National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Satellite Imagery Access, Interpretation, and Tools for Dust, Smoke, and Pollution Monitoring

Melanie Follette-Cook and Pawan Gupta

Satellite Remote Sensing of Dust, Fires, Smoke, and Air Quality, July 10-12, 2018

Learning Objectives

By the end of this presentation, you will be able to:

- Recognize satellite imagery, label features, and recite applications of satellite imagery

- Access and perform basic analysis of satellite imagery

Visible Image Science

- Visible satellite images are essentially photographs
- All the energy collected by the visible sensors (cameras) onboard the satellite is light energy from the sun, reflected by the Earth
- The reflectance is a measure of albedo, which is the percentage of light energy reflected by the Earth
- The higher the albedo, the more light reflected back into space (i.e. clouds appear bright)
- The lower the albedo, the more light energy is absorbed (i.e. water appears dark)
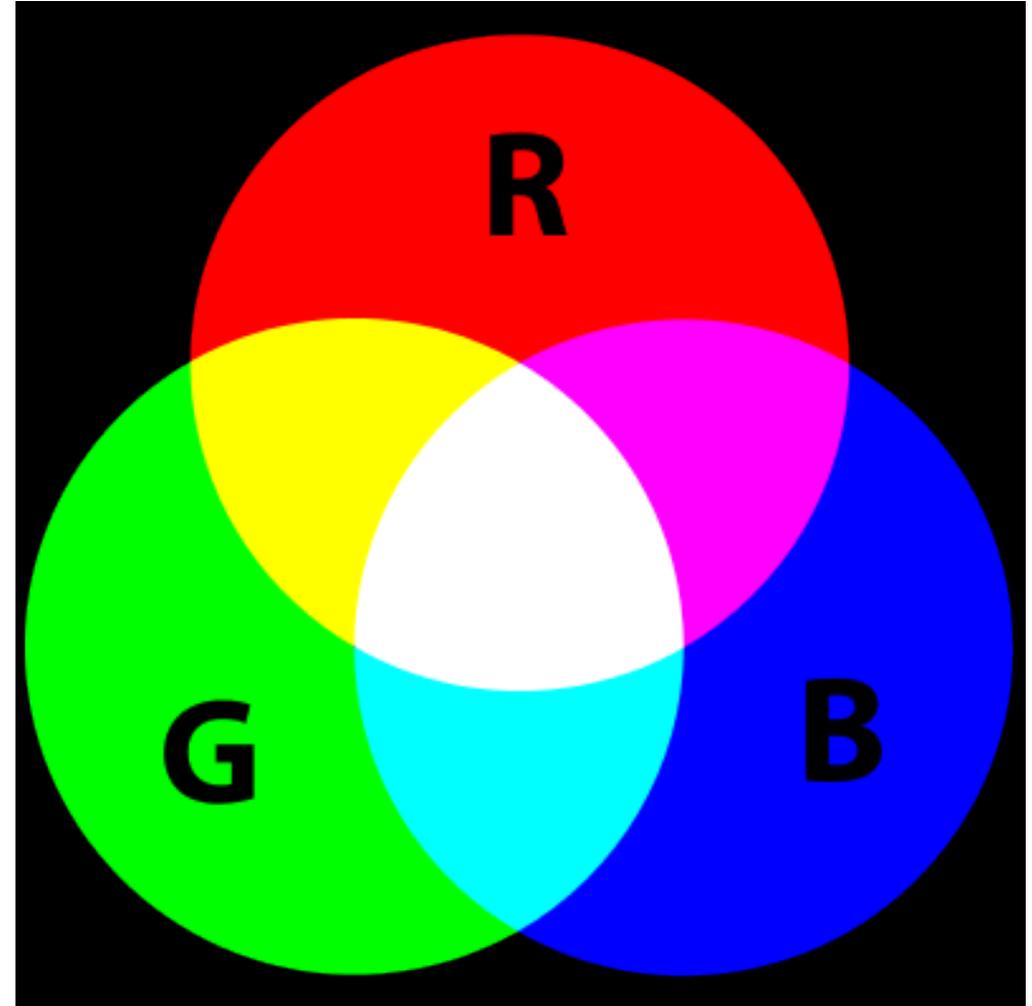
Wavelength Selection
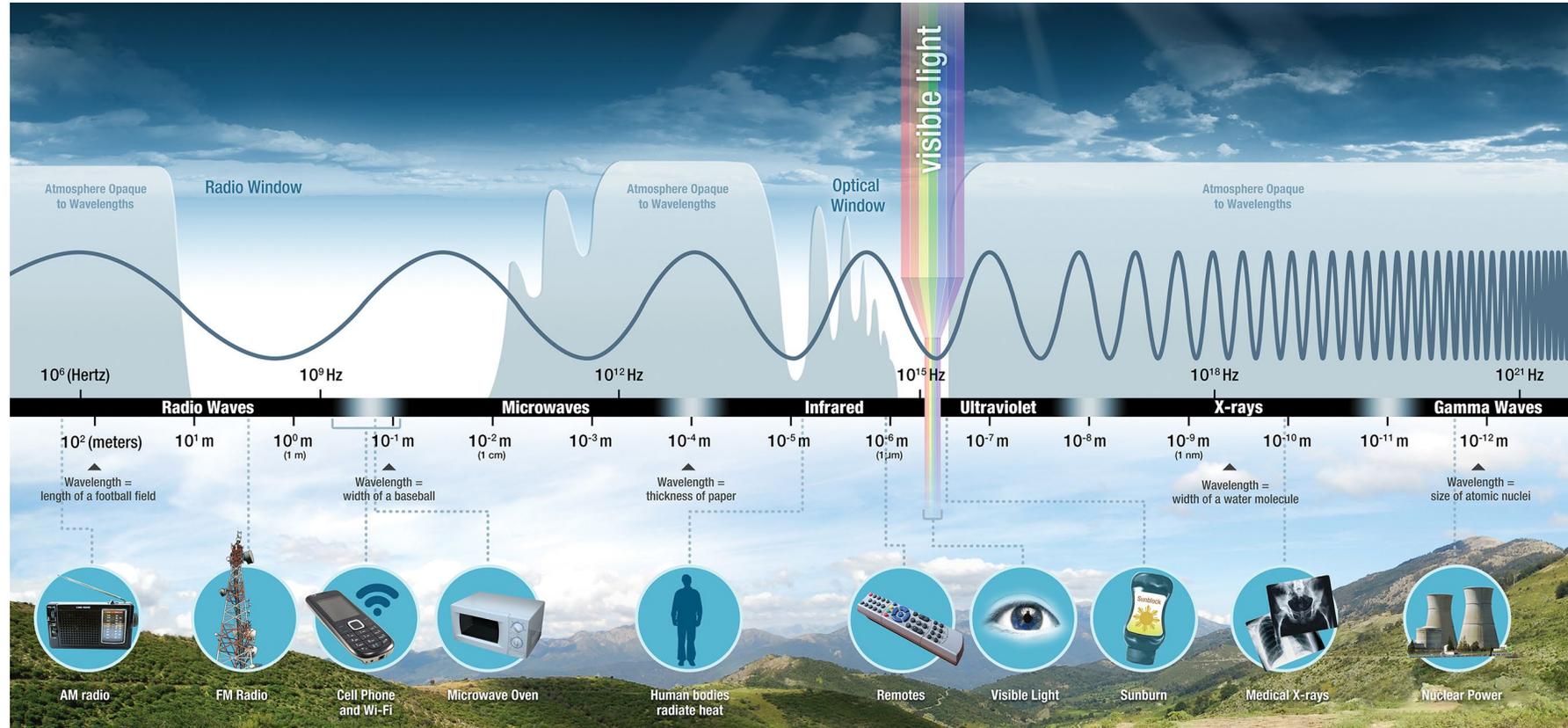
Earth observing satellite remote sensing instruments typically make observations at many discrete wavelengths, or **wavelength bands**

