

Landsat – Monitoring our Earth's Condition for over 40 years

Thomas Cecere

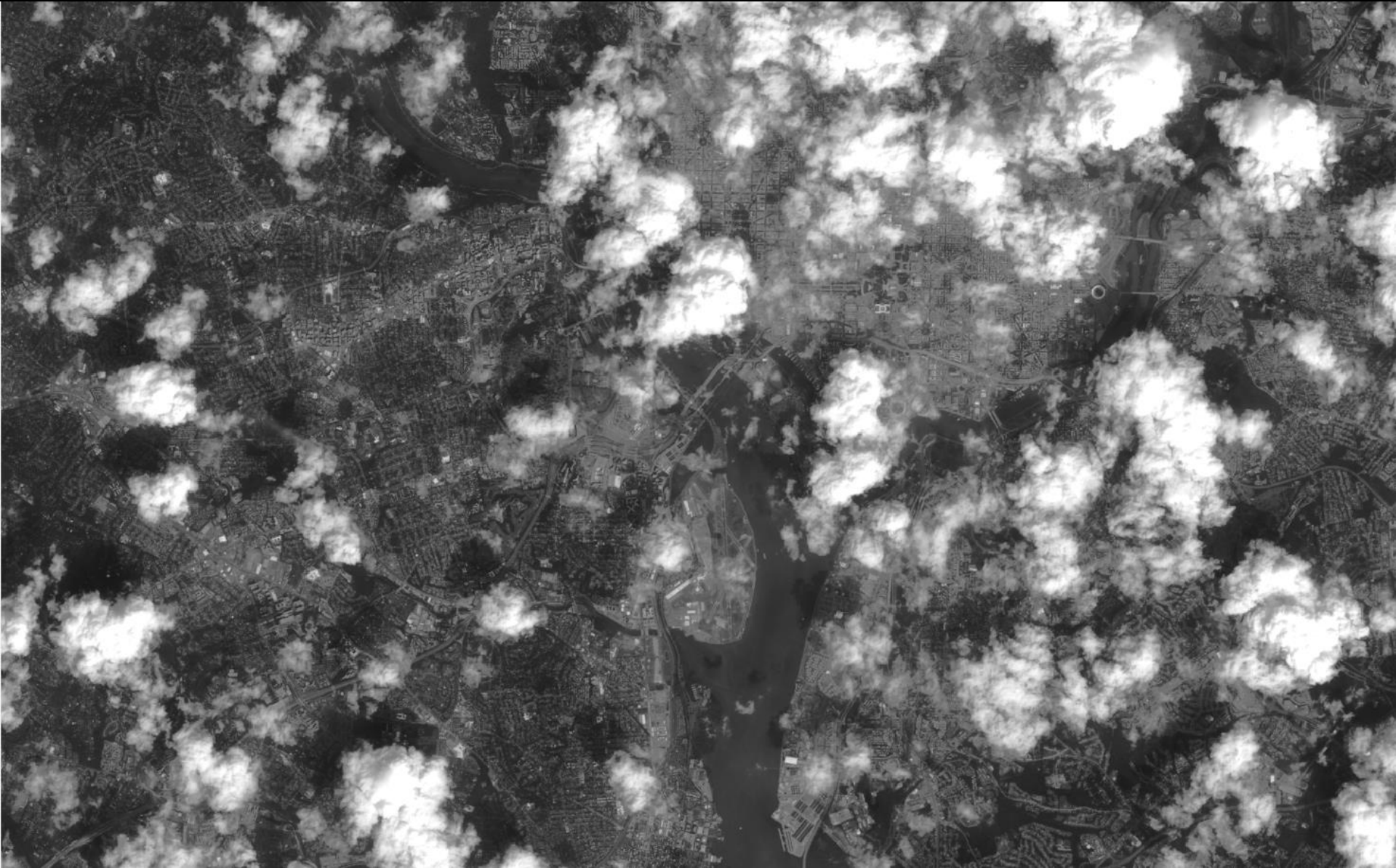
Land Remote Sensing Program
USGS



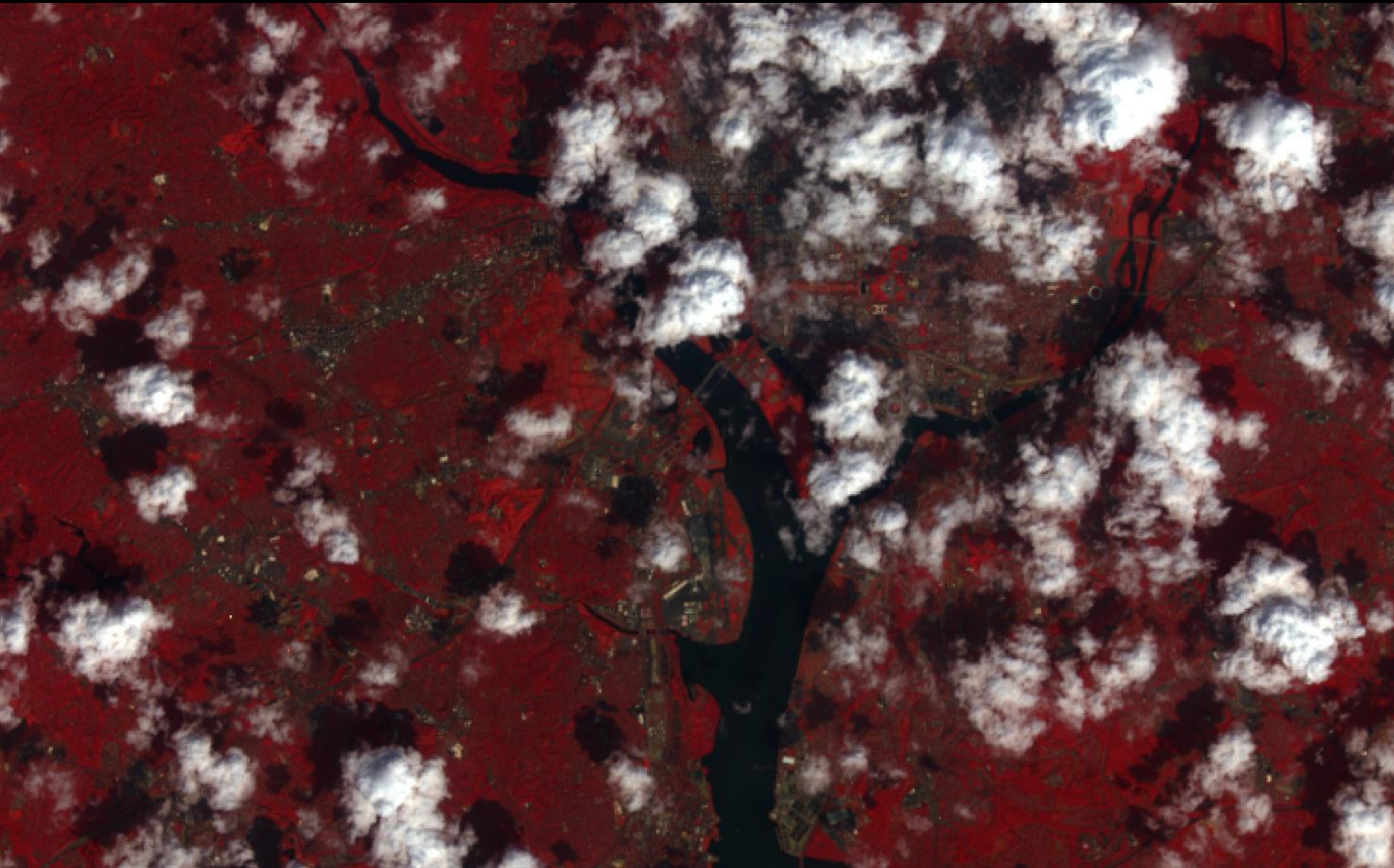
ISPRS:Earth Observing Data and Tools for Health Studies
Arlington, VA
August 28, 2013



Vicinity Washington DC – August 27, 2013



Vicinity Washington DC – August 27, 2013



Rooted in the USGS and the Department of the Interior

“... the time is now right and urgent to apply space technology towards the solution of many pressing natural resource problems being compounded by population and industrial growth.”

Interior Secretary Steward L. Udall, 1966



LANDSAT

Four Decades of Earth Observation
Through the Years

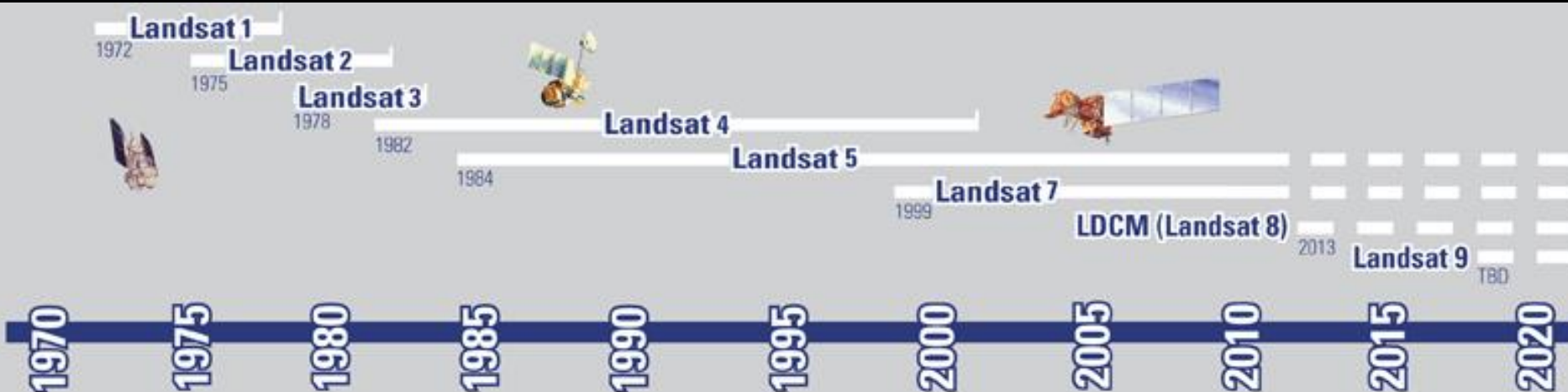


Chesapeake Bay, Region
Landsat mosaic

Landsat Supports Science

- Landsat provides a consistent, detailed, unbiased, unbroken record of the global land surface spanning 41 years
- The data are fundamental for:
 - mapping the pattern of cover across the landscape
 - monitoring land cover change over time
 - identifying the drivers of pattern and change
 - determining response and feedbacks to spatial and temporal variability, and
 - predicting response to an increasing population, growing economies, and changing climate
- Landsat-scale land-use research is essential to human adaptation to increasing pressure on our global resources

