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# Satellite Data Processing & Multispectral Data Analysis

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REGIONAL TRAINING ON THE USE OF DRONES, SATELLITE IMAGERY AND GIS

JUNE 07, 2018

ANDREW STEELE

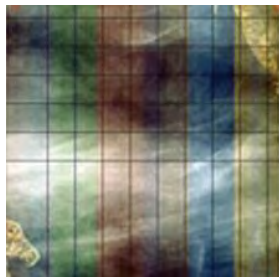
SALES ENGINEERING MANAGER, DIGITALGLOBE ASIA-PACIFIC

See a better world.

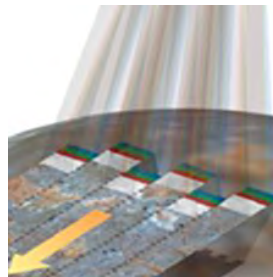
# What does Processing mean?



PROCESSING	DESCRIPTION
<b>Radiometric Correction</b>	Relative radiometric response between detectors, Non-responsive detector fill, conversion to absolute radiometry
<b>Sensor Correction</b>	Internal Detector geometry, Optical distortion, scan distortion, any line-rate variations
<b>Geo-Rectification</b>	Projected to a plane using a map projection and datum, projection to constant base elevation (Calculated on the average terrain elevation based on order area of interest for View-Ready Products)
<b>OrthoRectification</b>	Orthorectified Imagery products offer the highest degree of cartographic accuracy. They are radiometrically-corrected, sensor-corrected, orthorectified, and mapped to a cartographic projection and datum.



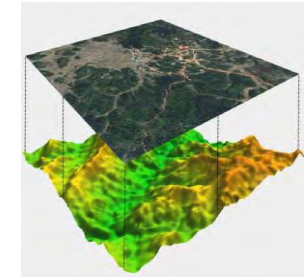
**Radiometric**



**Sensor**



**Georectification**



**Orthorectification**

# System Ready (Basic Imagery)



## Basic Imagery (Level 1B)

### Radiometric corrections (Yes)

- Sensor corrections (Yes)
- Camera frame of reference (Yes)
- North remains in sensor scan direction (Yes)
- Geometric corrections (No)
- Topographic distortion corrections (No)

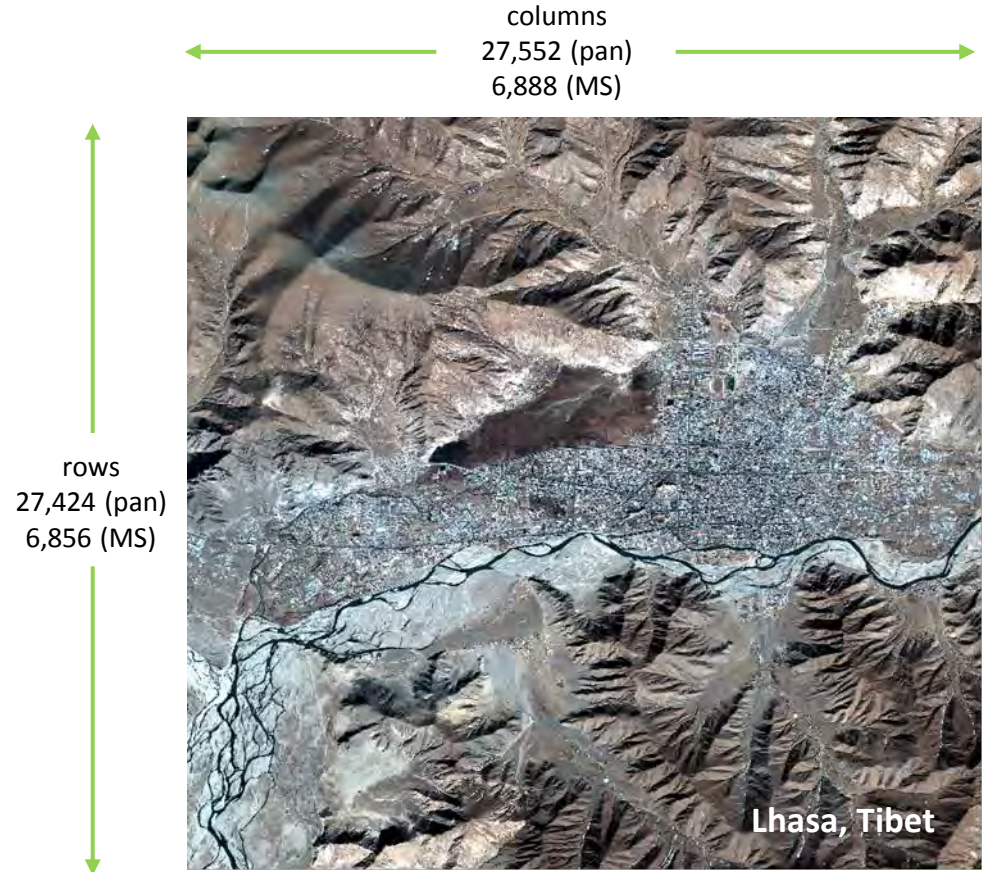
## Accuracy

Horizontal pointing accuracy of 5 m CE90 (QB:23m CE90), excluding terrain and off-nadir effects, can be achieved at less than 30° off-nadir.

## Spatial Resolution

Varies with off-nadir angle

- As collected, pixels will not be uniform
- Requested production GSD sets a "not-to-exceed"  
GSD for the product



## Use-Case

- Basic imagery products are commonly used by imagery experts who want control all aspects of image processing, manipulation and/or photogrammetric analysis.
- Requires advanced remote sensing experience and image processing tools.

# View Ready (Standard Imagery)



## Standard Imagery (Level 2A)

Radiometric corrections (Yes)

- Sensor corrections (Yes)
- Geometric corrections (Yes)
- Processed using a coarse elevation model (Yes)
- Atmospheric Compensation (Yes)
- Topographic distortion corrections (No)

## Accuracy

Horizontal pointing accuracy of 5 m CE90 (QB:23m CE90), excluding terrain and off-nadir effects, can be achieved at less than 30° off-nadir. The shortwave infrared (SWIR) Standard Imagery product has an accuracy of 7.5 m CE90.

## Spatial Resolution

Uniform GSD



- Standard imagery (Level 2A) products are processed using a coarse elevation model. The coarse elevation model is not sufficient to remove all topographic distortions.

## Use-Case

- Standard imagery products are Ready-to-use imagery.
- The coarse elevation model used to process the level 2A product doesn't make an ideal product for value-added production.
- If a customer wants to perform additional value-added production, we suggest using the level OR2A.
- The level 2A product is typically used for preliminary logistic studies for route planning or site assessment.

# View Ready (Standard Imagery)



## Standard Imagery (Level OR2A)

Radiometric corrections (Yes)

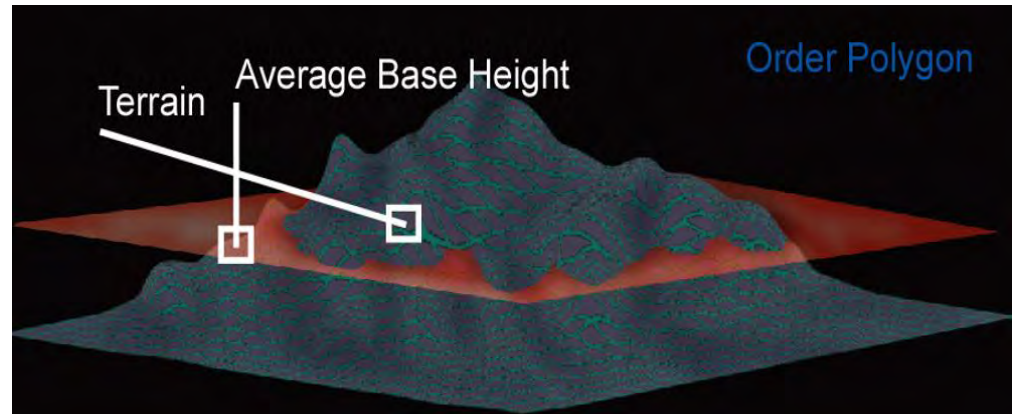
- Sensor corrections (Yes)
- Geometric corrections (Yes)
- Projected to a constant base elevation (Yes)
- Atmospheric Compensation (Yes)
- Topographic distortion corrections (No)

## Accuracy

Horizontal pointing accuracy of 5 m CE90, excluding terrain and off-nadir effects, can be achieved at less than 30° off-nadir. The shortwave infrared (SWIR) Standard Imagery product has an accuracy of 7.5 m CE90.

## Spatial Resolution

Uniform GSD



- Base Elevation is calculated on the average terrain elevation per order polygon or can be supplied by the customer.

## Use-Case

- Standard imagery products are Ready-to-use imagery.
- The coarse elevation model used to process the level 2A product doesn't make an idea product for value-added production.
- If a customer wants to perform additional value-added production, we suggest using the level OR2A.
- The level 2A product is typically used for preliminary logistic studies for route planning or site assessment.

# Map Ready (Ortho Imagery)



## Standard Imagery (Level OR2A)

Radiometric corrections (Yes)

- Sensor corrections (Yes)
- Geometric corrections (Yes)
- Topographic distortion corrections (Yes)
- Geolocation (Map) Accuracy (Yes)
- Atmospheric Compensation (Yes)

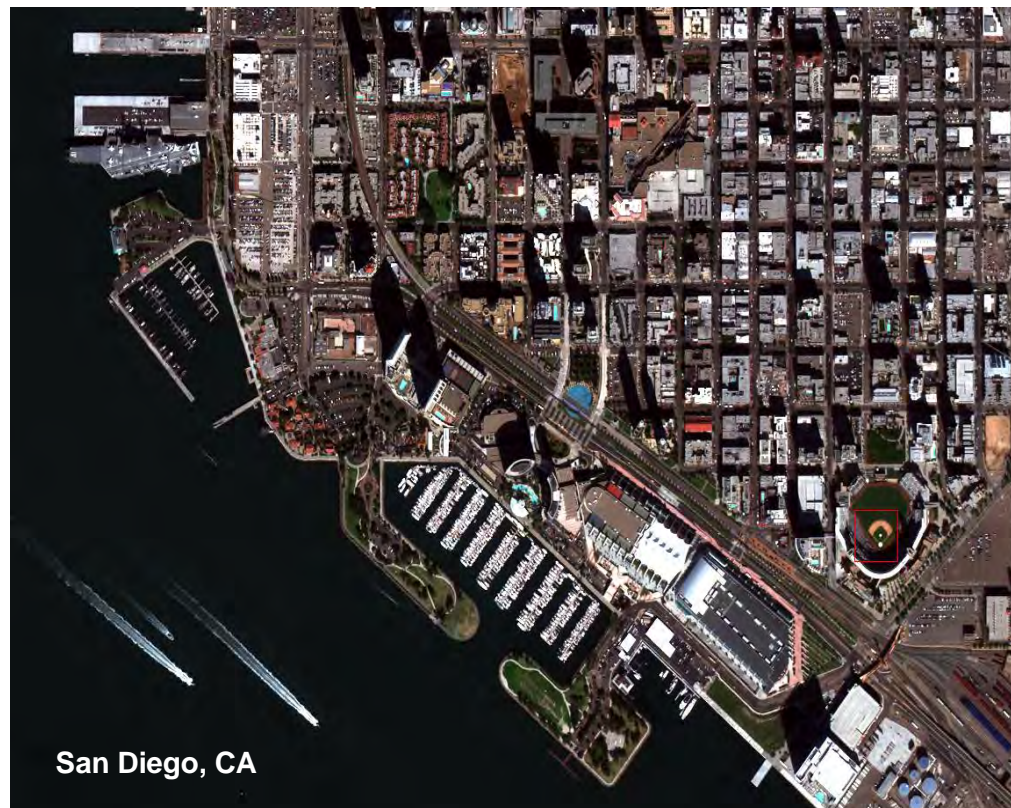
## Accuracy

The accuracy is determined by the difference in the location of a feature representing the control point in the image and actual location of the control point.

- Ortho product accuracy represents the absolute geolocation accuracy of the satellite. The map ready product provides an accuracy that you can perform accuracy studies and define distances.

## Spatial Resolution

Uniform GSD



## Use-Case

For immediate use in GIS operations or location-based applications when you need the highest quality of visual aesthetics, consistency, and accuracy

# Atmospheric Compensation – What is AComp and who needs AComp?

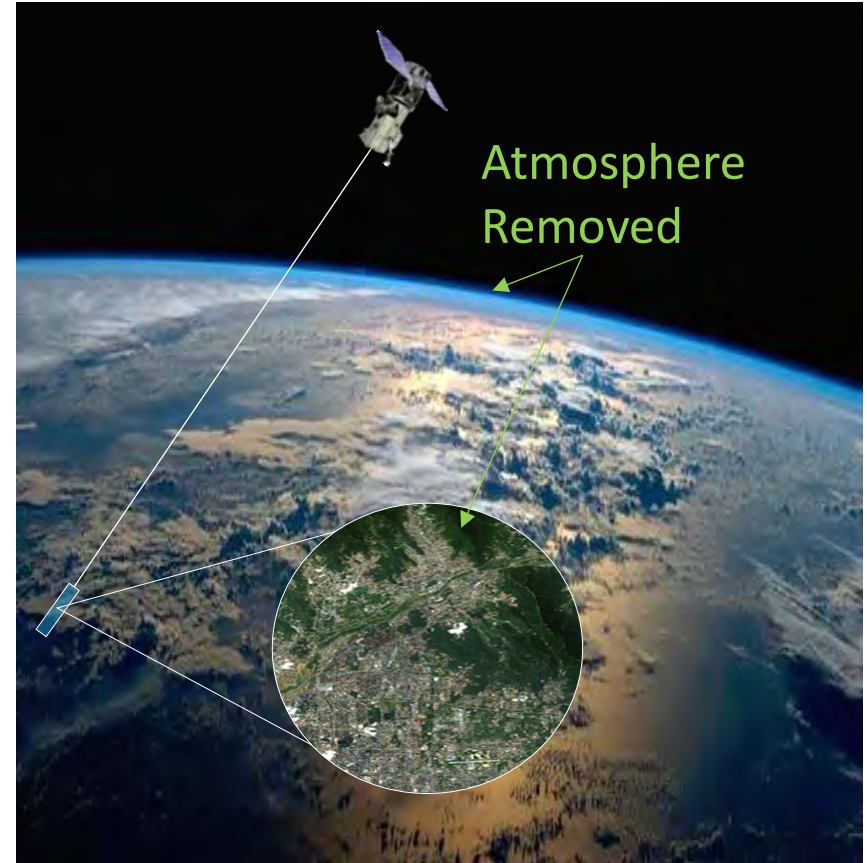


## What?

- Proprietary Algorithm\* / unique in market
- Removes haze, water vapor and particulates
- Normalize pixel values to a true surface reflectance

## Who?

- Consumer**  
Foundational tool for solving problems
- Scientist**  
True reflectance improves automated analysis



DigitalGlobe's proprietary algorithm removes the effects of haze and ensure a crispness and clarity of the images akin to the view at ground level.

