

# Automatic Detection and Classification of Sunspot Images

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Joint work with **Vinay Kashyap, David Stenning,**  
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# Outline

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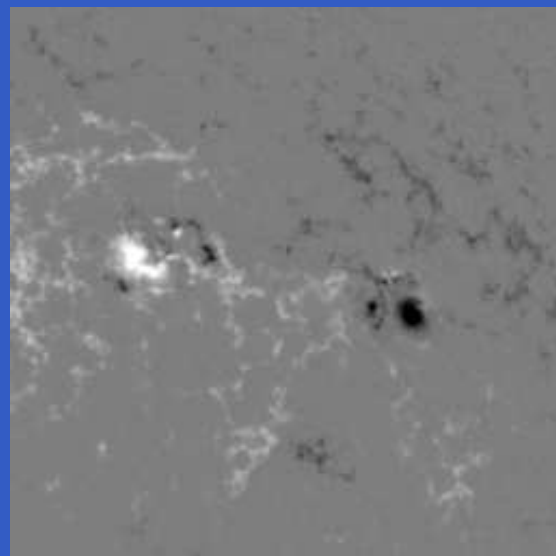
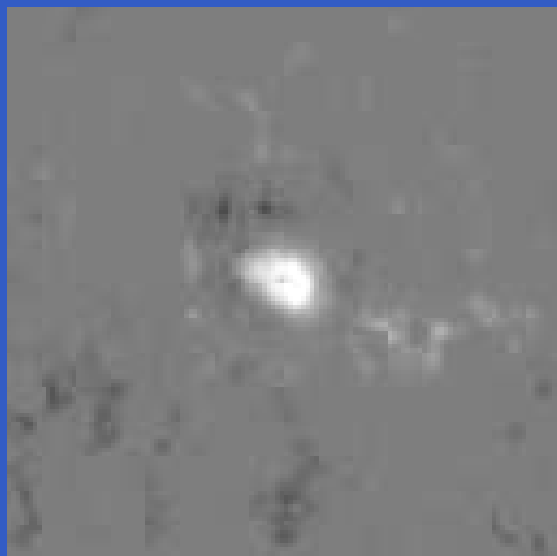
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- sunspots can also be seen in magnetograms
- as bright or dark areas, representing opposite polarities

# Some Magnetograms with Sunspots



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- (show movies now)

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- still on-going work





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- even for the simple Mount Wilson rules, trained experts do not always agree on classifications
- also huge volume of data (Solar Dynamics Observatory: data downlink rate of 130 megabits/s)
- therefore we need an automated, objective and reliable procedure for sunspot detection and classification

