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CLIMATE CHANGE RESEARCH

Regional snowline elevation retrieval using public webcam images

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- Important indicator of snow cover in mountainous regions
- Input for hydrological modeling or cloud removal in satellite-based snow cover retrieval



Public webcams

- high spatio-temporal resolution
- high areal coverage
- view below cloud cover
- oblique view on mountains

























Public webcams

- high spatio-temporal resolution
- high areal coverage
- view below cloud cover
- oblique view on mountains
- low quality images











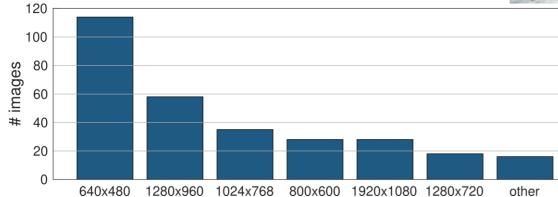


















Public webcams

- high spatio-temporal resolution
- high areal coverage
- view below cloud cover
- oblique view on mountains
- low quality images
- missing camera information!



















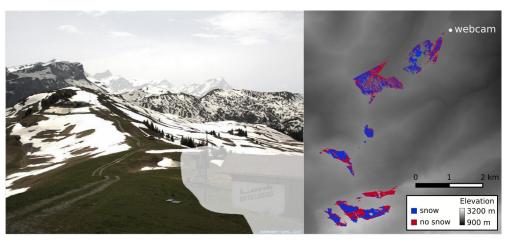


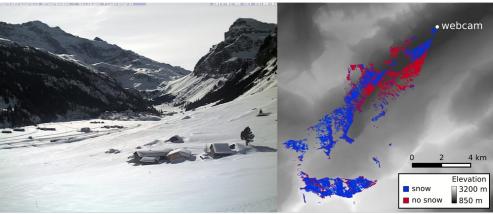


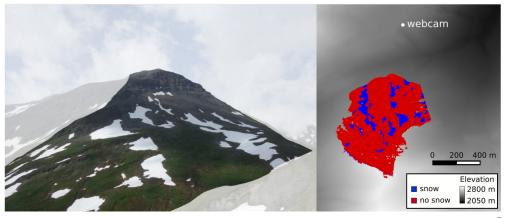


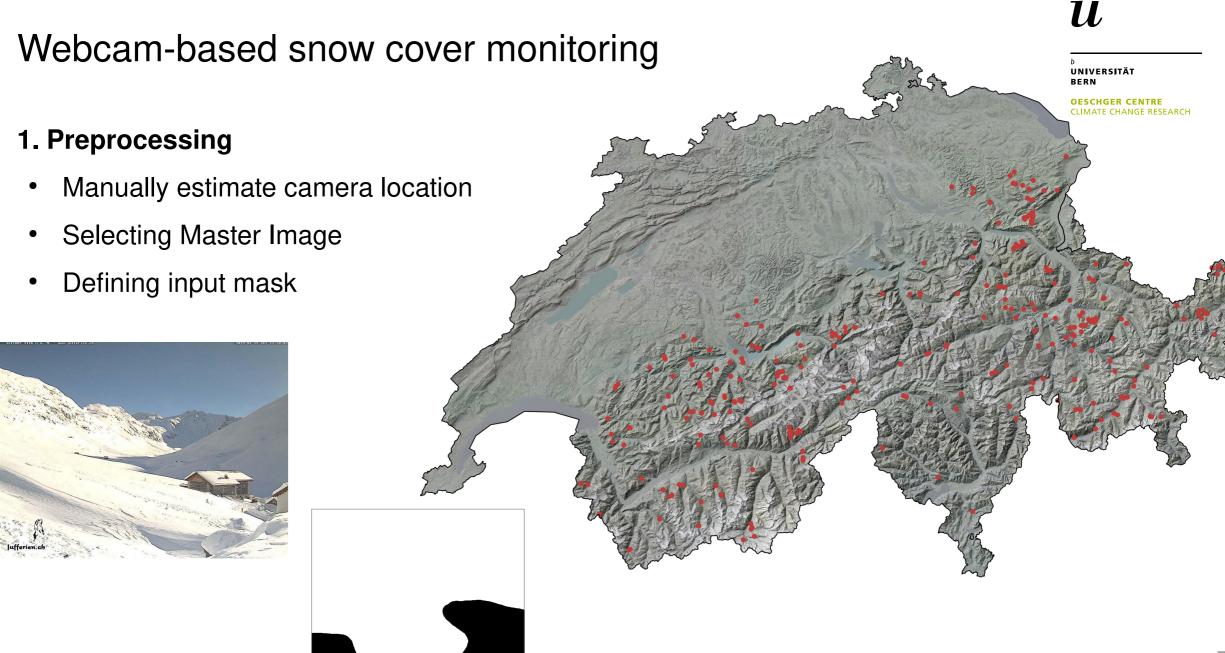
Semi-automatic procedure to derive snow cover maps from publicly available webcam images

