

Improvement on EUMETSAT H-SAF H35 Effective Snow-Covered Area Product by Multivariate Adaptive Regression Splines Semih KUTER 1 Kenan BOLAT 2 Zuhal AKYUREK 3, 4

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• Pre-operational **H35 (SN-OBS-1P)** daily fractional snow-covered area (fSCA) product is developed within the frame of H-SAF. It is based on **traditional VIS/IR radiometry**.

• Cycle: Daily

 <u>Coverage:</u> Northern Hemisphere

• Grid/Projection: EPSG 4326 (Lat/Lon Grid)

• Resolution: 0.01 ° x 0.01 ° (~1 km)

<u>Formats:</u> gzip compressed GRIB2

Product digital pixel coding:

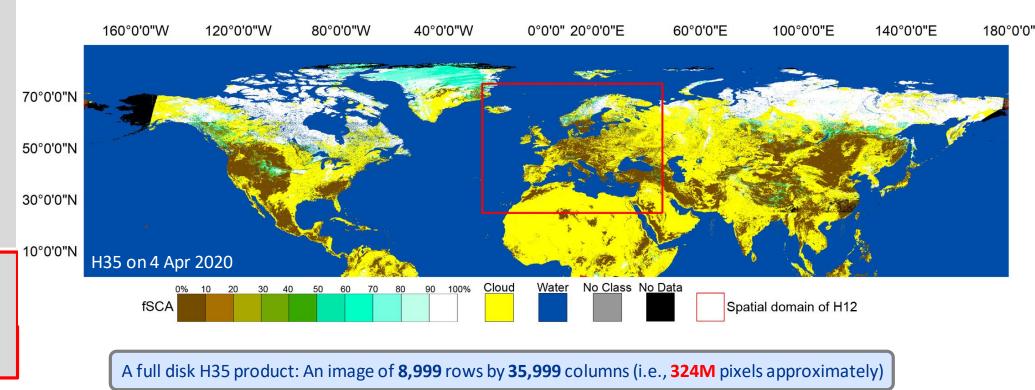
• [0, 100]: Ground - fSCA

• 101: Cloud

• 102: Sea/Water

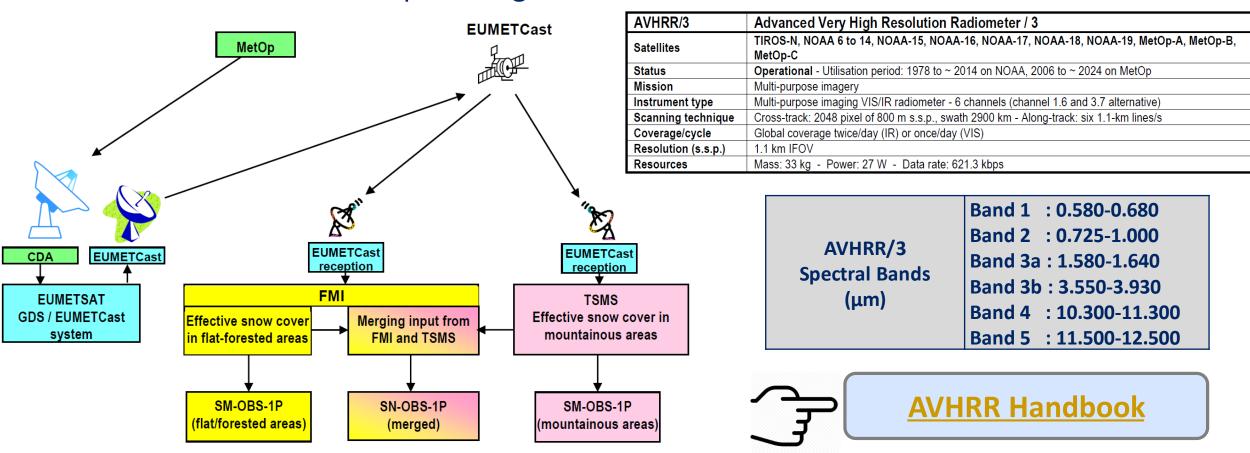
• 104: Dark

• 105: No Data



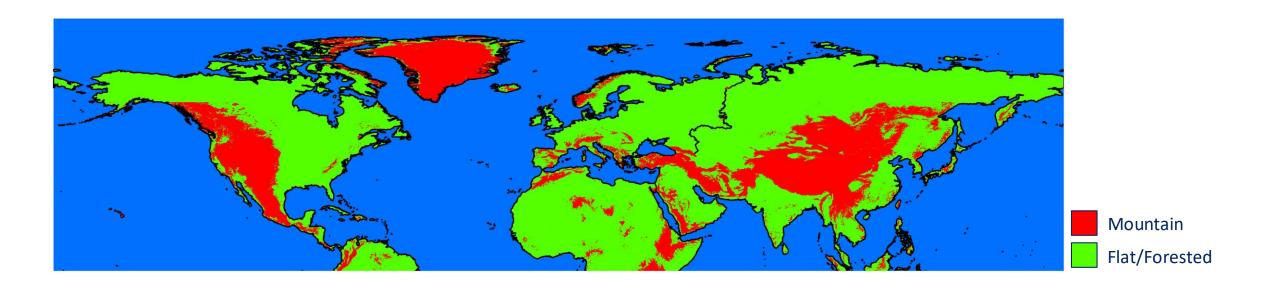


Architecture of the H35 product generation chain



