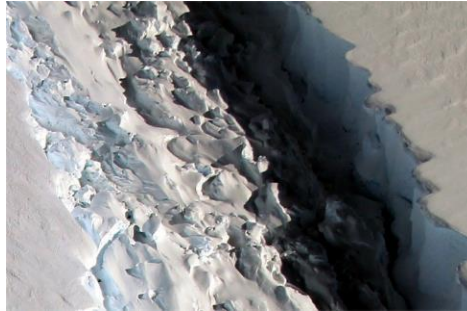




SCIENCE



**SERVIR
SPoRT**

Africa Flores^{1,3}, Andrew Molthan^{2,4}, Eric Anderson^{1,3}

¹Earth System Science Center, University of Alabama in Huntsville

²NASA Short-term Prediction Research and Transition (SPoRT) Center

³NASA/SERVIR Science Coordination Office

⁴NASA / Marshall Space Flight Center

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SERVIR connects space to village by helping developing countries use satellite data to address critical challenges in food security, water resources, weather and climate, land use, and natural disasters. A partnership of NASA, USAID, and leading technical organizations, SERVIR develops innovative solutions to improve livelihoods and foster self-reliance in Asia, Africa, and the Americas.



What and Who is SERVIR?



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

“Connecting space to village”

A joint initiative of USAID and NASA that partners with regional technical institutions around the world to get Earth observation information into the hands of decision-makers to improve development outcomes.

- Societal benefit from space
- 20+ satellites, data free and open
- Major research portfolio
- Limited internationally

- Poverty reduction and resilience
- Working on data-dependent issues in data-scarce places
- International field presence

Regional hubs



ICIMOD



Hub partners

Spatial Informatics Group

SEI STOCKHOLM ENVIRONMENT INSTITUTE

Deltares
Enabling Delta Life



CSE 30 ANS
Centre de Suivi Ecologique

ICRISAT



Private sector partners: Google  esri  DigitalGlobe  aws 

Research collaborators:

19 universities and research centers located in 14 states (in the U.S.)

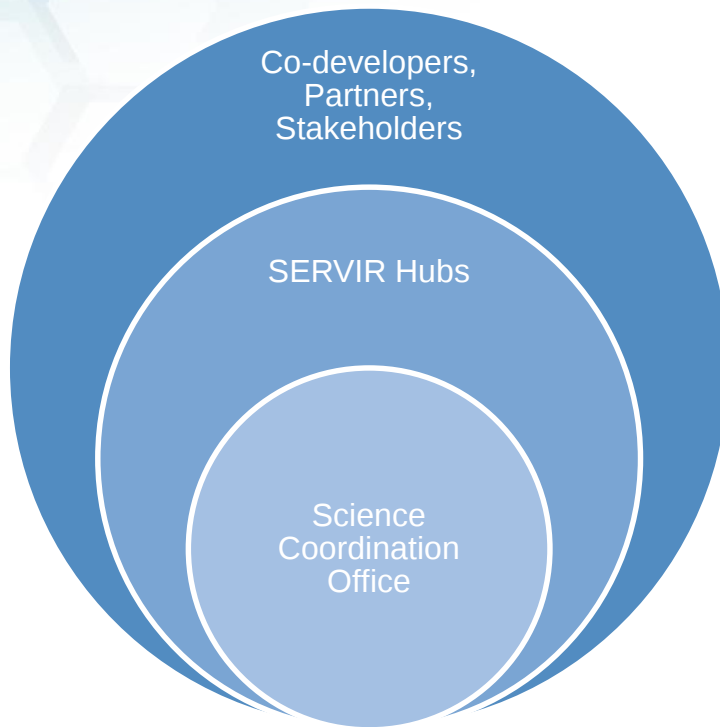
Building SAR Capacity through the SERVIR Network

Where are we now?

- ✓ Internal needs and initial baseline capacity assessed
- ✓ Priority applications identified
- ✓ Involvement with NISAR applications user group
- ✓ Awareness and involvement with CEOS trainings and pilots

Where do we want to be?

