Landsat Thematic Mapper

Theme: a target with specific characteristics that can be measured from space

Mapper: Earth surface coverage is continuous

This presentation:

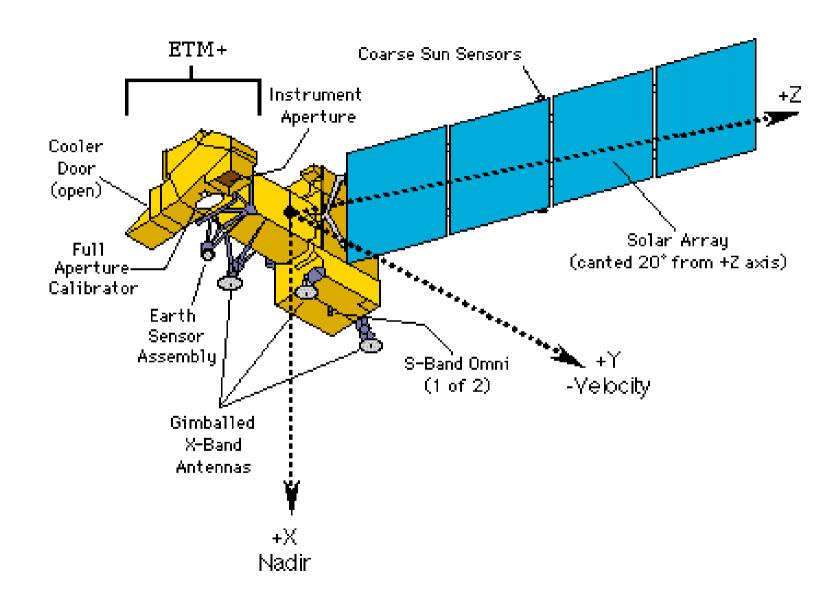
http://www.geo.mtu.edu/~gbluth/Teaching/GE4150/ge4150.html

History and other useful information:

www.geocomm.com/features/sensor/landsat7

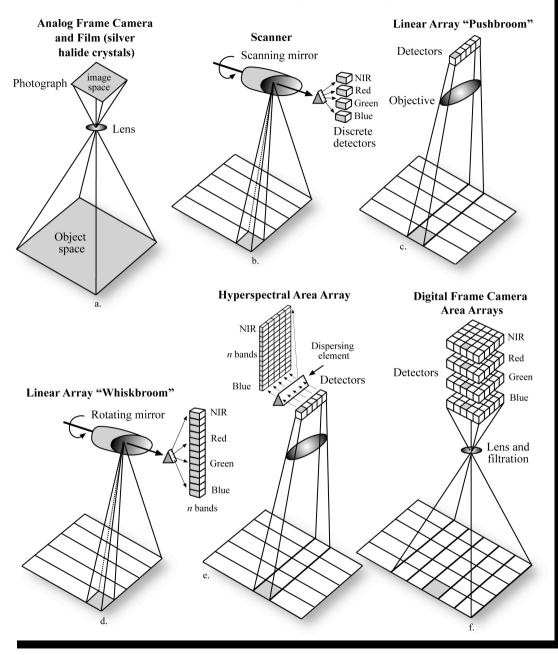
Landsat NASA: http://landsat.gsfc.nasa.gov/

Landsat USGS: http://landsat.usgs.gov/index.php



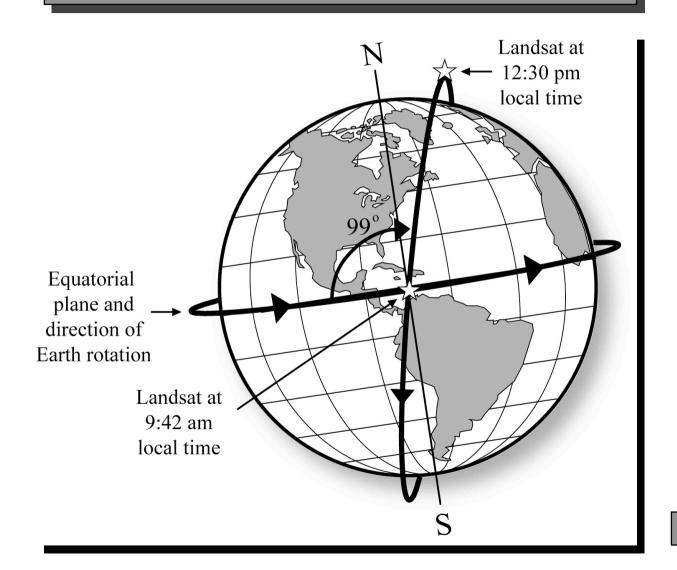
Chronological Launch and Retirement History of the Landsat Satellites 78 82 84 86 88 98 76 80 96 00 02 90 04 **Launch and Retirement Dates** Landsat 1 - July 23, 1972, to January 6, 1978 Landsat 2 - January 22, 1975, to July 27, 1983 Landsat 3 - March 5, 1978, to September 7, 1983 Landsat 4 - July 16, 1982 Landsat 5 - March 1, 1984 Landsat 6 - October 5, 1993, did not achieve orbit MSS Landsat 7 - April 15, 1999 **MSS** MSS TM MSS TMMSS ETM⁺ **ETM** 6

