

Getting the most out of Google Earth Engine

Gennadii Donchyts, Deltares

FOSS4G NL

 @gena_d



Introduction

What is Google Earth Engine?

Examples

Publications, apps, tools,
libraries

Technical Concepts

Features, Images,
Reducers, Filters, DAGs

Do's and Don'ts

Lessons learned

Introduction

Next-generation Digital Earth

Michael F. Goodchild^{a,1}, Huadong Guo^b, Alessandro Annoni^c, Ling Bian^d, Kees de Bie^e, Frederick Campbell^f, Max Craglia^c, Manfred Ehlers^g, John van Genderen^e, Davina Jackson^h, Anthony J. Lewisⁱ, Martino Pesaresi^j, Gábor Remetey-Fülöpp^k, Richard Simpson^k, Andrew Skidmore^f, Changlin Wang^b, and Peter Woodgate^l

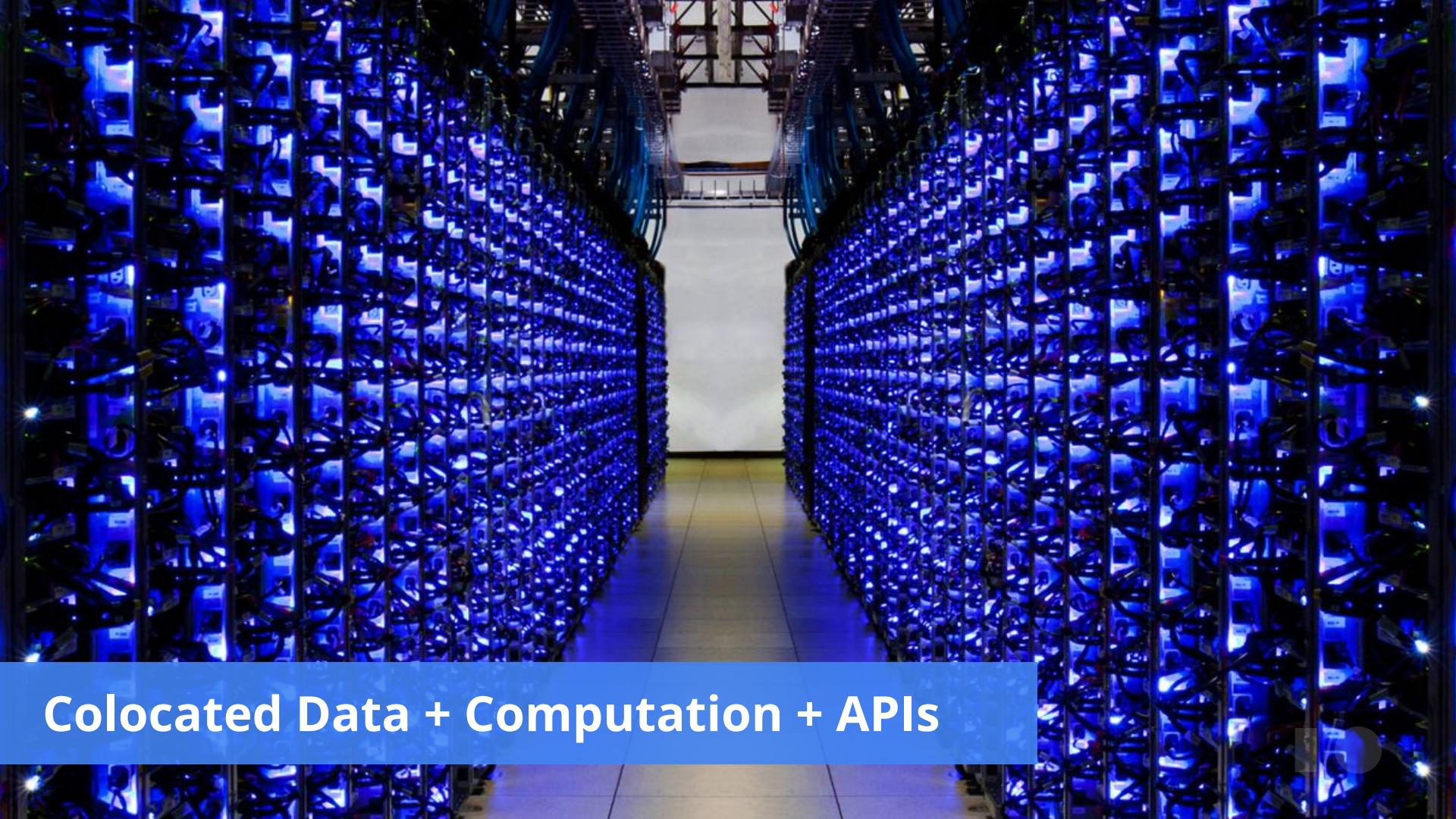
^aDepartment of Geography, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA 93106; ^bCenter for Earth Observation and Digital Earth, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100094, China; ^cJoint Research Centre of the European Commission, 21027 Ispra, Italy; ^dDepartment of Geography, University at Buffalo, State University of New York, Buffalo, NY 14261; ^eFaculty of Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation, University of Twente, 7500 AE, Enschede, The Netherlands; ^fFred Campbell Consulting, Ottawa, ON, Canada K2H 5G8;

^gInstitute for Geoinformatics and Remote Sensing, University of Osnabrück, 49076 Osnabrück, Germany; ^hD_City Network, Newtown 2042, Australia; ⁱDepartment of Geography and Anthropology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA 70803; ^jHungarian Association for Geo-Information, H-1122, Budapest, Hungary; ^kNextspace, Auckland 1542, New Zealand; and ^lCooperative Research Center for Spatial Information, Carlton South 3053, Australia



Goodchild et al. (2012):

"The supply of geographic information from satellite-based and ground-based sensors has expanded rapidly, encouraging belief in a new, fourth, or "big data," paradigm of science that emphasizes **international collaboration, data-intensive analysis, huge computing resources, and high-end visualization.**"

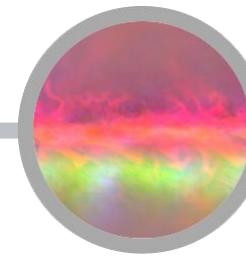


Colocated Data + Computation + APIs



Source: NASA

The Earth Engine Data Catalog



Landsat & Sentinel 1, 2
10-30m, weekly

MODIS
250m daily

Vector Data
WDPA, Tiger

Terrain & Land Cover

Weather & Climate
NOAA NCEP, OMI, ...

... and upload your own vectors and rasters

> 200 public datasets

> 4000 new images every day

> 5 million images

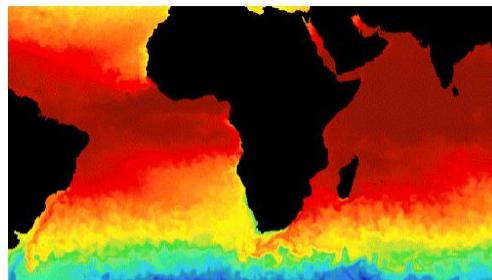
> 7 petabytes of data

A planetary-scale platform for Earth science data & analysis

Earth Engine's public data archive includes more than forty years of historical imagery and scientific datasets, updated and expanded daily.

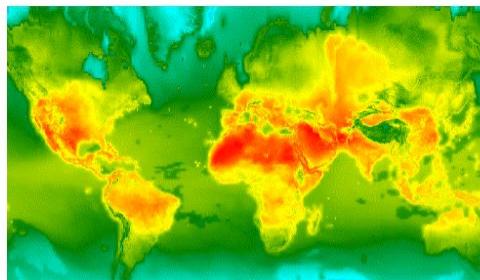
[VIEW ALL DATASETS](#)

Climate and Weather



Surface Temperature

Thermal satellite sensors can provide surface temperature and emissivity information. The Earth Engine data catalog includes both land and sea surface temperature products derived from several spacecraft sensors, including MODIS, ASTER, and AVHRR, in addition to raw Landsat thermal data.

[EXPLORE TEMPERATURE DATA](#)

Climate

Climate models generate both long-term climate predictions and historical interpolations of surface variables. The Earth Engine catalog includes historical reanalysis data from NCEP/NCAR, gridded meteorological datasets like NLDAS-2, and GridMET, and climate model outputs like the University of Idaho MACAV2-METDATA and the NASA Earth Exchange's Downscaled Climate Projections.

[EXPLORE CLIMATE DATA](#)

Earth Engine Data Catalog

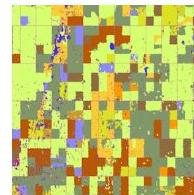


Earth Engine's public data catalog includes a variety of standard Earth science raster datasets. You can import these datasets into your script environment with a single click. You can also upload your own [raster data](#) or vector data for private use or sharing in your scripts.

Looking for another dataset not in Earth Engine yet? Let us know by [suggesting a dataset](#).

Filter list of datasets

[Canada AAFC Annual Crop Inventory](#)



Starting in 2009, the Earth Observation Team of the Science and Technology Branch (STB) at Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) began the process of generating annual crop type digital maps. Focusing on the Prairie Provinces in 2009 and 2010, a Decision Tree (DT) based methodology ...

[crop](#) [landcover](#) [canada](#)
[aafc](#)

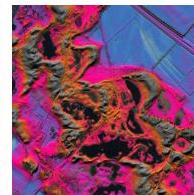
[AHN Netherlands 0.5m DEM, Interpolated](#)



The AHN DEM is a 0.5m DEM covering the Netherlands. It was generated from LIDAR data taken in the spring between 2007 and 2012. It contains ground level samples with all other items above ground (such as buildings, bridges, trees etc.) removed. This version is ...

[lidar](#) [elevation](#) [netherlands](#)
[dem](#) [geophysical](#) [ahn](#)

[AHN Netherlands 0.5m DEM, Non-Interpolated](#)



The AHN DEM is a 0.5m DEM covering the Netherlands. It was generated from LIDAR data taken in the spring between 2007 and 2012. It contains ground level samples with all other items above ground (such as buildings, bridges, trees etc.) removed. This version is ...

[lidar](#) [elevation](#) [netherlands](#)
[dem](#) [geophysical](#) [ahn](#)

[AHN Netherlands 0.5m DEM, Raw Samples](#)



The AHN DEM is a 0.5m DEM covering the Netherlands. It was generated from LIDAR data taken in the spring between 2007 and 2012. This version contains both ground level samples and items above ground level (such as buildings, bridges, trees etc.). The point cloud ...

[lidar](#) [elevation](#) [netherlands](#)
[dem](#) [geophysical](#) [ahn](#)

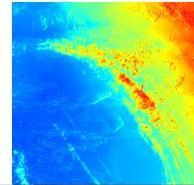
[ASTER L1T Radiance](#)



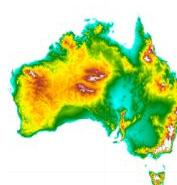
The Advanced Spaceborne Thermal Emission and Reflection Radiometer (ASTER) is a multispectral imager that was launched on board NASA's Terra spacecraft in December, 1999. ASTER can collect data in 14 spectral bands from the visible to the thermal infrared. Each scene covers an area of ...

