



Harmonized Landsat/Sentinel-2 (HLS) Project

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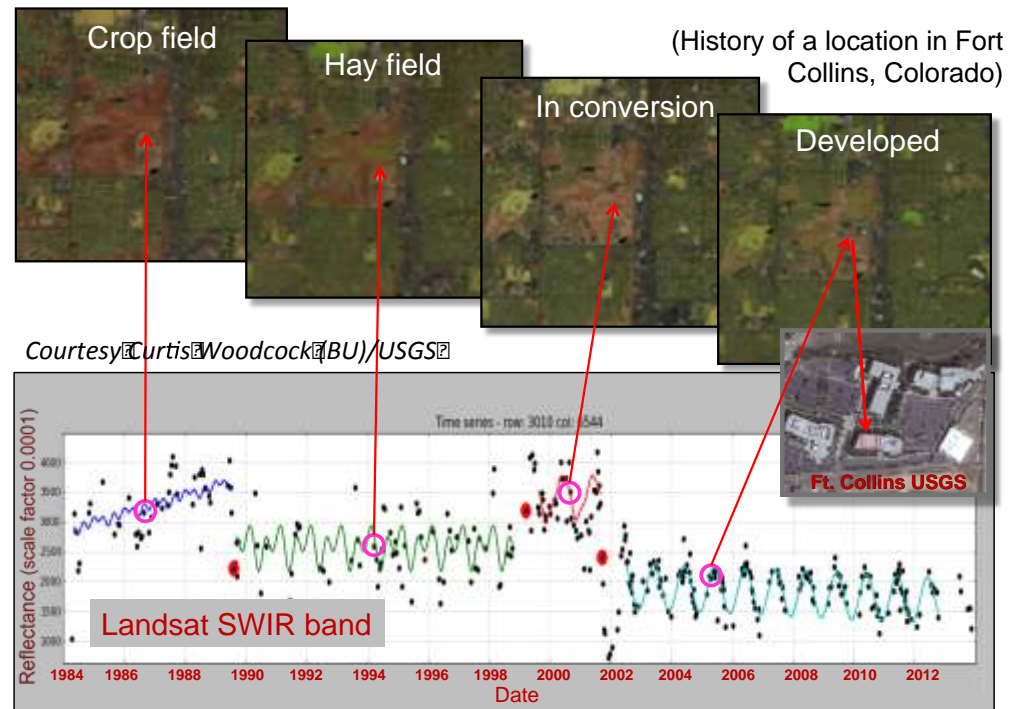
LCLUC - April 14 2017

The Promise of Multi-source Data



- Time series observations increasingly central to land monitoring
 - Inter-annual disturbance, land use change
 - Intra-annual phenology, vegetation condition, agriculture
 - Desire for a “Daily 30m” capability

- Harnessing the diversity of international remote sensing systems can provide this capability, at a fraction of the cost of a new mission

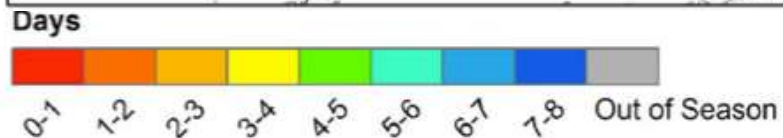
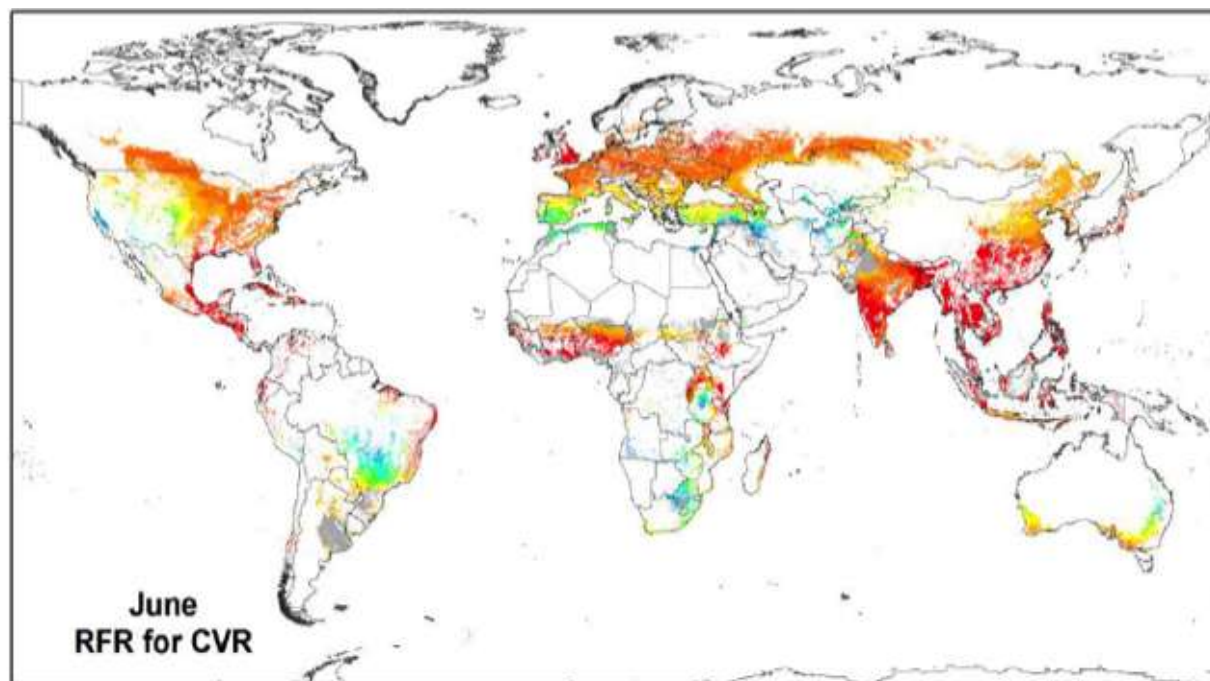


What Temporal Revisit Do We Need?



- GEO Global Agricultural Monitoring (GEO-GLAM) requires weekly, cloud free views for crop type & condition assessments

... but that really means imagery every 2-3 days



Revisit frequency needed to yield a 70% cloud free view every 8 days

Harmonized Landsat Sentinel-2 (HLS) Project



- Merging Sentinel-2 and Landsat data streams can provide **2-3 day global coverage**
- Goal is “seamless” near-daily 30m surface reflectance record including atmospheric corrections, spectral and BRDF adjustments, regridding
- Project initiated as collaboration among GSFC, UMD, NASA Ames

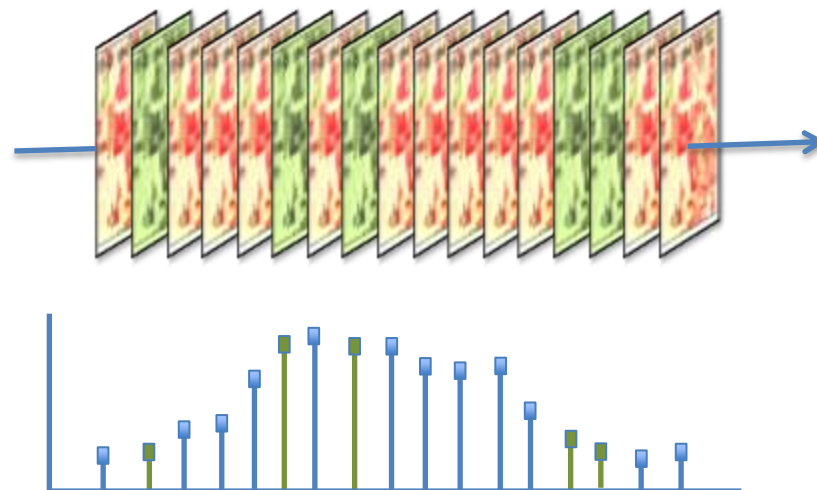
Sentinel 2A and B - LDCM Europe



• The picture shows the number of times LDCM and the Sentinel 2 satellites accessed areas on the ground over an 80 day period of time.