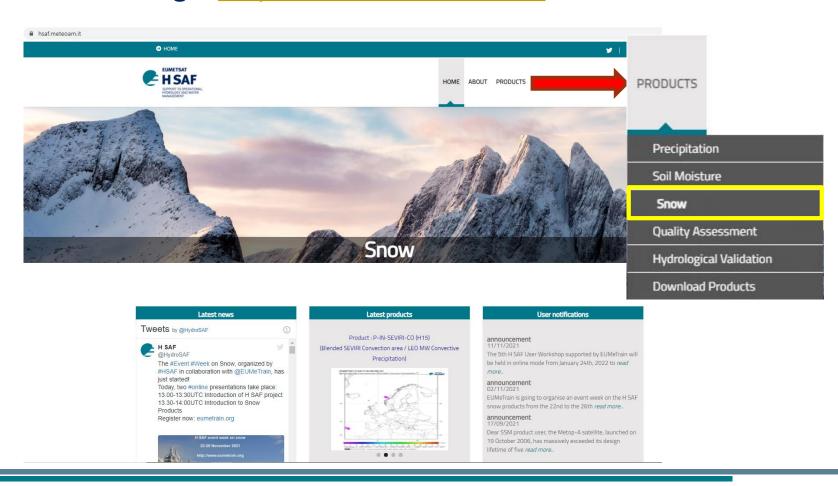


Flat/Forested vs Mountainous Areas





• H-SAF Snow Products Web Page: https://hsaf.meteoam.it/





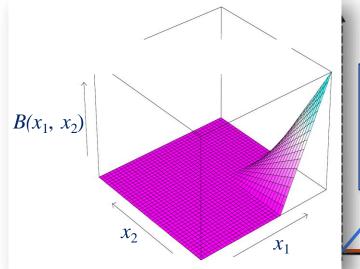
H-SAF Snow Products Web Page: https://hsaf.meteoam.it/





- H_AVS18_03: Implementation of Machine Learning on H35
 - Multivariate Adaptive Regression Splines (MARS) (Friedman, 1991)

In MARS, one-dimensional piecewise linear basis functions (BFs) are used to define relationships between a response variable and a set of predictors. It is a powerful nonparametric adaptive regression procedure, suitable for solving high-dimensional and complex problems.



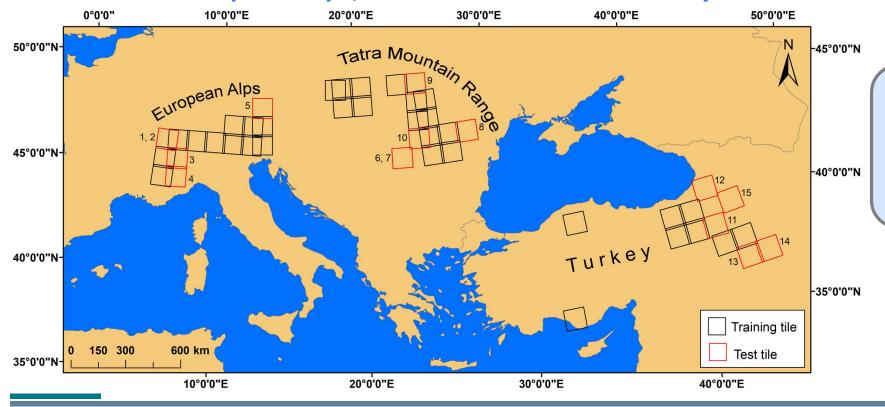
 $B(x_1, x_2) = [x_1-t_1]_+ \cdot [t_2-x_2]_+$ generated by the **multiplication of two piecewise linear BFs** of MARS (Hastie et al., 2009).