# Mount Wilson Classification Scheme

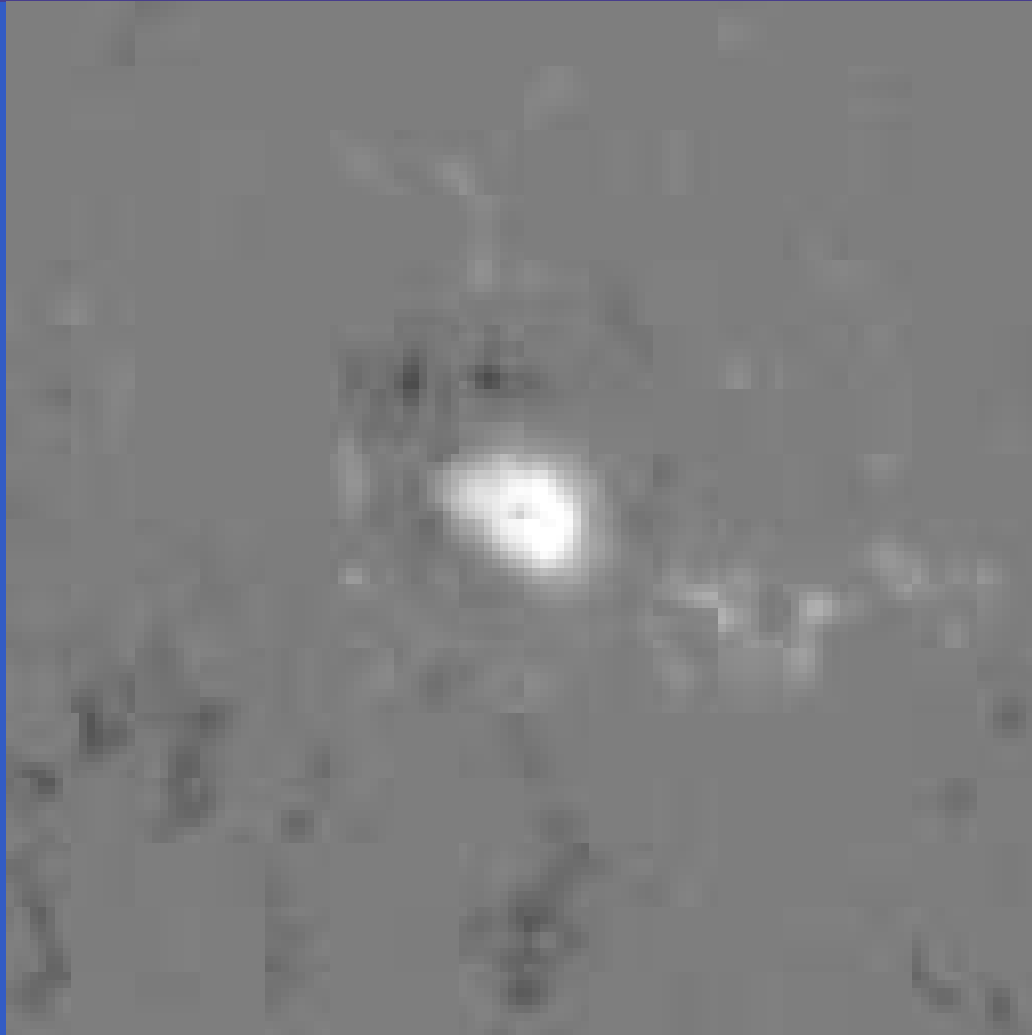
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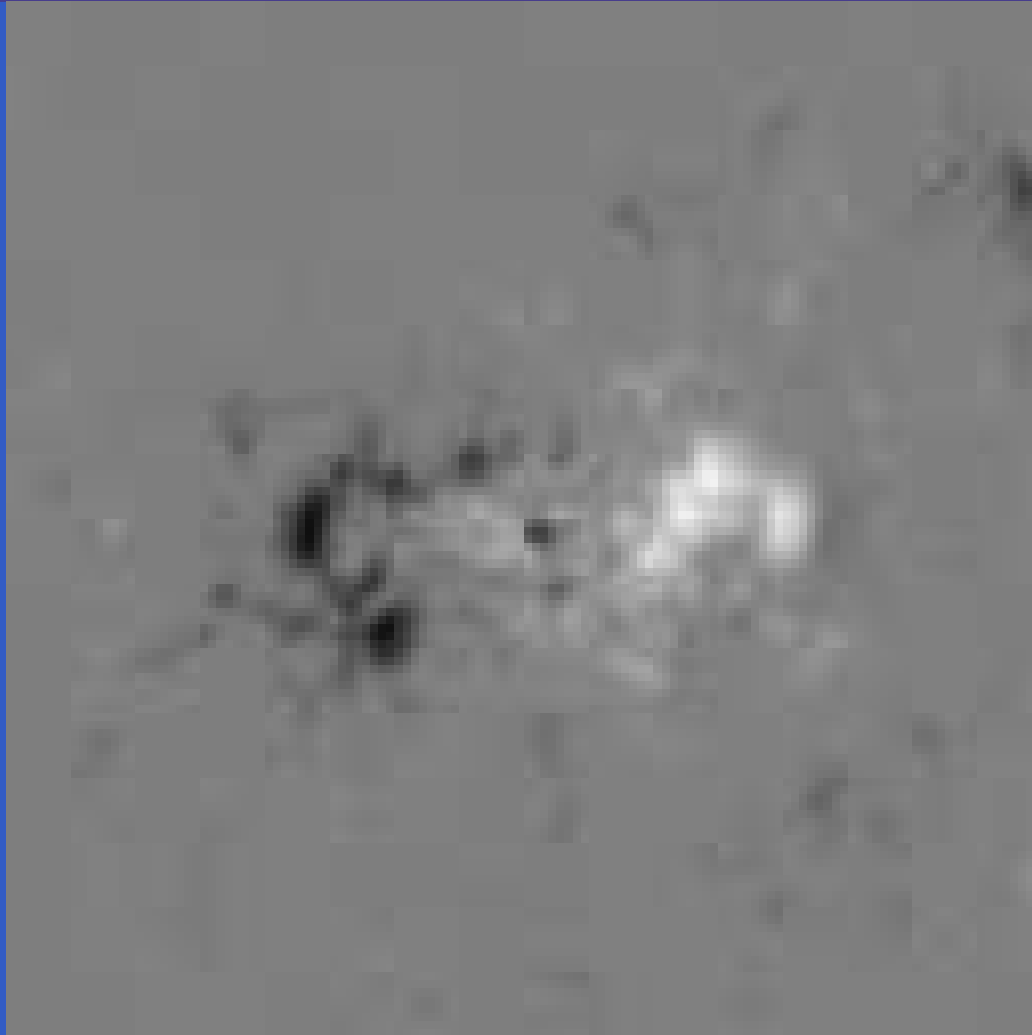
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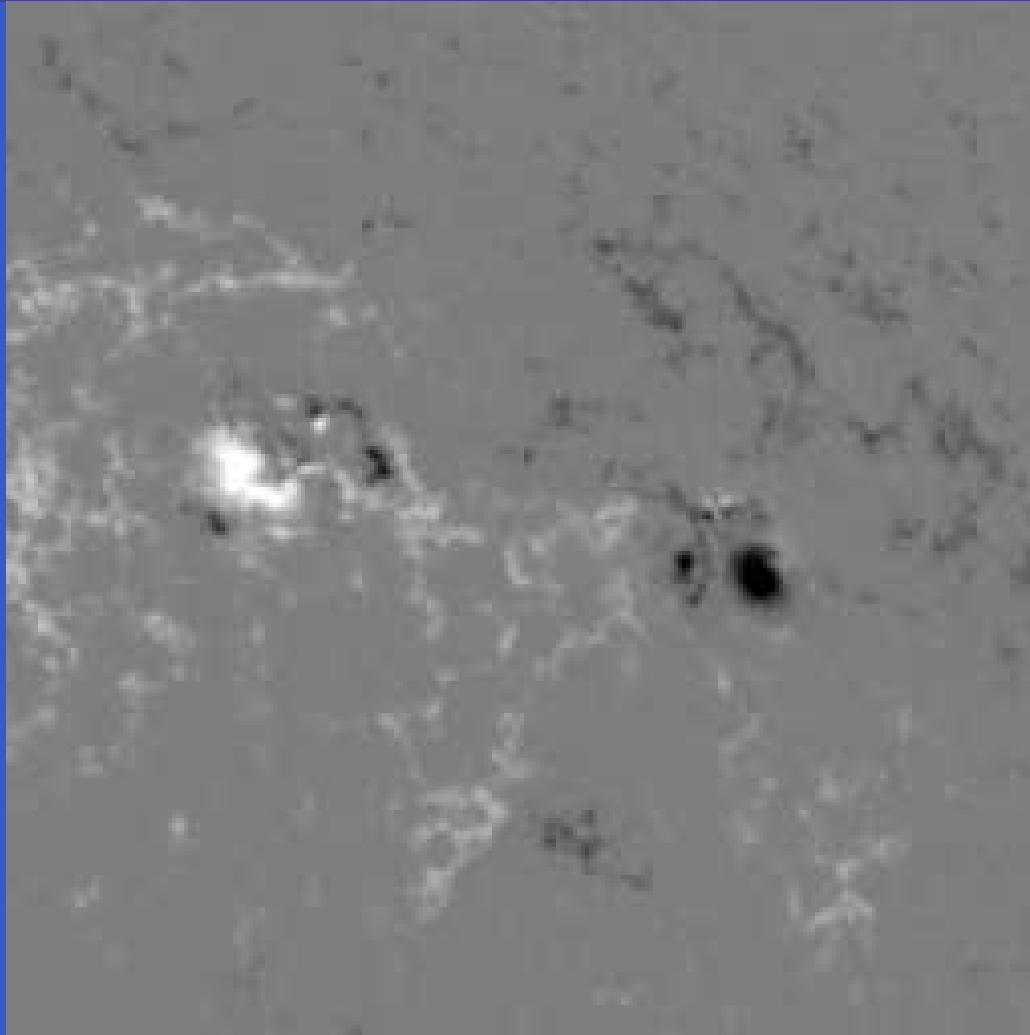
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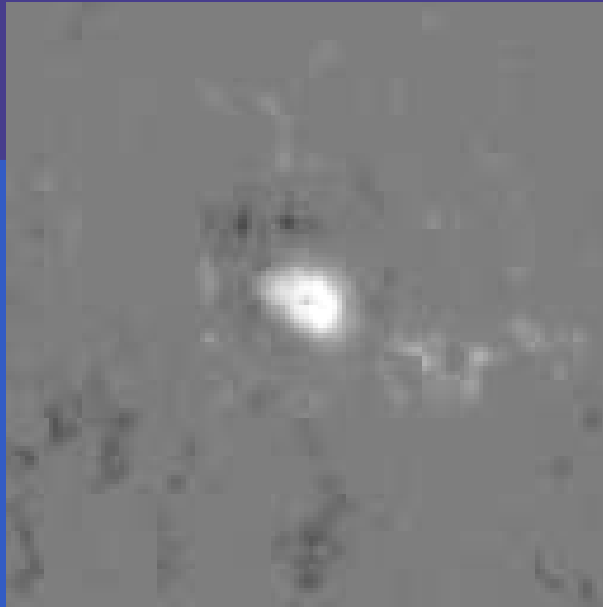
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  4. **beta-gamma-delta**: bipolar, with positive and negative polarities scatter throughout the region and cannot be easily separated

