

Computing, Data, and Cyberinfrastructure for a Systems Approach to Studying the Earth A Two-Part Virtual Workshop Part 2: Friday, February 12, 2021, 12:00 - 3:00pm ET

The National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine committee on "Advancing a Systems Approach to Studying the Earth: A Strategy for the National Science Foundation" has been tasked to develop a compelling vision for a systems approach to studying the Earth in order to inform approaches to integrated research at NSF and to provide guidance as to how NSF can support the research community. The final report will also identify the facilities, infrastructure, coordinating mechanisms, computing, and workforce development needed to support a more integrated approach for studying components of the earth system. This two-part workshop seeks feedback on computational, data, and analytic support for Earth systems research, including guidance on harnessing existing, planned, and future NSF-supported cyberinfrastructure. The workshops will focus on and answer the following critical questions:



Investing to build the leading platform for technology solutions





2030 Carbon Negative

2030 Water positive

2030 Waste free

Planetary Computer

2025 Land positive

Support and advocate for public policy initiatives

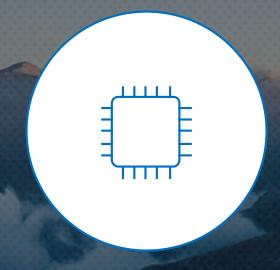
Pillars



Grants

Increase access to cloud and AI technologies through grants

aka.ms/ai4egrants



Technology

Build ML tools that support and accelerate the work of environmental scientists

aka.ms/ai4etech



Data

Host key environmental and conservation datasets aka.ms/ai4edata



Al for Earth



Featured AI for Earth Partners



Strategic Partnerships

SIGNATURE PROJECTS

Arab Republic of Egypt Ministry of Communications

and Information Technology



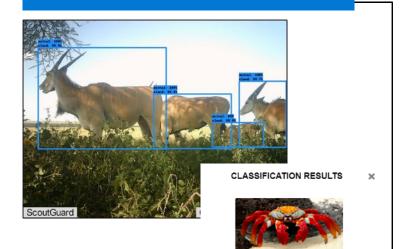
Metrics





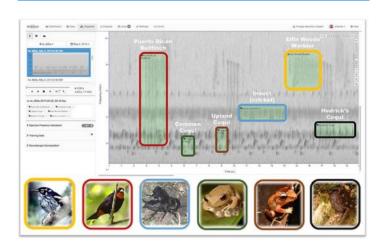
Al for Earth Data Science – some examples

