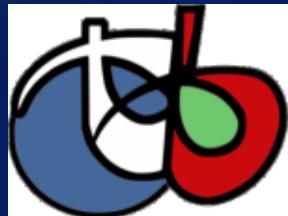


Your first steps with Orfeo Toolbox :



How to write an OTB processing chain within a Jupyter Notebook ?

Emmanuelle SARRAZIN
Yannick TANGUY

– emmanuelle.sarrazin@cnes.fr
– yannick.tanguy@cnes.fr

OTB Guided Tour overview

Overview of Orfeo ToolBox

Introduction to SENTINEL 2 images

Get familiar with Monteverdi & OTB applications

Processing chain with OTB in Python, within a Jupyter Notebook

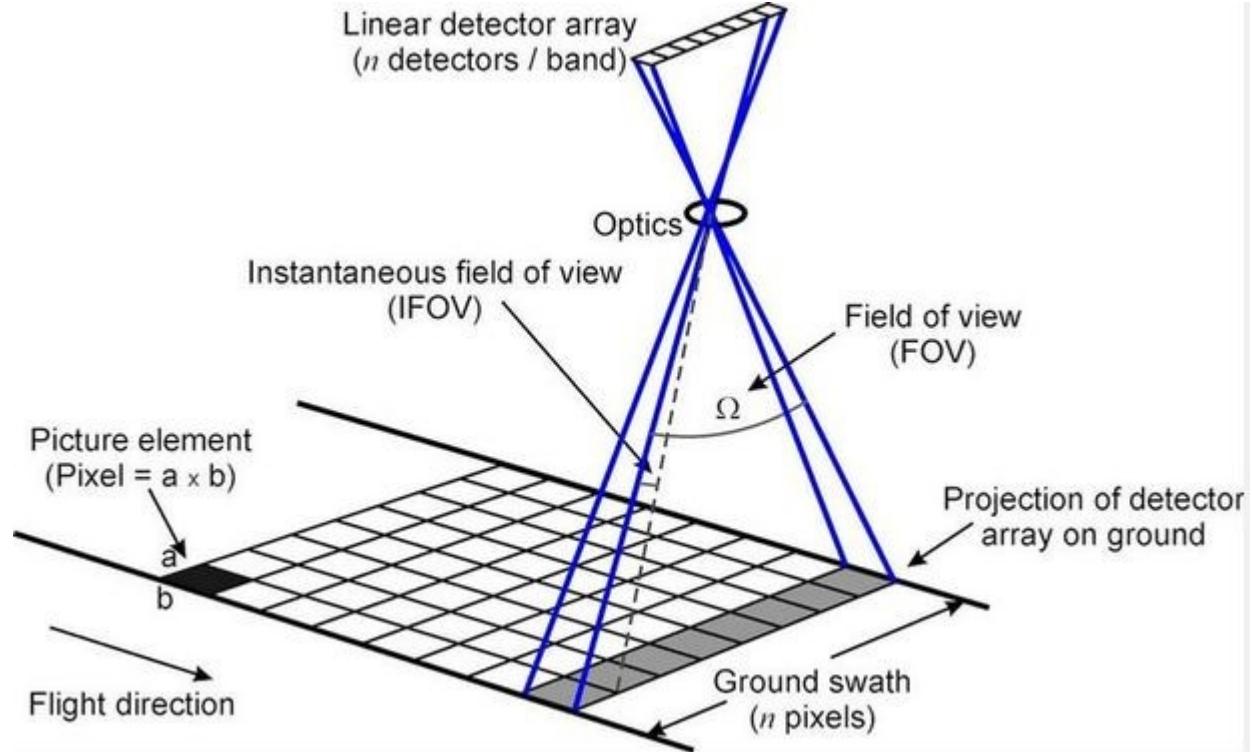


A few words about satellite imagery

Digital camera sensor

10 M pixels

Satellite sensor (linear detector array)
(~ 30 000 pixels)



Introduction to SENTINEL 2 images

Part of COPERNICUS European program (Sentinel 1 – Radar, Sentinel 3 – Altimetry, Sentinel 4, Sentinel 5 – atmosphere, etc.)

Sentinel 2 : optical imagery, wide swath, multi-band imagery

- Two satellites (Sentinel 2A, 2B)
 - Low earth orbit (~ 788 km)
 - 5 days revisit
 - Swath (field of view) : 290 km
 - Systematic global coverage of land surfaces from 56° S to 84° N
 - 10 or 20 m ground resolution

Introduction to SENTINEL 2 images

- 13 bands from visible to infra-red

Sentinel-2 bands	Central wavelength (nm)	Bandwidth (nm)	Spatial resolution (m)
Band 1 – Coastal aerosol	442.7	21	60
Band 2 – Blue	492.4	66	10
Band 3 – Green	559.8	36	10
Band 4 – Red	664.6	31	10
Band 5 – Vegetation red edge	704.1	15	20
Band 6 – Vegetation red edge	740.5	15	20
Band 7 – Vegetation red edge	782.8	20	20
Band 8 – NIR	832.8	106	10
Band 8A – Narrow NIR	864.7	21	20
Band 9 – Water vapour	945.1	20	60
Band 10 – SWIR – Cirrus	1373.5	31	60
Band 11 – SWIR	1613.7	91	20
Band 12 – SWIR	2202.4	175	20

Introduction to SENTINEL 2 images

- Data processing :
 - L1C : geometric and radiometric corrections (Top of atmosphere reflectance), georeferenced products. Download : <https://peps.cnes.fr> (worldwide coverage)
 - L2A : atmospheric corrections, slope corrections (Top of canopy reflectance). Download : <https://theia.cnes.fr> (mainly France)
 - Each product is a tile of 100 km x 100 km. ~ 800 Mb per tile
 - More information here : <https://sentinel.esa.int/web/sentinel/missions/sentinel-2/data-products>

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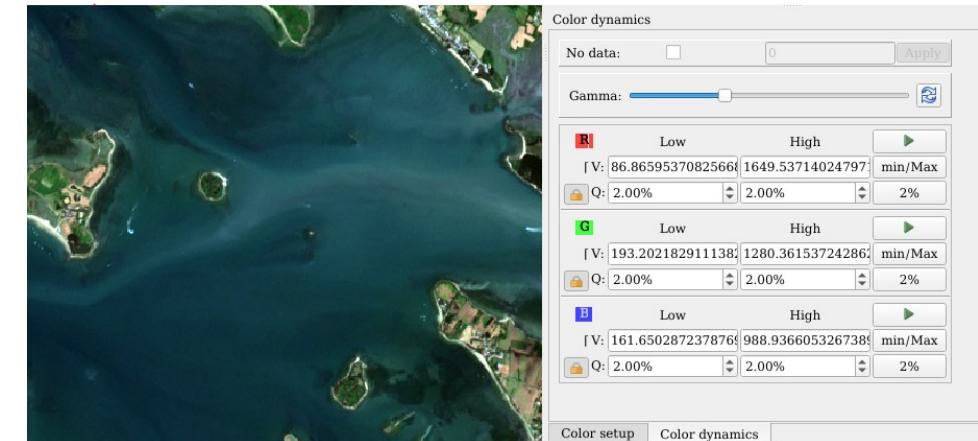
Processing chain with OTB in Python, within a Jupyter Notebook



