

# An overview of GEDI satellite for forestry resource monitoring

-opportunities and challenges in SE Asia

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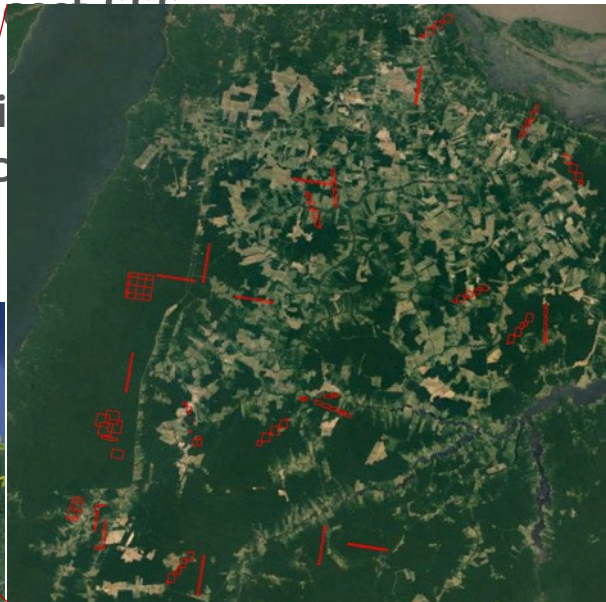
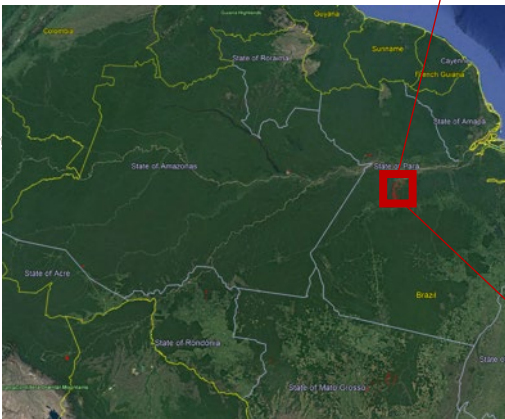
*NASA GEDI Science Team & Product Lead*

23-March-2022

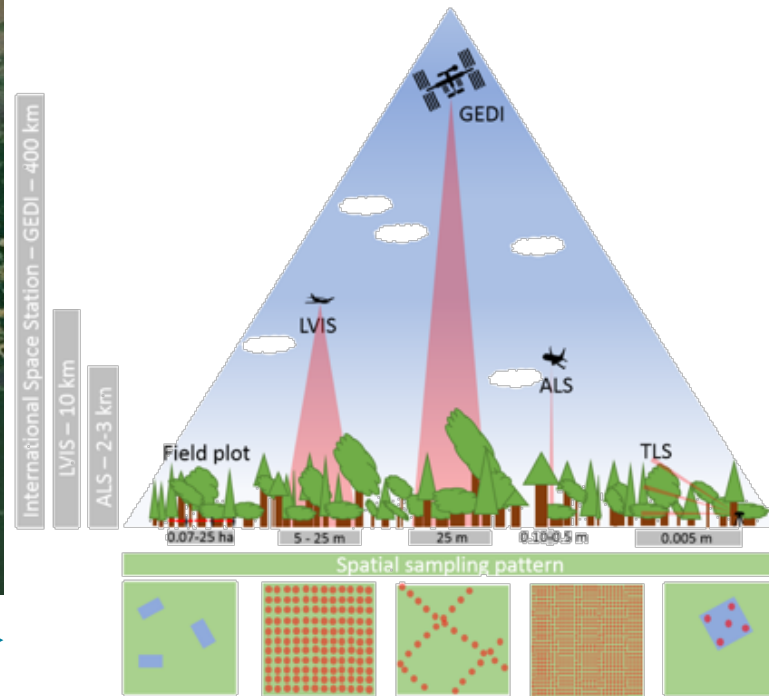
# Airborne Lidar

- Prohibitively high cost
  - > \$100 per 1km<sup>2</sup>
- Operation restrictions
- Data access restrictions

## Lidar over Amazon

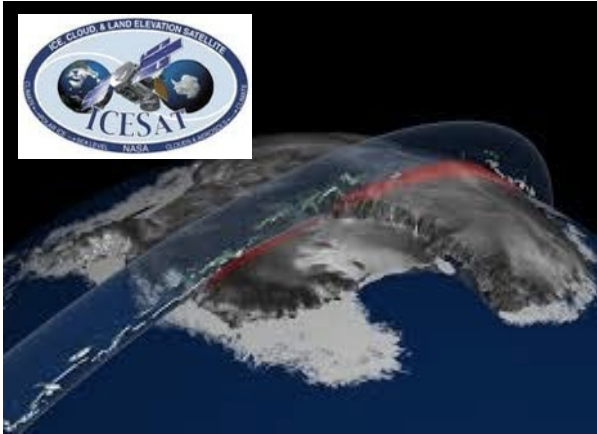


~80 km

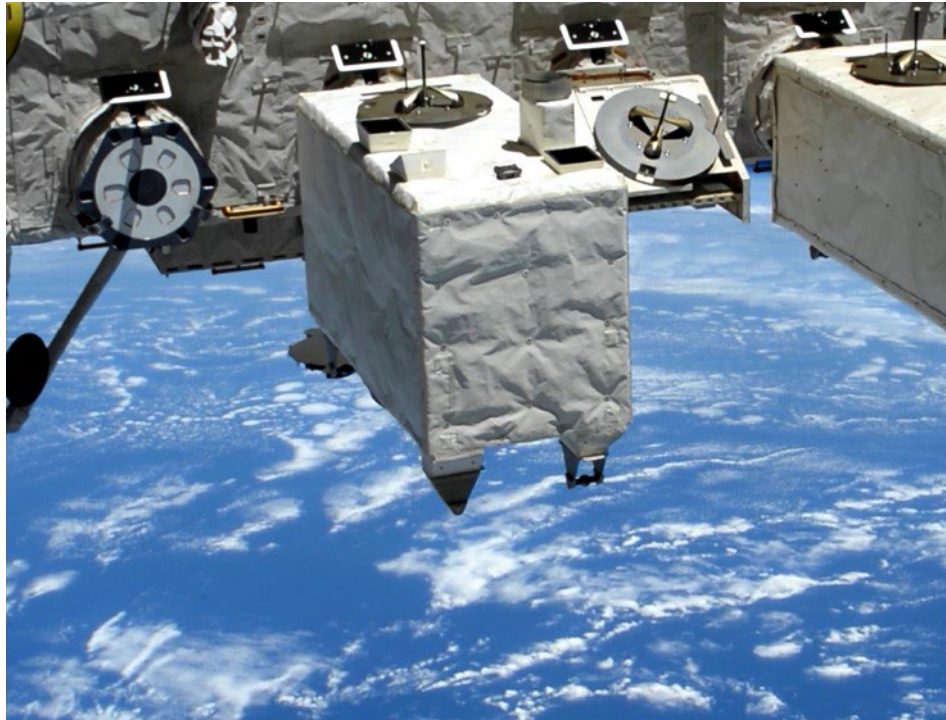


# Lidar Satellites

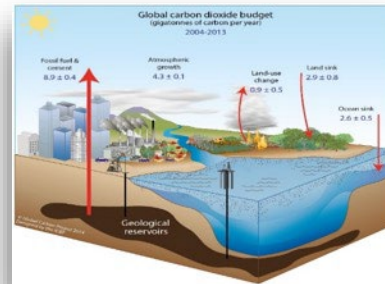
- ICESat-1 (2003~2009) & ICESat-2 (2018~)
- GEDI (2018~) : 1<sup>st</sup> high-resolution Ecosystem Lidar



# GEDI: NASA Earth Ventures Instrument (EVI)



**GEDI Goal: Advance our ability to characterize the effects of changing climate and land use on ecosystem structure and dynamics**



**Carbon Cycle**

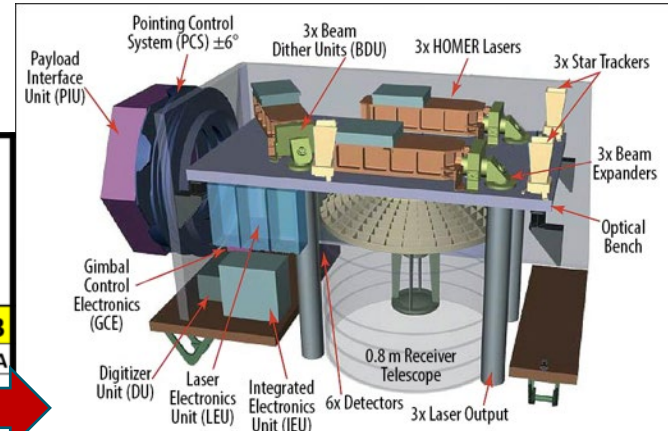
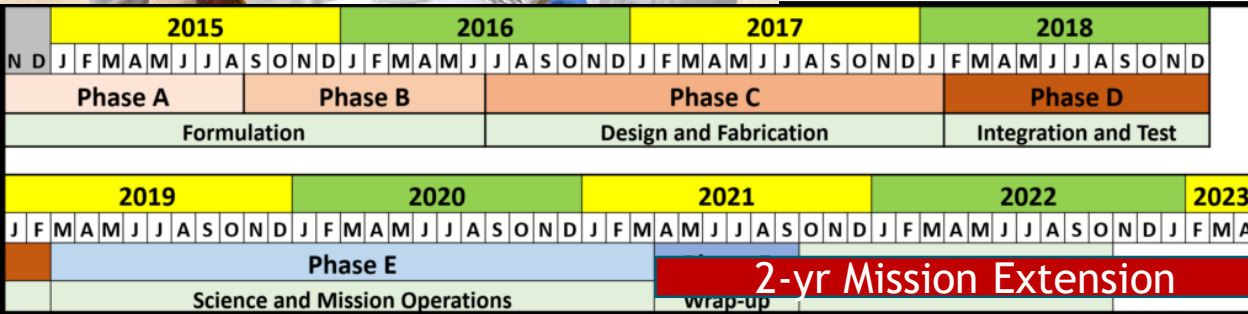


