



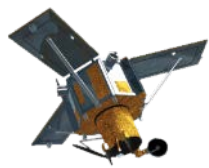
AComp DigitalGlobe Surface Reflectance product

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See a better world.

DigitalGlobe Constellation



IKONOS

0.82 meter
1999 - 2015



QuickBird

0.65 meter
2001 - 2015



WorldView-1

0.50 meter
2007



GeoEye-1

0.46 meter
2008



WorldView-2

0.46 meter
2009



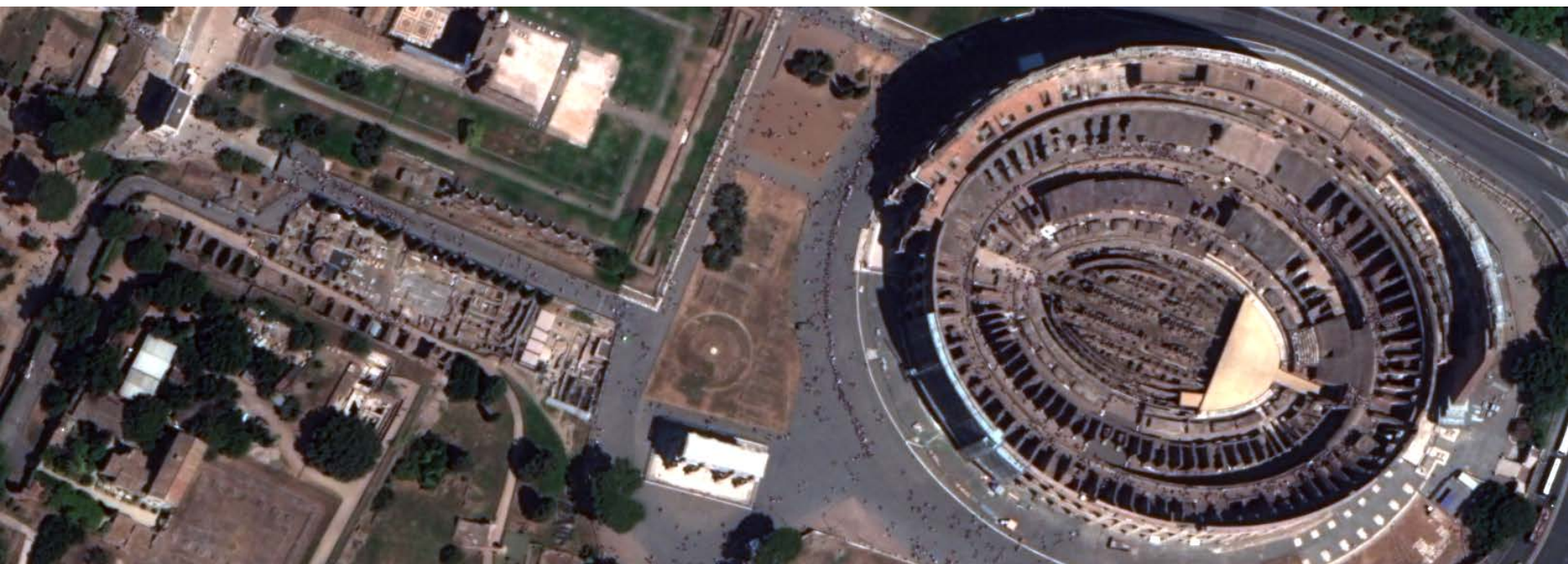
WorldView-3

0.30 meter
2014

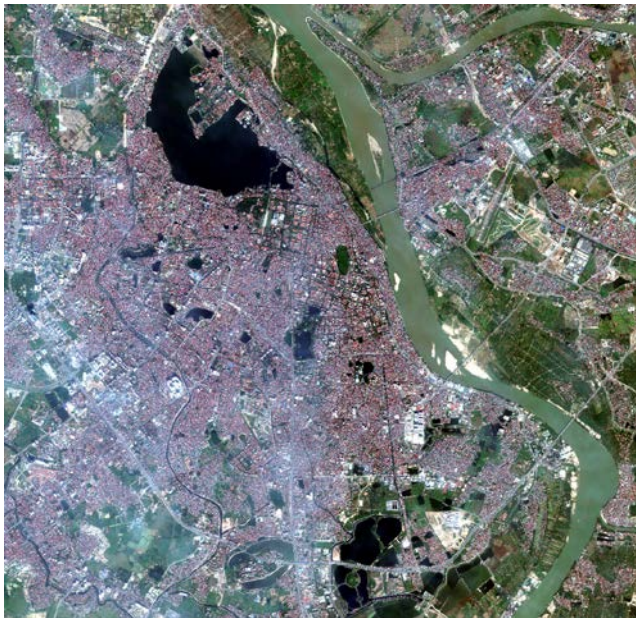


WorldView-4

0.30 meter
2016



- AComp is a fully automated framework for atmospherically compensating very high spatial resolution panchromatic, VNIR, and SWIR images
- AComp derives both aerosol optical depth and water vapor using only the VNIR bands, and it does not use any other ancillary data



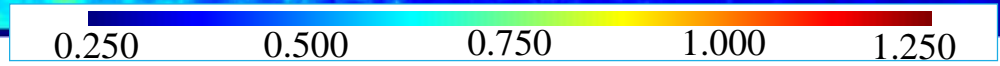
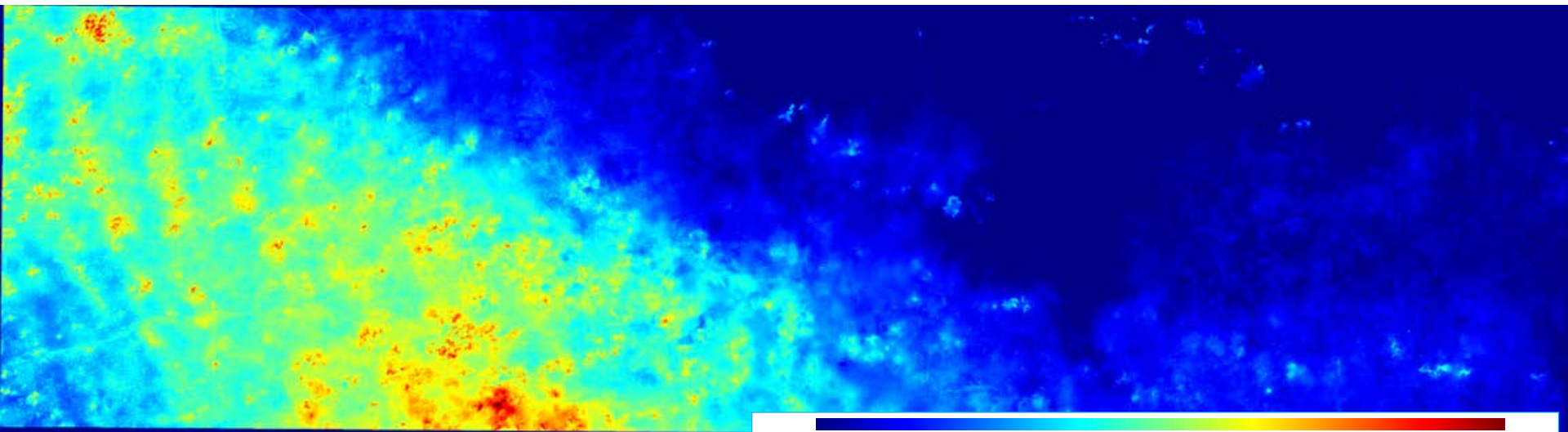
AComp
→



Pixel-based Approach!