Landsat Mission History and Payloads



Mission	Launch	End of Imaging	Payload
Landsat 1	July 1972	January 1978	MSS
Landsat 2	January 1975	February 1982	MSS
Landsat 3	March 1978	March 1983	MSS
Landsat 4	July 1982	December 1993	MSS, TM
Landsat 5	March 1984	<i>November 2011</i>	MSS, TM
Landsat 6	October 1993	<i>[failed to achieve orbit]</i>	ETM
Landsat 7	April 1999	--	ETM+
Landsat 8	February 2013	--	OLI, TIRS

Monitoring Urban Growth

Urban Growth of Las Vegas, Nevada



May 1973
Population 358,400



June 1991
Population 937,261



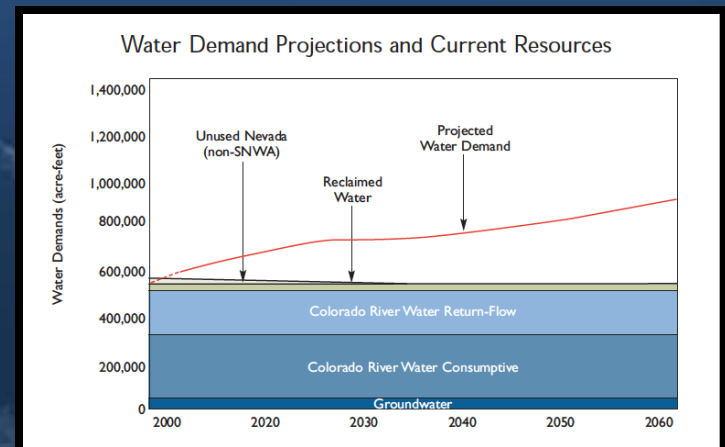
May 2000
Population 1,563,282



February 2006
Population 2,013,267

Critical Issues

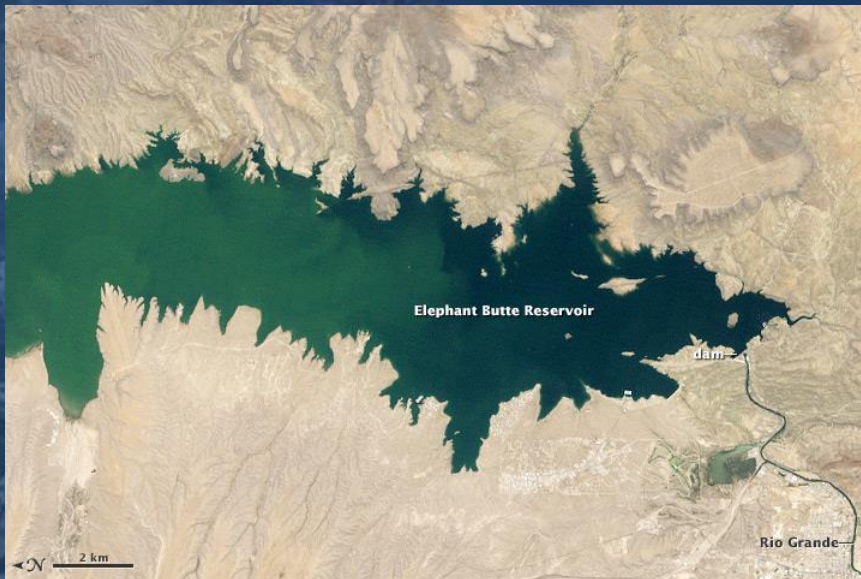
- Water
- Economic Diversification
- Land Use
- Transportation
- Resource Conservation
- Public Health



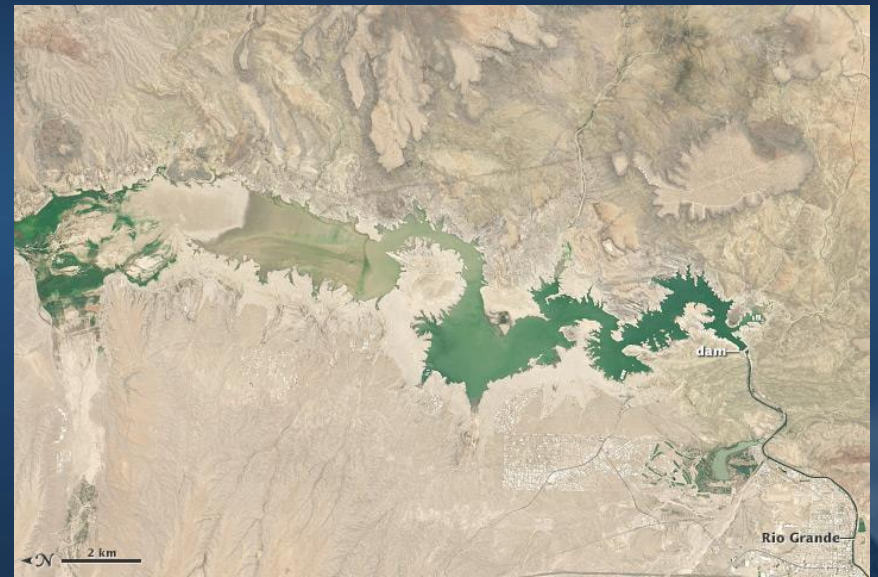
Drought in the American Southwest

Elephant Butte Reservoir

Southern New Mexico



June 2, 1994 (source: Landsat 5)



July 8, 2013 (source: Landsat 8)

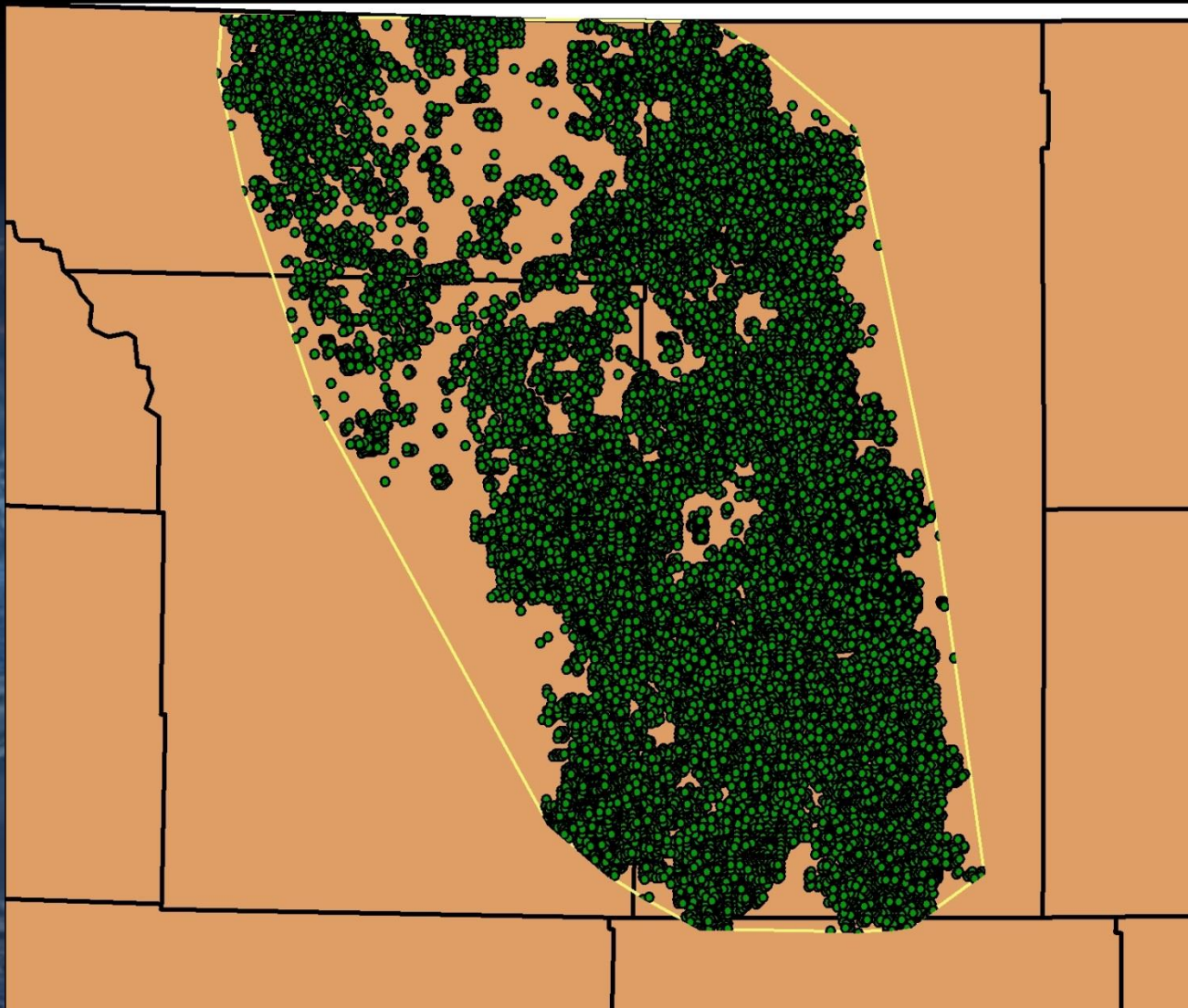


Reservoir filled to approximately
89% of capacity

Reservoir filled to approximately
3% of capacity



Powder River Basin - Wyoming



Green Dots
represent
locations
of Coal
Bed
Natural
Gas Wells

Powder River Basin - Wyoming



**False
Natural
Color**

Bands 5,4,2



August 19, 2000 (source: Landsat 5)

Courtesy of Dr. Ramesh Sivanpillai and Dr.
Scott N. Miller (University of Wyoming)