RGB Imagery

- Create an image using any 3 bands
- Load red, green, and blue satellite bands into corresponding display channels
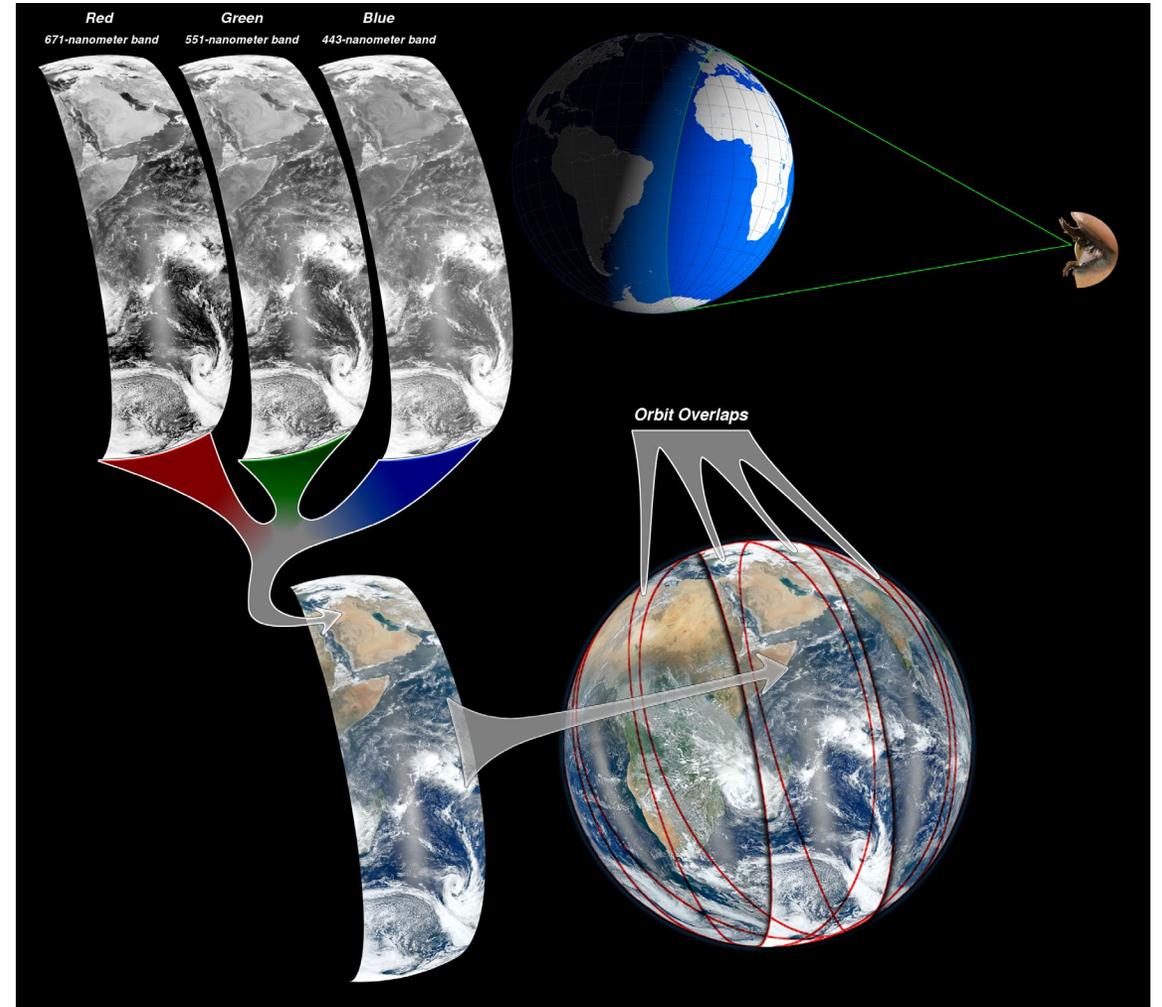- Simulates what the human eye sees

True Color Image (or RGB)

A MODIS "true color image" will use MODIS visible wavelength bands 1, 4, 3

R = 0.66 μm

G = 0.55 μm

B = 0.47 μm

Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer

MODIS

- Spatial Resolution
  - 250 m, 500 m, 1 km
- Platform
  - Terra & Aqua
- Temporal Resolution
  - 2000 – present
  - Daily, 8-day, 16-day, monthly, quarterly, yearly
- Data Format
  - Hierarchal Data Format – Earth Observing System (HDF-EOS)

- Spectral Coverage
  - 36 bands (major bands include red, blue, IR, NIR, MIR)
    - Bands 1-2: 250 m
    - Bands 3-7: 500 m
    - Bands 8-36: 1,000 m

MODIS Reflected Solar Bands

Primary Use	Band No.	Bandwidth (nm)
Land/Cloud Boundaries	1**	620-670
	2**	841-876
Land/Cloud Properties	3*	459-479
	4*	545-565
	5*	1230-1250
	6*	1628-1652
	7*	2105-2155
Ocean Color/ Phytoplankton/ Biogeochemistry	8	405-420
	9	438-448
	10	483-493
	11	526-536
	12	546-556
	13	662-672
	14	673-683
	15	743-753
	16	862-877
Atmospheric Water Vapor	17	890-920
	18	931-941
	19	915-965

250 m { (Land/Cloud Boundaries)

500 m { (Land/Cloud Properties)

* 500m Spatial Resolution
** 250m Spatial Resolution

VIIRS Image
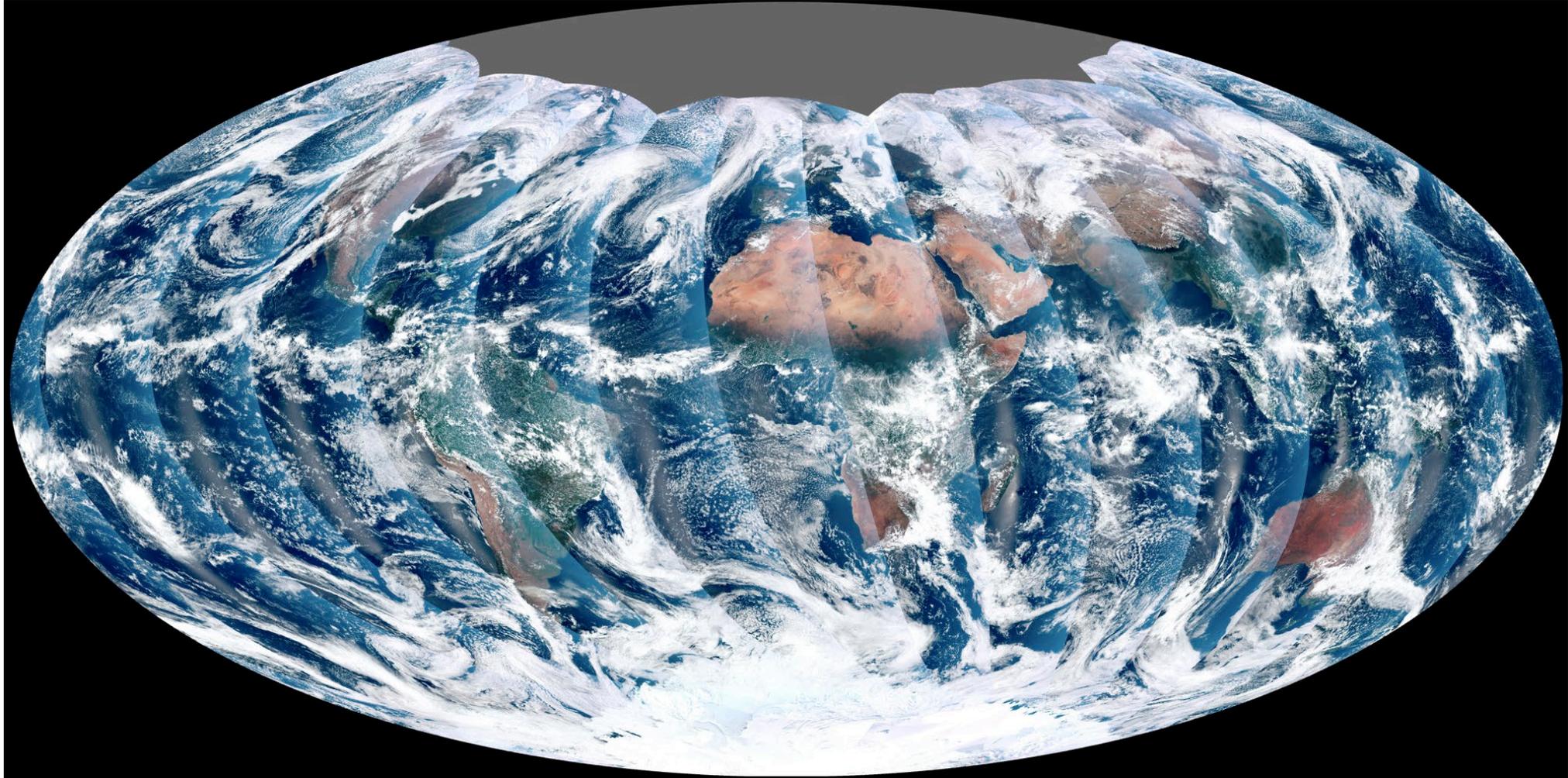
Doing More with Satellite Imagery

