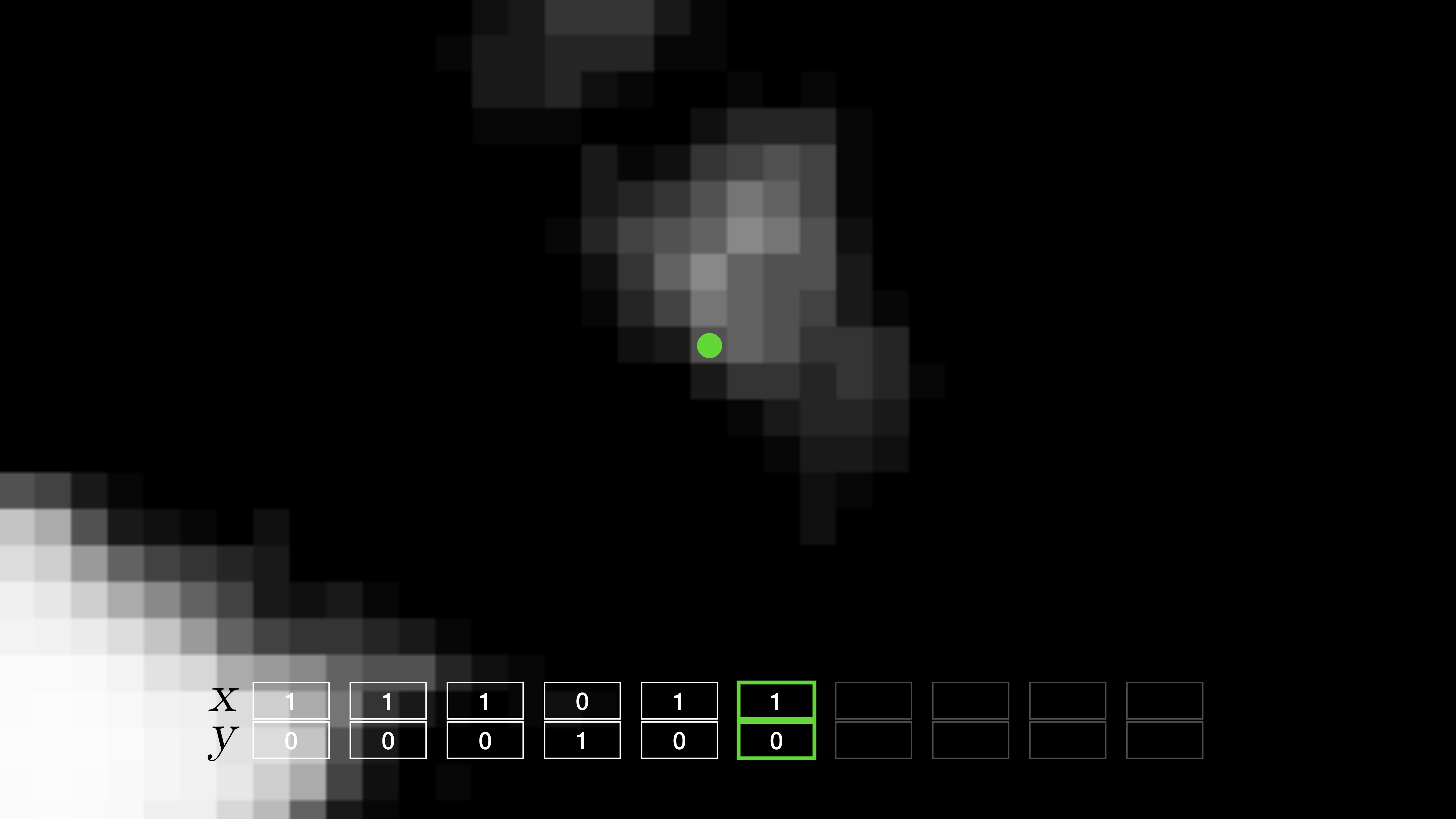




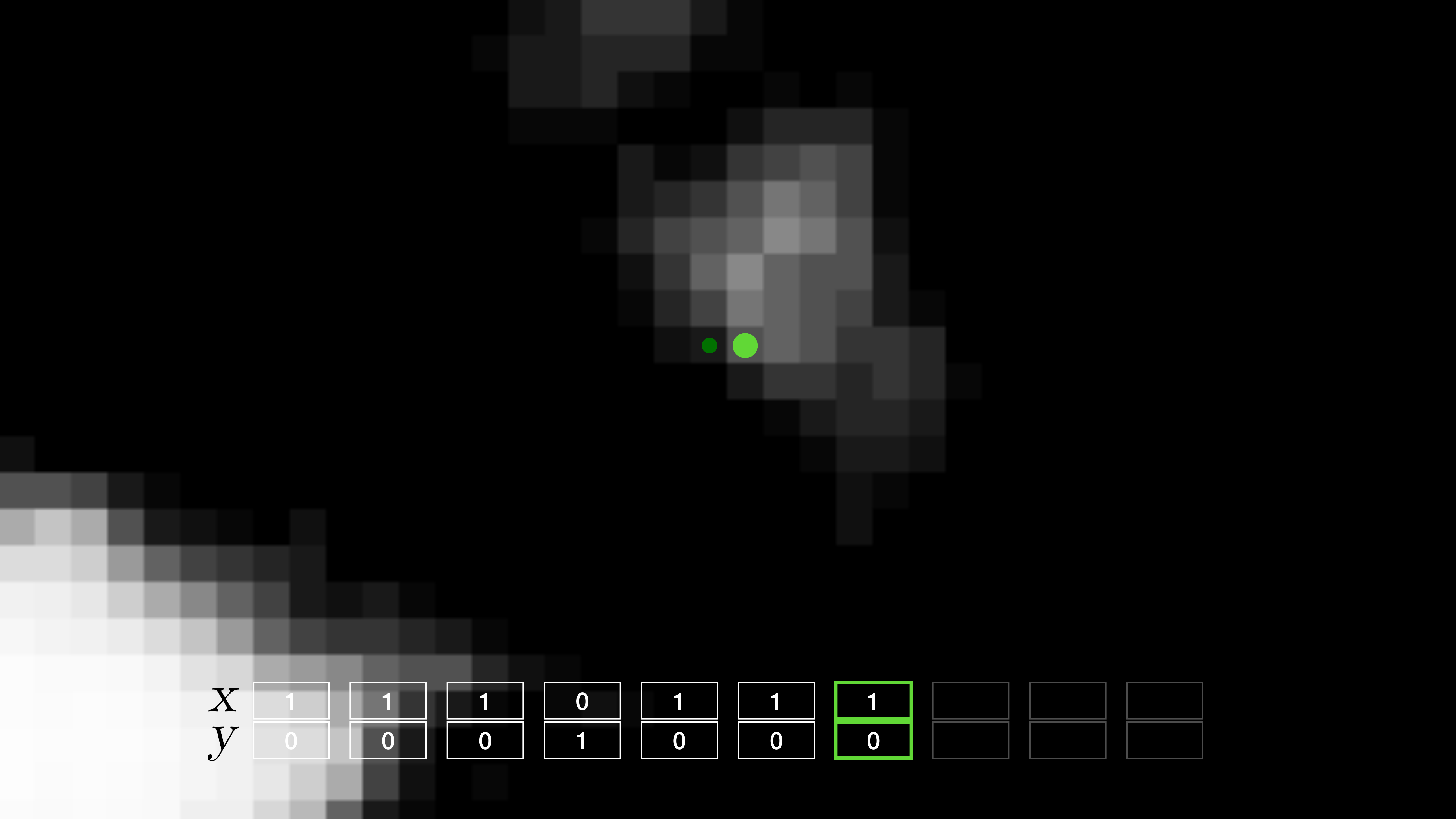




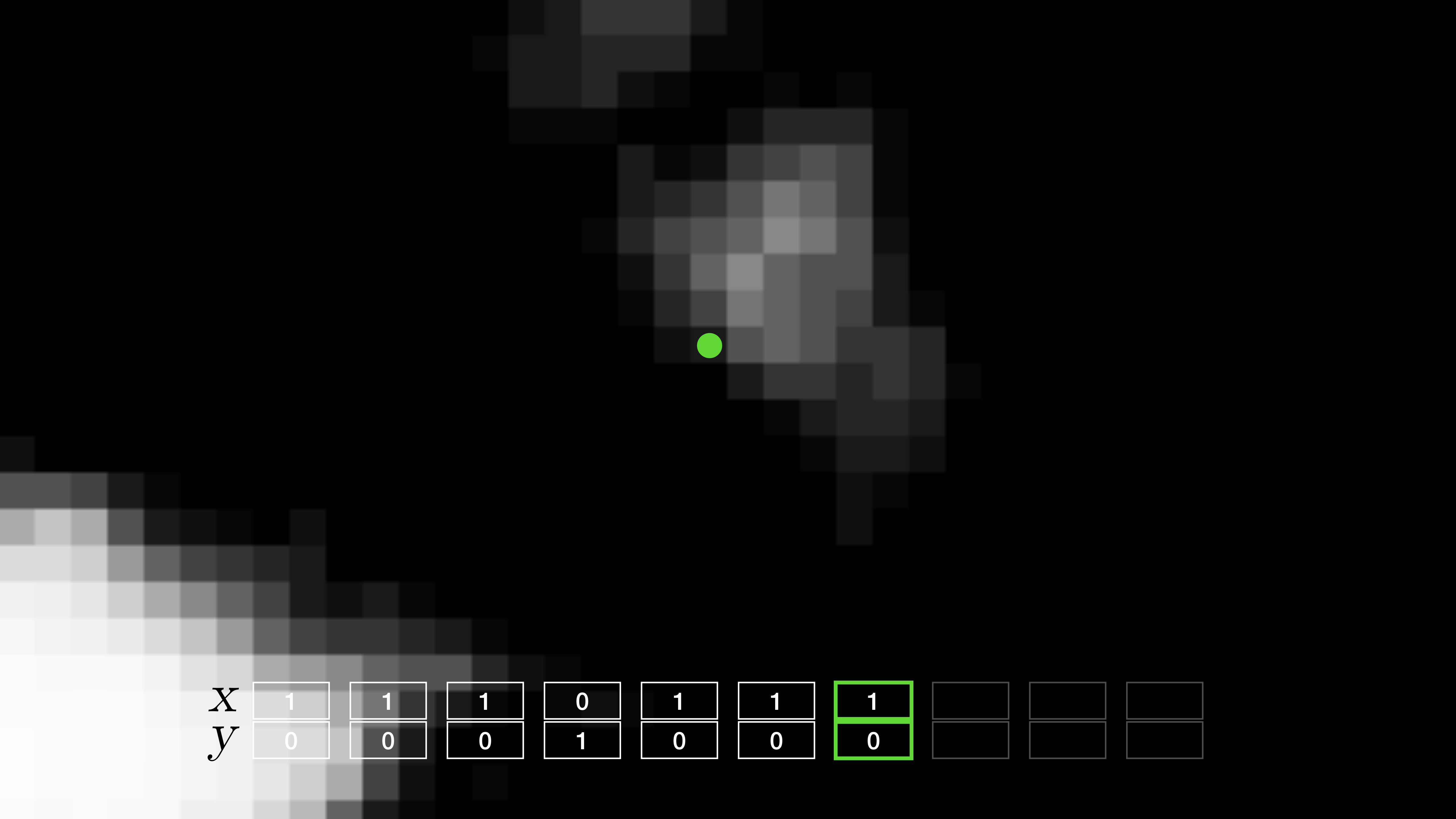
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y	0	0	0	1	0	0				

