

A decorative header consisting of a grid of small, light gray dots on a white background, spanning the width of the slide.

Mapping Earth's terrestrial change with multi-source data

Bin Chen

Department of land, air, and water resources, UC Davis

Email: bch@ucdavis.edu

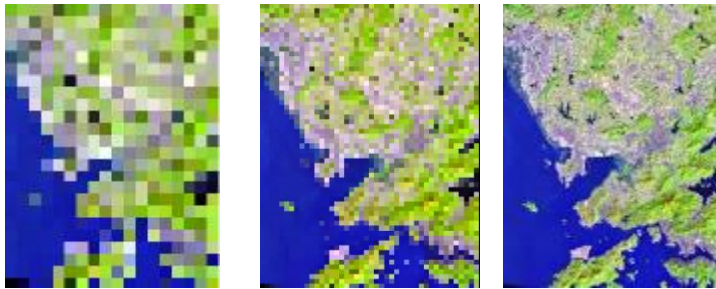
Homepage: binleychen.weebly.com

1 Research background

Resolution tradeoffs among Remote Sensing data

□ Spatial resolution

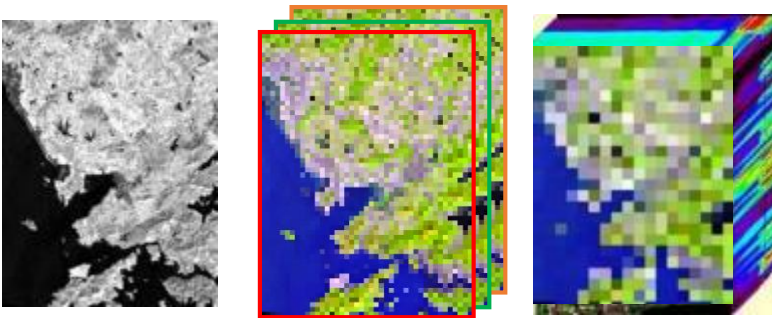
The smallest size of pixel can be differentiated by sensor.



Low
(250 m) Moderate
(120 m) High
(10 m)

□ Spectral resolution

The smallest spectral wavelength can be detected by sensor.



Low Moderate High

□ Temporal resolution

The smallest temporal range of revisiting the same places.



Low
(16 days) High
(1 day)

□ Angular resolution

The ability of multi-angle observations over the same places.



One angle Multi-angle

Resolution tradeoffs among Remote Sensing data

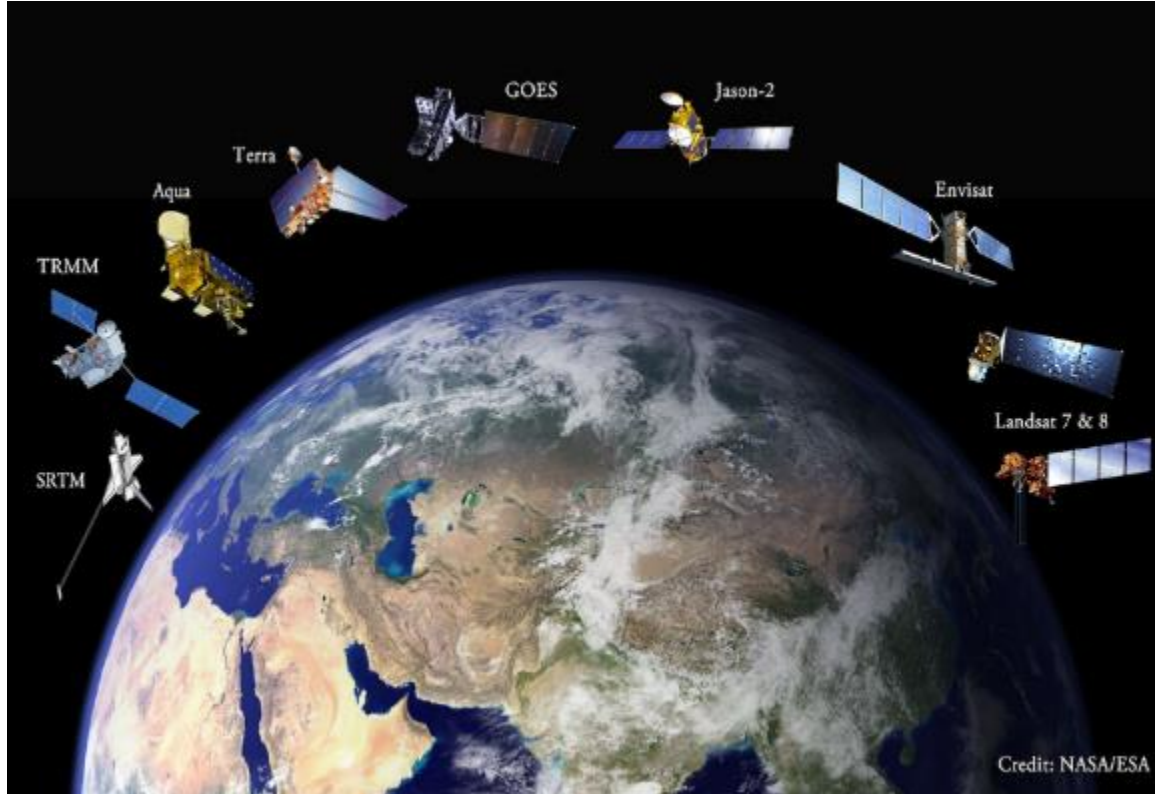
Spatial-temporal-spectral resolutions of representative sensors

Satellite/ Sensor	Band type	Spatial resolution	Temporal resolution	Spectral resolution	Operational period	Access
Worldview	Panchromatic	***	*	*	2007-	Commercial
	Multispectral	***	*	*	2007-	Commercial
Geoeye	Panchromatic	***	*	*	2008-	Commercial
	Multispectral	***	*	*	2008-	Commercial
Quickbird	Multispectral	***	*	*	2001-	Commercial
IKONOS	Panchromatic	***	*	*	1999-	Commercial
	Multispectral	***	*	*	1999-	Commercial
SPOT	Panchromatic	***	*	*	1986-	Commercial
	Multispectral	**	*	*	1986-	Commercial
ALOS	Panchromatic	***	*	*	2006-2011	Commercial
	Multispectral	**	*	*	2006-2011	Commercial
ZY-3	Panchromatic	***	*	*	2012-	Commercial
	Multispectral	**	*	*	2012-	Commercial
Landsat	Panchromatic	**	*	*	1972-	Free
	Multispectral	**	*	*	1972-	Free
ASTER	Multispectral	**	*	*	1999-	Free
Hyperion	Hyperspectral	**	*	***	2000-	Free
HJ-1A/B	Multispectral	**	*	*	2008-	Free
	Hyperspectral	*	*	***	2008-	Free
MERIS	Multispectral	*	*	*	2002-2012	Free
MODIS	Multispectral	*	***	**	2000-	Free
AVHRR	Multispectral	*	***	*	1982-2000	Free
SPOT-VGT	Multispectral	*	***	*	1998-	Free
GOES	Multispectral	*	***	*	1975-	Free

- Tradeoff among spatial-, temporal-, spectral- and angular resolutions in sensors' design.
- Researchers and users often use the data they can get, not the data they truly need.
- The effective utilization of remote sensing big data is continuously low.

Spatial	High*** (<5m)	Medium** (5-30m)	Low* (>30m)
Temporal	High*** (<3 days)	Medium** (3-15 days)	Low* (>15 days)
Spectral	High*** (>100 bands)	Medium** (20-100 bands)	Low* (<20 bands)

Motivations and scientific questions?



- How to better blend multi-source remotely sensed data to produce synthetic fusions with fine resolutions?
- How to incorporate these advanced techniques into practical applications to better perform dynamic monitoring of our planet?