Get familiar with Monteverdi and OTB applications

- Know how to display an image and set up rendering in Monteverdi,
- Know how to display an image stack in Monteverdi,
- Launch an OTB application

- Open a terminal and launch Monteverdi
 - \$> monteverdi &
- Sentinel2 extracts are in ~/otb-guided-tour/data
 - Open the image of the 2018-06-21
 - Open the image of the 2018-07-06



Get familiar with Monteverdi and OTB applications

- Try the different “Layer effects” on the bottom layer
- Scroll between layers (Ctrl + mouse-wheel)
- Switch between two layers (right click)



- Apply the display settings
- Change band selection to make a false-color composite
 - Red : band 4 (Near InfraRed)
 - Green : band 3 (Red)
 - Blue : band 2 (Green)

Layer stack

Proj	Res	Name	Effect
32630	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SENTINEL2B_20180701-1...	Swipe (horiz...
32630	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SENTINEL2B_20180701-1...	Normal

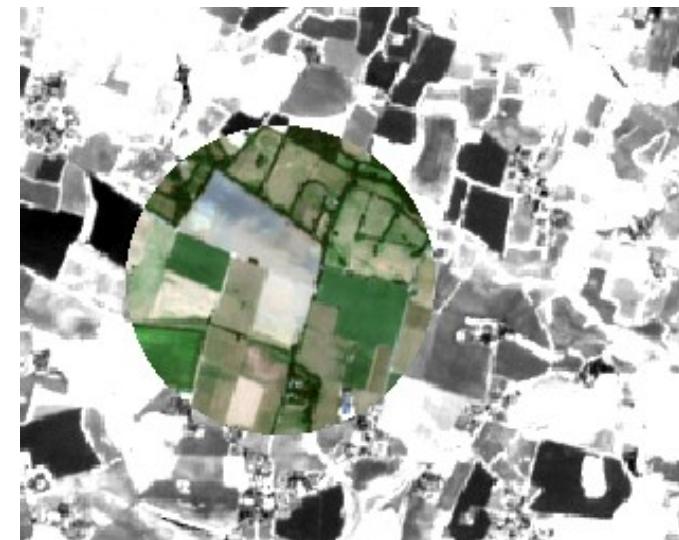
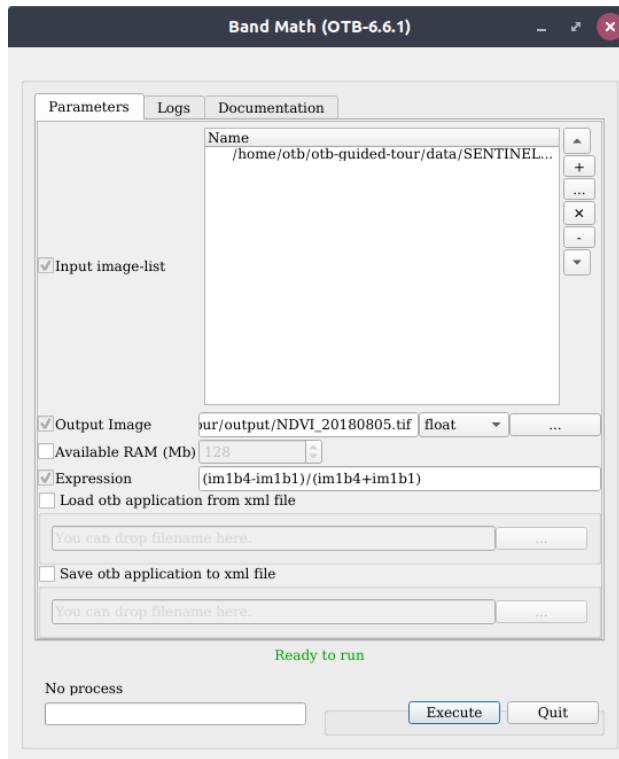
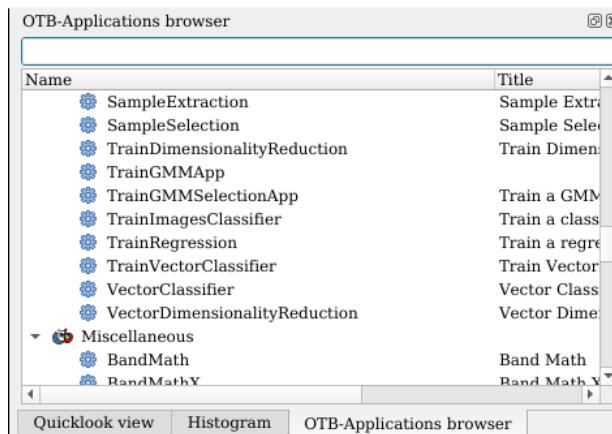


