

人工智能海岸带遥感进展

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摘要: 过去40年间, 遥感技术取得了长足进步, 使海岸带观测达到了前所未有的深度, 并进入了大数据时代。如何有效地处理与精确分析海岸带遥感大数据, 以解决实际问题, 依然是一个重大挑战。近年来, 人工智能(AI)技术蓬勃发展, 出现了许多深度学习(DL)模型, 并广泛应用于大数据分析和实际问题的解决。AI技术与海岸带遥感的结合促进了海岸带多个应用领域的进展, 为社会创造了许多便利和价值。本文综述了AI技术在海岸带遥感中的关键性应用进展, 重点讨论了在水淹监测、水边线提取、筏式海洋养殖区监测、绿潮监测、滨海湿地监测的应用及高效模型的开发。最后, 文章对AI在海岸带遥感未来应用的发展趋势进行了展望和分析。

关键词: 海岸带遥感, 人工智能, 图像处理, 水淹监测, 水边线提取, 筏式海洋养殖区监测, 绿潮监测, 滨海湿地监测

中图分类号: P2

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1 引言

海岸带是地球上最复杂和多样的生态系统之一, 兼具重要的环境与经济功能。它不仅是陆地与海洋的交汇地带, 还是全球人口和经济活动高度集中的区域 (Small和Nicholls, 2003; Barbier等, 2011; Costanza等, 1997; Hapke等, 2013; 毋亭和侯西勇, 2016; Zhao等, 2008; Liu等, 2013, 2016; Cao等, 2020)。此外, 海岸带还在缓解风暴潮和海平面上升等海洋灾害中发挥着天然屏障的作用 (Beck等, 2018; Arkema等, 2013; Kirwan和Meganigal, 2013)。然而, 气候变化、城市化加剧及人类活动增强, 使海岸带生态系统面临海岸侵蚀、湿地流失、红树林减少、水体污染等多重挑战 (Hallegatte等, 2013; Moftakhari等, 2024; AghaKouchak等, 2020)。这些问题不仅破坏生态平衡, 也威胁沿海地区的可持续发展 (Nicholls和

Cazenave, 2010; Vousdoukas等, 2018; Vitousek等, 2017; Browne等, 2011)。因此, 如何科学地监测、评估和管理海岸带生态环境, 已成为当前研究与政策制定的重要课题。

海岸带遥感技术的发展为这一问题的解决提供了有力的支持。遥感技术依托卫星、无人机等多种平台, 实现对海岸带的高效、准确观测。自20世纪60年代起, 随着卫星遥感技术的不断进步, 海岸带遥感逐渐发展成为一项重要的科学领域 (Mumby等, 1999; Maiti和Bhattacharya, 2009)。陆地遥感主要监测植被 (Lechner等, 2020)、农田 (Nabil等, 2020)、建筑 (Palmer等, 2015) 和水体 (Palmer等, 2015) 等要素, 数据来源广泛, 目标背景较稳定, 地物分类体系较完整。其变化过程通常较为渐进, 可预测性强, 遥感监测重点在于分类精度与变化检测效率。海洋遥感 (李晓峰等, 2025) 主要用于监测海洋水色 (Wang等, 2021)、

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洋流 (Klemas, 2012) 和风场 (Hasager, 2014), 侧重大尺度水体监测, 空间分辨率通常较低。海洋参数 (如温度、盐度) 空间异质性低但时间动态性强 (Abbott 和 Chelton, 1991), 遥感需捕捉瞬态现象 (如涡旋) 并结合水动力模型 (Sarangi, 2012)。相比之下, 海岸带遥感兼具陆海双重特性, 需应对潮汐、盐沼动态变化等复杂场景。例如, 潮间带地貌监测需结合 SAR 影像的潮位相位特征与光学影像的泥沙含量信息, 同时克服海陆边界模糊、光谱混合效应等问题 (Gu 等, 2024)。此外, 海岸带遥感依赖高时空分辨率数据, 但受影像覆盖范围、获取成本和云层干扰等因素限制, 实现高频观测仍具挑战 (Abualtayef 等, 2021)。对于高动态变化过程 (如海岸水淹), 快速整理和整合遥感信息也是数据处理与应用中的关键难题。

早期的海岸带遥感技术主要依赖光学成像, 以获取水边线位置、土地覆盖率等基本信息 (White 和 El Asmar, 1999; Shalaby 和 Tateishi, 2007)。然而, 光学遥感在复杂的海岸带环境中存在局限, 如无法穿透云层、受天气条件影响大等。相较于光学遥感, 合成孔径雷达 SAR (Synthetic Aperture Radar) 能够提供全天时、全天候的观测, 其数据可用率往往比较高, 但仍面临解译困难等问题。随着微波遥感和多光谱成像技术的发展, 高分辨率遥感影像逐渐普及, 研究人员能够更加详细地观察海岸带环境的细微变化, 遥感技术的应用领域也拓展至植被覆盖、海岸侵蚀、水质监测等复杂任务 (Luijendijk 等, 2018; Mujabar 和 Chandrasekar, 2013a; O'Reilly 和 Werdell, 2019)。

尽管海岸带遥感技术取得了显著进展, 但在实际应用中仍面临诸多挑战。面对海量数据的增长, 传统的遥感数据处理手段在效率和深度上逐渐暴露出局限性 (Li 等, 2020)。目前海岸带遥感的主要难点在于数据的复杂性和多样性。海岸带环境动态变化频繁, 受潮汐、气象、海洋动力等多种因素的影响, 导致数据具有高维度、非线性、多尺度等特点。此外, 遥感数据种类繁多, 包括光学影像、雷达数据、激光雷达数据等, 这些异构数据在处理和 analysis 时极具挑战性, 传统的数据处理方法难以高效挖掘其中的有用信息。

在此背景下, 人工智能 AI (Artificial Intelligence) 技术, 特别是深度学习技术, 能够自动提取数据中的复杂特征, 为处理海量遥感数据提供了有效

的解决方案 (Li 等, 2020, 2022; Wang 和 Li, 2024a, 2024b; Li 和 Wang, 2023)。从最早的感知器模型 (Rosenblatt, 1958) 到如今的深度学习技术, AI 技术经历了数十年的发展。在早期, AI 主要应用于自然语言处理和计算机视觉等领域, 但因计算能力和数据资源有限而受限。随着反向传播算法的提出以及计算机硬件性能的提升, 深度学习算法得以快速发展, 推动了生物医学、自动驾驶、自然科学等众多领域的创新应用。

通过 AI 技术, 海岸带环境的监测与分析得到了显著提升。基于深度学习的图像分割技术, 如 U-Net、DeepLabV3+ 等, 使得水边线提取精度大幅提升, 能够自动适应潮汐变化和复杂背景环境 (Zheng 等, 2024c)。此外, 多时相影像的 AI 分析方法提高了潮间带湿地、红树林、海藻场等生态要素的动态监测能力, 使得生态演变趋势的捕捉更加精确 (Maurya 等, 2021; Halder 等, 2024)。海岸带遥感监测涉及光学影像、SAR 影像、激光雷达等多种数据源, 而 AI 技术的跨模态数据融合能力, 使得海洋—陆地交互区域的环境信息解析更加全面 (Gao 等, 2023)。

本文将全面回顾 AI 技术在海岸带遥感领域的应用历程, 探讨其在自动化数据处理、跨模态数据融合及高精度监测中的关键作用。在本文, 我们重点关注了如下典型海岸带要素遥感监测:

(1) 海岸水淹是由热带气旋引发的复合灾害, 受风暴潮、河流洪水和强降雨等因素驱动 (Muñoz 等, 2024), 对沿海经济和居民生活构成严重威胁 (Bates, 2022; Radfar 等, 2024; Mujabar 和 Chandrasekar, 2013b)。近年来, 极端天气事件频发, 叠加海平面上升和降水增加, 使水淹风险进一步加剧 (Mahmoudi 等, 2024; Thompson 等, 2021)。因此, 迫切需要高精度、自动化的遥感技术, 以提升监测精度和预警能力, 为防灾减灾提供科学支持。

(2) 水边线是瞬时的海陆分界线, 是潮间带地形图绘制的基础 (Zhao 等, 2008; Liu 等, 2013, 2016; Cao 等, 2020)。传统监测方法受限于覆盖范围和成本, 尤其在动态环境下, 难以高效、精准地获取数据。因此, 发展自动化的水边线监测技术, 对于提高湿地监测和生态评估的精度至关重要。

(3) 海水养殖是海岸带经济的重要组成部分 (Zhang 等, 2017; Liu 等, 2023b), 对全球粮食安

全和沿海经济发展具有重要意义 (Liu 等, 2024)。然而, 随着养殖规模的扩大, 环境污染和生态风险加剧 (FAO, 2022)。过高的养殖密度和排放物可能导致水体富营养化, 破坏海洋生态稳定性 (Liu 等, 2020; Zhang 等, 2023a; Du 等, 2023)。因此, 推动养殖模式优化、提高养殖可持续性成为当务之急。基于遥感与人工智能的监测技术, 能够实现对养殖环境的实时评估与资源配置优化, 为科学化管理提供有力支撑 (Liu 等, 2020; Peng 等, 2023)。

