Online Cloud Detection Using Data Streaming From Allsky Cams

technische universität dortmund
SFB 876 Providing Information by Resource-Constrained Data Analysis

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Motivation

- FACT telescope on La Palma
- Controlled remotely
 - → Cloudiness affects data
 - → Usage of allsky cams
- Future goal: automate operation
- For now: simplify remote operation



Image by JosØLuis Lemus

Motivation

Determine "cloudiness" from allsky images

- Quality rating of each data run:
 - Discard bad runs
 - → Only data with high rating in analysis
 - Prevent taking data in cloudy areas at all
 - → Suggest better source in non-cloudy sky

Developed Software - Requirements

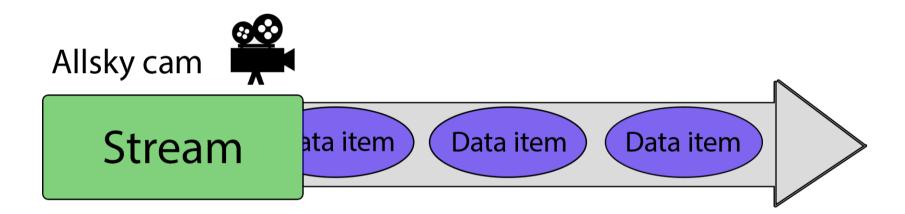
- Online processing of data
- Modular structure
- Preferably multiple input sources at once

Developed Software - Requirements

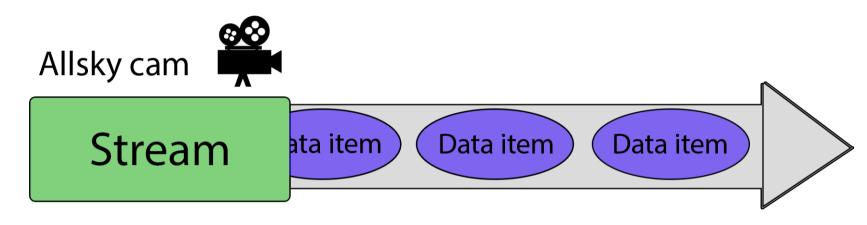
- Online processing of data
- Modular structure
- Preferably multiple input sources at once

• "Streams-Framework" https://sfb876.de/streams chair of artificial intelligence - TU Dortmund

Java: platform independent, only .xml + .jar file



- Stream outputs sequence of data objects
- Data item is set of (key, value) pairs
 - any serializable object

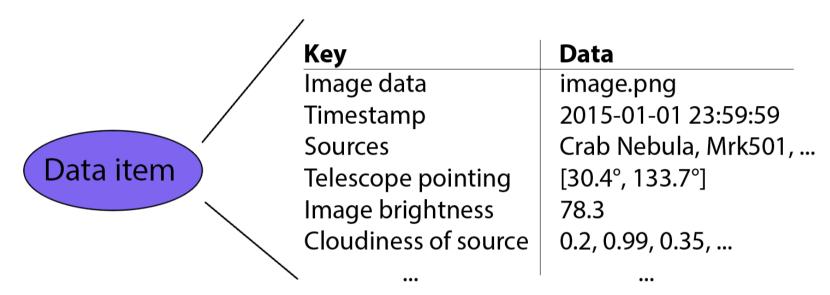


<stream id="FACT-AllSkyCam" class="fact.skycam.WebImageStream" interval="60s"
url="http://fact-project.org/cam/skycam.php" />

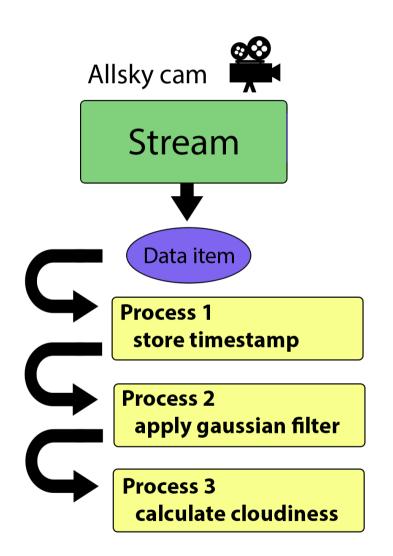
<stream id="MAGIC-AllSkyCam" class="fact.skycam.WebImageStream" interval="60s"
url="http://www.magic.iac.es/site/weather/AllSkyCurrentImage.JPG" />