2 Related works

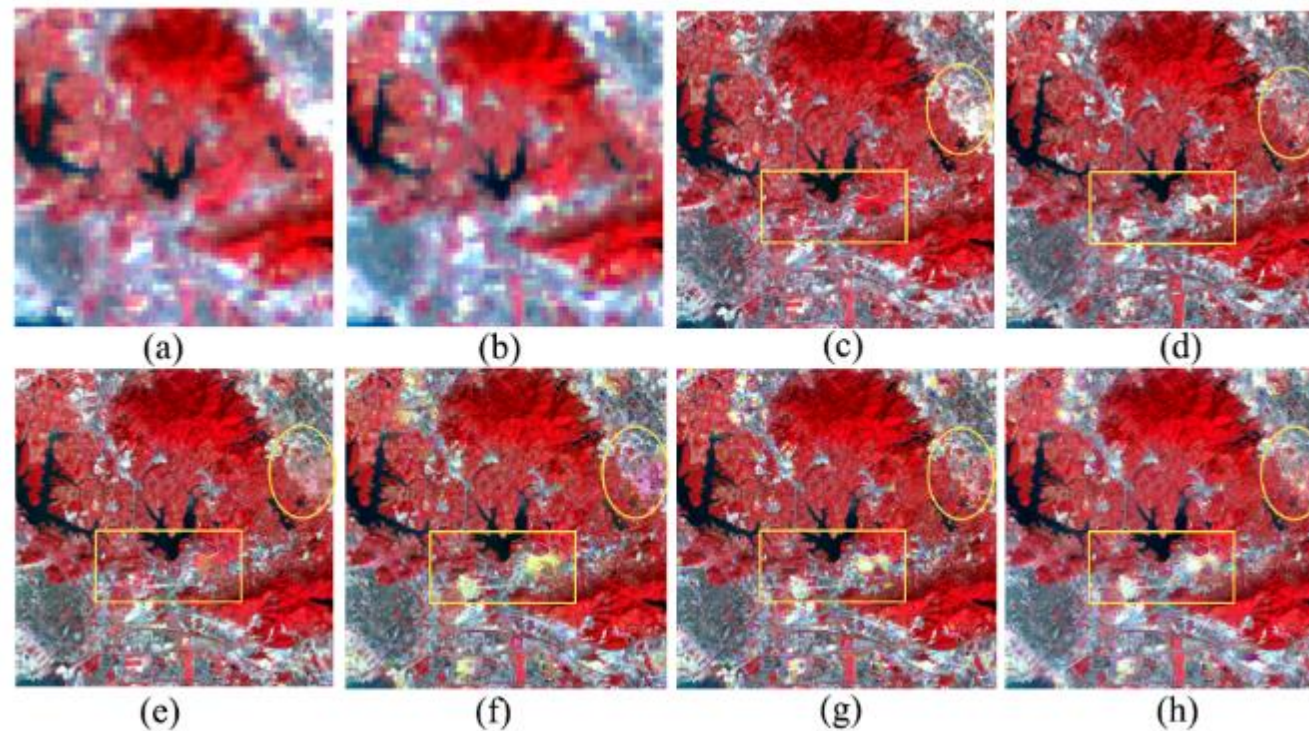
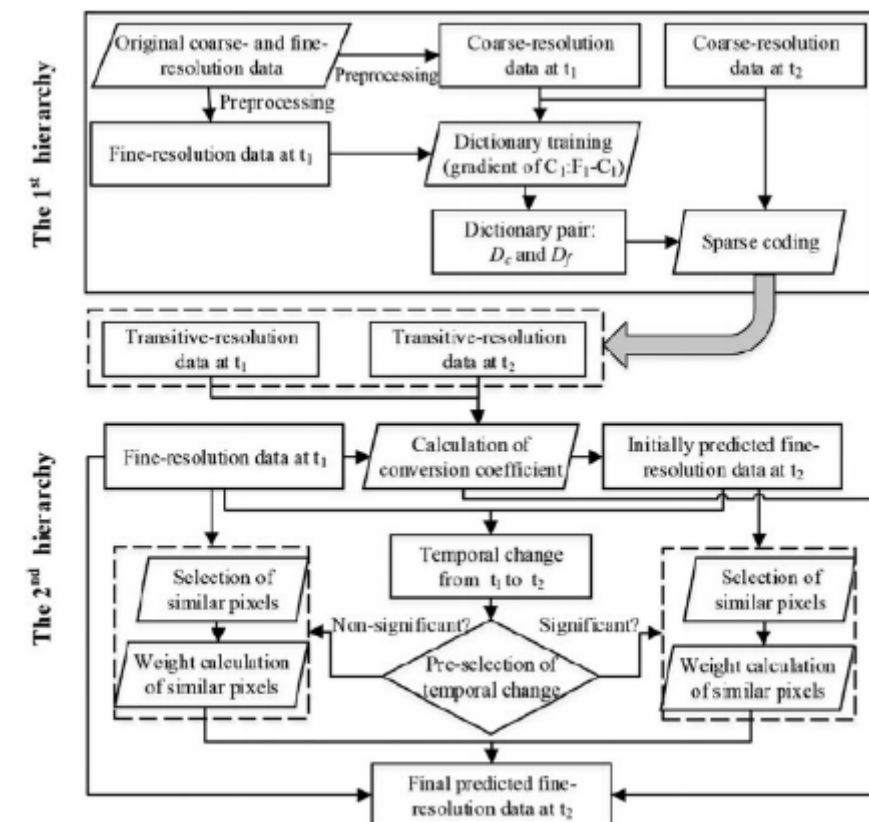
(a) Spatial-temporal fusion

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DIGITAL EARTH, 2016
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17538947.2016.1235621



A hierarchical spatiotemporal adaptive fusion model using one image pair

Bin Chen^a, Bo Huang^b and Bing Xu^{a,c,d}

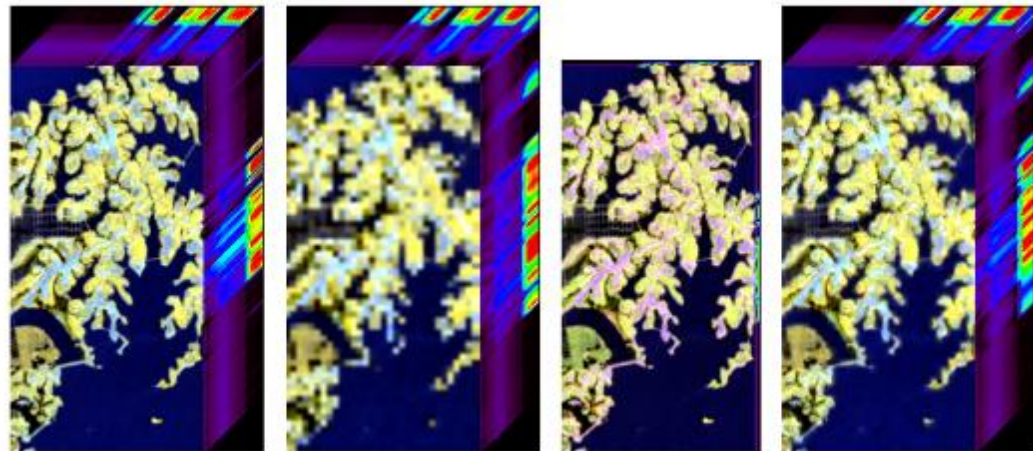


Models	R^2			AAD			RMSE		
	Green	Red	NIR	Green	Red	NIR	Green	Red	NIR
STARFM	0.7022	0.6690	0.7925	0.0102	0.0153	0.0164	0.0163	0.0249	0.0244
FSDAF	0.6909	0.6834	0.7733	0.0103	0.0144	0.0170	0.0163	0.0235	0.0248
SP-One	0.7475	0.7914	0.8495	0.0090	0.0116	0.0134	0.0145	0.0191	0.0200
HSTAFM	0.7576	0.7994	0.8510	0.0087	0.0114	0.0128	0.0139	0.0185	0.0200

