

# Deep Convolutional Neural Networks for Automated Dust Detection

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# Dust Storms can have many harmful effects on the world

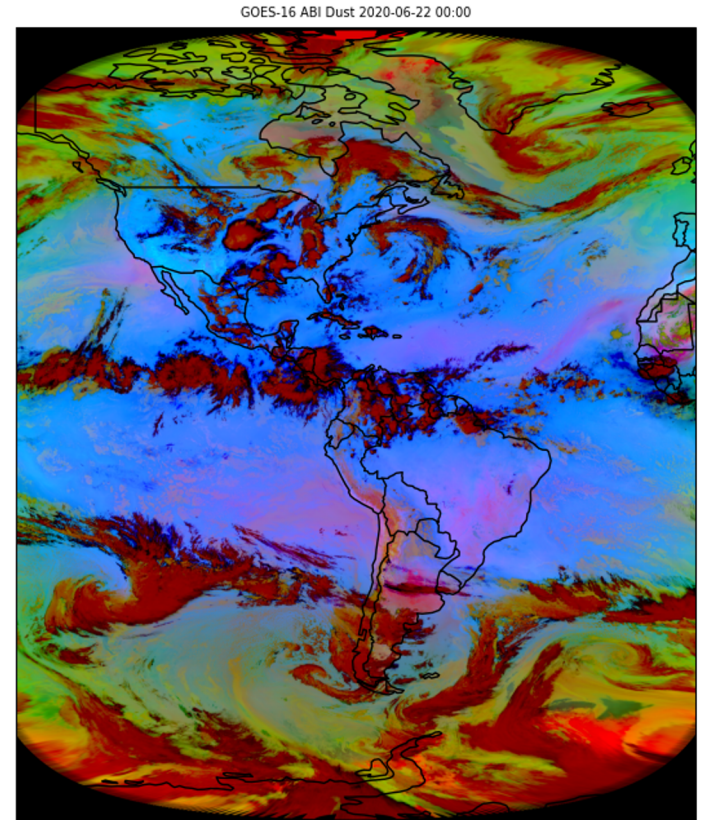




# Detecting Dust Storms is both difficult and time consuming



[5]



# Method

- Deep Learning based semantic image segmentation model (UNET)
- Six GOES-16 bands, with a focus on infrared and water vapor bands.
- Automatically identifies airborne dust at night



Deep Learning can be leveraged in order to segment out objects within an image (A.K.A. Semantic Segmentation)

Image



Predict

Class Segmentations



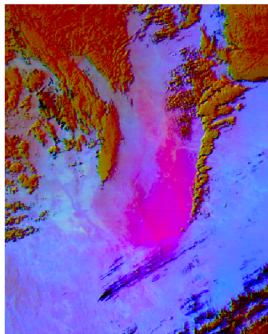
[4].

# Dust Storm labels are handcrafted by experts and learned by the model

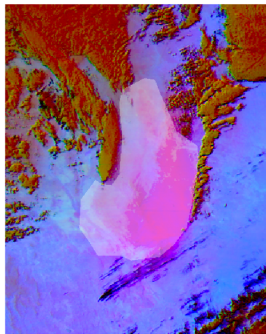
## RGB Interpretation

- 1** Dust plume  
(magenta, pink)
- 2** Low, warm water cloud, or thick dust  
(light purple)
- 3** Desert surface (day)  
(light blue)
- 4** Mid, thick clouds  
(tan shades)
- 5** Mid, thin cloud  
(green)
- 6** Cold, thick clouds  
(red)
- 7** High, thin ice clouds  
(black)
- 8** Very thin cloud (Over warm surface)  
(blue)

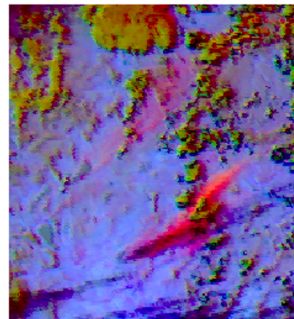
RGB Satellite Data



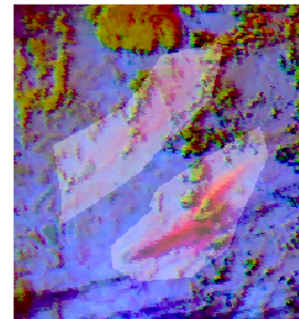
RGB With Dust Labeling



RGB Satellite Data



RGB With Dust Labeling





Convolutional Neural Networks can be leveraged to learn the features within an image irrespective of Spatial and temporal dependencies.

