

# Tracer Selection for Tracking in Water Vapour Images

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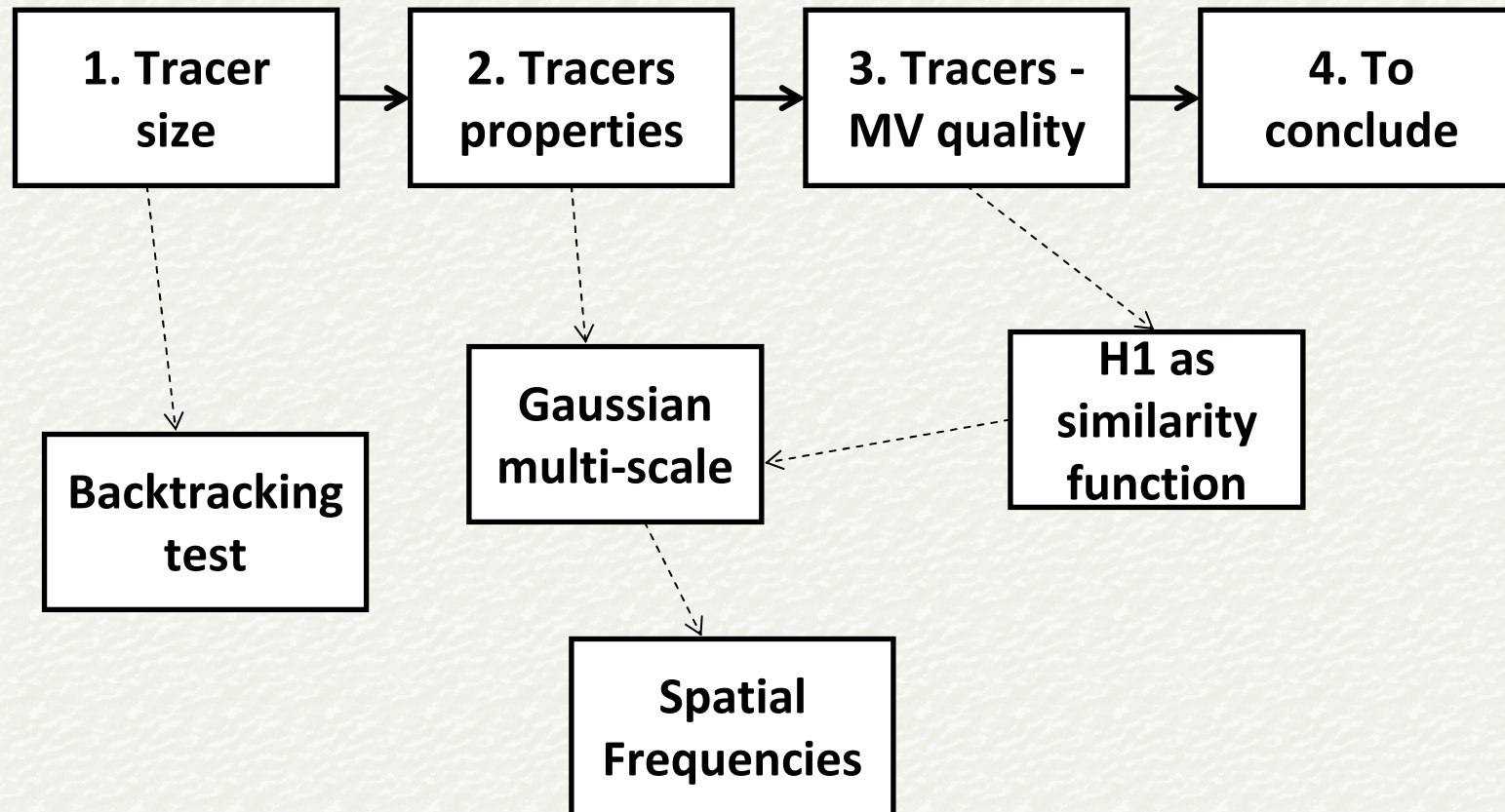
10 Inter. Winds Workshop  
東京 Tokyo, Feb 2010

## ... Before we start...

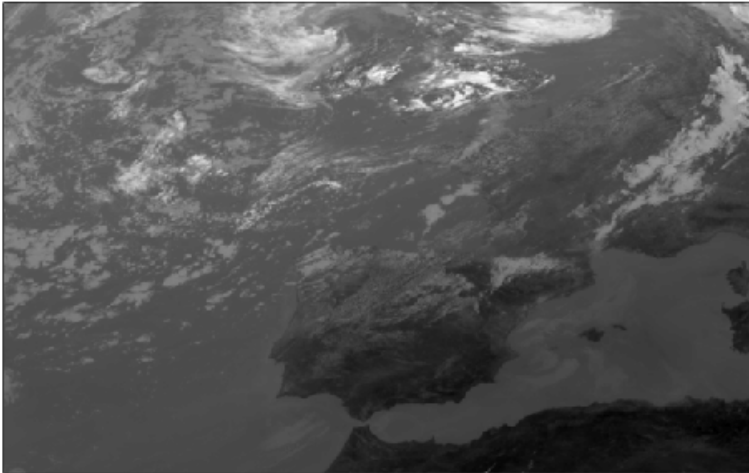
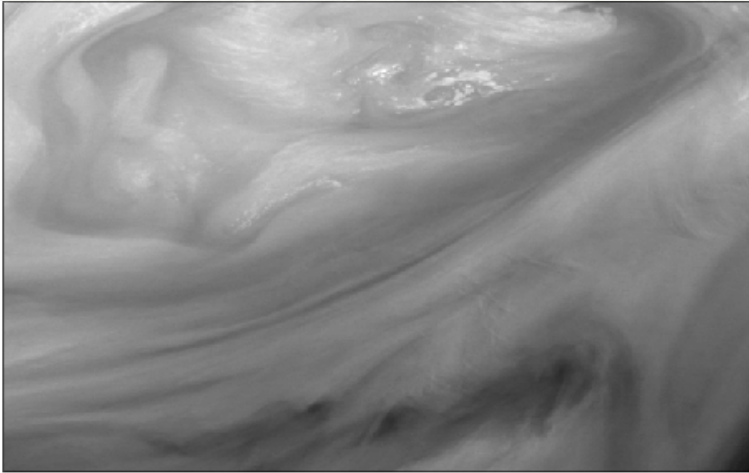


- Perspective - as in the previous IWW, focus on
  - Computer science
  - Image analysis
  
- Unlike the previous IWW,
  - Less concern about
    - Computational efficiency
    - How many winds
  - More concern about MV quality

# Outline



# 1. Tracer size



- Meteosat-9
- WV 6.2
- 17 Jul 2007
- Sampling grid: 8\*8
- Euclidean distance
- Evaluation:  
backtracking

