



U. S. Geological Survey Report on Cal/Val Activities

Ron Morfitt

USGS

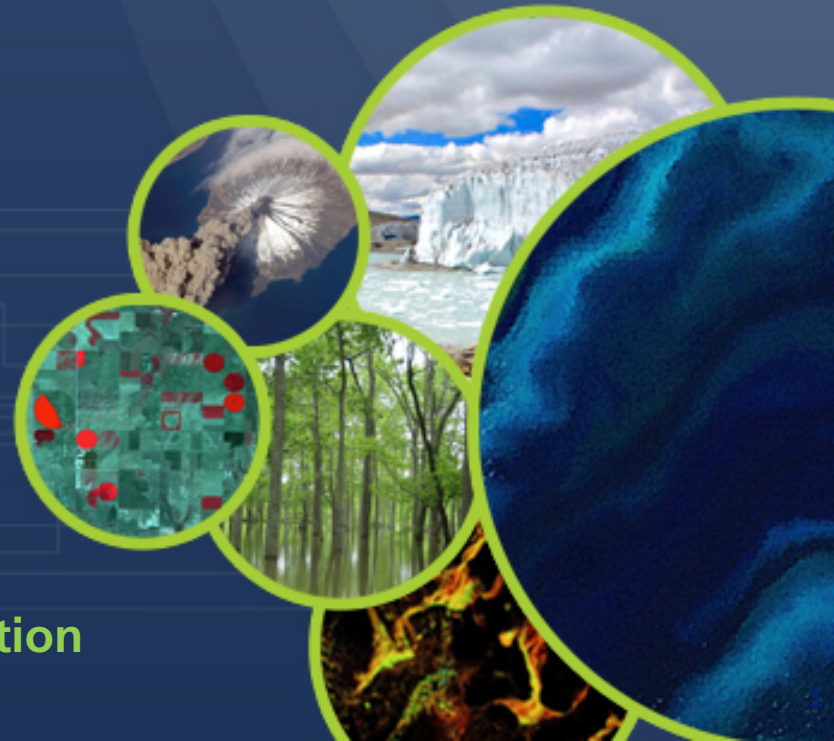
Agenda Item # XII

WGCV Plenary # 39

Berlin

May 6 – 8, 2015

Working Group on Calibration and Validation





- Landsat Mission Status
 - Observatory statuses
 - Instrument performance and anomalies
- Additional Activities Relating to Cal/Val
 - GCP improvement
 - Non-Landsat imagery assessments
 - National Earth Observation Assessment (EOA)
 - Land Product Characterization System (LPCS)
 - Land Surface Imaging – Virtual Constellation (LSI-VC)



≈ 16 years of on-orbit operations

Attitude Control System

- 05/05/2004 Gyro 3 Shut Off
- 1-gyro control system in development

Enhanced Thematic Mapper +

- 5/31/2003 SLC Failure
- 4/01/2007 Bumper mode

Remote Tlm Cmd (RTC) Box

- 09/27/2014 RTC A Failover

X-band System

Performance nominal

S-band System

Performance nominal

Power Subsystem

Batteries

Performance nominal

Power Control Unit

- 10/18/2014 BVR failover

Solar Array

- 5/14/2002 Circuit #14 Failure
- 5/16/2005 Circuit # 6 Failure
- 8/13/2008 Circuit #14 partial recovery
- 14 circuits remain operating
- no impact to ops

Reaction Control System

- 1/07/04 Fuel line #4 thermostat #1a failure
- 2/24/05 Fuel line #4 thermostat failure; Primary heater circuit disabled
- 4/25/13 Fuel line #2 thermostat failure; Redundant heater circuit disabled

Solid State Recorder

- 11/15/1999 SSR PWA #23 Loss
- 02/11/2001 SSR PWA #12 Loss
- 12/07/2005 SSR PWA #02 Loss
- 08/02/2006 SSR PWA #13 Loss
- 03/28/2008 SSR PWA #22 Loss
- 09/03/2008 SSR PWA #23 Recovered
- 10/12/2013 SSR PWA #11 Loss
- Each PWA is 4% loss of launch capacity
- Boards are likely recoverable



