NASA CSDA Program Vendor Focus

February 19, 2025

Today's Presenters from Airbus:
Jen Kennedy
Peter Barren
John Collins

Pléiades Neo 30cm image Sydney, Australia

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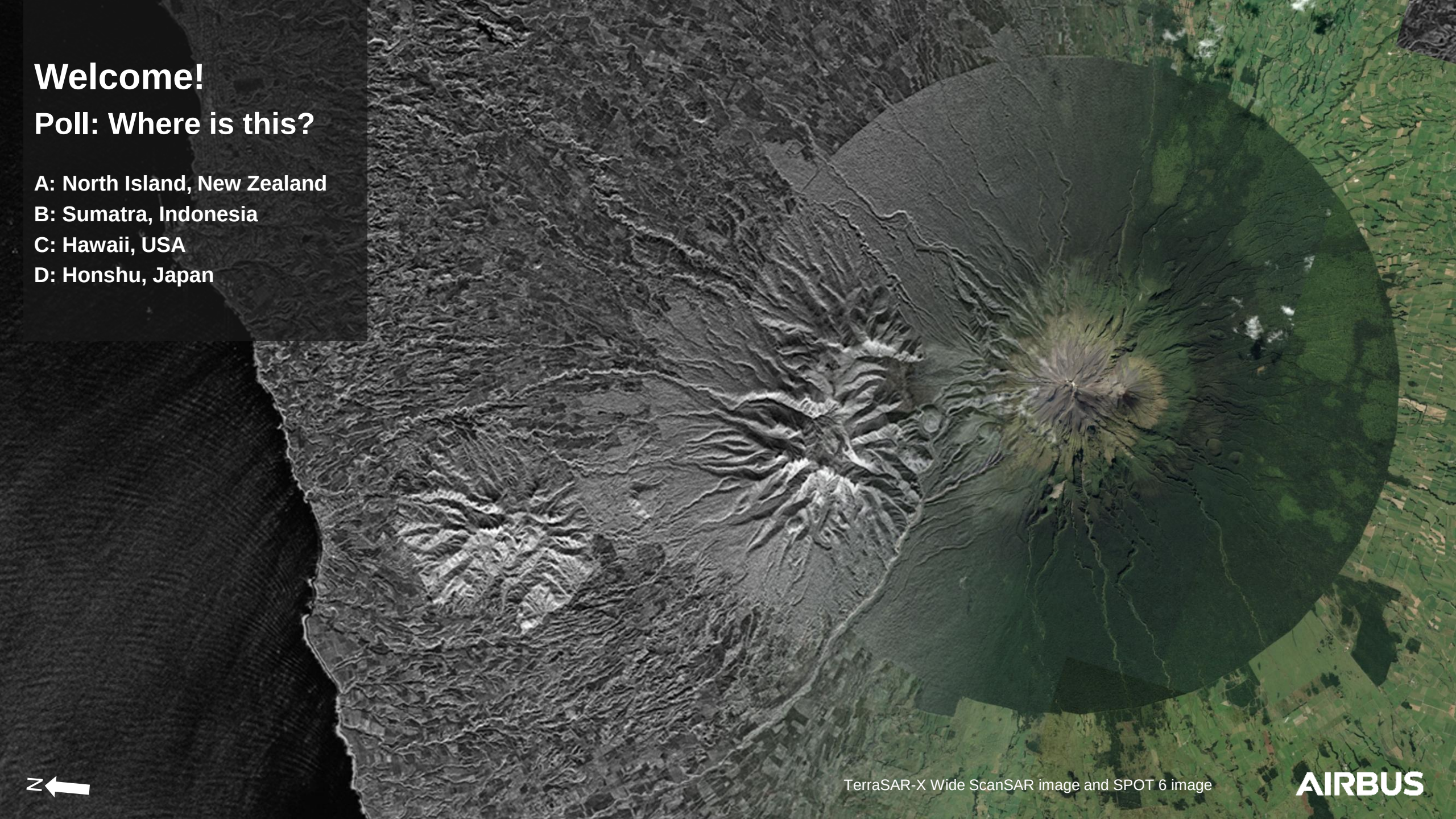
Welcome!

Poll: Where is this?