1 <sub>x1</sub>	1 <sub>x0</sub>	1 <sub>x1</sub>	0	0
0 <sub>x0</sub>	1 <sub>x1</sub>	1 <sub>x0</sub>	1	0
0 <sub>x1</sub>	0 <sub>x0</sub>	1 <sub>x1</sub>	1	1
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	1	0	0

Image

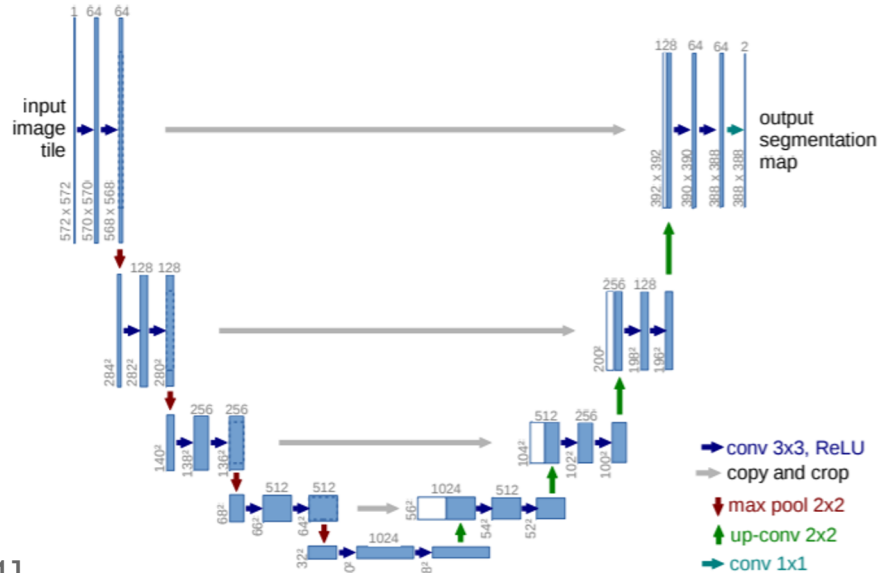
4		

Convolved  
Feature

Kernel/Filter, K =

1	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	1

# UNET Architecture

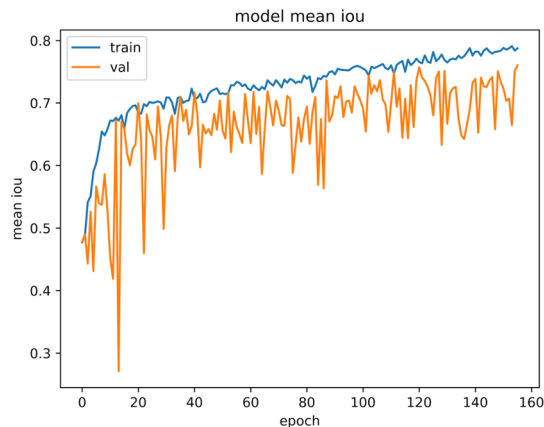


- Convolutional Encoder-Decoder Network
- Learns low level features using Convolution
- Maps to high level (i.e. Dust Storms)
- Scales image back and creates segmentation
- Python, TensorFlow, Keras implementation.