Powder River Basin - Wyoming



**False
Natural
Color**

Bands 5,4,2



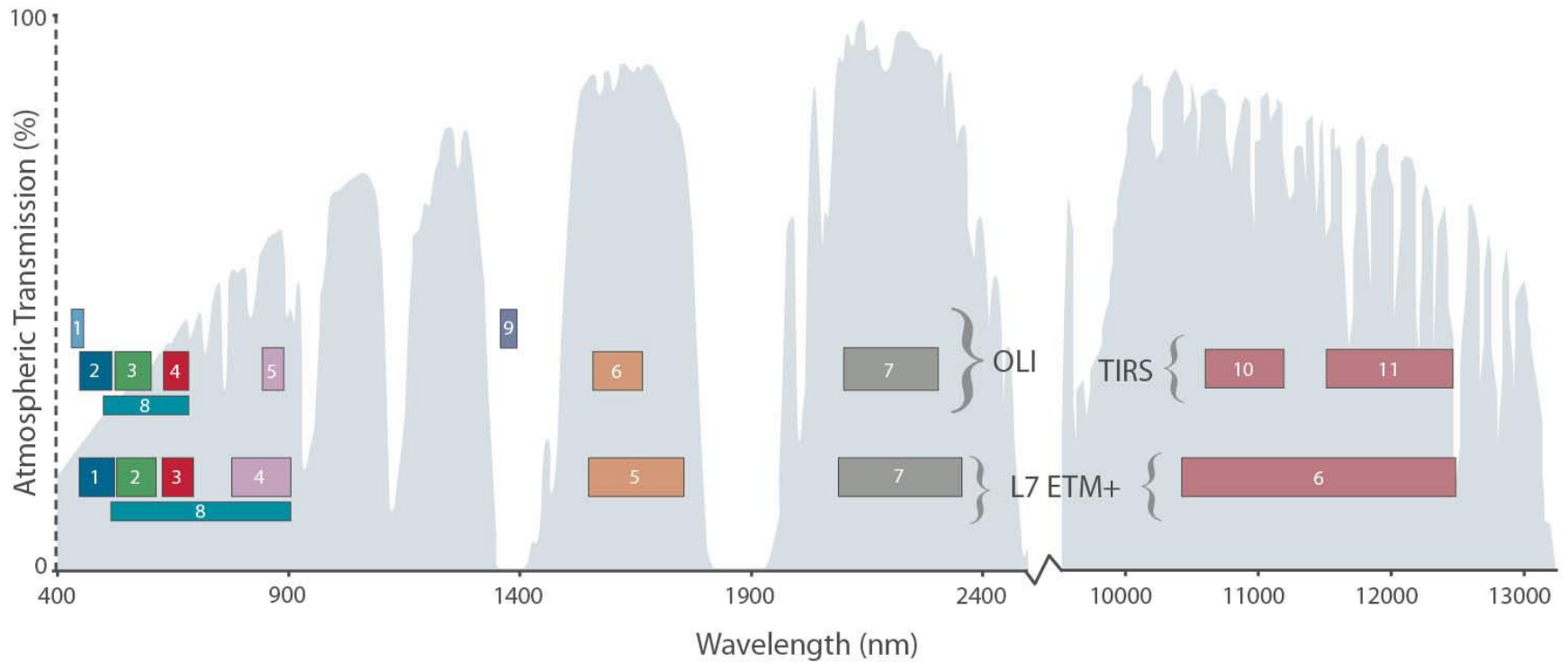
August 21, 2009 (source: Landsat 5)

Courtesy of Dr. Ramesh Sivanpillai and Dr.
Scott N. Miller (University of Wyoming)

Landsat 8 Improvements

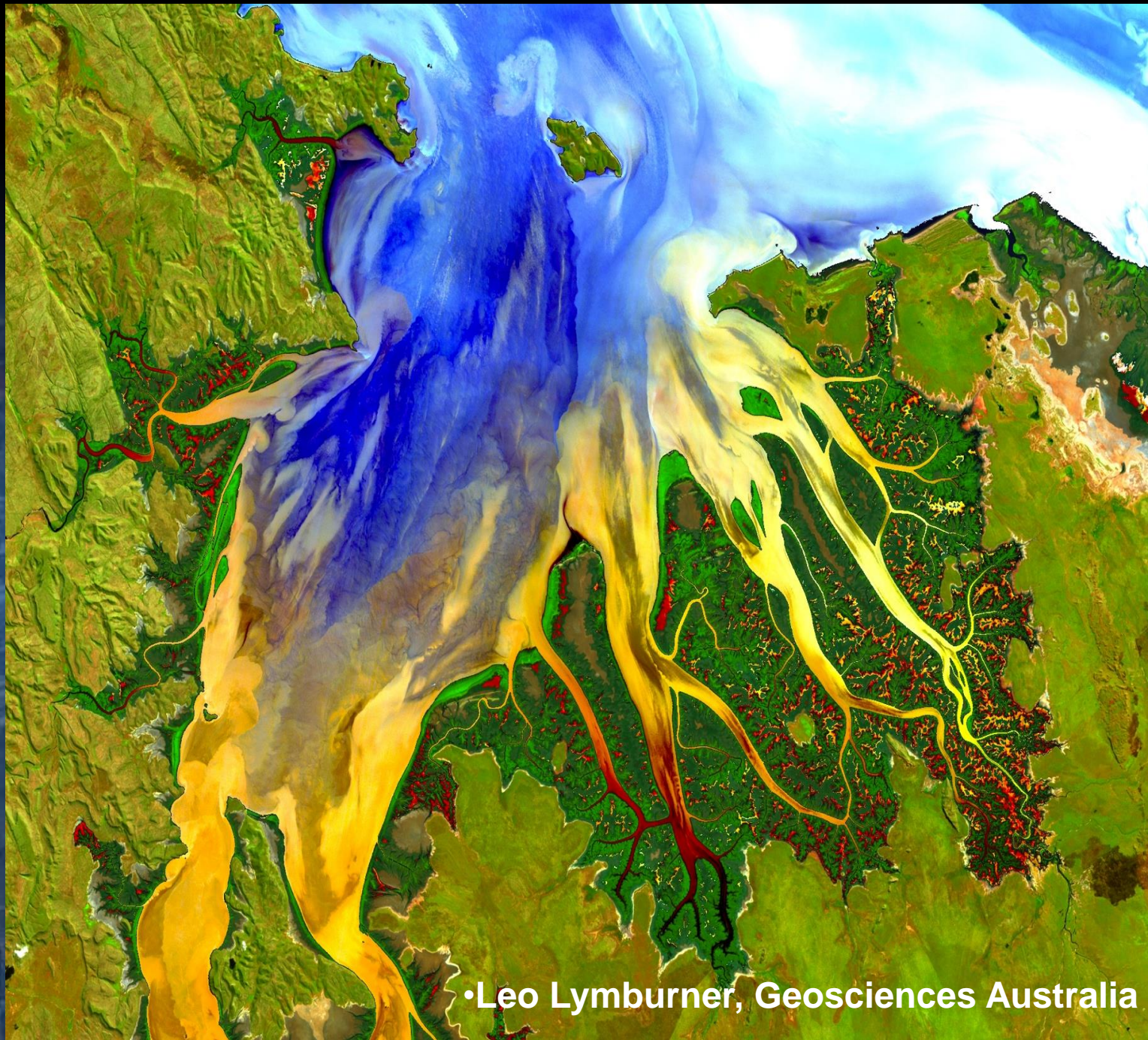
- **More image data**
 - 41 year record will extend to 45-50 years or more
 - At least 400 scenes/day vs. at least 250 scenes/day from Landsat 7
 - 100% of global data collected goes to the US archive each day
 - New images are available to users in less than 8 hours after acquisition
 - With Landsat 7, we have returned to an 8 day repeat cycle
- **Better image data**
 - 8 - 10x improvement in signal to noise ratios
 - 12 bit quantization permits improved measurement of subtle surface conditions and assessment of bright targets
 - Improved pixel geolocation (~ 12m)
 - Provides greater sensitivity to detect changes in surface properties
- **New measurements – and new applications**
 - Coastal blue band (0.433–0.453 μm) –detection of water column constituents (e.g., chlorophyll, suspended materials)
 - Cirrus band (1.360–1.390 μm) – improves overall image quality because of better cloud screening
 - Additional thermal band – more precise temperature measurements

