

Technical Workshop: Remote Sensing for Water Quality Applications

Potential barriers and considerations for remote sensing data

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Anchorage, AK



Source: NASA

Potential Barriers & Considerations



1. Spatial resolution

2. Spectral resolution

3. Temporal resolution

4. Atmosphere related issues

5. Data fusion

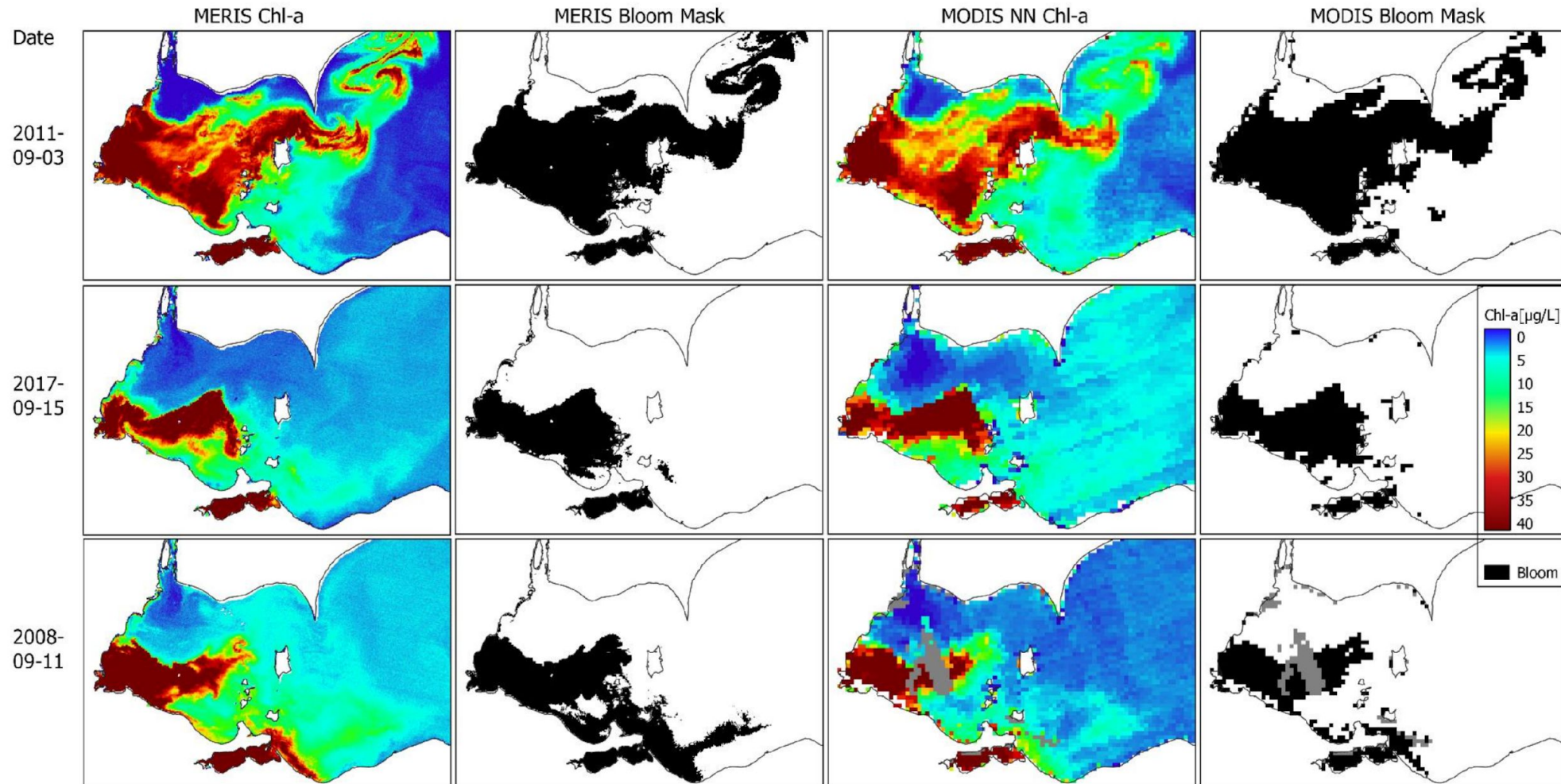
1. Spatial resolution of data products

Spatial resolution: the area on Earth's surface represented by each pixel



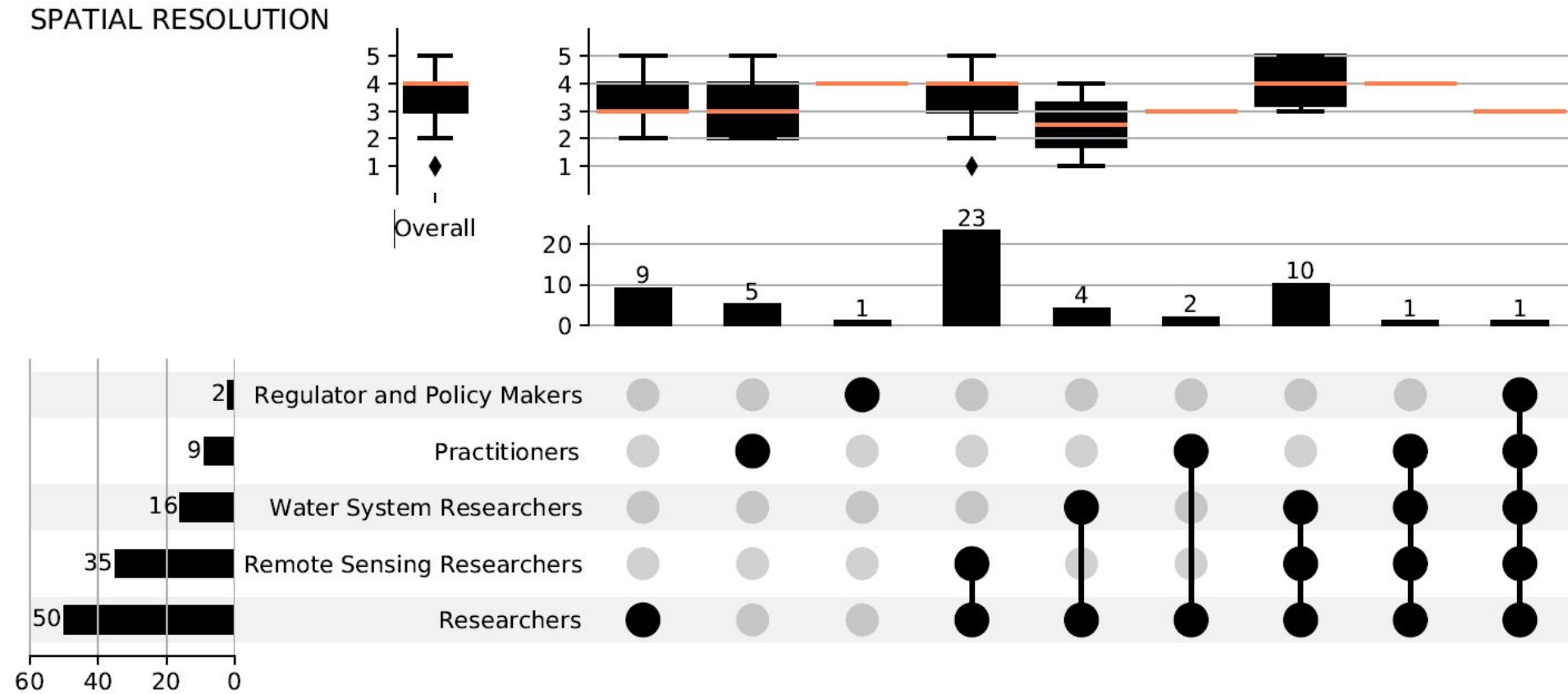
