

Landsat Ground Control Point (GCP) Improvement

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Overview

• GCP Improvement Project Background and Goals

- Repair regions with poor accuracy
- Refresh circa-2000 ETM+ GCP image chips with OLI data
- Upgrade DEM (high latitude areas) if possible

GCP Improvement Plan

- Re-triangulate problem areas in three groups (phases)
 - High priority areas, low-latitude areas, Arctic areas
- Extract new layer of OLI image chips globally
- Evaluate potential sources for improved DEM data

GCP Improvement Status

- Phase 1 Results
- Future Schedule

Summary and Conclusions



GLS Ground Control Background

- The global control point library used for Landsat product generation was derived from the Global Land Survey (GLS) of 2000 data set
 - This ensures that new products are consistent with the existing archive (and each other) and provides ~30m (CE90) accuracy
- The GLS was originally established by triangulating blocks of ETM+ imagery containing sparse control provided by NGA (DoD)
 - Scenes containing NGA control are referred to as "anchor" sites
 - Some areas (e.g., NE Asia, islands) had little or no NGA control
 - Landsat 7 scenes were used to "control" these areas
- Landsat 8 has shown us that some areas that lack anchor sites are inaccurate
 - It has also shown us areas where temporal change since GLS2000 has made the GCPs perform poorly



Anchor Site Distribution

 Note the gap north of 60N and east of 90E and the lack of sites away from continental land masses



Landsat GCP Improvement Goals

- The 18-20m (CE90) geolocation accuracy of Landsat 8 has allowed us to identify areas where the GLSderived global control point library is deficient
 - Areas that exhibit repeatable large offsets will be re-triangulated
- The existing control library image chips are all Landsat 7 ETM+ (8-bit) circa 2000
 - We want to extract up-to-date 16-bit Landsat 8 Operational Land Imager (OLI) chips for the GCPs
- Some regions exhibit significant temporal and/or seasonal changes that degrade GCP performance
 - Will extract additional seasonal or multi-temporal chips
- The Landsat DEM relies upon GTOPO30 data in some high latitude areas (north of SRTM coverage)
 - Will evaluate potential alternative DEM sources



GCP Improvement Approach

- Landsat 8 images are used in satellite block triangulation adjustments to correct problem areas
 - GCP measurements collected as part of the L1T product generation process are used as input
 - In locations with temporal problems, create new OLI GCPs
 - GCPs in problem scenes are allowed to adjust
 - GCPs in nearby scenes are held fixed to remain consistent with the surrounding area
 Balearic Islands Test Block
- The new GCP positions are verified using independent test scenes and data from WorldView and/or Landsat international cooperators

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Landsat GCP Improvement Plan

• Triangulation updates are proceeding in three phases:

- Phase 1 Fifteen high priority areas with largest offsets
- Phase 2 Remaining low latitude areas
- Phase 3 High latitude areas
- The updated GCP positions will be released upon the completion of each phase
 - Phase 1 is now complete (results are summarized in this presentation) and updated GCPs will be released soon
- Once all triangulation updates are complete, new OLI image chips will be extracted for all GCPs
 - The original ETM+ chips will also continue to be used
- Newer DEM sources (e.g., ASTER DEM, WorldDEM) will be evaluated as possible replacements for the GTOPO30-derived GLS DEM in high latitude areas



GCP Problem Area Locations



8

Phase 1 Triangulation Results

• The first 15 triangulation blocks are complete

- Updated GCPs will be installed into production with the next release of the IAS/LPGS (this summer)
- Some upgrades to the GCP database design (e.g., GCP version tracking) were required to implement the new points

• A triangulation report is created for each block

- Shows the area affected and the pre- and post-adjustment geodetic accuracy as measured by Landsat 8
- Shows the number of points adjusted, the number of points that could not be correlated and were deactivated, and the average adjustment for each scene
- Shows independent (e.g., WorldView) accuracy testing results
- The triangulation reports will be available from the Landsat web site once the new GCPs are released



Phase 1 Block Locations



Balearic Islands Block Example Net Geodetic Offset in Meters

Triangulation Scenes Pre-Adjustment Validation Scenes Post-Adjustment

	Pre-Fit			WRS Path		Tast Scones		WRS Path	
			198	197	196	Test	scenes	198	197
WRS Row	WRS Row	31	10	8			31	10	8
		32	13	166	174	No Xo	32	13	12
		33	57	156	167	SS F	33	29	20
		34	29	18	25	N N	34	29	18
		35	17	10	18		35	17	10

Red indicates scenes that were adjusted in the triangulation.

Bold outline indicates NGA anchor sites.

Yellow background indicates scenes included in the triangulation.

11



196

21 20

25

18

WorldView Verification Summary

 Used WorldView data to test at least one scene in each block where control points were readjusted

Chad and Mauritania had OLI GCPs extracted and were not tested

Results are consistent with L8 validation scenes

Triangulation Block	Path	Row	# Points	X Mean (m)	Y Mean (m)	X StdDev (m)	Y StdDev (m)
Balearic Islands	196	32	10	-4.50	1.13	7.03	4.35
Balearic Islands	196	33	10	-6.75	-0.38	4.94	4.13
Ryukyu Islands	113	42	26	7.93	0.29	5.84	4.49
Hokkaido	105	30	10	9.75	21.00	6.66	4.74
Hokkaido	107	29	10	-4.50	7.88	5.53	7.17
Hokkaido	108	28	15	-7.25	1.00	7.43	6.41
Mauritius	152	74	20	2.92	-6.18	6.51	3.28
Shetland Islands	205	18	20	-6.38	4.50	7.31	6.51
Galapagos Islands	18	60	20	7.50	2.25	4.39	3.31
Sulawesi, Indonesia	114	59	20	2.81	-9.56	5.82	6.61
Timor, Indonesia	109	66	20	-7.13	-7.13	4.70	9.73
Papua New Guinea	98	63	20	23.44	-12.00	7.49	5.25
Hudson Bay	23	18	20	1.50	-8.06	5.89	6.35
Russian Arctic Coast	174	12	20	7.50	-4.50	4.71	7.26
Mato Grosso, Brazil	228	67	20	-0.94	1.13	3.41	4.57
Mato Grosso, Brazil	229	67	20	6.75	6.75	5.52	9.15
-Saudi Desert	163	46	10	3.75	-10.13	9.52	15.52
Totals	17	scenes	291	2.14	-0.71	6.21	7.03



Summary

• Landsat GCP improvement efforts are underway

- Goal is to improve the absolute accuracy of Level 1T products by upgrading the underlying GLS control framework
- Completed first phase with the 15 most problematic areas
- Subsequent phases will address remaining areas
- Scenes in areas with updated GCPs will be reprocessed
- New circa 2013-2014 OLI image chips will be extracted for the Landsat GCP library
 - Will also examine temporally and seasonally variable areas as candidates for the extraction of GCP chips with multiple dates
- Will also evaluate DEM data alternatives for high latitude areas lacking SRTM data

