Libya-4 PICS Surface Reflectance Time-Series and Hyperion Radiometric Stability

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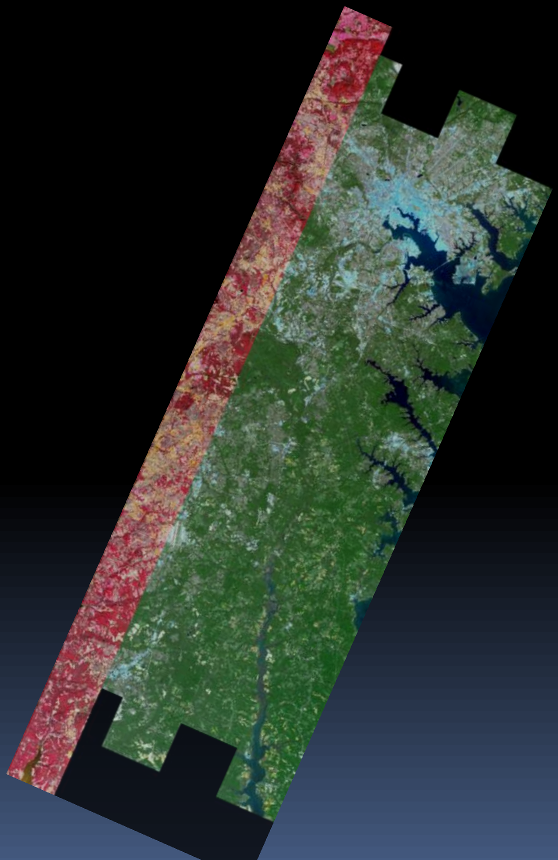
HyspIRI Symposium

6/4/2015



Hyperion (red) overlay on ALI Image (green), Oct 2012 Baltimore, MD

Introduction

<u>Objectives/Questions</u>

1. Can high-resolution commercial data be used to understand sub 30m pixel variability in Hyperion data?

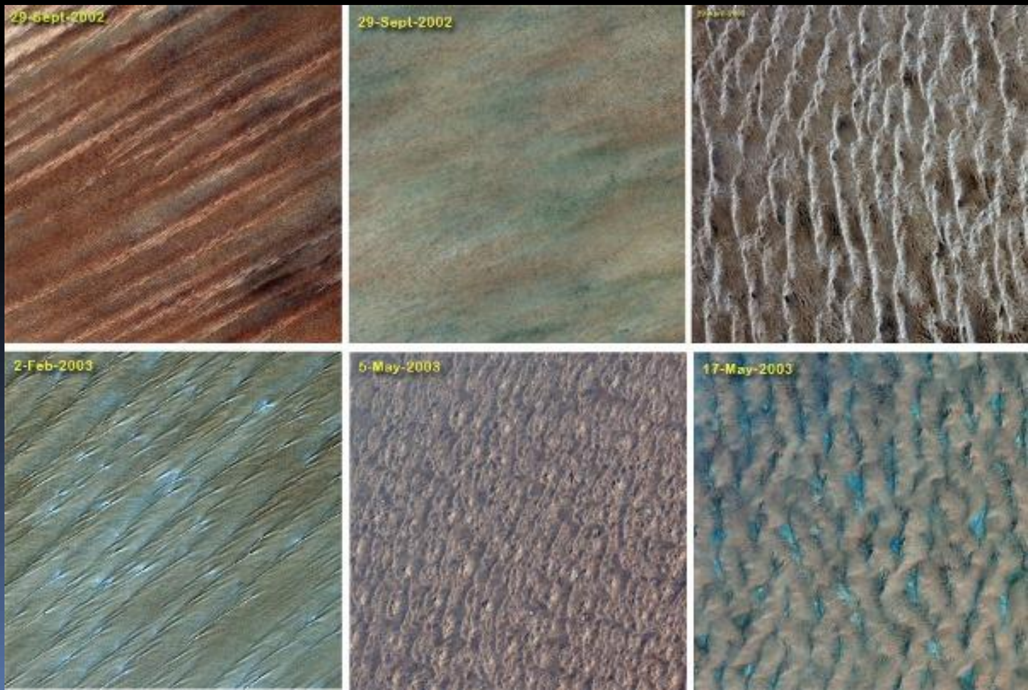
2. How stable is Hyperion through time with atmospherically corrected land surface reflectance from 3 correction approaches?

3. Can Hyperion be used to cross calibrate a virtual constellation for land surface imaging?

<u>Study Area</u>

- CEOS – core validation sites
  - Hyperion data has been routinely collected in the Libyan desert (Libya-4)
  - Other studies have used this site to monitor sensor degradation and cross-calibrate measurements
  - Landsat ETM+, MSS, SRTM, MODIS, EO-1

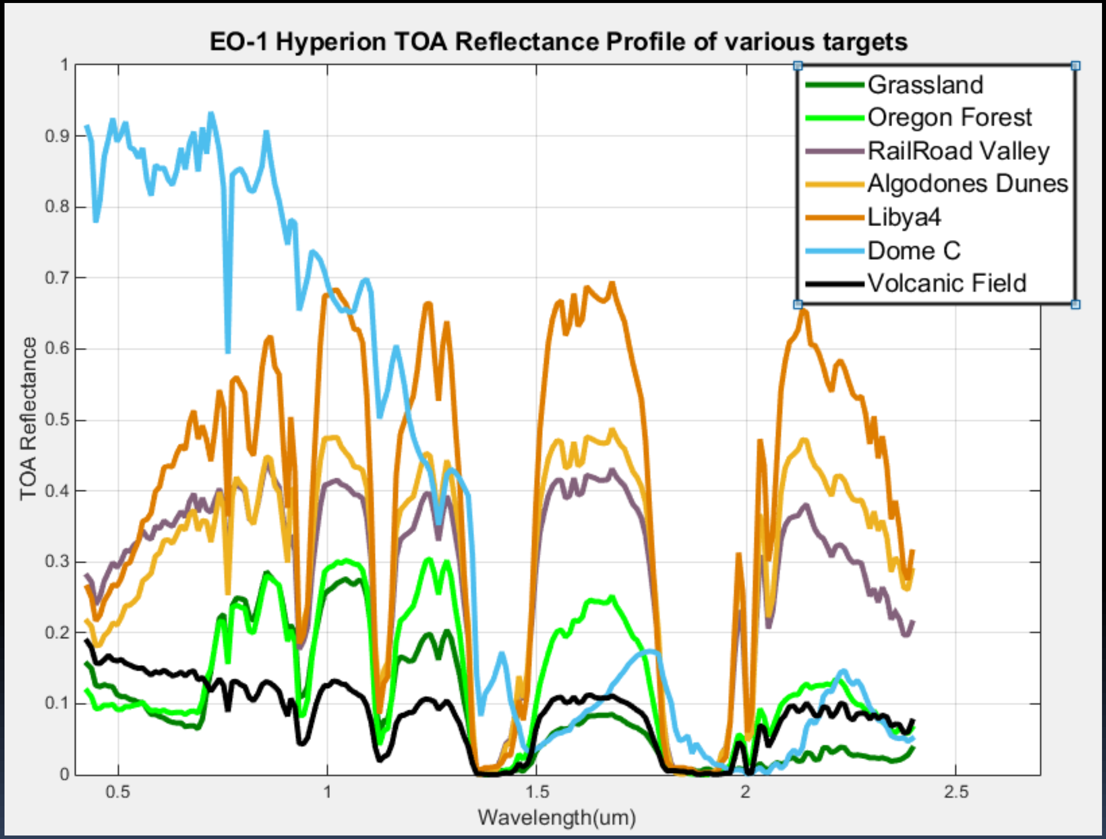
Chander et al. 2010 RSE



Why Libya-4 PICS?

From:
On-orbit calibration: Use of psuedo invariant calibraiton sites (PICS), vicarious campaigns, and global averaging

- Hyperion acquisitions over different land cover types have been collected and evaluated.
  - Bright Deserts PICS (Libya 4, Algodones Dunes)
  - Medium Bright Playa PICS (RVPN)
  - Vegetation (Oregon Forest, SDSU test vegetation site)
  - Snow (Dome C)
  - Dark PICS (Volcanic field in Libya)



Prior Moderate Resolution Studies of Libya-4 PICS

Chander et al. 2010 RSE

- TOA reflectance from MODIS 2000-2008 (161 scenes) and Landsat 7 1999-2008 (86 scenes)

