



University of
Zurich ^{UZH}

Department of Geography



Google Earth Engine: A cloud infrastructure for Earth observation applications

Swisstopo Colloquium, Wabern

23 March 2018

Dr. Philip Jörg, NPOC @ RSL

npoc@geo.uzh.ch





University of
Zurich^{UZH}

Department of Geography



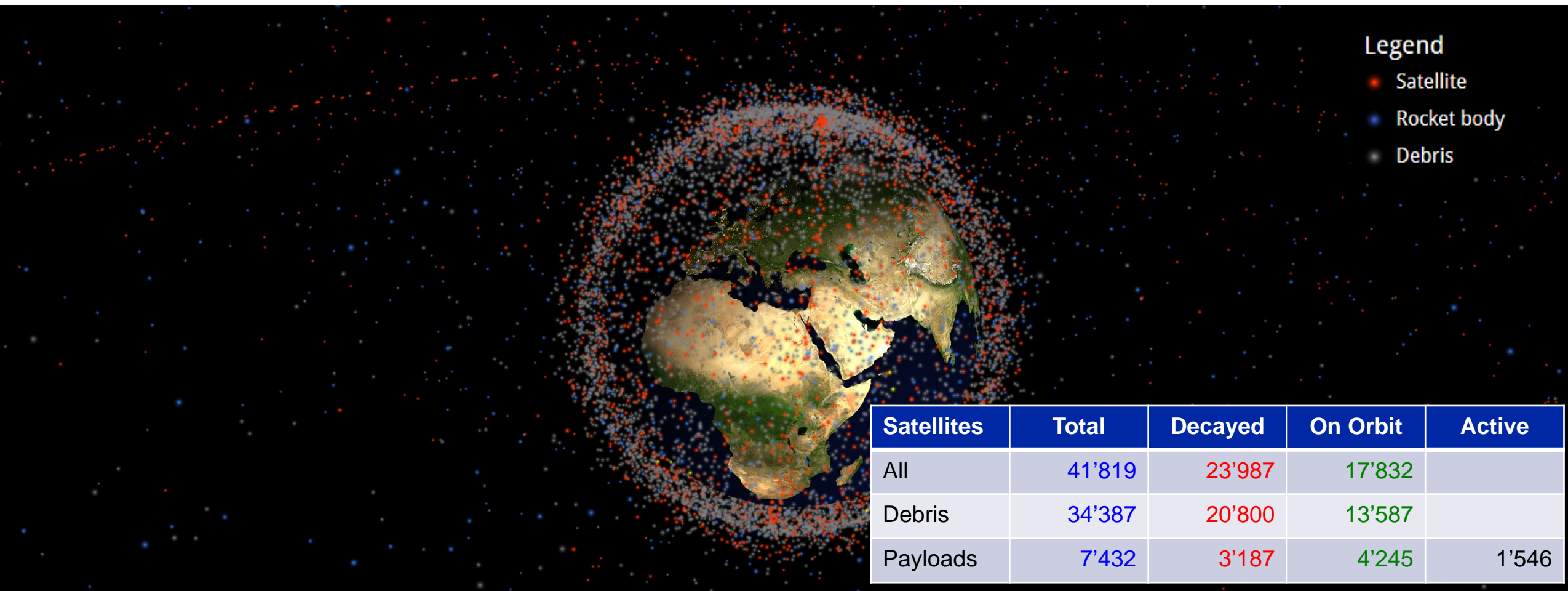
Changing focus: from single satellites & scenes to...



ESA



...collecting “big data” - from space!





Content

- Introduction Google Earth Engine (GEE)
- The power of cloud computing
- Some application cases with examples and demonstrations:
 1. Hydrology
 2. Forestry
 3. Agriculture
 4. Climate
- Limitations/criticism



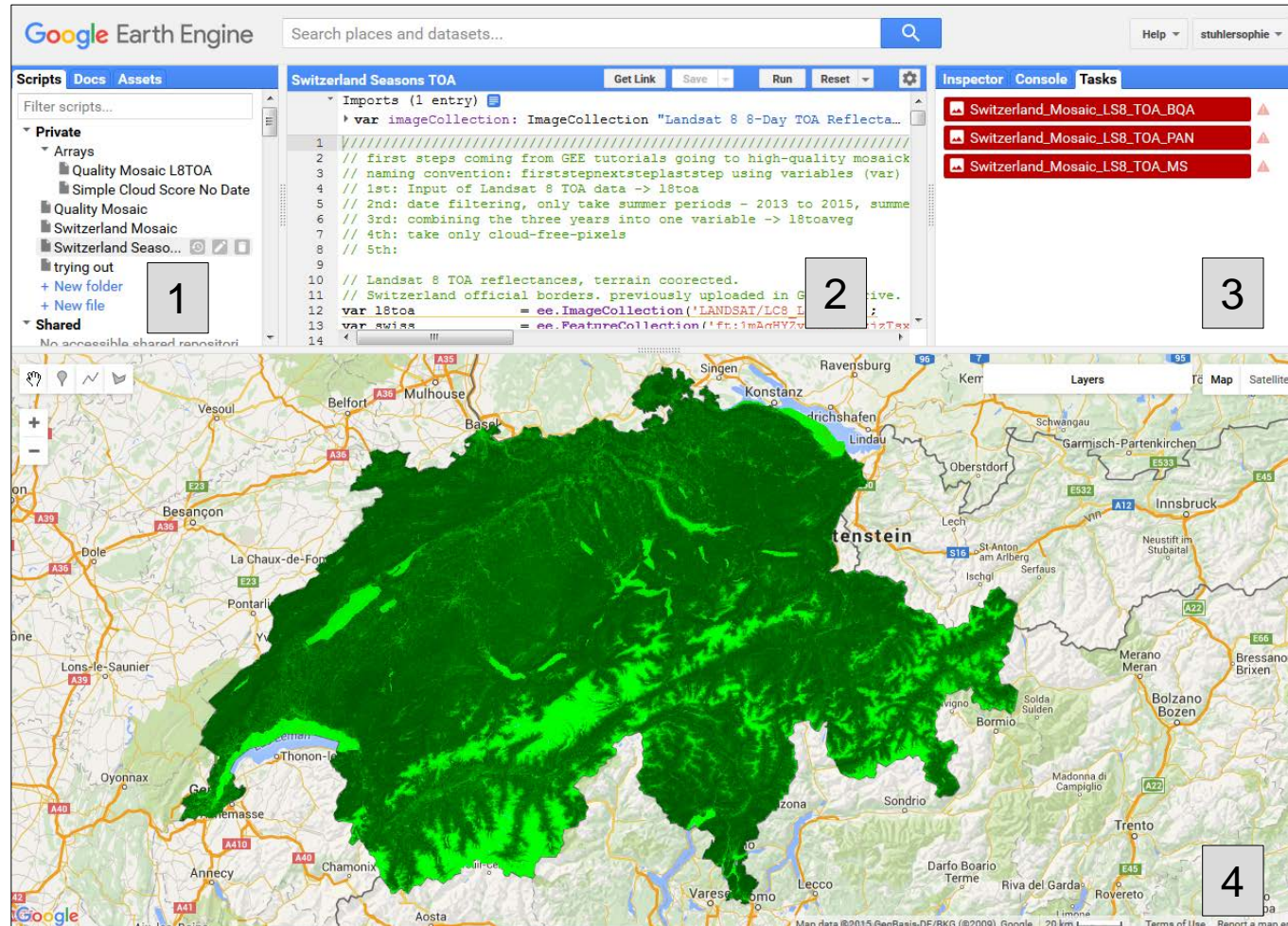


Working with big data: Remote sensing and cloud computing

- The Google Earth Engine (GEE) is a multi-petabyte geospatial data archive and parallel processing infrastructure allowing planetary-scale analysis.
 - It combines freely available EO and other geospatial data sets: all of Landsat, Sentinels, MODIS, DEMs, land cover maps, demographic maps, and you may upload own raster or vector data sets.
 - GEE provides a data explorer and a JavaScript or Python based application programming interface (API). It is intended for scientists, not software engineers - which is good news!
- No more downloading tons of data sets and processing locally! Only export the results.
- It's fast & relatively easy to master with guidance provided by the GEE.
- Very high potential in the future of remote sensing (also with Amazon AWS and similar).

Sign up for free: signup.earthengine.google.com

Remote sensing cloud computing: Google Earth Engine API



1) Algorithms, Assets

2) Code: JavaScript (Python)

3) Metadata, Inspector

4) Live Visualisation

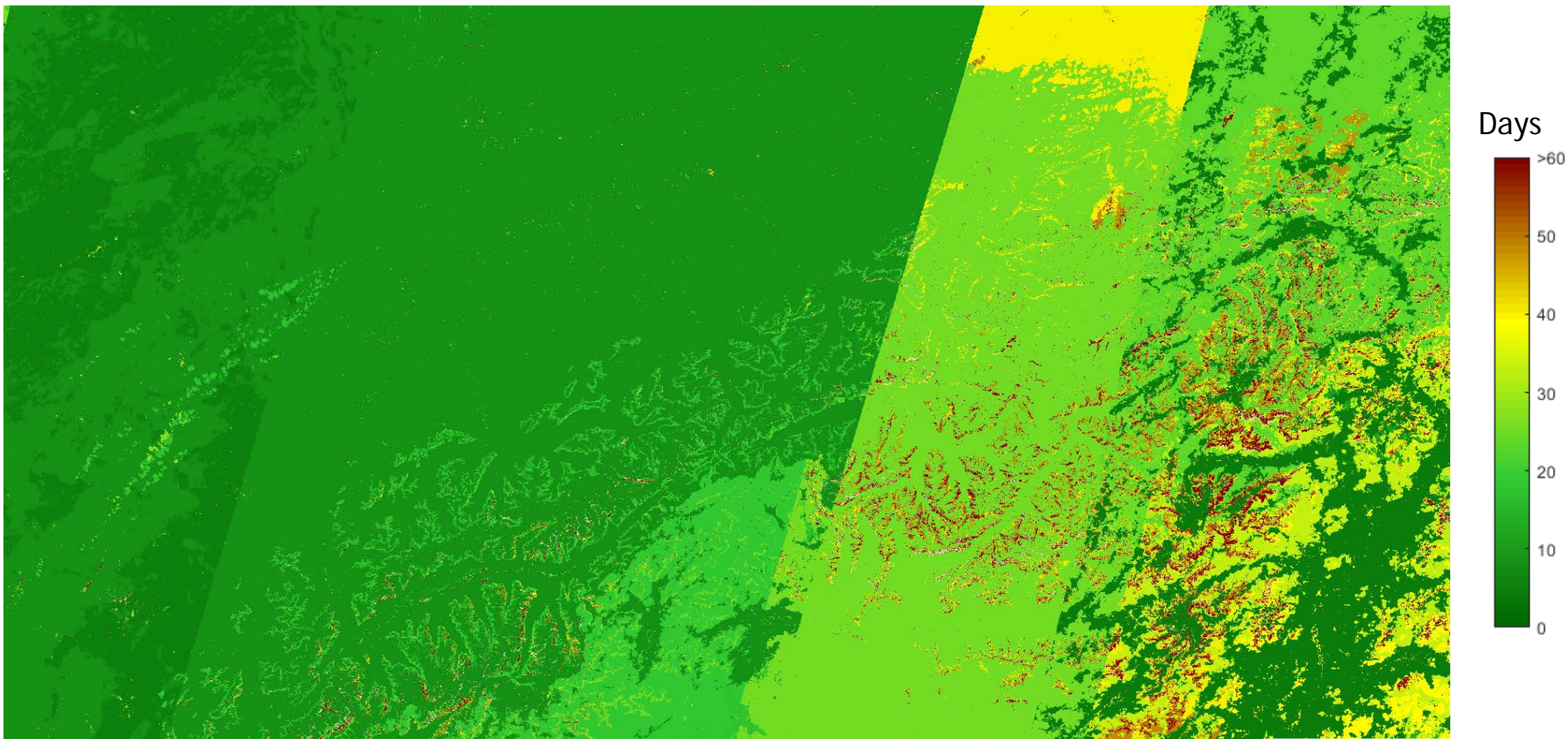


This is not a satellite image!





