Toward A Scalable Agricultural Classification Model: Sentinel-2 Imagery Pipeline for Field Delineation

Jesse Bakker, University of Minnesota April 4, 2019 AAG - Symposium on Frontiers in Geospatial Data Science



Goal: Build a Python workflow to extract ag field boundaries from Sentinel-2 imagery for the whole planet

• Core Questions:

- How much *imagery data* (really, how little) is necessary to return accurate field boundary polygons?
- What *methods* produce accurate field boundary segmentation most efficiently?

Balance accuracy and processing:

- Global scope: Flexible & Scalable
- Computationally Efficient Methods & Design

Scalable and Flexible to handle different ag types



Starting with this.

Red River Valley,

MN

Fields are the operational unit of agriculture, critical for understanding impacts of climate change on ag **Global** agriculture estimates are too coarse or too slow Local analysis is not scalable

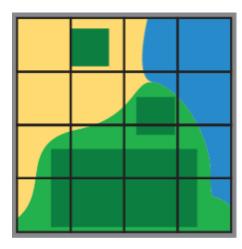
Why?

How?

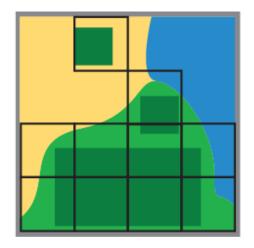
Bridge the gap between global and local by combining high-res imagery with HPC infrastructure and methods