- 21 accesses indicates a maximum revisit interval of ~3 days 19 hours
- 46 accesses indicates a minimum revisit interval of ~1 day 18 hours

Courtesy Brian Killough, NASA LARC



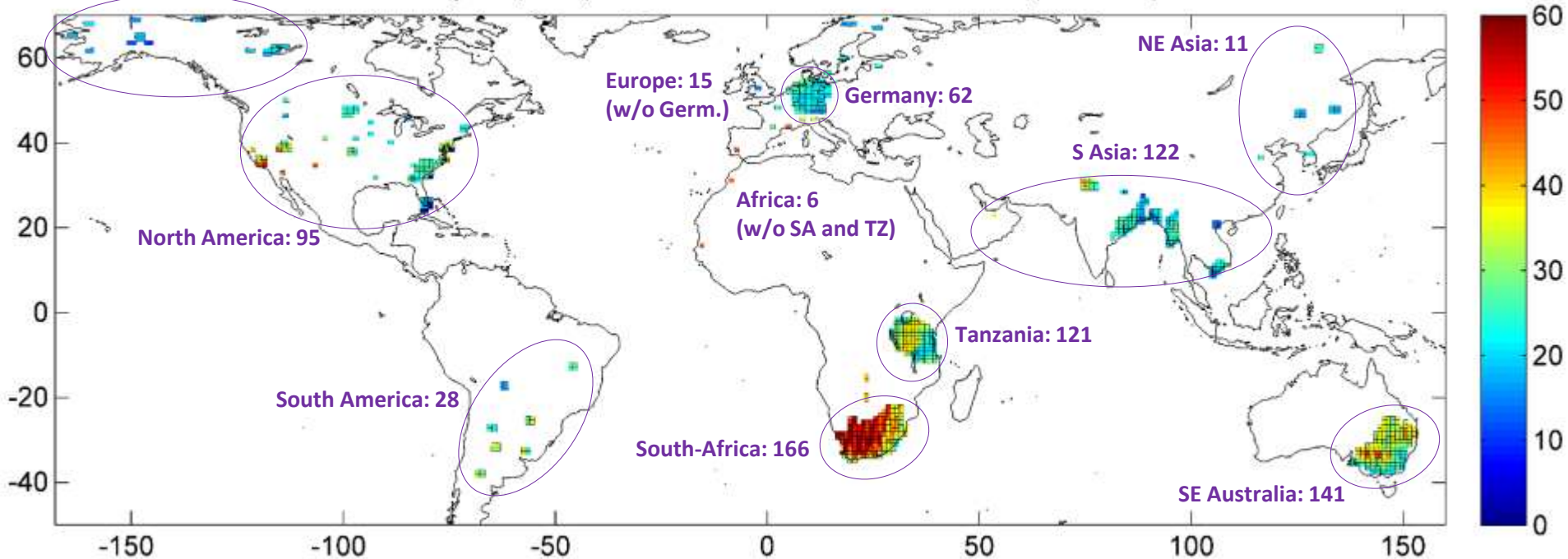


HLS Test Sites

- 69 Test sites (45 from NASA MuSLI team)
- 783 MGRS tiles
- >7.5 million sq. km²
- Landsat-8 data set: 147k products
From Mar-2013 to Dec-2016
- Sentinel-2 data set: 47k products
From Jun-2015 to Dec-2016

Alaska / NW Canada: 16

HLS - 1-year (2016) number of cloud-free observations (L30+S30)

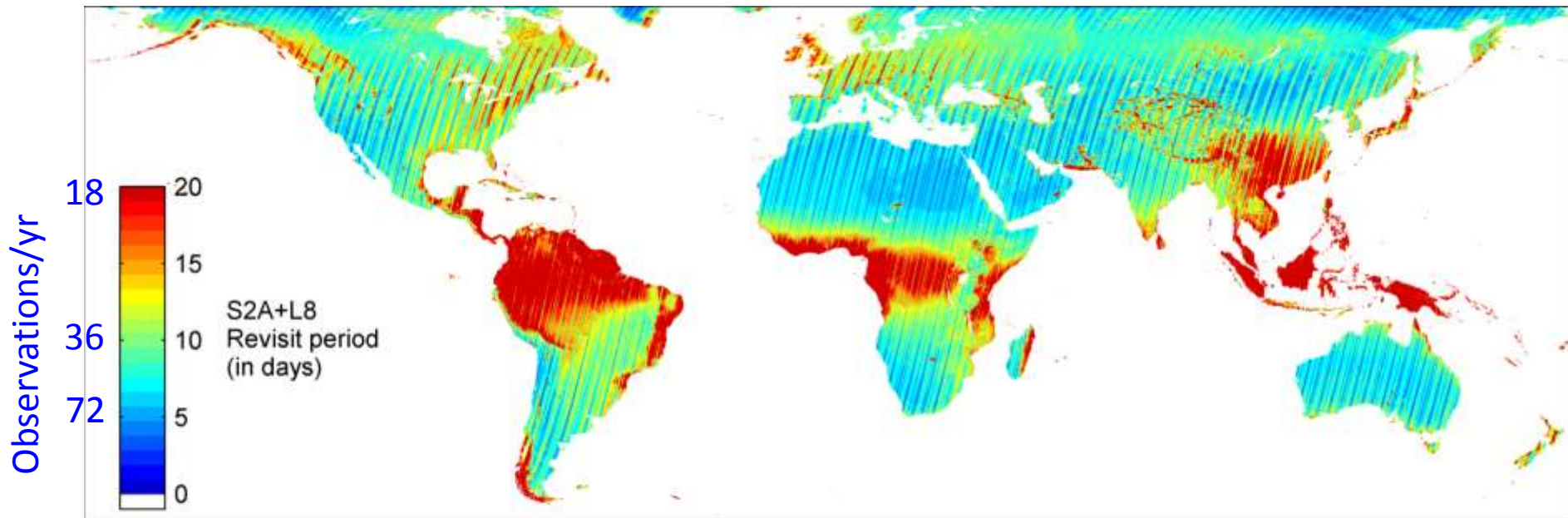


- **Online Request Form**
<https://hls.gsfc.nasa.gov/test-sites/propose-a-new-site/>

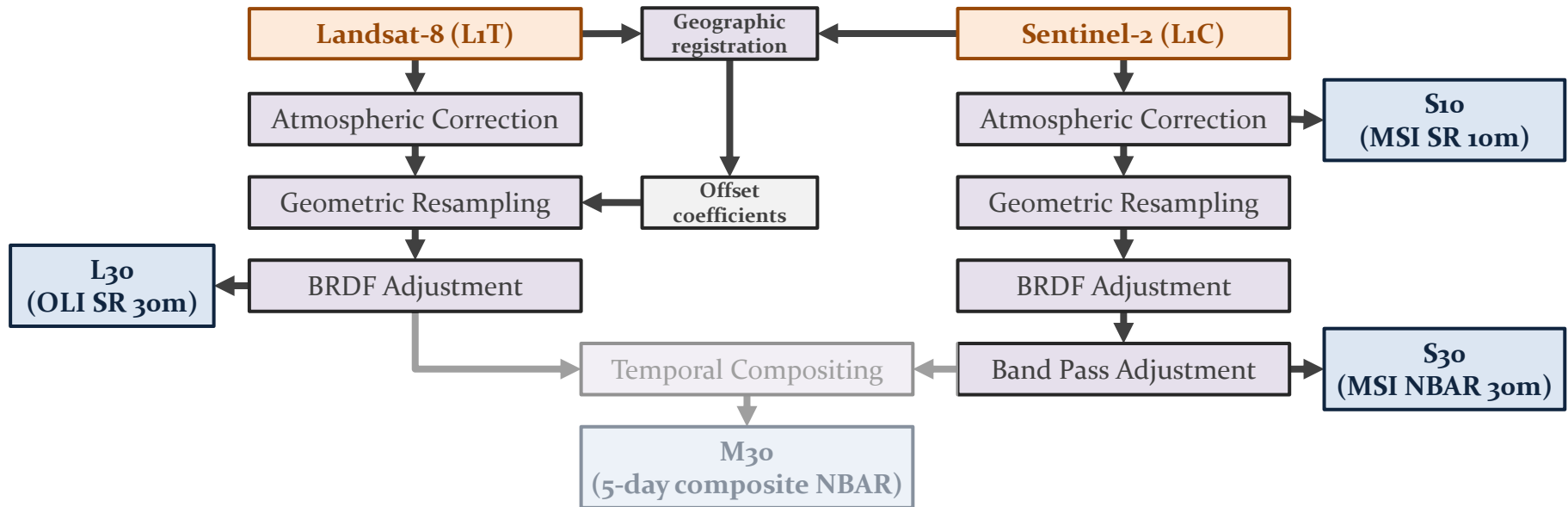
Expected Cloud-Free Observations



Sentinel-2a + Landsat-8 revisit w/ cloud cover from MODIS CMG



HLS Algorithm Flow



Algorithm	Current (V1.2)	Other Options
Geographic registration	AROP (Gao et al. 2009, JARS)	-
Atmospheric Correction	OLI and MSI: Landsat-8 6S algorithm	CNES MACCS
Cloud/Shadow Mask	OLI: Landsat-8 6S algorithm output MSI: BU MSI Fmask	CNES MACCS
BRDF Adjustment	Fixed BRDF (Roy et al. 2016, RSE)	Downscaling MODIS BRDF + Fixed BRDF as Backup
Band Pass Adjustment	Fixed, per-band linear regression	Regression-tree (based on spectral shape)
Temporal Compositing	TBD	-

