

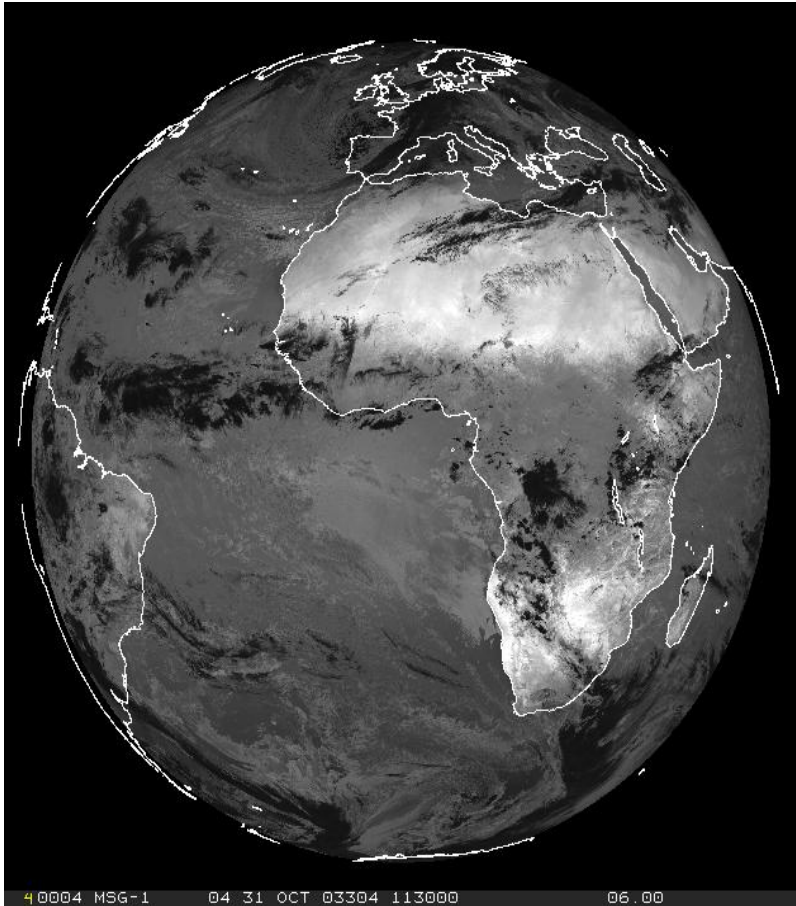
Environment Remote Sensing

Instructor:

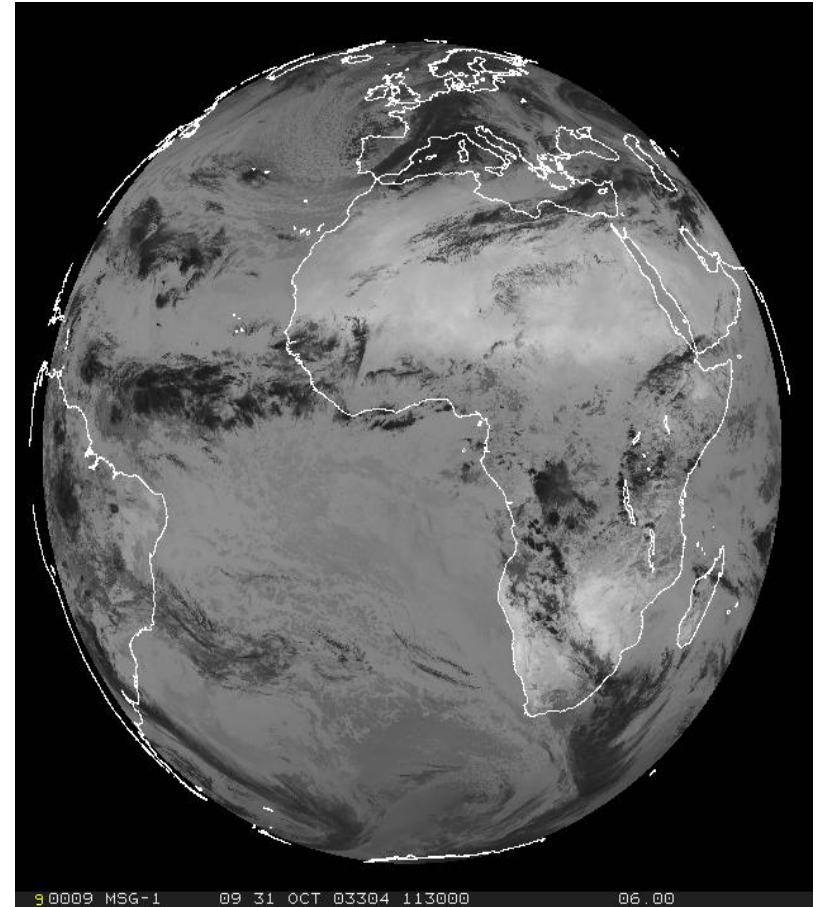
Prof. Prashanth Reddy Marpu

SAMPLE METEOSAT SEVIRI CHANNELS

96 acquisitions per day (12 channels in each acquisition)

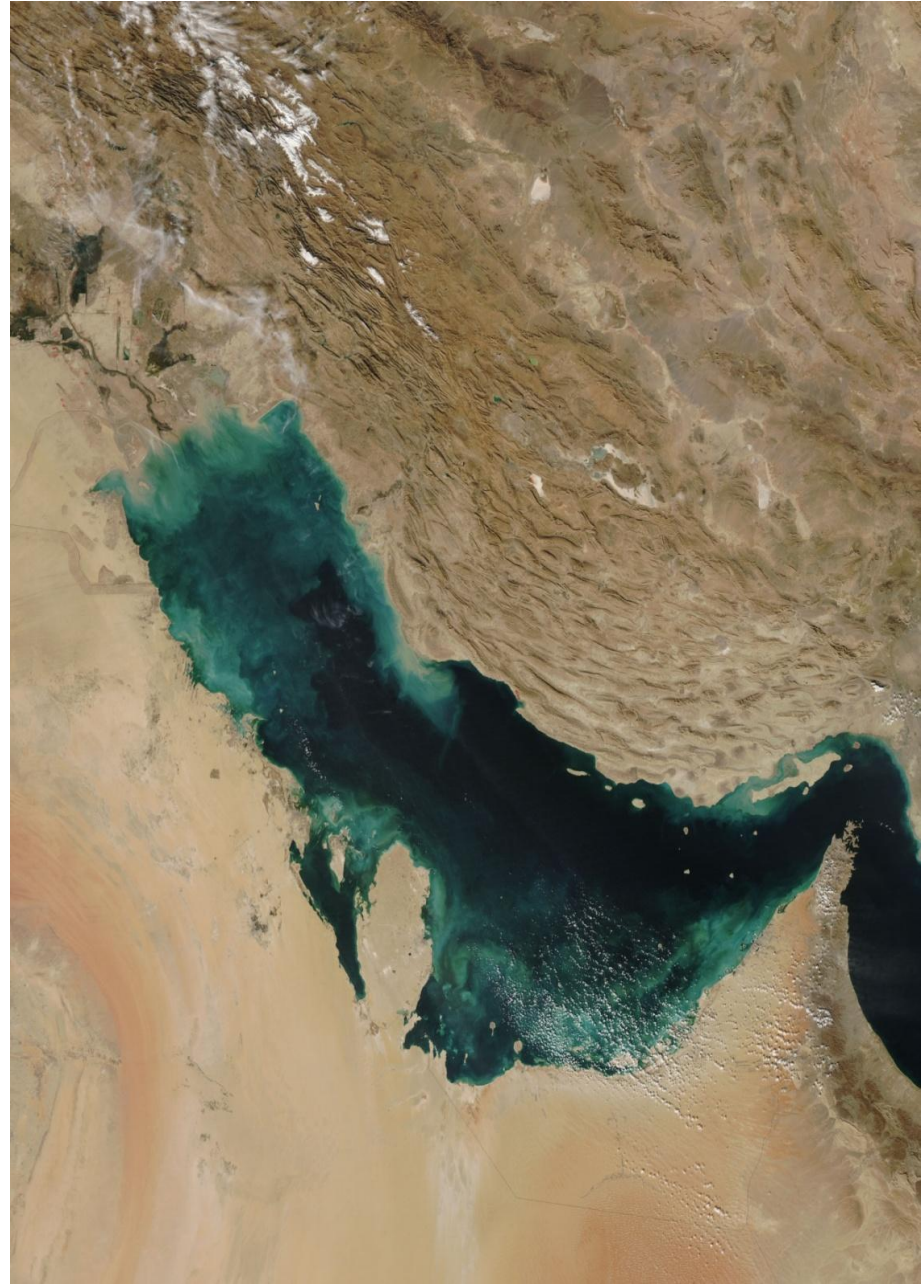
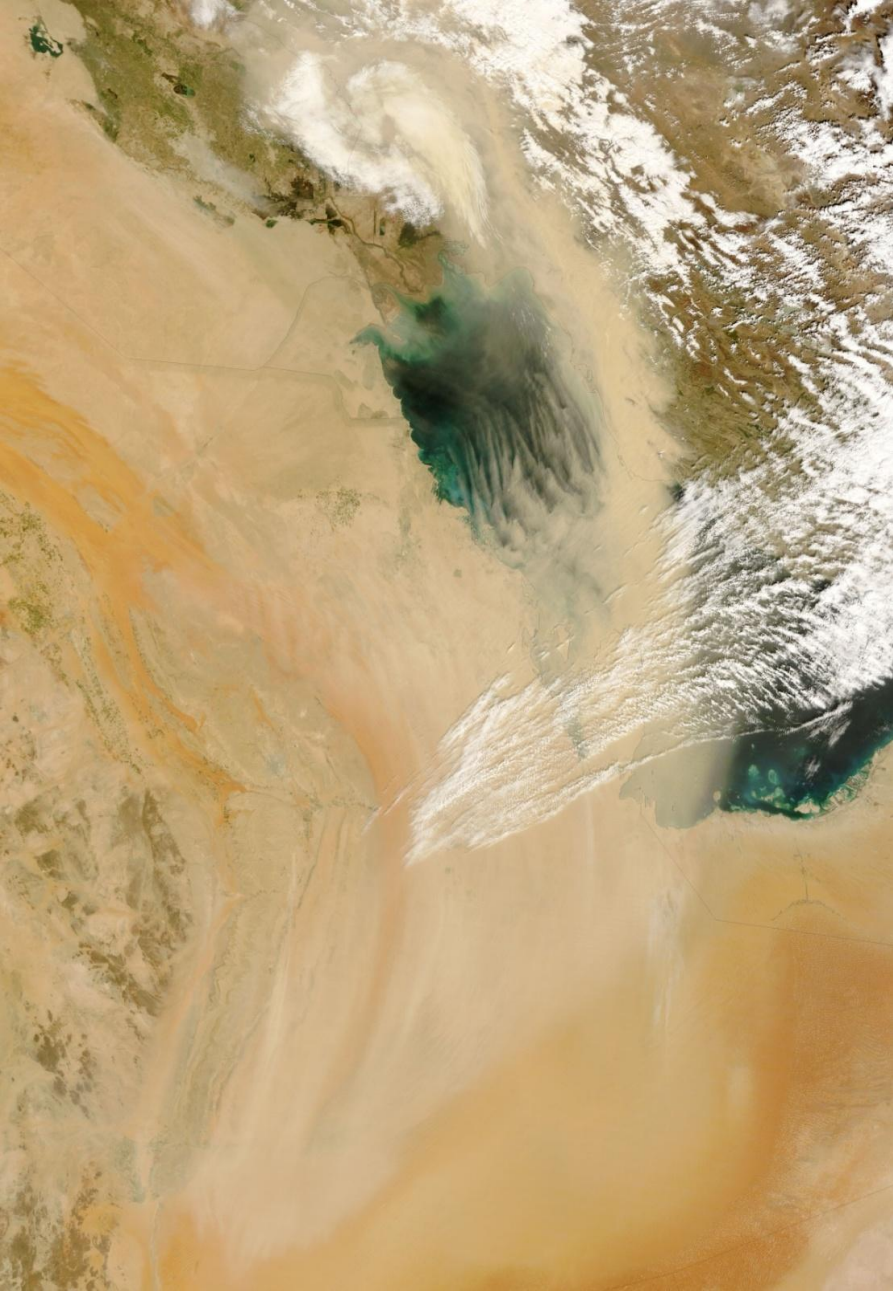


Channel 04 (IR3.9)

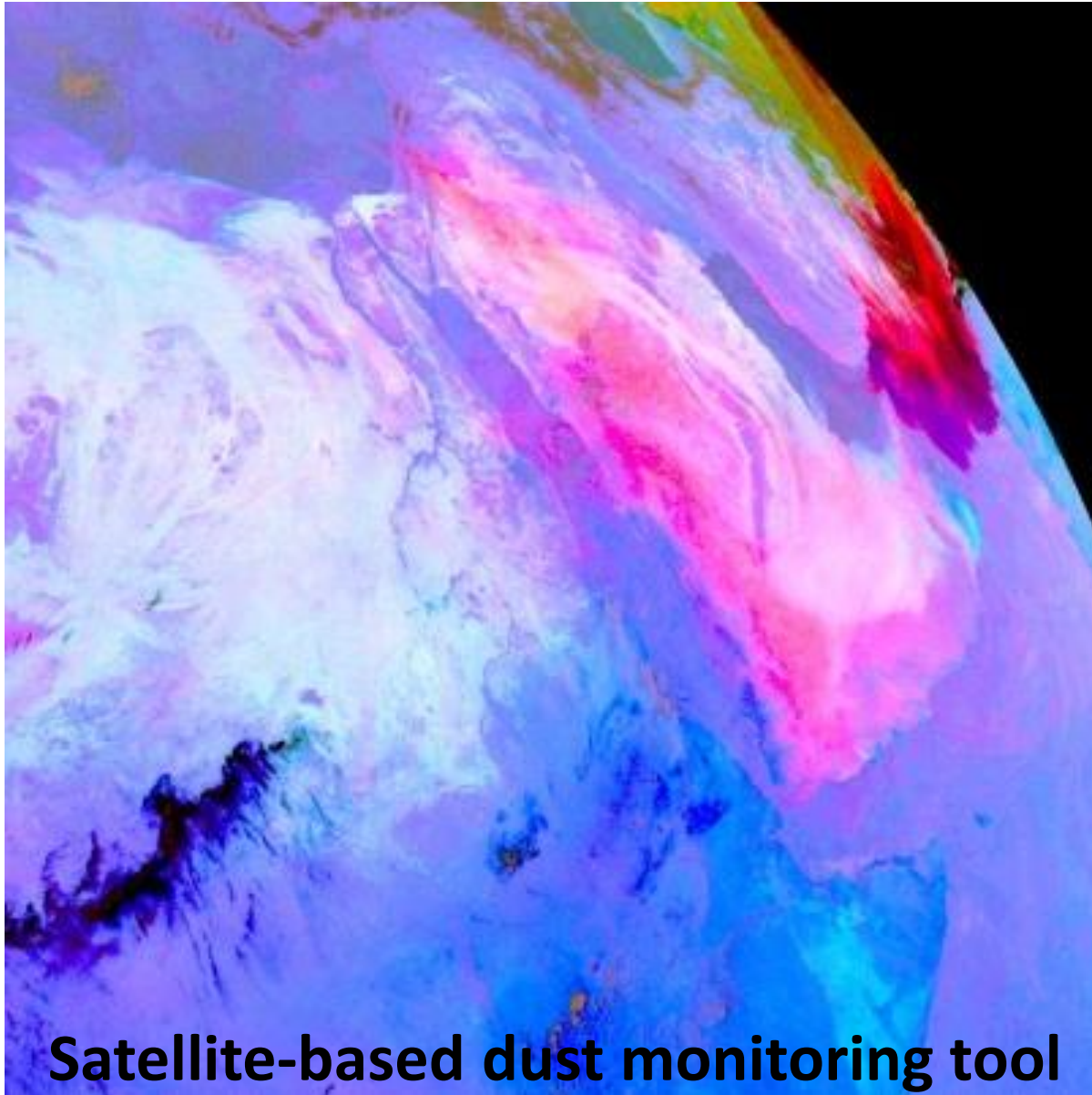


Channel 09 (IR10.8)

MODIS Data



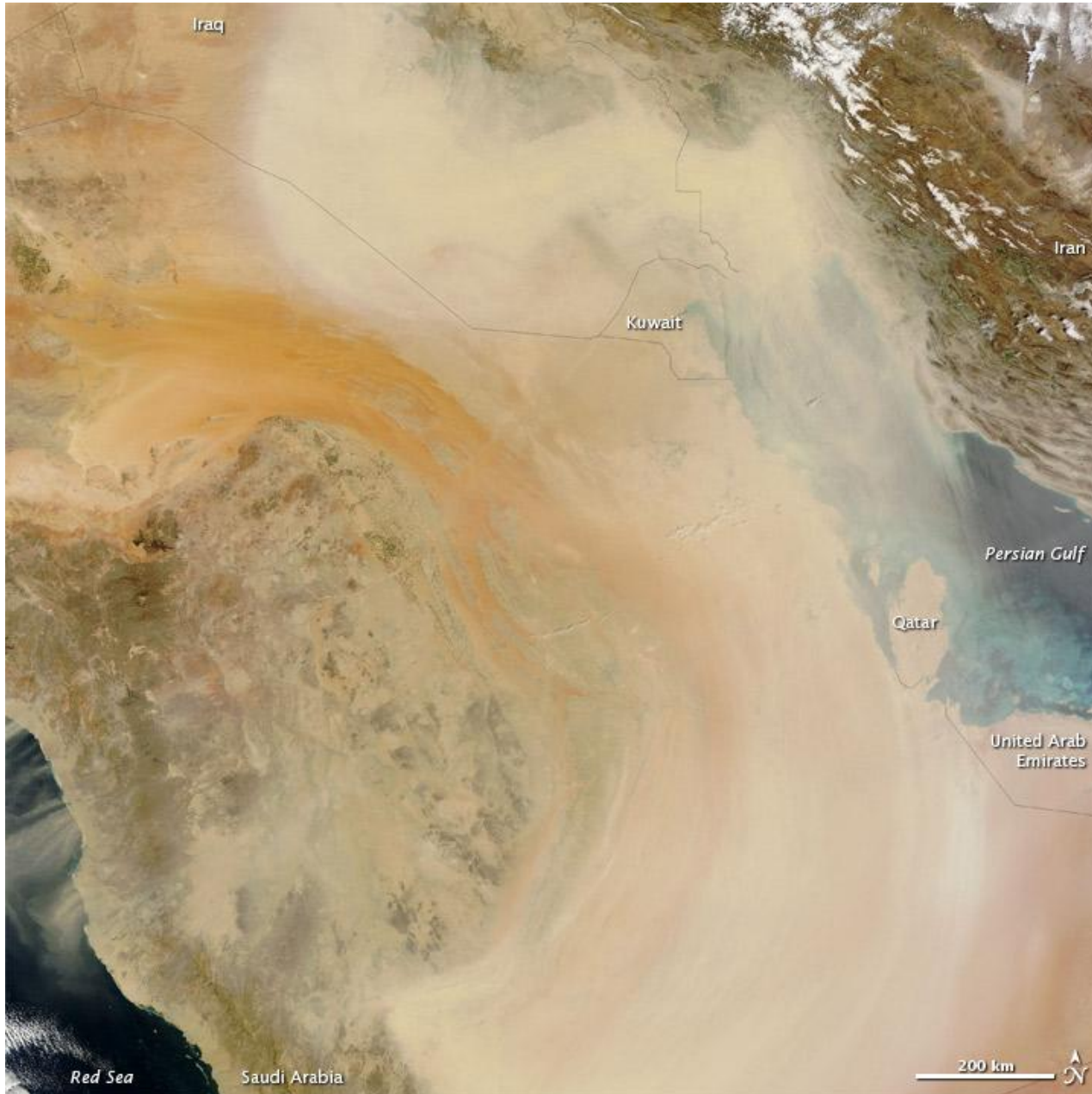
Real-Time Monitoring of Dust Sources in the Region