If we understand the physics of how particular wavelengths interact with objects, we can create images to emphasize what we want to see
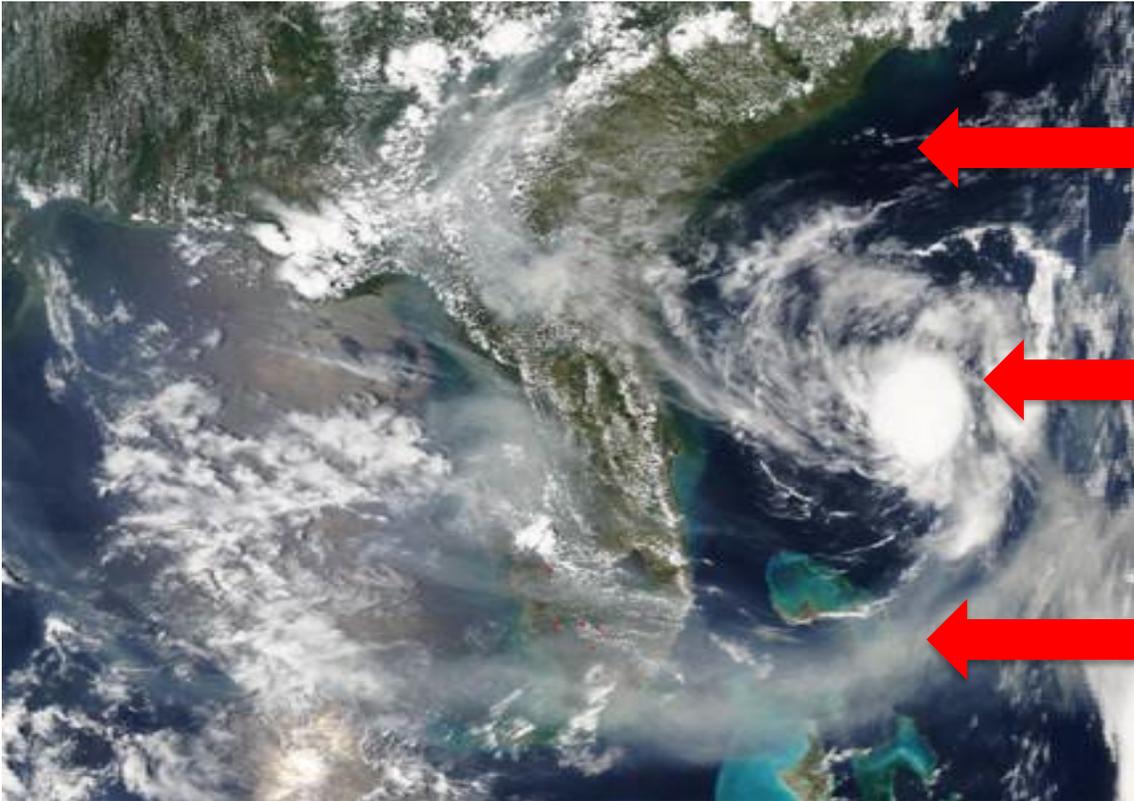
Visible imagery water is dark because it absorbs most of the energy

Clouds are white because they reflect most incoming energy
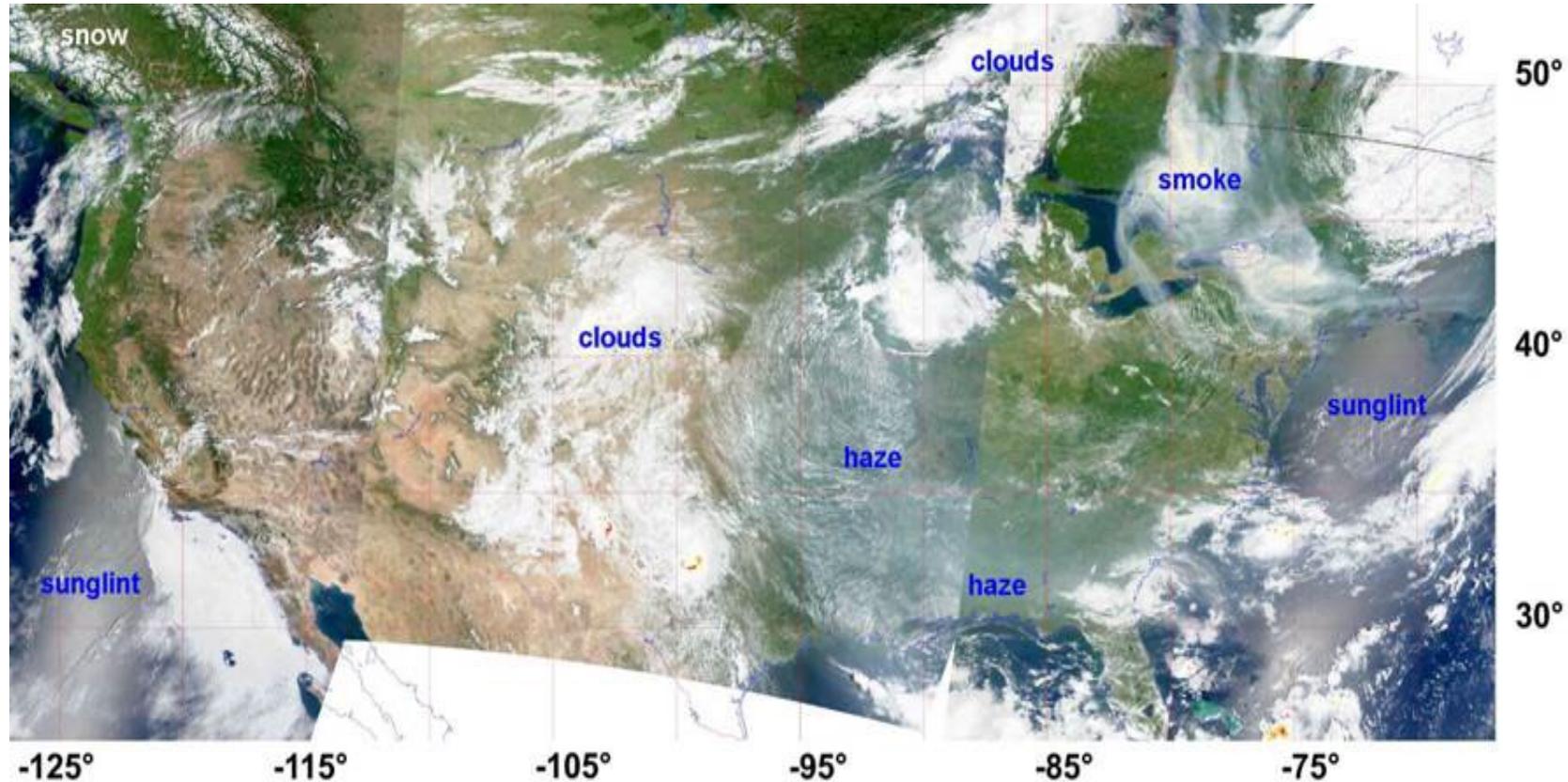
Pollution is hazy depending on its absorption properties

