Earth Observation Data Cubes from Satellite Image Collections

The gdalcubes library



Marius Appel July 5, 2019

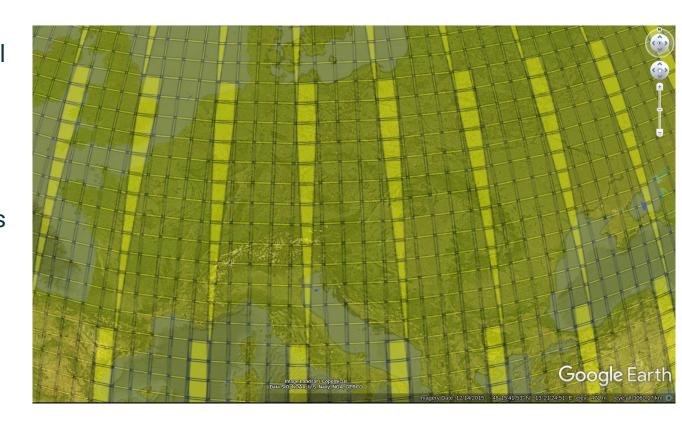
Why?

 My problem: Combine global MODIS vegetation, MODIS land surface temperature and GPM precipitation data to model resistance of vegetation against heat / drought periods

- Problems of my colleagues, students (and others...):
 - How to combine Sentinel 2 and Landsat data to build long, dense time series
 - How can I process Sentinel 2 time series covering multiple tiles?
 - How can I develop my models on large datasets interactively?
 - 0 ..

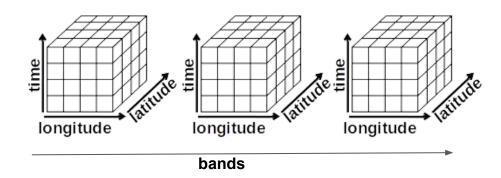
Satellite imagery is irregular!

- Differences in spatial resolution
- Overlapping spatial footprints
- Irregular time series for adjacent grid tiles
- Different spatial reference systems
- Variety of data formats
- ...



Wanted...

- A regular dense raster data cube:
 - 4d array (x, y, time, bands)
 - single spatial reference system (SRS)
 - Spatial axes aligned with SRS axes
 - Cells have constant temporal duration
 - o b x t x y x x \rightarrow real value



- 0
- Creating data cubes from satellite imagery ⇒ Loosing information!
 - Reprojection, resampling in space
 - Aggregation in time
 - 0
- There is no "one and only" data cube, properties may or may not be appropriate for particular applications
- How to create data cubes from satellite imagery?

The gdalcubes library

- Open source, written in C++ (https://github.com/appelmar/gdalcubes)
- Core library builds on
 - GDAL to read and warp (reproject, crop, resample) images
 - NetCDF-4 to export data cubes as files
 - o SQLite, CURL, and some header only libraries...
 - (
- R package on CRAN (https://cran.r-project.org/package=gdalcubes)
- Future: Python?

The gdalcubes library

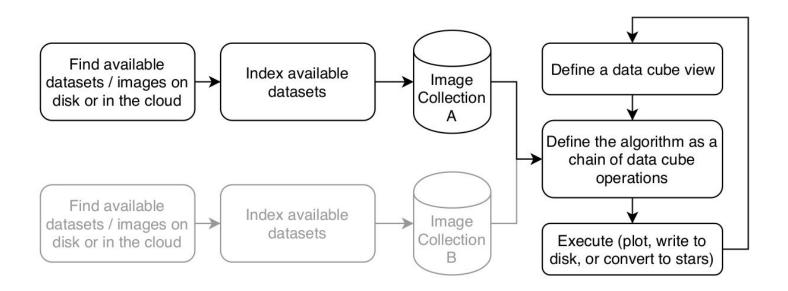
Builds and processes data cubes from image collections, where

- users define the shape of the target cube as a data cube view (st extent, resolution, srs)
- users may define a chain of operations to process the resulting cube
- image data is read on the fly, when needed (lazy evaluation)