- 1. Preprocessing
- 2. Image-to-DEM registration
- 3. Image-to-image alignment
- 4. Snow classification











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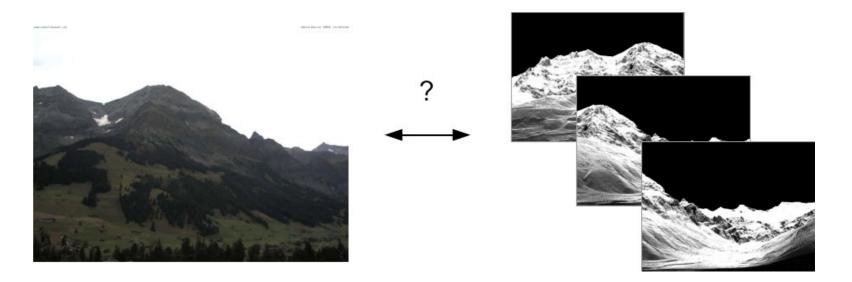
2. Image-to-DEM registration

Input

- Webcam location
- Master Image
- High-resolution DEM

Output

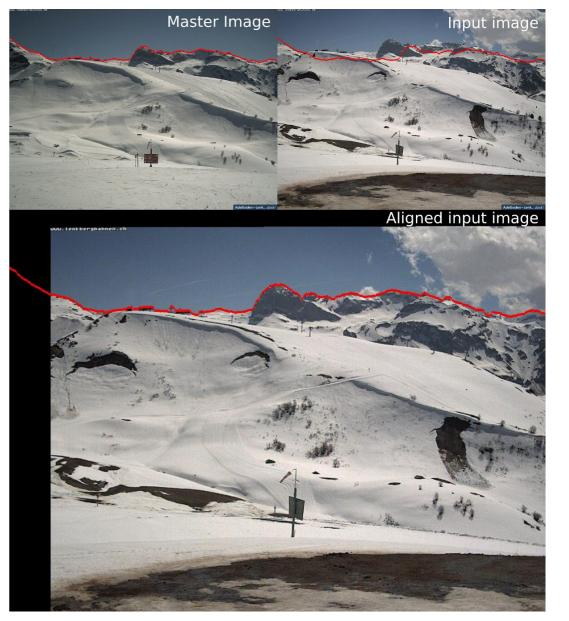
Transformation matrix





3. Image-to-image alignment

- Solving for homography
- Scale Invariant Feature Transform (SIFT; Lowe, 2004)
- fitting model RANdom SAmple Consensus (RANSAC; Fischler and Bolles, 1981)







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4. Snow classification

- Blue band classification (Salvatori et al. 2011)
 - → blue band frequency histogram, threshold at first local minimum above intensity value 127
- Blue band + PCA (Härer et al. 2016)
 - → PCA to detect shaded snow cover







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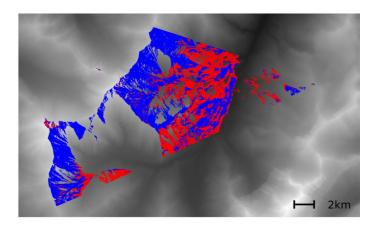
Snow cover maps

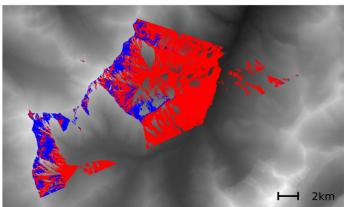
- transformation matrix is used to find for each DEM grid the associated image pixel
- for each DEM grid, the associated classification result ('snow', 'no snow') is set

