

MUSCATE : Operational Production Atmospheric Corrections and Monthly Composites Sentinel-2

Olivier Hagolle², Marc Leroy¹, Mireille Huc², Mohamed Kadir², Gérard Dedieu², Joëlle Donadieu¹, Philippe Pacholczyk¹, Céline L'Helguen¹, Béatrice Petrucci¹, Selma Cherchali¹

- 1 CNES, Toulouse
- 2 CESBIO, Toulouse

- MUSCATE is a multi-satellite, multi-sensor processing centre for multi-temporal data.
- Set up by CNES and CESBIO, in the framework of the THEIA Land Data Centre (www.theia-land.fr)
- THEIA is a partnership between national French institutions dedicated to land surface monitoring.



- The THEIA Land Data Centre includes a joint Space Data Infrastructure and a network of Science Expertise Centres at national scale.

- MUSCATE : ready to use products coming from time series of images acquired over large territories, includes atmospheric corrections and time compositing

- What we have now is a prototype version of MUSCATE
 - ◆ Based on the atmospheric corrections software called **MACCS**
 - ◆ It has already produced data from Landsat 8 and from the SPOT 4 (Take5) experiment .
 - ◆ available on the THEIA portal (www.theia-land.fr)
 - ◆ It will produce soon Spot data from the **Spot World Heritage** Program.

- A fully automatized, operational version of MUSCATE is under way

- It is designed to process systematically Sentinel-2 and Landsat data when Sentinel-2 is operational

Spot World Heritage Programme

- Objective : free availability for non-commercial use of orthorectified multispectral Spot 1 – 5 images of more than 5 years old
 - ◆ Partnership agreement between CNES and Airbus Defence and Space
- Raw images are first processed to the orthorectified level before they are made available to users.
- Start by CNES of the processing of a first batch of 100,000 images with MUSCATE
- CNES is meanwhile inviting the international institutional community to contribute to order large image batches while covering the processing costs
- Access to the SWH database through the THEIA portal (www.theia-land.fr)

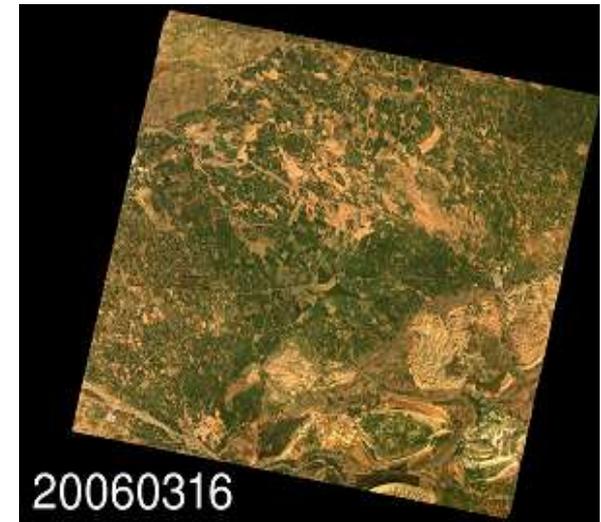
- MUSCATE produces
 - ◆ Level 1C : **geometric corrections** (Spot Take 5, Spot World Heritage)
 - ◆ Level 2A : **cloud screening** + **atmospheric corr.** (Spot Take 5, Landsat, Sentinel-2)
 - ◆ Level 3A : **time compositing** (Spot Take 5, Sentinel-2)



Level 1C:
Top of Atmosphere
reflectances calibrated &
orthorectified

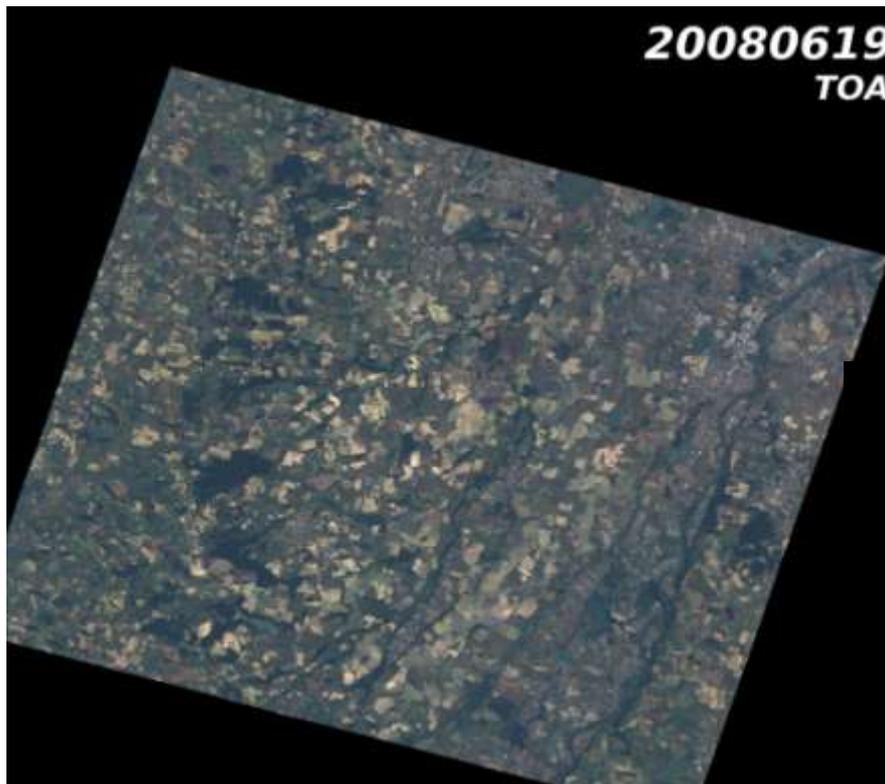


Level 2A:
Single date surface reflectances
after cloud screening and
atmospheric correction

