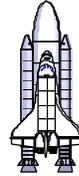
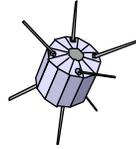
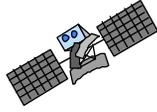


Sensores remotos



Sistemas de teledetección Introducción

Boudewijn van Leeuwen, ITC-RSG-GTS
Ruben D. Vargas, ITC-ESA
Credits: T. Feingersh, C. Pohl and W. Bakker

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Contenido de la presentación

- General
- Plataformas:
 - Orbitas
 - Resolución
- Sensores
 - Activo/Pasivo
 - Wiskbroom/pushbroom
- Ejemplos de satélites:
 - Baja resolución
 - Media resolución
 - Alta resolución
- Desarrollos y lanzamientos
- Selección de datos

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Sensores y Plataformas

Cuales son los parámetros que pueden ser utilizados para definir el tipo imágenes a usar en el desarrollo de un proyecto específico?

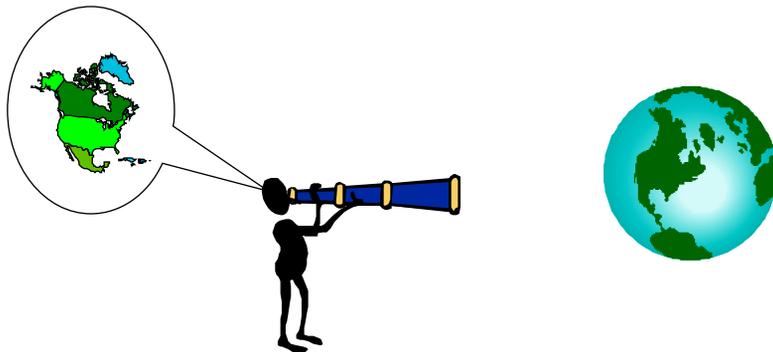


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Sensores y Plataformas

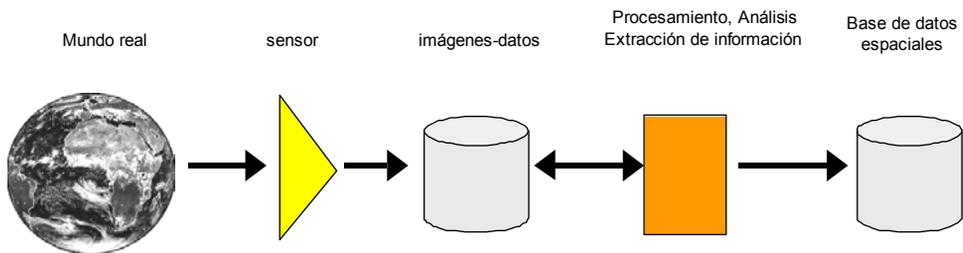
Sensores y plataformas que son usados para crear imágenes-datos del planeta.



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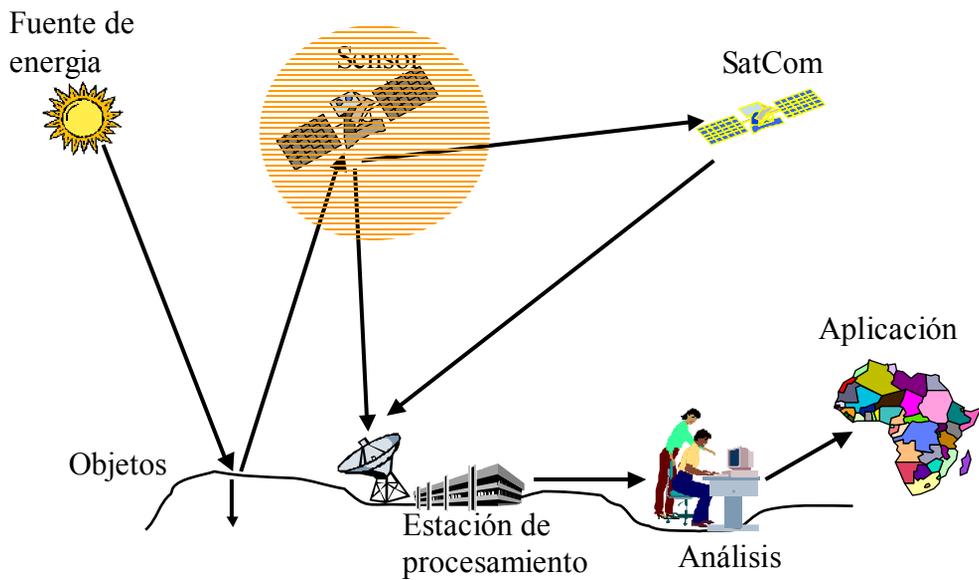
Sistemas de teledetección: principios básicos



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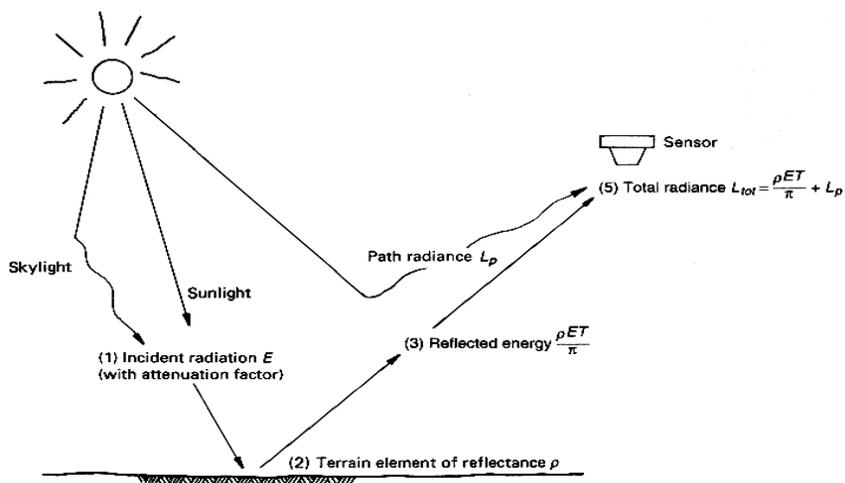
Sistemas de teledetección



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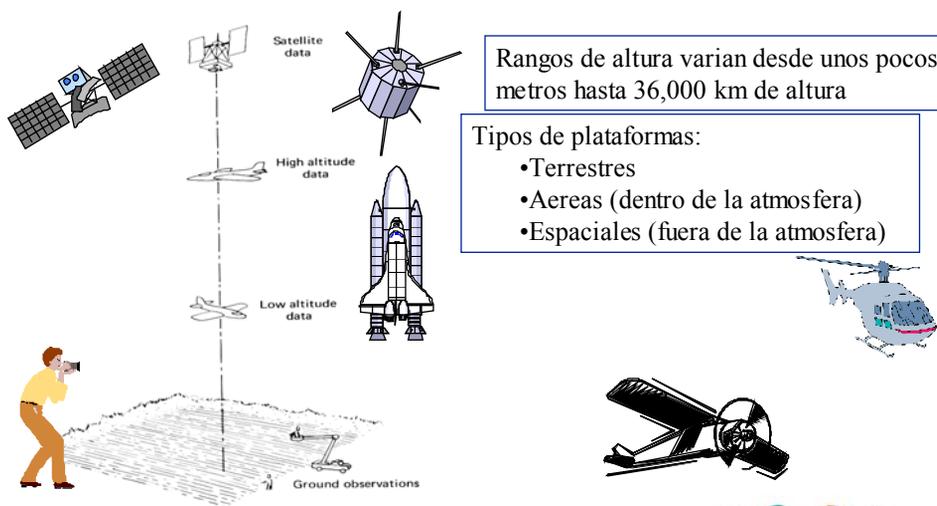
Interacción energía y objetos mundo real



