

DUE preparatory activities for Sentinel 2 exploitation: Agriculture, Land Cover Change, Coastal Monitoring, Forest Mapping



Fostering the development and validation of EO applications with and for
user communities

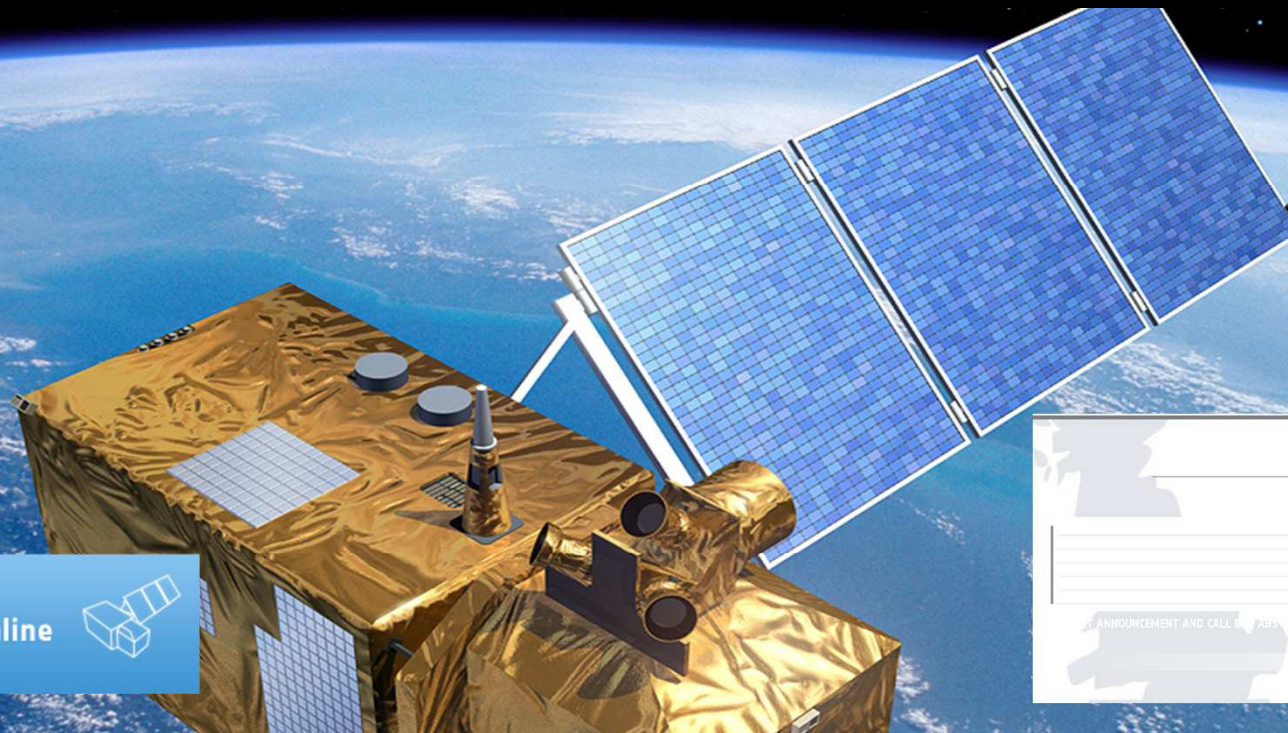
*Benjamin Koetz, Olivier Arino, Marc Paganini, Simon Pinnock,
Frank-Martin Seifert, Fabrizio Ramoino,
+ ESA projects (GlobWetland, GSE GMFS, CoastColour, GSE Forest,
TIGER)*

COPERNICUS: Sentinel-2



Multispectral High Resolution Optical Imager

- Launch: 2014, 2016, ...
- 13 bands (VIS, NIR & SWIR)
- 290 km swath at 10, 20 and 60 m
- Systematic acq. of all land and coasts
- 5 days repeat cycle with 2 satellites
- 7 years design lifetime (max. 12 yrs)



Sentinel Online



<https://sentinel.esa.int/web/sentinel/home>

http://spaceinvideos.esa.int/Videos/2013/09/Living_Planet_2013_-_Sentinel-2_mission

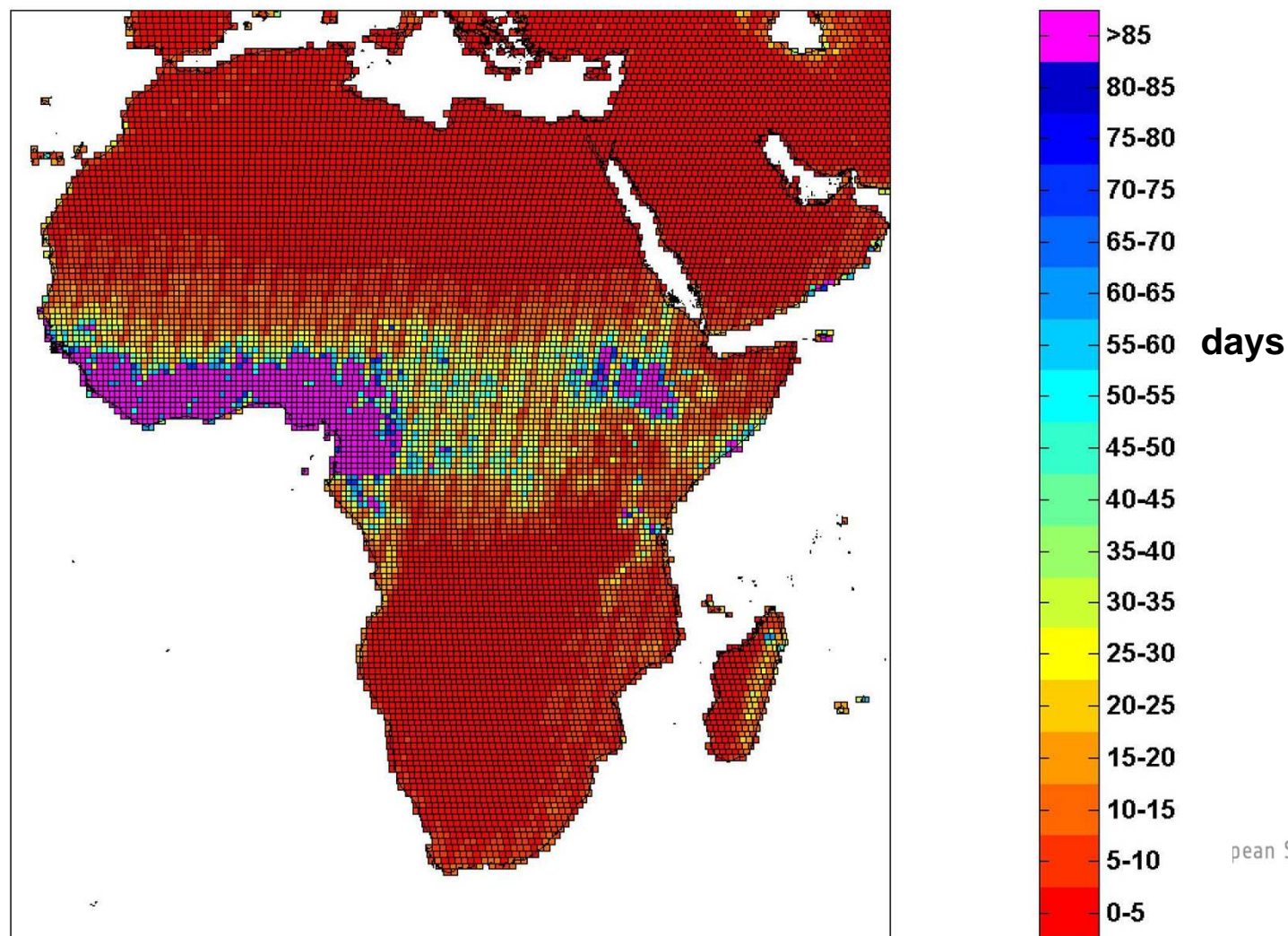
Sentinel-2 Revisit Time Capability



Revisit time over Africa in summer with 2 satellites

Based on a repeat cycle of 5 days and considering cloud coverage

Maximum effective coverage time for SC1 & SC2 (days) (<15% cloud cover; 68% confidence)

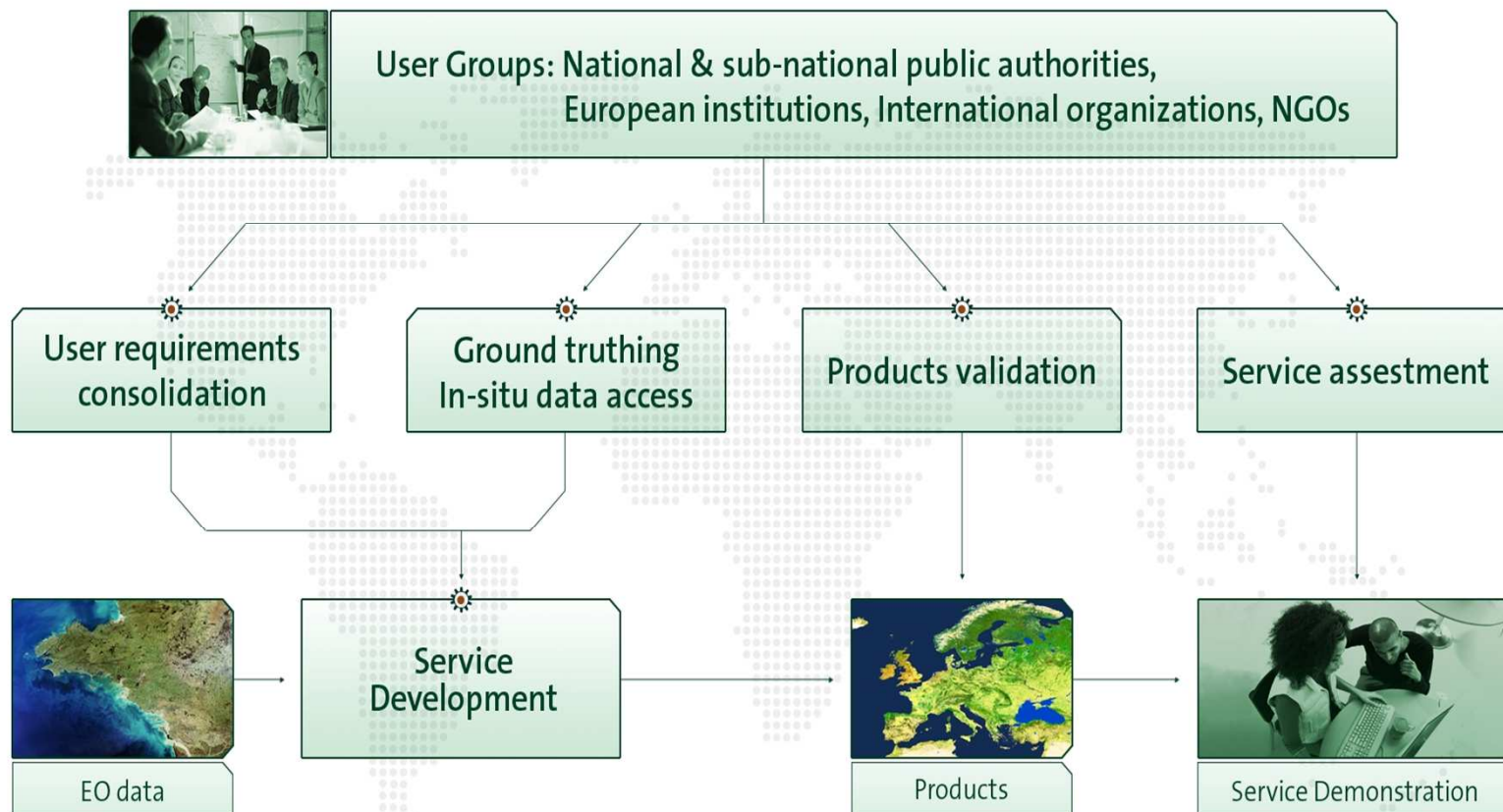


The DUE programme, working with user communities



“The DUE - like its forerunner DUP - is an instrument to support the development of operational EO applications. It is in particular working to support the users of such applications along with the EO service industry, and is instrumental also to encourage the cooperation between parties in the various participating states.”

Dr. Nico Bunnik - Former National Delegate to the Earth Observation (EO) Programme Board



S2 preparatory symposium – April 2012, ESRIN

- Objective: requirements for S2 R&D preparatory activities
- Global scientific community (300+ participants)
- Wide range of EO applications
- **recommendations for temporal S2 capabilities (3/28)**
 - [5] Time series of simulated Sentinel 2 L1C products
 - [8] Time Series Analysis Methods (tools for different applications)
 - [18] Sentinel-2 – Landsat interoperability



Extension to running projects



FOREST

Addressing the policy related demands for securing the ecological functions in the forestry sector.

Prime: GAF (DE)

<http://www.gmes-forest.info>



COASTAL ZONES

Improving the uptake of MERIS for coastal water monitoring

Prime: BROCKMANN CONSULT(DE)

<http://www.coastcolour.org>



WETLANDS

Regional pilot project of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands for wetlands inventory, assessment and monitoring.

Prime: Jena Optronik (DE)

<http://www.globwetland.org>



AGRICULTURE

Providing crop monitoring services for food security.

