

Worldview 2 data

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Launched in October 2009, WorldView-2 is the first Very High Resolution 8-band multispectral commercial satellite. Operating at an altitude of 770 km, WorldView-2 incorporates industry-leading geolocation accuracy and is able to geolocate to less than 5 m to create maps in remote areas, thereby maximizing the utility of available resources. Multispectral resolution imagery is acquired by use of bi-directional scanning and rapid retargeting using Control Moment Gyros - more than two times faster than any competitor. COLLECTION CAPACITY Ability to image 1,000,000 km² daily with a 1.1 day revisit rate at 1 m GSD or less. ACCURACY Predicted Explore instruments used in WorldView-2 mission. EXPLORE INSTRUMENTS Discover how to access WorldView-2 data. ACCESS MISSION DATA WorldView-2 is an environment-monitoring satellite from DigitalGlobe which presents images as the human eye can perceive them, creating a more realistic 'true colour' view of the world. WorldView-2 is an imaging and environment-monitoring satellite from Maxar of the United States which launched on 8 October 2009 and remains operational. It is the follow-on spacecraft to WorldView-1. Mission Parameters Orbit Altitude 770 km Orbit Type Sun-synchronous Orbit Period 100 minutes Revisit Time Up to 1.1 days Equator Crossing Time 10:30 am descending node The overall objective is to

