

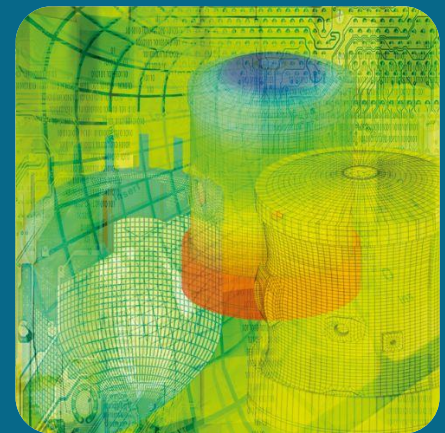
Image Processing Tools for Earth Observation

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Presentation to:



UNIVERSITATEA
DIN
CRAIOVA



14TH OF DECEMBER, 2018



AGENDA

- What is Earth Observation?
- ESA SNAP Toolboxes
- Operational EO Data Processing for Agriculture
- TAO: Multi-purpose Processing Framework



WHAT IS EARTH OBSERVATION?

1

➔ What is Earth Observation?

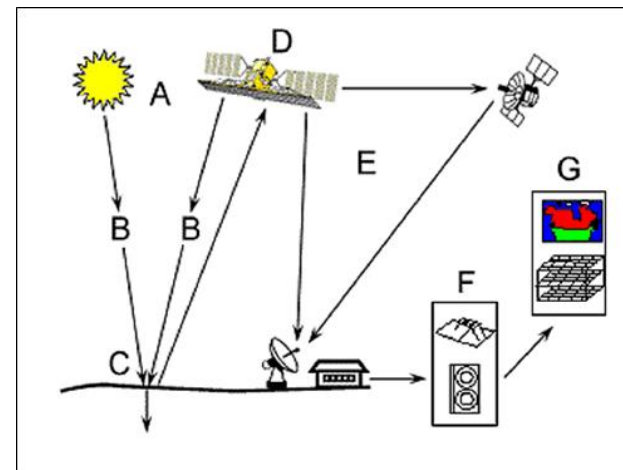
- › Gathering information about the planet's physical, chemical and biological systems via remote-sensing technologies
- › Used to monitor and assess status changes in natural and built environments

➔ What is EO remote-sensing?

- › Analysis and interpretation of measurements of electromagnetic radiation that is reflected from or emitted by objects on Earth's land, ocean or ice surfaces, or within atmosphere

- › A 7-steps process:

- A: Energy source or illumination
- B: Radiation and the Atmosphere
- C: Interaction with the target
- D: Recording of energy by a sensor
- E: Transmission, reception and processing
- F: Interpretation and analysis
- G: Application



➔ What are EO use cases?

- › Weather forecasting
- › Tracking biodiversity
- › Measuring land-use changes
- › Monitoring and responding to natural disasters (fires, floods, earthquakes, landslides,...)
- › Managing natural resources (energy, water, agriculture)
- › Predicting and mitigating climate change

➔ Spatial Resolution

- › The size of the pixel of the remote sensing image (or distance between adjacent pixel centers measured on the ground)
 - Low resolution: 300m – 1000m
 - Medium resolution: 30m – 300m
 - High resolution: 5m – 30m
 - Very high resolution: <5m

➔ Scene Size (Swath)

- › The area imaged on the Earth surface
- › The larger the swath, the lower the resolution

➔ Spectral Resolution

- › The number of spectral bands in which the sensor can capture radiation
- › The position of the bands in the EM spectrum is also essential

➔ Radiometric Resolution (Pixel Bit Size)

- › Sensitivity of a detector to variations in the intensity of emitted, reflected or scattered EM energy
 - 8 bits: 256 values (unsigned)
 - 12 bits: 4096 values (unsigned)
 - 16 bits: 65536 values (signed or unsigned)
 - 32 bits (floating point): scientific precision

➔ Temporal Resolution

- › Satellite revisit frequency to a specific location
 - Low resolution: >16 days
 - Medium resolution: 4 – 16 days
 - High resolution: <1 day – 3 days



ESA SNAP TOOLBOXES

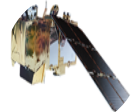
2

What are the Sentinels?



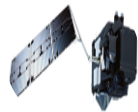
Sentinel-1 (A+B) – *launched 2014 and 2016*

Day and night radar imagery for land and ocean



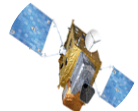
Sentinel-2 (A+B) – *launched 2015 and 2017*

High resolution multi-spectral optical imagery for land



Sentinel-3 (A+B) – *launched 2016 and 2018*

High accuracy optical, radar and altimetry data for marine and land services



Sentinel-4 (2019)

Atmospheric composition monitoring



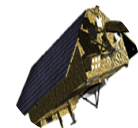
Sentinel-5 (2021)

Atmospheric composition monitoring



Sentinel-5P – *launched 2017*

Continuity mission before Sentinel-5 (gases and aerosols)



Sentinel 6 (2020)

High accuracy altimetry for measuring sea-surface height

- ➔ Instrument: Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR)
- ➔ Applications:
 - › Monitoring of sea ice and the Arctic environment
 - › Marine surveillance
 - › Monitor risks due to ground displacement (earthquakes)
 - › Maps to organize humanitarian aid in crisis situations
- ➔ Temporal resolution: **6 days** at Equator with 2 satellites (decreases with latitude)
- ➔ 4 operating modes:
 - › Strip map: 80km swath, 5m × 5m resolution (400MB – 8GB / product)
 - › Interferometric wide swath: 250km swath, 5m × 20m resolution
 - **~7GB per product, 6 bands, ~21000 × 15000 pixels / band**
 - › Extra wide swath: 400km swath, 20m × 40m resolution (~400MB / product)
 - › Wave: 20 × 20km, 5m × 5m resolution (3GB – 10GB / product)
- ➔ Example: Romania coverage for 1 year (2018)
 - › 2677 level 1 SLC products => **15 TB** disk space

- ➔ Instrument: Super-spectrometer with 13 bands (VNIR & SWIR)
- ➔ Applications:
 - › Land cover maps
 - › Vegetation and chlorophyll maps
 - › Risk and fast hedge maps in case of emergencies
- ➔ Temporal resolution: **5 days** at Equator with 2 satellites (decreases with latitude)
- ➔ Spatial resolution:
 - › Swath: 290 km × 290 km / scene, 110 km × 110 km / granule (10 km overlap)
 - › Resolution:
 - Bands 2,3,4 and 8: 10 m / pixel
 - Bands 5,6,7,8A,9,10,11 and 12: 20 m / pixel
 - Band 1: 60 m / pixel
 - › **~700MB, 4 bands @ 10980 × 10980, 8 bands @ 5490 × 5490, 1 band @ 1830 × 1830**
- ➔ Example: Romania coverage for 1 year (2018)
 - › 7356 level 1C products => **6 TB** disk space

What is SNAP ?

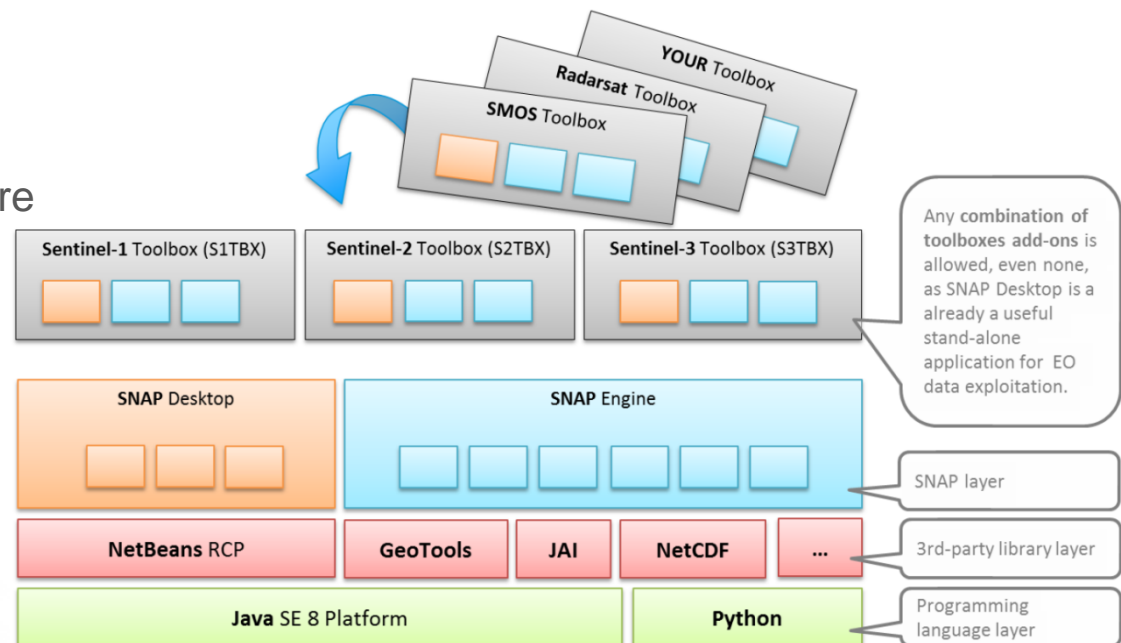
➔ SNAP (SeNtinel Application Platform)

