

USGS MSS Development Activities

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Work Performed by

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Overview

- **Current State of EROS MSS Archive**
 - ◆ MSS data in archive
 - ◆ MSS source data types
 - ◆ Radiometry
 - ◆ Geometry
- **MSS Activities**
- **Summary**

MSS Data in Archive

- **Several flavors of MSS data at EROS (1,306,597 total scenes)**

Data Type	Number of Scenes	%L1G	%L1G_FB	%L1T_<30m	%L1T_>30m
MSS-R	706385	17.1%	47.8%	14.6%	20.5%
MSS-X	34077	13.3%	22.2%	34.1%	30.3%
MSS-X (WBV)	145181	17.4%	54.3%	13.5%	14.7%
MSS-X (orphan)	158706	14.1%	52.6%	15.9%	17.5%
MSS-A	244581	5.1%	52.3%	23.0%	19.7%
MSS-P	17667	5.4%	56.8%	17.8%	20.0%

- **MSS archive has increased under Landsat Global Archive Consolidation (LGAC) effort**
 - ◆ This has increased the complexity and challenges of processing
 - ◆ As more MSS data delivered, further complications may arise

MSS-R

- **Raw format with no radiometric or geometric processing**
- **Contains calibration wedges for proper radiometric correction**
- **Treated geometrically like MSS-X orphan data**
 - ◆ No original attitude or ephemeris data available
 - ◆ Ephemeris derived from Two-Line Element (TLE) like X-Orphan data
 - ◆ Attitude data not available like X-Orphan, but polynomial fit corrects some of the problems with missing attitude data

MSS-X

- **Neither radiometrically nor geometrically corrected**
- **Radiometric calibration information included**
 - ◆ Either the full calibration wedges or calibration words
- **Information to create systematic grid are included**
 - ◆ Geometric grid generated similarly to TM, ETM+ and OLI/TIRS
 - ◆ Ephemeris and attitude information are stored in header files (auxillary files with the image data)

MSS-X (CCT)

- **Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC) format**
- **Some Radiometric processing**
 - ◆ Bands 1-3 radiometric corrected
 - ◆ Band 4 was never radiometrically corrected post-launch
 - Original calibration wedge discarded
 - ◆ Separate calibration data record stored with image data
 - Associated with all four bands
- **No Geometric calibration applied**
 - ◆ Same as plain MSS-X

MSS-X (WBV)

- **Wideband Video Tape format**
- **No Radiometric or Geometric corrections applied**
- **Full calibration wedge retained**
 - ◆ Allows for characterization of cal wedge and cal words
 - ◆ Refined calibration word extraction methods
 - ◆ Provides more accurate radiometric correction

MSS-X (Orphan)

- **Subset of MSS-X WBV**
- **Original attitude and ephemeris data missing**
 - ◆ Ephemeris data is simulated using Two-Line Element (TLE) records
 - ◆ Unable to simulate attitude data – zeroed out
 - ◆ Polynomial fit corrects some of the issues with having no attitude data available
 - ◆ Results in lower geometric quality

MSS-A

- **Radiometrically corrected but not resampled**
 - ◆ Includes some radiometric calibration information
 - Calibration words/processed calibration wedges
 - ◆ Includes geometric grid information for simple resampling
 - ◆ Projected in path oriented projection
 - HOM projection for L2 and L3 scenes
 - SOM projection for L4 and L5 scenes

