

# PhiWeek 2019

09-13 September | ESA-ESRIN

Summary

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# The week in numbers



~600 

38  
countries



Side  
events

20+



150  
posters

25  
Keynotes



~80  
oral  
presentations

exhibitors  
40+



Opening Day

AI4EO

EONext

Research  
Infrastructures

13 Keynotes and  
Panelists

8 Sessions

2 Sessions

4 Sessions

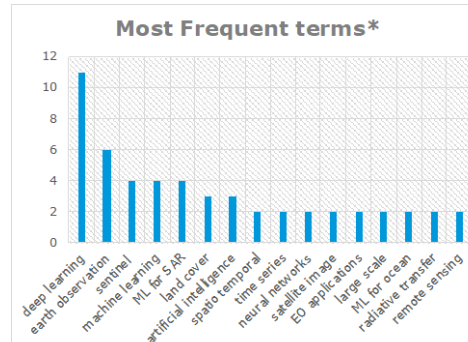
12 Keynote Speakers



# AI4EO – Most frequent words

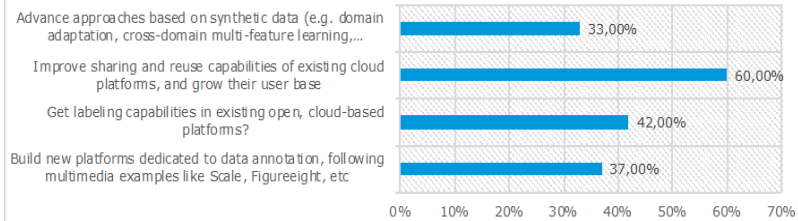
## Keynotes:

- Artificial Intelligence @ESA – Game Changer for Space
- Understanding the Earth System with machine learning and system-based modelling
- Obtaining & accelerating insight from downstream data with GPUs
- Global Climate and Air Quality Research for Services and Operations
- The Role of Space Technology to Support Sustainable Development
- Sentinel-2, Big Data in Space
- Artificial Intelligence for at-scale Monitoring of Human Rights and Environment
- Startup Experience Within The AI Sector

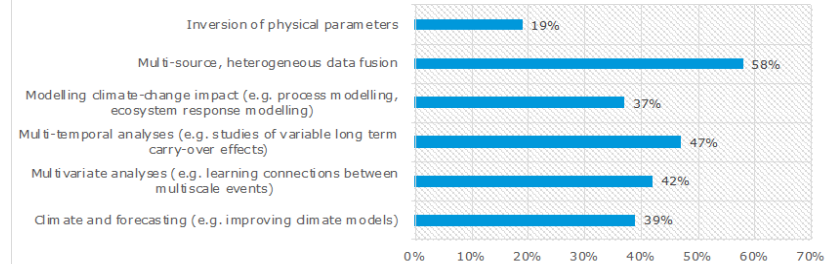


\*based on titles of oral presentations

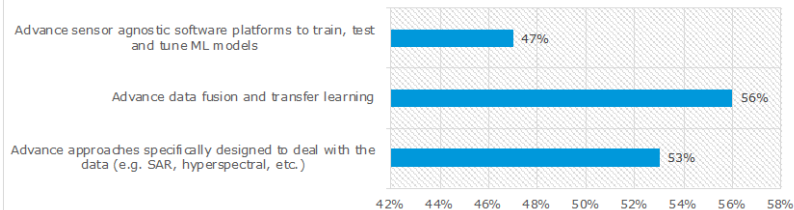
## There is an abundance of Open Annotated Datasets for multimedia, but EO is still lagging behind. What can we do to catch up?



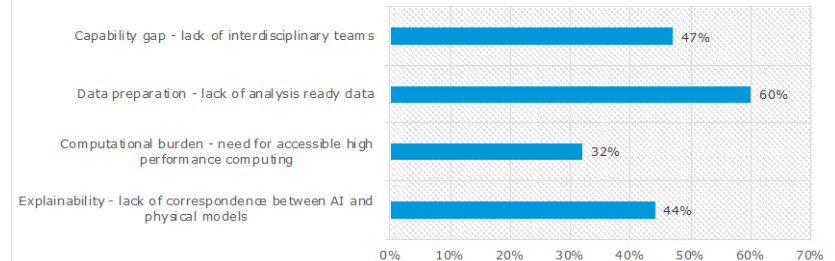
## In which areas do you think AI-powered Earth Science will impact most in the coming period?