RGB composite image
captured on March 19, 2012
(Masdar Institute receiving
station)

Satellite-based dust monitoring tool

Real-Time Monitoring of Dust Sources in the Region

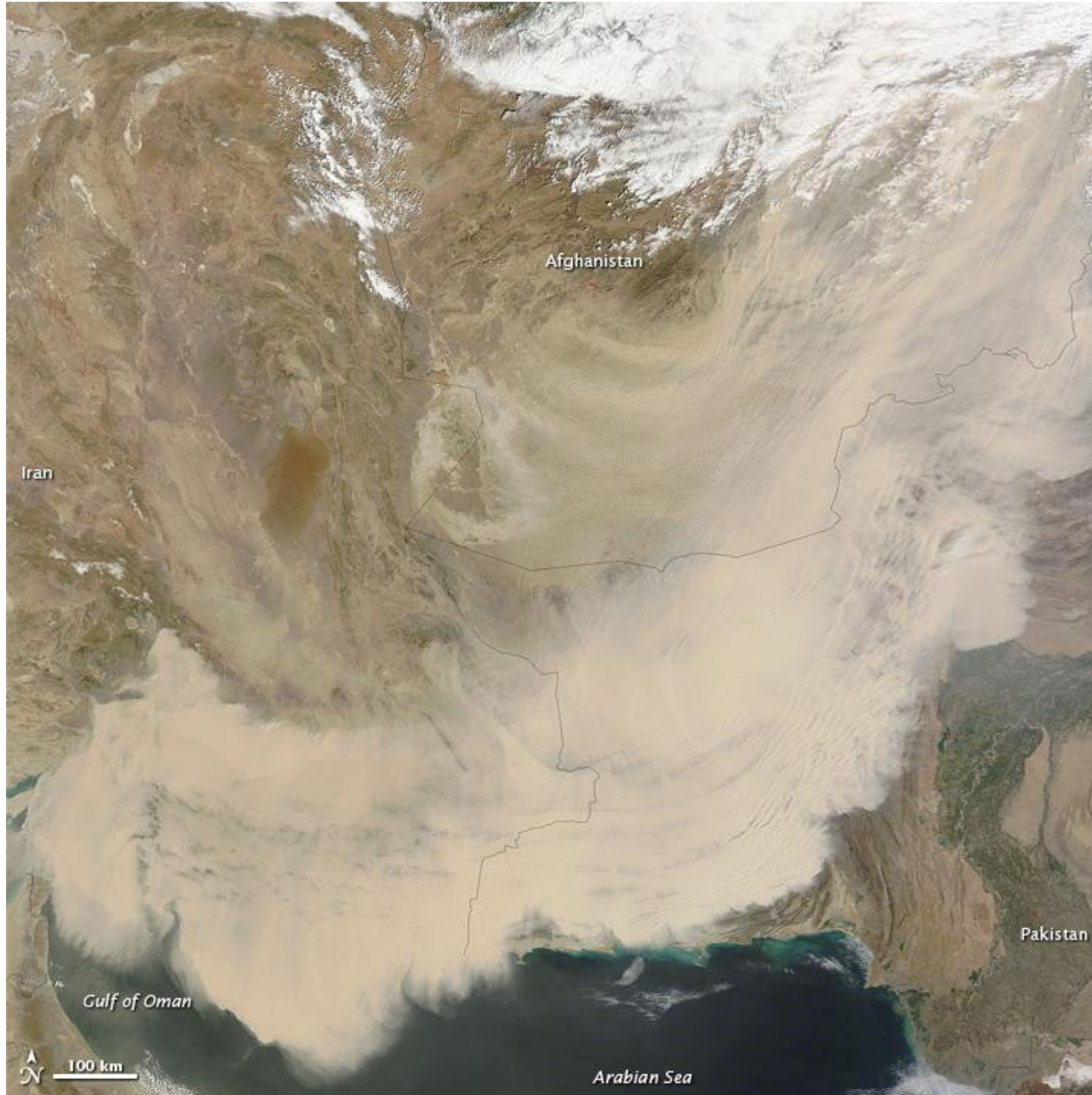


Recent Dust Storm
MODIS Aqua Image
March 18, 2012
(NASA)

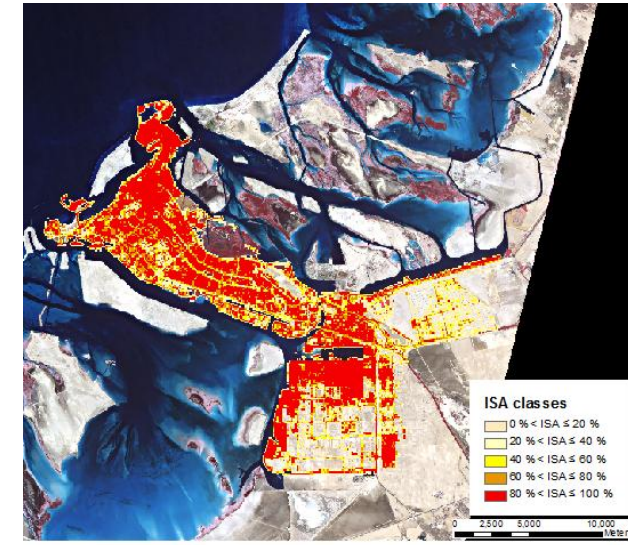
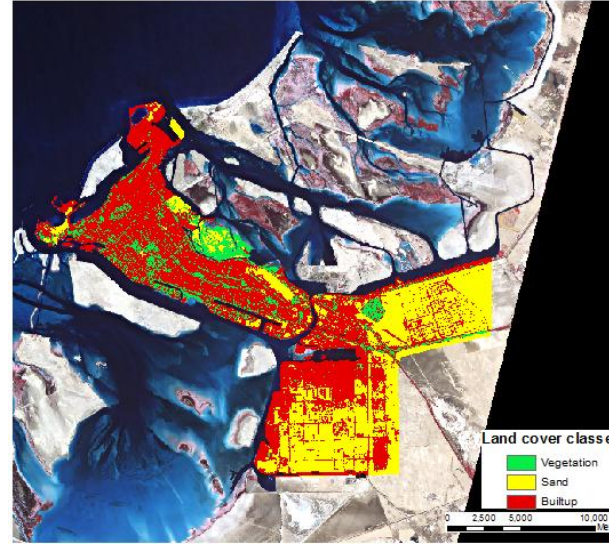
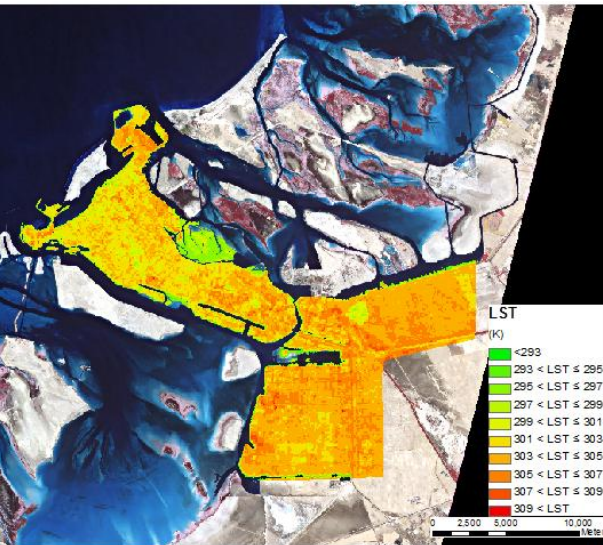


UAE Research Center
for Renewable Energy
Mapping and Assessment

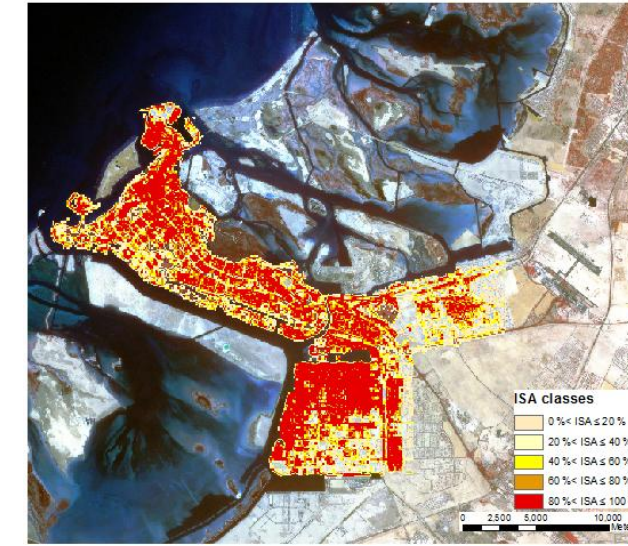
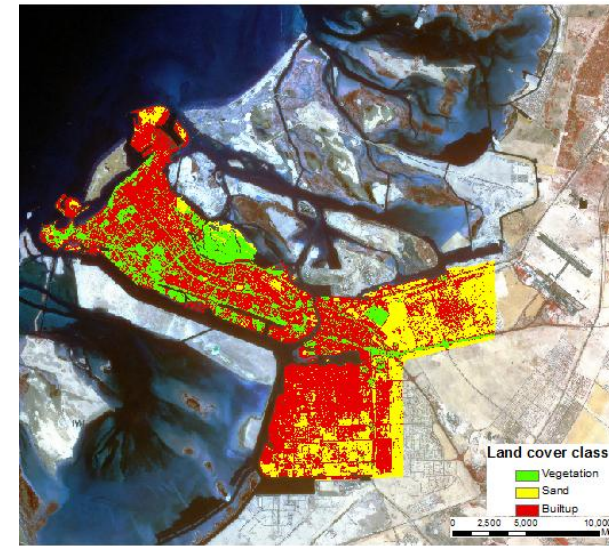
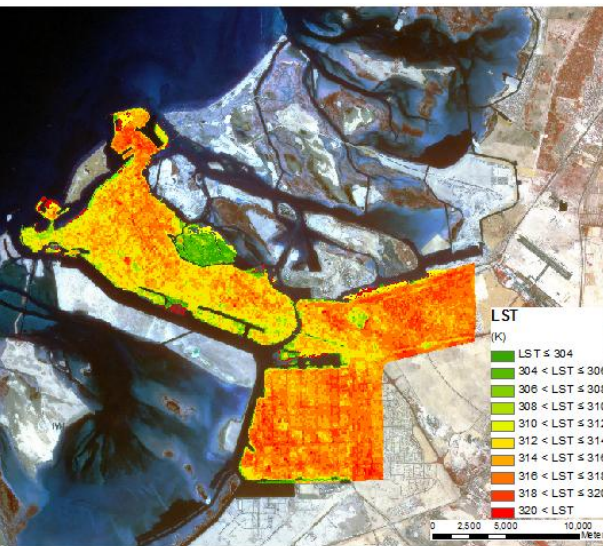
Real-Time Monitoring of Dust Sources in the Region



Recent Dust Storm
MODIS Aqua Image
March 19, 2012
(NASA)



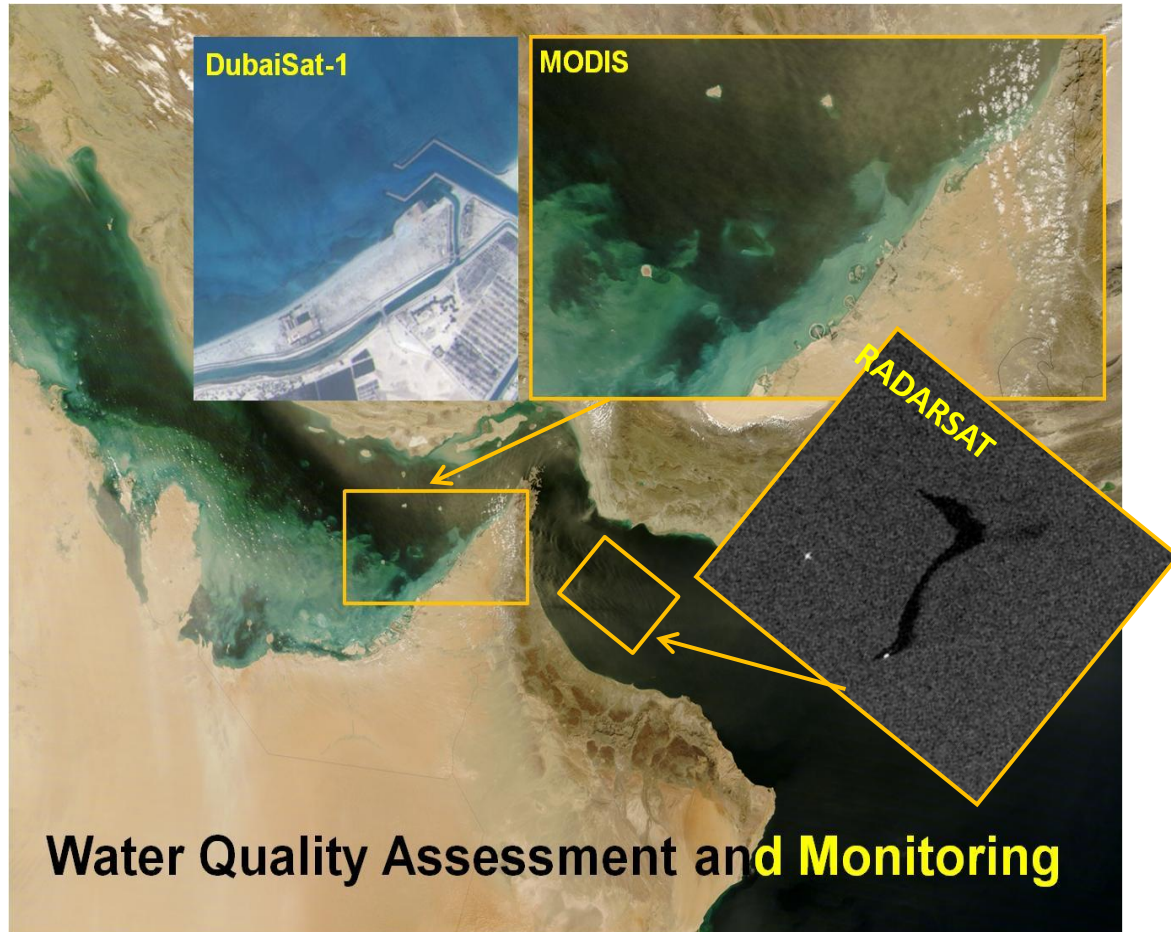
ASTER maps of LST, land cover and ISA percentage (Winter)



ASTER maps of LST, land cover and ISA percentage (Summer)

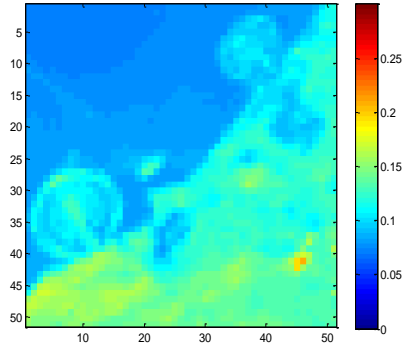
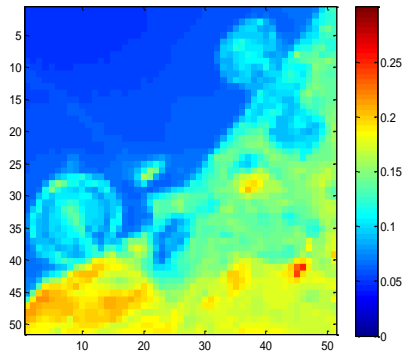
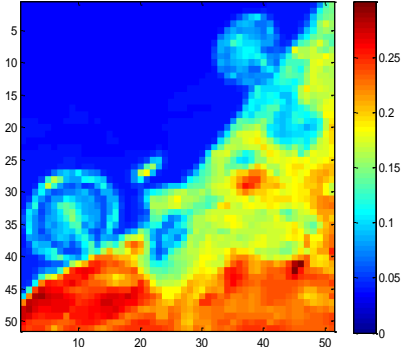
Water Quality Assessment and Monitoring

- Protecting seawater intakes for major desalination plants in the United Arab Emirates: Developing an automated tool for **oil spills** detection and monitoring using active microwave satellite data.
- Developing a fluorescence-based model for MODIS Satellite to detect and monitor **red tide** outbreaks in the Arabian Gulf.
- Using medium and high resolution satellite images in monitoring water quality surrounding the discharges of **desalination plants** in the UAE



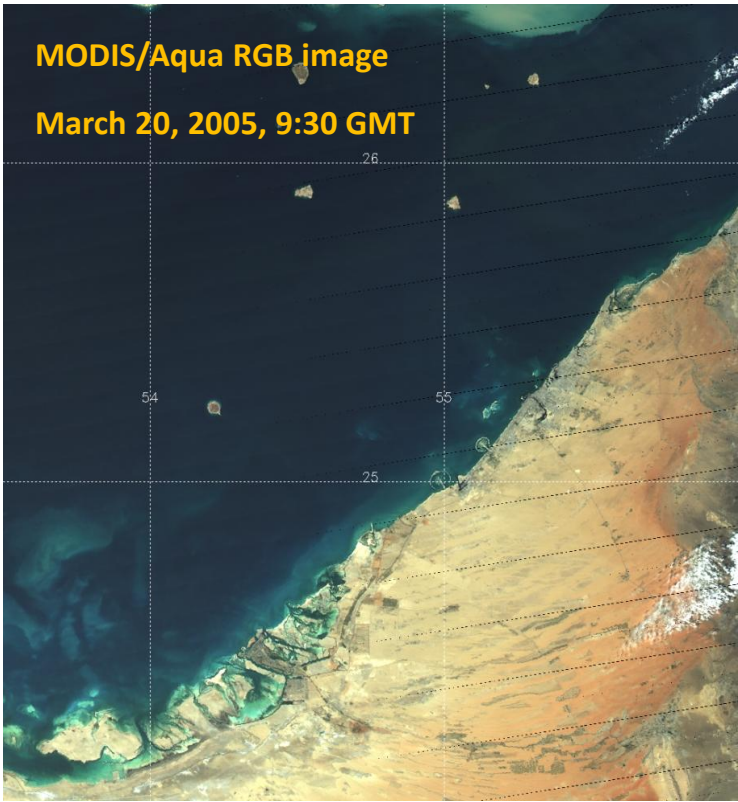
Water Quality Assessment and Monitoring

Monitoring water quality surrounding the discharges of desalination plants in the UAE using medium and high resolution satellite images.

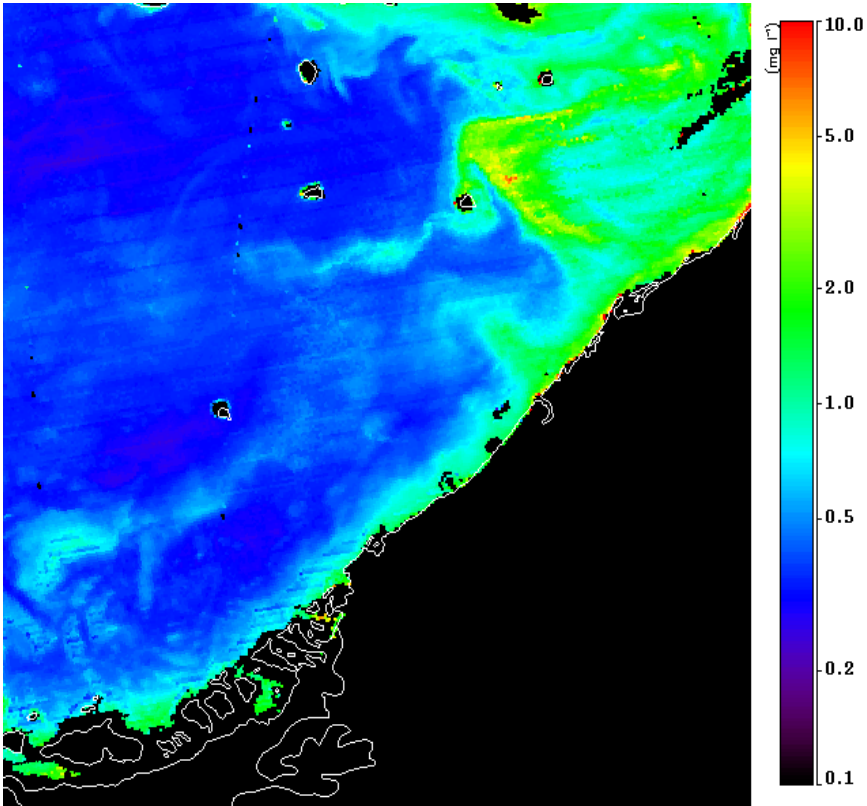


Location of selected sites

Example: MODIS products derived from a scene acquired over Abu Dhabi coastline



RGB true-color composite shows the clear atmosphere



SeaDAS-derived total suspended sediment (TSS) concentrations (mg/L).