...the data stems from different “pixel ages”



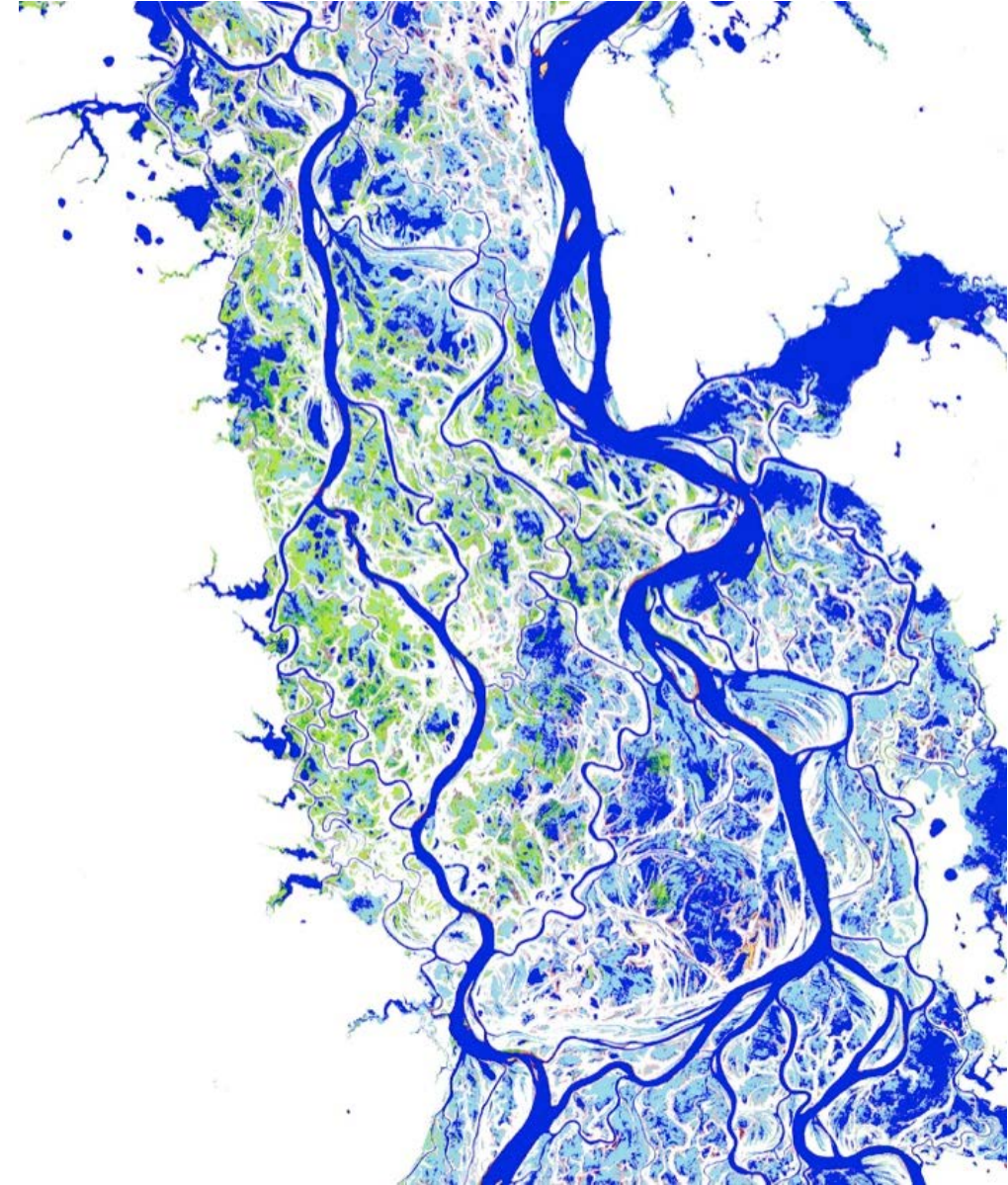


University of
Zurich ^{UZH}

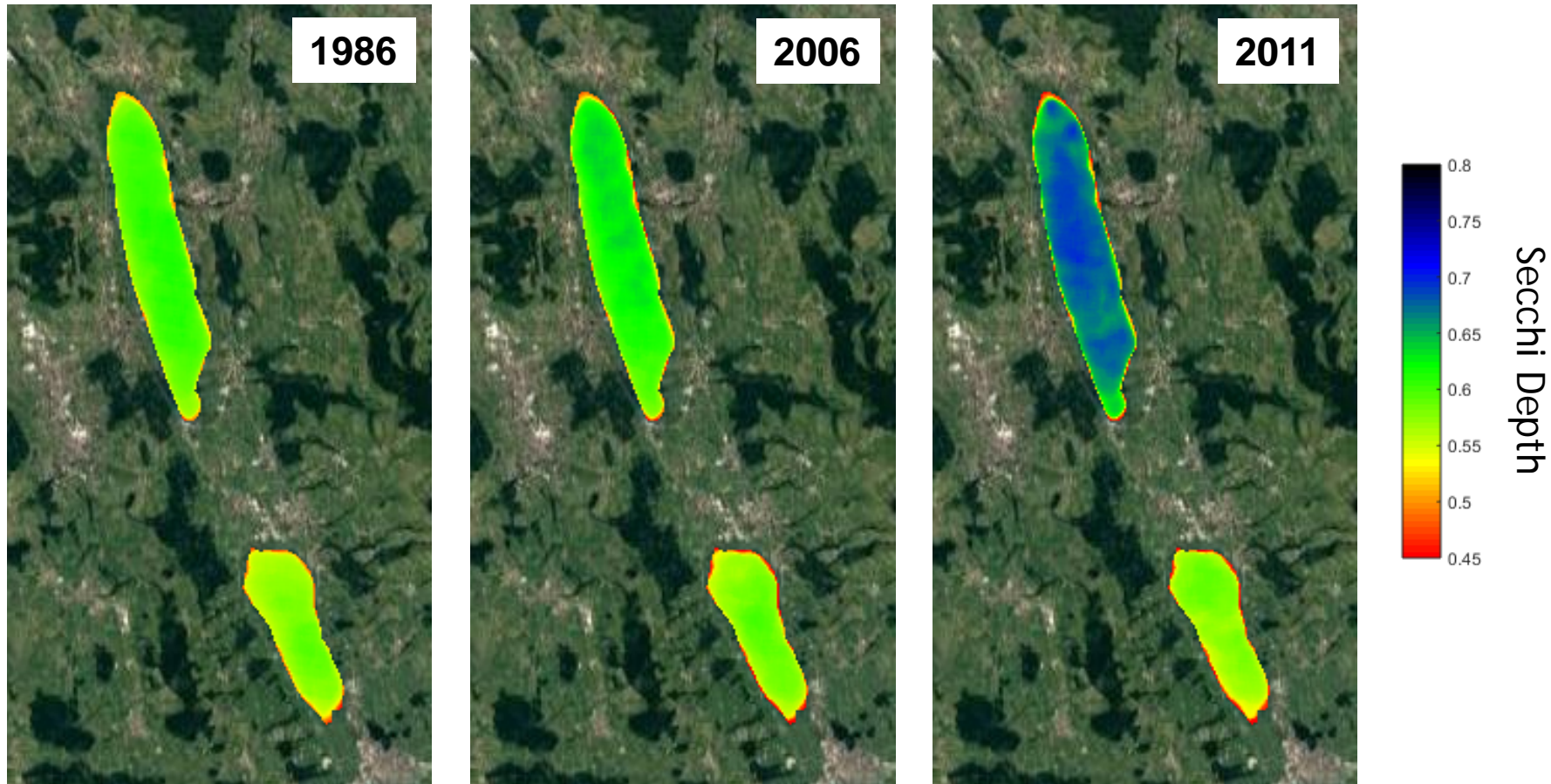
Department of Geography



Examples: Hydrology



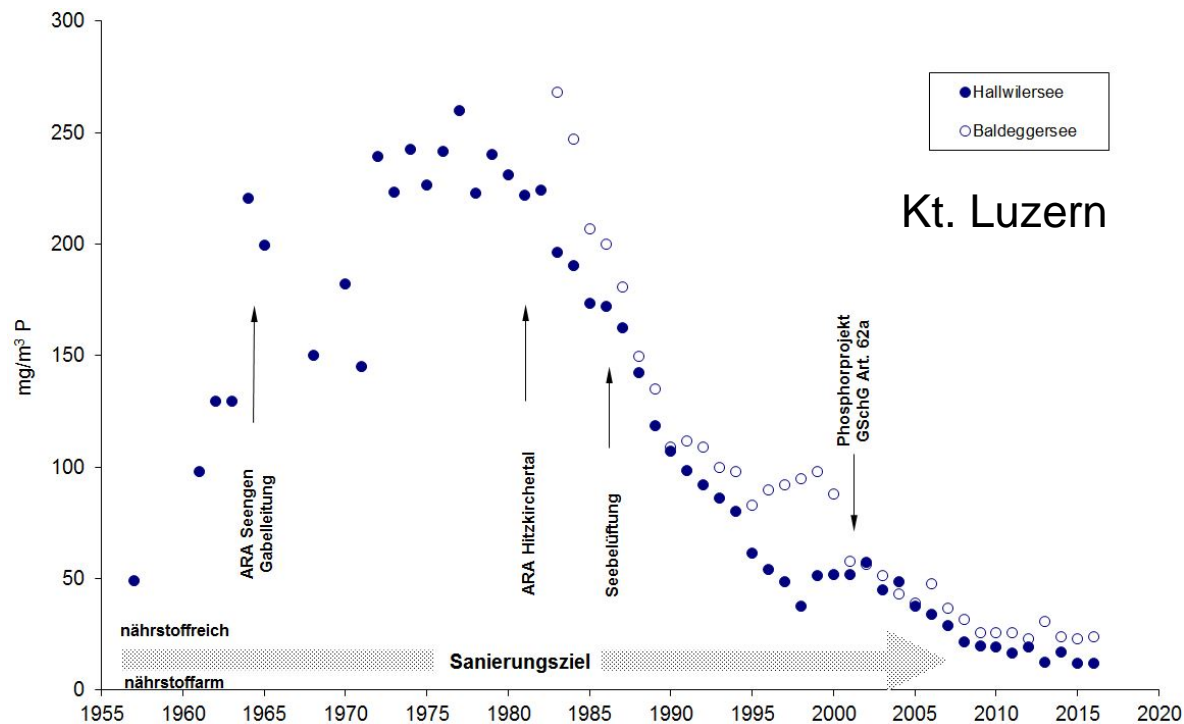
Secchi depth - water quality indicator



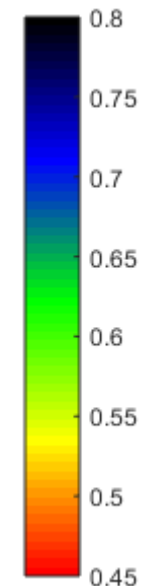
Kt. Luzern

Data: Landsat 5 Surface Reflectance. Summer 1986, 2006, 2011

Secchi depth - water quality indicator

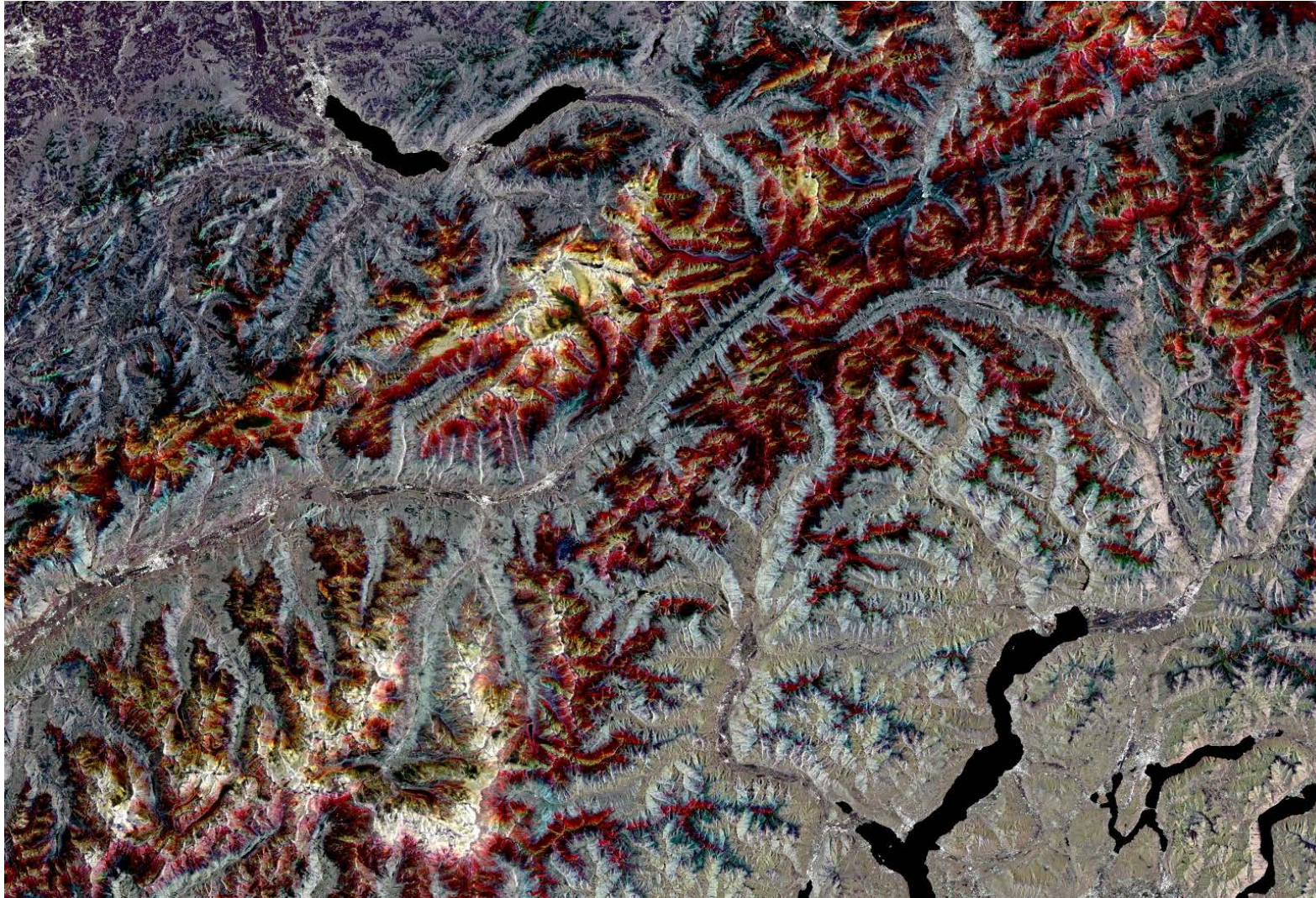


Secchi Depth



- Both lakes are artificially ventilated, but only Hallwilersee shows an increased transparency!
- Remote sensing data should always be verified with independent data!

