



NATIONAL RESEARCH  
UNIVERSITY

НУГ геоинформатики  
<http://geolab.gis.land/>

# **Данные дистанционного зондирования Земли и информационные технологии: применение в экономике**

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# ГеоДанные: актуальность

## Большие данные

- ECMWF data warehouse: **137.5 млн. файлов, ~52,7 ПБ** (2015)
- DigitalGlobe, провайдер спутн. данных: **~80 ТБ/день** (2017)
- Planet: «селфи Земли каждый день», **~200 спутников** (2018)

## Коммерческая ценность

- Apple объявила сразу 70 вакансий «гео-специалистов»: <https://www.cnbc.com/2017/08/02/apple-has-over-70-map-tech-job-openings.html>
- Uber запустила свою систему визуализации геоданных <https://eng.uber.com/keplergl/> 29 Мая 2018 г.
- Carto начала сотрудничать с MasterCard <https://carto.com/blog/carto-mastercard-partnering-location-intelligence-solution/> 22 Мая 2018 г.



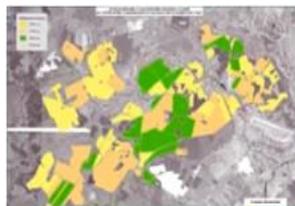
U B E R



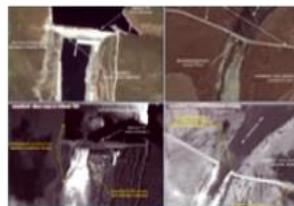
## Практическая польза



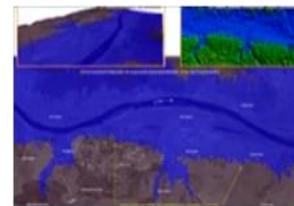
ТЕРРИТОРИАЛЬНОЕ  
ПЛАНИРОВАНИЕ



КОНТРОЛЬ  
ЗЕМЛЕПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ



КОНТРОЛЬ  
ТЕХНОГЕННЫХ АВАРИЙ



ОЦЕНКА  
ПАВОДКОВЫХ СИТУАЦИЙ



КОНТРОЛЬ  
ЛЕСНОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА

# **Принцип менеджмента**

**You can't manage what you can't measure**



OSTM/Jason 2  
(NOAA)

Aquarius

QuikSCAT

TRMM

Terra

ISS-RapidScat,  
CATS

EO-1

SMAP

Aqua

Landsat 7  
(USGS)

Suomi NPP  
(NOAA)

Landsat 8  
(USGS)

SORCE,  
TCTE (NOAA)

Aura

GPM

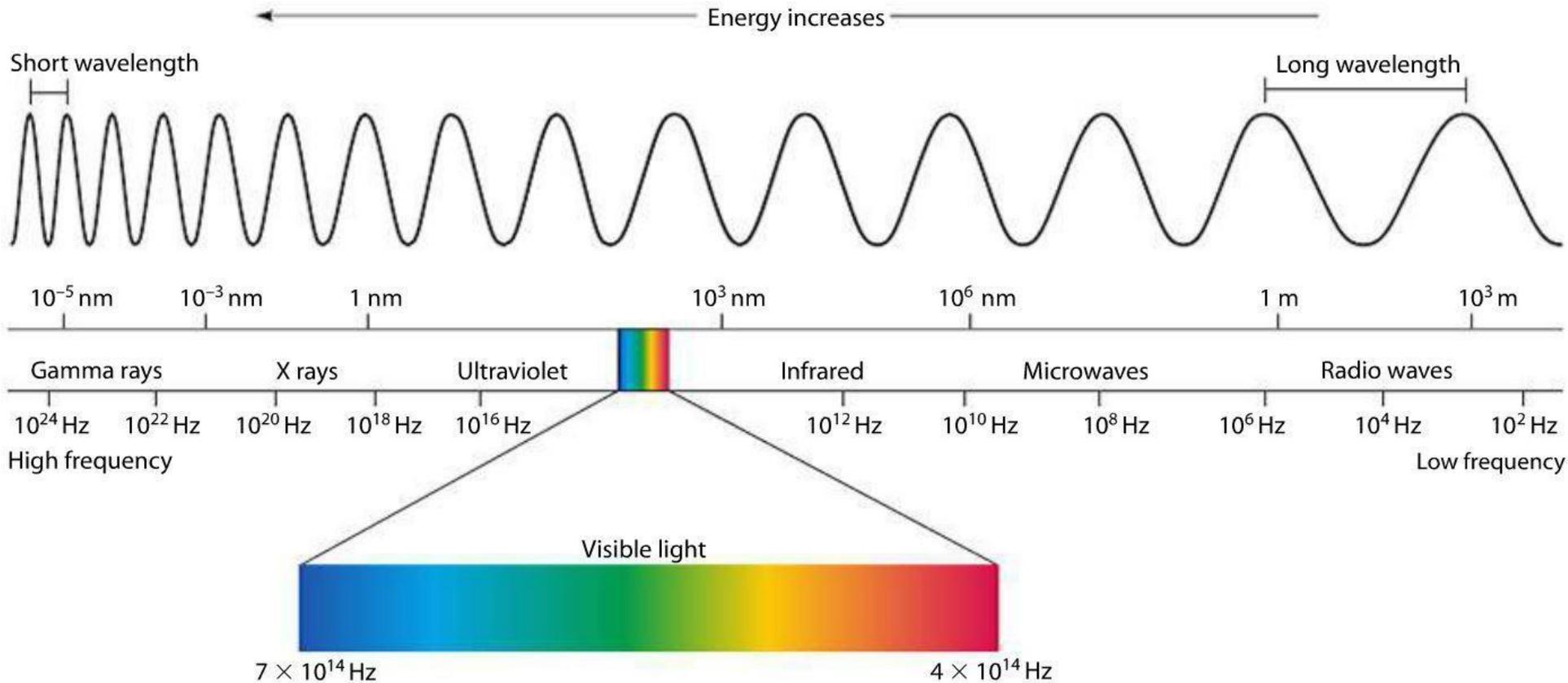
GRACE (2)

CALIPSO

CloudSat

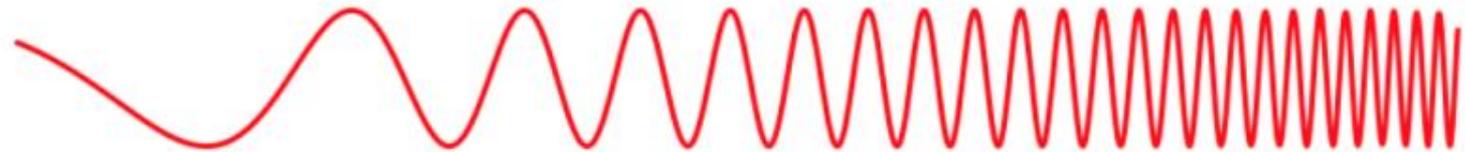
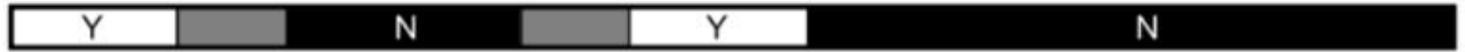
OCO-2

# Spectrum



# Spectrum

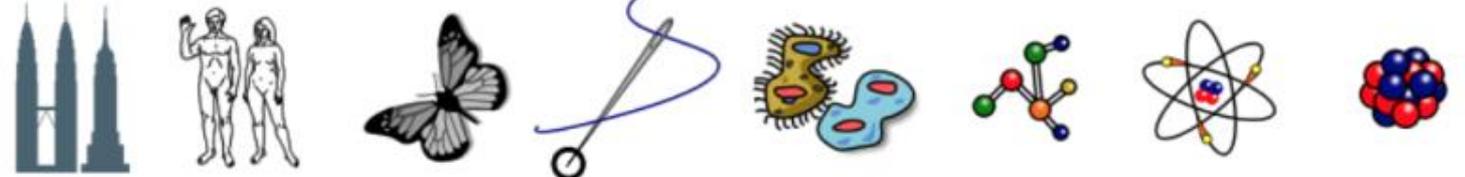
Penetrates Earth's Atmosphere?



Radiation Type  
Wavelength (m)

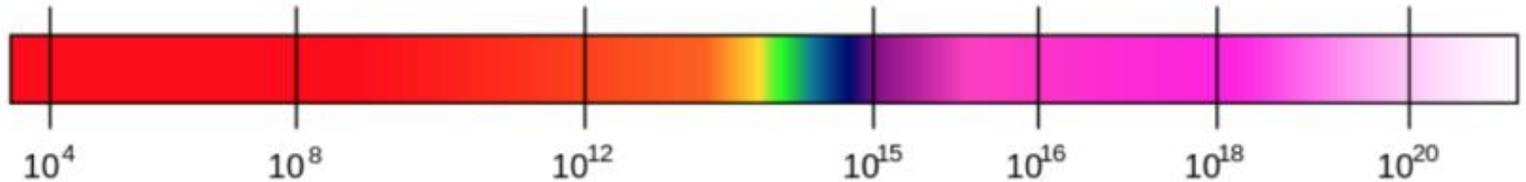


Approximate Scale  
of Wavelength



Buildings    Humans    Butterflies    Needle Point    Protozoans    Molecules    Atoms    Atomic Nuclei

Frequency (Hz)



$10^4$

$10^8$

$10^{12}$

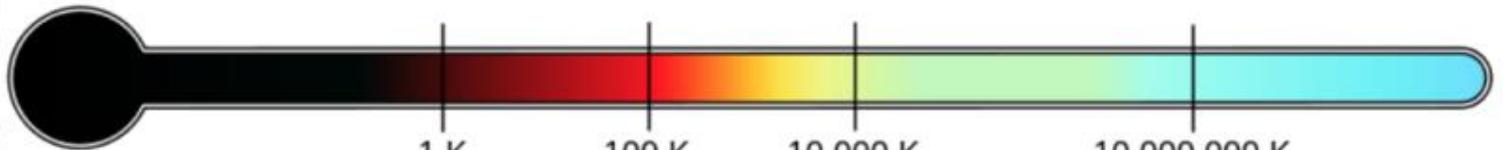
$10^{15}$

$10^{16}$

$10^{18}$

$10^{20}$

Temperature of objects at which this radiation is the most intense wavelength emitted



