

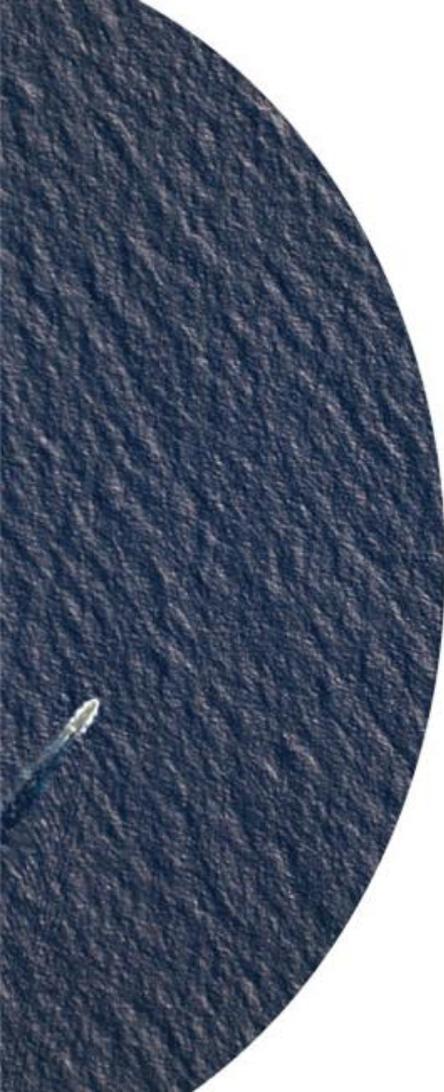
# Radiometric Calibration of the Planet Labs PlanetScope Constellation

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Joshua Greenburg

JACIE 2016

PLANET  
LABS



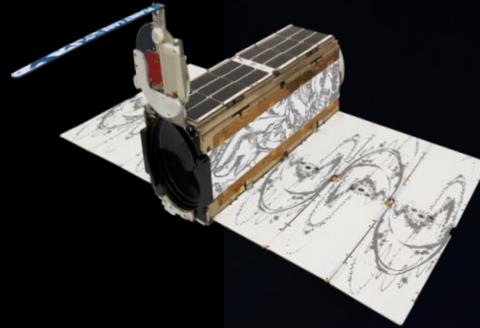
# Outline

1. Planet Labs Overview
2. PlanetScope Constellation
3. Radiometric Calibration Strategy
4. Calibration Technique
5. Calibration Processing
6. Calibration Status