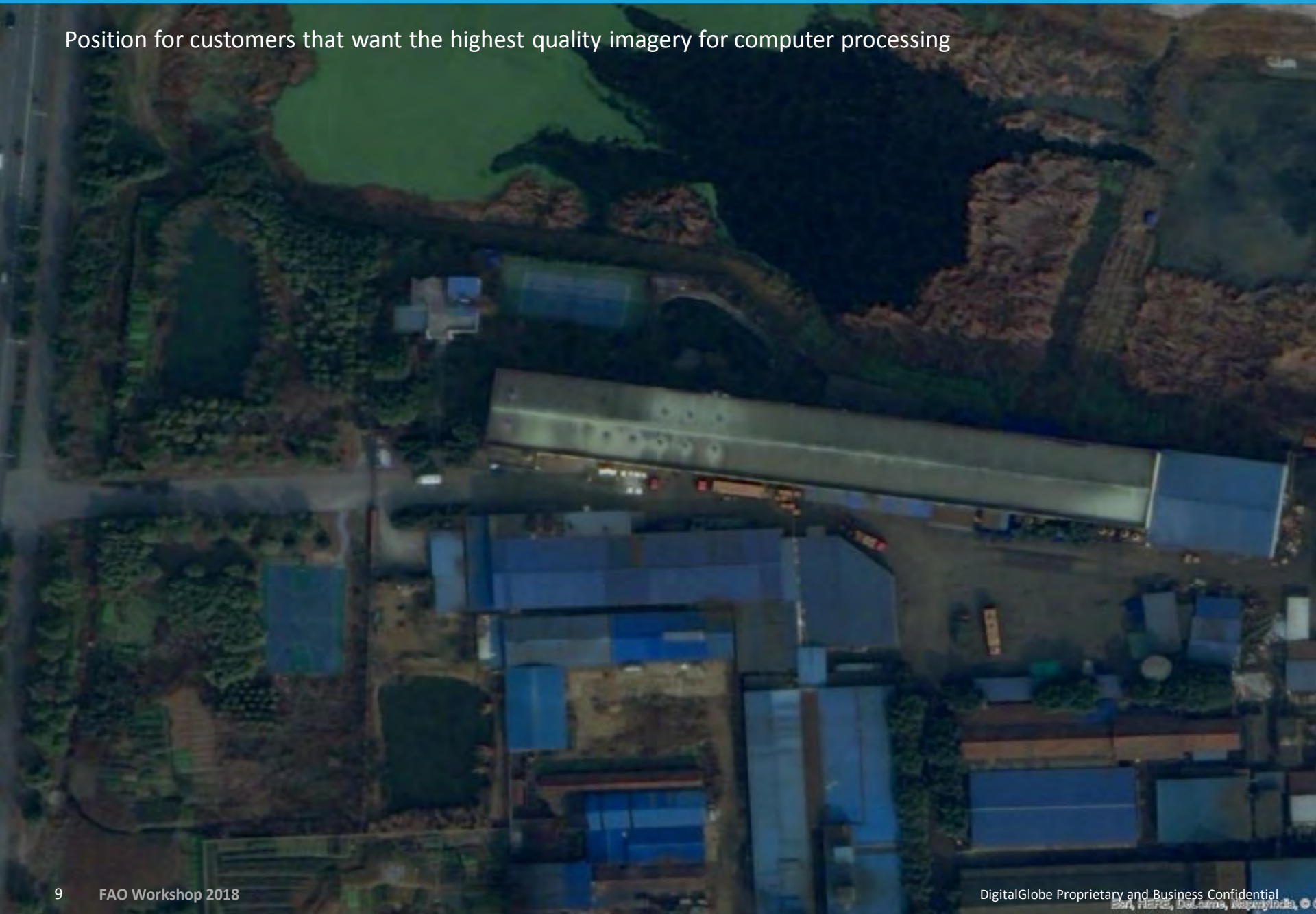
\* F. Pacifici, N. Longbotham and W. J. Emery, "The Importance of Physical Quantities for the Analysis of Multitemporal and Multiangular Optical Very High Spatial Resolution Images," in *IEEE Transactions on Geoscience and Remote Sensing*, vol. 52, no. 10, pp. 6241-6256, Oct. 2014.

Position for customers that want to control all aspects of image processing



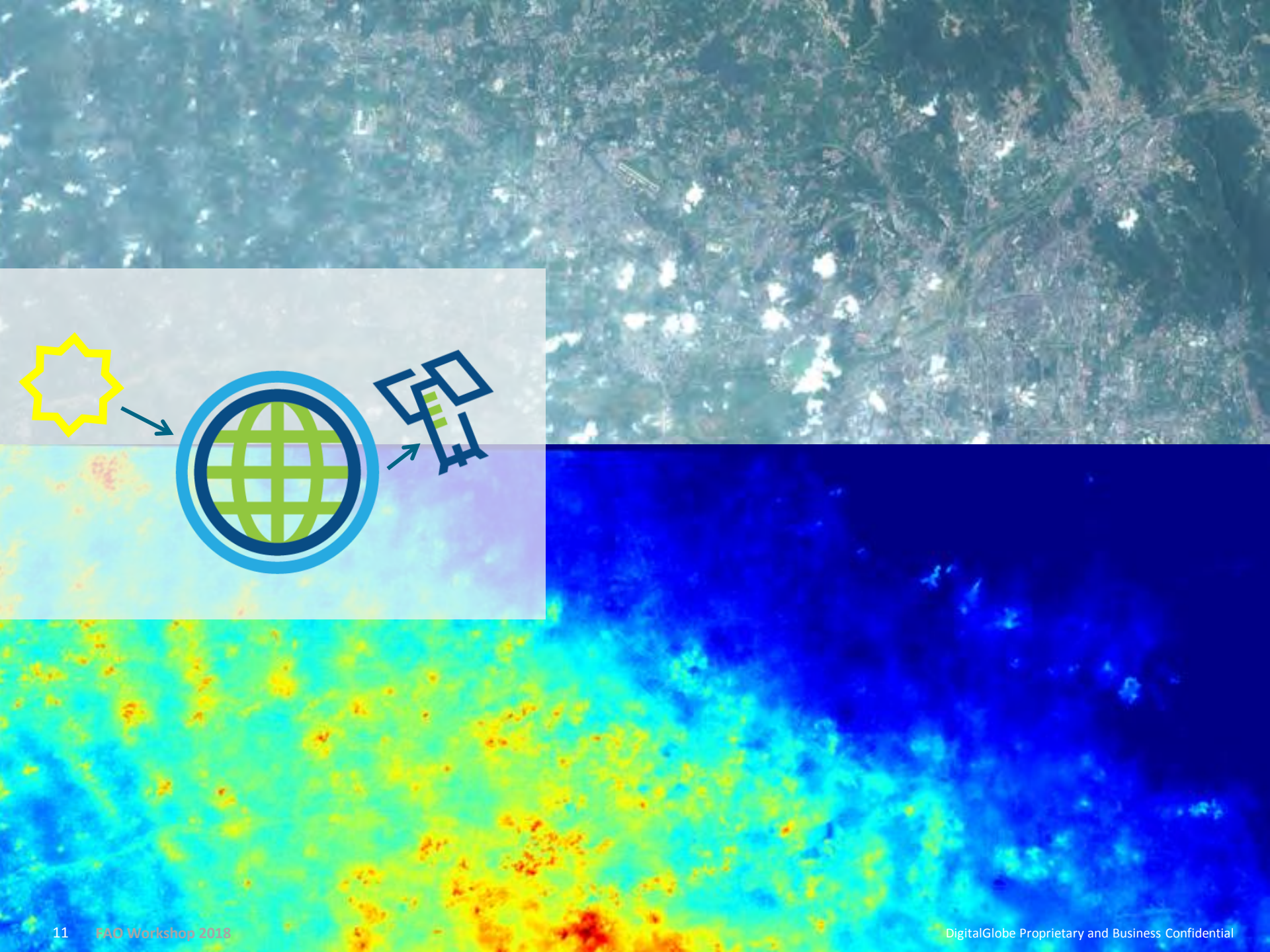


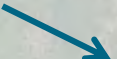
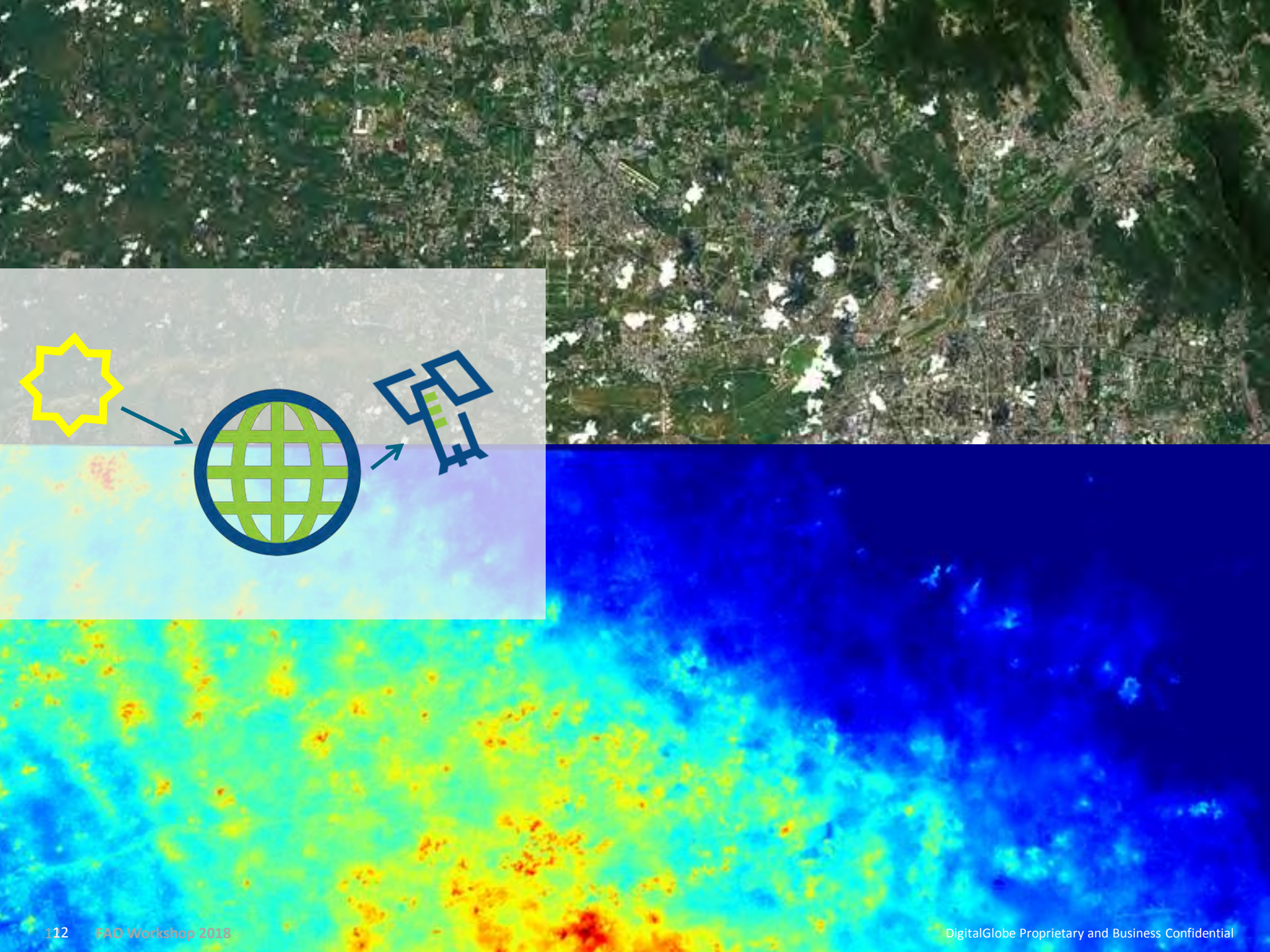
Position for customers that want the highest quality imagery for computer processing