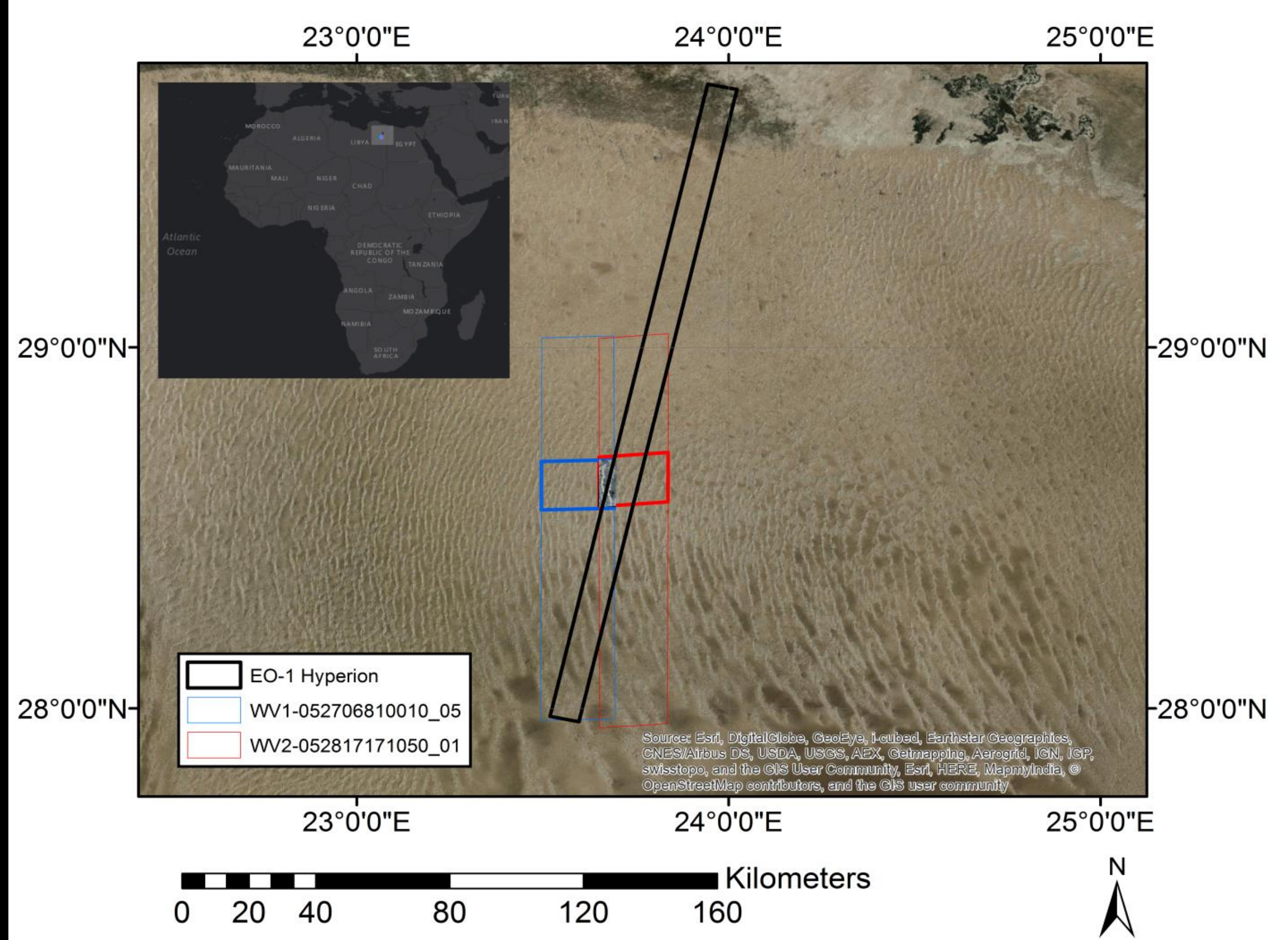
  both < 0.479% yr^{-1} from all bands
- MODIS within image standard deviation < 1.4%, Landsat 7 < 2.2%

Choi et al. 2013 JARS

- Hyperion within Libya-4 study area TOA reflectance < 5%
- Hyperion spectrally stable TOA reflectance < 0.625% yr^{-1} from all bands 2004 - 2012

Prior studies have not investigated co-registered and atmospherically corrected Hyperion data for a long-time series in Libya-4 CEOS validation site. Does more information exist about the quality of Hyperion data in this region?

Methods: Data Overlap



High Resolution (temporally sparse):
WorldView-1 42 cm pan
WorldView-2 46 cm pan 1.8 m MSI

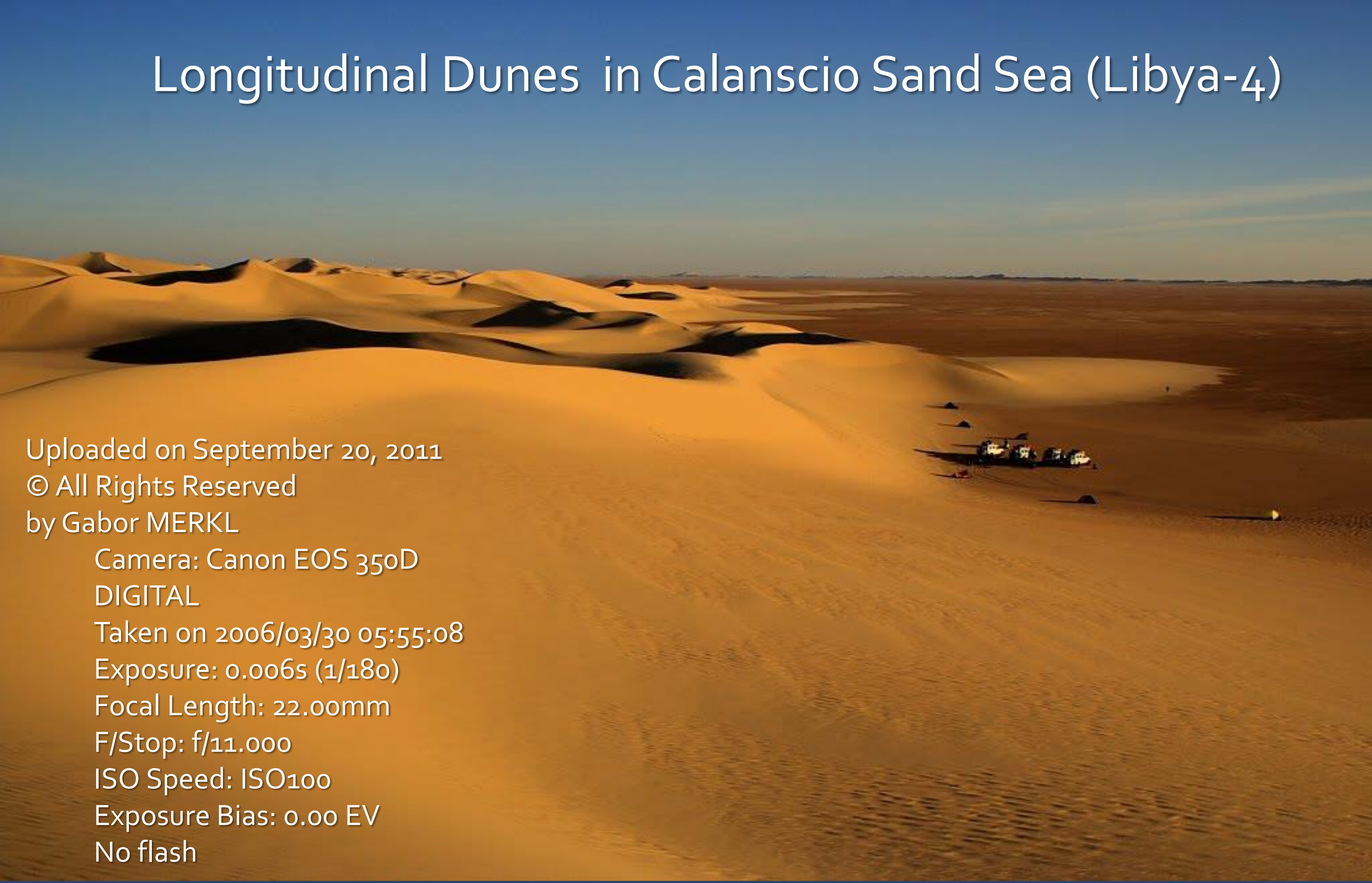
Moderate Resolution (temporally dense):
Landsat-8 30 m(FLAASH)
Hyperion 30 m (FLAASH)

Issues not accounted for or not completely mediated:

1. Resampling
2. BRDF, seasonal & off nadir viewing
3. Co-registration sub 30 m pixel
4. Instrument spectral degradation

Among others…

Longitudinal Dunes in Calanscio Sand Sea (Libya-4)



Uploaded on September 20, 2011

by Gabor MERKL

Camera: Canon EOS 350D DIGITAL
Taken on 2006/03/30 05:55:08
Exposure: 0.006s (1/180)
Focal Length: 22.00mm
F/Stop: f/11.000
ISO Speed: ISO100
Exposure Bias: 0.00 EV
No flash

28° 0' 49.68" N 23° 46' 27.89" E
http://www.panoramio.com/photo/59315749

138 m elevation

Methods: Hyperion Image Processing

- Data Selection (minimize error)
  - Only May through September
  - < ±10° Off Nadir
  - (to reduce BRDF)
  - 380+ images filtered to 32
  - (2004-2014)

- Atmospheric Correction
  - Fast Line-of-sight Atmospheric Analysis of Spectral Hypercubes (FLAASH) – no polishing
  - Atmospheric REMoval program (ATREM)
  - Atmospheric CORection Now (ACORN)

- Co-registration
  - >20 tie points per image < 0.6 RMSE to Landsat 8 L1T
  - Cloudy images and bad pixels removed with Coef . Var. >0.5
  - Subset to 159 x 458 pixels
    - Center lower portion of strip within Libya-4 (Chander et al. 2010 RSE) CEOS core validation site.
    - Corresponds to WV-1 and WV-2 overlapping area.

- Convolved to WV-2
  - 8-Bands
  - Co-registered to WV-2

Methods: WorldView Image Processing

- Data Selection
  - Nearest coincident date to the Hyperion time-series with WorldView-1 and WorldView-2
  - Hyperion 8/9/2012
  - WorldView-1 and WorldView-2 both 8/12/2012
- Atmospheric Correction
  - WV-2 8 Band FLAASH
    - Viewing geometry included
    - No water vapor or aerosol correction
- Digital Terrain Model
- ENVI DEM extraction module
  - WorldView-1 and WorldView-2 Pan Bands 50 cm (cross track stereo)
  - > 50 tie points, no ground control points
  - RMSE < 3.5 m relative to RPCs
  - 2 m resolution

