



Agenda The Year of New Data **AppEEARS** and <u>Open</u> **Science** <u>Updates</u> Maac **U.S. Geological Survey**

Open-Source Science Initiative

Unlocking the full potential of a more equitable, impactful, efficient, scientific future



Policy development, education, compliance tools Updating NASA policies on scientific information to better enable the activation of open science (SPD41a)



Core Services for Science
Discovery
Developing core data and computing services to enable open science



ROSES* Elements Supporting open-source software, tools, frameworks, libraries, platforms, and training with over \$5 million dollars in grants

* ROSES: Research Oppertunities in Earth and Space Sciences



Community Building &
Partnerships - Transform to Open
Science (TOPS)
Accelerating adoption of open
science

NASA

2023 Is the Year of Open Science!



NASA's Open-Source Science Initiative \$20M/Year

4. Outreach



U.S. Geological Survey

Land Processes DAAC is Committed to Evolving Towards Open Science



OPEN (TRANSPARENT) SCIENCE

scientific process and results should be visible, accessible, and understandable



data, tools, software, documentation, and publications should be accessible to all (FAIR)





OPEN (INCLUSIVE) SCIENCE

process and participants should welcome participation by and collaboration with diverse people and organizations

OPEN (REPRODUCIBLE) SCIENCE

scientific process and results should be open such that they are reproducible by members of the community



Capacity Sharing - Resources: Open Science Curricula 5 Modules Organized as a Scientific Workflow

What is open science, why does it benefit me, and why does it benefit the greater scientific community?



How to share software



Best practices for sharing all results and analysis, as well as peer reviewing

ETHOS OF OPEN SCIENCE

OPEN TOOLS & RESOURCES

OPEN SOFTWARE

OPEN DATA

OPEN RESULTS



How to use popular open science tools



How to effectively use and share open data



Complete All 5 & earn TOPS Open Science Badge & Certification

OPS

Earn Badges at Each Level



ROSES-2023 Opportunities

F.15	High Priority Open- Source Science	Innovative open-source tools, software, frameworks, data formats, and libraries that will have a significant impact on the SMD science community (Rolling deadline in ROSES-23)
F.7	Support for Open Source Tools, Frameworks, and Libraries	Improve and sustain open source tools, frameworks, and libraries that are significantly used by the SMD community (<u>ROSES-23</u> dates TBD)
F.8	Supplemental Open Source Science Awards	Supplemental award to support open science including the conversion of legacy software to open source. (Rolling deadline in ROSES-22; ROSES-23 dates TBD)
F.16	Supplement for Scientific Software Platforms	Supplemental support of existing awards for use of scientific analysis platforms (ROSES-23 dates TBD)
F.2	Topical Workshops, Symposia, and	Events, hackathons, un-conferences, and challenges that build open science skills. (Rolling deadline in ROSES-22; to be released as standalone ROSES-23 element)

Conterences

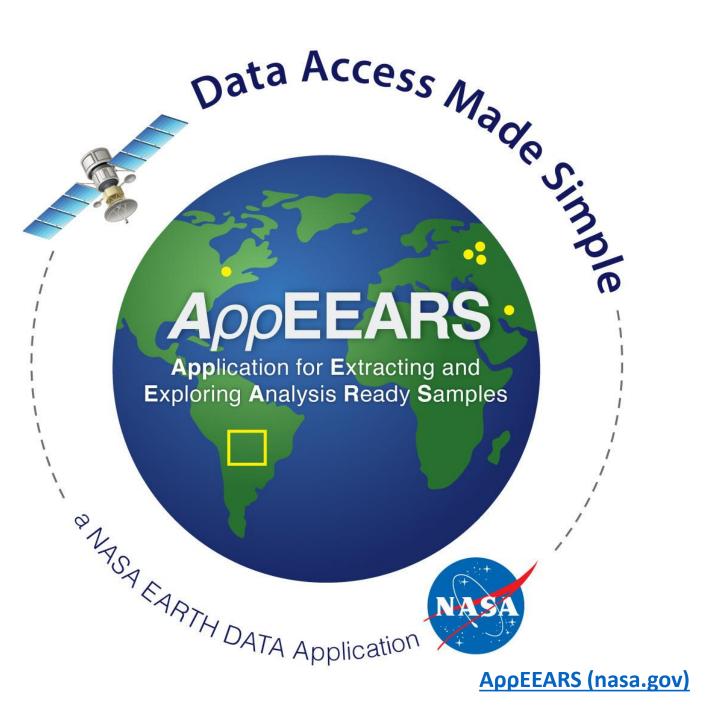




AppEEARS helps you extract data based on:

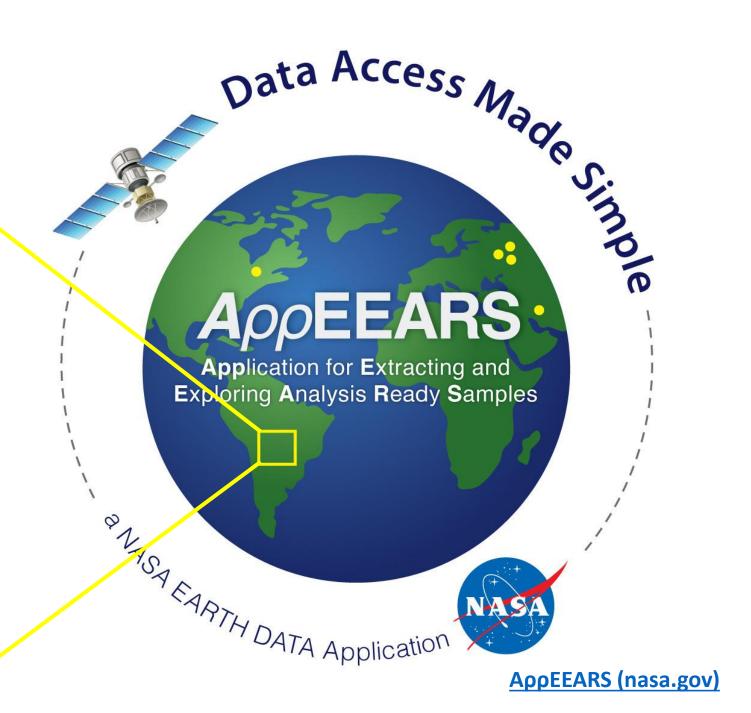
- Space
- Time
- Band

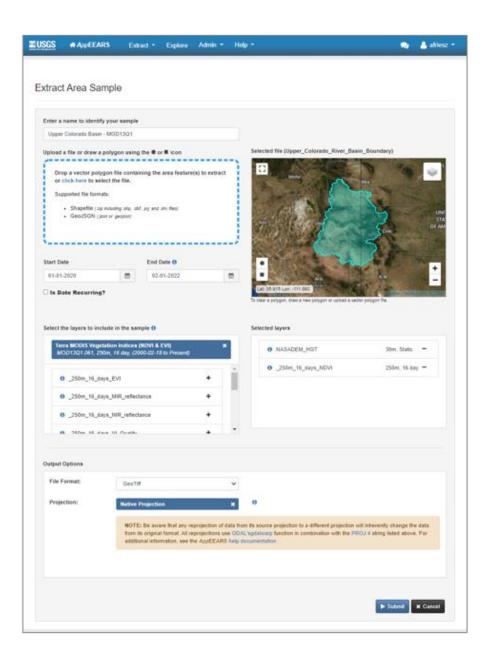




ΑρρΕΕΑRS (nasa.gov)



