

Validation examples of ATCOR haze removal of Rapid-Eye images

Bringfried Pflug, DLR – Institut für Methodik der Fernerkundung

bringfried.pflug@dlr.de



Outline

1. Introduction
2. AOT validation
3. Validation of deHazing
4. Outlook
5. Summary

References:

1. Richter, R., Schläpfer, D., & Müller, A. (2006), An automatic atmospheric correction algorithm for visible / NIR imagery, International Journal of Remote Sensing, 27(10), 2077–2085, doi:10.1080/01431160500486690
2. Pflug, B., (2012), Ground based measurements of aerosol properties using Microtops instruments, AIP Conf. Proc. 1531, 588 (2013); doi: 10.1063/1.4804838, View online: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1063/1.4804838>
3. Makarau, Aliaksei und Richter, Rudolf und Müller, Rupert und Reinartz, Peter (2014) Haze detection and removal in remotely sensed multispectral imagery. IEEE Transactions on Geoscience and Remote Sensing, 52 (9), Seiten 5895-5905. IEEE Xplore. DOI: 10.1109/TGRS.2013.2293662. ISSN 0196-2892.

Motivation



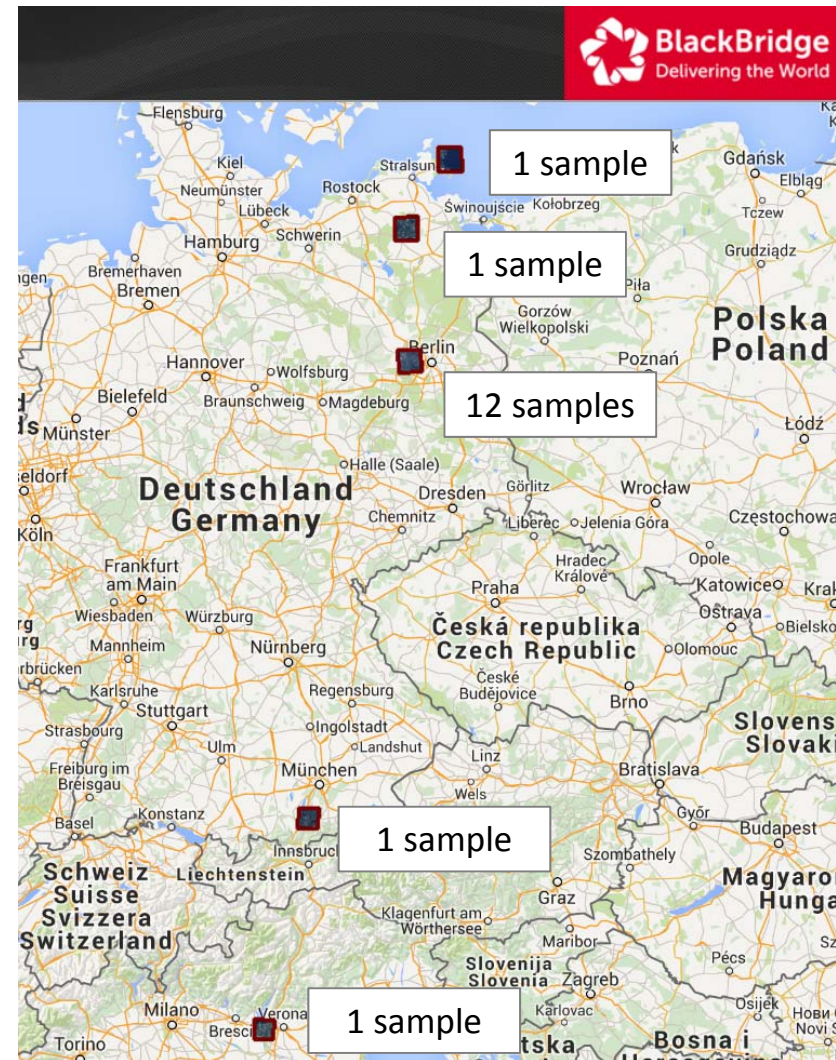
- Atmospheric correction of satellite data is necessary for many applications of remote sensing.
- Application of atmospheric correction algorithms requires knowledge about the uncertainty of the correction process.