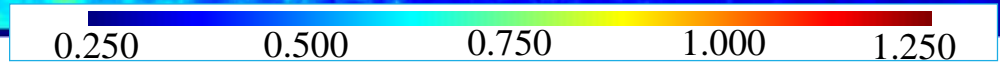
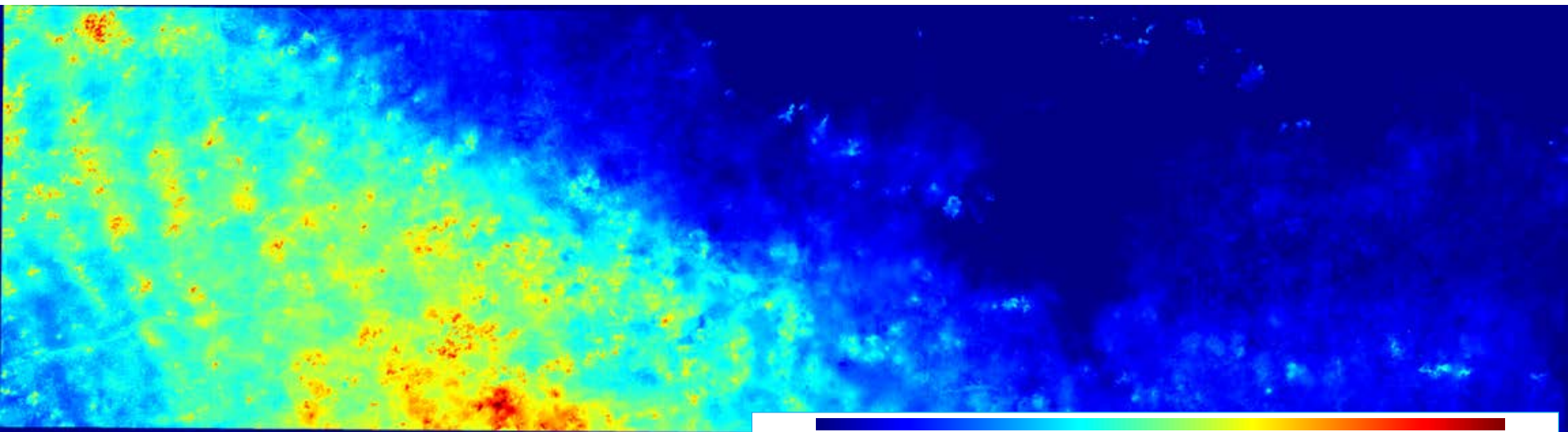
Beijing (China) - August 12, 2012: original image



Pixel-based Approach!



Beijing (China) - August 12, 2012: AComp





Non-DigitalGlobe Satellite Platforms

AComp supports third-party data



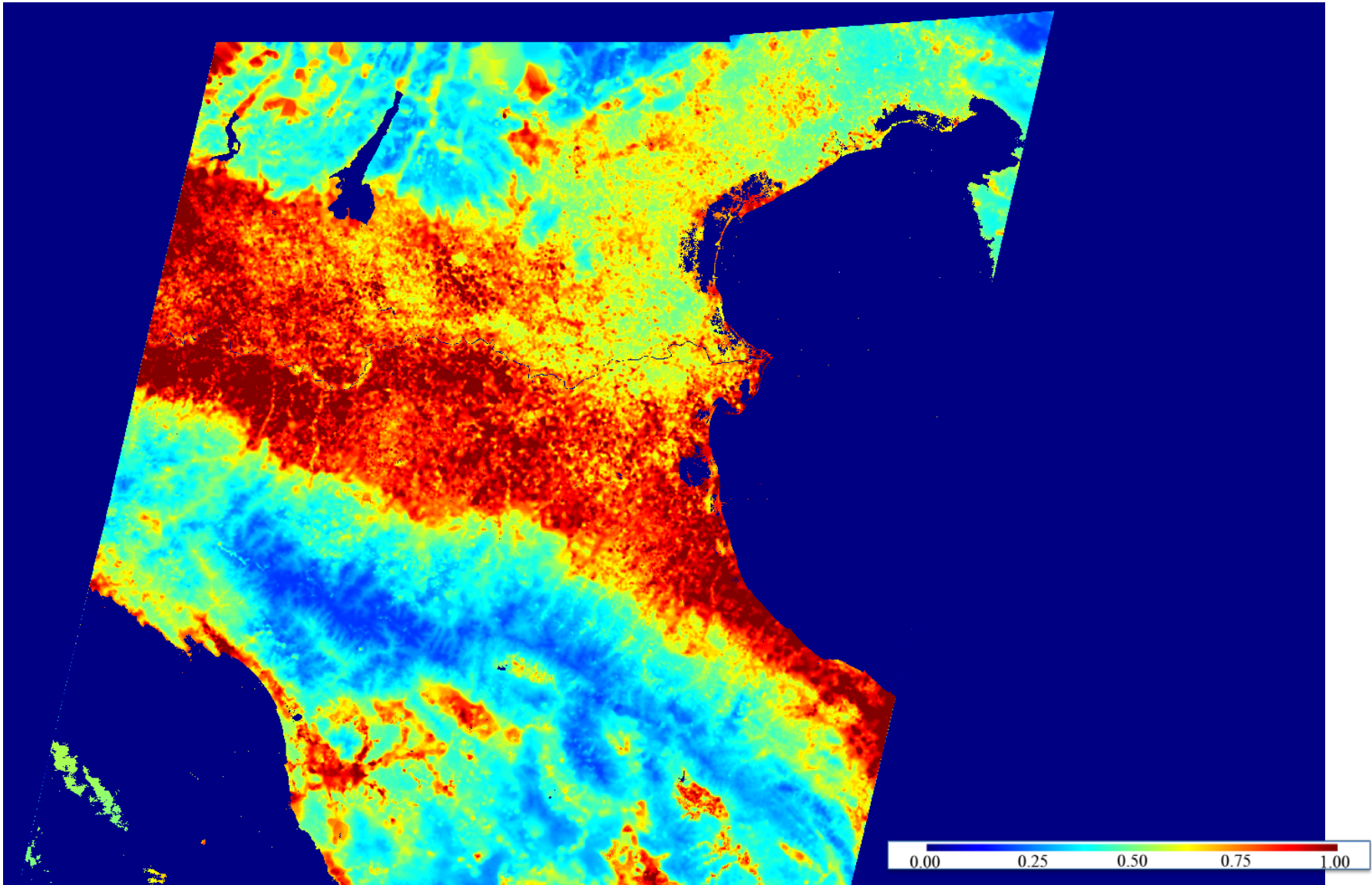
Because AComp only uses the VNIR bands, it can process data from almost any satellite in orbit:

- ESA Sentinel-2
- USGS Landsat
- Planet RapidEye, Doves, and SkyBox
- Airbus Pleiades and SPOT
- UrtheCast Deimos
- other..