Accelerating camera trap surveys





Multi-species bioacoustics classification for wildlife surveys

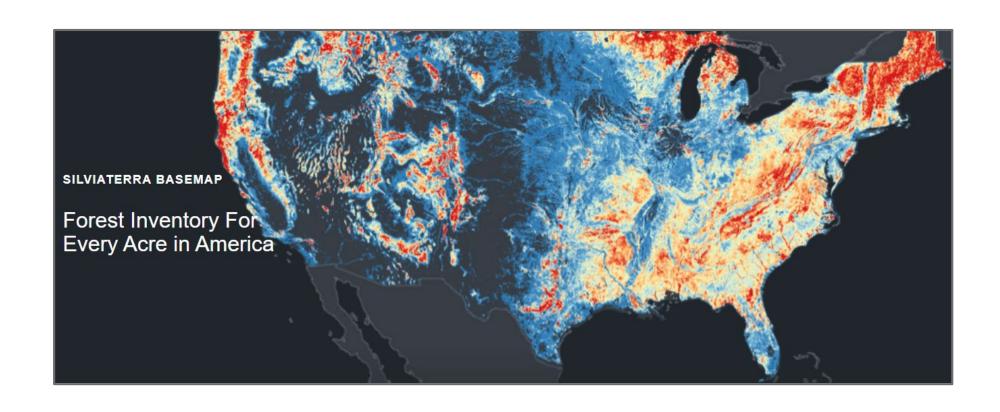


Accelerating aerial wildlife surveys in Alaska

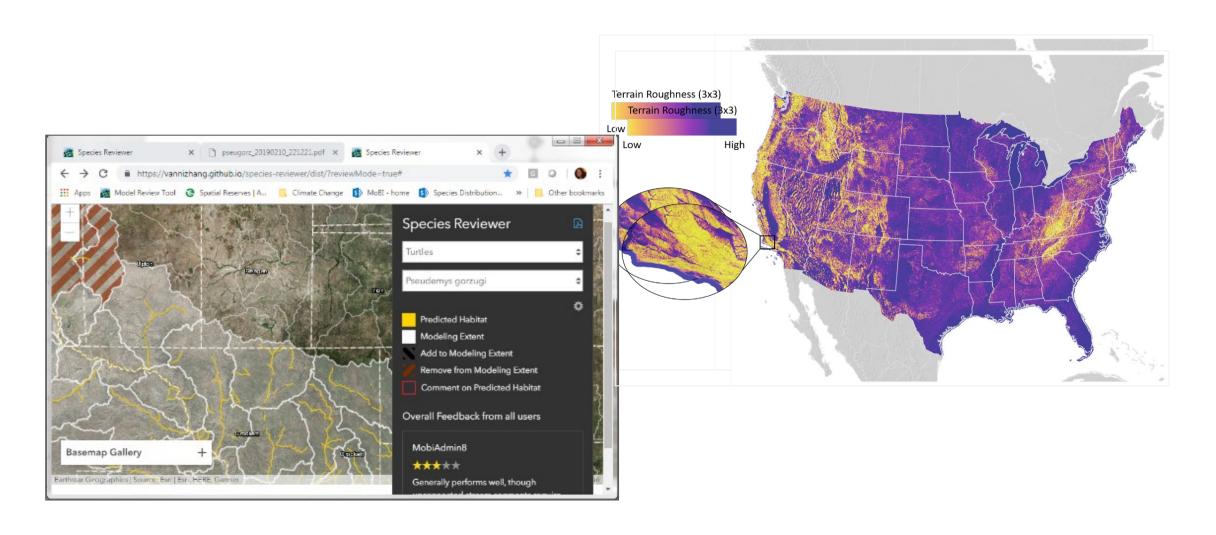


Carbon Markets: SilviaTerra

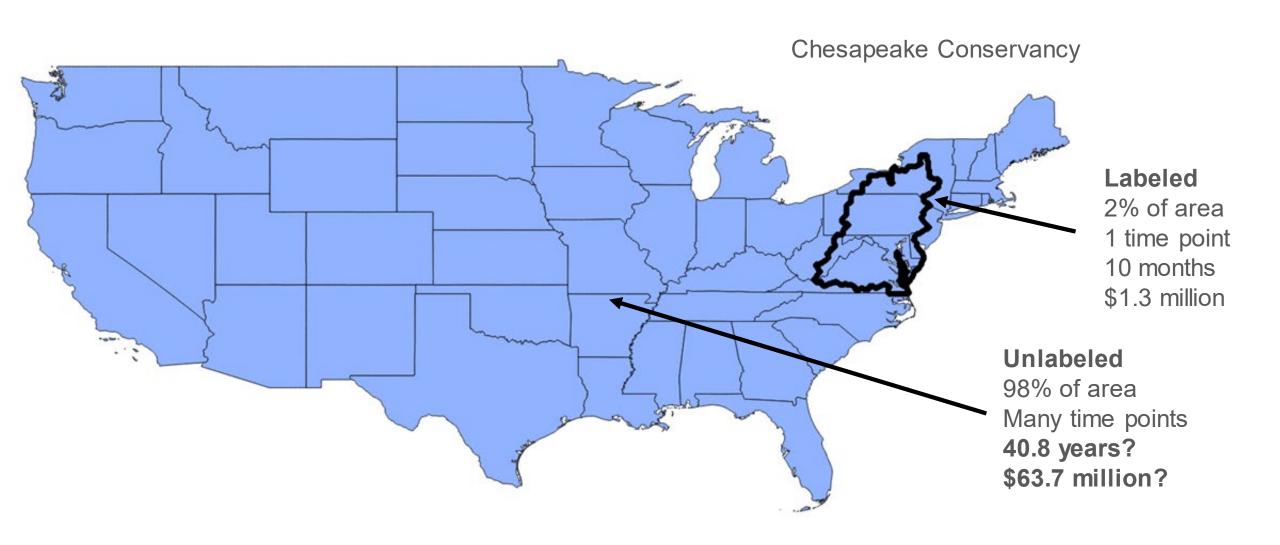
92B trees mapped on 537M acres

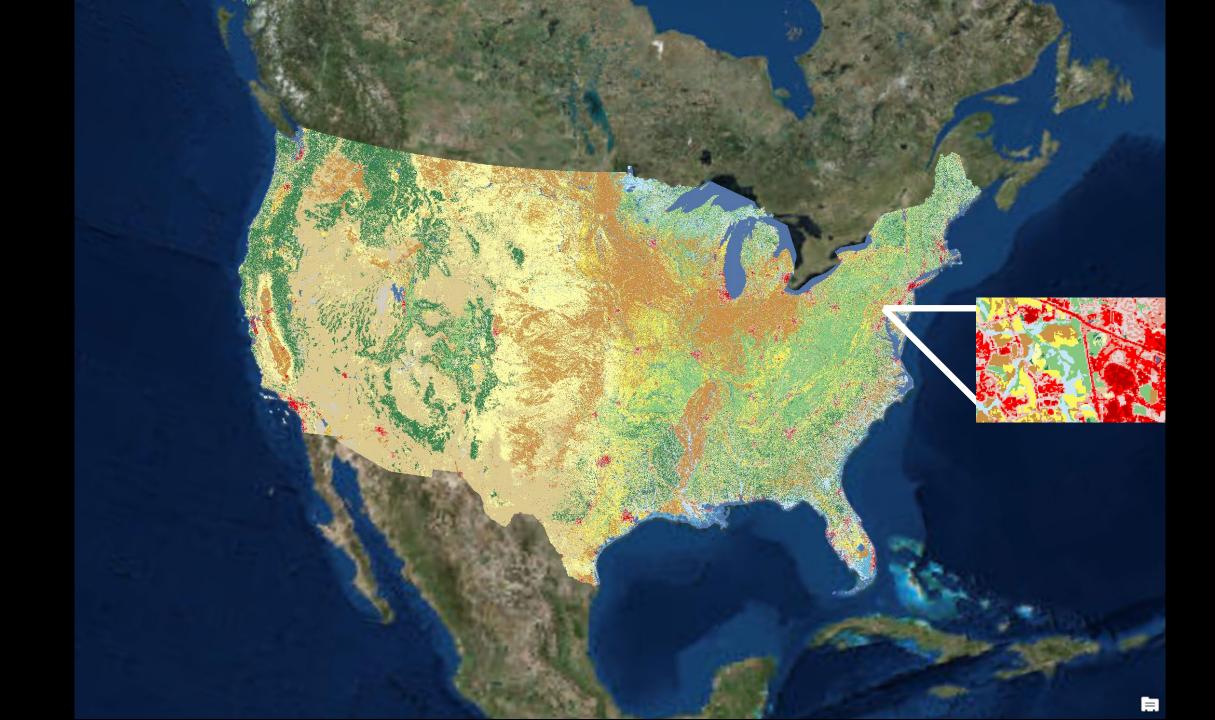


NatureServe Map of Biodiversity Importance



Need ML to scale human effort





LILA



Home

LILA BC is a repository for data sets related to biology and conservation, intended as a resource for both machine learning (ML) researchers and those that want to harness ML for biology and conservation.

Machine learning depends on labeled data, but accessing such data in biology and conservation is a challenge. Consequently, everyone benefits when labeled data is made available. Biologists and conservation scientists benefit by having data to train on, and free hosting allows teams to multiply the impact of their data (we suggest listing this benefit in grant proposals that fund data collection). ML researchers benefit by having data to experiment with.

LILA BC is intended to host data from a variety of modalities, but emphasis is placed on labeled *images*; we currently host over ten million labeled images.

We ask that if you use a data set hosted on LILA BC, you give credit to the data set owner in the manner listed on the data set's landing page.

For more information, or to inquire about adding a data set, email info@lila.science.

