VSWIR imaging spectroscopy for global climate science: instruments, algorithms, and mission synergies

David R. Thompson
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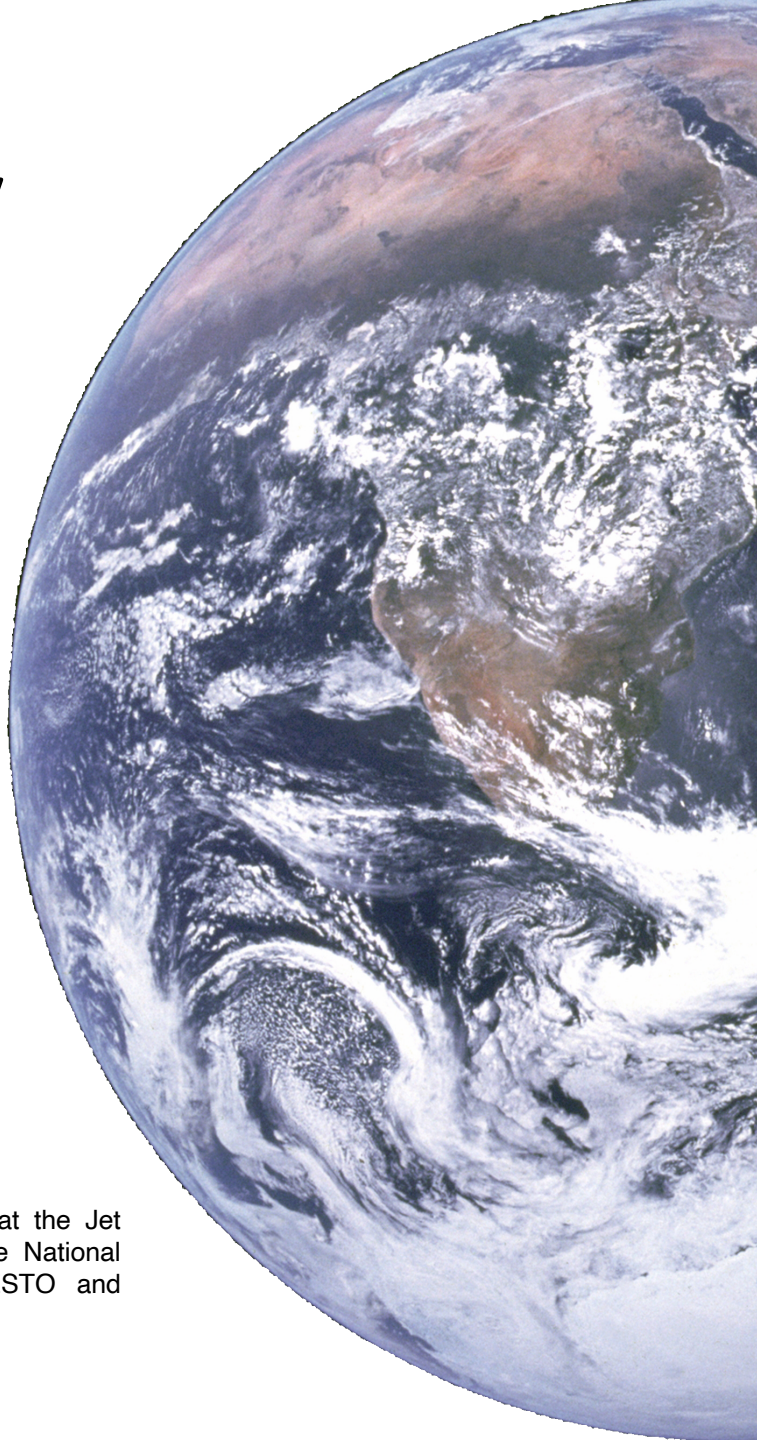

Jet Propulsion Laboratory
California Institute of Technology

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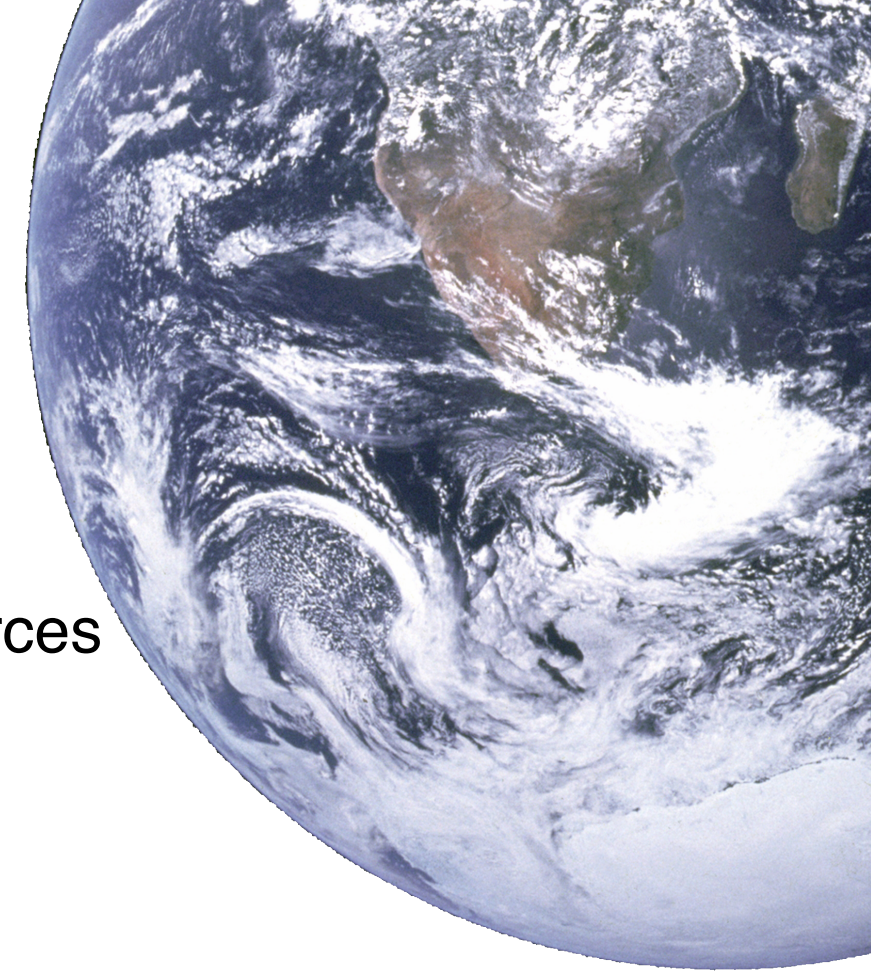
Agenda



Instruments

Campaigns and hardware

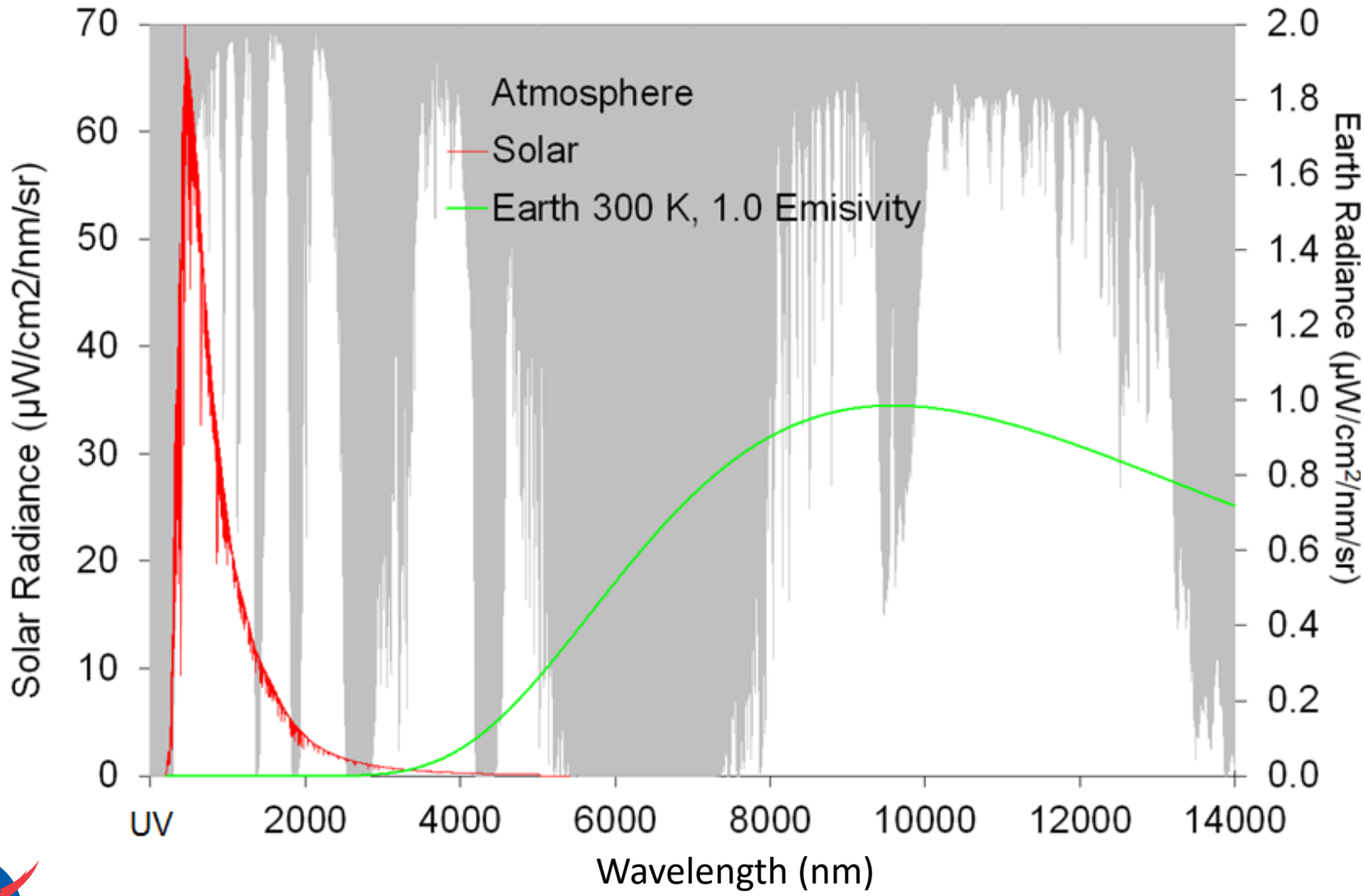
Science Themes

- Localized greenhouse sources
- Coastal and terrestrial ecosystems
- Cloud optical properties

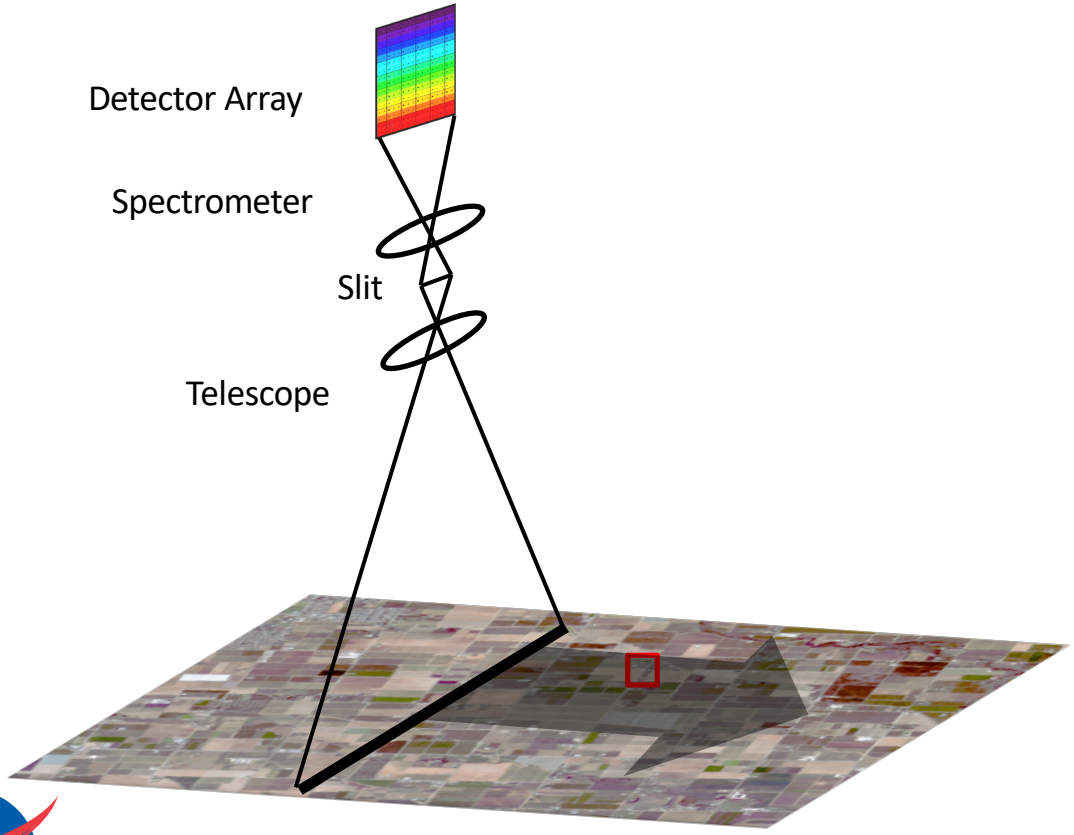
Mission synergies

Building a community

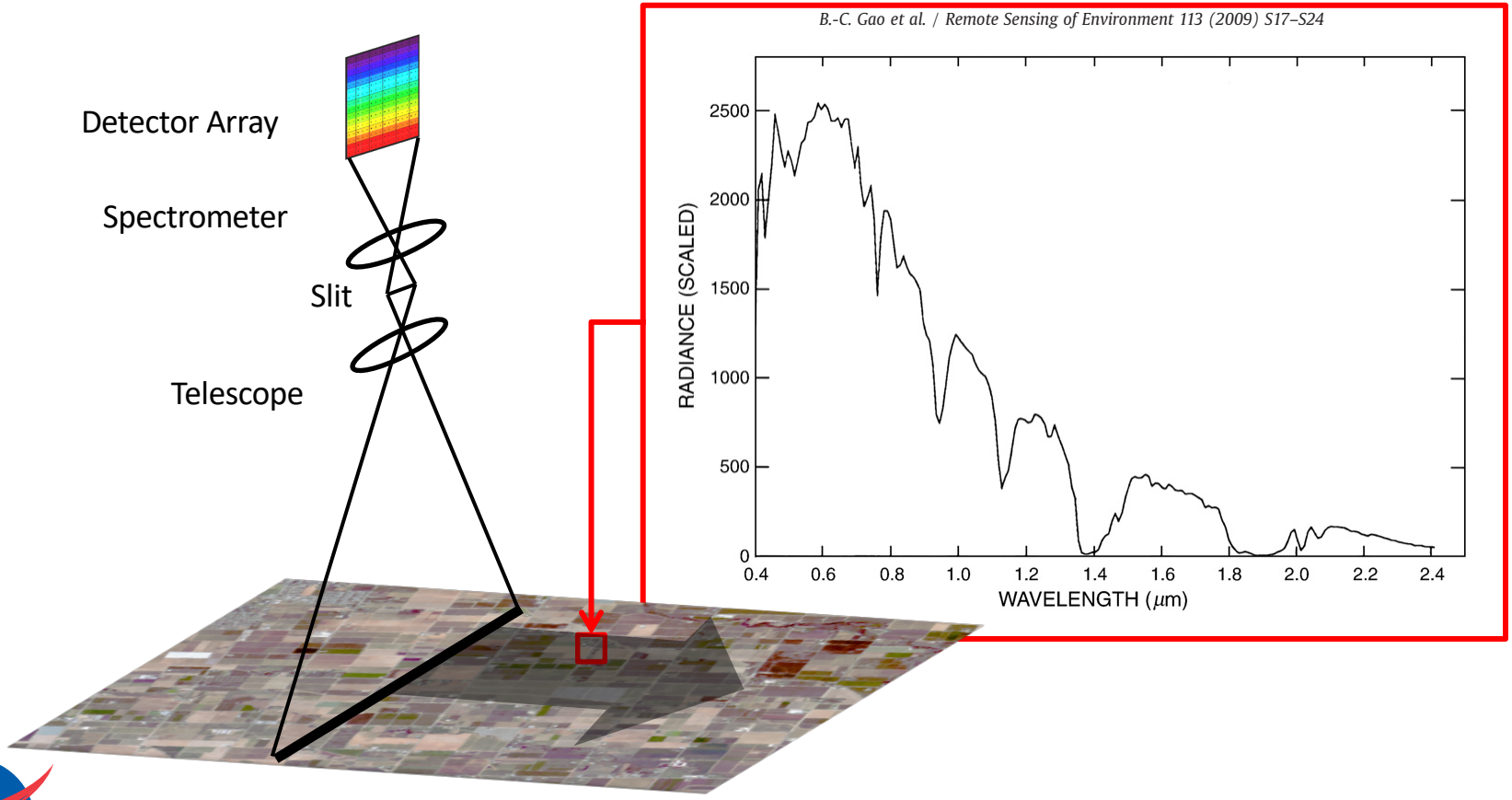
Dramatis Personae



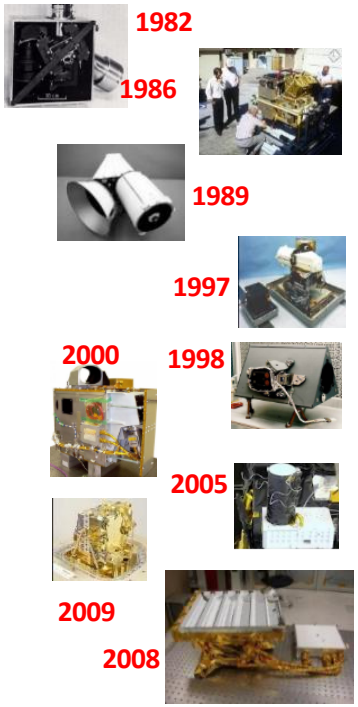
Imaging spectroscopy – 100s of parallel spectrometers



Imaging spectroscopy – 100s of parallel spectrometers



Imaging spectroscopy at JPL



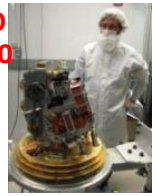
- First Imaging Spectrometer AIS flights in 1982
- AVIRIS imaging spectrometer > 1000 refereed journal articles
- NIMS imaging spectrometer to Jupiter
- VIMS imaging spectrometer to Saturn
- MICAS Miniature Integrated Camera and Imaging Spectrometer to Comet
- Hyperion-Earth, CRISM-Mars and ARTEMIS-Earth imaging spectrometers (gratings, designs, calibration, science)
- NASA Moon Mineralogy Mapper (M3)
- > 7 Airborne/Rover-type Imaging Spectrometer operating at cryogenic temperature and in a vacuum (2005-2015)

24 Months

MaRS 2005

24 Months

CAO 2010

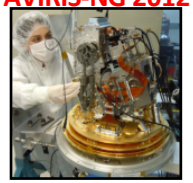


24 Months

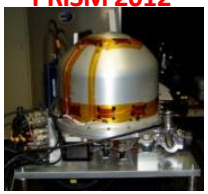
MSS 2011

< 18 Months

AVIRIS-NG 2012

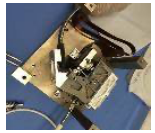


PRISM 2012

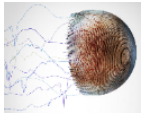


UCIS 2013

ESWIRS 2014

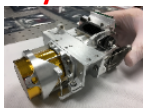


MISE 2015



CWIS 2016

VS-Dyson 2017



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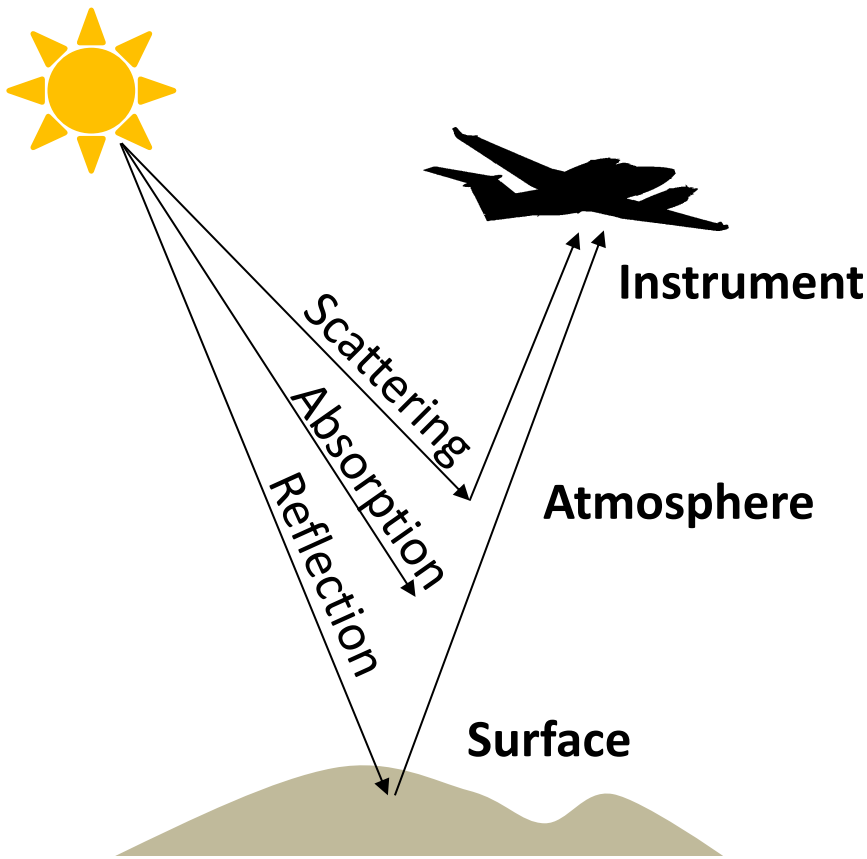
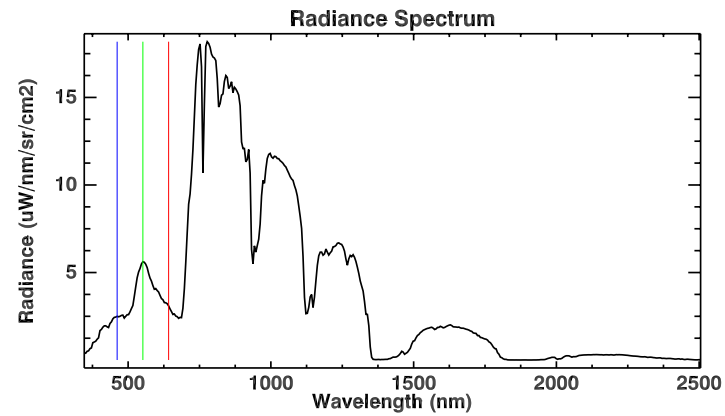
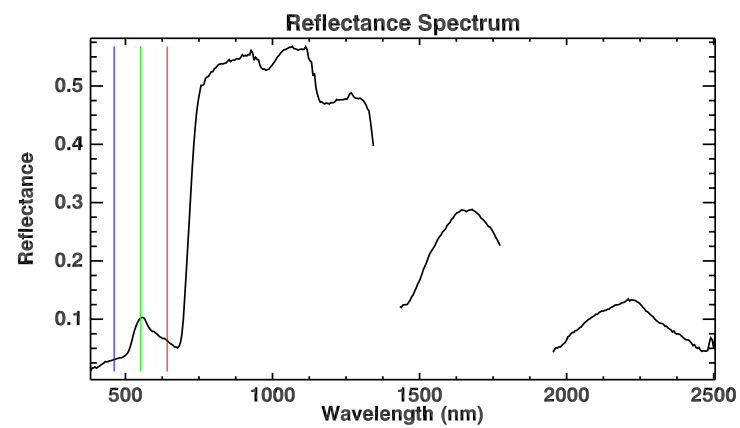
From radiance to reflectance

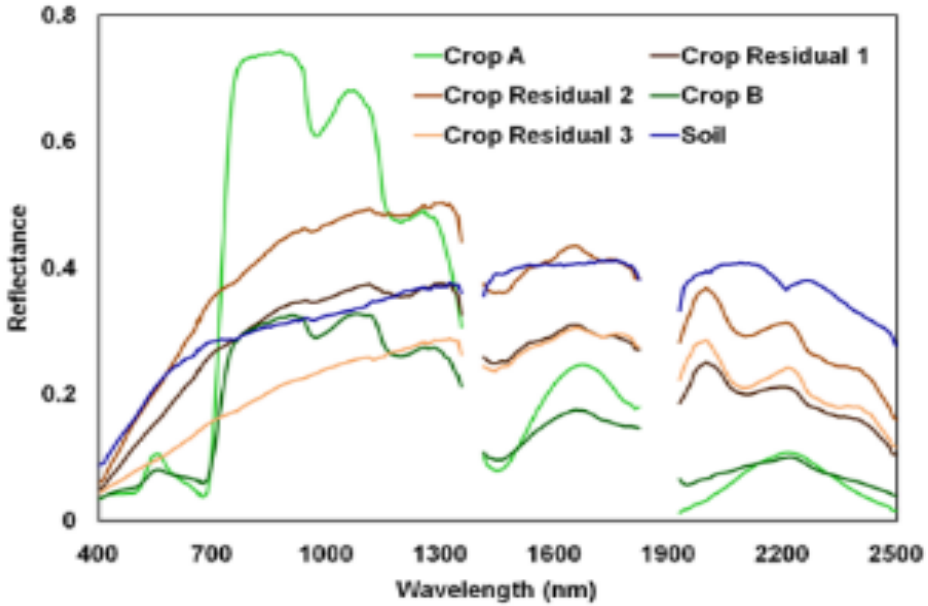
**[Thompson et al., RSE 2015;
Thompson et al., RSE 2018]**