A: North Island, New Zealand
B: Sumatra, Indonesia
C: Hawaii, USA
D: Honshu, Japan



TerraSAR-X Wide ScanSAR image and SPOT 6 image

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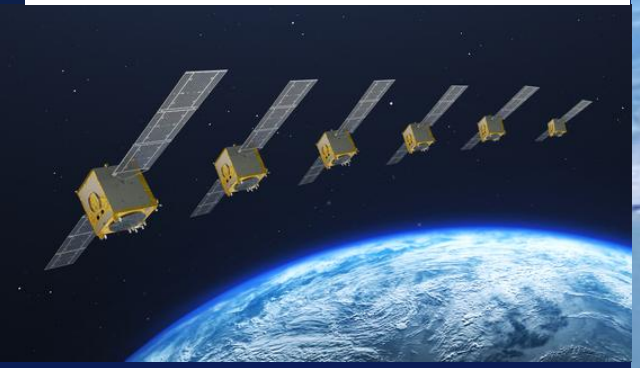
The Airbus you know…

The Airbus you *might* not know…



Galileo Second Generation

Sentinel 2

Pléiades 1A and 1B

AIRBUS

Over 40 Years of Remote Sensing

AIRBUS

Corporate History

Airbus: Your Trusted Partner for Geospatial Products and Services

Our Mission: Protect people, make the Earth and Space more sustainable, and support our customers by responding to their challenges with greater speed and higher certainty.

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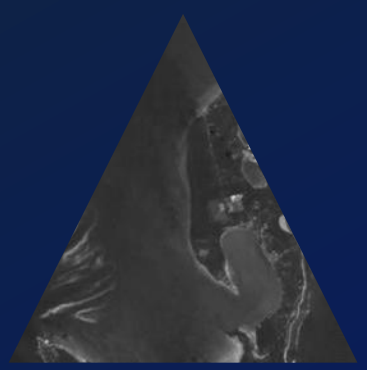
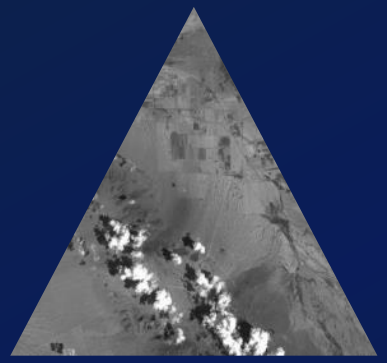
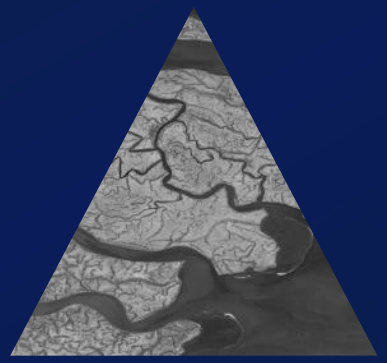
Commercial Remote Sensing Launch Timeline