Source: NASA

1. Spatial resolution of data products



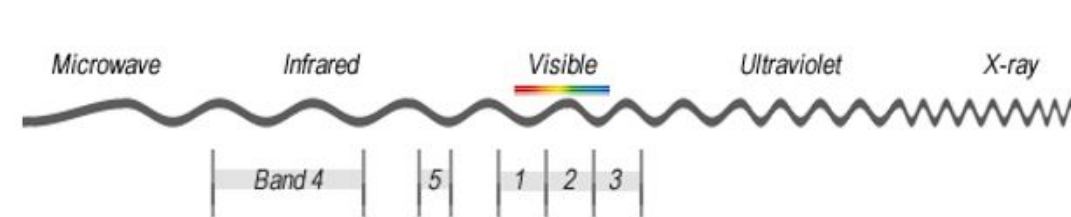
Zeng, C., & Binding, C. E. (2021). Consistent Multi-Mission Measures of Inland Water Algal Bloom Spatial Extent Using MERIS, MODIS and OLCI. *Remote Sensing*, 13(17), 3349.

Spatial Resolution – Survey

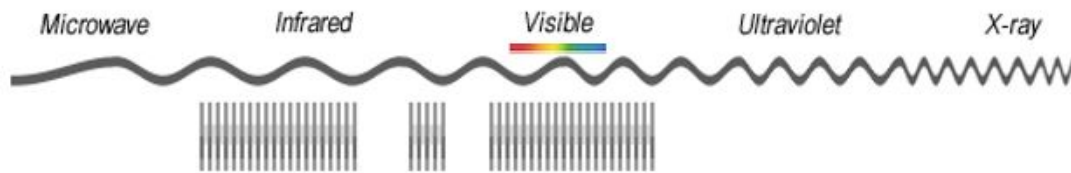


2. Spectral resolution of data products

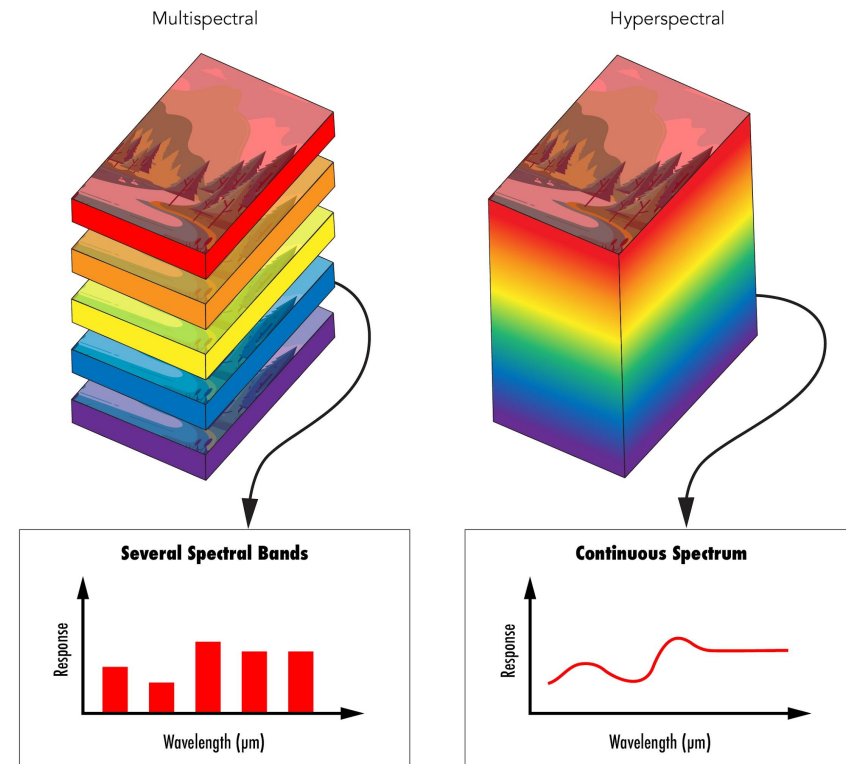
Spectral resolution is the ability of a sensor to discern finer wavelengths – e.g., having more and narrower bands.



