



Monitoramento sistemáticos de sistemas aquáticos continentais com o suporte de SR óptico: de onde viemos e até onde poderemos chegar.

Sumário

- *Breve histórico do sensoriamento remoto em ambientes aquáticos*
- *Atividades nesta linha de pesquisa no INPE*
- *Criação do laboratório de instrumentação de sistemas aquáticos;*
- *Conceitos do Sensoriamento Remoto em ambientes aquáticos;*
- *Estudo de casos;*
- *Sistema MAPAQUALI.*



Breve histórico do sensoriamento remoto em ambientes aquáticos

Antes de 2000 Limitações tecnológicas

Resolução espacial, espectral, radiométrica

Focos em certos tipos de alvos



- Informações qualitativas de corpos de água interiores
- Delimitação de tipos bem distintos de massas de água
- 1980 - Identificar possível fontes do aumento da turbidez no Reservatório de Três Marias

2000-2013 Sensores mais adequados

Sensores para águas oceânicas

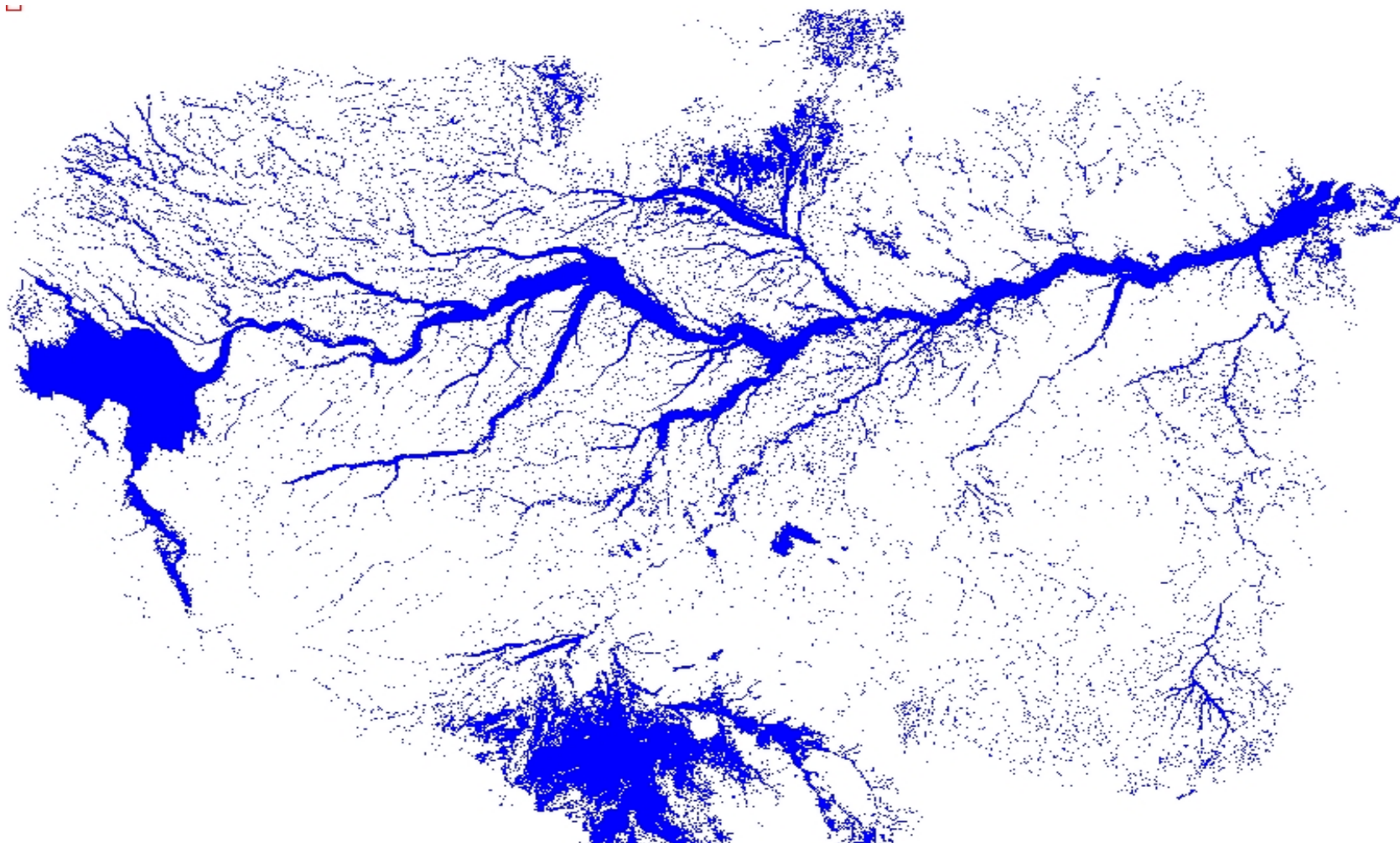
Para águas continentais **Não**

- *Desenvolvimento de protocolos de medidas e calibrações*

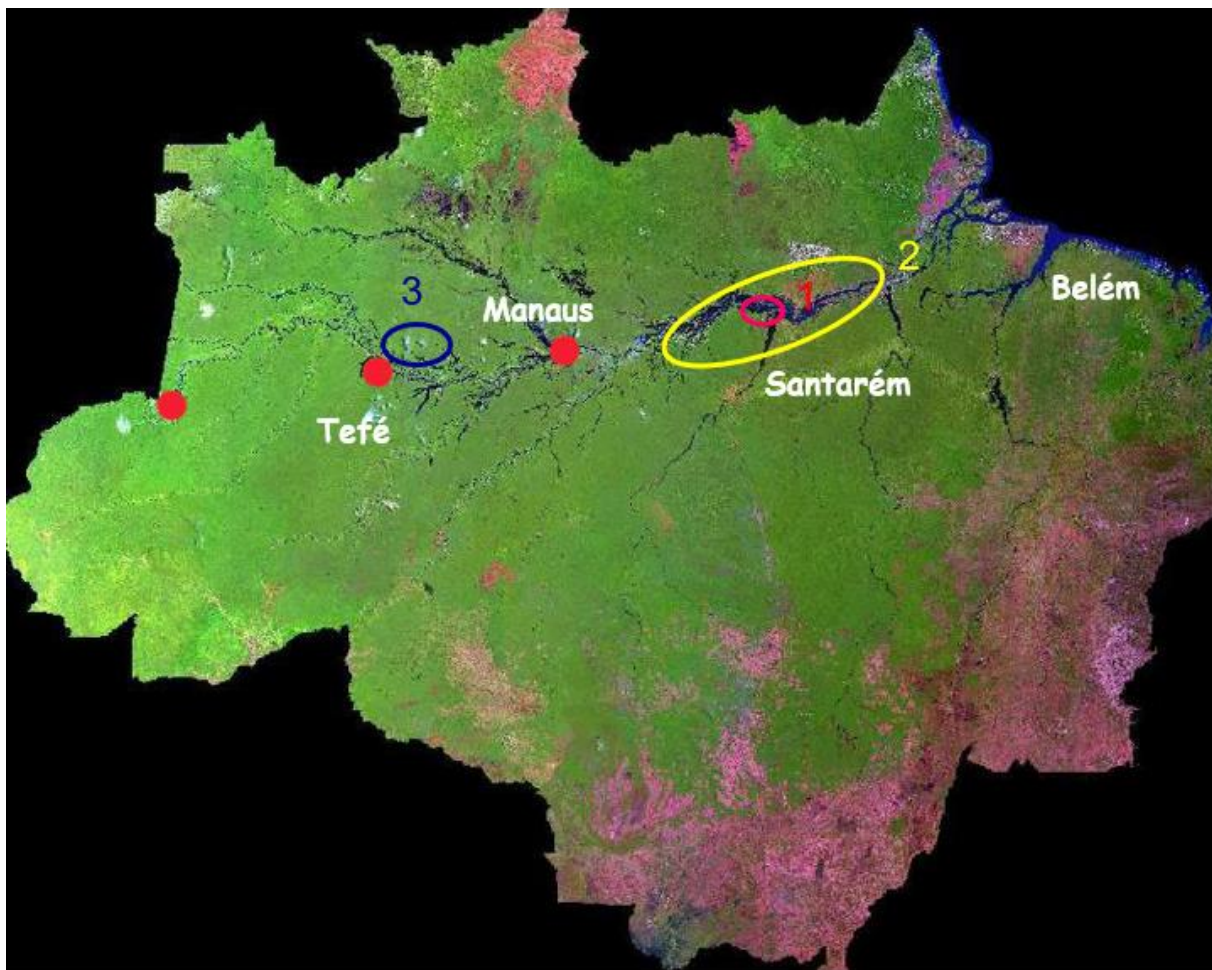


Atividades de Pesquisa INPE: Alguns resultados

1999-2000 – Mapeamento de áreas alagáveis da bacia Amazônica-INPE-UCSB

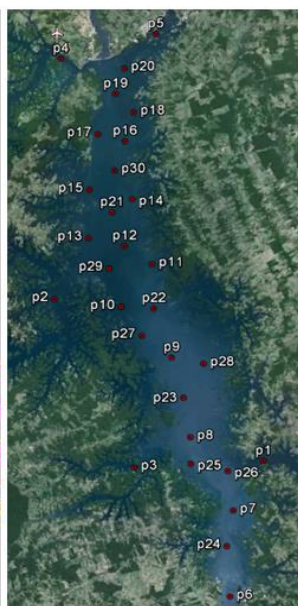
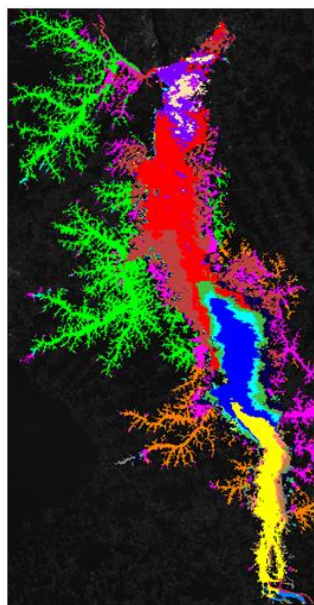
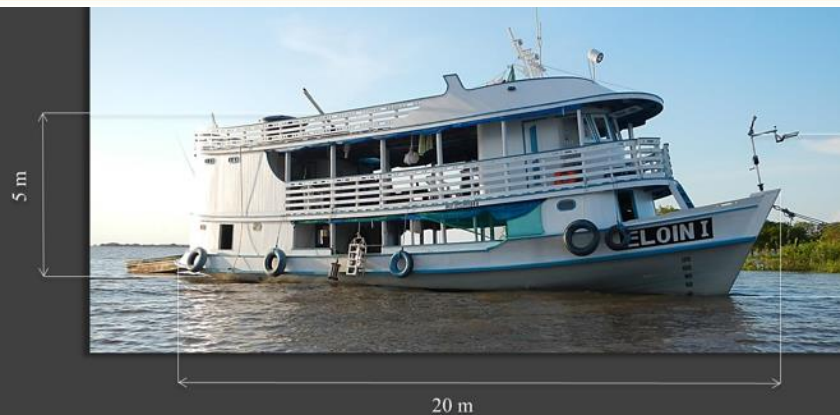


Áreas de estudo na planície amazônica

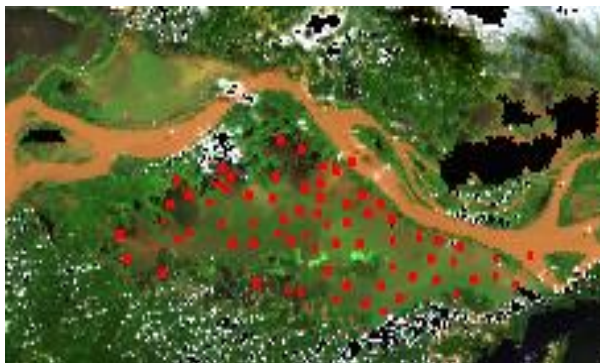


Projetos LBA, Geoma (FAPESP, CNPq, FURNAS, ANEEL)

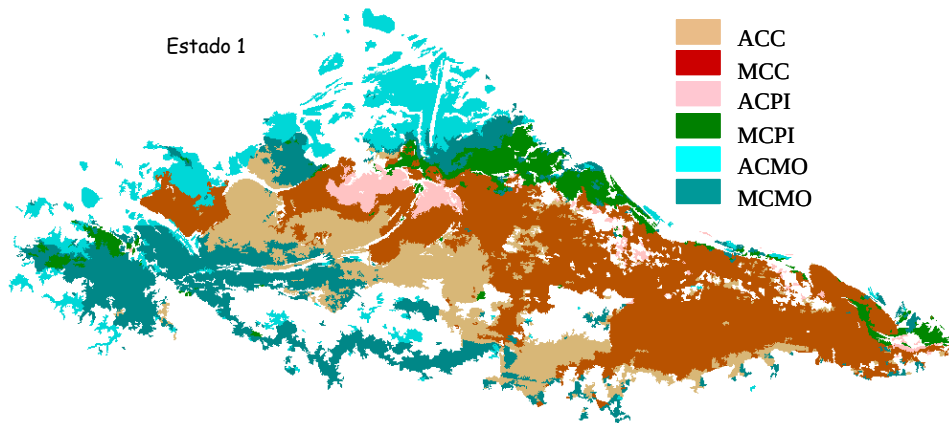
Infraestrutura utilizada em coletas na planície amazônica (a partir de 2003)



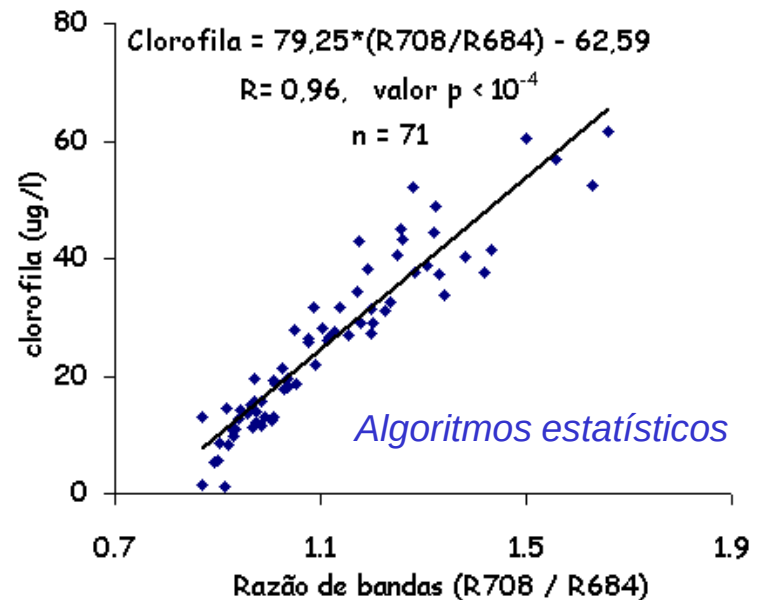
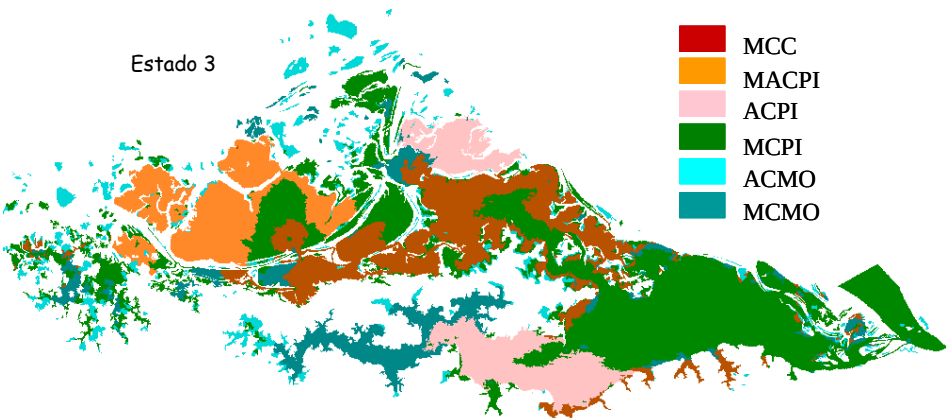
130 Km



Mapeamento da distribuição de clorofila, TSS and CDOM usando dados in situ, imagens multispectrais e modelos estatísticos



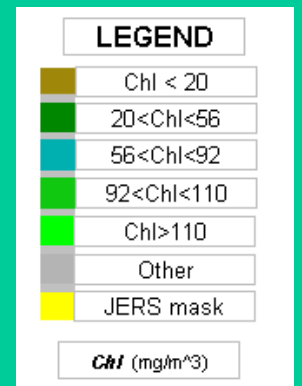
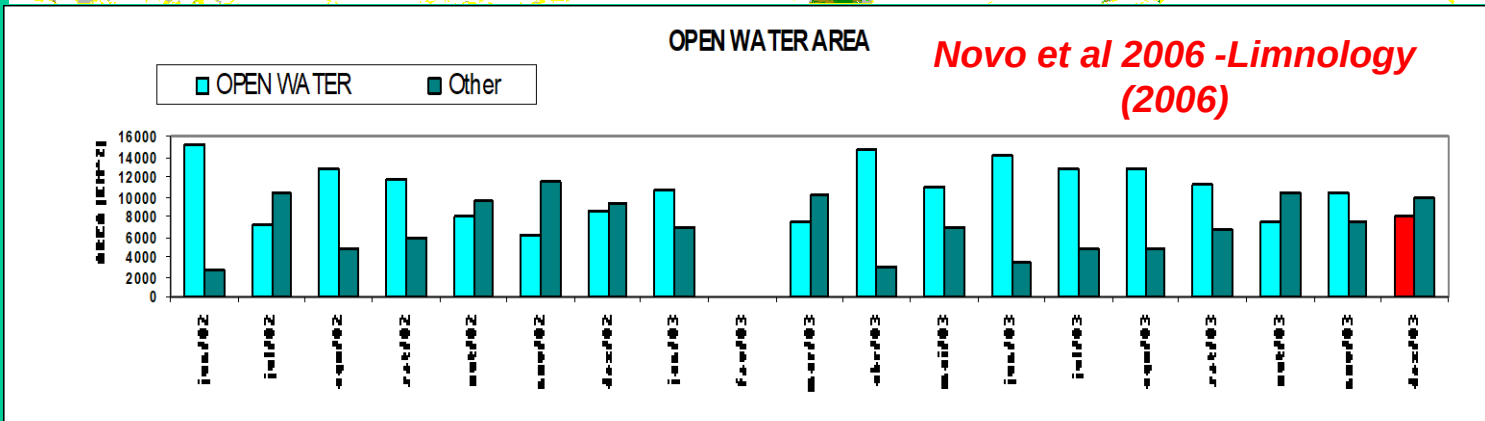
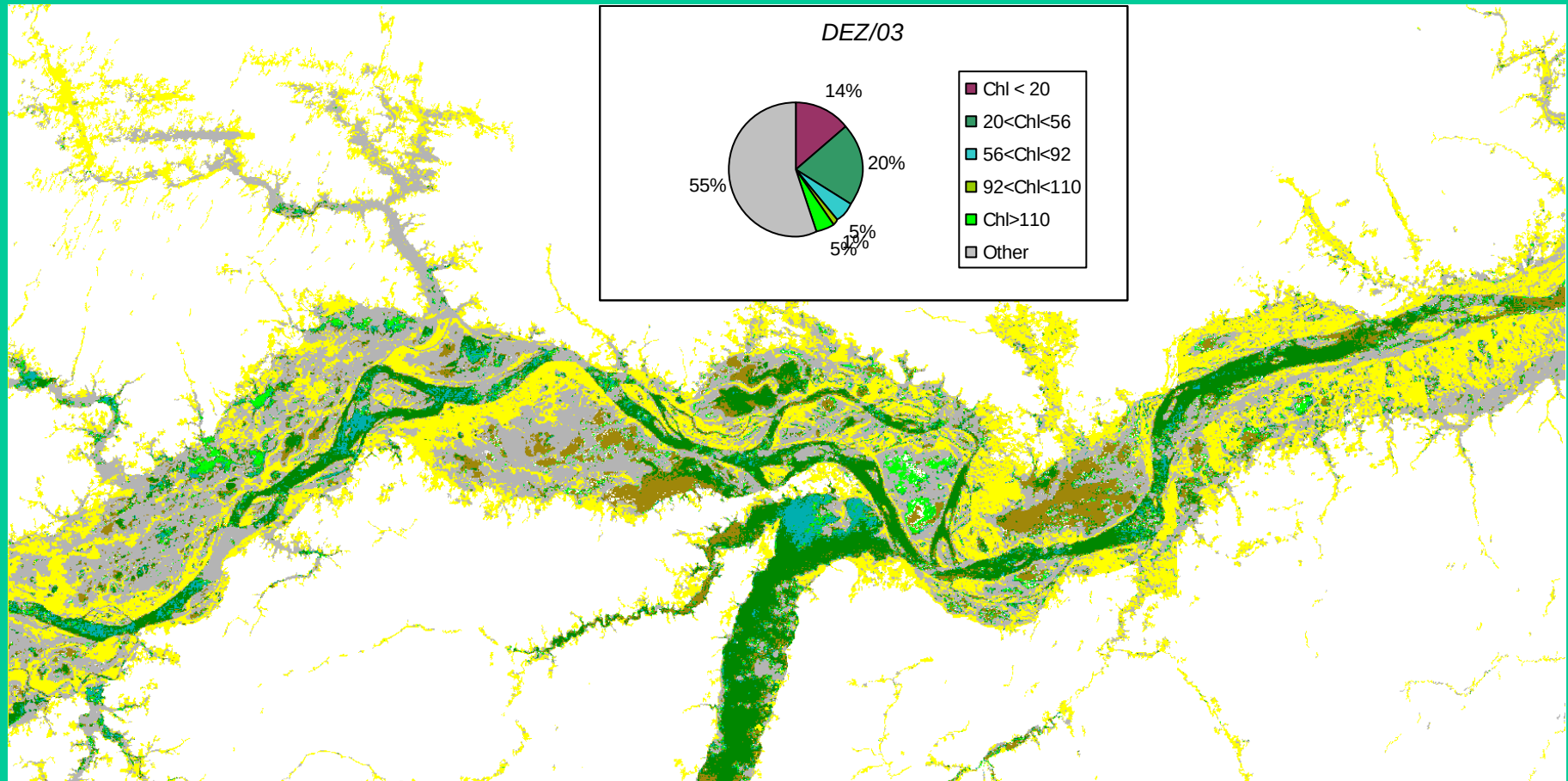
Barbosa et al. (2010)



