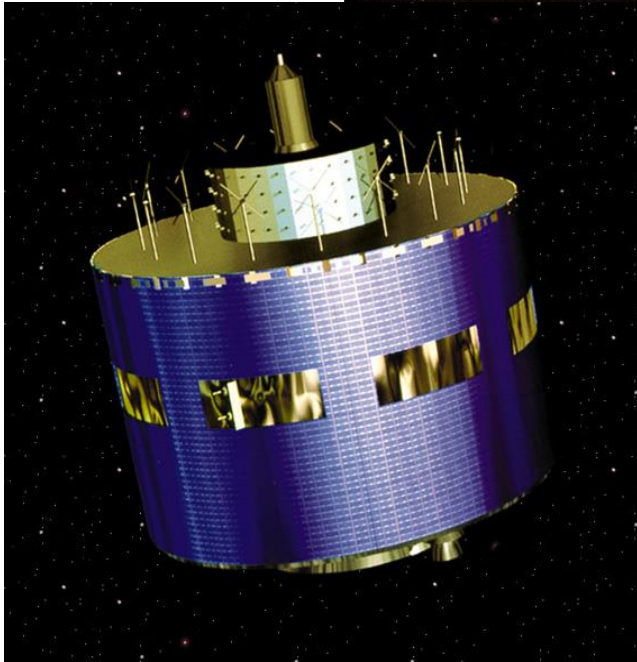
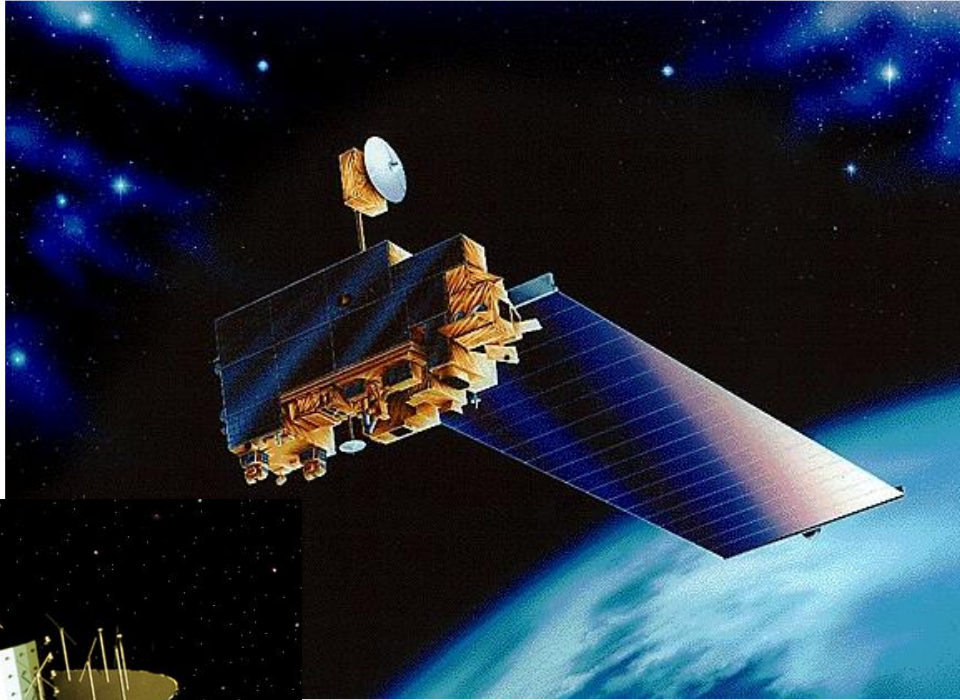


