

Machine learning-based identification and classification of ocean eddies

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Mesoscale Eddies - The Weather of the Ocean

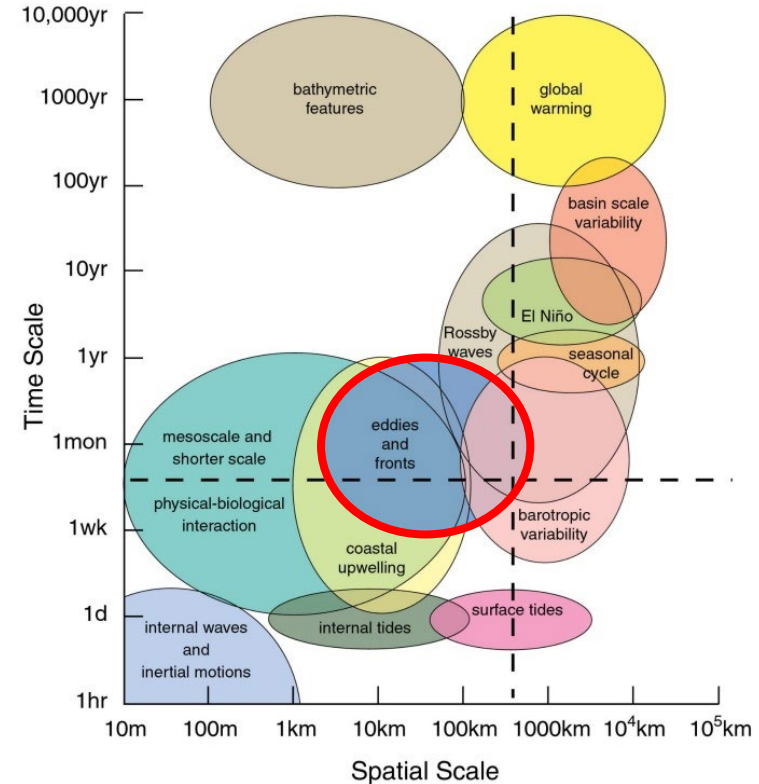
- Gyrating circular motion of **ocean currents**
- Scales:
 - Spatial: 10 km to 500 km
 - Time: weeks to a month
- Results in mass transport
 - Horizontal **heat transport**
 - Vertical heat and **carbon transfer**
- Relevant in hydrology, marine biology, fishery, ...



False Color Image, <https://www.gfdl.noaa.gov/ocean-mesoscale-eddies/>

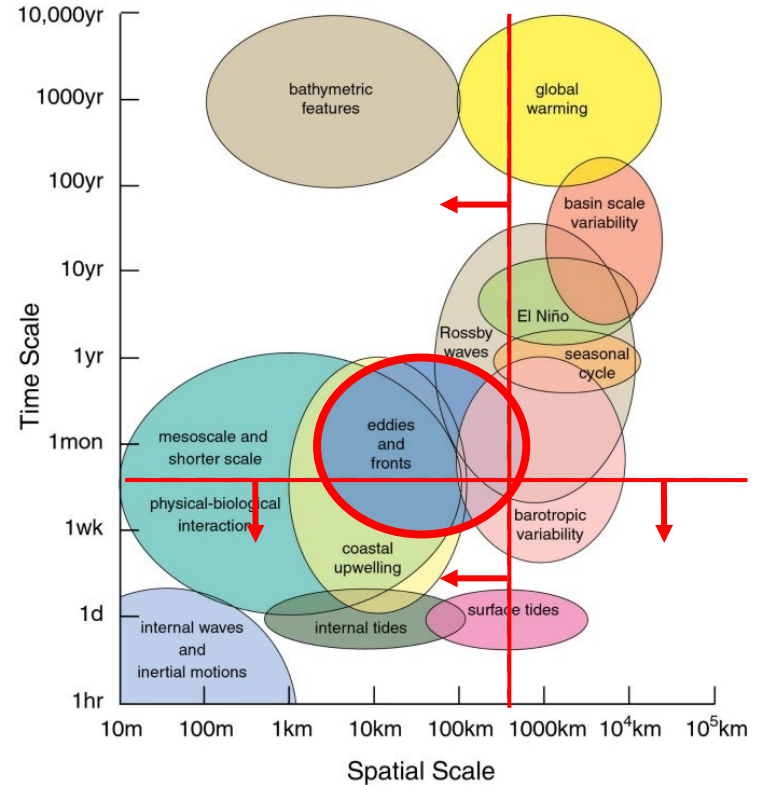
How to Detect Eddies?