**Biodiversity**

# Key Mission Milestones



the Dragon capsule's trunk and the ISS's robotic arms

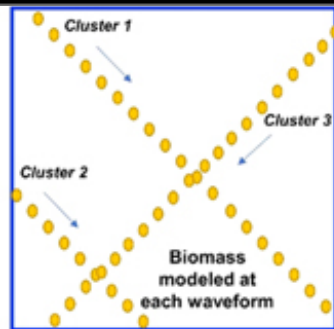
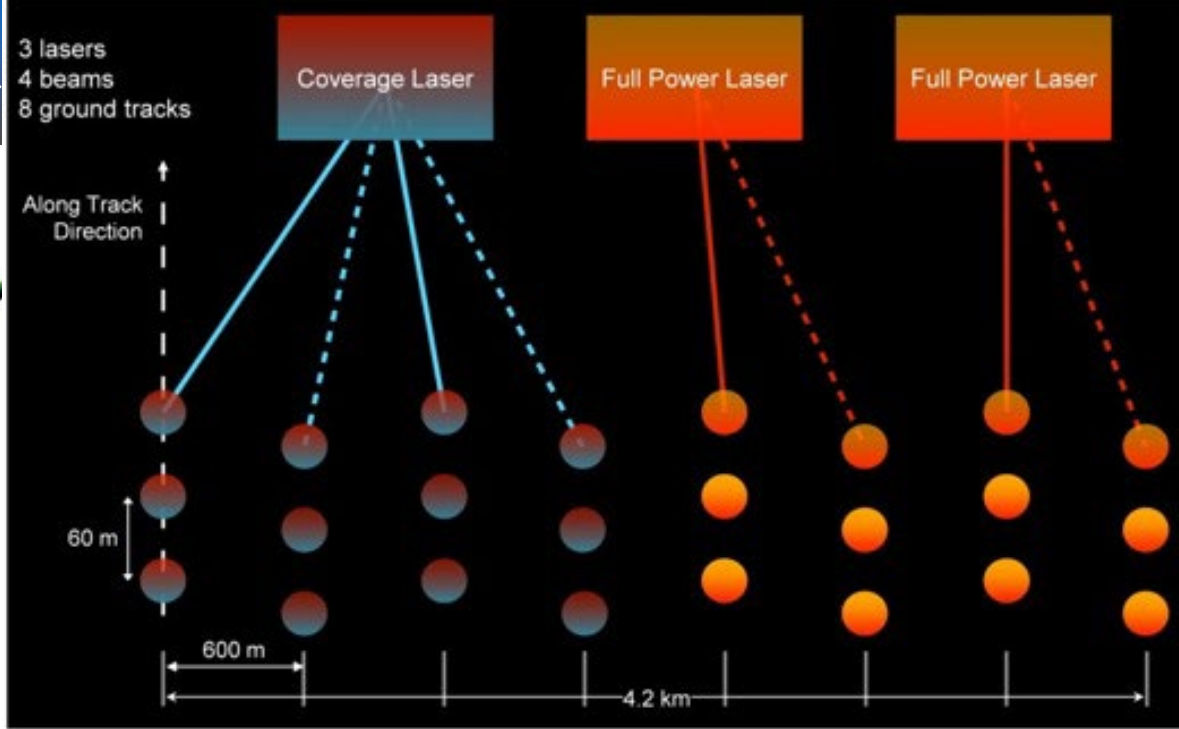




# GEDI Fundamentals



Don't Expect GEDI to be "error-free"



25m Plot

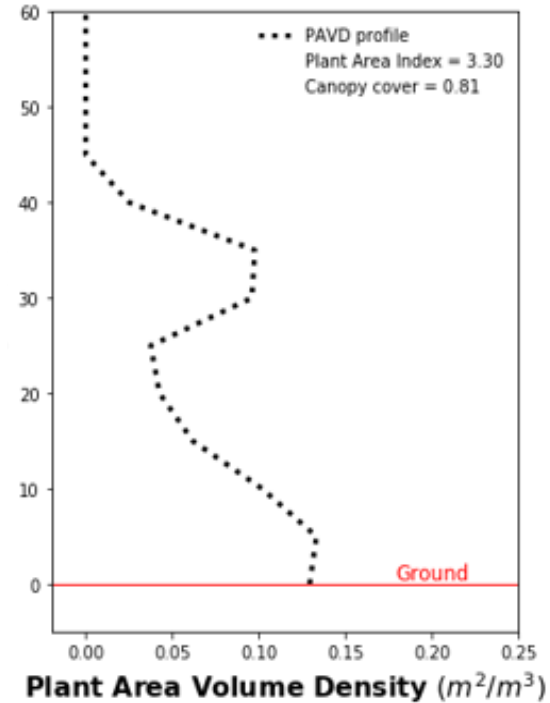


1km Grid

Patterson et al. 2019

# GEDI Data Products

Product	Description
GEDI00_B	Level 0B: (not available)
GEDI01_A	Level 1A: (not available)
GEDI01_B	Level 1B: geolocation + waveform
GEDI02_A	Level 2A: Elevation
GEDI02_B	Level 2B: Canopy Cover + LAI
GEDI03	Level 3A: L2 Gridding
GEDI04_A	Level 4A: footprint biomass
GEDI04_B	Level 4B: 1-km biomass map





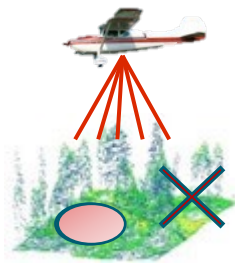
# GEDI L1 Mission Requirement

- Acquire lidar canopy vertical profile data required to estimate AGBD for the Earth's global tropical and temperate forests at  $\leq 1$  km resolution. At the end of a two-year mission, AGBD of at least 80% of the 1 km cells shall be estimated with a precision (standard error) of the larger of  $\pm 20$  MgC/ha or 20% of the estimate
- This requirement is built upon
  - Mission operation -> data quantity and spatial distribution
  - Instantaneous acquisition and preprocessing -> input quality
  - Biomass model development

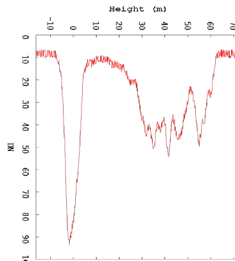
# GEDI L4 Biomass Model Development

- Aboveground biomass=f(height)
- Issues
  - Geolocation error
  - Timely product delivery

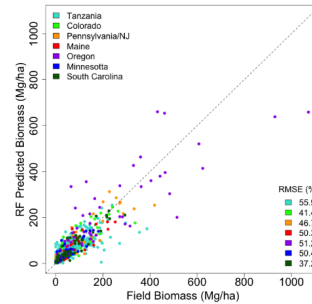
Field + airborne lidar



GEDI simulations



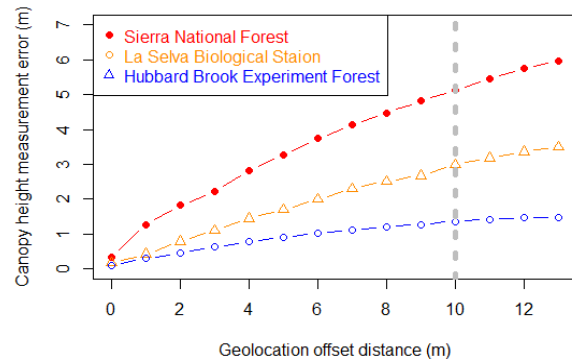
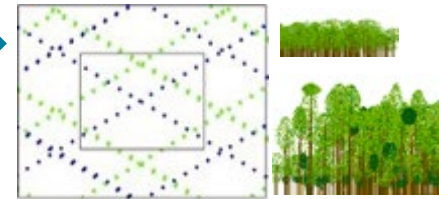
Model



