



**GHENT
UNIVERSITY**



Belgian
Earth Observation Day
2023

Remote sensing Adjacency

Correction (RAdCor)

Earth Observation processing for high-contrast scenes

THE ADJACENCY PROBLEM

= surface contrast + atmosphere diffuse transmittance

Typical AC compensates for the magnitude of the T_{udif} but treat it as a direct component.

Surface

At sensor

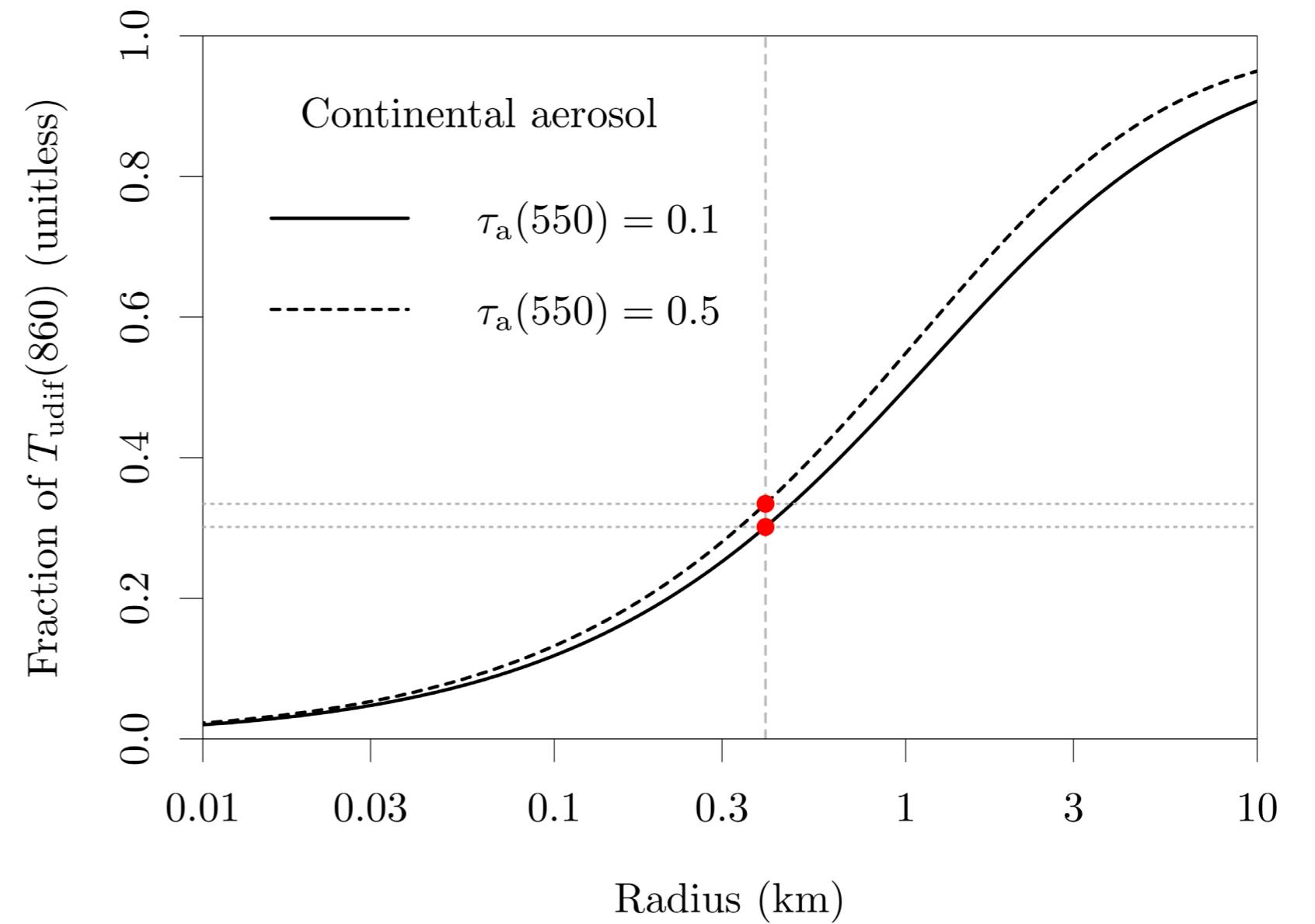
$R_{sen} > R_{surf}$
But it breaks down when both $R_{sen} < R_{surf}$ and T_{udif} are significant.

This works because we typically restrict our analysis to scenes where either T_{udif} is low and/or surface contrast is low.