Legend

ACC - High Chlorophyll Concentration;
MCC - Medium Chlorophyll Concentration
ACPI - High Inorganic Particle Concentration
MCPI - Medium Inorganic Particle Concentration
MACP - Very High Inorganic Particle Concentration
ACMO - High Dissolved Organic Matter Concentration
MCMO - Medium Dissolved Organic Matter Concentration

Mapeamento de Clorofila (MODIS, modelos estatísticos)



2009-2013 Aquisição de equipamentos (FAPESP, CNPq, FURNAS, ANEEL)



Two AC-S (10 and 25 cm)



LISST-Portable



ECO BB9



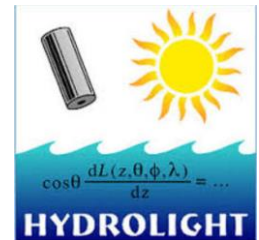
HydroScat-6P



10AU
Fluorometer



UV-VIS-2600
Shimadzu



Six RAMSES radiometer



Acoustic Doppler Profiler



CTD



ASD HandHeld 2

Publications

Archives

Volumes

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ISPRS eBulletin

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Brochure

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Volume XL-7/W3

30 Apr 2015

Brazilian inland water bio-optical dataset to support carbon budget studies in reservoirs as well as anthropogenic impacts in Amazon floodplain lakes: Preliminary results

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³Ceará Federal University, Department of Agricultural Engineering, Fortaleza, CE, Brazil

Keywords: Brazilian inland waters, Amazon Floodplain Lake, bio-optical dataset, Inherent and Apparent optical measurements, Diffuse attenuation coefficient

Abstract. This work presents ongoing efforts and preliminary results for building a dataset that represents the first and most comprehensive bio-optical information available on Brazilian inland waters to support the development of remote sensing algorithms for monitoring aquatic systems. From 2012 to 2014 optical and limnological data was gathered along thirteen field campaigns in five Brazilian reservoirs, in an irrigation and domestic water supply reservoir located in semi-arid northeast of the country and in Amazonian floodplain lakes, thus covering the diversity of Brazilian inland waters. At each site 20 stations, on average, were sampled to acquire profiles of the following optical variables: absorption, attenuation, scattering, and backscattering coefficients and radiances/irradiance spectra above and in-water. Alongside these measurements, water samples were collected for determining concentrations of chlorophyll-a (Chl-a), Total Suspended Solid (TSS), Total Dissolved Carbon (TDC) and its organic/inorganic fractions, CDOM absorption, phytoplankton specific absorption [aph*] and Non-Algal Particles absorption [aNAP*]. Preliminary results show that Chl-a concentrations ranged from 0.6 to 243µg/L in reservoirs and 0.90 to 92µg/L in Amazonian lakes, while TSS concentrations ranged from 0.3 to 31mg/L in reservoirs and 0.5 to 162mg/L in Amazonian lakes. In situ beam attenuation coefficients ranged from 1.4 to 16m⁻¹ in reservoirs and 12.5 to 38m⁻¹ in Amazonian lakes, while diffuse attenuation coefficients of downwelling irradiance over the Photosynthetically Active Radiation (Kd(PAR)) extended from 0.35 to 4.5m⁻¹ in reservoirs and 1.69 to 13.30m⁻¹ in Amazonian lakes. Our research group is building this dataset anticipating future demands for algorithm validation regarding OLI/Landsat8 data and ESA Sentinel missions to be launched as of 2015.

Laboratório de Instrumentação de Sistemas Aquáticos (LabISA)

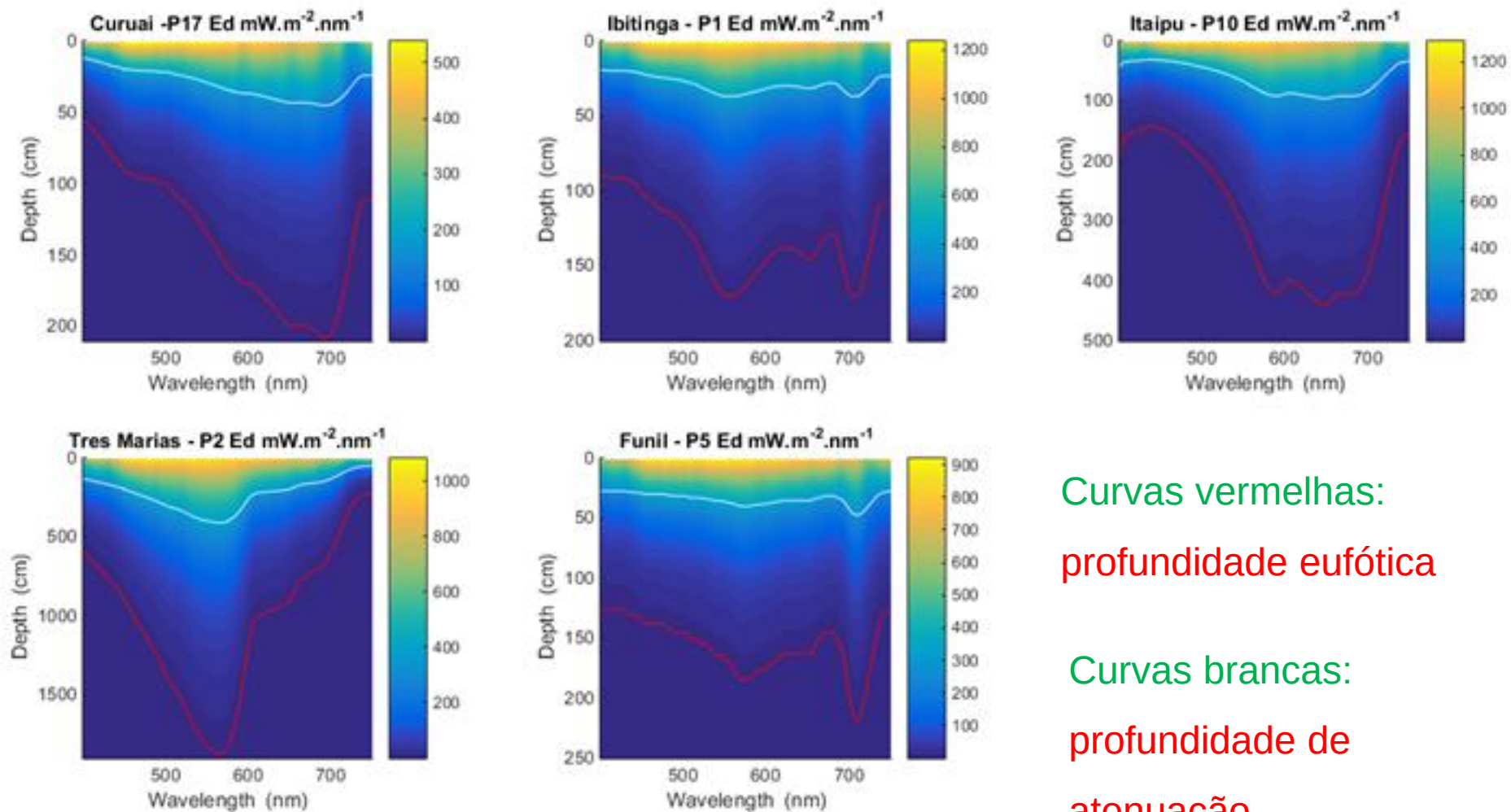
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Objetivo e missão: Formação de recursos humanos e desenvolvimento de algoritmos/sistemas para monitoramento e gestão de sistemas aquáticos

A principal atividade do laboratório é coleta de dados sobre propriedades óticas e limnológicas de águas interiores e costeiras para:

- caracterização bio-ótica;
- desenvolvimento de modelos bio-óticos;
- validação de dados de sensores orbitais adquiridos sobre ambientes aquáticos.
- Correção atmosférica de imagens dos sensores orbitais a bordo das plataformas Landsat 5-7-8, Sentinel 2-3, EOS-Terra e Aqua, CBERS-4, para aplicação em estudos de águas interiores

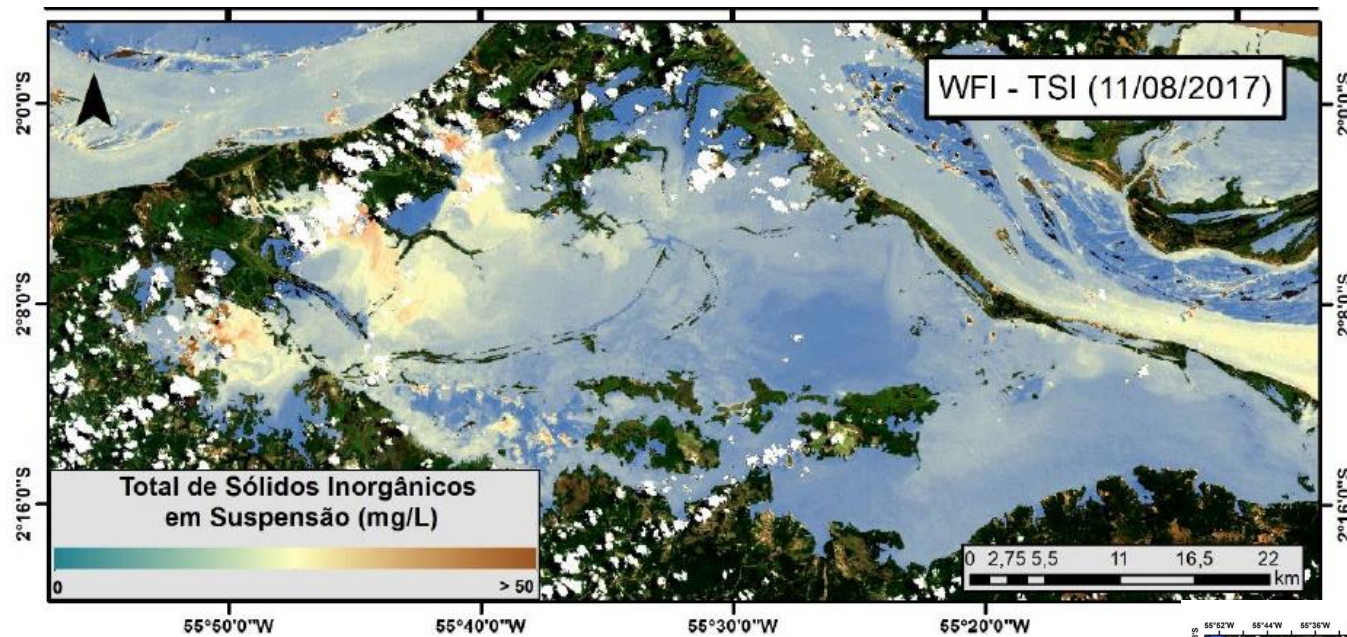
Composição espectral do campo de luz subaquático



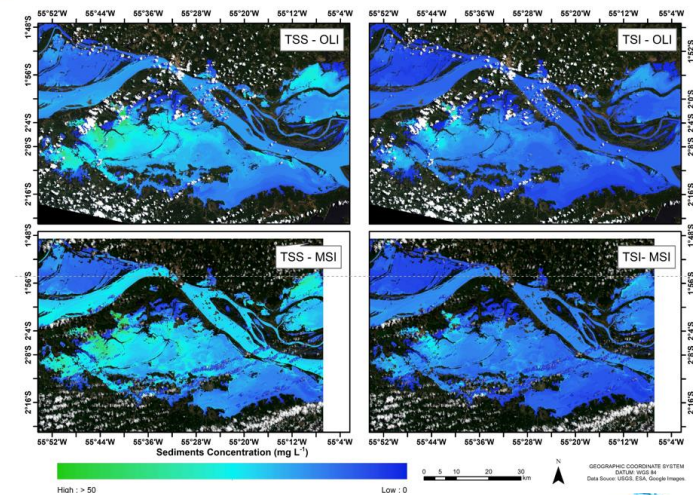
Curvas vermelhas:
profundidade eufótica

Curvas brancas:
profundidade de
atenuação

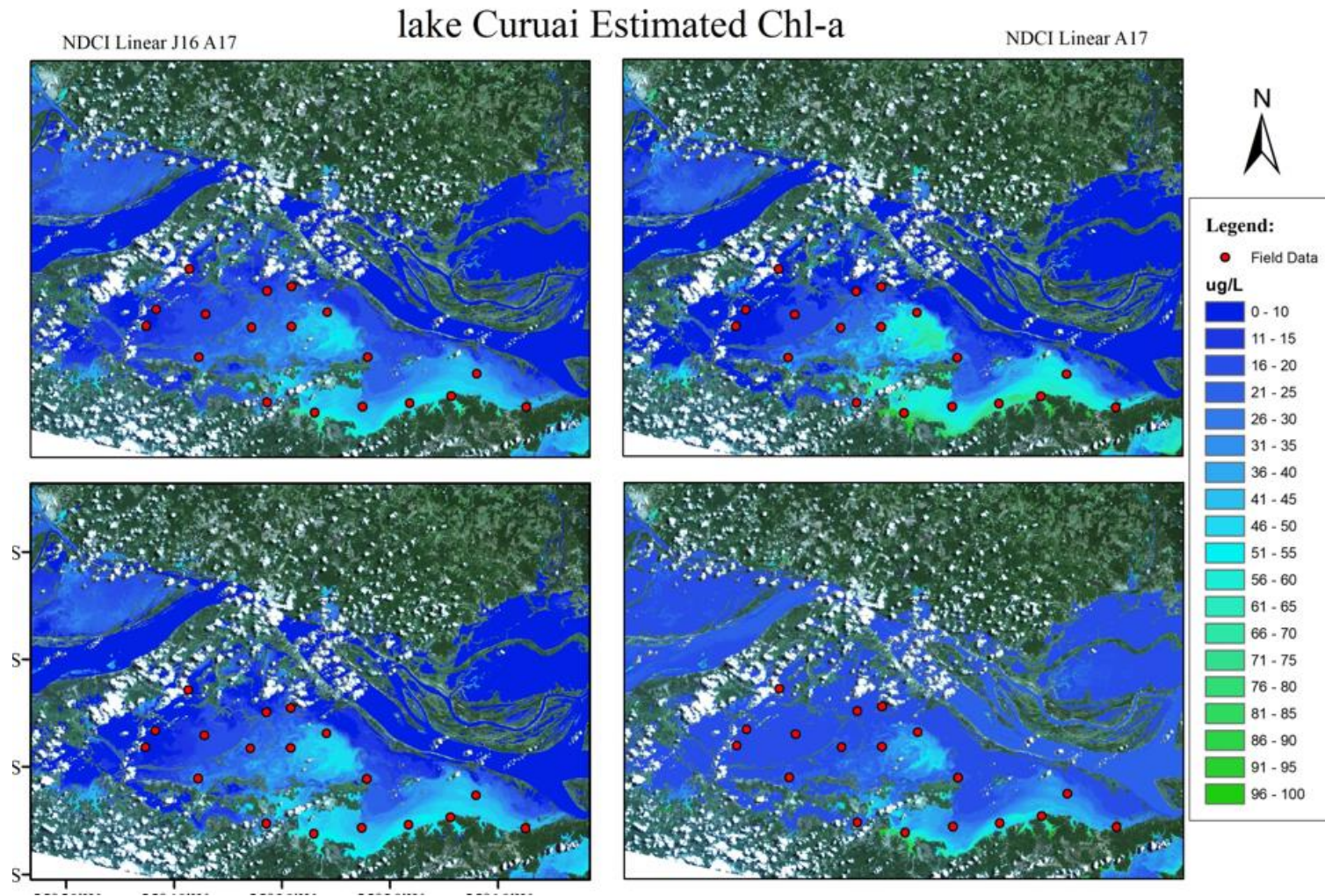
Desenvolvimento de algoritmos para mapeamento de sedimentos suspensos



Diferentes sensores

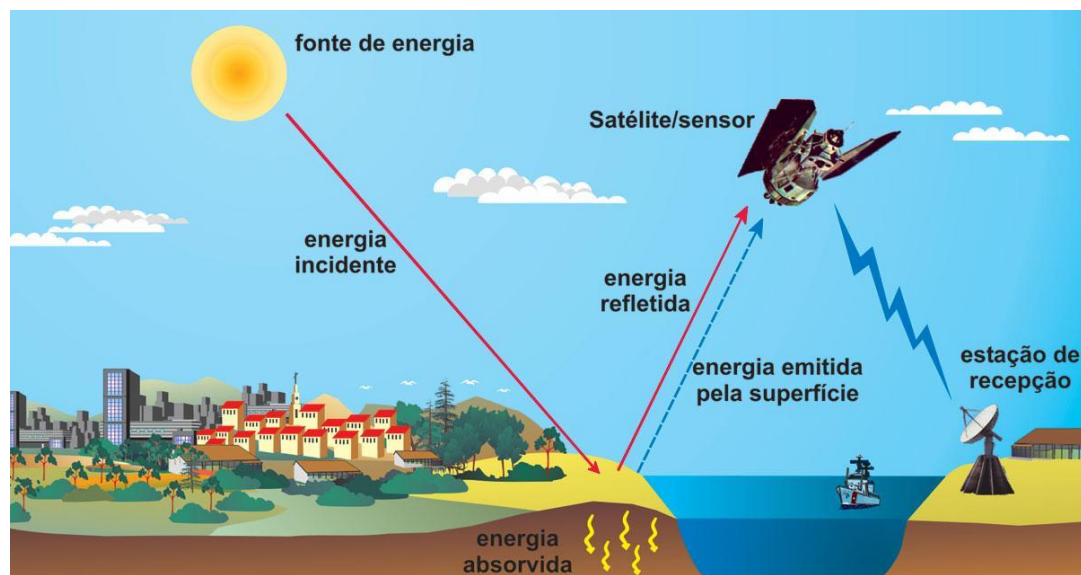


Desenvolvimento de algoritmos para mapeamento de concentrações de clorofila - a



Conceitos do Sensoriamento Remoto em ambientes aquáticos

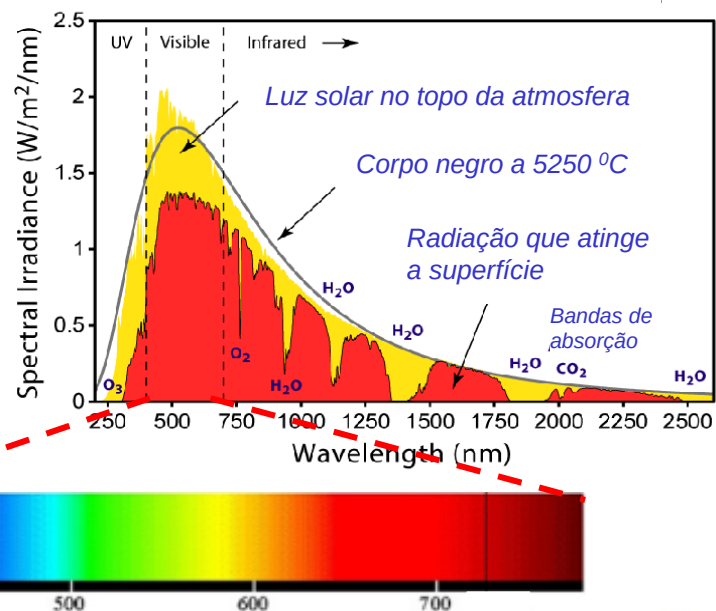
Sensoriamento Remoto: conceitos



Interação radiação solar com superfície terrestre

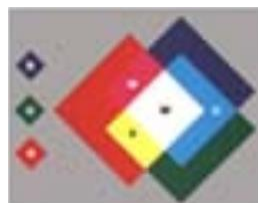
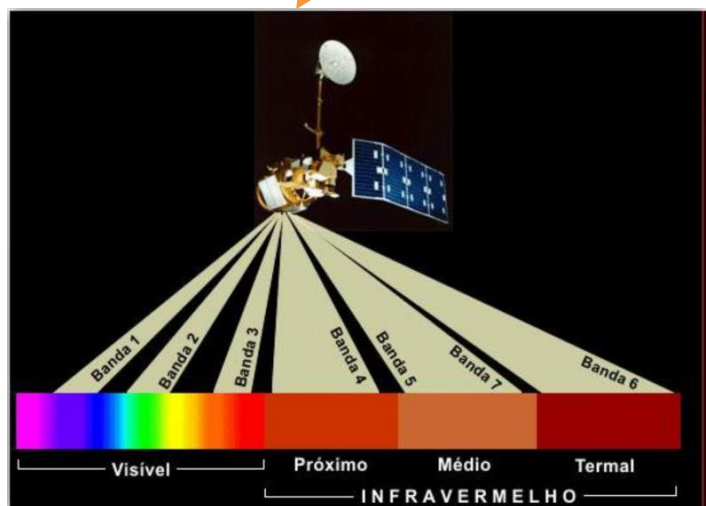
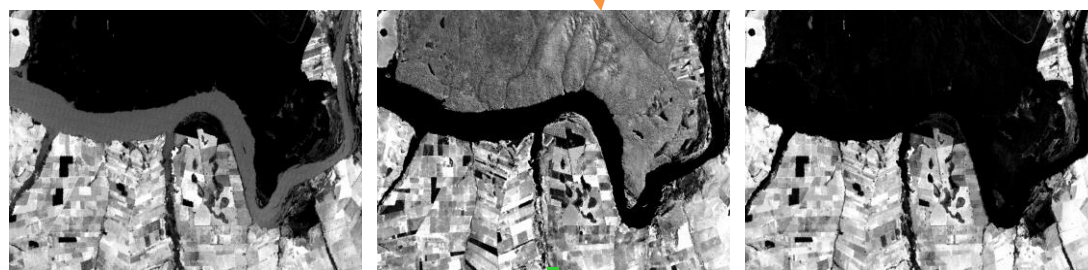
Luz solar (radiação eletromagnética na forma de ondas e pacotes de energia (fótons))

Radiação solar

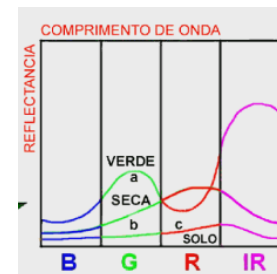


Sensoriamento Remoto: conceitos

A radiação refletida, registrada em faixas espectrais no visível e no infravermelho, *dá* origem às imagens multi-espectrais.