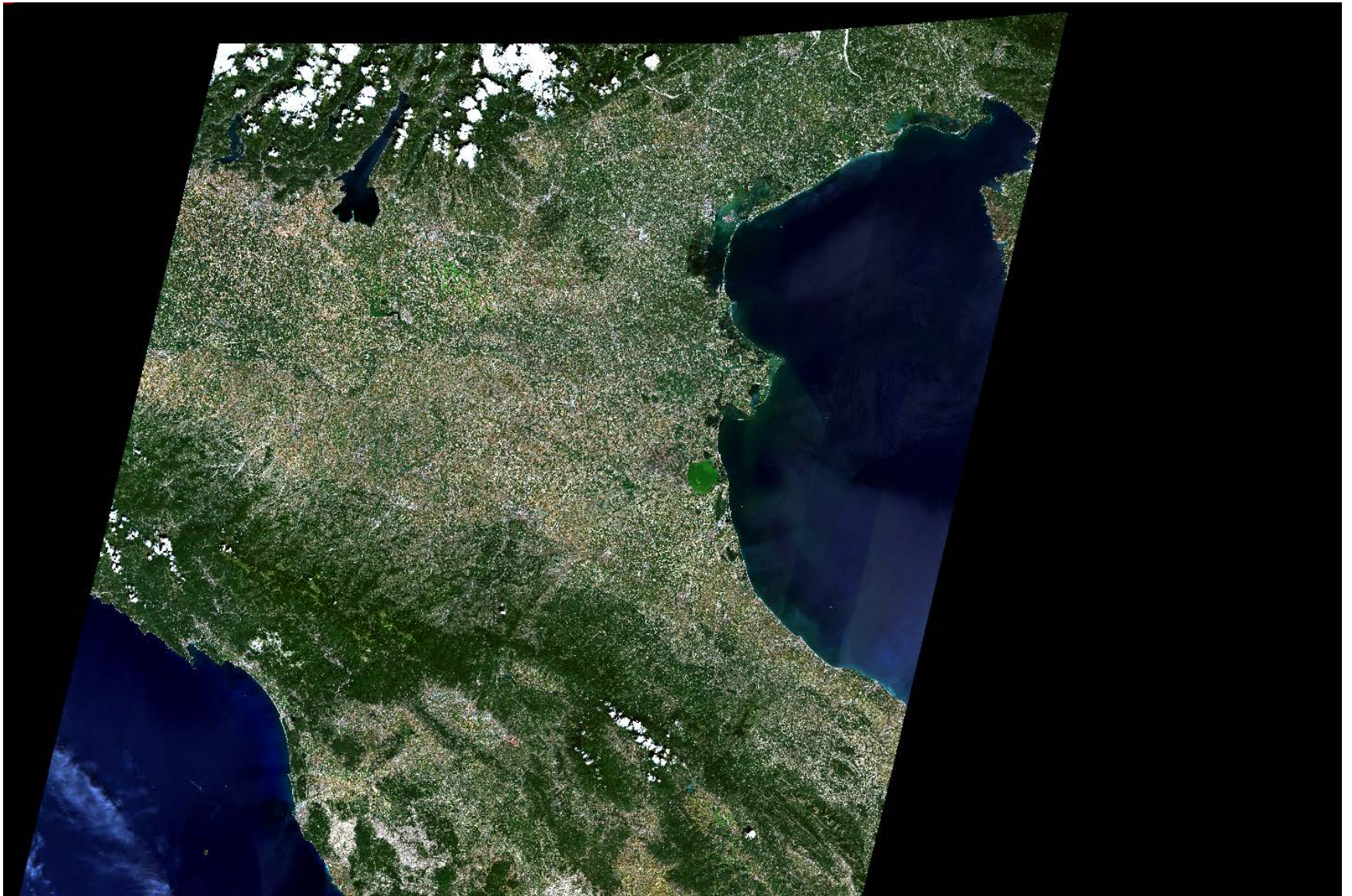
Sentinel-2: North/East Italy (original data)



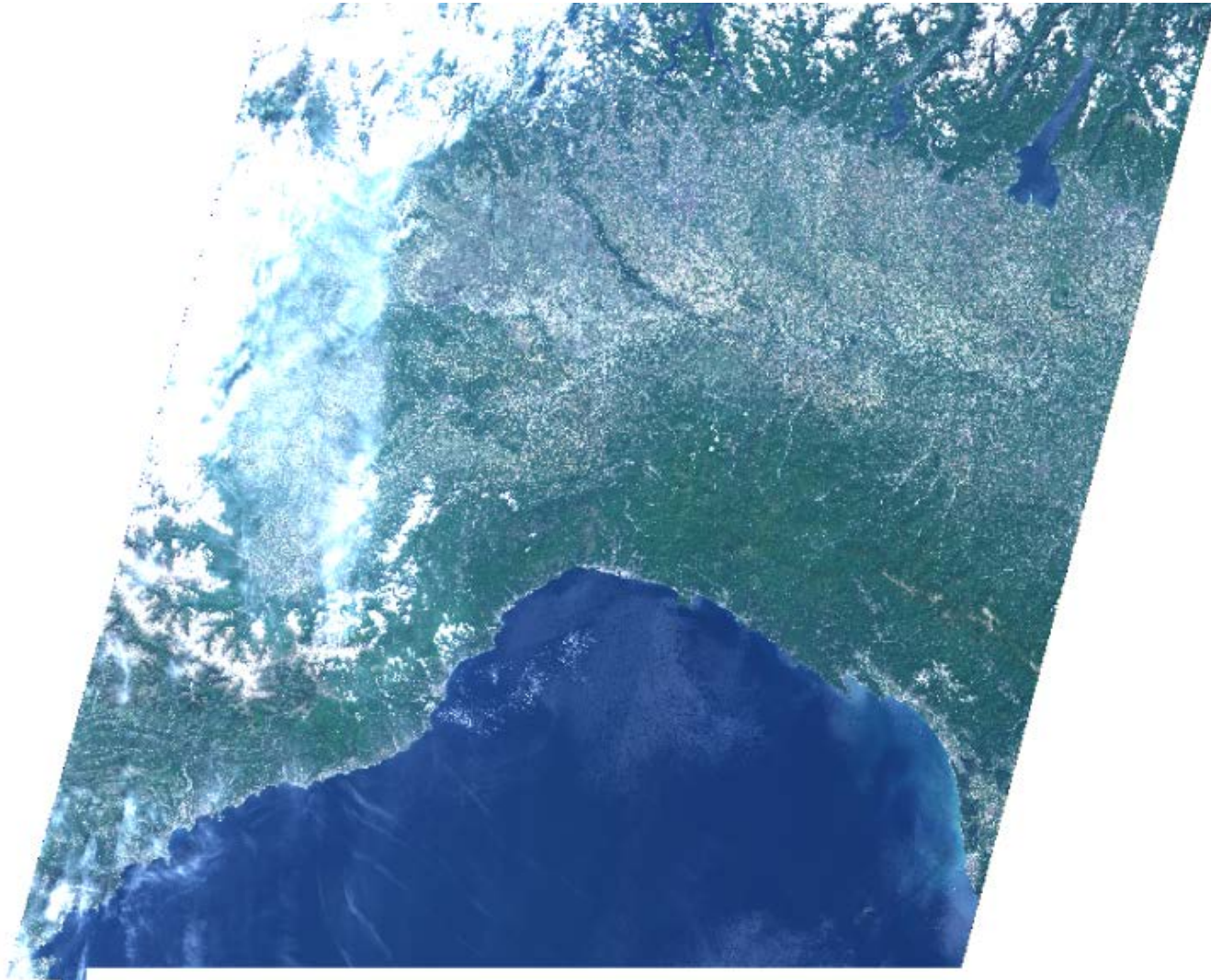
AComp Aerosol Optical Depth (from Sentinel-2)