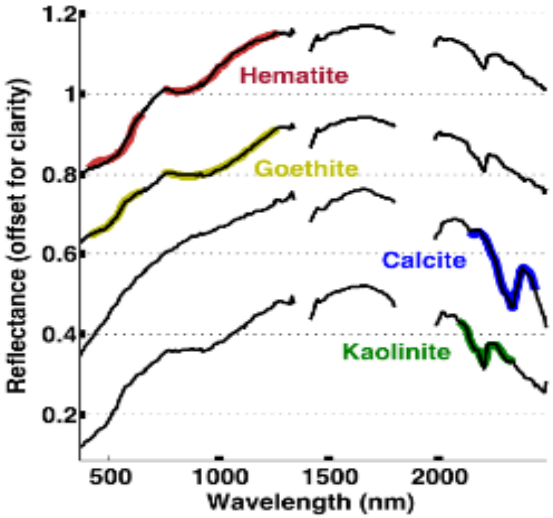




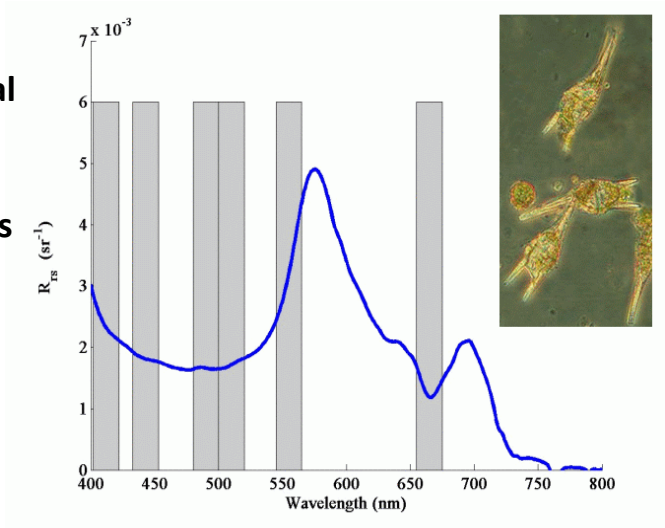
Agriculture and Terrestrial Ecosystems



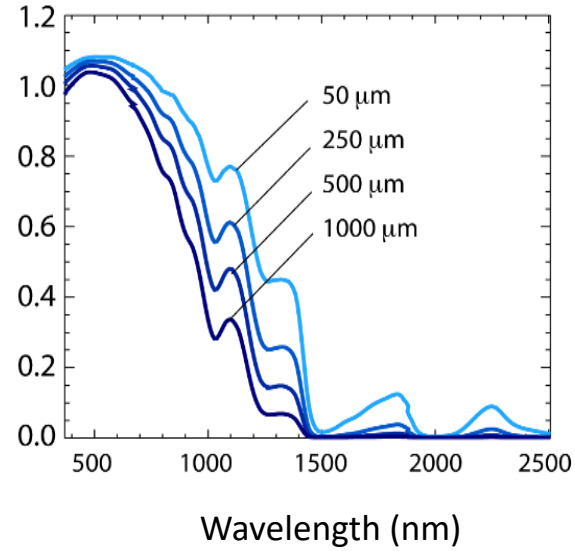
Geology, Soils, Surface Composition



Coastal and Inland Waters

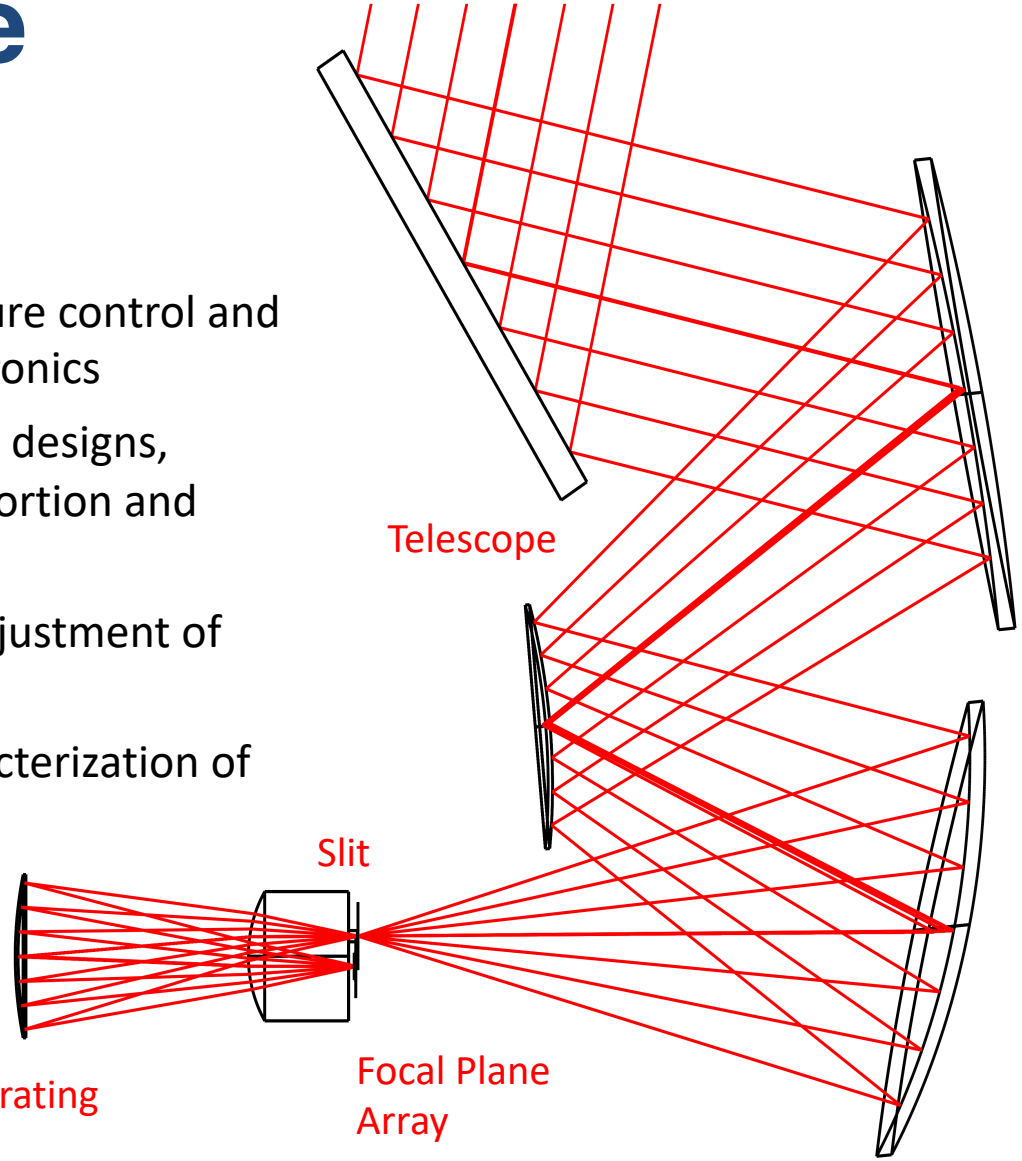


Snow and Ice

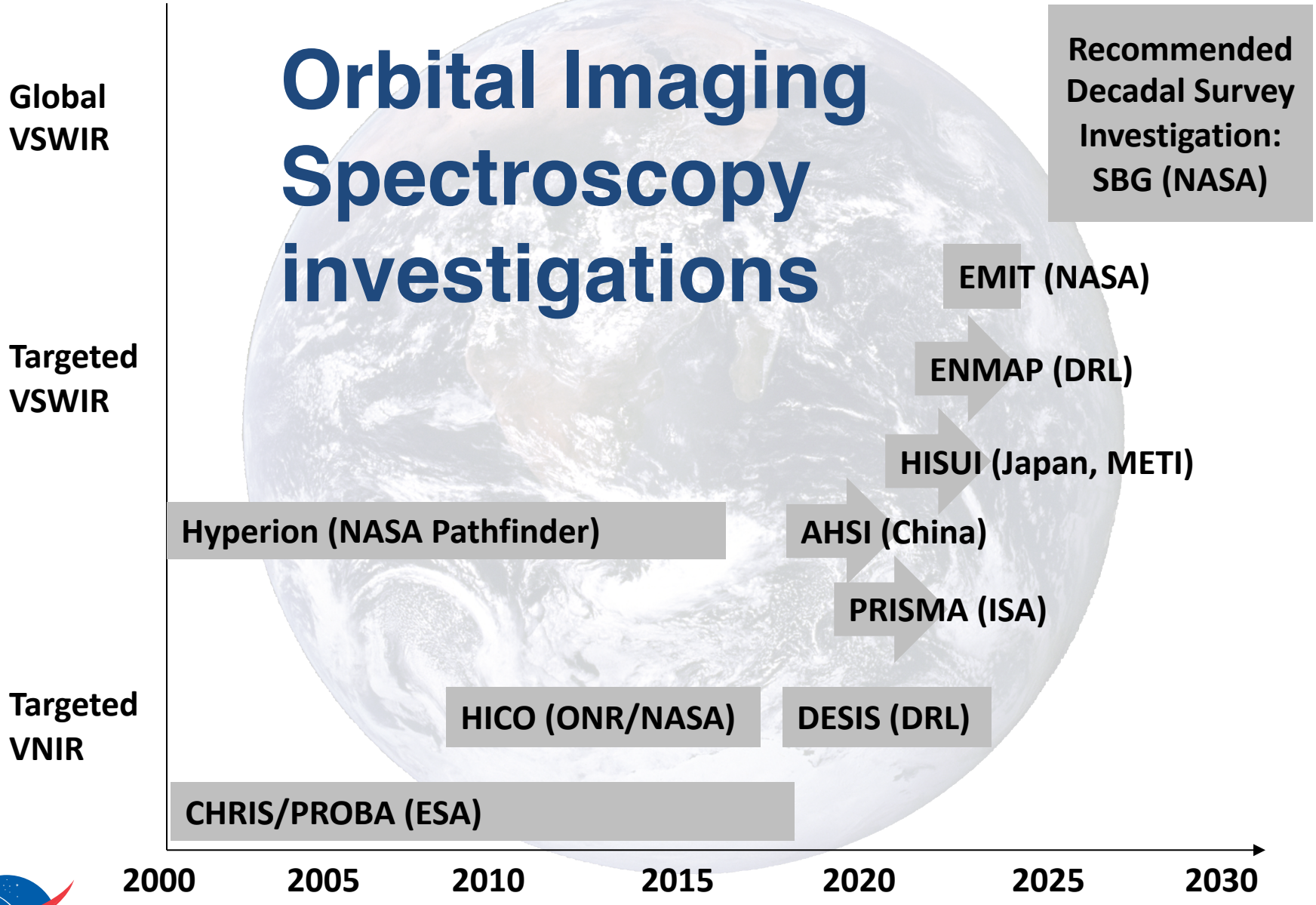


Performance drivers

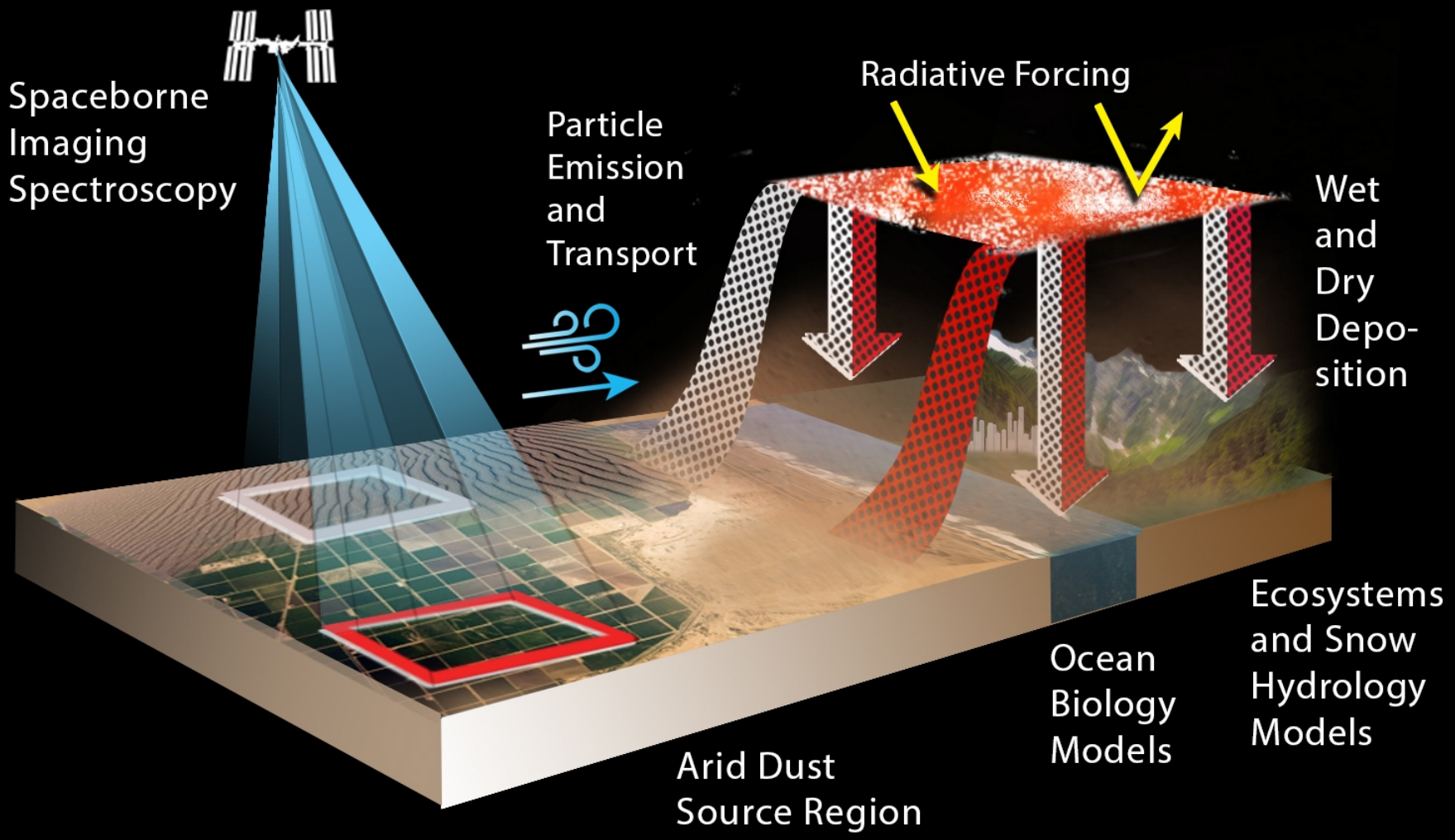
- **Stability:** Careful temperature control and low-noise instrument electronics
- **Uniformity:** Single-detector designs, curved gratings for low-distortion and high throughput
- **Alignment:** Micron-level adjustment of optical components
- **Calibration:** Accurate characterization of spectral response



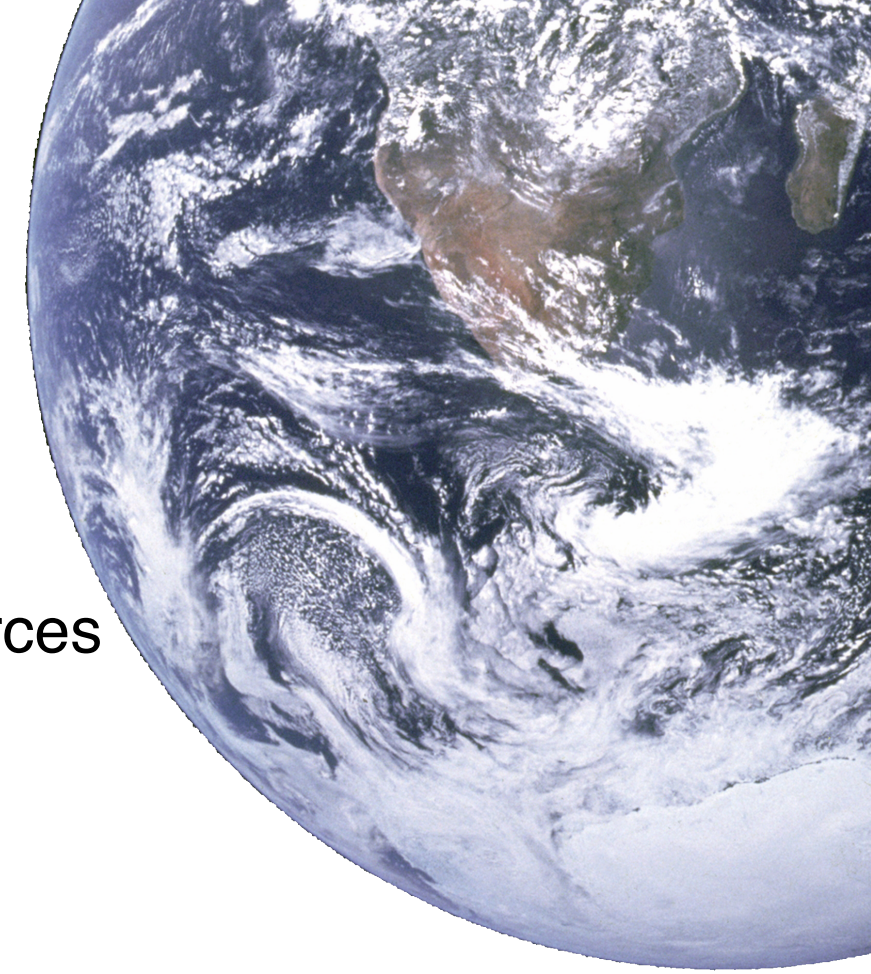
Orbital Imaging Spectroscopy investigations



Launching 2021: EMIT



Agenda



Instruments

- Campaigns and hardware

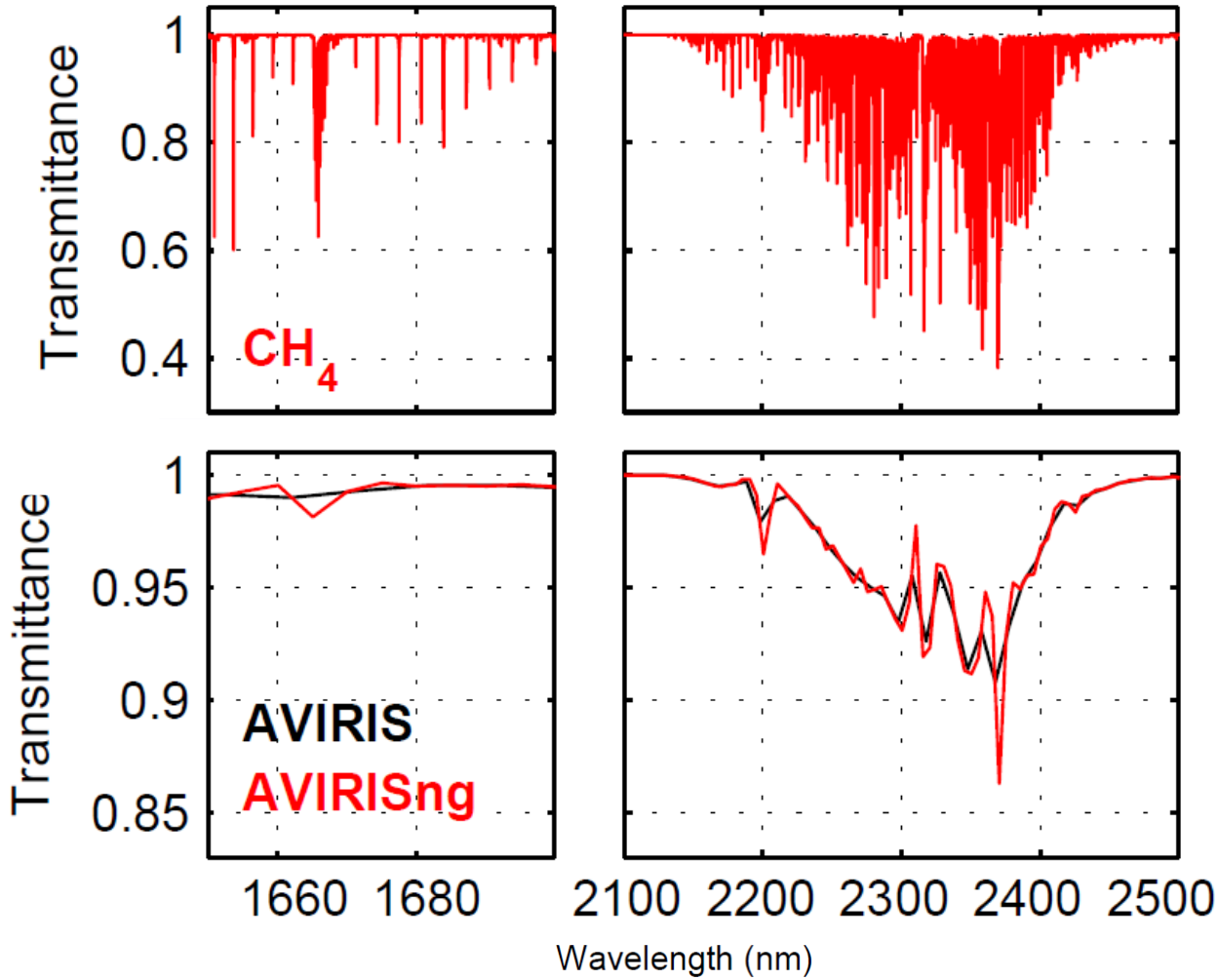
Science Themes

- Localized greenhouse sources
- Coastal and terrestrial ecosystems
- Cloud optical properties

Mission synergies

- Building a community

Localized greenhouse sources



Localized greenhouse sources

Matched filter applied independently in each column

$$\hat{\alpha}(\mathbf{x}) = (\mathbf{x} - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{t} / (\mathbf{t}^T \Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{t})$$

Mixing ratio length

Tested spectrum

Background mean

Background covariance

target

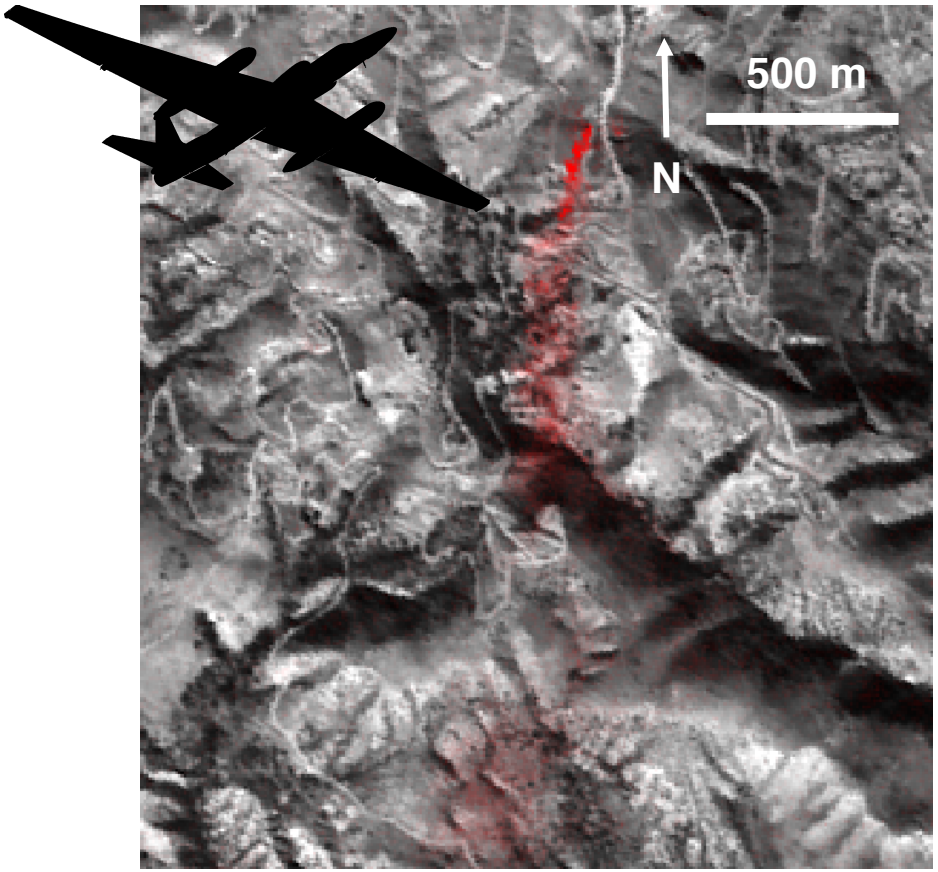
Using the target signature

$$\mathbf{t} = \partial \mathbf{x} / \partial \ell = -\mu e^{-\kappa \ell} \kappa = -\mu \kappa$$

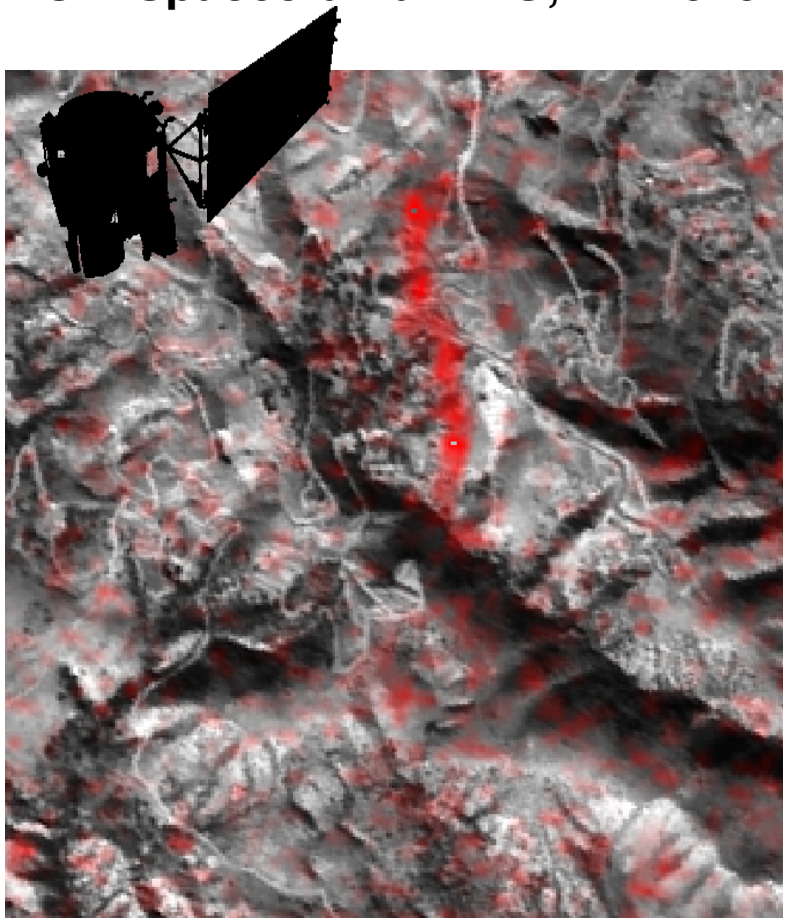
Unit absorption coefficient

Aliso canyon gas storage leak

ER-2 at 6.6 km altitude, 1/12/2016



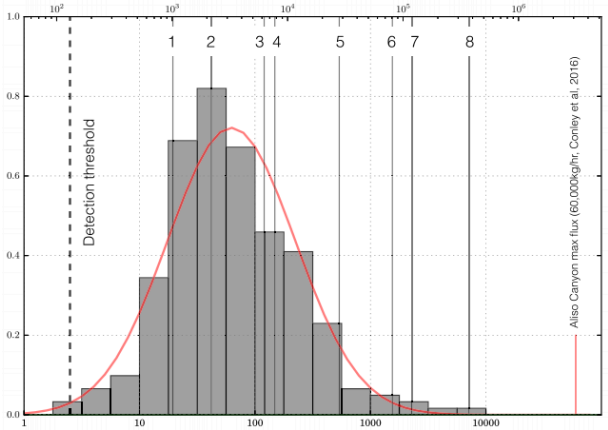
EO-1 Spacecraft at LEO, 1/1/2016

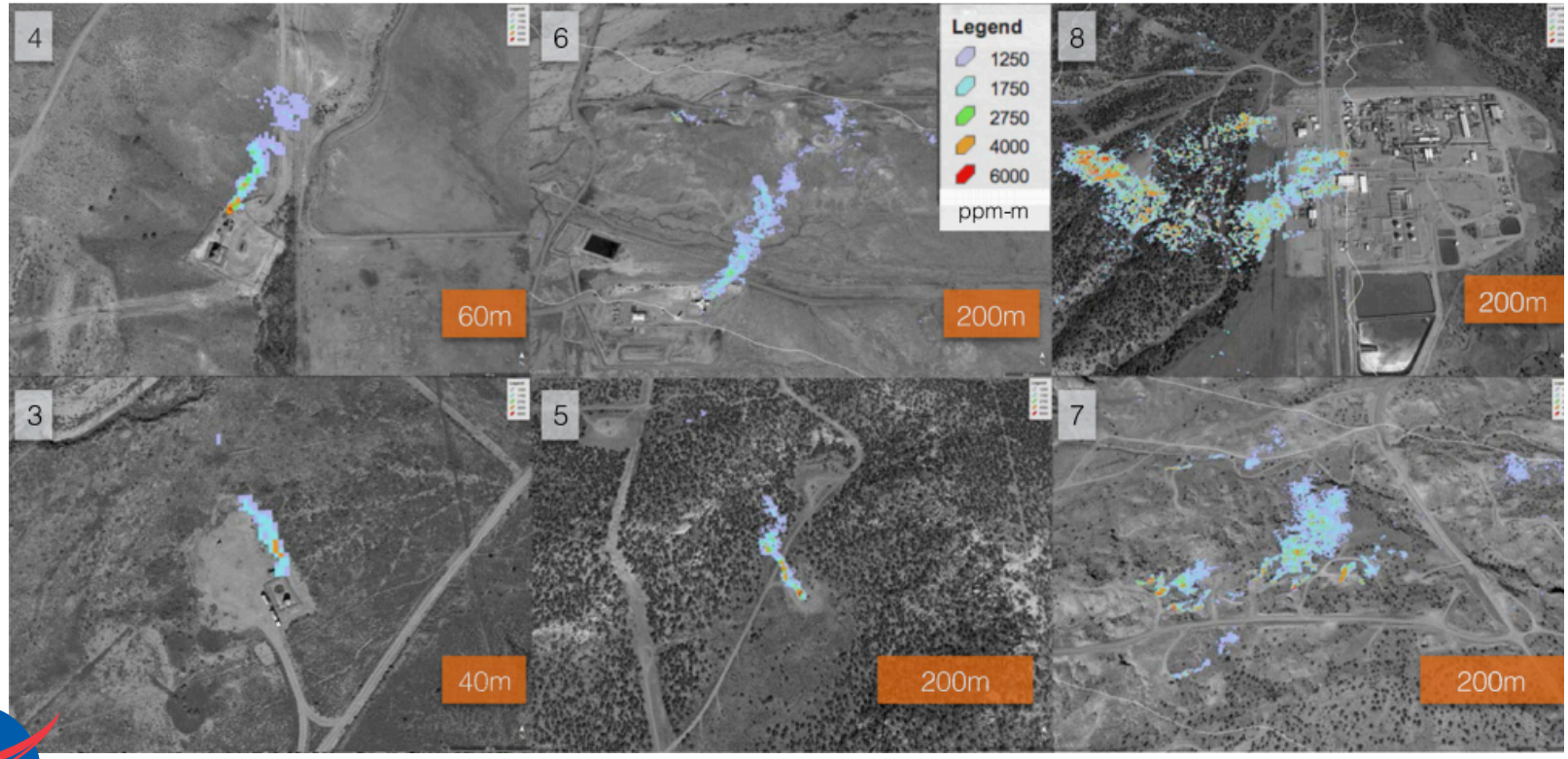


Thompson et al., *Geophys. Res. Lett.* (2016)