What can we learn from true color imagery?
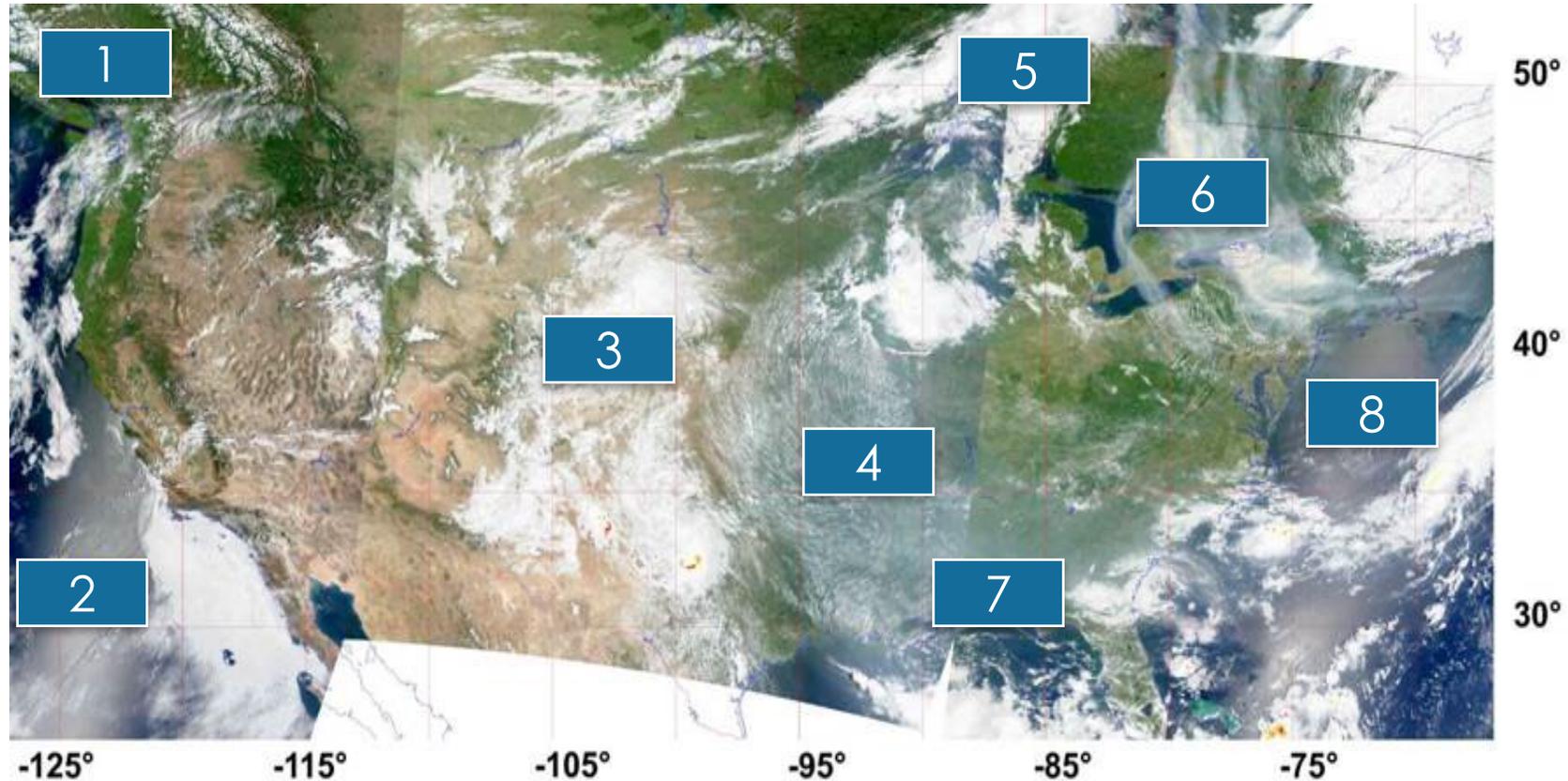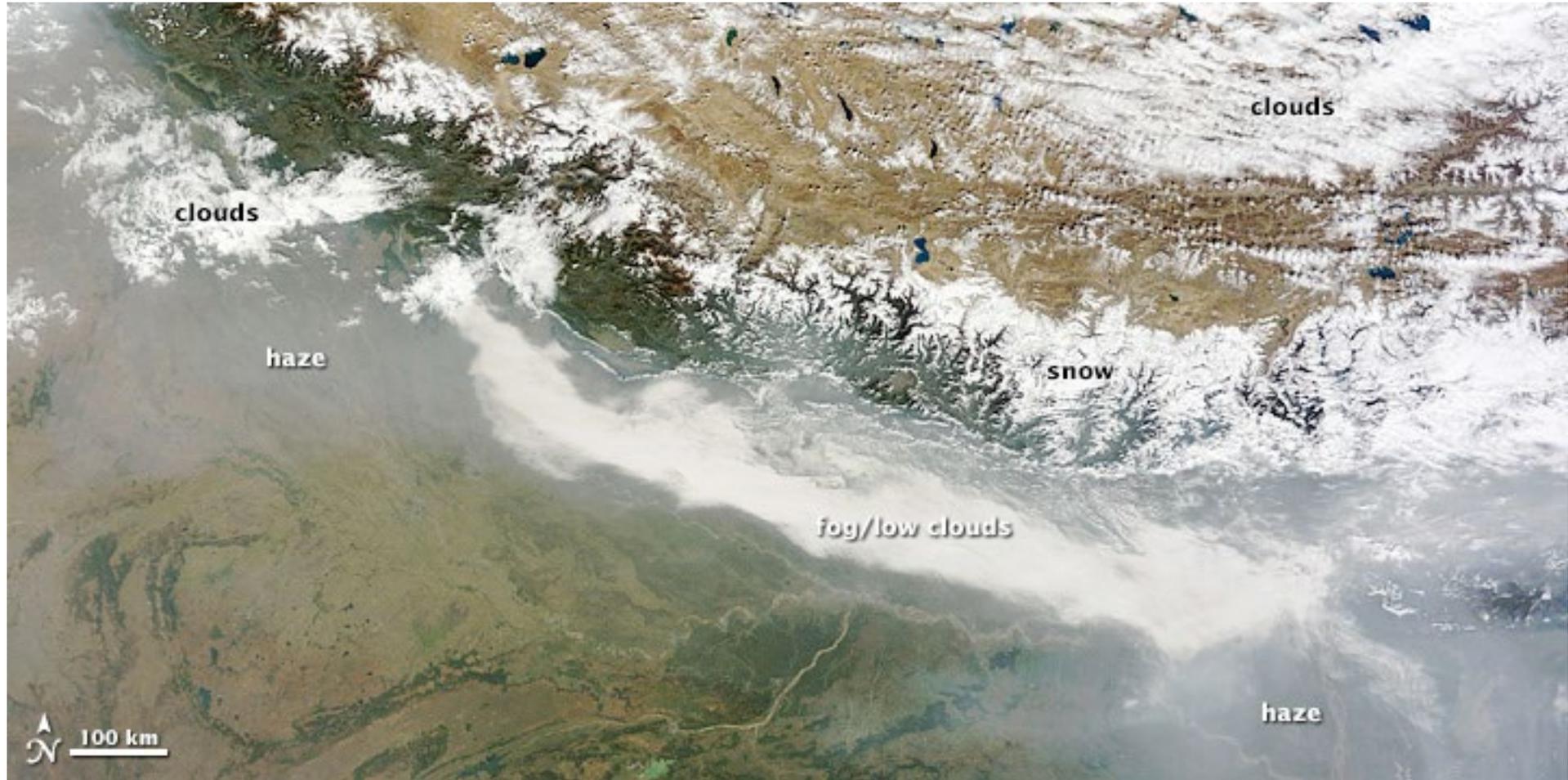

(Possible) identification of land, ocean, and atmosphere features

What can we learn from true color imagery?

(Possible) identification of land, ocean, and atmosphere features

Features in True Color (Atmosphere)

Glint
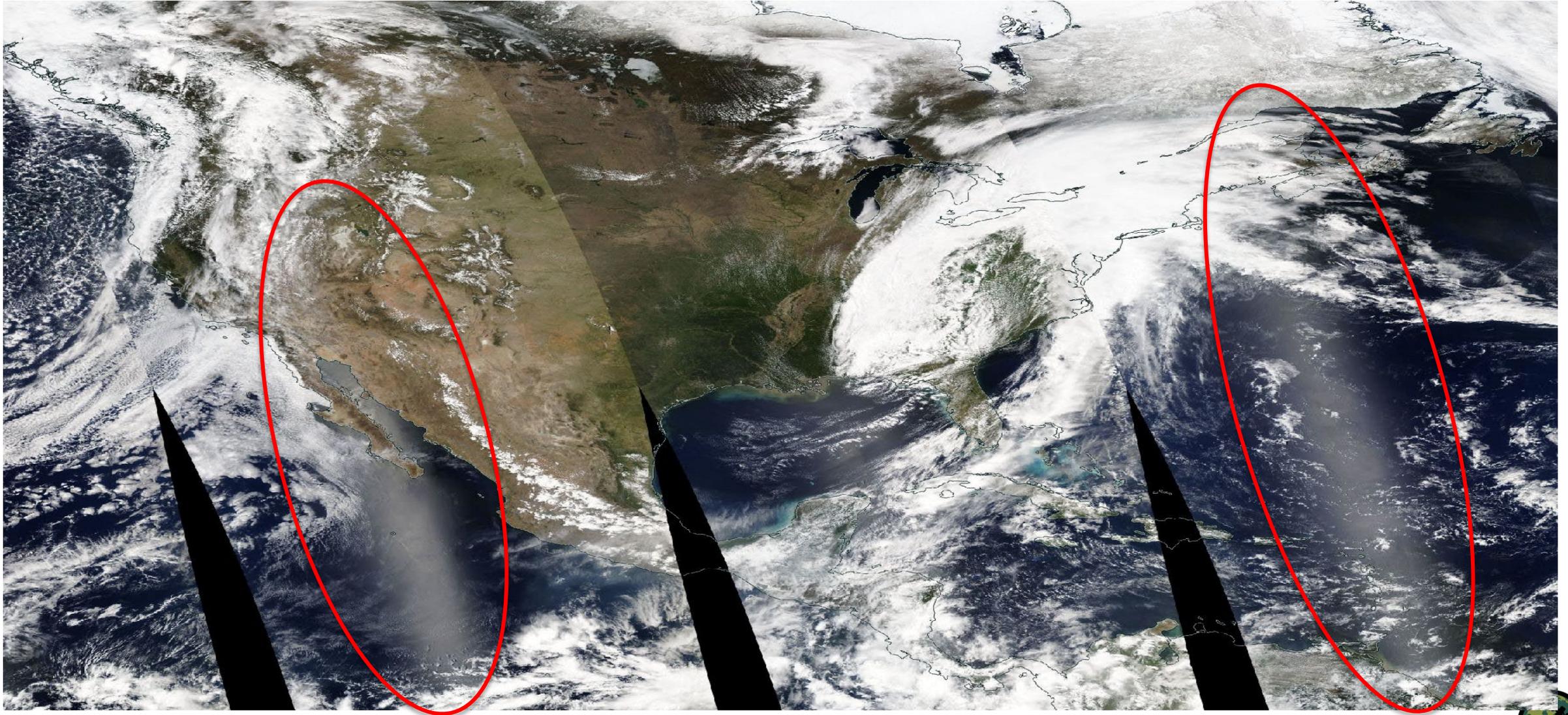
Feature Identification

More reliable with clear source in image

Australian Dust

Sangeang Api, Indonesia

Urban-industrial/smoke pollution?

