



Social distancing

Social distancing is considered the only way to control the spread of a pandemic like COVID-19

Solution based in Computer vision and Machine learning





Instacrops: IoT, Big Data, Machine Learning, Integración de Datos

500 estaciones meteorológica

600 millones de datos al año

7.000 sensores de monitoreo de plantaciones agrícolas

Uso de imagines satelitales y capturadas con drones

Mas de 50.000 há monitoreadas en tiempo real en 8 países

Utilización de fuentes de datos internas y externas, integradas en una plataforma de gestión agrícola

Predicción de alta de factores críticos de gestión agrícola en cultivos de alto valor





ESO Paranal: Detección de anomalías de calibración instrumental, Machine Lerning, Deep Learning

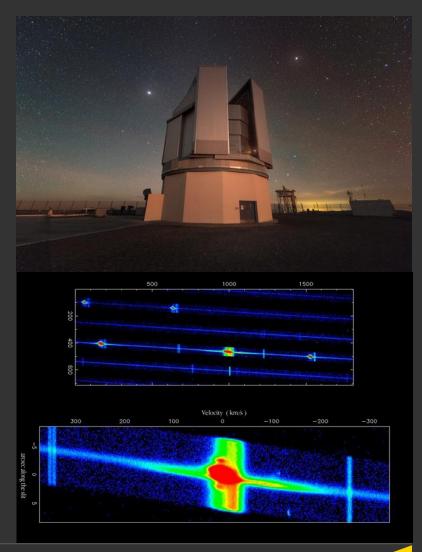
Optimizar las operaciones de ELT (Extremely Large Telescope) en Observatorio Paranal

Modelo de predicción de condiciones atmosféricas en ventanas de tiempo de 2 horas con el fin de maximizar la capacidad de observación

Método automático de detección de anomalías en imágenes de calibración de precisión es fundamental para obtener imágenes de calidad para la ciencia de frontera

Decisiones a tiempo real dado procesos dinámicos caóticos y estocásticos presentes en la atmosfera

Resultando permiten separar imágenes anómalas de buenas con una precisión sobre 99%





DATA SOURCES

- Ultraviolet and Visual Echelle Spectrograph(UVES) Calibration images (~1.2 TB raw data)
 - O Bias Blue & Red
 - Flat Blue & Red
 - Arclamps Blue & Red
- UVES corrupted file list
- Corrupted mock images

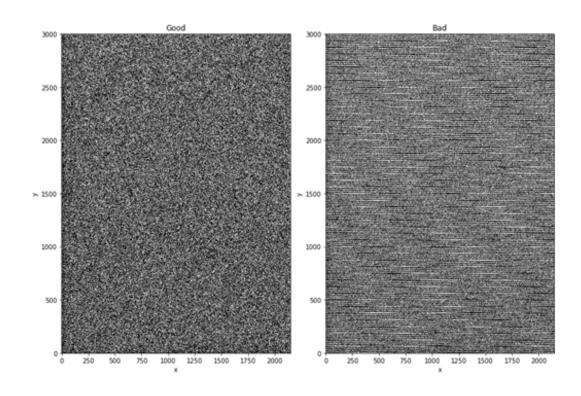
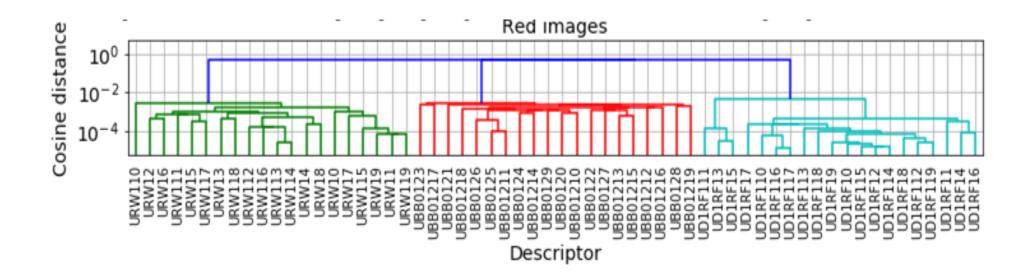


IMAGE TYPE CLUSTERING

 Dendrogram visualization reveals differences between descriptor extraction methods and that it is possible to use it for image type identification (Bias, Flat, Arcs)/color



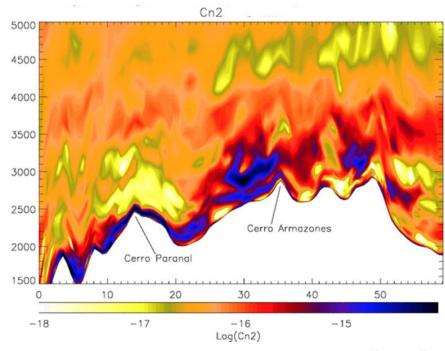
NOWCAST: Problem

Observation scheduling driven by real-time decisions \rightarrow decrease the amount of out-of-constraints observations due to unforeseen changes in turbulence conditions.