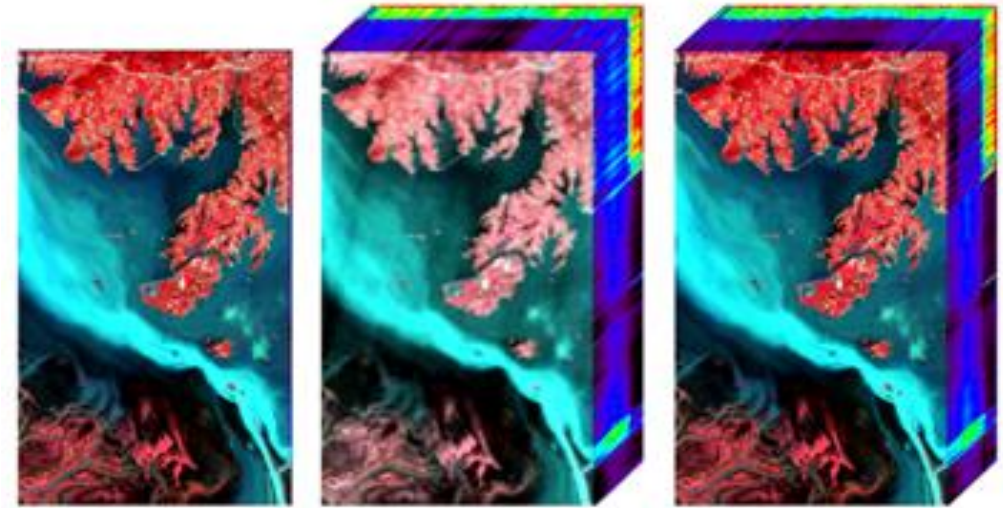
Note: The bold values represent the best accuracy performance.

Machine-learning/Sparse representation theory and physical terrestrial change process

(b) Spatial-hyperspectral fusion model



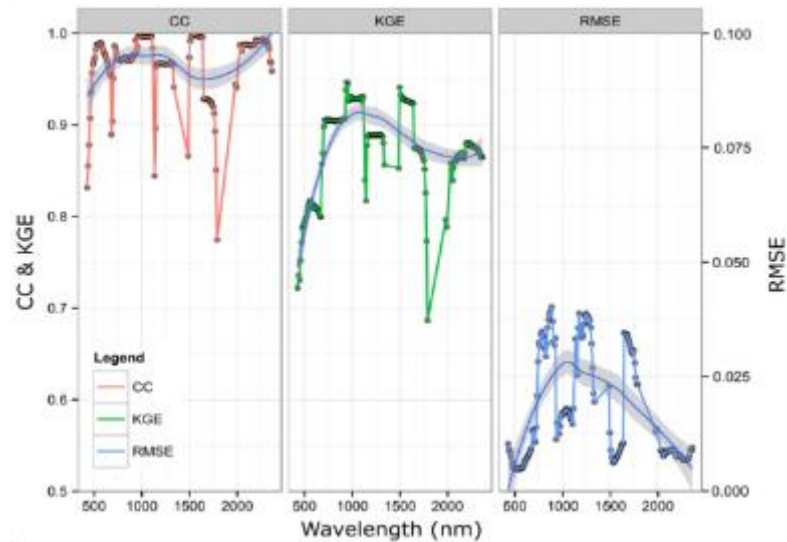
Actual HSI Input HSI Input MSI Fused HSI



