

National Aeronautics and
Space Administration



Enhancing Decision Support with Low Latency NASA Earth Observations

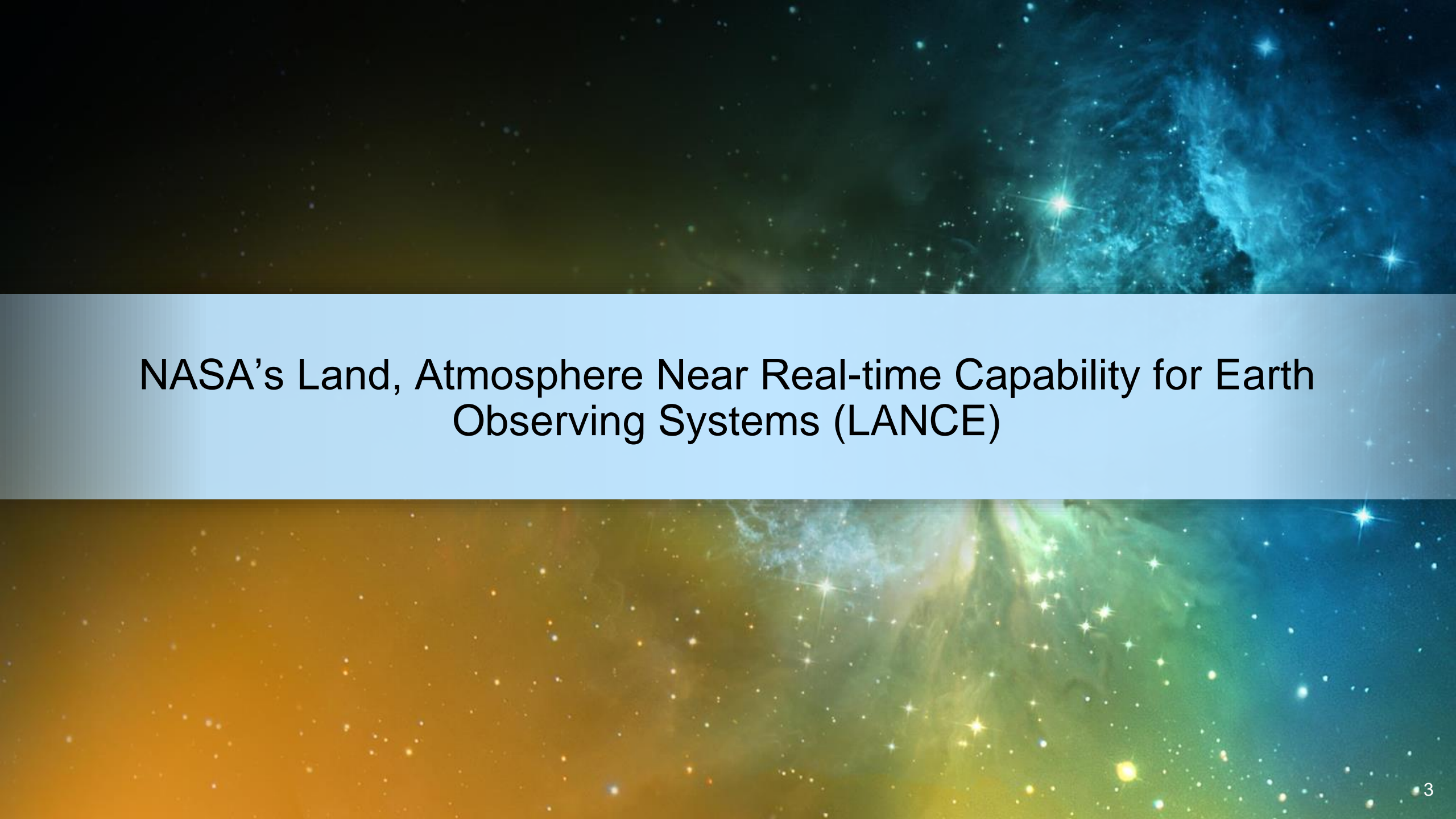
Tian Yao,
Research Scientist, NASA ASP-LANCE Coordinator, NASA GSFC/SSAI;
David Green,
Program Manager, Wildland Fire Management, NASA SMD Earth Science Division, NASA HQ.