- **Kuter, S.**, **Akyurek, Z. and Weber, G. W. (2018)**. Retrieval of fractional snow covered area from MODIS data by multivariate adaptive regression splines. *Remote Sensing of Environment, 205*, 236-252.
- **Kuter, S. (2021)**. Completing the machine learning saga in fractional snow cover estimation from MODIS Terra reflectance data: Random forests versus support vector regression. *Remote Sensing of Environment, 255*, 112294.



Reference data from higher resolution Sentinel 2 imagery

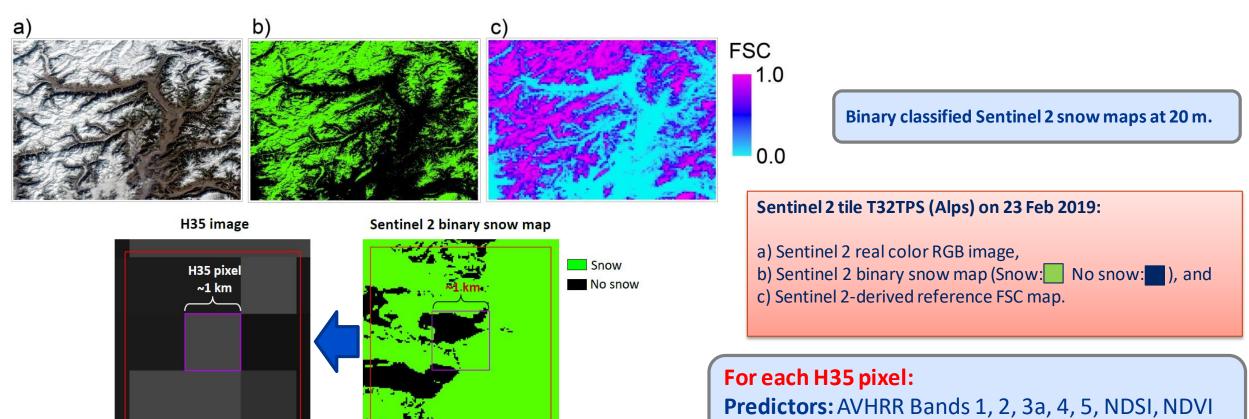
Over European Alps, Tatra Mountains and Turkey



- Sentinel 2 imagery
- 332 images for Model Training
- 15 images for Initial Test
- 5 images over each region: 15 in total



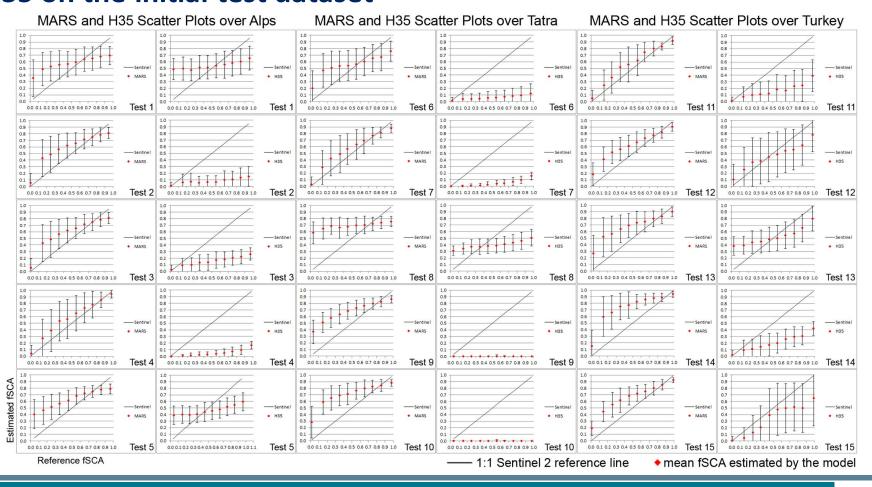
Reference data from higher resolution Sentinel 2 imagery