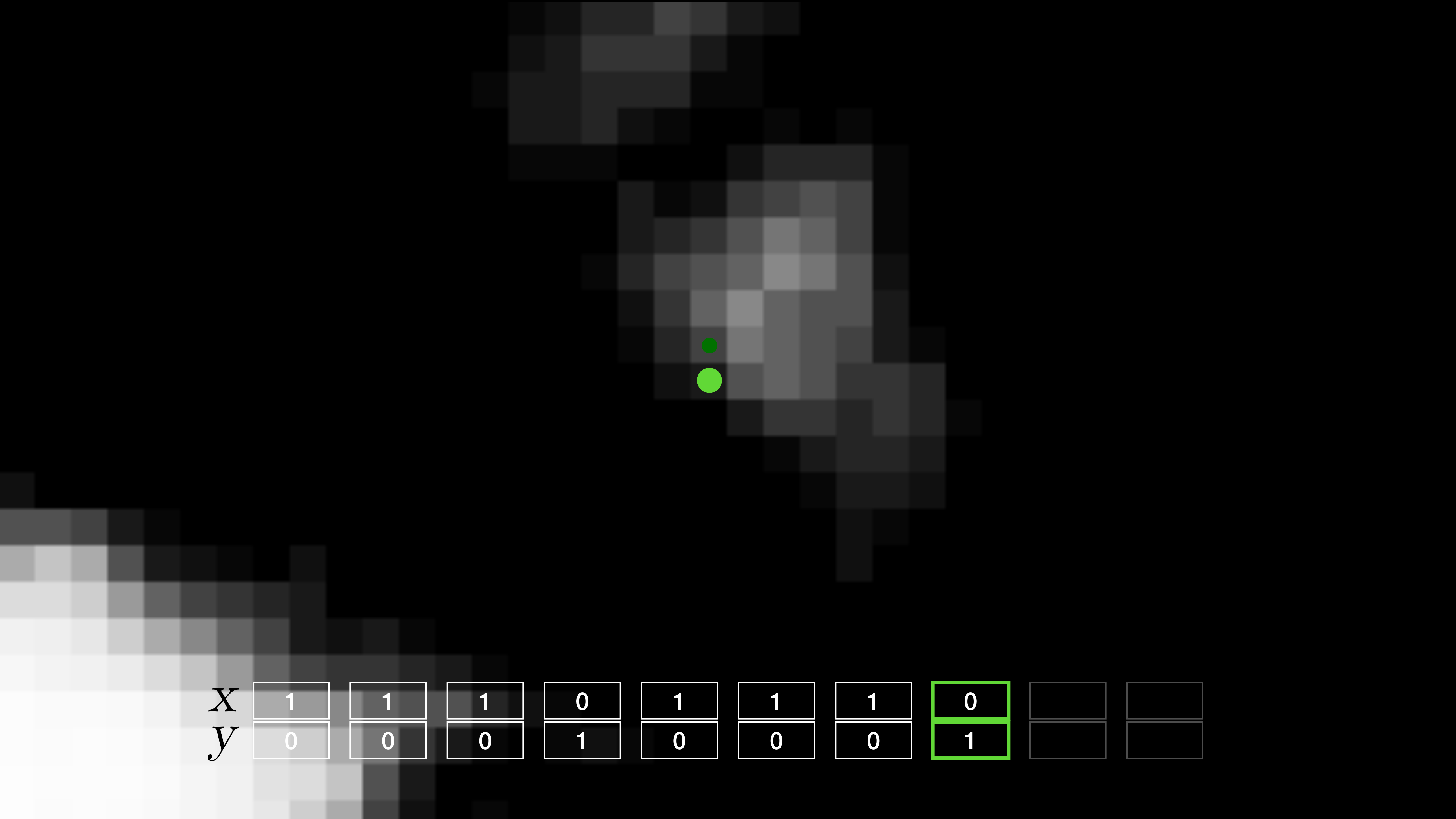


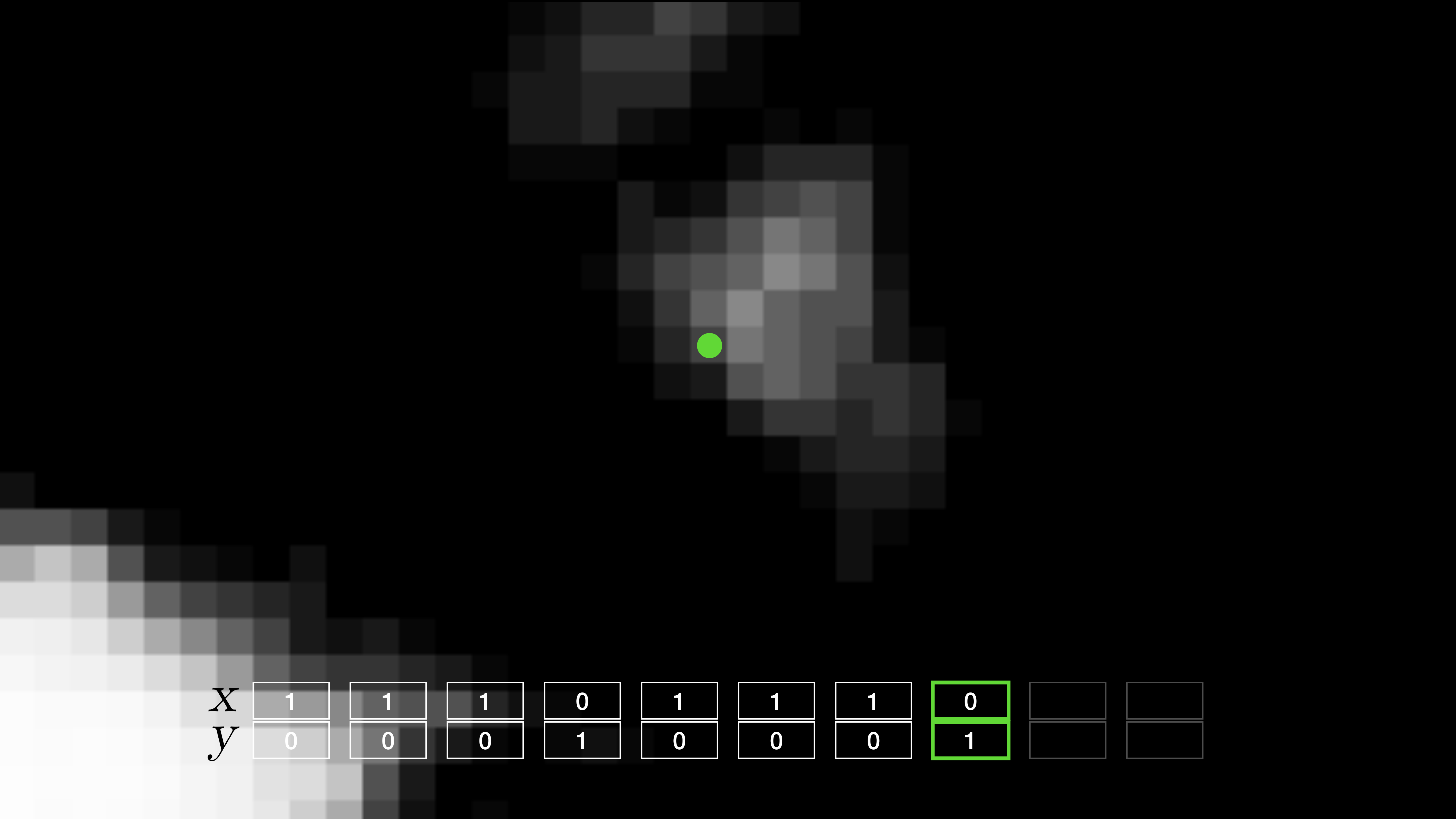
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