



# Harmonized Landsat/Sentinel-2 Reflectance Products for Land Monitoring

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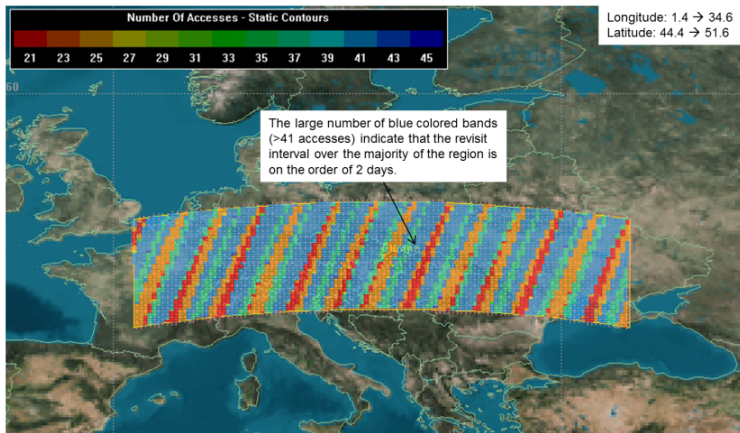
*Presentation contains modified Copernicus Sentinel data (2015-17) processed by ESA*

# 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

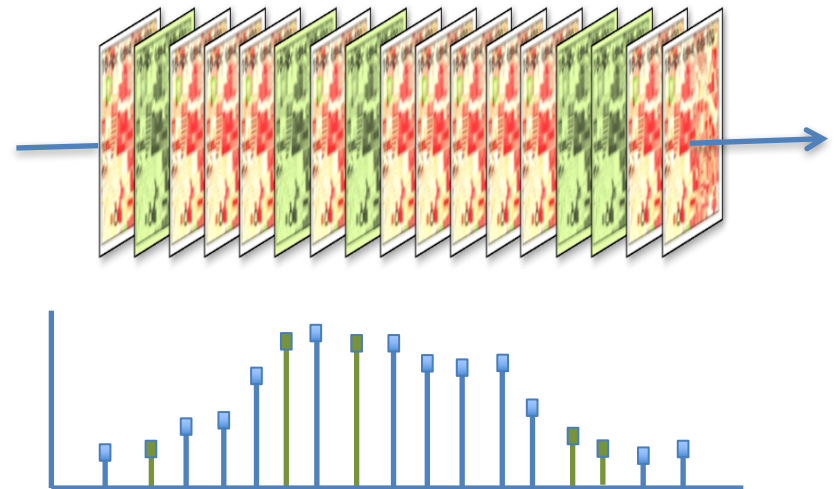


• The picture shows the number of times LDCM and the Sentinel 2 satellites accessed areas on the ground over an 80 day period of time.