- SAR-capable scientists, technicians, *and practitioners throughout the broad SERVIR network*. Aligns with SERVIR Strategic Goals (2015-2020) and Results Framework



Service areas of focus, prioritized:

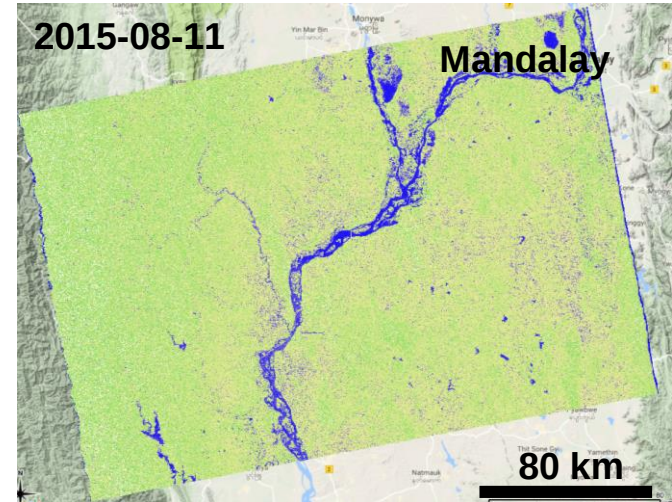
1. Land cover, land use, ecosystems
1. Food security and agriculture
1. Water and disasters
2. Weather and climate

Applications/phenomena of focus

- Surface water and floods
- Forest biomass
- Land cover, LCC, vegetation phenology
- Agriculture, especially rice
- Water height / altimetry
- Soil moisture
- Landslides / surface deformation
- Urban planning / urbanization
- Fire hazards
- Coastal veg, hazards, processes

State of applying SAR in SERVIR services

- Supporting Near-Real-Time Flood Monitoring in Myanmar (Sentinel-1)
 - Related professional workshop in the Lower Mekong region
- Internal training in Hindu Kush-Himalaya
 - ALOS-2 PI at ICIMOD
- Interest in Harmonized LULC mapping in West Africa
- Interest in Biomass estimation in Eastern & Southern Africa
 - Co-training and participation in CEOS SAR workshops
- Series of workshops and creation of a *SAR Handbook* in all SERVIR regions



Contains modified Copernicus Sentinel-1A data (2015), processed by ESA.

SERVIR-SilvaCarbon

SERVIR and SilvaCarbon Strengthen Global Capacity on Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) Applications for Forest Management



- Needs assessment: Land Cover Land Use Change (LCLUC) community in Africa and Asia – SERVIR international network
- Goal: Strengthen the capacity of SERVIR international network in the use of SAR for forest mapping/monitoring and biomass estimation
- Focus: create capacity for operational use of SAR data for LCLUC applications

Global Round of SAR Capacity Building workshops for international partners in Africa and Asia (Spring-summer 2018)



Subject Matter Expert (SME)	Training/Book Chapter	Location
Franz Meyer (Univ. of Alaska Fairbanks) Josef Kelldorfer (Earth BigData)	SAR Basics and Forest Degradation and Deforestation	(1) Niamey (2) Kathmandu
Paul Siqueira (Univ. of Massachusetts)	Forest height	Bangkok
Marc Simard (JPL) Hans Andersen (USFS)	Mangrove and Sampling design	Nairobi
Sassan Saatchi (JPL)	Forest structure and biomass	Kathmandu

- Total of 5 trainings:
 - Training tutorials and scripts
 - Open source

SAR Capacity Building Feedback

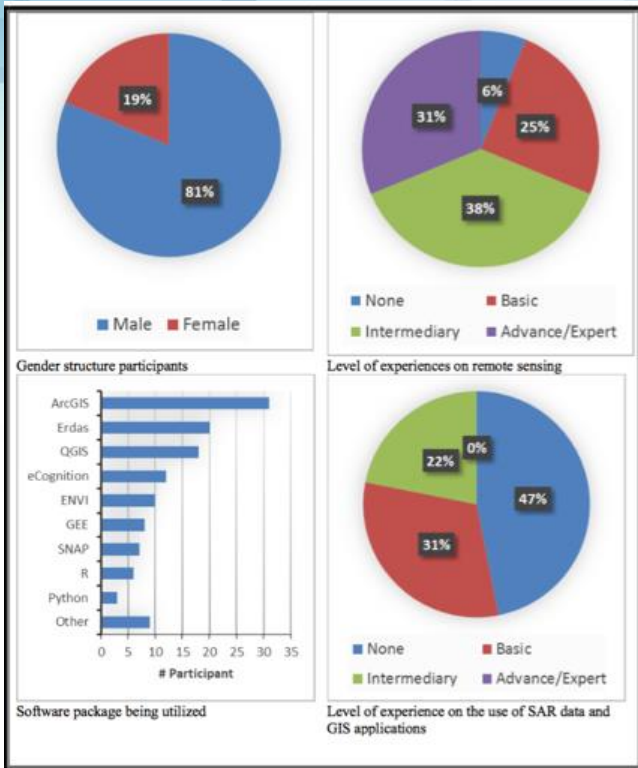


Figure 1. Participants' technical skills

Source: ICIMOD SAR training in Nepal, Feb 2018.