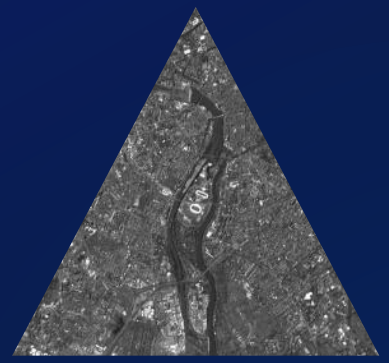
1986
SPOT 1



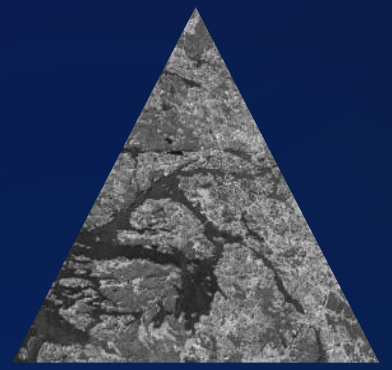
1990
SPOT 2



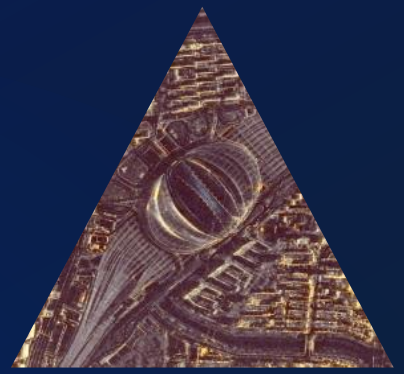
1993
SPOT 3



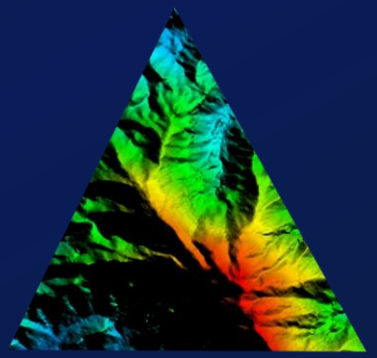
1998
SPOT 4



2002
SPOT 5



2007
TerraSAR-X

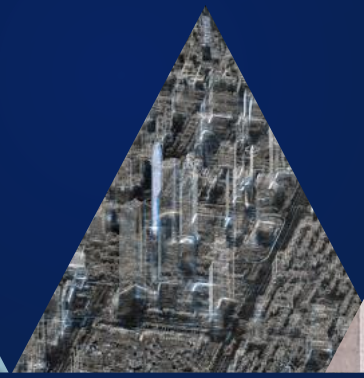


2010
TanDEM-X

2011
Pléiades 1A

2012
Pléiades 1B &
SPOT 6

2014
SPOT 7



2018
PAZ

2021
Pléiades Neo 3 & 4

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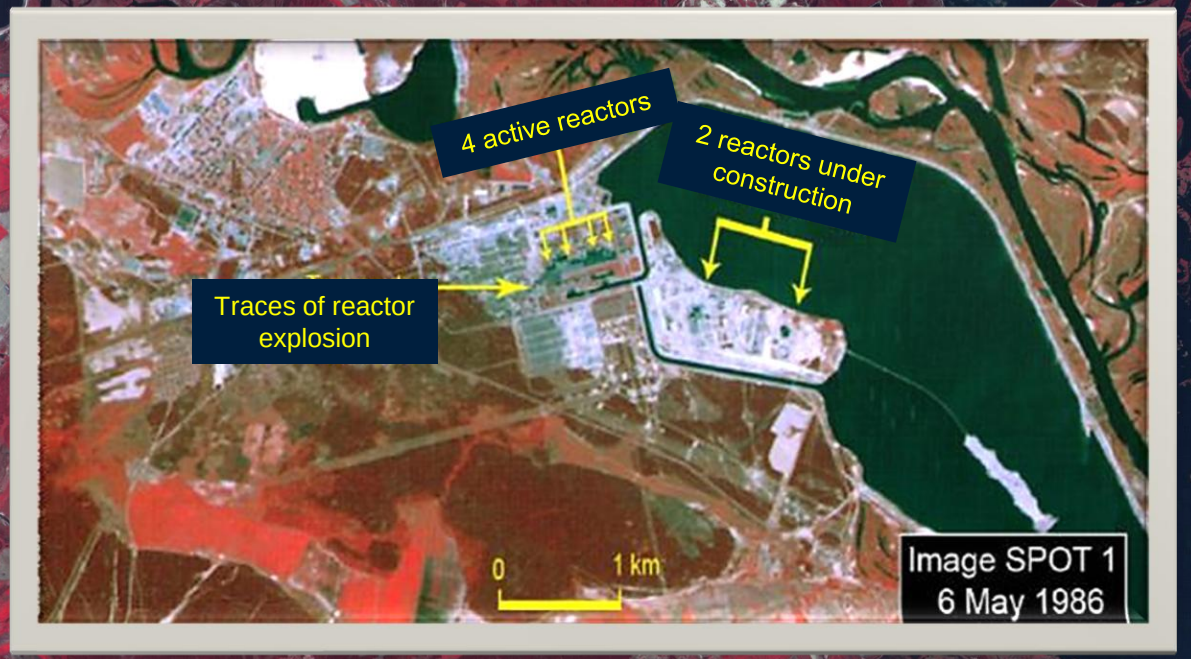
Chernobyl Over the Years