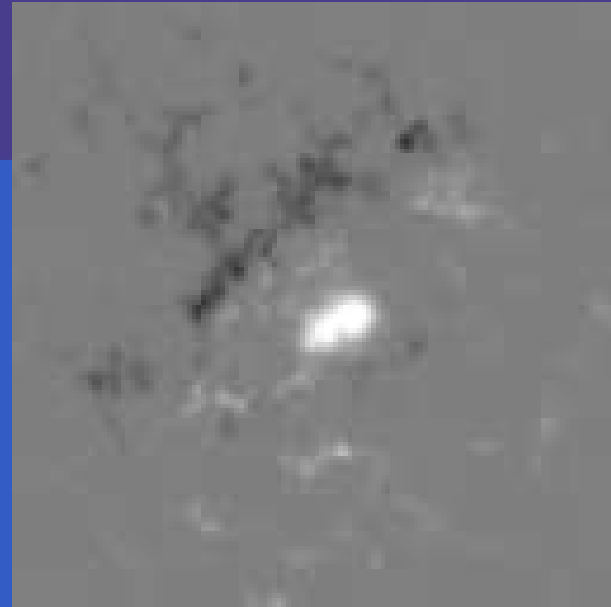
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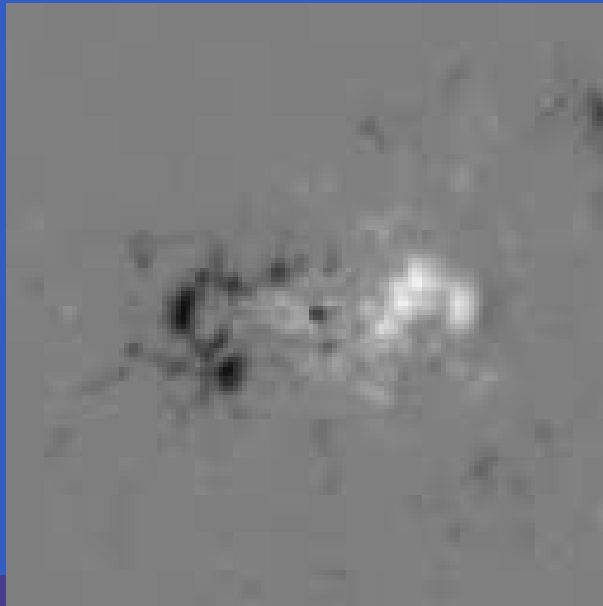
alpha



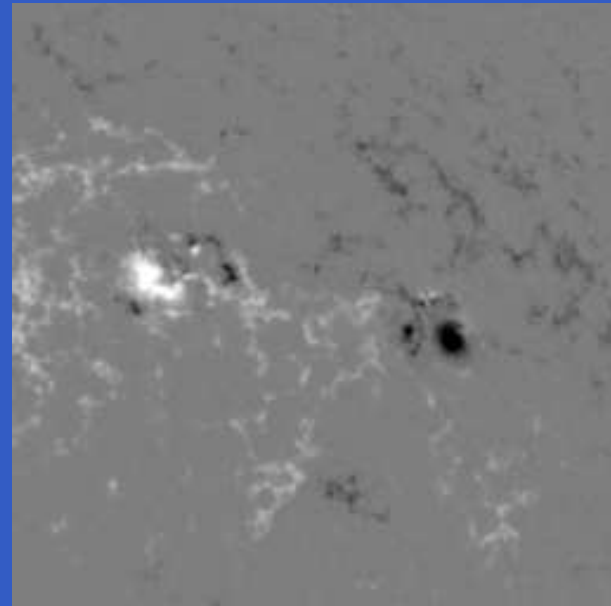
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- we are in between

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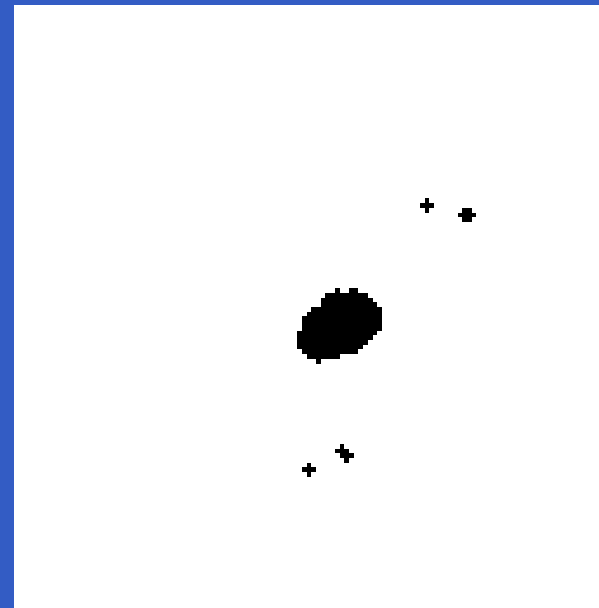
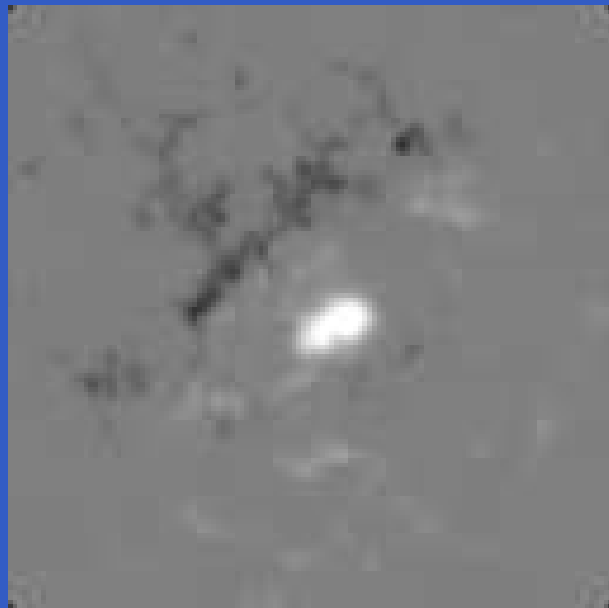
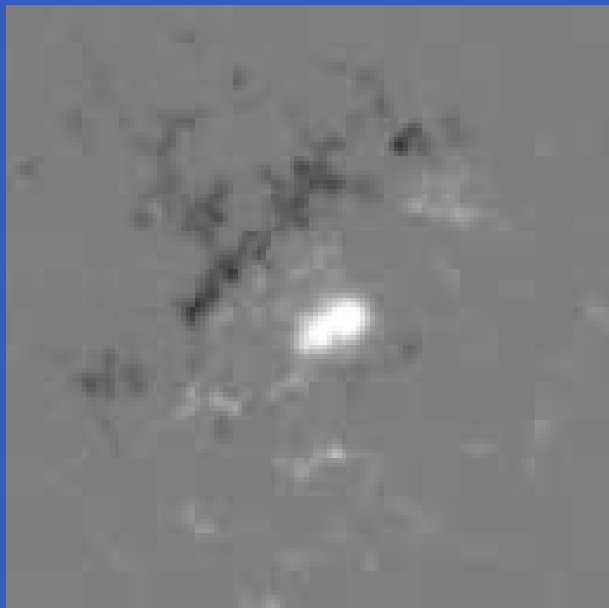
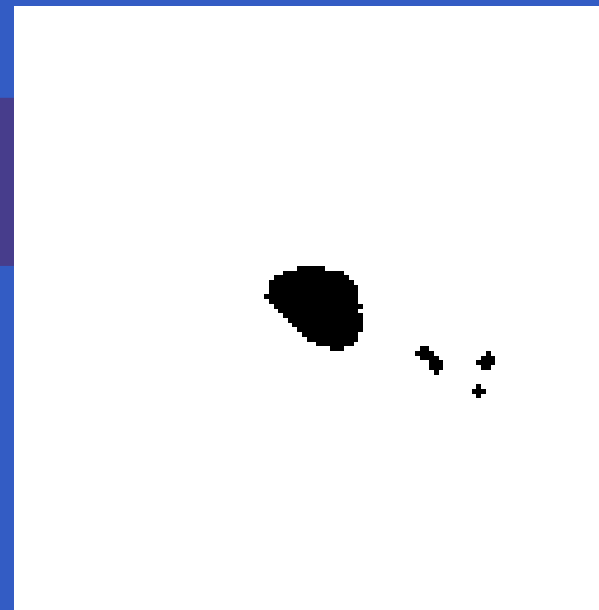
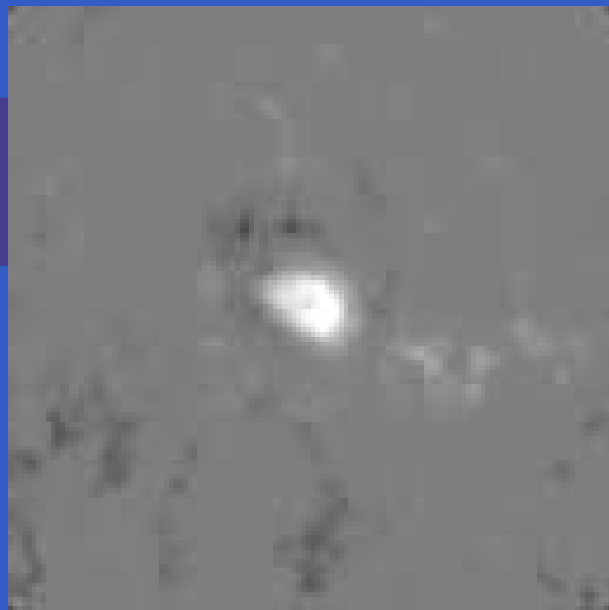
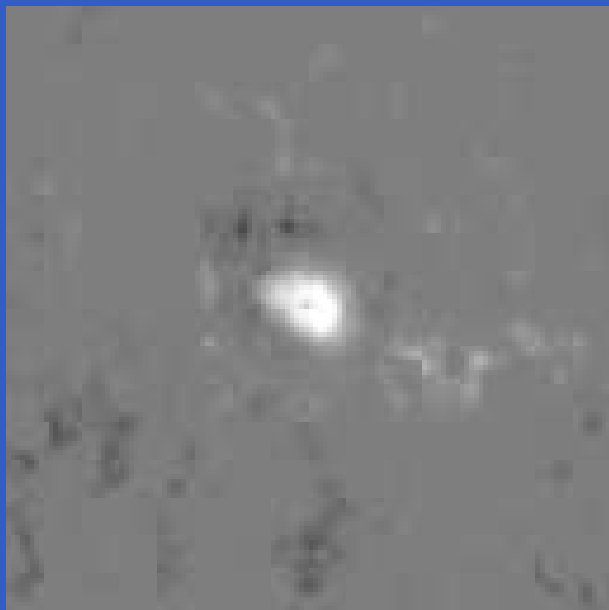


