Space-based thermal remote sensing

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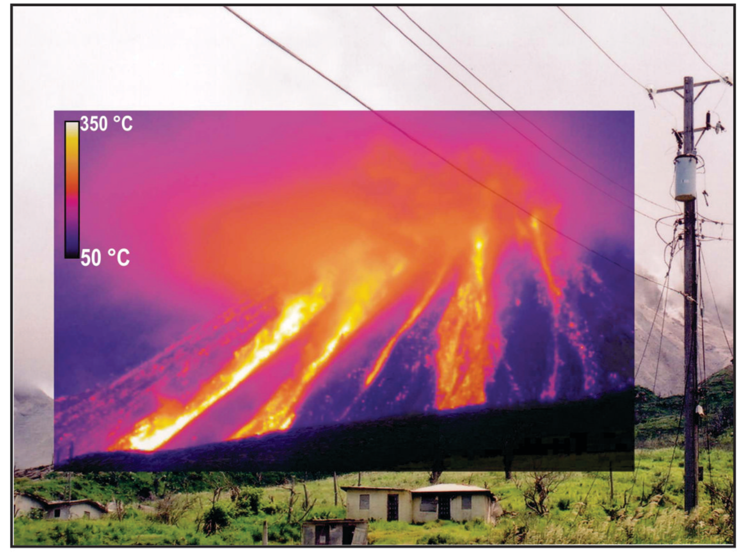
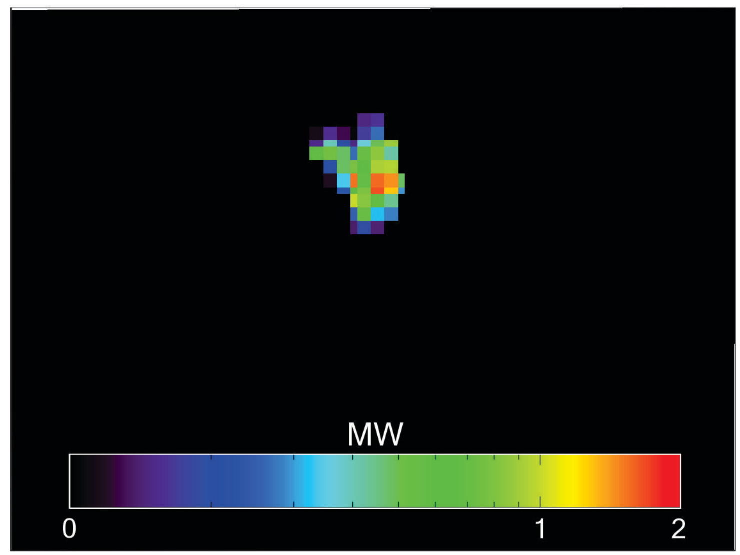
Topics

- The contribution that thermal infrared remote sensing can make to studying active volcanism
- The physical measurement that satellite sensors make and how they make it
- Extracting information from the data
  - Determining lava temperatures from space
  - Monitoring global volcanism from space

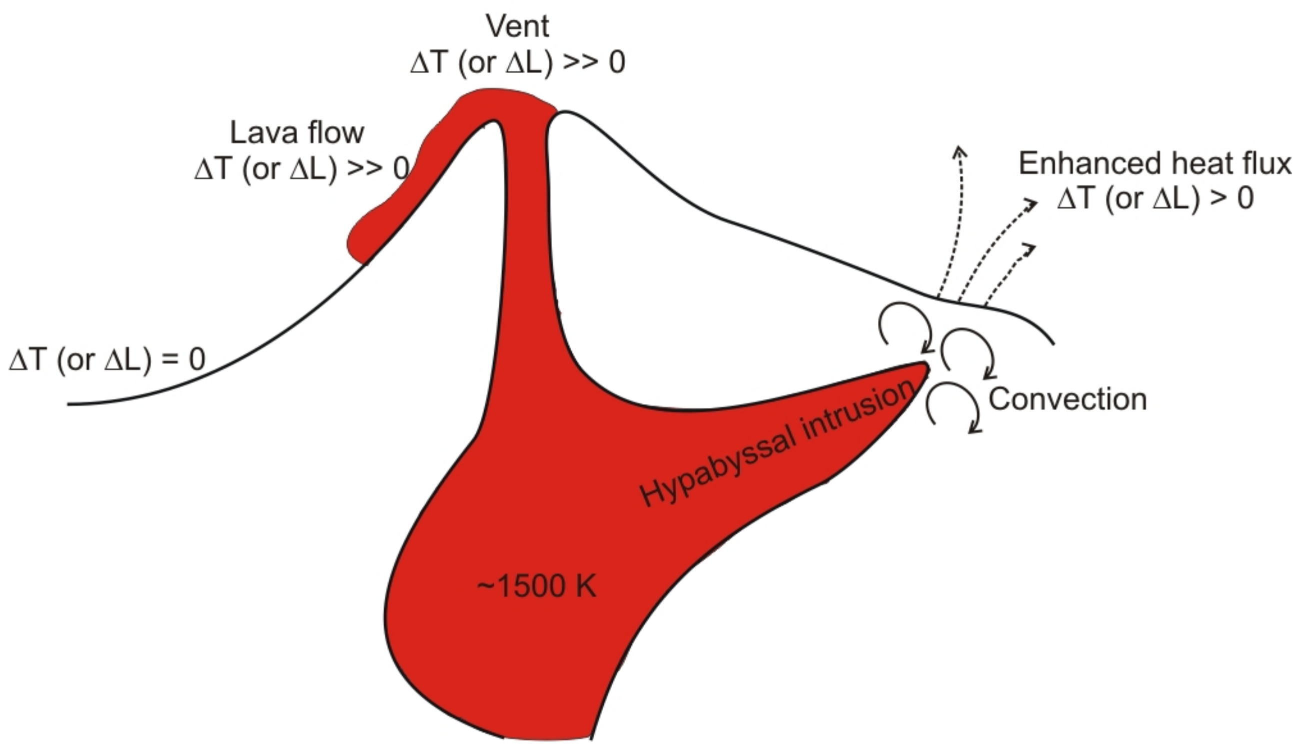




The role of thermal remote sensing in studying active volcanism

$\Delta T = T_{target} - T_{ambient}$

$\Delta L = L_{target} - L_{ambient}$



- Volcanism raises the local geothermal heat flux, both geographically and temporally
- Instruments onboard Earth orbiting spacecraft allow us to quantify these variations

Rothery et al., 1995

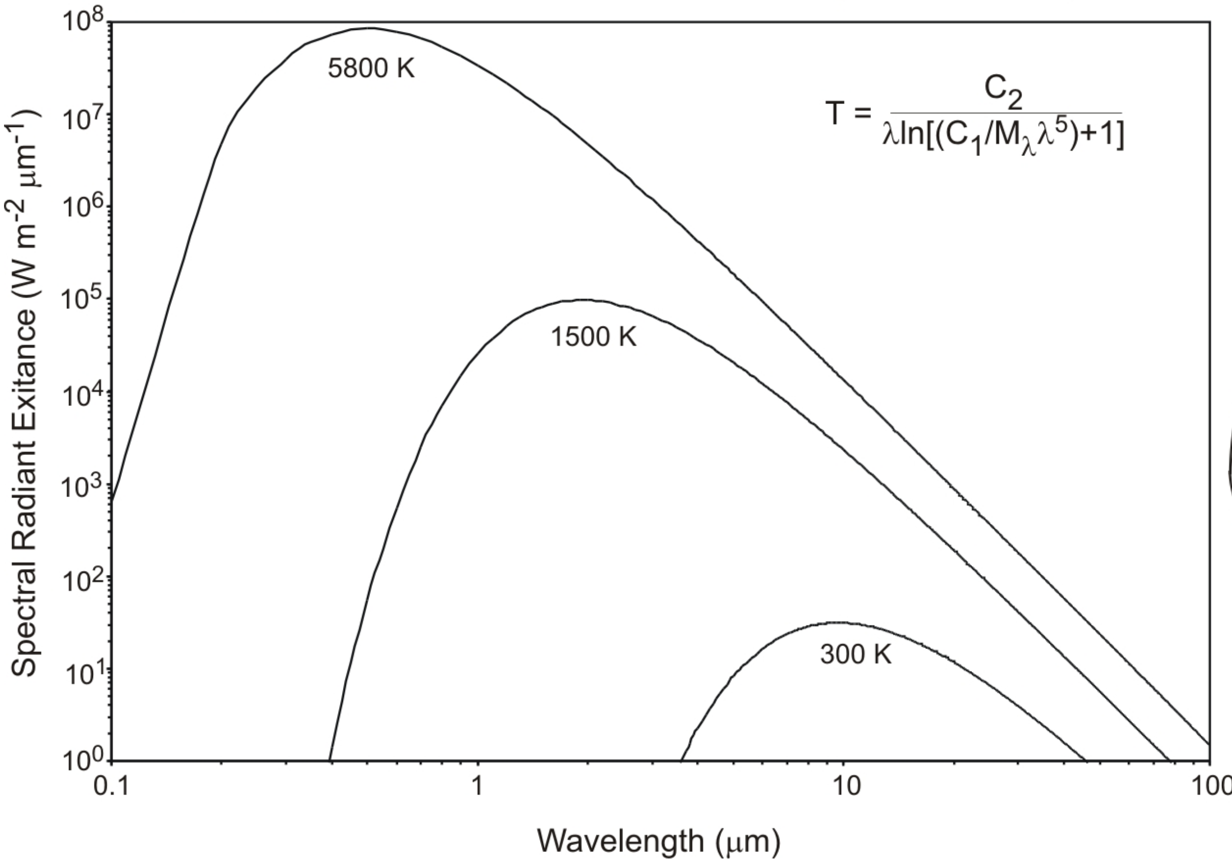
Measuring the temperature of something without touching it: Planck's blackbody radiation law

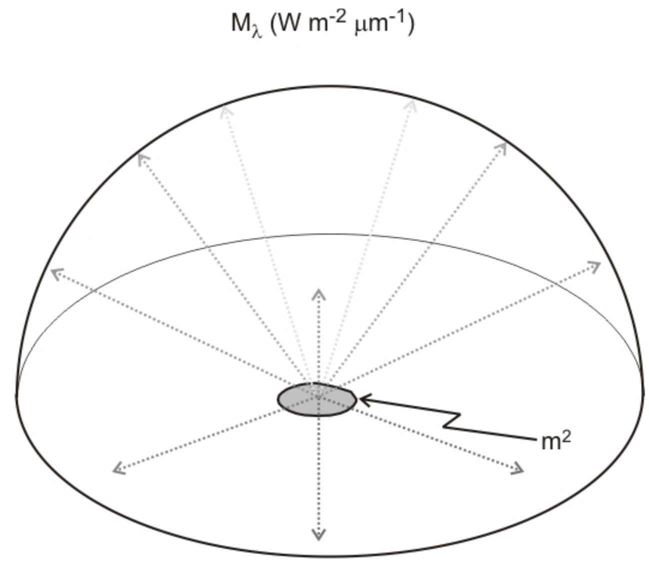
$$M_\lambda = \frac{2\pi hc^2}{\lambda^5}\left(e^{hc/\lambda kT} - 1\right)^{-1}$$

M_λ = spectral radiant exitance (W m^{-2} m^{-1})
h = Planck's constant (6.6256 × 10^{34} J s^{-1})
c = speed of light (2.9979246 × 10^8 m s^{-1})
k = Boltzmann's constant (1.380662 × 10^{-23} J K^{-1})
λ = wavelength (m)
T = temperature (K)

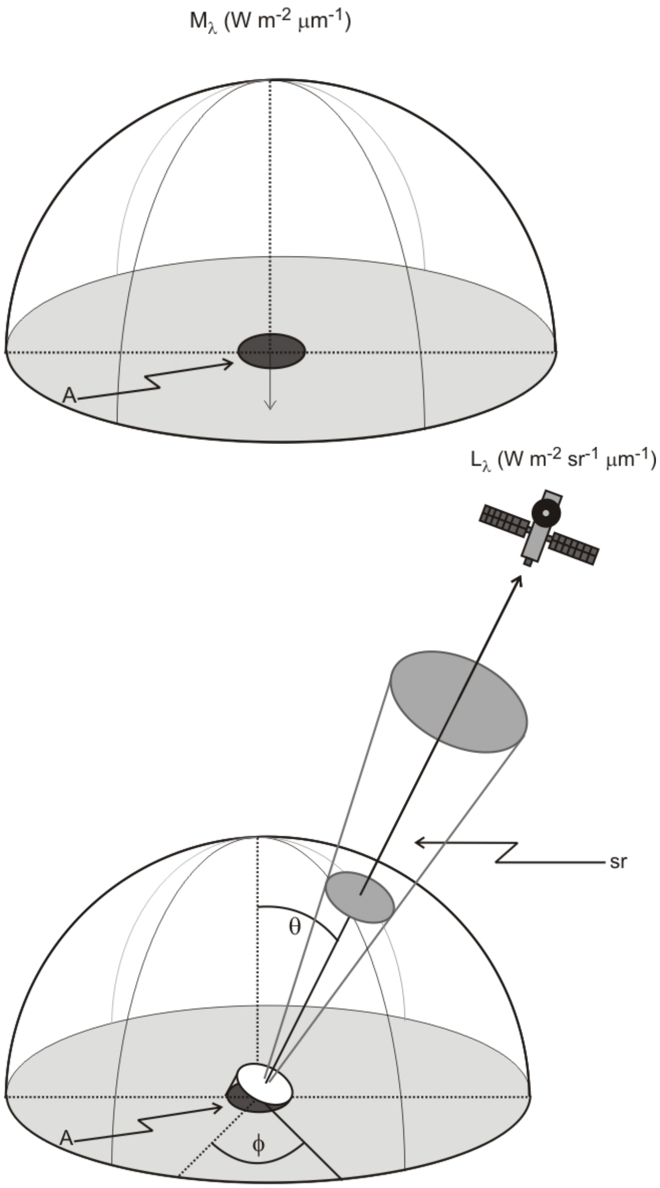
$$M_\lambda = \frac{C_1}{\lambda^5}\left(e^{C_2/\lambda T} - 1\right)^{-1}$$

M_λ = spectral radiant exitance (W m^{-2} μm^{-1})
λ = wavelength (μm)
T = temperature (K)
C_1 = 3.74151 × 10^8 W m^{-2} μm^4
C_2 = 1.43879 × 10^4 μm K





The relationship between the temperature of a surface and the quantity a remote sensing instrument measures



$$M_\lambda = \frac{C_1}{\lambda^5}\left(e^{C_2/\lambda T} - 1\right)^{-1}$$

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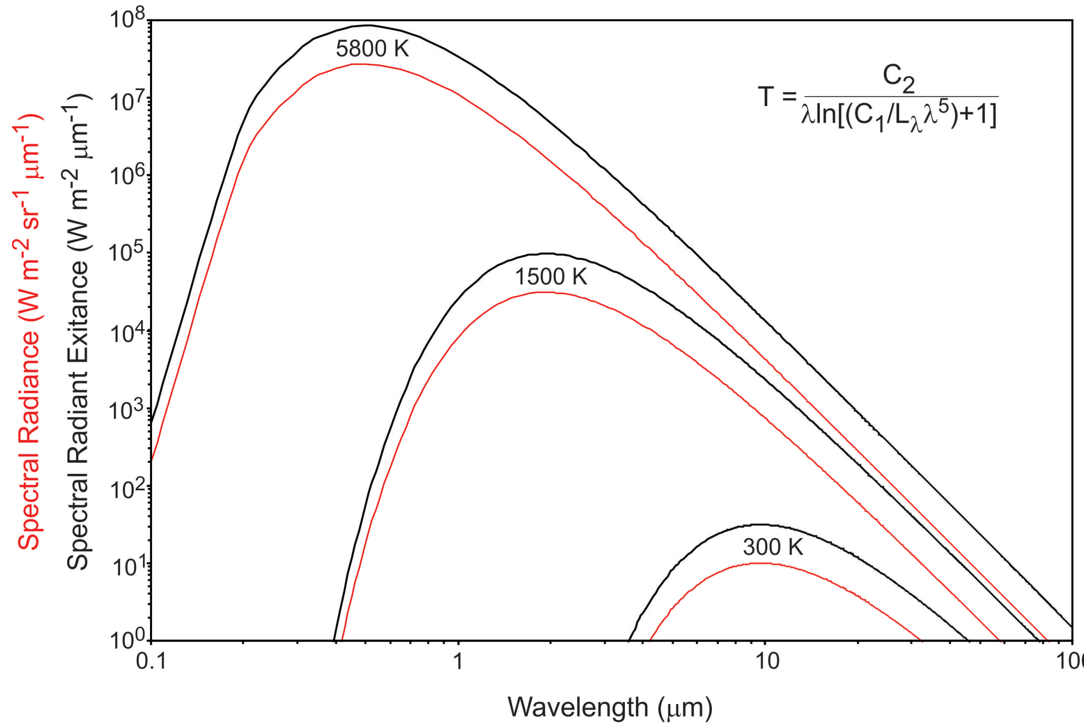
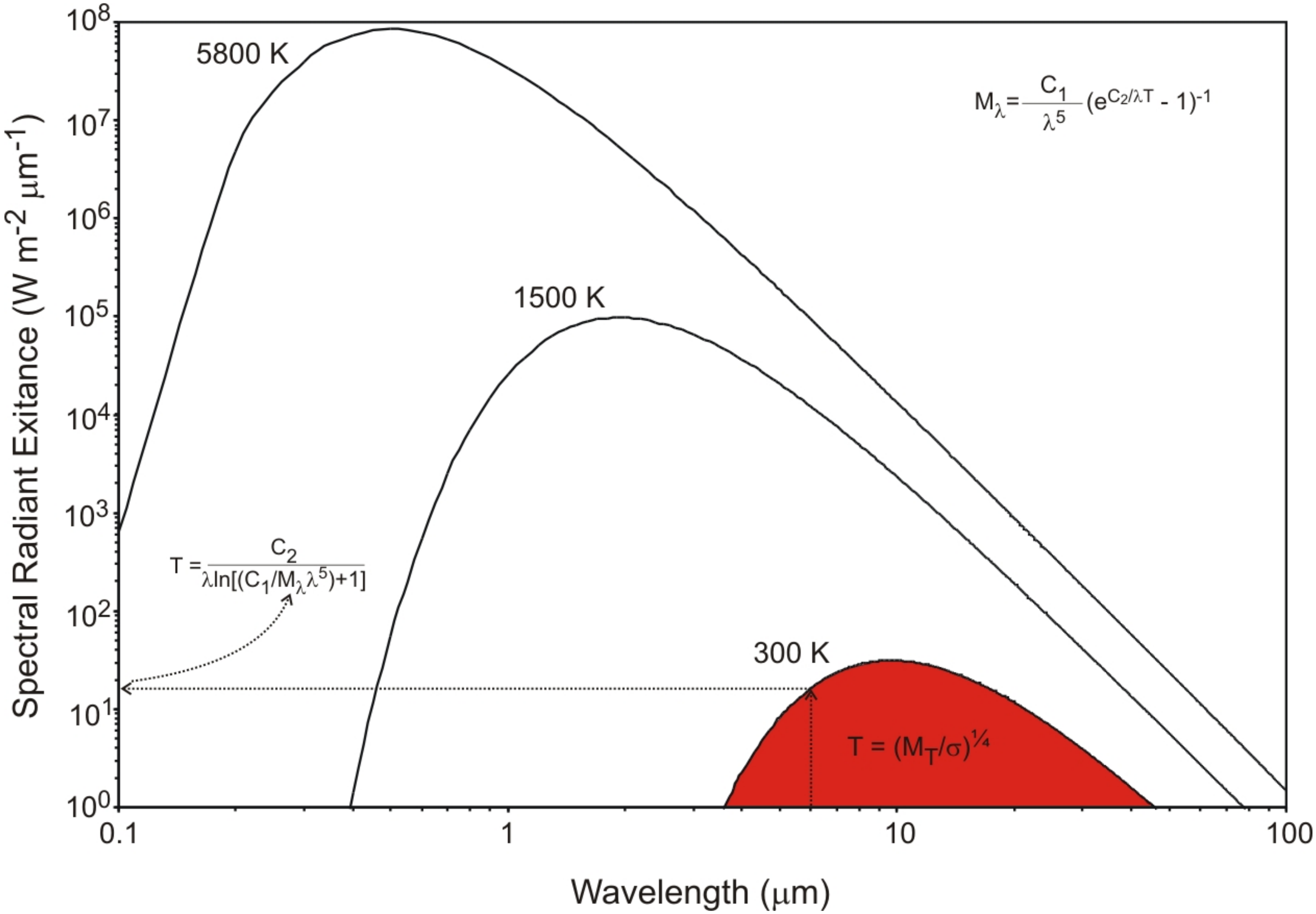
C_1 = 3.74151 × 10^8 W m^{-2} μm^4
C_2 = 1.43879 × 10^4 μm K

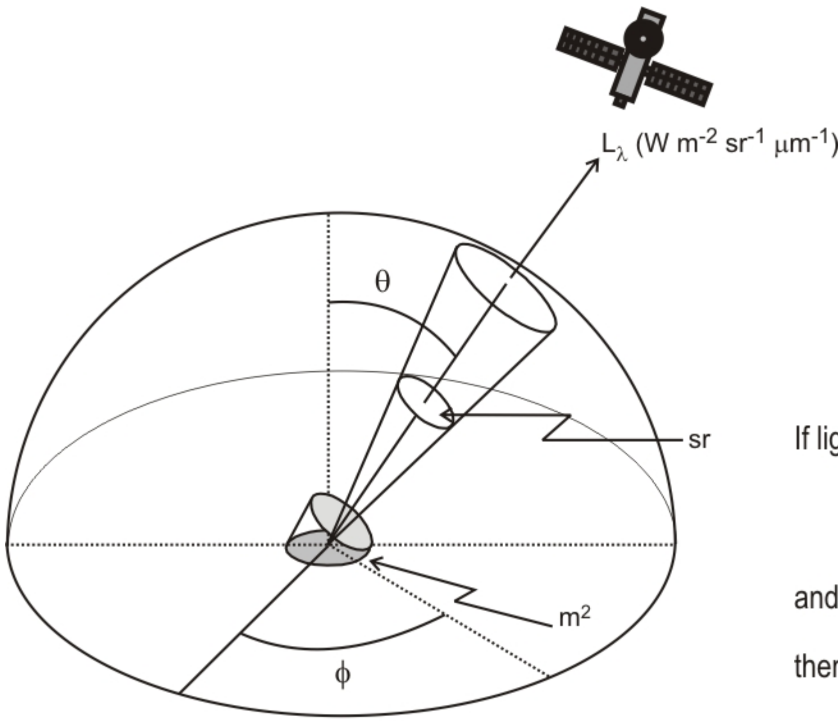
and $L_\lambda = M_\lambda/\pi$



Brightness, radiation, and kinetic temperatures



The instrument on the spacecraft counts photons



For a Lambertian surface $L = \frac{M}{\pi}$

If light is a stream of photons each carrying a quantity of energy (q):

$q = hc/\lambda$ (joules/photon)

and $L_\lambda = \text{W m}^{-2}\ \text{sr}^{-1}\ \mu\text{m}^{-1}$

then: $\frac{L_\lambda}{\text{Optical system throughput}}$ = Spectral irradiance arriving at the detector (E_λ; W m^{-2} μm^{-1})

and if the detector intercepts a % of this in accordance with its area (A_d) then:

$\phi_\lambda = E_\lambda A_d$ = the spectral flux landing on the detector (W μm^{-1})

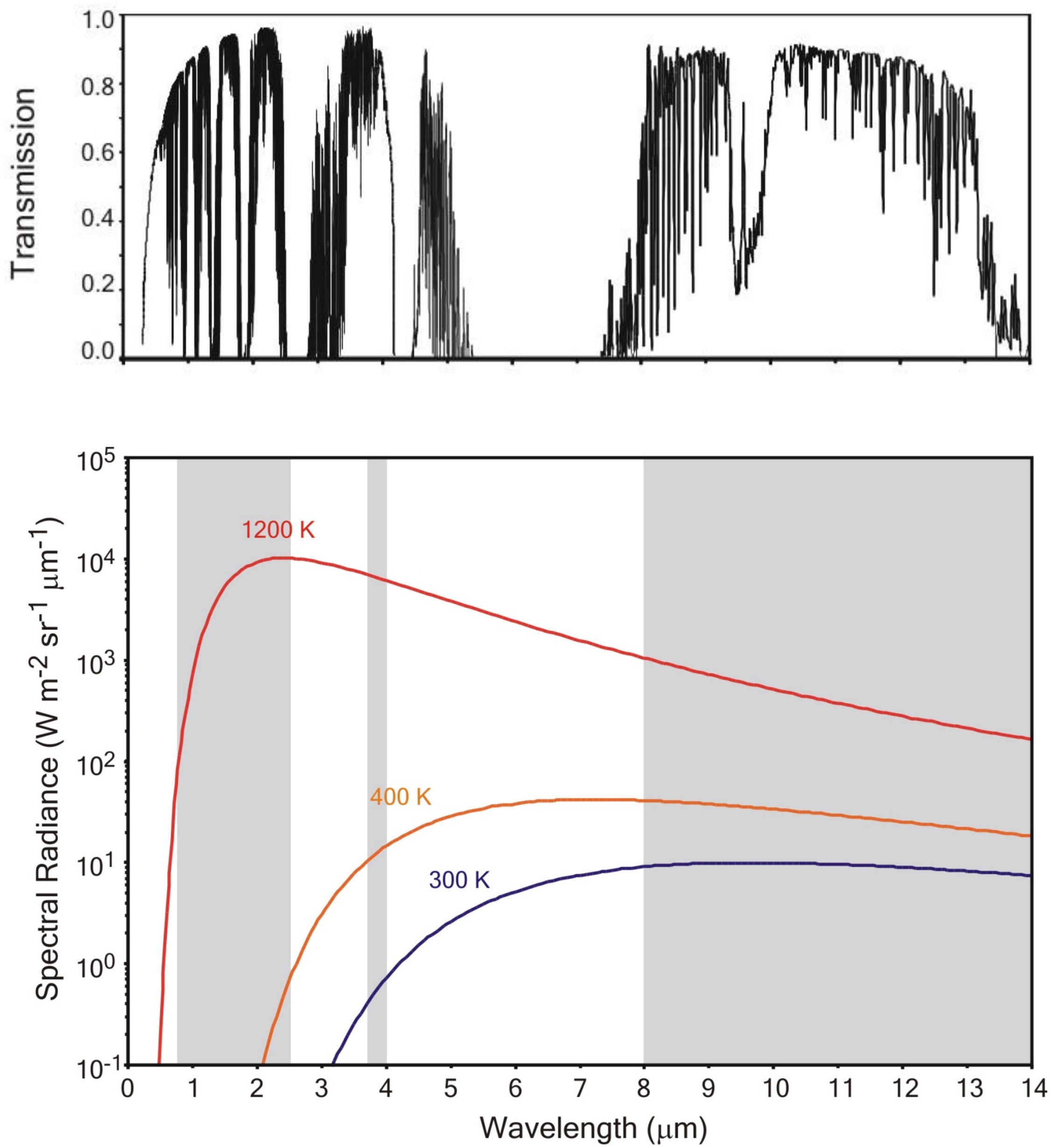
and the flux over a narrow spectral band is:

$\phi = \phi_\lambda \Delta_\lambda$ (W)

and the flux of photons in this spectral band landing on the detector is

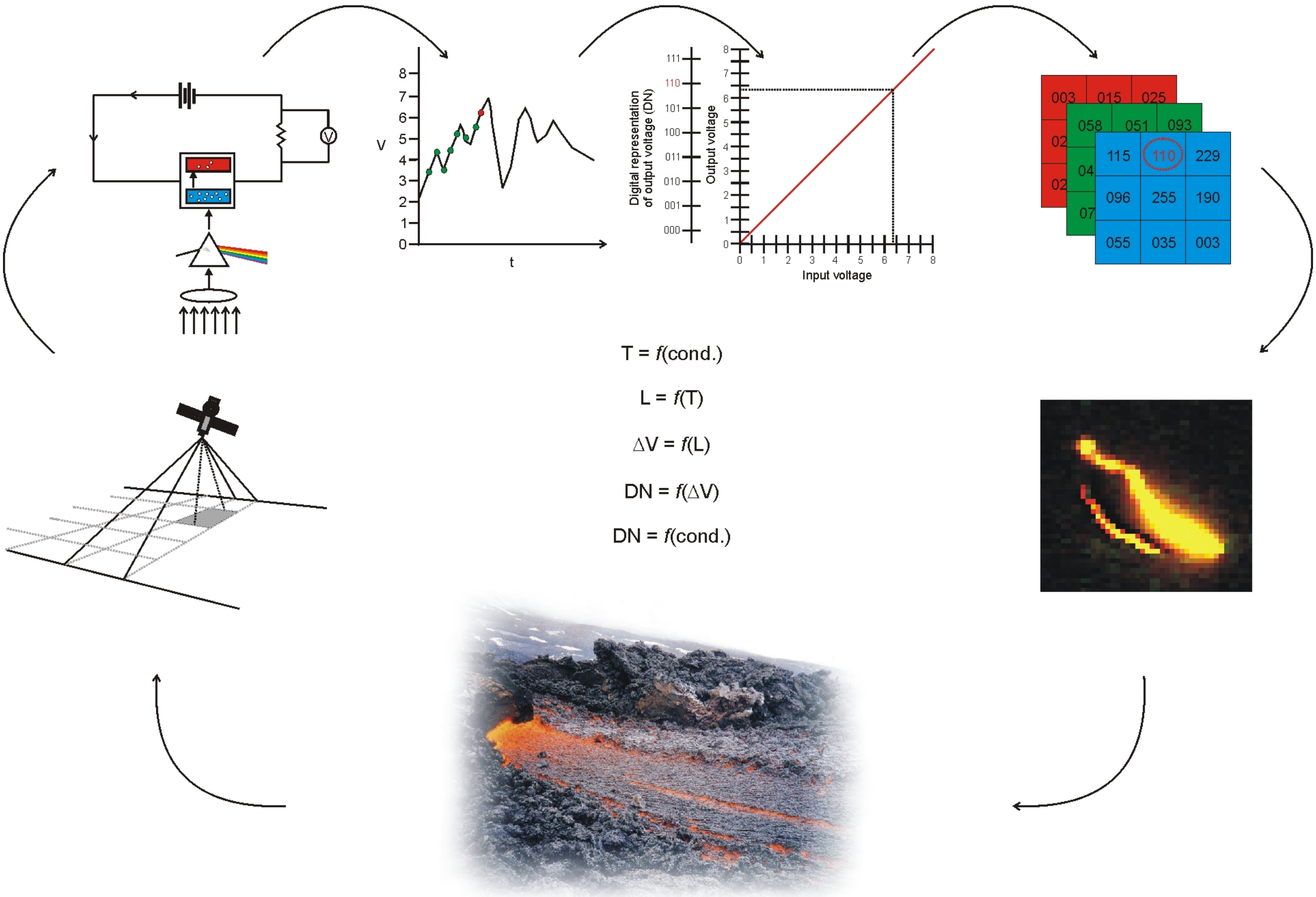
$\phi_p = \frac{\phi}{hc/\lambda}$ (photons/sec)

Active volcanic phenomena emit prodigious amounts of spectral radiance

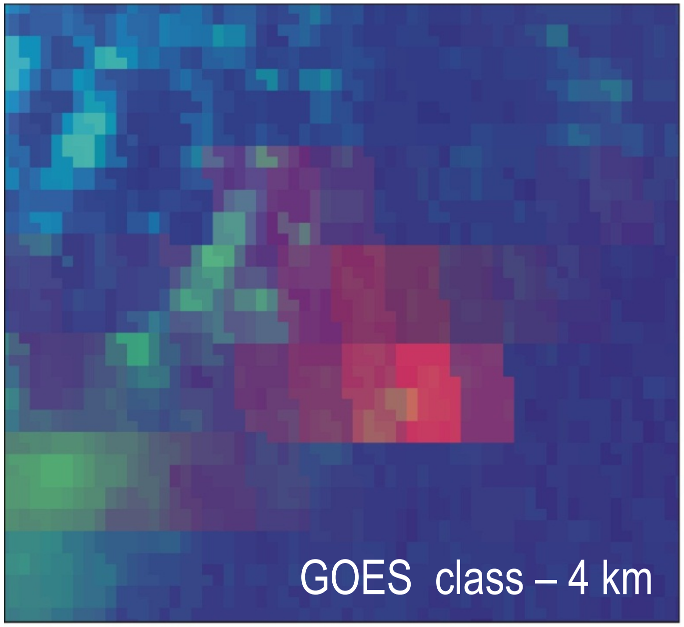


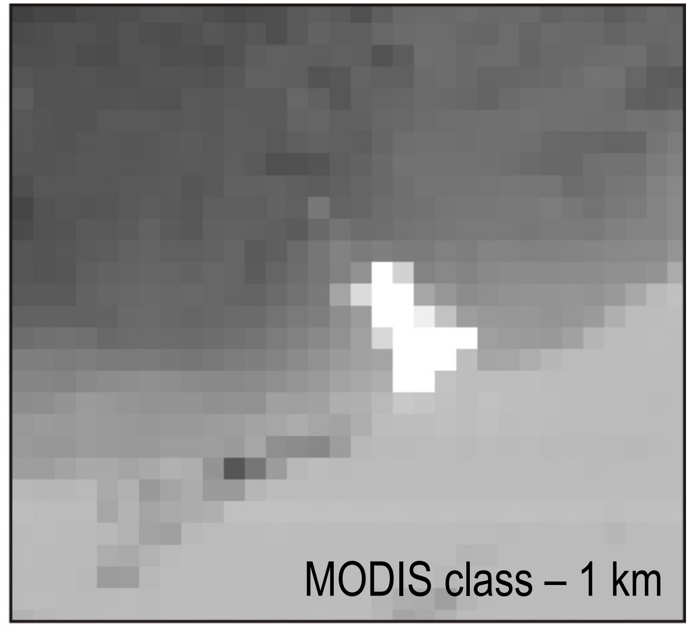
Soufriere Hills, Montserrat

How do remote sensing instruments make the measurement?