<stream id="database-AllSkyCam" class="fact.skycam.ImageStream" interval="1s"
directory="/home/fact/storedImages/gtc/2015/"/>

XML Code

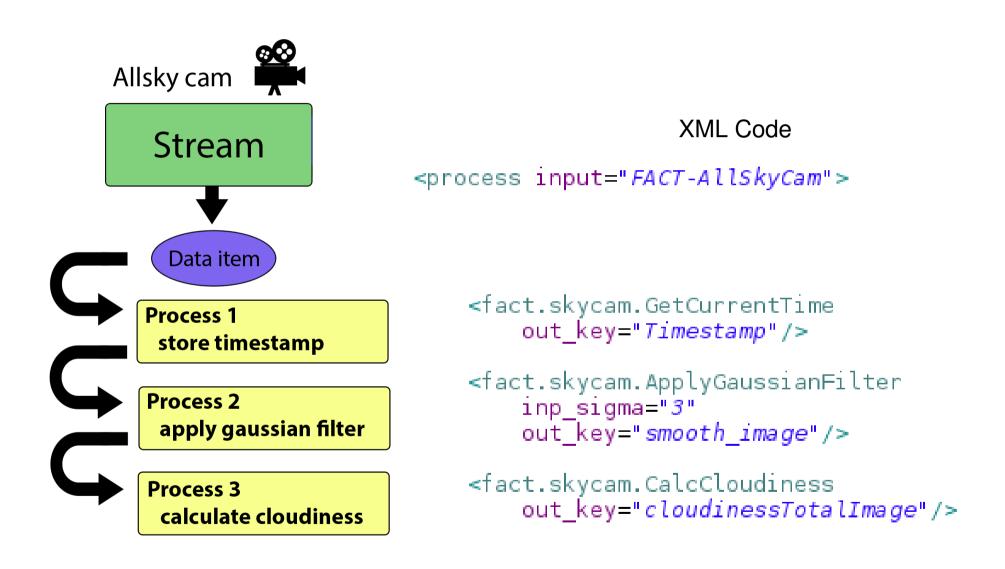


- Data item stores results from each step of the analysis
- Stream of items can be splitted or merged from different sources