Response: Reference FSC value

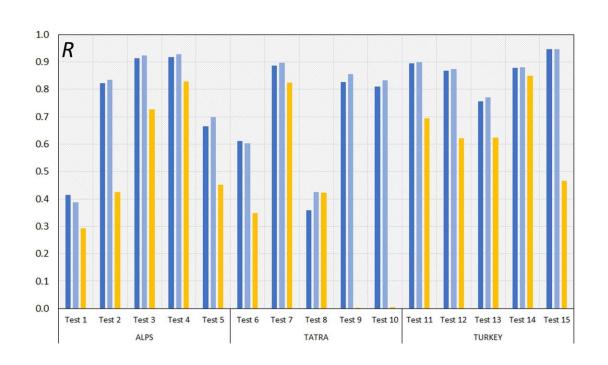


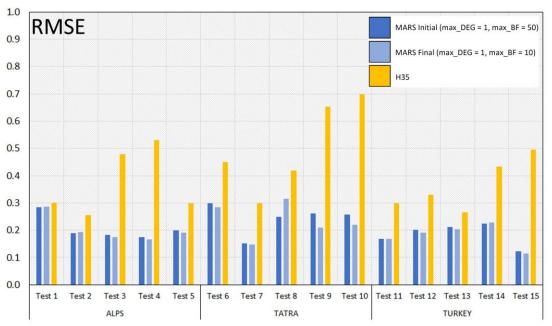
MARS-H35 on the initial test dataset





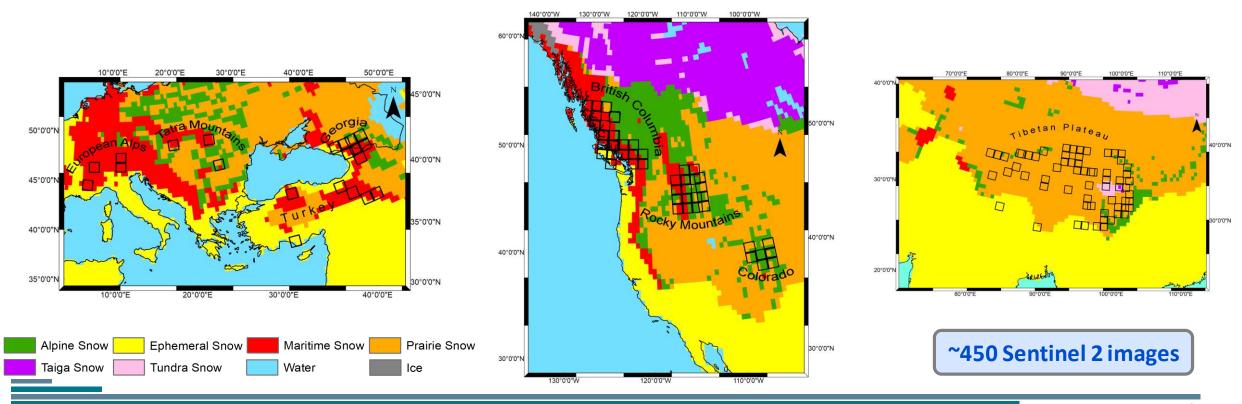
MARS-H35 on the initial test dataset





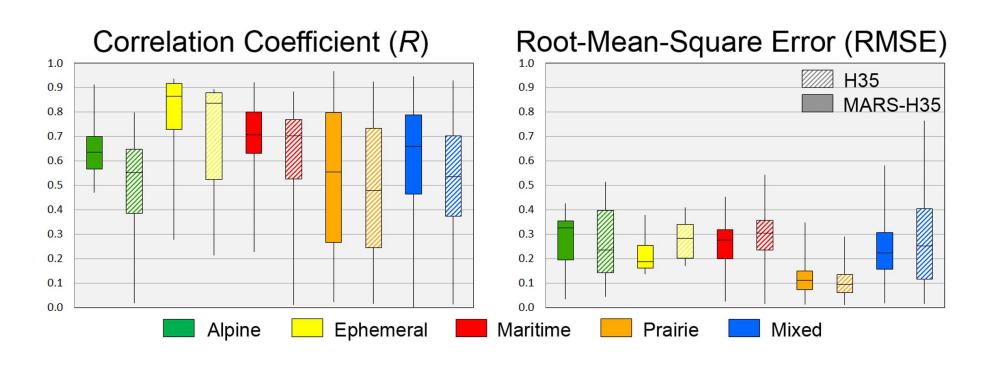


- Final validation dataset with four main components:
 - 1) **Sentinel 2 reference FSC maps** with respect to **Sturm's (1995)** snow cover types:



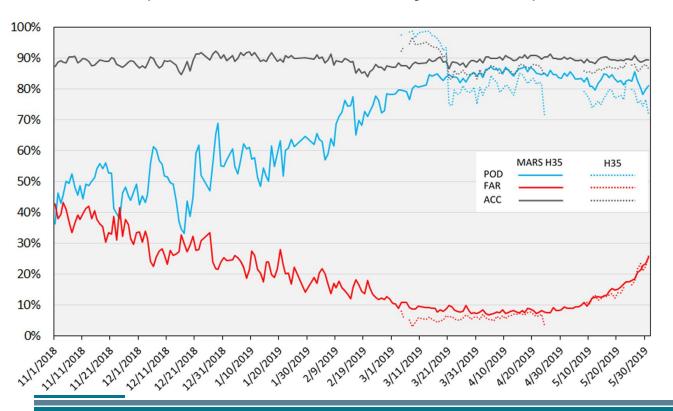


- Final validation dataset with four main components:
 - 1) **Sentinel 2 reference FSC maps** with respect to **Sturm's (1995)** snow cover types:





- Final validation dataset with four main components:
 - 2) **ERA5-Land Snow Depth Data** (Northern Hemisphere):



		Reference Data		
		Snow	No Snow	
Satellite Product	Snow	HITS (A)	FALSE ALARMS (B)	HITS + FALSE ALARMS
	No Snow	MISSES (C)	CORRECT NEGATIVES (D)	MISSES+ CORRECT NEGATIVES
		HITS + MISSES	FALSE ALARMS + CORRECT NEGATIVES	

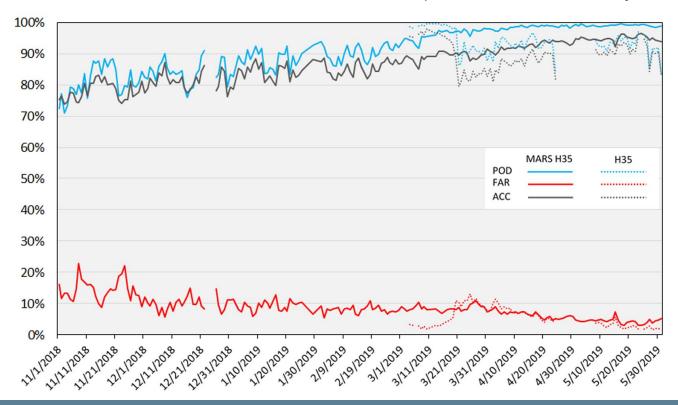
Probability of detection (POD): A/(A+C)

False alarm ratio (FAR): B/(A+B)

Overall Accuracy (ACC): (A+D)/(A+B+C+D)

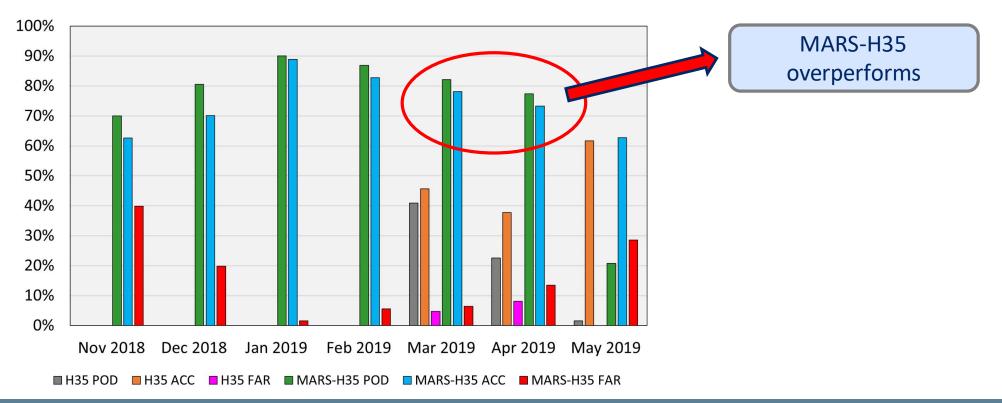


- Final validation dataset with four main components:
 - -3) MODIS MOD10A1 V6 NDSI Snow Cover Data (Northern Hemisphere):