Position for customers that want the highest quality imagery for viewing







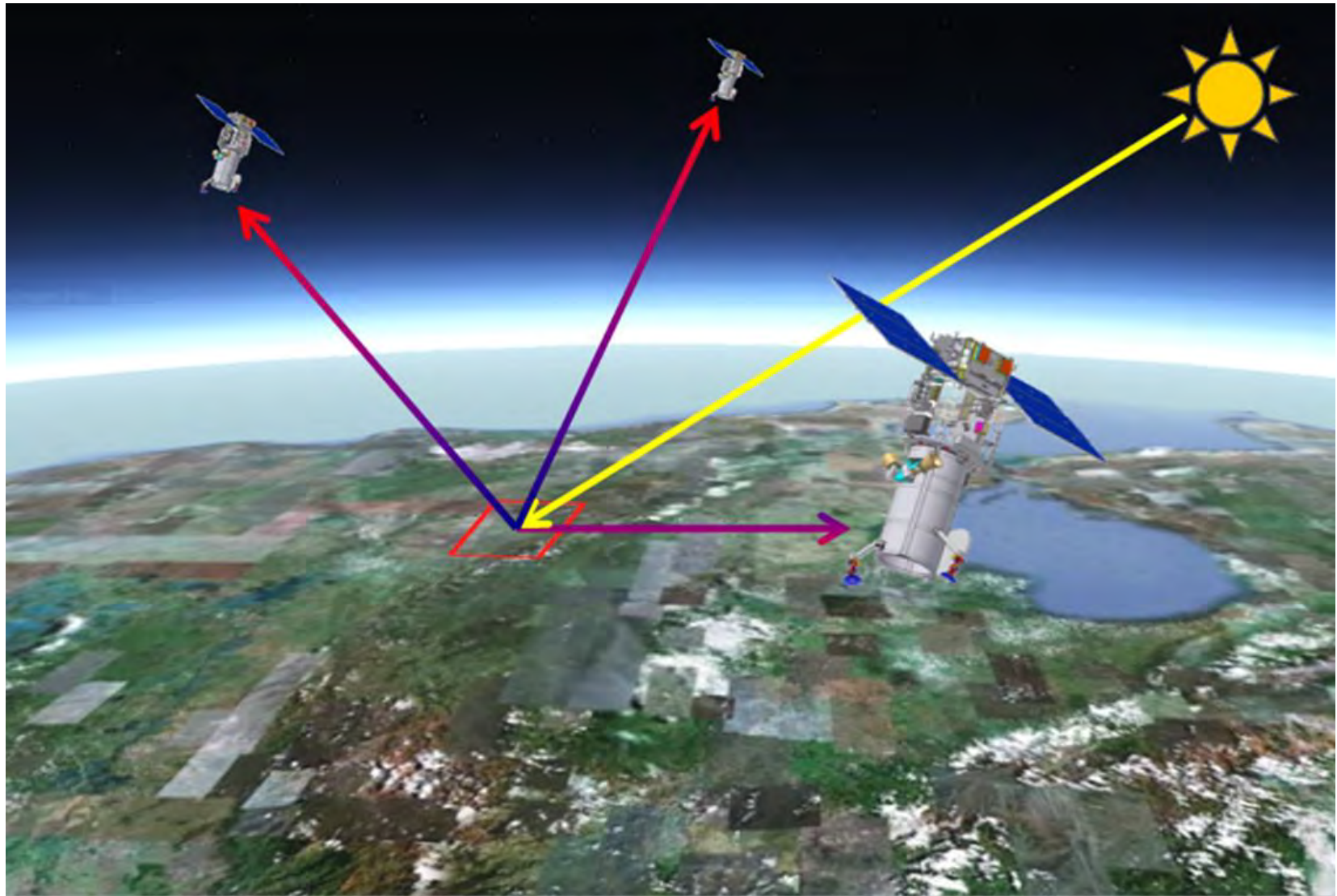


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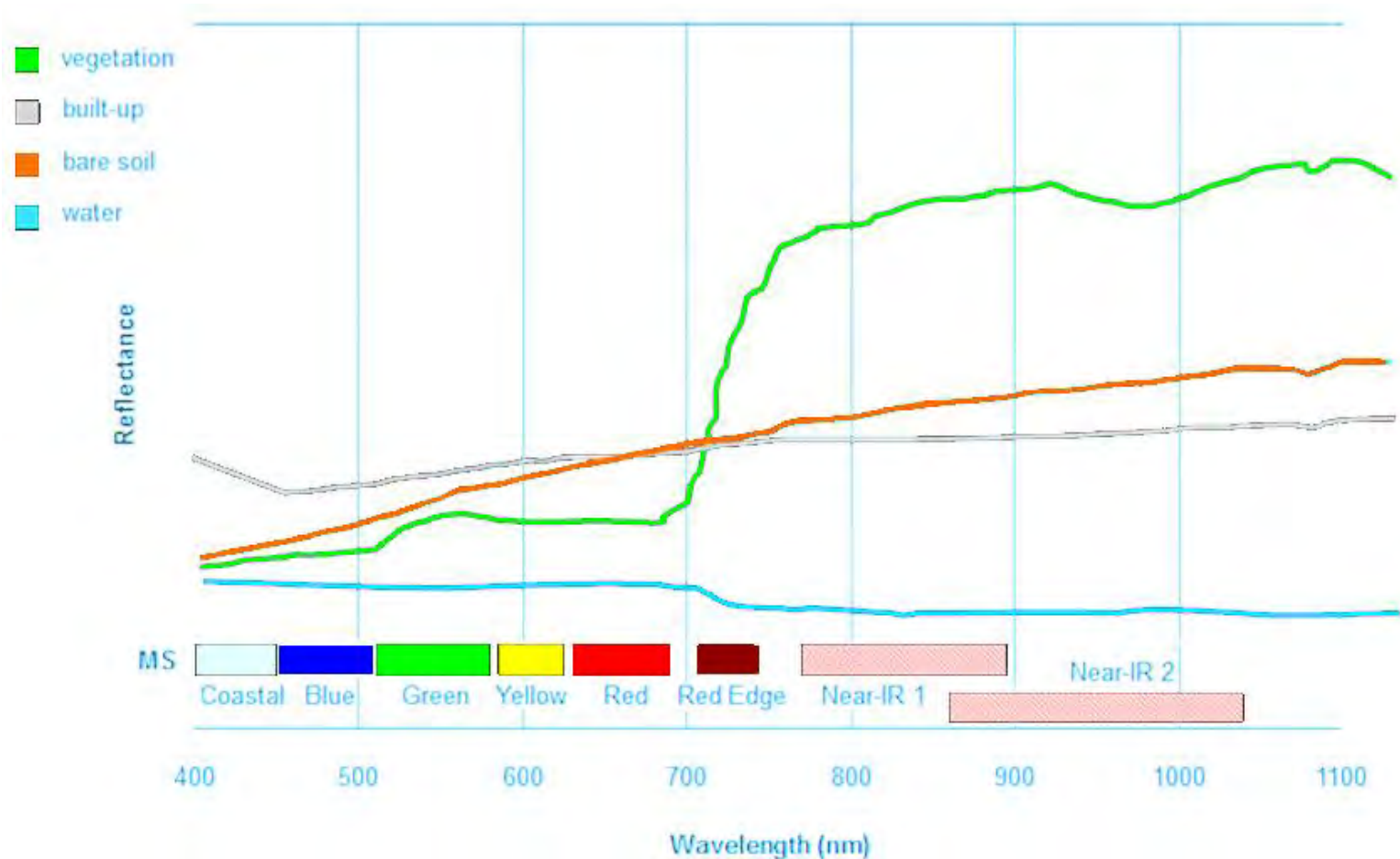
# Multispectral Analysis

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# Our satellites capture light reflected or emitted from the surface of the earth



# Our 8-band systems are designed to identify key land-covers: vegetation, built-up, bare soil, and water



The rate that light is reflected or absorbed at each wavelength reveals the key characteristics of a material

# Band ratios

Useful for a purer visualization and identification of materials

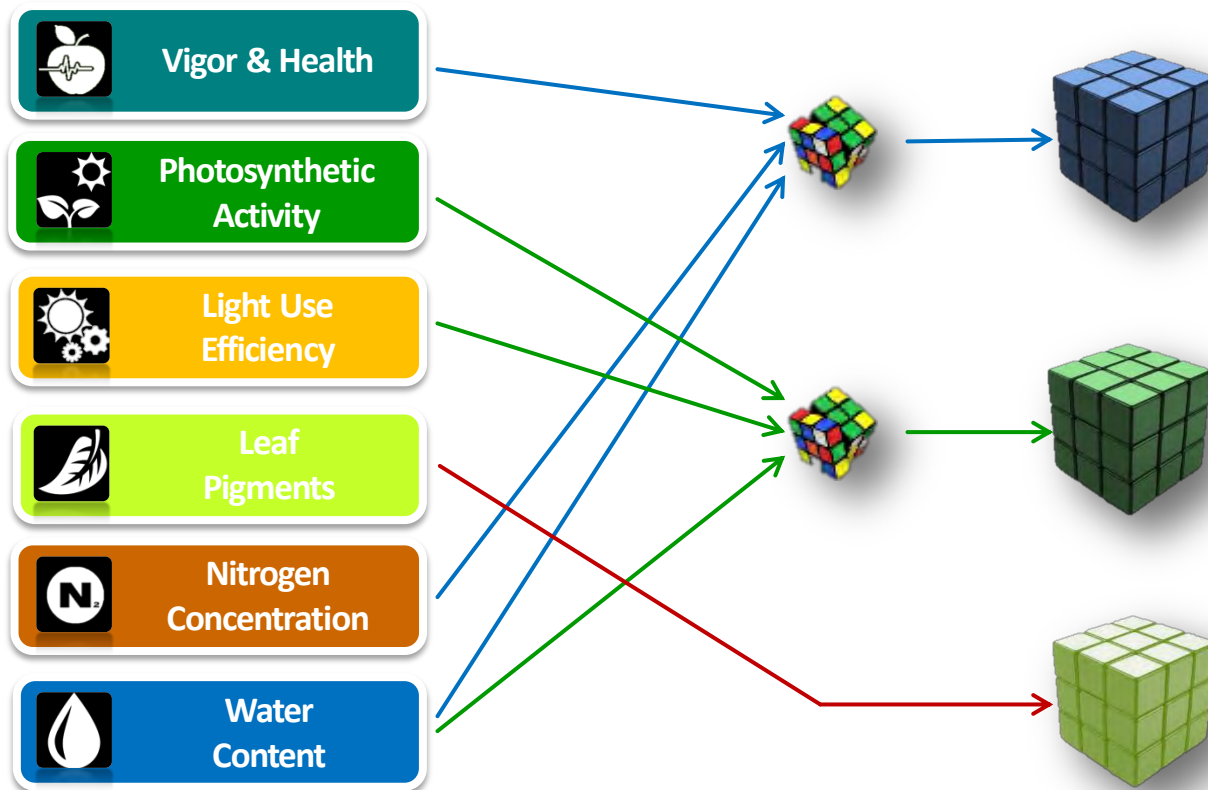


- **Band ratios are equations** that have been found to be useful for a more confident identification of certain materials than a standard band combination.

NAME	DESCRIPTION	EQUATION
<b>WorldView – Water Index (WV-WI)</b>	Useful for detecting standing, flowing water, or shadow	$((B1-B8)/(B1+B8))$
<b>WorldView – Vegetation Index (WV-VI)</b>	Useful for detecting vegetation and assessing vegetation health	$((B5-B8)/(B5+B8))$
<b>WorldView – Soil Index (WV-SI)</b>	Useful for detecting and differentiating exposed soil	$((B3-B4)/(B3+B4))$
<b>WorldView – Built-up Index (WV-BI)</b>	Useful for detecting man made objects especially buildings and roads	$((B6-B1)/(B6+B1))$
<b>WorldView – Iron Index (WV-II)</b>	Useful for detecting exposed iron	$((B3*B4)/(B2*1000))$

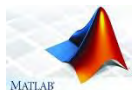


# Agriculture Specific Vegetation Indices



## WHAT FOR?

- Crop variability mapping
- Site Specific Management
- Crop phenology monitoring
- Paddock and farm zoning
- Variable harvest
- Production quality estimation
- Early disease detection
- Adjust rated treatments
- Variable Rate Fertilization
- Irrigation scheduling