We also maintain a list of other labeled data sets related to conservation.

LILA BC is maintained by a working group that includes representatives from Zooniverse, the Evolving AI
Lab at the University of Wyoming, the University of Minnesota Lion Center, Snapshot Safari, and
Microsoft AI for Earth. Hosting on Microsoft Azure is provided by Microsoft AI for Earth.



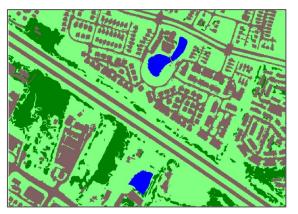


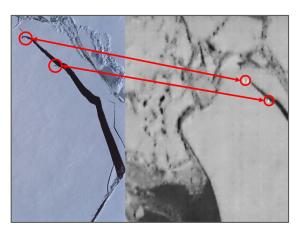


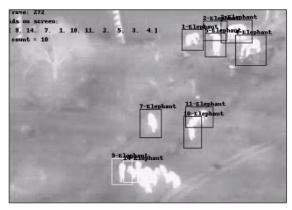






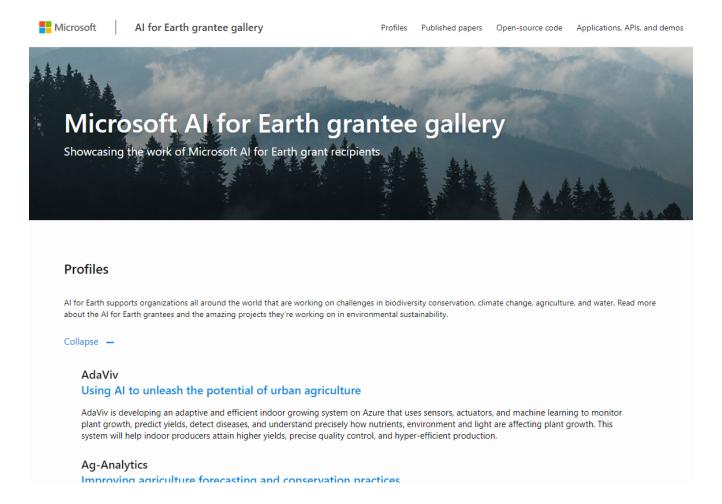






http://lila.science

Al for Earth: grantee stories



aka.ms/ai4egrantees

Al for Earth data science:

Using ML to help conservation scientists spend *less time clicking stuff*, and *more time doing conservation*.

Accelerating camera trap surveys github.com/microsoft/cameratraps

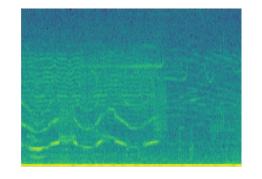
Accelerating acoustic wildlife surveys
github.com/microsoft/belugasounds
github.com/microsoft/multi_species_bioacoustic_classification

Accelerating aerial wildlife surveys github.com/microsoft/aerial_wildlife_detection github.com/microsoft/arcticseals