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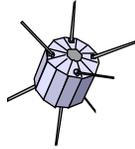
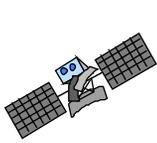
Plataformas según altura



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Plataformas según altura: satélites



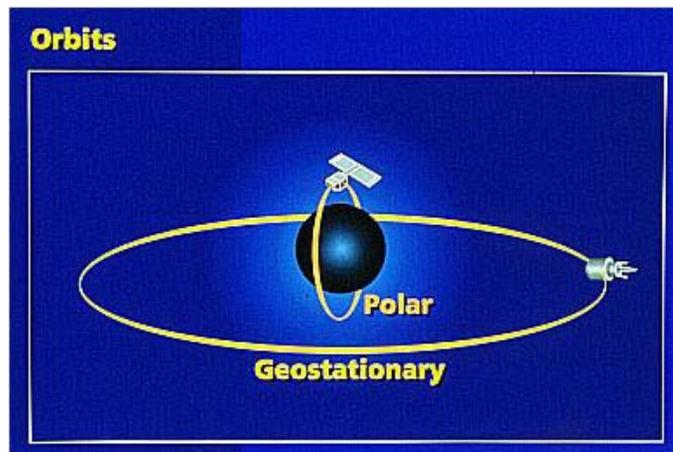
satélites GEO (Geo-stationary earth orbit) 36000 km de altura

satélites LEO (Low earth orbit) 300 –1500 km de altura

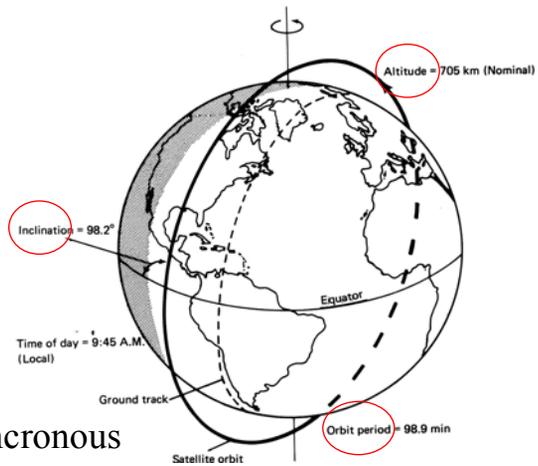
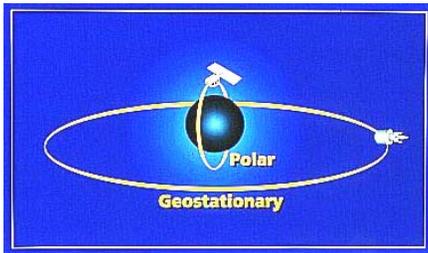
satélites MEO (Low earth orbit) 500 –15000 km de altura

} LEO

Orbitas:



Tipos de orbitas

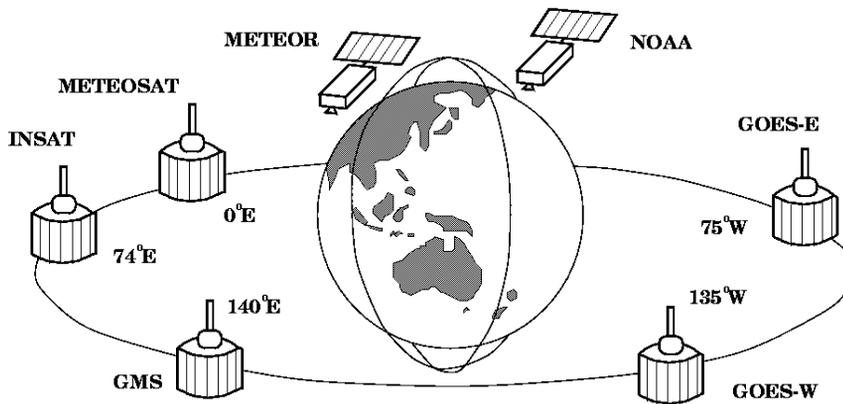


- Polar
- Geo-stacionaria
- Inclinadas
- Sun-synchronous
- Rotación
- Not sun-synchronous

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Orbitas: LEO y GEO (satélites meteorología)



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- Resolución espacial
- Resolución espectral
- Resolución radiométrica
- Resolución temporal

Medida de la distancia angular o lineal mas pequeña que puede captar un sensor-superficie de la tierra representada por un pixel

Tamaño y número de intervalos de longitud de onda especifica del espectro EM que puede ser detectado por un sensor

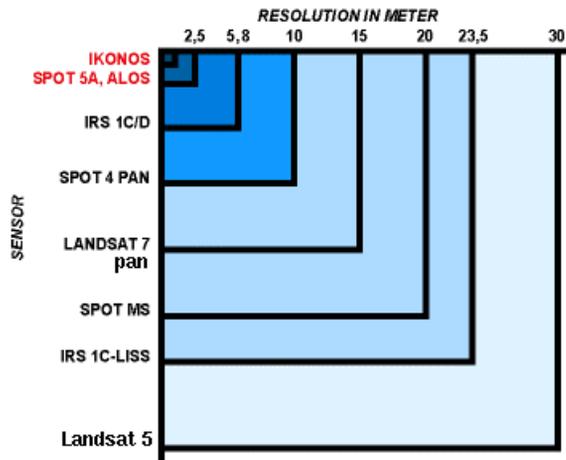
Define la sensibilidad de un detector a las diferencias de fuerza de la señal detectada

Define la frecuencia con que un satelite puede obtener imágenes de un área en particular

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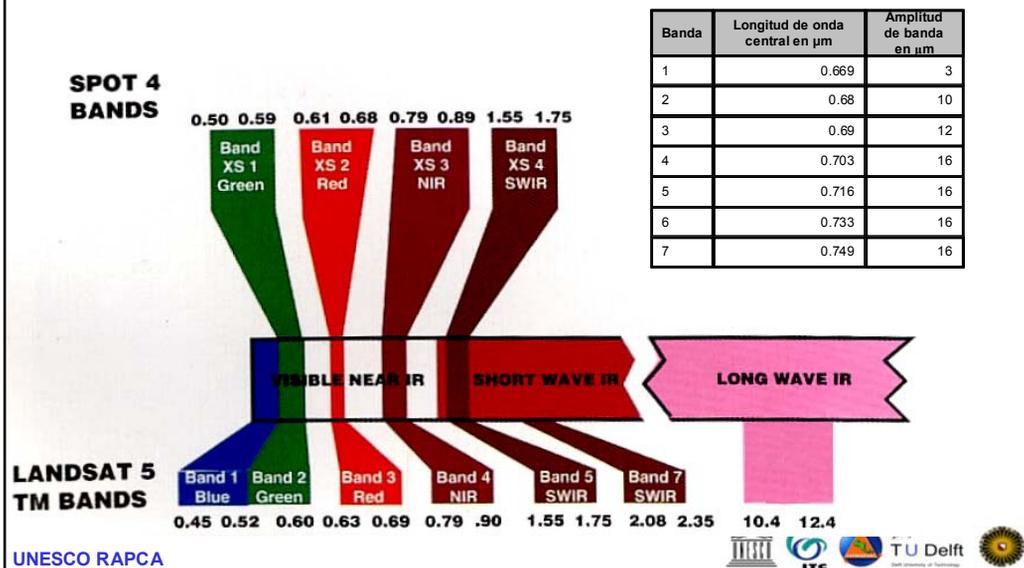
Comparación de la resolución espacial para diferentes sistemas