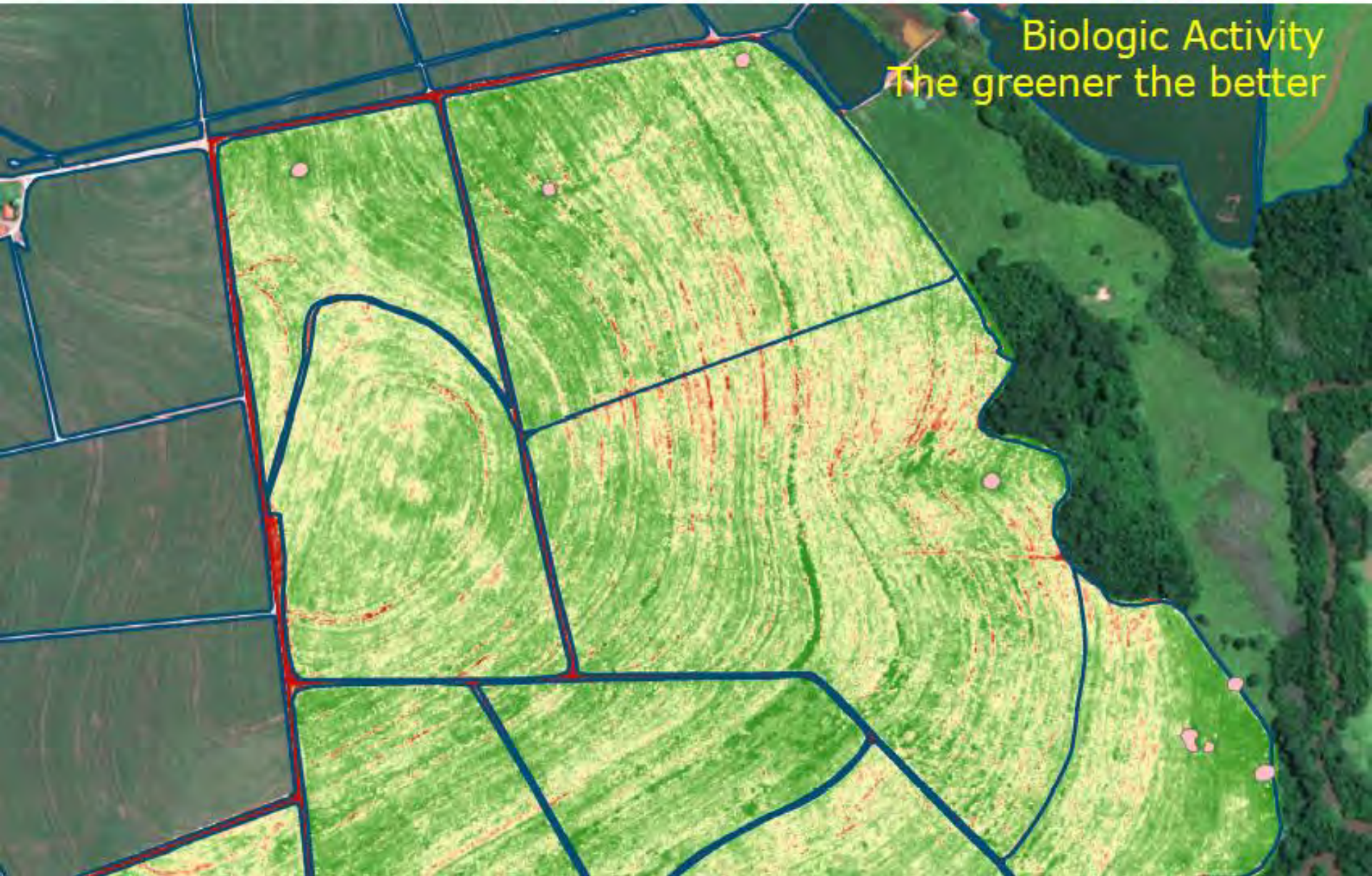


# SATELLITE BASED PRESCRIPTION MAPS



True Color

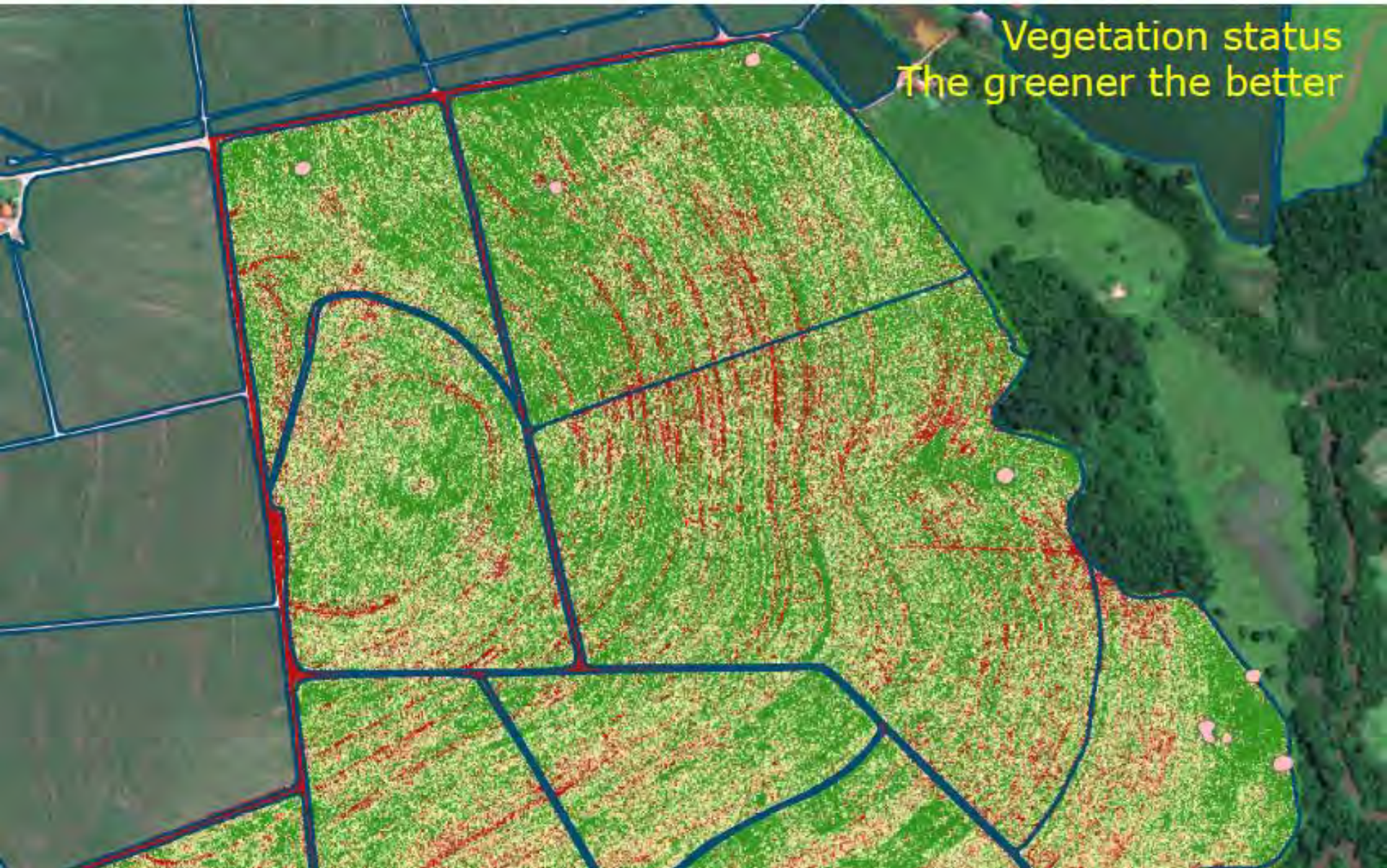
# SATELLITE BASED PRESCRIPTION MAPS



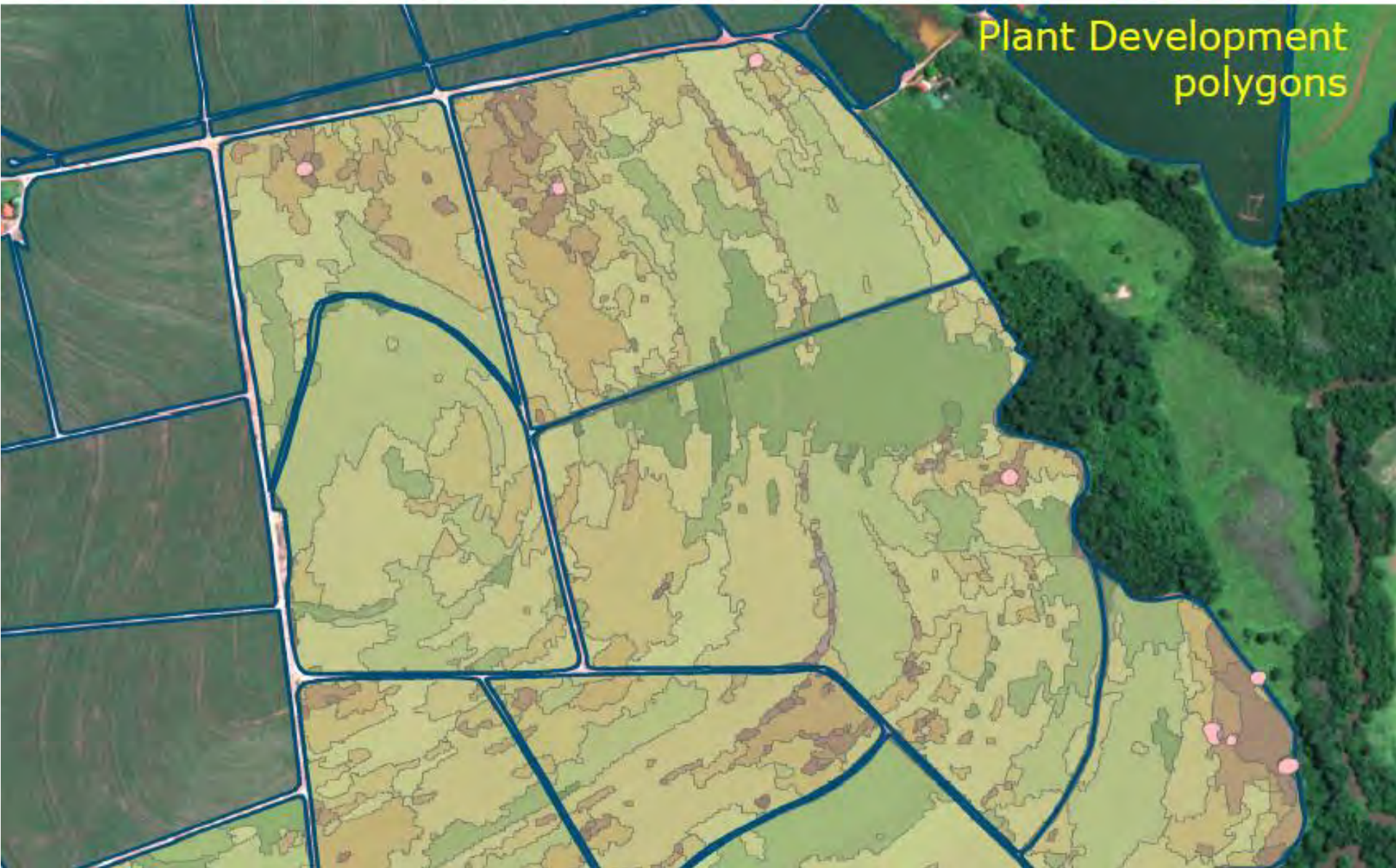
# SATELLITE BASED PRESCRIPTION MAPS



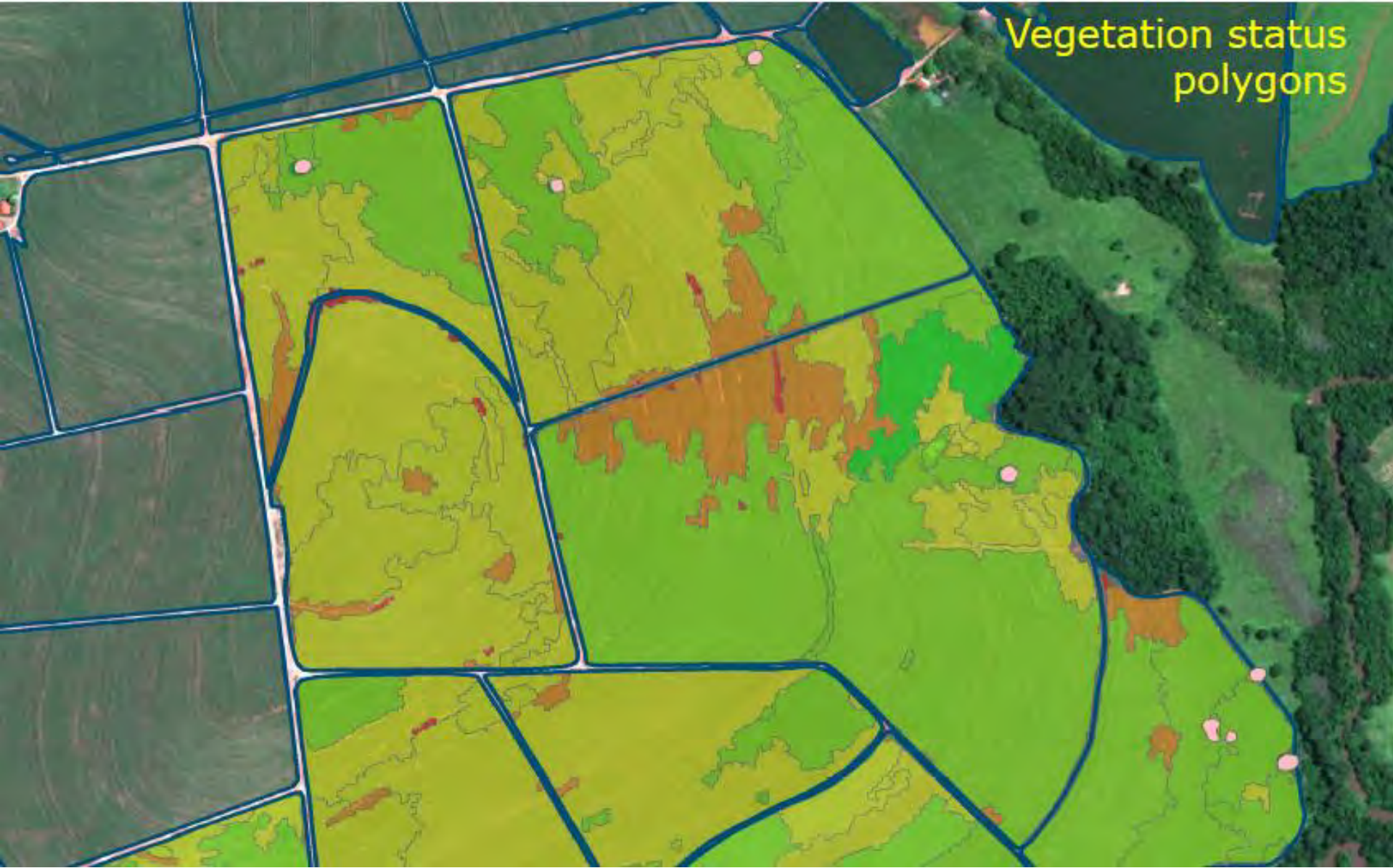
# SATELLITE BASED PRESCRIPTION MAPS



# SATELLITE BASED PRESCRIPTION MAPS



# SATELLITE BASED PRESCRIPTION MAPS



# SATELLITE BASED PRESCRIPTION MAPS



Biologic Activity polygons



# VNIR commercial use cases

Useful Band combinations and band ratios for quick identification of objects



USE CASE	BAND COMBINATION	BAND RATIO(S)*
General land cover	8,4,1	WV-WI, WV-VI, WV-BU, WV-SI
Water	8,7,6	WV-WI
Exposed Soil	5,8,4	WV-SI
Vegetation	8,7,6	WV-VI
Roofing and Roads	5,7,8	WV-BI
Artificial materials in desert	4,1,7	
Artificial materials in dense vegetation	6,7,4	
Underwater Obstruction	1,2,3	
Direction of travel	6, 5, 4	
Dirt roads/trails between canopy	N/A	5, WV-VI, WV-WI
Fire through light smoke	8,7,6	
Subsurface materials	8, 7, 6	WV-SI, 7, 1

## Example: general land cover



Natural Color (R, G, B)



False Color [NIR2, NIR1, RE]



- Clear delineation of water, soil, built up and vegetated areas

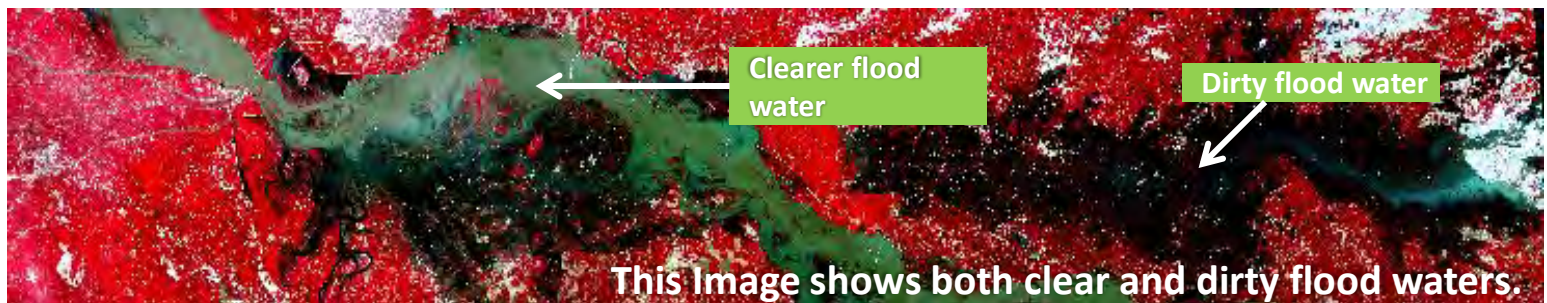
# Example: identifying flowing and inundating water



