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In this supplementary document, we show the derivation of Eqn. 6 which expresses the KI selection criterion assuming a generalized Gaussian distribution model for wet and dry snow.

In the KI criterion function (Kittler & Illingworth 1986), the cost function is given by:

$$c(X_l, T) = \begin{cases} -2 \ln P(\omega_{dry} | X_l, T), & \text{if } X_l \leq T \\ -2 \ln P(\omega_{wet} | X_l, T), & \text{if } X_l > T \end{cases}, \quad (12)$$

in which $P(\omega_i | X_l, T) = \frac{P(\omega_i)P(X_l | \omega_i, T)}{\sum_{j \in \{wet, dry\}} P(\omega_j)P(X_l | \omega_j, T)}$, $i = wet, dry$ are the posterior probabilities of wet snow and dry snow, respectively, given the melt signal X_l and a specific value of the threshold T . Under the assumption that the class-conditional distributions follows generalized Gaussian statistical behaviour (Bazi et al. 2005), the cost function $c(X_l, T)$ defined by the KI algorithm is given (Bazi et al. 2005) by:

$$c(X_l, T) = \begin{cases} -2 \ln [P_{dry}(T) a_{dry}(T) \times e^{[b_{dry}(T) | X_l - m_{dry}(T)]^{\beta_{dry}(T)}}], & \text{if } X_l \leq T \\ -2 \ln [P_{wet}(T) a_{wet}(T) \times e^{[b_{wet}(T) | X_l - m_{wet}(T)]^{\beta_{wet}(T)}}], & \text{if } X_l > T \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

Then, by substituting Eqn. 13 in Eqn. 2, the cost function to be optimized under the generalized Gaussian model distribution assumption can be obtained (Bazi et al. 2005).

References

- Bazi Y., Bruzzone L. & Melgani F. 2005. An unsupervised approach based on the generalized Gaussian model to automatic change detection in multitemporal SAR images. *IEEE Transactions on Geoscience and Remote Sensing* 43, 874-887.
- Kittler J. & Illingworth J. 1986. Minimum error thresholding. *Pattern Recognition* 19, 41-47.