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Review of the progress with image  
processing by Ukraine/France  
team

# Content of the presentation

- Routine use of the basic algorithm
- Multichannel applications of the basic algorithm
- Image assimilation in the shallow water equations: Euler scheme
- Image assimilation in the shallow water equations: Leap-frog scheme
- NEMO installation in the Black Sea

# **Routine use of the basic algorithm**

# Basic Equations

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + u \cdot \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} + v \cdot \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} = \kappa \cdot \nabla^2 T$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = 0$$

# Cost Function

$$\begin{aligned} J = & \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sum_1^Q \iint (T(x, y, t_q) - T^*(x, y, t_q))^2 dx \cdot dy \\ & + \frac{1}{2} \alpha \cdot \iiint ((u_x)^2 + (u_y)^2 + (v_x)^2 + (v_y)^2) \cdot dt \cdot dx \cdot dy \\ & + \frac{1}{2} \beta \cdot \iiint (u_x + v_y)^2 \cdot dt \cdot dx \cdot dy = \min \end{aligned}$$

# Adjoint Equations

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{T}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(\bar{u} \cdot \tilde{T})}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(\bar{v} \cdot \tilde{T})}{\partial y} + \kappa \cdot \nabla^2 \tilde{T} = \sum_1^q \int (\bar{T}(x, y, t) - T^*(x, y, t)) \cdot \delta(t - t_q) \cdot dt$$

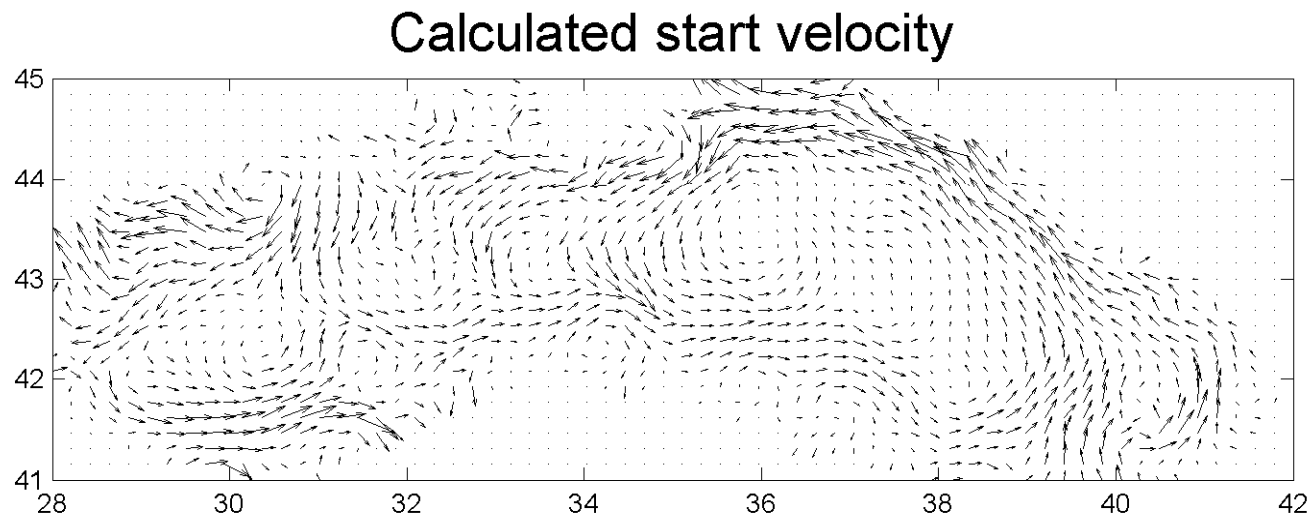
$$\frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial t} - \tilde{T} \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{T}}{\partial x} + \alpha \cdot \nabla^2 \bar{u} + \beta \cdot \left( \frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \bar{v}}{\partial x \partial y} \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial t} - \tilde{T} \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{T}}{\partial y} + \alpha \cdot \nabla^2 \bar{v} + \beta \cdot \left( \frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 \bar{v}}{\partial y^2} \right) = 0$$

# Improvement of the code

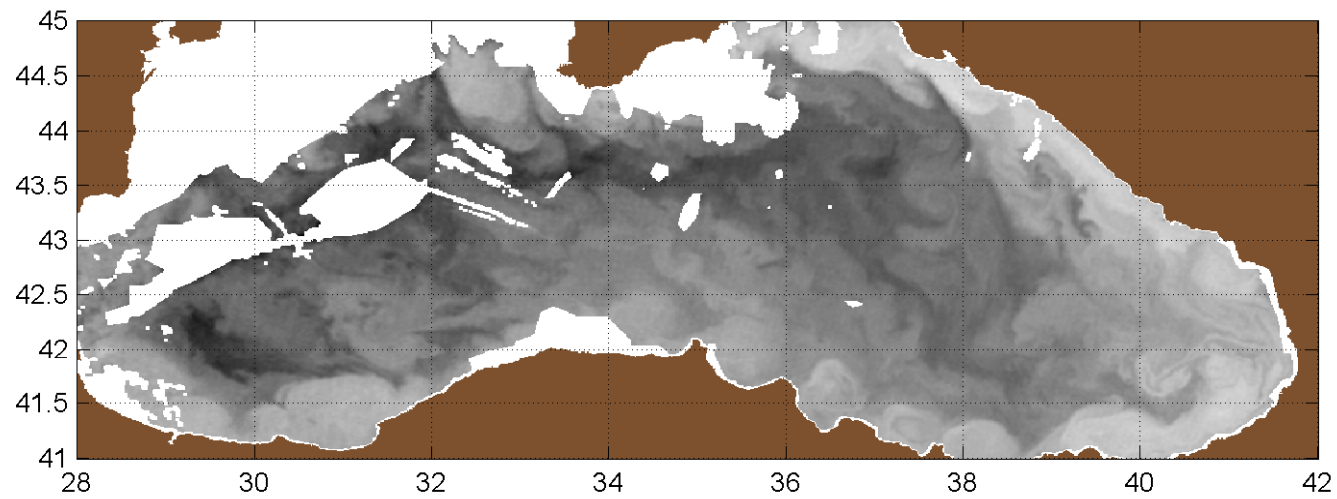
- Korotaev – initial code
- Huot – improved code (partly cloudy images)
- Plotnikov – code revision for the routine use