MSS-P

- **Radiometrically and geometrically corrected products**

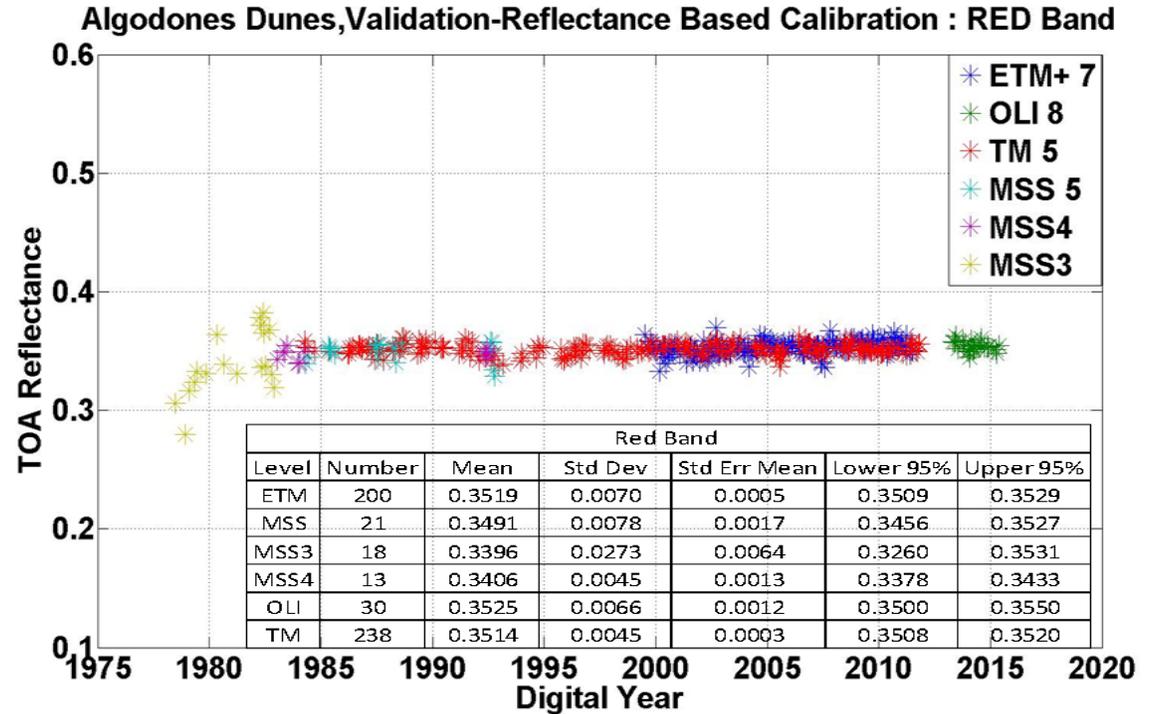
- ◆ Does not contain any radiometric calibration information
 - Unknown what was applied to do radiometric corrections
- ◆ Control points may have been used in creating the systematic product for certain scenes
- ◆ Projected in path oriented projection
 - Majority of scenes are HOM projection
- ◆ Images are double resampled
 - Once to systematic product and once more for precision correction

Radiometry

- **Quality depends upon**
 - ◆ Source of MSS data (MSS-R, MSS-P, ...)
 - ◆ Quality of source data (missing PCD, dropped frames, ...)
- **Current products based on radiance using Pseudo-Invariant Calibration Site (PICS) cross-calibration from Landsat-5**
 - ◆ Spectral Band Adjustment Factor (SBAF) derived from Hyperion for desert PICS sites
 - ◆ Some issues with specific scenes and source of MSS data
- **Quality issues**
 - ◆ Significant striping for some products
 - ◆ Some saturation introduced in processing for some products

Radiometry Continued

- Attempt to transfer Landsat 8 reflectance calibration back through archive
 - ◆ Landsat 3 MSS showed large variation
 - ◆ Appears to be due to inconsistent calibration across different types of MSS
 - Requires software modification
 - May expose additional issues for some source data



Courtesy of Ashish Shrestha (SDSU)

Geometry

- **Quality depends upon**

- ◆ Source of MSS data (MSS-R, MSS-P, ...)
- ◆ Quality of source data (missing PCD, dropped frames, ...)

- **Improvements developed to improve quality**

- ◆ GPYRAMID (Gaussian Pyramid)

- Hierarchical image registration intended to improve scenes significantly (~15 km) offset from GLS reference

- ◆ MSSREFINE (Precision correction)

- Precision grid to account for terrain and GPYRAMID results
- Second or first order polynomial (rubber sheeting)

- ◆ GVERIFY (Verification)