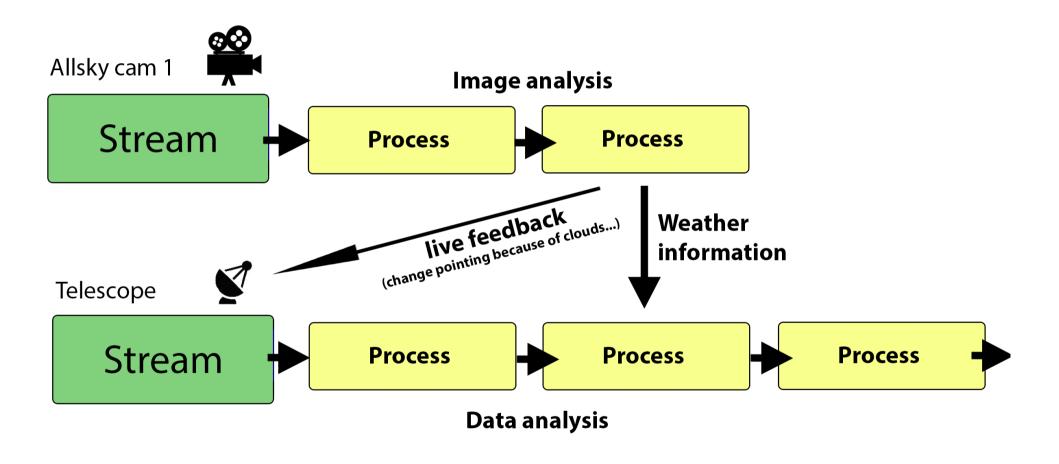


 Data objects get passed on

- Processor is Java class
 - access to all keys
 - creates new keys

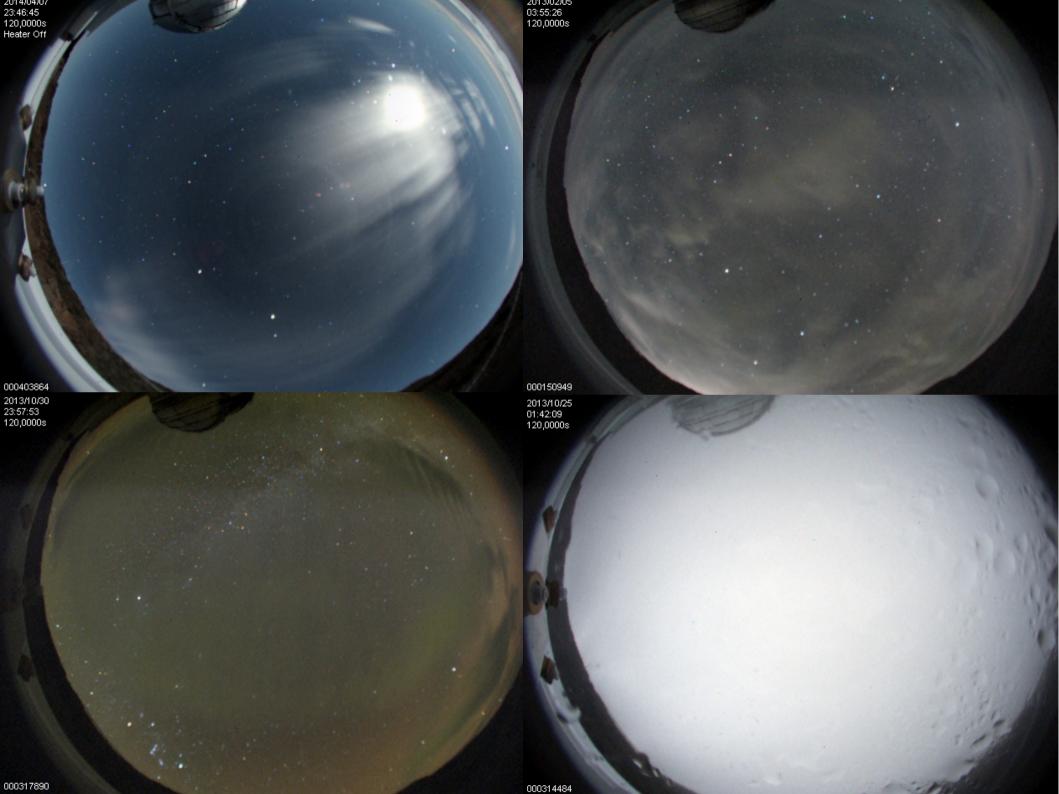


Streams Framework - Goal