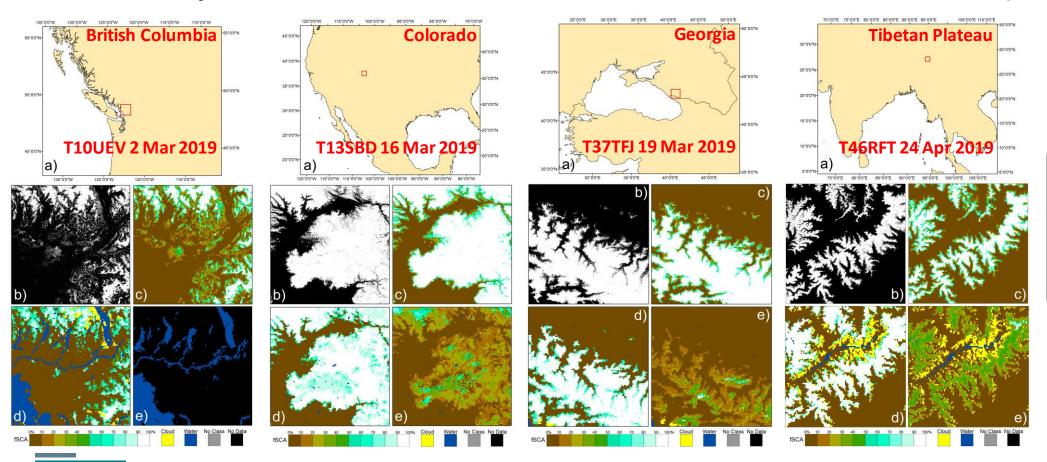


- Final validation dataset with four main components:
 - 4) In-situ Snow Depth Data (Turkey):





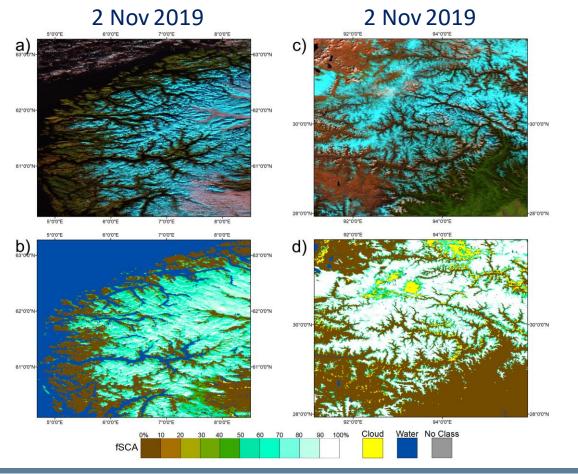
• Visual qualitative assessment: MARS-H35 vs Sentinel 2-derived FSC maps



- a) Sentinel 2 tile
- b) Binary snow
- c) Reference FSC
- d) MARS-H35
- e) H35



Visual qualitative assessment: MARS-H35 vs MODIS False-Color RGB



MODIS False-Color Composite:

R: Band 6
G: Band 2
B: Band 4

a) Norway: MODIS

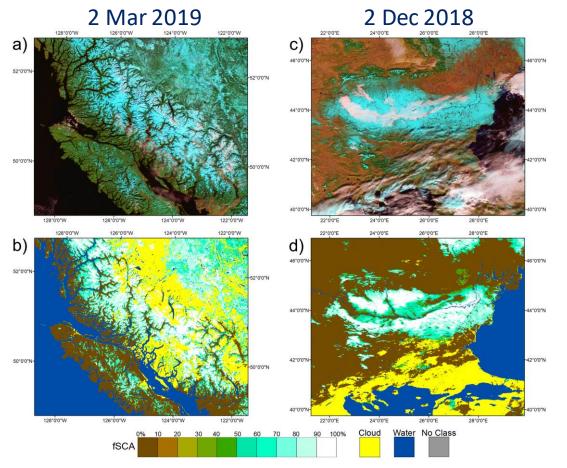
b) Norway: MARS-H35

c) Tibet: MODIS

d) Tibet: MARS-H35



• Visual qualitative assessment: MARS-H35 vs MODIS False-Color RGB



MODIS False-Color Composite:

R: Band 6

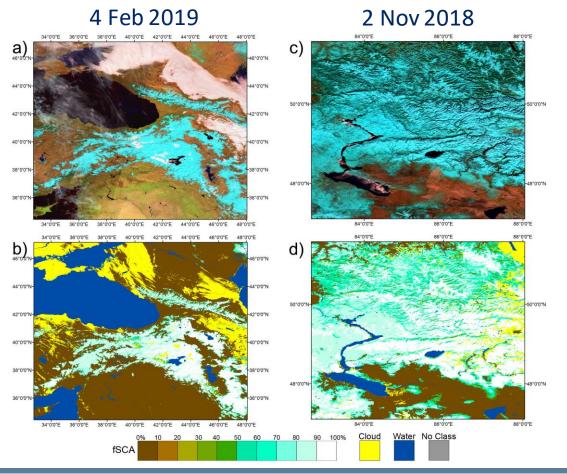
G: Band 2

B: Band 4

- a) British Columbia: MODIS
- b) British Columbia: MARS-H35
- c) Bulgaria/Romania: MODIS
- d) Bulgaria/Romania: MARS-H35



• Visual qualitative assessment: MARS-H35 vs MODIS False-Color RGB



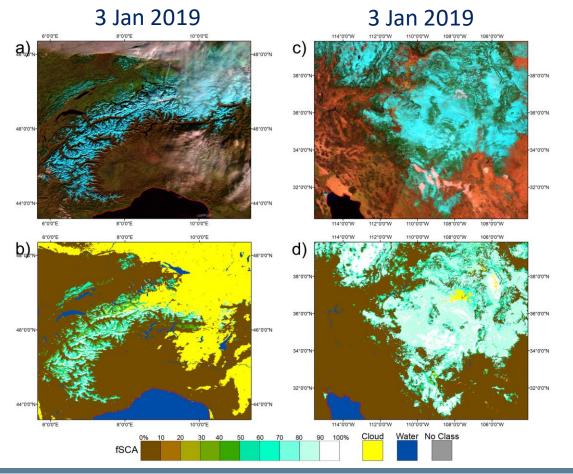
MODIS False-Color Composite:

R: Band 6
G: Band 2
B: Band 4

- a) Turkey: MODIS
- b) Turkey: MARS-H35
- c) Kazakhstan: MODIS
- d) Kazakhstan: MARS-H35



• Visual qualitative assessment: MARS-H35 vs MODIS False-Color RGB



MODIS False-Color Composite:

R: Band 6
G: Band 2
B: Band 4

- a) Alps: MODIS
- b) Alps: MARS-H35
- c) Phoenix, AZ: MODIS
- d) Phoenix, AZ: MARS-H35



H86: Effective Snow Cover by EPS-SG METimage in CDOP4 (2022 Mar - 2027 Feb)

Cycle: Daily

Coverage: Northern Hemisphere

Grid/Projection: Equidistant cylindrical

Resolution: 0.01° x 0.01°

Formats: HDF5, PNG quicklook

Operational status: In development

- Successor of H35: Improved version by implementing Machine Learning (MARS).
- Further validation efforts continue.
- Algorithm development and refinement is still in progress.



References

- Friedman, J. H. (1991). Multivariate adaptive regression splines. *The Annals of Statistics*, 19, 1-67.
- Hastie, T., Tibshirani, R. and Friedman, J. (2009). The Elements of Statistical Learning: Data Mining, Inference, and Prediction.
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- Metsämäki, S. J., Anttila, S. T., Markus, H. J. and Vepsäläinen, J. M. (2005). A feasible method for fractional snow cover mapping in boreal zone based on a reflectance model. Remote Sensing of Environment, 95, 77-95.
- Sturm, M., Holmgren, J. and Liston, G. E. (1995). A Seasonal Snow Cover Classification System for Local to Global Applications.
 Journal of Climate, 8, 1261-1283.



Thank You...



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