Satellite data access and Level of processing



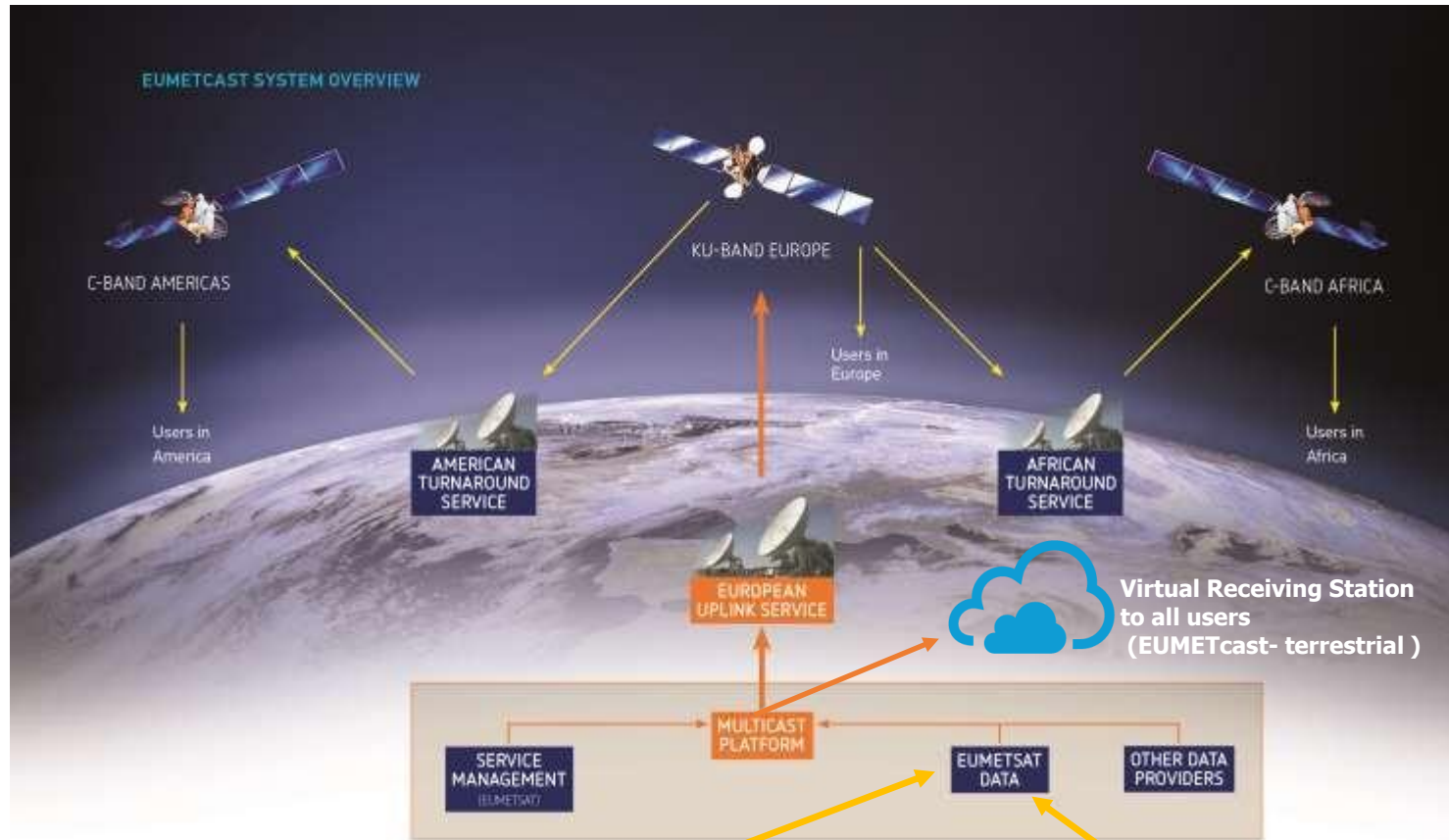
Dr Humaid AlBadi

Centre of Excellence for Satellite Applications- Muscat

5 March 2023

Access to data

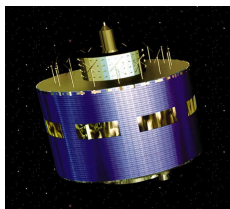
Direct and Virtual Receiving Station



Low Earth Orbiting



Geostationary



Regional Direct LEO Satellite Receiving Station

Access to data

- Advantages and Limitations

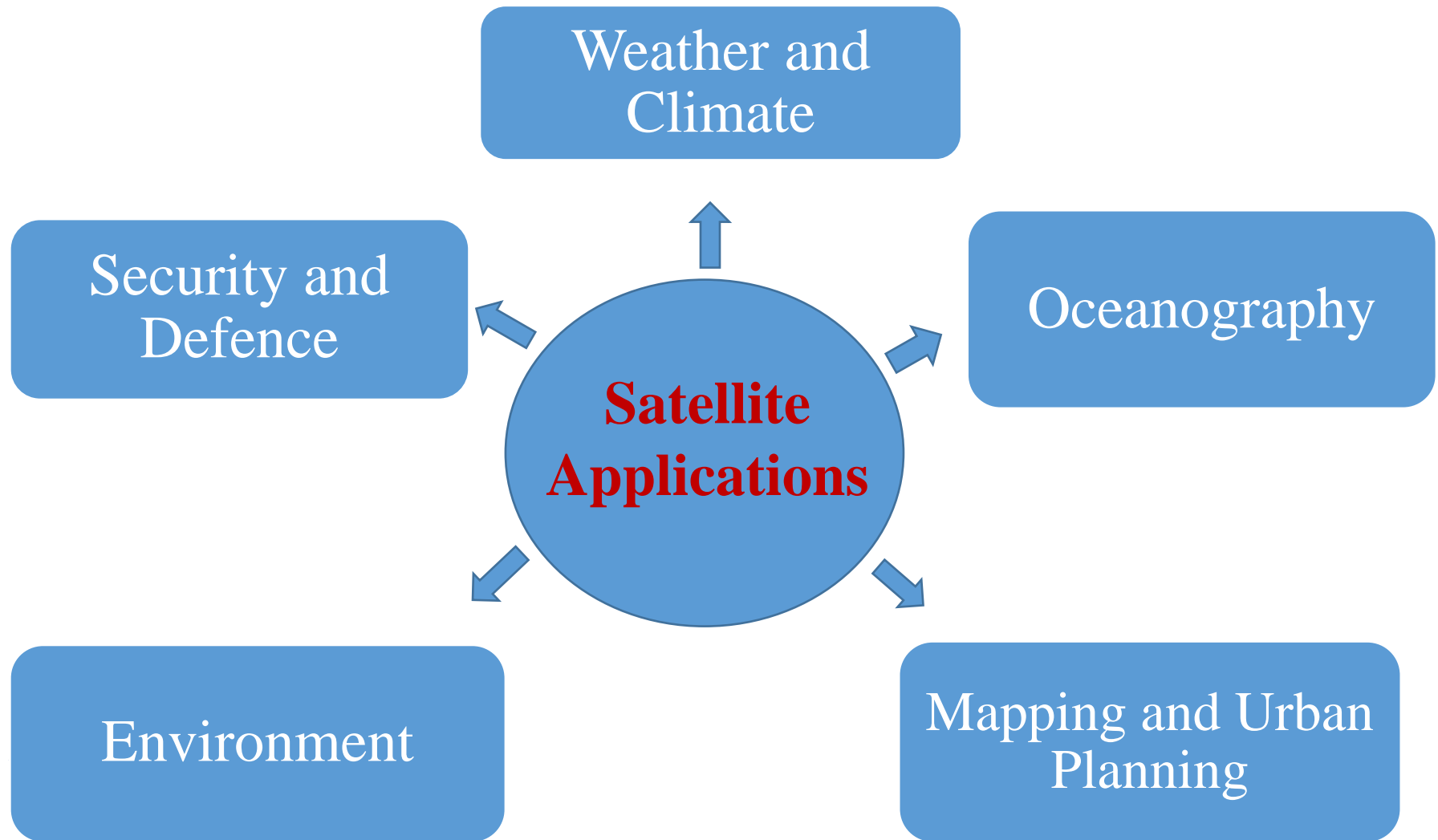
Virtual Receiving station
Direct Receiving Station

- Satellite Data Centres
Examples

- <https://search.earthdata.nasa.gov>
- <https://www.sentinel-hub.com/explore/>
- <https://www.eumetsat.int/access-our-data>
- <https://worldview.earthdata.nasa.gov/>
- <https://giovanni.gsfc.nasa.gov/>

-

Earth Observation Satellite Applications



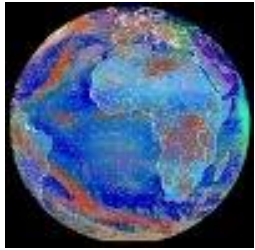
Types and cost of Satellite data

Data processing levels

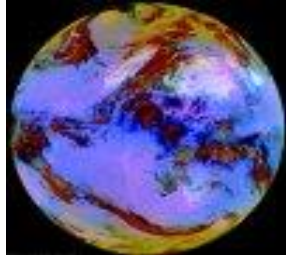
Data Level	Description
Level 0	Reconstructed, unprocessed instrument and payload data at full resolution, with any and all communications artifacts
Level 1A	Reconstructed, unprocessed instrument data at full resolution, time-referenced, and annotated with ancillary information, including radiometric and geometric calibration coefficients and georeferencing parameters
Level 1B	Level 1A data that have been processed to physical units
Level 1.5	Level 1.5 rectified data corresponds to the geolocated and radiometrically pre-processed, ready for further processing
Level 2	Derived geophysical variables at the same resolution and location as Level 1 source data.
Level 3	Variables mapped on uniform space-time grid scales, usually with some completeness and consistency at different space-time resolution
Level 4	Model output or results from analyses of lower-level data (e.g., variables derived from multiple measurements).