## Deep Learning for EO often relies on networks pretrained on optical data, limiting applicability for other sensor types. How can we improve results on data other than optical?



## What is limiting more use of AI for Earth Science research supported by EO?



## Data



### Large Open Annotated Datasets

- For diverse scenarios and sensors, including upcoming missions (e.g. hyperspectral)
- Enable sharing labeled data integrating Citizen science, gamification, incentives, competitions



Open Science

## Earth Science



### Focus on Big Unknowns

- To tackle big challenges: forecasting, extremes, climate resilience, anomaly detection, health, safety & security
- Fusion of EO and IoT
- Contextual analyses compound events



Physics Aware AI

## Deep Learning



### Benchmarks and Standards

- Consolidate vocabularies between communities
- EO data benchmarks
- Multi-input multi-channel tools
- Collaboration between successful projects



DL Protocols

## Break Barriers



### Need to enable:

- Easy access to ARD
- Standardized and tested algorithms
- Quality control
- Cross-capacity (GIS, EO, AI)
- Frameworks for explainable AI
- Data agnostic DL



Consolidated tools

## Conclusions

## Recommendations

**AI for EO science and applications** is currently in a stage where it's triggering innovation. The domain requires further investment to push the development, attain mature utilization of AI in Earth System Sciences and generate novel downstream value-added services.

ESA needs to contribute to **enhance the scientific and technological position of Europe in AI research and development** for EO through dedicated actions on science, applications and future missions and a long-term R&D strategy.

**A wider adoption of AI for Earth System Science** requires firstly a formalism for addressing fundamental sciences in Deep Learning, and secondly the availability of large, open, expert-annotated datasets, as well as analysis-ready data.

To accelerate adoption of AI for Earth System Science, ESA needs to **promote the advancement of these elements through dedicated actions**.

**Complex Earth science topics** (e.g. compound processes, causal inference) are domains where AI could bring most benefits in terms of scientific advancement. This is supported also by the **advances towards explainable AI**.

ESA needs to support **AI-based research in Earth Science**, especially for grand **global topics with societal impact**, where poorly resolved models are in place, or interactions are too complex to be modelled with traditional approaches.

## Conclusions

## Recommendations

**A critical gap in Machine Learning for EO is the availability of Benchmark and Control Datasets** to enable performance evaluation and model validation. The insufficiency of in-situ measurements is another challenge to be addressed.

**ESA needs to support and enable the creation of EO data benchmarks for a variety of scientific problems**, sensing systems (e.g. multispectral, SAR, hyperspectral), and data characteristics (e.g. spatial and temporal resolutions).

**Automatic Data quality management and error handling in multi-source systems** remains a challenge. This puts a weight on data curation, where expert knowledge is needed for the harmonisation of data streams coming from different providers.

**ESA should support the access to high-quality and fully traceable data, Analysis Ready Data (ARD)**, in-situ data and computing resources to support R&D on AI for EO.



## Conclusions

**Open Science practices are effective tools to advance AI in Earth Science.** However, in spite of increased availability of tools, there is still a knowledge gap in problem definition and data understanding, as data and technology are still far away from the non-technical user-base. There is a strong need for a coherent approach to EO Open Science, to truly facilitate **exploitation and growth of open code bases, labeled data, documentation and results.**

**Novel integrated interdisciplinary approaches** combining Citizen science with gamification, incentive-based systems and open competitions are effective tools for citizens' and experts' engagement.