AComp Sentinel-2: North/East Italy



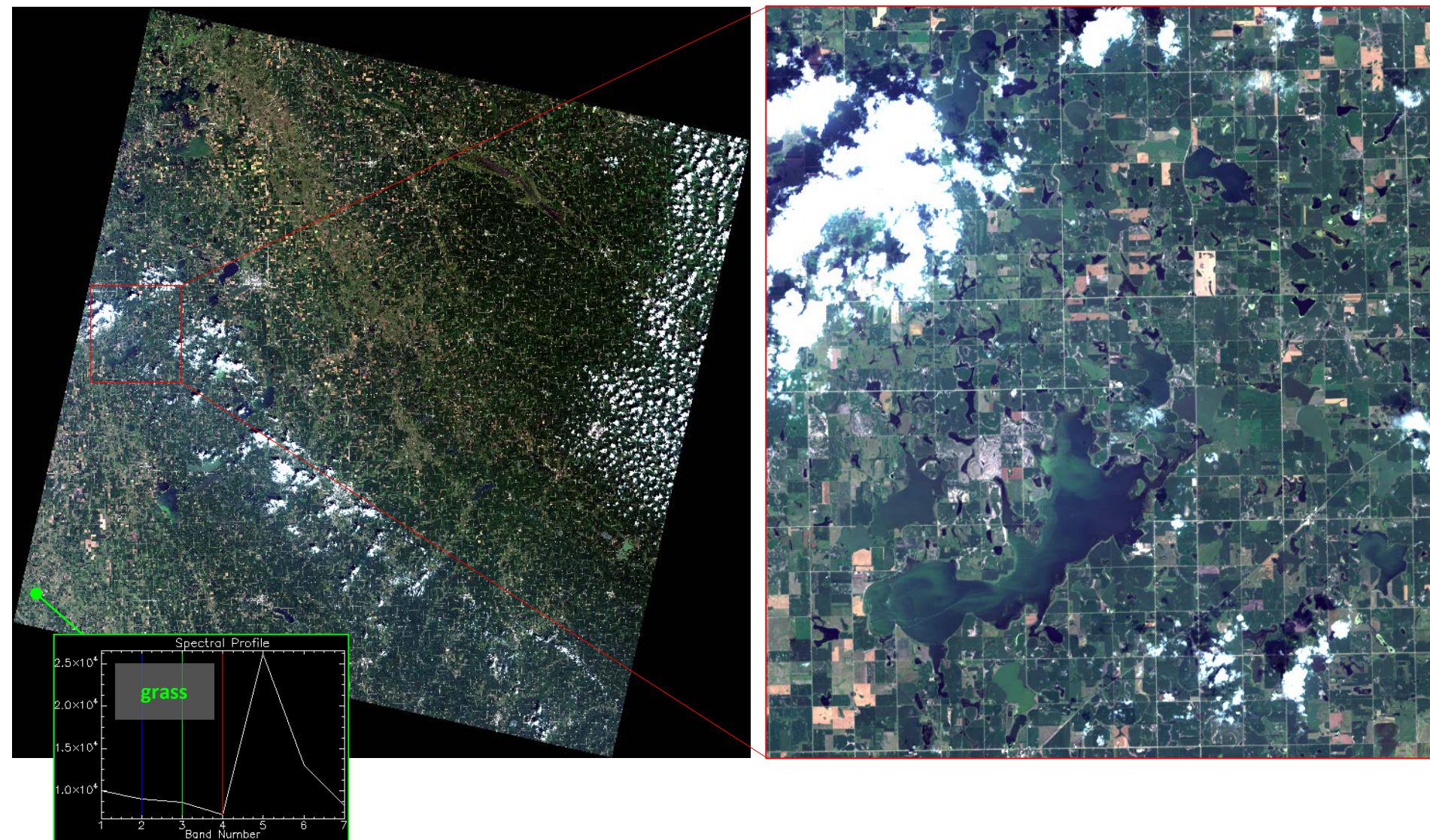
Sentinel-2: North/West Italy (original data)



