



# RADARSAT-1 Liberators

Nick Kellett, Adam Simonini, Alan Higginson, Kevin Jones

## CSA Challenge #6



<https://www.radarsat-1-archive.space>



<https://github.com/adamsimonini/rs1>

Beam Mode	Resolution	R1 Full Catalog	%	img_size	km2	Total km <sup>2</sup>	
Fine Beam	8	265,594	32.99%	50	2,500	663,985,000	
Extended High	25	7,710	0.96%	75	5,625	43,368,750	
Standard	25	363,147	45.11%	100	10,000	3,631,470,000	
Wide	30	43,913	5.46%	150	22,500	988,042,500	
Extended Low	35	4,909	0.61%	170	28,900	141,870,100	
ScanSAR Narrow	50	33,054	4.11%	300	90,000	2,974,860,000	
ScanSAR Wide	100	86,665	10.77%	500	250,000	21,666,250,000	
						804,992	30,109,846,350

# Open data: over 36,000 historical RADARSAT-1 satellite images of the Earth now available to the public

Français

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[Canadian Space Agency](#) →

Apr 01, 2019, 07:00 ET

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LONGUEUIL, QC, April 1, 2019 /CNW/ - The [Canadian Space Agency](#) and the Canada Centre for Mapping and Earth Observation are making RADARSAT-1 synthetic aperture radar images of Earth available to researchers, industry and the public at no cost. The 36,500 images are available through the Government of Canada's [Earth Observation Data Management System](#).

- April 1st, 2019: CSA opened >36k RADARSAT-1 satellite images to public
- Downloadable through NRCan's Earth Observation Data Management System(EODMS)
- Only processed images can be used for analysis. RADARSAT-1 acquired a significant amount of data; 36k images corresponds to a very small portion of the entire archive.
- To avoid processing costs, help identify and prioritize meaningful data for processing and public release.