CCD

HSI

Fused image



Fusion accuracy assessment

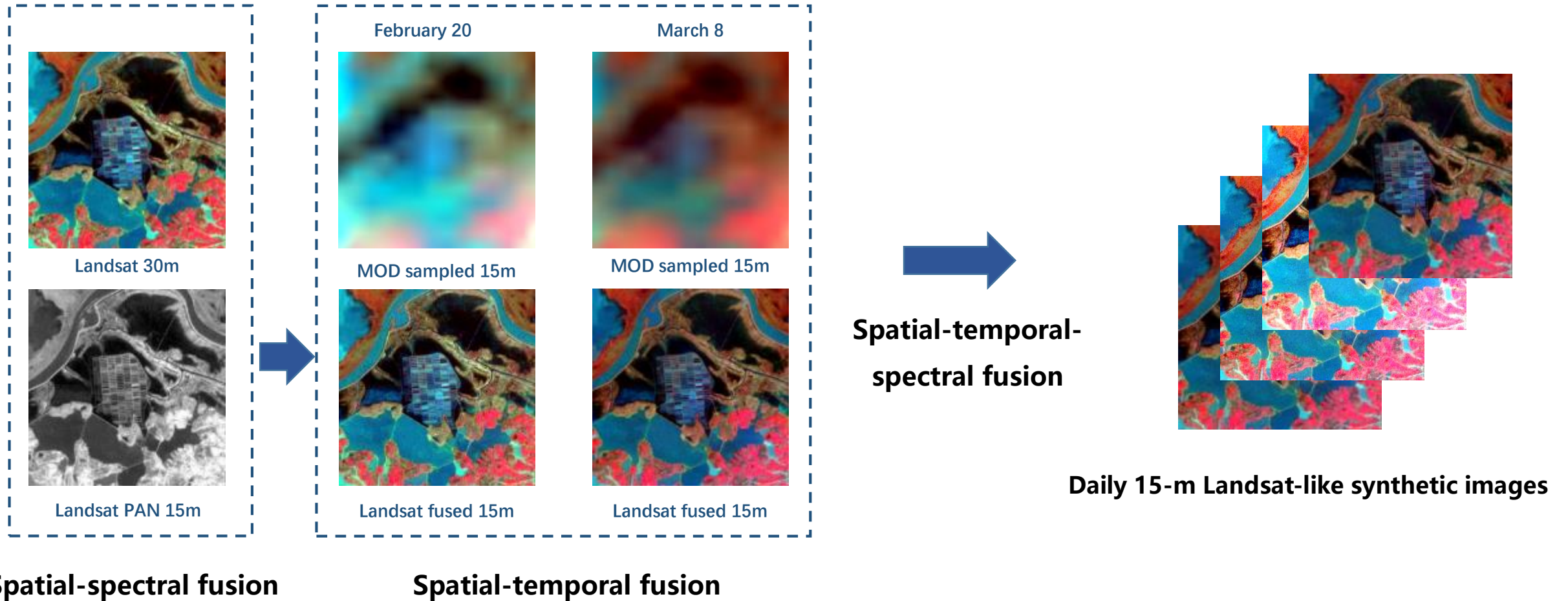
(a) SVMs-based classification



(b) Guided filtering based spectral-spatial classification

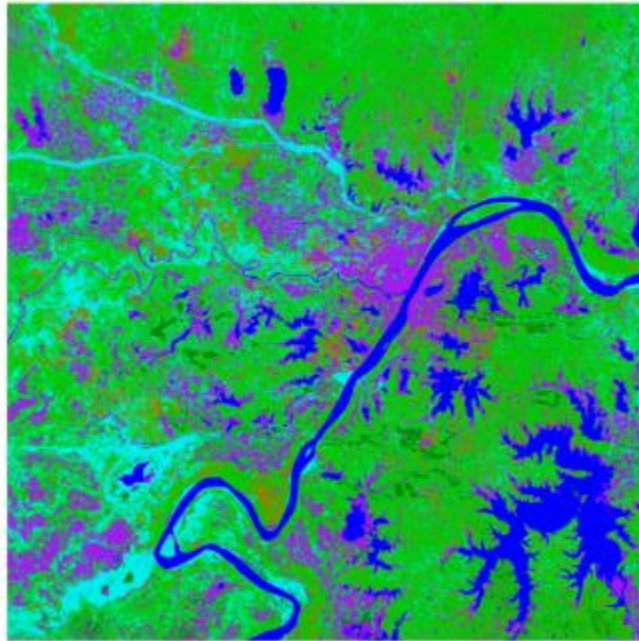


(c) Spatial-temporal-spectral fusion model

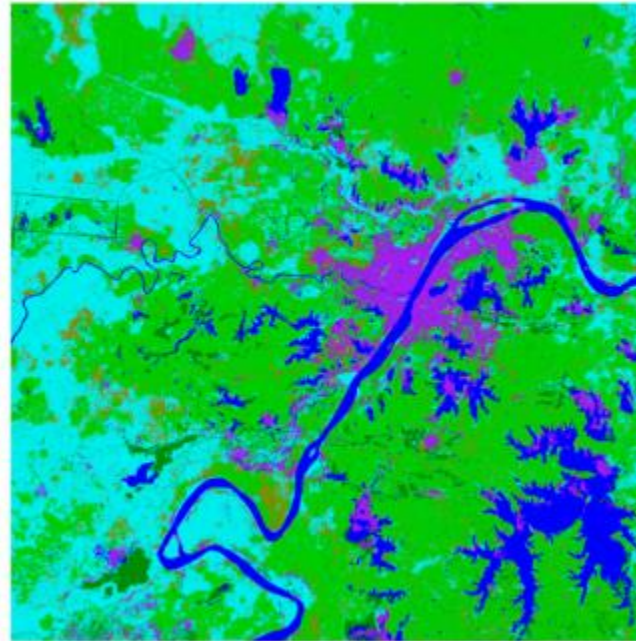


Chen B. and Xu B., "A unified spatial-spectral-temporal fusion model using Landsat and MODIS imagery," International Workshop on Earth Observation and Remote Sensing Applications (EORSA), pp.256-260, 11-14 June 2014. doi: 10.1109/EORSA.2014.6927890. (**Best Student Paper Award**)

(c) Spatial-temporal-spectral fusion model



(left) Classification result derived from ETM+



(right) Classification result derived from fused ETM+ series

Overall accuracy: 87.8 %

Kappa coefficient: 0.85



Overall accuracy: 92.6 %

Kappa coefficient: 0.91

IEEE GEOSCIENCE AND REMOTE SENSING LETTERS

A PUBLICATION OF THE IEEE GEOSCIENCE AND REMOTE SENSING SOCIETY



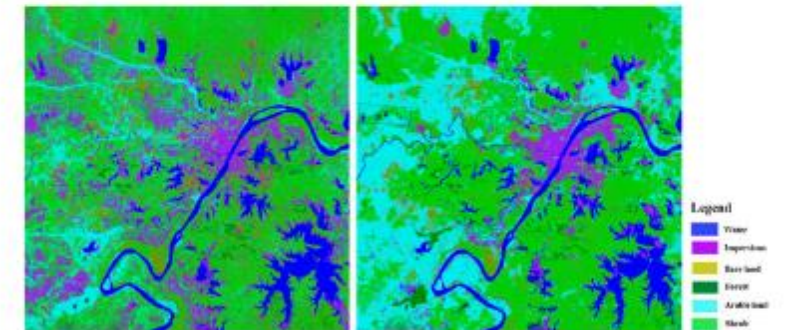
DECEMBER 2015

VOLUME 12

NUMBER 12

IGRSBY

(ISSN 1545-598X)



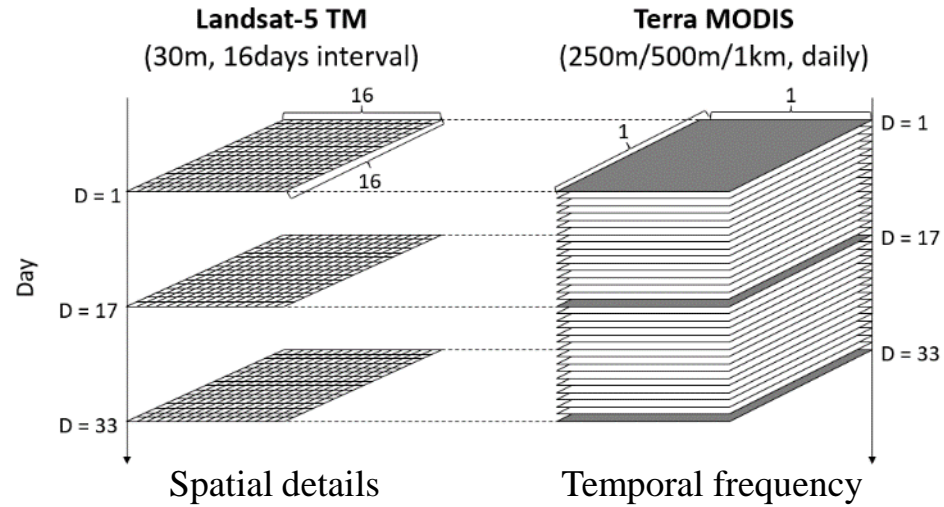
Visual comparison of land cover classification results using only Landsat data (left) and the composited Landsat data with fused temporal features at a 15-m spatial resolution (right).

IEEE GRSL Front Cover

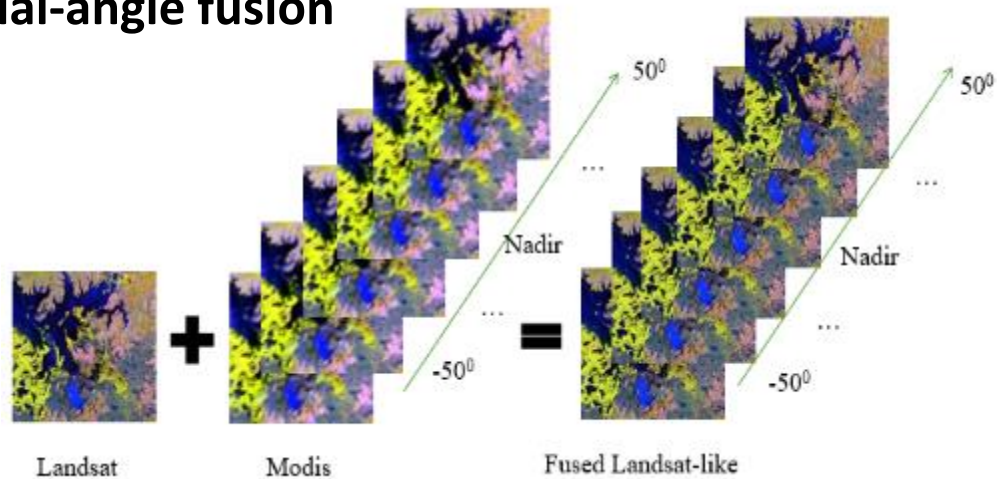
Chen B., Huang B. and Xu B., Fine land cover classification using daily synthetic Landsat-like images at 15-m spatial resolution. *IEEE Geoscience and Remote Sensing Letters*. 2015, 12(12):2359-2363. (Issue Front Cover Paper)