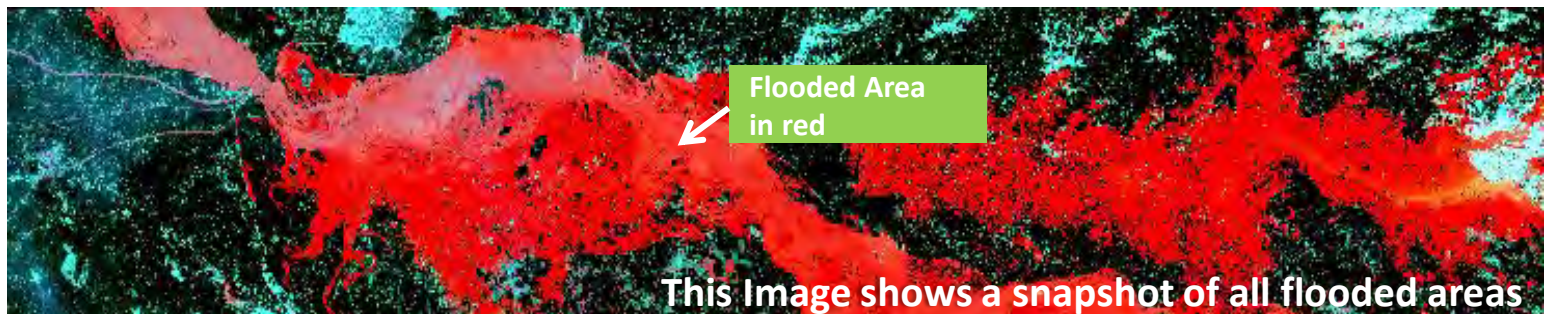
Flooded River in  
WorldView-2  
Visible Colors



Flooded River in  
WorldView-2  
Infrared Colors



Flooded River in  
WorldView-2  
Manipulated  
Colors\*



\* *Manipulated Bands means that a little fancy math was applied to unlock more information from the picture!*

# Example: exposed soil



Natural Color (R, G, B)



- Low contrast between fallow fields

False Color [RE, NIR1, Y]



- High contrast between fallow fields and changes in soil pattern
- Clear identification of breaks in soil pattern

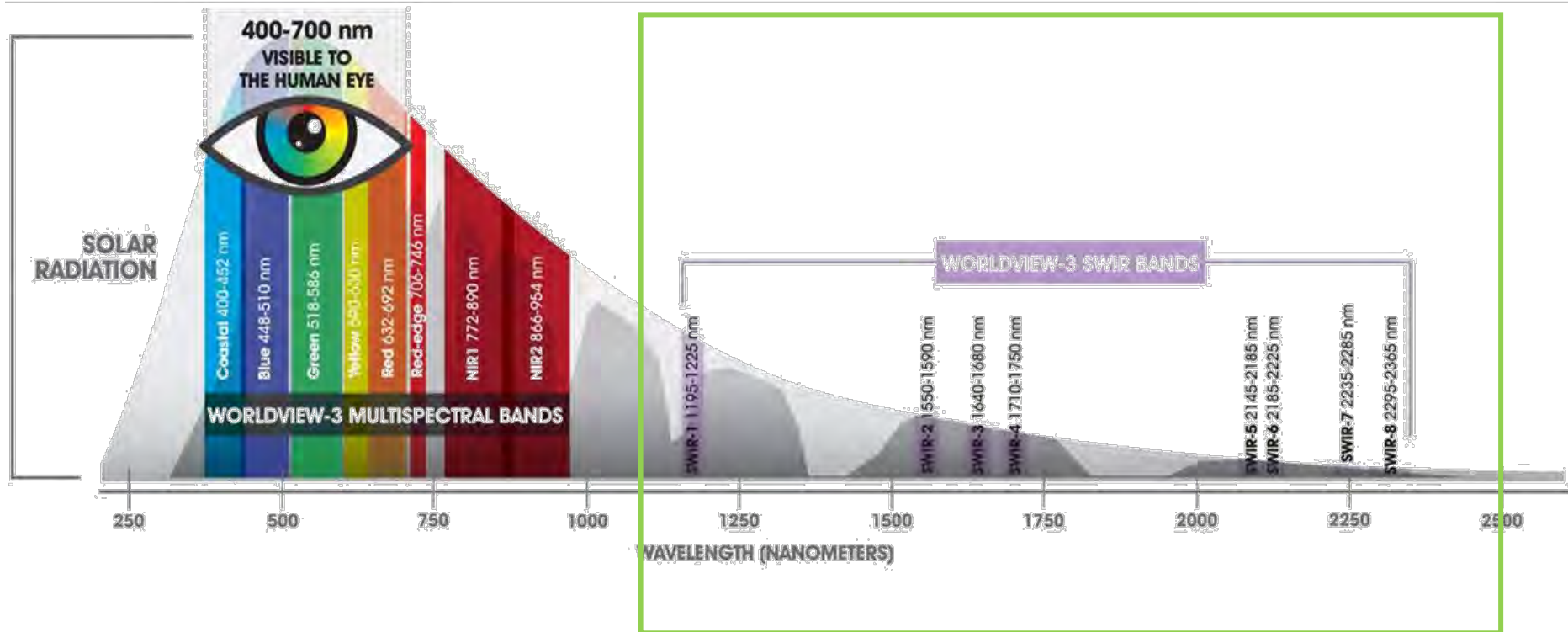


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# Short Wave Infrared (SWIR) Imagery Use Cases

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# SWIR band location in the electromagnetic spectrum with respect to VNIR bands



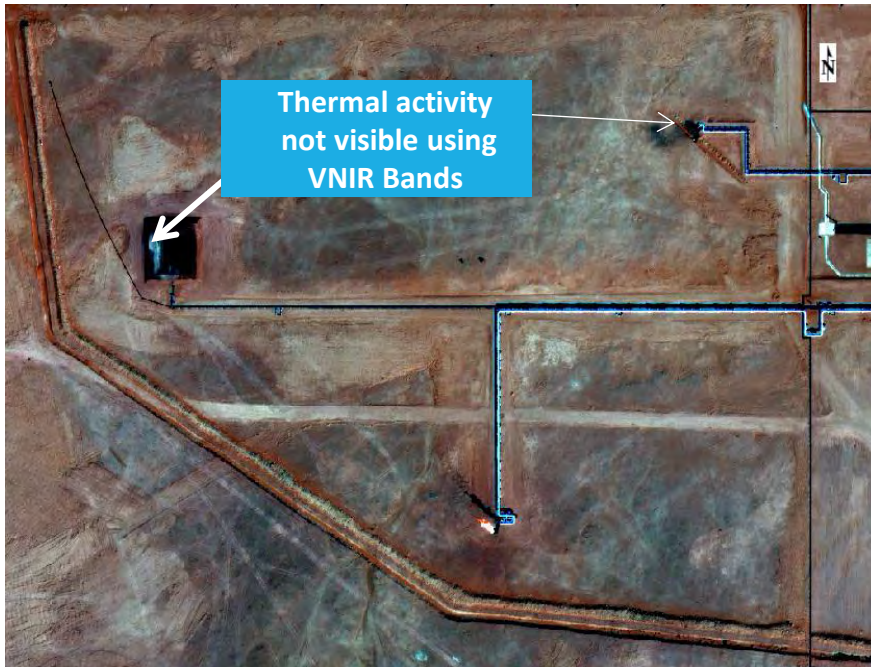
Signature	Use Case Descriptions
Thermal – High Heat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Detection of fire, burning structures, current or impending gas flares, current ordinance explosion</li></ul>
Smoke Penetration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ability to penetrate smoke from fires, burning oil , or explosions</li></ul>
Material identification: Plastics and Polymers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Distinguish camouflage from natural surroundings,</li><li>• Distinguish the use of tarps to hide vehicles or activity</li></ul>
Material identification: Steel and Iron	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Distinguish materials composed of steel and iron such as the armor surrounding military vehicles</li></ul>
Marine Vessel Movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Detect marine vessel’s extended wake and use it to determine direction of travel</li></ul>
Soil and Mineral Mapping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Distinguish ground disturbances that are evidence of activity such as tunneling or mass grave sites</li></ul>
Soil Moisture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Improves accuracy of mobility mapping, detect soil moisture used to produce illicit crops</li></ul>

# Thermal – High Heat:

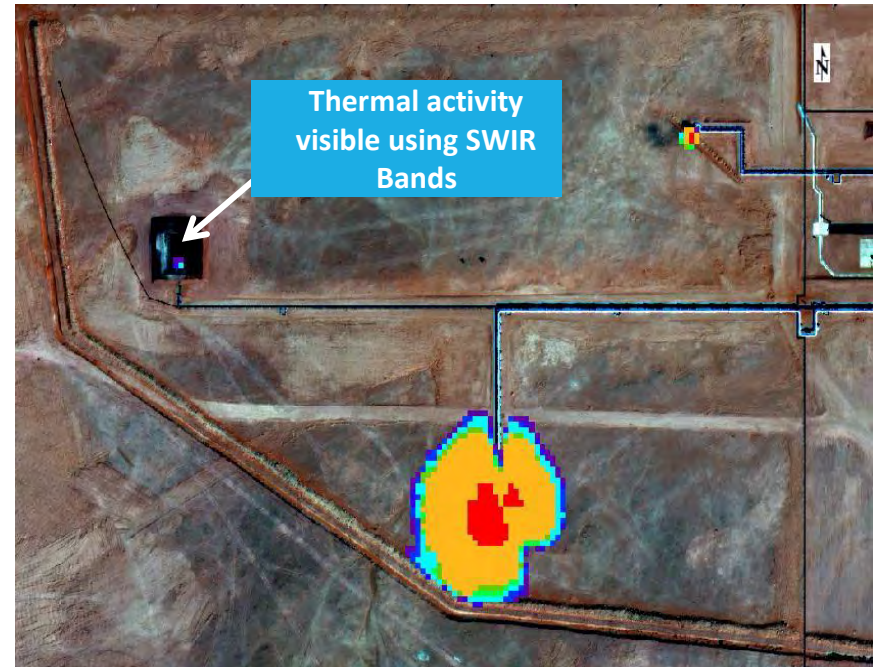
*thermal response for industrial flaring*



## Natural Color (R, G, B)



## SWIR Based Thermal Overlay



- Significant thermal signature from flare
- Two smaller sources are emitting heat but no visual signature



# Thermal – High Heat/Smoke Penetration:

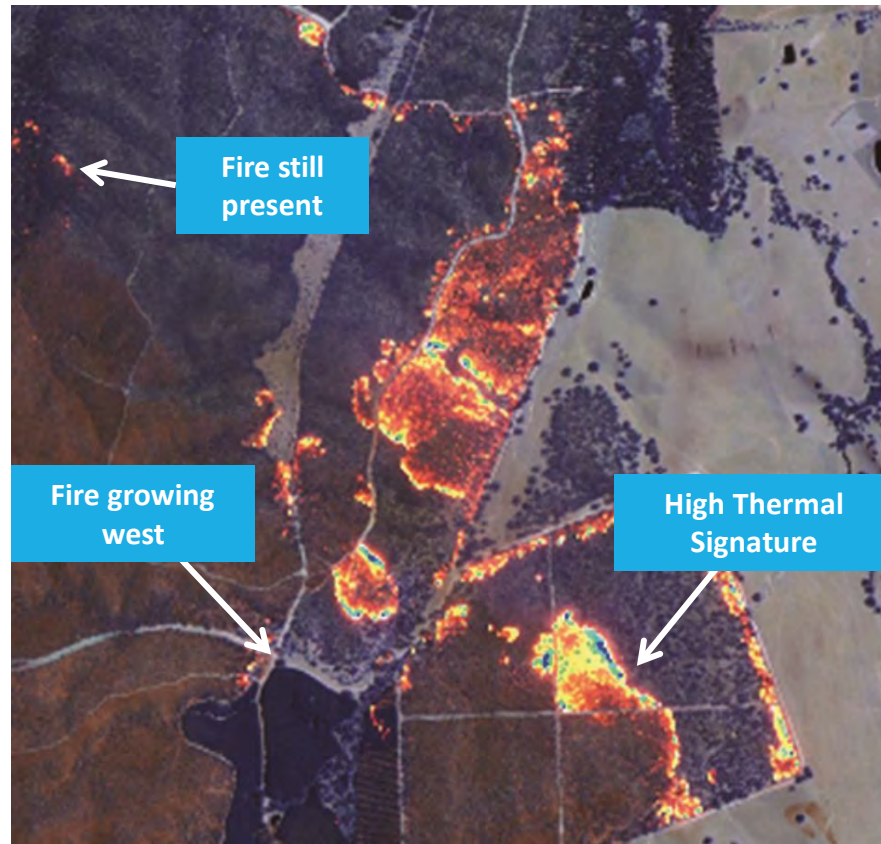
*penetrate smoke to detect areas of high heat from fires*



