Utilizing the protein structure analysis algorithm SPACEBALL for remote sensing applications

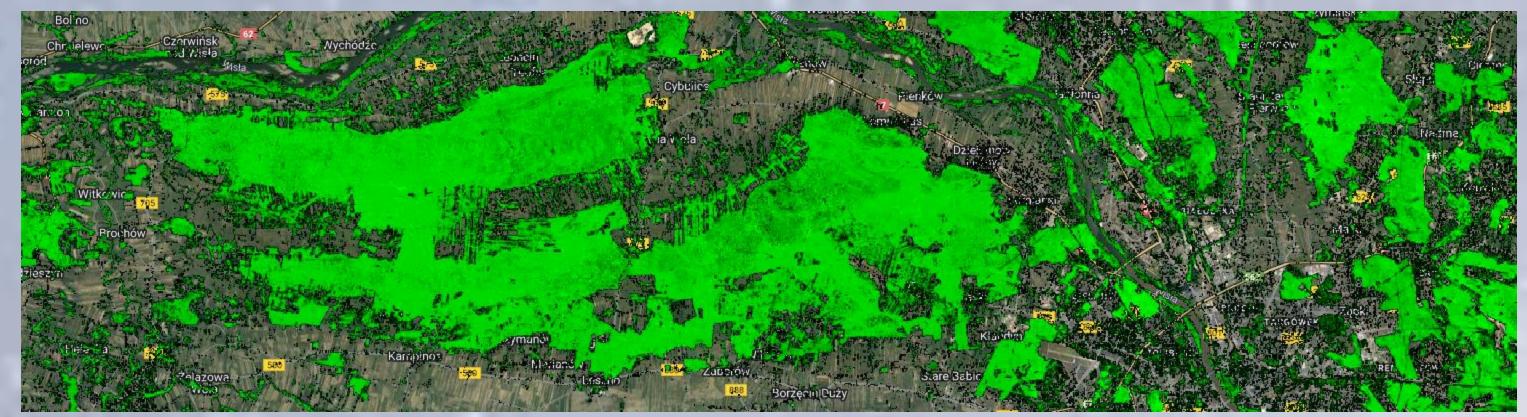
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ABSTRACT

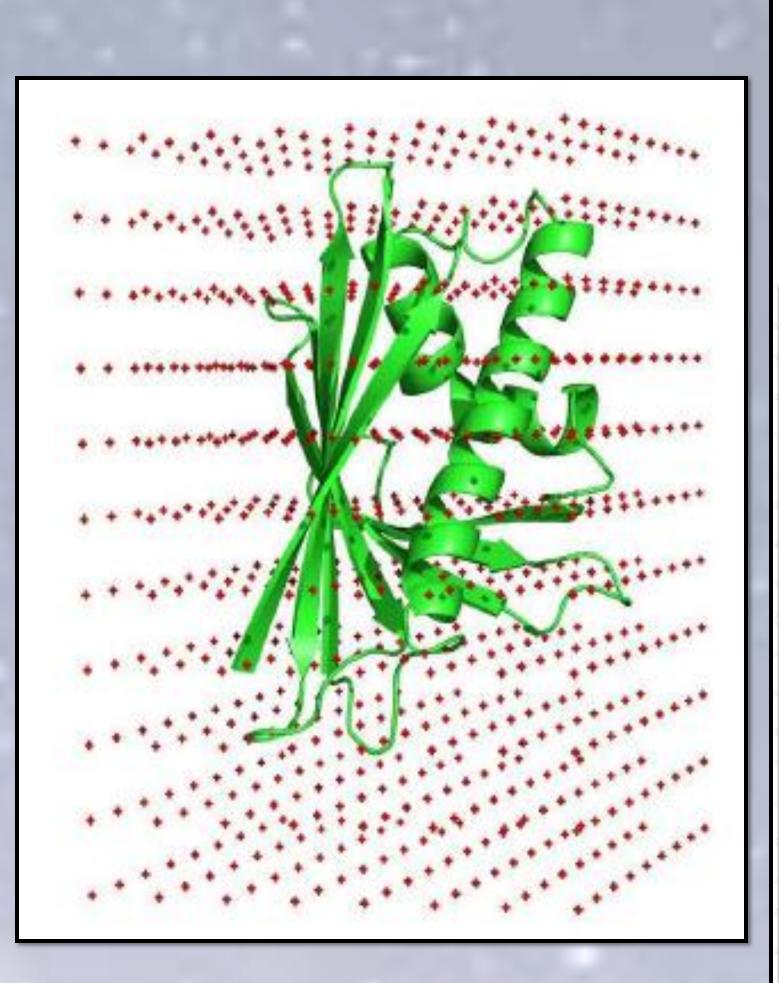
The development of remote sensing as a scientific discipline, which enables the remote determination of physical characteristics of objects on the Earth's surface based on the characteristics of electromagnetic radiation recorded by specialized instruments, continues to present new challenges. A crucial aspect of remote sensing is the selection of appropriate algorithms for processing the radiation spectrum to obtain high-quality information. In this study, we demonstrate the utilization of the protein structure analysis algorithm SPACEBALL for this purpose.

