



**Jet Propulsion Laboratory**  
California Institute of Technology

# Through the lens of remote sensing: water resources and water quality applications

Christine M. Lee, NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology

June 6, 2019







ENVIRONMENT & SCIENCE

## Drought kills 27 million more trees in California



Dead trees in Sequoia National Park in May 2016. The Southern Sierra Nevada was one of the hardest hit areas by drought and high temperatures, resulting in millions of dead trees. USFS REGION 5

Emily Guerin | December 12, 2017

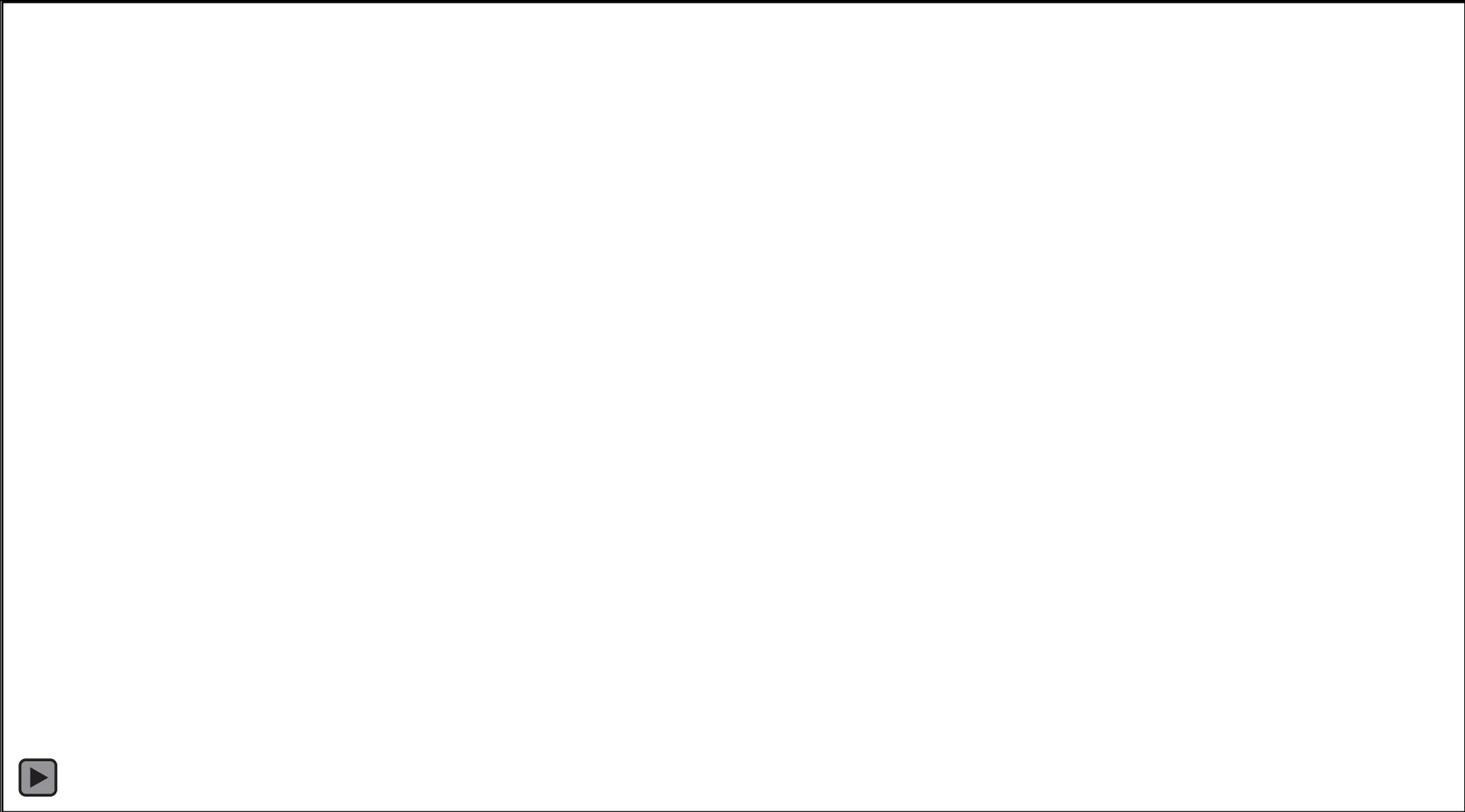
Another 27 million trees died in California last year due to the lingering effects of drought, according to new aerial

total number of trees killed statewide to a staggering 129 million since 2010.



NASA's Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter, Oct 2015







Algal Blooms in Lake Erie, around Monroe, acquired by Sentinel-2 on 3rd August 2017. Data Courtesy of ESA/Copernicus.

# NASA Earth Science Assets

Missions: Present through 2023

■ (Pre)Formulation  
■ Implementation  
■ Primary Ops  
■ Extended Ops

## ISS Instruments

LIS (2020), SAGE III (2020)  
 TSIS-1 (2018), OCO-3 (2018), ECOSTRESS (2018), GEDI (2018)  
 CLARREO-PF (2020)

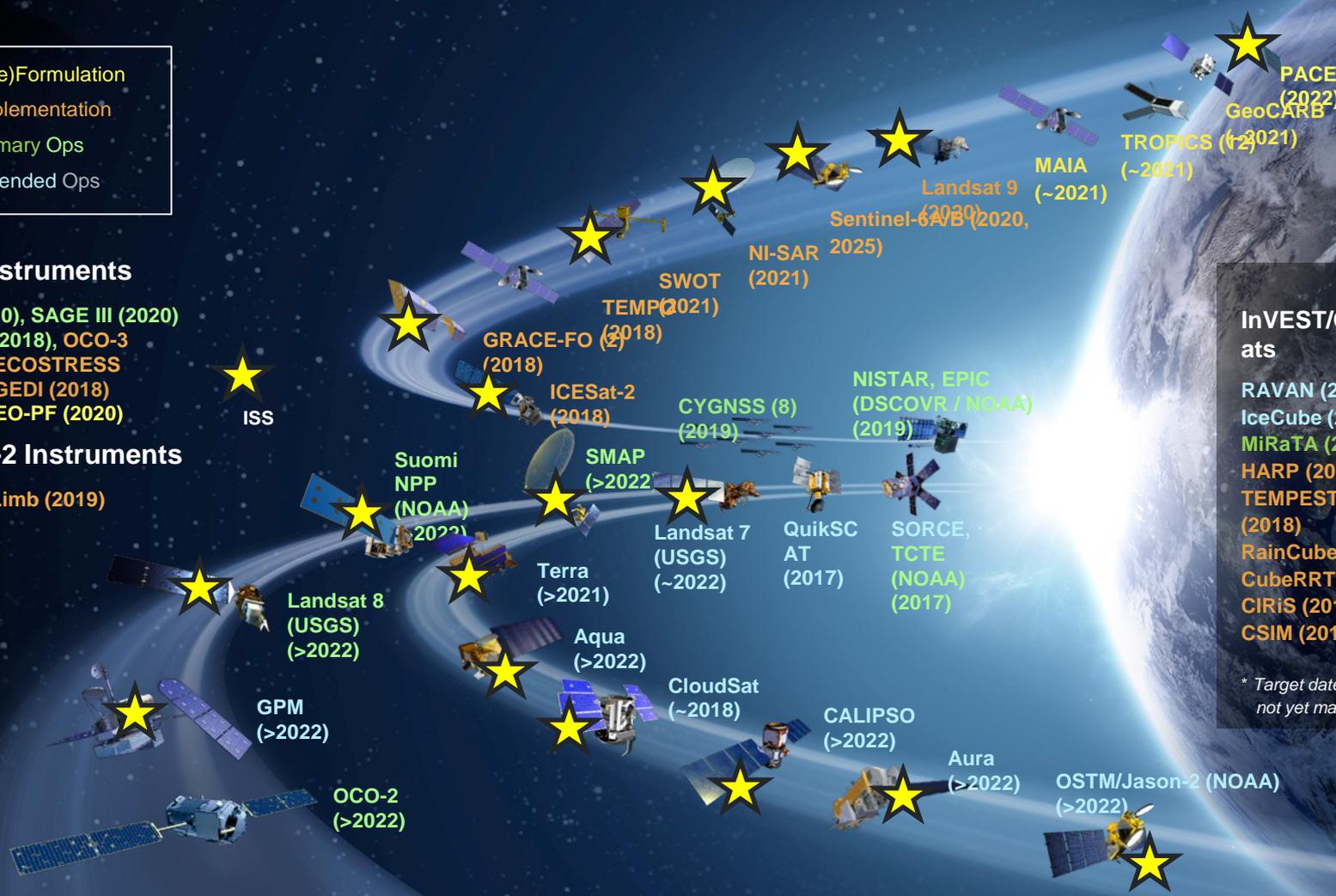
## JPSS-2 Instruments

OMPS-Limb (2019)

**InVEST/CubeSats**

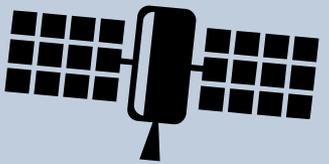
- RAVAN (2016)
- IceCube (2017)
- MiRaTA (2017)
- HARP (2018)
- TEMPEST-D (2018)
- RainCube (2018)
- CubeRRR (2018)
- CIRiS (2018\*)
- CSIM (2018)