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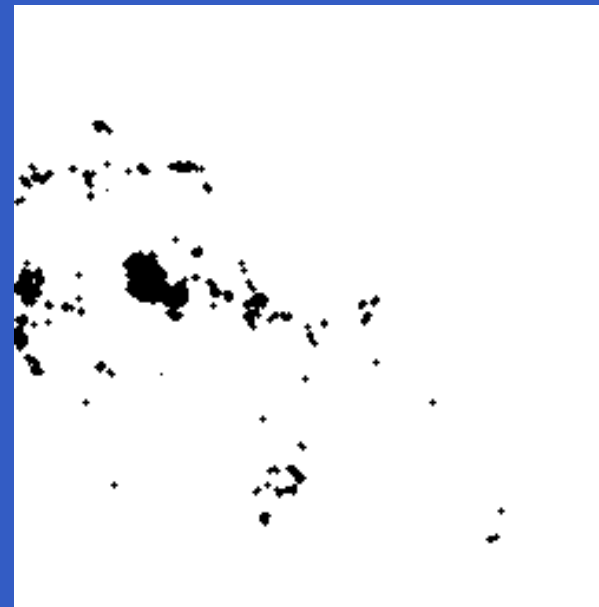
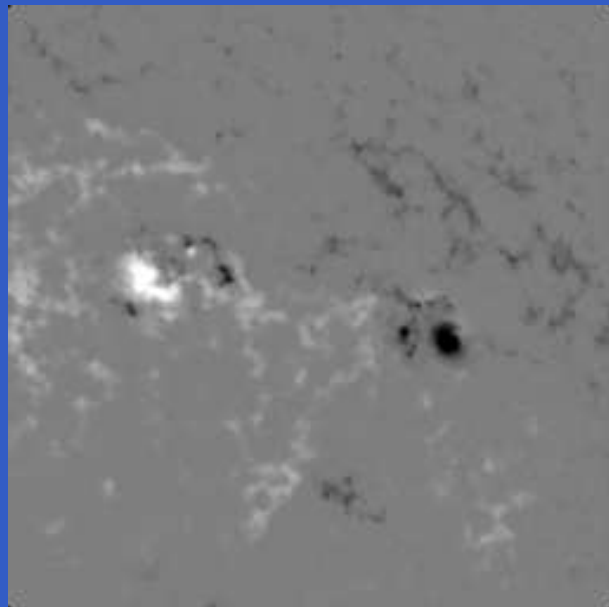
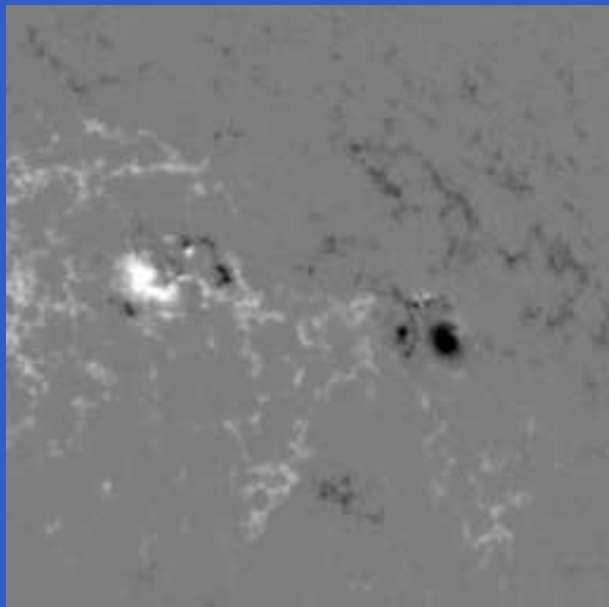
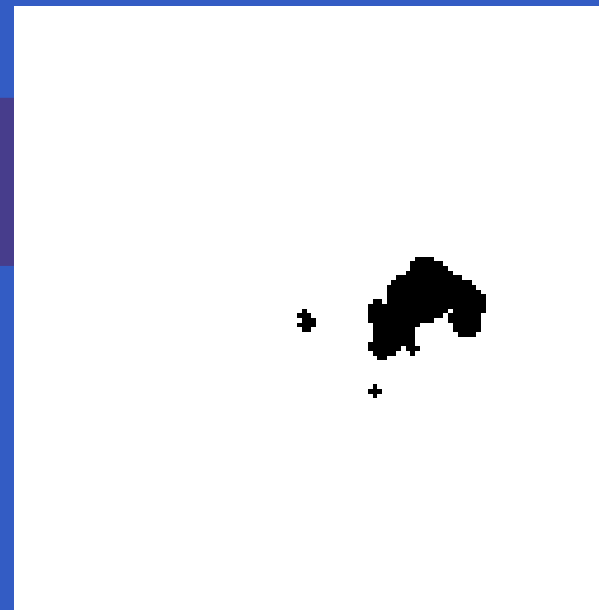
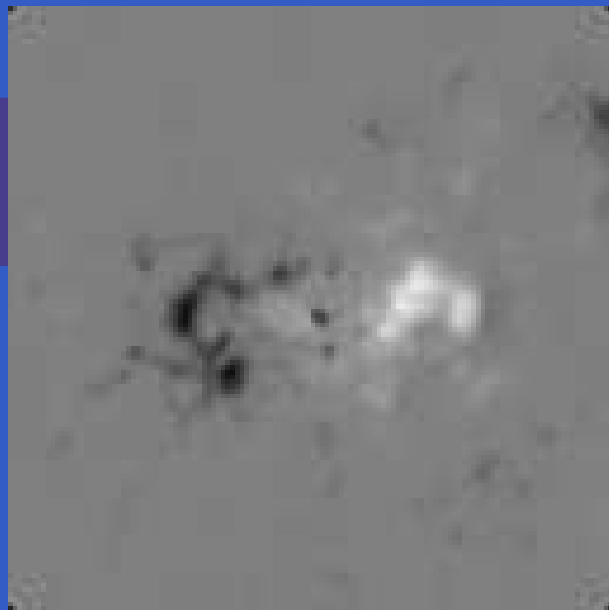
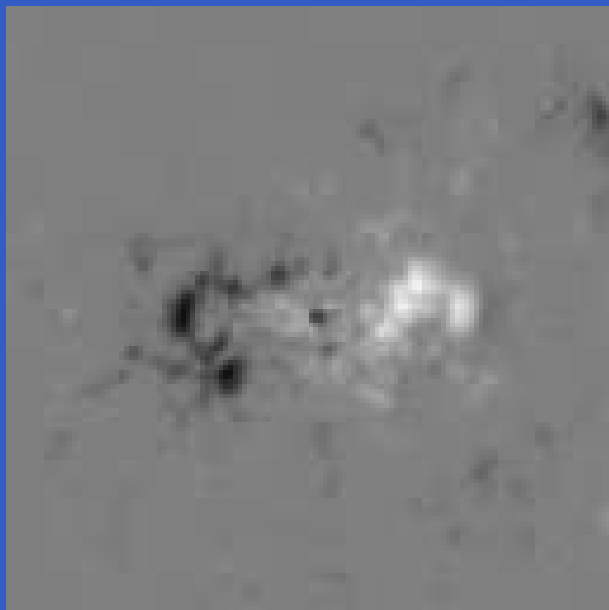
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- black sunspots: apply the same steps to the negative of the image