Validation procedure and Test sites

(total 16 samples)

Validation procedure:

- ground-based sunphotometer measurements in parallel to satellite overpasses
 - In-situ vertical column AOT-spectra
→ reference AOT@550 nm
- Processing the satellite images with ATCOR
→ ATCOR-AOT@550 nm
- Comparison of ATCOR-AOT@550 nm with reference AOT@550 nm



Version: March 19, 2016

Chart 4

Algorithm for ground-based data

- Coupled analysis of sunphotometer and ozonometer measurements

[Pflug, B., (2012)]

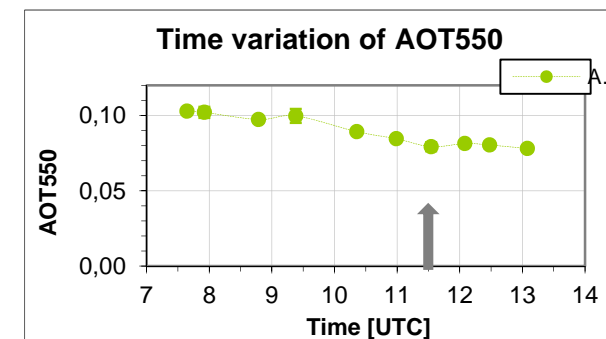
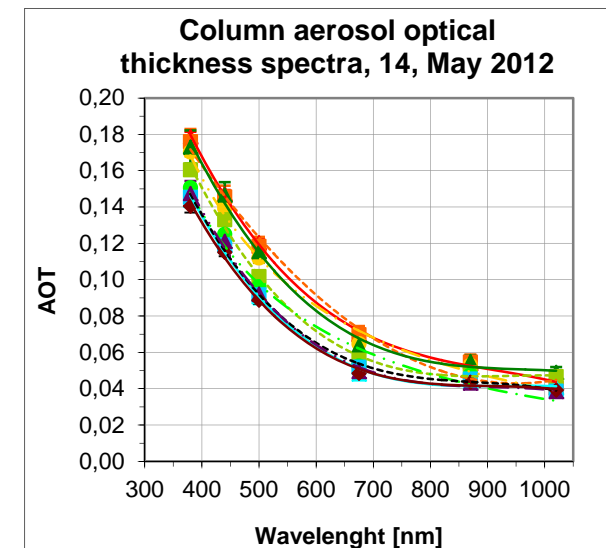
- Results:

Vertical column

- AOT-spectra -> AOT550 -> VIS
- Ångström-exponent α $\{ \tau_\lambda = \tau_{1\mu\text{m}} \cdot \lambda^{-\alpha} \}$

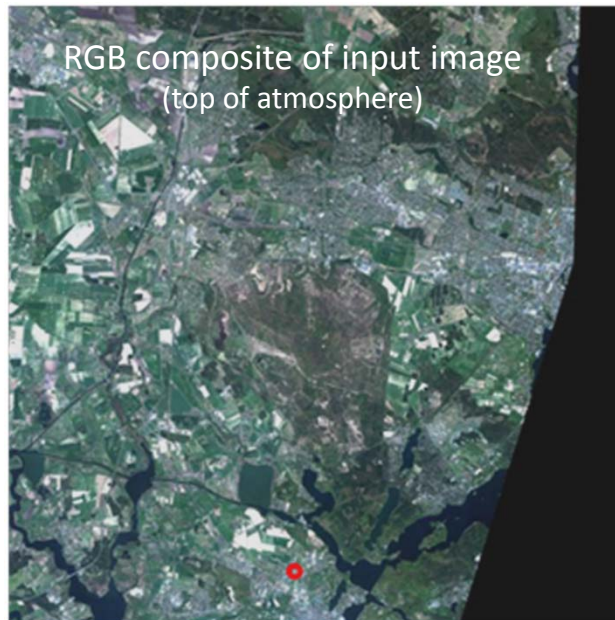
Aerosol type	Ångström-exponent α	
	at RH 99%	at RH 0%
Maritime model	0.07	0.56
Rural model	1.13	1.54
Urban model	1.00	1.44
Desert model	-0.1 (wind 30 m/s)	1.6 (wind 0 m/s)

- Effective particle radius [μm]
- ozone content [DU]
- water vapour content [cm precipitable water column]



Processing of RapidEye data

input



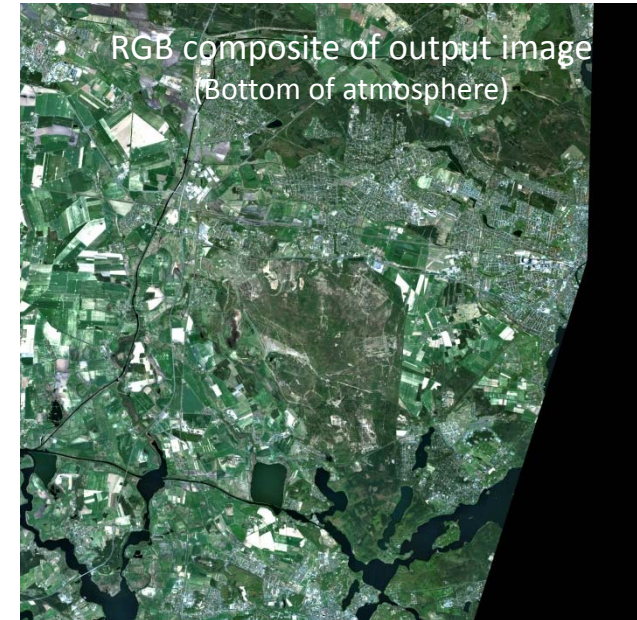
ATCOR2

[Richter, R. et.al., (2012)]