- Limited **temporal and spatial** scales observable with satellite altimetry
- Visible through **advancement** in satellite oceanography and detecting algorithms



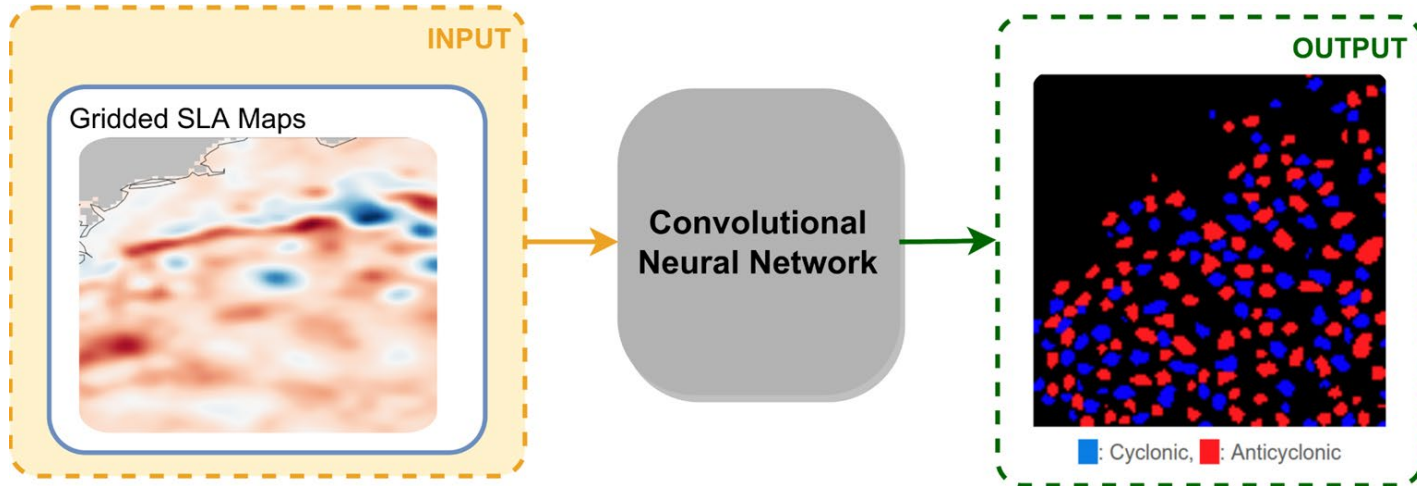
How to Detect Eddies?

- Limited **temporal and spatial** scales observable with satellite altimetry
- Visible through **advancement** in satellite oceanography and detecting algorithms
- How do we **push** the boundaries?