GEDI parameters

- RH Metrics
- Canopy cover
- Waveform shape
- Leading/trailing edge

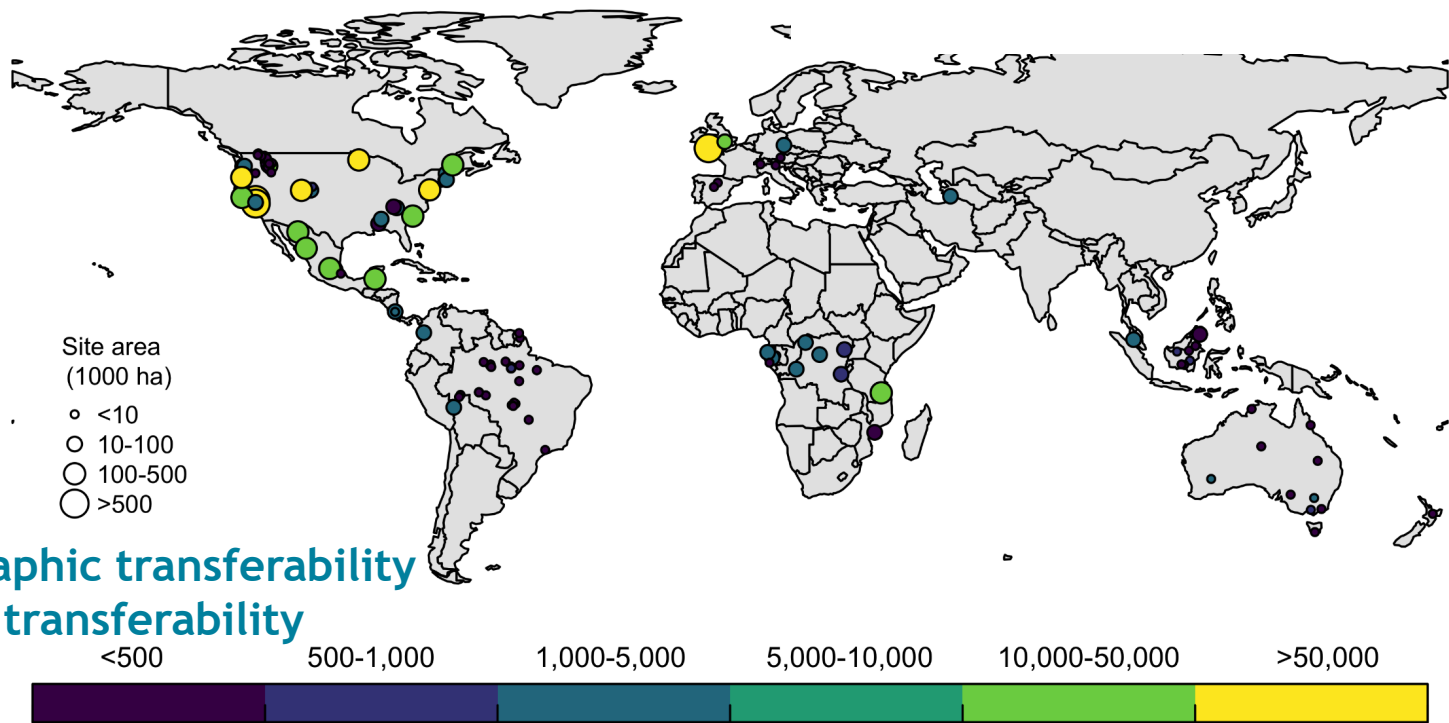
Uncertainty



## GEDI Simulator



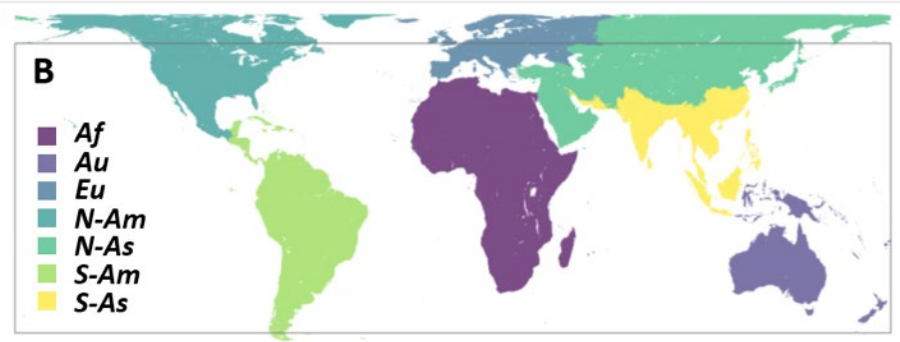
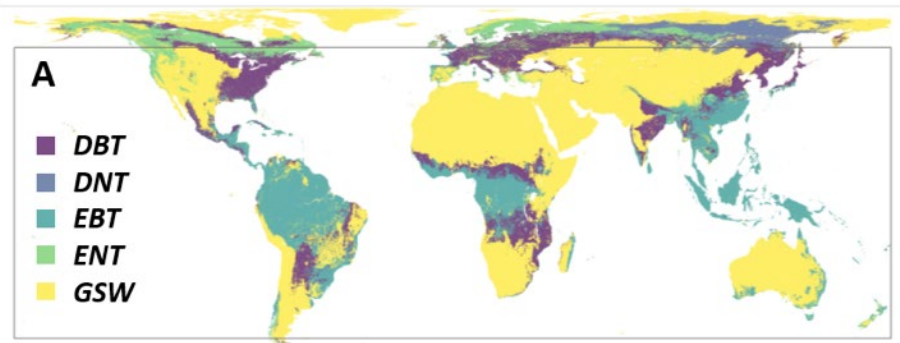
# GEDI Forest Structural and Biomass Database



- **Geographic transferability**
- **Model transferability**

GEDI footprints have been collocated with ALS data across a wide range of conditions

# GEDI L4A Biomass Stratification Scheme



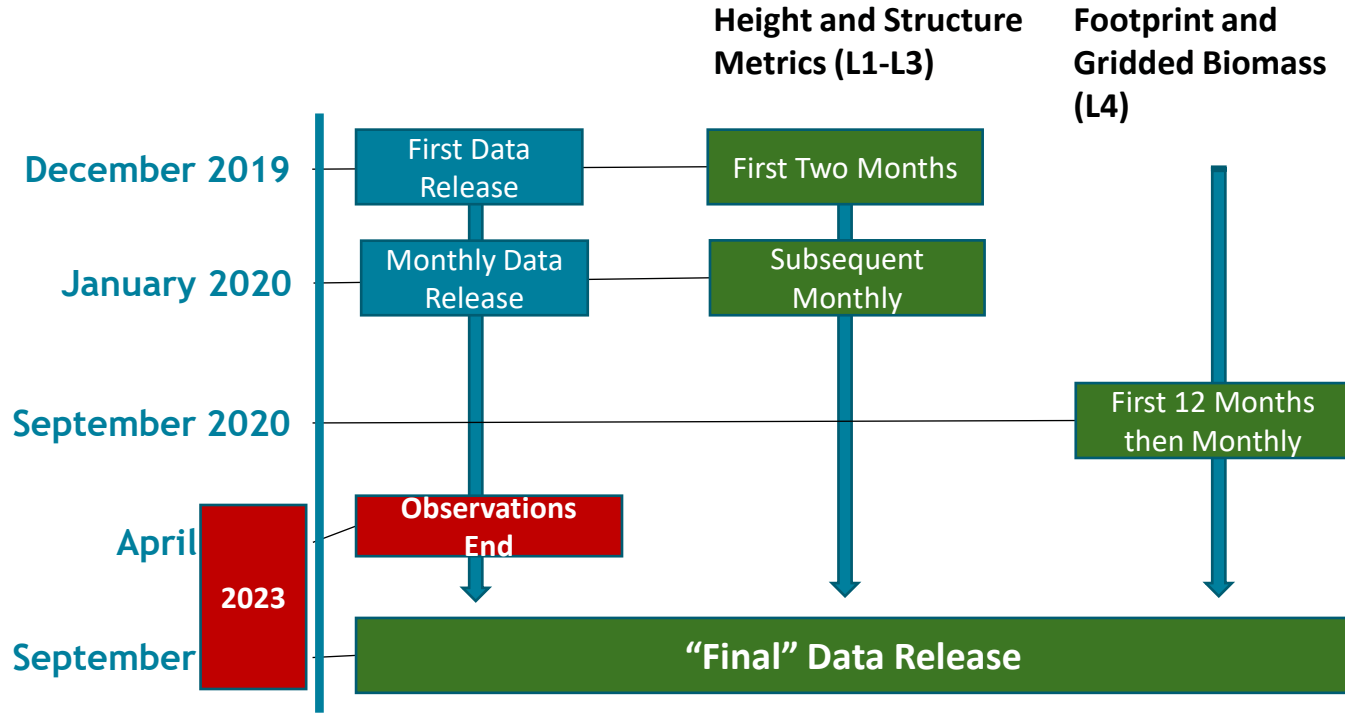
	DBT	DNT	EBT	ENT	GSW	Total
Africa	490	0	834	0	6	1,330
Australia and Oceania	0	0	213	142	65	420
Europe	333	0	0	417	0	750
North America	873	0	0	1,391	18	2,282
North Asia	2	0	0	36	0	38
South America	0	0	3,441	0	0	3,441
South Asia	0	0	326	0	0	326
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,698</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,814</b>	<b>1,986</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>8,587</b>

GEDI L4A Footprint Level Aboveground Biomass Density, (Version 1)

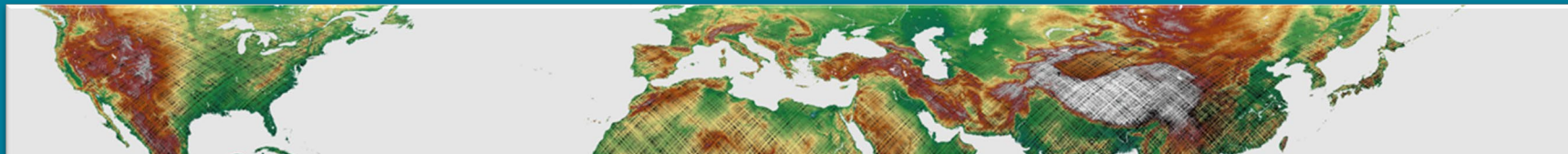
<https://doi.org/10.3334/ORNLDAAC/1907>

Dubayah, R.O., J. Armston, J.R. Kellner, L. Duncanson, S.P. Healey, P.L. Patterson, S. Hancock, H. Tang, M.A. Hofton, J.B. Blair, and S.B. Luthcke. 2021.