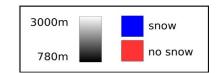












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Projection uncertainty

- image pixel can be mapped onto several DEM grid cells, depending on:
 - image resolution
 - FOV
 - distance of the terrain to the webcam
 - slope and orientation of the terrain



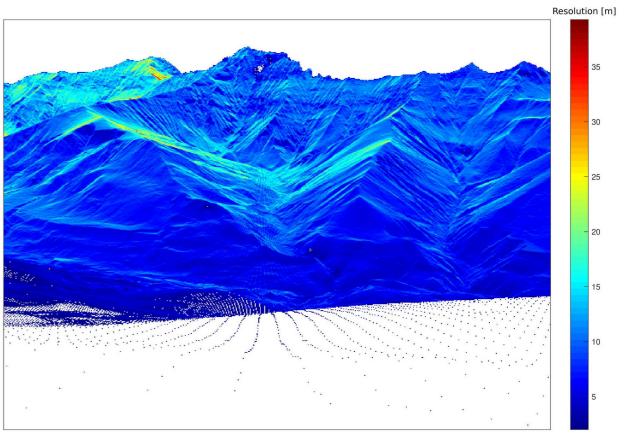
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Projection uncertainty

Projected image pixel resolution





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Projection uncertainty

- Projected image pixel resolution
 - \rightarrow 45 webcams: mean projected pixel resolution: 4.5 ± 4.4 m.
 - \rightarrow DEM grids within distance < 20 km to webcams: 2.9 ± 1.5 m.

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Registration accuracy

- 142 GCPs, 20 webcams
- RMSE of 23.7m (14.1m if excluding wide-angle lens webcams)

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Registration accuracy

- 142 GCPs, 20 webcams
- RMSE of 23.7m (14.1m if excluding wide-angle lens webcams)
- → precise enough to validate satellite-derived snow cover maps..?

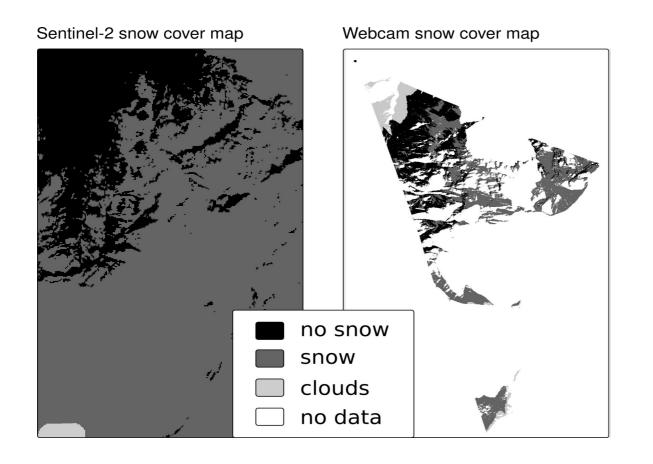
Applications

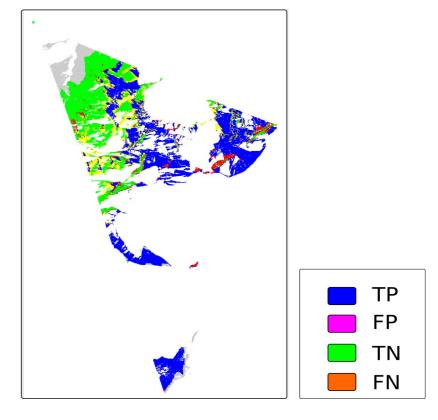


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Validation of satellite-based snow cover maps

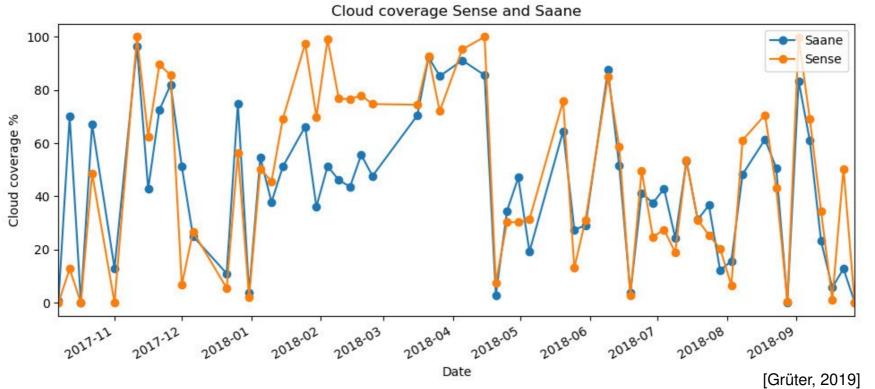




Applications

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- Validation of satellite-based snow cover maps
- Complement satellite-based snow cover information