2023 AAG Annual Meeting
March 23 - 27, 2023

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide. It features a curved, semi-circular shape containing a vibrant space scene. At the bottom, the blue and white horizon of Earth is visible. Above it, a bright yellow sun or star glows. In the center, a large, dark blue sphere (resembling the Moon) is prominent. To its left, a smaller planet with a ring system (like Saturn) is shown. Further up, a reddish-brown planet (like Mars) is visible. The background is a deep blue space filled with numerous white stars and a glowing blue nebula.

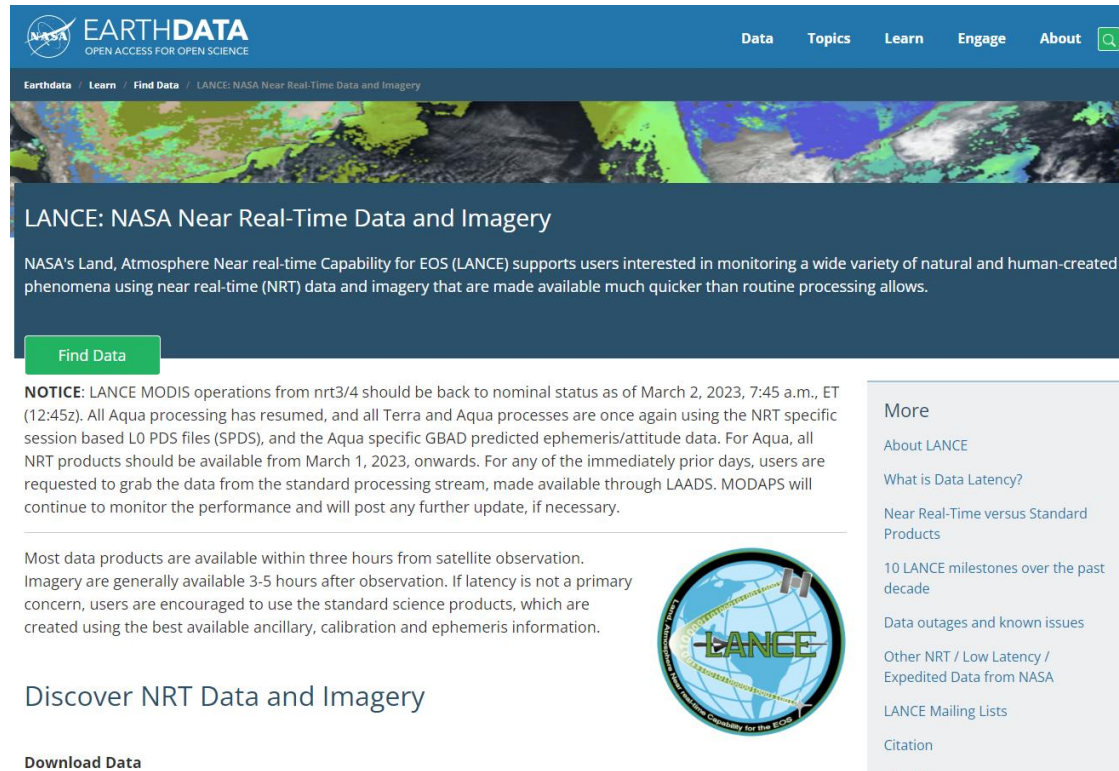
Outline

- NASA's Land, Atmosphere Near Real-time Capability for Earth Observing Systems (LANCE)
- NASA Earth Science Applied Sciences Program
- Use Cases of Low Latency NASA Earth Observations

The background of the slide is a composite of two cosmic images. The top half features a dark blue and black space filled with numerous small white stars and a prominent, bright blue nebula with wispy, filamentary structures. The bottom half shows a similar starry field but with a warm, golden-yellow and greenish glow, suggesting a different spectral filter or a different region of space. The text is centered in a white horizontal band across the middle.

NASA's Land, Atmosphere Near Real-time Capability for Earth
Observing Systems (LANCE)

NASA's Land, Atmosphere Near Real-time Capability for Earth Observing Systems (LANCE)



EARTHDATA
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Data Topics Learn Engage About

Earthdata Learn Find Data LANCE: NASA Near Real-Time Data and Imagery

LANCE: NASA Near Real-Time Data and Imagery

NASA's Land, Atmosphere Near real-time Capability for EOS (LANCE) supports users interested in monitoring a wide variety of natural and human-created phenomena using near real-time (NRT) data and imagery that are made available much quicker than routine processing allows.