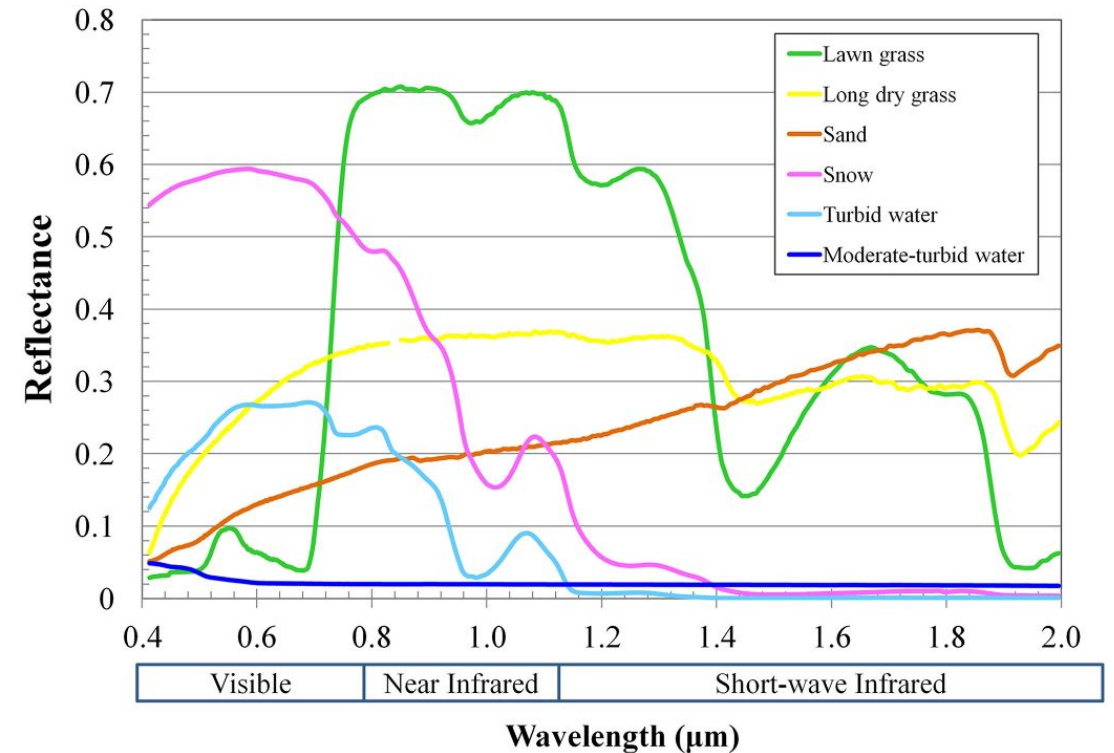
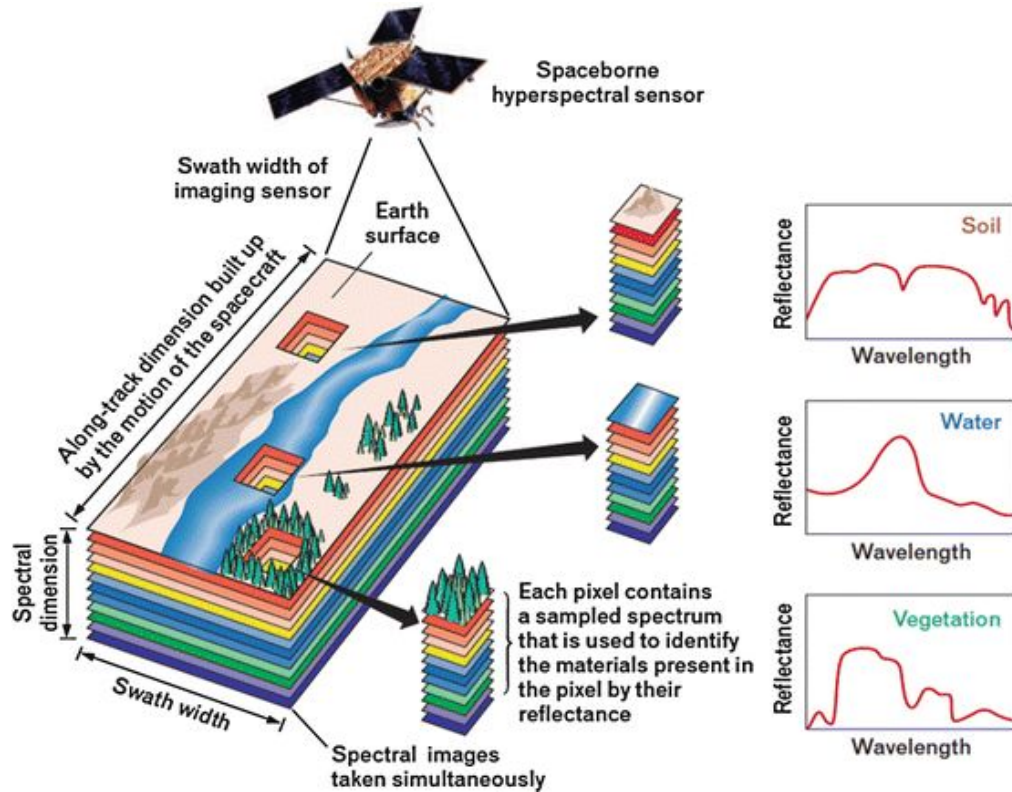
Multispectral imagery



Hyperspectral imagery



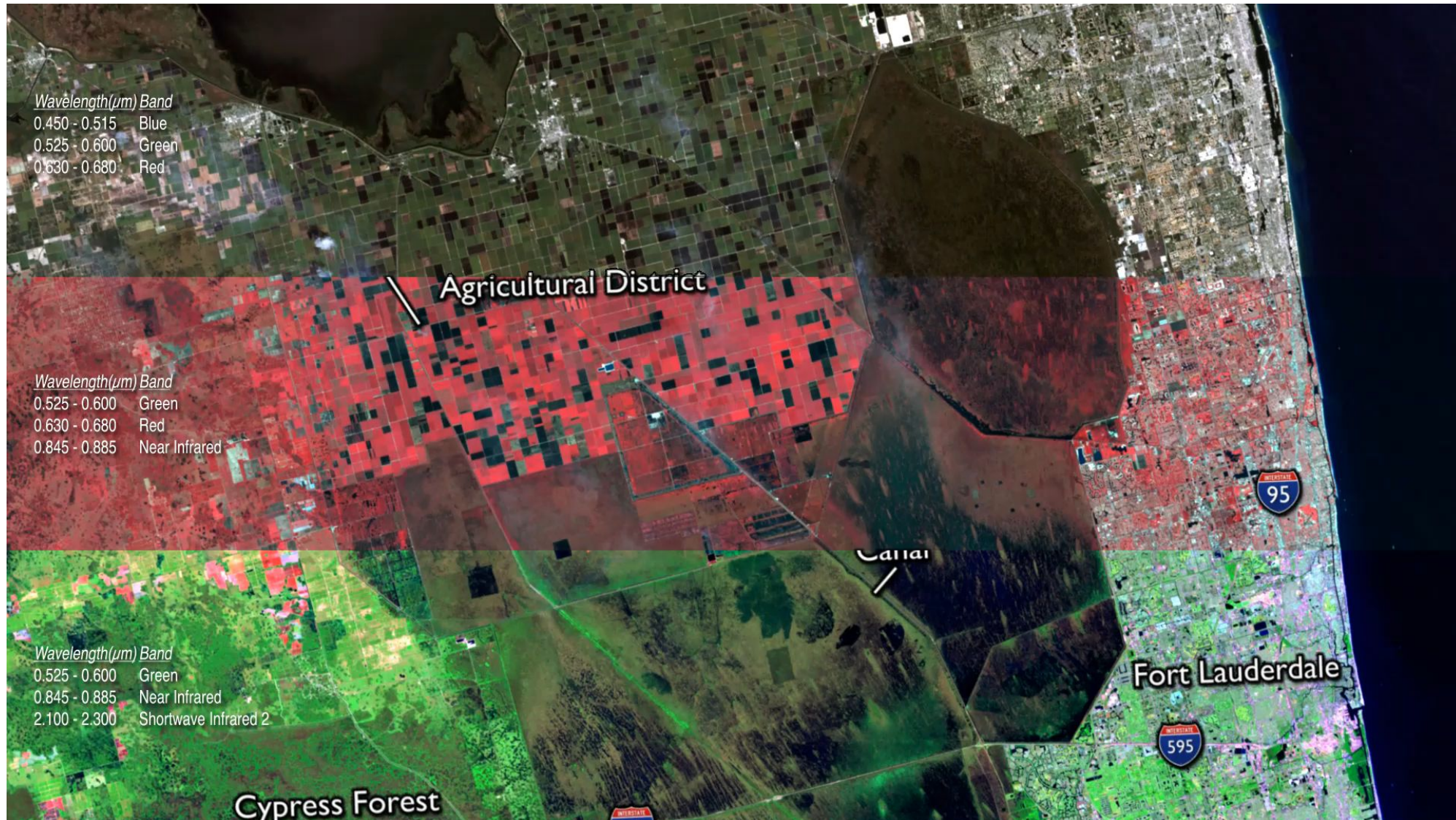
2. Spectral resolution of data products



Li, J., Shen, H., Li, H., Jiang, M., & Yuan, Q. (2021). Radiometric quality improvement of hyperspectral remote sensing images: a technical tutorial on variational framework. *Journal of Applied Remote Sensing*, 15(3), 031502.