Detecting Clouds

Appearance of clouds depends on outer influences



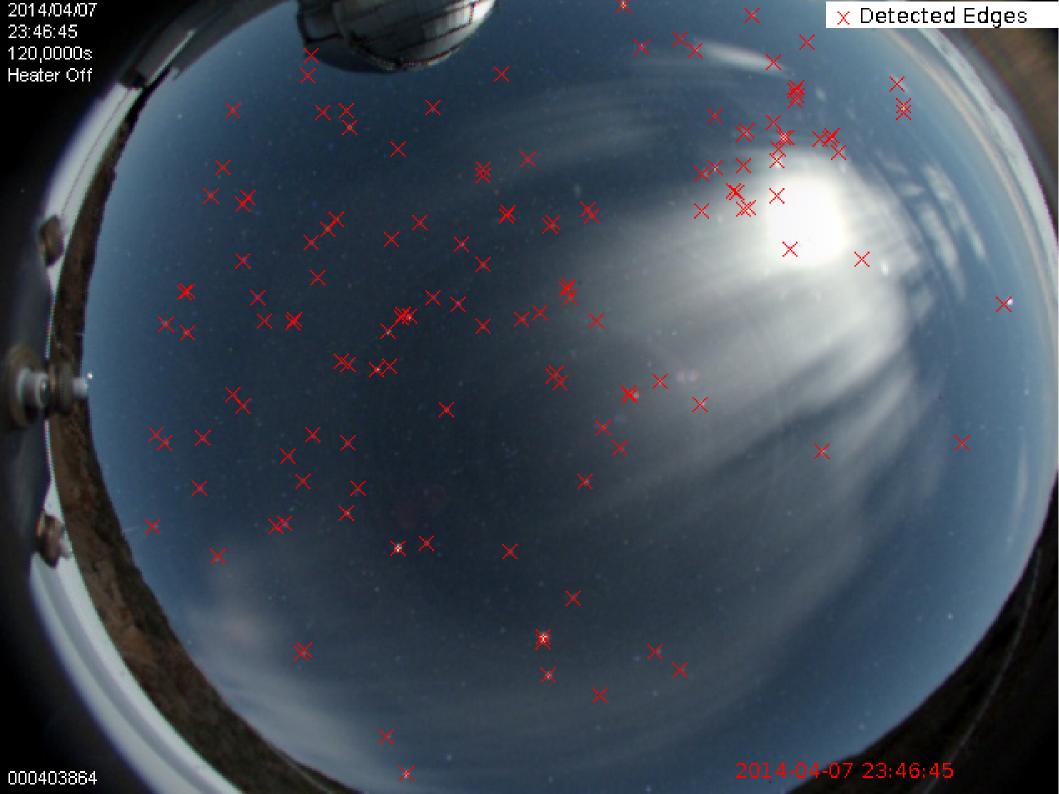
Detecting Clouds

Appearance of clouds depends on outer influences

 stars remain unchanged (only get covered up)