SPOT 1
20m Resolution

The first commercial satellite images of the Chernobyl disaster - May 1986

Explosion Aftermath – Helicopter View – 1986



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Chernobyl Over the Years

Pléiades Neo

30cm Resolution

The full extent of the Chernobyl reactor building - May 2022

Building the New Safe Confinement

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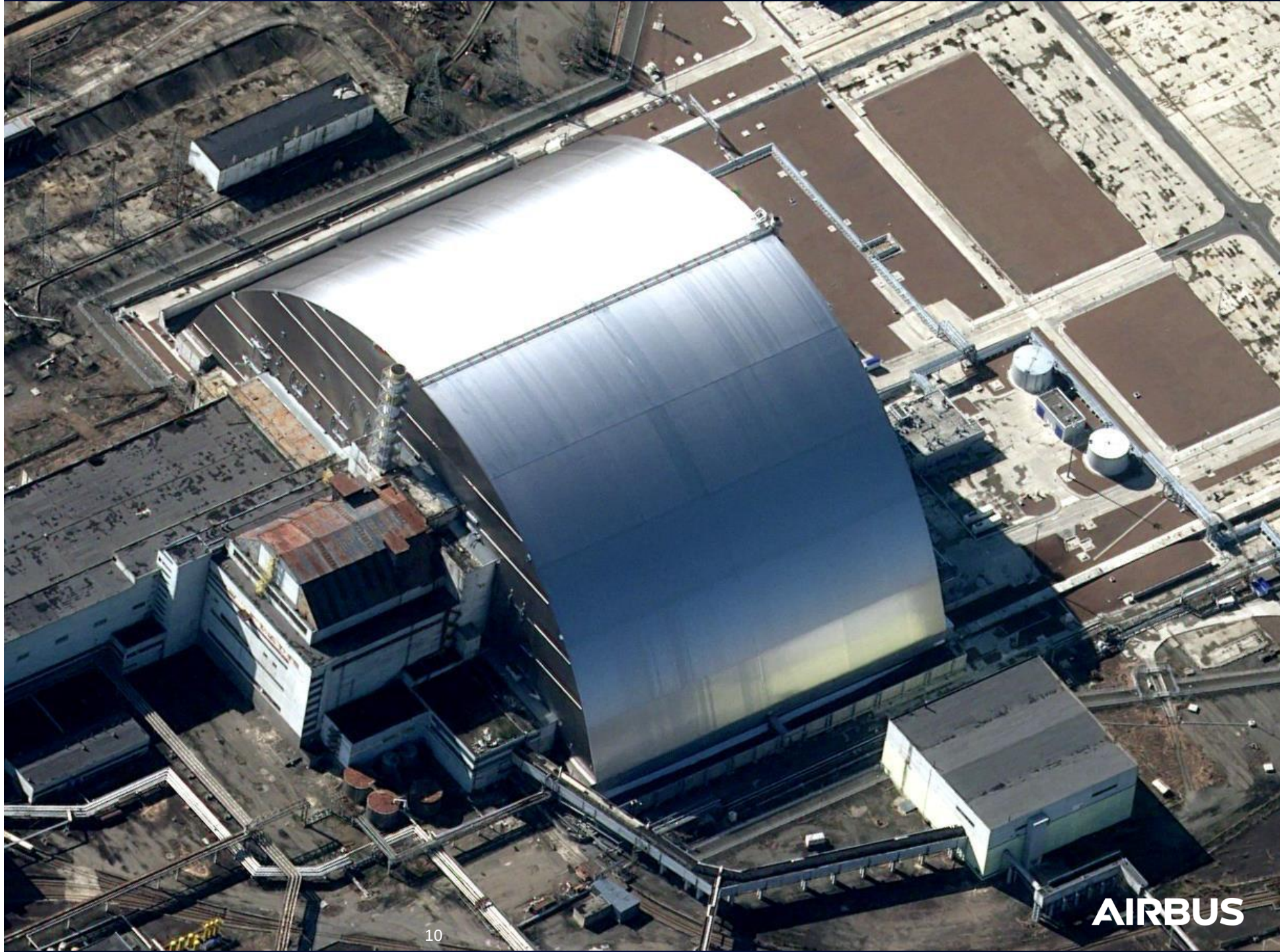
Chernobyl Over the Years