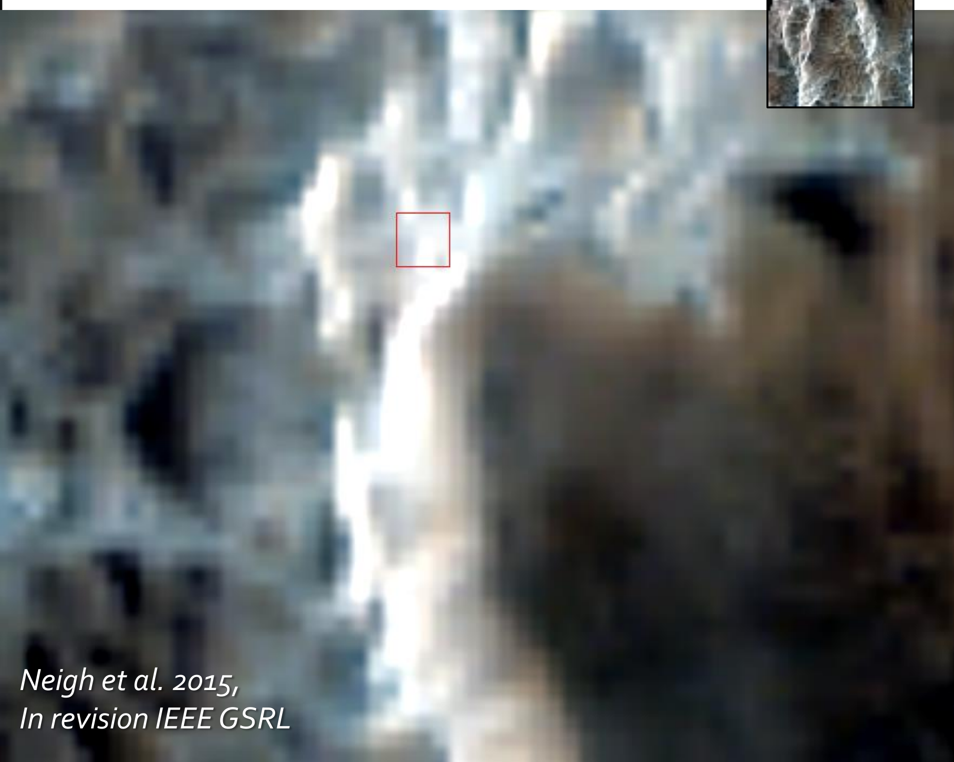
Subset example of Hyperion vs. WorldView-2

Linear stretch applied to enhance image visualization , Hyperion co-registered to WV-2

Hyperion True Color Convolved
FLAASH
8/9/2012

Red	630-690 nm
Green	510-580 nm
Blue	450-510 nm

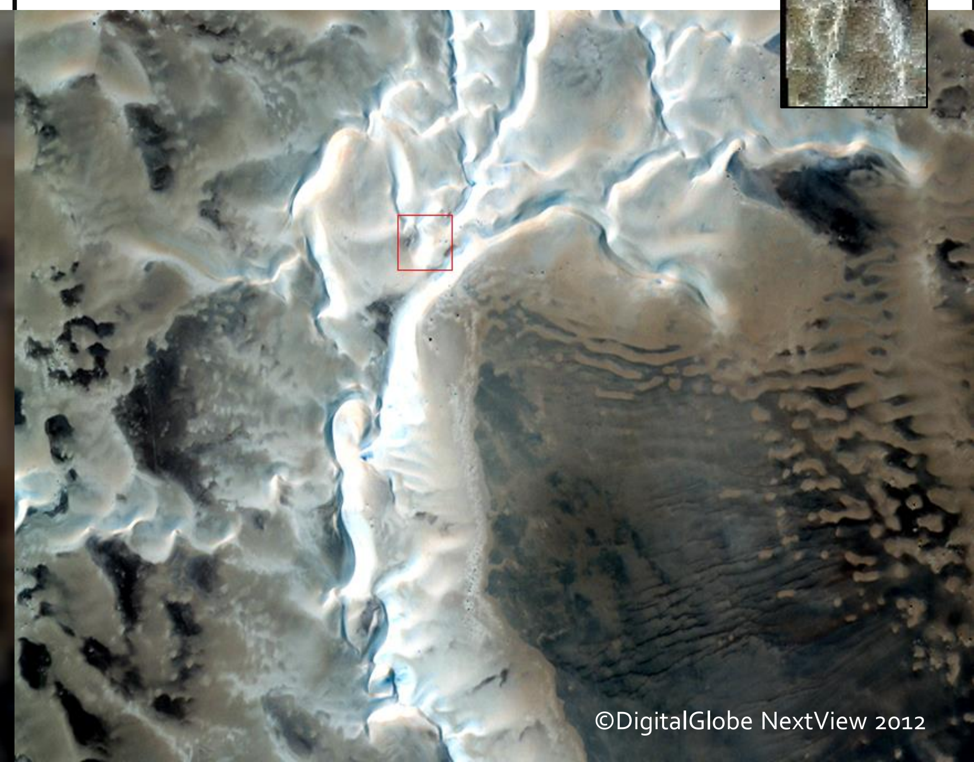
Cubic Convolution 2m



WorldView-2 True Color
FLAASH
8/12/2012

Red	Band 5 630-690 nm
Green	Band 3 510-580 nm
Blue	Band 2 450-510 nm

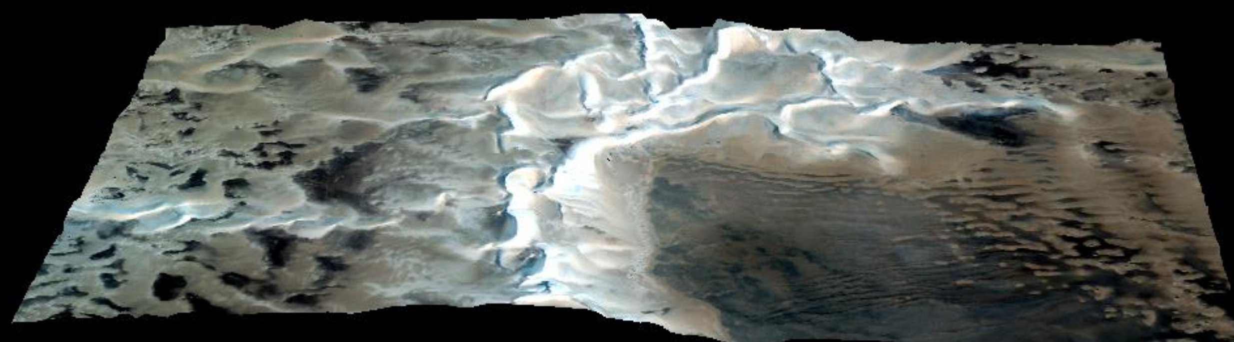
2m



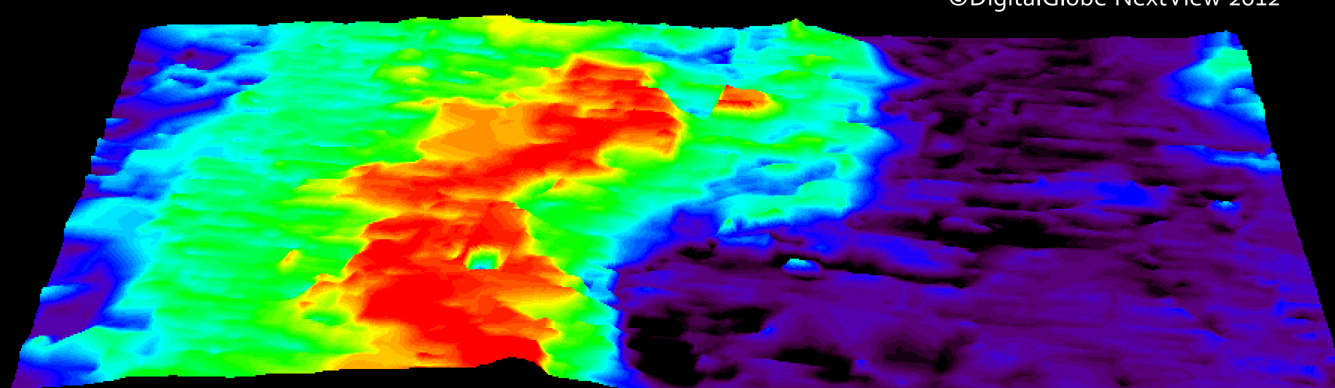
3D Surface View of Subset Area

Hyperion True Color Convolved
8/09/12
Red 630-690 nm
Green 510-580 nm
Blue 450-510 nm
Cubic Convolution 2m

WorldView-2 True Color 8/12/12
Red Band 5 630-690nm
Green Band 3 510-580nm
Blue Band 2 450-510 nm
2m



WorldView-2 – WorldView-1
Digital Terrain Model
2m

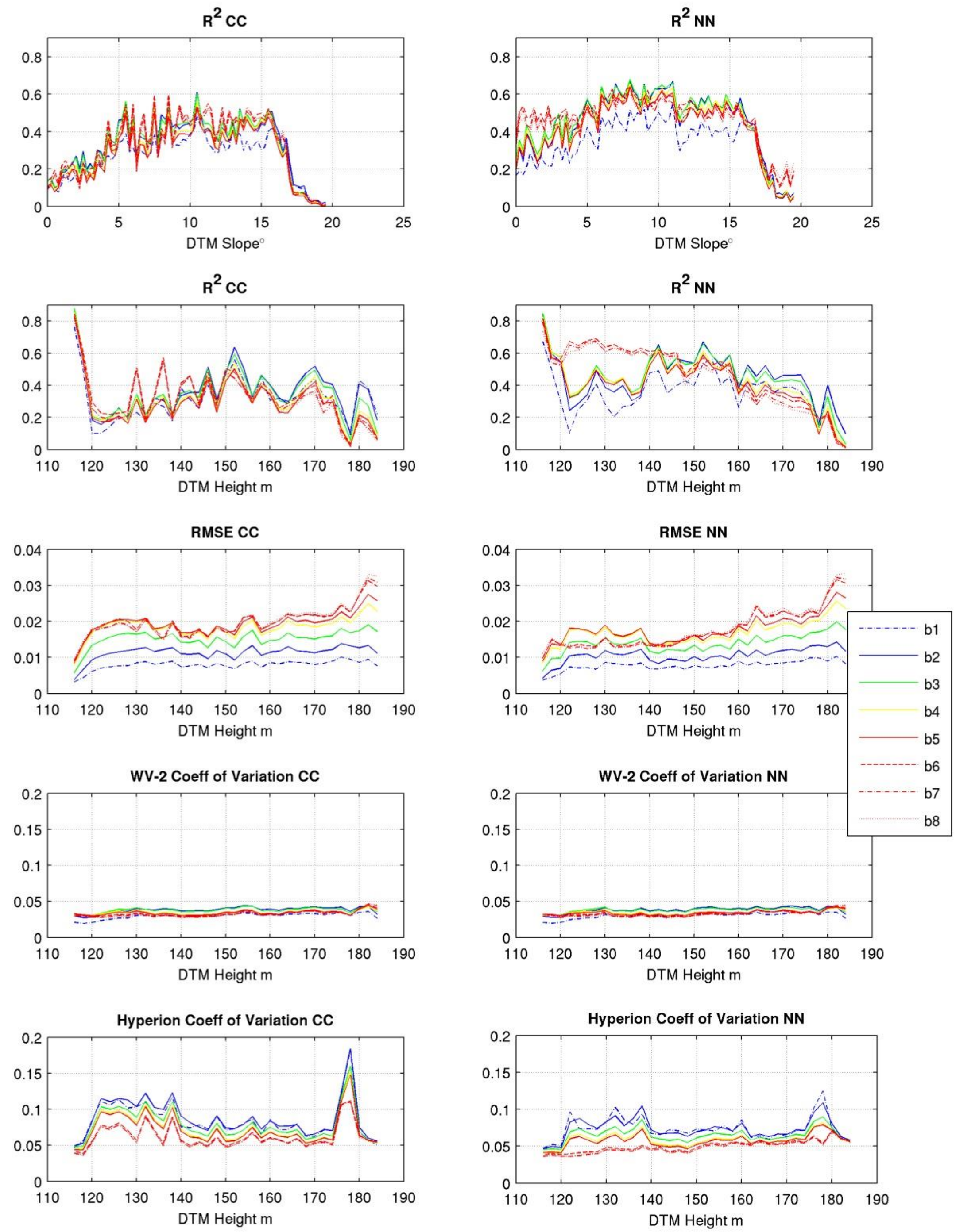


Neigh et al. 2015,
In revision IEEE GSRL

Results Part 1:

Terrain Impacts Cross Calibration in Libya-4 at sub 30m resolution

1. Elevation and slope have a strong influence on WV-2 band agreement with Hyperion data, ranging from very low agreement at the transition to dune tops ($R^2 < 0.05$) but high agreement in the sand flats ($R^2 > 0.6, P < 0.001$). Consequently, the RMSEs increased with height as well.
2. WV-2 observations at 2 m resolution are more homogenous (Coefficient of Variation (CV) = standard deviation/mean CV < 5%) compared to convolved 2-m NN Hyperion (CV < 15%)
3. Good agreement between Hyperion data convolved to WV-2 bands when resampled with the NN method within specific sub-portions of the Libya-4 PICS ($R^2 > 0.7$).

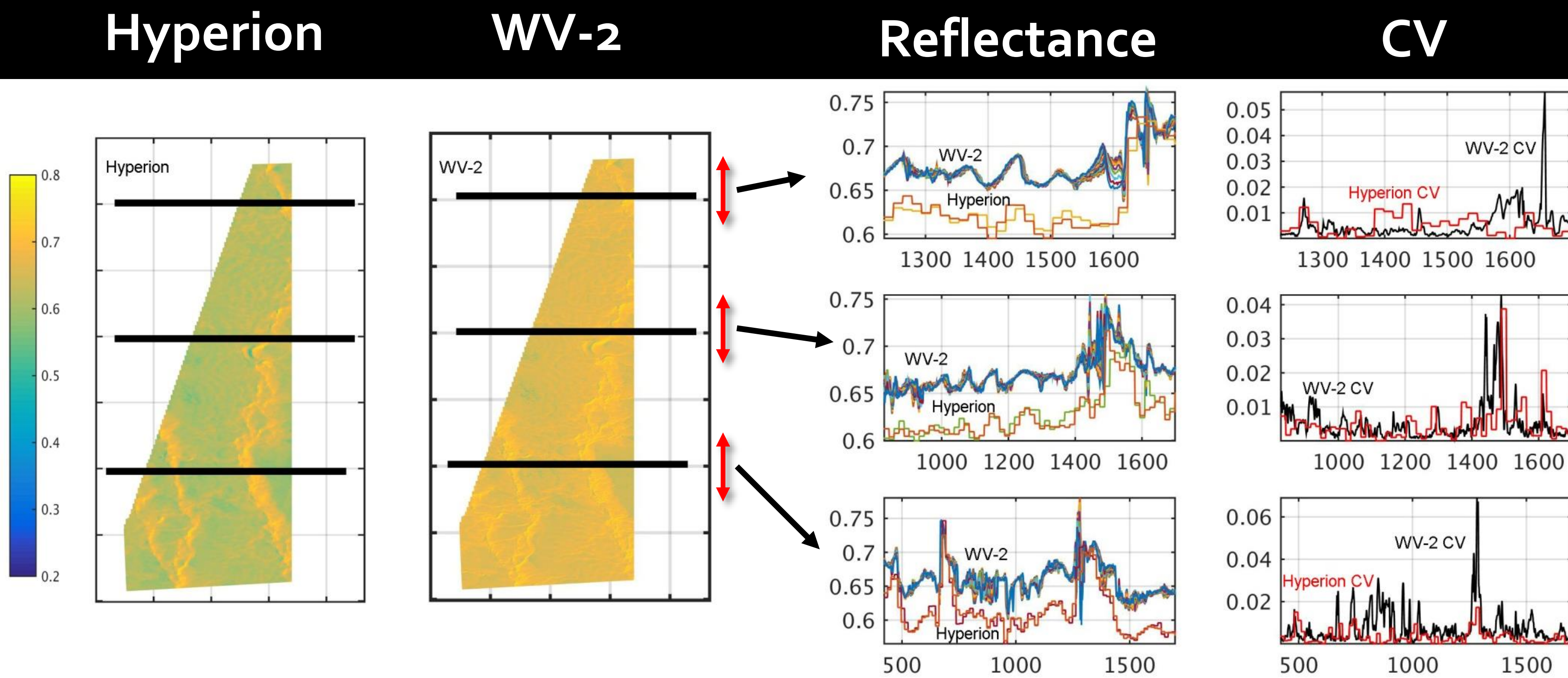


Neigh et al. 2015, in revision IEEE GSRL

Why is Hyperion Reflectance CV Greater than WV2?

3 Transects (30 m wide) Across the Study Area

Band 8 example



In most cases WV2 has a higher CV on the width of the transect

Why is Hyperion Reflectance CV Greater than WV2?

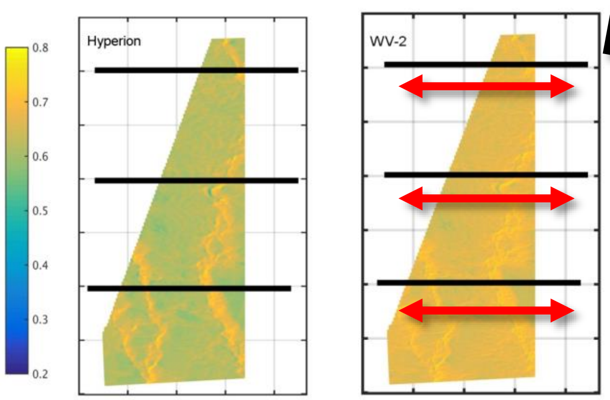
3 Transects (30 m wide) Across the Study Area

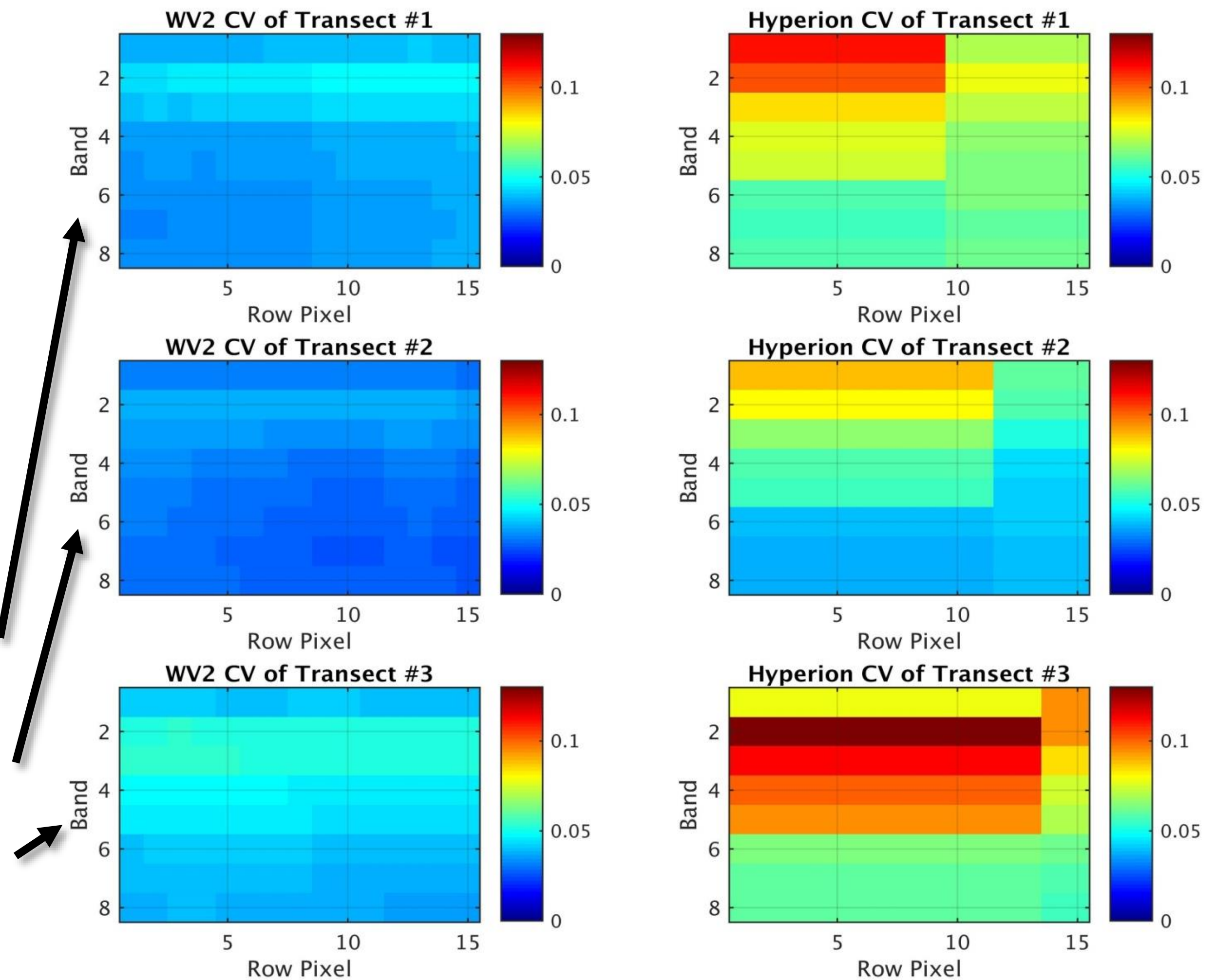
CV length of the 3 transects, 8 bands 15 pixels (30 m)

Due to:

- No radiometric detector correction for Hyperion (stripping — per detector gains, biases, spectral response functions, nonlinearities, noise, etc.)