Target users: data scientists, who

- do remote sensing time series analysis,
- apply methods on large areas,
- need to combine multiple EO data products

Using gdalcubes



Hello Sentinel-2...

```
library(gdalcubes)
library(magrittr) # for %>%
gdalcubes_options(threads=8)
# 1. create an image collection from files on disk
files = list.files("/data/sentinel2_12a_archive", ".zip", full.names = TRUE)
S2.col = create_image_collection(files, format = "Sentinel2_L2A")
# 2. create a data cube view for a coarse resolution overview
v = cube\_view(srs="EPSG:3857", extent=S2.col, dx=300, dt="P5D",
              aggregation="median", resampling = "bilinear")
# 3. create a true color overview image
raster_cube(S2.col, v) %>%
  select_bands(c("B02", "B03", "B04")) %>%
  reduce_time("median(B02)", "median(B03)", "median(B04)") %>%
  plot(rgb=3:1,zlim=c(0,1200))
```

Hello Sentinel-2...

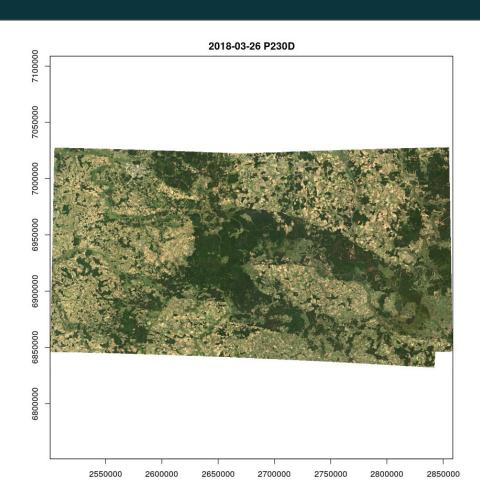
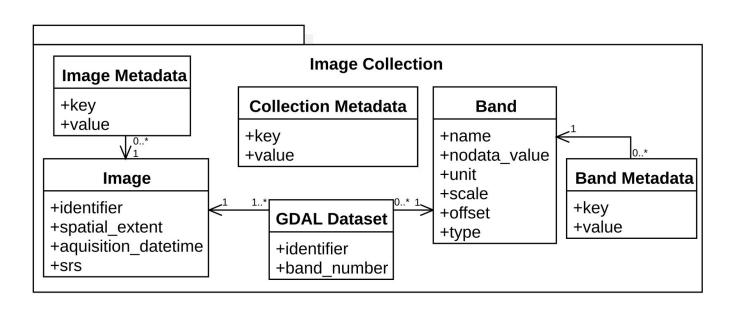


Image collections

- A simple SQLite database, indexing available images, their spatial extent, acquisition date/time, how bands relate to files, and other metadata
- Rules how to derive this information in predefined collection formats
- Typical size: a few kilobytes per image



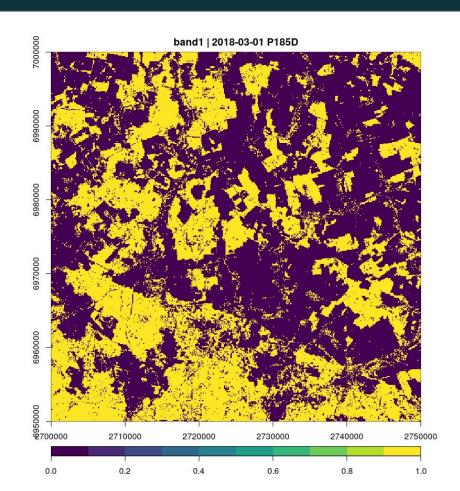
Data cube operations

Operator	Description
raster_cube	Create a raster data cube from an image collection and a data cube view
select_bands	Subset available bands
reduce_time	Apply reducer functions over all pixel time series
reduce_space	Apply reducer functions over all spatial slices
apply_pixel	Apply an arithmetic expression on band values over all pixels
filter_pixel	Filter pixels by a logical expression on one or more band values
join_bands	Stack the bands of two identically shaped cubes in a single cube
window_time	Apply a reducer function or kernel filter over moving windows for all pixel time series
write_ncdf	Export a data cube as a netCDF file
chunk_apply	Apply a user-defined function over chunks of a data cube