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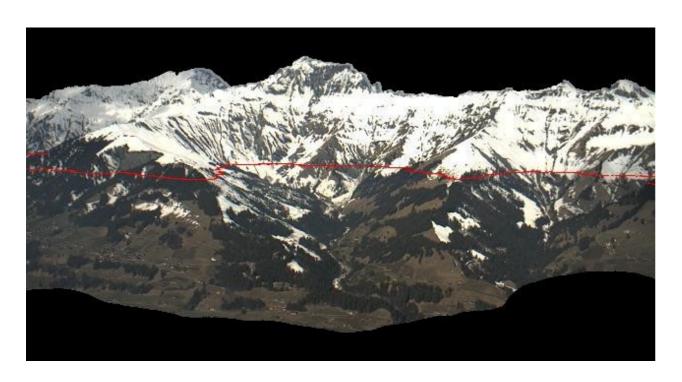
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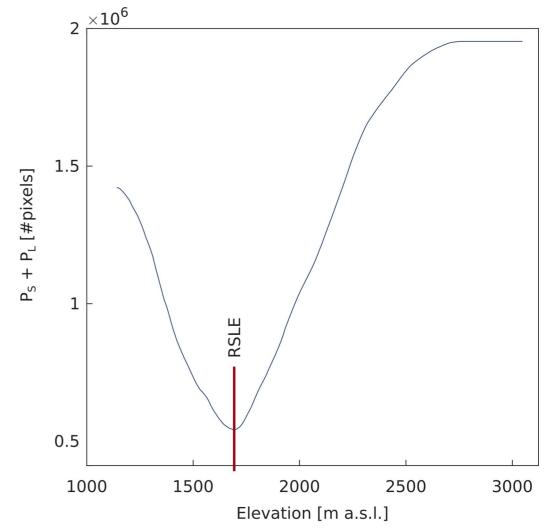
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RSLE estimation method proposed by Krajčí et al. (2014)

 \rightarrow find elevation (RSLE) for which the sum of snow covered pixels below (P_s) and land pixels above (P₁) the RSLE is minimized





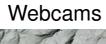


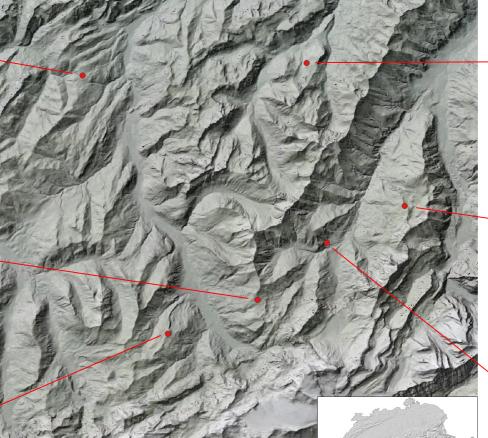


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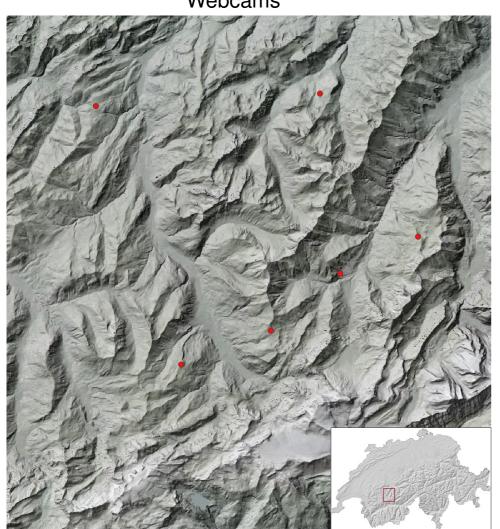