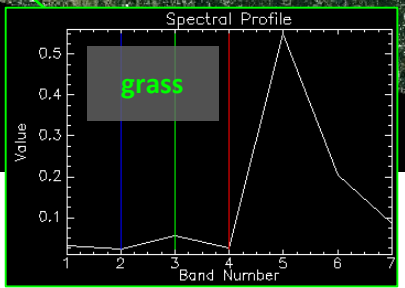
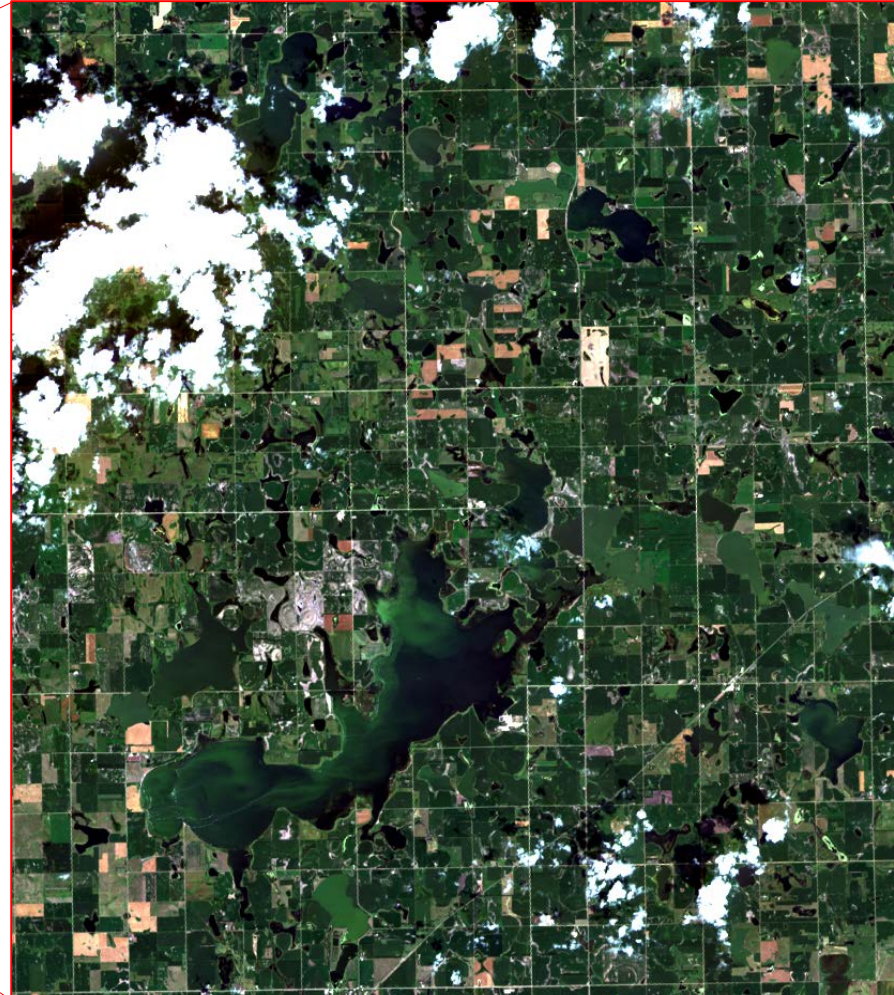
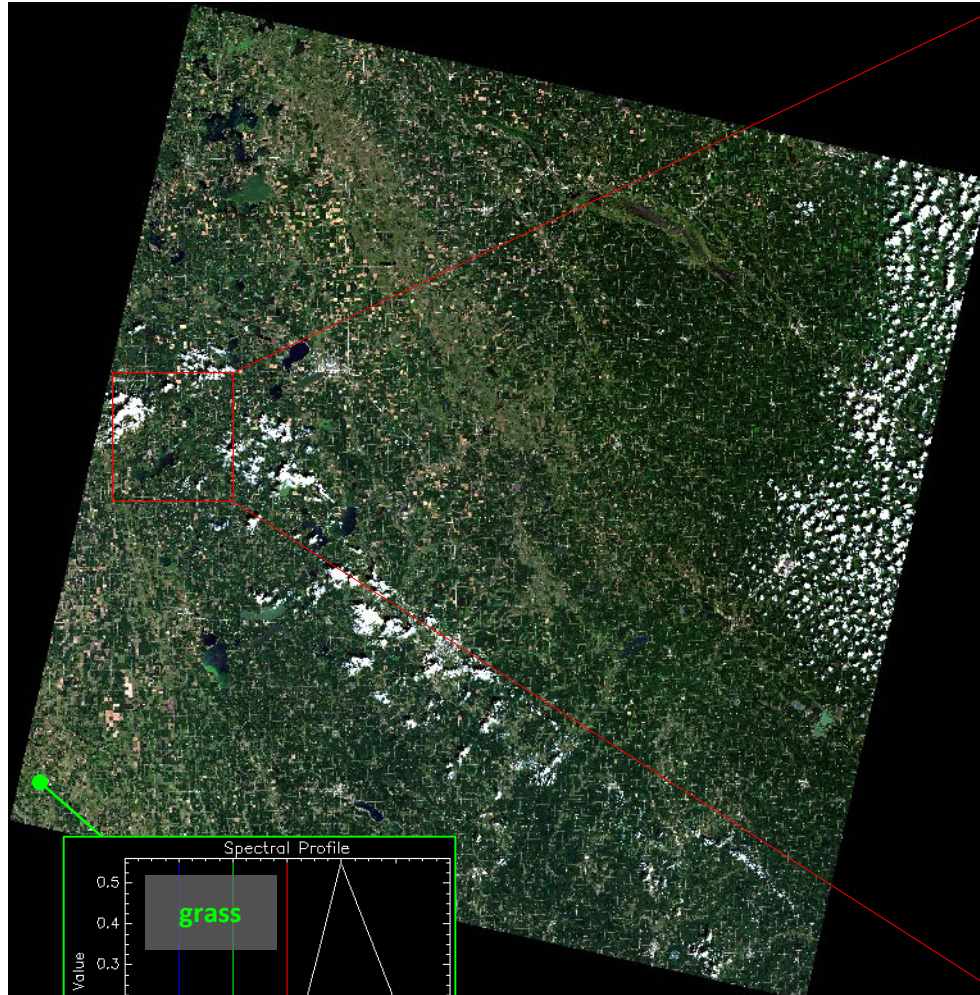
AComp Sentinel-2: North/West Italy



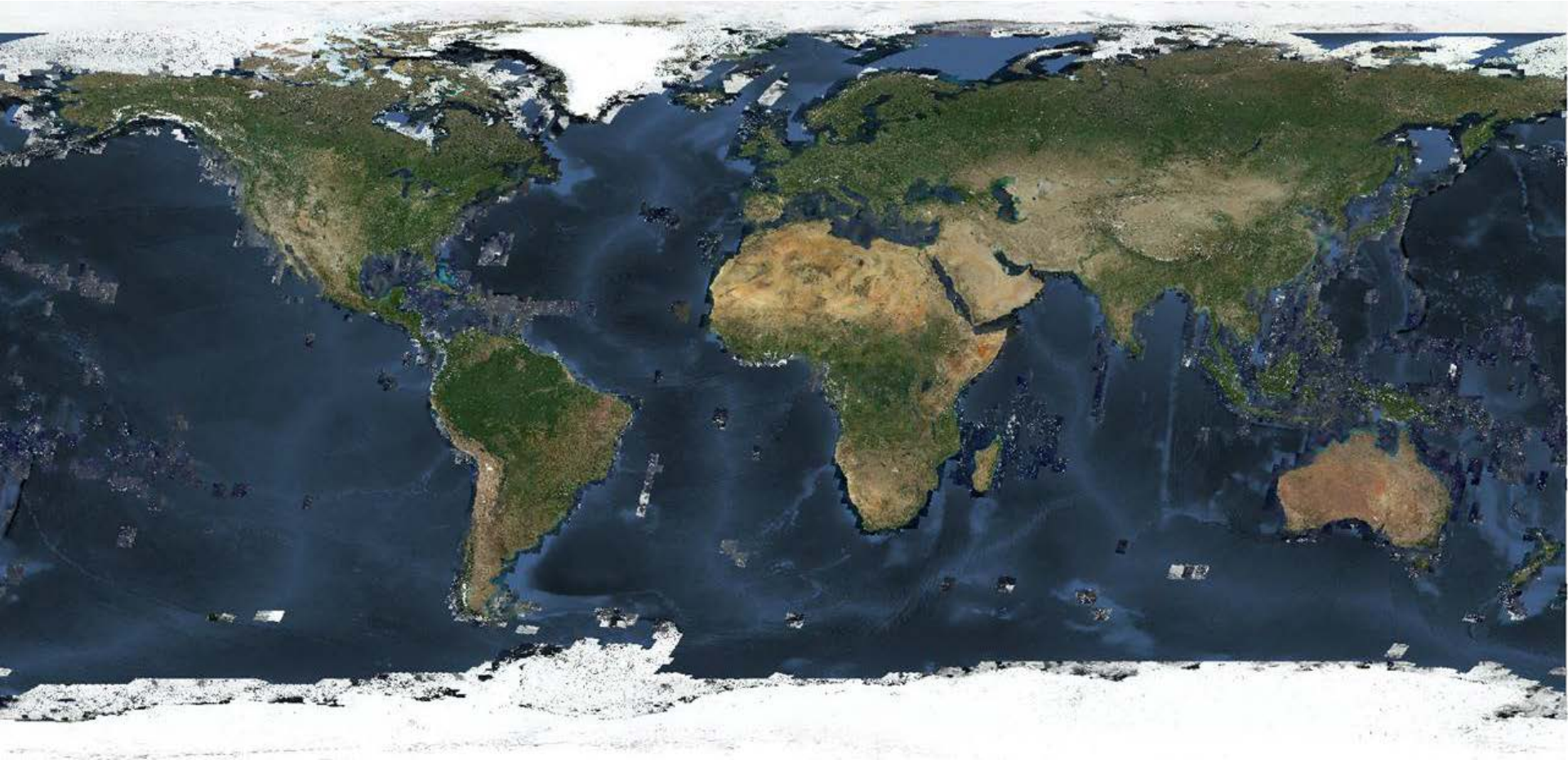
Landsat 8: Brookings, SD (original data)