# Backtracking test

Image 1

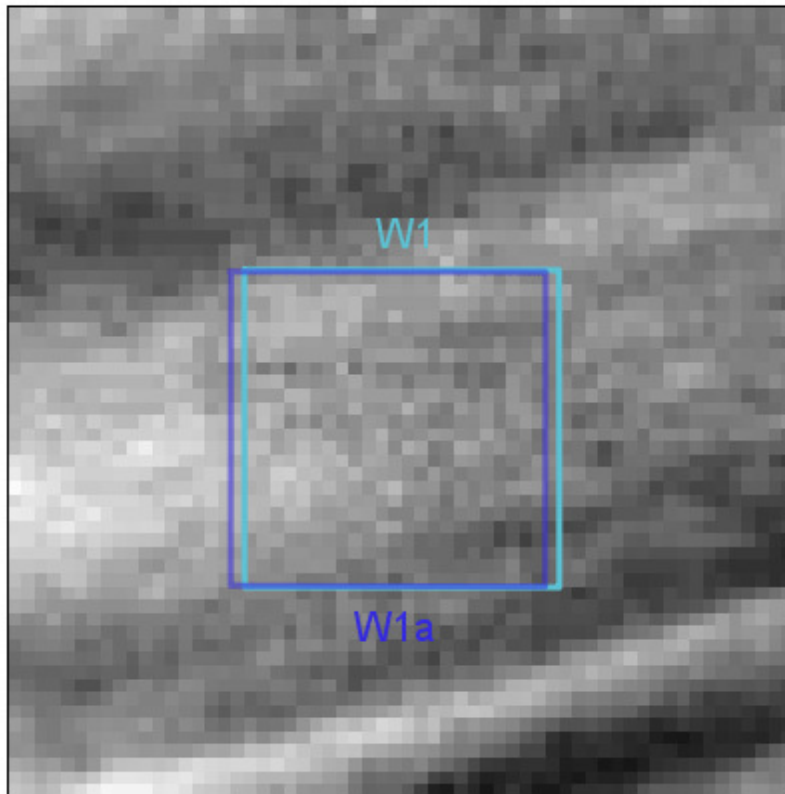
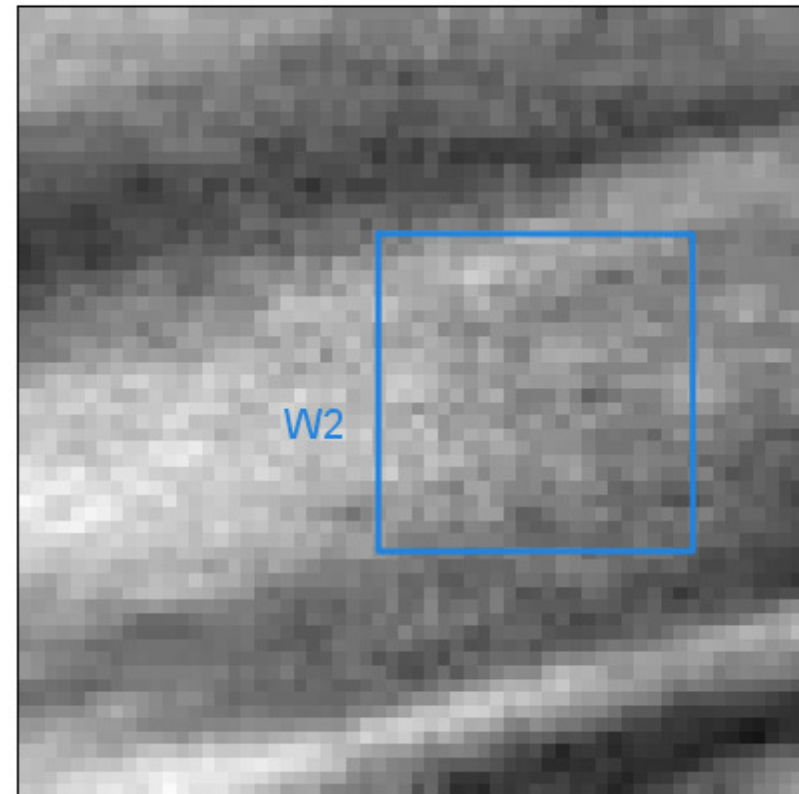
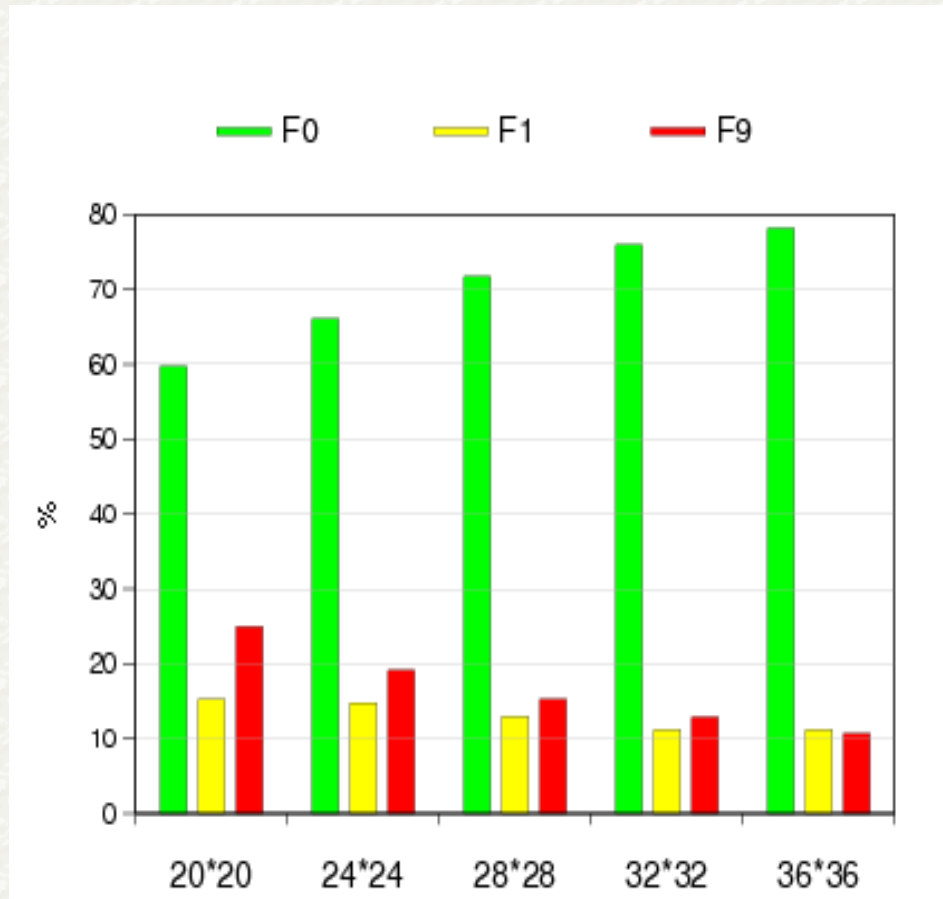


Image 2

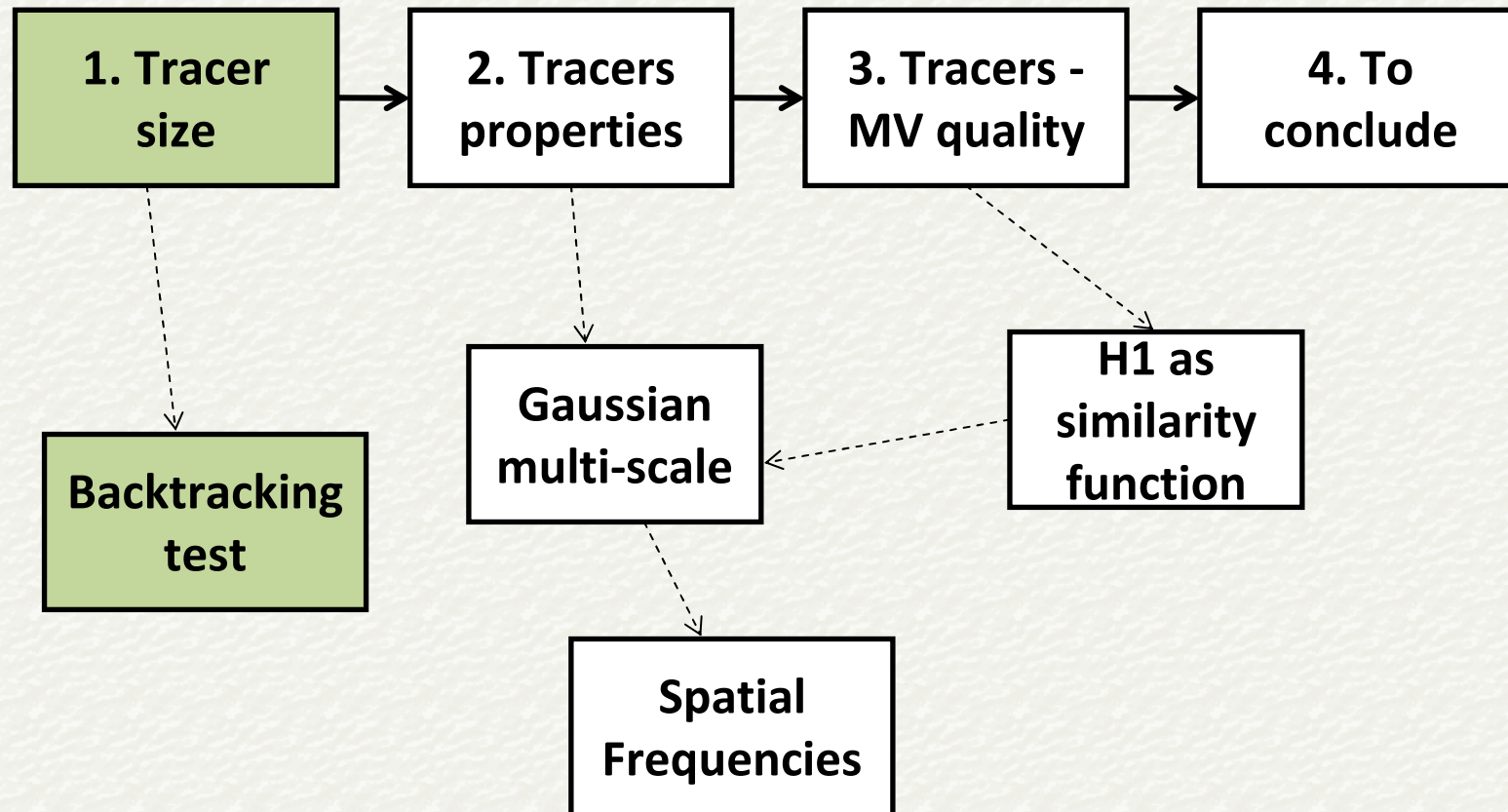


# 1. Tracer size



- Larger tracers more accurate.
- But an MV represents an area: how large?
- Other aspects: height assignment.
- [WV, MSG-2, backtracking].

# Outline



## 2. Tracers properties



- Interested in local properties of the image:
  - Gradient modulus: local max
  - Local standard deviation
  - Contrast: max BT – min BT
  - Anything useful...
- But...
  - Is there a way to avoid noise?
  - Derivatives at what scale?



