



Digital Earth Australia (DEA):

From Satellites to Services

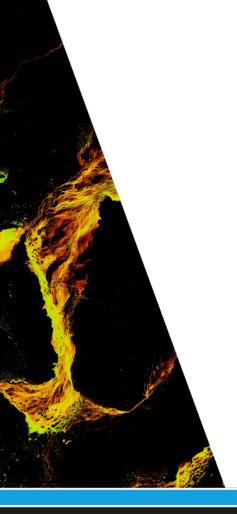
Neal Evans, Geoscience Australia,

Dhu, T., Gavin, D., Hudson, D., Kershaw, T., Lymburner, L., Metlenko, A., Mueller, N., Oliver, S., Penning, C., Thankappan, M., Thomson, A.

## **Agenda**

- What is the DEA?
  - Program Outcomes & Principles
- 2. Traditional Processing
- 3. Current Capability
- 4. Operationalisation
  - Infrastructure as a Service
  - Data Services
- 5. Collaborations
- ✓ Questions





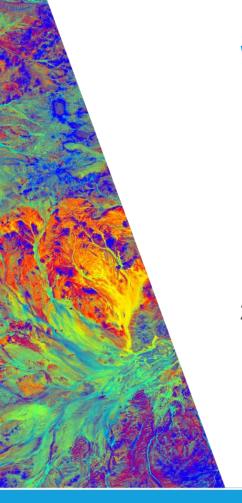
#### 1. What is the DEA?

#### Building on the Australian Geoscience Data Cube

- Winner of the 2016 Content Platform of the Year at the Geospatial World Leadership Awards
- partnership between GA, CSIRO and the National Collaborative Research Infrastructure Strategy (NCRIS) supported National Computational Infrastructure (NCI)

#### The DEA is an analysis platform

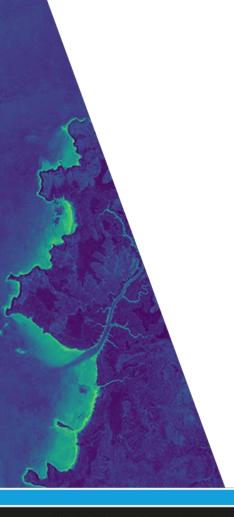
- translates 30 years of Earth observation data (taken every two weeks at 25 metre squared resolution)
- When fully operational, DEA will form a key part of Australia's digital infrastructure
- providing new information for every 10 square metres of Australia, every five days.



## **What is DEA - Program Outcomes**

1. Increase the efficiency and effectiveness of Australian government programs and policies that need accurate and timely spatial information on the health and productivity of Australia's landscape.

2. Enable Australian business to quickly capitalise on open data, and create new capabilities to increase efficiency, productivity and employment opportunities.



## **Program Principles**

- 1. Focus on continual learning and improvement
  - Innovation comes with failures and risks, we will manage these as best we can but not shy away from them
- 2. Open and transparent
  - Open source software
  - Public information by default
- 3. Collaborative

### 2. Traditional remote sensing product process





Millions of individual scenes. Tape store accessed by robot.





Search catalogue order scenes.





Orthorectification calibration, cloud masking, atmospheric correction, mosaicing.



Identify footprint of product in space or time.



Client requests product.

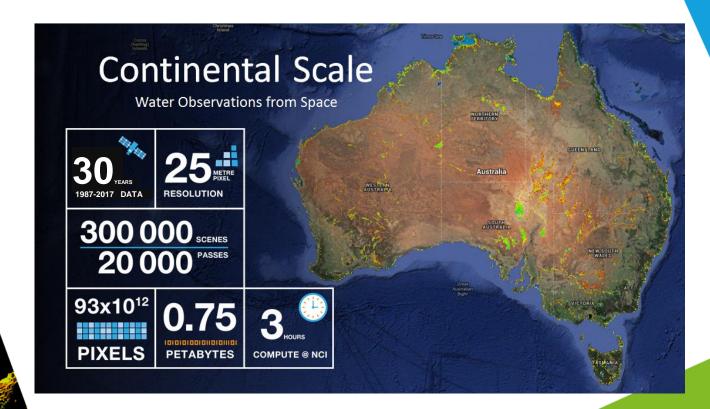


Feature extraction, algorithm application spectral unmixing.