- SNR for WV2 > Hyperion (bandwidth)





Results Part 2: Hyperion Median Trends

FLAASH (Fast Line-of-sight Atmospheric Analysis of Spectral Hypercubes)

FLAASH is a MODTRAN4-based atmospheric correction software package developed by the Air Force Phillips Laboratory, Hanscom AFB and Spectral Sciences, Inc (SSI) (Adler-Golden et al., 1999). It provides accurate, physics-based derivation of apparent surface reflectance through derivation of atmospheric properties such as surface albedo, surface altitude, water vapor column, aerosol and cloud optical depths, surface and atmospheric temperatures

ATREM (Atmosphere Removal Program)

ATREM retrieves scaled surface reflectance from hyperspectral data using a radiative transfer model (Gao and Goetz, 1990; Gao et al., 1993; CSES, 1999). First the solar zenith angle is derived based on the acquisition time, date, and geographic location. Atmospheric transmittance spectra are derived for each of seven atmospheric gases. A water vapor "lookup table" is created by generating modeled spectra for various water vapor concentrations, again using the Malkmus narrow band model and estimating the 0.94 and/or 1.13 micrometer water vapor band depths for each spectrum. Band depths are determined using a ratio of the band center to the two band shoulders. Water vapor is then estimated for each pixel by determining the band depth and comparing to the modeled band depths in the lookup table. The output of this procedure is an image showing the spatial distribution of various water vapor concentrations for each pixel. Atmospheric scattering is modeled using the "6S" radiative transfer code (Tanre et al., 1986).

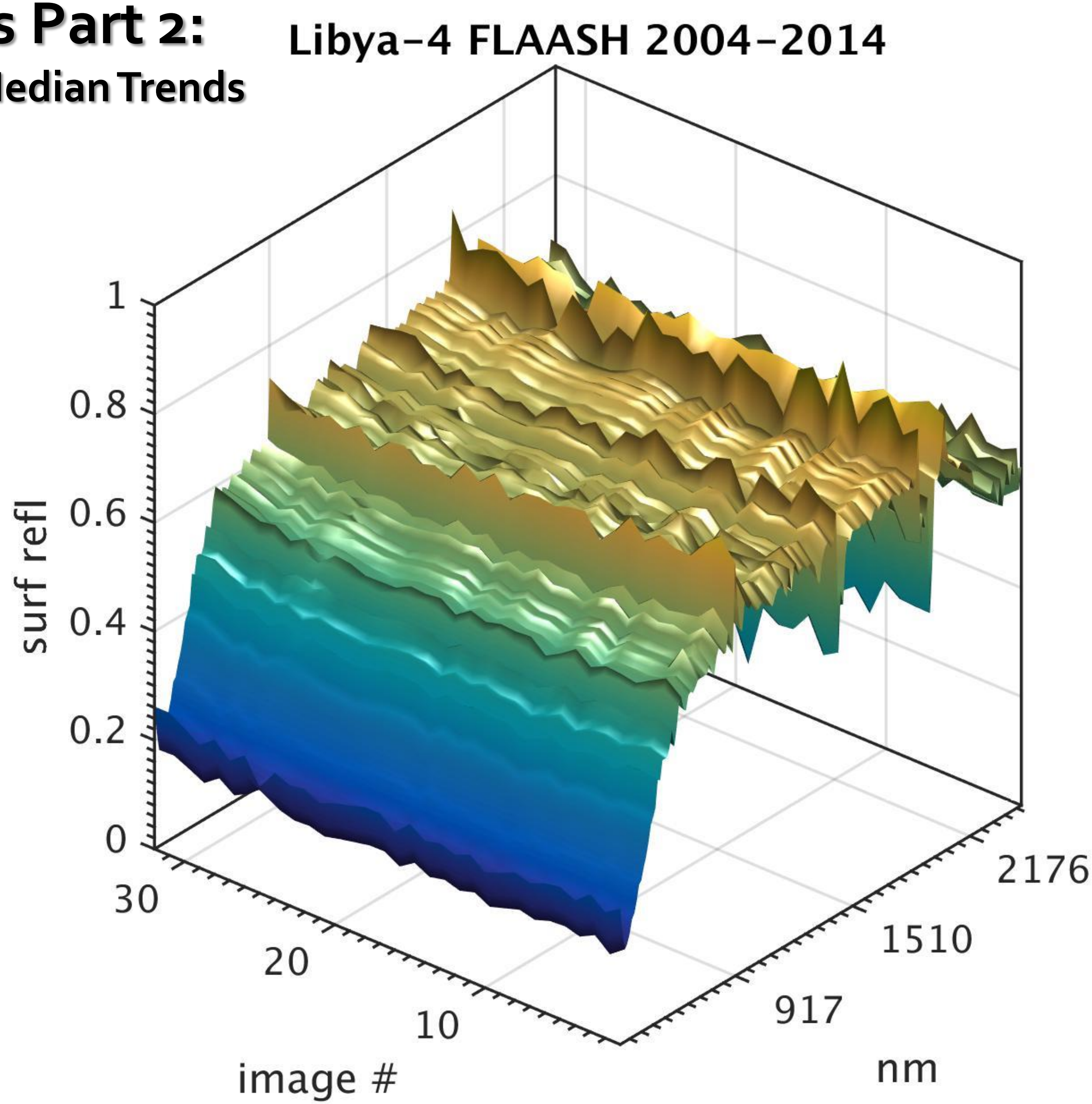
ACORN (Atmospheric CORrection Now)

ACORN is a commercially-available, enhanced atmospheric model-based software that uses licensed MODTRAN4 technology (Berk et al, 1999) to produce high quality surface reflectance without ground measurements. ACORN uses look-up-tables calculated with the MODTRAN4 radiative transfer code to model atmospheric gas absorption as well as molecular and aerosol scattering effects, converting the calibrated sensor radiance measurements to apparent surface reflectance (AIG, 2001).

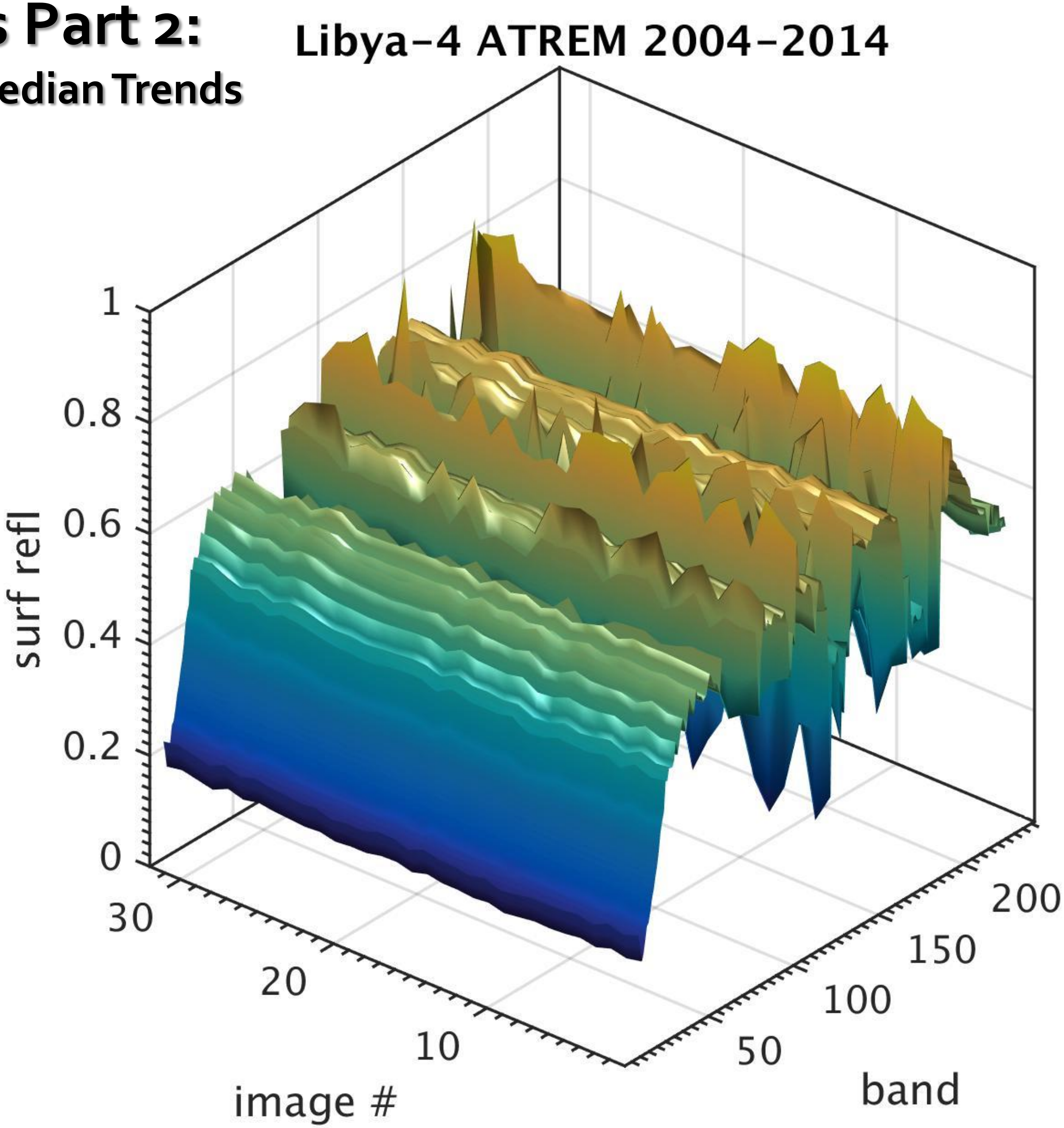
All models follow the same radiative transfer model (Gao and Goetz, 1990), though each model uses a slightly different version and FLAASH adds a term to account for adjacency effects (Adler-Golden et al., 1999).