[Find Data](#)

NOTICE: LANCE MODIS operations from nrt3/4 should be back to nominal status as of March 2, 2023, 7:45 a.m., ET (12:45z). All Aqua processing has resumed, and all Terra and Aqua processes are once again using the NRT specific session based L0 PDS files (SPDS), and the Aqua specific GBAD predicted ephemeris/attitude data. For Aqua, all NRT products should be available from March 1, 2023, onwards. For any of the immediately prior days, users are requested to grab the data from the standard processing stream, made available through LAADS. MODAPS will continue to monitor the performance and will post any further update, if necessary.

Most data products are available within three hours from satellite observation. Imagery are generally available 3-5 hours after observation. If latency is not a primary concern, users are encouraged to use the standard science products, which are created using the best available ancillary, calibration and ephemeris information.

[Discover NRT Data and Imagery](#)

[Download Data](#)

LANCE
Land, Atmosphere Near Real-time Capability for the EOS

More

- [About LANCE](#)
- [What is Data Latency?](#)
- [Near Real-Time versus Standard Products](#)
- [10 LANCE milestones over the past decade](#)
- [Data outages and known issues](#)
- [Other NRT / Low Latency / Expedited Data from NASA](#)
- [LANCE Mailing Lists](#)
- [Citation](#)

- LANCE (<https://earthdata.nasa.gov/lance>) aims to deliver Near Real-time (NRT) data products to application users by processing satellite observations and providing the data within a swift timeframe of just 3 hours.
- Users can access LANCE imagery through several platforms, including the NASA LANCE FIRMS, NASA Worldview, and the NASA Disasters Mapping Portal.
- LANCE provides NRT data and imagery from 12 instruments much quicker than routine processing allows including AIRS, AMSR2, ICESat-2, LIS ISS, MISR, MLS, MODIS, MOPITT, OMI, OMPS, SMAP and VIIRS.

LANCE User Working Group (UWG)

- LANCE is managed by NASA's Earth Science Data and Information System (ESDIS) but steered by a User Working Group (UWG) responsible for providing guidance and recommendations concerning a broad range of topics related to the LANCE system, capabilities, and services.
- The UWG meets at least once a year to ensure that LANCE capabilities are aligned with the NRT community needs.
- The UWG is chaired by Dr. Miguel Roman (Leidos).









LANCE UWG members

Name	Affiliation	Element of Interest
Miguel Román (Chair)	Leidos	All Elements
Robert Brakenridge	University of Colorado, Boulder - Dartmouth Flood Observatory	MODIS
Mike Budde	US Geological Survey (USGS)	MODIS, VIIRS
Josh Cossuth	Naval Research Laboratory (NRL), Monterey/Washington, D.C.	MODIS, VIIRS, AMSR-E
Patrick Duran	NASA Marshall Space Flight Center - Short Term Prediction Research and Transition Center (SPoRT)	MODIS, VIIRS, AIRS, AMSR-E
Vanessa Escobar	NOAA	Early Adopters
Mike Fromm	Naval Research Laboratory (NRL), Washington, D.C.	MODIS, VIIRS
Maggi Glasscoe	University of Alabama in Huntsville (UAH)/NASA Marshall Space Flight Center	MODIS/VIIRS, SAR
Sean Helfrich	NOAA/NESDIS/OSPO	MODIS, VIIRS
Steve Miller	Colorado State University, Cooperative Institute for Research in the Atmosphere (CIRA)	MODIS, VIIRS
Brad Quayle	US Forest Service (USFS)	MODIS, VIIRS
Arlindo da Silva	NASA Goddard Space Flight Center	MODIS, VIIRS, AIRS
Lori Schultz	NASA Marshall Space Flight Center	MODIS, VIIRS
Fred Stolle	World Resources Institute (WRI)	MODIS, VIIRS
Mark Trice	Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MD DNR)	MODIS, VIIRS