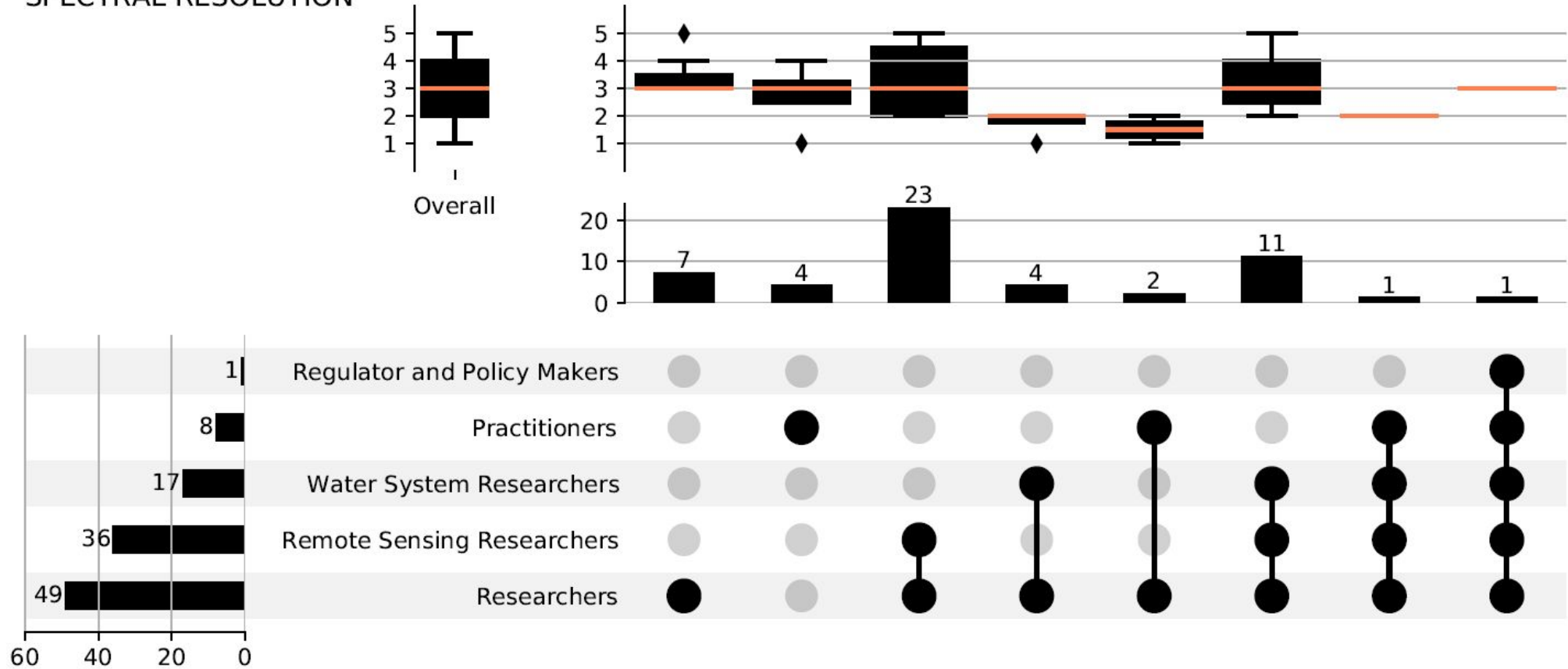
Spectral signatures of different Earth features within the visible light spectrum. Credit: Jeannie Allen.

2. Spectral resolution of data products



Spectral Resolution – Survey

SPECTRAL RESOLUTION

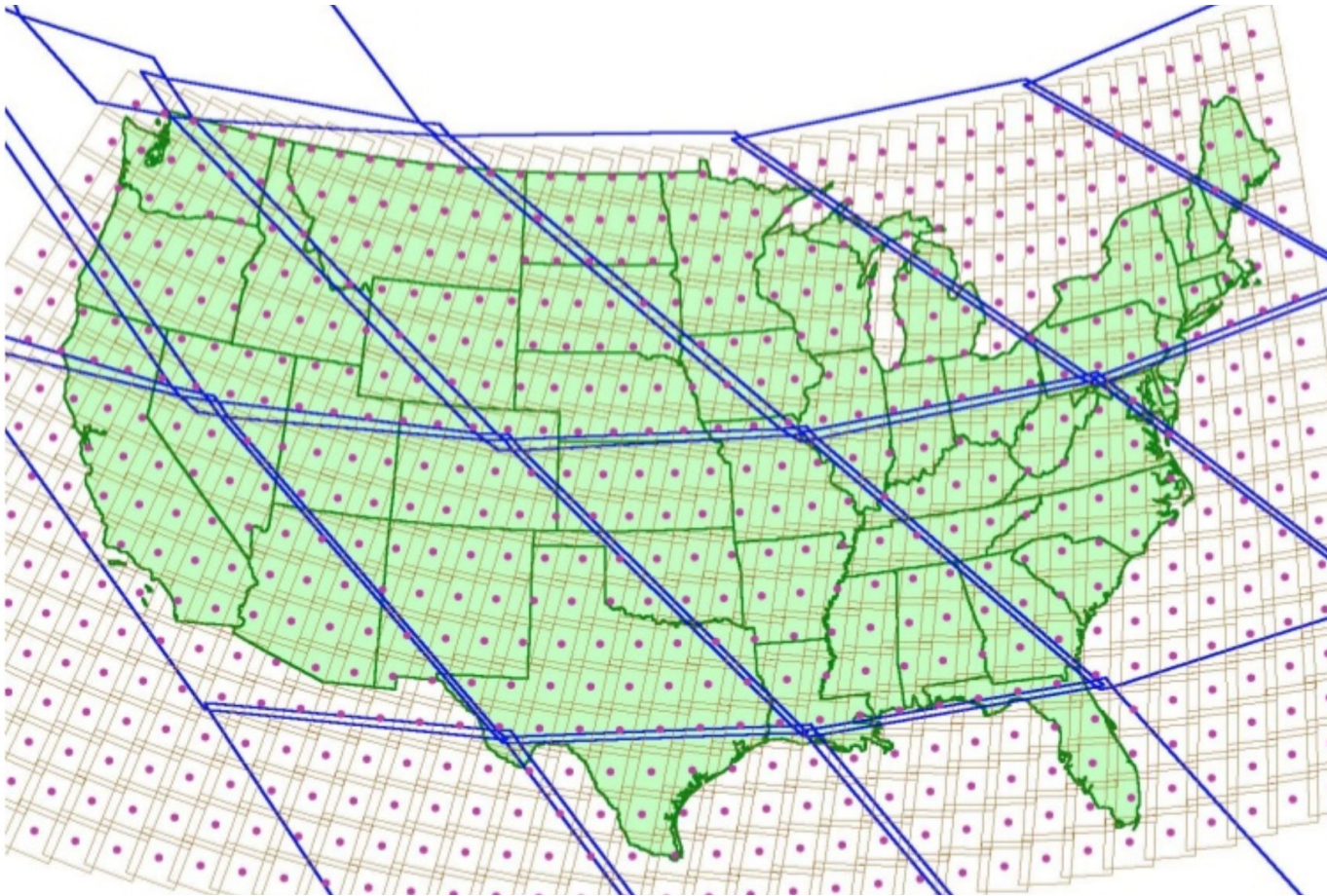


3. Temporal resolution of data products

Temporal resolution is the time it takes for a satellite to complete an orbit and revisit the same observation area.