# Gaussian multi-scale representation



- Embed the image  $I$  in a family of convolutions:

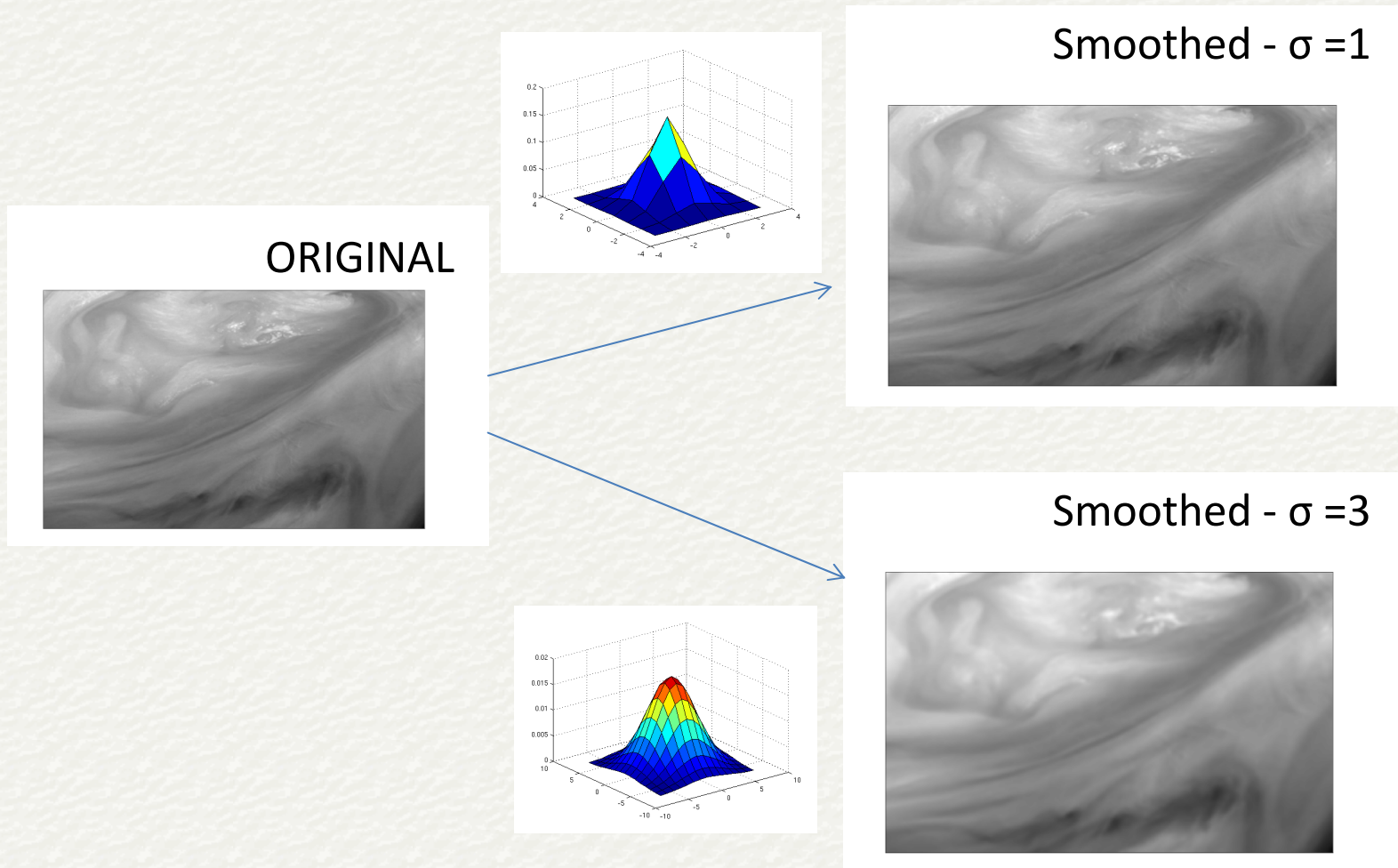
$$L(\cdot; \sigma) = G(\cdot; \sigma) * I(\cdot) \quad (\sigma > 0),$$

where  $G$  is

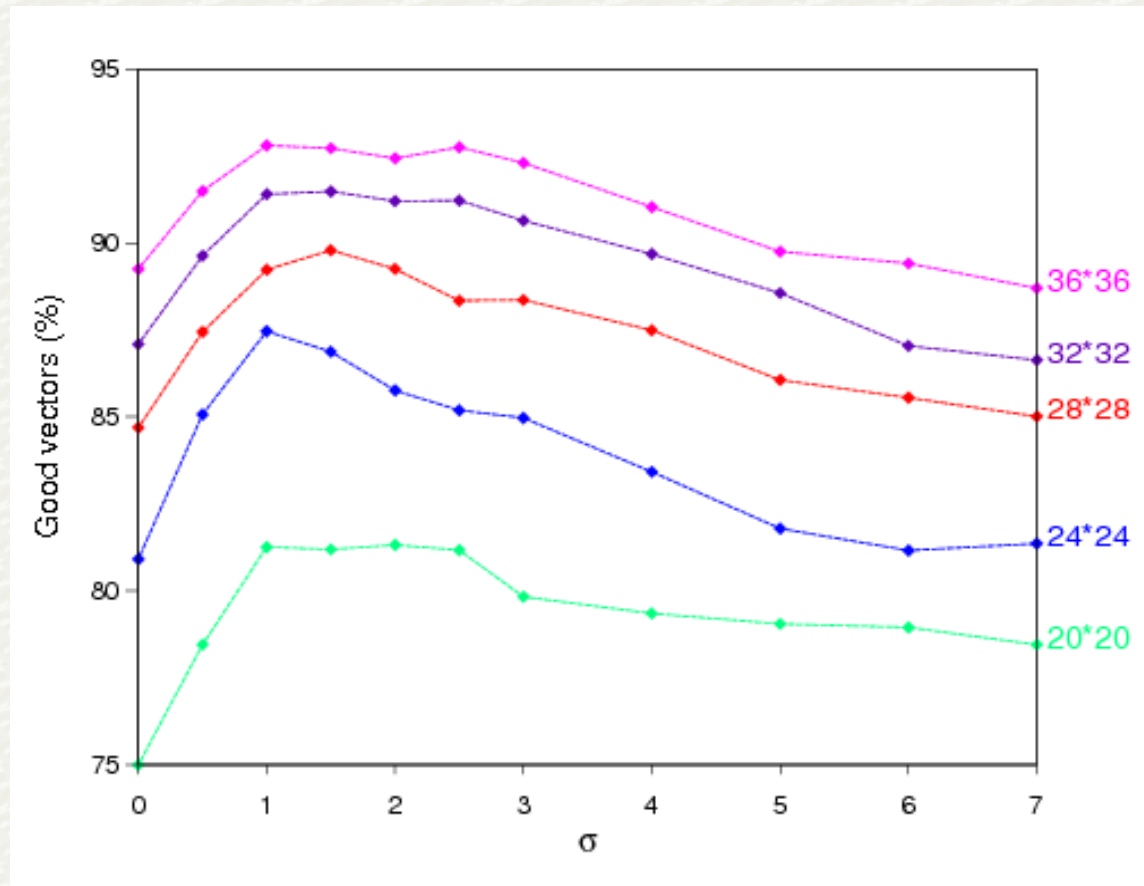
$$G(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

- A Gaussian blur is a low-pass filter.
- The difference between two Gaussian blurs is a band-pass filter.