Color setup

R ←	BAND 4
G ←	BAND 3
B ←	BAND 2
W ←	BAND 1

Get familiar with Monteverdi and OTB applications

- Display list of applications
- Launch an application
- Compute NDVI



OTB Guided Tour overview

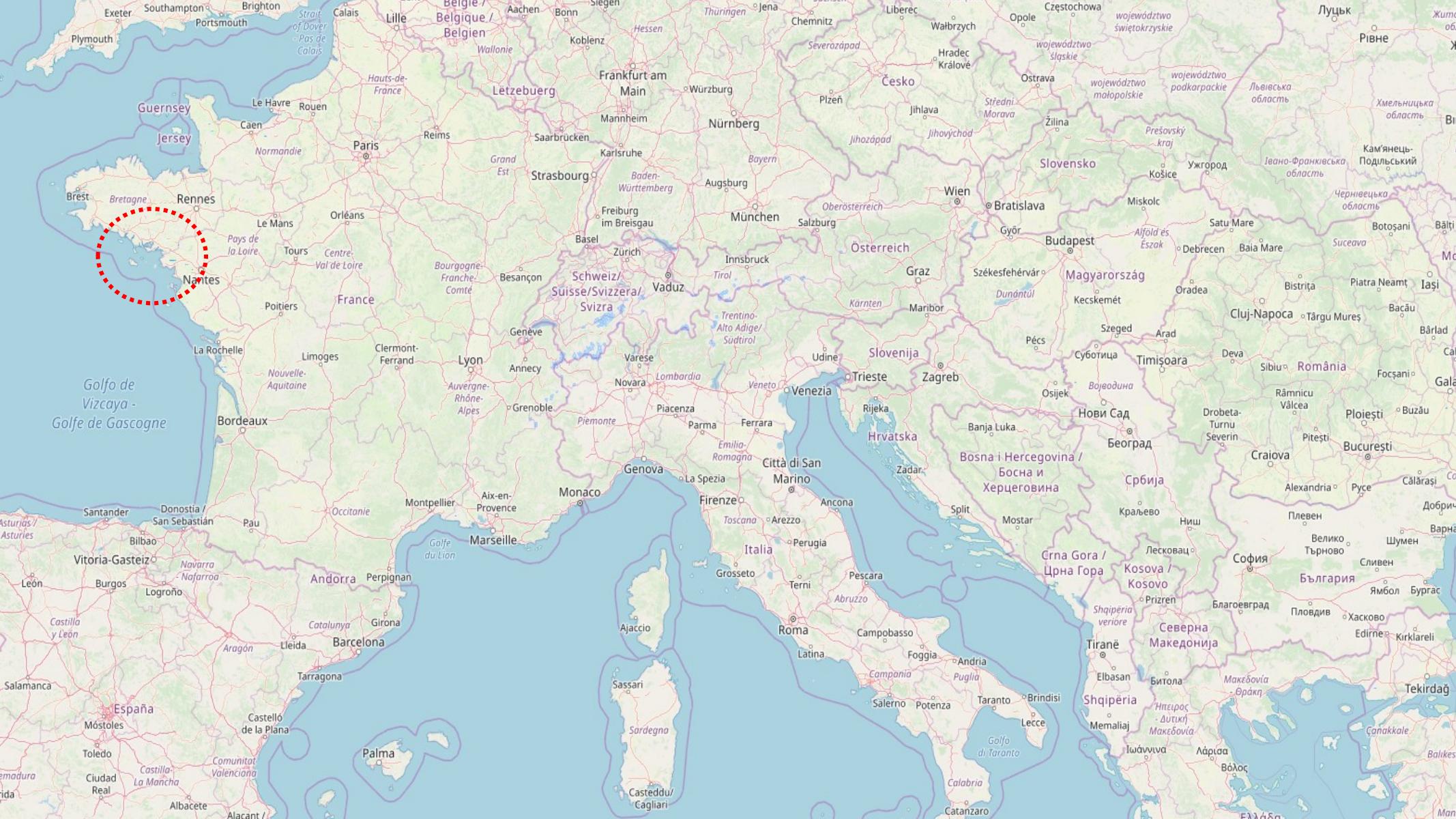
Overview of Orfeo ToolBox

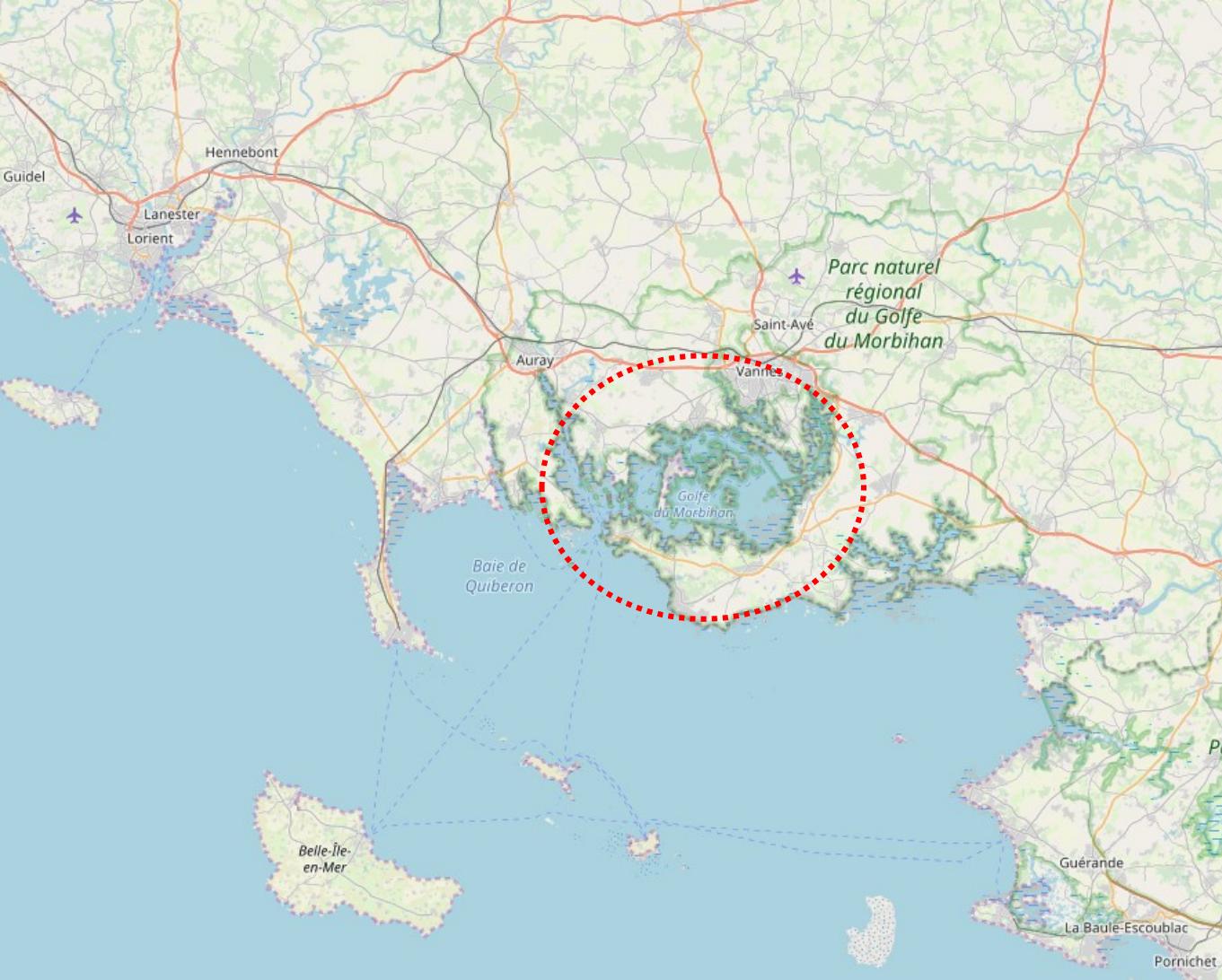
Introduction to SENTINEL 2 images

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“Legend says that there are as many islands in the Gulf as there are days of the year.
However, this is untrue and the gulf has about 40, depending on the tide.”
(Wikipedia)

Let's count the Islands with Orfeo ToolBox and a few Sentinel 2 images !