## Recommendations

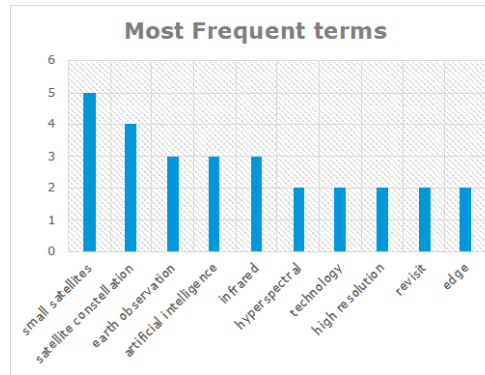
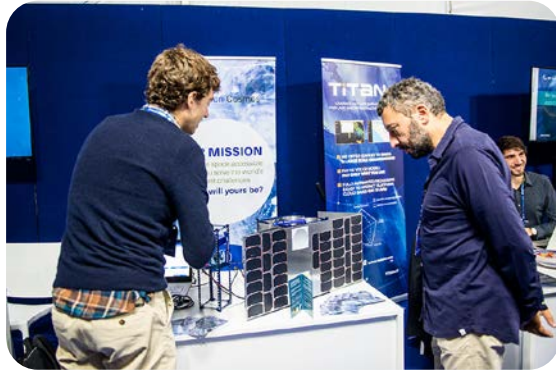
ESA needs to support EO Open Science through dedicated actions aimed to enable scientific collaboration, knowledge diffusion and advancement of ML/AI for EO and Earth Science to where **designed AI solutions are truly fit for purpose.**

ESA should support the formation of **cross-capacity teams**, combining Computer science, GIS, EO and Earth Science.

# EONext – Most Frequent Words

Keynotes:

- HyperScout-2: high integration of hyperspectral and thermal sensing for breakthrough in-space applications
- Spire's Terraflop Brain in Space for In-situ AI



## New Products



Derived from new EO data

- Delivered or driven by new constellations with high rate of data acquisition and delivery
- Imagine new ways to exploit current data

→ Constellations

## New Missions



With On-board processing

- Imagine new European initiatives and projects to design and exploit systems with on-board AI capabilities
- Data transmission optimization

→ Trustable AI

## Small Satellites



Deliver innovative EO applications

- Directly to the users, through new generations of agile small satellites and alternative imaging systems

→ Agile Delivery

## Break Barriers



Need to support

- Actions to enhance integration of the observing systems:
  - data fusion,
  - constellations,
  - coordination

→ Coordination

## Conclusions

## Recommendations

A number of emerging technologies and trends with disruptive potential are carving their way into EO science and applications. Among these, **Blockchain is seen as a valid enabling technology** in support of data and information management, and an enabler of AI for EO.

**Decentralised AI based on blockchain** could be regarded as an innovative method for developing distributed and scalable learning methods with strong privacy protocols for data providers (e.g., training) and model providers.

There have been several reports of effective use of EO linked with **Internet of Things (IoT)**, especially for fusion of EO with in-situ sensors for agriculture.

ESA should support the development of integrated approaches maximising the complementarities of EO satellites, novel observing technologies such as **Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs), in-situ sensors and Information technologies**.

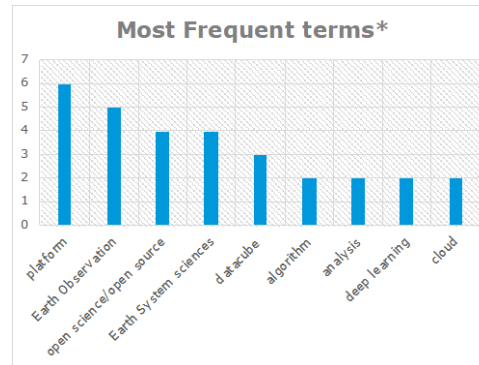
New sensing capabilities, **constellations** and new imaging systems such as **hyperspectral** capacity from space were discussed with respect to the growing amount of remote sensing information. The growing demands for **data transmission volumes** need to be accounted.

Novel approaches such as **AI in Orbit** should be further **explored and developed**. support for efforts in the connection between EO and **Edge Computing, Quantum Computing** is needed to ensure Europe competitiveness in the future