[vnir](#) [tir](#) [swir](#) [nir](#)
[radiance](#) [thermal](#)

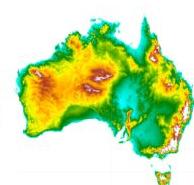
[Australian 5M DEM](#)



[DEM-H: Australian SRTM Hydrologically Enforced Digital Elevation Model](#)



[DEM-S: Australian Smoothed Digital Elevation Model](#)



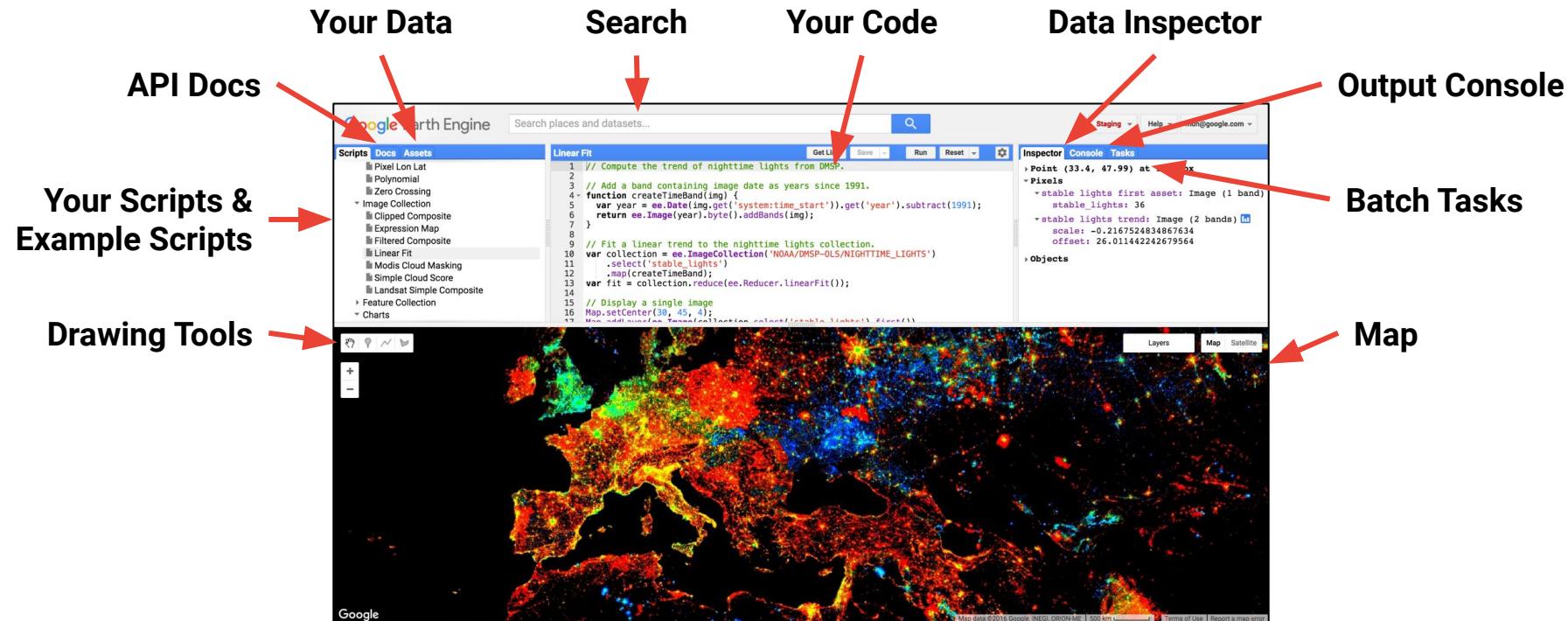
[PML_V2: Coupled Evapotranspiration and Gross Primary Product](#)



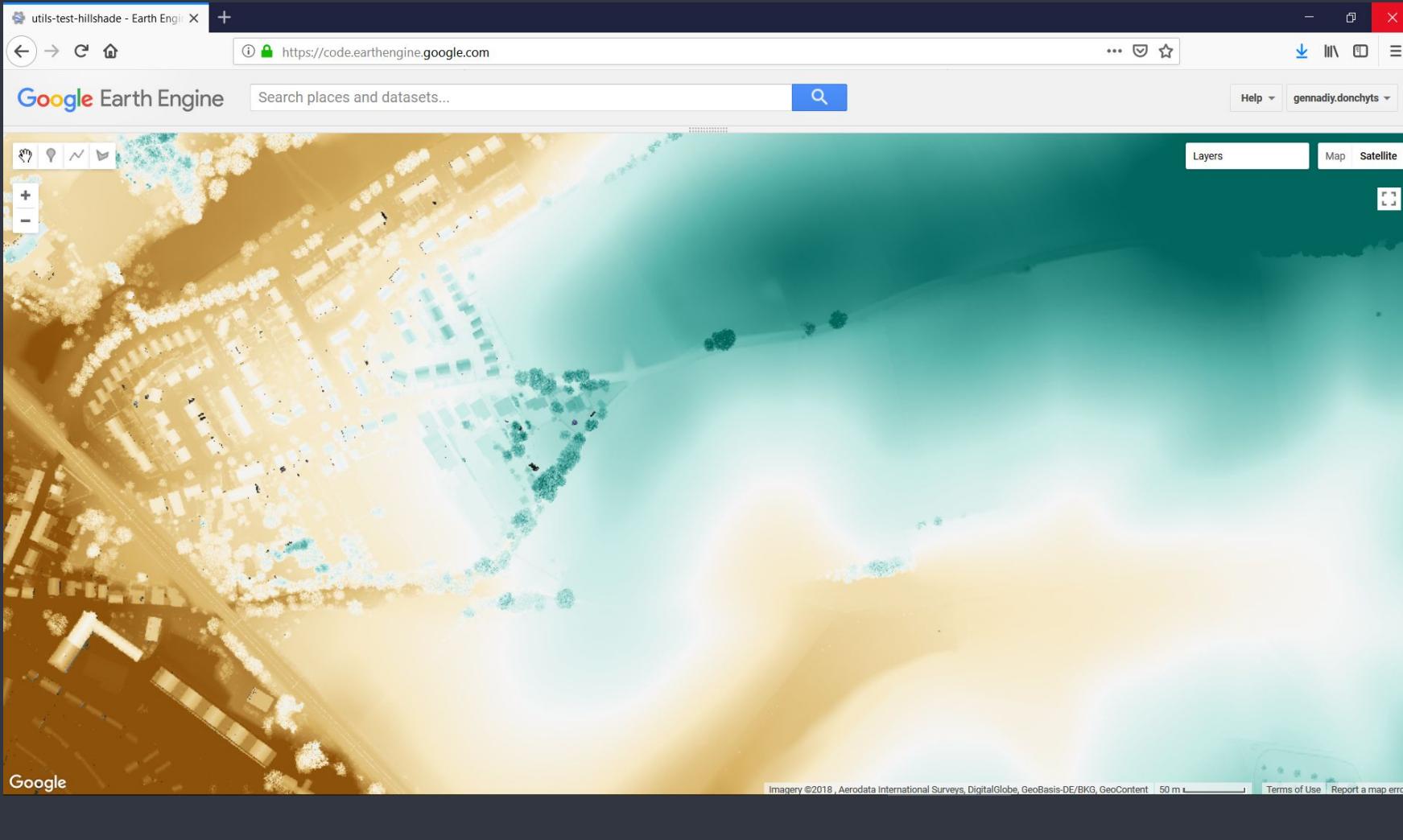
[SRTM Digital Elevation Data Version 4](#)



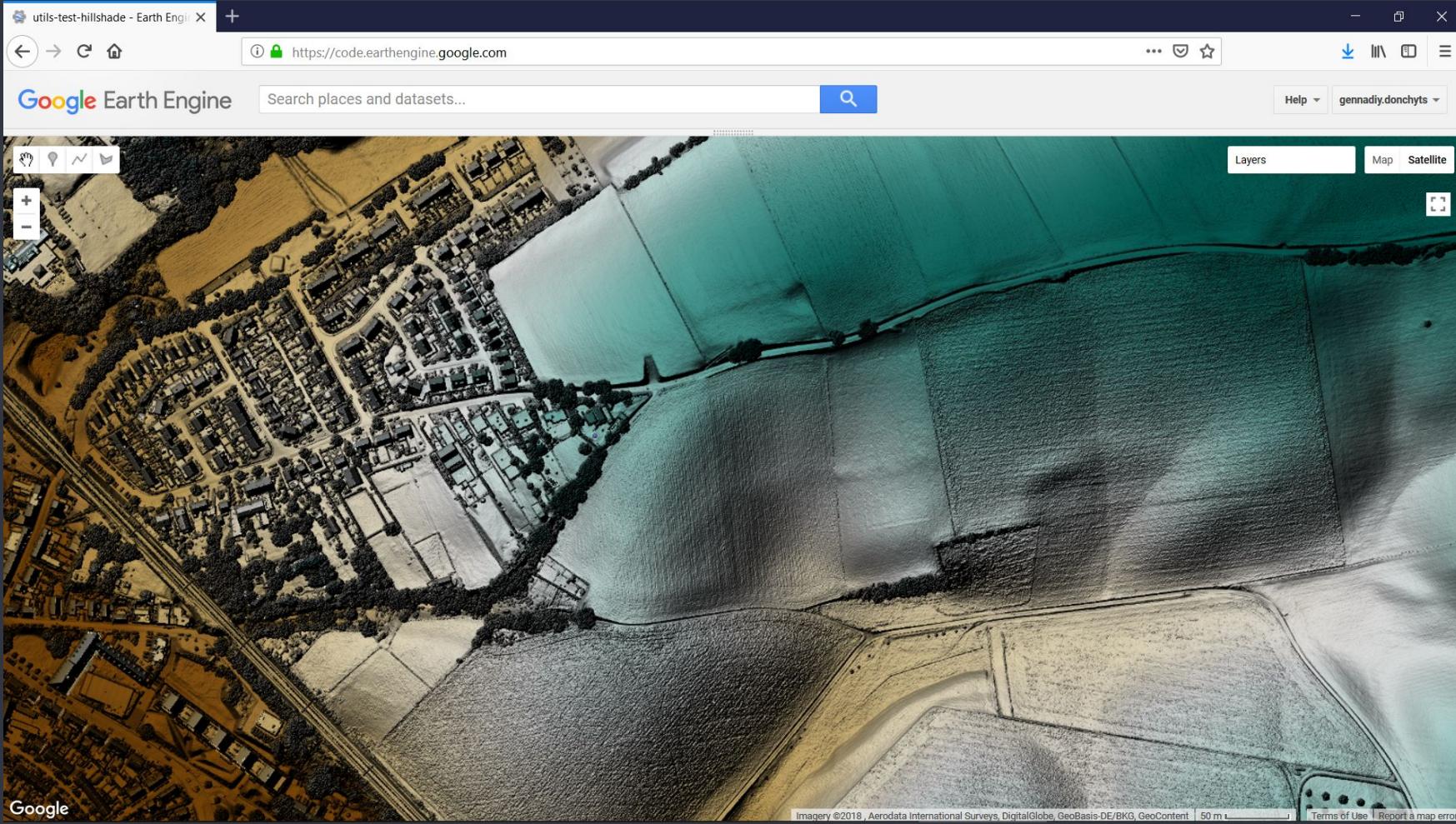
The Earth Engine Code Editor



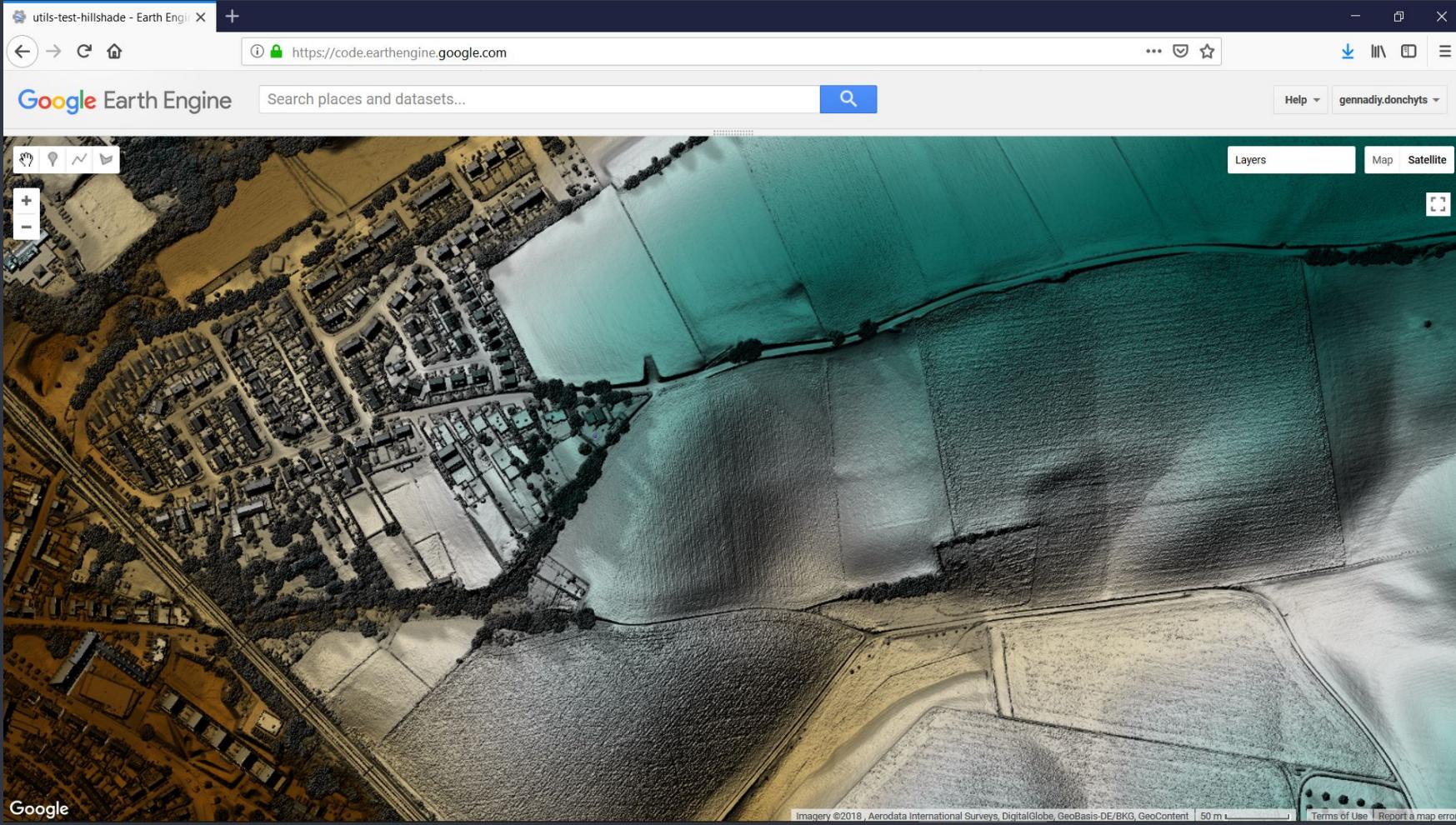
code.earthengine.google.com



[Code](#)