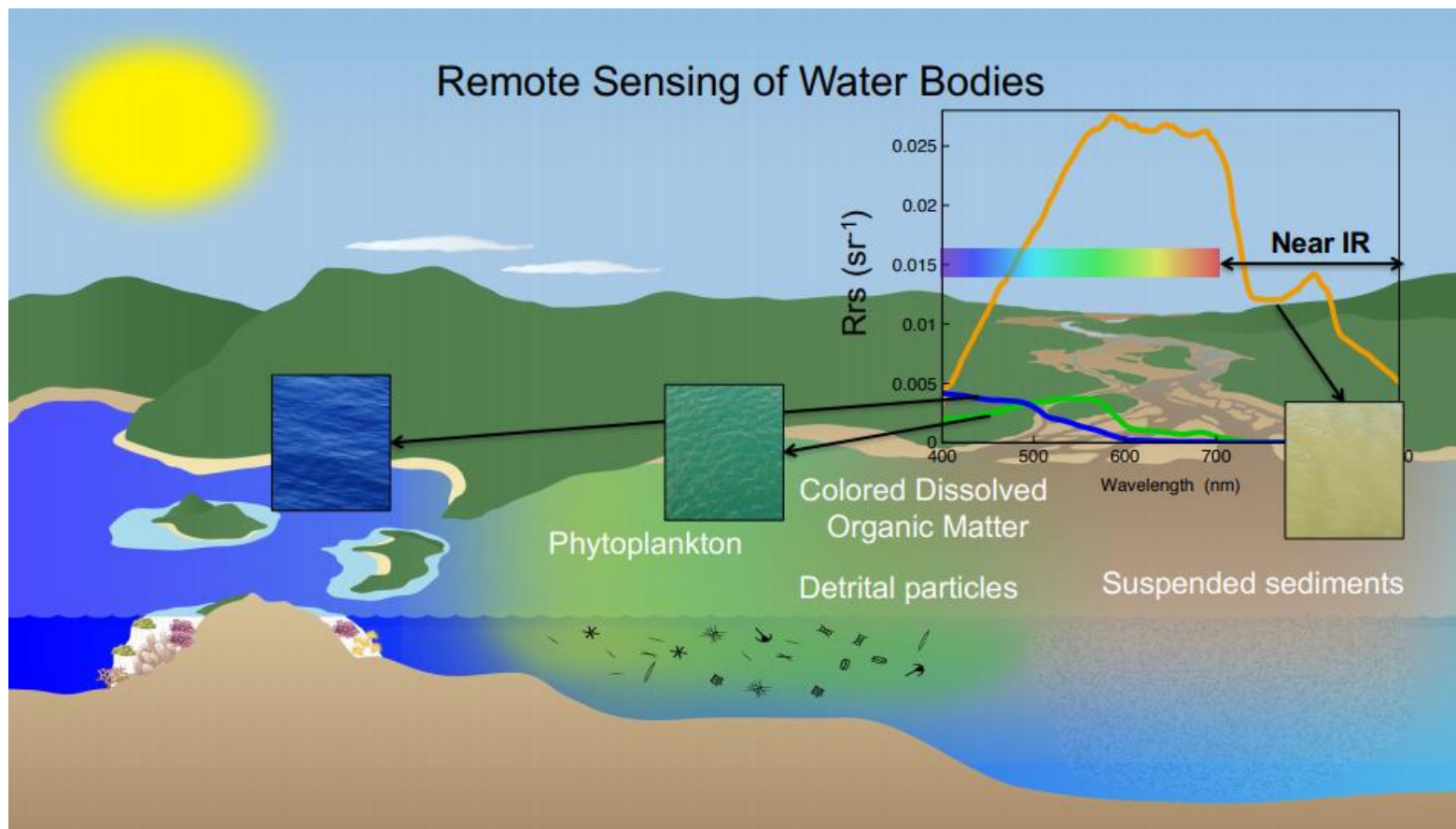


Composição RGB



Sensoriamento Remoto de Sistemas Aquáticos

Água natural = uma mistura complexa de água pura com substâncias orgânicas e inorgânicas dissolvidas e particuladas com diferentes formas, tamanho e composição química



Cor da água

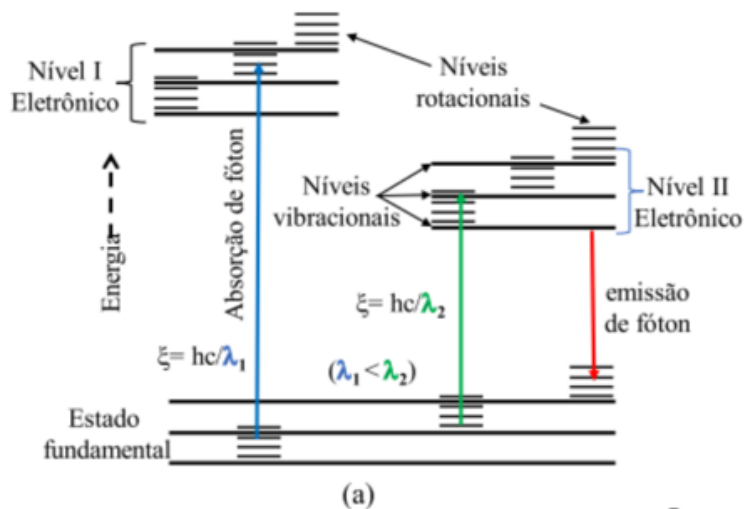
A multiplicidade de cores das águas naturais é resultado da sua interação com a radiação solar



Figura 3.1. Exemplos de imagens de cor da água registradas sensores remotos orbitais a bordo de satélites.

Como a luz interage com os corpos de água

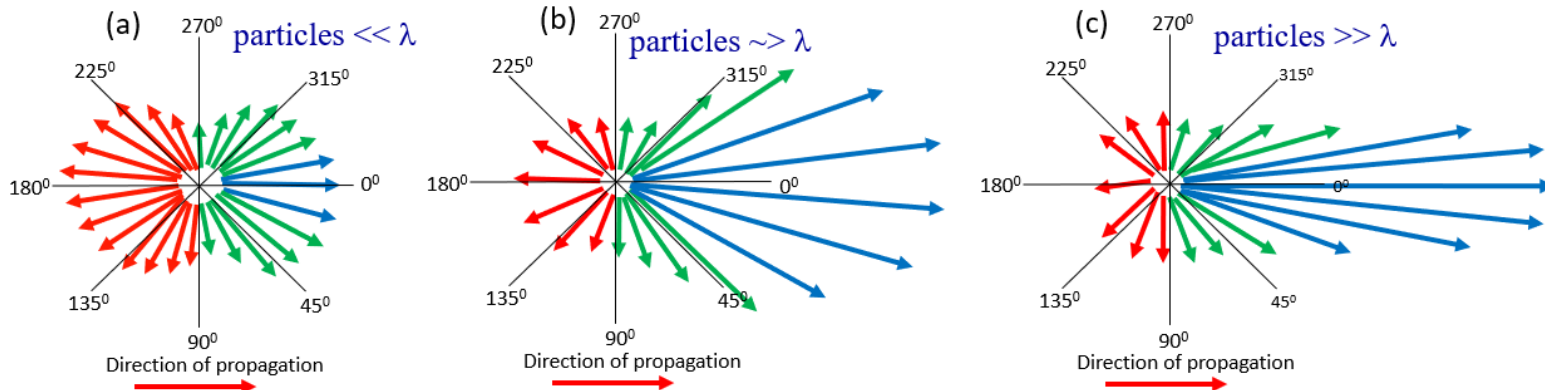
Somente duas coisas acontecem: fótons são absorvidos ou espalhados .



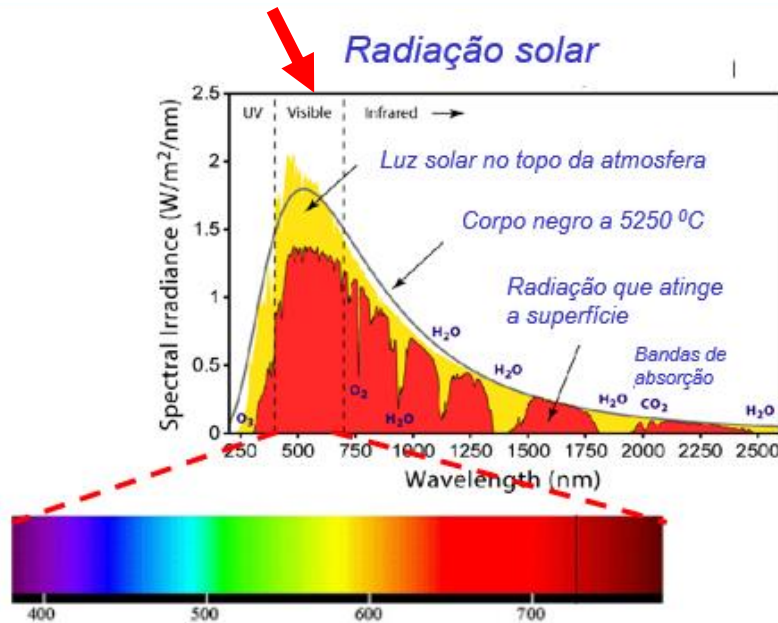
São capturados por moléculas de água ou dos constituintes .

$$\xi = h\nu = \frac{hc}{\lambda}$$

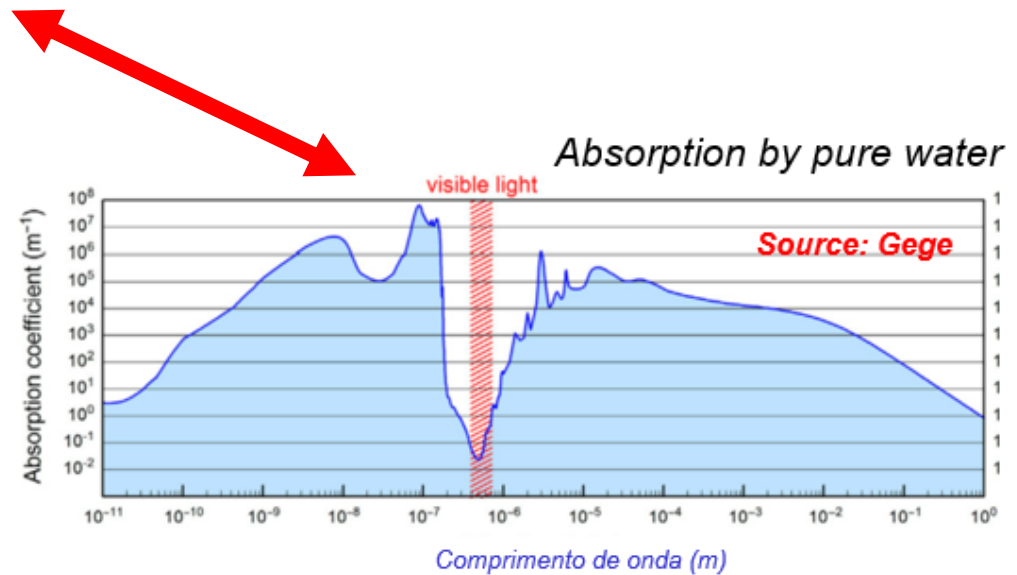
Mudam de direção.



Sensoriamento Remoto de sistemas aquáticos



Radiação solar versus águas naturais



Esta propriedade óptica da água restringe a faixa espectral para uso do sensoriamento remoto de cor de água (400 a quase 900 nm)

Sensoriamento Remoto óptico

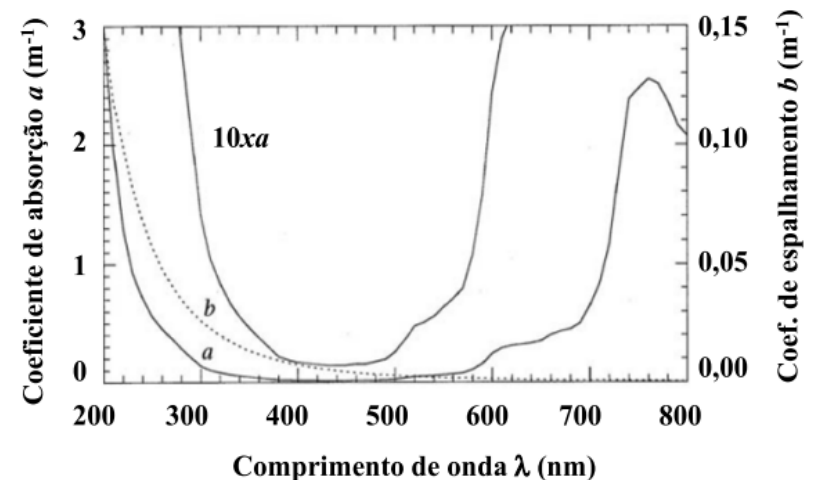
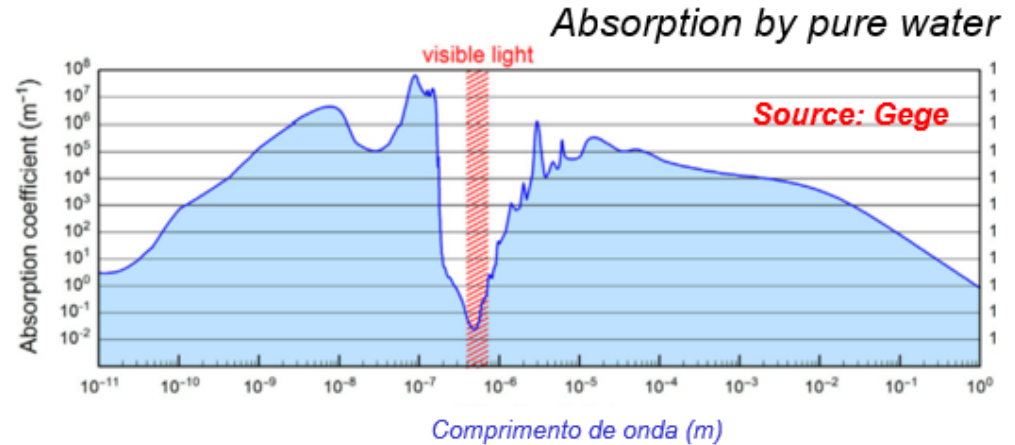
Constituintes Opticamente Ativos (COA)

- Água Pura;
- Matéria orgânica colorida dissolvida (CDOM) *Colored dissolved organic matter*;
- Particulado Total
 - Fitoplâncton (phy) pigmentos fotossintéticos
 - Partículas não algais (NAP)
 - orgânicas
 - inorgânicas

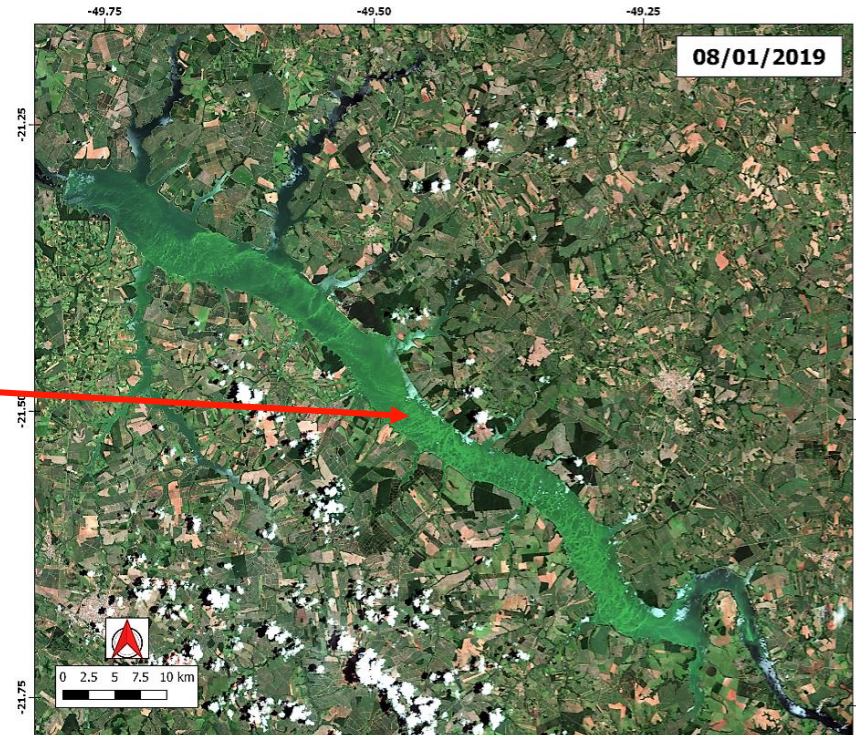
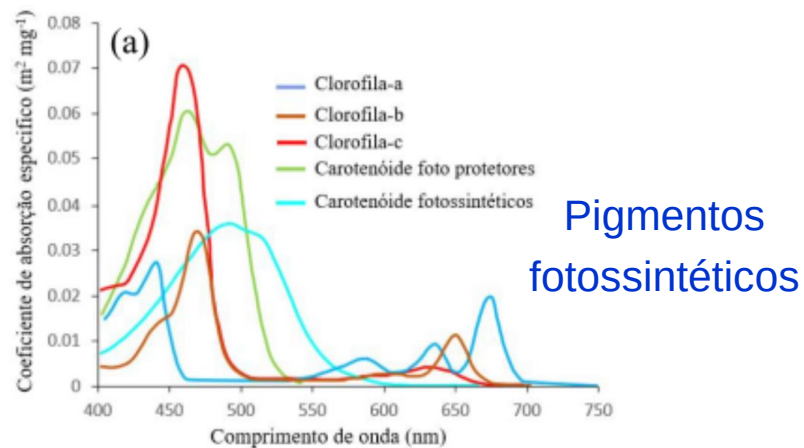
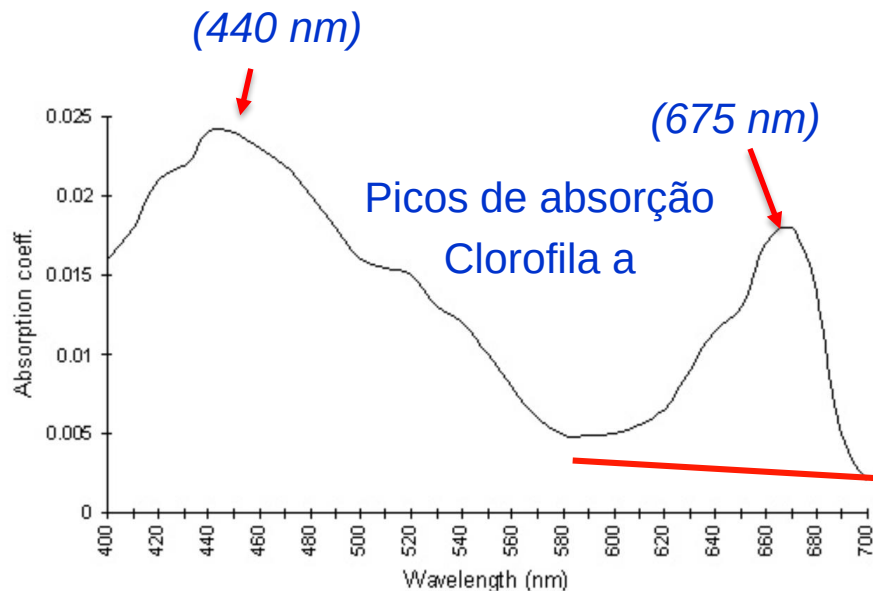


Interação com água pura

- Baixa absorção no azul e parte do verde;
- Absorção significativa a partir do vermelho: *Uma camada de 1 metro absorve ~35% da luz em 680 nm.*
- Alta absorção no infravermelho ($\lambda > 700 \text{ nm}$);
- Espalhamento significativo no azul reduzindo em direção ao vermelho

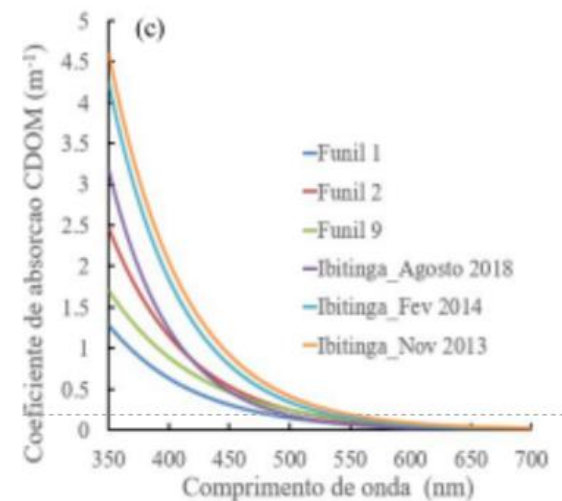
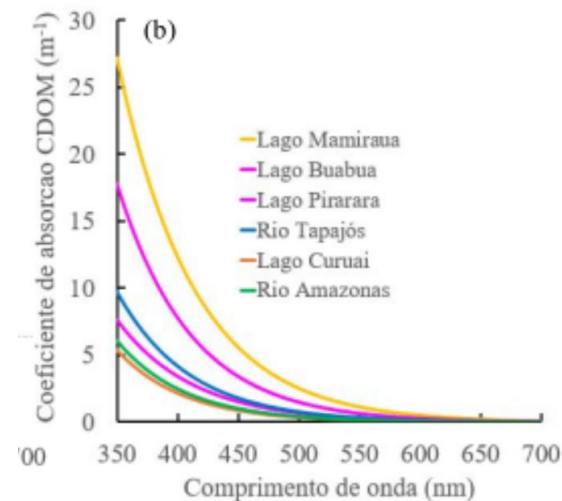