(d) Multi-source data fusion

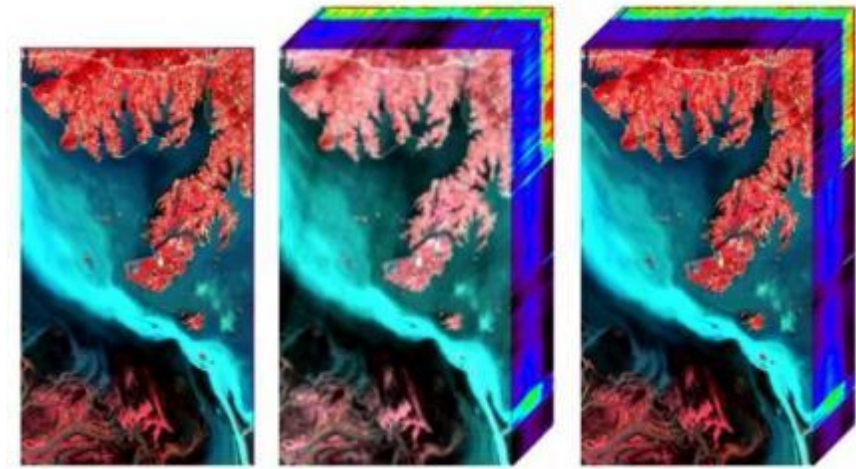
Spatial-temporal fusion



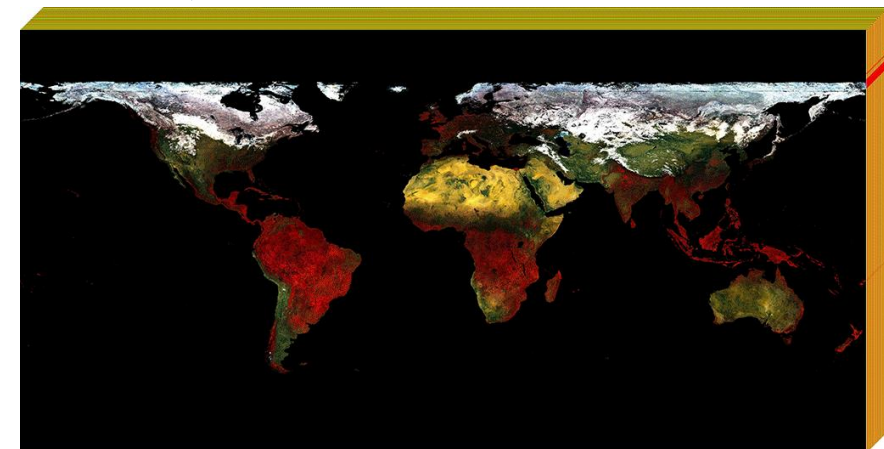
Spatial-angle fusion



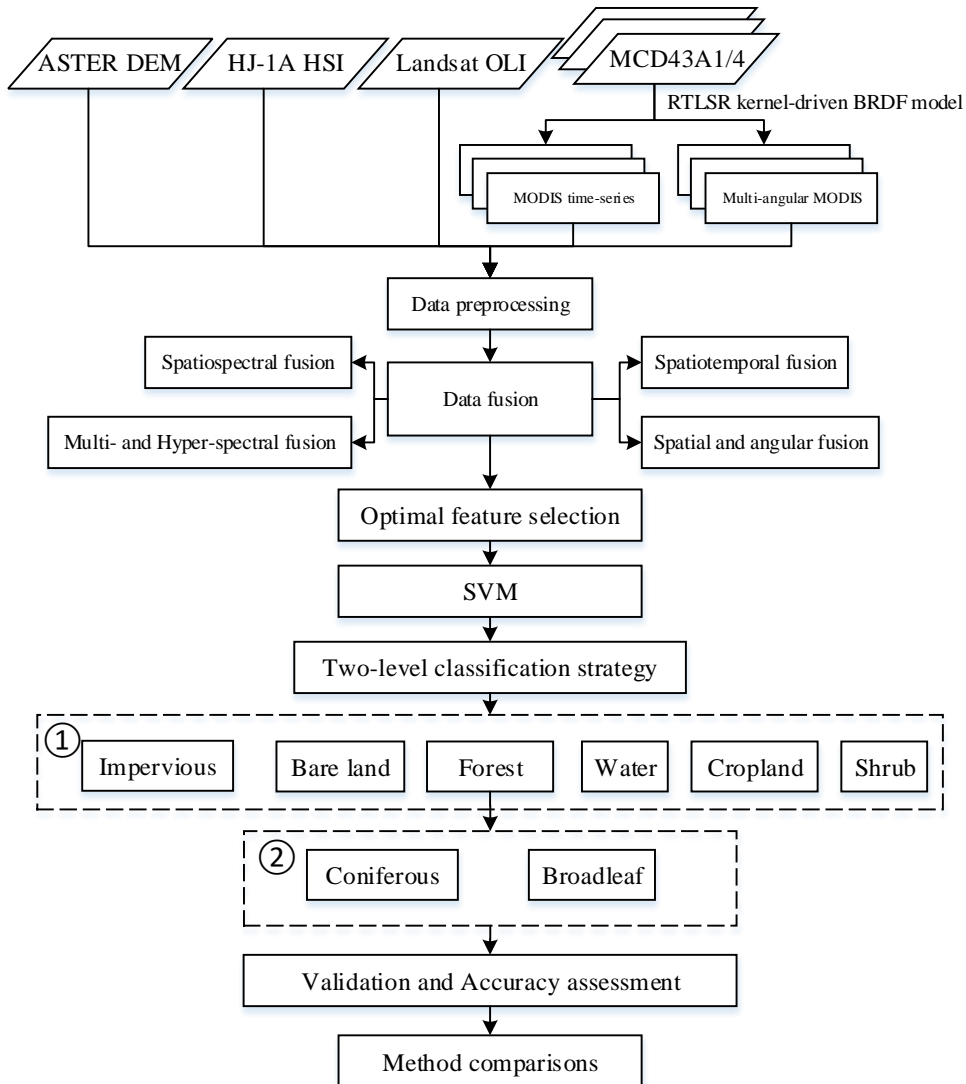
Spatial-hyperspectral fusion



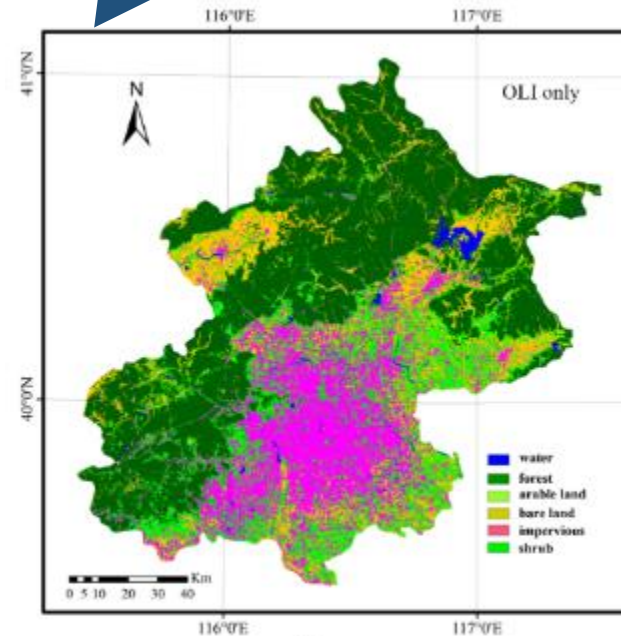
Spatial details Hyperspectral features Fusion



Applications: Land cover classification



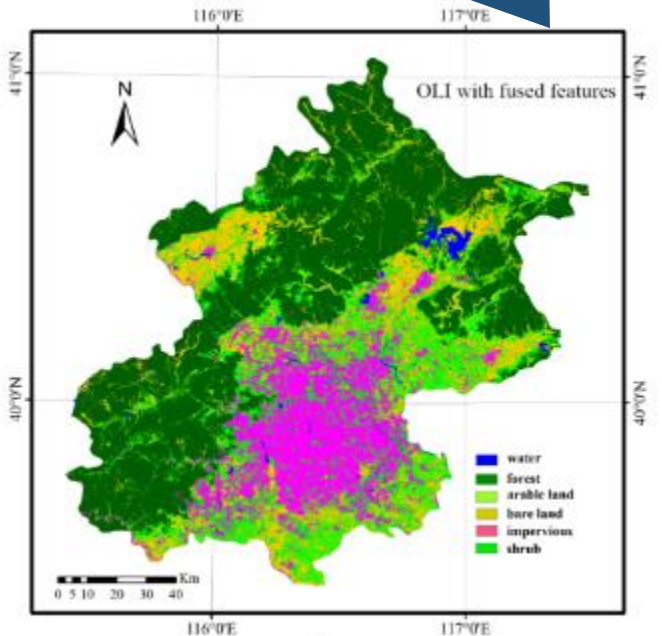
With only OLI



(1) Overall accuracy: 87.78%; and kappa coefficient: 0.84.