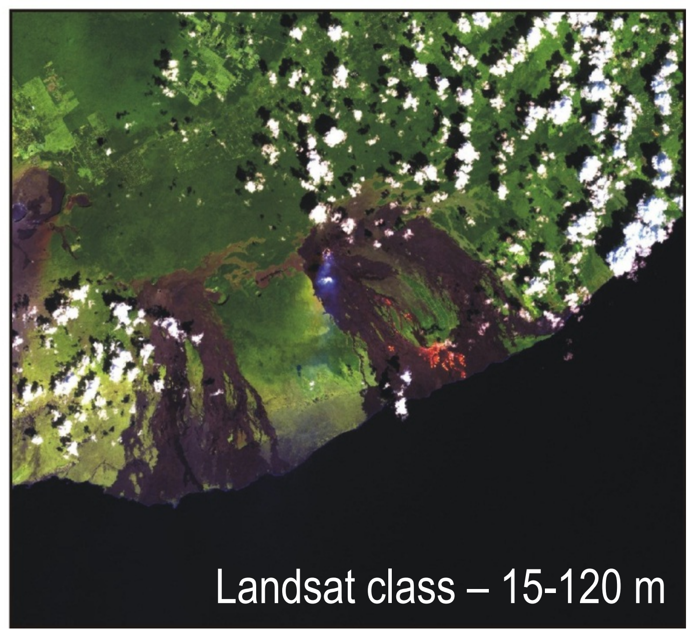


Thermal volcano remote sensing: what kinds of data are available?

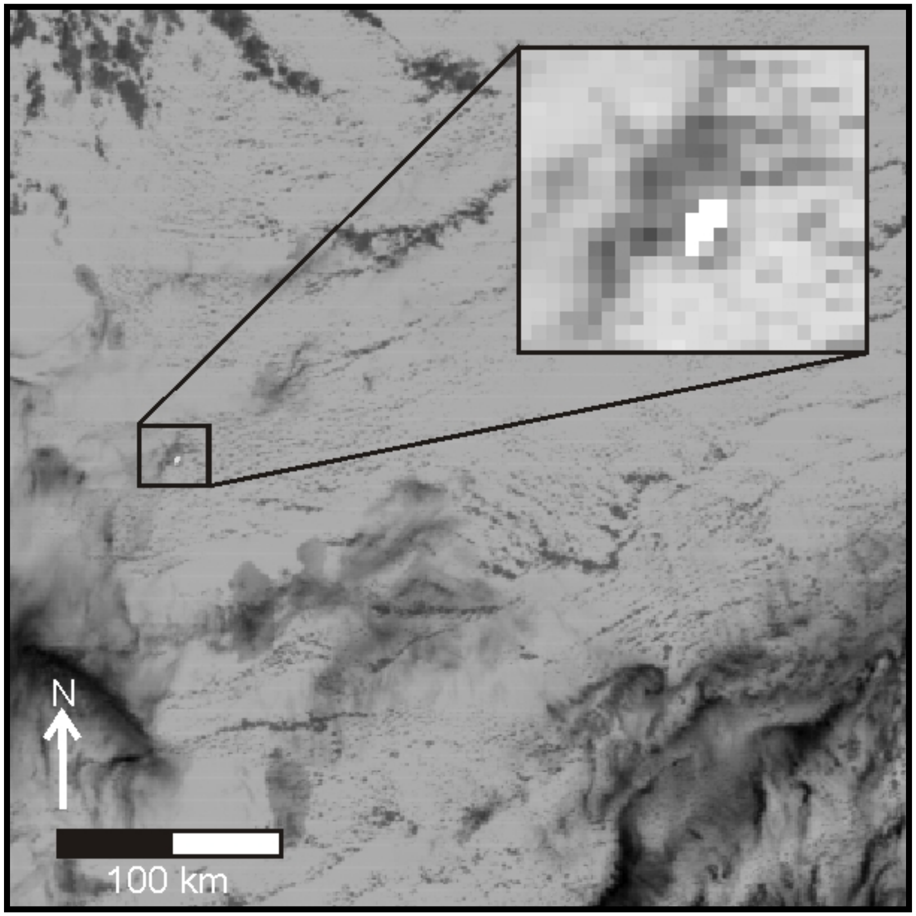


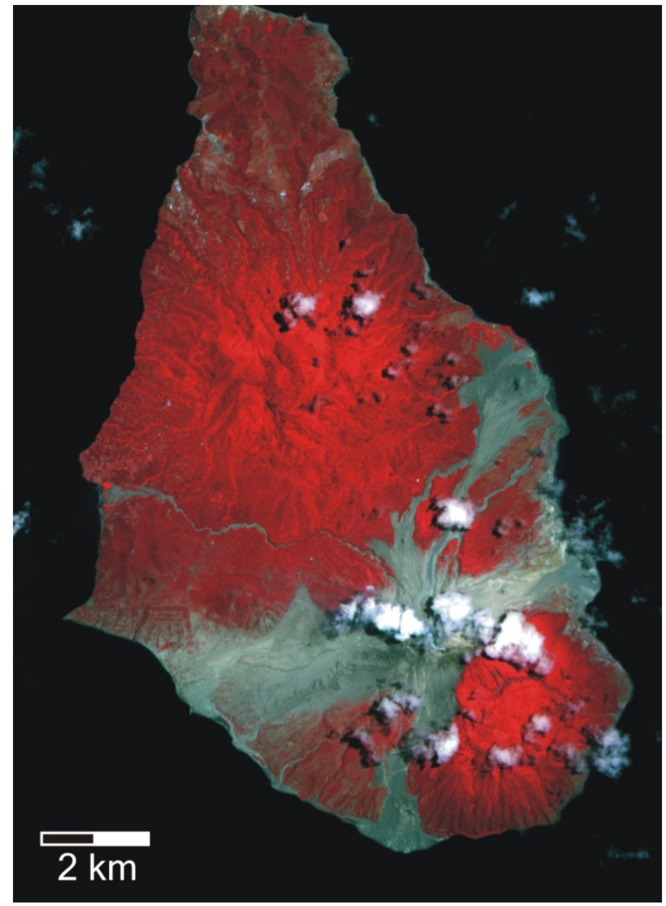


- All vary with respect to the fidelity with which the system records the spatial, temporal, and spectro-radiometric properties of the phenomena

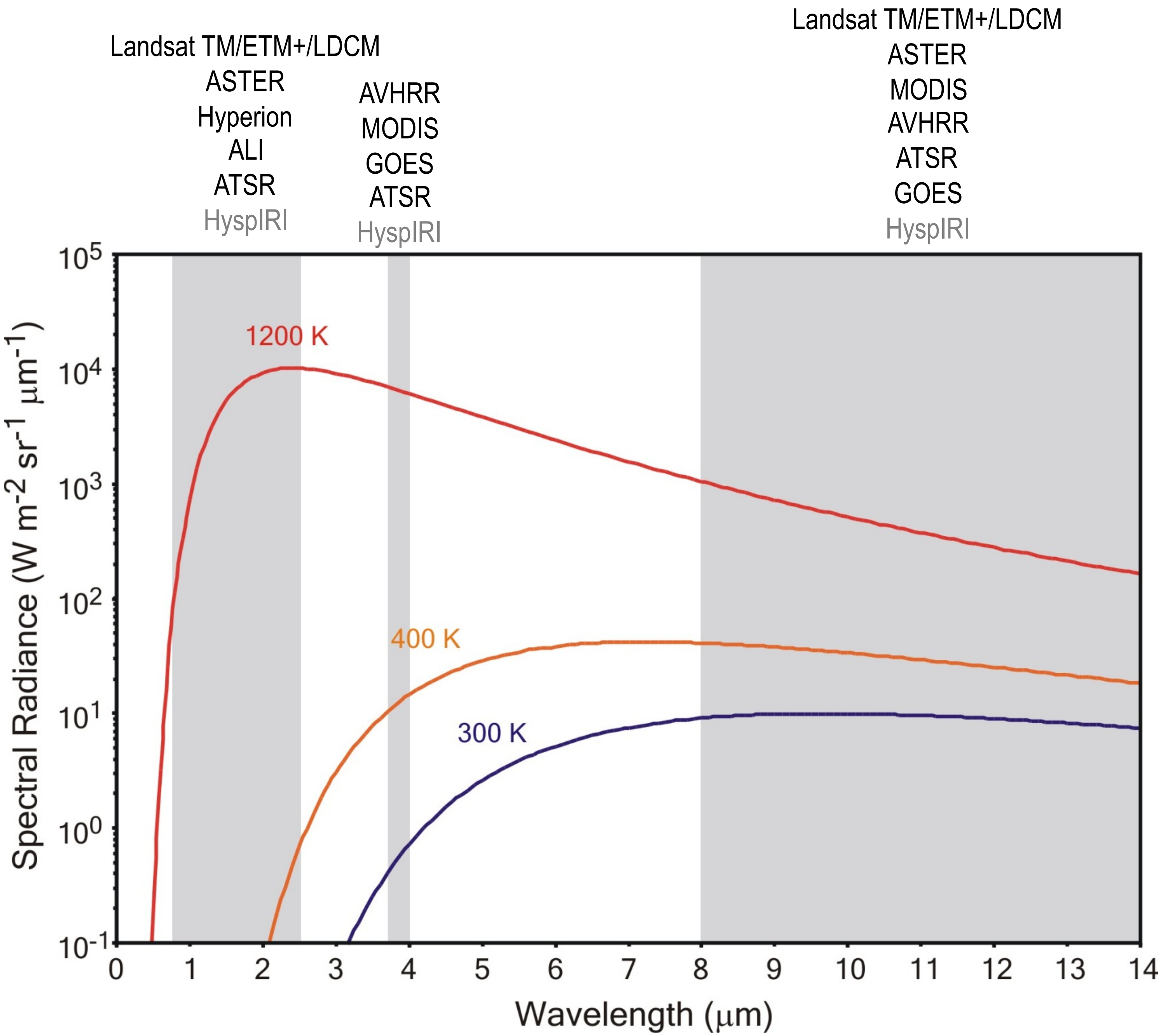


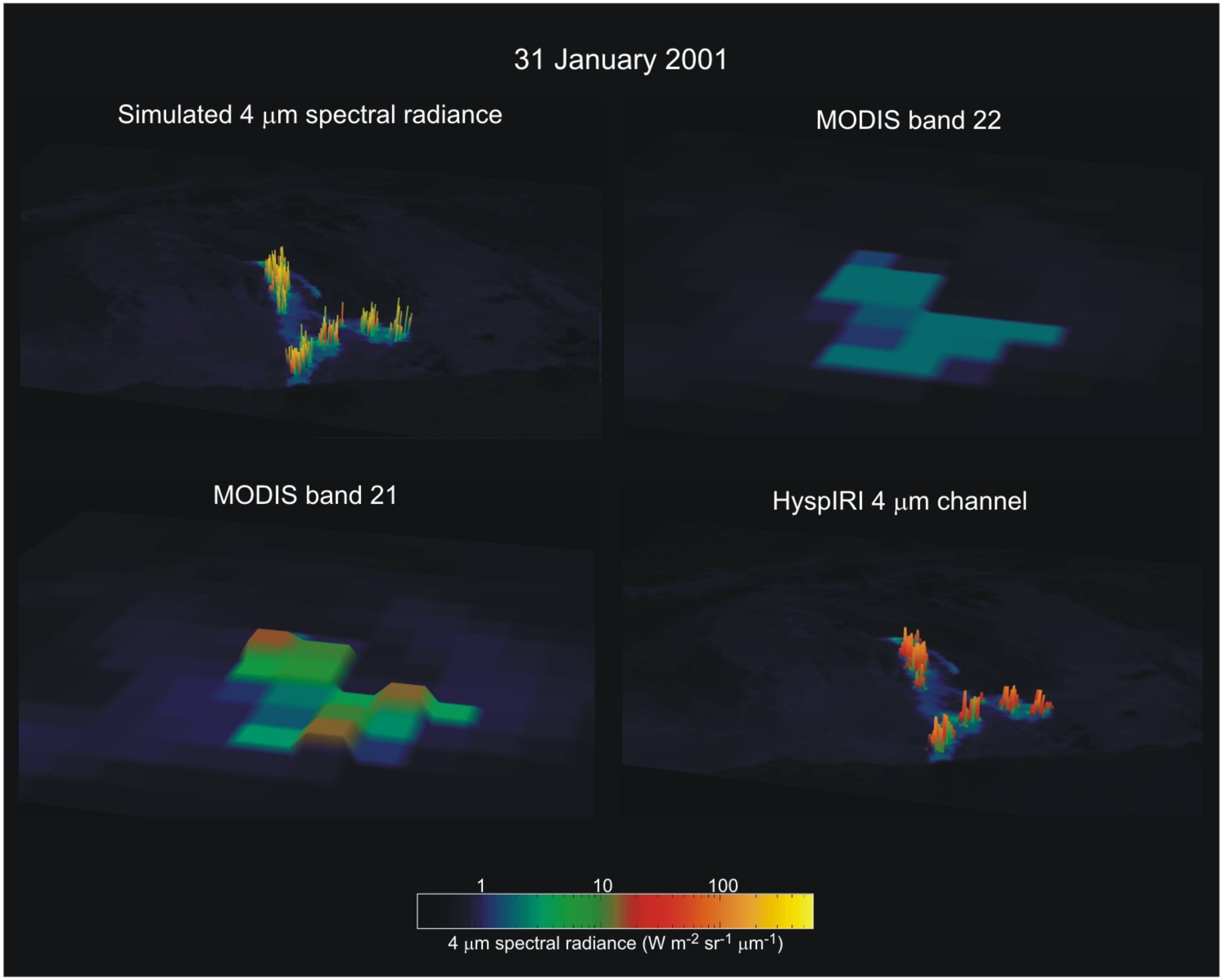
Spatial information is resolved differently by different sensors



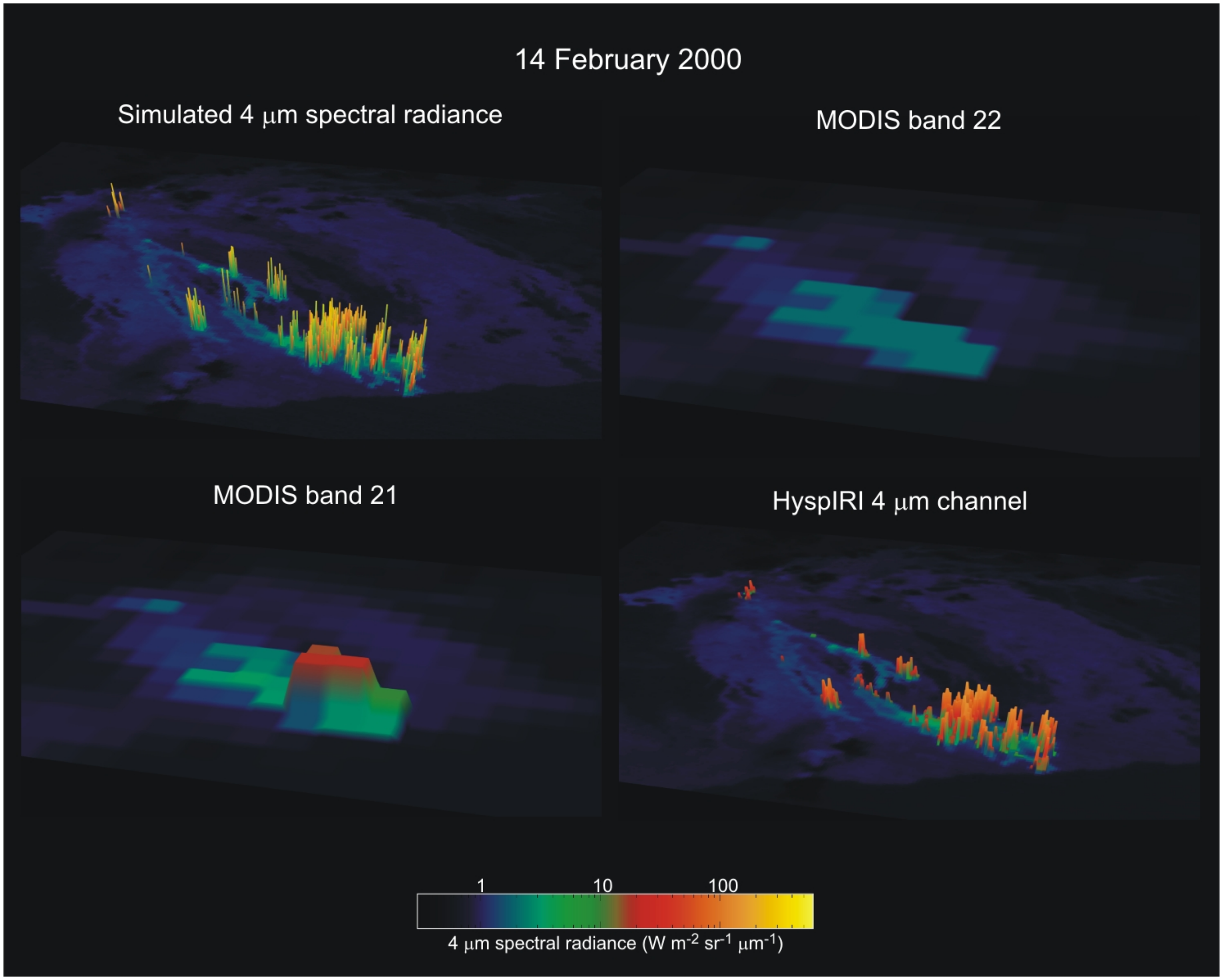


Spectral information is resolved differently by different sensors





31 January 2001
Simulated 4 μm spectral radiance
MODIS band 22
MODIS band 21
HyspIRI 4 μm channel
1
10
100
4 μm spectral radiance (W m-2 sr-1 μm-1)

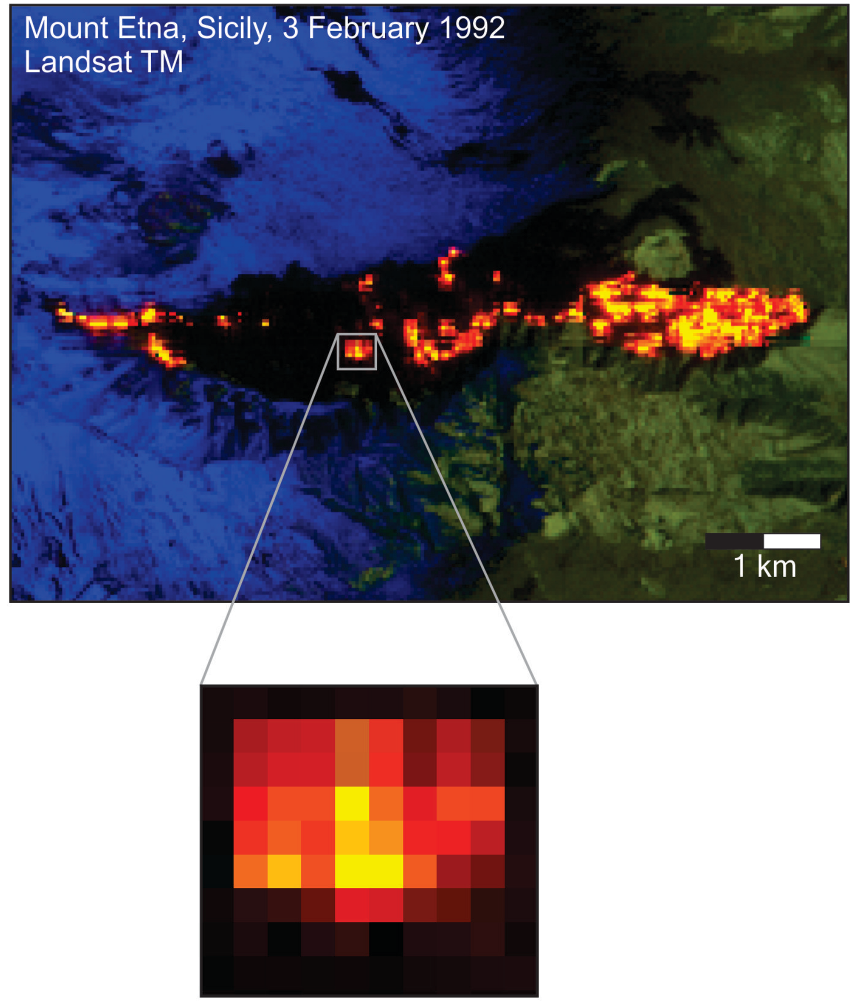

14 February 2000
Simulated 4 μm spectral radiance
MODIS band 22
MODIS band 21
HyspIRI 4 μm channel
1
10
100
4 μm spectral radiance (W m-2 sr-1 μm-1)

Extracting information from the data

- Temperature analyses
- Volcano monitoring

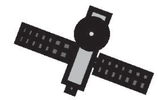
Measuring the temperature of active volcanic targets remotely

Inverting at-satellite radiance to obtain lava surface temperature



What is the temperature of the lava within these pixels?

Converting at-satellite spectral radiance to an estimate of a surface's kinetic temperature

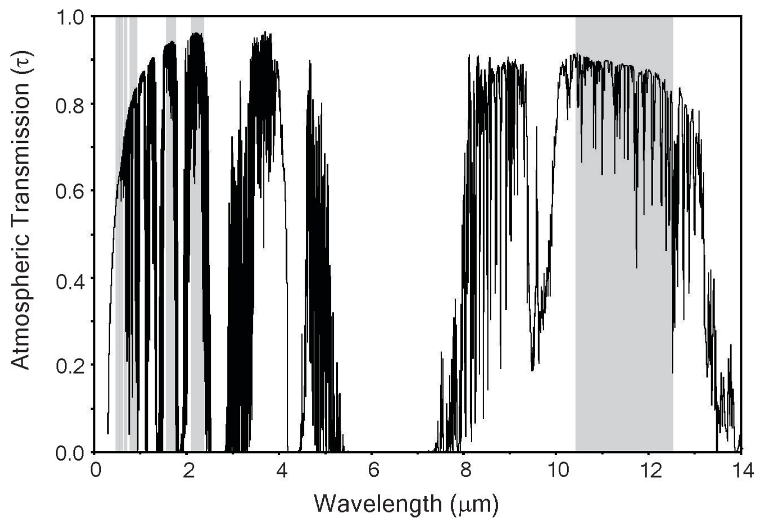


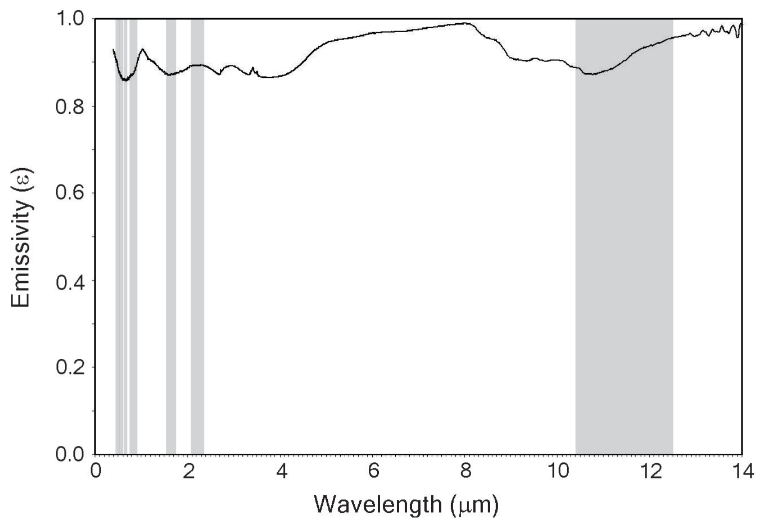
$L_{\lambda,\text{at-satellite}}$ (= gain × DN + bias)

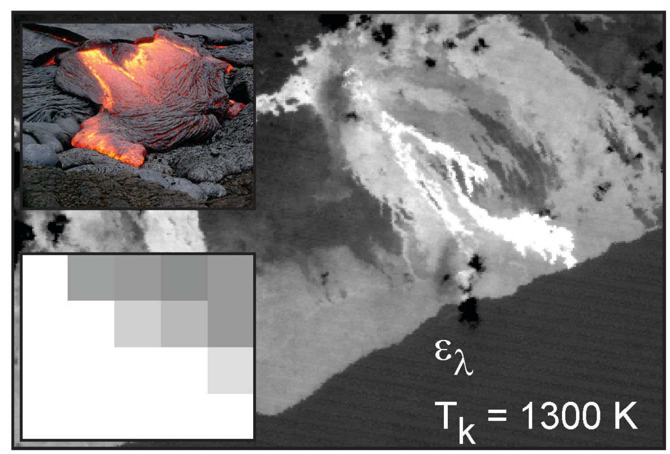
$$T = \frac{C_2}{\lambda \ln[(C_1/L_{\lambda,\text{corr}}\lambda^5)+1]}$$

$$\text{where } L_{\lambda,\text{corr}} = \frac{L_{\lambda,\text{at-satellite}}}{(\tau_\lambda \times \varepsilon_\lambda)}$$

τ_λ





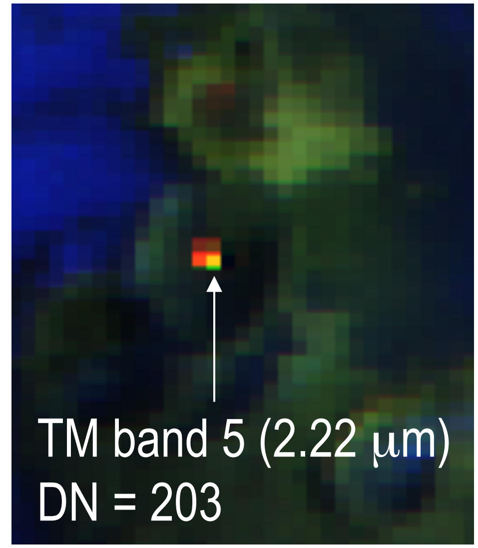


Calibrating the data: convert DC to L_λ

- *e.g.* Landsat Thematic Mapper (TM)

$$L_\lambda = DC_\lambda[(L_{max\lambda} - L_{min\lambda})/255] + L_{min\lambda}$$

$(mW\ cm^{-2}\ sr^{-1}\ mm^{-1})$



where $L_{min\lambda}$ and $L_{max\lambda}$ are given by….

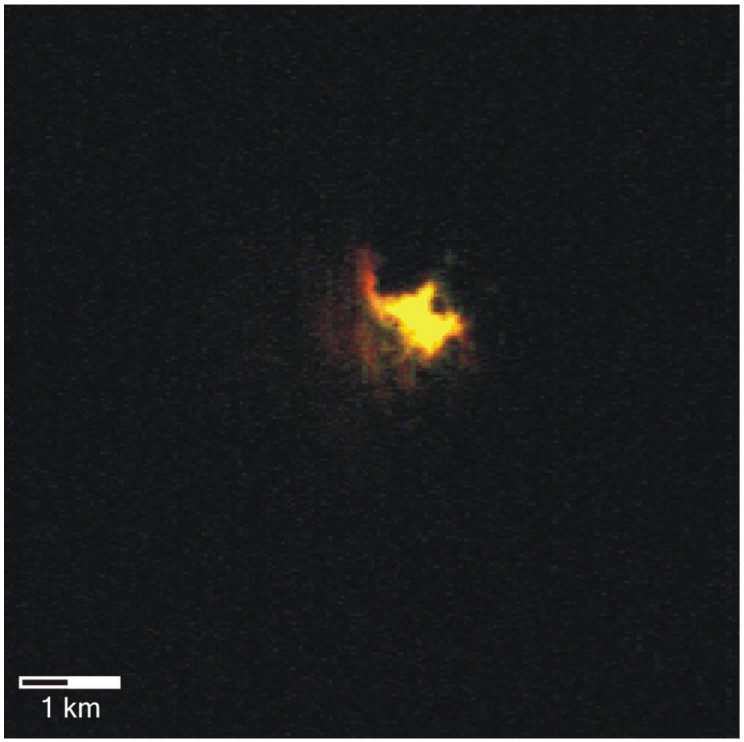
Band	$L_{min\lambda}$	$L_{max\lambda}$
1	-0.15	15.21
2	-0.28	29.86
3	-0.12	20.43
4	-0.15	20.62
5	-0.037	2.719
7	-0.015	1.438

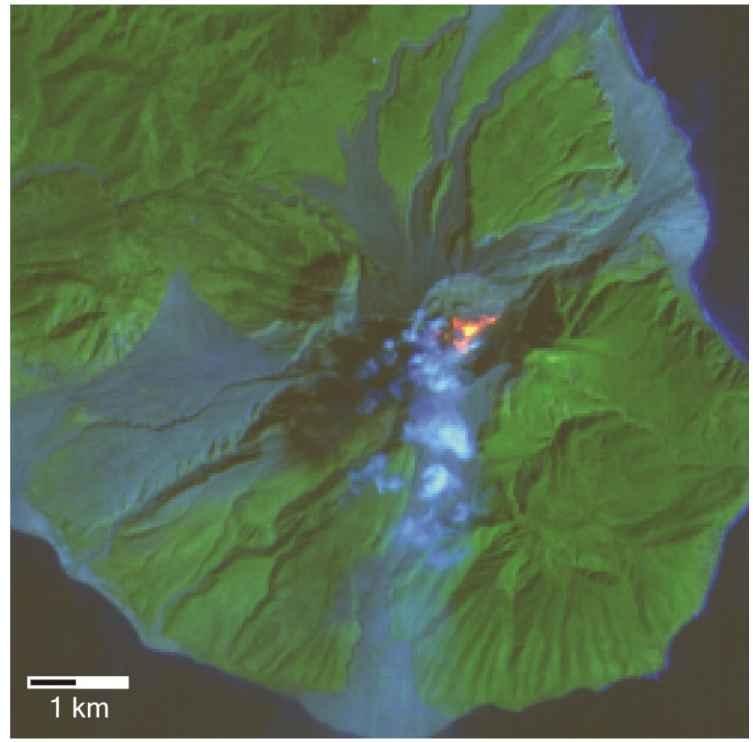
$$L_5 = 203[(2.719 - (-0.037))/255] + (-0.037)$$

$$L_5 = 2.16\ mW\ cm^{-2}\ sr^{-1}\ \mu m^{-1}$$

$$L_5 = 21.6\ W\ m^{-2}\ sr^{-1}\ \mu m^{-1}$$

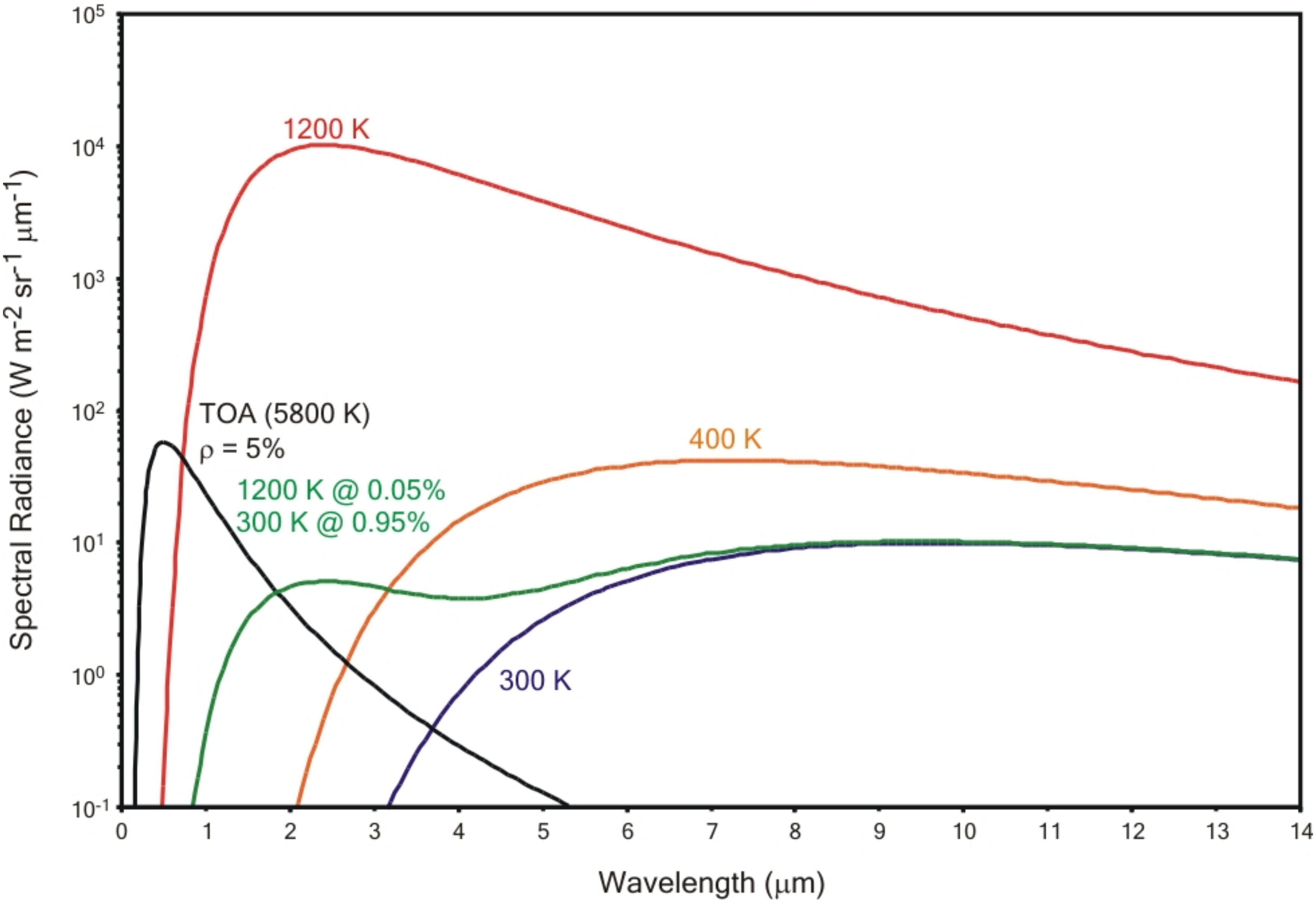
Compensating for the contamination of the signal by reflected sunlight