# GEDI Mission Timeline

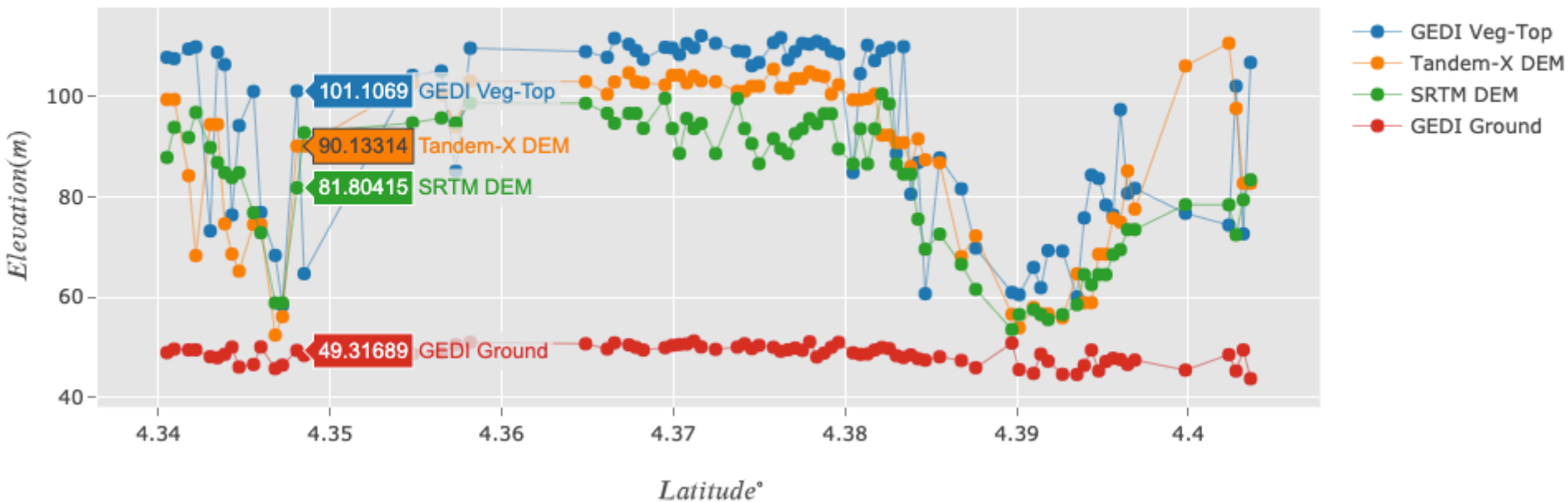


# GEDI BARE EARTH ELEVATION



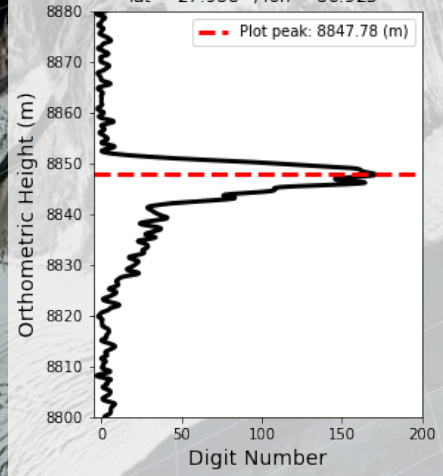
GEDI, Tandem-X, SRTM Elevation Profile (Orbit 9152; BEAM0101)

Different elevation products over a Peatland forest in Brunei



# GEDI over Mt Everest

lat = 27.988°, lon = 86.925°



**>8847.78**

N28.015°

N28.005°

E86.93°

N27.995°

E86.95°

E86.97°

N27.985°

E86.91°



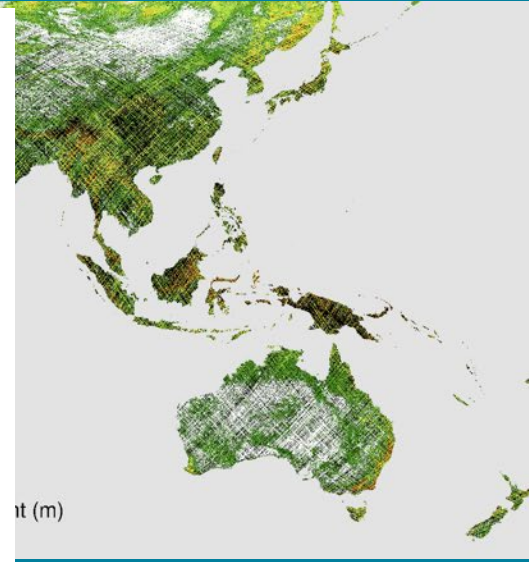
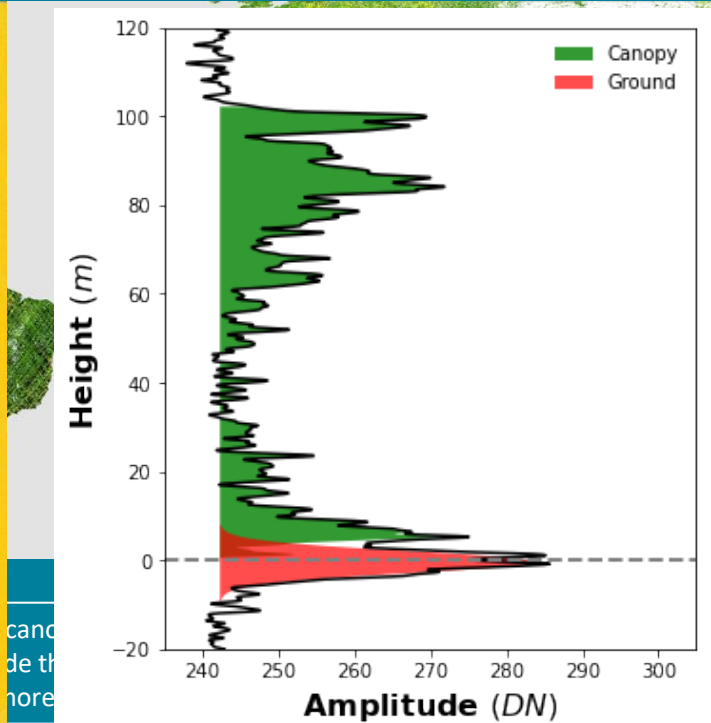
\*The computed GEDI footprint center is about 25 m away from the actual peak, a distance comparable to its current geolocation uncertainty.



1 km



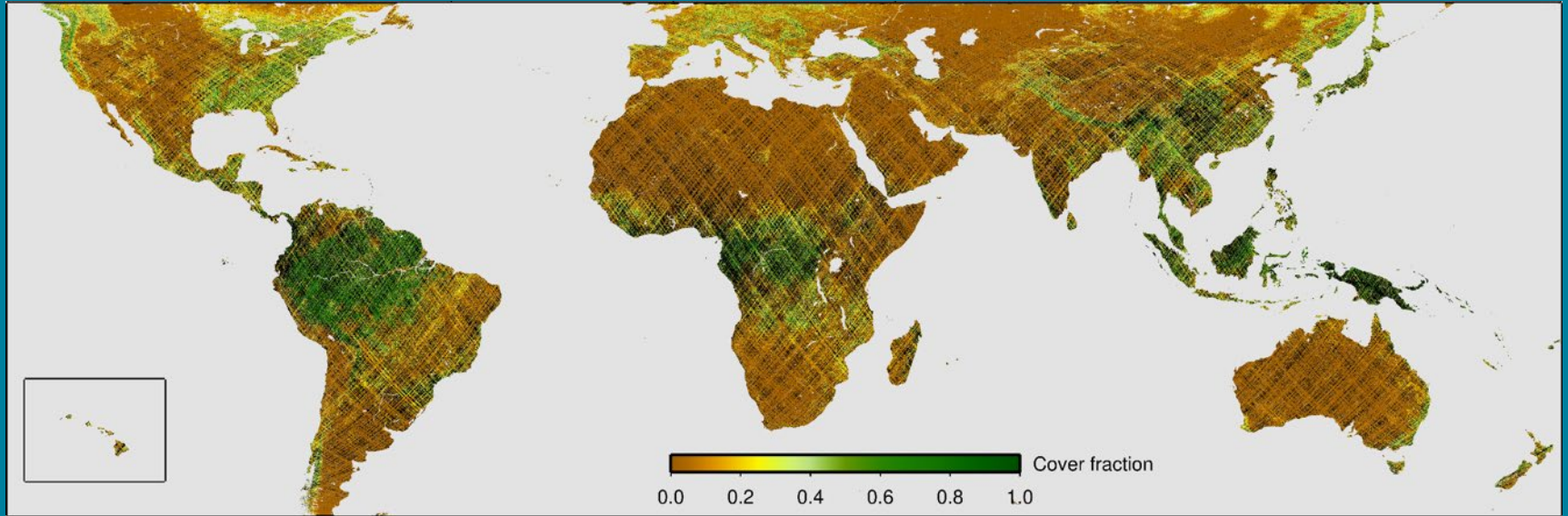
# GEDI FOREST CANOPY HEIGHT



s from the Global Ecosystem Dynamics  
structure every achieved for the pantropical



