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Landsat Mission Sensors

- Imagery for wildfire mapping operations in the US from Landsat (NASA/USGS)
- Mostly 30x30 meter spatial resolution
- Landsat 1-3, Landsat 4-5 Multispectral Scanner (MSS)
- Landsat 4-5 Thematic Mapper (TM)
- Landsat 7 (launched 1999) Enhanced Thematic Mapper Plus (ETM+) Bands 1-8
- Landsat 8 (launched 2013) Operational Land Imager (OLI) and Thermal Infrared Sensor (TIRS)

Bands 1-11



Landsat Bands



(Source: USGS)

Landsat Band Combinations

	Landsat 7 Landsat 5	Landsat 8
Color Infrared:	4, 3, 2	5,4,3
Natural Color:	3, 2, 1	4,3,2
False Color:	5,4,3	6,5,4
False Color:	7,5,3	7,6,4
False Color:	7,4,2	7,5,3

(Source: USGS)

Soil Burn Severity

Near-infrared (NIR) and short-wave infrared (SWIR) bands

• Normalized Burn Ratio (NBR)

NBR = (NIR - SWIR) / (NIR + SWIR)

• Differenced Normalized Burn Ratio (dNBR) $dBNR = NBR_{pre-fire} - NBR_{post-fire}$

Burn Severity Products:

- Burned Area Reflectance Classification (BARC) USDA Forest Service
- Burn Severity layer NASA RECOVER Platform

Pre-fire Landsat Imagery



Post-fire Landsat Imagery



BARC Map



Field-adjusted BARC Map



The Case for Ground-based Remote Sensing





(Photo credit: NASA)

Operating Wavelengths for Remote Sensing of Soils



Wavelength (mm)

Ground-based RaDAR Interferometry





Gamma-Ray Spectrometry





Topographic Differential Absorption LiDAR (TDiAL)

- Field-deployable device with active and passive sensor capability
- Remote measurement of soil suction (active)
- Reflectance (passive)



DAQ system (TDiAL)

Telescope aperture (TDiAL)





Field box with internal components (TDiAL)

TDiAL (Passive Only)



Development of Topographic Differential Absorption LiDAR (TDiAL)



Development of Topographic Differential Absorption LiDAR (TDiAL)





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