

# MEXICAN GEOSPATIAL DATA CUBE



INEGI produces themed geospatial datasets;

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initially these were paper maps (1970s, 1980s)
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They are obtained from remote sensing imagery

previously, using aerial photographs, now it is done from satellite images

Currently processes only involve visual and exhaustive methods



Demand for more frequen and detailed maps increases

Drawbacks of the methodology:

-the limit imposition for spatial resolution of maps

-exhaustivity restrains the achievement of

reasonable times in updating information





Needs identified: -increasing leven of detail in produced maps -timely delivery

Solution:

Big Data / Machine Learning (address storage, managing and processing large volumes of data)









Due to **the big volume** and computational cost of processing Satellite Imagery, 2 main challenges in EO integration into nationallevel processes are: technology and infrastructure

INEGI is currently working in the implementation of the Mexican Geospatial Data Cube, which addresses both these challenges It allows for **big data** time series analysis and will be oriented towards calculating SDG indicators, among other tasks...











# What is a Geospatial Data Cube? A massive array of multidimensional raster data.





## What is a Geospatial Data Cube?



#### ...what are the main advantages?

- x,y (analysis to pixel level allows to consider high cloudiness images)
- t (temporal dimension analysis)
- Time series (allows for change detection)
- SDG oriented monitoring



# PROGRESS ASSESSMENT Mexican GEOSPATIAL DATA CUBE

TESTINGS OF GEOSCIENCE AUSTRALIA'S ALGORITHMS DONE IN INEGI'S DATA CUBE SOFTWARE INSTALLED IN PERSONAL PC'S WITH LOCALLY STORED IMAGES.







Example I: Vegetation change in time

Montes Azules y Marqués de Comillas; 986  $\rightarrow$  2017



Example 2: Coast erosion in the mouth of Santiago River



\*WOFS Algorithm calculates the proportional presence of water at each pixel during certain amount of time

# Example: Coast erosion in the mouth of Santiago River



Dam Aguamilpa believed to be the reason for the erosion

# Example 3: Crop identification (using Machine Learning)

Geomedian Image (Landsat) June to August 2015, Guanajuato







Field data (2015)





Leyenda



- Good definition on wide area polygons
- Currently working on higher resolution image tests - Sentinel

# Example 4: Urban Growth



## Example 4: National Geomedian (2015) ...and 2011 is finished too!



Mexico: 283 cells cell: 100x100km pixel: 25x25m

#### 6,074 images processed 7.5TB









## + DESIGN









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WORKS ON INDICATOR 15.4.2 mountain GREEN COVER



First classification is a conversion from the 2014 Land Use/Land Cover map to 6 classes

ODC process allows constant update to the national classification because it is generated automatically

Spared resources can be applied to expert and field validation for quality assessments

	without		with	
STEPS (chronological)		Drogroce		Drogross
		Pilgiess		Progress
Use Intergovernmental Panel on Climate				
Change definitions (6 classes)	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Land Use/Land Cover Map	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Obtain converted classification (original				
to 6 classes)	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Draw sample from converted data			<b>~</b>	<ul> <li>Image: A second s</li></ul>
Use sample and 6 other ODC indicators as				ODC
training dataset for classification			<b>~</b>	(geomedian)
<b>Run national classification with Machine</b>				
Learning			<b>~</b>	
Link result raster to Digital Elevation				
Model (DEM) for mountain areas	$\checkmark$	<b>~</b>	$\checkmark$	
Calculate Green Cover index on DEM				
mountain area mask	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	
Possible field validation for quality				
assurance in subsampled dataset			×	
Provide feedback to FAO			$\checkmark$	







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