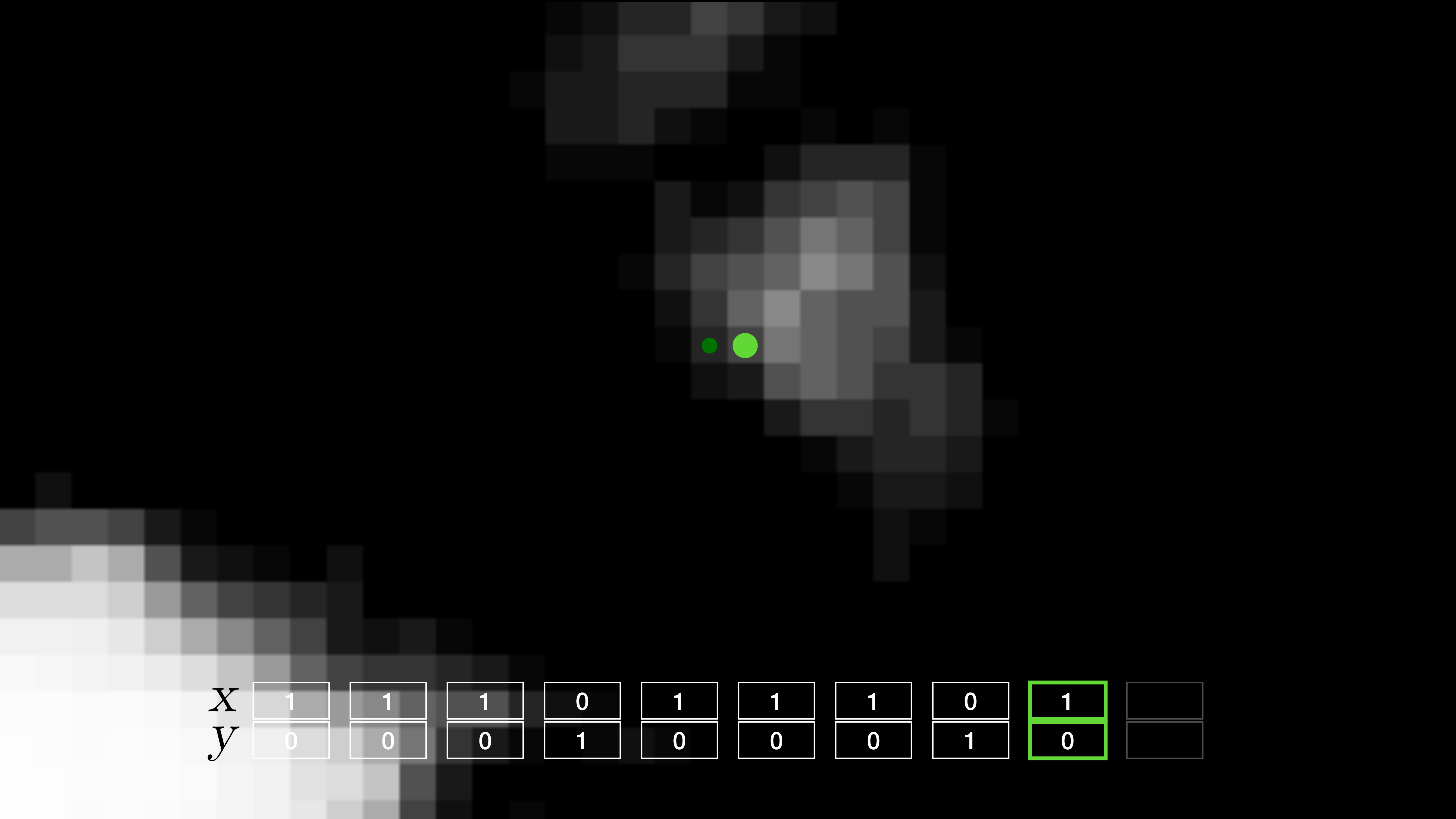
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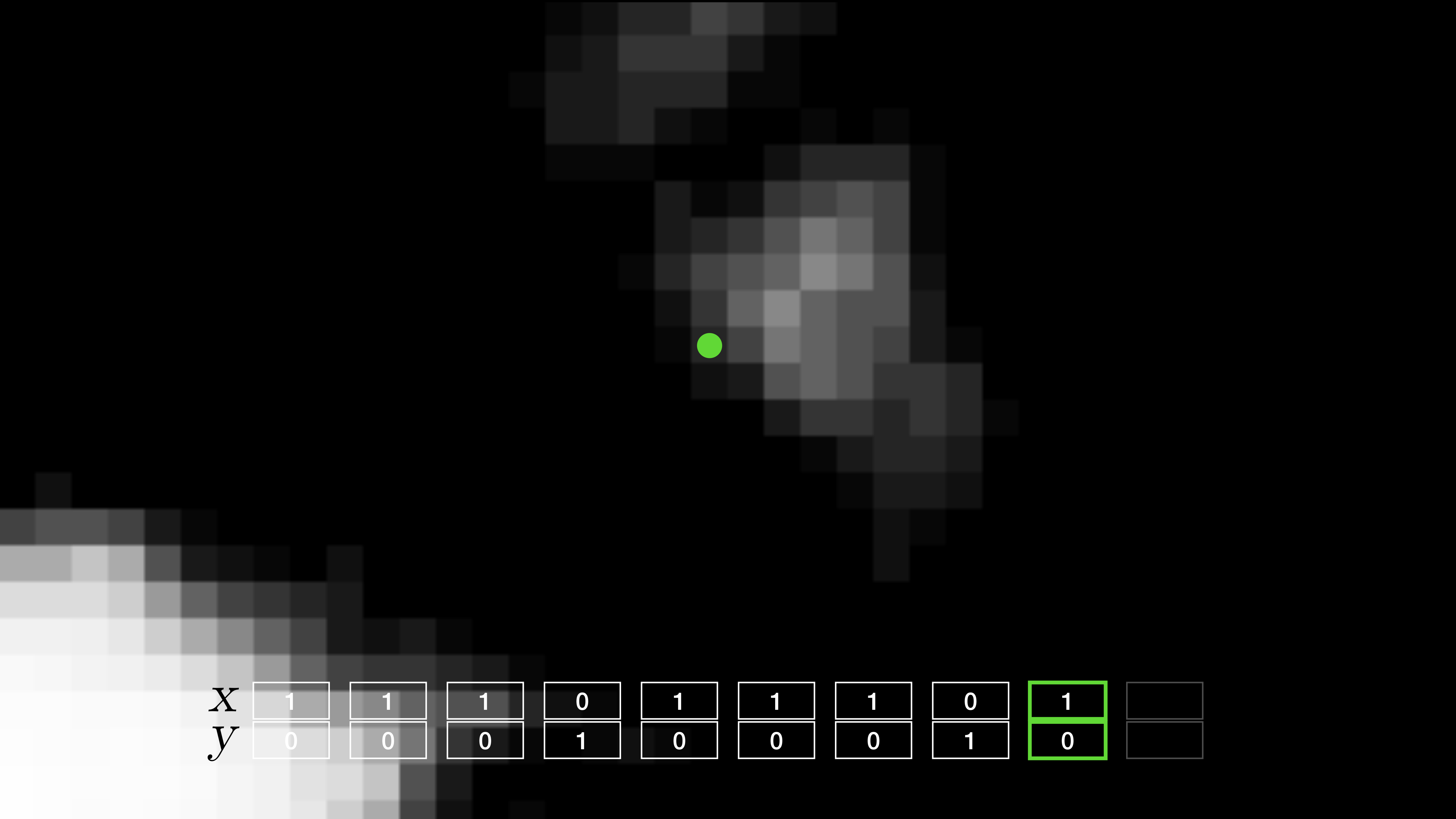