Kruse 2004

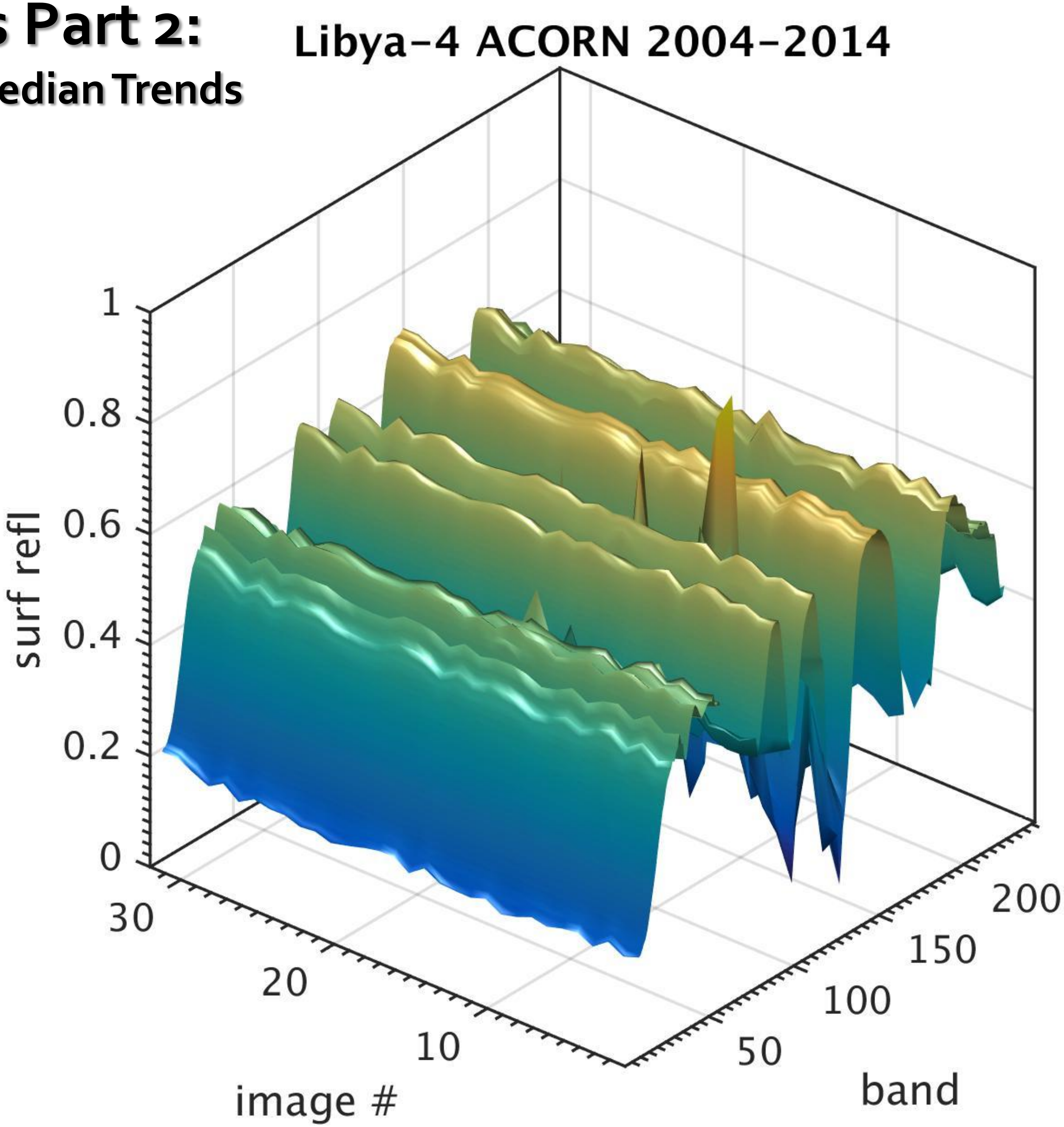
Results Part 2:
Hyperion Median Trends



Results Part 2:
Hyperion Median Trends



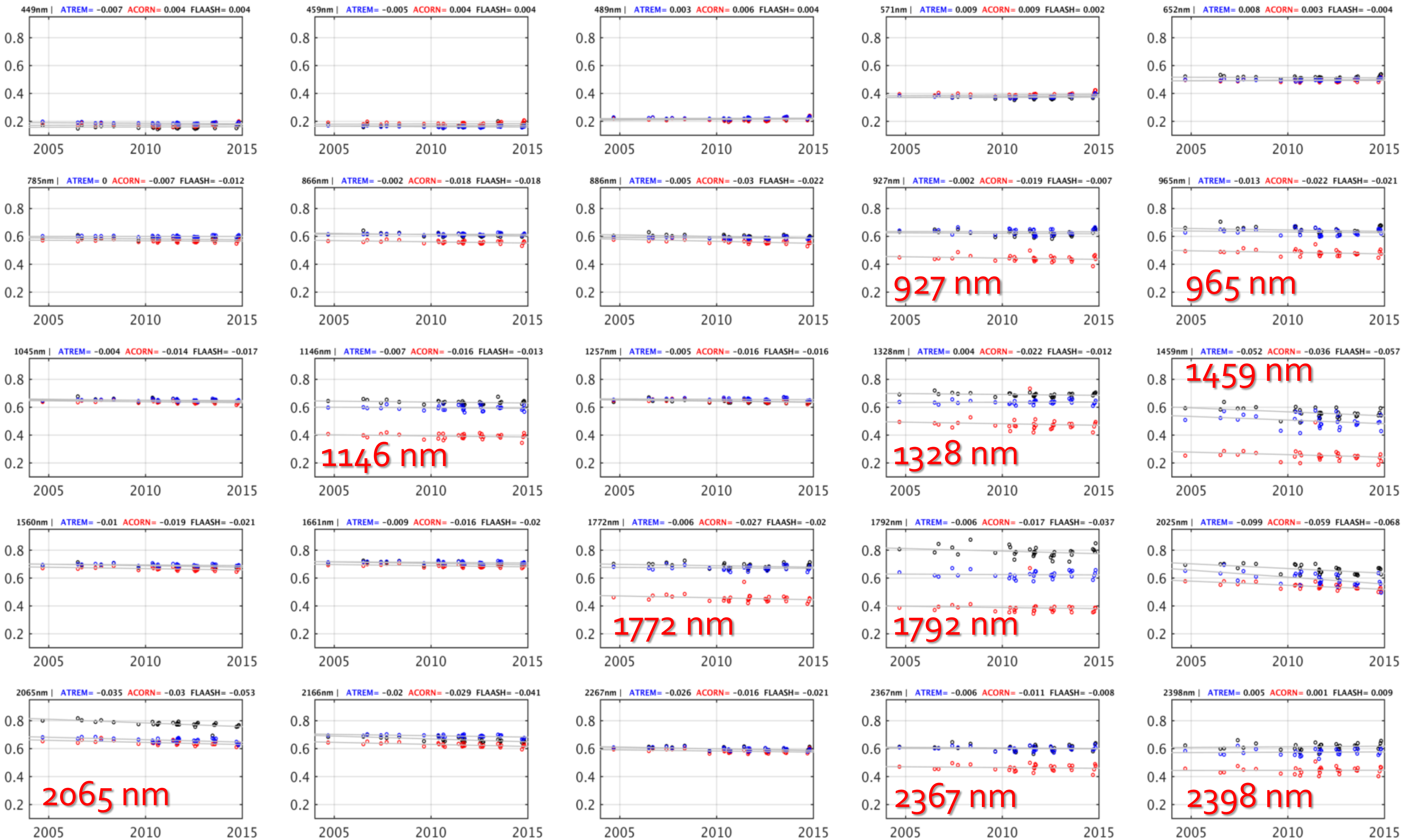
Results Part 2:
Hyperion Median Trends



Artifact suppression on, FWHM off

Results Part 2: Hyperion Median Trends

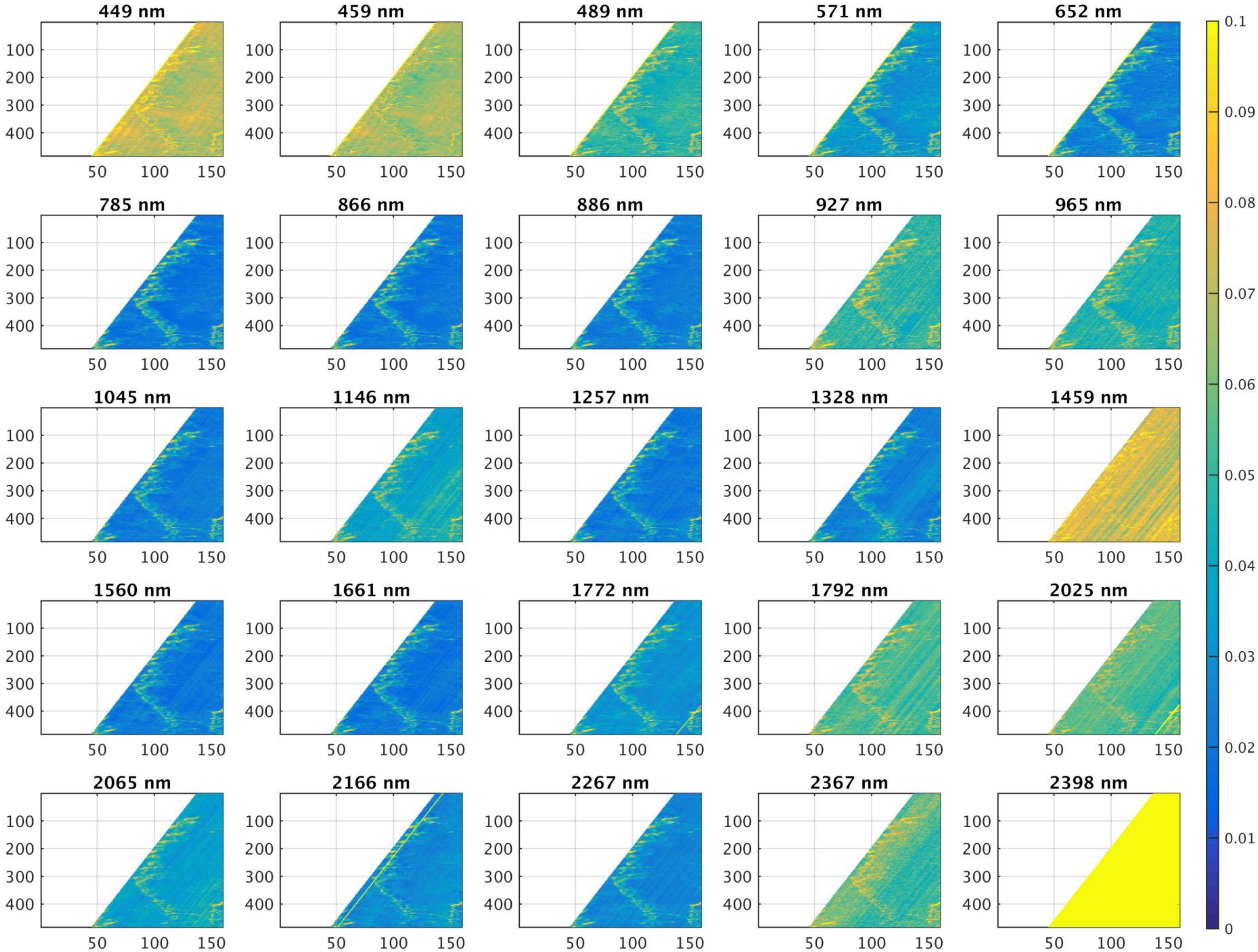
From 2004-2014 maximum change for specific models: Visible < 5.3%, NIR < 7.6%, SWIR < 8.9%