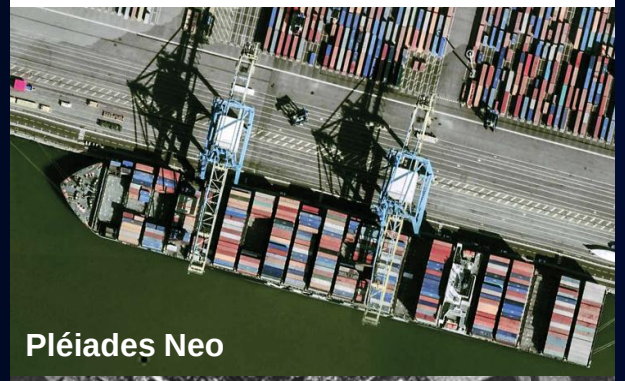
Pléiades Neo
HD15

High Definition 15cm image product

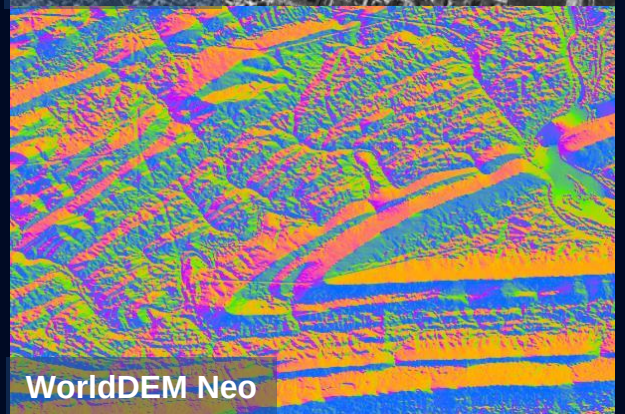
Detail of the New Safe Confinement building, covering the damaged Reactor #2 - May 2022



Airbus' CSDA Product Catalog


Pléiades Neo


TerraSAR-X


WorldDEM Neo

Optical

Sensors
- Pléiades Neo – 30cm & HD15 (High Definition 15cm)
- Pléiades – 50cm
- SPOT – 1.5m & 6m (Multispectral only)

Archive
- Mono / Stereo / Tri-Stereo

Tasking
- OnePlan
  - All satellites/modes
- OnePlan Monitoring
  - Pléiades & SPOT* / Mono only
- OneDay
  - All satellites/Mono only

Elevation Products
- Elevation 0.5 DSM
- Elevation 1 DSM & DTM
- Elevation 4 DSM & DTM

**SPOT1.5m Only*

Radar

Sensors
- TerraSAR-X
- TanDEM-X
- PAZ

Archive
- Modes: ST, HS, SL, SM, SC, WSC

Tasking
- All Radar modes
- InSAR (Interferometric data stacks) ST, HS, SL, SM
- Maritime Monitoring Data Stacks: All Radar modes

Elevation Products
- WorldDEM Neo DSM & DTM
- WorldDEM DSM & DTM
- Ground Control Point (GCP) Packages

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Poll: What type of Airbus satellite imagery/data would you most likely request for your current or future research?

A: Optical imagery

B: Radar imagery

C: SAR interferometry data

D: Digital Elevation Models (DSMs or DTMs)

TerraSAR-X Stripmap 3m image
Pléiades Neo 30cm image
WorldDEM Neo DSM

Grindavik, Iceland

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Airbus' Current Earth Observation Constellations