3. Temporal resolution of data products

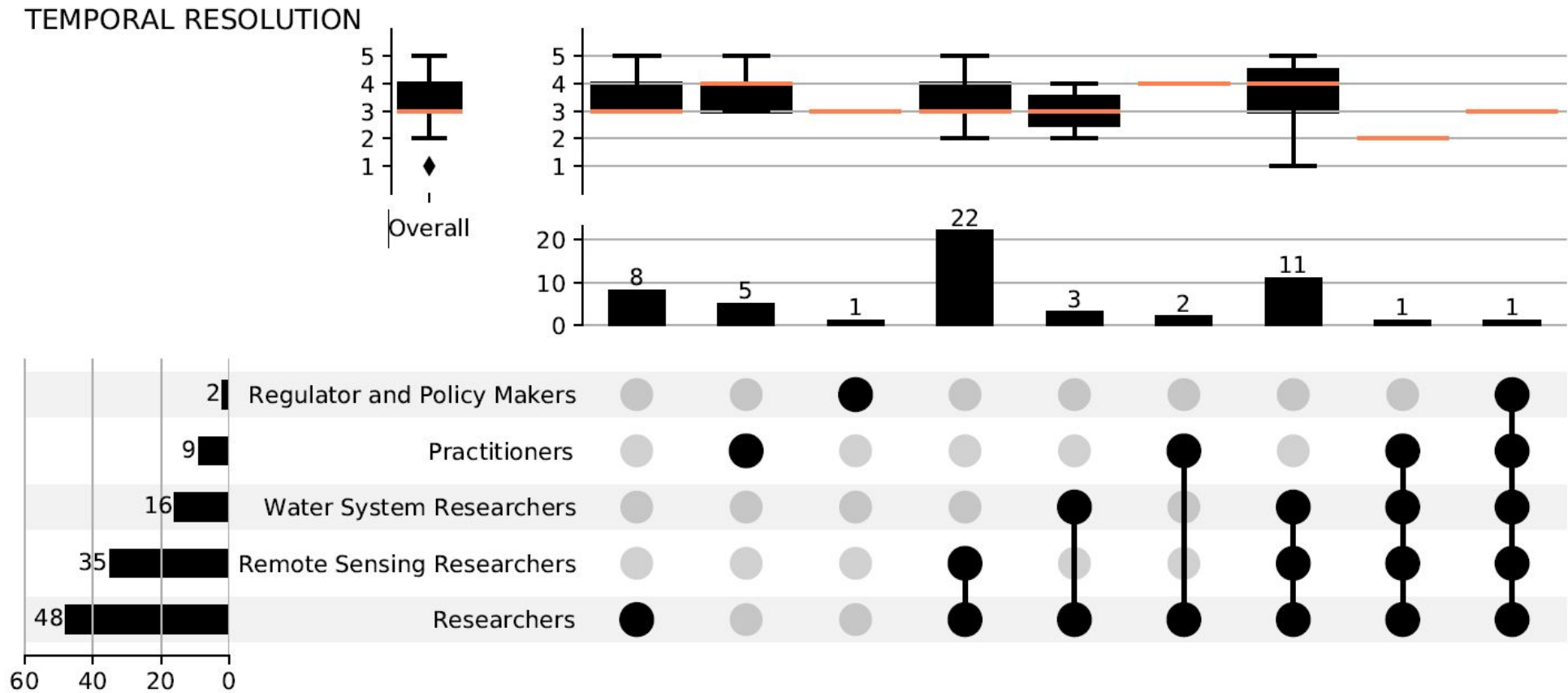


MODIS
1-2 days

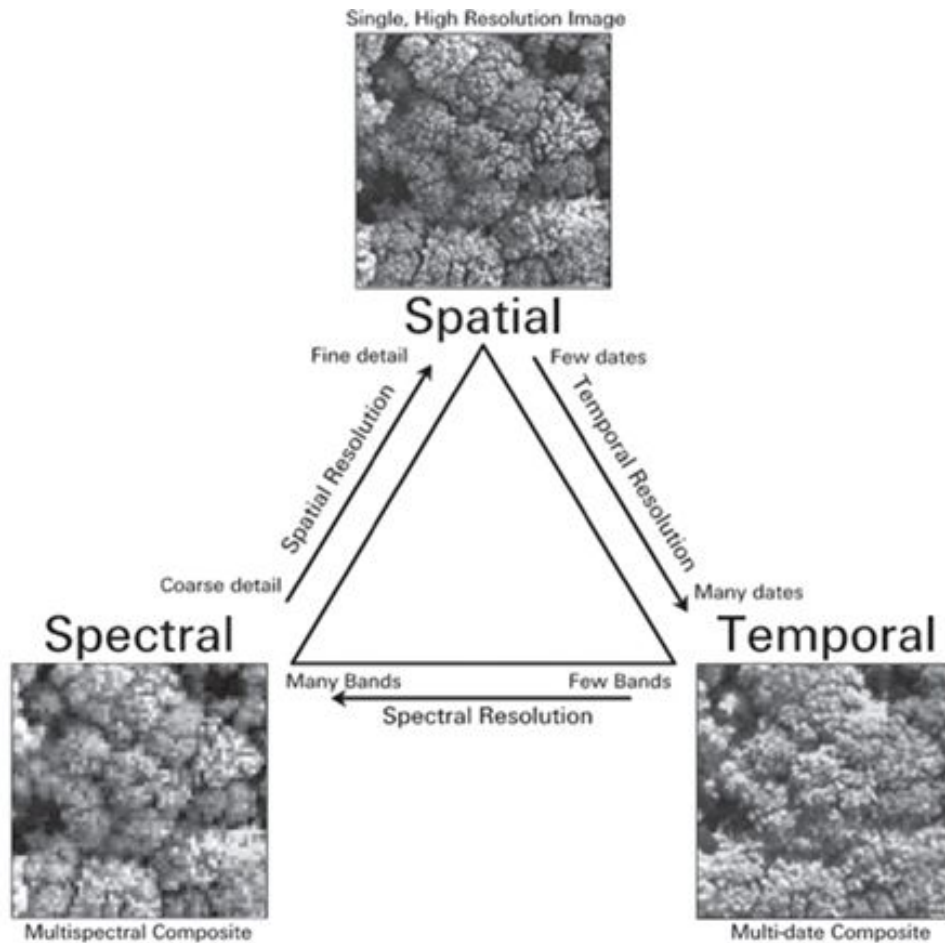
OLI
16 days

Credit: NASA Applied Remote Sensing Training (ARSET).