REMOTE SENSING

Slides adopted from **Jensen, 2007** and lecture notes of **Dr. Mathias Disney, UCL Geography, University College London**

What is remote sensing?

The Experts say "Remote Sensing (RS) is..."

- **“The science technology and art of obtaining information about objects or phenomena from a distance (i.e. without being in physical contact with them”**

http://ccrs.nrcan.gc.ca/glossary/index_e.php?id=486

The not so experts say "Remote Sensing is..."

- Advanced colouring-in.
- Seeing what can't be seen, then convincing someone that you're right.
- Being as far away from your object of study as possible and getting the computer to handle the numbers.

One of the first RS images using 7 Kites carrying a 23 Kg camera



Remote Sensing: scales and platforms



- Both taken via kite aerial photography

- <http://arch.ced.berkeley.edu/kap/kaptoc.html>

- http://activetectonics.la.asu.edu/Fires_and_Floods/

Remote Sensing: scales and platforms

upscale →



upscale →



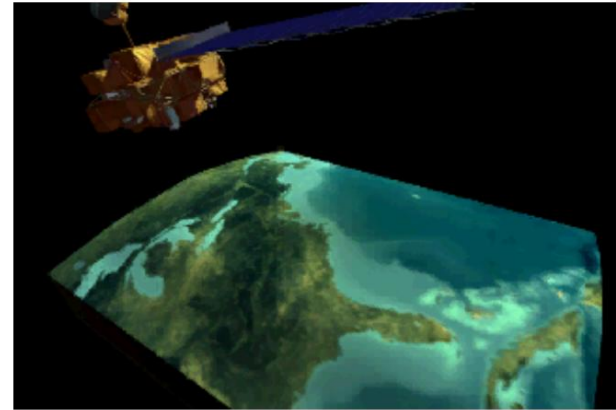
upscale →



- Platform depends on application
 - What information do we want?
 - How much detail?
 - What type of detail?

<http://www-imk.fzk.de:8080/imk2/mipas-b/mipas-b.htm>

upscale →



- Many types of satellite
 - Different orbits, instruments, applications

Why do we study/use remote sensing?

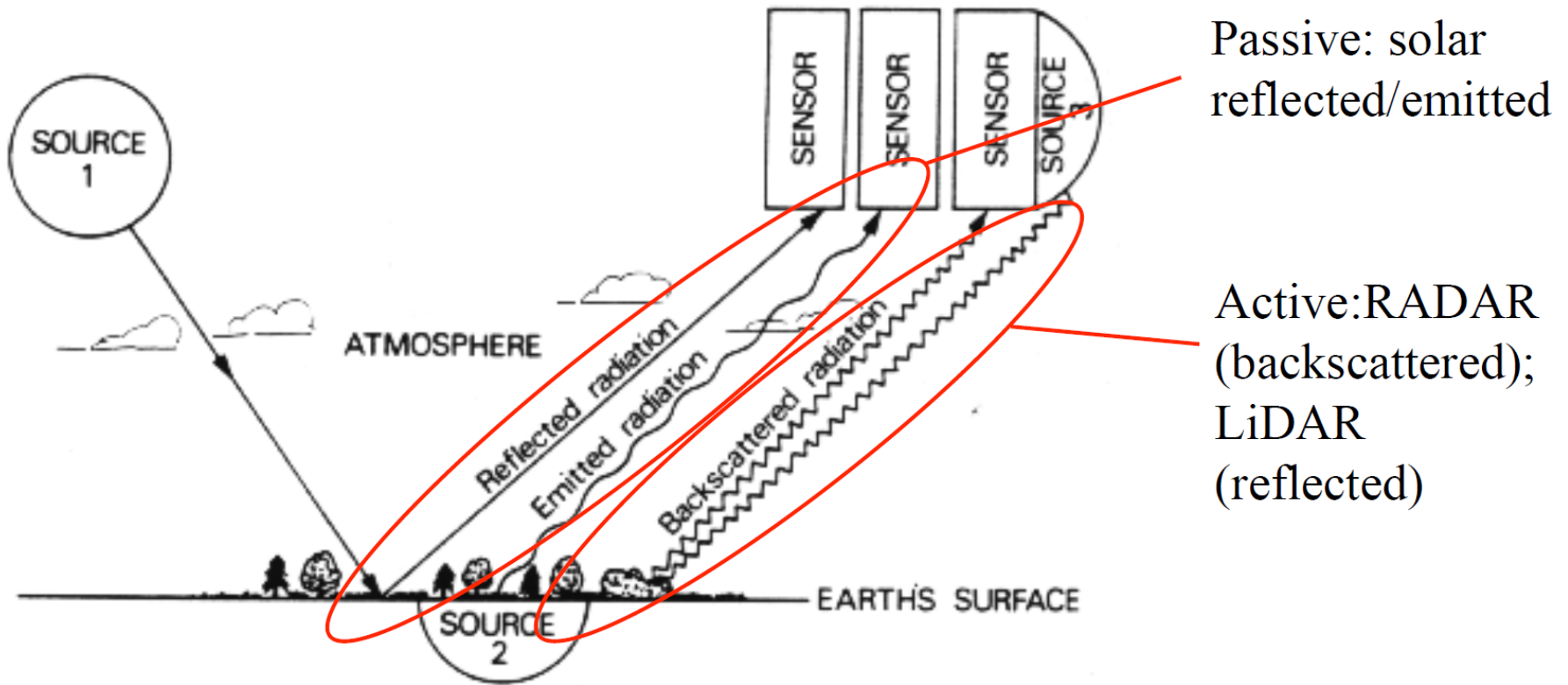
- source of spatial and temporal information (land surface, oceans, atmosphere, ice)
- monitor and develop understanding of environment (measurement and modelling)
- information can be accurate, timely, consistent
- remote access
- some historical data (1960s/70s+)
- move to quantitative RS e.g. data for climate
 - some commercial applications (growing?) e.g. weather
 - typically (geo)'physical' information but information widely used (surrogate - tsetse fly mapping)
 - derive data (raster) for input to GIS (land cover, temperature etc.)

EO process in summary.....

- **Collection of data**
 - **Some type of remotely measured signal**
 - **Electromagnetic radiation of some form**
- **Transformation of signal into something useful**
 - **Information extraction**
 - **Use of information to answer a question or confirm/contradict a hypothesis**

The Remote Sensing Process

- Collection of information about an object without coming into physical contact with that object



The Remote Sensing Process

- What are we collecting?
 - Electromagnetic radiation (EMR)
- What is the source?
 - Solar radiation
 - passive – reflected (vis/NIR), emitted (thermal)
 - OR artificial source
 - active - RADAR, LiDAR even sonar
- Note various paths
 - Source to sensor direct?
 - Source to surface to sensor
 - Sensor can also be source

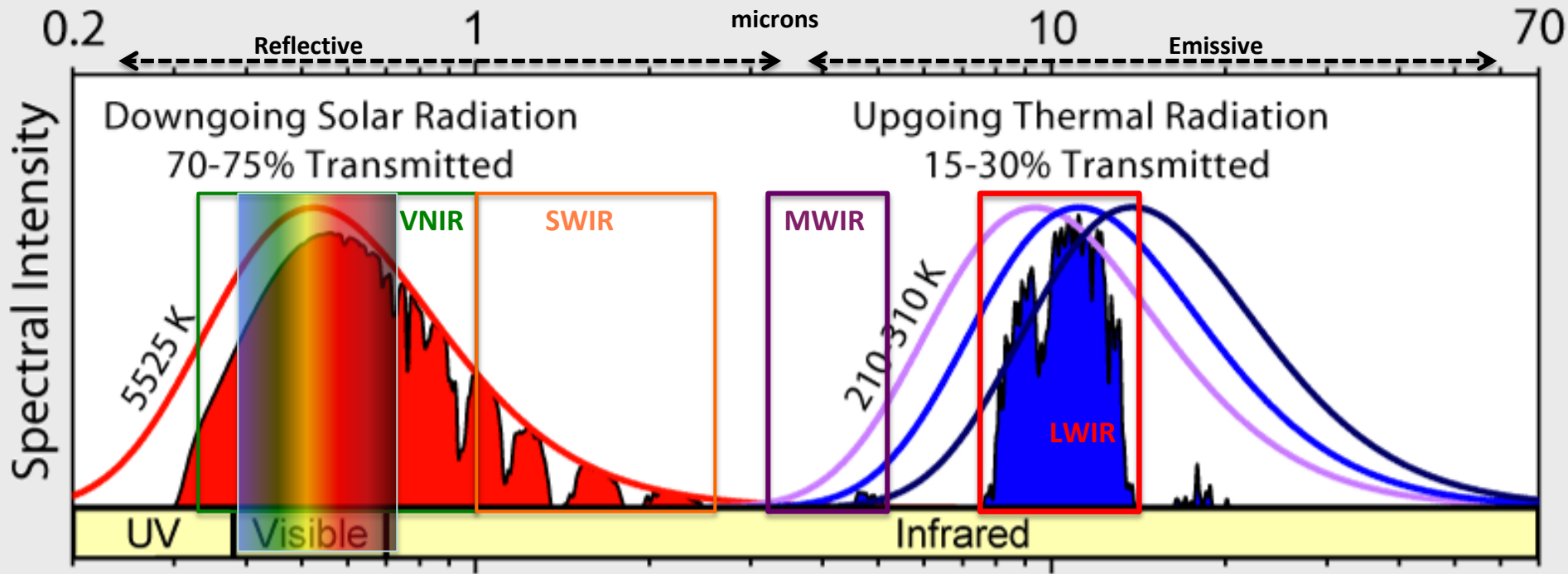
EM Spectrum

- EM Spectrum

- Continuous range of EM radiation
- From very short wavelengths ($<300 \times 10^{-9} \text{m}$)
 - high energy
- To very long wavelengths (cm, m, km)
 - low energy
- Energy is related to wavelength (and hence frequency)

EM Spectrum

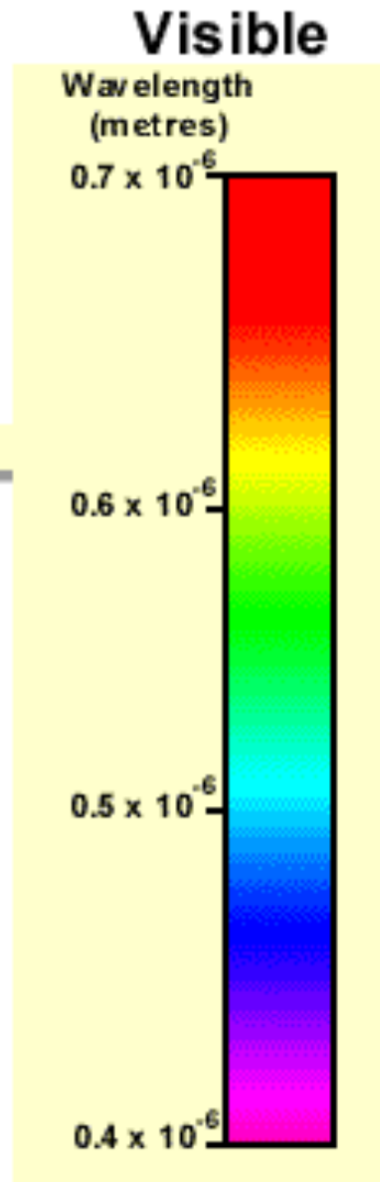
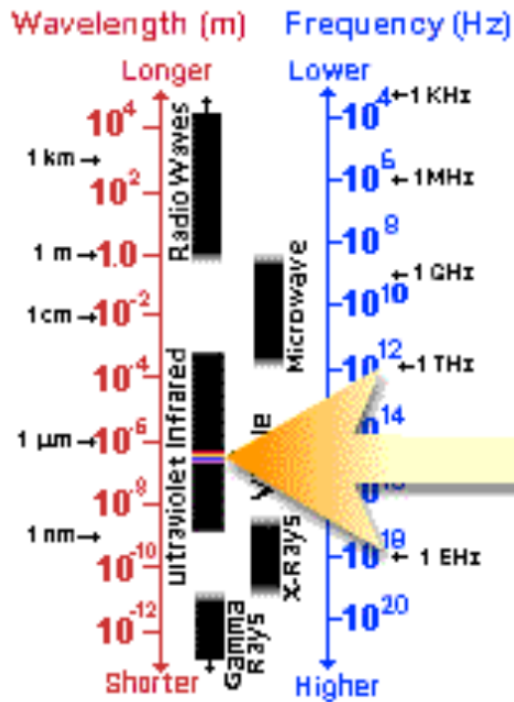
Spectrum: For the purpose of this workshop – Reflective / Emissive



Base image - http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/7/7c/Atmospheric_Transmission.png

- Note that peak of sun's energy around $0.5 \mu\text{m}$
 - negligible after $4\text{-}6\mu\text{m}$
- Peak of Earth's radiant energy around $10 \mu\text{m}$
 - negligible before $\sim 4\mu\text{m}$
- Total energy emitted in each case is area under curve

Electromagnetic Spectrum- Visible



- Visible part - very small part
 - from visible blue (shorter λ)
 - to visible red (longer λ)
 - ~ 0.4 to $\sim 0.7 \mu\text{m}$

Violet: 0.4 - 0.446 μm

Blue: 0.446 - 0.500 μm

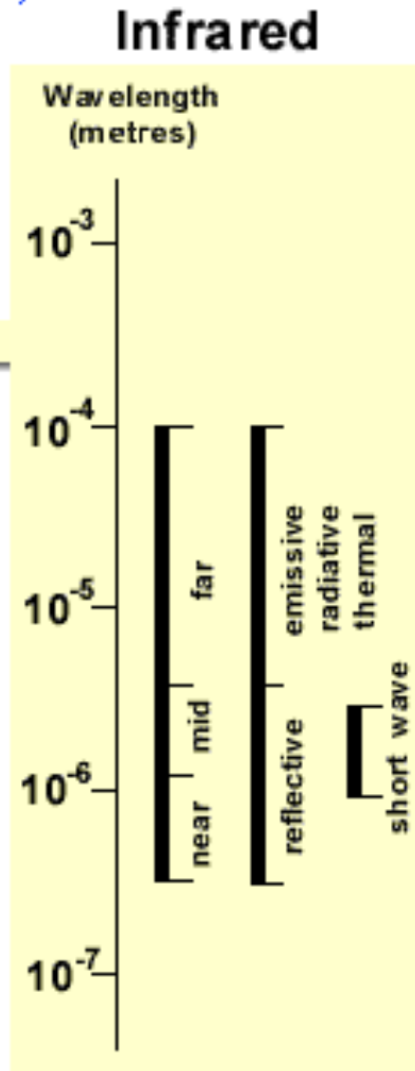
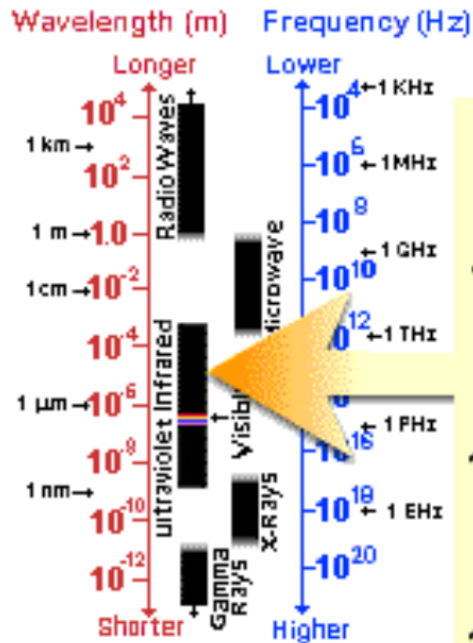
Green: 0.500 - 0.578 μm

Yellow: 0.578 - 0.592 μm

Orange: 0.592 - 0.620 μm

Red: 0.620 - 0.7 μm

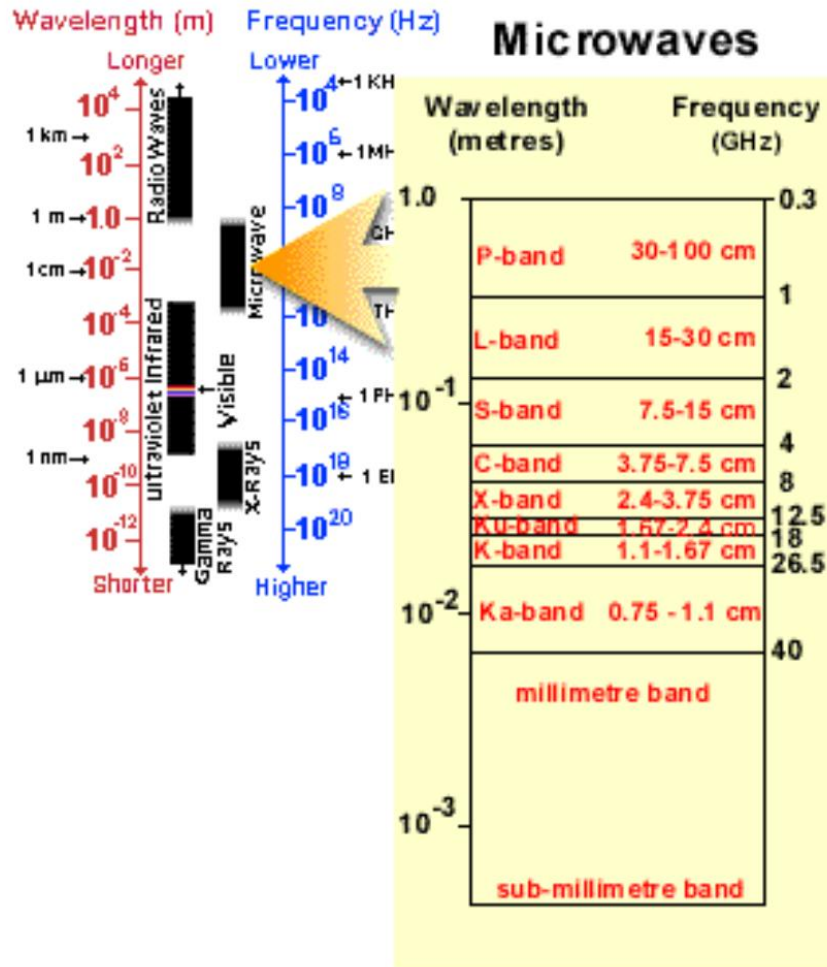
Electromagnetic spectrum: IR



© CCRS / CCT

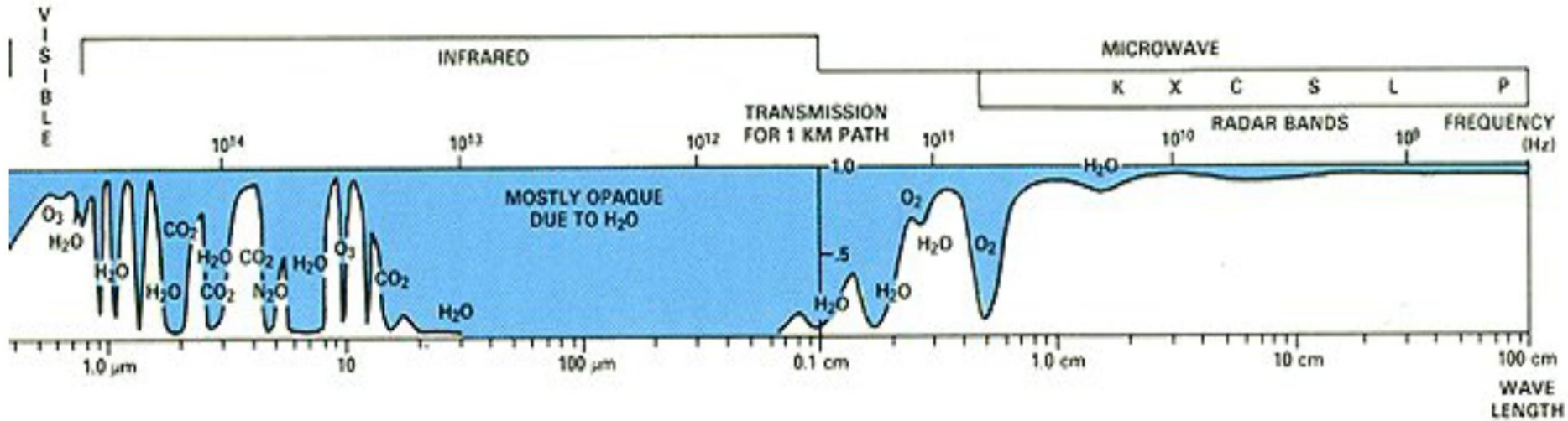
- Longer wavelengths (sub-mm)
- Lower energy than visible
- Arbitrary cutoff
- IR regions covers
 - reflective (shortwave IR, **SWIR**)
 - region just longer than visible known as near-IR, **NIR**
 - and emissive (longwave or thermal IR, **TIR**)