- › The common architecture for all Sentinel Toolboxes (1,2 and 3) and SMOS Toolbox
- › Ideal for Earth Observation processing and analysis due to:

- Extensibility
- Portability
- Modular Rich Client Platform
- Generic EO Data Abstraction
- Tiled Memory Management
- Graph Processing Framework

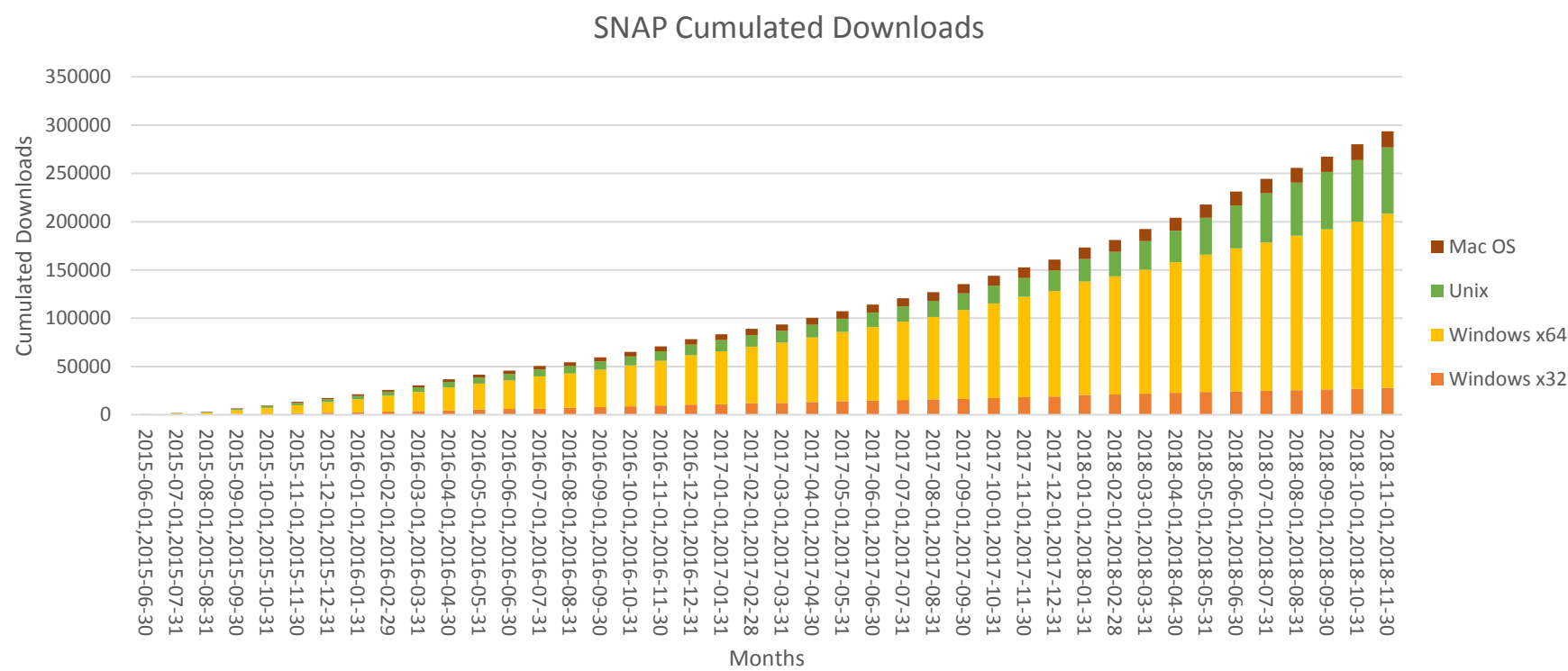
- › Developed as open source software

- › Runs on



What is SNAP ?

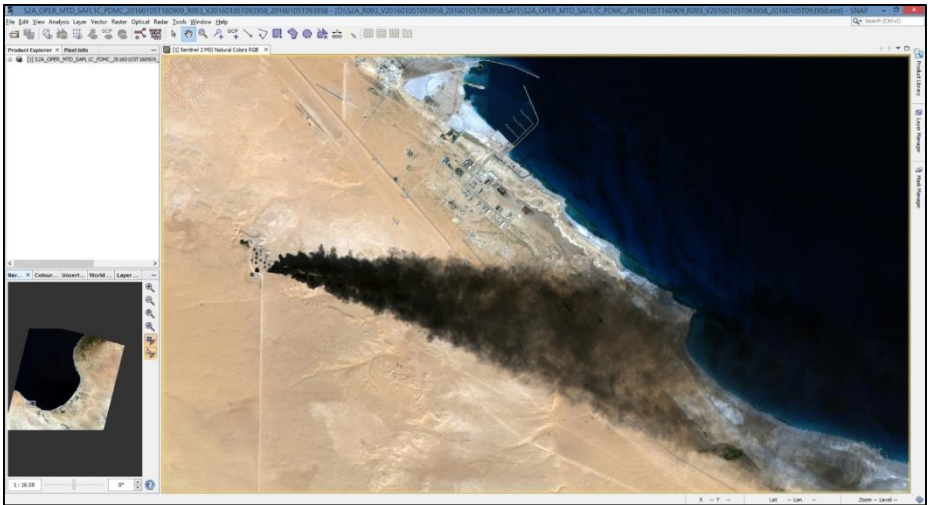
➔ Downloaded more than 250k times since the first version



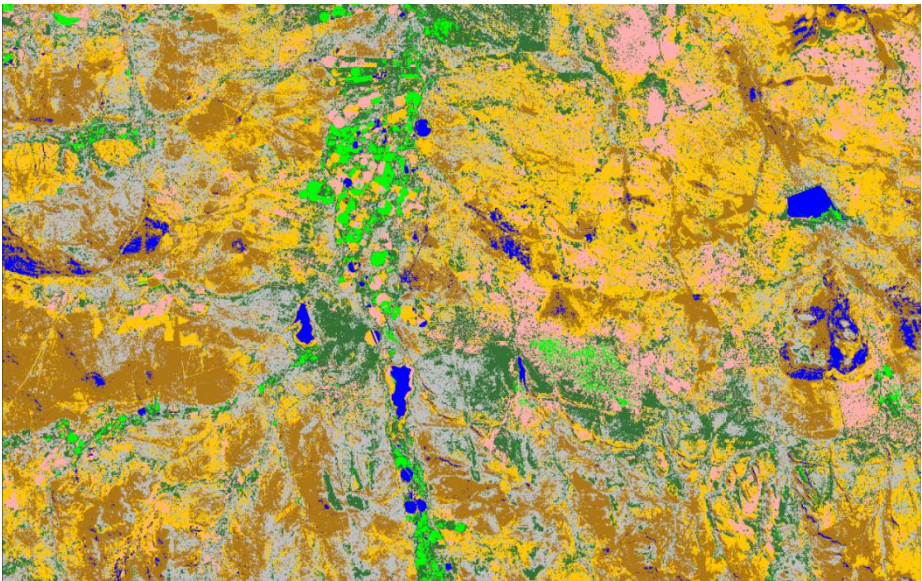
➔ Community of 20+k users: <http://step.esa.int> (maintained by CS RO)

SNAP Showcases

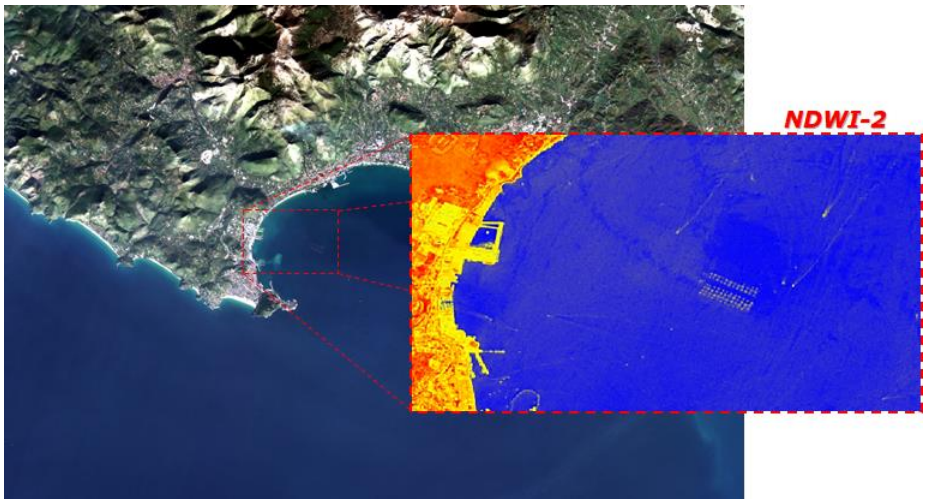
➔ Sentinel-2 Oil well fire (Libya 05.01.2016)