HIGH CONTRAST SCENES



@PlanetScope, PS1067, 2019-08-26



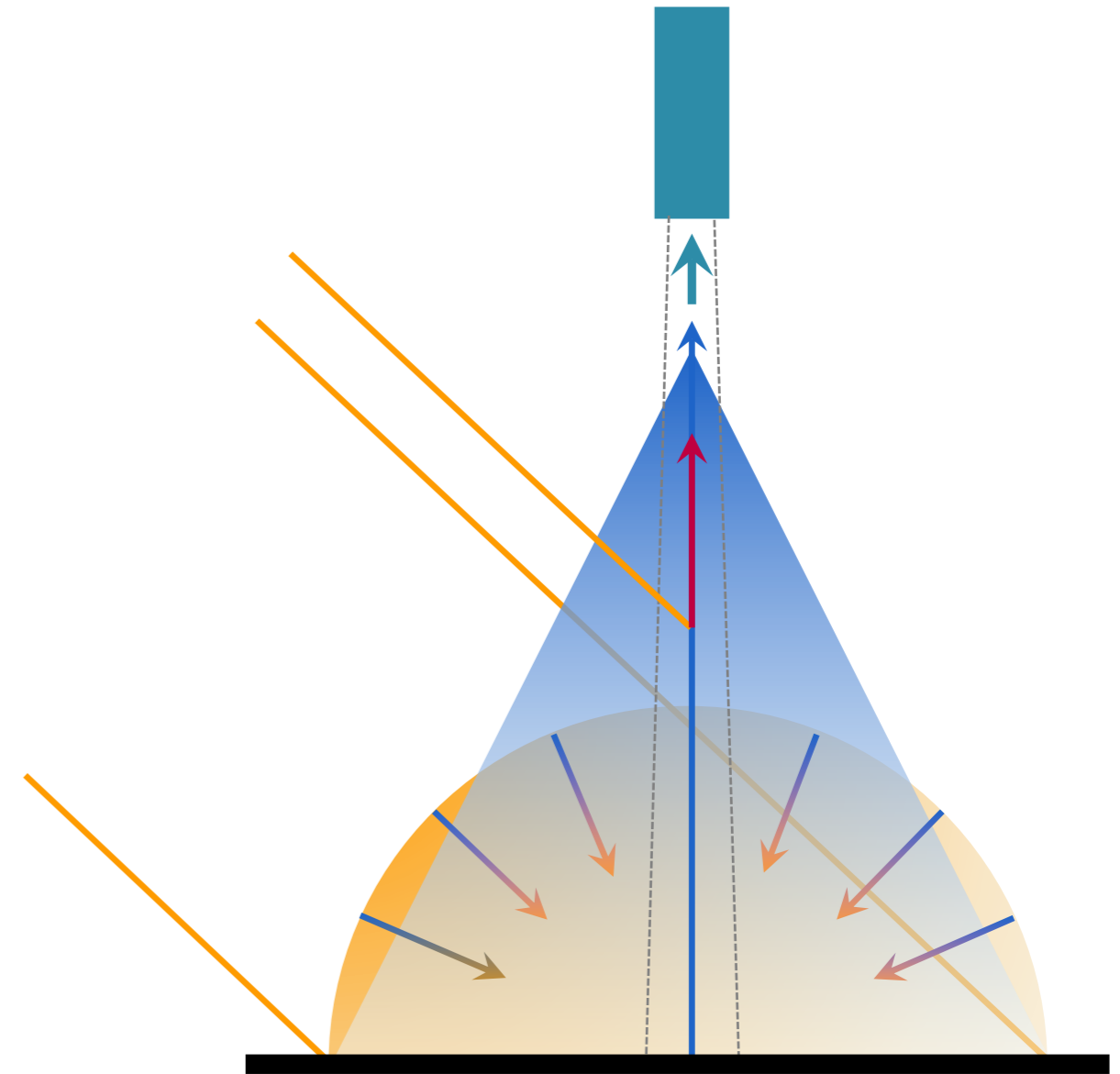
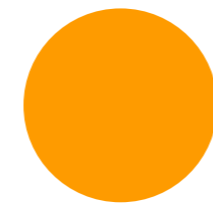
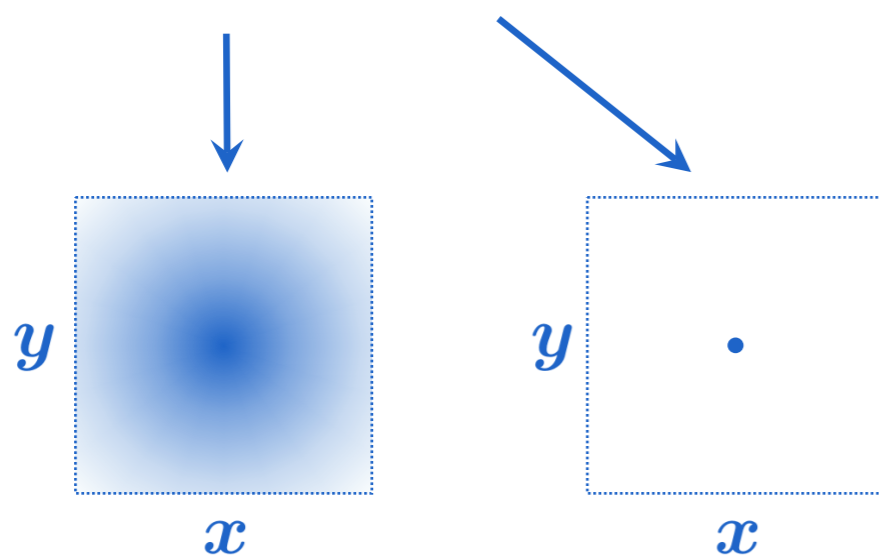
(APPROXIMATE) MEASUREMENT EQUATION

$$\rho_t(x, y) = [\rho_p + \rho_s^*(x, y)] T_g$$

$$\rho_s^*(x, y) = \rho_s(x, y) T_{\text{utot}} \frac{T_{\text{dtot}}}{1 - \rho_s(x, y) S}$$

$$\rho_s^*(x, y) = [\rho_s \circledast \gamma_{\text{utot}}](x, y) \frac{T_{\text{dtot}}}{1 - \rho_e(x, y) S}$$

