## Filling Cloud Gaps on Optical Time-Series through Optical and SAR Data Fusion for **Cropland Monitoring**



Challenge

Thomas Papadimos, Stelios Andreadis, Vasileios Sitokonstantinou, Alkiviadis Koukos, George Choumos, Ilias Gialampoukidis, Stefanos Vrochidis, Charalampos Kontoes, Ioannis Kompatsiaris {papadimos, and readisst, heliasg, stefanos, <u>ikom}@iti.gr</u> {vsito, akoukos, g.choumos, kontoes}@noa.gr Information Technologies Institute, Centre for Research and Technology Hellas, 6th km Harilaou - Thermi, 57001, Thermi, Thessaloniki, Greece

- In agricultural remote sensing, clouds can critically impact the utility of satellite images by completely covering the ground below, or distorting the measurements collected
- Images produced by the Sentinel-2 mission come with cloud occlusions
- There are no works focused on cloud gap filling in the agriculture
- SAR to optical translation is challenging in this sector due to the non-constant spatial resolution of



the flora in crop types

## Data and Annotation

- **Dataset**: BigEarthnet dataset consisting of 590,326 pairs of Sentinel-1 and Sentinel-2 image patches
- Each image patch was annotated by multiple land-cover classes
- We used patches that belong to the agriculturerelated labels
- Bands 4,3,2 used for Sentinel-2 Images and VH polarization for Sentinel-1



Annual crops associated with permanent crops













**Deep Learning** 

- Train of a GAN for SAR to Optical translation
- GAN type: CycleGAN, due to its capability to work with spatially uncoupled image pairs
- The translation is learned in two directions creating two generators and two discriminators
- Consistency: an image is processed through both generators whose result is expected to be the same as the input
- Experiments:
  - Monitoring of three losses: two for both GAN translations and one for consistency





**Presenter: Ilias Gialampukidis heliasg@iti.gr** 



Supported by: H2020-101004152-CALLISTO, https://callisto-h2020.eu

**European Commission**