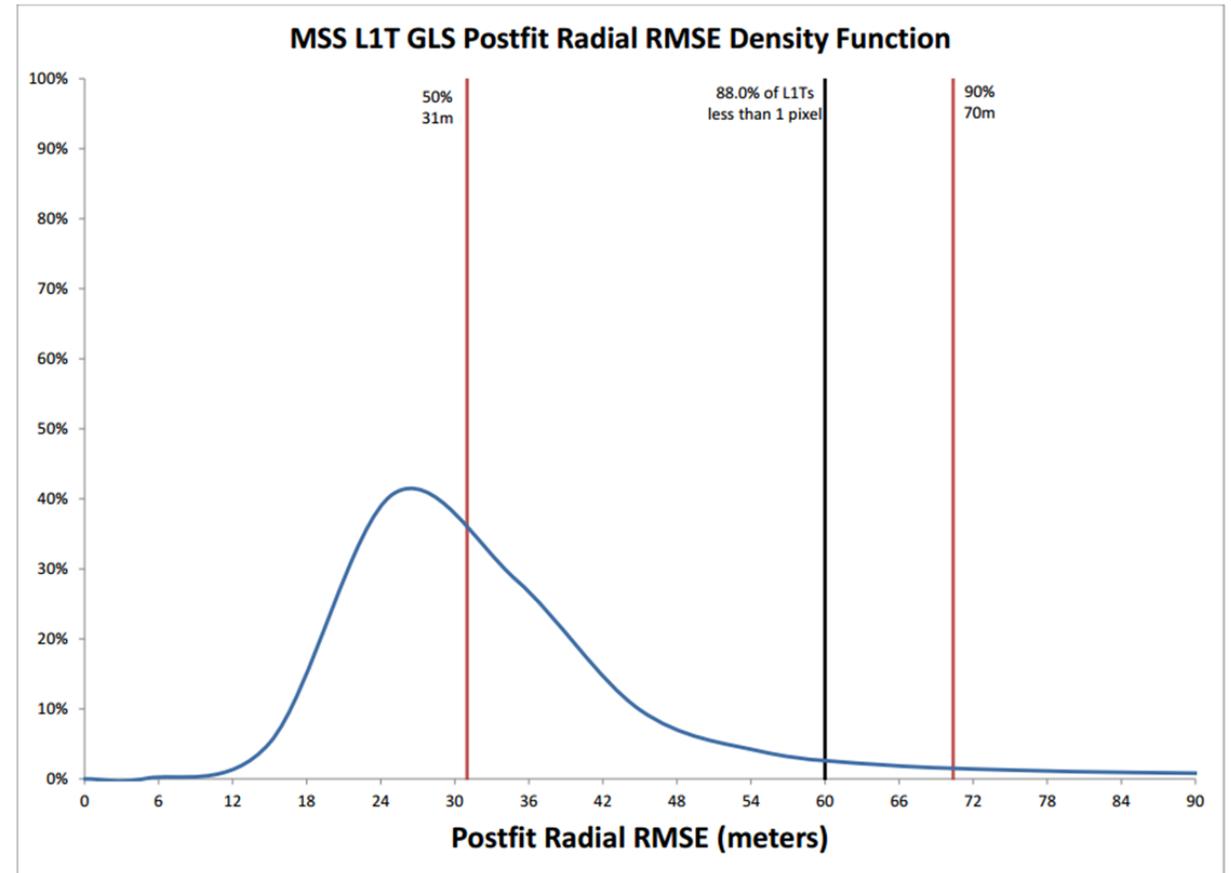
- Independent verification of accuracy relative to GLS reference
- Provides RMSE of scene and scene quadrants

Geometry Continued

- **Most L1T products from MSS-R**

- ◆ 36% of MSS products are L1T
 - 480,000 products
- ◆ 88% of MSS L1T products are within 1 pixel (60m)
 - 420,000 products

- **Very few less than 11.9m RMSEr**



Current MSS Processing

- **Default MSS source is MSS-R**

- ◆ Provides most accurate product radiometrically and geometrically
- ◆ Also provides the most known pedigree
- ◆ Source precedence after R determined on quality and low level information
 - In general, P lowest quality

- **Radiometry**

- ◆ Lowest level of radiometric calibration used
 - Calibration wedges, then calibration words, then processed data untouched (for now)

- **Geometry**

- ◆ Reproject to UTM (process depends on source)
- ◆ GPYRAMID, MSSREFINE and GVERIFY used to correct and report on geometric quality

Current Activities

- **Transfer reflectance calibration from Landsat 8 to MSS**
 - ◆ Requires modification to current MSS processing to complete
 - To fix issues currently seen with Landsat 3
 - ◆ Requires further investigation into other MSS sensor data
 - Similar issues could exist for Landsat 2 and Landsat 1
 - Additional issue may exist
 - ◆ Convert all data types to MSS-R equivalent reflectance

Potential Activities

- **Radiometry**

- ◆ Correct (or reduce) striping in some MSS products
- ◆ Reexamine radiance calibration transfer
 - LGAC in infancy when radiance calibration transfer completed
 - Possible issues due to same issue as reflectance calibration transfer
- ◆ Further investigations on historical processing

- **Geometry**

- ◆ Improve precision outlier process to improve geometric accuracy
- ◆ Improve geometric support data (e.g., TLEs and attitude parameters)
- ◆ Create GCPs that correlate to MSS products better (temporal)