Neigh et al. 2015, in prep

In most Vis bands < 0.24% yr^{-1}, most other bands <0.4% yr^{-1}

FLAASH CV


449 nm
459 nm
489 nm
571 nm
652 nm
785 nm
866 nm
886 nm
927 nm
965 nm
1045 nm
1146 nm
1257 nm
1328 nm
1459 nm
1560 nm
1661 nm
1772 nm
1792 nm
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2065 nm
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2267 nm
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2398 nm
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200
300
400
50
100
150
0.1
0.09
0.08
0.07
0.06
0.05
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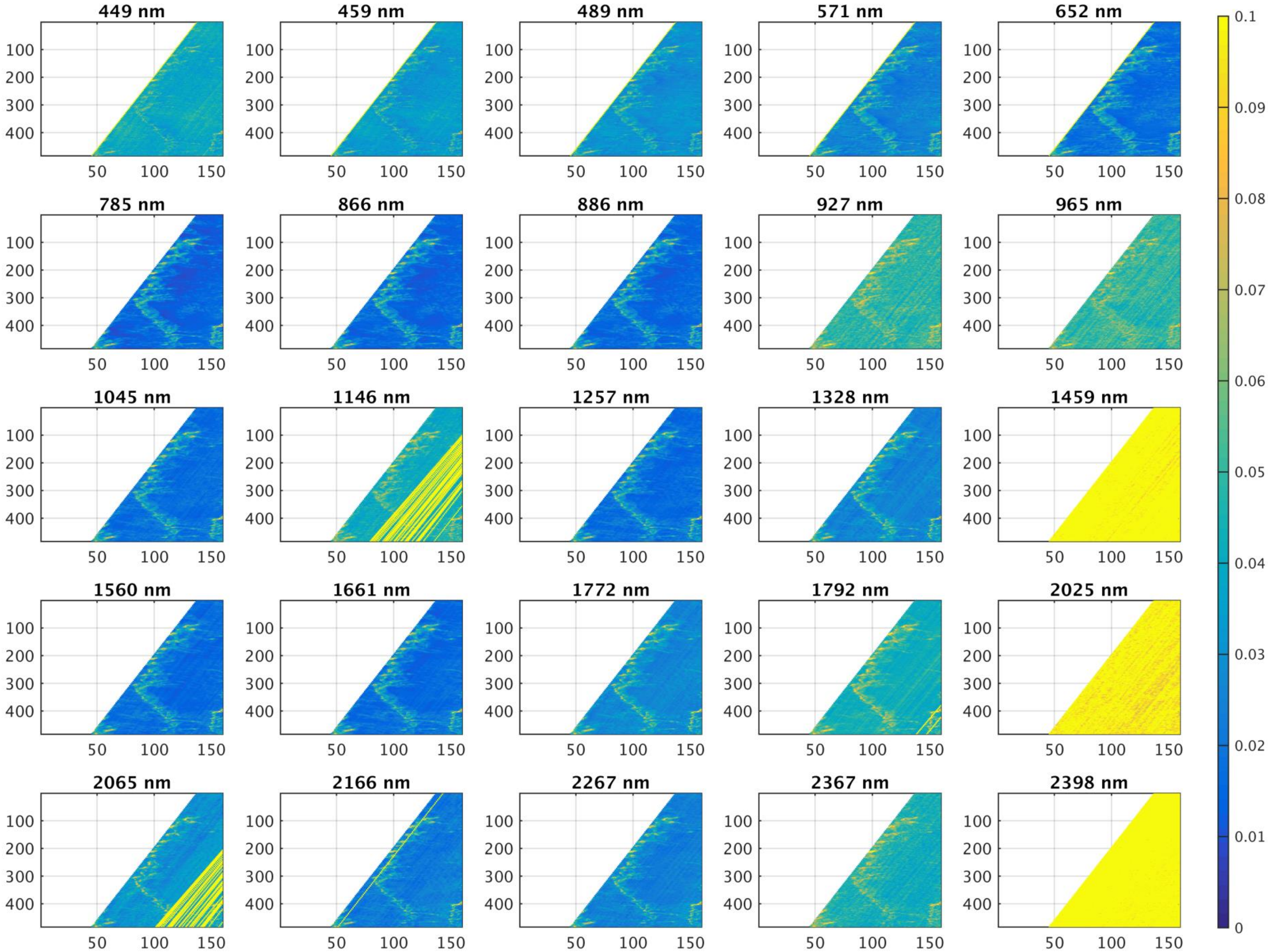
0.03
0.02
0.01
0

ATREM CV



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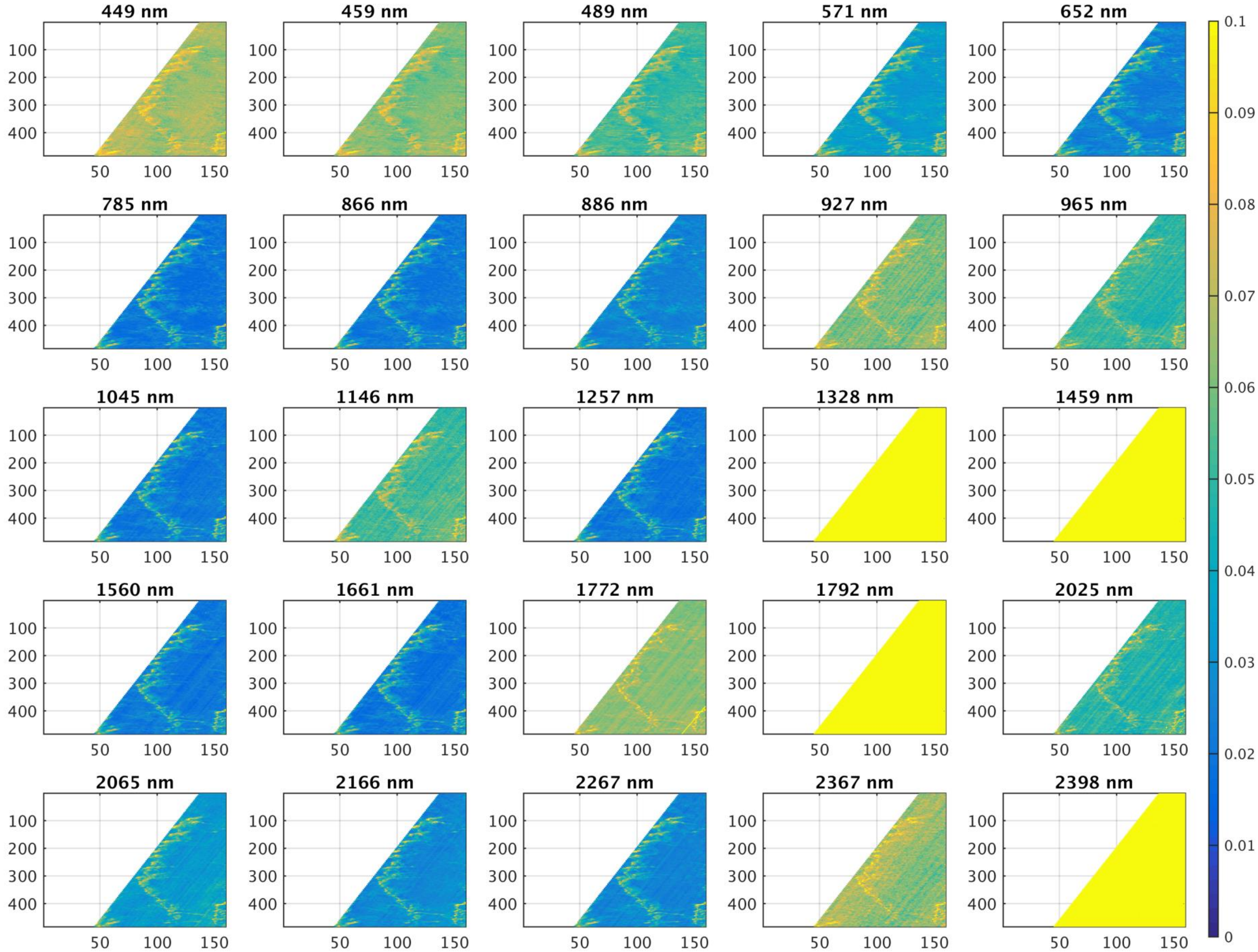
0.01
0

