

10TH ADVANCED TRAINING COURSE ON LAND REMOTE SENSING



Sentinel-2 Composites for the Tropics

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Context

- **Challenges**
 - Difficulty to handle large set EO data
 - Automated preprocessing chains
 - Complexity to mask clouds/ shadows, haze, correct sensor artefacts and registration inaccuracies
- **Purpose**
 - Provision of analysis-ready satellite image as input for Activity Data for REDD+ reporting
- **Sentinel-2 (S2) is ideally suited**
 - High resolution (10m), high revisit frequency (5 days), spectral bands, freely available
- **Identification of the products for REDD+**
 - S2GM: existing Copernicus Service for S2 composite
 - JRC-L1C-S2: improved cloud-free S2 composites

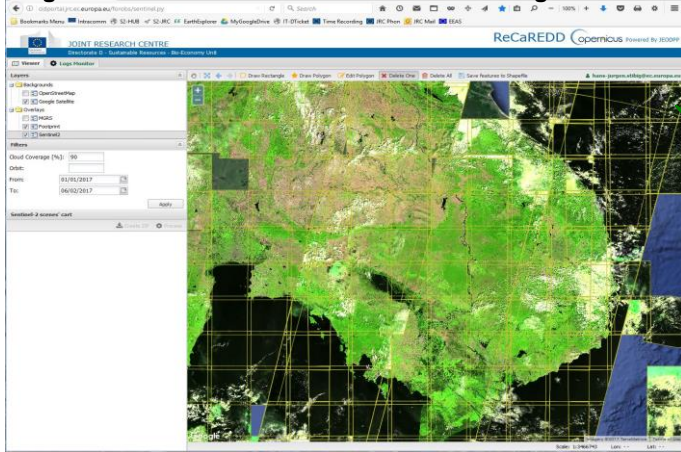
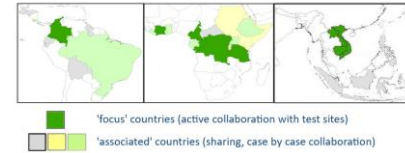
Since January 2016



Why ?

Sentinel-2 web platform for REDD+ monitoring. Online web platform for browsing and processing Sentinel-2 data for forest cover monitoring over the Tropics

JRC support to ReCaREDD (2013-2018)



- Filter by AOI, time, Cloud %
- Full resolution custom visualization
- Download only what you see / need

From GB to Mb

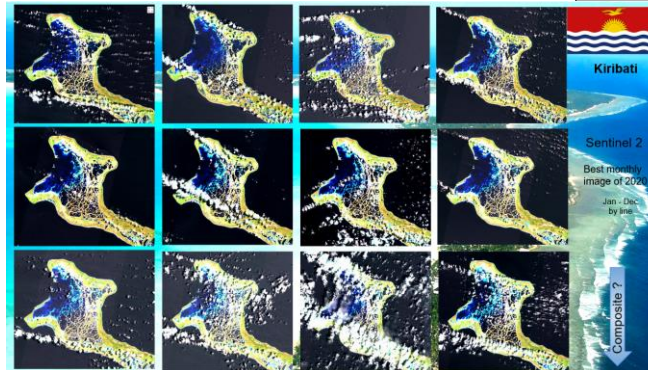
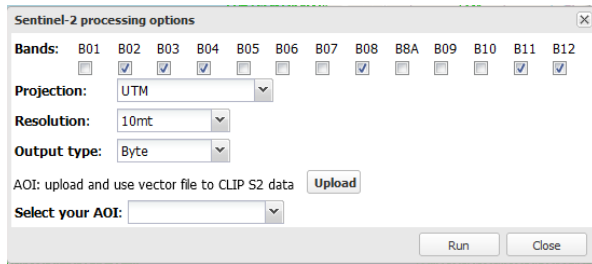


RCMRD becomes the 1st Organization in Africa to Provide Sentinel 2 Data for 10 Countries



2016

Sentinel 2 images of Sudan being processing in the JRC IMPACT tool



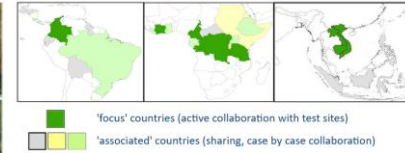
Research Centre

But ...