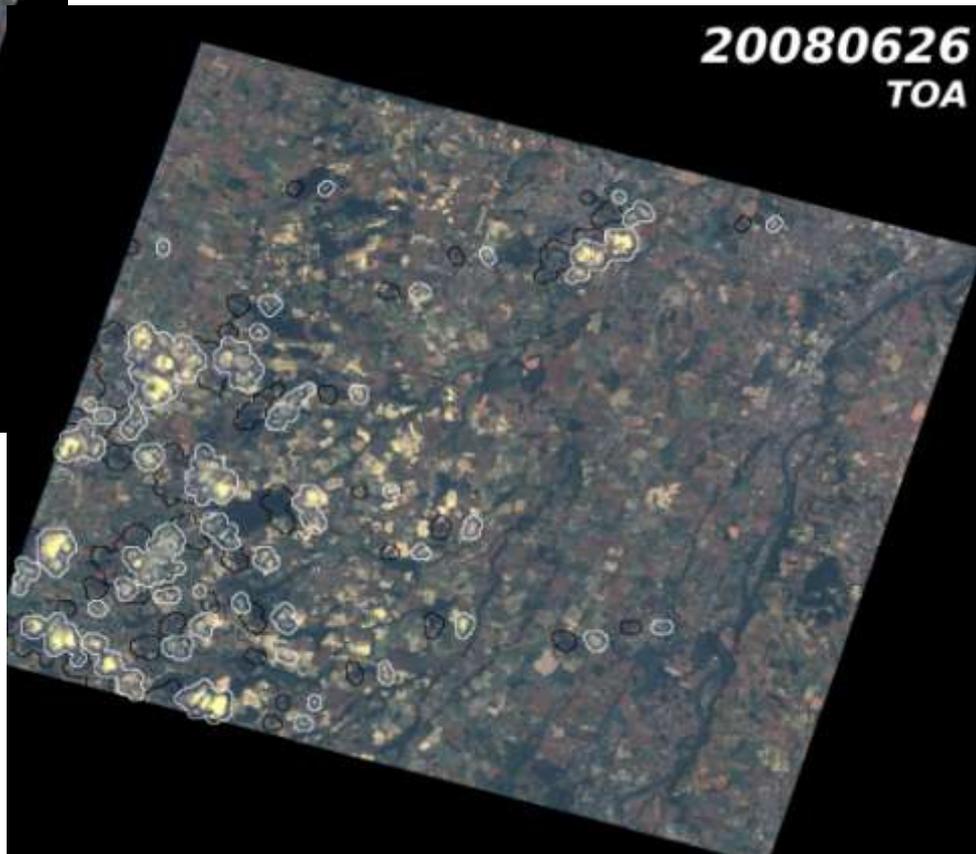


Level 3A:
N days time composite of
surface reflectances,

20080619
TOA

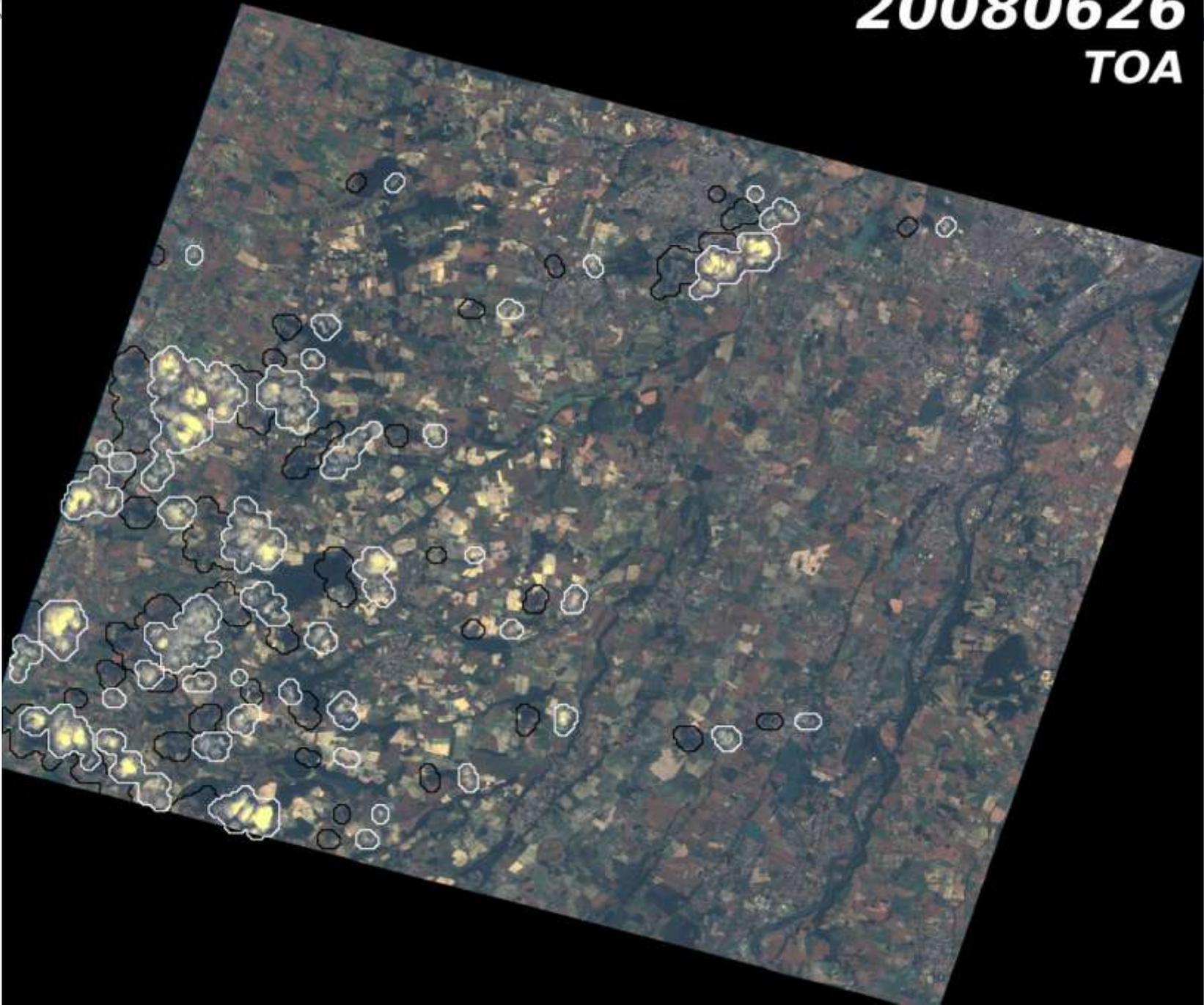


20080626
TOA



Cloud screening use multispectral
and multitemporal methods
See *Hagolle et al., RSE, 2010*

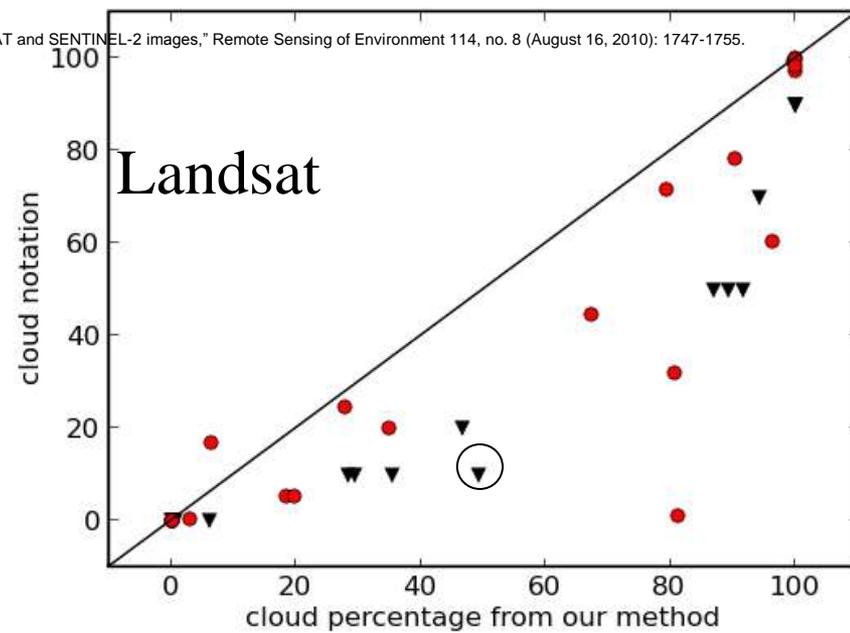
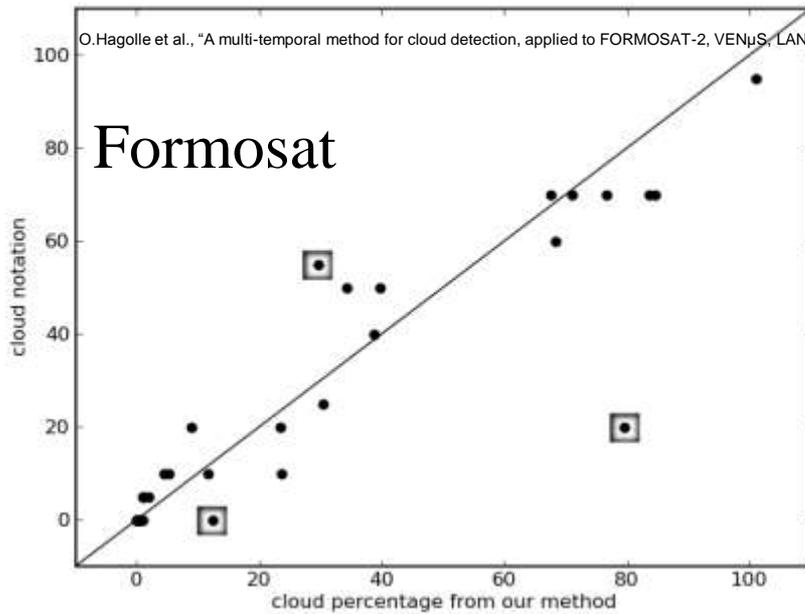
20080626 nes
TOA