Write a processing chain with OTB in Python

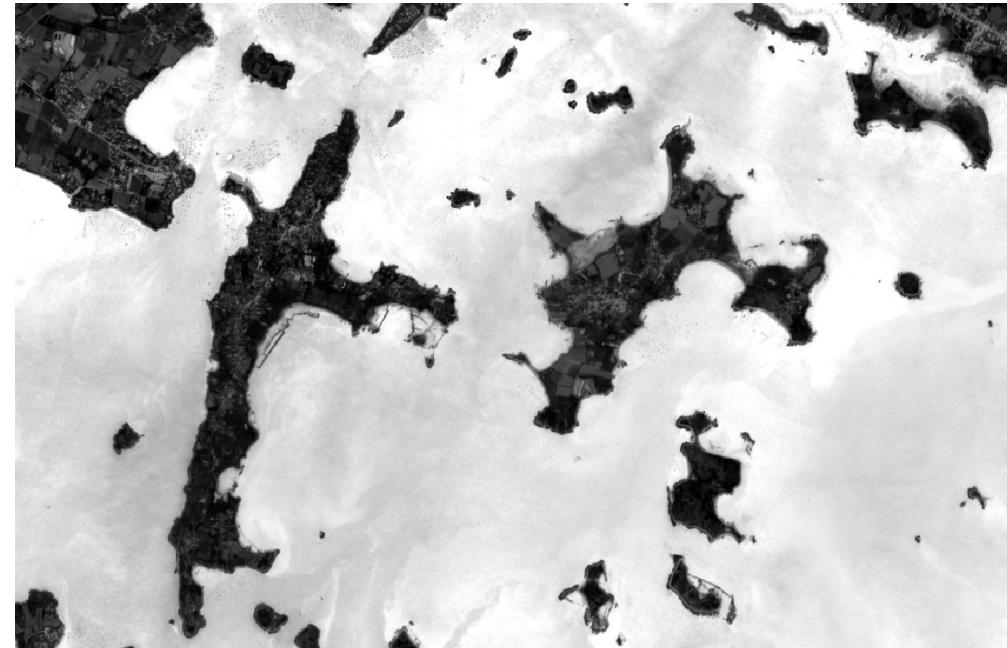
Goals of this session :

- Focus on OTB applications mechanisms
- Image analysis
- From remote-sensing to GIS tools with OTB : GDAL, Rasterio, shapely, etc.
- Python scripts

Write a processing chain with OTB in Python

- Open a web browser (firefox, chrome, etc.)
- Connect to : <https://colab.research.google.com/>
- Login with your google account (gmail, etc.)
- Open from a notebook from github :
 - <https://github.com/otbformation/virtual-workshop>
 - Select the first notebook (OTB Guided Tour)

1st step : compute radiometric indice



1st step : compute radiometric indice

Normalized Difference Water Index « 2 »

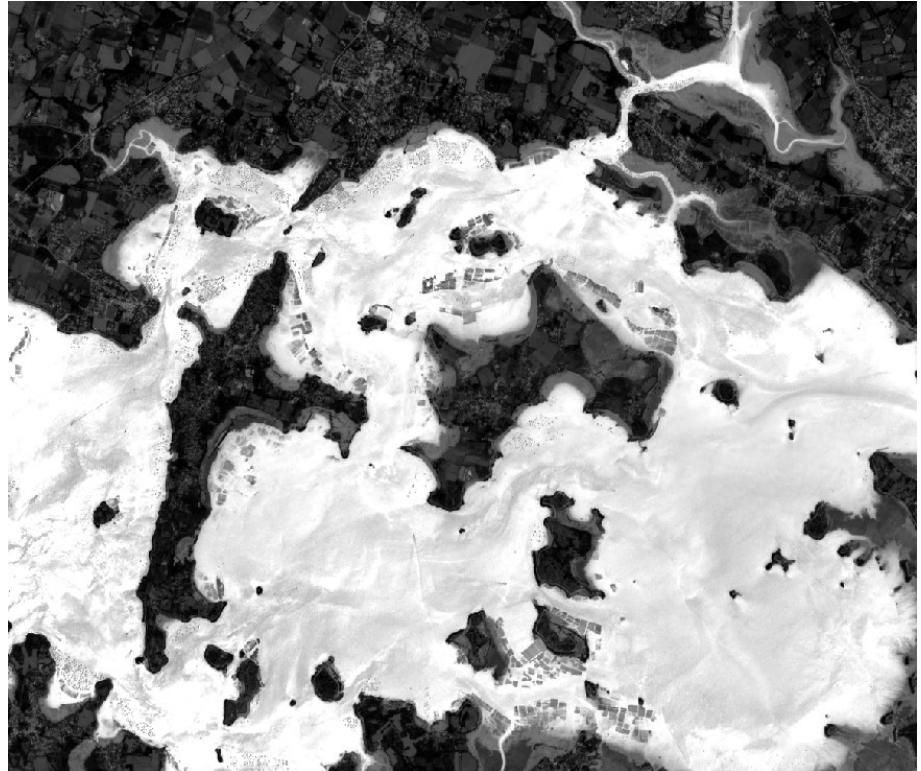
$$(\text{green} - \text{nir}) / (\text{green} + \text{nir})$$

Very convenient to identify water bodies

Lands < 0

Lakes, sea > 0,3

Note : NDWI (based on NIR and MIR) is more adapted to monitor water in vegetation



OTB Python API in a nutshell ☺ (1/2)

Use OTB within Python :

```
import otbApplication as otb  
  
app = otb.Registry.CreateApplication(" BandMath")
```



Set parameters :

```
app.SetParameterString("in", argv[1])  
  
app.SetParameterValue(<key>, <value>)  
  
app.SetParameterStringList(<key>, [<value1>, <value2>, ...])
```