*\* Target date, not yet manifested*

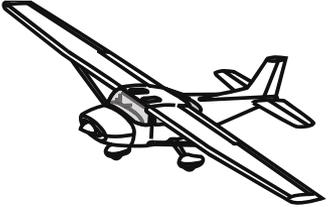


# Adapting global-scale missions to regional to local scale applications

SPACE-BASED / SATELLITE



AIRCRAFT

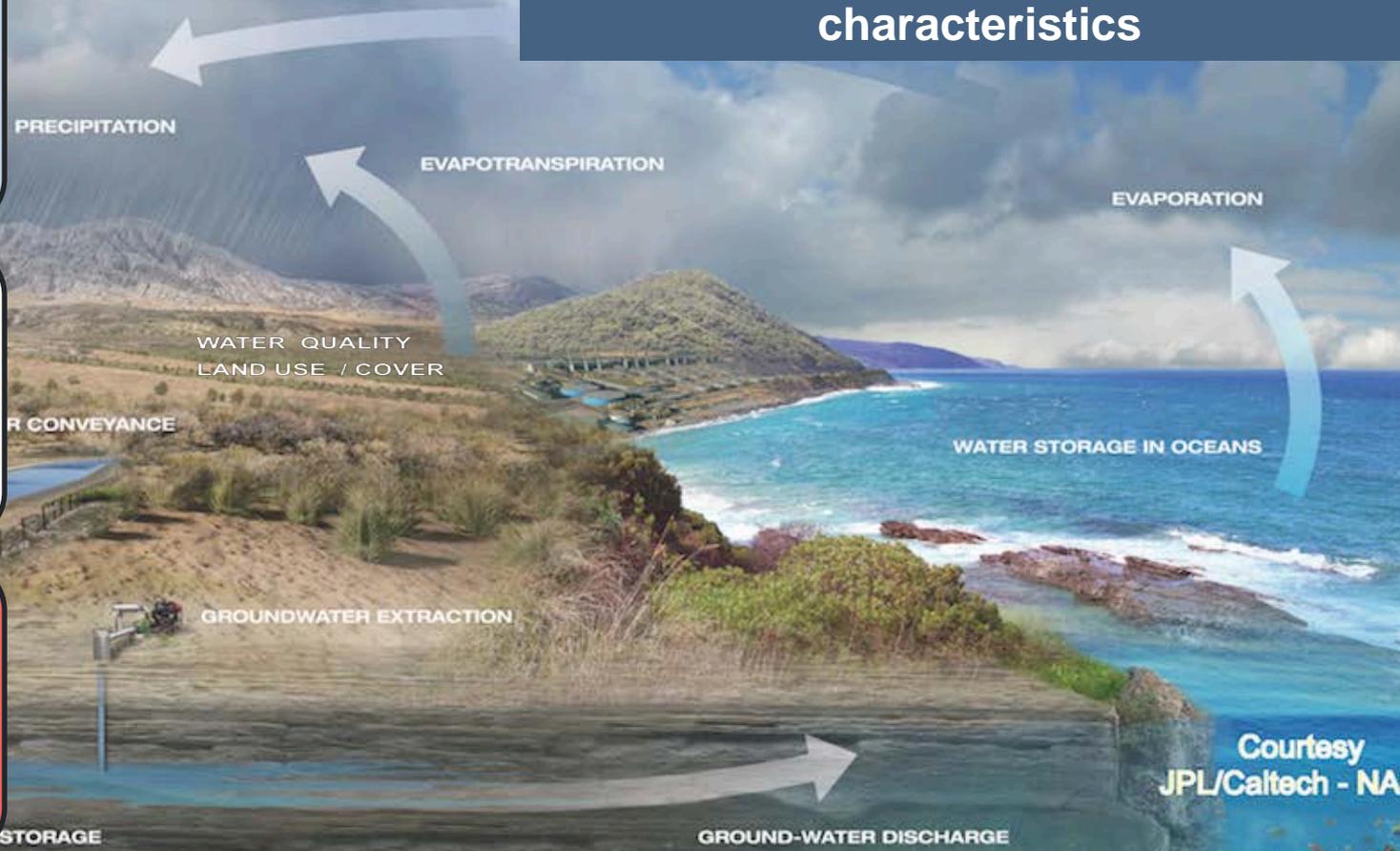


GROUND-BASED OBSERVATIONS



IN SITU MEASUREMENTS

## Watershed processes and characteristics



Courtesy JPL/Caltech - NASA



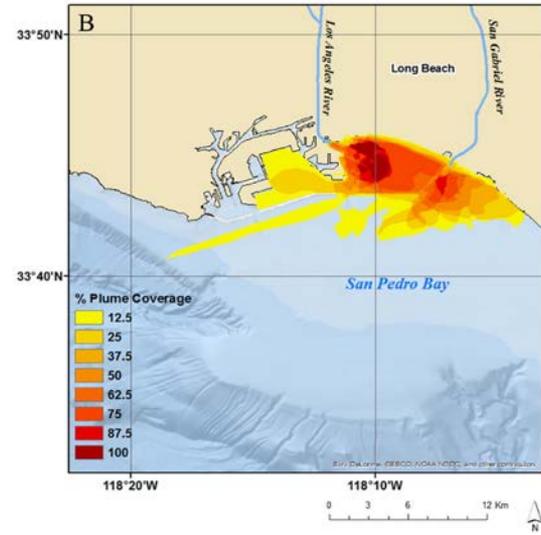
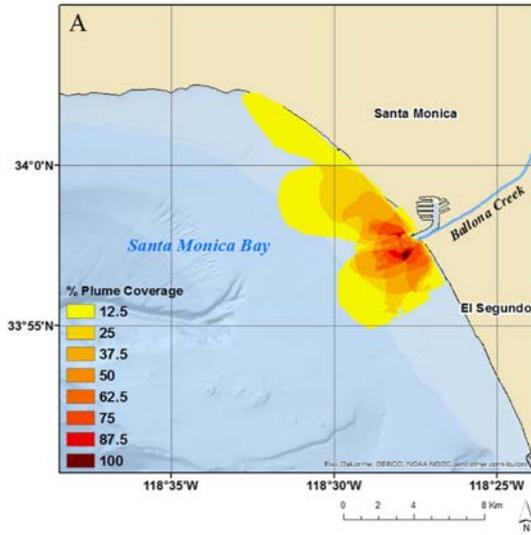
# Examples of water resources management applications in California

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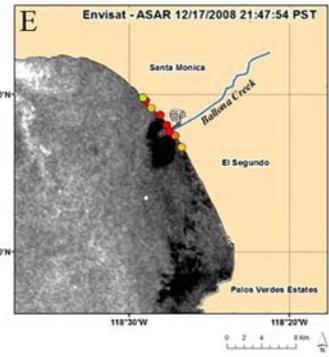
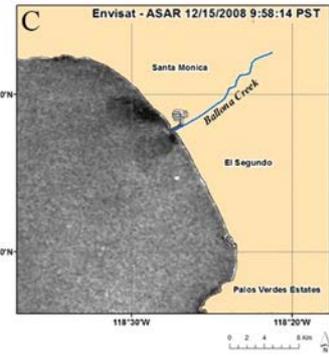
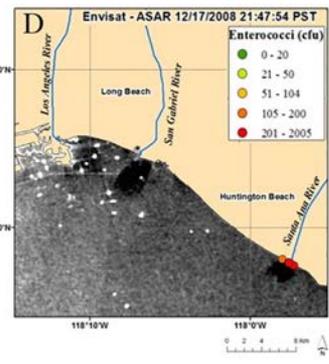
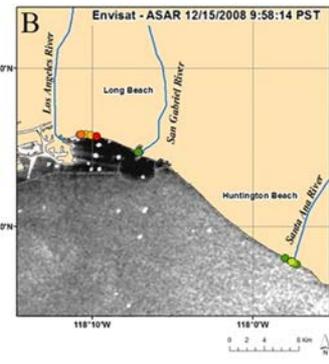
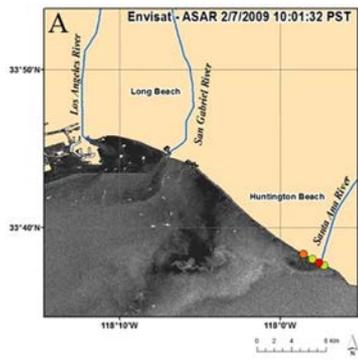
Water quality

Infrastructure

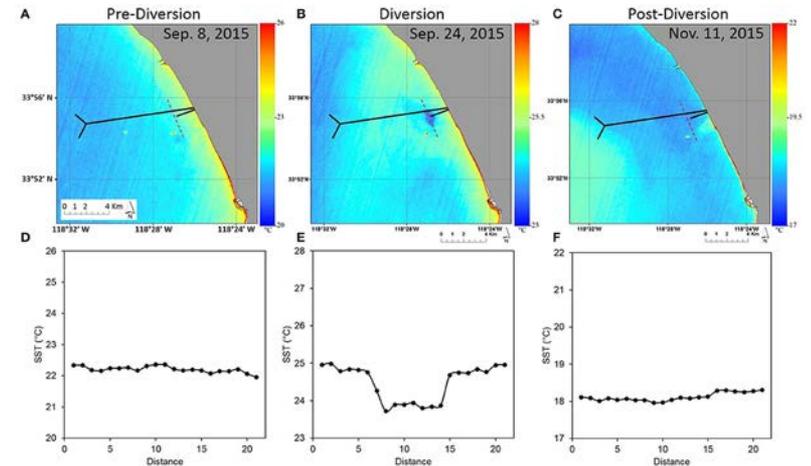
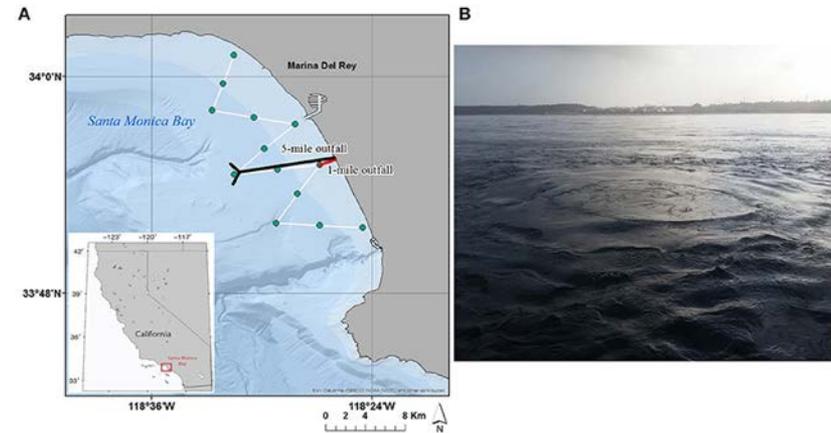
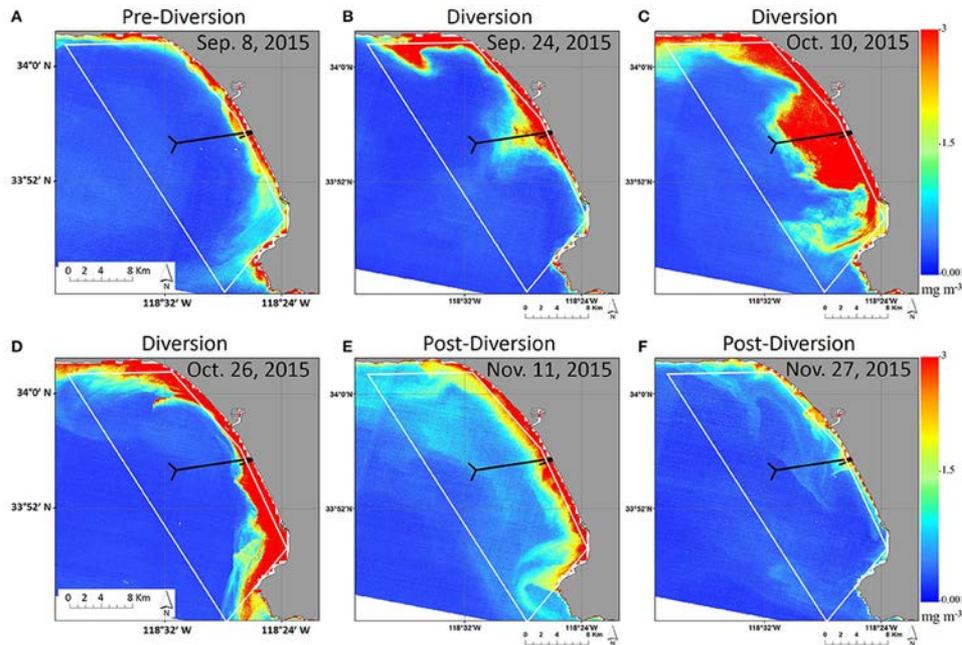
Water supply



Retrospective analysis of stormwater plumes in Santa Monica Bay, evaluating enterococci samples collected coincident with plume detection (synthetic aperture radar)