original

cleaned

thresholded



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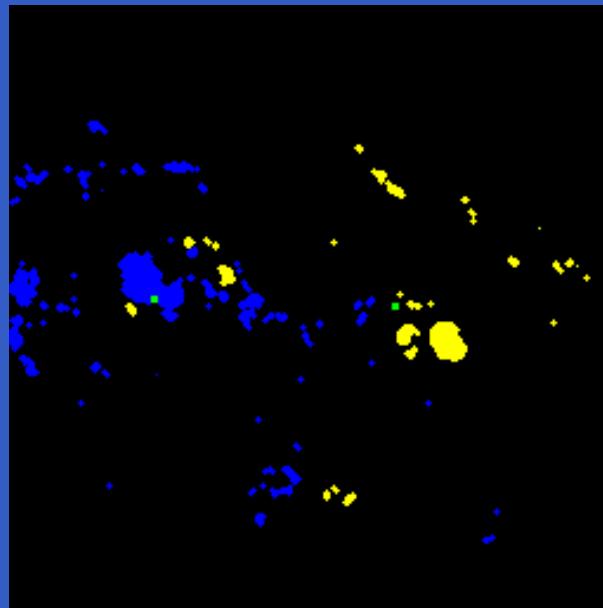
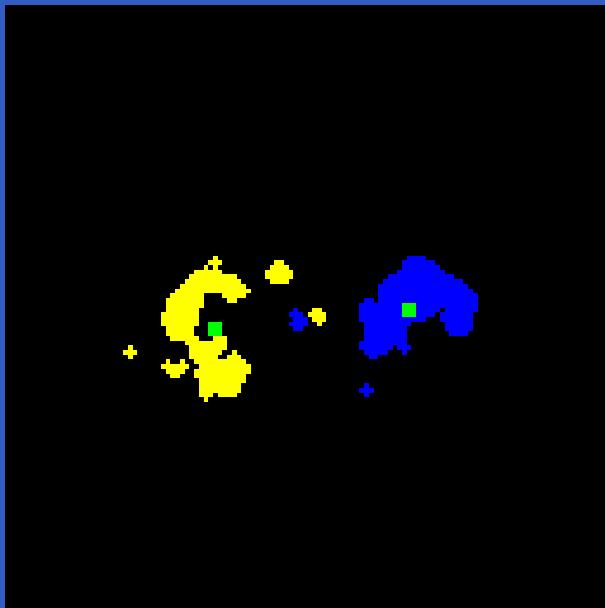
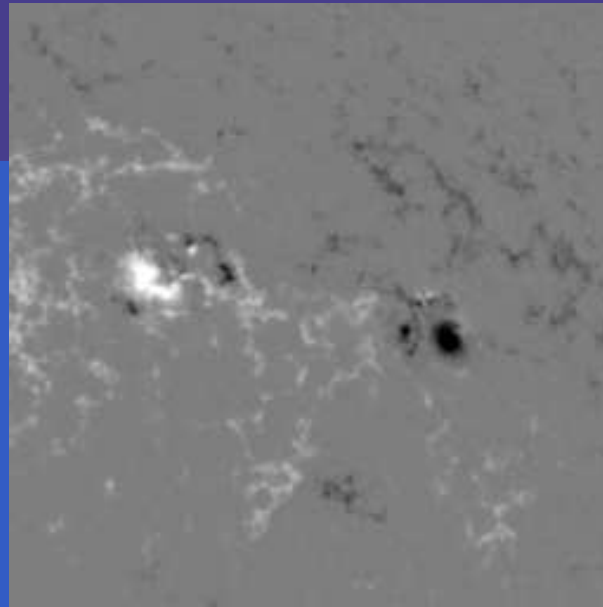
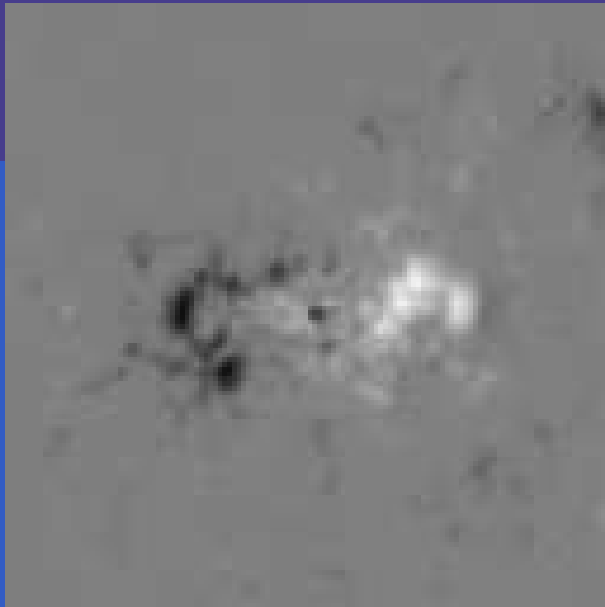
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**feature 3**: a measure that quantify the “amount of scattering”
- we propose a new measure for **feature 3**