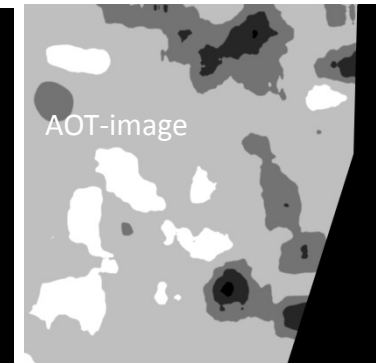
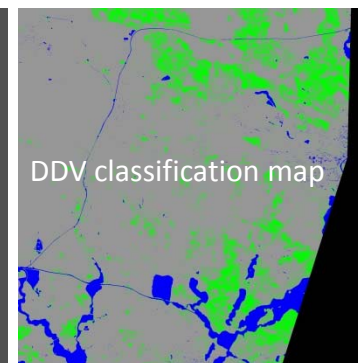


Rural atmosphere

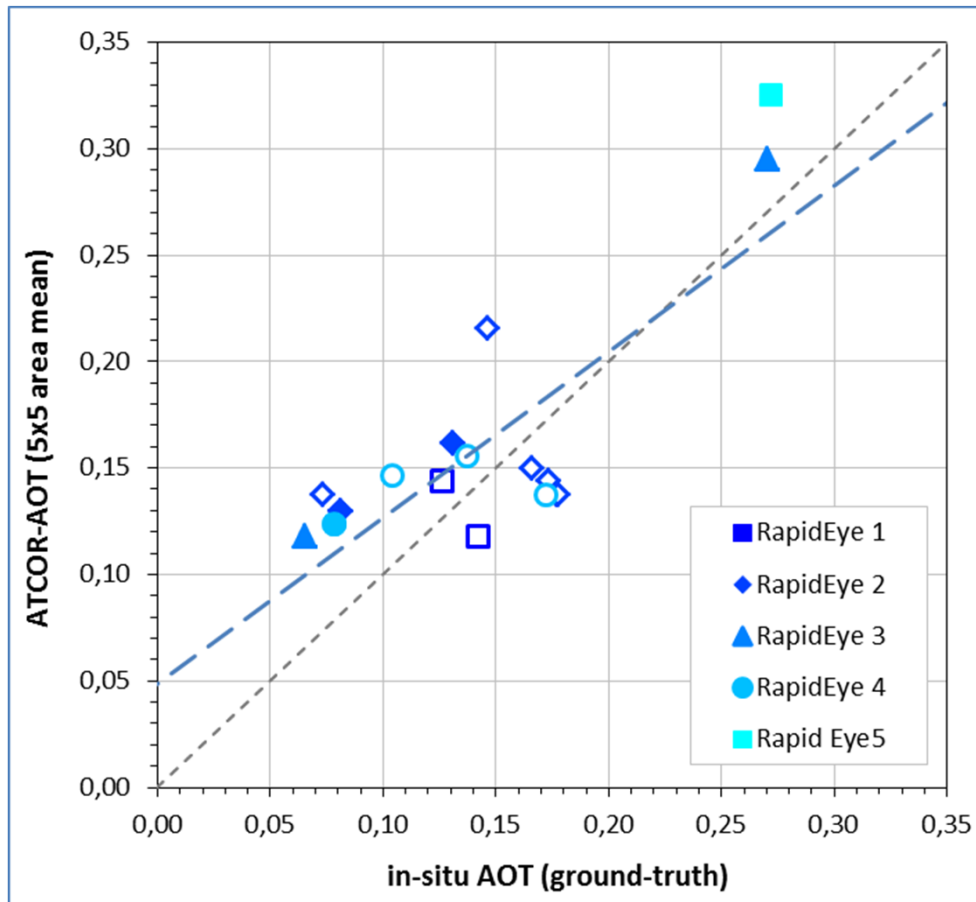
output



Red circle marks the sunphotometer location
(Test site Potsdam Bornstedt).