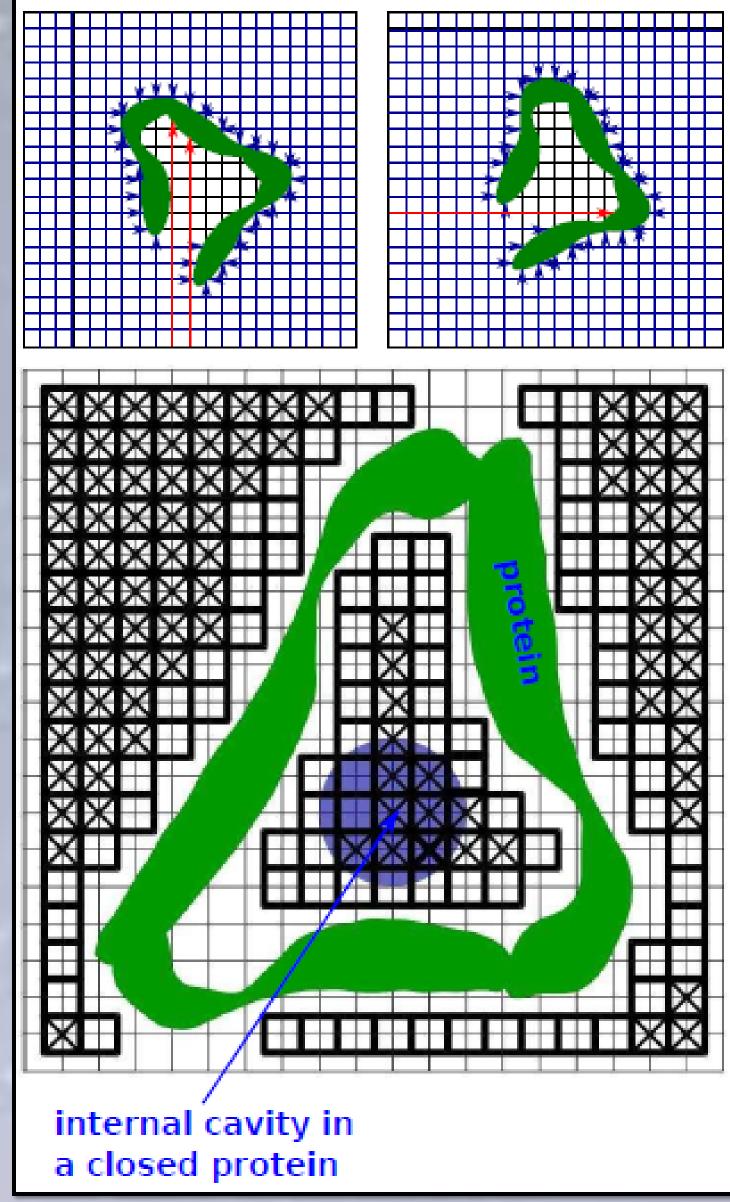
We perform a two-dimensional analysis of discontinuities in forest complex boundaries and the clustering of visible tree crowns in the Mazowieckie Voivodeship. To accomplish this, we obtained classification data from the Dynamic World land cover dataset, processed using machine learning algorithms based on data from the Sentinel-2 satellite constellation. Subsequently, we applied the SPACEBALL algorithm to analyze the matrix representing tree crown coverage in the Mazowieckie region. Based on these findings, we illustrate how this modified approach, originally designed for protein structure analysis, can effectively detect tree clusters and accurately determine forest boundaries. These results are crucial not only for various economic sectors but also for research in the natural sciences.