≈ 2 years of on-orbit operations

Operational Land Imager

RF Communications

S-band System

Propulsion Subsystem

Attitude Control System

Electrical Power System

Batteries

Solar array



Thermal Control System

Thermal Infrared Sensor

- 10/1/2014 - Side-A SSM Encoder

X-band System

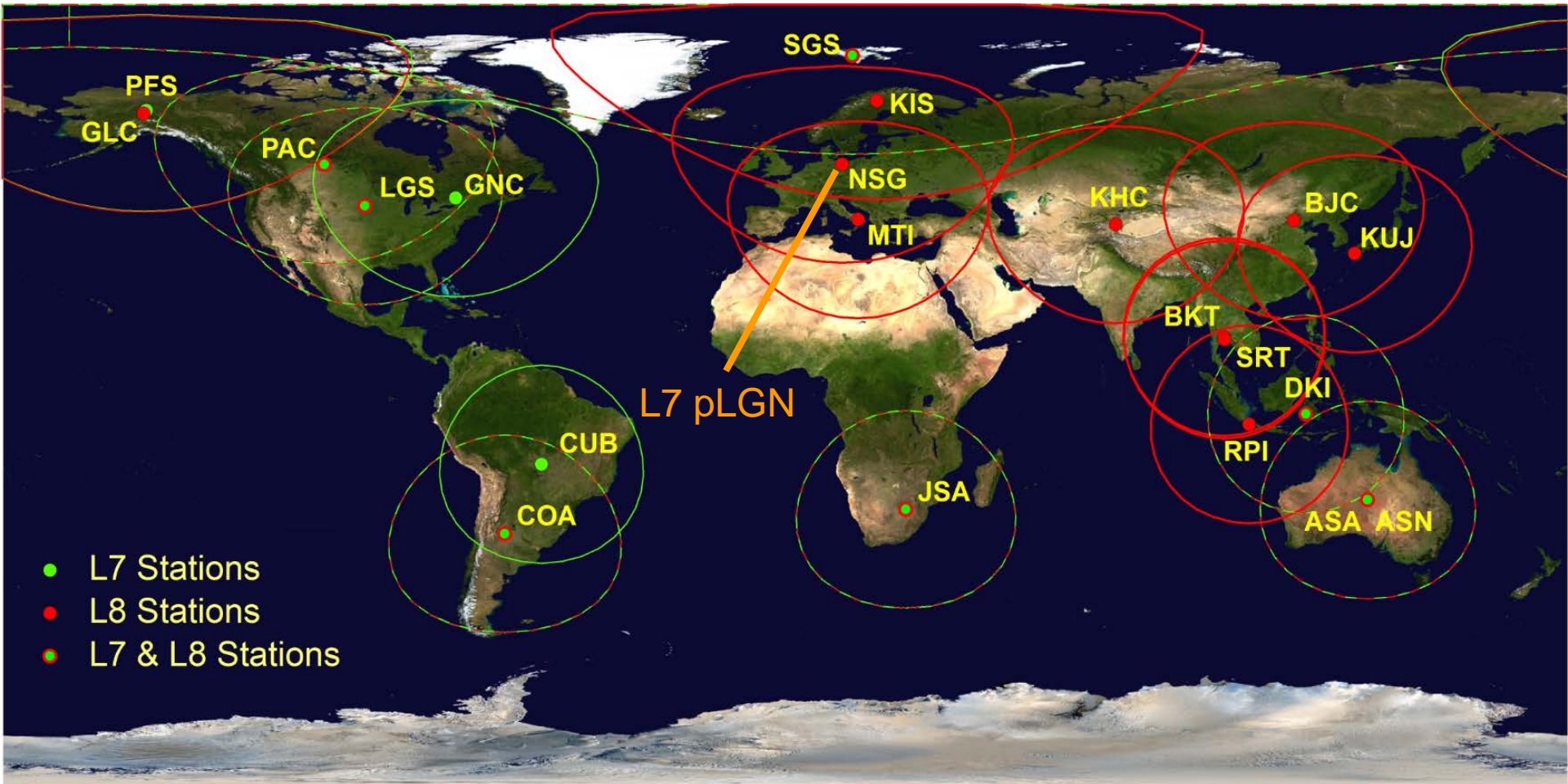
Command & Data Handling System

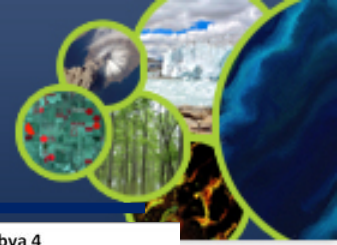
Solid State Recorder



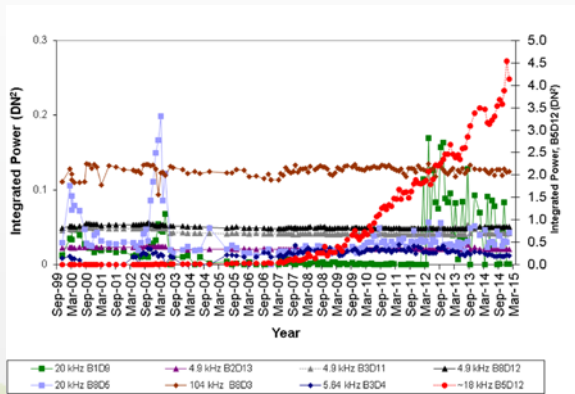
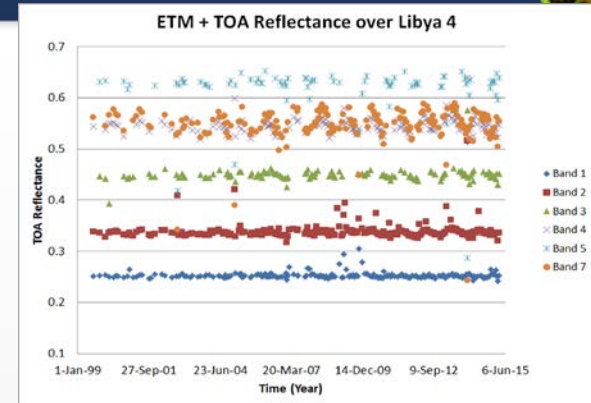
10 Active L7 Stations

17 Active L8 Stations





Lifetime TOA reflectance based on PICS stable with seasonal variations

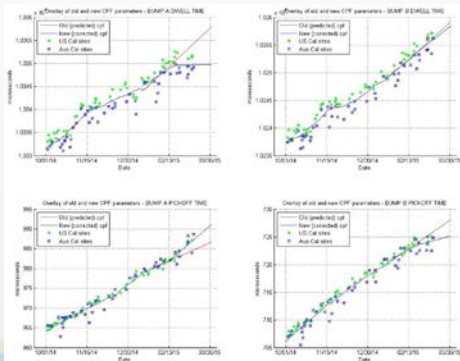
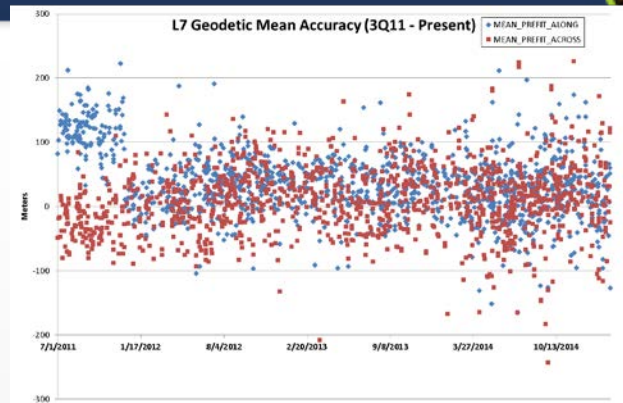


Coherent noise component continues to increase

- Continuing quarterly ETM+ absolute gain updates
- Planning to propagate L8 OLI reflectance based calibration to L1-7