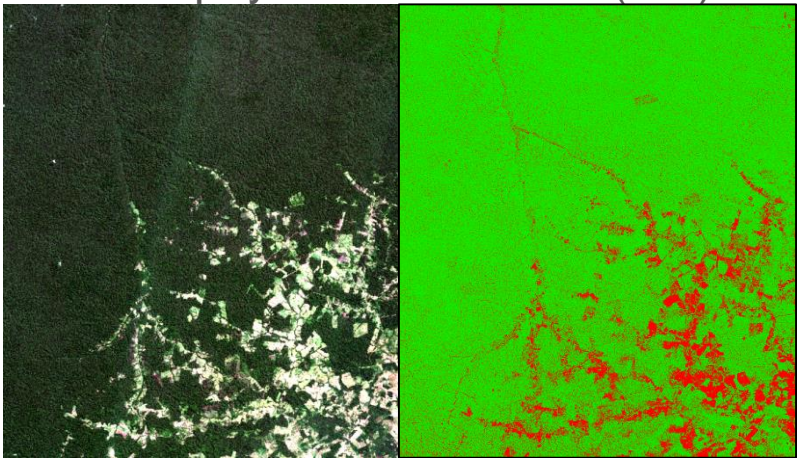
➔ Sentinel-2 Unsupervised Classification



➔ Sentinel-2 Aquaculture (Gaeta Gulf, Italy)



➔ Sentinel-2 Biophysical Processor (LAI)



➔ CS ROMANIA involvement:

› Sentinel-2 Toolbox



- Integration of third party mission products (RapidEye, Deimos, SPOT 1-7, Pleiades, WorldView, Kompsat)
- Integration of third party computing modules as plugins
- Radiometric indices processors
- Implementation of supervised classification algorithms
- Implementation of scientific processor modules (eg. Forrest Cover change)
- Cloud execution environment

› STEP 2.0



- Responsible of the <http://step.esa.int> toolboxes portal
- SNAP forum community animation
- Video tutorials for SNAP modules
- Showcase gallery

➔ Starting with 2017, our team became member of the SNAP Developer Forum (main developers of the SNAP platform)

➔ Current responsibility: SNAP new features for releases 7.0 to 10.0 (2020)



OPERATIONAL EO DATA PROCESSING FOR AGRICULTURE

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➔ Large product dimensions:

› Sentinel-2 (optical)

- 13 spectral bands
- mono-tile product has 100km x 100km @ 10m/pixel => 10980 x 10980 pixels / band

› Landsat-8 (optical)

- 11 spectral bands
- Single scene product has 180km x 180km @ 30m/pixel => 6000 x 6000 pixels / band

› Sentinel-1 (radar)

- 4 polarization bands
- Single frame has ~25000 x 18000 pixels / band

➔ Frequent revisit times:

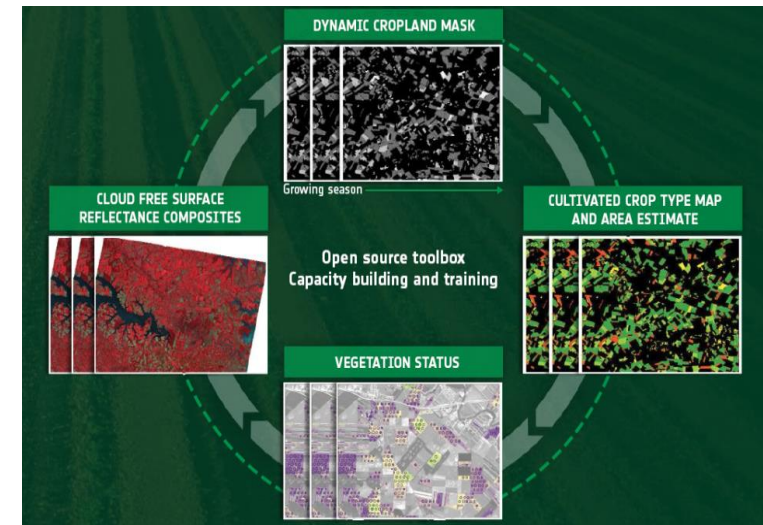
- › Sentinel-2: 5 days revisit at Equator, more frequent at higher latitudes
- › Sentinel-1: 6 days revisit
- › Landsat-8: 16 days revisit

➔ Large areas of interest (order of 10^4 - 6×10^5 km²)

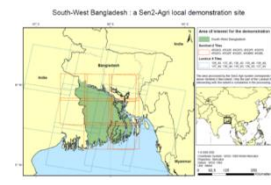
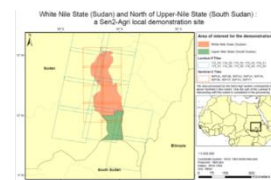
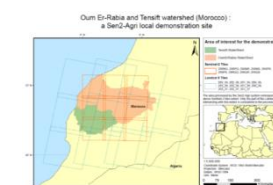
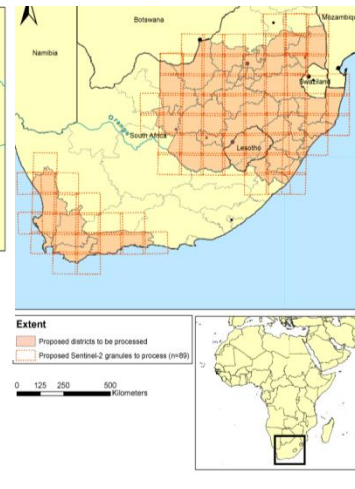
➔ Launched by ESA in February 2014 as part of the Data User Element Programme

➔ Innovative algorithms for

- › Cloud-free BOA reflectance composite
- › Vegetation status indicators
- › Dynamic cropland mask
- › Dynamic crop type map