1 K  
-272 °C

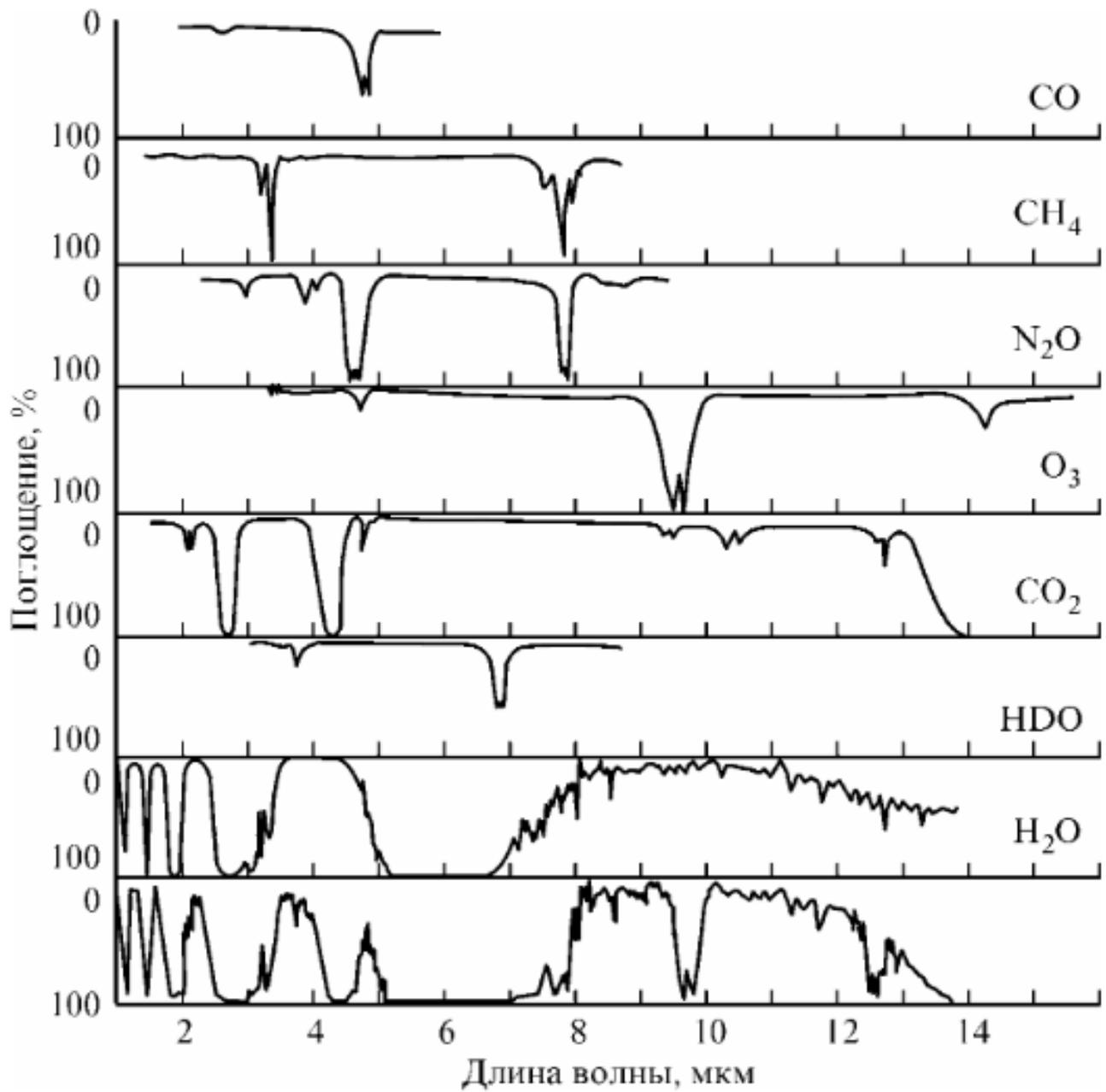
100 K  
-173 °C

10,000 K  
9,727 °C

10,000,000 K  
~10,000,000 °C



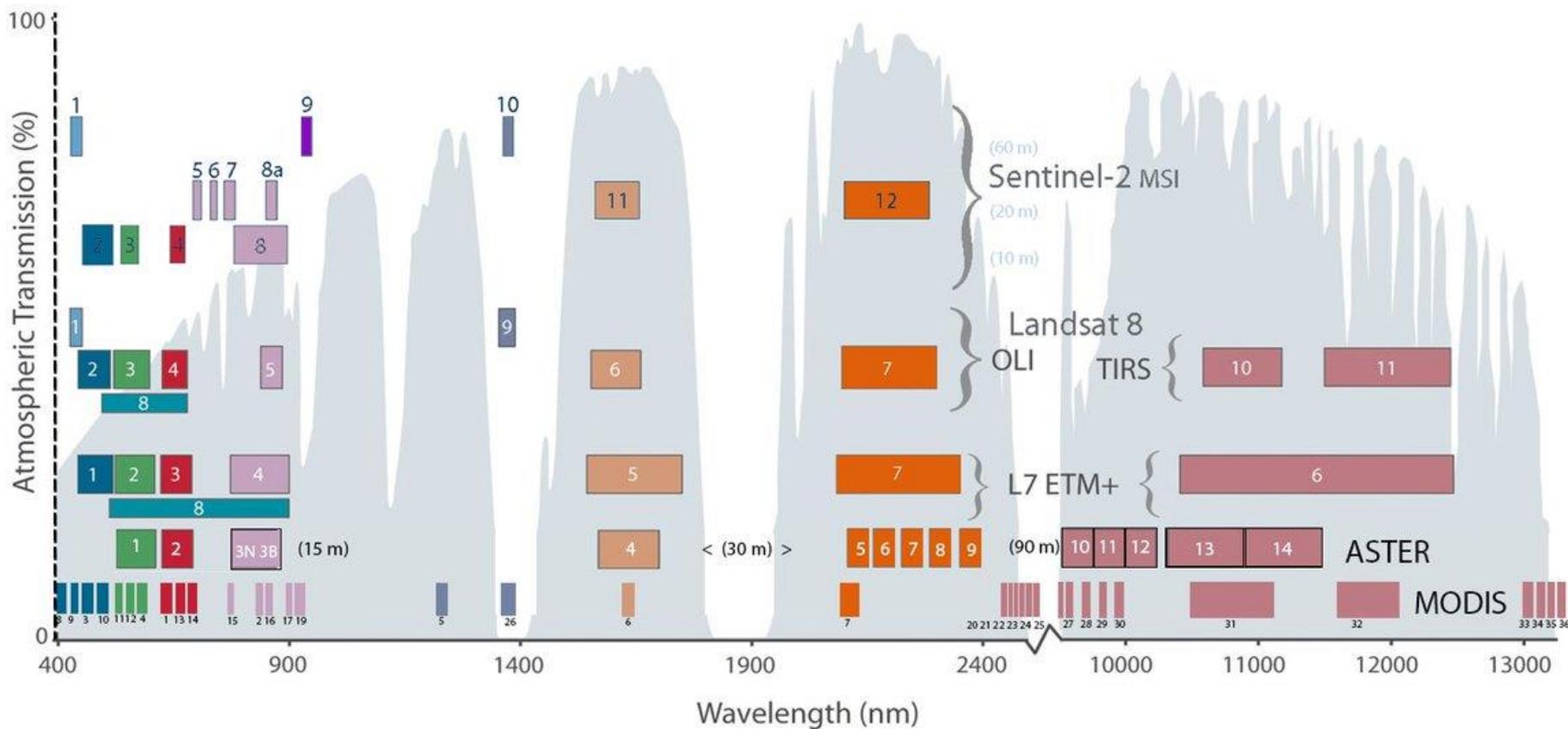
# Спектральная подпись вещества





# Каналы и окна прозрачности атмосферы

Comparison of Landsat 7 and 8 bands with Sentinel-2



# Каналы Landsat 8

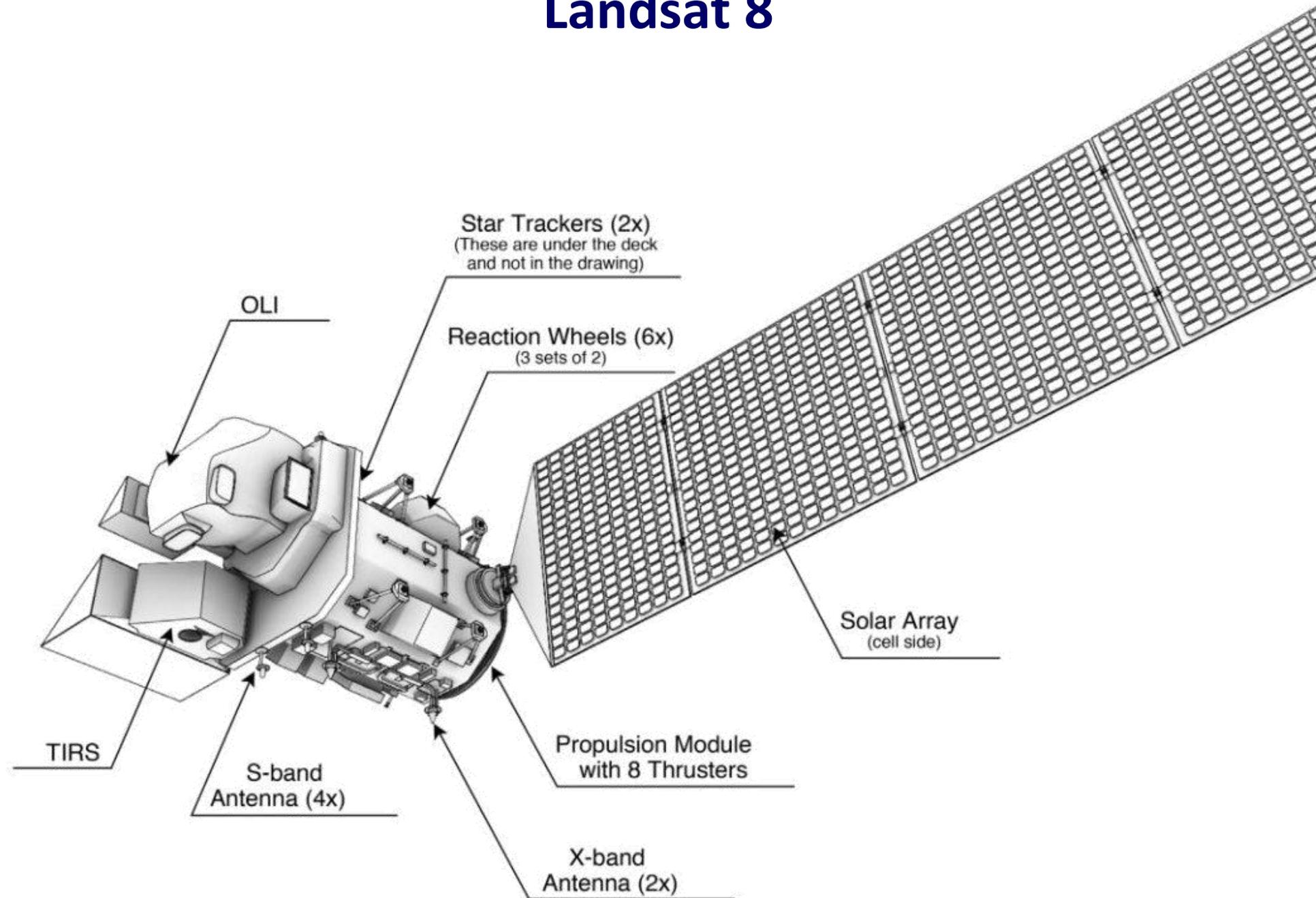
| Bands                                 | Wavelength<br>(micrometers) | Resolution<br>(meters) |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| Band 1 - Ultra Blue (coastal/aerosol) | 0.435 - 0.451               | 30                     |
| Band 2 - Blue                         | 0.452 - 0.512               | 30                     |
| Band 3 - Green                        | 0.533 - 0.590               | 30                     |
| Band 4 - Red                          | 0.636 - 0.673               | 30                     |
| Band 5 - Near Infrared (NIR)          | 0.851 - 0.879               | 30                     |
| Band 6 - Shortwave Infrared (SWIR) 1  | 1.566 - 1.651               | 30                     |
| Band 7 - Shortwave Infrared (SWIR) 2  | 2.107 - 2.294               | 30                     |
| Band 8 - Panchromatic                 | 0.503 - 0.676               | 15                     |
| Band 9 - Cirrus                       | 1.363 - 1.384               | 30                     |
| Band 10 - Thermal Infrared (TIRS) 1   | 10.60 - 11.19               | 100 * (30)             |
| Band 11 - Thermal Infrared (TIRS) 2   | 11.50 - 12.51               | 100 * (30)             |

# Landsat 8

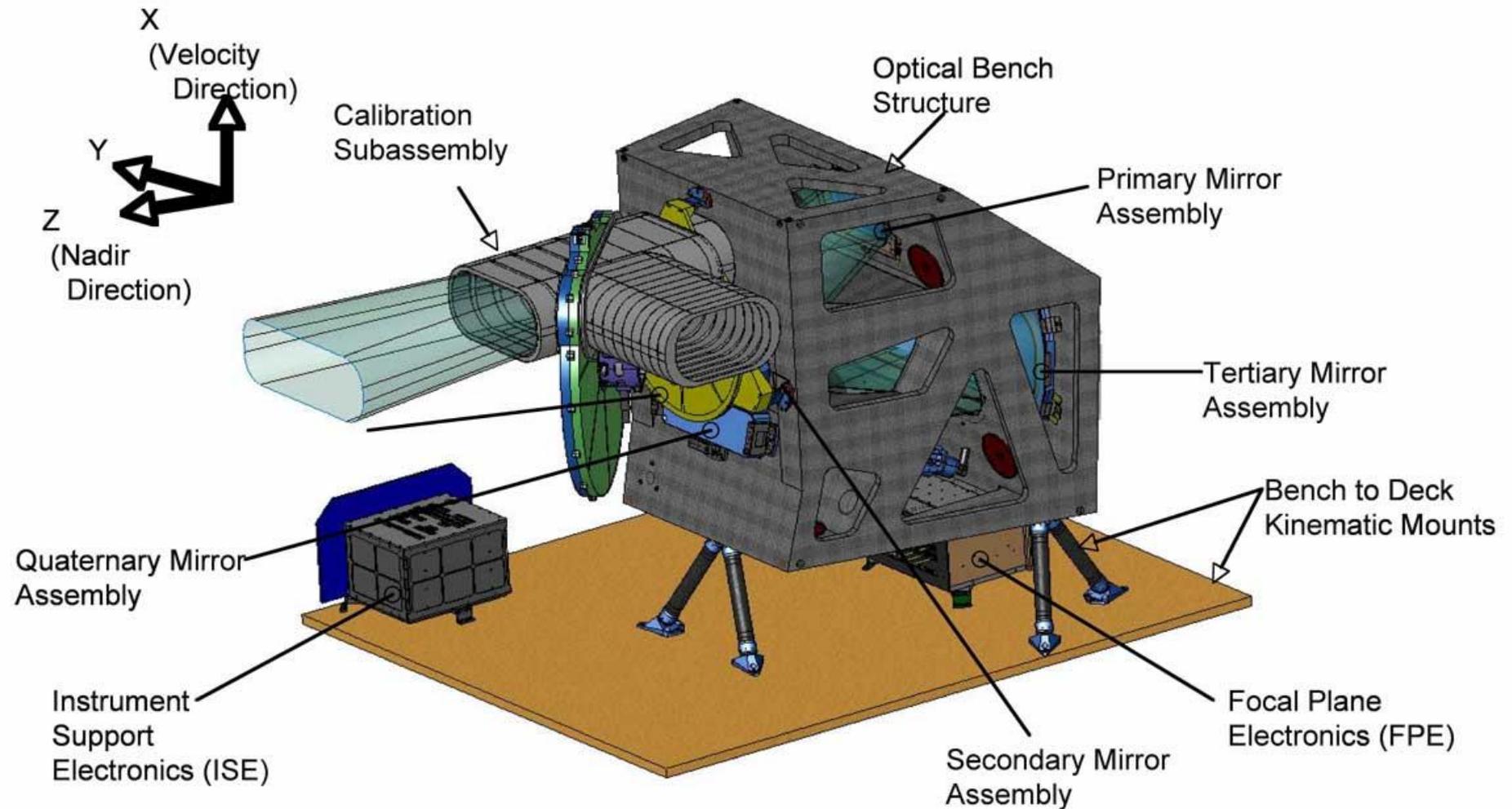




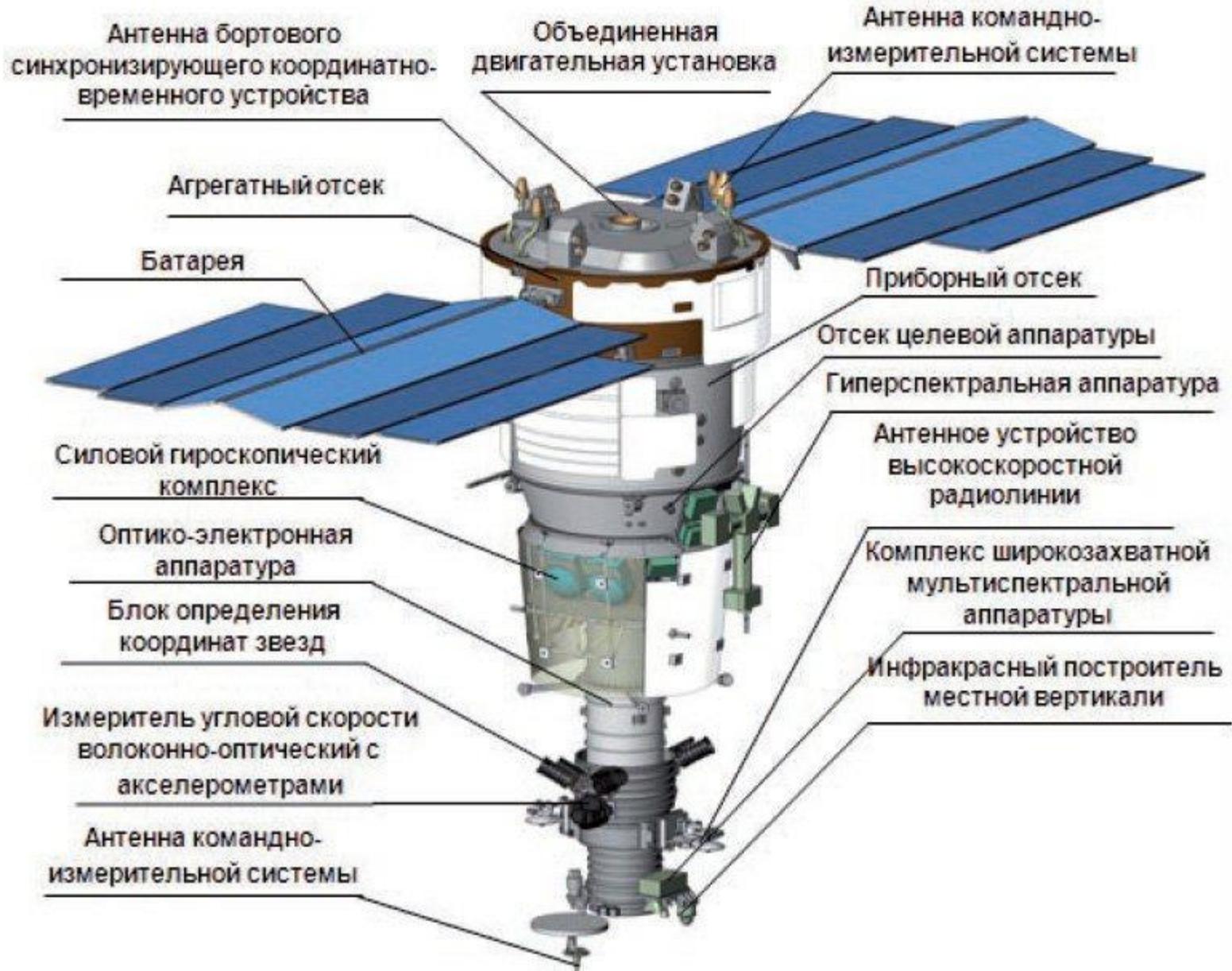
# Landsat 8

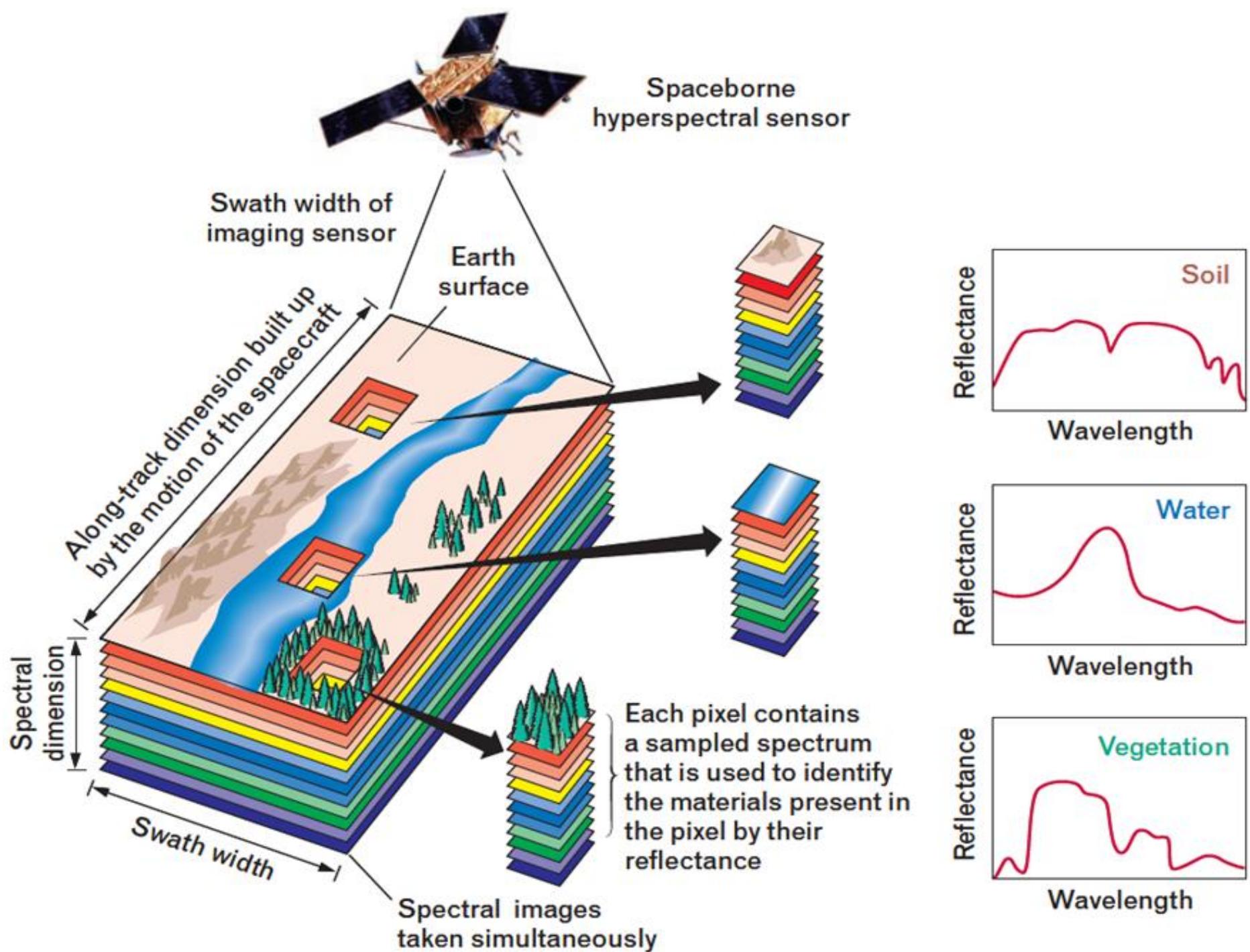


# OLI Instrument Overview



# Ресурс-П





# Big Data: Satellite Imagery

Landsat Program is the longest continuous space-based record of Earth's land in existence running from 1972 onwards.