# Basin-scale image processing





# SST reconstruction under clouds



# Problems

- Stops at the local extreme
- Look on the improved version of M1QN3 for the search of the global extreme

**Multichannel applications  
of  
the basic algorithm**

# Simple Generalization

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + u \cdot \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} + v \cdot \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} = \kappa \cdot \nabla^2 T$$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial t} + u \cdot \frac{\partial S}{\partial x} + v \cdot \frac{\partial S}{\partial y} = \kappa \cdot \nabla^2 S$$

# New Cost Function

$$\begin{aligned} J = & \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sum_1^Q \iint (T(x, y, t_q) - T^*(x, y, t_q))^2 dx \cdot dy + \frac{K}{2} \cdot \sum_1^Q \iint (S(x, y, t_q) - S^*(x, y, t_q))^2 dx \cdot dy \\ & + \frac{1}{2} \alpha \cdot \iiint ((u_x)^2 + (u_y)^2 + (v_x)^2 + (v_y)^2) \cdot dt \cdot dx \cdot dy \\ & + \frac{1}{2} \beta \cdot \iiint (u_x + v_y)^2 \cdot dt \cdot dx \cdot dy = \min \end{aligned}$$

# Adjoint Equations

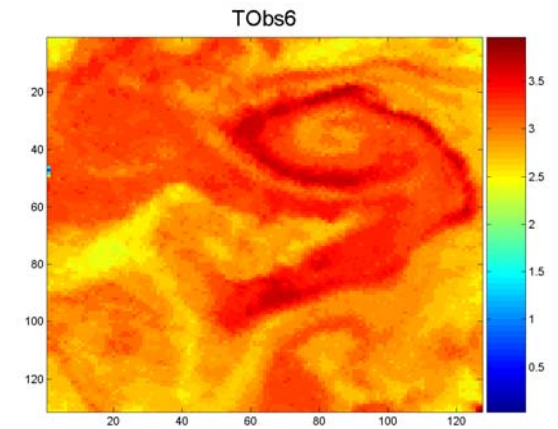
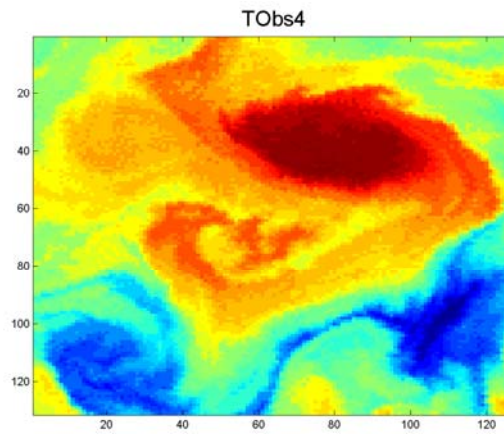
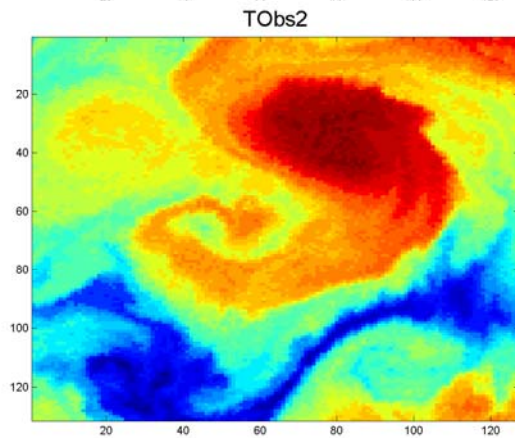
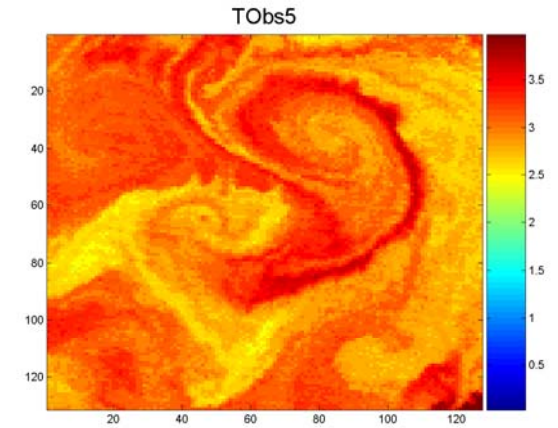
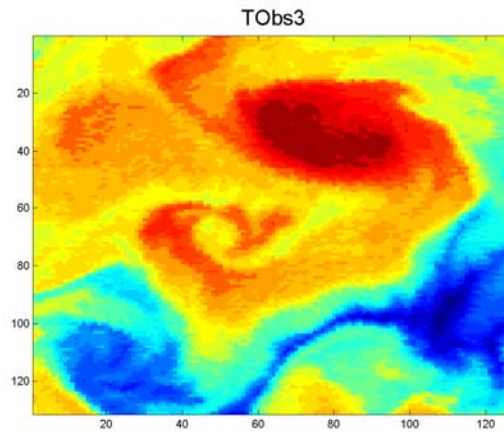
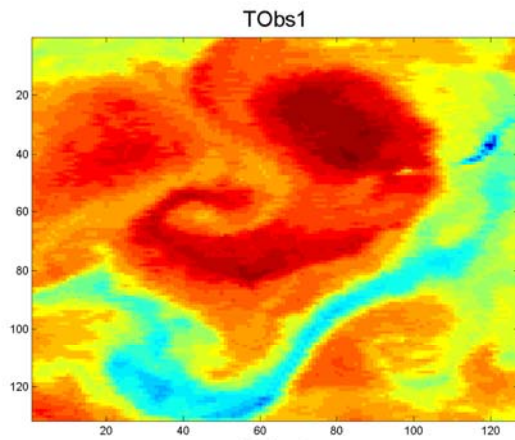