Still single image

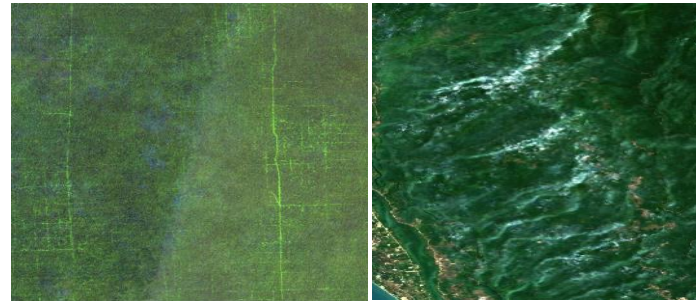
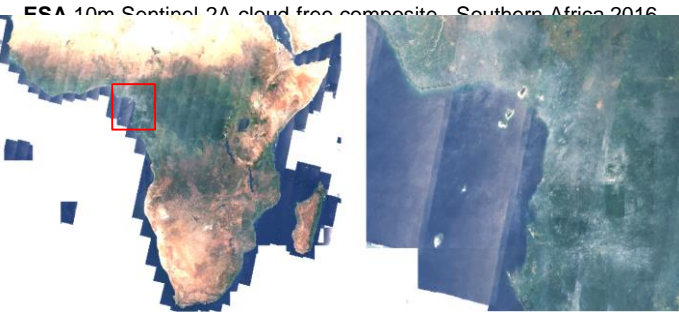
What about Clouds ?

"Provide Remote Sensing Tools and Methods for Monitoring Forest Change in the Context of REDD+"



- JRC support to
- ReCaREDD,
 - REDDCopernicus
 - ClimSA

JRC Africa Sentinel-2 L1C 2017 annual composite as proposed by Kempeneers P.



But ...

- Available composites are affected by:
- Tiling
 - Residual clouds
 - L2A overcorrection

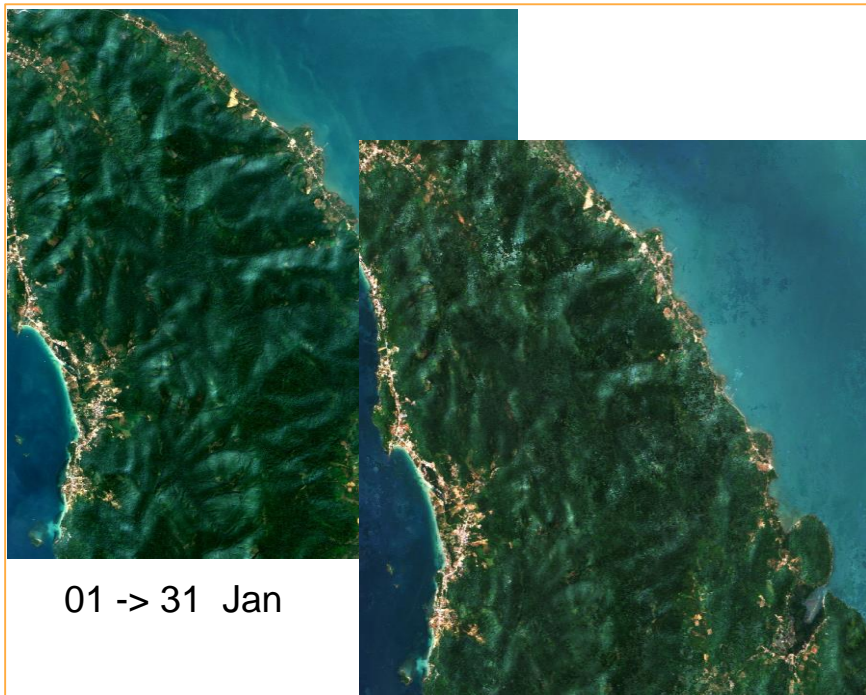
JRC Global Sentinel-2 L1C 2017-2018 composite as proposed by Corbane C.