<https://landsat.usgs.gov/>

## Landsat Missions: Imaging the Earth Since 1972



To date:  
 $> 6.8 \times 10^6$  M  
 scenes  
 mostly in  
 GeoTIFF  
 format

One scene is  
 $\approx 1$  GB



# Landsat @ Amazon & Google

Satellite sector is data-rich, practically important and commercially attractive.

<https://aws.amazon.com/earth>

The screenshot shows the AWS Earth website interface. The browser address bar displays the URL [https://aws.amazon.com/earth/?nc1=h\\_ls](https://aws.amazon.com/earth/?nc1=h_ls). The navigation menu includes 'Menu', 'amazon web services', 'Products', 'Solutions', 'Pricing', 'Software', 'Support', 'More', 'English', 'My Account', and a 'Create an AWS Account' button. Below the navigation, there are four main sections: 'Datasets', 'Use Cases', 'Call for Proposals', and 'Marketplace'. The 'Datasets' section is active, featuring a large satellite image of a coastal area. The text in this section reads: 'Landsat on AWS', 'Landsat 8 data is available for anyone to use via Amazon S3. All Landsat 8 scenes from 2015 are available along with a selection of cloud-free scenes from 2013 and 2014. All new Landsat 8 scenes are made available each day, often within hours of production. The satellite images the entire Earth every 16 days at a roughly 30 meter resolution.', and 'Image from Landsat 8 satellite, courtesy of the U.S. Geological Survey'. A 'Learn More' button is located below the text. The 'NEXRAD on AWS' section is partially visible at the bottom, showing a radar map with labels like 'TOLT', 'CROFT', 'I-85', and 'HARTSBURG'. The text for this section reads: 'NEXRAD on AWS', 'The Next Generation Weather Radar (NEXRAD) is a network of 160 high-resolution Doppler radar sites that detects precipitation and atmospheric movement and disseminates data in approximately five minute intervals'.

# Copernicus

## European program

<https://scihub.copernicus.eu/>

Новая вкладка x Open Access Hub x +

← → ↻ 🏠 🔒 https://scihub.copernicus.eu/ Open Access Hub 🔍 copernicus sentinel data → 📄 🛡️ ☰

### Copernicus Open Access Hub

esa European Commission

#### Welcome to the Copernicus Open Access Hub

The Copernicus Open Access Hub (previously known as Sentinels Scientific Data Hub) provides complete, free and open access to Sentinel-1, Sentinel-2, Sentinel-3 and Sentinel-5P user products, starting from the In-Orbit Commissioning Review (IOCR).

Sentinel Data are also available via the Copernicus Data and Information Access Services (DIAS) through several [platforms](#).

Please visit our [User Guide](#) for getting started with the Data Hub Interface. Discover how to use the APIs and create scripts for automatic search and download of Sentinels' data.

Latest update: see the section on [Long Term Archive](#) for the upgrade of the interfaces for access to offline data.

For further details or requests of support please send an e-mail to [eosupport@copernicus.esa.int](mailto:eosupport@copernicus.esa.int)

#### Reports & Stats

Data updated hourly

**38,303**  
prod. published in the last 24h  
(S1 - S2 - S3 - S5P)

**125,849**  
downloads in the last 24h  
(SciHub - API Hub - S-3 PreOps - S-5P PreOps)

Reports

#### Resources

- DHUS Open Source Portal
- Copernicus Portal
- Sentinel Online
- S-1 Quality Control

#### Latest News

Search the news... 🔍 all the news ➤

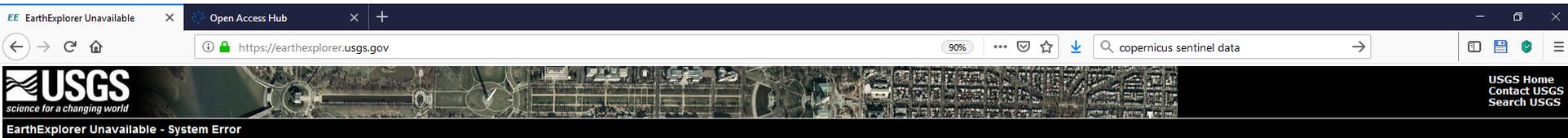
**Copernicus Sentinel-3B data unavailability on 11 May 2019** 13 May 2019  
Due to an issue occurred at Ground Segment level on 11 May 2019, the following Near Real Time Copernicus Sentinel-3B data have been missed:  
• OLC from 2019-05-11T10:49:03 UTC to 2019-05-11T11:33:28 UTC

**Copernicus Sentinel-2B MSI decontamination on 20 and 21 May 2019** 10 May 2019

# Earth Explorer

US portal

<https://earthexplorer.usgs.gov/>

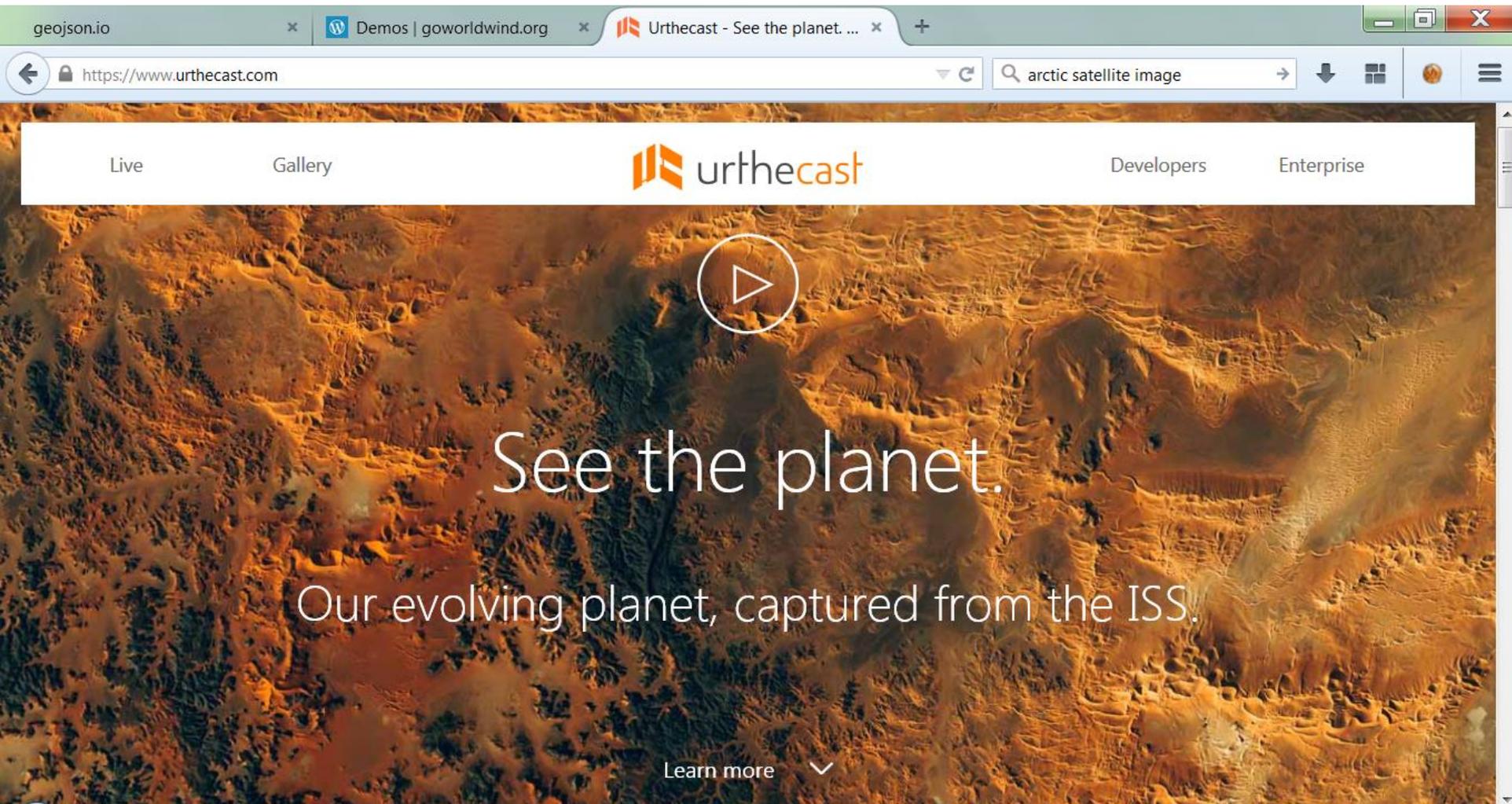


EarthExplorer has encountered an unexpected error. Please try again later.

If you continue to have problems, please contact Customer Services at 605-594-6151 or [custserv@usgs.gov](mailto:custserv@usgs.gov) with any questions.

# UrtheCast

Live video streaming from International Space Station  
A platform for imagery processing



The image shows a browser window displaying the UrtheCast website. The browser's address bar shows the URL <https://www.urthecast.com>. The search bar contains the text "arctic satellite image". The website's navigation bar includes links for "Live", "Gallery", "Developers", and "Enterprise". The main content area features a large satellite image of Earth with a prominent play button icon in the center. Below the play button, the text reads "See the planet." and "Our evolving planet, captured from the ISS." At the bottom center, there is a "Learn more" link with a downward-pointing chevron.

geojson.io × Demos | goworldwind.org × Urthecast - See the planet. ... ×

← <https://www.urthecast.com> arctic satellite image

Live Gallery **urthecast** Developers Enterprise

▶

See the planet.  
Our evolving planet, captured from the ISS.

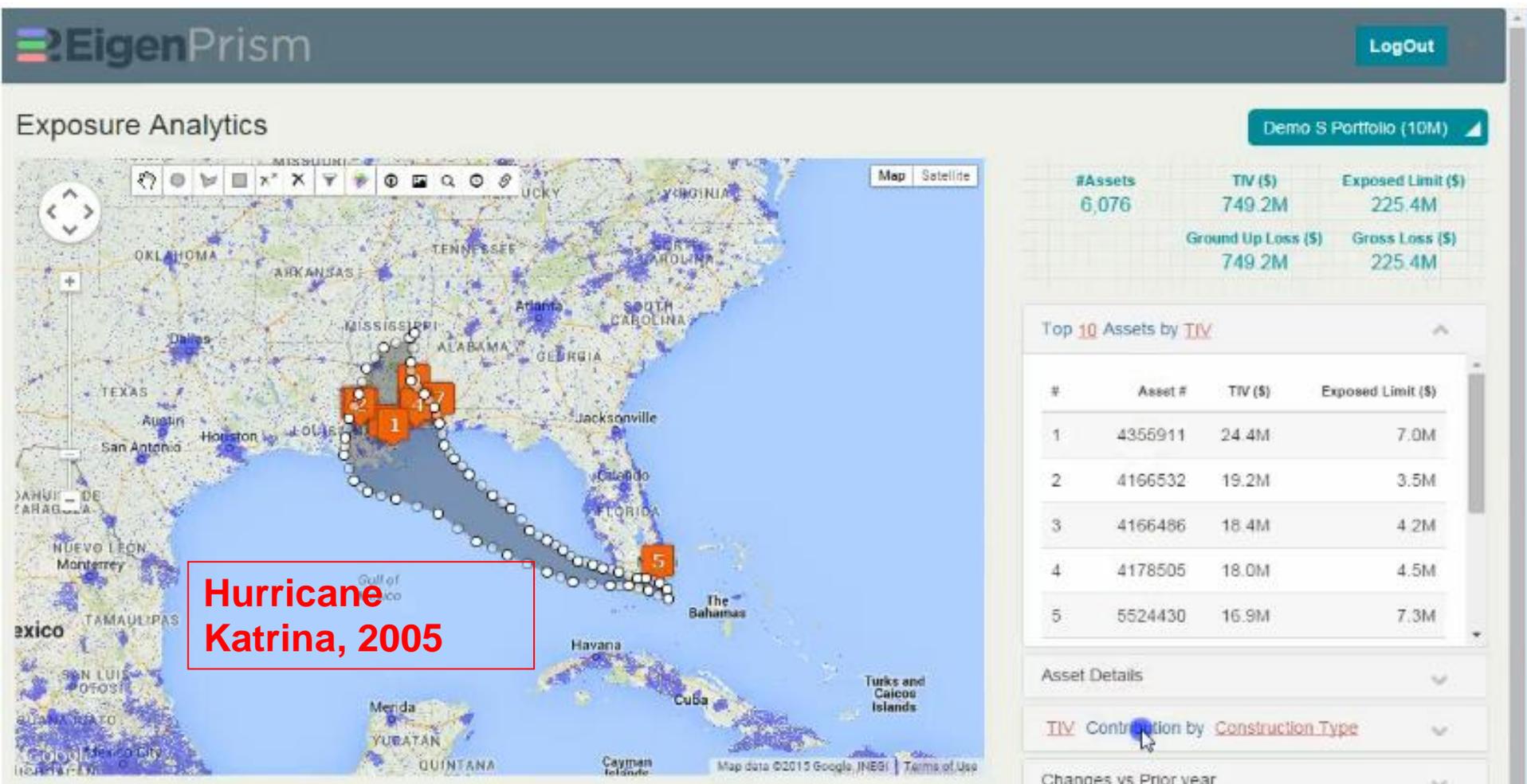
Learn more ▾

# EigenRisk



EigenRisk

Hurricane swaths, flood footprints, assets  
Spatial operations  
Visualization

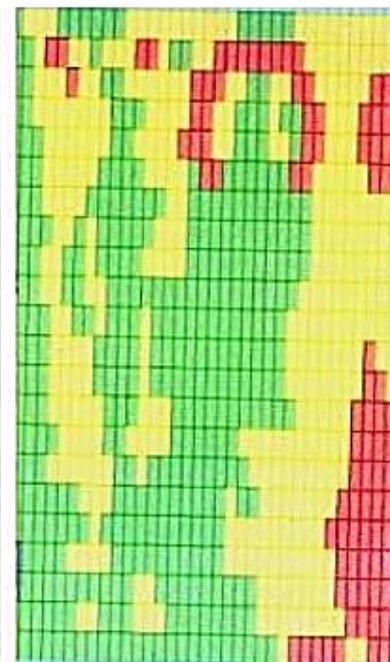


# Sputnix, Dauria – Skolkovo residents

Native satellite manufacturers –  
ensure Russian national interests



Blooming in Каховском  
водохранилище



Precision  
agriculture

Red = 210 kg/ha N  
Yellow = 180 kg/ha N  
Green = 130 kg/ha N



# UAV: Unmanned Aerial Vehicles



SOVZOND  
SOVZOND

ГЕОИНФОРМАЦИОННЫЕ СИСТЕМЫ И КОС

ПРОДУКТЫ ▾ УСЛУГИ ▾ ОТРАСЛЕВЫЕ Р

## UASMaster

Программное обеспечение для обработки данных с БПЛА для вузов бесплатно!