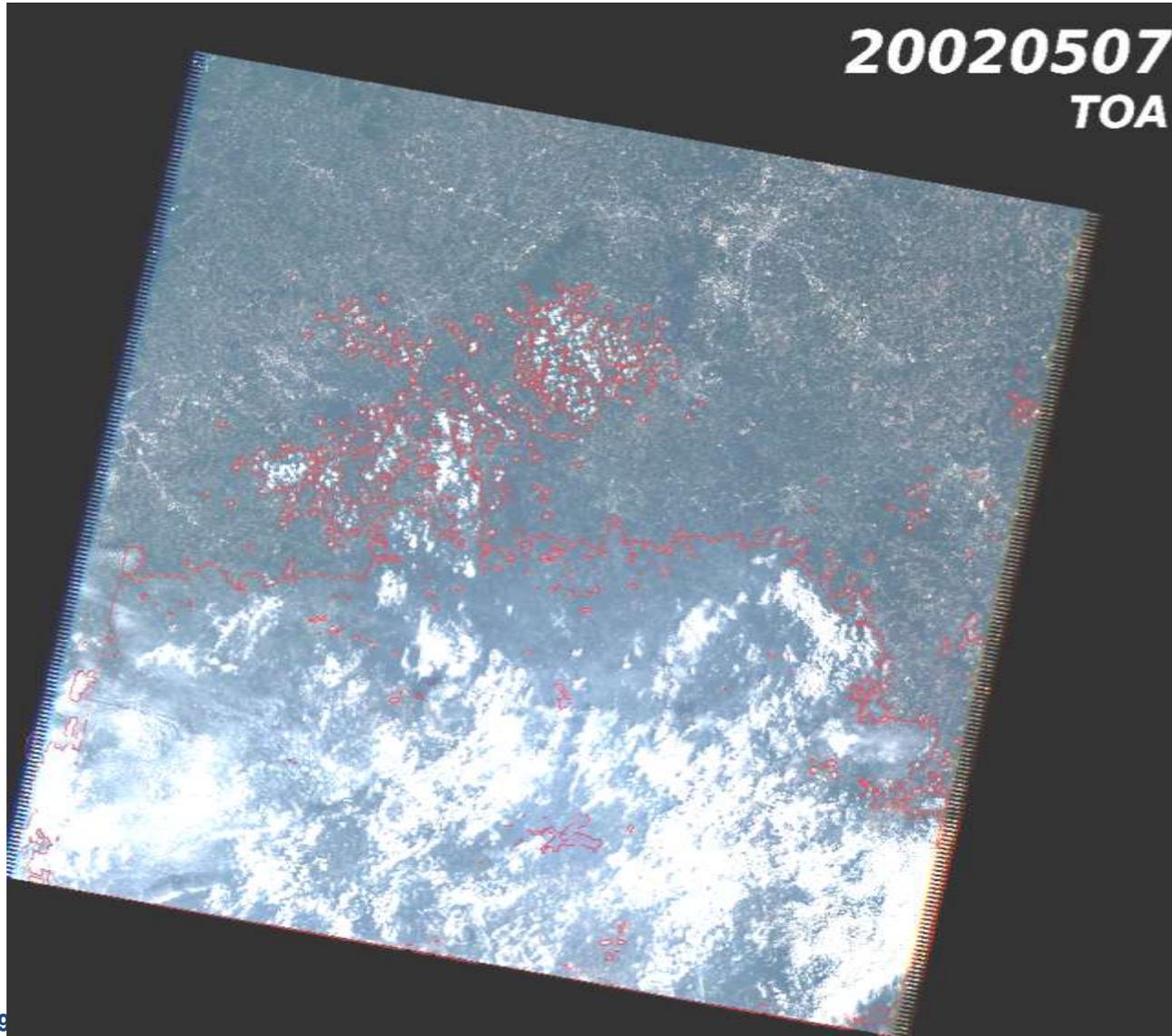


Comparison with Formosat and Landsat notation from catalog :

Formosat : visual notation by NSPO operators

Landsat : automatic notation





LANDSAT

Automatic

Notation : 10%

MACCS: 49%

LEDAPS project (Masek, Vermote) distributes a software to produce Level 2A data

Performs cloud screening and atmospheric correction

Up to now, only cloud screening was compared

Method comparison

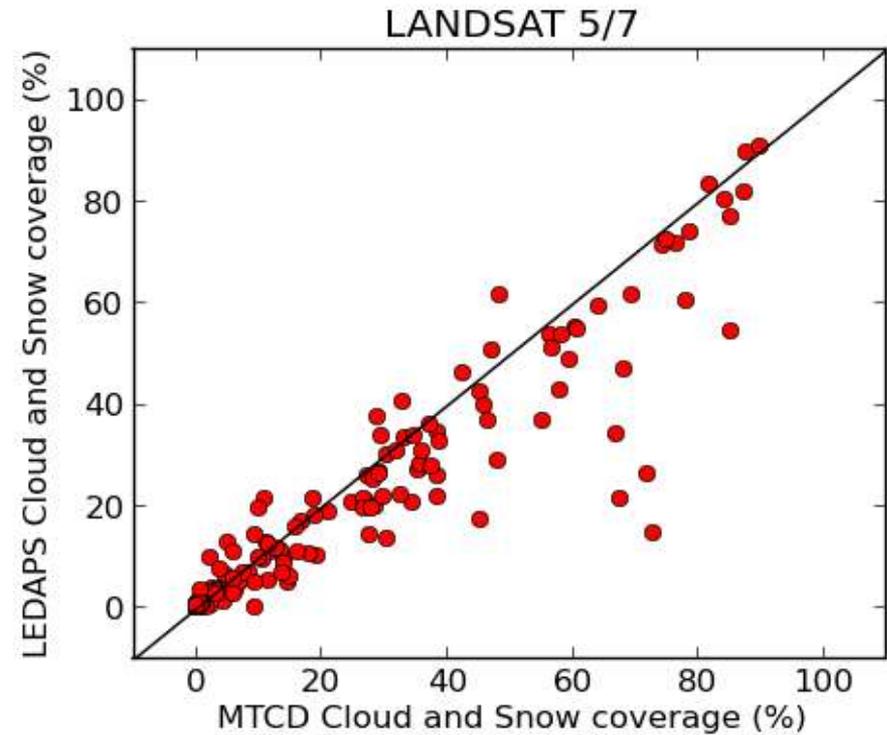
- LEDAPS uses many criteria
 - ◆ Brightness
 - ◆ Whiteness
 - ◆ Thermal Infrared (TIR)
- MACCS
 - ◆ does not use TIR
 - ◆ Cloud mask is dilated