Urban-industrial/smoke pollution?

Feature Identification

More reliable when a clear source is in the image

Saharan dust

Wildfire Smoke

Oil Fires in Iraq

— Tigris River

Smoke from Alaskan wildfires (2004)

P. Russell, NASA Ames Director's Colloquium, 23 Jun 2009

Using Time Series Imagery

Smoke Transport – Rim Fire

Terra: ~10:30 a.m.

Aqua: ~1:30 p.m.
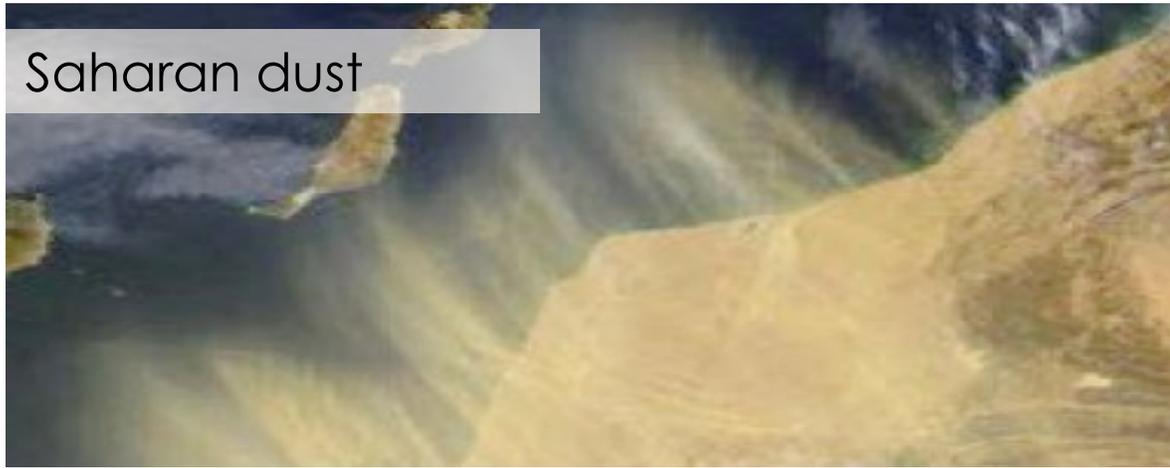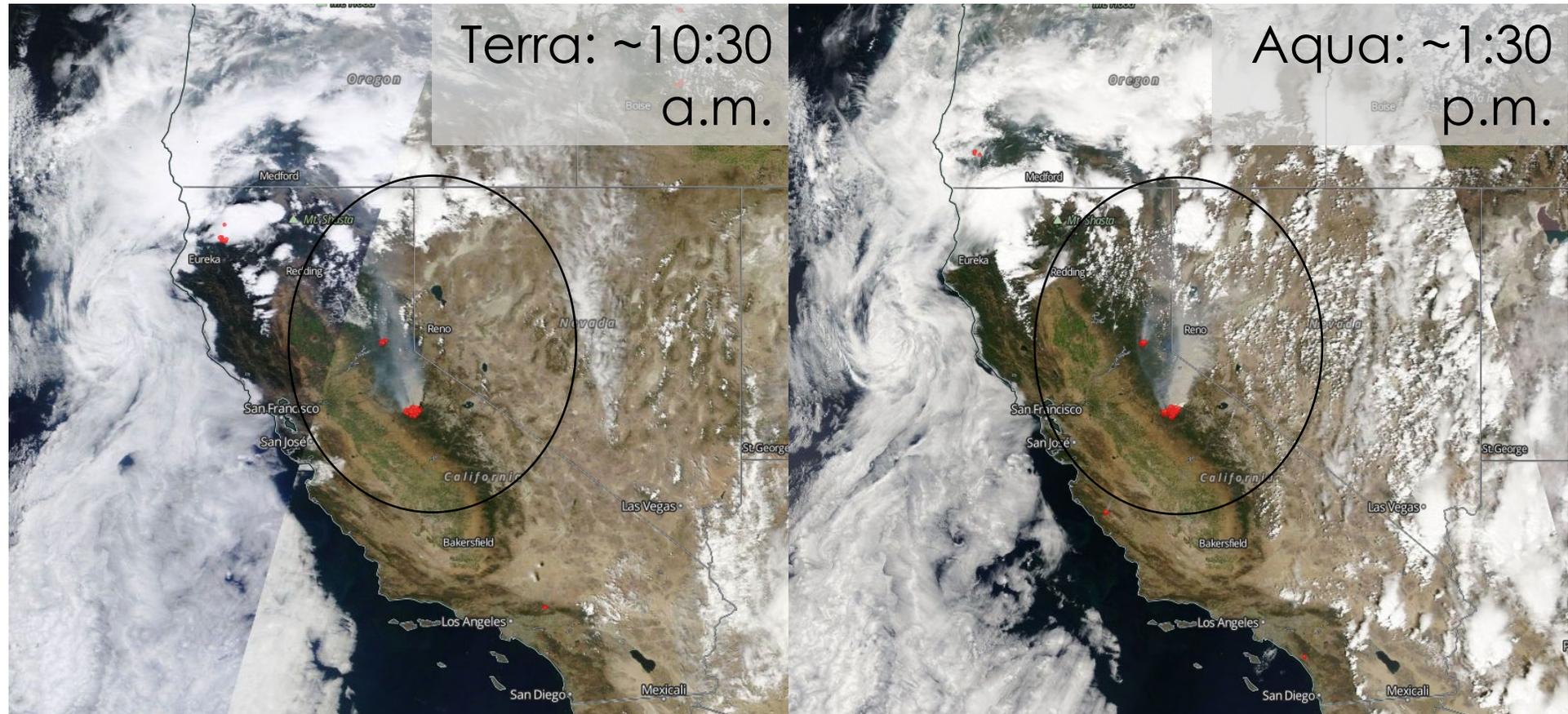
August 22, 2013; Images from NASA Worldview

Using Time Series Imagery

Smoke Transport – Rim Fire

Terra: ~10:30 a.m.

Aqua: ~1:30 p.m.
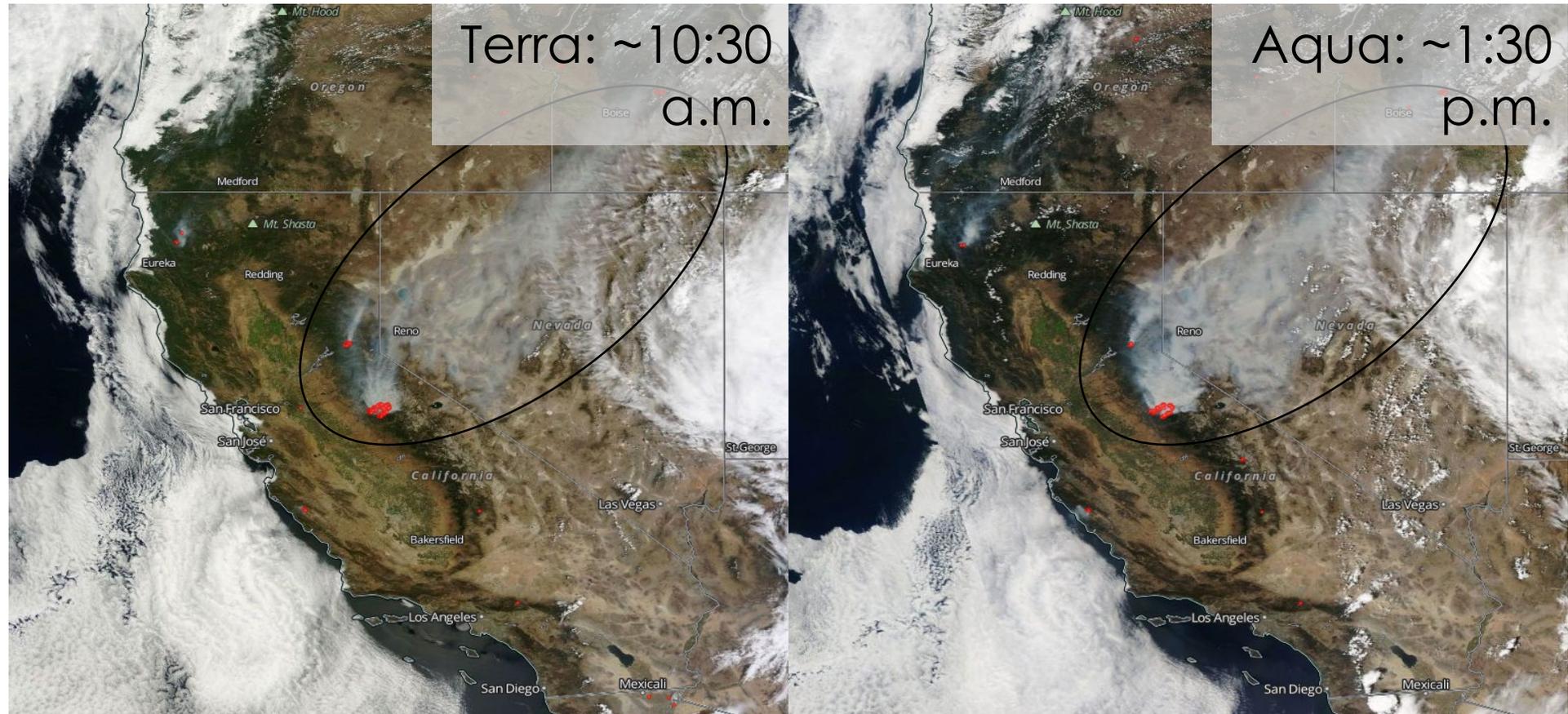
August 23, 2013; Images from NASA Worldview

Terra: ~10:30 a.m.