Fugitive CH_4 emissions at Four Corners, NM

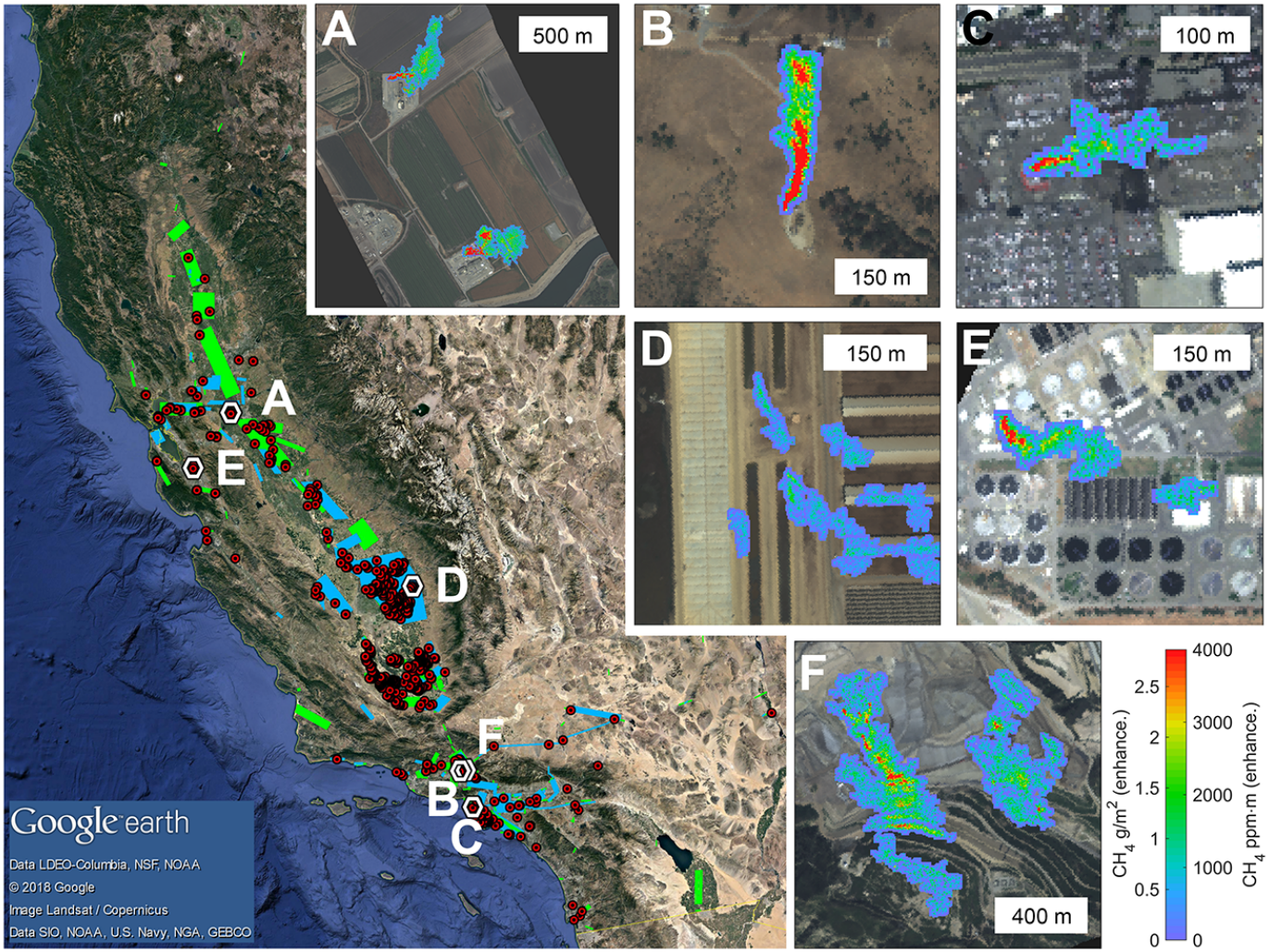
Frankenberg, Thorpe, Thompson et al., PNAS 2016

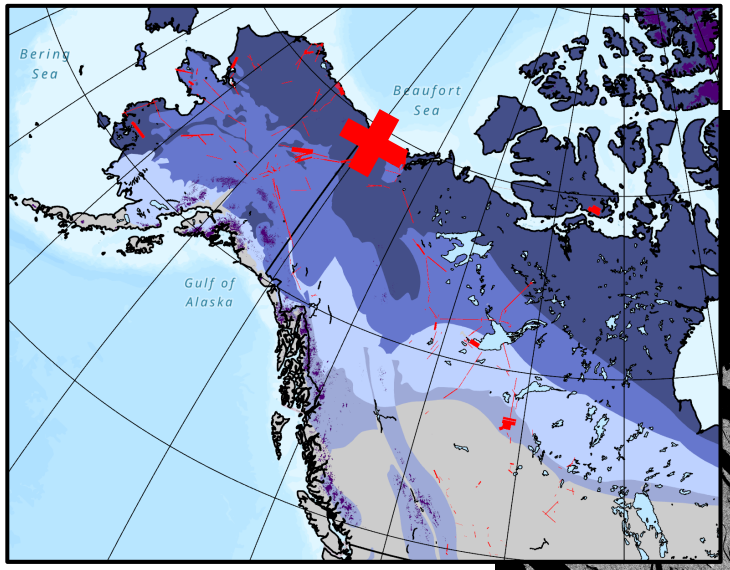


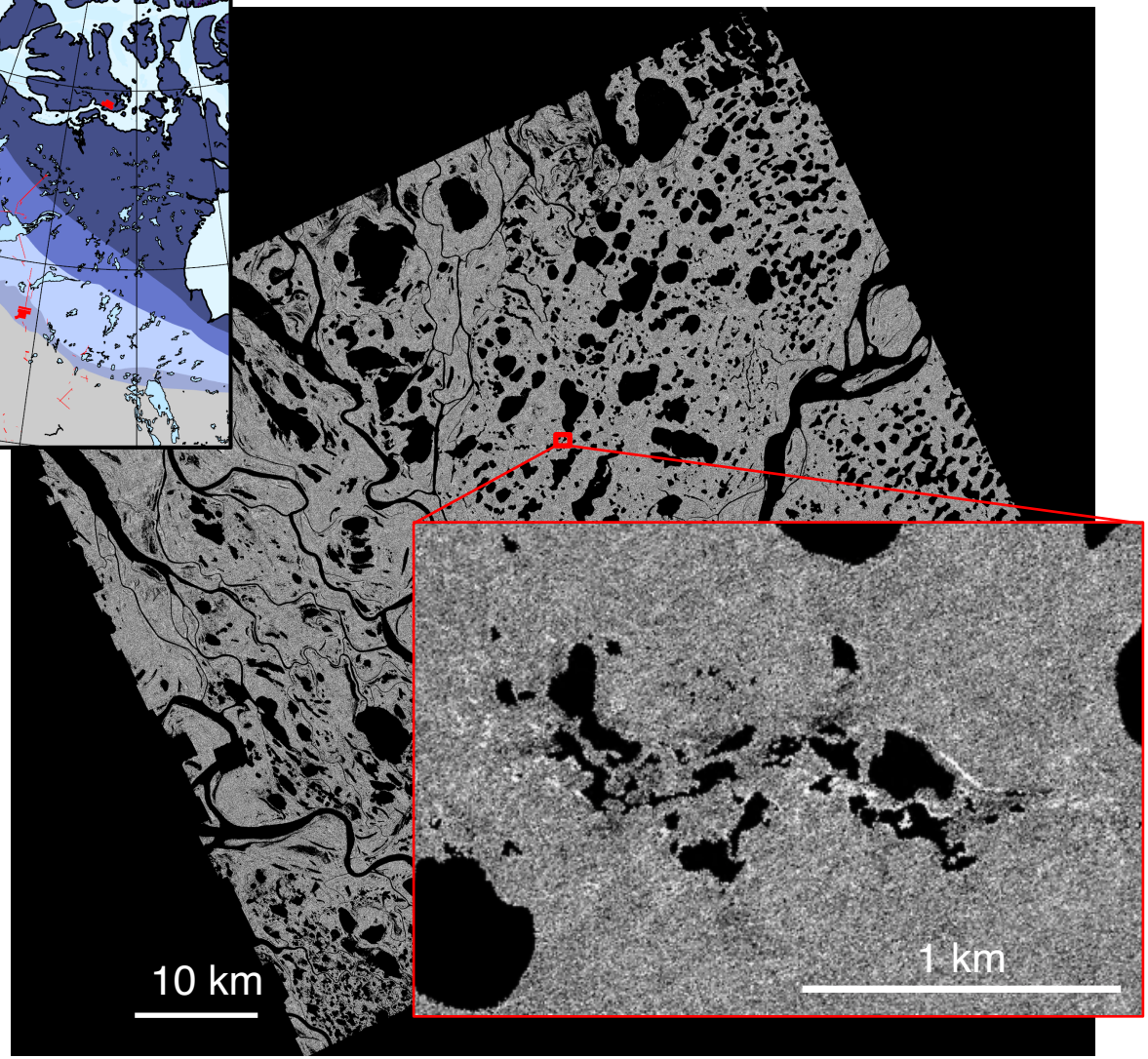


CH_4 in California

Duren et al. (in review), Thorpe et al. (2016), Thompson et al. (2015)





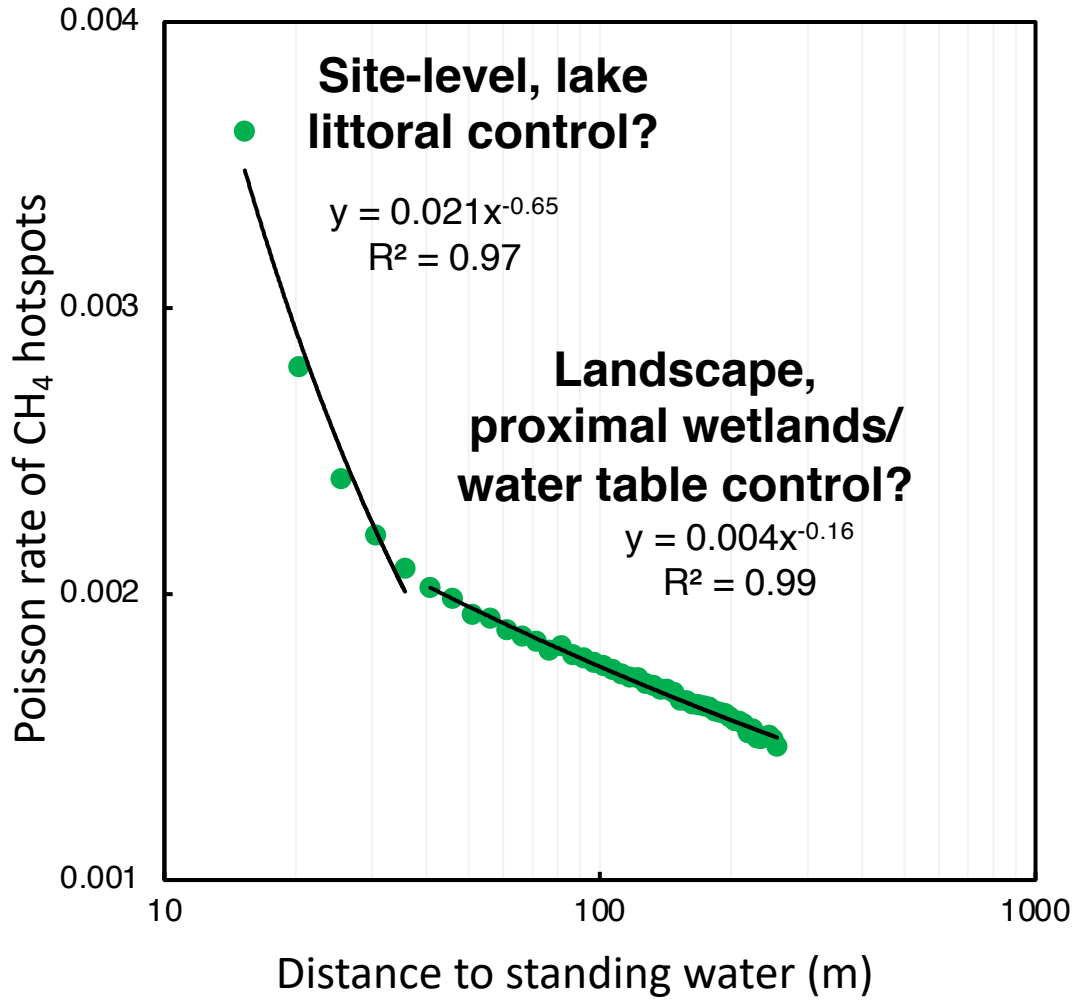


Arctic CH_4 Emissions

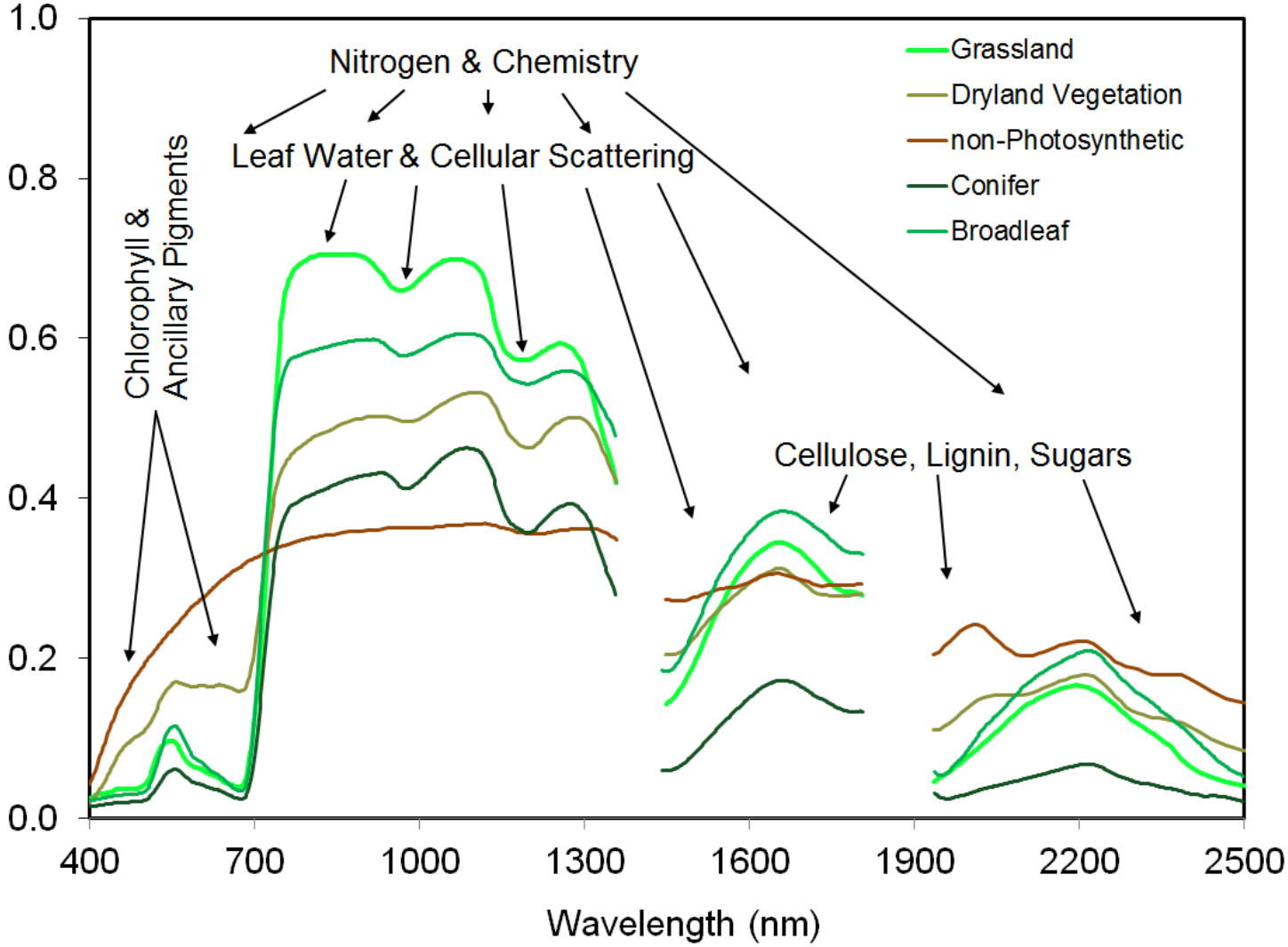
Elder, Thompson, et al. (in preparation)
Analysis of AVIRIS-NG data from the ABoVE campaign, PI: Chip Miller

Arctic-wide statistics reveal a two component power law

Elder, Thompson, et al. (in preparation) Analysis of AVIRIS-NG data from the ABoVE campaign
PI: Chip Miller



Vegetation signatures



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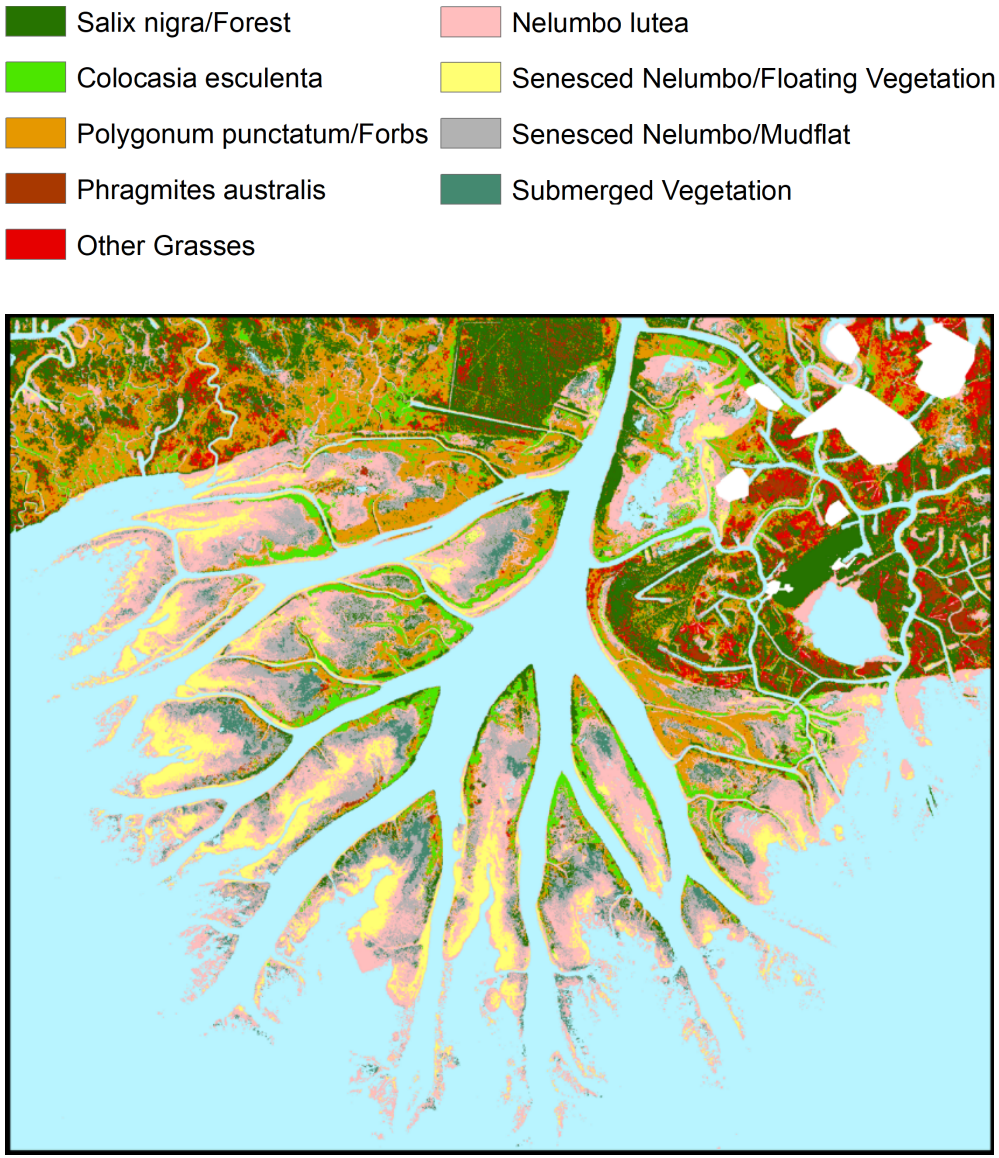
Coastal ecosystems: wetland vegetation

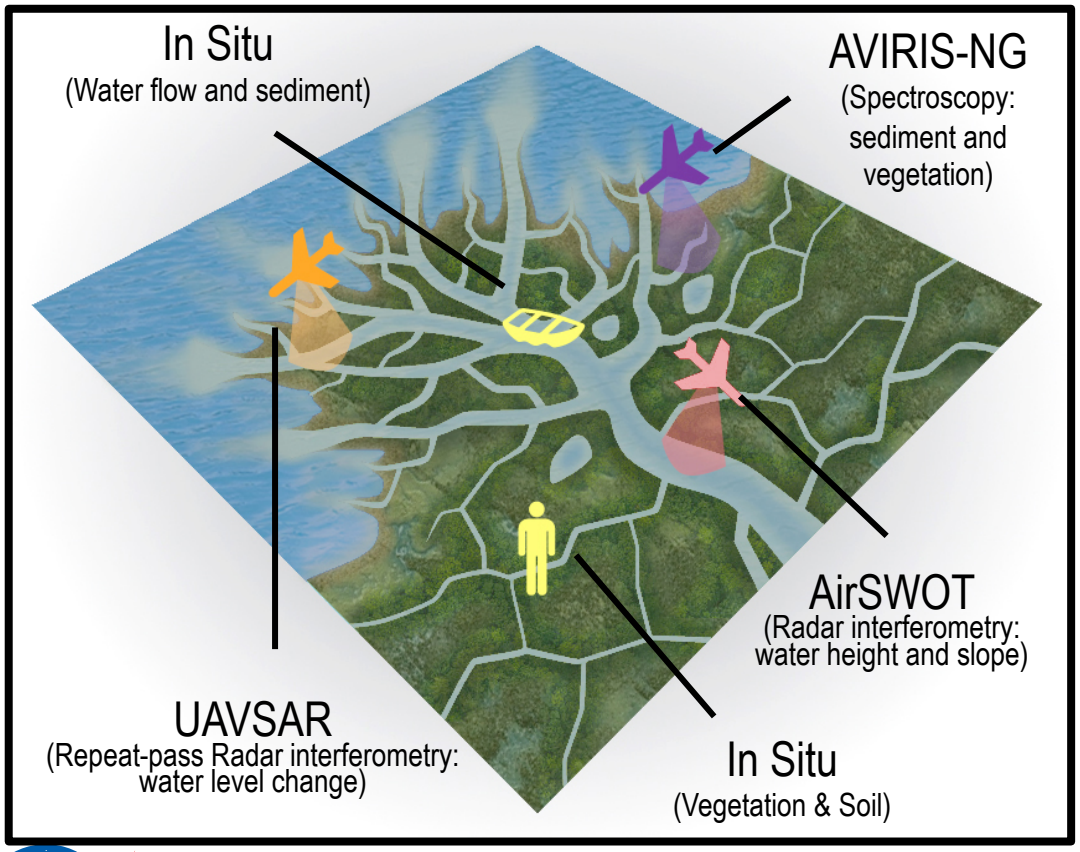
[Daniel Jensen, *TGARS* 2018 and in preparation],
Marc Simard / JPL "Flow of Water" 8x SRTD

	Nelumbo	Polygonum/ Forbs	Colocasia	Salix/ Forest	Grasses
In Situ Points	50	19	18	30	16
Correct Points	46	10	13	23	8
Percent Correct	92.0	52.6	72.2	76.7	50.0



Delta-X EV-S mission PI: Marc Simard

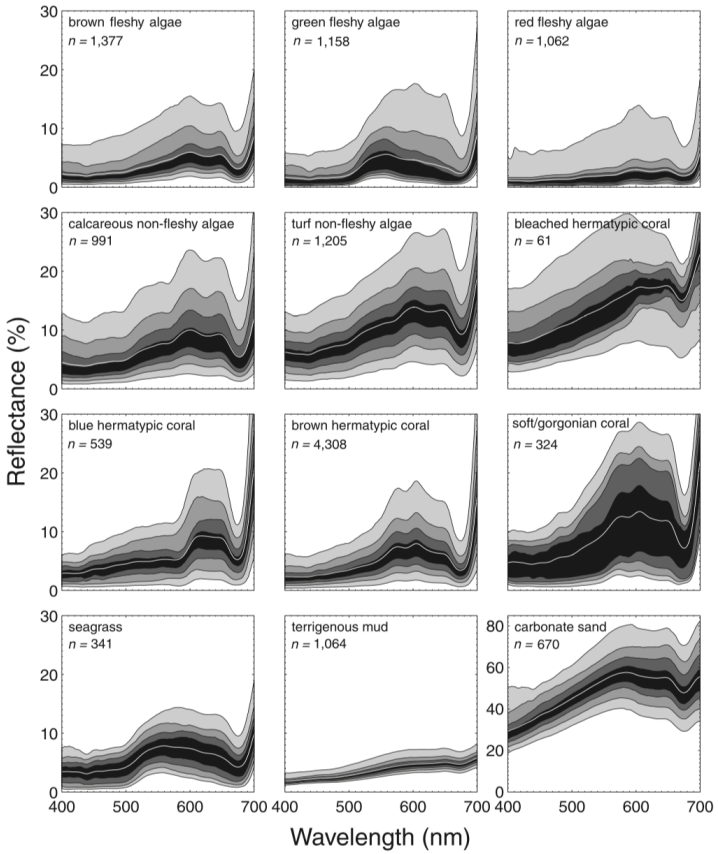
Urgency: If ignored, Relative Sea Level Rise (RSLR) will very soon have devastating consequences on the livelihood of the half billion people that live in these low-lying coastal regions. Nearly all the world's major river deltas are threatened along with the services they provide: flood protection, carbon sequestration, biodiversity and food supply.



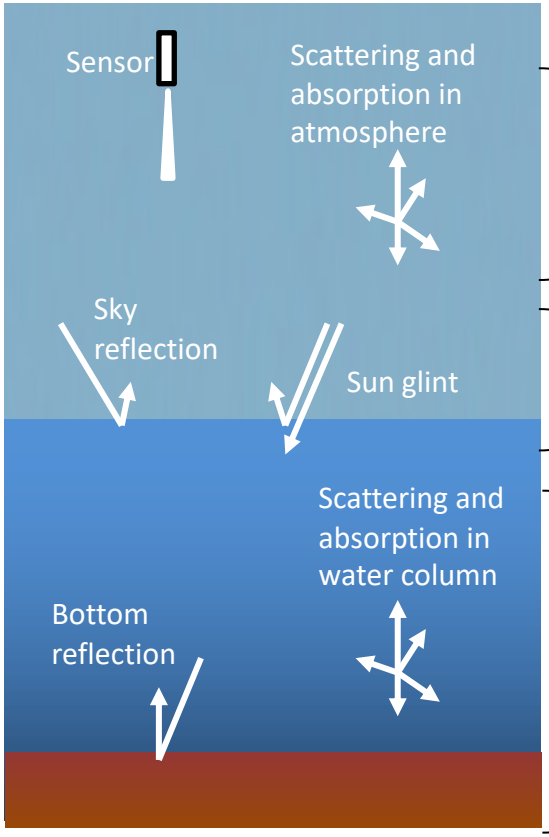
Delta-X Science Question: Will river deltas completely drown, or some parts of these deltas accumulate sufficient sediments and produce enough plants to keep pace with RSLR ?

