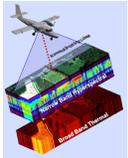


# G-LiHT: Goddard's LiDAR, Hyperspectral, and Thermal Airborne Imager

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## G-LiHT Concept



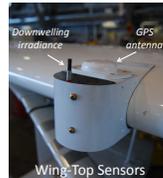
*G-LiHT is a portable airborne system that simultaneously maps the composition, structure and function of terrestrial ecosystems.*

### Relevance to NASA Earth Science

- 1) Fusion of 3D LiDAR data and 2D hyperspectral/thermal imagery provides a new, synergistic method for studying ecosystem structure and function.
  - ✓ LiDAR provides information on **vegetation structure**.
  - ✓ Hyperspectral and thermal imagery provides information on **ecosystem composition and health**.
- 2) "Data fusion" often requires coincident data in time and space; thus, "instrument fusion" can be viewed as a **prerequisite to data fusion**.
- 3) Data fusion can enhance the science objectives of planned decadal survey missions, including **ICESat-2** and **HyspIRI**.



Instrument Payload



Wing-Top Sensors

### G-LiHT was designed to...

- ✓ acquire fine-scale (<1 m), co-registered LiDAR/optical/thermal data for ecosystem studies
- ✓ simplify worldwide deployment
- ✓ minimize collection costs

### ...and features:

- ✓ eye safe lasers
- ✓ portability (compact, lightweight)
- ✓ single solution GPS-INS
- ✓ up/downwelling spectrometers
- ✓ ease of installation on common, civilian-use aircraft
- ✓ non-ITAR (Int'l Traffic in Arms Regulation) instruments

## Technical Specifications

### Compatible with Various Airborne Platforms

- 1) "Low-and-slow" aircraft (e.g., Cessna, Piper, Twin Otter)
- 2) Two installation options:
  - ✓ Wing-mounted pod (mounts to any Cessna 206)
  - ✓ Standard camera port inside cabin



Cessna 206H & wing-mounted pod  
NASA Langley Research Center



Pod view ports

### Integrated "Off-the-Shelf" Instrumentation\*

- ① **Scanning LiDAR** (Riegl VQ-480)  
50-300 kHz; 1550 nm; onboard waveform processing
- ② **Profiling LiDAR** (Riegl LD321-A40)  
10 kHz; 905 nm; up to 5 returns per laser shot
- ③ **VNIR imaging spectrometer** (Headwall Hyperspec)  
50 Hz; 0.4 to 1 μm, 1.5 nm resolution; pushbroom array
- ④ **VNIR irradiance spectrometer** (Ocean Optics USB4000)  
1 Hz; cosine diffuser mounted above wing
- ⑤ **Thermal imager** (Xenics Gobi-384)  
25 Hz; non-cooled microbolometer, 8 to 14 μm
- ⑥ **GPS-INS** (Oxford RT-4041 with OmniStar HP)  
250 Hz; 10 cm position, 0.1° yaw, 0.03° roll/pitch accuracy



### Overall Physical Specifications

**Size** (W×H×L): 30 × 30 × 60 cm  
**Weight**: 37 kg (G-LiHT); 10 kg (pod)  
**Power**: 210 W (7.5 A, 28 VDC)

\* Specific trade names are for informational purposes only and do not constitute an endorsement by NASA.

## Demonstration Project

### Acquisition Details

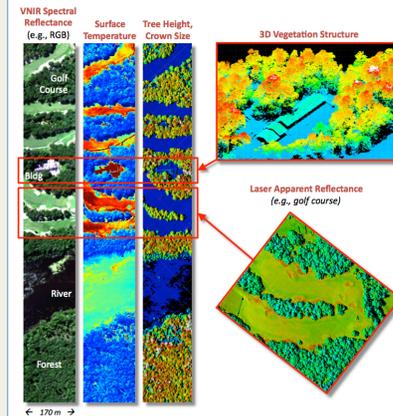
**Date:** June 2011  
**Altitude:** 335 m AGL  
**Swath:** ~170 m  
**Resolution:** ≤1 m  
**Data acquisition rate:** ~50 MB/s (1 TB per day)



In-Flight near York River, VA

### Ecosystem, Stand, and Tree-Level Observations

The complementary nature of LiDAR, optical and thermal data is immediately apparent in a single flight line over contrasting cover types and within seemingly similar forest stands.



Support for G-LiHT I&T and this demonstration project were provided by NASA-GSFC Internal Research and Development (IRAD), in partnership with NASA-LaRC Research Services Directorate (RSD).

## CC&E Support

G-LiHT currently supports two of NASA's CC&E projects:

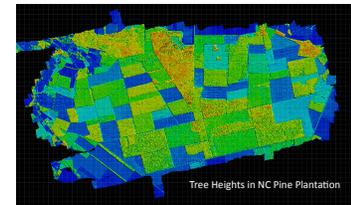
### American ICESat/GLAS Assessment of Carbon

Nelson *et al.*, 2011-13, NASA Carbon Cycle Science



### NASA's Carbon Monitor System (CMS)

Tucker *et al.*, 2011-12, NASA CMS Biomass Pilot Project



## Open-Access Data

### Standard data/products

- ✓ Classified point cloud data (LAS format)
- ✓ Ground elevation, canopy height, return metrics (Geotiffs)
- ✓ Vegetation indices and spectral bio-indicators (e.g., NDVI, EVI, PRI, red-edge)
- ✓ Reflectance spectra
- ✓ Surface temperature
- ✓ Derived ecosystem products (e.g., biomass, LAI, GPP, ANPP)
- ✓ Associated ground data (where available)

**G-LiHT Website** (*coming soon!*)

<http://forest.gsfc.nasa.gov>

For additional information, please contact Bruce Cook at [bruce.cook@nasa.gov](mailto:bruce.cook@nasa.gov)