ATCOR AOT (Tile average) <-> ground-truth AOT

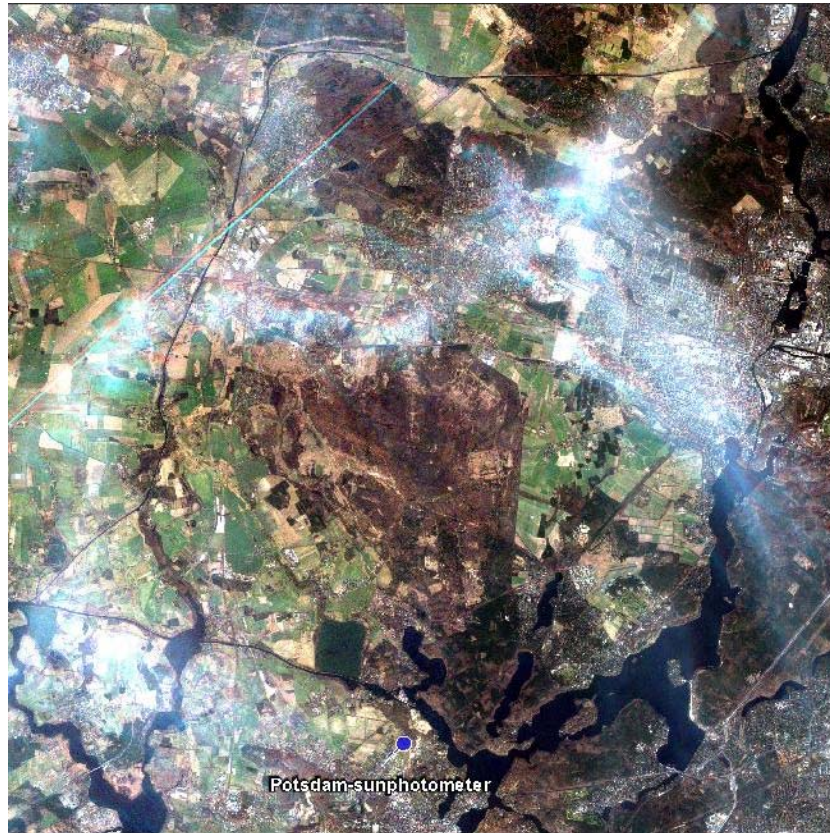


Uncertainty (AOT difference)		
	Mean ±sdev	samples
RapidEye 1	0.018 ± 0.006	2
RapidEye 2	0.041 ± 0.016	8
RapidEye 3	0.040 ± 0.016	2
RapidEye 4	0.027 ± 0.009	4
RapidEye 5	0.052	1
all together	0.036 ± 0.016	17

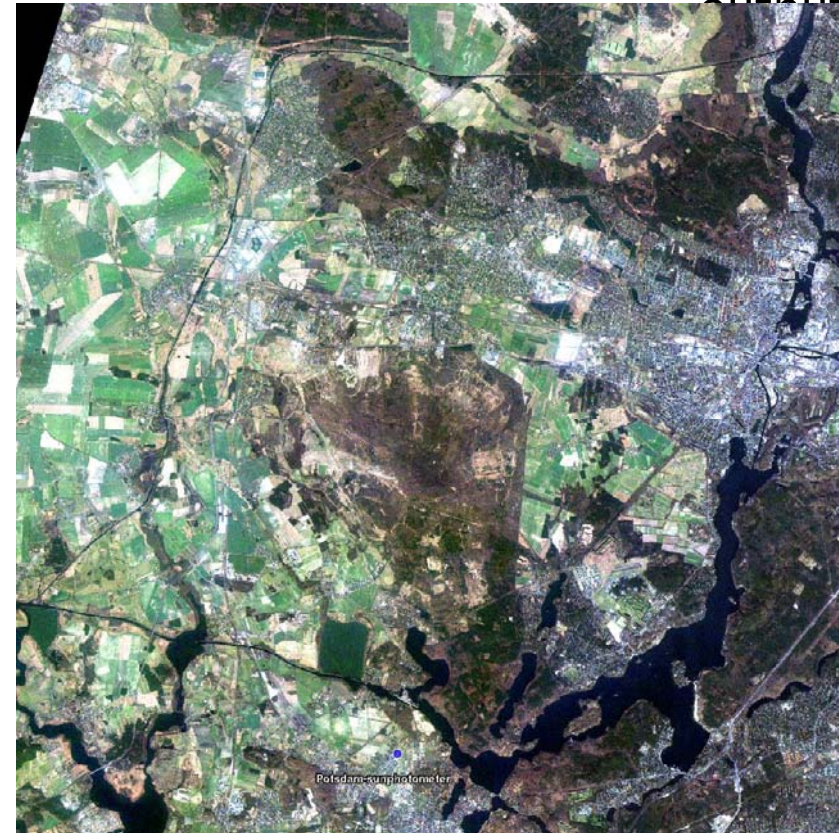
- Mean AOT difference = 0.04
- Maximum difference = 0.06

Filled points: cloudiness > 1%
 Unfilled points: cloudiness ≤ 1%

RGB composites of RapidEye-TOA images (top of atmosphere)