S2GM Sentinel-2 L2A composite pics over Central African Republic, forest in Ko Chang island (Thailand)

Why L1C level?

Examples of L2A composites for 2019

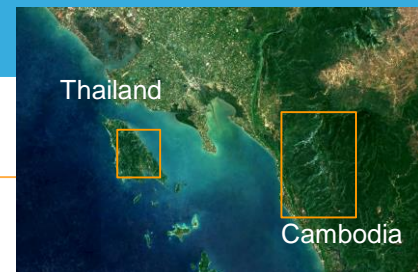
- overcorrection of north facing slopes
- S2GM / any other L2A composite are affected



01 -> 31 Jan

Ko Chang Island, Thailand

Jan / May



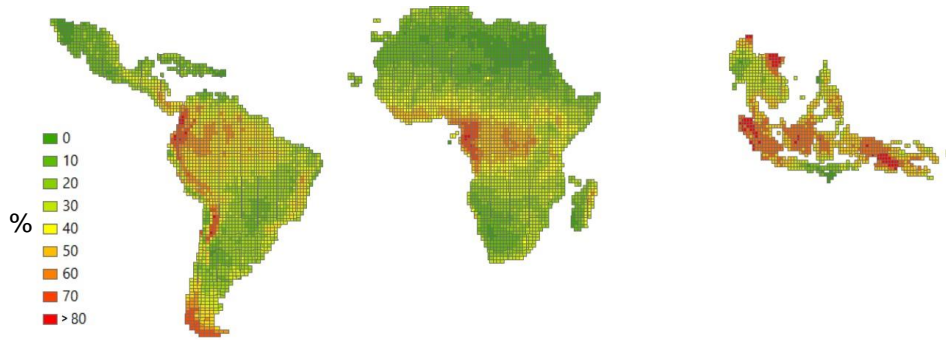
01 -> 31 Jan

Cambodia,
Phnum Samkos Wildlife Sanctuary



Jan / May

Cloud coverage issues



Average cloud cover distribution per S2 MGRS tiles in year 2020 as computed from image metadata

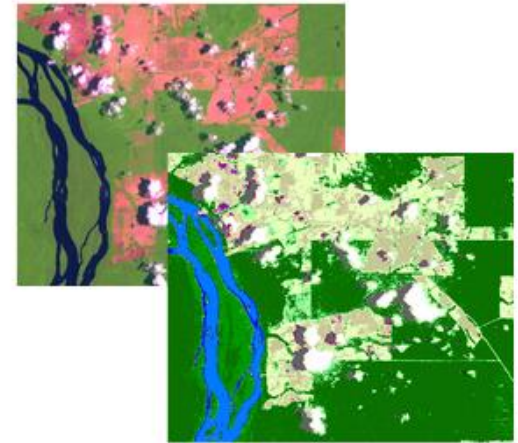
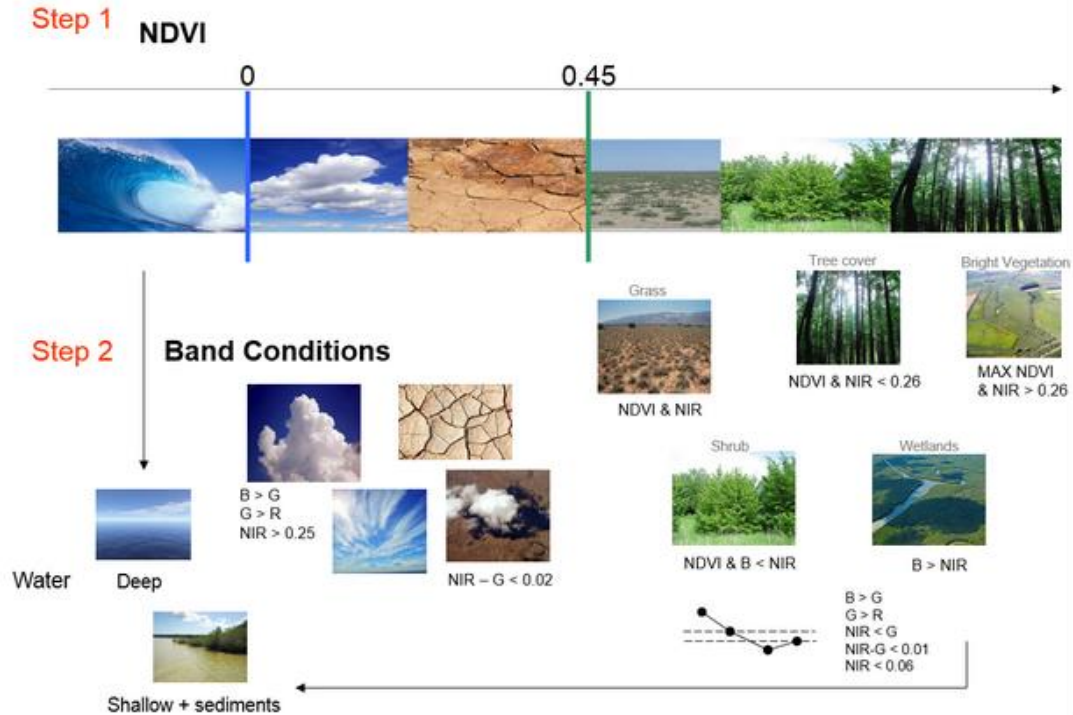
The proposed PINO cloud & shadow mask algorithm has been applied to cloud-prone countries (yellow) while a simple mask based on ESA QA60 band (≥ 1024) was sufficient in areas with abundance of cloud free images (green).