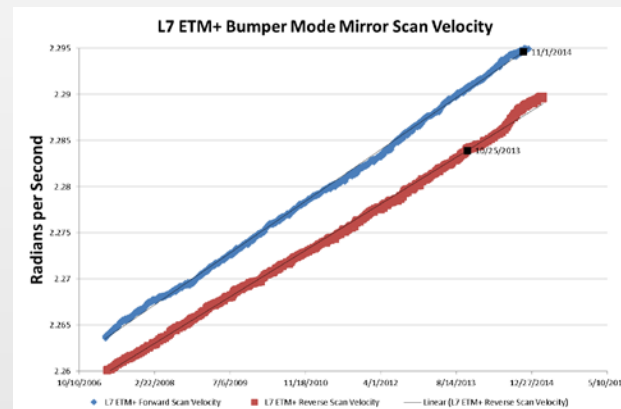


Geodetic accuracy improved since 2012



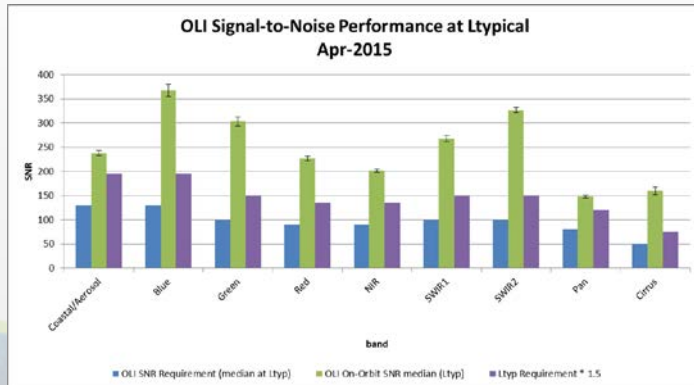
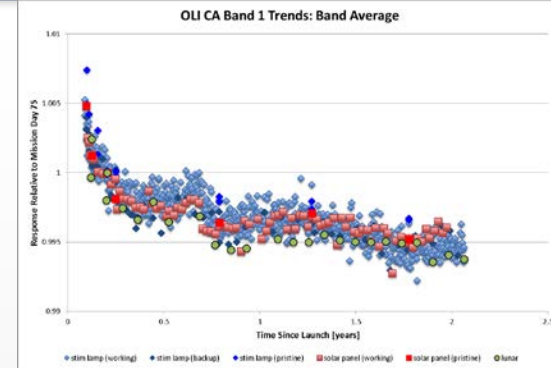
Bumper mode parameters continue to be updated ~2 weeks

Mirror velocity surpassed Landsat-5 TM velocity



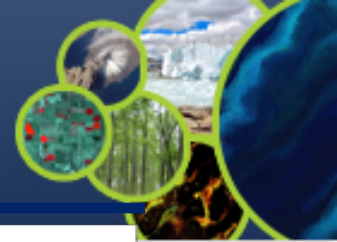


OLI radiometric stability, worst case band, about 1% over 2 years; most bands ~0.3%

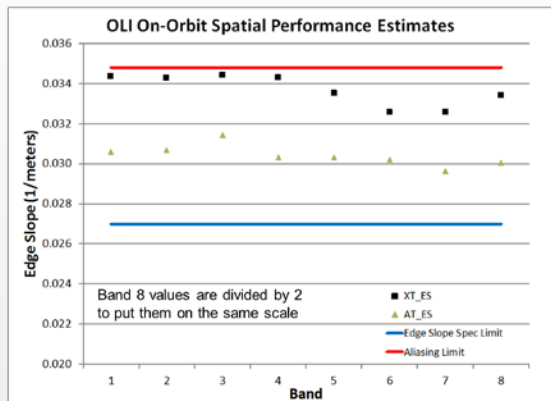
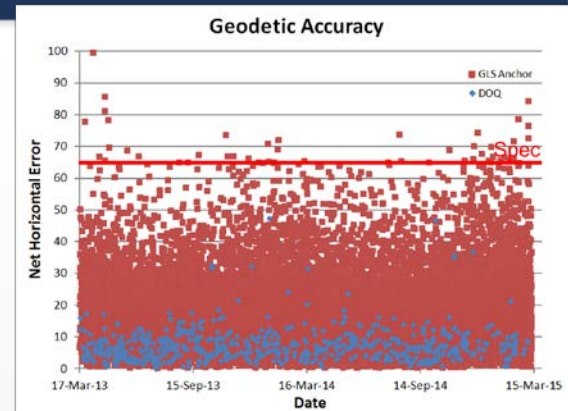