Remote Sensing Systems Used to Collect Multispectral and Hyperspectral Imagery



Remote Sensing
System used for
Multispectral and
Hyperspectral Data
Collection

Inclination of the Landsat Orbit to Maintain A Sun-synchronous Orbit



Sensor Resolutions

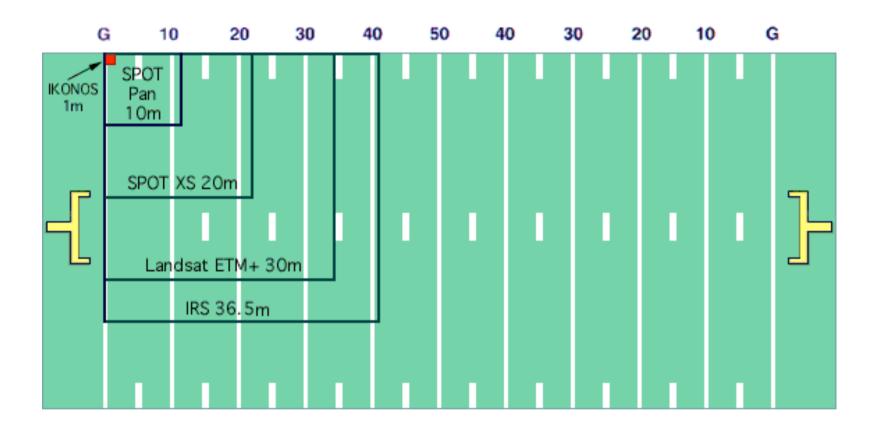
Spatial: what is the size of the "footprint" on the surface? What is the smallest thing you can detect?

<u>Temporal</u>: how often does the sensor collect data of a given location?

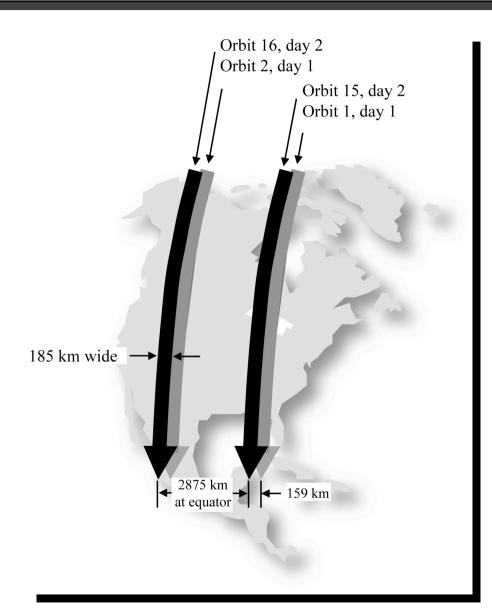
Spectral: what parts of the electromagnetic spectrum are being used? What is the "spectral width" of each channel?

Radiometric: how many levels of intensity can you measure?