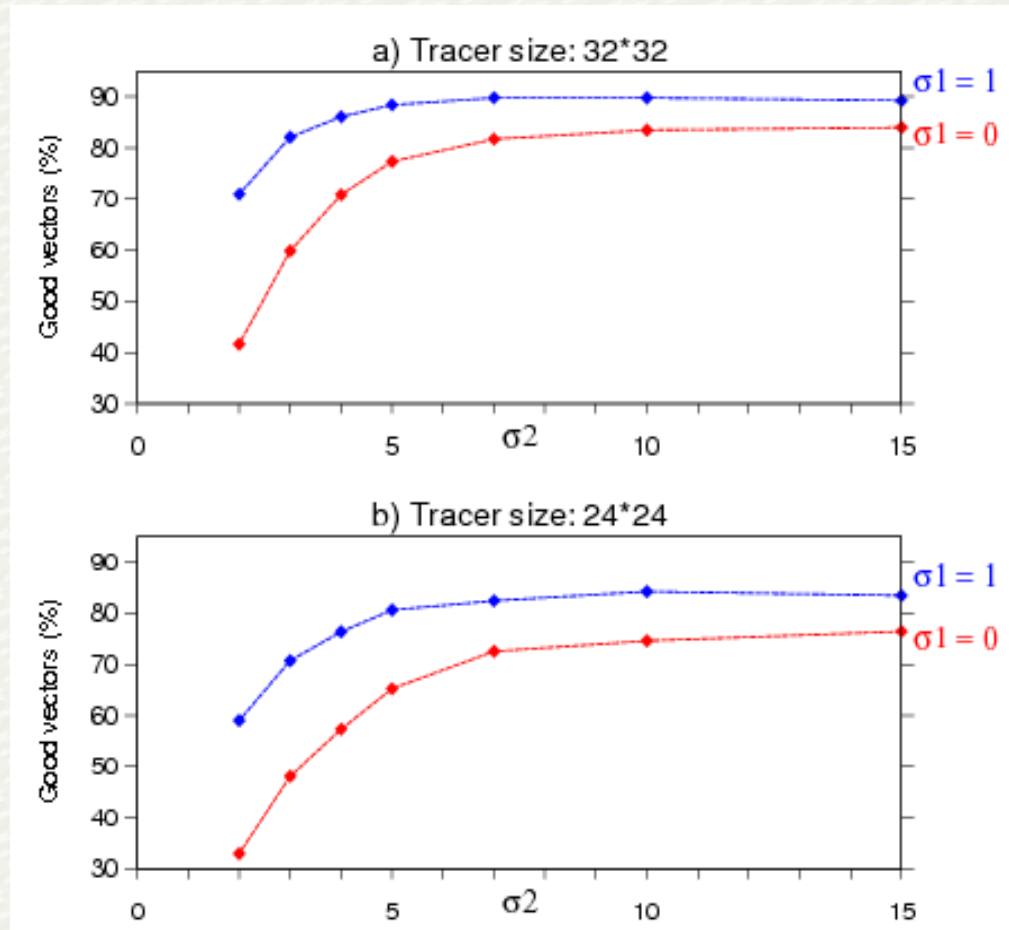
# Gaussian multi-scale representation



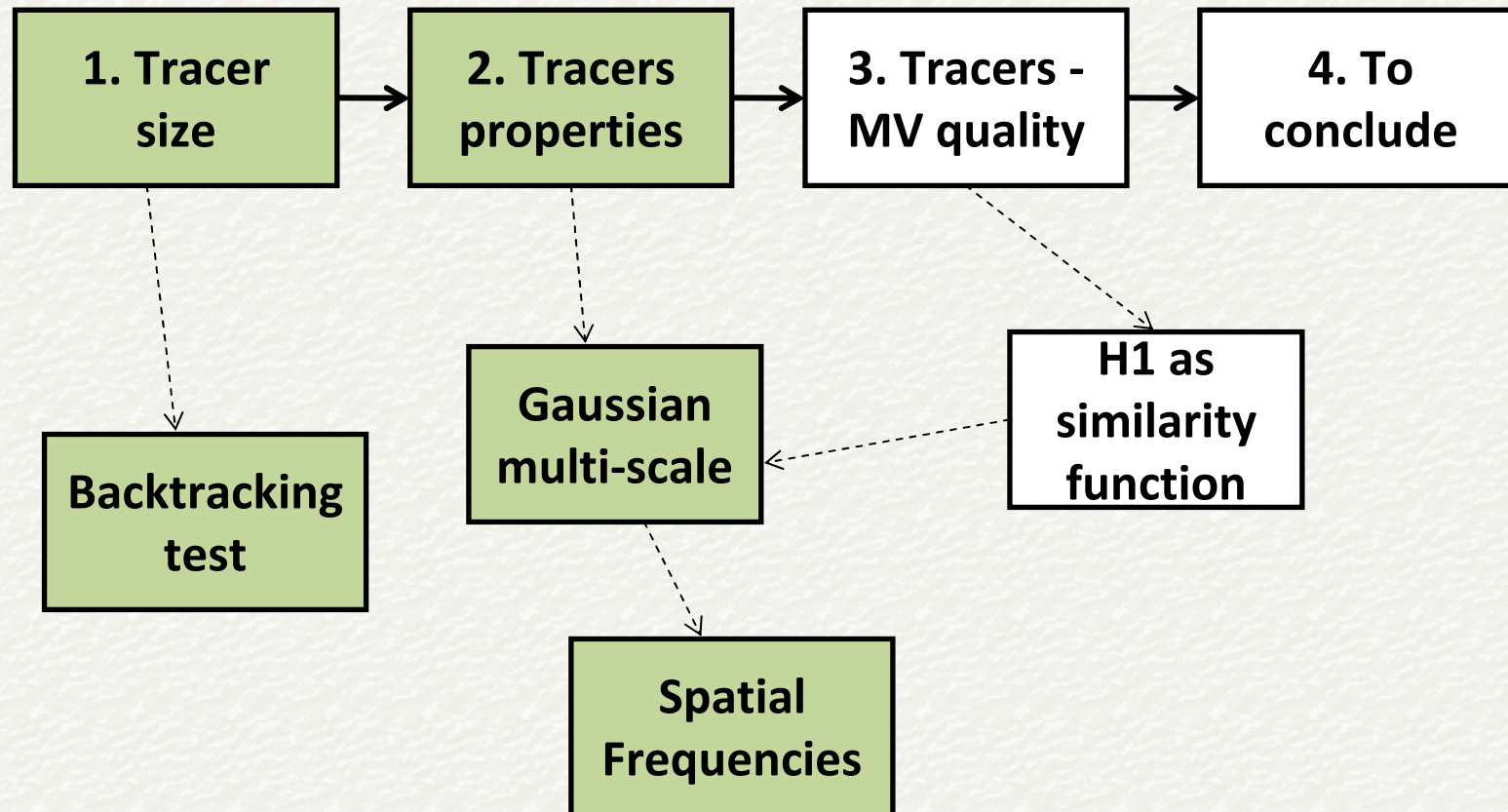
# Spatial frequencies: impact on the tracking



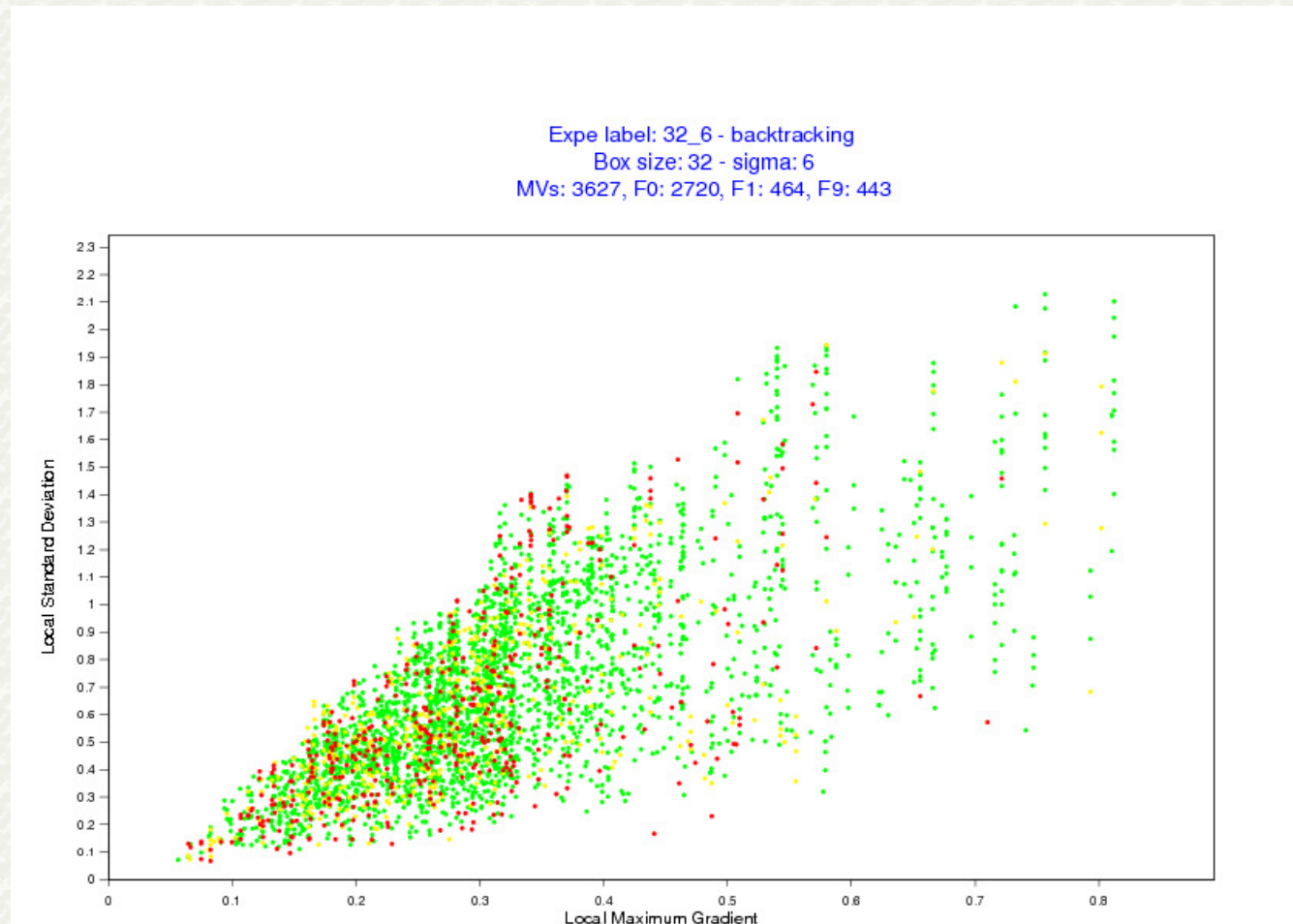
# Spatial frequencies: impact on the tracking