Product packaging and delivery.

#### 3. Current remote sensing product process for WOfS





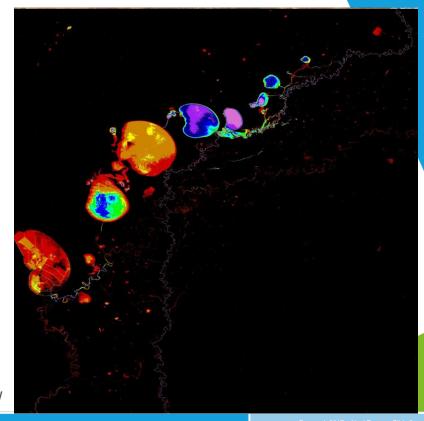
#### What is WOfS?

WOfS tells us where water regularly occurs (such as in lakes and rivers) and where it is rare (such as due to floods).

This animation shows the water observed from a set of satellite observations of Menindee Lakes in western NSW as the lakes dry out, and the total of all water observations combined.

Regularly observed water is shown in blue – purple. Rarely observed water in red colours.

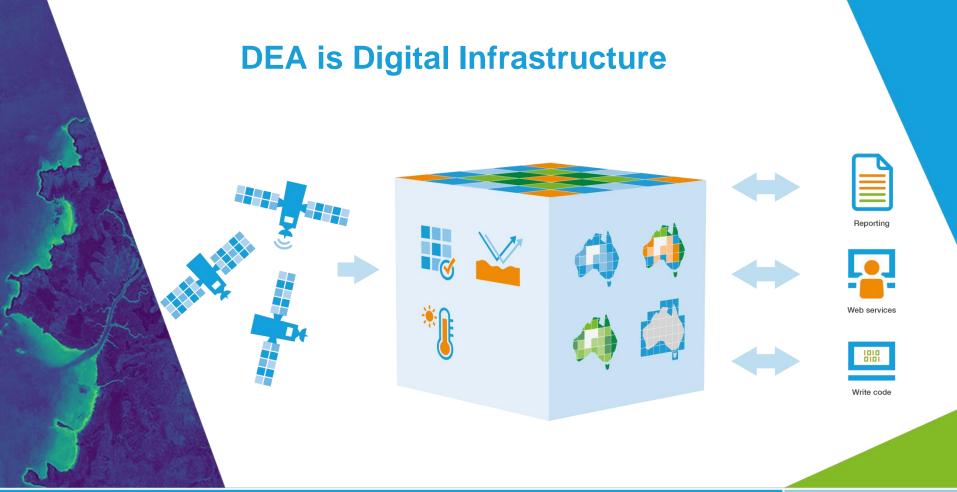
Menindee Lakes, NSW

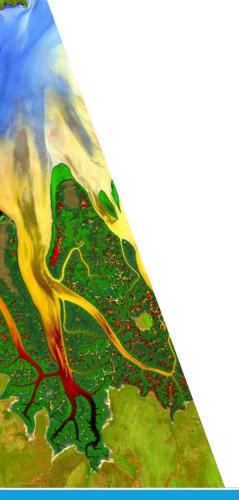






## An information infrastructure approach





## **DEA** to provide standardised services

WOfS – Water Observations from Space

are Soil)

n Indexof Carpentaria, QLD

Kumarina, WA (between Meekatharra and Newman on the Great Northern Highway)

\* The method used to separate out these parts of the landscape was developed by the Joint Rengte-Sensing Research Program, a collaboration petwern state beginning Research Program, a collaboration petwern state beginning to the developed petwern state beginning to the state of the state of

Cambridge Gulf, WA

eResearch 2017 - Neal Evans - Slide 1:

## 5. Collaboration

Inter Departmental Committee (IDC)









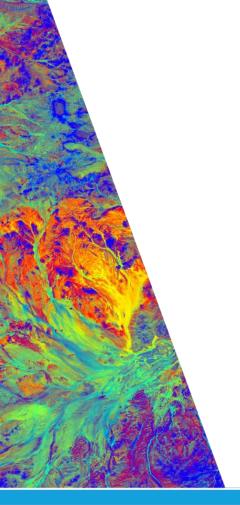










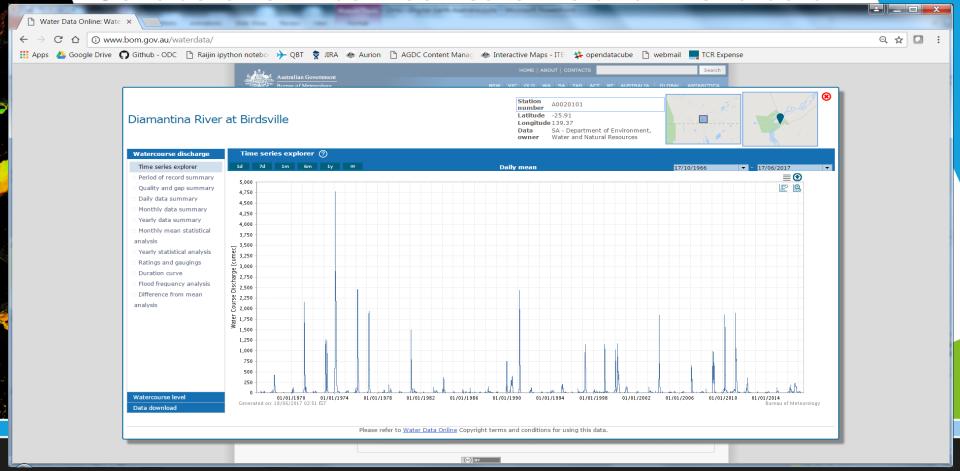


## **Collaboration – IDC Projects**

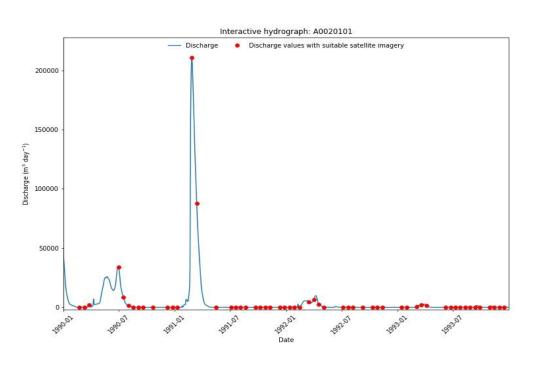
#### **IDC** endorsed Projects

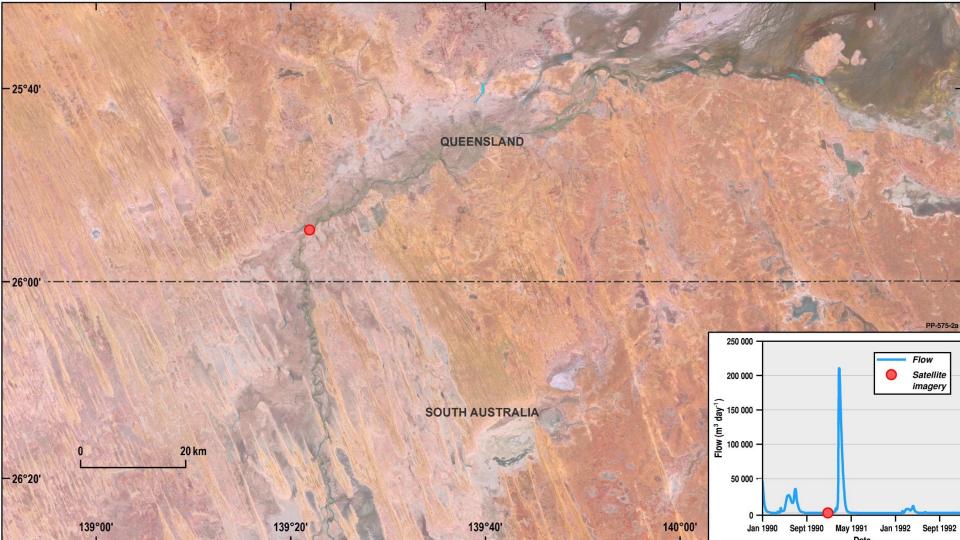
- Sentinel 2 Surface Reflectance (MDBA)
- Landcover 2021 Current product is too coarse at 250m resolution (ABS, DoEE)
- Groundwater in Northern Australia (GA, DollS)
- Extending the NEII Viewer Linking Water Data (Stream Gauges) with Earth Observation Data (BoM)
- Geomedian-based Change Detection (CER)