Data Processing

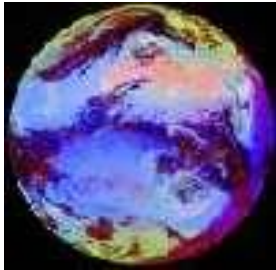
Satellite Channels and Products



Day Microphysics RGB



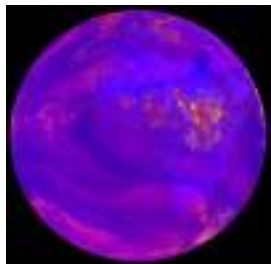
Dust RGB



Fog / Low Clouds RGB



Airmass RGB

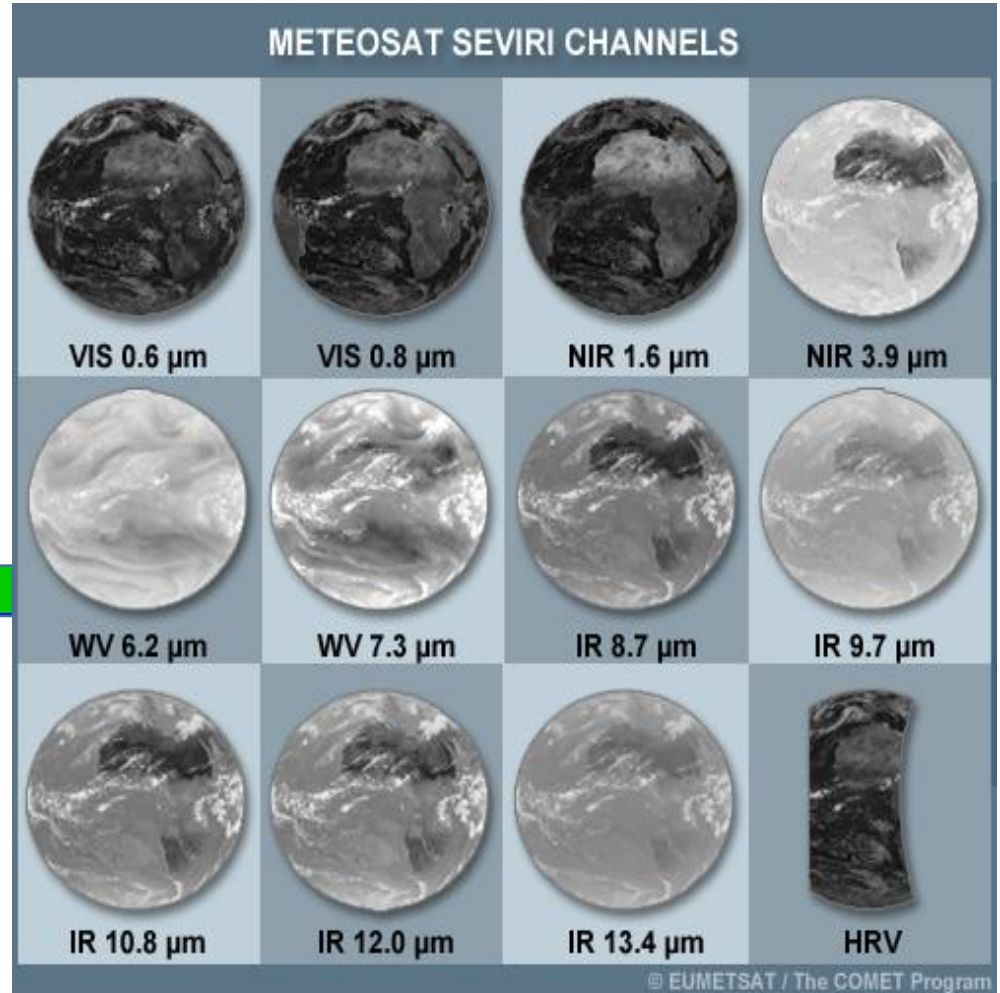


Convection RGB



Natural Colour RGB