beta-gamma

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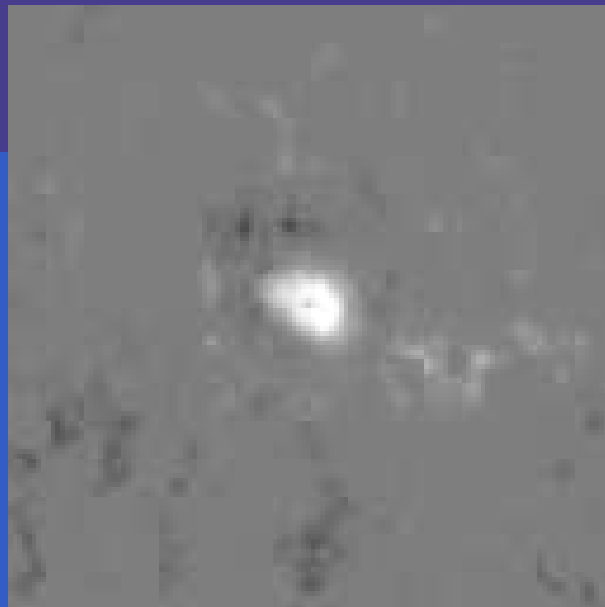
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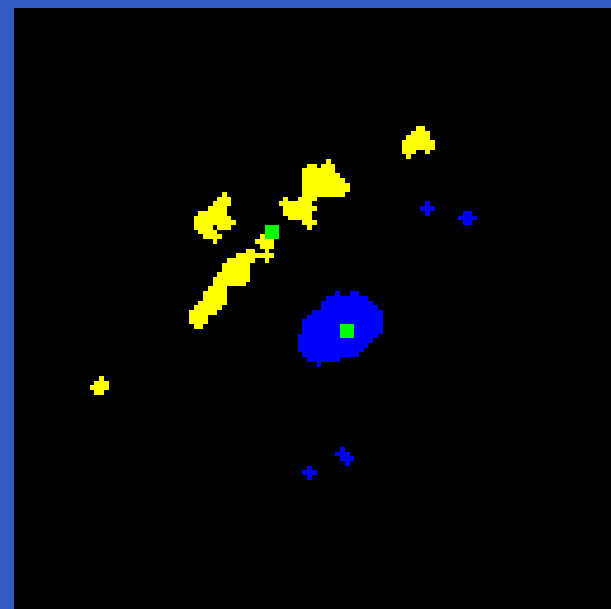
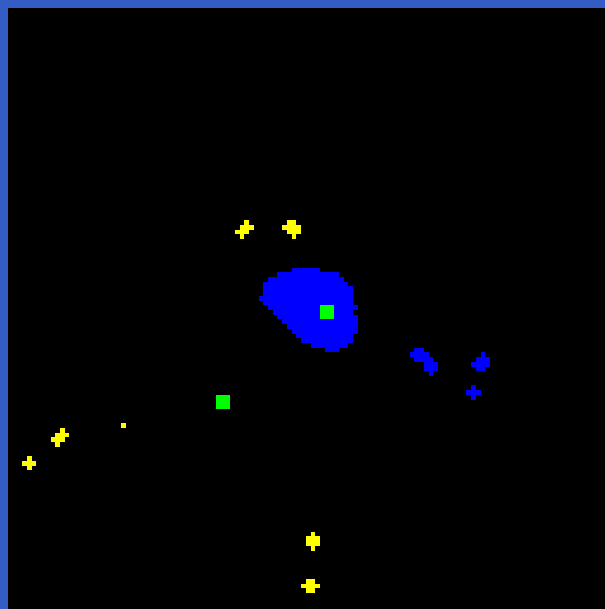
- similarly for black sunspot pixels:  $A(B)$

alpha

beta



$$\left(\frac{|W|}{|B|}, A(W), A(B)\right)$$

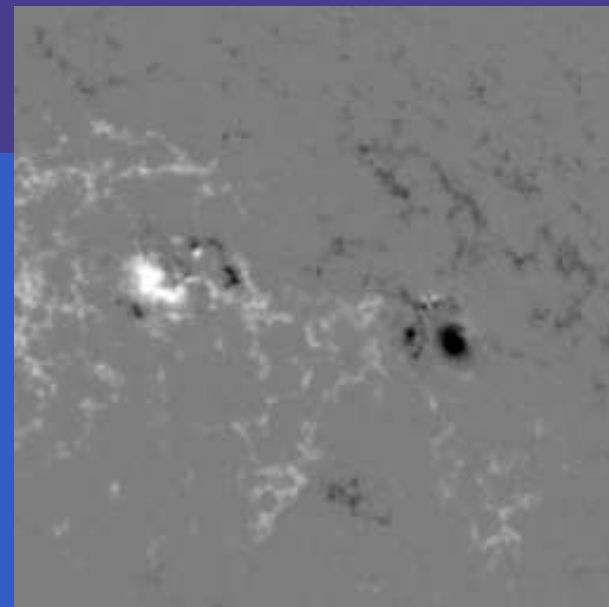


(6.13, 0.07, 0.95)

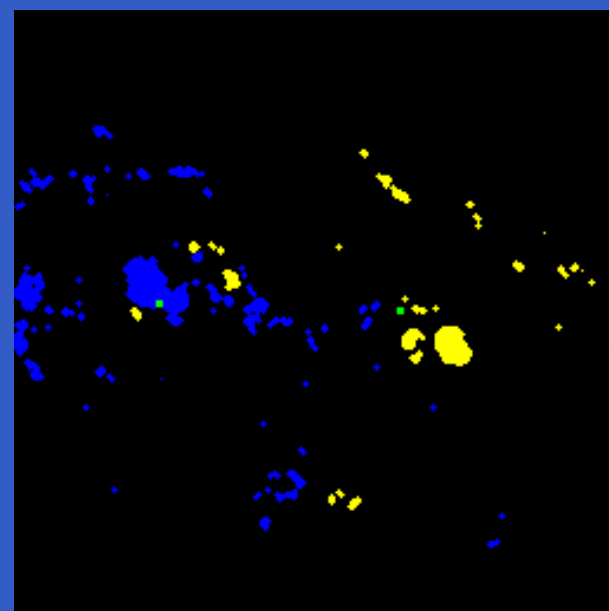
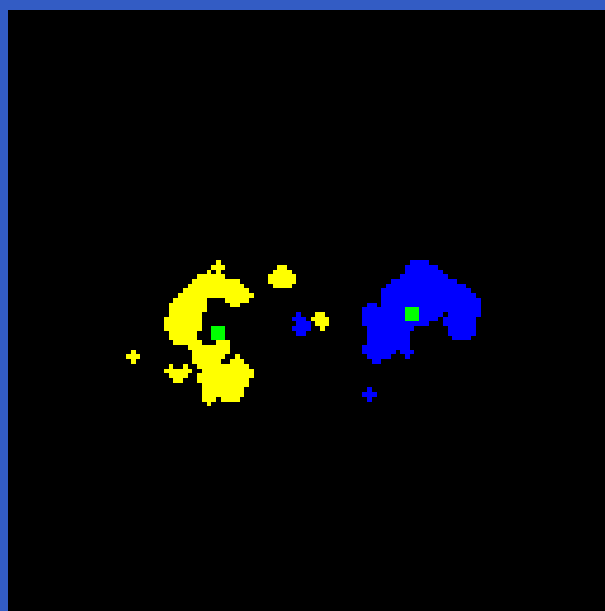
• (0.78, 0.08, 0.48) •

beta-gamma

beta-gamma-delta



$(\frac{|W|}{|B|}, A(W), A(B))$



(1.10, 0.04, 0.53)

• (2.50, 0.92, 0.52) •

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# Separating Line

- how to draw?