Electromagnetic spectrum: microwave



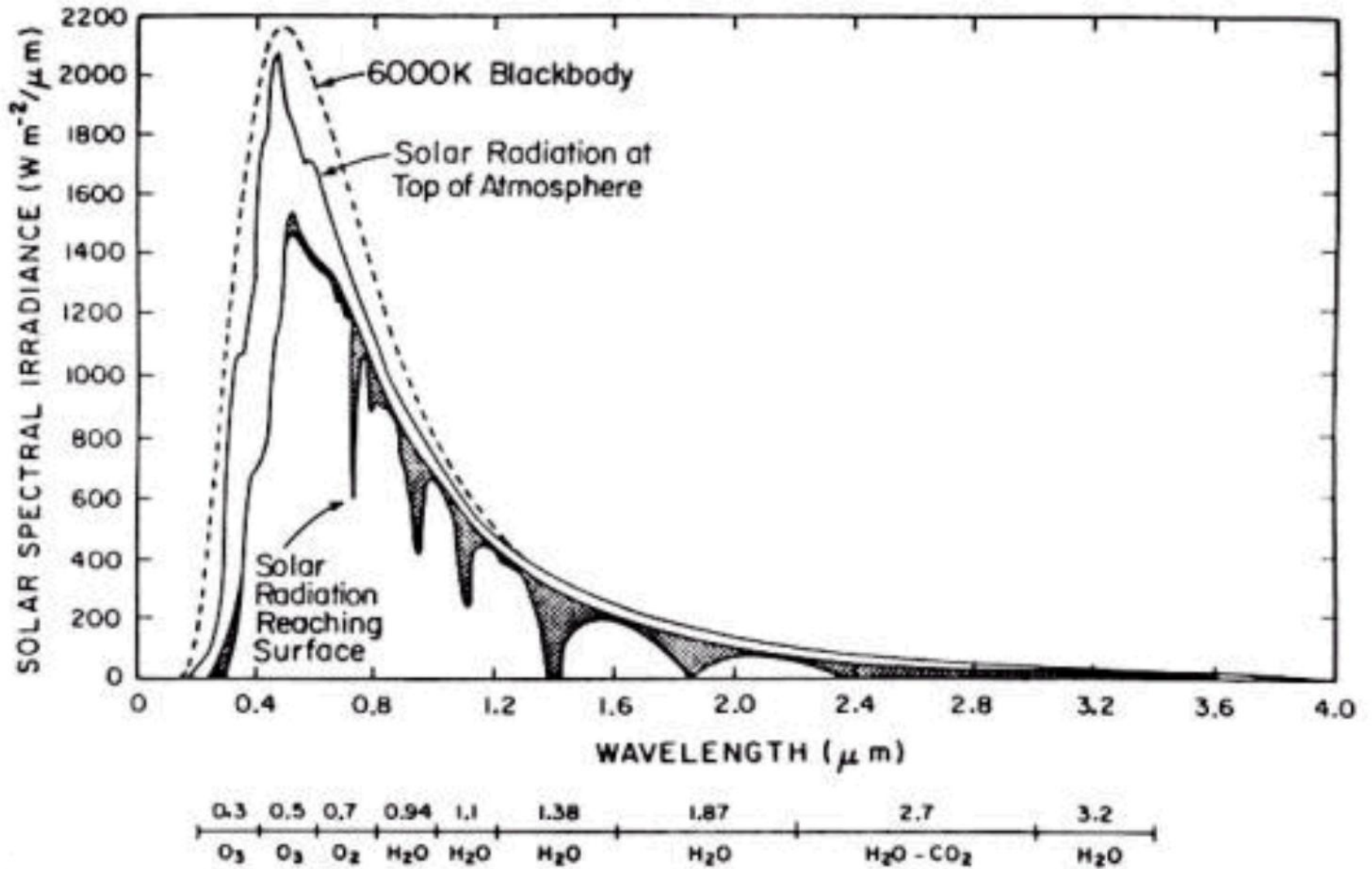
- Longer wavelength again
 - RADAR
 - mm to cm
 - various bands used by RADAR instruments
 - long λ so low energy, hence need to use own energy source (active μ wave)

Electromagnetic spectrum



- Interaction with the atmosphere
 - transmission NOT even across the spectrum
 - need to choose bands carefully!

Departure from blackbody radiation



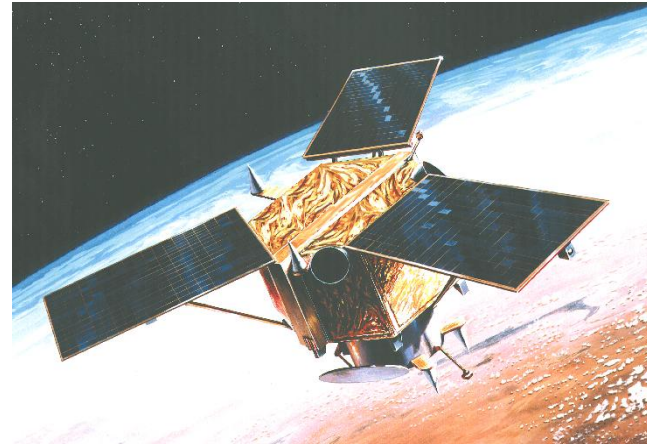
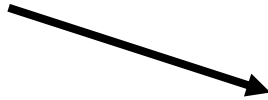
Remote Sensor Resolutions

- **Spatial:** the size of the field-of-view, e.g. 10 x 10 m.
- **Spectral:** the number and size of spectral regions the sensor records data in, e.g. blue, green, red, near-infrared thermal infrared, microwave (radar).
- **Temporal:** how often the sensor acquires data over the same location, e.g. every 15 min, 30 min, 12 hrs, 5 days...etc.
- **Radiometric:** the sensitivity of detectors to small differences in electromagnetic energy.

Today, we are on the verge of...



1972 - 80m resolution



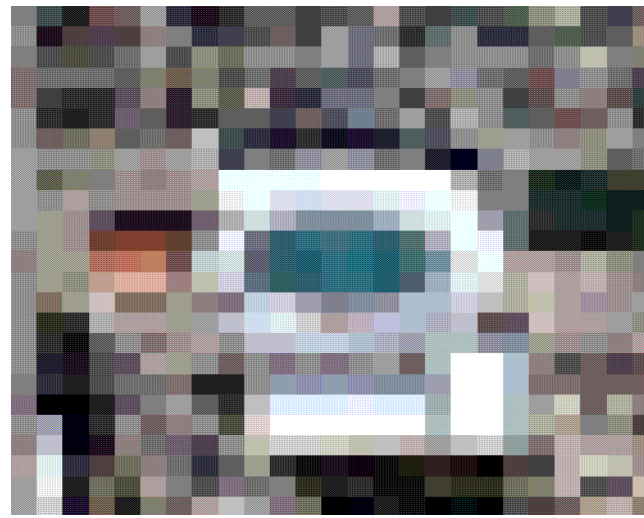
Today - 0.6m resolution

The Next Era of Satellite Remote Sensing Systems

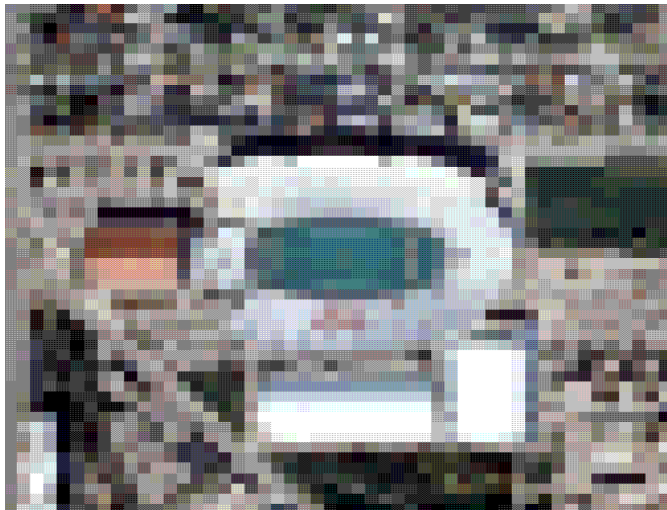
Spatial Resolution



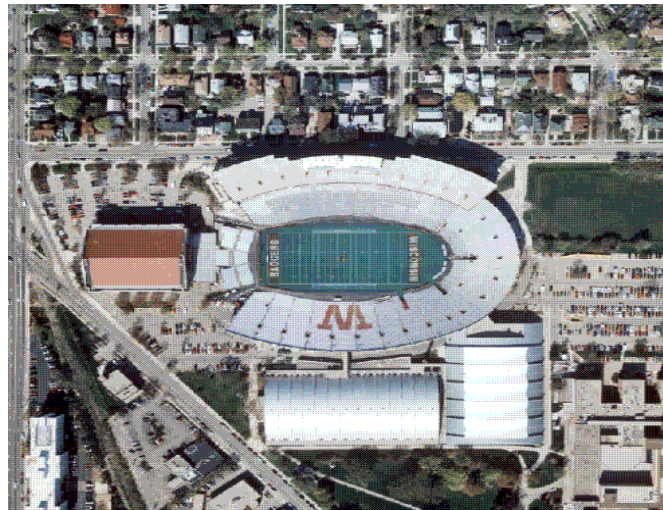
30 meter resolution
1982 Landsat Technology



20 meter resolution
1986 SPOT Technology

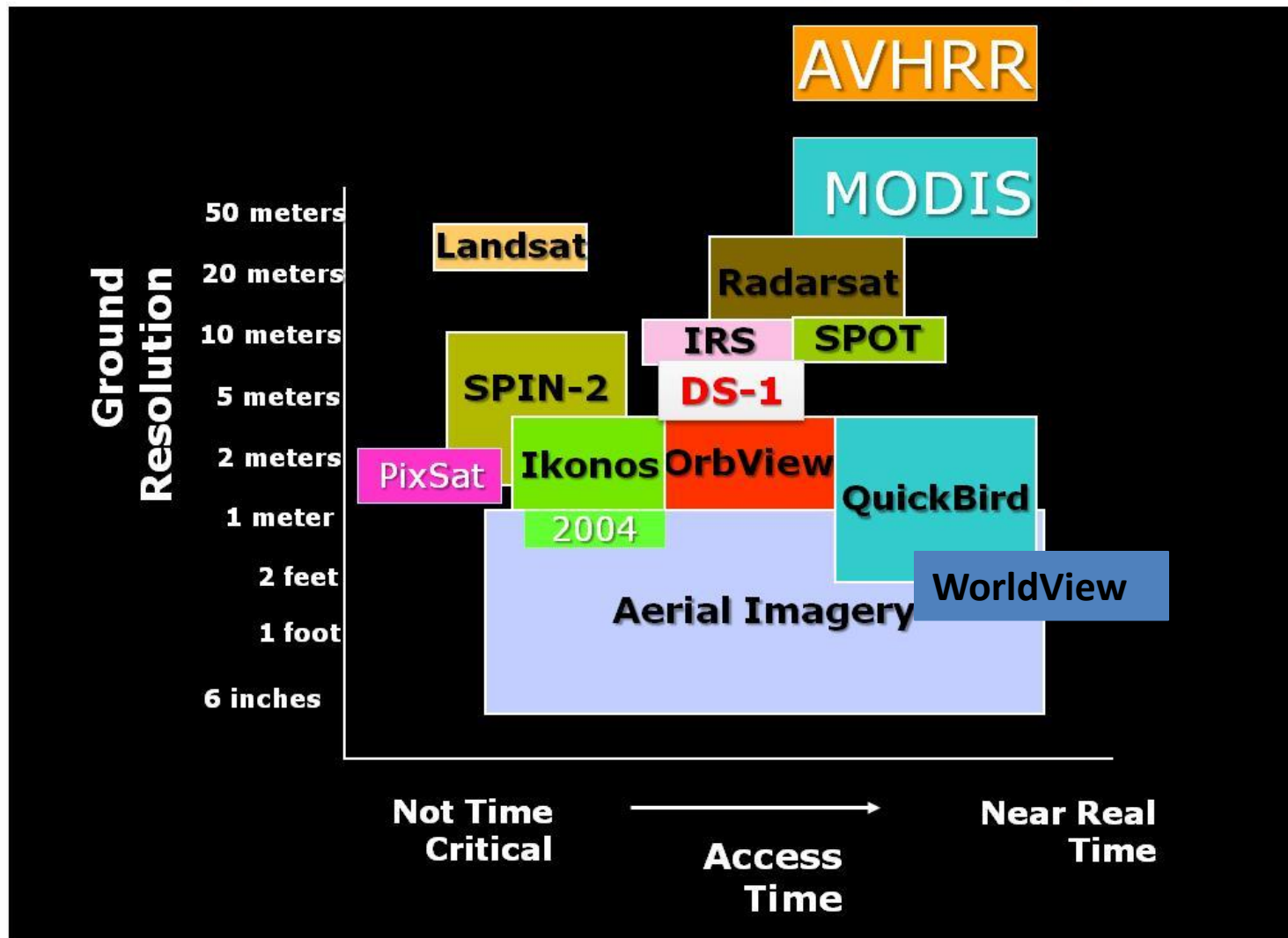


10 meter resolution
1986 SPOT Technology

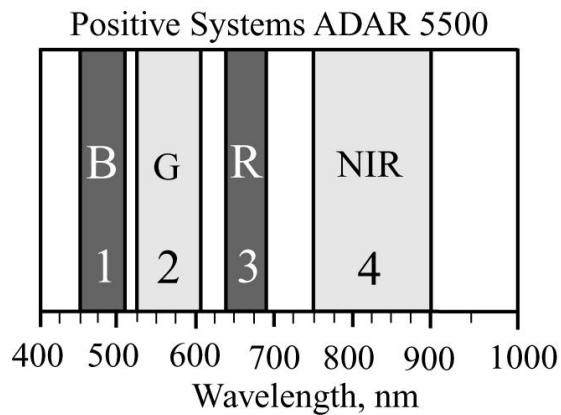


1 meter resolution
Technology Available Since 1999

Remote Sensing Today



Spectral Resolution



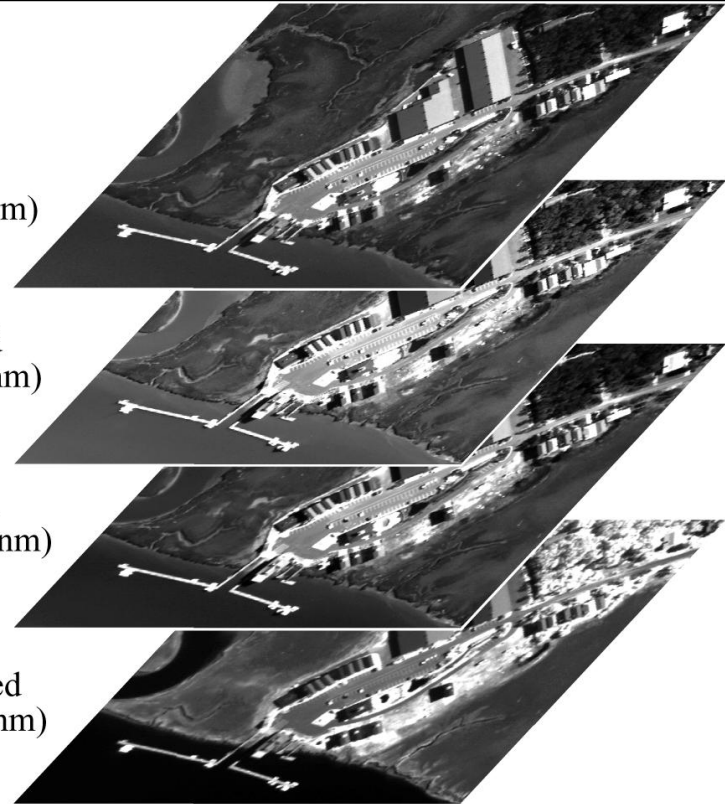
a. Nominal spectral resolution of the Positive Systems ADAR 5500 digital frame camera.

blue band
(450 – 515 nm)

green band
(525 – 605 nm)

red band
(640 – 690 nm)

near-infrared
(750 – 900 nm)