AComp Landsat 8: Brookings, SD



AComp/Landsat-8 mosaic



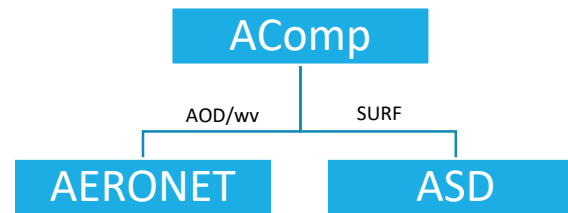


Validation Methodology

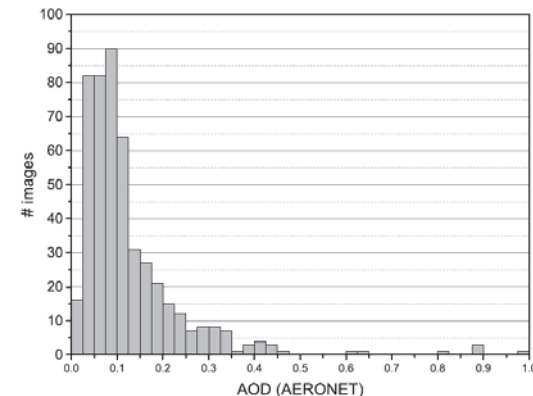
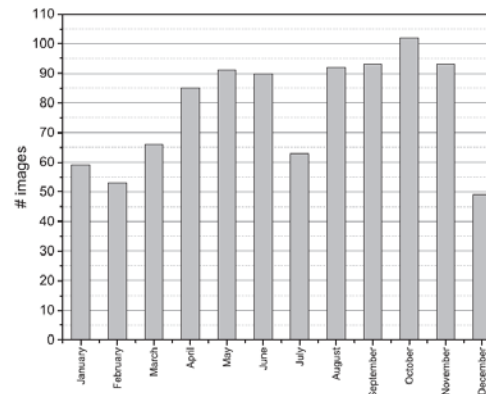
Two-way validation



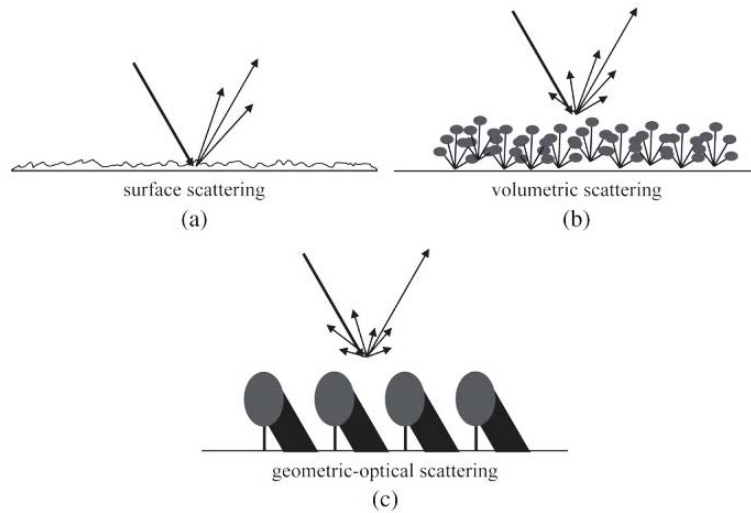
- In addition to **ASD** measurements over 14 different targets, aerosol optical depth and water vapor values from **AERONET** stations were used to measure the accuracy of the AComp retrievals



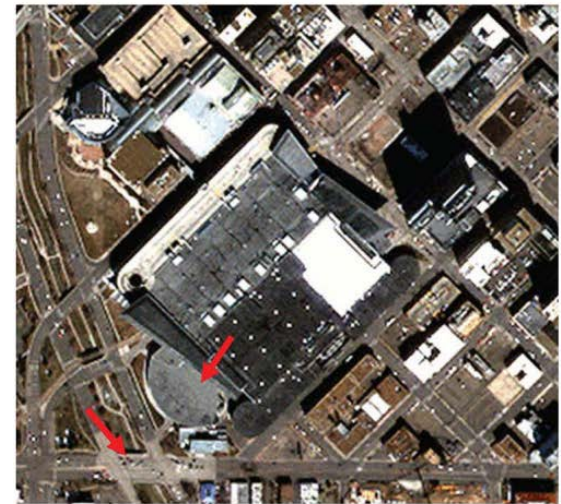
- 6 locations with different climates:
 - rural (Fresno, CA, Longmont, CO, Halifax, Canada)
 - urban (Washington D.C.)
 - semi-arid (Phoenix, AZ)
 - semi-tropical (Jacksonville, FL)
- 5 years of data: 2010-2014
 - ~1,000 WorldView-2 images



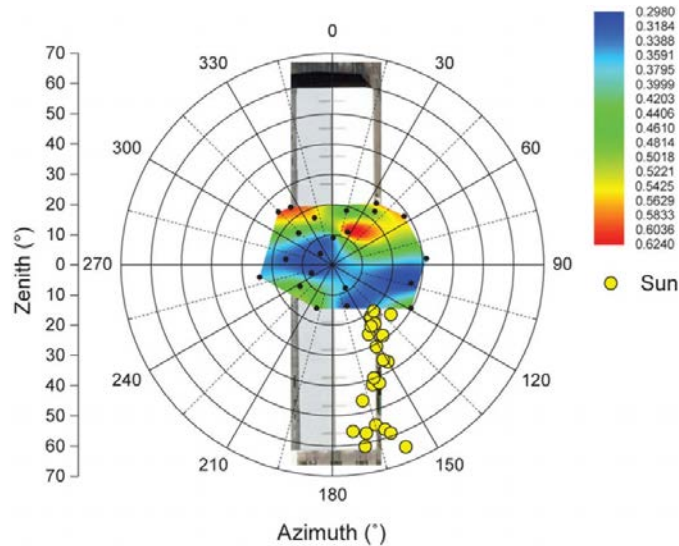
Satellite Agility = BRDF



(a)