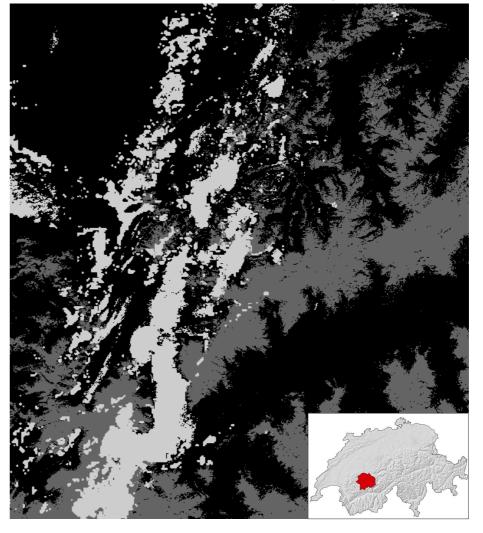


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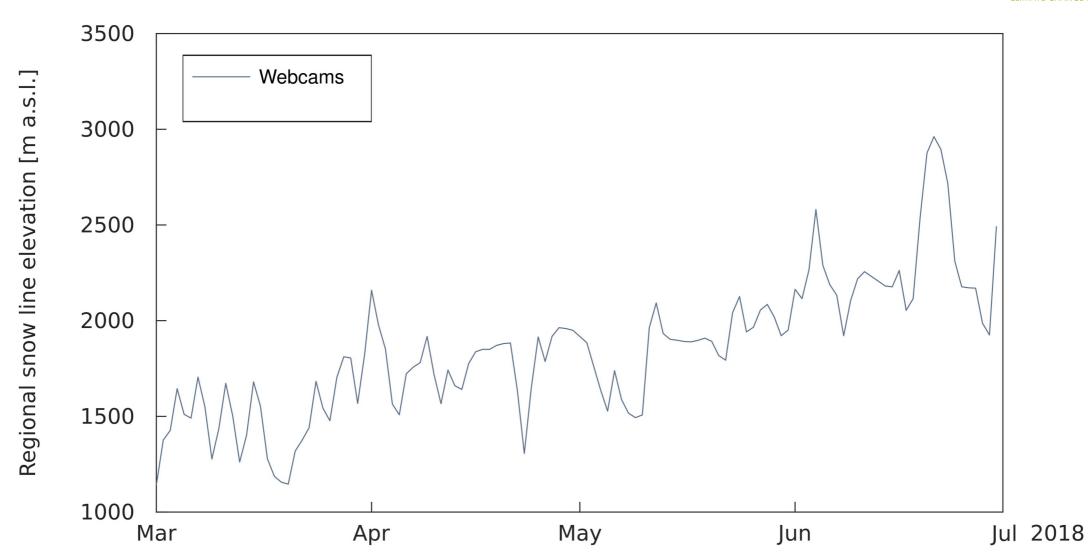