meet the growing commercial demand for high-resolution satellite imagery. WorldView-2 provides commercially available panchromatic imagery of 0.46 m resolution, and eight-band multispectral imagery with 1.84 m resolution - representing one of the highest available spaceborne resolutions on the market. WorldView-110 camera (WV110) This instrument collects images at 0.41 metre panchromatic and 1.64 metre 8-band multi-spectral data. Along with the Pan (450-800 nm) and the four typical multispectral bands (blue, green, red, NIR), WorldView-2 has four additional bands for enhanced multispectral analysis (coastal blue, yellow, red edge, NIR2) designed to improve segmentation and classification of land and aquatic features. WV110 Parameters Imager type Pushbroom imager (or a line scan imaging system) Imaging mode Panchromatic (Pan) Multispectral (MS) 8 bands (4 standard + 4 additional colors) Spectral range 450-800 nm 400-450 nm (coastal blue) 450-510 nm (blue) 510-580 nm (green) 585-625 nm (yellow) 630-690 nm (red) 705-745 nm (red edge) 770-895 nm (NIR1) 860-1040 nm (NIR2) Spatial resolution at nadir 0.46 m GSD (0.52 m at 20° off-nadir) 1.8 m GSD (2.4 m at 20° off-nadir) Swath width 16.4 km (multiple adjoining paths can be imaged in a target area in a single orbit pass due to S/C agility) Detectors Pan: Si CCD array (8 µm pixel size) with a row of > 35,000 detectors MS: Si CCD 4 arrays (32 µm pixel size) with a row of > 9,300 detectors Data quantization 11 bit Geolocation accuracy of imagery ≤ 3 m (using a GPS receiver, a gyroscope and a star tracker) without any GCP (Ground Control Points) Optics TMA telescope with an aperture diameter of 1.1 m, focal length = 13.3 m, f/12 TDI (Time Delay Integration) 6 selectable levels from 8 to 64 in Pan and MS FOV (Field of View) > 1.28° Instrument size 3 m tall These products are available as part of the Maxar Standard Satellite Imagery products and are distributed by European Space Imaging (EUSI). ESA will support as many high-quality and innovative projects as possible within the quota limit available, therefore only a limited amount of products can be made available to each project. The following collections are available: WorldView-2 Full Archive and Tasking ESA offers access to registered users through the Online Dissemination server to the following data collection WorldView-2 European Cities WorldView ESA archive Skip to contentSatellite MissionsOther Space ActivitiesMission typeEO AgencyDigital Globe Mission statusOperational (nominal) Launch date08 Oct 2009End of life date31 Dec 2022InstrumentsWV-110 CEOS EO HandbookSee WorldView-2 summarySpacecraft Launch Mission Status Sensor Complement ReferencesWorldView-2 (WV2) is a commercial imaging satellite of DigitalGlobe Inc. of Longmont, CO, USA (follow-on spacecraft to WorldView-1). The overall objective is to meet the growing commercial demand for high-resolution satellite imagery (0.46 cm Pan, 1.8 m MS at nadir - representing one of the highest available spaceborne resolutions on the market). In the fall of 2003, DigitalGlobe had received a contract from NGA (National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency) of Washington DC to provide high-resolution imagery from the next-generation commercial imaging satellites. The contract award was made within NGA's NextView program. The NGA requirements called for imagery with a spatial resolution of 0.5 m panchromatic and 2 m MS (Multispectral) data. 1)Figure 1: Illustration of the WorldView-2 spacecraft (image credit: DigitalGlobe) Like its Worldview-1 predecessor, the WorldView-2 spacecraft is being manufactured at BATC (Ball Aerospace and Technologies Corporation) of Boulder, CO which was awarded a contract in late 2006. BATC is providing its BCP 5000 (Ball Commercial Platform 5000) spacecraft bus for WorldView-2 and will integrate the remote sensing instrument onto the bus (with WorldView-2, a larger imaging payload is being mounted onto the same spacecraft bus as that used for WorldView-1). A new vibration isolation system is being used on WorldView-2 for the payload to control jitter induced by the spacecraft. The BCP-5000 bus provides state-of-the-art power, stability, agility, data storage and data transmission (over the BCP-2000 bus). 2) 3) 4) The spacecraft is 3-axis stabilized. The ADCS (Attitude Determination and Control Subsystem) employs star trackers, SIRUTM (Space Inertial Reference Unit- scalable) of Northrop Grumman, and GPS for attitude sensing, and CMGs as actuators for highly responsive pointing control. A spacecraft body-pointing range of ±40° about nadir is provided corresponding to a FOR (Field of Regard) of 1355 km in cross-track. An instantaneous geolocation accuracy of ≤ 500 m is provided at any start and stop of an imaging sequence. With its improved agility, WorldView-2 acts like a paintbrush, sweeping back and forth to collect very large areas of multispectral imagery in a single pass. WorldView-2 alone has a collection capacity of 975,000 km²/day. The combination of WorldView-2's increased agility and high altitude (770 km) enables it to typically revisit any place on Earth in 1.1 days. Figure 2: View of the WV110 instrument (left) and the S/C bus BCP-5000 (right), image credit: DigitalGlobe The QuAD (Quiet Array Drive) motion control technology of Starsys Inc. is being used to articulate the solar arrays. The low disturbance implementation permits imaging observations to be conducted in parallel to the array articulation task. A single-board BAE Systems RAD750 radiation-hardened computer manages the data processing command and control functions for WorldView-2. S/C bus type BCP-5000 S/C stabilization- 3-axis stabilized using star trackers and solid-state IRU for sensing- CMG (Control Moment Gyro) assembly for actuation (providing high S/C agility)- S/C pointing at 3.5°/s, acceleration of 1.5° s⁻², slewing of 300 km in 9 s Pointing accuracy- Accuracy: 35,000 detectors MS: Si CCD 4 arrays (32 µm pixel size) with a row of > 9,300 detectors Data quantization 11 bit Geolocation accuracy of imagery ≤ 3 m (using a GPS receiver, a gyroscope and a star tracker) without any GCP (Ground Control Points) Optics TMA telescope with an aperture diameter of 1.1 m, focal length = 13.3 m, f/12 TDI (Time Delay Integration) 6 selectable levels from 8 to 64 in Pan and MS FOV (Field of View) > 1.28° Instrument size 3 m tall Table 6: Parameter specification of the GIS instrument Spectral band Center wavelength (nm) Minimum lower band edge (nm) Maximum upper band edge (nm) Pan (WorldView-1) imager 650-400-900 Pan (WorldView-2) imager 625-447-808 MS1 (NIR1) 831-765-901 MS2 (red) 659-630-690 MS3 (green) 546-506-586 MS4 (blue) 478-442-515 MS5 (red edge) 724-699-749 MS6 (yellow) 608-584-632 MS7 (coastal blue) 427-396-458 MS8 (NIR2) 908-856-1043 Table 7: Specification of spectral bands for WorldView-1 and WorldView-2 imagers Parameter / Spacecraft QuickBird-2 (QB) WorldView-1 WorldView-2 Launch date Oct. 21, 2001 Sept. 18, 2007 Oct. 08, 2009 Orbital altitude (SSO) 450 km 450 km 770 km Spacecraft mass at launch 931 kg 2500 kg 2800 kg Spacecraft bus size 3 m x 1.6 m x 2.5 m Ø 3.6 m x 2.5 m Ø 4.3 m x 2.5 m Ø Spacecraft bus type BCP-2000 BCP-5000 Solar array span 5.2 m 7.1 m 7.1 m Spacecraft power 1.14 kW (EOL) single junction GaAs cells 3.2 kW (EOL) triple junction GaAs cells 3.2 kW (EOL) triple junction GaAs cells Battery 40 Ah NiH2 100 Ah NiH2 100 Ah NiH2 Attitude actuation Reaction wheels CMG assembly S/C body pointing capability ±30° (nominal in any direction) ±40° (nominal in any direction) ±40° (nominal in any direction) Onboard propulsion 4 x 4.4 N hydrazine thrusters Yes Yes Spacecraft design life 5 years 7.25 years 7.25 years RF Wideband downlink 320 Mbit/s 800 Mbit/s 800 Mbit/s Onboard data storage 128 Gbit 2.2 Tbit 2.2 Tbit Payload (builder) BHRC60 (BATC) WV60 (ITT) Telescope aperture 60 cm Ø 60 cm Ø 110 cm Ø Swath width 16.5 km 16.4 km 16.4 km Pan resolution at nadir 0.61 cm 50 cm 46 cm MS resolution at nadir 2.4 m-1.8 m (8 bands) Monoscopic area coverage 1 x> 4 x> 4 x Single pass mono coverage 1 strip of 350 km 1 area of 60 km x 110 km 1 strip of 650 km 1 area of 96 km x 110 km Single pass stereo coverage Single scene (

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