

EARTH IMAGERY FOR IMPACT



THE ROLE OF SPACE FOR BENEFITS ON EARTH

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Summit for Space Sustainability National Press Club, Washington DC June 25, 2019

Mission

Empowering organizations and individuals globally with training data and tools, and, to cultivate a community focused on applying machine learning on Earth observations to meet the Sustainable Development Goals – the world's most critical challenges.



Vision

Combining machine learning and Earth observation for positive global impact

501(c)(3) charitable organization





Commercial Visible EO Satellites

The era of commercial EO satellites took off in the US after the passage of the Land Remote Sensing Policy Act in 1992 allowing the private sector to operate space systems.



Commercial Radar Satellites

Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) satellites are active sensors that penetrate through clouds and darkness to monitor Earth surface physical properties.





Commercial Weather Satellites

Weather satellites provide information on Earth's climate and atmospheric conditions.





Machine Learning Challenges





Diversity of cropping patterns at a global scale.

Training Data Catalogs in Global South

- Lack of Geo-Diversity
- Scarce data sources
- Data Accessibility
- Inter-Operability
- Machine learning-readiness

Result of Gaps in Training Data Catalogs

- Biased or incorrect results
- Inability to capture wide range of possible outcomes in space and time

Mapping Buildings for CONUS using DCNN



Need to identify a systematic method for analyzing the accuracy of various model outputs across the U.S.



Portland, OR (25,393 m²) Imagery: June – July 2012 Lidar: September 2010



Frankfort, KY (14,801 m²) Imagery: June 2012 Lidar: June 2011



Part of Knox County, TN (18,527 m²) Imagery: June 2012 Lidar: October 2014

Digital Globe Examples – Mozambique



Monitoring Sludge Volume in Sanitation Facilities

Sanitation Team at Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

- Independent estimates of sewage processing operations in developing countries are needed to monitor and verify SDG 6.
- We built and tested two models using Sentinel 1 (3 locations) and Sentinel 2 (2 locations) open source satellite imagery with a machine learning technique.
- We concluded that the spatial and temporal resolution of available open imagery demands a larger amount of training data to improve the model fit. Alternate locations offering less cloud cover and more training data is recommended.



Problems: Old vs. New



- Connectivity
- Collaboration and data sharing from an institutional perspective not a technical perspective
- Capacity Development
- Messaging on the solution and not the technology
- Funding

New Problems Emerge

- Privacy and Ethics in Geolocation and Machine Learning
- Training data standards & access
- COG, STAC & ARD adoption
- ML Accuracy Assessment
- Staying abreast of a rapidly changing landscape from a technical and market perspective.





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