NASA Earth Science Applied Sciences Program

NASA Earth Science Applied Sciences Program

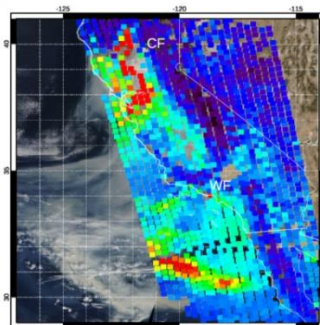
							
CAPACITY BUILDING	DISASTERS	HEALTH & AIR QUALITY	WATER RESOURCES	AGRICULTURE	ECOLOGICAL CONSERVATION	WILDLAND FIRE	CLIMATE & RESILIENCE
Our skill-building initiatives empower people around the world to solve local challenges using Earth observations and remote sensing technologies.	Resilience. Response. Recovery. When disaster strikes, our team provides decision-makers, communities and governments with life-saving Earth observations.	We use Earth-observing data to inform air quality standards and support solutions for public health initiatives — all to strengthen our communities' well-being.	Water is one of our most invaluable resources. We help monitor the demand, supply and quality of water around the world and the development of tools to promote conservation.	From individual farmers to global food chains, we help optimize decision-making about food availability and access through Earth-observing data.	To protect our natural land, marine and freshwater resources, we promote the use of Earth observations in conservation, sustainability and resource management.	Fire is an essential process for many ecosystems, but uncontrolled fire can be disastrous to anything in their path. We leverage Earth-observing data, applied research, and partnerships to reduce risk before, during, and after a fire.	The planet is getting hotter, wetter and drier. We help decision-makers use Earth observations to plan for these climate-related changes. The result? More resilient communities.



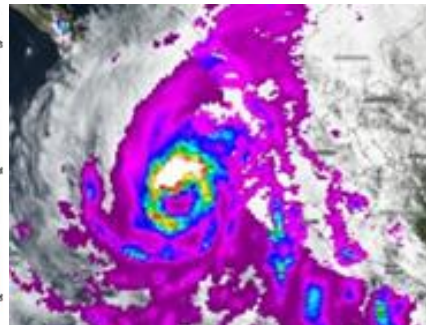
Use Cases of Low Latency NASA Earth Observations

Providing Images and Data Products for Time-sensitive Applications

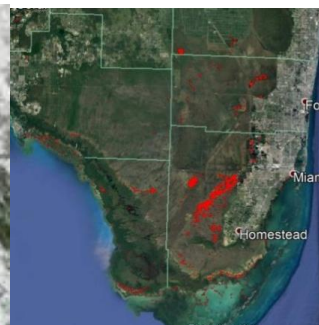
- With satellite data products that are made available much quicker than routine processing, NASA's LANCE provides a continuous and complete view of the entire Earth every day.
- Users could observe areas of interest, discover patterns, identify infrastructure destructions, detect and track changes in the environment and make timely decisions.
- Time-sensitive applications include detecting wildland fires and volcanic eruptions, tracking smoke, ash and dust plumes, monitoring air quality for criteria pollutants (aerosols, CO and SO₂) and tracking extreme weather events.



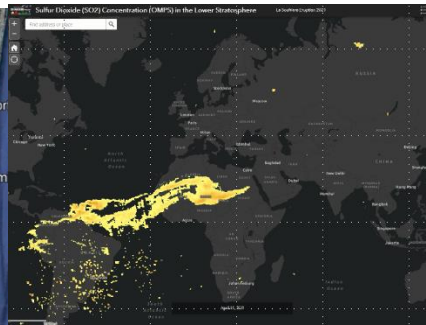
MOPITT CO Total Column Product



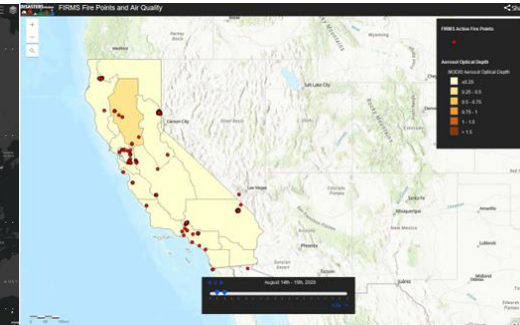
AMSR2 Surface Precipitation Rates product