[Подробнее о проекте](#)

[http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4ErEBkj\\_3PY](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4ErEBkj_3PY)



Consumer: ***Vestas***<sup>®</sup>

Data: wind speed and direction reanalysis and forecasts – raster data

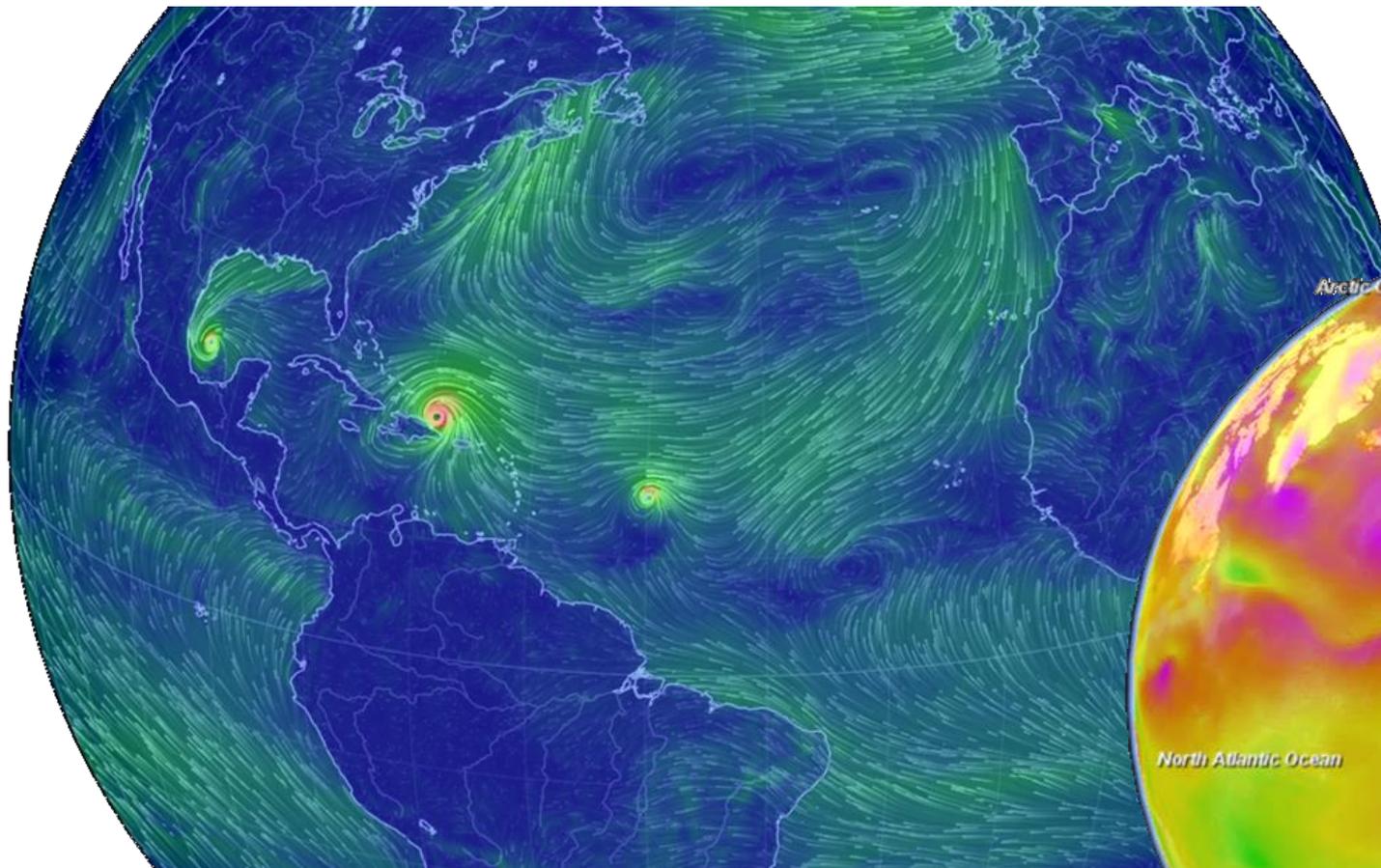
Optimize wind farms locations and operation

For calendar year 2014, the electricity produced from wind power in the United States amounted to 181.79 terawatt-hours, or 4.44% of all generated electrical energy. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wind\\_power\\_in\\_the\\_United\\_States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wind_power_in_the_United_States)



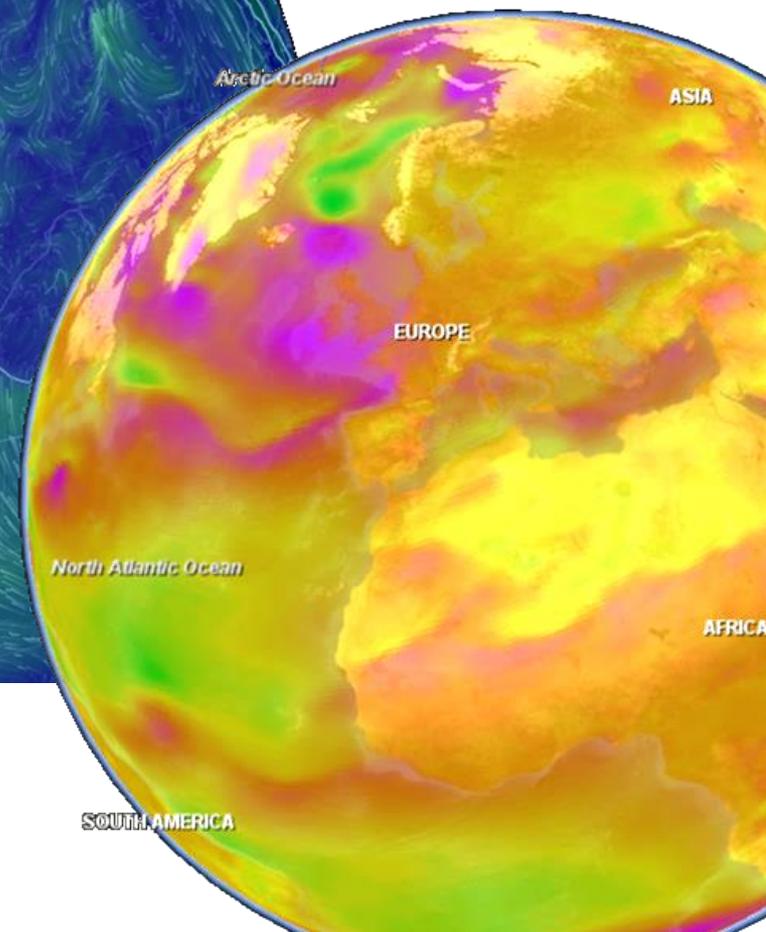
# Wind speed data

Energy sector, hazard monitoring, etc.



<http://wikience.org>

<https://earth.nullschool.net>



# Thermal power stations

Optimize load depending on climate/weather forecast  
-> reduce penalties



Air temperature is one of the crucial factors upon which the station load depends

# Railroads

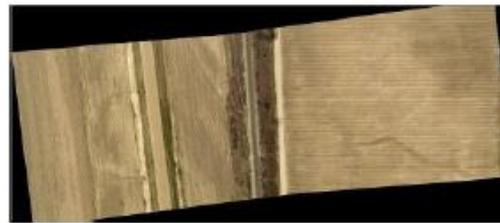


Qingyun (Jeffrey) Xie,  
High Performance Raster Database Manipulation and Data  
Processing with Oracle Spatial and Graph

## Use Case 2: Railroad Image Management (Cont.)

### • Source Datasets:

- 4586 images in total. 160 ~ 400MB each, average about 300MB
- 1.382 TB in total – uncompressed
- The images are in geodetic space, very high resolution airborne photos averaging 2.5 – 3 cm
- Most of the images have slightly different resolutions and have very different rotations
- Neighboring images overlap each in drastically different ways. Some places have up to 8 overlapping images



(Data Courtesy of Canadian National Railway Company)

# More examples

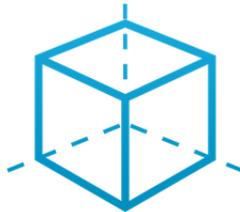


**EMD International A/S**  
www.emd.dk



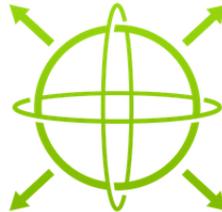
## ARCHITECTURE

Combining science and art in a controlled yet creative manner, our architectural designs serve both practical and aesthetic purposes. We know how to elevate design.



## ENGINEERING

As the backbone of our company, engineering touches every service we offer and every market we serve. We pride ourselves on fielding a team of the very best engineers capable of conquering complex technical challenges.



## GEOSPATIAL

With the ability to explore above, on and below the earth's surface, we excel in providing cutting-edge geospatial services to both lead and support complex, multidisciplinary projects across the firm.



## Bringing Growth, Ingenuity and Experience to Market.

Founded in 1921, Wilbur-Ellis is a leading international marketer and distributor of agricultural products, animal feed and specialty chemicals and ingredients. By developing strong relationships, making strategic market investments and capitalizing on new opportunities, Wilbur-Ellis has continued to grow its business with sales over \$3 billion.

# Tentative course work topics: machine learning

<https://habrahabr.ru/company/avito/blog/325632/>

<https://habrahabr.ru/company/ods/blog/325096/>

## Kaggle: Британцы взяли третье место в конкурсе Dstl Satellite Imagery Feature Detection

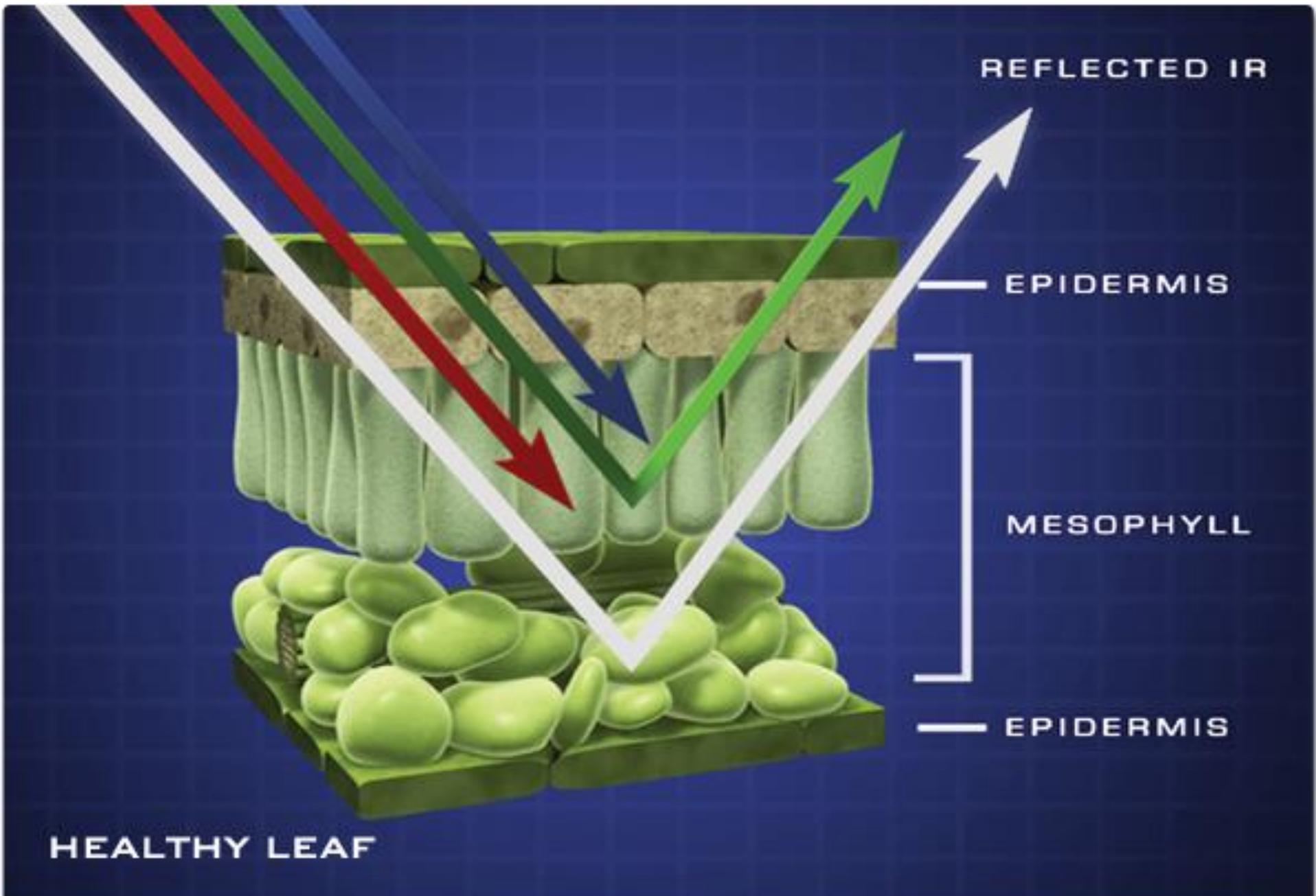
Обработка изображений, Машинное обучение, Анализ и проектирование систем, Алгоритмы, Блог компании Avito