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

7

Courtesy Brian Killough, NASA LARC



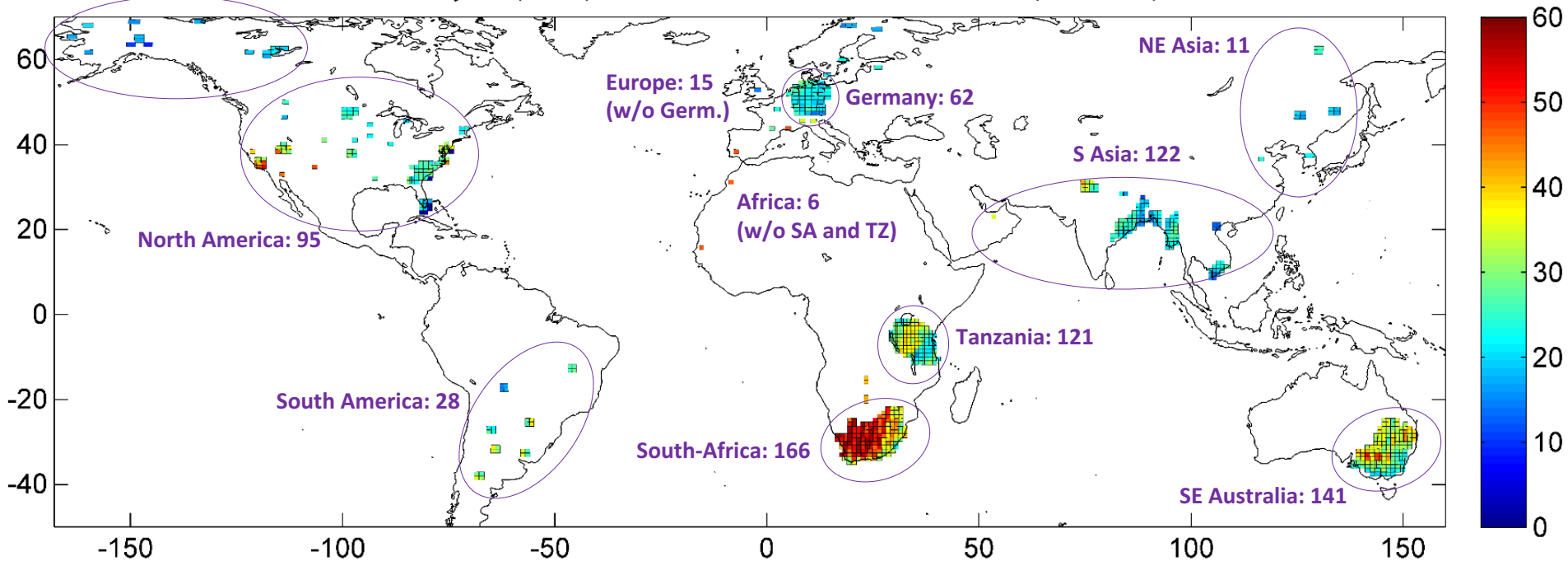
# HLS Test Sites (v 1.3)



- 69 Test sites (45 from NASA MuSLI team)
- 783 MGRS tiles
- >7.5 million sq. km<sup>2</sup>
- Landsat-8 data set: 147k products  
From Mar-2013 to Sep-2017
- Sentinel-2 data set: 47k products  
From Jun-2015 to Sep-2017