Prime: VITO (BE)

<http://www.gmfs.info>

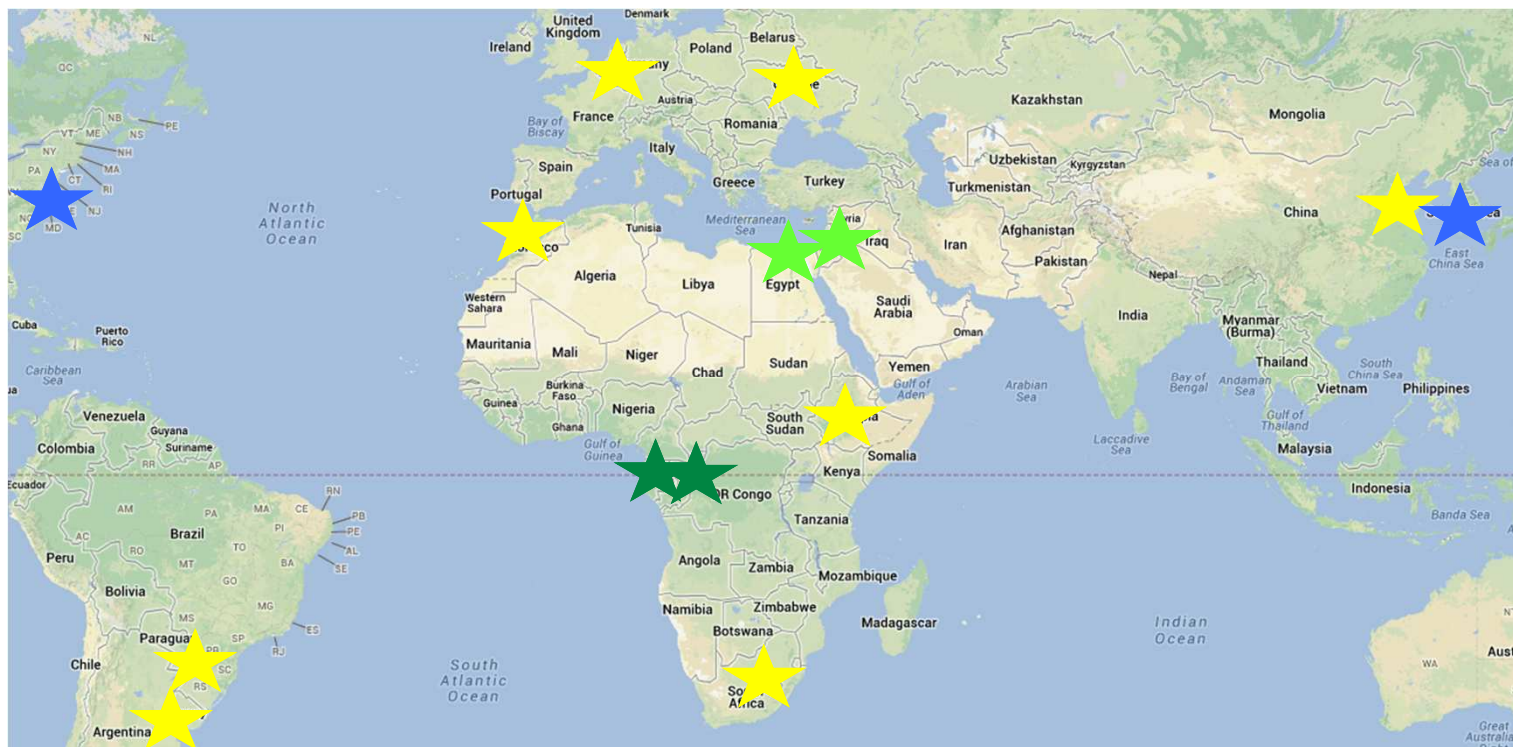


Preparing for S-2 exploitation in agricultural monitoring (food security, national reporting, crop management, rural development)

Simulated Sentinel-2 Time Series (part of Take5 initiative of CESBIO/CNES)



- 14 test sites, globally distributed
- Four major EO applications: Forest, Marine, Agriculture, Wetlands
- **Multi-sensor & multi-temporal data set** (February-June 2013)
 - SPOT4: 5 days repeat, 20 m, 60x60 km², L1c & L2a
 - RapidEye: 5 days repeat, 5 m, 25x25 km², L3a
 - Landsat-8: 16 days repeat*, 30 m, 180x180 km², L1T

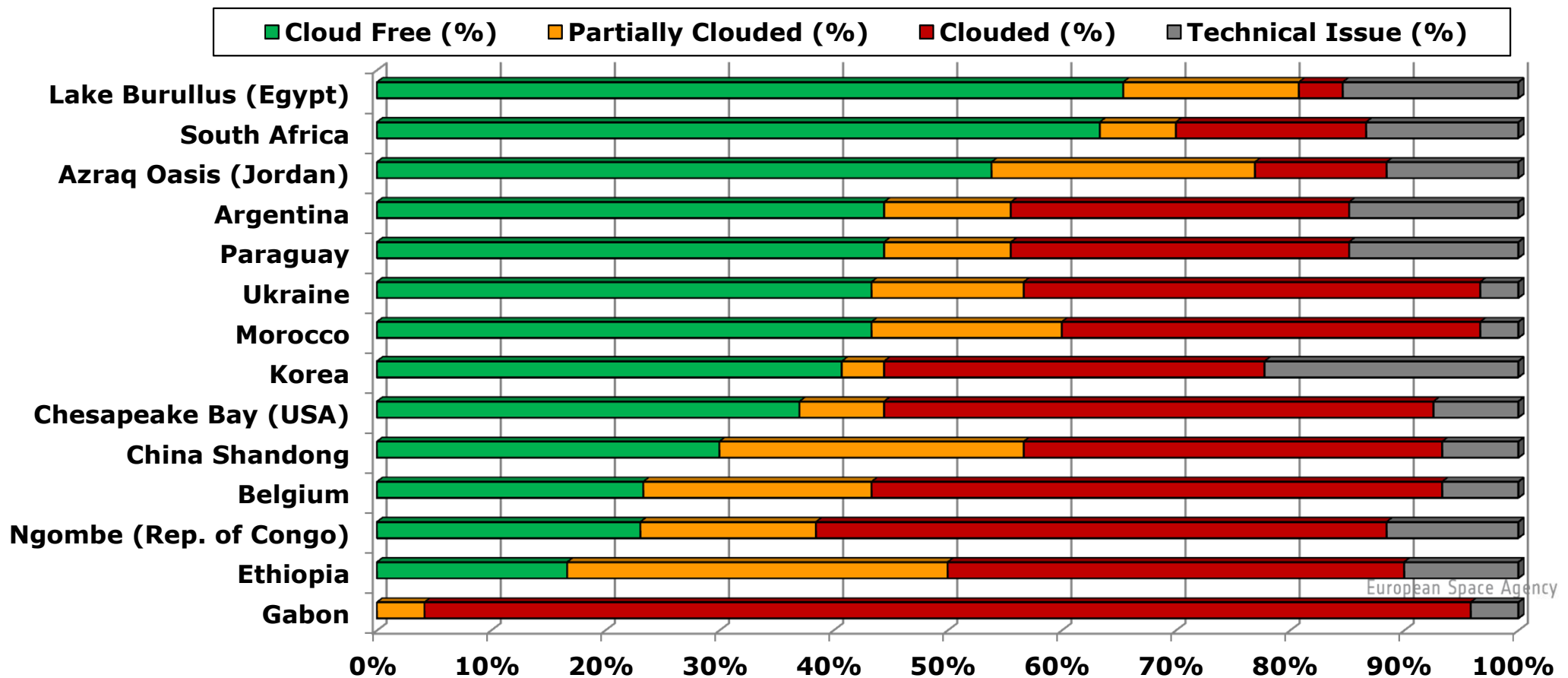


*since
15th of April
(preferential
acquisition)

Overview of S2 Time Series: RapidEye



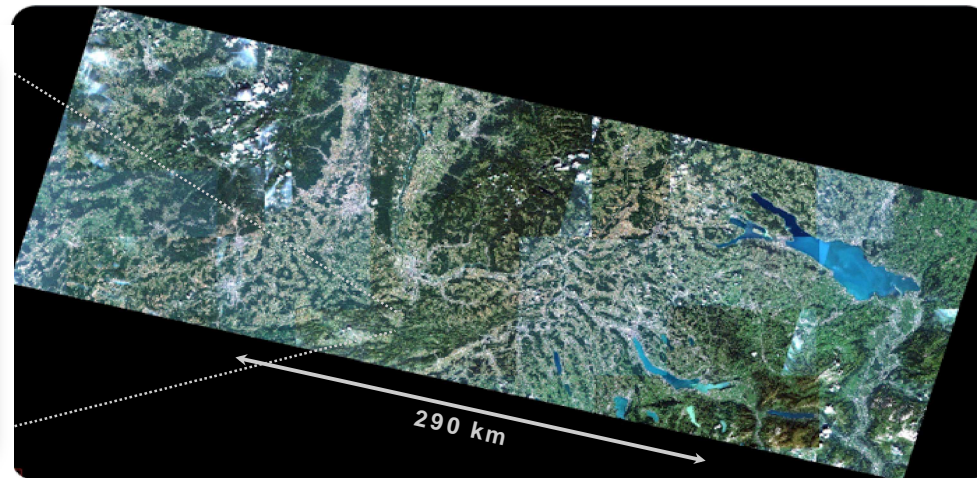
- Total of 390 acquisitions, 24-30 per site
- 38% cloud free of total acquisitions (0-65% at site level)
- Even with 5 days repeat, low coverage over Europe during growing season



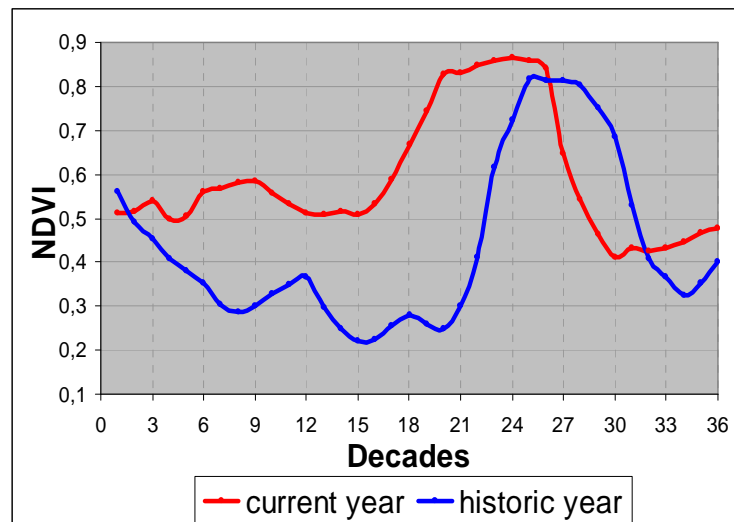
Agriculture: Requirements for S2



- “Sentinel-2 is exceptionally well defined spectrally, spatially and temporally for agricultural applications” ([S2 symposium](#))
- The crop mapping at a spatial resolution of 10 m is a necessity for small fields (fragmented landscape in Europe but also in Africa)
- Improvement of **crop masks** (crop area separation from natural vegetation) and **crop type mapping** by temporal profiles
- High revisit of 5 days well suited to follow **crop dynamics** in sensitive crop growth periods
- Dedicated red-edge bands for crop state monitoring

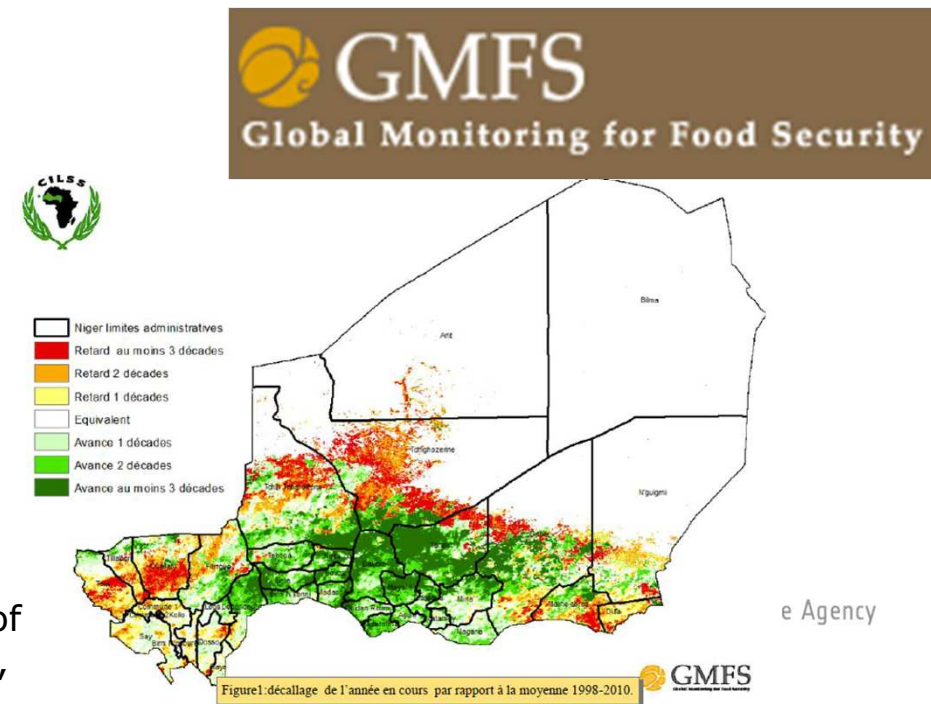


- Crop monitoring based on temporal anomalies
- Anomaly detection: comparison “actual” vs “reference” values
 1. “reference” derived from MODIS-250m long term average (equation)
 2. Absolute difference with long term average (ADVI)