Code



Code

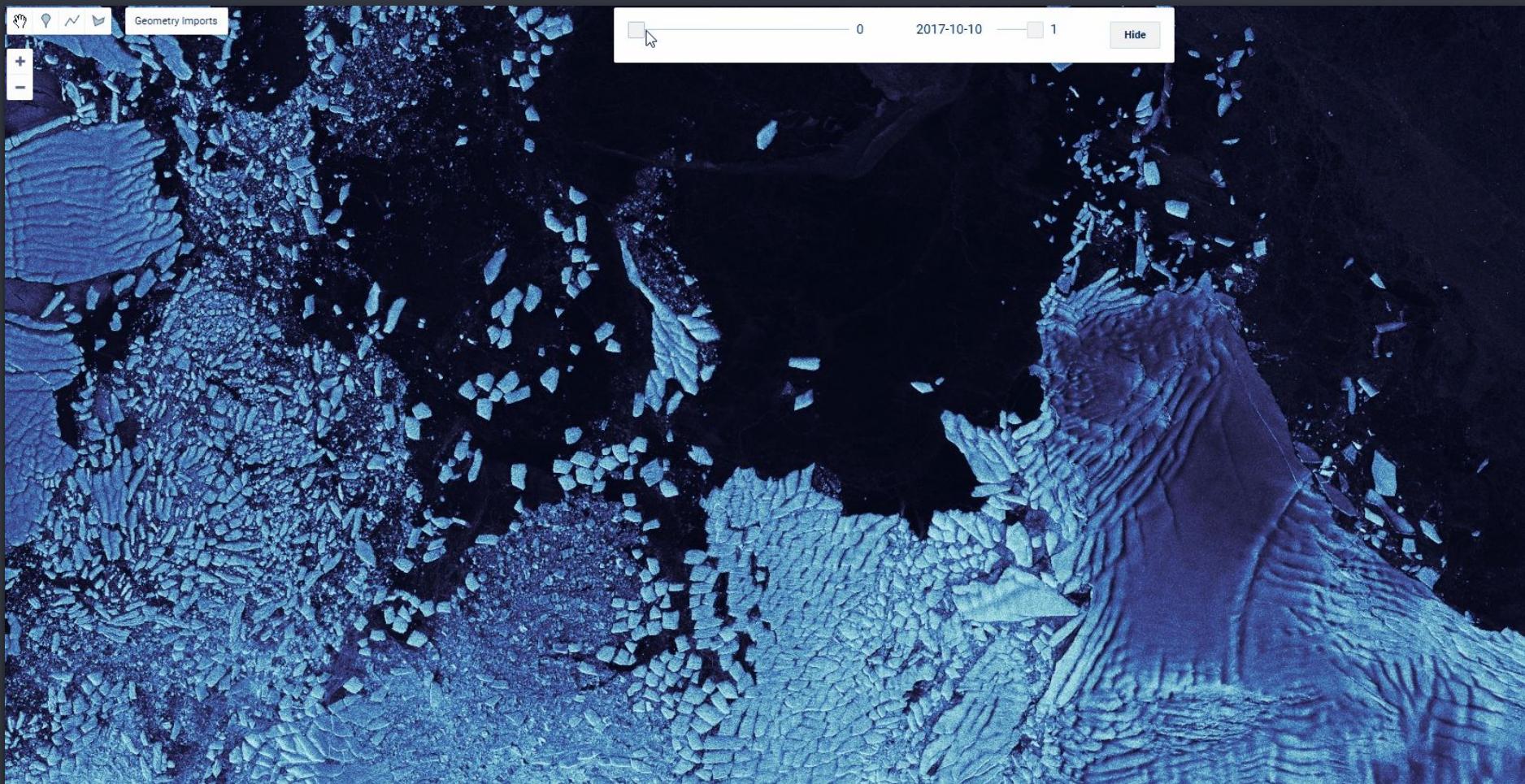
Examples



1984

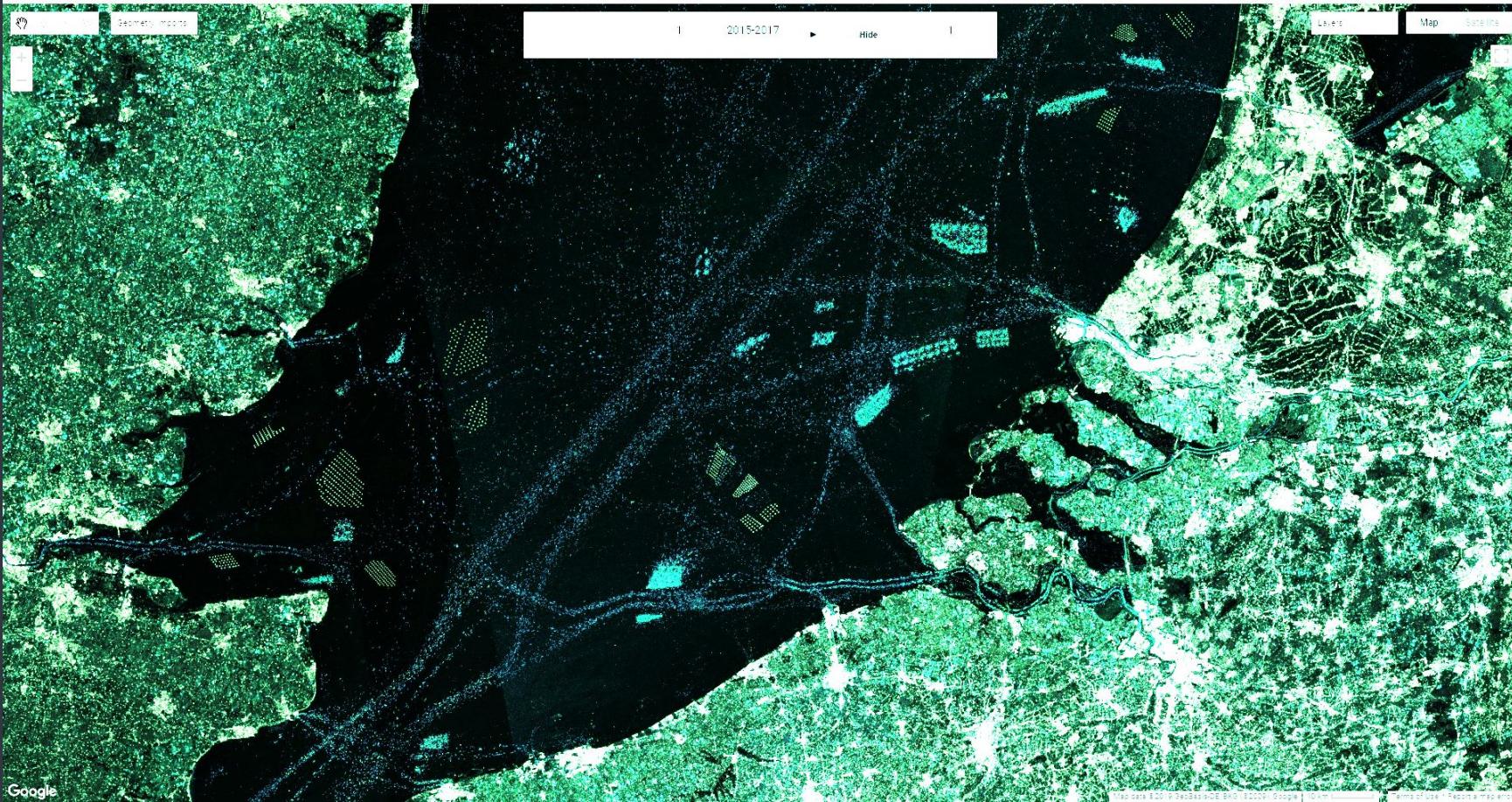
1984



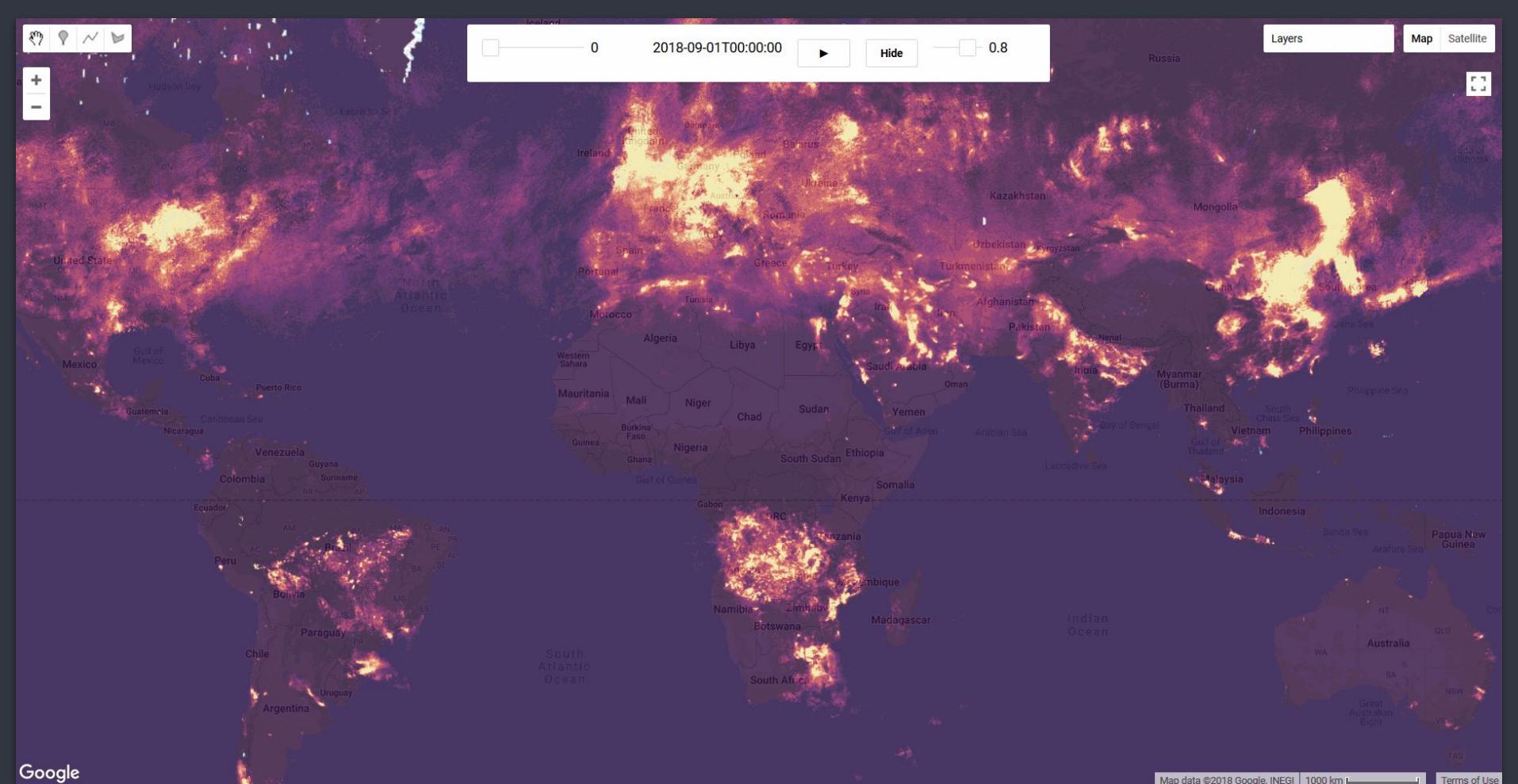


ESA Sentinel-1, ice advection

[Code](#)



ESA Sentinel-1, annual high percentile backscatter over, North Sea



ESA Sentinel-5, NO₂ concentration

See also: <https://gena.users.earthengine.app/view/no2>

Code

Surface water changes (1985-2017)

Green and blue colors represent areas where surface water changes occurred during the last 30 years. Green pixels show where surface water has been turned into land (accretion, land reclamation, droughts). Blue pixels show where land has been changed into surface water (erosion, reservoir construction).