## Natural Color



## SWIR



# Material Identification:

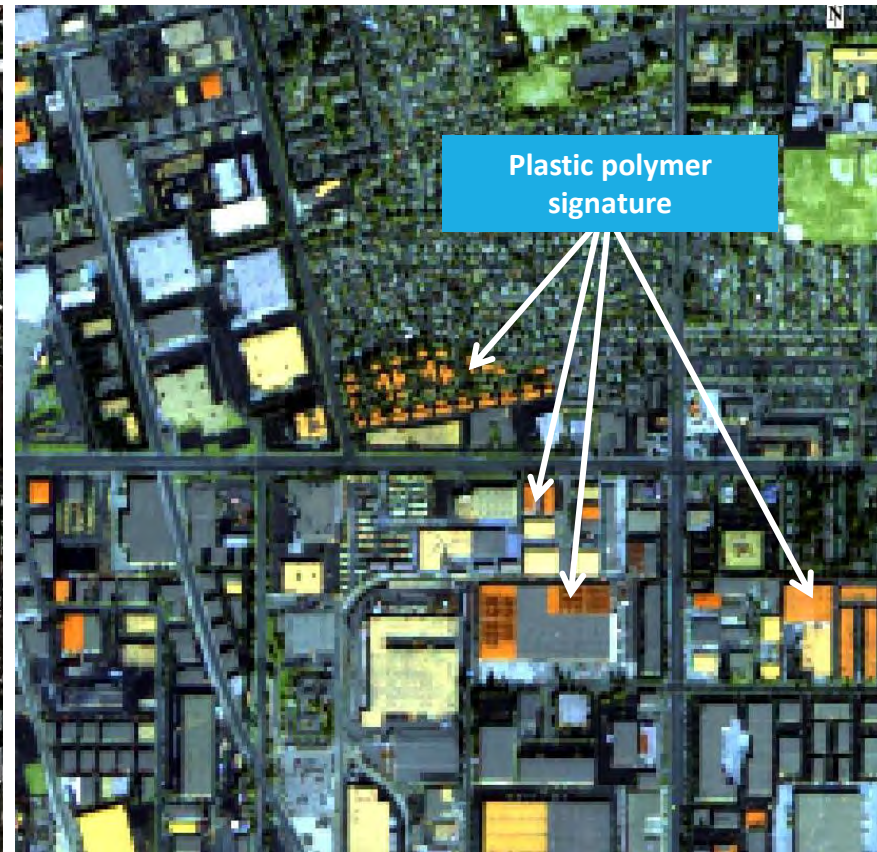
*distinguish plastics and polymers*



## Natural Color



## SWIR



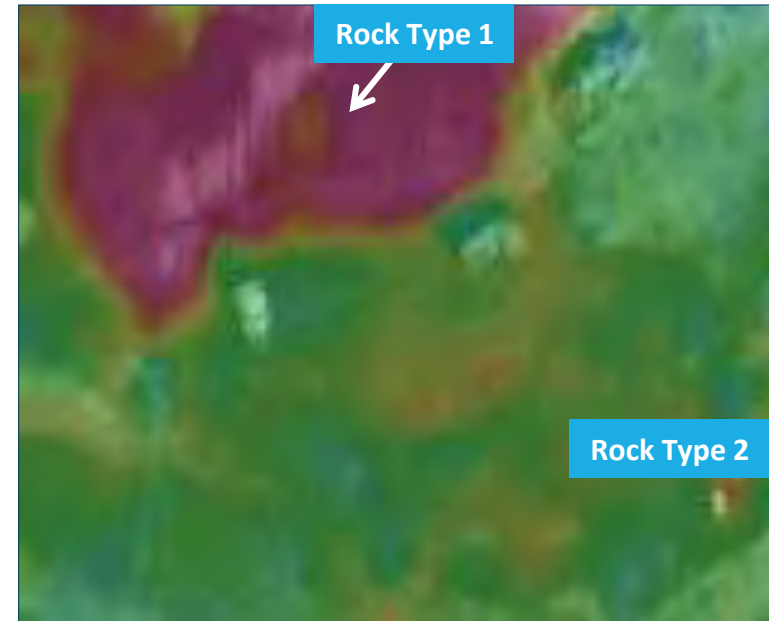
# Soil and Mineral Mapping:



Natural Color



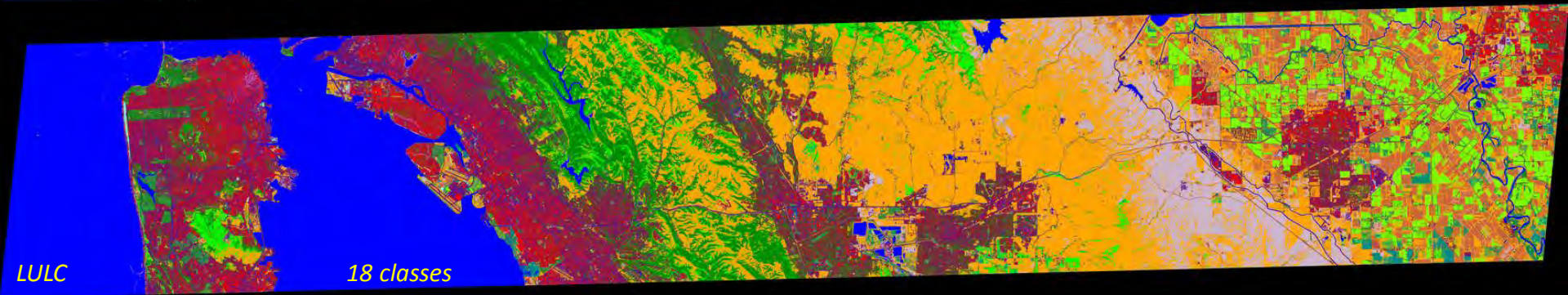
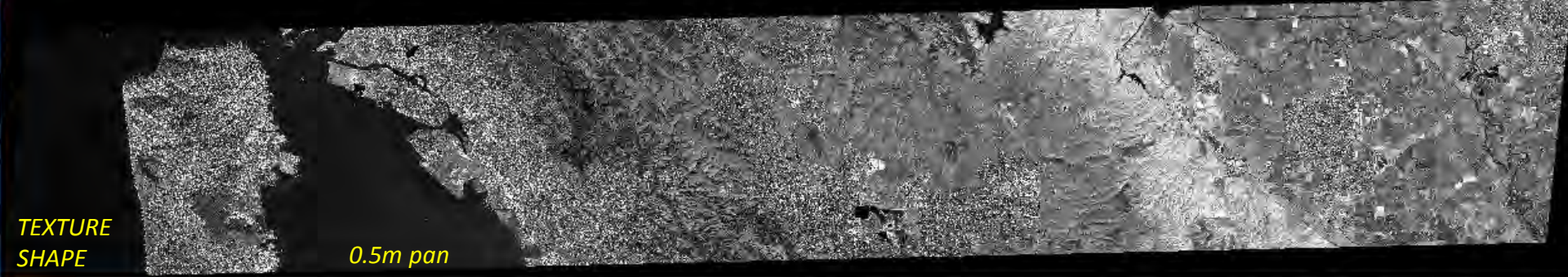
SWIR



- SWIR of New surface sediment reveals indication of originating rock type

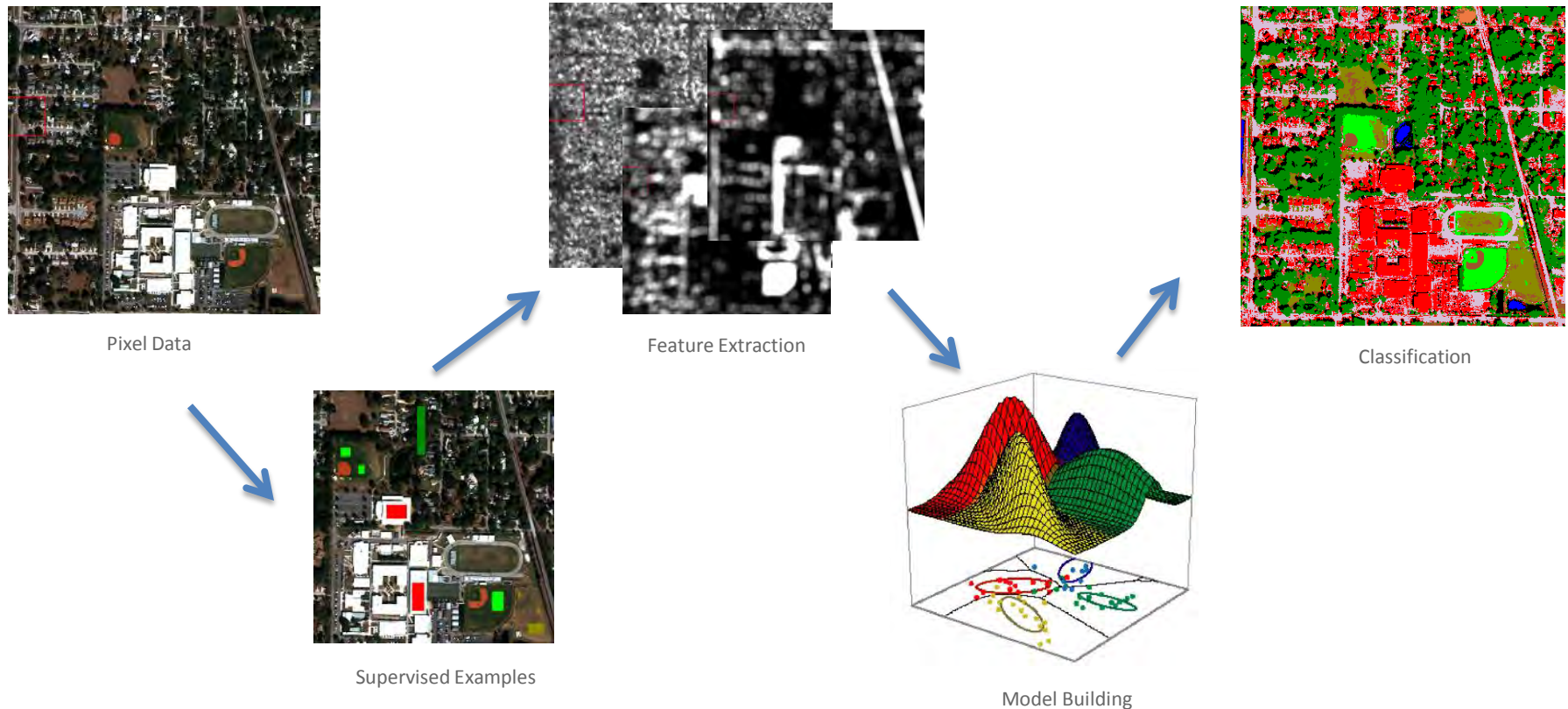
# Land Use Land Cover Classification (LULC)

SCALE: 125 Km



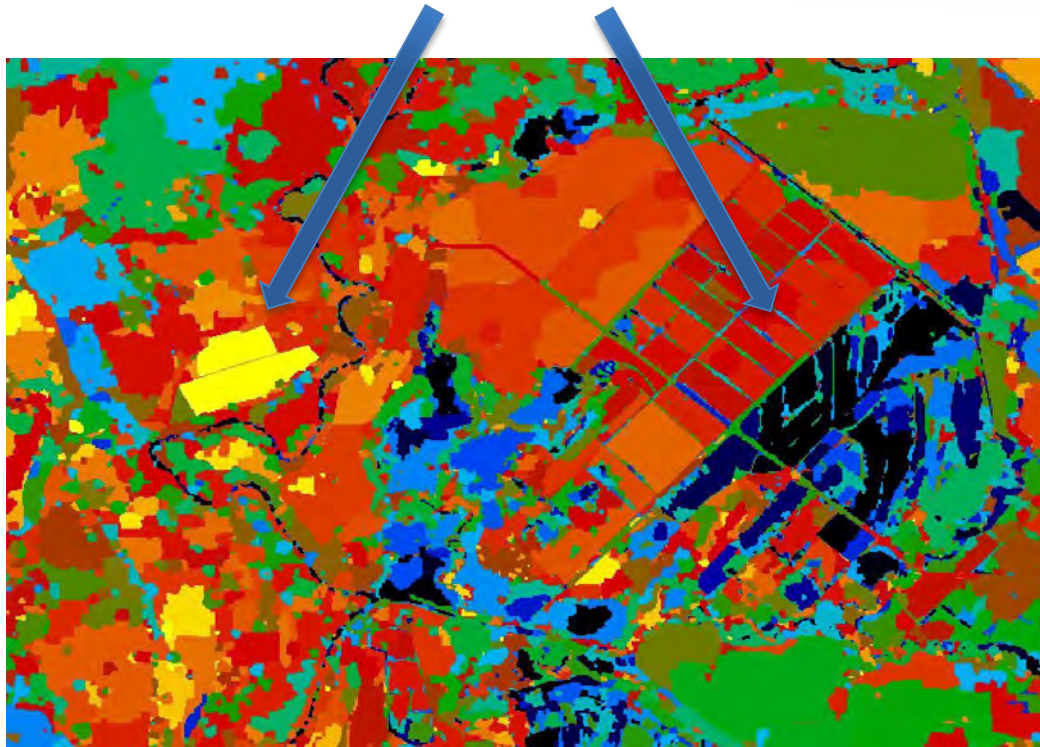
# What is LU/LC classification

Machine learning based approach to derive “types” of land cover and land use from remotely sensed imagery.



# We can see things nobody else can

Are these two crops the same?



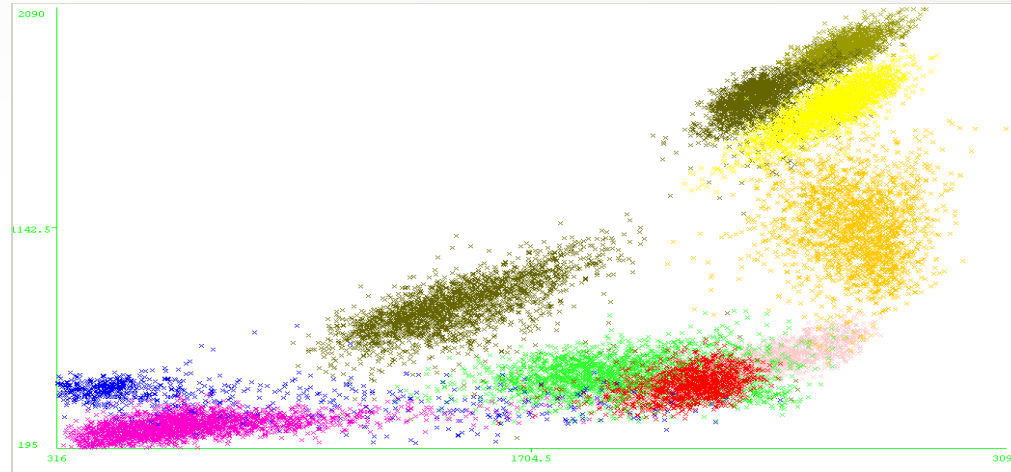
WV2 Red Edge

## KEY FEATURES/BENEFITS

- Supports massive agricultural monitoring campaigns:
  - ✓ Extraction of field boundaries
  - ✓ Crop identification
  - ✓ Predicting crop yield
  - ✓ Monitoring of crop stress/health
- Scalable to a country (1-2M Km<sup>2</sup>), consistent with our big data strategy