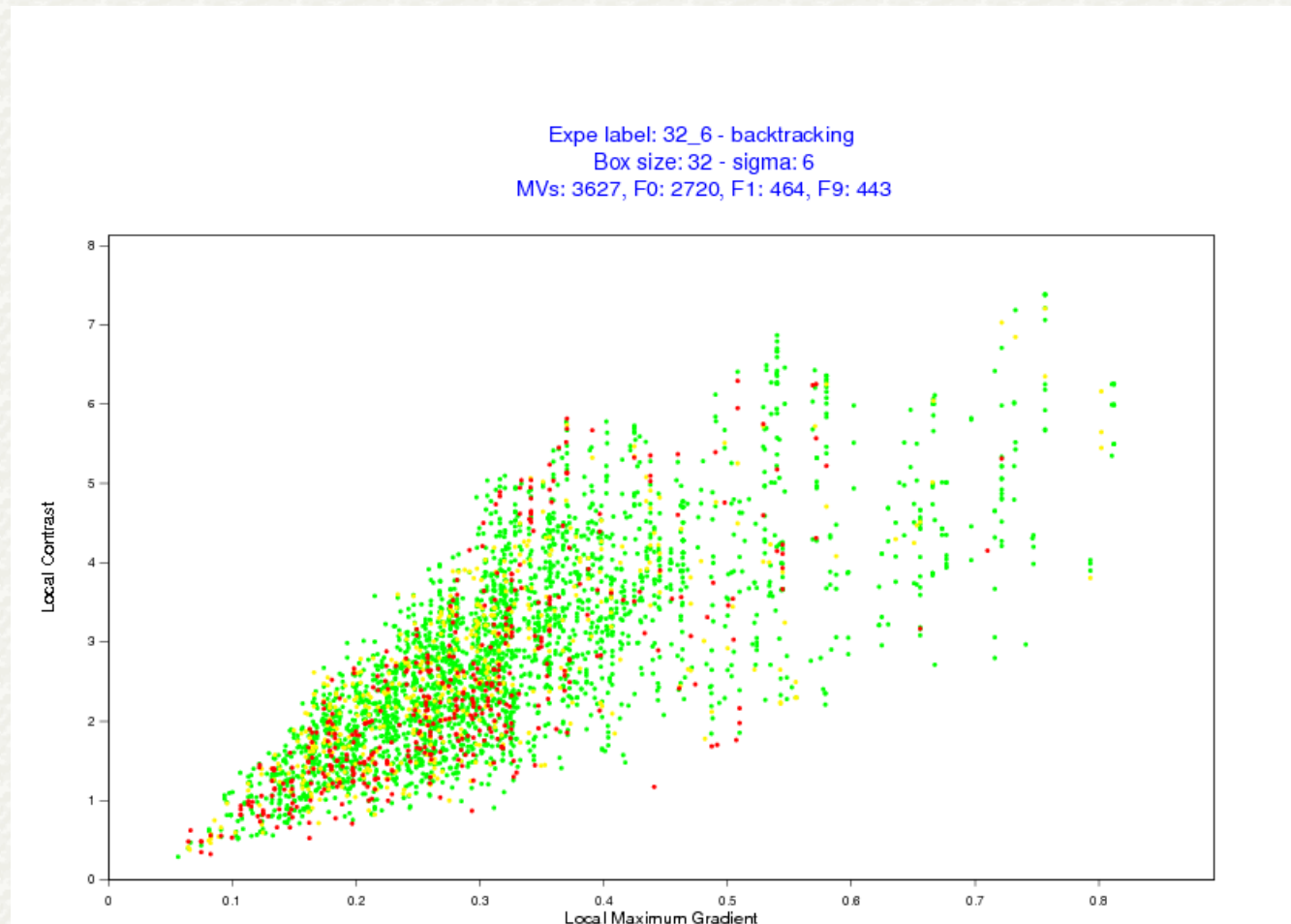
# Outline



# 3. Tracers – MV quality

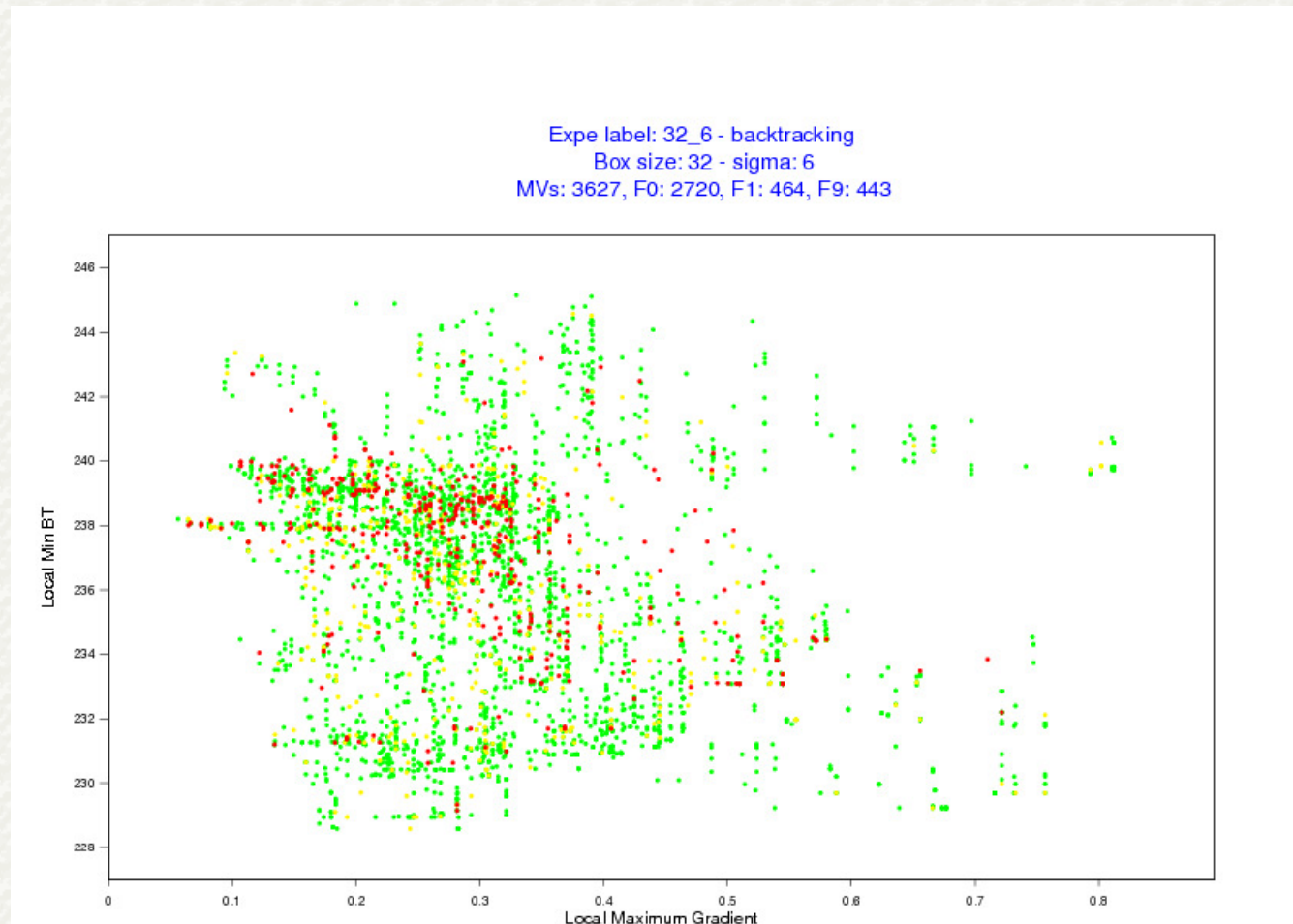


# 3. Tracers – MV quality



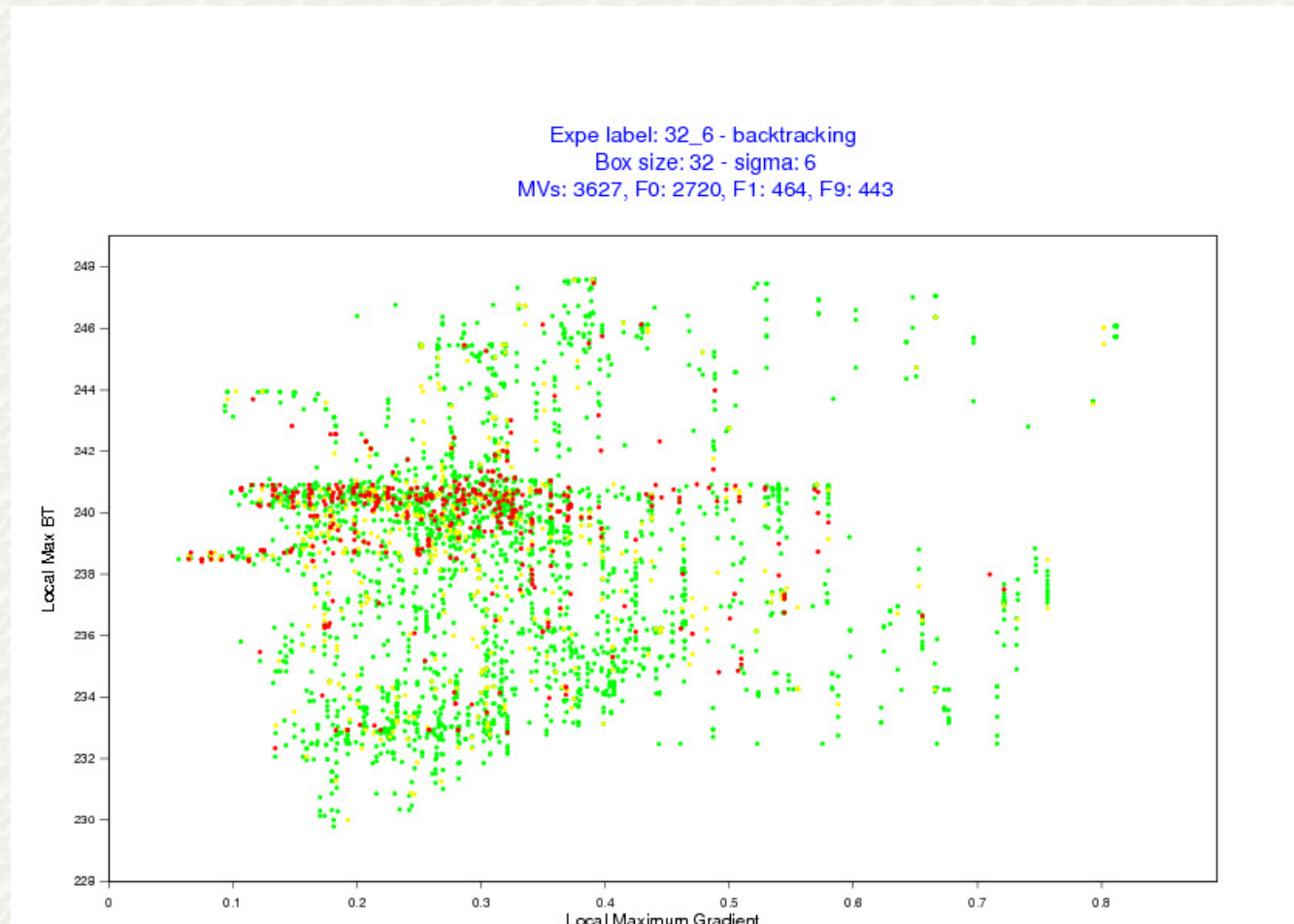


# 3. Tracers – MV quality