OLI & TIRS Spectral Bands



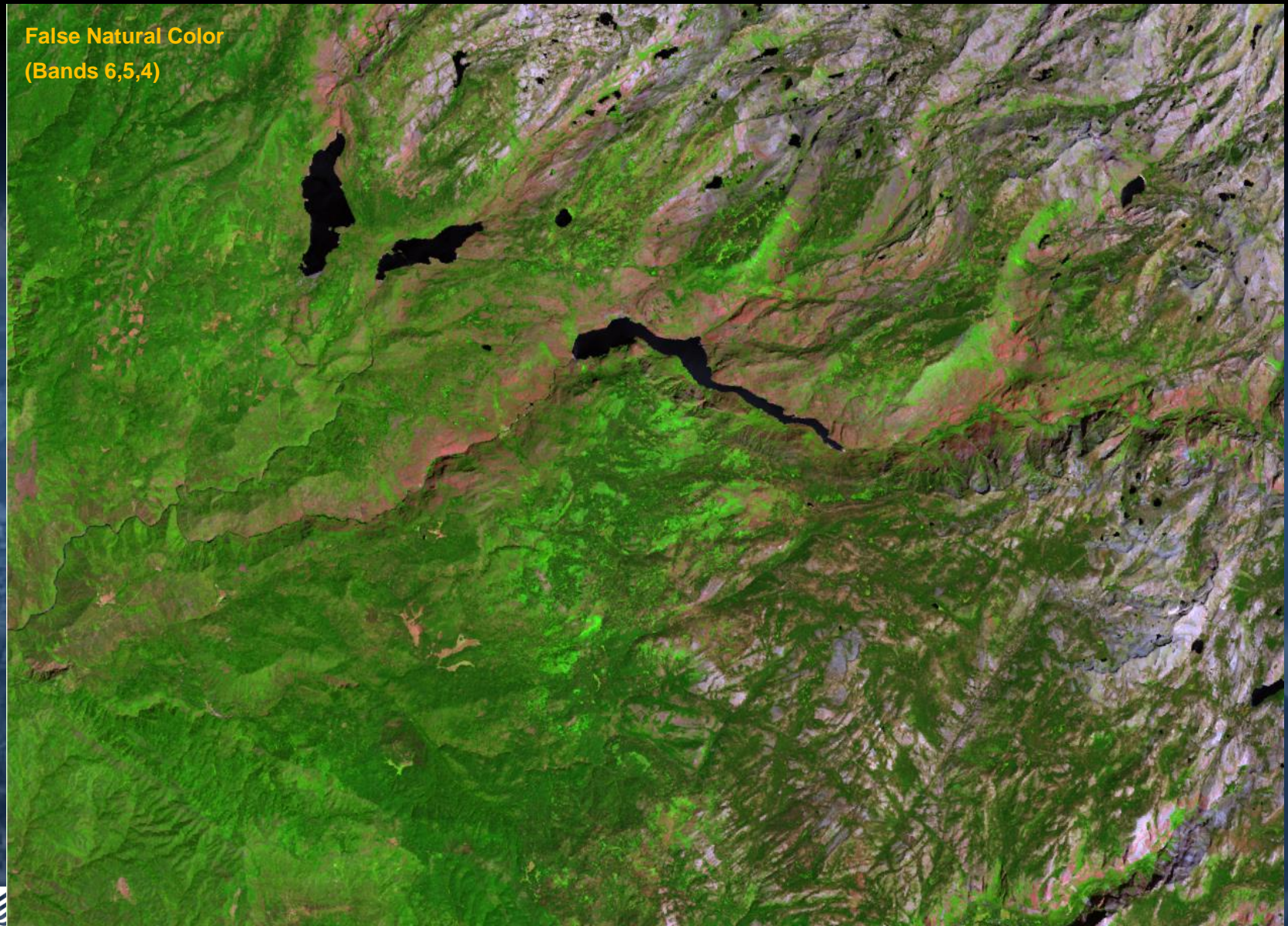
•This northern Australia tropical estuary was part of the first Landsat 8 image over Australia. The image combines the Red, Green and Deep Blue bands (RGB) for the water targets and SWIR, NIR and Green (RGB) for terrestrial areas.

•Courtesy of Leo Lymburner, Geoscience Australia



•Leo Lymburner, Geosciences Australia

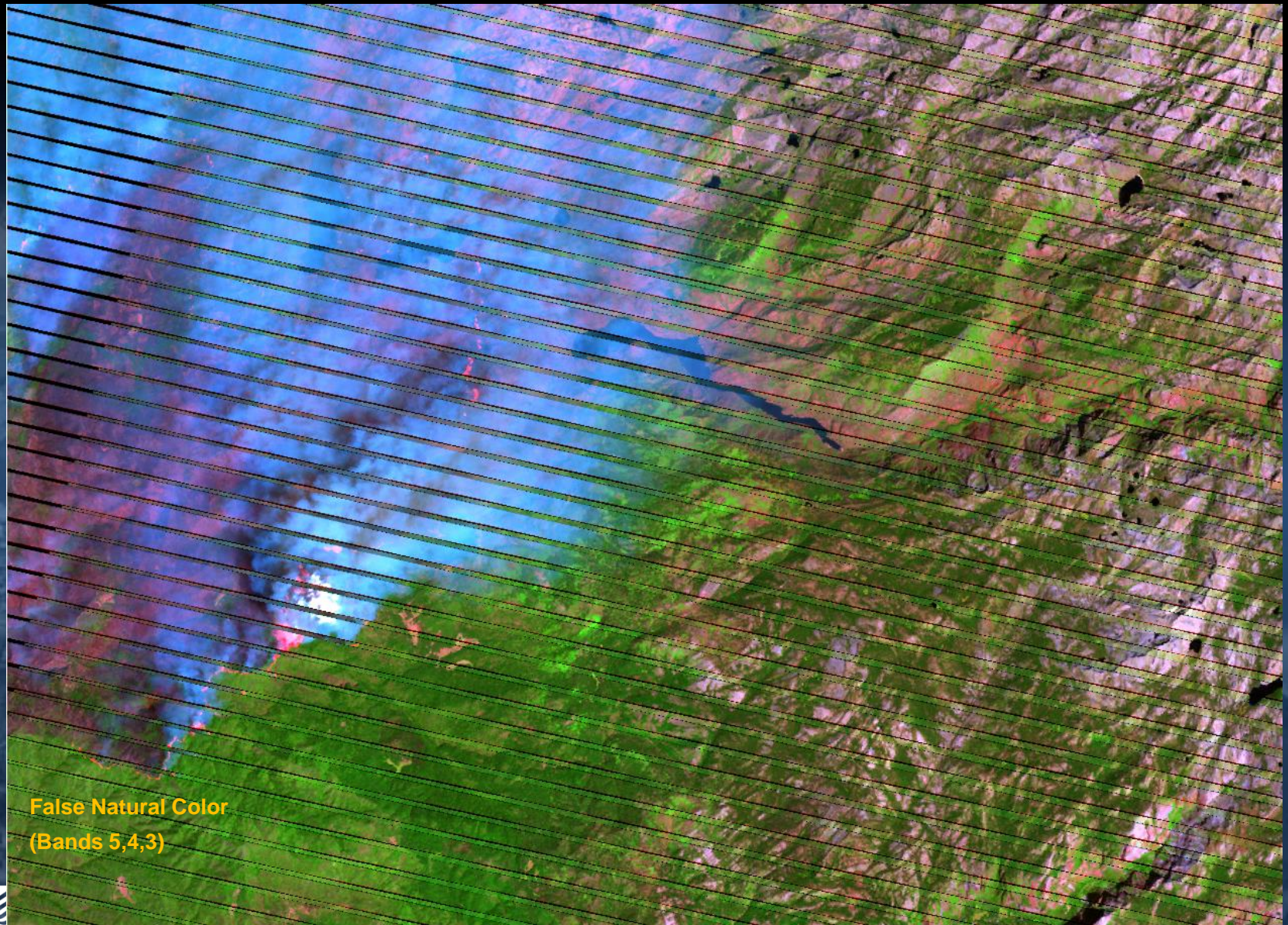
Yosemite Fire, CA – August 2013 (pre-fire)



August 15, 2013 (source: Landsat 8)

2km

Yosemite Fire, CA – August 2013

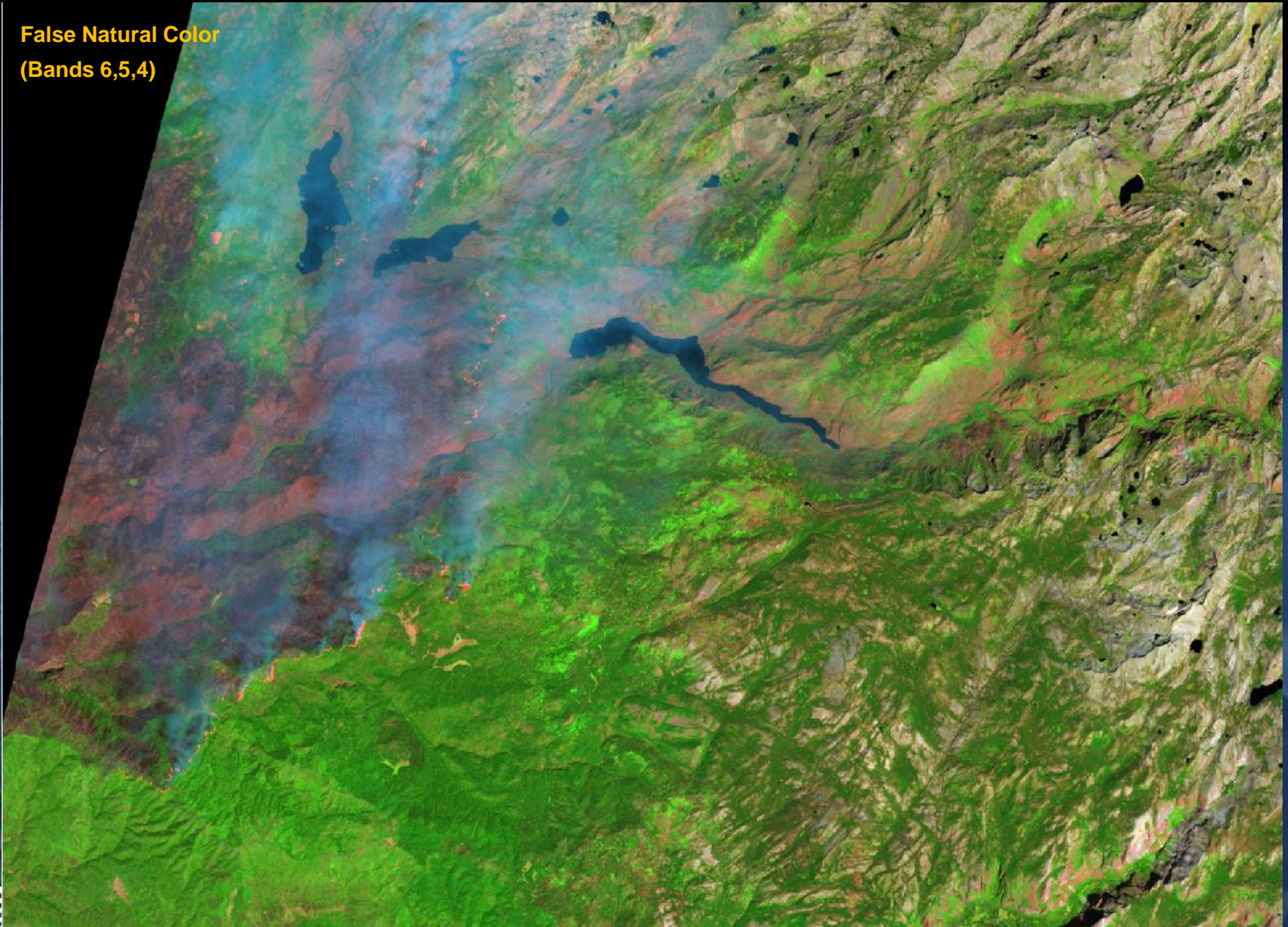


August 23, 2013 (source: Landsat 7)

2km

Yosemite Fire, CA – August 2013

False Natural Color
(Bands 6,5,4)