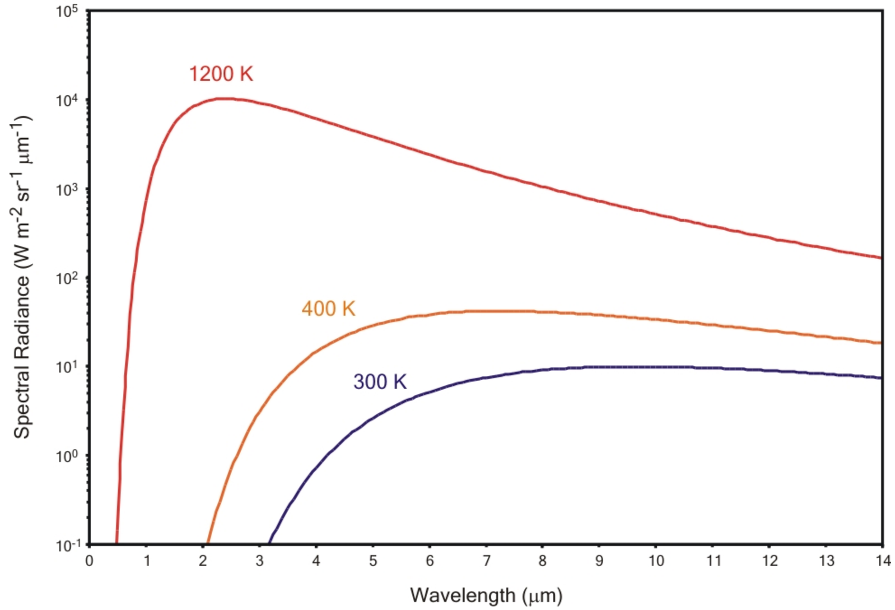


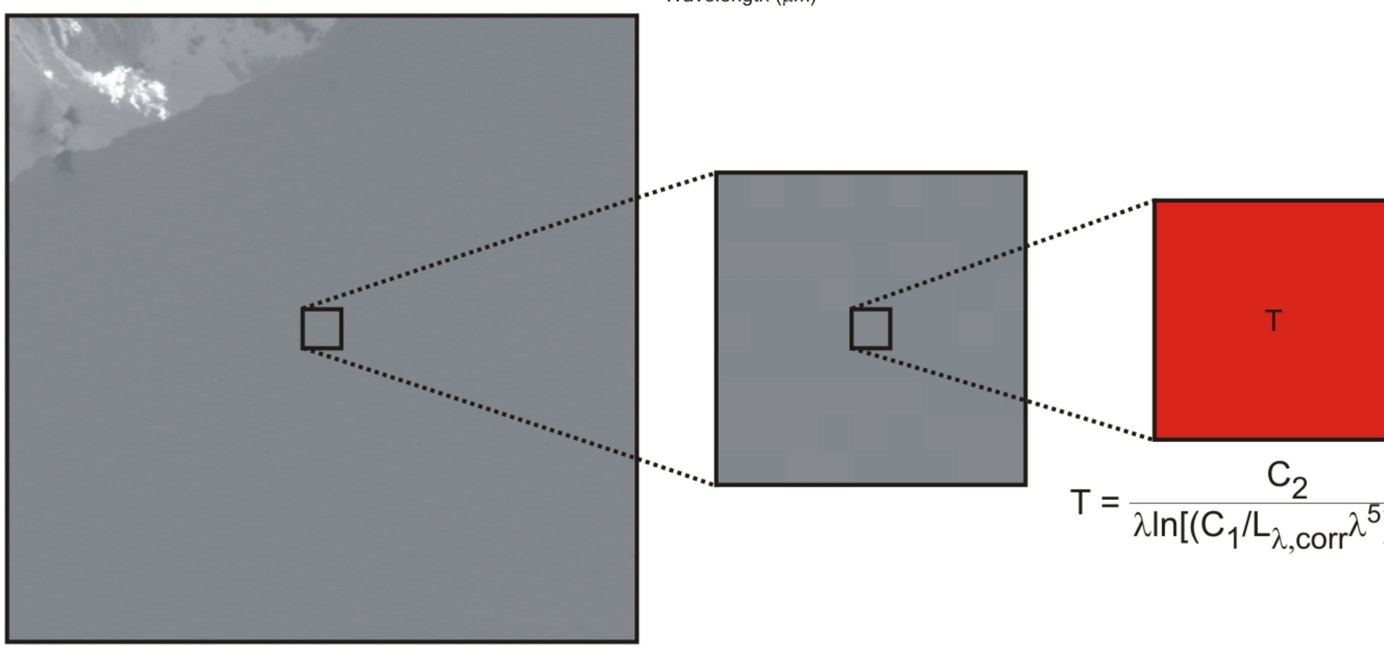
• Use nighttime data

The ability to isolate the volcanogenic signal depends on wavelength, time of day, and temperature and size of the target



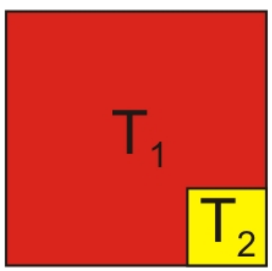
Temperature retrievals for thermally homogenous surfaces using single band data





$$T = \frac{C_2}{\lambda \ln[(C_1/L_{\lambda,corr}\lambda^5)+1]}$$

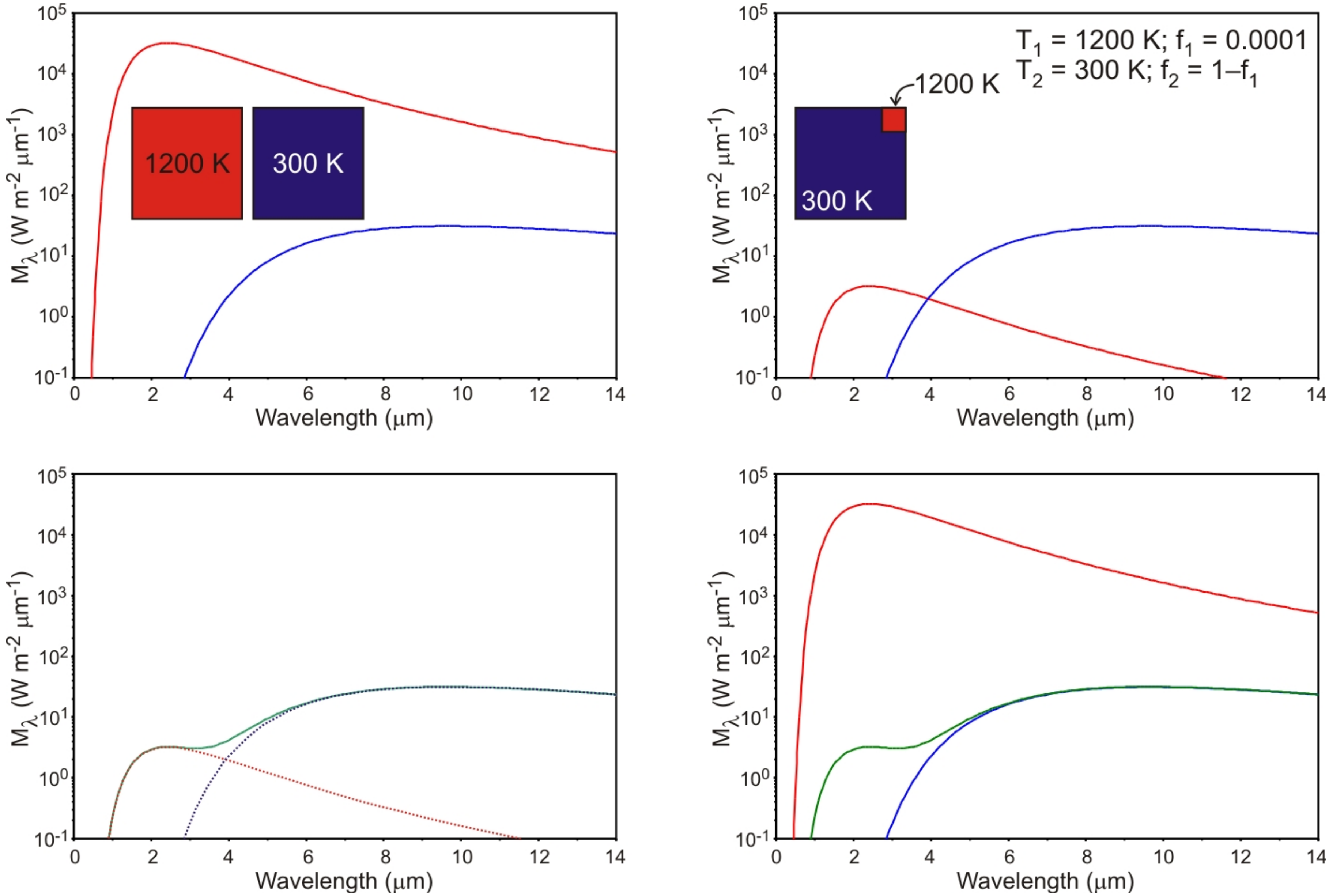
Temperature retrievals for thermally complex surfaces using multi-spectral data: the Dozier (dual-band) approach



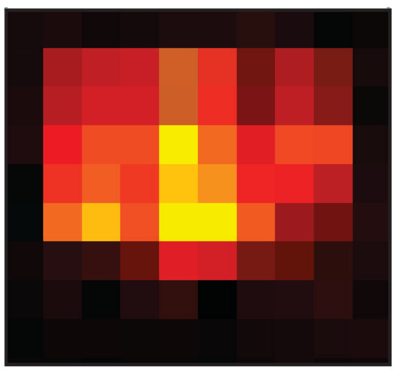
$$L_a = f_1 L(\lambda_a, T_1) + (1-f_1) L(\lambda_b, T_2)$$

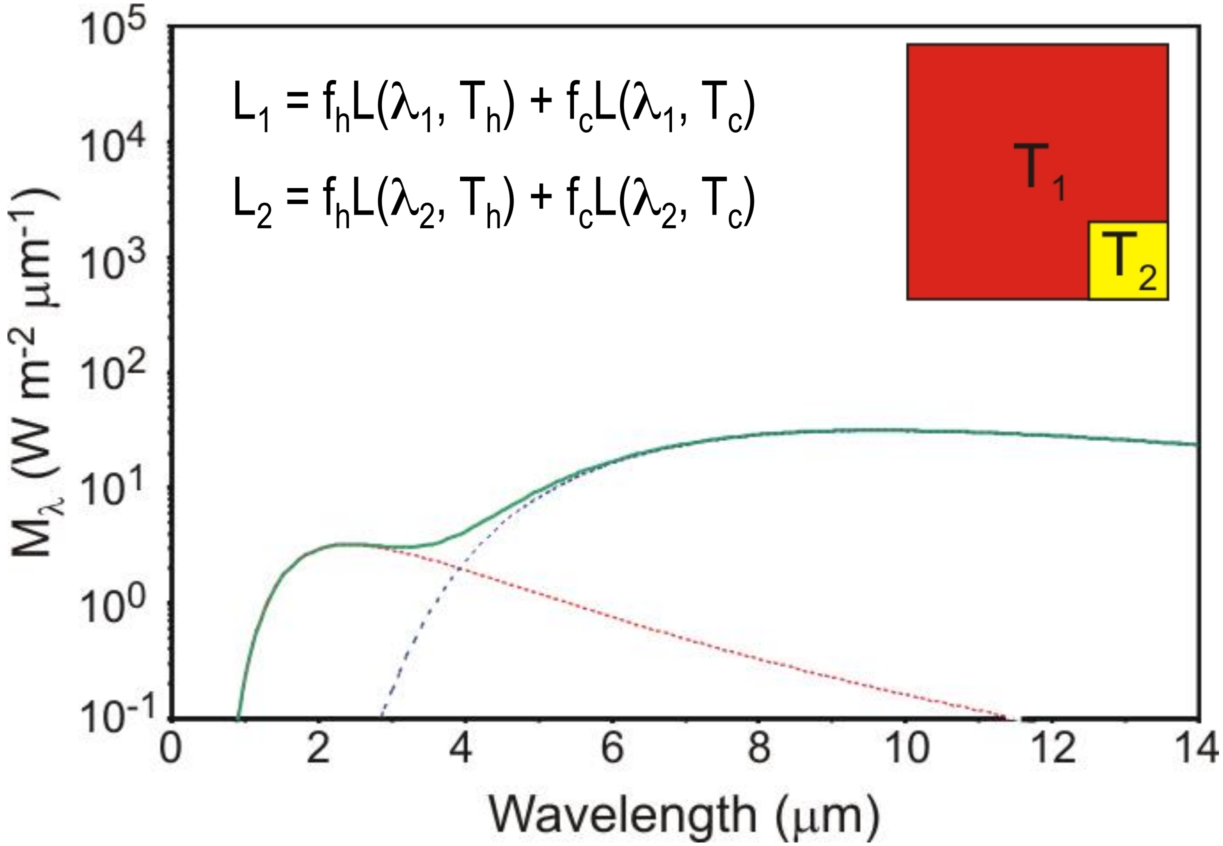
$$L_b = f_1 L(\lambda_b, T_1) + (1-f_1) L(\lambda_b, T_2)$$

Sub-pixel temperature retrievals using simple mixture models



Volcano radiometry using the dual-band method

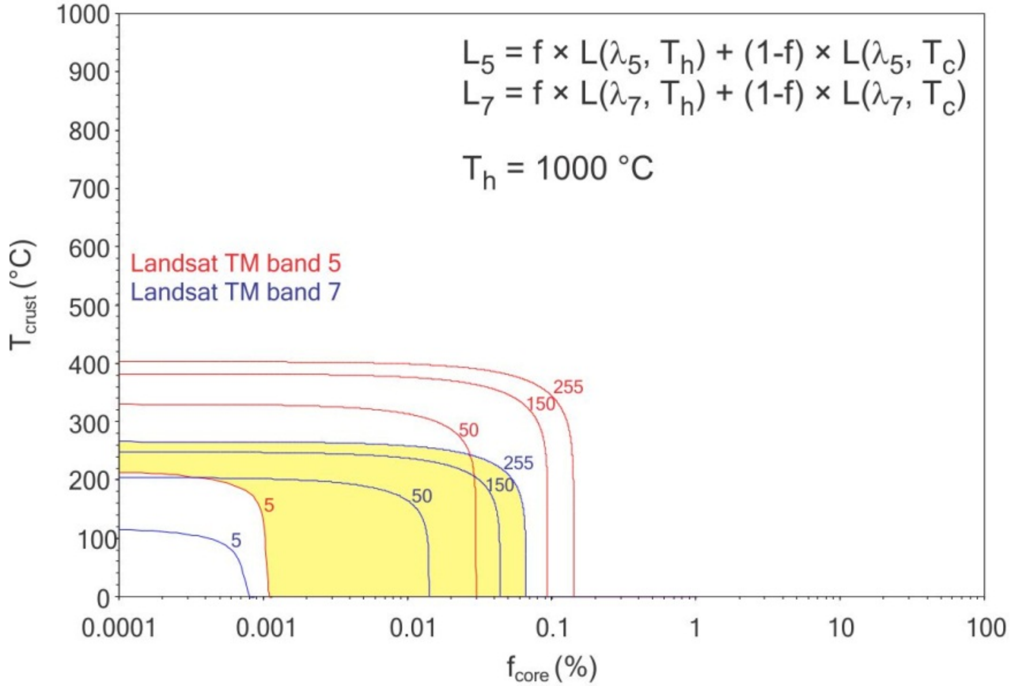


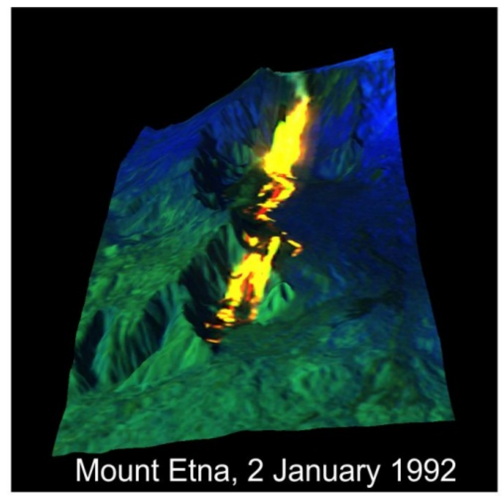


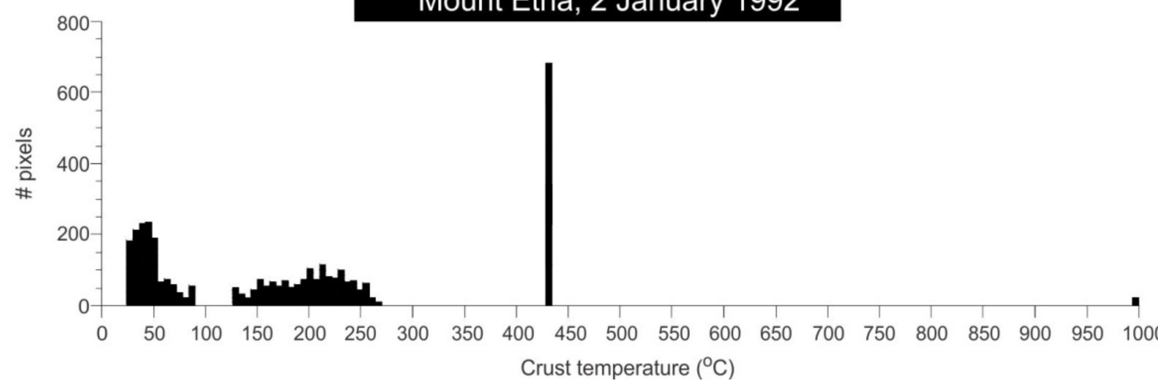
- Can you apply it?
- Is it realistic?

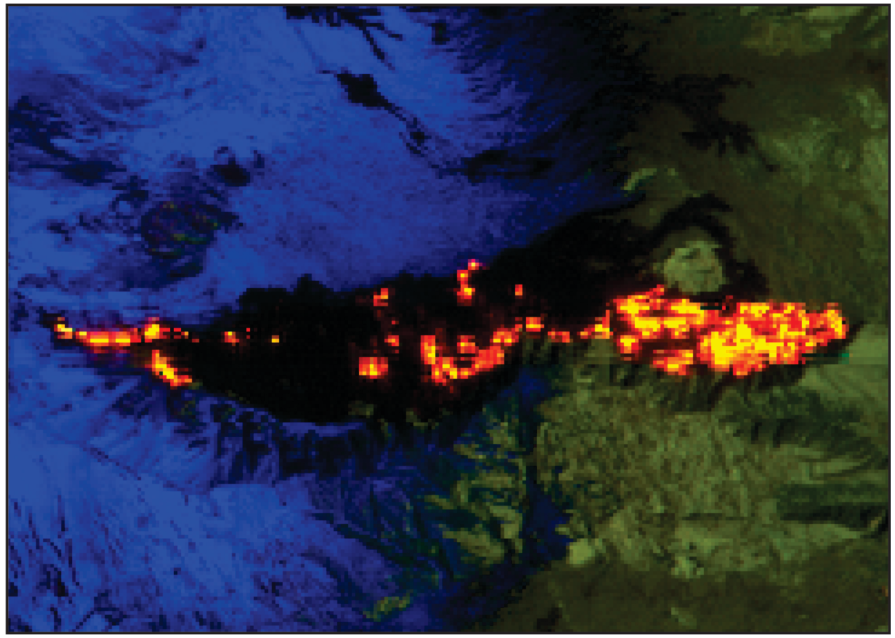
Francis and Rothery, 1987; Rothery et al., 1988; Oppenheimer, 1990

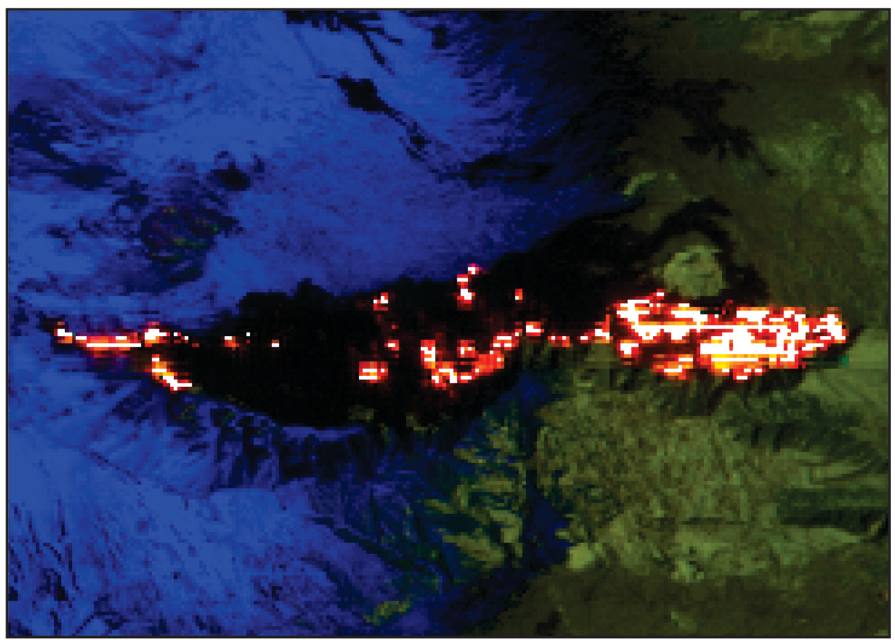
Multi-spectral data: the problem of sensor dynamic range



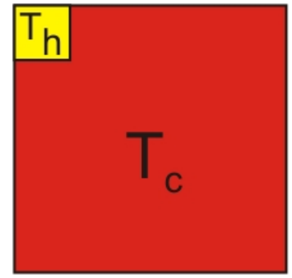








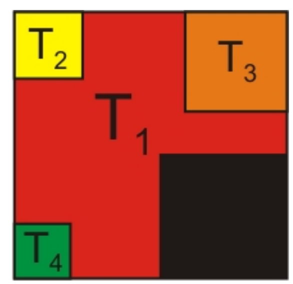
Is the Dozier method an oversimplification?



$$L_1 = f_h L(\lambda_1, T_h) + (1-f_h)L(\lambda_1, T_c)$$

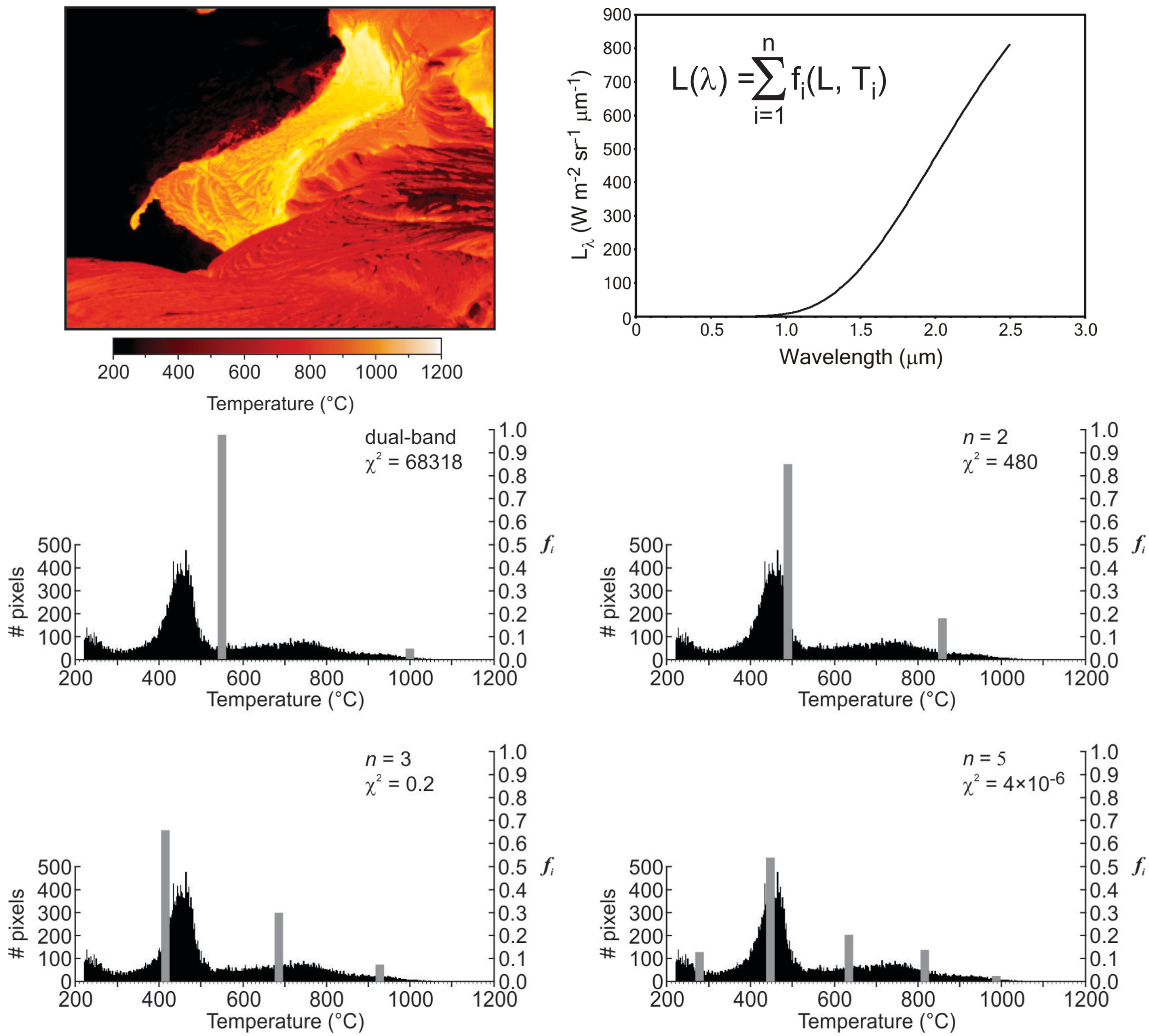
$$L_2 = f_h L(\lambda_2, T_h) + (1-f_h)L(\lambda_2, T_c)$$

$$L(\lambda) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} f_i(L, T_i)$$

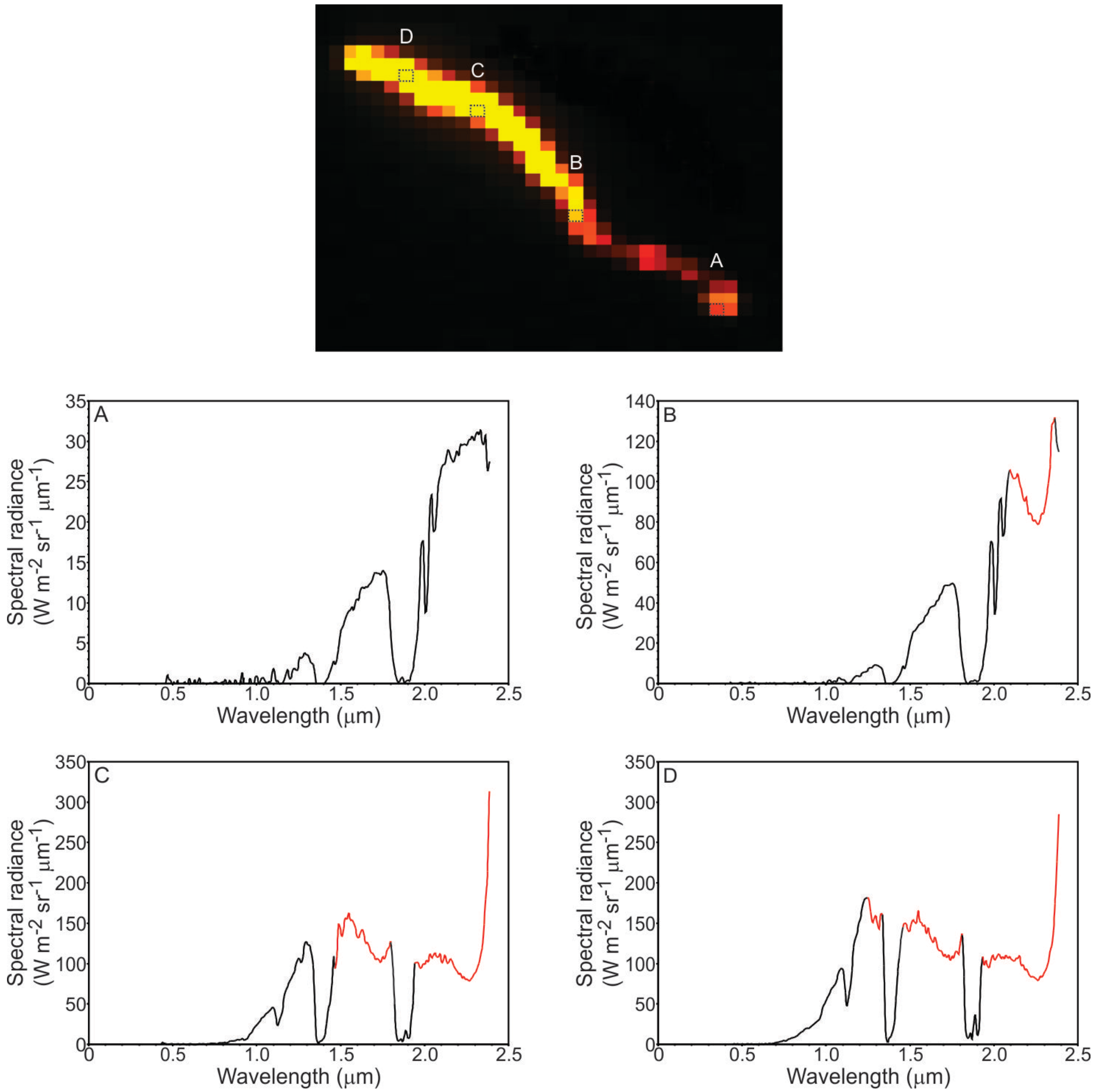


- How large should *n* be?
- What is the meaning of *n*?

