



F.A.I.R. information cube

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Learn more here:

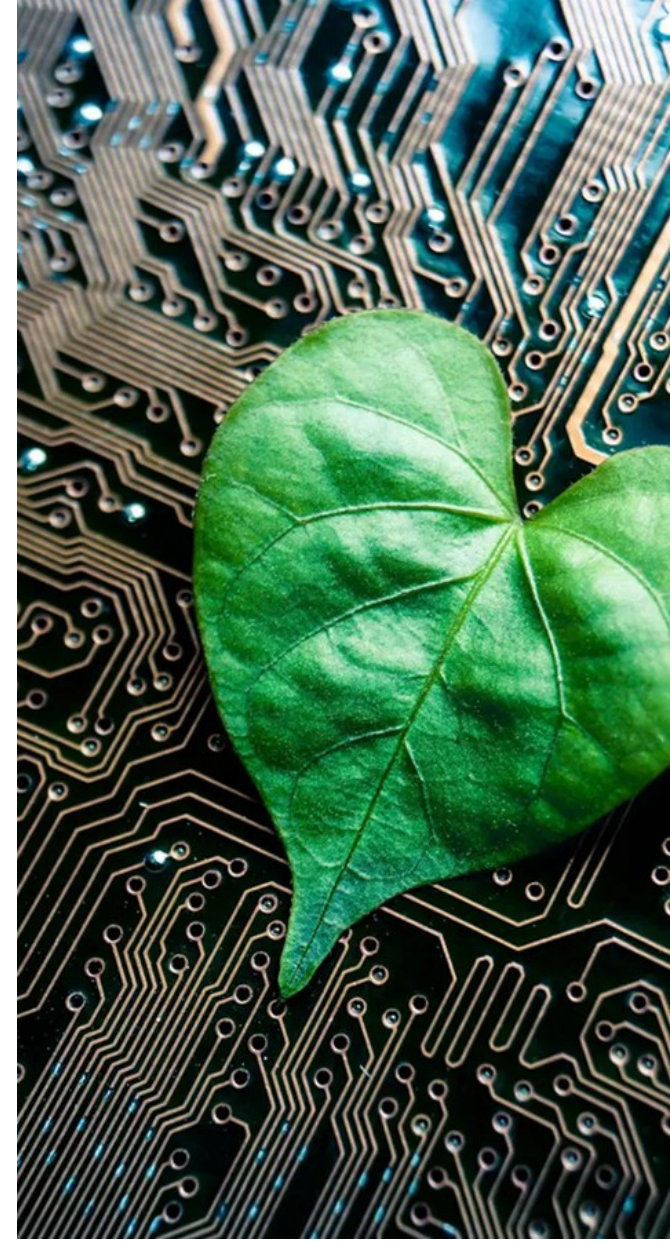




Overview

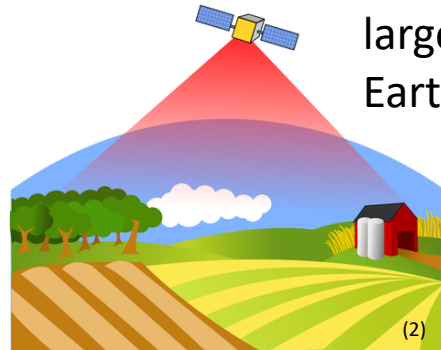
- Motivation
- FAIRiCUBE Objectives
- Use cases

«Deliver the power of
data cubes and ML to
decision/policy makers
and data scientists»