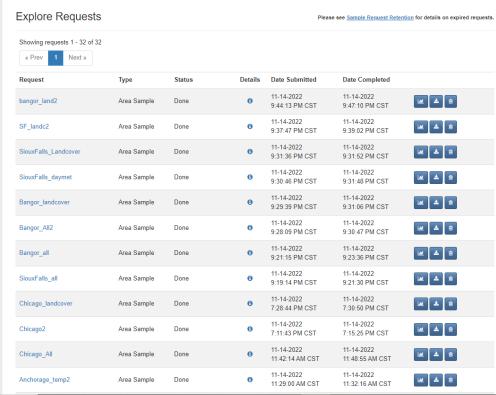


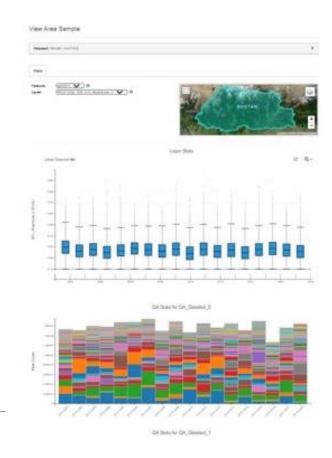


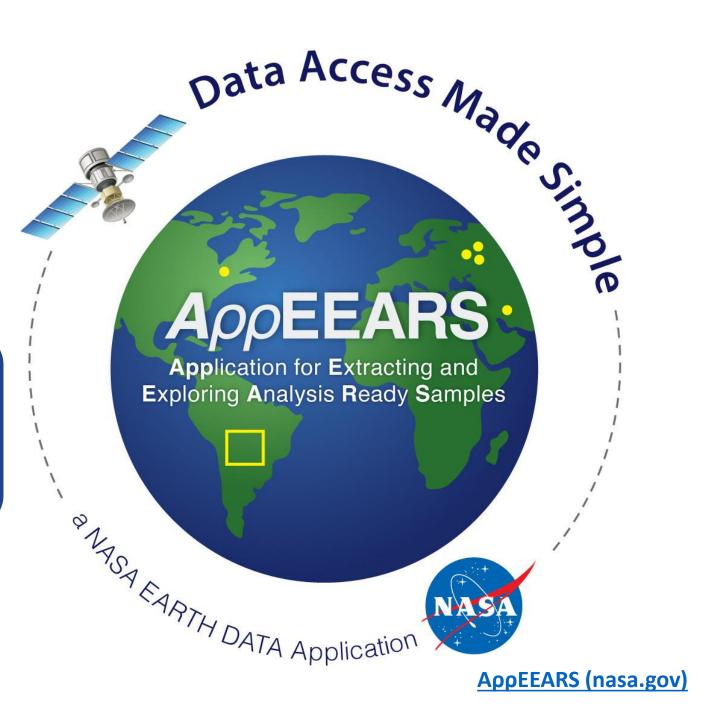


Explore Requests and Quality Information









- A single access point
- No Grids, Tiles, or Julian dates
- No file naming conventions
- Ability to subset multiple bands
- Download only what you need







Observational Products for End Users from Remote Sensing Analysis

OPERA Land Surface Disturbance Alert Product from HLS

Made by the Satellite Needs Working Group (SNWG)



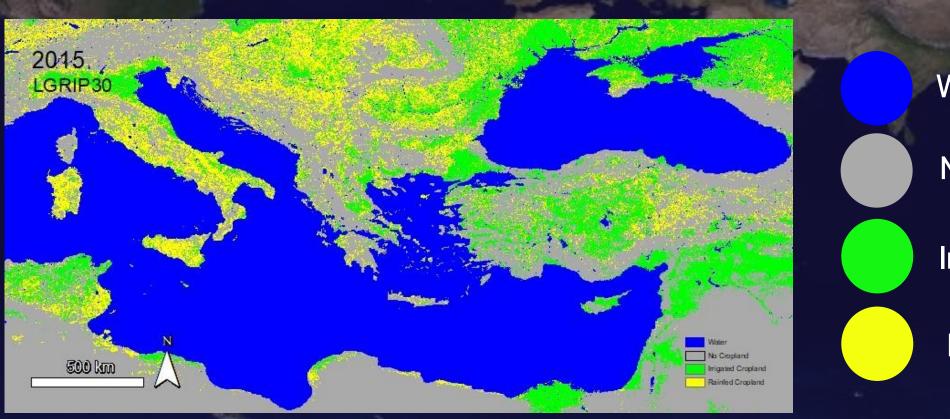
QUICK FACTS:

- 30m pixels, 19 layers
- 2-4 day revisit time
- 4 locations (for now)
- Spatial Extent: Global
- Temporal extent: 2022
- File format: Geotiff

What is it? Disturbance is mapped any time there is detectable vegetation cover loss within HLS pixels. Logging, mining, fire, drought, and construction (buildings, roads, etc.) – at large enough scales – are all types of disturbance that would result in loss of vegetation cover.