Alaska / NW Canada: 16

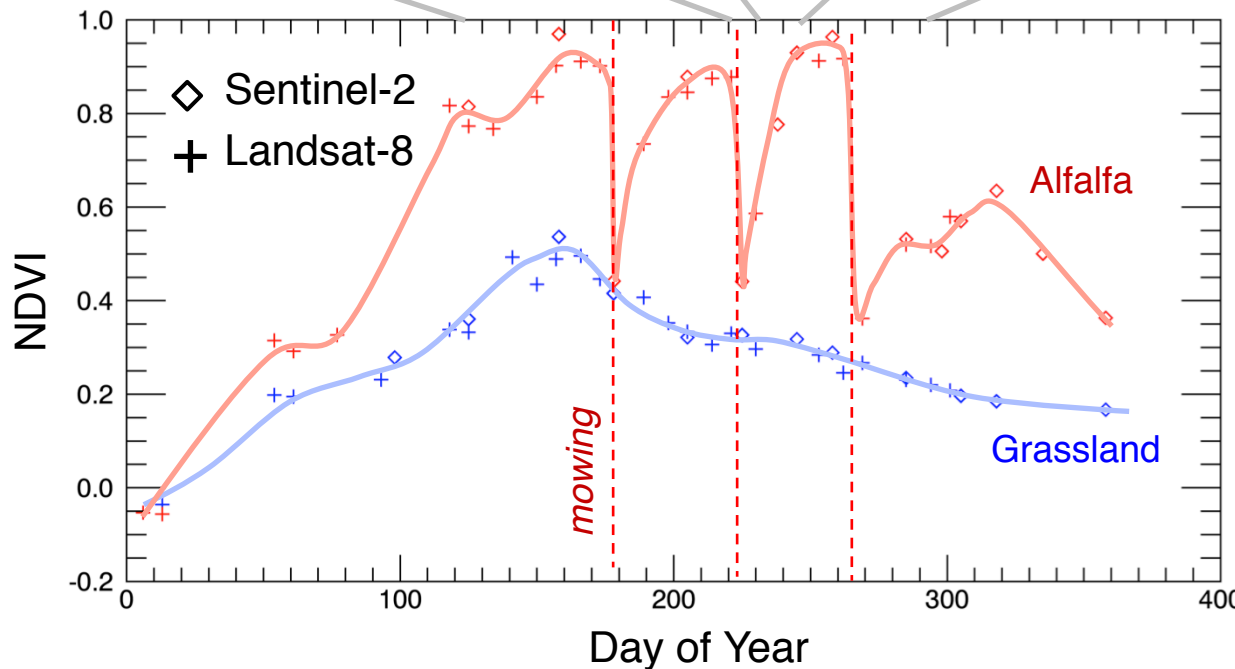
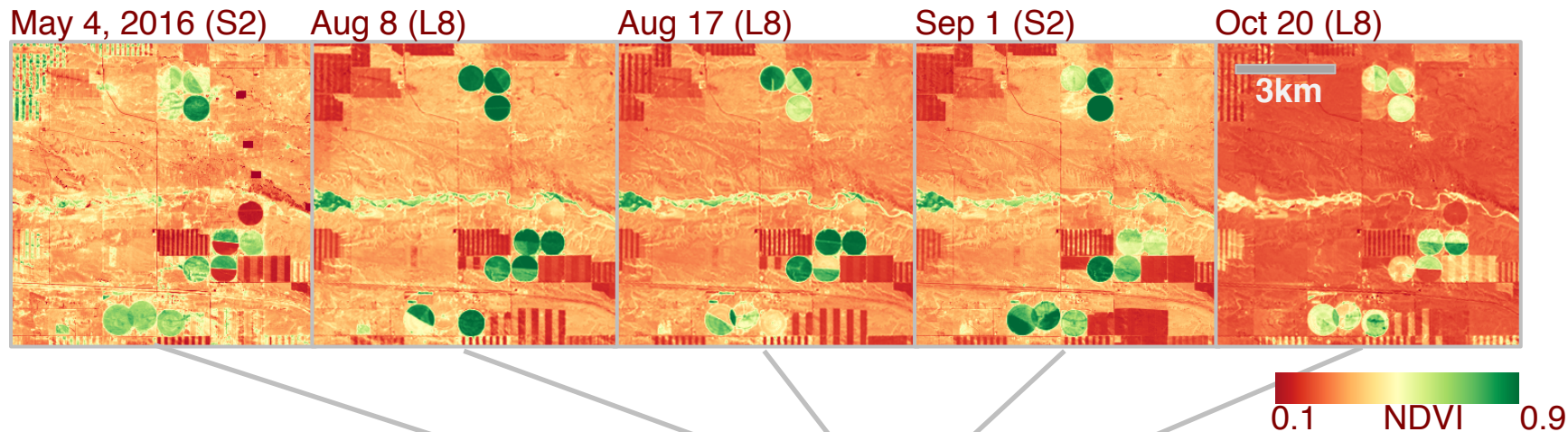
HLS - 1-year (2016) number of cloud-free observations (L30+S30)





# 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>

## ***Recent work focused on assessing product accuracy and algorithm improvements***

### ***HLS reflectance accuracy assessed via:***

- *Independent validation of LaSRC atmospheric correction (e.g. WGCV ACIX)*
- *Comparison of HLS with SURFAD albedometer measurements (see next slide)*
- *Quantifying temporal stability of invariant sites (e.g. deserts)*