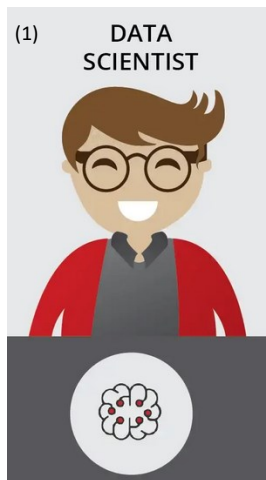




Motivation



large regular, gridded
Earth Observation
(EO) data

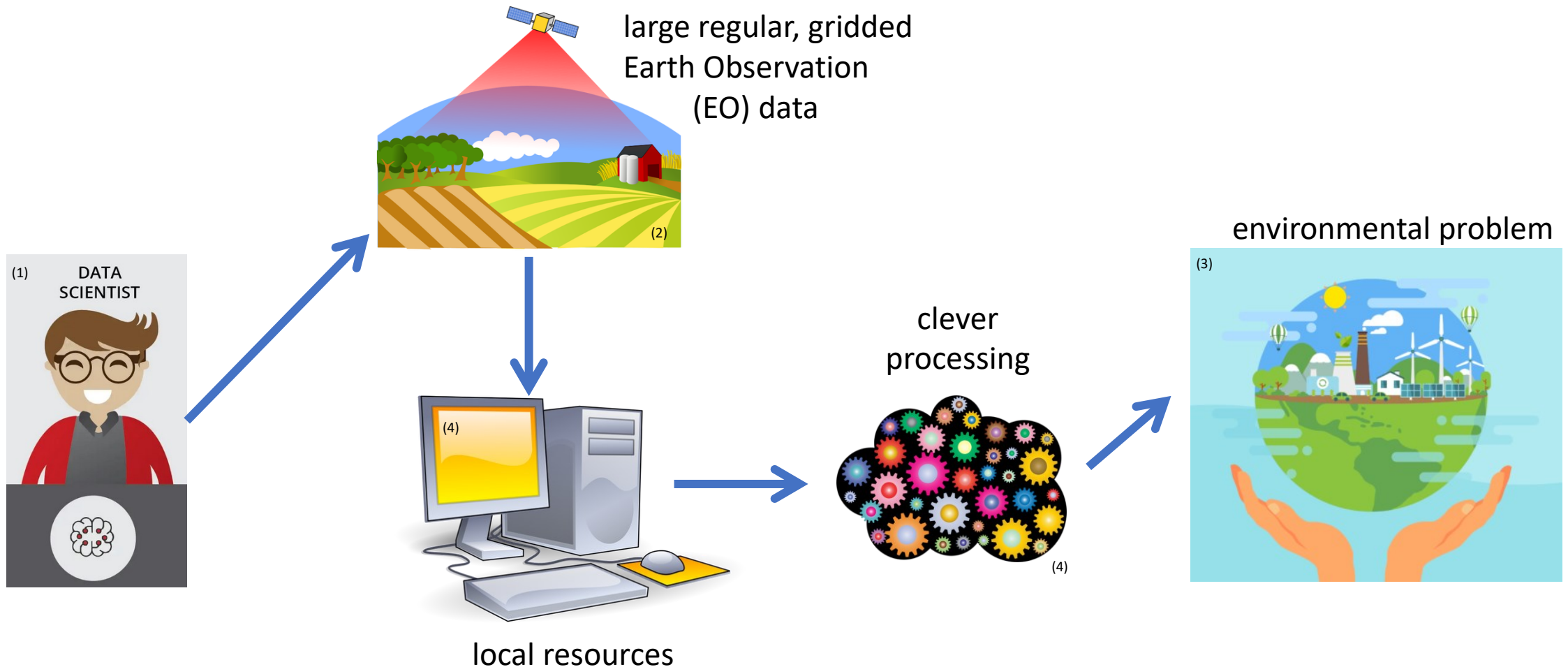


environmental problem



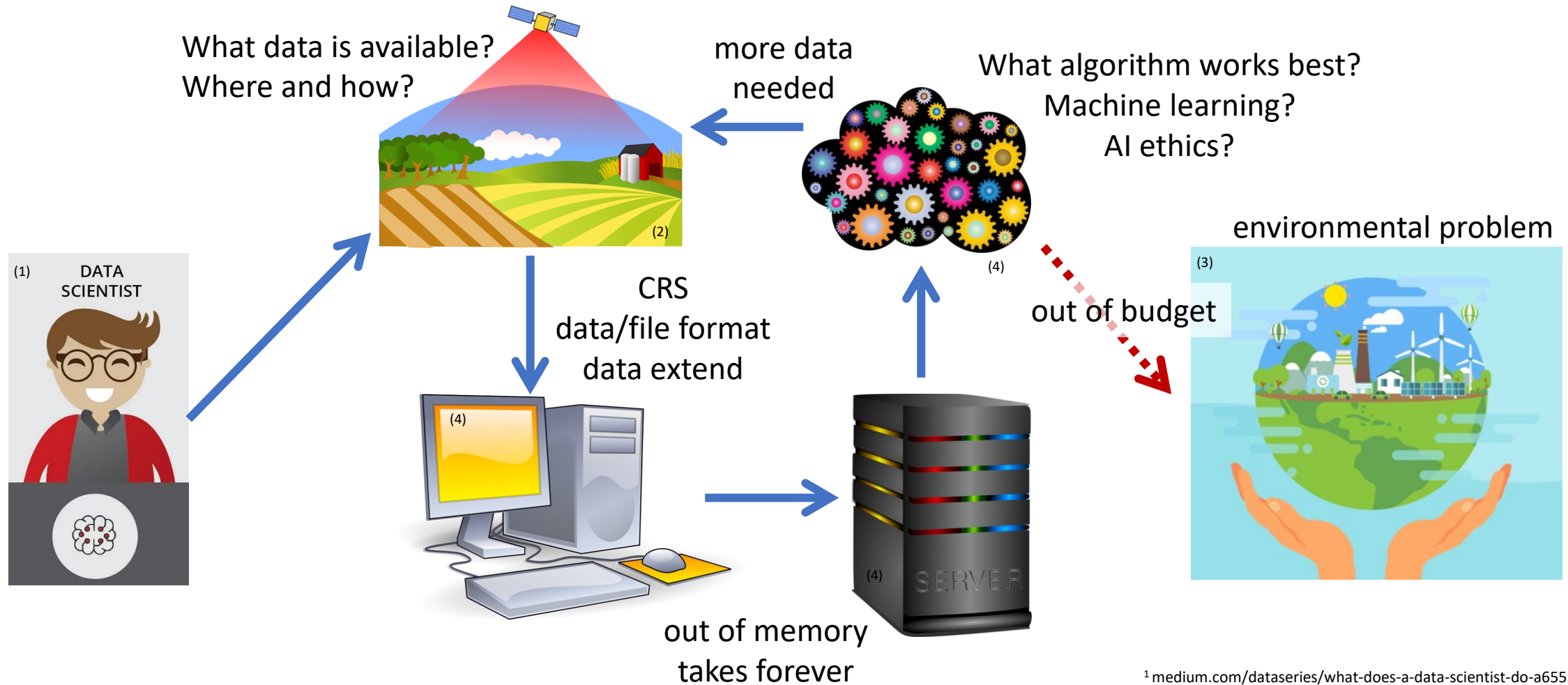


Motivation – Ideal case



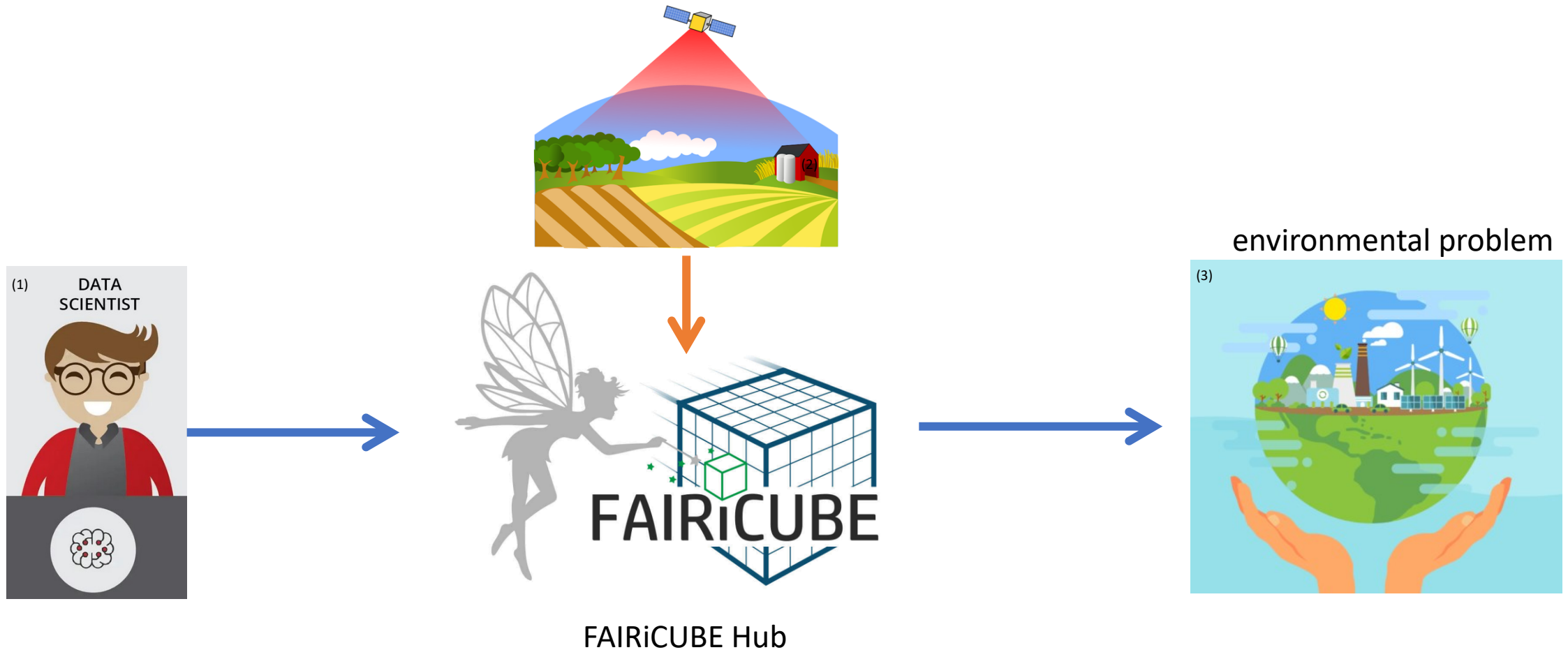


Motivation – Real case



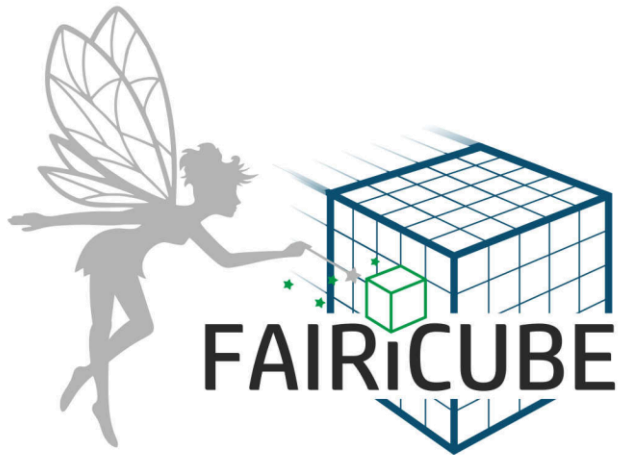


Motivation – FAIRiCUBE case





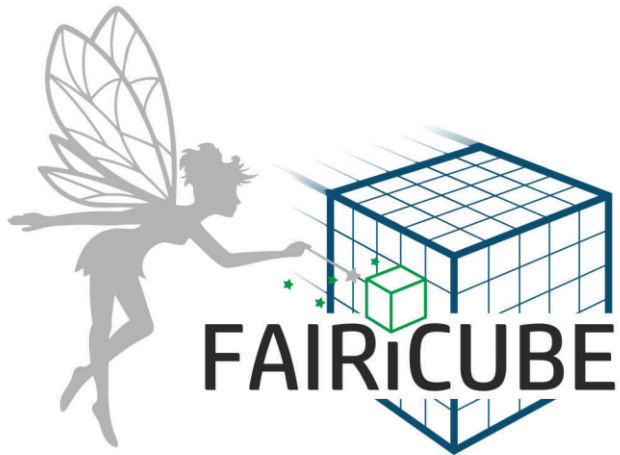
FAIRiCUBE Objectives



- data catalogue of pre-gridded, pre-aligned, pre-referenced EO data