⇒ search for areas without stars

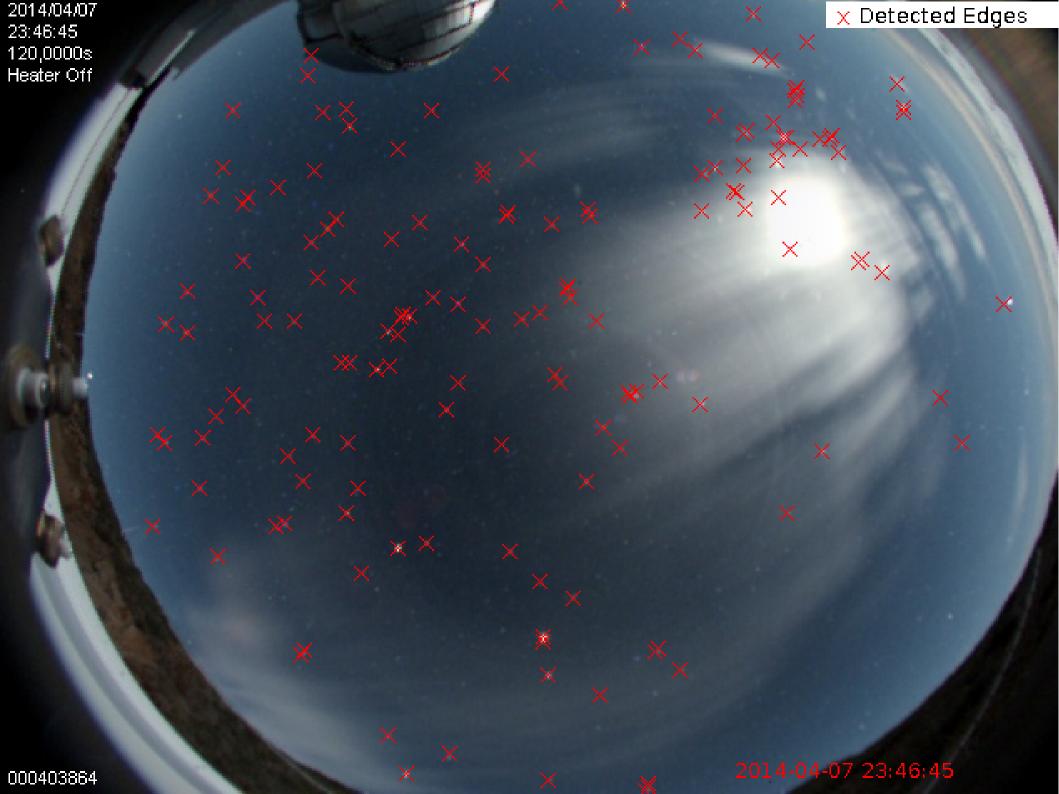


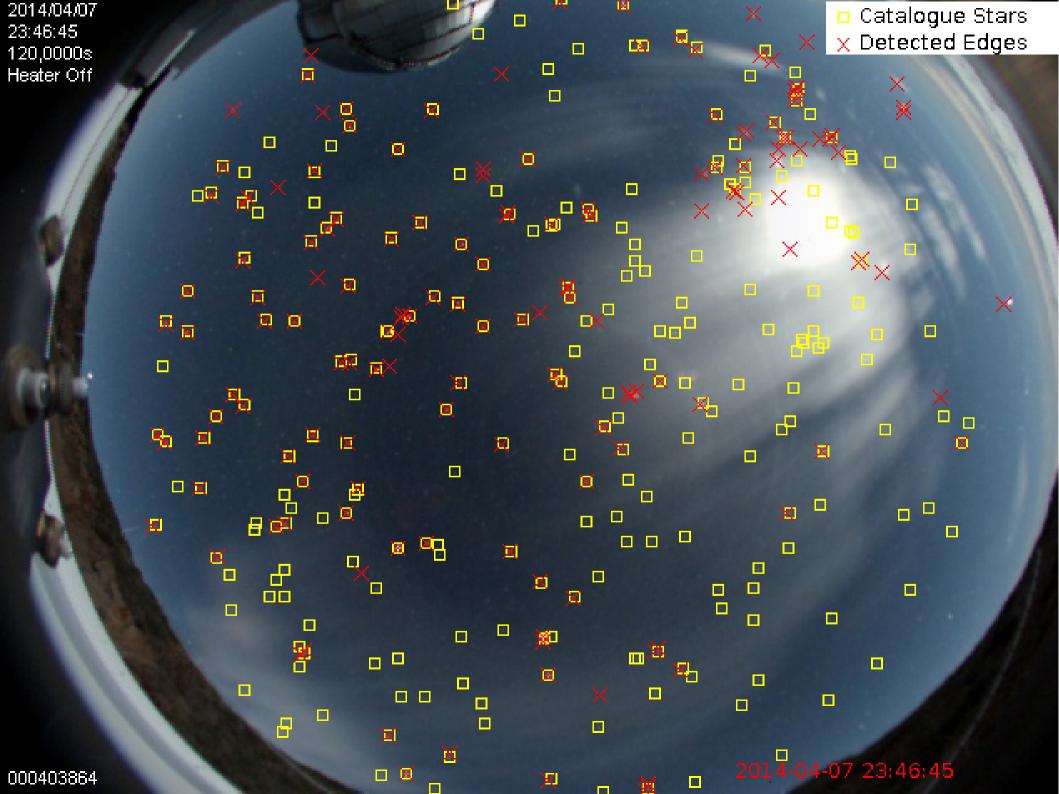


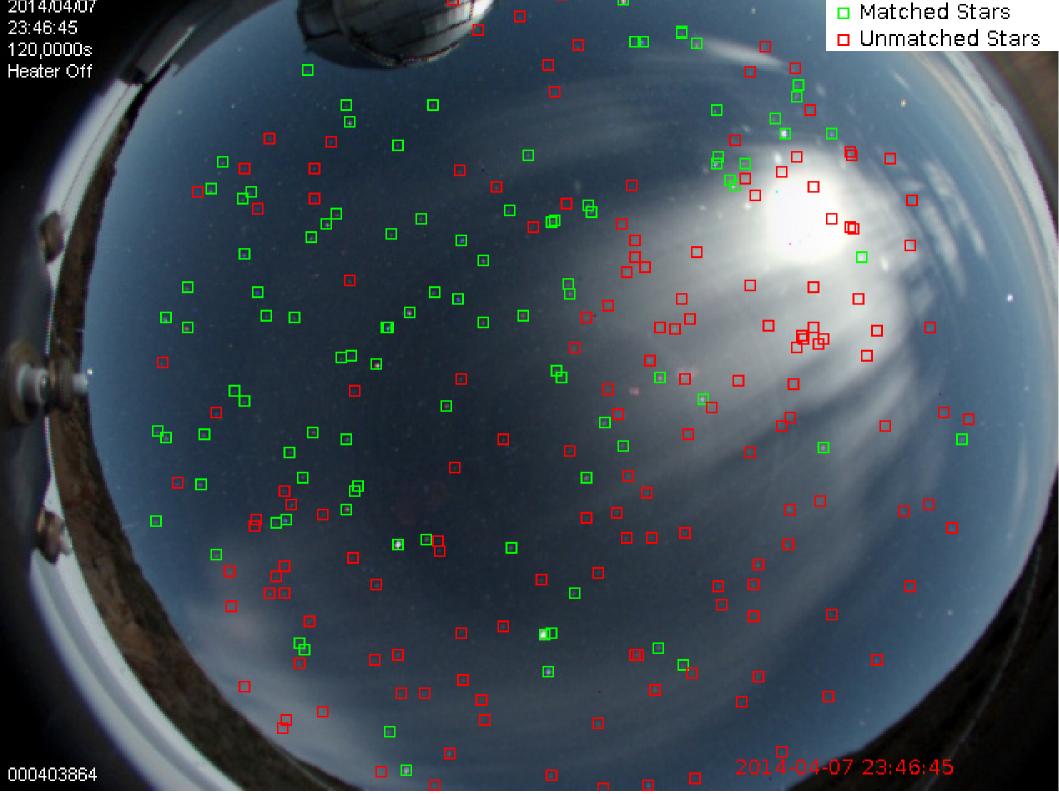