The former approach is resource (CPU, RAM) demanding hence almost two times slower; however, the average execution time (per orbit, per country) remains within the 2 hours



Cloud-prone (yellow) and non cloud-prone (green) countries

Cloud/Shadow mask based on pre-defined thresholds based on individual pixel



Class ID	Thematic Classes
WAT (DWAT/SWAT)	Water
CL	Clouds
TCD	Tree Cover Dark
TCL	Tree Cover Light
SHR	Shrub
GRS	Grassland
SPV	Sparse vegetation
OLL	Other Land Light
OLD	Other Land Dark
SV	Shadowed Vegetation
SS	Bare or Shadowed Soil

From Raw L1C (2018)

L1C Top of Atmosphere reflectance

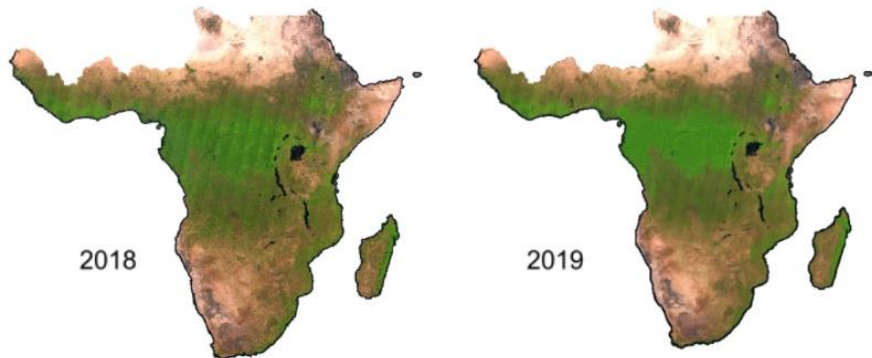
& Forest Normalization per MGRS Tile (2019)

dark object subtraction using evergreen forest as pseudo invariant feature

to

Orbit Equalization (2020)

multiplicative gradient ranging, over humid forest, from -12% to 0% (west-east)