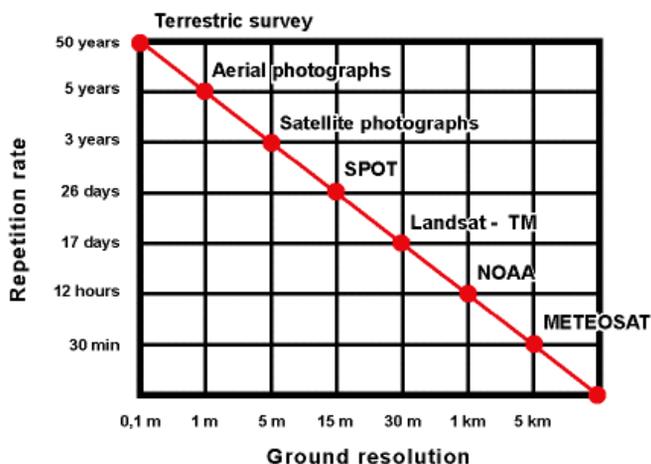
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Resolución espectral & radiométrica



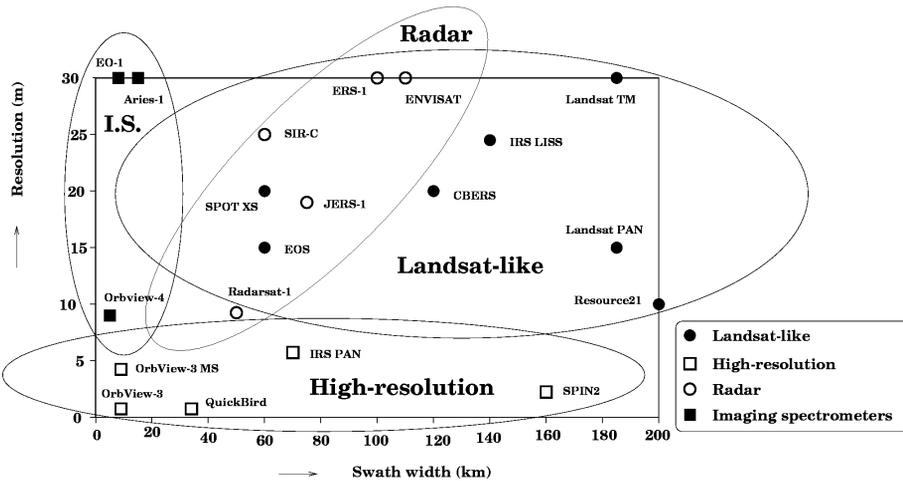
Resolución espacial versus Resolución temporal



UNESCO RAPCA



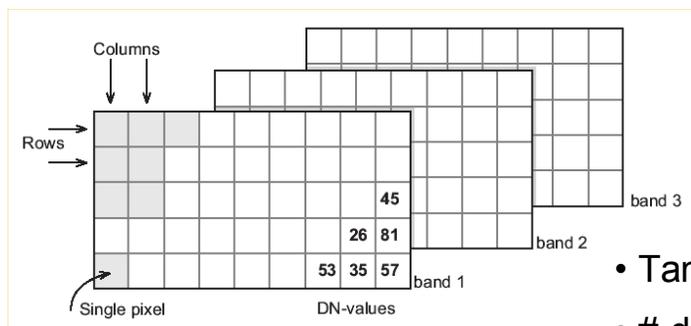
Swath versus Resolución espacial



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imágenes-datos



- Tamaño de la imagen
- # de bandas
- Cuantización
- Tamaño pixel

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Quantisation / Resolución radiométrica

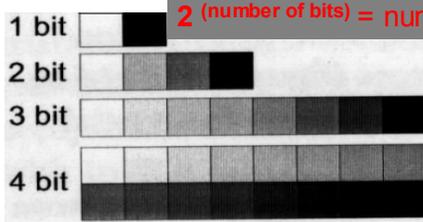


1 bit

2 bit

3 bit

8 bit



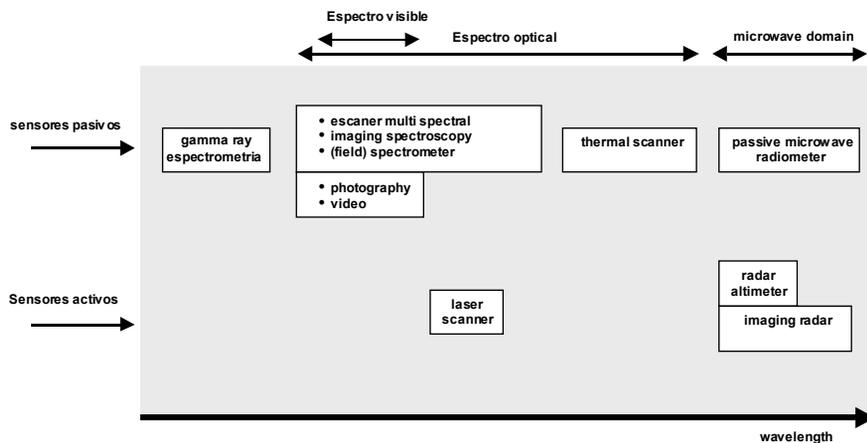
2 (number of bits) = number of grey levels

| bits | GL's | range (b-w) |
|------|------|-------------|
| 1 | 2 | 0-1 |
| 2 | 4 | 0-3 |
| 3 | 8 | 0-7 |
| 4 | 16 | 0-15 |
| 5 | 32 | 0-31 |
| 6 | 64 | 0-63 |
| 7 | 128 | 0-127 |
| 8 | 256 | 0-255 |
| 9 | 512 | 0-511 |
| 10 | 1024 | 0-1023 |

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Tipo de sensores

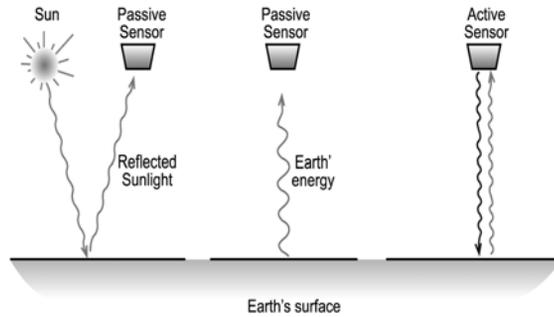


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Sensores Pasivos / Activos

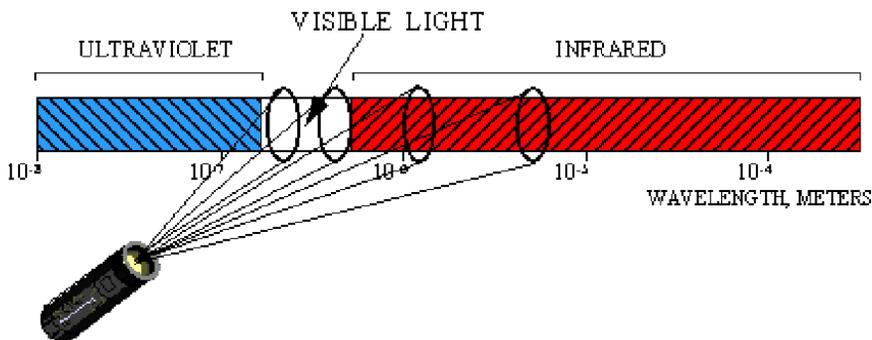
- Sensores pasivos registran
 - Luz reflejada
 - Emisión termal (TIR)
- Sensores activos poseen fuente propia de energia
 - pueden operar en la noche
 - pueden penetrar nubes
 - LIDAR, RADAR



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Escaners Multi Spectral (MSS)

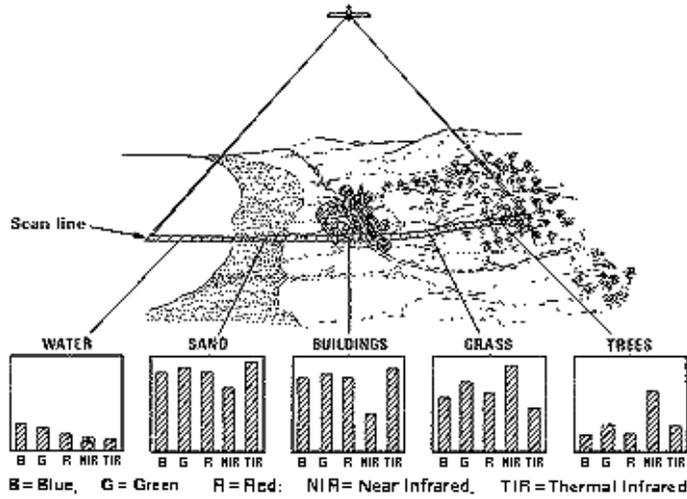


Un escaner multi-spectral es un sensor individual que detecta varias regiones específicas del espectro (narrow wavebands of energy) de manera simultánea.