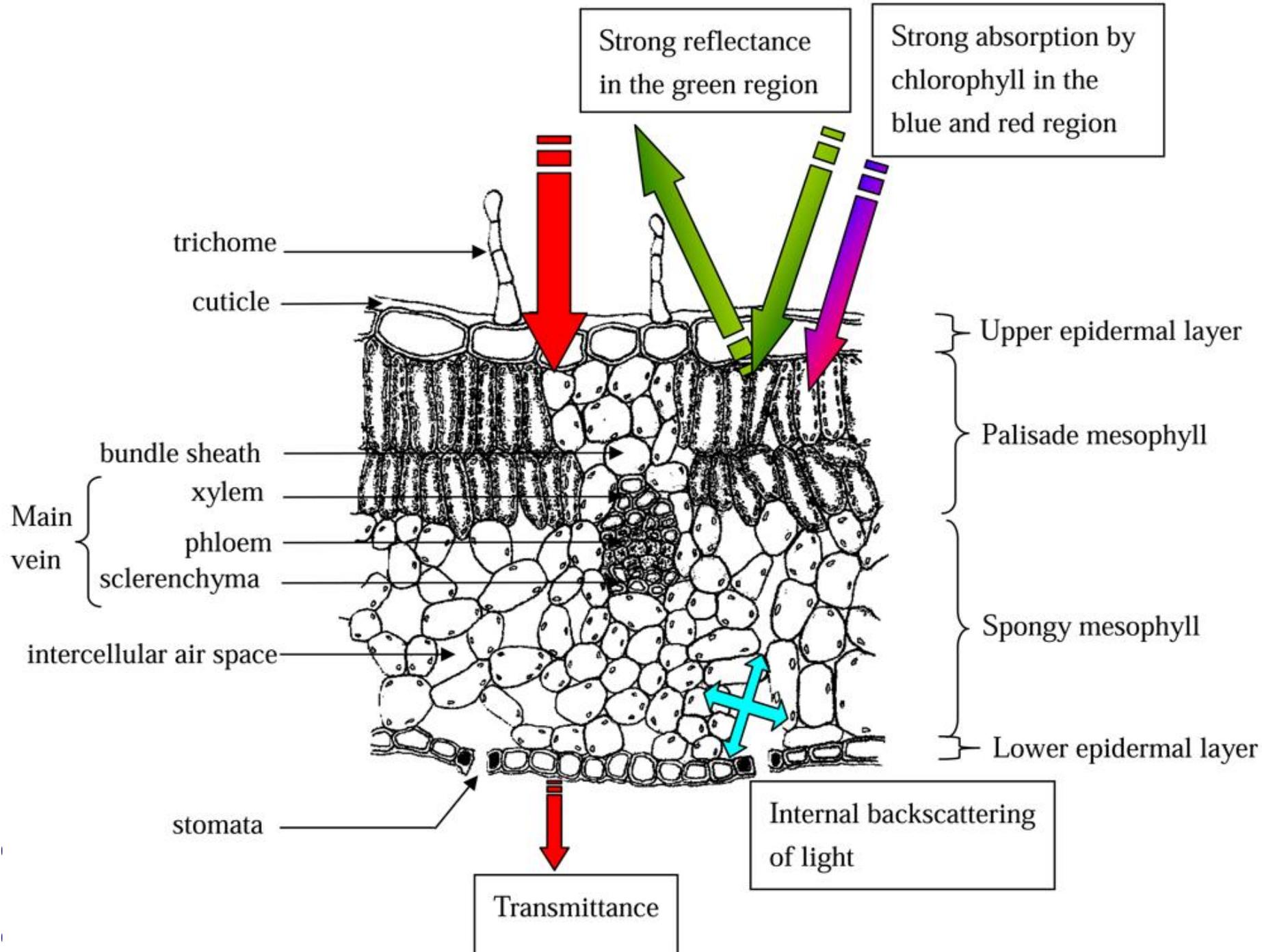
Обработка изображений, Машинное

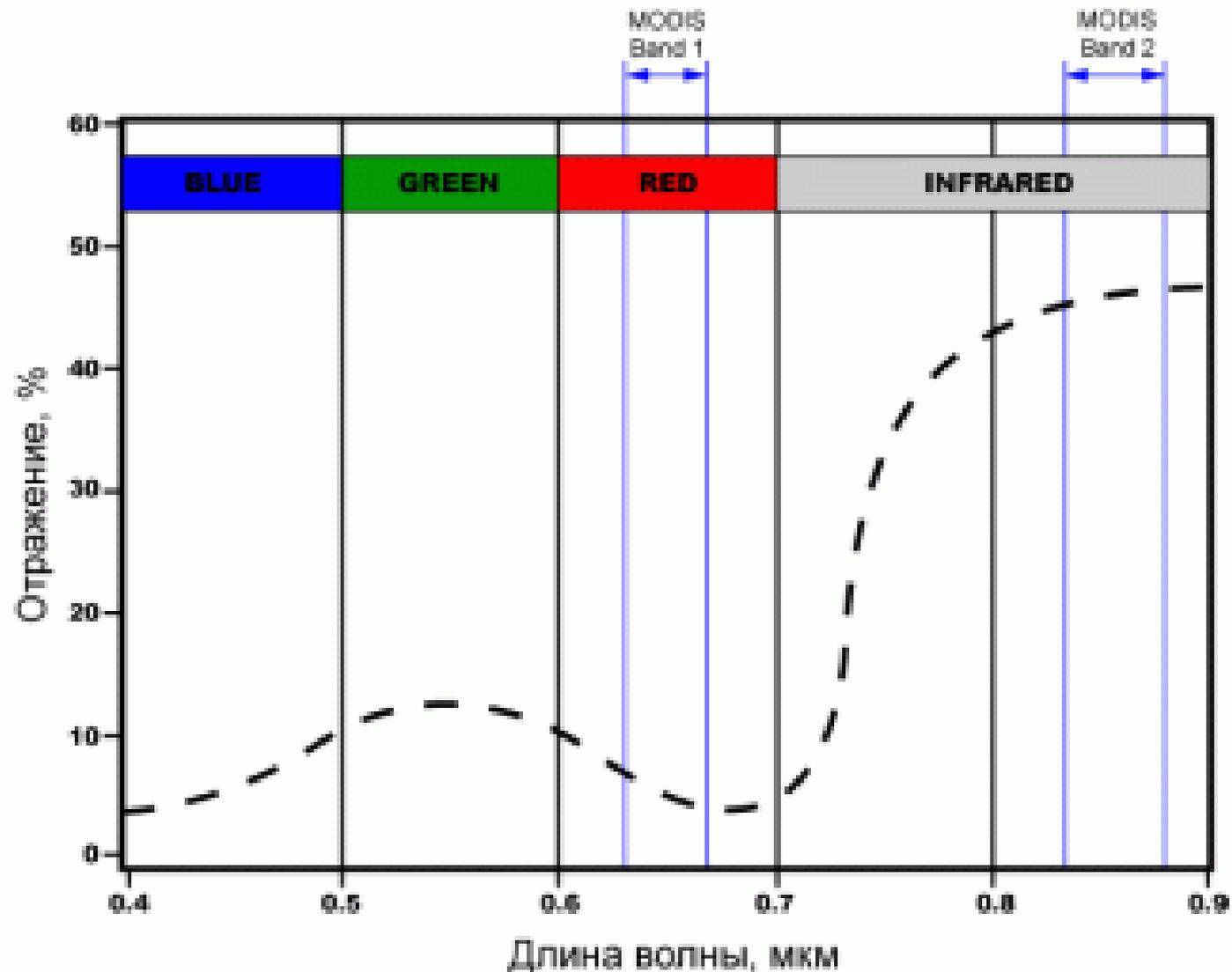


Вегетационные индексы: ***NDVI***

# *NDVI*





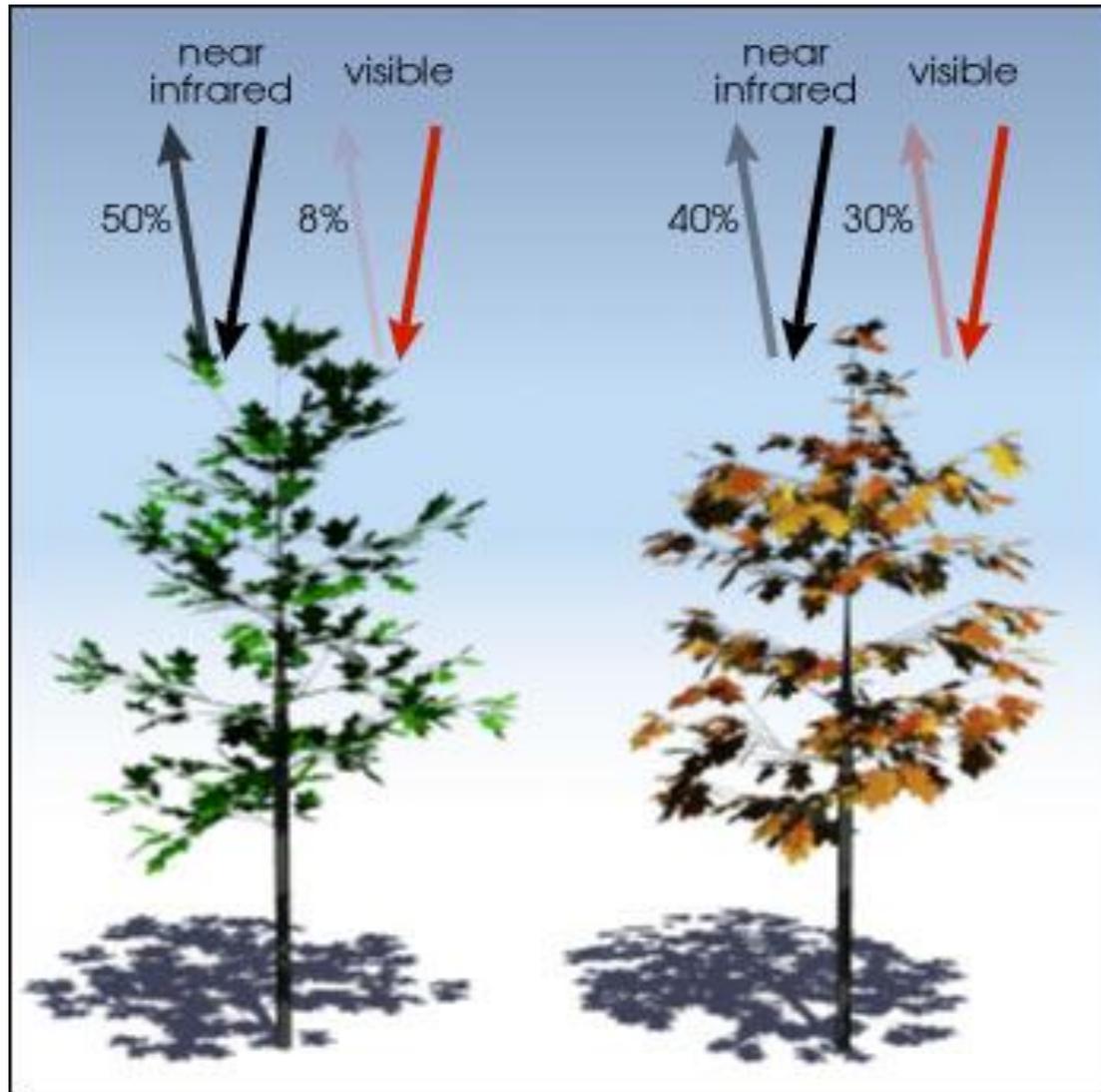


**В красной области спектра (0,6-0,7 мкм) лежит максимум поглощения солнечной радиации хлорофиллом высших сосудистых растений, а в инфракрасной области (0,7-1,0 мкм) находится область максимального отражения клеточных структур листа.**

# ***NDVI***

$$NDVI = \frac{NIR - RED}{NIR + RED}$$

# NDVI



$$\frac{(0.50 - 0.08)}{(0.50 + 0.08)} = 0.72$$

$$\frac{(0.4 - 0.30)}{(0.4 + 0.30)} = 0.14$$

# ***NDVI***

| <b>Тип объекта</b>                                      | <b>Отражение в<br/>красной<br/>области спектра</b> | <b>Отражение в<br/>инфракрасной<br/>области спектра</b> | <b>Значение NDVI</b> |
|---|--|---|----------------------|
| <b>Густая<br/>растительность</b>                        | 0.1  | 0.5   | 0.7                  |
| <b>Разряженная<br/>растительность</b>                   | 0.1  | 0.3   | 0.5                  |
| <b>Открытая почва</b>                                   | 0.25   | 0.3   | 0.025                |
| <b>Облака</b>   | 0.25   | 0.25  | 0                    |
| <b>Снег и лед</b>                                       | 0.375  | 0.35  | -0.05                |
| <b>Вода</b>   | 0.02   | 0.01  | -0.25                |
| <b>Искусственные<br/>материалы<br/>(бетон, асфальт)</b> | 0.3  | 0.1   | -0.5                 |

# Классификация поверхности

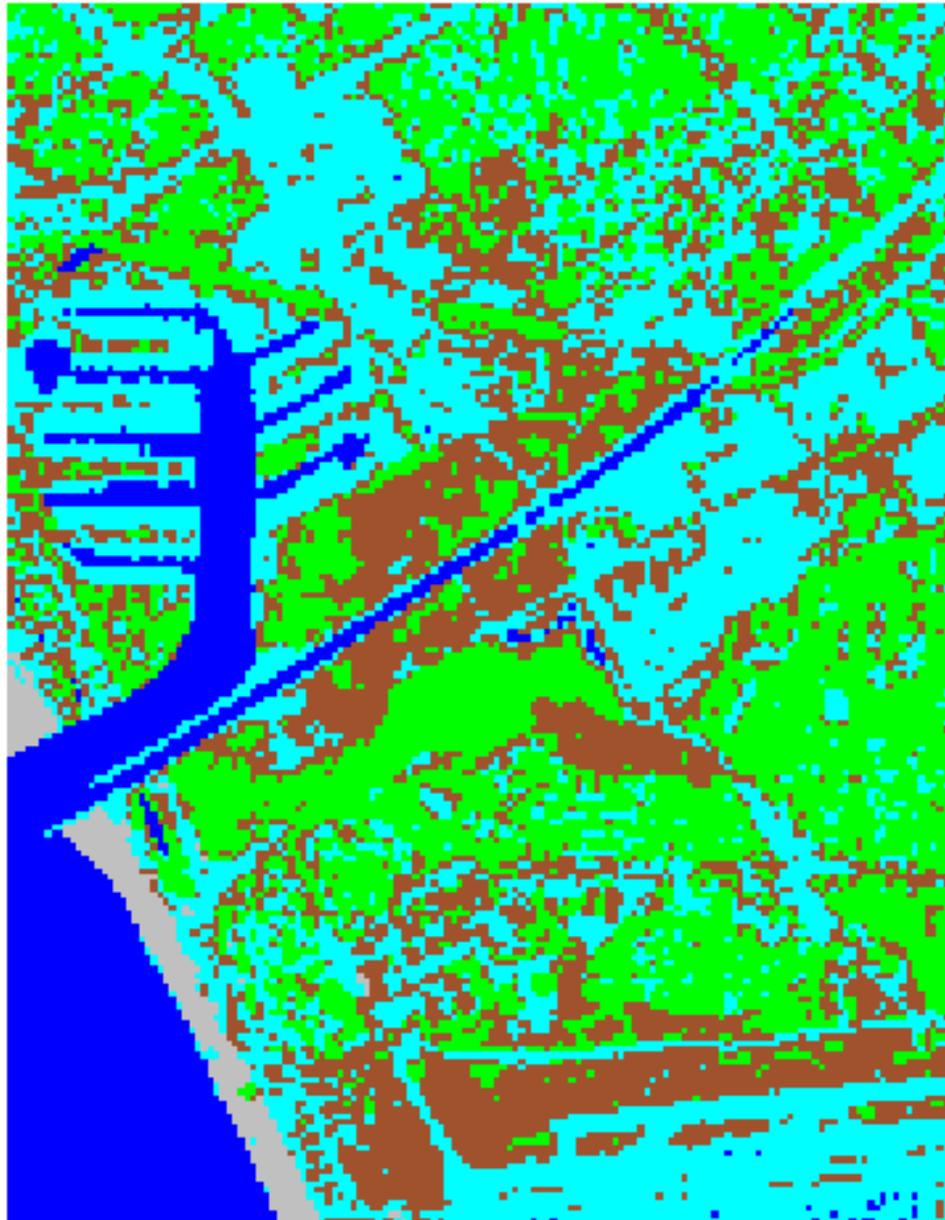
## IMPERVIOUS SURFACE DETECTION FROM SATELLITE IMAGERY WITH KNOWLEDGE-BASED SYSTEMS AND GIS

Lourdes V. Abellera<sup>1</sup> and Michael K. Stenstrom<sup>2</sup>

### ABSTRACT

Imperviousness is a critical input parameter in stormwater modeling because it is directly proportional to runoff rates and volumes. Impervious surfaces are commonly obtained by means of aerial photographs, field surveys, and other analogue maps. But these methods are long and difficult. A more efficient alternative is to process satellite imagery. We propose the use of knowledge-based systems and GIS in delineating impervious surfaces from raw and normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) images. We observe that with the refinement of rules in the knowledge base and with the incorporation of ancillary data, the computed overall imperviousness can approximate the value calculated from public records. Overall classification accuracy is also acceptable, the highest computed being 89.1%. We also compare our knowledge-based classifications with the maximum likelihood technique. We find that our results are generally more satisfactory. We conclude that classification with the addition of ancillary data using knowledge-based systems and GIS is better than classification based on spectral information alone.

# Классификация поверхности



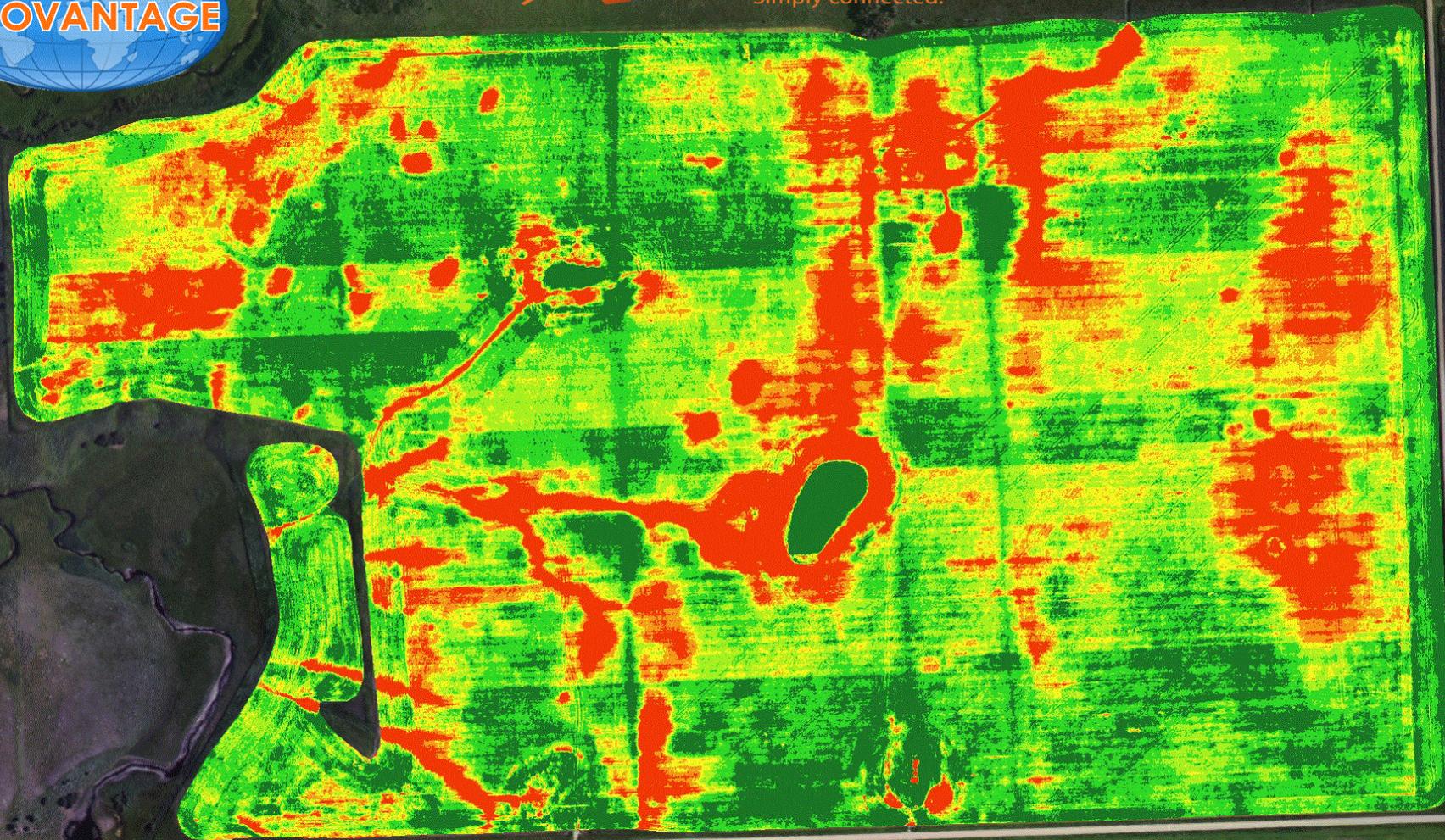
-  Water
-  Impervious Surface
-  Soil
-  Vegetation
-  Beach



0 1 km

A horizontal scale bar with a vertical tick at the left end and a vertical tick at the right end, spanning the distance between the '0' and '1 km' labels.