(4) 绿潮是海岸带常见的生态灾害, 近年来在黄海频繁爆发, 对渔业资源、生态环境及沿海经济造成显著影响 (Smetacek 和 Zingone, 2013; Xing 等, 2015)。绿潮的主要成分——浒苔, 繁殖力极强, 在富营养化水体中容易大规模扩张 (Ye 等, 2011; Zhang 等, 2019)。由于其快速变化和不确定性, 如何高效、准确地监测绿潮的分布和强度, 仍是生态监测的关键难题 (Xing 等, 2015, 2019; Xing 和 Hu, 2016; Zhou 等, 2021; Sun 等, 2020; Hu 等, 2018)。

(5) 滨海湿地被誉为“地球之肾”, 与森林、海洋并列为全球 3 大生态系统 (Salimi 等, 2021; Guo 等, 2023)。它不仅是重要的沿海景观, 还在生态调节、物质循环和生物多样性保护等方面发挥着不可替代的作用 (Barbier 等, 2011; Wen 等, 2023)。然而, 滨海湿地正面临快速退化的威胁, 已成为全球最严重退化的生态系统之一 (Gibson 等, 2007; Watson 等, 2017; Weston, 2014; Yang 等, 2022)。加强科学监测与合理规划, 是维持其生态功能、应对气候变化影响的关键举措 (Geselbracht 等, 2015)。

综上所述, 本文将通过多个典型案例, 展示深度学习技术在水边线提取、绿潮监测、筏式养殖区识别、滨海湿地提取及海岸水淹监测中的实际应用, 并分析其对海洋科学研究与管理实践的深远影响。此外, 本文还将探讨人工智能在海岸带遥感未来发展中的潜力与挑战, 期望为相关研究人员与技术开发者提供有价值的参考与启示。

2 基于深度学习与多源图像融合的快速海岸水淹制图

利用遥感数据进行沿海淹没测绘是一种高效、

相对低成本的方法。海岸水淹制图作为水淹制图的重要分支, 尤其在云层覆盖或夜间条件下, 通常依赖 SAR 图像进行分析。由于水面平滑, 导致其在 SAR 图像中后向散射信号显著减弱, 相较于其他地物类型呈现更低的灰度值 (Liang 和 Liu, 2020; Zhao 等, 2021)。因而 SAR 图像适用于大范围、快速的水淹检测 (高寒新 等, 2023)。当前, 基于 SAR 图像的水淹提取方法主要分为 3 类。第 1 类为基于单时相的水体提取与参考图比较的方法, 如直方图阈值法 (Martinis 等, 2009)、区域增长 (Matgen 等, 2011) 和统计建模 (Giustarini 等, 2016; Chini 等, 2017) 等。第 2 类为变化检测方法, 通过比对洪水前后的 SAR 图像, 识别后向散射强度显著下降的像素区域以确定水淹范围 (Hamidi 等, 2023)。但这类方法对参考影像的选择较为敏感, 易受物候、天气等非淹没变化的干扰, 影响提取精度。此外, 前两类方法虽然计算简便, 但对参数设置和人工经验依赖较强, 缺乏空间一致性, 难以适应 SAR 影像中存在的非线性特征。

第 3 类方法为深度学习。凭借其强大的非线性建模能力和特征提取能力, 深度学习近年来在 SAR 图像水淹提取中得到广泛应用 (Gao 等, 2022a; Guo 等, 2022; Huang 等, 2024; Wang 和 Li, 2024a, 2024b; Li 等, 2020, 2022; Mu 等, 2022, 2024)。近年来, 人们基于深度学习的 SAR 图像水淹提取模型进行了大量研究 (Jamali 等, 2024; Saleh 等, 2024a, 2024b, 2024c; Drakonakis 等, 2022)。深度卷积网络与 SAR 图像结合则成为水淹提取的重要研究领域。例如, Liu 等 (2019a) 提出基于深度卷积神经网络的 SARCFMNet 模型, 用于双时相双极化 SAR 影像的海岸水淹测绘, 成功应用于 2017 年哈维飓风事件。Jiang 等 (2021) 提出无监督模型 Felz-CNN, 摆脱对标注数据的依赖, 在 2020 年长江洪水中取得 93% 和 94% 的生产者与用户准确率。Zhao 等 (2023) 则提出孪生神经网络 Siam-DWENet, 结合跨任务迁移学习, 提升模型对 Sentinel-1 图像水淹区域的识别能力。Chen 等 (2025) 提出了一种基于洪水指数增强的模型 FIE-Net (图 1), 通过对单独的洪水指数图像进行编码, 有效提升了模型对水淹区域的定位能力。该方法在两起马达加斯加洪水事件中得到了验证, 表现出良好的适应性和提取性能。

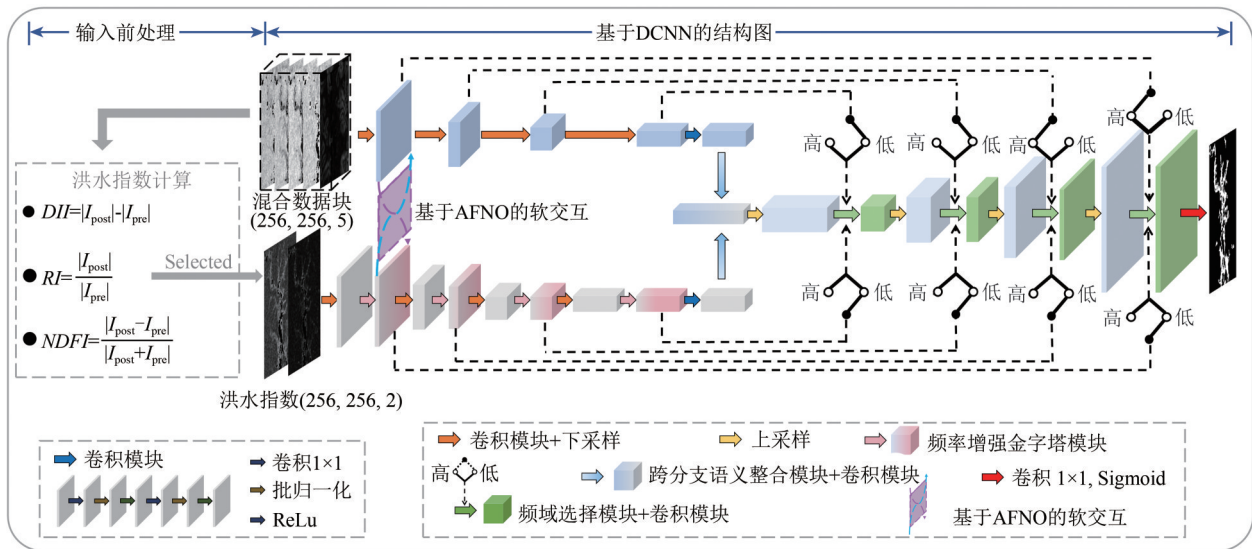


图1 FIE-Net模型结构示意图(Chen等,2025)
Fig. 1 Structure diagram of the FIE-Net (Chen et al.,2025)

近年来, Vision Transformer (ViT) 作为新兴架构被引入 SAR 图像水淹提取任务, 其基于自注意力机制的全局建模能力克服了卷积网络的局部感受野限制。Saleh 等 (2024a) 提出 SemT-Former, 通过引入语义令牌机制显著提升了洪水检测精度, 在苏丹喀土穆的洪水探测实验中 F1 指数达到 90.6%。Saleh 等 (2024b) 进一步提出轻量化网络 LiST-Net, 通过引入图邻域模块 (GNM) 和维度交互注意机制 (DIA), 在提升 F1 分数至 94.7% 的同时大幅降低计算开销。Saleh 等 (2024c) 设计的 DAM-Net 通过差分关注机制精准区分水体变化与伪变化, 在 S1GFloods 数据集上 F1 分数达 96.5%。尽管 ViT 模型展现出优异性能, 但其对数据量和计算资源要求较高, 且在地物破碎、纹理复杂的遥感任务中, 局部语义建模能力仍有待提升。因此, ViT 在水淹提取中的适用性仍需在更大规模、更多样化的遥感数据上进一步验证与优化。