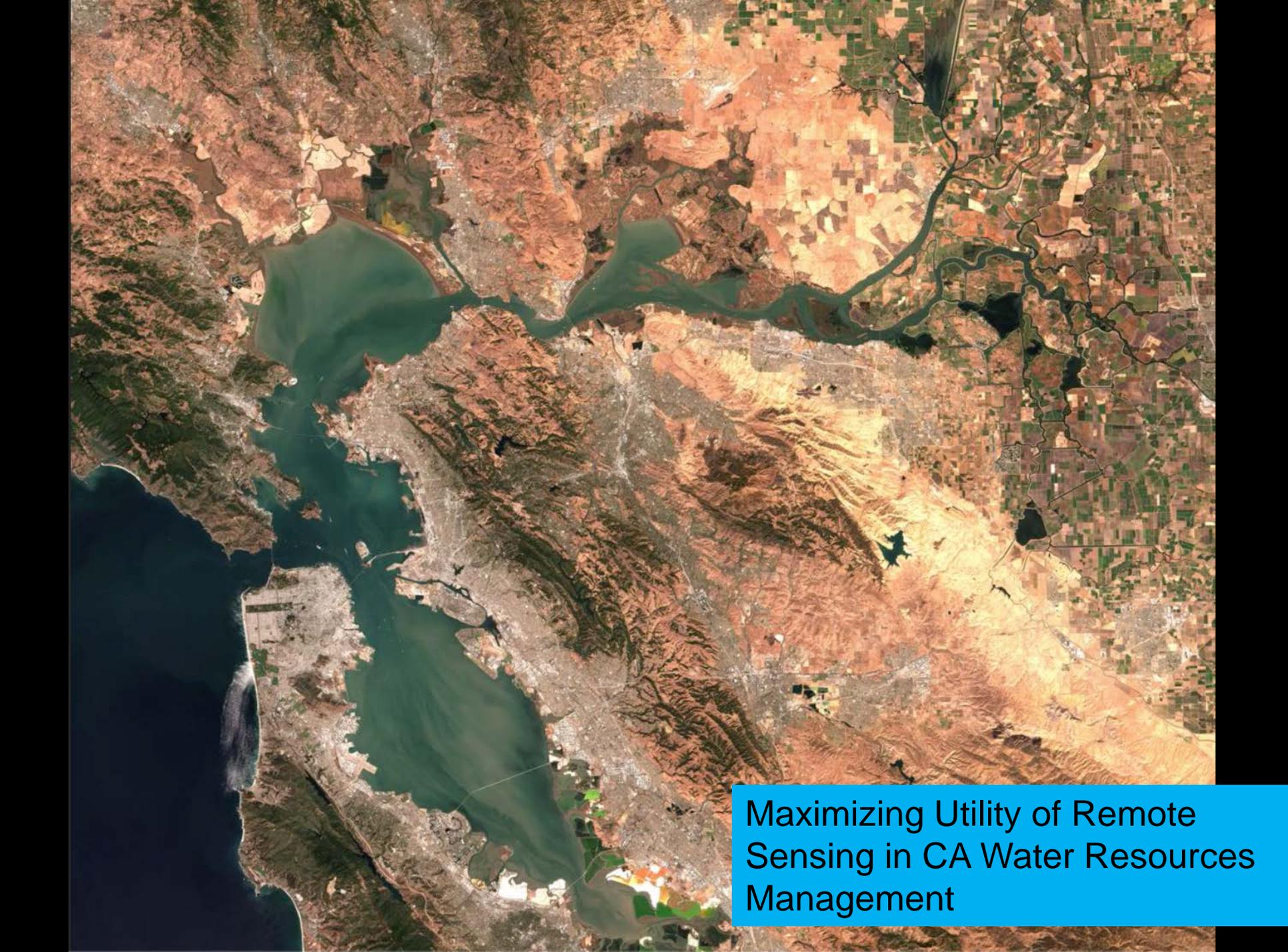


Retrospective analyses of stormwater plumes in SM Bay.  
Credit: Holt et al. 2017



# Evaluating diversions impacts from HTP using sea surface temperature and chlorophyll response

Credit: Trinh et al 2017

An aerial satellite image showing a complex river delta system. The water is a dark green color, branching out from a larger body of water on the left. The surrounding land is a mix of brown, tan, and green, indicating a mix of urban areas, agricultural fields, and natural terrain. The image is oriented vertically, with the top of the image corresponding to the right side of the page.

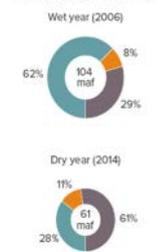
Maximizing Utility of Remote  
Sensing in CA Water Resources  
Management

# California's water is required for a variety of beneficial uses and transported long distances.

Average annual applied water use (1998–2015)

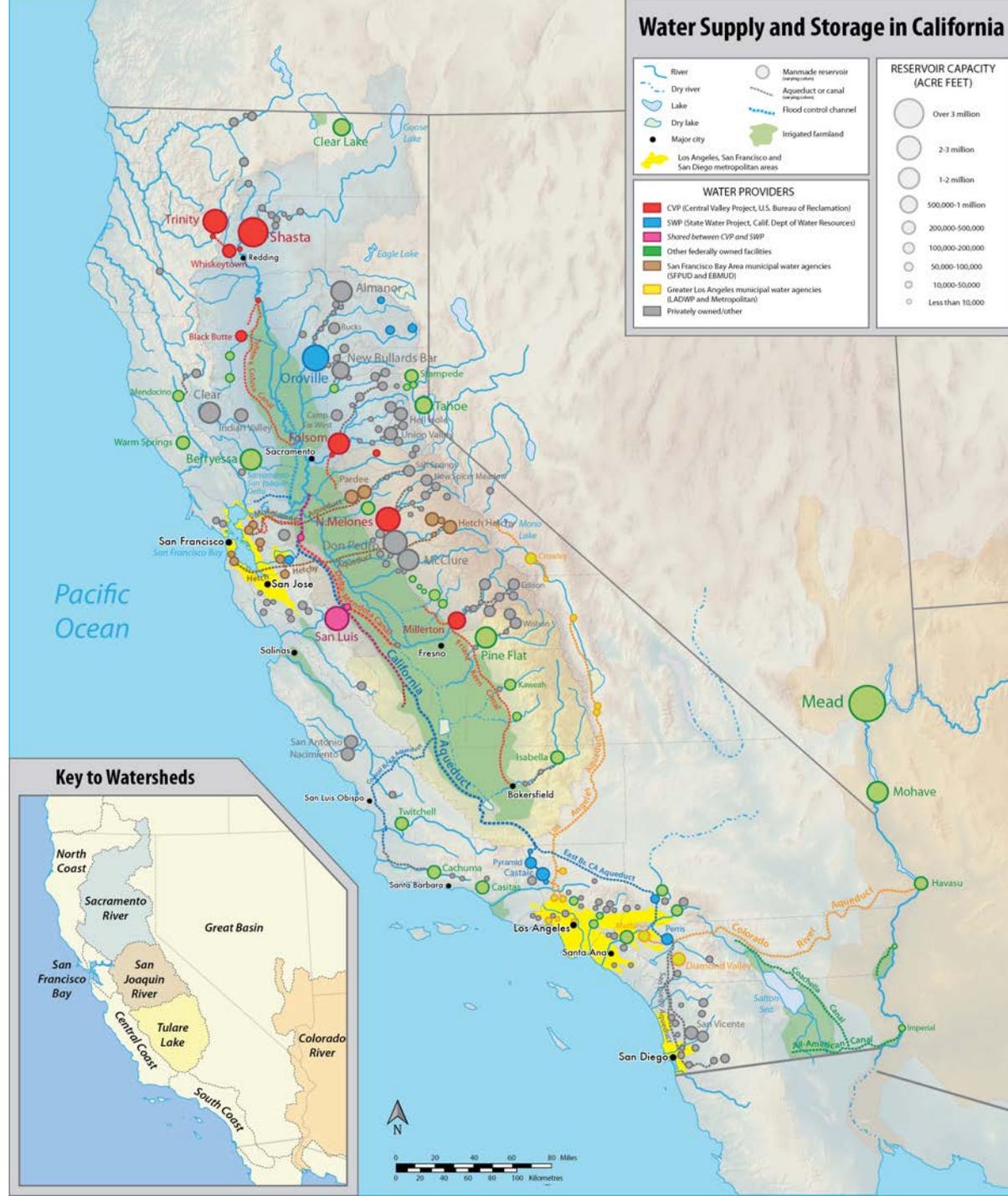
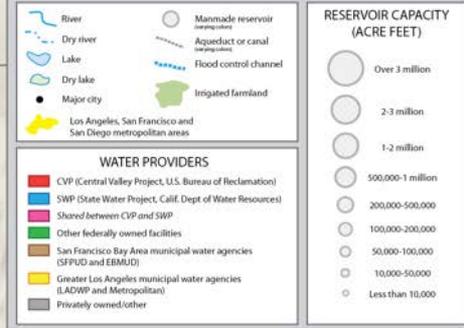


Statewide applied water use, millions of acre-feet (maf)



SOURCE: Department of Water Resources, *California Water Plan Update 2018 (Public Review Draft)*. NOTES: The figure shows applied water use. The statewide average for 1998–2015 was 77.2 maf.

## Water Supply and Storage in California







# Goals of Effort

- Enhance water quality and resources management
- Improve access to remote sensing-derived water quality data
- Operationalize production through Bay Delta Live portal