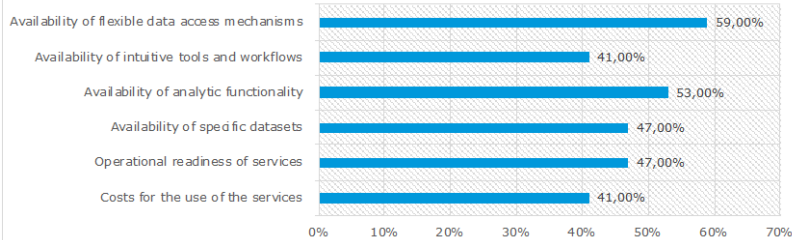
# R.INFRA – Most frequent words

## Keynotes:

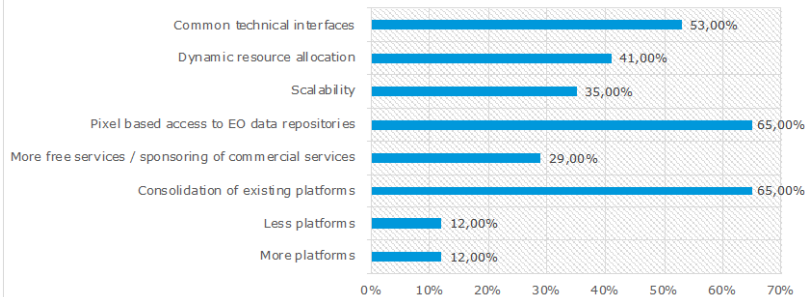
- From 15 years to 2 months of Mapping: How AI pushes the boundaries of image processing
- SWISS Data Cube



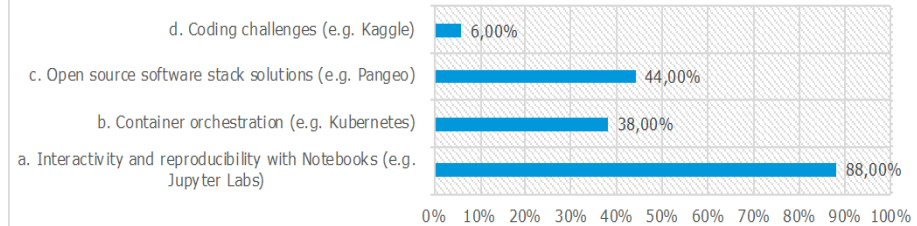
## As an EO user - Which aspects of currently available EO platforms would you like to see improved to help you use platforms more often in your work?



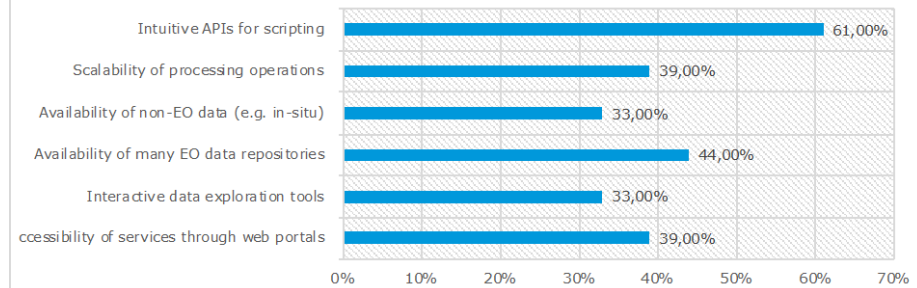
## What is currently needed in the European EO Platform ecosystem?



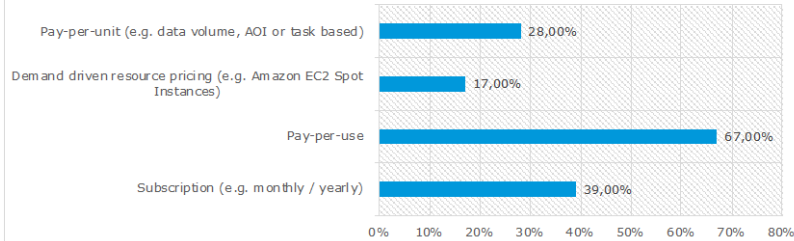
## Which current trends do you consider most likely to have a positive impact in the EO platforms and community?



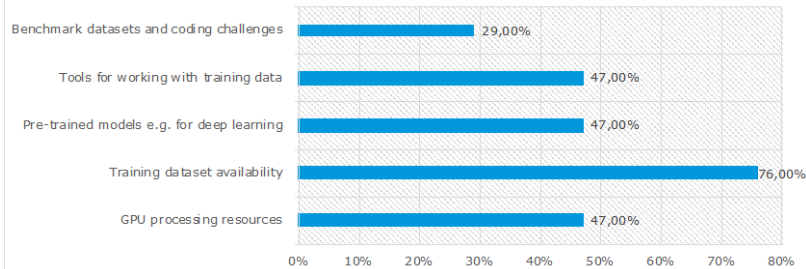
## Which aspect do you consider most relevant for your use of EO platforms:



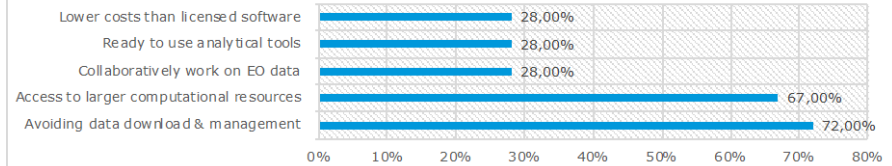
## Commercial platform services need to generate revenue, at least partially based on user fees for the use of the services. What do you consider your preferred payment model?