The results of the analysis are published in:

Donchyts et.al. 2016, Nature Climate Change

Powered by
Google Earth Engine



Earth's surface water change over the past 30 years

Gennadii Donchyts, Fedor Baart, Hessel Winsemius, Noel Gorelick, Jaap Kwadijk & Nick van de Giesen



nature
climate change

Deltas

<http://aqua-monitor.appspot.com>

Imagery ©2018 NASA, TerraMetrics | 500 km

Terms of Use

Search Box

Shoreline

Map Satellite

The State of the World's Beaches

Arjen Luijendijk, Gerben Hagenaars, Roshanka Ranasinghe, Fedor Baart, Gennadii Donchyts & Stefan Aarninkhof

Long-term Shoreline Changes (1984-2016)

The bars represent the erosion/accretion along coasts, every 500m, over the period 1984-2016. Green bars indicate where shoreline accretion has occurred (natural accretion, land reclamation, nourishments). Red bars indicate erosive shorelines, based on a linear fit through shoreline positions. If you're zoomed in you can click on a profile to see a time series chart.

-3m/yr  3m/yr

The results of the global analysis and methods can be found in: [Luijendijk et al., 2018, Scientific Reports](#)

For inquiries please fill in this form.

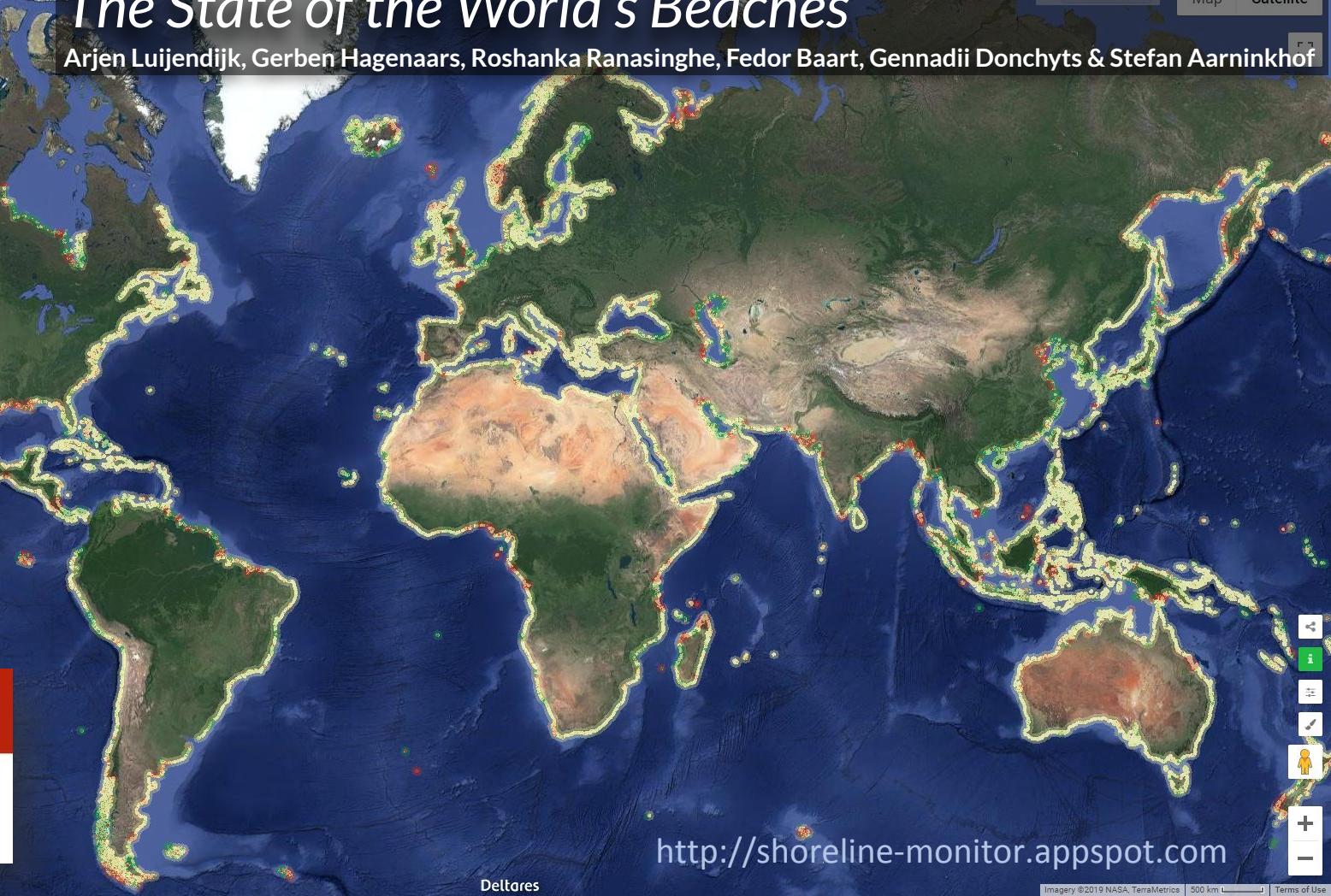
This dataset is created in collaboration with the Delft University of Technology.