MODIS Flood Product



OMPS SO₂ Product

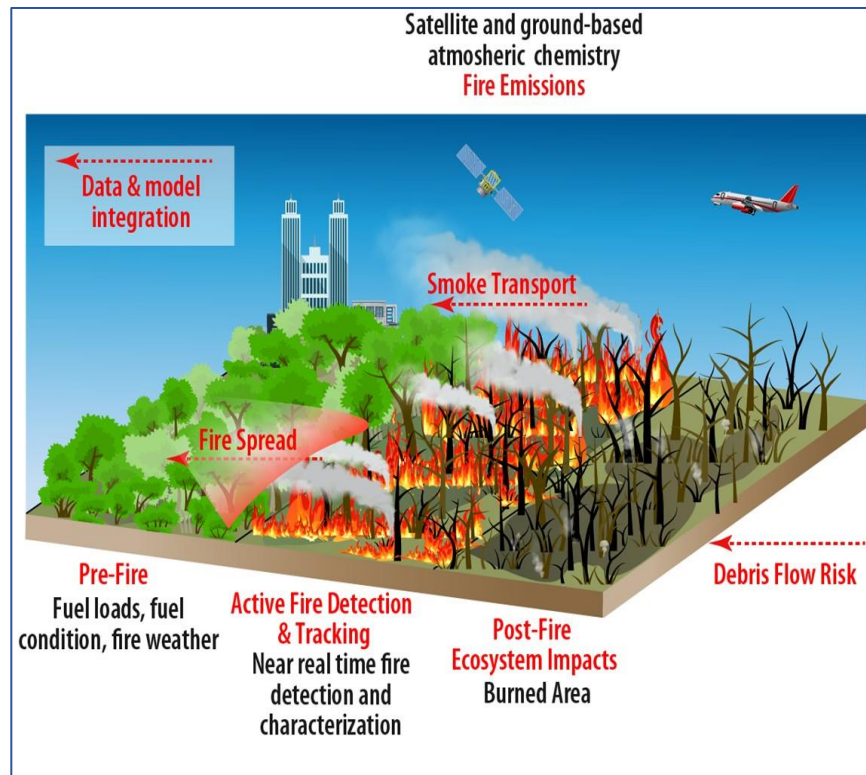


MODIS and VIIRS Active Fire Product



VIIRS Black Marble Night-time Light Product Suite

Use Cases of LANCE Near Real-time and Low Latency Data Products from NASA ASP Wildland Fire Management Program



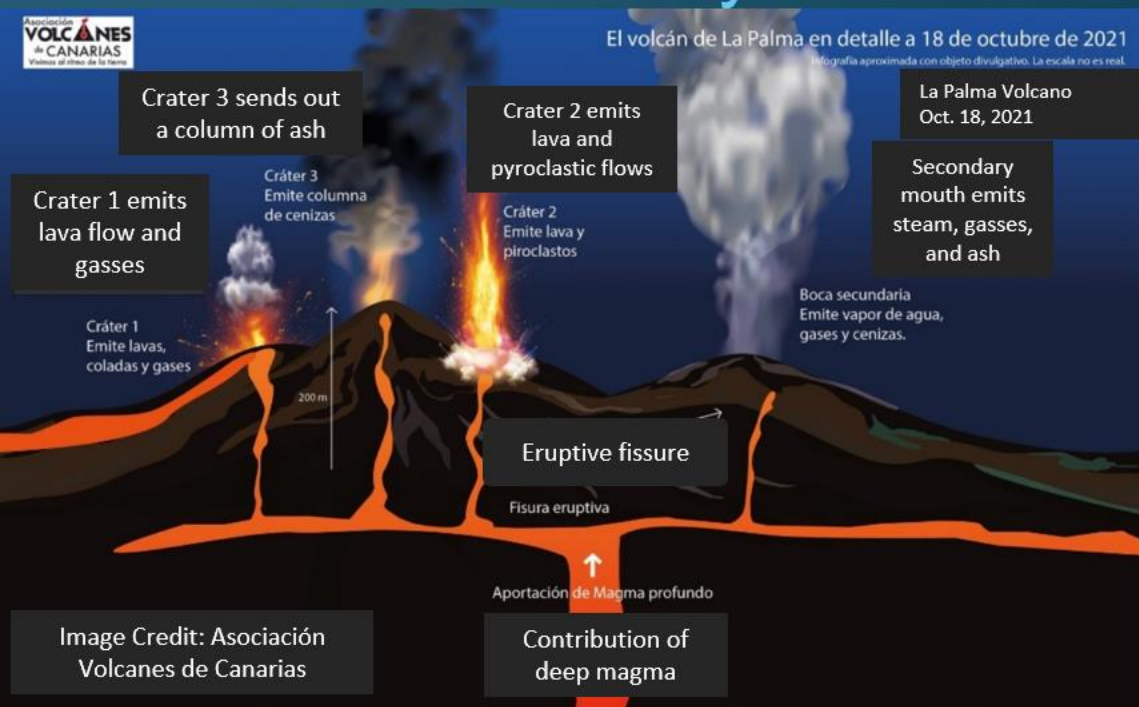
The vast majority of low-latency needs within the NASA ASP Wildland Fire Management Program portfolio are associated with the “Active Fire” portion of the fire cycle:

- CAL FIRE command center ingests LANCE MODIS/VIIRS data to monitor fire behavior during an active fire incident.
- Technosylva’s Wildfire Analyst software, which utilizes LANCE FIRMS active fire data, has been adopted within several projects, including the WRF-SFIRE system project.
- NRT fire detections used for modelling fire behavior, fire perimeters, and progression in several projects.
- Funded project focused on the direct broadcast (within 60 seconds) of ABI, MODIS & VIIRS active fire data through FIRMS.
- Funded project integrating low-latency Landsat-8/9 data into NASA FIRMS.
- Lower latency data used for rapid assessment of wildfire burn severity estimates for post-fire BAER teams.