$$\gamma_{\text{utot}} = \gamma_{\text{udif}} + \gamma_{\text{udir}}$$



$$T_{\text{utot}} = \iint dx dy [\gamma_{\text{udif}} + \gamma_{\text{udir}}](x, y)$$

EFFICIENCY

$$\rho_t(x, y) = [\rho_p + \rho_s^*(x, y)] T_g$$

$$\rho_s^*(x, y) = [\rho_s \circledast \gamma_{\text{tot}}](x, y) \frac{T_{\text{dtot}}}{1 - \rho_e(x, y)S}$$

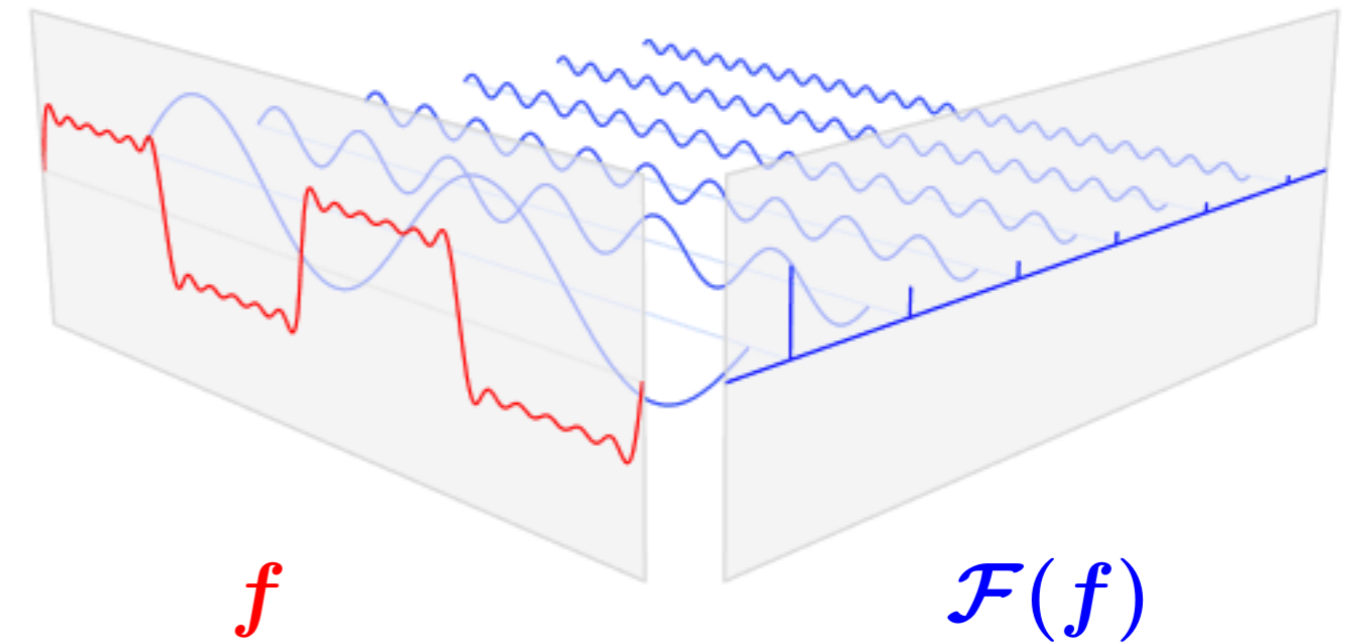
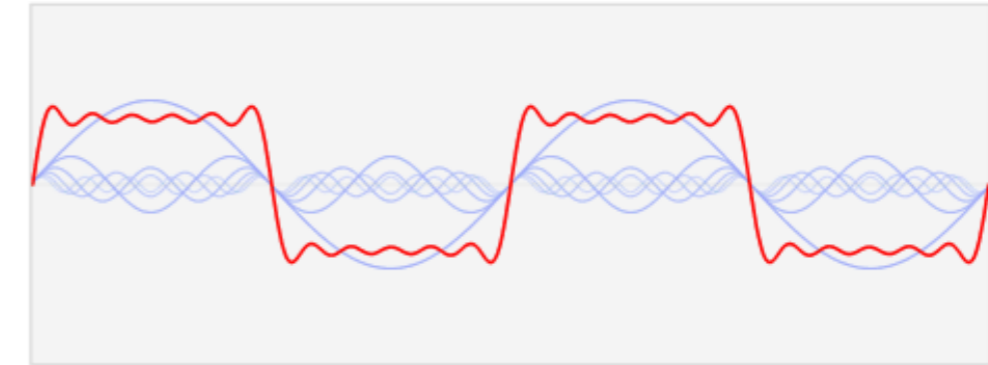
X