Water applications: Snow melt and agriculture



Copernicus Sentinel-1 RADAR data product

- Mosaics of ascending and descending node data
- Each mosaic shows amplitudes, averaged over 18 days
- Amplitude is mostly a product of surface roughness and moisture
- Colours are provided by combining three periods of time:

RED: March 2017

GREEN: April 2017

BLUE: May 2017

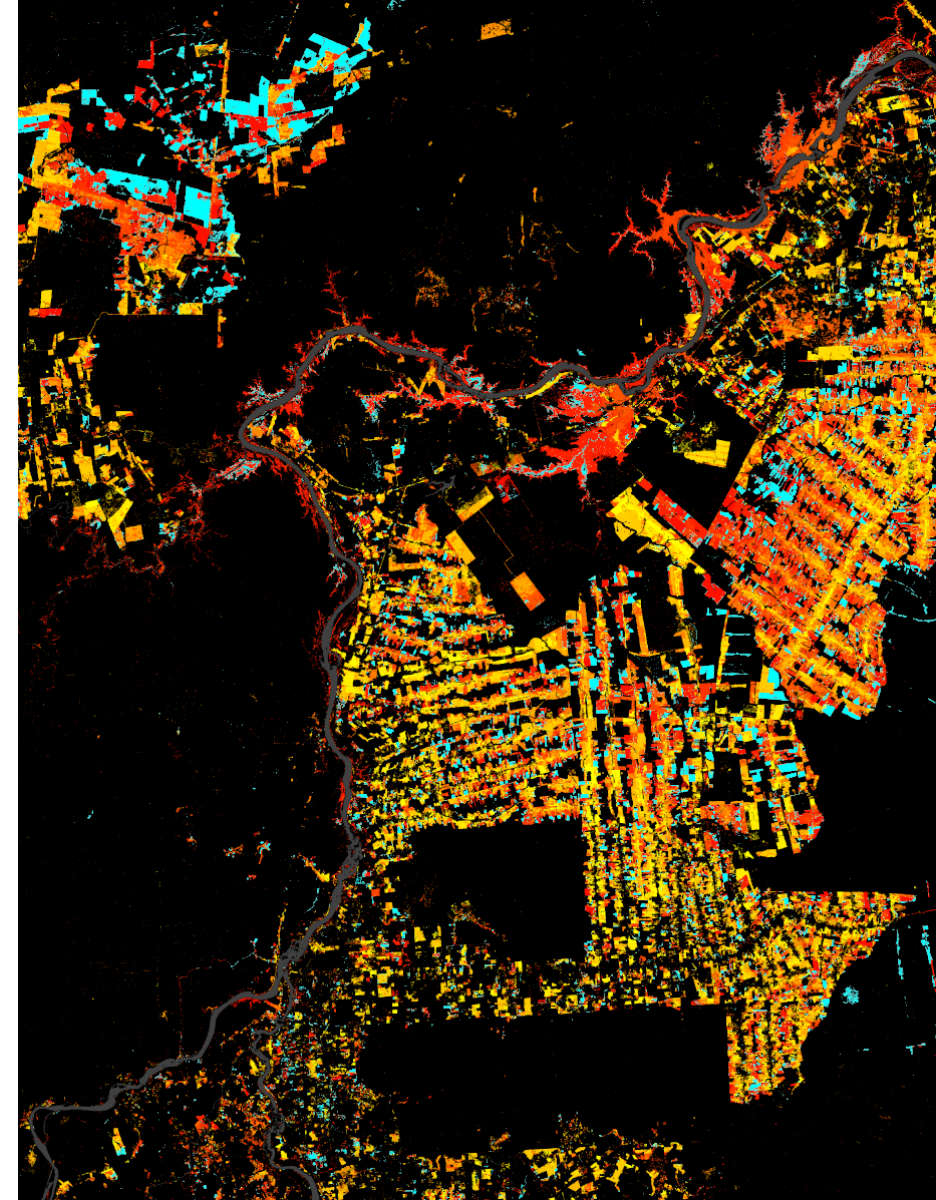


University of
Zurich^{UZH}

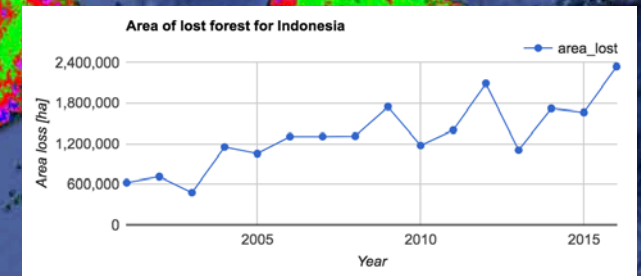
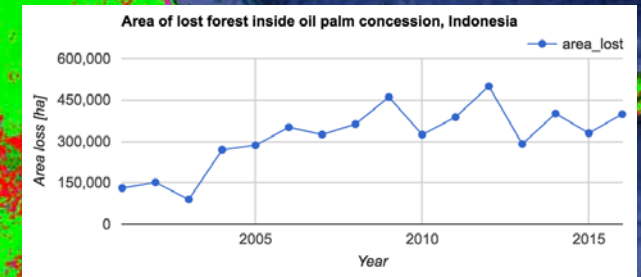
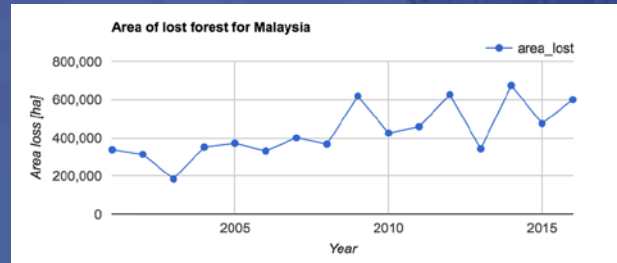
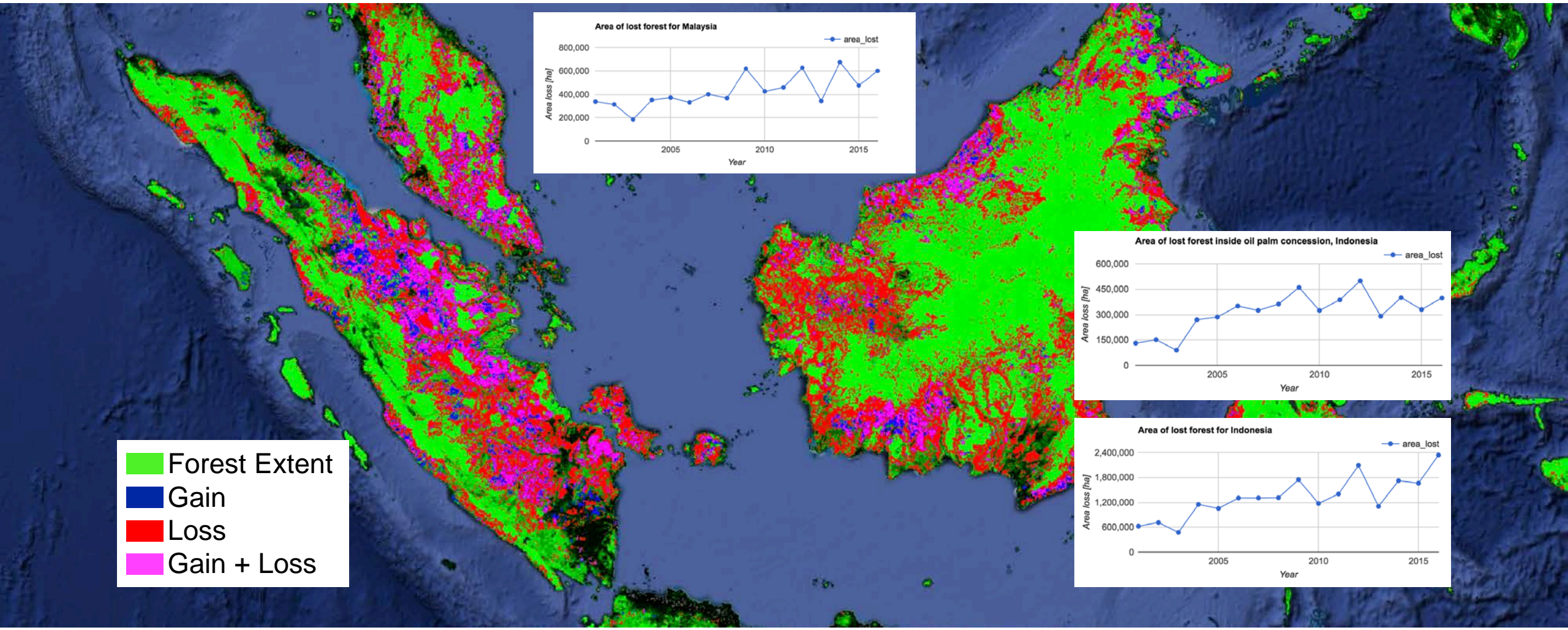
Department of Geography