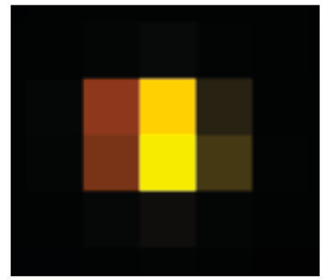
Multi-component mixture modeling of lava surface temperatures

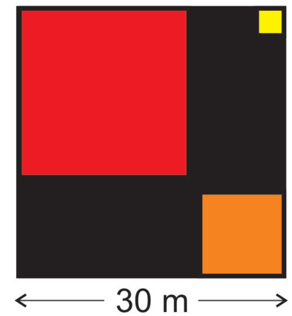


Imaging spectrometers always provide some unsaturated data

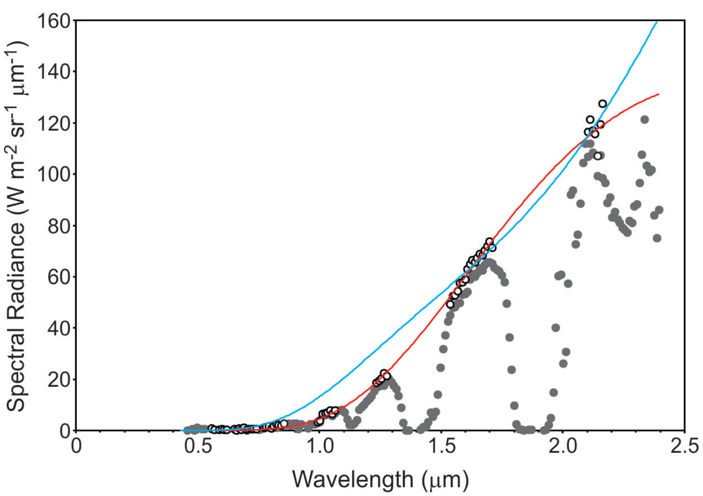


Calibration and validation of the non-linear unmixing algorithm



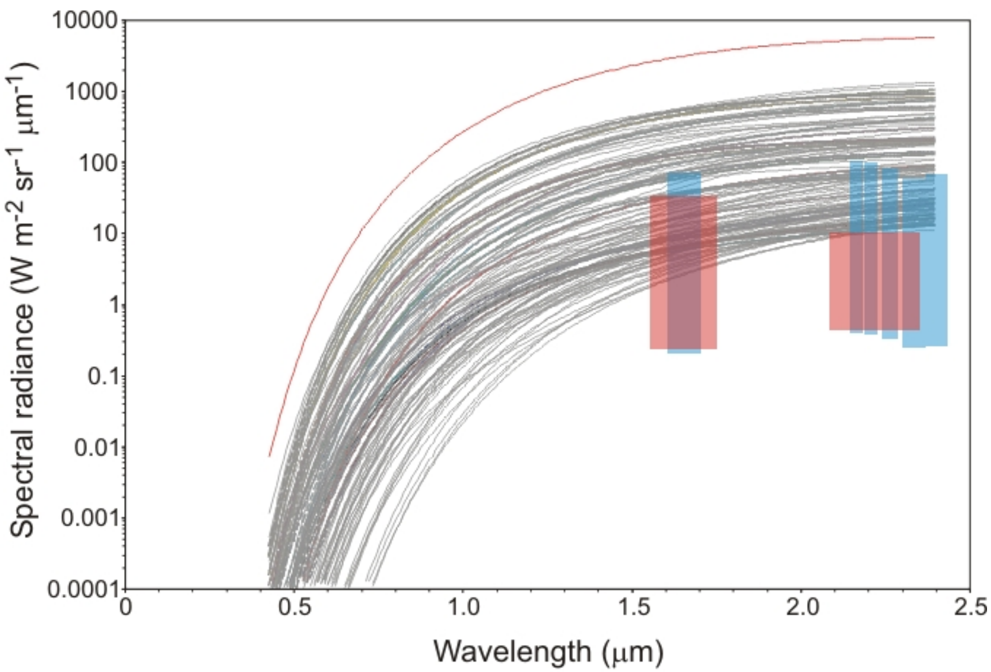


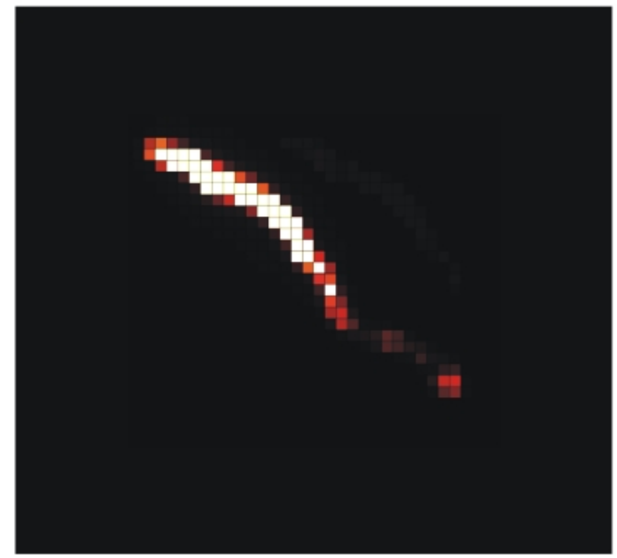
$$L(\lambda) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} f_i(L, T_i)$$

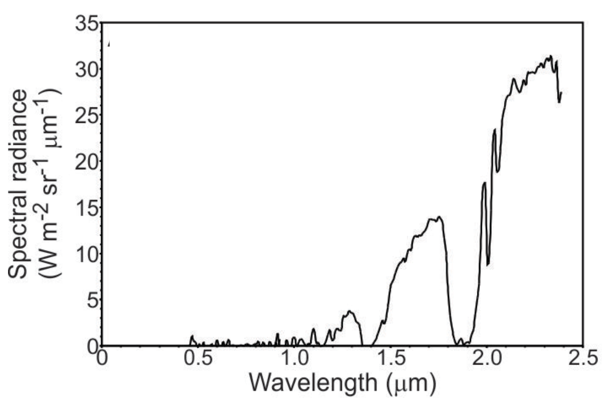


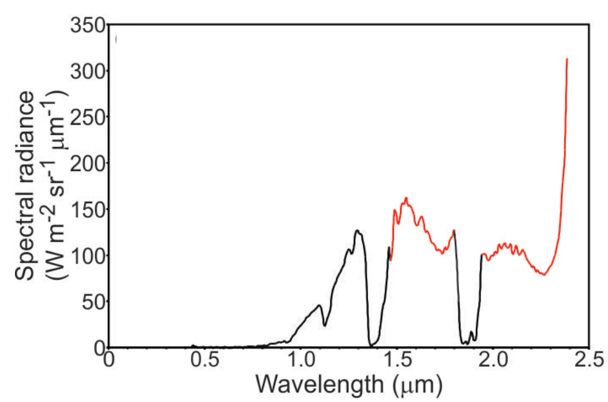
	In-situ	Hyperion
Lake area (m^2)	910	1000
Radiant flux (MW)	5-30	10
Max. T (°C)	1174	1138
Mean T (°C)	350-450	60% in this range

Volcano radiometry will rely on the availability of imaging spectrometer data

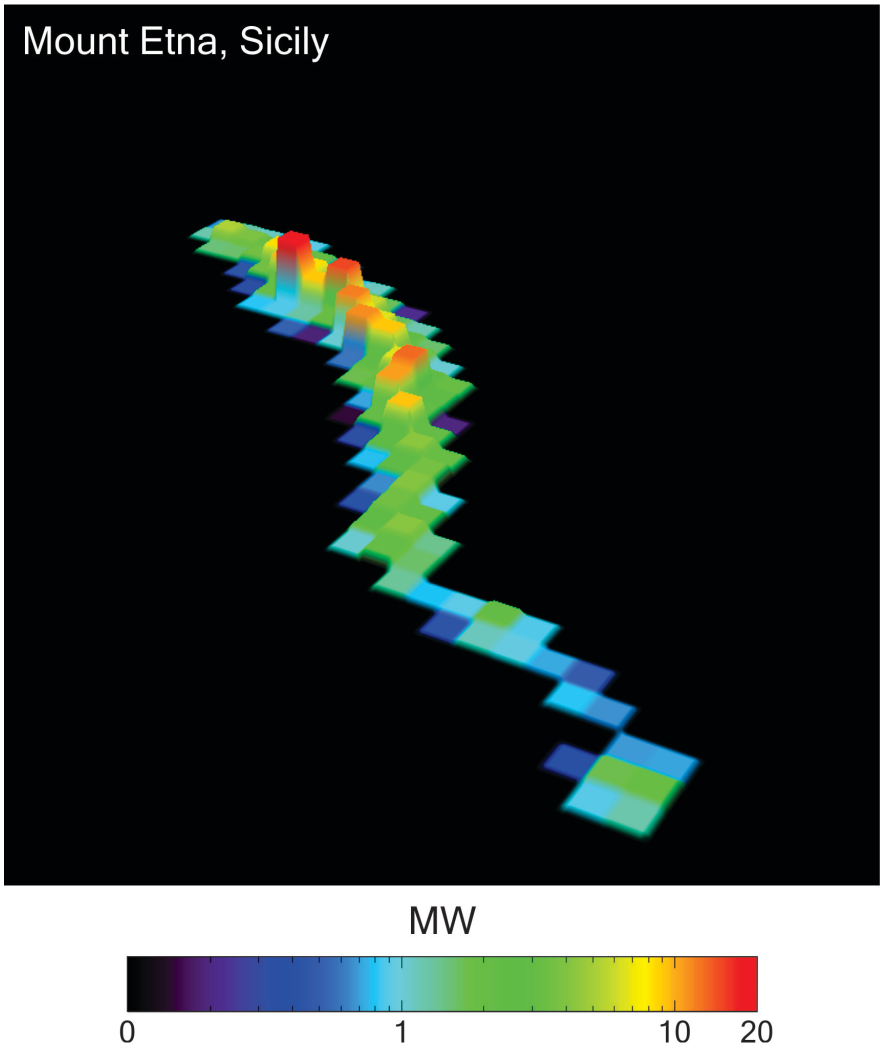








Lava cooling rates determined using hyperspectral data



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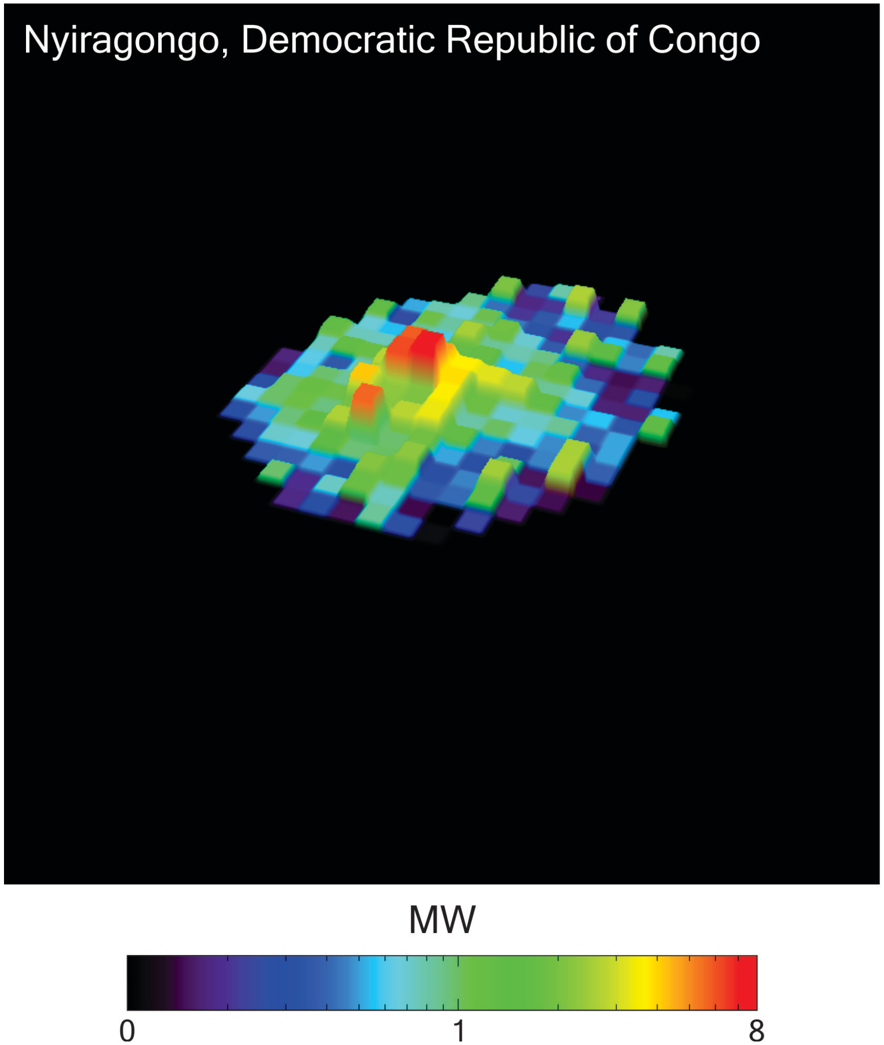

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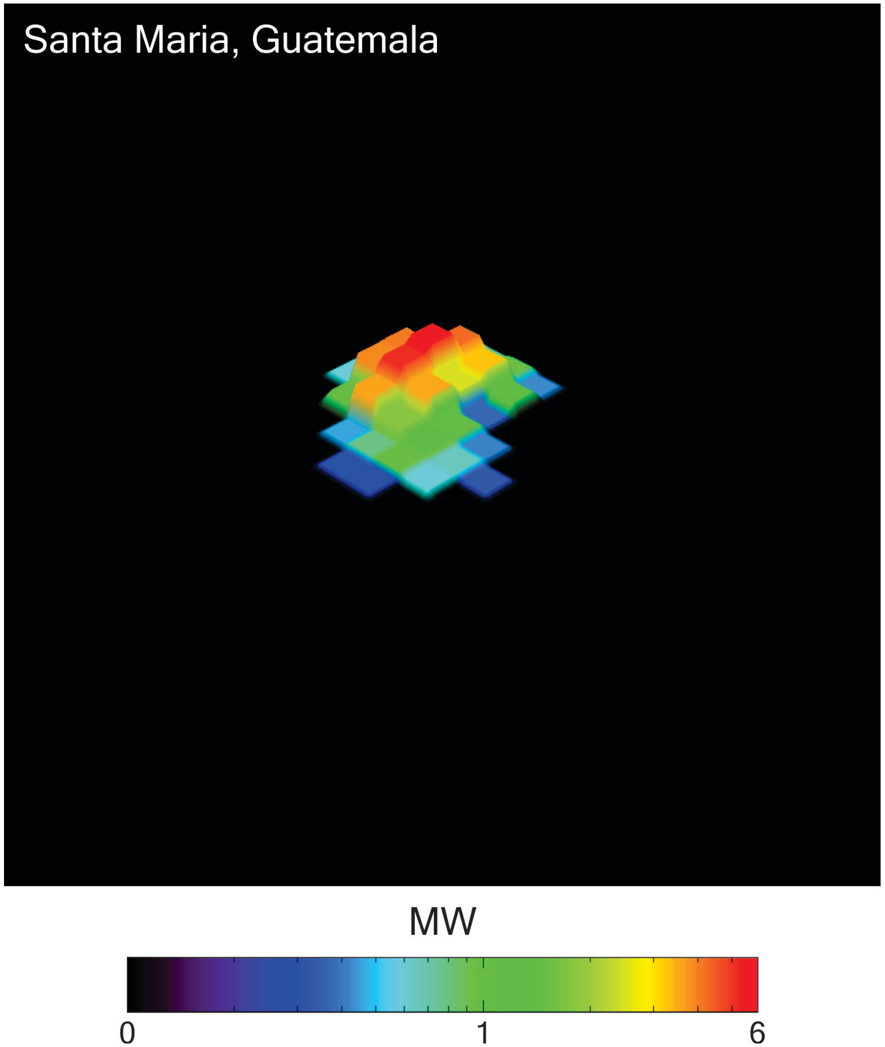

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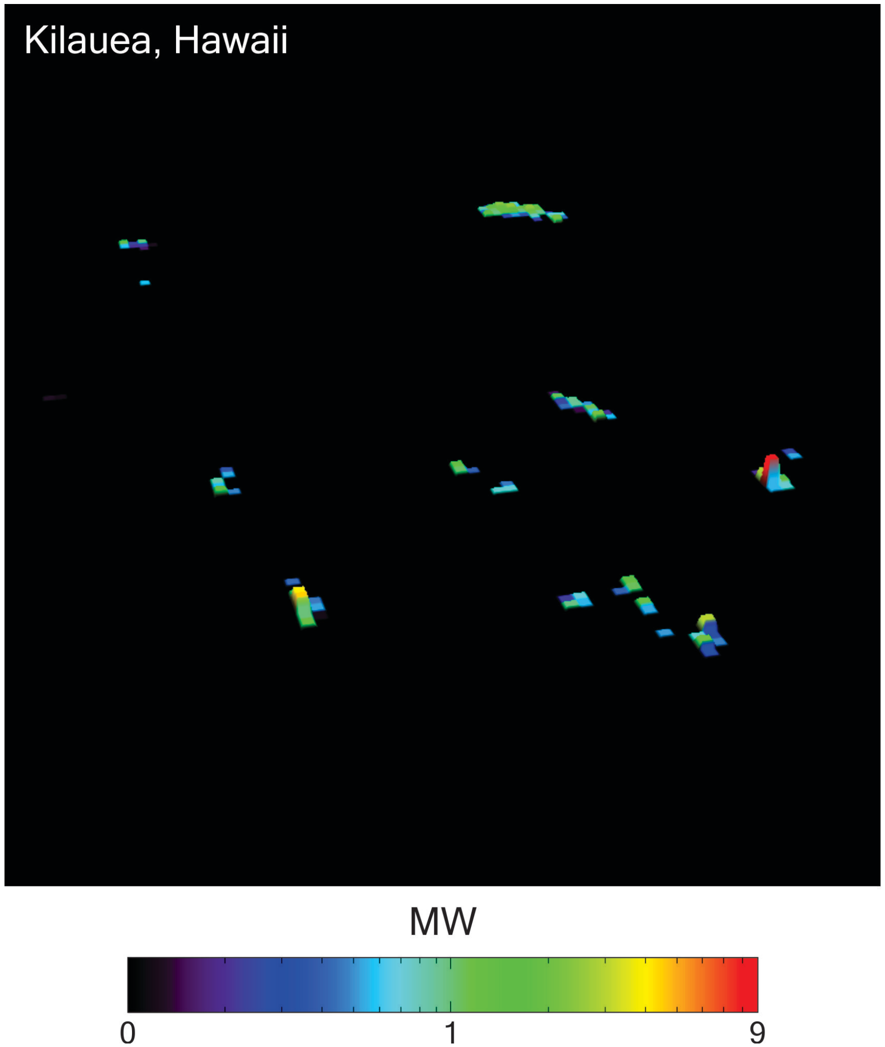

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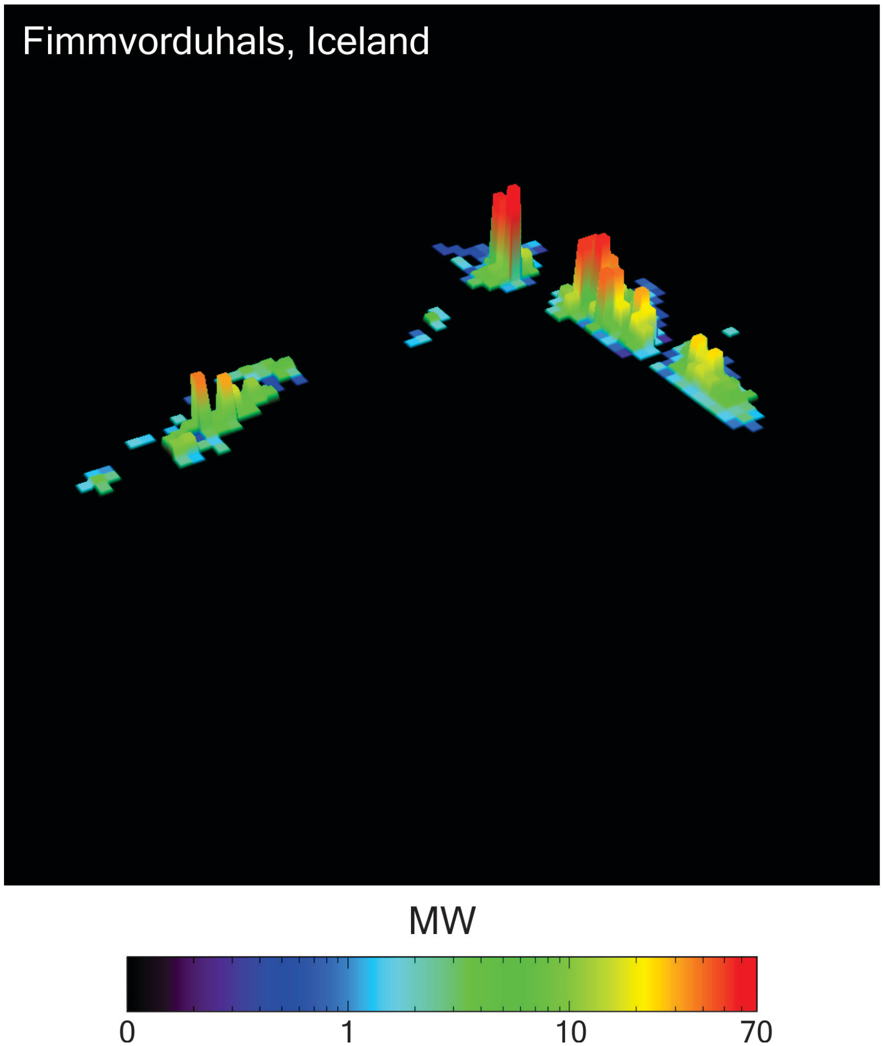
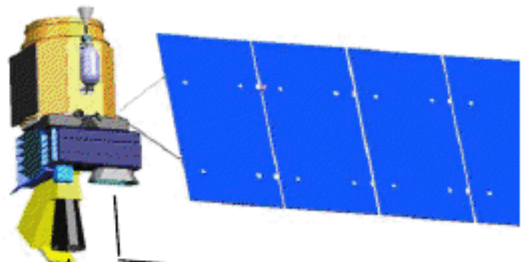


NRC Decadal Survey HyspIRI

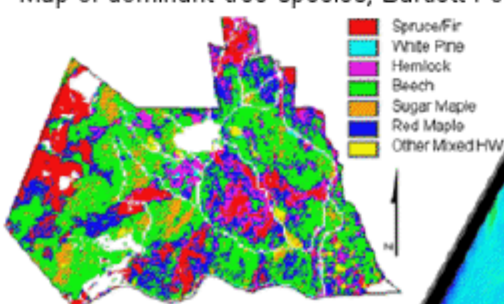
Visible ShortWave InfraRed (VSWIR) Imaging Spectrometer
+
Multispectral Thermal InfraRed (TIR) Scanner

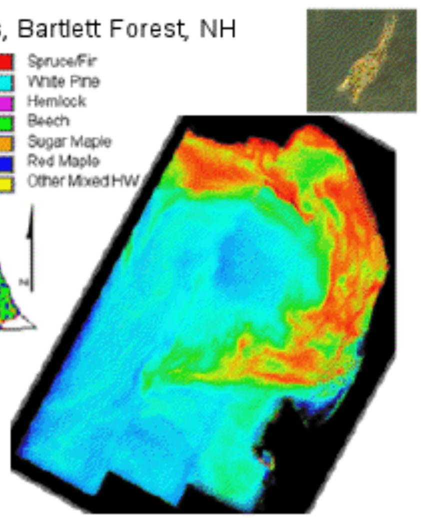


VSWIR: Plant Physiology and Function Types (PPFT)

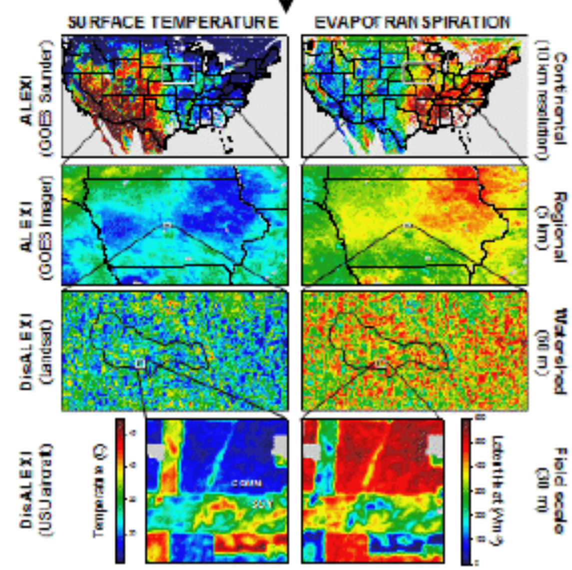
Multispectral TIR Scanner

Map of dominant tree species, Bartlett Forest, NH



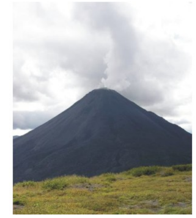


Red tide algal bloom in Monterey Bay, CA



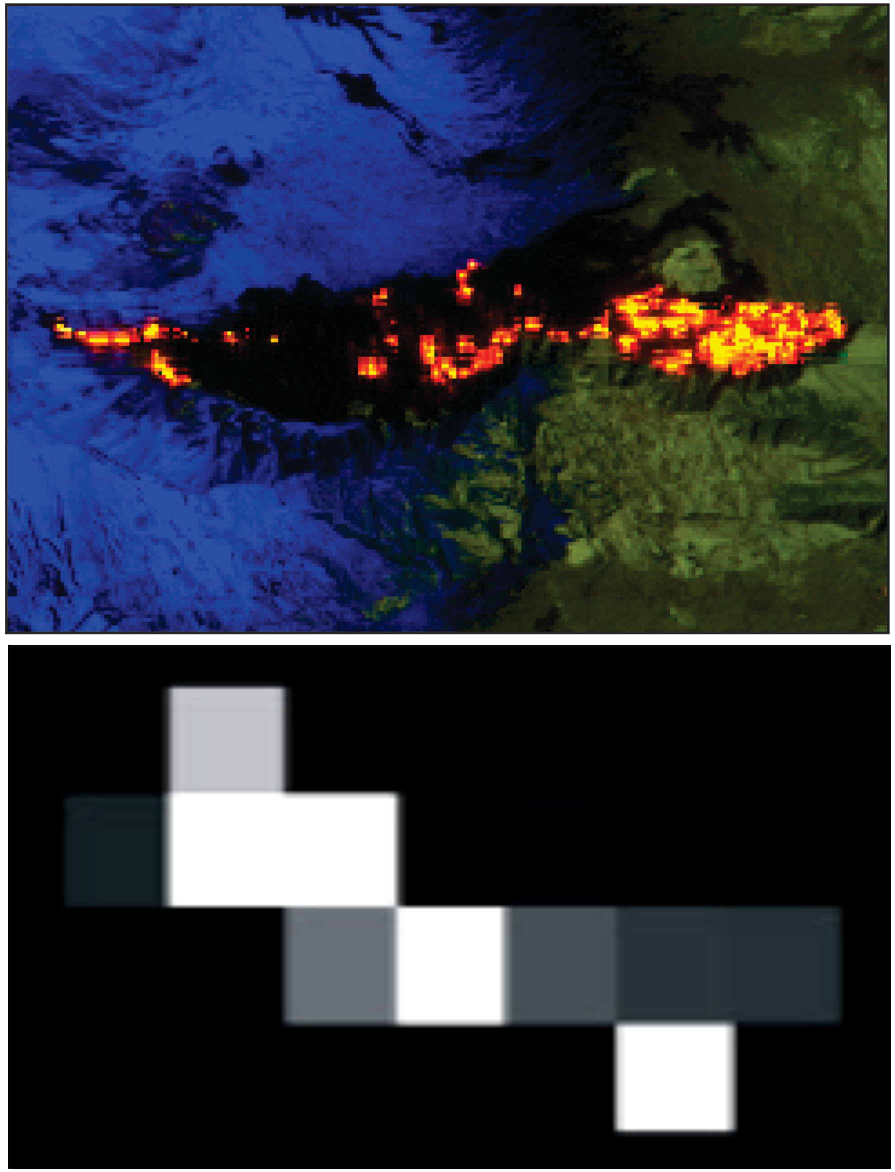
Volcano monitoring techniques and algorithms

Some requirements for a space-based thermal volcano monitoring system

- Physical requirements
  - Should be able to detect active volcanism at the hectametre scale
  - Make repetitive, frequent observations (eruption intensity fluctuates on < hourly time scales)
- Practicalities
  - Minimise “false” positives (erode trust in the “real” positives)
  - Depend on cost-free data
  - Objectivity
  - Minimise communication overhead (band-width a problem, and a potential failure point)
  - Allow results to be communicated ‘rapidly’
  - Any others you can think of……..?

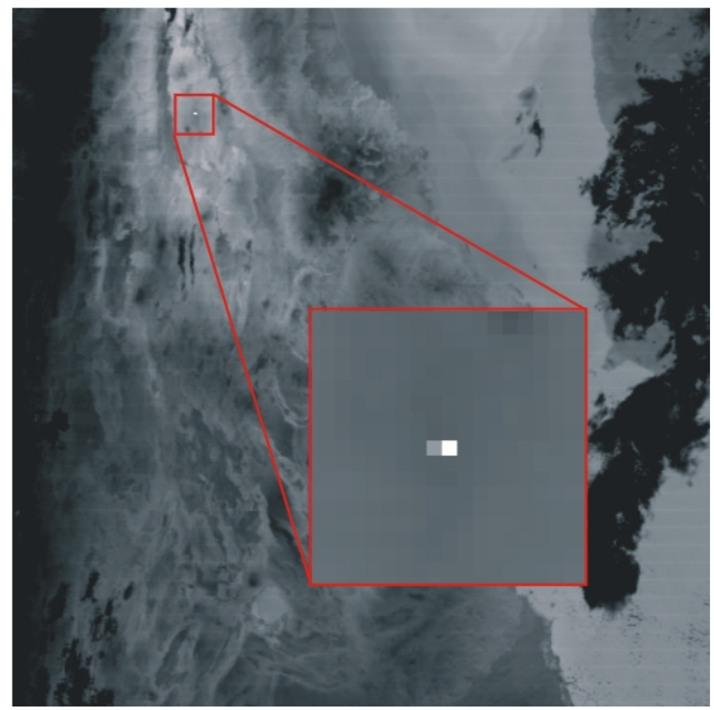
The need for timely information drives us to use low spatial resolution sensors

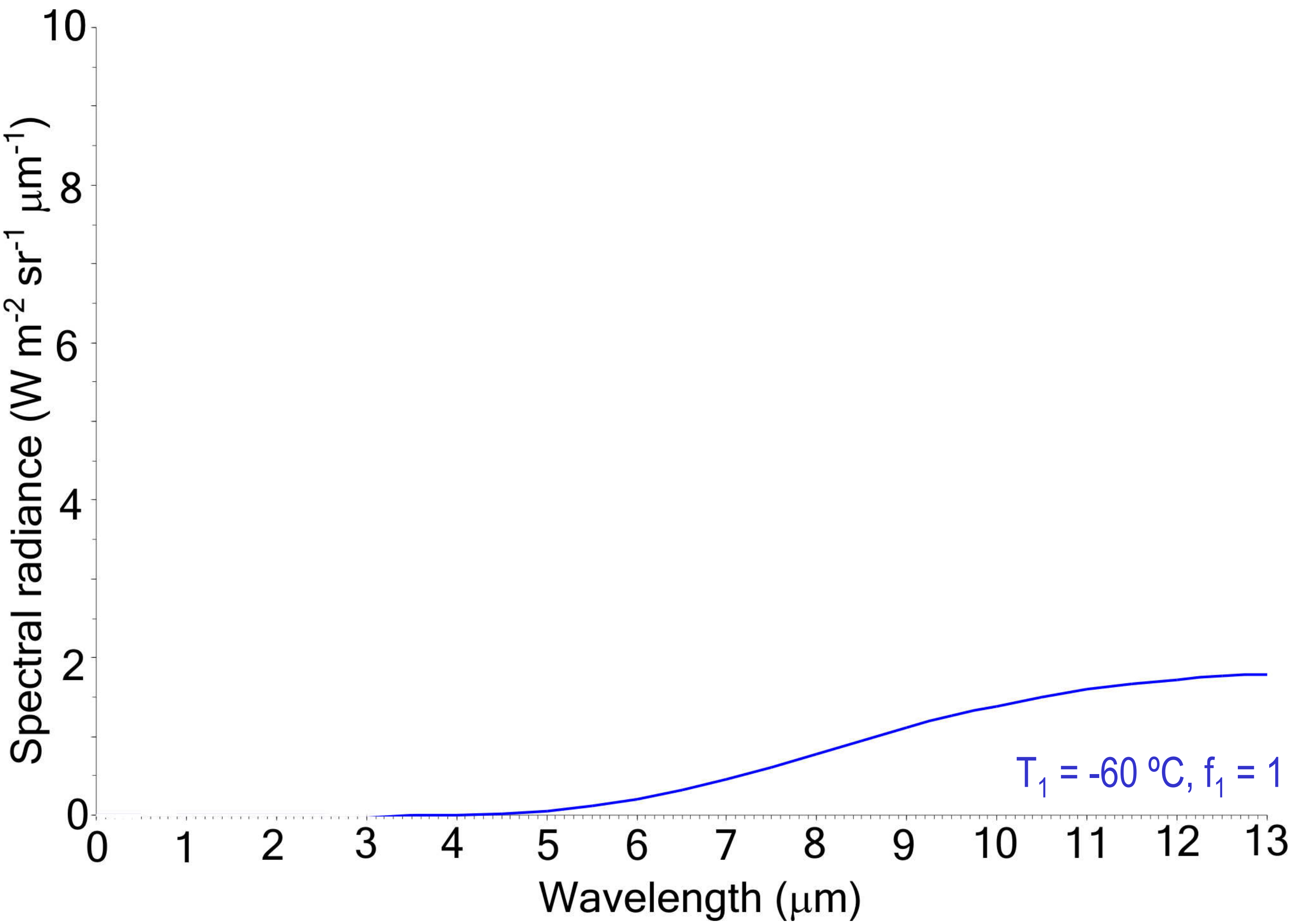


Coarse spatial resolution is no barrier to detection of lava

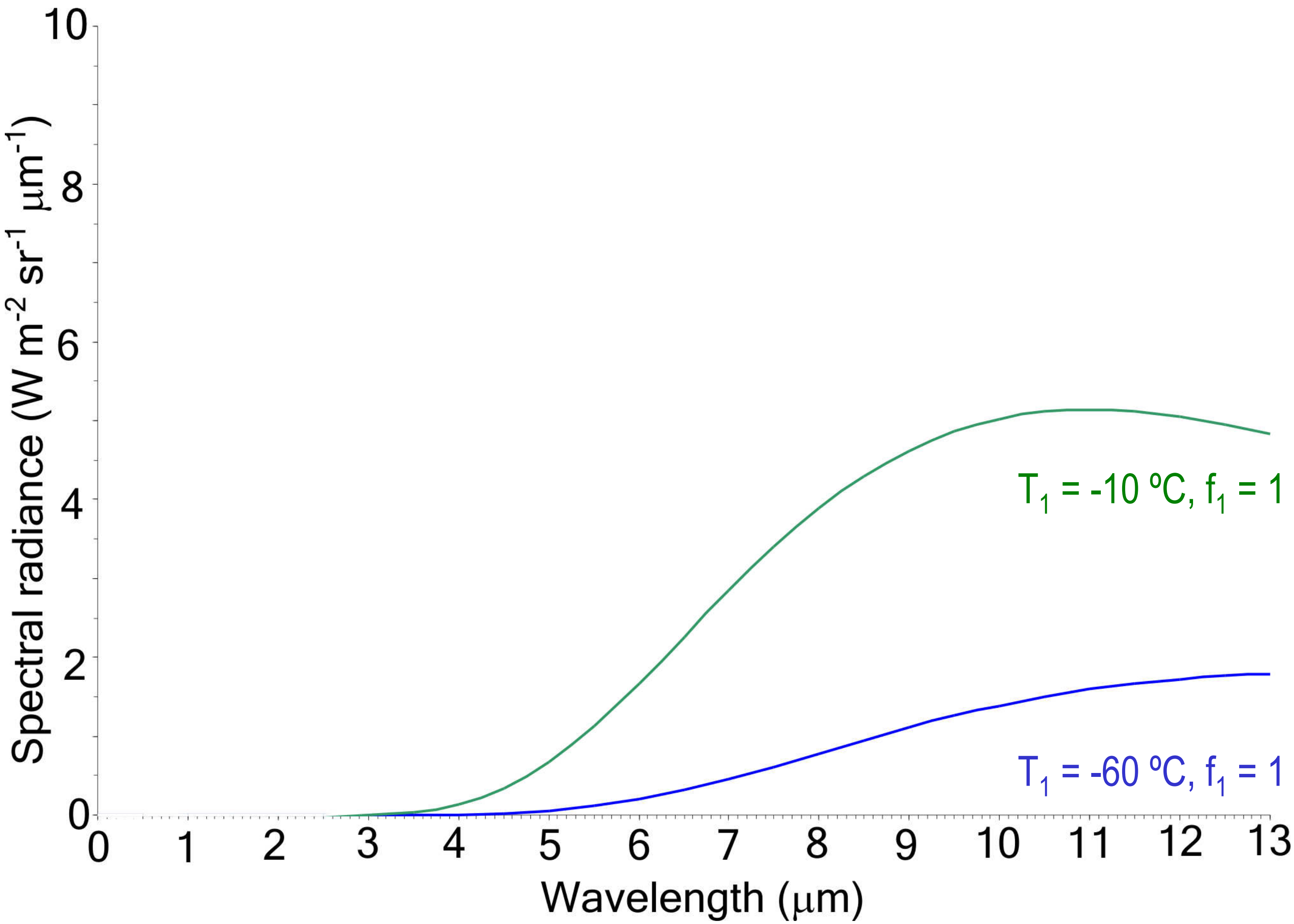
At 11 μm, L_λ = 9.5 W m^{-2} sr^{-1} μm^{-1}
At 4 μm, L_λ = 0.4 W m^{-2} sr^{-1} μm^{-1}