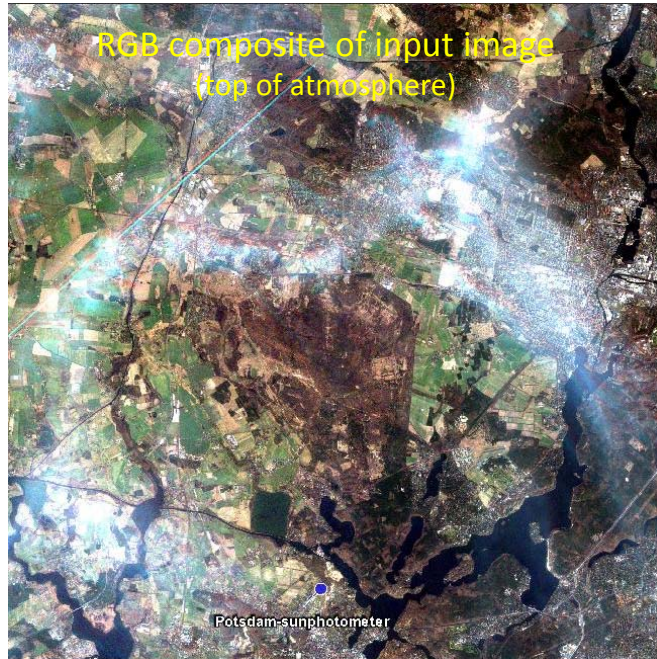


March 07, 2014



March 09, 2014
(with sunphotometer data) [AOT = 0.17]
ATCOR [AOT = 0.14]

ATCOR deHazing

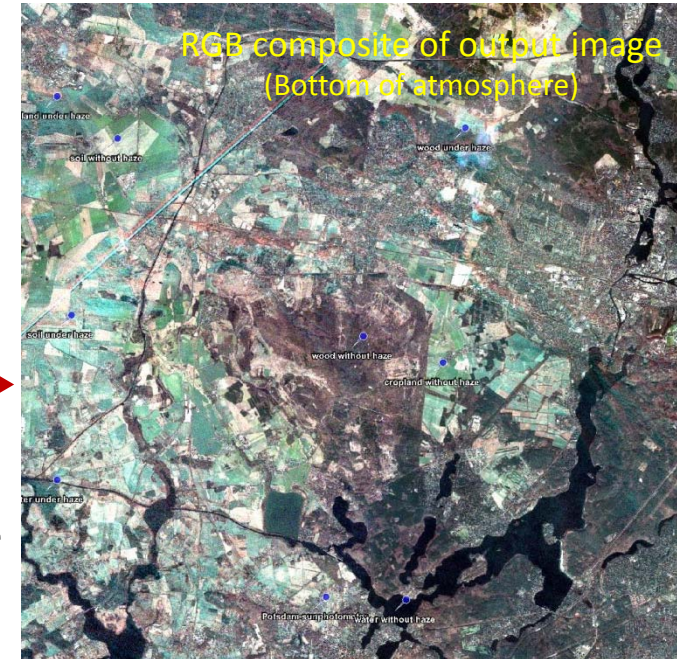


ATCOR2

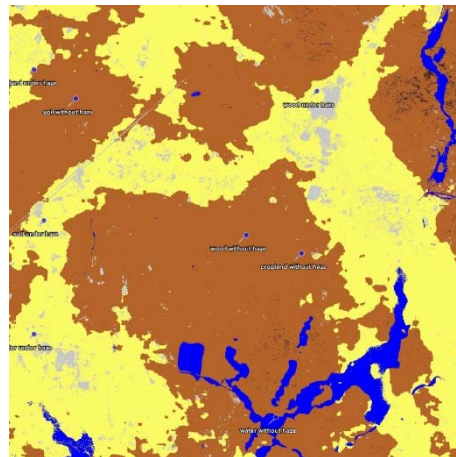
[Makarau, A. et.al., (2014)]
[Richter, R. et.al., (2012)]