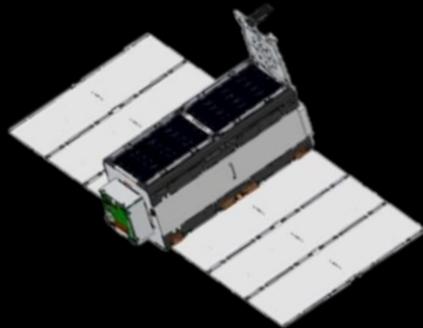
# Agile Aerospace



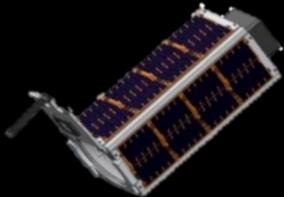
**BUILD 13**  
**JUN 2015**



**BUILD 6**  
**APR 2013**



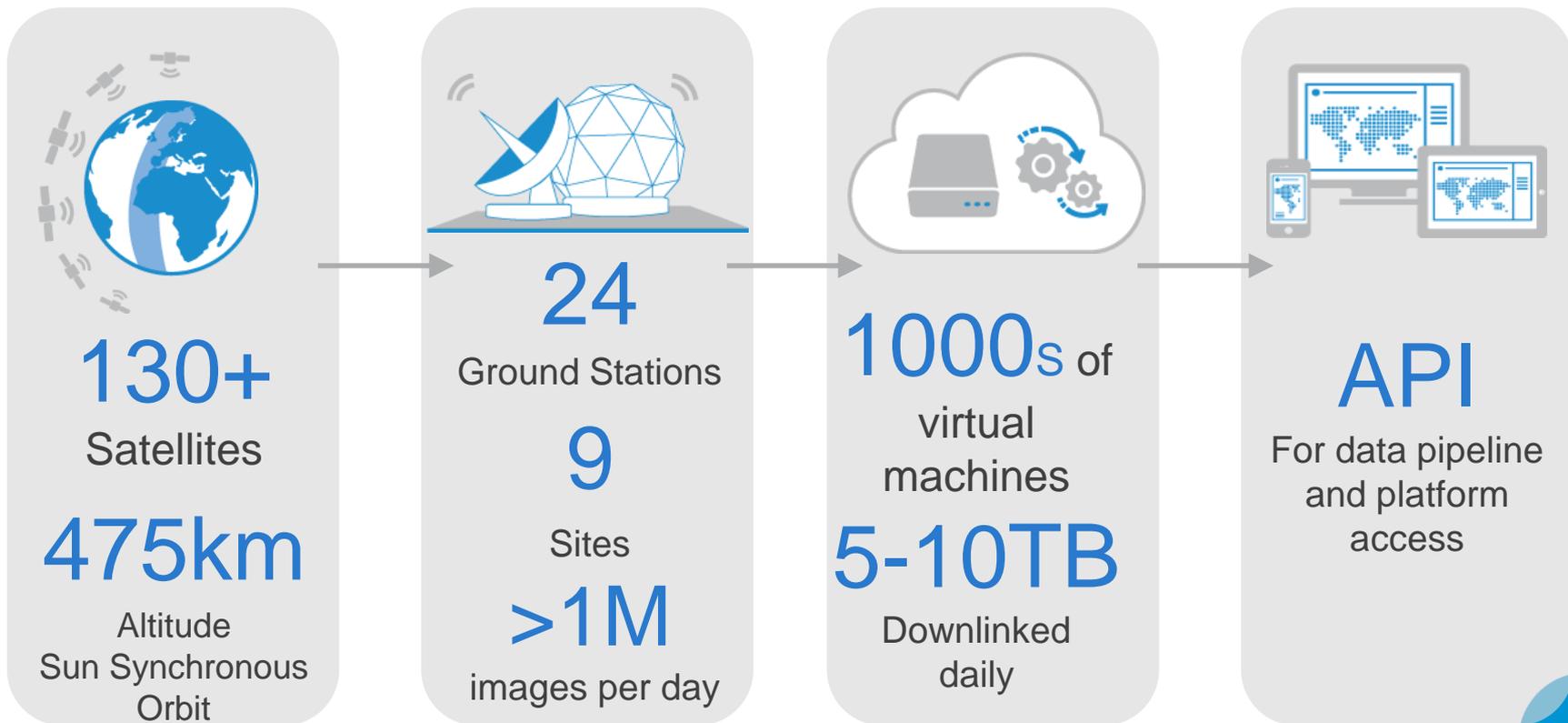
**BUILD 1**  
**APR 2012**



*13 Builds in 4 years*



# Planet's End-to-end System



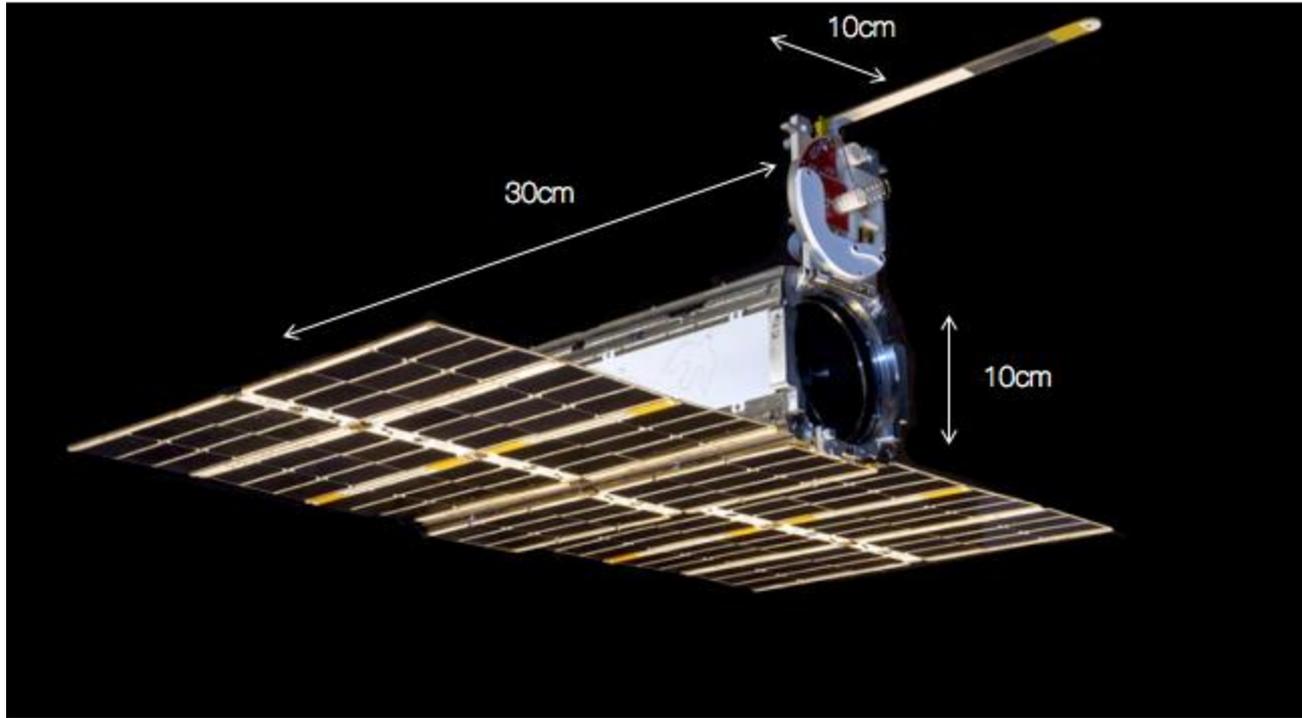
Mission 1: Image whole Earth everyday

# PlanetScope Constellation

	ISS Orbit	Sun Synch Orbit (target)
Expected Lifetime	1 year per satellite	2-3 years per satellite
Mission Continuity	Up to 55 satellite constellation (continually replenish / upgrade satellites)	100-150 satellite constellation (continually replenish / upgrade satellites)
Inclination	52 deg	98 deg
Equator Crossover Time	varies	9:30-11:30am
Orbital Insertion Altitude	420km	475km
Ground Sampling Distance (Nadir)	2.7m-3.2m	3.7m-4.9m
Sensor Type	Bayer-masked CCD camera	
Spectral Bands	Red: 610-700nm Green: 500-590nm Blue 420-530nm	



# PlanetScope Sensor - 'Dove'



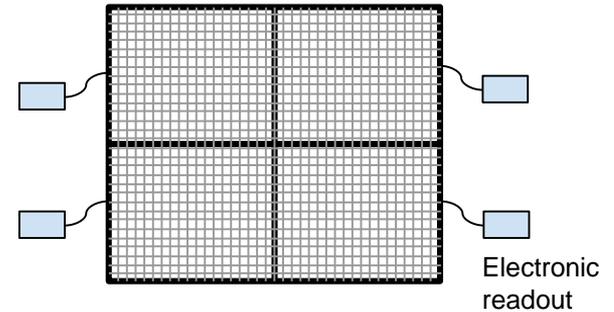
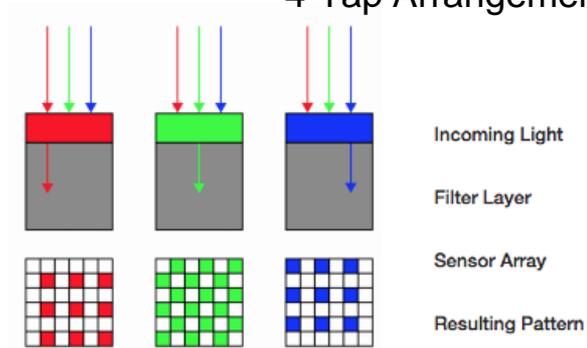
# Image Collection

Src: [Product specification](#)

## 4-tap Bayer-Masked CCD Array

Bayer Mask

4-Tap Arrangement



# Radiometric Calibration Strategy

- On-line
- Semi-automated
- Uses production pipeline
- Processing in the cloud
- Multiple calibration techniques



# Goal of Radiometric Calibration

- Radiometric Accuracy
  - Relative accuracy  $<15\%$ 
    - temporal + inter-sensor
  - Absolute accuracy  $<20\%$
- Scalability
  - Calibrate  $>150$  satellites

# Radiometric Product

- 16-bit GeoTIFF
- Scaled to top of atmosphere spectral radiance
- Scaling factor constant across orbit
- Scaling factor given in metadata





# Calibration Techniques

## In Progress

- Pre-launch calibration
- Lunar Calibration
- SDSU Calibration using PICS

## Planned

- Ground-based vicarious calibration



# Pre-Launch Calibration

## Benefits:

- Data available before satellite commissioning
- Excellent data quality

## Drawbacks:

- Long lead time vs development rate
  - Not very agile!
- Cannot quantify effect of launch

## Primary use:

- Initial absolute calibration
- Camera model (temperature, tdi, exposure time, ...)