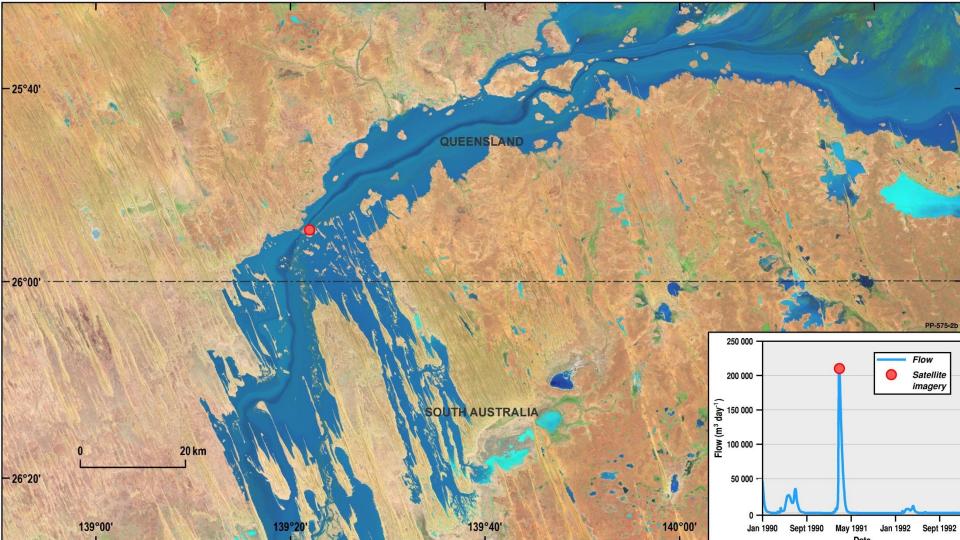
### Collaboration - between satellite and in-situ data