2018

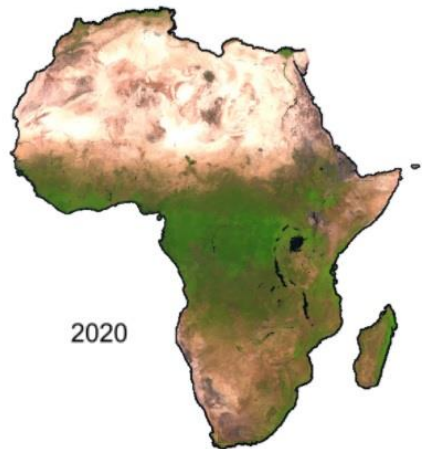
2019



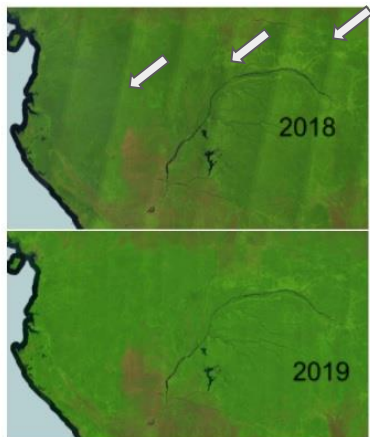
2019

2020

Visible tiling effect on the transition between dense forest and savanna (2019, left) and a smooth correction with the orbit normalization approach (2020, right)