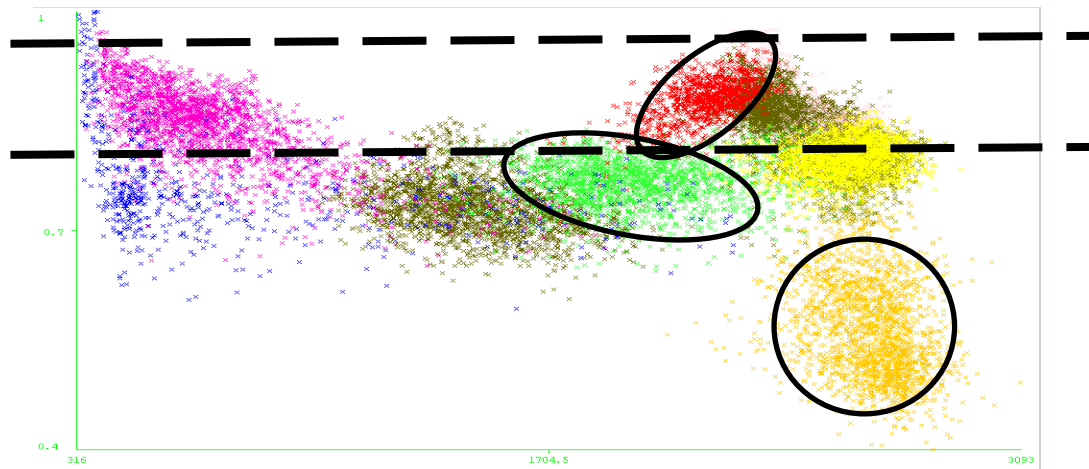
# Crop Separability

Y



- young sugarcane
- mature sugarcane
- dead sugarcane
- other vegetation
- other crop

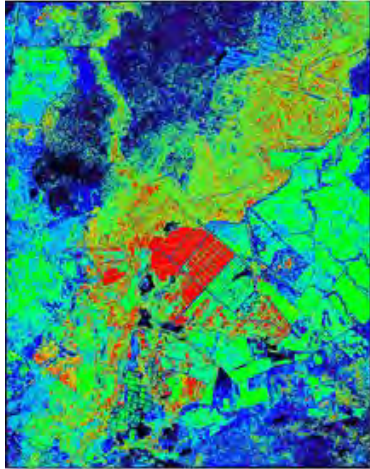
*correlation  
texture from  
0.50m pan*



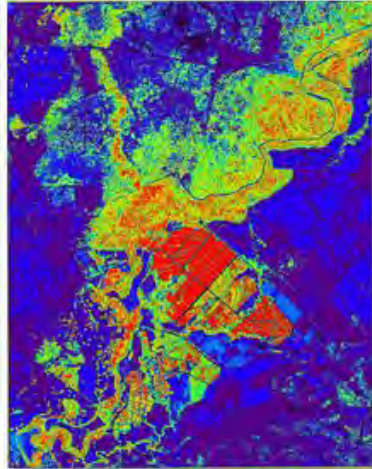
RE

# Probability Maps for Selected Land Covers

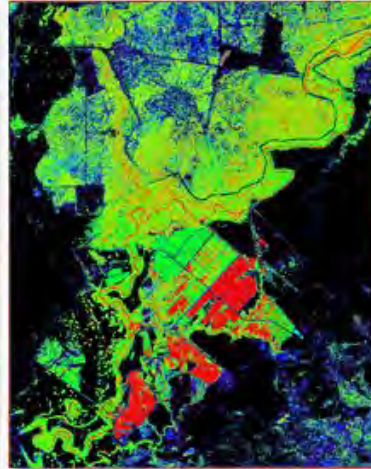
*young cane*



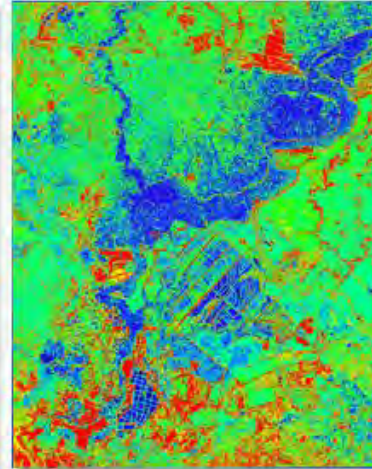
*mature cane*



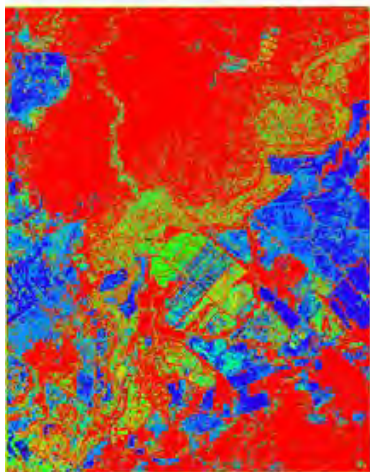
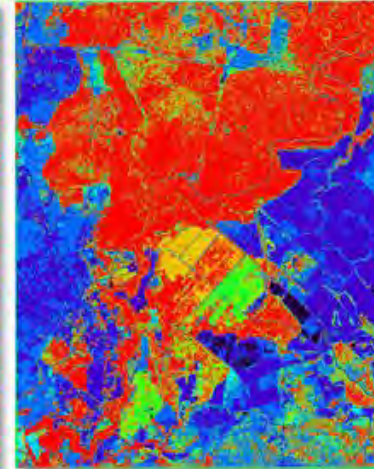
*dead cane*



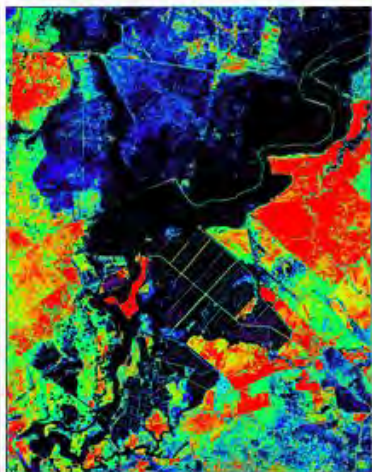
*other crop*



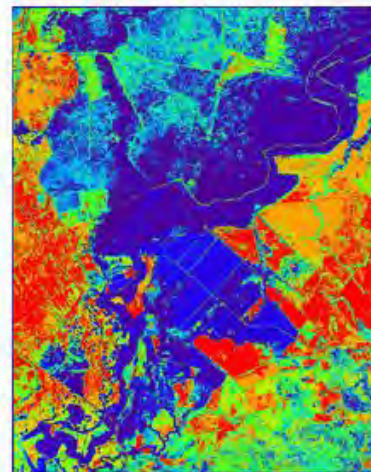
*trees*



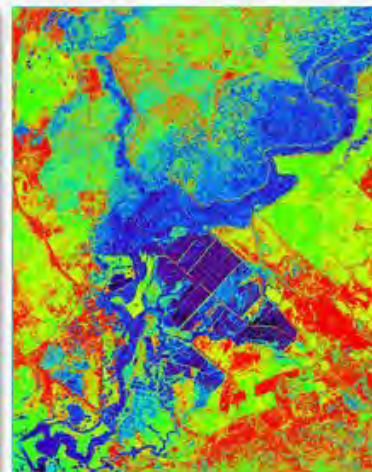
*soil type 1*



*soil type 2*



*soil type 3*



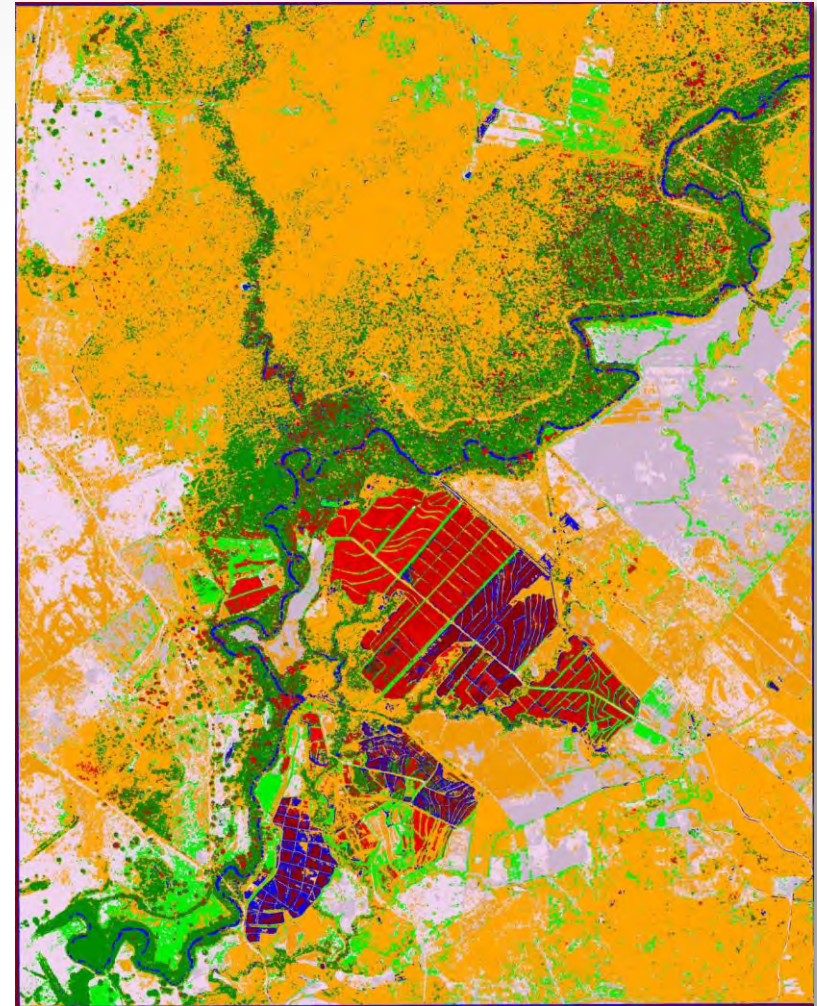
*soil type 4*



*moisture*



# Classification Map (sugarcane vs. other crops)



orange young sugarcane red mature sugarcane dark red dead sugarcane green other vegetation light green other crop