~132 participants in total/ 4 workshops

CB gaps:

- Time series data creation method
- cloud processing for bulk data analysis
- more tutorials and coding to access and process voluminous data
- procedures for data fusion of optical and radar

Applications:

- Automated system for forest degradation identification
- Forest health monitoring
- Deforestation early warning system
- Charcoal monitoring (West Africa)
- Illegal mining

Challenges:

- Lack of consistent programming knowledge



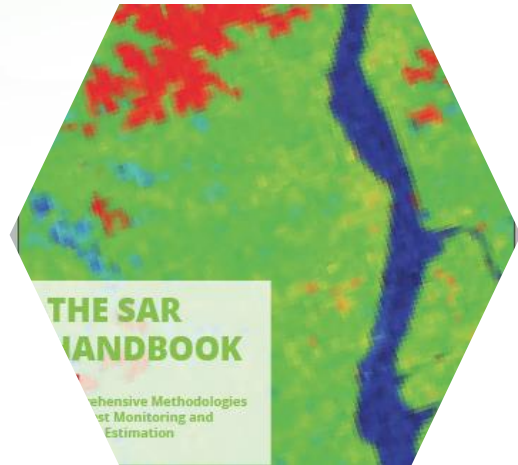
100%

Capacity increased because
of the training

SAR-Handbook: Comprehensive Methodologies for Forest Monitoring and Biomass Estimation



- Explaining how to use and from where to obtain SAR data for forest applications
- Oriented to scientific LCLUC community used to optical remote sensing data
- NASA- E-Book
- Will include training tutorials
- Additional materials:
 - 3 technical videos w/ animations (2 min or less)
 - Goal: animate key concepts that need further explanation
 - Video interviews: Introduction of SAR Handbook chapters and to the people who created it
 - One Pagers: describing key pre-processing and analyses –data recipes



Short-term Prediction Research and Transition (SPoRT) Center

SPoRT is focused on transitioning unique NASA and NOAA observations and research capabilities to the operational weather community to improve short-term weather forecasts on a regional and local scale.

- close collaboration with numerous WFOs and National Centers across the country
- SPoRT activities began in 2002, first products to AWIPS in 2003
- co-funded by NOAA since 2009 through satellite “proving ground” activities

Proven paradigm for transition of research and experimental data to “operations”

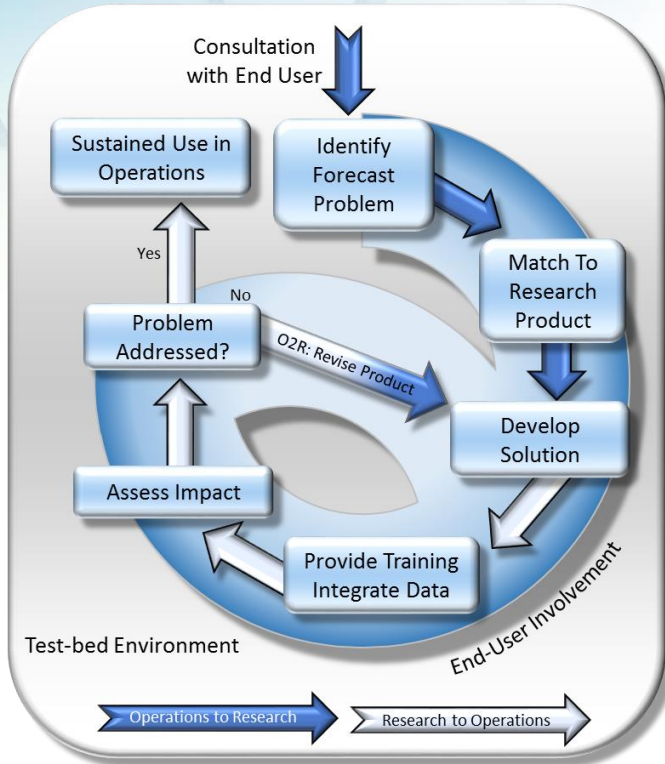


Benefit

- demonstrate capability of NASA and NOAA experimental products to weather applications and societal benefit
- prepares forecasters for use of data from next generation of operational satellites (JPSS, GOES-R)