Interação com fitoplâncton (Clorofila – a)



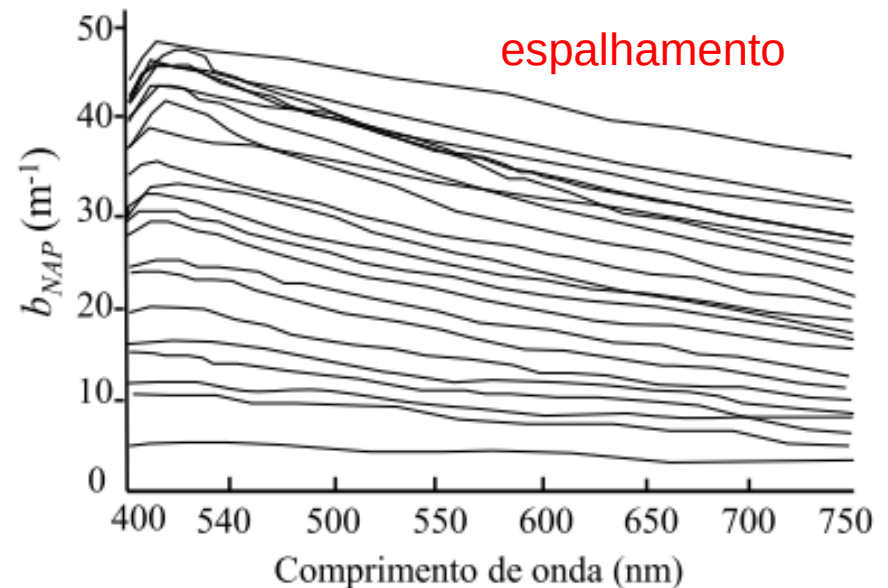
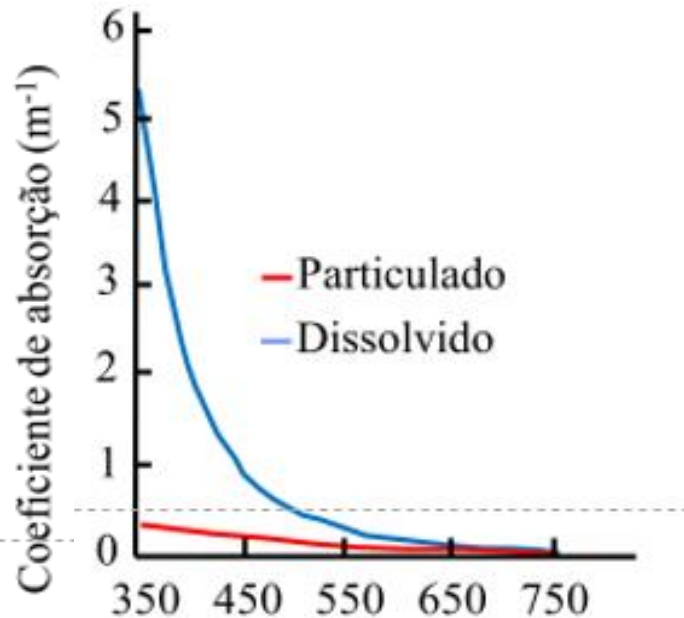
Interação com a matéria orgânica dissolvida (CDOM)

- *Fração dissolvida da matéria orgânica colorida que passa por filtro de poro de $0.2\ \mu\text{m}$*
- Absorve preferencialmente na região do azul
- Espalhamento desprezível



Interação com a partículas não algais (NAP)

- Em concentrações típicas não absorve muito e espalha fortemente



Interações são simultâneas e conservativas

$$a_T(\lambda) = a_{phy}(\lambda) + a_{NAP}(\lambda) + a_{CDOM}(\lambda) + a_w(\lambda)$$

$$b_{b_T}(\lambda) = b_{b_{phy}} + b_{b_{NAP}} + b_{b_w} + b_{b_{CDOM}}$$

Definem as propriedades ópticas dos corpos d'água

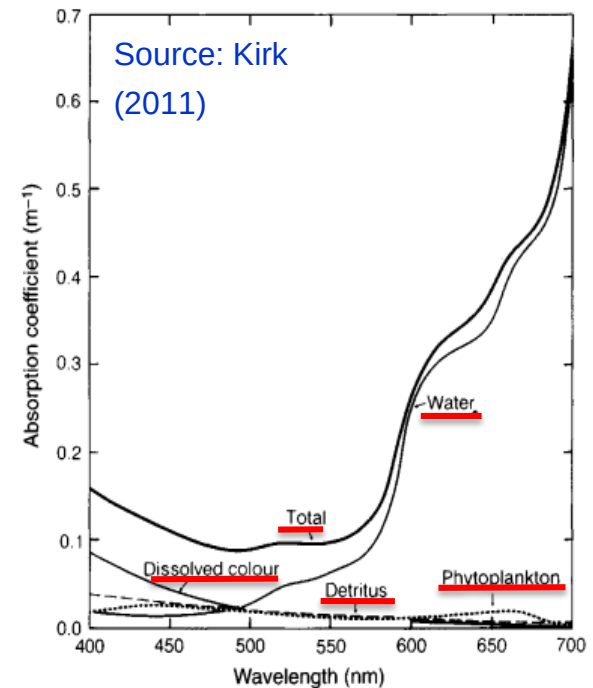


Fig. 3.11. Total absorption spectrum of an idealized, productive (1 mg chlorophyll $a\ m^{-3}$) oceanic water, together with spectra of the individual absorbing components.

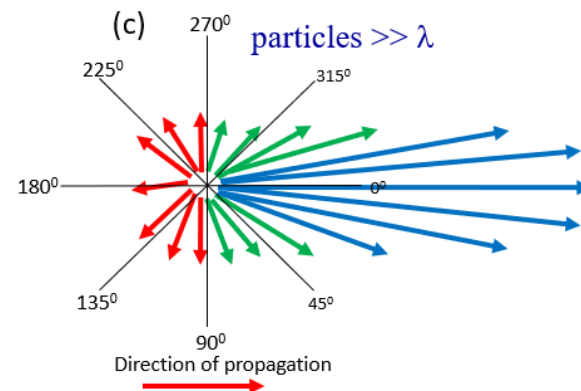
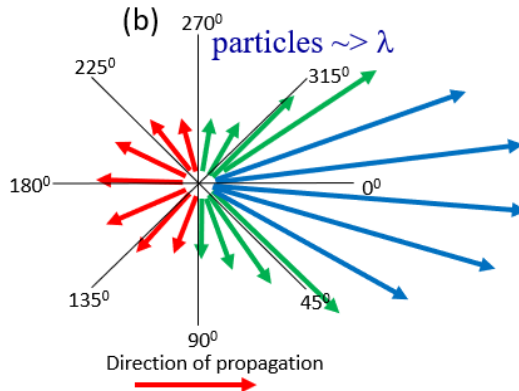
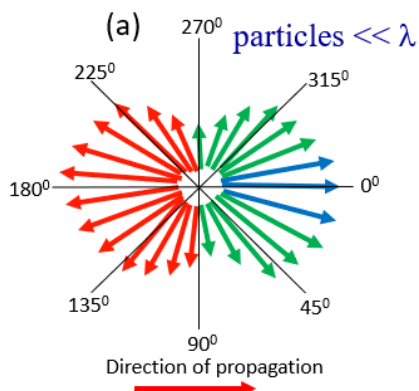
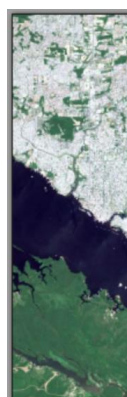
CDOM Total particulate phy



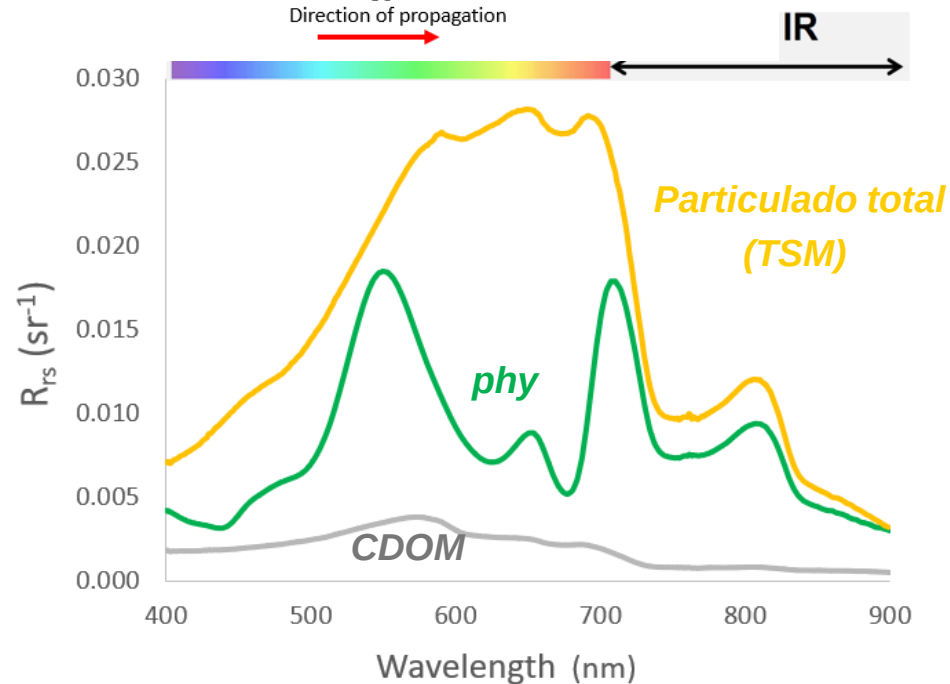
Interações são simultâneas

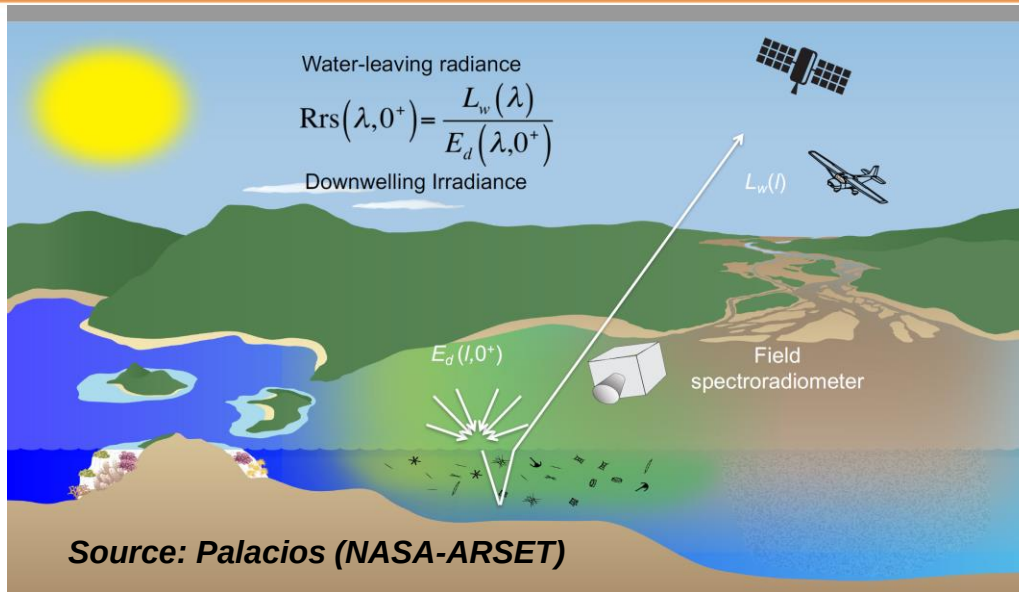
CDOM Particulado total

phy

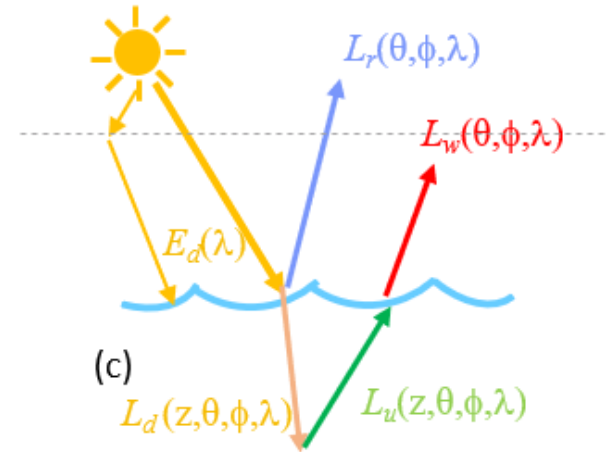


$$R_{rs}(\lambda, 0^+) \cong K \frac{b_{bT}(\lambda)}{a_T(\lambda) + b_{bT}(\lambda)}$$





$$L_T(\theta, \phi, \lambda) = L_w(\theta, \phi, \lambda) + L_r(\theta, \phi, \lambda)$$



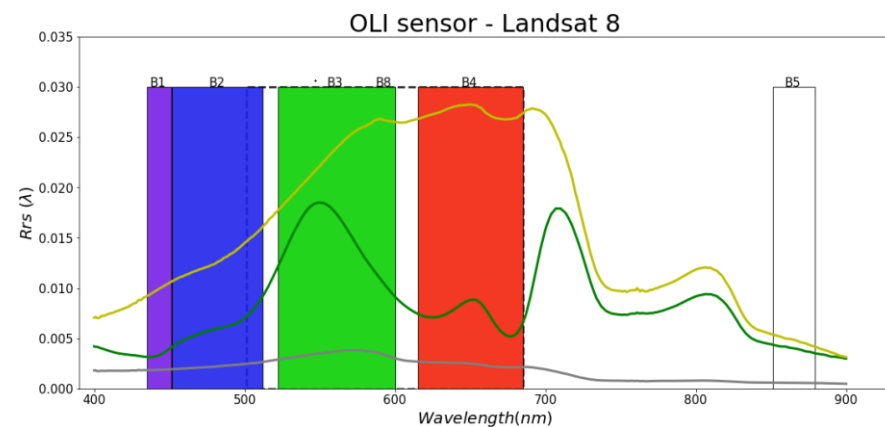
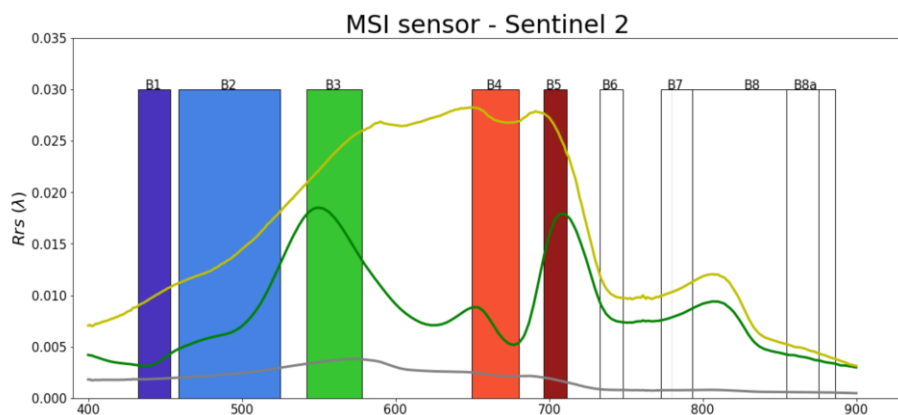
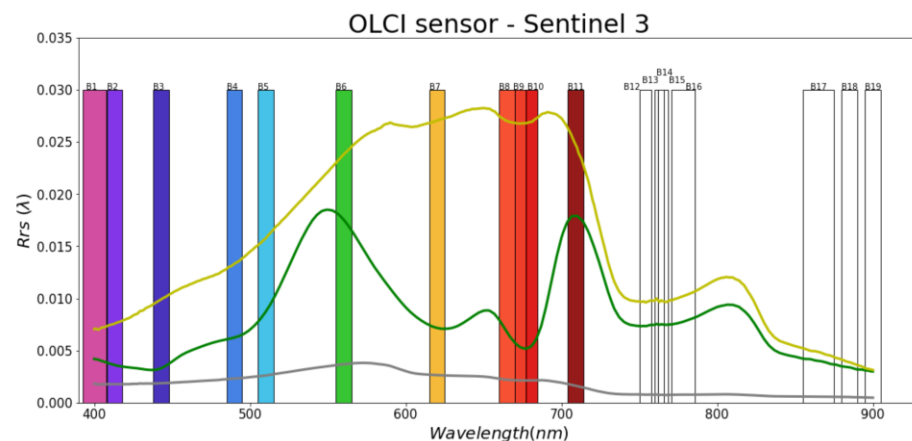
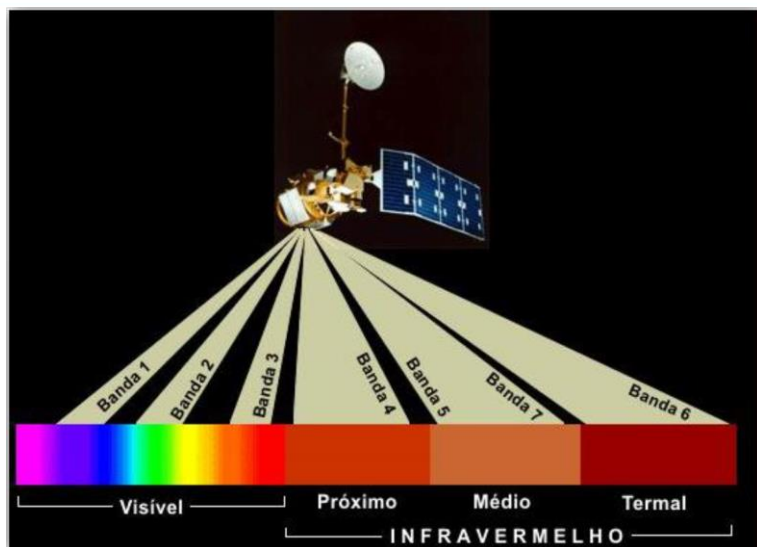
$$R_{rs}(\lambda, 0^+) \cong K \frac{b_{bT}(\lambda)}{a_T(\lambda) + b_{bT}(\lambda)}$$

ligação

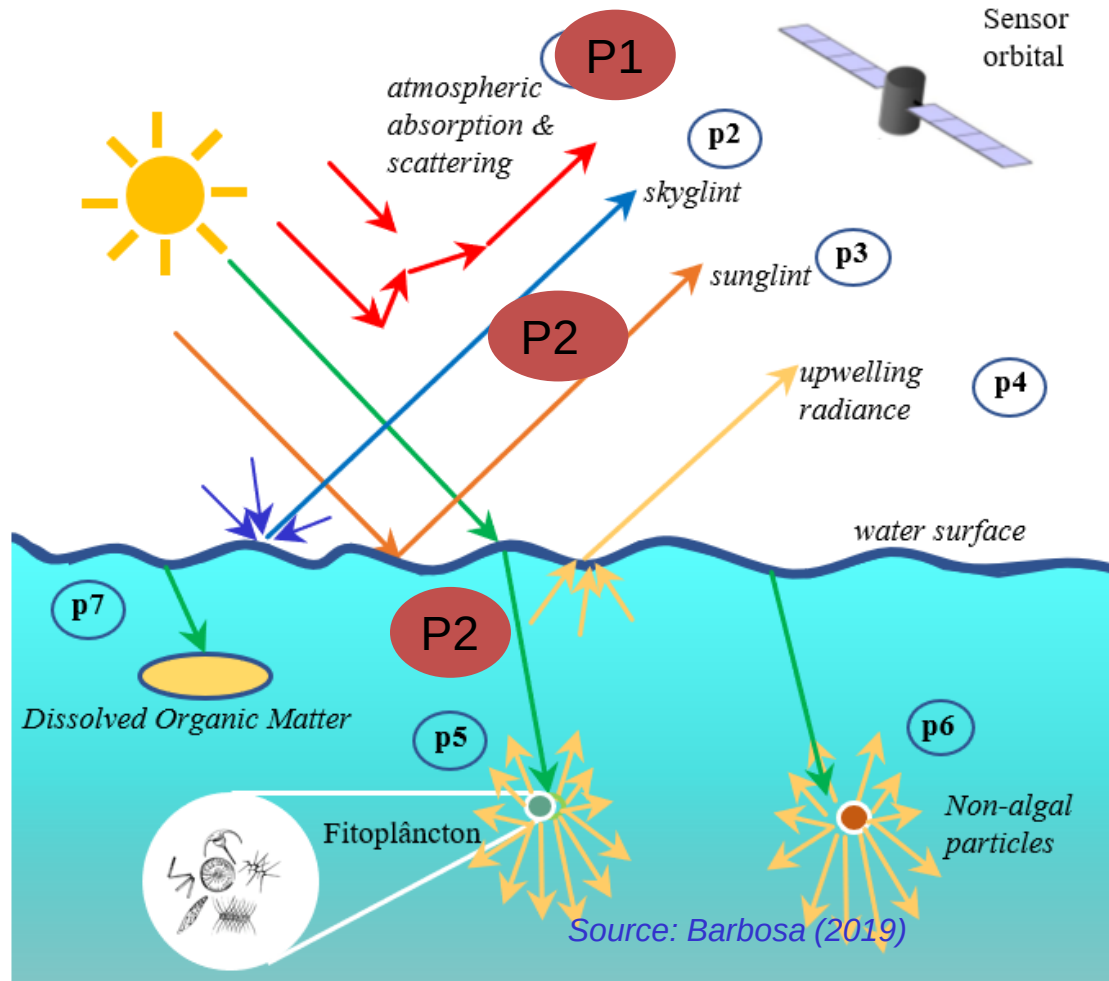
$$R_{rs}(\lambda, 0^+) \cong \frac{L_w(\theta, \phi, \lambda)}{E_s(\lambda)}$$

As propriedades ópticas são o elo de ligação entre o sistemas aquáticos e as informações que podem ser obtidas por Sensoriamento Remoto.