LGRIP

Landsat-Derived Global Rainfed and Irrigated-Cropland Product, 2015







G-LiHT: Goddard's LiDAR, Hyperspectral & Thermal Imager

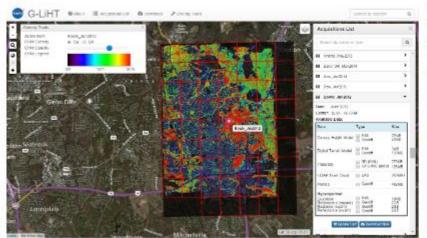
What is G-LiHT?

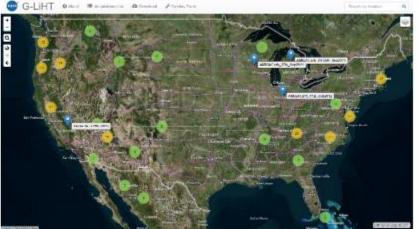
G-LiHT is a portable, airborne imaging system that **simultaneously maps the composition**, **structure**, **and function of terrestrial ecosystems** using:

- 1. LiDAR to provide 3D information about the distribution of foliage and canopy elements;
- 2. imaging spectroscopy to discern species composition and variations in biophysical variables; and
- thermal measurements to quantify surface temperatures and detect heat and moisture stress.

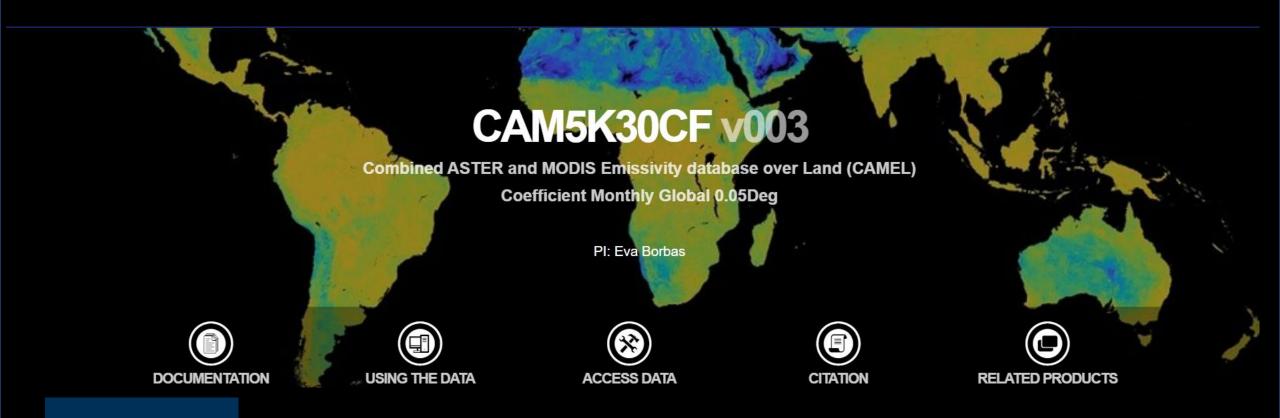
G-LiHT Data Center Webmap

G-LiHT data can be browsed and downloaded from our interactive webmap.