Aqua: ~1:30 p.m.
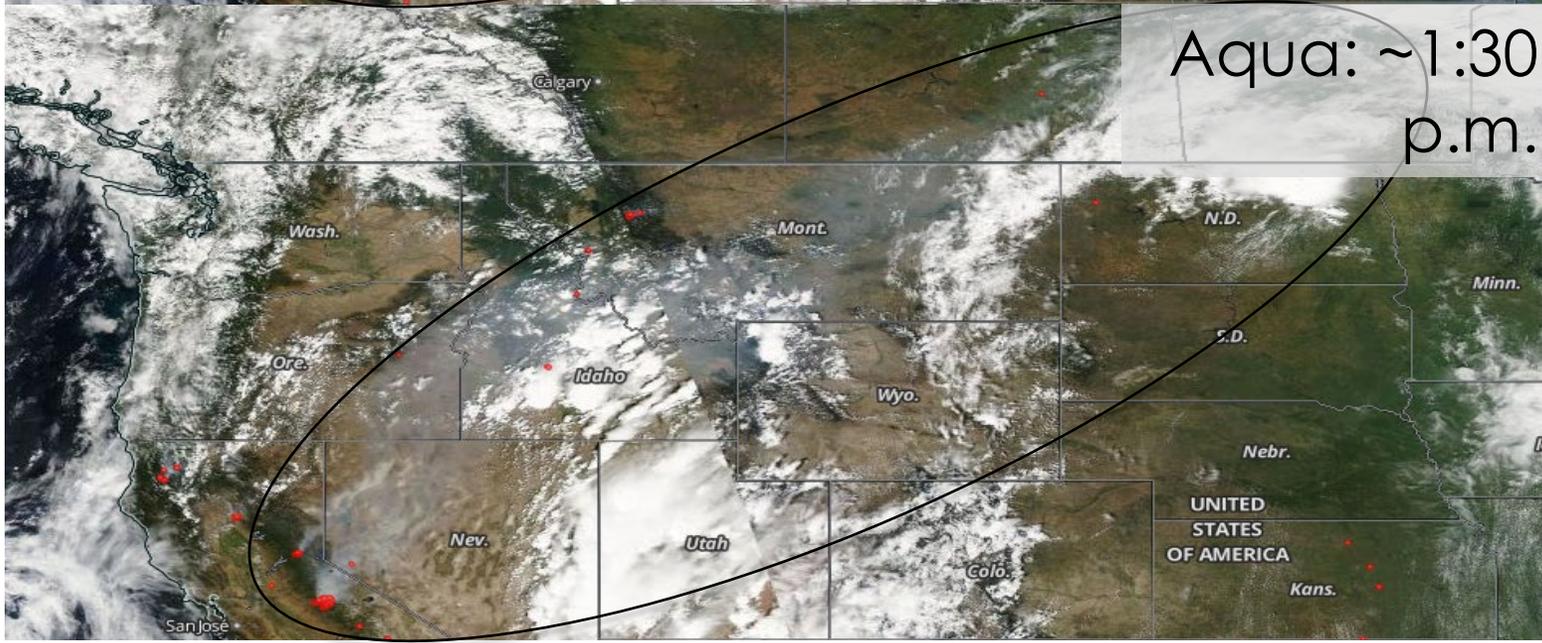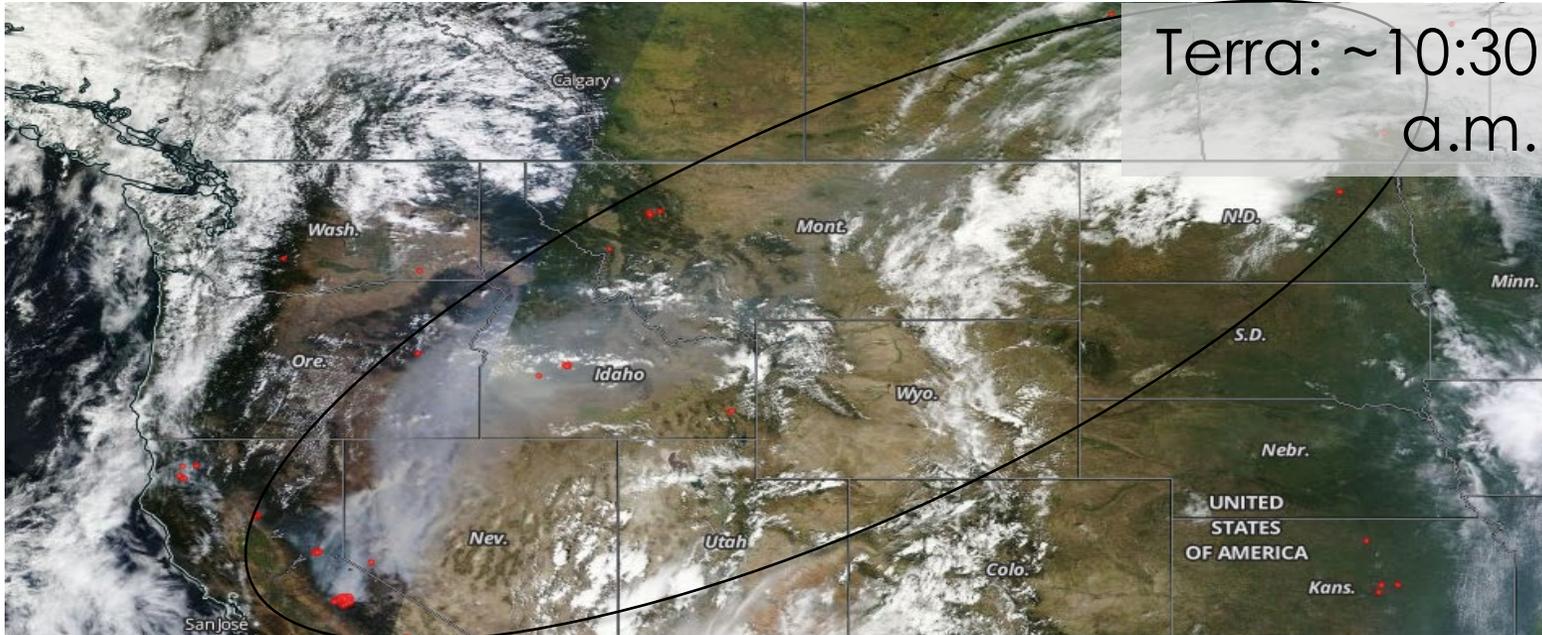
August 24, 2013; Images from NASA Worldview