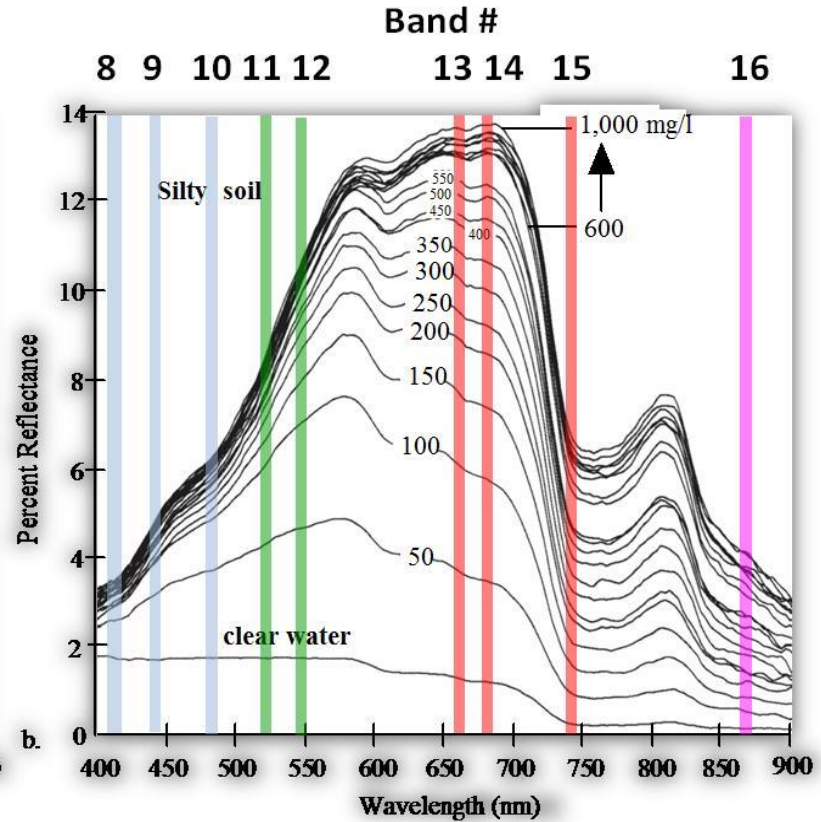
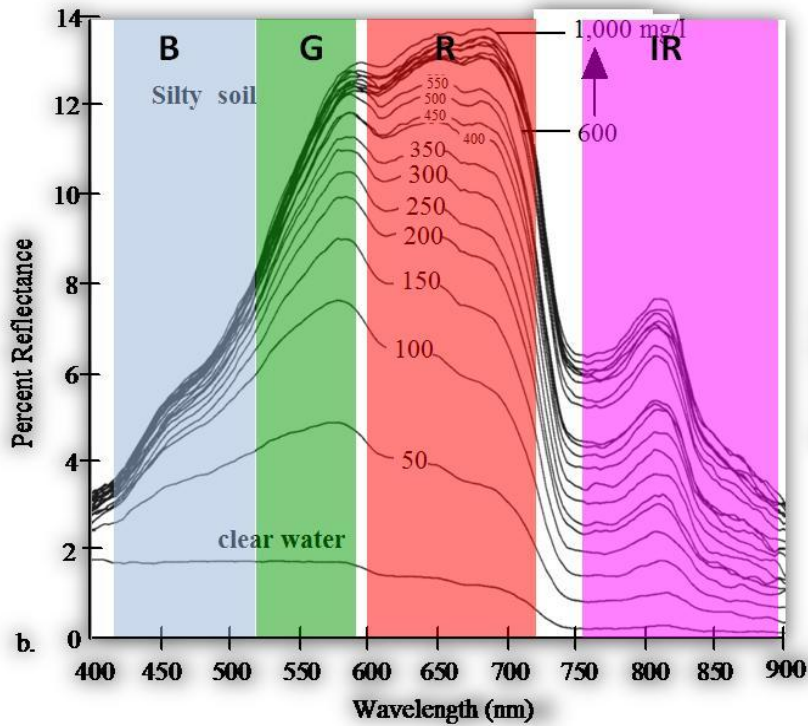


b. Multispectral remote sensing

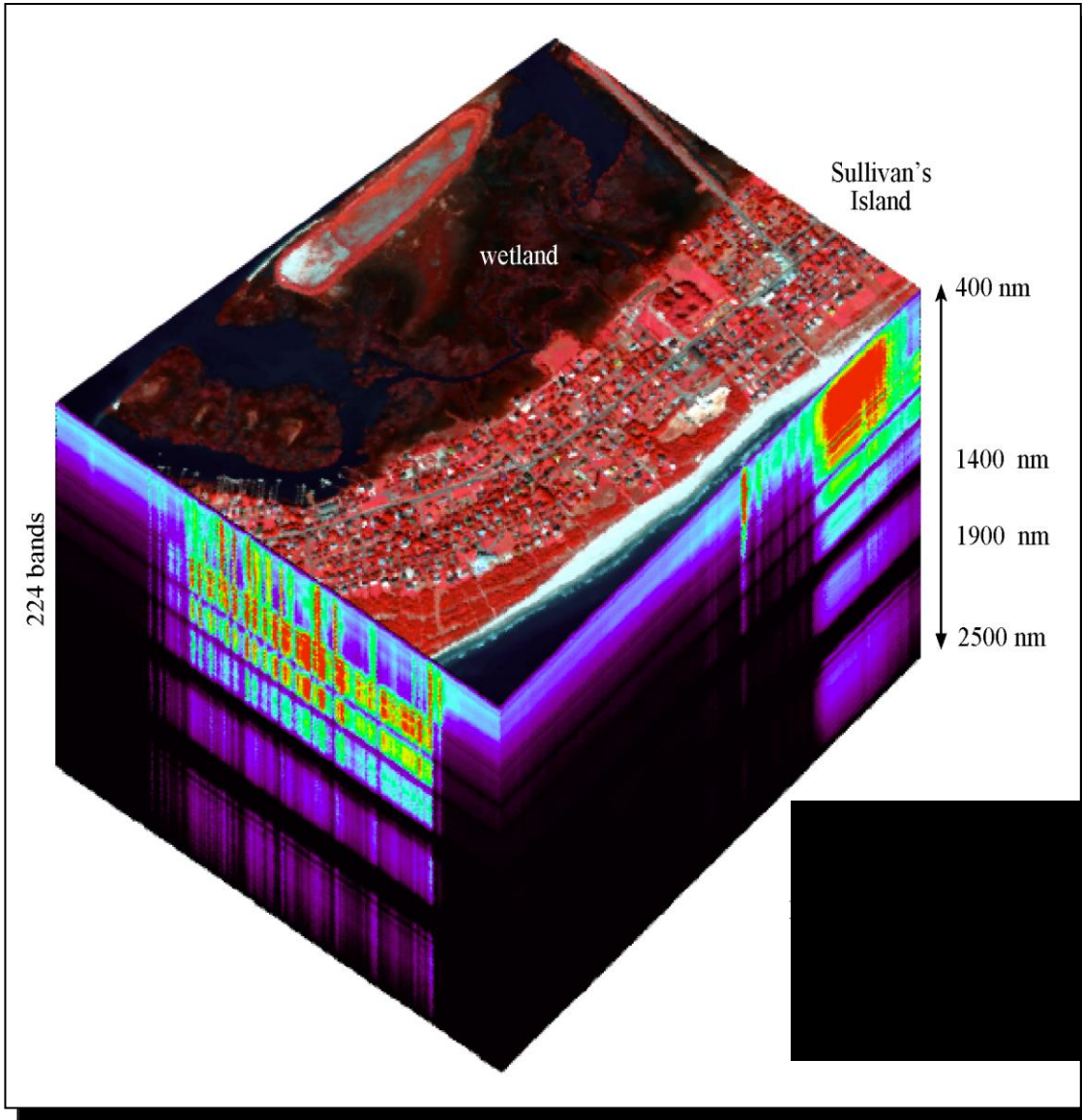
Spectral Resolution

MODIS Ocean Color Channels

DubaiSat-1 Channels



**Airborne Visible Infrared
Imaging Spectrometer
(AVIRIS) Data cube of
Sullivan's Island
Obtained
on October 26, 1998**



Temporal Resolution

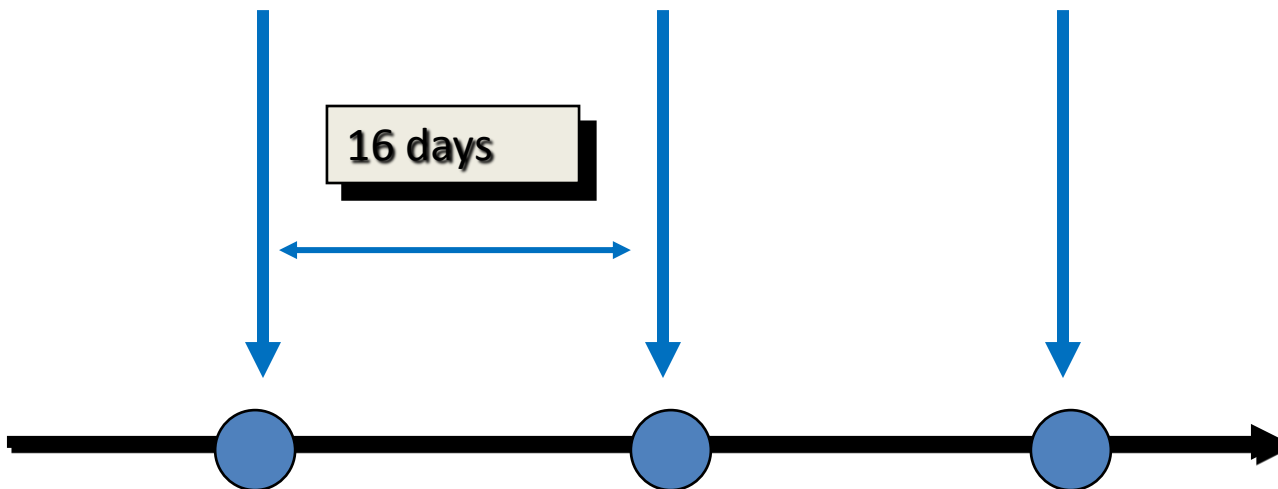
Remote Sensor Data Acquisition

June 1, 2006

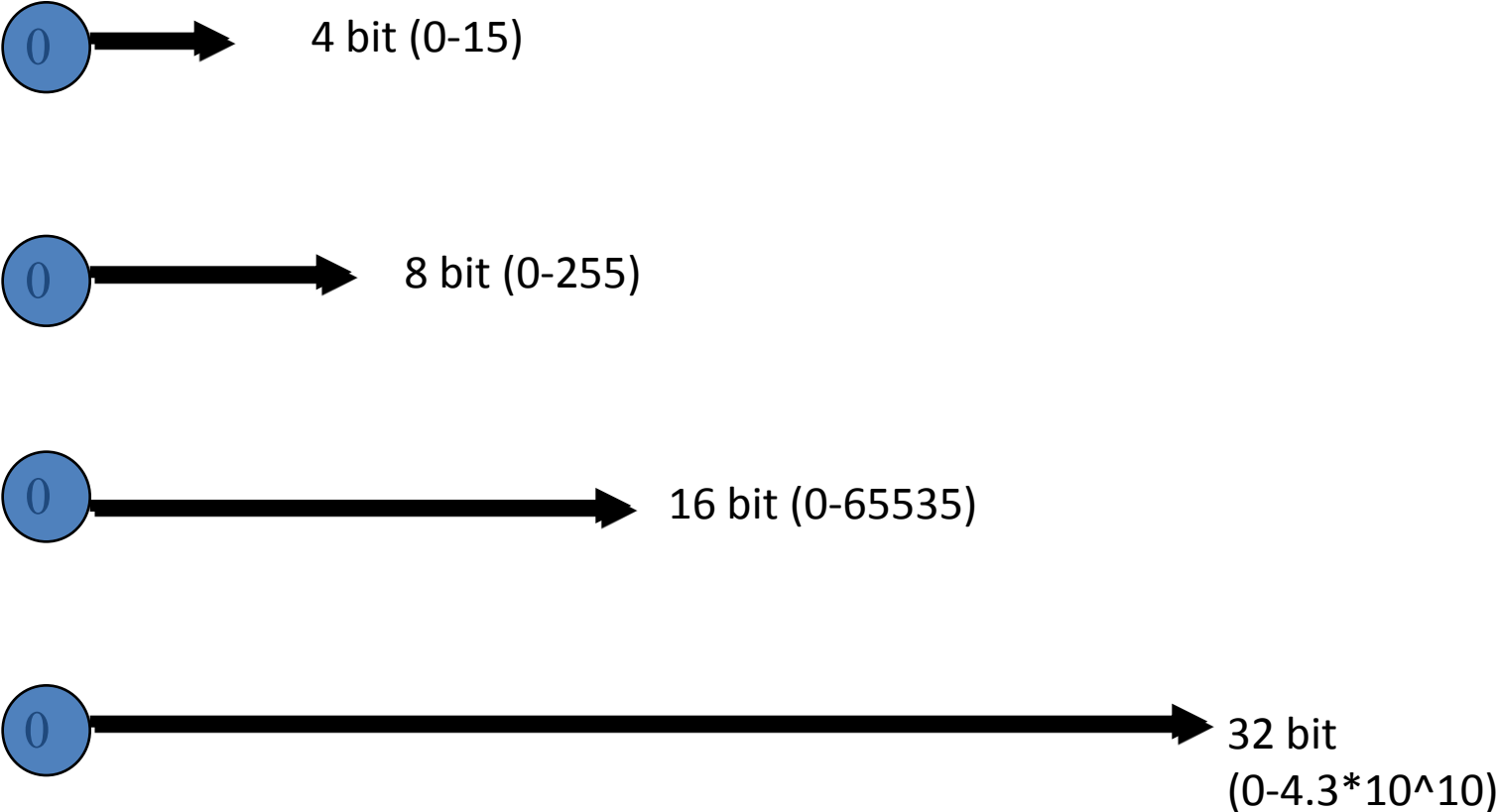
June 17, 2006

July 3, 2006

16 days



Radiometric Resolution



Spatial and Temporal Resolution for Selected Applications

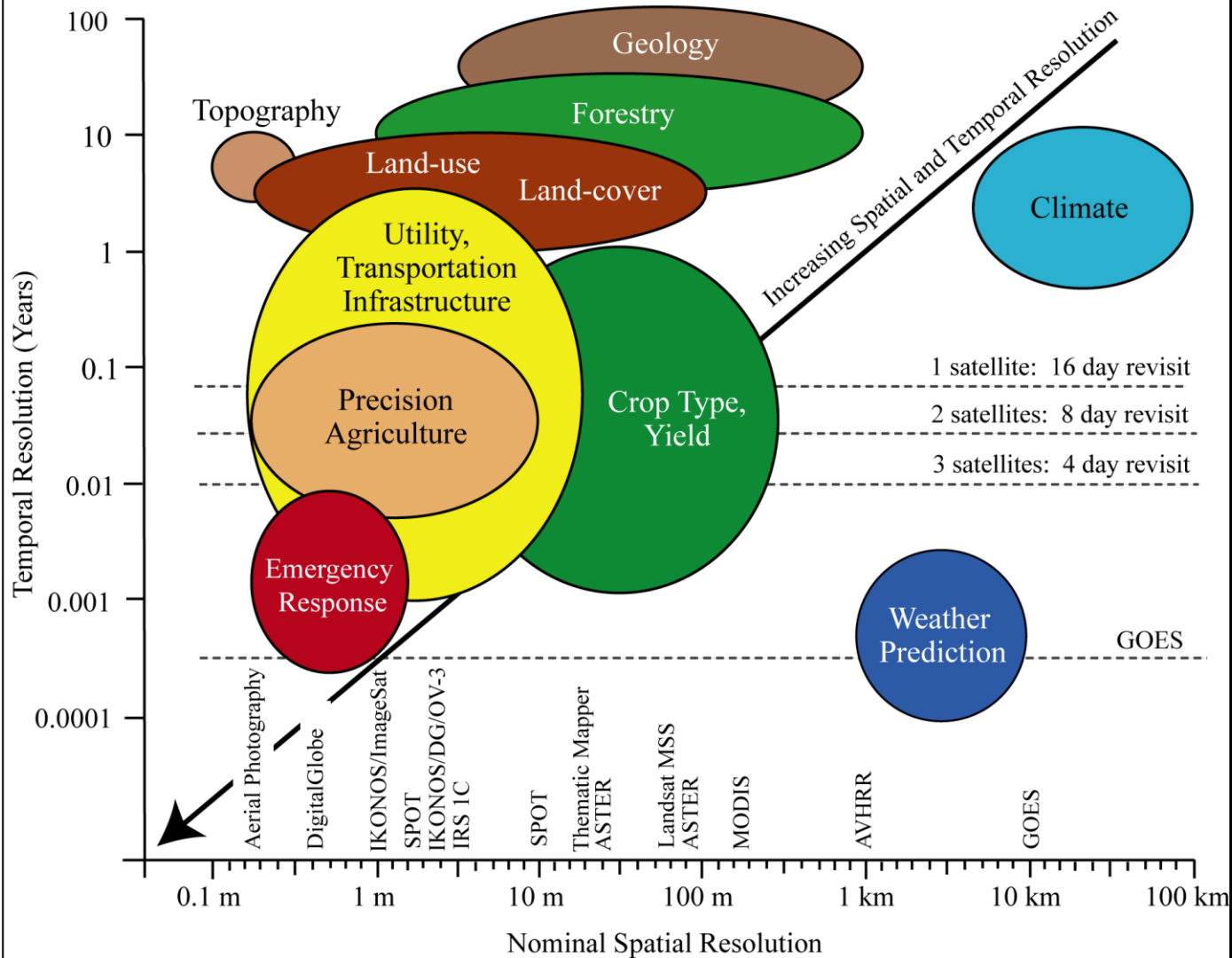


Table 1-2. Biophysical and Hybrid Variables and Potentially Useful Remote Sensing Systems (proposed sensor systems are in italics)

Biophysical Variables	Potential Remote Sensing System
x, y Geographic location	Aerial photography, Landsat TM, SPOT HRV, Russian KVR-1000, IRS-1CD, ATLAS, Radarsat, ERS-1,2 microwave, Landsat 7 ETM ⁺ , Space Imaging IKONOS, Terra <i>MODIS</i> , <i>ASTER</i> , <i>EarthWatch Quickbird</i> , <i>ORBIMAGE OrbView 3,4</i>
z Topographic/bathymetric	Aerial photography, TM, SPOT, IRS-1CD, Radarsat, LIDAR systems, ETM, IKONOS, <i>ASTER</i> , <i>Quickbird</i> , <i>OrbView 3,4</i>
Vegetation	
chlorophyll concentration	Air photos, TM, SPOT, IRS-1CD, ETM, IKONOS, <i>ASTER</i> , <i>MODIS</i> , <i>OrbView 3,4</i>
biomass (green & dead)	Air photos, AVHRR, TM, SPOT, IRS-1CD, ETM, IKONOS, <i>MODIS</i> , <i>OrbView 3,4</i>
foliar water content	Radarsat, ERS-1,2; TM Mid-IR, ETM, IKONOS, <i>MODIS</i> , <i>ASTER</i> , <i>OrbView 3,4</i>
Absorbed photosynthetically active radiation	ETM, IKONOS, <i>MODIS</i> , <i>OrbView 3,4</i>
phytoplankton	SeaWiFS, TM, AVHRR, ETM, IKONOS, <i>MODIS</i> , <i>OrbView 3,4</i>
Surface temperature	GOES, SeaWiFS, AVHRR, TM, Daedalus, ATLAS, ETM, <i>ASTER</i> , <i>MODIS</i>
Soil moisture	ALMAZ, TM, ERS-1,2; Radarsat, Intermap Star 3i, IKONOS, <i>ASTER</i> , <i>OrbView 3,4</i>
Surface roughness	Air photos, ALMAZ, ERS-1,2; Radarsat, Star 3i, IKONOS, <i>ASTER</i> , <i>OrbView 3,4</i>
Evapotranspiration	AVHRR, TM, SPOT, CASI, ETM, <i>MODIS</i> , <i>ASTER</i>
Atmosphere	
tropospheric chemistry, temperature, water vapor, wind speed/direction, energy inputs, precipitation, cloud and aerosol properties	GOES, UARS, ATREM, <i>MODIS</i> , <i>MISR</i> , <i>CERES</i> , <i>MOPITT</i>

BRDF (bidirectional reflectance distribution function)	<i>MODIS, MISR, CERES</i>
Ocean color, phytoplankton, biochemistry, sea height	TOPEX/POSEIDON, SeaWiFS, ETM, IKONOS, <i>MODIS, MISR, ASTER, CERES, OrbView 3,4</i>
Snow and sea ice extent and characteristics	Aerial photography, AVHRR, TM, SPOT, Radarsat, SeaWiFS, IKONOS, ETM, <i>MODIS, ASTER, OrbView 3,4; Quickbird</i>
Volcanic effects temperature, gases	<i>ATLAS, MODIS, MISR, ASTER</i>

Selected Hybrid Variables

Potential Remote Sensing System

Land use urban infrastructure and land use	Aerial photography, AVHRR, TM, SPOT, Russian KVR-1000, IRS-1CD, Radarsat, Star 3i, ETM, IKONOS, <i>MODIS, ASTER, OrbView 3,4; Quickbird</i>
Vegetation stress	Aerial photography, Daedalus, ATLAS, AVHRR, TM, SPOT, IRS-1CD, IKONOS, SeaWiFS, ETM, <i>MODIS, ASTER, OrbView 3,4; Quickbird</i>

Remote Sensing Image Interpretation

- *1) Visual interpretation*
- *2) Digital image processing for information extraction from sensor data sets*

Digital image processing (computer-based)