- **In general**

- ◆ Interrogate MSS archive for further issues

Summary

- **Potential for some improvement to MSS archive**
 - ◆ Requires significant work, especially from geometry team
 - May be significant work for radiometry team
 - ◆ Some MSS products will not be improved
 - Impossible to predict which scenes and how many until attempted
- **LGAC effort will continue to increase EROS MSS archive**
 - ◆ As MSS volume increases, further issues may arise
- **Other major activities using same expertise**
 - ◆ Landsat 9 development
 - ◆ Landsat operations
 - ◆ TIRS encoder issues

Backup

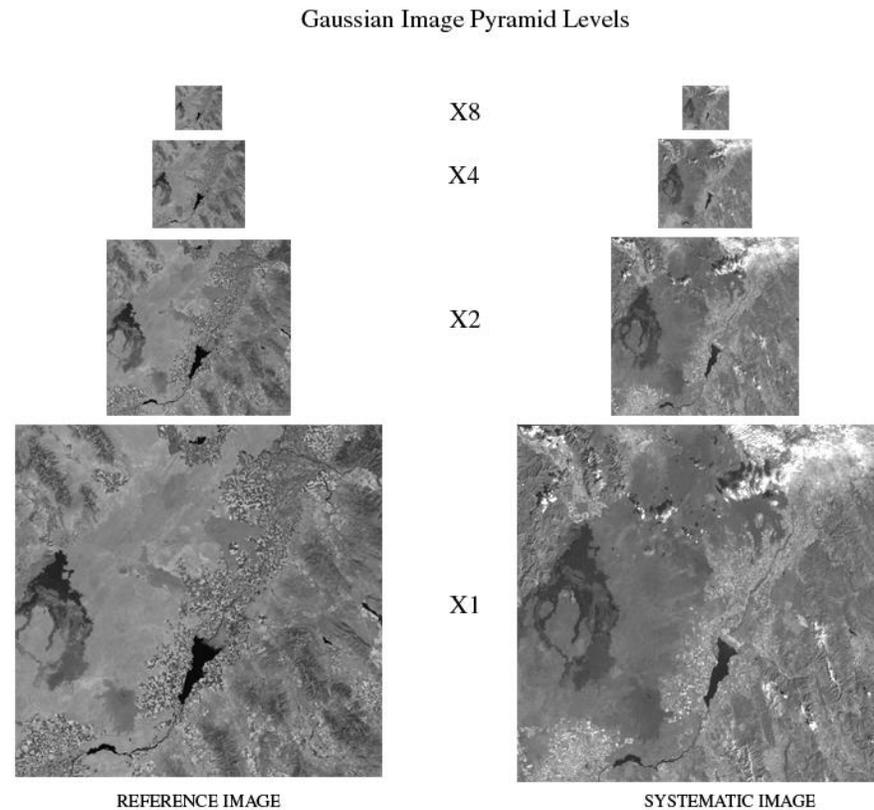
GPYRAMID, MSSREFINE and GVERIFY Details

GPYRAMID – Gaussian Pyramid

- The GPYRAMID / hierarchical image registration module is used to register images that have significant relative offsets
- The GPYRAMID registers the two images at multiple resolution levels, and uses the results from each higher level image pyramid to correct for the subsequent pyramid levels
- Gpyramid has capability to register accurately in certain cases for MSS scenes with offsets as high as 15 km from GLS reference
- The hierarchical image registration module is generic to handle TM and MSS data

GPYRAMID – Gaussian Pyramid

- The GLS(1975,1990,2000) and MSS data are resampled to X8 to create the systematic image at 480m pixel size (60m nominal pixel size)



GPYRAMID – Gaussian Pyramid

- **Even spaced points from both images are correlated by grey-scale correlation using a 64x64 chip size**
- **More ground area for correlation ensures reduced false matches due to temporal changes**
- **Low resolution or High pixel size indicates wider search area to register two corresponding image points**
- **Outlier rejection is used to remove false matches or bad correlated points**
- **The results from the X8 gpyramid level is used as initial approximation for next pyramid level**

GPYRAMID – Gaussian Pyramid

- For X4, 120 m pixel size, the registered points are used and the search space is limited as the previous pyramid level has corrected for gross errors
- Outlier rejection is used to remove false matches or bad correlation and the good points are reiterated to X2 and X1 similarly
- The final offsets are averaged and used as initial approximation to conventional grey scale correlation with GLS2000 GCP chips (derived based on MMIO algorithm)
- The final GCP residuals are used for precision solution