# Точное земледелие/precision agriculture

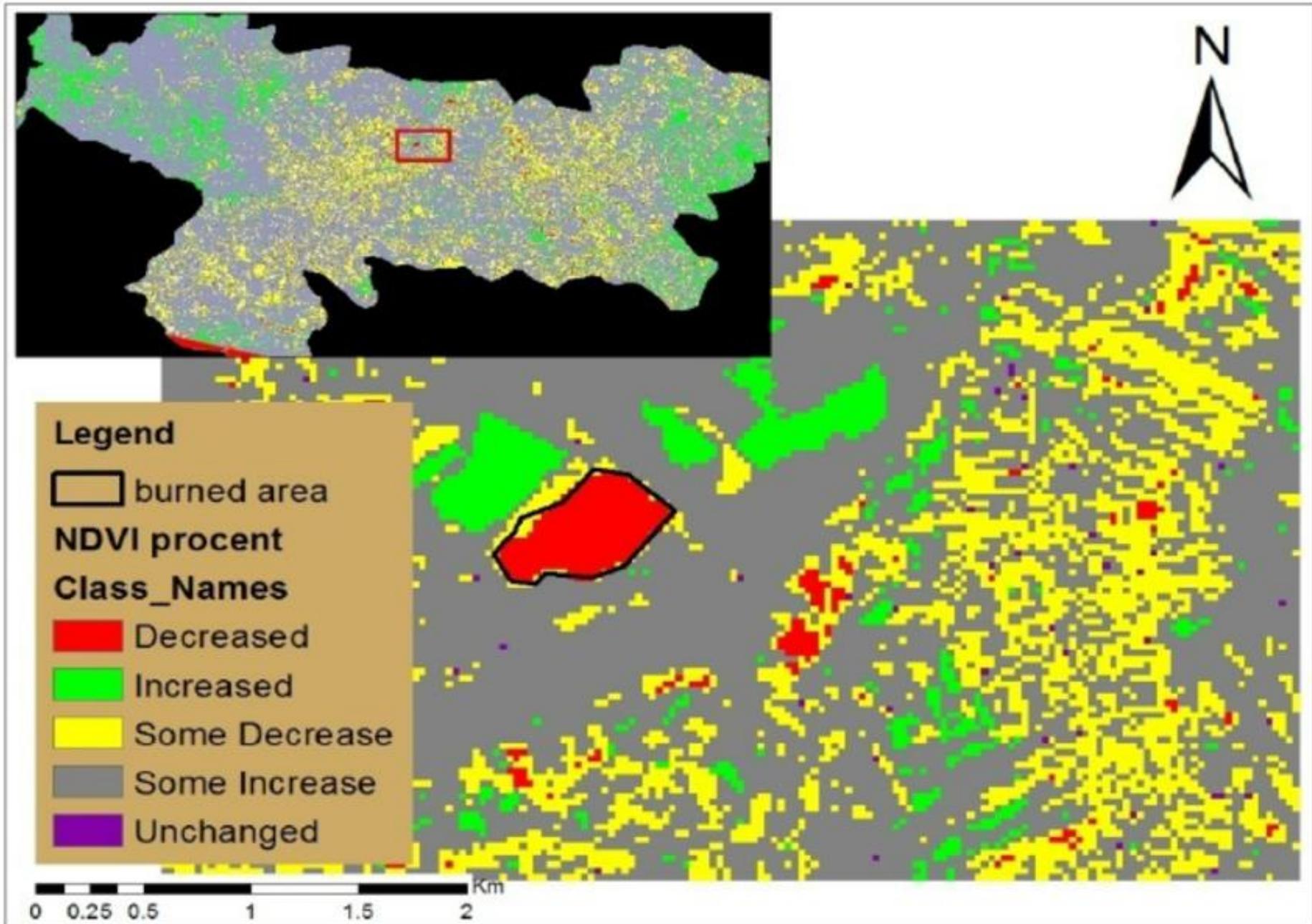


# **GreenSeeker™ Variable Applicator:** **Equipment and Applications**

- How the *GreenSeeker™* works
- NDVI
- *GreenSeeker™* RT200 & RT500
- Corn and other applications



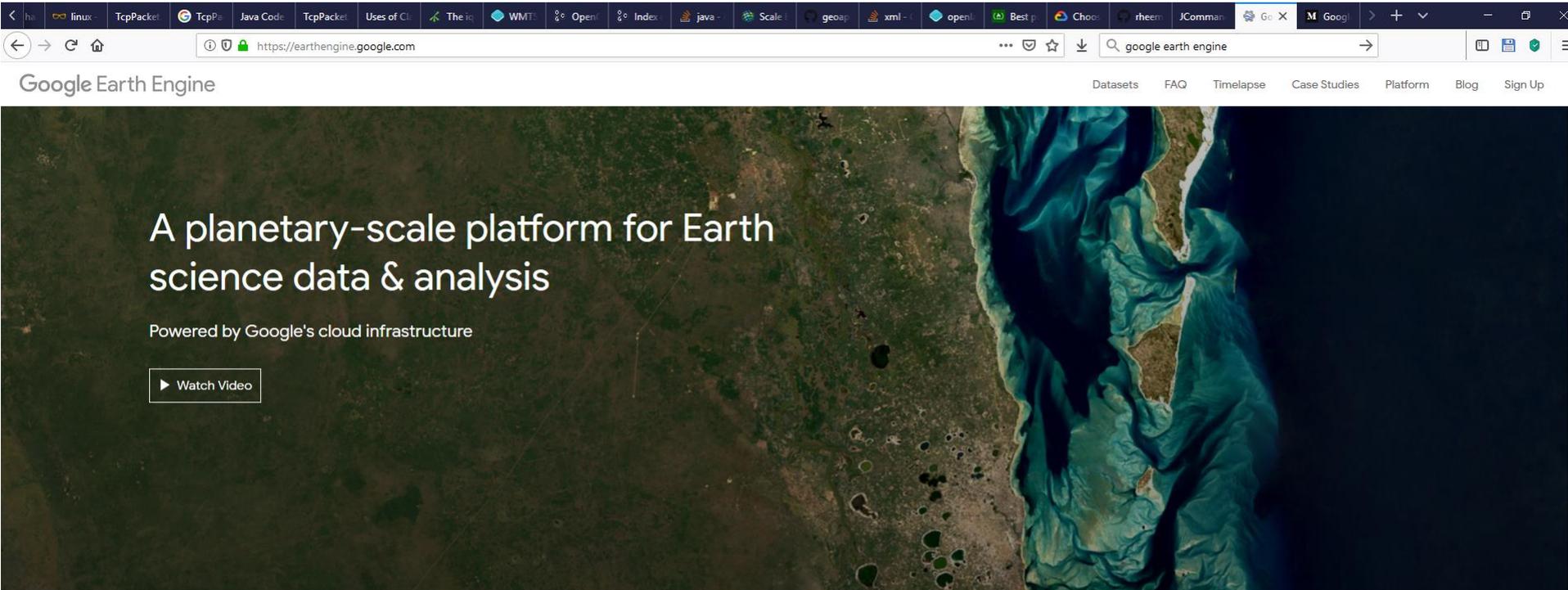
# Обнаружение изменений/change detection



# Google Earth Engine

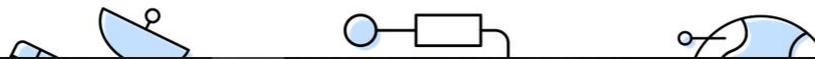
<https://earthengine.google.com/>

[https://earthengine.google.com/case\\_studies/](https://earthengine.google.com/case_studies/)

A screenshot of a web browser displaying the Google Earth Engine homepage. The browser's address bar shows the URL 'https://earthengine.google.com'. The page features a large, high-resolution satellite image of a landscape with a prominent river or waterway. Overlaid on the left side of the image is the text 'A planetary-scale platform for Earth science data & analysis' in a white, sans-serif font. Below this text, it says 'Powered by Google's cloud infrastructure'. A button with a play icon and the text 'Watch Video' is positioned below the text. The browser's navigation bar at the top includes various tabs and a search bar containing 'google earth engine'. The website's navigation menu includes links for 'Datasets', 'FAQ', 'Timelapse', 'Case Studies', 'Platform', 'Blog', and 'Sign Up'.

## Meet Earth Engine

Google Earth Engine combines a multi-petabyte catalog of satellite imagery and geospatial datasets with planetary-scale analysis capabilities and makes it available for scientists, researchers, and developers to detect changes, map trends, and quantify differences on the Earth's surface.



# Google Earth Engine: Datasets

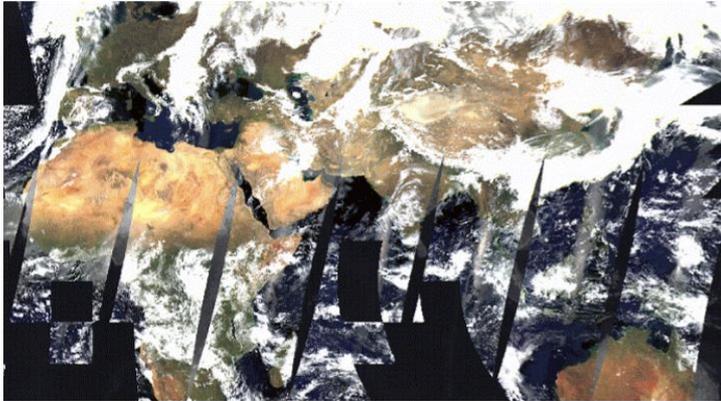
Облачная технология для высокопроизводительной обработки петабайт данных сцен космических аппаратов ДЗЗ.

Earth Engine Data Catalog

Поиск LANGUAGE ВСЕ ПРОДУКТЫ

НАЧАЛО VIEW ALL DATASETS BROWSE BY TAGS LANDSAT MODIS SENTINEL API DOCS ОТПРАВИТЬ ОТЗЫВ

EXPLORE LANDSAT



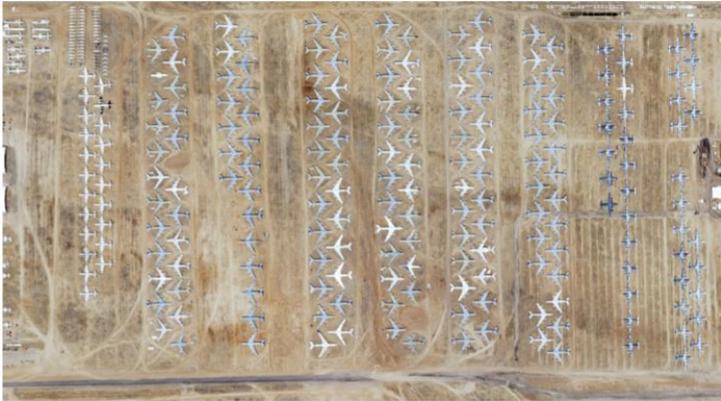
MODIS

The Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) sensors on NASA's Terra and Aqua satellites have been acquiring images of the Earth daily since 1999, including daily imagery, 16-day BRDF-adjusted surface reflectance, and derived products such as vegetation indices and snow cover.

EXPLORE MODIS

3.

EXPLORE SENTINEL



High-Resolution Imagery

High-resolution imagery captures the finer details of landscapes and urban environments. The US National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP) offers aerial image data of the US at one-meter resolution, including nearly complete coverage every several years since 2003.

EXPLORE HIGH-RESOLUTION DATA

Geophysical

# Google Earth Engine: Console

The image shows a screenshot of the Google Earth Engine console interface. The interface is divided into several sections:

- Search for data:** A search bar at the top left with the text "Search places and datasets...".
- API documentation:** A sidebar on the left containing a tree view of API methods, including "ee.Algorithms", "ee.Array", "ee.Date", "ee.Dictionary", "ee.Feature", "ee.FeatureCollection", "ee.Filter", and "ee.Geometry".
- script manager:** A tab labeled "Playground(1)" at the top of the code editor.
- asset manager:** A sidebar on the left showing a tree view of assets, including "ee.Algorithms", "ee.Array", "ee.Date", "ee.Dictionary", "ee.Feature", "ee.FeatureCollection", "ee.Filter", and "ee.Geometry".
- geometry tools:** A set of icons for drawing and editing geometry on the map.
- zoom:** A vertical slider on the left side of the map for zooming in and out.
- run script:** A button labeled "run script" at the top right of the code editor.
- save script:** A button labeled "save script" at the top right of the code editor.
- get link to script:** A button labeled "get link to script" at the top right of the code editor.
- imports:** A section in the code editor for defining script imports.
- console output:** A panel on the right showing the output of the script, including a "print" statement and a "Feature" object.
- task manager:** A panel on the right showing a list of tasks.
- help button:** A button labeled "help" at the top right of the console output panel.
- inspect locations, pixel values, and objects added to the map:** A panel on the right showing the details of a selected location or object on the map.
- layer manager:** A panel on the right showing a list of layers added to the map.

The main map area displays a satellite view of the world, with a red dot indicating the current location. The map is zoomed in on the United States.