Temporal Resolution – Survey



Spatial, spectral, temporal -- tradeoffs



High spatial resolution means a narrower swath and therefore longer time between observations

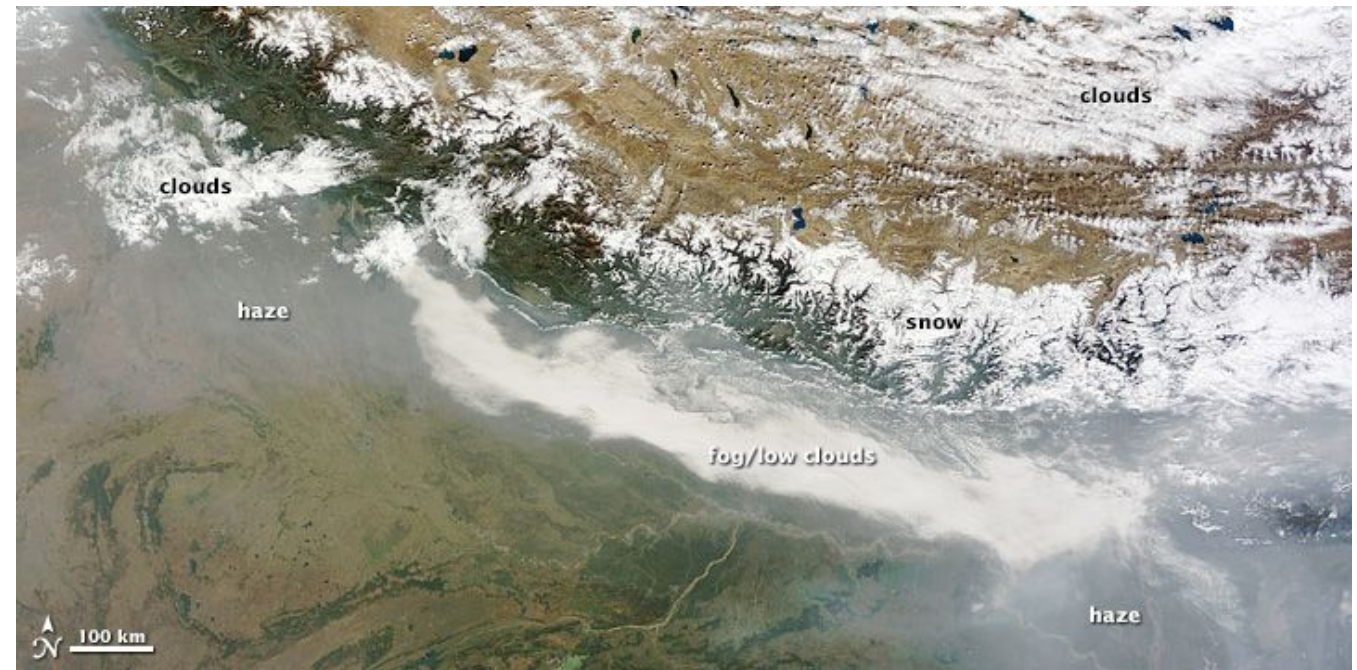
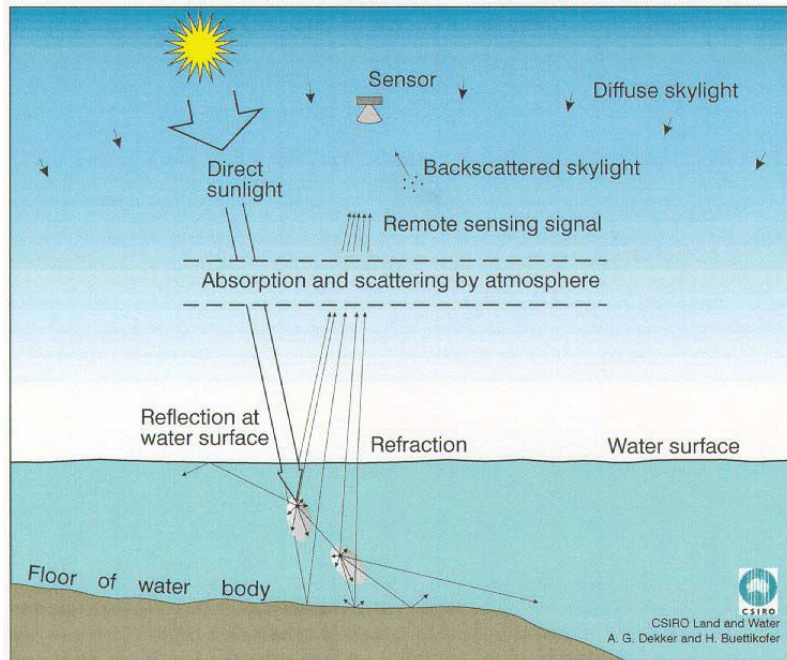
	Satellite Sensor	Launch Date	Spatial Resolution (m)	Spectral Resolution Band	Temporal Resolution (Day)
Multi-spectral	NIMBUS-7 CZCS	1978.10	825	6	6
	Landsat-5/7/8/9	1984–2020	30	5	16
	ScaWiFS	1997.8	1130	8	16
	NOAA-16 AVHRR	2000.10	1100–4000	6	9
	EO-1 ALI	2000.11	10	9	16
	WorldView-2/3	2009/2014	1.85/1.24	8	1.1
	MERIS	2002.3	300–1200	15	1
	MODIS	1999.12	250–500–1000	9	0.5
	Landsat-8 OLI	2013.2	30	7	16
Hyper-spectral	HY-1A COCTS	2002.5	1100	10	3
	PROBA CHRIS	2001.10	18–36	19	7
	Hyperion	2000.11	30	42	16
	HJ-1A HSI	2008.9	100	128	4
	HICO	2009.9	100	128	10
	VIIRS	2011.10	375–750	22	0.5
	OHS	2018.4	10	32	2
	GF5-AHSI	2018.5	30	330	3
	ZY1-02D	2019.9	30	166	3
sensors for UAV	ZK-VNR-FPG480	/	0.09	270	/
	GaiaSky-mini	/	0.04	176	/