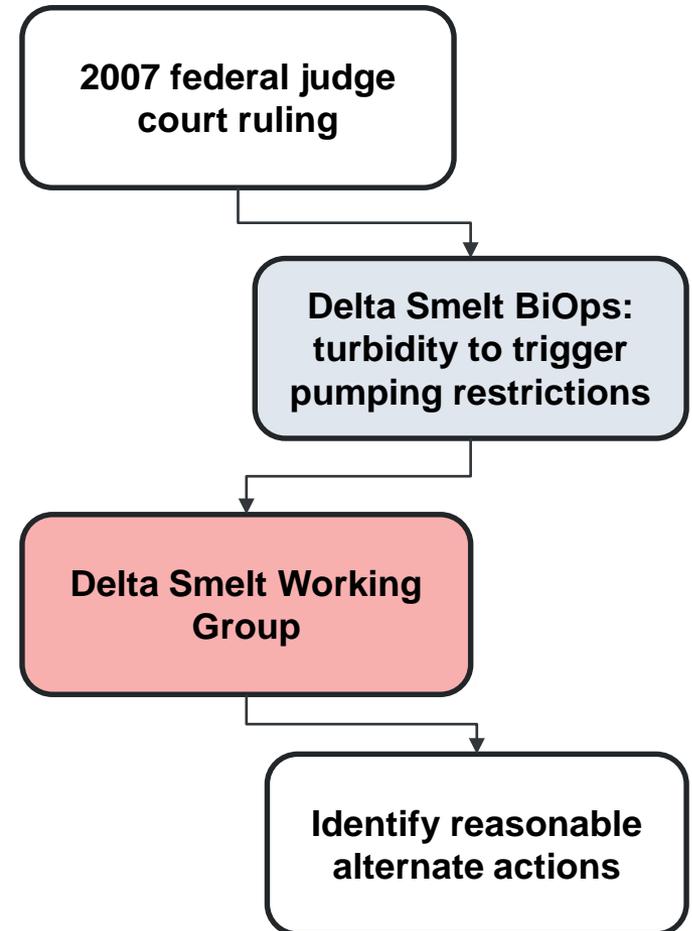
## Project Sites in California



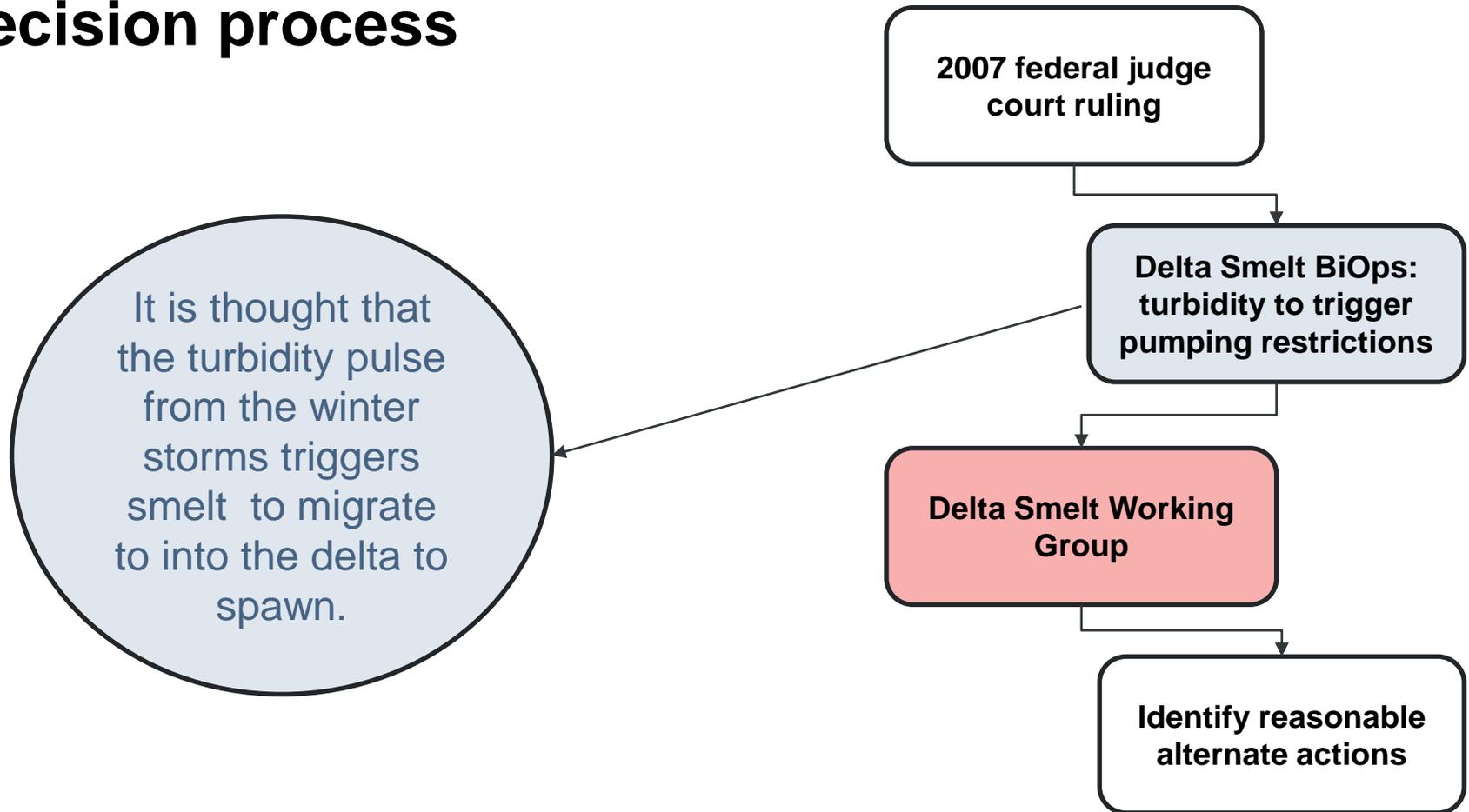
## BayDeltaLive



# *Hypomesus transpacificus* – the “Delta Smelt”

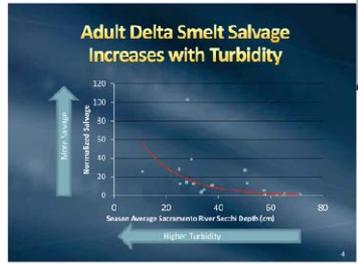


# Decision process



# Decision process

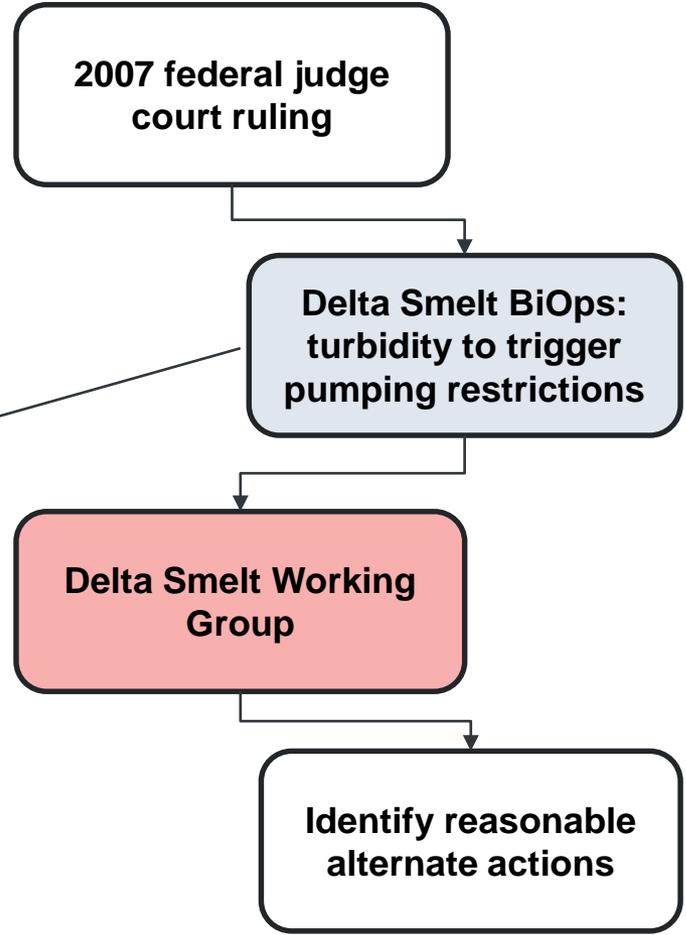
More delta smelt were found entrained in pumps during periods of increased turbidity.



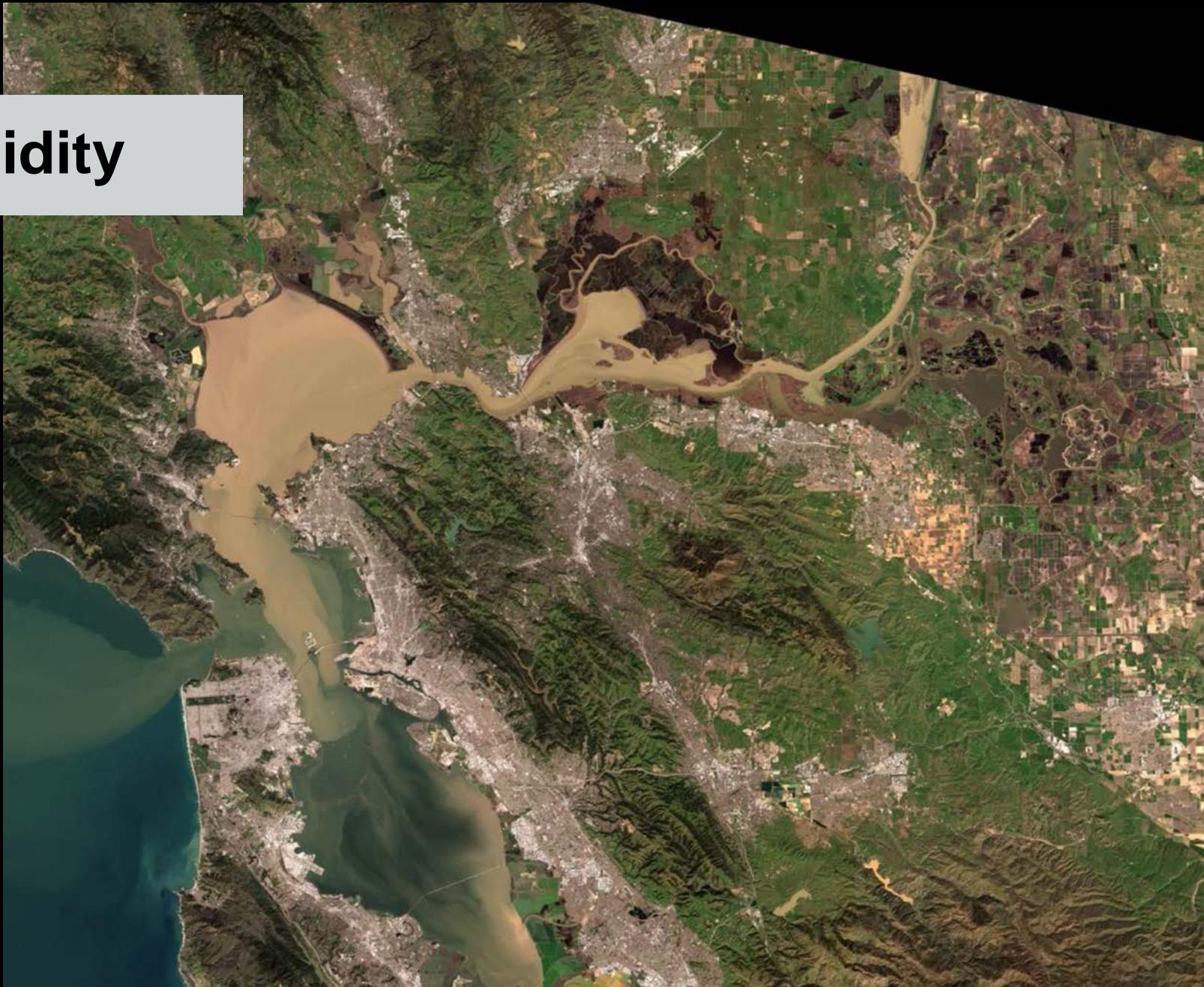
**Impacts of Regulation On California's Water Supply (acre-feet per year)**

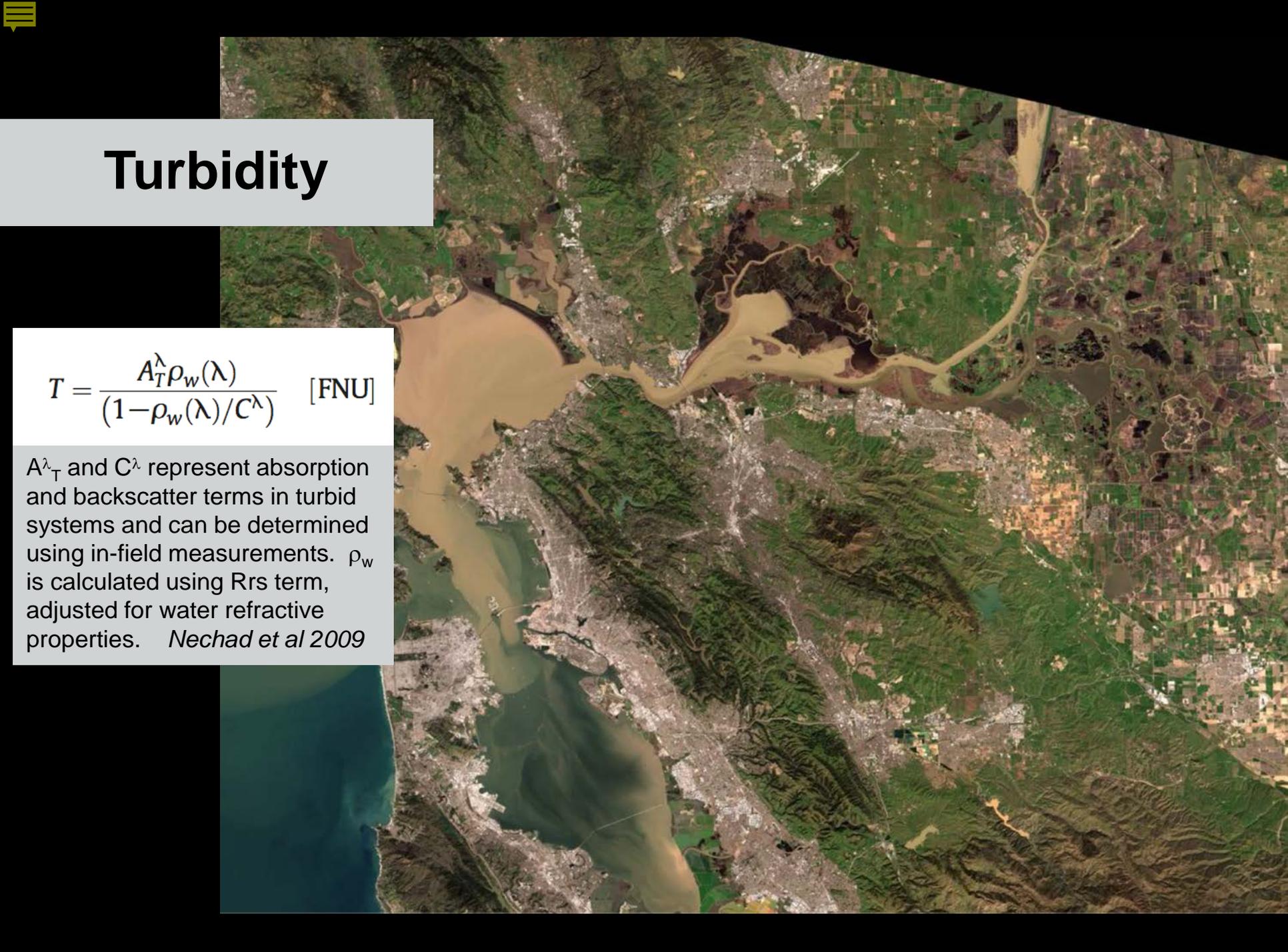
Year	SWP	CVP	Total	Estimated Cost
2008	494,200	161,000	655,000	\$196.5 M
2009	751,200	85,000	836,000	\$156.8 M
2010	770,200	310,000	1,080,000	\$234.0 M
2011	465,200	146,000	611,000	\$183.5 M
2012	365,200	293,000	658,000	\$190.2 M
2013	596,200	411,000	1,007,000	\$308.1 M
TOTAL	2,943,000	1,402,000	4,345,000	\$1.3 billion

Hutton, Fullerton et al., Metropolitan Water District



# Turbidity



A satellite image of a river delta system, likely the Amazon, showing a complex network of channels and floodplains. The water bodies are color-coded to represent turbidity levels, with darker blue indicating lower turbidity and lighter blue/green indicating higher turbidity. The surrounding land is a mix of green vegetation and brown urban/developed areas.