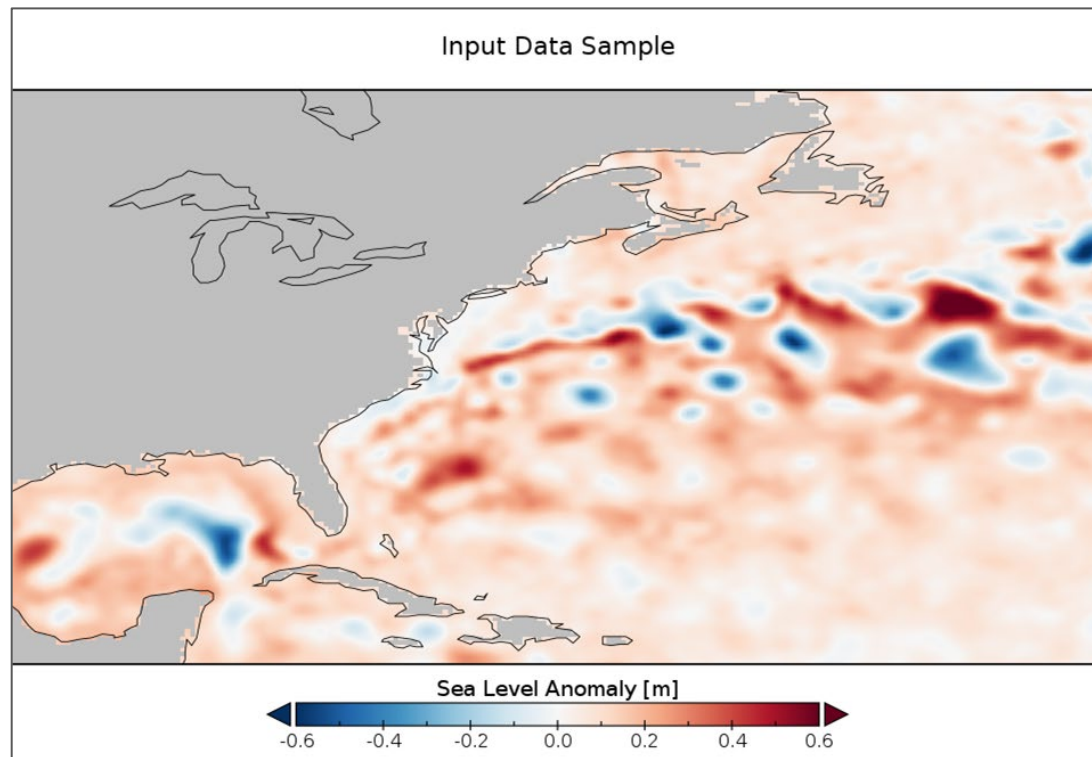
State of the Art

- Convolutional Neural Network for Semantic Segmentation (Classifying each pixel/datapoint on a picture/grid map)
 - Input: 2D Sea Level Anomaly grid maps
 - Output: Segmentation map of cyclonic and anticyclonic eddies



Data

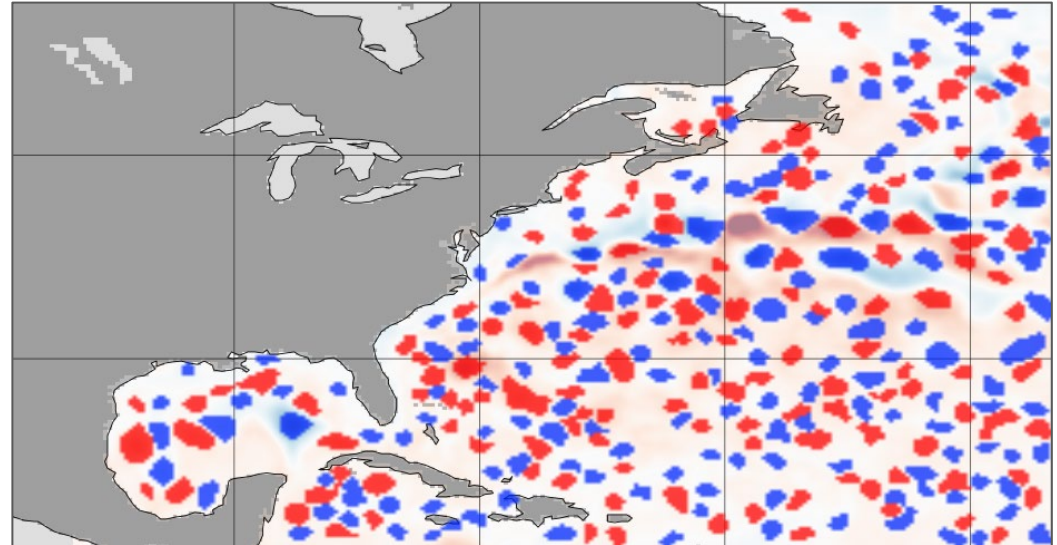
- Daily gridded (Level 4) Sea Level Anomaly Data from multiple missions from CMEMS
- Resolution:
 - Daily
 - $0.25^\circ \times 0.25^\circ$
- 01.01.2017 - 31.12.2017