Computer-based analysis and reprocessing of raw data into new visual or numerical products, which then are interpreted either by approach 1 or are subjected to appropriate decision-making algorithms that identify and classify the scene objects into sets of information

The techniques fall into **three broad categories**:

Image Restoration and Rectification

Image Enhancement

Image Classification

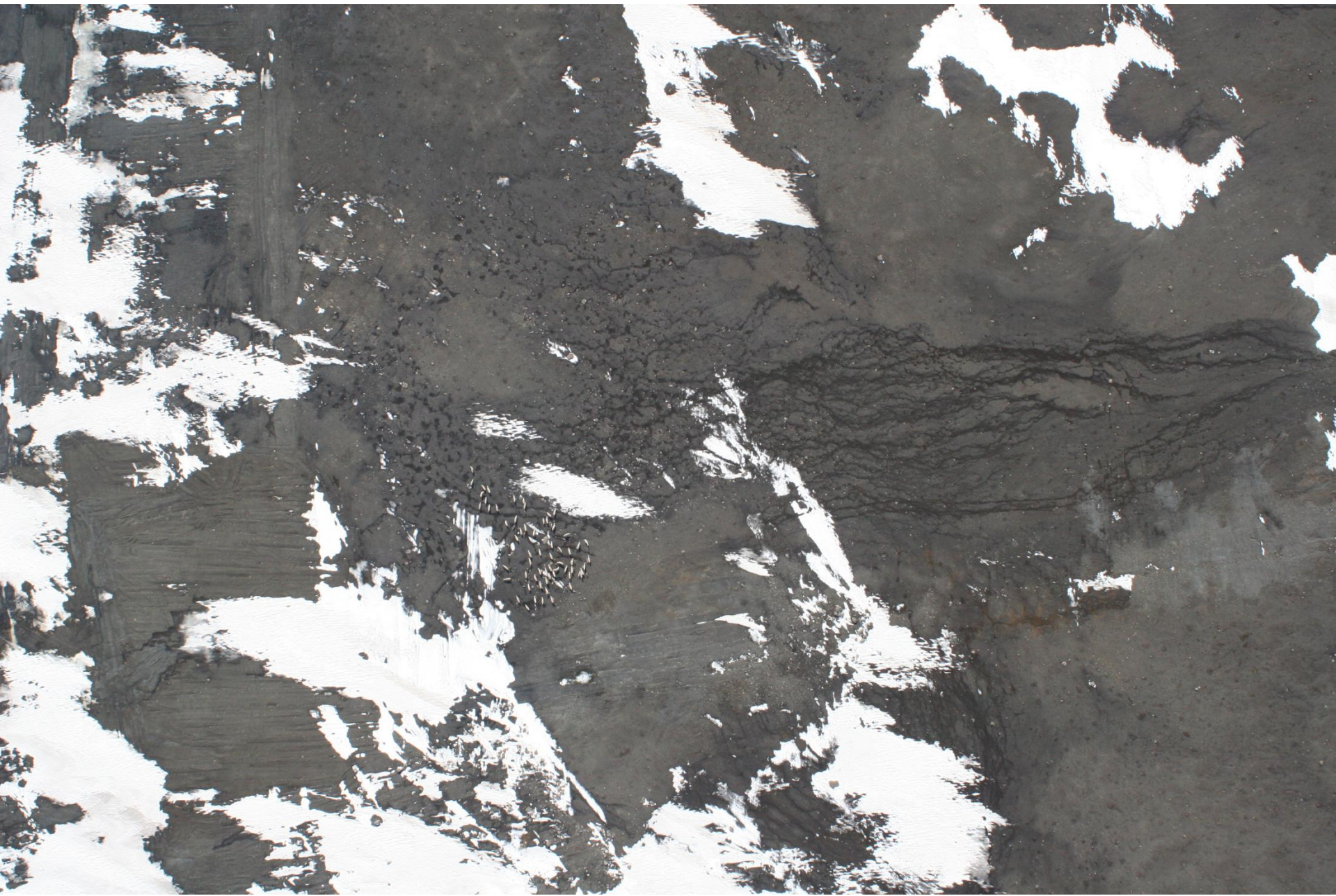
Image representation



65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200
65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200

Keys for image interpretation









What do you see?

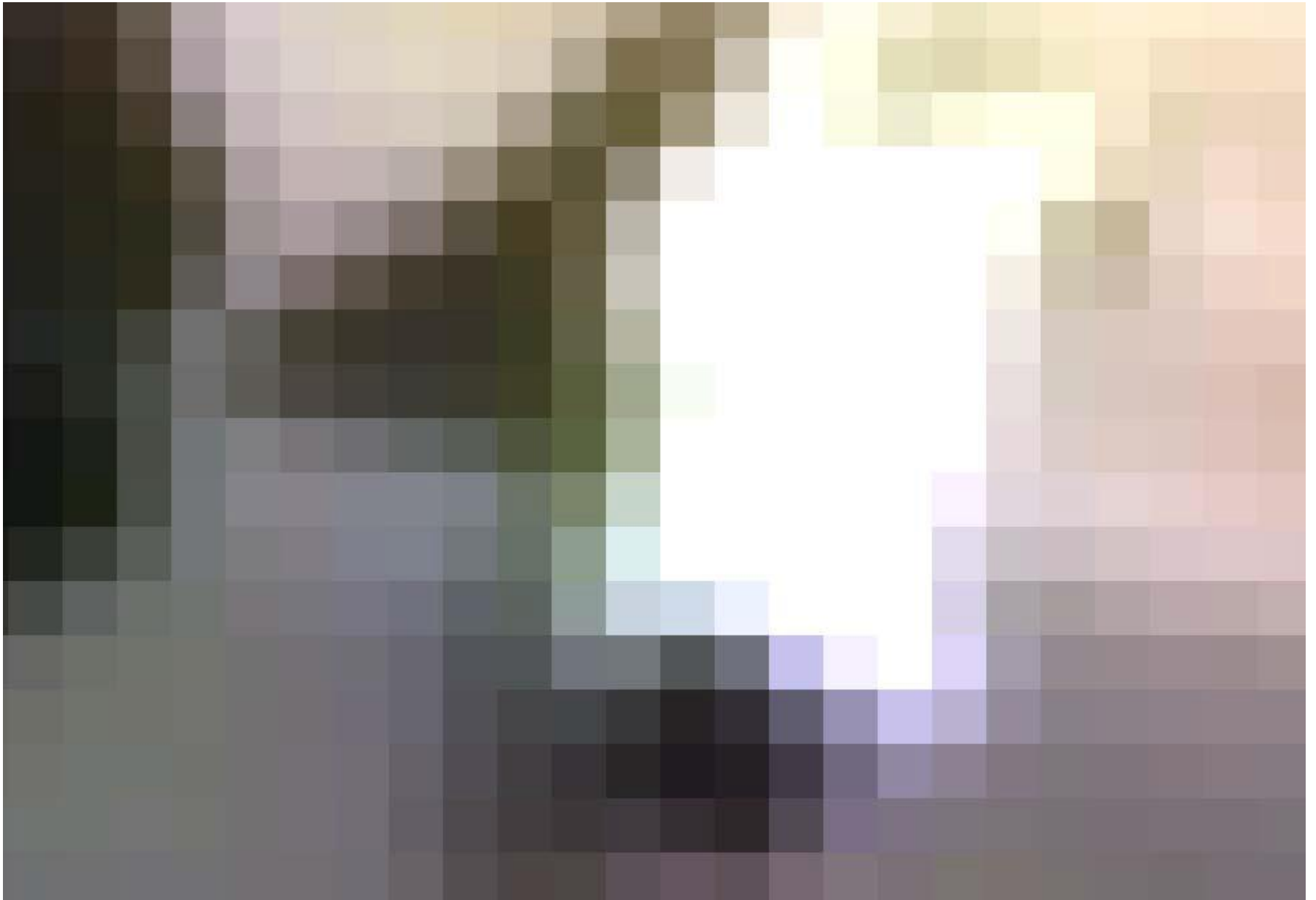












Image interpretation is a combination of experience and adaptability.

The following are all important while interpreting satellite images.

Spectral information,

Shape,

Size,

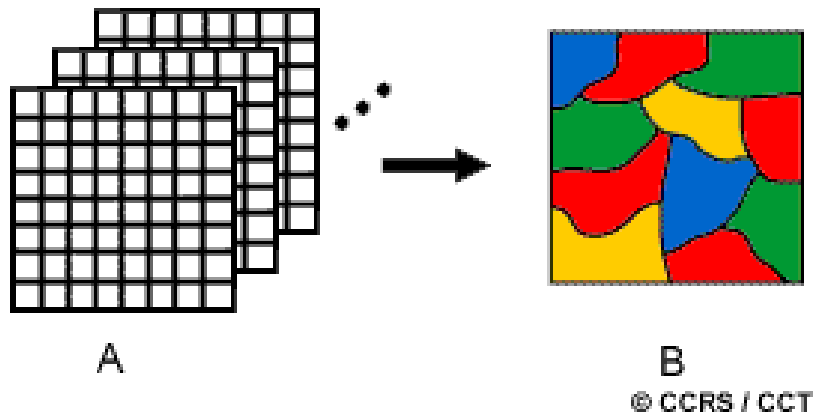
Texture and

Context

Classification of RS data

What is classification?

Classification is the task of relating pixel information in a digital image to ground truth based on spectral, spatial and contextual information.



Classification

- **Supervised**

- Requires examples based on ground truth to train the classifiers.
- The ground truth classes may not contain pixels with similar spectra.

- **Unsupervised**

- Clusters the data and assigns the corresponding clusters to the classes based on user input.
- The maximally-separable clusters in spectral space may not match our perception of the important classes on the landscape.

Supervised classification

1. Selecting training regions
2. Training the classifier
3. Validating the results based on a test set

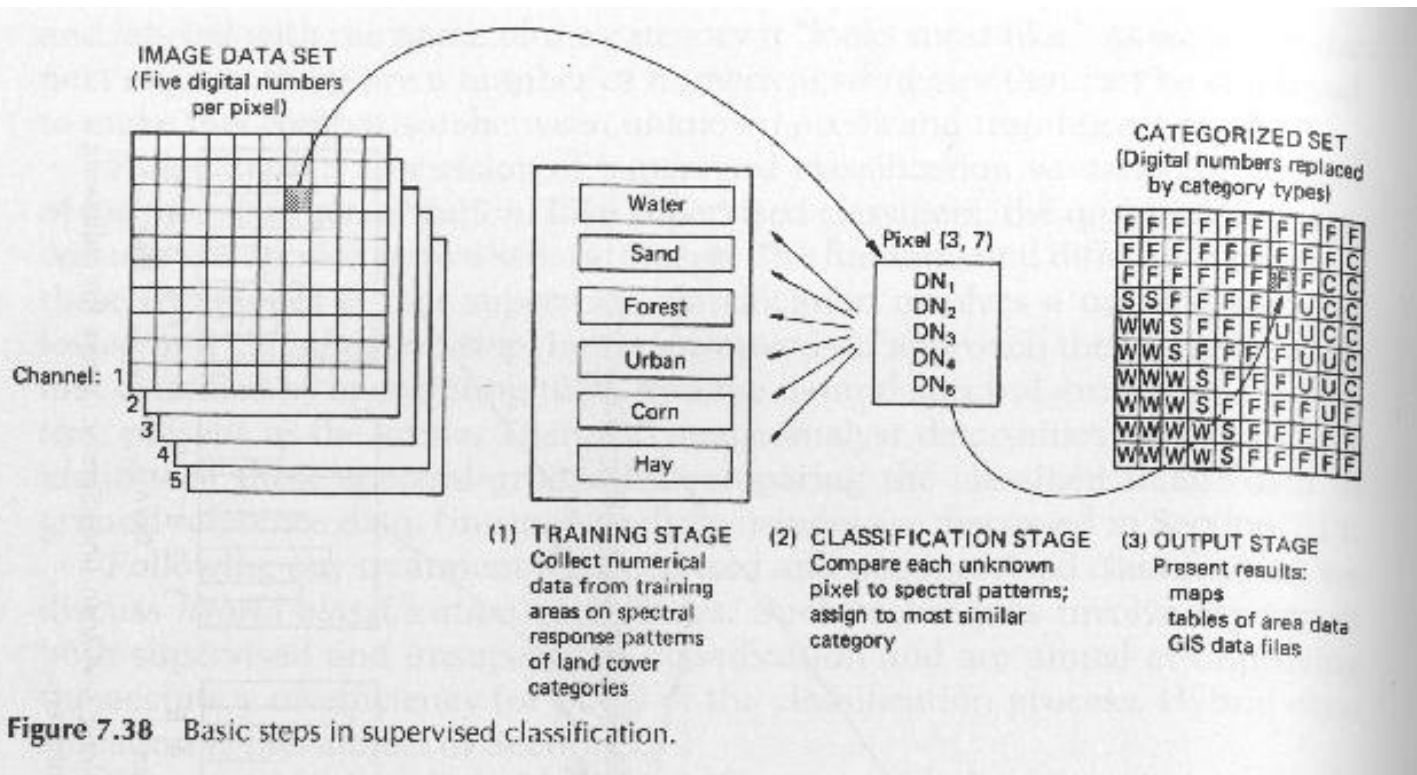
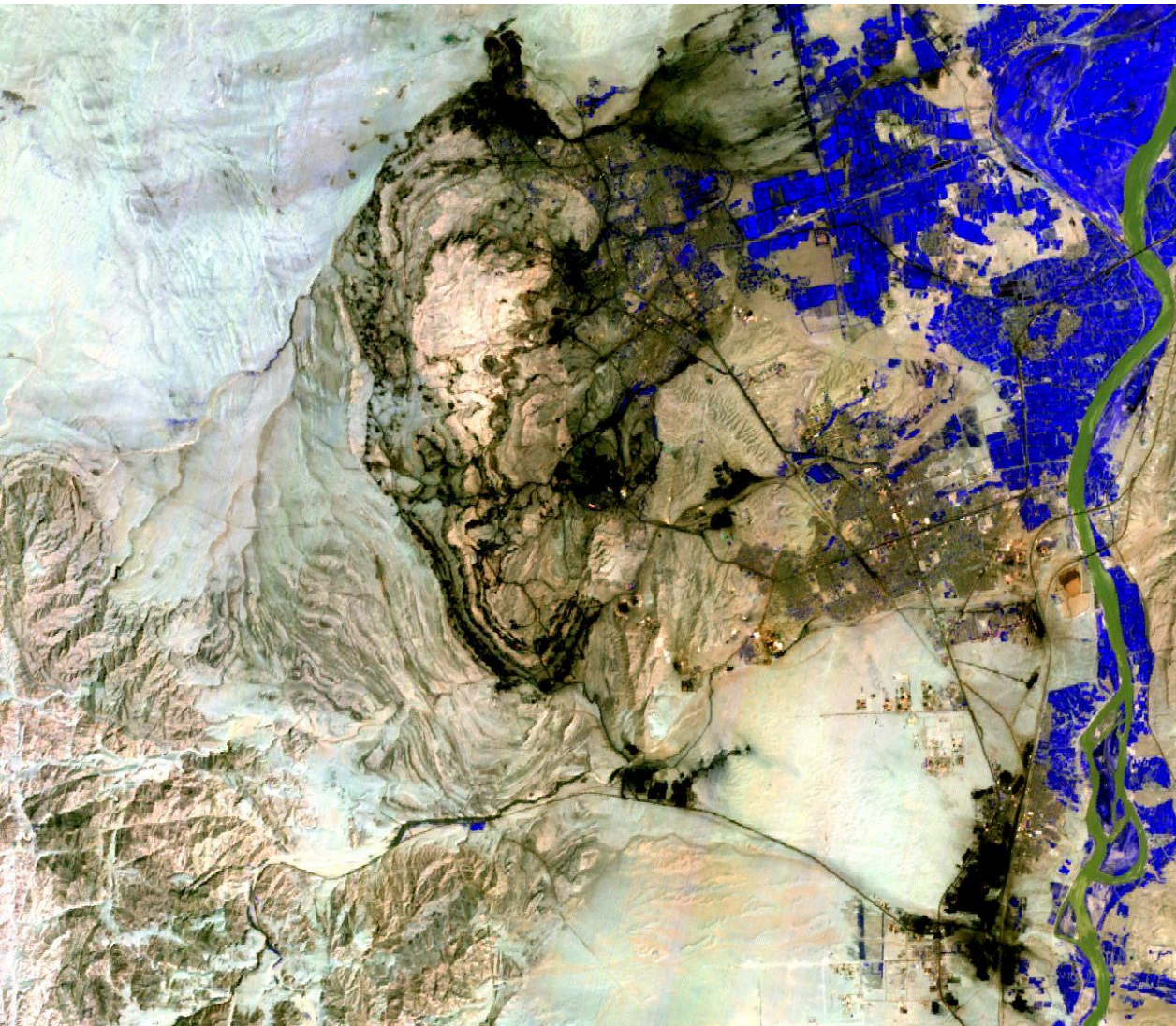
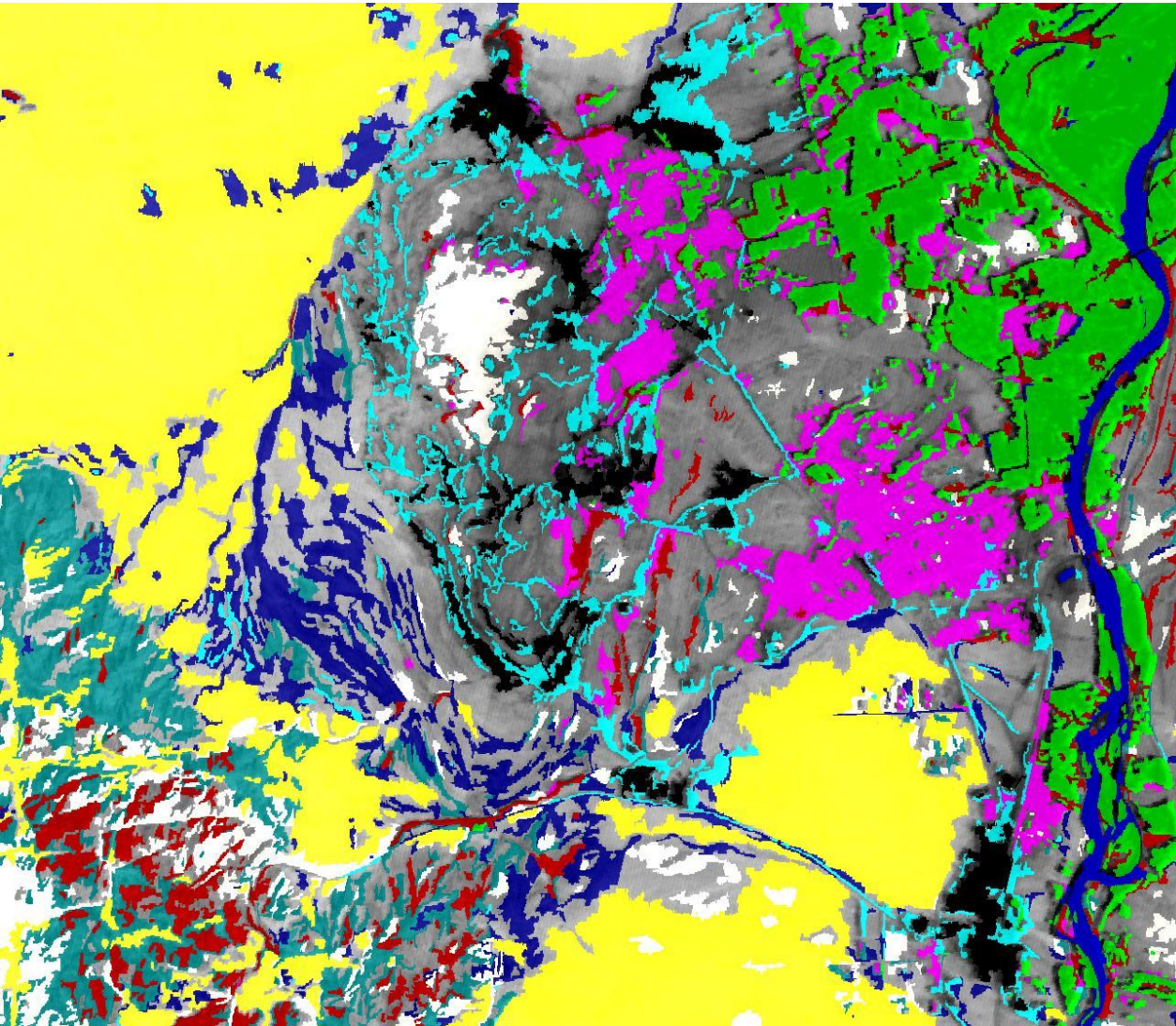


Figure 7.38 Basic steps in supervised classification.