除使用单一的 SAR 图像作为数据源外, 多源遥感图像的联合观测为水淹检测提供了新思路 (Konapala 等, 2021)。例如, He 等 (2023) 提出一种将深度学习方法与多模态变化检测方法结合的水淹检测方法 CMCDNet, 使用事件前的光学图像作为变化前图像为变化检测提供更直接的参考, 模型 IoU (Intersection over Union) 达到 89.84%。此外, Zhang 等 (2023b) 提出结合 GF-3 ([http://www.cresda.com/CN/\[2024-12-02\]](http://www.cresda.com/CN/[2024-12-02])) 和 GF-2 ([http://www.cresda.com/CN/\[2024-12-02\]](http://www.cresda.com/CN/[2024-12-02])) 的深度学习网络, 实现分辨率达 1.5 m 的精细水淹制图。Zhao 等 (2024) 提出了一种基于伪遥罗网络框架的异质洪水淹没提取模型 (H-FIENet), 利用空间不一致的多源灾前灾后影像构建伪水淹数据集, 并通过跨任务知识转移策略, 将预训练模型中的水体特征迁移至洪水提取模型。H-FIENet 在不同卫星源和洪水场景下进行评估, 实验结果表明, 该方法在多源异质影像上的洪水淹没提取总体精度超过 0.94, 展现出卓越的性能。多源融合方法通过整合 SAR 的全天候观测能力与光学影像的高空间分辨率, 在一定程度上弥补了单一数据源的局限。然而, 该类方法在图像预处理、时效匹配等方面仍面临挑战, 尤其在应对洪水等快速变化过程时, 对数据获取和配准精度提出了更高要求。

综上所述, SAR 图像凭借其全天候、全天时的观测能力, 为海岸水淹测绘提供了稳定的数据支持。而深度学习则依托强大的特征提取能力和高效计算优势, 显著提升了水淹检测的精度和效率。与传统方法相比, 深度学习不仅能够自动学习复杂的水体变化模式, 还能随数据规模的不断增长优化模型, 提升其泛化能力与鲁棒性。

近年来, 深度学习框架和训练策略的持续演进, 进一步推动了水淹检测技术的发展。例如, 无监督学习可在缺乏大量标注数据的情况下利用未标记数据提升模型能力, 迁移学习可将已有模

型的知识迁移至新的洪水场景,减少对大规模数据集的依赖,而强化学习则通过交互式训练机制,提高模型在动态环境下的适应性。这些方法的融合不仅缓解了深度学习在训练过程中面临的数据稀缺和标注成本高等问题,还为提升水淹检测的精度和鲁棒性提供了新思路。

未来,结合多源遥感数据、优化网络结构,并探索自监督学习、图神经网络等先进技术,将进一步推动SAR影像在海岸水淹监测中的应用,为沿海防灾减灾提供更精准、高效的技术支撑。

3 基于深度学习的复杂潮汐条件下的水边线高效提取

传统的遥感影像水边线提取方法主要包括阈值分割法(Ryu等,2002;Pardo-Pascual等,2012;瞿继双等,2003;陈祥等,2014)、边缘检测法(于杰等,2009;席祖强和翟新源,2013;李秀梅等,2013)、活动轮廓模型法(Mason和Davenport,1996;侯彪等,2010)、面向对象方法(Ge等,2014;贾明明等,2013)、区域生长法(谢明鸿等,2007;詹雅婷等,2017)、小波变换法(杜涛和张斌,1999;冯兰娣等,2002)。这些方法主要依赖像素点的特征相似性(如灰度值和纹理),但受经验参数的影响,随着遥感影像分辨率和数据量的增加,传统算法面临着巨大的挑战。因此,基于深度学习的自动化方法成为了克服这些问题的有效途径。

近年来,深度神经网络(DNN)等人工智能技术在海洋遥感领域展现出巨大潜力(Wang等,2022a;Liu等,2022a;Zheng等,2024a;Li等,2020)。在计算机视觉中,遥感图像的水边线提取被视为语义分割问题,DNN通过自动学习图像特征,提供了有效的解决方案。针对遥感影像的海陆分割任务,学者们提出了多种改进的DNN模型。例如,Cheng等(2017)提出了SeNet,通过局部正则化反卷积提升特征提取能力,但SeNet计算成本较高,且占用空间大;He等(2018)在SeNet基础上引入深度可分离卷积,降低了计算成本并取得了较好的海陆分割效果。同年,Li等(2018)提出了DeepUNet用于光学影像的海陆分割;Chu等(2019)构建了Res-UNet,并结合条件随机场CRF(Conditional Random Field)模块进行后处理,

提高了海陆分割效果;Shamsolmoali等(2019)提出的RDU-Net通过密集连接的残差模块实现多尺度特征融合,在海陆分割方面表现优于传统的U-Net。这些改进的深度学习算法通过设计新的网络架构和损失函数,能够更好地应对遥感影像的复杂性和噪声干扰,提高了分割的准确性和鲁棒性。

在水边线提取的应用中,深度学习算法展现出强大的适应能力,尤其是在复杂地形、潮汐环境及多尺度遥感影像融合等方面,取得了显著进展。Dang等(2022)利用多种深度学习模型对越南海岸的高分辨率遥感影像进行了水边线提取,结果表明这些模型能够有效适应复杂地形条件,实现准确的水陆边界识别,展现出较强的鲁棒性和泛化能力;Zhang等(2022)提出基于深度学习的WENet模型,从SAR影像中成功提取了中国黄海沿岸的潮滩水边线。该模型针对潮汐环境设计,能够精准捕捉潮滩动态变化,并在高水动力环境下保持稳定的提取效果。此外,该研究还基于WENet构建了多年度数字高程模型DEM(Digital Elevation Model),为潮滩地貌动态监测提供了支持。此项研究不仅验证了深度学习在海岸遥感中的应用潜力,还表明其在大规模潮汐区的自动地形绘制方面具有重要价值。Zheng等(2024c)提出的差异聚焦融合决策DFFD(Difference-Focusing Fusion Decision),则进一步提升了深度学习在多分辨率遥感影像中的应用能力。该方法通过集成10 m、20 m和40 m分辨率的DNN模型(图2),并专注于水边线附近区域的MSIoU损失函数,显著提高了水边线提取的精度。DFFD框架模拟人工标注过程,通过不同分辨率的协同识别与融合,提高了模型在复杂潮间带环境中的适应性,尤其在处理尺度变化明显的遥感影像时展现出独特优势。研究表明,该方法可广泛应用于潮滩监测与海岸线管理,为精准绘制海岸带动态变化提供了新的技术支持。

综上,基于深度学习的水边线提取方法在复杂环境下展现出较强的适应性和优越的提取精度,能够有效克服传统方法在海岸带遥感影像处理中的局限性,实现高效、准确的水边线提取。特别是深度神经网络能够自动学习影像的深层特征,使其在应对水体光谱变化、潮汐影响、岸线复杂形态等方面比传统方法更具优势。尽管深度学习

方法在水边线提取中取得了显著进展，但仍面临一些关键挑战。

首先，模型的泛化能力仍显不足。海岸带环境类型多样，包括泥滩、砂质海岸、岩岸、红树林湿地等，不同类型的水边线在光谱、纹理和形

态上有显著差异。现有的深度学习模型通常在训练数据较为接近的区域表现良好，但迁移到未见过的区域时，其提取精度可能显著下降。这一泛化能力的不足限制了模型在大尺度、多场景岸线提取任务中的应用。

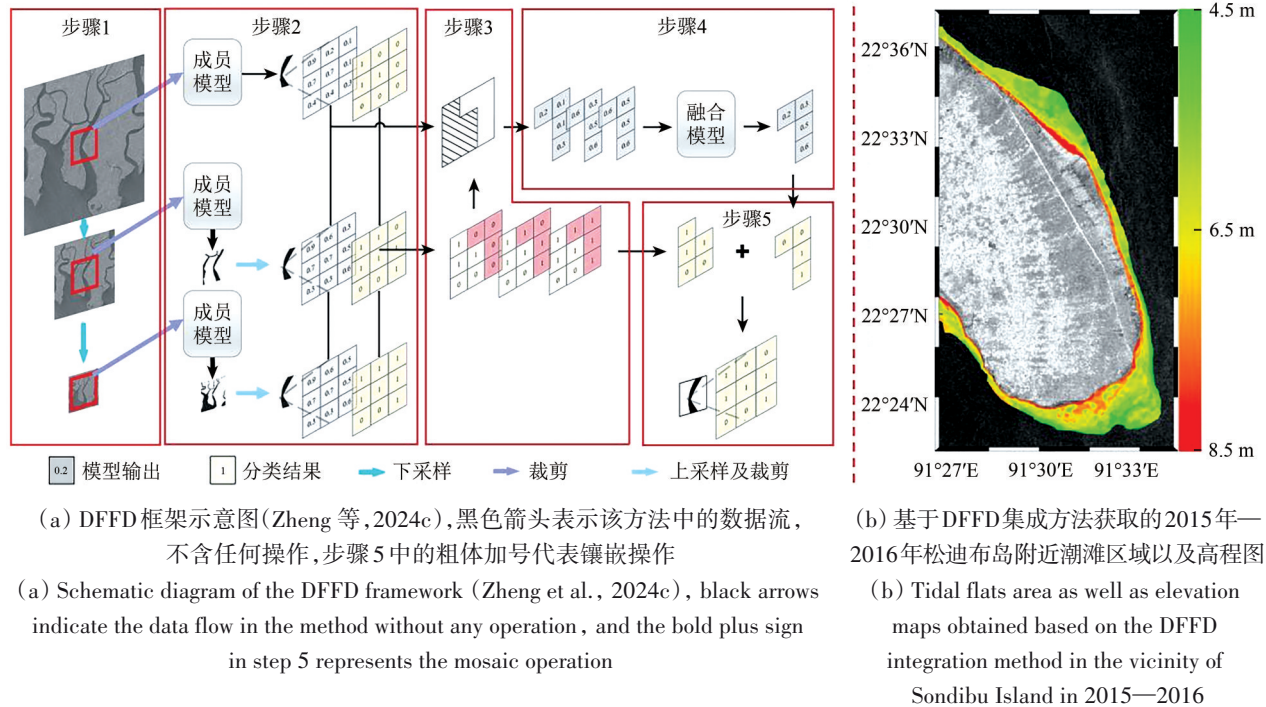


图2 基于DFFD分割的水边线分割及分割用于提取高程示意图

Fig. 2 Waterline extraction based on dffd segmentation and its application to elevation illustration

