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TAKING THE PULSE OF OUR PLANET FROM SPACE

EUMETSAT CECMWF

# Control of Landfills and Environment Assessment Research Using PRISMA (CLEAR-UP project)

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## Background

- Waste management is considered an important indicator of sustainable development closely intertwined with many interdependent and crossborder issues.
- In this perspective, it has already been amply demonstrated in previous projects and studies that remote sensing can be useful in monitoring the impact, if present, of landfills on the surrounding environment, through the collection of remotely sensed information useful for the identification and classification of potentially contaminated areas using non-invasive methods.



For example, biogas leaks or leachate can produce effects at different spatial and temporal scales that require careful analysis to correctly interpret local environmental dynamics.





### **Past Studies**



Many researchers have explored the possibilities offered by remote sensing in environmental analysis, in particular, for:

- the classification and estimate of the quantity of waste stored in landfills;
- > the identification of appropriate sites (geology and hydrology studies, waste transport, urban displacement planning);
- in situ management of the landfill (support for operations);
- monitoring the evolution of the landfill over time (compliance with procedures and regulations, prevention of pollution risk);
- > the identification of unauthorized landfills;
- identify biogas emissions;
- the estimate of leachate not captured;
- > estimation of the generation and deposition of dust.



Note: All emission estimates from the Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: 1990-2020. U.S. EPA. 2022.



#### 

## **Project objectives**



- The main objective of the CLEAR-UP project (funded by ASI) concerns the use of PRISMA <u>hyperspectral images</u> for the study, development and implementation of indicators of the presence of pollutants in the soil and in the air close to areas affected by the presence of landfills.
- The availability of PRISMA hyperspectral images, with the limitations related to spatial resolution, makes it possible in principle to achieve this goal with unprecedented accuracy.
- > The **goal** of the study concerns therefore the possibility of:
- Detecting the presence of <u>heavy metals</u> in the soils in the area next to landfills;
- o Identifying the presence of stress conditions affecting the vegetation close to the area of the landfill;
- Identifying potentially <u>harmful emissions</u> (CH4, CO2, NOX) caused by spontaneous combustion and/or due to uncontrolled practices against the material in the landfill;
- Determining the <u>extent of the area</u> possibly affected by the presence of the landfill.



#### 

#### Monitoring of the soil contamination: Agricultural soil analysis



- Site near farmland can be the main source of heavy metal pollution in agricultural soils that may have potential risk to human health through food chain.
- PRISMA has been already used in soil science to predict SOC (soil organic carbon) and texture by MLR (multilinear regression) analysis, but not yet explored to predict heavy metal / optical active pollutant concentrations in agricultural soils.

SOC (%)

field B071

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PH, clays, SOC and other soil components could be assessed on agricultural soil, surroundings of the industrial plant, as indicator of anomalous soil behaviour

Mzid, N., Castaldi, F., Tolomio, M., Pascucci, S., Casa, R., Pignatti, S., Evaluation of Agricultural Bare Soil Properties Retrieval from Landsat 8, Sentinel-2 and PRISMA Satellite Data, Remote Sensing, 14 (3), p. 714.

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#### Monitoring of the soil contamination: Melfi (IT) experiments – proximal sensing (in-situ)

1,8

16

1,4

€ 1,2

-Mn

—Zn



0.432

0.405

0.070

0.247

0.269

0.171

Ni

Pb

Zn

1.160

1.242

1.074

1.689

1.684

1.428

1.895

2.014

1.525

1.335

1.301

1.042

*Left:* Variance Importance in Projection (VIP) on the data set of 62 spectral sample identifying the wavelengths most useful for the PLSR prediction, *Right*: First evaluation of the heavy metal retrieval accuracy by using PLSR and Random Forest (RF) and a SG filter.