MSSREFINE – Precision Correction

- **Creates a precision grid by applying the registration information from GPYRAMID to systematic grid using a second order polynomial**
- **GCPS correlated from GPYRAMID are adjusted for relief displacement**
- **Location of GCPS from systematic image and relief adjusted locations are used to create a second or first order polynomial. Default is second order polynomial using least squares fit**
- **Outliers in the polynomial fits are removed**

MSSREFINE – Precision Correction

- The polynomial coefficients are used to test for skew or scene warping due to second order polynomial fit.
- If scene curvature is determined, then first order polynomial fit is used for precision correction.
- The polynomial coefficients are convolved with systematic grid to generate precision grid

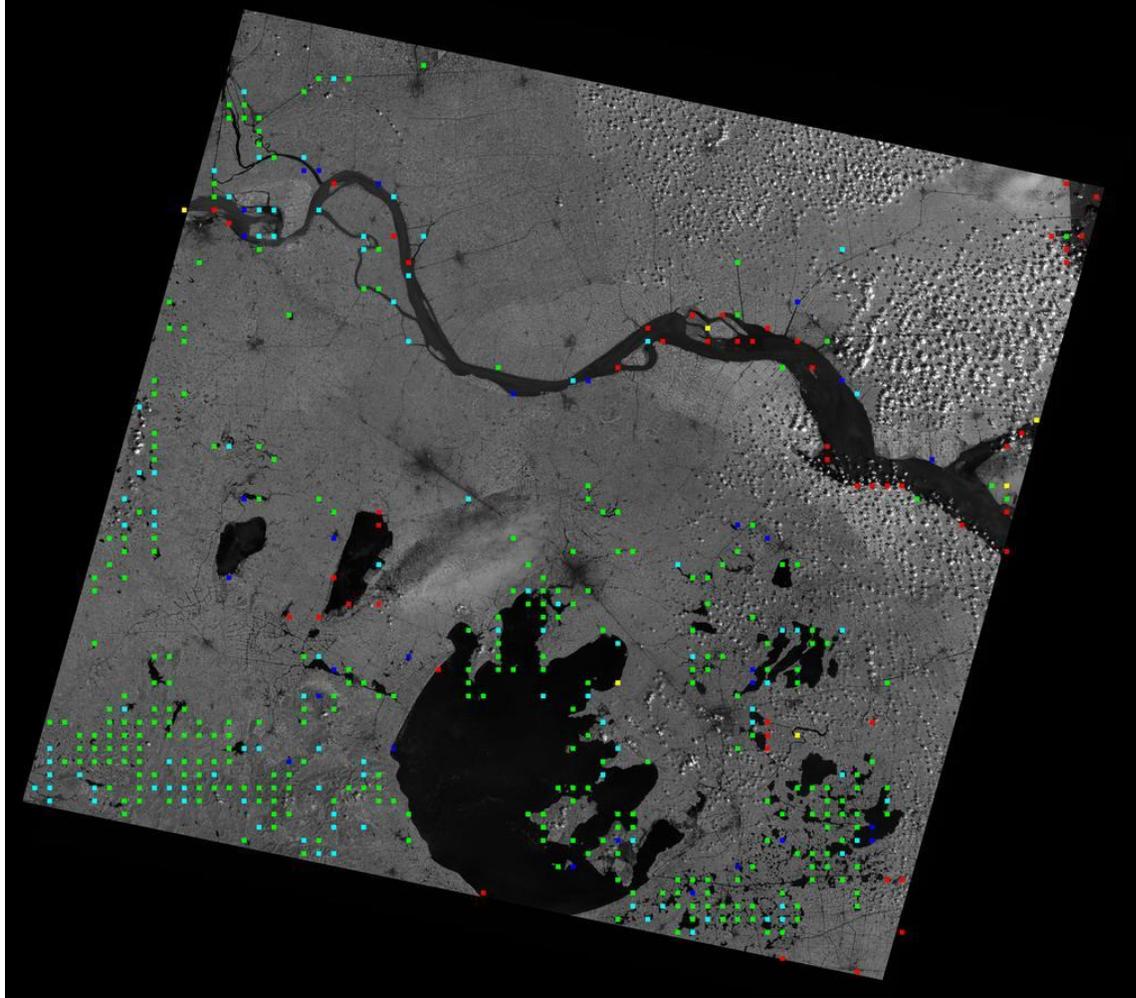
GVERIFY – Verification

- Since the scenes are corrected by second order polynomial function, it is necessary to validate the products.
- Gverify's purpose is to independent verification of relative accuracy of GLS2000 and the MSS / TM scenes
- Uses Image to Image registration method to register the resampled GLS2000 in WRS1 to MSS scenes
- Conservative outlier rejection is employed to identify potential problem areas in the scene
- Provides RMSE of scene and scene quadrants, and a browse jpeg image showing correlation points color coded based on their residuals.