其次，深度学习模型的高计算成本和对标注数据的依赖限制了其大规模应用。训练高性能模型通常需要大量高质量的标注数据，而海岸带遥感影像的获取和标注成本较高。此外，深度神经网络尤其是复杂架构对计算资源的需求较高，在硬件性能受限的场景下难以高效运行。因此，减少对人工标注数据的依赖、优化计算效率以及降低模型复杂度，仍是未来研究亟需解决的问题。

因此，为进一步提升深度学习在水边线提取任务中的应用价值，未来研究可以从以下几个方向展开探索：一是采用多源数据融合，结合光学遥感、SAR、LiDAR（激光雷达）等多种数据源，提高模型对复杂海岸带环境的适应能力；二是使用轻量化模型，采用知识蒸馏、模型剪枝、量化等技术优化深度学习模型的计算复杂度，从而实现高效推理；三是探索自监督学习SSL（Self-Supervised Learning）和少样本学习FSL（Few-Shot

Learning）方法，减少对大规模标注数据的依赖；四是采用领域适应（Domain Adaptation）和领域泛化（Domain Generalization）等技术，使模型能够适应不同海岸类型，提高在全球范围内的适用性。

总之，随着人工智能技术与遥感应用的深度融合，水边线的自动化监测能力将大幅提升，这不仅能够推动海洋科学研究的发展，还将为海岸生态保护、海岸工程管理、防灾减灾等领域提供强有力的技术支撑。未来，随着技术的不断发展，深度学习在水边线提取中的应用潜力将进一步释放，为全球海岸带的环境保护与可持续发展做出更大贡献。

4 基于深度学习的海洋筏式养殖区长期监测

筏式养殖区在中国东部沿海省份广泛分布，主要可分为全浮动筏式养殖区和半浮动筏式养殖区

两种类型(图3)。遥感技术被广泛用于海洋养殖区监测(Nath等, 2000; Wang等, 2024), 筏式养殖区反射率低于海水反射率, 在光学遥感图像上呈现较均匀色调的深色矩形带(Liu等, 2020), 而在SAR图像中则呈现亮色条带状(Fan等, 2019)。近年来, 用于该领域研究主要影像的数据包括Landsat、Sentinel-2 MSI(Liu等, 2020; Wang等,

2022d)等光学遥感影像, 以及Sentinel-1、Radarsat-2等合成孔径雷达影像(Chen等, 2024; Liu等, 2023a)。然而, 由于全浮动和半浮动筏式养殖区的遥感成像机制对环境因素的响应不同, 提取方法也有所差异, 因此本研究将分别探讨这两种类型。



(a) 全浮动筏式养殖区(拍摄于山东荣成)

(a) Full-floating raft aquaculture zone (Liu et al., 2020)



(b) 苏北浅滩半浮动筏式养殖区(Chen和Li, 2024)

(b) Semi-floating raft aquaculture zone on the Subei Sandbanks (Chen and Li, 2024)

图3 两种筏式养殖区示意图

Fig. 3 Schematic diagram of two types of raft aquaculture zones

4.1 全浮动筏式养殖区监测

全浮动筏式养殖是中国东部沿海省份常见的海洋养殖方式, 其结构由浮球、竹筏和水下绳索组成, 养殖期完全漂浮在海面上。在光学遥感图像中, 全浮动筏式养殖区与周围海水的特征差异在近红外、红色和绿色波段尤为明显(Liu等, 2023a); 而在SAR图像中, 浮筏与海面形成强二面角和表面散射, 其后向散射强度在垂直—垂直(VV)极化下高于海面(Fan等, 2019)。

传统的全浮动筏式养殖区提取方法主要基于3类: 阈值法(程博等, 2018; Wang等, 2018)、基于对象的方法(Fan等, 2019; Ai等, 2023; Wang等, 2017)和经典机器学习方法(Hou等, 2022; Cheng等, 2022)。尽管前两种方法简单易用, 但需要复杂的经验参数校准, 可能增加劳动力需求或引入人为误差(Chen和Li, 2024)。

近年来, 深度学习在遥感图像分割领域发展迅速, 能够减少人工参数设定, 快速高效地进行大面积遥感测绘, 已有多种针对养殖区提取的深度学习网络架构被提出(Liu等, 2019b; Cheng等,

2020)。其中, 卷积神经网络被广泛采用为提取框架, 如Jiang和Ma(2020)提出了一种3D卷积神经网络3D CNN(3D Convolution Neural Network), 用于通过GF-2卫星图像识别连云港地区筏式海洋养殖区; Fu等(2021)提出HCHNet, 利用层次化的级联结构捕获多尺度特征和上下文信息, 并应用于GF-1光学卫星数据, 生成了空间分辨率为16 m的精确国家尺度海洋水产养殖地图; Wang等(2022b)采用扩张卷积和偏移卷积来减轻散斑噪声对SAR图像中筏式海洋养殖区提取的负面影响。此外, 其他深度学习框架也被应用于海洋养殖区提取任务中。Liu等(2023a)提出一种基于Swin-Transformer的模型SRUNet, 融合Sentinel-1和Sentinel-2图像提取近海筏养殖区域, 经测试该方法的F1指数达到86.52%。Lu等(2024)提出了一种基于图的边界—内部交互网络(BINet)用于筏式养殖区的提取, 全有效利用了养殖区提取和边界检测之间的互利关系。

随着深度学习技术的进步, 研究者提出了多种创新策略应对遥感图像分割模型训练中的挑战,

尤其是数据集规模问题。无监督学习方法为减少对大量标注数据的依赖提供了解决方案。Wang等(2022c)提出增量双无监督深度学习(IDUDL)方法,专注于未标记海洋水产养殖区域的语义分割。IDUDL结合特征提取网络(FEN)与全卷积语义分割网络(FCSSN),并在大连和宁德地区的高分三号(GF-3)及RADARSAT-2 SAR影像上得到有效验证。为进一步利用未标记数据,Fan等(2023)提出自监督特征融合(STFF)方法,成功解决了自监督训练中的语义信息丢失和数据不平衡问题。

此外,模型在不同环境和场景中的适应性问题的挑战。Tian等(2023)提出注意元迁移学习(MTLA)方法,通过在元训练阶段引入数据增强模块,显著提高了SAR影像在不同地区变化中的海洋养殖监测精度。针对传统U-Net模型依赖固定参数的问题,Liu等(2023)提出基于粒子群优化(PSO)的U-Net参数优化方法,利用粒子群的动态调整机制,不仅优化了U-Net的参数,还提高了不同海洋环境下的图像特征提取效果。由于海况不断变化,海洋养殖浮筏的影像特征波动较大,给深度学习模型带来了识别难度。为解决这一问题,Fan和Deng(2024)提出随机海况自适应感知调制网络(RSC-APMN),通过海况等级估算和自适应衰减模块,优化目标信息并抑制海杂波干扰,实验表明该方法在复杂海况下能有效提高水产养殖目标提取精度。

4.2 半浮动筏式养殖区监测

相较于全浮动筏式区养殖,半浮动筏式养殖区分布范围较小,其中中国苏北浅滩地区的紫菜养殖区则是典型的半浮动筏式养殖区(Chen和Li, 2024)。苏北浅滩的半浮动式筏架由网帘(挂载紫菜)竹竿(骨架)和缆绳(固定作用)构成,并被布置在广阔的苏北辐射沙洲之上,是一种因地制宜的养殖结构(张清春等, 2018)。与全浮动浮筏不同的是,在养殖期内,半浮动筏式养殖并非一直漂在海面上,而是随着潮汐的涨落而起伏,当低潮位时的该养殖区则呈现与潮滩(背景)相似的光谱特征,造成提取困难。然而,在SAR图像中,半浮动式浮筏漂浮在海面上时(高潮位时)

无法提供充足后向散射信号,即难以与海水区分开;相反,低潮位时的半浮动式浮筏养殖区与潮滩形成充足的体散射结构,这导致对体散射敏感的交叉极化即VH极化(垂直—水平, Vertical-Horizontal)图像中的海洋养殖区呈现高回波强度的规则条状,相较于潮滩或海水背景等弱回波强度的地物拥有更明显的成像,便于其准确测绘(Chen和Li, 2024)。