More complex (with mask and user defined reducer)

```
v5 = cube\_view(srs="EPSG:3857", extent=list(left=2700000, right=2750000)
               top=7000000, bottom=6950000, t0="2018-03-01", t1="2018-08-31"),
               dx=100, dt="P5D")
raster\_cube(S2.col, v5, mask = image\_mask("SCL", values=c(1,2,3,8,9))) %>%
  select_bands(c("B04", "B08")) %>%
  apply_pixel("(B08-B04)/(B08+B04)", "NDVI") %>%
  reduce_time(names="NDVI_GT_06", FUN = function(x) {
    return(sum(x["NDVI",] > 0.6, na.rm = TRUE) /
           sum(!is.na(x["NDVI",]), na.rm = TRUE)))) %>%
  apply_pixel("iif(NDVI_GT_06 > 0.7, 1, 0)") \%
  plot(col=viridis::viridis, key.pos=1)
```

More complex (with mask and user defined reducer)



Interactivity

```
v.300m = cube_view(srs="EPSG:3857",extent=S2.col,dx=300,dt="P5D")
system.time(raster_cube(S2.col, v.300m) %>%
   select_bands(c("B02", "B03", "B04")) %>%
   reduce_time("median(B02)","median(B03)","median(B04)") %>%
   write_ncdf("300m.nc"))
```

```
v.50m = cube_view(srs="EPSG:3857",extent=S2.col,dx=50,dt="P5D")
system.time(raster_cube(S2.col, v.50m) %>%
   select_bands(c("B02", "B03", "B04")) %>%
   reduce_time("median(B02)","median(B03)","median(B04)") %>%
   write_ncdf("50m.nc"))
```

```
v.10m = cube_view(srs="EPSG:3857",extent=S2.col,dx=10,dt="P5D")
system.time(raster_cube(S2.col, v.10m) %>%
   select_bands(c("B02", "B03", "B04")) %>%
   reduce_time("median(B02)","median(B03)","median(B04)") %>%
   write_ncdf("10m.nc"))
```

Interactivity

```
v.300m = cube_view(srs="EPSG:3857",extent=S2.col,dx=300,dt="P5D")
system.time(raster_cube(S2.col, v.300m) %>%
   select_bands(c("B02", "B03", "B04")) %>%
   reduce_time("median(B02)","median(B03)","median(B04)") %>%
   write_ncdf("300m.nc"))
```

```
≈40 seconds
```

```
v.50m = cube_view(srs="EPSG:3857",extent=S2.col,dx=50,dt="P5D")
system.time(raster_cube(S2.col, v.50m) %>%
   select_bands(c("B02", "B03", "B04")) %>%
   reduce_time("median(B02)","median(B03)","median(B04)") %>%
   write_ncdf("50m.nc"))
```

```
≈ 26 minutes
```

```
v.10m = cube_view(srs="EPSG:3857",extent=S2.col,dx=10,dt="P5D")
system.time(raster_cube(S2.col, v.10m) %>%
    select_bands(c("B02", "B03", "B04")) %>%
    reduce_time("median(B02)","median(B03)","median(B04)") %>%
    write_ncdf("10m.nc"))
```