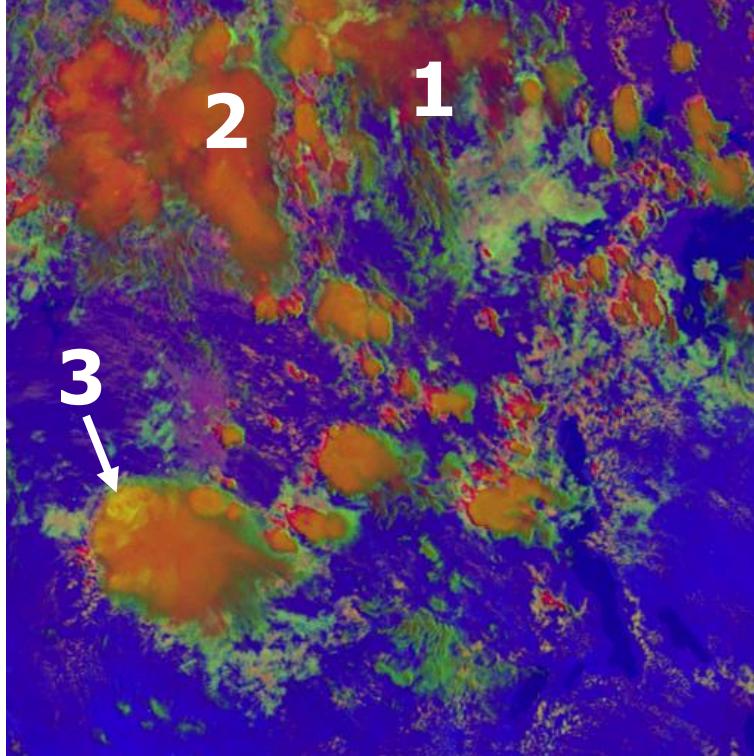
RGB products- Level 2



Channels- Level 1.5

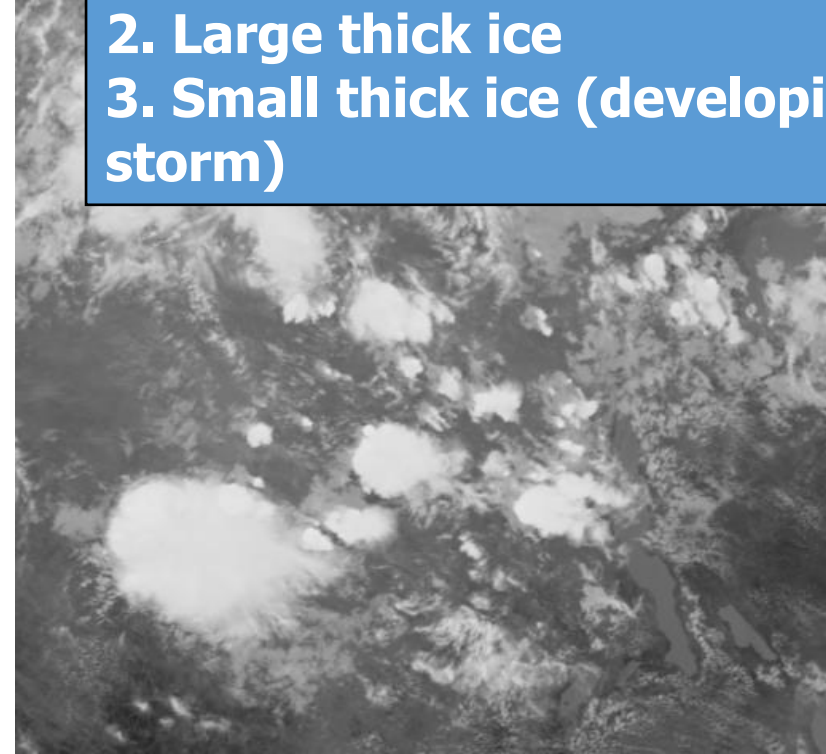
Data Processing

RGB Products



RGB

1. Large thin ice (dissipating storm)
2. Large thick ice
3. Small thick ice (developing storm)



Channel 09 (IR10.8)