$$\rho_s^*(x, y) = [\rho_s \circledast \gamma_{\text{tot}}](x, y)$$

$$\mathcal{F}(\rho_s^*) = \mathcal{F}(\rho_s) \mathcal{F}(\gamma_{\text{tot}})$$

$$\therefore \rho_s(x, y) = \mathcal{F}^{-1} \left(\frac{\mathcal{F}(\rho_s^*)}{\mathcal{F}(\gamma_{\text{tot}})} \right) (x, y)$$

@Lucas V. Barbosa



EFFICIENCY

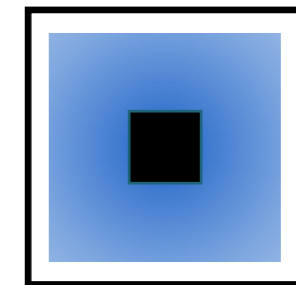
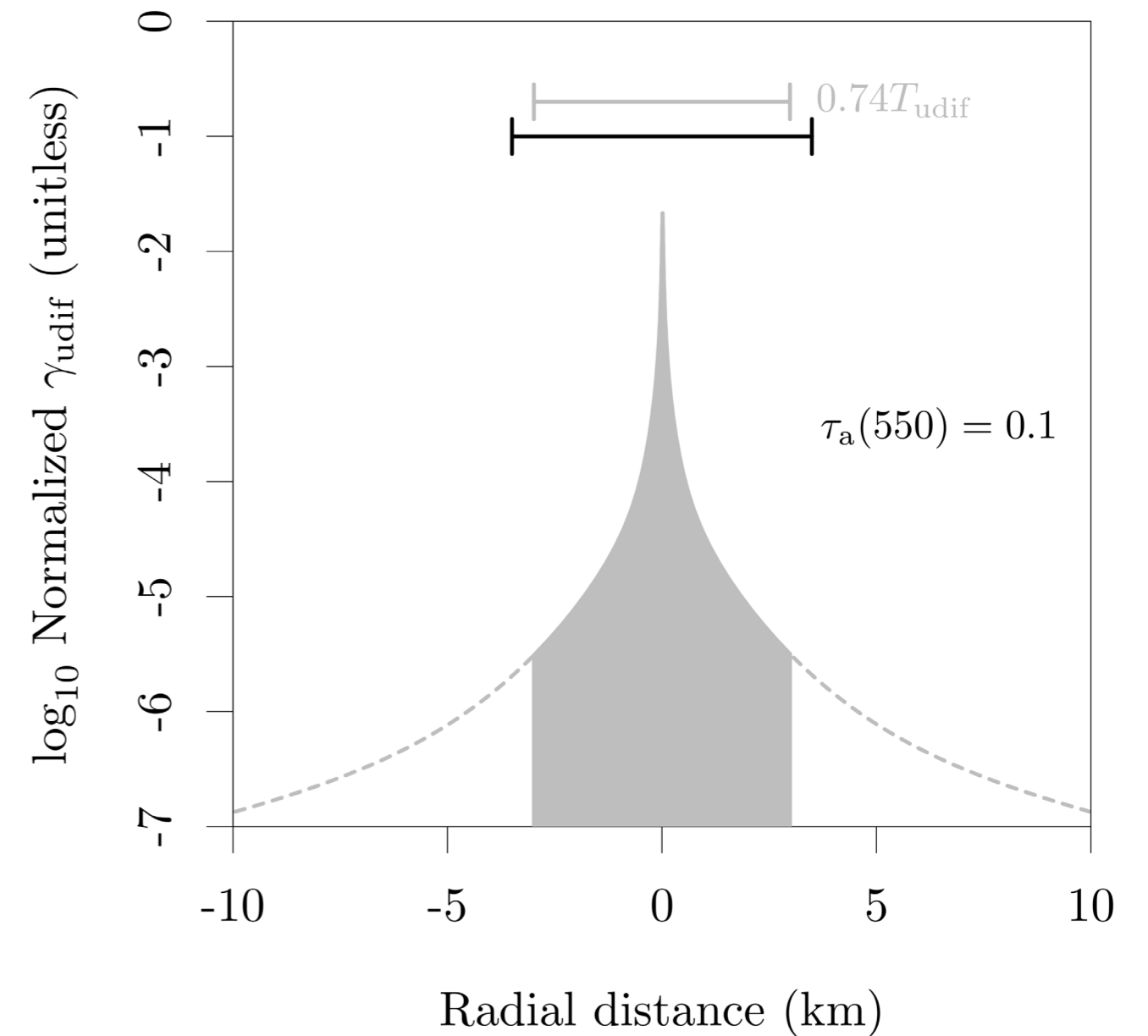
$$\rho_t(x, y) = [\rho_p + \rho_s^*(x, y)] T_g$$

$$\rho_s^*(x, y) = [\rho_s \otimes \gamma_{\text{tot}}](x, y) \frac{T_{\text{dtot}}}{1 - \rho_e(x, y)S}$$

$$\rho_s^*(x, y) = [\rho_s \otimes \gamma_{\text{tot}}](x, y)$$

$$\mathcal{F}(\rho_s^*) = \mathcal{F}(\rho_s) \mathcal{F}(\gamma_{\text{tot}})$$

$$\therefore \rho_s(x, y) = \mathcal{F}^{-1} \left(\frac{\mathcal{F}(\rho_s^*)}{\mathcal{F}(\gamma_{\text{tot}})} \right) (x, y)$$