Bandas dos sensores vs. Refletância da água



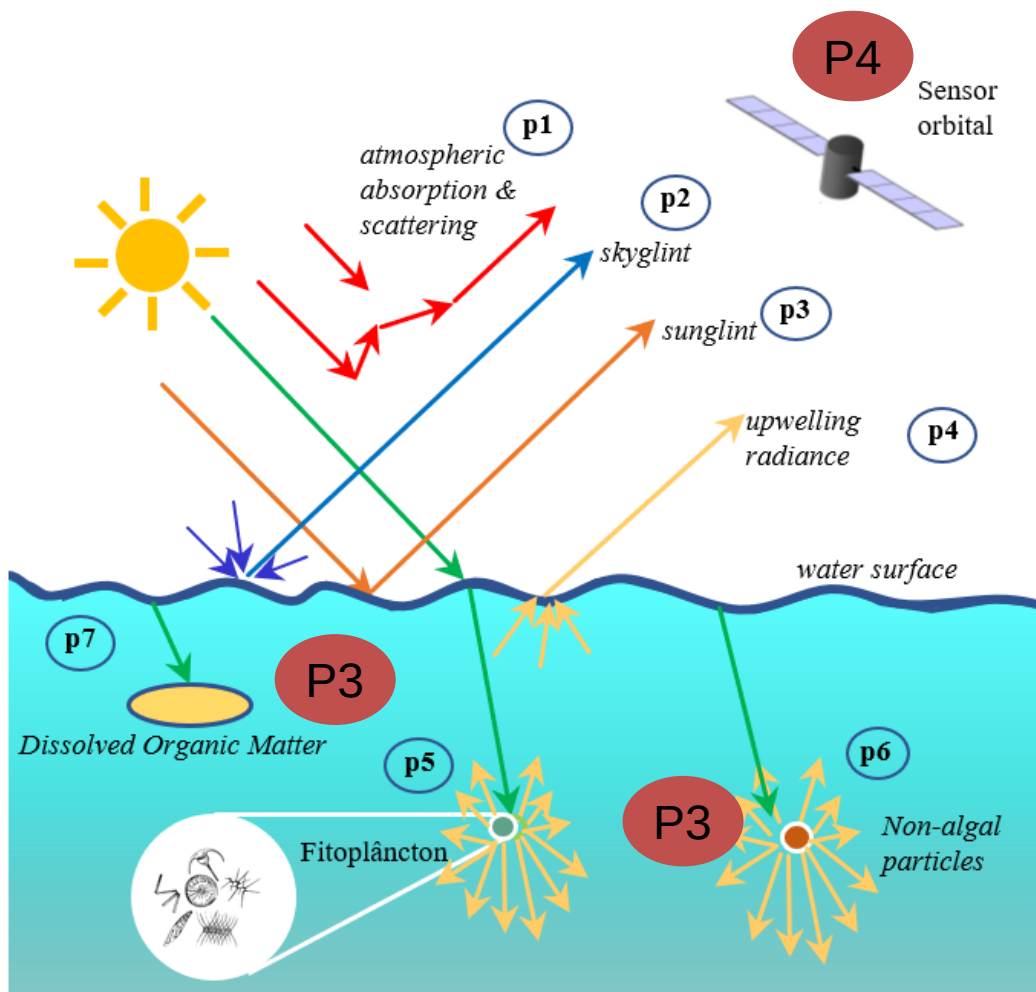
Trajetória e principais processos que a luz solar é submetida antes de atingir o sensor orbital



P1- Alguns fótons são absorvidos ou espalhados por gases atmosféricos e aerossóis

P2 – Fótons que atingem a superfície da água são refletidos ou penetram na coluna de água

Trajetória e principais processos que a luz solar é submetida antes de atingir o sensor orbital



P3 – fótons na coluna d'água são absorvidos ou espalhados pelos constituintes da água (fitoplâncton, CDOM, partículas minerais, moléculas de água)

P4 – Parte da luz espalhada para cima, pela atmosfera, pela superfície da água e pela coluna d'água atingem os sensores orbitais.

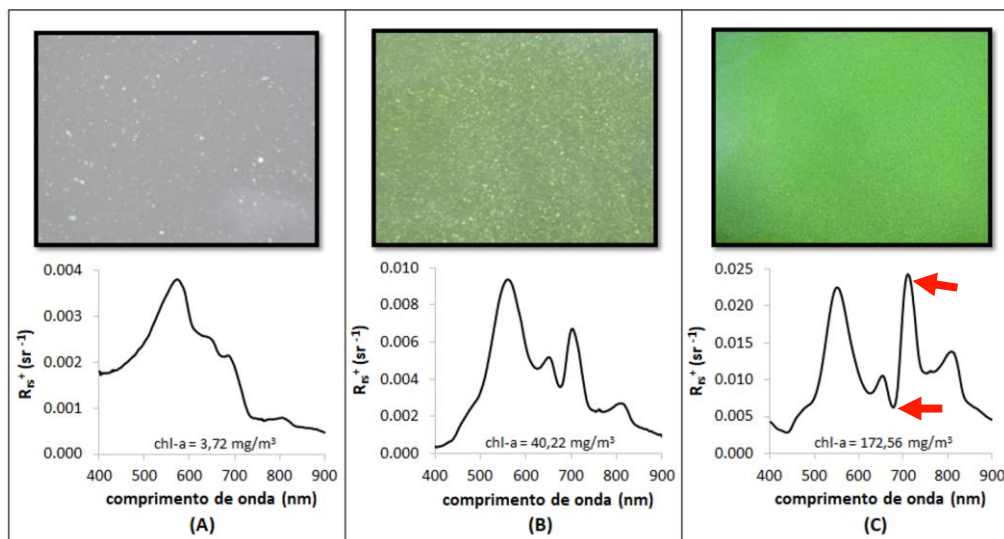
Note: Parte da luz absorvida pela clorofila e por CDOM é reemitida (fluorescência).

Algoritmos e estudos de casos

Exemplos de algoritmos para estimativa dos constituintes

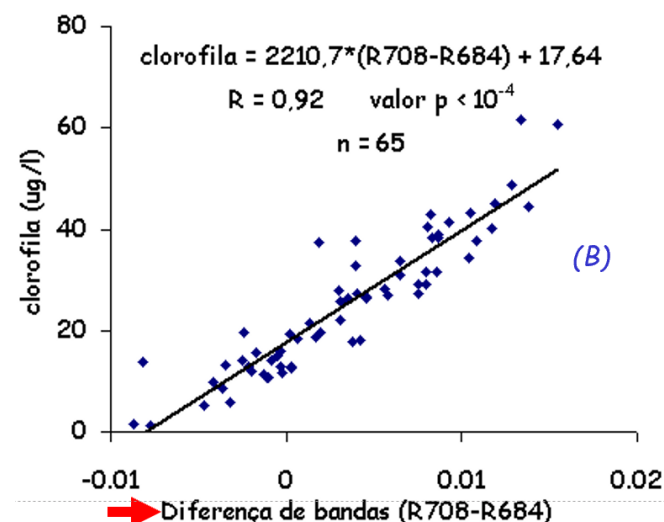
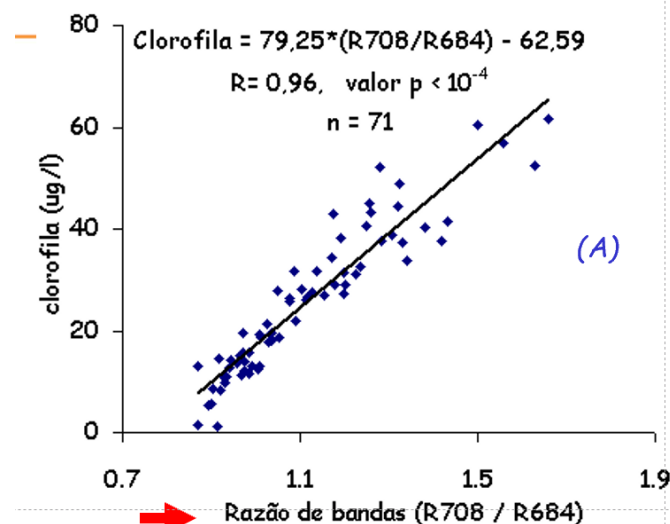
Razão de bandas

$$Chl = 79.25 * \left(\frac{R_{rs}(708)}{R_{rs}(684)} \right) - 62.59$$

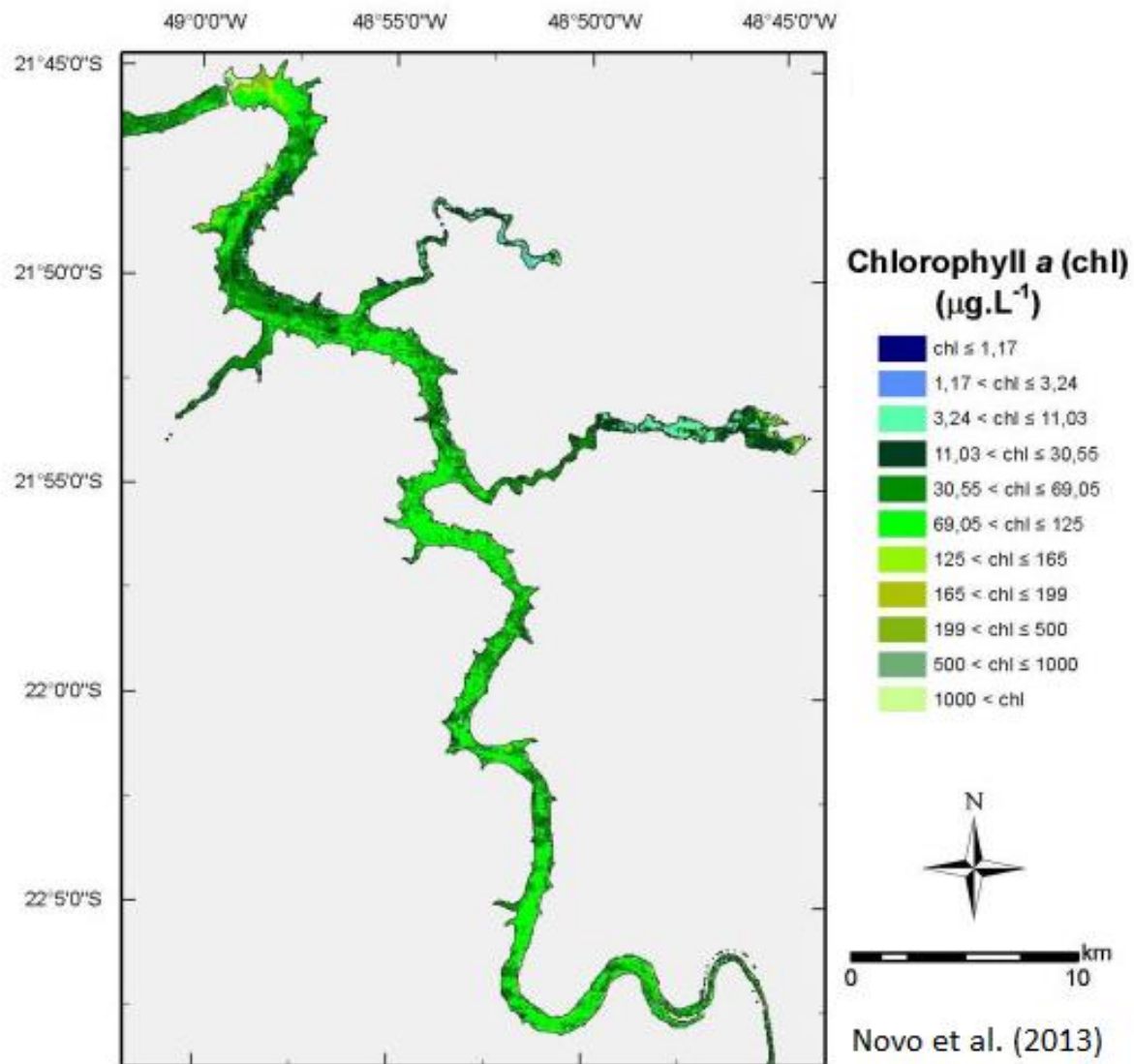
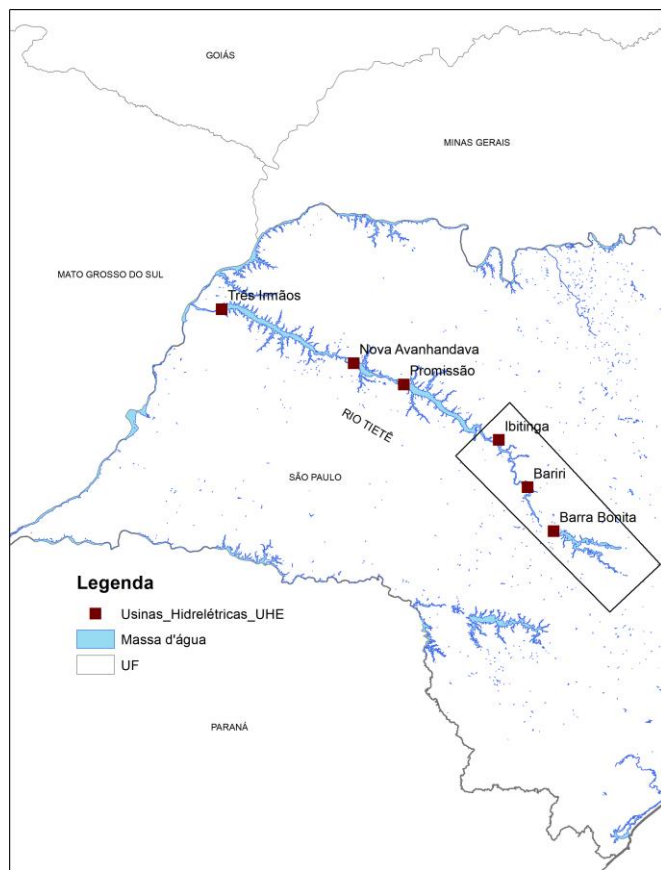


Diferença de bandas

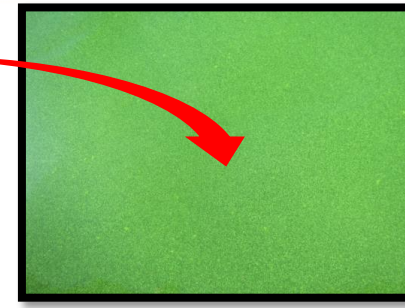
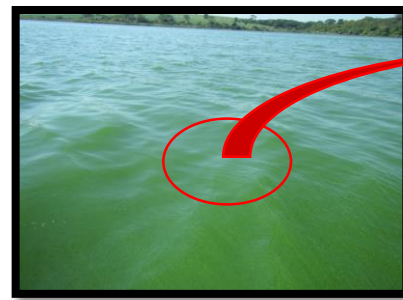
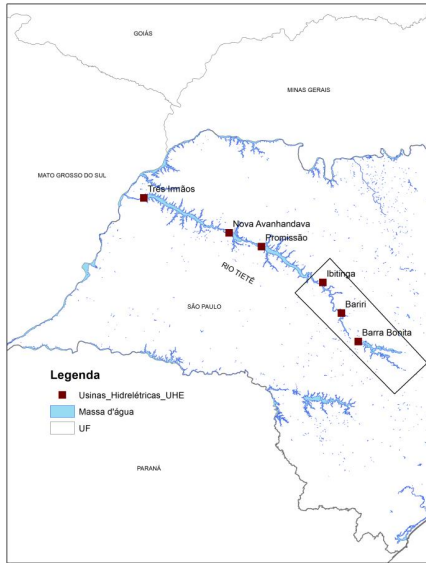
$$Chl = 2210.7 * (R_{rs}(708) - R_{rs}(684)) + 17.64$$



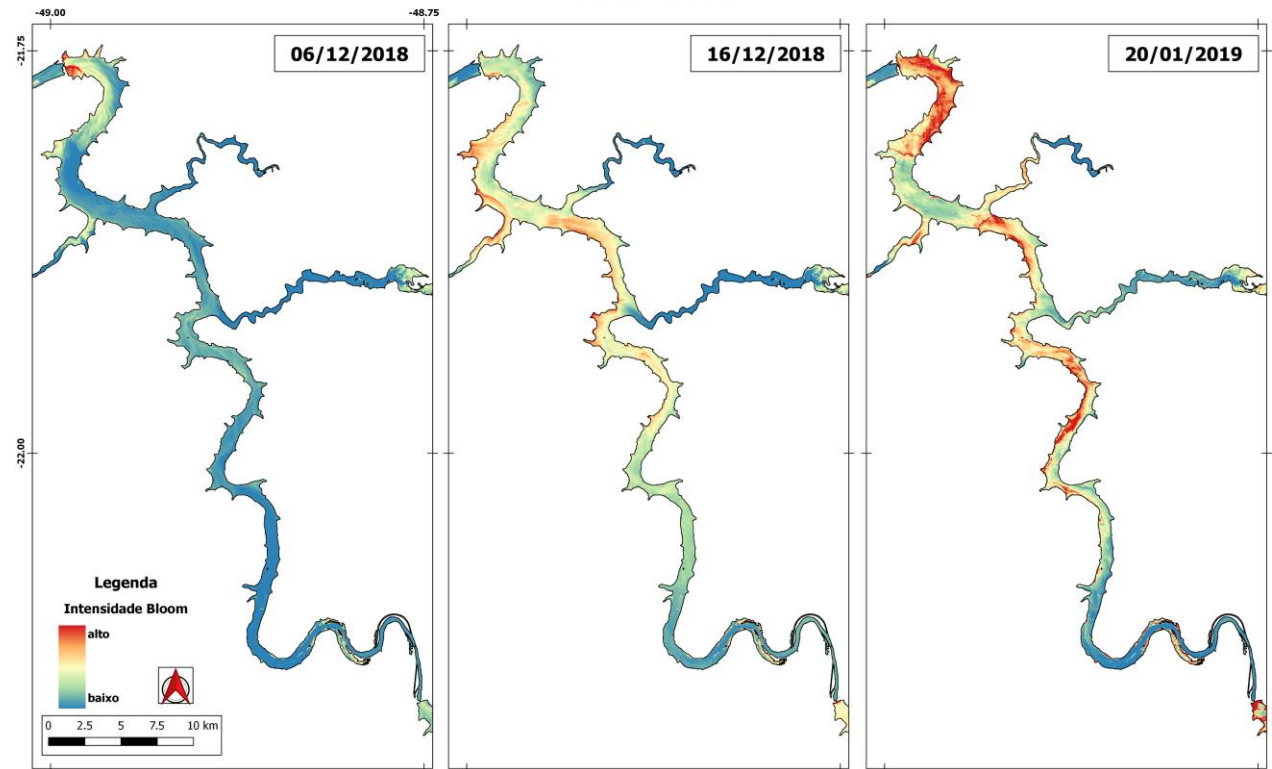
Estudo de caso: Mapeamento de concentração de clorofila