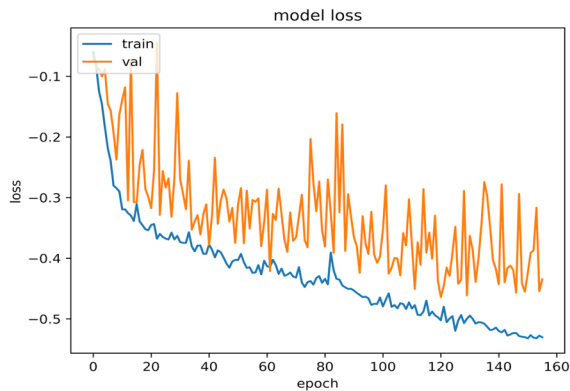
[1].



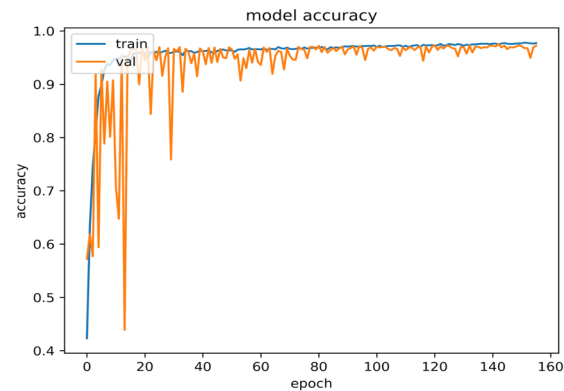
# Training Results



**Model IOU:**  
Important for Semantic Segmentation.  
Overlap of predictions to Labels.  
Higher IOU means closer predictions to labels.



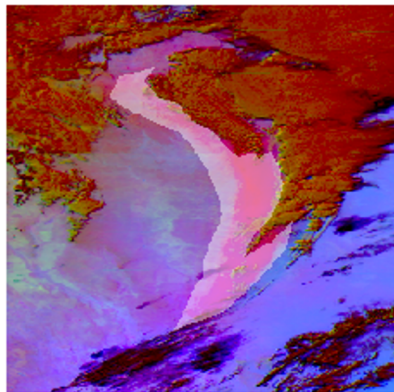
**Model Loss:**  
Most important metric.  
Want to minimize loss  
So that the model learns.



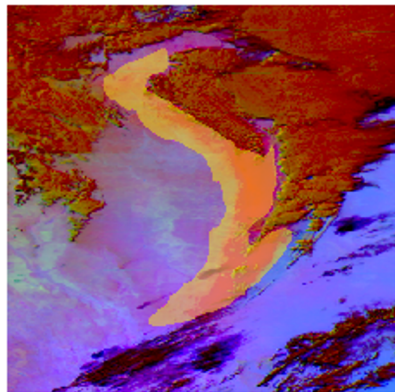
**Model Accuracy:**  
Number of Correct predictions  
Out of total predictions.  
Pixel level.  
Want to get as close to 1 as possible.