Data

- Reference data of Eddies can be acquired by **detecting algorithms**
- Processed reference data of eddies using the **py-eddy-tracker**
- Manual cleaning necessary
- Labeled classes: cyclonic and anticyclonic eddies

Reference data of eddies superimposed on SLA grid map

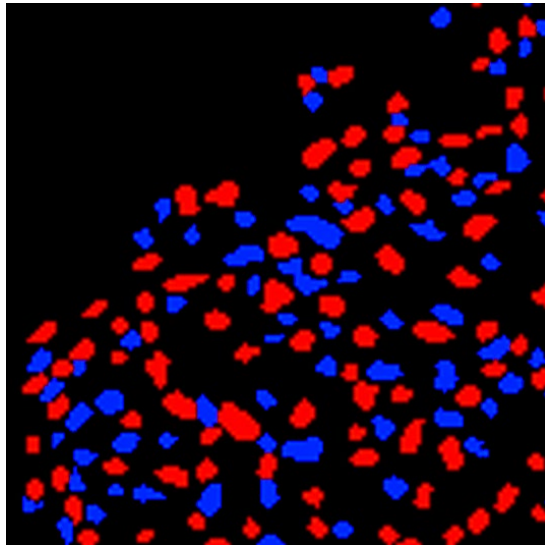


■: Cyclonic, ■: Anticyclonic

State of the Art

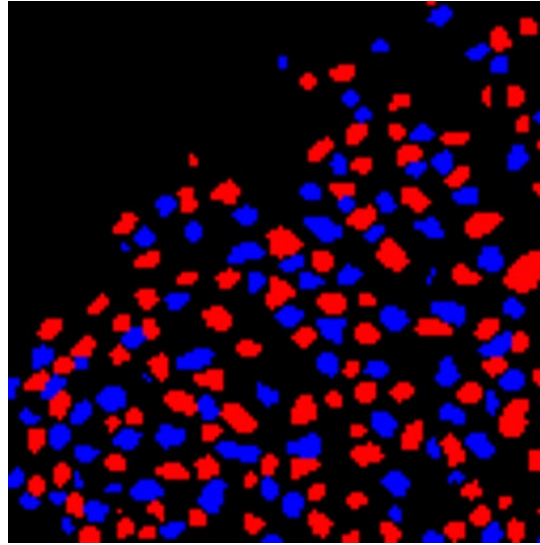
Resulting 2D CNN predictions of a random sample

Reference

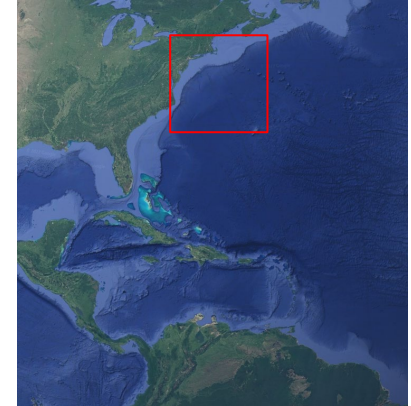


■: Cyclonic, ■: Anticyclonic

Prediction



■: Cyclonic, ■: Anticyclonic



Dice Scores

No Eddy	Cyclonic Eddies	Anticyclonic Eddies	Average
95.09%	77.84%	79.11%	84.01%

From Grid Maps to Ground Tracks

Research question:

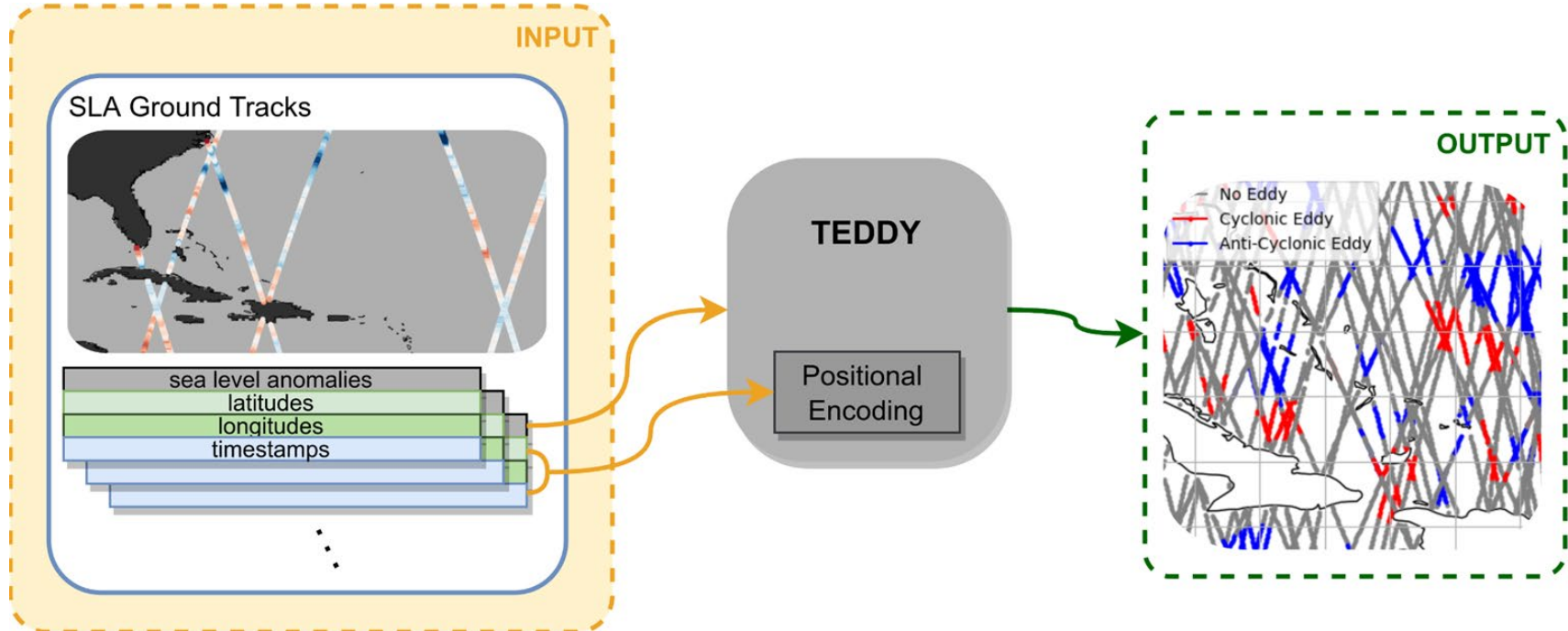
How can we base **automated eddy identification and classification** on **ground track data** using sophisticated deep learning techniques?