# GEDI CANOPY COVER

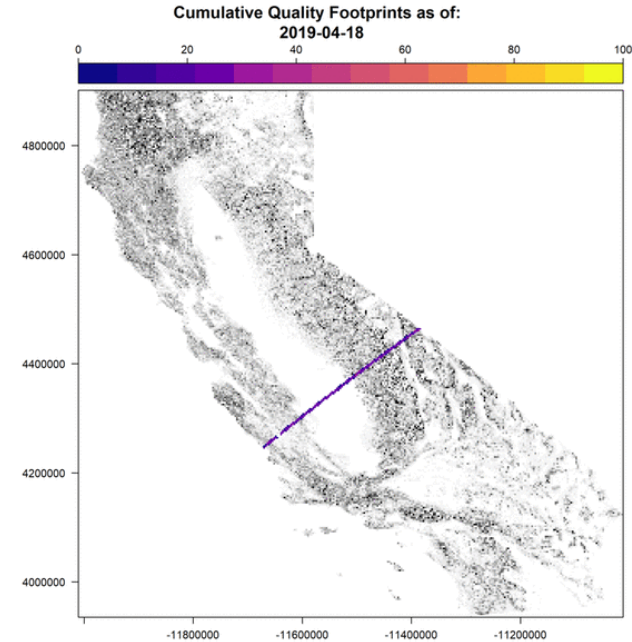
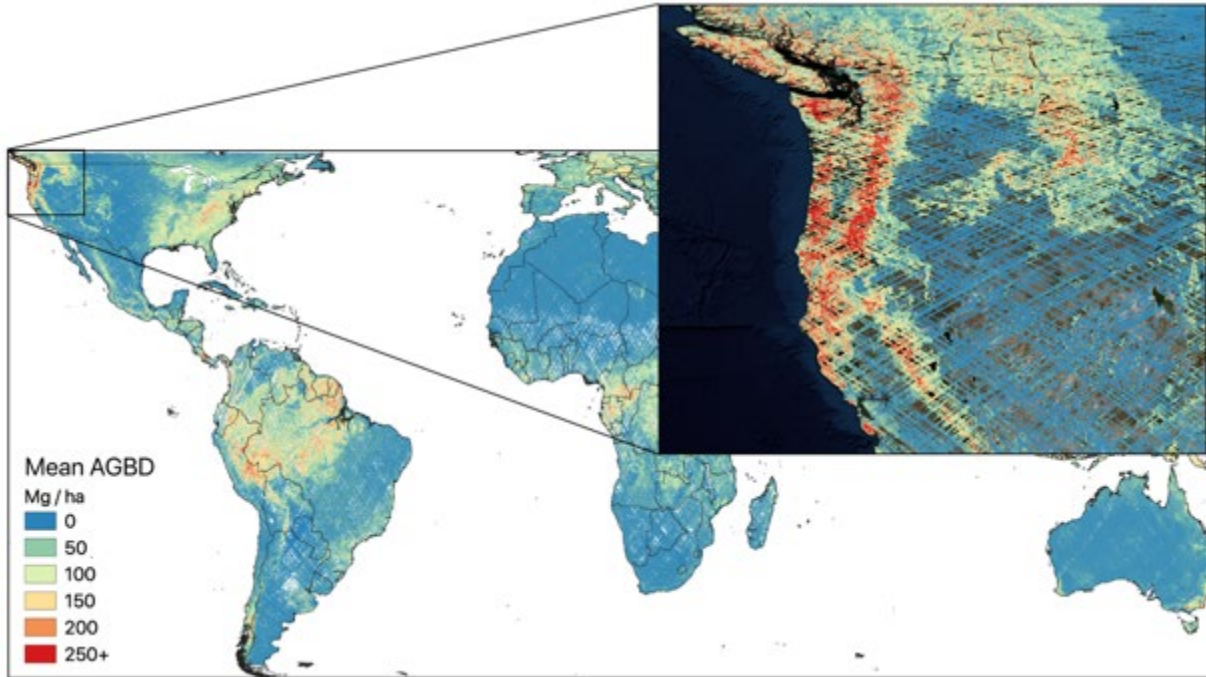


ABOUT THE MAP: This is a map of canopy cover derived from 9 months of laser altimeter measurements from the Global Ecosystem Dynamics Investigation (GEDI). Areas with high canopy cover, exceeding 90%, are key conservation targets because their forests sequester carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and provide important habitat that supports species richness and abundance. Lidar is the only technology that can accurately map these areas of high canopy cover. For more information visit GEDI at [gedi.umd.edu](http://gedi.umd.edu)

# GEDI Plant Area Volume Density (PAVD)

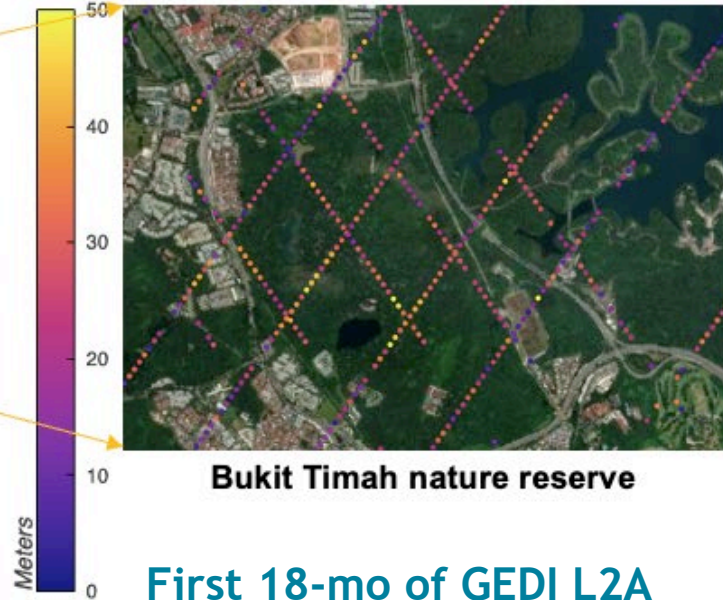
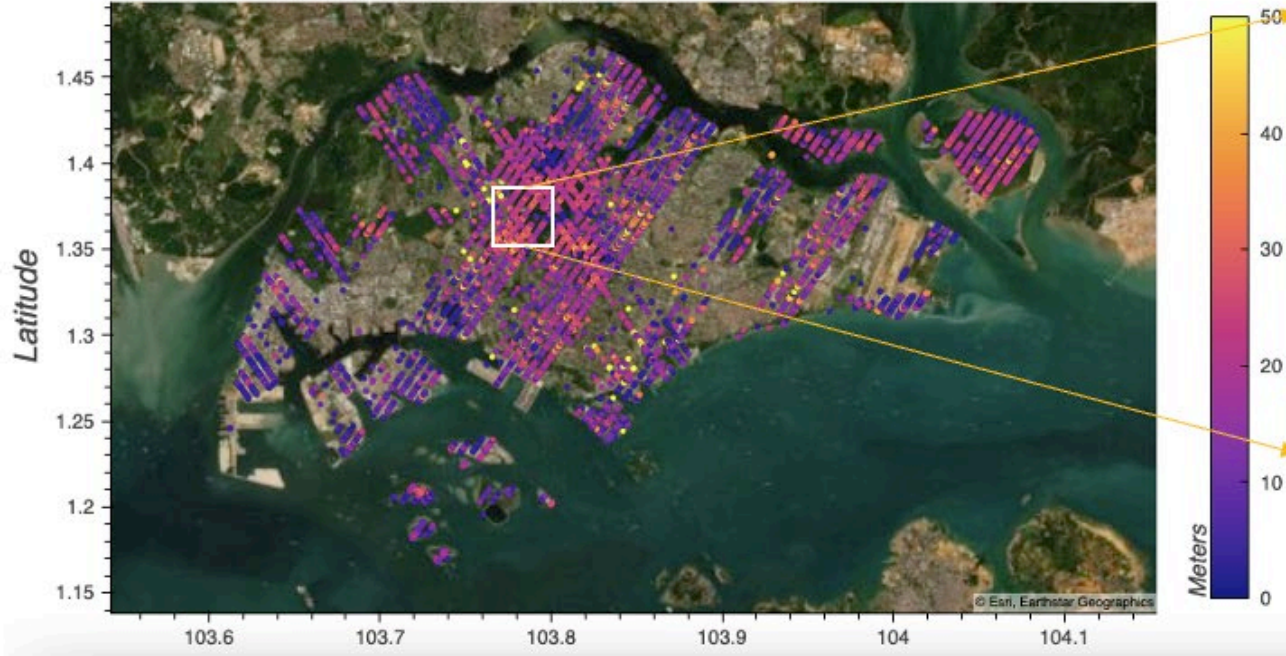


# GEDI Aboveground Biomass Density



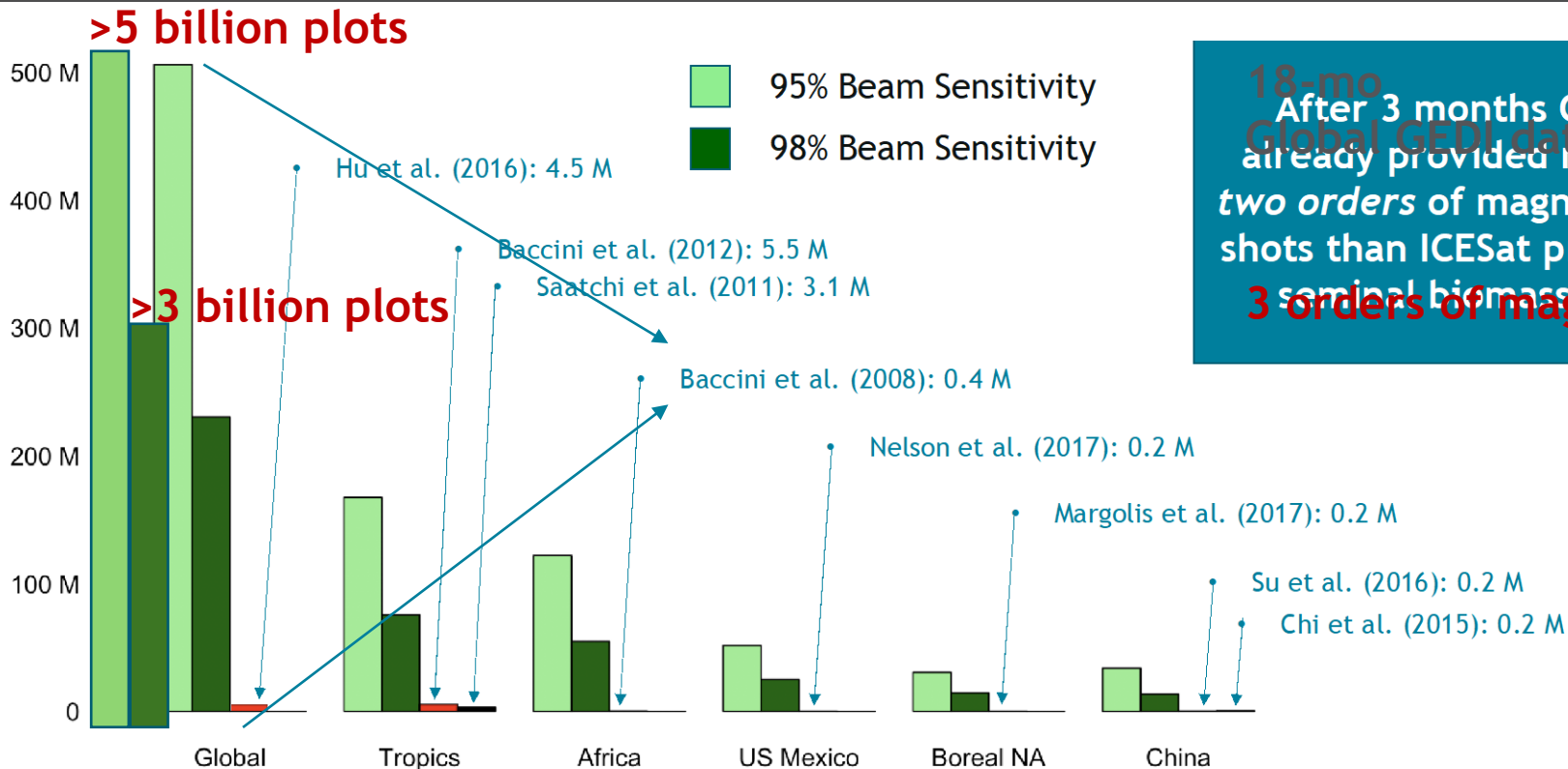
# GEDI over Singapore

GEDI Canopy Height over Singapore



First 18-mo of GEDI L2A

# GEDI Data Inventory



18-mo  
Global GEDI data

After 3 months GEDI has already provided more than *two orders* of magnitude more shots than ICESat provided for *seminal biomass studies*.