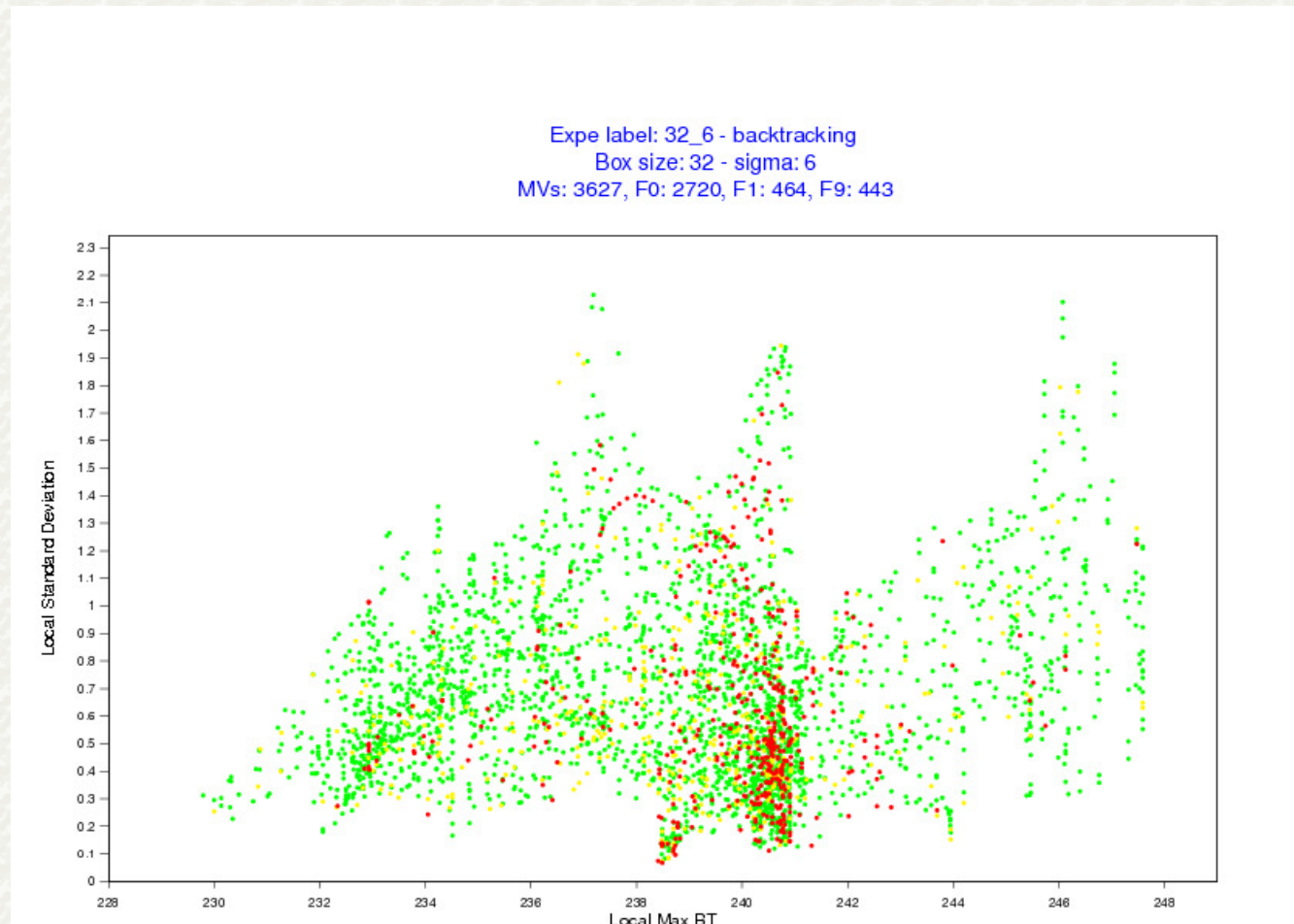




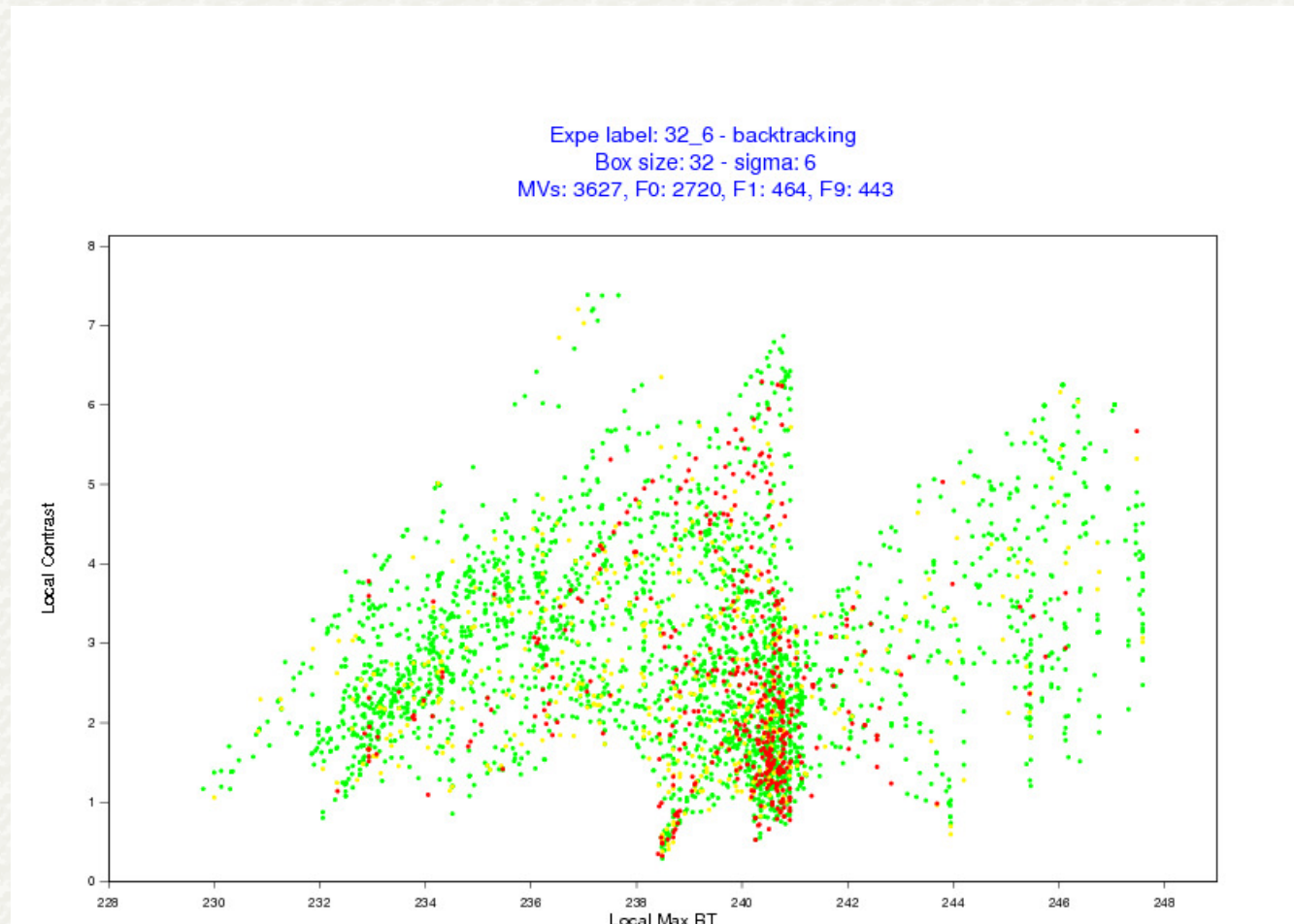
# 4. Tracers – MV quality



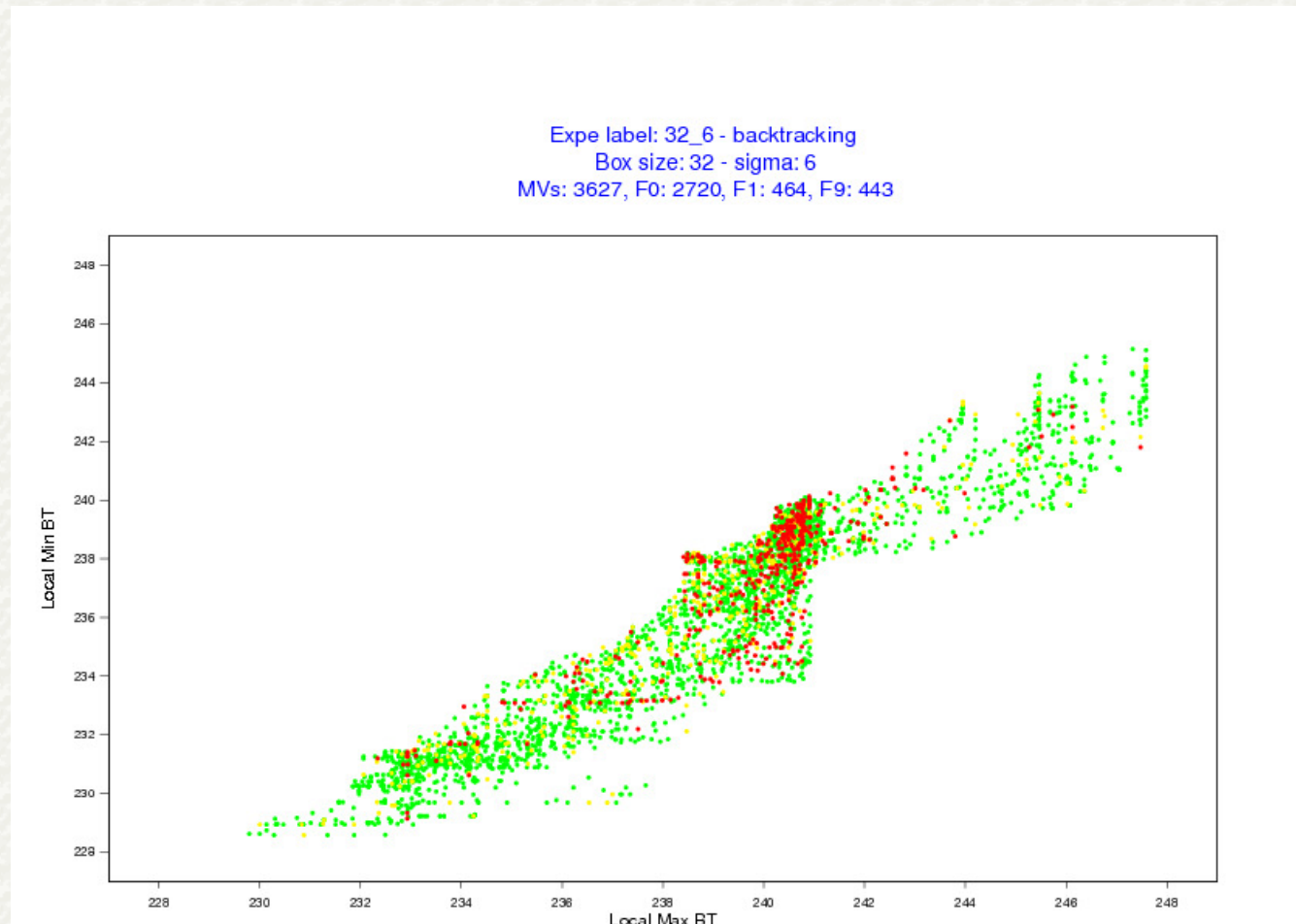
# 4. Tracers – MV quality



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