Launch the application

App.ExecuteAndWriteOutput() -> wire the pipeline and write output

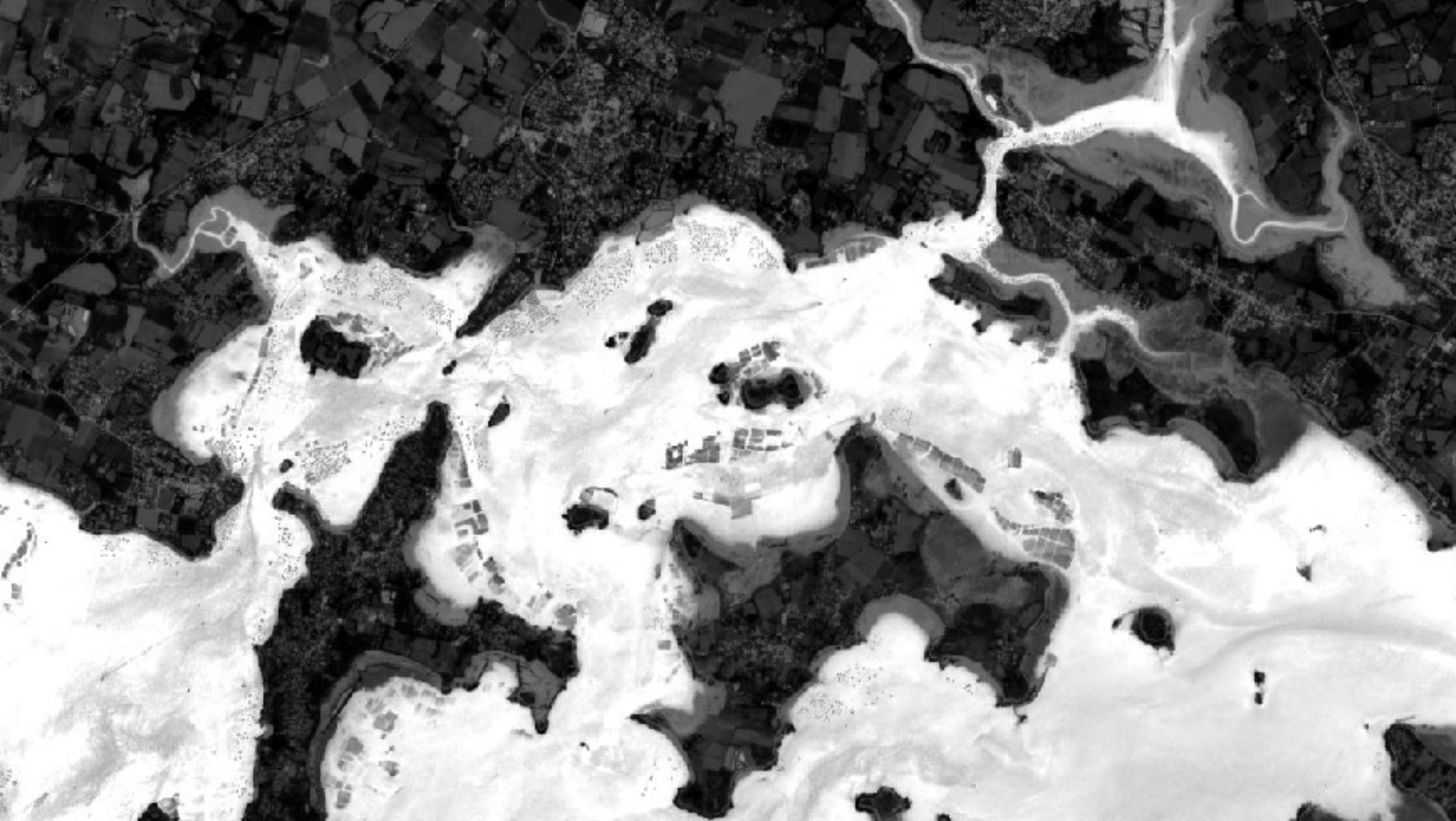
2nd step : compute a mask from the various NDWI images

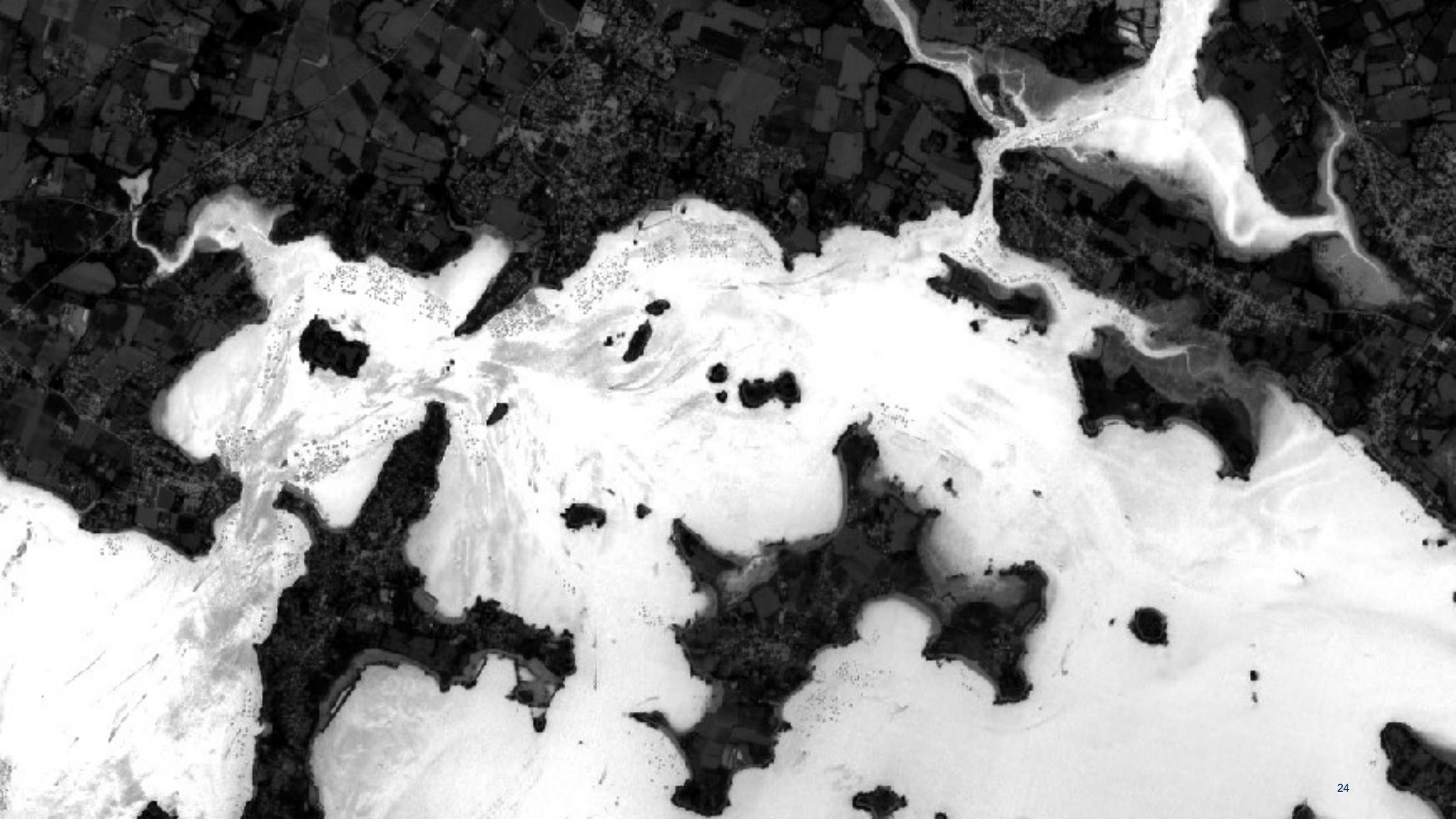
Have a look at the images ?