SNR continues to exceed requirements

- Continuing quarterly relative gain updates

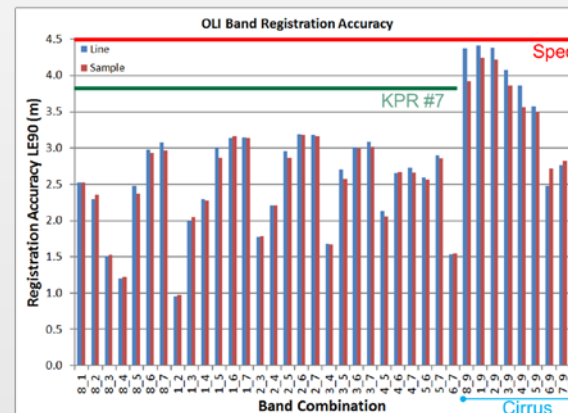


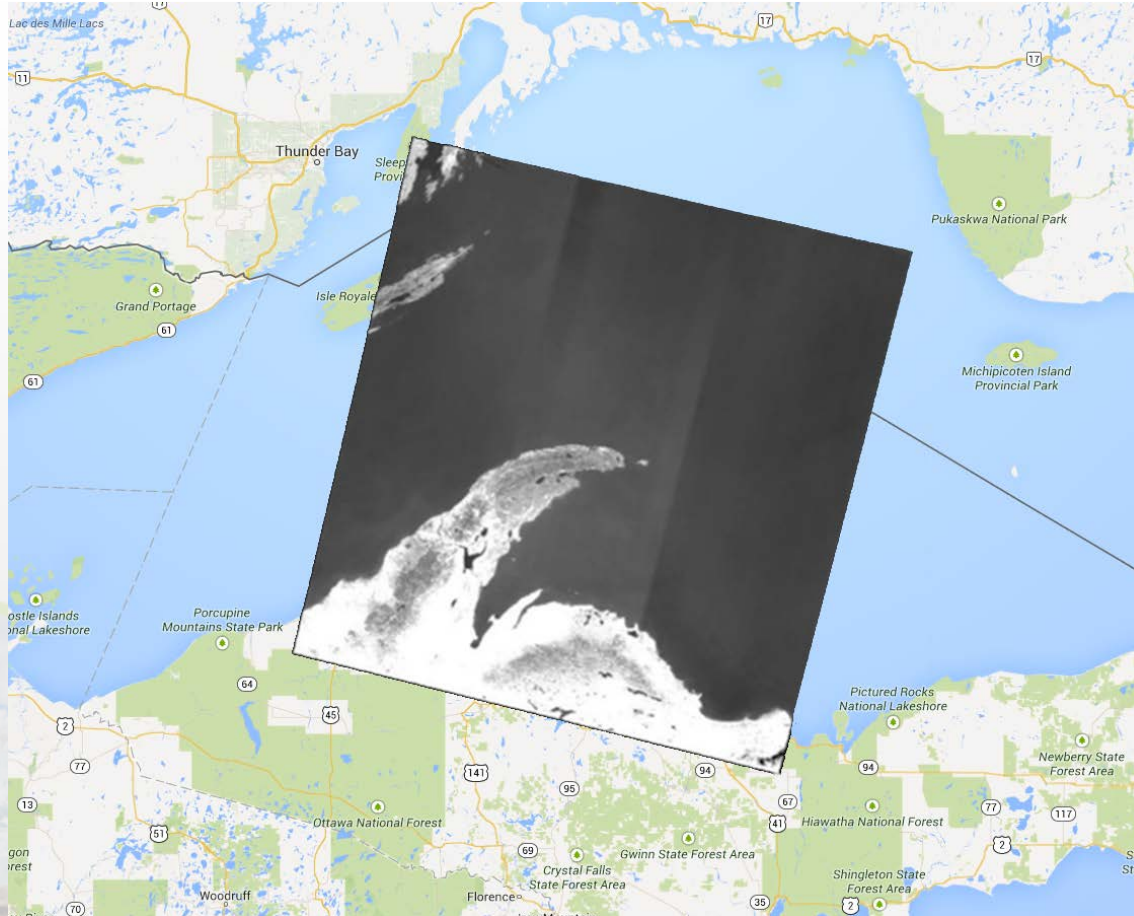
Geodetic performance well below spec



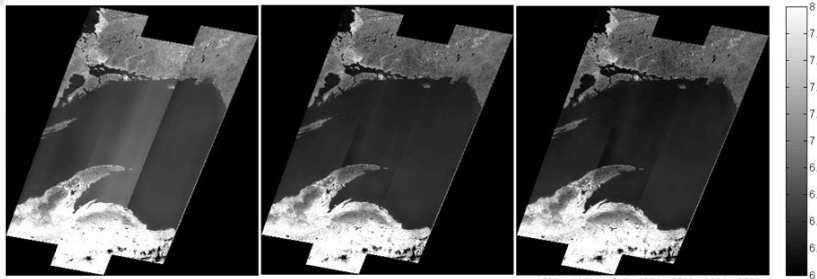
Spatial performance closer to aliasing limit than blur

Band-to-Band registration typically less than 3m
Less than 17m OLI-to-TIRS





TIRS Stray Light Correction Results



Original GOES Correction TIRS Correction

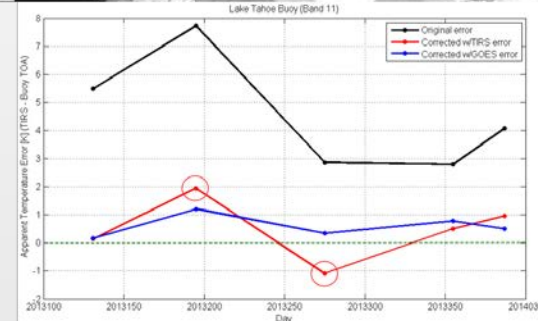
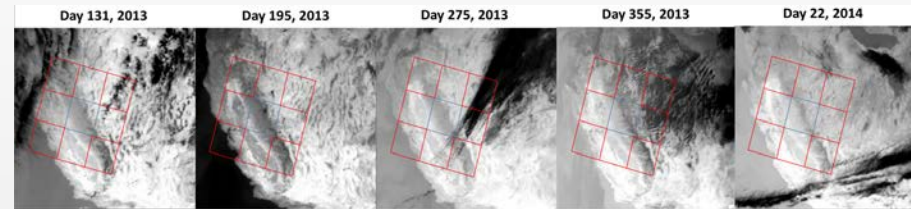
- **Model of stray light determined by optical model**
 - ◆ Effectively a point spread function for each detector
 - ◆ Verified by comparing PSF to special lunar scans

- **Method 1:**

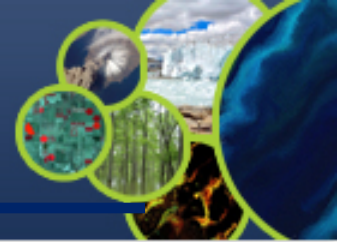
- ◆ Convolves PSF with GOES imagery to estimate stray light per pixel in TIRS image
- ◆ Subtract stray light estimate from TIRS image

- **Method 2:**

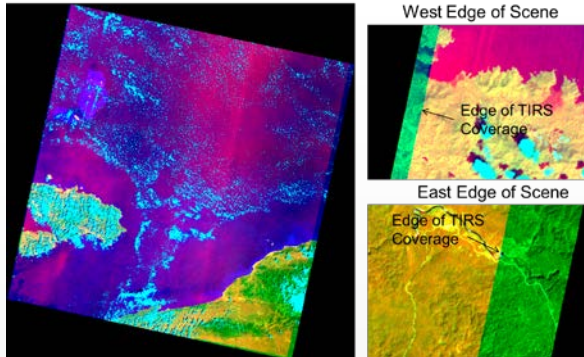
- ◆ Convolves PSF with TIRS imagery, scene before and after
- ◆ Where no TIRS imagery, use nearest TIRS pixels
- ◆ Subtract stray light estimate from TIRS image