# The Need

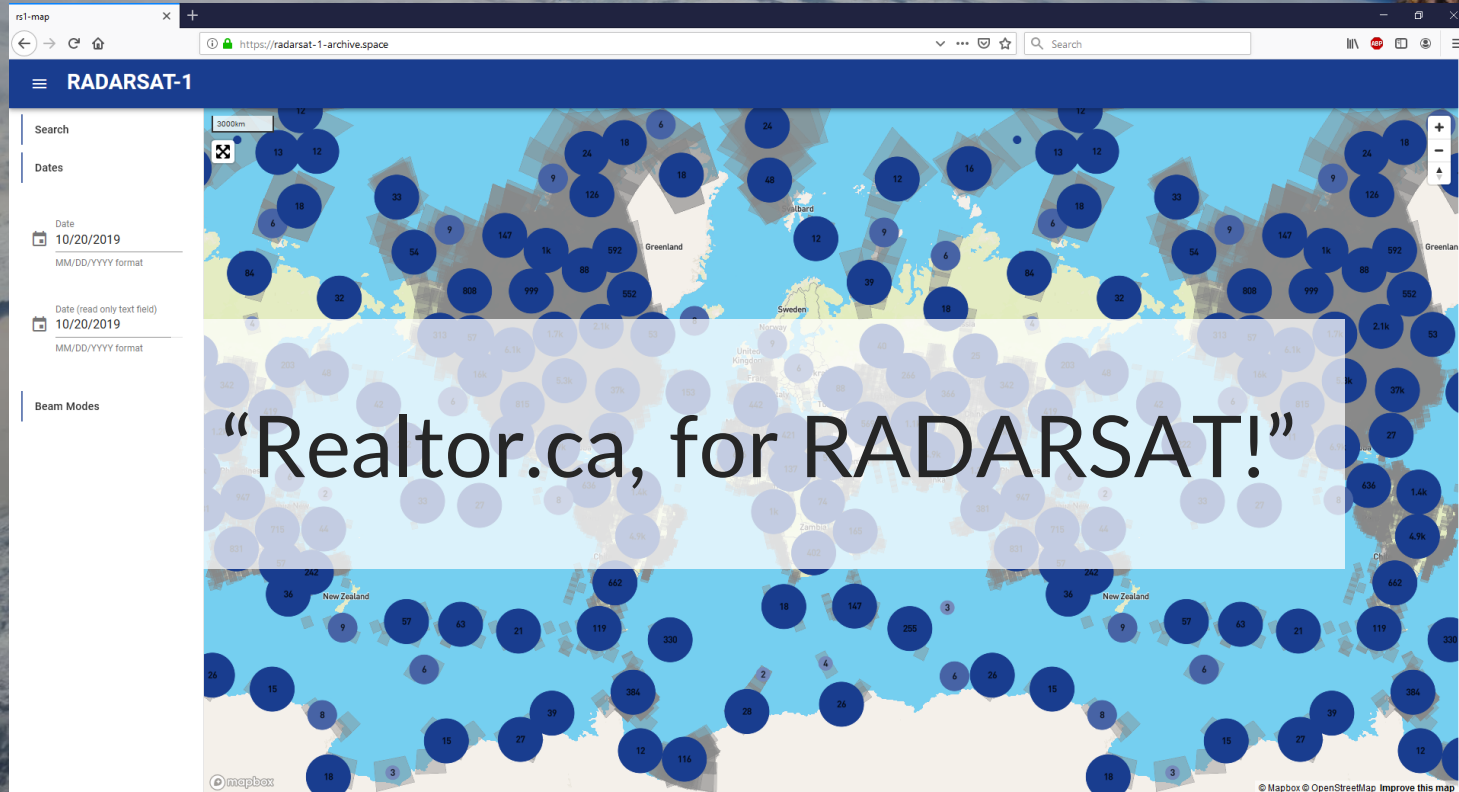


- We tackled sub-challenge 1: Automate searches on EODMS to identify rich sets of data to process
- We focused only on the 800k raw footprint (which is 50% of complete RADARSAT-1 archive)

# Multi-Temporal Analysis



# The Solution



“Realtor.ca, for RADARSAT!”

<https://www.radarsat-1-archive.space>

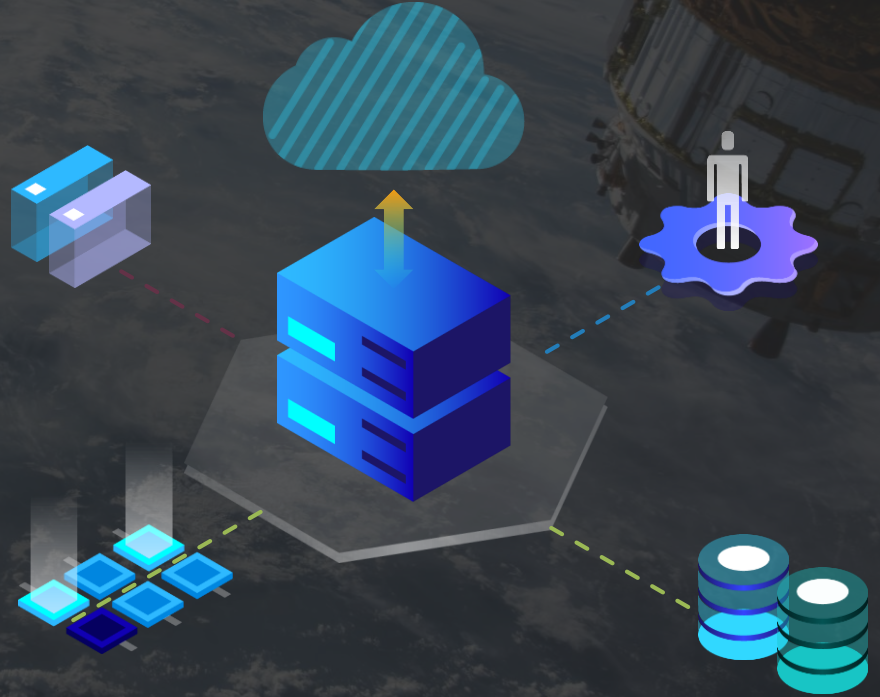
A satellite view of Earth from space, showing a curved horizon and a thin blue atmosphere. The Earth's surface is covered in white clouds and blue oceans. In the upper right corner, a portion of a satellite is visible, featuring gold-colored thermal insulation and various instruments.