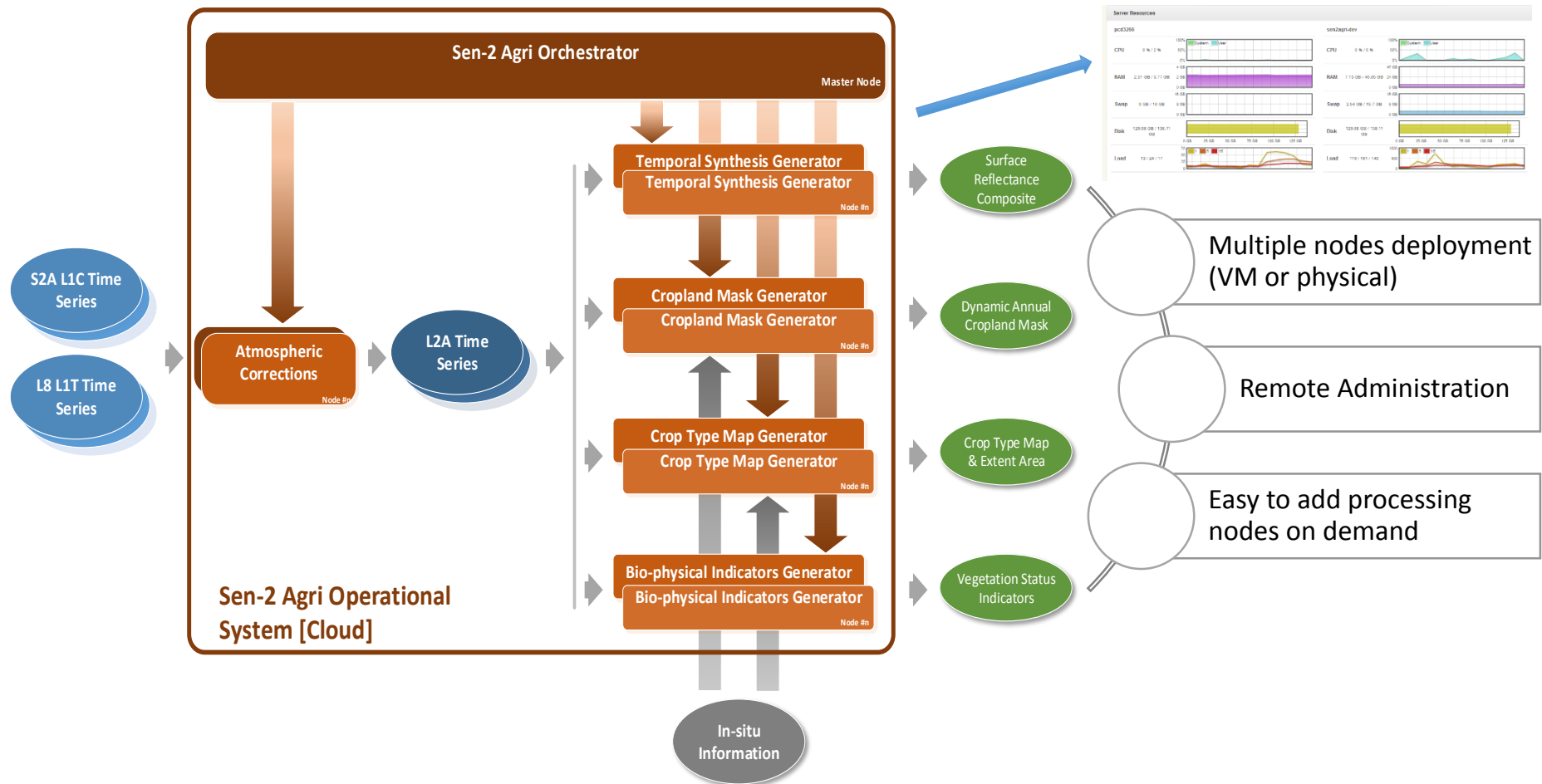


➔ 3 national sites and 9 local sites (300km x 300km)



Sentinel-2 for Agriculture

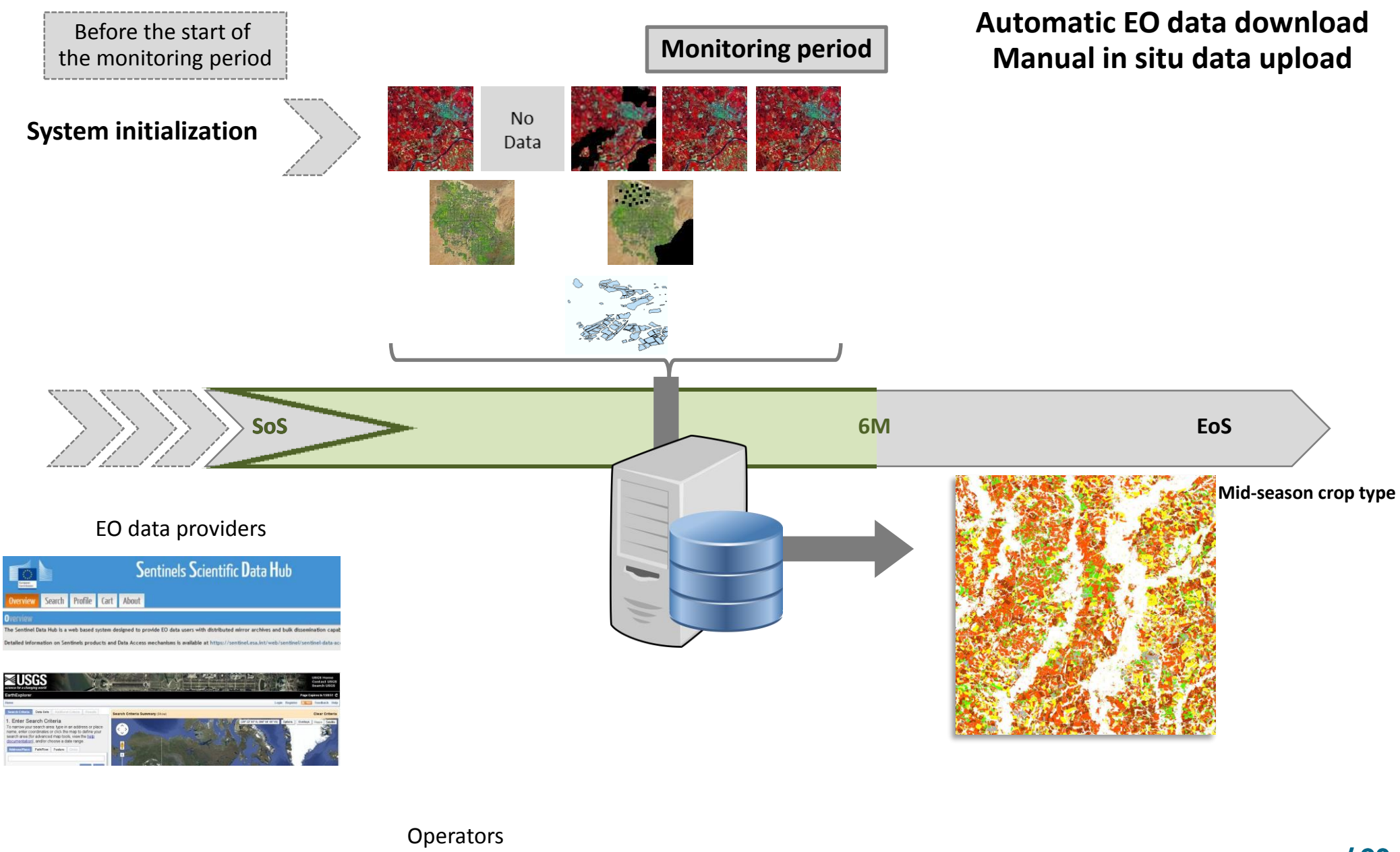
- ➔ A system designed to run in an automated mode and deliver agricultural products as the satellite images are ingested (near-real time)



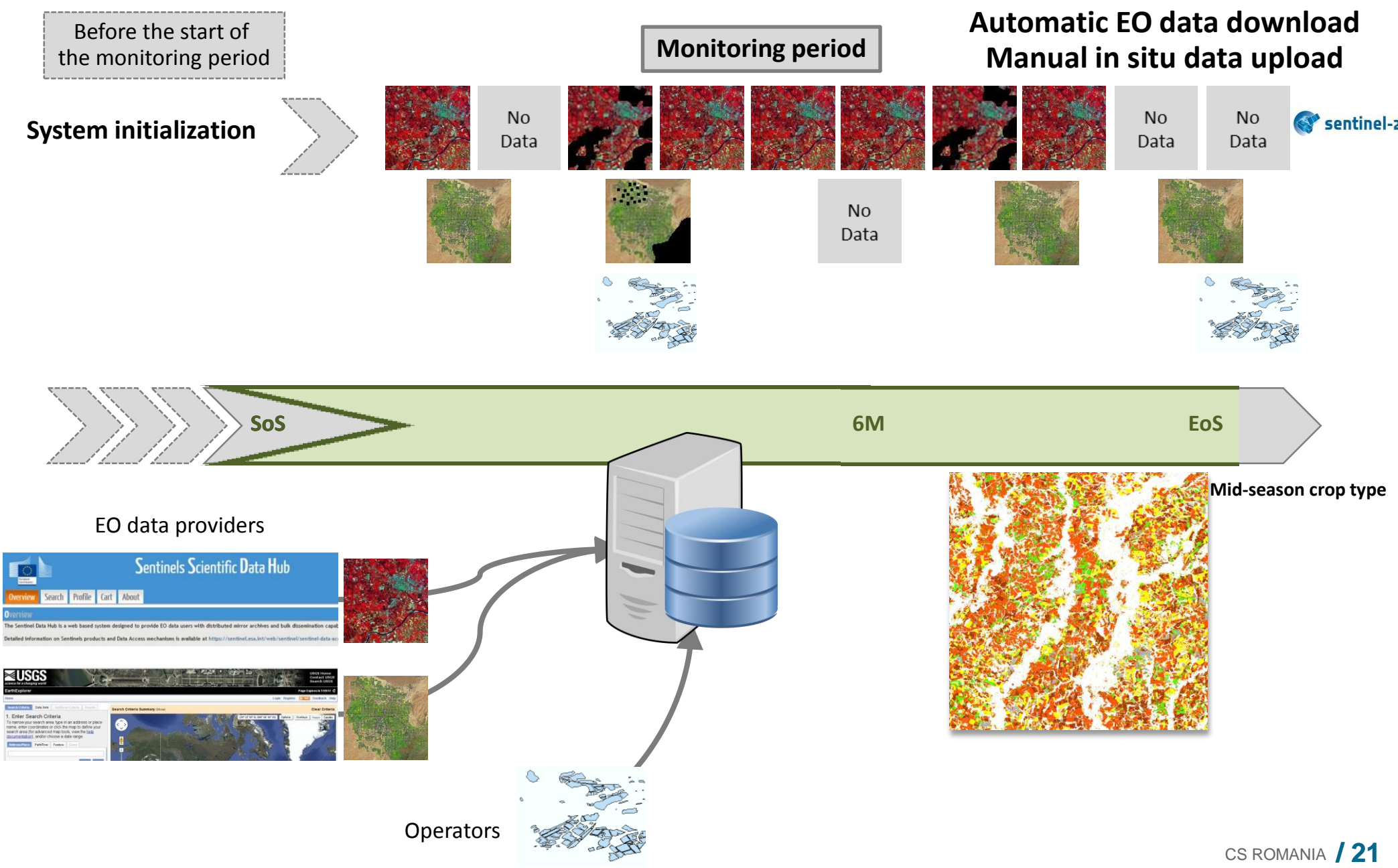
- ➔ Open-source fully automated processing system
- ➔ Development in C++ and Java
- ➔ Cluster-ready architecture (relying on SLURM)
- ➔ Currently in use in 50+ locations world-wide
- ➔ First national automatically produced crop map @ 10 m resolution (Ukraine in July 2016)
 - › ~120000 x 100000 (12 Gigapixels)