Our Approach:

Transformer Architecture

- Utilizes data and its **spatiotemporal** context
(Ground track coordinates & time of measurement)

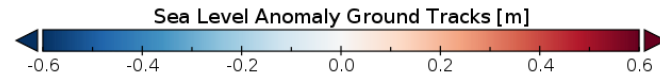
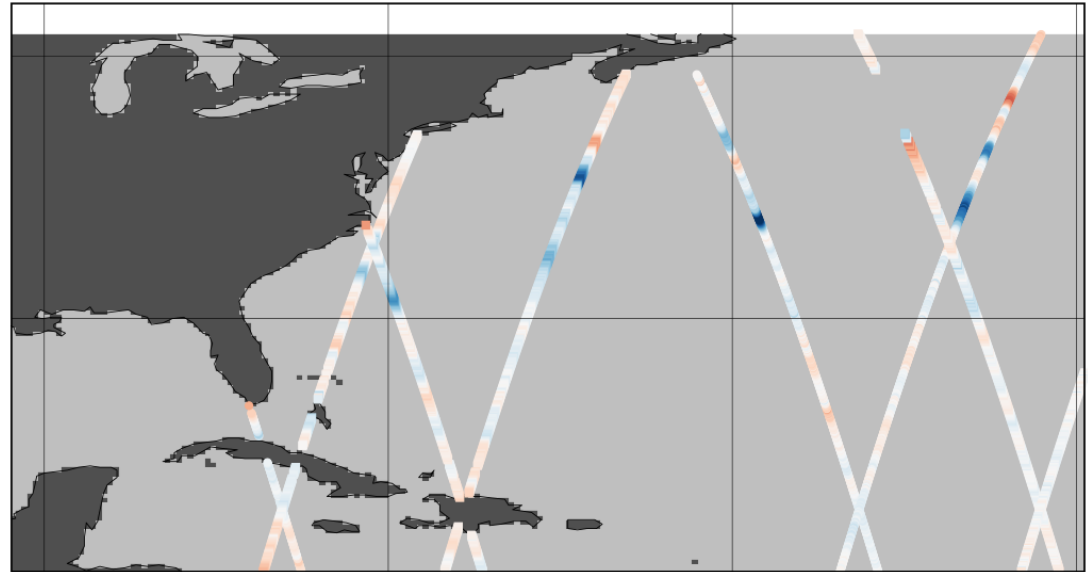
From Grid Maps to Ground Tracks - TEDDY



From Grid Maps to Ground Tracks - TEDDY - Data

- Sea Level Anomaly ground tracks (Level 3) from multiple missions from CMEMS
- 01.01.2017 - 31.12.2017
- Processed reference data of eddies using the product of 2D grid data

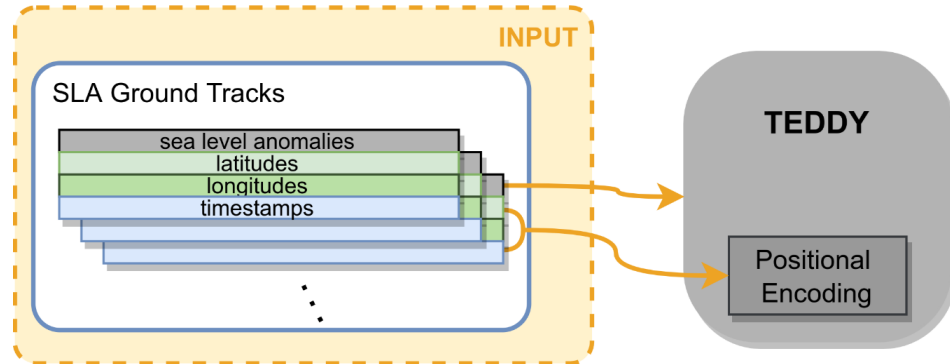
Ground Track Sample from Saral/AltiKa Mission provided by CMEMS



From Grid Maps to Ground Tracks - TEDDY

Positional Encoding:

- **Relative** Positional Encoding of the time
 - Added to Attention Maps

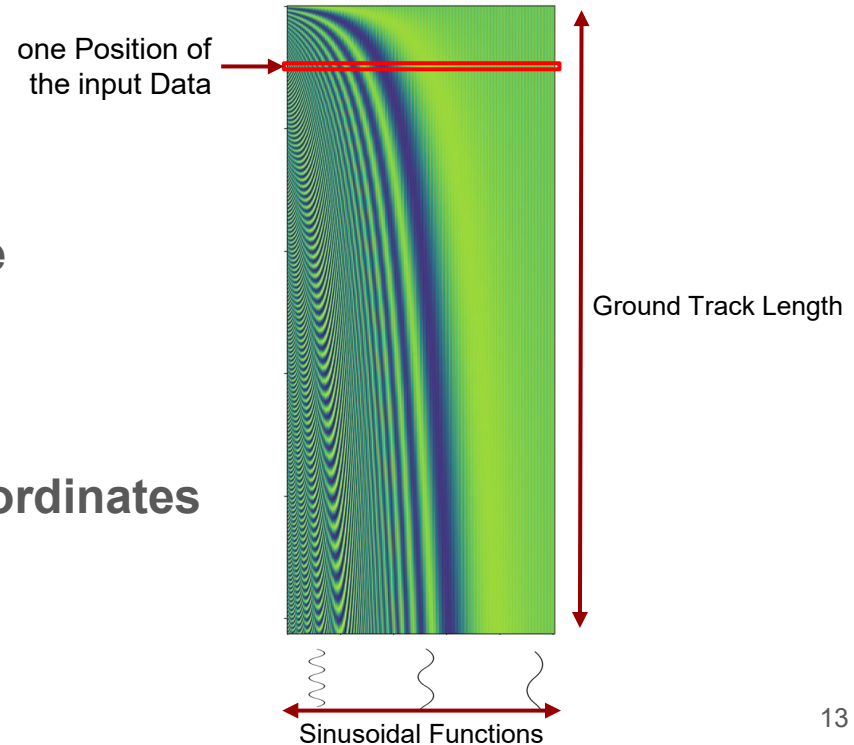


From Grid Maps to Ground Tracks - TEDDY

Positional Encoding:

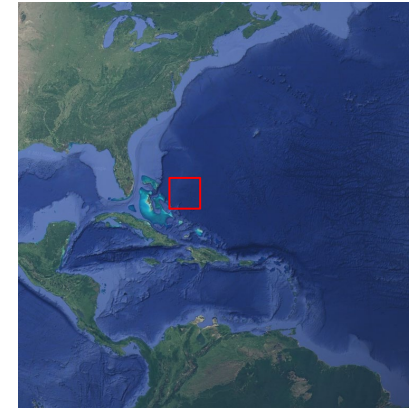
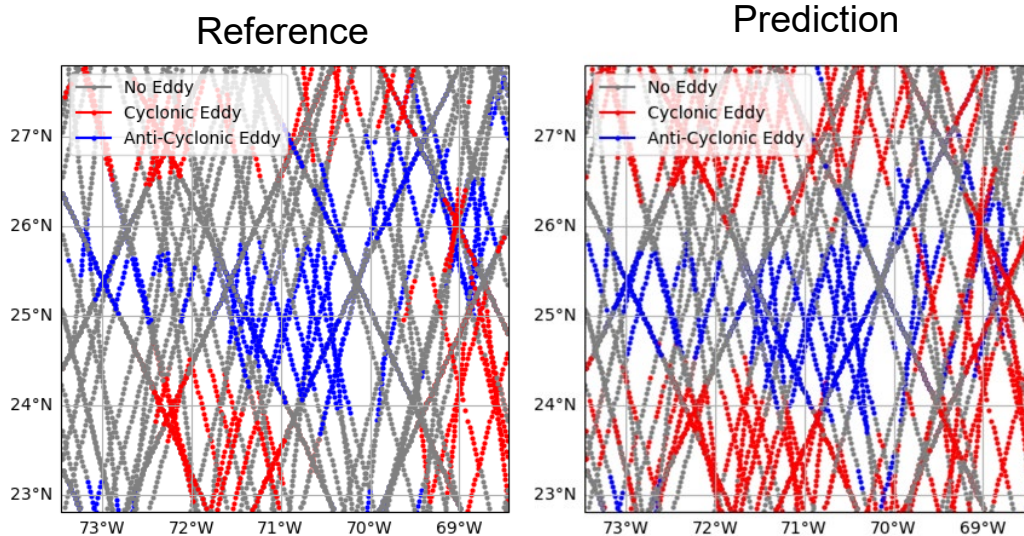
- **Relative** Positional Encoding of the **time**
 - Added to Attention Maps
- **Absolute** Positional Encoding of the **coordinates**
 - Added to the input data