nature

SCIENTIFIC
REPORTS

Google



Deltas

<http://shoreline-monitor.appspot.com>

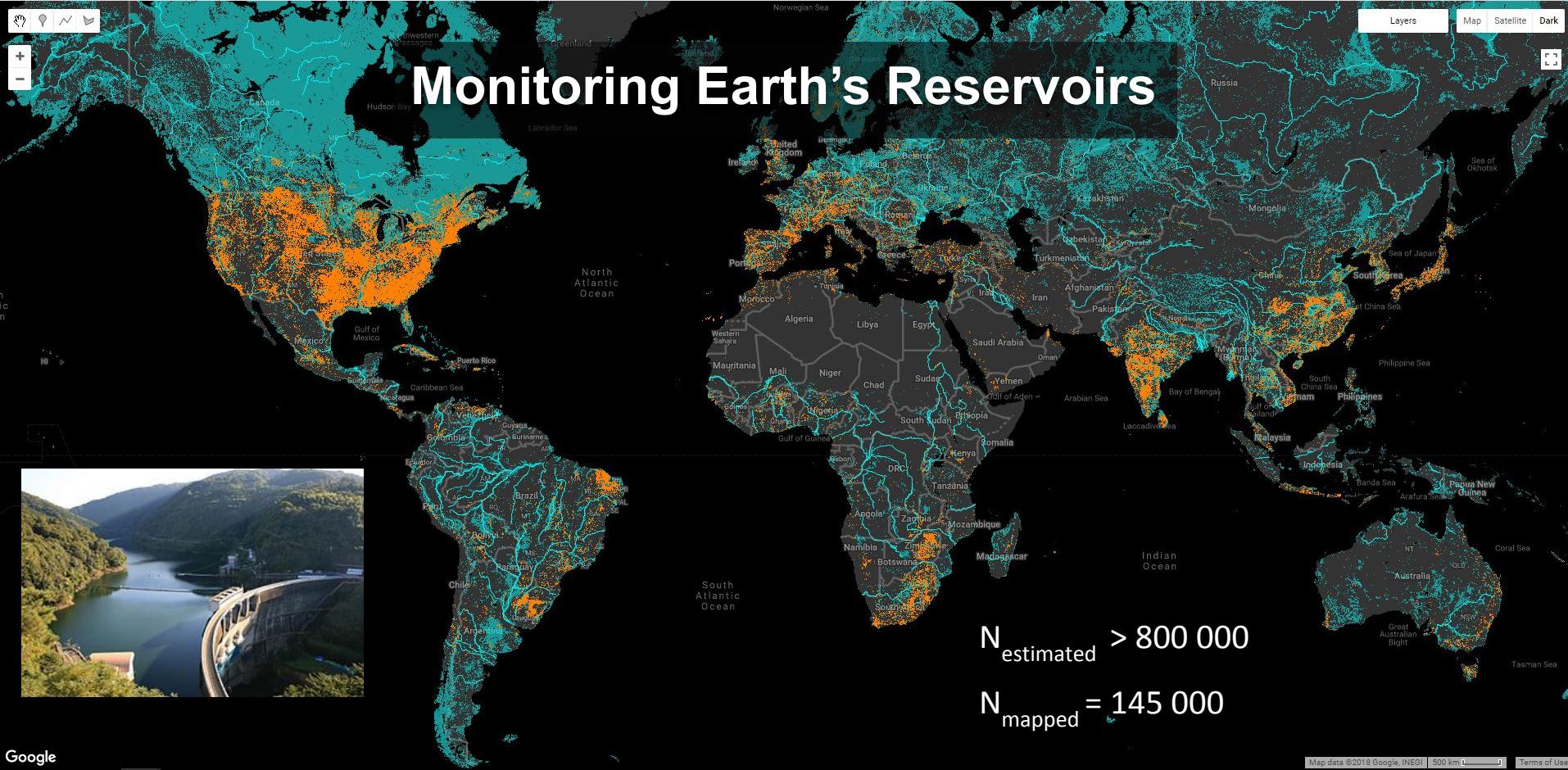
Imagery ©2019 NASA, TerraMetrics

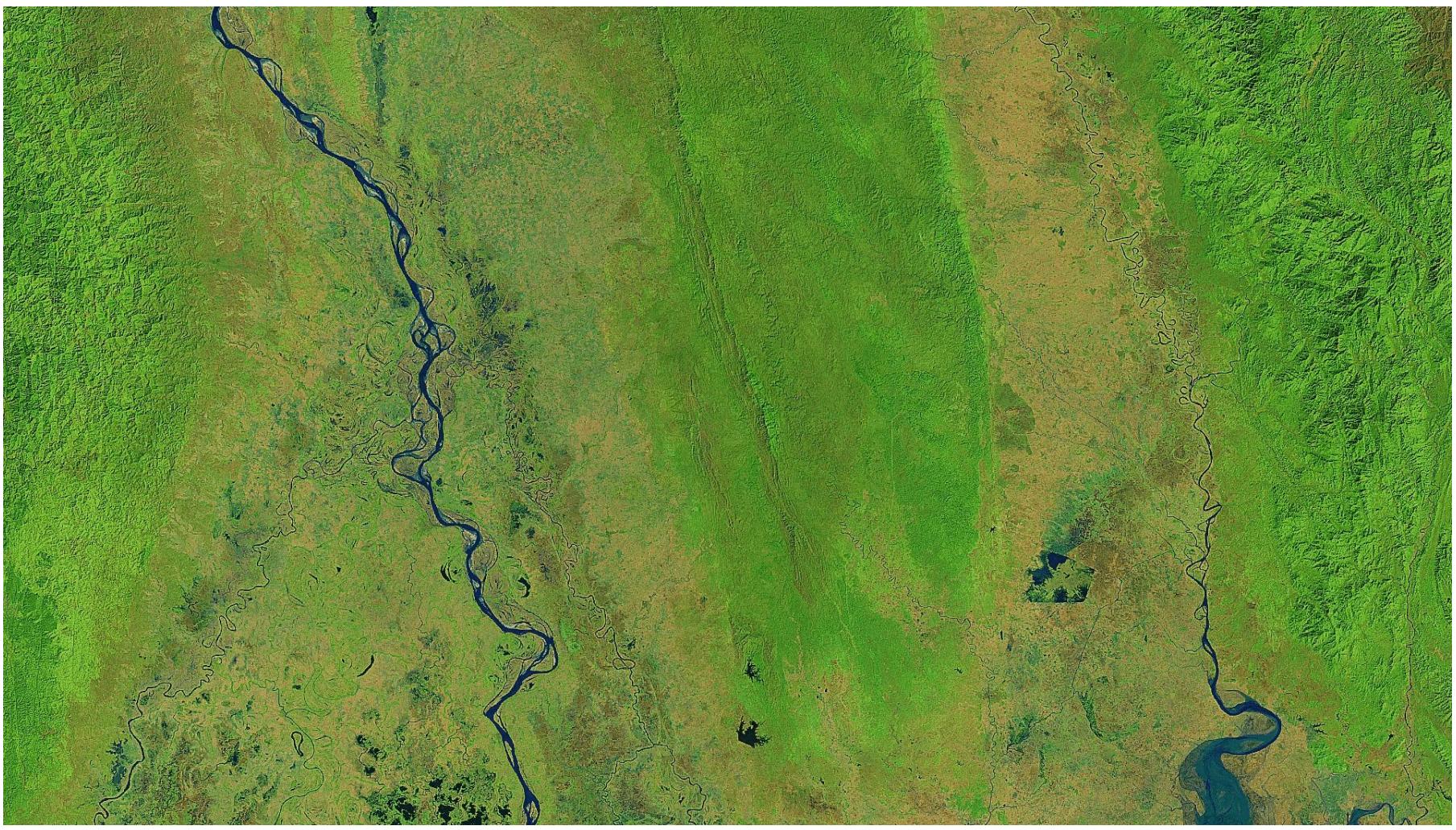
500 km

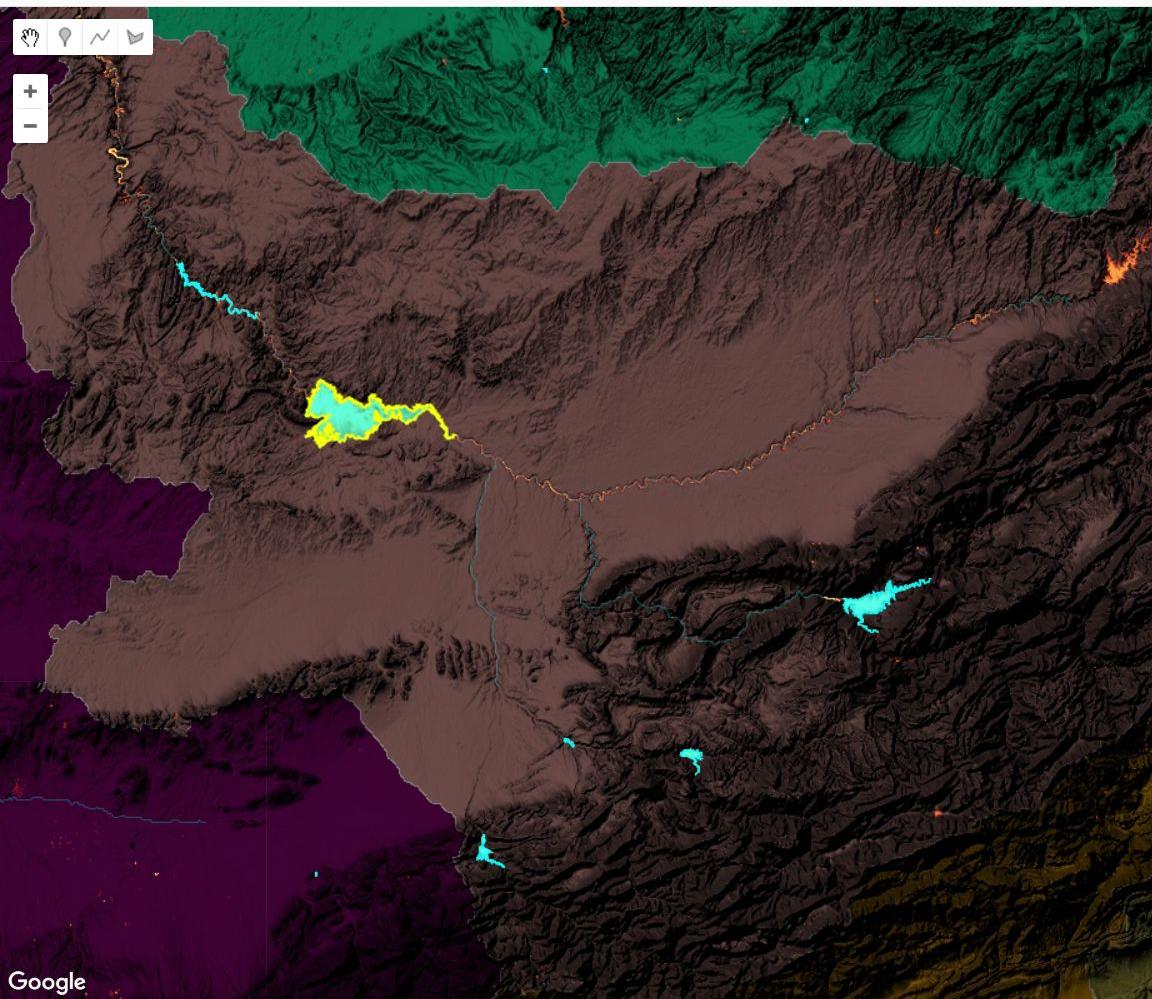
Terms of Use

Earth Engine Apps Experimental

Search places





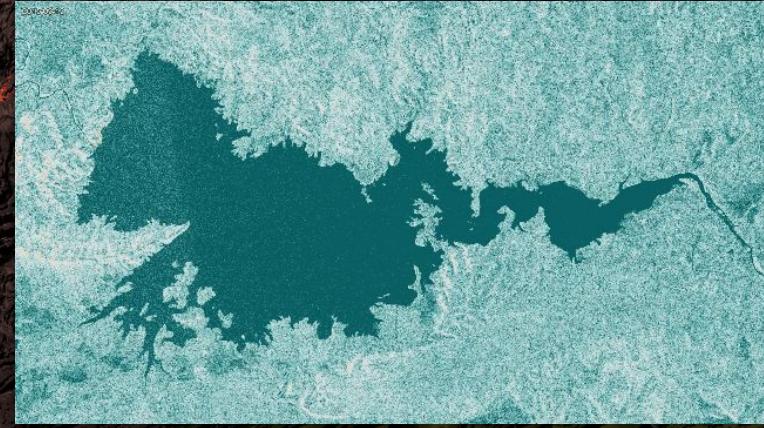


The Guardian

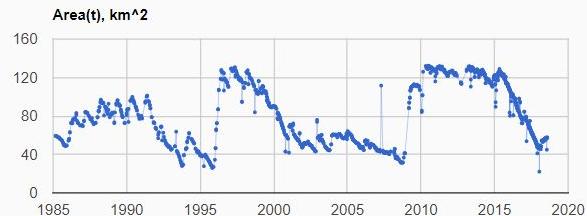
International edition ▾

'Day zero' water crises: Spain, Morocco, India and Iraq at risk as reservoirs shrink

A new early warning satellite system reveals countries where shrinking reservoirs could lead to the taps completely drying up [Link](#)



Al Massira Al Massira Dam MOROCCO, file: water_area_00076.geojson

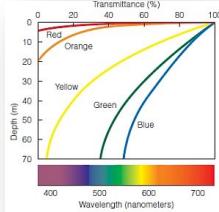
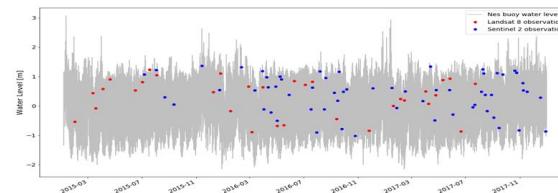
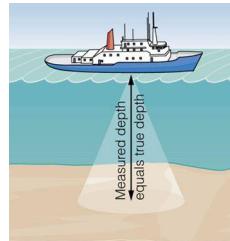


Satellite-derived Bathymetry (SDB)



Rijkswaterstaat
Ministerie van Verkeer en Waterstaat

In-situ measurements



Derived from satellites



2017-01-08

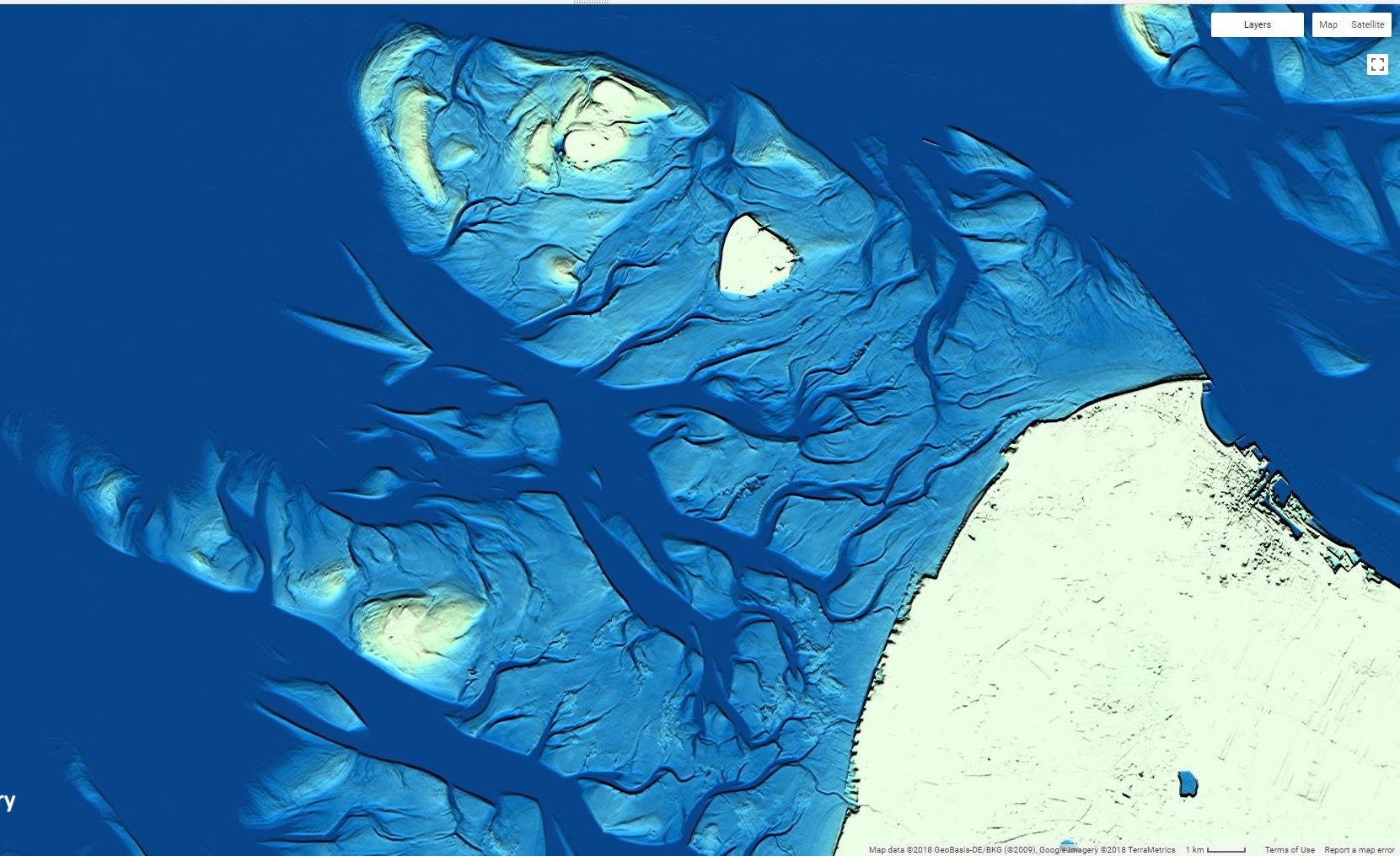




Geometry Imports

Layers

Map Satellite



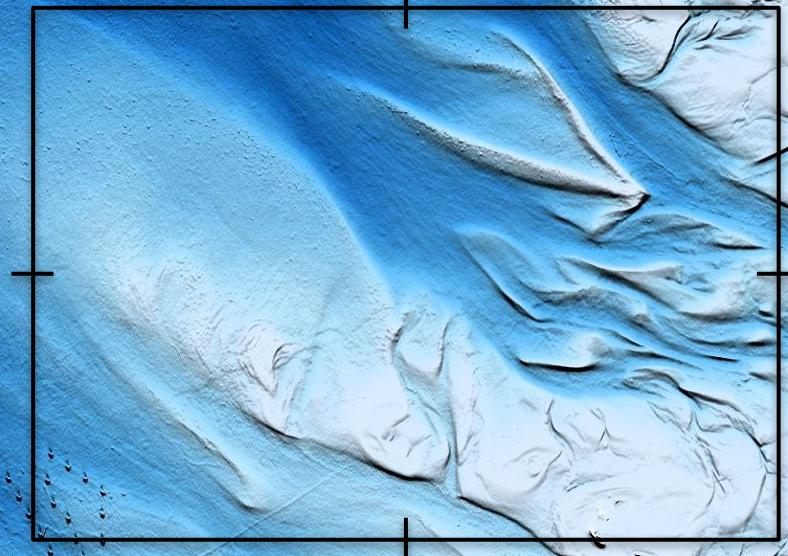
Intertidal Bathymetry



Layers

Map Satellite

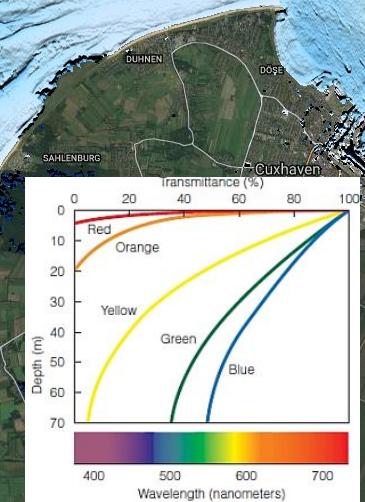
Geometry Imports

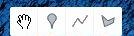


$$D = E[d] = \sum d \cdot w(f_{clouds}, x, y, t)$$

$$d = \log(\rho - \rho_{deep})$$

Inverse-depth bathymetry





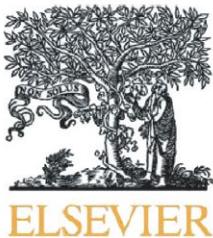
Layers



Map



Technical Concepts



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Remote Sensing of Environment

