

openEO: open science for Earth observation analytics

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Where I come from

- 1997- Open source geospatial developer & contributor
- 2007- Institute for Geoinformatics, University of Muenster
- Editor of *Computers & Geosciences* (2014-17), *Spatial Statistics* (EB, 2011-19), *Journal of Statistical Software* (2015-21)
- 2016 Initiator of openEO (H2020, ESA, Horizon Europe)
- 2016-21 Opening Reproducible Research (DFG)
- 2018- R Foundation ordinary member
- 2019- openEO PSC member



"Breaking down barriers in the scientific use of EO Data", EODC forum, May 30, 2016







How it started:



How it's going:



openEO concept: virtual data cube

- Data are provided as image collections (STAC collections, these are less structured than Pangeo data cubes or OGC coverages)
- Constrain the problem by defining a target (virtual) data cube:
 - Select region, time period and/or bands (filter)
 - Choose spatial and temporal target CRS, resolution & aggregation method
- Process this data cube further
 - Compute indexes
 - Classify / segment time series etc.
 - Download or view results

openEO: API & processes

API: how is the interaction done with a back-end? Managing jobs, accounting,...

Processes: **what** is being done with the data?

- All math & logical operations found in common programming languages
- Data cube operations such as filter, apply, reduce_dimension
- A process graph (DAG) of arbitrary complexity reflects expressions
- After connecting a back-end, clients know which image collections and processes are available and how they should be used
- Lazy evaluation: computations are postponed until results are asked for (e.g. for downloading or plotting/viewing)



https://xkcd.com/927/

A → THE EUROPEAN SPACE AGENCY

eesa



openEO Platform

openEO platform provides intuitive programming libraries to process a wide variety of earth observation datasets. This large-scale data access and processing is performed on multiple infrastructures, which all support the openEO API. This allows use cases from explorative research to large-scale production of EO-derived maps and information.

Why has this been a success (so far)?

- We built an open, running system (<u>https://openeo.cloud</u>, with support from ESA)
- We built upon / connected to existing open data science communities, while resolving the language/system barrier (Python, R, JS, QGIS, ...)
- We embraced existing technological heterogeneity in back-ends (ODC, GEE, Pangeo, GeoTrellis, P.C., ...) rather than fighting or augmenting it
- We adopted OpenAPI
- We helped building new technology (STAC collections, now an emerging standard) rather than adopting legacy OGC standards (such as OpenSearch extension for EO or CSW)
- Very early on we communicated the <u>goals</u> and later on the funded <u>project proposal</u>, while sharing progress over social media, conferences, workshops, and hackatons
- We exclusively used open channels (GitHub) for discussions and code development
- We invited everyone to engage, and actively shared this message on conferences and social networks, gave workshops, trainings, monthly **open** developer meetings
- openEO architecture resembles an ecosystem: not everything needs to be supported; clients and backends may appear, or disappear, without disqualifying the system

Challenges ahead

- Convincing users that open science platforms/APIs/software are a more sustainable proposition, and get them to engage (who provides free plans?)
- Convincing developers and companies that open science approaches are a good investment of resources
- Expanding features, while avoiding feature creep
- Bring in / develop more light-weight and easy to deploy back-ends
- Sustained Funding
- Increasing diversity, equity

Slides: bit.ly/edzer_esa

r-spatial



Events Projects Book About

OpenEO: a GDAL for Earth Observation Analytics

Nov 29, 2016 • Edzer Pebesma, Wolfgang Wagner, Jan Verbesselt, Erwin Goor, Christian Briese, Markus Neteler

Earth observation data, or satellite imagery, is one of the richest sources to find out how our Earth is changing. The amount of Earth observation data we collect Today has become too large to analyze on a single computer. Although most of the Earth observation data is available for free, practical difficulties we are currently facing when we try to analyze it seriously constrains the potential benefits for citizens, industry, scientists, or society. How did we get here?

GIS: the 80's

To understand the current difficulty when analyzing big Earth observation data analysis, let us look how geographic information systems (GIS) developed over the past decades. In the early days, they would be isolated structures:



where one would get things done in isolation, without any chance of verifying or comparing it with another system: these were expensive systems, hard to set up and maintain, and (with the exception of GRASS) closed databases and closed source software.