Estudo de caso: Mapeamento da intensidade de Bloom de Algas

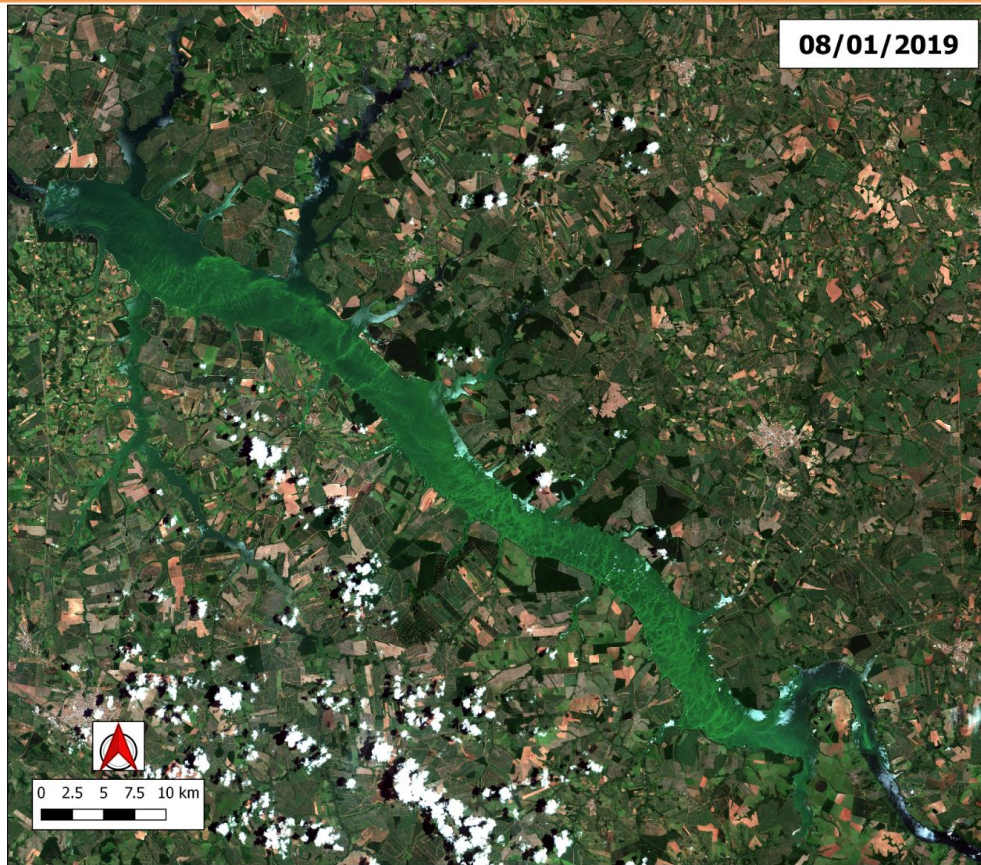


IBITINGA



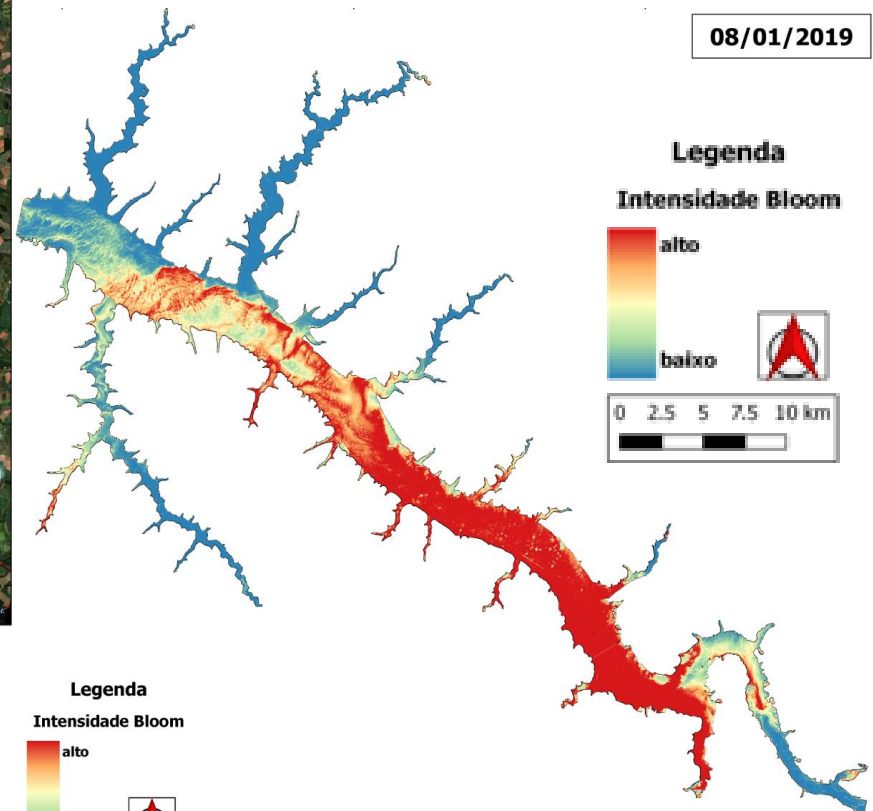
Source: Caroline Cairo, 2019

Estudo de caso: Mapeamento da intensidade de Bloom de Algas



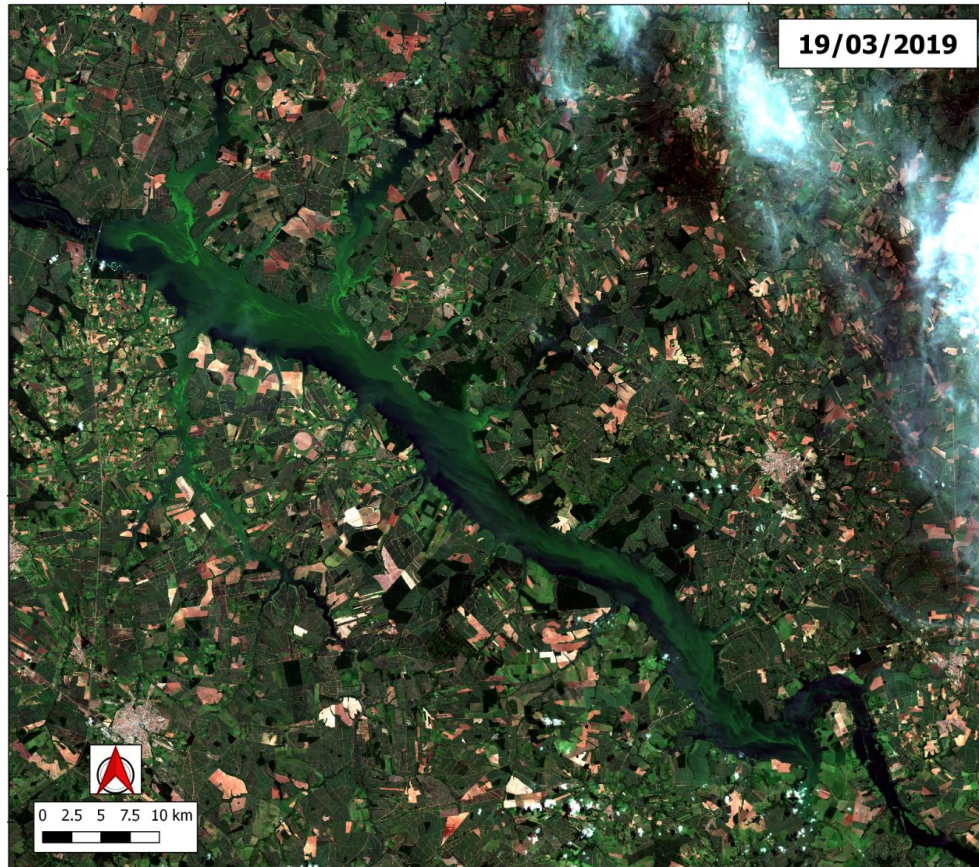
$$NDCI = \frac{B5 - B4}{B5 + B5}$$

MSI Bands
(Sentinel-2)



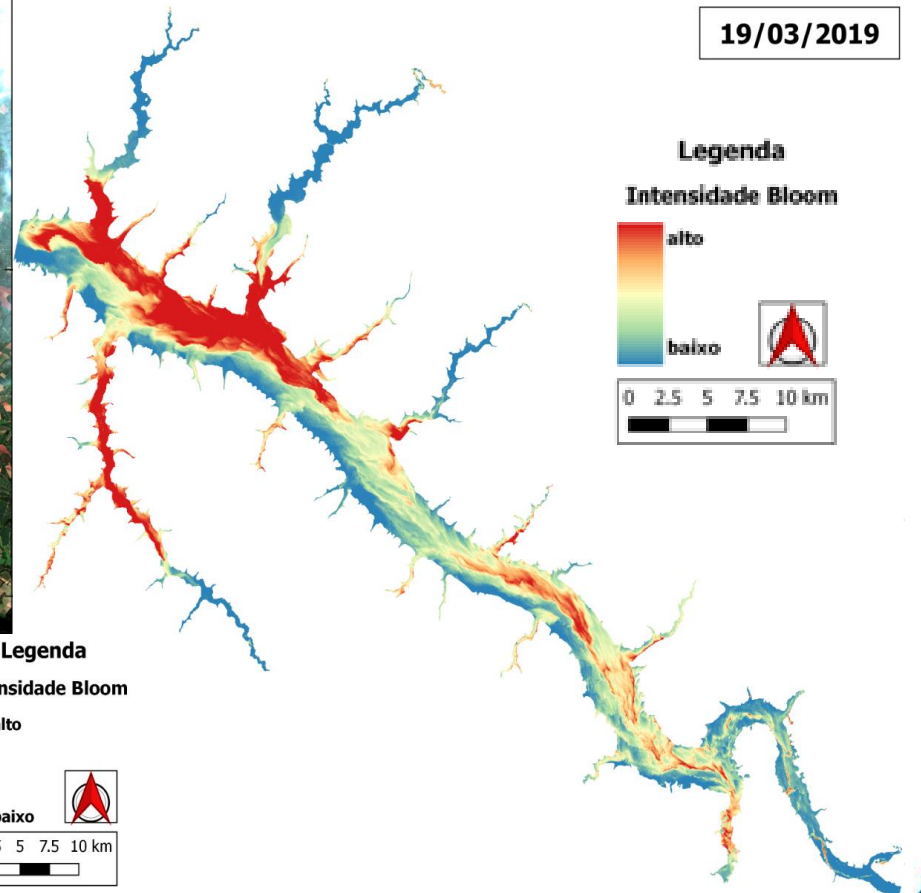
Source: Caroline Cairo, 2019

Estudo de caso: Mapeamento da intensidade de Bloom de Algas



$$NDCI = \frac{B5 - B4}{B5 + B5}$$

MSI Bands
(Sentinel-2)



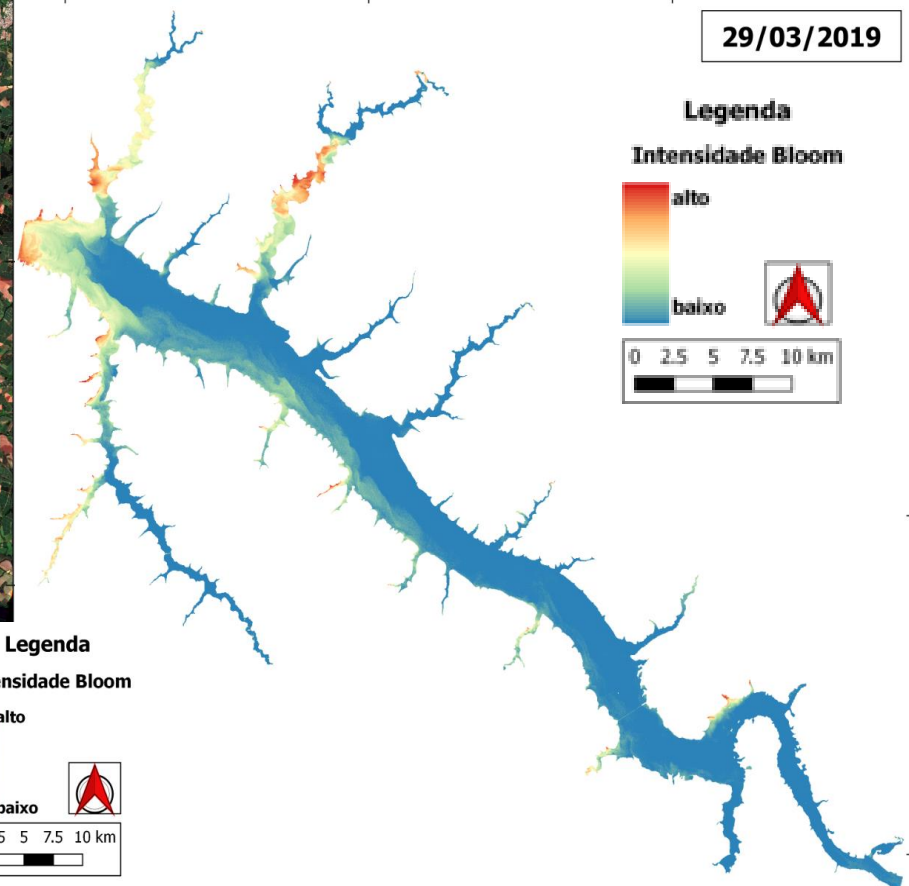
Source: Caroline Cairo, 2019

Estudo de caso: Mapeamento da intensidade de Bloom de Algas



$$NDCI = \frac{B5 - B4}{B5 + B5}$$

MSI Bands
(Sentinel-2)

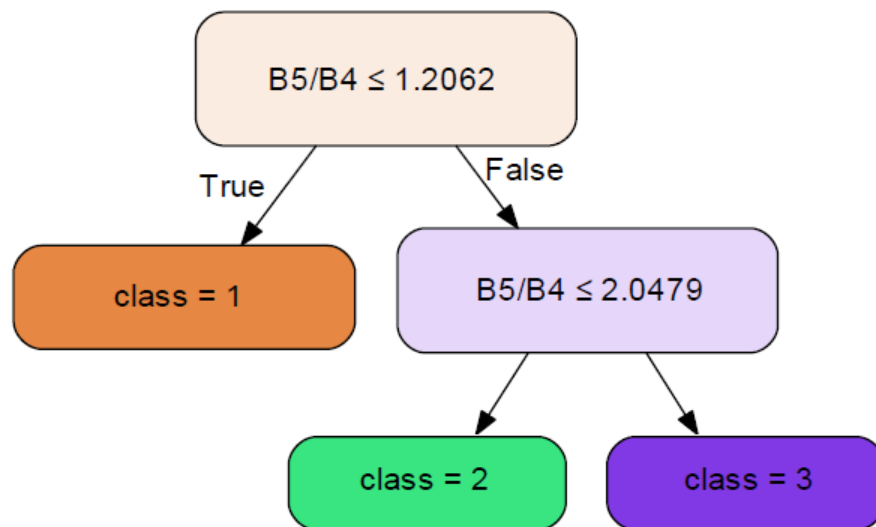


Source: Caroline Cairo, 2019

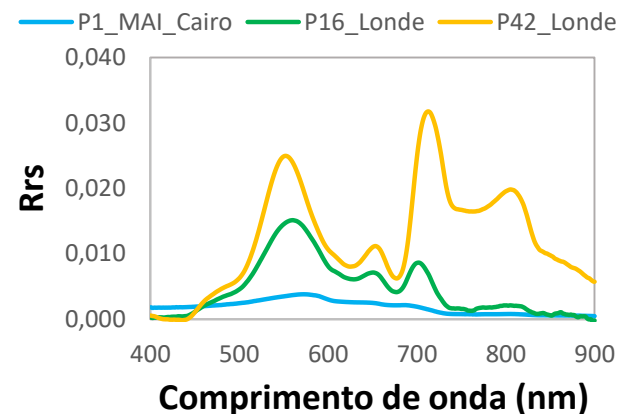
Desenvolvimento de Híbrido de **clorofila - a**

Modelo Híbrido Óptico:

- Classe 1 → $2,89 \leq [Chl-a] \leq 32,10 \text{ mg/m}^3$ (azul)
- Classe 2 → $19,51 \leq [Chl-a] \leq 87,63 \text{ mg/m}^3$ (verde)
- Classe 3 → $75,89 \leq [Chl-a] \leq 600/1000 \text{ mg/m}^3$ (amarelo)



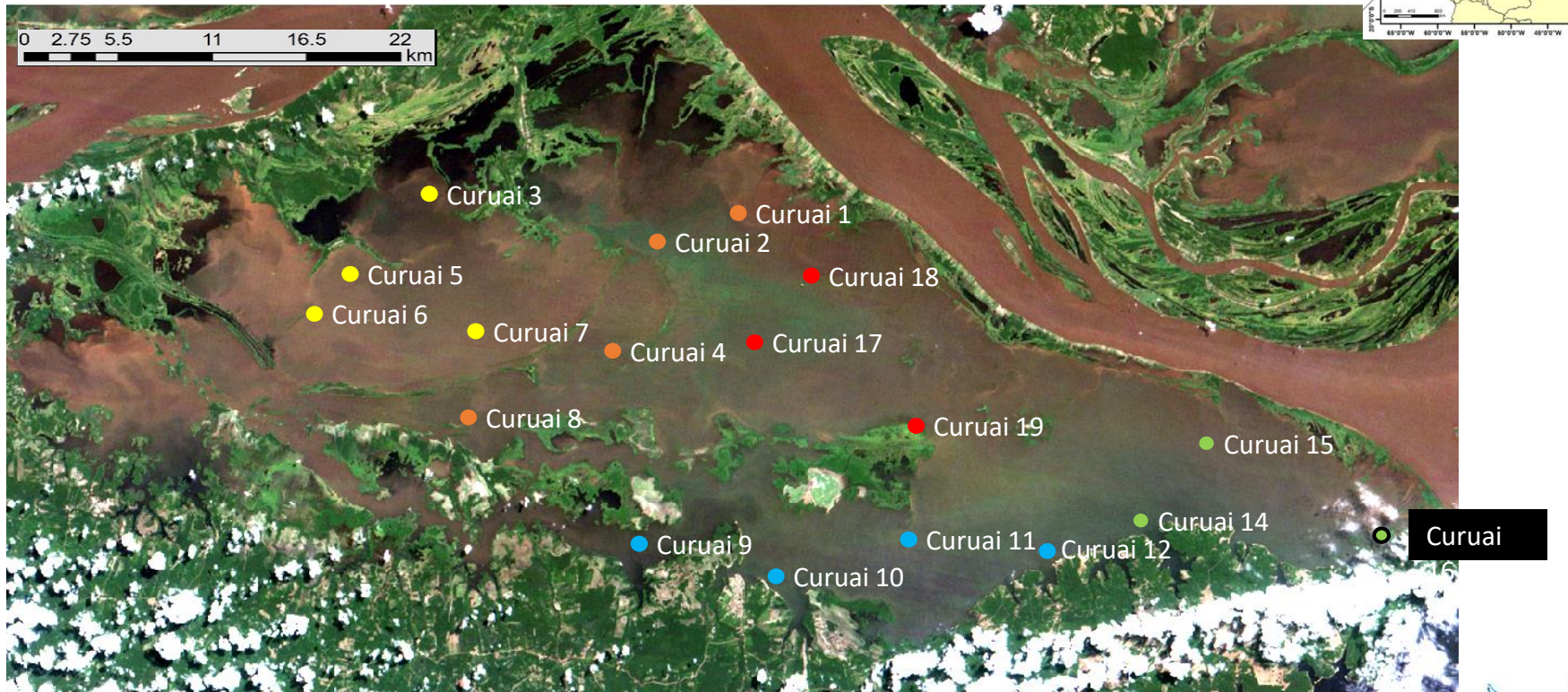
Espectros de referência



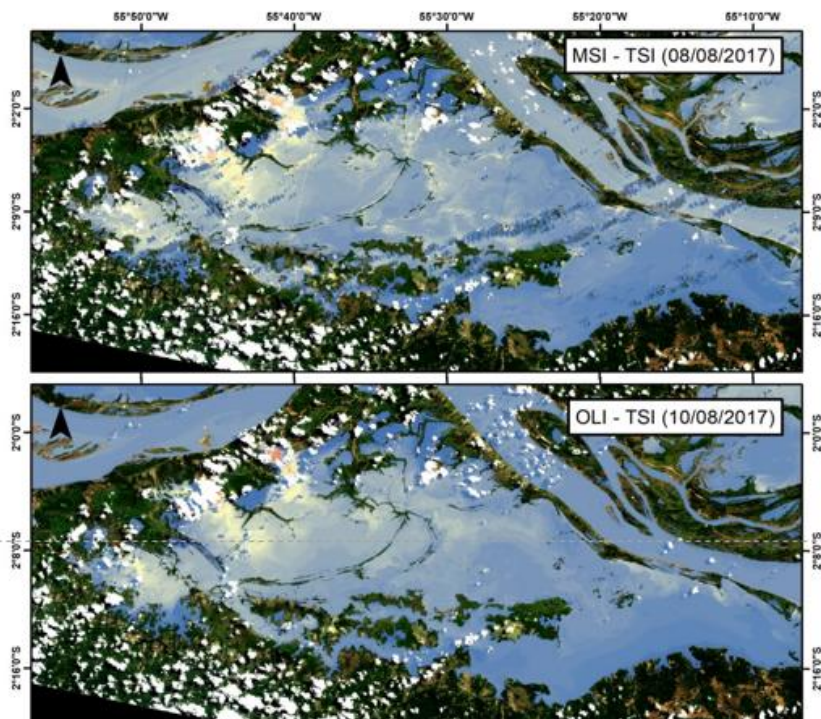
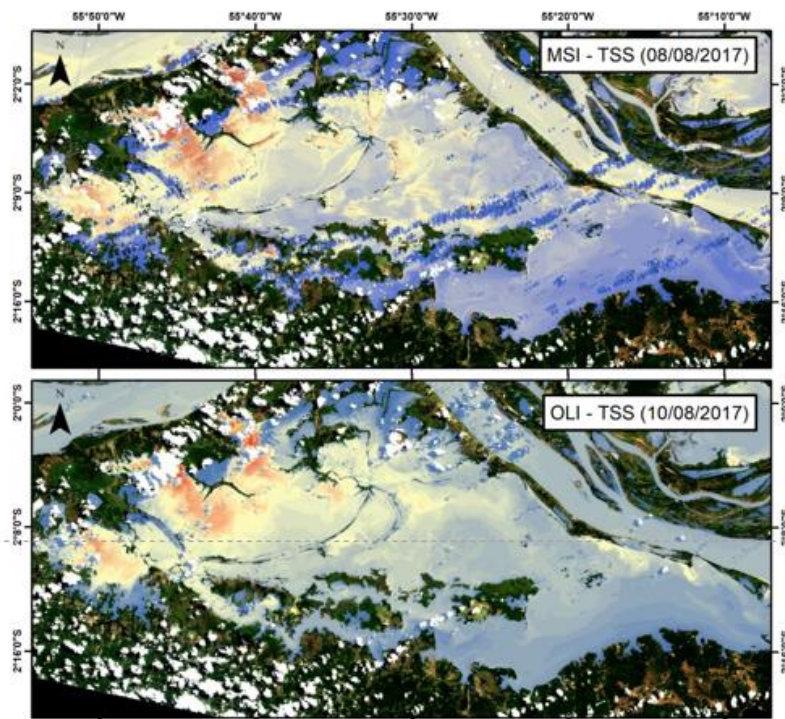
A hybrid chlorophyll-a model for Sentinel-2 in different trophic states of a tropical Brazilian reservoir (Cairo, C. et al. 2019)