VIIRS satellite hotspots guide responders in La Palma to identify new vents

8 p.m. local time Oct. 17, 2021
Credits: Juan Carlos García López-Davalillo (IGME-CSIC)

NASA Disasters partner with IGME to help avoid unforeseen movements that can affect the population



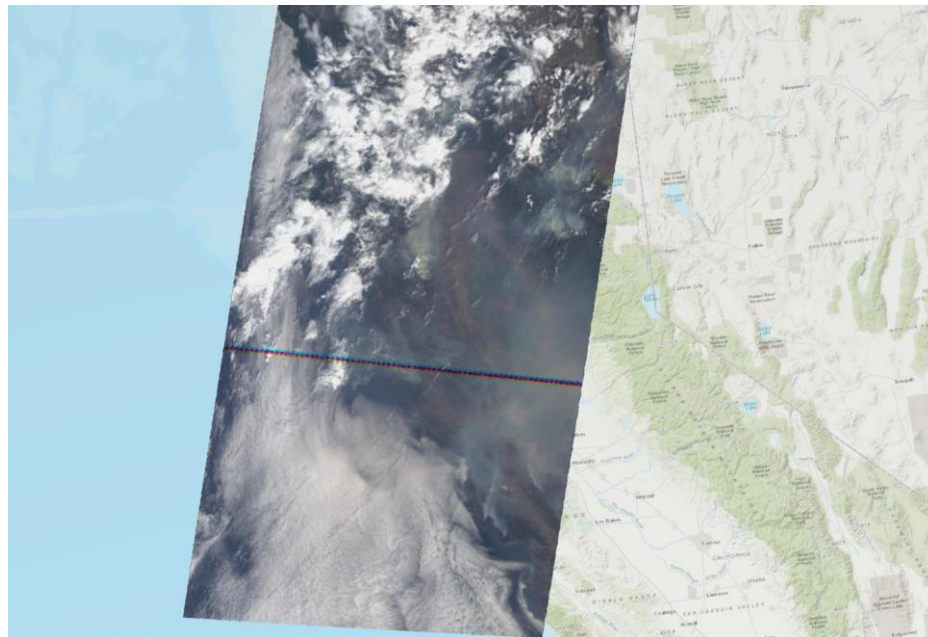
Marta Pizarro, a researcher from IGME (Geological and Mining Institute of Spain), notes how their team on the ground use VIIRS data in order to understand the eruption and help authorities anticipate what it will do next:

“The thermal anomaly maps are useful to identify caldera reactivation and the opening of new vents. We have observed that days of high thermal radiation are coincident with reactivation of the northern lava flows. Also, we observed the emergence of fumarole fields in locations just before covered by hot spots in the thermal maps”

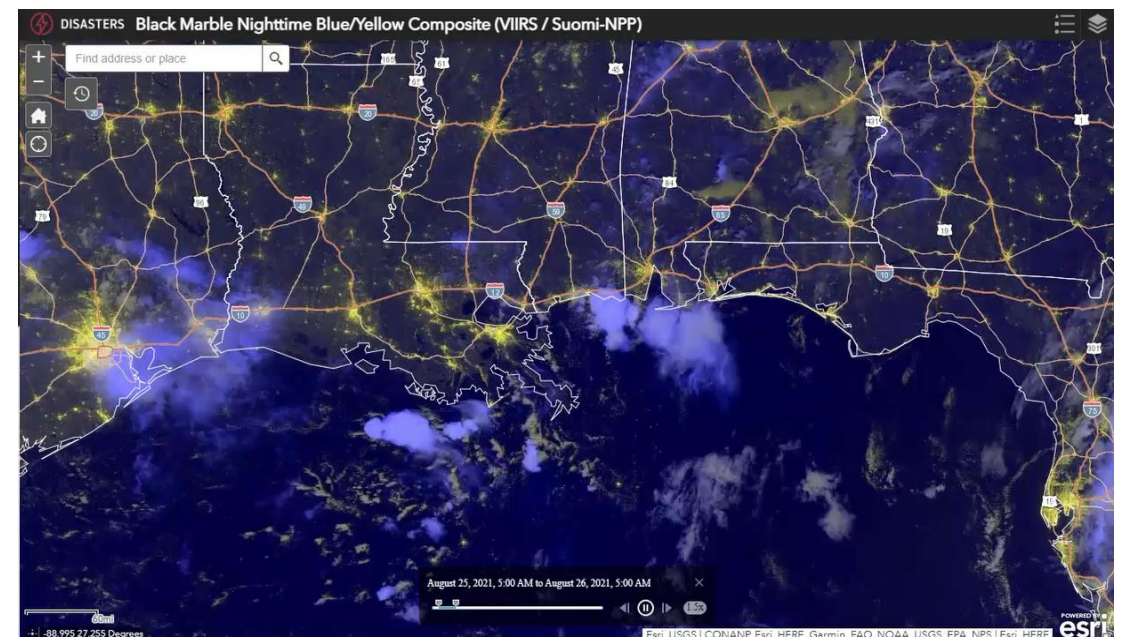
(Slide is provided by Jean-Paul Vernier)

