



MODIS sensor : description and applications to fire monitoring



Applications

- Clouds study (distribution, size, water vapor content & temperature)
- Monitoring of fires and oils spills (thanks to near real-time data)
- Land use change ...

Challenges

- Sensitive to cloud cover for surface study (as optical sensor)
- Orbital drift to lower altitudes

Sensor characteristics

- MODIS = *Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer*
- 2 satellites : Aqua and Terra
- Spectral bands : 36 of wavelength 0.4 μm to 14.4 μm
- Viewing swath : 2,330-km-wide
- Revisit time : 1 to 2 days
- Orbit : 705 km altitude and 98° inclination
- Resolution : 250 m (2 bands), 500 m (5 bands) or 1 km (29 bands - fire detection)

Why MODIS is relevant for fire detection and monitoring ?

- 2 products: active fire & burned areas at 1-km resolution
- 4 daily MODIS fire observations at mid-latitudes
- 4 & 11 μm bands distinguish flaming from smoldering (~ 1000 m^2)
- Useful for fire management & global monitoring of fire impacts on ecosystems, atmosphere & climate



$$|T_{\text{Fire}} - T_{\text{LandCoverAround}}| > \text{Threshold} \Rightarrow \text{Fire}$$



A relevant example: Dramatic burning on Kangaroo Island



This image from 12/01/2020 is created from Bands 7-2-1 of the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) instrument aboard the Aqua satellite. The dark red areas of the 12 January image indicates that almost a third of the island burned in that 9-day period.