 - create your own custom data cube
- data storage & compute resources
- data processing catalogue (including Machine Learning)
- community platform sharing
 - data layers, data products
 - processing steps (e.g. Python Notebooks)
 - ML models & AI ethics
 - documents
- if all this works: F.A.I.R. ✓



FAIRiCUBE Objectives



The **core objective** of FAIRiCUBE is to enable players from beyond classic Earth Observation (EO) domains to **provide, access, process, and share gridded data and algorithms** in a FAIR and TRUSTable manner.

The project's goal is to **leverage the power of Machine Learning** (ML) operating on multi-thematic datacubes for a broader range of **governance and research institutions** from diverse fields, who at present cannot easily access and utilize these potent resources.

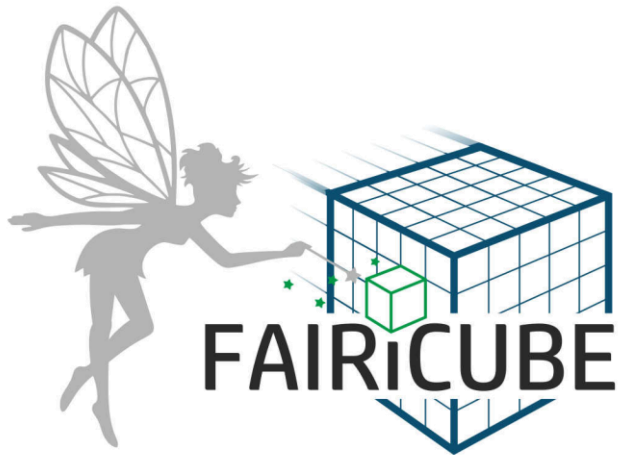
Project duration: 07/2022 – 06/2025

kick-off held 01.07.2022, technical kick off 13/14.10. 2022





FAIRiCUBE Partners

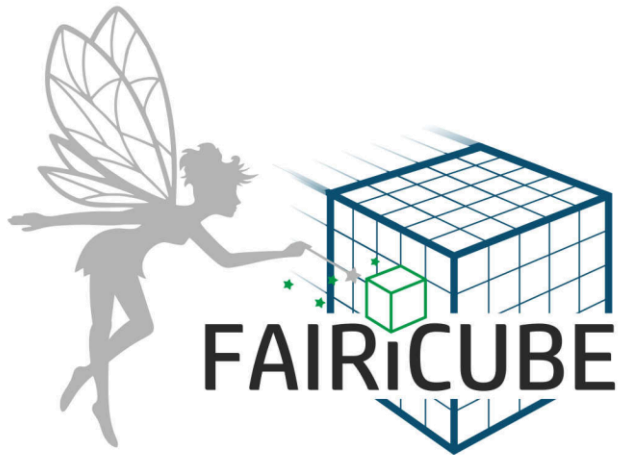


- data cubes are mature, performance, scalability and capability is proven
- platforms are well established
- data cube platform providers are project partners
 - Jacobs University / rasdaman (EarthServer), Germany
 - EOX (EuroDataCube), Austria
- research institutes
 - **NILU**, Climate and environmental research institute, Norway
 - Wageningen university and research, Holland
 - Museum of Natural History, Vienna, Austria
- environmental SME's
 - space4environment, Luxembourg
 - 4sfera, Spain
 - epsilon, Italia





