

→ THE ESA EARTH OBSERVATION Φ -WEEK

EO Open Science and FutureEO

12–16 November 2018 | ESA–ESRIN | Frascati (Rome), Italy

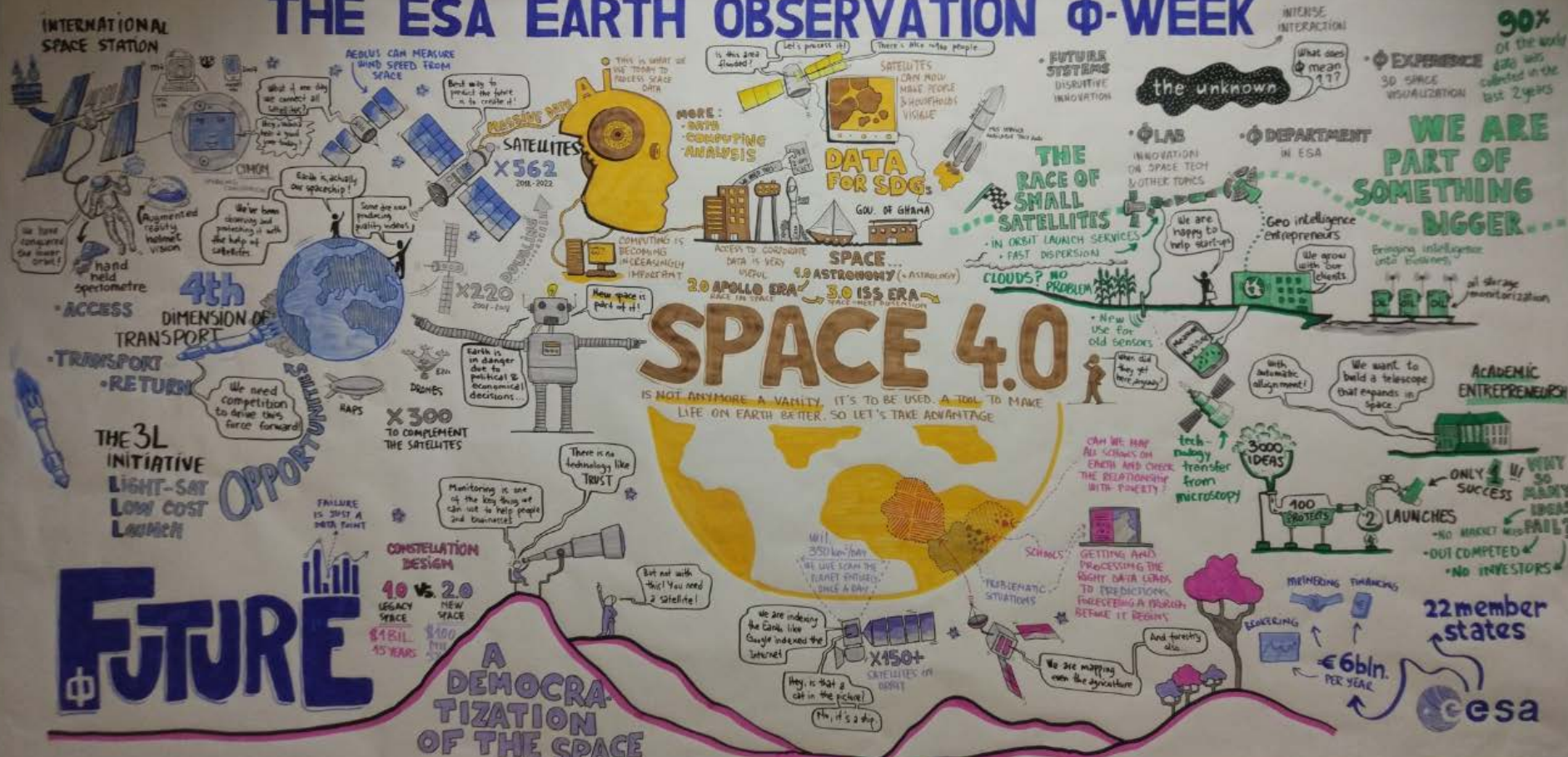
Session Summaries

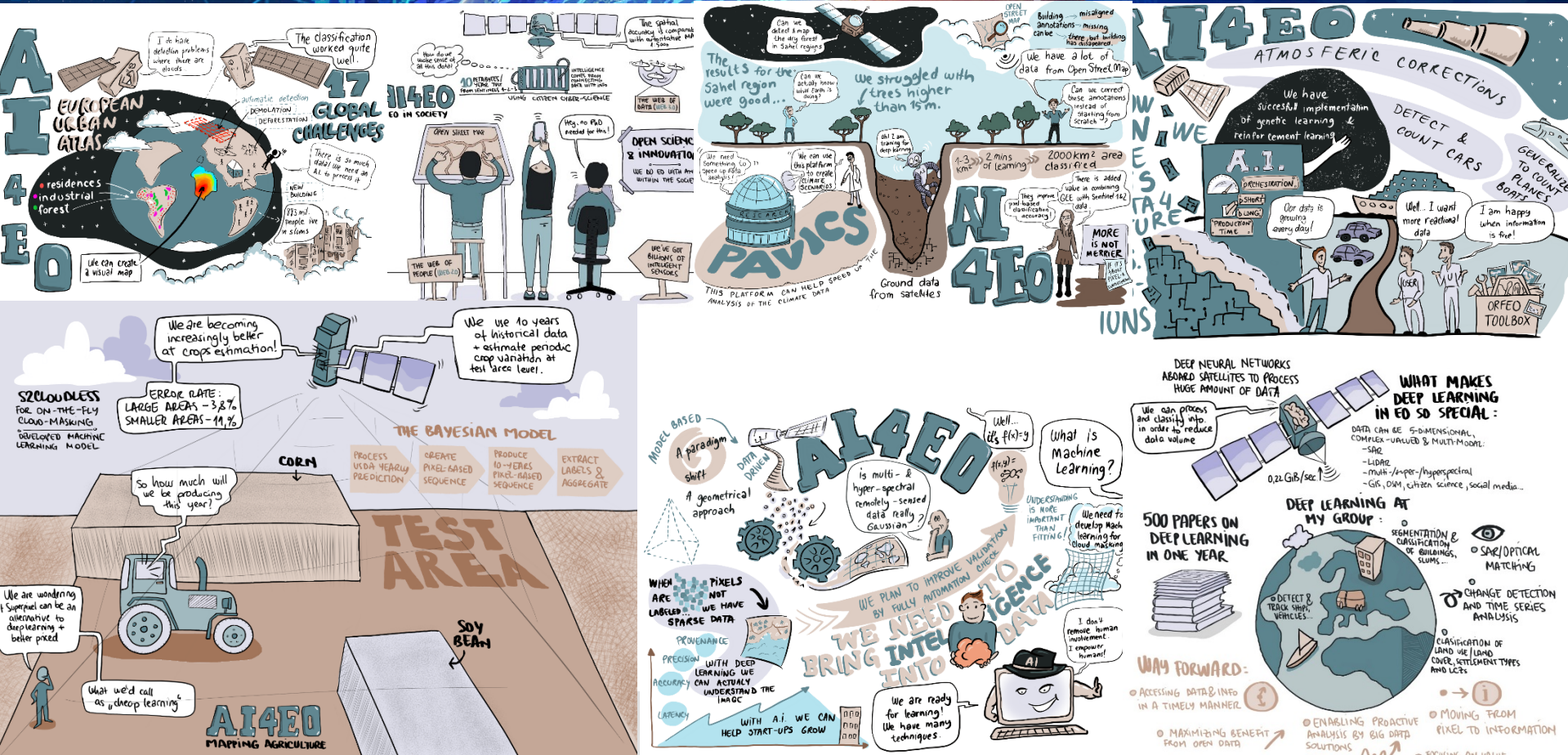