Combined ASTER and MODIS Emissivity database over Land (CAMEL) Coefficient Monthly Global 0.05Deg





Airborne Hyperspectral Reflectance

INDIAN CAVE Nebraska

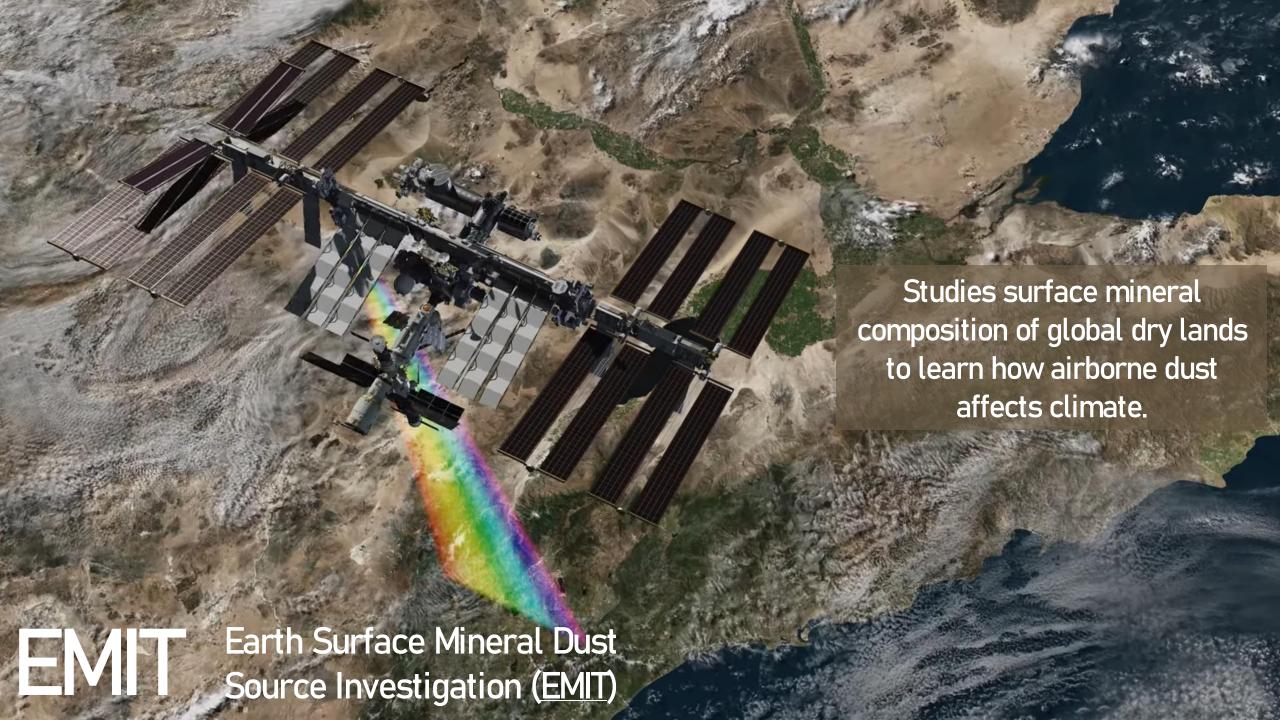
178 hyperspectral bands

radiometrically, geometrically, and atmospherically corrected

RETURN OF THE



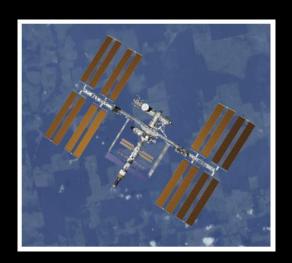
EXPECTED SEPTEMBER. 2024



FAST FACTS:



Earth Surface Mineral Dust Source Investigation



Mounted on the International Space Station, Data Collection Began July 2022

Sensor: Optical, 285 bands

Spatial Resolution: 60 m

Spectral Resolution: ~ 7.5 nm

File format: NetCDF

Existing Resources: Python Tutorials, <u>GitHub</u>

* Likely available in AppEEARS during 2024

Data Products

Access Now.

- Surface Radiance
- Surface Reflectance

Access in Future:

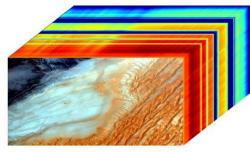
- Mineral Abundance
- Green House Gas X



Lets work together!

nasa/**EMIT-Data- Resources**





A 5 Contributors

O Issue

☆ 20 Stars **∀** 16 Forks

Pdaac

Fork our code repository and make a pull request



On the Horizon, Expected 202?