Integrating LANCE Products into NASA Disasters Mapping Portal

- Utilizes LANCE NRT products to provide information before, during, and after a disaster event.
- Uses Web Applications and Story Maps to show how different NASA datasets can be used with each other and with other non-NASA data.



MISR 3D Smoke Plume Height and FIRMS Active Fire Points on 2D Smoke Plume imagery from 8/24/20



NASA's Black Marble Blue/Yellow Composite for Hurricane Ida 2021

Continuously Collecting User Feedback, Including Data Format Preferences

GeoTIFF

GeoTIFF is usually a favorite. It is often useful for applied users, that can be directly ingested into a GIS mapping software.

HDF-EOS and HDF

HDF5 is common, but it always goes through some conversion to a more friendly format along the way.

NetCDF

NetCDF is a widely used data format in research, but it may require conversion to a more accessible format for practical applications and decision-making purposes.

CSV

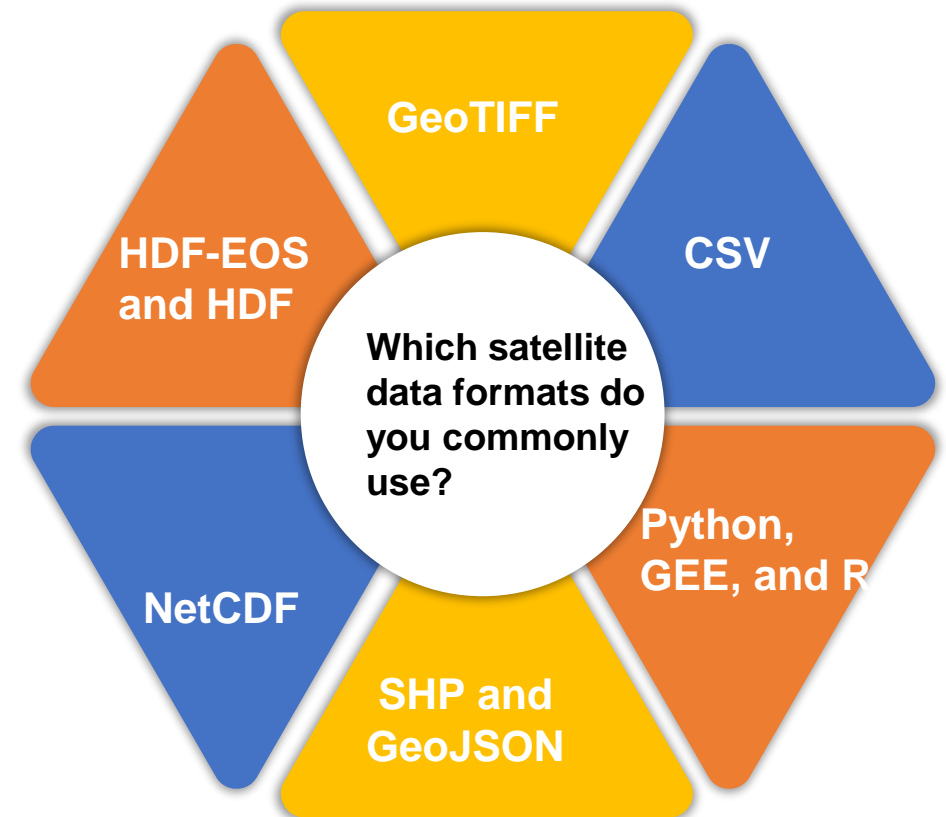
CSV is great when we're looking to communicate point-based information.