苏北浅滩的紫菜养殖区的遥感监测是关键的,许多学者将其视为黄海绿潮爆发的源头(Wang等, 2015; Smetacek和Zingone, 2013)。对该养殖区的及时监测不仅能为海水养殖规划提供支持,还能为黄海绿潮研究提供基础素材(Xing等, 2019; Cheng等, 2022)。基于2017年—2021年的49景Sentinel-1影像,Chen和Li(2024)分析了不同潮位和不同浮筏结构时的苏北浅滩海洋养殖区在SAR图像的成像特征,并提出MAZ-Net(图4)用于从Sentinel-1 VH极化图像中提取该海洋养殖区,经测试该模型的F1数达到94.77%,即拥有良好的综合性能;该模型还被应用于2016年—2023年苏北浅滩海洋养殖区分布图绘制工作中,并分析了2016年—2023年该养殖区空间分布和规模变化情况。

综上所述,深度学习结合光学和SAR数据,为筏式海洋养殖区的高效测绘提供了有力支持。由于筏式养殖区具有较为规则的成像特征,这些特征不仅提升了模型的目标识别精度,也为深度学习方法的优化提供了明确方向。随着深度学习框架和训练策略的不断演进,未来在提取精度和模型鲁棒性方面有望取得进一步突破。例如,迁移学习、无监督学习和自适应网络等方法能够更有效地应对数据稀缺、噪声干扰和环境变化,提高模型在复杂海洋环境下的泛化能力。此外,遥感技术和数据采集能力的提升,使得高分辨率、多时相、多源遥感数据的融合成为可能,为进一步优化提取精度提供了广阔前景。展望未来,结合先进的模型设计与丰富的数据源,深度学习在海洋养殖区监测中的应用将持续拓展,不仅提升精度,还将在实时性和自动化水平方面取得重要进展,为海洋资源管理和可持续发展提供更精准、高效的技术支撑。

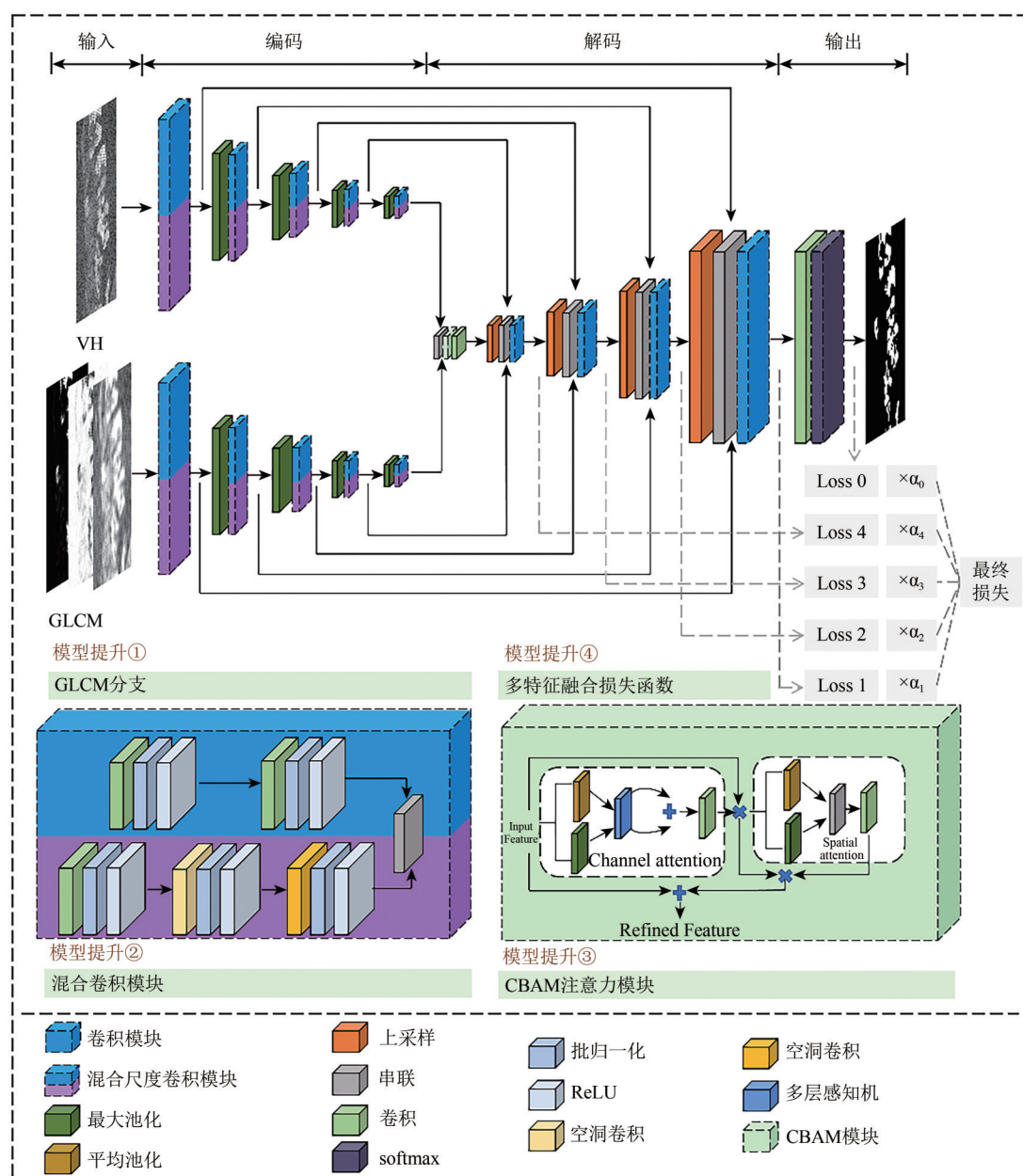


图4 MAZ-Net模型结构示意图 (Chen 和 Li, 2024)

Fig. 4 Structure diagram of the MAZ-Net (Chen and Li, 2024)

5 人工智能遥感技术在绿潮监测与预警中的应用

监测黄海绿潮的分布与变化对沿海地区的生态管理和灾害防控具有重要意义。卫星遥感技术凭借宽广的观测范围和短重访周期，成为绿潮监测的关键手段，其中光学遥感和SAR是常用的数据源 (Cui 等, 2018, 2020; Hu 等, 2023; Xing 等, 2018; Xu 等, 2016)。星载光学遥感影像因易

解读、幅宽大、成像频繁的优势而得到广泛应用 (约占 85.7%) (Pan 等, 2024)。中等分辨率影像如 MODIS (<https://modis.gsfc.nasa.gov/> [2024-12-02])、GOCI (<https://oceancolor.gsfc.nasa.gov/about/missions/goci/> [2024-12-02]) 等通常能实现每日大范围观测，适合绿潮的长时序监测任务；而较高分辨率影像如 Sentinel-2 等重访周期相对较长且单景无法覆盖绿潮爆发区，常用于评估中等分辨率影像观测结果因低空间分辨率导致的不稳定性 (Hu 等,

2010; Jin 等, 2018; Qi 等, 2023)。现有研究表明, 光学遥感影像中的浒苔提取方法主要依赖其光谱特征: 近红外波段的强反射、红波段的强吸收和绿波段的反射(肖艳芳 等, 2017)。基于该光谱特征, 研究人员构建光谱指数, 如归一化植被指数NDVI (Normalized Difference Vegetation Index)、漂浮藻类指数FAI (Floating algae index)、虚拟基线漂浮藻类指数VB-FAH (Index of Virtual-Baseline Floating macroAlgae Height) 等, 并根据目视解译结果设定阈值以提取绿潮的分布(Xing 和 Hu, 2016)。

AI的飞速发展为海岸带遥感注入了新的活力, 基于深度学习的绿潮提取方法以其精确高效的优势逐步深入绿潮监测中(Li 等, 2020)。Qiu 等(2018)为克服传统方法在传感器配置、光谱指数可靠性和目视解译准确性方面的局限, 提出了利用两层多层感知器MLP (Multi-Layer Perceptron) 综合瑞利校正反射率的光谱和空间信息的浒苔提取模型, F1分数达到90%以上, 优于传统方法。Wan 等(2021)考虑了低空间分辨率数据光谱及空间信息学习不充分及水—藻样本不平衡的影响, 基于一维卷积神经网络和双向长短记忆模型Bi-LSTM (Bidirectional Long Short-Term Memory) 构建深度学习模型EPRTAE-Net, 模型的F1分数、IoU较传统浒苔提取模型分别提高至少10%、6%。Cui 等(2022)受迁移学习(Transfer learning)思想的启发, 构建用于浒苔提取的深度语义分割网络SRSe-Net (Deep semantic segmentation network) 以降低粗分辨率对提取结果的影响, 该模型首先使用GaoFen-1预训练得到影像超分辨率参数提高MODIS影像的分辨率, 进而实现浒苔提取, 所得结果优于现有模型。Gao 等(2022a)基于经典语义分割模型U-Net构建浒苔提取算法AlgaeNet (图5(a)), 该算法考虑了浒苔成像特点和水—藻样本不平衡的特点, 提取结果优于传统U-Net且该模型可拓展至Sentinel-1等SAR影像(Gao 等, 2022a)。然而, 可见光波段对大气变化敏感, 黄海海域多云多雾的气候特征大大降低了可用影像的数量及质量(Hu 等, 2019)。