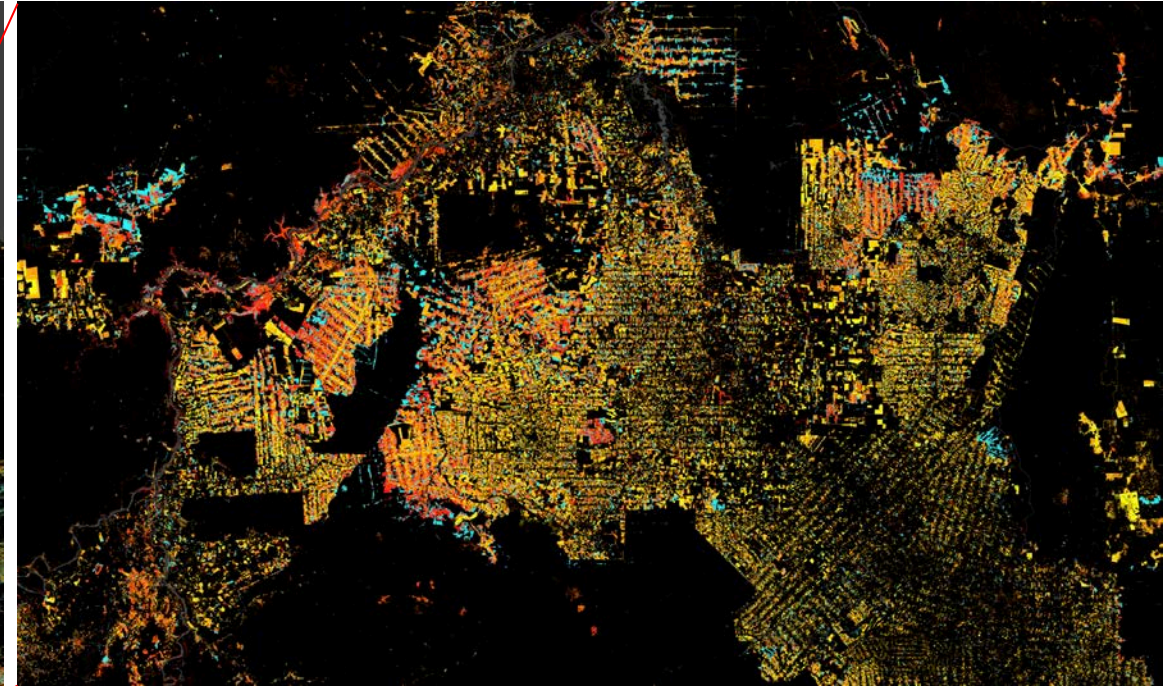
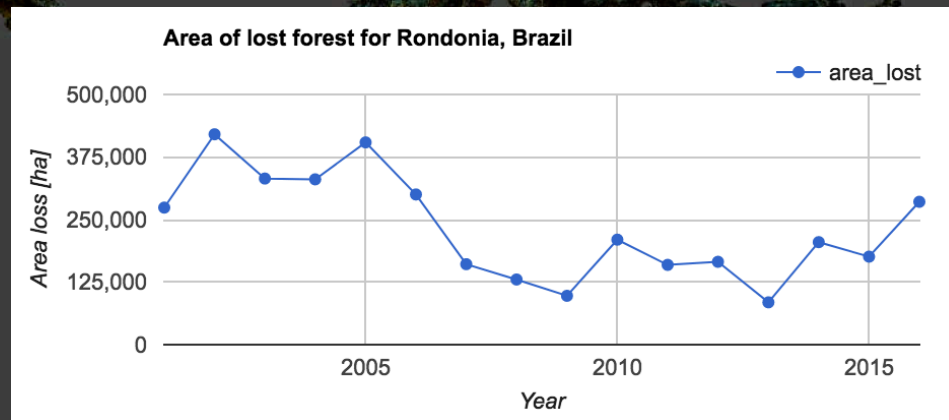
Examples: Forestry