OPTICAL CONSTELLATION

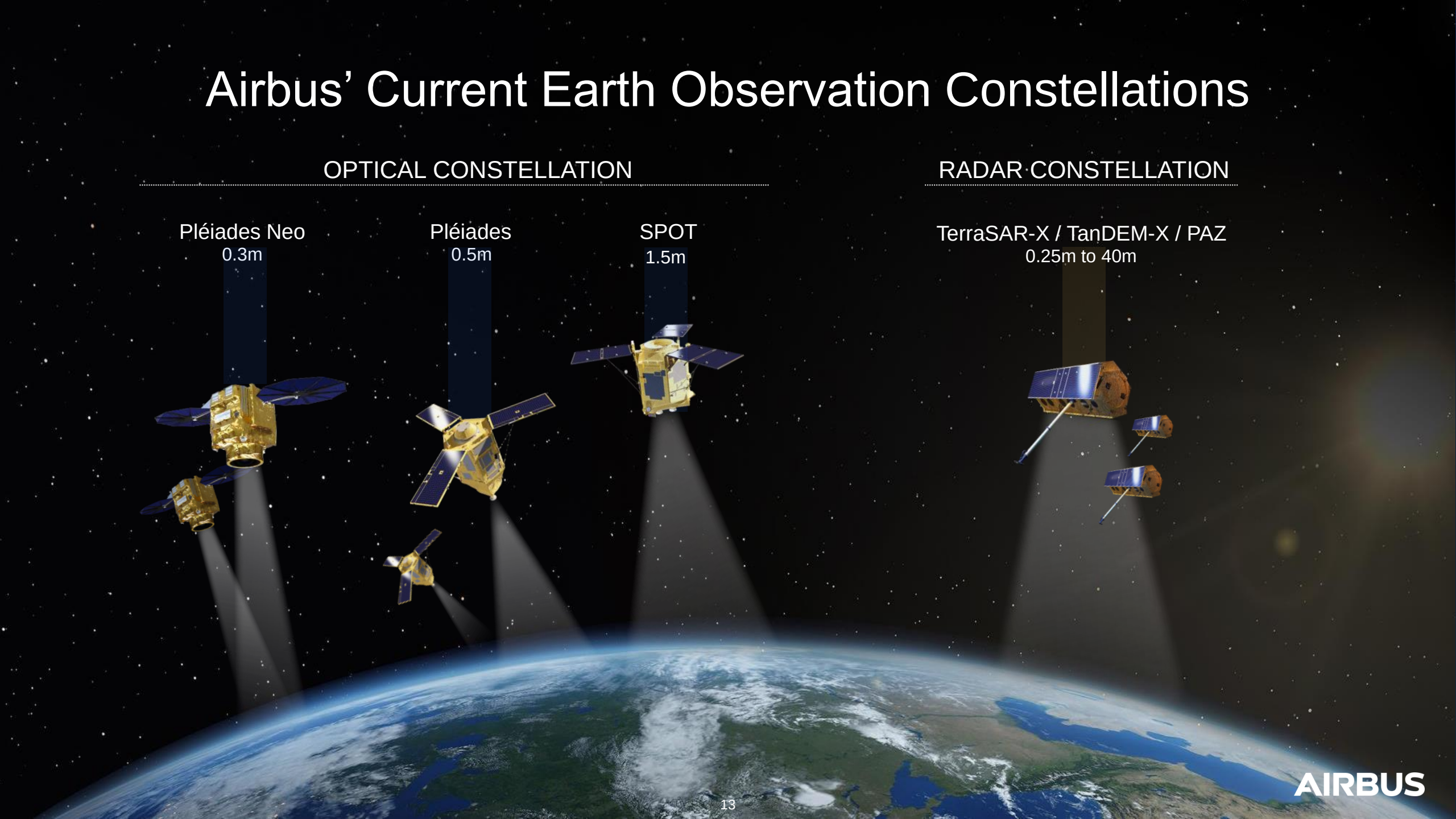
Pléiades Neo
0.3m

Pléiades
0.5m

SPOT
1.5m

RADAR CONSTELLATION

TerraSAR-X / TanDEM-X / PAZ
0.25m to 40m



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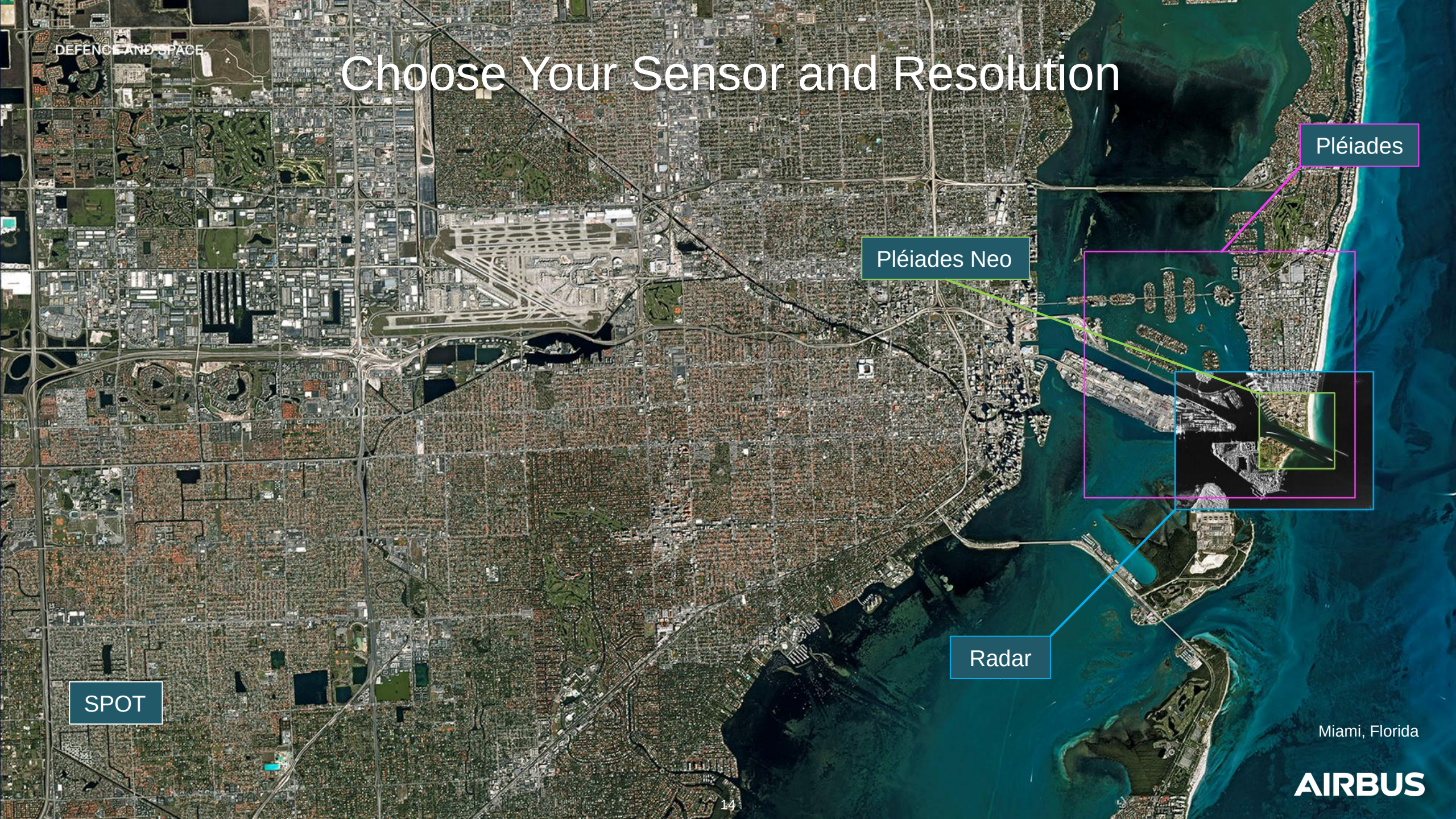
Choose Your Sensor and Resolution