Ni

РЬ

Zn

0.223

0.238

0.173





R2

0.004

0.064

0.017

0.277

0.105

0.292

0.173

0.058

#### Monitoring of the soil contamination: Spectral Libraries SAPIENZA



# <u>Vegetation</u> spectral libraries: University of California, Santa Barbara

nonphotosyntheticvegetation.bark.abies.concolor.vswir.vh315.ucsb.asd.spectrumn.b nonphotosyntheticvegetation.bark.acer.rubrum.vswir.acru-1-81.ucsb.asd.spectrumn.txt nonphotosyntheticvegetation.bark.acer.rubrum.vswir.acru-2-82.ucsb.asd.spectrumn.bd nonphotosyntheticvegetation.bark.betula.papyrifera.vswir.bepa-1-85.ucsb.asd.spectrumn.tx nonphotosyntheticvegetation.bark.betula.papyrifera.yswir.bepa-2-86.ucsb.asd.spectrumn.br nonphotosyntheticvegetation.bark.calocedrus.decurrens.vswir.vh312.ucsb.asd.spectrumn.txt nonphotosyntheticvegetation.bark.calocedrus.decurrens.vswir.vh316.ucsb.asd.spectrumn.br nonphotosyntheticvegetation.bark.pinus.coulteri.vswir.vh342.ucsb.asd.spectrumn.bd onphotosyntheticvegetation.bark.pinus.coulteri.vswir.vh343.ucsb.asd.spectrumn.tx nonphotosyntheticvegetation.bark.pinus.coulteri.yswir.yh344.ucsb.asd.spectrumn.txt nonnhotosyntheticvenetation bark ninus lamhertiana vswir vh317 ursh asd spectrums to nonphotosyntheticvegetation.bark.pinus.ponderosa.vswir.vh313.ucsb.asd.spectrumn.txt nonphotosyntheticvegetation.bark.pinus.ponderosa.vswir.vh314.ucsb.asd.spectrumn.bd nphotosyntheticvegetation.bark.pinus.strobus.vswir.pist-1-83.ucsb.asd.spectrumn.tr ation.bark.pinus.strobus.vswir.pist-2-84.ucsb.asd.spectrumn.to nonphotosyntheticvegetation.bark.guercus.rubra.vswir.guru-1-79.ucsb.asd.spectrumn.txt nonphotosyntheticvegetation back guercus rubra vswir guru-2-80 ucsh asd spectrums bit nonphotosyntheticvegetation.branches.adenostoma.fasciculatum.vswir.vh333.ucsb.asd.spei onphotosyntheticvegetation.branches.ceanothus.megacarpus.vswir.vh332.ucsb.asd.spectrur nonphotosyntheticvegetation.branches.foeniculum.vulgare.vswir.vh360.ucsb.asd.spectrumn.tx nonphotosyntheticvegetation.branches.fgeniculum.yulgare.yswir.yh361.ucsb.asd.spectrumn.tx onphotosyntheticvegetation.branches.salvia.leucophylla.vswir.yh290.ucsb.asd.spectrumn.to vntheticvegetation.branches.salvia.leucophylla.vswir.vh291.ucsb.asd.spectrumn.b inphotosyntheticvegetation.branches.salvia.leucophylla.vswir.vh292.ucsb.asd.spectrumn.b nonphotosyntheticvegetation.flowers.calocedrus.decrruens.vswir.vh266.ucsb.asd.spectrumn.t nonphotosyntheticvegetation.flowers.calocedrus.decrruens.vswir.vh267.ucsb.asd.spectrumn.tb nonphotosyntheticvegetation.flowers.calocedrus.decrruens.vswir.vh268.ucsb.asd.spectrumn.to nonphotosyntheticvegetation.flowers.calocedrus.decurrens.vswir.vh253.ucsb.asd.spectrumn.b nonphotosyntheticvegetation.flowers.calocedrus.decurrens.vswir.vh266.ucsb.asd.spectrumn.txt nonphotosyntheticvegetation.flowers.calocedrus.decurrens.vswir.vh267.ucsb.asd.spectrumn/ nonphotosyntheticvegetation.flowers.calocedrus.decurrens.vswir.vh268.ucsb.asd.spectrumn.t nonphotosyntheticvegetation.leaves.avena.fatua.vswir.vh354.ucsh.asd.snectrumn.txt nonphotosyntheticvegetation.leaves.avena.fatua.vswir.vh355.ucsb.asd.spectrumn.bt

nonphotosyntheticyegetation.bark.abies.concolor.yswir.yh311.ucsb.asd.spectrum

#### <u>Artificial materials</u> spectral libraries: U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Spectral Library Version 7