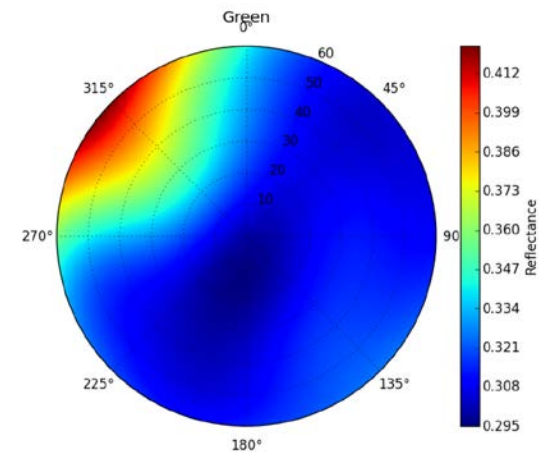
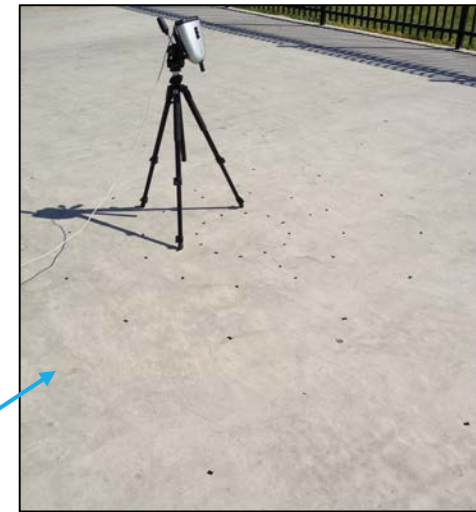
(b)



F. Pacifici, N. Longbotham and W. J. Emery, "The Importance of Physical Quantities for the Analysis of Multitemporal and Multiangular Optical Very High Spatial Resolution Images," in IEEE Transactions on Geoscience and Remote Sensing, vol. 52, no. 10, pp. 6241-6256, Oct. 2014.

ASD measurements

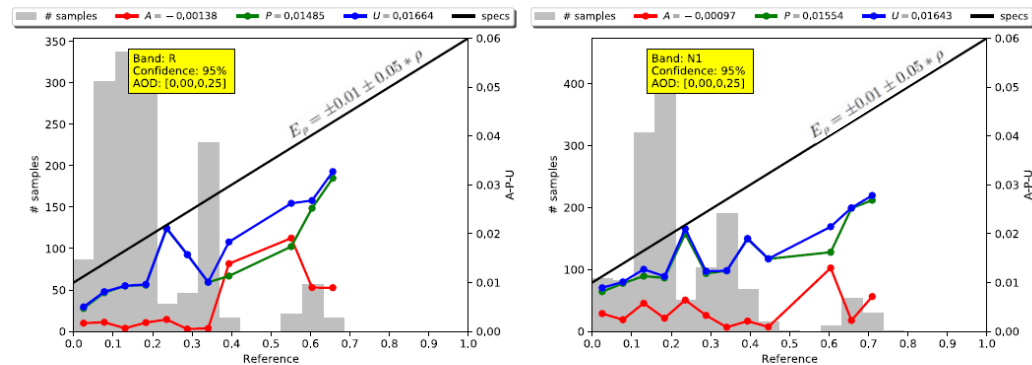
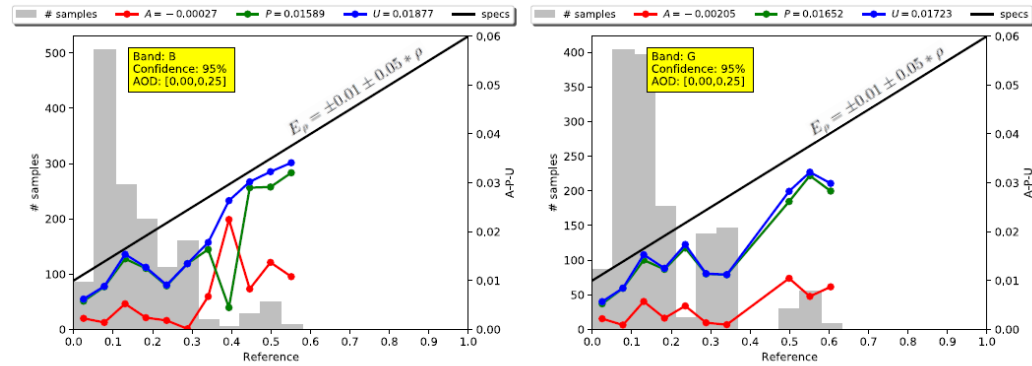
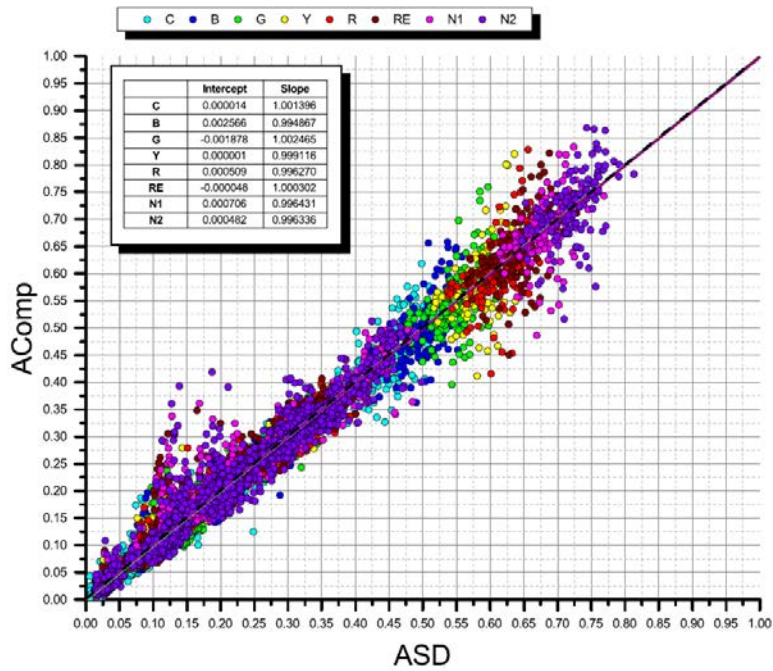
- 5,000+ ASD measurements
- 14 BRDF targets
- BRDF measurements were taken at the equinox to minimize the effects of declination of the Sun
- Targets of interest included:
 - concrete and paved surfaces
 - tennis and basketball courts
 - sand