Tree cover edge - the extent of Kampinos National Park, Poland, as a result from the time-series analysis of Landsat images used to characterize global forest extent and change.

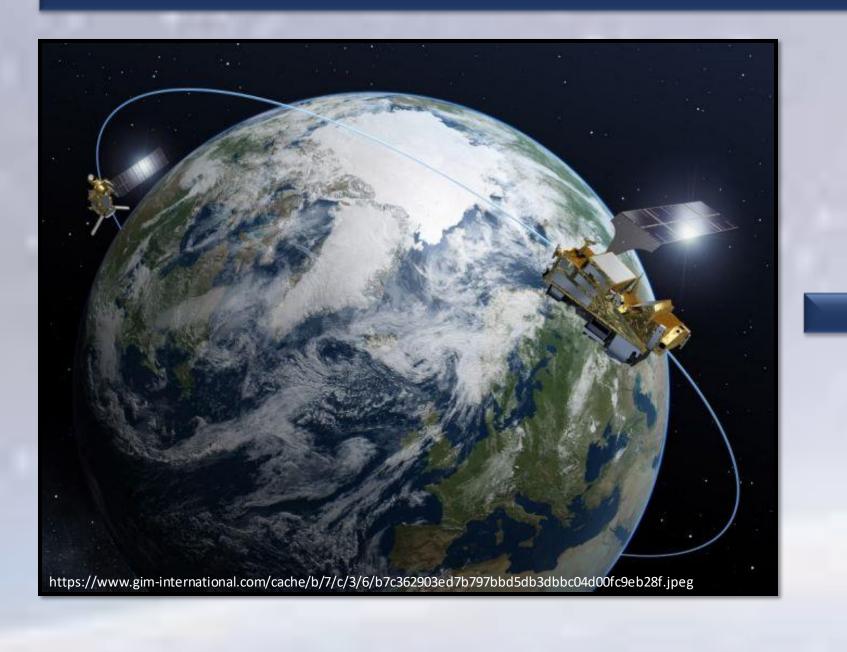
SPACEBALL ALGORITHM

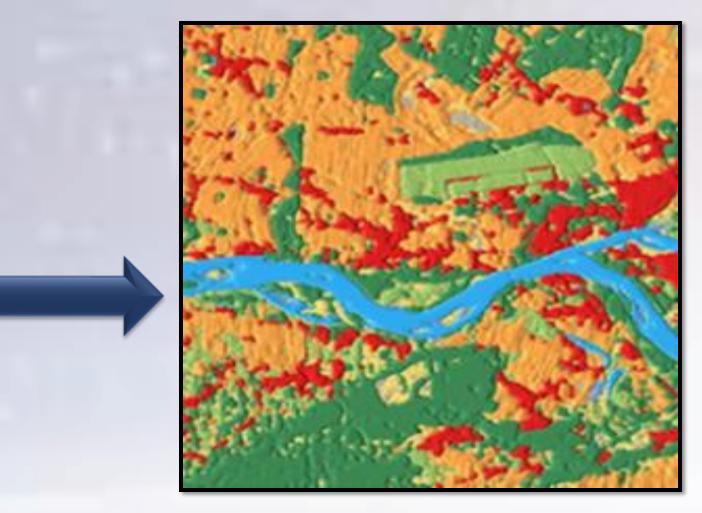




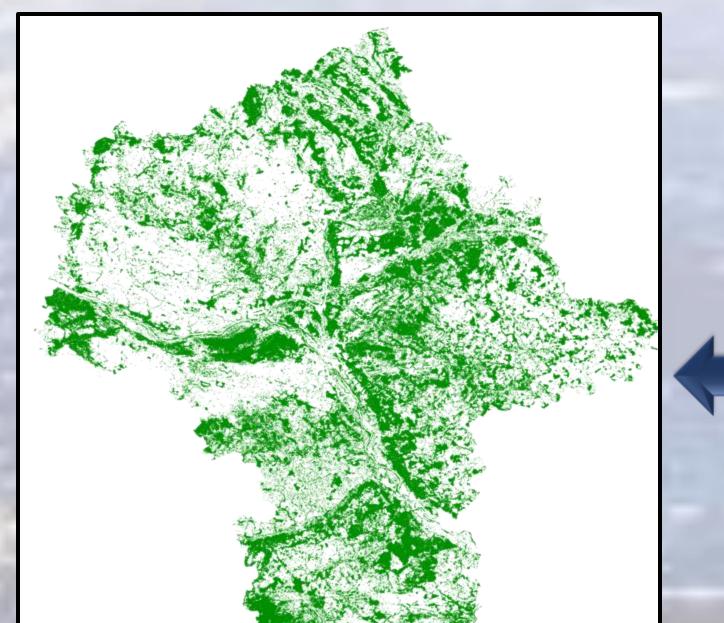
RESULTS