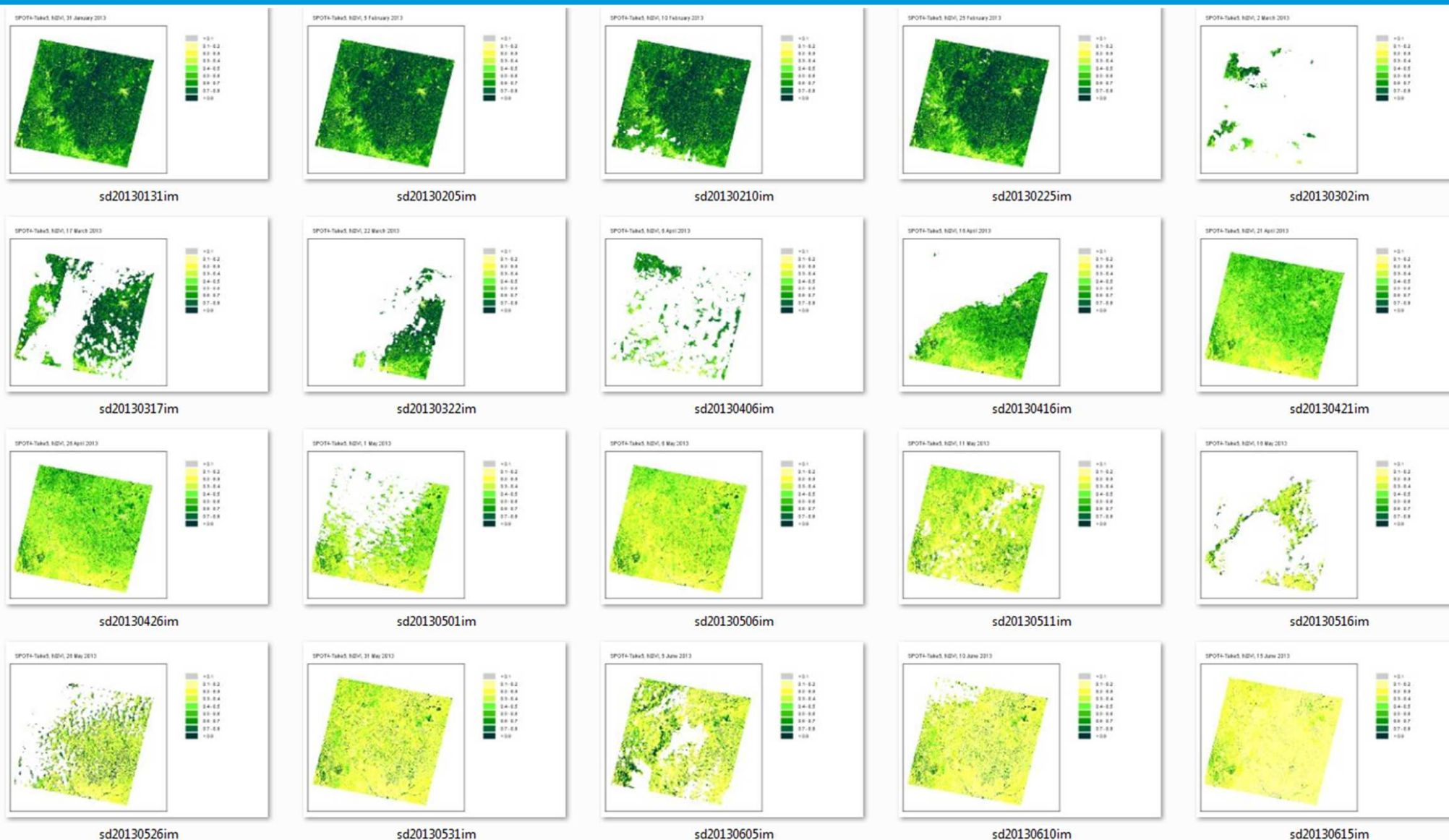


See also LP2013 poster:

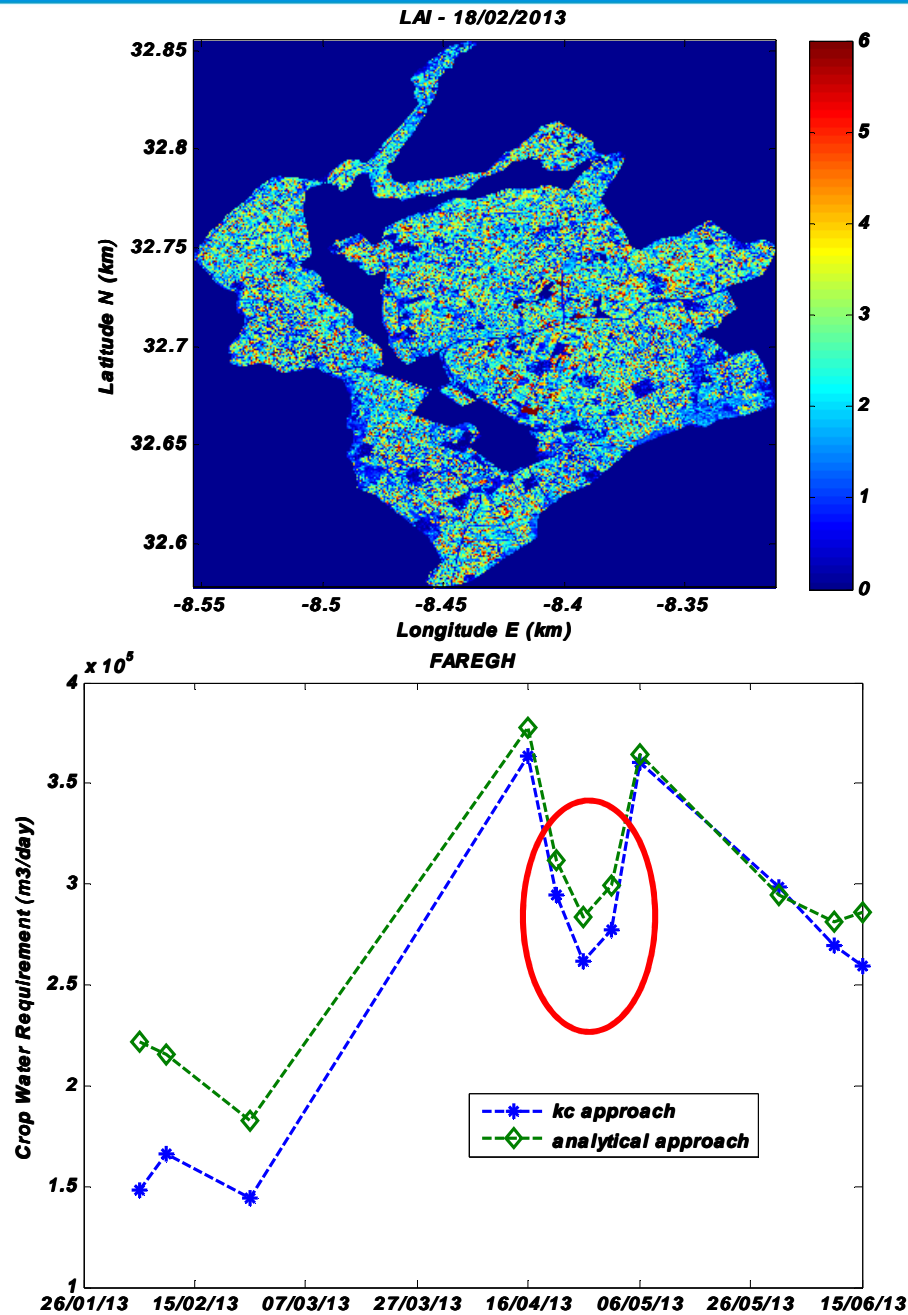
3-P-94 Global Monitoring for Food Security (GMFS): Ten Years of Operational Monitoring of Africa's Agriculture, S. Gilliams *et al.*,
Wed-P-06 Research and Applications with Optical RS: Land



First Results: Morocco



First Results: LAI & Kc for Crop Water requirements



- Total crop water requirements for irrigated crops
- Kc- NDVI and analytical method
- Dip in June: transition from winter (sugarbeet) to summer (maize) crops



**TIGER
AFRICA**

1: CHOUAIB DOUKKALI UNIVERSITY, MOROCCO

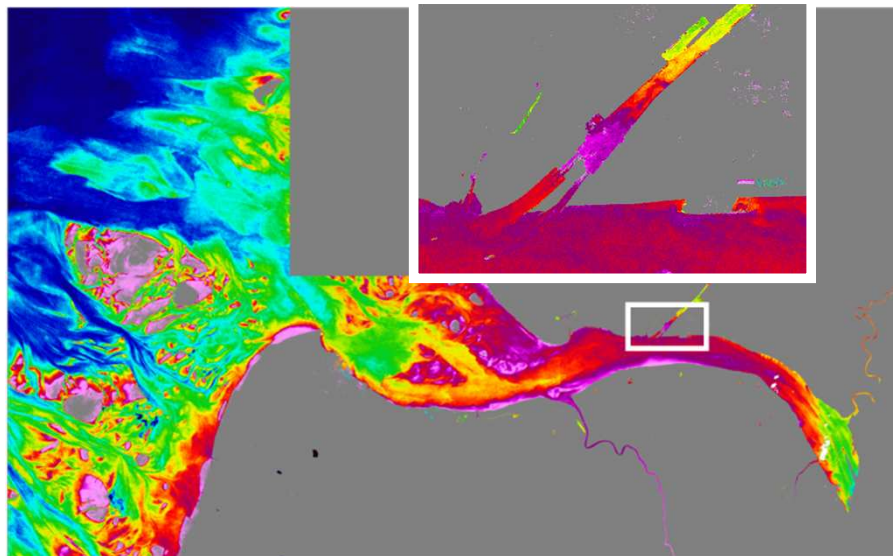
2: DELFT UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, NETHERLANDS

European Space Agency

Coastal Zones: Requirements for S2

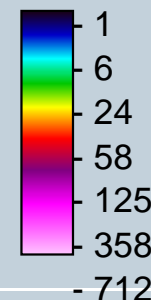


- Understanding the spatial variability of water quality at S-2 resolution for inland and coastal waters ([Sentinel-2 symposium](#))
- Sentinel-2 will allow the mapping of small lakes & complex coastal and inland waters ([Sentinel-2 symposium](#))
- Sentinel-2 is felt as one of the most suitable system for a systematic monitoring of coral reef for the next decades
- Water quality monitoring, algal blooms and red tides, Fisheries management, Ecosystem change



TSM

[mg/l]



Land
Cloud

RapidEye 5/10m River
Elbe, Germany 2010-06-
23 11:09 UTC



European Space Agency

Marine: Preliminary Results



The Yellow Sea is often highly turbid. The test site is affected by sediments resuspended by tides.



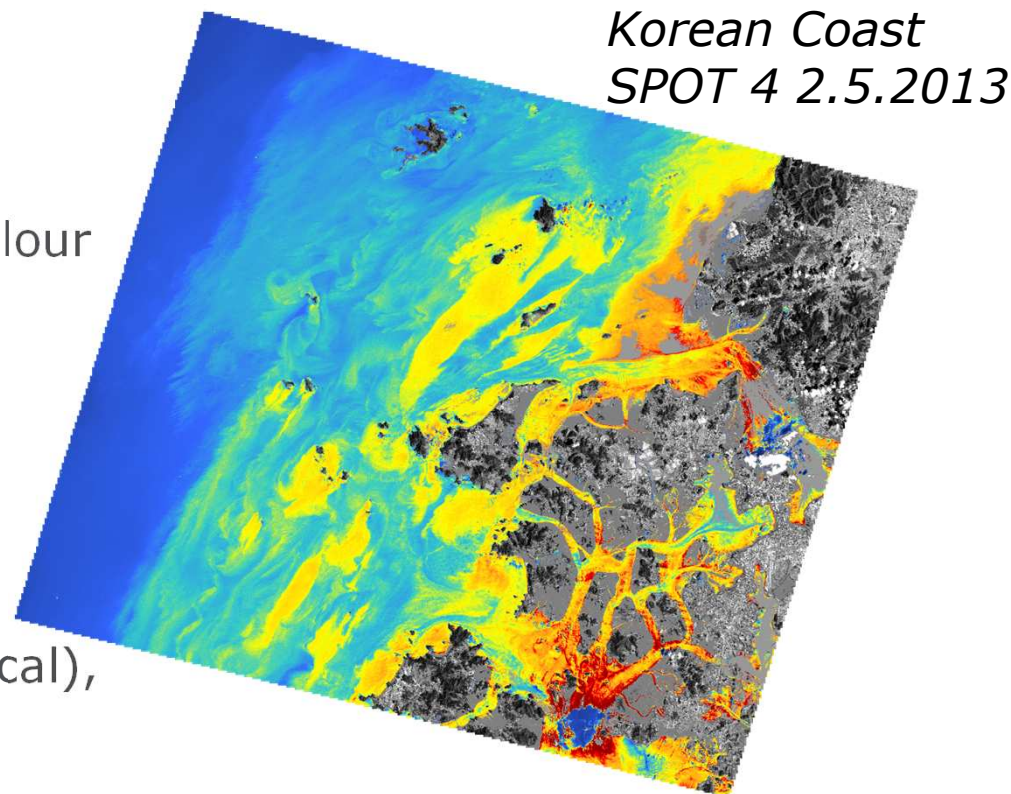
RapidEye data
Feb-July 2013

European Space Agency

Test Site: Korean Peninsula Coastal Water

Demonstrating the **potential of spatial high resolution EO data** for coastal ocean colour applications

- **neural network technique** of the CoastColour processing algorithm can be potentially applied to SPOT/RE data.
- The processing may require **spatial averaging** in order to increase the signal to noise ratio.
- **Approach:** Atmospheric correction (critical),
Single band TSM algorithm,
Intercalibration with MODIS & GOCI



TSM [relative scale]



See also LP2013 poster:

2-P-108 CoastColour Global Full Mission Dataset and Spatial high Resolution Case Study