**3 orders of magnitude** □

# GEDI L4A Biomass Performance (TBD)

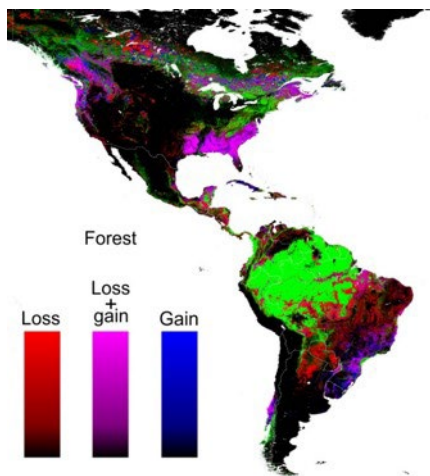
- High quality GEDI signal  $\neq$  accurate biomass estimate
- Biomass in Asia/Southeast Asia shows the largest error in all performance metrics

Region	Plant functional type	R <sup>2</sup>	%RMSE*	MRE (Mg/ha)†
Asia/Southeast Asia	Evergreen Broadleaf Trees	0.36	78.94	121.15
Oceania	Grasslands/Shrublands/Woodlands	0.43	44.53	8.7
Africa	Deciduous Broadleaf Trees	0.62	56.88	7.81
Africa	Evergreen Broadleaf Trees	0.64	66.89	15.32
Europe	Deciduous Broadleaf Trees	0.66	47.27	21.52
North America	Deciduous Broadleaf Trees	0.66	38.08	22.81
South America	Evergreen Broadleaf Trees	0.66	42.2	10.4
Europe	Evergreen Needleleaf Trees	0.68	35.02	14.93
North America	Evergreen Needleleaf Trees	0.68	66.44	16.71
*RMSE: Root Mean Square Error				
†MRE: Mean Residual Error				

# GEDI-related Prototype Products



Global Land  
Analysis & Discovery

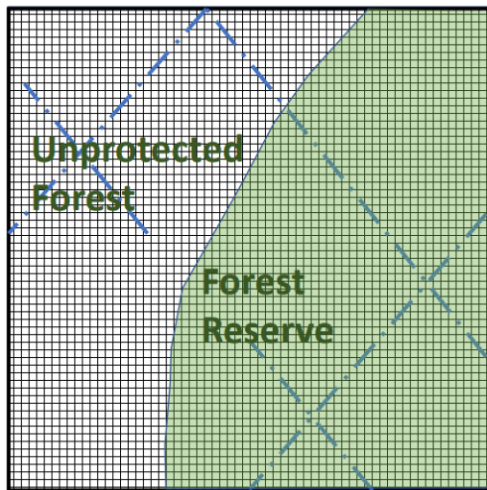


Discover the past change

Hansen et al. UMD



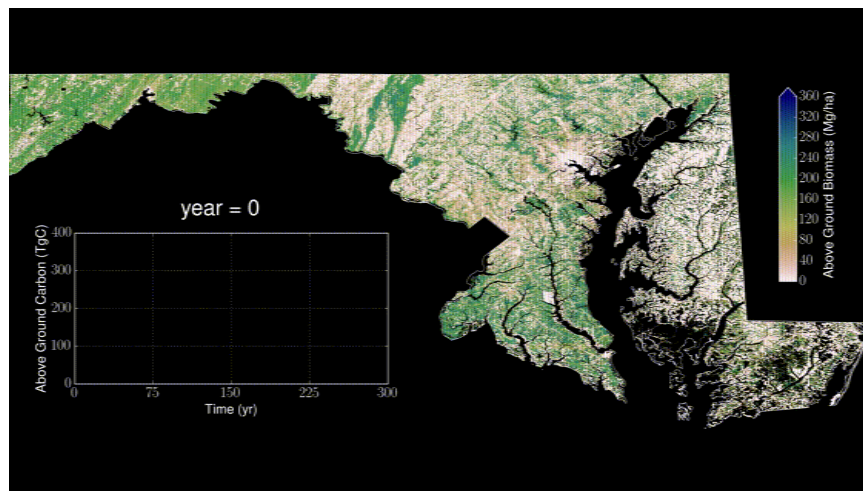
OBI-WAN  
Online Biomass Inference using  
Waveforms And iNventory