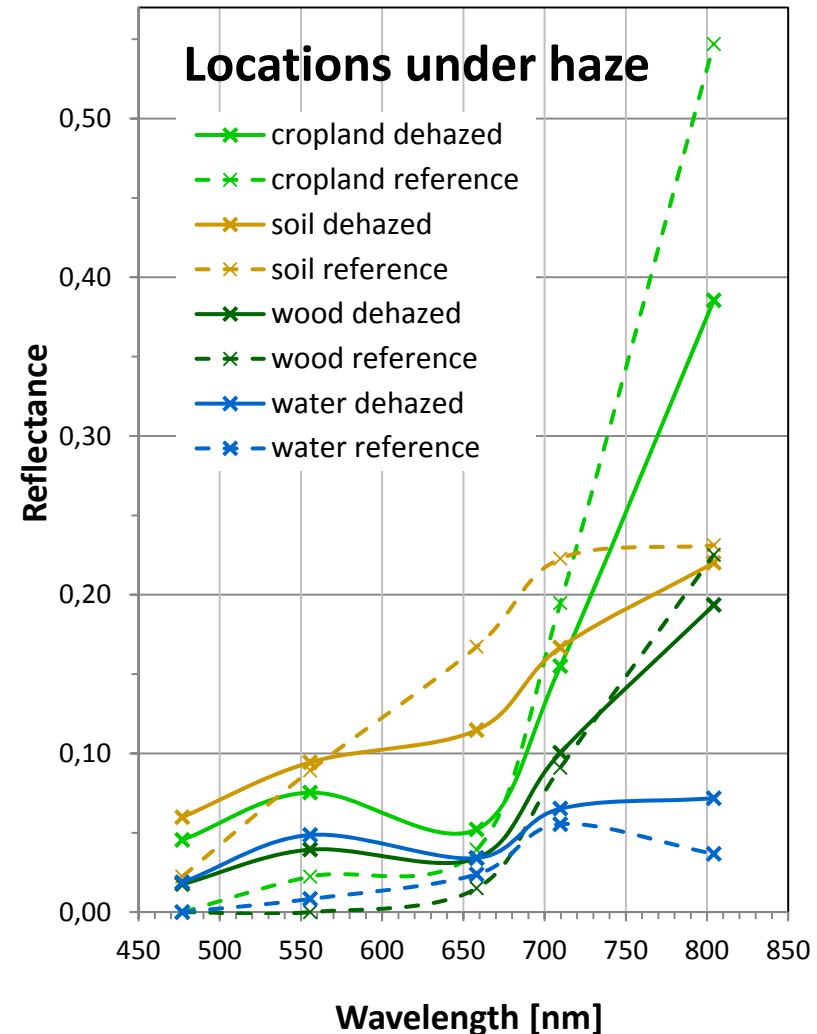
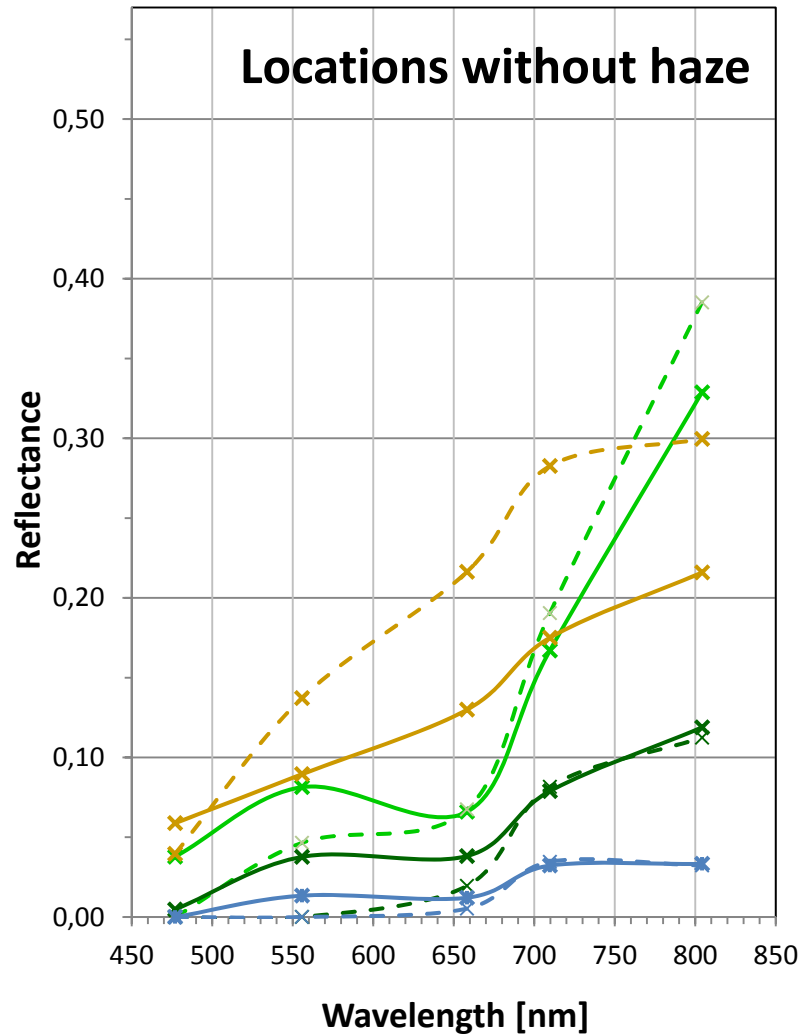
Rural atmosphere



geocoded background	█	C
shadow/topogr. shadow	█	C
thin cirrus (water)	█	C
medium cirrus (water)	█	C
thick cirrus (water)	█	C
land (clear)	█	C
saturated	█	C
snow/ice (ice cloud)	█	C
thin cirrus (land)	█	C
medium cirrus (land)	█	C
: thick cirrus (land)	█	C
: thin haze (land)	█	C
: medium haze (land)	█	C
: thin haze/glint (water)	█	C
: med. haze/glint (water)	█	C
: cloud (land)	█	C
: cloud (water)	█	C
: water	█	C
: cirrus cloud	█	C
: cirrus cloud (thick)	█	C
: bright	█	C



