



Cloud-basierte Fernerkundung, 14./15. Februar 2020

Google Earth Engine

Übersicht Freitag, 14. Februar 2020



10:45 – 12:45



13:15 – 15:00



15:15 – 17:00

- Einführung und Hintergründe zur Google Earth Engine
 - Vorstellung der wichtigsten Datenformate
 - Strings, Lists, Dictionaries, Images, Image Collections
 - Images und ImageCollections
 - Auswahl, Visualisierung, Metadaten und allgemeiner Umgang
 - Ziel: Erste simple Zeitreihe!
- Eigenständig objektspezifische Methoden finden und anwenden
 - Einführung in selbstgeschriebene Funktionen
 - Mapping von Funktionen
 - Ziel: Change Detection!
- Flächenauswertung mit `ee.Reduce()`;
 - Map Algebra
 - Iterating von Funktionen
 - Ziel: nicht nur visualisieren, sondern auch quantifizieren!



Multitemporal

Land Cover Change/
Land Cover Dynamics

Time Series

Automation

„New Technologies“



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Remote Sensing of Environment

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/rse

Google Earth Engine: Planetary-scale geospatial analysis for everyone

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ABSTRACT

Google Earth Engine is a cloud-based platform for planetary-scale geospatial analysis that brings Google's massive computational capabilities to bear on a variety of high-impact societal issues including deforestation, drought, disaster, disease, food security, water management, climate monitoring and environmental protection. It is unique in the field as an integrated platform designed to empower not only traditional remote sensing scientists, but also a much wider audience that lacks the technical capacity needed to utilize traditional supercomputers or large-scale commodity cloud computing resources.

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<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S034425717302900>

Noel Gorelick über OBIA in der GEE:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2R0aTaMtYTY&t=2386s>





<https://github.com/Geo-Uni-Tuebingen/GEE>

- Skripte
- Dokumentation
- Assets

JavaScript Code Editor

- Inspector
- Konsole
- Tasks

The screenshot displays the Google Earth Engine JavaScript Code Editor interface, which is divided into several panels:

- Top Panel:** Features the "Google Earth Engine" logo on the left and a search bar labeled "Search places and datasets..." on the right.
- Left Panel (Scripts):** Contains a "Filter scripts..." input field, a "NEW" button, and a list of scripts organized by owner and reader. The "Owner (4)" section lists scripts like "users/albremoteforest/codes", "users/albremoteforest/DontDelete", "users/albremoteforest/Felix", and "users/albremoteforest/Thesis". The "Reader (3)" section lists scripts like "users/devinrouth/share" and "users/eeblogdemos/moduleDemo".
- Center Panel (New Script):** A large text area for writing JavaScript code, with a line number "1" visible. Above the text area are buttons for "Get Link", "Save", "Run", and "Reset".
- Right Panel (Inspector/Console/Tasks):** Contains three tabs: "Inspector", "Console", and "Tasks". The "Console" tab is active, displaying the text "Use print(...) to write to this console.".
- Bottom Panel:** A map view showing a geographical area, likely Europe, with labels for various countries and cities. The map includes a scale bar (500 km) and a "Karte" (Map) button.

Scripts Docs Assets

Normalized Difference

ee.Image

normalizedDifference(bandNames)

Presentation *

Get Link

Save

Run

Reset

⌵

⚙️

Inspector Console Tasks

Use print(...) to write to this console.

First Image from Collection

Image COPERNICUS/S2/20190629T103031_20190629T103537_T32UNU...

type: Image

id: COPERNICUS/S2/20190629T103031_20190629T103537_T32UNU

version: 1561916481974745

bands: List (16 elements)

properties: Object (66 properties)

Direct Image

Image COPERNICUS/S2/20190629T103031_20190629T103537_T32UNU...

type: Image

id: COPERNICUS/S2/20190629T103031_20190629T103537_T32UNU

version: 1561916481974745

bands: List (16 elements)

properties: Object (66 properties)

```
1 // Load Images.
2 var imageCollection = ee.ImageCollection("COPERNICUS/S2")
3   .filterDate('2019-06-01', '2019-10-30')
4   .filterBounds(ee.Geometry.Point([9.4914, 48.4116]))
5   .sort('CLOUDY_PIXEL_PERCENTAGE')
6   .first();
7
8 var image = ee.Image("COPERNICUS/S2/20190629T103031_20190629T103537_T32UNU");
9
10
11 // Manipulate Images.
12 // Clip Image.
13 var clippedImage = image.clip(ee.FeatureCollection('users/albremote/forest/grenzen_rough_WGS1984'));
14 // Compute NDVI.
15 var clippedImage_NDVI = clippedImage.normalizedDifference(['B8', 'B4']);
16
17
18 // Print Images.
19 print('First Image from Collection', imageCollection);
20 print('Direct Image', image);
21
22
23 // Add Images to Map.
24 Map.addLayer(image, {bands: ['B4', 'B3', 'B2'], min: 0, max: 3000}, 's2 image');
25 Map.addLayer(clippedImage_NDVI, {palette: ['red', 'yellow', 'green'], min: -0.2, max: 1}, 's2 NDVI');
```



Use print(...) to write to this console.

