ENV 202/502 INTRODUCTORY REMOTE SENSING

Practical Exercise 4 –and Image Characteristics

# Overview

This practical incorporates both field spectrometry and multispectral imagery to introduce the concepts of spectral, spatial, temporal, and radiometric dimensions of remotely sensed data.

## Learning Outcomes

After completing this practical, students will be able to:

1. Explain the concepts of spectral, spatial, temporal, and radiometric dimensions of remotely sensed data, and how each of these affects information extraction;
2. Understand the trade-offs between spectral, spatial, and temporal dimensions of image data; and
3. Identify a range of environmental earth observation applications appropriate for a given sensor.

## Preparation

You will first need to ensure that you have all the data required for this tutorial (as listed below).

Copy today’s practical materials into your working directory from

G:\Resources\ENV202\

## Required data

All data for this practical is available for internal students under:

G:\Resources\ENV202\

External students should have received these data on a CD in the mail.

L8\_Darwin\_240713\_dps

L8\_Darwin\_240713\_dps.hdr

This is a radiometrically and atmospherically calibrated Landsat 8, eight band multispectral image of Darwin and surroundings that was acquired on 24th July 2013.

WV2\_05062010\_subsetdps

WV2\_05062010\_subsetdps.hdr

This is a radiometrically and atmospherically calibrated Worldview-2 eight band multispectral image subset of the downtown Darwin region that was acquired on 5th June 2010.

MODIS\_040310

MODIS\_040310.hdr

MODIS\_060310

MODIS\_060310.hdr

MODIS\_110310

MODIS\_110310.hdr

MODIS\_230410

MODIS\_230410.hdr

MODIS\_060610

MODIS\_060610.hdr

MODIS\_041110

MODIS\_041110.hdr

Four band spectral subsets of Terra MODIS images, which represent a morning overpass on the date as given in the file name (eg. 060609 = 6th June 2009).

## Additional Software

NA

# Spectral Dimensions

## Hyperspectral vs. Multispectral

**Open L8\_Darwin\_240713\_dps**

**Open the Spectral Profile** tool that was introduced in Exercise 3 (right click in a viewer window 🡪 z profile / spectrum).

**Create a spectral profile** for several different areas of vegetation contained within the image.

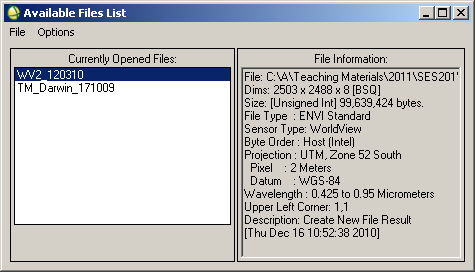
Q1. Discuss how the multispectral image vegetation spectral profiles differ in detail to those simulated through Liberty or given in the USGS spectral libraries last week. How would you expect this difference to affect your ability to monitor vegetation? (4 points)

# Spatial Dimensions

**Open the image WV2\_05062010\_subsetdps** and display the image as a true colour composite. Note that the band names have been labelled in the Available Bands List to make your band selection easier for displays. It is good practice to get into the habit of referring to a band by its colour rather than its number, as band numbers vary between different sensors. For example, band 2 on Worldview 2 is the blue band, whereas band 2 on MODIS is the NIR band. By simply saying ‘band 2’ without reference to the sensor, it is easy to be confused.

Explore the spectral and spatial properties of the Worldview-2 image, and get comfortable with the types of features that you can identify with this type of data.

A good way to get summary information about your images is to look at the file information. On the ENVI Main menugo to **🡪 Window 🡪 Available Files List**

****

The information presented in the Available Files List has been taken from the image header file (\*.hdr). By selecting your different images on the left hand side, their corresponding file information will change on the right.

## Distances and Areas

In the Display Group Menu where you have displayed your Worldview-2 image, go to **Tools 🡪 Measurement Tool**

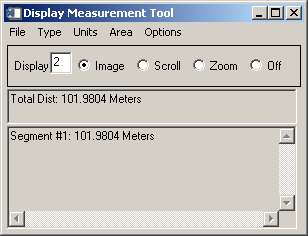
In the Display Measurement Tool window, go to **type 🡪** and check that **polyline** is ticked.

Check **units 🡪 meters**

Use the zoom box in the Scroll window to position yourself over the downtown area in the image.

Note that the Display Measurement Tool defaults to making measurements in the Image window (i.e. the ‘Image’ radio button is on).

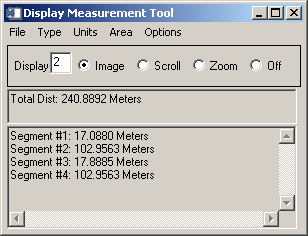
**Put your cursor in the image window** and **click on one edge of one of the buildings**, and then move to the other end of the building and **click again**. **Right click to finish** the measurement.