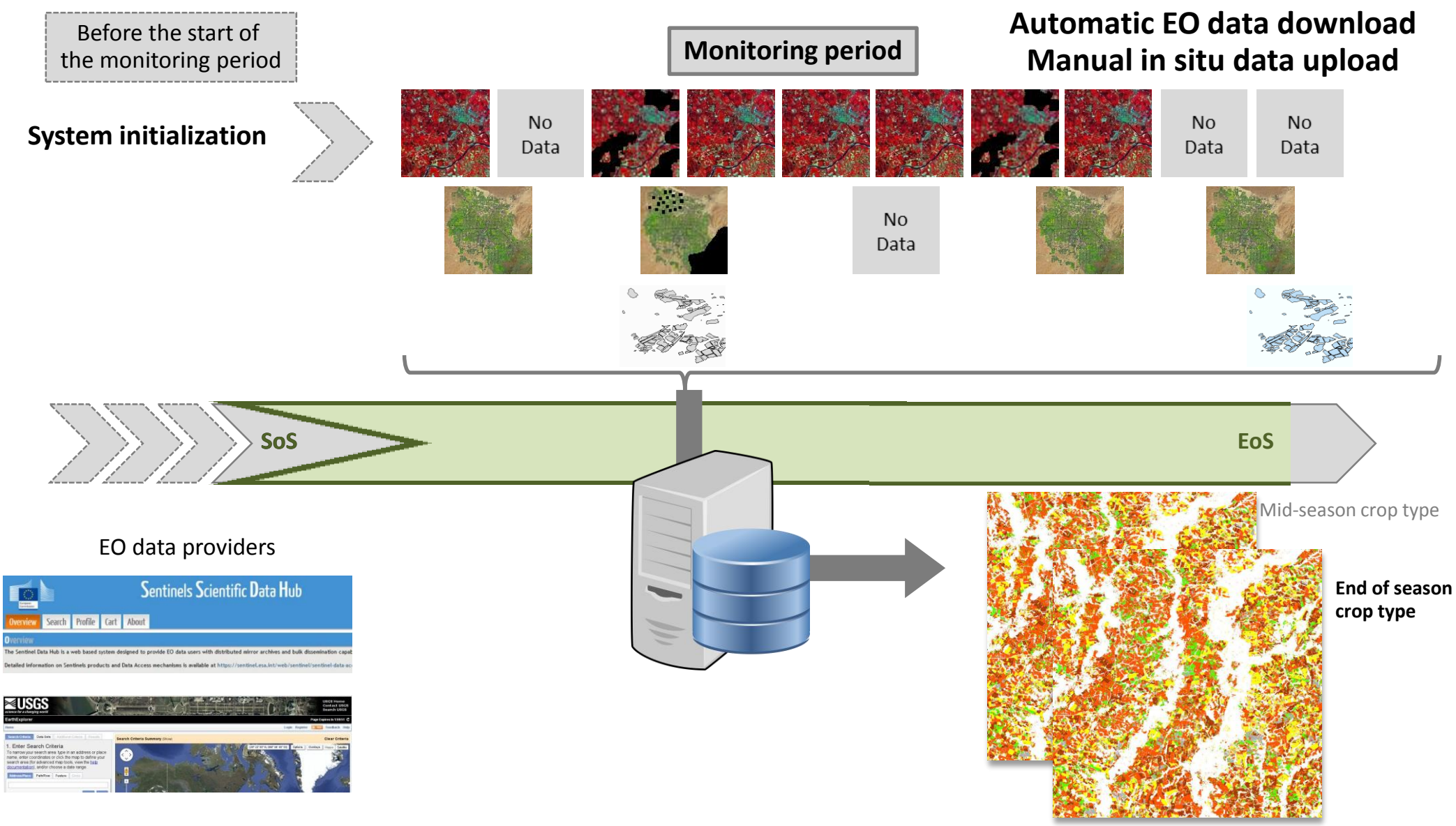
SEN2AGRI OPERATION FOR CROP TYPE MAP



SEN2AGRI OPERATION FOR CROP TYPE MAP



SEN2AGRI OPERATION FOR CROP TYPE MAP



Western Cape Province monitored by Sentinel 2 in 2016

Winter grain production region (South Africa)

June

July

August

September

October

November



Cape Town



→ AGRICULTURE

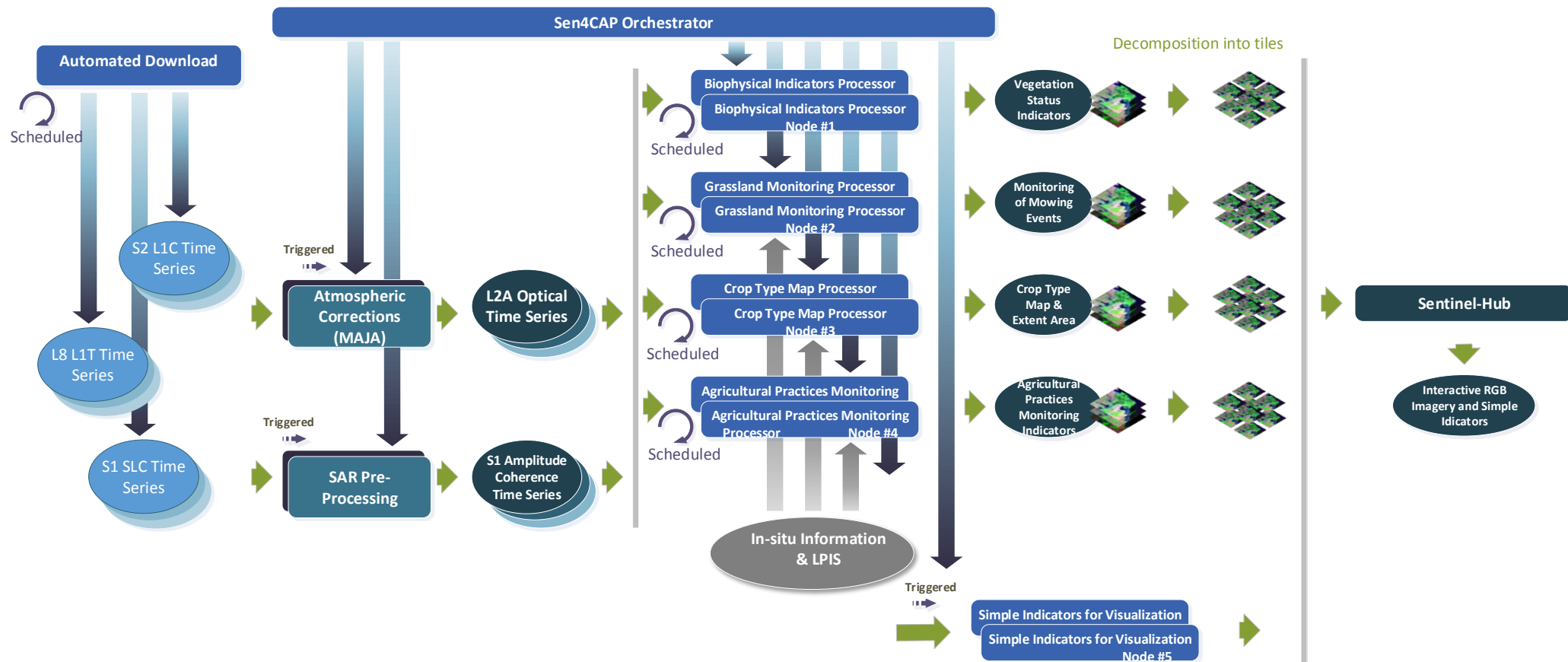
- ➔ Launched by ESA in July 2017
- ➔ Pilot for the future EC CAP monitoring plan, producing:
 - › more Vegetation Status Indicators
 - To give information about vegetation status and its growing condition
 - › Cultivated crop type maps
 - To discriminate crop types or crop type groups
 - › Agricultural Practices products
 - Identification of crop harvesting and ploughing of grasslands
 - Comparison of farmer declarations against EO data
 - › Grassland Monitoring products
 - Detect mowing events with data ranges at parcel level
 - Assess compliance with several CAP subsidy schemes
- ➔ Synergy of exploiting optical (Sentinel-2, Landsat-8) and radar (Sentinel-1) sensors
- ➔ Combine EO data with LPIS (cadaster) / GSAA (farmer declarations) national data