Deforestation/palm oil plantations in Indonesia & Malaysia

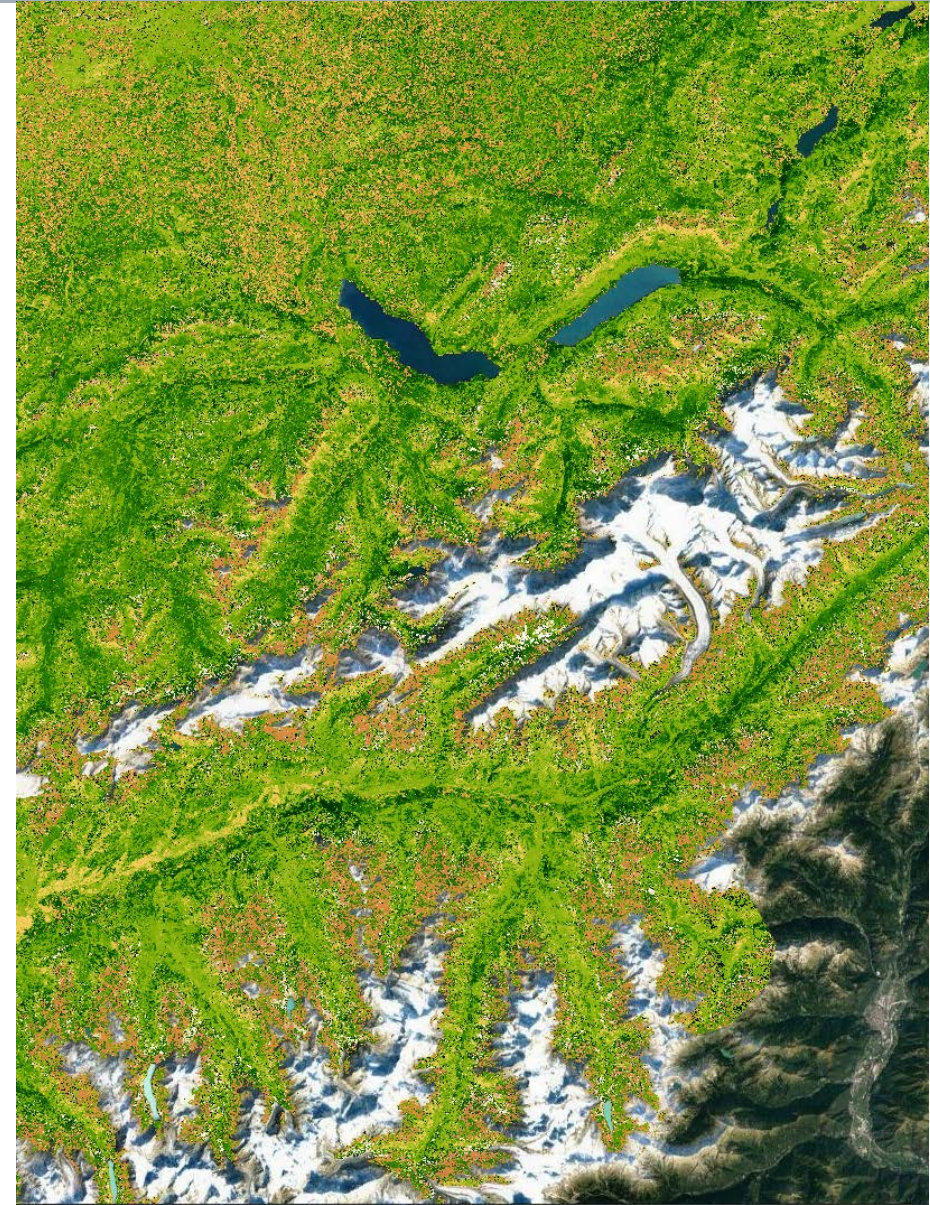


Deforestation Rondonia, Brazil

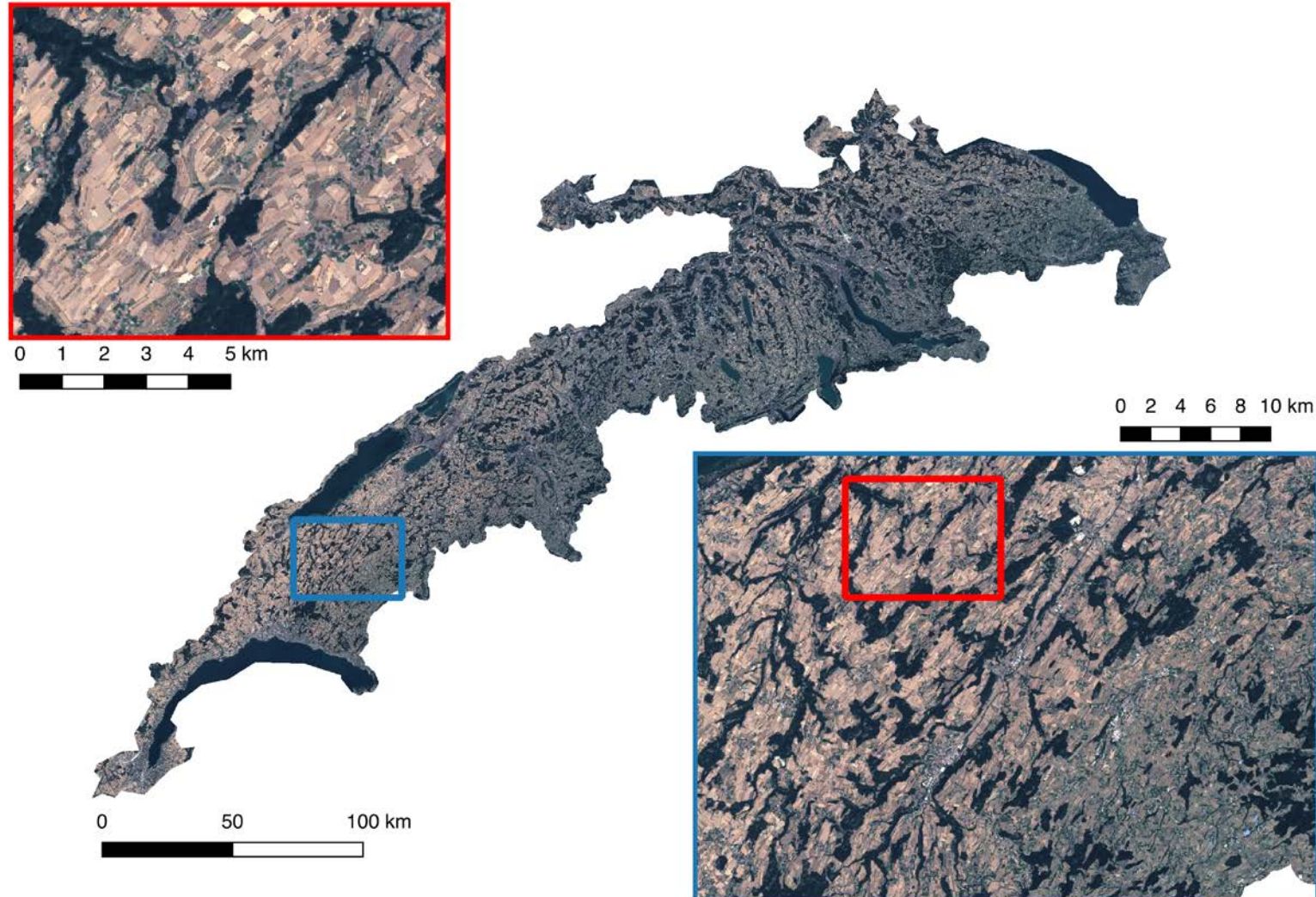




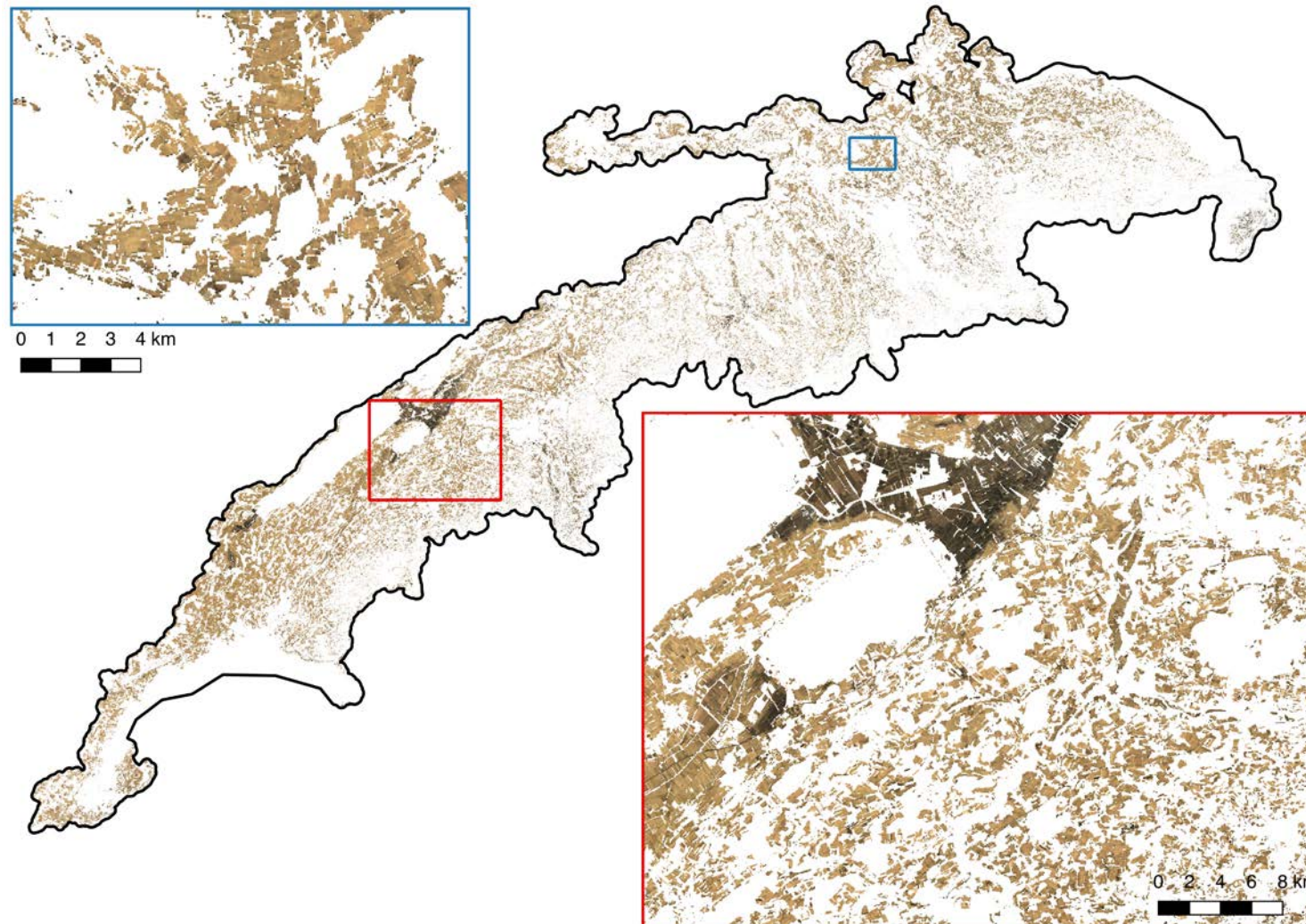
Examples: Agriculture



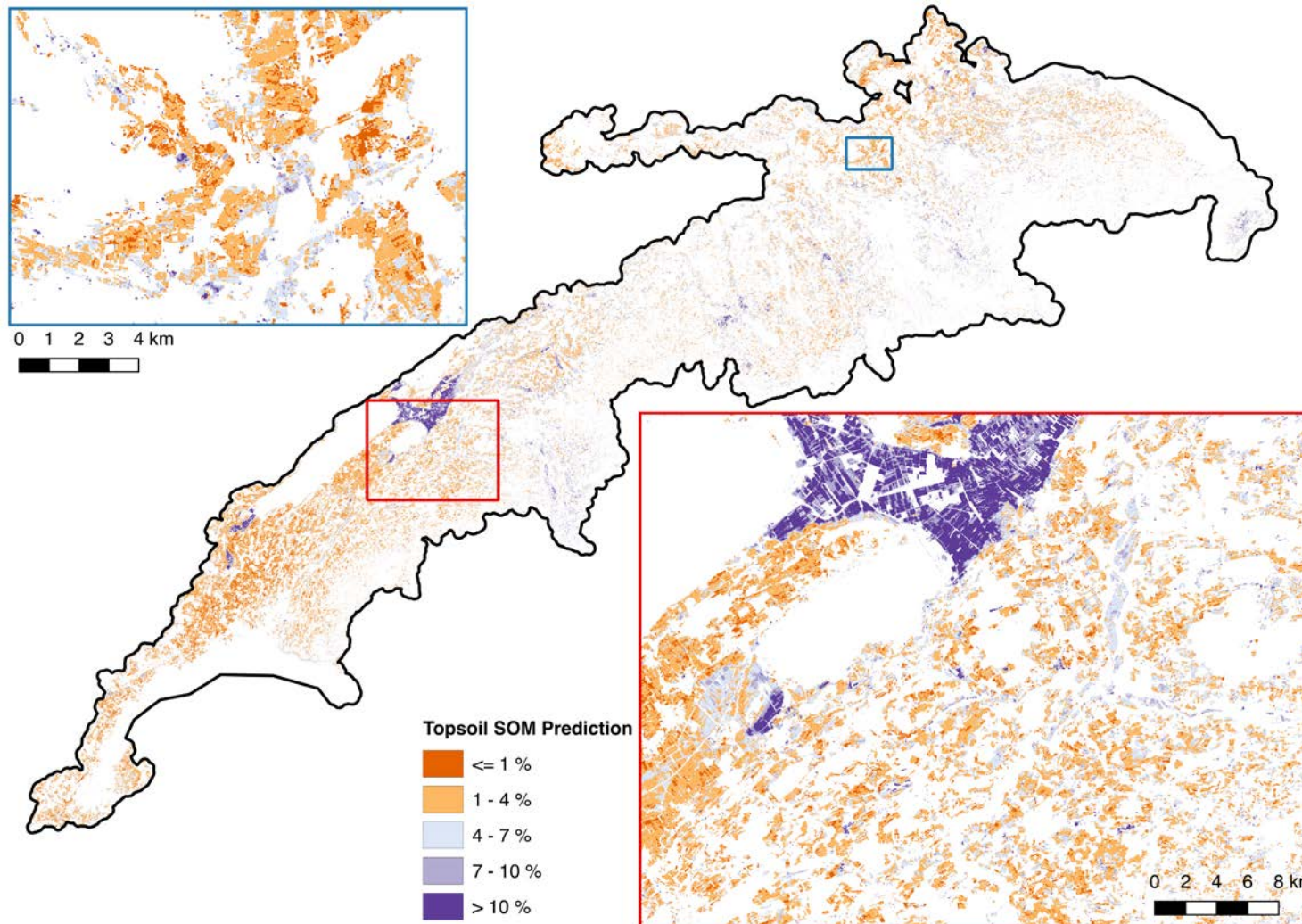
Best Pixel Mosaic: Bare Soil



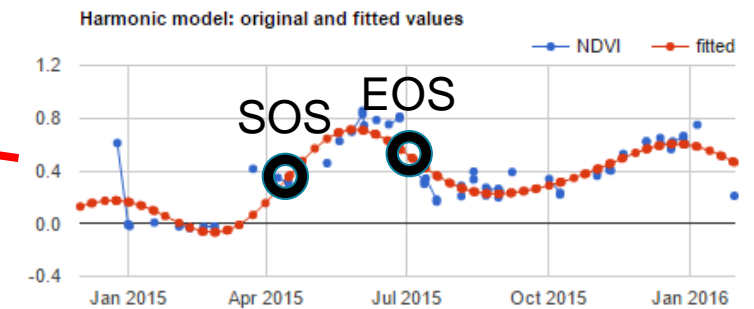
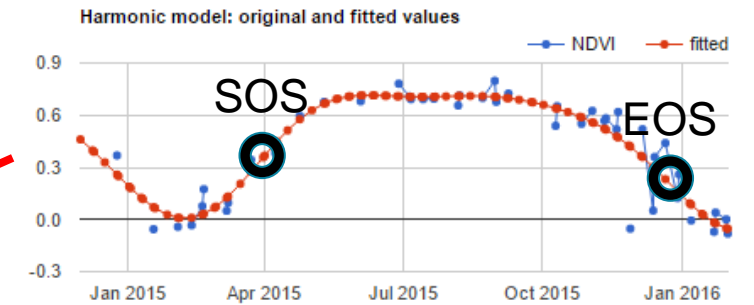
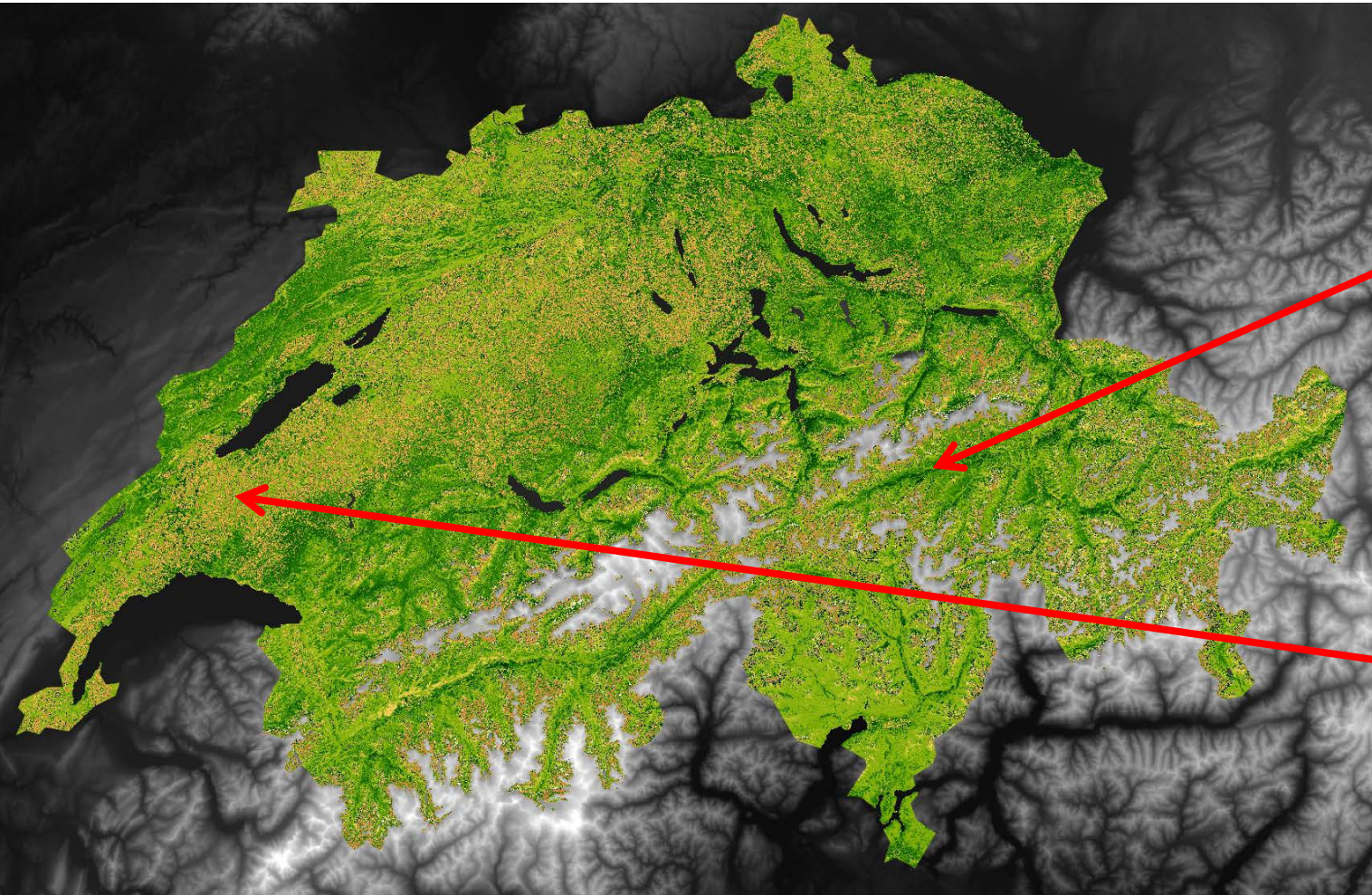
Best Pixel Mosaic: Bare Soil



Product from bare soil mosaic: Soil organic matter (SOM) content