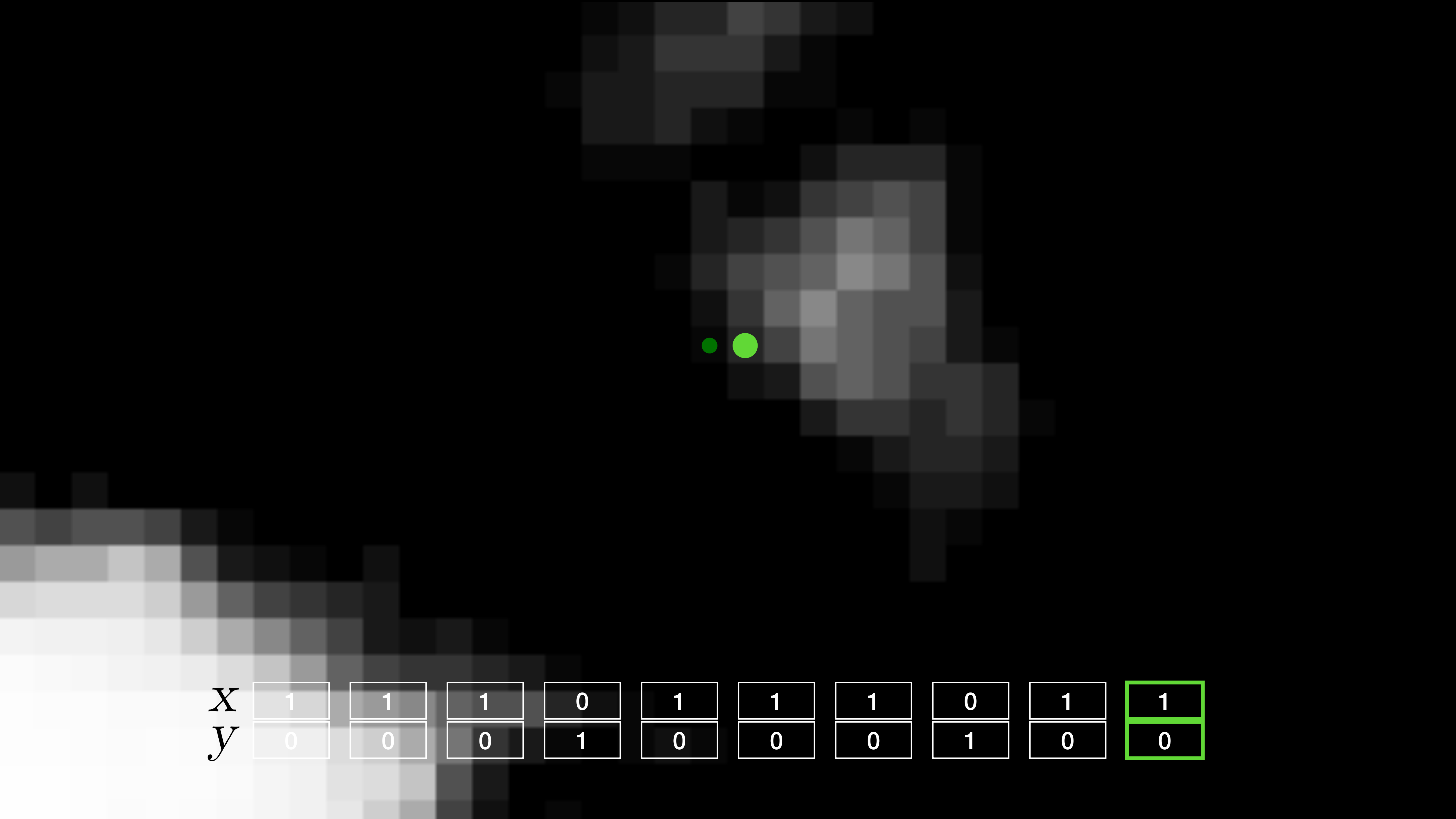


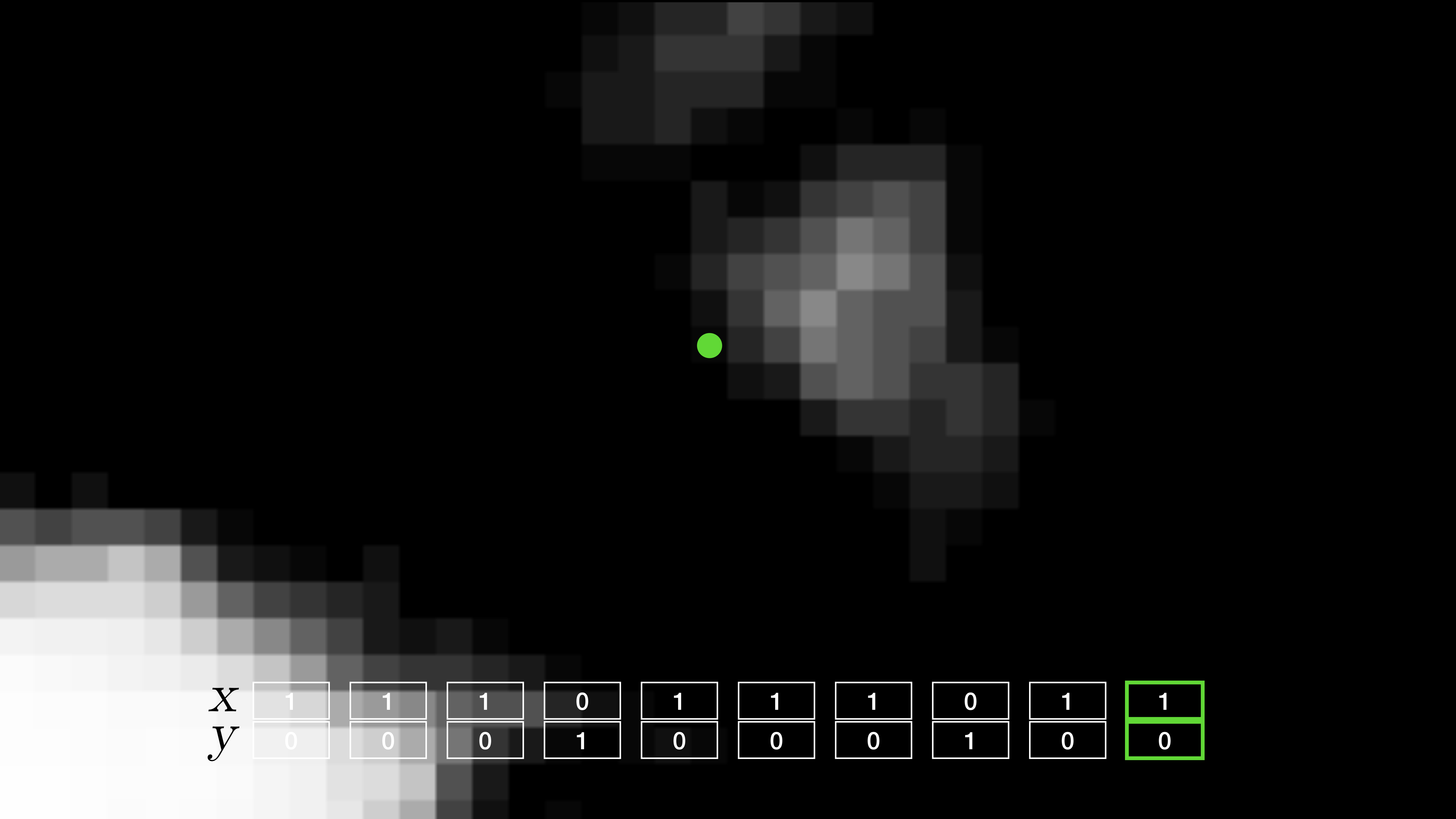
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y	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1		





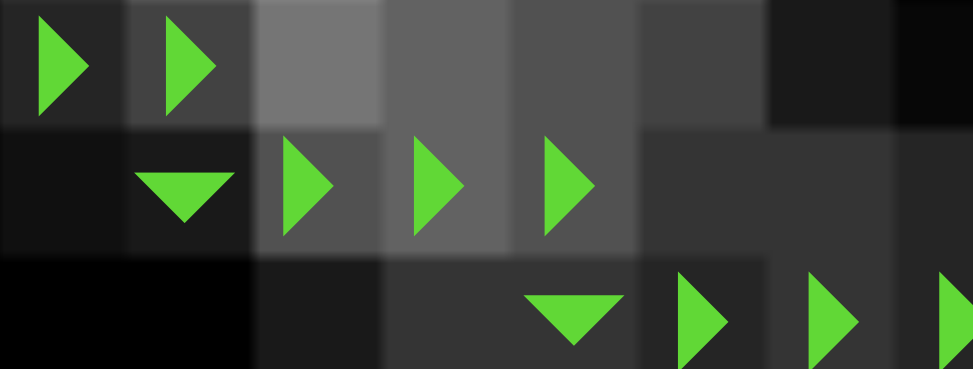
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y	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	