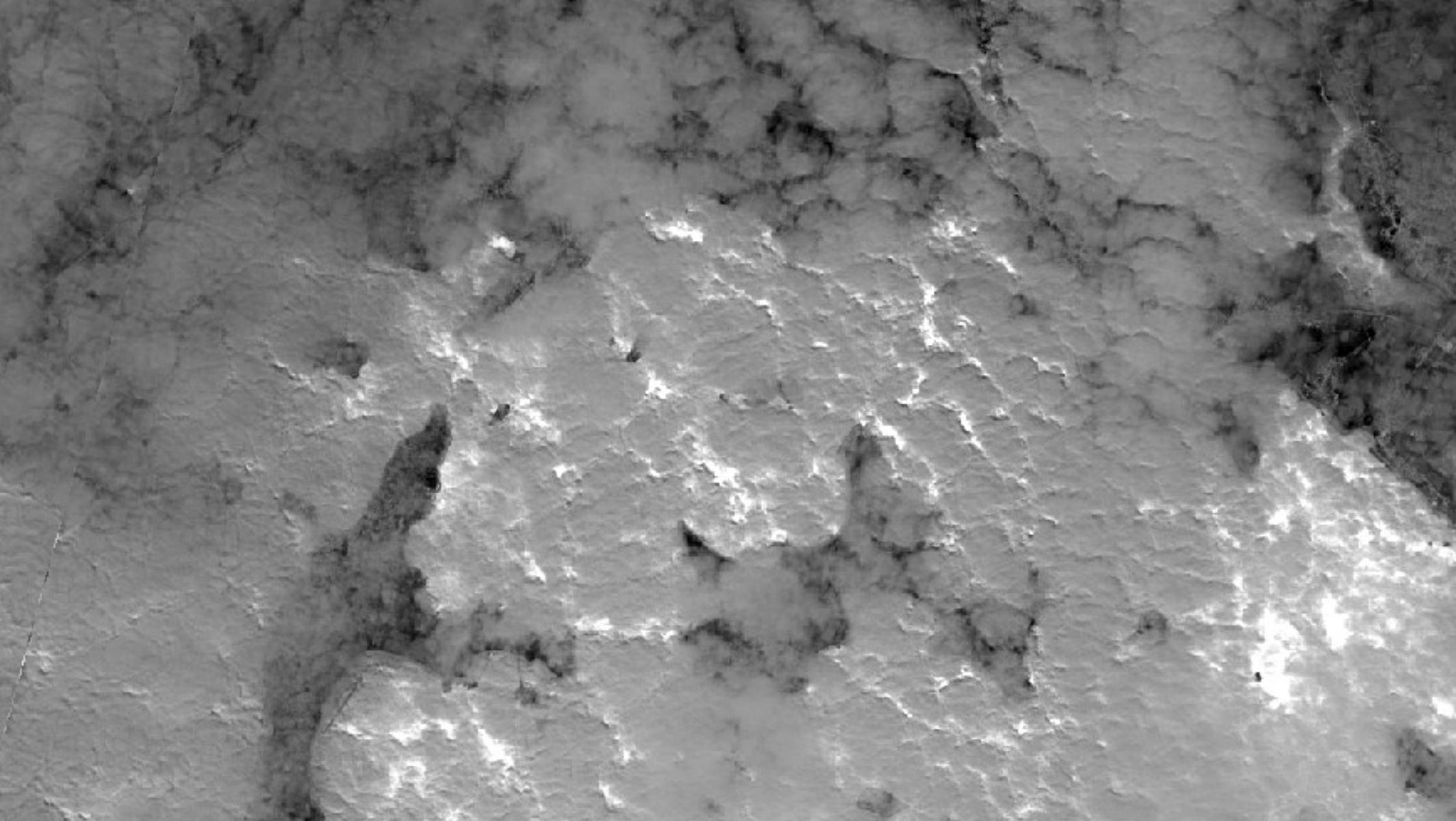
What do you observe ?

Are there some artifacts to deal with ?

What kind of formula could we use to have a mask that maximize water extent (high tides) ?







3rd step : finalize the watermask

From our NDWI2 synthesis, we want to compute a watermask.

Different solutions are available..

Easiest one : threshold on NDWI value

Alternative : use the segmentation framework in OTB. The Large Scale Mean Shift application is able to make very fine segmentation of high resolution satellite images.

We still have some artifacts :

- we could use a Binary Morphological operator to erode a little bit the mask
- Or we can filter small features (ie : small submarine / dark areas)