Coal fire prone areas mapping in China



Classification

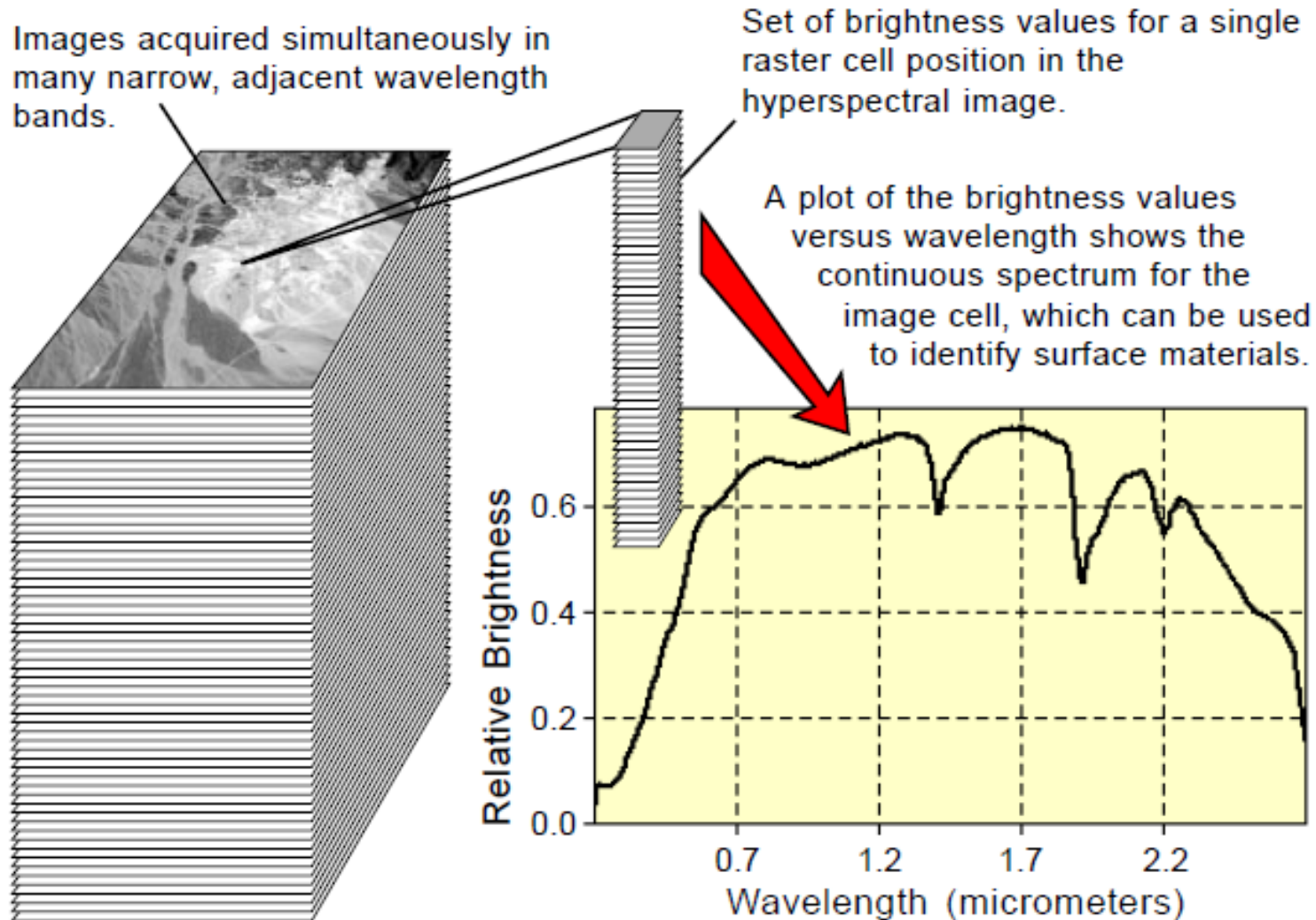


Class Hierarchy ✕

- agriculture
- [bareland]
- coal
- coal dust
- gobi-desert
- human settlement
- limestone
- metamorphicstone
- mixed sandstone and shale
- river
- sandstone

Navigation: ⏪ ⏩ **Groups** ↳ Inheritance

Hyperspectral Imaging Applications



Hyperspectral Imaging Applications

Hyperspectral imaging using an airborne platforms can be used in surveillance applications such as:

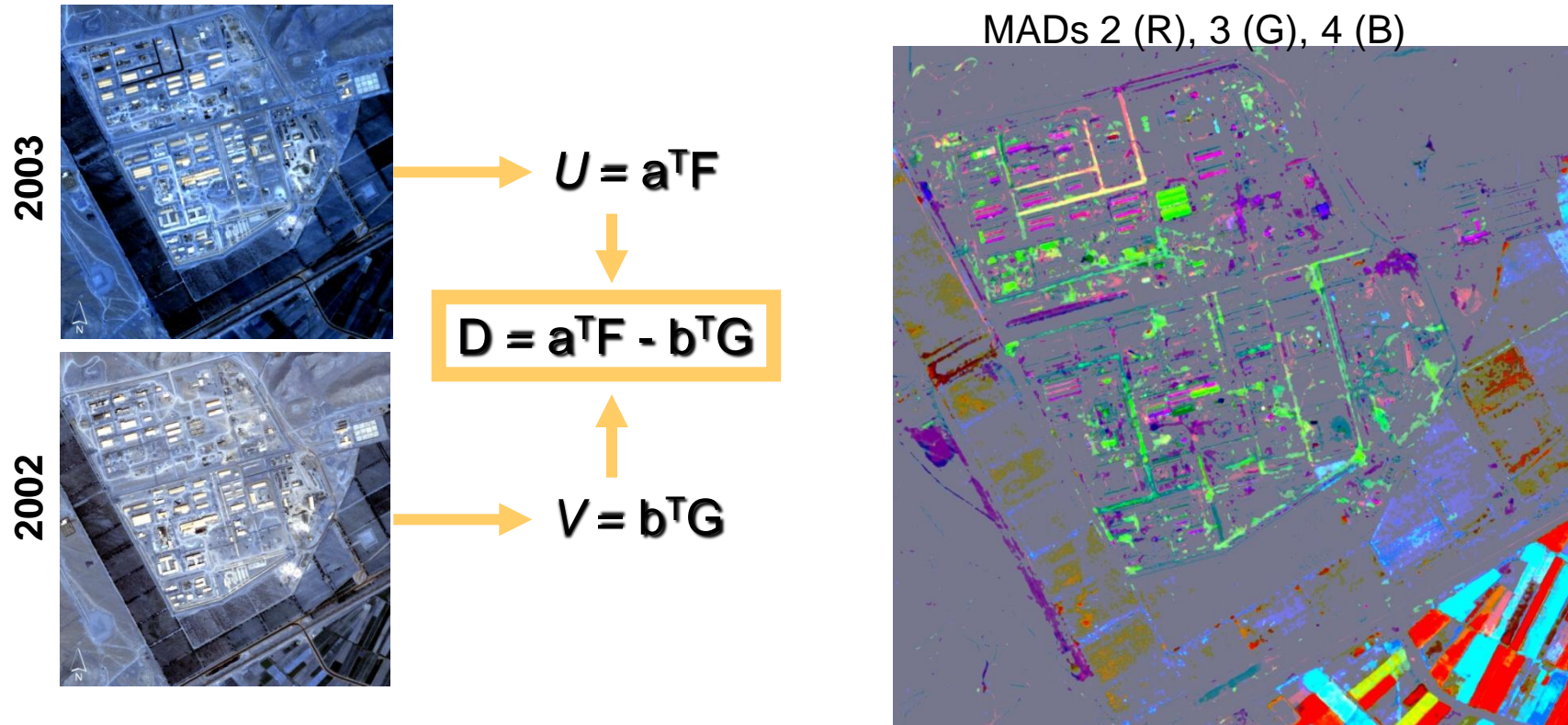
- 1) Camouflage target detection.
- 2) Search and rescue.
- 3) Illegal disposal of waste.
- 4) Monitoring water quality in the gulf (e.g., algal blooms)



Change Detection

- Dynamic changes in Landscape (Human activities, natural disasters, changes in vegetation cover, shrinking of glaciers due to global warming, etc).
- Need for updating maps in short intervals.
- Earth observation (EO) data are increasingly being made available with better resolution.
- Need to develop efficient methods to map changes in a timely manner and maximize the automation to process huge amounts of data.

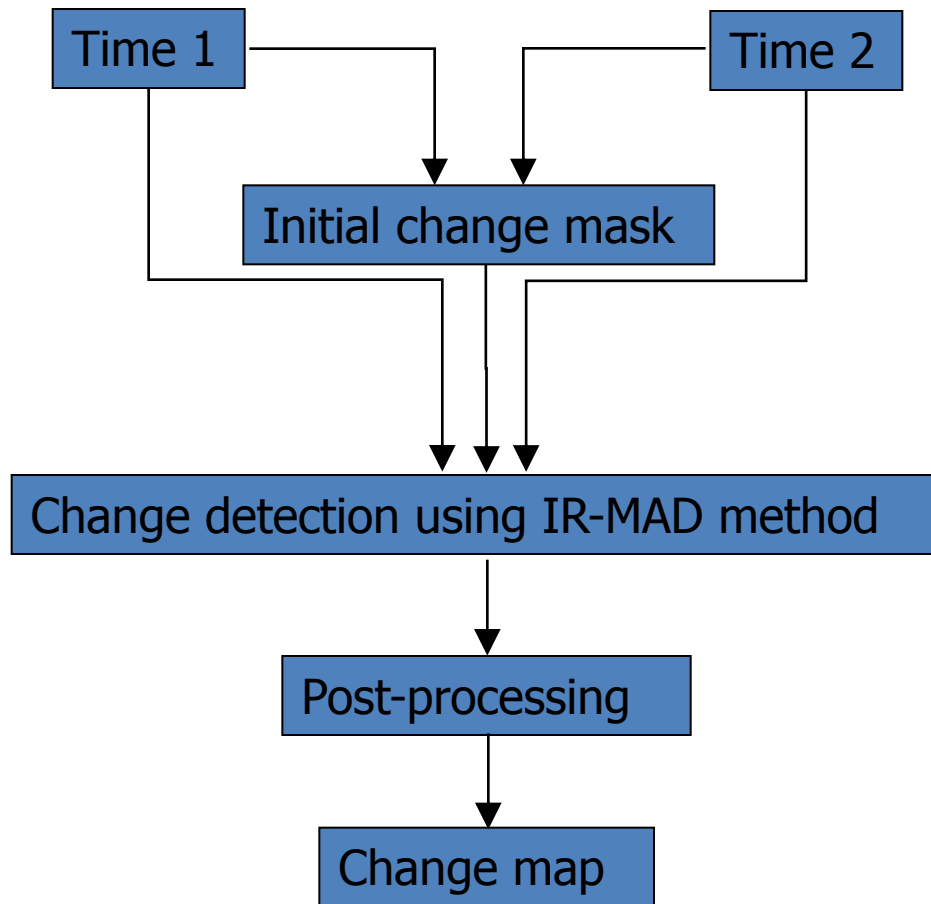
Multivariate Alteration Detection



- Determination of \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} , so that the positive correlation between $U = \mathbf{a}^T \mathbf{F}$ and $V = \mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{G}$ is minimized.
- Canonical correlation analysis (Hotelling, 1936).
- Fully automatic scheme gives regularized iterated MAD variates, invariant to linear/affine transformations, orthogonal.

(Nielsen et al, 1998; Nielsen, 2007)

Our approach

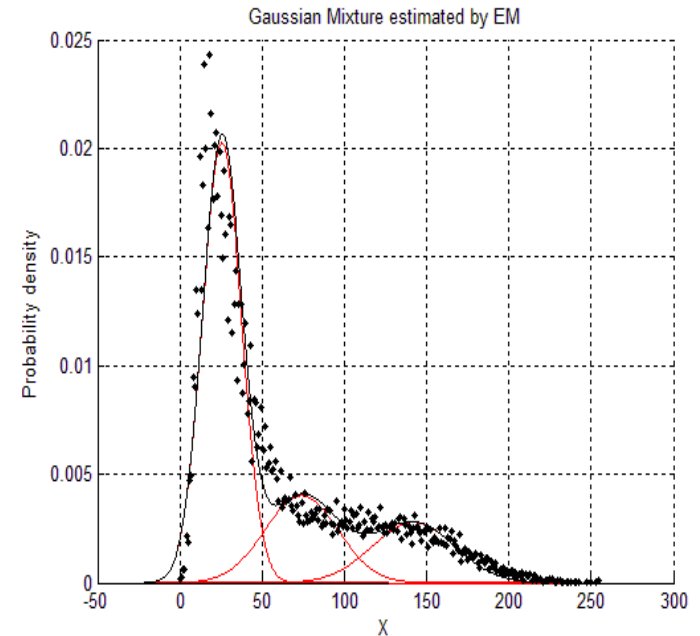


Strategies for generating the ICM

- Multispectral images

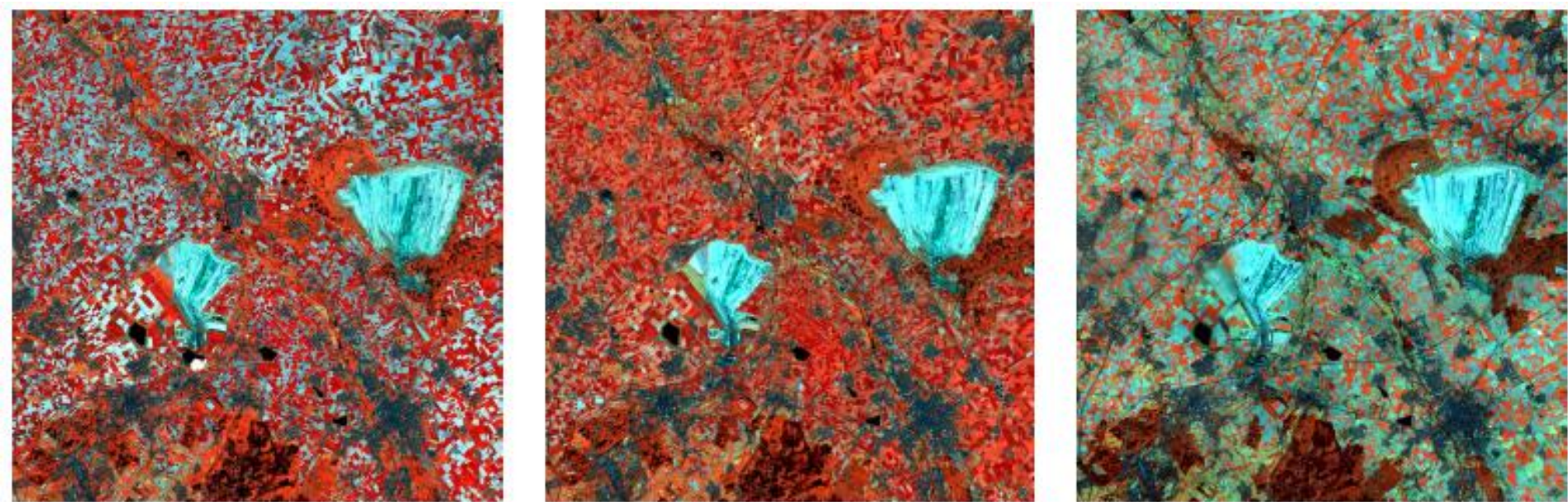
- The data are stretched in the range of 0-255 and the maximum difference between two times, measured over all the bands, is calculated.

- The resulting difference image is modelled as a mixture of 3 Gaussians and a threshold is identified to eliminate strong changes.



Multispectral change detection using
IR-MAD and initial change mask.

Experiments with ICM

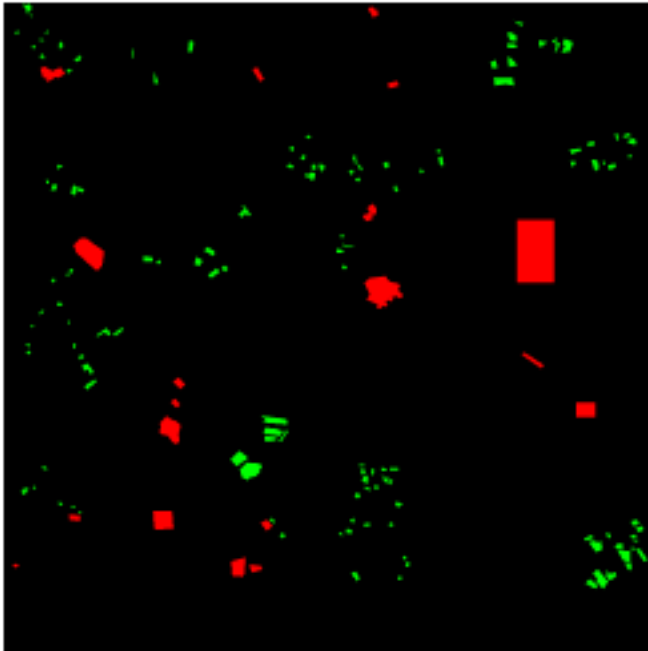


Landsat ETM+ images over Juelich, Germany taken in May, June and August, 2001.

Major changes due to agricultural regions. Only the human settlement areas and mining area remain unchanged.