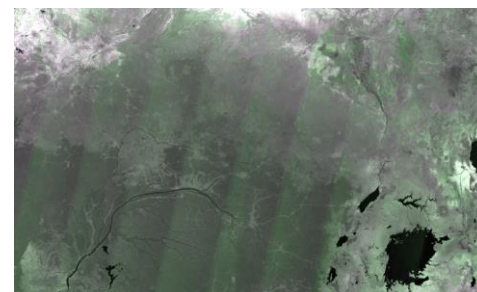


2020

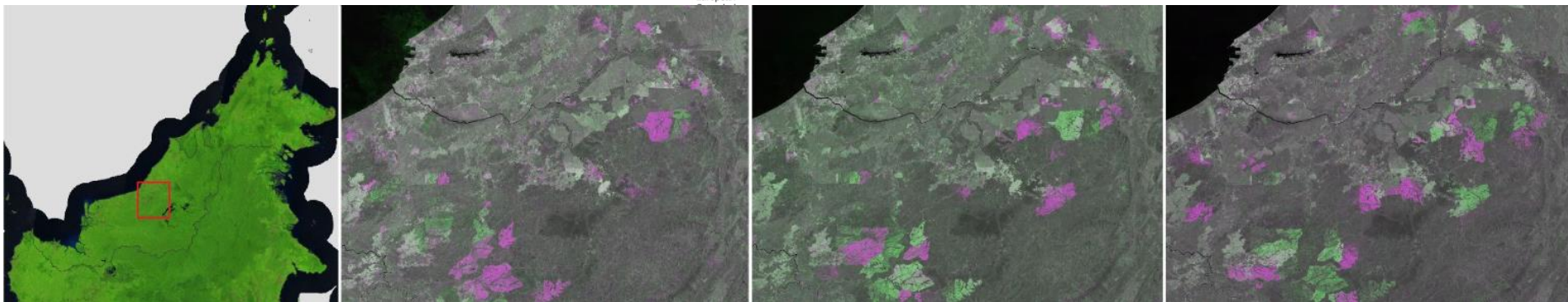


2018

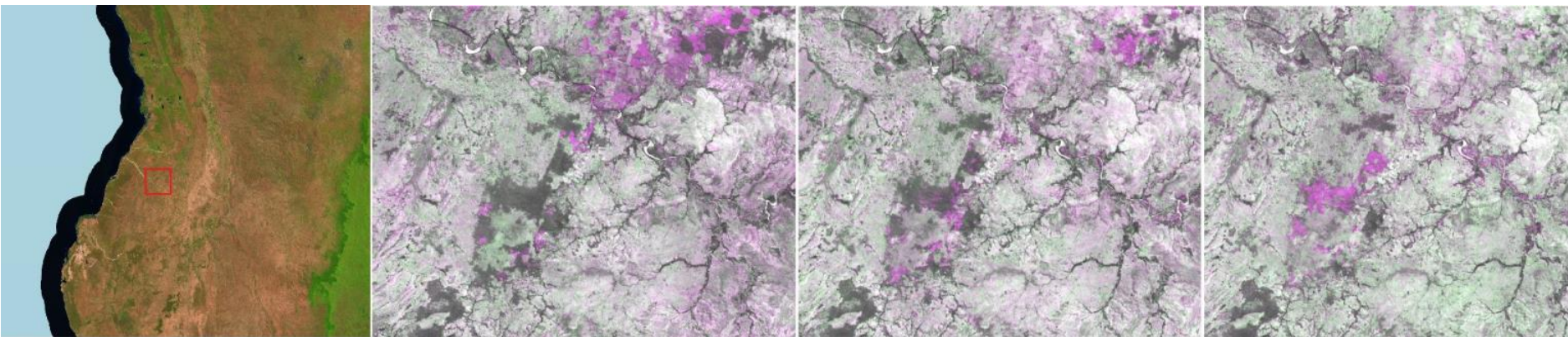
2019



Effect of the orbit correction by subtracting 2018 and 2020. The green gradient shows where correction is more intense (west of each orbits) and where original values are preserved (east)



Malaysia: map, change in 2018, 2019 and 2020. Vegetation loss (violet), gain (green). Vast deforestation propagating from the edge into the forest

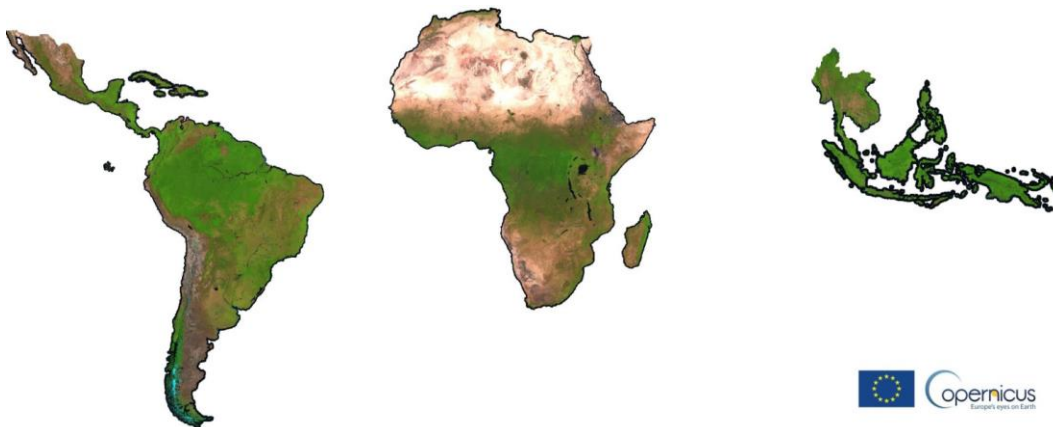


Madagascar: map, change in 2018, 2019 and 2020. Vegetation loss (violet), gain (green). Scattered, small scale deforestation

Sentinel-2 L1C cloud-free composites for the Tropics 2015-2017, 2018, 2019, 2020

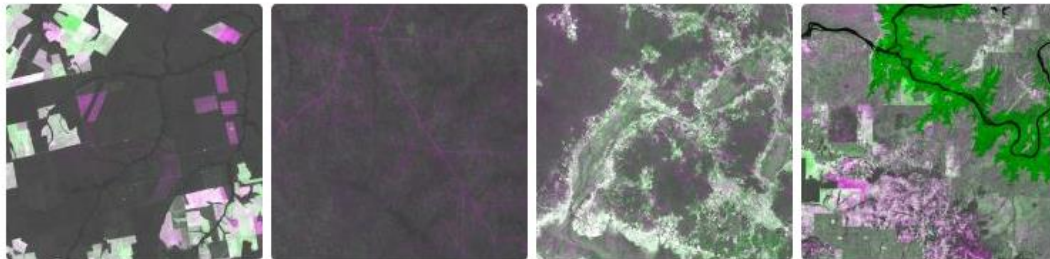


Google Earth Engine



- L1C Sentinel-2 A/B
- 20m resolution (pre-computed)
- B11 B8 B4 (SWIR, NIR, RED)
- 4 composites of ~500 GB each
- Pre-computed and ready to use
- Fast web browsing and WMS service
- GeoTiff Download