# Lunar Calibration

## Benefits:

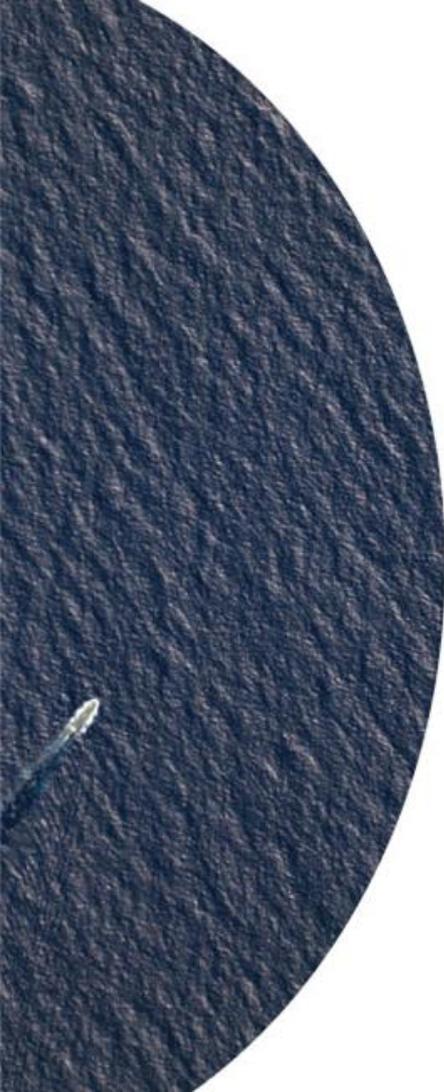
- High availability
- Near-simultaneous collects
- Low relative calibration uncertainty

## Drawbacks:

- Not available 2 weeks / month
- High absolute calibration uncertainty
- Heterogeneous pixel intensity

## Primary use:

- Initial / continuous relative calibration



# ROLO Model Implementation

- Based on Kieffer, Stone “The Spectral Irradiance of the Moon” [1]
- Implemented in Python by Planet Labs
- Reflectance validated against raw and adjusted ROLO lunar reflectance in “The spectral irradiance of the Moon” [1] (figure 8)
- Irradiance validated against ROLO lunar irradiance in “Radiometric calibration stability and inter-calibration of solar-band instruments in orbit using the moon” [2]

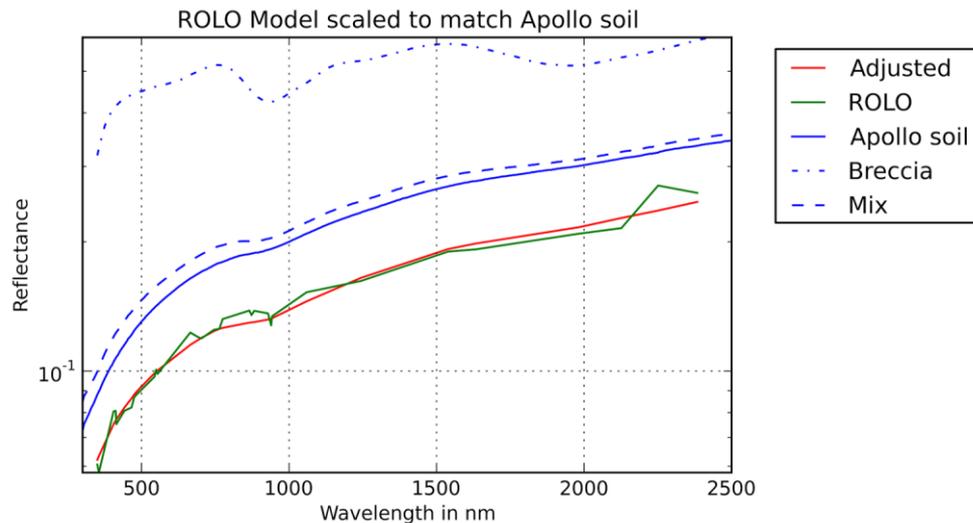
[1] H. H. Kieffer and T. C. Stone, “The spectral irradiance of the Moon,” *The Astronomical Journal*, vol. 129, no. 6, p. 2887, 2005.