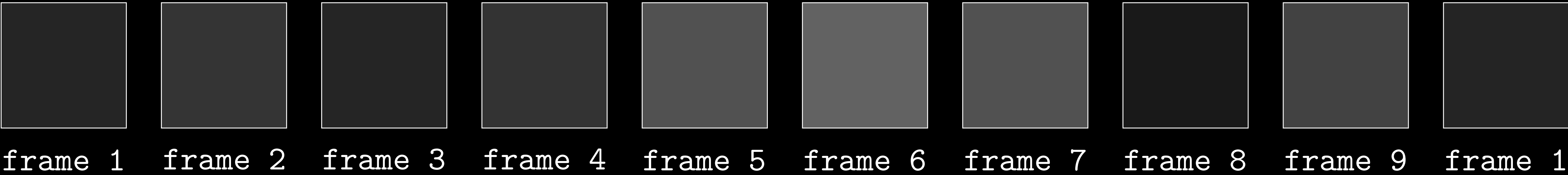


x
 y

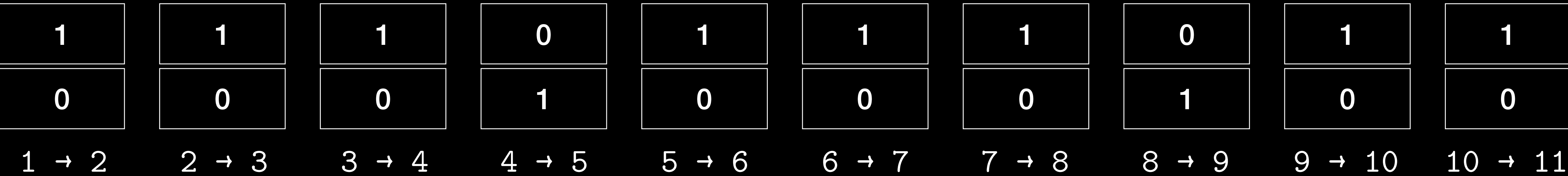
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0

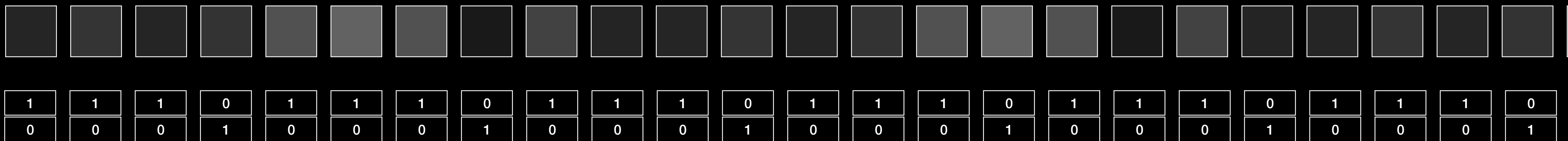


Pixel brightness data



Pixel motion data





[illegible]

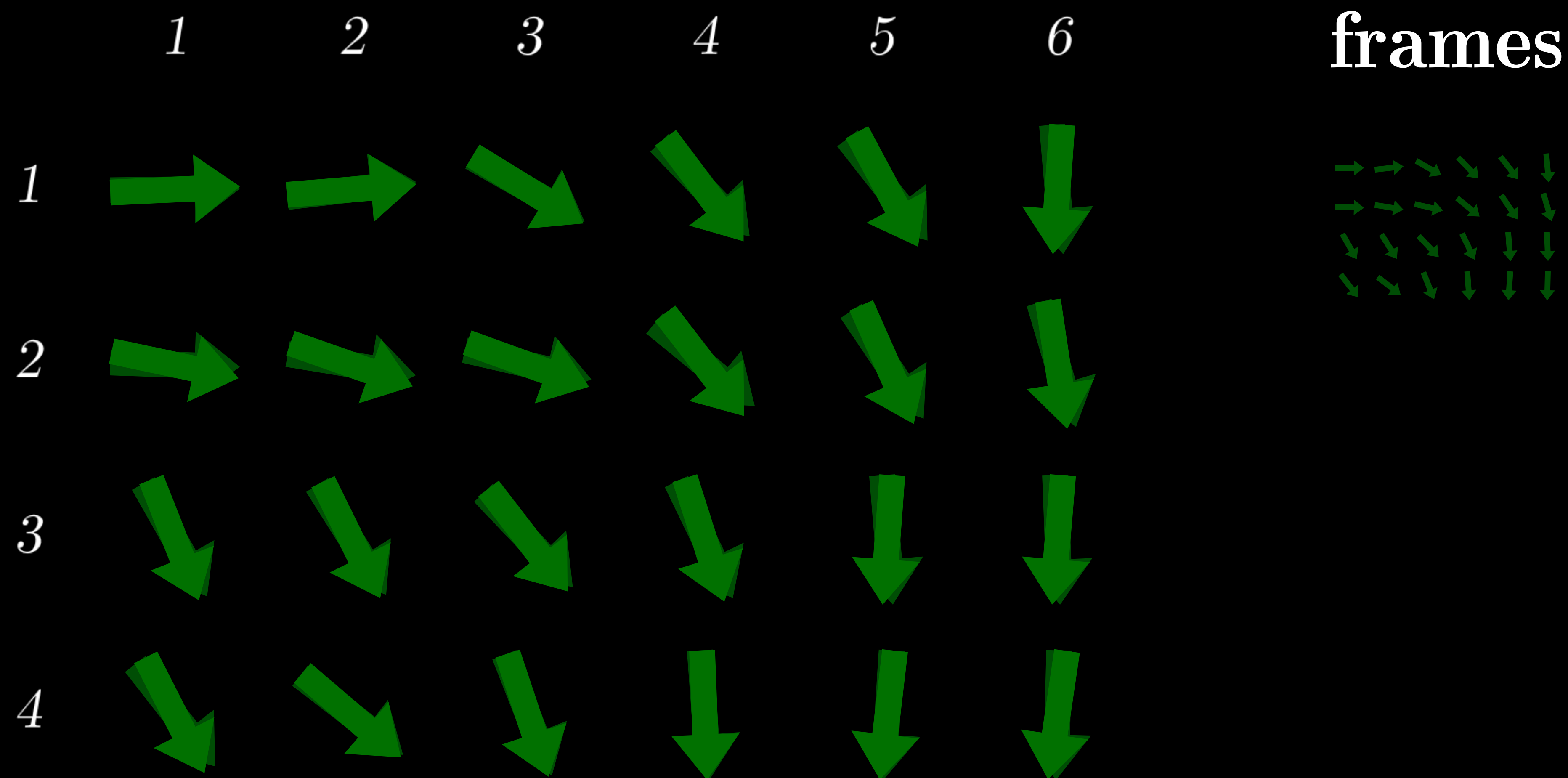
[illegible]

