

WEST UNIVERSITY OF TIMISOARA

FACULTY OF MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE

STUDY PROGRAM: COMPUTER SCIENCE IN ENGLISH

MASTER DISSERTATION

COORDINATOR:

Associate Prof. Marc Eduard Frîncu

GRADUATE:

Maria Minerva Vonica

Timişoara 2021

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Chapter 1

Application

1.1 Dataset

In order to build the dataset, we made use of the freely available data from the Landsat Archive, specifically from collection 1, level 1. This consists of data products generated from Landsat 8 Operational Land Imager/Thermal Infrared Sensor, Landsat 7 Enhanced Thematic Mapper Plus, Landsat 4-5 Thematic Mapper, and Landsat 1-5 Multispectral Scanner instruments [C1L]. For the purpose of this paper, we will focus only on images collected from the Landsat 8 satellite.

1.1.1 World Glacier Inventory

The World Glacier Inventory (WGI) proves to be a useful resource for building our dataset, since it contains information for over 130,000 glaciers. Inventory parameters include geographic location, area, length, orientation, elevation, and classification. The WGI is based primarily on aerial photographs and maps with most glaciers having one data entry only. Hence, the data set can be viewed as a snapshot of the glacier distribution in the second half of the 20th century. It is based on the original WGI (WGMS 1989) from the World Glacier Monitoring Service [WGI].

There are a number of ways to retrieve data from the inventory:

- download the entire database in a single ASCII text file (wgi_feb2012.csv);
- search by parameter using the Search Inventory interface;
- extract regions through the Extract Selected Regions interface.

The ASCII text file will be used with the purpose to define which are the glaciers to be included in the dataset to be built. An example of how this file looks like can be found in Figure 1.1.

The parameters which will be extracted for the dataset construction are the following:

- wgi_glacier_id: unique id representing one glacier (or part of it, if the coverage area is larger);
- glacier_name: name of the glacier (if it has one);

| 1 | wgi_glacier_id political_unit | continent_code | drainage_code | free_position_code | local_glacier_code glacier_name | lat | lon |
|----|-------------------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|----------|----------|
| 2 | SU5X14309090 SU | 5 | X143 | 9 | 90 Zyuryuzamin | 38.92 | 71.272 |
| 3 | AT4J143OE00 AT | 4 | J143 | OE | 6 ZWISELBACH W | 47.112 | 11.038 |
| 4 | AT4J143OE00 AT | 4 | J143 | OE | 5 ZWISELBACH | 47.11 | 11.052 |
| 5 | CH4L01200008 CH | 4 | L012 | 0 | 8 ZWISCHBERGEN GL | 46.108 | 8.041 |
| 6 | CN5N236I0001 CN | 5 | N236 | 10 | 1 Zuxuehui | 31.828 | 94.675 |
| 7 | CH4J14304001 CH | 4 | J143 | 4 | 1 ZUORT VADRET DA | 46.738 | 10.271 |
| 8 | CN5O282B002 CN | 5 | O282 | B0 | 23 Zuogiupu | 29.212 | 96.893 |
| 9 | CN5O282A047 CN | 5 | O282 | A0 | 476 Zuoguzasan | 29.958 | 95.92 |
| 10 | SU5X14308310 SU | 5 | X143 | 8 | 310 ZULUMART | 39.13 | 72.78 |
| 11 | CN5N224E001 CN | 5 | N224 | E0 | 12 Zuima | 29.839 | 96.456 |
| 12 | SU5X14309489 SU | 5 | X143 | 9 | 489 Zotkin | 38.649 | 71.244 |
| 13 | SU5X14309490 SU | 5 | X143 | 9 | 490 Zotkin | 38.649 | 71.244 |
| 14 | SU5X1430932@SU | 5 | X143 | 9 | 326 Zordi-Birauso | 38.673 | 71.664 |
| 15 | NZ6B868B000>NZ | 6 | B868 | B0 | 7 ZORA | -43.739 | 169.823 |
| 16 | SU5T09106366 SU | 5 | T091 | 6 | 366 ZOPKHITO | 42.88 | 43.43 |
| 17 | IT4L01104020 IT | 4 | L011 | 4 | 20 ZOCCA S | 46.285 | 9.647 |
| 18 | IT4L01104021 IT | 4 | L011 | 4 | 21 ZOCCA E | 46.292 | 9.653 |
| 19 | AQ7SSI000129 AQ | 7 | SSI0 | 0 | 125 Znosko Glacier | -62.1005 | -58.4865 |
| 20 | SU4X0300190> SU | 4 | X030 | 1 | 903 ZNAMENITYY | 80.53 | 61.02 |

Figure 1.1: WGI ASCII

• *lat*: latitude of the glacier;

• lon: longitude of the glacier.

1.1.2 Download

Through the ASCII WGI text file we can pick which glacier we want to download based on its coordinates, by implementing an endpoint of the the SpatioTemporal Asset Catalog API: http://nsidc.org/data/glacier_inventory/index.html [STA]. We will also specify the maximum allowed cloud coverage and the bounding box for the searched area, which is calculated based on the latitude and longitude values extracted from the ASCII WGI text file.

Chapter 2

Implementation

2.1 Download

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Chapter 3

Glossary

3.1 Acronyms

| | , |
|-----|-------------------------|
| WGI | World Glacier Inventory |

Table 3.1: Acronyms table