Customize current statistical report

Healey et al. US Forest Service

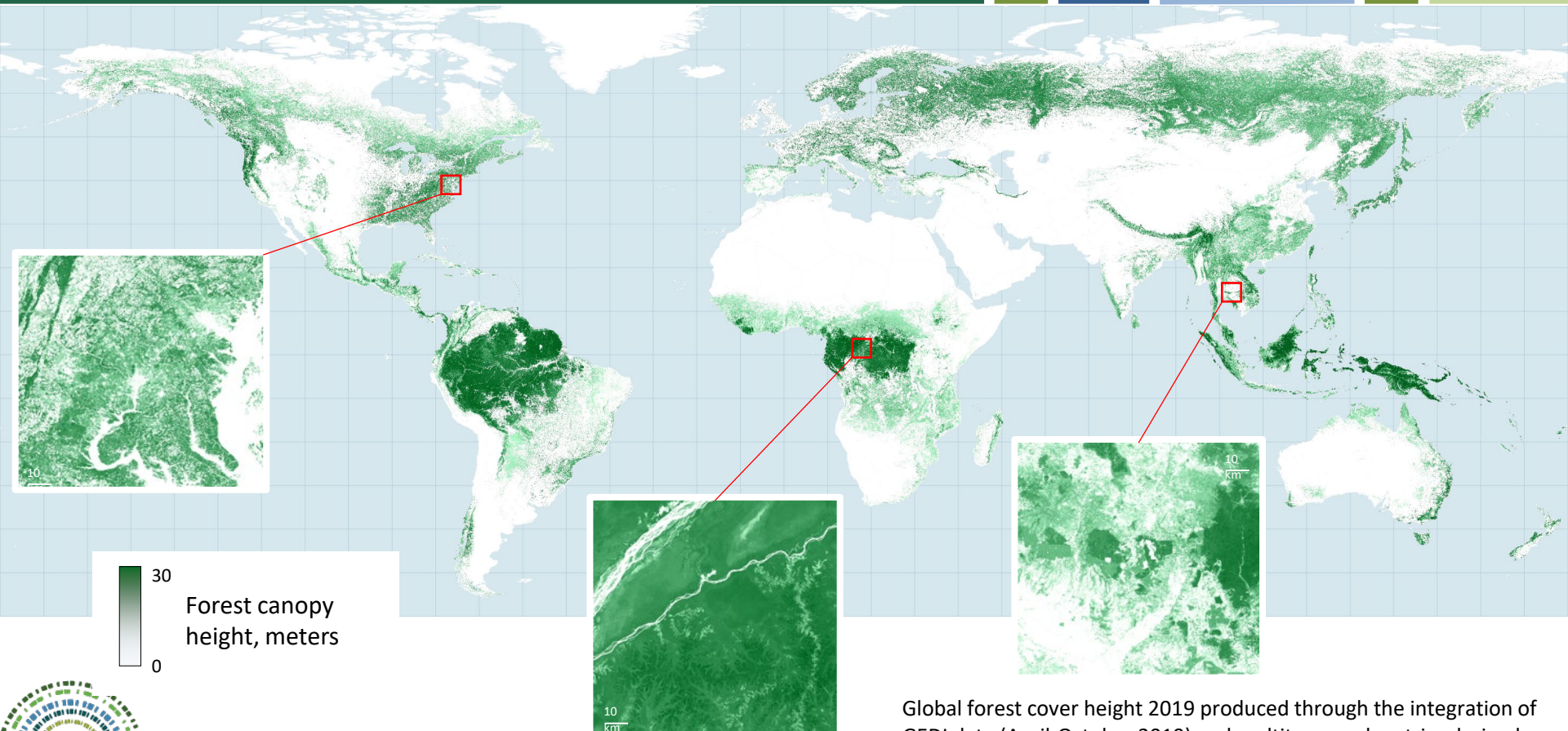
## Ecosystem Demography model



Predict future carbon sequestration

G Hurtt et al. UMD

# GEDI and Landsat Integration for Forest Height Mapping

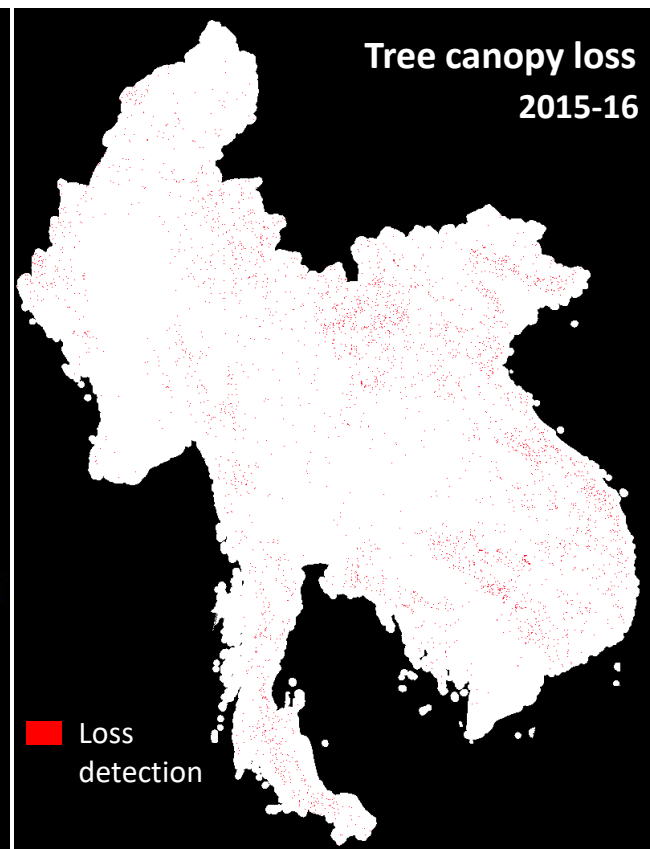
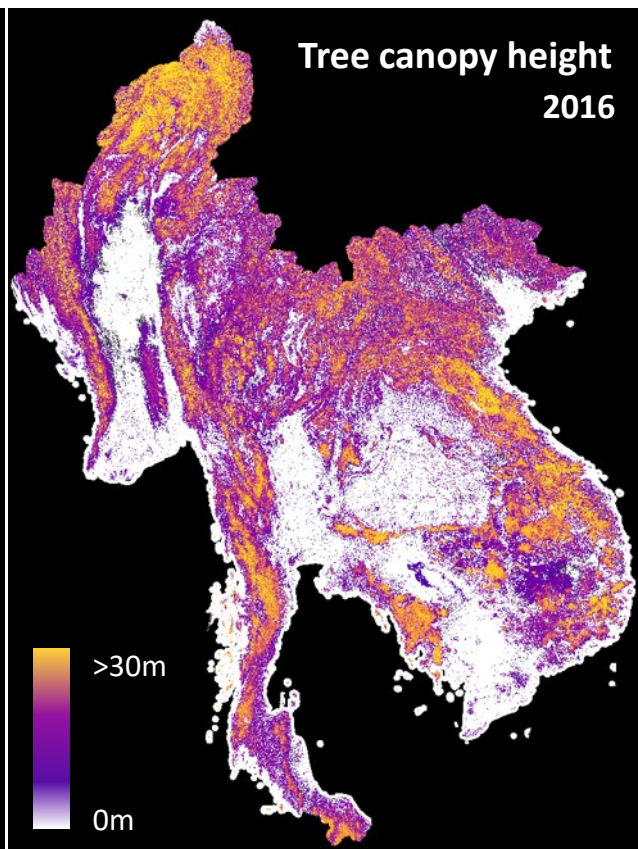
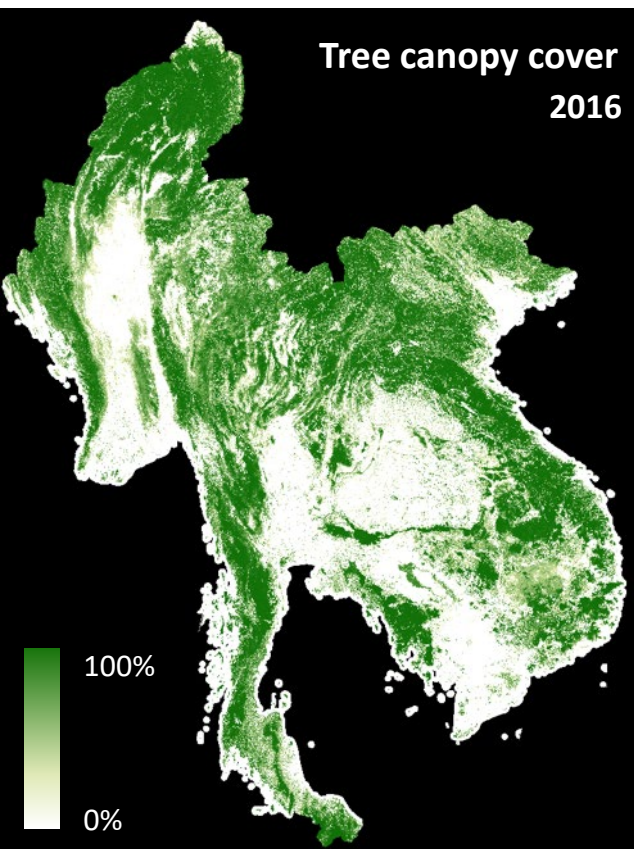


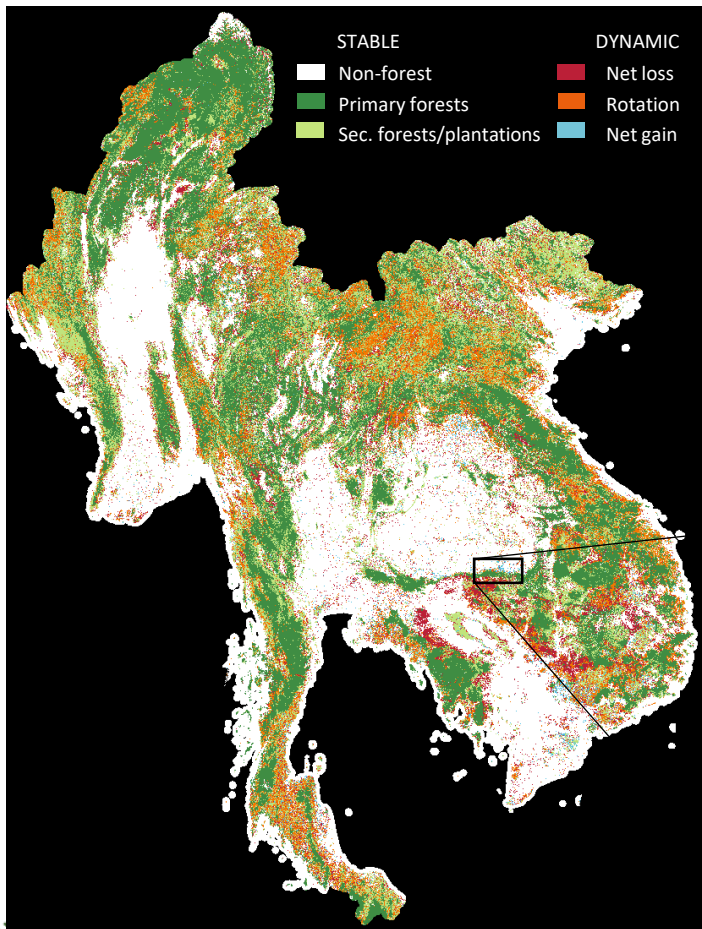
Forest canopy height, meters



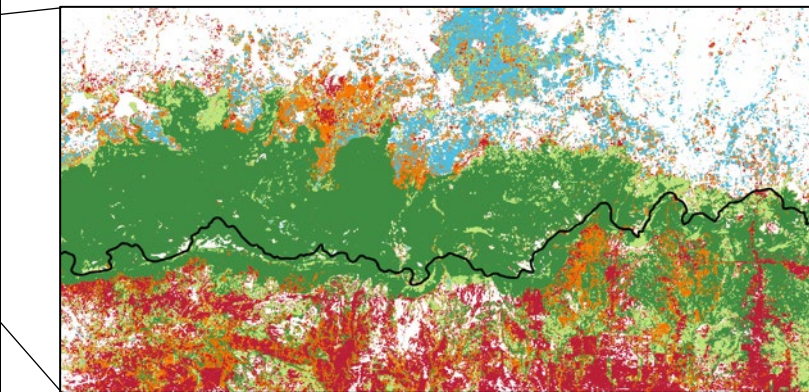
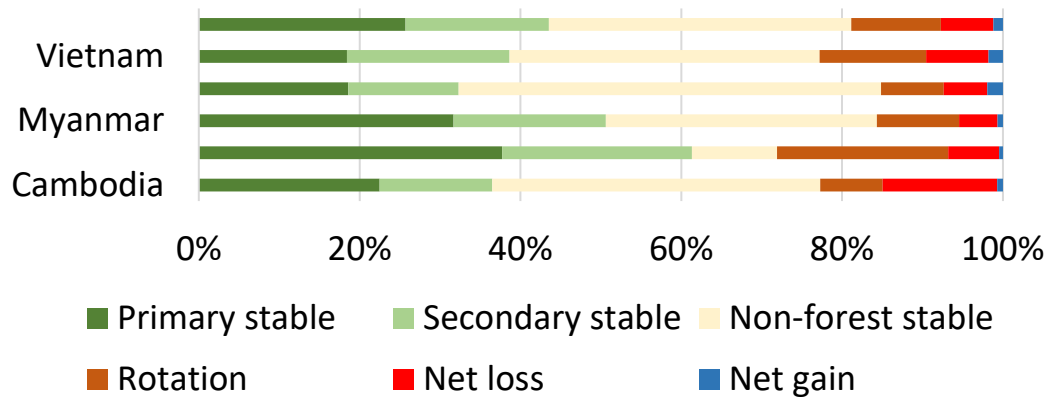
Global forest cover height 2019 produced through the integration of GEDI data (April-October 2019) and multitemporal metrics derived from Landsat GLAD ARD. (Potapov et al., RSE, 2020)