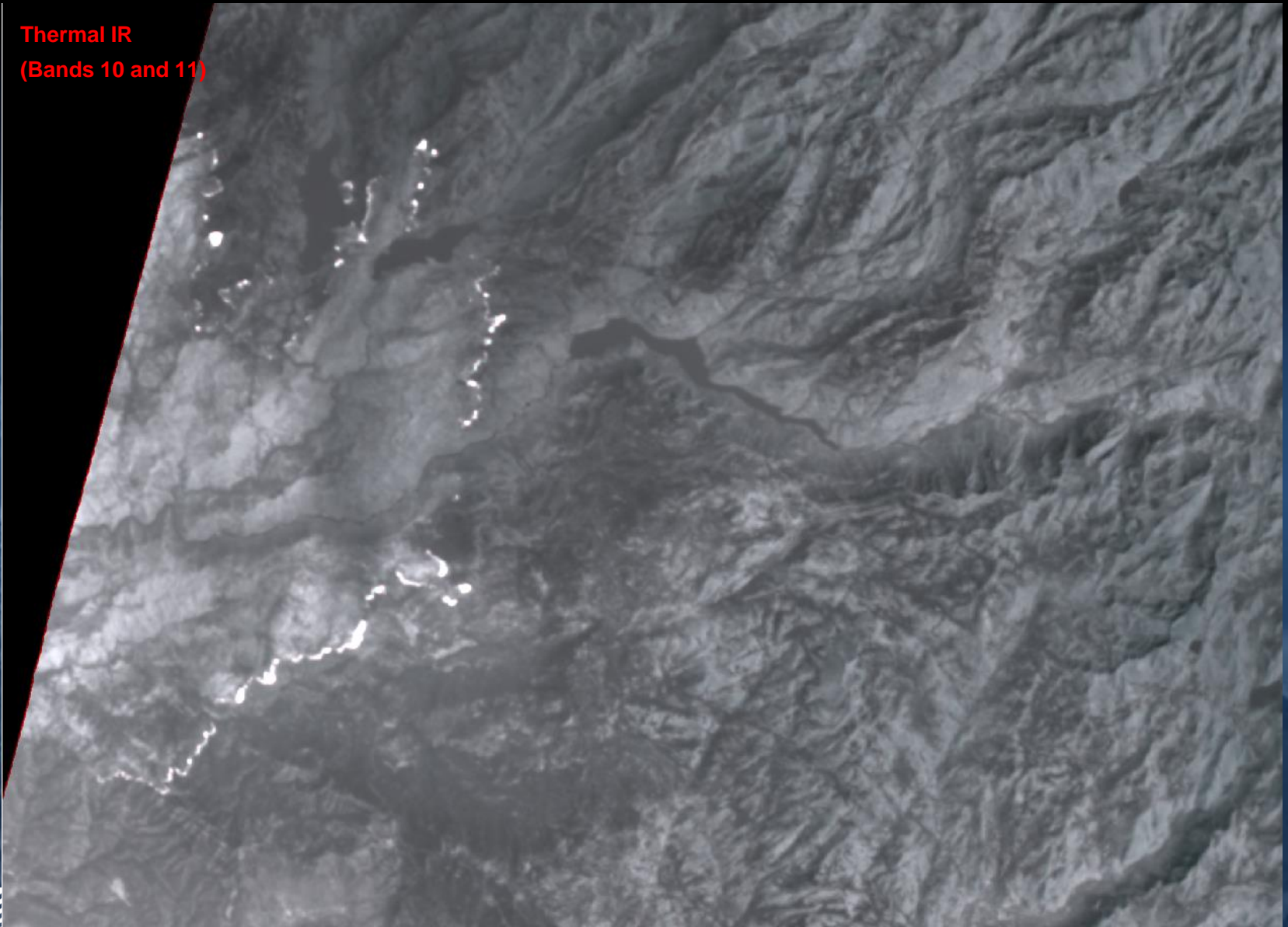


August 24, 2013 (source: Landsat 8)

2km

Yosemite Fire, CA – August 2013

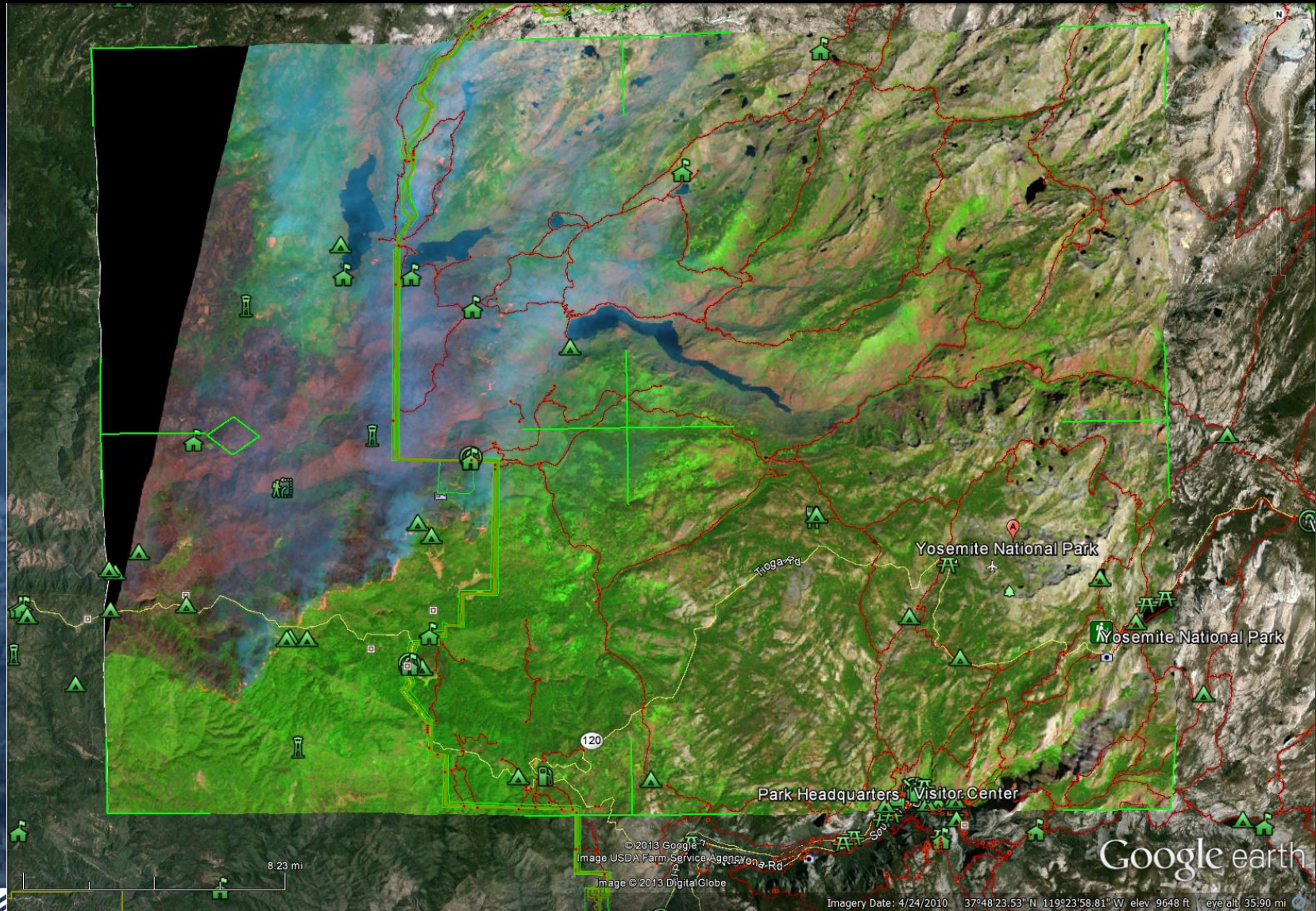
Thermal IR
(Bands 10 and 11)



August 24, 2013 (source: Landsat 8)