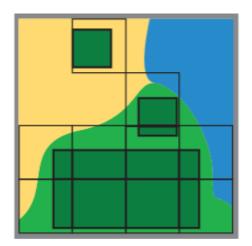
All Tiles



Drop Tiles w/o Crops



Drop Pixels w/o Crops



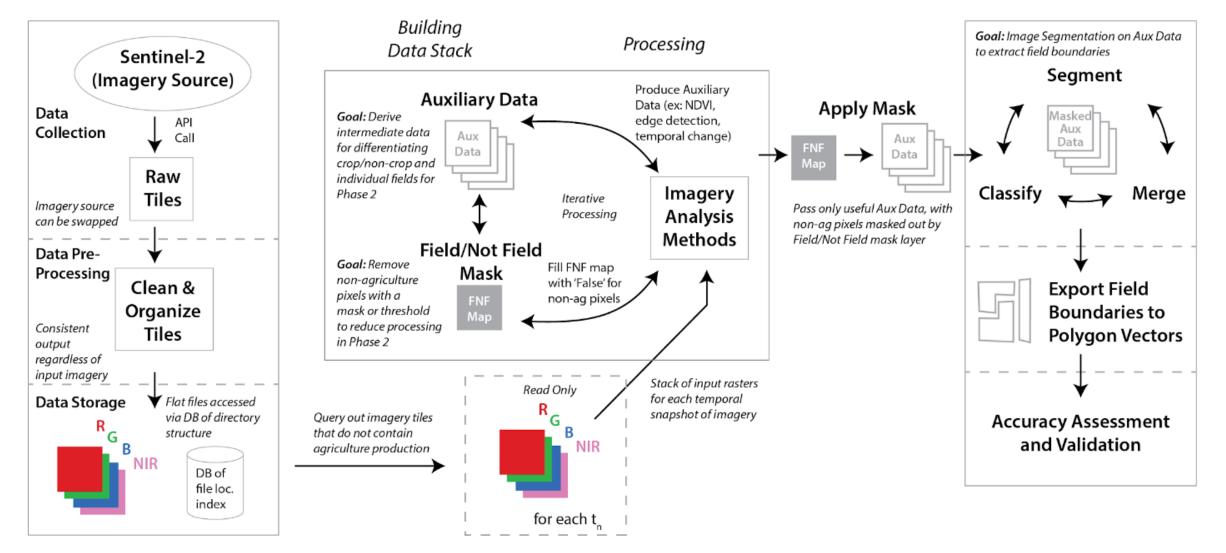
Perform Segmentation

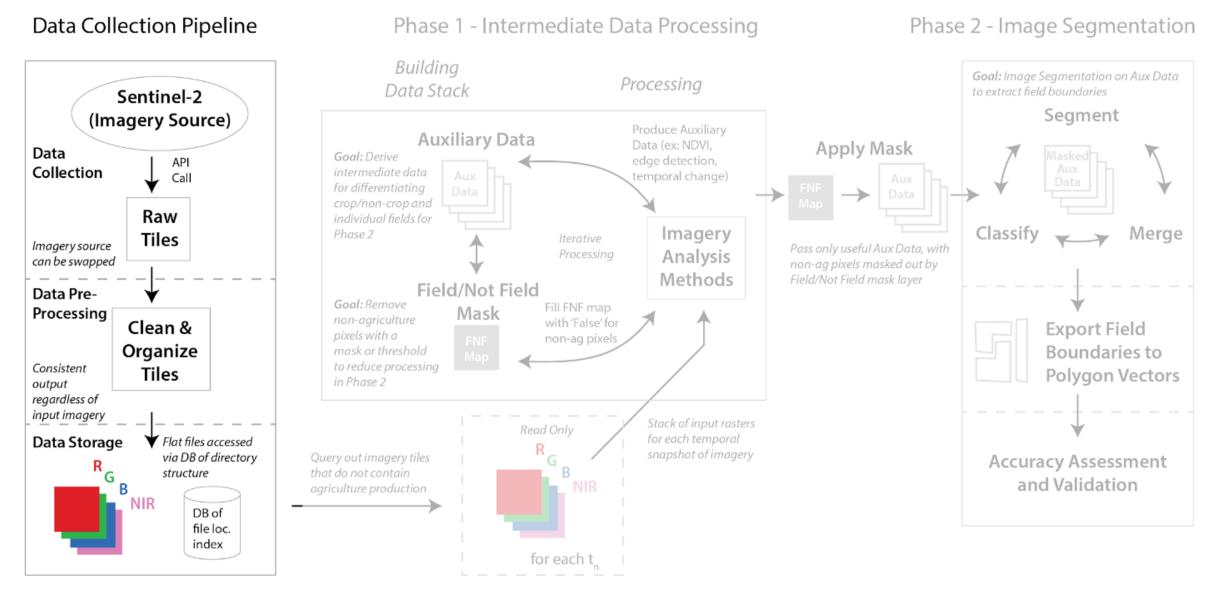


Data Collection Pipeline

Phase 1 - Intermediate Data Processing

Phase 2 - Image Segmentation

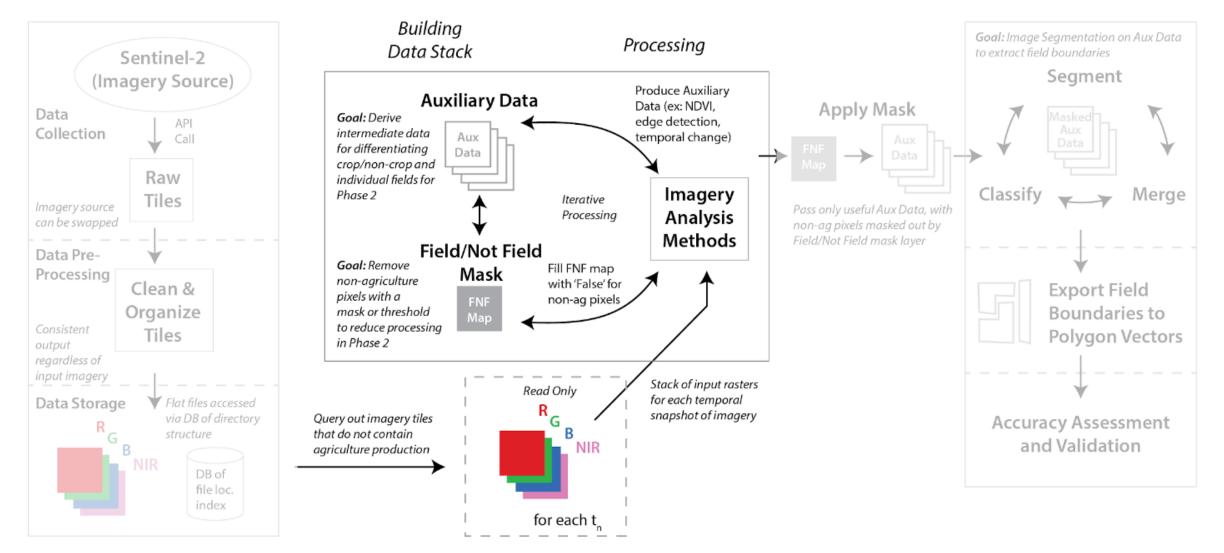




Data Collection Pipeline

Phase 1 - Intermediate Data Processing

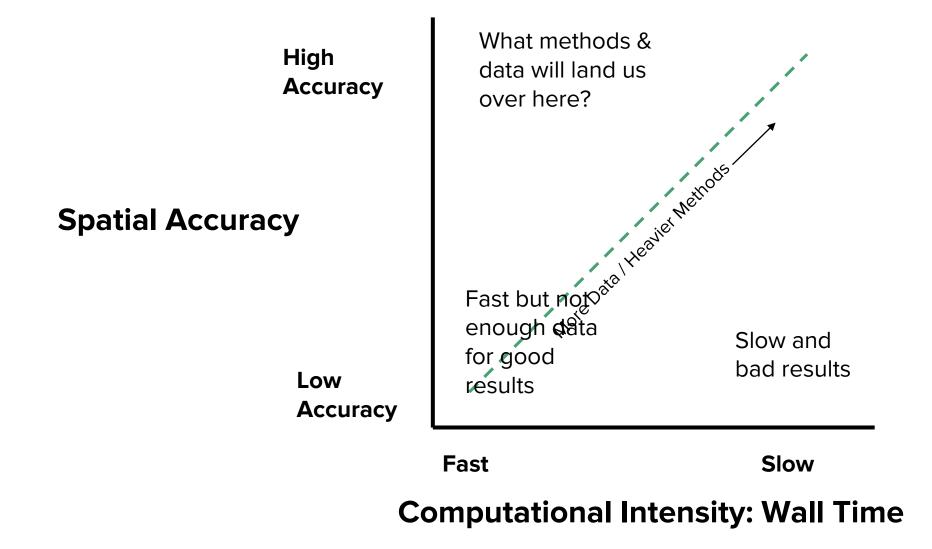
Phase 2 - Image Segmentation



Data Collection Pipeline Phase 2 - Image Segmentation Building Goal: Image Segmentation on Aux Data Processing Data Stack to extract field boundaries Sentinel-2 Segment (Imagery Source) Produce Auxiliary **Auxiliary Data** Data (ex: NDVI, Apply Mask Data Masked Goal: Derive edge detection, API Collection intermediate data Aux temporal change) Aux Data for differentiating FNF Data crop/non-crop and Raw individual fields for Imagery Classify Merge Phase 2 Tiles Iterative Imagery source Pass only useful Aux Data, with Processing Analysis can be swapped non-ag pixels masked out by Methods Field/Not Field mask layer Field/Not Field Data Pre-Goal: Remove Fill FNF map Mask Processing non-agriculture with 'False' for Clean & Export Field pixels with a non-ag pixels Organize **Boundaries to** mask or threshold to reduce processing Consistent Tiles **Polygon Vectors** in Phase 2 output regardless of input imagery Stack of input rasters Read Only for each temporal Data Storage **V** Flat files accessed R snapshot of imagery via DB of directory Query out imagery tiles Accuracy Assessment R that do not contain structure and Validation agriculture production B DB of file loc. index for each t