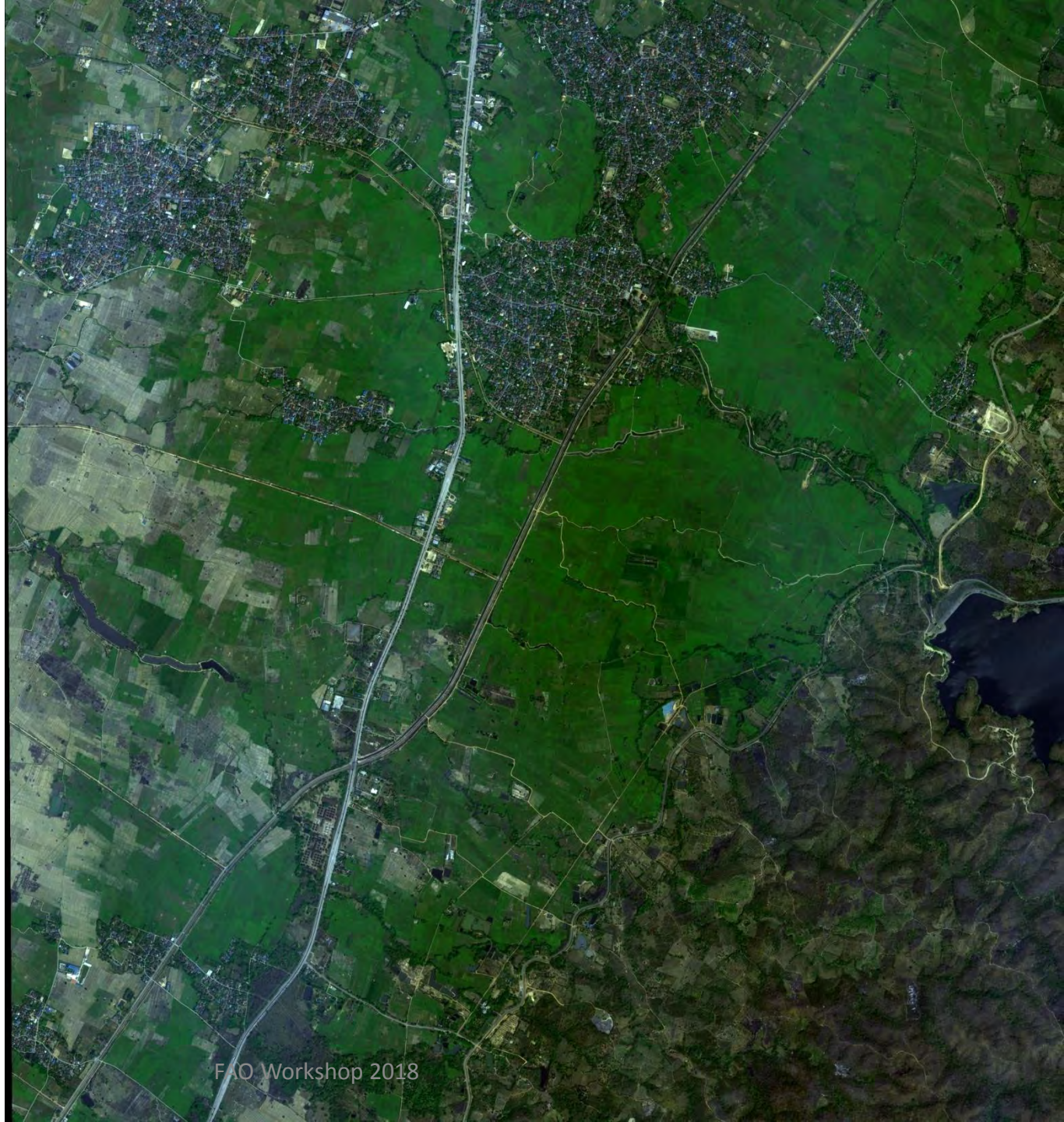
# Inventorying Rice Paddies in Thailand

**WorldView-2**

natural color

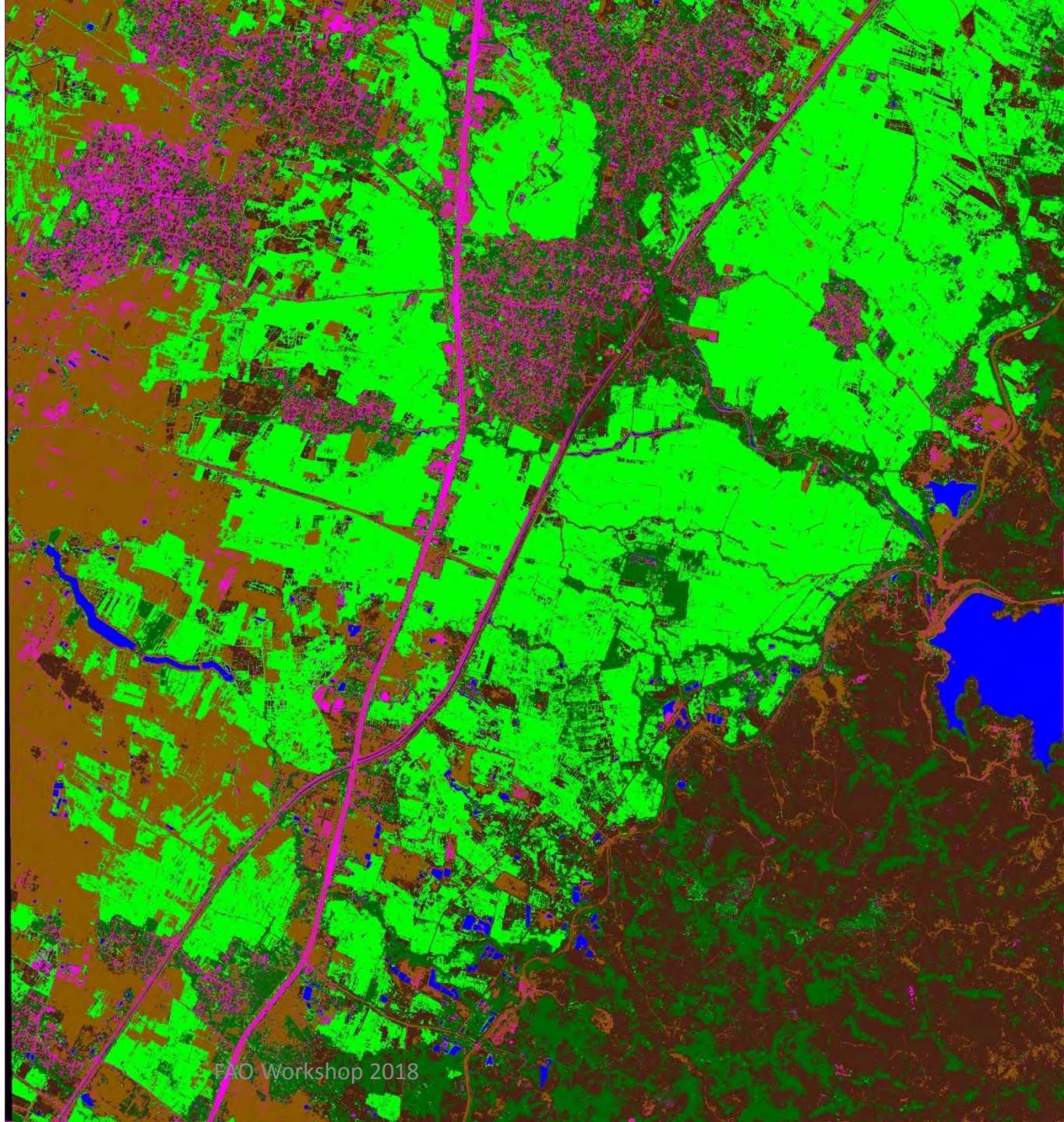
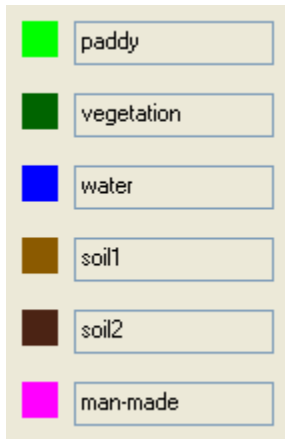
2m image

March 13, 2010



# Inventoried Rice Paddies in Thailand

**WorldView-2**  
classification  
March 13, 2010



# Precision Agriculture in Russia

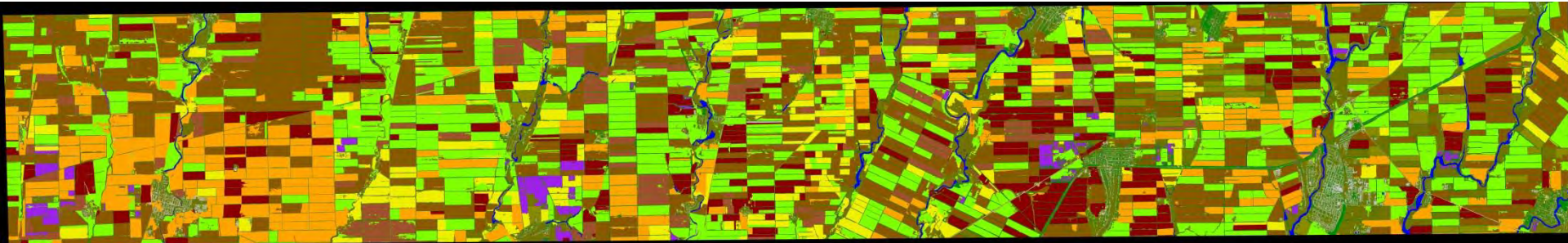
(Extracted Field Boundaries)

*input WV2 image – Krasnodar region*



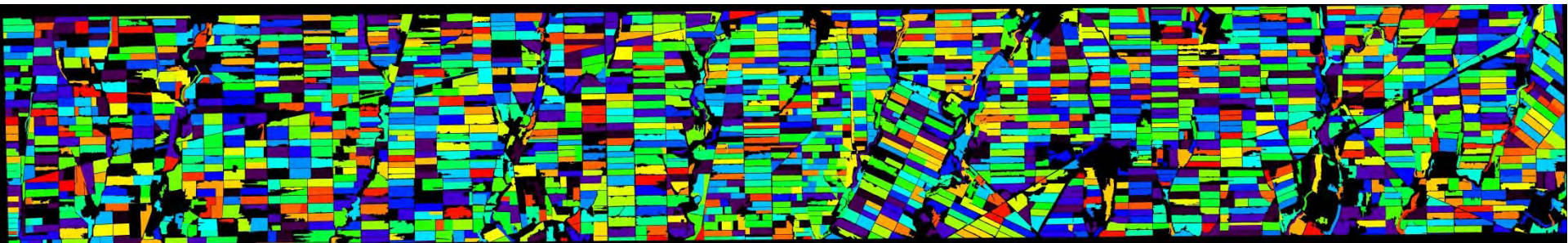
*crop types from spectral and textural properties*

*speed: ~2days/1,000,000Km<sup>2</sup> on a single 128 CPU rack*



*field boundaries from morphological properties*

*speed: ~10 minutes/1,000,000Km<sup>2</sup> on a single 128 CPU rack*



# Precision Agriculture in Russia

(Extracted Field Boundaries)



# Level of Detail Allows Tree Discrimination

from Type

to Species





# Forest Acreage Determination

**+ conifers  
shaded and non-shaded!**



# Forest Acreage Determination

+ deciduous trees

# Forest Acreage Determination

+ grass

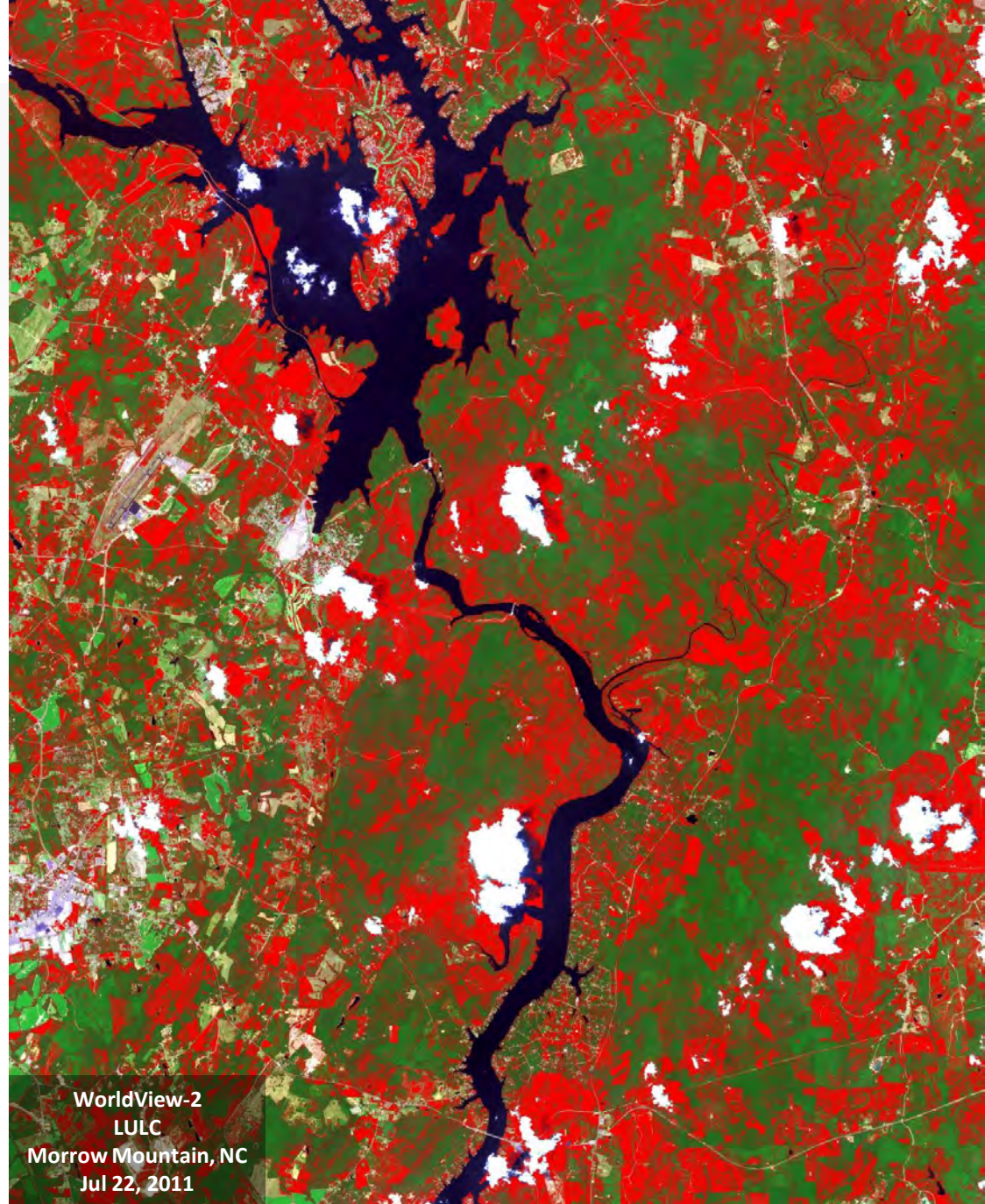
# Forest Acreage Determination



WorldView-2  
true color image  
Morrow Mountain, NC  
Jul 22, 2011

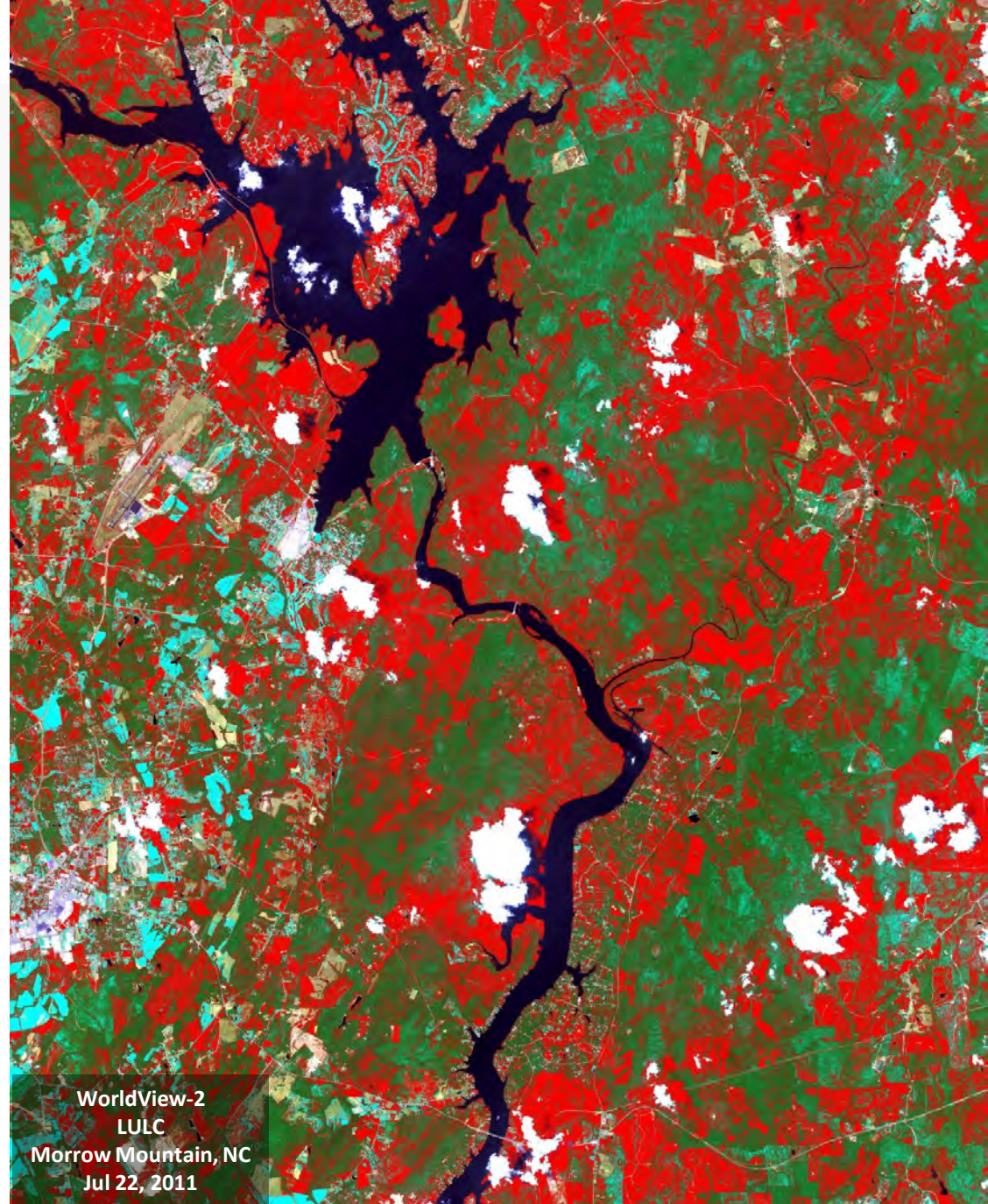
# Forest Acreage Determination

+ conifers



# Forest Acreage Determination

+ conifers  
+ grass



# Forest Acreage Determination

- + conifers
- + grass
- + deciduous