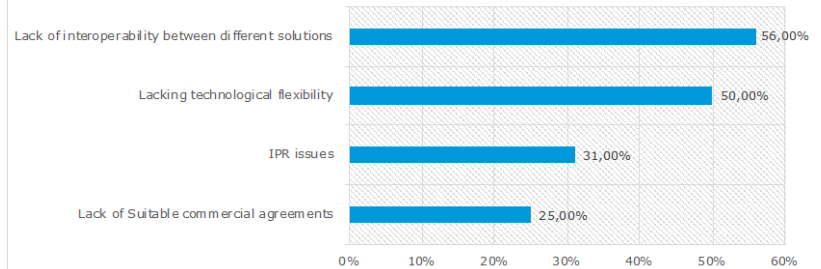
## Which aspects do you consider critical to take advantage of new machine learning capabilities within EO research infrastructures?



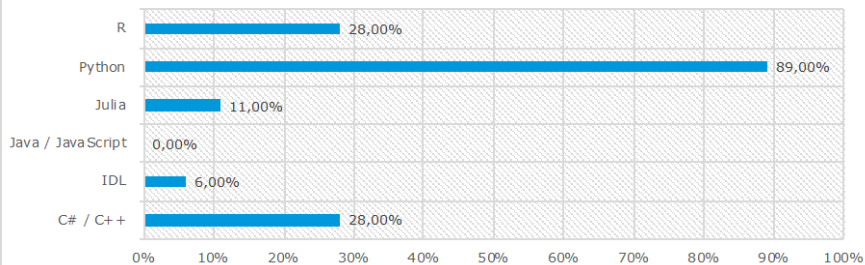
## As an EO user - What is your primary reason for using EO platforms? "Platform = technologies running on distributed compute & store environment, providing web-based data access, analytics & processing, facilitating collaboration, sharing, co-creation"



## Concerning EO Companies and Service providers – What prevents you from moving your processing & services into a European cloud environment?



**When scripting for EO data processing and analytics, what is your preferred programming language that you would like to use in EO platforms?**





## Data Cubes



Derived from new EO data

- Further support for datacube development
- Datacube federations



ARD

## Platforms



### ESA as a Hub

- Easier switch between platforms (common TEP authorization and payment), easier access to all of the platforms through one ESA hub
- Enable easy transition to serverless for users



Federation

## Deep Learning



### On top of EO Platforms

- Accessible and scalable deep learning capabilities for users on top of existing EO platforms



Functionalities

## Near Real Time



### AI enabled

- NRT flexible and intelligent platforms capable to capture human analyst expertise and apply at the massive scale to analyse 100% of collected EOD in near real time



Processing at Scale

## Conclusions

**Interactivity, Reproducibility, and intuitive APIs** are the most relevant trends and features with positive impact on the use of **EO platforms**. A larger adoption of processing and services is needed in **European Cloud environments**

A key aspect for achieving maximum impact of platform-based applications is their **capacity to scale at large**. New system implementations should consider scale from the design stage, both for models and infrastructure.

**Datacubes** are suitable technologies for many applications where **spatially and temporally large EO data and products** are needed. **Datacubes also show clear benefits of for scientific research** (e.g., the Earth System Data Lab). There is a huge **burden for data curation** and error tracing.

## Recommendations

ESA should promote more technological flexibility and interoperability between solutions, and should **continue to support federation and standardization of existing platforms and services**.

ESA should **support the consolidation and advancement of current implementations and platforms**, enabling the evolution beyond demonstration and prototyping.

ESA should **support the advancement of Datacubes through dedicated actions**. Further elements that should be developed are the provision of highly scalable distributed queries, access control, quotation and invoicing services on datacube architectures.

# #phiweek #openscience #eo



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