MSG-1 7 September 2003, 11:45 UTC

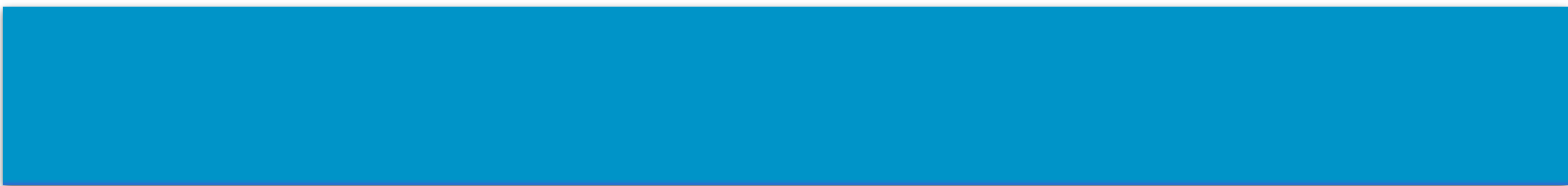
Data Processing

Derived Product : Landscape Change

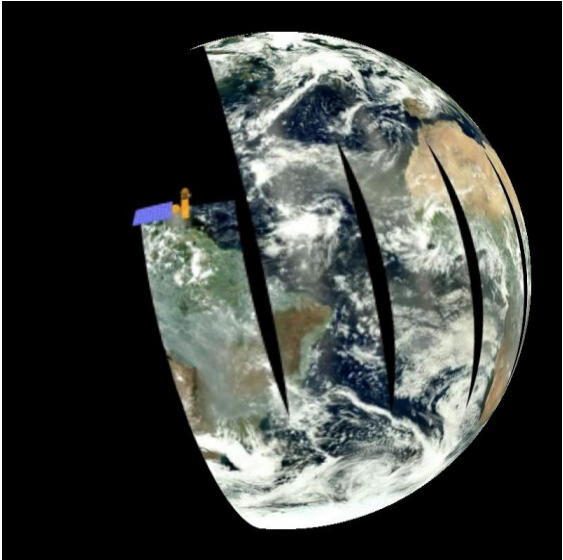
Level 1.5 to Level 2 data



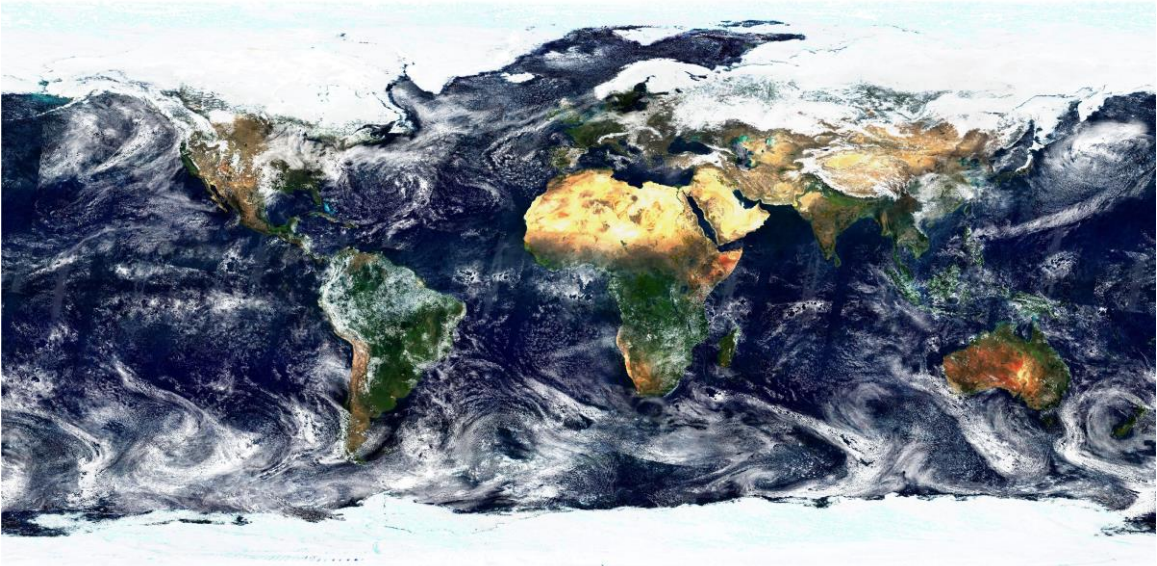
Ikonos bands 3, 2, and 1 color composite image showing Qurum National Park area recorded on March 2, 2006 (A) and June 12, 2007 (B). The change detection image (C) maps the temporal difference between the 2006 and 2007 Ikonos image (Kwarteng, 2010)



Derived Product: Global Surface Reflectance (MODIS)