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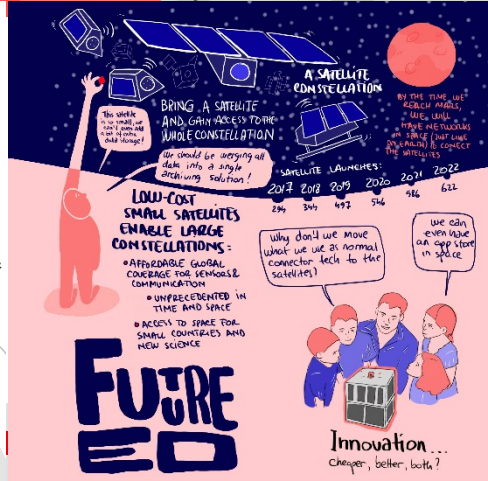
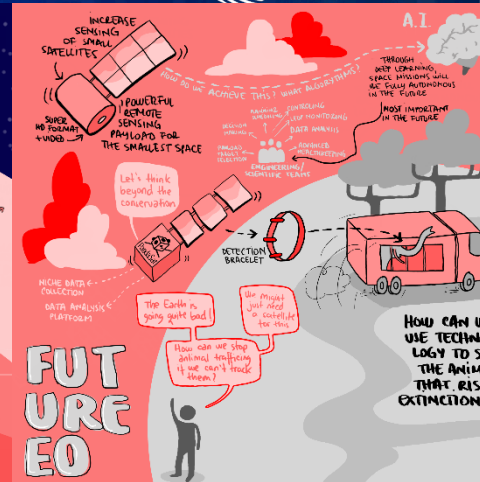
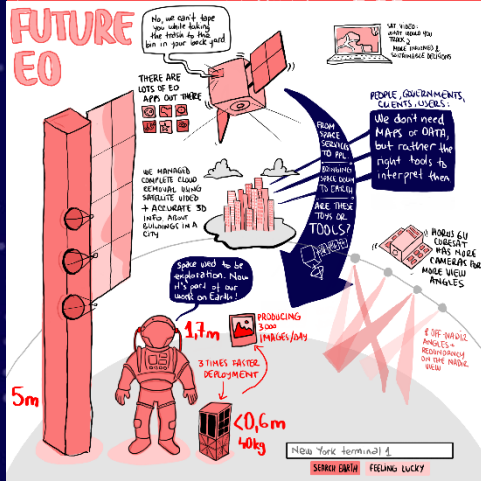
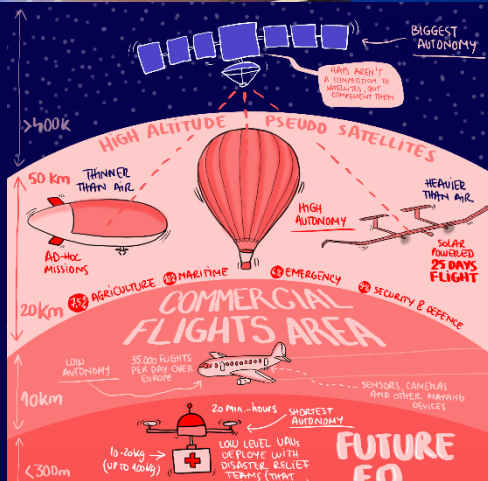
European Space Agency

