Description and Examples of Typical VSWIR and TIR Image Collections

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HyspIRI Science Symposium on Ecosystem Data Products
May 4, 2010
Introduction

Context

- The HyspIRI mission, as budgeted, provides level 0, 1, and 2 products.
- Investigators, multi-investigator teams, or broad collaborations need to develop the level 3 or 4 data products that will meet HyspIRI’s wider objectives.
- Level 2 data are provided at the native resolution (spatial and temporal) of HyspIRI’s sensors.

Outline

- Orbital geometry and repeat cycles for a suitable reference orbit
- Imaging opportunities for each sensor (TIR & VSWIR)
  - Variation in frequency with latitude
  - Overpass times/dates for example sites
- Issues for developers of level 3/4 data products.
Orbital inclination (97.9°) represents the angle between the Earth’s equatorial plane, and the orbit plane, measured (by convention) at an ascending node.

Night-side view, looking towards the Sun in the plane of the equator. Note spacecraft X axis in direction of along-track motion (blue), also see orbit track (red, 626.8 km altitude), spacecraft ground track & swath of TIR sensor (red).
Hole-at-the-pole
Daylight side of a sun-synchronous reference orbit, with 10:30 AM equatorial crossing (mean local time) at a descending orbit node. The sub-solar point (yellow) shows the location on Earth where the Sun is directly overhead, east of the ground track.

HyspIRI's VSWIR swath (cyan), nested within TIR swath (red)
HyspIRI ground tracks shortly after completing a 5-day near repeat pattern: 
(a) blue – descending (day) passes and orbit track; 
(b) red – ascending (night) passes and orbit track.

Annual TIR imaging opportunities in a 19/5-day repeat HyspIRI reference orbit
Swath: 50.92°, symmetric about nadir. Sampled using a 1 by 1 deg. coverage.

Nominal orbit: average alt. 626.8 km, inclination 97.8°. TIR imager FOV: +/- 25.46° (60 m pixel GSD at nadir, 9272 cross-track pixels).
TIR imager accesses to four selected FLUXNET sites
1 simulated mission year: date & local apparent time

BR–Sa1, Primary Forest tower, Santarem, Brazil (2.86 S)

US–Skr, Mangrove tower, Shark River Slough, Florida (25.36 N)

US–ARM, main tower, ARM–SGP, Croplands, Oklahoma (36.61 N)

CA–Obs, SSA Old Black Spruce, Saskatchewan, Canada (53.99 N)

14 potential image collects for 1 simulated month (equatorial site)

1 Month of TIR Accesses to BR-Sa1, 3X3 pixels (GSD)
HyspIRI ground-track pattern when a 19-day repeat cycle is almost complete, showing only ground tracks with descending nodes. (VSWIR swaths overlap.)
VSWIR’s Local solar illumination constraint (SZA < 70 deg.)
Northern Hemisphere Winter Solstice
Annual VSWIR imaging opportunities in a 19-day repeat HyspIRI reference orbit
Swath: 13.62°, pointed 4° west; local solar elevation angles > 20°; 1° by 1° coverage

(overall maximum: 174, 82 N lat.)

Nominal orbit: av. alt. 626.8 km, incl. 97.8°. VSWIR spectrometer FOV: 2.8° E, 10.8° W (60 m pixel GSD at nadir, 2480 cross-track pixels).
VSWIR spectrometer accesses to three selected FLUXNET sites
1 simulated mission year: date & local apparent time

BR-Sa1: Brazil - Santarem km 67, Primary Forest (2.86 S)

US-ARM: Southern Great Plains, Oklahoma, Main Tower, Croplands (36.6 N)

CA-Obs: Canada, Saskatchewan, BOREAS SSA - Old Black Spruce (53.99 N)

19 potential image collects for 1 simulated year (equatorial site)

3X3 pixels (GSD) for BR–Sa1 VSWIR Accesses
Some issues & options: VSWIR or TIR data products

- Providers of **global** level 3/4 data products will see full level 2 data stream(s).
- Where cloud cover is common, compositing will produce more complete seasonal and/or annual global data products.
- Level 2 products feeding multi-temporal level 3 and 4 products will have their pixels geolocated but are not re-sampled to a fixed resolution or grid.

Questions:

- *When will it be more appropriate to composite results of intermediate level 3 algorithms, rather than level 2 products?*

- *What level 3 VSWIR products can be derived directly from level 2 pixels, before spatial re-sampling?*

- *How critical is data latency for particular level 3/4 products? (For which time-critical products is it viable to use on-board processing and direct broadcast?)*