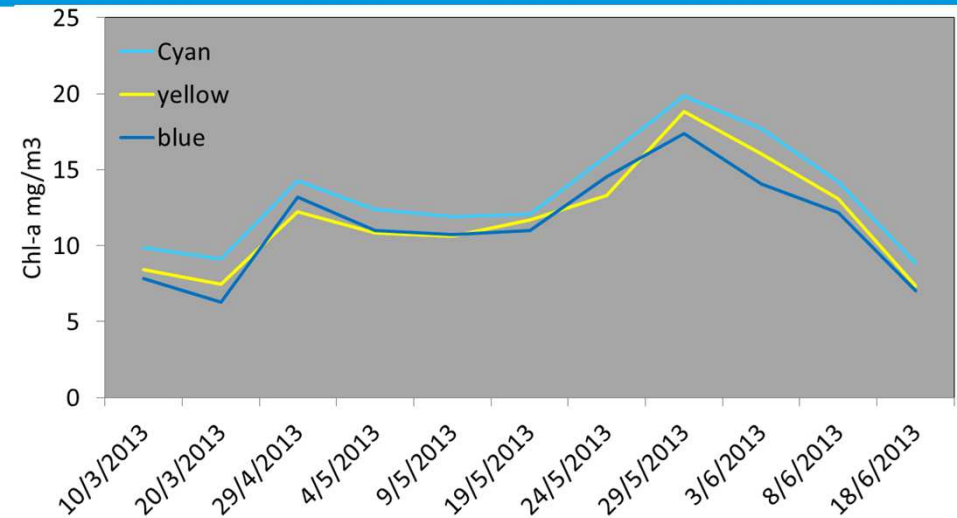
C. Brockmann *et al.* (Tue-P-07 Methods and Products OPT/IR)

Marine: Spot products of Chl-a (preliminary results)



Spring and summer blooms are shown for three spatially averaged regions

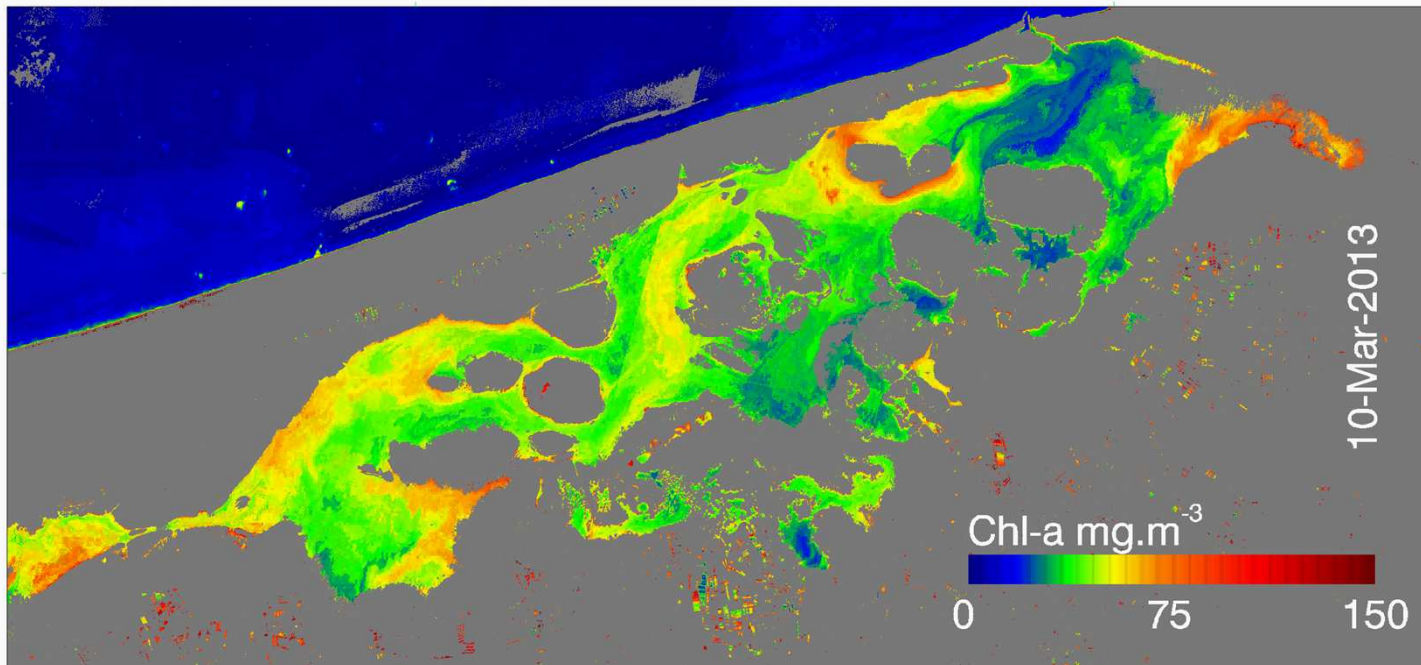
The regions seem to have the same temporal behavior
The start of the summer bloom is delayed in the middle region



30°45'E

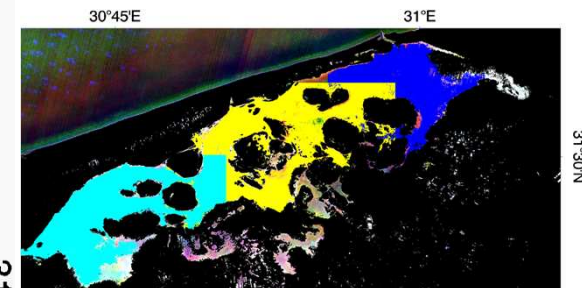
31°E

31°30'N



30°45'E

31°E



M. S. Salama, H. Farag and V. Vekerdy
University of Twente, The Netherlands



TIGER AFRICA
European Space Agency

Detailed land cover classification of satellite imagery to map & monitor precisely the wetlands habitats inside and outside the wetland area.

- **Low cost solution:** most wetland mapping are currently based on the use of the freely available global Landsat archive.
- **High resolution (well below 30m)** for small wetlands and for highly fragmented landscapes
- **High repetitively (3+ cloud free observations / month)** to capture the high water dynamics of wetlands
- **Large swath** to cover full catchment in few consecutive passes
- The **SWIR bands** are a necessity because sensitive to water contents

Sentinel-2 fulfills the wetland mapping needs (SWIR bands; high-resolution; low-cost; large swath)

Wetland: Multi-temporal Methods



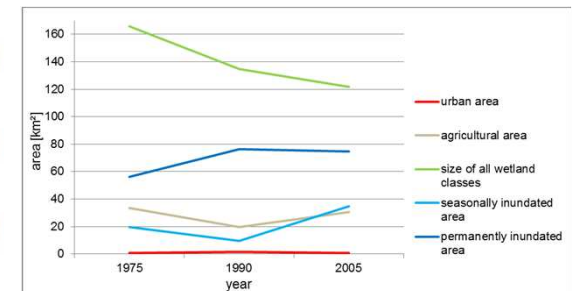
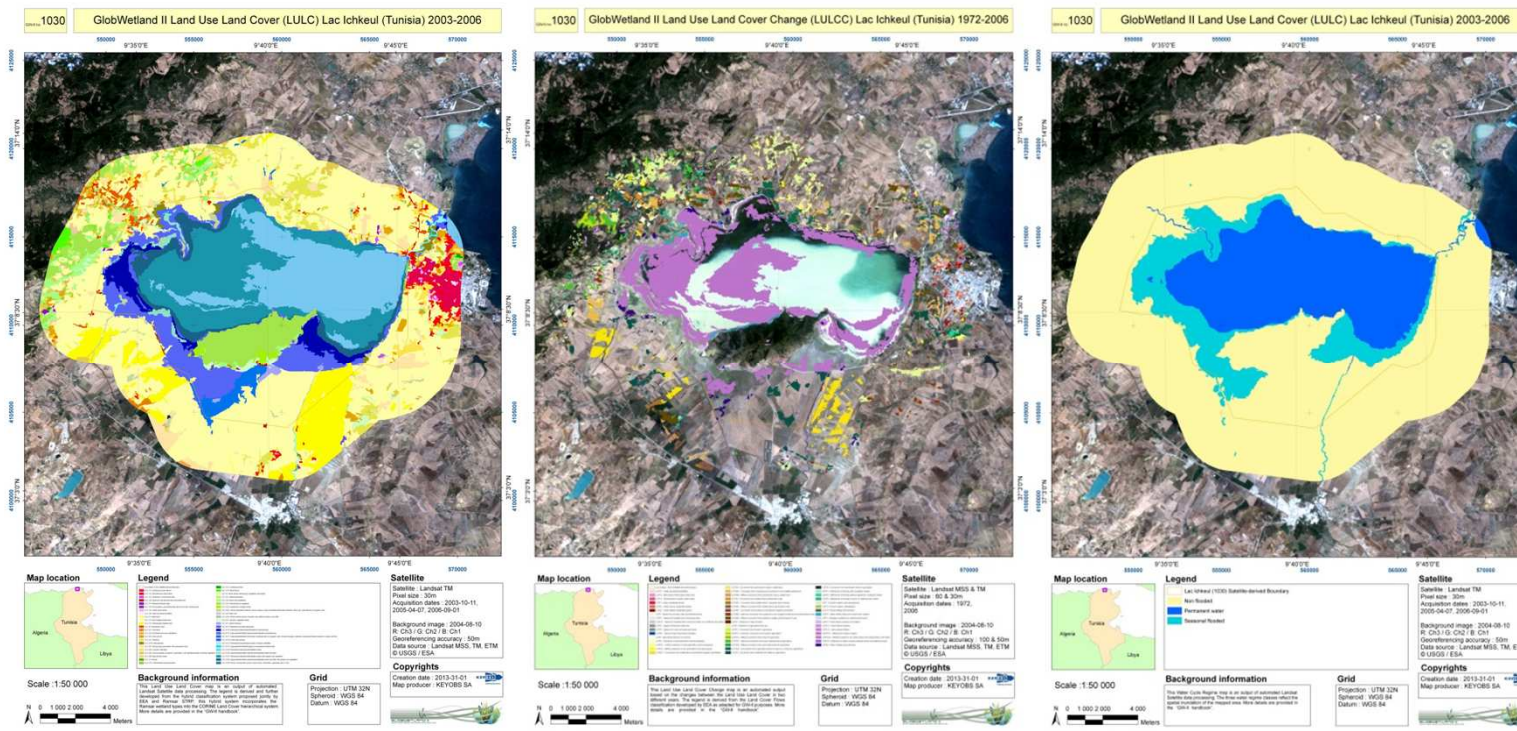
Wetland Information maps

1. Land Use / Land Cover map (including wetland typologies)
2. Change Detection maps (on Land Use / Land Cover)
3. Water Cycle Regime (seasonal and annual variations)



Indicators on the status and trends of wetland ecological functioning

1. Change in wetland area
2. Inundation of the ecosystem
3. Change in wetland area due to threats (urbanization and agriculture)
4. Status and trends of wetland threats



European Space Agency

Wetland: Preliminary Results

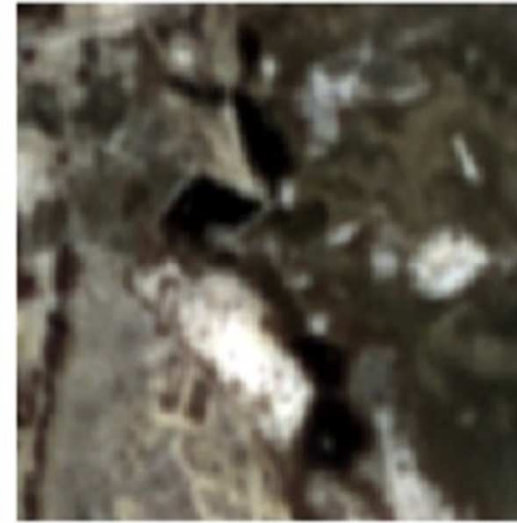
Small water body mapping



R:nir/G:red/B:green
spatial resolution: 30 m



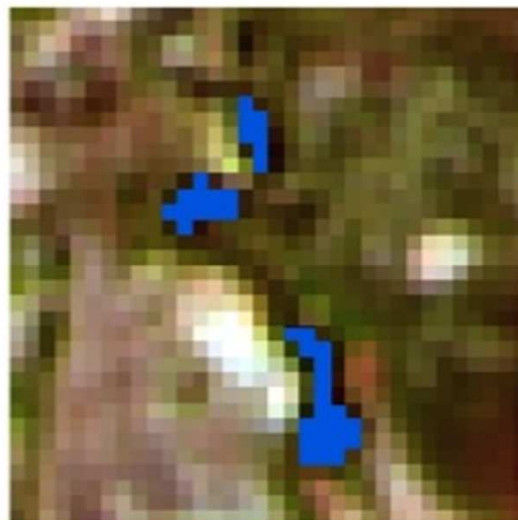
R:nir/G:red/B:green
spatial resolution: 20 m