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

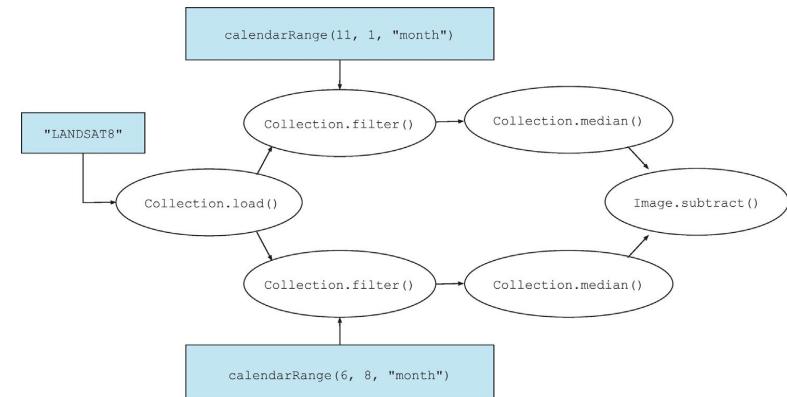


Google Earth Engine: Planetary-scale geospatial analysis for everyone

Noel Gorelick ^{a,*}, Matt Hancher ^b, Mike Dixon ^b, Simon Ilyushchenko ^b, David Thau ^b, Rebecca Moore ^b

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0034425717302900>

```
collection = ee.ImageCollection("LANDSAT8")
winter = collection.filter(ee.Filter.calendarRange(11, 1, "month"))
summer = collection.filter(ee.Filter.calendarRange(6, 8, "month"))
diff = summer.median().subtract(winter.median())
```





Earth Engine Code Editor

Third-party Web Apps

Client Libraries
(JavaScript / Python)

Web REST APIs

On-the-Fly Computation

Front Ends

Compute Masters

Compute Servers

Caches

Batch Computation

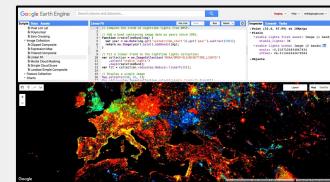
Data Stores

Fusion Tables

Tilestore Servers

Asset Database

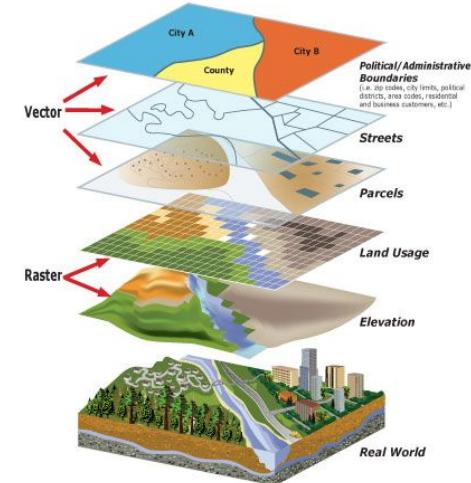
Storage
Compute



Data Types and Geospatial Processing Functions

- **Image** - band math, clip, convolution, neighborhood, selection ...
- **Image Collection** - map, aggregate, filter, mosaic, sort ...
- **Feature** - buffer, centroid, intersection, union, transform ...
- **Feature Collection** - aggregate, filter, flatten, merge, sort ...
- **Filter** - by bounds, within distance, date, day-of-year, metadata ...
- **Reducer** - mean, linearRegression, percentile, histogram
- **Join** - simple, inner, outer, inverted ...
- **Kernel** - square, circle, gaussian, sobel, kirsch ...
- **Machine Learning** - CART, random forests, bayes, SVM, kmeans, cobweb ...
- **Projection** - transform, translate, scale ...

over 1000 data types and operators, and growing!