The length of your line segment will be shown in the Display Measurement Tool window.

**Right click again** to clear that measurement.

This time **measure the perimeter** of the same building by single clicking on each corner.



You will see the lengths of each side of the building and a total distance that represents the perimeter.

Experiment by making measurements in the Zoom window (i.e. select the radio button for ‘Zoom’), and also by changing the ‘Type’ to polygon (rather than polyline), which will give you areal rather than distance measurements.

Close the display measurement tool window when you are comfortable with making measurements of distances and areas using different units.

**Open a MODIS image** in a new display group and get familiar with the types of features that you can identify in this dataset.

Be very careful when displaying your band combinations with MODIS! Note the following band assignments:

Band 1 = Red

Band 2 = NIR

Band 3 = Blue

Band 4 = Green

In separate display groups, open also the Worldview-2 and Landsat 8 images if they are not already displayed. **Use the geographic link tool** from Exercise 3 (right click in an image 🡪 geographic link) to move around common areas in your images and try to understand more about the level of detail that is available in each data type.

Q2. Complete the following table using information from the practical and/or class notes to compare the spatial dimensions of these three different datasets. (9 points)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Worldview-2 | Landsat 8 | MODIS |
| Image width (km) |  |  |  |
| Image height (km) |  |  |  |
| Pixel size |  |  |  |
| Smallest identifiable features and approx dimensions (m) |  |  |  |
| File size |  |  |  |
| Example mapping application specific and appropriate to the spatial resolution and image extent |  |  |  |

# Temporal Dimensions

When considering the temporal dimensions of image data, it is important to consider acquisition frequency, time of day, and seasonal variations.

**Open all MODIS images** listed above in section 1.3.

Note that you may need to change the contrast enhancement on individual images as the amount of cloud in the images will affect the overall image statistics. Without standardising the image displays, you may think that you are seeing changes in one image that are not actual changes (i.e. they are display rather than data changes). Refer back to exercise 2 to look review the process for contrast enhancements.

Q3. Compare and contrast the MODIS images, describe any apparent differences and their likely causes. (3 points)

Q4. Is it possible to have a sensor that collects data of high resolution in spatial, spectral, and temporal domains? What are the necessary trade-offs between these dimensions? (6 points)

# Radiometric Dimensions

It is difficult to find datasets where the effects of differing radiometric resolutions are obvious in isolation from the other dimensions. As such, we are going to simulate a reduction in resolution from 8 bit to 4 bit and finally down to 2 bit data.

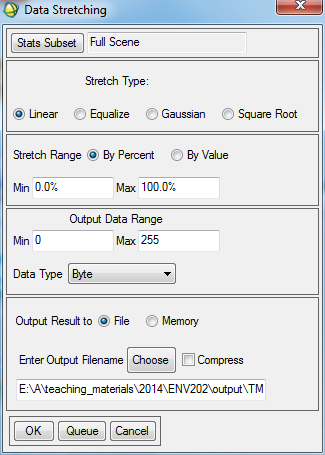
Under the ENVI main menu go to **Basic Tools 🡪 Stretch Data**

**Select L8\_Darwin\_240713\_dps** as your input file

**Enter the output data range as 0 – 255**

**Change the data type to byte**

**Enter an output filename**



**Click OK**

Open your newly created image and explore the pixel values. Your image should look the same as your original input image, except now the pixel values will lie between 0 and 255, rather than being floating point (decimal) values between 0 and 1.

**Repeat the steps above** to create a 4 bit data display (range 0 – 15) and 2 bit (range 0 – 3).

Open each of your images in a separate viewer and link them all together to help you investigate the effects of reducing the radiometric resolution of your data. You may find it useful to view just one band at a time, rather than a colour composite.

Other tools that you can use to investigate this are the spectral profile tool and the interactive stretching option to view the histograms for the imagery.

Q5. Describe the effects of changing the radiometric resolution of your data. How does this impact your ability to interpret features within the imagery? (3 points)

Q6. Use your textbook, class notes, and online resources to complete the table below (22 points)

# Top Tips

1. Know the difference between multispectral and hyperspectral data, and the relevance for data analysis;
2. Understand the relationship between the pixel size and the features that you are able to detect;
3. Be clear about the types of applications that may be undertaken with any given spatial, spectral, radiometric, and temporal characteristics; and
4. Keep your table of sensor characteristics and dimensions handy!

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Spectral bands (number and position) | Pixel size (m) | Scene Extent (km) | Radiometric Resolution | Revisit frequency | Applications |
| Landsat 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SPOT 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Terra MODIS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| EO-1 Hyperion |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quickbird |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ikonos |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RapidEye |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ALOS AVNIR-2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ASTER |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Worldview-2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AVHRR |  |  |  |  |  |  |