

Deep Learning for Water Bodies Segmentation from SAR Images

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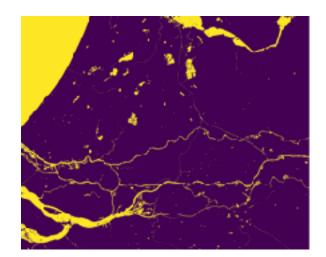
Matteo Matteucci

Datasets

- ➤ Sentinel-1A Interferometric Wide Swath (IW) mode
- Copernicus Land Monitoring Service Labels (High-Resolution Layer Water and Wetness)
- VV-VH dual-pol SAR images

Training Set: Netherland Area Validation/Test Set: North Italy Area

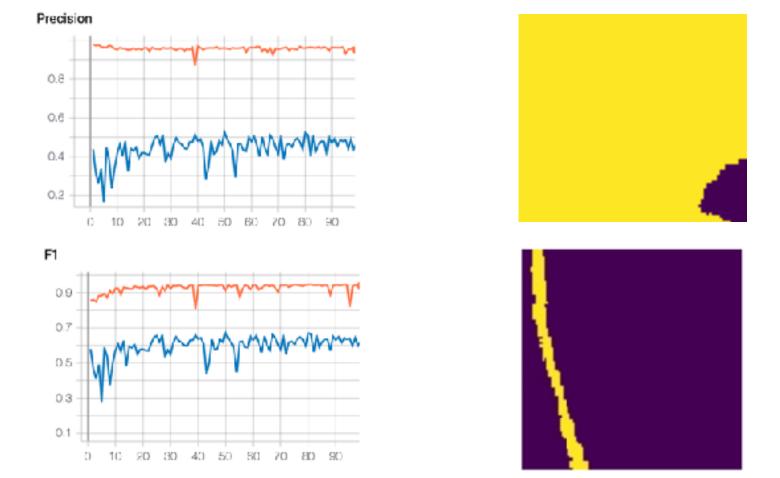
- Sampling algorithm patches 128x128 pixels large.
- Patches are divided based on the percentage of water pixels





Datasets - Validation

▶ Patches with a percentage of water higher than 60% are not included



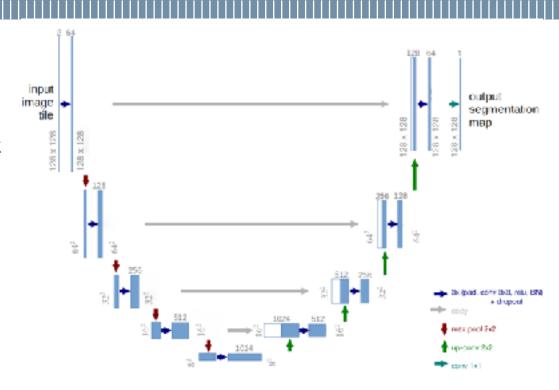
Supervised Learning (Baseline)

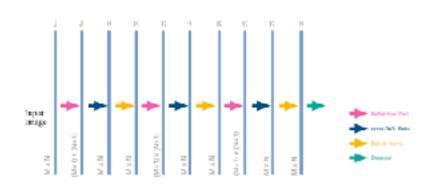
Network

- UNet
- Three convolutional layers for each block
- Reflective padding
- Batch Normalization
- Dropout

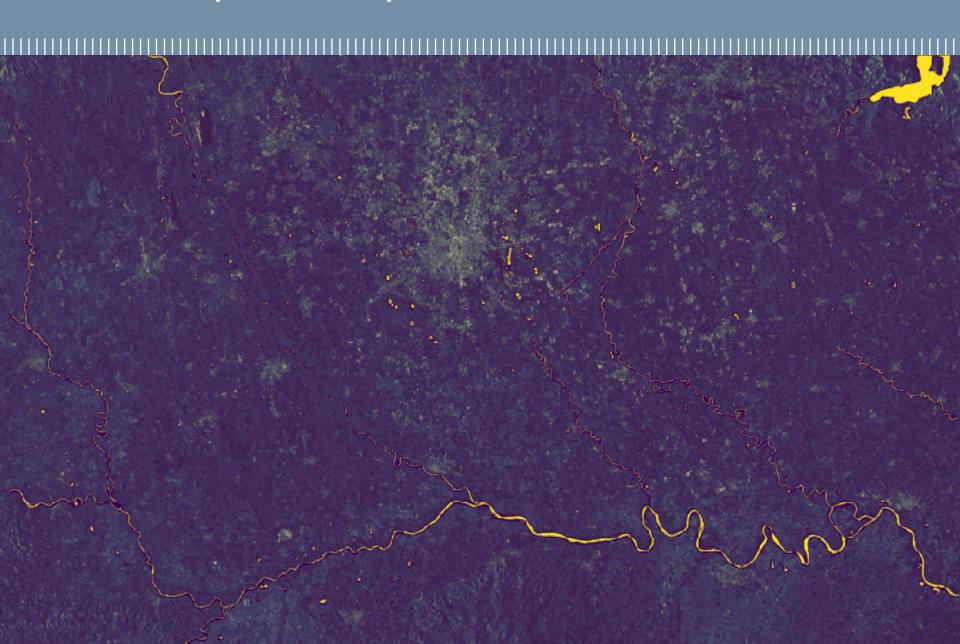
Training

- Loss function: Weighted Binary Cross Entropy
- Optimizer: ADAM algorithm
- ▶ Learning rate of 0.0003 and a batch size equal to 32
- Data augmentation: Rotation and Flipping