Phase 1 - Intermediate Data Processing

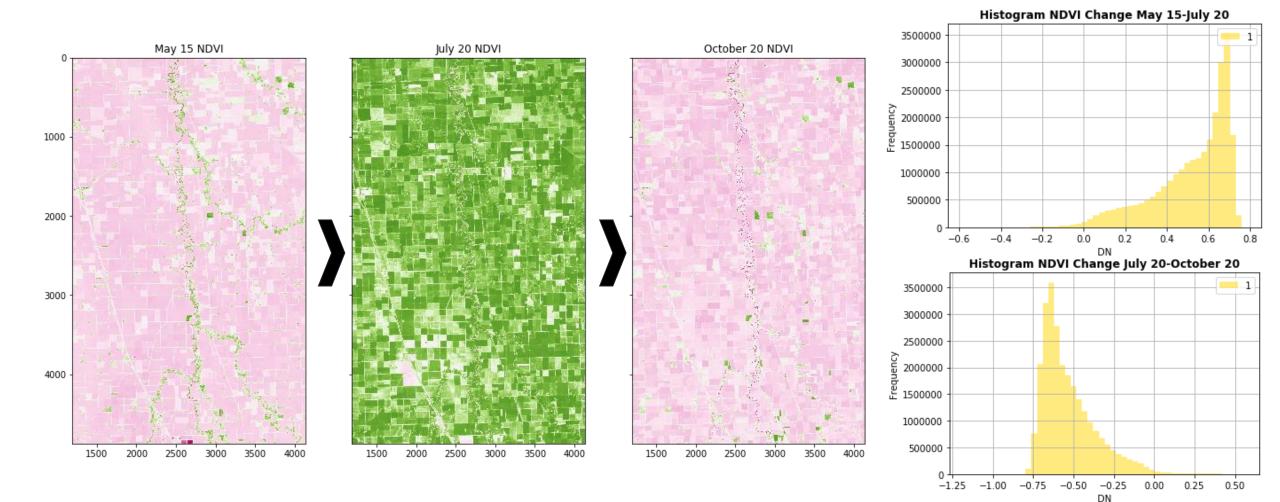
Trade-offs: Speed and Accuracy



Preliminary Study Area: Red River Valley, MN

Next Step: Methods Testing

Intermediate Data Processing Example: NDVI Change

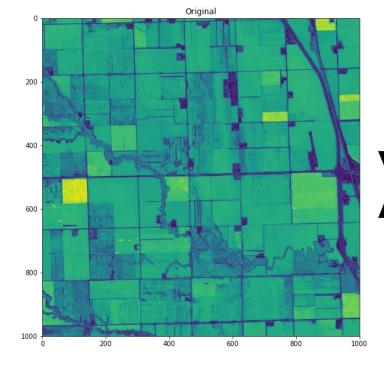


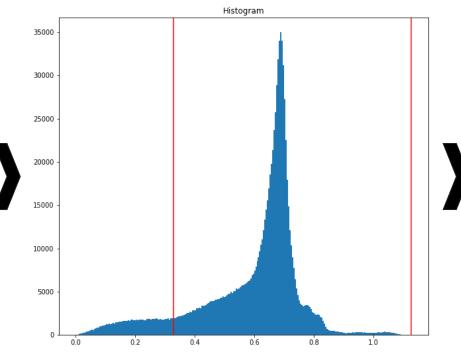
Cumulative NDVI Change to Show Crop vs. Non-Crop

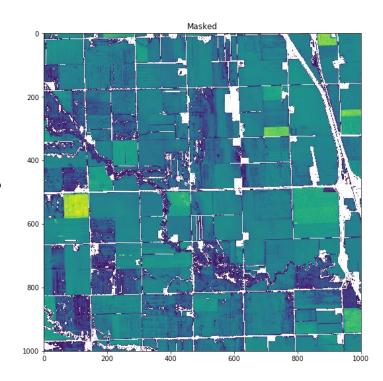
NDVI Change

Mask out pixels (ex: bottom 10%)

Pass mask to segmentation

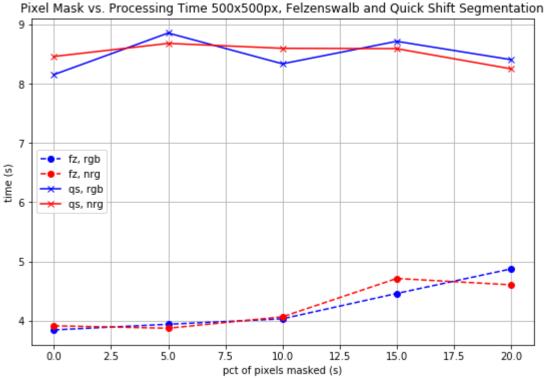




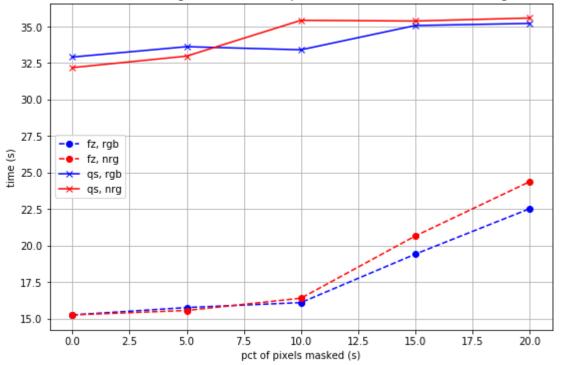


Masking doesn't necessarily improve processing speed

500x500 pixel image



ion Pixel Mask vs. Processing Time 1000x1000px, Felzenswalb and Quick Shift Segmentation