Estudo de caso: Mapeamento de concentração de sedimentos e de clorofila em lagos amazônicos

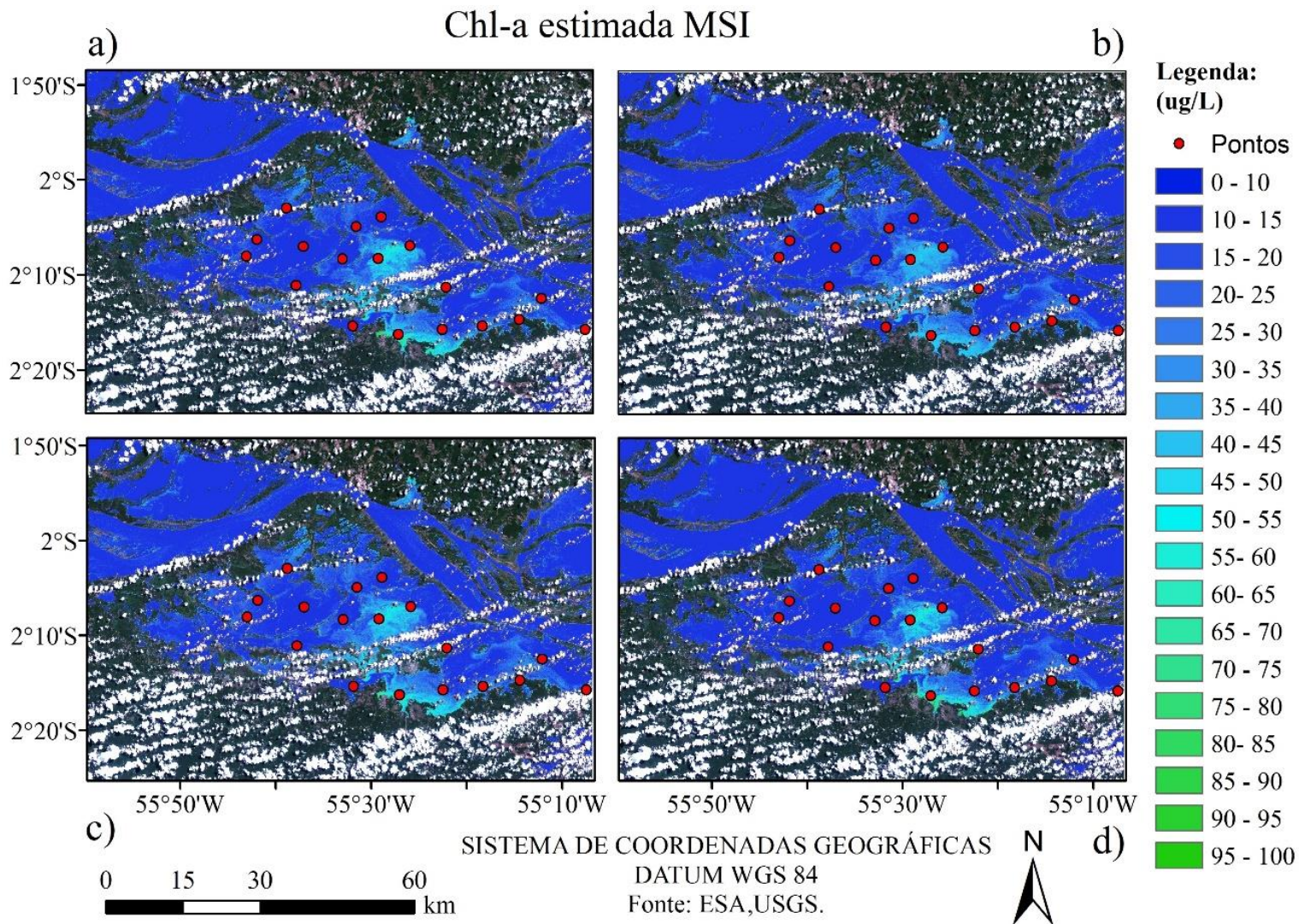
- Algoritmos calibrados e validados com dados in situ para sensores OLI e MSI



Maapeamento de sedimentos



Maapeamento de clorofila

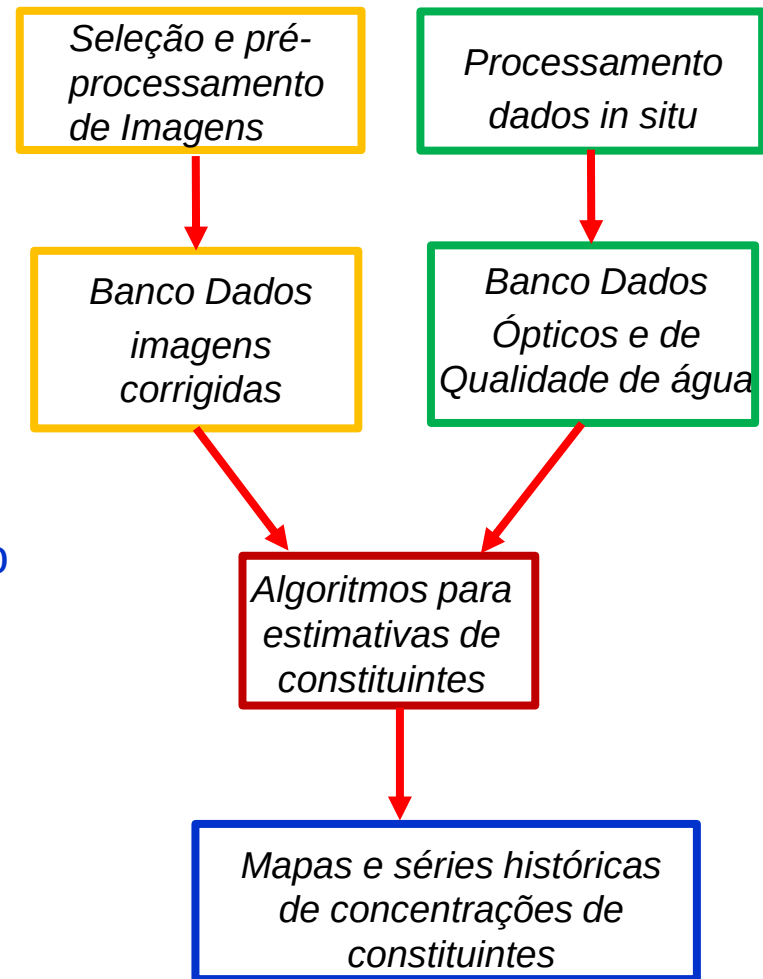


Sistema de Monitoramento Integrado de Qualidade de Águas Continentais por Sensoriamento Remoto

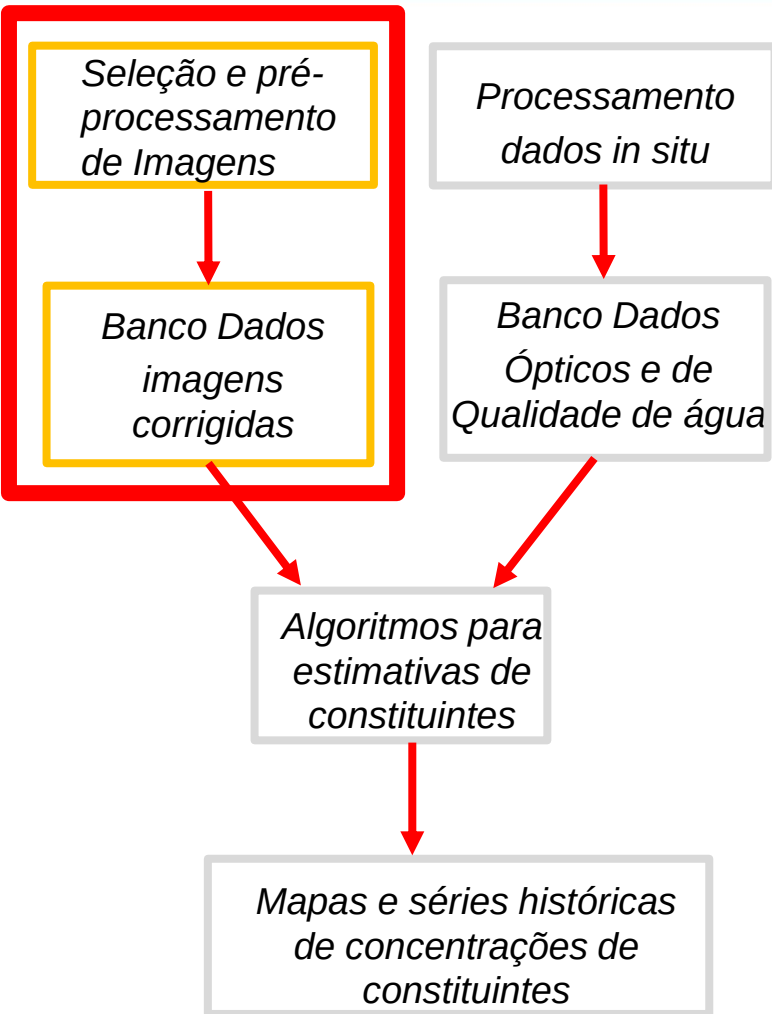
MAPAQUALI

Sistema modular

Customizado para cada sistema aquático



Módulo 1



1- Pré-processamento de Imagens

Landsat 5-8
Sentinel 2 e 3
CBERS4

Hiperespectral

1. Seleção e Download
2. Correção atm. 6S python
3. Fmask (nuvem e sombra)
4. Correção adjacência (LSU)
5. Water/Land mascara (mNDWI)
6. Correção Sunlint (SWIR ou Hedley)

ScriptPython
com interface
LabISA

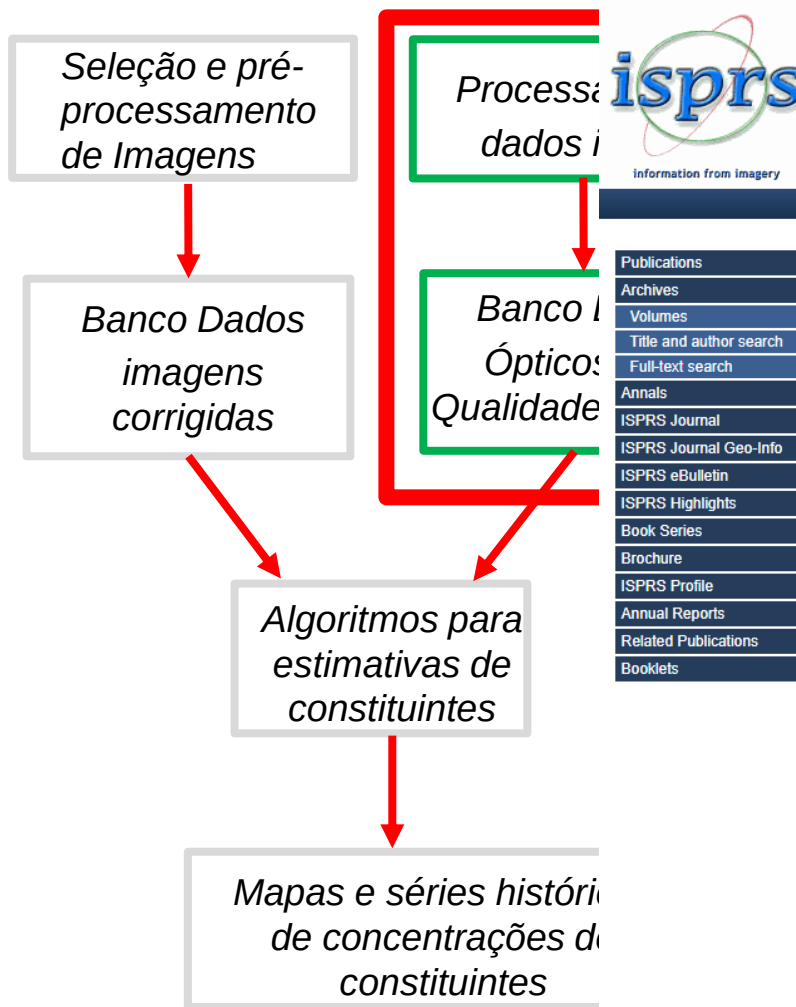
Google
Engine

google
cloud
storage

Servidora **INPE**

Banco de imagens
corrigidas

Módulo 2





ISPRS
information from imagery

- Publications
- Archives
- Volumes
- Title and author search
- Full-text search
- Annals
- ISPRS Journal
- ISPRS Journal Geo-Info
- ISPRS eBulletin
- ISPRS Highlights
- Book Series
- Brochure
- ISPRS Profile
- Annual Reports
- Related Publications
- Booklets



International Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing

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Int. Arch. Photogramm. Remote Sens. Spatial Inf. Sci., XL-7/W3, 1439–1446, 2015
<https://doi.org/10.5194/isprsarchives-XL-7-W3-1439-2015>
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Volume XL-7/W3

30 Apr 2015

Brazilian inland water bio-optical dataset to support carbon budget studies in reservoirs as well as anthropogenic impacts in Amazon floodplain lakes: Preliminary results

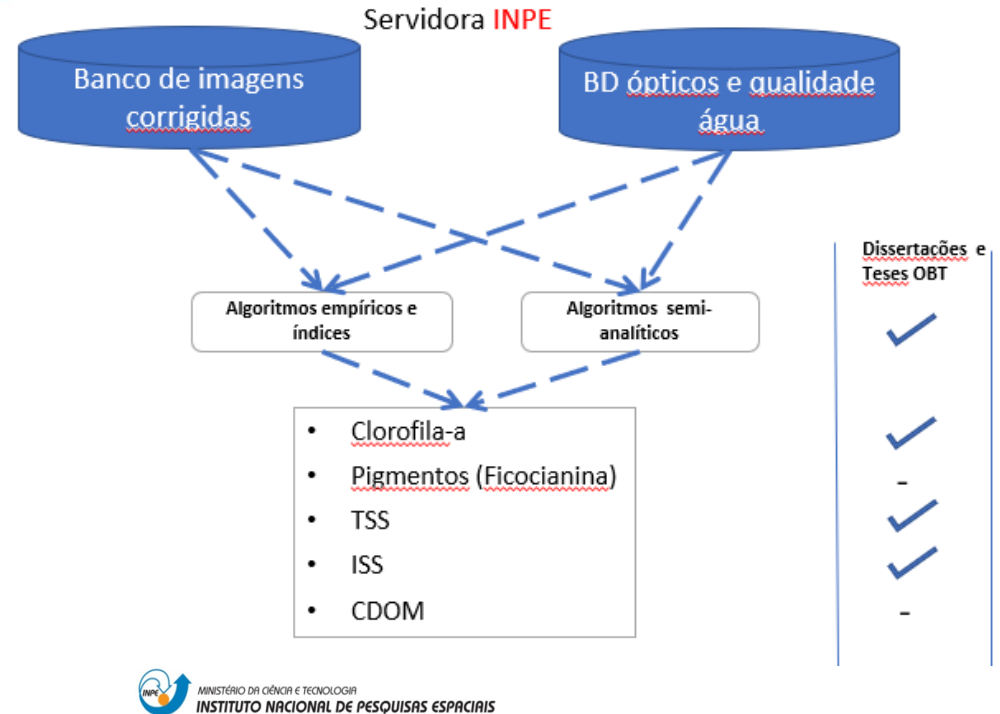
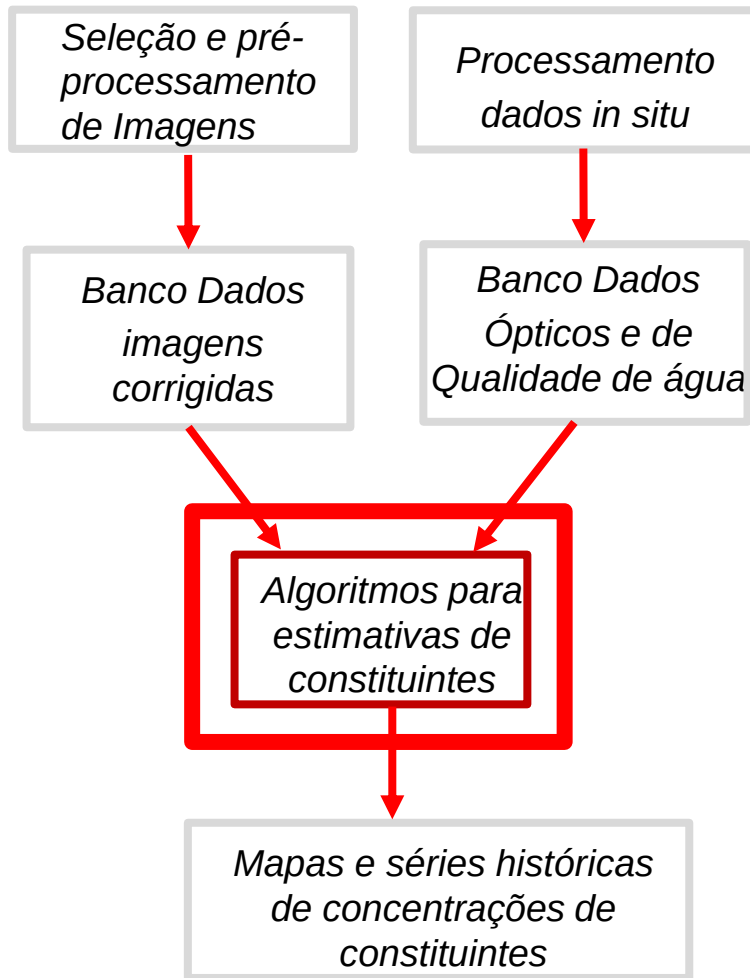
C. Barbosa¹, E. Novo¹, R. Ferreira¹, L. Carvalho¹, C. Cairo¹, F. Lopes³, J. Stech¹, and E. Alcantara²

¹National Institute for Space Research, Av. dos Astronautas 1758, São Jose dos Campos- Brazil
²São Paulo State University, Department of Cartography, Presidente Prudente, SP, Brazil
³Ceará Federal University, Department of Agricultural Engineering, Fortaleza, CE, Brazil

Keywords: Brazilian inland waters, Amazon Floodplain Lake, bio-optical dataset, Inherent and Apparent optical measurements, Diffuse attenuation coefficient

Abstract. This work presents ongoing efforts and preliminary results for building a dataset that represents the first and most comprehensive bio-optical information available on Brazilian inland waters to support the development of remote sensing algorithms for monitoring aquatic systems. From 2012 to 2014 optical and limnological data was gathered along thirteen field campaigns in five Brazilian reservoirs, in an irrigation and domestic water supply reservoir located in semi-arid northeast of the country and in Amazonian floodplain lakes, thus covering the diversity of Brazilian inland waters. At each site 20 stations, on average, were sampled to acquire profiles of the following optical variables: absorption, attenuation, scattering, and backscattering coefficients and radiances/irradiance spectra above and in-water. Alongside these measurements, water samples were collected for determining concentrations of chlorophyll-a (Chl-a), Total Suspended Solid (TSS), Total Dissolved Carbon (TDC) and its organic/inorganic fractions, CDOM absorption, phytoplankton specific absorption [aph*] and Non-Algal Particles absorption [aNAP*]. Preliminary results show that Chl-a concentrations ranged from 0.6 to 243µg/L in reservoirs and 0.90 to 92µg/L in Amazonian lakes, while TSS concentrations ranged from 0.3 to 31mg/L in reservoirs and 0.5 to 162mg/L in Amazonian lakes. In situ beam attenuation coefficients ranged from 1.4 to 16m⁻¹ in reservoirs and 12.5 to 38m⁻¹ in Amazonian lakes, while diffuse attenuation coefficients of downwelling irradiance over the Photosynthetically Active Radiation (Kd(PAR)) extended from 0.35 to 4.5m⁻¹ in reservoirs and 1.69 to 13.30m⁻¹ in Amazonian lakes. Our research group is building this dataset anticipating future demands for algorithm validation regarding OLI/Landsat8 data and ESA Sentinel missions to be launched as of 2015.