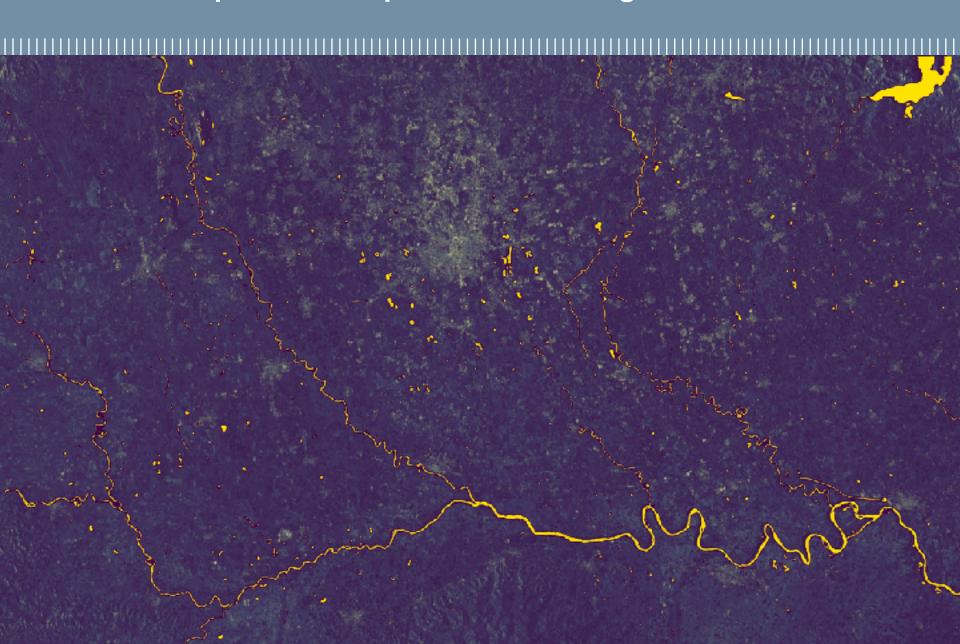




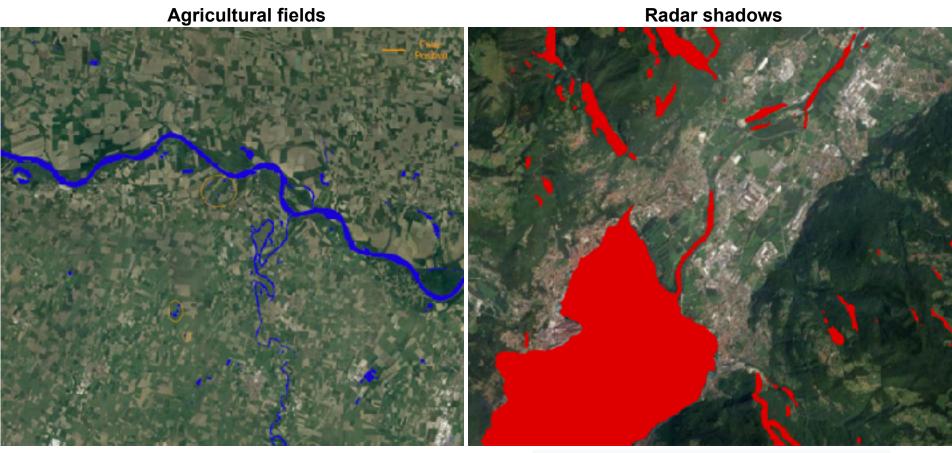
Results Comparison - Copernicus Labels



Results Comparison - Supervised Learning



Supervised Learning - False Positive



(to be removed using acquisition geometry information)

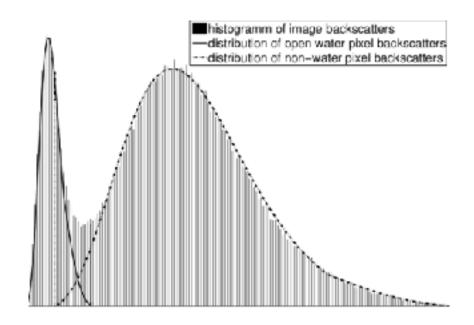
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Supervised Learning - Final Results

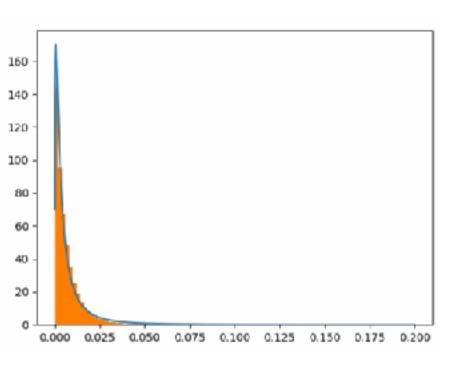


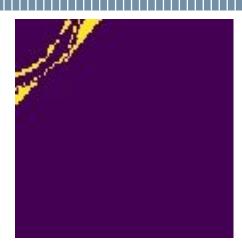
Active Learning

- The active learning methodology is used to automatically select and update pixels belonging to our labels based on a prior knowledge available about the distribution of water in the SAR image
- When illuminated, water surfaces reflect the signal resulting in low amplitude areas in the SAR image