The CORAL EV-S mission

PI: Eric Hochberg (BIOS) Deputy PI: Michelle Gierach (JPL)



Hochberg et al., *Remote Sensing of Environment* 2003



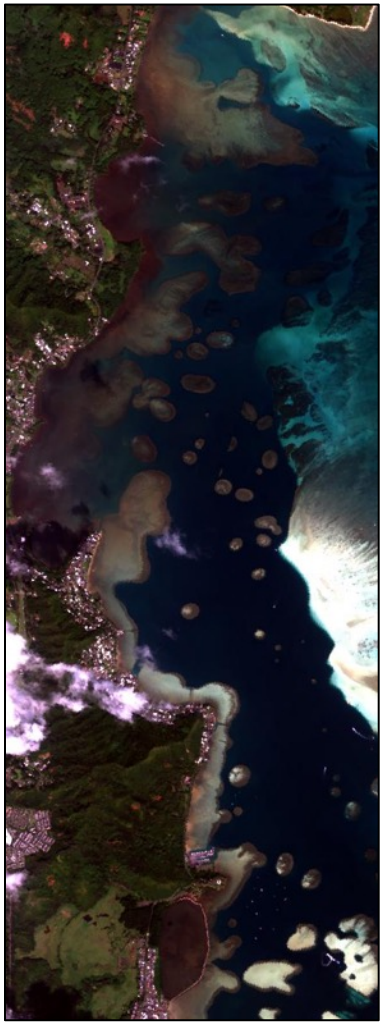
Step 1
Aerosol optical depth τ
Aerosol type ζ
Water leaving reflectance R_{rs}

Step 2
Glint-corrected Rrs_0

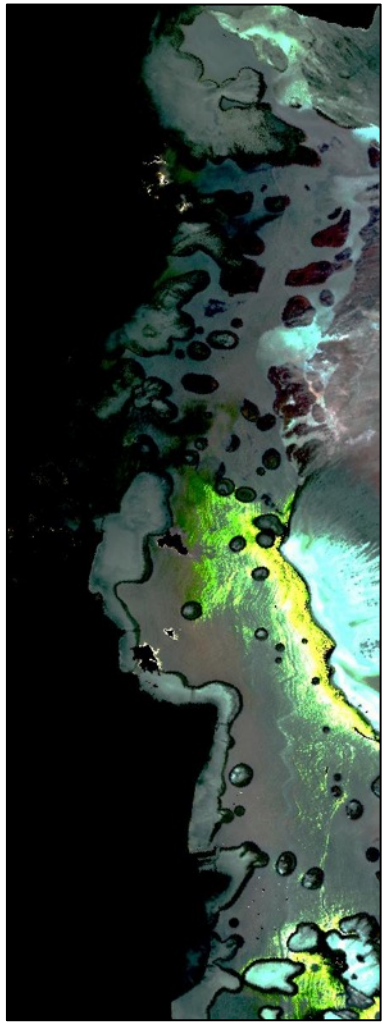
Step 3
Backscatter b_b
Attenuation K_d
Depth H
Benthic reflectance R_b

Thompson et al., *Remote Sensing of Environment* 2017

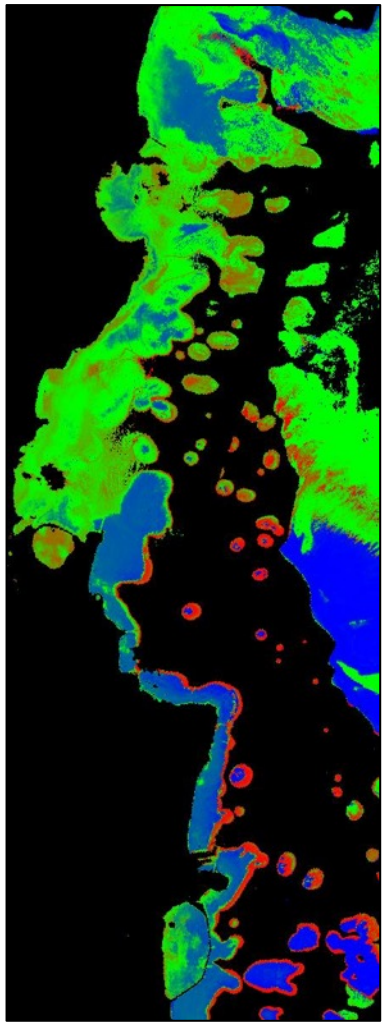
Water-leaving Reflectance



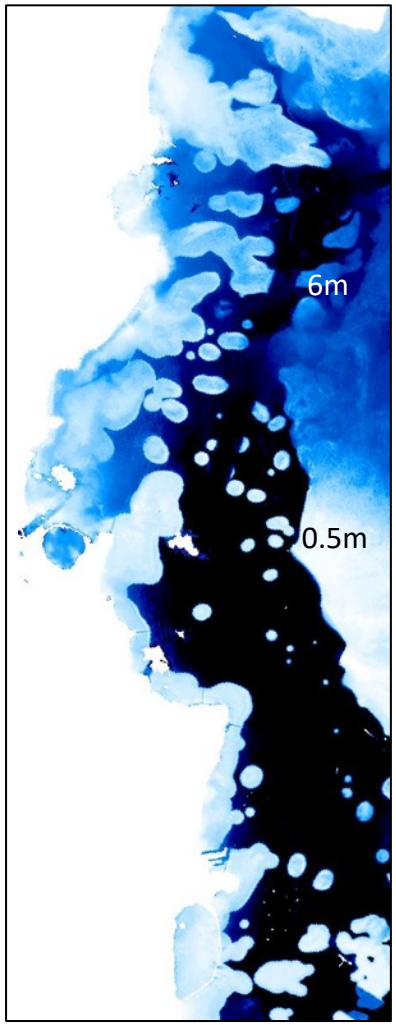
Rb



Benthic Cover



Depth



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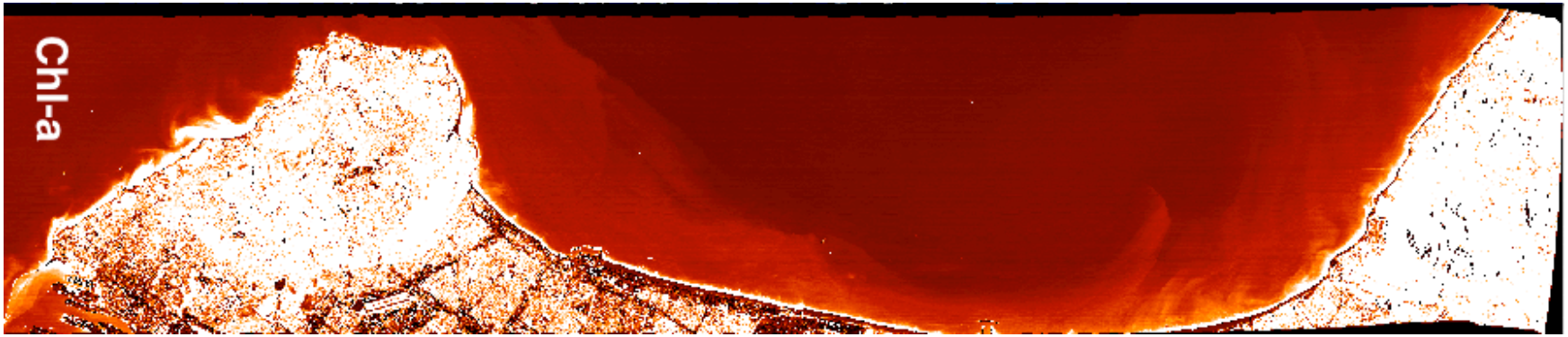
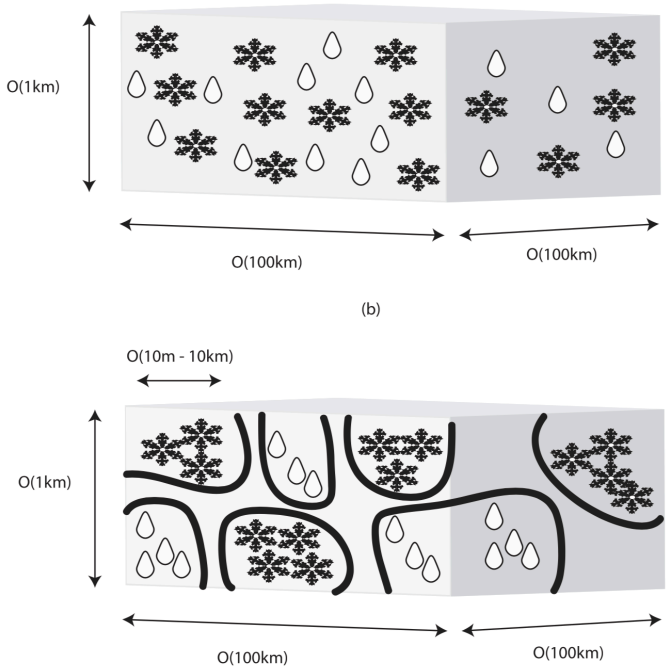
S-Mode EV-S [PI: Tom Farrar, WHOI]

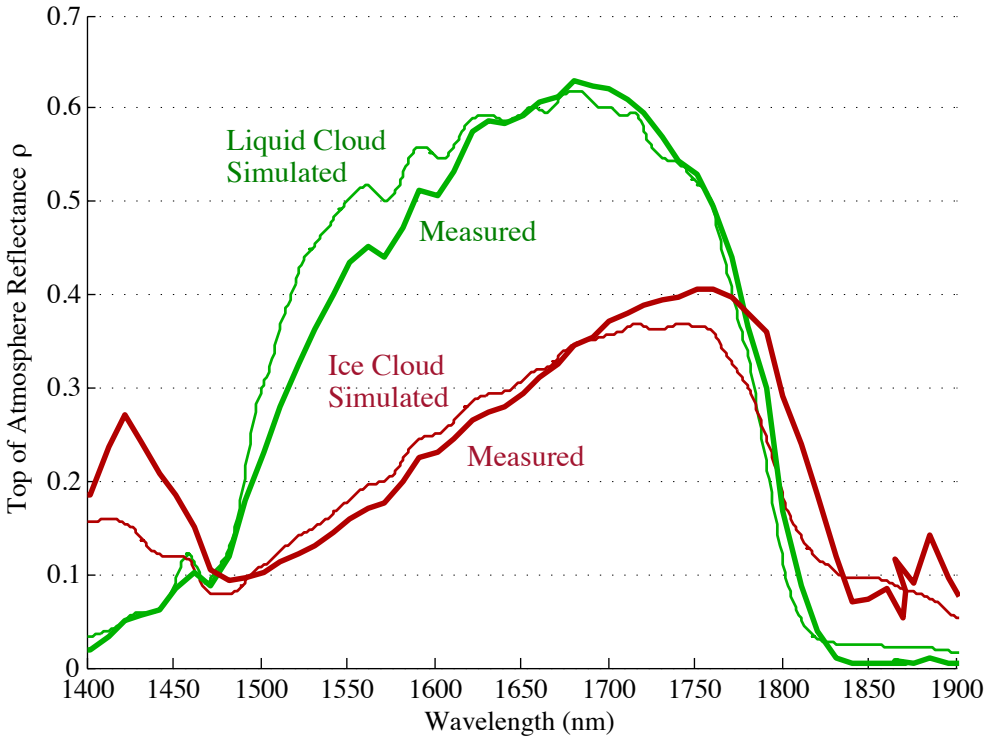


Cloud optical properties at high spatial resolution

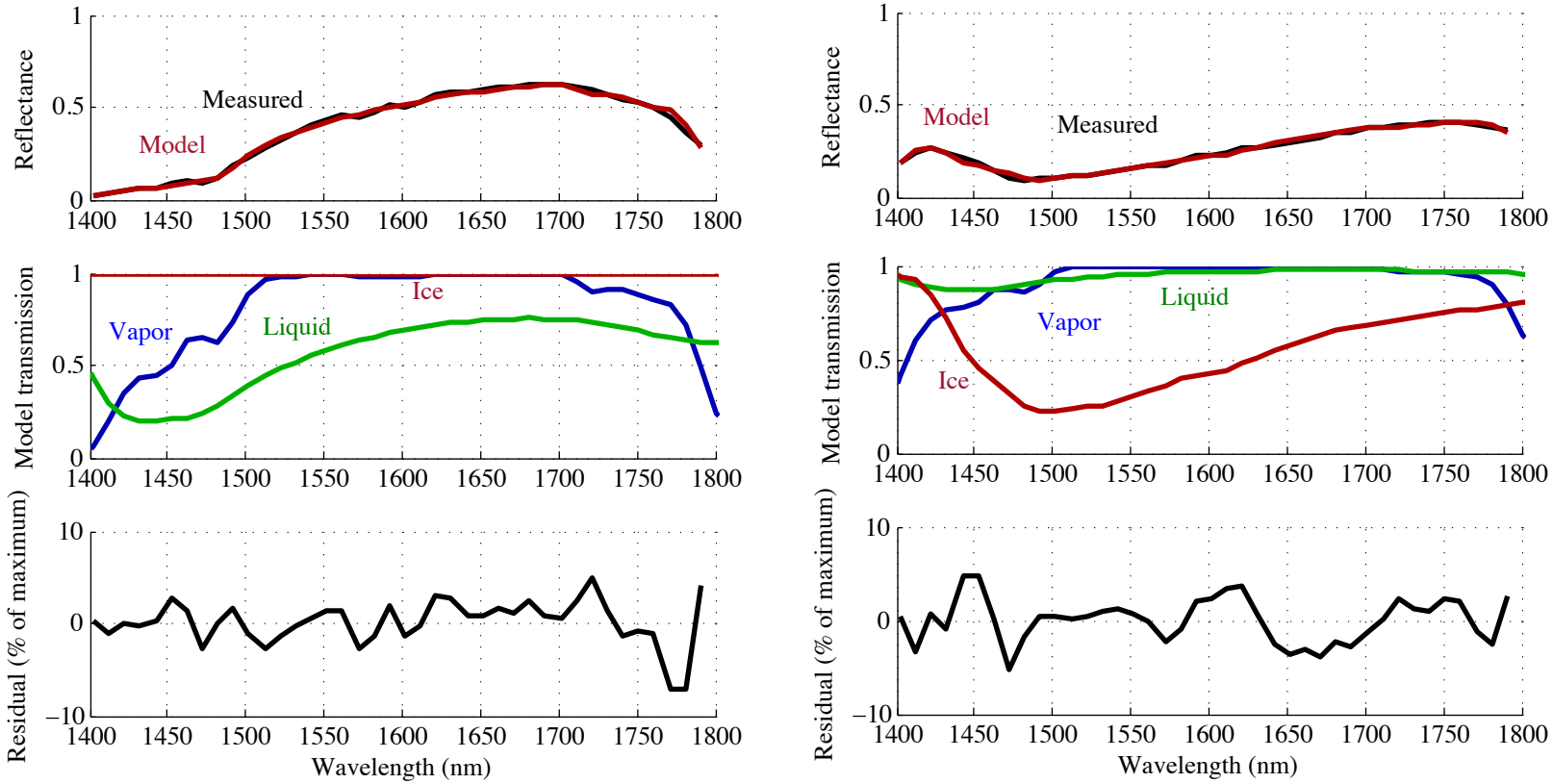
Important for sub-gridsquare GCM parameterizations and glaciation rates of mixed clouds



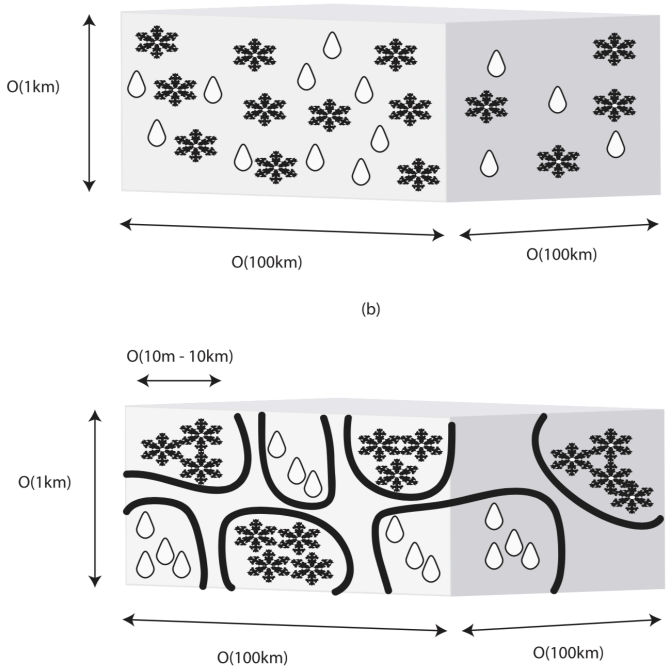
Tan and Storelvmo, Journal of the Atmospheric Sciences, 2016



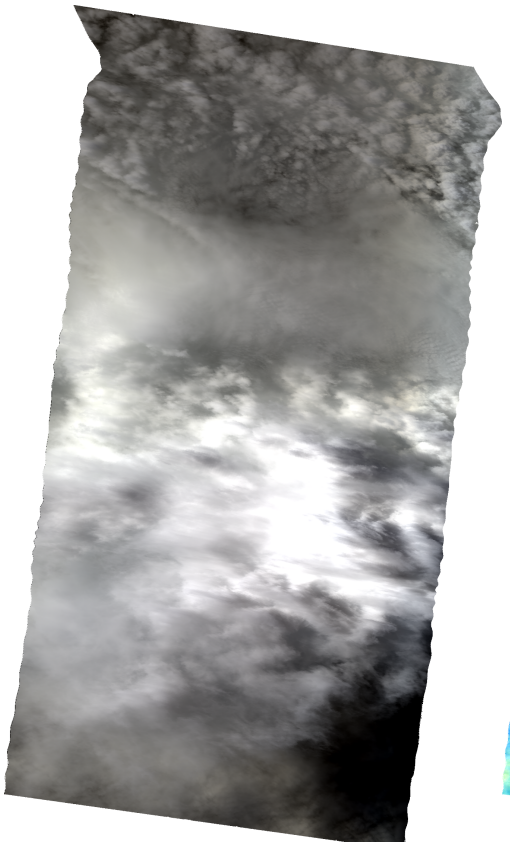
Fits of liquid and ice cloud spectra



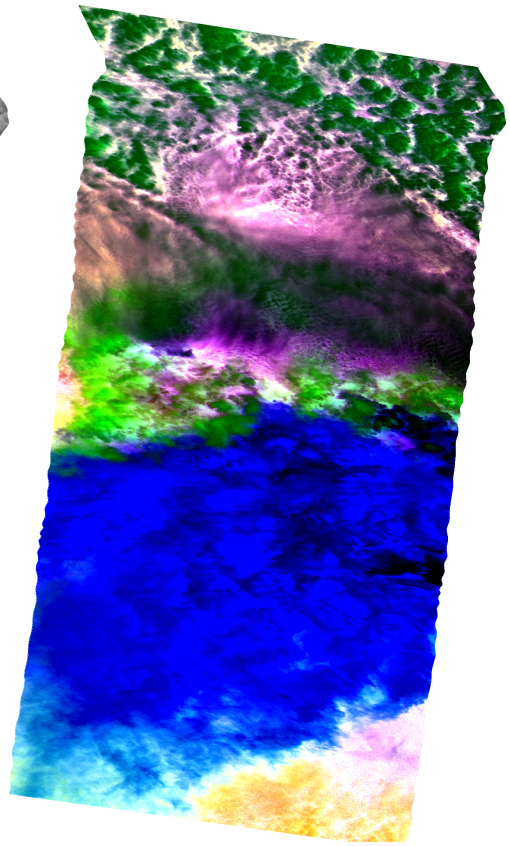
Cloud optical properties at high spatial resolution



Tan and Storelvmo, Journal of the Atmospheric Sciences, 2016

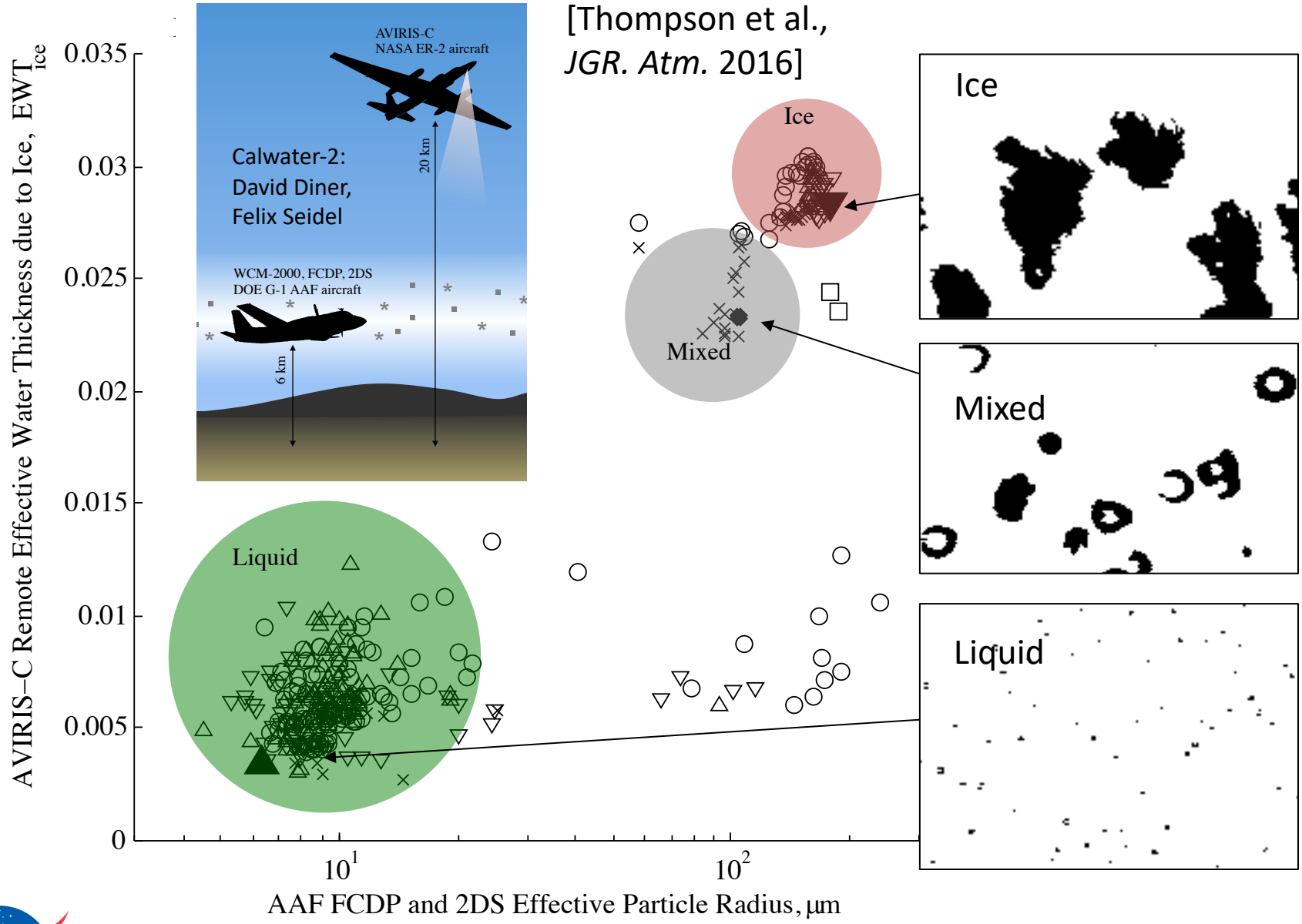


RGB Image



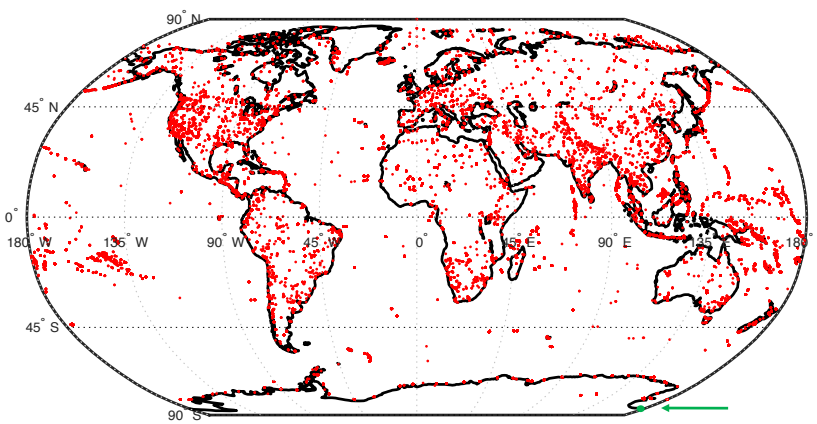
Ice Liquid Vapor

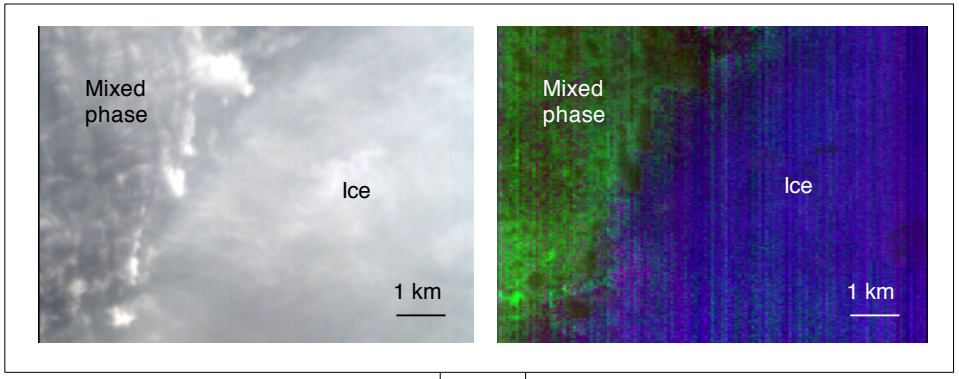
[Thompson et al., *JGR. Atm.* 2016]

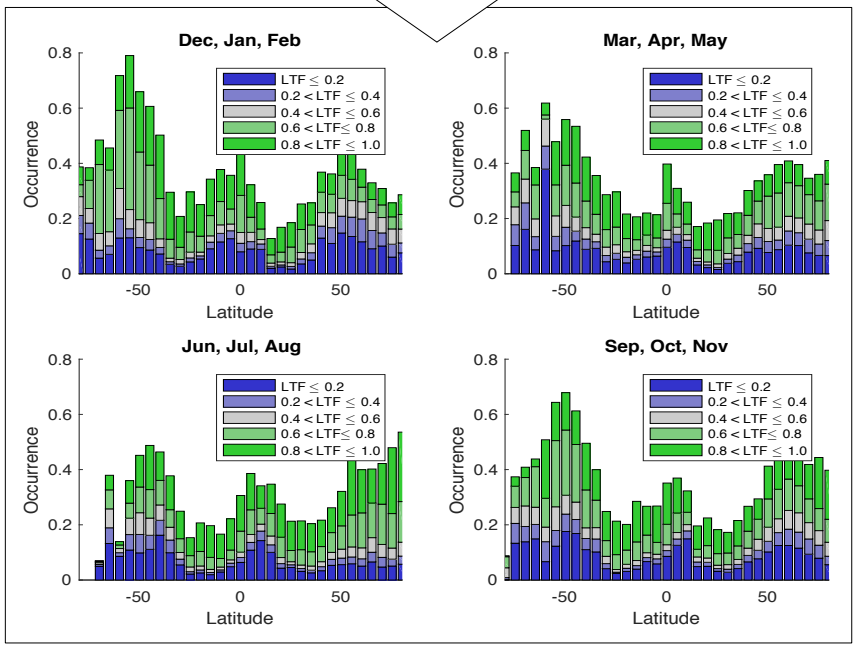


Global cloud survey by Hyperion on EO-1

[Thompson et al., AMT 2016]

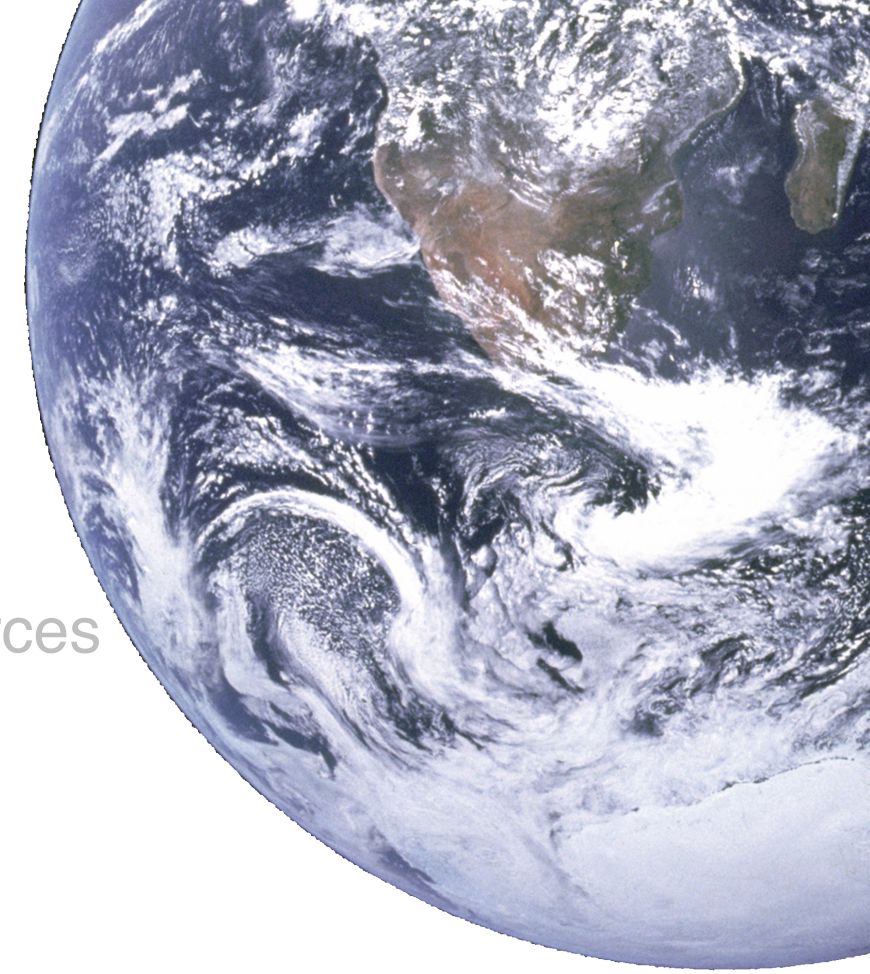






Top: Example Hyperion data showing visible RGB channels (left) and associated thermodynamic phase map. **Bottom:** Zonal variability of liquid phase (dark green), ice phase (dark blue), and intermediate phases.