Detecting Clouds - By Detecting Stars

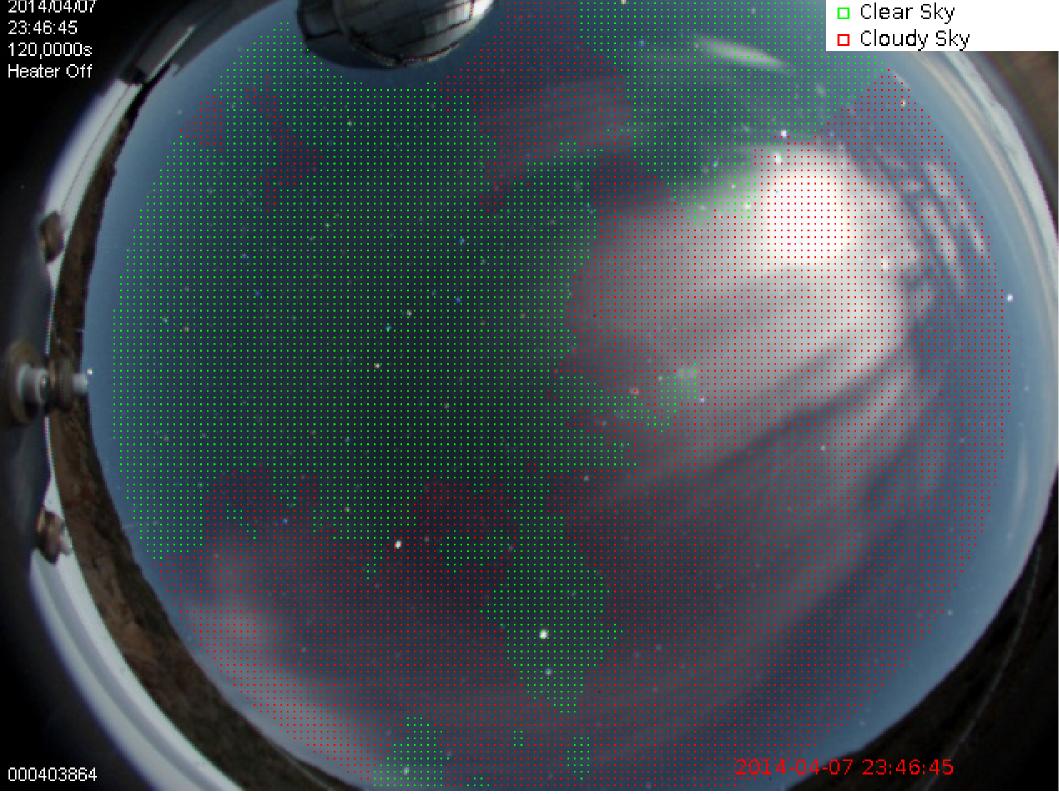
- Not all stars get detected (but sufficient)
 - Switching to an other method possible