Use case «demonstrators»



- 4 Use Cases being executed on the FAIRiCUBE Hub
 - addressing **EU green deal** action items
 - urban / regional focus
 - Barcelona / Vienna / Oslo / Luxembourg
 - using different scale length, areas, objectives, technical platforms
 - research questions formulated
 - What data is available?
 - How can we make this data available through the FAIRiCUBE Hub
- 1) Urban adaptation to climate change
 - 2) Spatial and temporal assessment of neighborhood building stock (urban)
 - 3) Biodiversity and agriculture nexus (regional)
 - 4) Biodiversity occurrence cubes (urban / regional)





Urban adaptation to climate change

- Cities face a lot of challenges combating the impacts of climate change → “If you can’t measure it, you can’t manage it” → basis for all actions are reliable and accessible data and information of high quality
- Creation of dashboards with indicators describing status and trends of parameters of single cities, comparable across Europe since based on European data
- Collect local data and indicators based on stakeholder exchange; harmonise them with other data
- Use of simulations/models/scenarios/machine-learning to simulate possible outcomes and the consequences thereof
- We try to provide a “tool kit” to cities to make better informed decisions by having as much data as possible at their fingertips and being able to simulate their decision-making process:
 - What happens if one parameter changes intentionally by decisions?
 - Which parameter has the strongest influence on improving the quality of life?

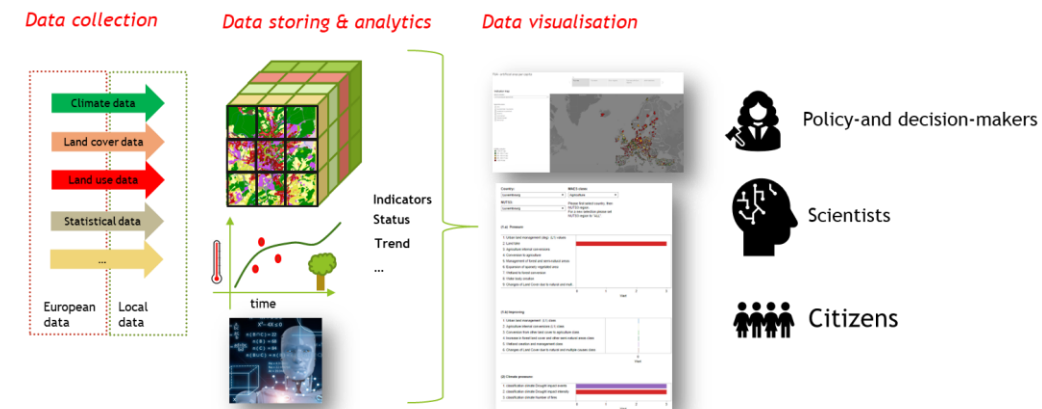


Image sources: Urban Atlas map of Luxembourg from <https://land.copernicus.eu/local/urban-atlas/urban-atlas-2018>;
pedestrian zone in Guangzhou/China from <https://urban.uw.edu/news/accessible-pedestrian-routing-tools-expand-to-three-washington-cities/>