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Airbus Imagery

SPOT
1.5m
RESOLUTION

Radar Constellation
0.25m to 40m
RESOLUTION

Pléiades
0.5m
RESOLUTION

Pléiades Neo
0.3m
RESOLUTION

Pléiades Neo HD15
0.15m
RESAMPLING

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Optical Constellation & Imagery

Golden Gate Bridge San Francisco, CA
Pléiades Neo 30cm image

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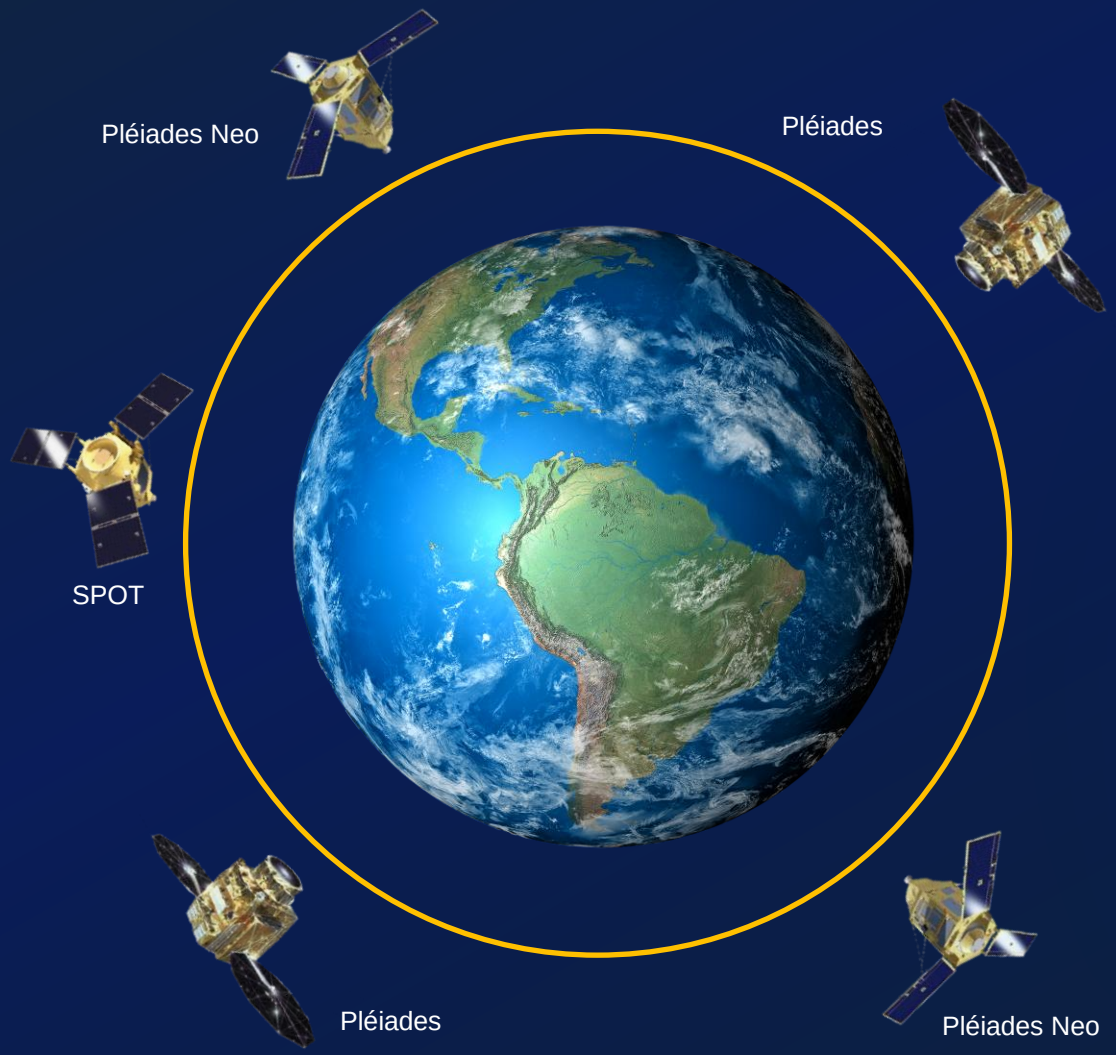
Optical Satellite Constellation