GVERIFY – Verification - Limitations

- **GLS2000 Band 5 is correlated with MSS Band 7, (non-overlapping spectral bands are registered)**
- **Temporal variations between GLS2000 (aquired between 1999-2001) and MSS scenes.**
- **Spatial resolution of GLS2000 is 30m for B5, where as the MSS scene has a spatial resolution of about 80m**
- **Sensor's radiometric resolution of GLS2000 is 8 bit while that of MSS is 6 bit.**
- **Improvements to GVERIFY are planned in the future**

MSS GVERIFY examples



P/R: 128 / 38

Date : 9/8/1981

Systematic Offsets
measured

(# 165 points)

Line : 9.7 Km

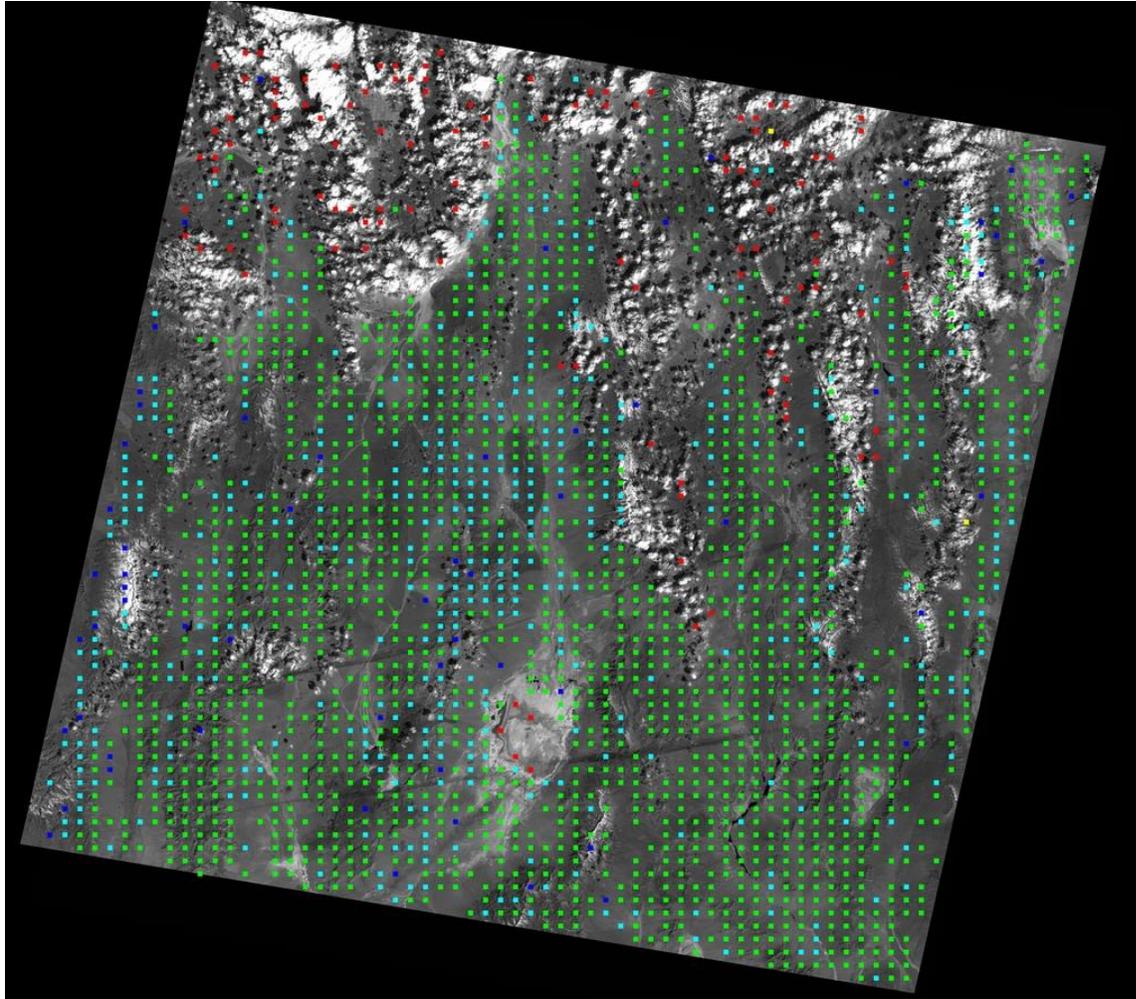
Sample : 3.8 Km

GVERIFY RMSE
4.4 pixel

(# 468 points)