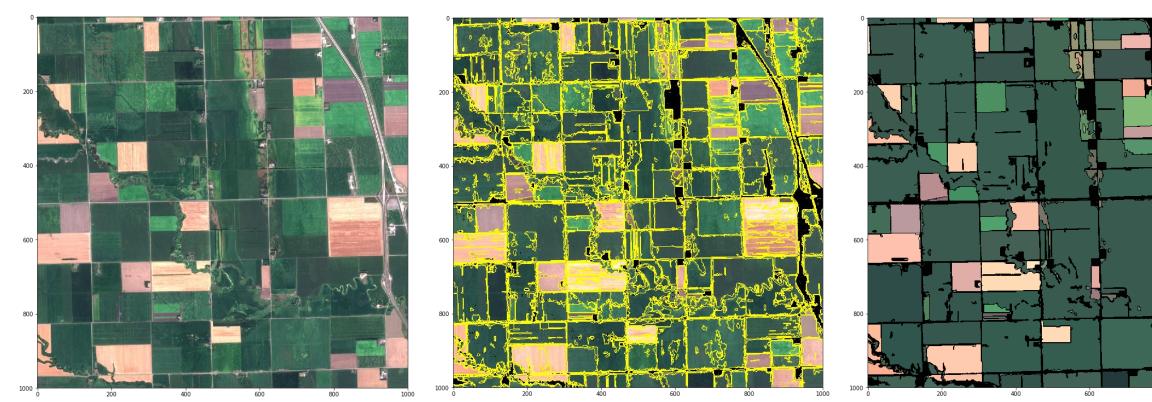
More testing will be needed at scale

But is does help with edge detection

RGB Image (no mask)



Merge Labels

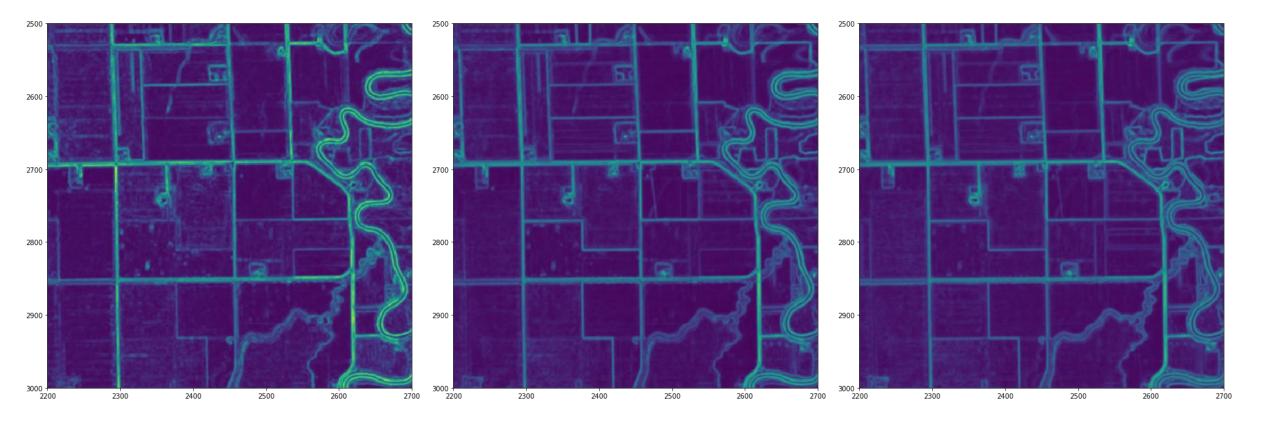


Temporal Imagery for Edge Detection

1 Image (24 sec)

3 Images (55 sec)

5 Images (93 sec)



Method: Watkins & van Niekerk, 2019

 Validation and spatial accuracy assessment
Apply the framework: model experiments for MN
Sensitivity testing

Next Steps

Questions?

.

Thanks!