Geostationary Observations – GOES-16 (East)
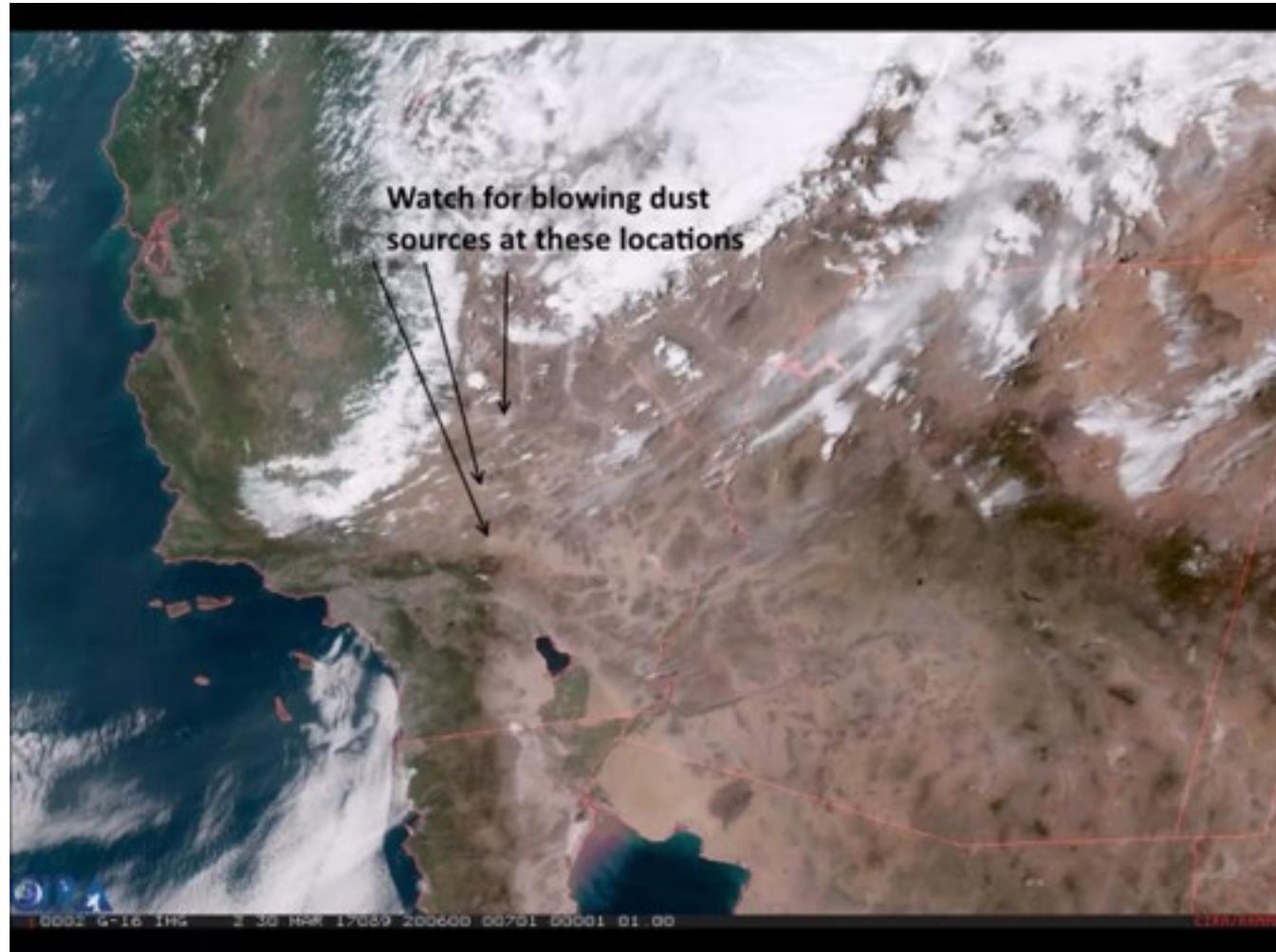
GOES-16

GOES-13

Source: http://rammb-slider.cira.colostate.edu

GOES-16 Loop: Dust

Image: NOAA CoRP, STAR: http://rammb.cira.colostate.edu/ramsdis/online/loop.asp?data_folder=loop_of_the_day/goes-16/20170330000000&number_of_images_to_display=100&loop_speed_ms=100
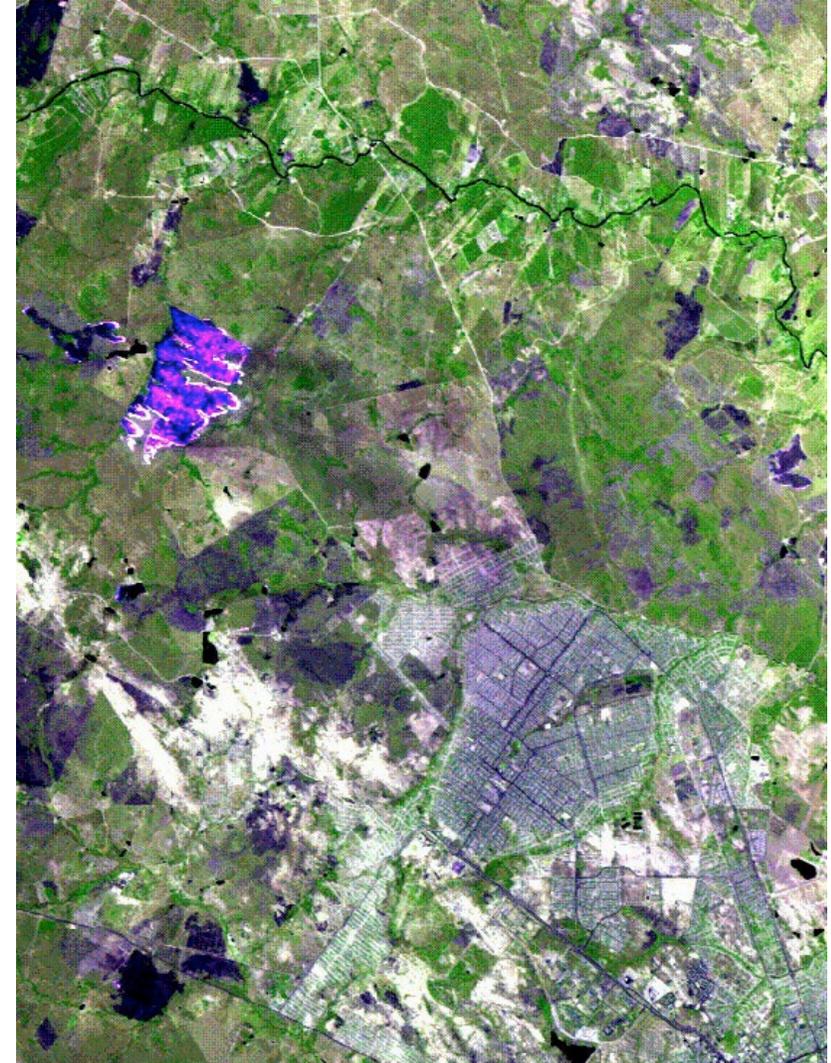
GOES-16: Smoke Transport over the Northwest
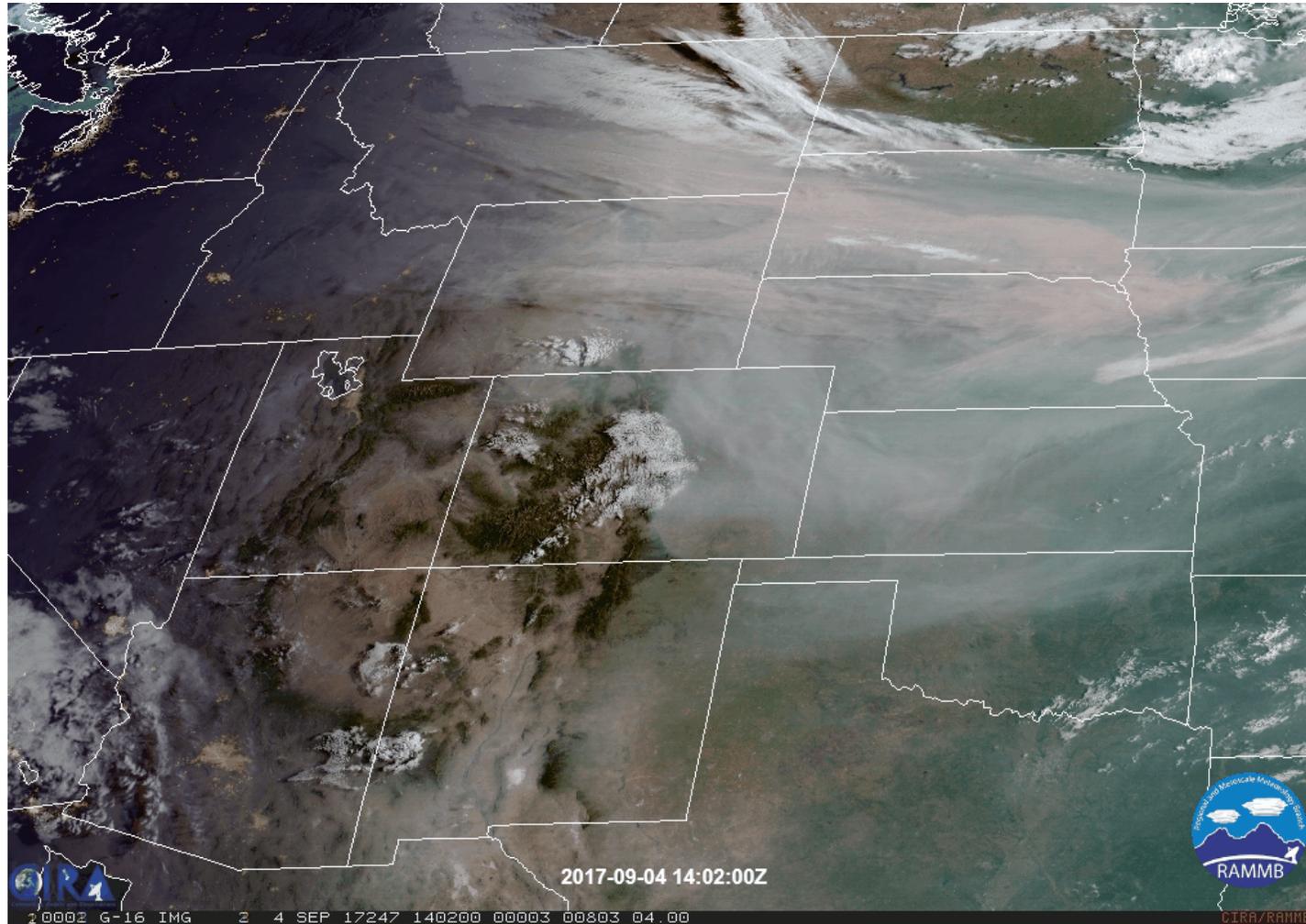
Image: http://rammb.cira.colostate.edu/ramsdis/online/loop.asp?data_folder=loop_of_the_day/goes-16/20170904000000&number_of_images_to_display=200&loop_speed_ms=80