At 11 μm, L_λ = 9.6 W m^{-2} sr^{-1} μm^{-1}
At 4 μm, L_λ = 1.3 W m^{-2} sr^{-1} μm^{-1}

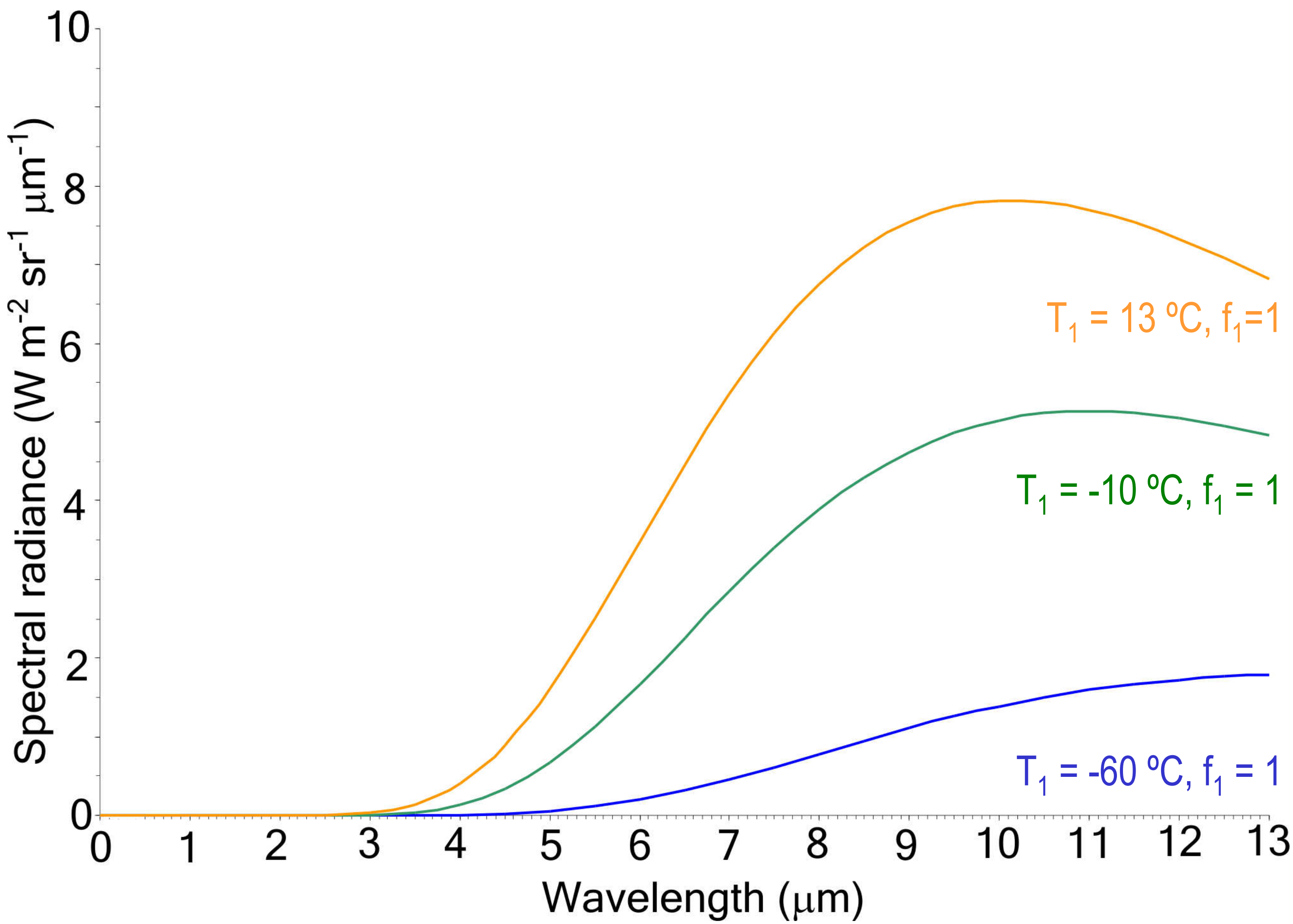


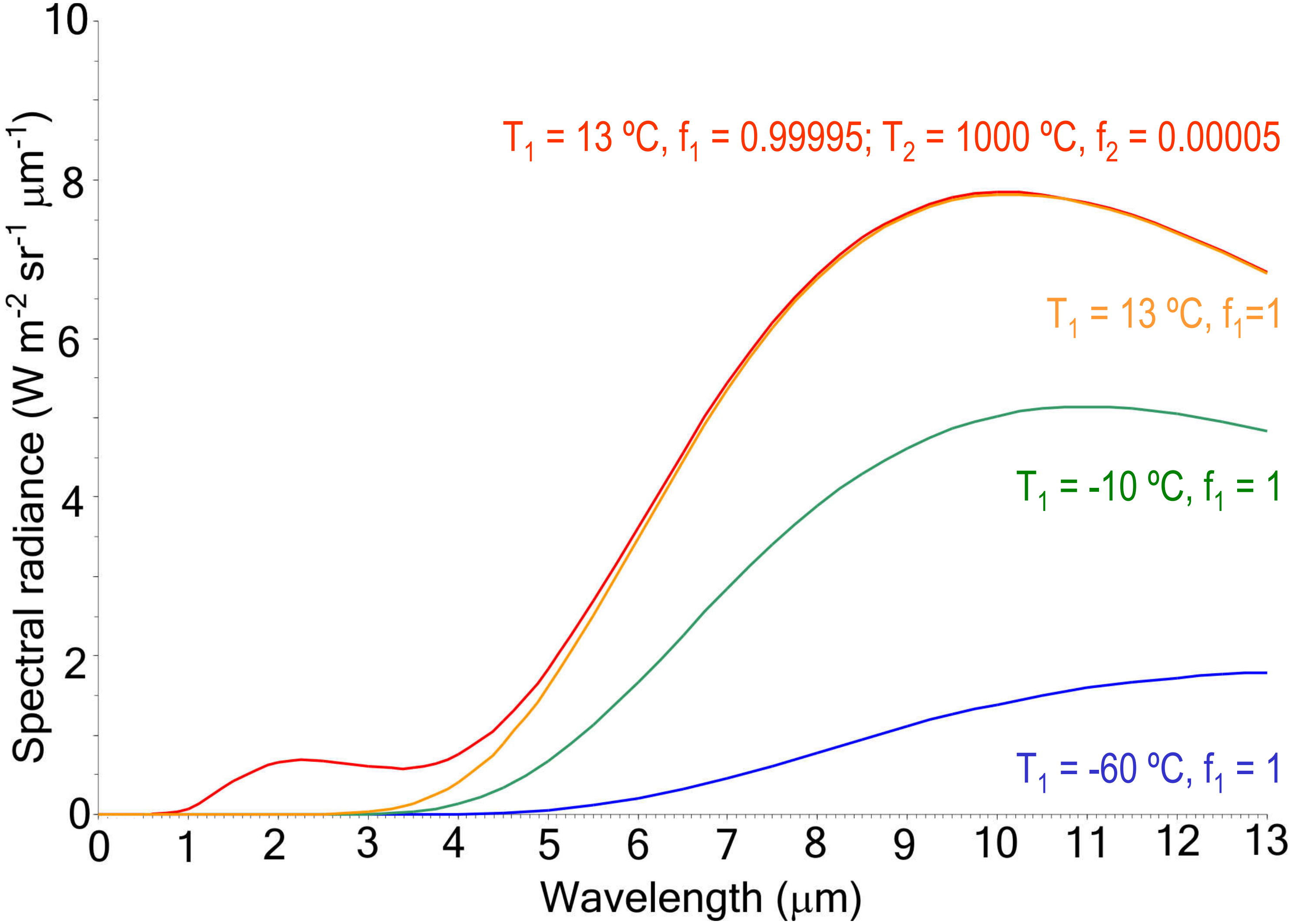


10
8
6
4
2
0
Spectral radiance (W m^{-2} sr^{-1} μm^{-1})
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
Wavelength (μm)
T_1 = -60 ºC, f_1 = 1

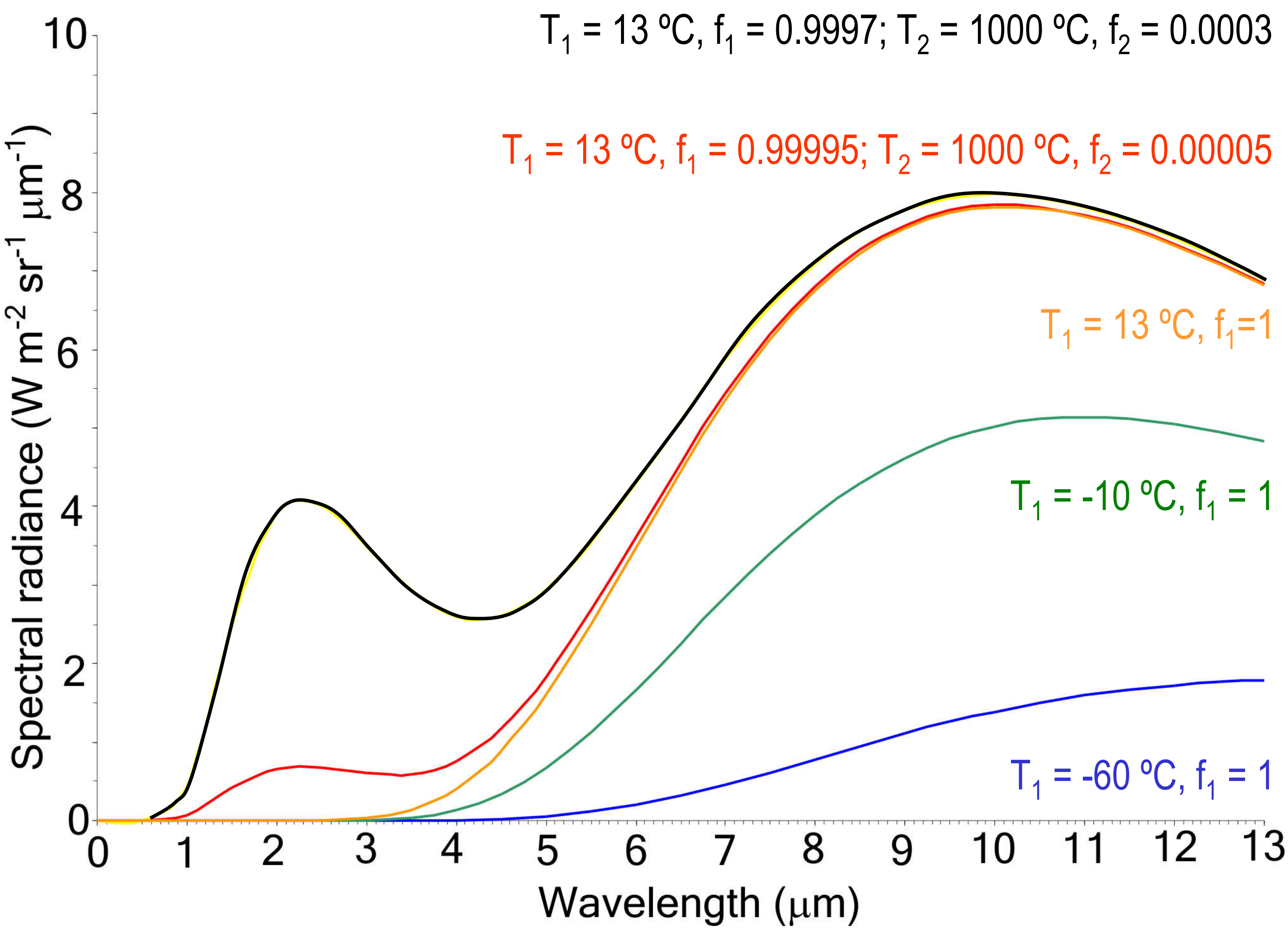


Spectral radiance (W m-2 sr-1 μm-1)
10
8
6
4
2
0
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
Wavelength (μm)
T1 = -10 ºC, f1 = 1
T1 = -60 ºC, f1 = 1


Spectral radiance (W m^{-2} sr^{-1} µm^{-1})
Wavelength (µm)
T$_1$ = 13 ºC, f$_1$=1
T$_1$ = -10 ºC, f$_1$ = 1
T$_1$ = -60 ºC, f$_1$ = 1
0
2
4
6
8
10
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13



T1 = 13 ºC, f1 = 0.99995; T2 = 1000 ºC, f2 = 0.00005
T1 = 13 ºC, f1=1
T1 = -10 ºC, f1 = 1
T1 = -60 ºC, f1 = 1
Spectral radiance (W m-2 sr-1 μm-1)
Wavelength (μm)
0
2
4
6
8
10
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13



T1 = 13 ºC, f1 = 0.9997; T2 = 1000 ºC, f2 = 0.0003
T1 = 13 ºC, f1 = 0.99995; T2 = 1000 ºC, f2 = 0.00005
T1 = 13 ºC, f1=1
T1 = -10 ºC, f1 = 1
T1 = -60 ºC, f1 = 1
Spectral radiance (W m-2 sr-1 µm-1)
Wavelength (µm)
0
2
4
6
8
10
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13

How easy is it to detect different kinds of volcanic unrest?

- Ability to detect the thermal emission associated with volcanic activity depends on:
  - The temperature of the lava/process
  - The area it covers
  - Its longevity

Easier ⟷ *Harder*

Basic lava flows

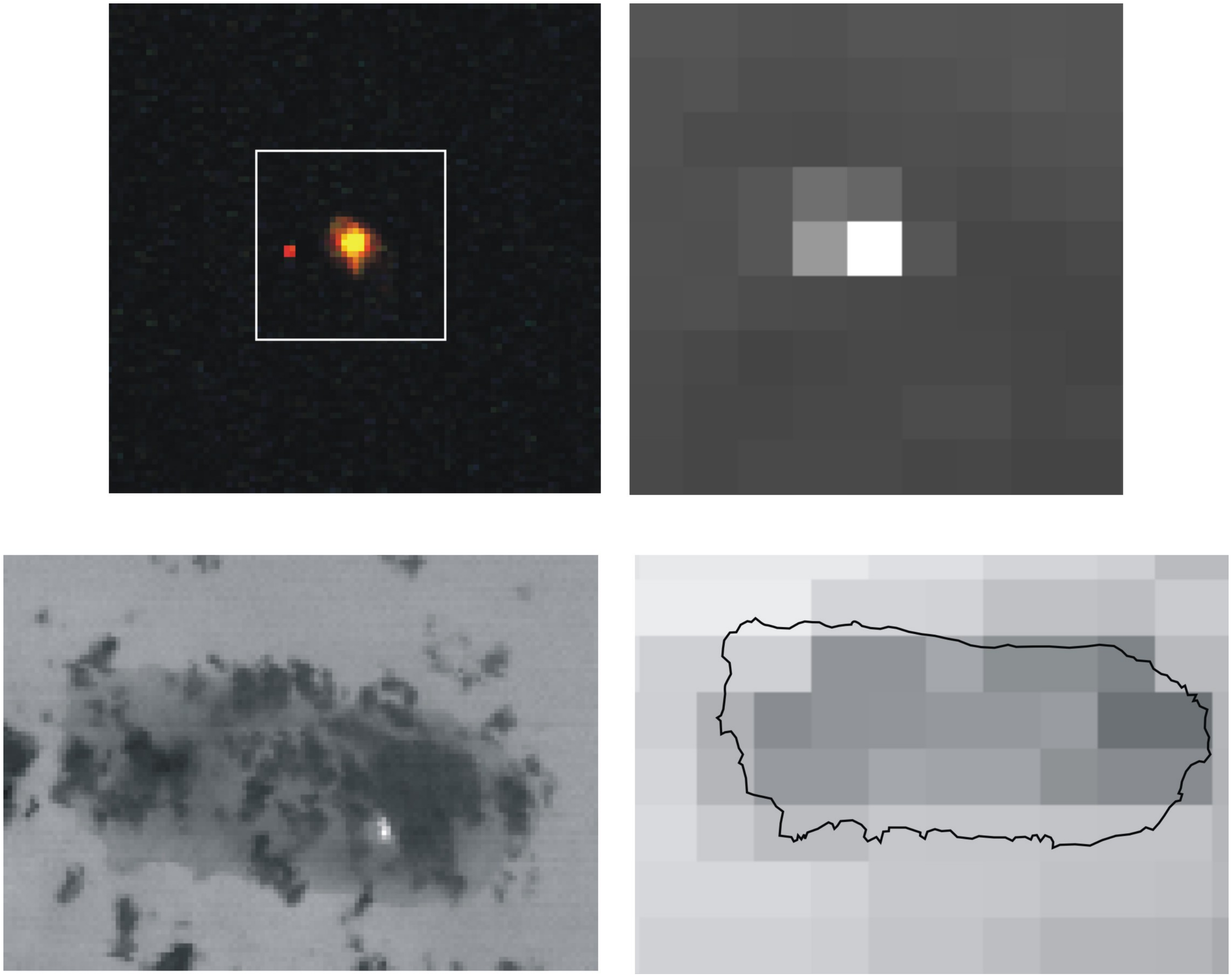
Basic lava lakes

Acidic lava domes

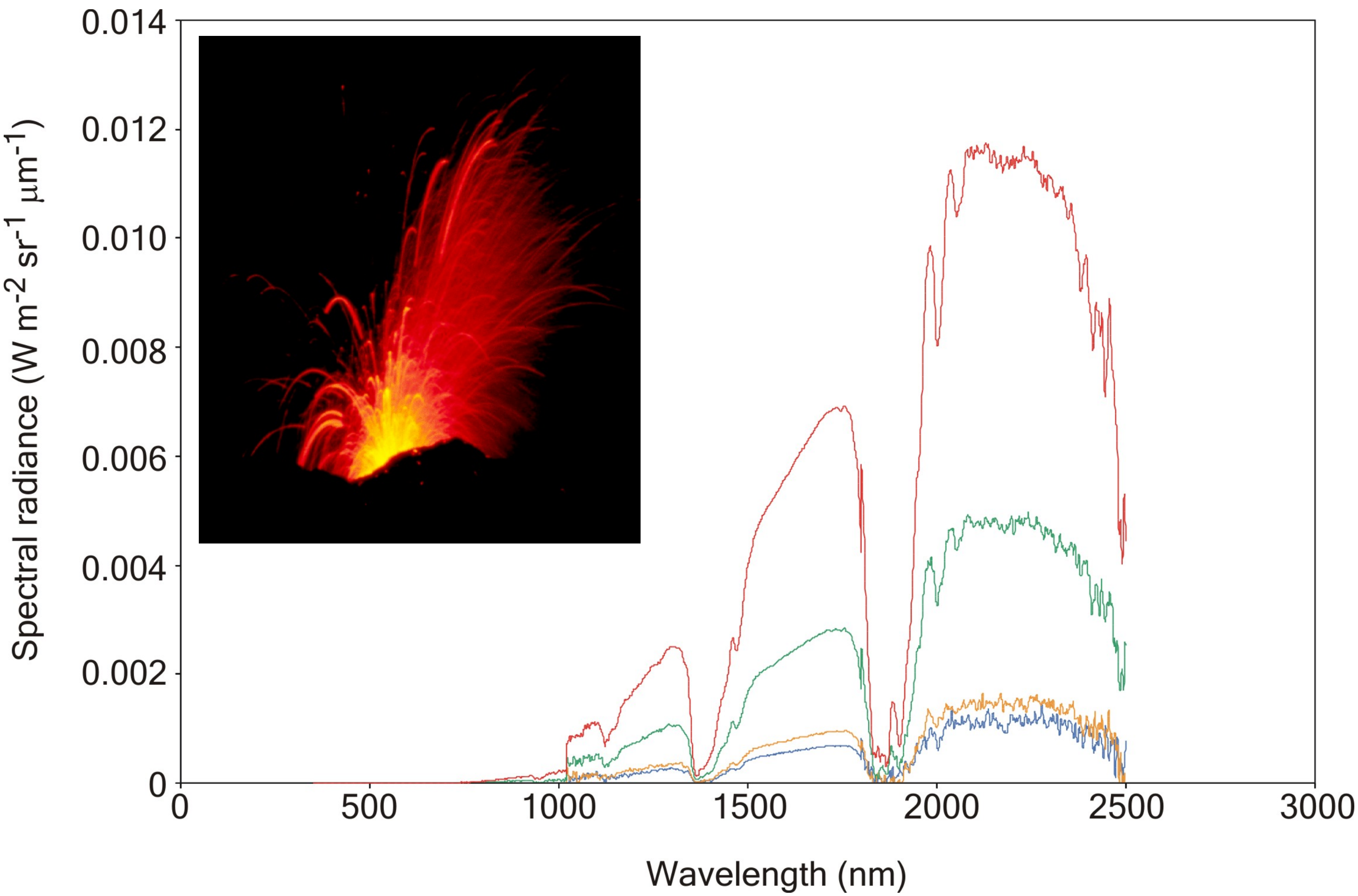
Acidic lava flows

Strombolian activity
Fumarolic activity
Hydrothermal activity
etc.

Lava = "easier"; hydrothermal = "harder"

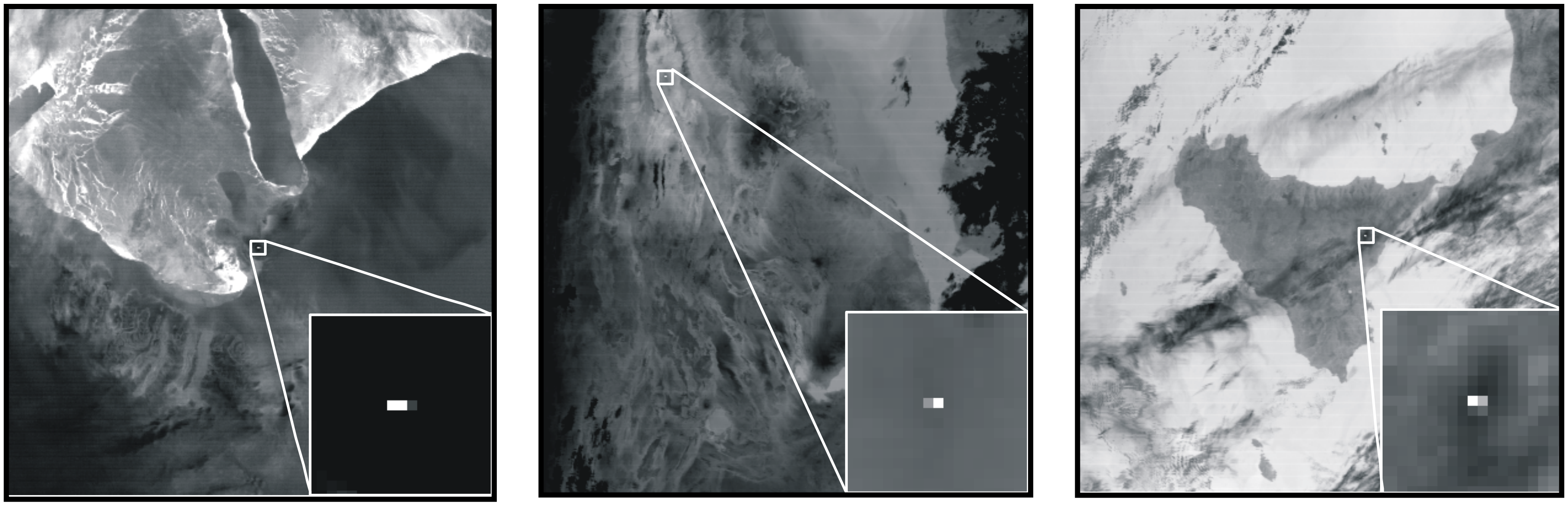


Persistent = "easier"; transient = "harder"

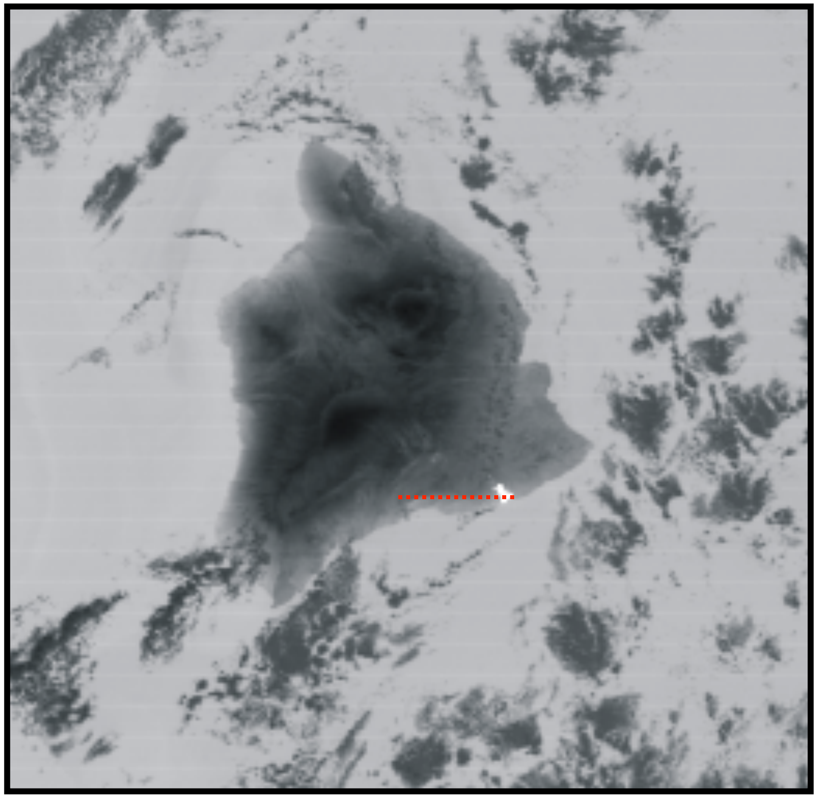


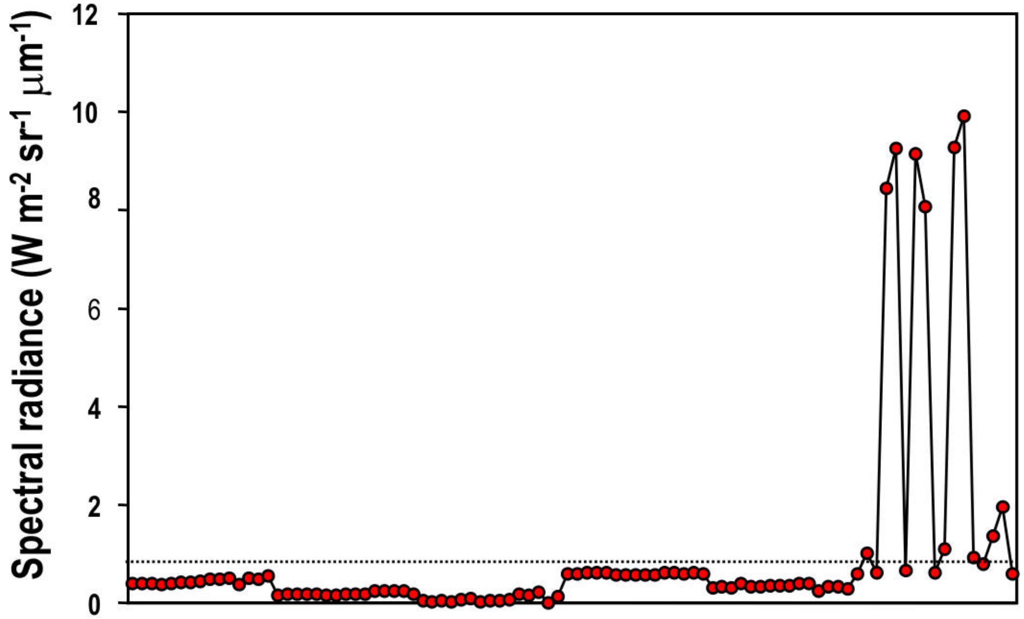
ASD derived spectra of Mount Etna's South East Crater, October 1998

Brute force

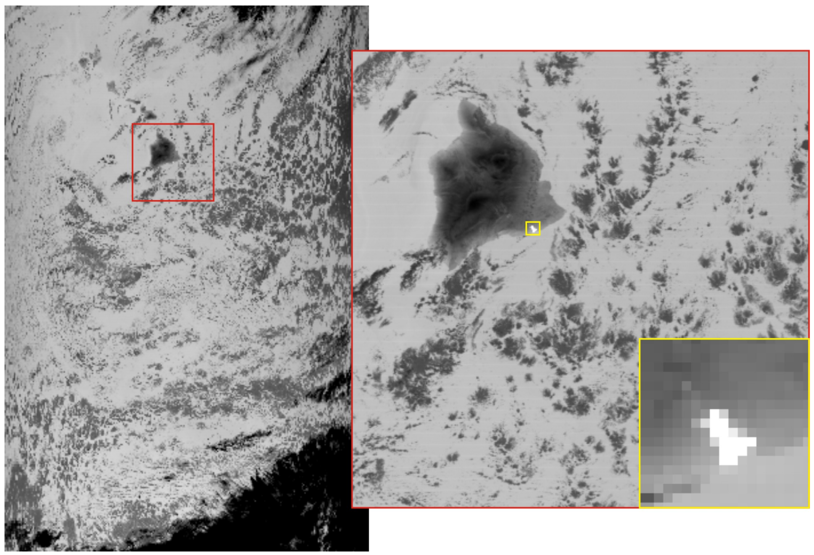


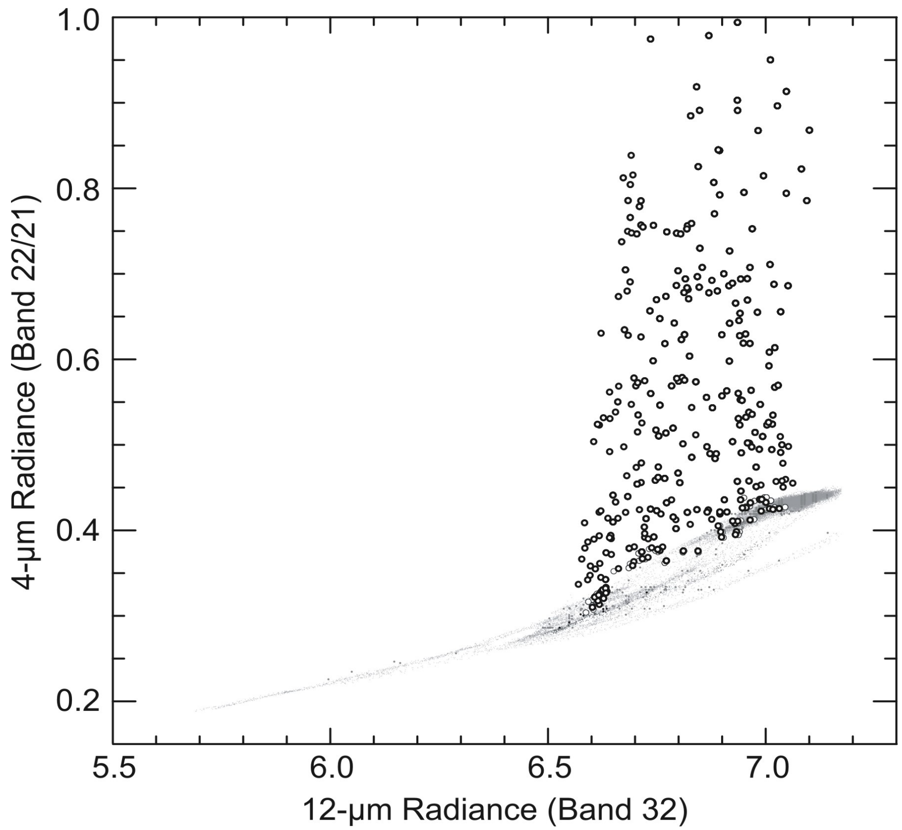
Single wavelength thresholds



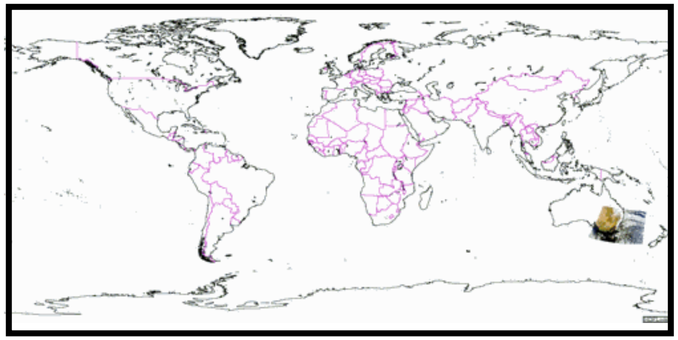


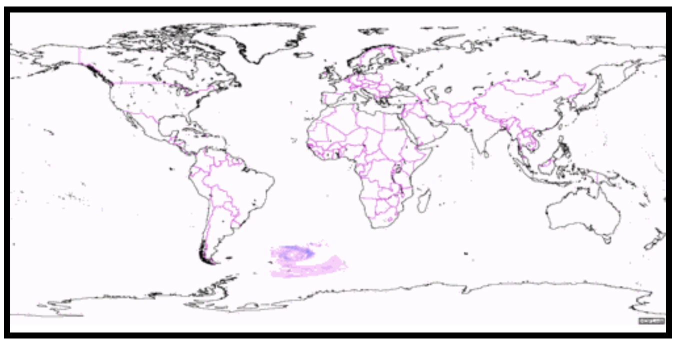
4 μm vs. 12 μm allow volcanogenic radiance sources to be distinguished