Accelerating land cover surveys aka.ms/landcovermapping

All the fun animal-related work in one place aka.ms/biodiversitysurveys





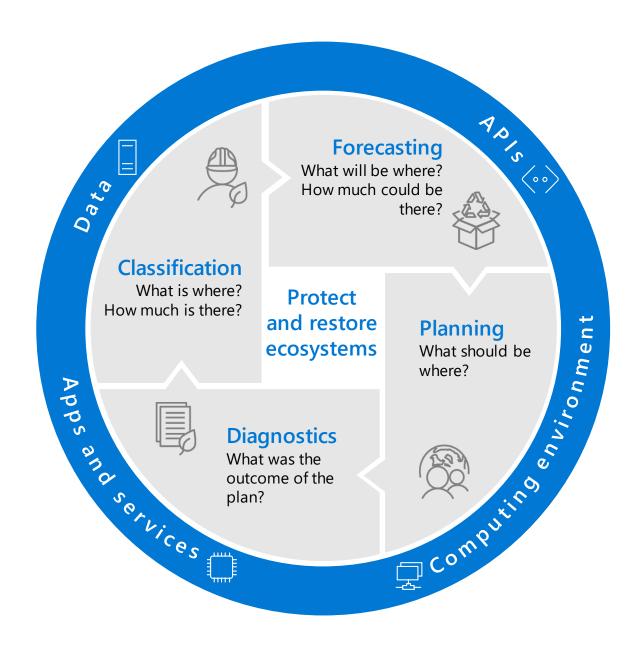


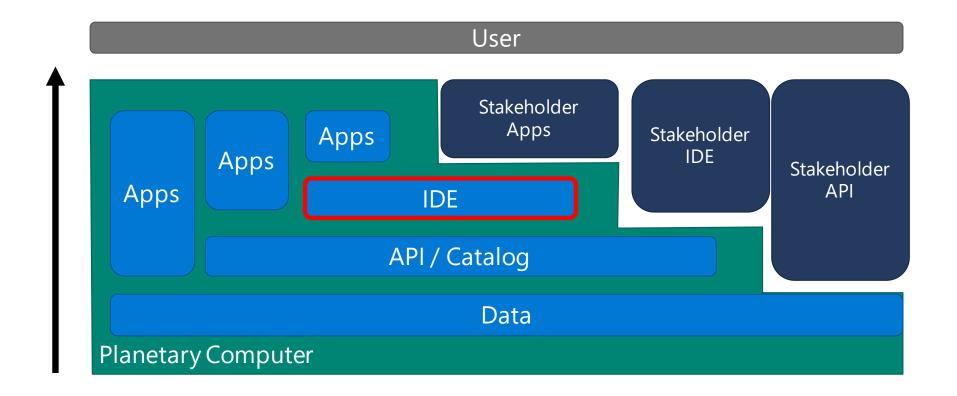


Planetary Computer

From research to operations...

... to protect and restore ecosystems through cloud-based geospatial analytics and AI.





Microsoft's Planetary Computer

...protecting and restoring ecosystems through geospatial analysis and Al

Data

Selected data sets

Remote sensing data

Landsat 4, 5, 7, 8

Sentinel-1, -2, -3, -5P

MODIS

GOES-16, -17

NAIP

ASTER

Weather/climate data

CMIP6, ERA5

GFS, ISD, NEXRAD, GHE

Land cover data

CCI, Corine, CCAP, NLCD, CDL, USGS GAP

Data access APIs

Key features

Spatiotemporal queries for tiles

...for stitched pixels

STAC catalog

Tiling/visualization

Change notifications

Access to Esri Living Atlas and userimported data

Computing environment

Key features

Jupyter front-end

Synchronous batch processing

Asynchronous batch processing

Single login/auth for user-provided data and access to Living Atlas/AGOL data

Data export to blob storage

Applications and services

Classification

What exists at (x/y/t), for t <= 0?

Initial applications...

Land use assessment

Biodiversity surveys

Human modification evaluation

Forecasting

What might exist at (x/y/t), for t > 0?

Initial applications...

Flood risk mapping

Deforestation prediction

Water availability prediction

Planning

What do we *do* about a change in f(x,y)?

Initial applications...

Conservation spatial planning

Prioritizing carbon offset projects

Diagnostics

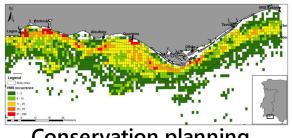
What is causing f(x,y) to change or not change?

Initial applications...

GHG emissions monitoring

Carbon offset program evaluation

Some of our launch applications



Conservation planning



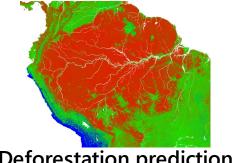
Water availability forecasting



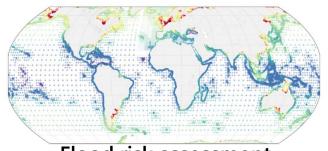
Land cover mapping



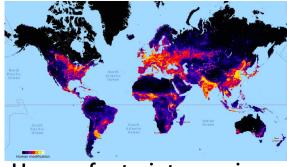
Forest carbon offset risk



Deforestation prediction



Flood risk assessment



Human footprint mapping



Accelerating biodiversity surveys



Shipping emissions estimation

Planetary Computer Data

...hosting geospatial data sets on Azure that are critical to sustainability and environmental science