TIRS Scene Select Mirror Anomaly

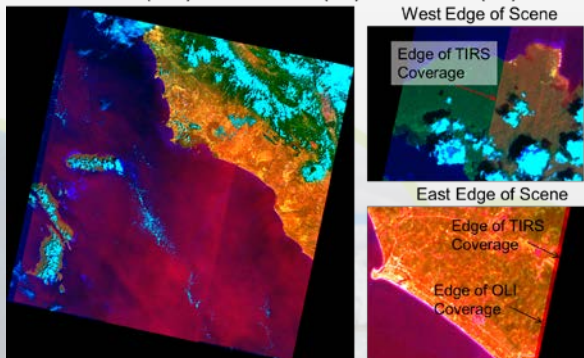


• Red = Band 10 (TIRS) : Green = Band 7 (OLI) : Blue = Band 1 (OLI)



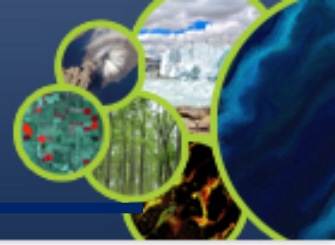
Typical OLI-TIRS alignment

• Red = Band 10 (TIRS) : Green = Band 7 (OLI) : Blue = Band 1 (OLI)



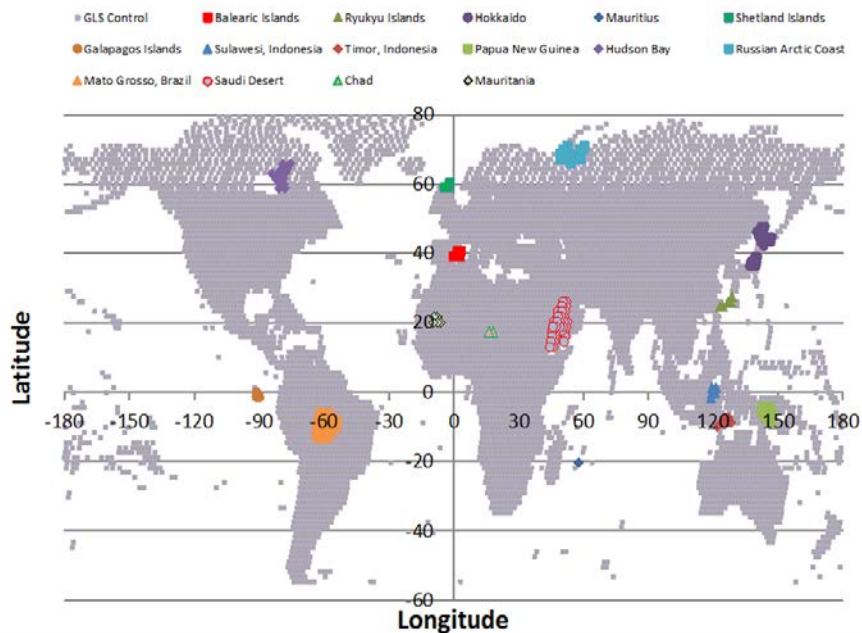
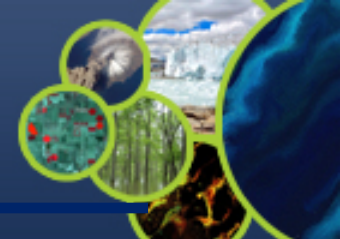
OLI-TIRS alignment without encoder

- **SSM encoder current began increasing last Summer/Fall**
- **Reached yellow limit December 19, 2014**
 - ◆ Encoder powered down
 - ◆ Product generation system couldn't handle no encoder
 - ◆ TIRS imagery zeroed through early March
 - Software updated April 23, 2015
- **TIRS electronics switched to side-B March 4, 2015**
 - ◆ Radiometric and Geometric quality attained once more