SPoRT Paradigm for R2O & O2R Success



Keys to success

- Involve end user in entire process
- Develop end-user appropriate training
- Assess impact of solution on operations
- Incorporate feedback as part of the O2R process
- A successful transition occurs when a new capability has a predominately positive impact on the forecast problem and is used “operationally” in the end users decision support system.
- “Operational” use means regular or sustained use of data / products to make decisions

NASA's Earth Science Disasters Program

- NASA's Earth Science: Disasters Program has established a "SAR Tiger Team" of experts affiliated with various Centers, projects, and within academia to help with product development and end-user support
- Activities have included use of ASF-generated and routine SAR products, along with other developments via JPL/ARIA, GSFC, and others, focused on standardization and routine visualizations
- Training through event response, user engagement, ARSET, and others have been crucial for incorporating the use of these products in the "operations" for response entities, similar to MSFC/SPoRT experiences with NOAA's NWS
- Regarding SAR education, end users have a range of interests including:
 - Local efforts to build their own capacity around software tools, product generation, and interpretation – the ability to be self-directed and manage generation of products
 - Collaborative efforts to routinely receive SAR-based products and value-added analysis from partners, but with enough underlying background to have confidence and understanding in their capabilities and limitations

Collaborations with ASF

- MSFC Earth Science Disasters Team and MSFC/SPoRT have been working with ASF (and through them, others) to gain knowledge about synthetic aperture radar and its uses in their program
- Collaborative experiences and knowledge-sharing have facilitated outreach to more end users and a broader community engaged around SAR analysis
- Training sessions led by ASF, similar to those hosted by SERVIR and others, have proven beneficial for engaging a broader community around the use of SAR in decision-making and other applications.
 - Continued collaborations in the SAR community on training workshops around current missions, future missions (NISAR, commercial/international, future Designated Observables missions) presumably would be of continued benefit
- SPoRT sent two team members to Fairbanks for two weeks in March for a 2-week sprint to help develop 3 products that would be beneficial to SPoRT end users
 - These close collaborations between actual/potential end users and developers can be helpful in fine-tuning the needs for products and also help improve communications around training

End User Training – Product Example

SAR SCD River Ice Break-Up

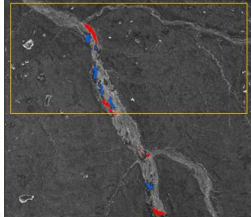


Quick Guide



Why is the SCD Important?

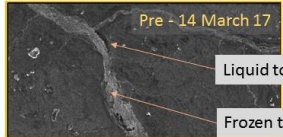
The SAR Simple Algorithm Change Detection (SCD) provides a simple way to look at the changing state of the rivers as they transition from their winter frozen state to their spring liquid state with potential ice break up and jams. Using synthetic aperture radar (SAR) imagery from Sentinel-1, this algorithm identifies changes by comparing the amplitude in the pre and post images and thresholding the results. Blue patches indicate darkening (likely due to the emergence of open water) while red shows areas that increased in brightness (e.g., caused by refreeze processes).



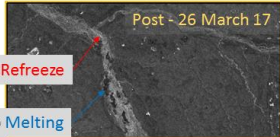
Simple Algorithm Change Detection showing change between 14 March and 26 March, 2017

How is the change detection determined?

Pre - 14 March 17



Post - 26 March 17



Liquid to Refreeze

Frozen to Melting

The two images above (before & after) were used to compute the change detection, shown in the upper left (orange box denotes domain). Note how frozen water has a brighter signal (almost white) due more surface scattering of the radar signal whereas liquid water tends to appear darker, as more of the signal is absorbed, decreasing the amount of scattering measured at the sensor (darker gray to black).

Impact on Operations

The SCD can quickly identify areas that have changed in the river areas since a previous SAR pass.

When used with ancillary data, changes to the river's frozen state can be determined.

Limitations

The methodology employed detects changes in the return signal to the instrument, so not all changes in an image are specific to hydrology.

Alignment of the source imagery can be offset, esp. when from differing satellites. This can cause false linear detection features (see feature 3 on next page).

- End-user training is an integral part of the transitioning a research product into an operational environment.
- Modification of format, application, and product description help to tailor training to the decision maker's requirements.
- Training modules (Articulate and Slide format) serve to describe the science and application of the produce.
- 1-2 page Quick Guides offer an annotated case example with quick reference reminders of how to use the product along with caveats and limitations.
- These modes of training have proven helpful for end users and could be expanded or replicated to SAR-specific topics:
 - Wavelengths
 - Platforms
 - Polarizations
 - Decompositions
 - Software