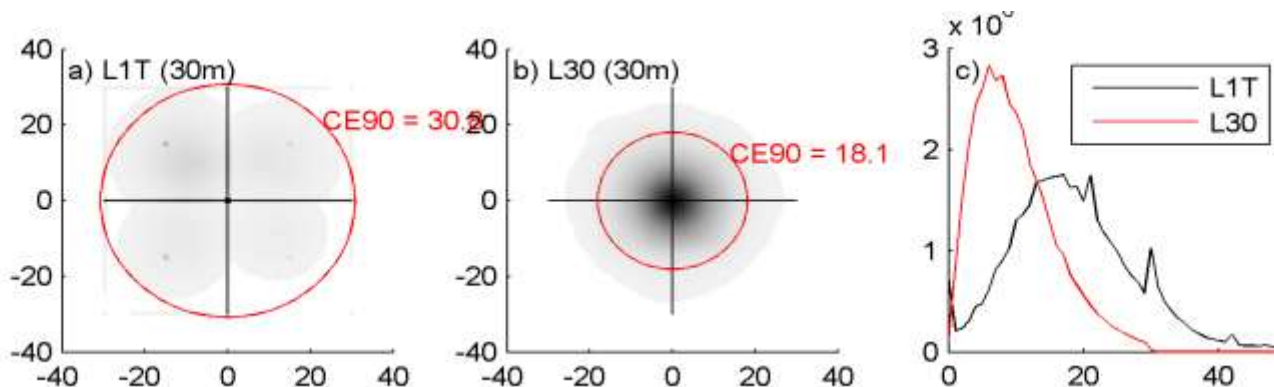


- Atmospheric Correction
 - Uses operational Landsat LaSRC approach (Vermote et al., 2016)
 - Based on 6S radiative transfer model w/image-based aerosol retrieval
- BRDF (view/solar angle) adjustment
 - Uses Roy et al (2016) fixed BRDF shape
 - Adjusted to nadir view and fixed, latitude-dependent solar angle (aka NBAR)
- Spectral adjustment uses linear regression based on Hyperion hyperspectral images
- Cloud mask
 - Landsat: output from LaSRC atmospheric correction
 - Sentinel-2: Boston University Fmask (non-TIR)

S2 / L8 Registration Issues



- Mis-registration between Landsat and Sentinel-2
 - Up to 35m mismatch due to some areas of relatively poor Landsat ground control (Storey et al, 2016, RSE)
 - USGS will improve Landsat ground control in ~2018-19
 - For now, users can use automated cross-correlation algorithms to co-register and/or resample L8 to S2.
- Mis-registration among early Sentinel-2
 - S2a data (processed before June 2016) showed relative misregistration between adjacent orbits due to error in yaw processing
 - Corrected with Sentinel-2 v2.04 processing
- HLS uses a single Sentinel-2 image as reference for each time series & AROP to co-register



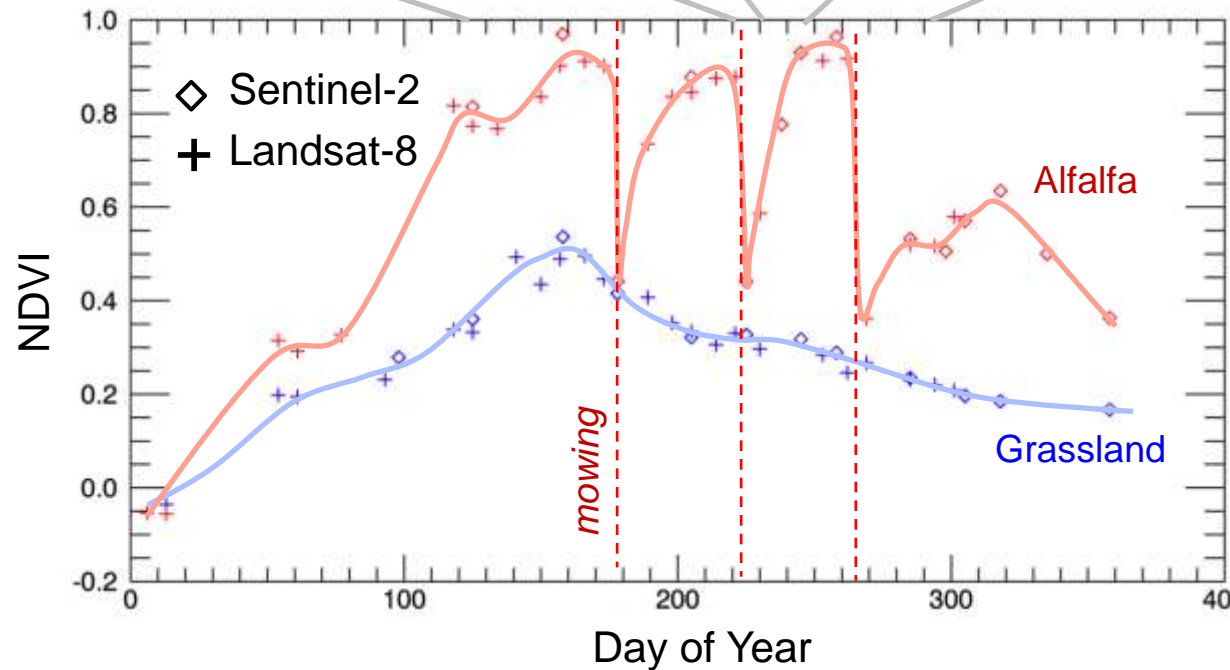
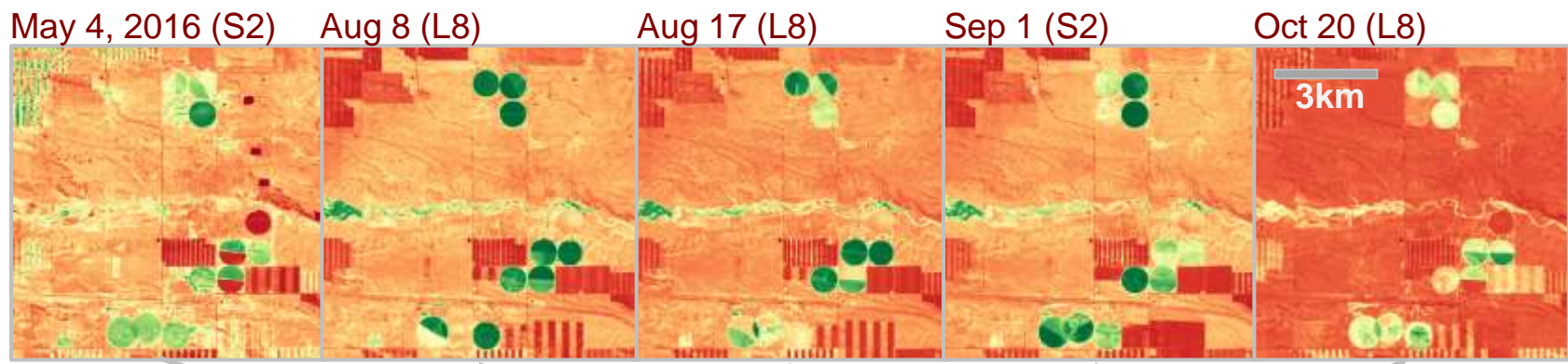
Improvement in Landsat L30 registration after referencing to MSI



Results

Harmonized Landsat / Sentinel-2 Products

Laramie County, WY



Seasonal phenology (greening) for natural grassland (blue line) and irrigated alfalfa fields (red line) near Cheyenne Wyoming observed from Harmonized Landsat/Sentinel-2 data products. The high temporal density of observations allows individual mowing events to be detected within alfalfa fields. HLS Products available from <https://hls.gsfc.nasa.gov>

Harmonized Landsat / Sentinel-2 Products



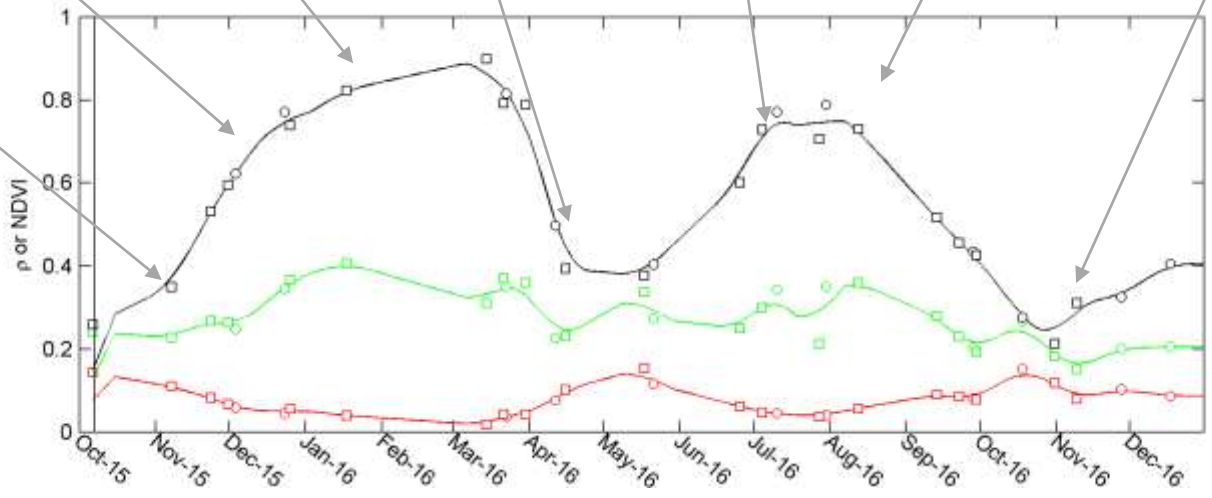
SW France

Coordinates: 43.68°N, 1.25°E
Location: South-West France

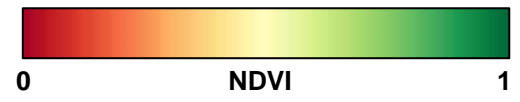
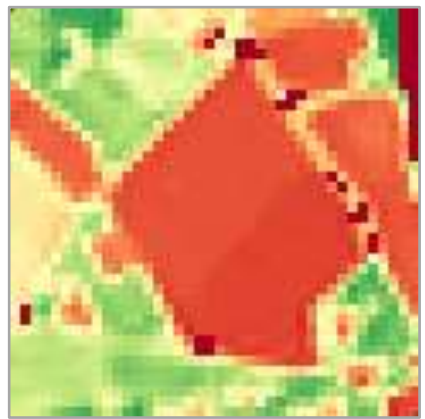