# Turbidity

$$T = \frac{A_T^\lambda \rho_w(\lambda)}{(1 - \rho_w(\lambda)/C^\lambda)} \quad [\text{FNU}]$$

$A_T^\lambda$  and  $C^\lambda$  represent absorption and backscatter terms in turbid systems and can be determined using in-field measurements.  $\rho_w$  is calculated using  $R_{rs}$  term, adjusted for water refractive properties. *Nechad et al 2009*

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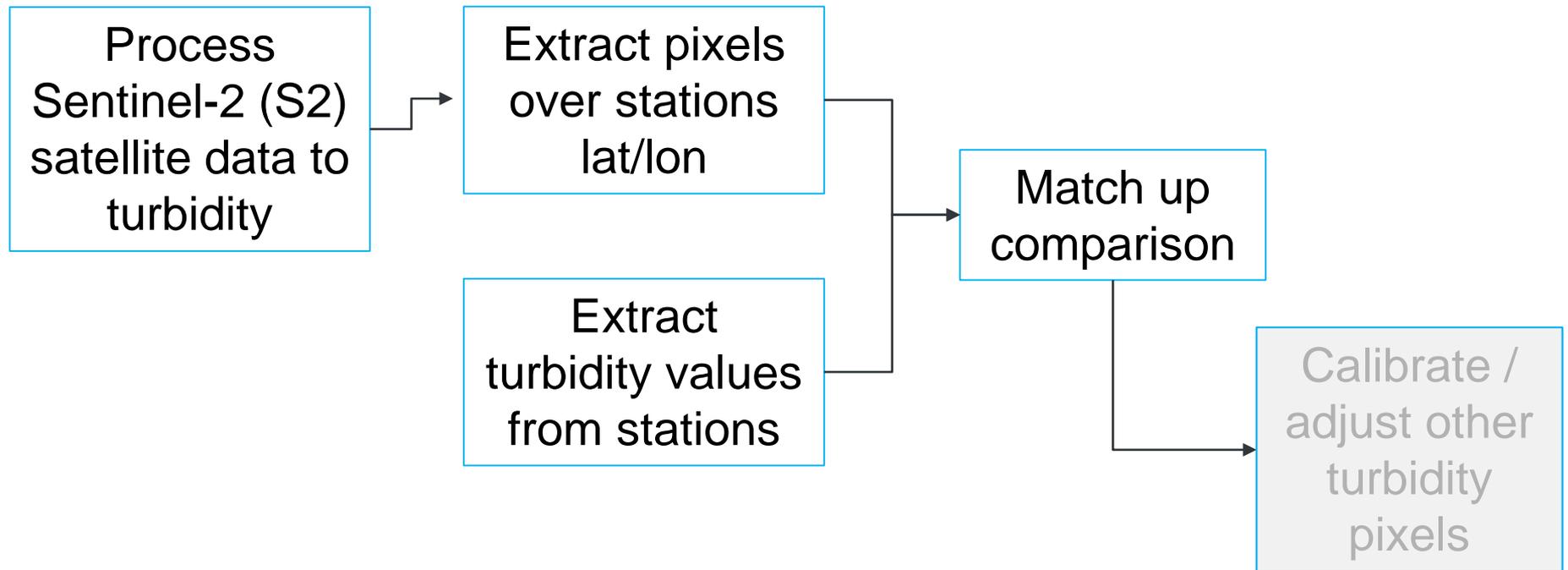
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Summary of Data Sources	Temporal Resolution	Spatial Resolution	Spatial Coverage
Water Quality Stations	15 minutes intervals	point data	63 <sup>1</sup> stations over 5600 square miles
Sentinel-2A/B	4-5 days 55 clear sky acquisitions 2016-2018	20-m x 20-m pixels (average value over 20-m x 20-m)	36M+ pixels over 5600 square miles

Table 1. Overview of differences in data sources.