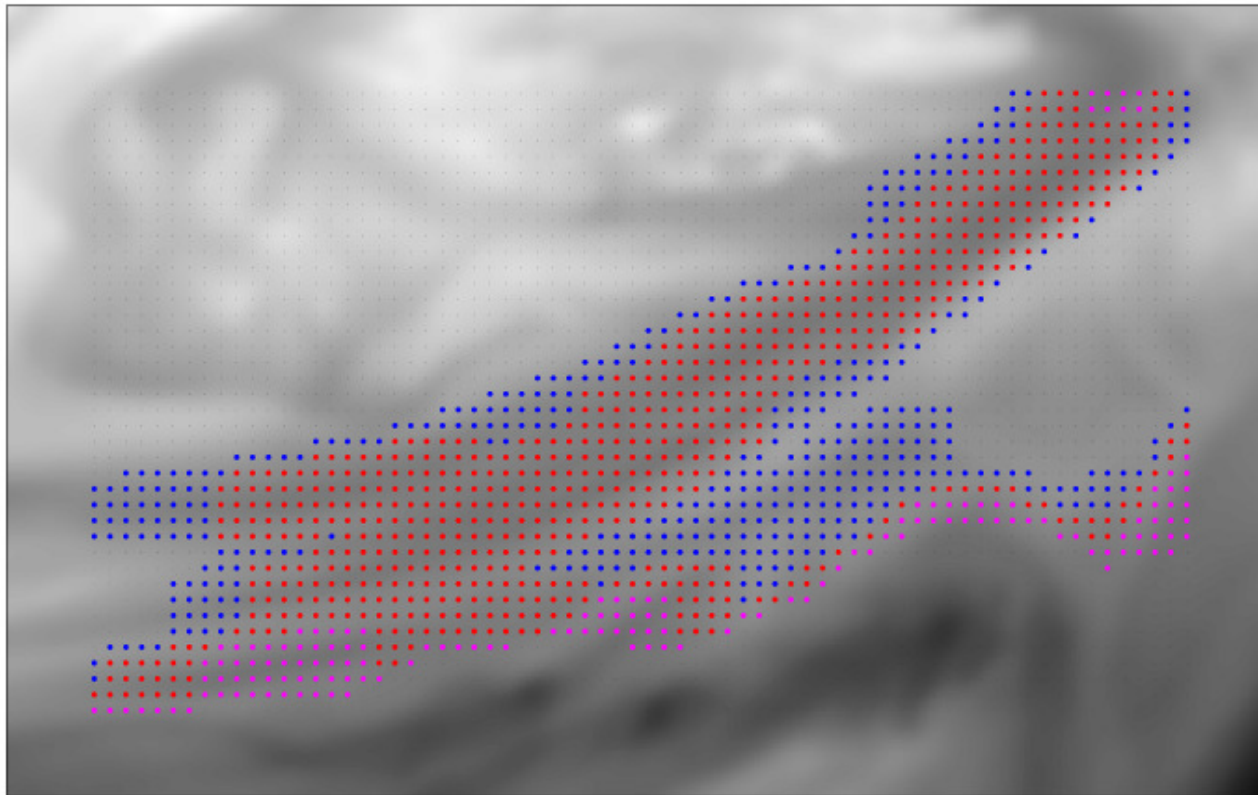


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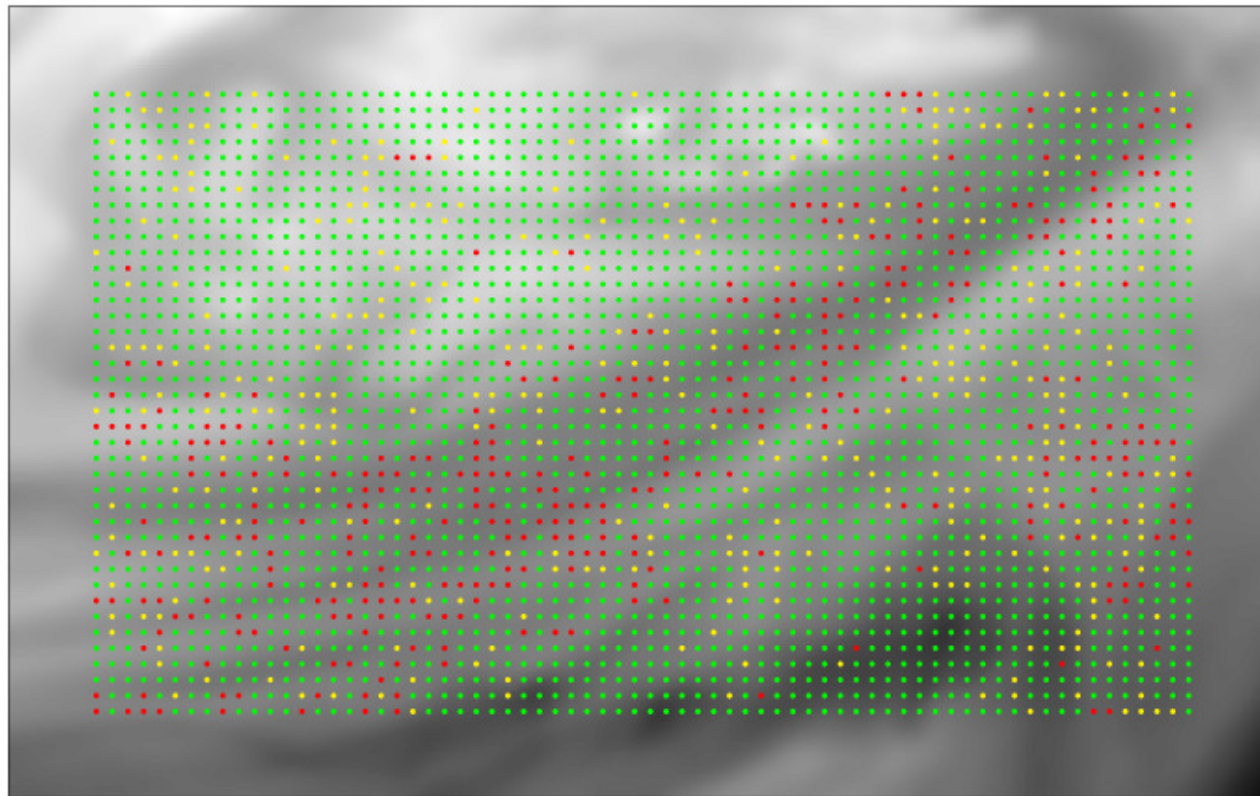
Image: smoothed - sigma\_properties = 6  
Tracer size: 32 / SA half width: 20 / Grid: 10