(2) Overall accuracy: 92.31%; and kappa coefficient: 0.90.

OLI and fused RS features

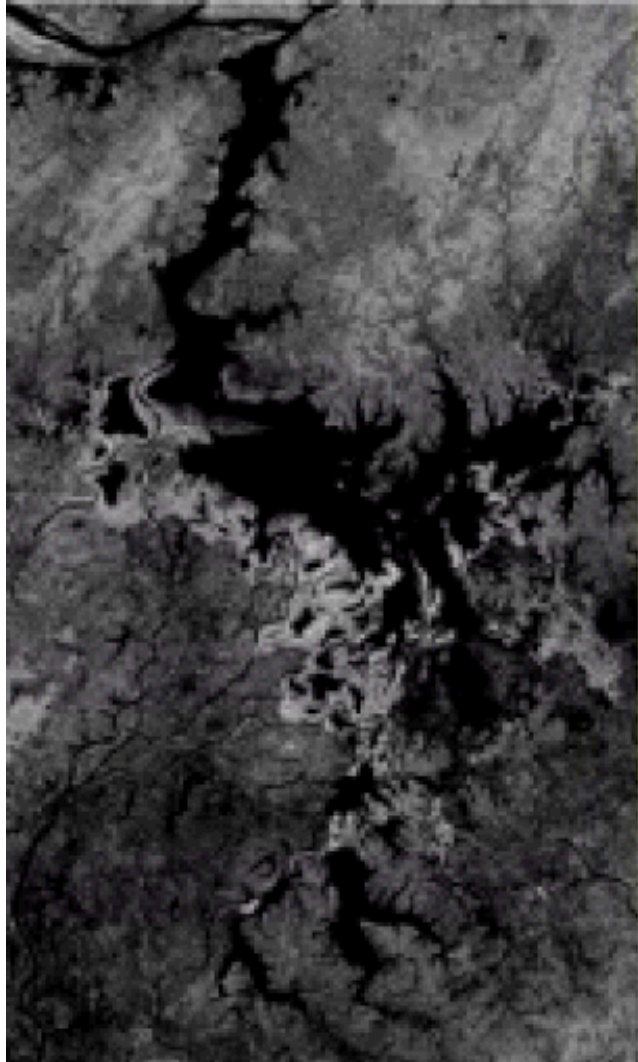


Temporal
feature

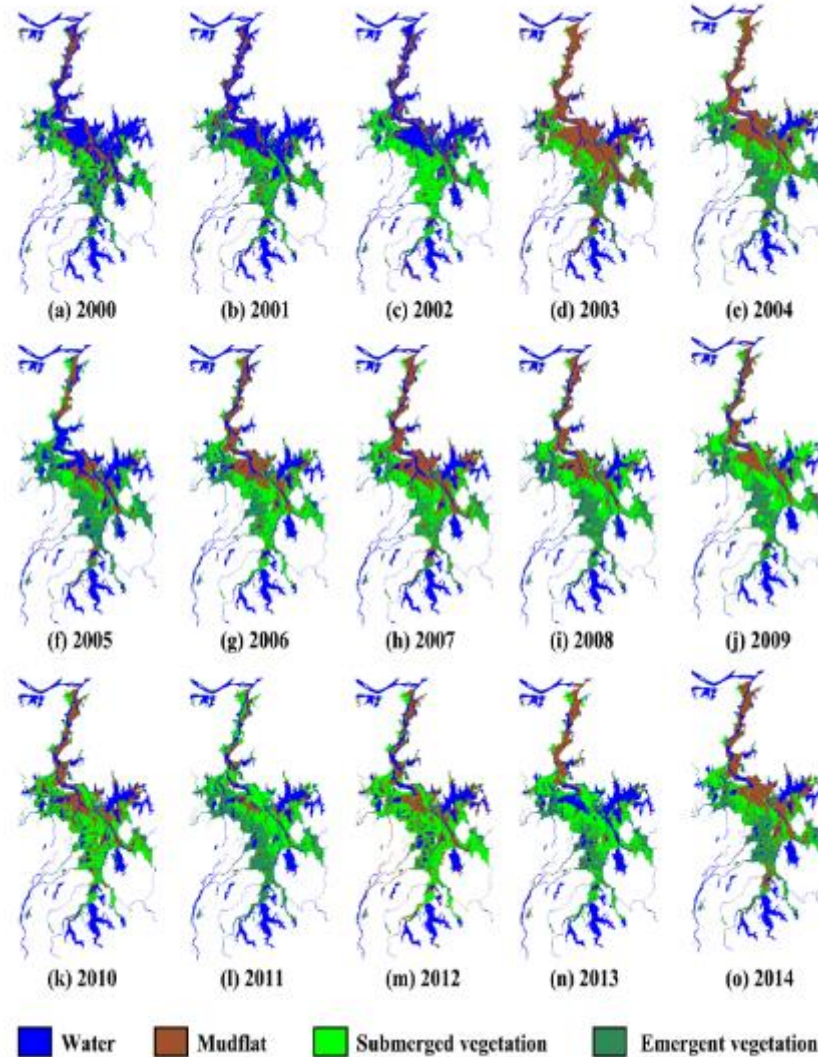
Angular
feature

Topographic
feature

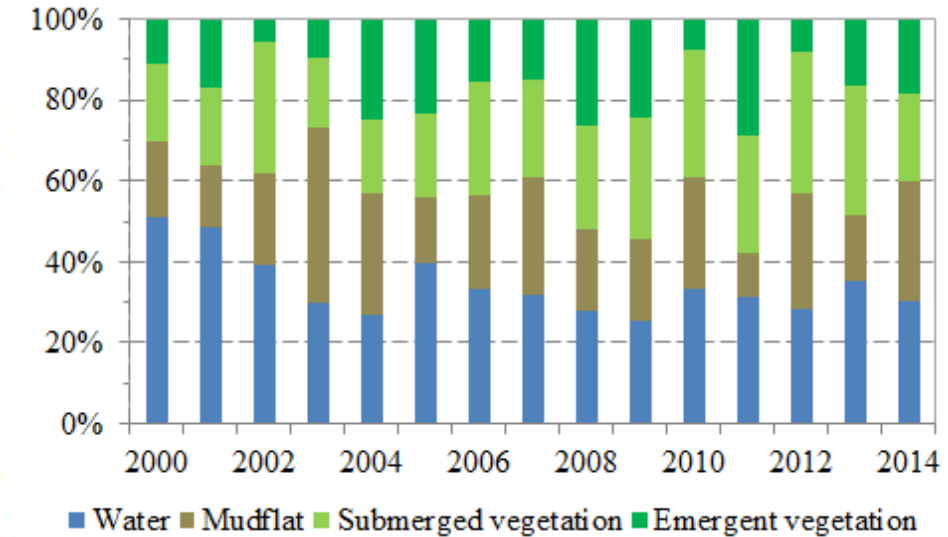
Applications: Dynamic monitoring of wetland



2000-2014 (342 scenes)