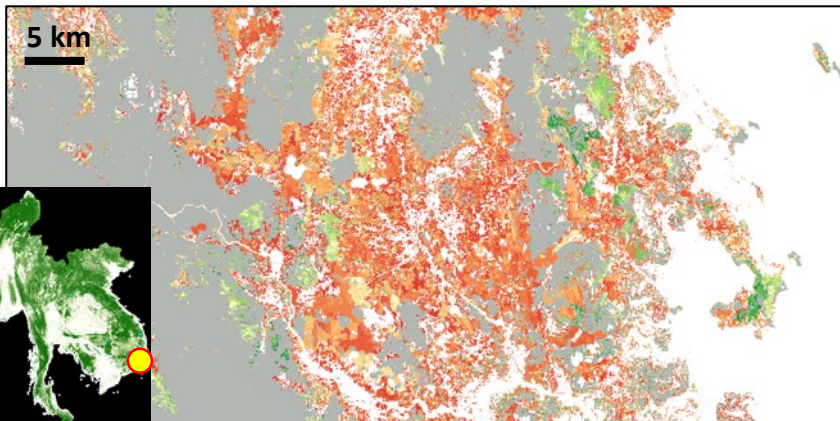




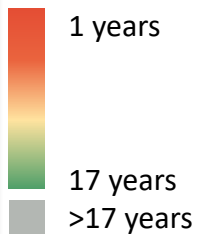


## Tree cover dynamic types, 2015

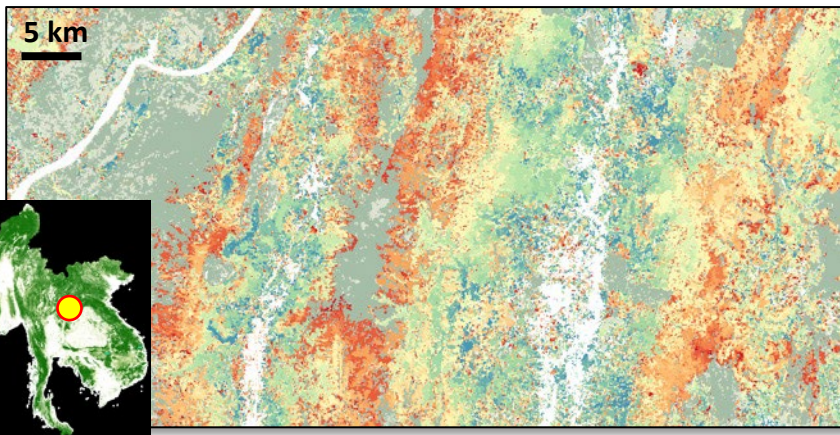
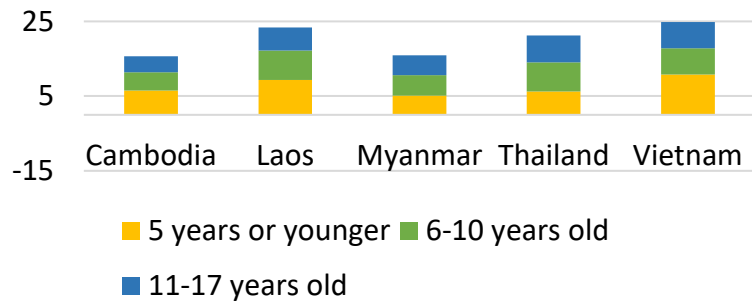




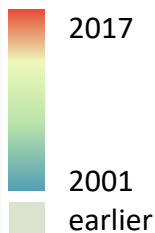
### Forest age Vietnam



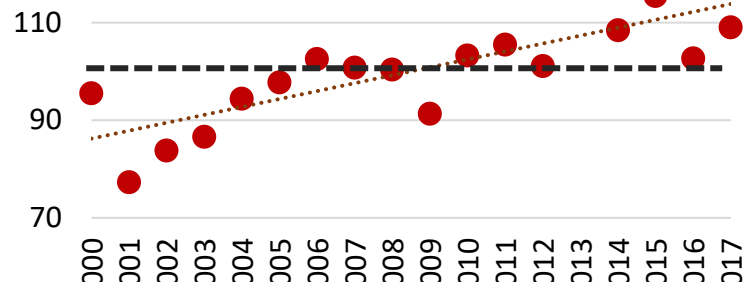
### Forest\* age, % of 2017 forest area (\*Forest defined as area with TCC >= 10% and TCH >= 5m)

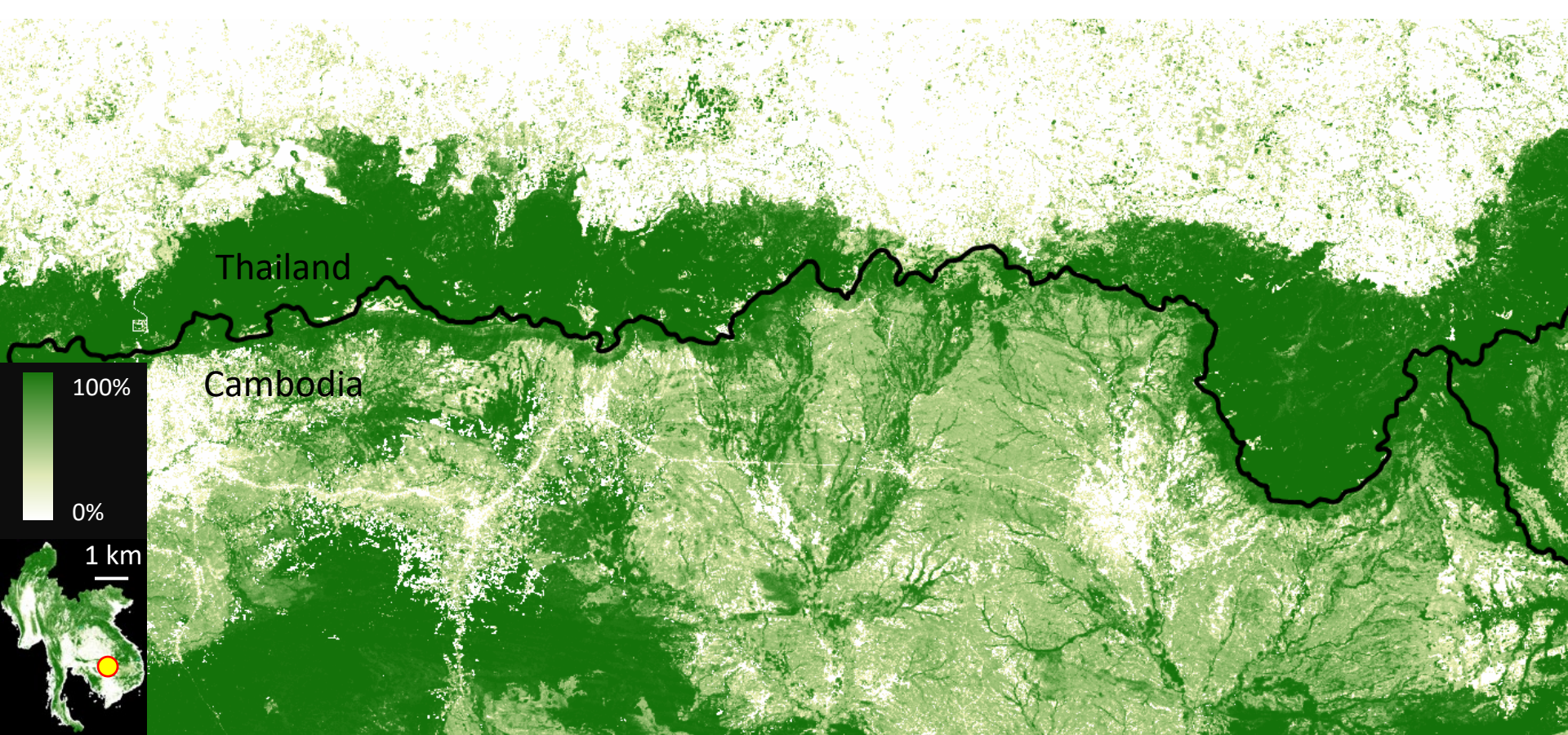


### Earliest disturbance date Laos



### Annual disturbance area, % of 2000-2017 mean





Tree canopy cover time-series, 2000-2017

# Challenges & Opportunities

- Massive data volume and flow
  - Digital support
- Performance improvement over Asia
  - Additional field campaign
- Coordinated efforts
  - from gov, academic and industry

ATBD #	Data products	Product leads	Resolution
L1A-2A	1A: Raw waveforms, 2A: Ground elevation, canopy top height, relative height (RH) metrics	Michelle Hofton Bryan Blair	25 m (~82 ft) diameter
L1B	Geolocated waveforms	Scott Luthcke Tim Rebold Taylor Thomas Teresa Pennington	25 m (~82 ft) diameter
L2B	Canopy Cover Fraction (CCF), CCF profile, Leaf Area Index (LAI), LAI profile	Hao Tang John Armston	25 m (~82 ft) diameter
L3	Gridded Level 2 metrics	Scott Luthcke Terence Sabaka Sandra Preaux	1 km (~0.6 mi) grid
L4A	Footprint level above ground biomass	Jim Kellner Laura Duncanson John Armston	25 m (~82 ft) diameter
L4B	Gridded Above Ground Biomass Density (AGBD)	Sean Healey Paul Patterson	1 km (~0.6 mi) grid
<i>Demonstrative products</i>	Prognostic ecosystem model outputs	George Hurtt	Grid size: Variable
<i>Demonstrative products</i>	Enhanced height/biomass using fusion with TanDEM-X	Lola Fatoyinbo Seung-Kuk Lee	Grid size: Variable
<i>Demonstrative products</i>	Enhanced height/biomass and biomass change using fusion with Landsat	Matt Hansen Chenquan Huang	Grid size: Variable
<i>Demonstrative products</i>	Biodiversity/habitat model outputs	Scott Goetz Patrick Jantz Pat Burns	Grid size: Variable



# Nature-based Carbon Credits in High Demand

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