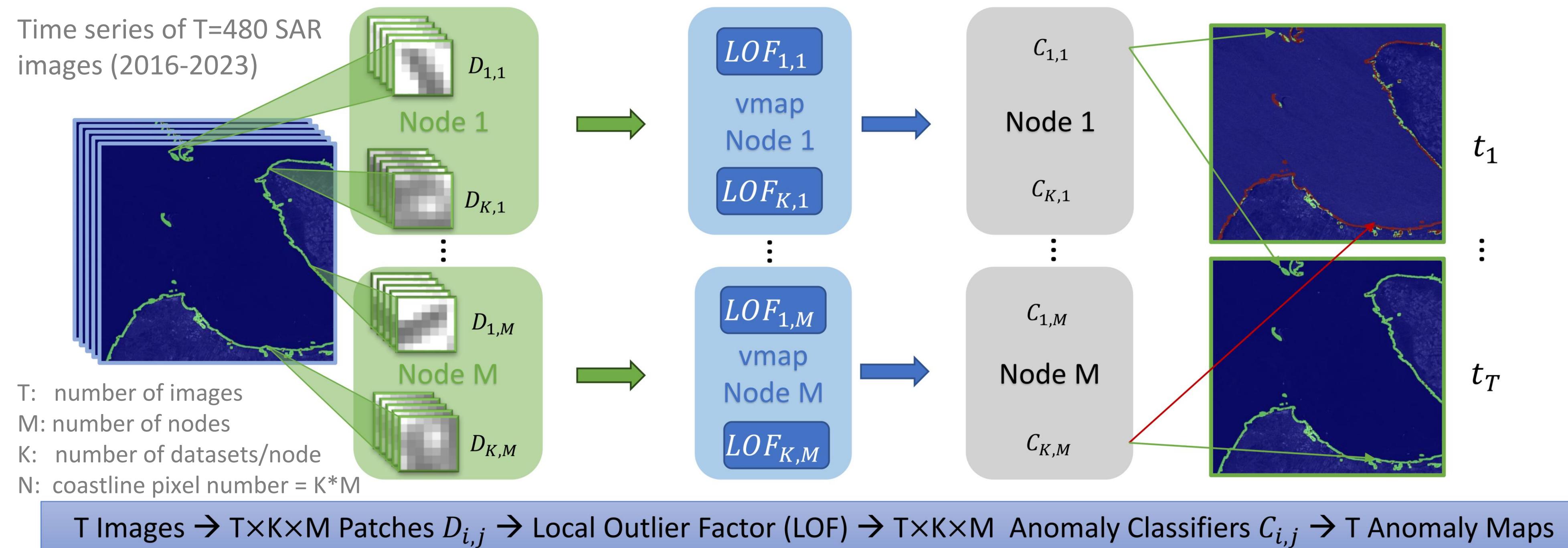


From Storms to Hotspots: Large-Scale Coastal Anomaly Detection

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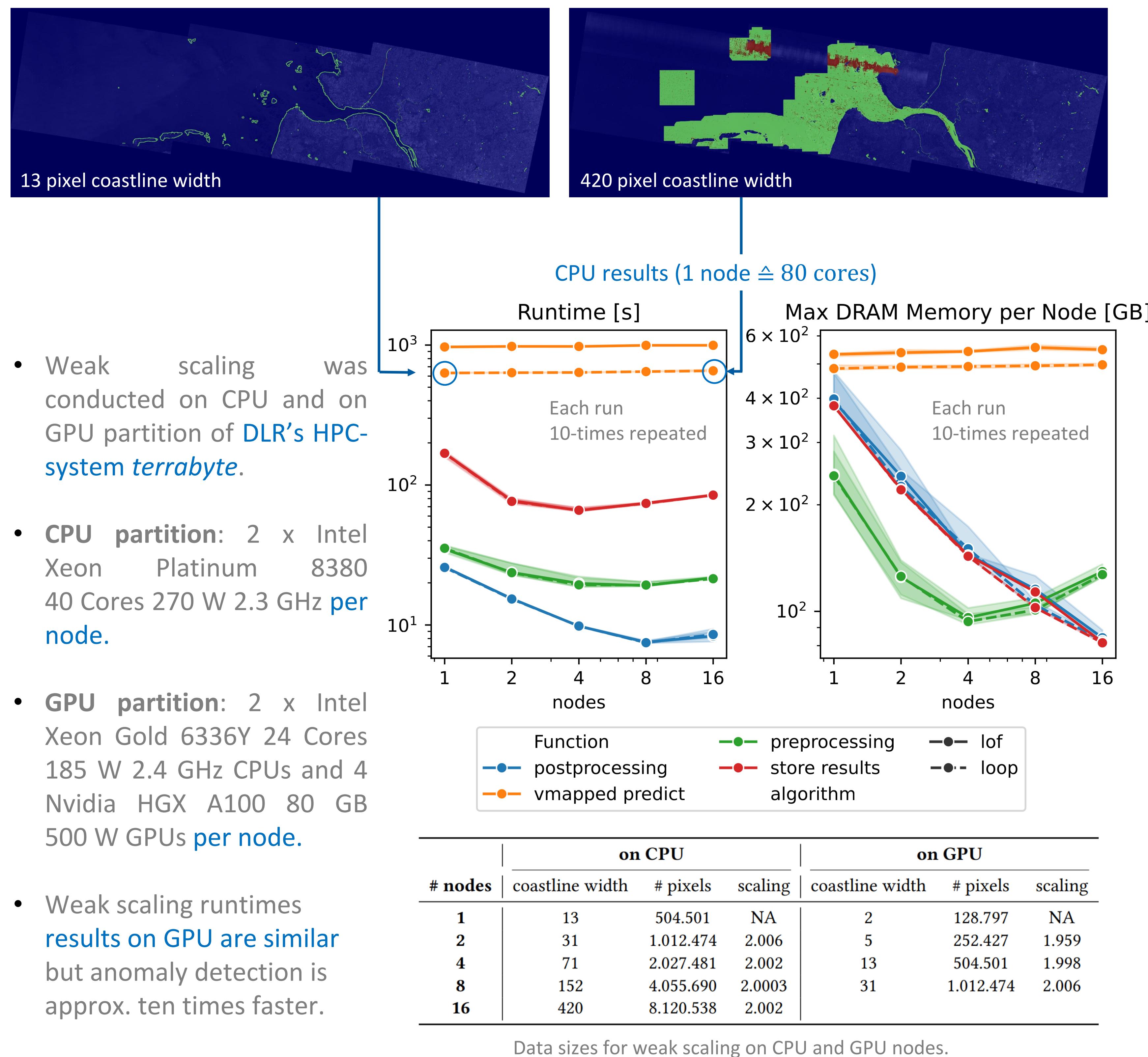
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Anomaly Detection and Parallelization