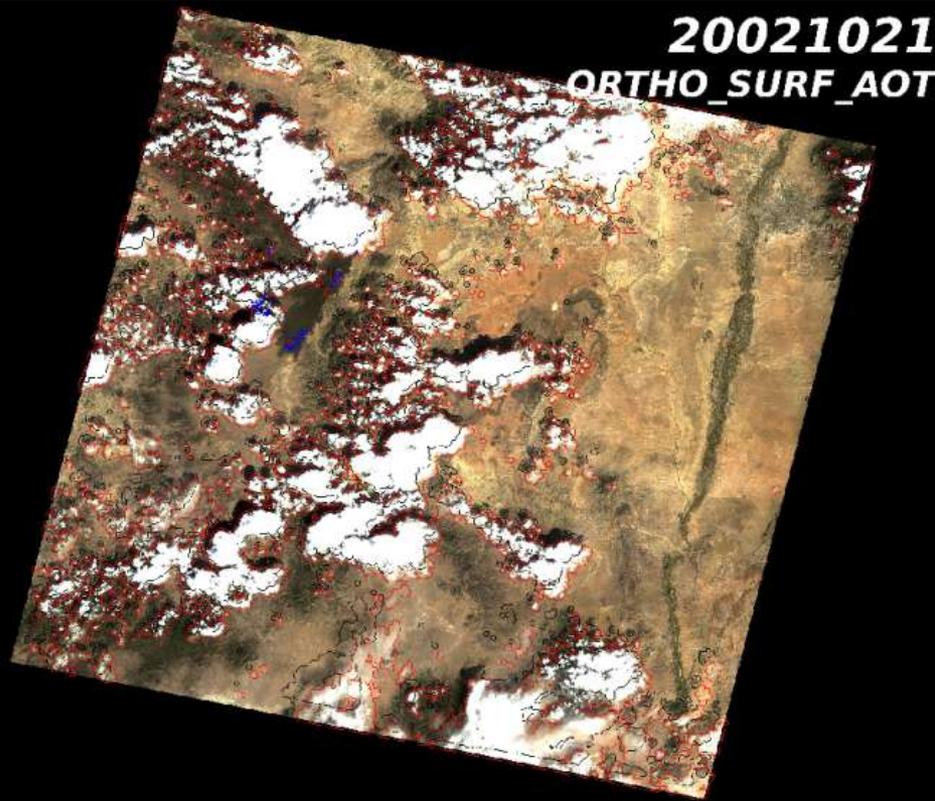
Results

Very good agreement

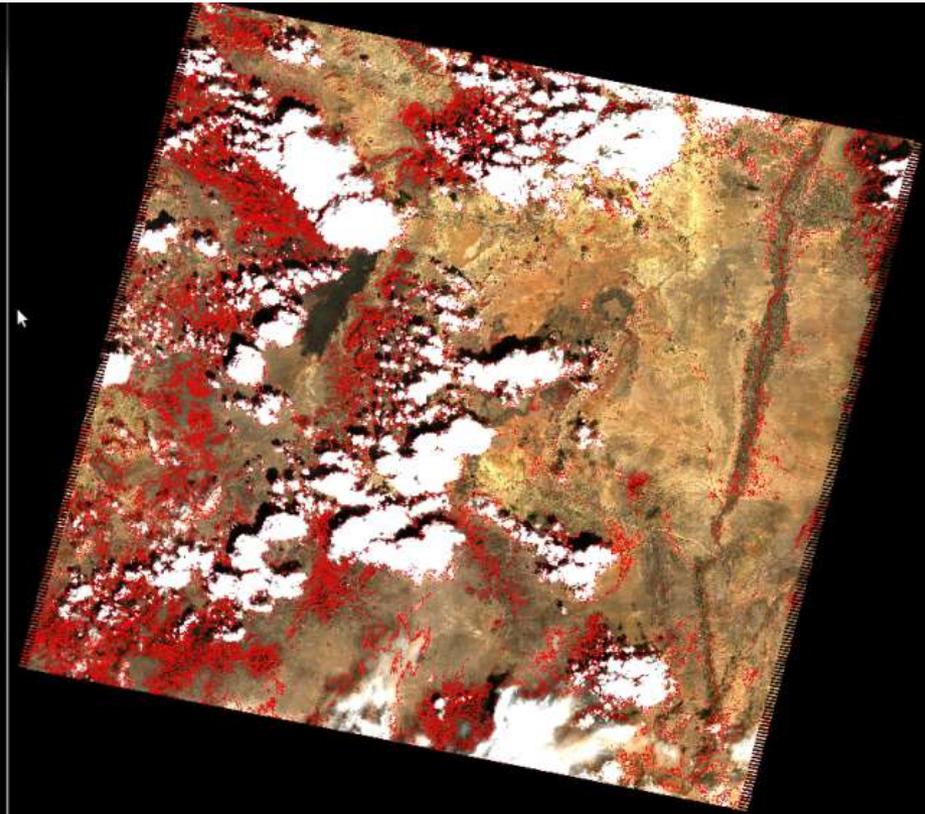
Some discrepancies

- LEDAPS has more false clouds
- LEDAPS misses some thin clouds
- MACCS dilatation increases cloud cover