$$\frac{\partial \tilde{T}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(\bar{u} \cdot \tilde{T})}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(\bar{v} \cdot \tilde{T})}{\partial y} + \kappa \cdot \nabla^2 \tilde{T} = \sum_1^{\varrho} \int (\bar{T}(x, y, t) - T^*(x, y, t)) \cdot \delta(t - t_q) \cdot dt$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{S}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(\bar{u} \cdot \tilde{S})}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(\bar{v} \cdot \tilde{S})}{\partial y} + \kappa \cdot \nabla^2 \tilde{S} = \sum_1^{\varrho} \int (\bar{S}(x, y, t) - S^*(x, y, t)) \cdot \delta(t - t_q) \cdot dt$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial t} - \tilde{T} \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{T}}{\partial x} - \tilde{S} \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{S}}{\partial x} + \alpha \cdot \nabla^2 \bar{u} + \beta \cdot \left( \frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \bar{v}}{\partial x \partial y} \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial t} - \tilde{T} \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{T}}{\partial y} - \tilde{S} \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{S}}{\partial y} + \alpha \cdot \nabla^2 \bar{v} + \beta \cdot \left( \frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 \bar{v}}{\partial y^2} \right) = 0$$

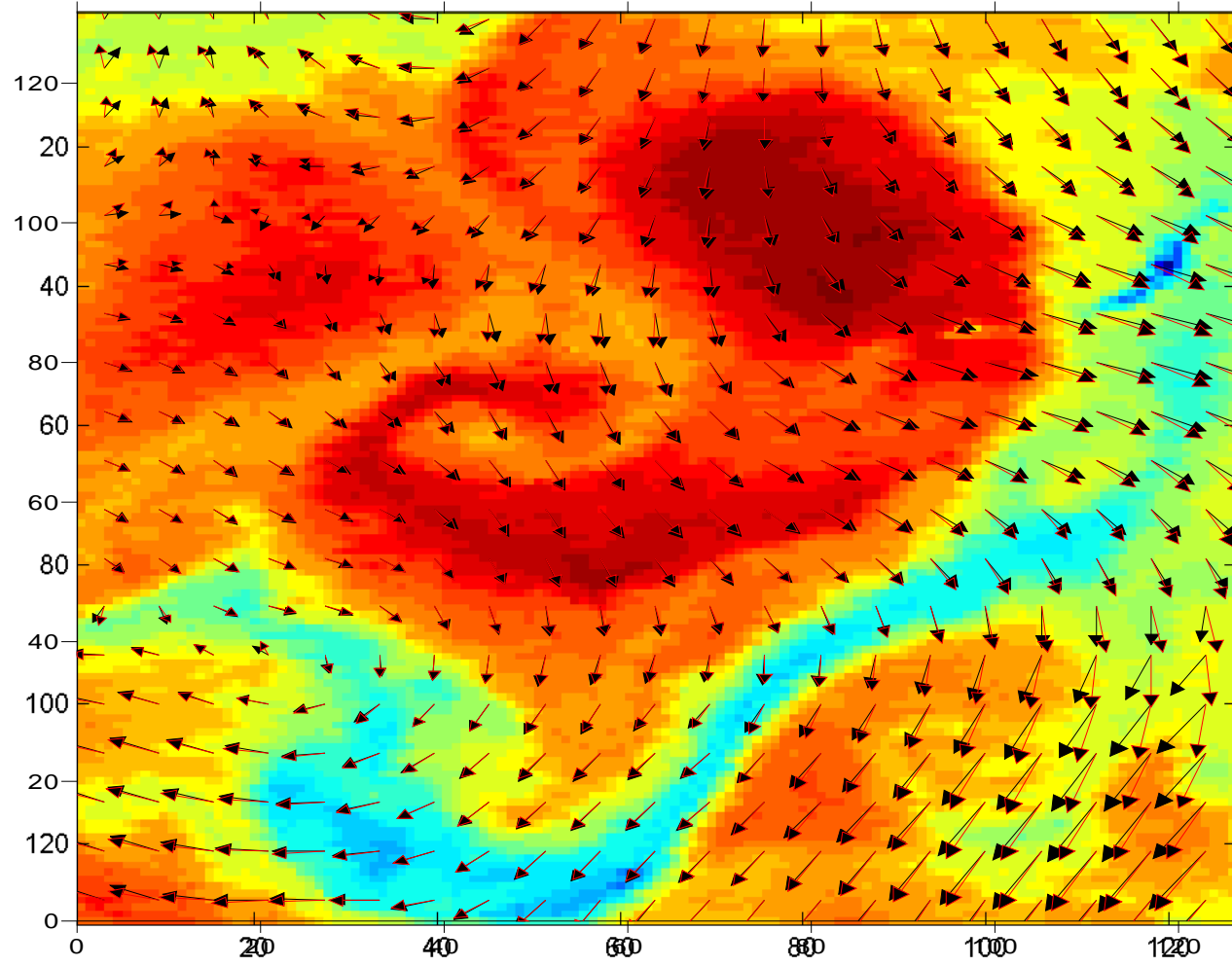
# Example 2. Processing of four IR images and two visible band images