Spatial Resolution - 30m

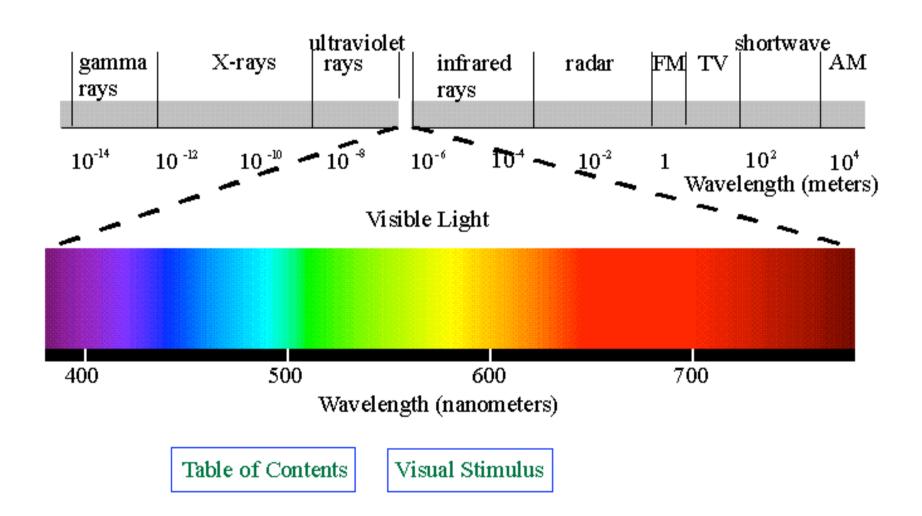


Landsat Multispectral Scanning System (MSS) Orbit



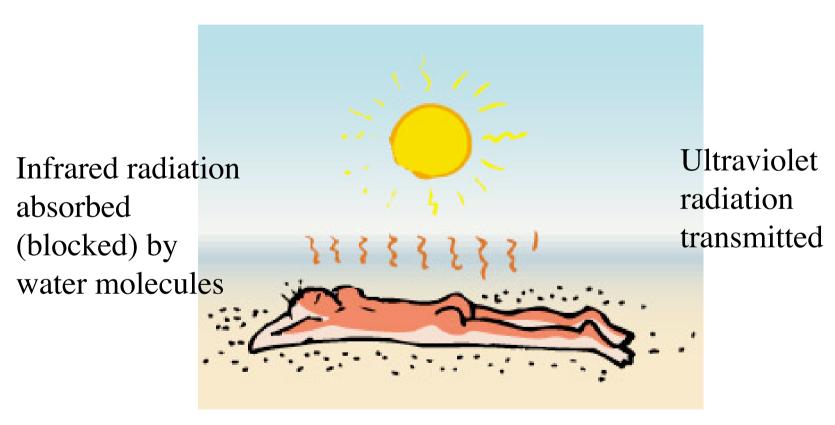
Temporal Resolution -16 days

Spectral Resolution - 3 vis, 4 IR, 1 pan



Burning on a Cloudy Day

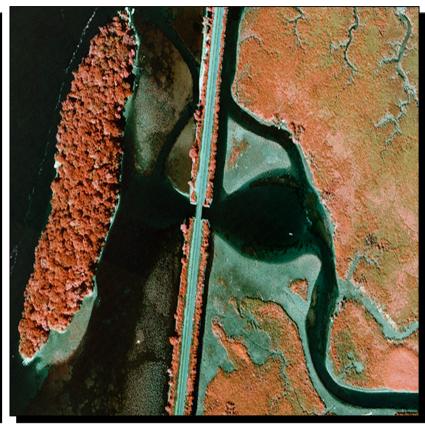
-skin is more sensitive to IR than UV radiation



So, infrared wavelengths do not give much information about water characteristics

Aerial Photography





Normal Color

False-color Infrared Using Wratten #12 filter

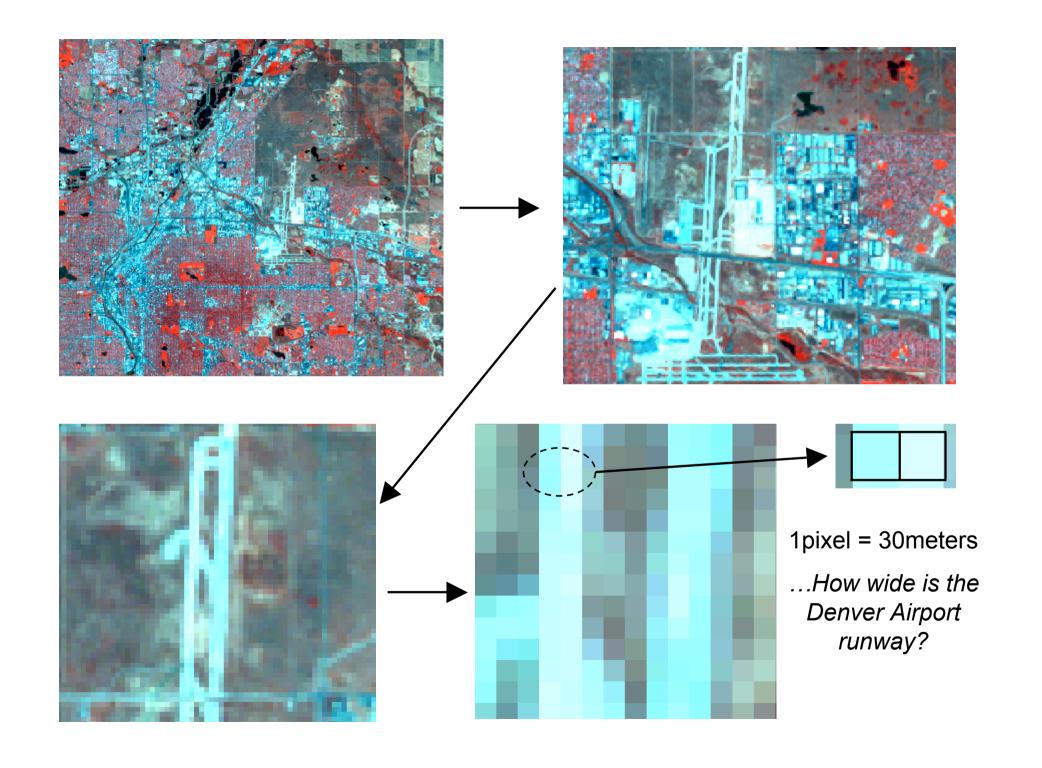
Identifying Targets

General composition: wet, dry, vegetated, pavement (agriculture, water, urban)