4th step : polygonize the raster using Gdal and filter islands

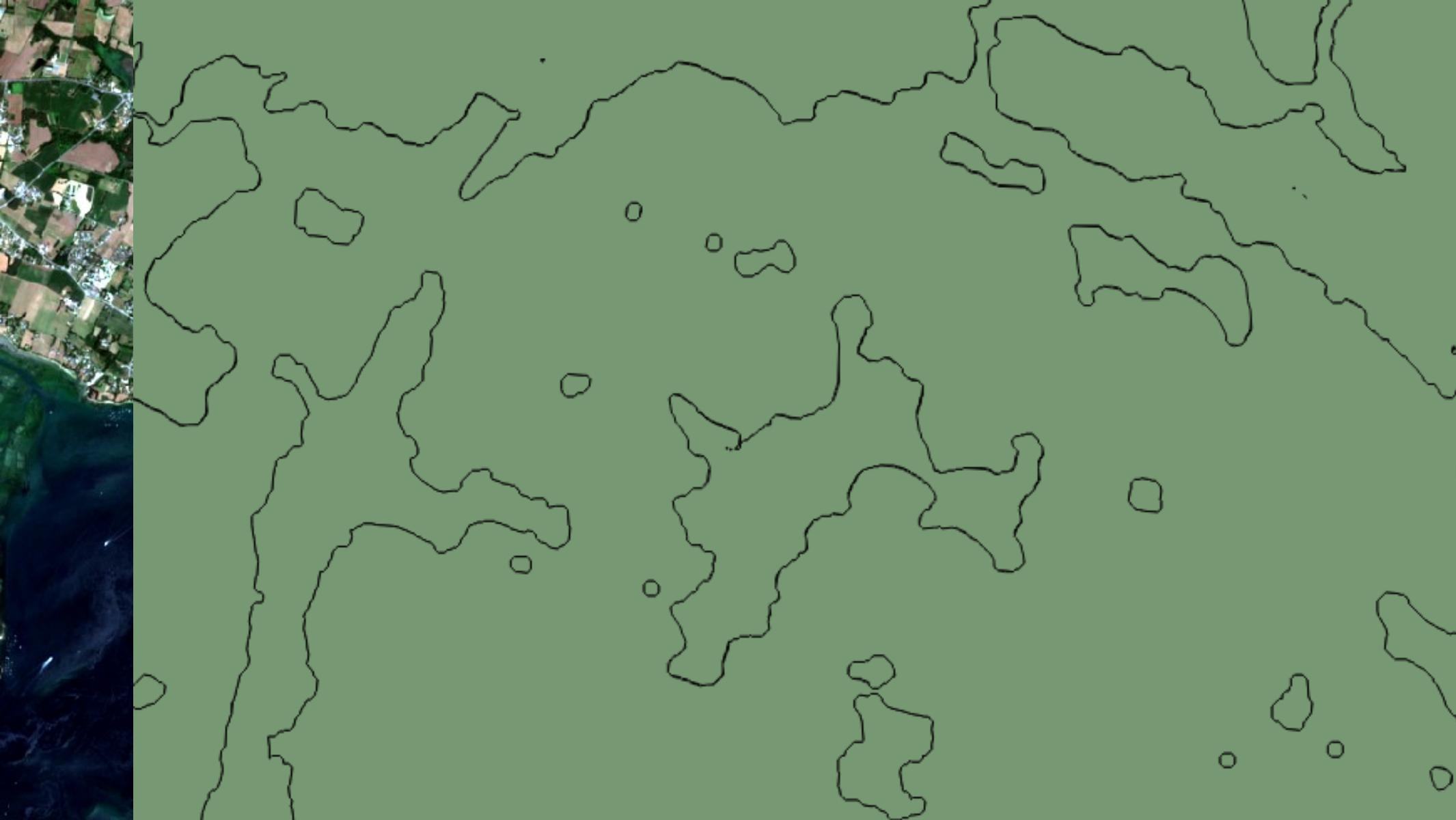
The last script will polygonize the raster file :

The different polygons are whether :

- Islands !
- The ocean or sea
- Main land
- Lakes / inner water bodies
- Small submarine areas, only visible on lowest tides

The script keeps shapes that intersects a shape of Morbihan gulf...

... and eliminates thoses whose area is bigger than « île aux moines » area, and smaller than 1 Ha (100m x 100m)



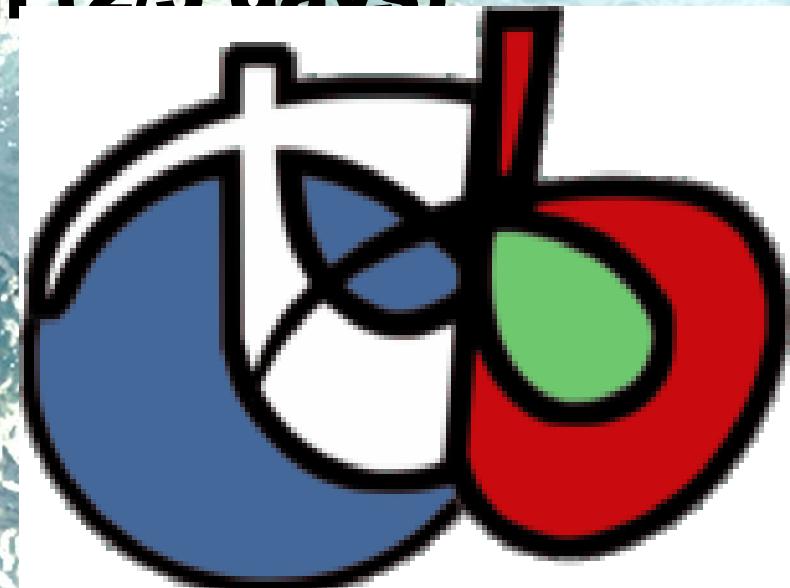


Any Question ?

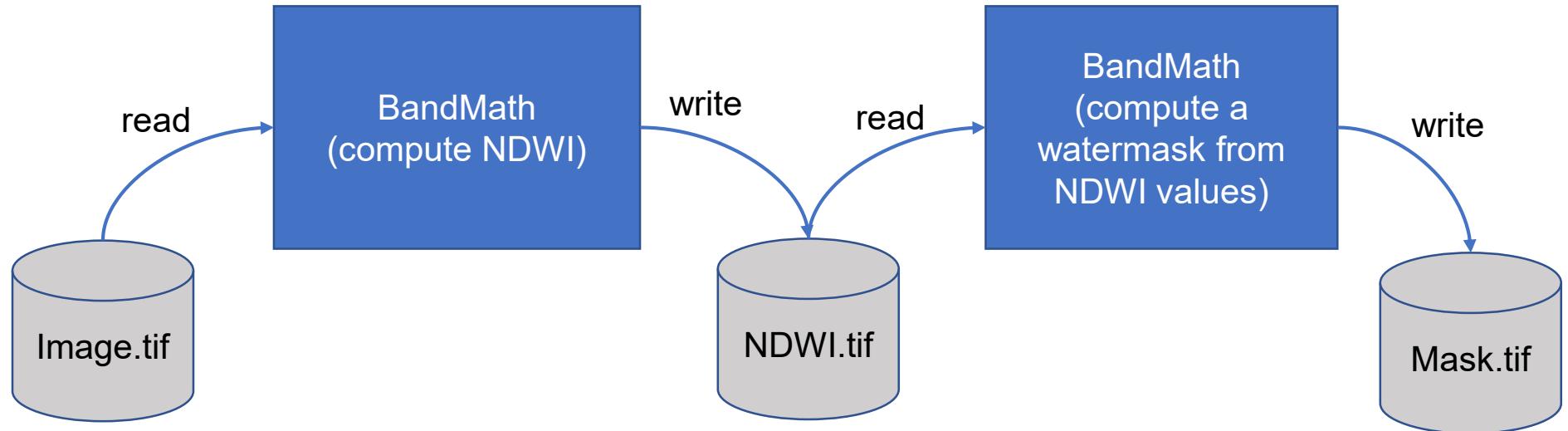


To go further with OTB :