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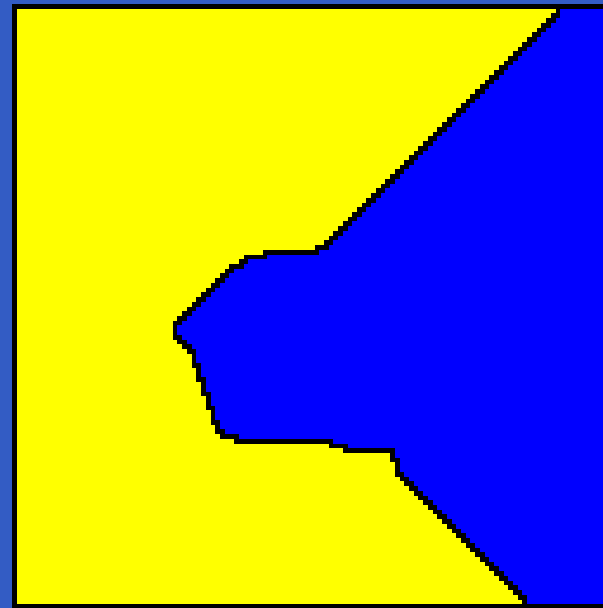
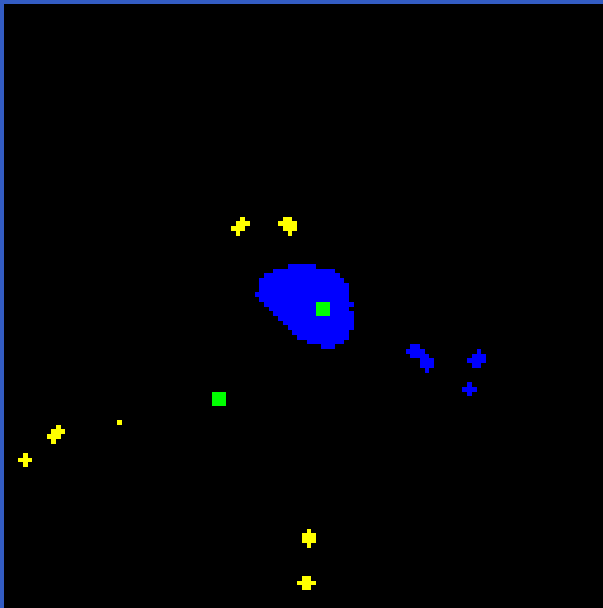
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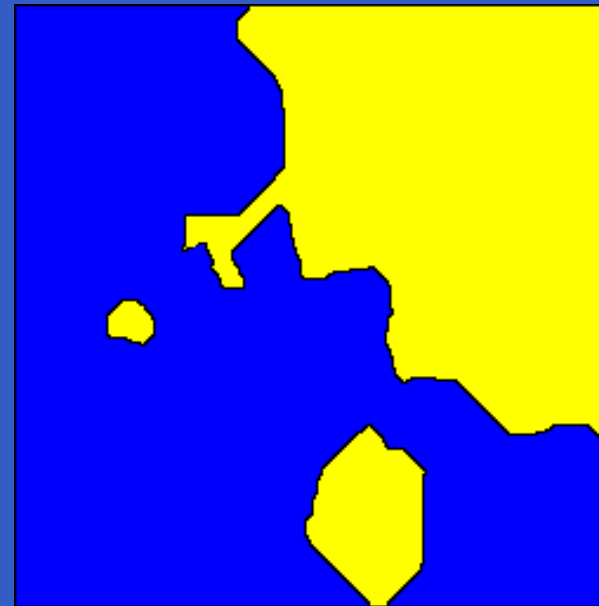
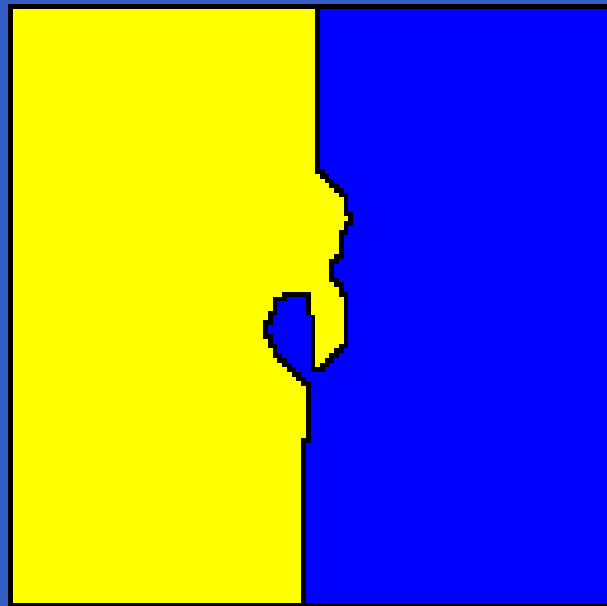
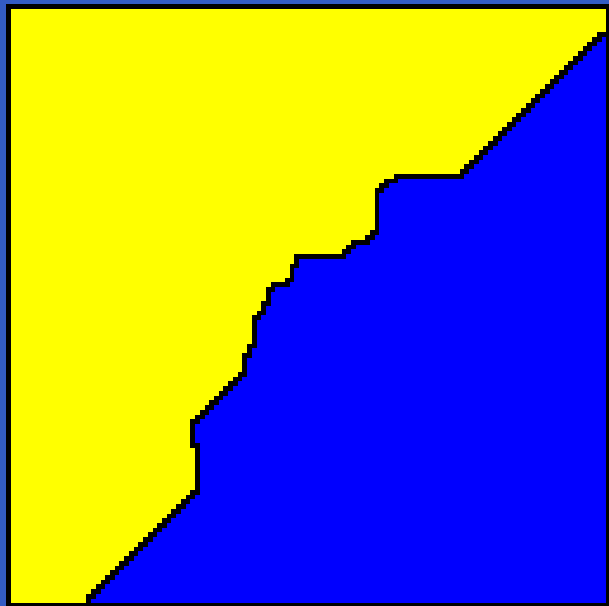
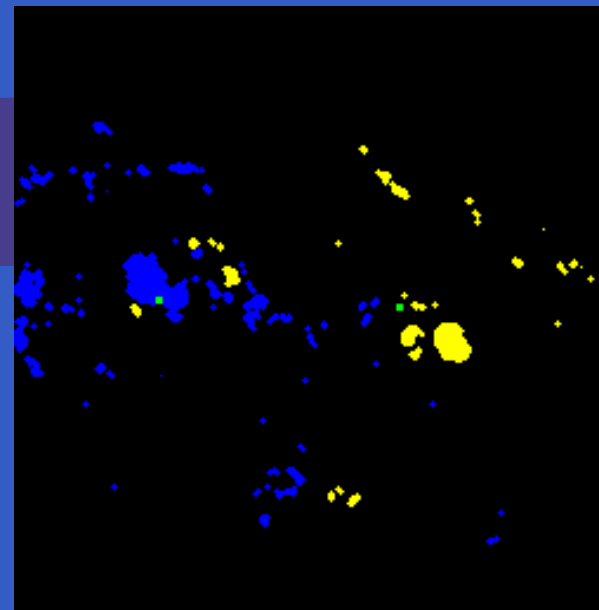
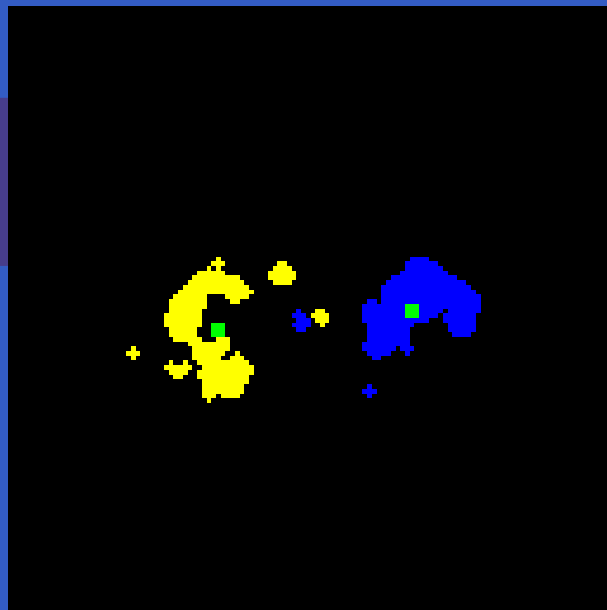
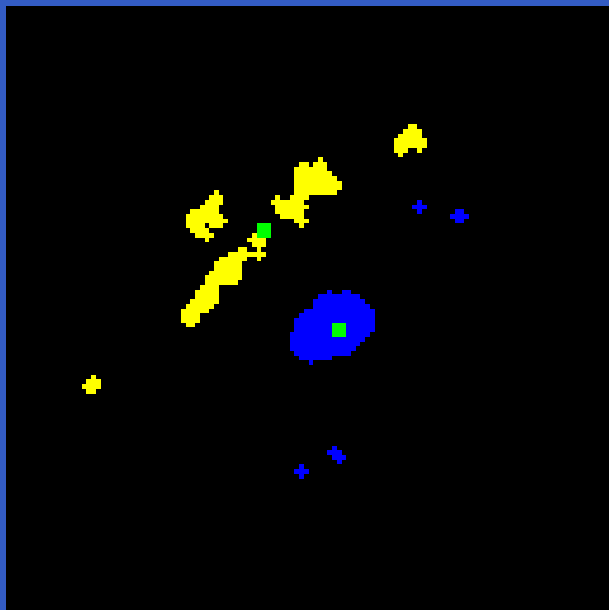
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beta