Example spectra



NDVI

$$\text{NDVI} = (\text{NIR} - \text{red}) / (\text{NIR} + \text{red}), \text{ red} = 658 \text{ nm}, \text{ NIR} = 804 \text{ nm}$$

	Region free of haze on 07.03				Potsdam-sunphotometer
	water	soil	wood	cropland	
reference 09.03.2015	0,72	0,16	0,70	0,70	0,37
deHaze 07.03.2015	0,47	0,25	0,51	0,67	0,37
Difference	0,25	0,09	0,19	0,04	0,00

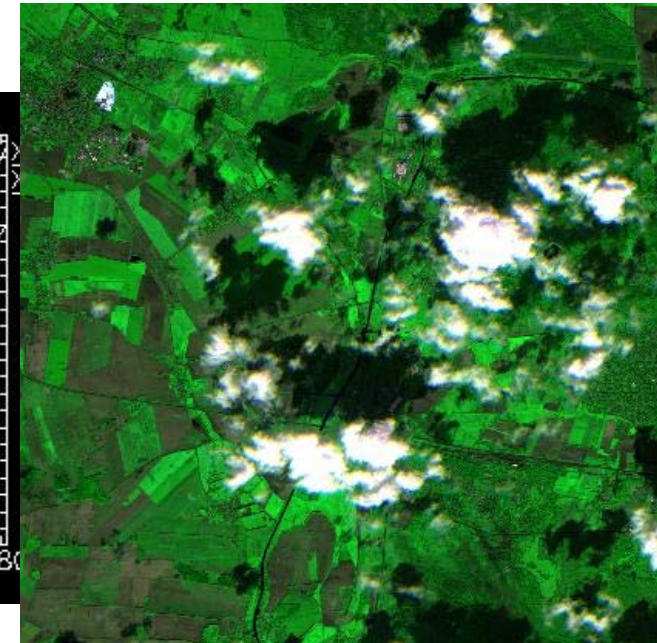
	Region under haze on 07.03			
	water	soil	wood	cropland
reference 09.03.2015	0,21	0,16	0,88	0,87
deHaze 07.03.2015	0,36	0,31	0,76	0,31
Difference	0,14	0,15	0,11	0,55

Outlook: Cross-sensor comparison

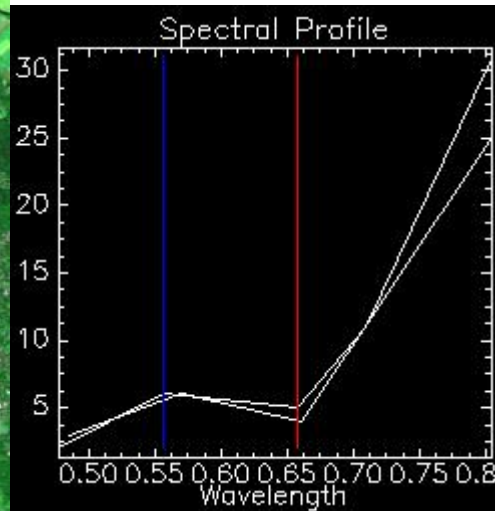
Landsat-8, 2011-09-06, 09:51,
resampled, ATCOR-AOT = 0.12



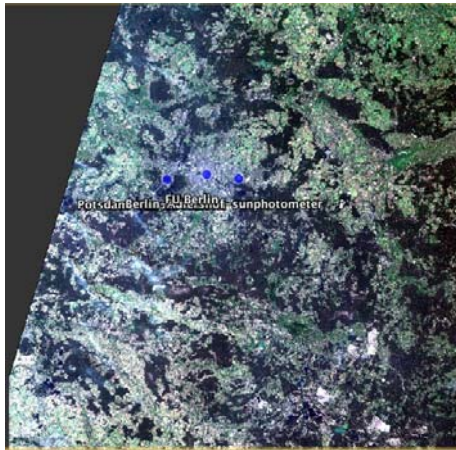
RapidEye, 2011-09-06, 11:13,
Resampled, ATCOR-AOT = 0.12



