

GOOGLE EARTH ENGINE SPATIAL ALGORITHMS

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WHAT IS EARTH ENGINE?

Google

Earth Engine: Google's Cloud Platform for Big Earth Data Analytics

WHAT IS EARTH ENGINE?

Google Earth

3D Globe Visualization

Rich 3D basemap on which raster and vector data can be overlaid.

Google Earth Engine



Geospatial Analysis

Enables the processing of massive amounts of raster and vector data, that may results in a variety of outputs such as tiles for 2-D interactive maps, tables, video, or images that can be displayed on Google Earth.

OVERVIEW



THE EARTH ENGINE PUBLIC DATA CATALOG



> 200 public datasets

- > 5 million images
- > 4000 new images every day
- > 5 petabytes of data



USAGE AND EXAMPLES

Showcases Online demonstrations

GLOBAL FOREST EXTENT AND CHANGE



Source: Source: Hansen, Potapov, Moore, Hancher et al., Science, 15 November 2013

GLOBAL SURFACE WATER



Source: Pekel, Belward, Cotton & Gorelick, 2015

REAL-TIME DROUGHT MONITORING



Source: Desert Research Institute - Justin Huntington and Charles Morton

GLOBAL CROP MAP



Source: Prasad Thenkabai, Jun Xiong, USGS

GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT



Source: DMSP-OLS, Nighttime persistent lights

GLOBAL FOREST WATCH



www.globalforestwatch.org

CLIMATE ENGINE



climateengine.org

EARTHENV

EarthEnv

Global, remote-sensing supported environmental layers for assessing status and trends in biodiversity, ecosystems, and climate

HOME PUBLICATIONS PARTNERS PRESS TEAM

Global 1-km Cloud Cover

The datasets integrate 15 years of twice-daily remote sensing-derived cloud observations at 1-km resolution. For additional information about the integration approach and the evaluations of the datasets, please see the associated journal article:

Wilson AM, Jetz W (2016) Remotely Sensed High-Resolution Global Cloud Dynamics for Predicting Ecosystem and Biodiversity Distributions. PLoS Biol 14(3): e1002415. doi:10.1371/journal.pbio.1002415

Dataset Details

Cloud cover can influence numerous important ecological processes including reproduction, growth, survival, and behavior, yet our assessment of its importance at the appropriate spatial scales has remained remarkably limited. If captured over large extent yet at sufficiently fine spatial grain cloud cover dynamics may provide key information for delineating a variety of habitat types and predicting species distributions. Here we develop new near-global, fine-grain (=1km) monthly cloud frequencies from 15 years of twice-daily MODIS satellite images that expose spatio-temporal cloud cover dynamics of previously undocumented global complexity. We demonstrate that cloud cover varies strongly in its geographic heterogeneity and that the direct, observation-based nature of cloud-derived metrics can improve predictions of habitats, ecosystem, and species



distributions with reduced spatial autocorrelation compared to commonly used interpolated climate data. These findings support the fundamental role of remote sensing as an effective lens through which to understand and globally monitor the fine-grain spatial variability of key biodiversity and ecosystem properties.

www.earthenv.org

MAP OF LIFE





HOW DOES IT WORK?

Global algorithm processing Map-Reduce paradigm

Get an image

Pick projection, resolution, bands, bounding-box, visualization



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• Pick projection, resolution, bands, bounding-box, visualization

Apply an algorithm to an image

Library functions or script your own



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Filter an image collection

Time, Space & Metadata search



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Reduce a collection

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





QUESTIONS?

Credits: Noel Gorelick, Google Gennadii Donchyts, Deltares