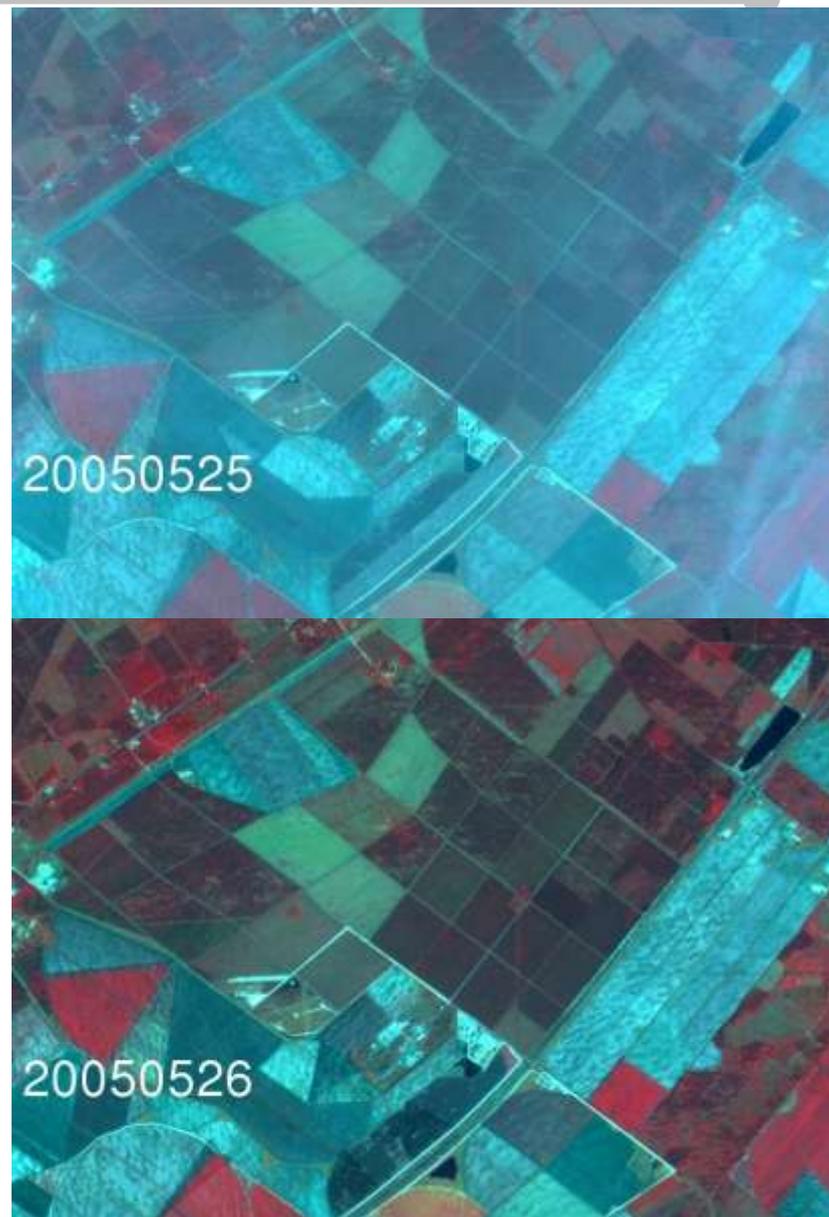


MACCS



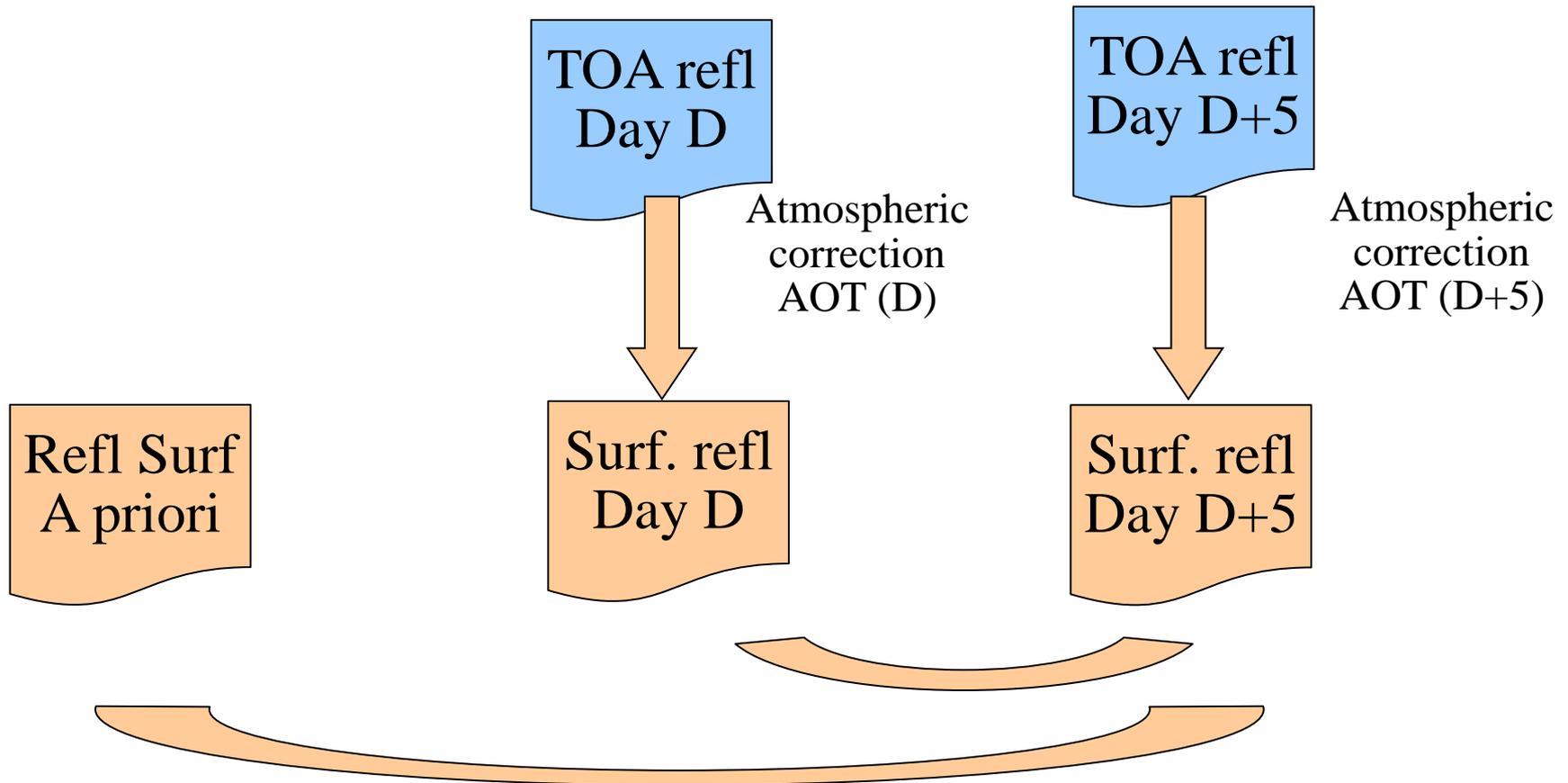
LEDAPS

- Scattering correction
 - Performed using Look-Up Tables based on SOS radiative transfer code
 - AOT estimates combine 2 criteria
 - Multi-temporal criterion based on the relative stability of surface reflectance vs time
 - Multi spectral criterion (DDV method)
 - AOT estimates performed at 200m resolution
- Adjacency effect accounted
- Slope illumination correction



Details in *Hagolle et al, RSE, 2008*

□ COST FUNCTION



The algorithm searches AOT(D) and AOT(D+5) that minimise differences between the 3 surface reflectances (a priori, D, D+5)

See (Hagolle et al, RSE, 2008)

Inspired by the « Dark Dense vegetation » method

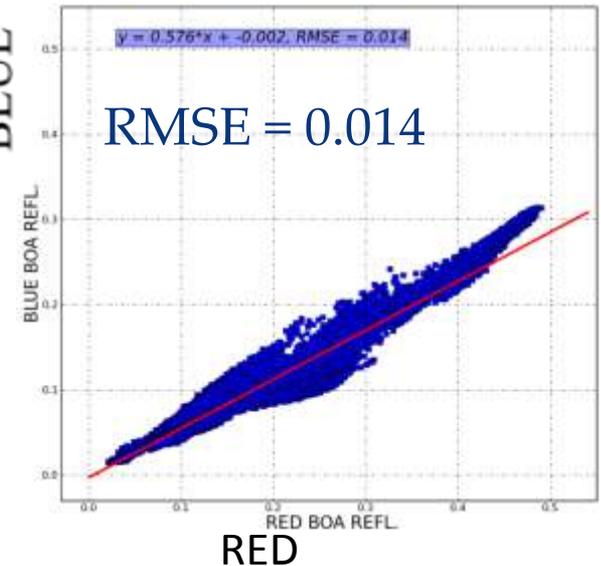
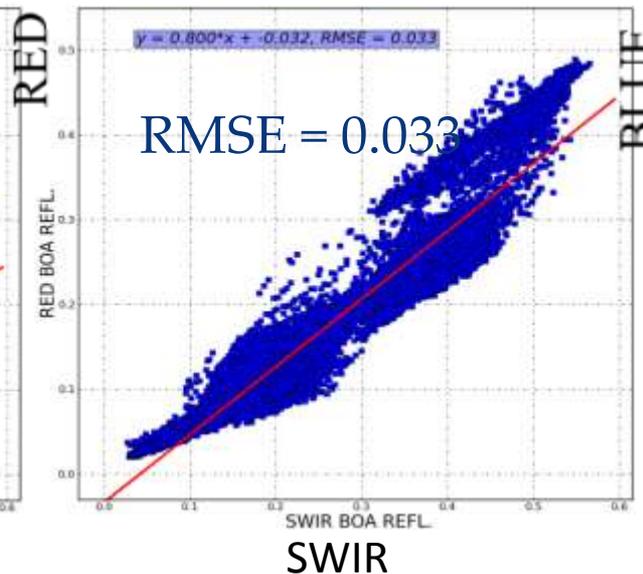
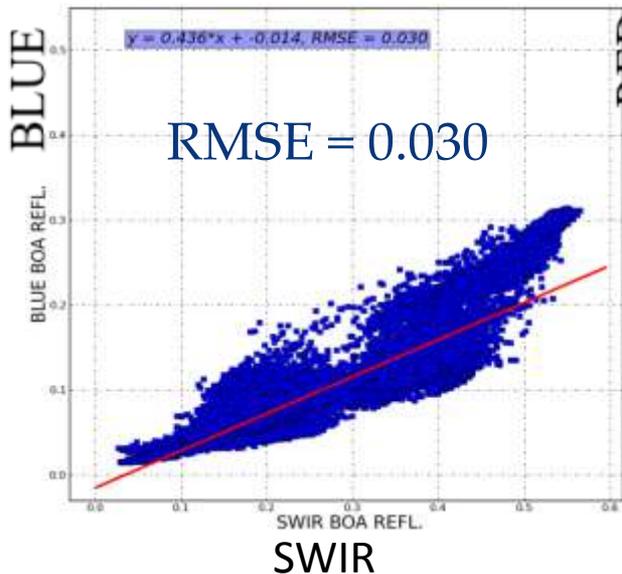
empirical relations between surface reflectances