1.2km

Time series of a 3x3 pixel window around the cross



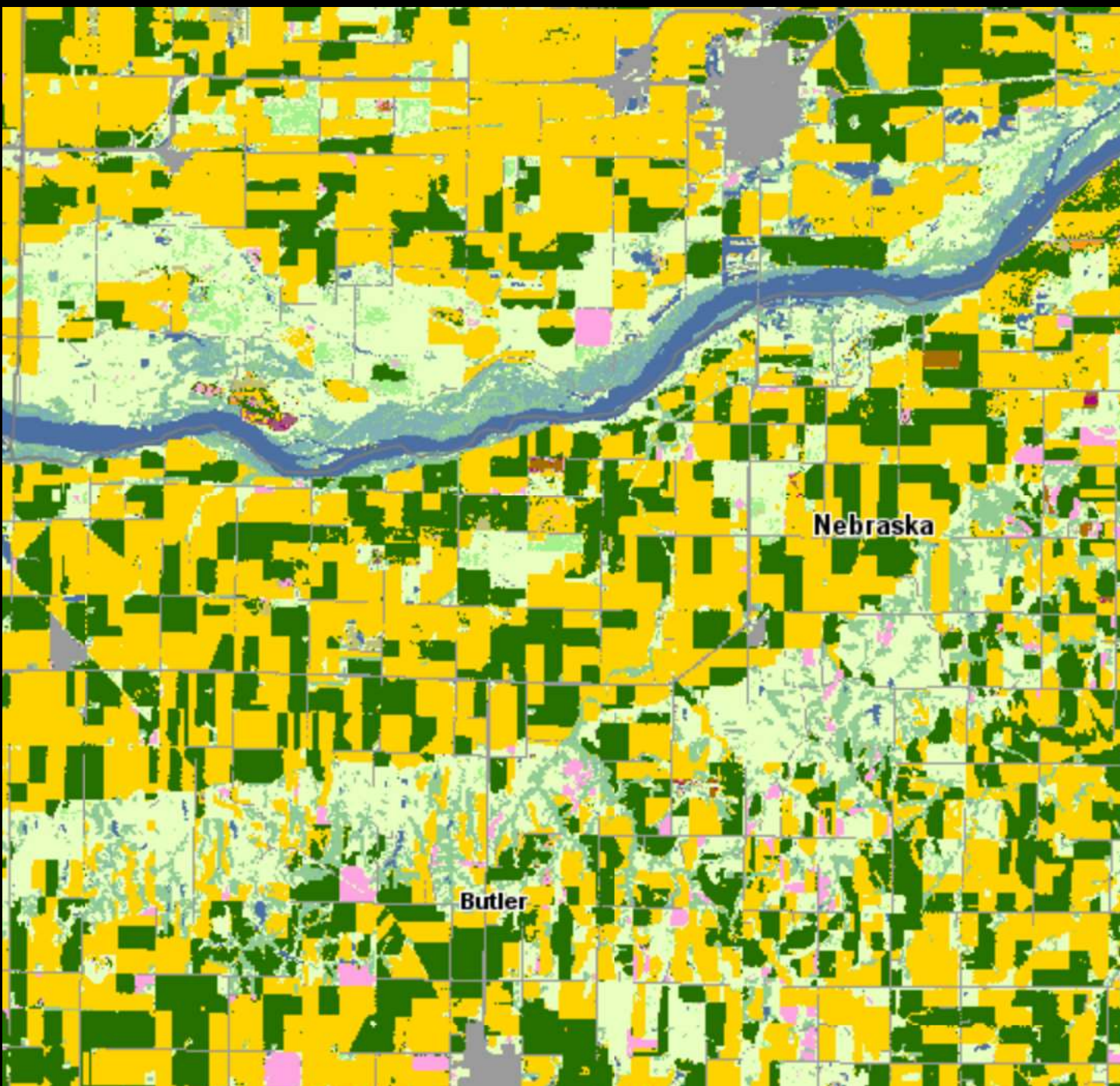
Daily interpolated NDVI



- HLS from Sentinel-2A MSI
- HLS from Landsat-8 OLI
- ρ Red band
- ρ NIR band
- NDVI

Schuyler, Nebraska

USDA 2016
Cropscape



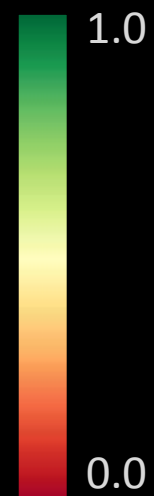
5km



Schuyler, Nebraska

HLS NDVI

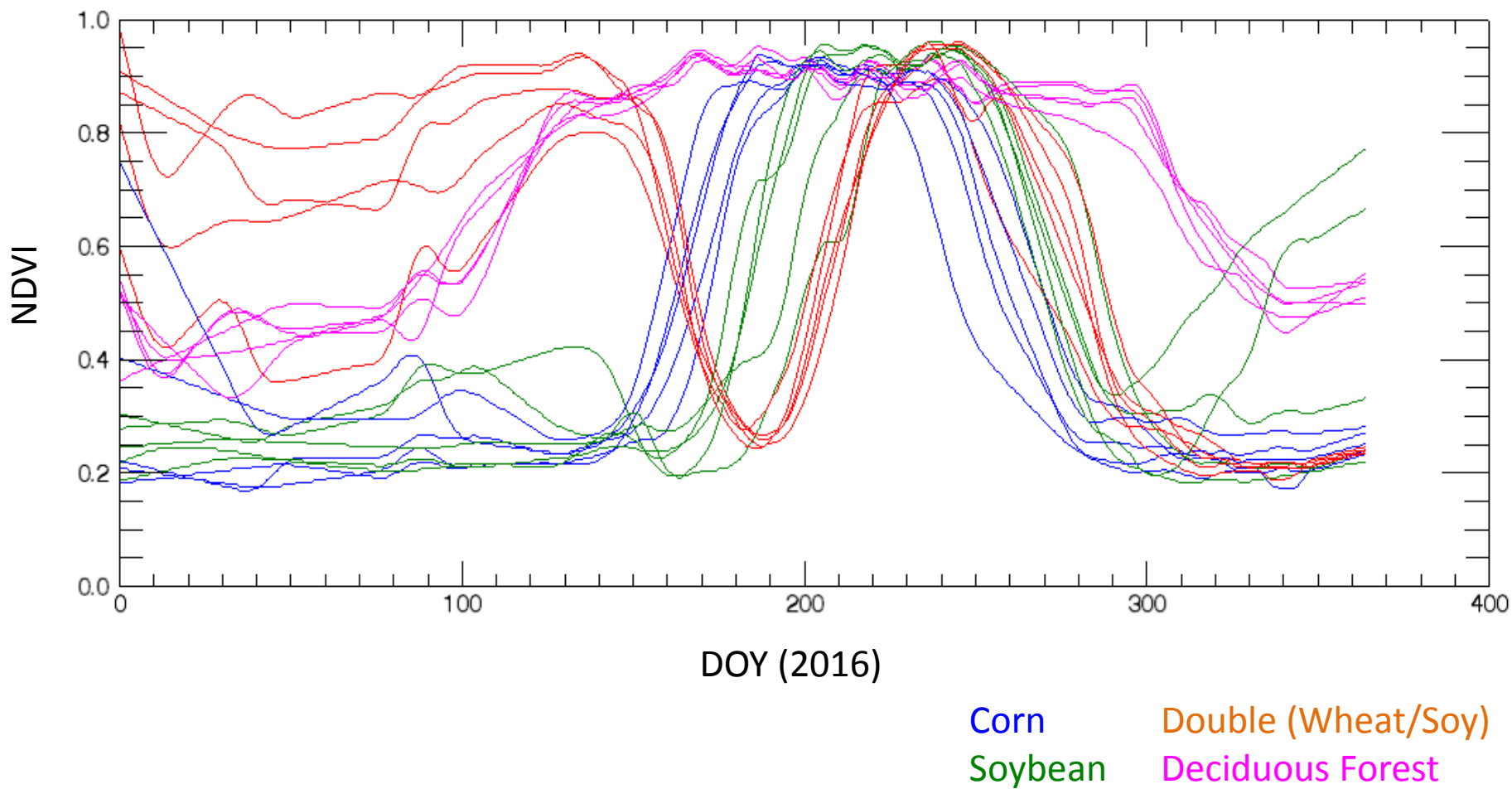
Filtered,
interpolated to
daily time step