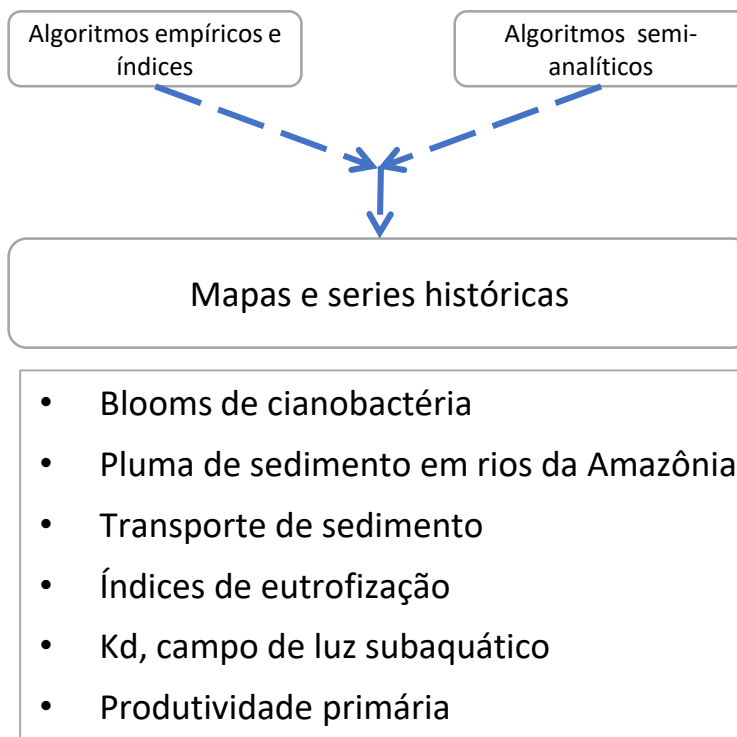
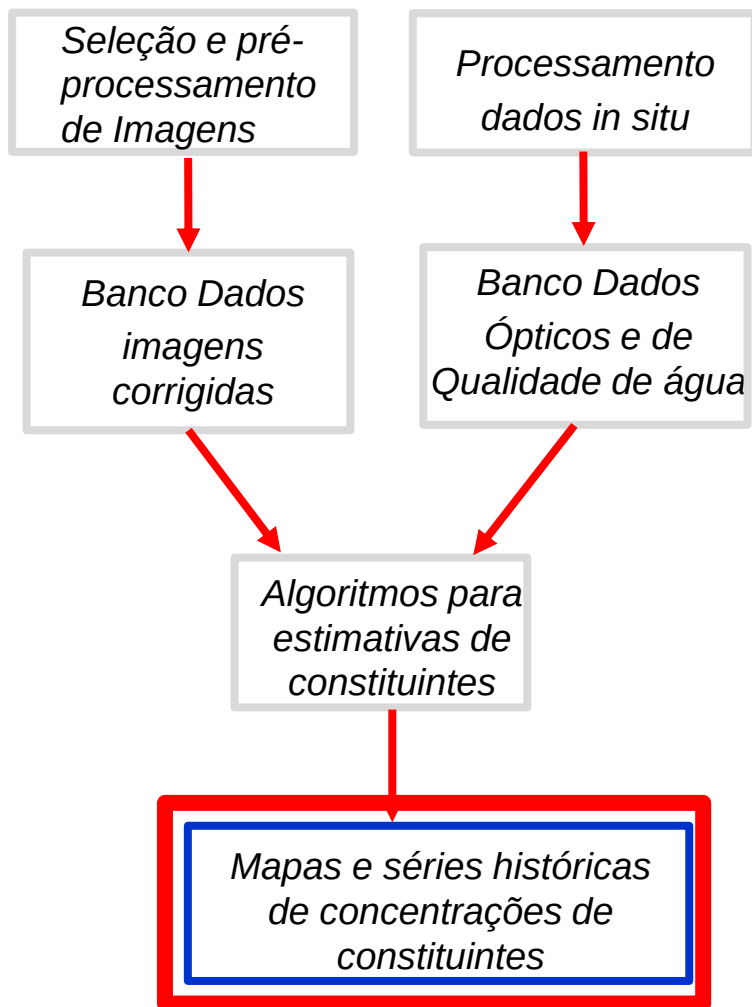
Módulo 3



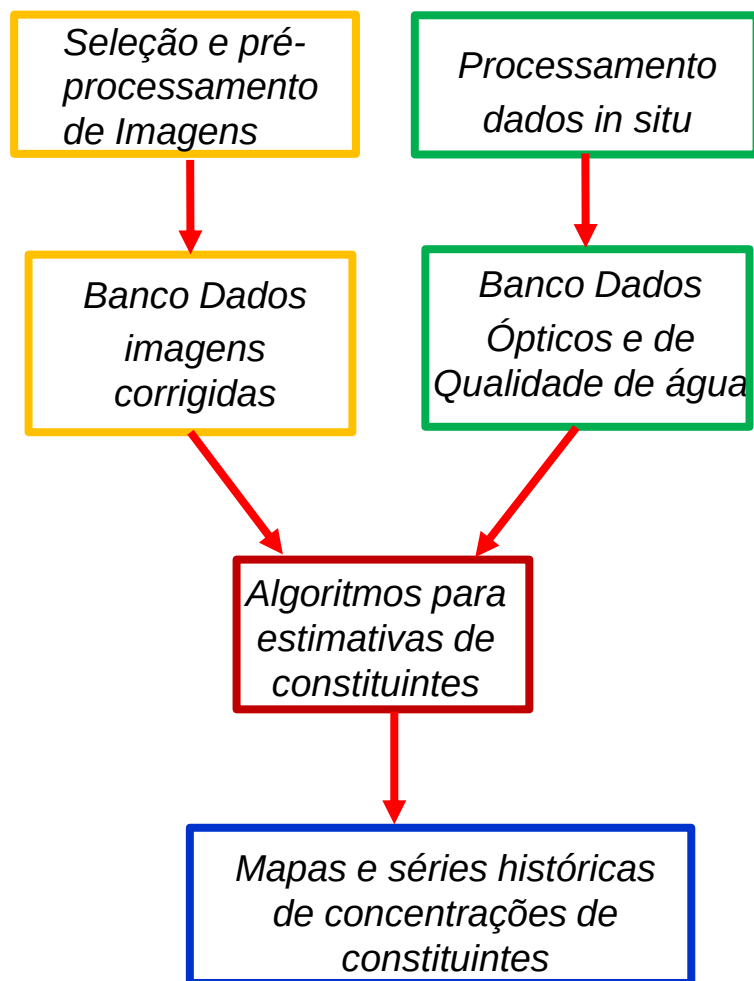
SENSORIAMENTO REMOTO DA ESTIMATIVA DA CONCENTRAÇÃO DA CLOROFILA E DO COEFICIENTE DE ATENUAÇÃO DIFUSA EM ÁGUAS

Carolline Tressmann Cairo

Módulo 4



MAPAQUALI



1- Pré-processamento de Imagens

Landsat 5-8
Sentinel 2 e 3
Hiperespectral
CBERS4

1. Seleção e Download
2. Correção atm. 6S python
3. Fmask (nuvem e sombra)
4. Adjacency correction (LSU)
5. Water/Land mask (mNDWI)
6. Sunlint correction (SWIR ou Hedley)

Servidora INPE

Banco de imagens corrigidas

3- Desenvolvimento de algoritmos

Algoritmos empíricos e índices

Algoritmos semi-analíticos

- Clorofila-a
- Pigmentos (Ficocianina)
- TSS
- ISS
- CDOM

4- Geração de produtos

Mapas e series históricas

- Blooms de cianobactéria
- Pluma de sedimento em rios da Amazônia
- Transporte de sedimento
- Índices de eutrofização
- Kd, campo de luz subaquático
- Produtividade primária

2- Processamento dados ópticos e qualidade da água

Equipamentos LabISA
Medidas ópticas e radiométricas

Rrs, Kd, a, b, e bb.

Chla, TSS e CDOM

Filtragem e processamento em lab INPE

Rotinas processamento e correção dados ópticos

Organização em BD único

BD ópticos e qualidade água



<http://www.dpi.inpe.br/labisa/livro/>

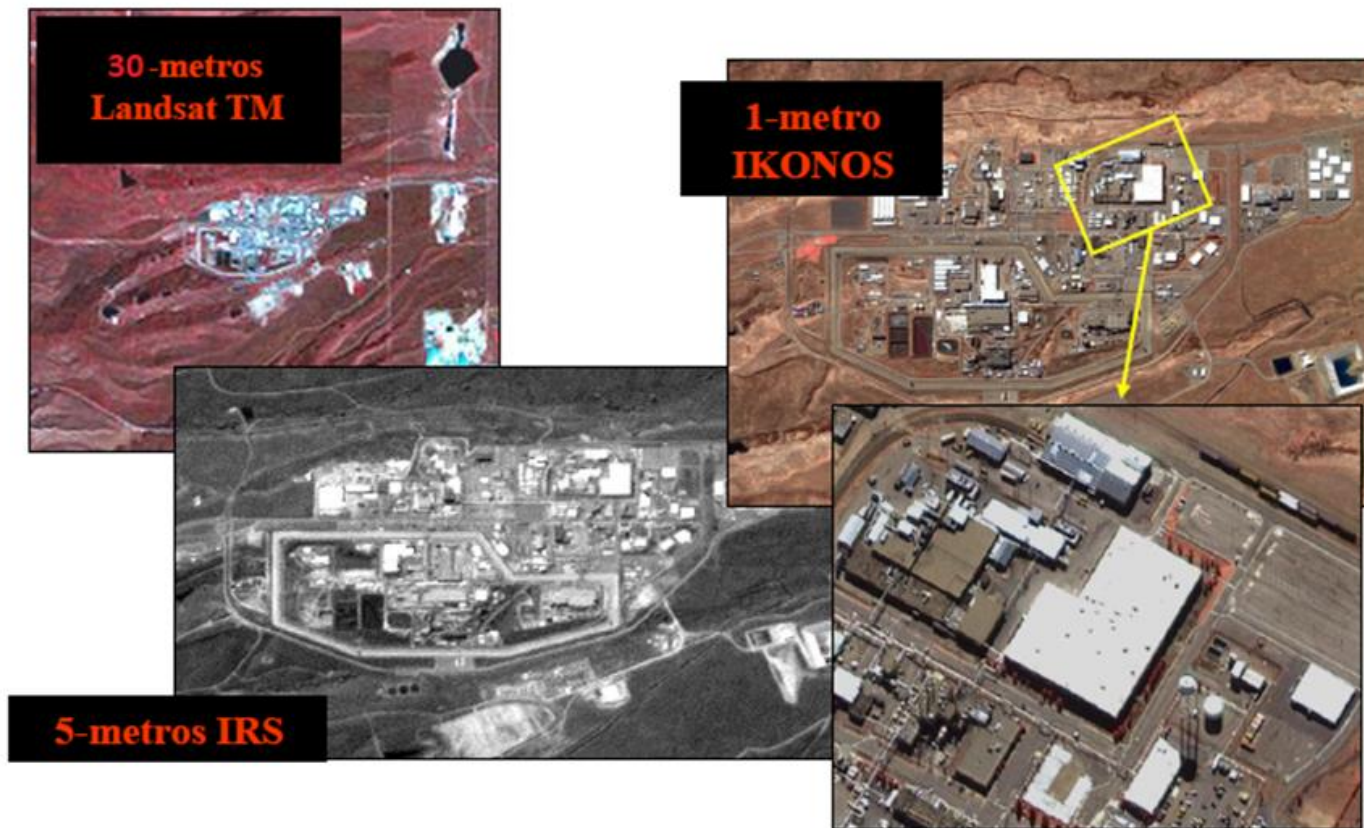
MAPAQUALI: Identificar demandas de usuários e de gestores de produtos de qualidade de água que possam ser derivados de dados de sensoriamento remoto

Muito Obrigado

Resolução Espacial

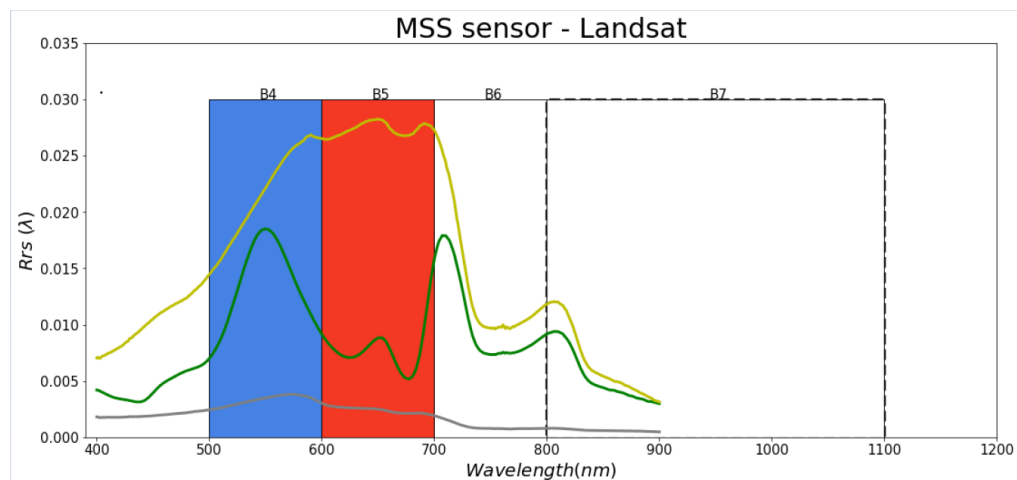
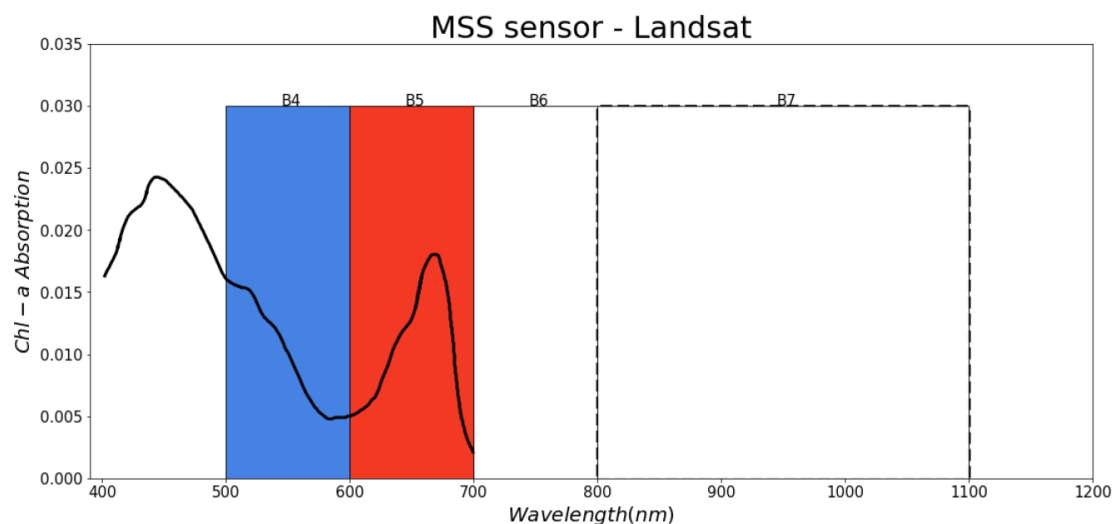
Capacidade de detectar os objetos na superfície terrestre

Quanto melhor → menores objetos podem se distinguíveis



Resolução Espectral

Capacidade de discriminar maior ou menor feições espectrais de alvos



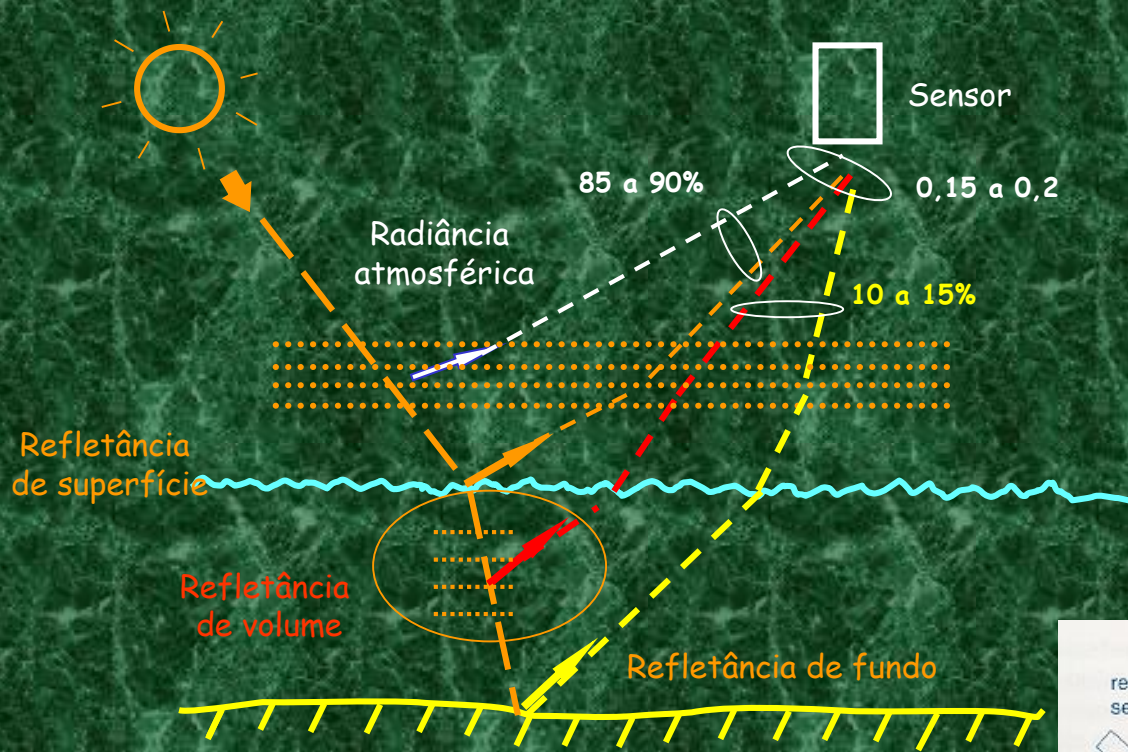
Resolução Radiométrica

Capacidade de discriminar maior ou menor intensidade do sinal que chega no sensor



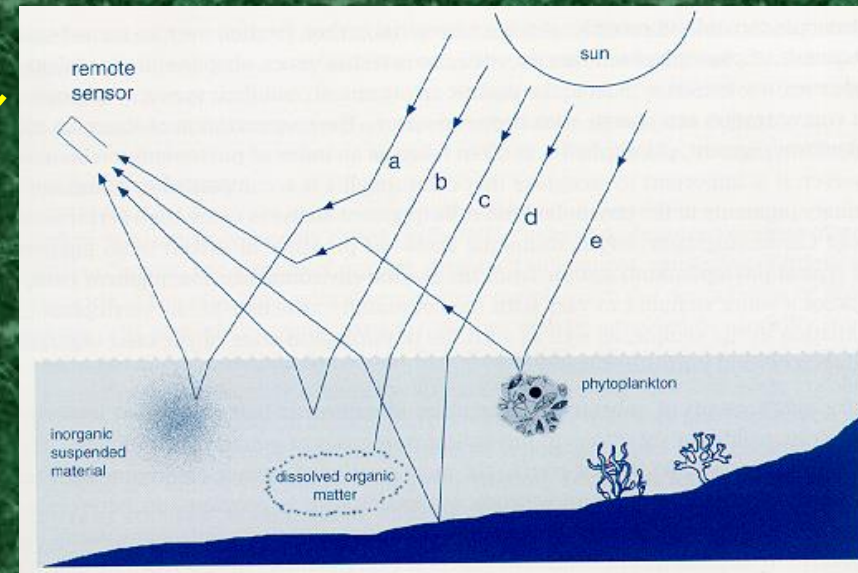
Limitações tecnológicas

Sensoriamento Remoto Óptico



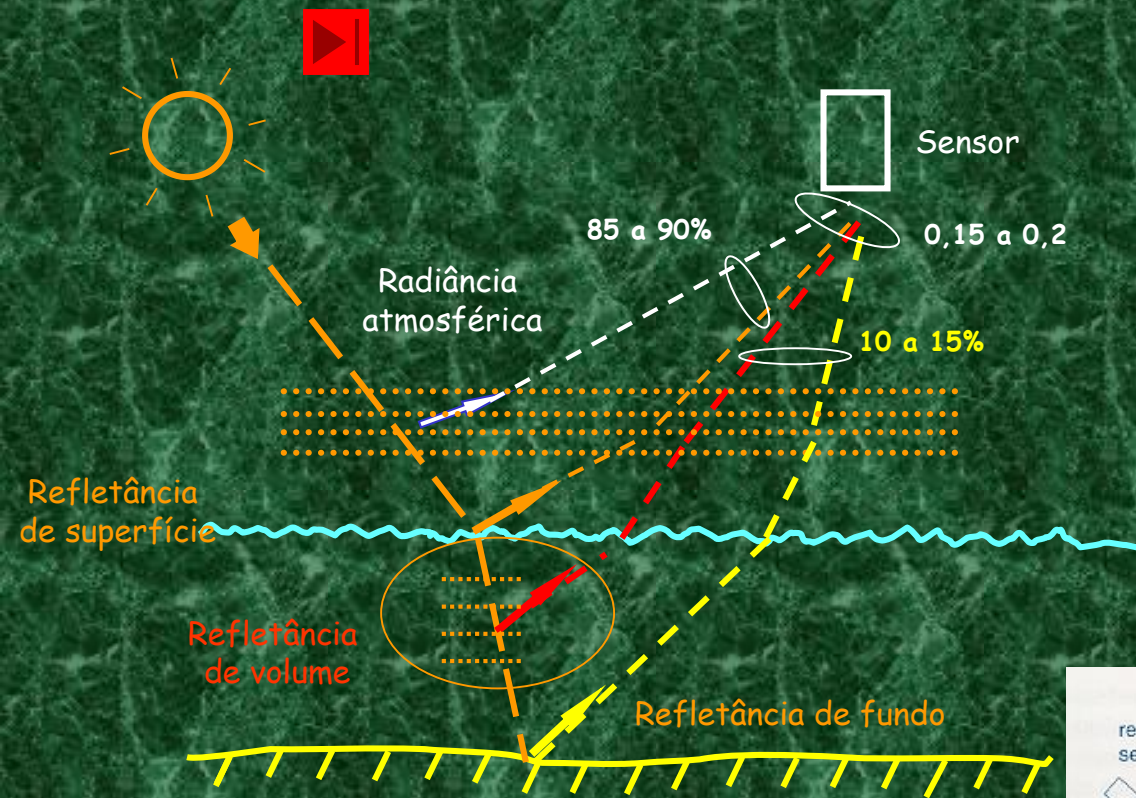
Alvos terrestres
evento bidimensional de
espalhamento simples

Ambientes aquáticos
inerentemente tridimensional,
espalhamento múltiplo
na coluna d'água



- a - espalhamento por sedimentos inorgânicos
- b - espalhamento por moléculas de água
- c - absorção por matéria orgânica dissolvida
- d - reflexão de fundo
- e - espalhamento por fitoplanctons

Sensoriamento Remoto Óptico



Alvos terrestres
evento bidimensional de
espalhamento simples

Ambientes aquáticos
inerentemente tridimensional,
espalhamento múltiplo
dentro do perfil do
corpo d'água

- a - espalhamento por sedimentos inorgânicos
- b - espalhamento por moléculas de água
- c - absorção por matéria orgânica dissolvida
- d - reflexão de fundo
- e - espalhamento por fitoplanctons