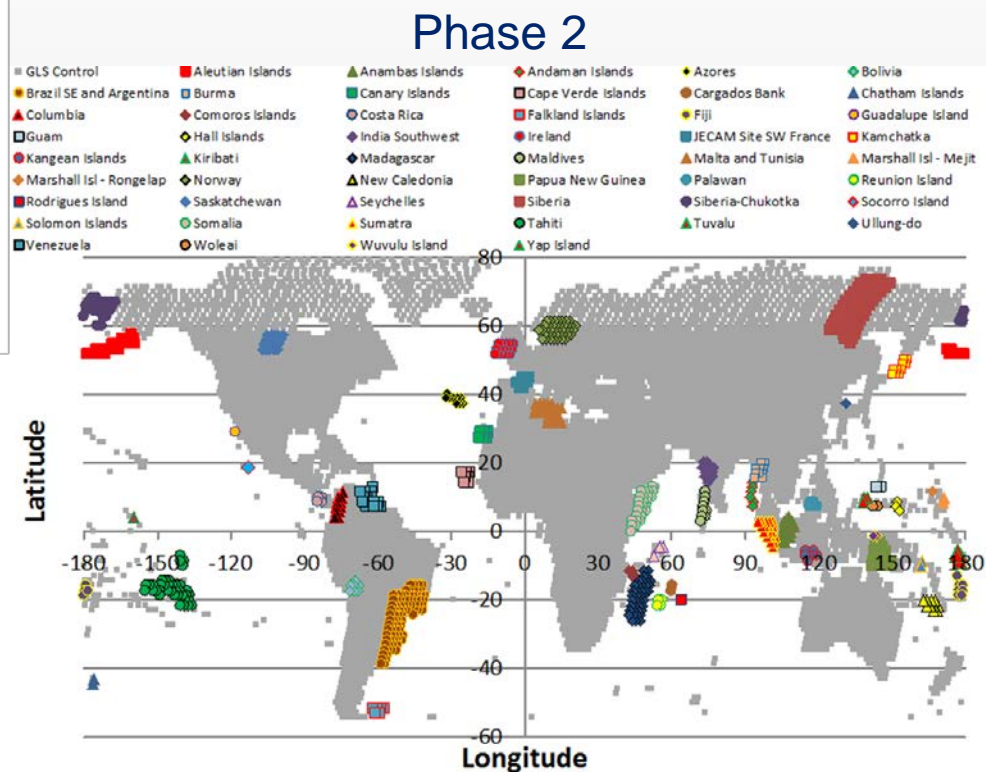


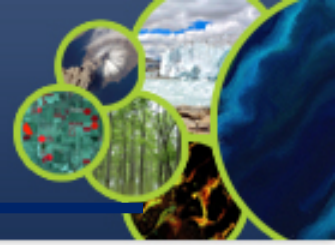
- L8 geolocation accuracy has identified areas where the GLS-derived global GCP library is deficient
- Triangulation updates are proceeding in three phases
 - Phase 1: high priority areas completed September 3, 2014
 - Phase 2: low latitude areas near completion (54/61 blocks complete)
 - o GeoScience Australia requested that we rework several areas that were not on our original problem list to better harmonize the GLS framework with their national imagery database
 - Phase 3: high latitude areas not started
- The existing control library image chips are all Landsat 7 ETM+ (8-bit) circa 2000
 - Once the triangulation updates are complete, new 16-bit OLI image chips will be extracted
 - The original ETM+ chips will also continue to be used

GCP Improvement Phase 1 and Phase 2



Phase 1





- Assessments:
 - ResourceSat-2 AWiFS-2, VNREDSat-1, KOMPSAT-3, WorldDEM™, PROBA-V, Planet Labs (Doves-3 & 4, Flock-1a, Flock 1-c), SkyBox-1 & 2, SPOT-7
- Future assessments:
 - More Planet Labs satellites, CBERS-4, KompSat-3A, DMC-3 core
 - Higher-Level Product Quality Monitoring
- Snapshot of results:
 - Spatial resolution is not just GSD
 - More Pixels do not always mean More Resolution
 - Aperture makes all the difference!
 - Small aperture systems: more noise, resolution issues
 - Compression Artifacts – varying degrees
 - More and more systems using compression
 - Minor impact to detection, more impact to science
 - Pictures vs. Measurements
 - Follow-on satellites, or pairs, are very similar
 - AWiFS-1/AWiFS-2, Pleiades-1a/-1b, SPOT-6 & 7, etc.

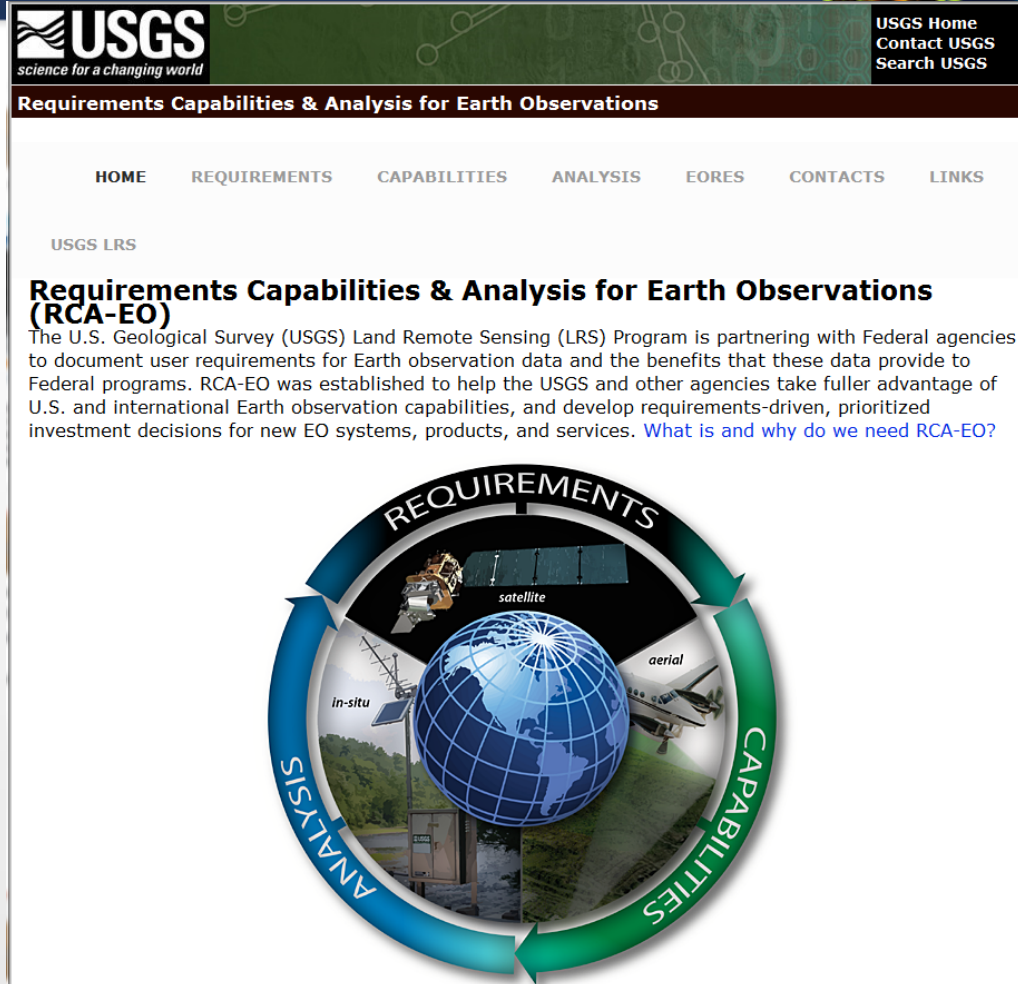


Planet Labs Image over NYC
07 Sep 2014

- JACIE collocated with ASPRS
- Evaluation of Lidar Data Quality
 - Developing new methods & tools for monitoring internal quality
- Extensive support to the RCA-EO Project
 - Building “Capabilities” database
 - Developing Analysis methods and processes
- Sentinel-2a
 - Ready to participate in commissioning phase activities
 - Archive Level 1c products when available
- Land Change Monitoring, Assessments and Projections (LCMAP)
- Preparing for Landsat-9 with NASA GSFC