first papers (Kaufman) used relations between blue, red and swir bands

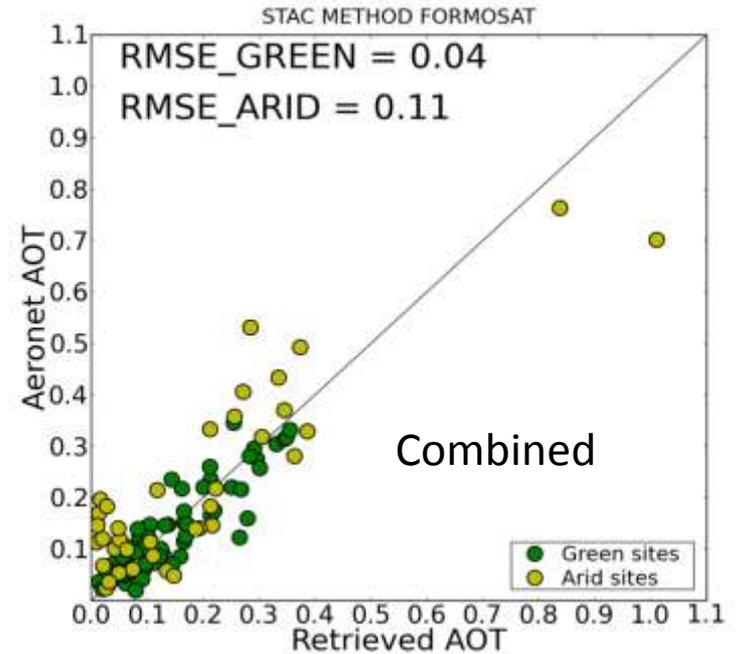
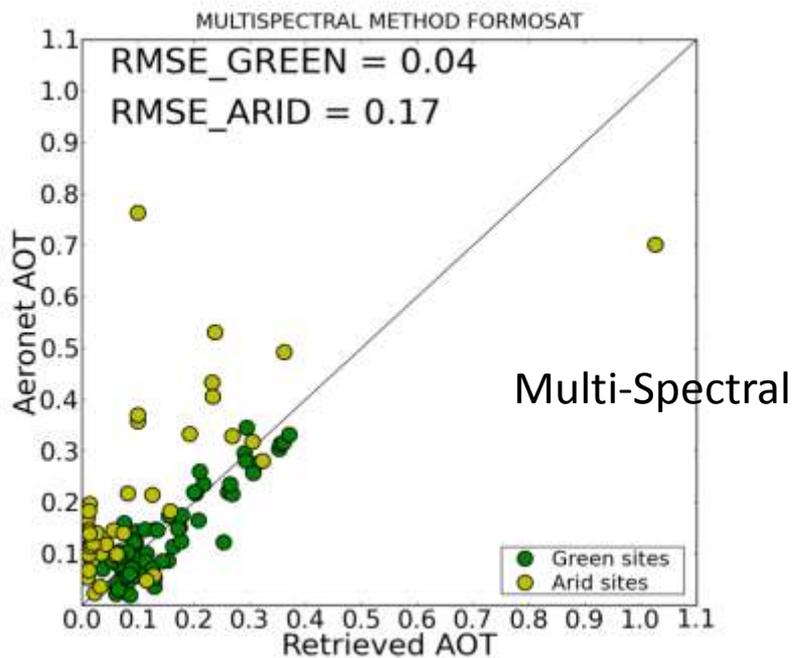
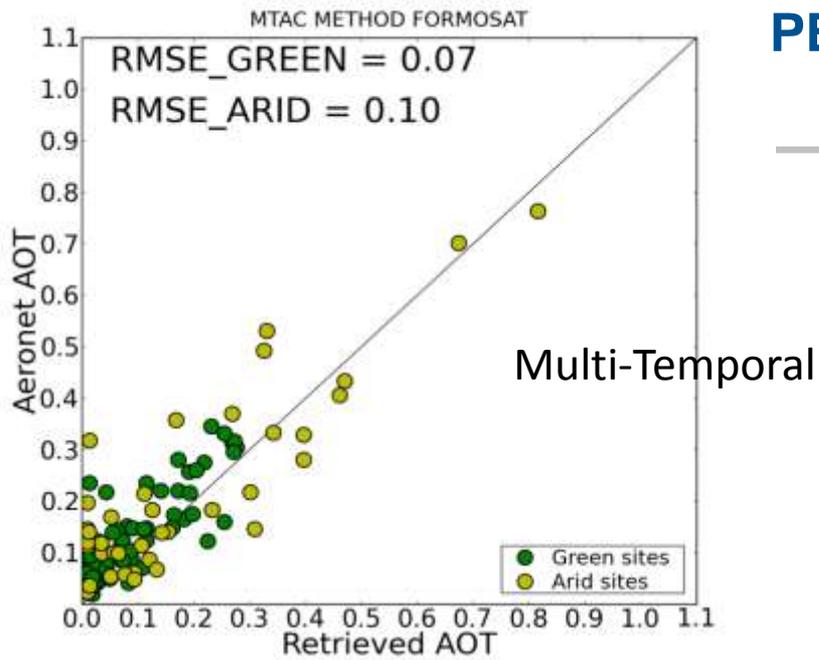
but a better agreement obtained with Blue and Red bands

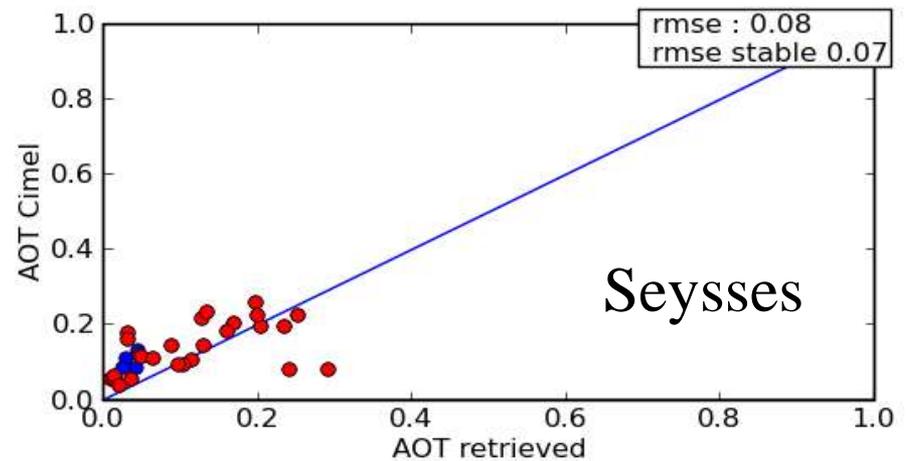
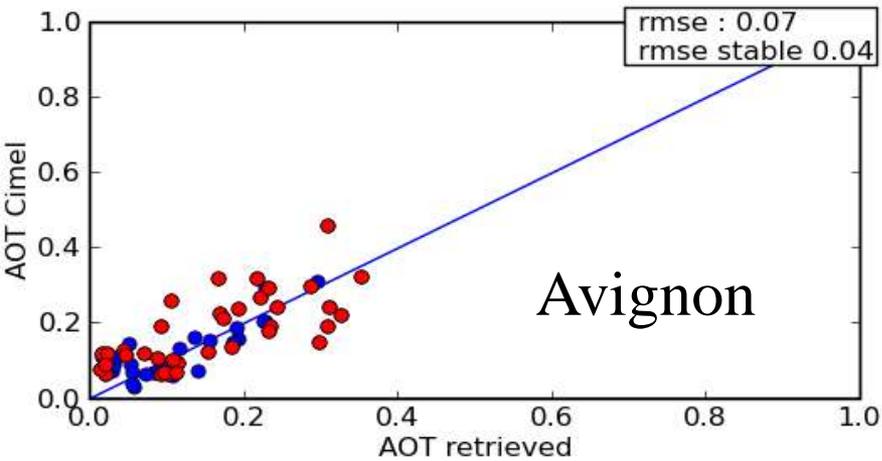
- Roughly :

$$\rho_{\text{surf}}^{\text{blue}} = 0.5\rho_{\text{surf}}^{\text{red}}$$



PERFORMANCES FOR FORMOSAT



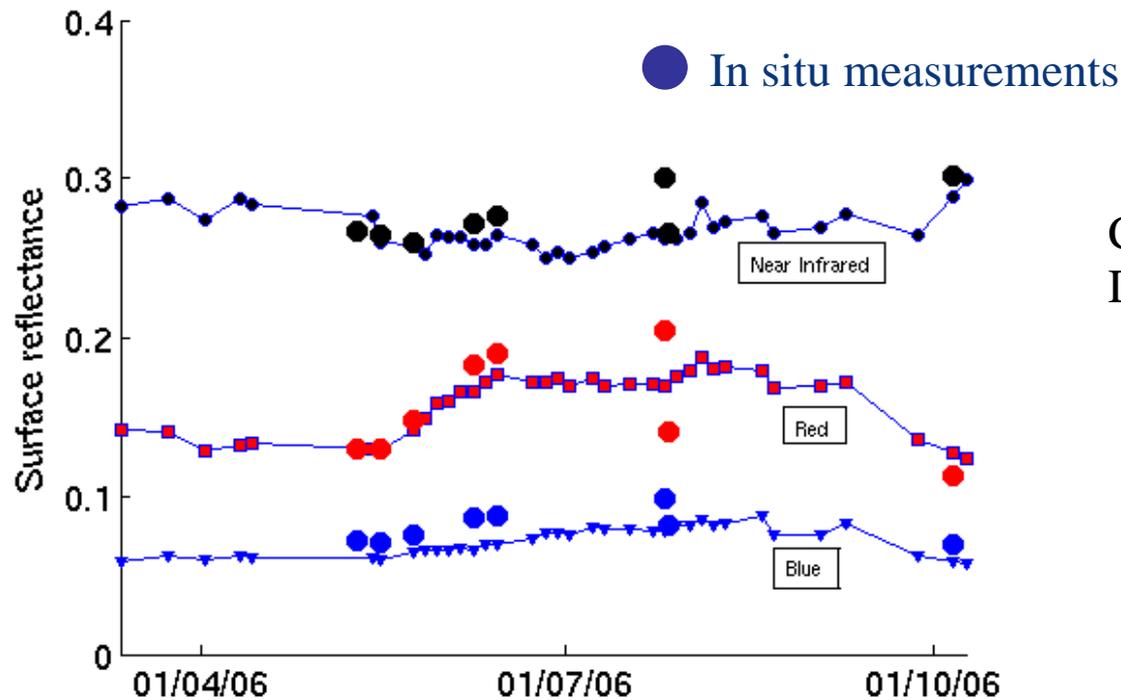


The method still works with a revisit frequency of 16 days.