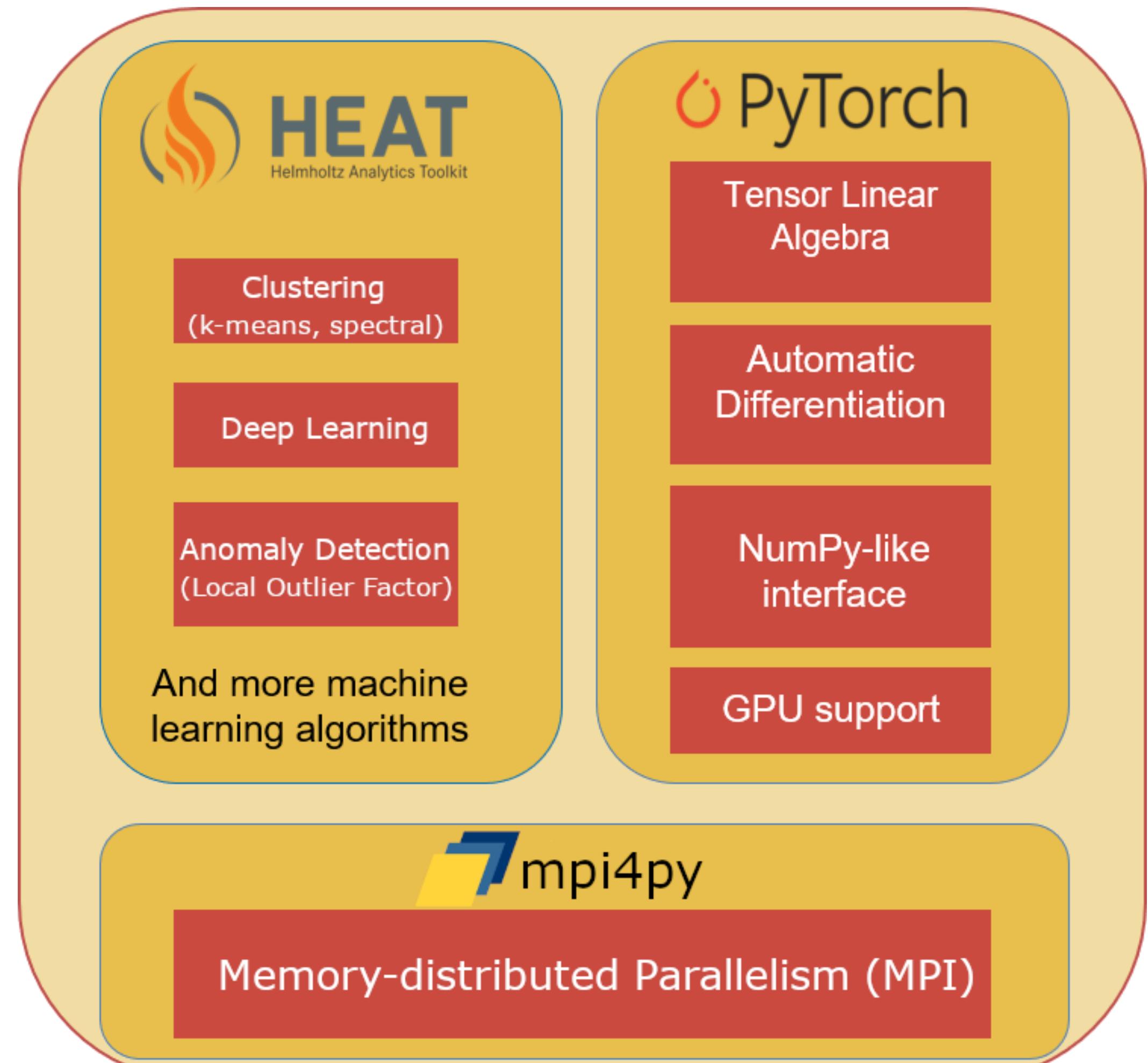


- Dataset:** Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) time series 2016-2023 (every 6 days).
- Density-based algorithms:** Local Outlier Factor (LOF) and Local Outlier Probabilities (LoOP) with Mahalanobis distance measure.
- Validation on artificial anomalies (accuracy):** LOF: 95%, LoOP: 86%, Reed-Xiaoli: 87% (baseline)
- Our novel patch-wise LOF/LoOP method** allows to detect spatially localized anomalies.
- Temporal trajectory of each pixel is analyzed independently within a small window (7 x 7 pixels).
- HPC upscaling with *Heat's vmap* implementation.

Weak scaling of Heat on CPU/GPU in real-world scenario



Heat – Helmholtz Analytics Toolkit



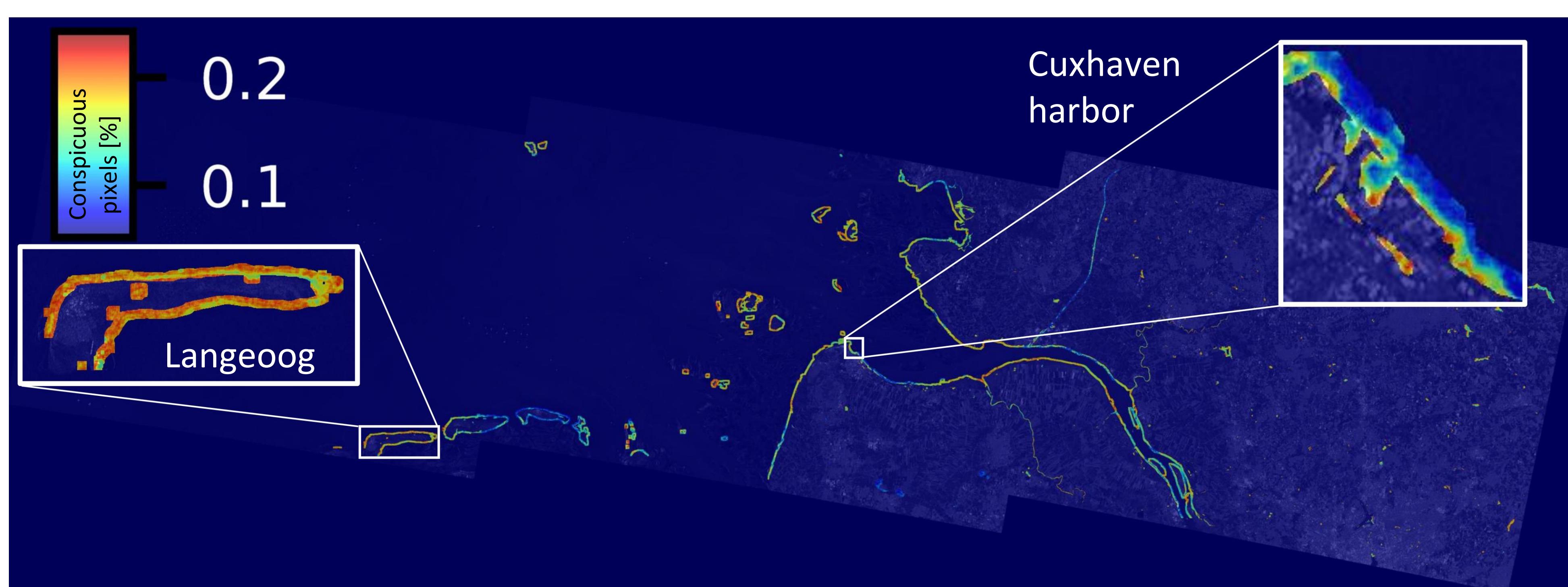
- Jointly developed by three Helmholtz centers:
 - Research Center Juelich (FZJ)
 - Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT)
 - German Aerospace Center (DLR)

- Python library for parallel, distributed data analytics and machine learning.

- Open Source (MIT):
<https://github.com/helmholtz-analytics/heat>



Result: Hotspot Map of German North Sea Coast (from 2016-2023)



- Hotspot map shows long-term activity along the German North Sea coast from 2016 to 2023.
- Hotspot map is an indicator of areas with potential coastal erosion.
- The color legend shows the percentage of conspicuous pixels in the time series.
- Island of Langeoog is severely affected by coastal erosion (magnified on the left).
- In general, harbors are also high activity regions (e.g. Cuxhaven harbor).