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ed 293K ASDERa AREE.txt SD Ammonium Chloride GDS77 BECKa AREF.txt SD Asphalt GDS376 Bick Road old ASDFRa AREF.tx e07\_ASD\_Asphalt\_E05376\_Bitck\_Road\_old\_ASDFRa\_AREF.txt e07\_ASD\_Asphalt\_Shingle\_GDS366\_Tan\_ASDFRa\_AREF.txt e07\_ASD\_Asphalt\_Shingle\_GDS367\_DkGry\_ASDFRa\_AREF.txt e07\_ASD\_Asphalt\_Shingle\_GDS368\_Lgray\_ASDFRa\_AREF.txt e07\_ASD\_Asphalt\_Tar\_GDS346\_Bitck\_Rood\_ASDFRa\_AREF.txt 07\_ASD\_Bone\_black\_GDS808\_ASDFRa\_AREF.txt 07\_ASD\_Brick\_GDS347\_Paving\_Tan\_ASDFRa\_AREF.to 107\_ASD\_Brick\_GDS348\_Pave\_DkBrwngrey\_ASDFRa\_AREF.txt 07 ASD Brick GDS349 Paving Red ASDFRa AREF.txt 07 ASD Brick GDS350 Dk Red Building ASDFRa AREF.tx 07 ASD Brick GDS353 Building MedRed ASDFRa AREF.txt ASD Brick GDS354 Building Lt Gry ASDFRa AREF.txt e07.ASD\_Enick\_005354\_Building\_Lt\_Gn\_ASDFR\_AREF.txt 607.ASD\_Enick\_005355\_eving\_Dt\_Gn\_ASDFR\_AREF.txt 607.ASD\_Enick\_005355\_eving\_Dt\_Gn\_ASDFR\_AREF.txt 607.ASD\_Enick\_00557\_BAIL\_005678\_ASDFR\_AREF.txt 607.ASD\_Enick\_00578\_ASDFR\_AREF.txt 607.ASD\_Cadmium\_enice\_00517\_L05078\_AREF.txt 607.ASD\_Cadmium\_enice\_00517\_L05078\_AREF.txt 607.ASD\_Cadmium\_yellow\_gned\_00578\_ASDFR\_AREF.txt 607.ASD\_Cadmium\_yellow\_gned\_00578\_ASDFR\_AREF.txt 607.ASD\_Cadmium\_yellow\_gned\_00578\_ASDFR\_AREF.txt 607.ASD\_Cadmium\_yellow\_gned\_00578\_ASDFR\_AREF.txt 607.ASD\_Cadmium\_yellow\_gned\_00578\_ASDFR\_AREF.txt 607.ASD\_Cadmium\_yellow\_gned\_00578\_ASDFR\_AREF.txt 607.ASD\_Cadmium\_yellow\_gned\_00578\_ASDFR\_AREF.txt 607.ASD\_Cadmium\_yellow\_gned\_00578\_ASDFR\_AREF.txt 607.ASD\_Cadmium\_yellow\_gned\_00578\_ASDFR\_AREF.txt 07 ASD Cedar Shake GDS358 SloWeathr ASDFRa AREF.txt ASD Cedar Shake GDS359 MedWeathr ASDFRa AREF.txt lar Shake GDS360 H Weamoss ASDFRa AREF.tx ASDER ARE IN s07,ASD\_cedar\_Shake\_G05361\_HiWeather\_ASDFRa\_AREF. s07,ASD\_cedar\_Shake\_G05361\_HiWeather\_ASDFRa\_AREF. s07,ASD\_cerulean\_blue\_G05797\_ASDFRa\_AREF.bt s07,ASD\_choder\_Block\_G05366\_Lg\_Grey\_ASDFRa\_AREF.bt s07,ASD\_coated\_Steel\_Girder\_WTC01-8\_ASDFRa\_AREF.bt s07,ASD\_coated\_Steel\_Girder\_WTC01-8\_ASDFRa\_AREF.bt s07,ASD\_coated\_Steel\_Girder\_WTC01-8\_ASDFRa\_AREF.bt s07\_ASD\_Cobalt\_green\_GDS816\_ASDFRa\_AREF.txt s07\_ASD\_Cobalt\_violet\_GDS803\_ASDFRa\_AREF.txt s07 ASD Concrete GDS375 Lt Gry Road ASDFRa AREF.tx

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 W330
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<u>Soil</u>spectral libraries: International Soil Reference and Information Centre <u>Minerals</u> spectral libraries: U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Spectral Library Version 7

s07 ASD Acmite NMNH133746 Pvr ene BECKa AREE to s07.4SD\_Actinolite\_HS221B\_ASDFRb\_AREF.tet s07.ASD\_Actinolite\_HS221B\_ASDFRb\_AREF.tet s07.ASD\_Actinolite\_HS22\_B\_ASDFRb\_AREF.tet s07.ASD\_Actinolite\_HS22\_B\_ASDFRb\_AREF.tet s07.ASD\_Actinolite\_HS22\_B\_BECKb\_AREF.tet s07.ASD\_Actinolite\_HS22\_B\_BECKb\_AREF.tet 07 ASD Actinolite HS22.48 ASDFRb AREF.bd 7 ASD Actinolite HS116.1B ASDFRb AREF.bt 7 ASD Actinolite HS116.2B ASDFRb AREF.bd olite HS116.3B ASDFRb AREF.txt te HS116.3B BECKb AREF.txt ite\_HS315.4B\_ASDFRb\_AREF.bd 7\_ASD\_Actinolite\_HS315.4B\_BECKb\_AREF.txt 07\_ASD\_Actinolite\_HS315.4B\_NIC4bbb\_RREF.txt 07\_ASD\_Actinolite\_NMNH80714\_BECKb\_AREF.txt lite NMNHR16485 BECKS AREE tot ite NMNHR16485 NIC4bbb RREE to ite HS66.2B Plagioclase ASDFRc AREF.tx bite\_HS66.3B\_Plagioclase\_BECKc\_AREF.txt bite HS66.3B P oclase NIC4bbb RREF.b bite HS66,4B se ASDERc AREF.to 4cc\_RREF.tx Rc\_AREF.tx 07\_ASD\_Albite\_HS143.6\_P ERd AREE typ 07 ASD Albite HS324 1B P FRC AREE ty



## **Soil Contamination – Vegetation effects**



We aim at studying the Vegetation status to detect potential soil contamination;
 Several vegetation indexes to be used (SAVI, EVI, HMSSI, LAI, etc.)