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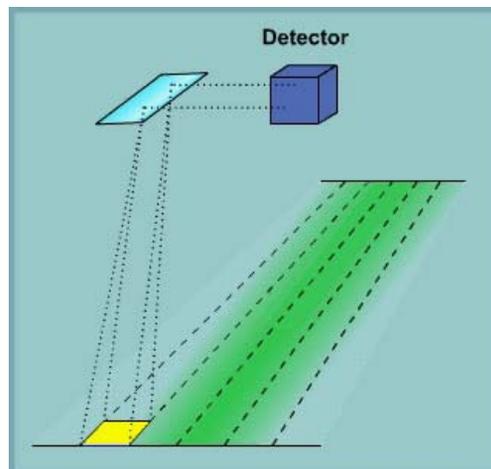
Multi Spectral Scanners (MSS)



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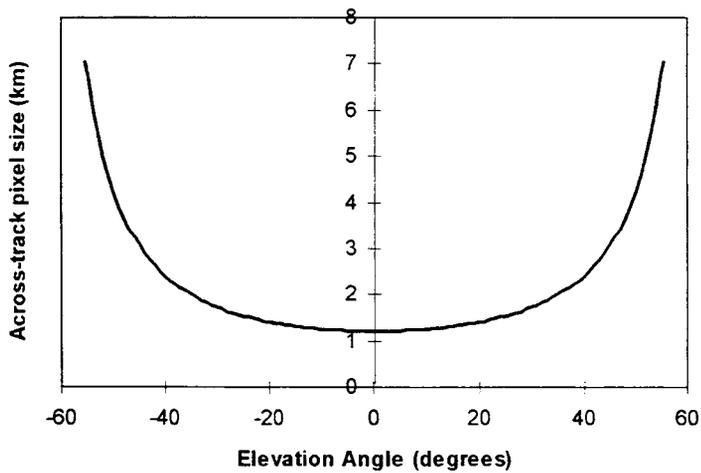
Scanner: Principios



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Whiskbroom: Perpendicular a la línea de vuelo (across-track)-tamaño pixel



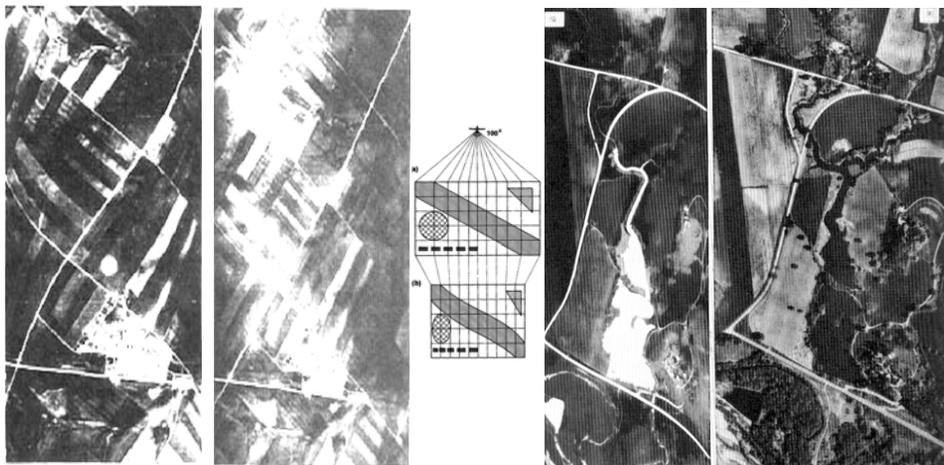
Degradación de la resolución a lo largo de la dirección de escaneo para una línea de un sensor AVHRR del satélite NOAA.

Tamaño del Pixel es incrementado debido a la curvatura de la

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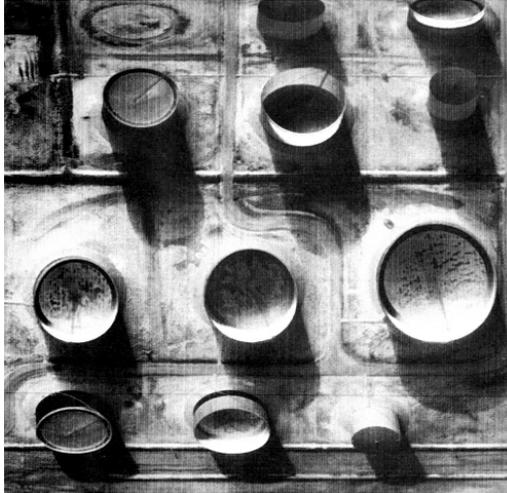
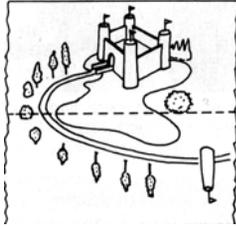
MSS (Whiskbroom) scanner distorsión tangencial de la escala



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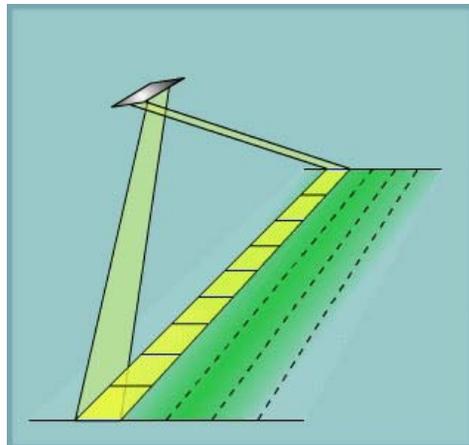
MSS (Whiskbroom) scanner distorsión de la escala 1D



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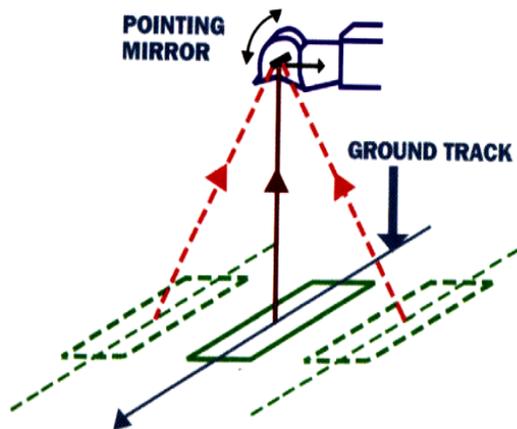
Scanning Principal - Push-broom



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Vista lateral (Pointing / off-track)

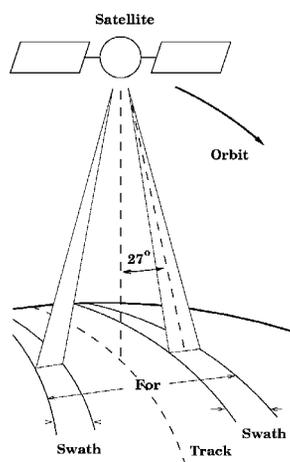


- Mayor resolución temporal
- en SPOT $27^\circ \times 2 = 54^\circ$

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Imágenes estereo



Visión lateral (Off-nadir viewing) permite la creación de pares estereoscópicos.