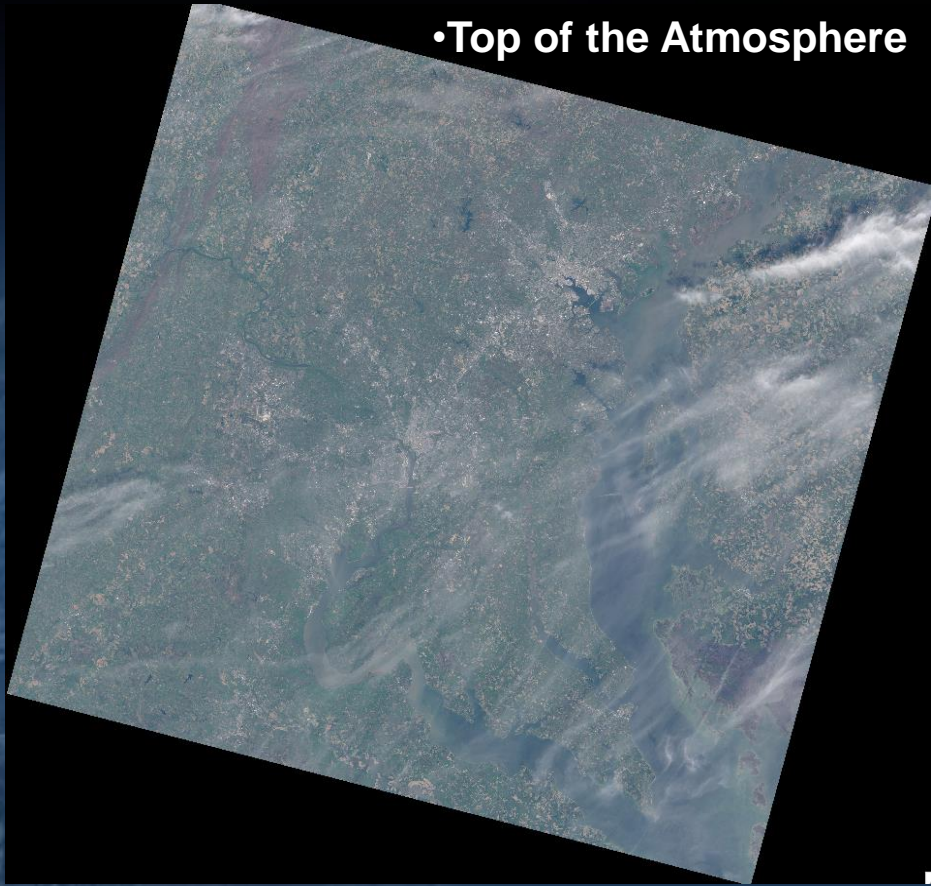
2km

Yosemite Fire, CA – August 2013

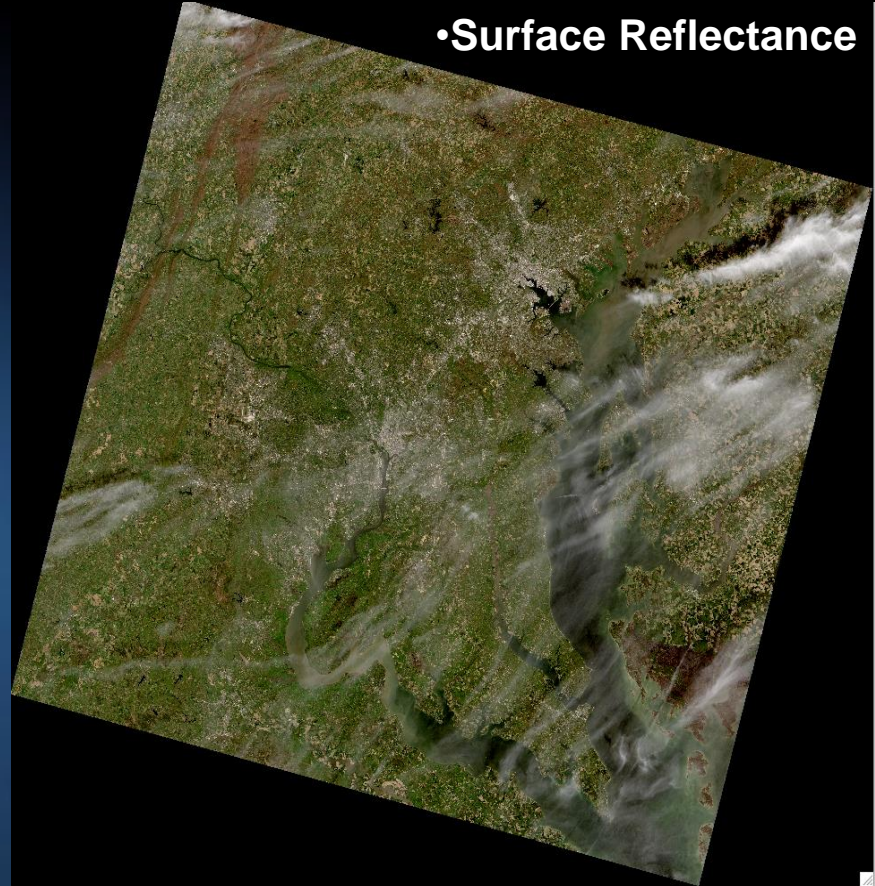


•Applications Development – Landsat 8 Prototype Surface Reflectance

•Top of the Atmosphere

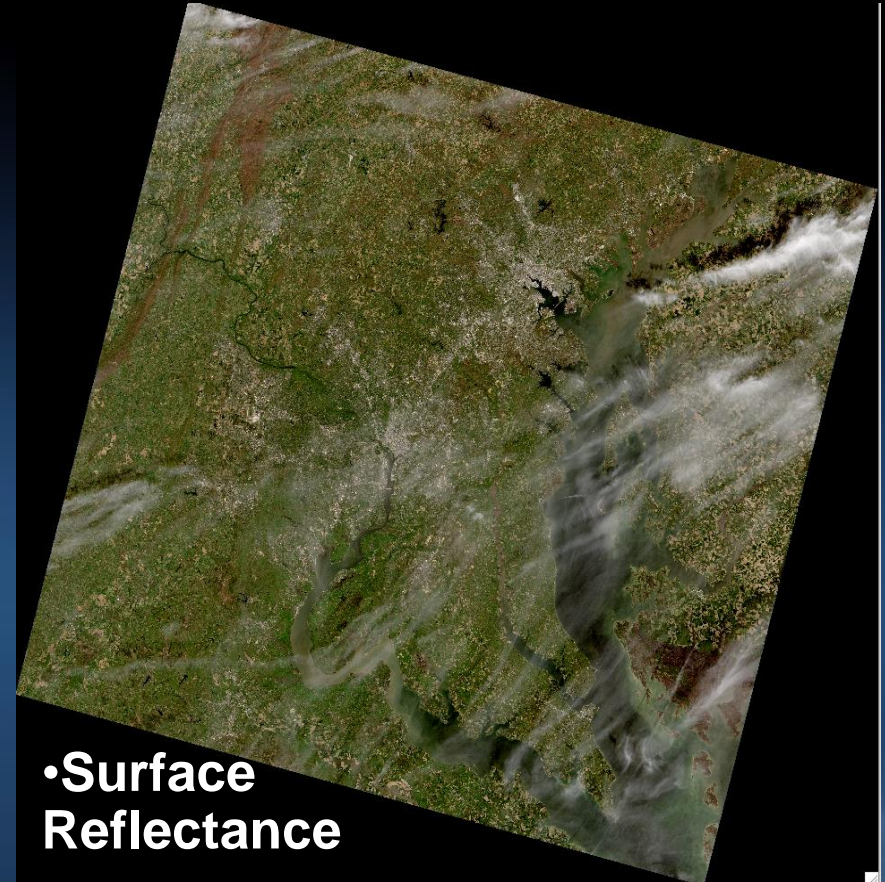
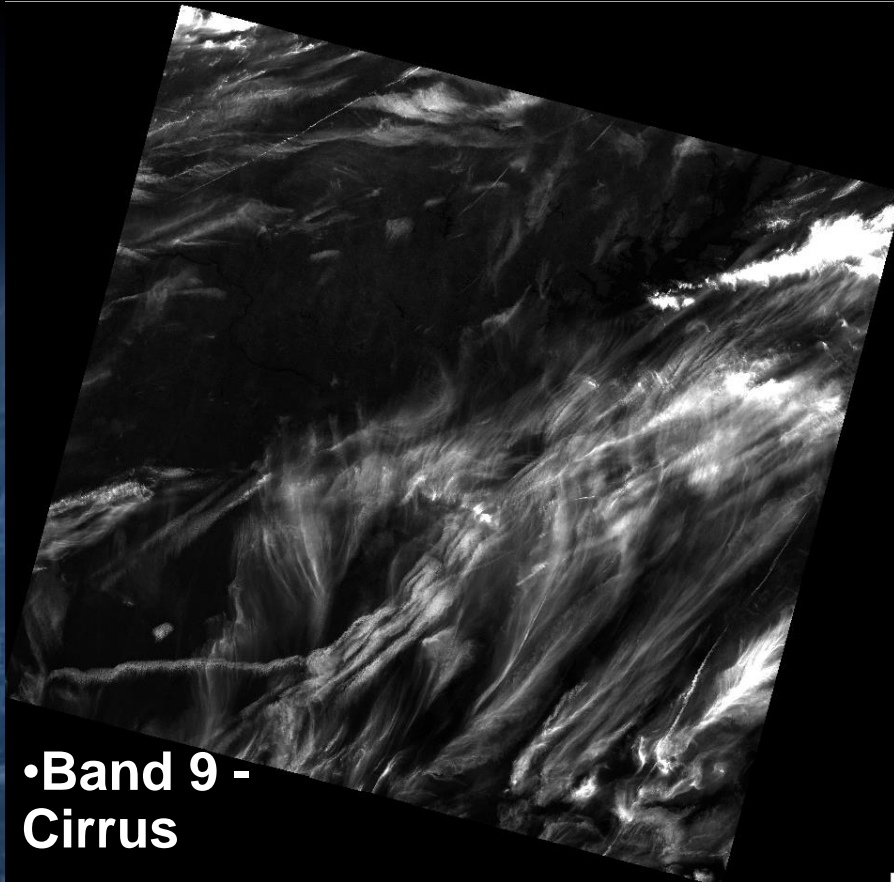


•Surface Reflectance



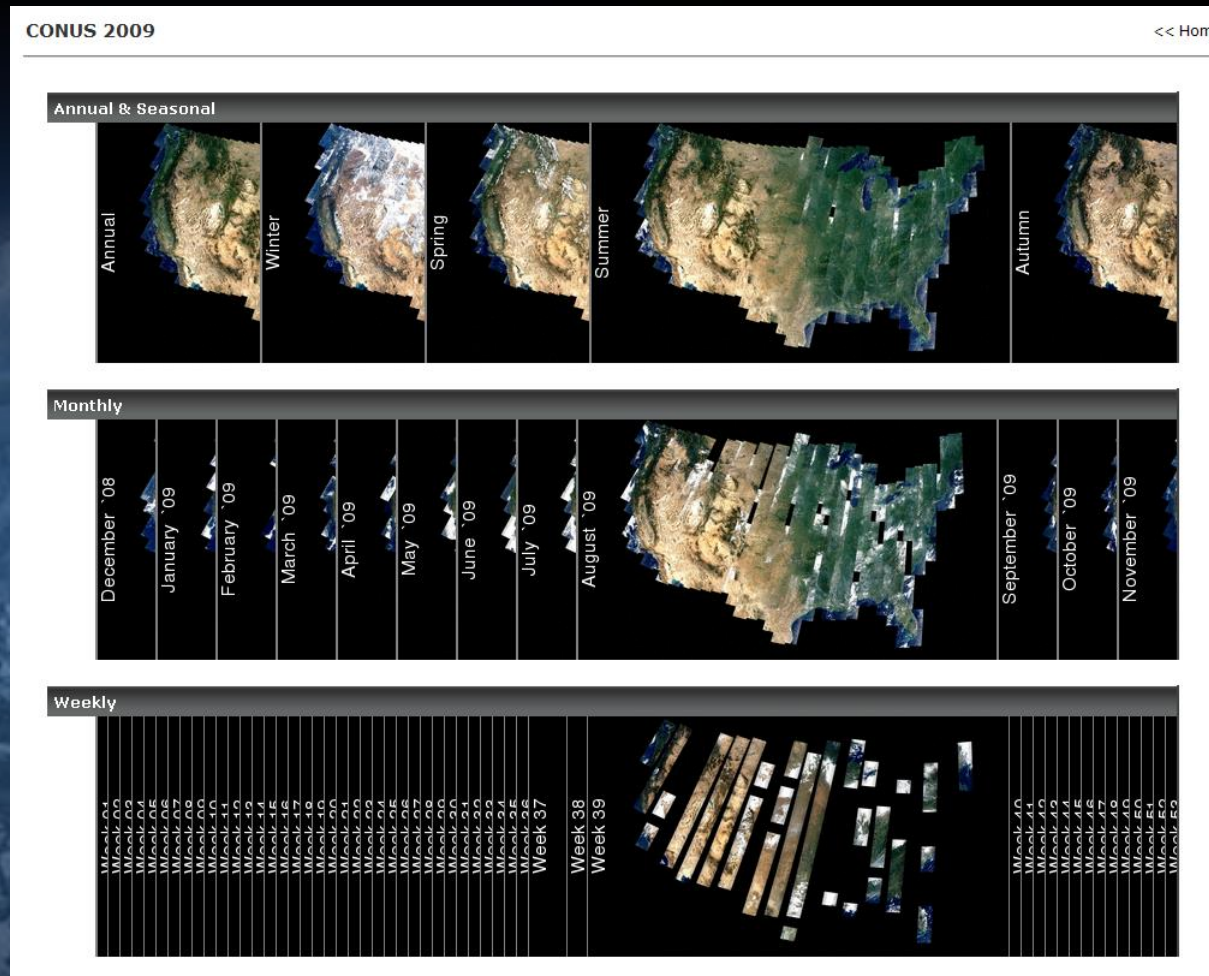
•From Eric Vermote, NASA GSFC - “...we we are going to be able to produce a great surface reflectance product given the radiometric performances (signal to noise) and the availability of extra and better band in the blue for aerosol retrieval over land.”