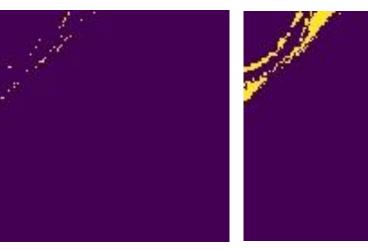


Active Learning - Training





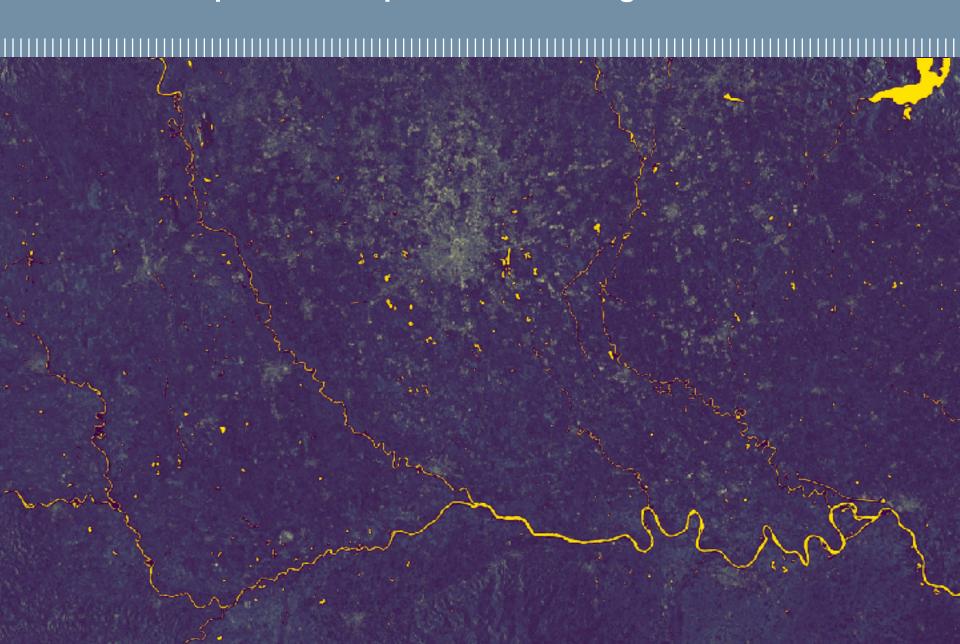
Original patch



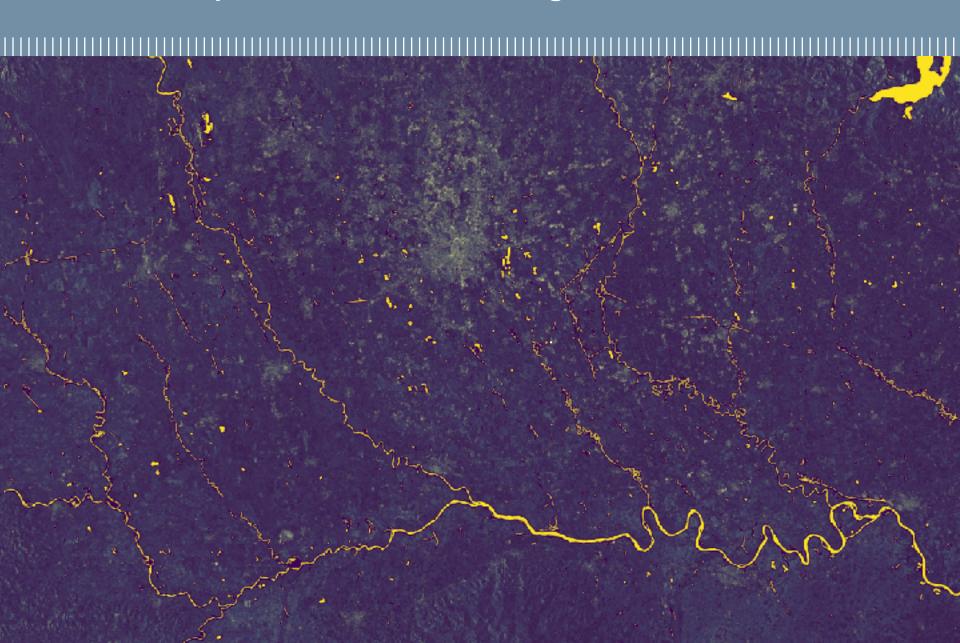
Updated pixels

Updated patch

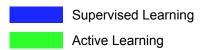
Results Comparison - Supervised Learning



Results Comparison - Active Learning



Results Comparison





Results Comparison

Supervised Learning

Active Learning