SAR图像在绿潮监测中常用来补充光学影像因阴雨天气导致的观测缺失。C波段电磁波与浒苔之间以表面散射为主, 浒苔表面的粗糙度较海水高, 使得后向散射强度高于海水, 因此浒苔在影像上呈现为白亮的斑块(Qi 等, 2023)。传统方法常基于该亮度差异设计算法计算阈值, 从而实现绿潮的提取(Xu 等, 2016)。随着AI在语义分割领域的进展, 基于SAR影像的浒苔提取精度和效率得到了显著提升。Guo 等(2022)同时考虑了浒苔在SAR影像上的亮度差异、纹理特征和样本数量差异, 基于U-Net (Ronneberger 等, 2015)设计了专门用于SAR影像提取浒苔的模型GA-Net (图5(b)), 该模型表现优于U-Net、VGG16等传统语义分割模型(Guo 等, 2022b)。Yu 等(2021)使用巴氏距离和可分离性指数从SAR影像的高维极化信息中提取特征参量作为输入, 基于MobileNets和SegNet构建轻量化浒苔提取模型Mobile-SegNet, 达到了99.52%的整体精度和95.76%的F1分数。

综上所述, AI技术结合光学和SAR数据在绿潮自动提取中展现出巨大潜力。多源数据与深度学习结合, 大幅减少了人工干预并提高了监测效率。尽管如此, 仍面临着大气状况、重访周期等因素的挑战, 影响了每日观测的实现。为此, Wang 和 Li (2023)首先基于MODIS影像提取绿潮有效分布, 再利用卷积长短期记忆递归神经网络(ConvLSTM), 融合历史绿潮数据、风场/环流等物理要素和温度/盐度等环境生态要素重构缺失日期的绿潮分布, 总体估计精度达95.92%, 为获取每日连续的绿潮分布时间序列提供了新方法(Wang 和 Li, 2023)。此外, 为获取等时间间隔的绿潮分布时间序列, Gao 等(2024)分别利用光学遥感MODIS和Sentinel-1 SAR影像改进并训练基于AI的AlgaeNet、GA-Net模型, 以实现绿潮分布的长时序监测, 进而合成每周分布, 为等获取等时间间隔的绿潮分布时间序列提供了新思路(Gao 等, 2024)。等时间间隔时间序列的构建, 进一步为后续黄海绿潮漂移路径和暴发强度的精细化预报提供重要支撑。

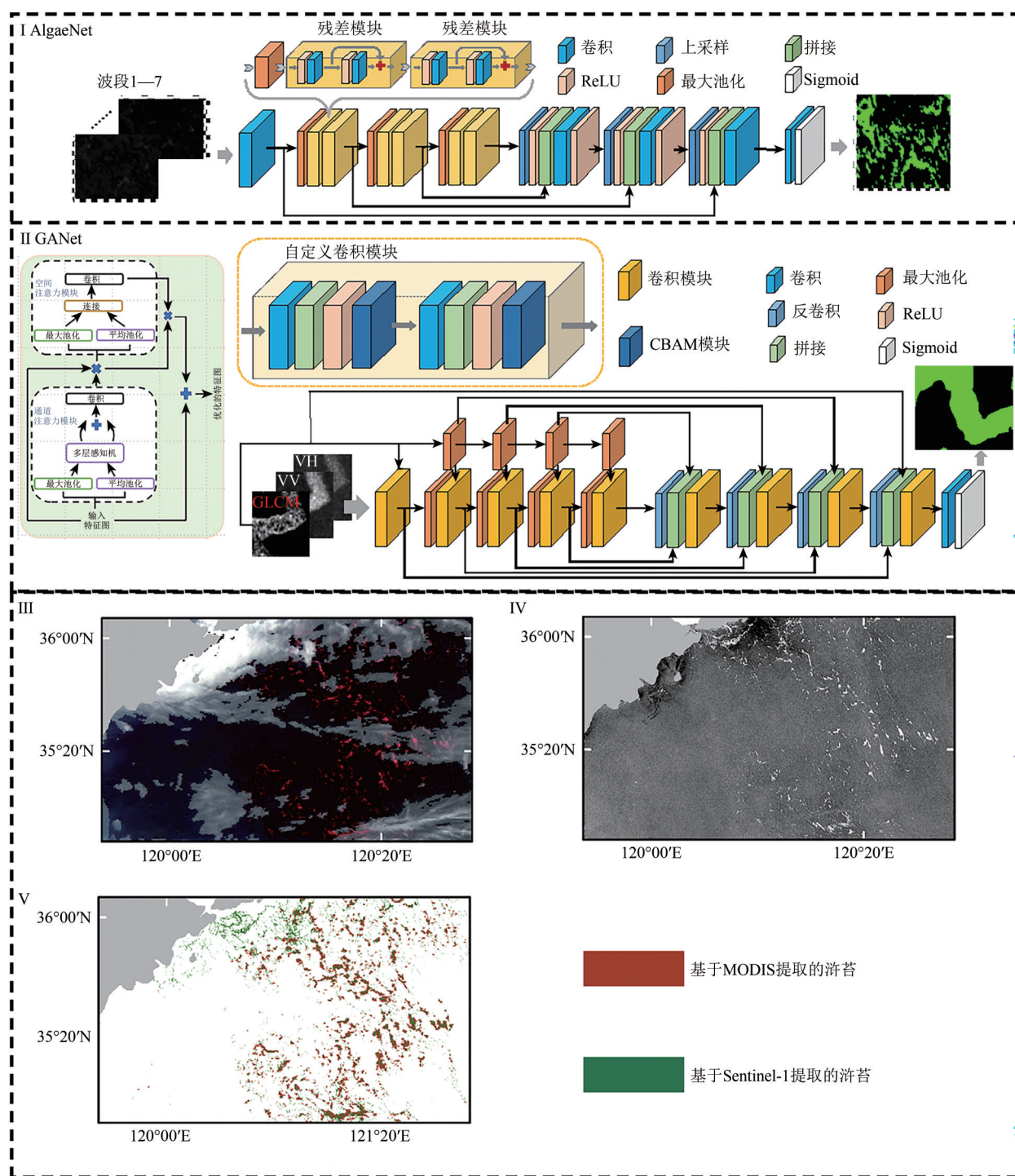


图5 基于深度学习和卫星遥感观测的黄海绿潮(Gao等,2024) (I 和 II 为提出的 AlgaeNet 和 GANet 深度学习模型, III—V 图分别为 2021 年 6 月 30 日 MODIS 影像、Sentinel-1 影像及其相应的提取结果)

Fig. 5 Satellite remote sensing observations of green tide in the Yellow Sea using deep learning (Gao et al., 2024) (I and II are the deep learning models for green tide detection; III—V plots show the MODIS image, the Sentinel-1 image and their corresponding extraction results on June 30, 2021, respectively)

6 深度学习在大尺度滨海湿地提取及跨场景适应中的应用

准确的滨海湿地测绘是了解其空间分布、生态功能和时间变化的关键 (Xu 等, 2024)。多光谱

图像 (Rezaee 等, 2018; Liu 等, 2022a; Xu 等, 2024), SAR 图像 (Mahdavi 等, 2018), 高光谱图像 (Wambugu 等, 2021), 激光雷达传感器 (Mainali 等, 2023) 因各自优势被广泛应用于滨海湿地绘图任务。

传统的分类方法，如阈值分割，在处理大规模滨海湿地遥感影像时，往往难以实现高精度和稳定性。机器学习方法因其快速响应和处理大数据集的能力，已广泛应用于海岸带遥感监测（Pricope等，2024；Gong等，2019；Liu等，2018；Murray等，2019；Maleki等，2020；LaRocque等，2020；Prasad等，2023；Sun等，2021；Wang等，2023；Xing等，2023；Mainali等，2023）。然而，这些方法的准确性仍然依赖于人工特征工程和经验性参数的设定，未能充分挖掘高维信息，从而限制了深层语义特征的提取和分类性能。

近些年来，深度学习方法被越来越多应用在湿地监测任务中，并取得显著成果（Ståhl和Weimann，2022；Fu等，2022；Xie等，2022；Liu和Abd-Elrahman，2018）。例如，Liu等（2022a）提出了一种适用于多极化SAR数据与环境信息相结合的滨海湿地土地覆盖类型的模型MB-U²-ACNet，并达到96.40%的总体分类精度。并应用于上海南汇东滩的环境监测，实现了水体、沉积物、高密度植被和低密度植被的精准分类。Li等（2023）提出一种特征引导的动态图神经网络DGCN（Dynamic Graph Convolutional Network），通过GF-5高光谱数据提取湿地信息，提升了分类精度。Liu等（2022b）则提出了基于ZiYuan1-02D高光谱卫星图像的HSI-TNT模型，利用两个Transformer网络融合局部和全局特征，实现了盐城和黄河三角洲滨海湿地的高精度分类，整体分类准确率分别为95.57%和93.69%。