In-situ-AOT = 0.08



RapidEye and Sentinel-2, acquisitions over Potsdam/Berlin in parallel



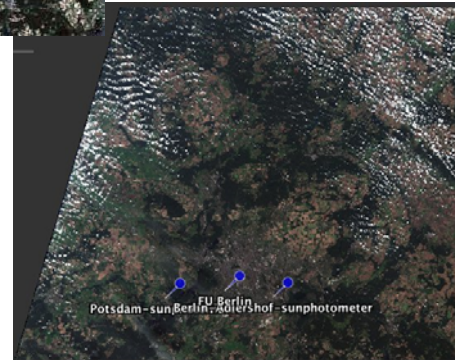
Sentinel-2
04.07.2015

AERONET sunphotometer
RapidEye

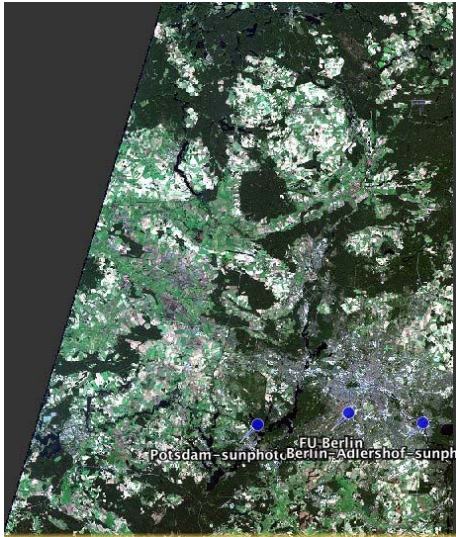


Sentinel-2
03.08.2015

AERONET sunphotometer
DLR sunphotometer
RapidEye



Sentinel-2
12.09.2015



Sentinel-2
12.10.2015

DLR sunphotometer
RapidEye

Summary

ATCOR validation:

- Aerosol retrieval: Mean uncertainty is $\Delta AOT_{550} \approx 0.04$
- Results are stable until at least 20% cloud cover.
- deHazing preprocessing works for images partly covered by haze
- gives improved results, error assessment to be continued

Outlook:

- Validation for RapidEye **continued**: AOT and BOA-reflectance
- **Cross-sensor** comparison with Sentinel-2 and Landsat-8
- RapidEye acquisitions for selected ad-hoc **campaigns?**

Publications:

1. Main-Knorn, Magdalena und Pflug, Bringfried (2014) Comparative analysis of the atmospheric correction results for inter- and cross-sensor application in LUCC studies. In: 5th Workshop of the EARSeL Special Interest Group on Land Use and Land Cover (Abstract Book). 5th Workshop of the EARSeL Special Interest Group on Land Use and Land Cover, 17.-18. März 2014, Berlin, Germany.
2. Mannschatz, Theresa und Pflug, Bringfried und Borg, Erik und Feger, K.-H. und Dietrich, P. (2014) Uncertainties of LAI estimation from satellite imaging due to atmospheric correction. Remote Sensing of Environment, 153, Seiten 24-39. Elsevier. DOI: 10.1016/j.rse.2014.07.020. ISSN 0034-4257.
3. Pflug, Bringfried und Main-Knorn, Magdalena (2014) Validation of atmospheric correction algorithm ATCOR. In: SPIE Proceedings Lidar, Radar and Passive Atmospheric Measurements II, 9242 (92420W), Seiten 1-8. SPIE Digital Library. SPIE Remote Sensing 2014, 22.-25. Sept. 2014, Amsterdam, Niederlande. ISSN doi: 10.1117/12.2067435
4. Pflug, Bringfried und Main-Knorn, Magdalena und Makarau, Aliaksei und Richter, Rudolf (2015) Validation of aerosol estimation in atmospheric correction algorithm ATCOR. In: Proceedings of International Symposium on Remote Sensing of Environment (ISRSE) 2015. 36th International Symposium on Remote Sensing of Environment (ISRSE), 11.-15. Mai 2015, Berlin, Germany.
5. Makarau, Aliaksei und Richter, Rudolf und Schläpfer, Daniel und Reinartz, Peter (2016) Combined haze and cirrus removal for multispectral imagery. IEEE Geoscience and Remote Sensing Letters, PP (99). IEEE Xplore. DOI: 10.1109/LGRS.2016.2515110. ISSN 1545-598X. (im Druck)
6. Makarau, Aliaksei und Richter, Rudolf und Müller, Rupert und Reinartz, Peter (2014) Spectrally consistent haze removal in multispectral data. In: Image and Signal Processing for Remote Sensing XX, 9244, Seiten 1-7. SPIE. SPIE Remote sensing Europe, 22-25 September 2014, Amsterdam, Netherlands. ISBN 9781628413076. Volltext nicht frei. file
7. Makarau, Aliaksei und Richter, Rudolf und Müller, Rupert und Reinartz, Peter (2014) Haze detection and removal in remotely sensed multispectral imagery. IEEE Transactions on Geoscience and Remote Sensing, 52 (9), Seiten 5895-5905. IEEE Xplore. DOI: 10.1109/TGRS.2013.2293662. ISSN 0196-2892. Version: March 19, 2016