Experiments

May- June



May- August

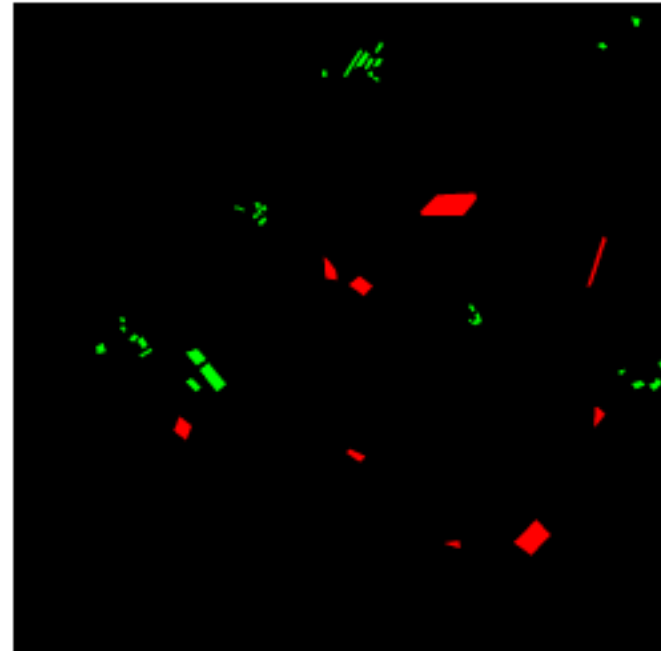
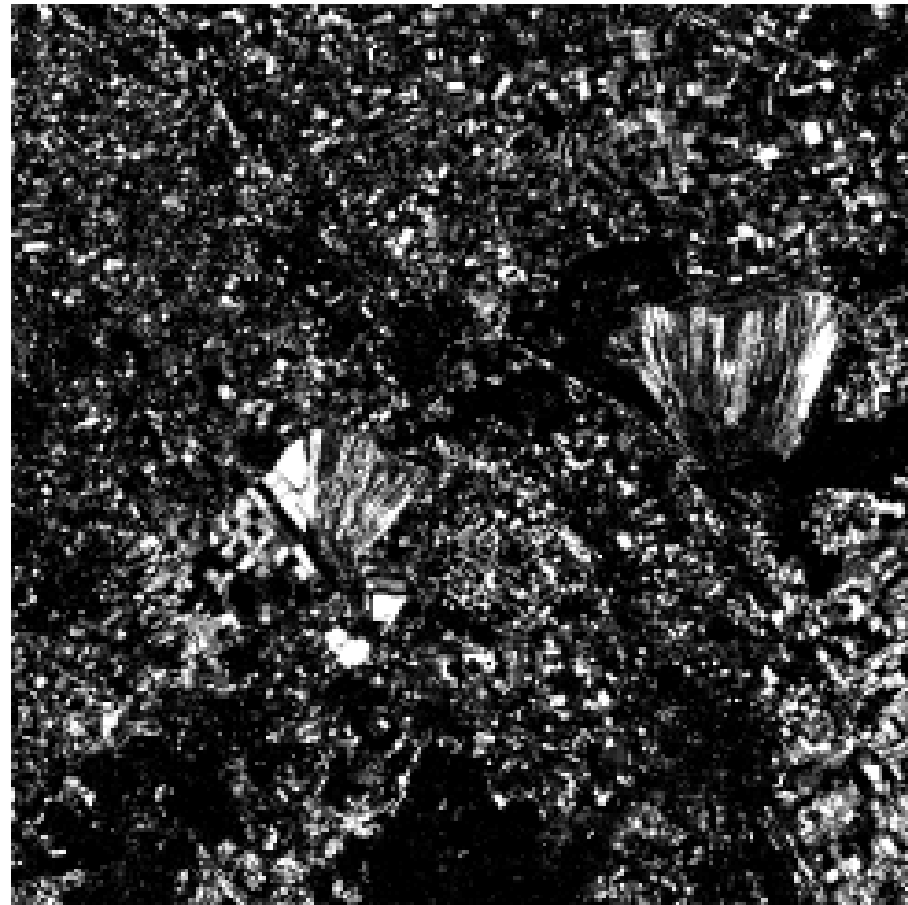


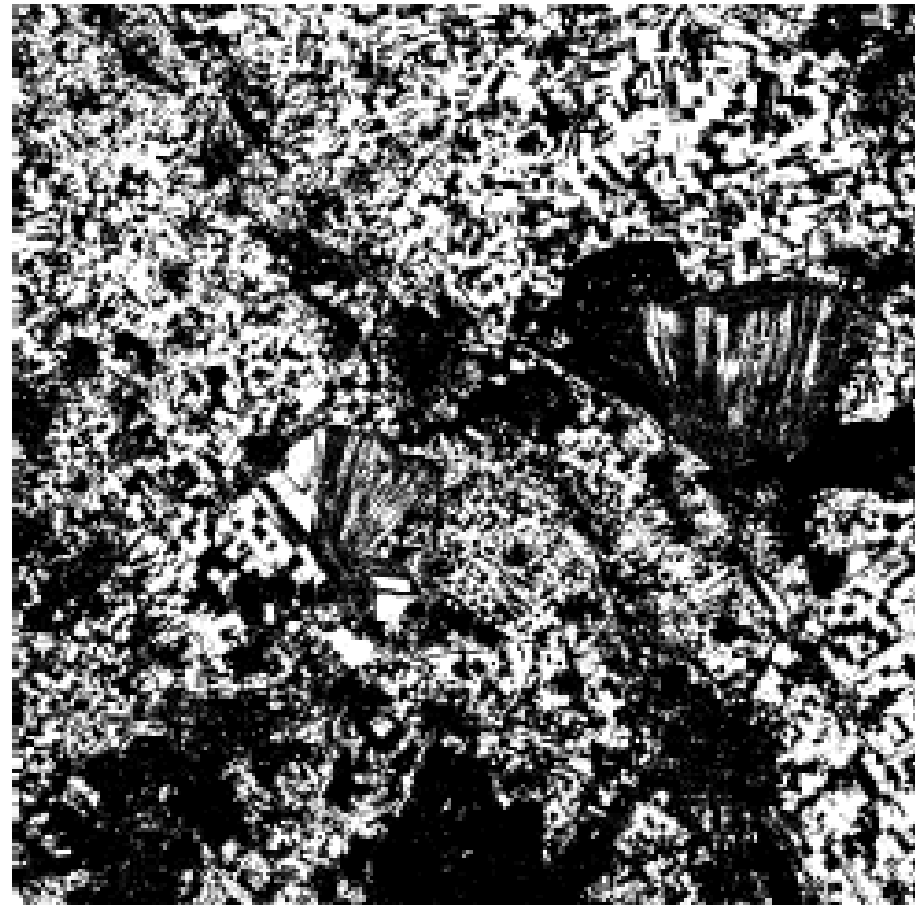
Image Pair	Change	No-change
May-June	9521	13911
May-August	4103	6317

Experiments

May -June

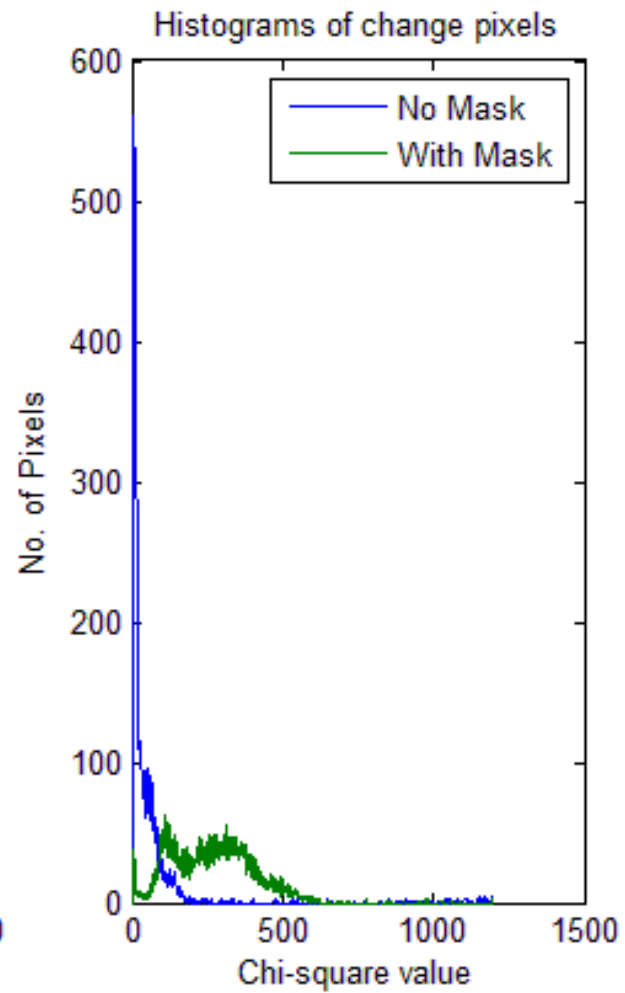
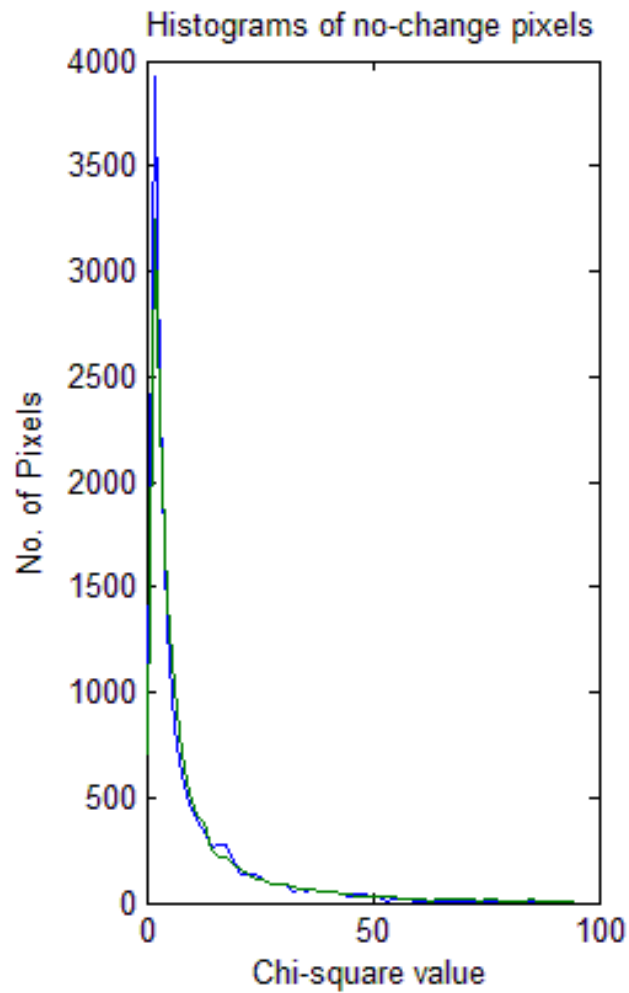


Without Mask



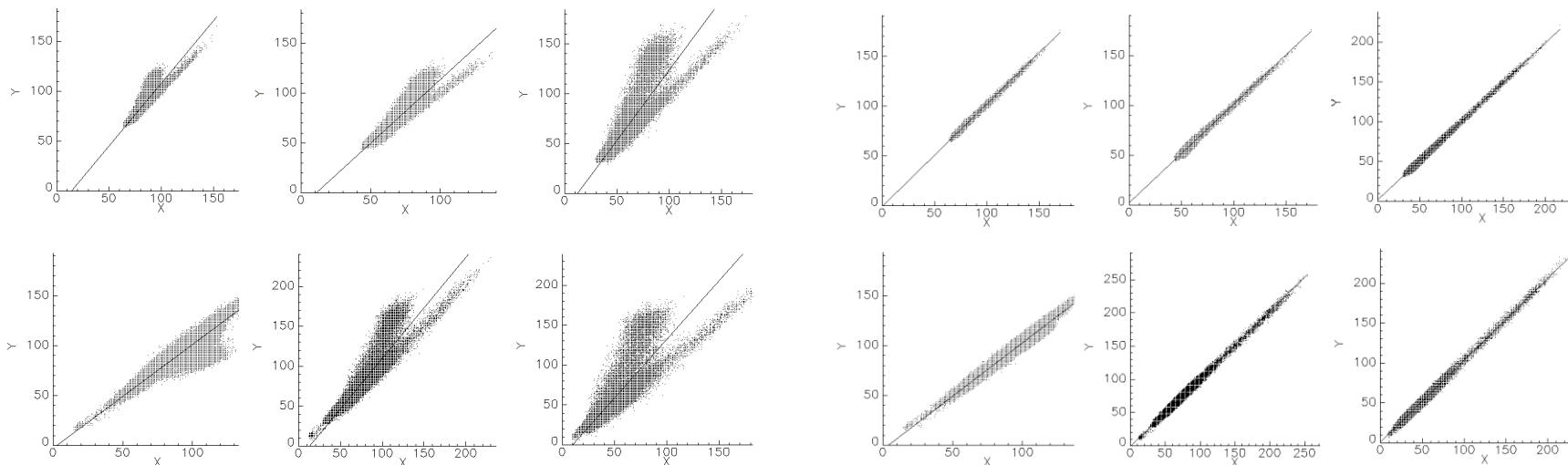
With Mask

Experiments



Experiments

Automatic radiometric normalization



Without Mask

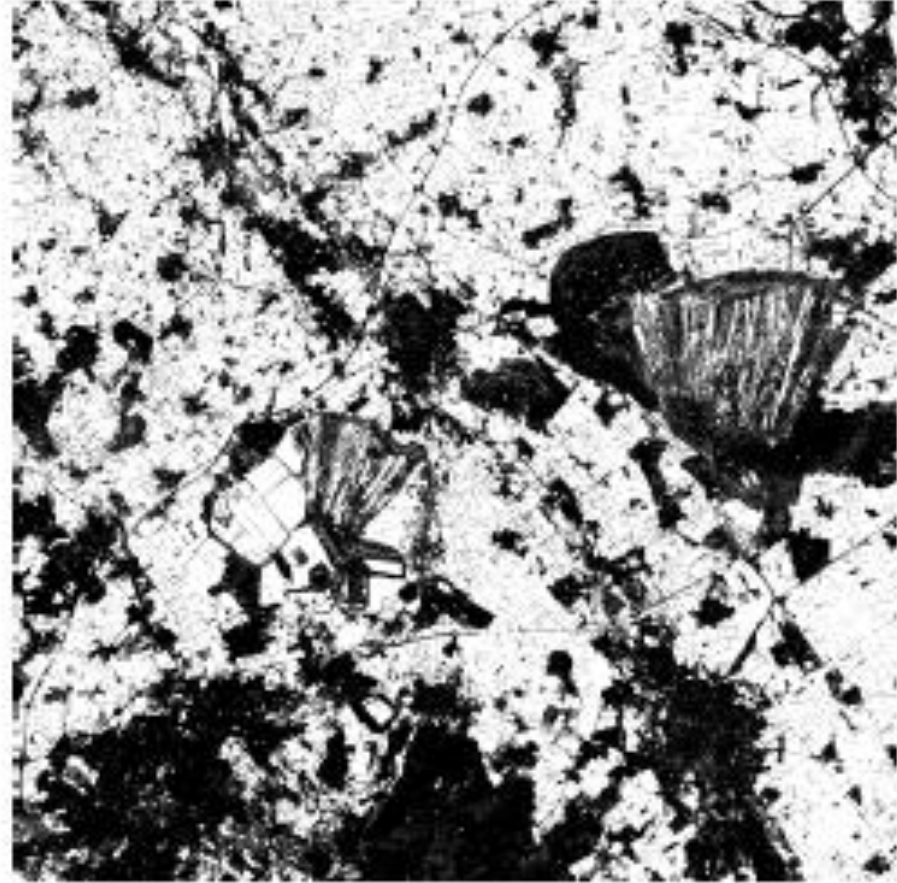
With Mask

Experiments

May- August



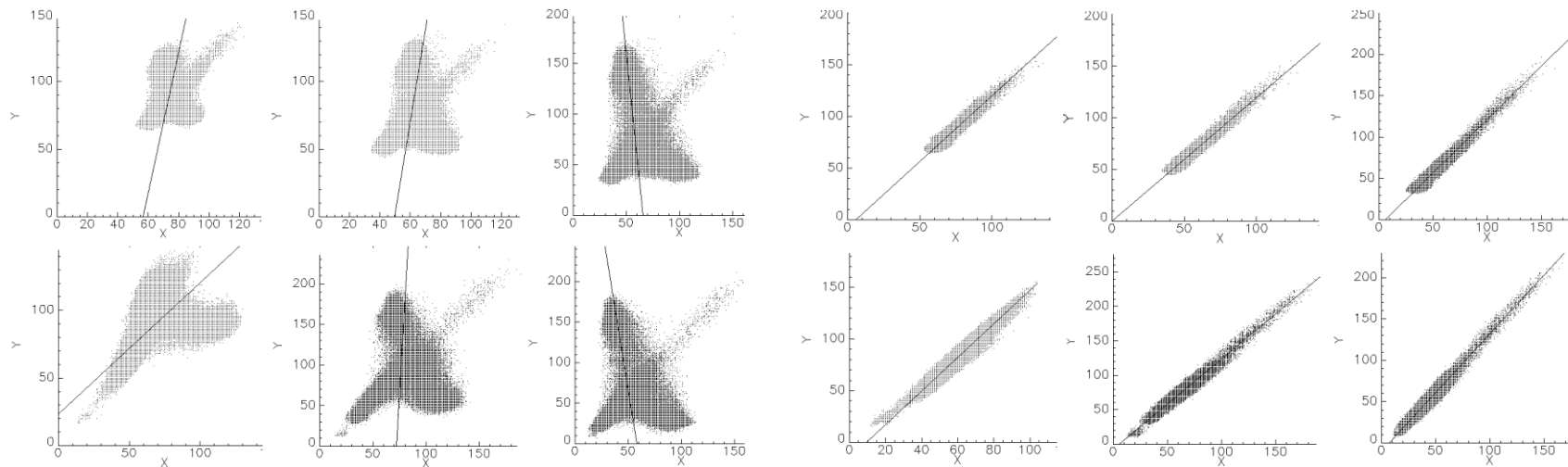
Without Mask



With Mask

Experiments

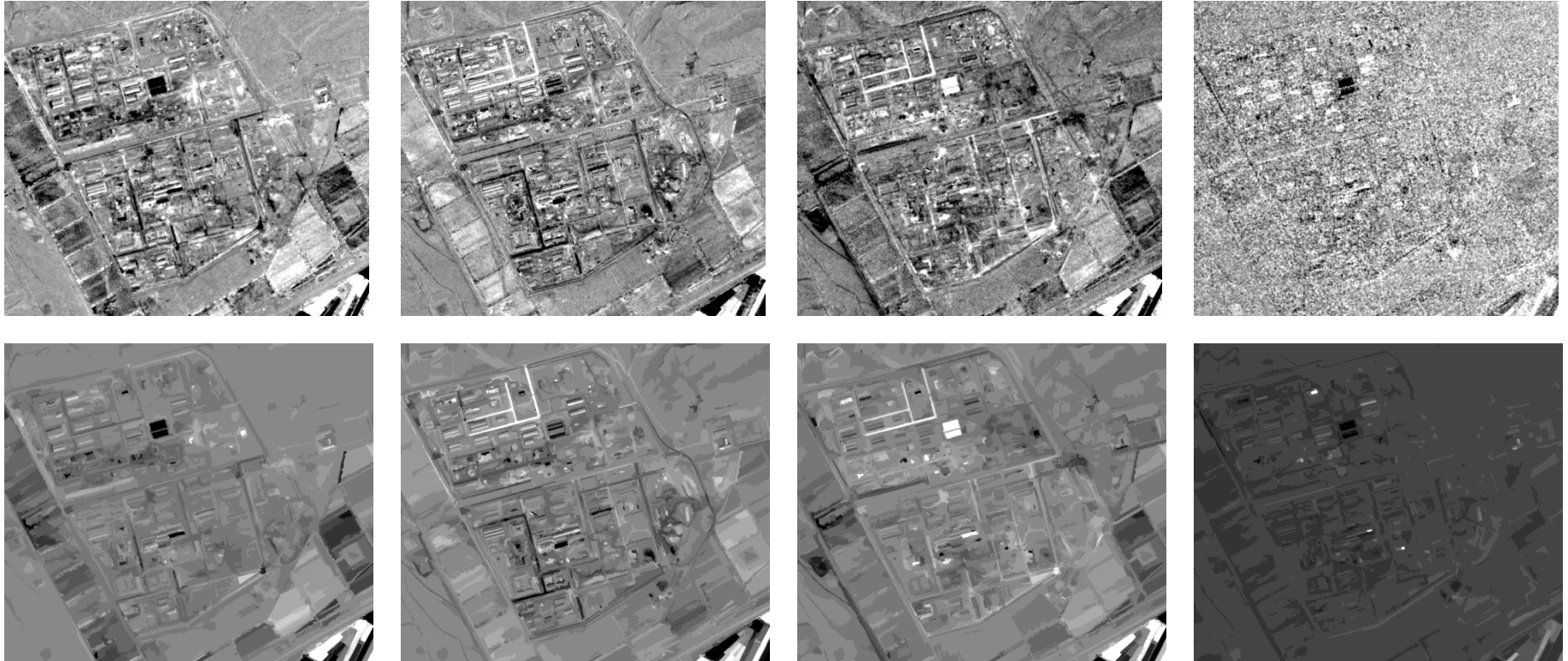
Automatic radiometric normalization



Without Mask

With Mask

CD with image segments



The effect of the noise is reduced and hence better projections are identified using MAD transformation.