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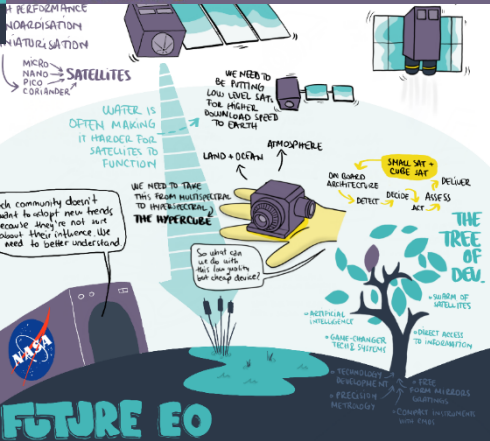
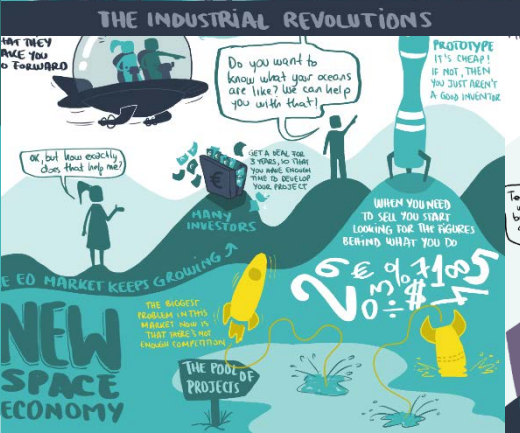
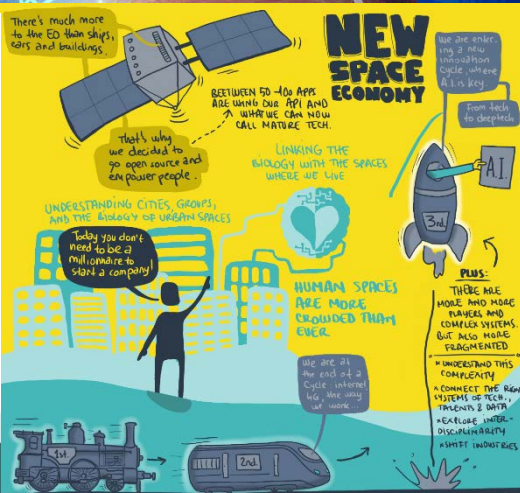