# Google Earth Engine: Code (JS, Python)

[https://developers.google.com/earth-engine/image\\_visualization](https://developers.google.com/earth-engine/image_visualization)

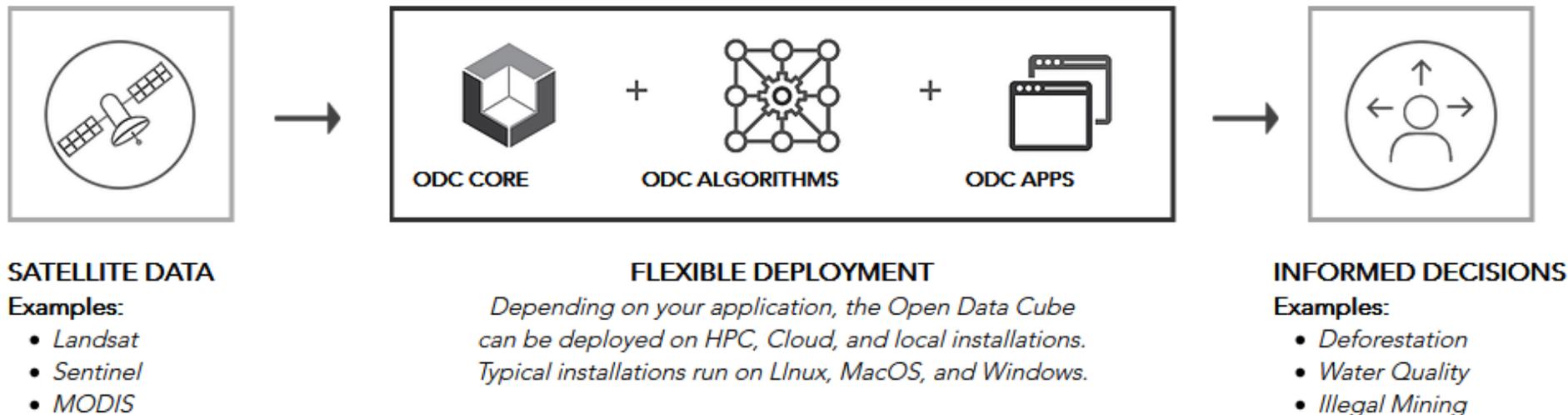
```
// Load an image.  
var image = ee.Image('LANDSAT/LC08/C01/T1_TOA/LC08_044034_20140318');  
  
// Define the visualization parameters.  
var vizParams = {  
  bands: ['B5', 'B4', 'B3'],  
  min: 0,  
  max: 0.5,  
  gamma: [0.95, 1.1, 1]  
};  
  
// Center the map and display the image.  
Map.setCenter(-122.1899, 37.5010, 10); // San Francisco Bay  
Map.addLayer(image, vizParams, 'false color composite');
```



# Open Data Cube

## Former “Australian Data Cube”

<https://www.opendatacube.org/overview>



# Open Data Cube

## ODC Algorithm Registry

| Science Application | Purpose   | Contribution    | Link to iPython Notebook or Python code (GitHub)  |
|---------------------|---|-----------------|---|
| WOFS (modified)     | Water detection based on Australian WOFS algorithm. Modified version for CDC; Tutorial: <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z5BYQ9vjQ7o">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z5BYQ9vjQ7o</a> | GA, CEOS        | <a href="https://github.com/ceos-seo/data_cube_notebooks">https://github.com/ceos-seo/data_cube_notebooks</a><br>OR <a href="https://github.com/ceos-seo/data_cube_ui/tree/master/apps/water_detection">https://github.com/ceos-seo/data_cube_ui/tree/master/apps/water_detection</a>   |
| Custom Mosaic       | Cloud-free mosaic based on median, recent pixel; Tutorial: <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aw3de5098lg">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aw3de5098lg</a>                              | CEOS            | <a href="https://github.com/ceos-seo/data_cube_ui/tree/master/apps/custom_mosaic_tool">https://github.com/ceos-seo/data_cube_ui/tree/master/apps/custom_mosaic_tool</a>   |
| Fractional Cover    | Land cover (bare soil, PV, NPV) fraction based on Juan Gerschman algorithm  | CSIRO, CEOS     | <a href="https://github.com/ceos-seo/data_cube_notebooks">https://github.com/ceos-seo/data_cube_notebooks</a><br>OR <a href="https://github.com/ceos-seo/data_cube_ui/tree/master/apps/fractional_cover">https://github.com/ceos-seo/data_cube_ui/tree/master/apps/fractional_cover</a> |
| pyCCD               | Land change detection based on Boston Univ. and USGS PyCCD algorithm  | USGS, CEOS      | <a href="https://github.com/ceos-seo/data_cube_notebooks">https://github.com/ceos-seo/data_cube_notebooks</a>   |
| NDVI Anomaly        | Change in NDVI  | CEOS            | <a href="https://github.com/ceos-seo/data_cube_notebooks">https://github.com/ceos-seo/data_cube_notebooks</a><br>OR <a href="https://github.com/ceos-seo/data_cube_ui/tree/master/apps/ndvi_anomaly">https://github.com/ceos-seo/data_cube_ui/tree/master/apps/ndvi_anomaly</a>         |
| SLIP                | Landslide risk detection based on Dalia Kirschbaum algorithm  | CEOS, NASA GSFC | <a href="https://github.com/ceos-seo/data_cube_notebooks">https://github.com/ceos-seo/data_cube_notebooks</a><br>OR <a href="https://github.com/ceos-seo/data_cube_ui/tree/master/apps/slip">https://github.com/ceos-seo/data_cube_ui/tree/master/apps/slip</a>                         |
| Coastal Change      | Change in coastline position based on Australian WOFS   | CEOS, GA        | <a href="https://github.com/ceos-seo/data_cube_notebooks">https://github.com/ceos-seo/data_cube_notebooks</a><br>OR <a href="https://github.com/ceos-seo/data_cube_ui/tree/master/apps/coastal_change">https://github.com/ceos-seo/data_cube_ui/tree/master/apps/coastal_change</a>     |
| TSM                 | Total Suspended Matter (water quality)  | CSIRO, CEOS     | <a href="https://github.com/ceos-seo/data_cube_ui/tree/master/apps/tsm">https://github.com/ceos-seo/data_cube_ui/tree/master/apps/tsm</a>   |
| SWAMPy              | Water Quality   | CSIRO, GA       |   |
| K-Means Clustering  | Pixel clustering function to support classification   | CEOS            | <a href="https://github.com/ceos-seo/data_cube_utilities/blob/master/ds_clustering.py">https://github.com/ceos-seo/data_cube_utilities/blob/master/ds_clustering.py</a>   |

# GeoTrellis

Spark-based system  
Scala, very complex

<https://geotrellis.io/>

**GeoTrellis in Action: Weighted overlay**

Try adjusting the weights below to find your ideal location. If you want to **avoid** rail stops, give them a negative weight. If you **prefer** bars, give them a positive weight.

| Category       | Weight |
|----------------|--------|
| Bars           | 2      |
| Grocery Stores | 1      |
| Rail Stops     | -2     |

**Avoid** (Red) to **Prefer** (Blue)

**GeoTrellis** is a geographic data processing engine for high performance applications.

## I/O

GeoTrellis provides data types for working with rasters in the Scala language, as well as fast reading and writing of these data types to disk.

## Operations

GeoTrellis provides a number of operations to manipulate raster data, including cropping/warping, Map Algebra operations, and rendering

## Web Service Utilities

GeoTrellis includes a set of utilities to help developers create useful, high performing web services that load and manipulate raster data.

**rasdaman**  
raster data manager



Open source.

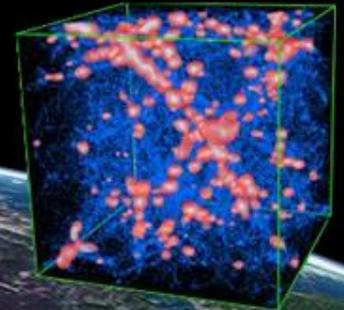
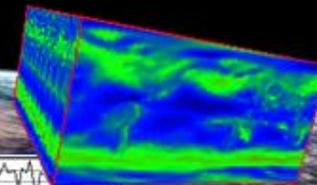
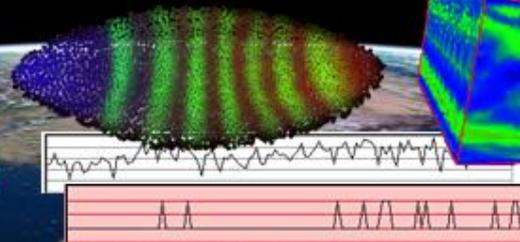
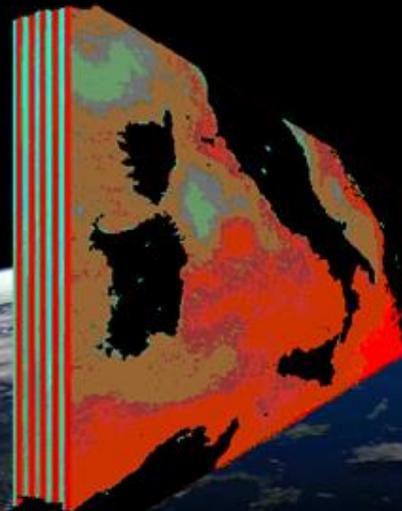
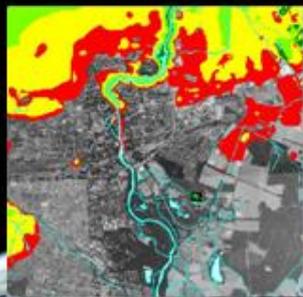
Open standards.

Flexible and scalable.

Cost saving.

Fast.

[www.rasdaman.org](http://www.rasdaman.org)



# RasDaMan

## Array DBMS

<http://www.rasdaman.org/>

```
rasql -q  
"select encode(($b4-$b5)/($b4+$b5), \"gtiff\") from $b4,$b5"  
--out file  
--outfile $resArr
```

- one of the oldest array DBMSs
- declarative queries
- community and commercial version

# SciDB

The only freely available distributed array DBMS to date

- **Array DBMS**
- **First release circa 2008**
- **Latest release this year (2019)**

<https://www.paradigm4.com/>

```
iquery -n --query
"SELECT float((nir.band1 - vis.band1))/
           float((nir.band1 + vis.band1 + 1))
INTO $resArr
FROM $NIR as nir, $VIS as vis;"
```

**Michael Stonebraker**



[University of California, Berkeley](#),  
[University of Michigan](#),  
[Massachusetts Institute of Technology](#)

[IEEE John von Neumann Medal](#) (2005)  
[ACM Turing Award](#) (2014)

[PostgreSQL](#), [Vertica](#), [Streambase](#),  
[Illustra](#), [VoltDB](#), [SciDB](#)

<https://db-engines.com/en/ranking>

# VLDB 2018, Rio de Janeiro (CORE A\*)

Единственный устный доклад на VLDB от Российской Федерации за последние 10 лет (2018–2009) и первый от НИУ ВШЭ

R.A. Rodrigues Zalipynis. ChronosDB: Distributed, File Based, Geospatial Array DBMS. PVLDB, 11(10): 1247-1261, 2018.  
Полнотекстовая статья, основной трек конференции

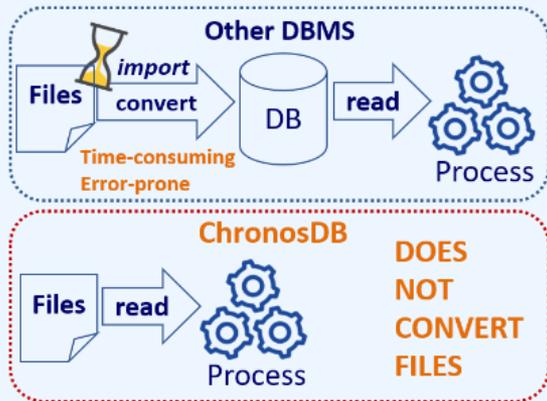
**VLDB (Very Large Data Bases) – одна из самых значимых в мире конференций по**

- **База́м данных**
- **Большим данным**
- **Распределенным системам**



# Преимущества ChronosDB

## ChronosDB Storage Layer



### AVOID DATA IMPORT

ChronosDB directly operates on files: no time-consuming and error-prone data ingestion into an internal DBMS format.

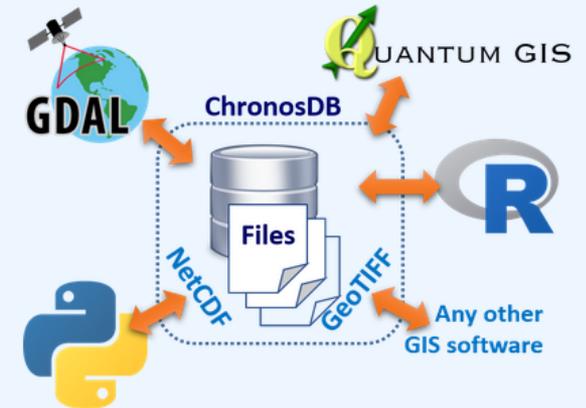
[Learn More](#)



### POWERFUL STORAGE

ChronosDB currently works with GeoTIFF & NetCDF files. They support chunking, compression, multiple data types and more.

[Learn More](#)



### SHARE DATA READILY

ChronosDB stores data in ordinary files in standardized formats. You can directly access the data from any other software.

[Learn More](#)

# Преимущества ChronosDB

## ARRAY SCHEMA

```
gdalinfo Landsat8.Level_1.SurfaceReflectance.Band4
Driver: GTiff/GeoTIFF
Size is 38673, 24937
Coordinate System is:
PROJCS["WGS 84 / UTM zone 32N",
  GEOGCS["WGS 84",
    DATUM["WGS_1984",
      SPHEROID["WGS 84",6378137,298.257223563,
        AUTHORITY["EPSG","7030"]],
      AUTHORITY["EPSG","6326"]],
    PRIMEM["Greenwich",0,
      AUTHORITY["EPSG","8901"]],
    UNIT["degree",0.0174532925199433,
      AUTHORITY["EPSG","9122"]],
    AUTHORITY["EPSG","4326"]],
  PROJECTION["Transverse_Mercator"],
  PARAMETER["latitude_of_origin",0],
  PARAMETER["central_meridian",9],
  PARAMETER["scale_factor",0.9996],
  PARAMETER["false_easting",500000],
```

Avoid learning a new array schema notation and inspect ChronosDB datasets in a way you are accustomed to.



Original Landsat 8 mosaic (paths 191-198, rows 24-27)

Size is 38673, 24937

# Chunking

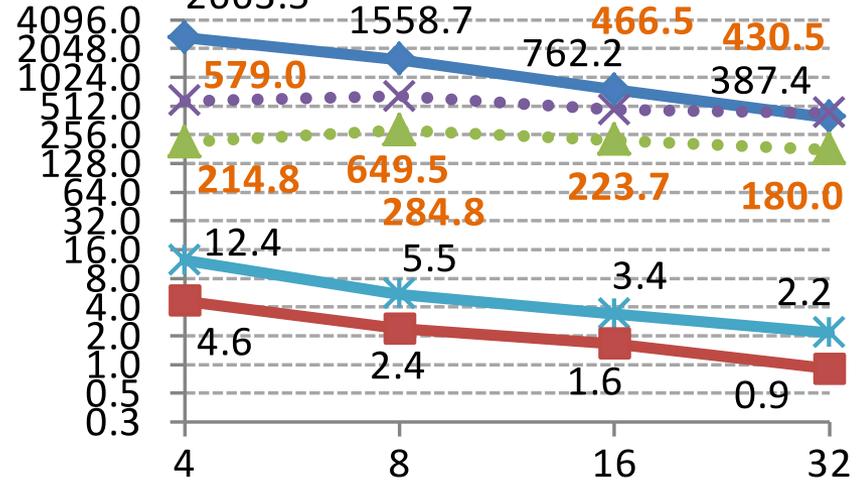
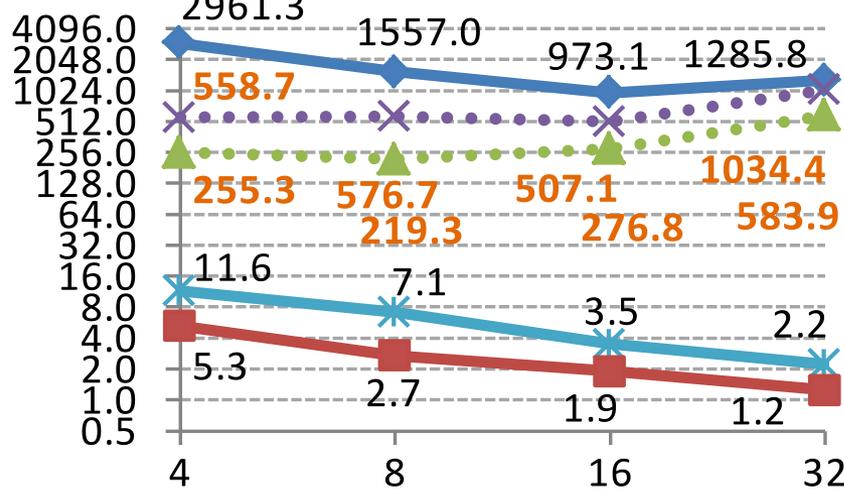
- Accelerates I/O
- Chunk shape =  $f(\text{data}, \text{workload})$ , no shape is the best
- Array DBMS must be able to quickly alter chunk shape

219 – 1034x

180 – 649x

Sec.

Sec.



$1 \times 94 \times 192 \rightarrow 730 \times 2 \times 2$

$100 \times 20 \times 16 \rightarrow 730 \times 2 \times 2$

SciDB —◆— ChronosDB Cold —\*— Hot —■—

Ratio SciDB/ChronosDB Cold ●●▲●● Hot ●●×●●

# Climate Wikience

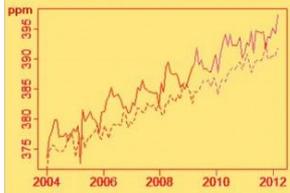


Climate Wikience — бесплатное приложение для быстрой 3D визуализации и анализа данных окружающей природной среды.

Подробнее: <http://www.wikience.org/ru/>

[Брошюра в PDF](#)

Средняя концентрация CO<sub>2</sub> (ppm) для точки в России (47°, 35°) и тропиках (-11°, 15°), сплошная и пунктирная линии (построено по данным спутникового радиометра AIRS).