FOREST MAP GENERATION

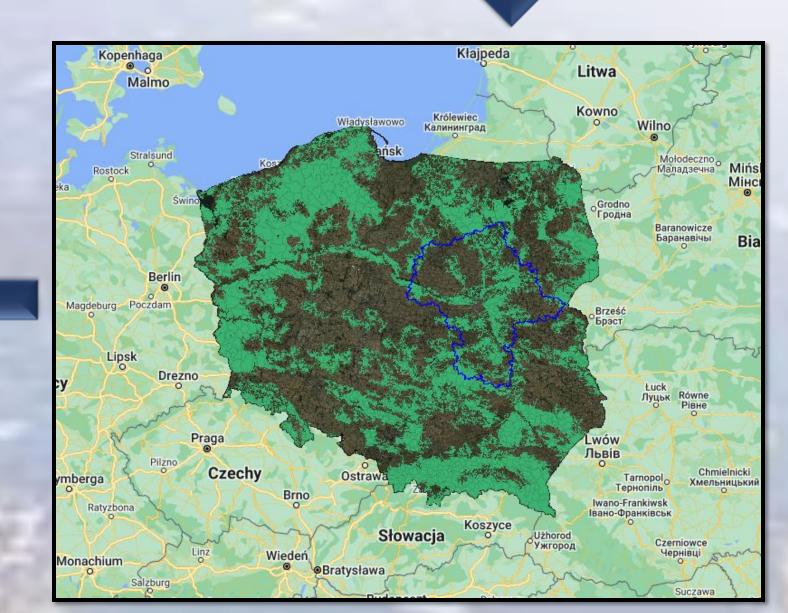




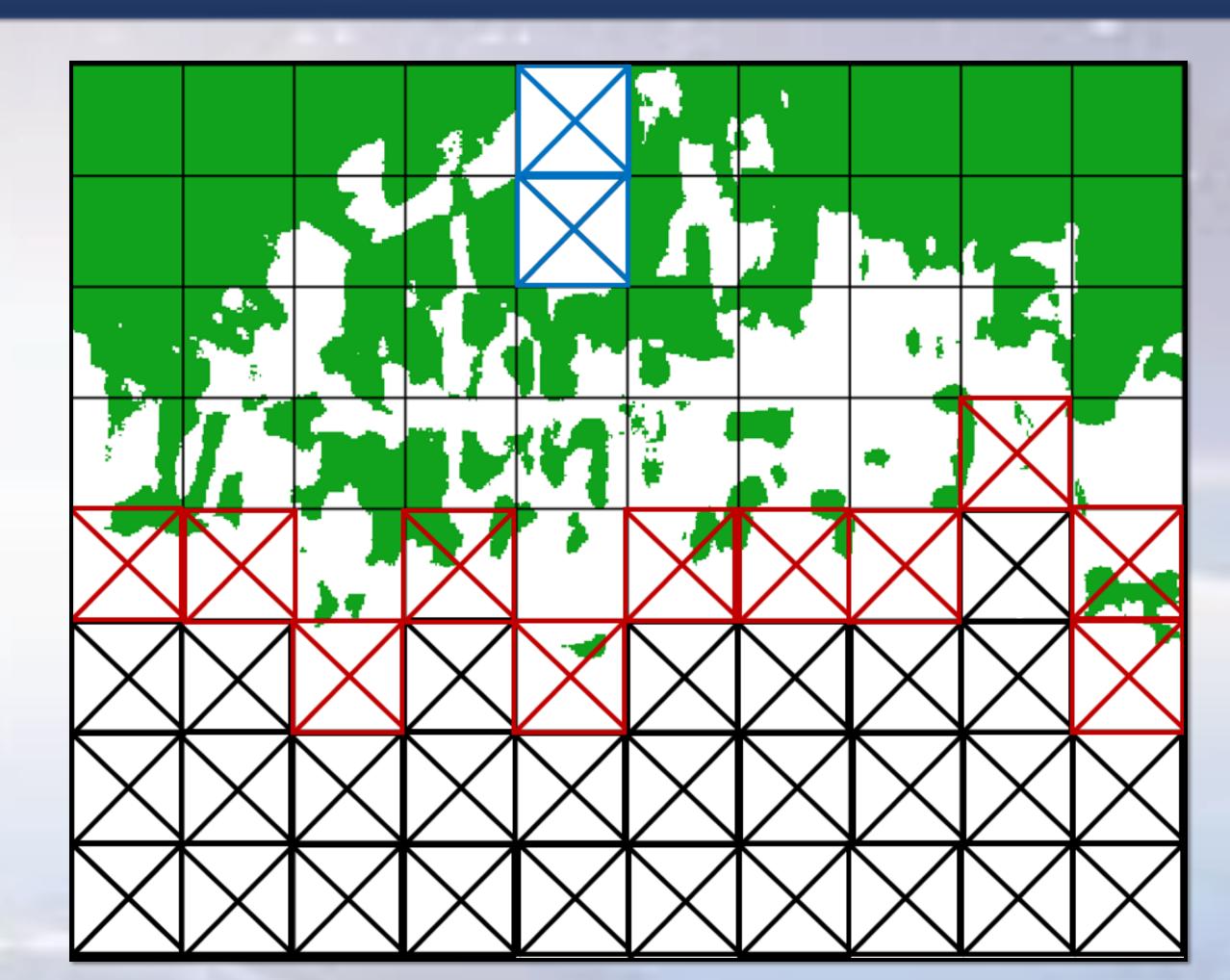
Dynamic World dataset 2022



Tree cover in Mazovian Voivodeship – Dynamic World dataset



Tree cover in Poland – Dynamic World dataset



http://info.ifpan.edu.pl/~chwastyk/spaceball