#FutureEO Day



#PhiWeek



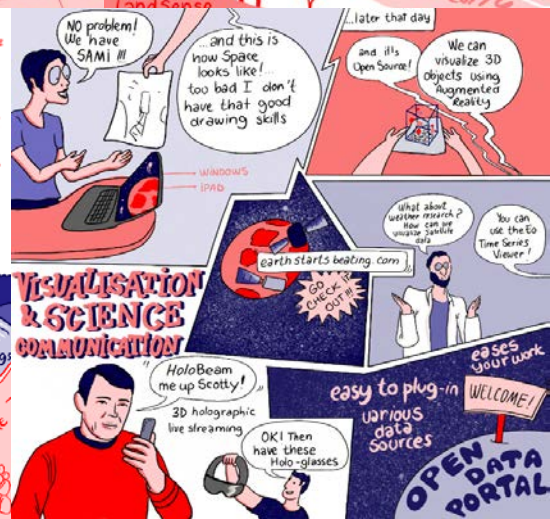
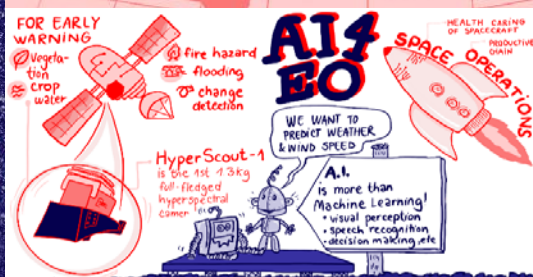
#OpenScience Day



EO OPEN SCIENCE

HoloBeam
me up Scotty!