GENERALITY

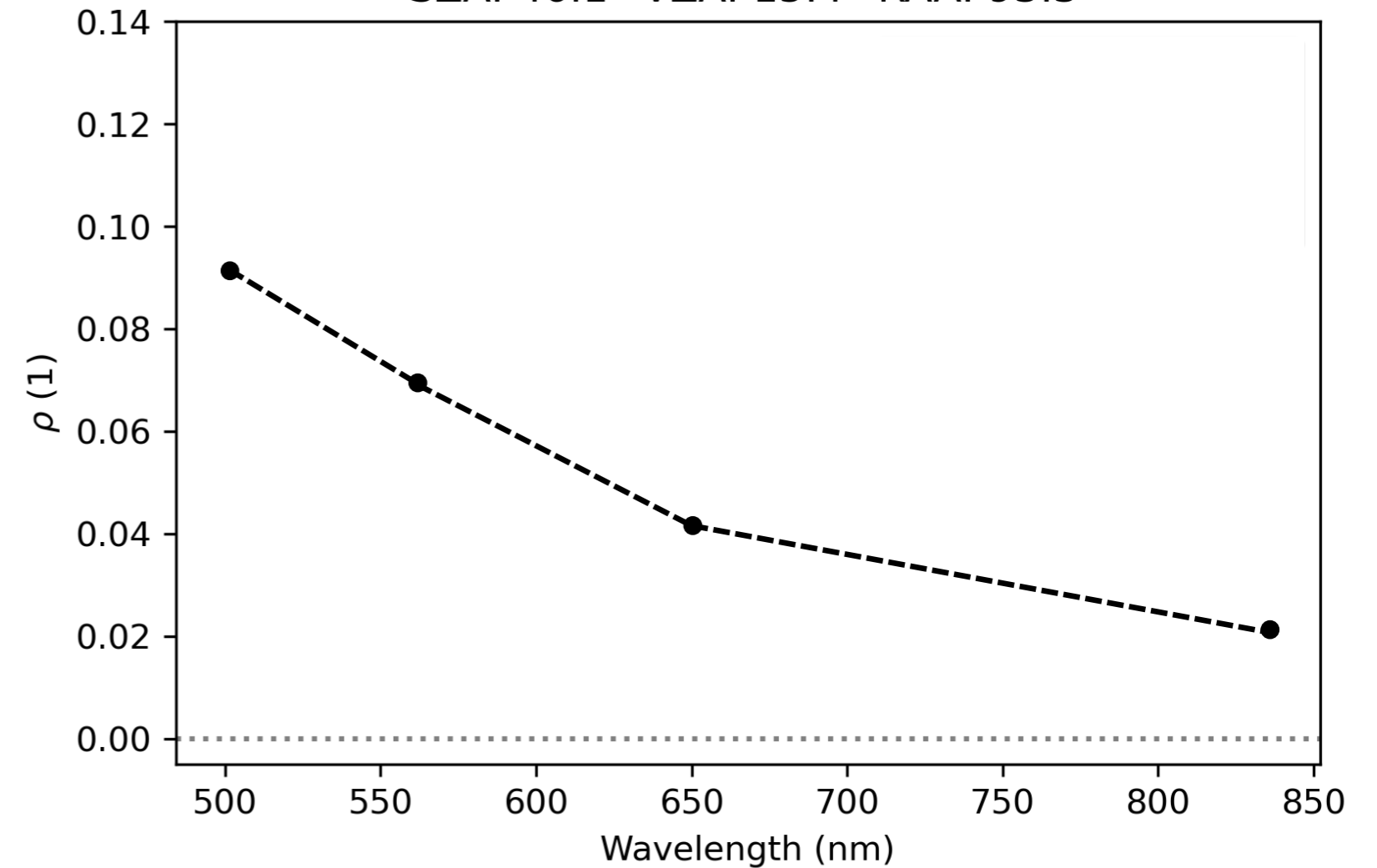
PHR1A 2014-09-08 11:10:20
 ρ_t RGB



Zeebrugge, Pléiades-1A 2014-09-08

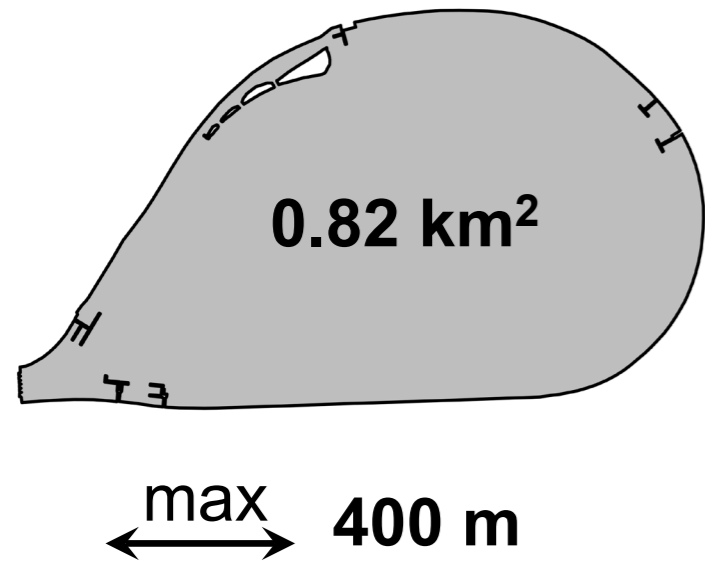
~100 km²