多源遥感数据联合观测能够利用不同传感器图像之间的优势，更全面地观测海岸带环境（Mahdavi等，2018）。深度学习能够提取多源遥感数据的高级特征，捕捉人类难以识别的细微差异和互补信息，从而更精确地完成湿地监测（Jamali等，2023；Xu等，2024）。Hosseiny等（2022）提出了一种集成模型WetNet，用于从双极化Sentinel-1 SAR时序图像和Sentinel-2多光谱图像中提取多样特征以实现精确的大规模湿地绘制。Gao等（2022b）等提出一种深度特征交互网络，从GF-5高光谱和Sentinel-2多光谱图像中提取自相关和互相关特征，以使用两源图像中有意义的补充信息进行滨海湿地分类。Han等（2022）等提出一种特征相交的卷积神经网络FIL-CNN，通过增强GF-5高光谱和Sentinel-2多光谱图像的有效、互补特征

以提高模型在滨海湿地的监测性能。然而，深度学习模型的训练通常需要大量遥感数据，造成高人力成本。Jamali等（2022）提出一种3DUNet生成对抗网络（GAN）和Swin-Transformer集合的网络3DUNetGSFormer（图6），通过结合生成对抗网络（GAN）和Swin-Transformer框架，缓解了深度学习对大量训练数据的依赖，并在多个湿地测试集上取得了97.39%的准确率。

滨海湿地的分类与监测面临数据源分布差异、标注样本稀缺和环境变化等挑战。为解决这些问题，近年来研究者提出了多种创新的深度学习方法，以提升湿地分类精度和适应性。例如，Guo等（2024）提出了一种多源特征嵌入与交互融合网络（MSFE-IFN），通过将高光谱与LiDAR数据嵌入同一特征空间，缓解数据分布差异，并利用特征融合网络保留低频残差，增强光谱、高程和地理空间信息的关联性，从而提高湿地分类精度。Su等（2024）针对标记样本有限的问题，提出结合超像素分割和多分类器集成学习的EL方法，并通过半监督学习中的伪标签优化和多尺度超像素分割，提高分类精度。Xin等（2024）提出基于特征解纠缠的领域自适应网络（FDDAN），通过排除领域特定特征，提取类特定的域不变特征，以提升跨场景分类的准确性。Guo等（2023）进一步提出了一种半监督跨域特征融合分类网络（UF2SN），利用无监督方式挖掘样本的平均特征分布，有效缓解特征分布不准确的问题。Huang等（2023）则提出空间—光谱加权对抗域自适应网络（SSWADA），通过加权对抗判别对源场景与目标场景的特征分布进行对齐，结合2D-3D卷积和多分类器结构，提高了分类精度。

总的来说，深度学习在滨海湿地监测中的应用取得了显著进展，尤其是在多源遥感数据融合与处理方面。基于SAR和高光谱影像的深度学习方法显著提高了湿地分类精度。结合生成对抗网络（GAN）和Transformer结构的模型，在减少标注数据需求的同时提升了信息提取能力。然而，数据源分布差异、标注样本稀缺和环境变化等问题仍然制约着模型的泛化能力。为进一步提升模型适应性，研究者提出了多源特征嵌入、半监督学习和跨域自适应等方法，以增强湿地监测的稳定性和精准度。

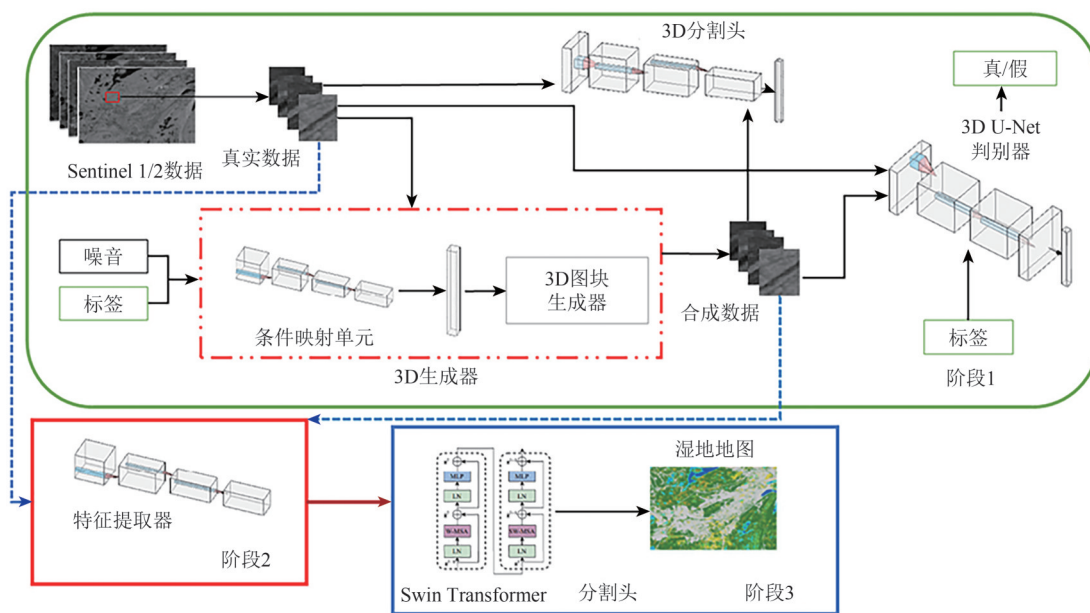


图6 3DUNetGSFormer 模型结构示意图,来源于 Jamali 等(2022),依据 CC BY 4.0 许可协议使用

Fig. 6 Schematic of the 3DUNetGSFormer model architecture, reproduced from Jamali et al. (2022) under the CC BY 4.0 license

展望未来,深度学习模型将在滨海湿地监测中向更高效、更自适应的方向发展。随着遥感数据种类和质量的提升,多模态数据融合将成为主流,以增强模型在复杂环境中的泛化能力。同时,针对标注数据不足的问题,半监督学习与无监督学习将发挥更大作用,为实际应用提供更多可行的方案。此外,计算能力的提升和模型优化的进步,将推动深度学习在湿地监测中的广泛应用,为生态保护与环境监测提供精准、高效的技术支持。

7 结 语

7.1 研究总结

海岸带是全球生态系统中环境最复杂且动态变化最显著的区域之一。它不仅具备陆地与海洋交汇的独特环境特征,还受到气候变化、海平面上升和人类活动等多重因素的影响。在这样一个复杂的系统中,传统的遥感方法在数据处理的精确性、实时性和效率方面往往无法满足现代研究和管理的需要。而以深度学习为代表的AI技术,以其卓越的特征提取能力和模式识别能力,成为了处理复杂的海岸带遥感数据集的关键工具。在过去的十年中,AI在海岸带遥感应用中取得了显著进展,使研究人员能够从海量数据中提取出有价值的信息,为海岸带环境的监测与保护提供了重要支持。这些信息涵盖了如海岸线动态变化、湿地健康状况、潮汐活动、海岸侵蚀与沉积等多

个方面,对海岸带环境的全面理解和研究起到了至关重要的作用。

本文系统梳理了人工智能(AI)在海岸带遥感研究中的应用,涵盖水边线提取、生态系统监测、灾害监测、多源数据融合等关键领域。近年来,AI技术的引入极大提升了海岸带遥感数据的处理能力,使环境监测、动态变化分析和灾害预测的精度及自动化水平显著提高。AI在海岸带遥感研究中发挥了多方面的关键作用。首先,它显著提升了水边线提取、潮滩监测、湿地分类等任务的精度,能够有效应对传统方法难以解决的复杂边界问题。其次,海岸带遥感涉及光学遥感、SAR和激光雷达等多源数据,AI算法能够融合多源数据,提高信息提取的鲁棒性和稳定性。此外,AI还增强了自动化处理能力,使大尺度、长时间序列监测成为可能,从而提升对全球变化及人类活动影响的评估能力。展望未来,结合先进AI模型与多源遥感数据,将进一步推动海岸带遥感的精度提升和自动化发展,为全球环境监测和可持续发展提供更强有力的技术支撑。

通过AI技术,研究人员可以在海量的遥感数据中自动提取出有用的环境信息,如潮汐线变化、滨海湿地分布、绿潮发生等。相比于传统的基于规则或经验的分类方法,深度学习模型在处理复杂的数据时表现出更高的识别能力,从而提高了监测的准确性和效率。例如,在水边线提取方面,

基于AI的自动化提取算法能够精确识别出动态变化的水边线，显著提升了传统方法的精度。而在绿潮监测中，AI模型通过分析遥感图像中的光谱特征，可以迅速识别出水体中的藻类覆盖区域，为快速响应环境事件提供了及时的数据支持。