Esto posibilita también aumentar la resolución temporal.

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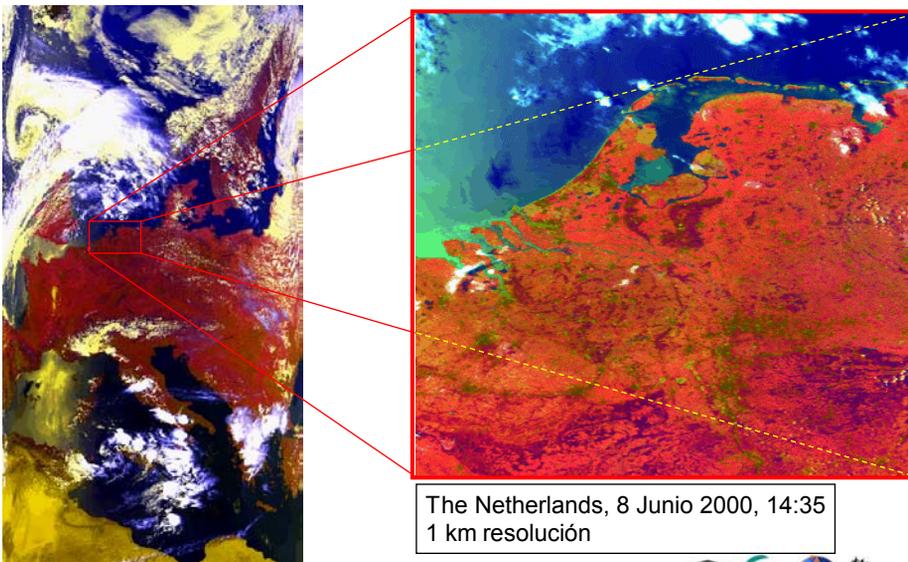
Algunos satélites de baja resolución

| Platform | Orbit | Sensor | Res. | #b | Swath | Revisit |
|-----------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------|----------------|-----------------|
| Meteosat | GEO | VISSR | 2.5 km | 3 | ½Earth | 30 min |
| NOAA | Polar | AVHRR | 1 km | 7 | 3000 km | Daily |
| Resurs-O1 | S-sync | MSU-SK1 | 200 m | 4 | 760 km | 3-5 days |
| SeaStar | S-sync | SeaWiFS | 1.1 km | 8 | 2800 km | Daily |

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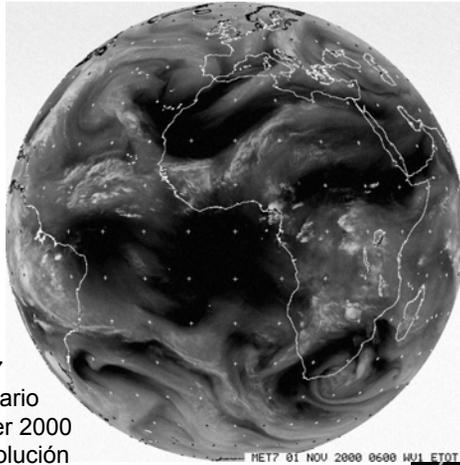
Ejemplo: imagen AVHRR



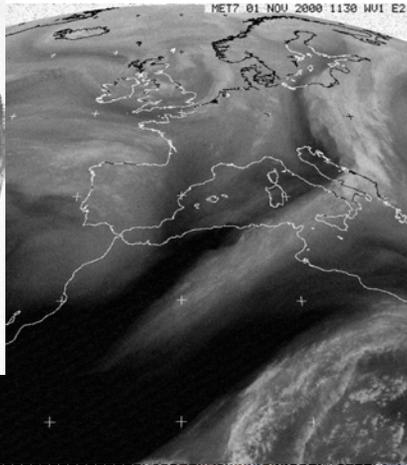
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Baja resolución desde el espacio



Meteosat-7
geostacionario
1 November 2000
2.5 km resolución



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Algunos satélites resolución- media

| Platform | Sensor | Resolution | #B | Swath | Angle | Revisit |
|------------------|--------|------------|----|--------|----------------|----------|
| Landsat 4 & 5 | TM | 30 m | 7 | 185 km | No | 16 days |
| IRS 1C & 1D | LISS-3 | 24 m | 4 | 142 km | No | 24 days |
| Landsat 7 | ETM+ | 15 m (PAN) | 8 | 185 km | No | 16 days |
| Spot 1-3 | HRV | 10 m (PAN) | 3 | 60 km | $\pm 27^\circ$ | 4-6 days |
| Spot 4 | HRVIR | 10 m (PAN) | 4 | 60 km | $\pm 27^\circ$ | 4-6 days |
| Spot 5 | HRG | 5 m (PAN) | 5 | 60 km | $\pm 27^\circ$ | 1-4 days |
| Terra (EOS AM-1) | ASTER | 15 m (VIS) | 14 | 60 km | $\pm 24^\circ$ | 5 days |

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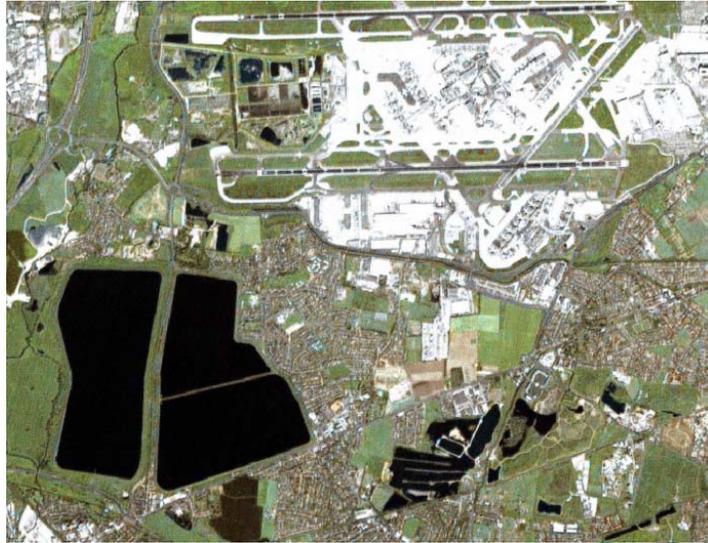


Resolución media

IRS

5.8m resolución
(coloreada con
24m resolución)

Heathrow airport,
Londres

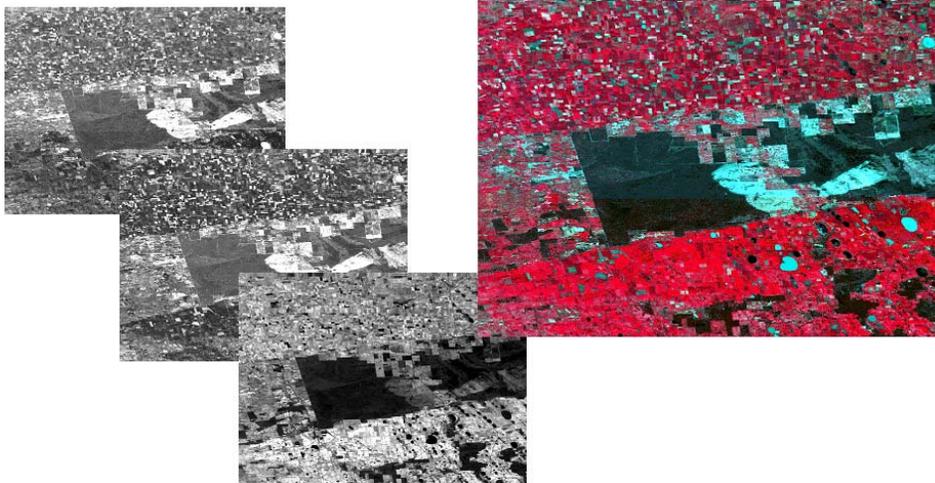


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Landsat TM (30m)