[2] T. C. Stone, “Radiometric calibration stability and inter-calibration of solar-band instruments in orbit using the moon,” in *Optical Engineering+ Applications*, 2008, p. 70810X–70810X.



# ROLO Model Validation

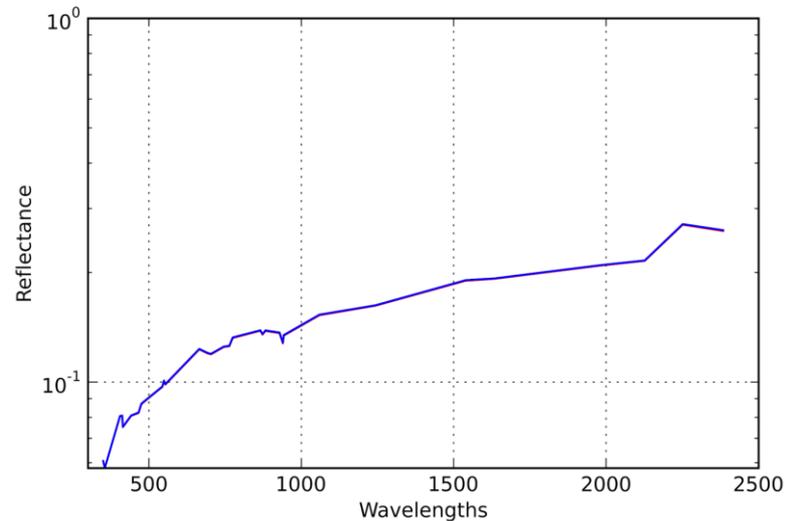
## Raw and Adjusted Rolo Model (figure 8)



Data used as input for validation and radiance adjustments

# ROLO Model Validation

## Raw Lunar Reflectance (figure 8)

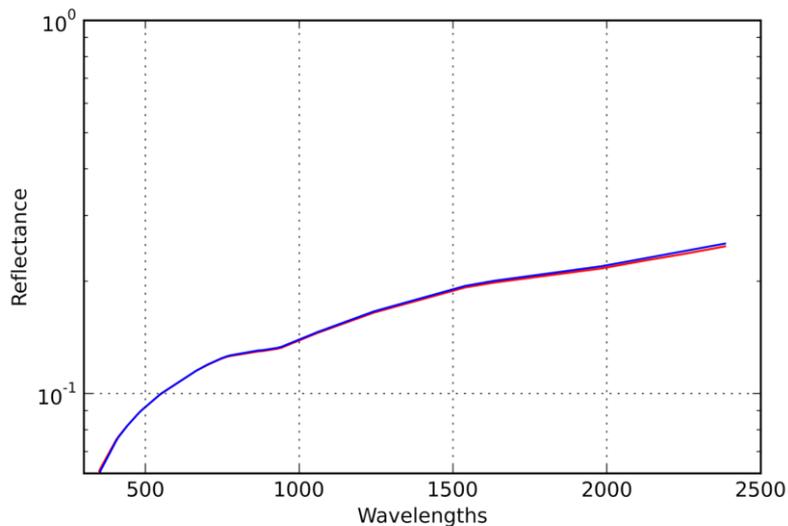


(blue) Published ROLO  
results (src: Tom  
Stone)  
(red) Planet Labs ROLO  
implementation

Less than 0.5% difference

# ROLO Model Validation

## Adjusted Lunar Reflectance (figure 8)



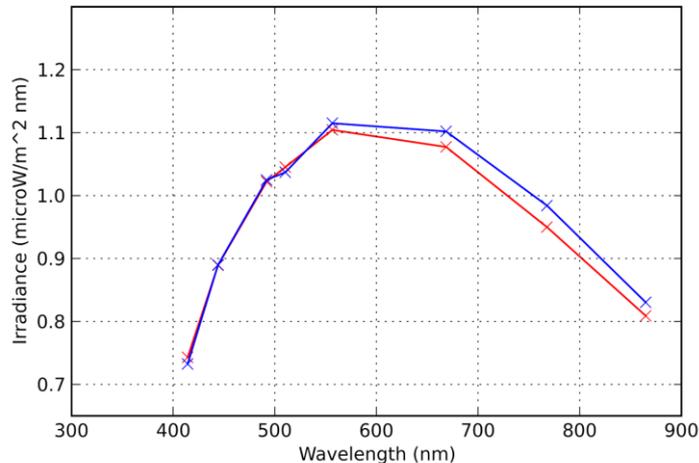
(blue) Published ROLO  
results (src: Tom Stone)  
(red) Planet Labs ROLO  
implementation