→ Sen4CAP pilot countries

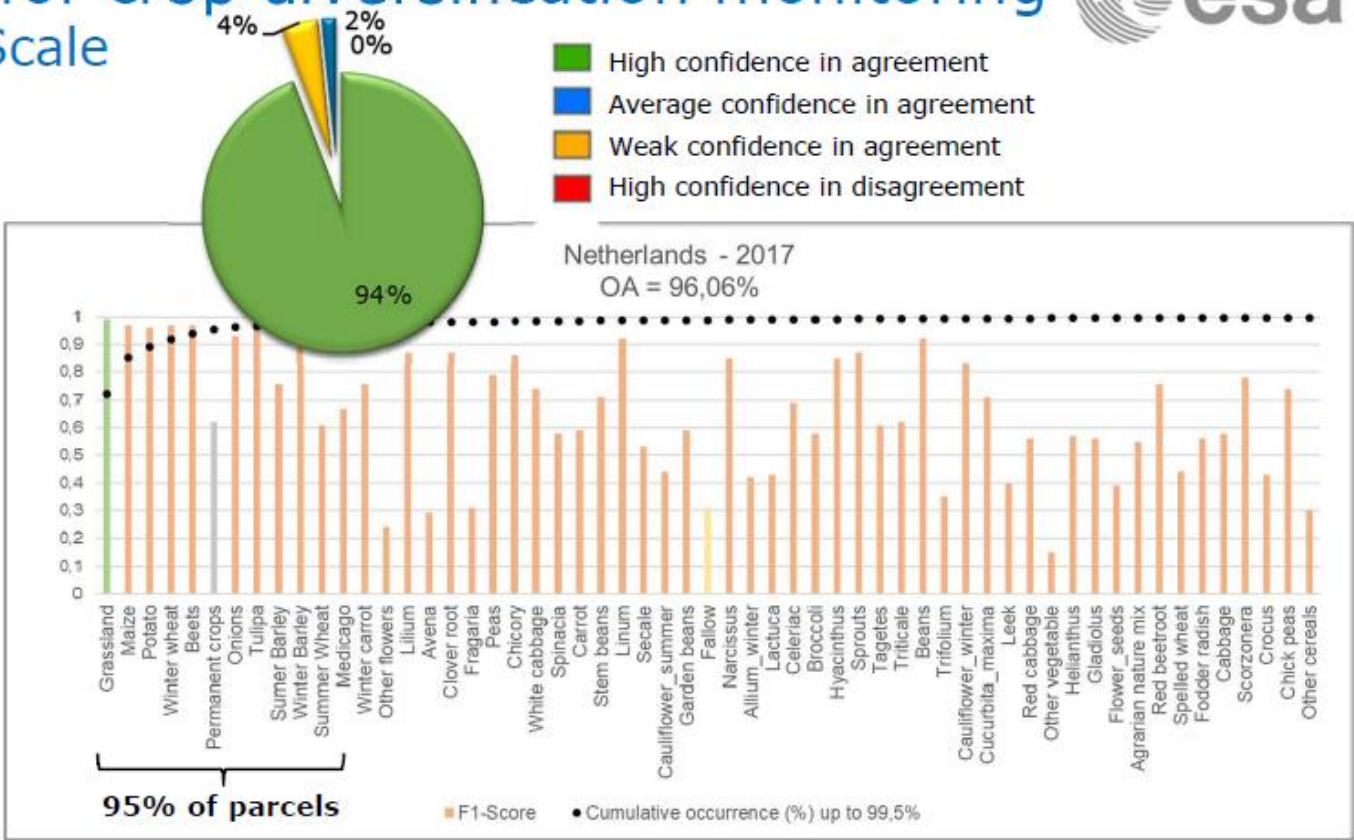
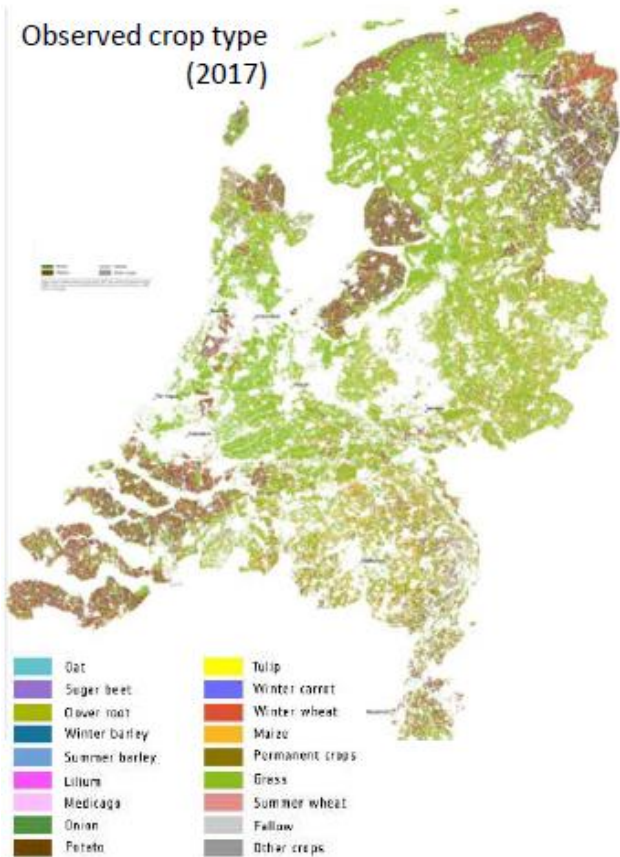


Sentinels for Common Agricultural Policy

- ➔ “Big brother” of the Sen2-Agri system
- ➔ Larger EO data volumes (~470 TB for pilot countries only for 2018-2019)



Crop type mapping for crop diversification monitoring Netherlands - National Scale



Full Resolution Visualization Online:
http://www.esa.int/spaceinimages/Images/2018/05/Crop_map

Preliminary 2018 results Grassland mowing detection - Lithuania



From National to European scale



	Czech Republic	Italy	Europe (indicative)
Input EO data (2018-2019)	28 TB	100 TB	2 PB
Output L2 data (2018-2019)	34 TB	123 TB	2 PB
Output L3 data (2018-2019)	14 TB	50 TB	1 PB
Processing & pre-processing resources (ongoing)	16 cores, 128 GB	32 cores, 256 GB	500 cores, 4 TB
Distribution resources (ongoing)	8 cores, 64 GB	16 cores, 96 GB	50 cores, 352 TB



TAO: MULTI-PURPOSE PROCESSING FRAMEWORK

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➔ What is TAO?

- › A framework for **integrating** in an uniform way existing heterogeneous **EO processing toolboxes** (such as OTB, SNAP, GDAL, etc.)
- › A framework for **querying and retrieving EO products** from various sources (SciHub, AWS, PEPS, USGS, etc.)
- › A framework for building scientific **workflows**
- › A framework for **distributing the execution** of processing components across many machines



With as little IT knowledge as possible

... and **Open-Source!**



Wrappers (software components):

- Define **how to invoke** an executable



- Docker containers are used for deployment of:

- **System images** for toolboxes
- **Support images** for user-defined script execution (Python, R, ...)