M. Chwastyk, M. Jaskolski, M. Cieplak, Structure-based thermodynamic and mechanical stability of plant PR-10 proteins with cavities.

FEBS J. 281: 416-429 (2014) (see http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/febs.12611)

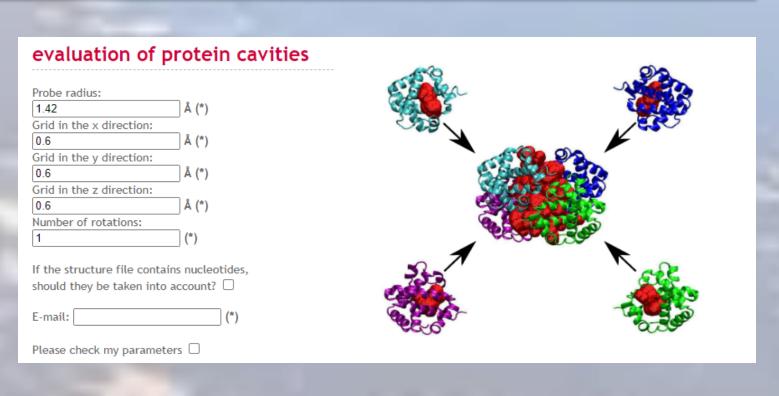
M. Chwastyk, M. Jaskolski, M. Cieplak, The volume of cavities in proteins and virus capsids.