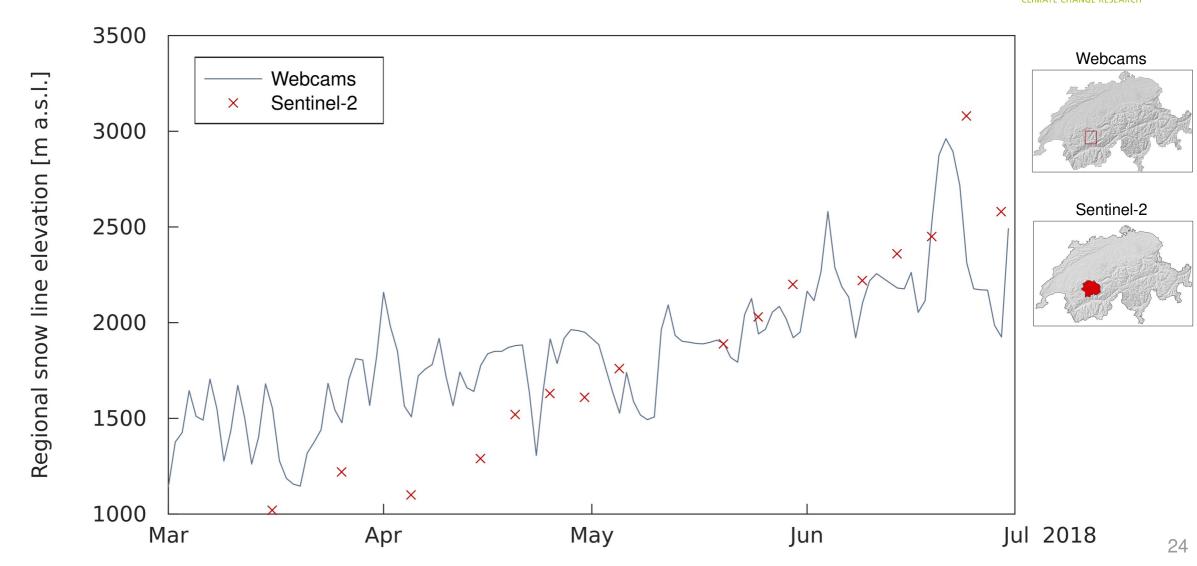
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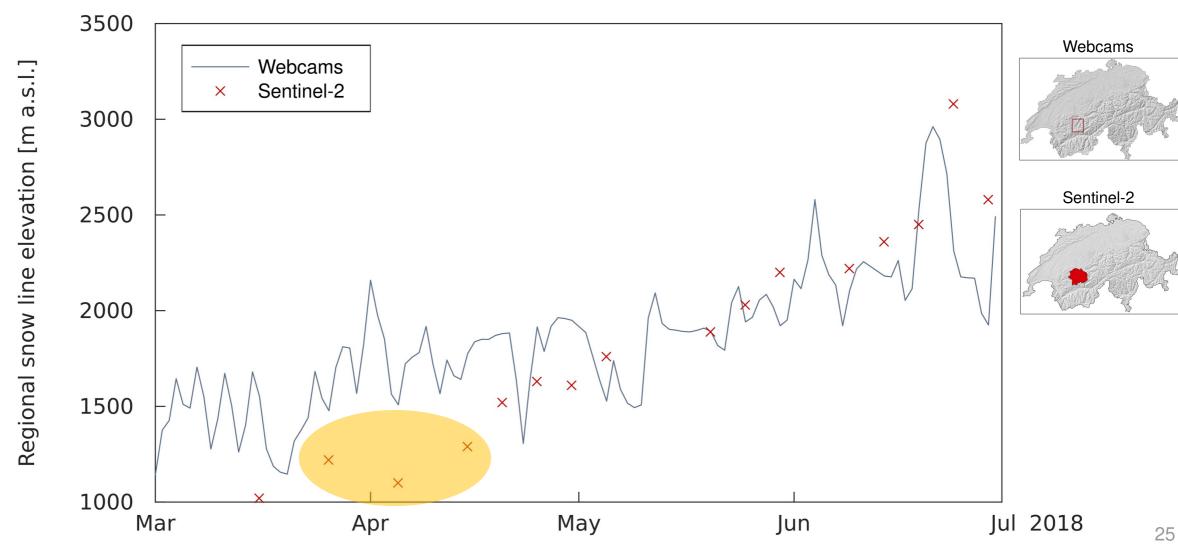
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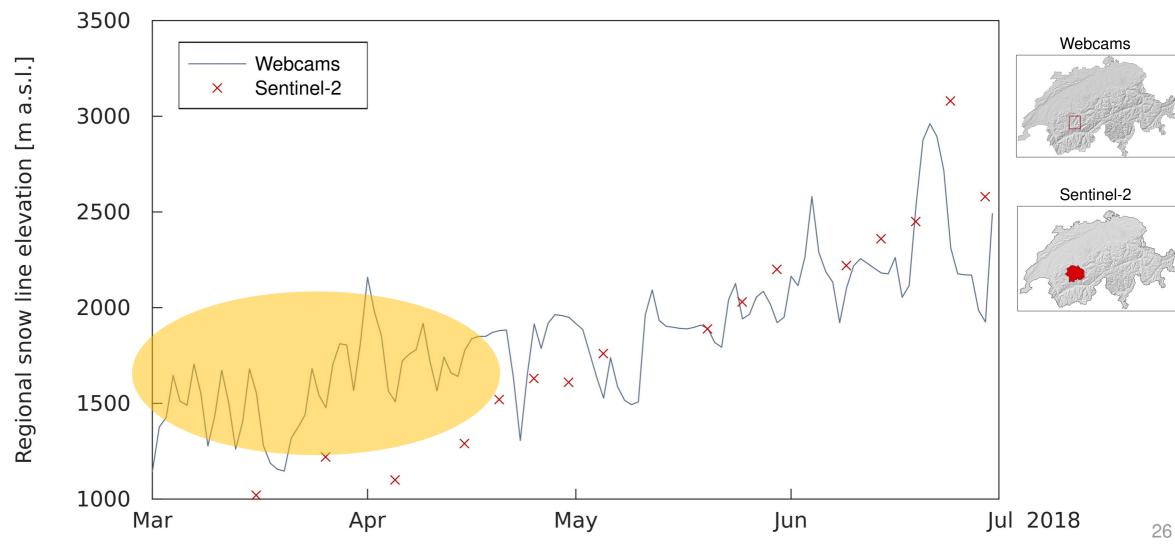