Crop NDVI Phenology



Delaware, USA - crop type examples taken from USDA Cropland Data Layer (CDL)



Crop Classification

Supervised classification (SVM) of HLS NDVI trajectories in Delaware, using USDA CDL as training

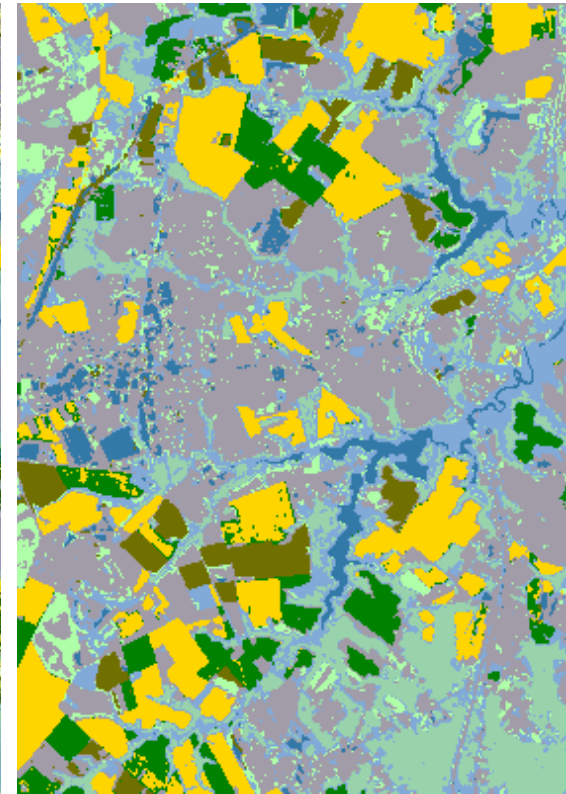
RGB image



USDA CDL



HLS Classification



4km

 water

 corn

 soybean

 wheat/soy

 wetland

 forest

 developed

Websites and Public Interface



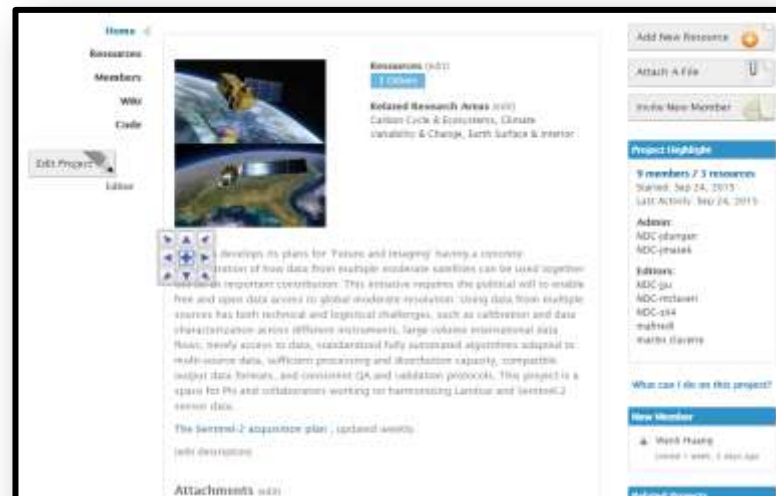
HLS website

- <https://hls.gsfc.nasa.gov>
- Public access
- Sample data available (via FTP)
- Algorithm & Product descriptions
- **Request new sites**



NEX project page

- https://nex.nasa.gov/nex/projects/137_1
- Registered user access
- All HLS data available
- Documents (slides, user guides)





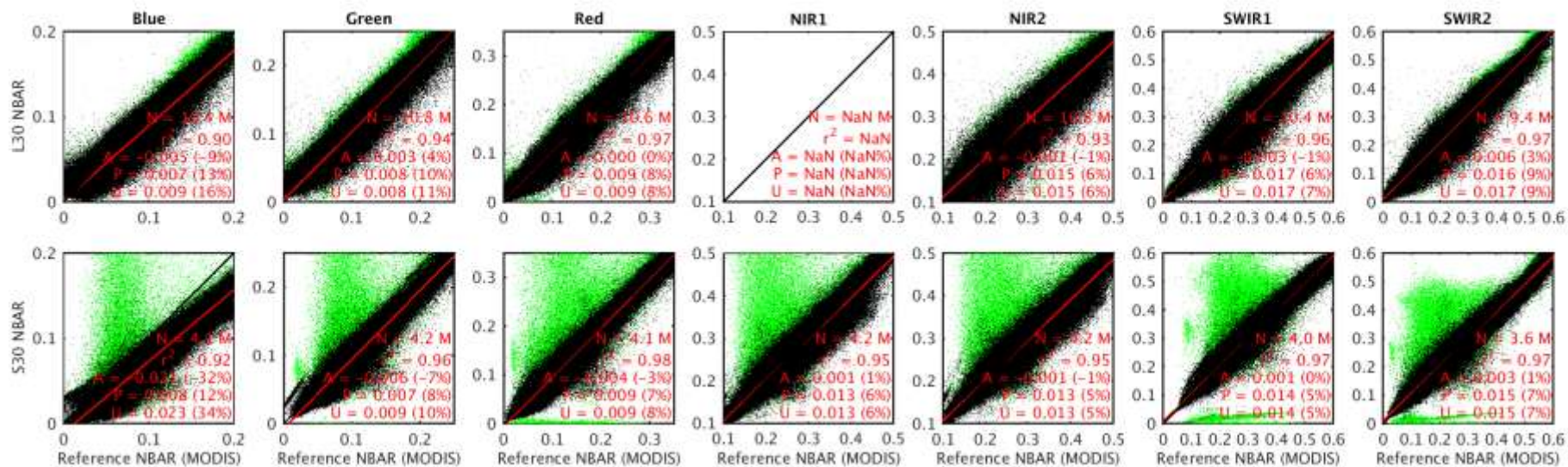
We distinguish between:

- **Product QA** – should the granule (or pixel) be flagged as of low or questionable quality?
- **Validation or Uncertainty Estimation** – what is the uncertainty (bias, precision) of any observation relative to a standard?

HLS currently implements Product QA via three methods:

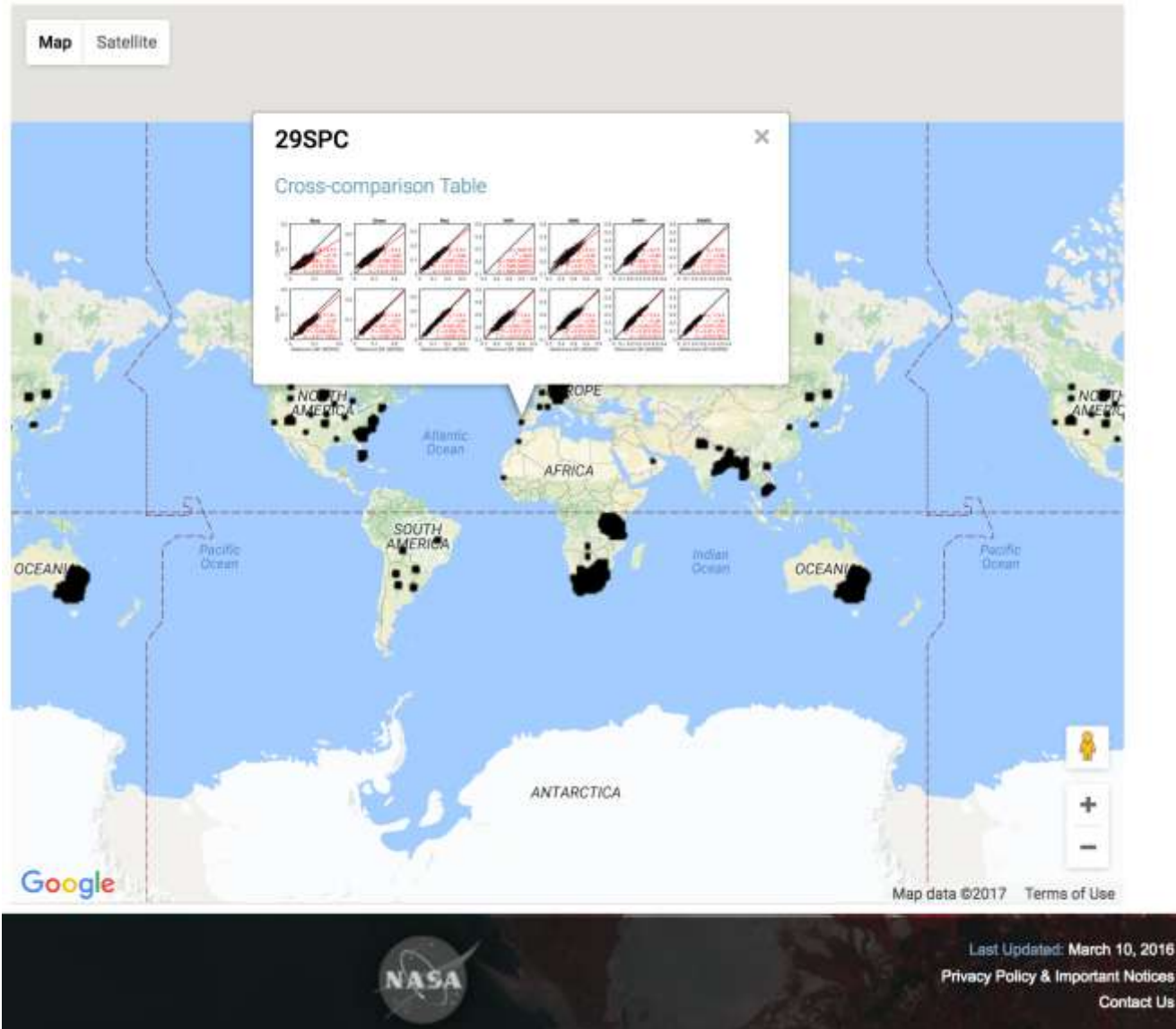
- Comparison with daily MODIS CMG NBAR products
 - Dataset & granule level metric
 - Used to eliminate HLS granules with high number of discrepant 0.05° CMG reflectance values
- Per-pixel time series smoothness
- Other per-pixel attributes (cloud mask, shadow mask)