- Strong partnership between USGS and NOAA TPIO for developing system for obtaining, characterizing, managing, maintaining, and assessing civil Earth Observation user requirements and capabilities
- Supporting U.S. National EO Strategy/Plan
 - Every 3 years (2012 and 2016) perform National requirements assessment



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Requirements Capabilities & Analysis for Earth Observations

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USGS LRS

Requirements Capabilities & Analysis for Earth Observations (RCA-EO)

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Land Remote Sensing (LRS) Program is partnering with Federal agencies to document user requirements for Earth observation data and the benefits that these data provide to Federal programs. RCA-EO was established to help the USGS and other agencies take fuller advantage of U.S. and international Earth observation capabilities, and develop requirements-driven, prioritized investment decisions for new EO systems, products, and services. [What is and why do we need RCA-EO?](#)

<http://remotesensing.usgs.gov/rca-eo/>

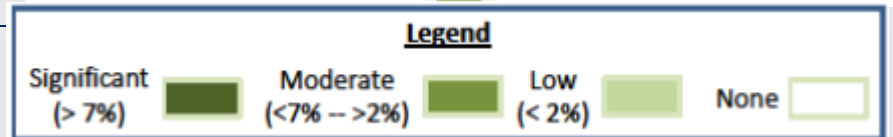
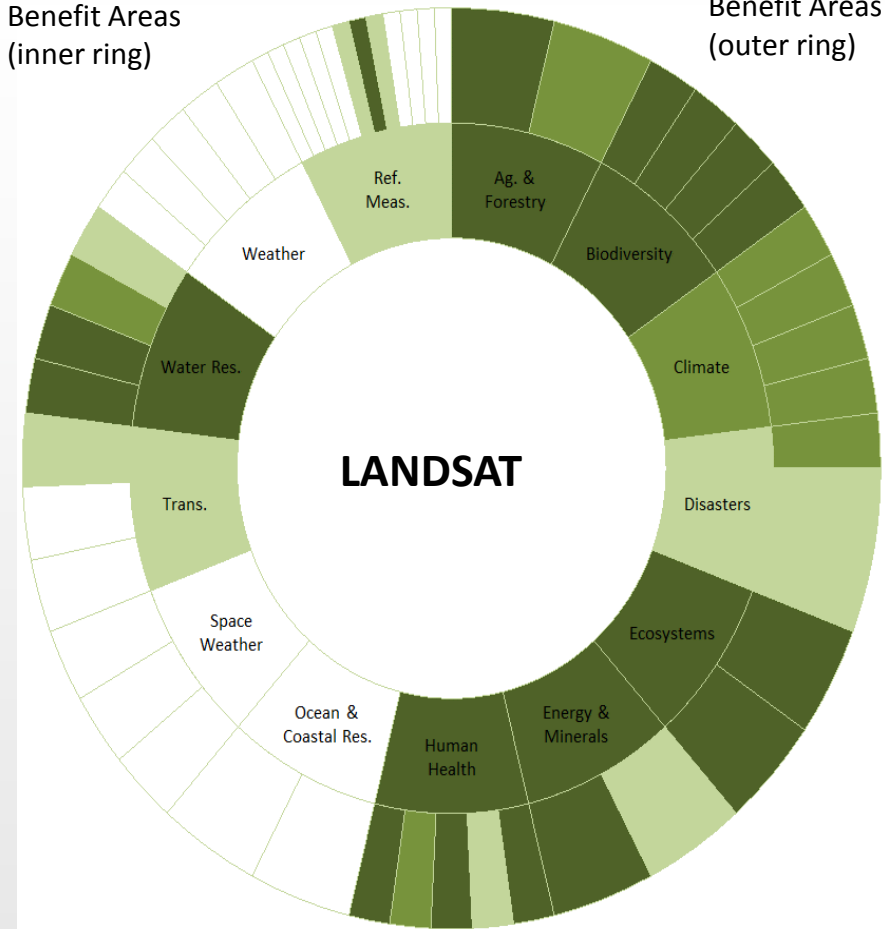
- First National Earth Observation Assessment (EOA 2012)
 - http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/microsites/ostp/NSTC/national_plan_for_civil_earth_observations_-_july_2014.pdf
 - Conducted to inform the National Plan for Civil Earth Observations
 - Identified a portfolio of observing systems relied upon by the Federal agencies
 - Provided a cross-cutting and integrated look at observing capabilities (satellite and non-satellite systems)
 - **Quantified the impact of those observing systems** in delivering societal benefit
- The organizing framework for the assessment was 12 Societal Benefit Areas (SBAs) plus **Reference Measurements**
 - o Reference Measurements include geodesy, bathymetry, topography, geolocation, etc.
 - o Agriculture & Forestry, Biodiversity, Climate, Disasters, Ecosystems (Terrestrial & Freshwater), Energy & Mineral Resources, Human Health, Ocean & Coastal Resources & Ecosystems, Space Weather, Transportation, Water Resources, Weather
- SBA Teams each produced an assessment for their SBA



- Assessment of 362 US Earth Obs. Systems (EOS) (space, air, land, and sea platforms) contributions to 13 Societal Benefit Areas (SBAs)
- Landsat was 3rd out of total, and Landsat 2nd “most critical SBA impact” of 132 satellite systems (GPS=1)
- 10 of 13 (77%) SBAs use Landsat data
- Landsat has a Significant Impact on 6 SBAs;
 - Ranked #1 for contributions in Biodiversity, Ecosystems, and Energy
 - Ranked #2 for contributions in Agriculture/Forestry, Climate, Human Health, and Water
- 31 of 52 (60%) Sub-SBA Areas utilize Landsat
 - Landsat had a Significant Impact on 15 Sub-SBAs and a Moderate Impact on 6 Sub-SBAs

Societal Benefit Areas (inner ring)

