

LSTM-Based Forecasting and Anomaly Detection of LAI Satellite Image Time Series Alan Wang Mentor: Heshun Wang

K-Means Clusters of LAI Time Series in Maryland (2020-2022)



Figure 2. TimeSeriesKMeans clustering based on dynamic time warping.

Objectives

Background:

- LAI represents the amount of leaf material in a canopy.
- LAI is key towards land surface and climate modeling research.

Problem: LAI SITS contains high-level noise and data gaps. Purpose: Leverage LSTM models to address the mechanical and environmental factors impacting LAI SITS.

- Outlier Detection
- Data Reconstruction
- Forecasting



Methodology/Data Datasets:

- VNP15A2H: LAI/FPAR 8-Day L4 Global 500m SIN Grid
- SRTM Digital Elevation Model

Procedure:

- Extract features from LAI raster data.
- Apply feature engineering.
- Assess model performance using MAE and R-Squared
- Adjust feature engineering process and model parameters based on performance metrics.

Abbreviations:

- LAI Leaf Area Index
- SITS Satellite Image Time Series
- LSTM Long Short Term Memory
- SRTM Shuttle Radar Topography Mission
- DEM Digital Elevation Model
- MAE Mean Absolute Error

LSTM-Based Forecasting and Anomaly Detection of LAI Satellite Image Time Series Alan Wang Mentor: Heshun Wang





Fig 6. Folium map of model performance over validation dataset.



LSTM-Based Forecasting and Anomaly Detection of LAI Satellite Image Time Series Alan Wang Mentor: Heshun Wang



Fig 7. Autoencoder model architecture

ResultsImplemented

- Developed LSTM auto encoder for outlier detection and LSTM model for forecasting.
 Forecasting model was outperformed by XGBoostRegresso
- Forecasting model was outperformed by XGBoostRegressor.
 Outliers detected by the auto encoder were consistent with those detected by the Isolation Forest Algorithm.



Fig 8. Autoencoder reconstruction of time series for specific latitude/longitude

• Implemented pipeline for data transformation.

Fig 9. 3D Visualization of data points after applying Principal Component Analysis