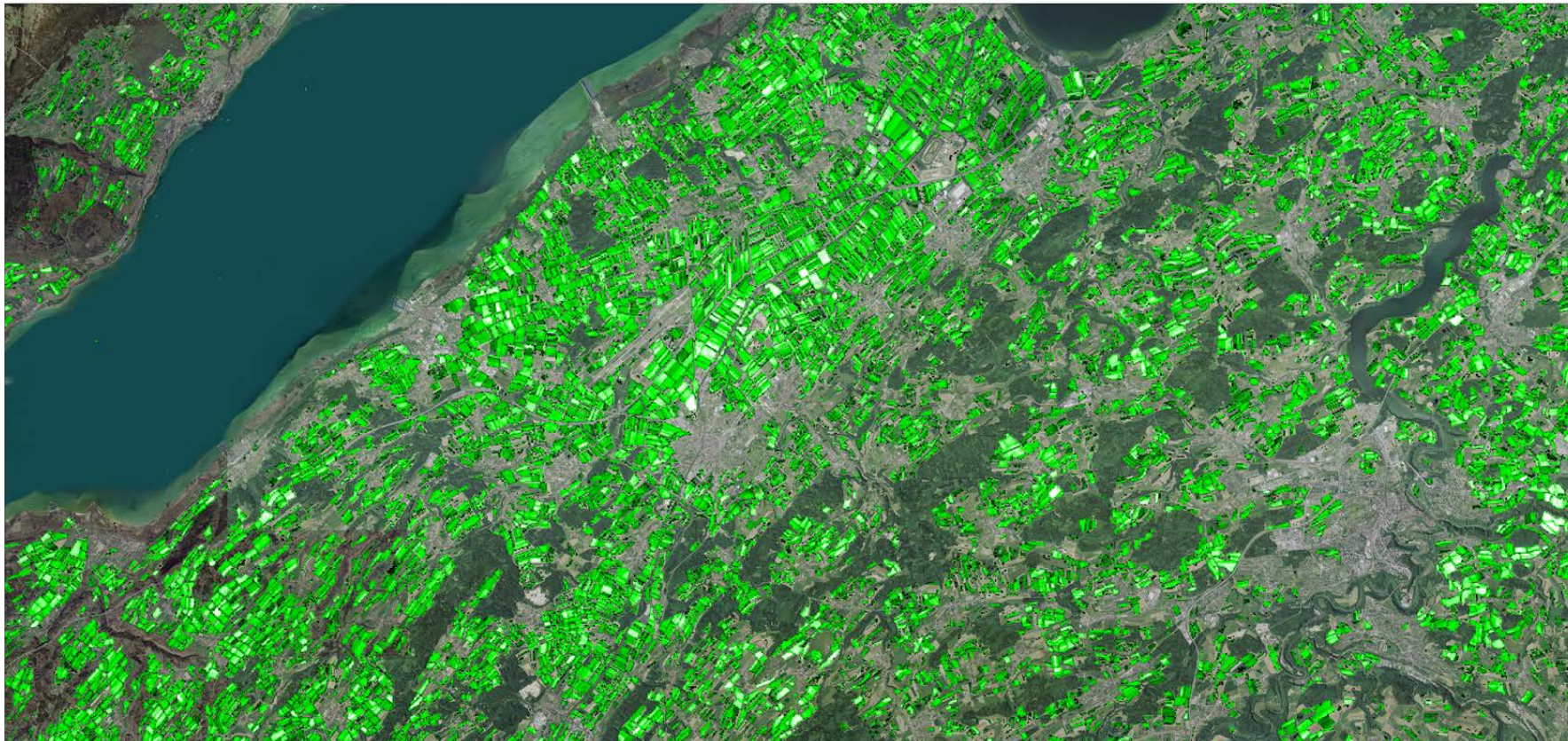
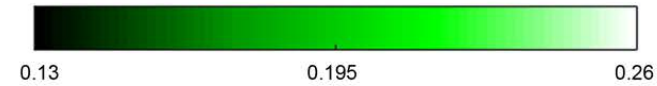
Measuring Switzerland's productivity: Growing season length



Data: Landsat 7 + 8 Surface Reflectance derived NDVI, time frame: 2015

Detecting agricultural fields by measuring vegetation change

NDVI Summer StDev



Classifying different field and crop types

Classes



1: Fields with one phase of crop growth



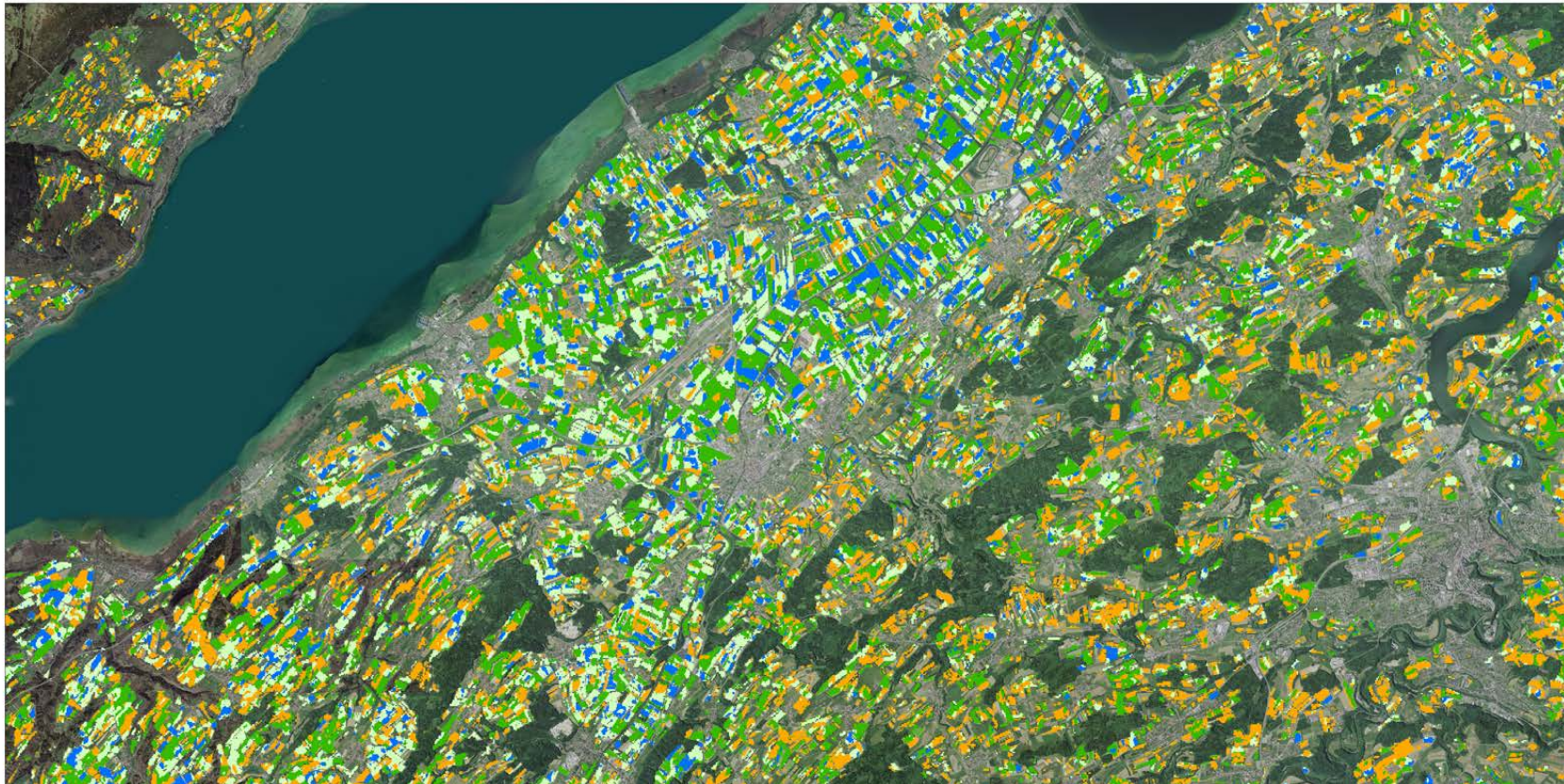
2.2: Fields with two phases of crop growth (dominant phase in autumn)