# Comparing turbidity derived from satellite data and USGS and other station data

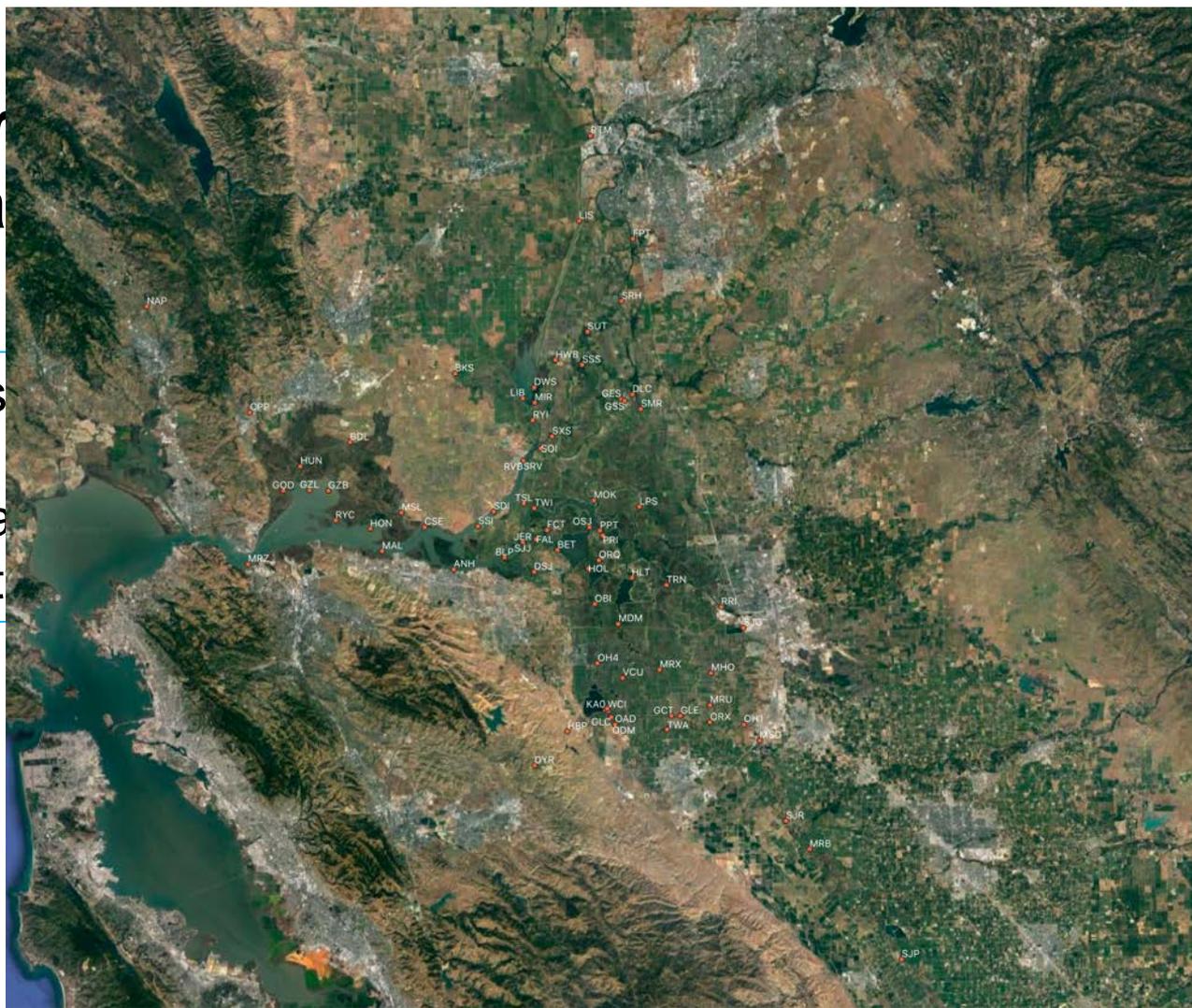




# Comparing USGS and

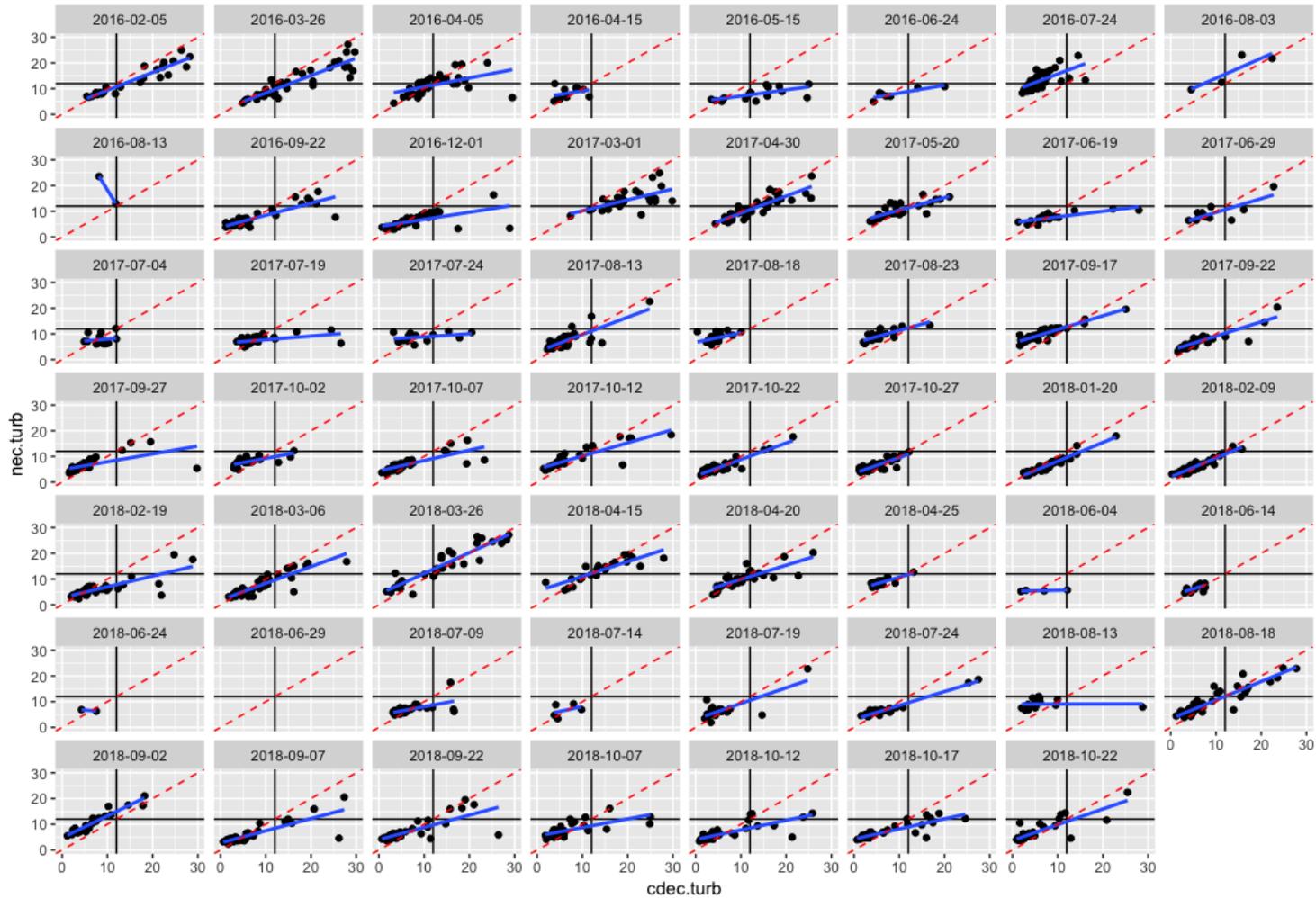
data and

Processing  
Sentinel-2  
satellite data  
for  
turbidity



calibrate /  
just other  
turbidity  
pixels

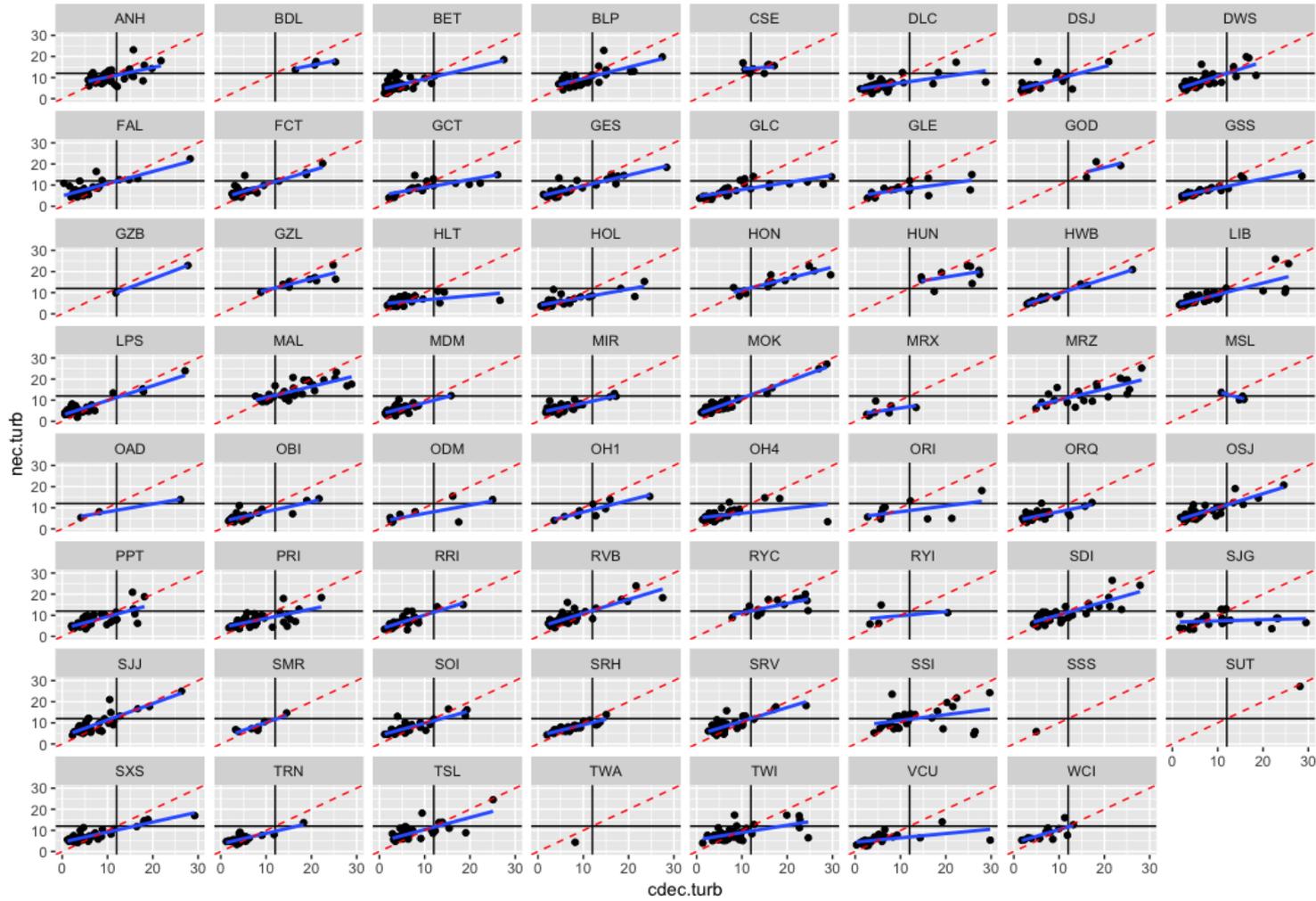
s2 scatterplot turbidity - nechad



For Sentinel-2, we looked at 2016-2018, which amounted to approximately 55 dates with station matchups, and N=1540 in total, here separated out by date.

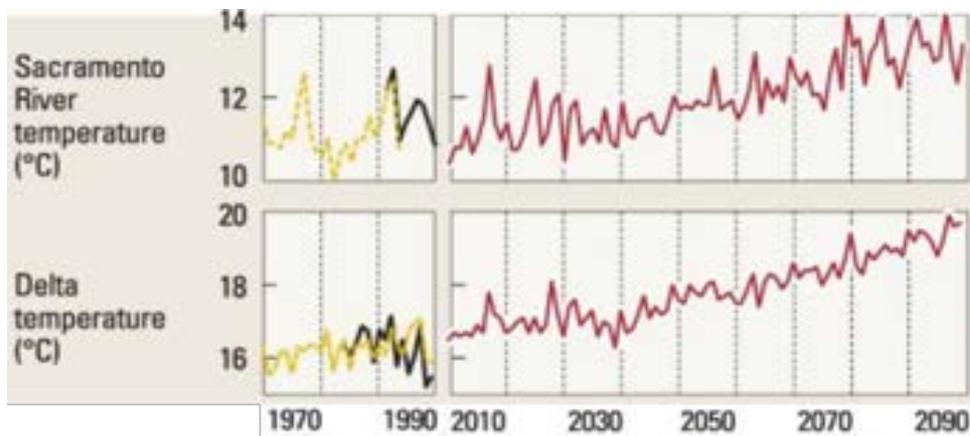


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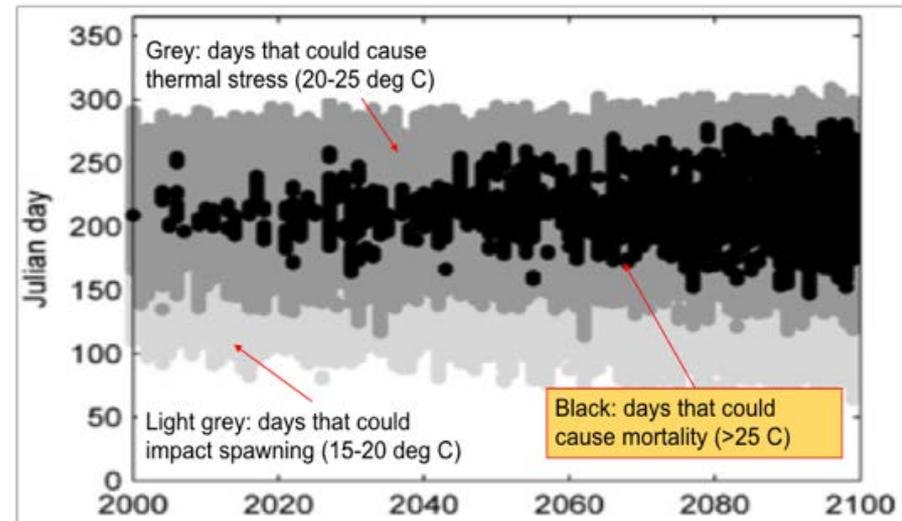


Same dataset but organized by station.

# Water temperature is another critical water quality issue in the Bay Delta.



PROJECTED CHANGES IN ANNUAL MEAN TEMPERATURES IN THE BAY DELTA  
(CLOERN ET AL 2011)



DEPICTS THE PROJECTED # DAYS WHERE HIGH TEMPERATURES ARE DETRIMENTAL TO DELTA SMELT. (WAGNER ET AL 2011)



# ECOSTRESS

*The First of a New Series of Missions to  
the International Space Station*

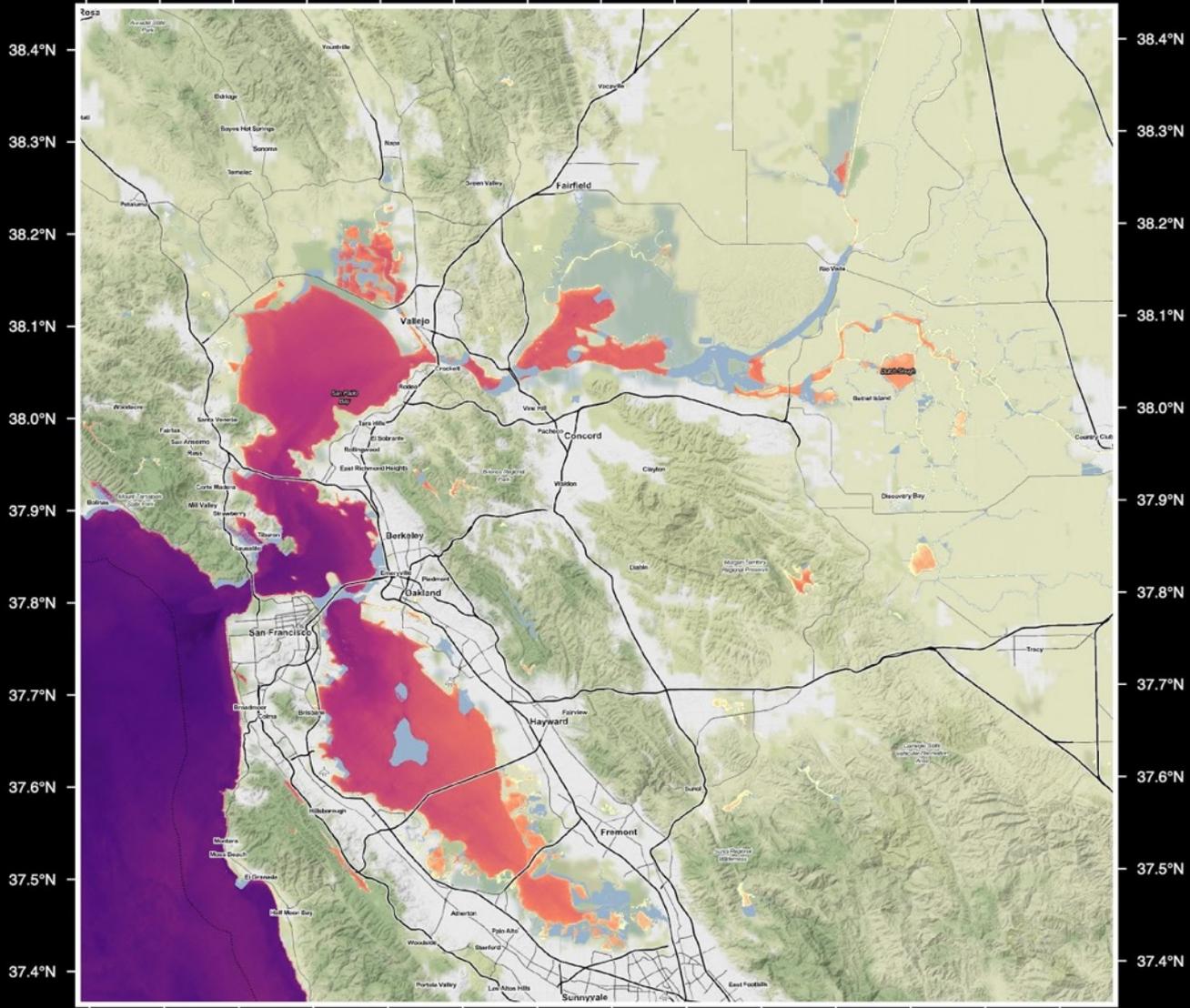
Simon J. Hook (PI) and the  
ECOSTRESS Team

Jet Propulsion Laboratory,  
California Institute of Technology,  
Pasadena, CA



© 2019 California Institute of Technology. Government sponsorship acknowledged.