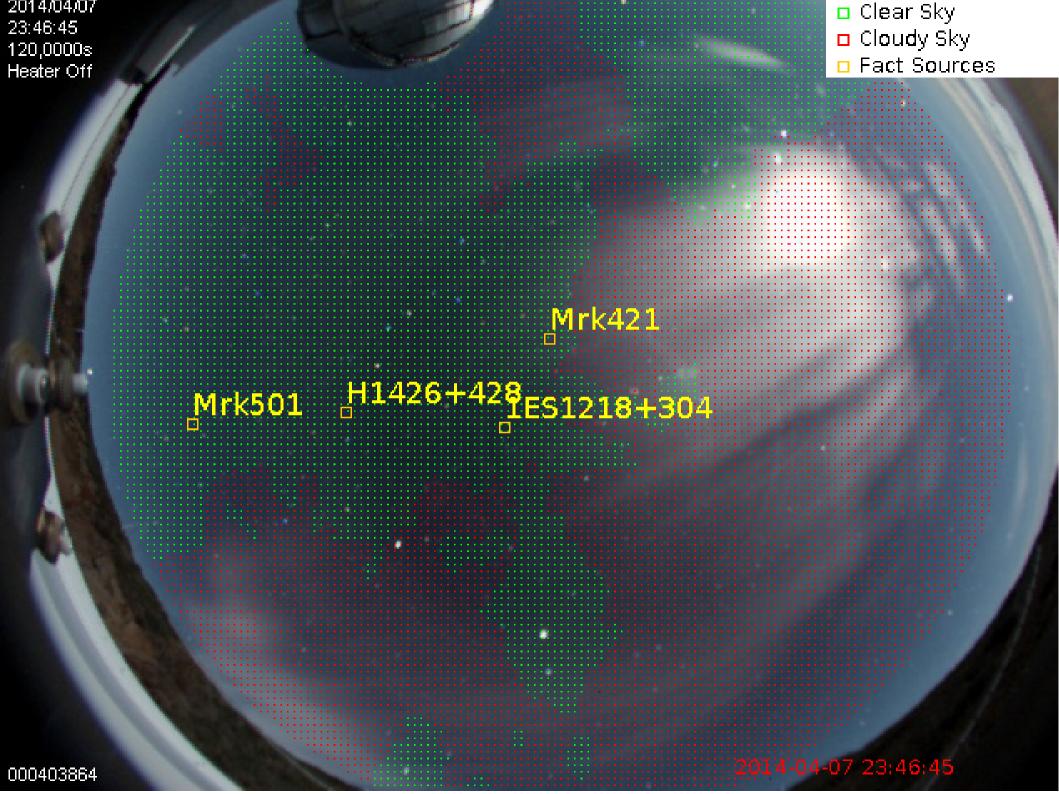
- Match aquired positions using a star catalogue
 - Here: stars brighter than 4.6 mag











Cloudiness

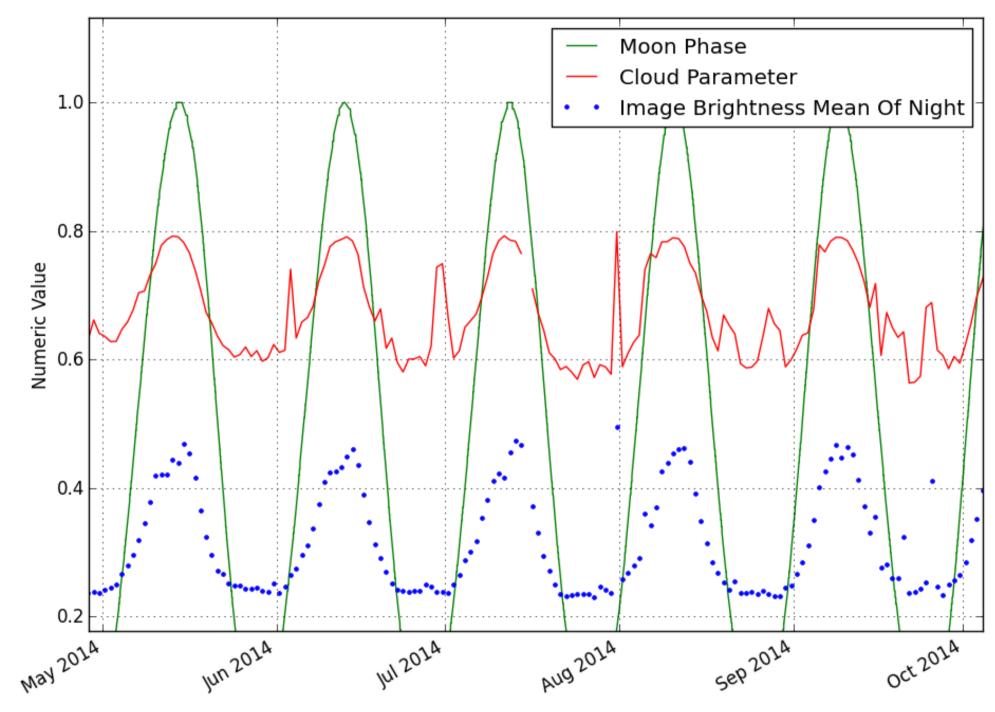
$$q = 1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{visible stars} 2.5^{\text{mag}_i}}{\sum_{j=1}^{all stars} 2.5^{\text{mag}_j}}$$

- Percentage of visible stars weighted by light flux
- Calculate on: whole image, image sector, around sources ...