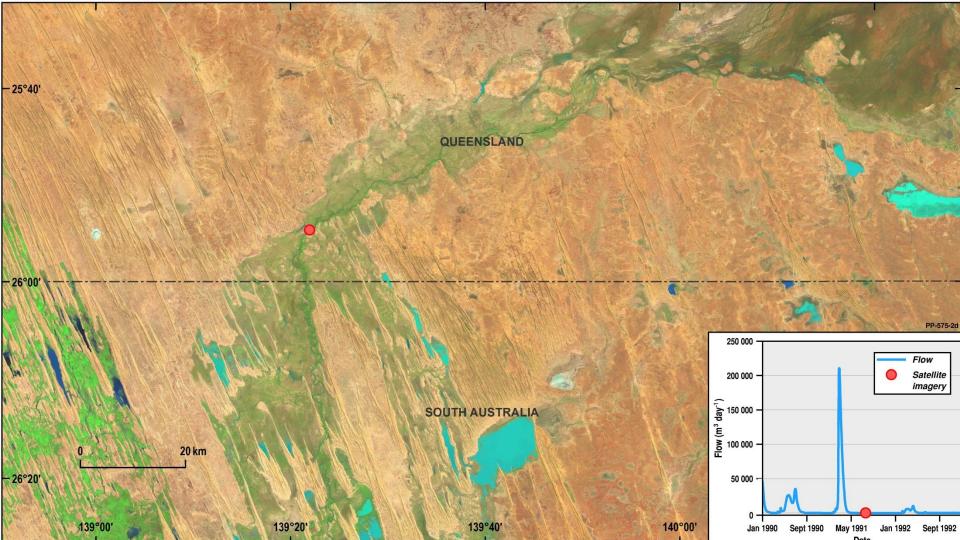


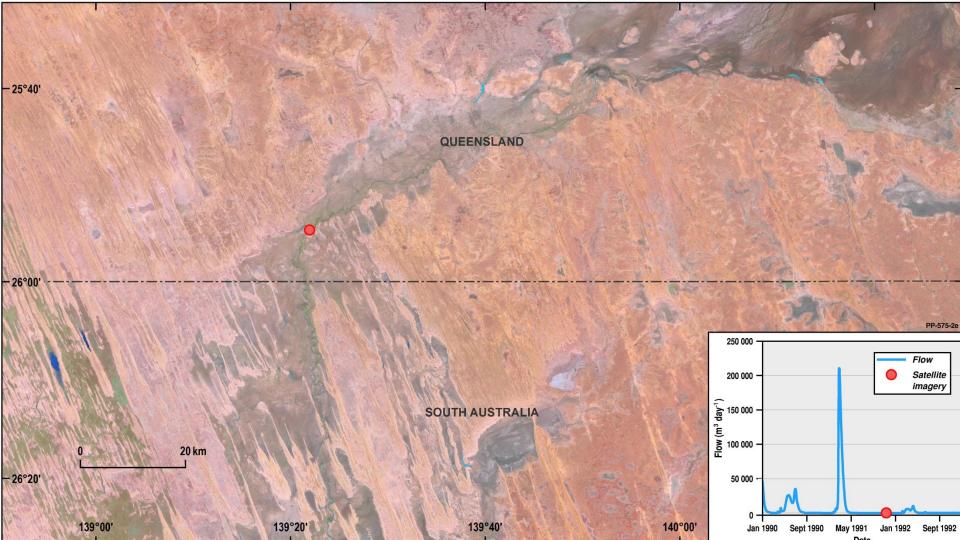
## **Example: Water in the Landscape**

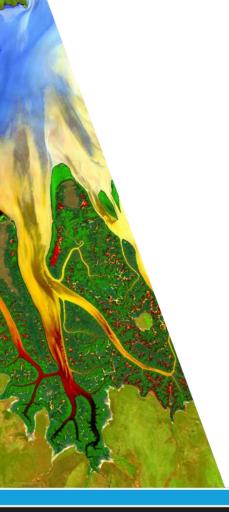












## **Collaboration** – Open Data Cube Initiative

#### Current contributors

Australia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Moldova, Nauru, Peru, Solomon Islands, Switzerland, Taiwan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates (UAE), United Kingdom (U.K.), United States, Uruguay, The Balkans, Vanuatu, Vietnam

#### How can I contribute?

The ODC community is open to everyone. Coding is not the only way you can contribute, ODC are looking for people who can:

- · develop new algorithms and methods for particular applications;
- · produce visualisation tools;
- provide complementary datasets;
- create documentation and tutorial material; and provide support for users.

These and many other skills are all necessary contributions.

VISIT: <a href="www.opendatacube.org">www.opendatacube.org</a> and <a href="https://github.com/opendatacube">https://github.com/opendatacube</a>



#### The "Road to 20" National-scale Data Cubes by 2020





Source: https://www.opendatacube.org/ceos

3 operational, 4 under development, 21 under review





# Digital Earth Australia (DEA):

#### From Satellites to Services

#### **Further Information**

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## Join Us