~8x12 km

PHR1A
SZA: 46.1° VZA: 15.4° RAA: 93.3°

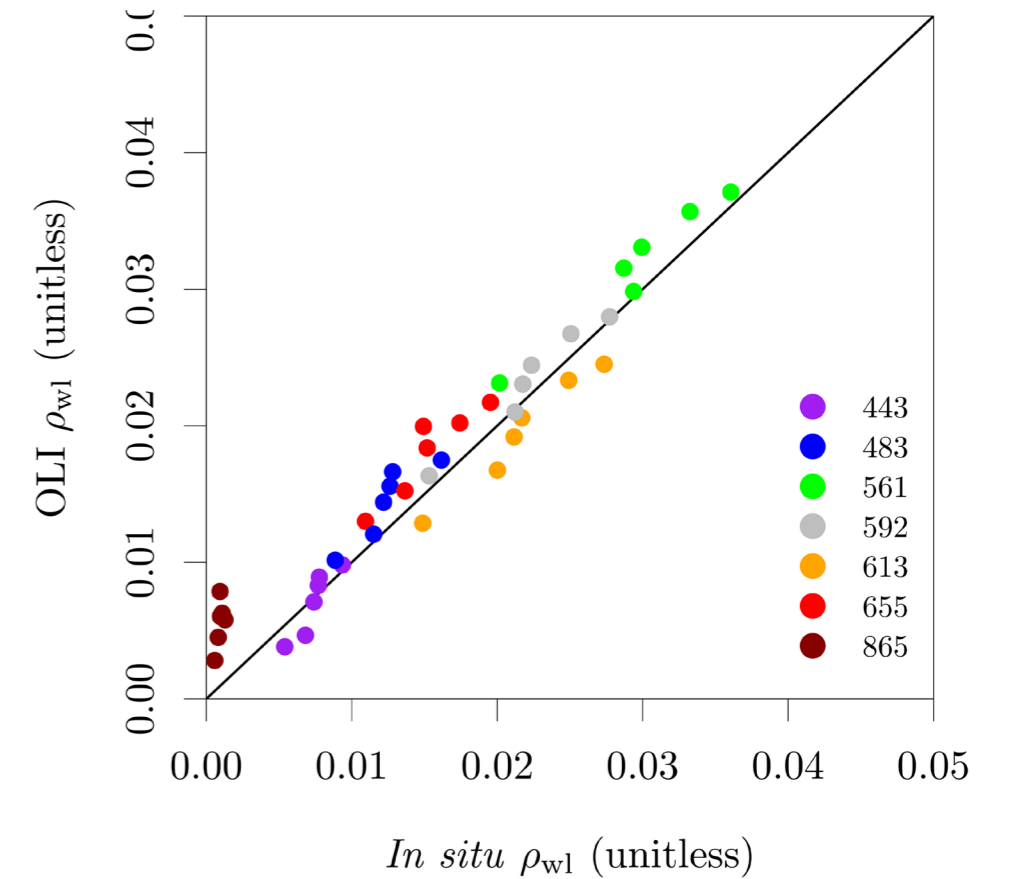
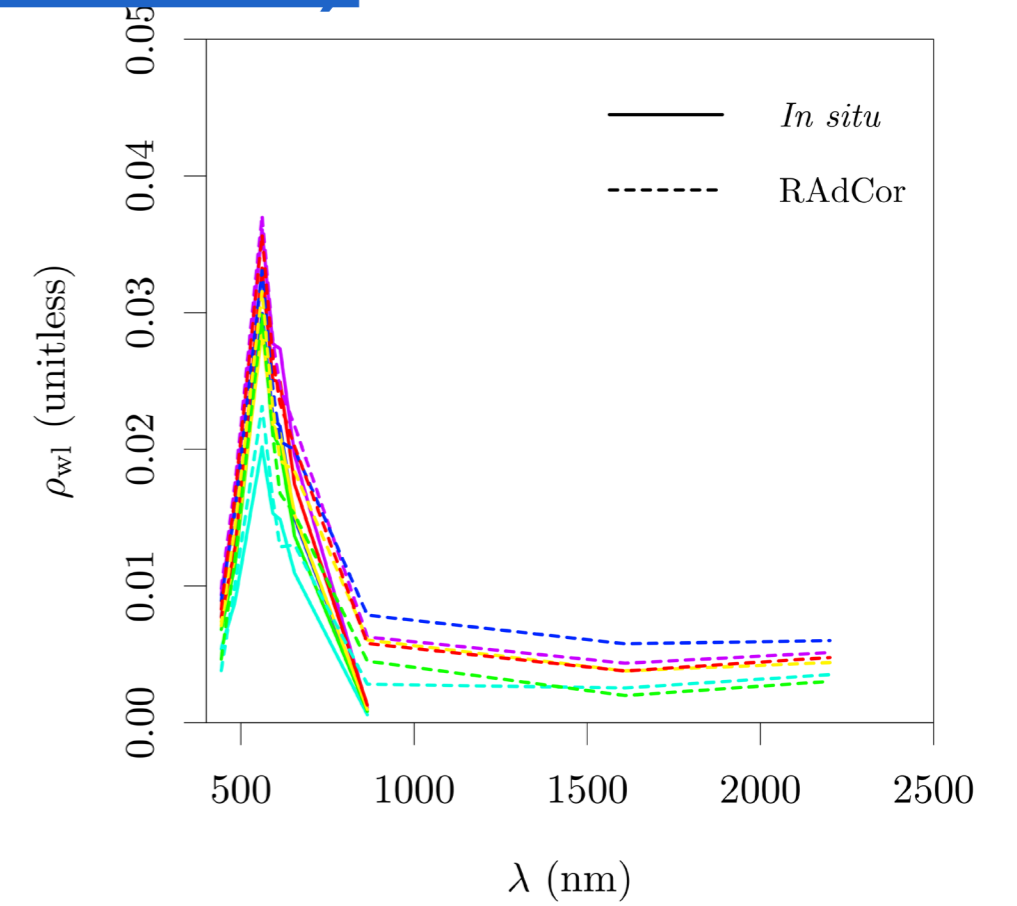
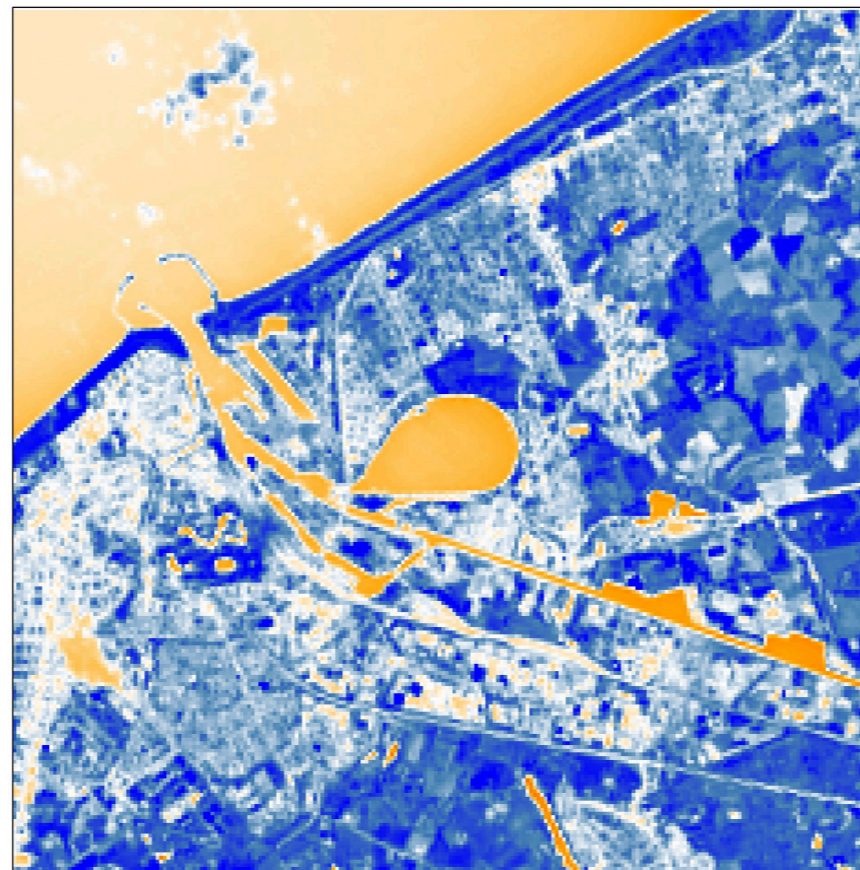