# **EO Imagery time-series densification**

- Harmonisation Process (Sen2Like, HLS):
- > S2, L8/9, PRISMA data integration;
- DataCube population;
- Vegetation Index computation;
- Anomaly detection.



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## **ARD products exploitation - ODC**

- > The DataCube will be populated by ARD harmonised data as output of the Sen2Like processor.
- > A set of Vegetation indexes are calculated.
- > A change detection algorithm looks for anomalies wrt the nominal trends.
- > In case of anomaly detected in the vegetation index a deeper investigation is triggered based on **PRISMA** hyper-spectral data.



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 $\mu = 0.337 / \sigma = 0.235$ Temporal Un = 69.833 Smoothness Index = 0.056 Cov (dphi/rho) = 0.08 $Height(m)\mu = 18 /\sigma = 0$ 



## **Gas Emissions Detection**

- > SWIR bands can be used for Methane gas detection.
- > Similar capability has been already demonstrated on S2.
- > We expect more accuracy when using PRISMA.



Copyright: Contains modified Copernicus Sentinel data (2020) processed by Kayrros



Absorption band of methane at 1.6 and 2.3  $\mu m$  versus other atmospheric gases





## **Hot Spot detection**



The exploitation of Sentinel-2 - PRISMA SWIR channels for the detection of thermal anomalies (hot spots), useful in detecting unauthorized fires of wasted materials.
 PRISMA could be able to monitor the effect of events.



# **Vulnerability Index**

- Hypothesis of creating a vulnerability index to prioritize the areas to monitor based weighting the presence of following classes in a buffer area (a 5km buffer has been considered) around the landfill:
- val. 10] Vulnerability [max. v 2 2.2 8 6.5 Target 2 Cava Riconta Disc. Schiavi Sc. Louttero Target 3 Disc. Scatalea Targets SUSP.5 Disc. Mastropietro SUSP.6 Nas-del Pozzo Target SUSP. SUSP. Site name

- o cropland (10),
- water bodies (7),
- o natural/forest (5),
- o urban (10)





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**CLEAR-UP Project, PRISMA image pre-processing** 

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### Matlab (with Python and Gdal) and R based procedure:

- 1. Conversion from HDF5 to Geotiff;
- 2. Automated co-registration of the PRISMA image on the nearest S2 image;
- 3. Compute vegetation indices;
- Apply PCA approach to pan-sharpening PRISMA channels falling in the PAN range (0.4 – 0.7), that is 34 PRISMA channels.



#### Example of PRISMA image pre-processing: co-registration to S2 image





lat: 41.011, lon: 14.289, VA = 3.3°

Shift in X Shift in Y -1.38

-7.77



**AROSICS** (Automated and Robust Open-Source Image Co-**Registration Software**) in Python

**PRISMA** co-registered image by using a Sentinel-2 refined product.



#### Example of PRISMA image pre-processing: co-registration to S2 image SAPIENZA





Central coordinates and view Angle of the PRISMA image	Shift in X	Shift in Y
lat: -15.770, lon: -48.00, VA = 21.0°	-0.15	0.86

### **Preliminary study areas: South Italy**





## **Preliminary study areas: Brazil**







#### 

# **Prototype Design**

The prototype will be a Web Application, based on **3** components:

- 1. Front End developed in Open Layer that will manage user requests and allow viewing of the outputs.
- 2. A Back End that will manage the processes in progress, the cataloging and publication of the products in Output.
- 3. An Elaboration Unit that will integrate the developed and optimized experimental codes and will manage their execution.





Data

DB

Application

## Conclusions



CLEAR\_UP project will exploit PRISMA data for the:

- Detection of the presence of <u>heavy metals</u> in the soils in the area next to landfills;
- Identifying the presence of <u>stress conditions</u> affecting the vegetation close to the area of the landfill;
- Identifying potentially <u>harmful emissions</u> (CH4, CO2, NOX) caused by spontaneous combustion and/or due to uncontrolled practices against the material in the landfill;
- Determining the <u>extent of the area</u> possibly affected by the presence of the landfill.

# Thank you for your attention!