G(4)+R(5)+SWIR(7)



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Landsat ETM+ (30m+15m combinados)



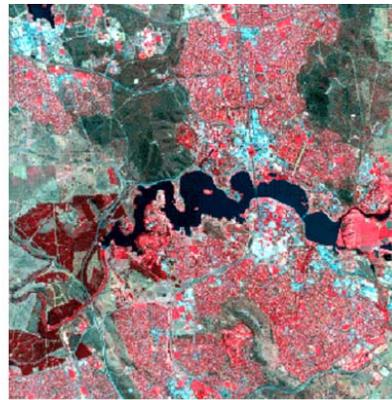
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Resolución media: SPOT & Landsat



Landsat MSS, 80m resolución
Landsat TM, 30m resolución
Landsat ETM+, 15m resolución

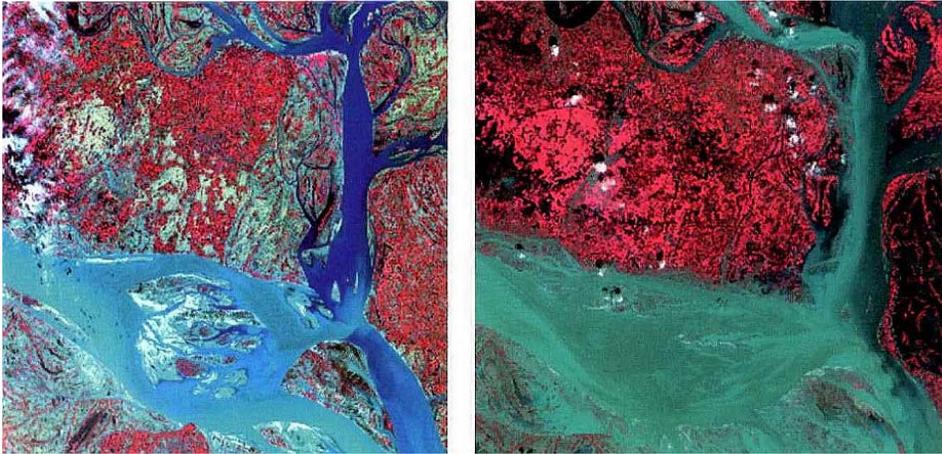


Spot
MSS
20m resolución

UNESCO RAPCA



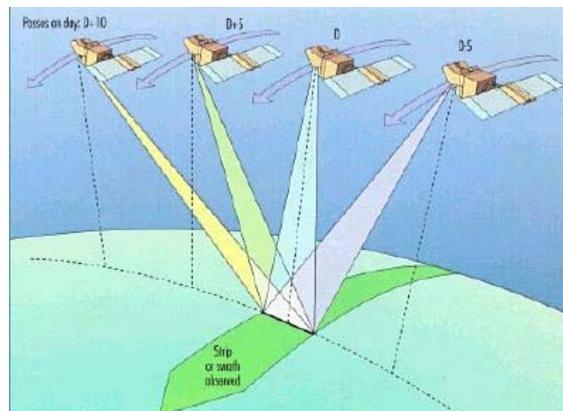
SPOT & resolución temporal



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Estereoscopia



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SPOT 3D



Honolulu, Hawaii

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SPOT & Landsat

SPOT 4 BANDS

0.50 0.59 0.61 0.68 0.79 0.89 1.55 1.75



VISIBLE NEAR IR

SHORT WAVE IR

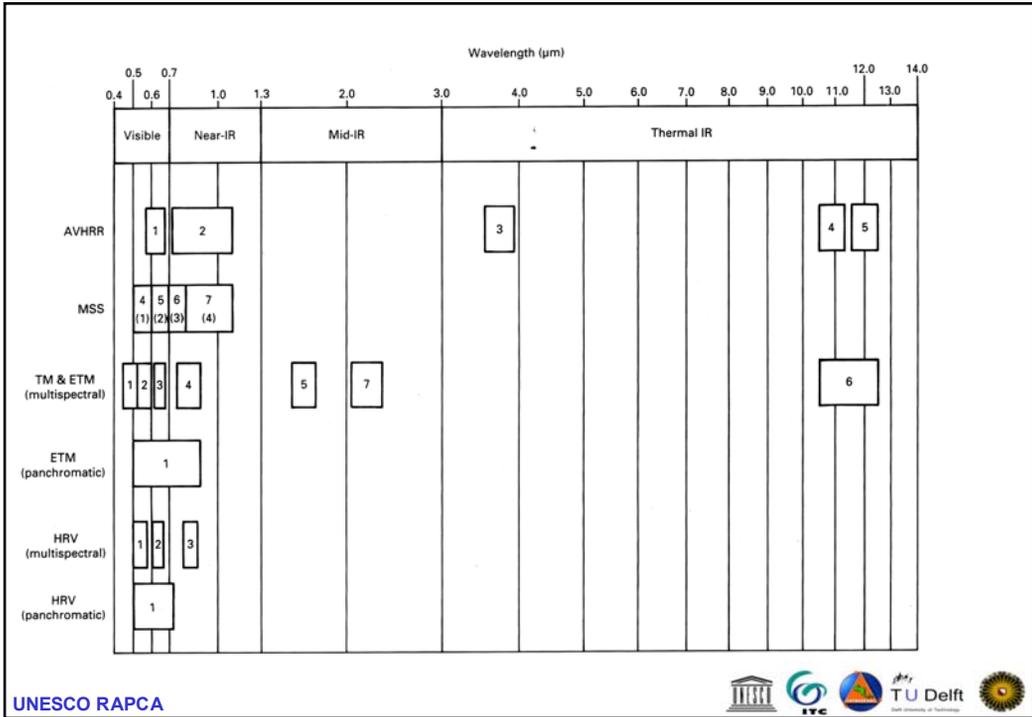
LONG WAVE IR

LANDSAT 5 TM BANDS

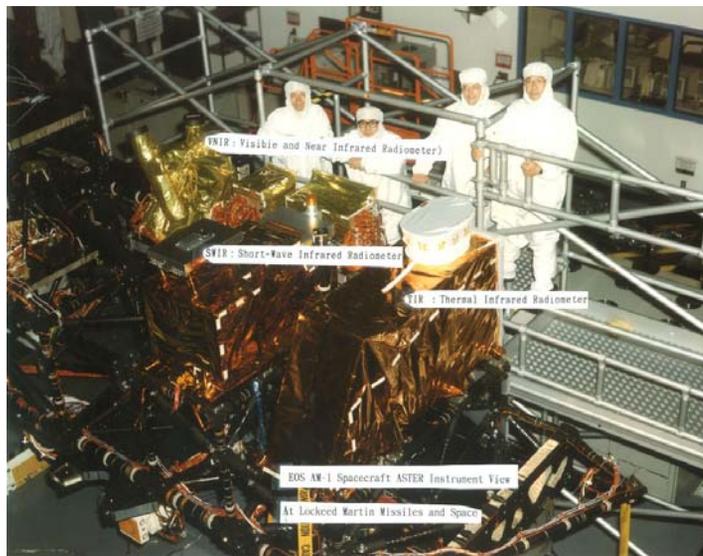
Band 1 Blue 0.45 0.52 Band 2 Green 0.60 0.63 0.69 Band 3 Red 0.79 0.90 Band 4 NIR 1.55 1.75 Band 5 SWIR 2.08 2.35 Band 7 SWIR 10.4 12.4