4. Atmosphere related issues

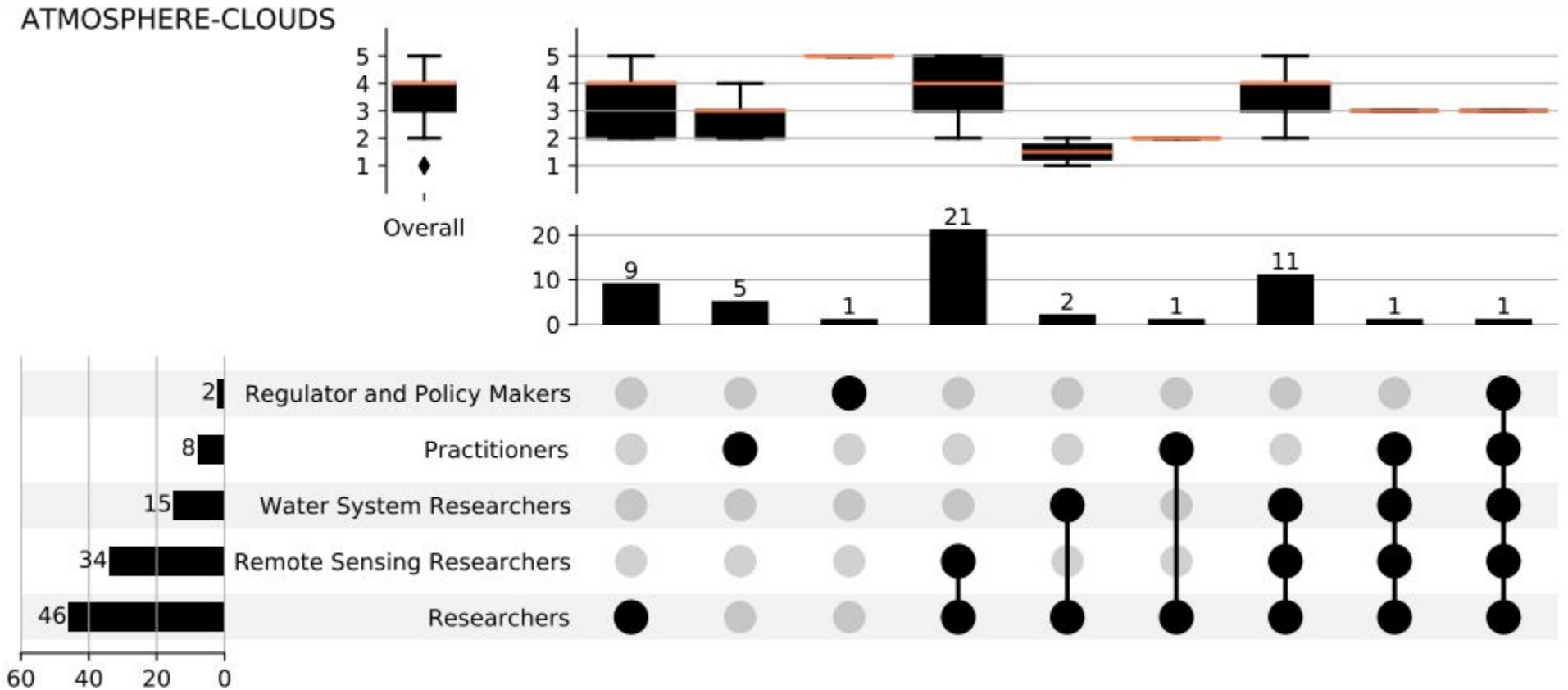
Atmospheric interference

- Scattering
- Absorption

Dense cloud cover /
pollution

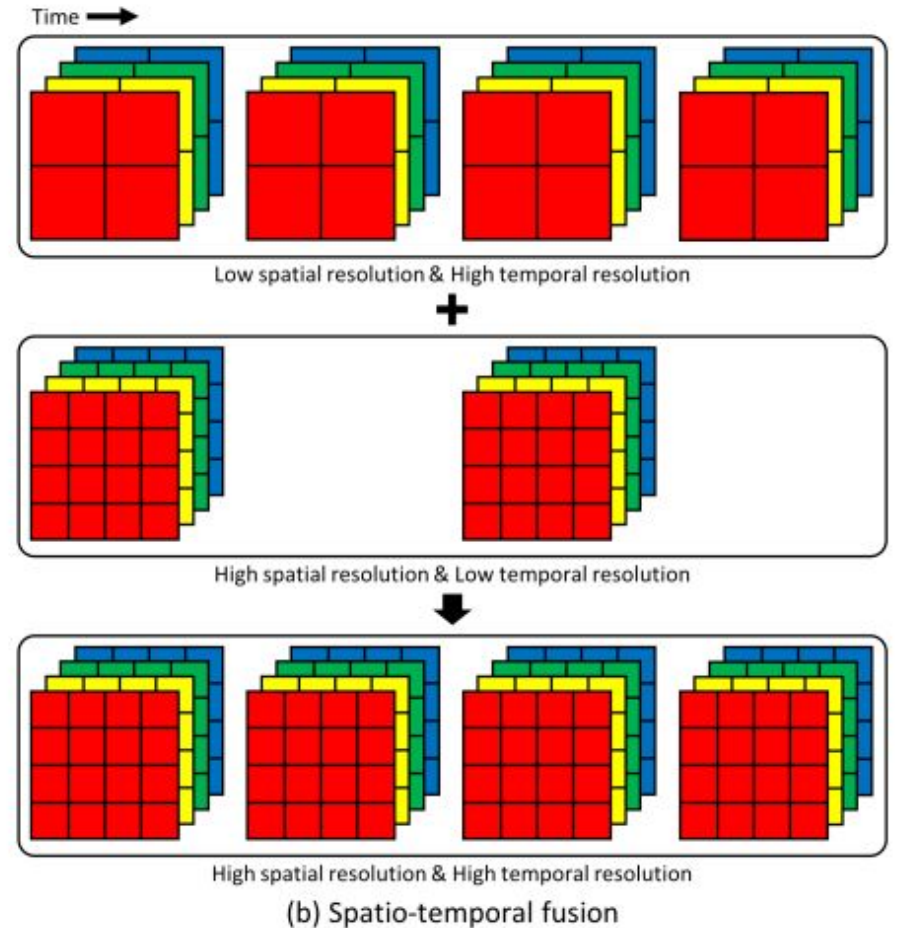
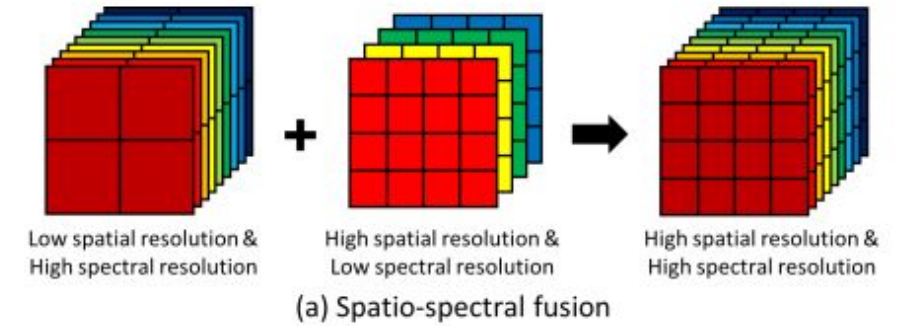
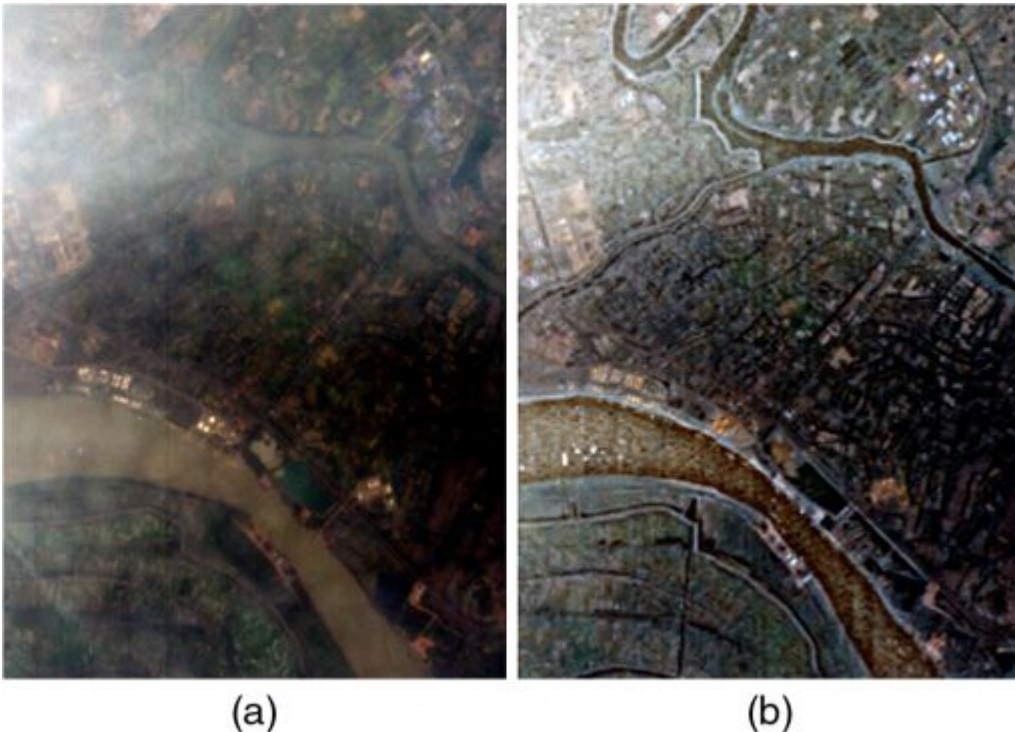