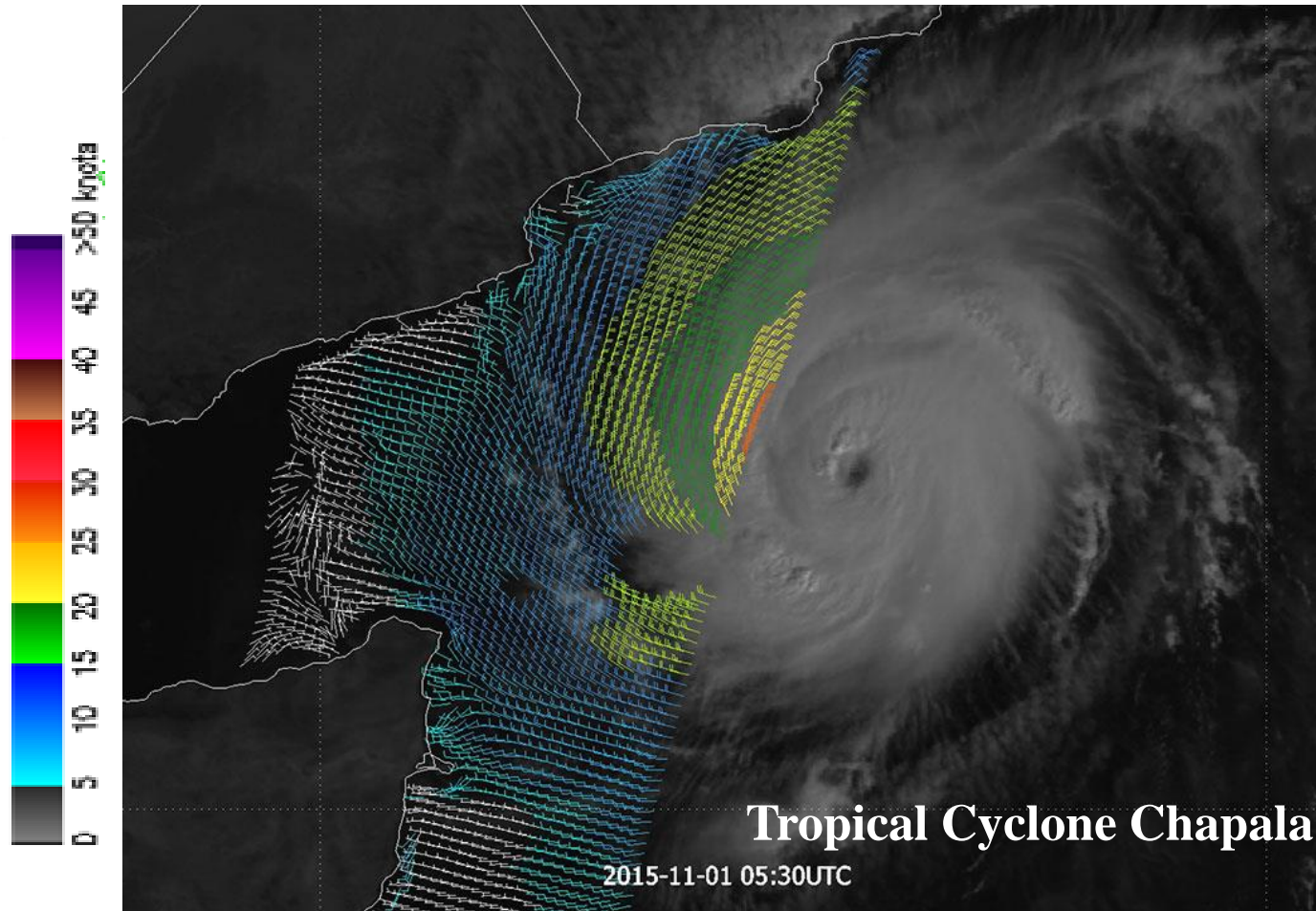
Level -1.5



Level -3

Data Processing

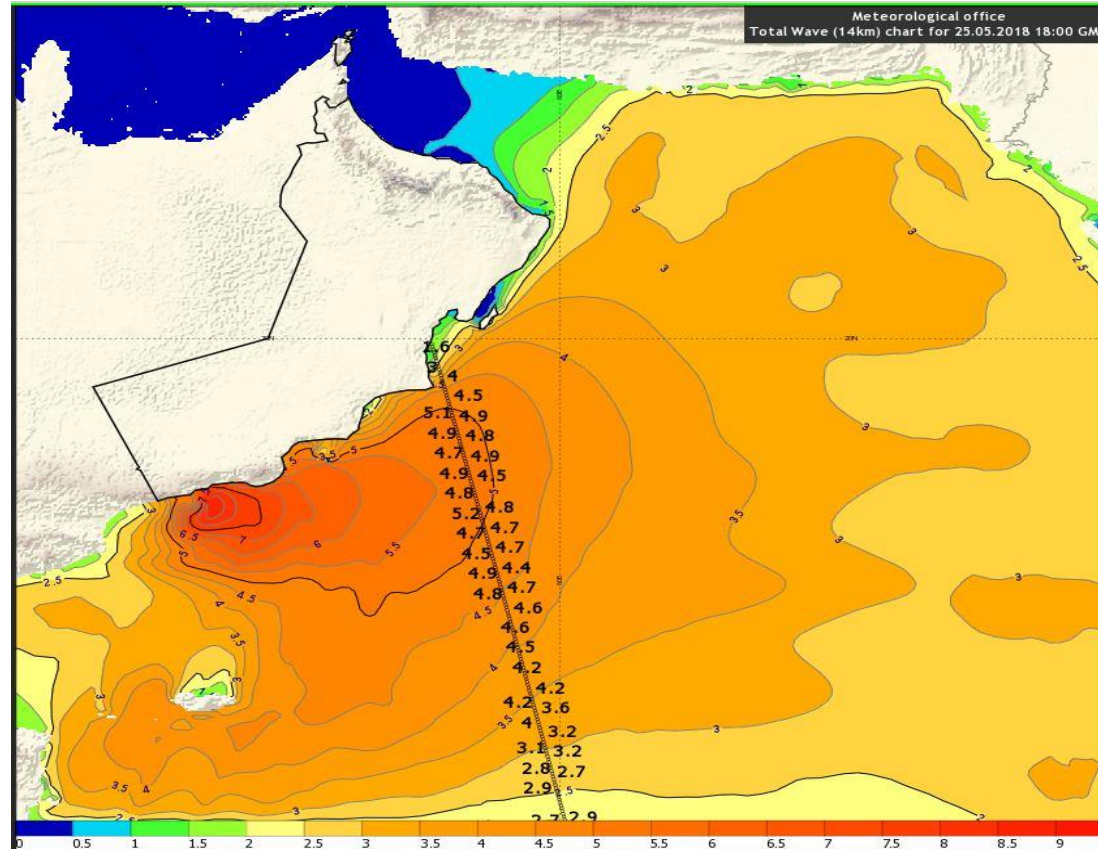
Derived Products: Wind



Level - 4

Data Processing

Derived Product : Wave Height

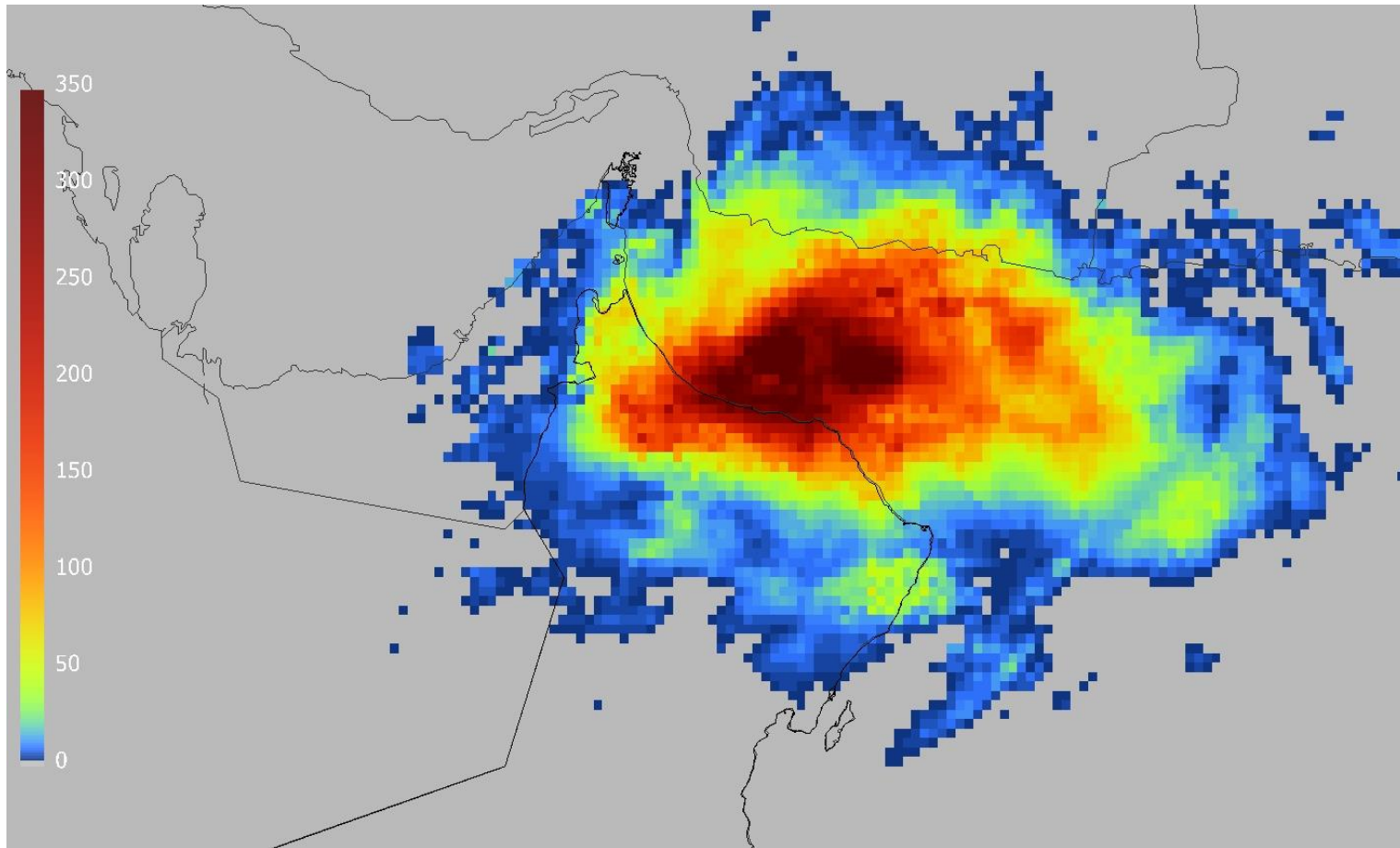


Sea surface height product from Sentinel-3 satellite altimeter during tropical cyclone Mekunu

Level - 4

Data Processing

Derived Product: Multi-mission precipitation



Rainfall of Tropical Cyclone Shaheen from several LEO and GEO Satellites

Level - 4

Practical Task 1

Go to <https://eoportal.eumetsat.int/> → Data Centre.

or <https://giovanni.gsfc.nasa.gov/>

1. Browse through the list of data using the **online data ordering tools**
2. Recognize the different levels of processed satellite data

Types and cost of Satellite data

Data cost

The cost differs from one data provider to another but is generally controlled by resolution, the latency of the image

The table below is a general overview.

Spatial Resolution	Cost
Low : over 60m/pixel	Free - American public satellites Free - old images for noncommercial users - European Satellites. low cost for low Latency new images
Medium : 10 – 1m/pixel	Free - American Government satellites Free - for low Latency for noncommercial users - European Satellites low cost for new images
High : 1m-25 cm / pixel	Expensive Free for selected old imagery to noncommercial users
Very High Pixel size < 25 cm/Pixel	Not available commercially

Thank you