<u>Shape</u>: round, square, oval, irregular (racetrack, river, geologic structure)

Size: 1-2 pixels, many pixels (highway, city block)

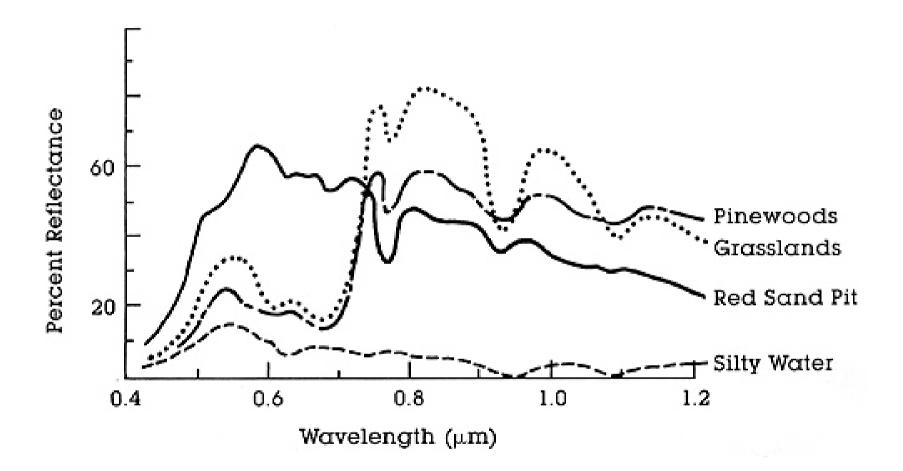
<u>Spectral signature</u>: quantified signals (types of soil, vegetation, rock/mineral)

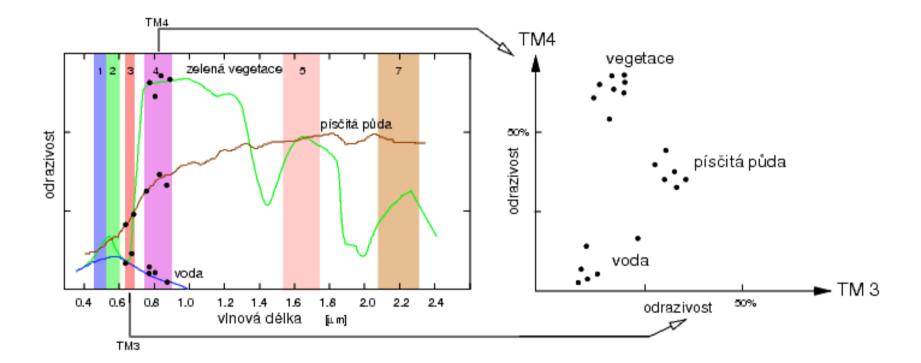


What Bands to Use?

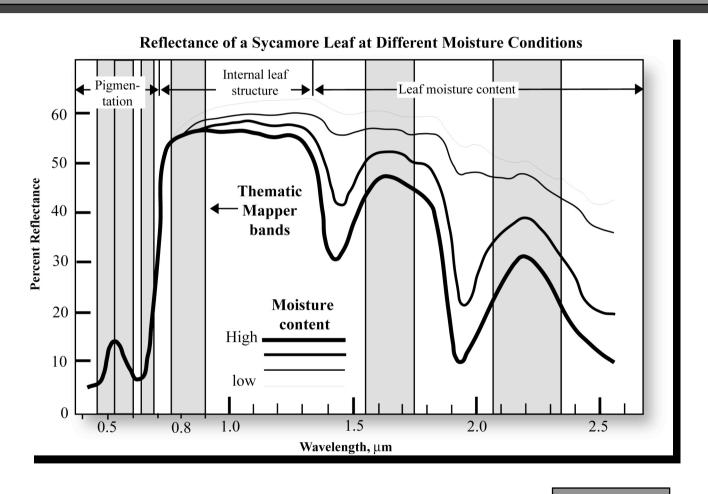
Want large differences in reflectance among different targets, to give you the most information:

- -water vs land
- -vegetation vs bare ground
- -buildings, pavement vs vegetation





Reflectance of the Upper Surface of A Sycamore Leaf at Different Moisture Contents



Landsat 5 Thematic Mapper Data of Charleston, SC