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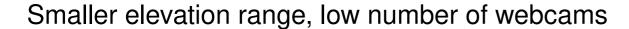


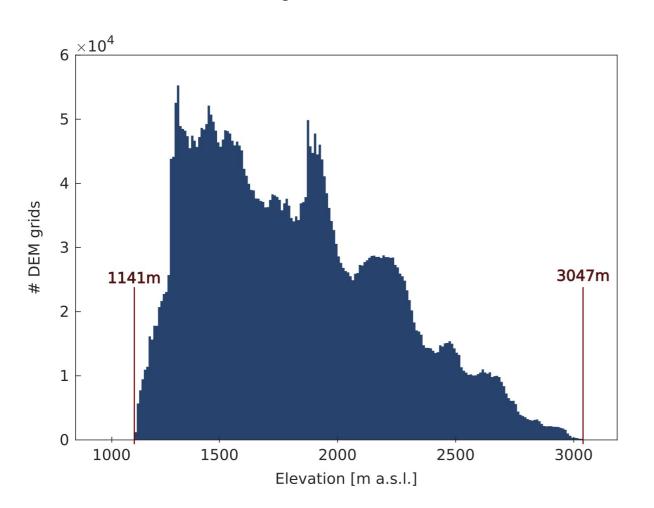


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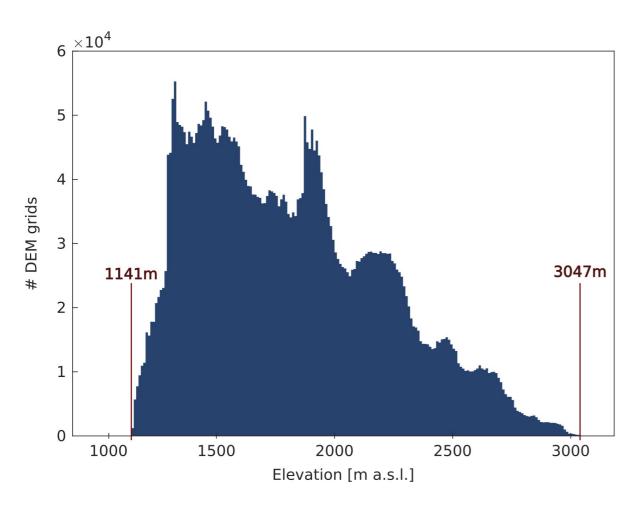


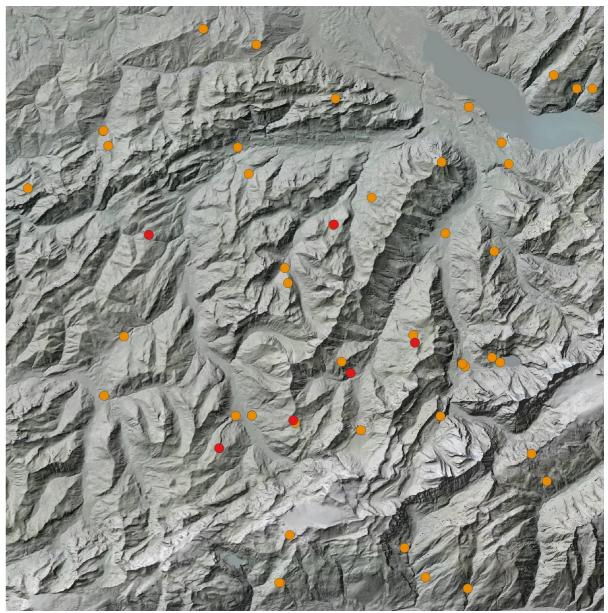


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Regional snowline elevation (RSLE)