Fit Order = 2

MSS GVERIFY examples



P/R: 40 / 33

Date : 3/25/1986

Systematic Offsets
measured

(# 355 points)

Line : 0.25 Km

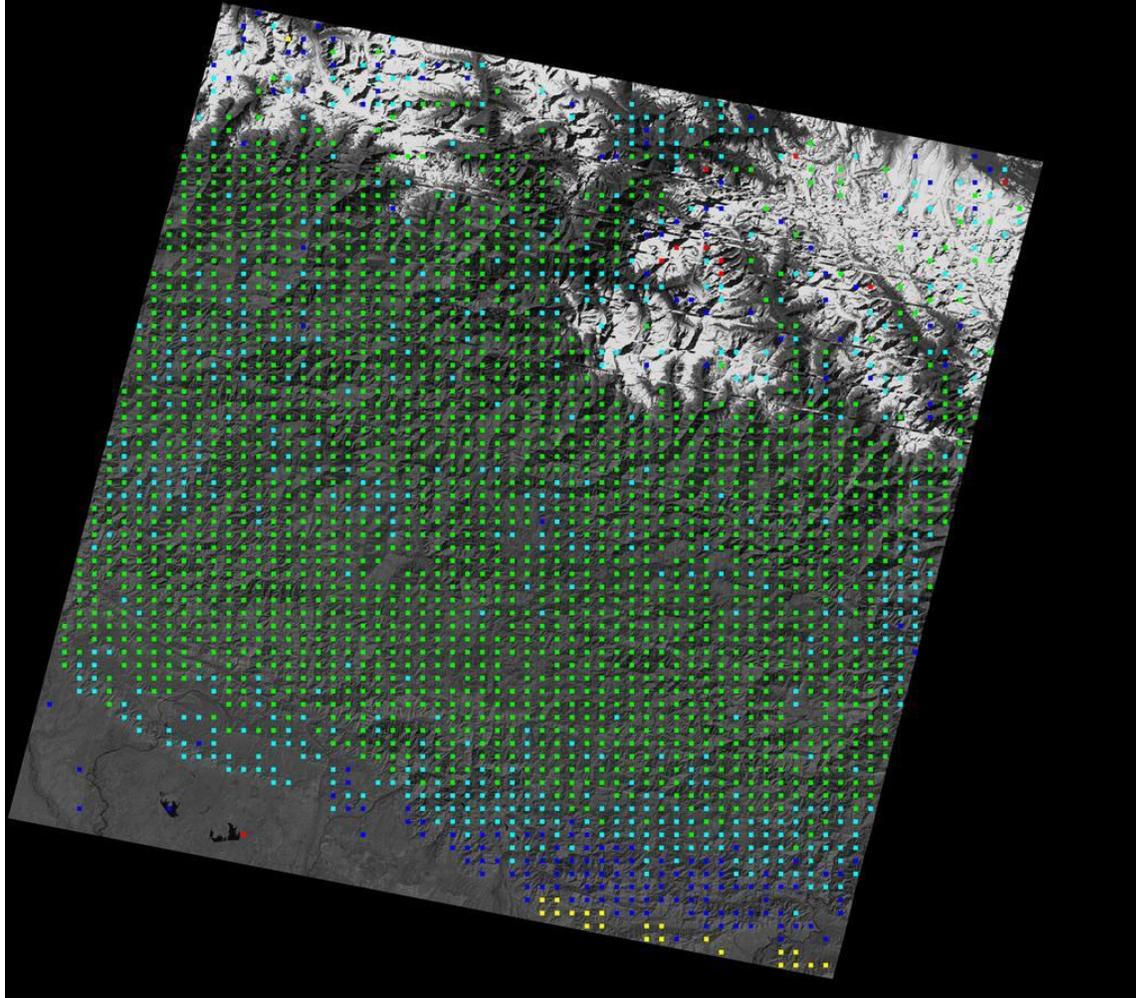
Sample : 0.5 Km

GVERIFY RMSE
2.7 pixel

(# 2099 points)