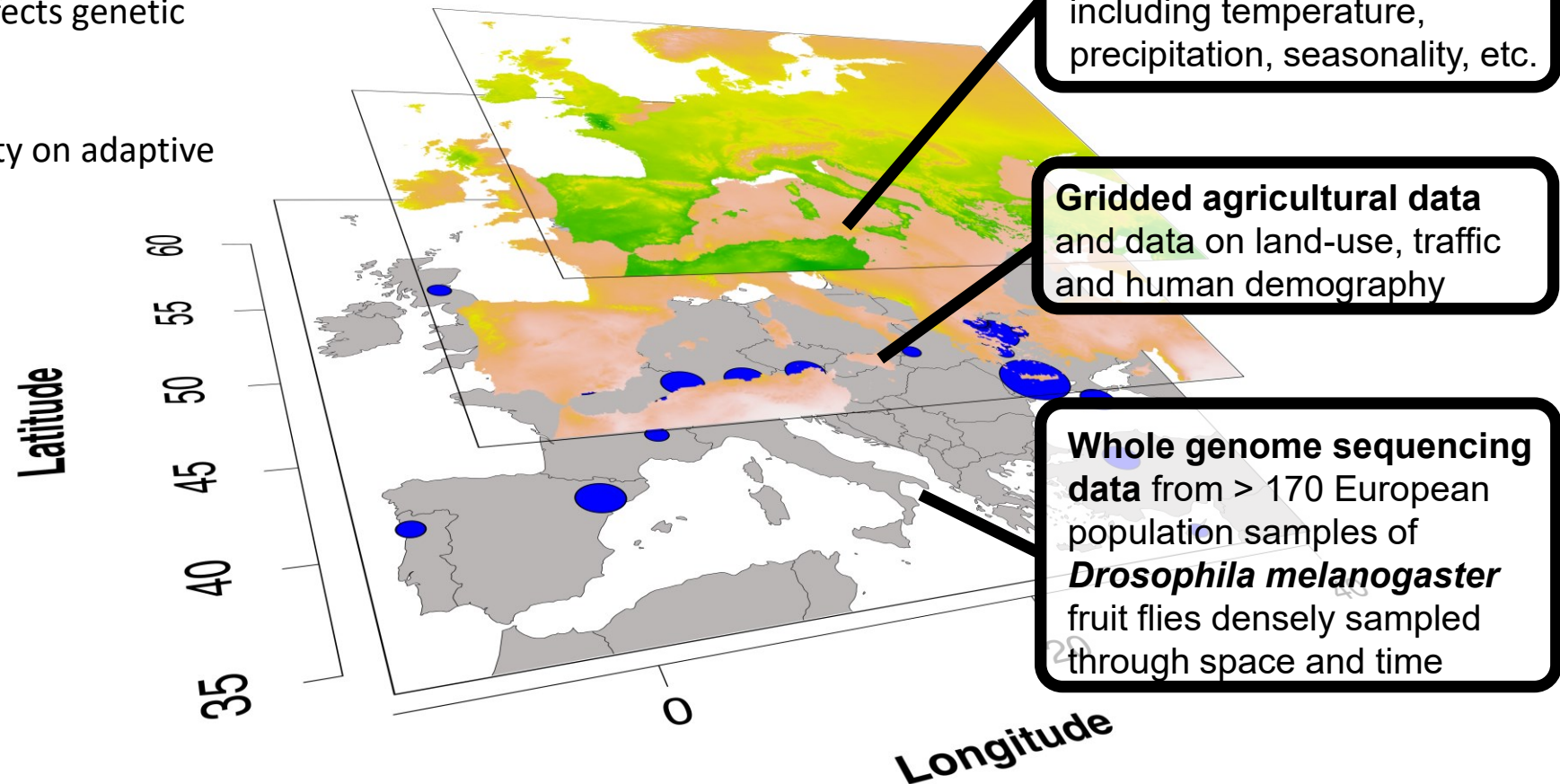
Linking climatic and genetic variation for biodiversity inference

- API to intersect quantitative genomic and spatial datasets
- To investigate how climatic variation affects genetic diversity
- To assess the influence of human activity on adaptive evolution