Atmosphere/Clouds – Survey



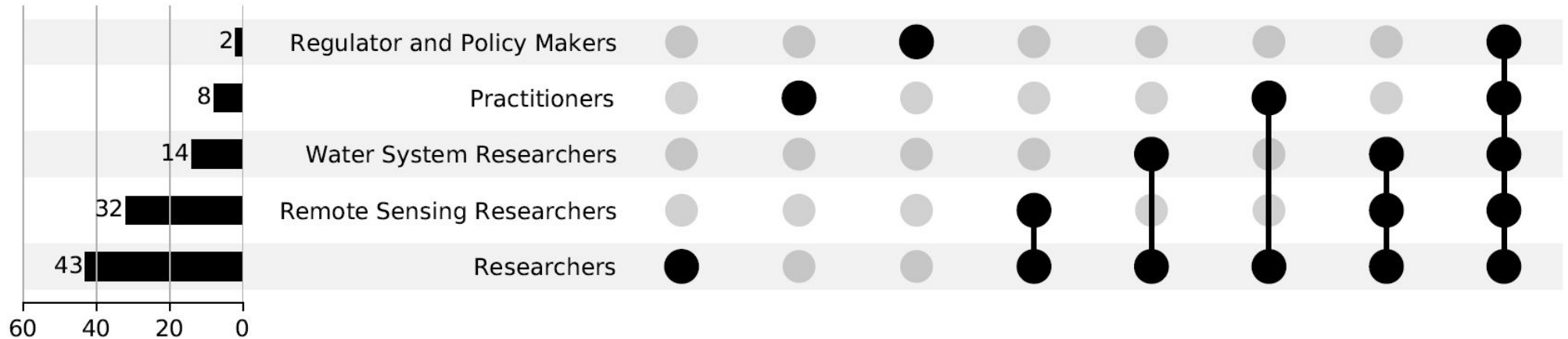
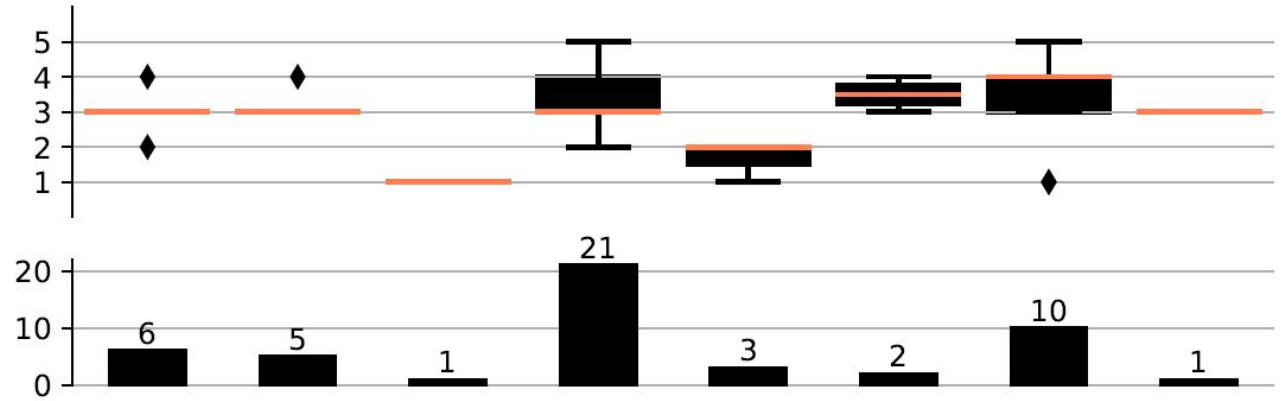
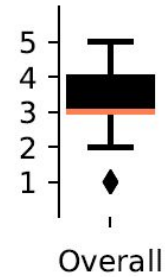
5. Data fusion

Integrating multiple data sources for more consistent, accurate, and useful information



Data fusion – Survey

DATA FUSION



Group discussion

Data Integration

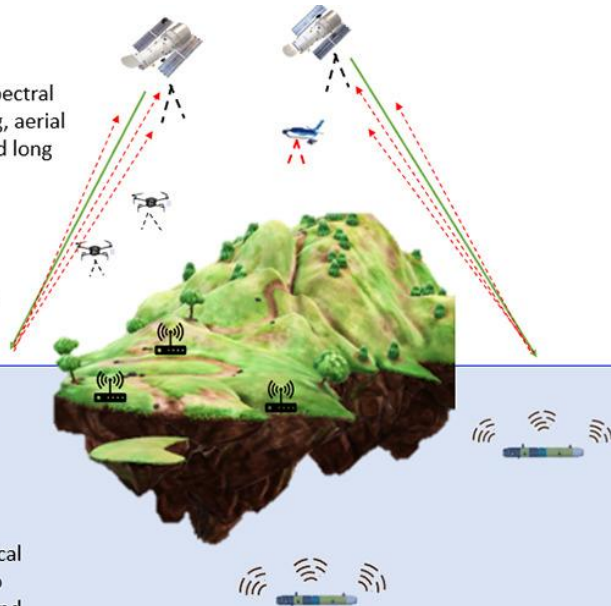
Data Type

Hyperspectral imagery, multispectral imagery, thermographic imaging, aerial photography, near-infrared and long wave surveys

Geospatial data products, hyperspectral images, high resolution spatial information

Optical, electrochemical, hydrological parameters and nutrient data

Ultra sonic and optical, physical variables, multi-beam echo sounder, electronic camera and GPS receiver



Technology

Satellite

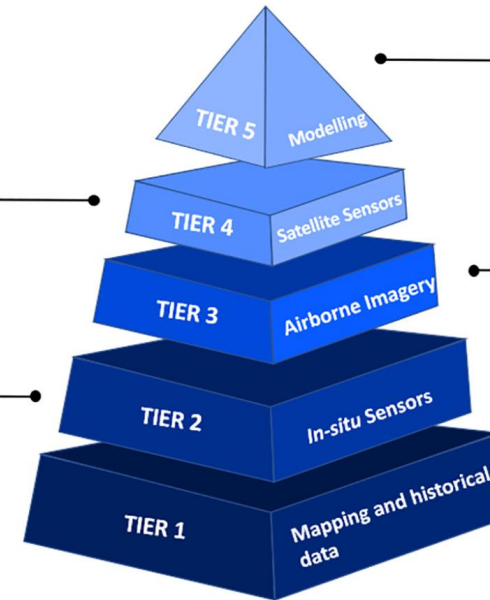
Airborne

In-situ

Autonomous Vehicles

- Landsat
- Sentinel
- MODIS
- MERIS

- Nutrient Sensors
- Water quality parameters (temperature, pH, turbidity etc.)



- Early warning
- Planning and prevention

- RGB Cameras
- Drones
- Cameras

- GIS
- Historical land maps