Agenda



Instruments

- Campaigns and hardware

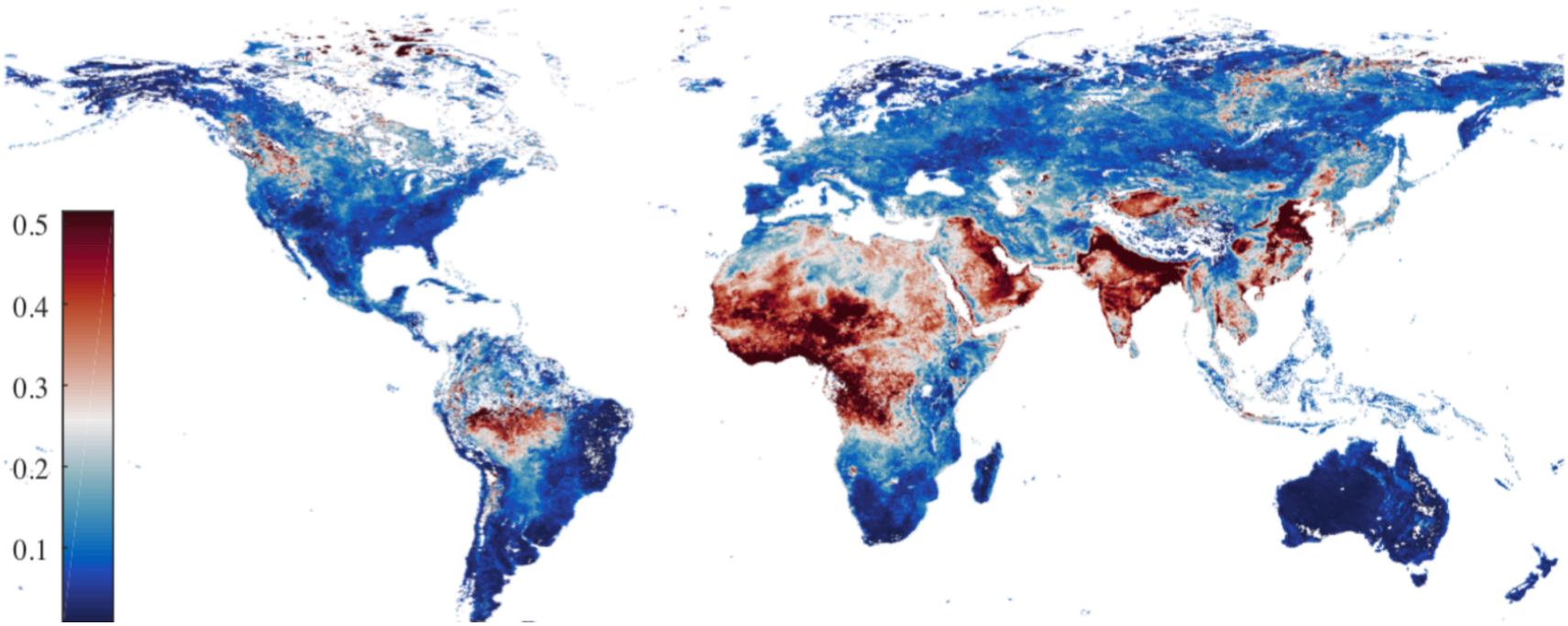
Science Themes

- Localized greenhouse sources
- Coastal and terrestrial ecosystems
- Cloud optical properties

Synergies

- Building community

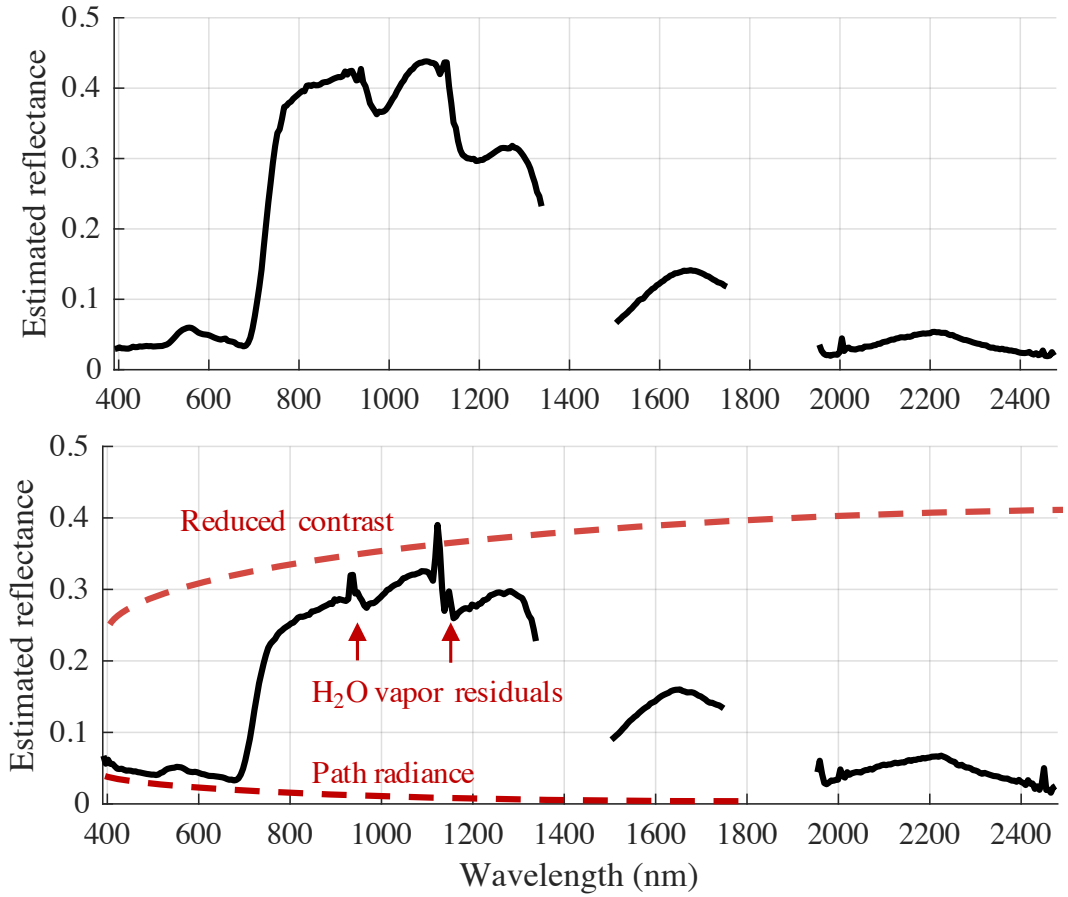
Global spectroscopy missions are an atmospheric correction challenge



Annual average AOD

Thompson et al., (in review)

Global spectroscopy missions are an atmospheric correction challenge

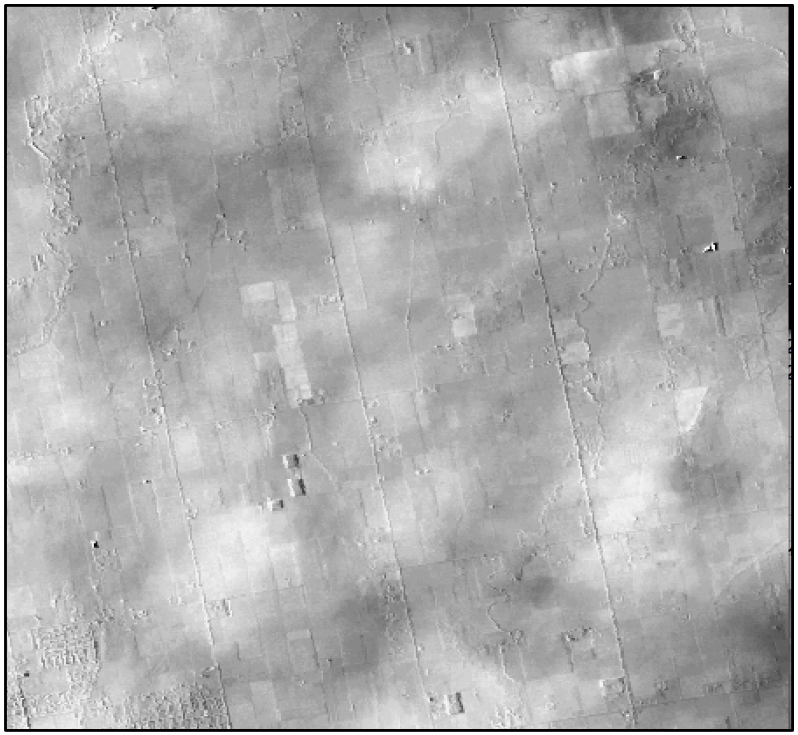


Thompson et al., (in review)

Atmosphere varies over short spatiotemporal scales

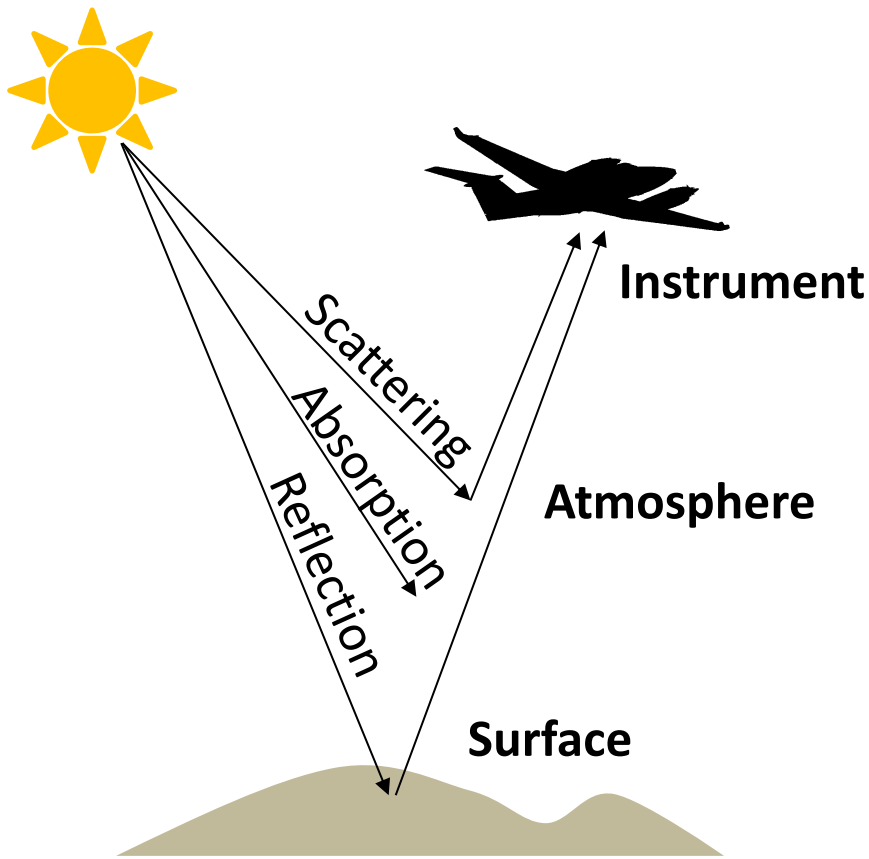
"AVIRIS Classic" imaging spectrometer, visible wavelengths

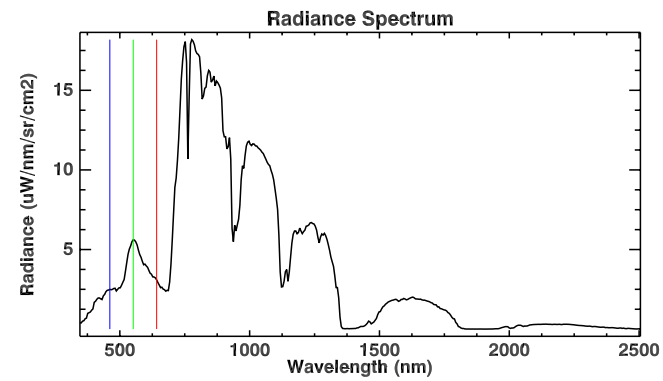
Retrieved Water vapor
[Thompson et al., *Surv. Geohysics,* 2018]

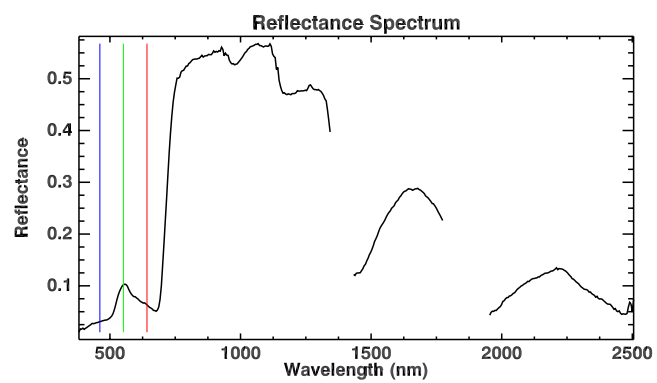


Atmospheric correction

[Thompson et al., RSE 2015; Thompson et al., RSE 2018]

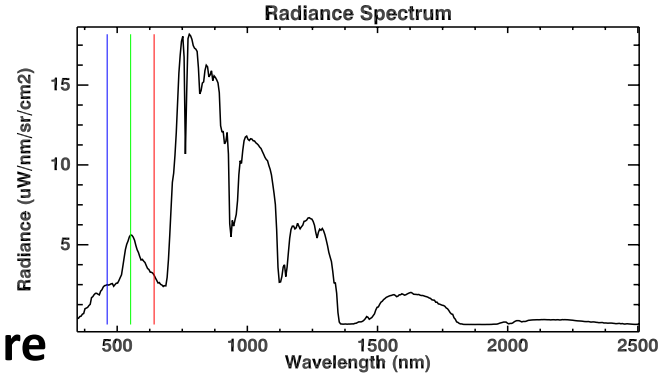




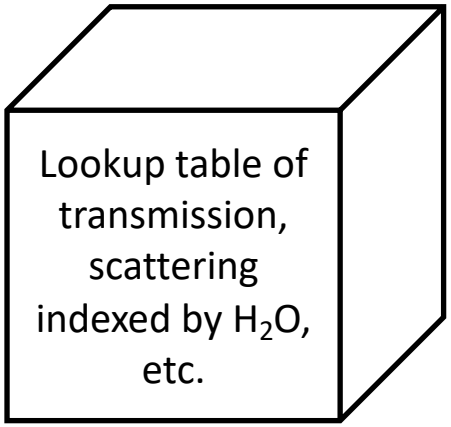


david.r.thompson@jpl.nasa.gov

Conventional atmospheric correction: A sequential process



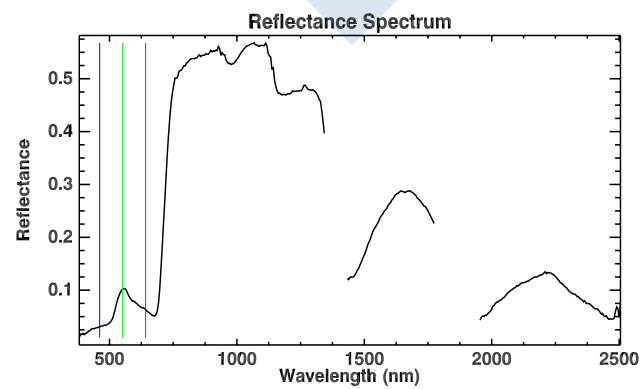
2. Estimate atmosphere (typically by band ratios)



1. In advance, do RTM calculations

3. Algebraic Inversion

$$\overbrace{\rho^*_{obs}}^{\text{measurement}} = \rho_a + \frac{T\overbrace{\rho_s}^{\text{reflectance}}}{1 - S\rho_s}$$



Optimal Estimation Theory [Rodgers 2000]: Simultaneous estimation of surface and atmosphere

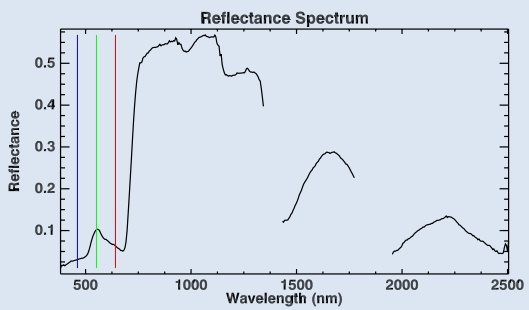
- **A true spectroscopic retrieval that** can exploit information distributed across the spectrum, helping to disentangle surface and atmosphere
- **A rigorous probabilistic formulation** incorporates prior knowledge via Bayes' rule
- **Comprehensive uncertainty estimates** can inform downstream analyses and global maps
- **Flexible state vectors** that might be more robust for difficult observing conditions
- **Elegant, conceptually simple 1-step estimation**

The “forward problem”

State vector

$$\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^N$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \text{Surface parameters} \\ \cdots \\ \text{Atmosphere parameters} \\ \cdots \\ \text{Instrument parameters} \\ \cdots \end{bmatrix}$$



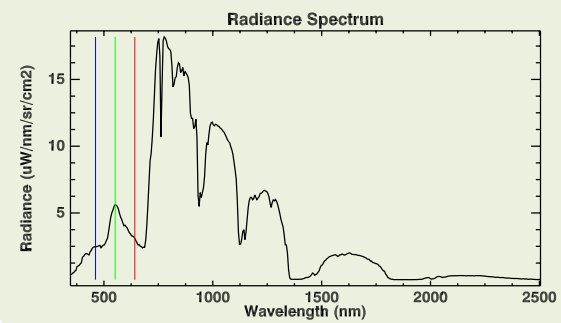
Forward model

$$F(\mathbf{x}) : \mathbb{R}^N \mapsto \mathbb{R}^M$$

Measurement

$$\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^M$$

$$\mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} \text{Calibrated at-aperture} \\ \text{radiance measurements} \end{bmatrix}$$

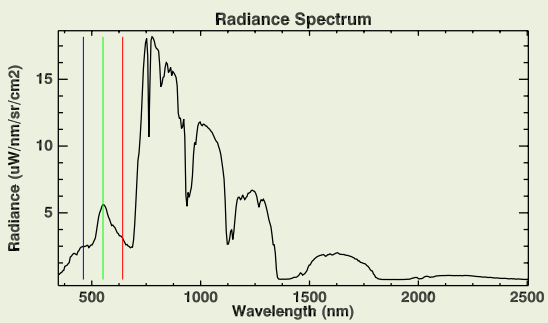


The “inverse problem”

Measurement

$$\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^M$$

$$\mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} \text{Calibrated at-aperture} \\ \text{radiance measurements} \end{bmatrix}$$



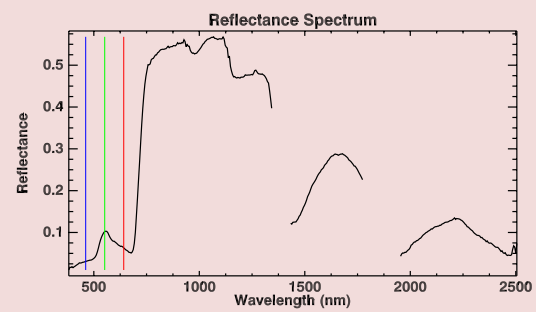
Inversion algorithm

$$R(\mathbf{y}) : \mathbb{R}^M \mapsto \mathbb{R}^N$$

Estimated state vector

$$\hat{\mathbf{x}} \in \mathbb{R}^N$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} \text{Estimated} \\ \text{surface parameters} \\ \cdots \\ \text{Estimated} \\ \text{atmosphere parameters} \\ \cdots \\ \text{Estimated} \\ \text{instrument parameters} \\ \cdots \end{bmatrix}$$



Maximum *A Posteriori* solution

$$p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{y}) = \frac{p(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x})p(\mathbf{x})}{p(\mathbf{y})}$$

Maximum *A Posteriori* solution

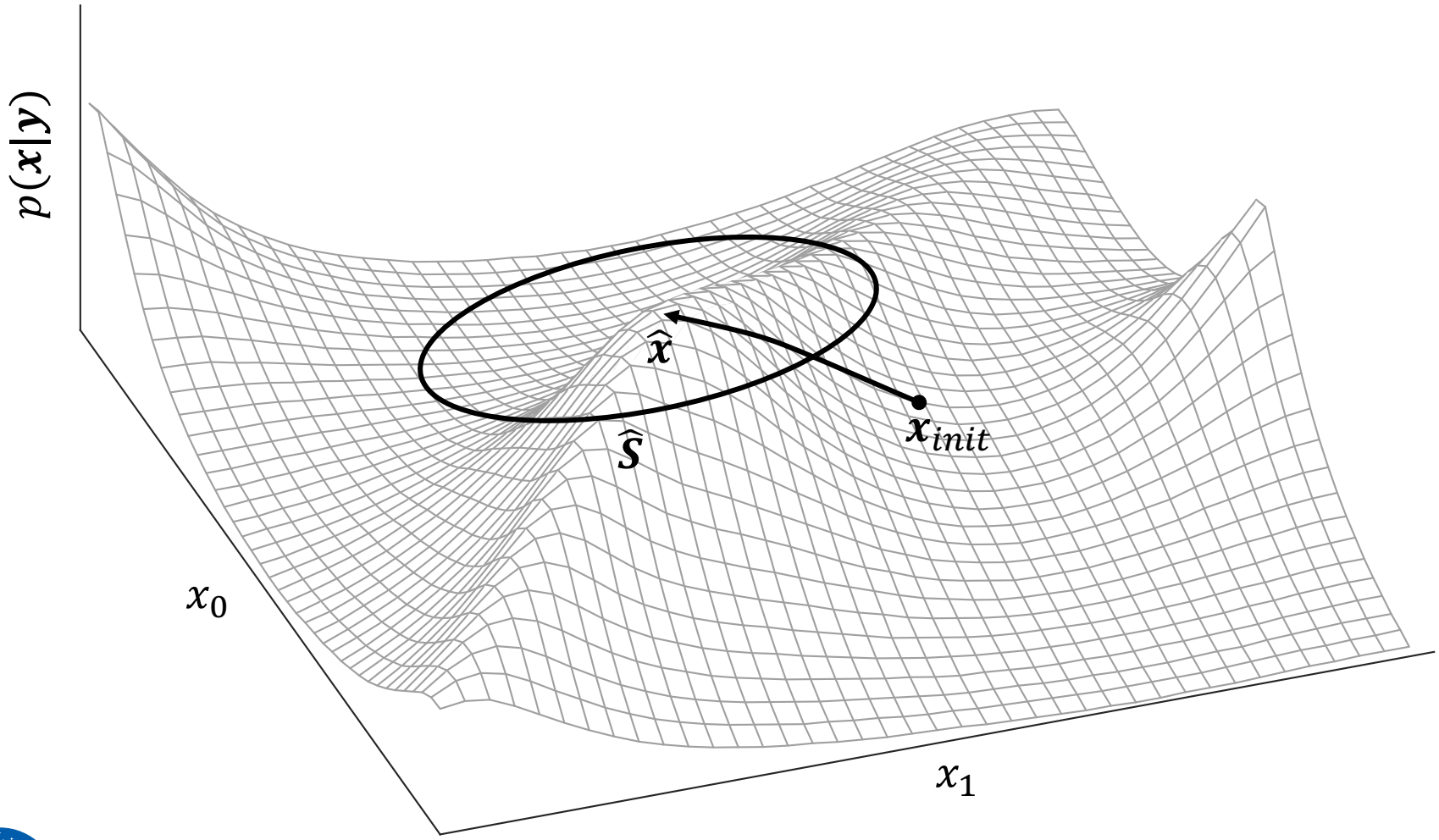
$$p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{y}) = \frac{p(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x})p(\mathbf{x})}{p(\mathbf{y})}$$

The *Maximum A Posteriori* estimation is equivalent to the optimization:

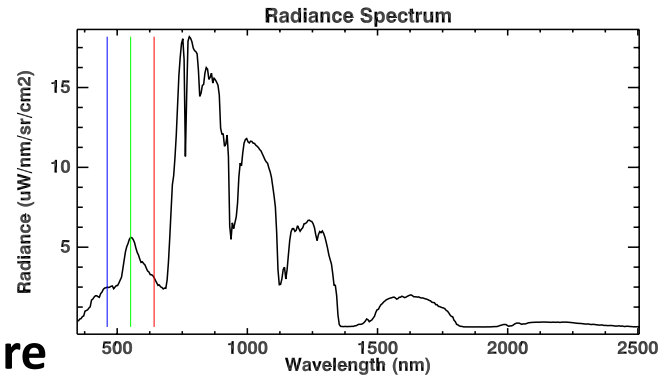
$$\underbrace{\chi^2(\mathbf{x})}_{\text{Cost}} = \underbrace{(\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x}) - \mathbf{y})^{\mathbf{T}}\, \mathbf{S}_{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}^{-1}\, (\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x}) - \mathbf{y})}_{\text{Model match to measurement}} + \underbrace{(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{a}})^{\mathbf{T}}\, \mathbf{S}_{\mathbf{a}}^{-1}\, (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{a}})}_{\text{Bayesian prior}}$$

… we can solve it by conjugate gradient descent.

Maximum A Posteriori estimation



Conventional atmospheric correction: A sequential process



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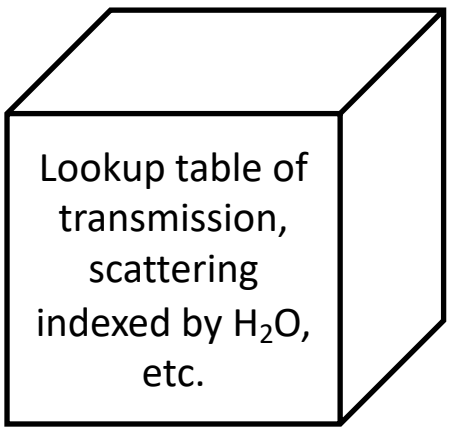


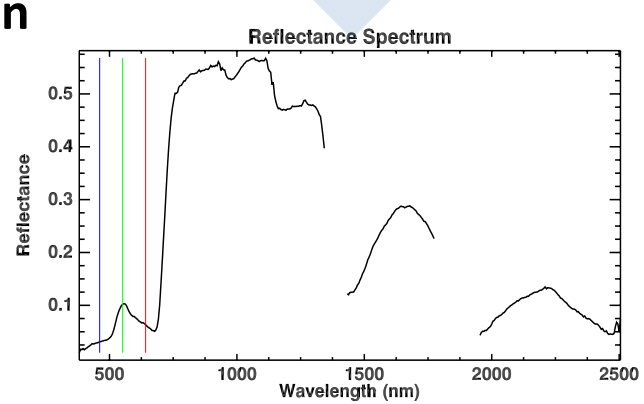
1. In advance, do RTM calculations

measurement

reflectance

$$\rho^*_{obs} = \rho_a + \frac{T\rho_s}{1 - S\rho_s}$$

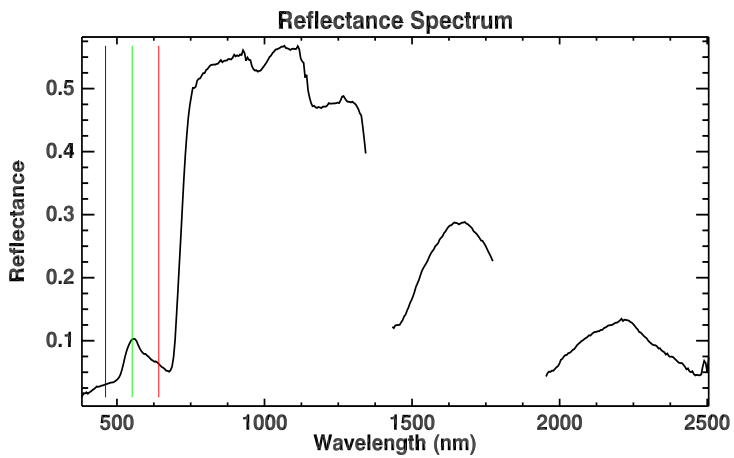
3. Algebraic Inversion

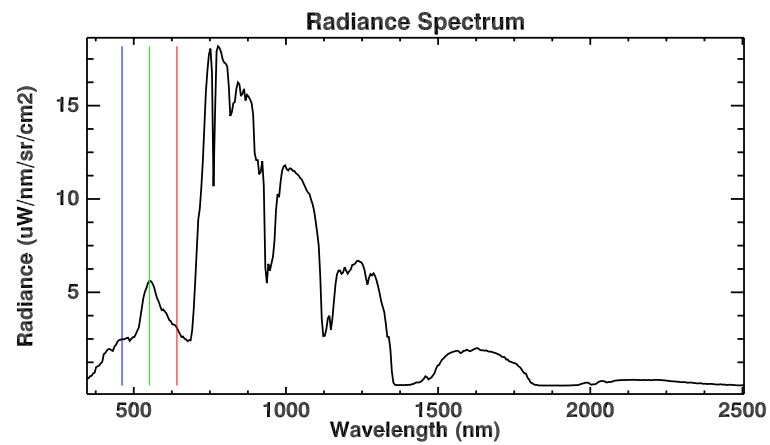


Iterative simultaneous estimation of atmosphere and surface

1. Predict radiance

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x}) + \epsilon$$





2. Optimize state vector

$$\underbrace{\chi^2(\mathbf{x})}_{\text{Cost}} = \underbrace{(\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x}) - \mathbf{y})^{\mathbf{T}}\, \mathbf{S}_{\epsilon}^{-1}\, (\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x}) - \mathbf{y})}_{\text{Model match to measurement}} + \underbrace{(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{a}})^{\mathbf{T}}\, \mathbf{S}_{\mathbf{a}}^{-1}\, (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{a}})}_{\text{Bayesian prior}}$$

Case study

[Thompson et al., *Remote Sensing of Environment* 2018]

- In-situ AOD via Reagan sunphotometers
- In-situ surface reflectance via ASD Fieldspec

Jet Propulsion Laboratory

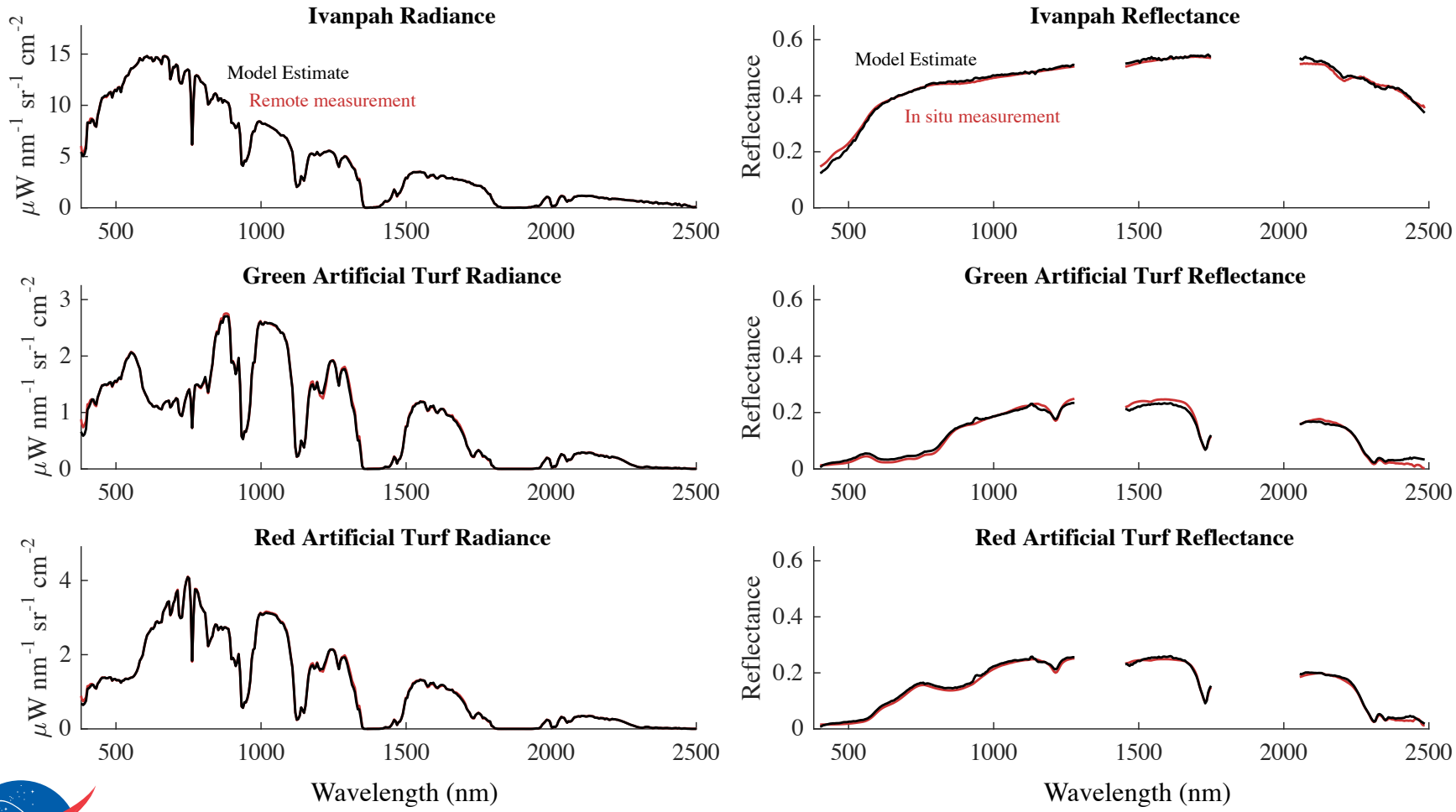
Ivanpah Playa

California Institute of Technology

From Thompson et al., RSE 2018.