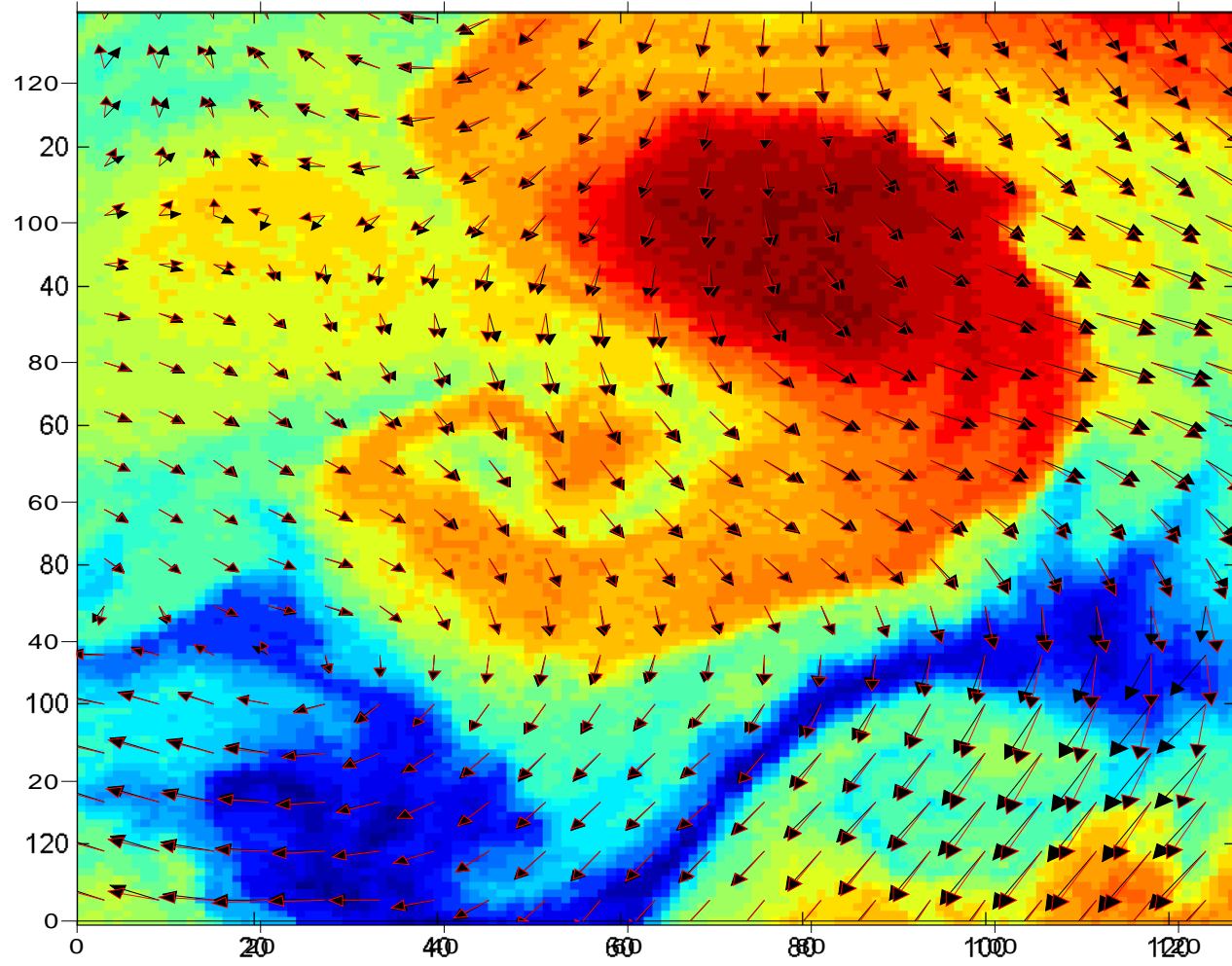
Simulated velocities overlapped on the IR  
images