beta-gamma

beta-gamma-delta

# “Roughness” of the Separating Line

- how to define?



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- how to define?
- second derivative?



# “Roughness” of the Separating Line

- how to define?
- second derivative?
- fit a AR 2 model?

# “Roughness” of the Separating Line

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- second derivative?
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- counting the number of corners, double turns etc...
- as a first step, we use second differencing to approximate the second derivative

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(aim for beta-gamma-delta)
- i.e., a total of 4 features for classification

# Outline

Title: Automatic Detection and Classification of Sunspot Images

1. Background and Goal
2. Solution - two stages:
  - (a) Detection
  - (b) Features for Classification
    - spatial complexity measure
    - roughness of separating line
3. Automatic Classification Results
4. Future Work

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- for more info, see Breiman (2001)



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- remaining 38 (30%) as test data



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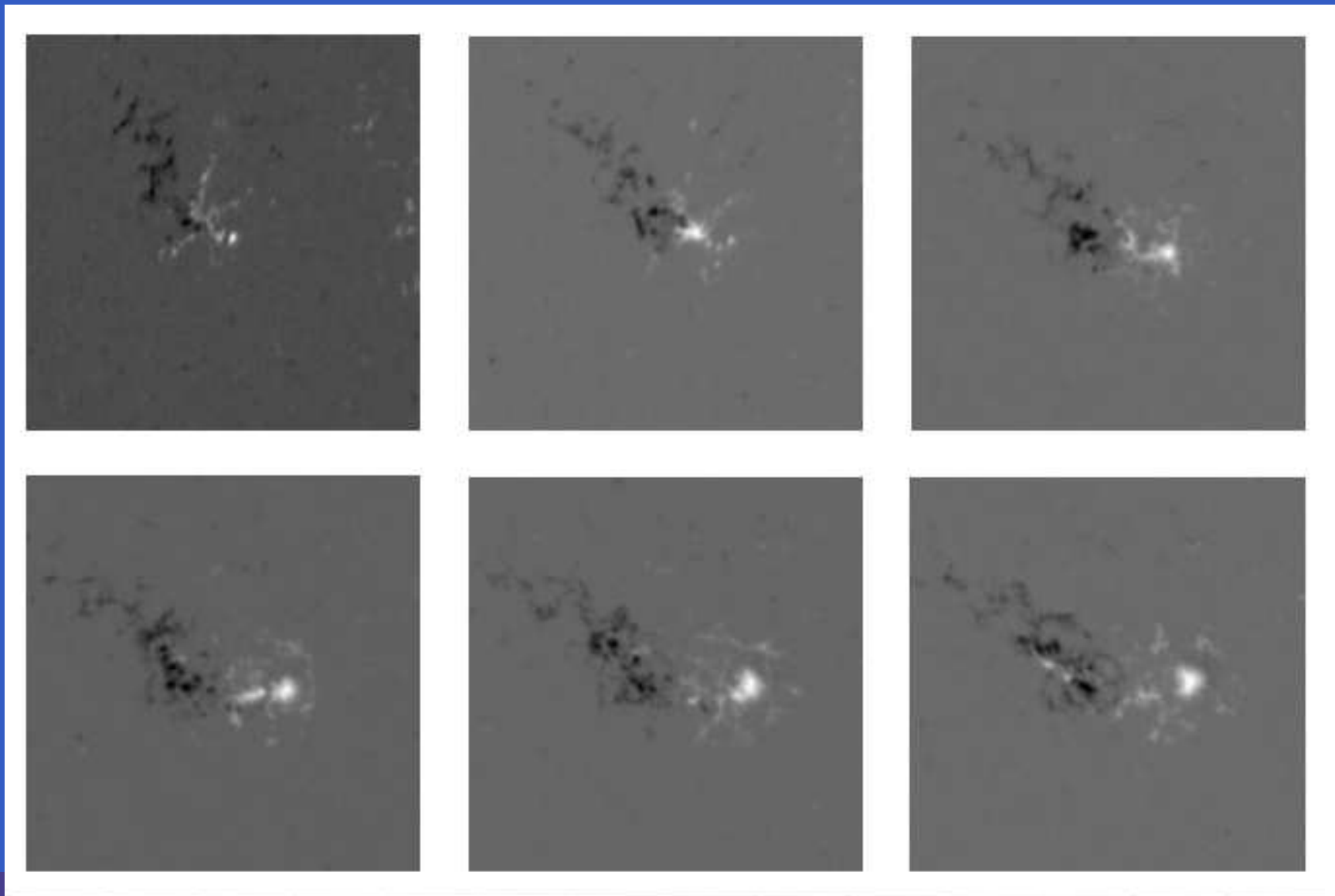
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- (remember: we only used 4 features)

# September 7 to 12, 1997



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  1. amount of overlap between the convex hulls of the white and black sunspots (measuring how much the two polarities are “mixed” together)
  2. a binary feature indicates the presence of opposite polarity umbrae in penumbra (need *whitelight* images, help classifying beta-gamma-delta)

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predicted	actual			
	$\alpha$	$\beta$	$\beta\gamma$	$\beta\gamma\delta$
$\alpha$	7	3	2	1
$\beta$	2	20	1	1
$\beta\gamma$	0	2	2	3
$\beta\gamma\delta$	0	0	0	1

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- apply to time series of magnetograms (movie)
  - study the continuous evolution of sunspots
  - involve target tracking methodology

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# Thank You!