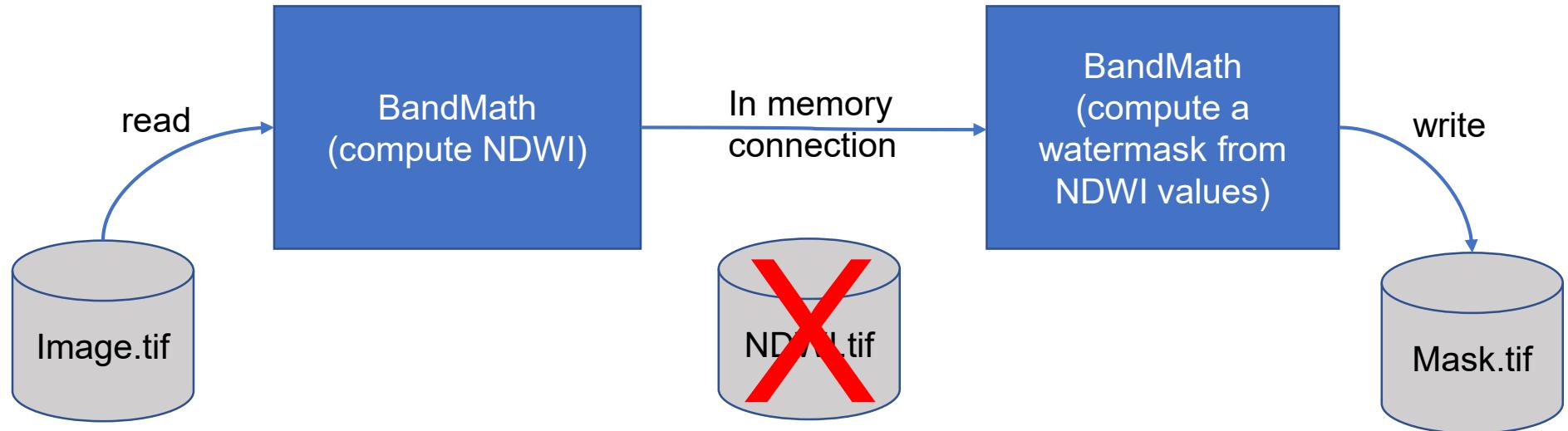
- Documentation : [CookBook](#)
- [Full OTB training material](#)
- OTB training session (2/3 days)
- [User forum](#)
- [Gitlab](#)
- OTB Days



OTB Python API : Let's play with the pipeline !



OTB Python API : Let's play with the pipeline !



OTB Python API : Let's play with the pipeline !



[...]

```
app1.SetParameterString("out", output_image)
```

app1.**Execute**() → wire the pipeline but does not execute yet !!

[...]

```
app2.SetParameterInputImage("in", app1.GetParameterOutputImage("out"))
```

→ set the output of app1 as the input of app2

```
Or app2.AddImageToParameterInputImageList("in", app1.GetParameterOutputImage("out"))
```

→ same for an application that takes a list of input

```
app2.ExecuteAndWriteOutput() -> resolve the pipeline, launch all processings and write output
```

OTB Python API : Let's play with the pipeline !

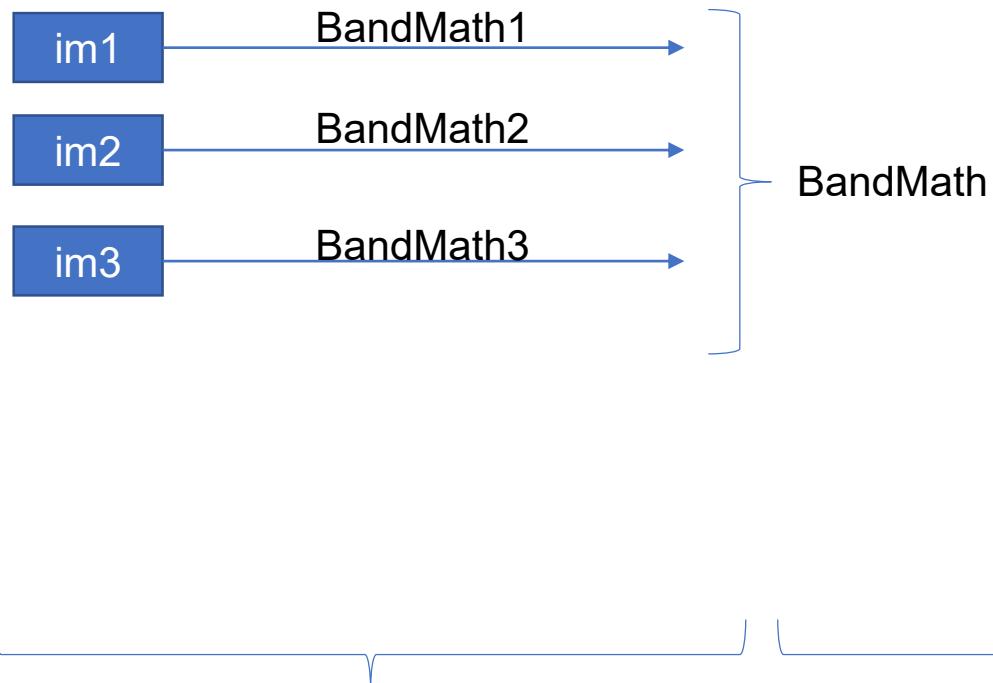


Image List : il = [BandMath1.GetParameterOutputImage(« out »),
BandMath2.GetParameterOutputImage(« out »),
BandMath3.GetParameterOutputImage(« out »)]

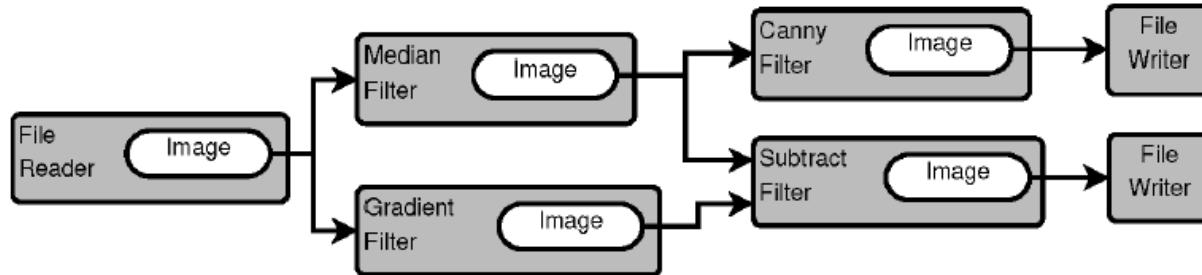
Expression : exp = « f(im1b1, im2b1, im3b1) »

Compute Radiometric Indice (NDWI2)...
.... But does not write file !

Makes a synthesis of the time serie of NDWI2...
... and writes the image !

A few words on the OTB pipeline (inherited from ITK)

Le modèle de *Pipeline*



Streaming