GOES-16 Loop: Smoke Over the Southeast U.S.
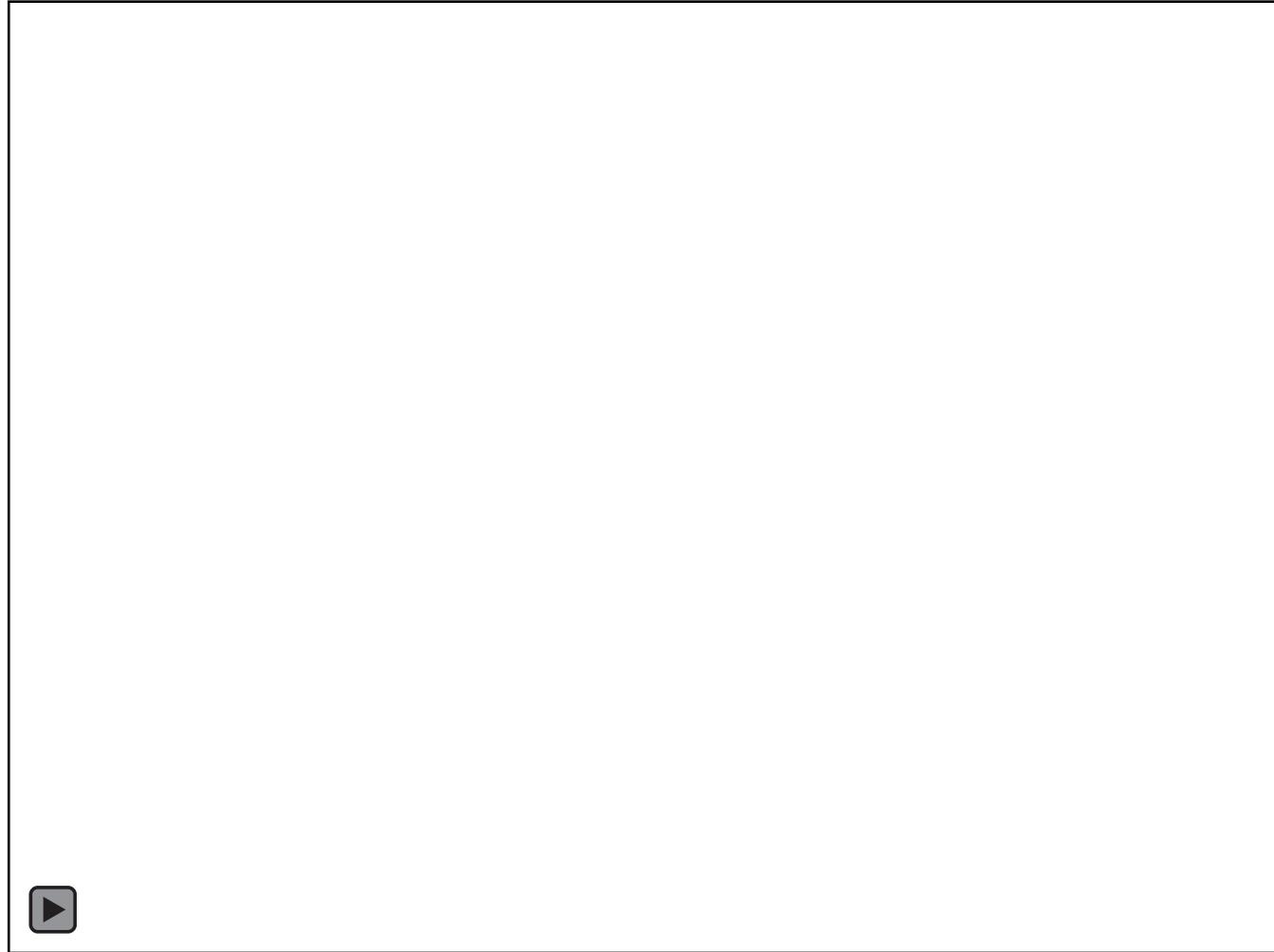
Image: NOAA CoRP, STAR: http://rammb.cira.colostate.edu/ramsdis/online/loop.asp?data_folder=loop_of_the_day/goes-16/20170306000000&number_of_images_to_display=100&loop_speed_ms=100

False Color Images

- Load bands into the red, green, and blue display channels

- Do not correspond to the visible red, green, and blue wavelengths

R = 1.6 μm

G = 1.2 μm

B = 2.1 μm

True vs. False Color Images

R = 0.66 μm
G = 0.55 μm
B = 0.47 μm
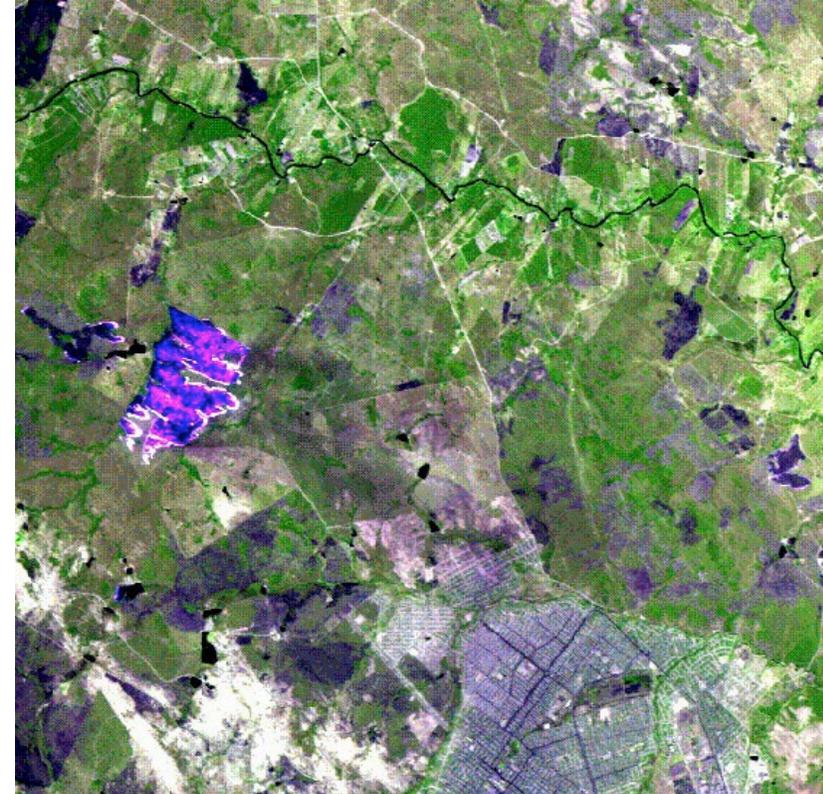
R = 1.6 μm
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B = 2.1 μm

Change in Vegetation Color from Space

Fall October 17, 2012 | Winter January 7, 2013 | Spring April 20, 2013 | Summer June 14, 2013

40 km

Earth Observatory Story

An article on feature detection in an image:

http://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/Features/ColorImage/page2.php

Image Archive and Gallery Links

- ARSET Satellite Imagery Overview and links
  - http://airquality.gsfc.nasa.gov/index.php?section=64
- MODIS Rapid Response Site
  - http://earthdata.nasa.gov/data/near-real-time-data/rapid-response
- NASA's Visible Earth
  - http://visibleearth.nasa.gov
- NASA's Earth Observatory
  - http://earthobservatory.nasa.gov
- NASA's Earth Observations (NEO)
  - http://neo.sci.gsfc.nasa.gov
- MODIS-Atmos (MODIS Atmosphere Product Reference Site)
  - http://modis-atmos.gsfc.nasa.gov/IMAGES/index.html
- GLIDER Tool
  - http://www.ssec.wisc.edu/hydra

Tour of Some Useful Image Archives

- Earth Observatory: Events & More
  - http://earthobservatory.nasa.gov

- Worldview: Near Real-Time
  - http://earthdata.nasa.gov/labs/worldview

Questions & Discussion Prompts

- What are the differences between true color and false color images?

- What are three applications of true color images for air quality monitoring?

- Does access of near real-time, true color imagery provide any useful information to air quality forecasters?

Questions?