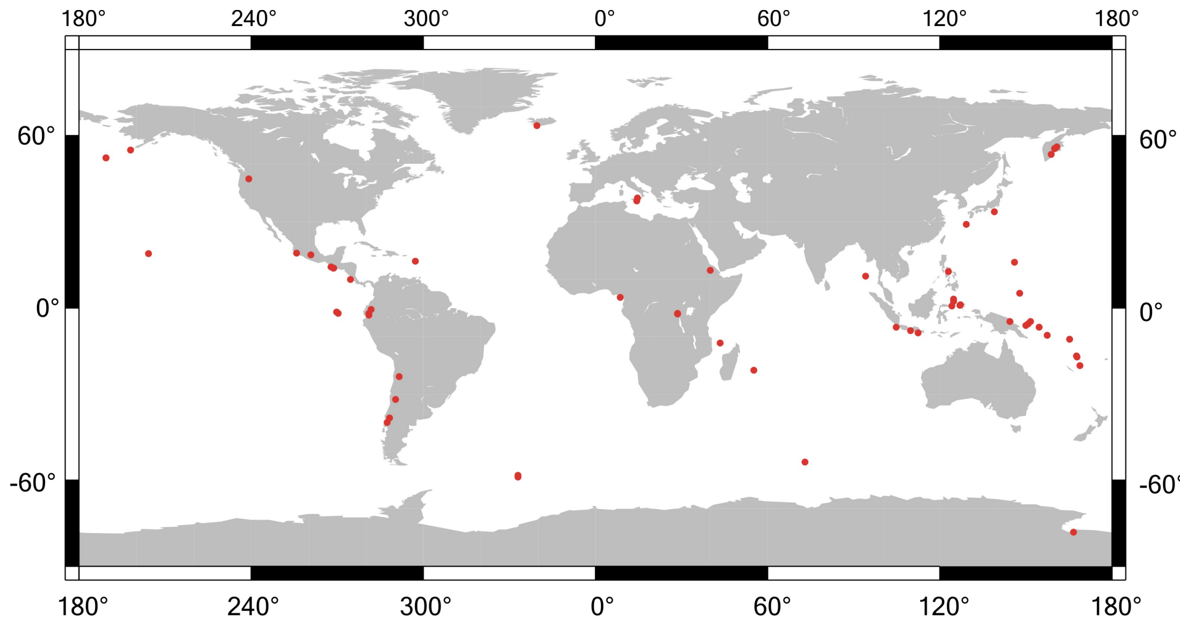


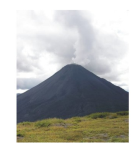


MODVOLC: an operational algorithm for global volcano monitoring



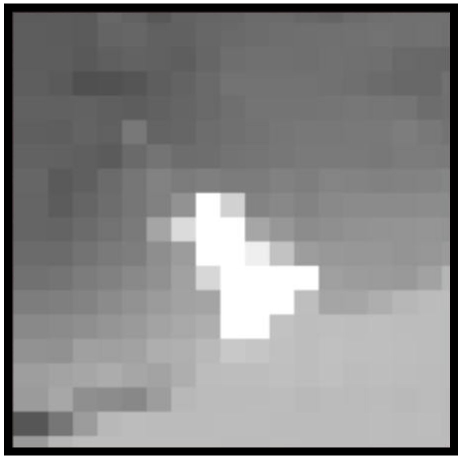


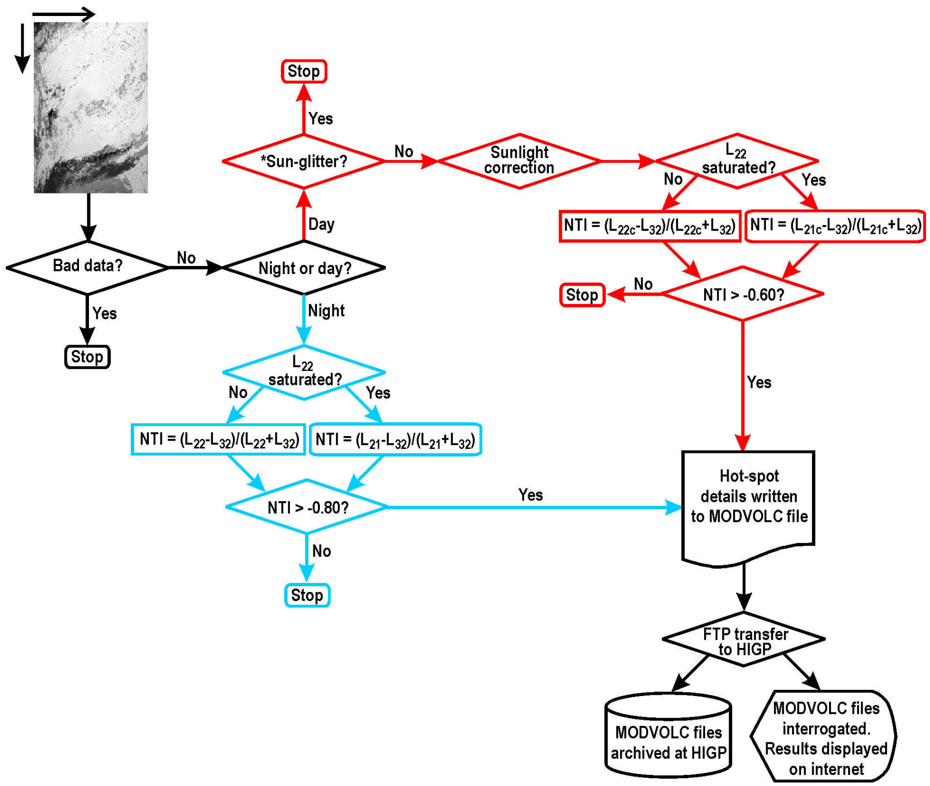


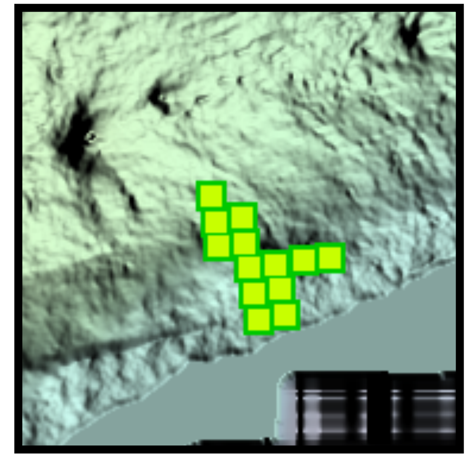


- Operational system for the timely detection and cataloguing of volcanic eruptions around the world
- Requirements: 1) Detect elevated levels of thermal emission at the pixel/sub-pixel scale
  2) Return accurate location information for hot-spots
  3) Operate in near-real-time
- Constraints: 1) Point operation
  2) No more than 5 mathematical operations
  3) No external data dependencies

MODVOLC: algorithm and output

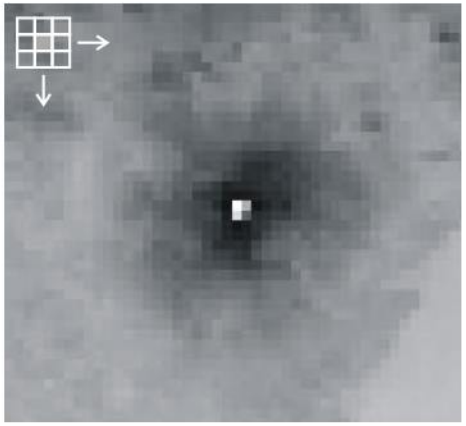


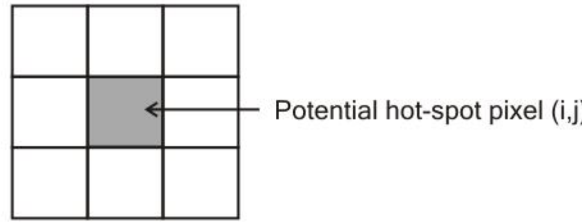


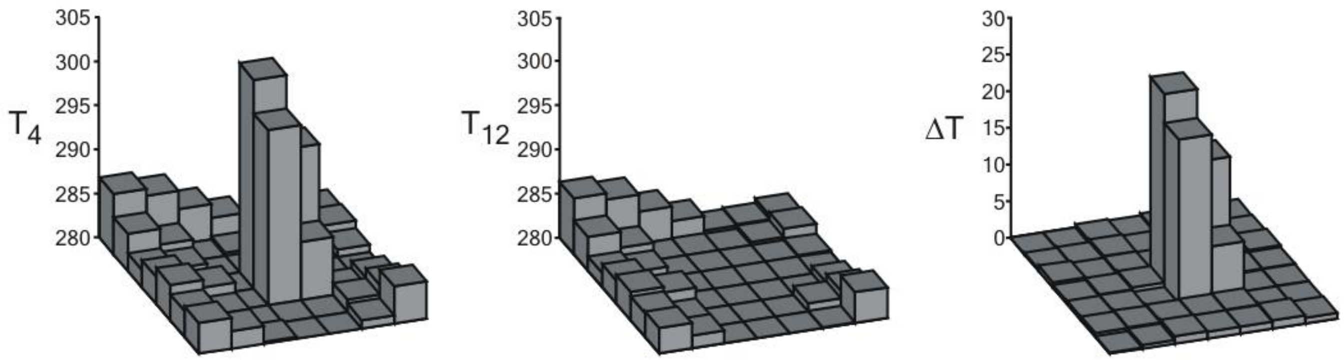


Unix time	Satellite	Year	Month	Day	Hour	Minute	Longitude	Latitude	L21 ($W\ m^{-2}\ sr^{-1}\ \mu m^{-1}$)	L22	L6	L31	L32	Satellite zenith	Satellite azimuth	Sunzenith	Sun azimuth	Line	Sample	NTI	Glint vector
1089853500	A	2004	07	14	15	05	159.424927	54.047855	0.775	0.802	177.015	7.087	6.790	42.97	96.49	101.53	22.91	329	210	-0.789	109.602
1089838800	T	2004	07	14	11	00	159.439728	54.049419	2.228	-10.000	166.546	8.392	7.967	5.88	75.11	98.09	325.58	793	743	-0.563	95.933
1089853500	A	2004	07	14	15	05	159.448288	54.052444	1.440	1.453	177.015	7.786	7.453	42.97	97.57	101.53	22.93	331	211	-0.674	108.869
1089853500	A	2004	07	14	15	05	159.453903	54.045853	1.218	1.235	177.015	7.558	7.156	42.97	96.49	101.53	22.93	329	211	-0.706	109.617

A generic contextual hot-spot detection algorithm







$T_{4,b}$	$T_{4,b}$	$T_{4,b}$
$T_{4,b}$	$T_{4,(i,j)}$	$T_{4,b}$
$T_{4,b}$	$T_{4,b}$	$T_{4,b}$

ΔT_b	ΔT_b	ΔT_b
ΔT_b	$\Delta T_{(i,j)}$	ΔT_b
ΔT_b	ΔT_b	ΔT_b

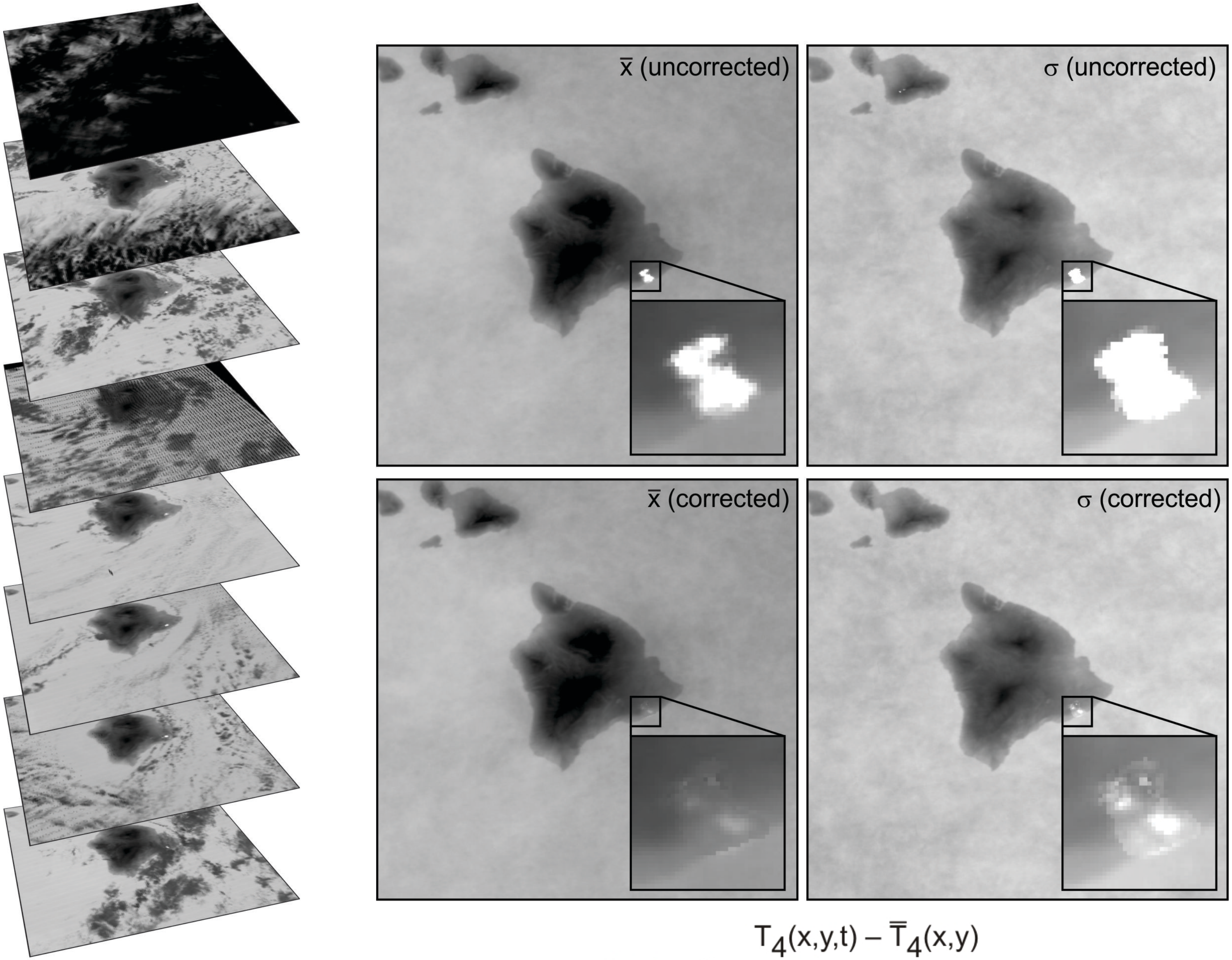
Potential hot-spot pixel reclassified as an actual hot-spot pixel when:

$$T_{4,(i,j)} > \overline{T}_{4,b} + n\sigma\overline{T}_{4,b}$$

and

$$\Delta T_{(i,j)} > \Delta\overline{T}_b + n\sigma\Delta\overline{T}_b$$

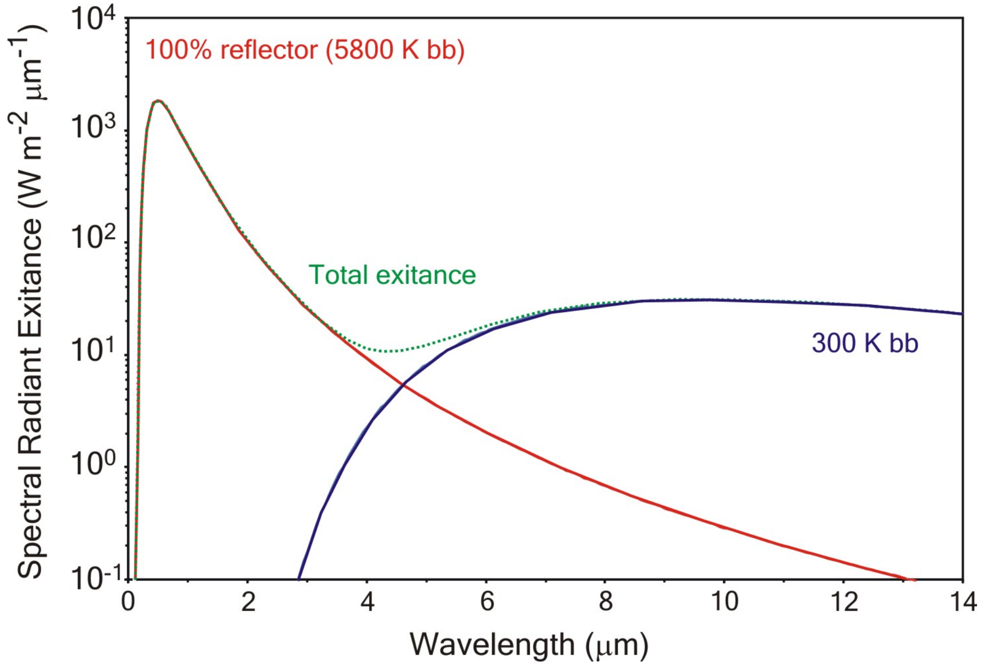
Time-series hot-spot detection algorithms



$$\otimes T_4(x,y,t) = \frac{T_4(x,y,t) - \overline{T}_4(x,y)}{\sigma_4(x,y)}$$

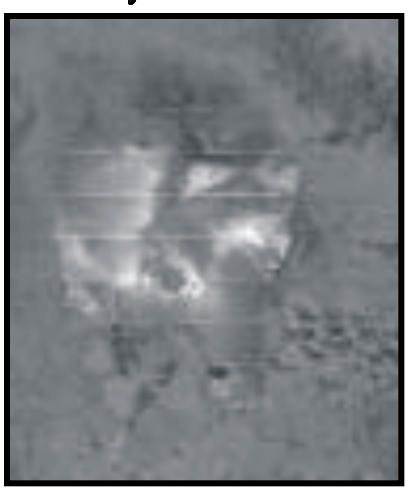
End, followed by more slides

Dealing with daytime 4 μm data



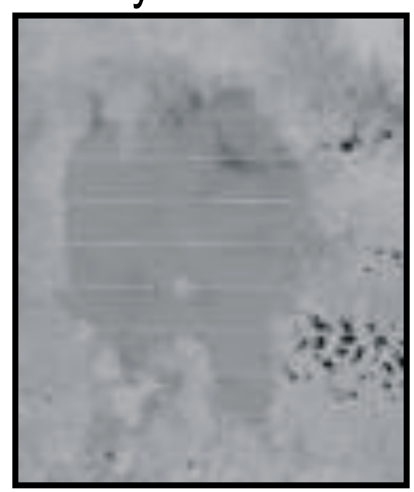
- 'Cold' but 'reflective' surfaces can generate false positives (e.g. snow, sand)
- Need to isolate emitted portion of pixel radiance

'Raw' 4 μm daytime data

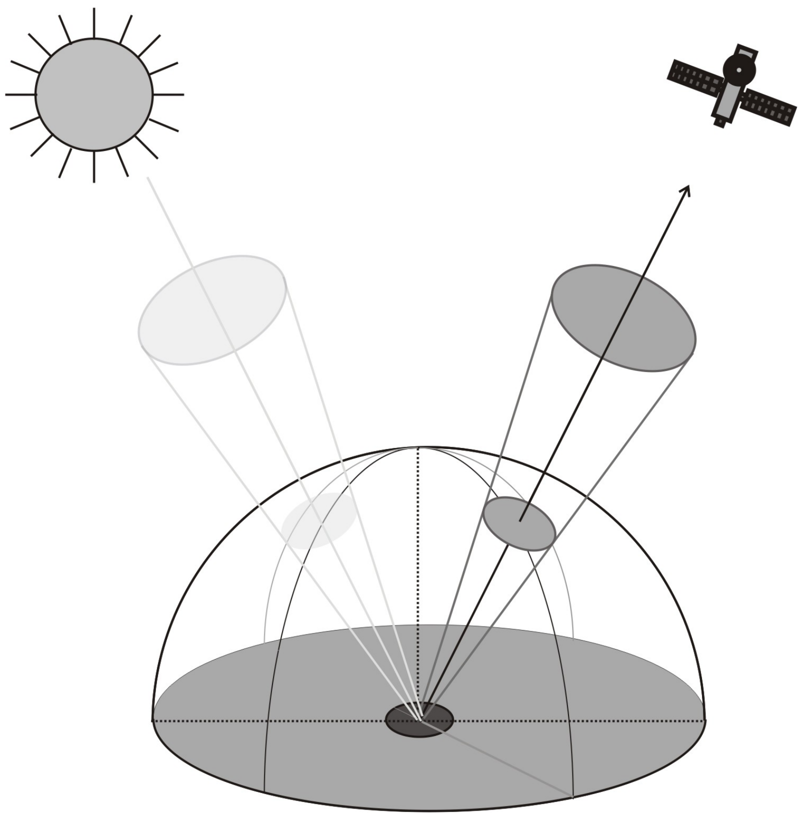


$$L_{4corr} = L_4 - 0.0426 \times L_{1.6}$$

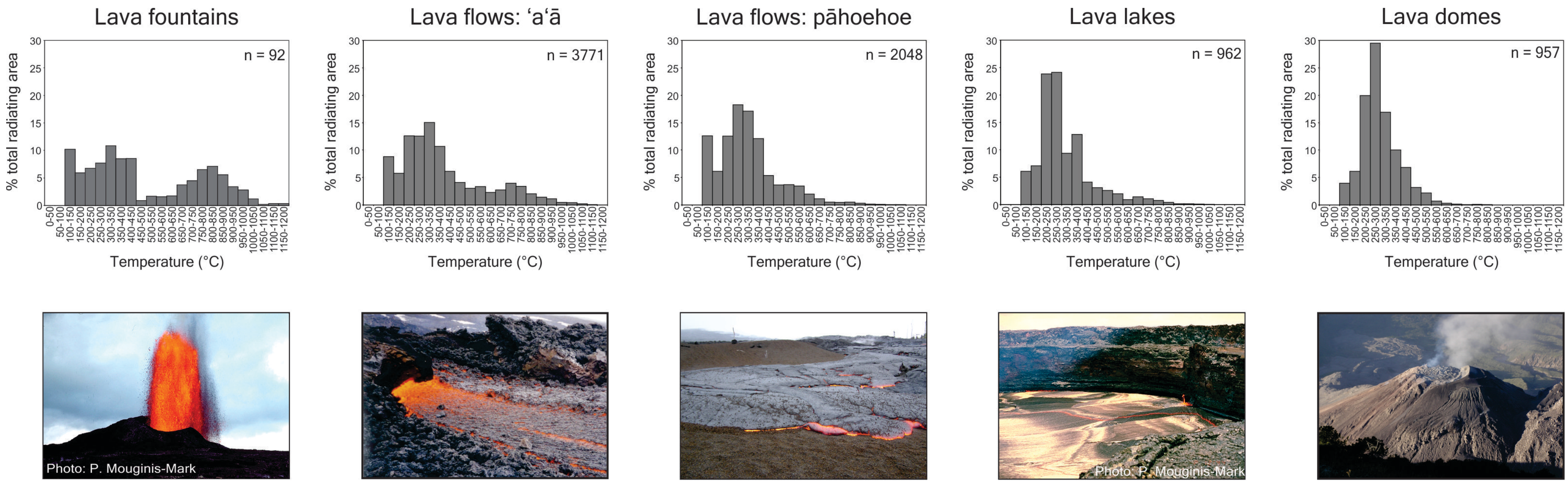
Corrected 4 μm daytime data



Must also account for sunglint in daytime data

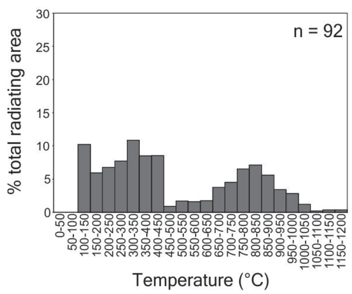


Lava composition and eruption style can be determined remotely from temperature data alone

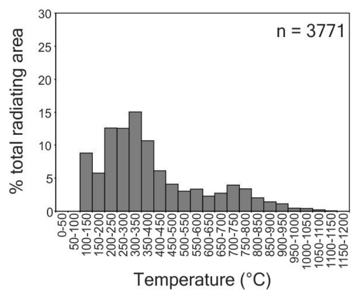


Lava composition and eruption style can be determined remotely from temperature data alone

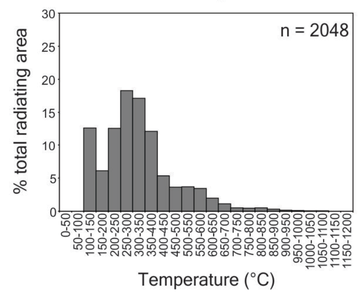
Lava fountains



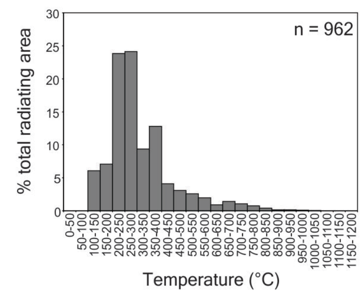
Lava flows: ‘a‘ā



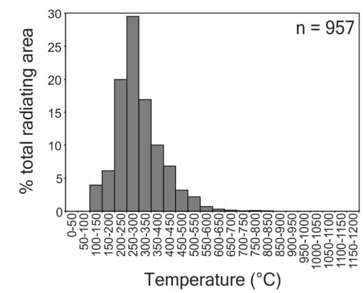
Lava flows: pāhoehoe

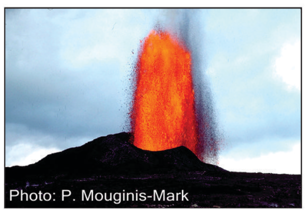


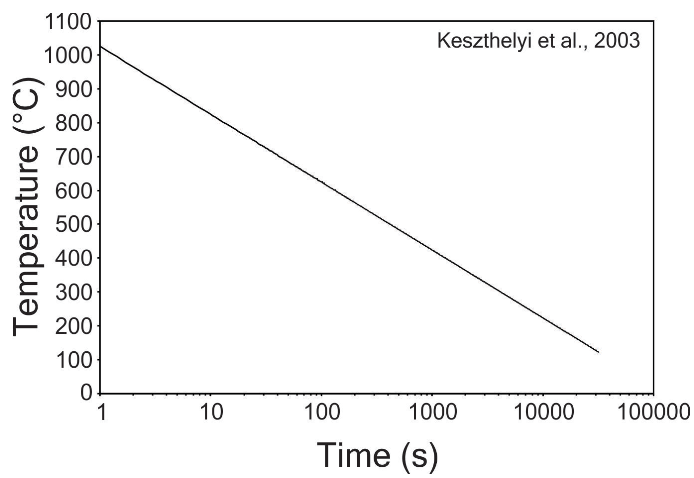
Lava lakes



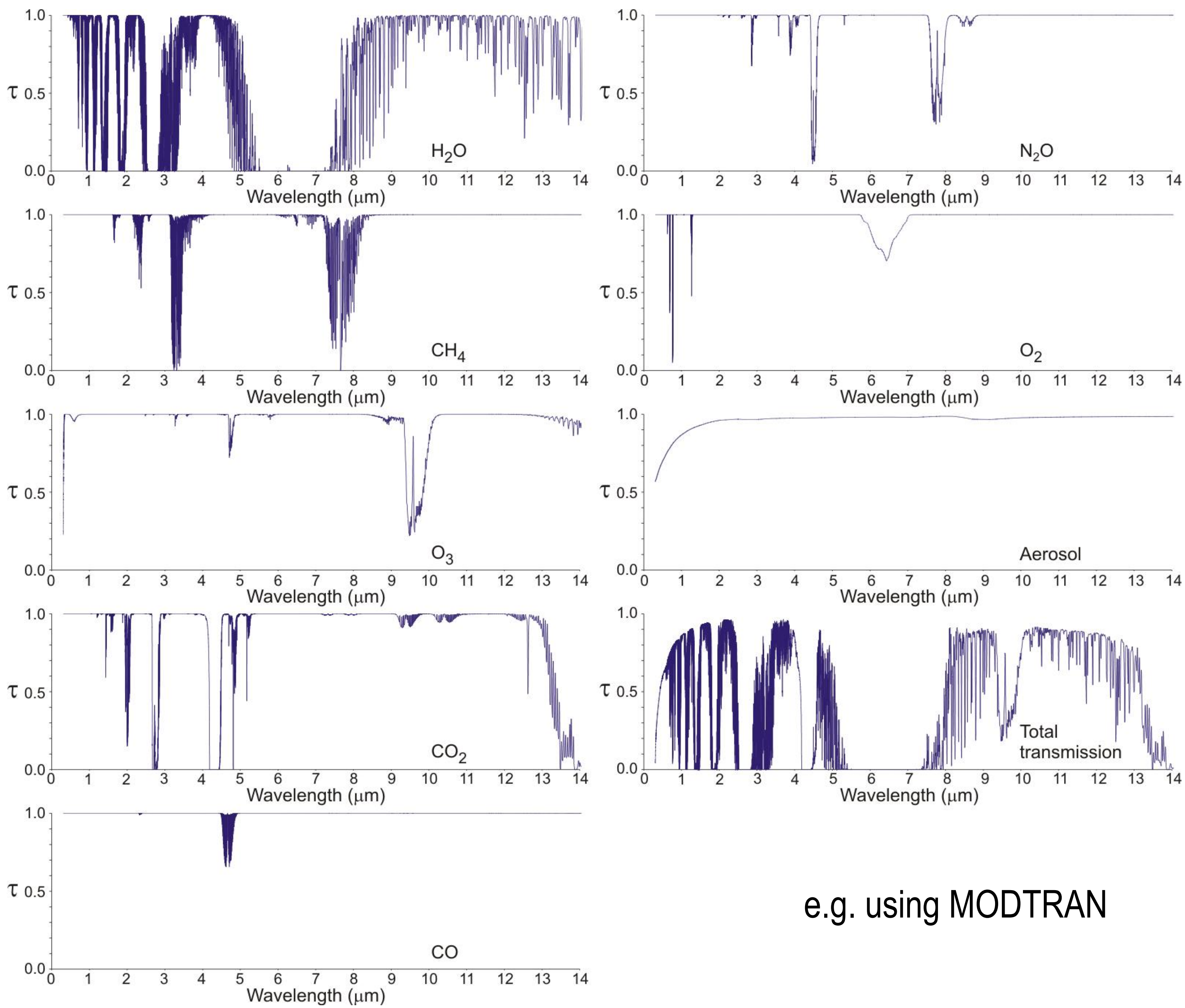
Lava domes





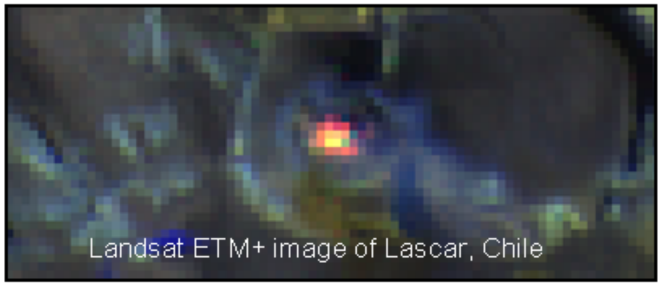


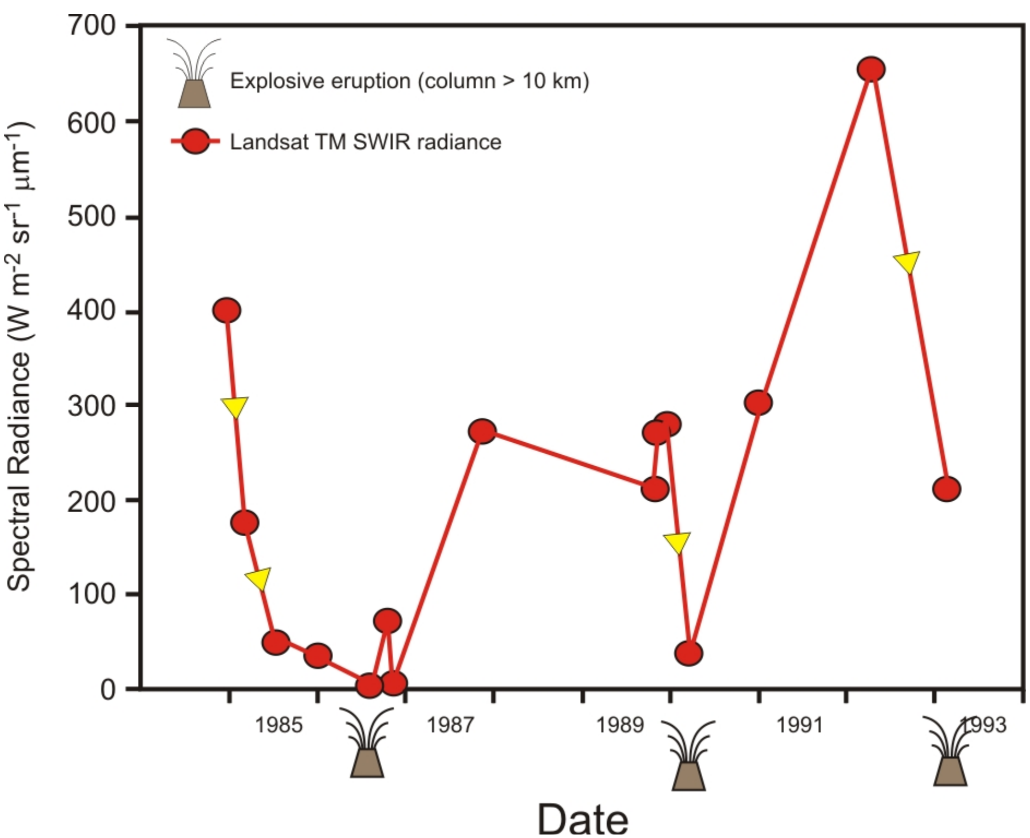
Compensating for absorption of surface leaving radiance by the atmosphere



e.g. using MODTRAN

Monitoring pressurization of acidic domes



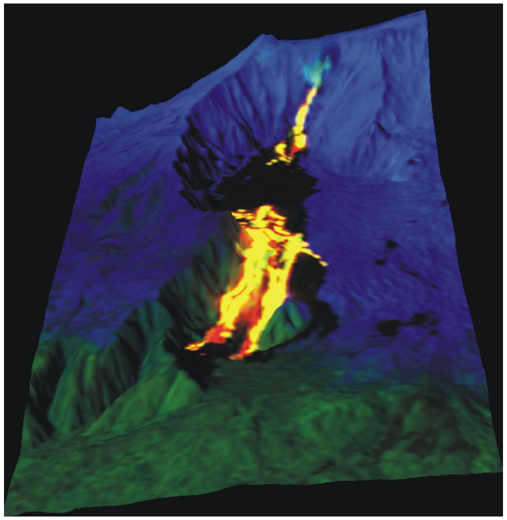


Fresh, volatile rich magma, rises promoting dome growth, high thermal flux and gas flux through the permeable upper conduit and dome. Gas can escape freely

Dome subsidence begins. Reduced permeability of shallow conduit and dome leads to decrease in fumarolic thermal and gas flux from dome surface. Gas cannot escape freely Resultant over-pressure results in explosive eruption

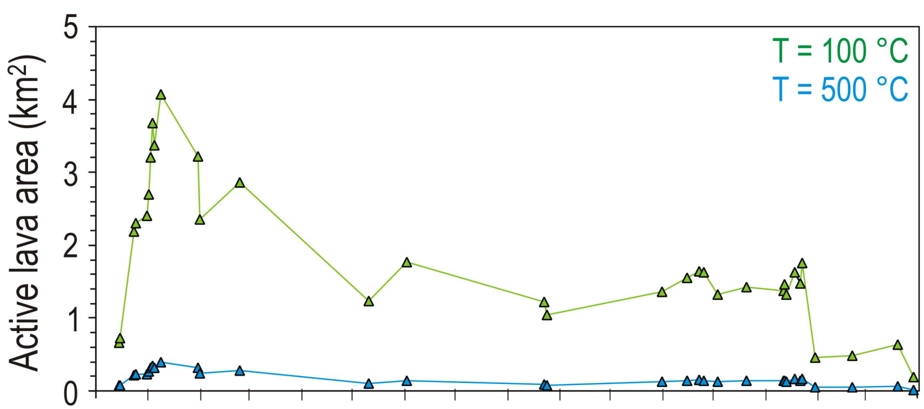
Oppenheimer et al., (1993); Wooster and Rothery, (1997).