Using CNES automated station for measuring surface reflectance

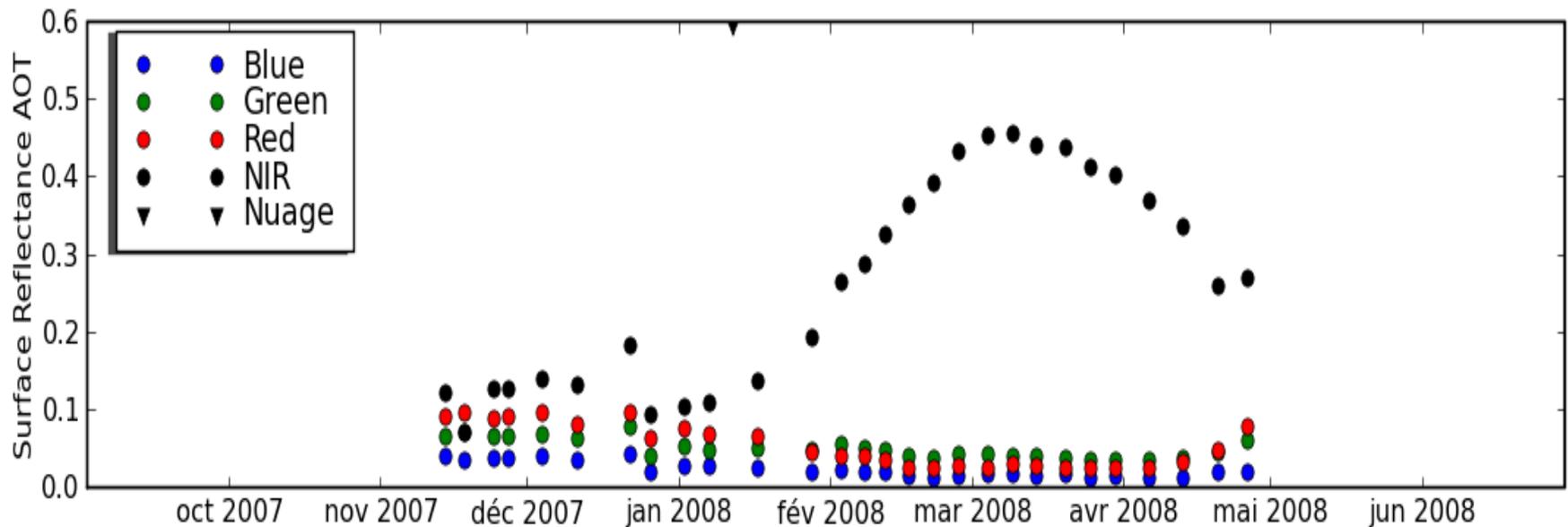
Instrument built by CIMEL

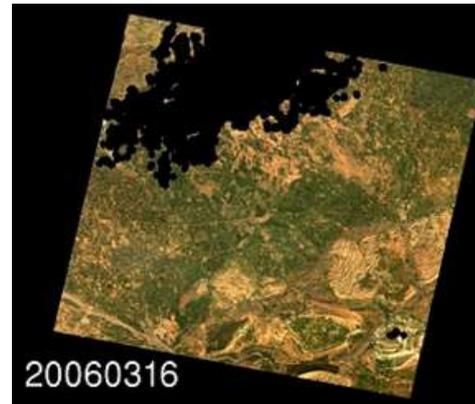
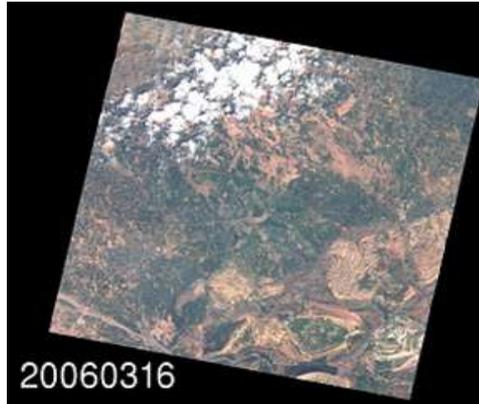
At La Crau, France



Circles : La crau station
Dots : Formosat 2

Wheat field – Yaqui Mexico
3*3 pixels, 8m resolution





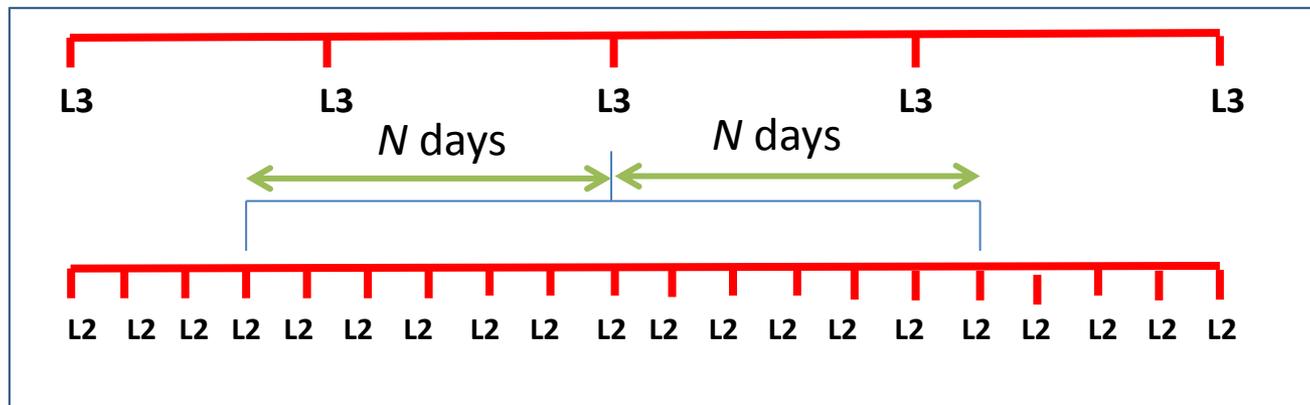
Objective :

Produce one nearly cloud free image per month, from Level 2A data.

Utility :