•Landsat 8 Improved Cloud Detection



•Detection of cirrus clouds using band 9 improves atmospheric correction of Landsat 8 multispectral data.

Web-Enabled Landsat 7 Data –2003 - 2012



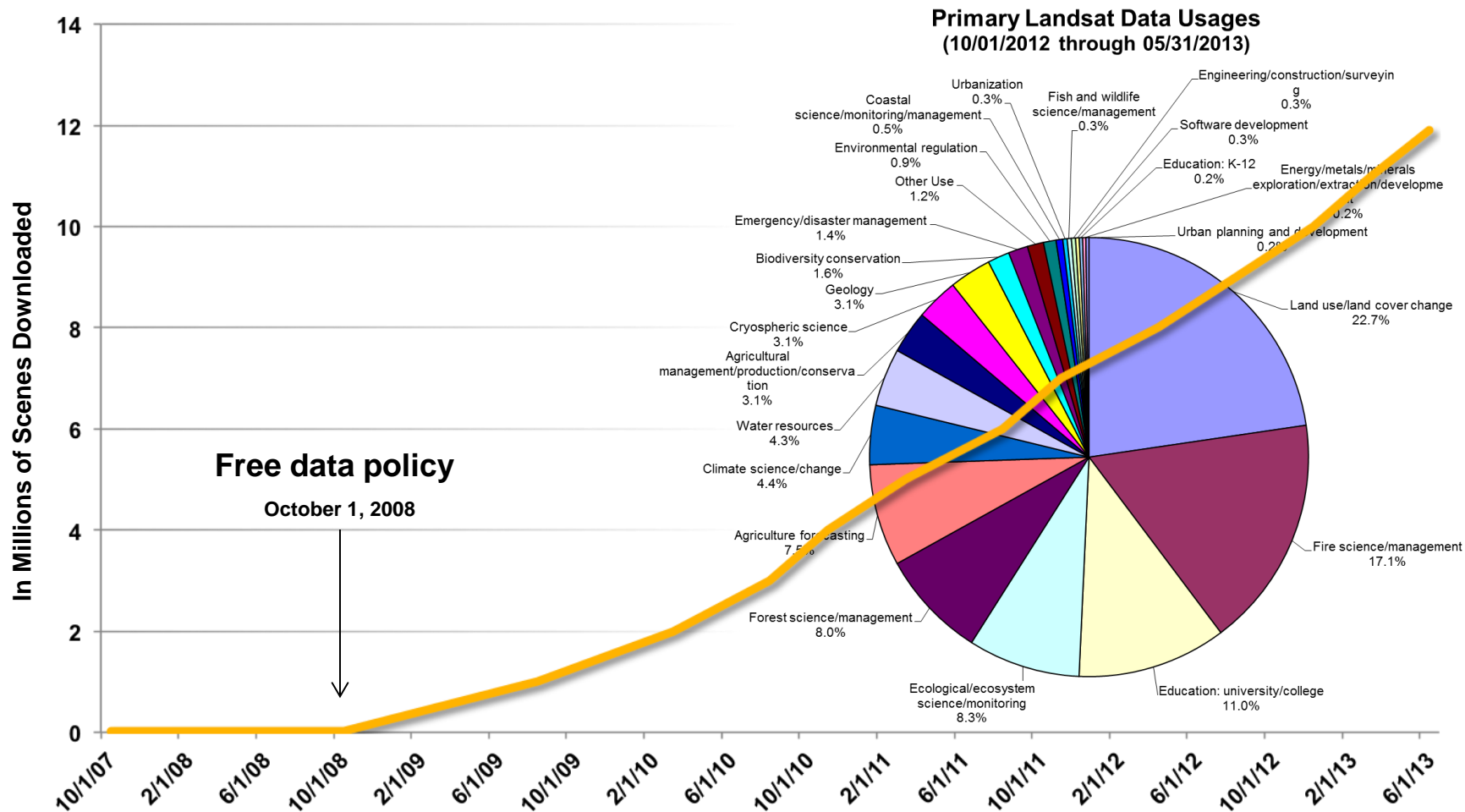
- WELD provides seamless Landsat 7 ETM+ mosaics for Conterminous US and Alaska

- Developed by David Roy, South Dakota State University

•<http://landsat.usgs.gov/WELD.php>

Free, Web-Enabled Landsat Data

Each downloaded scene covers over 12K square miles



A New Era in Utilization of Land Satellite Imagery

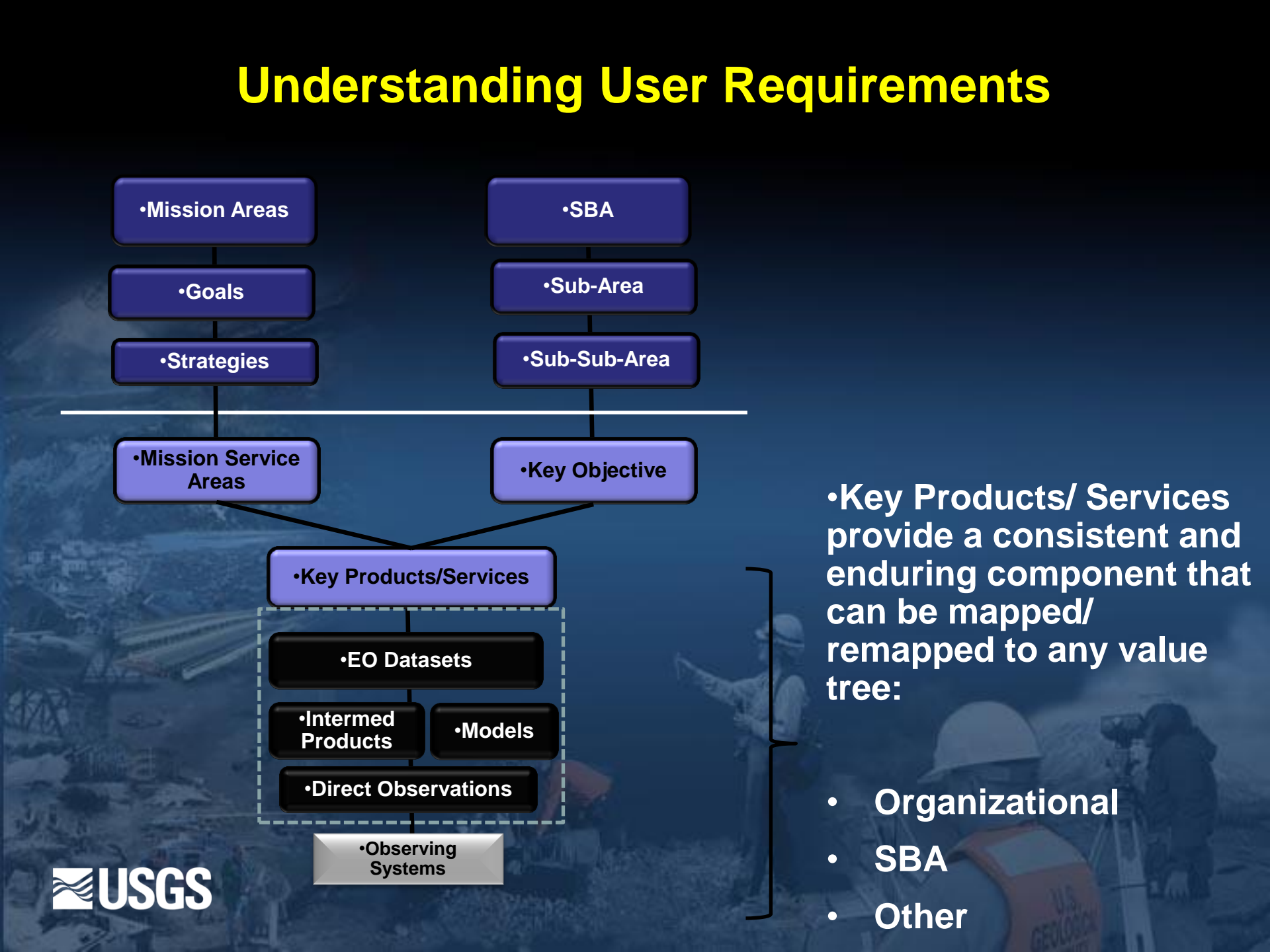
Understanding User Requirements

```
graph TD; MA[•Mission Areas] --> G[•Goals]; G --> S[•Strategies]; S --> MSA[•Mission Service Areas]; SBA[•SBA] --> SA[•Sub-Area]; SA --> SSA[•Sub-Sub-Area]; SSA --> KO[•Key Objective]; MSA --> KPS[•Key Products/Services]; KO --> KPS; KPS --> EOD[•EO Datasets]; EOD --> IP[•Intermed Products]; EOD --> M[•Models]; IP --> DO[•Direct Observations]; M --> DO; DO --> OS[•Observing Systems];
```