Sub-Societal Benefit Areas (outer ring)



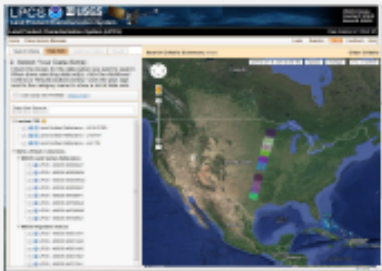


Land Product Characterization System (LPCS)

<http://landsat.usgs.gov/lpcs.php>

Order Data Products

<http://lpcsexplorer.cr.usgs.gov/>



<https://espa.cr.usgs.gov>

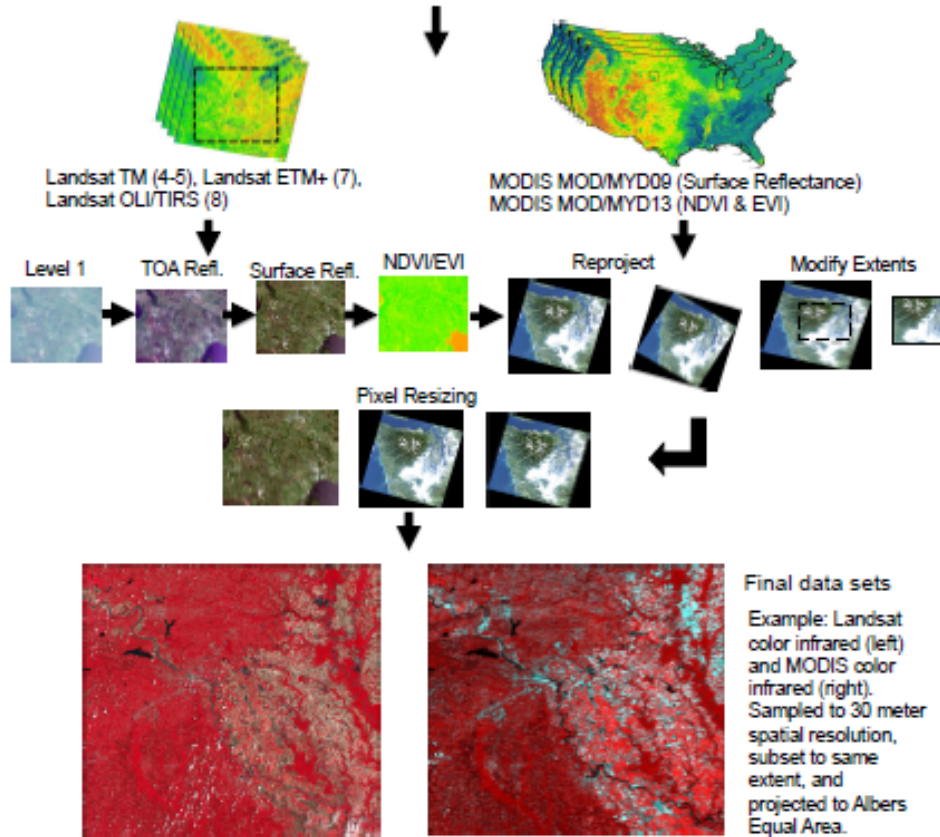
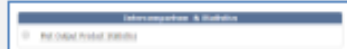
Define output products



Data Transformation

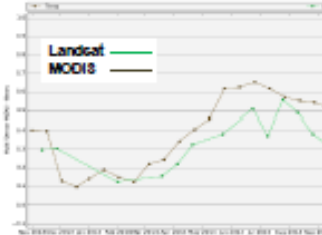


Statistical Characterization & Uncertainty Analysis



	A	B	C	D	E
1	DATE	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	MEAN	STDEV
2	1/1/2013	-528	4908	1391.5504	592.760779
3	1/17/2013	-438	4373	1479.8828	605.071479
4	1/31/2013	-956	5656	1811.0262	765.139479
5	2/14/2013	-1480	6414	205.70362	921.884962
6	2/28/2013	-875	4813	1880.2852	874.256879
7	3/14/2013	-976	3879	1801.424	879.18312
8	3/28/2013	-418	5511	1194.5547	829.2565
9	4/11/2013	-928	4177	1011.048	761.200864
10	4/25/2013	-908	4428	1291.0588	867.067253
11	5/9/2013	-9428	4233	1479.9838	891.288467
12	5/23/2013	-808	4329	1885.1345	961.159412
13	6/6/2013	-808	4490	2189.0298	883.898833
14	6/20/2013	-408	6367	2594.6367	971.1518594
15	7/4/2013	-348	7948	3248.0817	979.084893

Image date, minimum, maximum, mean and standard deviation



NDVI time series inter-comparisons

Final data sets

Example: Landsat color infrared (left) and MODIS color infrared (right). Sampled to 30 meter spatial resolution, subset to same extent, and projected to Albers Equal Area.

Product Information

Example: Sensor or product information includes tables and charts of individual bands or indices.

Future Data Products



Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS)
Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS)



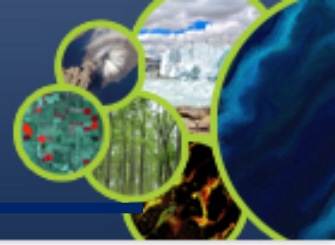
Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellites - R Series (GOES-R)



European Space Agency (ESA)
Sentinel 2



Committee on Earth Observing Satellites (CEOS) validation sites (and other network sites)



- USGS is supporting the LSI-VC Team along with CSA, CNES, ESA, JAXA, Australia/GS, and NASA
 - An Update on the Land Surface Imaging Virtual Constellation (LSI-VC)
 - Thomas Cecere, USGS; SIT-30 Agenda Item # 9; CEOS Action 28-04 / VC-20; 30th CEOS SIT Meeting; CNES Headquarters, Paris, France; 31st March – 1st April 2015
 - Presentation to SIT-30 and Discussion Paper: A Future LSI-VC Implementation Plan – should be reviewed by WGCV and subgroups – input provided back to LSI VC Team and SIT ASAP before June 1, 2015
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