ACORN CV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0.01
0

Results Part 2: Hyperion Surface Reflectance Uncertainty

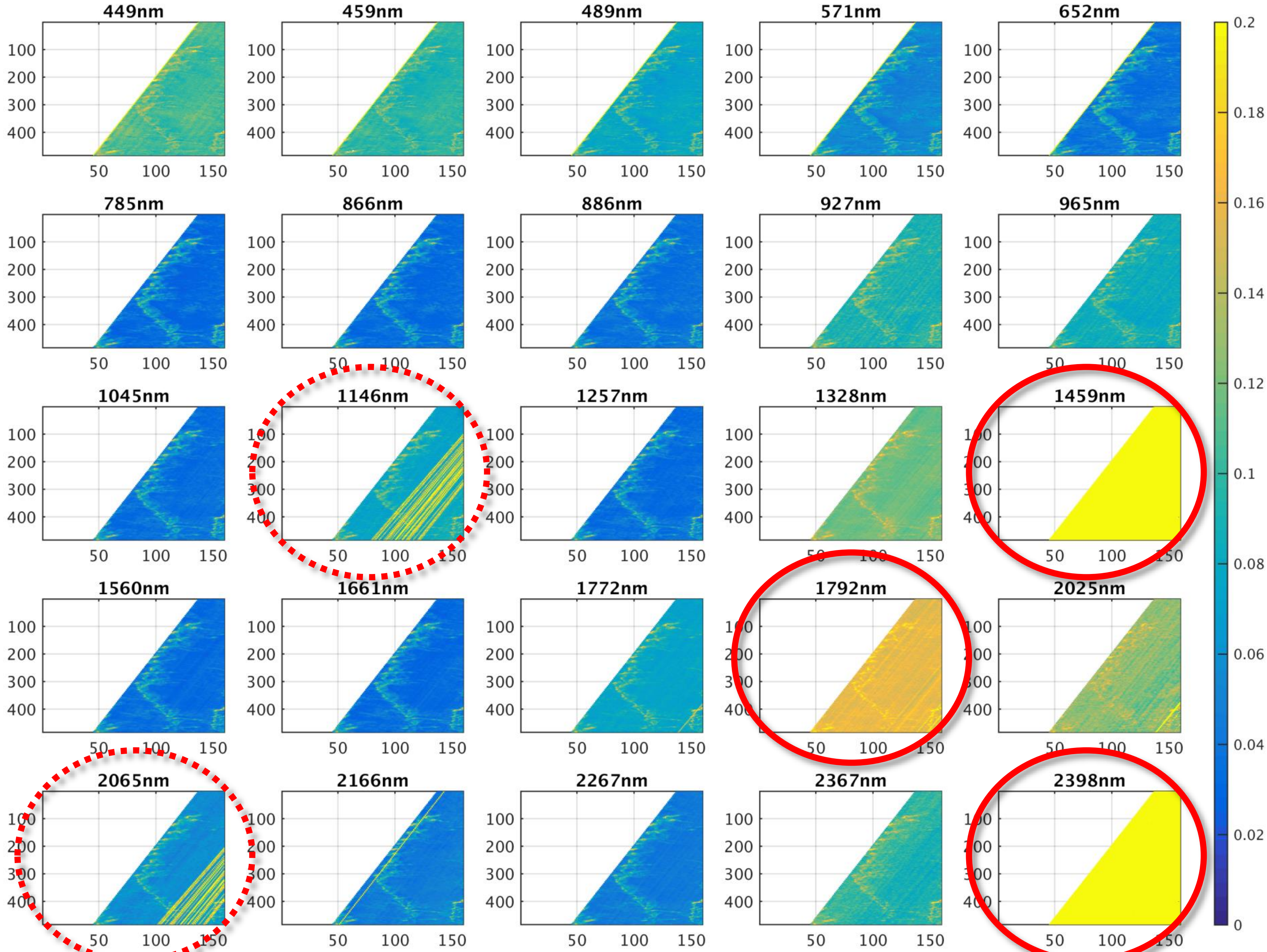
Do the dunes increase uncertainty between atmospheric correction models?

Temporal uncertainty by pixel calculated as:
Coefficient of Variation (CV) = standard deviation/mean

Combined Uncertainty = $\sqrt{FLAASH_{CV}^2 + ATREM_{CV}^2 + ACORN_{CV}^2}$

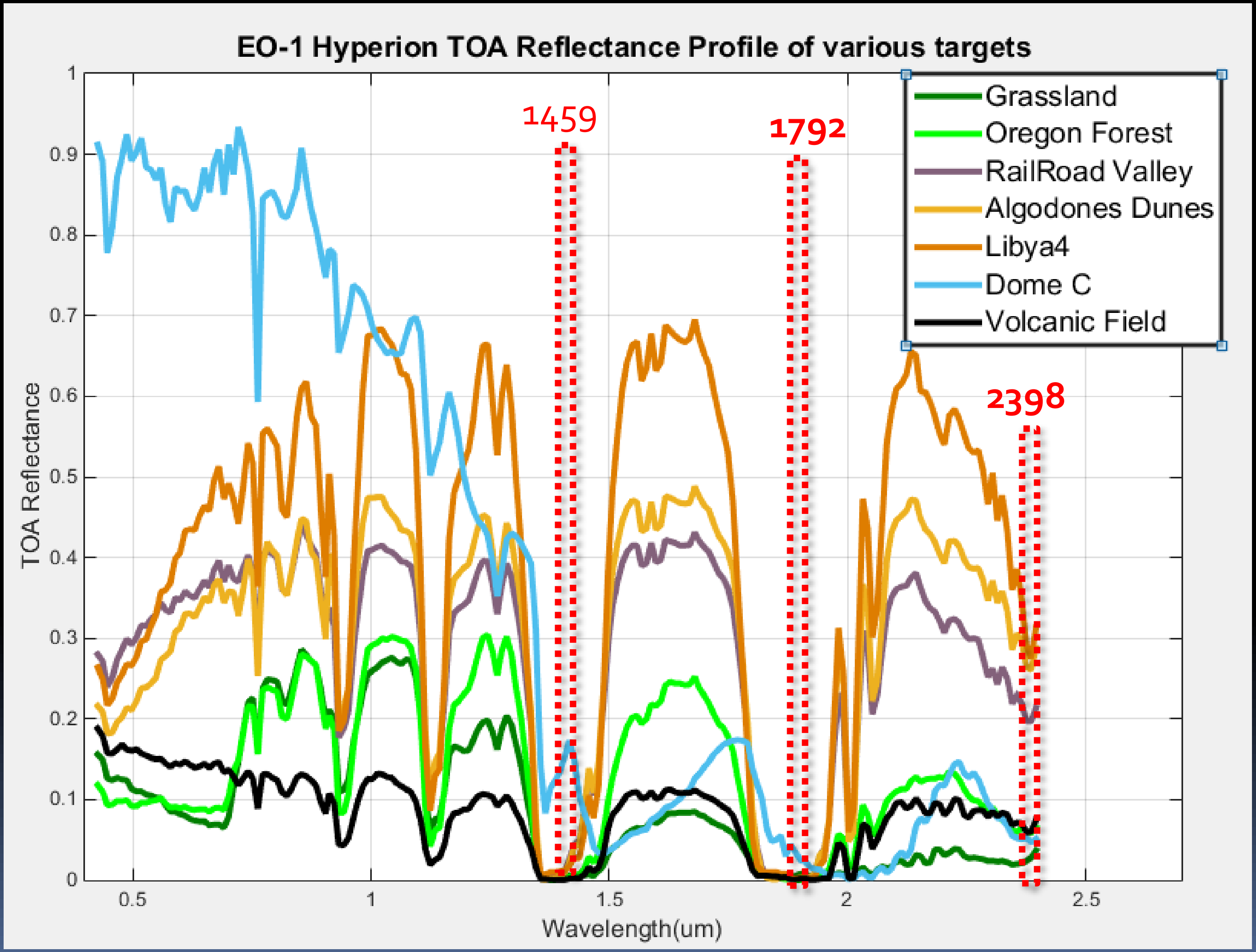
Neigh et al. 2015, in prep

Combined CV Maps (FLAASH, ATREM & ACORN)



Combined CV > 20%

Spectral Signature Impact on Cross Calibration



Summary

- Hyperion is very stable through time.
  - In most Vis bands < 0.24% yr^{-1}, most other bands <0.4% yr^{-1} compared to other TOA reflectance studies >0.675% yr^{-1}

- FLAASH vs. ATREM vs. ACORN
  - Consistent in Vis and variable in NIR and SWIR
  - Bands impacted more by atmospheric absorption have more variance between approaches

- Libya-4 CEOS site exhibits variability from 30m to 2m that can be quantified with a high resolution digital terrain model
  - Variation in dune topography impacts BRDF and observed reflectance
  - Difficult to distinguish between sensor/product differences and actual resolution differences

- Is a virtual constellation possible with spaceborne spectrometer measurements?
  - We provide enhanced estimates of instrument stability useful for cross calibration studies from 30-m to 2-m resolution. FLAASH reflectance between convolved Hyperion and WorldView-2 are reasonably good in homogenous areas (CV <2%).

    (R2 > 0.64-0.77, p-val < 0.001)

    Low correlation heterogeneous areas (CV 5-7%).

    (R2 <0.19-0.24, p-val < 0.001)
  - Libya-4 heterogeneity should be considered when convolving and or cross-calibrating data at high resolution or efforts should be made to minimize site conditions that introduce errors.

Thank You

christopher.s.neigh@nasa.gov

Neigh C.S.R., McCorkel J., Campbell P., Ong L., Ly V., Landis D., Fry S., and Middleton E. IEEE Geoscience and Remote Sensing Letters, 2015 in prep.

Neigh C.S.R, McCorkel J., Middleton E. Quantifying Libya-4 surface reflectance heterogeneity with WorldView-1, 2 and EO-1 Hyperion IEEE Geoscience and Remote Sensing Letters, 2015 in revision.

Neigh C.S.R., Masek J., and Nickeson J. (2013) High Resolution Satellite Data Open to Government Scientists. *AGU EOS Transactions* **94** (13), 121-123.