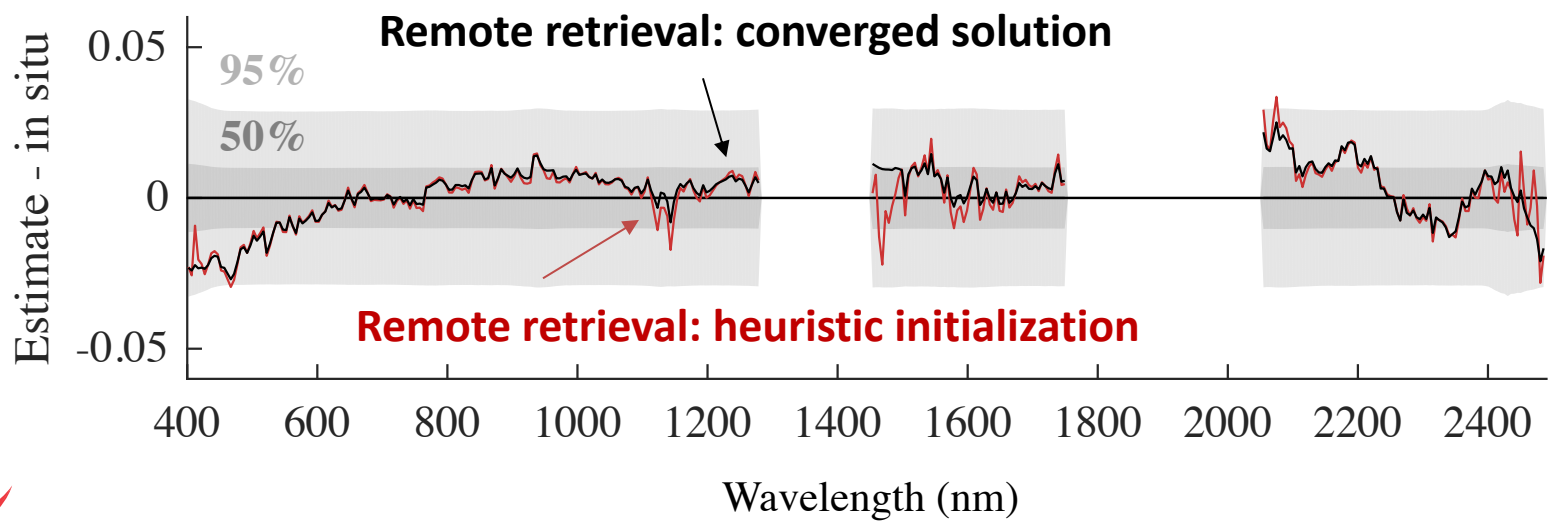
Reflectance estimate vs. in situ

[Thompson et al., *Remote Sensing of Environment* 2018]



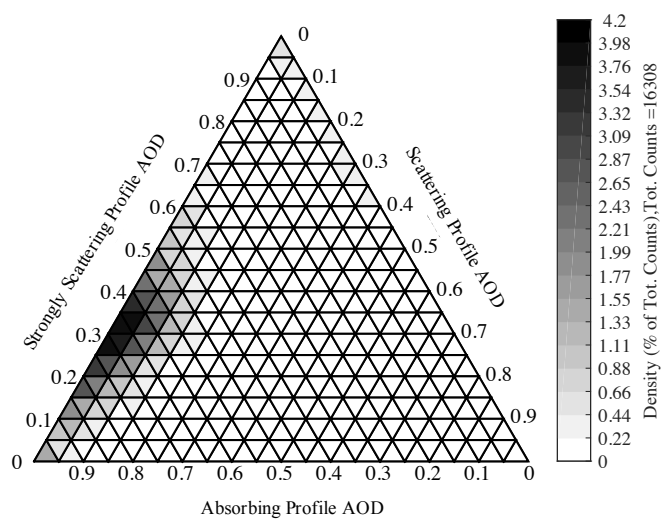
Posterior uncertainty compared to actual discrepancies

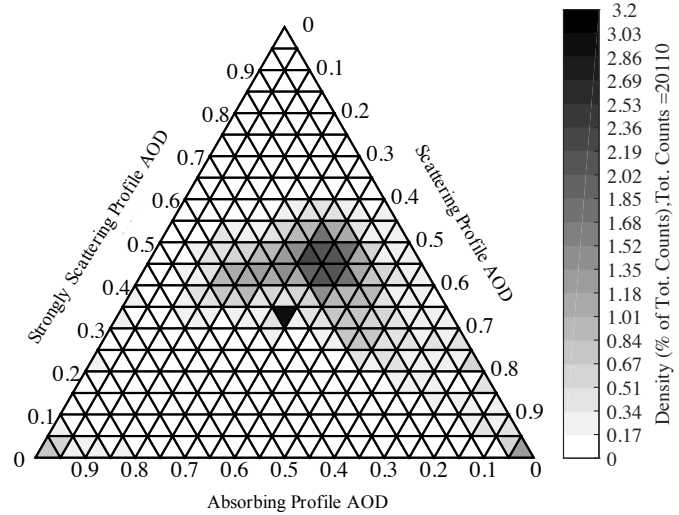
[Thompson et al., *Remote Sensing of Environment* 2018]

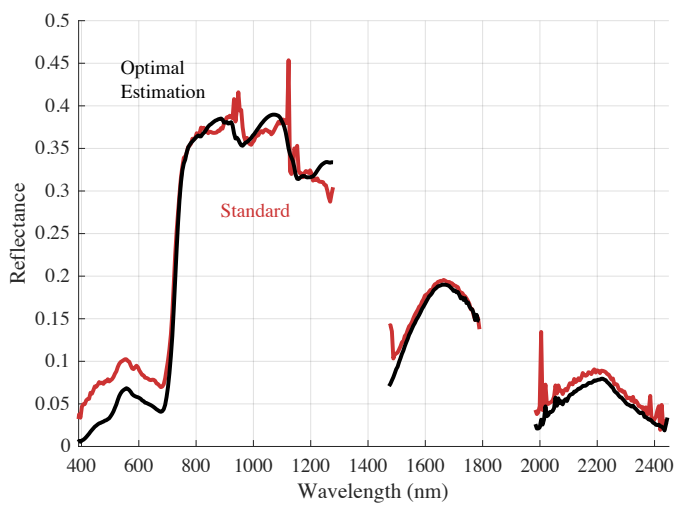


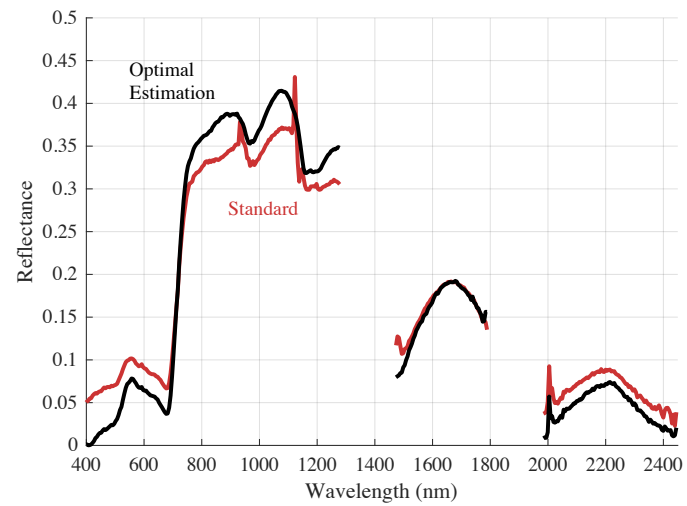
High aerosol loading in India campaign

Thompson et al., (in review)









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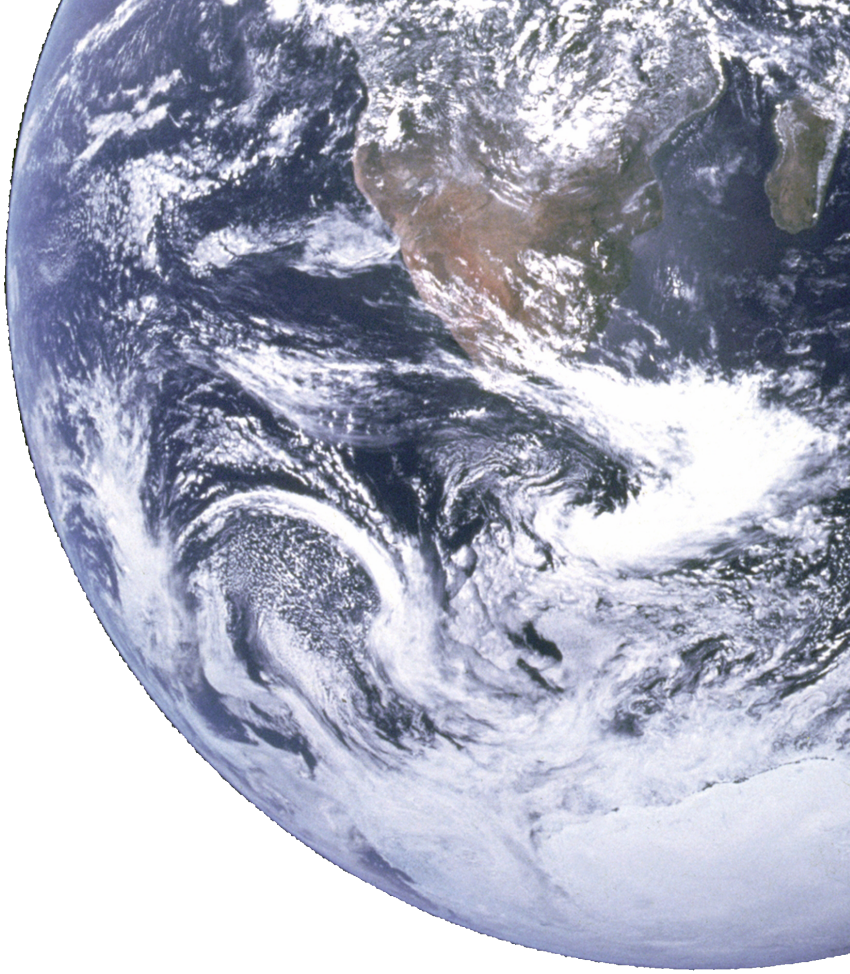
Toward the future: other synergies



Imaging spectrometers can assist sounders

- Reflectance basemaps and albedos for atmospheric retrievals
- High resolution for attribution of greenhouse sources, cloud properties

Sounders can assist imaging spectrometers

- Priors and climatology for atmospheric parameters
- Fluxes for richer ecosystem descriptions

Synergy between reflective and longwave Thermal instruments

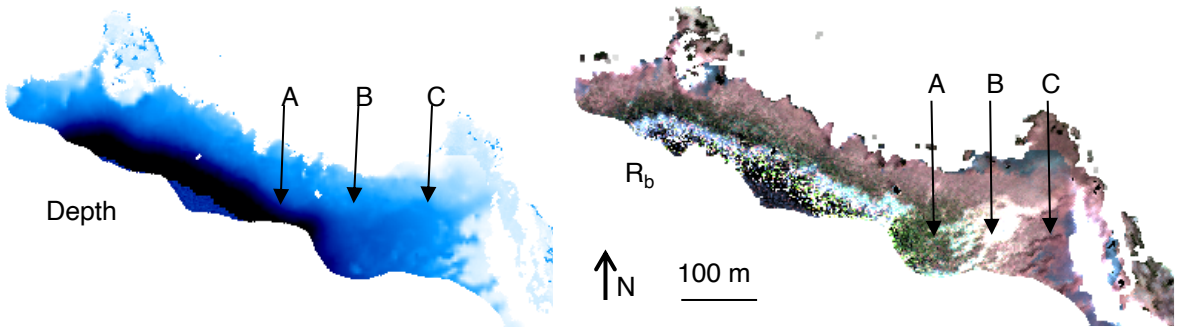
Synergy of code components, expertise

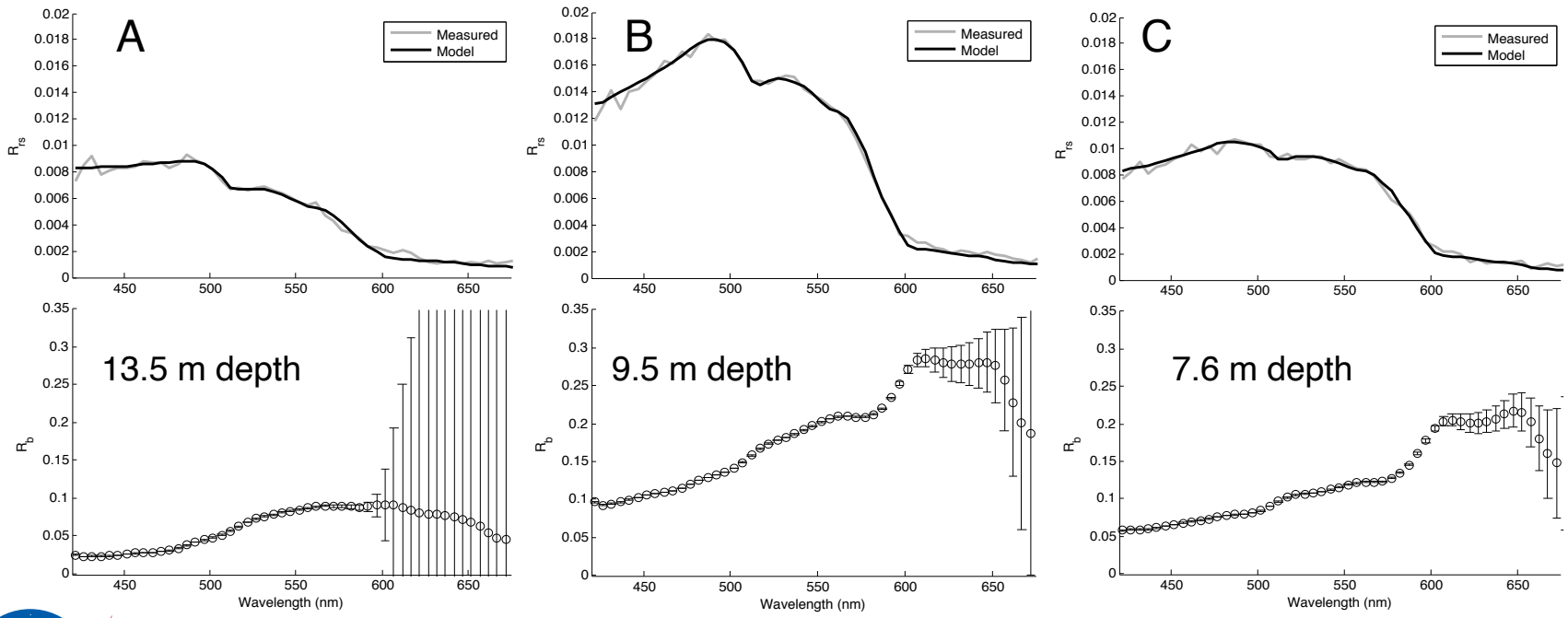
With due thanks to:

- **Kevin Bowman** (JPL), for much of the source material in these slides
- **Clive D. Rogers,** for theoretical foundations, approach and notation (e.g. *Inverse Methods for Atmospheric Sounding, Theory and Practice*, 2000).
- **NASA Earth Science** for sponsorship of AVIRIS-NG and the AVIRIS-NG India investigation and analysis.
- **The JPL Research and Technology Development and NASA Center Innovation Fund Programs**
- **The JPL Office of Chief Scientist and Technologist**
- **Other coinvestigators, coauthors and colleagues** including Amy Braverman, Jonathan Hobbs, Robert Spurr, Steven Massie, Bruce Kindel, Manoj Mishra, et cetera.

Backup

Sensitivity and depth





Airborne VSWIR data collected by the Carnegie Airborne Observatory

Ongoing: *Optimal Estimation* for iterative fits of surface and atmosphere

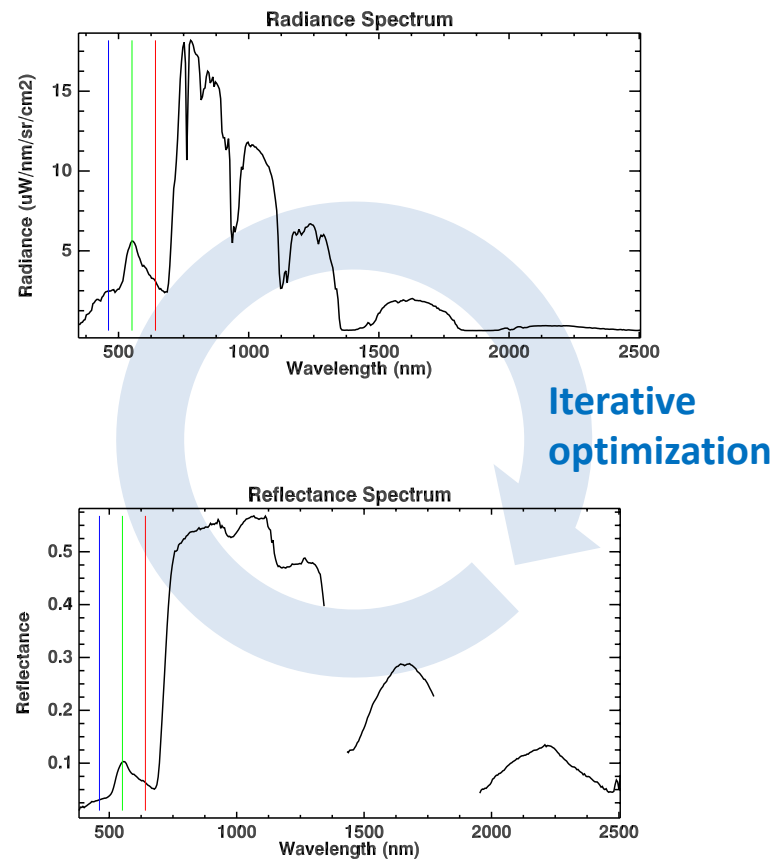
[Thompson et al., *Remote Sensing of Environment* 2018]

Bayesian *Maximum a Posteriori* estimate using a combined model of surface, atmosphere, instrument

Improves atmospheric correction accuracy

Rigorous uncertainty accounting

Optimal weighting of information from instrument vs. domain knowledge



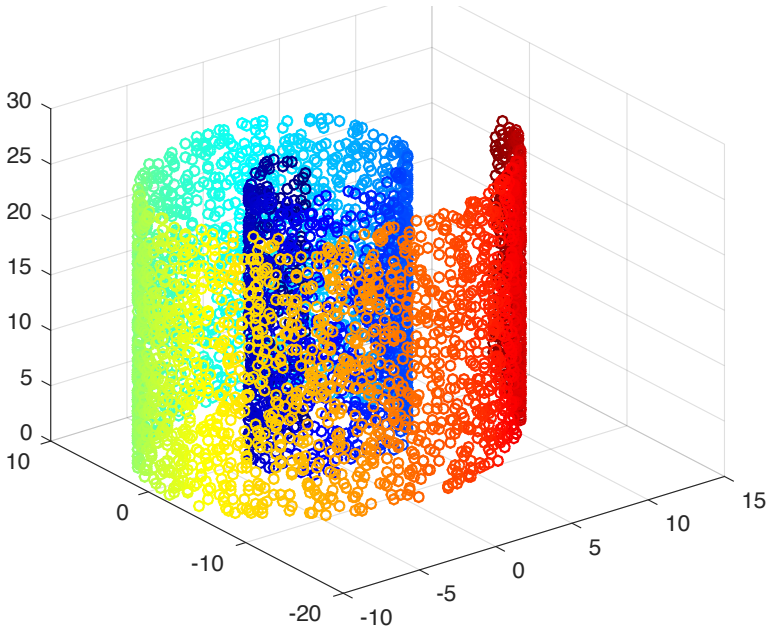
https://github.com/isofit/isofit

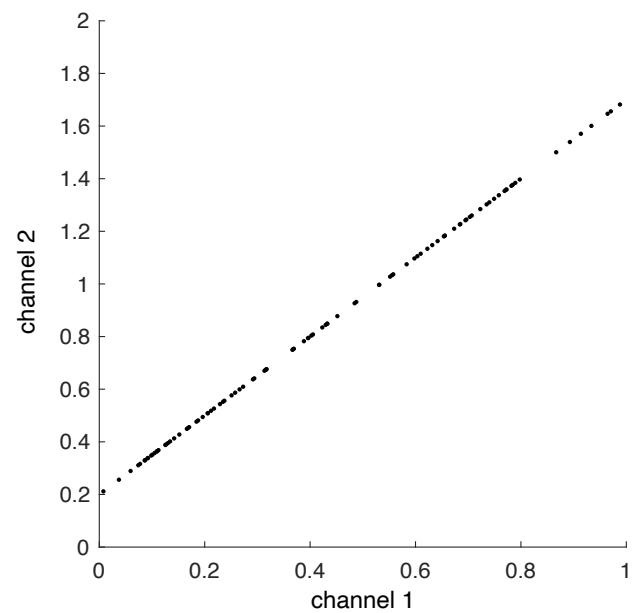
Limitations of conventional methods

1. Limited size of state vector that can be represented in the lookup table
2. Algebraic approximate solutions are less accurate for extreme geometries
3. Do not couple surface and atmosphere
4. Estimate atmosphere and surface sequentially, making it difficult to disambiguate atmospheric effects from surface effects
5. **Disregard uncertainties**

Intrinsic dimensionality

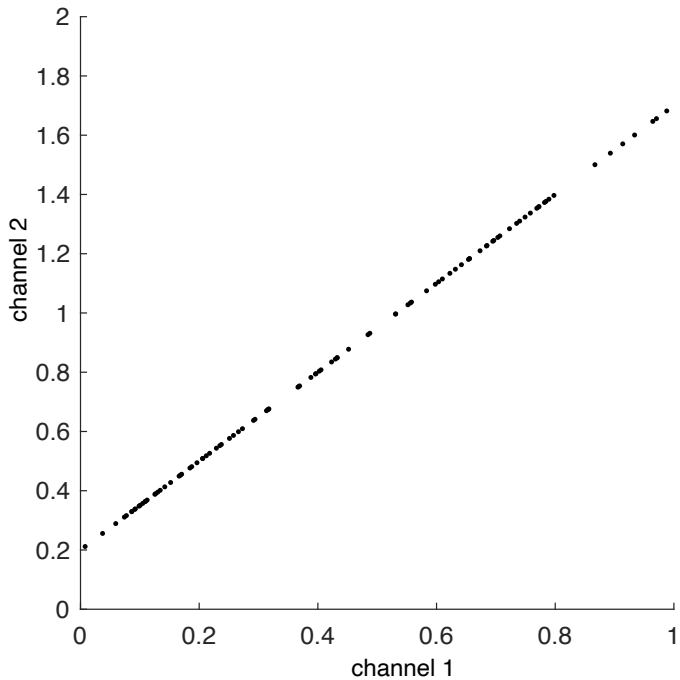
- The degrees of freedom in a process under study
- Quantifies the measurable diversity in a dataset

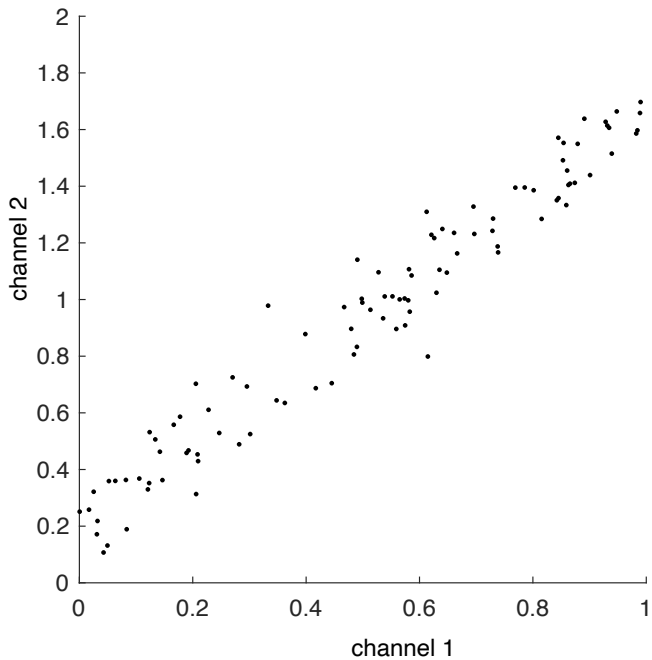




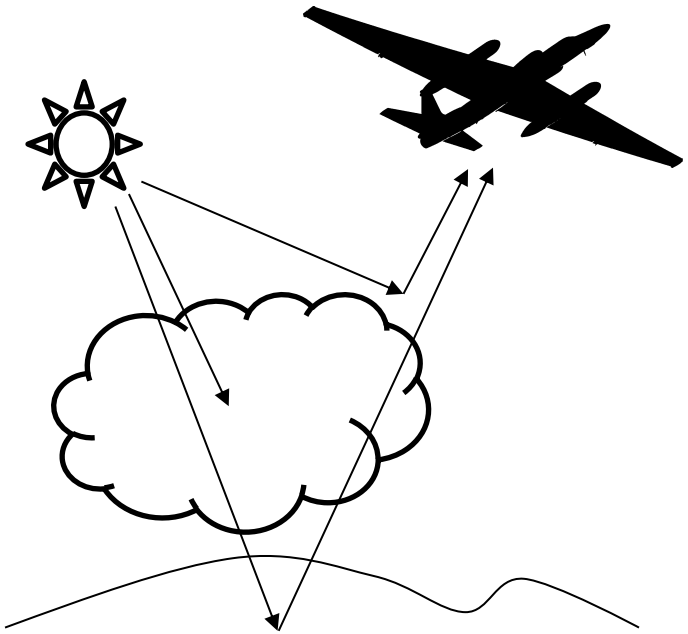
Laplacian Eigenmap code via Kye Taylor, Mathworks file exchange

Dimensionality estimates must account for measurement noise





Laplacian Eigenmap code via Kye Taylor, Mathworks file exchange



Model components

Pre-defined

Statistical, fit to data

Retrieved in the inversion

Instrument: AVIRIS-NG

- Instrument model with Wavelength- and signal-dependent SNR
- Photon shot & read noise
- Uncorrelated calibration uncertainty
- Systematic calibration / RT uncertainty

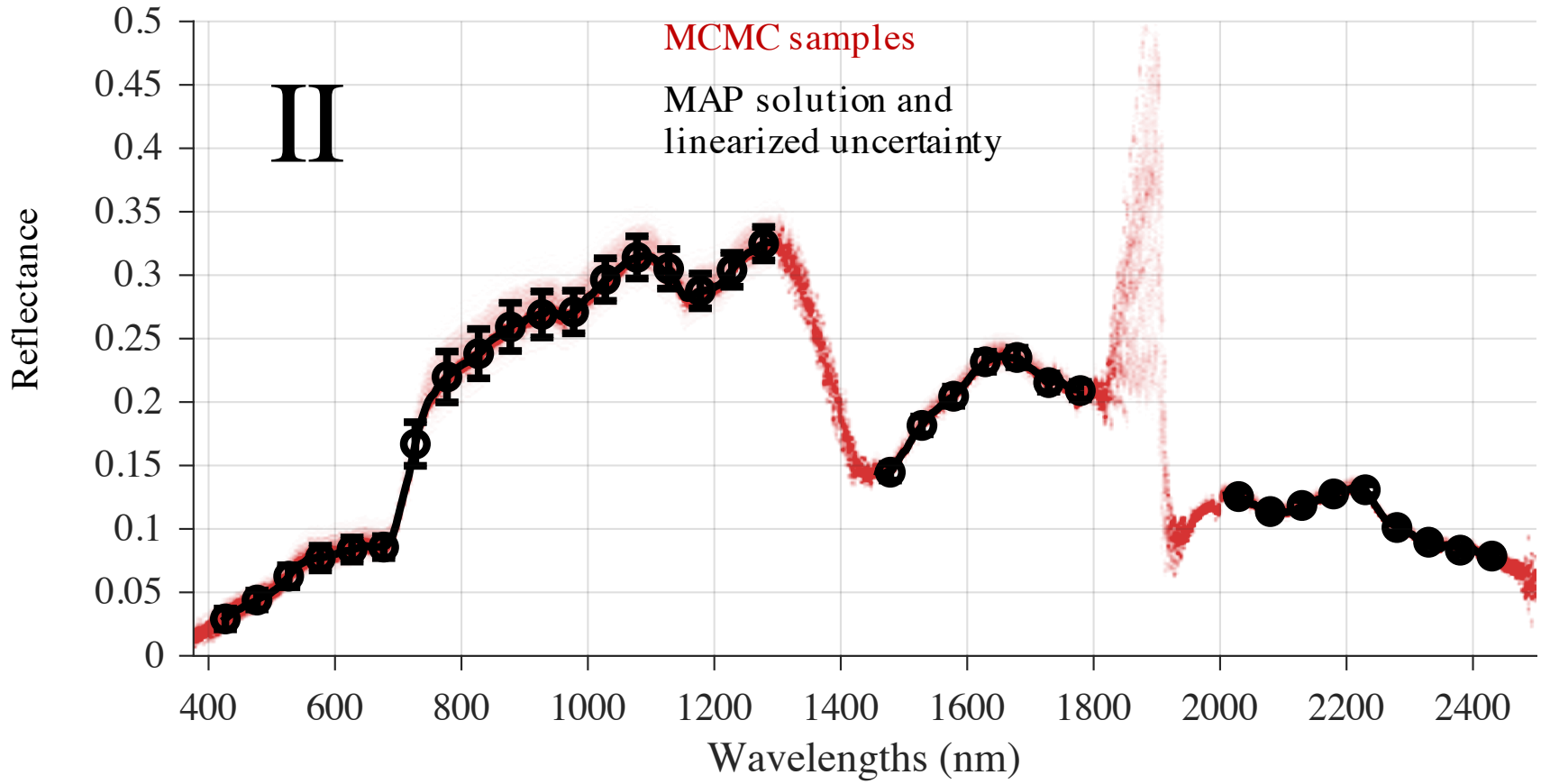
Atmosphere: MODTRAN 6.0 RTM

- DISORT MS, Correlated-k
- Rural aerosol model
- broad prior uncertainties
- Unmodeled unknowns, including H_2O absorption coefficients
- H_2O, AOD retrieved