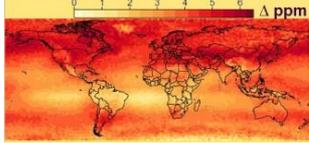


**Фрагмент программы на языке R для построения диаграммы:**

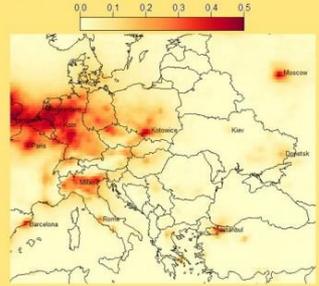
```

1 library(RWikience)
2 w <- WikienceConnect()
3 t_co2 <- readTimeSeriesAtLatLon(w, "AIRS_AMSU_CO2", 47, 35)
4 CO2_monthly <- aggregate(t_co2[["value"], format(t_co2[["date"], "%Y-%m")], mean, na.rm = TRUE)
    
```

Усредненные разности трендов CO<sub>2</sub> (обработка 7 лет глобальных ежедневных спутниковых данных)\*



Риск умеренного уровня загрязнения атмосферы диоксидом азота (NO<sub>2</sub>). Разрешение карты ≈27,5×18 км. Для построения карты были обработаны ежедневные данные спутника Aura с 01.10.2004 по 20.06.2012.



Риск загрязнения атмосферного воздуха – вероятность наблюдения концентрации вещества в заданном интервале над территорией\*.

Оптическая толщина аэрозоля над Римом, Terra MODIS

|   | July |    |    |    |    |    |    | August |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|---|------|----|----|----|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | 1    | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 1      | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  |
| 2 | 4    | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 4      | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 |
| 3 | 8    | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 8      | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 4 | 12   | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 12     | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 5 | 16   | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 16     | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 6 | 20   | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 20     | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| 7 | 24   | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 24     | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |

\* Rodrigues Zalipynis R.A. The place of Ukraine in Europe according to the level of air pollution using Earth remote sensing data. Proceedings of IV All-Ukrainian Congress of Ecologists with International Participation, Vinnytsia, Ukraine, 25-27 September, 2013. – 552 pp. – P. 130 – 132. Эта и другие публикации доступны по адресу [www.wikience.org/rodrigues](http://www.wikience.org/rodrigues)

ChronosServer от... доступ к большо... Climate Wikience. компьютерном кл... построен на обор... потребления. CH... различными фор... «на месте» (in-situ... которая комбини... «на месте» и расп...

\* Rodrigues Zalipynis... time access to "nab... retrospective data w... concurrent clients. I... computer engineeri... (188), Donetsk, Dor...

Разработка Climat... Фондом граждан... развития США (CI... № UKM1-2973-DO...

Climate Wikience... брошюры выпол... rodrigues

**Анализ**

Все данные Climate Wikience доступны непосредственно из среды анализа R. Она содержит более 5000 пакетов, в том числе пространственного анализа, обработки временных рядов, моделирования и многие другие <http://www.r-project.org/>

**Зависимость концентрации диоксида серы (SO<sub>2</sub>) (спутник Aura) вблизи TEC (11) от скорости и направления ветра (MERRA).**

Скорость ветра растет радиально от центра диаграммы, где она равна нулю. Максимальный уровень SO<sub>2</sub> наблюдается при юго-западном ветре 5–10 м/с (т.е. при ветре со стороны TEC).

Фрагмент карты рисков умеренного уровня загрязнения воздуха SO<sub>2</sub>\*  
3, 4, 11—расположение тепловых электростанций

**Газы**

O<sub>3</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O, SO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, NO<sub>2</sub>, HCHO, CO<sub>2</sub>, CO, BrO, OCIO, Aerosol, CFC-11, CFC-12

**МЕТЕОРОЛОГИЯ**

Более 80 переменных: атмосфера, океан, температура почвы; давление; альbedo; осадки; направление, скорость ветра; свойства воды, испарение,...

**РАСТИТЕЛЬНОСТЬ**

NDVI, SRI, EVI, LAI, SGI, FPAR, ARVI, RENDVI, MRESRI, VREI, REPI, PRI, SIPI, RGRI, NDN, CAI, ...

**CLIMATE WIKIENCE**

**БОЛЬШЕ ОБЪЕМЫ ГЕОДАНЫХ**

**ДОСТУП** 3D ВИЗУАЛИЗАЦИЯ АНАЛИЗ

По Интернет к более 700 показателям Повторный анализ Космическое ДЗЗ

Наглядная Интерактивная 3D изолинии 3D поверхности 3D маркеры

Более 5000 пакетов Карты Временные ряды Моделирование

[www.wikience.org/ru/](http://www.wikience.org/ru/)

**WWW.WIKIENCE.ORG/RU/**

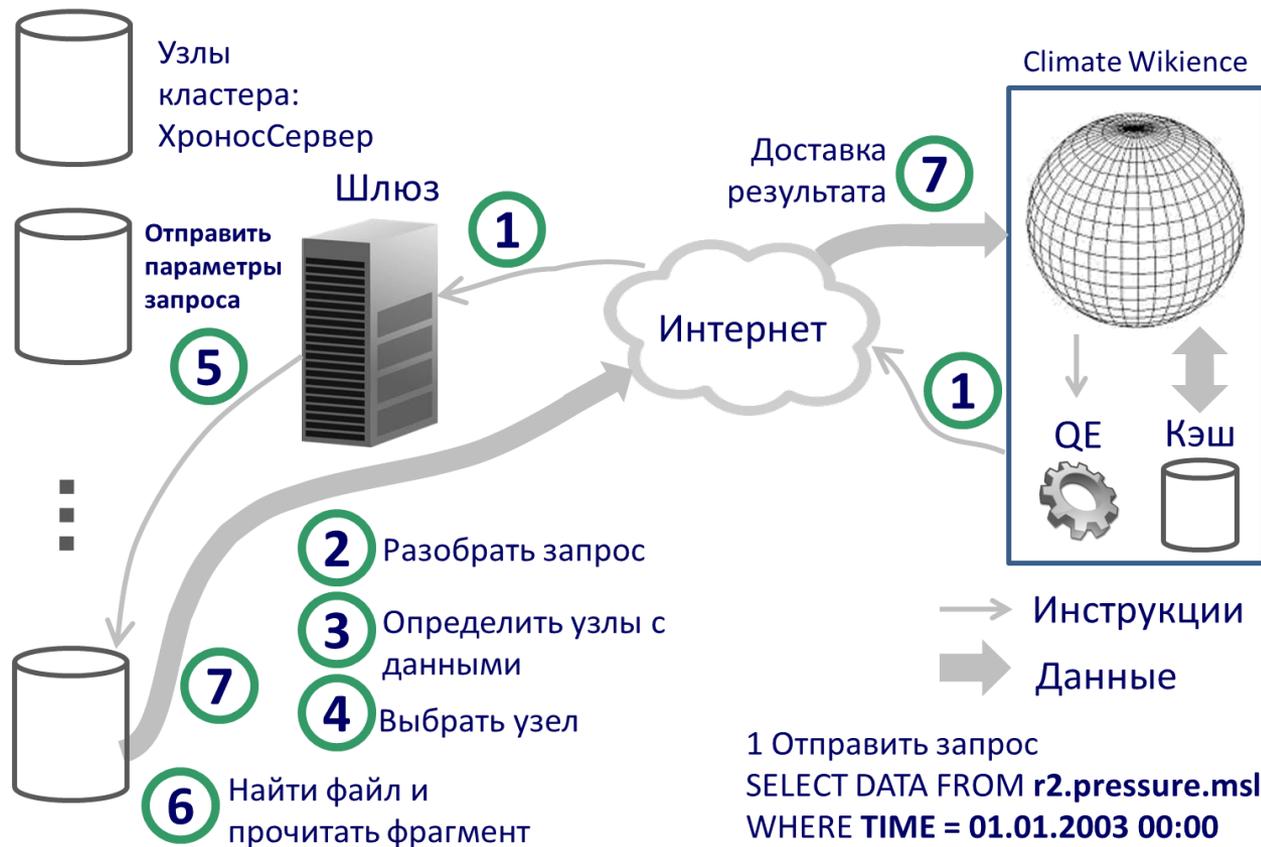
1 час—1 день до 9×14 км Глобально

# ChronosServer

ХроносСервер работает на высокопроизводительном компьютерном кластере и управляет большими объемами климатических данных. Именно он ответственный за доставку на Ваш компьютер данных по Интернет в режиме времени, близком к реальному для их 3D визуализации, а также анализа в среде R.

Сайт:  
<http://www.wikience.org/ru/ХроносСервер/>

## Выполнение запроса для одного клиента



# Дополнительные материалы

[http://smiswww.iki.rssi.ru/d33\\_conf/default.aspx?page=155](http://smiswww.iki.rssi.ru/d33_conf/default.aspx?page=155)



The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the website for the 17th All-Russian Open Conference on Remote Sensing of Earth from Space. The browser's address bar shows the URL: [smiswww.iki.rssi.ru/d33\\_conf/default.aspx?page=155](http://smiswww.iki.rssi.ru/d33_conf/default.aspx?page=155). The website header includes the logos for IRI (Институт космических исследований Российской академии наук) and RSCS (Российские космические системы). The main title of the conference is "ВСЕРОССИЙСКИЕ ОТКРЫТЫЕ ЕЖЕГОДНЫЕ КОНФЕРЕНЦИИ 'СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ДИСТАНЦИОННОГО ЗОНДИРОВАНИЯ ЗЕМЛИ ИЗ КОСМОСА' (Физические основы, методы и технологии мониторинга окружающей среды, природных и антропогенных объектов)". A large image of a satellite orbiting Earth is featured. The left sidebar contains navigation links for the upcoming conference, archive, personal account, journal, and additional information. The main content area provides details about the 17th conference, including the date (11-15 November 2019), location (Moscow), and the support of AO "Russian Space Systems". It also lists the topics to be discussed during the plenary sessions and the conference work.

smiswww.iki.rssi.ru/d33\_conf/default.aspx?page=155

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Поиск

Войти на сайт

**ИКИ** **РКС**  
РОССИЙСКИЕ КОСМИЧЕСКИЕ СИСТЕМЫ

Институт космических исследований Российской академии наук

**ВСЕРОССИЙСКИЕ ОТКРЫТЫЕ ЕЖЕГОДНЫЕ КОНФЕРЕНЦИИ  
"СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ДИСТАНЦИОННОГО  
ЗОНДИРОВАНИЯ ЗЕМЛИ ИЗ КОСМОСА"**  
(Физические основы, методы и технологии мониторинга окружающей среды, природных и антропогенных объектов)

**Будущая конференция**

**Семнадцатая Всероссийская  
Открытая конференция**  
«Современные проблемы  
дистанционного зондирования  
Земли из космоса» ИКИ РАН  
11 – 15 ноября 2019 г.

**отправить тезисы**

**Архив конференций**

**17-я конференция, 2019**

Подача тезисов доклада  
Регистрация на конференцию

**Личный кабинет**

Зарегистрироваться на сайте  
Войти на сайт  
Забыли пароль?

**Журнал  
«Современные проблемы  
дистанционного зондирования  
Земли из космоса»**

**Дополнительная информация**

Контакты  
Полезная информация

**Подписка/отписка  
на рассылку новостей**

**Семнадцатая Всероссийская Открытая конференция «СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ДИСТАНЦИОННОГО ЗОНДИРОВАНИЯ ЗЕМЛИ ИЗ КОСМОСА (Физические основы, методы и технологии мониторинга окружающей среды, потенциально опасных явлений и объектов)»**

11 - 15 ноября 2019 г. в Москве, в Институте космических исследований РАН состоится Семнадцатая Всероссийская открытая конференция "СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ДИСТАНЦИОННОГО ЗОНДИРОВАНИЯ ЗЕМЛИ ИЗ КОСМОСА"

Конференция проводится при поддержке [АО "Российские космические системы"](#)

Работа Конференции будет проводиться в рамках следующих секций:

Пленарные заседания  
Методы и алгоритмы обработки спутниковых данных  
Технологии и методы использования спутниковых данных в системах мониторинга  
Вопросы создания и использования приборов и систем для спутникового мониторинга состояния окружающей среды  
Дистанционные методы исследования атмосферных и климатических процессов  
Дистанционные исследования поверхности океана и ледяных покровов  
Дистанционное зондирование планет Солнечной системы  
Дистанционные методы в геологии и геофизике  
Дистанционное зондирование растительных и почвенных покровов  
Дистанционное зондирование ионосферы

15 ноября 2019 г. состоится выездное заседание в НЦ ОМЗ АО "Российские космические системы"

В рамках Конференции будет работать

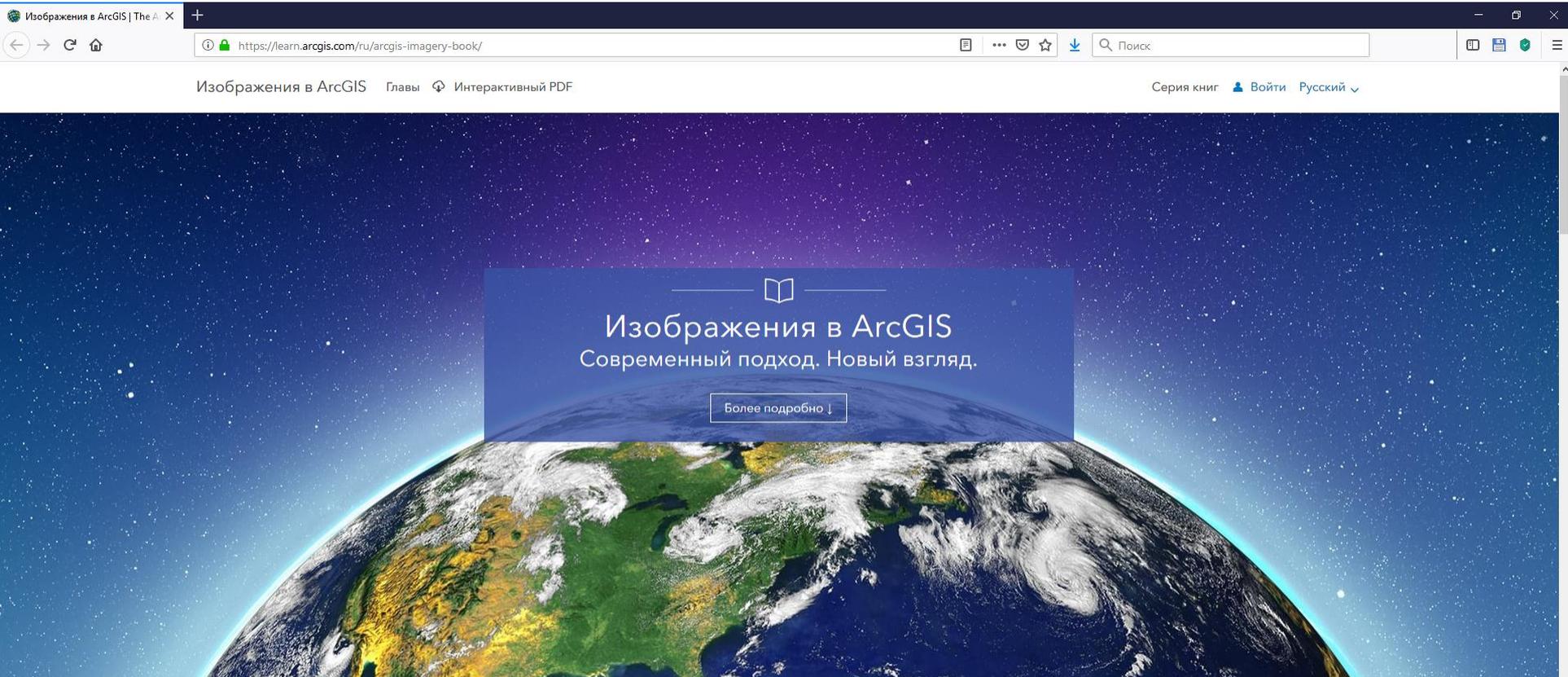
[Пятнадцатая Всероссийская Школа-конференция молодых ученых по фундаментальным проблемам дистанционного зондирования Земли из космоса](#)

**[Программный и организационный комитеты конференции](#)**

**Основные даты конференции**

# Книга ArcGIS

<https://learn.arcgis.com/ru/arcgis-imagery-book/>



Узнайте, как спутниковые изображения и данные дистанционного зондирования применяются в современной ГИС. Этот веб-сайт, а также сочетание *Руководства пользователя для книги Изображения в ArcGIS* и разнообразных уроков Learn GIS откроют вам новые стороны работы с ГИС, научив использовать богатейшие возможности работы с изображениями и данными ДДЗ. Любой человек найдет здесь множество



NATIONAL RESEARCH  
UNIVERSITY

Thank you  
for your attention!