Absolute Positional Encoding



From Grid Maps to Ground Tracks - TEDDY

Resulting TEDDY predictions of a random sample



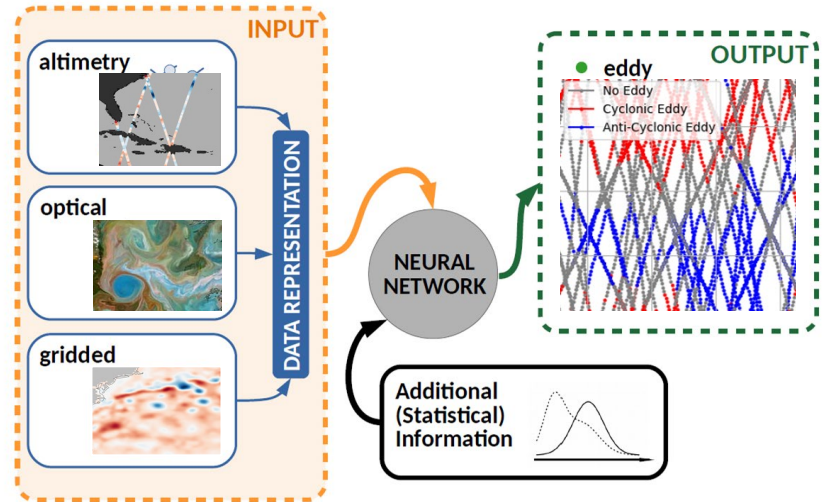
Dice Scores

No Eddy	Cyclonic Eddies	Anticyclonic Eddies	Average
74.80%	47.06%	50.92%	57.59%

Outlook

How can multi-modal data be combined efficiently?

- Gridded data such as SLA or Sea Surface Temperature
 - Utilizing the strength of convolutions
- SLA Ground Track data
 - Considering spatiotemporal context with Transformers



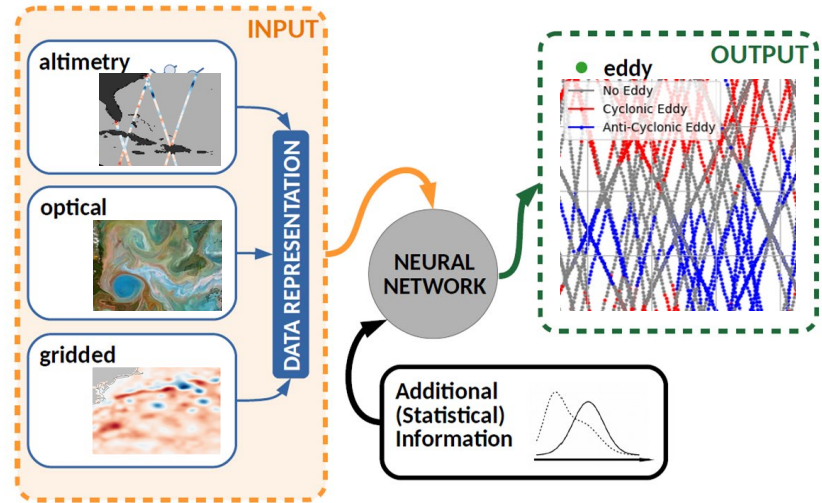
● 64130	Eddy identification from along track altimeter data using deep learning: EDDY project
	Poster C1.06 Data assimilation and machine learning for the Earth system
Day 5 Friday	A. Abulaitjiang Speaker Bonn University, Germany

Outlook

Thank you!

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