First Image from Collection

Image COPERNICUS/S2/20190629T103031_20190629T103537_T32UNU...

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```



Waldbrände Australien 2020

`ee.Image();`

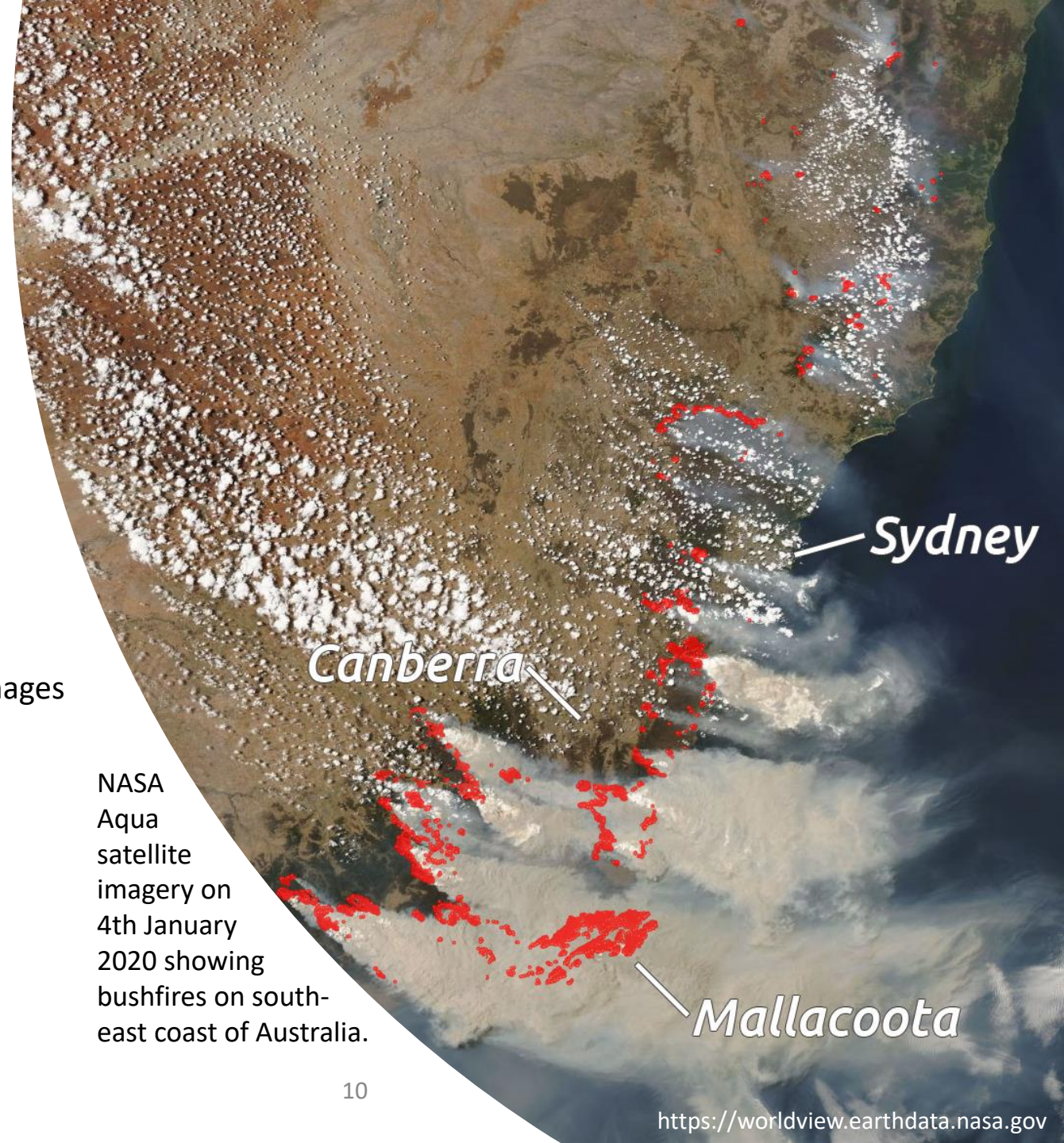
- Darstellen von `ee.Images()` im Kartenbereich
- Metadaten anzeigen, und als Variable speichern
- Relevante Bänder auswählen (Inspector) und visualisieren

`ee.ImageCollection();`

- Erstellung einer `ee.ImageCollection()` aus vorgegebenen Images
- Erstellen eines Mosaiks
- Filtern einer `ee.ImageCollection()` nach Ort, Datum...
- Time Series Charts aus Image Collections

`ee.Geometry.Point();`

- Interaktives Erstellen und Erstellen mit Java Script



NASA
Aqua
satellite
imagery on
4th January
2020 showing
bushfires on south-
east coast of Australia.