### ***Algorithm improvements***

- *Cloud masking remains challenging, especially for Sentinel-2*
  - *Too conservative, and many valid points are flagged as cloud; too lenient, and time series become noisy*
  - *Current approach*
    - *L30: union of LaSRC and USGS L1 cloud masks*
    - *S30: union of LaSRC and Fmask cloud masks*
  - *Working with Boston University on intercomparison of current S2 cloud masking algorithms (see Slide 7)*
- *Current BRDF correction (Roy et al., 2016) does not work well for non-vegetated surfaces – looking for alternatives.*

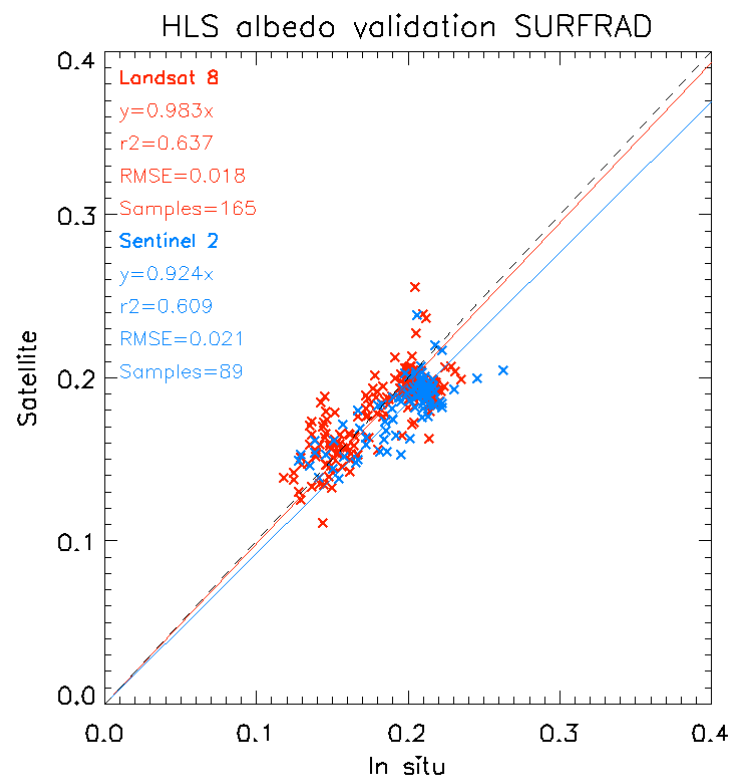
# Comparison of HLS with SURFRAD



HLS albedo compared to SURFRAD albedometer measurements (B. Franch et al, AGU 2017)