Proteins. 84(9): 1275-1286 (2016) (see https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/prot.25076)

To start the calculations, you should provide adequate parameters. Fields marked by an asterisk (*) are required. We can check your parameters before the start of the calculations, but it may take some time. If you wish that, just mark the box "Please check my parameters". We recommend to use the default parameters, except that the number of rotations, which should be increased for more

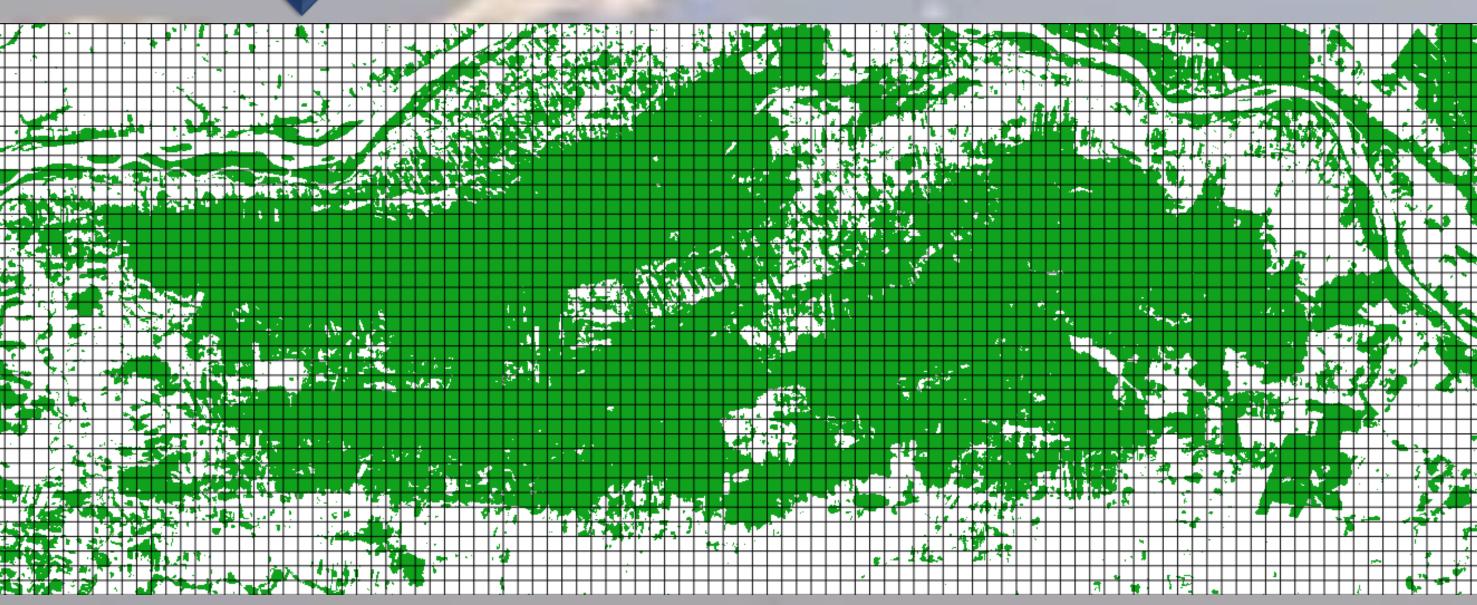
accurate results. 100 rotations is very accurate. You should copy and paste the PDB file of your structure into the window provided. It is important to keep the standard PDB format. The results will be sent to your e-mail address. You can contact us directly using the e-mail

address spaceball_contact@ifpan.edu.pl or by filling the contact window



REFERENCES

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- 3. M. Chwastyk, M. Jaskólski, and M. Cieplak, *Structure-based analysis of thermodynamic and mechanical properties of cavity-containing proteins* case study of plant pathogenesis-related proteins of class 10. FEBS J. 281, 416-429 (2014)
- 4. M. Chwastyk, M. Jaskolski, M. Cieplak, *The volume of cavities in proteins and virus capsids*. *Proteins* 84(9): 1275-1286 (2016)
- 5. C.F. Brown et al., *Dynamic World*, *Near real-time global 10 m land use land cover mapping*. Scientific Data, 9(1), 251 (2022)



Tree cover in 500 m grid – the extent of Kampinos National Park, Poland