Fit Order = 2

MSS GVERIFY examples



P/R: 156 / 39

Date : 10/26/1972

Systematic Offsets
measured

(# 480 points)

Line : 16.7 Km

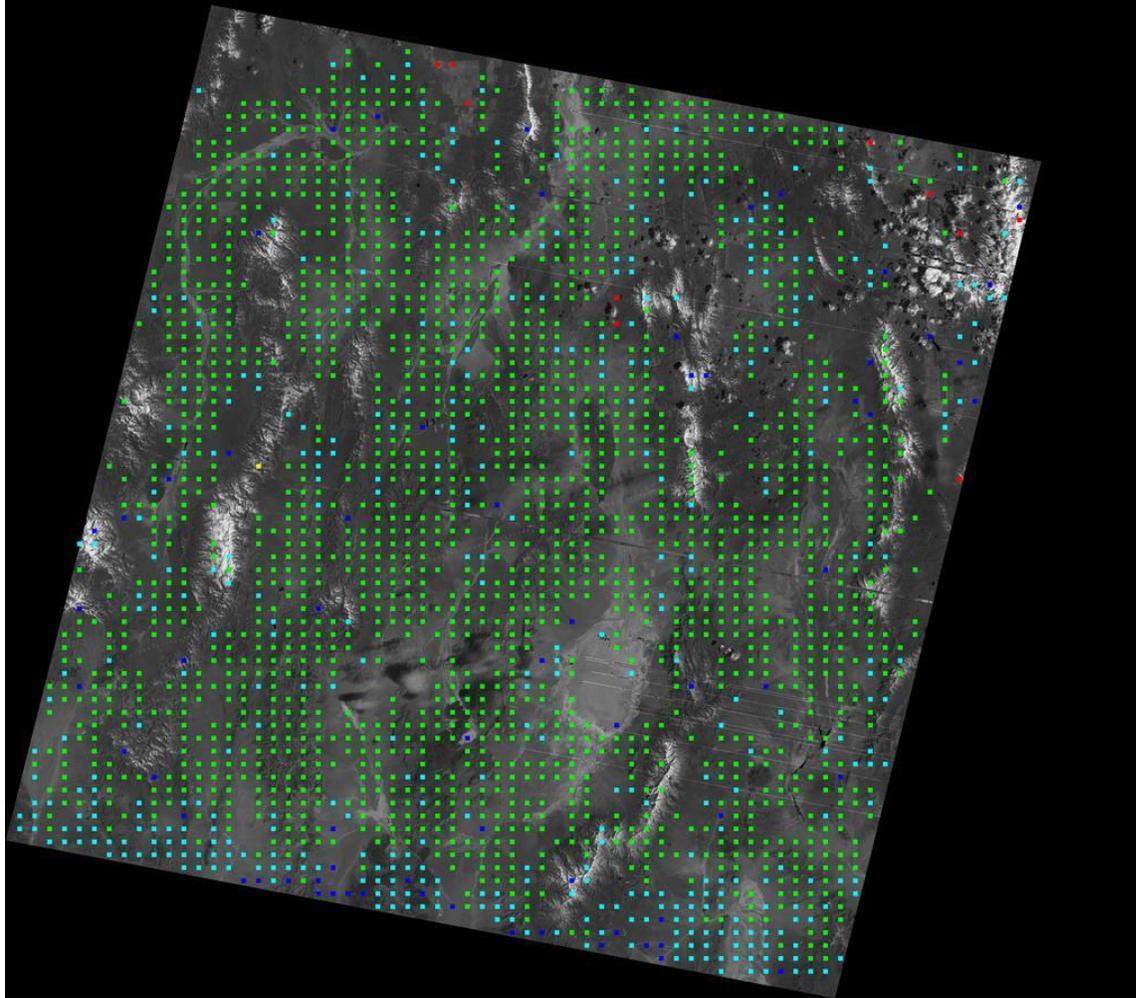
Sample : 3.8 Km

GVERIFY RMSE
0.6 pixel

(# 2607 points)

Fit Order = 2

MSS GVERIFY examples



P/R: 43 / 33

Date : 04/20/1976

Systematic Offsets
measured

(# 211 points)

Line : 15.2 Km

Sample : 2.3 Km

GVERIFY RMSE
0.7 pixel

(# 2173 points)

Fit Order = 2