Indication for **potential annual change**



From left: Mato Grosso (Brazil), Sanga (Congo), Manyoni (Tanzania), Stung Treng (Cambodia)

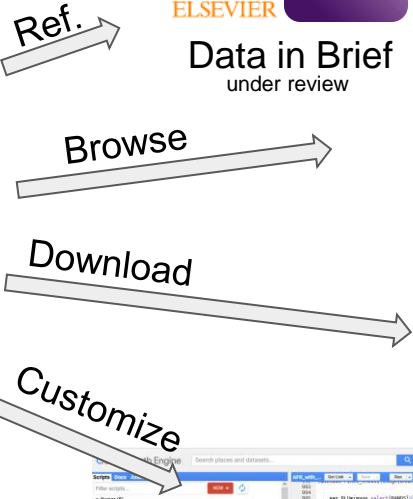
Available on

<https://forobs.jrc.ec.europa.eu/recaredd/map/>

Data Access and References



Data in Brief
under review



Forest Resources and Carbon Emissions (FORCE)

Home > FORCE > Sentinel2 L1C cloud-free composites 2015-2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020

Sentinel2 L1C cloud-free composites 2015-2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020

FORCE
Homepage
Methodologies & tools
Forest Canopy Disturbance - JAMESRILEY 2018
Carbon Emission Calculations (in IMPACT Simbio)
GEM
FINDER
Software
IMPACT Simbio
Other software
Sentinel imagery & composites
Sentinel2 web platforms
Sentinel2 cloud-free composite

Click the link to browse the Sentinel2 composite

Mato Grosso State (Brazil) Kilimanjaro (Tanzania) Phnom Penh City (Cambodia)

Contact

RECOOPERNICUS

Introduction

RECAECO

Introduction

Workshops

- An innovative Sentinel2 L1C cloudshadow mask has been developed and implemented at local/regional scale, leading to side-effect at UNFCCC COP-25 on 9 Nov 2017

Partners

Regional Forest Observators

ROADLESS FOREST

Introduction

TREES-3

Project

Sentinel2 L1C cloud-free composites (2015-2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020)

European Commission

Sentinel-2 L1C cloud-free pan-tropical annual composites for the period 2015-2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020 are compute by extracting per-band annual median values after cloud and shadow masking based on spectral conditions specifically developed for tropical regions as proposed by Simonetti D. et al., 2021. All available Sentinel-2 images have been processed in Google Earth Engine (GEE) and downloaded by selecting only TCA-Reflectance B11, B08, B04 (SWIR1, NIR, RED) bands at a spatial resolution of 20m (10m bands are resampled to 20m using nearest neighbour approach) and converted to 8bit (Byte) using a multiplicative factor of 0.001 for visualization purposes and size optimization.

Data info

- Sentinel-2 Change (SWIR 20m) from 2019 to 2020
- 2020 Sentinel-2 Composite (FalseColor 20m)
- 2019 Sentinel-2 Composite (FalseColor 20m)
- 2018 Sentinel-2 Composite (FalseColor 20m)
- 2015-2017 Sentinel-2 Composite (FalseColor 20m)
- Sentinel1 VV Composite 20m (Oct 2016 - Oct 2017)
- Sentinel1 VH,VV,VH-VV Composite 20m (Oct 2016 - Oct 2017)

Download tile N05_W075: [2015-2017](#) [2018](#) [2019](#) [2020](#)

Google Earth Engine

SEPAL

sepal.earthengine.net

https://forobs.jrc.ec.europa.eu/recaredd/S2_composite.php

Joint Research Centre

Direct Integration into IMPACT Toolbox (Open Source)



- ✓ Portable GIS
- ✓ Free & Open Source
- ✓ Online / Offline
- ✓ Easy to Use

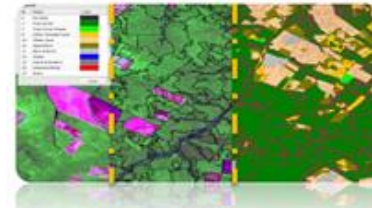


Quick Data Visualization

- Raster and vector visualization
- Adjustable bands and stretch
- Fast rendering with tiling approach
- Data auto-load and refresh
- Processing buttons for easy access



Map Visualization & Editing



- Easy and efficient editing environment
- Selection and recoding by :
 - class or cluster
 - single or multi polygon
- 1 click edit
- Class masking / showing
- Customizable legend
- On the fly .dbf file editing

Ground Truth Collection

Collection of ground truth data at local, national or global scale is now faster with a built-in feature editor supporting either systematic samples collection or wall-to-wall feature labeling.