Challenge \rightarrow Unfortunately, the turbulence is the result of stochastic/chaotic dynamics present in the atmosphere.

Turbulence forecasting can be done running simulations of complex physical or empirical models, good average results at longer timescales(hours to days), not useful at short time scales(minutes) due to the stochastic evolution of the atmosphere.

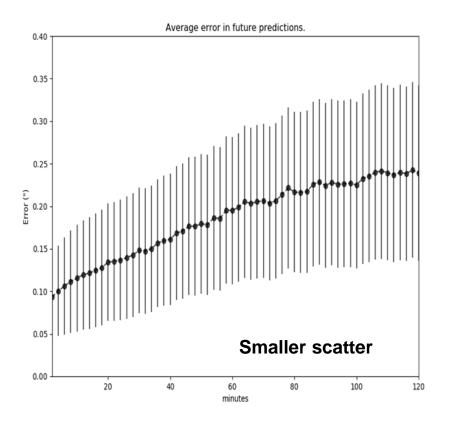
Different approach: \rightarrow ML/DL

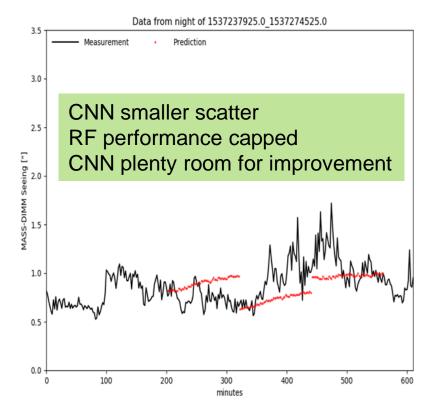


Courtesy Jullien Milli

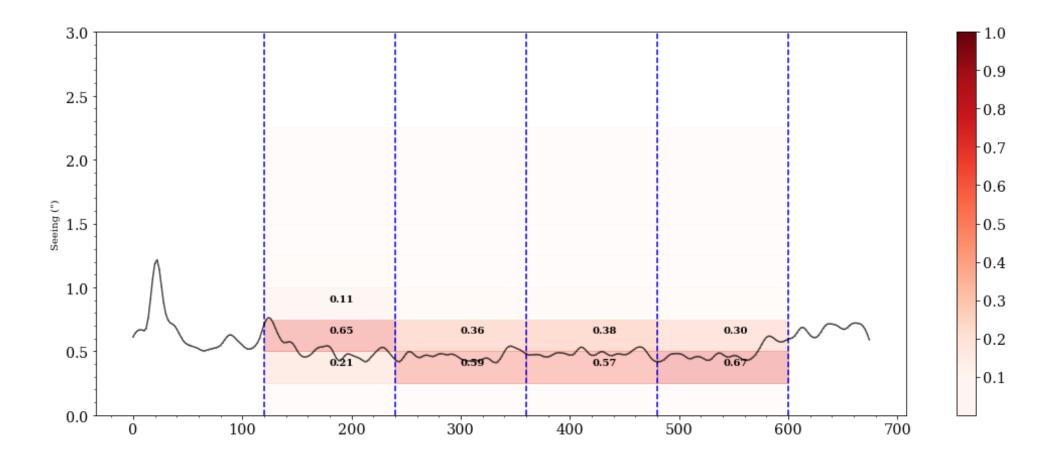
Time series prediction for seeing (CNN)

Training: ~ 35000 sets with 200 minutes of past data from MASS (Cn2, coherence time, seeing) and 120 of output data (seeing)





Range prediction – Example 1: 120 min prediction





Computer Vision & Deep Learning

Roberto Muñoz

Senior Data Scientist

roberto.munoz@cl.ey.com

Ricardo Solar

Manager

ricardo.solar@cl.ey.com

Jose Venegas

Senior Manager

jose.venegas@cl.ey.com