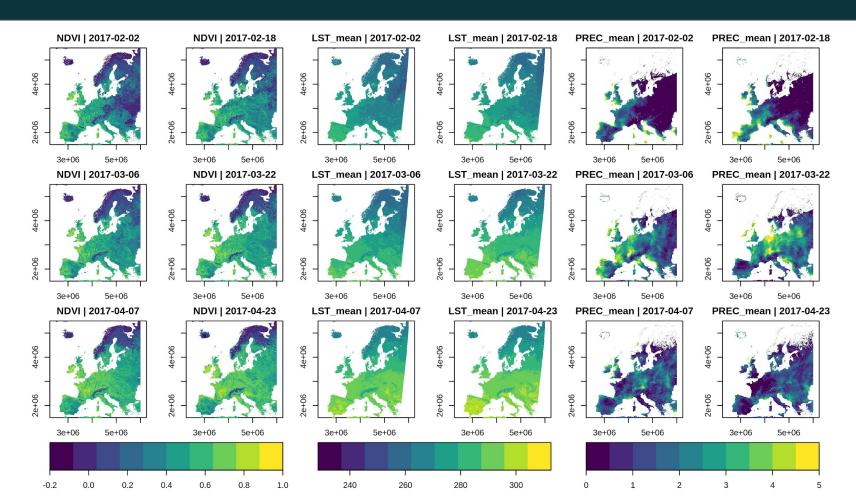
≈ 2 hours

Multi-sensor data cubes

 Approach: use the same data cube view for data cubes from different image collections and combine bands with join_bands()

```
v.europe = cube_view(srs= "EPSG:3035", extent=list(left=2500000, right = 6000000, top = 5500000,
                     bottom = 1500000, t0 = "2014-01-01", t1 = "2018-12-31"), dx=1000, dt="P1D")
GPM.cube = raster_cube(image_collection("GPM.db"), v.europe) %>%
  select_bands("liquid_accum") %>%
  apply_pixel("liquid_accum / 10", names = "PREC") %>%
 window_time(expr = "mean(PREC)", window = c(30,0))
MOD13A2.cube =
  raster_cube(image_collection("MOD13A2_global_2014_2018.db"), v.europe) %>%
  select_bands("NDVI") %>%
  apply_pixel("NDVI / 1e4", names="NDVI")
MOD11A1.cube = raster_cube(image_collection("MOD11A1_2014_2018.db"), v.europe) %>%
  select_bands("LST_DAY") %>%
  apply_pixel("LST_DAY * 0.02", names="LST") %>%
 window_time(expr = "mean(LST_30D)", window = c(30,0))
join_bands(MOD13A2.cube, GPM.cube) %>%
  join_bands(MOD11A1.cube) %>% filter_pixel("iif(isnan(NDVI), 0, 1)") %>%
 write_ncdf("combined.nc")
```

Multi-sensor data cubes



In the cloud (experiments in progress)

- GDAL can directly read data from object storage on AWS,
 Google Cloud, and others (https://gdal.org/user/virtual_file_systems.html)
- gdalcubes can run as a simple service (in a container) to process chunks of a data cube (prototypical)
- Image collections point to image objects, and are shared between gdalcubes workers
- Chain of data cube operations serializable as JSON (process graph)
- one instance sends JSON graph to workers and tells them to compute chunks of the result

```
"cube_type": "reduce_time"
   in_cube": {
     chunk_size": [
     cube_type": "image_collection"
              "S2 demo . db "
      "bits": [],
"invert": false,
       mask_type": "value_mask",
                 "FPSG:3857"
 reducer_bands"
     "median"
```

Some limitations

- Data format is limited to 4d
- No vector data cubes
- Limited amount of built-in operations and pre-defined collection formats
- Images must be orthorectified / regularly gridded -> Sentinel-1, Sentinel-5P require preprocessing
- Speedup for low-resolution analysis depends strongly on data formats and availability of image pyramids
- Image collection index needs more scalability tests
- ..

Outlook

No schedule, but many ideas:

- Python interface
- Larger experiments in the cloud, currently AWS, DIASes?
- More data cube operations (including support for user-defined functions)
- Vector data cubes for zonal statistics
- OpenEO backend implementation
- Rewriting Documentation
- Extensions e.g. to interface Orfeo Toolbox
- Applications (with different data e.g. PlanetScope)

Thank you for listening

Contact: marius.appel@uni-muenster.de

Twitter: @appelmar

Further reading:

- Appel, M. and Pebesma, E., 2019. On-Demand Processing of Data Cubes from Satellite Image Collections with the gdalcubes Library. *Data*, *4*(3), 92. (URL: https://www.mdpi.com/2306-5729/4/3/92)
- https://github.com/appelmar/gdalcubes
- https://appelmar.github.io/gdalcubes
- https://github.com/appelmar/gdalcubes_R
- https://cran.r-project.org/package=gdalcubes