QC: HLS v1.3 MODIS CMG Comparison



~1% S2a tiles rejected due to cloud mask

HLS QC: MODIS CMG Comparison



Known Issues

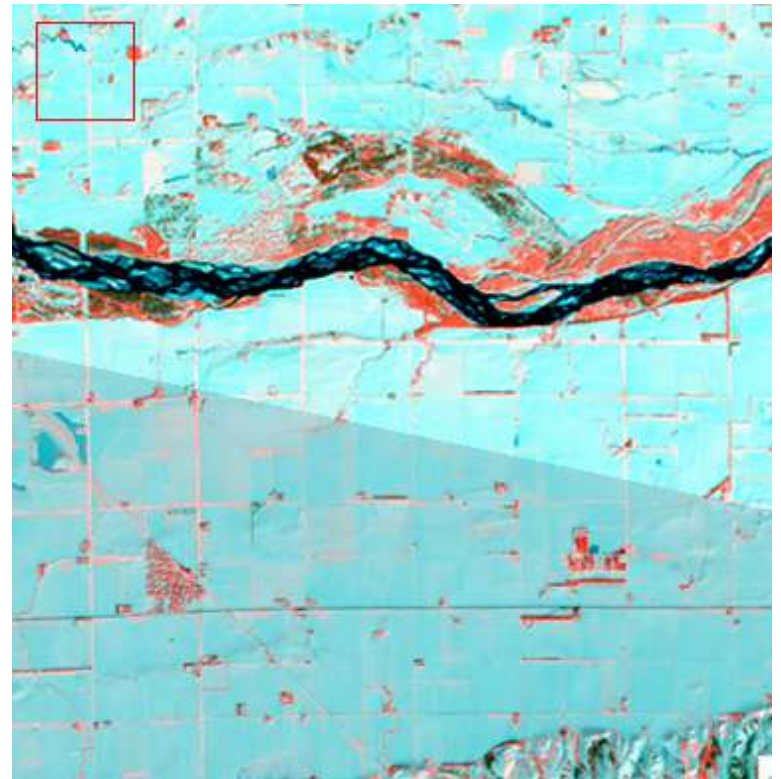


Sentinel-2 cloud mask inaccurate

- Lack of TIR band problematic
- Potential for multi-date masks (e.g. MACCS, T-mask)

Some errors in atmospheric correction over snow, high latitudes

Confusion between dark water and shadow



Status and Future Directions



- Version 1.3 should be released this week
 - Minor bug fixes to BRDF & spectral band adjustments
- Q/-Q4 2017: North America wall-to-wall
 - Fully automated processing w/ ~5-day latency
 - <24 hours Landsat (USGS/NEX), <2 days for S2 (Google)
 - 2-10 days for ancillary (ozone, water vapor)
 - Leverage AWS for processing, archive, distribution
- 2018: global processing?
- How can SCERIN partners help?
 - Download & use existing L30 and S30 products for land use analysis
 - *Agricultural mapping, forest phenology, etc...*
 - *We need feedback on product quality and utility*
 - Suggest new sites... possible testbed of a single country?



Thank You

Delaware / New Jersey



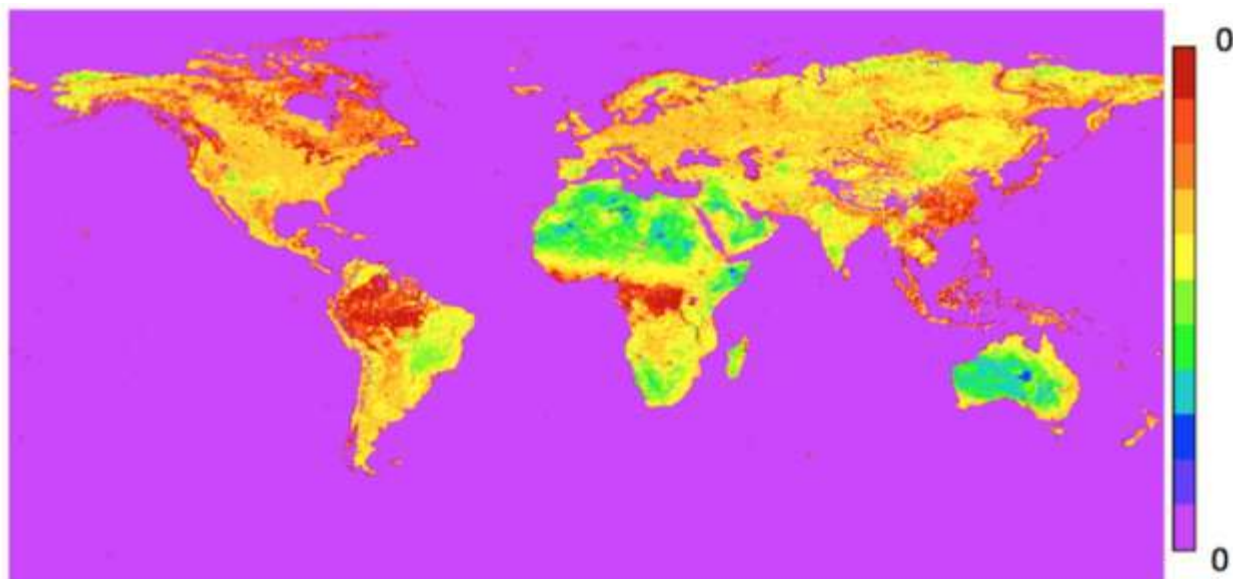
Backup

LaSRC Atmospheric Correction



- Similar to MODIS Collection 6 approach & previous LEDAPS
- Uses 6S radiative transfer model to correct for scattering (Rayleigh, Mie) and gaseous absorption
 - MODIS water vapor
 - NCEP GDAS ozone and surface pressure
 - Aerosol optical thickness derived via fixed red/blue ratio observed in MODIS SR for every land location

Red/Blue ratio derived from MODIS (Vermote et al., 2016, RSE)



BRDF Correction



- Uses “fixed” coefficients of Roy et al (2016)
 - Over narrow view angles, little improvement with using local or landcover-dependent kernel
- Corrects to a fixed view (nadir) and solar (latitude-dependent) solar elevation
 - Similar to MODIS NBAR but variable solar elevation

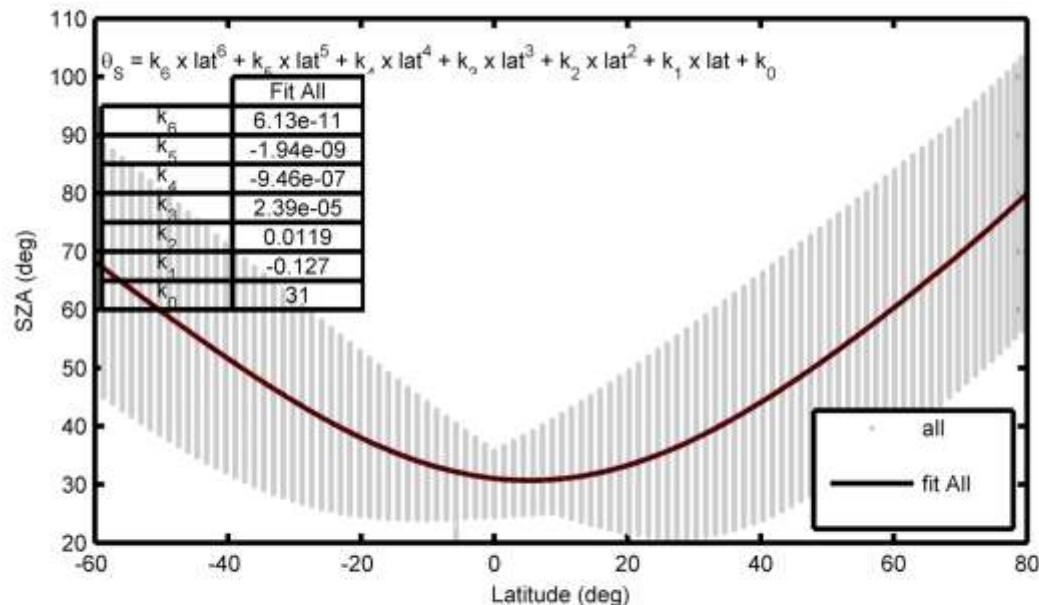
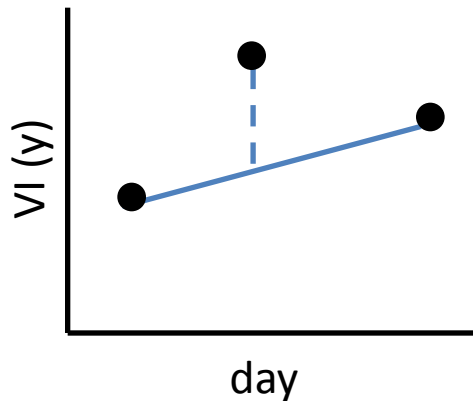


Figure 1: Sun zenith Angle (SZA) and central latitude of all the scenes of the Landsat-8 archive. The line corresponds to the overall fit using a 6th degree polynomial.