Estimate $\tau_a(550)$ in each band, select lowest $\tau_a(550)$

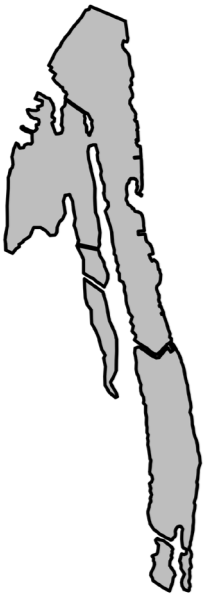
SPUIKOM: OLI/LANDSAT 8 (2018-07-24)



7 km



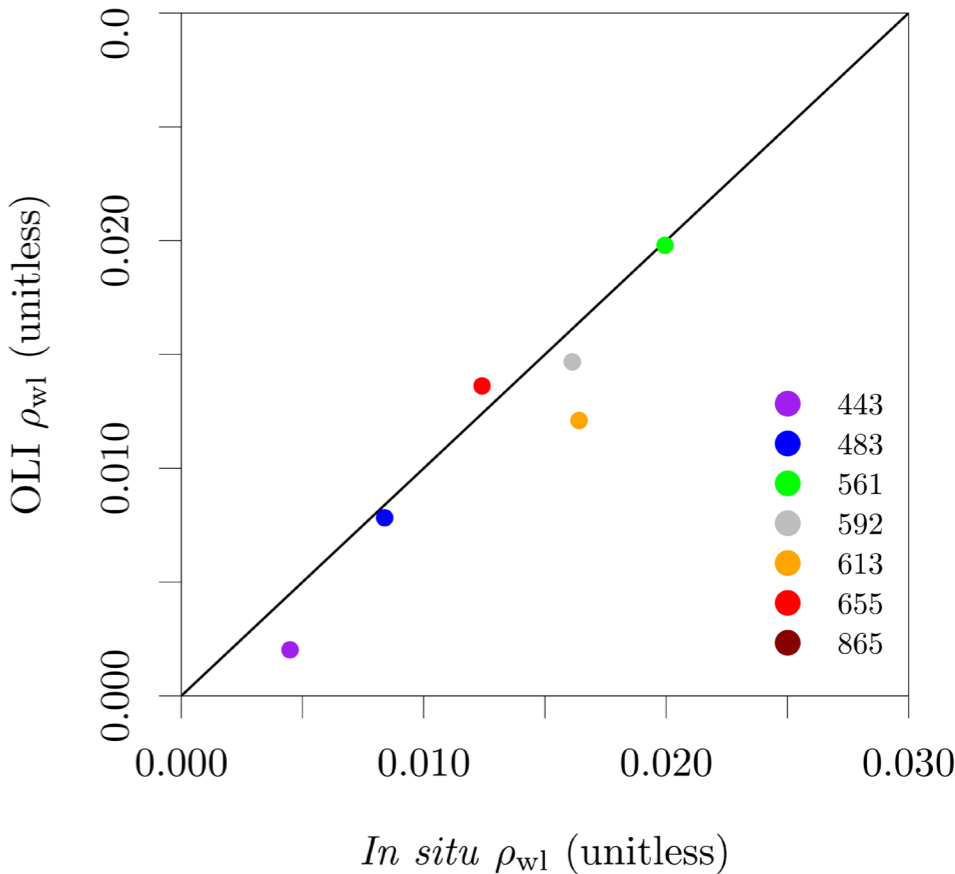
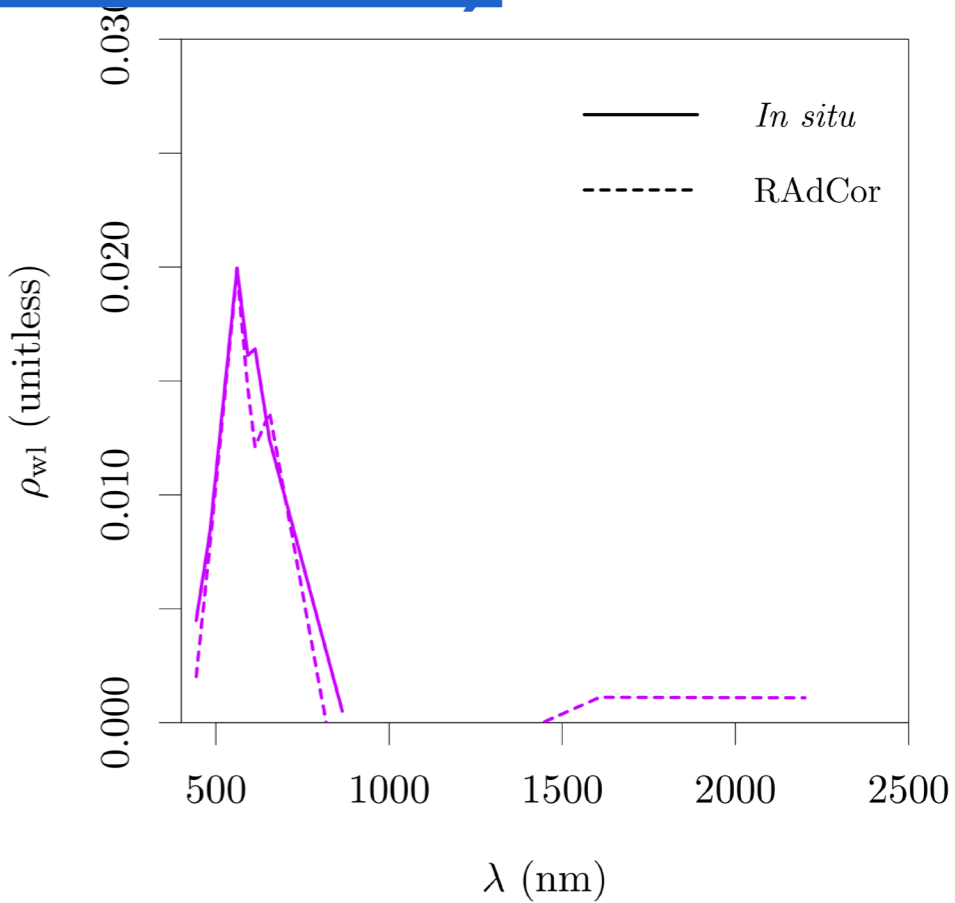
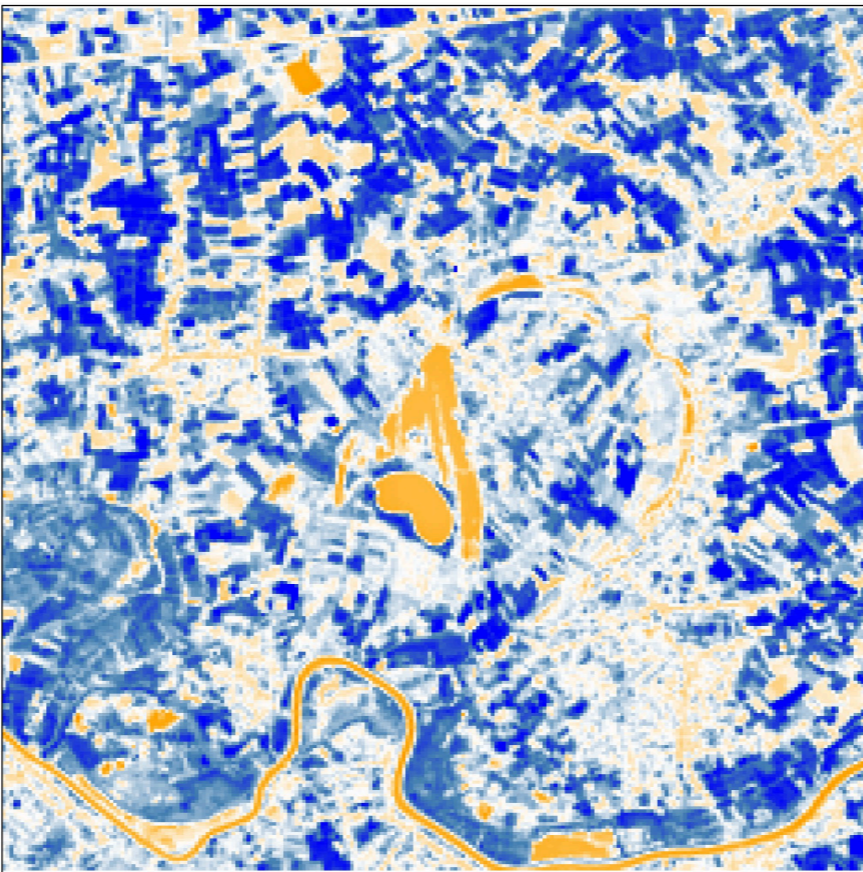
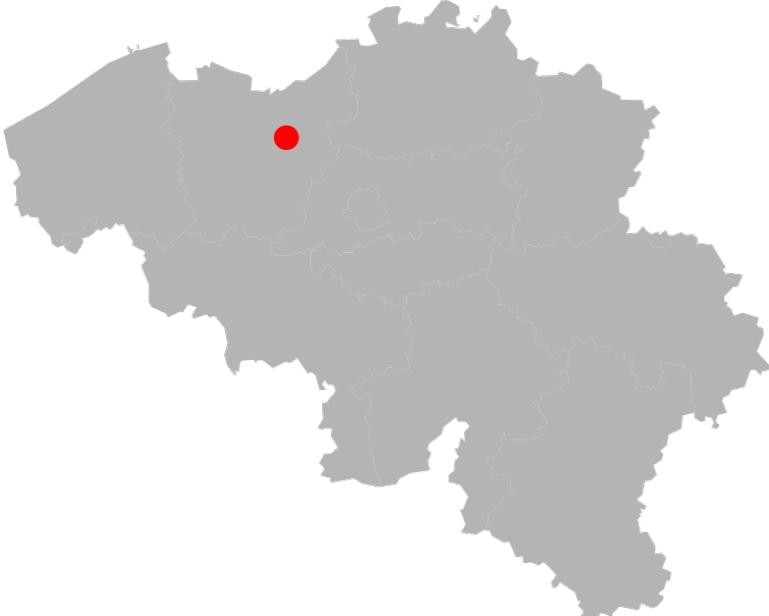
DONKMEER: OLI/LANDSAT 8 (2017-04-09)