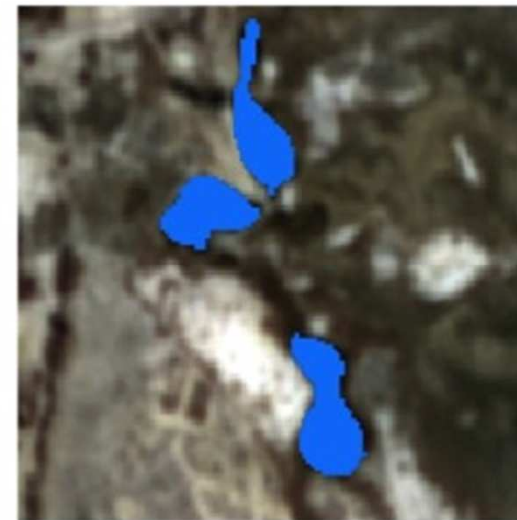
R:nir/G:red/B:green
spatial resolution: 5 m



interpretation
2005-01-28 Landsat TM



interpretation
2013-02-24 SPOT-4

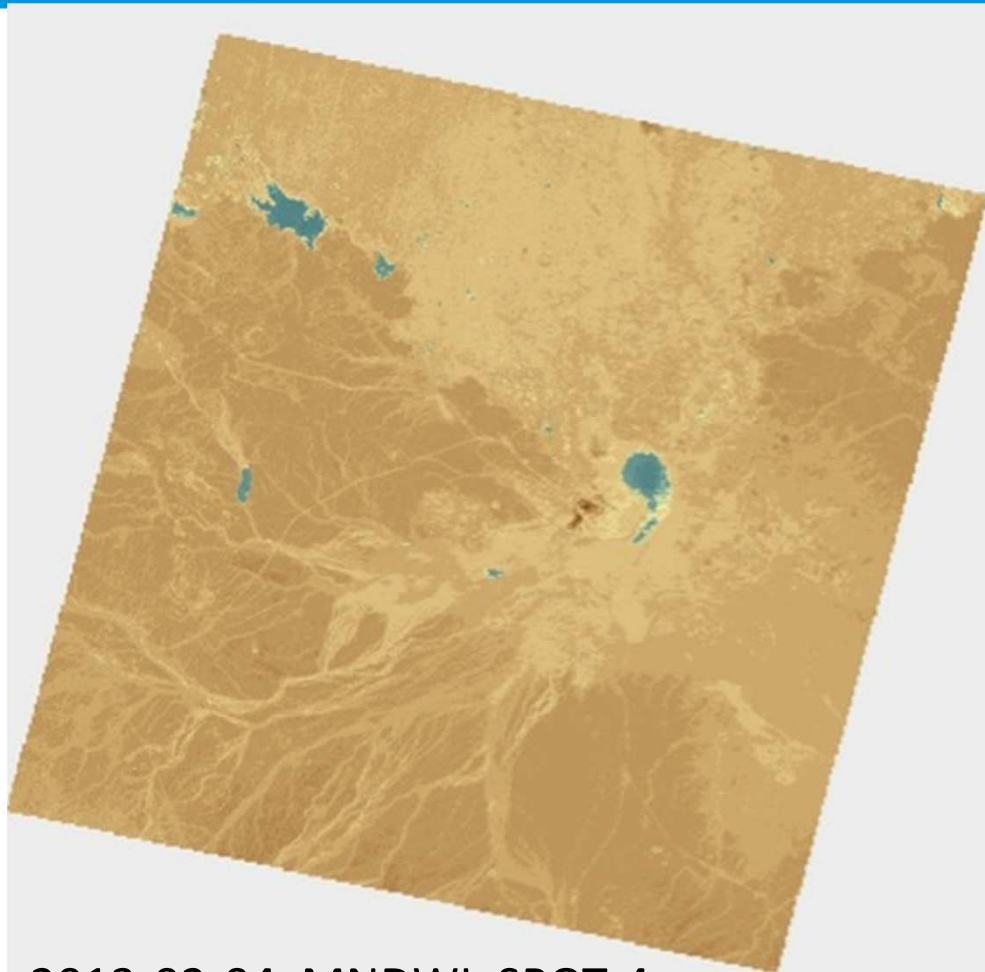


interpretation
2013-02-21 Rapideye

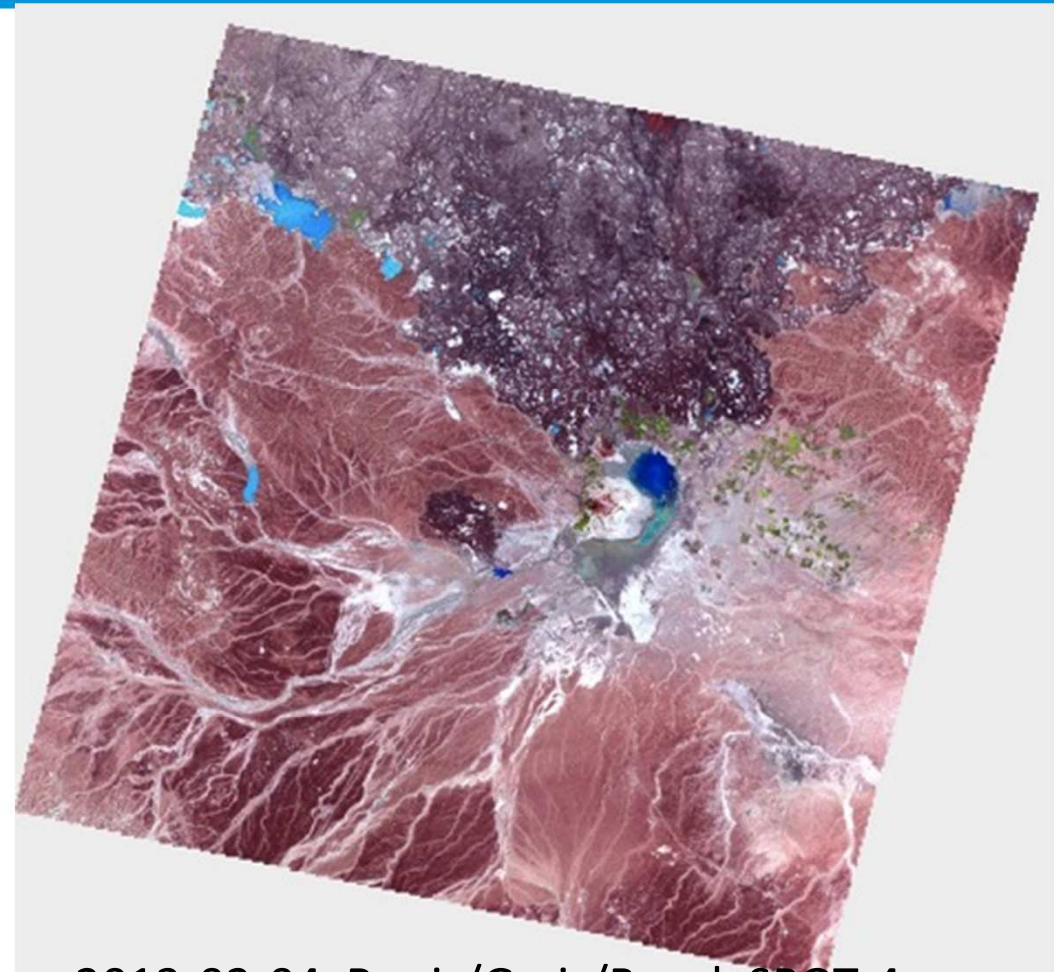


0 0,1 0,2 0,4 Kilometers

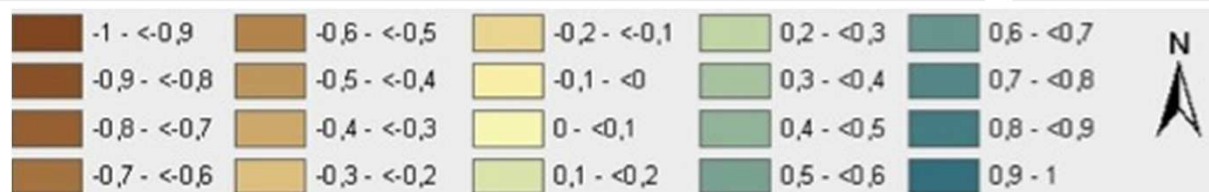
Azraq Wetland Reserve, Jordan



2013-02-04 MNDWI SPOT-4

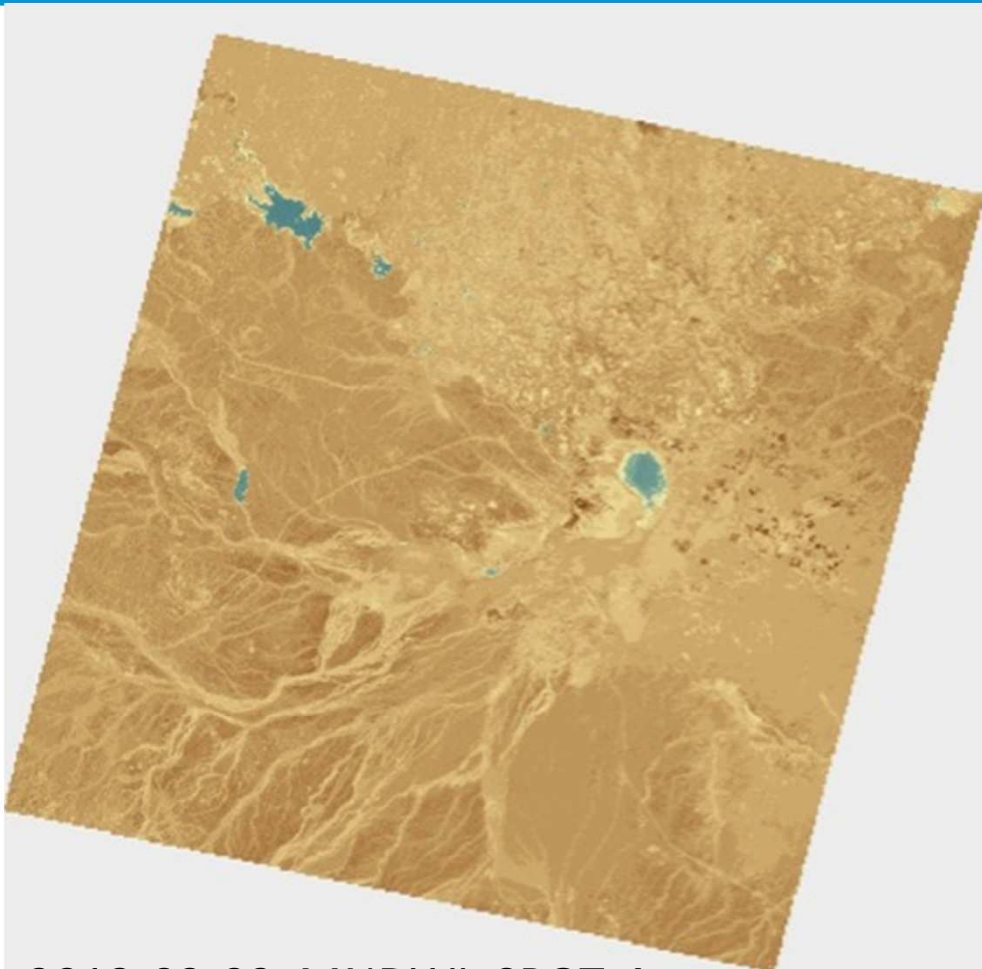


2013-02-04 R:mir/G:nir/B:red SPOT-4

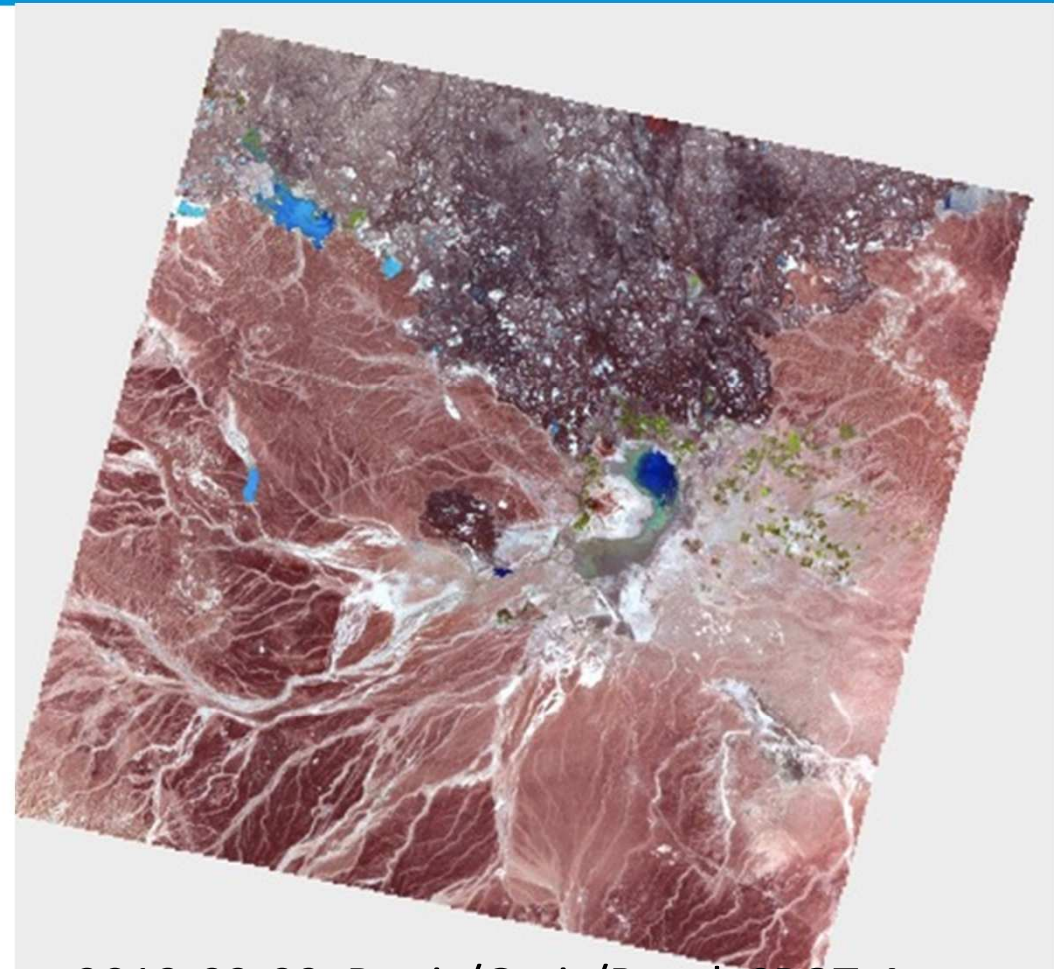


$$MNDWI = \frac{(mir - green)}{(mir + green)}$$

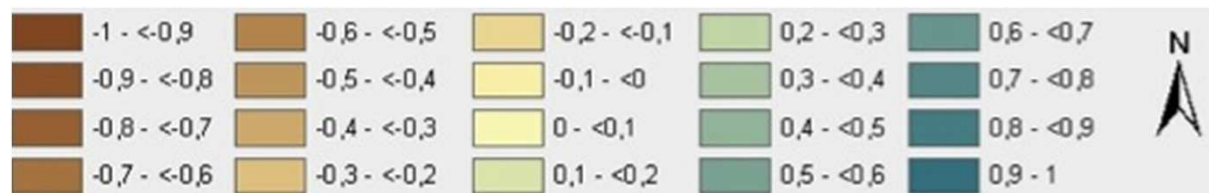
Azraq Wetland Reserve, Jordan



2013-02-09 MNDWI SPOT-4

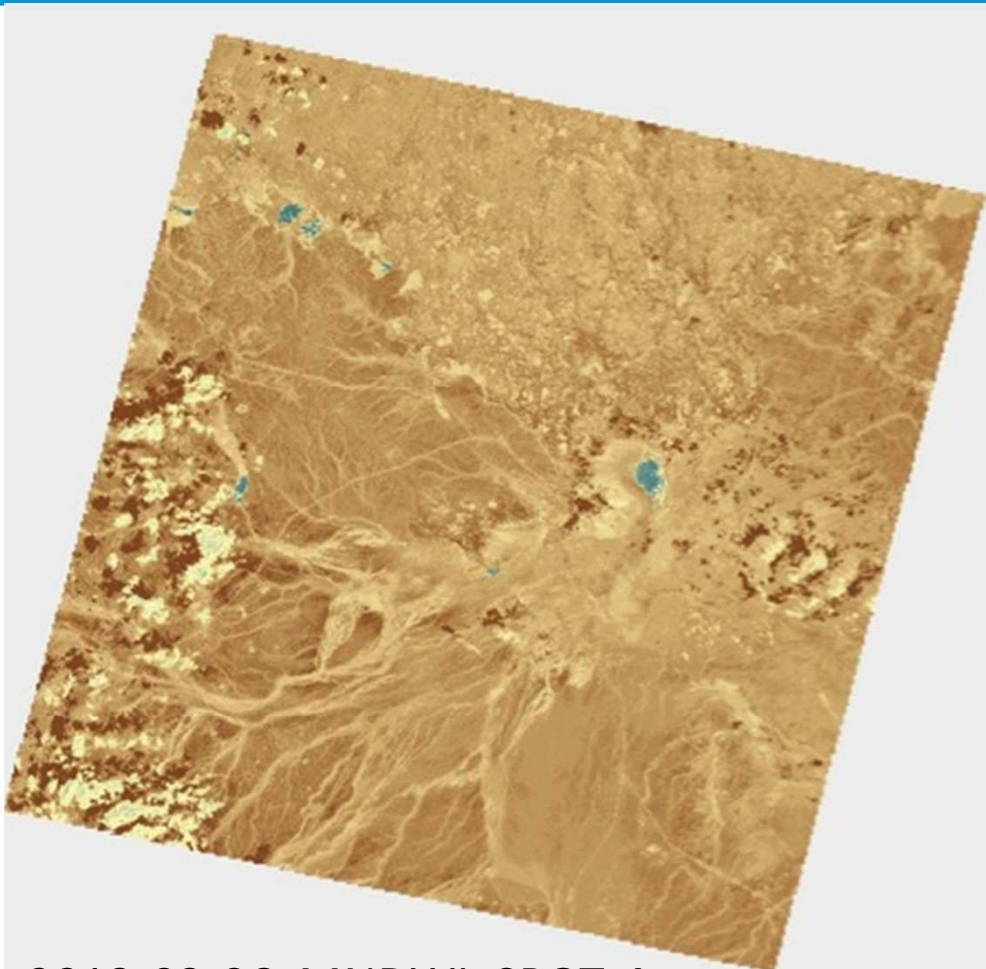


2013-02-09 R:mir/G:nir/B:red SPOT-4



$$MNDWI = \frac{(mir - green)}{(mir + green)}$$

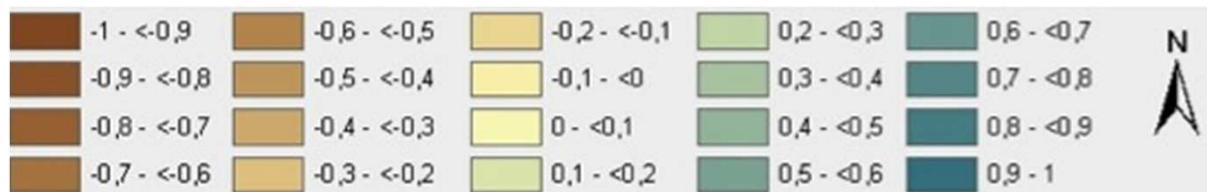
Azraq Wetland Reserve, Jordan



2013-03-06 MNDWI SPOT-4

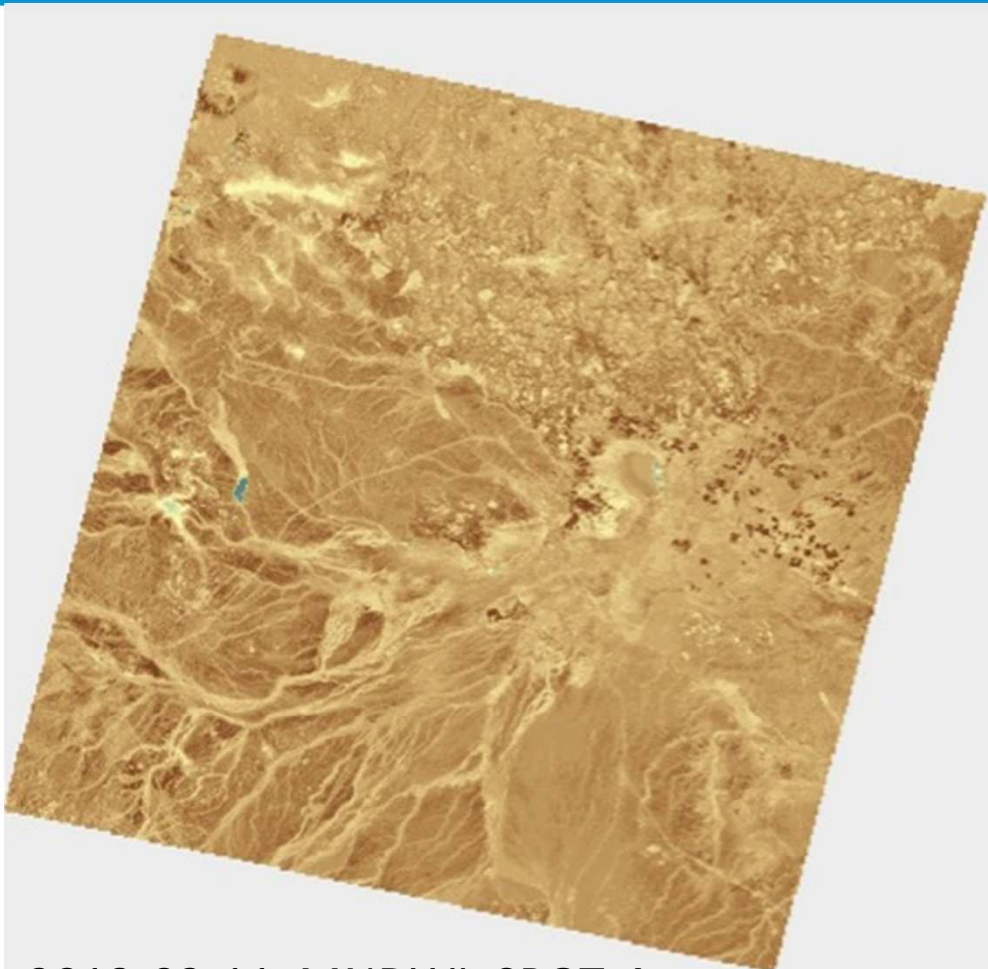


2013-03-06 R:mir/G:nir/B:red SPOT-4

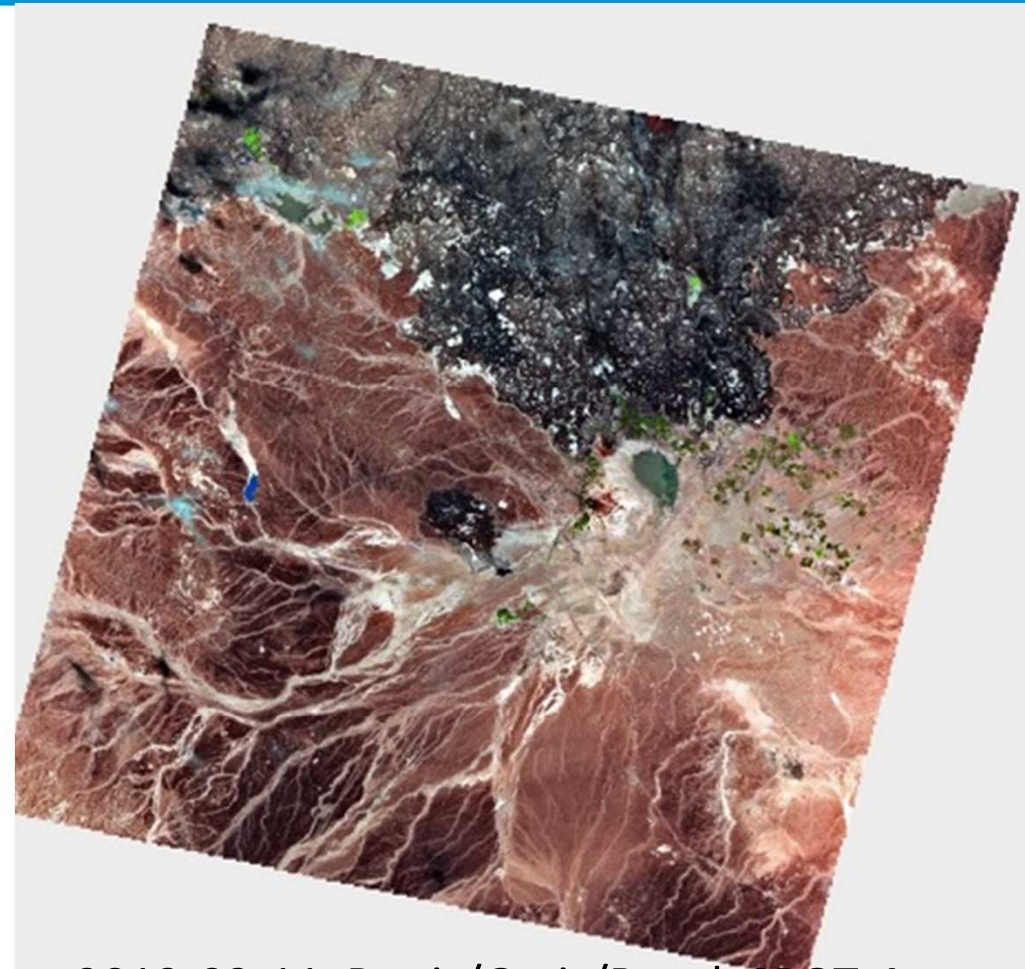


$$MNDWI = \frac{(mir - green)}{(mir + green)}$$

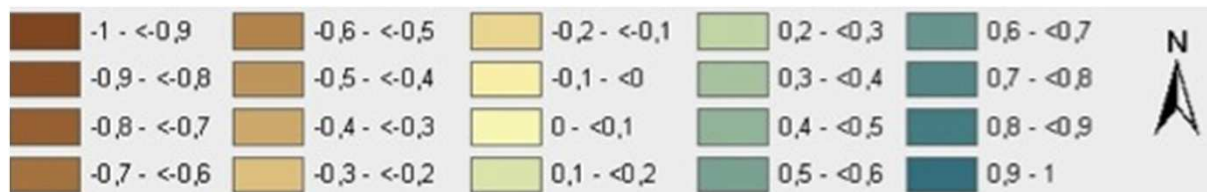
Azraq Wetland Reserve, Jordan



2013-03-11 MNDWI SPOT-4

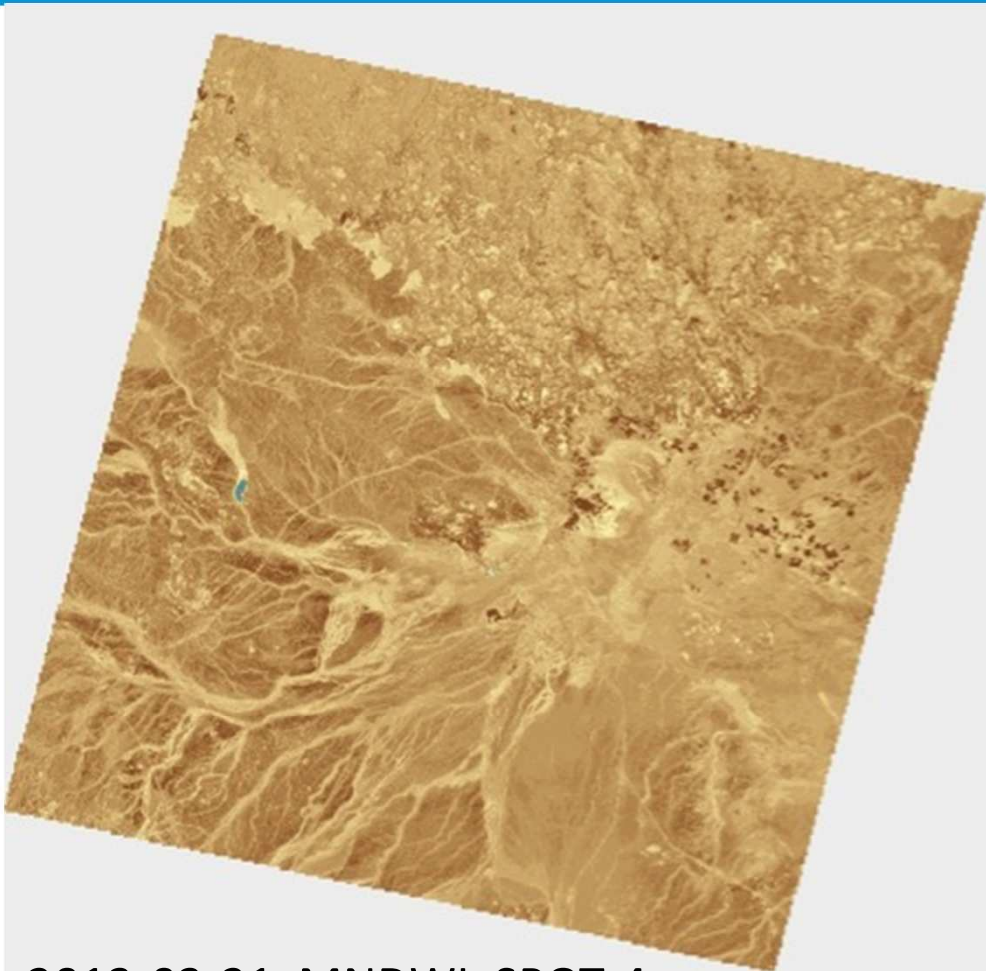


2013-03-11 R:mir/G:nir/B:red SPOT-4

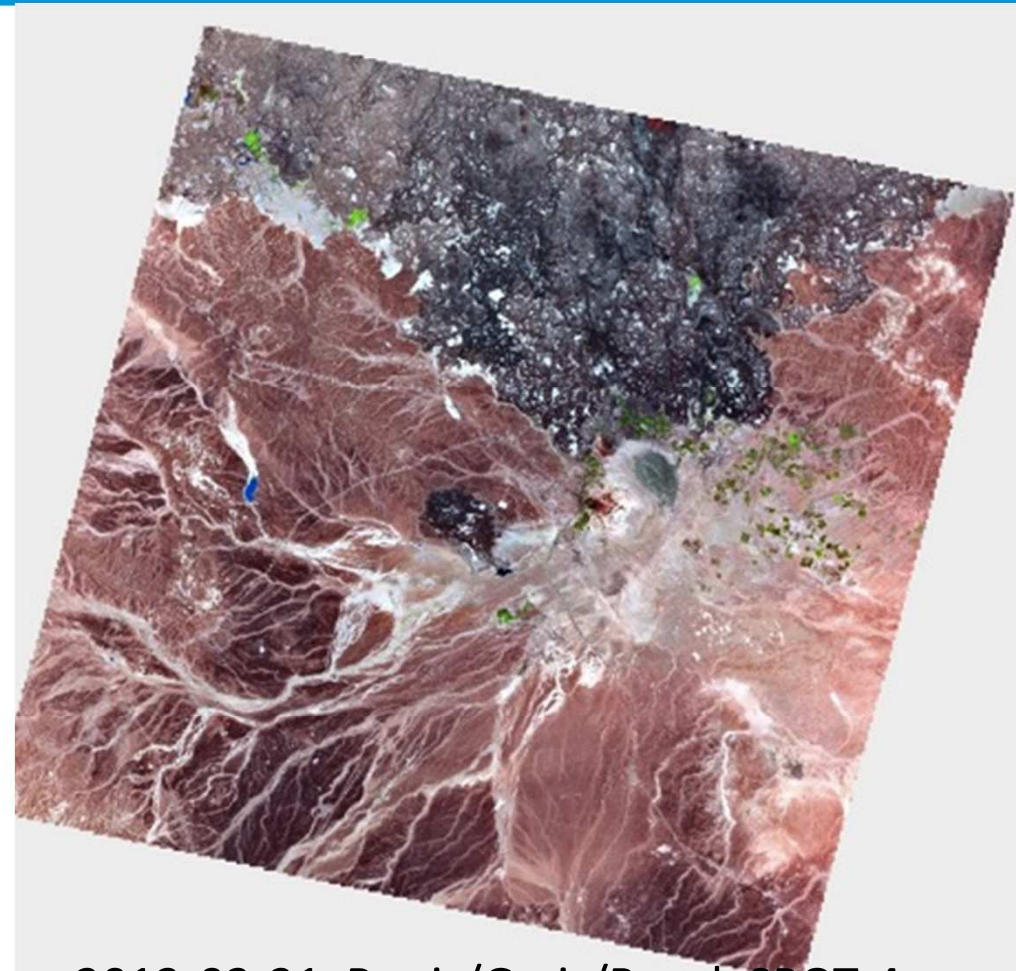


$$MNDWI = \frac{(mir - green)}{(mir + green)}$$

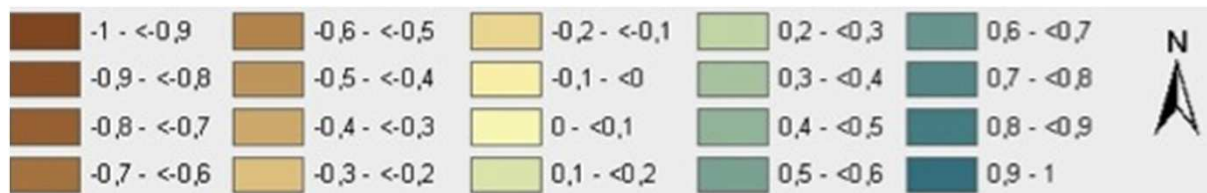