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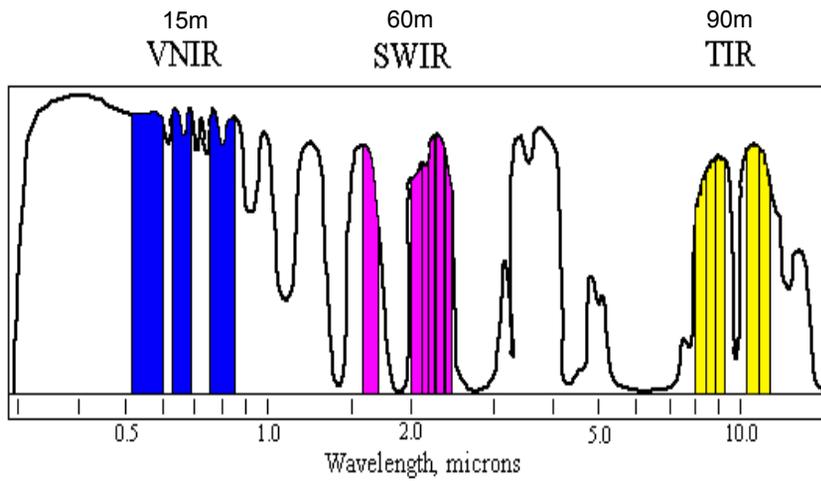
ASTER (VNIR-SWIR-TIR)



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ASTER (on TERRA)

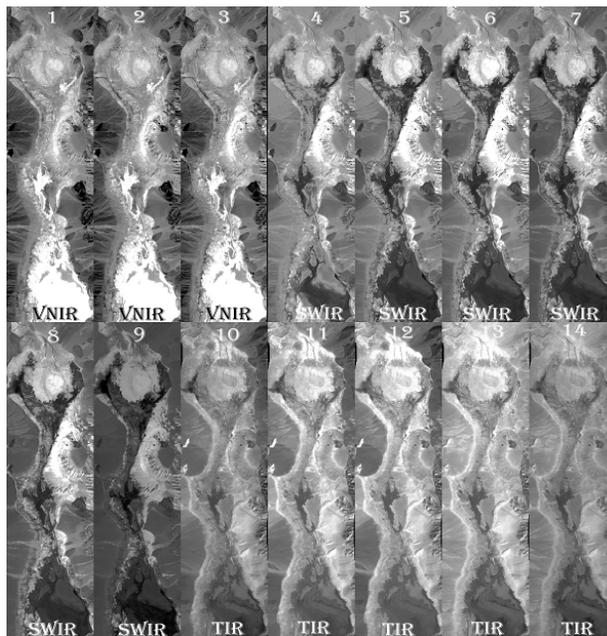


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Death Valley

radiance
en canales 14

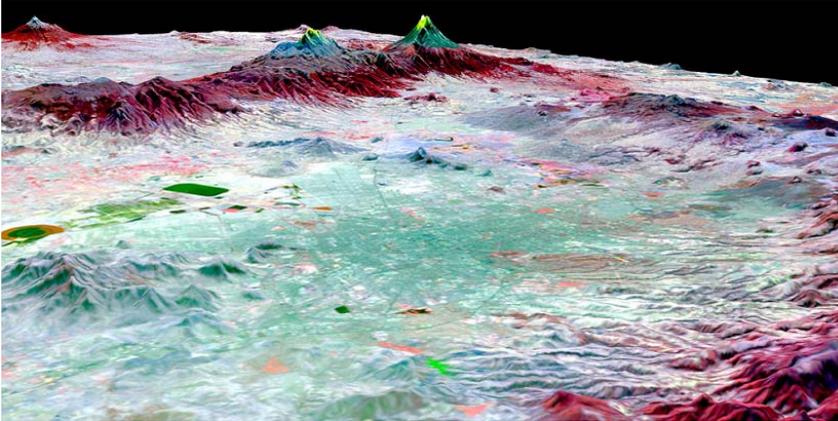


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ASTER

Popocatepetl Volcano, Mexico



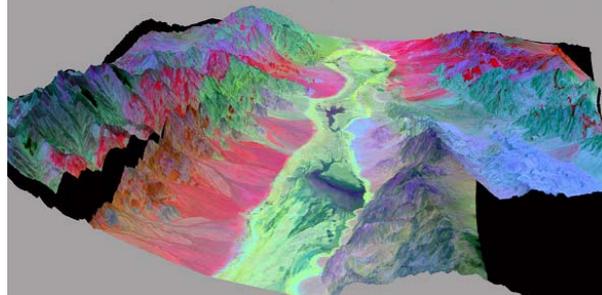
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Death Valley
60 x 60 km image



VNIR-SWIR + ASTER DEM



TIR + ASTER DEM

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Algunos satélites de alta resolución

| Platform | Sensor | Res. | #b | Swath | Angle | Revisit |
|-------------|----------|-------|---------|---------|----------------|----------|
| IRS 1C & 1D | PAN | 5.8 m | 1 band | 70 km | $\pm 26^\circ$ | 5 days |
| Cosmos | KVR-1000 | 2 m | 1 band | 160 km | | No |
| | N/A | | | | | |
| EROS A1 | CCD | 1 m | 1 band | 12.5 km | $\pm 45^\circ$ | 3 days |
| Ikonos | OSA | 1 m | 4 bands | 11 km | $\pm 45^\circ$ | 1-3 days |
| QuickBird | QBP | 61 cm | 4 bands | 16 km | $\pm 30^\circ$ | 1-3 days |
| OrbView-3* | PAN | 1 m | 4 bands | 8 km | $\pm 45^\circ$ | 3 days |

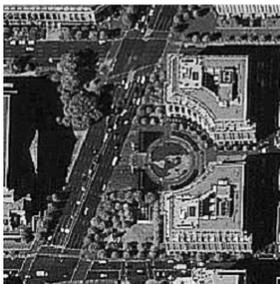
* = not operational at 1-11-2002

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Alta resolución desde el espacio

IKONOS
Pancromatica
1m resolución
Londres (derecha),
Washington DC ↓



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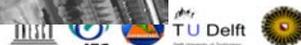


Alta resolución desde el espacio

Quickbird
61 cm resolución
Paris, France



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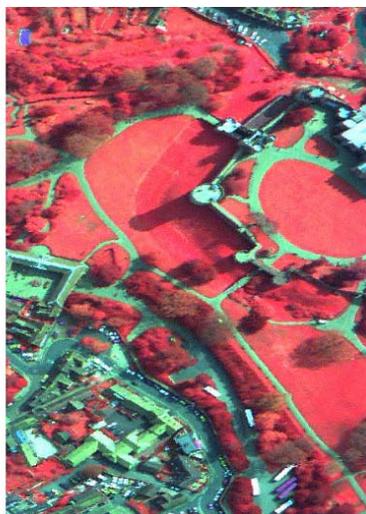


MSS Plataforma aérea (Airborne)

NCC



FCC



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Plataforma aérea “thermal scanner”