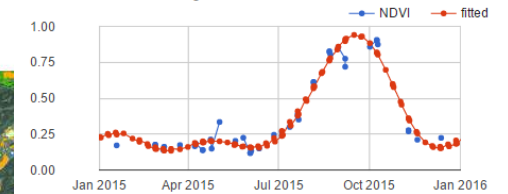
2.1: Fields with two phases of crop growth (dominant phase in summer)



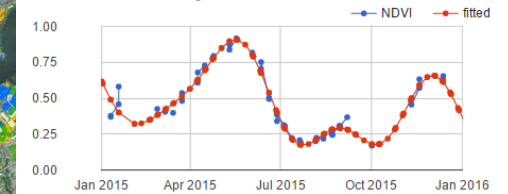
3: Fields with multiple (≤ 3) or inseparable phases of crop growth



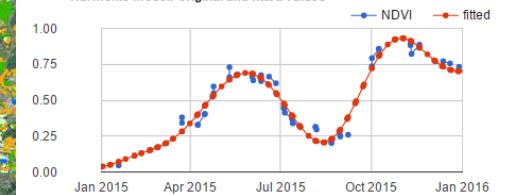
Harmonic model: original and fitted values



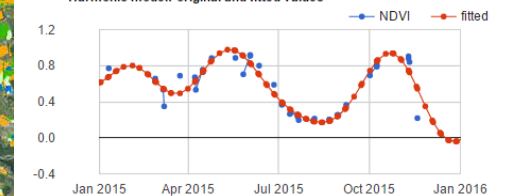
Harmonic model: original and fitted values