	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>1</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1
	0	0	0	1	1	1
<i>2</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1
	0	0	0	0	1	1
<i>3</i>	1	1	1	0	0	0
	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>4</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0
	1	1	1	1	1	1

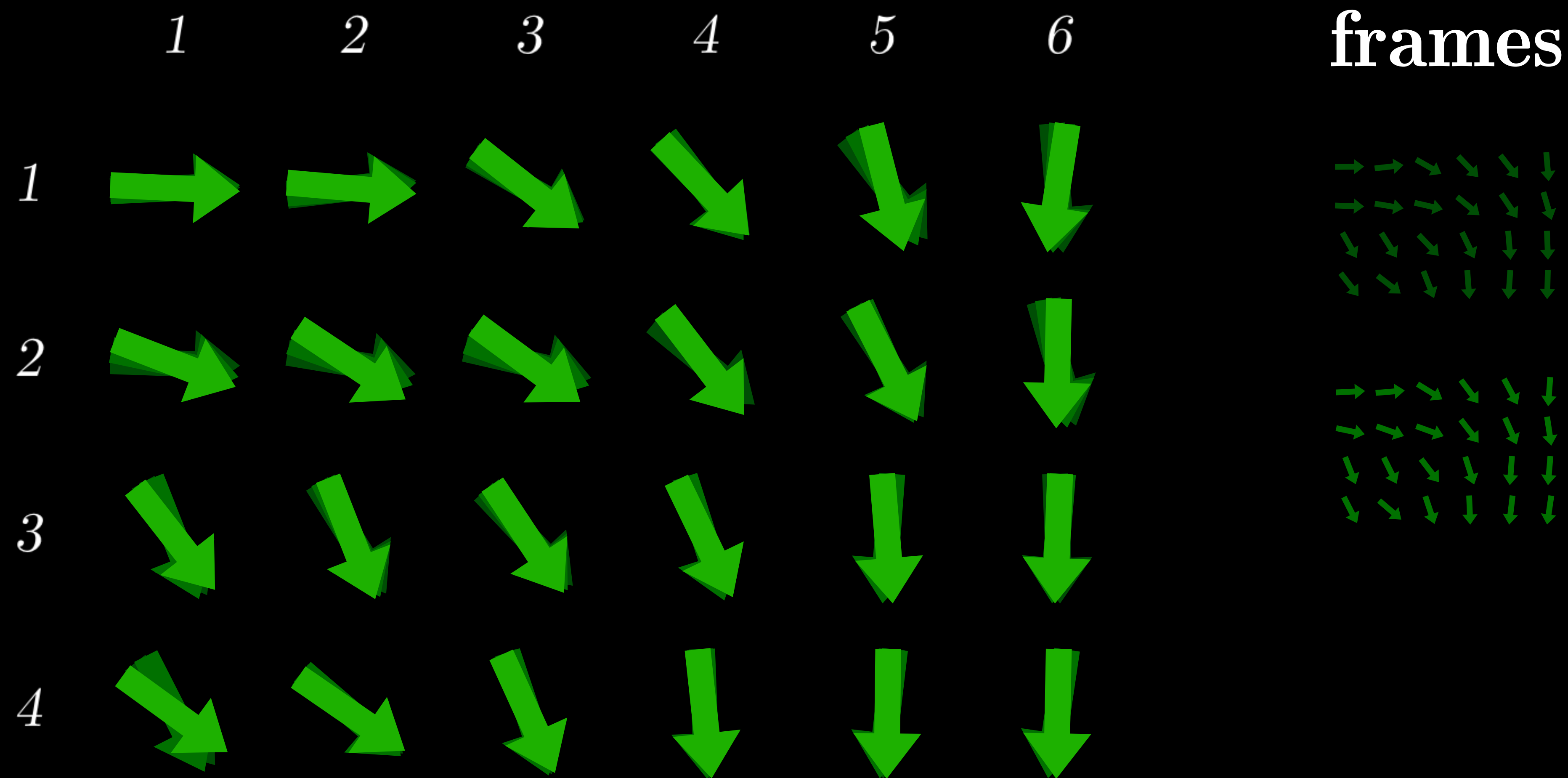
$1 \rightarrow 2$

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1.02246	1.02576	1.01616	1.04350	1.74782	1.06209
	-0.01143	-0.4596	0.3804	1.0055	1.64463	1.65841
2	1.0232	0.9910	0.9932	1.1044	1.5785	0.7234
	0.0032	0.0334	0.1890	0.3045	0.7001	1.0033
3	0.5693	0.7203	0.8993	0.4323	0.2003	0.0234
	0.7134	0.8024	0.9203	1.2304	1.4403	1.5774
4	0.5435	0.2232	0.1334	0.0021	-0.0043	-0.0123
	0.5463	0.5343	1.0102	1.0324	1.1084	1.2192