# 3. Tracers – MV quality

Image: smoothed - sigma = 6  
Tracer size: 32 / SA half width: 20 / Grid: 10 / Evaluation: backtracking



# H1 as similarity function

- Euclidean distance is often used as similarity function in the tracking step.
- Behind it is the  $L_2$  norm:

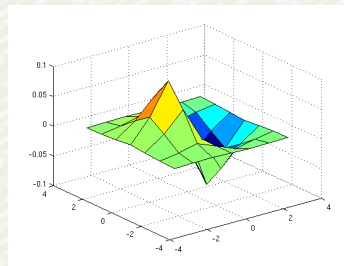
$$\|f\|_p = \left( \int |f(x)|^p dx \right)^{1/p} \quad (p=2)$$

- We can consider the  $H_1$  norm:

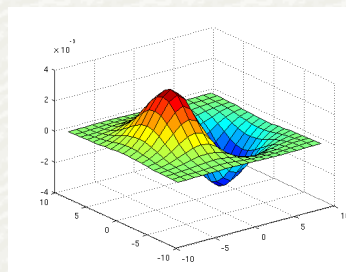
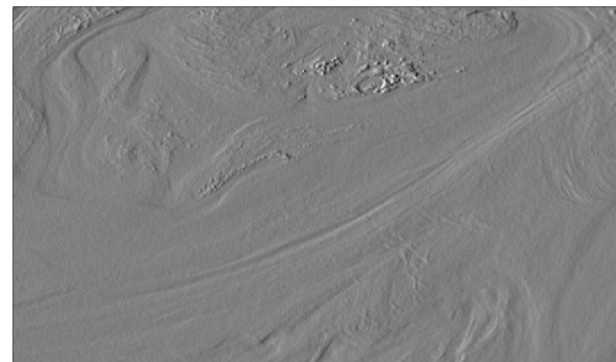
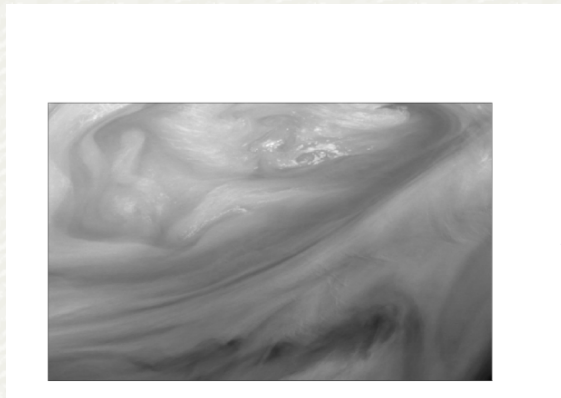
$$\|f\|_{H^1} = \left( \int_{\Omega} (|f|^2 + |\nabla f|^2) \right)^{1/2}.$$

# H1 as a similarity function

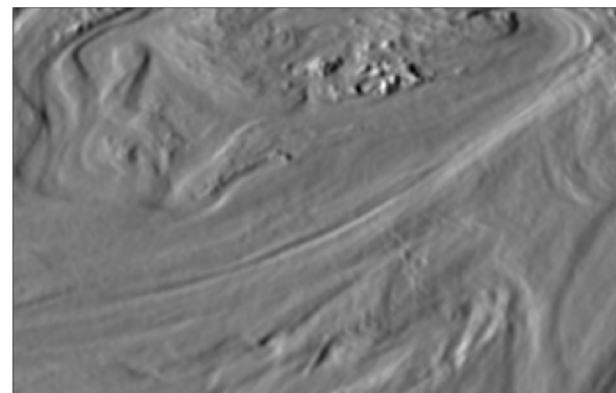
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$$



$\sigma = 1$

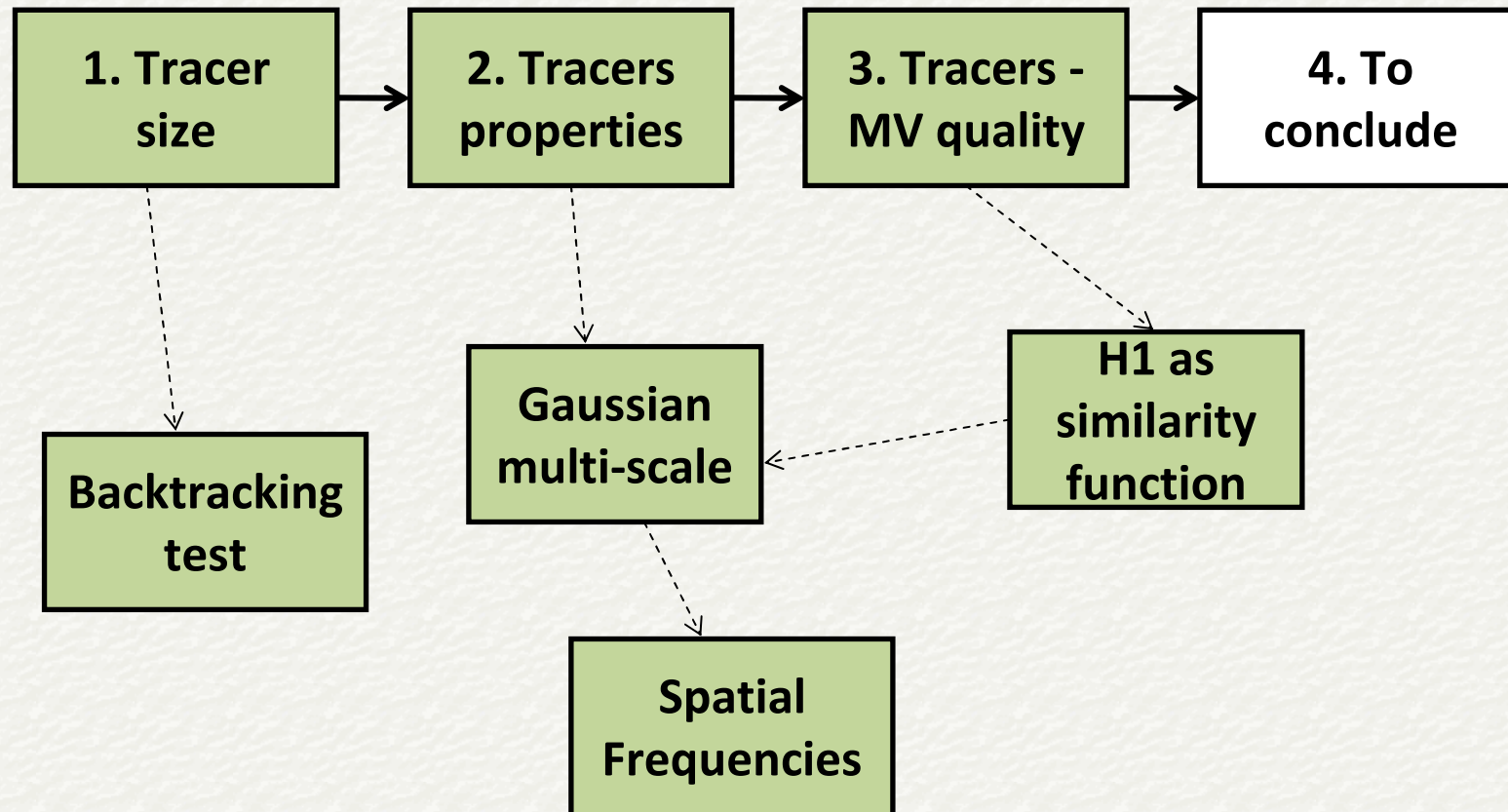


$\sigma = 3$





# Outline



## 4. To conclude



- Note: evaluation limited to backtracking test.
- MV quality improves as tracer size increases
  - Range tested: 20\*20 to 36\*36.
- Gaussian multi-scale representation
  - Higher frequencies: negative impact on the tracking.
  - Lower frequencies: positive impact (or neutral).
- Can we characterize good / bad tracers?
  - Perhaps we should look at the atmospheric flow...

## 4. To conclude



### What's next:

- Other evaluation methods (NWP, level of best fit).
- Explore H1 norm.
- Many choices, of different nature:
  - Tracer size,  $\sigma$ , similarity function, ...
  - We can't assume they are independent.
  - Tests computationally expensive.
  - Maybe a Genetic Algorithm would be useful...

どうもありがとうございました。

アンジー

Thank You for  
Your Attention!