- Built-in degradation menu with identification of location, causes and intensity
- Customizable legend



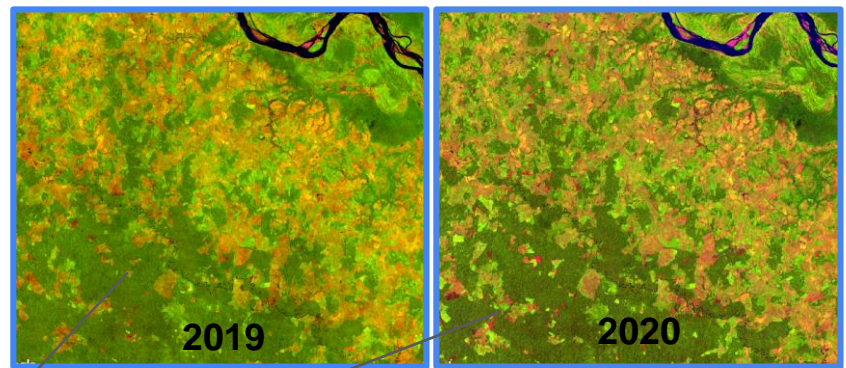
<http://forobs.jrc.ec.europa.eu/products/software>

N05_W075



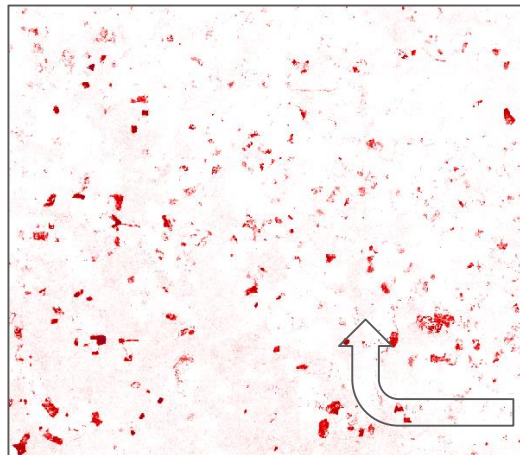
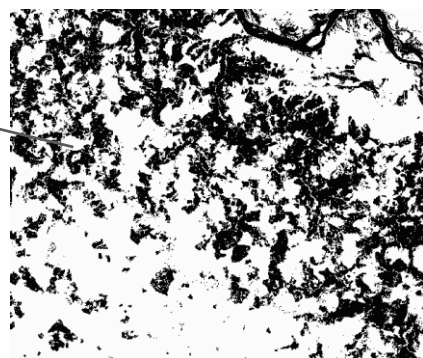
Colombia

Lon: -75.882 Lat: 0.800



Sentinel-2 Composite

Delta NBR: potential forest loss

2019 Forest Mask (Optional)

Automatic NBR index extraction from 2 epochs and calculation of difference layer

Conclusions and Perspectives

- JRC-S2-L1C fills the gap of cloud-free S2 composites production over the Tropics
- Compositing production includes several advanced processing
 - Dedicated Cloud/Shadow mask
 - Specific Radiometric Normalization
 - Compositing by Orbits
- Analysis-Ready Satellite Image Data can facilitate REDD+ reporting process by
 - Reducing/ avoiding image pre-processing time and resource
 - Providing satellite images directly ready-to-use for mapping and monitoring
 - Providing relevant reference data for visual interpretation
- Perspectives: Integration of the GEE code within the FAO SEPAL Platform

Thank you for your attention