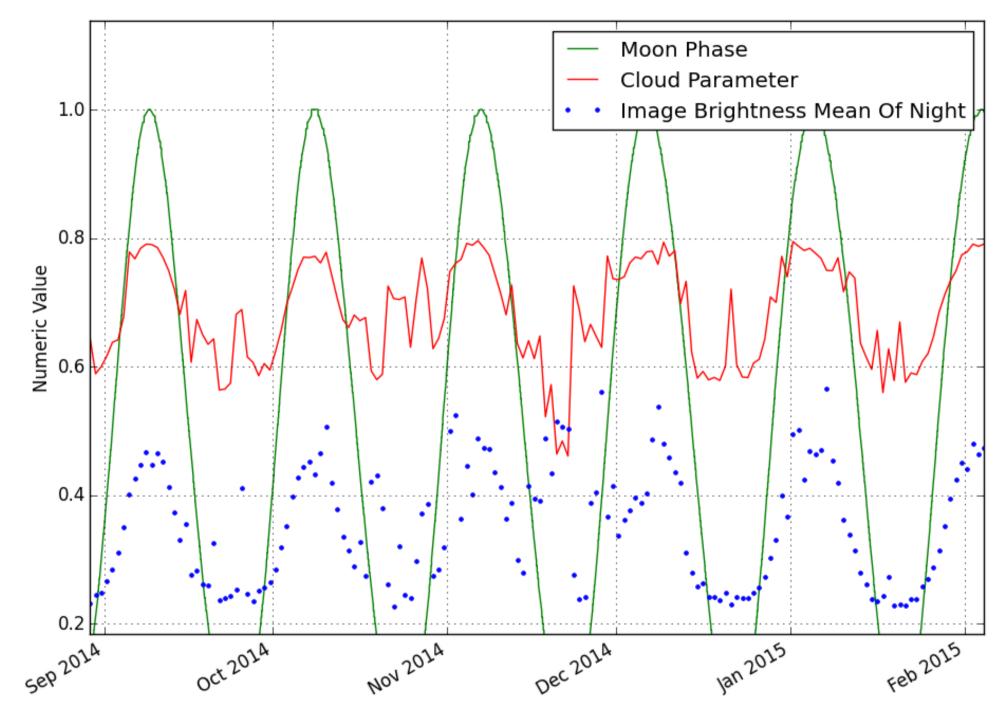
List of stored Features

- Number of detected stars
- Cloudiness (global image, local areas, ...)
- Image brightness
- Zenith angle of sun and moon
- Moon phase
- Telescope pointing

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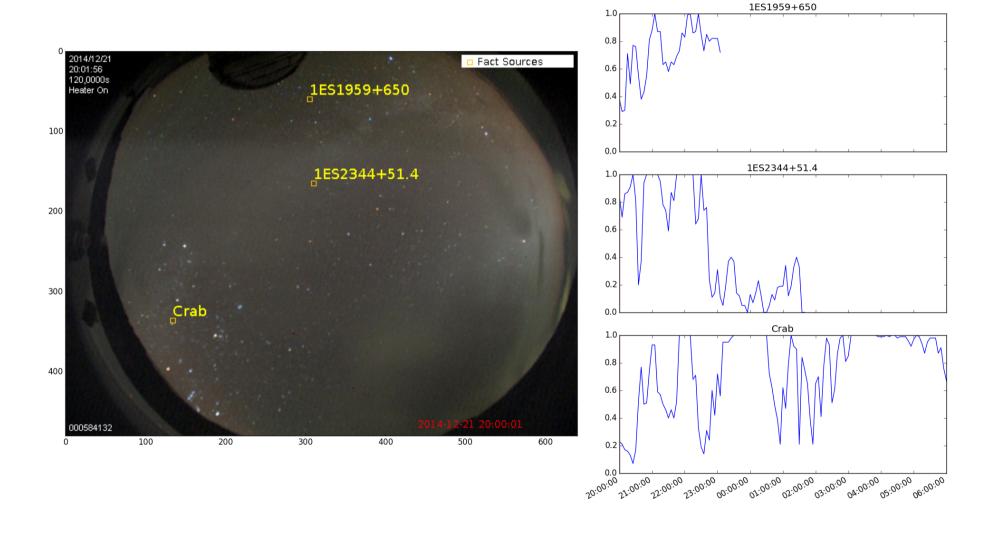


Parameters during summer months



Parameters during winter months

Video Clip



Important Camera Properties

- White point balance should be constant
- Image meta data needs to be stored

Resolution and sensor size as big as possible

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- Time between images as short as possible
 - → Most accuracy in prediction of cloud movement