Remote sensing data

- Landsat 4, 5, 7, 8
- Sentinel-1,-2, -3, -5P
- GOES-16, -17
- MODIS, NAIP, ASTER

Weather/climate data

• CMIP6, ERA5, GFS, ISD, NEXRAD, GHE

Land cover data

CCI, Corine, CCAP, NLCD, CDL, USGS GAP

L External data sources

Esri Living Atlas





Planetary Computer APIs

...facilitating discovery and access for large geospatial data catalogs

Spatiotemporal queries for images

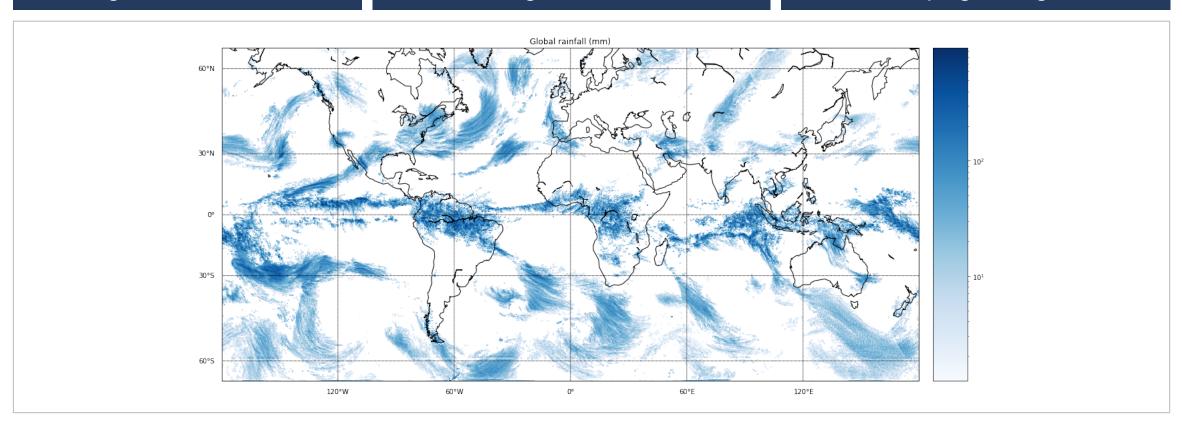
Spatiotemporal queries for stitched pixels