#Phiweek



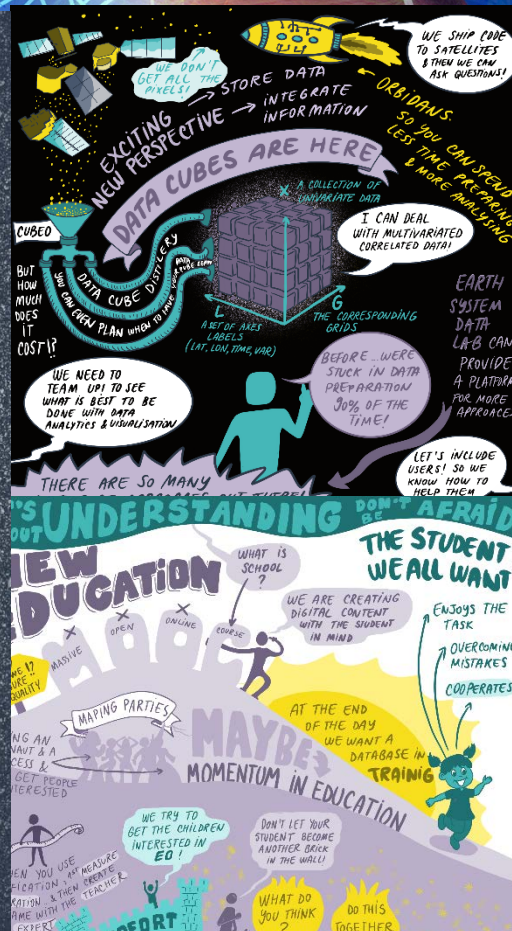
#OpenScience Day



EO OPEN SCIENCE

HoloBeam
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Sessions Overview



New Education



**Toolboxes &
Virtual Labs**



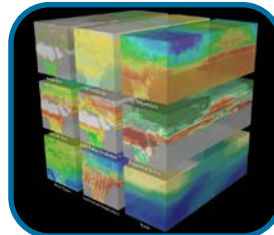
**Research
Infrastructures**



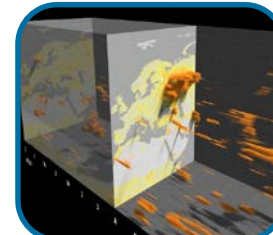
AI4EO



Citizen Science



Data Cube



Science Visualisation



New Education



Toolboxes &
Virtual Labs



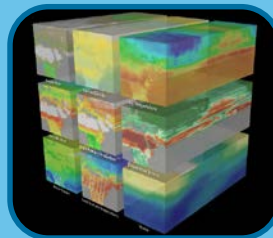
Research
Infrastructures



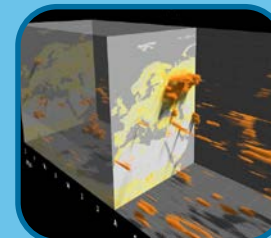
AI4EO



Citizen Science



Data Cubes



Science Visualisation

- **Novel education methods (e.g. gamification)**, together with novel IT capabilities **(collaborative and adaptive systems) are still underexploited in EO**. A dedicated effort to incorporate these new techniques into ESA portfolio of training activities is recommended.
- There is an urgent need for **closer cooperation and information exchange in the field of EO education**. The recommendation is for a better coordination between ESA and other European initiatives such as Copernicus Academy, Copernicus relays, EO4GEO, and others.
- **Permanent availability of ESA MOOCs** (and provision of learning kits), was identified as an enabler for the **establishment of educational curricula**, and incorporation of **flipped classroom concepts also in professional ESA training** (e.g. prerequisite of MOOC completion for admission to ESA Summer School)



New Education



**Toolboxes &
Virtual Labs**



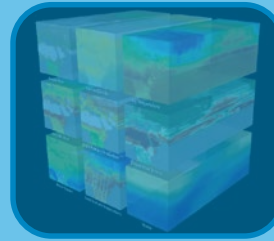
**Research
Infrastructures**



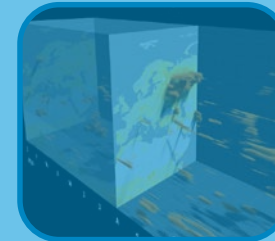
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Data Cube



Science Visualisation

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- There is **progress still to be made with interoperability and standardization** in terms of data formats, with many **tools locking users into proprietary formats**.
- More standardization is recommended also for the ESA Sentinel data formats.
- **Making validation information, and even the ground-truth data used for validation, available** in a standardized way in order to facilitate the evaluation and comparison of the tools, would make it easier to assess the fit for use and thereby increase the uptake.
- There is a growing demand from the user community for **Standardized Analysis Ready Data**, possibly at higher levels (i.e. Level 2 and above). ESA should remain at Level 2 for the systematic production of ARD data in order to be useful for wide communities and also in order to ensure continuity. Higher level products should be produced via dedicated tools.



New Education



**Toolboxes &
Virtual Labs**



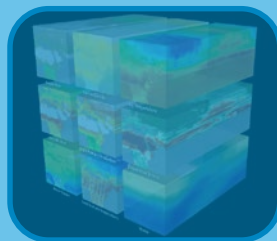
**Research
Infrastructures**



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Data Cube



Science Visualisation

- **Long-term sustainability of collaborative networks, infrastructures and platforms** is a key issue, and it is essential to find further strategies to attract sponsors.
- **Standardisation & interoperability** create the premises for sustainability and are key to increase the collaboration between existing platforms, ensuring cooperation towards an **integrated offering rather than duplications**.
- The links between **the European Research Infrastructure environments** (in particular EOSC, ENVRI, GEO/GEOSS) **and the EO community** should be strengthened by identifying a common language and by making use of common standards.
- **Collaboration with existing research projects** (e.g. H2020, Interreg, National, etc.) helps platforms to raise visibility and achieve application readiness maturity.

- tforms

- Platform business models are reshaping the EO Space sector, with a proliferation of offerings both for R&D/science users and businesses, but the offering is still not consolidated. **ESA should work to develop strategies with EU** and Member States to facilitate a consolidation of the European offerings.
- **European and National public support** to interdisciplinary research infrastructures, and networking is essential, and financial support for **early development of collaborative platforms** is required **for achieving critical mass**.
- Further efforts are required to **close the communication gap between the EO Space and the geospatial community**.
- A solid maintenance policy is required to support the **growing development of Open Source tools and platforms** and to ensure full benefit is gained from the large community of software developers.