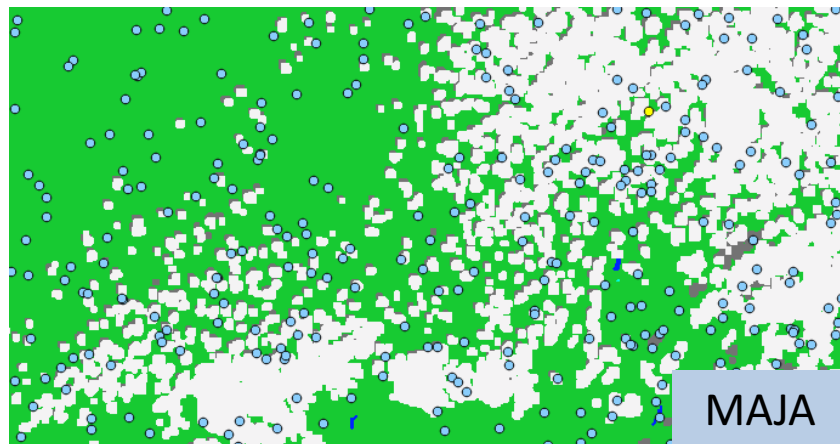
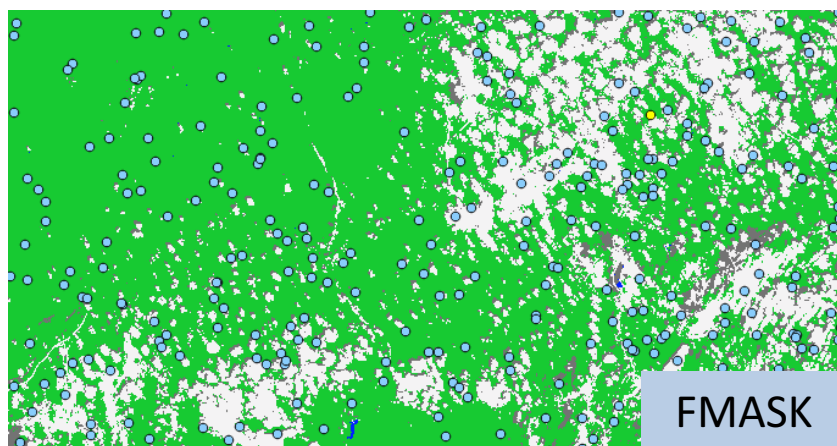
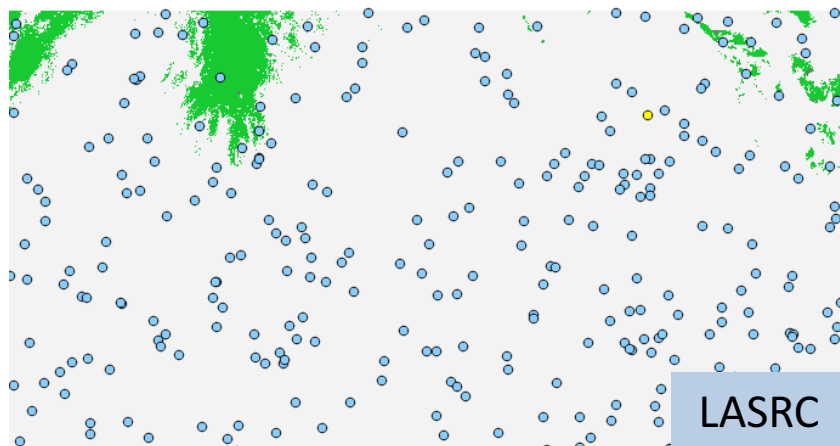
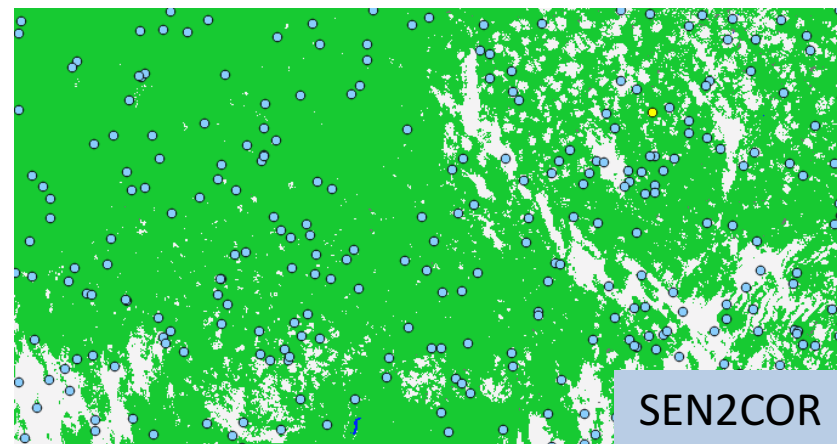
- *hemispheric integration using MCD43 BRDF*
- *narrow-to-broadband conversion using fixed coefficients (Liang et al, 2001)*
- *RMSE  $\sim 0.02$  absolute*
- *For 0.2 SR targets  $\rightarrow$   $\sim 10\%$  relative uncertainty*