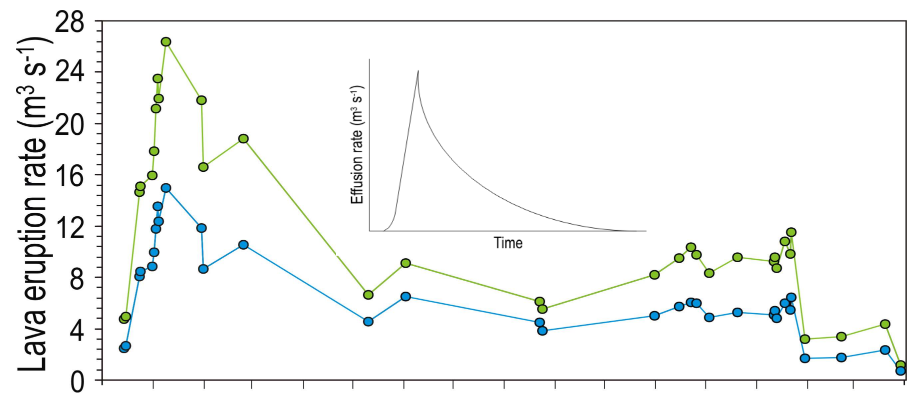
Estimating lava eruption rates from space



$$A_{lava(T)} = \frac{L_{(sat)12} - L_{12}(T_b)}{L_{12}(T) - L_{12}(T_b)}$$

Area a lava flow attains ∝ the rate at which the lava comes out of the ground

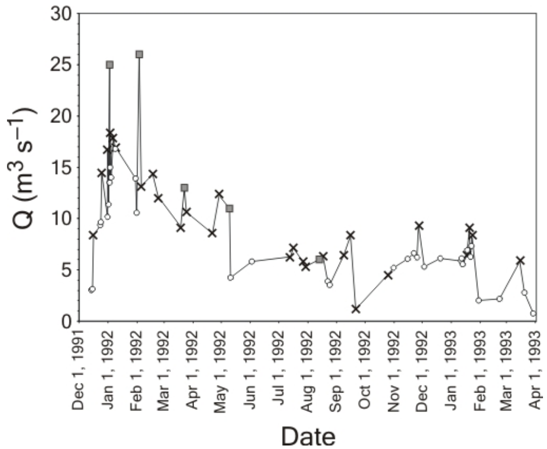


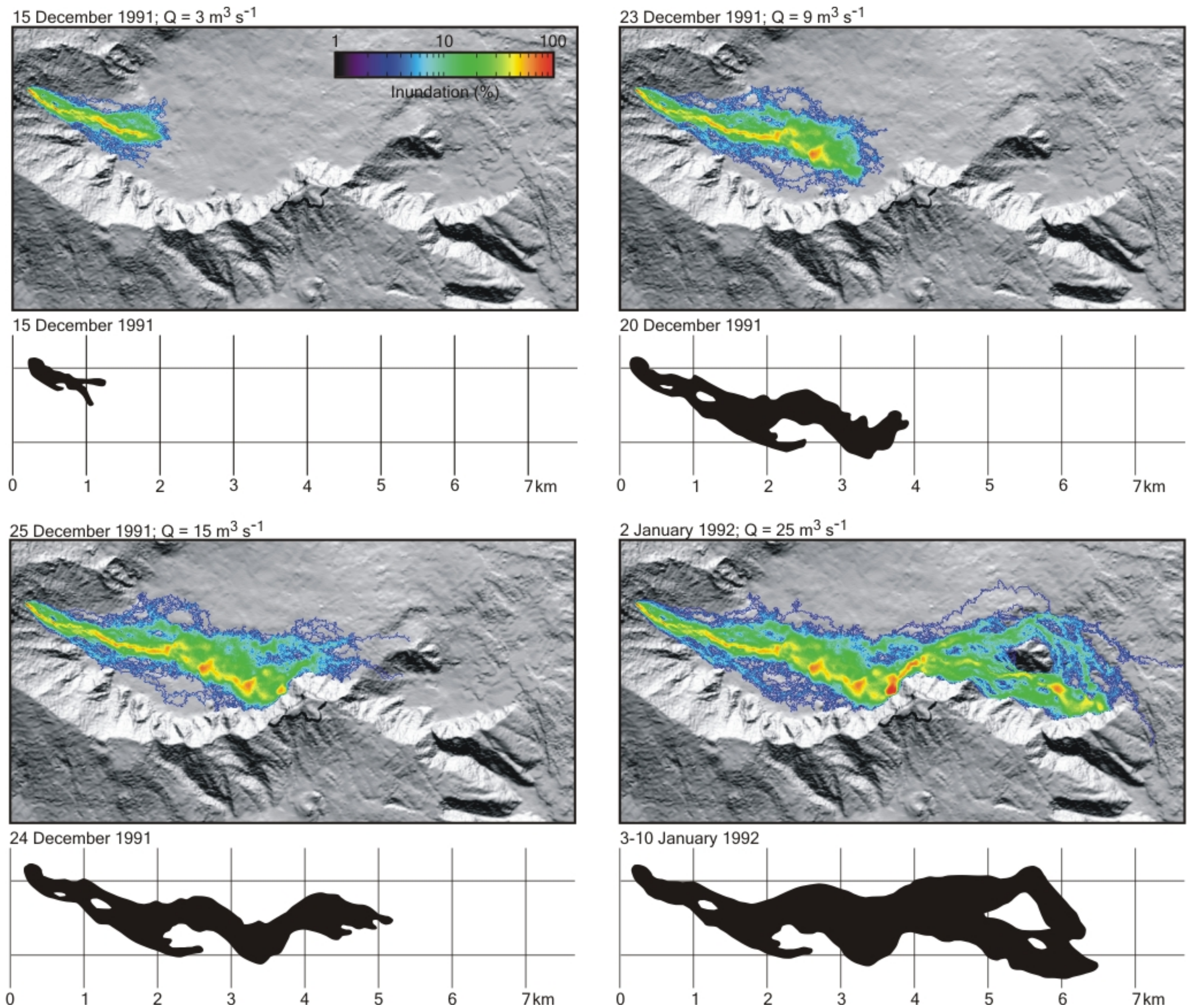


• Low spatial, high temporal resolution satellite data allow lava eruption rates to be estimated many times during an eruption

Wright et al., 2001, after Pieri and Baloga, 1986; Harris et al., 1997

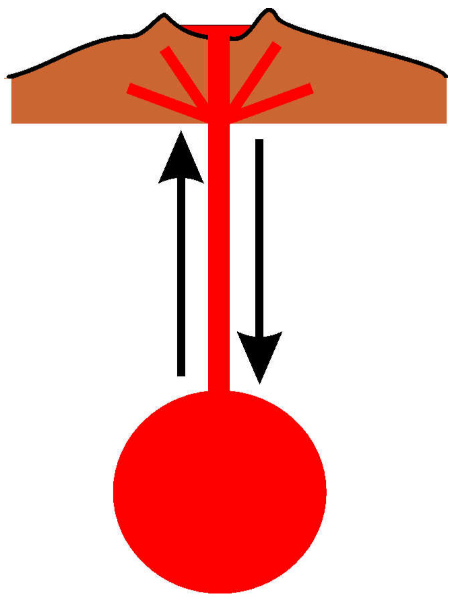
Driving numerical flow simulations using thermal satellite data

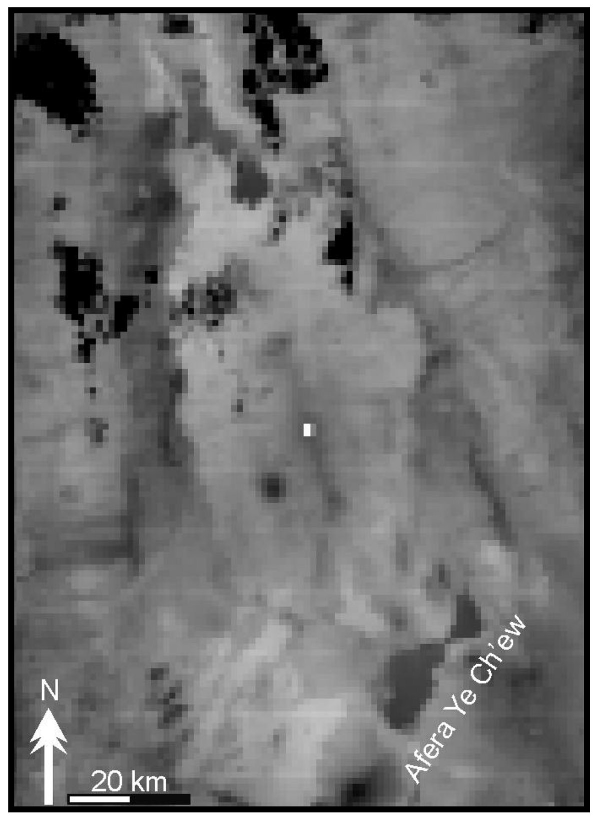


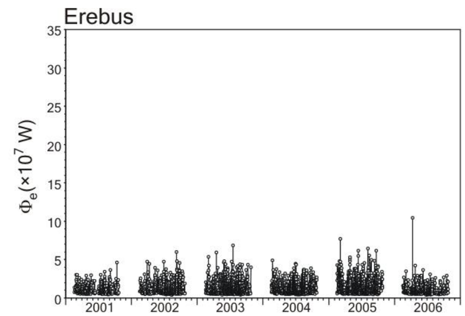


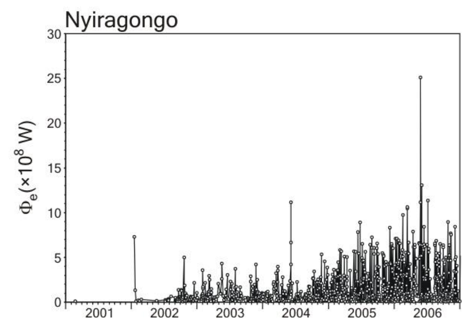
Wright et al., 2008

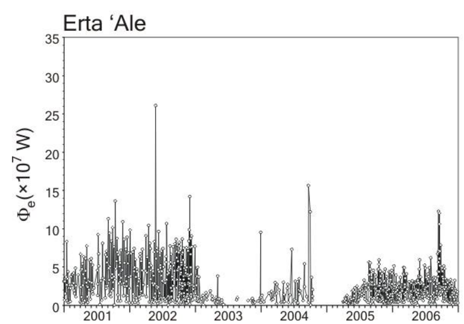
Estimating mass fluxes at persistently active volcanoes







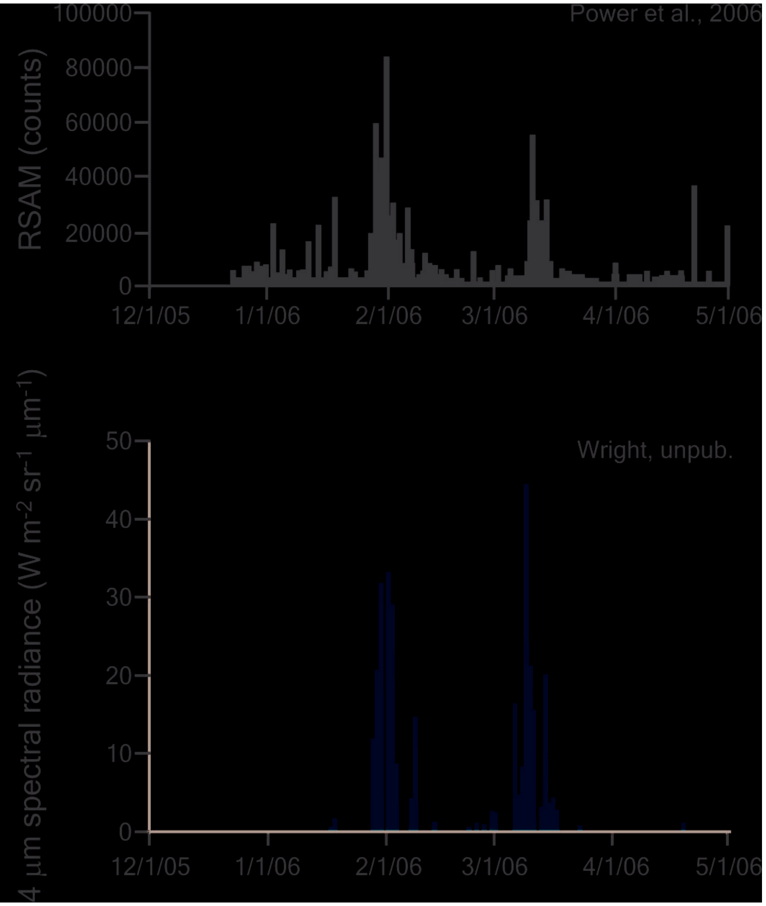




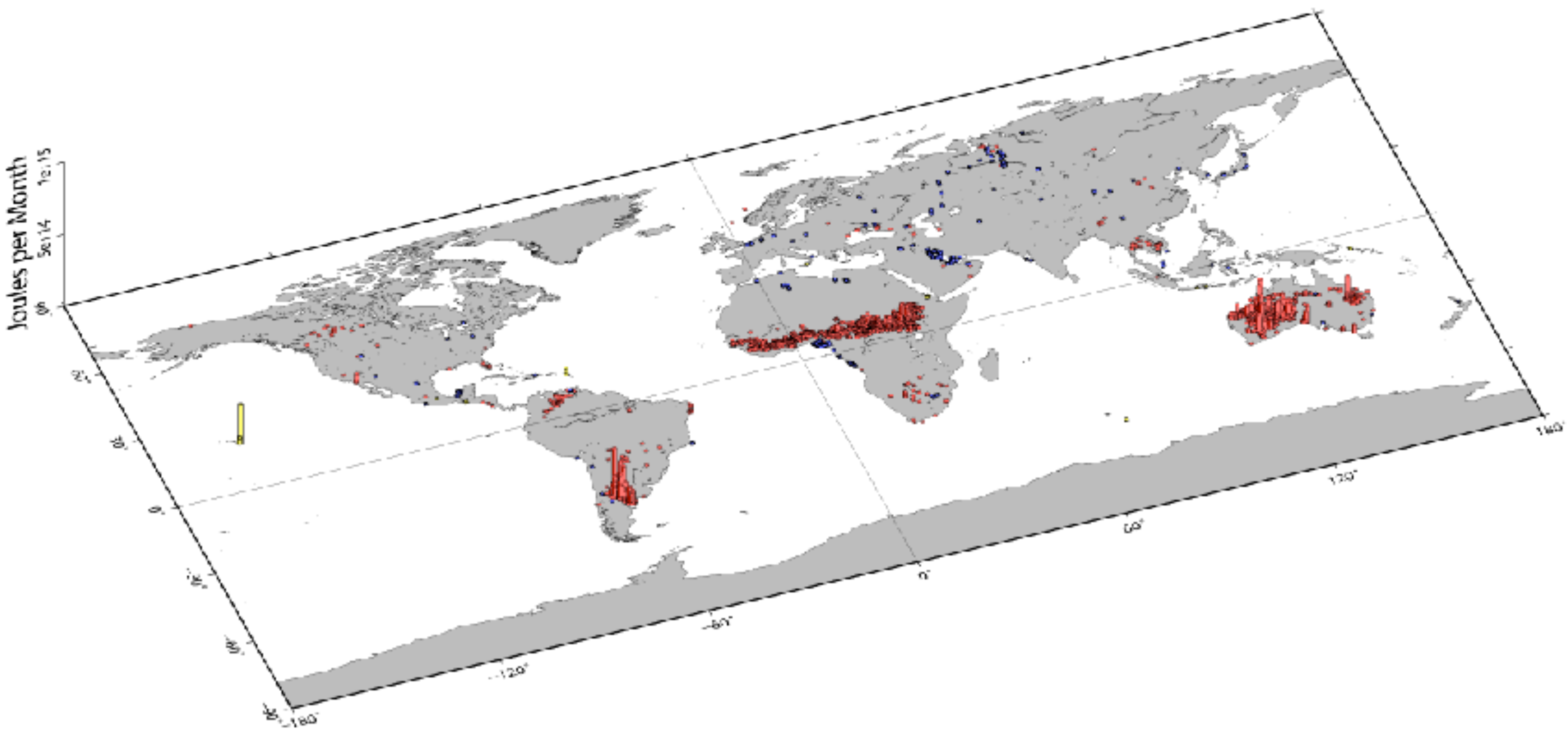
$$M = Q/(L\Delta\phi + c\Delta T)$$

Francis et al., 1993; Harris et al., 1999

P. Izbekov (UAF/AVO)

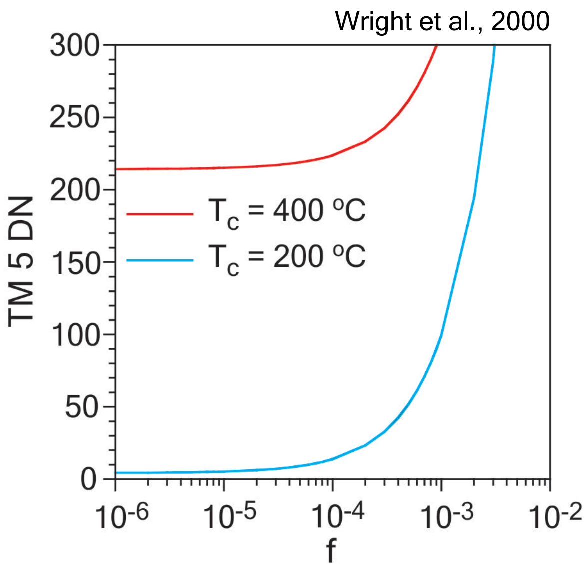


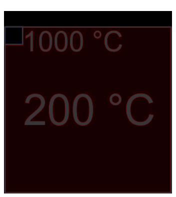
2001_031_31

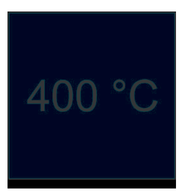


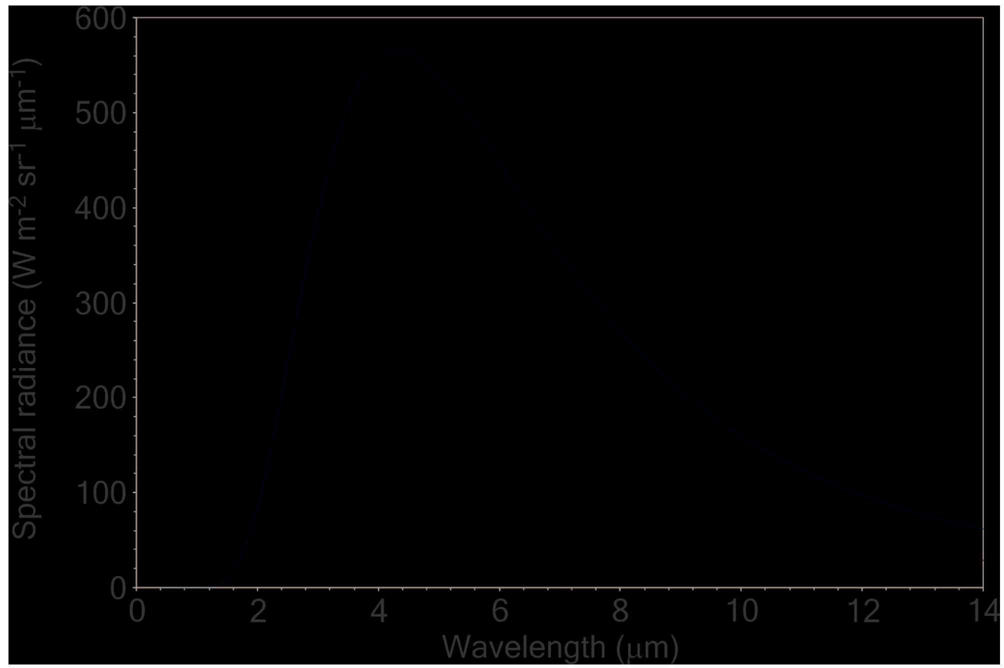
End

It’s important to get the temperatures right







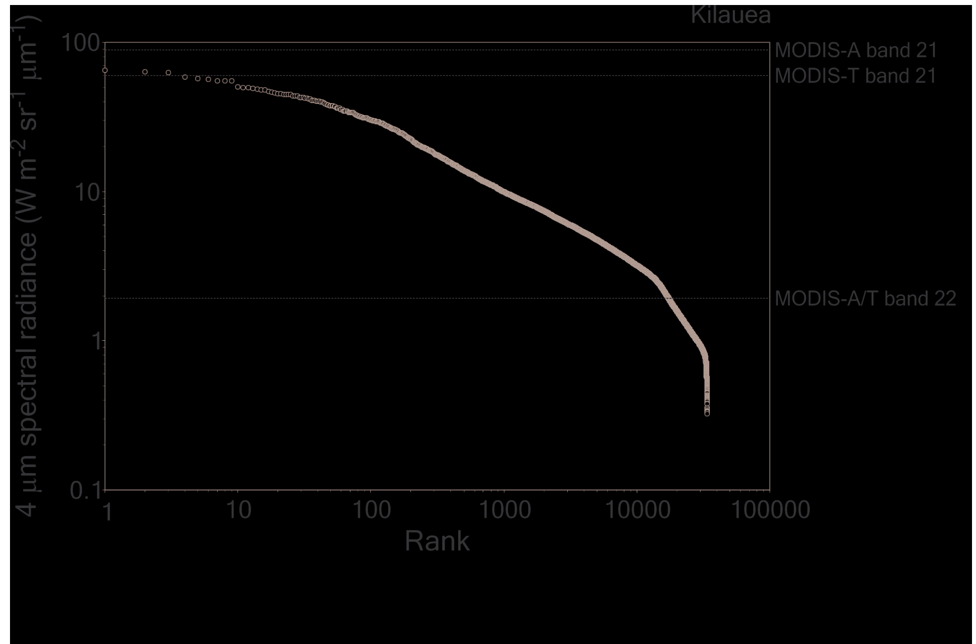


Spectral radiance is resolved differently by different sensors

Kilauea 2000-2009

- 33763 "hot" MODIS pixels
- 0 (0%) were saturated in Band 21
- 16543 (49%) were saturated in Band 22

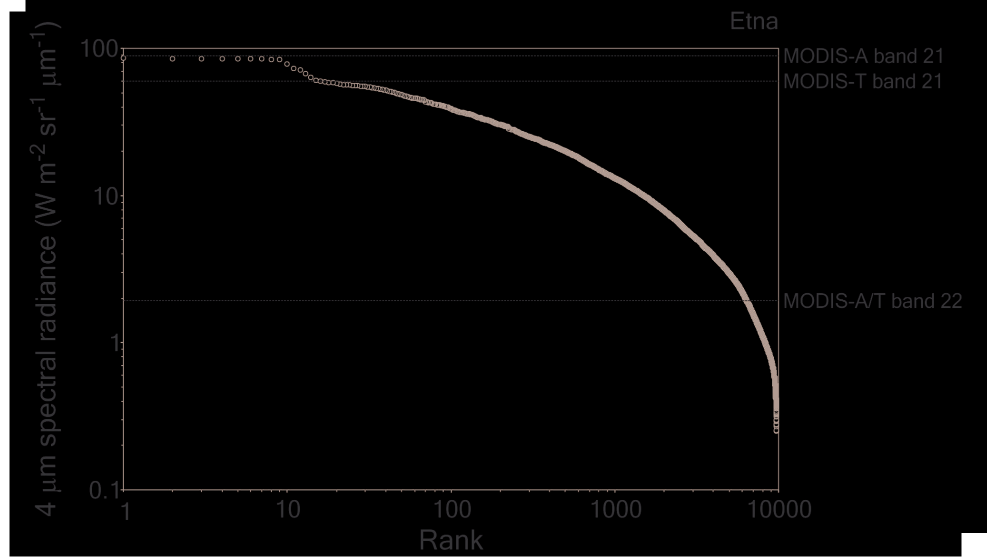
- Total 4 micron radiance is 101,369 W m^{-2} sr^{-1} μm^{-1}
- Of this, Band 22 recorded 21,644 W m^{-2} sr^{-1} μm^{1}
- 79% of the actual spectral radiance contained within pixels that saturated Band 22



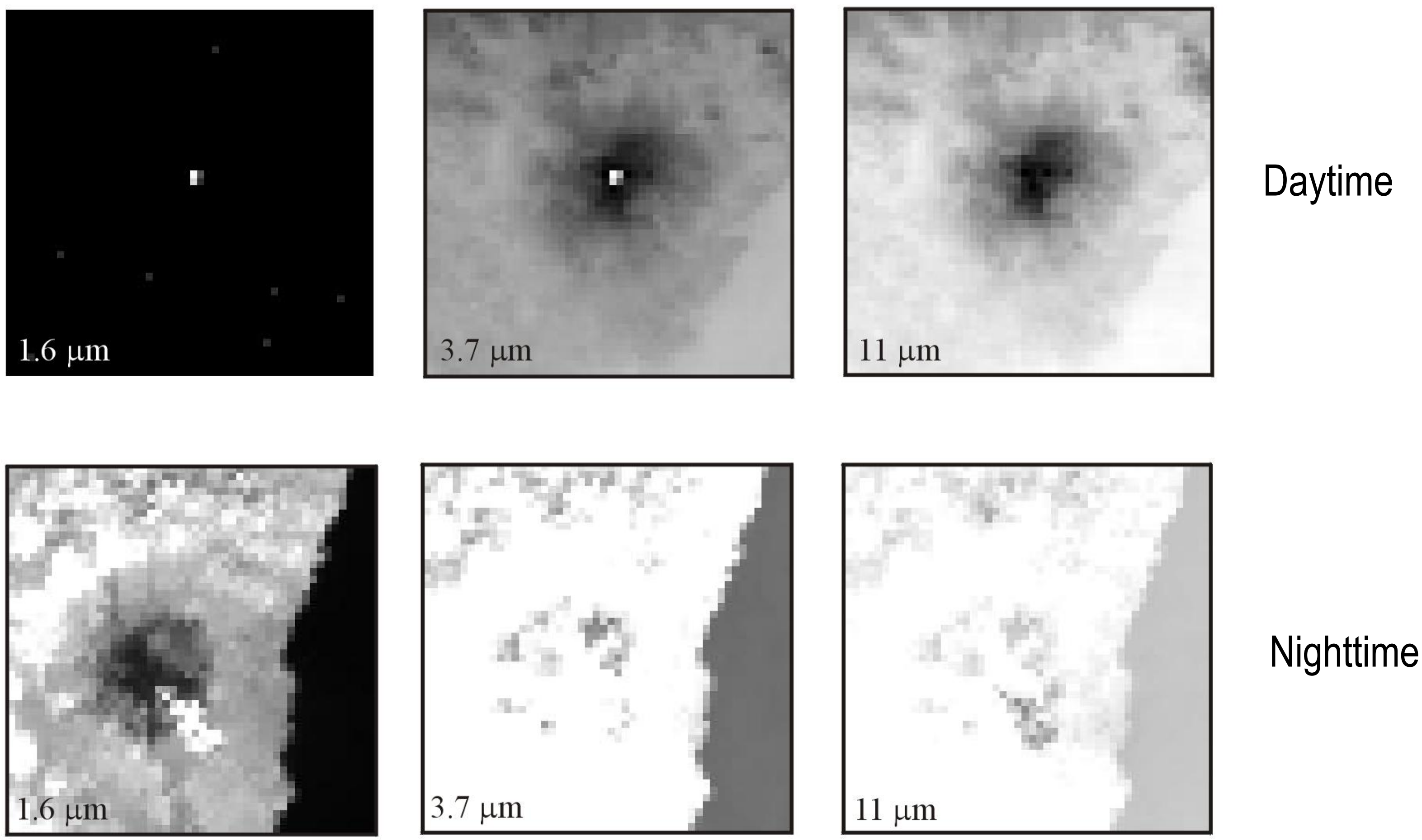
Etna 2000-2009

- 9699 "hot" MODIS pixels
- 2 (0.02%) were saturated in Band 21
- 6198 (64%) were saturated in Band 22

- Total 4 micron radiance is 55,535 W m^{-2} sr^{-1} μm^{-1}
- Of this, Band 22 recorded 4108 W m^{-2} sr^{-1} μm^{1}
- 93% of the actual spectral radiance contained within pixels that saturated Band 22

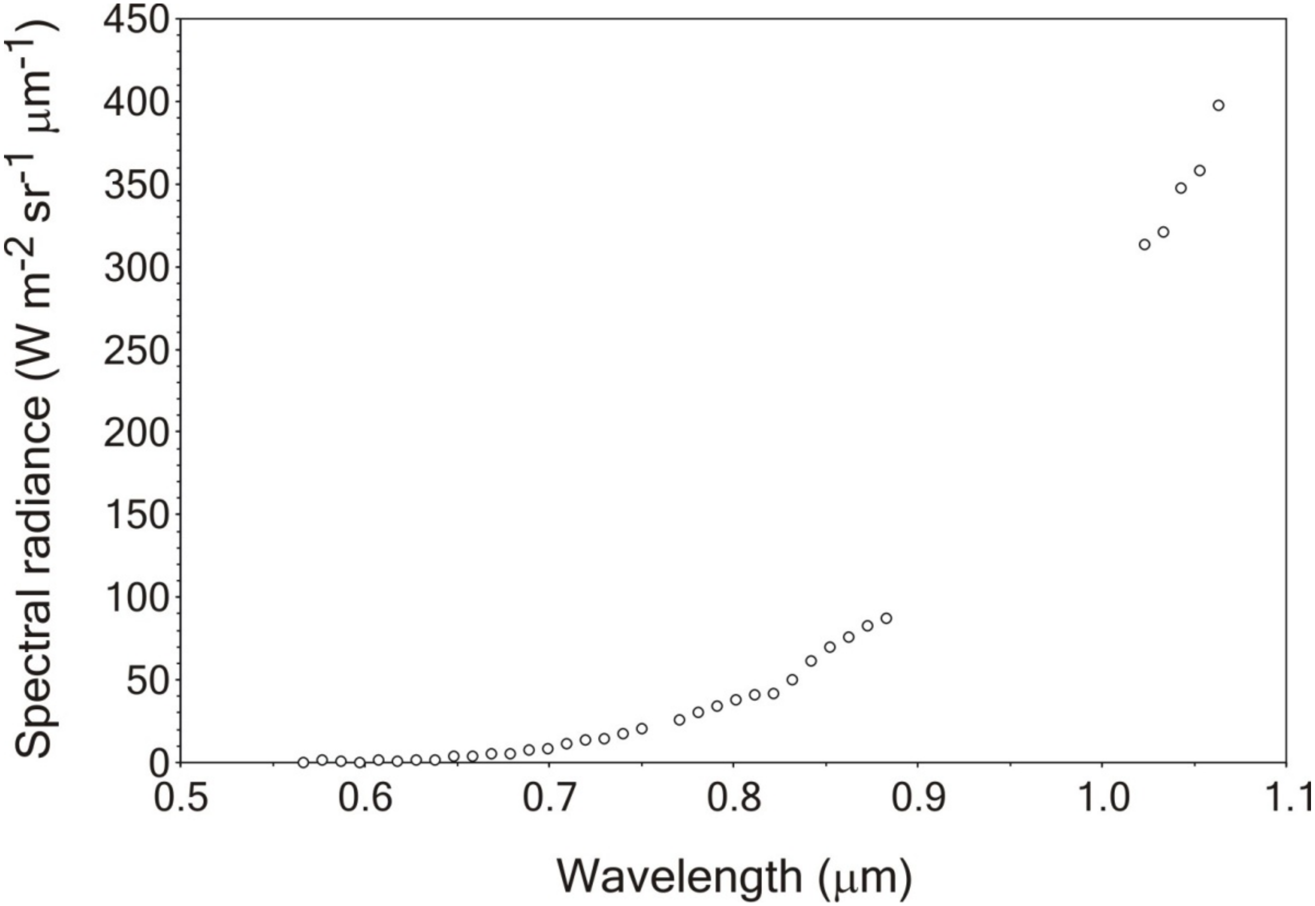


4 μm data are the workhorse of low resolution volcano monitoring

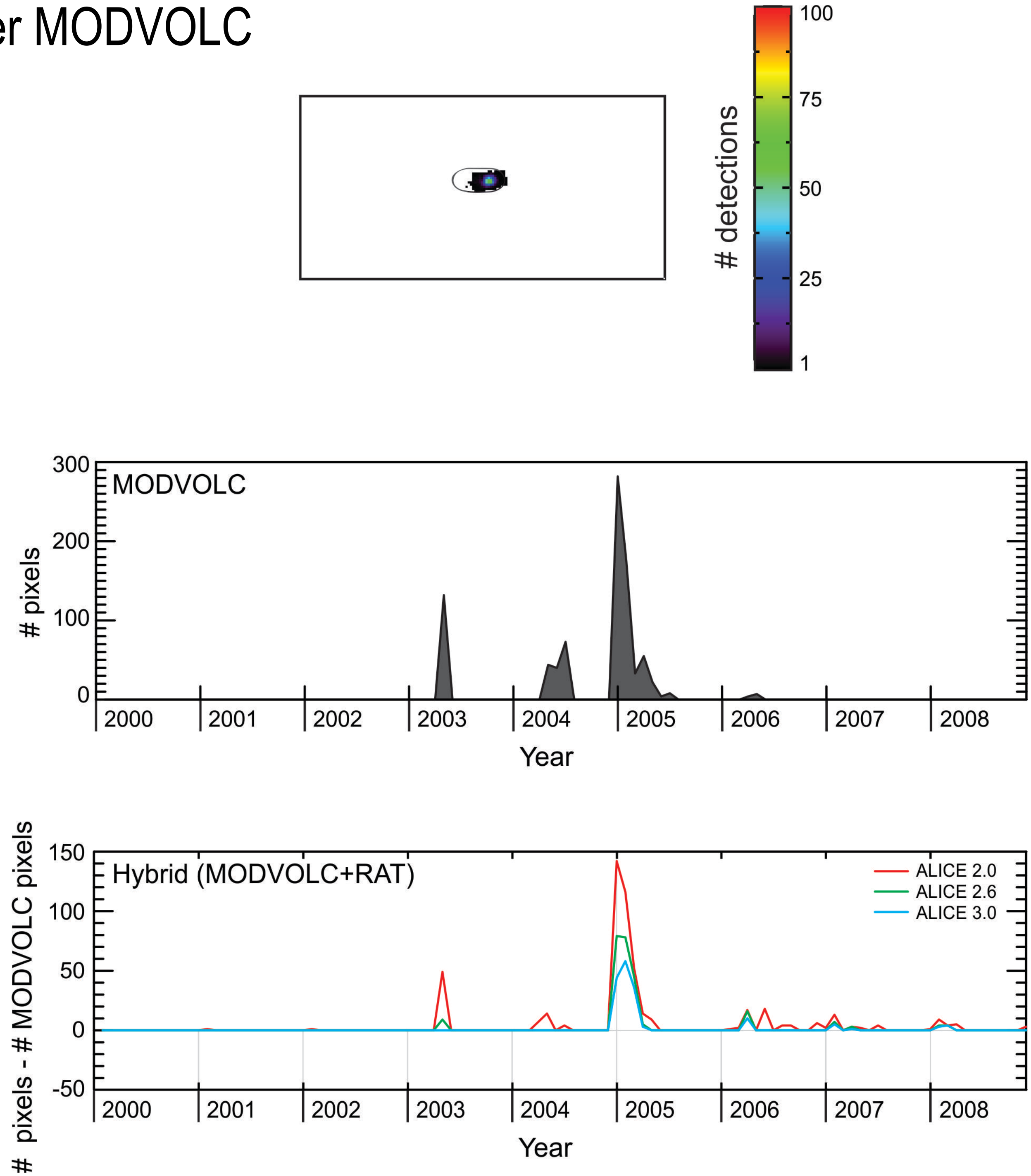


- How can the data be used to automatically detect thermal unrest at Earth's volcanoes?