122.7°W 122.6°W 122.5°W 122.4°W 122.3°W 122.2°W 122.1°W 122.0°W 121.9°W 121.8°W 121.7°W 121.6°W 121.5°W 121.4°W

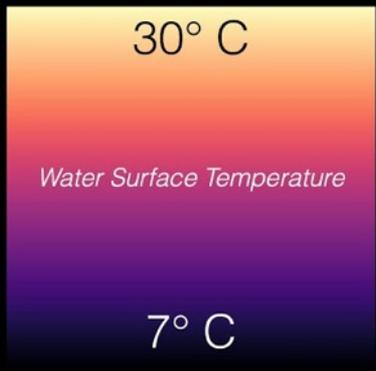


# First Look at Bay Delta ECOSTRESS for 34N

2018-08-11

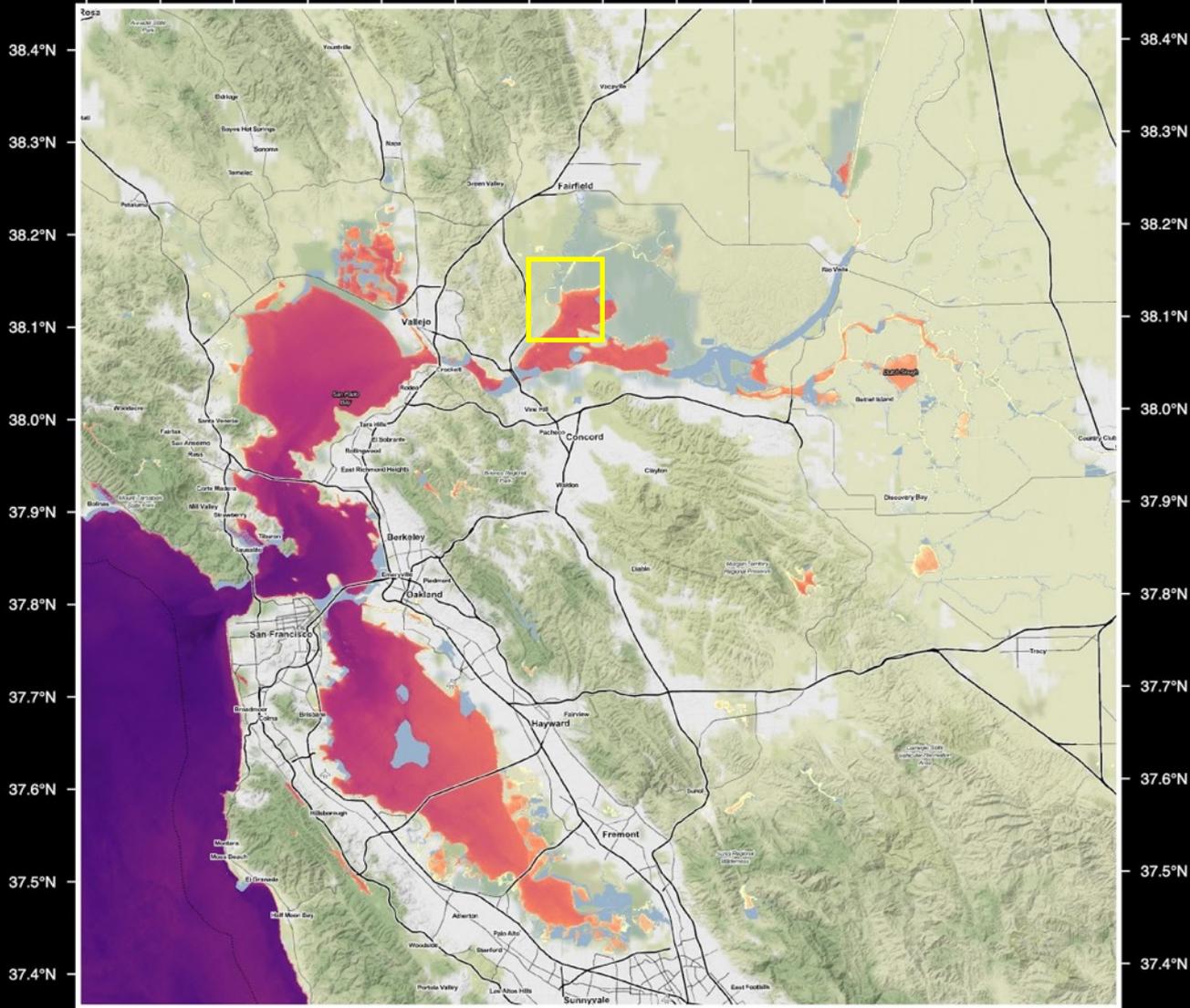
20:04 UTC

UTM 10N 70m



122.7°W 122.6°W 122.5°W 122.4°W 122.3°W 122.2°W 122.1°W 122.0°W 121.9°W 121.8°W 121.7°W 121.6°W 121.5°W 121.4°W

122.7°W 122.6°W 122.5°W 122.4°W 122.3°W 122.2°W 122.1°W 122.0°W 121.9°W 121.8°W 121.7°W 121.6°W 121.5°W 121.4°W



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20:04 UTC

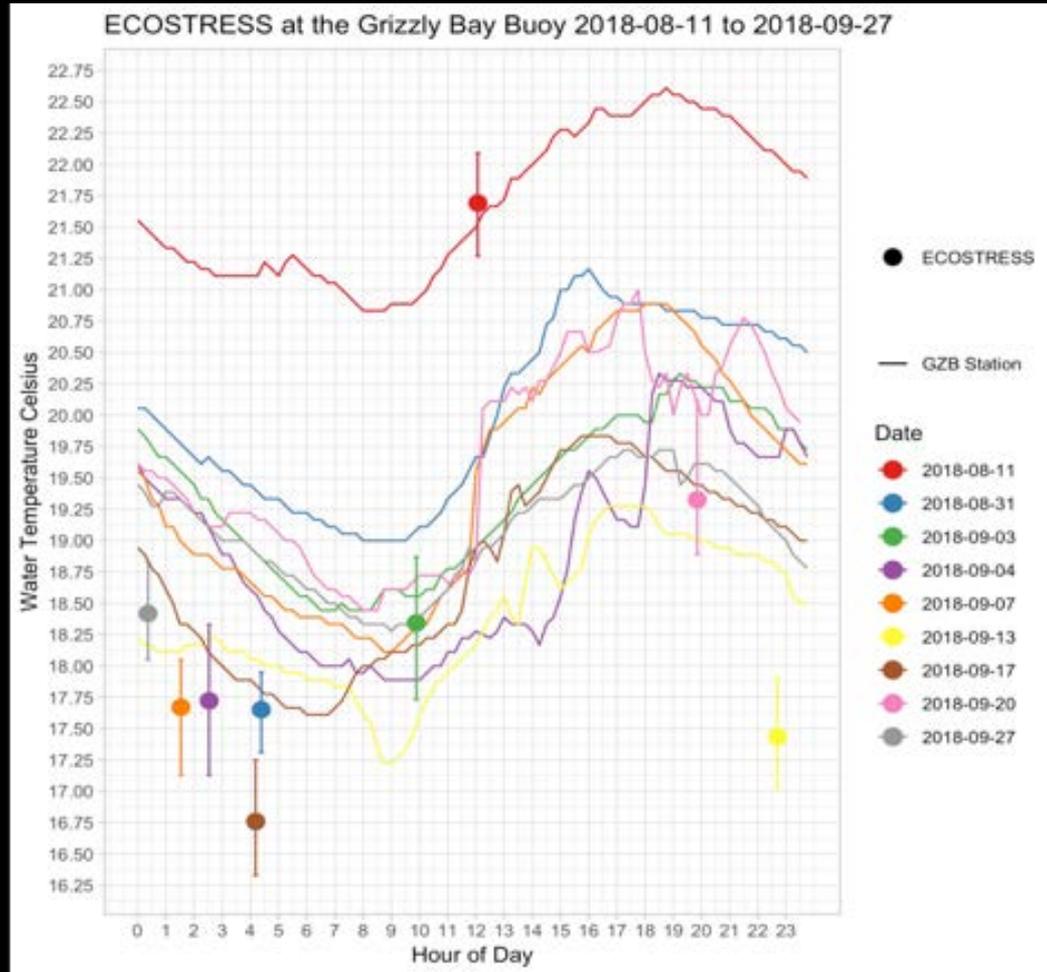
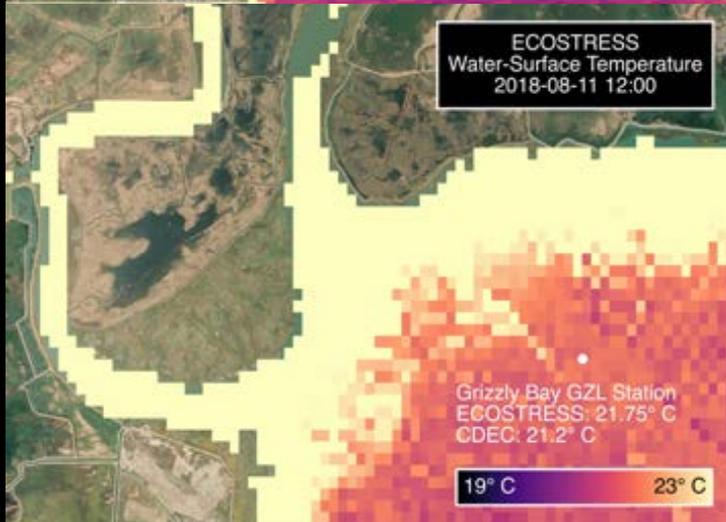
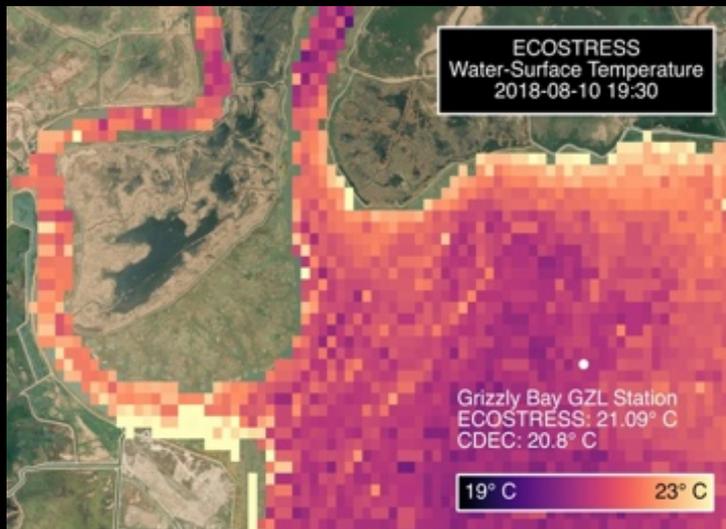
UTM 10N 70m

30° C

Water Surface Temperature

7° C

122.7°W 122.6°W 122.5°W 122.4°W 122.3°W 122.2°W 122.1°W 122.0°W 121.9°W 121.8°W 121.7°W 121.6°W 121.5°W 121.4°W



CHANGES IN SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF ECOSTRESS SURFACE TEMPERATURE IN GRIZZLY BAY USING TWO ACQUISITIONS (WITHIN 24 HOURS). THE LEFT PANEL WAS ACQUIRED ON 8/10/2018 AT 630PM PT AND THE RIGHT PANEL WAS ACQUIRED ON 8/11/2018 AT 1200PM PT.