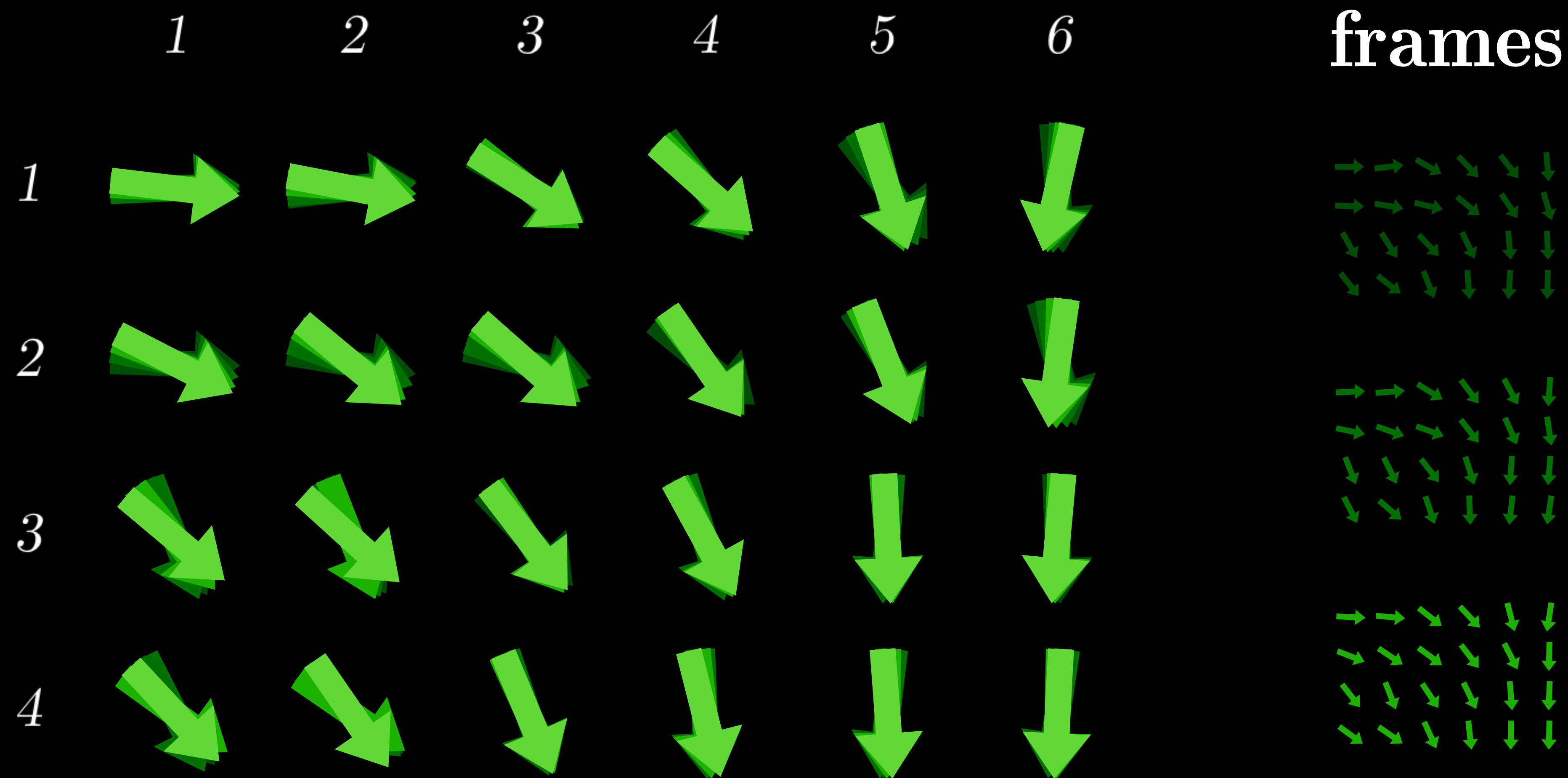
1 → 2



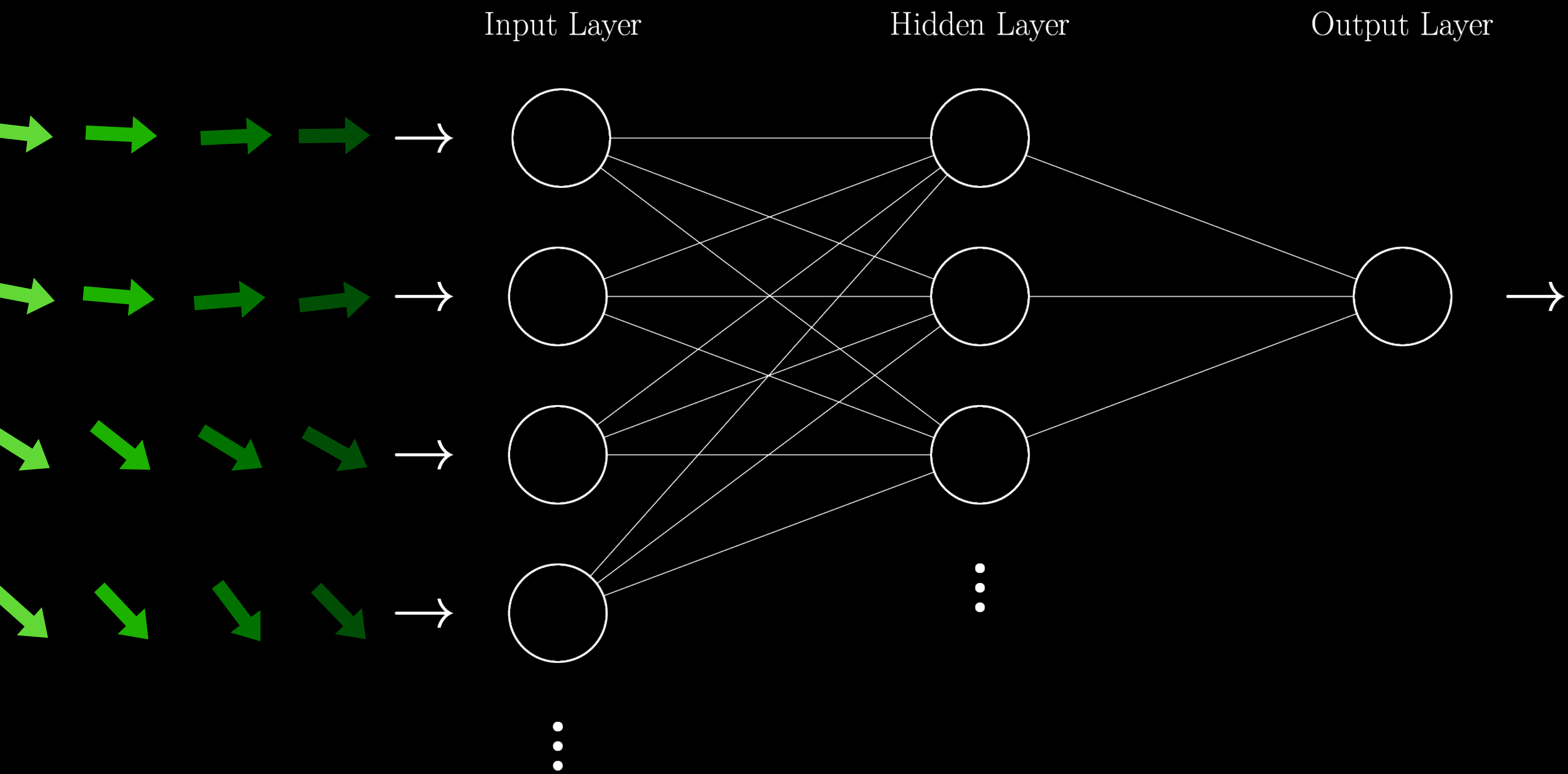
2 → 3



3 → 4



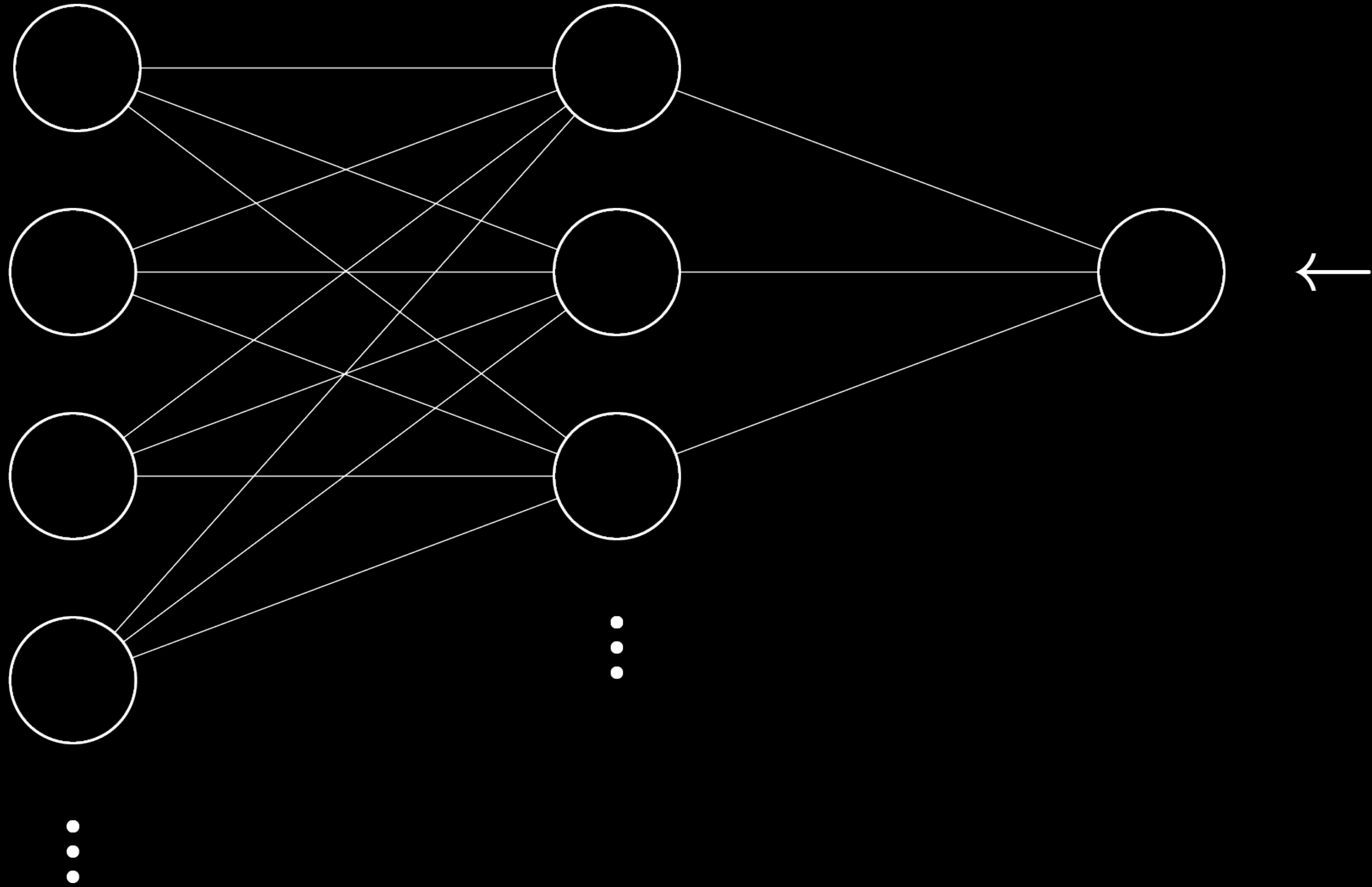
4 → 5



Input Layer

Hidden Layer

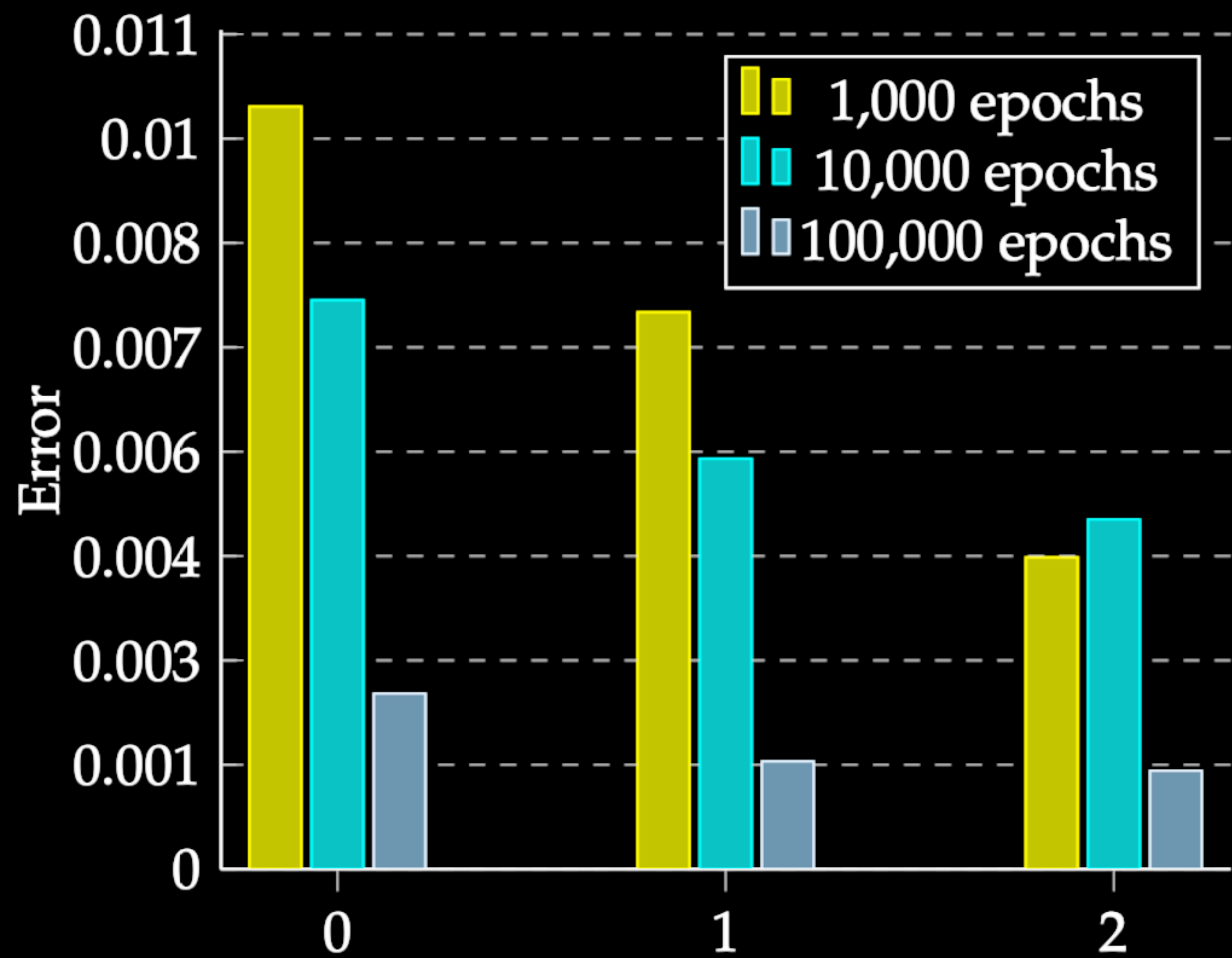
Output Layer



Input Size	Training Epochs	Neighborhood Radius	Selection Type	Values
4	1000	0	Linear	32
			Random	
		1	Linear	288
			Random	
		2	Linear	800
			Random	
	10 000	0	Linear	32
			Random	
		1	Linear	288
			Random	
		2	Linear	800
			Random	
	100 000	0	Linear	32
			Random	
		1	Linear	288
			Random	
		2	Linear	800
			Random	

Input Size	Training Epochs	Neighborhood Radius	Selection Type	Mean Error	Training Time
4	1000	0	Linear	0.0102	00:01.679
			Random	0.0288	00:01.618
		1	Linear	0.0075	00:01.625
			Random	0.0227	00:01.680
		2	Linear	0.0041	00:01.678
			Random	0.0176	00:01.728
	10 000	0	Linear	0.0076	00:16.124
			Random	0.0062	00:15.923
		1	Linear	0.0055	00:15.970
			Random	0.0215	00:15.986
		2	Linear	0.0046	00:16.721
			Random	0.0108	00:17.510
	100 000	0	Linear	0.0024	02:41.294