Azraq Wetland Reserve, Jordan



2013-03-21 MNDWI SPOT-4

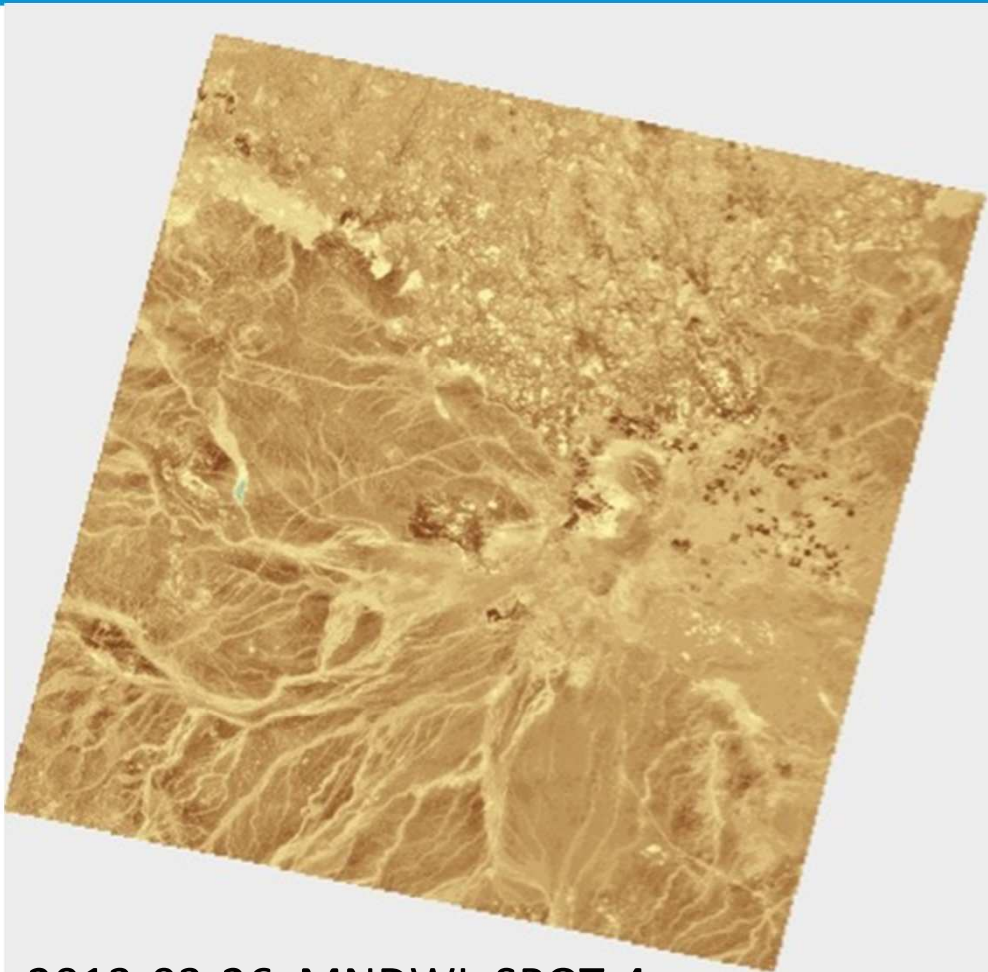


2013-03-21 R:mir/G:nir/B:red SPOT-4

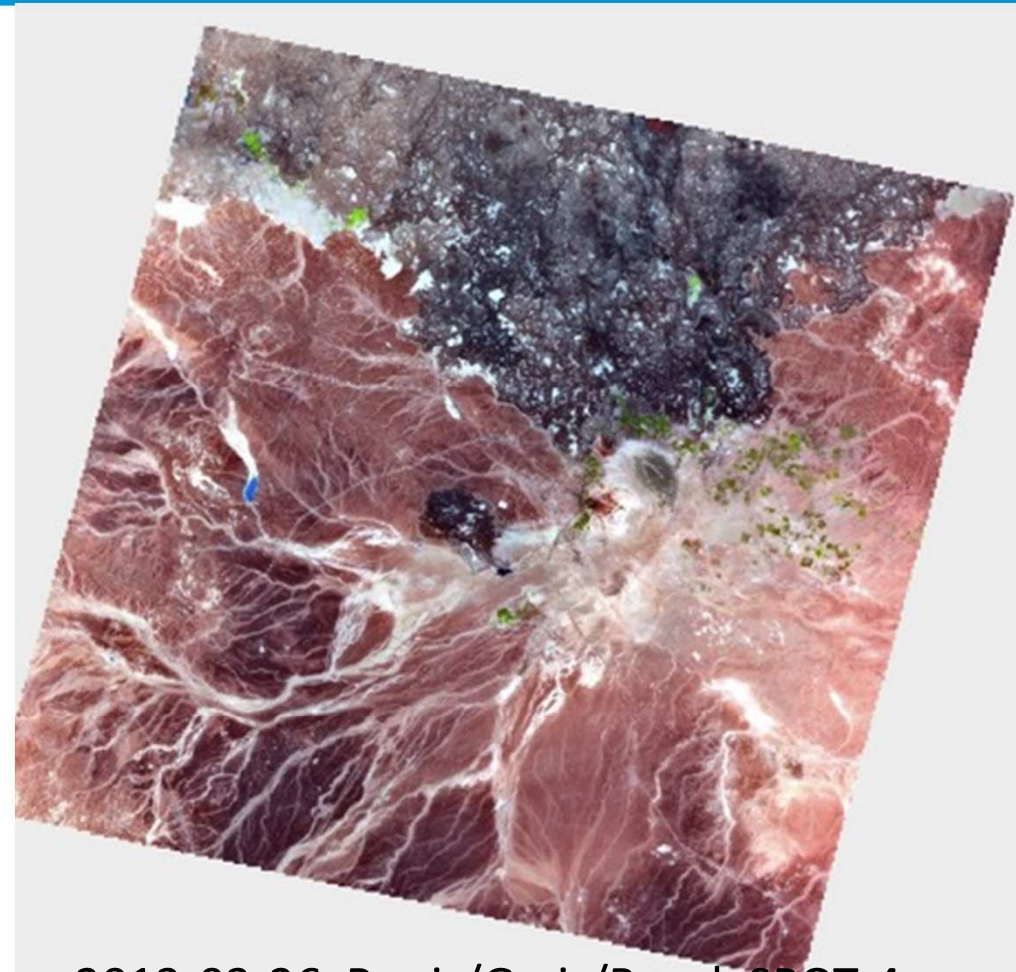


$$MNDWI = \frac{(mir - green)}{(mir + green)}$$

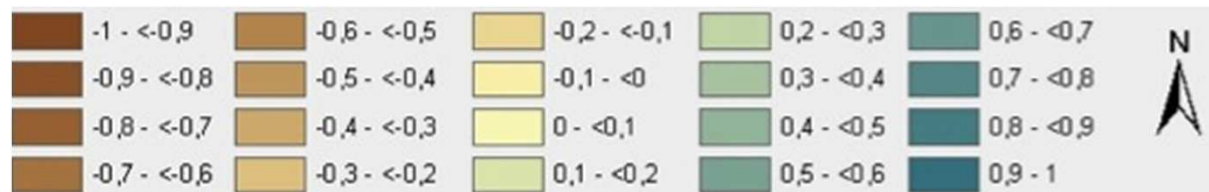
Azraq Wetland Reserve, Jordan



2013-03-26 MNDWI SPOT-4

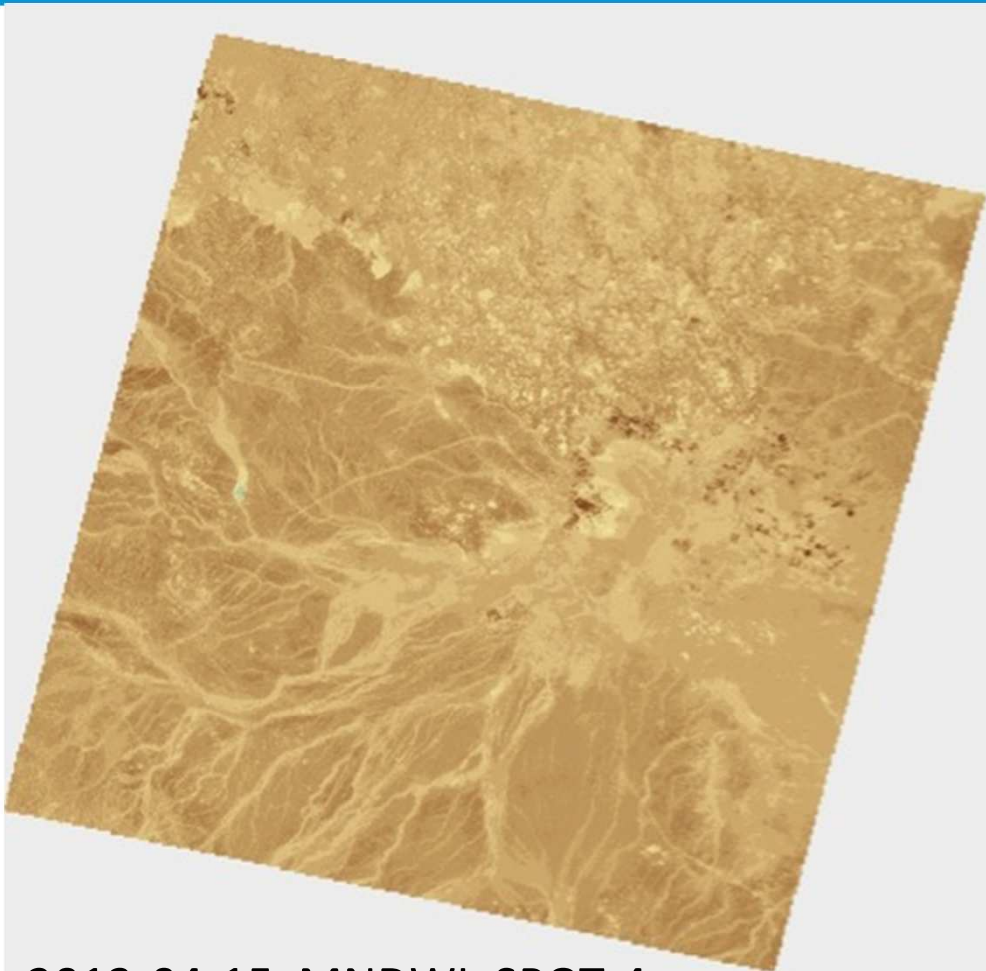


2013-03-26 R:mir/G:nir/B:red SPOT-4

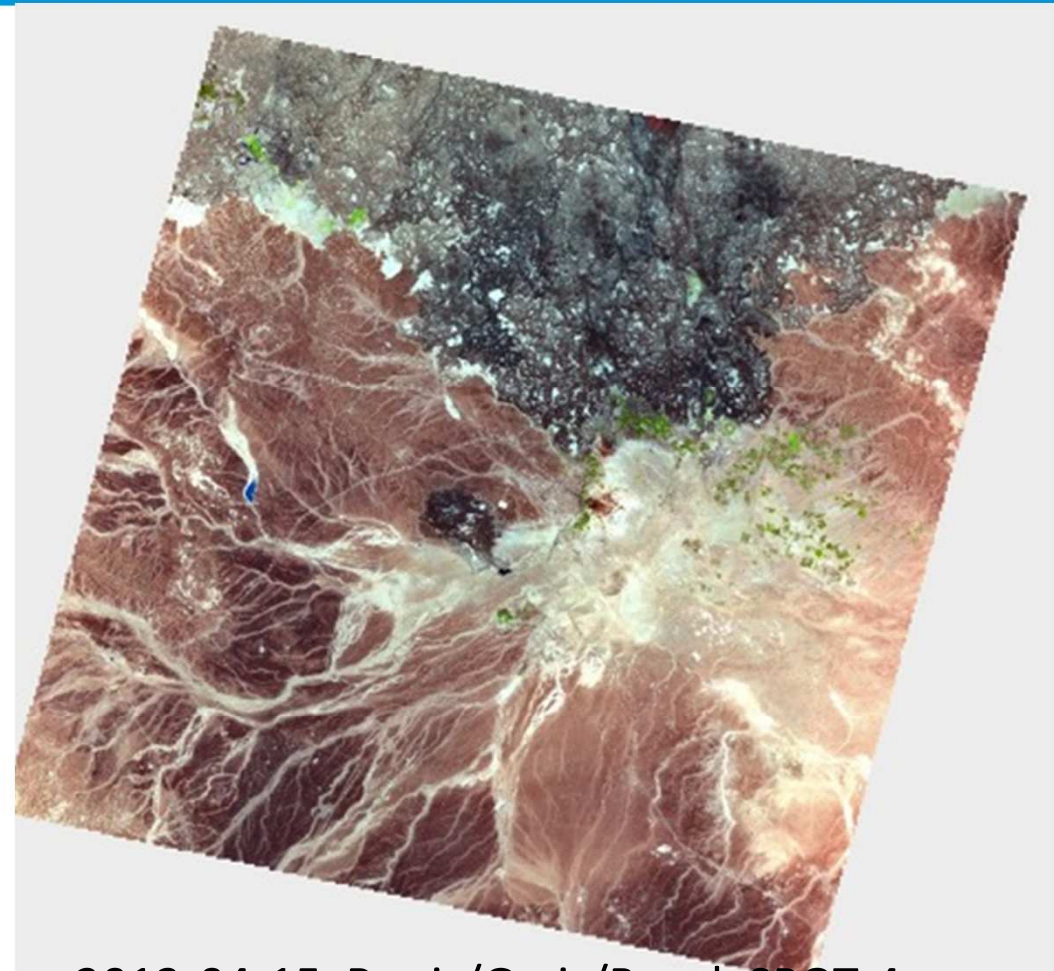


$$MNDWI = \frac{(mir - green)}{(mir + green)}$$

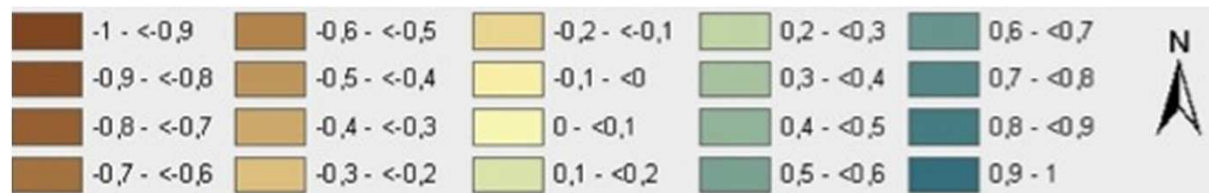
Azraq Wetland Reserve, Jordan



2013-04-15 MNDWI SPOT-4



2013-04-15 R:mir/G:nir/B:red SPOT-4



$$MNDWI = \frac{(mir - green)}{(mir + green)}$$

Key **observational benefits for forests** are all related to the exceptional combined improvements in temporal, spectral, radiometric and spatial resolutions of Sentinel-2:

- Improvement of **forest mapping** by spatial resolution of 10 m for **small disturbances** of forests and **forest degradation** (MMU < 1 ha)
- High revisit capacity of 5 days will allow **cloud free mosaics** in shorter time periods (annual for GHG, seasonal for illegal logging) and will lead to improved consistency, accuracy, timeliness and thematic detail of forest maps
- Dedicated red-edge bands opens new ways of **forest species discrimination**

Multi-temporal experiment