# LIVE DEMO

<https://www.radarsat-1-archive.space>

# What we built

- Established build architecture
- Selected system components
- Data Extraction
- Build/test/deploy (54 code commits!)





# What didn't work

- We couldn't connect to EODMS due to CORS (security)
  - manual downloads and conversions of files = painful!!!
- Using Elastic Search database as the data store – we didn't have time to configure it for Geojson format so went with PostgreSQL db instead
- We tried a Katalon script to automate extract the data but it didn't work right away (would benefit from more support/documentation)

# Next Version!

- Automate downloading and converting of EODMS images
- Schedule Geo Meta DB intake process to find newly extracted files
- Add more filters (beam mode only working filter currently)
- We recommend a “whole” CSV file of 800k records that the public can use
- Export button for data
- Link to available image file for download from EODMS
- Filter on raw vs processed data
- Satellite/Street view toggle
- Image count on screen
- Get image IDs and prioritized list of specific images based on user interactions

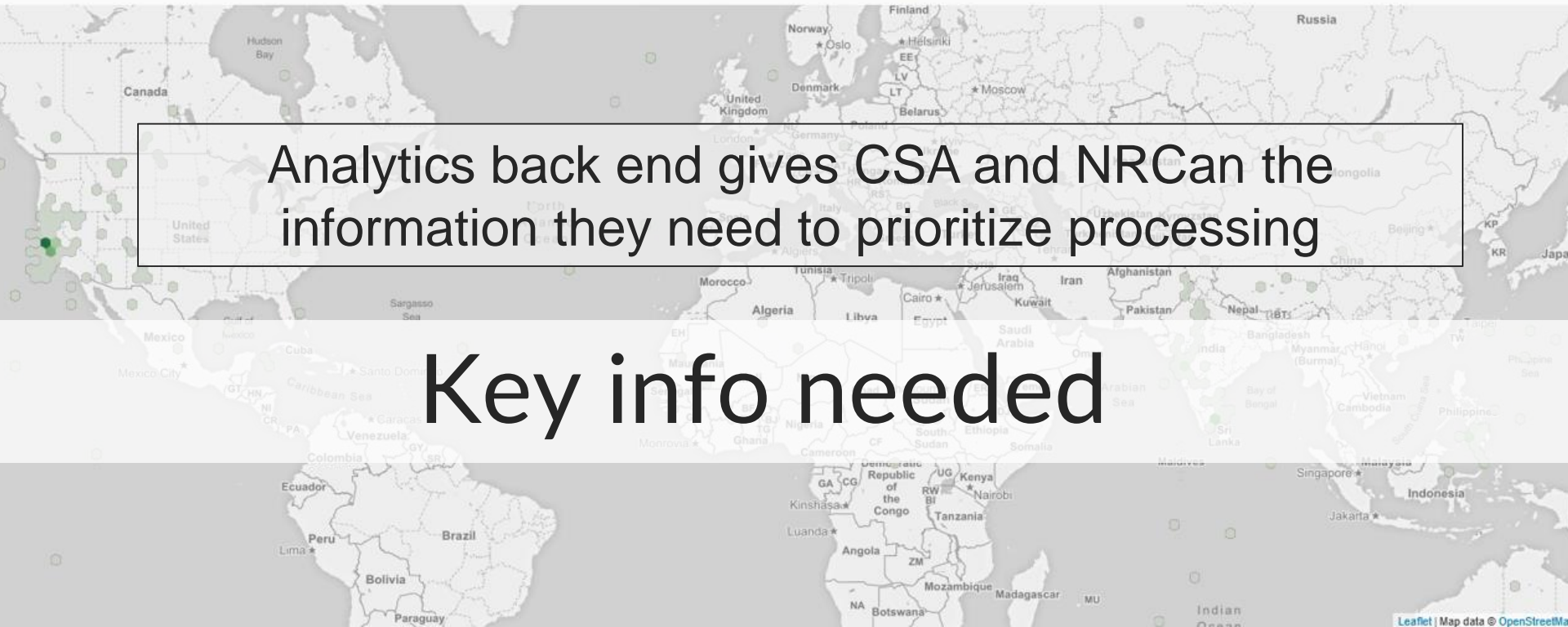
1.3k  
Activities

720  
Pans

500  
Zooms

6  
Markers

ALL ACTIVITIES



Analytics back end gives CSA and NRCan the information they need to prioritize processing

Key info needed

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## Questions?

 <https://www.radarsat-1-archive.space>

 <https://github.com/adamsimonini/rs1>

# BACKUP SLIDES



# Architecture

The screenshot displays the Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager interface. The main window shows a SQL query in the 'Statement 1' pane. The query is as follows:

```
1 SELECT row_to_json(f) As feature
2 FROM (SELECT 'Feature' As type
3 ,
4 , row_to_json((SELECT 1 FROM (SELECT
5 FROM
6 As 1 where beam_modep ='Standard 7' OR beam_modep='Standard 4' )
7 limit 100
8 ;
