

NASA Applied Remote Sensing Training (ARSET) Program
Using NASA Remote Sensing for Disaster Management
2016

Homework # 1

Weeks 1 & 2
Earthquakes, Tsunami, Volcanoes, and Wildfire Disasters

Earthquakes and Tsunamis

- 1) Annualized losses from earthquakes in the United States are approximately:
 - a) \$2.5B
 - b) \$5.3B
 - c) \$5.8B
 - d) \$7.9B

- 2) Earthquakes occur when there is gradual slipping along fault zones.
 - a) True
 - b) False

- 3) Tsunamis are caused by:
 - a) Seafloor displacement
 - b) High winds
 - c) Shallow bays
 - d) Ground shaking

- 4) In the case of a major earthquake or other disaster ___ may make data available for response.
 - a) The International Agreement on Disaster Response Cooperation
 - b) The UN Disaster Response Agency
 - c) The Global Association of Disaster Managers
 - d) The International Charter on Space and Major Disasters

- 5) Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar data can be collected by:
- a) UAVSAR
 - b) COSMO-SkyMed
 - c) RADARSAT
 - d) all of the above
- 6) Analysis of MISR data can be used to detect damage following tsunami inundation.
- a) True
 - b) False

Volcanoes

- 7) This method is used to monitor ground deformation of volcanoes:
- a) InSAR (Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar)
 - b) GNSS (Global Navigation Satellite Systems) like GPS and GLONASS
 - c) Tilt Meters
 - d) all of the above
- 8) Seismic Activity provides a reliable way of predicting future volcanic eruptions.
- a) True
 - b) False
- 9) Which of the following is more correct?
- a) SO₂ poses a threat to civilian aviation.
 - b) SO₂ is used as a proxy for volcanic ash in determining threat to air traffic.
- 10) Volcanic ash hazards are well known to cause airplane crashes.
- a) True
 - b) False
- 11) The CALIOP Lidar shows the vertical profile of ash clouds.

- a) True
 - b) False
- 12) The Multi-angle Imaging SpectroRadiometer (MISR) instrument has a horizontal (spatial) resolution of about ____.
- a) 250 m
 - b) 500 m
 - c) 1.1 km
 - d) 2.2 km

Wildfires

- 13) How are satellite data used to measure ground-based burn severity?
- a) Digitizing a map
 - b) Analyzing spectral response curves
 - c) Analyzing active fire smoke
 - d) Analyzing map topography
- 14) Bare soil and healthy vegetation show the same spectral response curves.
- a) True
 - b) False
- 15) The largest differences in the spectral response curves between healthy vegetation and burned areas occur in the:
- a) Green and red wavelengths
 - b) Green and shortwave infrared wavelengths
 - c) Near infrared and shortwave infrared wavelengths
 - d) Red and Near infrared wavelengths
- 16) The MODIS Active Fire Detection detects thermal anomalies using the:
- a) The red band
 - b) The thermal band
 - c) The blue band
 - d) the mid-infrared band

17) The MODIS and VIIRS active fire data can be obtained:

- a) for the last 24 hours
- b) for the last 48 hours
- c) for the last 7 days
- d) all of the above

18) Go to the Worldview website here: <https://worldview.earthdata.nasa.gov/> Click on the Fires and Thermal Anomalies data. Select the Suomi NPP/VIIRS Fires and Thermal Anomalies products for both day and night. Name three countries in the world that generally experience a large amount of wildfires.