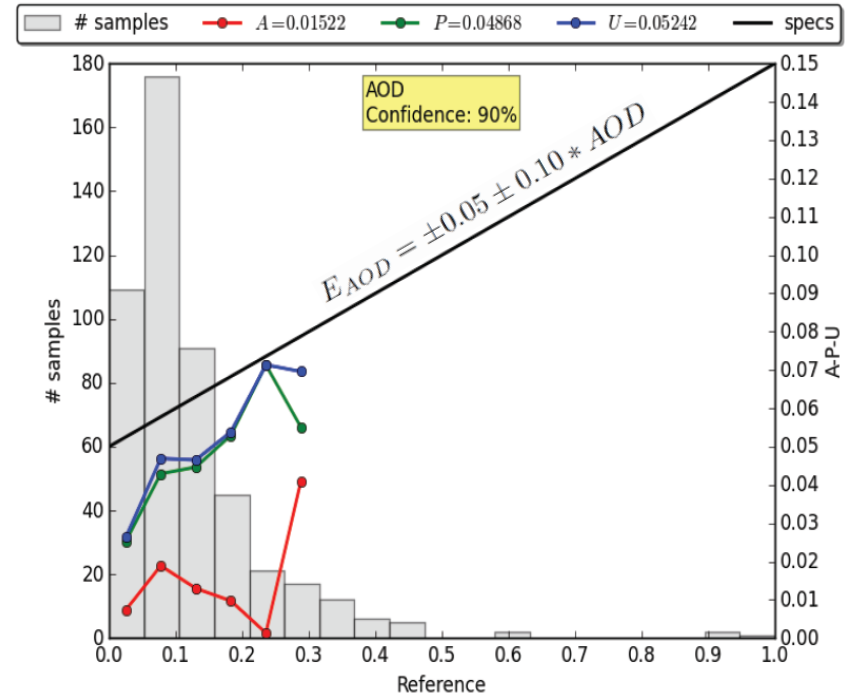
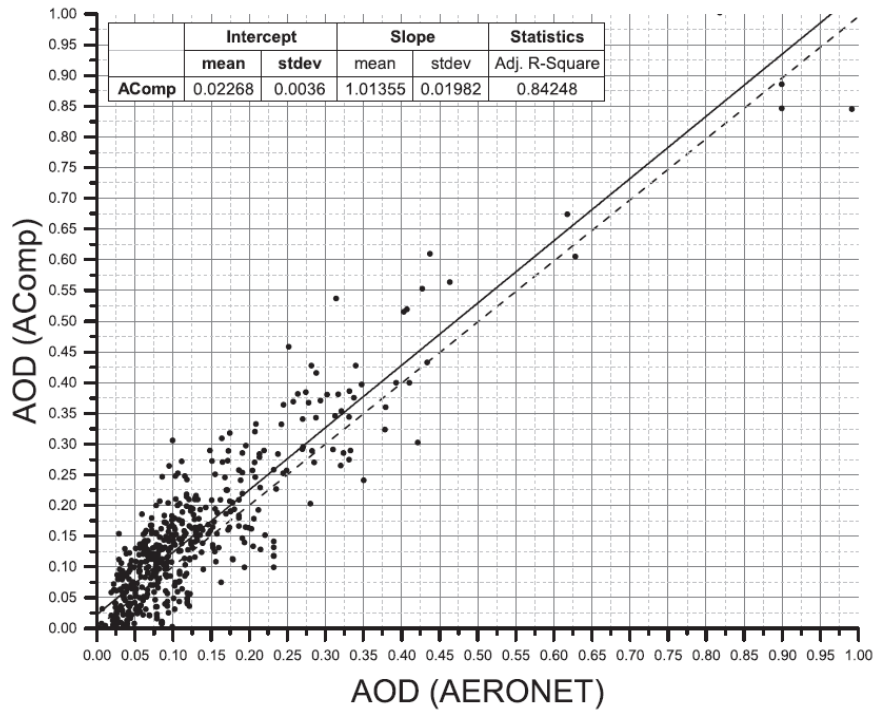


Validation Results

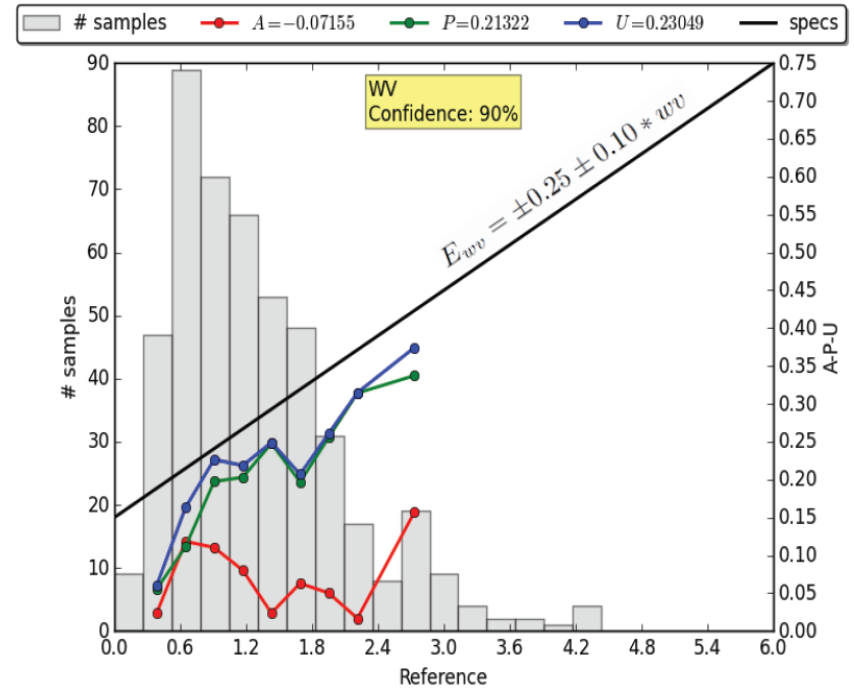
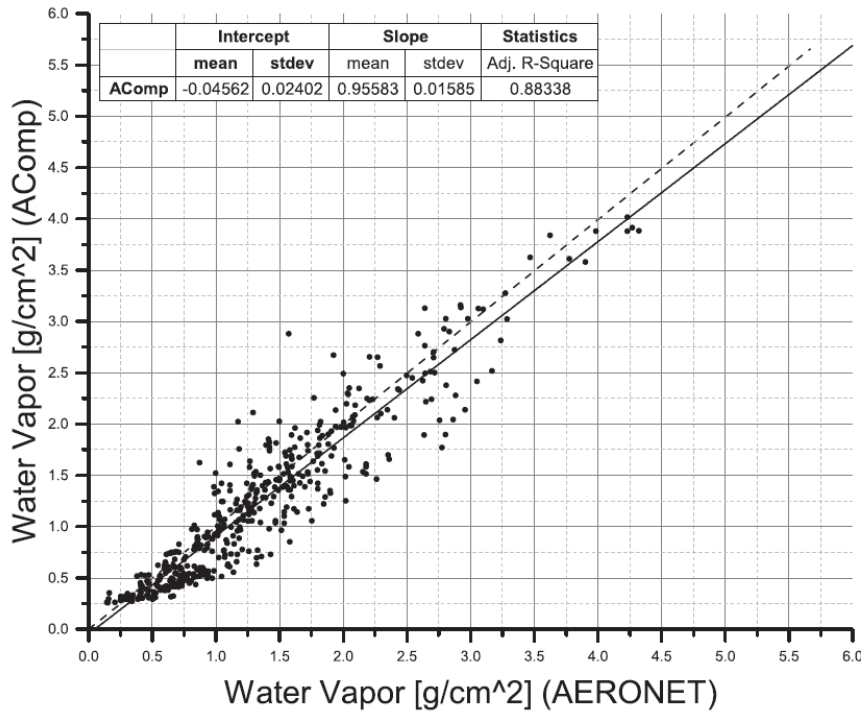
Scatter plot for “clear” images, AOD = [0.00,0.25]



AOD: Comparison to AERONET (all measurements)



wv: Comparison to AERONET (all measurements)





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