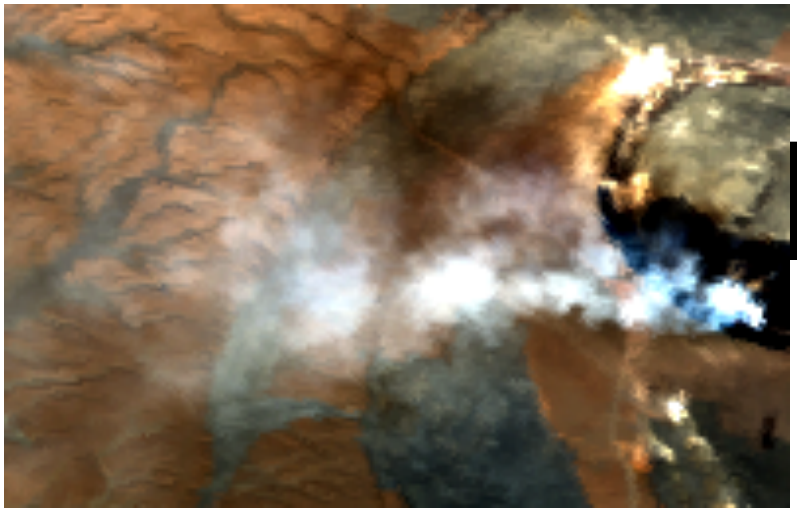
Surface: Multi-component Multivariate Gaussians

- Prior based on universal library, highly regularized to permit accurate retrieval of arbitrary shapes
- Reflectance estimated independently in every channel

Maximum A Posteriori vs. MCMC

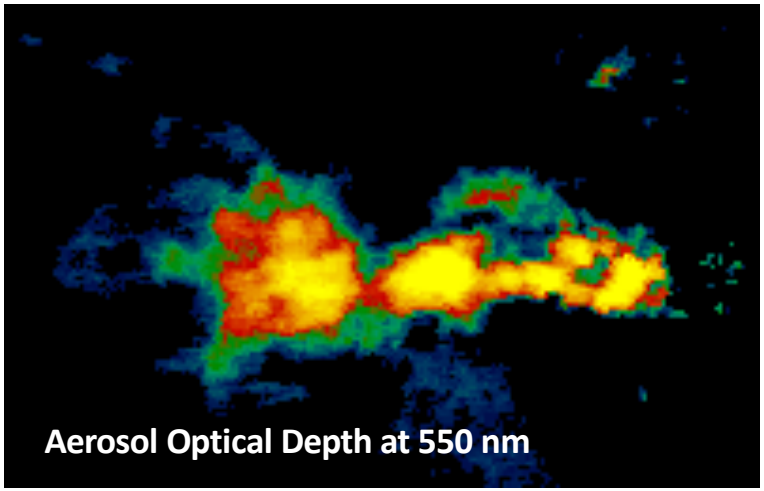


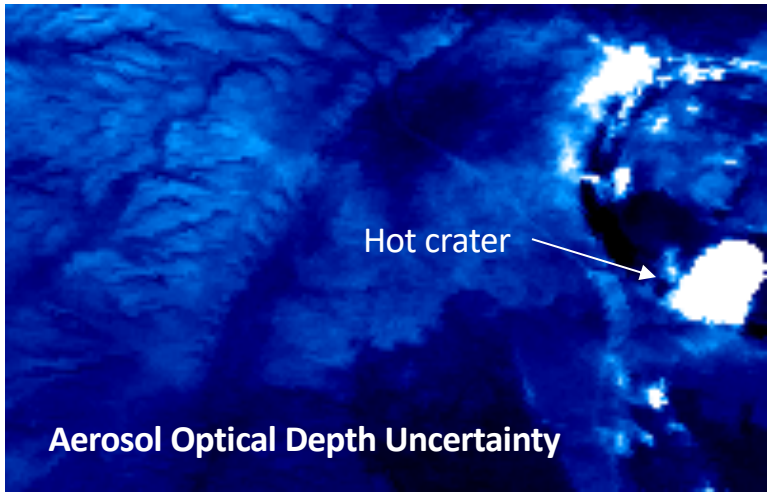
Aerosol mapping examples (Hawaii campaign)



AVIRIS-C f170127t01p00r16
(subset, visible bands)

Combined estimate of H_2O vapor, AOT, surface reflectance and temperature





Variability due to measurement noise vs. unknown state parameters

Total observation noise

Jacobian WRT unknowns

$$\mathbf{S}_\epsilon = \mathbf{S}_y + \mathbf{K}_b \mathbf{S}_b \mathbf{K}_b^T$$

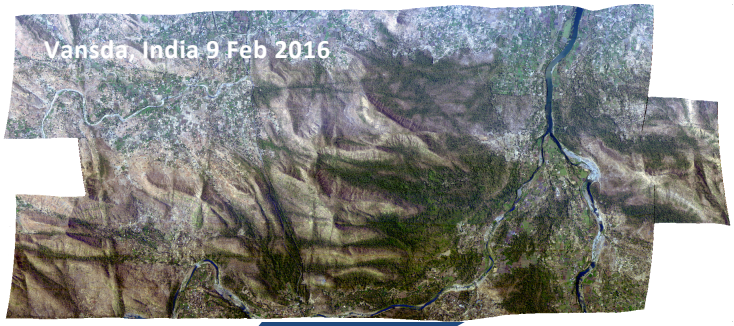
Measurement noise (instrument effects)

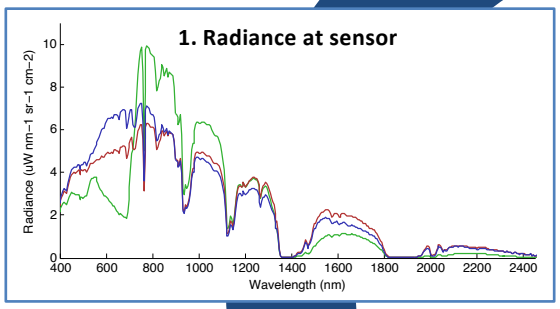
- Photon noise
- Read noise
- Dark current noise

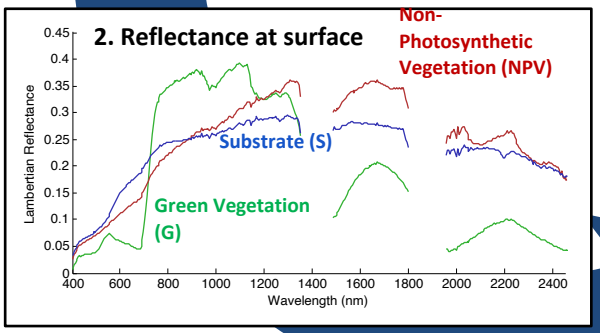
Unknown parameters in the observation system

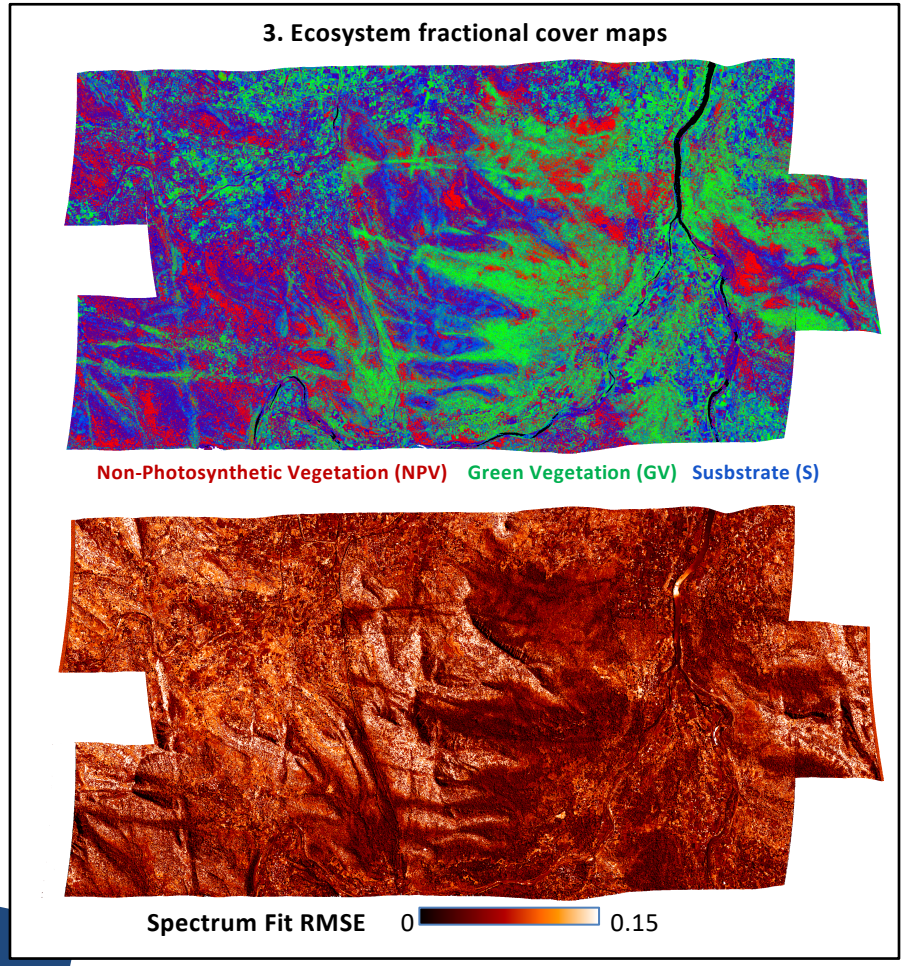
- Sky view factor
- H_2O absorption coefficient intensity
- Systematic radiative transfer error
- Uncorrelated radiative transfer error