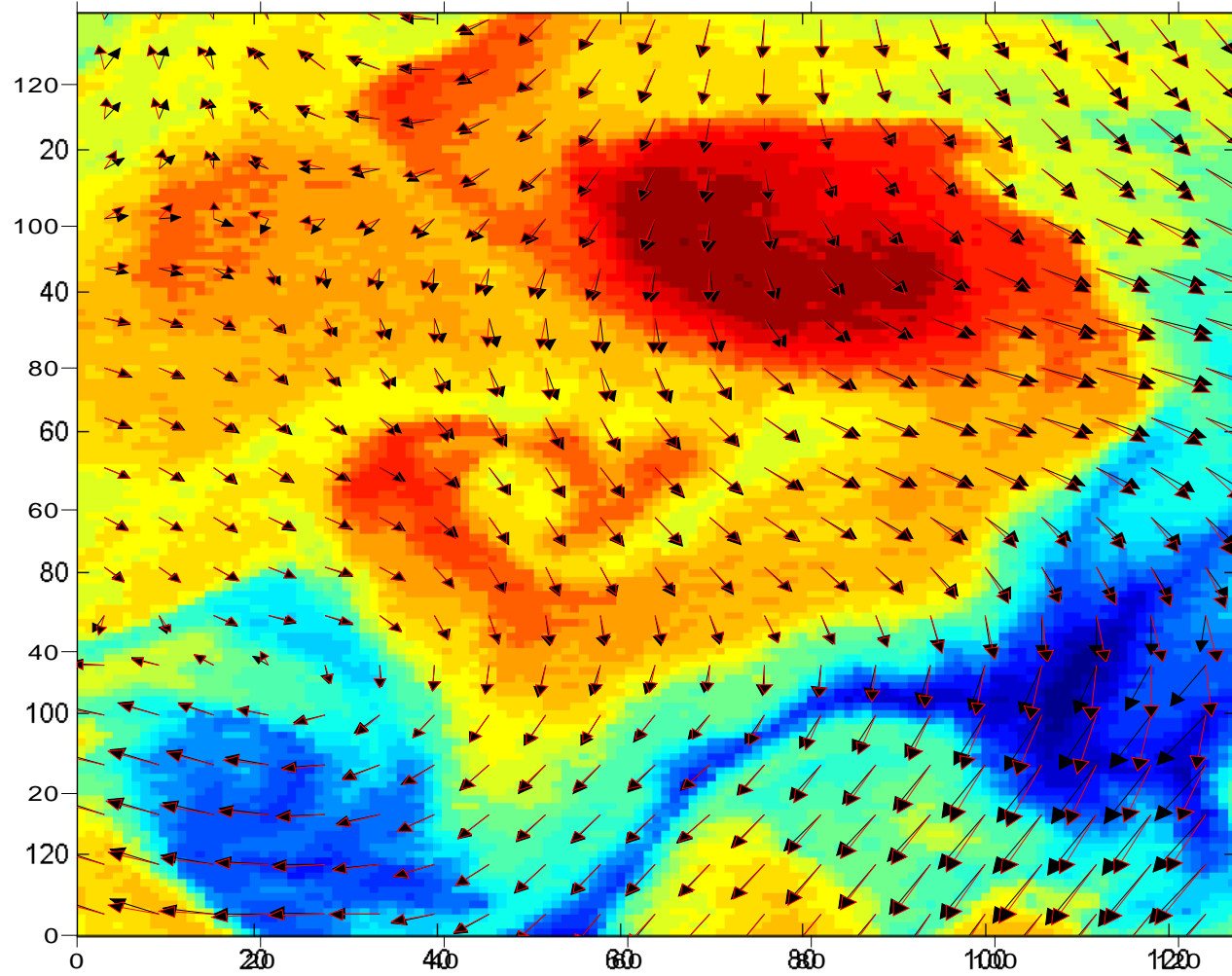
# TObs1



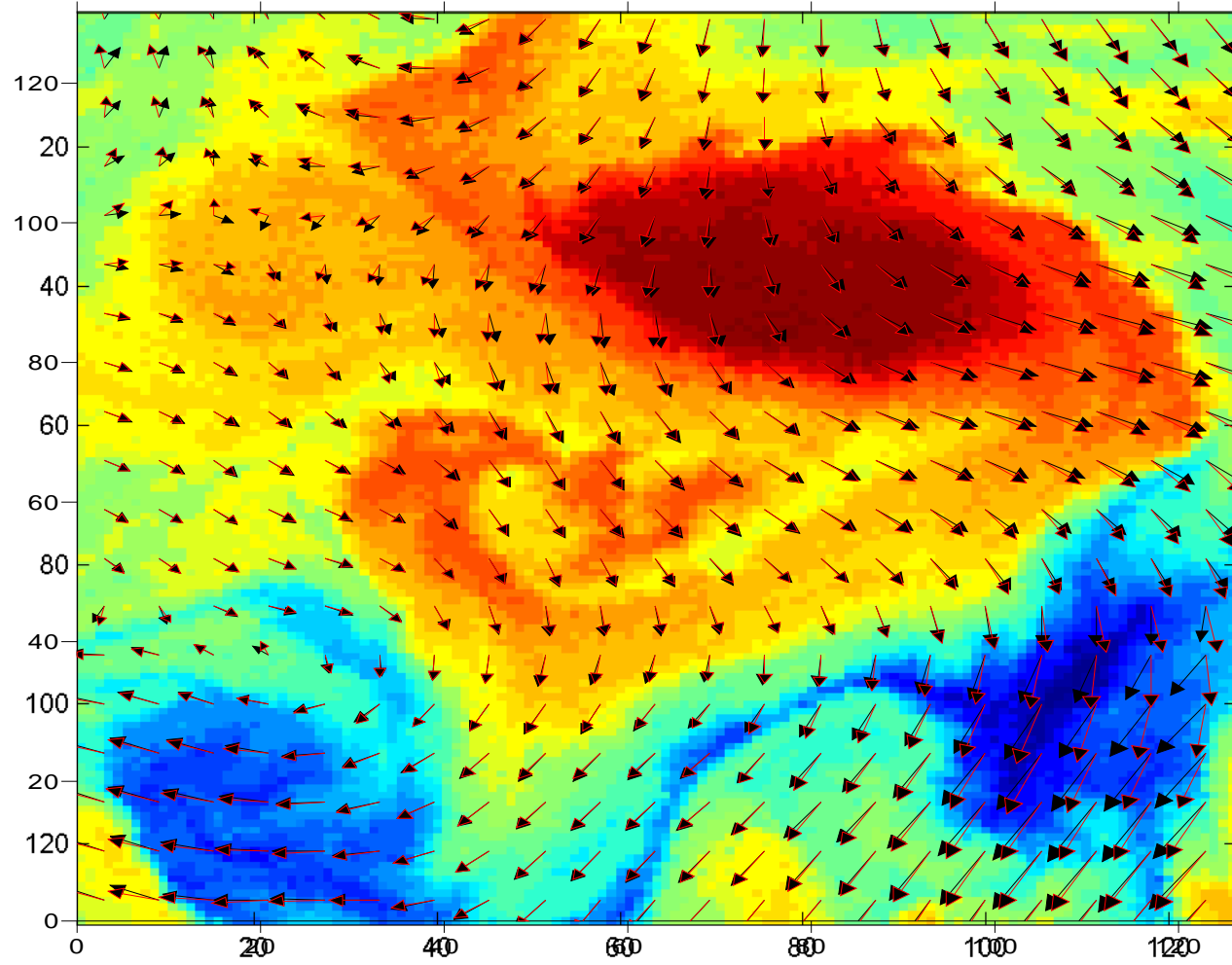
# TObs2



# TObs3

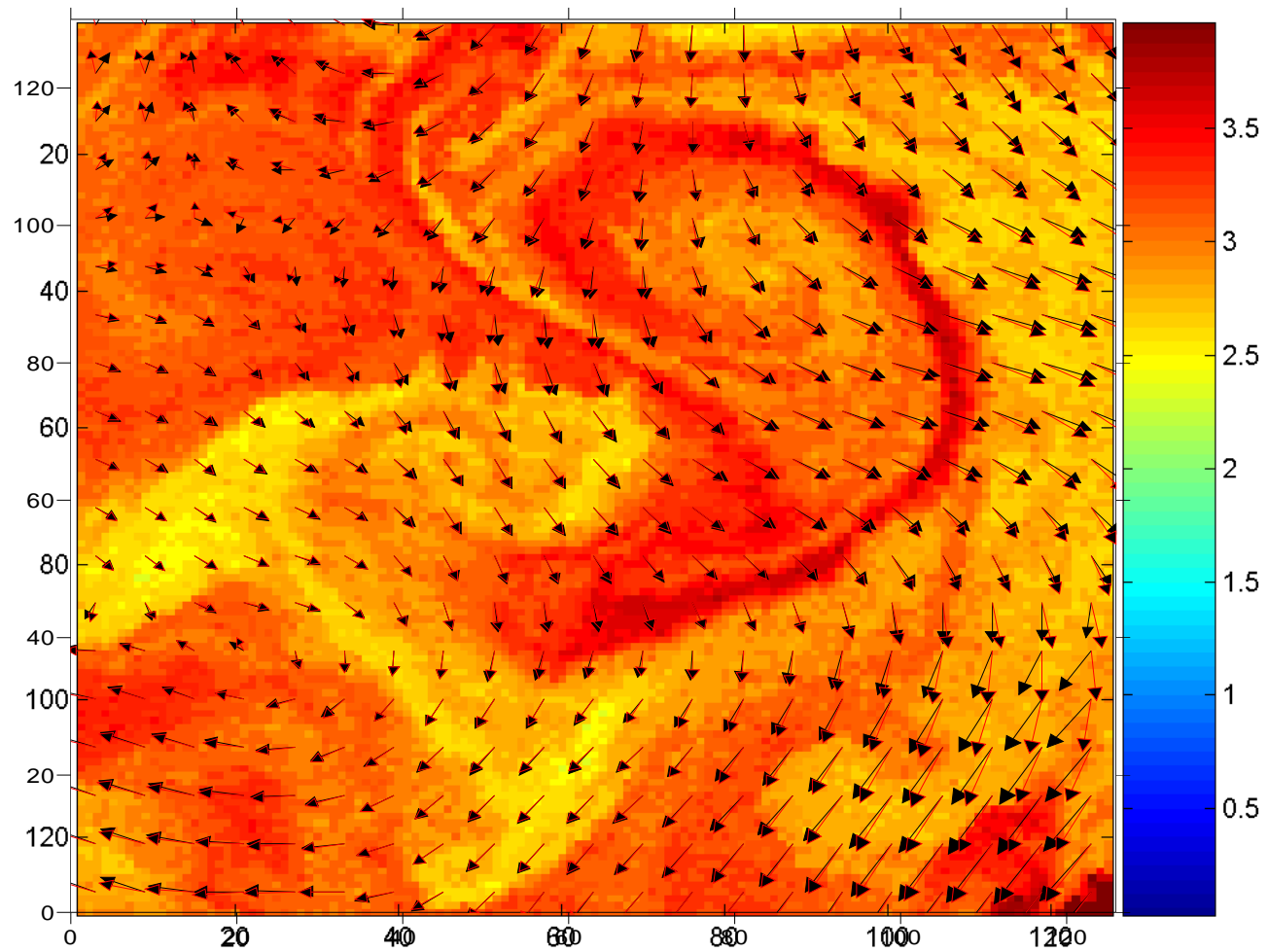


# TObs4

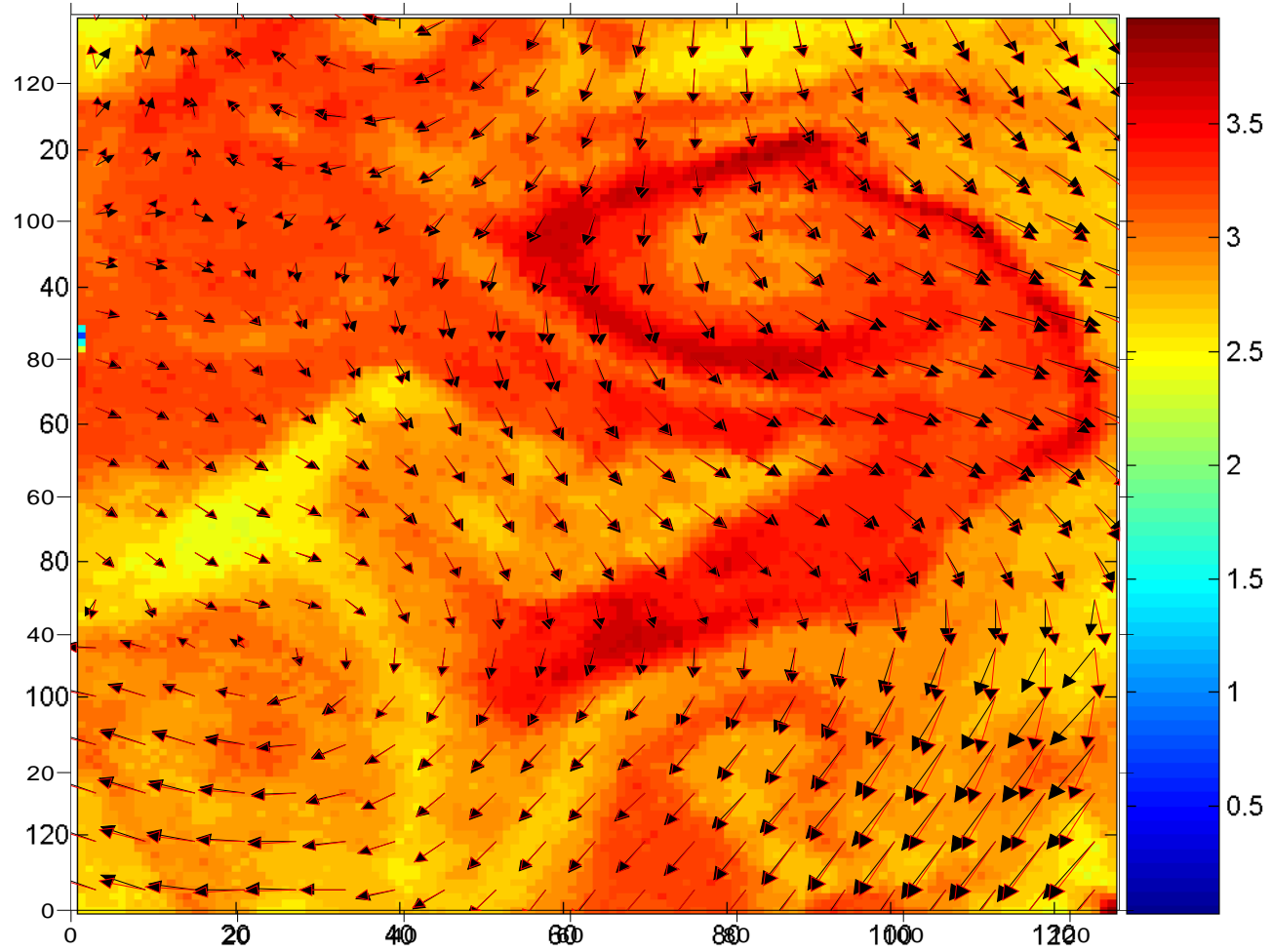


Simulated velocities overlapped on the  
visible band images

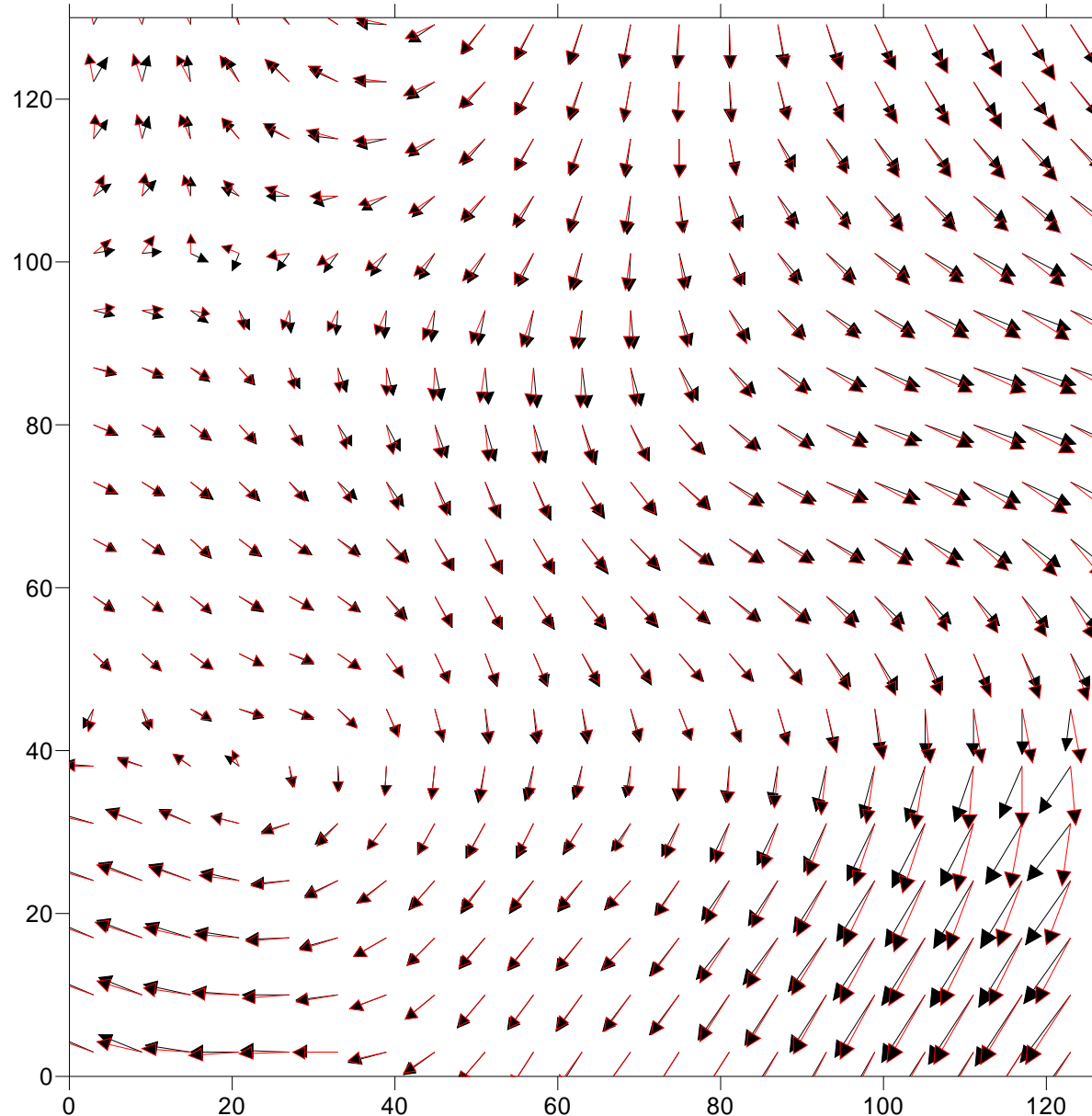
# TObs5



# TObs6



# Simulated velocity based on the processing of IR or IR and visible band images





- Multichannel images can be efficiently processed
- More images can be collected during one-two days
- Algorithm looks more stable when more images is processed
- Prospect of the atmospheric correction

# Image assimilation in the shallow water equations: Euler scheme

- Algorithm is ready
- Finding with rescaling- need to look on the covariance matrix introduction
- Still too slow and seems not very stable

# Image assimilation in the shallow water equations: Leap-frog scheme

- Numerical algorithm with Iceling filter is converted to the two layer scheme in time
- Algorithm is prepared
- Code should to be written

# NEMO installation in the Black Sea

- Arthur invited Artem in Grenoble
- NEMO code is adapted to the Black Sea geography
- Intercomparison runs with MHI model are on the way
- Expectation is to use NEMO data assimilation algorithm to assimilate images in 3D model

# Resume

- Soon will be possible assimilate image sequence in 3D model
- “Basic” algorithm is too restrictive by amount of cloud-free image sequences
- Parameters of the Image Data Base for the processing using Shallow Water equations should be defined and its efficiency should be evaluated
- Single image processing concept should be elaborated in future