•Key Products/ Services provide a consistent and enduring component that can be mapped/ remapped to any value tree:

- Organizational
- SBA
- Other

USGS



Understanding User Requirements

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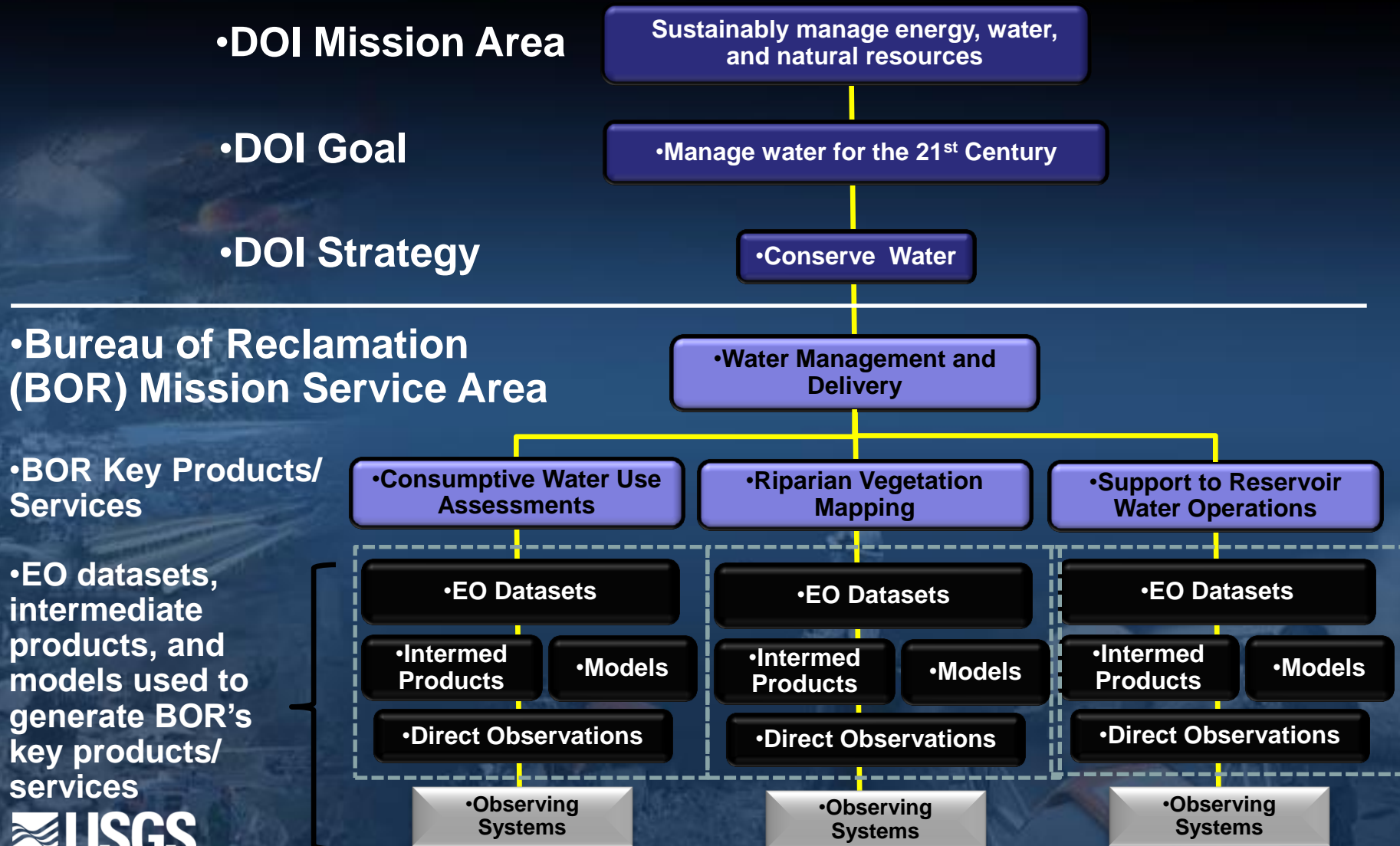
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- Other

USGS

- # Understanding User Requirements
-
- ```
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```
- Key Products/ Services provide a consistent and enduring component that can be mapped/ remapped to any value tree:
- Organizational
  - SBA
  - Other
- USGS**



# Value Tree Example – DOI BOR





# National Land Imaging Requirements Approach

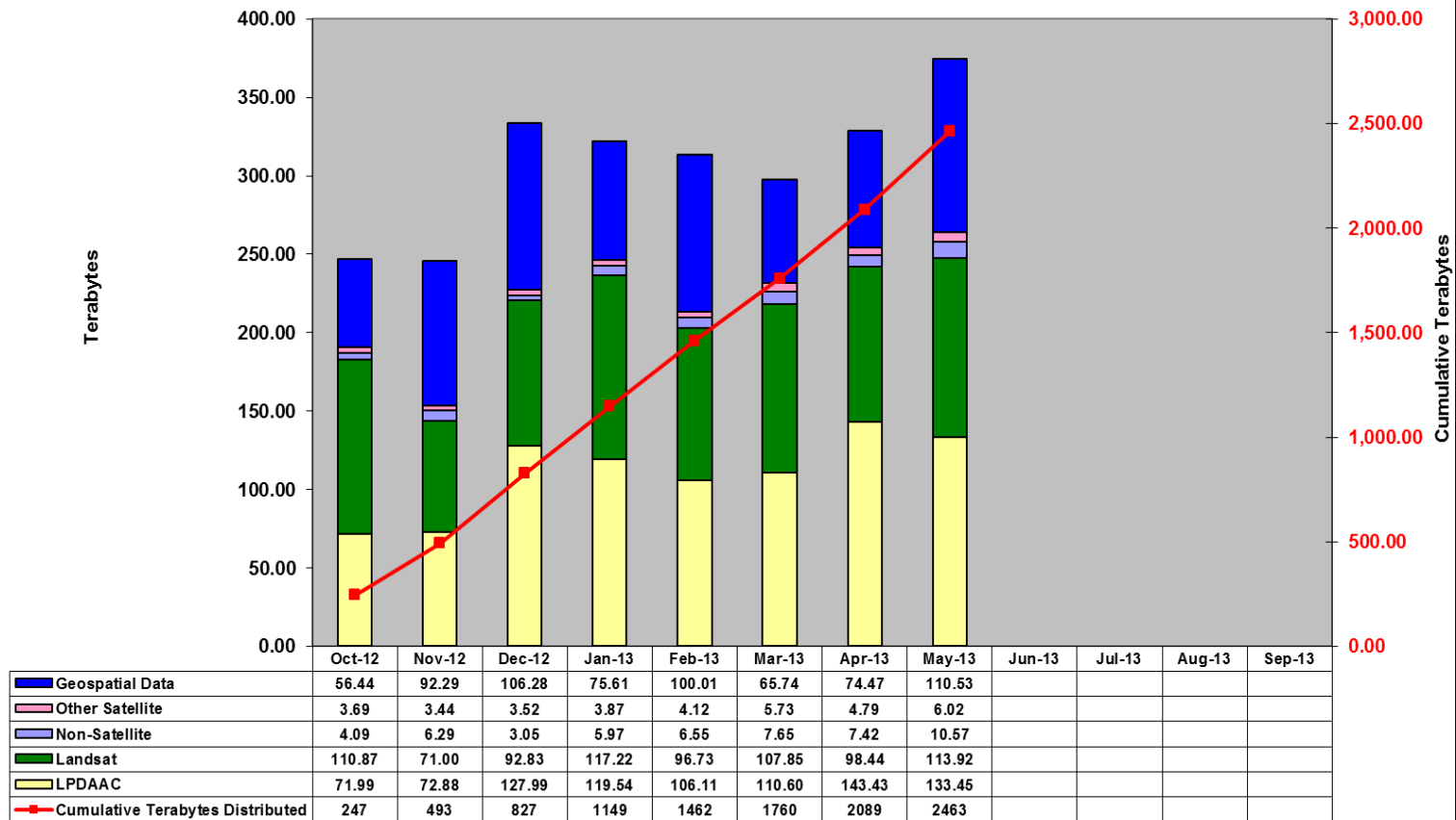
- **Performance/ Satisfaction Scale**
  - **Basis for standardized product from each group elicited**

|     |                 |                                                                 |
|-----|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 100 | Ideal           | Meets all requirements and exceeds some                         |
| 90  | Fully Satisfied | Meets all requirements                                          |
| 80  | Good            | Meets all major requirements with minor limitations             |
| 70  |                 |                                                                 |
| 60  | Fair            | Meets most major requirements, with significant limitations     |
| 50  |                 |                                                                 |
| 40  | Poor            | Fails to meet many major requirements, but provides some value  |
| 30  |                 |                                                                 |
| 20  | Very Poor       | Fails to meet most major requirements, but provides minor value |
| 10  |                 |                                                                 |
| 1   | No Capability   | Provides no value                                               |



# USGS Offers a Wide Range of Downloadable Datasets at <http://earthexplorer.usgs.gov>

LPDAAC, LANDSAT, OTHER SATELLITE, NON-SATELLITE and Geospatial DATA DISTRIBUTED  
Monthly Distribution (left axis) and Cumulative Distribution (right axis)





# Some Useful Links

- USGS Landsat Web Site: <http://landsat.usgs.gov>
- Sources of USGS satellite data
  - Earth Explorer: <http://earthexplorer.usgs.gov>
  - GloVis: <http://glovis.usgs.gov>
  - LandsatLook Viewer: <http://landsatlook.usgs.gov>
  - Web-enabled Landsat data (WELD): <http://landsat.usgs.gov/WELD.php>
- Landsat 8 (LDCM) Orbit YouTube:  
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iGoD5ZOPizc>
- My Contact Info:
  - E-mail [tcecere@usgs.gov](mailto:tcecere@usgs.gov)
  - Phone **703-648-5551**