will look specifically on 2 methods to:

- Reduce effects of clouds and cloud shadows by multi-temporal pixel mosaicking in cloud persistent areas
- Provide early warning of deforestation and detection of forest degradation based on frequent change detection



RapidEye over Congo

Planned Activities: Sentinel2 for Agriculture



- Algorithm development
- S2 prototypes for Crop masks, -type & -status



- KO November 2013
- 1.5 Meuro budget

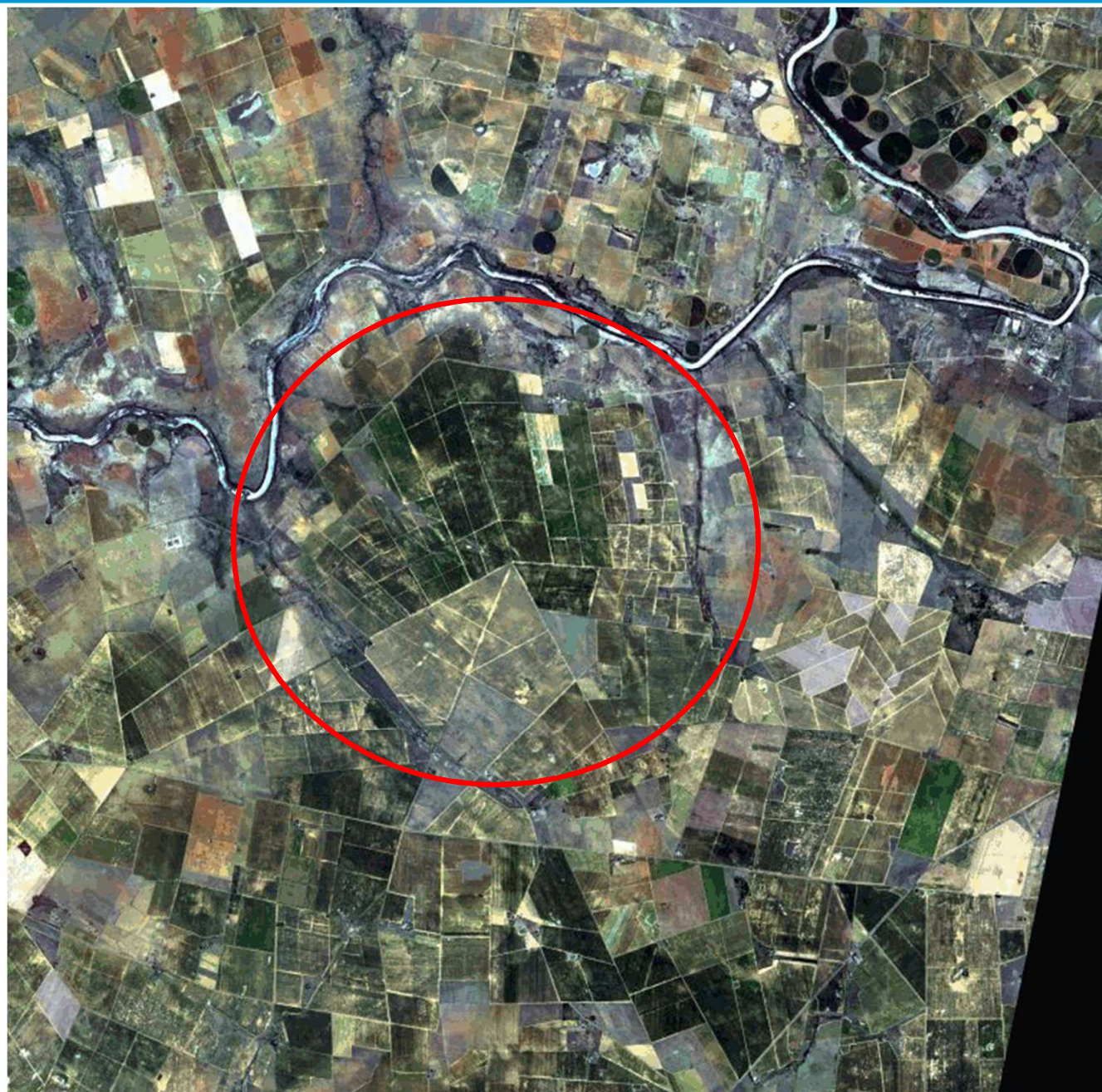
South African JECAM site
RapidEye data Feb-July 2013

JECAM

Joint Experiment for Crop Assessment and Monitoring



GEOGLAM
Global Agricultural Monitoring



Planned Activities: Innovator Call



- **Open call** to the end-users, industry & research community
- develop and demonstrate **innovative EO services & products** using existing ESA, ESA TPM and other data
- require a **targeted end-user** or end-user community involved
- Specific focus on **S2 preparatory activities**
- Call foreseen **Q2 2014: ≈10-20 studies** to be funded

Planned Activities: TIGER Fellowships



- **2-3 scientific fellowships** for African scientists
- Funded by the Alcantara Initiative of ESA's General Study Programme
- At least one fellowship dedicated to S2 time series
- **Call end of the year 2013:** 1 year, 100keuro



Multi-temporal & Multi-sensor data set



Free & Open complementary data over 14 of the Take5 test sites

	Swath Width	Spatial Resolution	Nr. of Bands	Revisit Time
<i>Sentinel-2</i>	<i>290 km</i>	<i>10 m - 20 m</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>5 days</i>
<i>RapidEye</i>	<i>65 km</i>	<i>5 m</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5 days</i>
<i>SPOT-4</i>	<i>60 km</i>	<i>20 m</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5 days</i>
<i>Landsat-8</i>	<i>185 km</i>	<i>30 m</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>16 days</i>

Access open from today to full RapidEye data set
Only Fast Registration required

Sentinel-2 Time Series Emulation

- Agriculture test sites
- Wetlands test sites
- Coastal test sites
- Forest test sites
- RapidEye clouds coverage statistics

User Directory 2010 [30 MB .pdf]

- Building on DUE heritage that include a wide diversity of applications & user communities for the **preparation of Sentinel-2 exploitation**
 - Support for dedicated algorithm development
 - Demonstration and preparation of user communities
- **Preliminary results:** Time series show under-exploited information dimension for applications from marine - agriculture
- **Dense Multi-temporal/sensor data sets available:** SPOT4, RapidEye, Landsat-8 covering most S2 capabilities
- **S2 Time Series workshop** planned in spring 2014
 - Global Scientific Community (200+ participants expected)