- Data volume
- Regular time sampling
- Reduction of data gaps

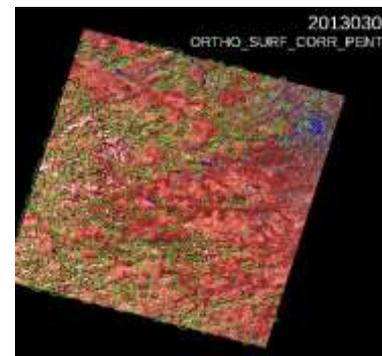
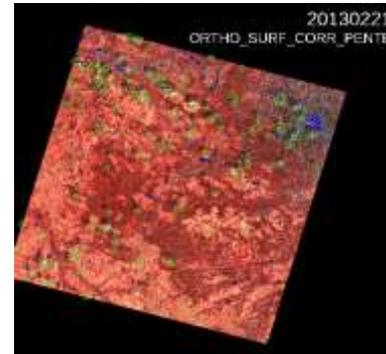
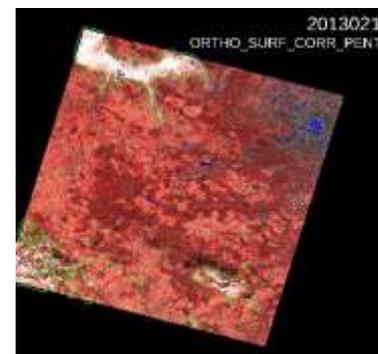
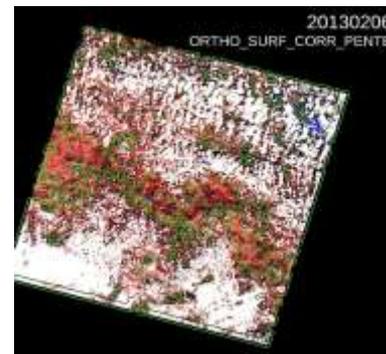
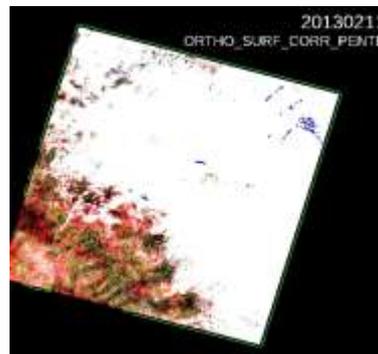
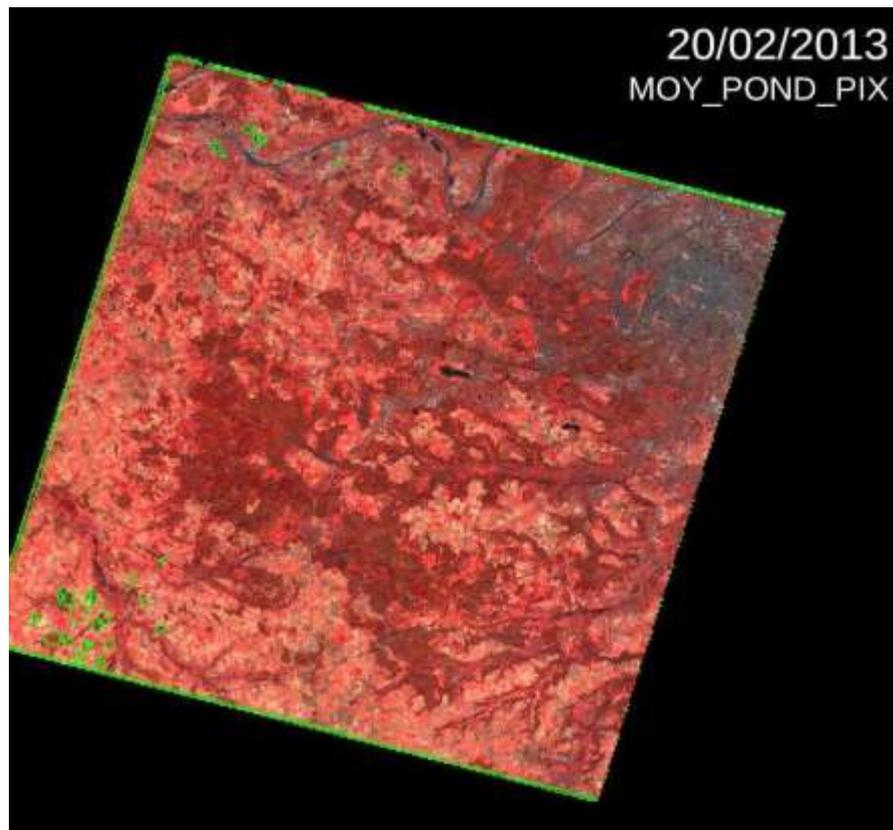
Compute, for each pixel, a **weighted average** of the surface reflectance of the cloud free observations, obtained within a **N day distance** from the central date of the level 3A product.



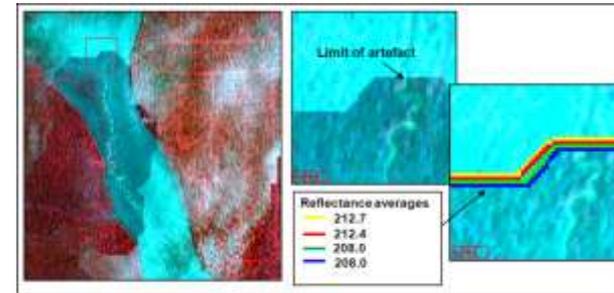
The weighted average gives more weight to :

- cloud free images
- pixels far from clouds
- images with a low aerosol content
- images acquired near the level 3A product date

Level 3A products for 45 Take 5 sites around the world



- Quality of level 3A products depends of the weight and the duration N

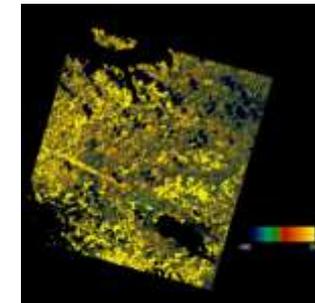


- Three quality criterias :

- Measurement of the artefacts presence index

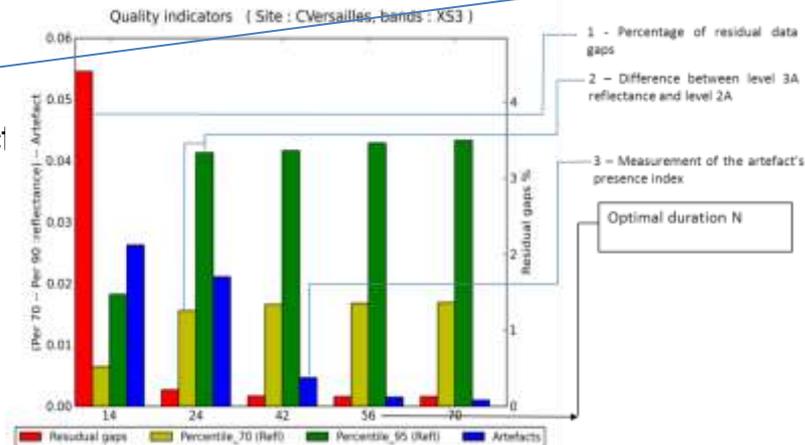


- Percentage of residual cloudy pixels



- Difference between level 3A reflectance and level 2A product acquired near the central date

- Results : histograms



Prototype production so far

- Spot Take 5
 - ◆ L1C, L2A, L3A, 45 sites, 4 months, 3000 images
 - ◆ processing took one week
- Landsat 8
 - ◆ L2A, France, April – Decembre 2013, 900 images
 - ◆ processing took 3 days
- Data available on www.theia-land.fr (except L3A Spot Take 5, which will be available soon there)

Prototype production to come

- Landsat 8, Landsat 5-7, Spot World Heritage

THEIA | Landsat

Near Toulouse, between July and August 2013

San Sebastián (Donostia/)
Tolosa
Pamplona

MID-PYRÉNÉES
LANGUEDOC-ROUSSILLON

MapQuest

Search, Home, Full Screen, Layers, and Eye icons are visible in the interface.

Land cover Cultivated area (91%)			

An operational version of MUSCATE is under way

MUSCATE is built as a flexible and adjustable center to facilitate integration of new treatments.

Timeline

- Call for Tender : January 2014
- Company selection : March 2014
- Kick-off : 14 May 2014
- End of development (target) : 15 November 2015

Sentinel-2 :

- Surface area : that of Europe (6 M km²)
- Exact areas processed still TBD
- Timeliness for Level 2A products
 - ◆ ≤ 2,5 calendar days for 90% of products
- Reprocessing
 - ◆ 5 months of data reprocessed in one month

Landsat 8 :

- Surface area : France & ROM-COM
- Delivery every day of Level-2 product from Level 1C :
- Reprocessing
 - ◆ 5 months of data reprocessed in one month

Also, Landsat 5 & 7 and Spot World Heritage capabilities

Distribution on www.theia-land.fr

- It is likely that Copernicus Core Services will include some day the production of Level 2A and Level 3 for S2 globally .

 - CNES, in the framework of THEIA, would like to participate to this venture with others in Europe

 - CNES – DLR meeting (Oberpfaffenhofen, July 2014)
 - ◆ decision to intercompare MACCS and ATCOR
 - ◆ willingness to develop a joint algorithm able to produce consensus in Europe
-