Artificial Intelligence in EO



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**Toolboxes &
Virtual Labs**



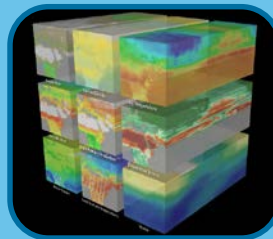
**Research
Infrastructures**



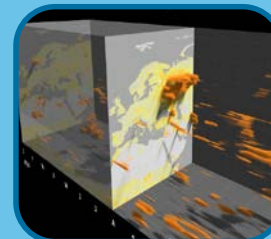
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Science Visualisation



- **Combining AI techniques with EO and new IT capabilities** has a great potential. However, while there is significant uptake of AI for applications and services (e.g. massive research reported on classification and detection), the **potential for science is still to be fully explored** (e.g. **retrieval of geophysical variables, process understanding,...**).
- Hybrid methods combining models and AI open an interesting perspective for exploiting **AI to substitute poorly resolved processes** in models or simple parameterizations.
- The capabilities of **AI to identify anomalies in large stocks of multivariate data** and characterise their temporal behaviour needs to be explored as a new way to identify and **characterize complex interactions in the Earth system**.
- **AI capability to characterise spatial patterns through direct image analysis**, without the need to extract features, opens a new panorama to better identify dynamic processes in the Earth system.



- One of the main drawbacks remains the time required for data preparation. Means to enable **systematic provision of Analysis Ready Data** should be further developed and made available to the scientific community.
- There is an exponential growth of research papers on **Deep Learning**, but the **lack of annotated training data continues to be a major challenge** for AI applications.
- Large annotated databases (e.g. **BigEarthNet archive**) are key enablers of research. However, more data does not always guarantee better results. Efforts on ensuring **data quality** should be supported.
- The potential of data fusion for improving results on classification should be further explored, in synergy with Machine Learning techniques and leveraging cloud computing. Good results were reported with **Google Earth Engine**. However, the ML algorithms need to be manually tuned, so further advances in this field are required.



- Several ideas were put forward to improve the performances of specialised processors, optimizing data transmission rates, as well as information retrieval and analytics.
- **Readily-available surface reflectance data** was indicated as a useful resource, among others, to improve the performance of cloud shadow removal algorithms.
- **FPGA technology on-board satellites** (e.g. nVidia Deep Learning Accelerator) can be used for processing/compression to reduce the size of data to be downlinked.
- **Supervised or unsupervised LSH as hash functions** can be used to improve large archive image retrieval.
- **Datacubes can open opportunities for AI** and can be treated as mathematical objects to be analysed statistically.
- **Collaborative Ground Segments** were identified as relevant actors for **NRT provision**.



- A case study to be used as **a benchmark is needed** to evaluate the performances of the proposed methods. Such a case study could be proposed by ESA (i.e. Phi-lab), providing the data to be used and the criteria of evaluation. The employed methods, software and the achieved results could be made available as free and open tools and data.
- There is still an AI skill shortage at European level, reported by industry. Further **support from ESA in growing the capabilities for AI in Europe and especially in AI for EO and AI for Science** is recommended.
- One possible way forward is through a closer cooperation with the international AI community and through **synergies with other sciences and disciplines where AI is more mature.**



New Education



Toolboxes &
Virtual Labs



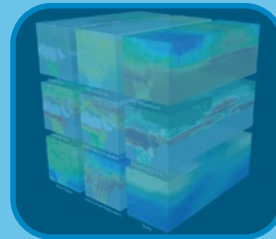
Research
Infrastructures



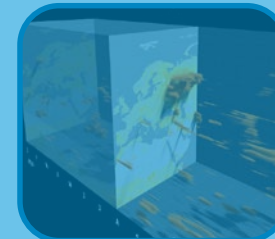
AI4EO



Citizen Science



Data Cube



Science Visualisation

- The field of Citizen Science continues to **grow in strength and expand its areas of application**, with a growing **body of knowledge** about Citizen Science approaches, and **professional organisations** being formed around the globe to promote and strengthen the field further through **shared tools, data, and know-how**.
- Citizen Science projects have been remarkably successful in **advancing scientific knowledge**, and a number of scientific publications have measured both **policy impact and economic value**.
- With more than half of the globe now having access to the Internet, and two-thirds of the population owning a mobile phone, **Citizen Science can empower individuals to actively enrich EO data** by contributing data and observations in situ that might otherwise be missing, incomplete, or inaccurate. Citizen Science also empowers local communities to **analyse, process, and act on EO data on the ground**, to the benefit of local environmental management.