Includes errors due to (i) HLS product; (ii) conversion from NBAR to albedo; (iii) in-situ measurements



# Sentinel-2 Cloud mask intercomparison example

High cirrus values in much of scene





# Status and Future Directions



- Version 1.3 released July 2017
  - Available for download and testing
- Version 1.4 to be released Q2 2018
  - Wall-to-wall North America + global test sites
  - Incorporates Collection 1 Landsat 8 (2013-current) and S2b data
  - < 7 day latency
  - Processing via Amazon Web Services (AWS)
- Support for new NASA MuSLI investigations (2018-20)
- Beginning dialog with NASA HQ about long-term stewardship of HLS processing

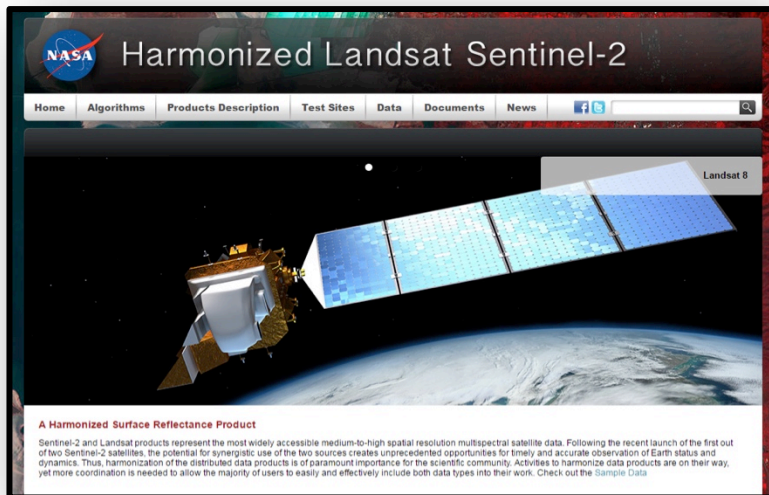


# Websites and Public Interface



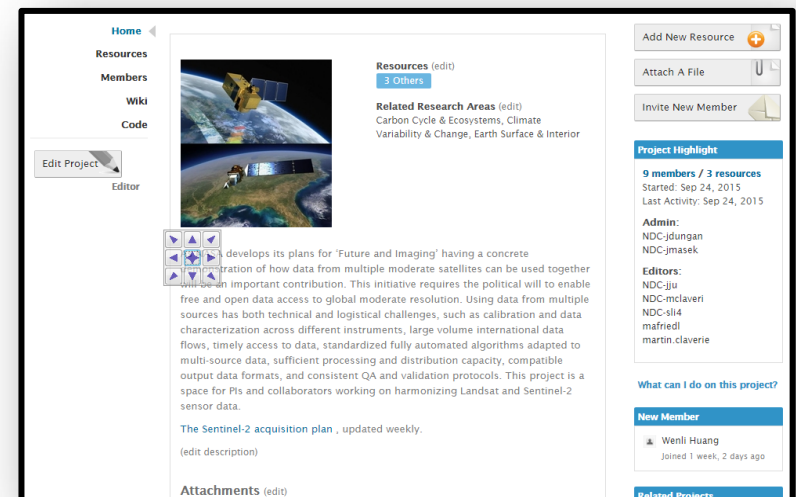
## HLS website

- <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/1371>
- Registered user access
- All HLS data available
- Documents (slides, user guides)





An aerial photograph of the Delaware and New Jersey border area. The Delaware River is a prominent dark blue feature running vertically through the center. The surrounding land is a mosaic of green fields, orange-brown patches, and small blue ponds. A dark red rectangular box is overlaid in the lower right, containing the text 'Thank You' in white. In the bottom left corner, the text 'Delaware / New Jersey' is written in a black, italicized font.

*Thank You*

*Delaware / New Jersey*