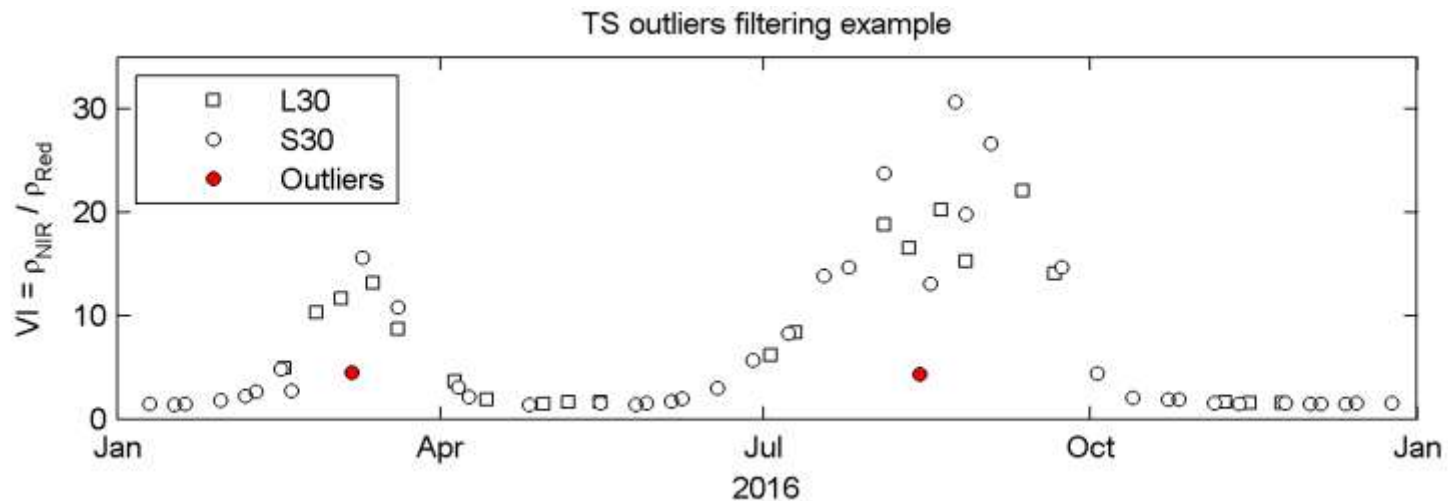
HLS QC: Temporal Smoothness



Approach based on variance among cloud-free VI triplets (Vermote et al., 2009)
Per-pixel metric calculated from median of all triplets ($N > 6$) in time series



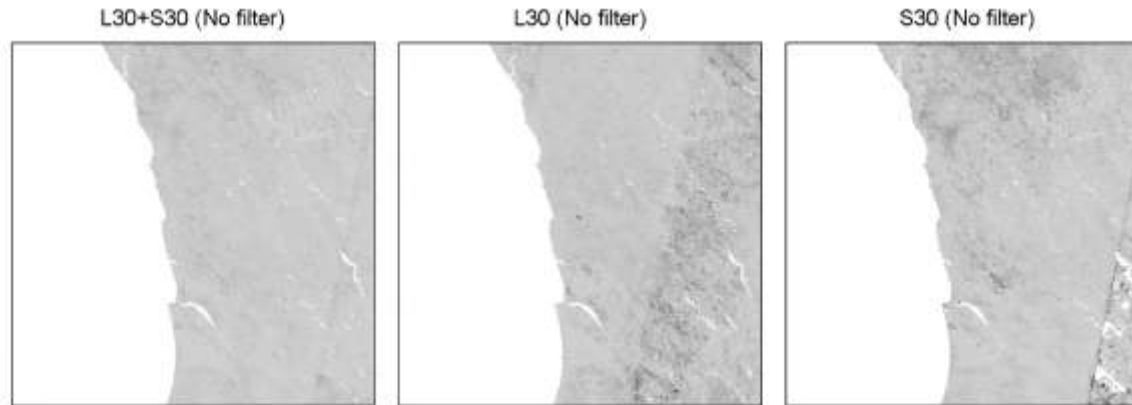
$$\text{Noise} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n-2} \left(y_{i+1} - \frac{y_{i+2} - y_i}{\text{day}_{i+2} - \text{day}_i} (\text{day}_{i+1} - \text{day}_i) - y_i \right)^2}{N-2}}$$



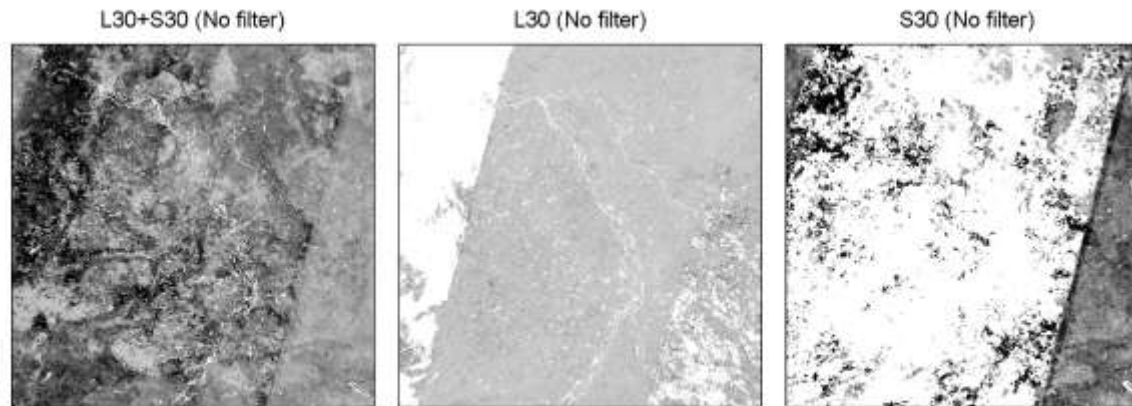
HLS QC: Temporal Smoothness



Tile
34HBK
(S.Af)



Tile
31TCJ
(France)



Adding S2 data increases time series noise due to cloud commission

HLS QC: Temporal Smoothness



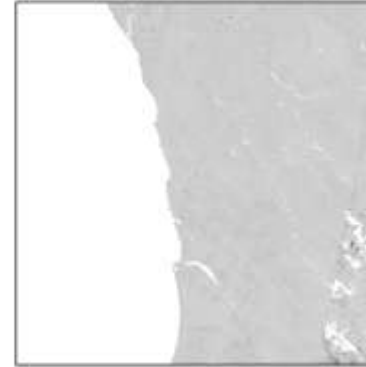
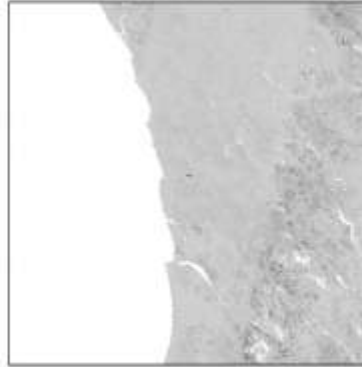
After Filtering

Tile
34HBK

L30+S30 (With outlier filter)

L30 (With outlier filter)

S30 (With outlier filter)

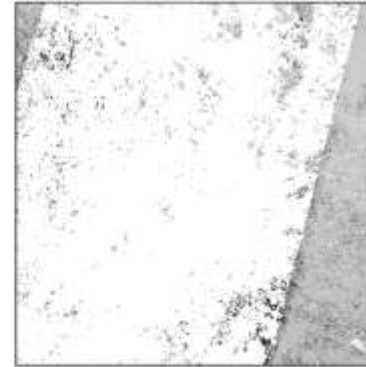
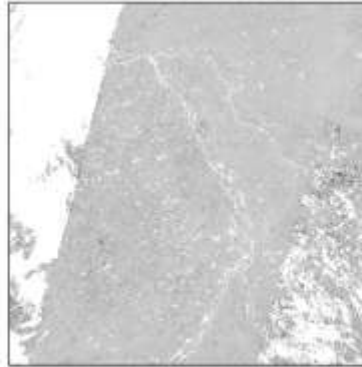
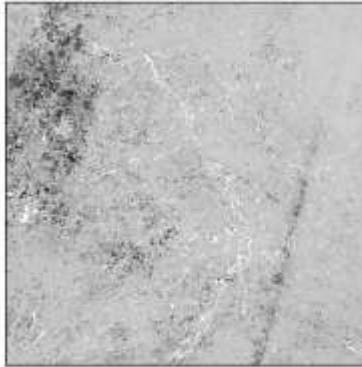