- Citizen Observatories engage local communities in monitoring activities across a wide range of domains, and **ensure good quality data through the use of well designed tools and protocols**.
- For the role of Citizen Observatories within EO to reach full maturity and gain traction, they must be **more closely integrated with traditional monitoring initiatives**, and better understood as a **credible and valuable source of in-situ data**.
- ESA and the Phi-Lab can play a valuable role in expanding and supporting a **sustainable ecosystem of Citizen Observatories and related activities**, to the benefit of the wider field of EO and environmental monitoring.
- Beyond science, **citizen observations are creating the premises for digital social innovation** (including digital services for governments and businesses) **and data driven societies**, where novel (Real-time) information services enable citizens to access data and be directly involved in the innovation process in the digital economy.



New Education



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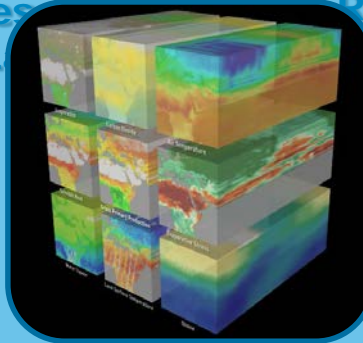
Research
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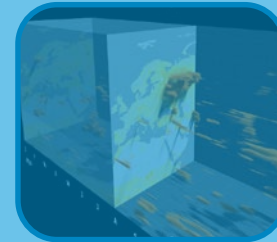
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Citizen Science



Data Cubes



Science Visualisation

- **Datacubes are gaining the interest of scientists** for enabling the manipulation of high-dimensional datasets across Space, Time and Variables, and could be drivers of the development of next generation services for the delivery of value-added information both to scientific and to commercial sectors.
- The **differentiating power of Datacubes comes from** going beyond data extraction and **integrating "the cube" into a scientific workflow**, i.e. allowing the execution of complex analytics on it.
- There is an **increasing number of Datacube implementations, which require more** efforts on ensuring **standardization and interoperability**. Presently, standardisation is mostly at interface level (i.e. OGC/WCS, WCPS...), but lacks in terms of internal implementations. The OGC Datacube Standards suite should become the common denominator to achieve interoperability and to avoid vendor lock-in.

- It is still **difficult for scientists to grasp basic uses** (e.g. how to get their data into the cube).
- Datacube Tools are very much data centre oriented, e.g. **emphasizing Python programming interface**, which is not attracting a critical mass of non-EO users.
- Increasing the participation and **adoption of Datacubes by non-EO communities requires further development of APIs** powering decision support system analytical functions.
- The demand for provision of **Analysis Ready Data** was stressed as an urgent need to ensure user uptake. This would require analysis-supporting tools on both frontend and backend side.
- **European industry has an opportunity to take leadership on this domain.**



New Education



**Toolboxes &
Virtual Labs**



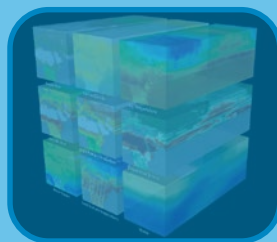
**Research
Infrastructure**



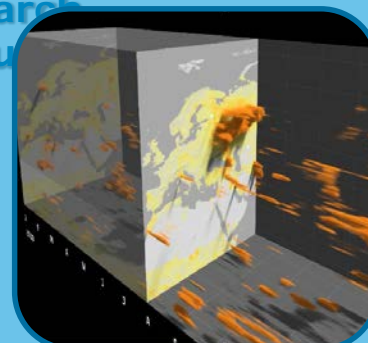
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Data Cube



Science Visualisation



- **Novel visualisation techniques (e.g. AR, VR) are still underexploited in EO.**
- Today, current visualisation capacity offers new possibilities to explore large multivariate datasets in real time (e.g. by Virtual Reality) offering new prospects for exploring and processing EO data.
- The **combination of existing Virtual Labs with Virtual Reality** and new visualisation methods needs to be explored.
- Especially **Augmented Reality** offers great ways to visualize EO data products (e.g., environmental information) overlaying the real-world at the 1:1 scale with virtual EO data.
- A stronger cooperation between the EO community and the expert community in the field of digital media (e.g. **gaming industry, computer graphics**) and **HPC could contribute to speed the rate of adoption of new visualisation techniques for science and EO**