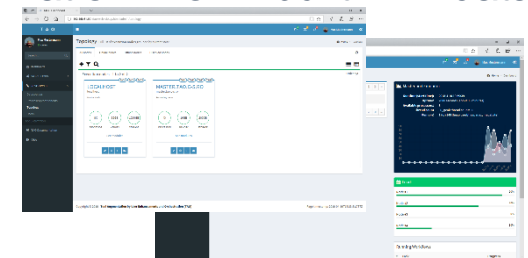




Two graphical (web) interfaces:

- **Administration interface**

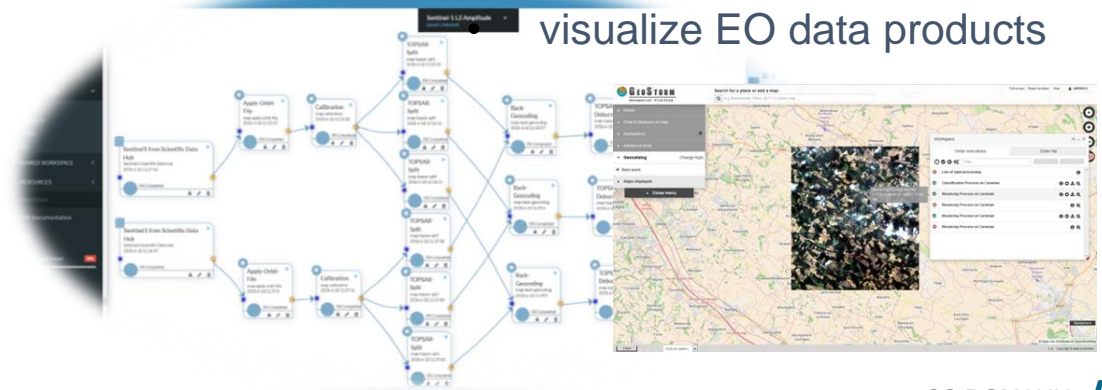
- management of platform users
- management of processing components
- management of execution nodes
- parametrization of built-in data sources

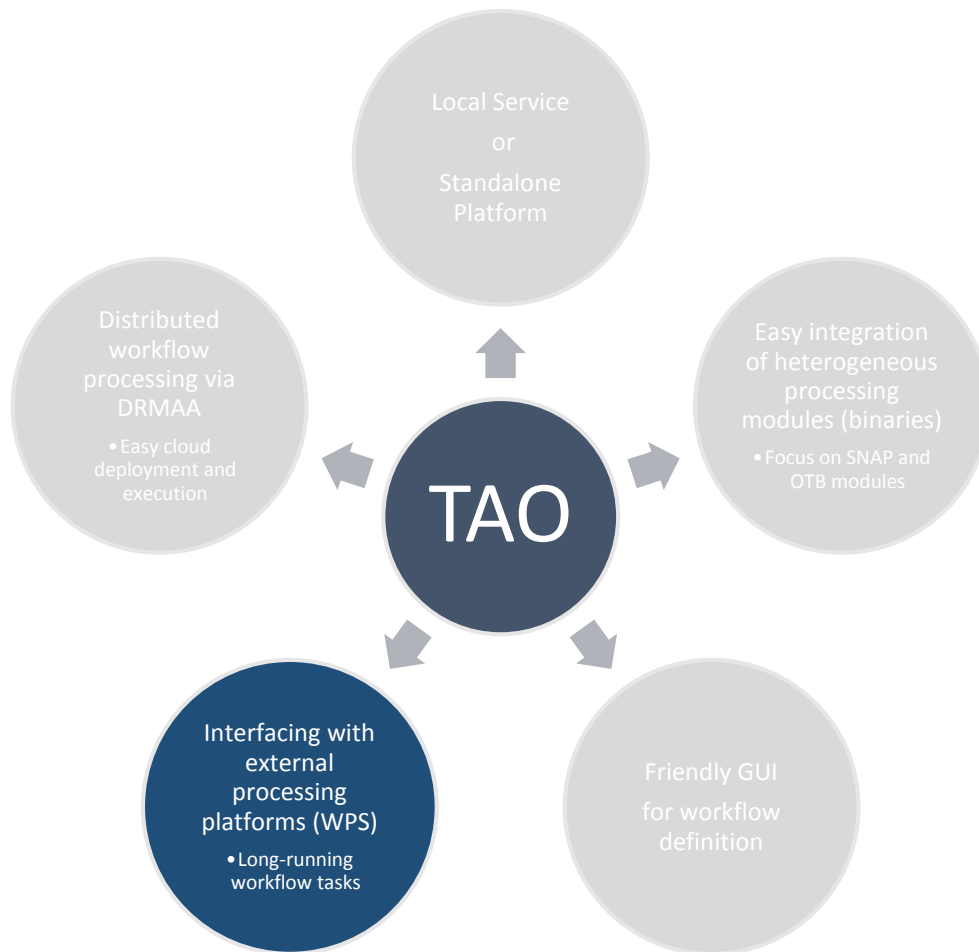


- **User interface**

- login into platform
- access owned resources from catalogue and see the dashboard
- add, execute and follow status of workflows

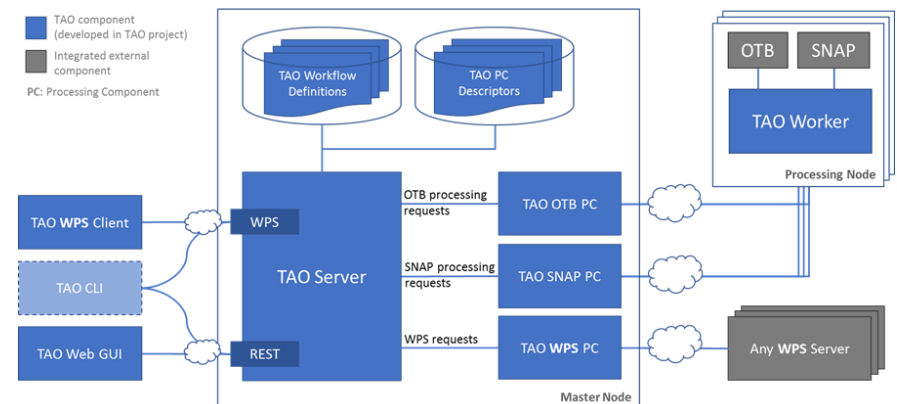
visualize EO data products

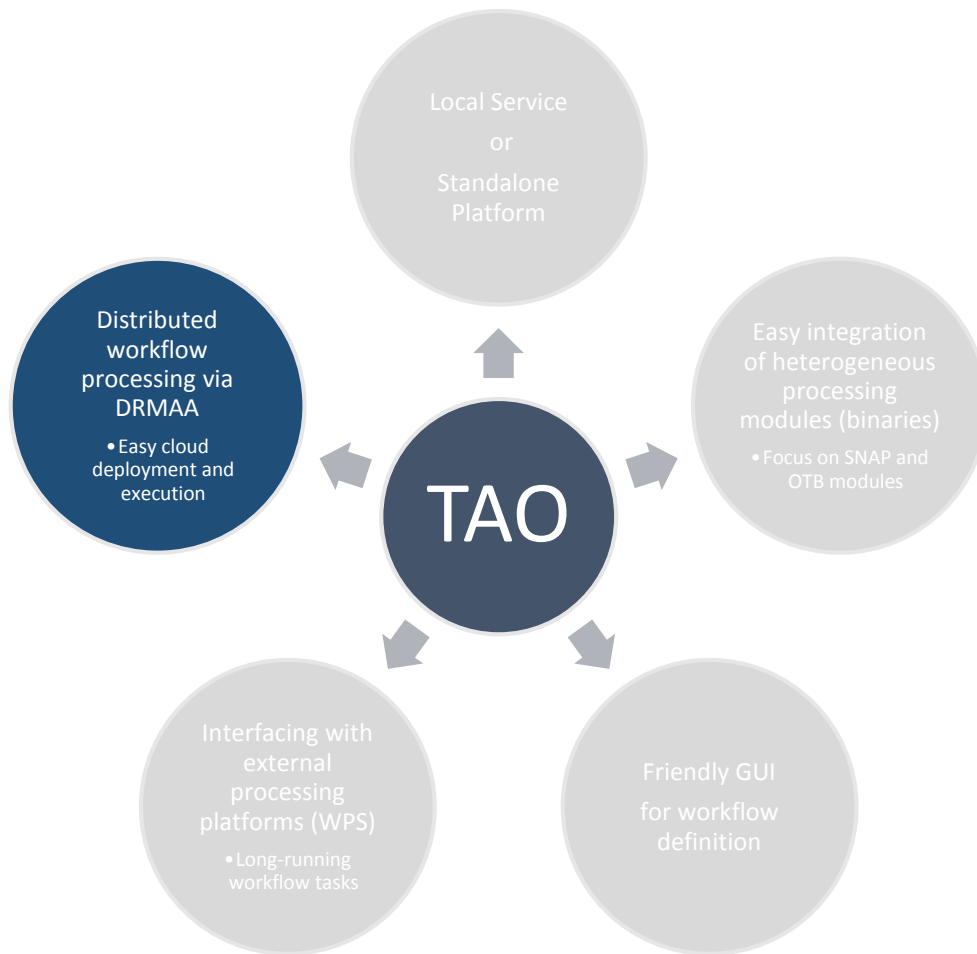




Two-way interfacing:

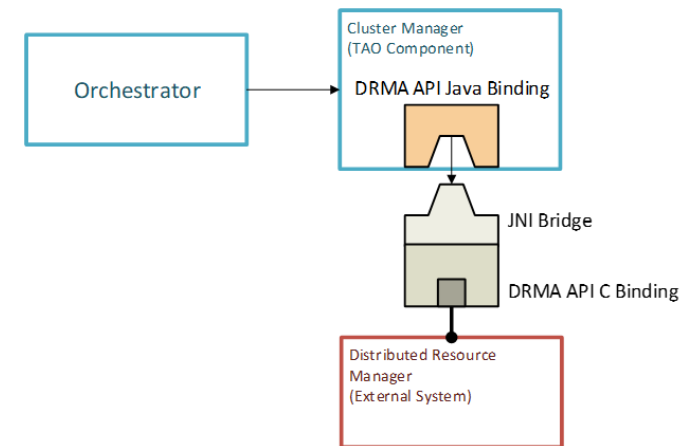
- **TAO WPS Server**
 - Allows incoming requests
 - OGC WPS compliant
- **TAO WPS Processing Component**
 - Performs requests to external WPS interfaces
 - OGC WPS-client compliant

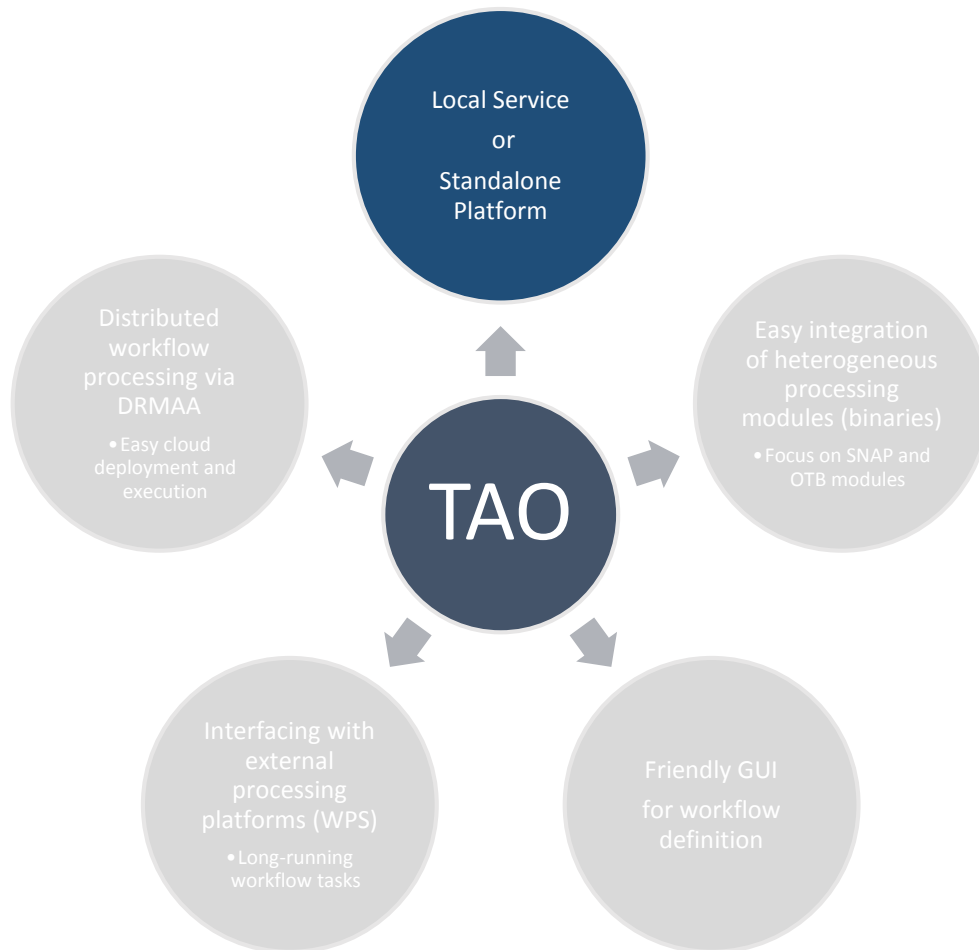




DRMAA (Distributed Resource Management API) – “standard” in the cluster computing world

- **DRMAA-compliant plugins** for:
 - Torque
 - SLURM
 - SSH invocation
 - Local process invocation

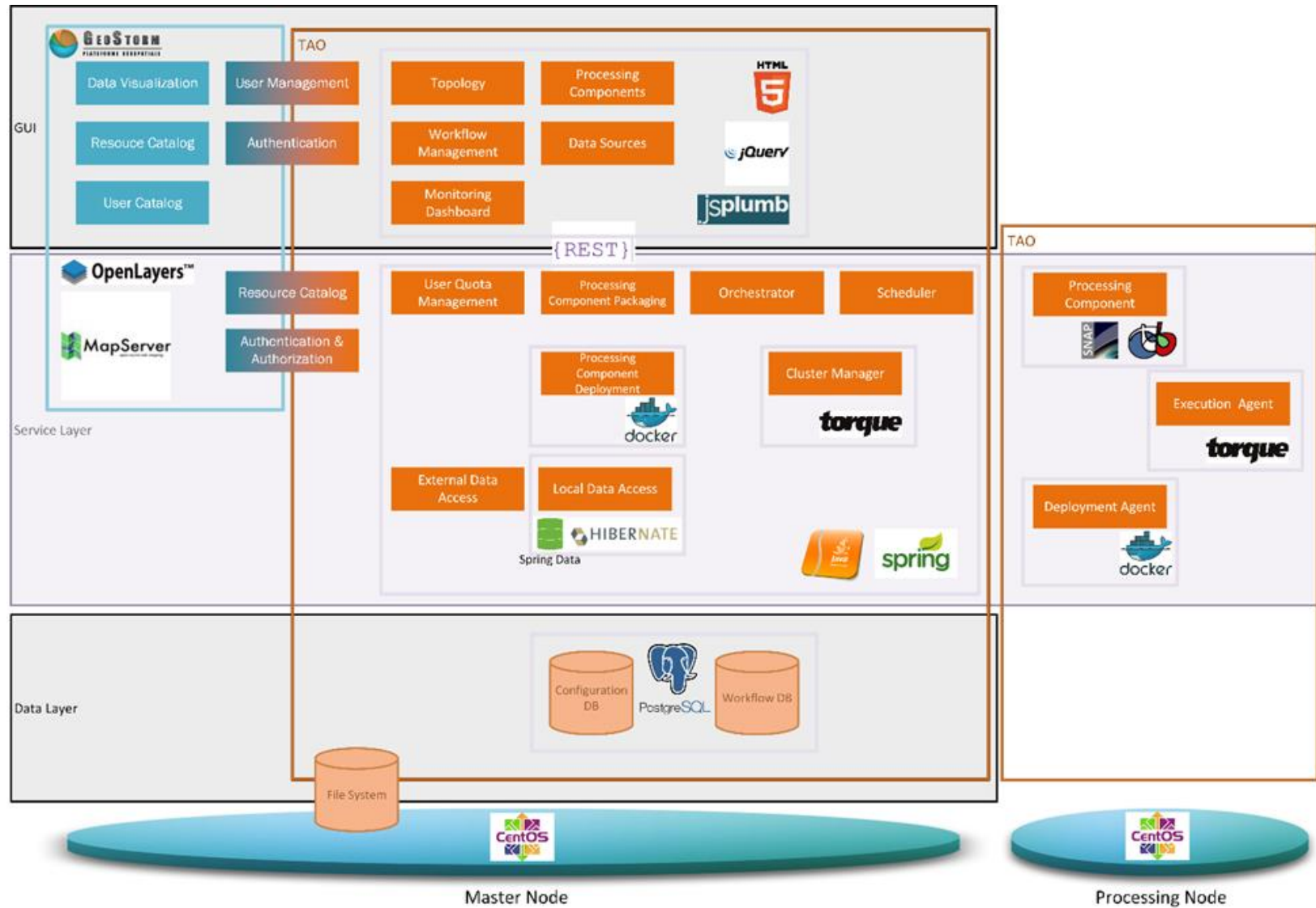




The TAO framework allows two deployment modes:

- **Standalone mode** where only a set of core components are deployed allowing execution of orchestrated workflows from an external toolbox that does not possess orchestration
- **Platform mode** where the full platform is deployed, allowing users management, resource catalogue and distributed execution on multiple nodes via topology management

➔ Technology stack



THANK YOU!