0.86 km²

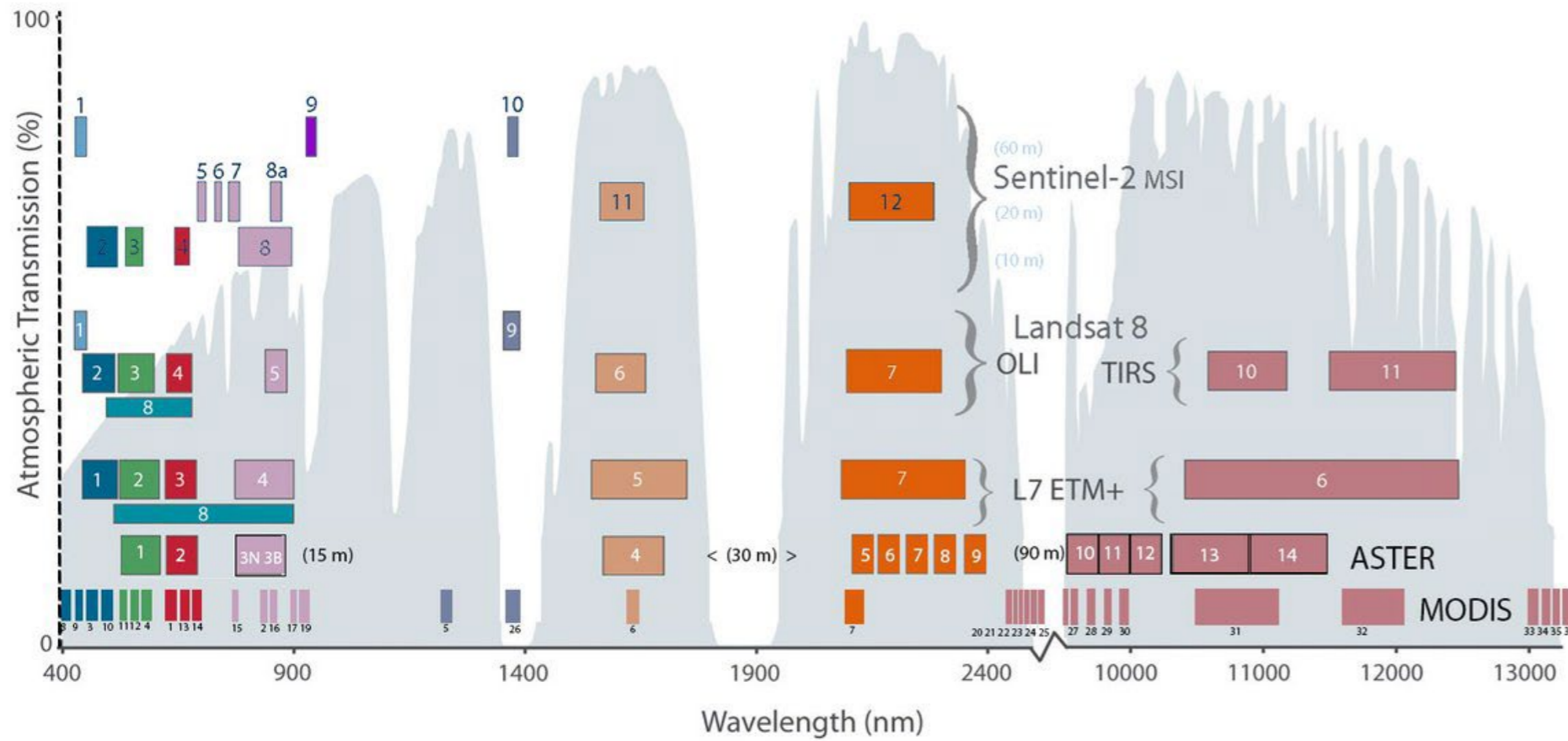
max 140 m

7 km



HIGHLIGHTS

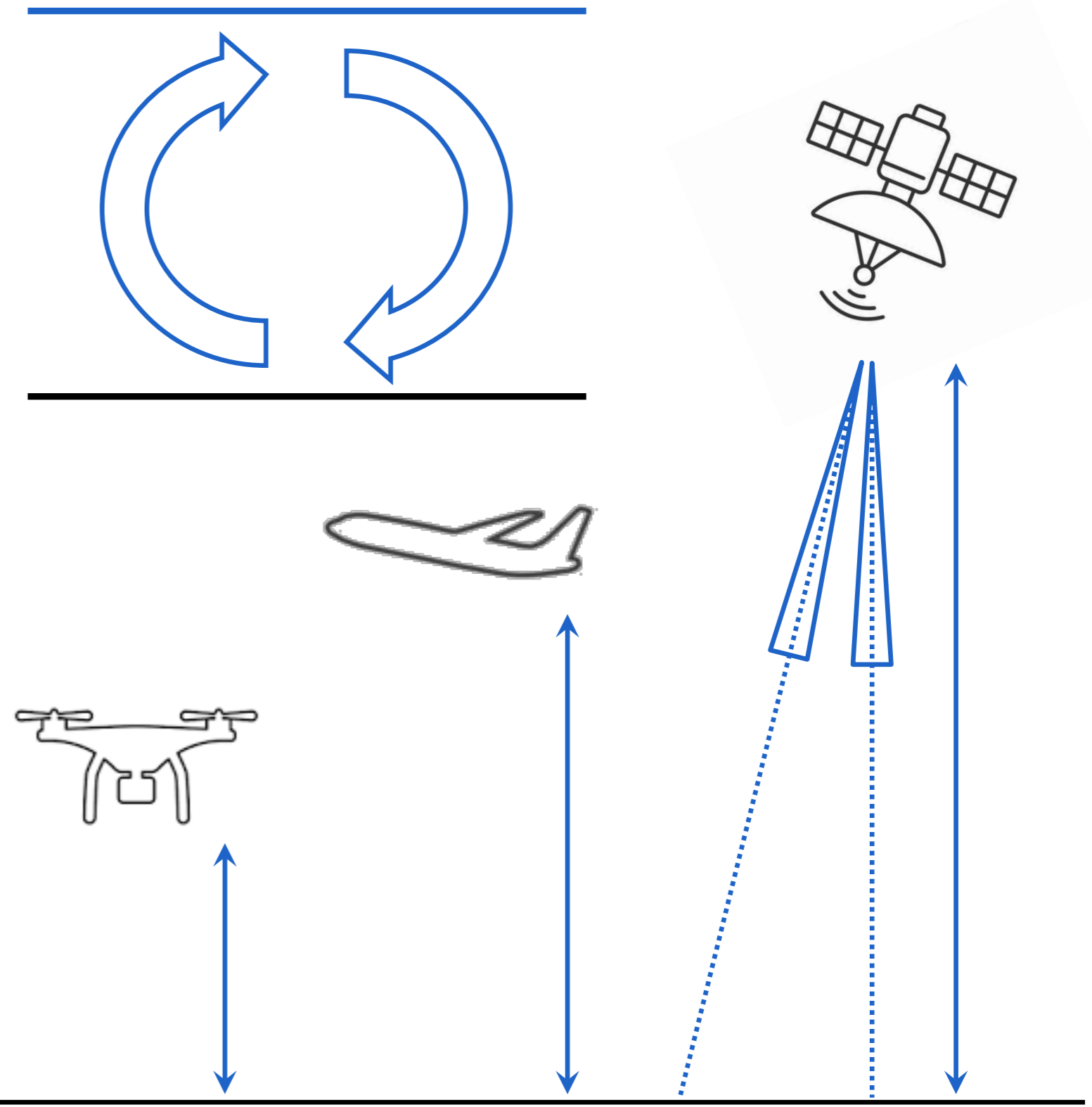
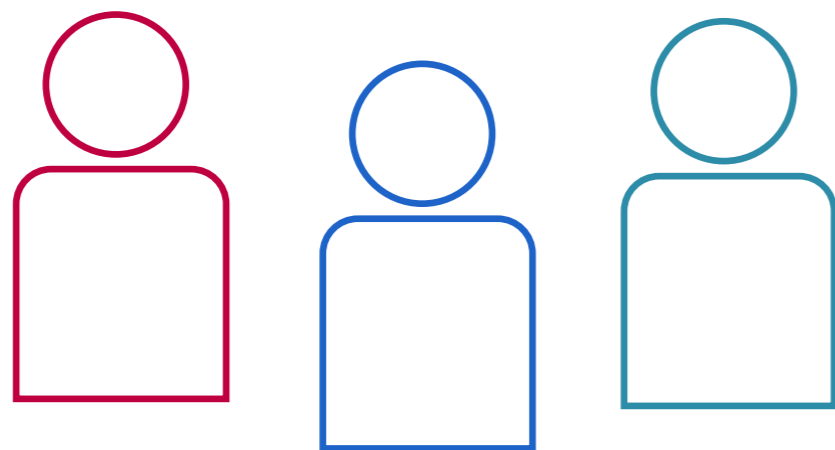
Not an adhoc procedure, better surface and atmosphere estimations



DSF = Different bandset combinations, target independent



Built with end users - Early adopter community



APSF = Different heights and observation angles

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