# The UNET performed well for most cases

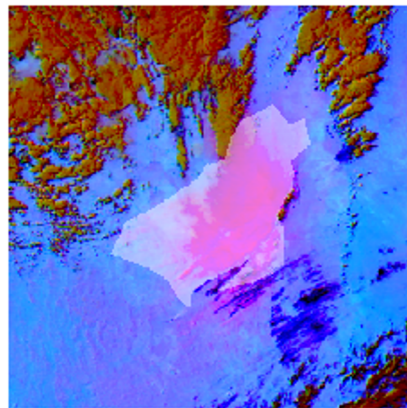
Labels



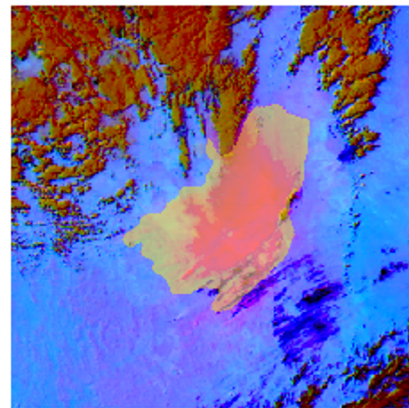
Model Predictions



Labels



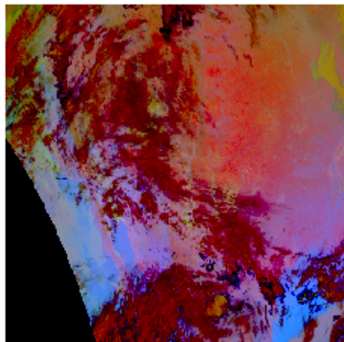
Model Predictions



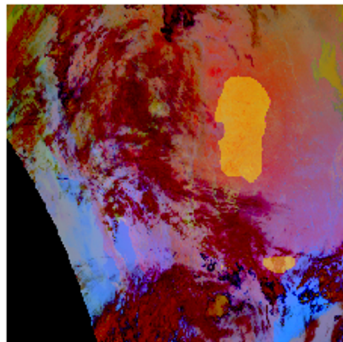


# Some cases of poor predictions did arise

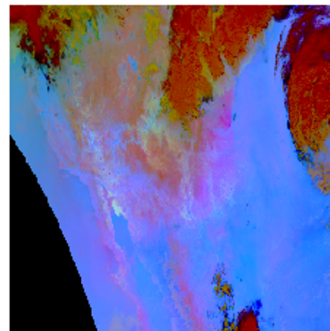
Labels



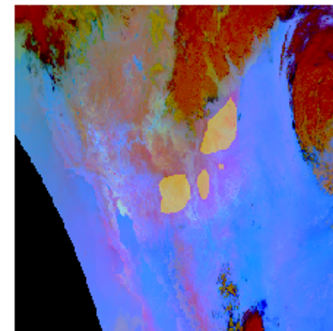
Model Predictions



Labels



Model Predictions



Model Predicts poorly in some cases. Left images do not have any dust; the predictions made are on the underlying surface that has similar IR characteristics as dust. Right Image has smoke and a similar underlying surface.

# Test Metrics

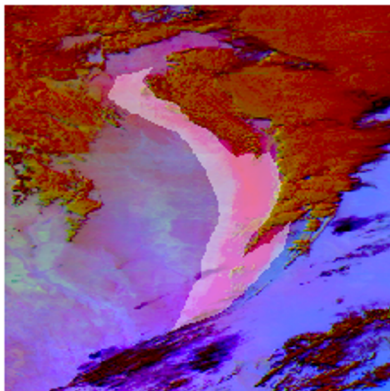
<b>Accuracy</b>	0.975
<b>Precision</b>	0.729
<b>F1_score</b>	0.747
<b>Recall</b>	0.766
<b>Mean IOU</b>	0.530
<b>Roc Auc</b>	0.882

- High accuracy is good.
- Precision shows signs of over classification
- Mean IOU could improve.
- Likely caused by noisy labelling and/or  
Difficult cases to identify dust in.

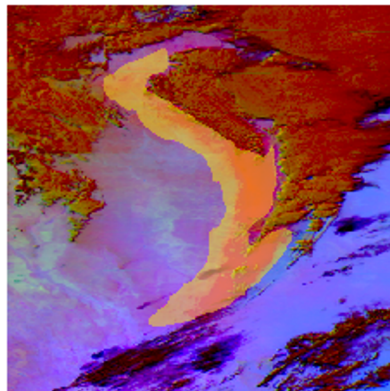
# Conclusion

With further model development, validation, and testing in a more representative context, Deep Learning based dust storm prediction could alert weather forecasters, emergency managers, and citizens to the location and extent of impending dust storms much quicker than before.

Labels



Model Predictions



Dataset Creation  
Semantic Segmentation  
Statistical Validation



Automated Dust  
Detection

Feel Free to contact reach out below if there are any questions about our work!  
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# References

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2. Fuell et al. (2016) “Next Generation Satellite RGB Dust Imagery Leads to Operational Changes at NWS Albuquerque”
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