Harmonic model: original and fitted values

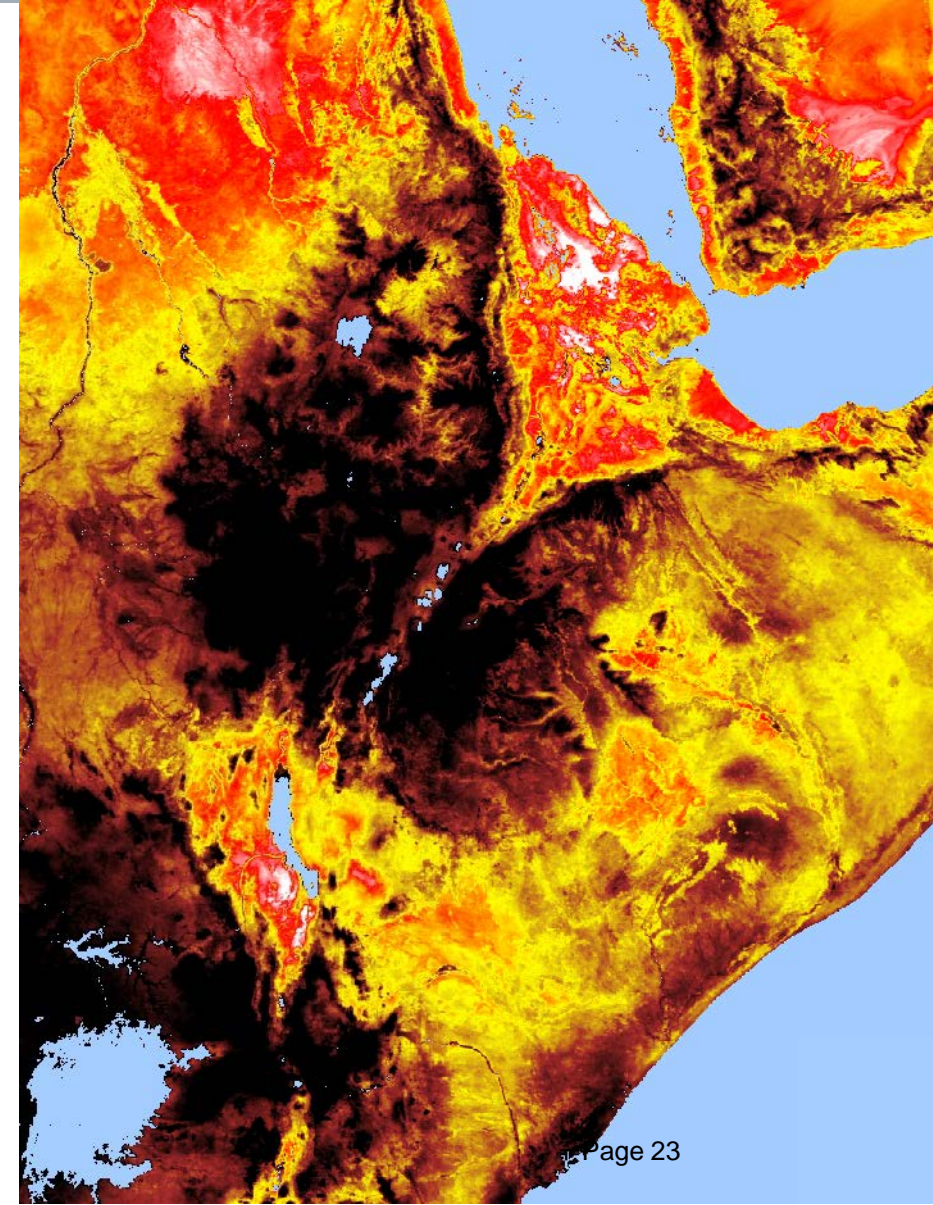


Harmonic model: original and fitted values



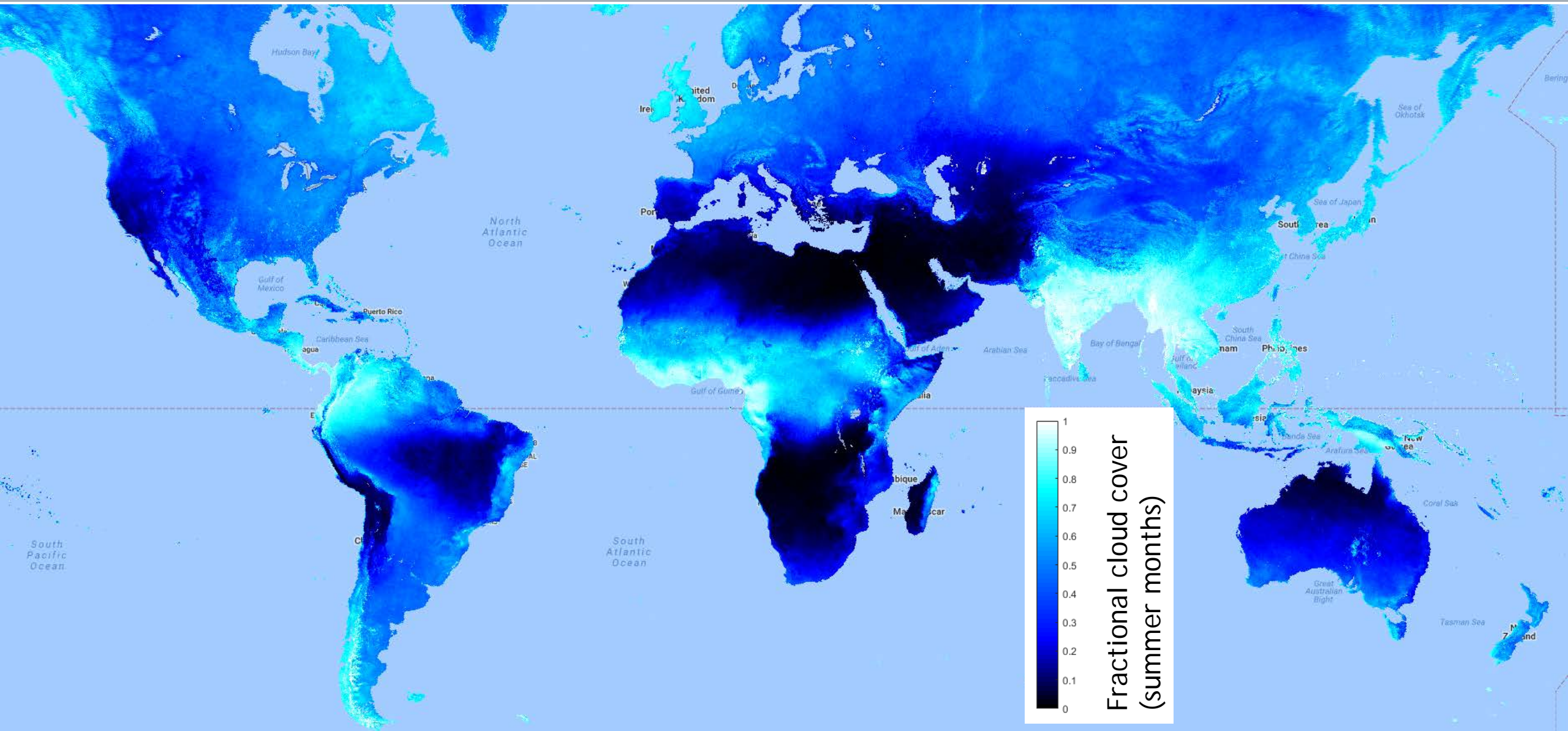


Examples: Climate

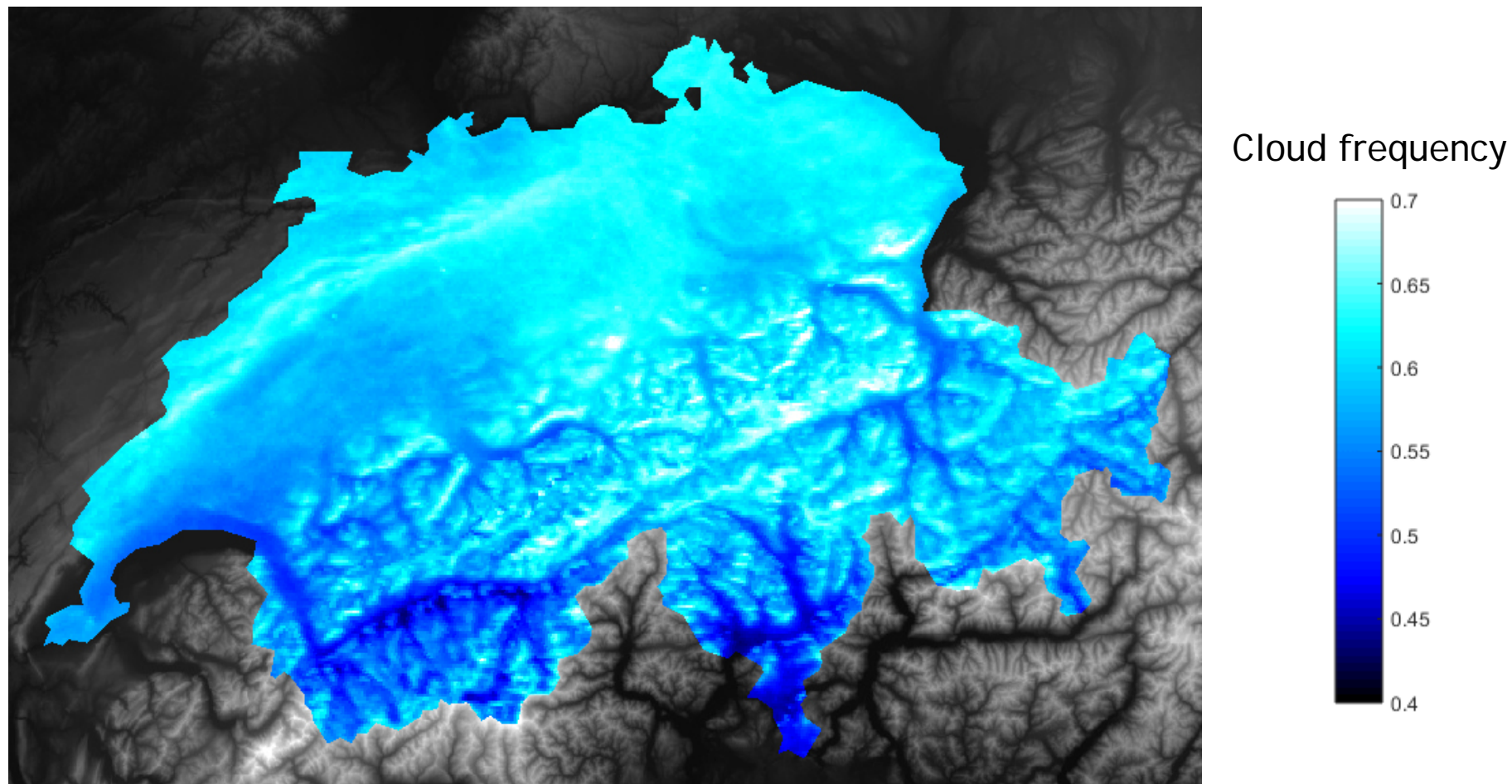




Global summer fractional cloud cover

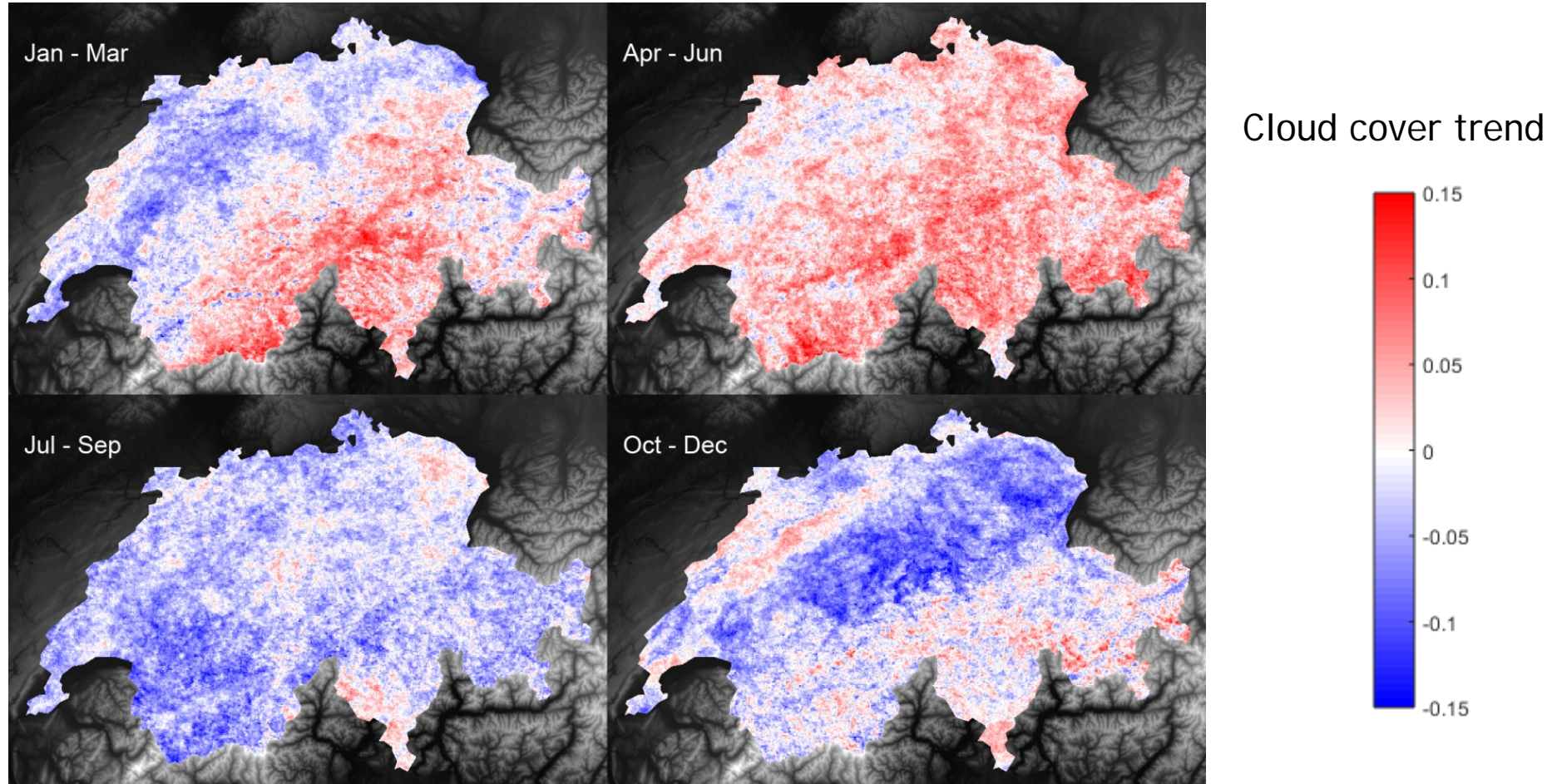


Fractional cloud cover for Switzerland, daily data averaged



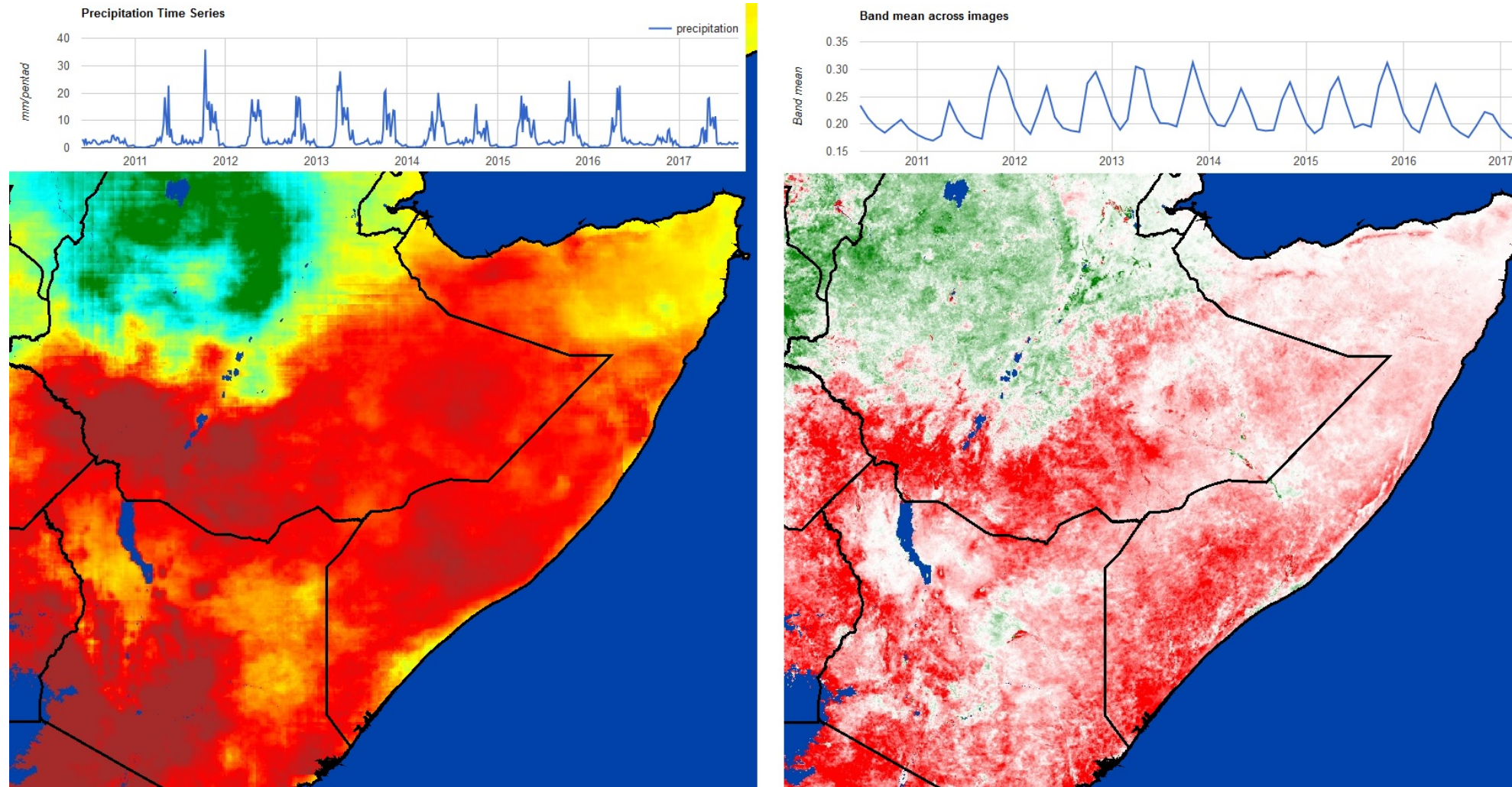
Data: MODIS surface reflectance MOD09GA, duration: 2001-2015

Linearly extrapolated change in Switzerland's cloud cover



Data: MODIS surface reflectance MOD09GA, duration: 2001-2015

Drought in Somalia: Precipitation and vegetation health over time




Limitations/criticism

GEE

Google Earth Engine is Evil

- ▶ **Very personal opinion, don't quote my employer nor my co-authors!**
- ▶ What is GEE?
 - ▶ Working on data you don't have.
 - ▶ Using processing chains you don't own and can't inspect (it's an API).
 - ▶ Running on somebody else's computer.
 - ▶ So that you can't reproduce your work somewhere else.
 - ▶ It's not *your washing machine*. It's a laundromat. And you are not sure of getting your clothes back!
- ▶ This is not good for science
 - ▶ Private corporation agendas, there is no free lunch!
 - ▶ Science reproducibility is fragilised.
- ▶ Terms and conditions may apply
 - ▶ How much will you have to pay once all your work is inside GEE's silo?
 - ▶ Remember Google Wave, Google Reader, Google Code and Picasa?
- ▶ So what do we do?
 - ▶ Let's ask ESA, EC, our national agencies to join efforts to implement the infrastructure where
 - ▶ all data is available;
 - ▶ and every scientist can log in and build her (libre) software for doing science;
 - ▶ this is much cheaper than launching a satellite!

 J. Inglada et al. Living Planet Symposium 2016 [2016-05-11 Wed] 46

True for every cloud... and actually the benefit of it.

True, but documentation is very good.

True, that is a plus!

Not true, sharing code is easy

???

Could be true, however, free for edu/R&D since years

Much worse today! Matlab...

Work = code; not visible to Google (would kill it...)

True; however, internal use by Google dominating



University of
Zurich ^{UZH}

Department of Geography



Thank you for your attention!

Dr. Philip Jörg

National Point of Contact for Satellite Images (NPOC)

Remote Sensing Laboratories

philip.joerg@geo.uzh.ch