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Lanzamientos 2000 & 2001

| | | |
|---------------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| Helios 1B | | Launched 3 December |
| DMSP | Defense Meteorological Satellite Program | Launched 12 December |
| Terra (EOS AM-1) | Terra-Nasa | Launched 18 December |
| KOMPSAT | Korea Aerospace Research Institute | Launched 21 December |
| 2000 | | |
| ASUSAT1 | ASUSAT1 Homepage | Launched 27 January |
| SRTM | Shuttle Radar Topography Mission | Launched 11 February |
| MTI | MTI Homepage | Launched 12 March |
| GOES-L | NOAA-GOES | Launched 3 May |
| Fengyun-2B | National Satellite Meteorological Center | Launched 26 June |
| SNAP-1 | SSTL Nanosatellites | Launched 28 June |
| Tsinghua-1 | SGIT | Launched 20 June |
| BIRD-Rubin | http://www.fis.uni-freiburg.de/ffn/tech/tech_9.htm | Launched 15 July |
| Mightysat-2.1 (Sindri) | http://quark.pik.af.mil/vsd/mightysat1/ | Launched 19 July |
| Ziyuan-2 (ZY-2, Jianbing-3 (Y)) | | Launched 1 September |
| NOAA-L | NOAA-POES Home Page | Launched 21 September |
| TruSat | Space Science Studies Division | Launched 27 September |
| Komet-20 | | Launched 29 September |
| Quickbird-1 | DigitalGlobe | Failed 20 November |
| NMP/EO-1 | EO-1 Home Page | Launched 21 November |
| SAC-C | COMUS Home Page - SAC-C | Launched 21 November |
| EROS-A1 | ImageSat International | Launched 5 December |
| 2001 | | |
| GOES-M | NOAA-GOES | Launched 23 July |
| Orbview 4 | ORBITALVIEW | Failed 21 September |
| QuickTOMS | QuickTOMS-NASA | Failed 21 September |
| Quickbird | DigitalGlobe | Launched 19 October |
| TES | TES-NASA | Launched 22 October |
| BIRD-1 | http://spacesensors.dr.de/SE/bird/ | Launched 22 October |
| Proba-1 | CUBIS-PROBA Mission | Launched 22 October |
| Jason-1 | Ocean Surface Topography - Jason 1 | Launched 7 December |
| TIMED | GTE-TIMED Mission | Launched 7 December |
| Meteor-3M/SAGE III | SAGE III Meteor-3M Mission | Launched 10 December |
| BADR-B | http://www.suparco.gov.pl/sat_badr2.htm | Launched 10 December |
| Marcus-Tuhsat | TU Berlin | Launched 10 December |

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Lanzamientos 2002

| Nombre | Organismo | Lanzamiento |
|----------------------|---|--|
| 2002 | | |
| ENVISAT | ESA | Launched 1 March |
| | ESA | |
| | http://www.leos.le.ac.uk/home/aatsr/ | |
| GRACE | http://www.csr.utexas.edu/grace/ | Launched 17 March |
| AQUA- EOS-PM1 | NASA | Launched 4 May |
| | Aqua Website | |
| | Remote Sensing Technology Center of Japan | |
| SPOT-5 | SPOT Image | Launched 4 May |
| Fengyun | | Launched 15 May |
| Haiyang 1 | | Launched 15 May |
| OFEQ-5 | | Launched 28 May |
| NOAA-M (NOAA-17) | NOAASIS Satellite Information Gateway | Launched 24 June |
| MSG-1 (MeteoSat 8) | ESA | Launched 28 August |
| | Eumetsat | |
| METSAT | Indian Space Research Organisation | Launched 12 September |
| Ziyuan-2 (ZY-2) | | Launched 27 October |
| AISat-1 | | Plesetsk Cosmodrome, Russia, 28 November |
| IRS-P6 (ResourceSat) | Indian Space Research Organisation | Srihankota, India, End 2002 |
| SOURCE | LASP SOURCE page | Cape Canaveral, December |
| ADEOS-II | Remote Sensing Technology Center of Japan | Japan, 10 December |
| | http://winds.jpl.nasa.gov/missions/seawinds/seaindex.html | |
| Coriolis | | Vandenberg AFB, 15 December |
| ICESAT/CATSAT | NASA | Vandenberg AFB, 19 December 2002 |

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Lanzamientos 2003 -

| Nombre | Organismo | Lanzamiento |
|------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 2003 | | |
| SciSat 1 | CSA - SCISAT | Vandenberg AFB, 1 March |
| OrbView 3 | OrbImage | Vandenberg AFB, March |
| DMP-16 | Defense Meteorological Satellite Program | Vandenberg AFB, May |
| Resource21 | http://www.resource21.com/ | ? |
| | http://www.boeing.com/ | |
| RadarSat 2 | RadarSat International | November |
| | OrbImage | |
| IRS-P5 (Cartosat-1) | Indian Space Research Organisation | Srihankota, India, 2003 |
| CBERS-2 | http://www.inpa.br/programas/cbers/english/index.html | End 2003 |
| KOMPSAT-2 | Korea Aerospace Research Institute | End 2003 |
| ROCSAT-2 | National Space Program Office | 2003 |
| 2004 | | |
| Aura (EOS Chemistry 1) | Aura NASA | January |
| NOAA-N | NOAASIS Satellite Information Gateway | June |
| EROS-B1 | ImageSat | Plesetsk Cosmodrome, Russia, 2004 |
| ALOS | NASDA ALOS | Japan, 2004 |
| | Remote Sensing Technology Center of Japan | |
| GOES-N | | 2004 |
| CryoSat | ESA | 2004 |
| CALIPSO | EarthObservatory-CALIPSO | 2004 |
| 2005 | | |
| GOES-O | | 2005 |
| MetOp | ESA-MetOp | December |
| OSTM | Ocean Surface Topography Mission | 2005 |
| ROCSAT-3 | National Space Program Office | 2005 |
| 2006 | | |
| GOCE | ESA-GOCE | beginning 2006 |
| SMOS | ESA-SMOS | 2006 |
| 2007 | | |
| GOES-P | | 2007 |
| 2008 | | |
| NOAA-H' | POES launch table | March |
| GOES-Q | | 2008 |
| 2009 | | |
| NPOESS | POES launch table | January |

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Desarrollos

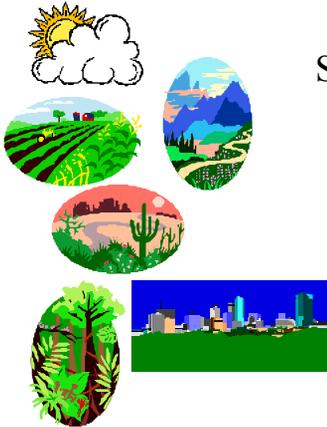
Mejor resolución:

- Mayor resolución espacial < 1 m
- Mayor resolución espectral > 100 bands
- Mayor resolución temporal revisita < 3 días

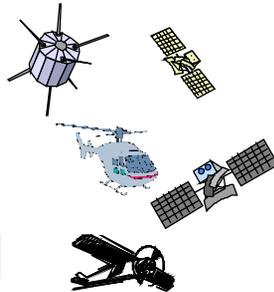
Criterios para la selección ...

Data selection criteria

Aplicaciones



Sensores/plataformas



Características datos



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Criterios para la selección...

Fotografía aérea

- Alta resolución espacial
- Cubre áreas pequeñas
- Adecuado en mapas de escala pequeña y grande
- Almacenamiento eficiente

Satellite Imagery

- Menor (?) resolución espacial
- Cubre grandes áreas
- Información multi-espectral
- Archivos de datos de gran volumen – listos para ser procesados
- Pueden ser útiles en mapas de escala pequeña

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Data selection criteria

Disponibilidad

- En archivos
- Sera adquirida

Algunos sensores en el espacio son:

- Pan: SPOT, IRS, IKONOS
- Multispectral: Landsat, SPOT, IKONOS
- Radar: ERS, Radarsat

Sensores aerotransportados (Airborne)

- Photo cameras
- Digital cameras
- Laser scanners
- Spectrometers
- Radar

Costos estan relacionados con.

- resolución
- cualidad
- disponibilidad

Costos son indicados km²

Conclusiones

- Muchos y muy diferentes tipos de plataformas
- Muchos tipos de sensores
- Muchos tipos de productos
- Cada producto tiene ventajas y desventajas. Comparacion se hace dificil debido a la gran cantidad de factores involucrados. Que adquirir depende de las necesidades especificas
- Desarrollos sigue su marcha: nuevos plataformas, productos
- Nuevos satélites: complementarios antes que competitivos
- Mercado en proceso de cambio: Gobierno → Comercial
- Costos todavia una limitante