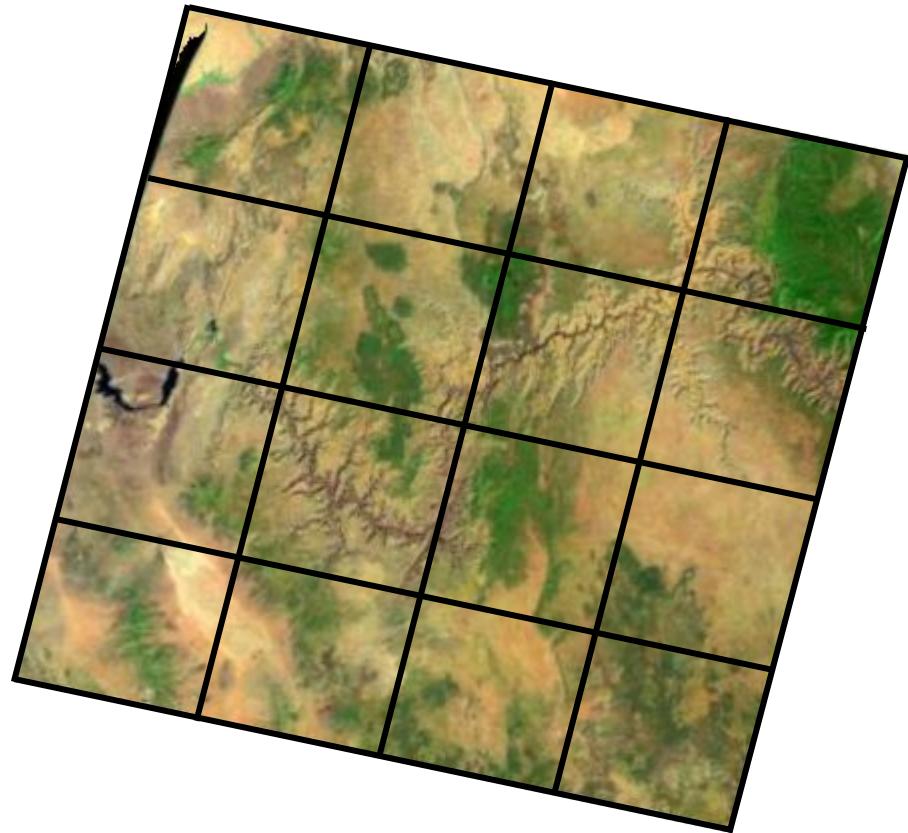
Tiling

Images are tiled during ingestion



Tiling

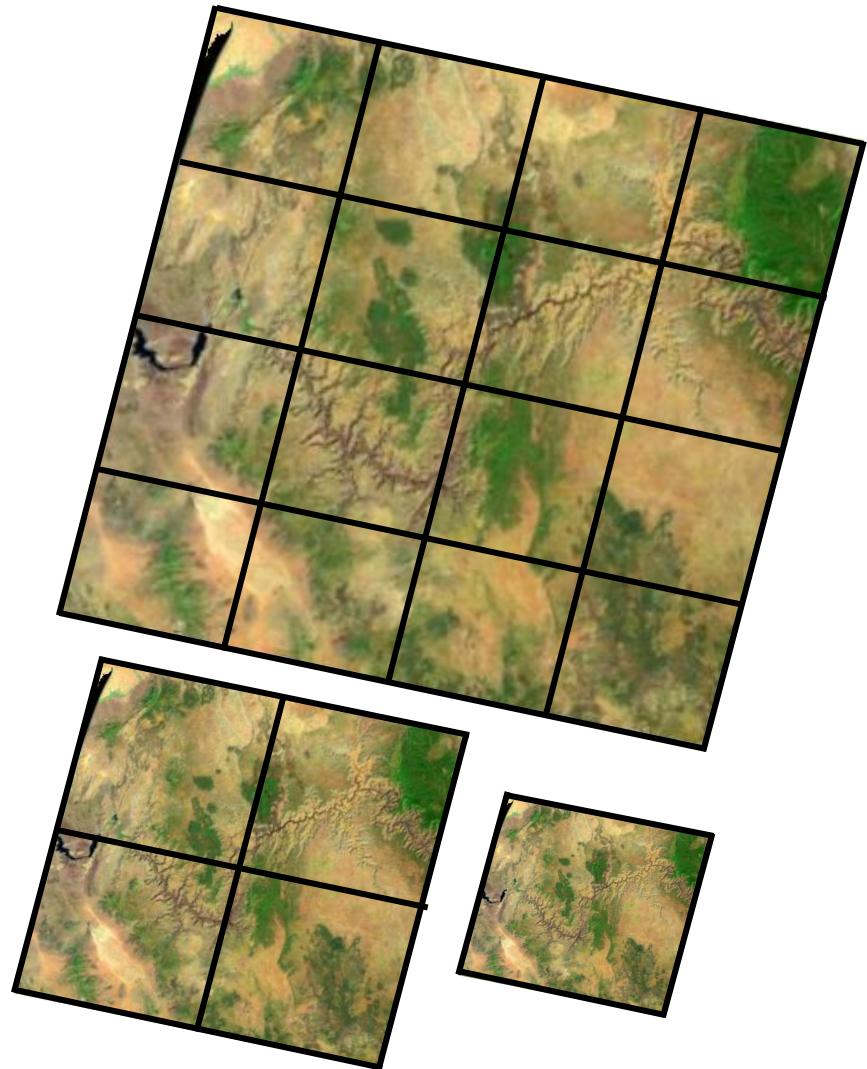
Images are tiled during ingestion



Tiling

Images are tiled during ingestion

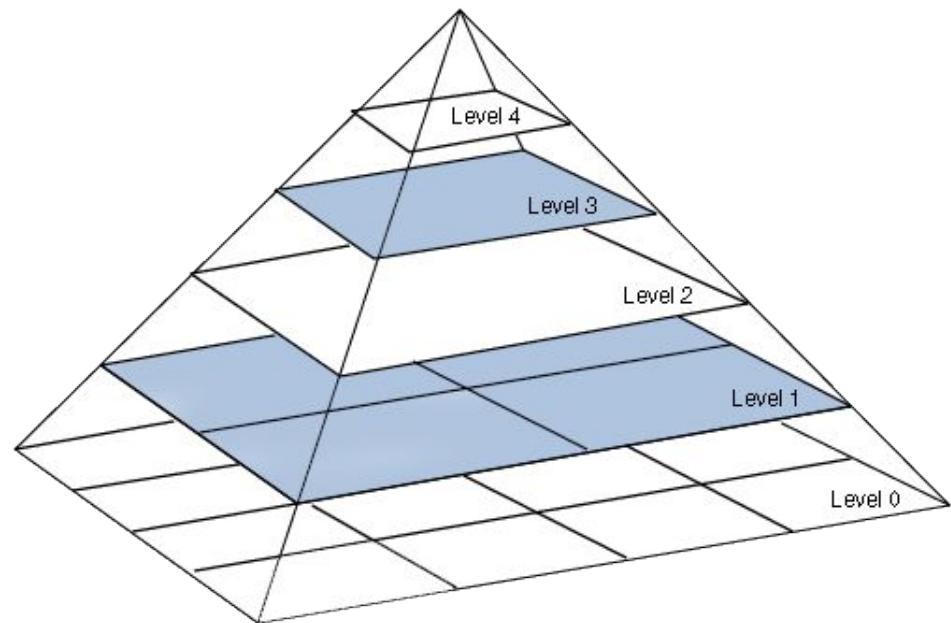
Downsampled by averaging



Tiling

Images are tiled during ingestion

Downsampled by averaging



Tiling

Images are tiled during ingestion

Downsampled by averaging

During computation



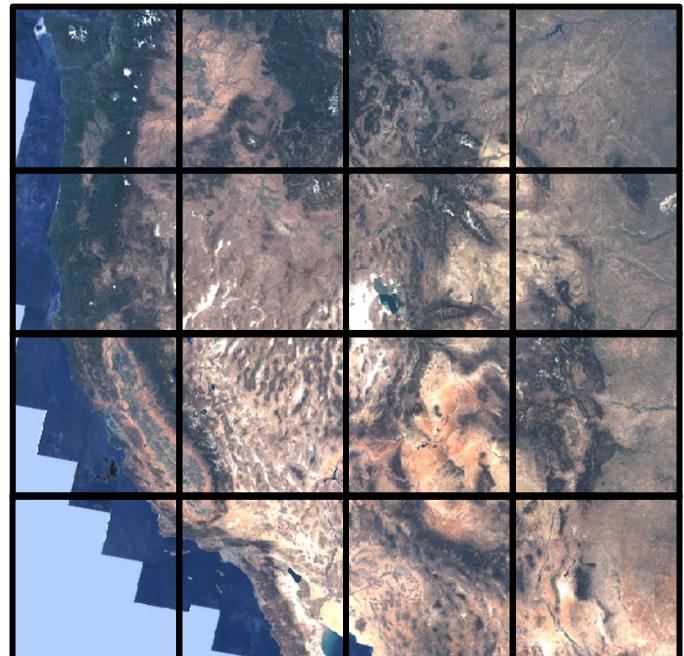
Tiling

Images are tiled during ingestion

Downsampled by averaging

During computation

Compute output tiles



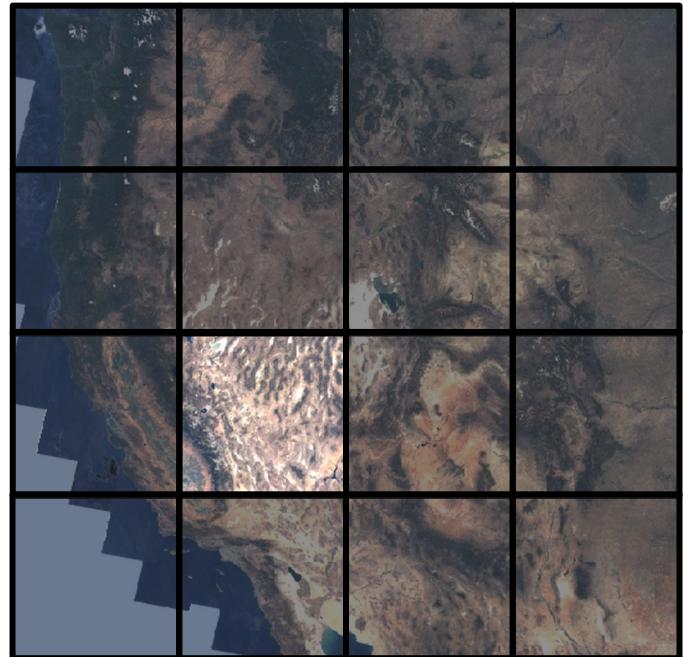
Tiling

Images are tiled during ingestion

Downsampled by averaging

During computation

Compute output tiles



Tiling

Images are tiled during ingestion

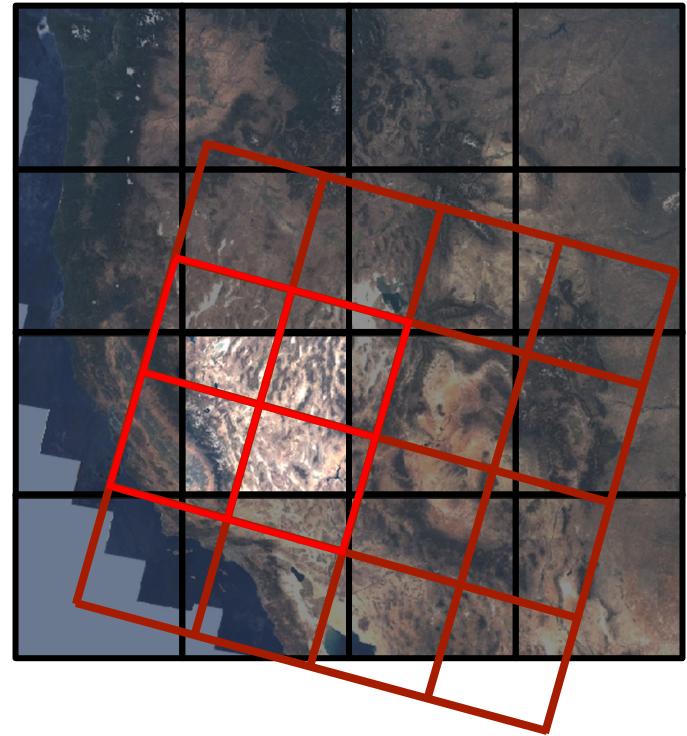
Downsampled by averaging

During computation

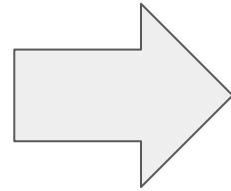
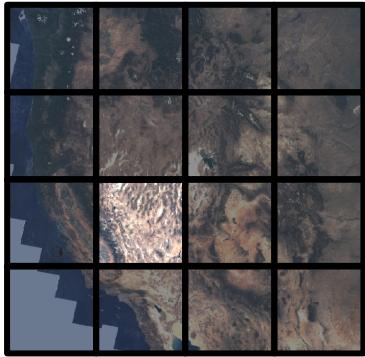
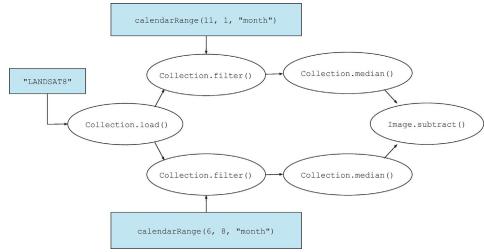
Compute output tiles

Find intersecting source tiles

Reproject into the output projection



Running a Computation



What can Earth Engine do?

- Get an image

*Pick your: projection, resolution,
bands, bounding-box, visualization*



<https://code.earthengine.google.com/3bad1c478bf03e734c17cd5e84cd35e5> - L8

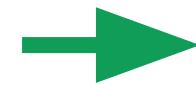
<https://code.earthengine.google.com/6cc52fed9c5c74833c00e921a0e1c71e> - S2

What can Earth Engine do?

Get an image

Apply an algorithm to an image

Use library functions or script your own

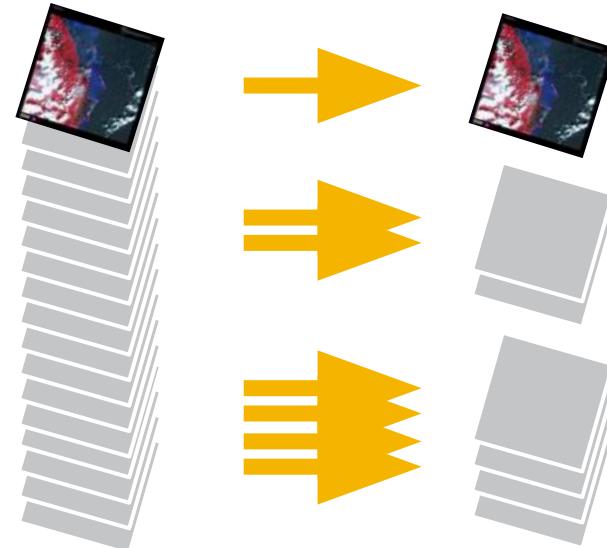


<https://code.earthengine.google.com/3f5c46b69dd3c183aa83c32e2ffdbdfa> - NDWI

What can Earth Engine do?

- Get an image
- Apply an algorithm to an image
- Filter a collection

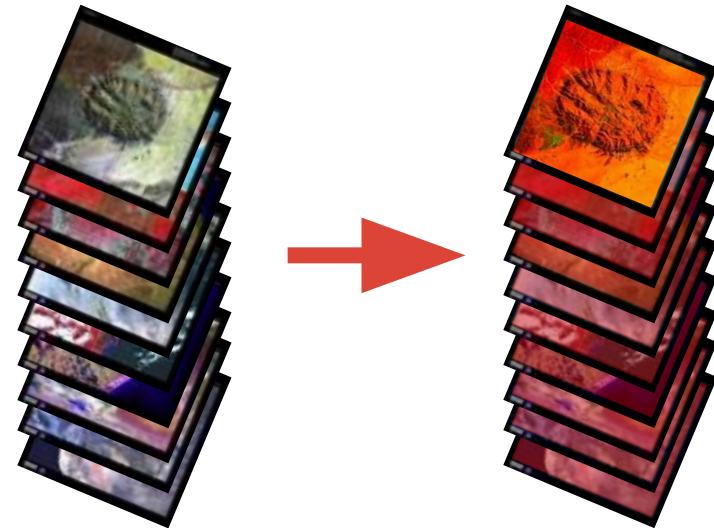
Time, Space & Metadata Search



What can Earth Engine do?

- Get an image
- Apply an algorithm to an image
- Filter a collection
- Map an algorithm over a collection

$N \rightarrow N$

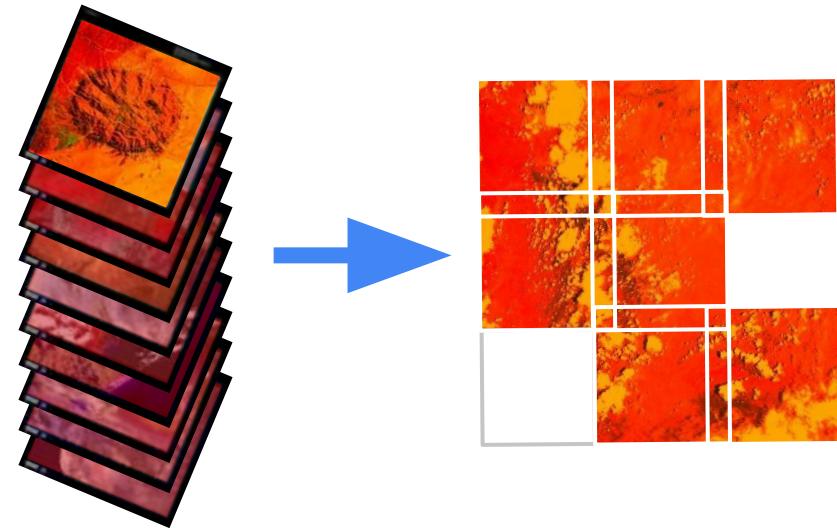


<https://code.earthengine.google.com/4b79939690eb5430f162edae5d95b4bd>

What can Earth Engine do?

- Get an image
- Apply an algorithm to an image
- Filter a collection
- Map an algorithm over a collection
- Reduce a collection

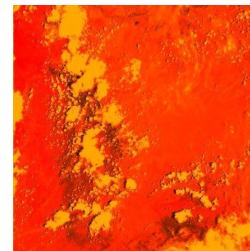
$N \rightarrow 1$ or $N \rightarrow M$



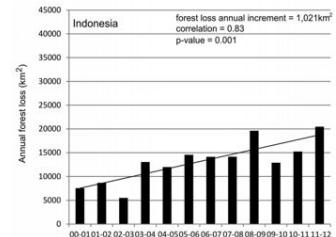
<https://code.earthengine.google.com/894611dbb0f1f822c1db4158ebeda33>

What can Earth Engine do?

- Get an image
- Apply an algorithm to an image
- Filter a collection
- Map an algorithm over a collection
- Reduce a collection
- Compute aggregate statistics



	1891	391	11898
Gabon			
Lithuania	1845	1226	40296
Cuba	1725	2271	68008
Mali	1694	0	1247103
Costa Rica	1653	382	11327
Czech Republic	1646	1331	46934
South Sudan	1635	38	460581
North Korea	1605	137	67695
Italy	1603	898	201331



<https://code.earthengine.google.com/93d8cd51b08ac2bde42a2aae7010f41a>

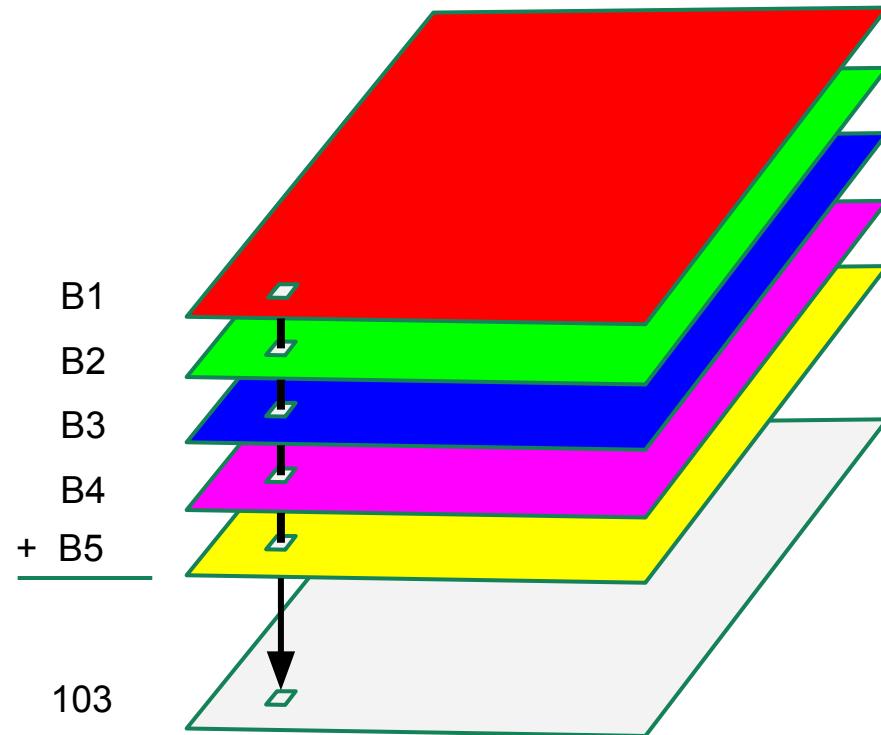
8 ways to reduce

- Image.reduce
- Image.reduceNeighborhood
- Image.reduceRegion
- Image.reduceRegions
- Image.reduceToVectors
- ImageCollection.reduce
- FeatureCollection.reduceColumns
- FeatureCollection.ReduceToImage