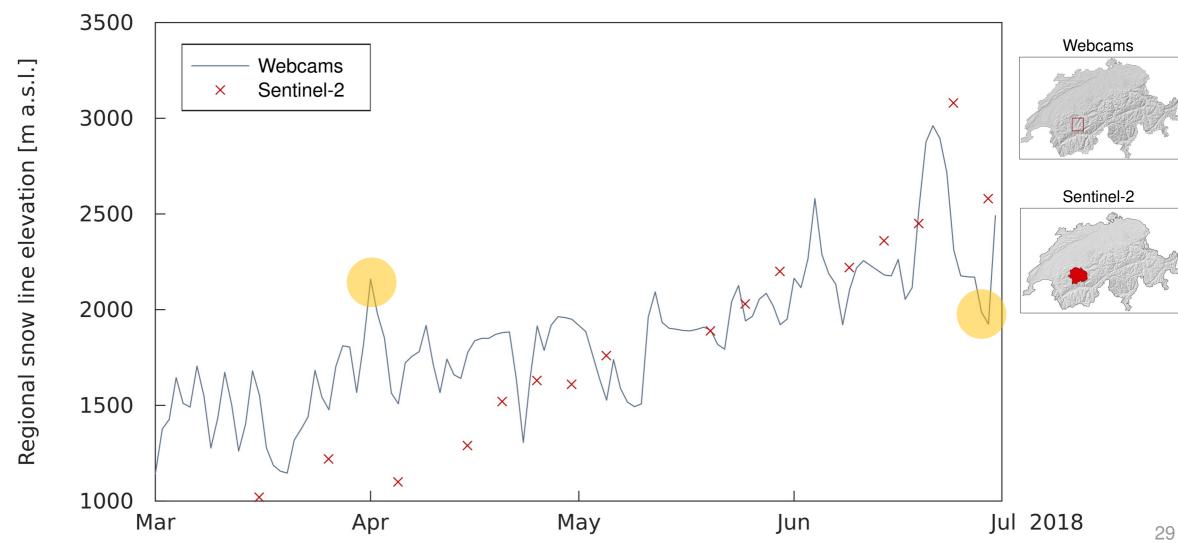
Smaller elevation range, low number of webcams







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Snow misclassification

 shadows, low light situations, bright rock surfaces

31 March: underestimation → both methods fail

Webcam image



Blue-band (Salvatori et al., 2011)



Blue-band + PCA (Härer et al., 2016)





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Snow misclassification

 shadows, low light situations, bright rock surfaces

26 June: overestimation

Blue-band + PCA (Härer et al. 2016)





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Clouds vs. snow







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Clouds vs. snow



SnowNet - a deep learning approach for automatic snow and cloud classification in public webcam images (in preparation)

→ train a deep convolutional neural network that considers an entire image patch instead of only a small local neighborhood to predict a single pixel





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- Webcams offer huge potential to analyze small-scale variability of snowline on a high spatiotemporal resolution
 - → detailed analyses, especially during spring snowmelt period or long-lasting cloud cover
- Need for improved snow classification and cloud detection
- Combining webcam-based snow cover information with satellite-based snow cover information

References:

Härer, S., Bernhardt, M., and Schulz, K.: PRACTISE – Photo Rectification And ClassificaTlon SoftwarE (V.2.1), Geosci. Model Dev., 9, 307–321, https://doi.org/10.5194/gmd-9-307-2016, 2016

Lowe, D.G.: Distinctive image features from scale-invariant key points. Int. J. Comput. Vis., 60, 91-110. doi: 10.1023/B:VISI.0000029664.99615.94, 2004.

Portenier, C., Hüsler, F., Härer, S., and Wunderle, S.: Towards a webcam-based snow cover monitoring network: methodology and evaluation, The Cryosphere Discuss., https://doi.org/10.5194/tc-2019-142, in review, 2019.

Salvatori, R., Plini, P., Giusto, M., Valt, M., Salzano, R., Montagnoli, M., Cagnati, A., Crepaz, G., and Sigismondi, D.: Snow cover monitoring with images from digital camera systems, Ital. J. Remote Sens., 43, 137–145, https://doi.org/10.5721/ItJRS201143211, 2011.