# Work Plan for Monitoring and Assessment of Proposed Suisun Marsh Salinity Control Gates Action, 2019

-27

By Department of Water Resources Division of Environmental Services



CHANGES IN  
TEMPERAT  
(WITHIN 2'  
8/10/20  
AC



June 3, 2019

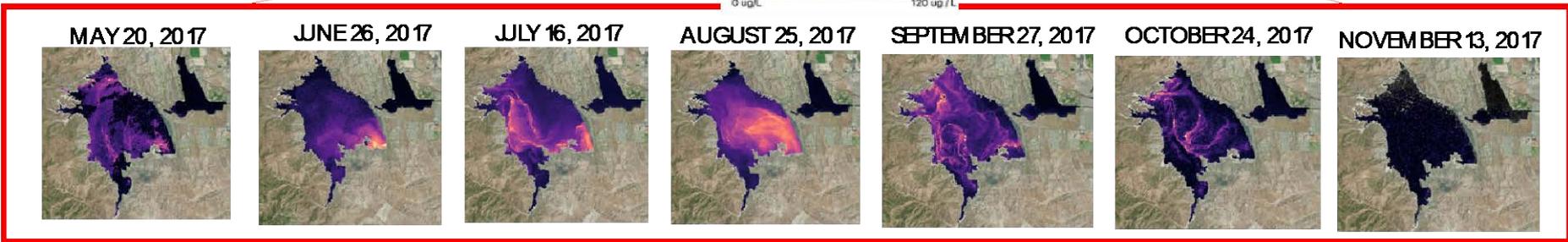
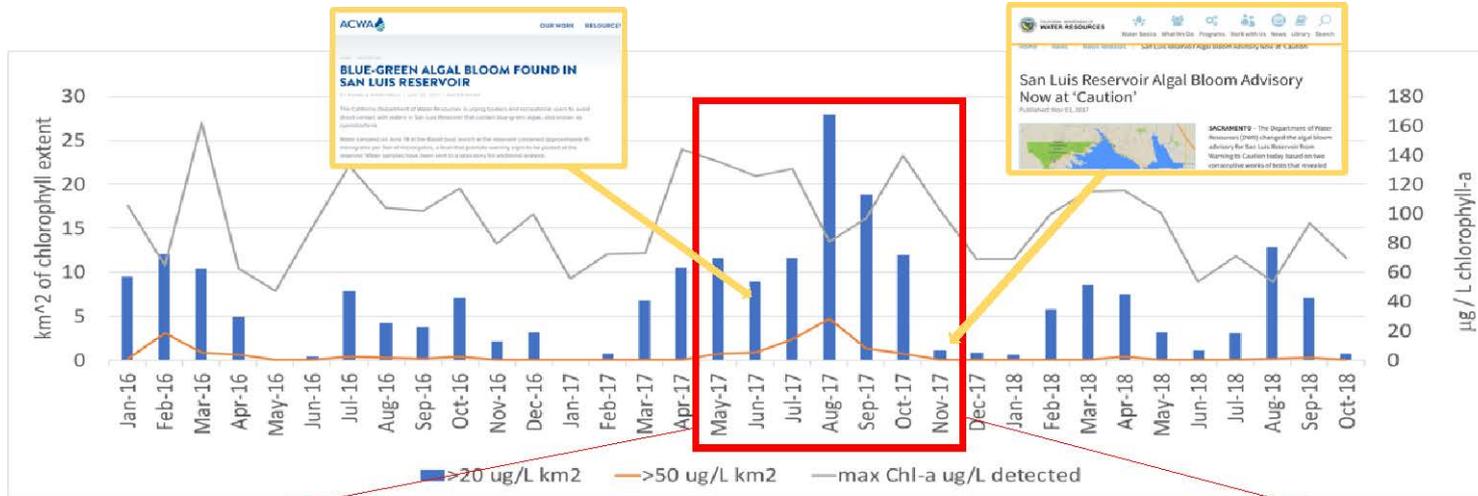
● ECOSTRESS

— GZB Station

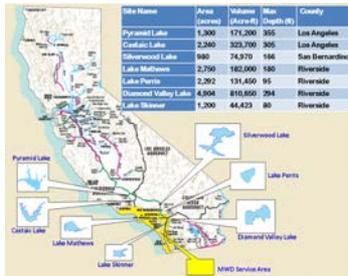
Date

- 2018-08-11
- 2018-08-31
- 2018-09-03
- 2018-09-04
- 2018-09-07
- 2018-09-13
- 2018-09-17
- 2018-09-20
- 2018-09-27

# San Luis Reservoir (also part of the California State Water Project) with multiple uses, including water supply holding grounds, recreation, habitat.



# JPL proposal to partner with MWD SD to improve mapping of harmful algal blooms, collaboration with UCLA/Ozcan and Batalin

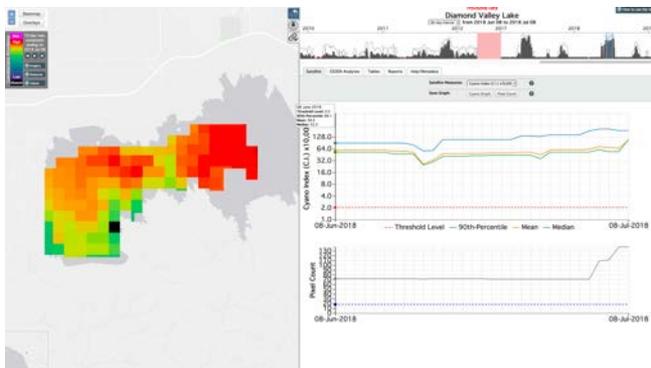


Site Name	Owner	Uses
Lake Skinner	MWDSC	Drinking Water Supply, Recreation
Lake Mathews	MWDSC	Drinking Water Supply
Lake Perris	CA DWR	Drinking Water Supply, Recreation
Diamond Valley Lake	MWDSC	Drinking Water Supply, Recreation
Silverwood Lake	CA DWR	Drinking Water Supply, Recreation
Castaic Lake	CA DWR	Drinking Water Supply, Recreation
Pyramid Lake	CA DWR	Drinking Water Supply, Recreation

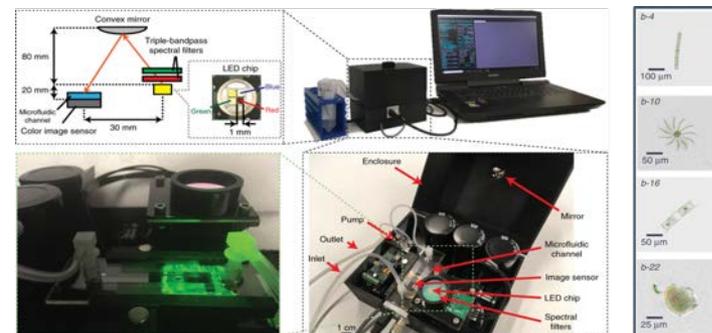
MWDSC service area and reservoirs and uses.



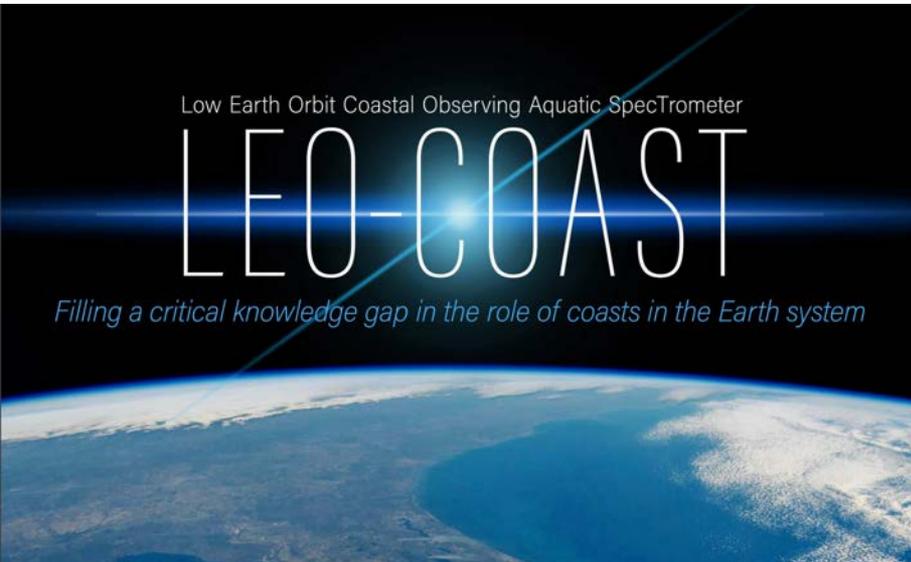
A taste-and-odor producing detrimental cyanobloom in Diamond Valley Lake in 2014.



Cyanobacterial Index values in Diamond Valley Lake using Sentinel-3 data. Source: cchab.sfei.org



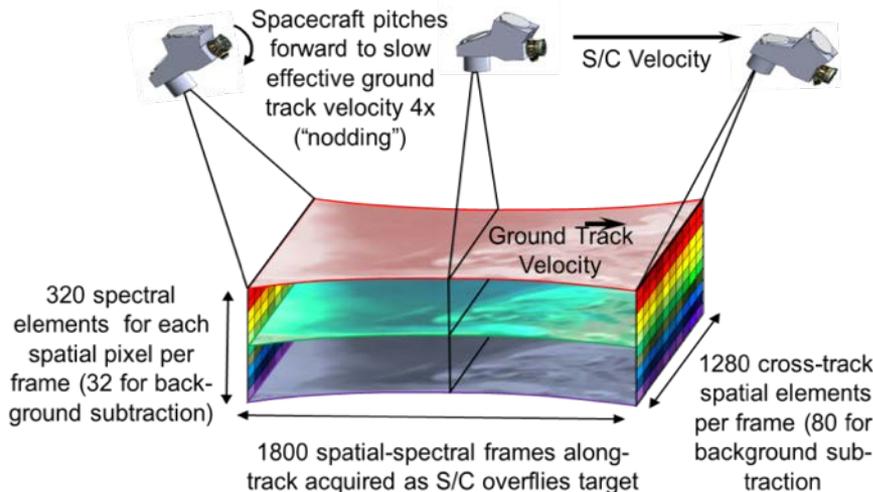
Setup for the in-situ automated high-throughput imaging flow cytometry platform based on lensfree computational microscopy principles.



# The COAST Instrument

## Innovating Coastal Observations

- VSWIR 380 -2510 nm hyperspectral imager in a 1-day/ 16 orbit repeat cycle
- High SNR for aquatic products
- Frequent lunar and Earth calibration views
- Sun-glint avoidance
- Easy to accommodate – heritage LEOStar-2 and Pegasus launch demonstrated as feasible, other options available



# Thriving on Our Changing Planet

A Decadal Strategy for Earth Observation from Space

#EarthDecadal

The National Academies of

SCIENCES  
ENGINEERING  
MEDICINE

1800 spatial-spectral frames along-track acquired as S/C overflies target

background subtraction



Jet Propulsion Laboratory  
California Institute of Technology



ment

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ger in a 1-

WS

ar-2 and  
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Filling a

320 spec  
elements fo  
spatial pixe  
frame (32 fo  
ground subtr