然而，尽管AI技术在海岸带遥感研究中取得了显著进展，当前仍存在一些关键挑战，包括数据质量问题、模型可解释性不足、跨模态数据融合的难度，以及计算资源消耗较大等。针对这些问题，未来仍需在技术层面、应用层面和跨学科融合层面进一步深入研究。首先，海岸带环境的复杂性以及数据来源的多样性使得AI模型面临着数据融合和处理能力的考验。此外，海岸带遥感数据受多重干扰因素的影响，如云层覆盖、潮汐变化等，这些因素可能导致数据质量不稳定，进而影响AI模型的效果。虽然AI在模式识别方面表现出色，但在数据质量不佳情况下的表现仍有待提升，尤其是在海岸带这种动态环境中，模型的鲁棒性和适应性仍需改进。其次，深度学习模型依赖大量的标记数据进行训练，而在海岸带遥感领域，高质量的标记数据通常难以获取。海岸带环境复杂多样，区域间生态差异大，这使得数据采集成本高且难度大。如何有效利用有限的标记数据，或通过无监督学习、半监督学习等方法减少对标记数据的依赖，是当前AI技术在海岸带遥感应用中仍需解决的问题。尽管AI在海岸带遥感研究中取得了长足进展，但模型的可解释性(Explainability)仍是当前亟待解决的重要挑战。由于AI模型特别是深度学习方法往往被视为“黑箱模型”，其决策过程难以直接理解，得其在实际应用中受到一定阻碍。因而，如何结合可解释AI技术、物理引导建模、规则驱动学习、交互式AI方法等，提升AI模型的透明度和可用性，以便理解预测结果的来源和合理性，是当前有待解决的热点问题之一。

7.2 未来展望

7.2.1 从状态监测到过程监测

当前的海岸带遥感研究主要关注静态状态的观测，如海岸线位置、湿地分布、海岸侵蚀等。然而，海岸带环境是一个高度动态的系统，其受潮汐、风暴潮、海流等因素的影响极大。因此，

未来研究应从静态监测向过程监测转变，即结合多时相遥感数据，构建时间序列分析方法，研究海岸动态演变规律。例如，可结合Sentinel-1 SAR、Landsat长期数据，采用深度学习和时序分析方法，监测潮滩沉积演化、湿地生长动态及海平面上升趋势(Liu等, 2022a)。此外，遥感与数值模拟模型的结合也是重要方向，如利用FVCOM(Finite Volume Community Ocean Model)等海洋动力学模型，模拟海岸带水文和沉积物输运过程，并与遥感数据进行数据同化，提高对复杂动力过程的解析能力(Munawar等, 2022)。

7.2.2 陆海统筹遥感与多源数据融合

海岸带是陆海交互的关键区域，传统遥感方法往往局限于单一数据源，难以全面刻画海岸带生态系统的变化。未来研究应加强陆海一体化遥感监测，即结合陆地、河口、近海等多类型遥感数据，全面监测海岸带生态系统(Scarrott等, 2019; Ahmed等, 2018)。例如，陆地遥感(如MODIS、Landsat)可用于监测植被覆盖、土壤侵蚀，海洋遥感(如Sentinel-3、HY-2)可用于监测海表温度、悬浮物浓度，两者结合有助于分析陆源污染物入海的影响。此外，多源数据融合方法(如深度学习、贝叶斯数据融合)可提高不同遥感数据的互补性，提升海岸带监测精度(Gu等, 2024)。

7.2.3 遥感与AI的局限性及过程模型的融合

尽管AI技术在海岸带遥感研究中发挥了重要作用，但它们并不能解决所有问题。例如，遥感数据受到云层遮挡、潮汐变化等因素的影响，而AI模型在小样本情况下泛化能力不足。未来研究应探索遥感、AI与物理过程模型的融合，提高数据的可靠性和模型的可解释性。例如，结合机器学习和物理约束模型(Physics-informed Machine Learning)，将遥感数据驱动的AI模型与基于物理规律的过程模型(如ROMS、Delft3D)结合，以提升对海岸带动力过程的预测能力(Singh和Gaurav, 2024; Habib和Zarillo, 2024)。

7.2.4 结合全球变化和人类活动影响

全球气候变化导致海平面上升、极端天气事件频发，对海岸带生态系统产生深远影响。未来研究应加强对全球变化背景下海岸带环境响应机

制的研究。例如,利用长时间序列遥感数据,分析气候变暖对海岸侵蚀、湿地退化的影响。同时,人类活动(如围填海、海岸开发)对海岸生态系统的干扰日益加剧,应结合遥感数据和长时间序列气候模式,判断海岸带演变过程的关键点,综合评估海岸带开发与保护的平衡点(Barnard等, 2021; Zhang和Zhang, 2022)。

随着技术的发展, AI在海岸带遥感中的应用潜力将进一步扩大。量子计算和边缘计算的引入将提升AI处理海量遥感数据的效率,实现实时监测,特别是在应对突发环境事件时提供快速决策支持。同时,多模态数据融合技术的进步将整合卫星影像、无人机航拍和地面传感器数据,构建更全面的海岸带环境模型,有助于更好地理解生态系统变化并支持政策制定。未来,基于AI的自动化监测系统将能够自主执行数据采集、分析和决策,显著提高监测效率并降低人力投入。未来研究还应关注更多未充分研究的海岸带关键生态系统,如红树林、海藻场、潮间带生物群落等。这些生态系统在海岸保护和碳汇调节方面具有重要作用,但其遥感监测方法仍存在较多挑战。例如,红树林受潮汐影响较大,传统光学遥感在潮间带区域监测精度有限,未来可结合高光谱遥感与SAR数据,提高监测精度。此外,海藻场监测需要考虑水体光学特性和藻类种群动态变化,可结合机器学习和光谱分析方法,提高藻类识别能力。

综上所述, AI技术在海岸带遥感应用中展现出广泛的潜力和应用价值。通过应对当前的技术瓶颈,并结合未来科技的发展方向, AI在海岸带遥感中的应用将不断取得创新进展。在应对海岸带动态环境变化、沿海生态系统管理以及防灾减灾等方面, AI技术的突破将为研究和实践提供更高效的解决方案。随着气候变化和沿海环境保护需求的增加, AI技术在这一领域的发展将对人类社会的可持续发展和环境保护产生深远的积极影响。

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Advances in artificial intelligence for coastal zone remote sensing

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Abstract: Over the past four decades, remote sensing technology has made remarkable progress, leading to unprecedented resolution and coverage in coastal zone observations, and ushering in the era of big data. However, when addressing practical challenges, a major issue lies in the effective processing and accurate analysis of large-scale coastal remote sensing data. Artificial Intelligence (AI) has rapidly developed in recent years, leading to the emergence of numerous Deep Learning (DL) models and their extensive application in big data analytics and

real-world problem solving. The integration of AI with coastal remote sensing has driven progress in various application fields, introducing considerable value and benefits to society.

This paper reviews major AI-driven advancements in coastal zone remote sensing, placing emphasis on model efficiency for coastal flood monitoring, waterline extraction, raft aquaculture zone management, green tide monitoring, and coastal wetland monitoring. For instance, AI algorithms can process Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) data in real time to assess flood extent. Thus, these models can accurately detect inundated areas and track their progression, offering timely information to support emergency response efforts.

The article highlights waterline extraction as another crucial application of AI in coastal zone remote sensing. Aiming to achieve accurate and automated waterline delineation, AI-based algorithms can efficiently analyze large volumes of remote sensing data. They are especially effective in complex coastal environments, facilitating the detection of subtle changes in dynamic shorelines. Through the integration of multi-source data, AI also enables real-time monitoring and forecasting of coastal erosion, supporting effective coastal management and protection.

AI has also demonstrated remarkable potential in monitoring the distribution and temporal dynamics of raft aquaculture zones, contributing to highly efficient resource management. Deep learning models can accurately outline aquaculture boundaries and monitor water quality and facility conditions. Thus, AI enhances aquaculture oversight, optimizes resource allocation, and helps mitigate environmental pressures by leveraging remote sensing data and real-time analytics.

Moreover, AI plays a crucial role in green tide monitoring. Through spectral analysis, deep learning algorithms enable the rapid detection of algal bloom regions and mapping of their spatial spread with high precision, even under large-scale, data-intensive conditions. These capabilities support timely environmental assessments and the development of early warning systems to reduce ecological risks.

In coastal wetland monitoring, AI enables rapid classification and change detection using multi-sensor and multi-temporal observations. Deep learning models help effectively track wetland dynamics, evaluate ecosystem health, and identify degradation patterns, thereby supporting biodiversity conservation and ecological restoration planning.

Finally, this review outlines future directions for AI in terms of coastal remote sensing. With continuous advancements in computational capacity and algorithm design, AI applications are also expected to become highly accurate, scalable, and indispensable. They can offer critical support for addressing climate change, coastal erosion, and sustainable coastal management challenges.

Key words: coastal zone remote sensing, artificial intelligence, image processing, flood monitoring, waterline delineation, raft aquaculture zone monitoring, green tide detection, coastal wetland monitoring

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