Forstwirtschaft in Rotorua, NZ

`ee.Methods();`

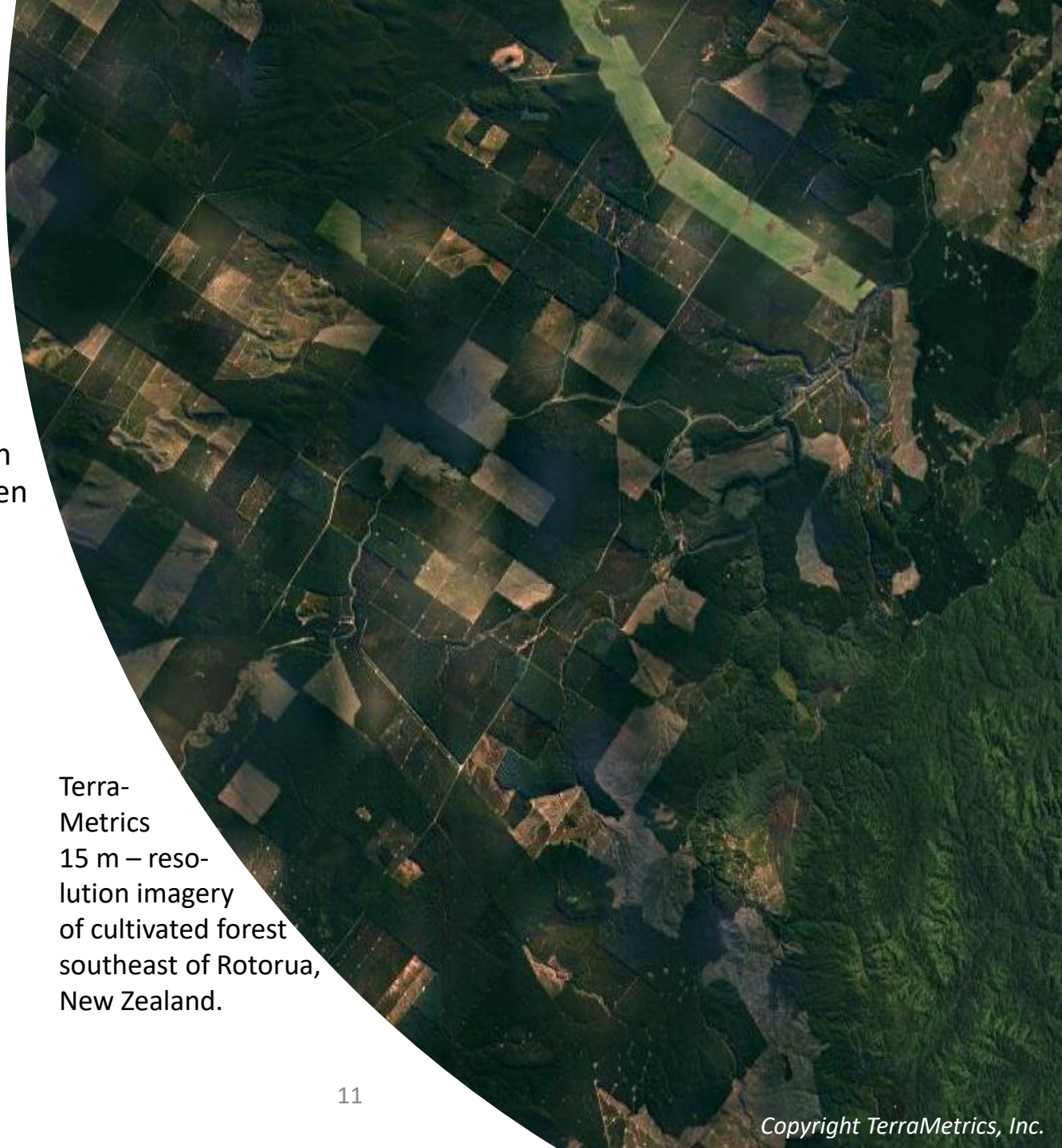
- eigenständiges Finden und Anwenden von objektbezogenen Methoden mit Hilfe der Docs → NDVI berechnen und clippen
- Maskieren

Funktionen

- genereller Aufbau von, und Umgang mit Funktionen
- Lokale vs. Globale Variablen
- Mapping von Funktionen
- Iterating von Funktionen

`ee.Reducer();`

- quantitative Auswertungen bisheriger Ergebnisse
- Flächen berechnen



Terra-Metrics
15 m – resolution imagery
of cultivated forest
southeast of Rotorua,
New Zealand.