Tile
31TCJ

L30+S30 (With outlier filter)

L30 (With outlier filter)

S30 (With outlier filter)



Per-pixel filtering for temporal “outliers” reduces variance

HLS Products Specification



- All 4 products are aligned on the S2 Tiling system (Military Grid Reference System), following UTM zones + 3 letters defining a grid
- Tiles are 110km square with 10km overlap for same UTM zone adjacent tiles

S₁₀

Spatial: 10m, 20m, 60m
Spectral Bands: All MSI
Temporal: All Sentinel-2 L1C granules
NBAR: No

L₃₀

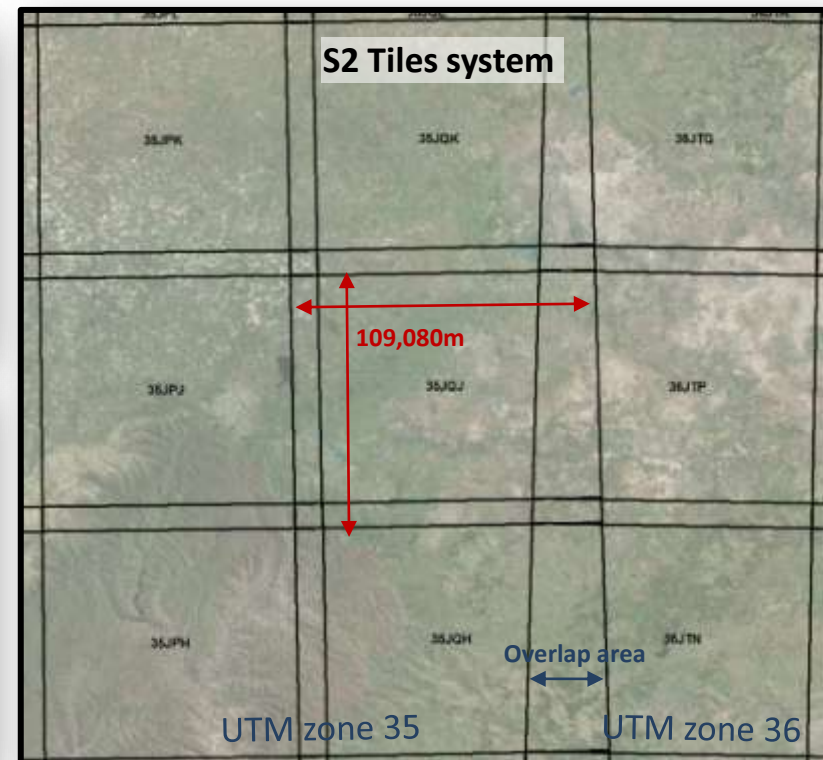
Spatial: 30m
Spectral Bands: All OLI
Temporal: All Landsat-8 L1T granules
NBAR: Yes

S₃₀

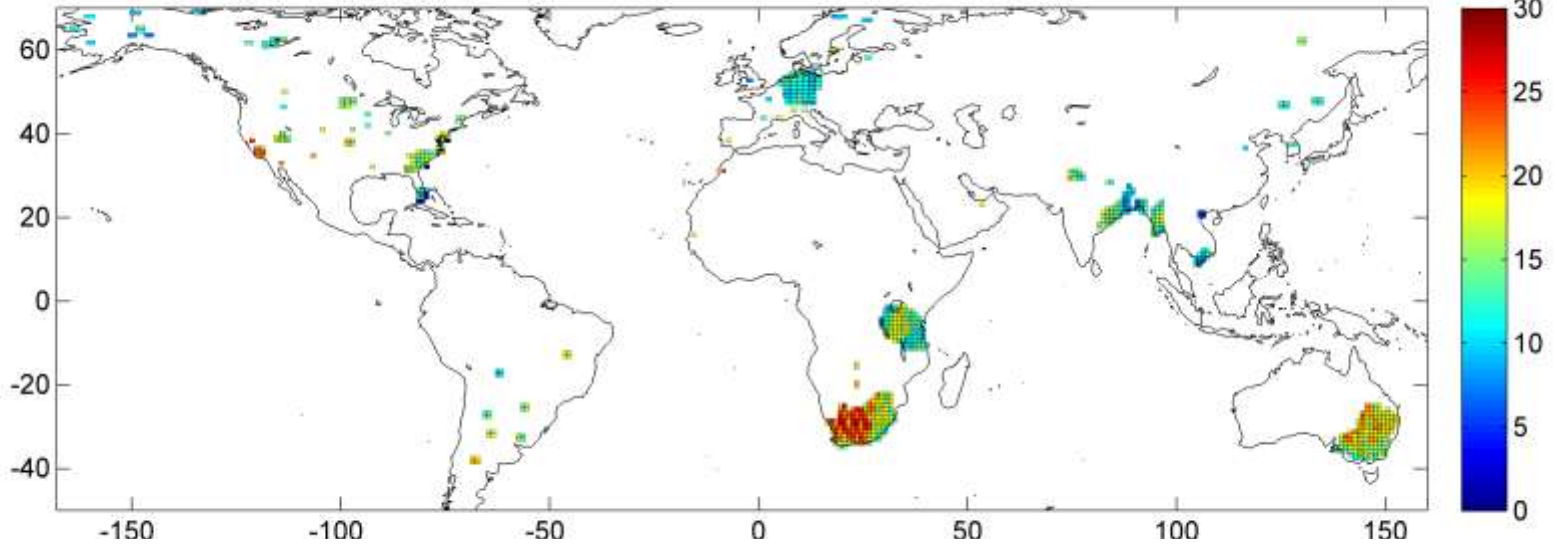
Spatial: 30m
Spectral Bands: OLI-like + MSI Red Edge
Temporal: All Sentinel-2 L1C granules
NBAR: Yes

M₃₀

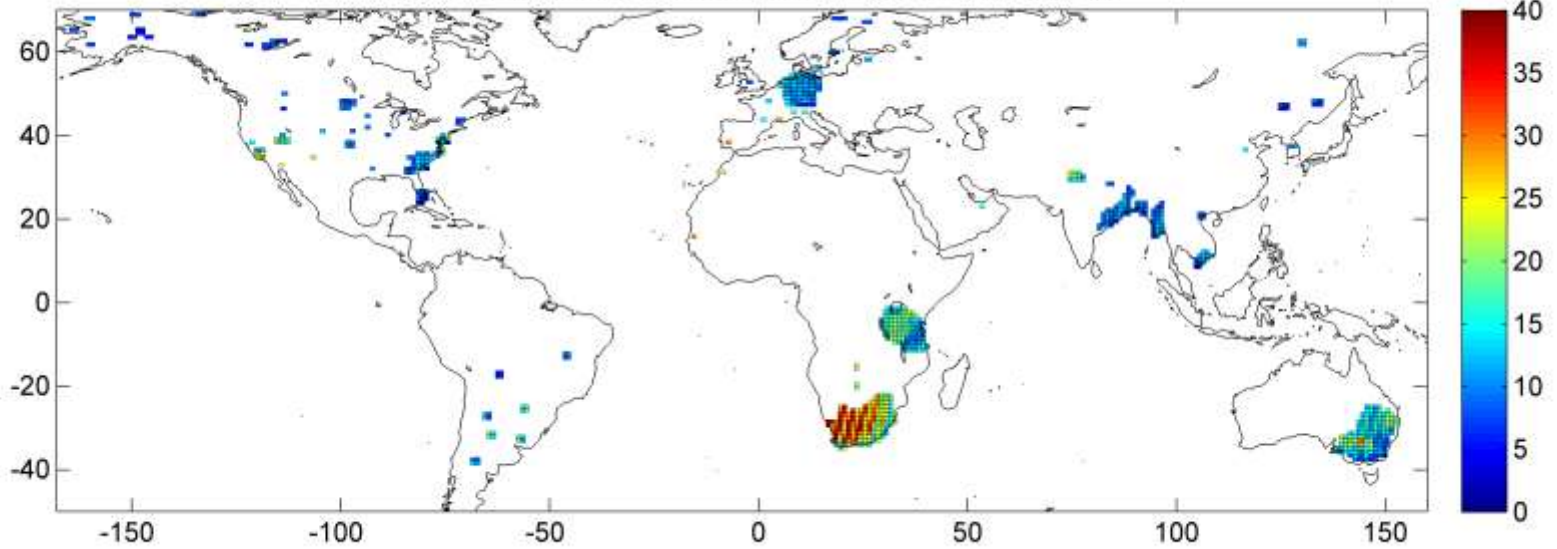
Spatial: 30m
Spectral Bands: OLI-like + MSI Red Edge + TIRS TOA
Temporal: 5-day “best pixel” based on min AOT
NBAR: Yes



HLS - 1-year (2016) number of cloud-free observations (L30)



HLS - 1-year (2016) number of cloud-free observations (S30)



HLS Circular Error (CE) relative to S2a reference granule