SHP and GeoJSON

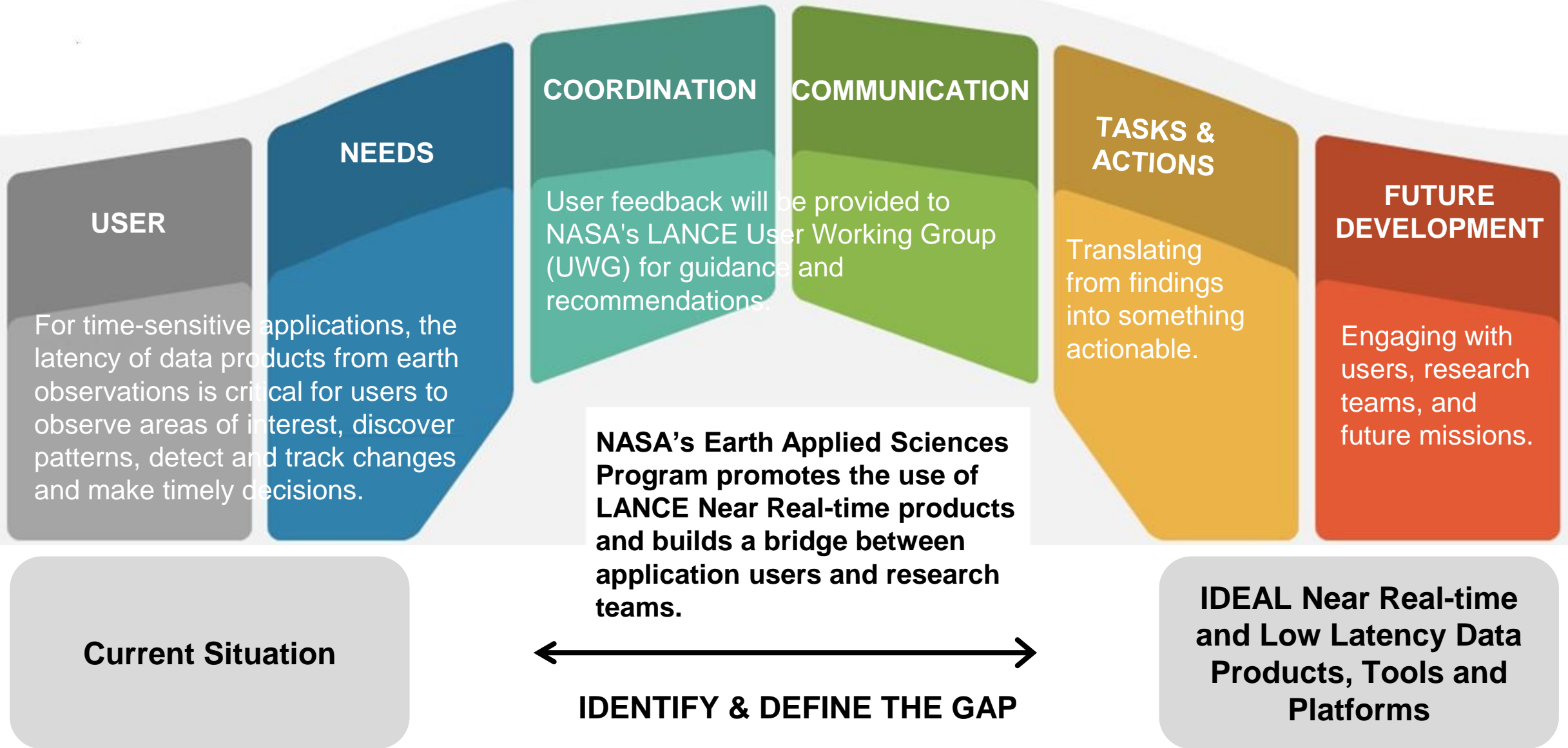
Vector and feature data format.

Python, GEE, and R

We work with their versions of arrays, raster stacks, etc.



Summary



Thank you!

NASA's Land, Atmosphere Near Real-time Capability for Earth Observing Systems (LANCE):

<https://earthdata.nasa.gov/lance>



NASA Earth Science Applied Sciences Program

<https://appliedsciences.nasa.gov/>



**EARTH SCIENCE
APPLIED SCIENCES**

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Special thanks are due to the NASA LANCE team, NASA Wildland Fire Program, and NASA Disasters Program for their valuable contributions.