Drosophila melanogaster

as a genomic and ecological model organism



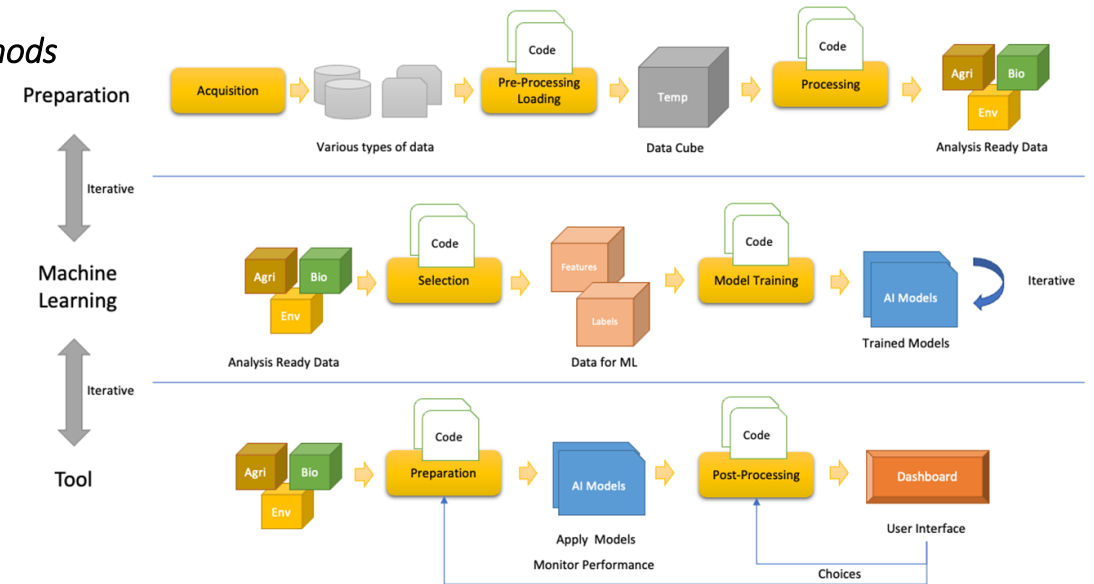


Agriculture and Biodiversity Nexus

- Clarify links between biodiversity and agriculture by detecting patterns in the data through the use of **explainable machine learning**;
- Provide a step forward in making more precise **estimates of biodiversity** in a spatial context;
- Improve the **data challenges** by the use and sharing of prepared **data and occurrence cubes**;
- Add to the **current knowledge base** by cooperating with **domain experts**;
- Ultimately assist stakeholders in selecting more **nature-inclusive practices** promoting biodiversity



Methods



Data

- **Biodiversity** – species occurrences (NDFF, GBIF, statistical), existing RS derived products (HR-VPP,...)
- **Agricultural** – crop parcel registration, agricultural nature management, farm management activities, .
- **Environmental** – remote sensing (signals, markers, indices), land use/cover, terrain, soil, weather, ...



Building stock model at neighbourhood level



- Buildings are the cornerstone of our living; however, they have faced multidimensional challenges, for instance:
 - They consume tremendous amount of natural resources to be built and generate enormous construction waste at the end of their life cycle,
 - They consume more than 1/3 of final energy use and emit more than 1/3 of global energy-related greenhouse gas emissions,
 - They are energy inefficient and at the same have faced the aging problem,
 - They are at risk of being unable to cope with the negative effects of climate change
- Answering such challenges require sufficient knowledge to benefit energy and resource efficiency at reduced impacts to environment
- This use case aims at developing models based on data compliant with F.A.I.R.-data definition to estimate (a) material use intensity and energy performance and (b) associated greenhouse gas emissions of building stocks (LOD2 or above)
- The work uses machine-learning models, energy modelling and life cycle assessment to estimate circularity and energy performance and in-service materials at a neighbourhood level



DOI: [10.1016/j.compenvurbsys.2016.04.005](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compenvurbsys.2016.04.005)



Many thanks for your attention



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