Used Apollo samples for smoothing

Less than 1.71% difference

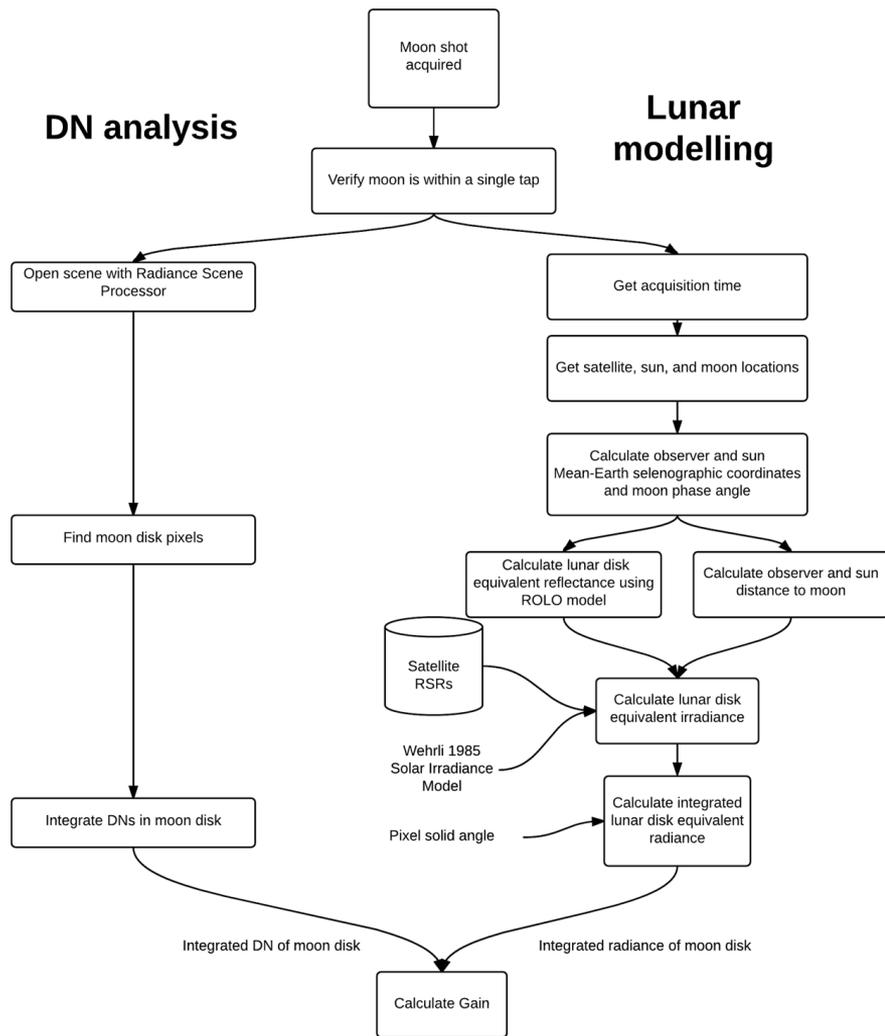
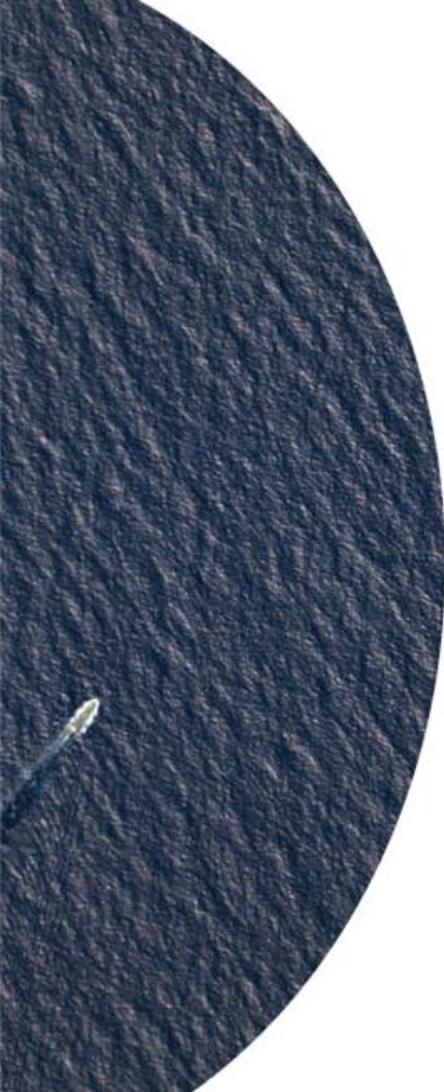
# ROLO Model Validation