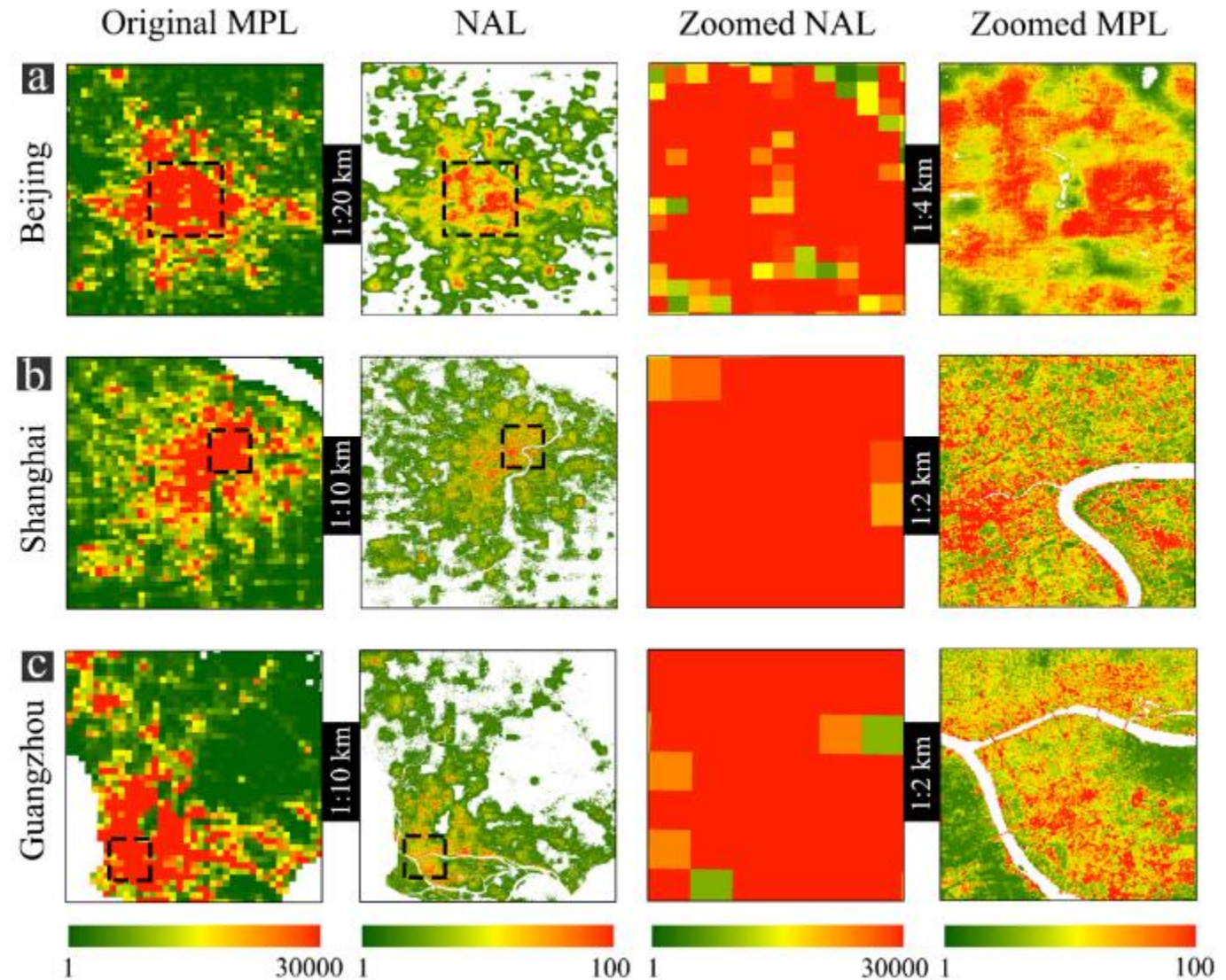
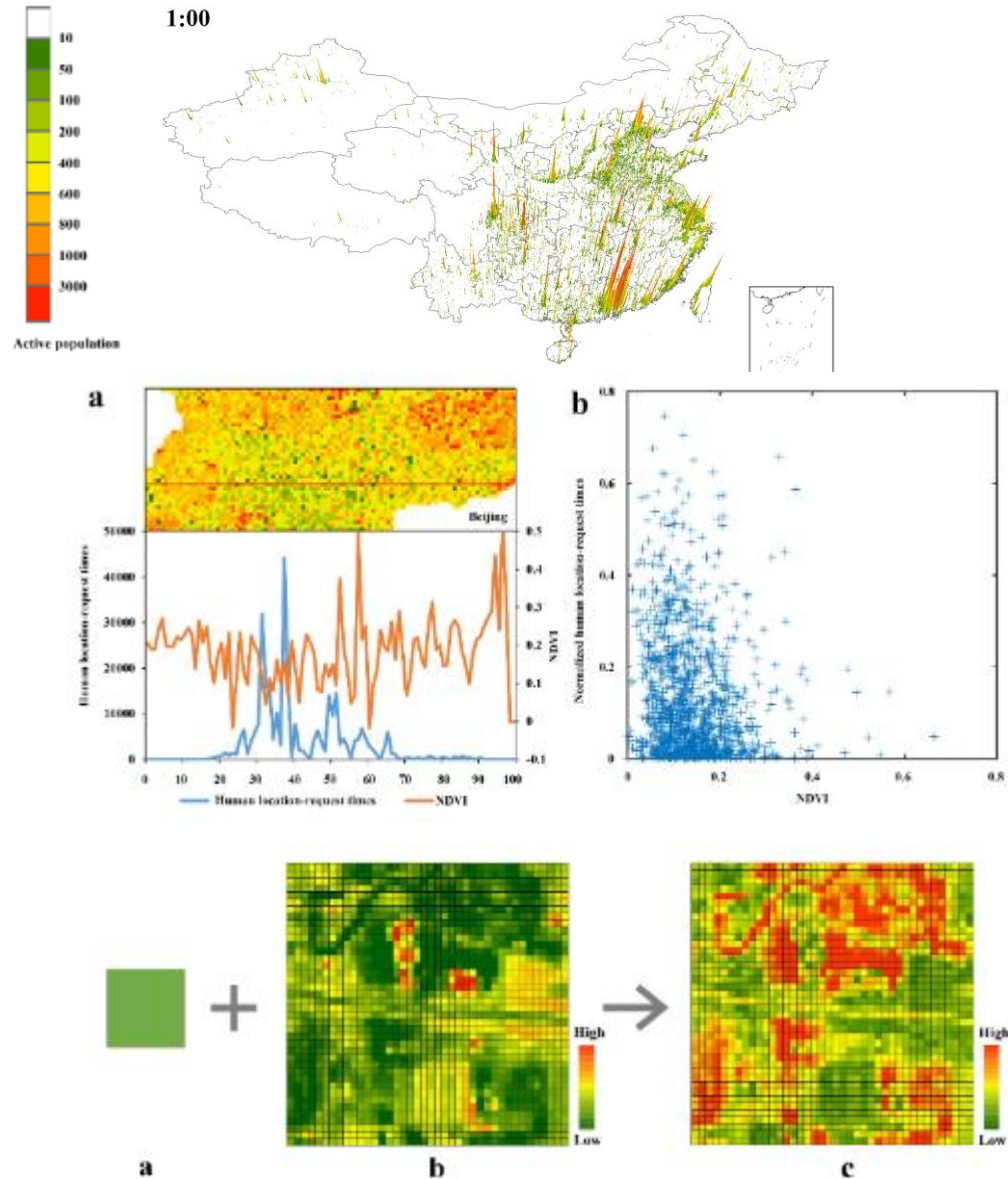
Spatiotemporal change of four wetland covers (2000-2014)