Even for the most radiant lava bodies

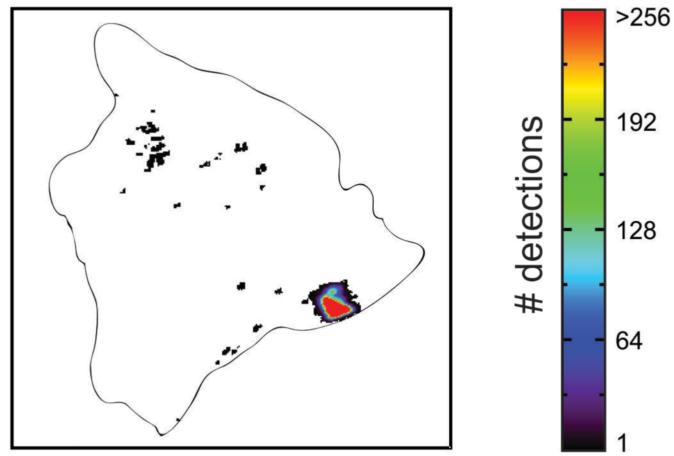


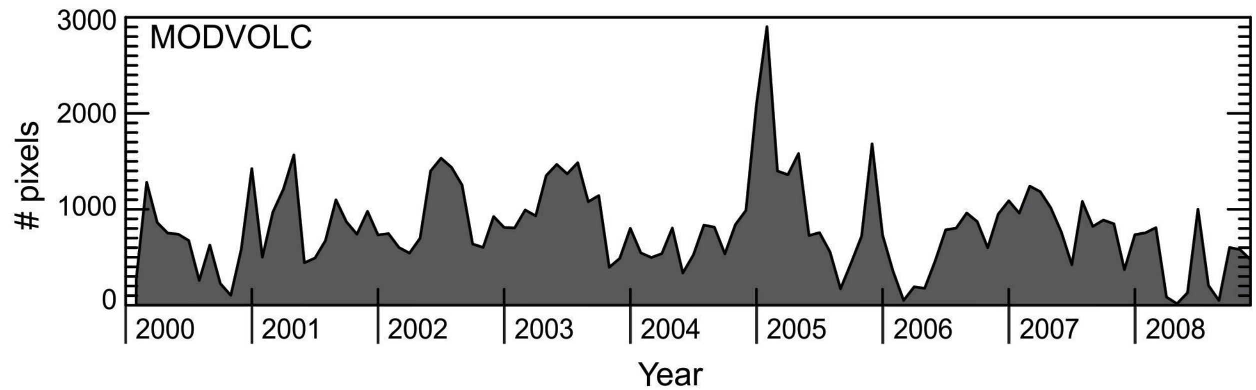
Improved performance over MODVOLC

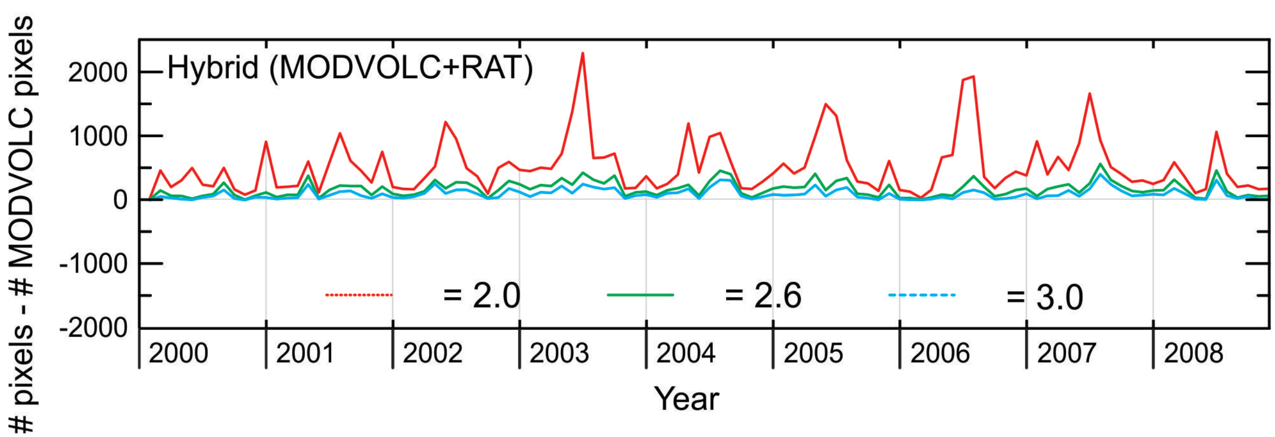


Koeppen et al., 2010

Improved performance over MODVOLC

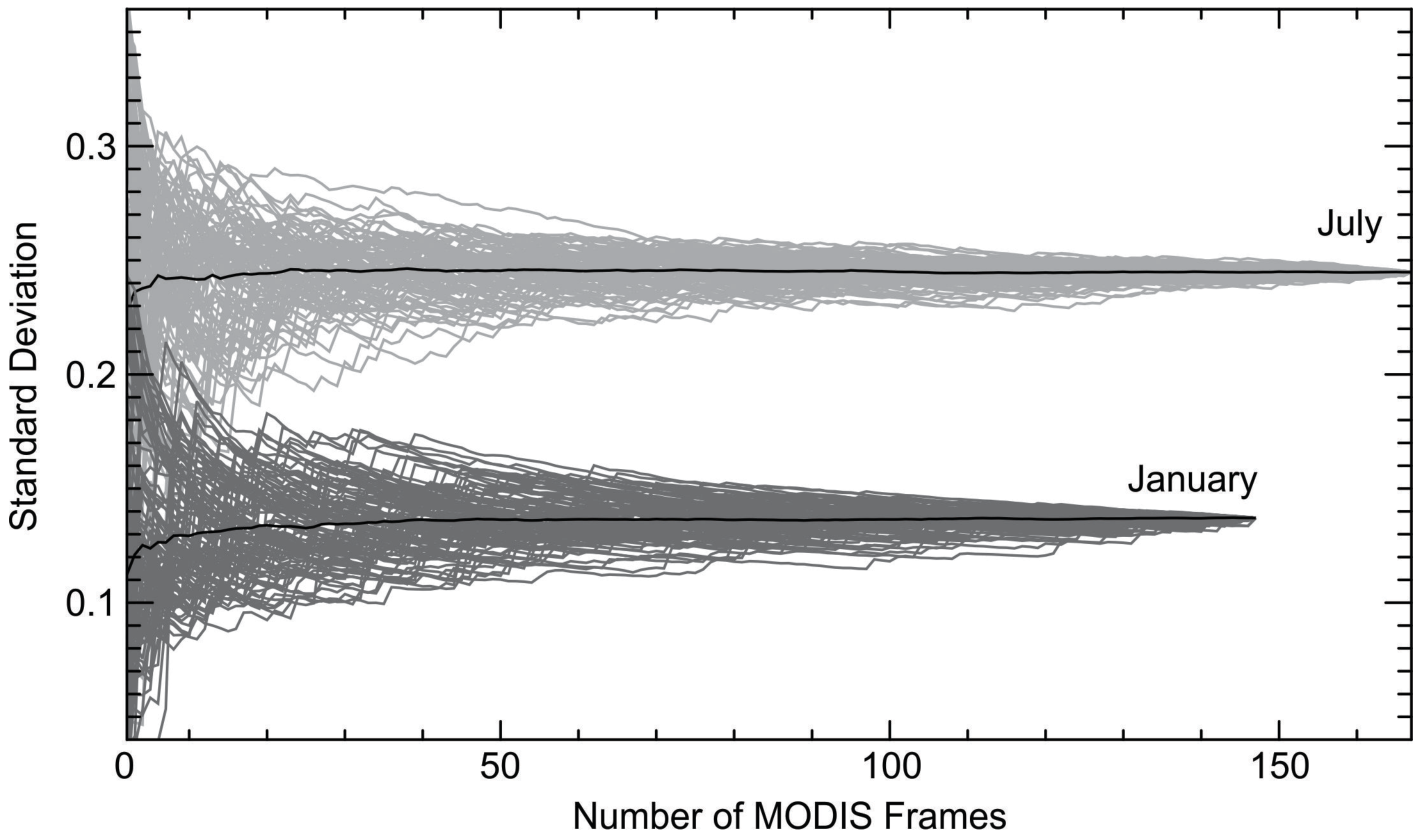






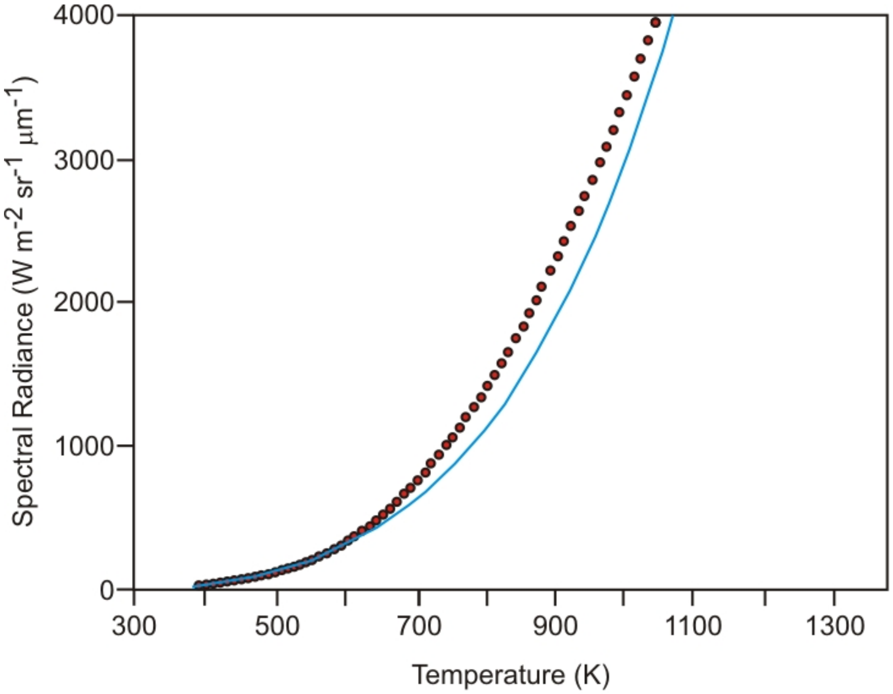
Koeppen et al., 2010

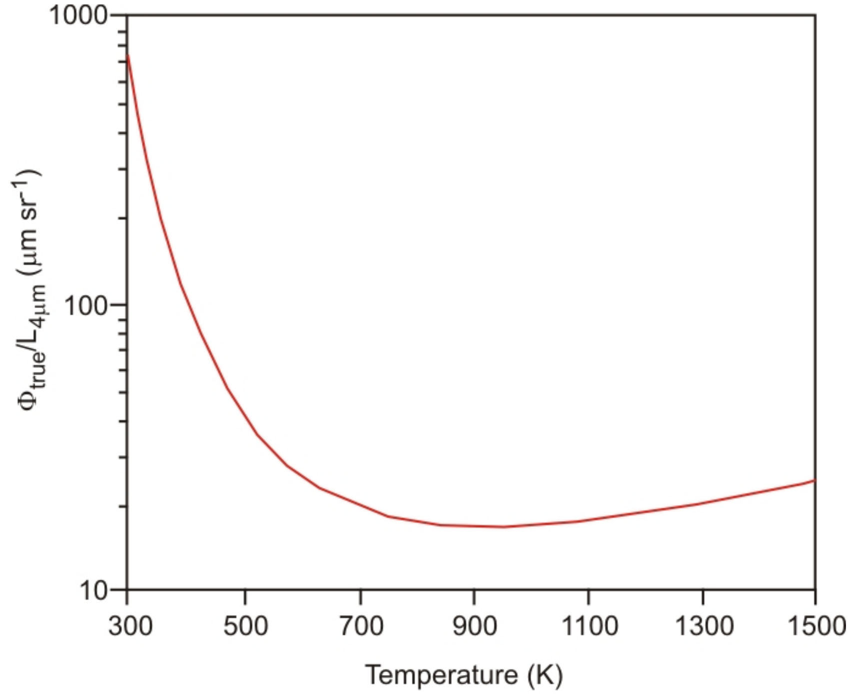
Time-series algorithms: compiling the reference frames is the hardest part



Koeppen et al., 2010

Converting from spectral radiance directly to radiant flux





$L_4 \sim aT^4$ (600K<T<1500K)

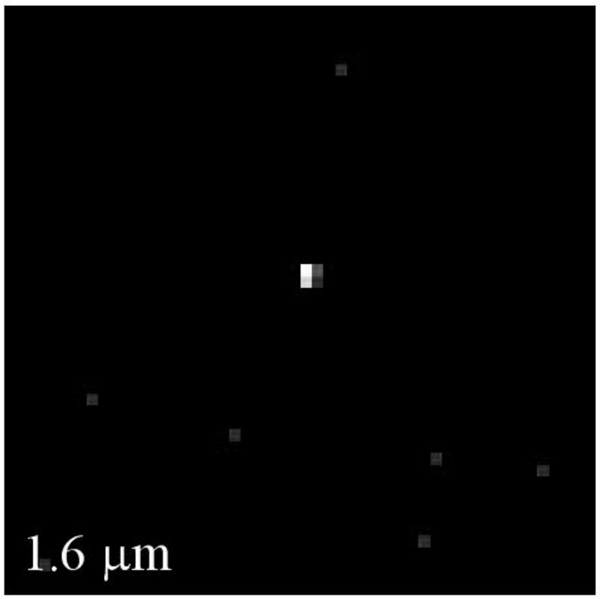
$\Phi = \sigma T^4$ (W m^{-2})

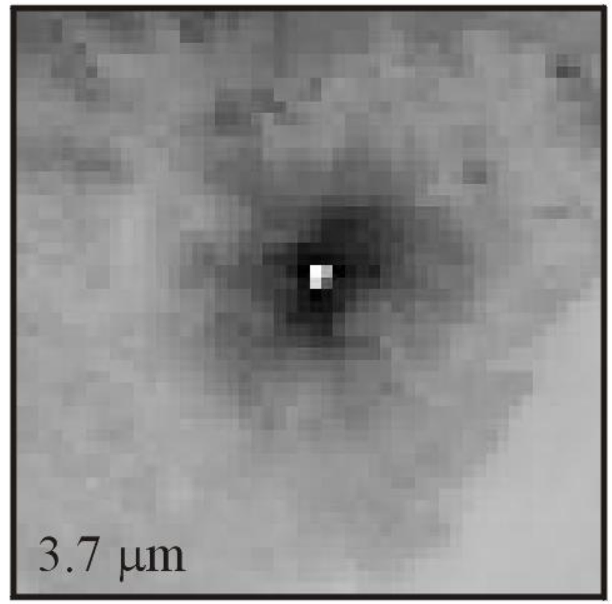
$\Phi = 1.89 \times 10^7 (L_{4,target} - L_{4,bg})$

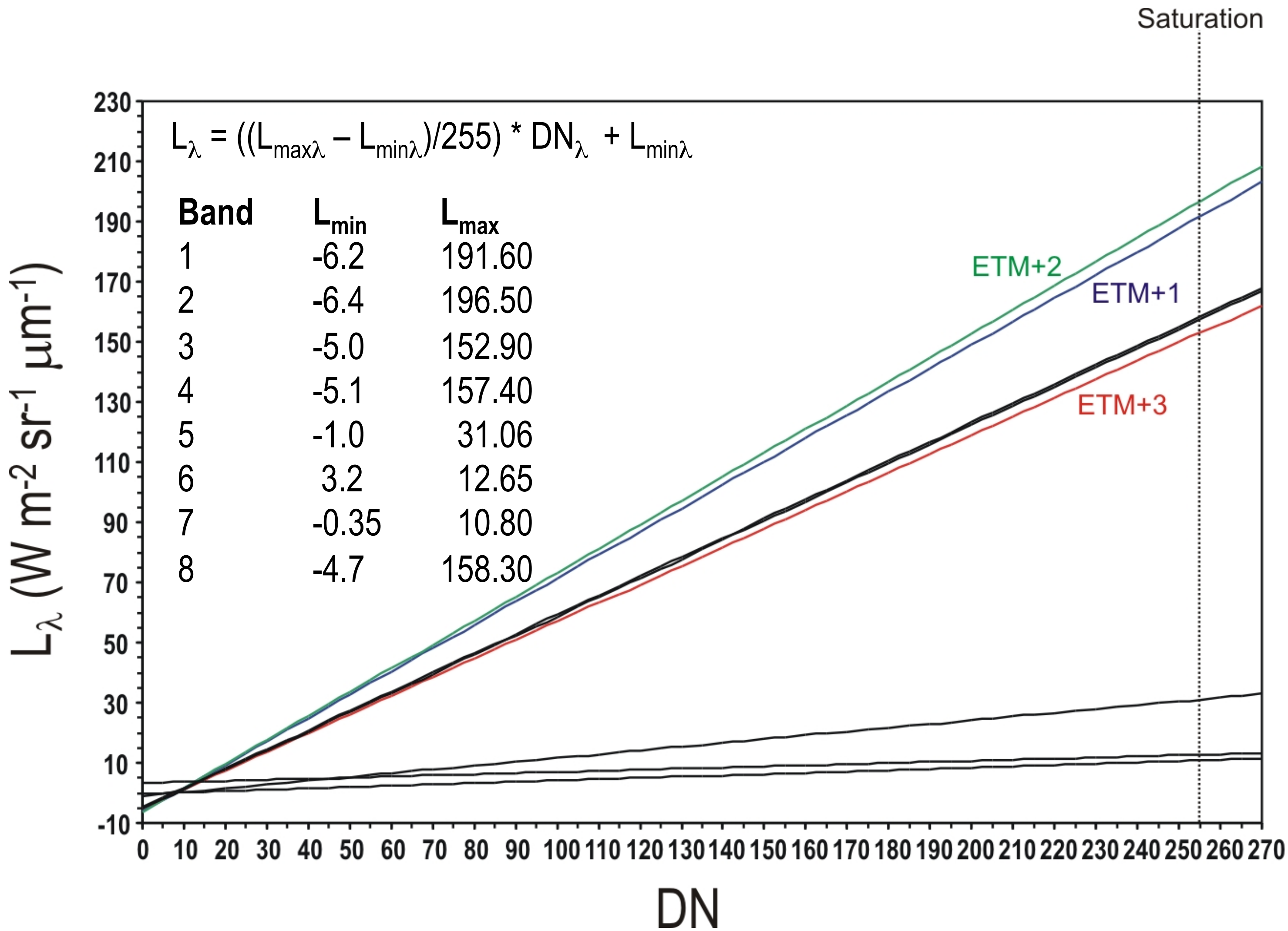
Calibrated for MODIS; L_4 in W m^{-2} sr^{-1} μm^{-1}

Wooster et al.,2003

Single wavelength thresholds

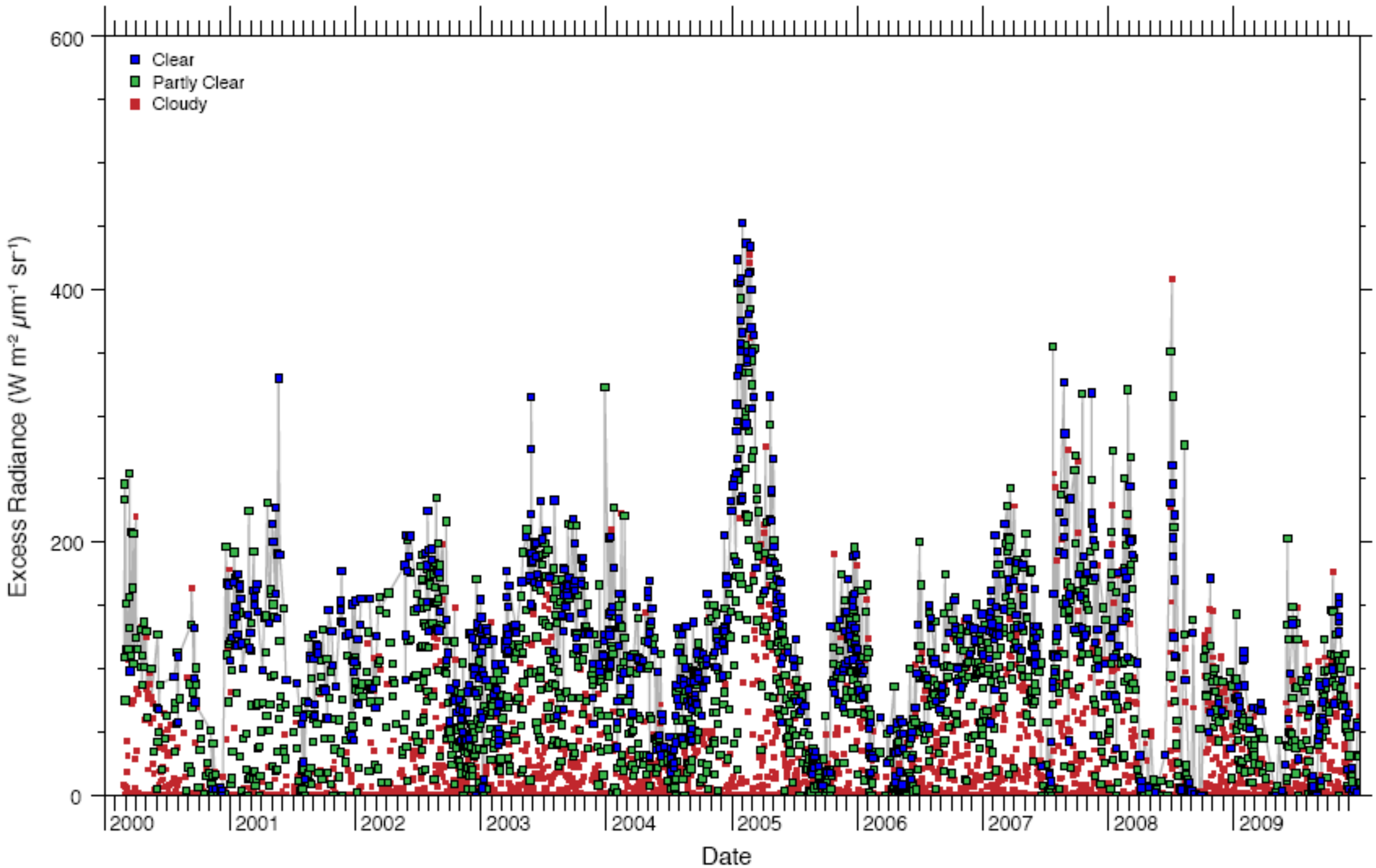


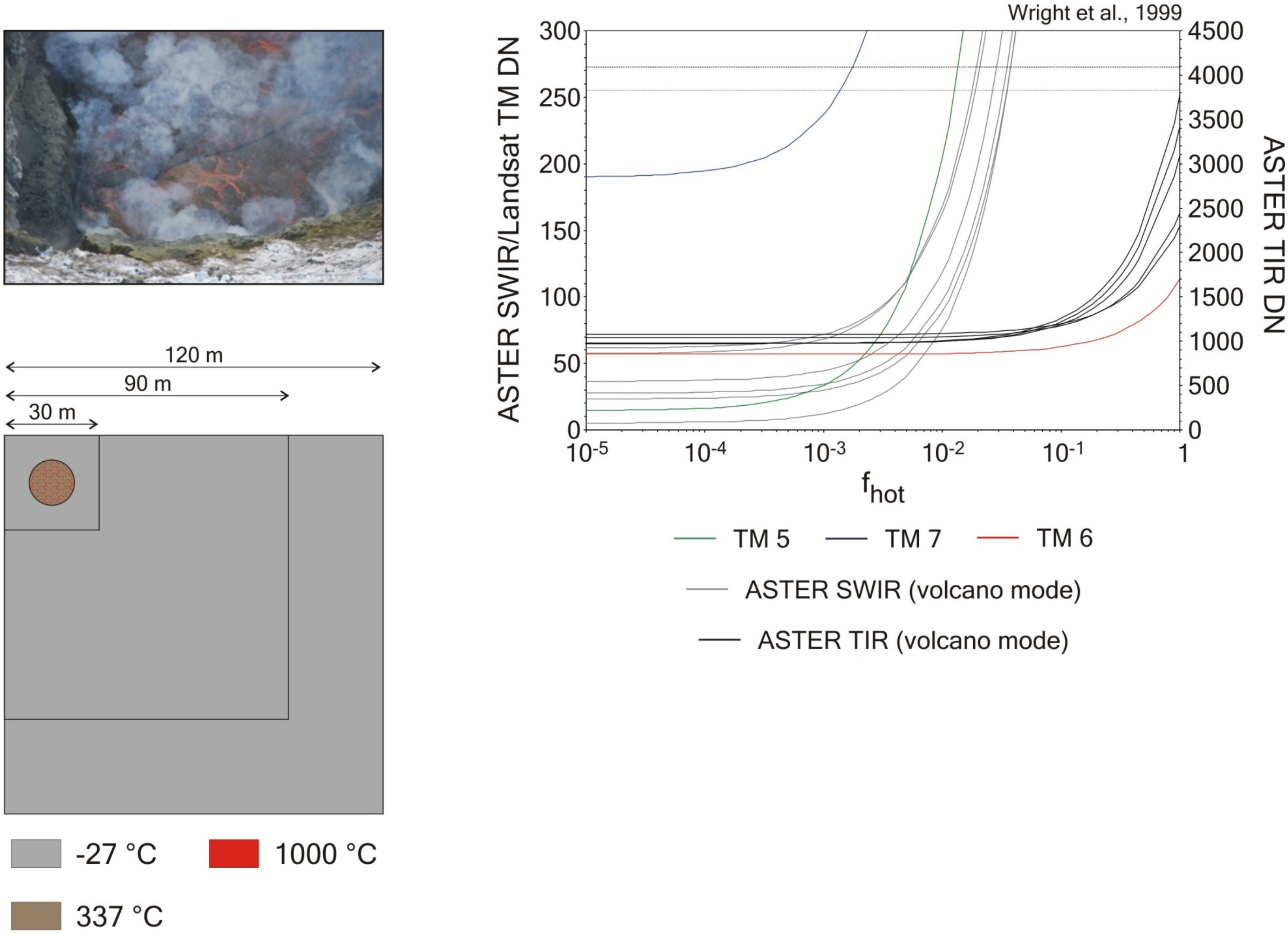


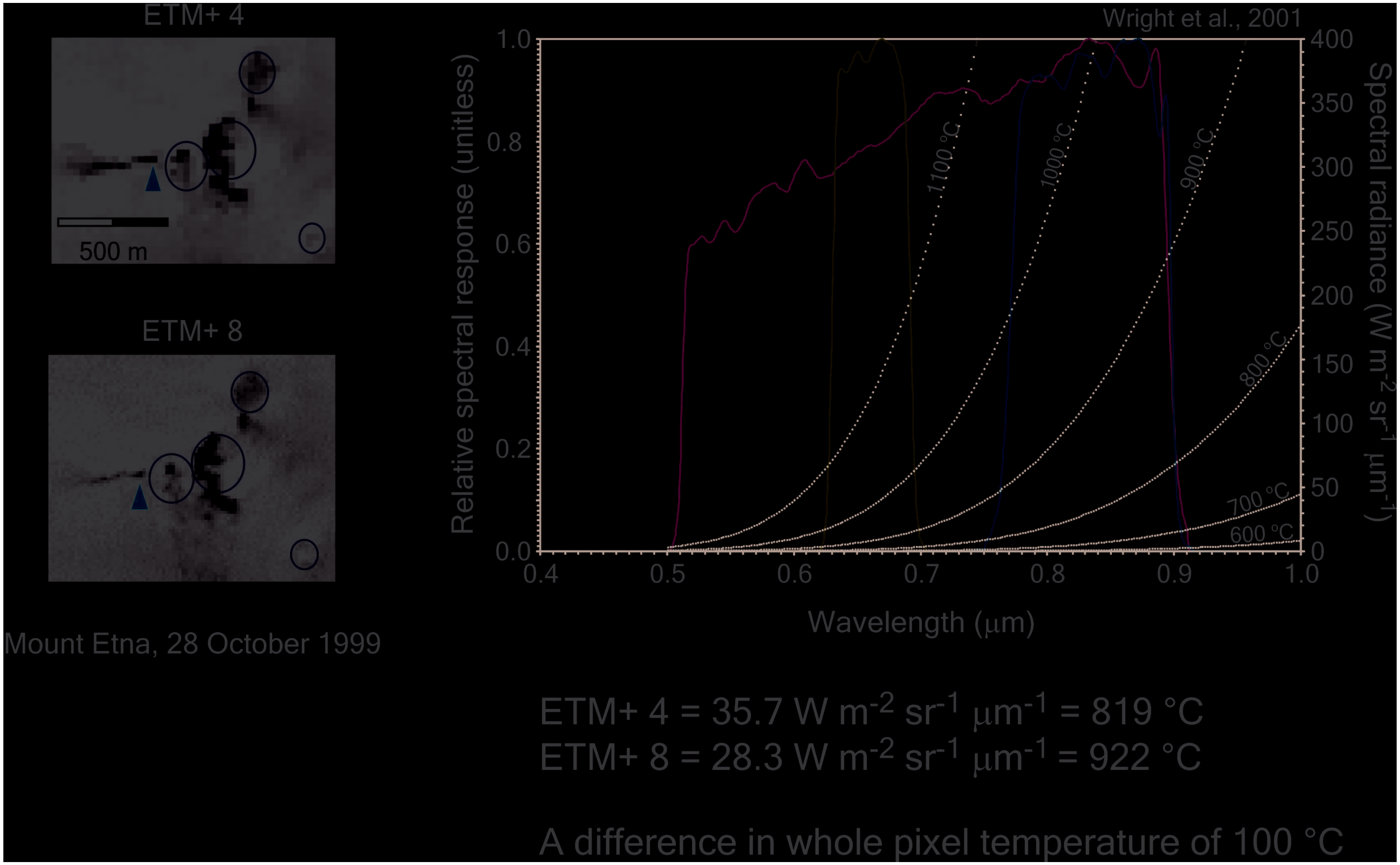


$y = mx + c \qquad L_\lambda = \text{“gain”} \times DN_\lambda + \text{“bias”}$

The impact of clouds




120 m
90 m
30 m
-27 °C
1000 °C
337 °C
Wright et al., 1999
ASTER SWIR/Landsat TM DN
ASTER TIR DN
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
500
0
10^{-5}
10^{-4}
10^{-3}
10^{-2}
10^{-1}
1
f_{hot}
TM 5
TM 7
TM 6
ASTER SWIR (volcano mode)
ASTER TIR (volcano mode)



Wright et al., 2001