9 SELECT row_to_json(f) As feature
10 FROM (SELECT 'Feature' As type
11 ,
12 , row_to_json((SELECT 1 FROM (SELECT ogc_fid AS feat_id As 1)) As properties
13 FROM
14 As 1 where beam_modep ='Standard 7' OR beam_modep='Standard 4' ) As
15 select
```

Below the IIS Manager interface, a terminal window titled 'MINGW64: d:/Websites/rs1' shows the output of a file synchronization process:

```
remote: Counting objects: 100% (20/20), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (6/6), done.
remote: Total 12 (delta 6), reused 12 (delta 6), pack-reused 0
Unpacking objects: 100% (12/12), done.
Updating b601db3..40b4d2d
Fast-Forward
| 2 +
| 2 +
| 2 +
| 1 +
| 2 -
| 1 -
| 2 +
7 files changed, 6 insertions(+), 6 deletions(-)
rename dist/css/{app.80f44be0.css => app.4ba8f134.css} (86%)
create mode 100644 dist/js/app.28b6b1bf.js
create mode 100644 dist/js/app.28b6b1bf.js.map
delete mode 100644 dist/js/app.b6abc749.js
delete mode 100644 dist/js/app.b6abc749.js.map
```

The terminal window also shows a list of items:

```
11 items 2 items
```

# System Components

- **Front End UX**
  - MapBox, Vue.js, Beautify for UI, served by node.js backend. Talks to:
- **GEOJSON REST API**
  - Custom REST api using C# Web.API. Talks to:
- **GEOSPATIAL METADATA DATABASE**
  - PostgreSQL with PostGIS. Contains GeoJSON metadata. Loaded from:
- **GEOJSON EXTRACTS FROM EODMS**
  - Hand-extracted from HMI, converted to GEOJSON using QGIS. Loaded into GEO METADATA DB by:
- **GEO META DB ETL UTILITY**
  - Custom Powershell creating command line scripts to automate GEOJSON file extracts using Ogr2Ogr utility.

# System Infrastructure

- **Web/Application Server**
  - Amazon EC2 small instance, 1 CPU, 2GB RAM
- **Database Service**
  - Local PostgreSQL db service on web server. Vnext would use hosted DB.
- **Local file store**
  - Metadata and geojson extracts don't take up much space (images are not downloaded). Think MB not GB.