Data discovery via a public STAC catalog

Tiling/visualization services

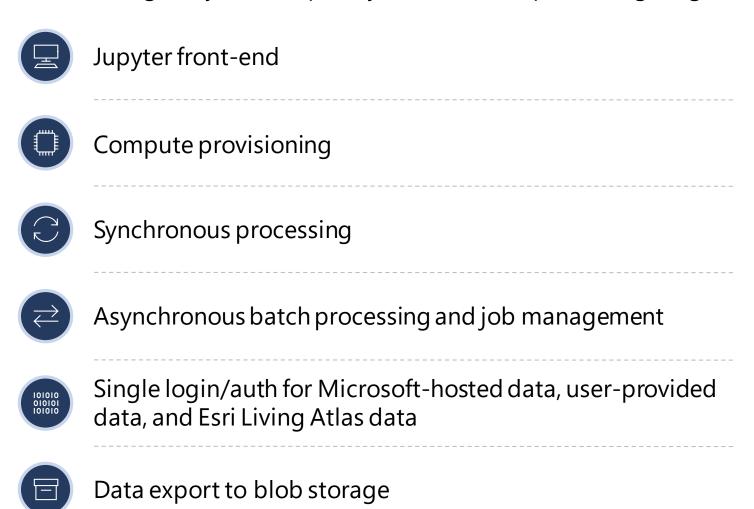
Change notifications

Resampling to new grids



Planetary Computer Computing Environment

...abstracting away the complexity of distributed processing for global-scale analysis



```
Access and plot a MODIS tile
In [3]: # Files are stored according to:
        # http://modissa.blob.core.windows.net/[product]/[htile]/[vtile]/[year][day]/filename
        # Surface reflectance
        product = 'MCD43A4'
        # Let's look at the tile containing Chicago, IL, on May 15, 2019 (day of year 135)
        h,v = lat_lon_to_modis_tile(41.881832,-87.623177)
        folder = product + '/' + '{:0>2d}/{:0>2d}'.format(h,v) + '/' + daynum
        # Find all .tiff files from this tile on this day, one file per channel
        files = list_tiff_blobs_in_folder(modis_container_name,folder)
        # Channel 7 in a MCD43A4 file corresponds to MODIS band 1.
        # Let's map bands 1, 4, and 3 (channels 7,10,9) to RGB.
        image data = []
         for ifn in channels:
            remote_fn = files[ifn]
            url = modis_blob_root + '/' + remote_fn
            fn = download_url(url)
            raster = rasterio.open(fn, 'r')
            band array = raster.read(1)
            band_array = band_array / norm_value
            image_data.append(band_array)
         gb = np.dstack((image_data[0],image_data[1],image_data[2]))
         np.clip(rgb,0,1,rgb)
        Downloading file MCD43A4.A2019135.h11v04.006.2019149220457.hdf 08.tiff...done, 11546274 bytes.
        Downloading file MCD43A4.A2019135.h11v04.006.2019149220457.hdf 11.tiff...done, 11546274 bytes.
        Downloading file MCD43A4.A2019135.h11v04.006.2019149220457.hdf_10.tiff...done, 11546274 bytes.
Out[3]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x223970bbc48>
```

Planetary Computer Application Area: Classification

What is where, and how much is there?



Example application: land use and land cover assessment

Accelerating geospatial image analysis with cloud-based Al



Example application: human modification evaluation

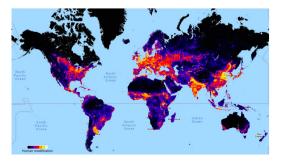
Mapping the footprint of human land use



Example application: accelerating biodiversity surveys

Leveraging AI to help conservation biologists spend more time planning conservation, and less time annotating data







Planetary Computer Application Area: Forecasting

What might be where in the future?



Example application: flood risk mapping

Leveraging historical data and modeled climate data to assess flood risk zones



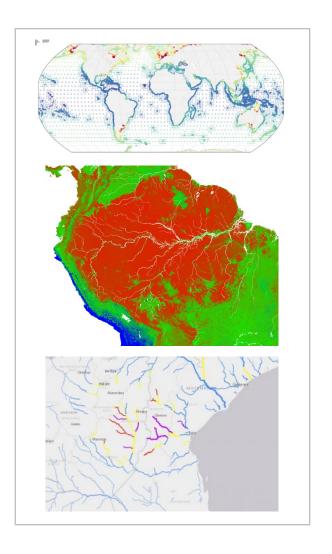
Example application: deforestation prediction

Leveraging remote sensing data to facilitate rapid response to expected tree canopy loss



Example application: water availability prediction

Leveraging weather imagery and ground station data to predict surface water availability



Planetary Computer Application Area: Planning

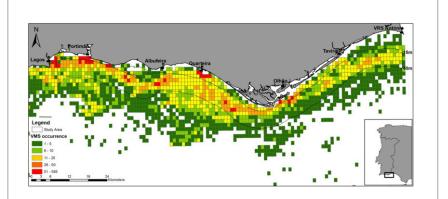
What land planning policies will optimally protect natural carbon sinks and global biodiversity?

Example application: conservation spatial planning

Using global biodiversity data and remote sensing data to plan conservation policy in critical ecosystems

Example application: prioritizing carbon offset projects

Leveraging climate and fire risk models to inform decisions about forest protection projects





Planetary Computer Application Area: Diagnostics

What was the actual impact of intentional or unintentional human intervention on ecosystems and climate?

E) Example application: carbon offset credit retrospective analysis

Reviewing carbon offset programs in light of new data, to quantify the true utility of individual programs



Attributing GHG emissions responsibility to operators in the global shipping industry





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From research to operations...

... to protect and restore ecosystems through cloud-based geospatial analytics and AI.