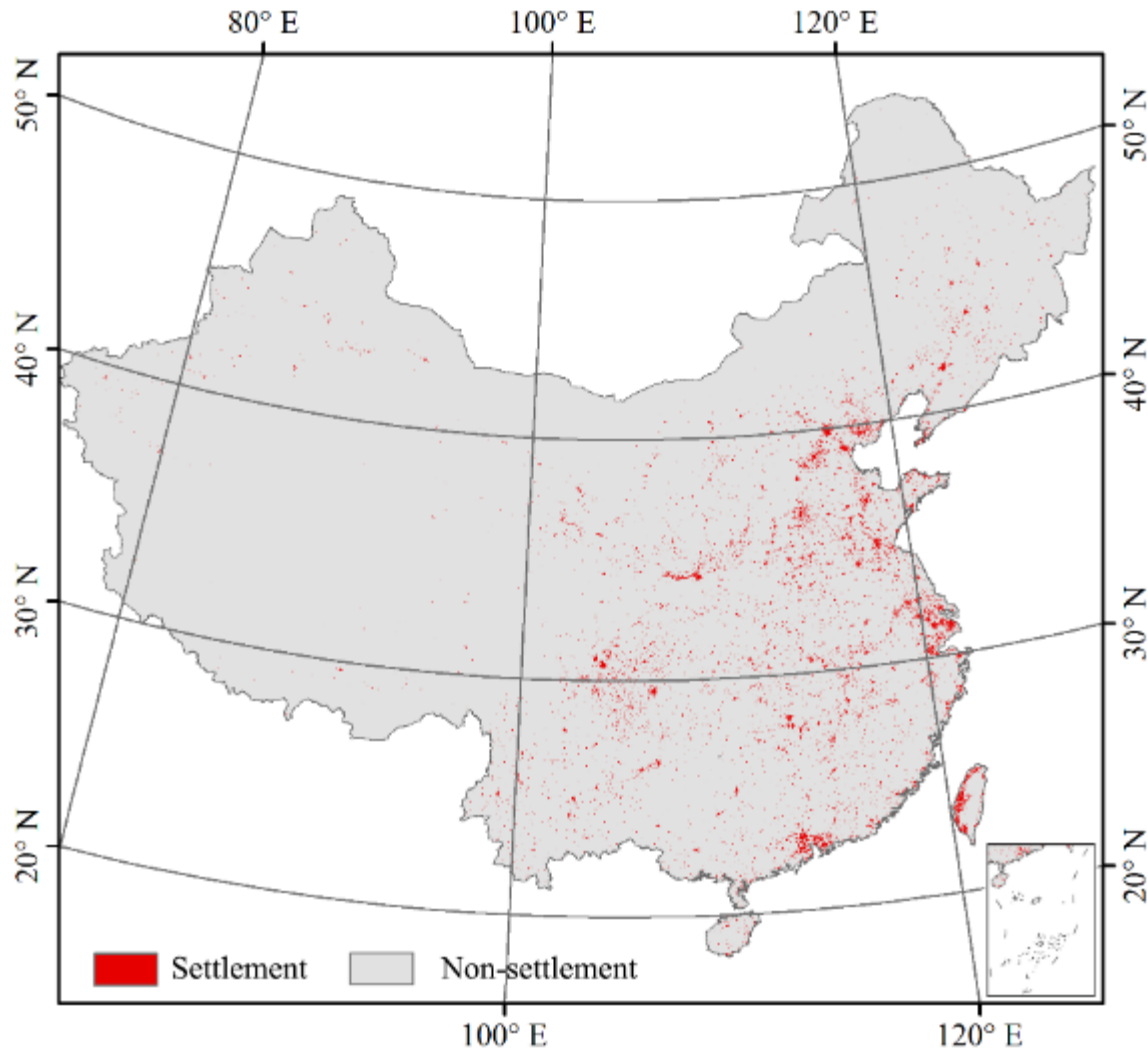
Wetland cover percentage changes (2000-2014)

Over the past 15 years, the lake is becoming drier, in particular within the dry season

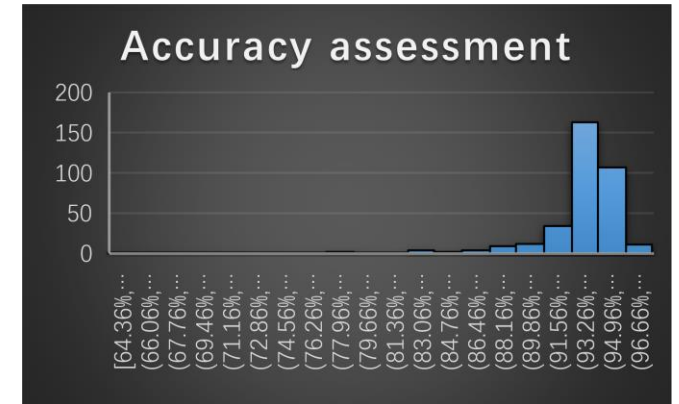
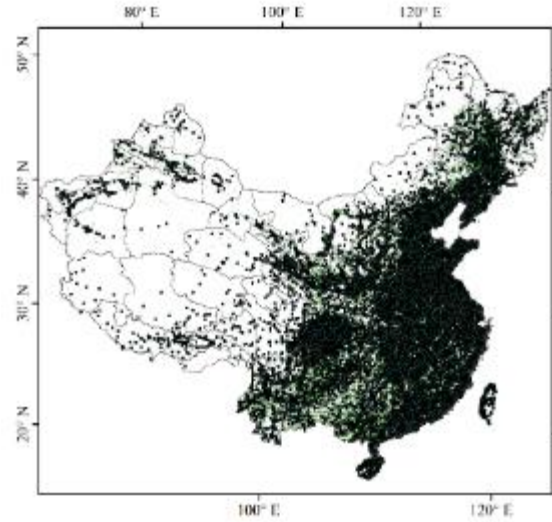
Applications: Human settlement extraction



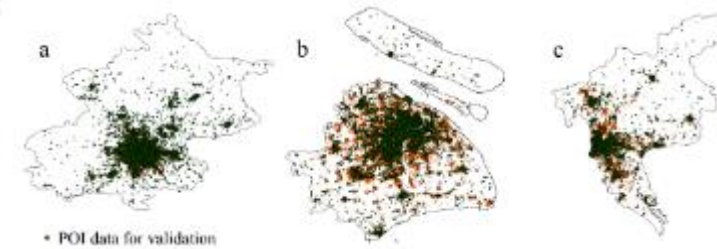
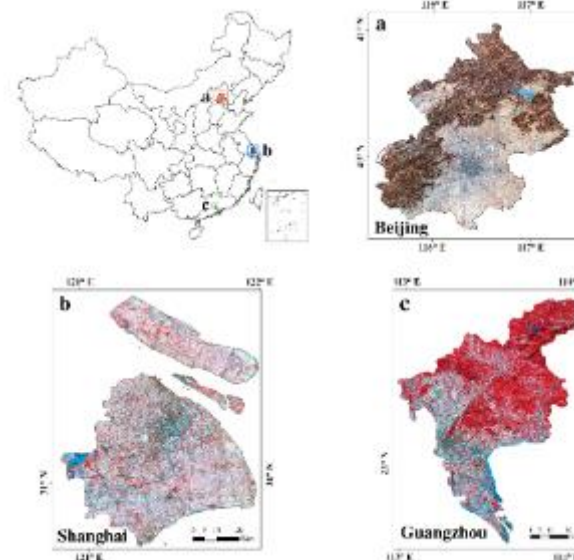
Applications: Human settlement extraction



National human settlement mapping



Average accuracy: 93.70%



30-m human settlement mapping

Chen B., et al. (2017). *Landscape and Urban Planning* (In revision).

3 Conclusions

Conclusions



Data-model fusion



Dynamic monitoring of Earth's terrestrial change



Interactions between land cover change, human activities, and climate change



Environmental impacts on public health

GRS lab works for a sustainable world!