			Random	0.0043	02:39.883
		1	Linear	0.0014	02:49.710
			Random	0.0128	02:40.887
		2	Linear	0.0013	03:05.169
			Random	0.0071	02:49.830

Input Size	Training Epochs	Neighborhood Radius	Selection Type	Mean Error	Training Time
16	1000	0	Linear	0.0110	00:01.906
			Random	0.0110	00:02.029
		1	Linear	0.5000	00:01.979
			Random	0.0085	00:02.150
		2	Linear	0.4999	00:02.126
			Random	0.5176	00:02.296
	10 000	0	Linear	0.0108	00:18.734
			Random	0.0025	00:19.465
		1	Linear	0.0105	00:18.642
			Random	0.0070	00:19.789
		2	Linear	0.0076	00:19.279
			Random	2.35e-06	00:20.560
	100 000	0	Linear	0.0107	03:08.697
			Random	0.0089	03:06.621
		1	Linear	0.0070	03:07.029
			Random	0.0190	03:38.659
		2	Linear	0.0052	03:11.950
			Random	0.4493	03:23.349



NOTE

- Now testing with a larger dataset of:
 - 1920 x 1080 pixel images, spanning over
 - two years (about 16 000 images), at
 - 30-minute intervals; and
- Implementing a Convolutional Neural Network

Conclusions

THANK YOU!

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