## Lunar Irradiance (table 1)



(blue) Published ROLO  
results  
(SeaWiFS, 2006-12-09)  
(red) Planet Labs ROLO  
implementation

Using Wehrli solar irradiance model provided by Tom Stone  
Up to 3.77% difference





# SDSU Calibration using PICS

## Goals

- 3rd-party calibration validation
- Assess feasibility of using PICS models for relative calibration targets

## Work in Progress (SDSU)

- Develop relative radiance models for 6 PICS sites to compliment Libya-4 and Algodones Dunes sites
- Assess sensor dark noise stability
- Radiometric calibration of 2 PlanetScope sensors

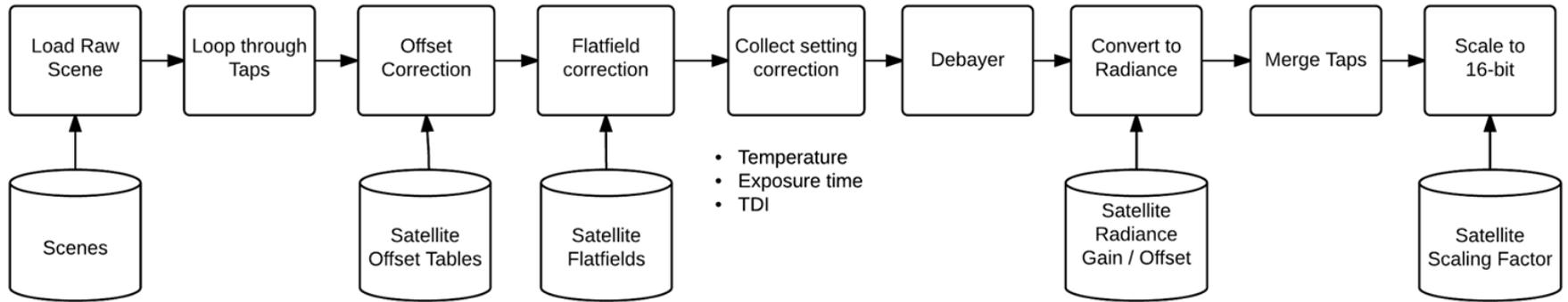


# Calibration Processing

Goals:

- Accurate
- Scalable
- Timely

# Radiance Scene Processing



# Processed Scene



Debayer Only



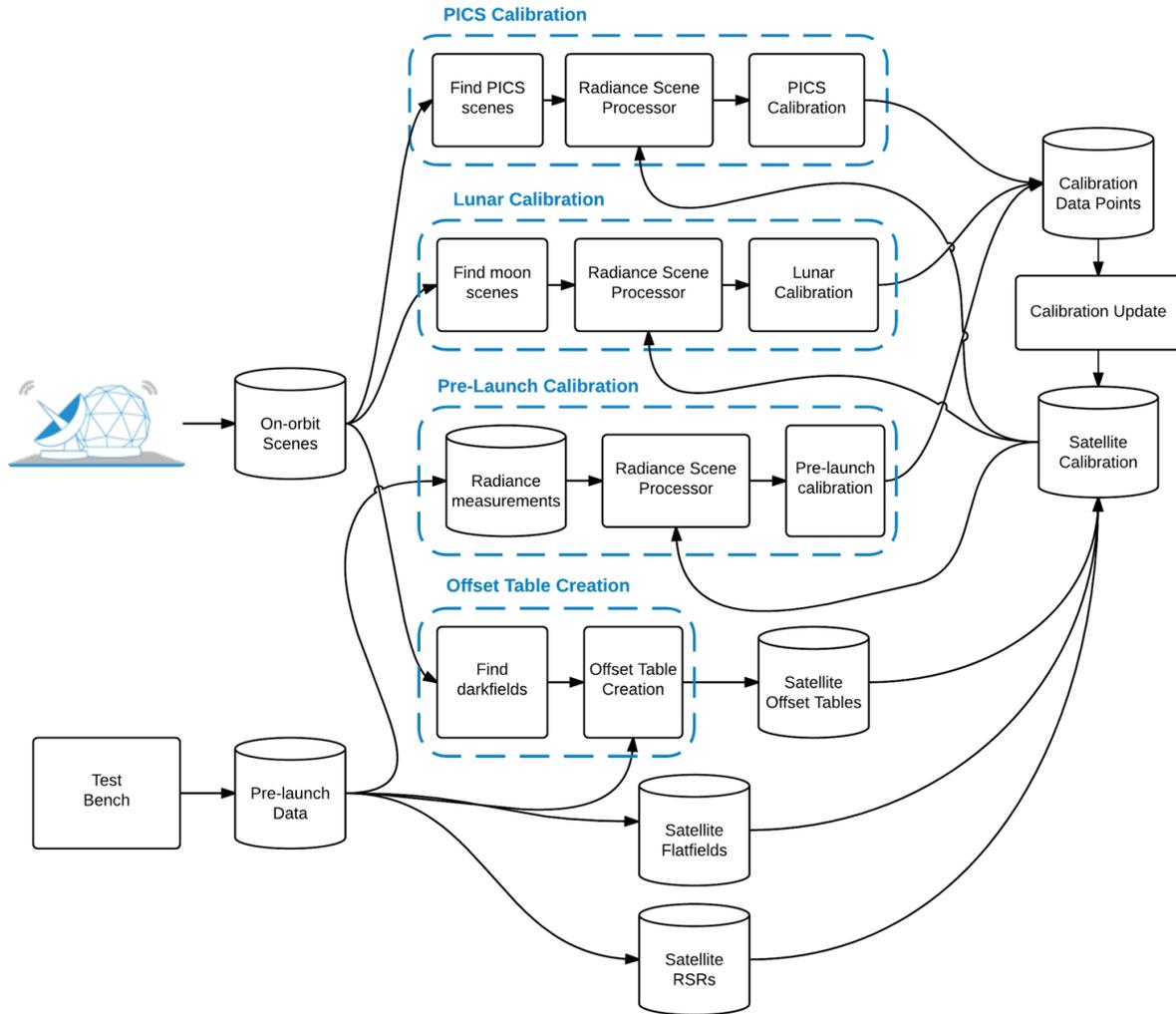
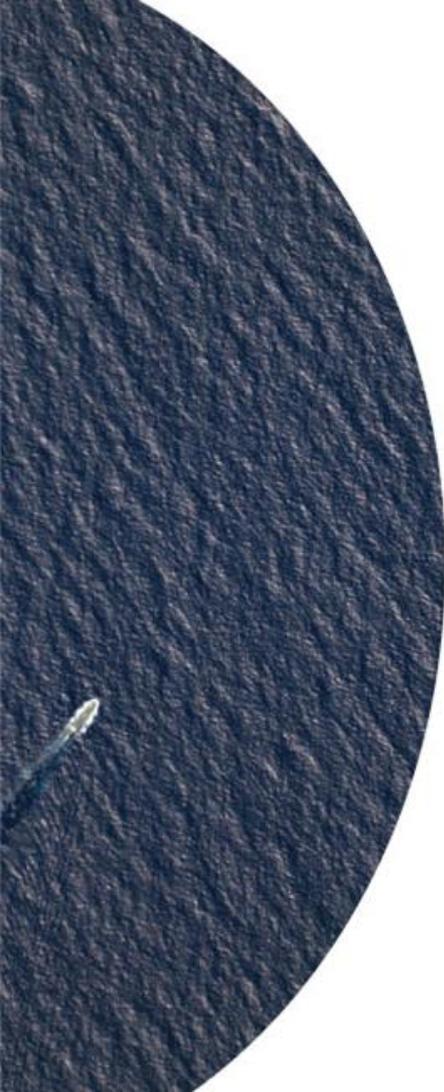
Corrected



Converted to Radiance

# Calibration Automation

- Calibration imagery automatically detected
- Detecting a calibration collect triggers a calibration process
- Processing is in the cloud alongside production imagery
- Each process generates a calibration data point
- Calibration data points processed at regular interval to update satellite calibration
- Manual check before satellite calibration is updated





# Calibration Status

- Developing lunar and PICS techniques
- Building automated infrastructure
- Looking forward to satellites with latest pre-launch calibration being deployed!



# Thank You!

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