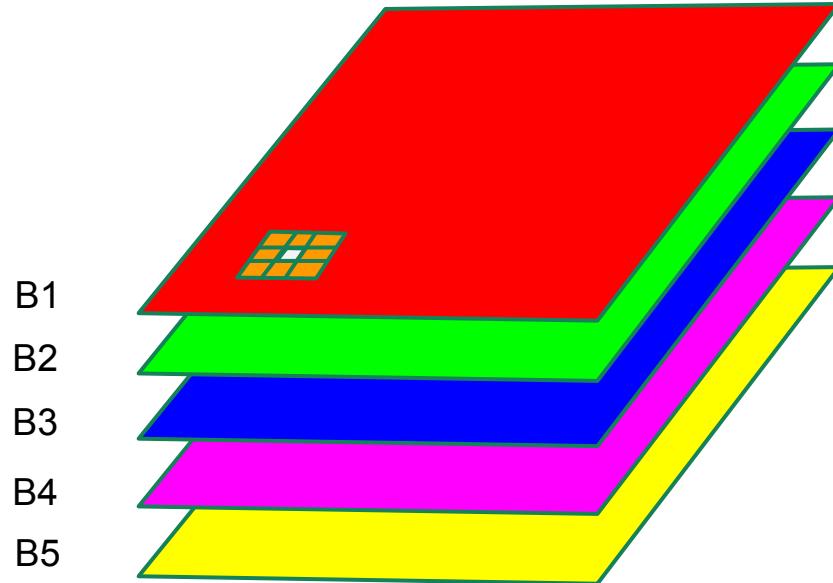
40+ reducers

- Reducer.allNonZero
- Reducer.and
- Reducer.anyNonZero
- Reducer.count
- Reducer.countEvery
- Reducer.histogram
- Reducer.intervalMean
- Reducer.linearFit
- Reducer.linearRegression
- Reducer.max
- Reducer.mean
- Reducer.median
- Reducer.min
- Reducer.minMax
- Reducer.mode
- Reducer.or
- Reducer.percentile
- Reducer.product
- Reducer.sampleStdDev
- Reducer.sampleVariance
- Reducer.stdDev
- Reducer.sum
- Reducer.toCollection
- Reducer.toList
- Reducer.variance

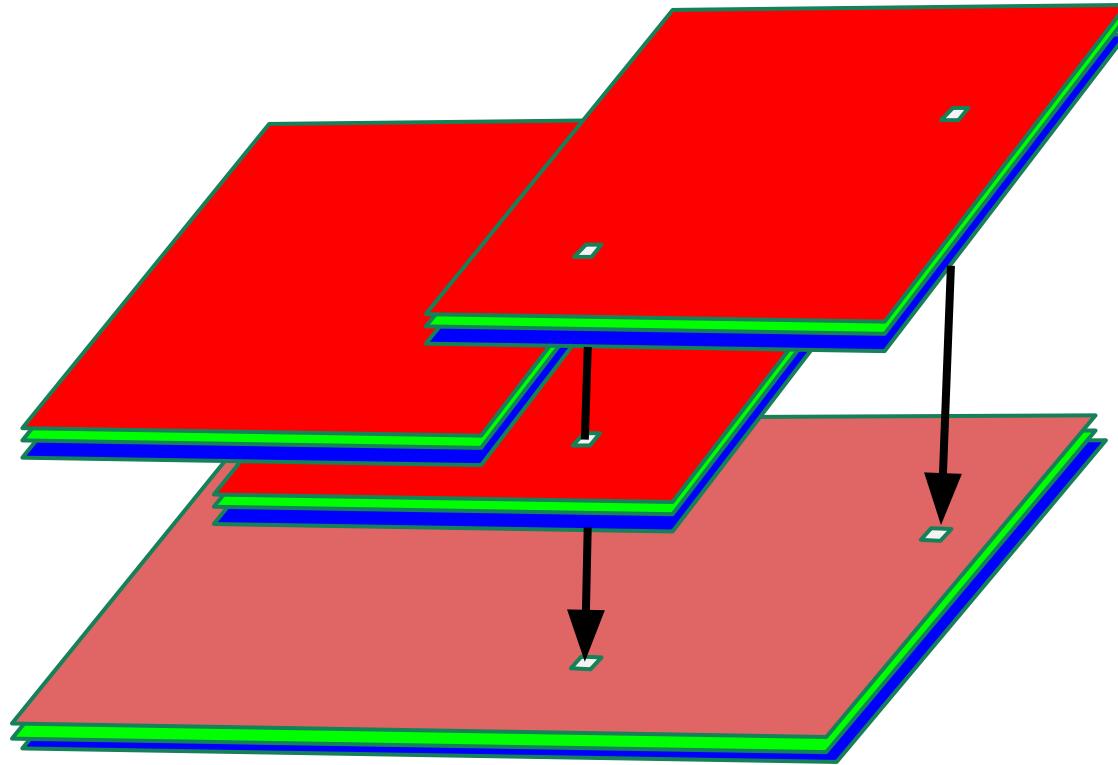
Reduce Bands



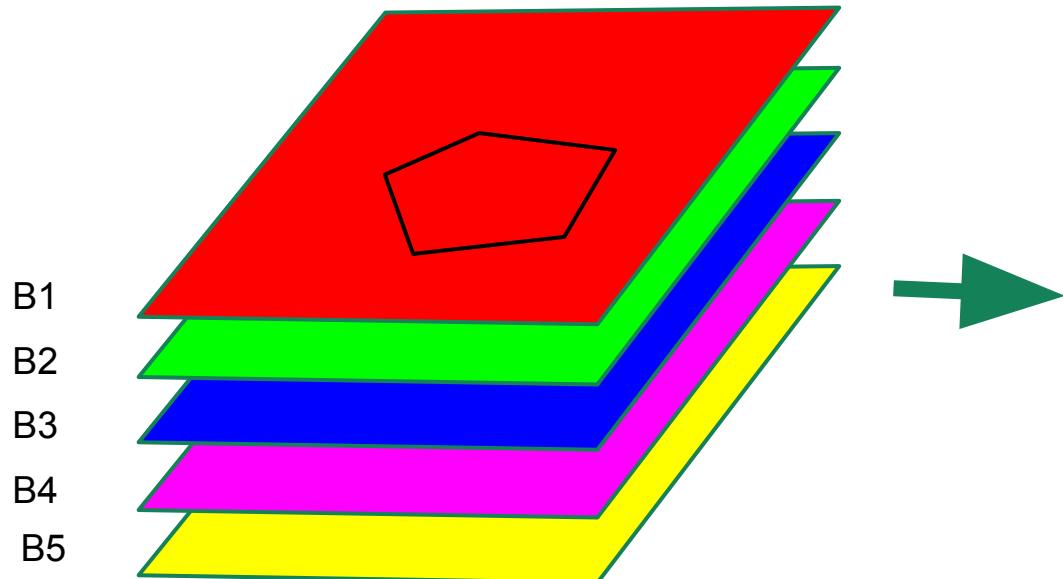
Reduce Neighborhood



Reduce Image Collection

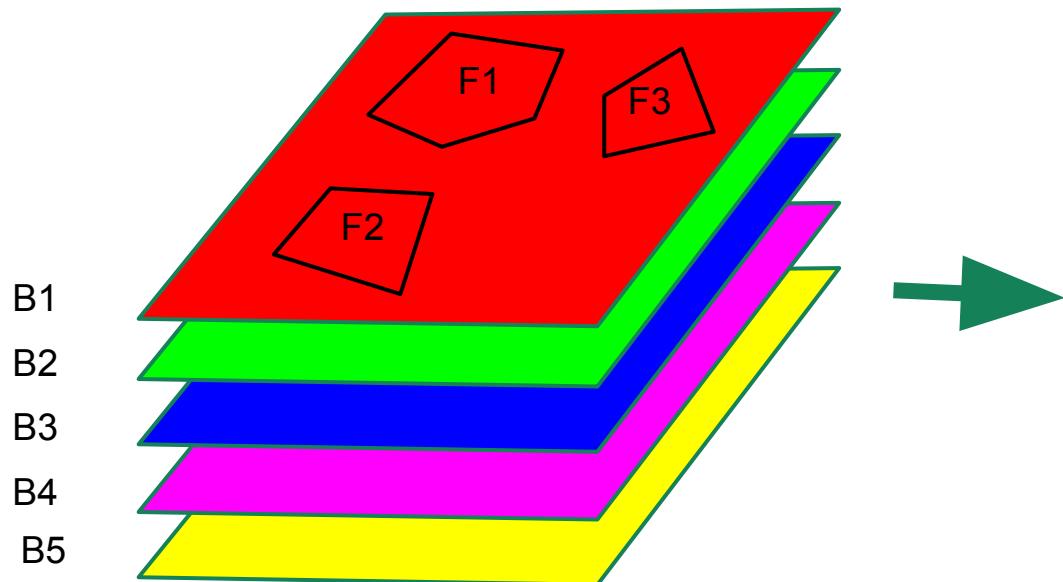


Reduce Region



Dictionary
{
 B1: 8.3,
 B2: 14,
 B3: 176,
 B4: 1.6,
 B5: 7
}

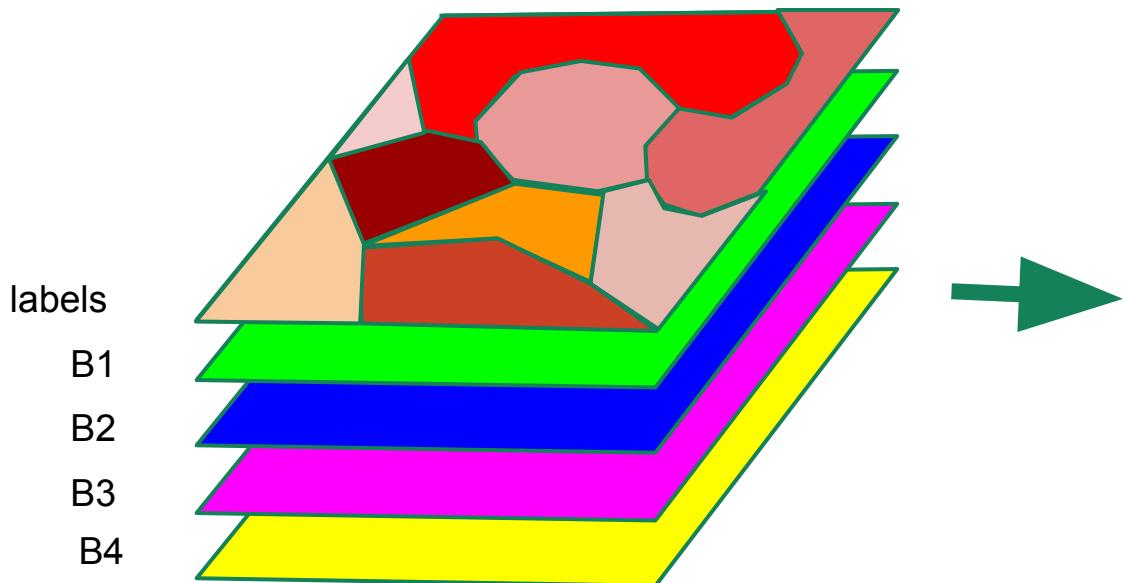
Reduce Regions



FeatureCollection

	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5
F1					
F2					
F3					

Reduce To Vectors



FeatureCollection

	B1	B2	B3	B4
F1				
F2				
F3				
F4				
F5				
...				

Linear Fit (lights)

09 Linear Fit, Lights.js

```
1 // Compute the trend of nighttime lights from DMSP.
2
3 // Add a band containing image date as years since 1991.
4 function createTimeBand(img) {
5   var year = ee.Date(img.get('system:time_start')).get('year').subtract(1991);
6   return ee.Image(year).byte().addBands(img);
7 }
8
9 // Fit a linear trend to the nighttime lights collection.
10 var collection = ee.ImageCollection('NOAA/DMSP-OLS/NIGHTTIME_LIGHTS')
11   .select('stable_lights')
12   .map(createTimeBand);
13 var fit = collection.reduce(ee.Reducer.linearFit());
14
15 // Display a single image
```

$$p_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 t + e_t$$

p_t = light at time t
 t = time
 e_t = random error

<https://code.earthengine.google.com/5aa8ec2993d9052aafed234ee850c6e6>

Do's and Don'ts



- Processing Big Data (~PT)
- Time-dependent raster processing
- Collaborative
- Scales!
- Think functional
- Quick prototyping with Apps
- Huge data catalog (~50PB)
- [Python API](#) or [ee-runner](#) for batching



- Slow for small geoprocessing tasks (roundtrip)
- Blackbox back-end
- Mainly Image and Feature
- Steep learning curve
- ES5
- Limited access to external resources from EE
- Only Shapefile ingestions
- Very limited Apps UI library

The End!