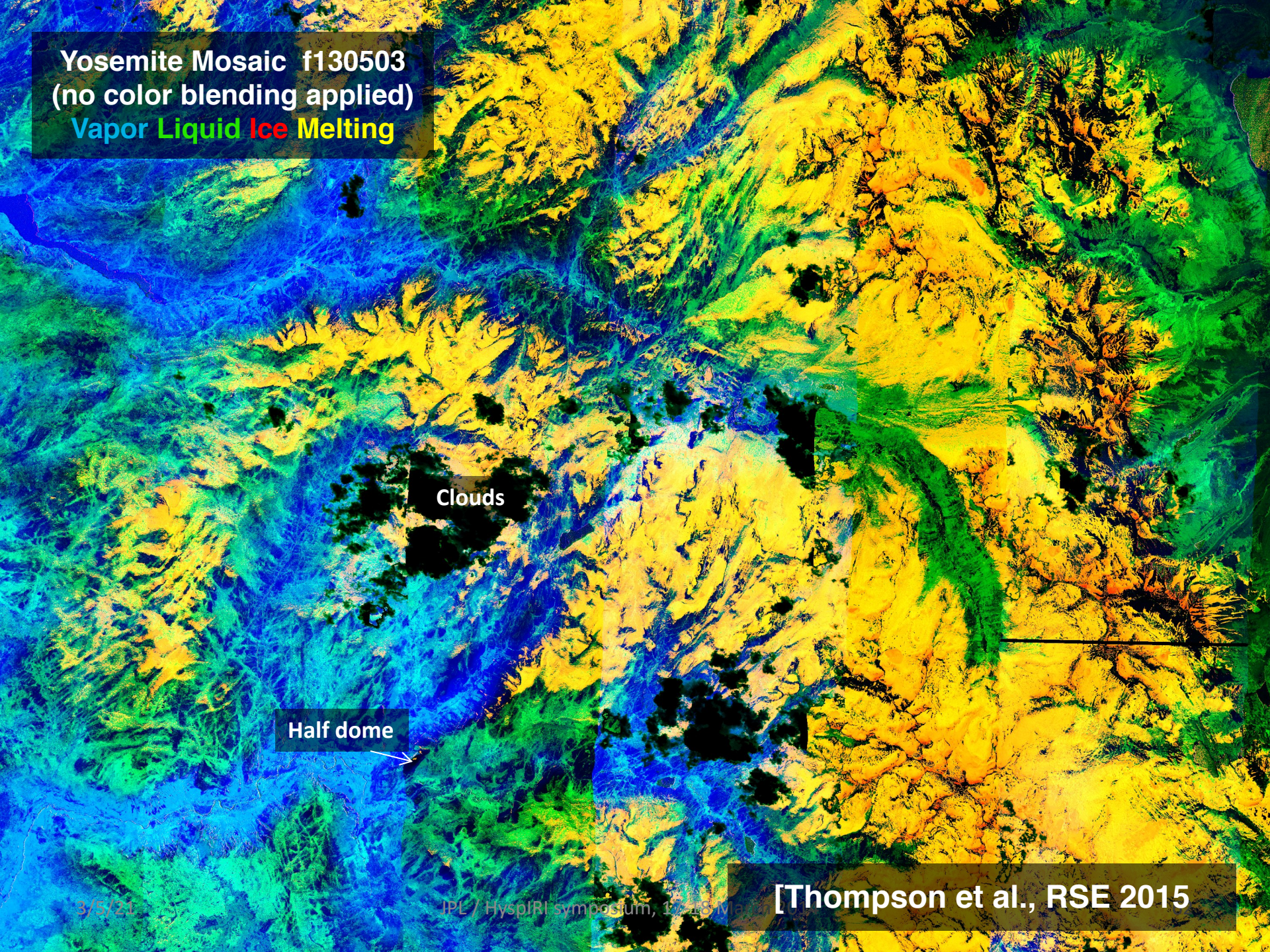
Measuring subpixel coverage





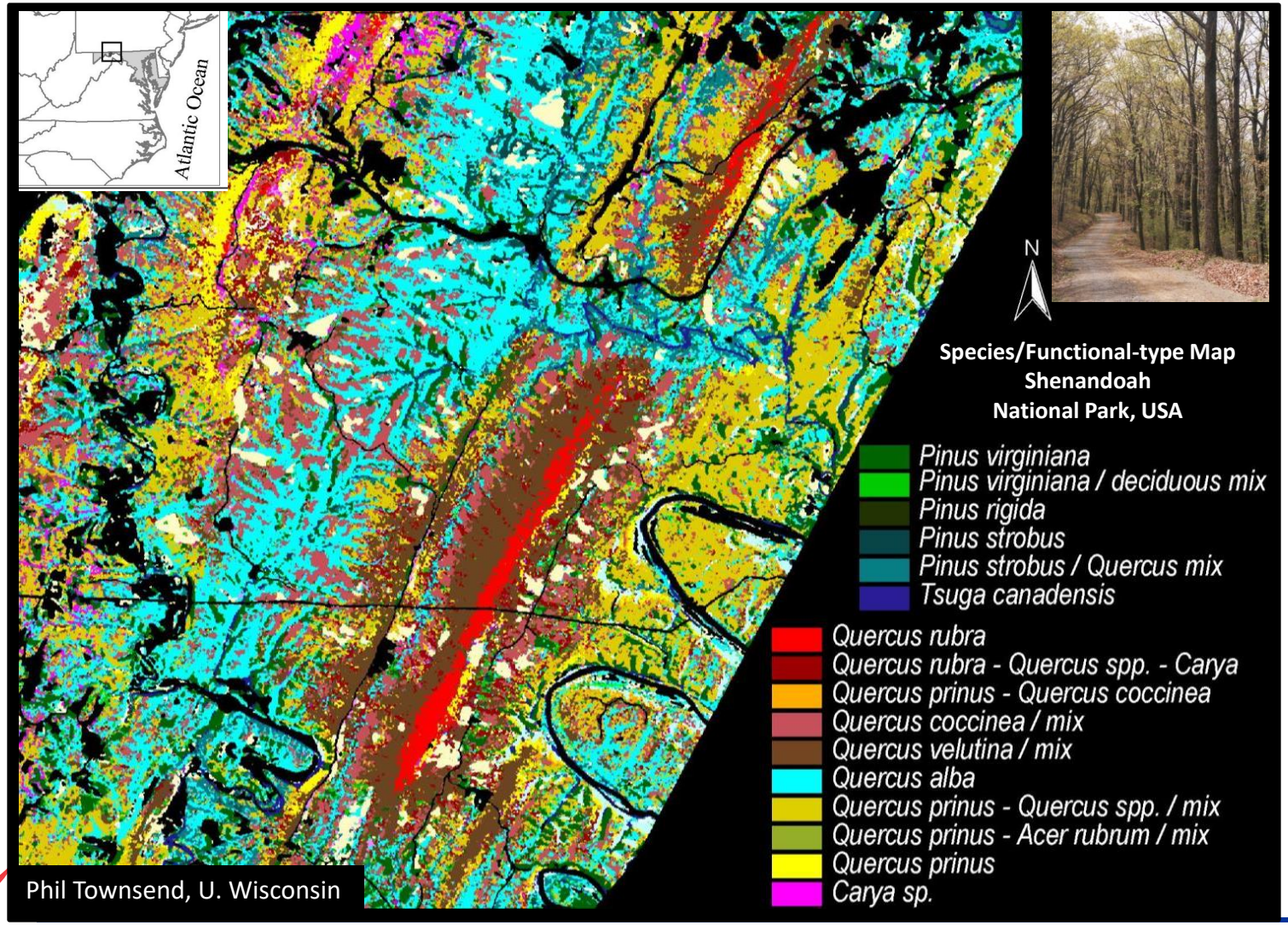






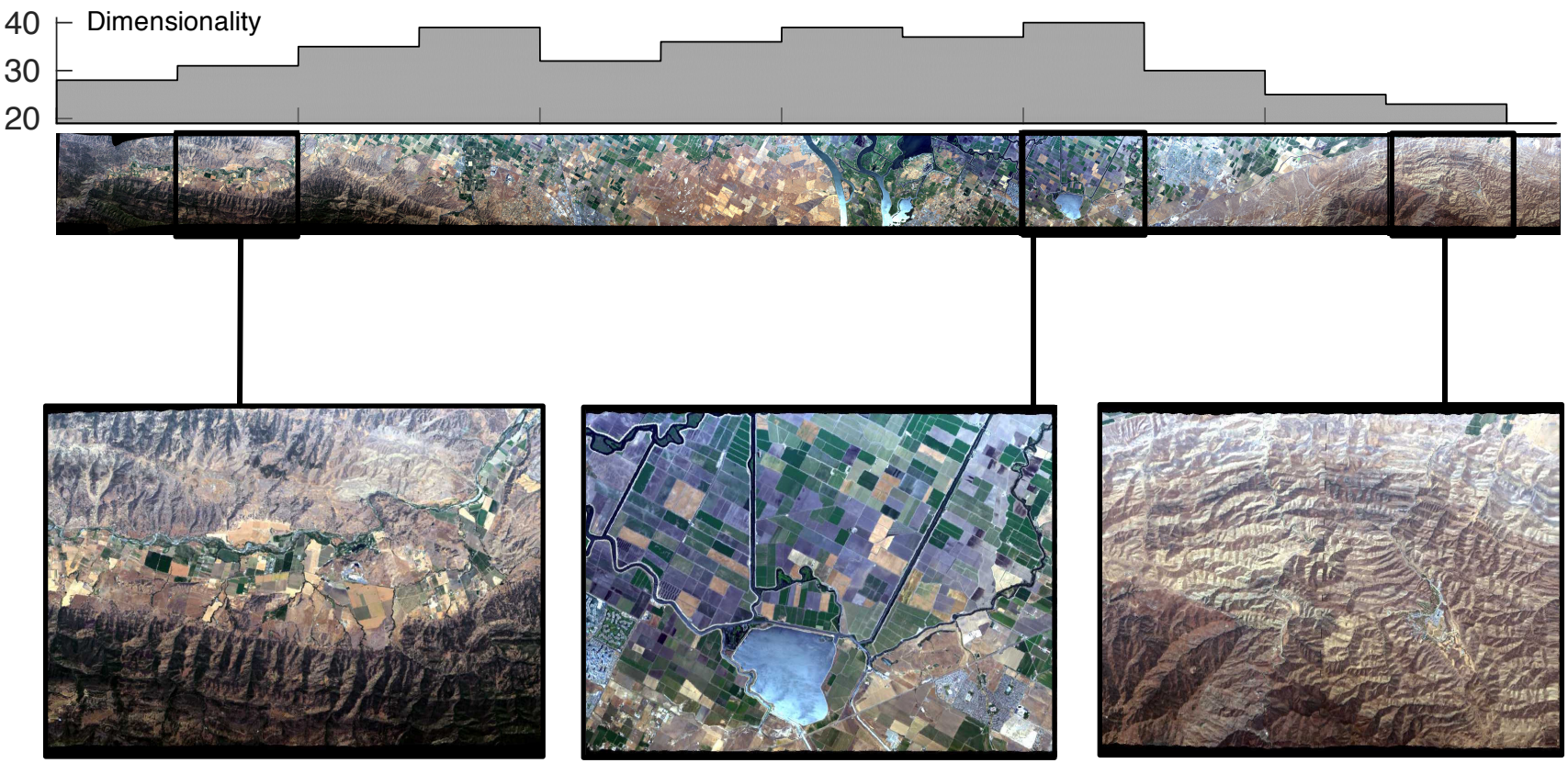
[Thompson et al., RSE 2015

Shenandoa species maps



Phil Townsend, U. Wisconsin

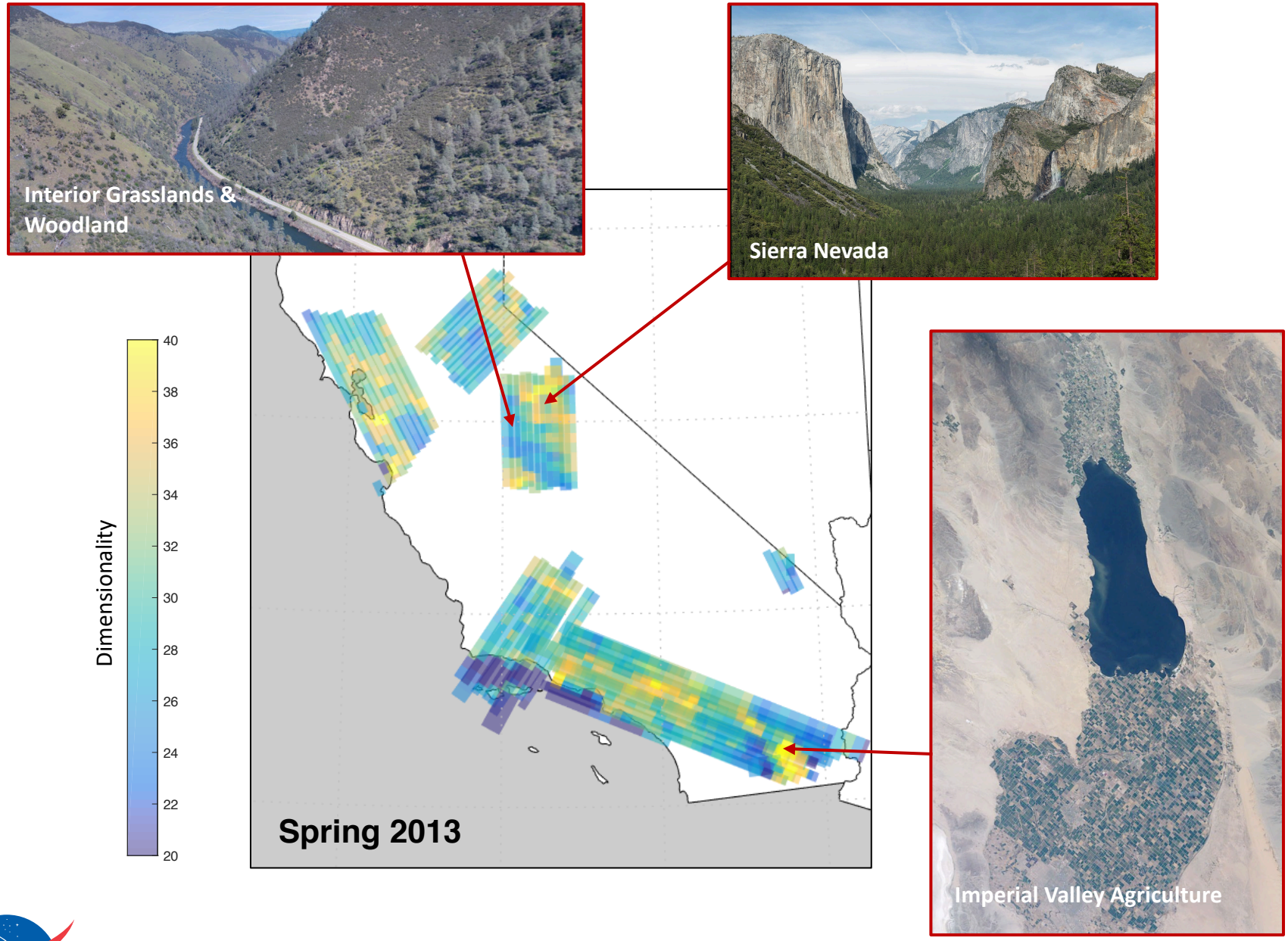
High Intrinsic Dimensionality



River Valley, Dimensionality 31

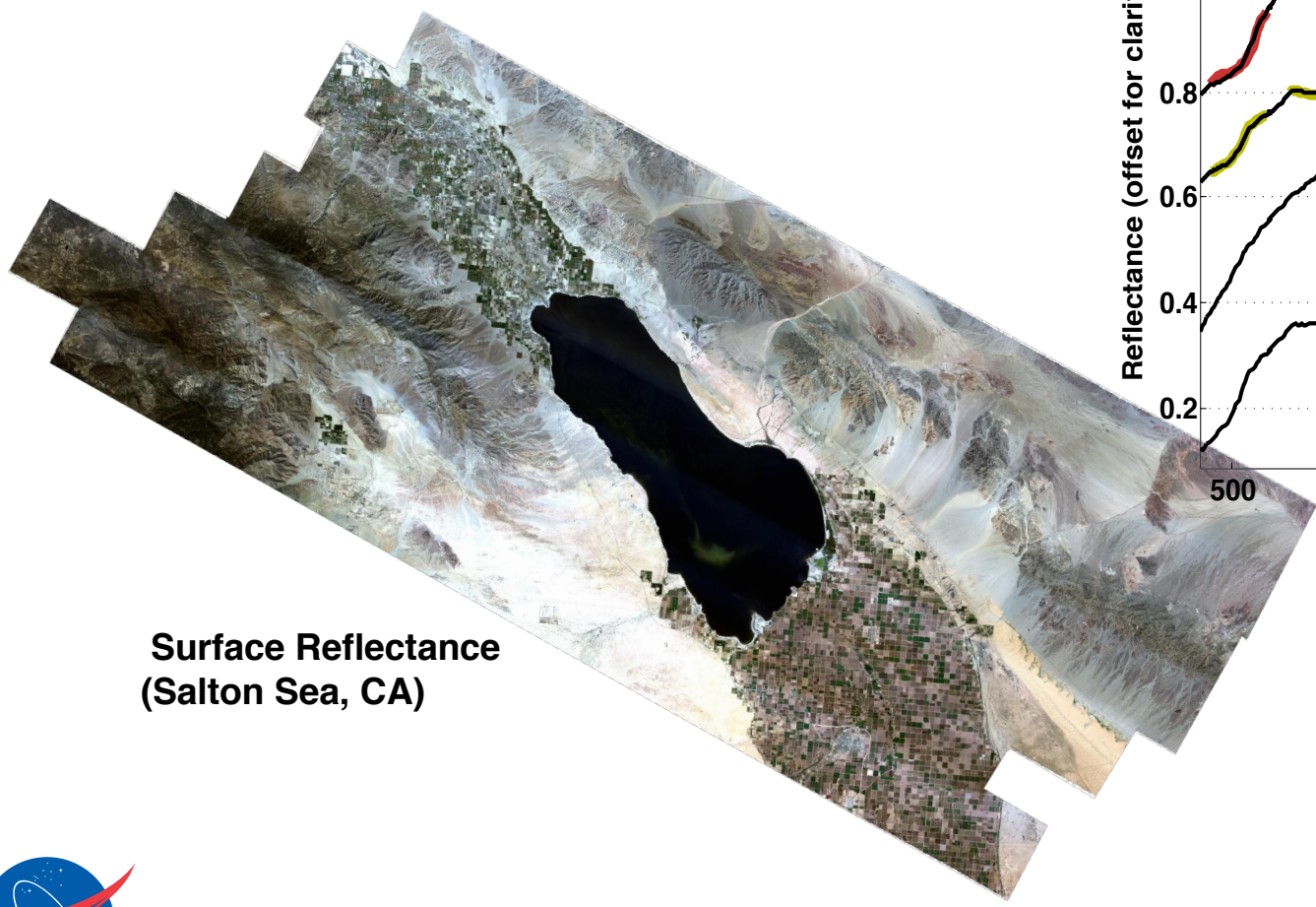
Cropland/Urban, Dimensionality 40

Barren, Dimensionality 23

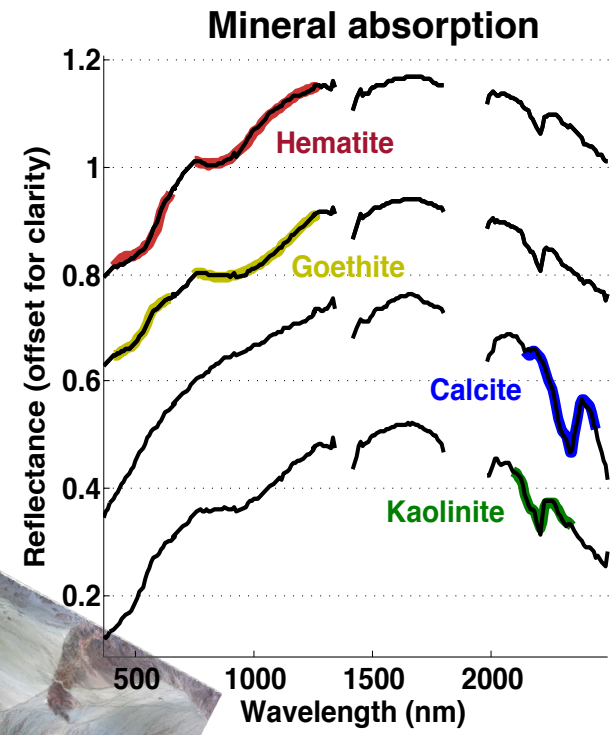


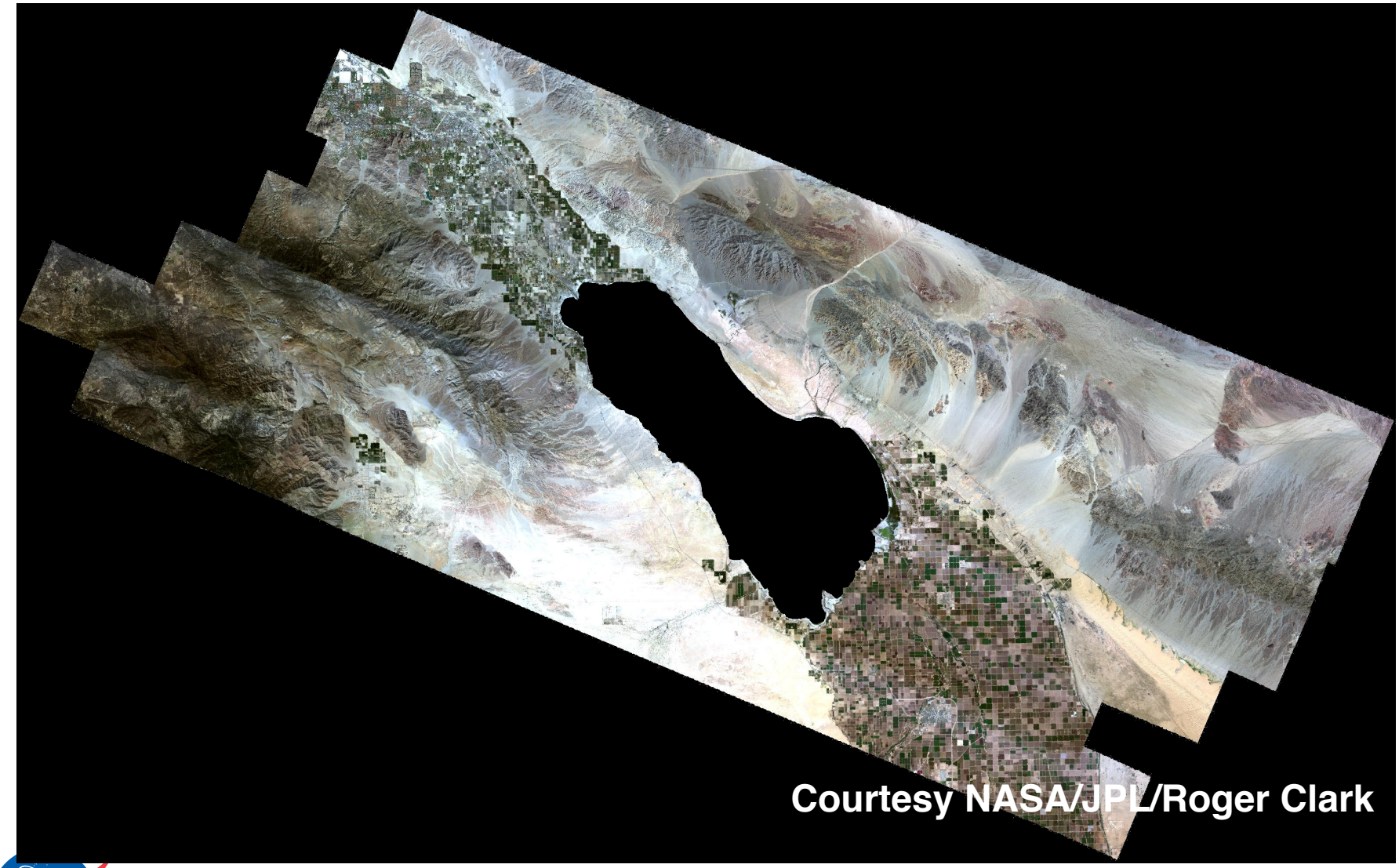
Images: Google / NASA / Sierra Nevada Photo by DAVID ILIFF. License: CC-BY-SA 3.0

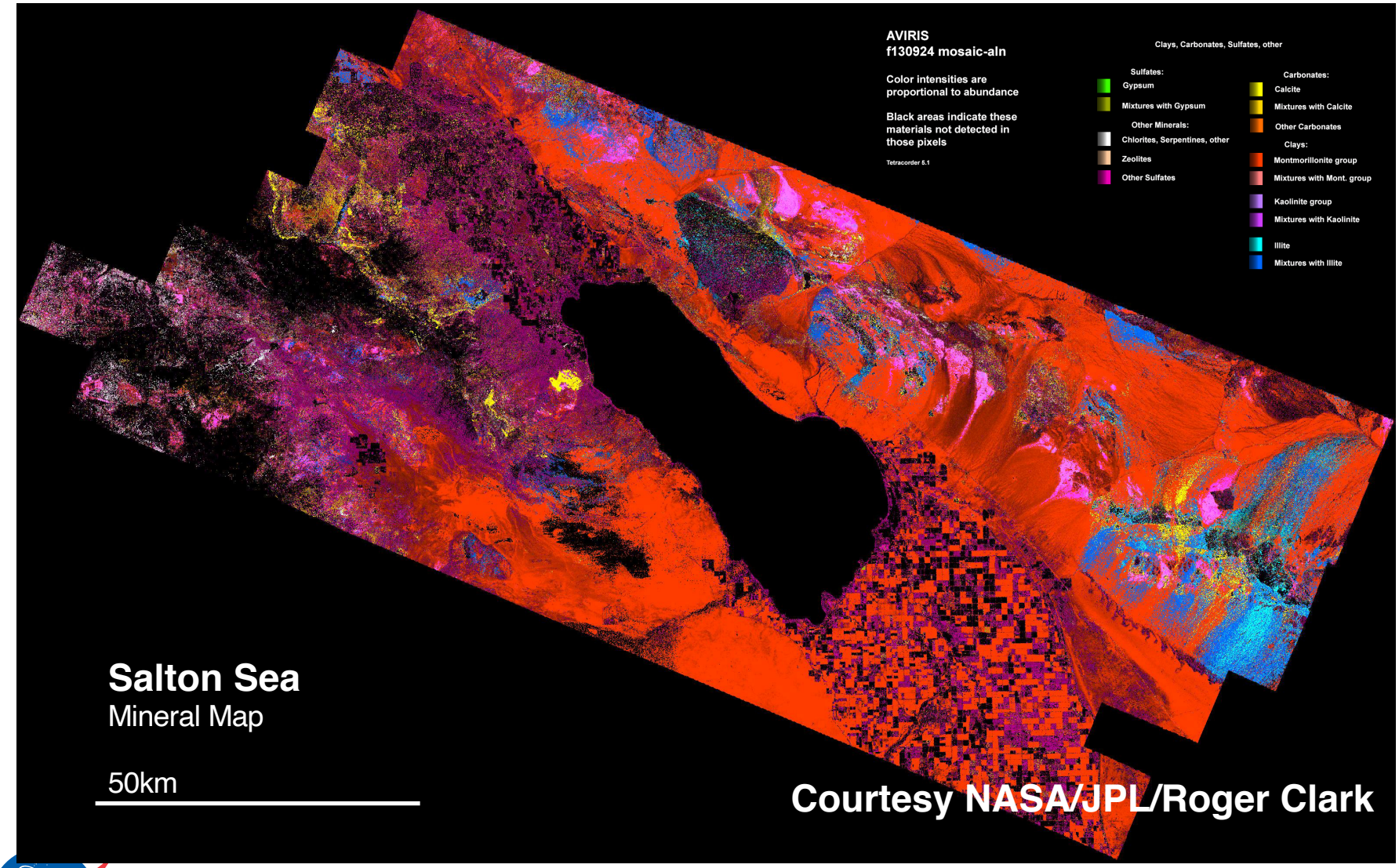
Geologic maps for the EMIT mission



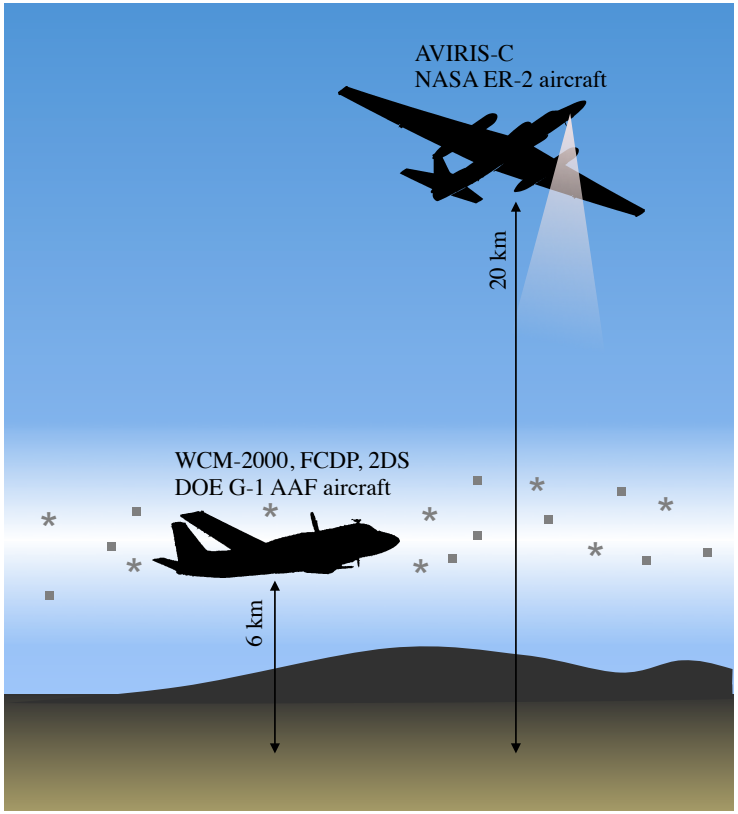
Surface Reflectance
(Salton Sea, CA)

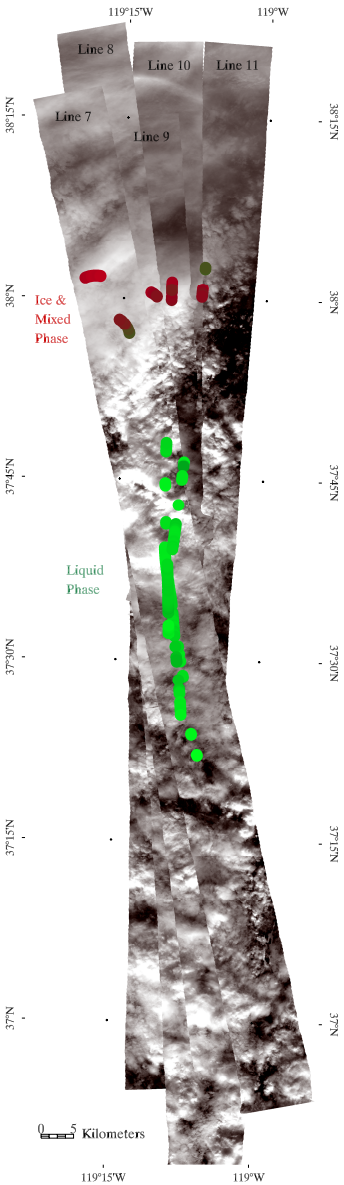



Courtesy NASA/JPL/Roger Clark

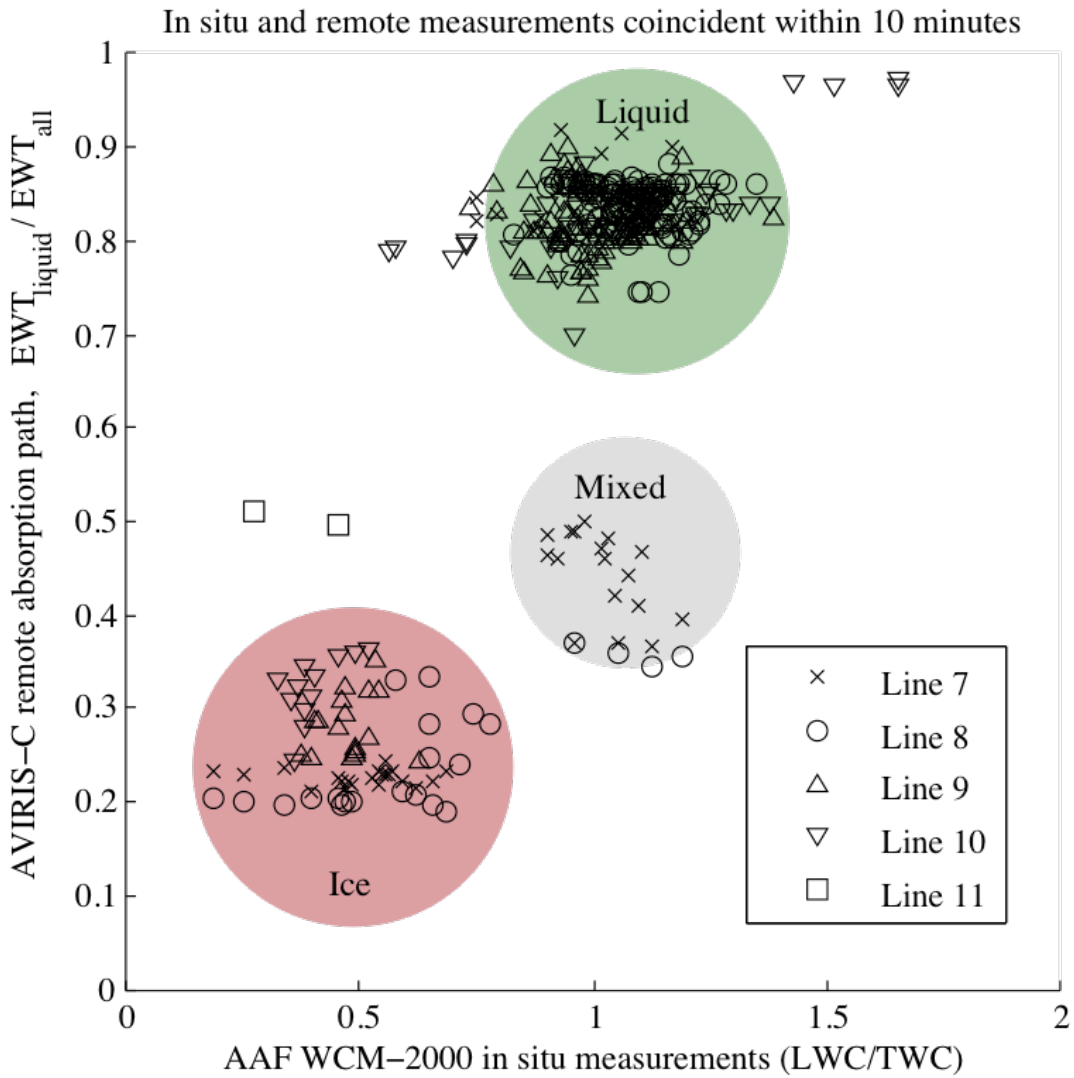

AVIRIS
f130924 mosaic-aln
Color intensities are proportional to abundance
Black areas indicate these materials not detected in those pixels
Tetracorder 5.1
Clays, Carbonates, Sulfates, other
Sulfates:
Gypsum
Mixtures with Gypsum
Other Minerals:
Chlorites, Serpentines, other
Zeolites
Other Sulfates
Carbonates:
Calcite
Mixtures with Calcite
Other Carbonates
Clays:
Montmorillonite group
Mixtures with Mont. group
Kaolinite group
Mixtures with Kaolinite
Illite
Mixtures with Illite
Salton Sea
Mineral Map
50km
Courtesy NASA/JPL/Roger Clark

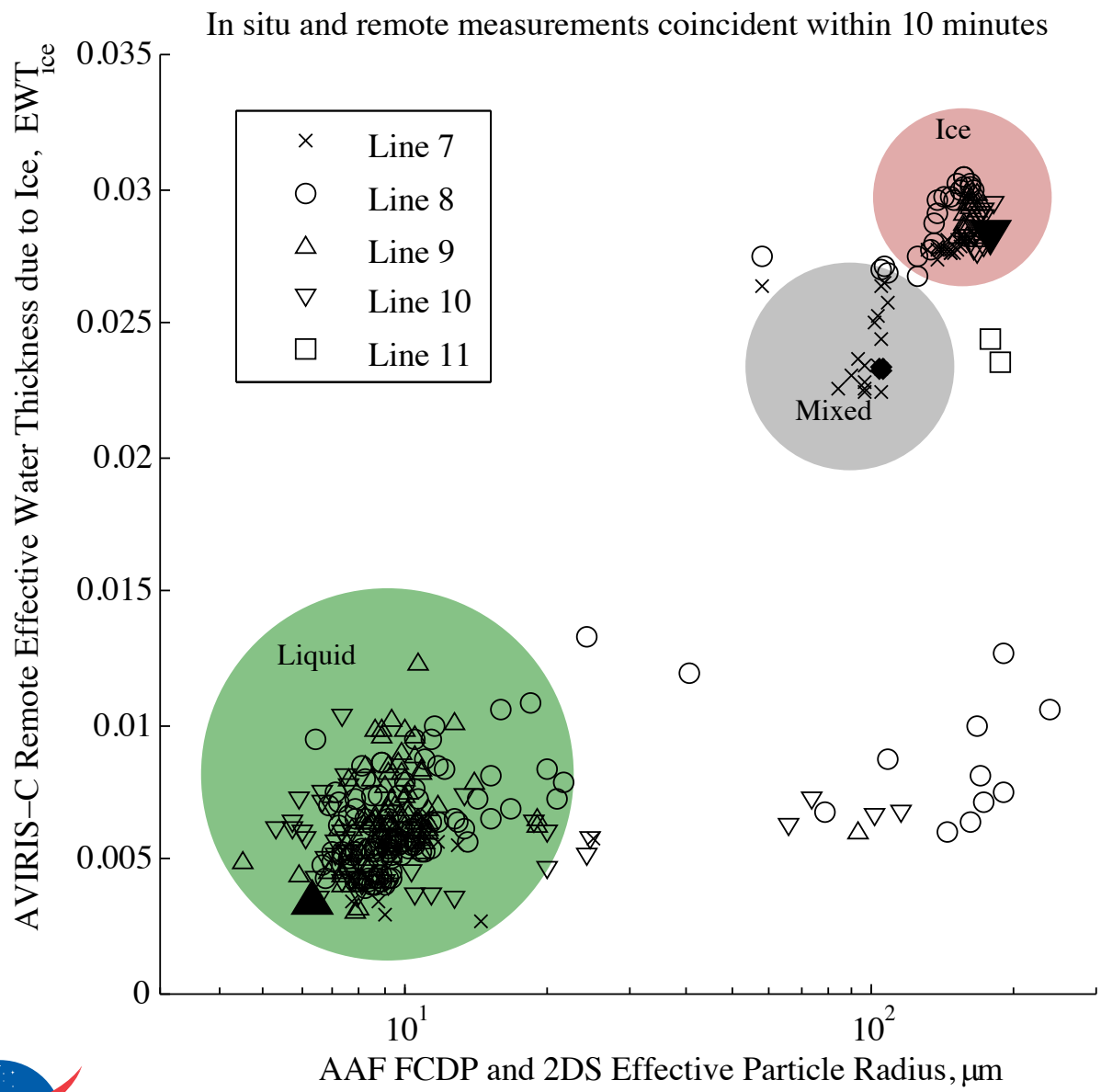
Coincident multi-aircraft measurement

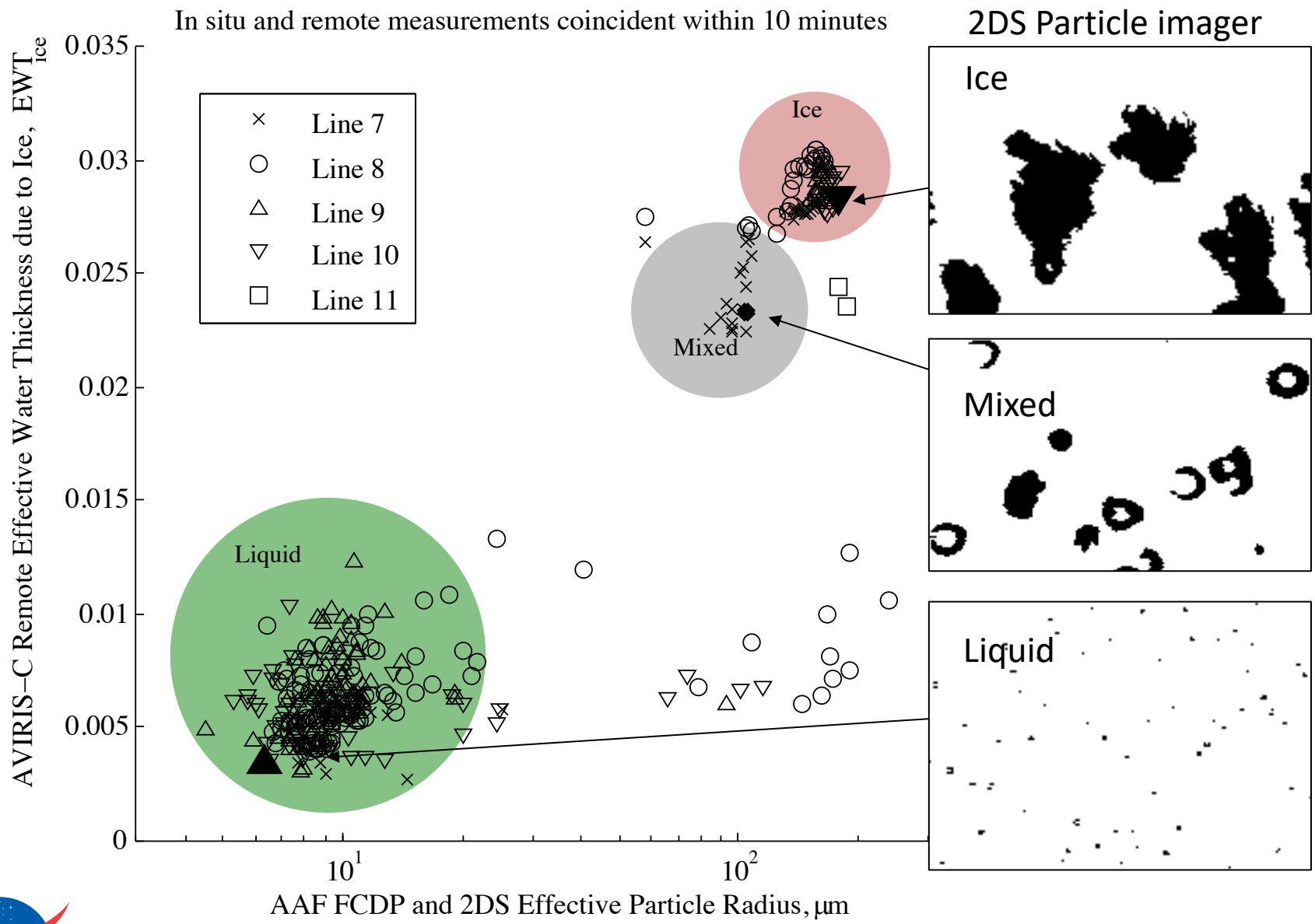




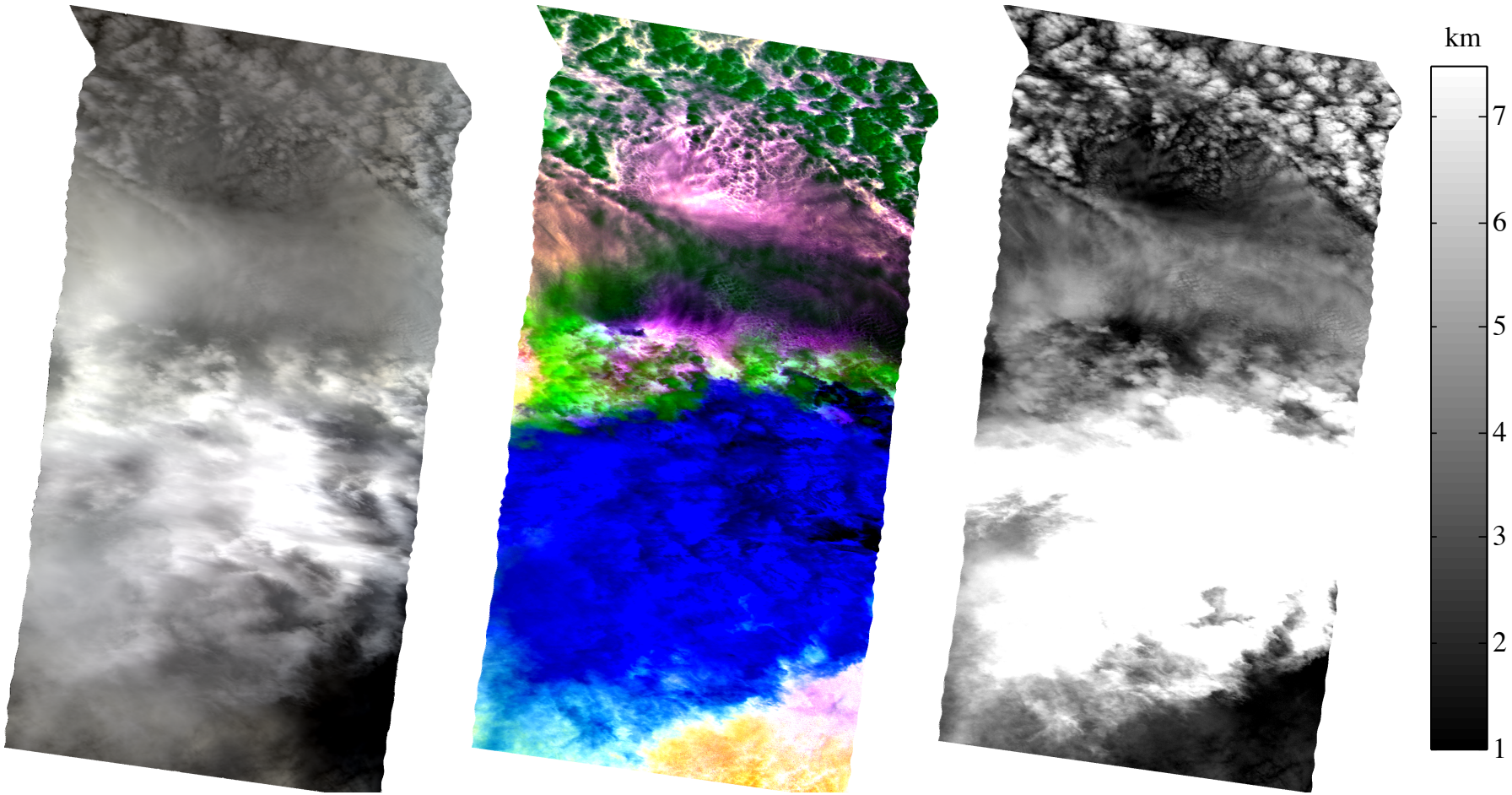
In situ corroborates remote data




In situ and remote measurements coincident within 10 minutes
AVIRIS–C Remote Effective Water Thickness due to Ice, EWT_{ice}
0.035
0.03
0.025
0.02
0.015
0.01
0.005
0
Line 7
Line 8
Line 9
Line 10
Line 11
Ice
Mixed
Liquid
10^1
10^2
AAF FCDP and 2DS Effective Particle Radius, µm


In situ and remote measurements coincident within 10 minutes
2DS Particle imager
AVIRIS–C Remote Effective Water Thickness due to Ice, EWT_{ice}
0.035
0.03
0.025
0.02
0.015
0.01
0.005
0
Line 7
Line 8
Line 9
Line 10
Line 11
Ice
Mixed
Liquid
10^1
10^2
AAF FCDP and 2DS Effective Particle Radius, µm
Ice
Mixed
Liquid

Remote sensing of cloud phase



RGB Image

Ice Liquid Vapor

Pressure Altitude