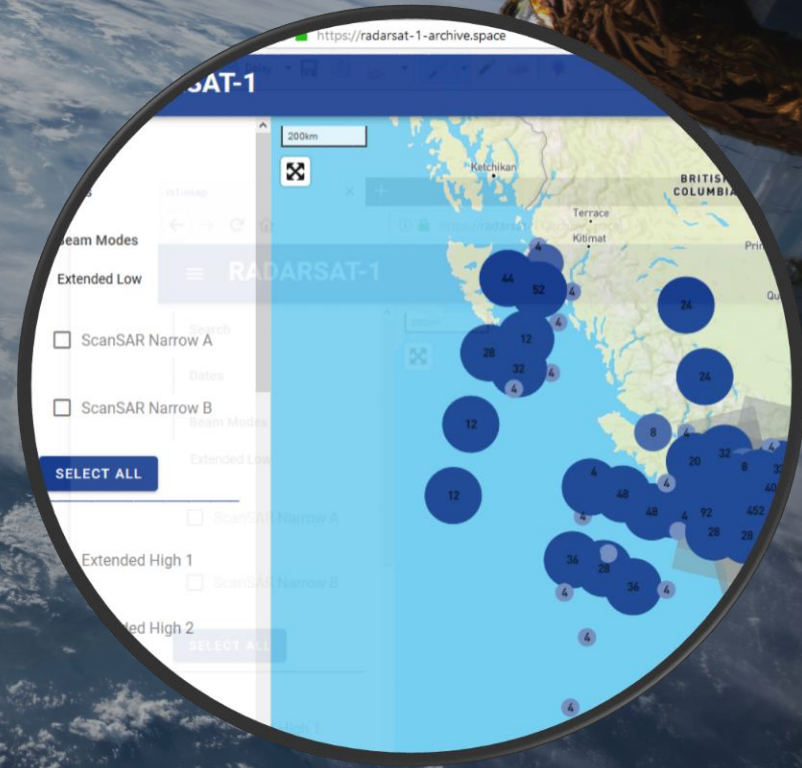


# Data Extraction Process

- Manual visits to EODMS HMI to extract 5k at a time
- Export to CSV, Export to SHP
- QGIS convert SHP to GEOJSON to centroids
- Ran calculate centroid in QGIS to spit out extents
- Then import centroids and extents to PostGIS db via ogr2ogr
- REST API in front of PostGIS serves up the files to MapBox UX

# The user experience

- “UX-first” solution design approach
  - We wanted something fast and intuitive
  - Focus on user’s ability to explore data– therefore allow seeing all records
  - Records are extents and points
  - “Steps” and colours indicate quantify of records



# Filters and Metadata

- Use filters to reduce the displayed records
- Zooming and panning also removes records from display
- Clicking on points shows property card pop-up
- Queries are made to our local middle-ware geo metadata database rather than EODMS = fast

The screenshot displays the 'rs1-map' web application interface. The browser address bar shows the URL 'https://radarsat-1-archive.space'. The application header is 'RADARSAT-1'. On the left, a sidebar contains filter options: 'Search', 'Dates', 'Beam Modes', and 'Extended Low'. Under 'Beam Modes', there are two unchecked checkboxes: 'ScanSAR Narrow A' and 'ScanSAR Narrow B'. A blue 'SELECT ALL' button is located below these options. At the bottom of the sidebar, 'Extended High 1' is checked. The main area shows a map with a 10km scale bar and a pop-up window for a 'Standard' record. The pop-up contains the following metadata:

Standard	
ID:	rsat1_19980128_N5786W10910
Pass Direction:	Descending
Look Orientation:	Right
Longitude:	-103.62783032409115
Latitude:	48.70608055777345
Start Date:	1998-01-28T13:36:55+00:00
End Date:	1998-01-28T13:37:12+00:00