	SPOT	Pléiades	Pléiades Neo
Active Satellites	1	2	2
Resolution	Panchromatic: 1.5m Multispectral: 6m	Panchromatic: 0.5m Multispectral: 2m	Panchromatic: 0.3m Multispectral: 1.2m
Global Revisit	1 to 3 days	Daily	Daily
Altitude	694km	694km	620km
Local Access Time	10:00am	10:30am	10:30am
Orbit	Sun-synchronous		
Acquisition Capacity	Up to 3M km²/day (~500 images /day)	Up to 1M km² day (~1000 images /day)	Up to 1M km²/day (~1000 images /day)
Archive	>14,400,000,000 km²	>2,000,000,000 km²	>426,000,000 km²

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SPOT 6 & 7

Technical Specifications

Link: SPOT User Guide

SPOT	
Active Satellites	1
Resolution	Panchromatic: 1.5m Multispectral: 6m
Swath	60 km at Nadir
Location Accuracy CE90	15m
Viewing Angle	-45˚to +45˚
Imaging Modes	Mono, stereo, tri-stereo
Image Depth	12 bits
Spectral Bands (in nm)	Pan: 455-744 Blue: 454-519 Green: 527-587 Red: 624-694 NIR: 756-880
Products	Pan 1.5m (1 band) Pansharpened 1.5m (3 or 4 bands) Multispectral 6m (4 bands) Bundle: Pan 1.5m + MS 6m (4 bands)

SPOT 1.5m wildfire imagery over Los Angeles, CA

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Pléiades

Technical Specifications

Link: Pléiades User Guide

Pléiades	
Active Satellites	2
Resolution	Panchromatic: 0.5m Multispectral: 2m
Swath	20 km at Nadir
Location Accuracy CE90	6.5m
Viewing Angle	-45°to +45°
Imaging Modes	Mono, stereo, tri-stereo
Image Depth	12 bits
Spectral Bands (in nm)	Pan: 470-830 Blue: 430-550 Green: 500-620 Red: 590-710 NIR: 740-940
Products	Pan 0.5m (1 band) Pansharpened 0.5m (3 or 4 bands) Multispectral 2m (4 bands) Bundle: Pan 0.5m + MS 2m (4 bands)

Pléiades 50cm wildfire imagery over Los Angeles, CA

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Pléiades Neo

Technical Specifications

Link: Pléiades Neo User Guide

Pléiades Neo	
Active Satellites	2
Resolution	Panchromatic: 0.3m Multispectral: 1.2m
Swath	14 km at Nadir
Location Accuracy CE90	3.5m
Viewing Angle	-45°to +45°
Imaging Modes	Mono, stereo, tri-stereo
Image Depth	12 bits
Spectral Bands (in nm)	Pan: 450-800 Deep Blue: 400-450 Blue: 450-520 Green: 530-590 Red: 620-690 Red Edge: 700-750 NIR: 770-880
Products	Pan 0.3m (1 band) Pansharpened 0.3m (3, 4 or 6 bands) Multispectral 1.2m (4 or 6 bands) Bundle: Pan 0.3m + MS 1.2m (4 or 6 bands)

Pléiades Neo 30cm NIR false color wildfire imagery over Los Angeles, CA

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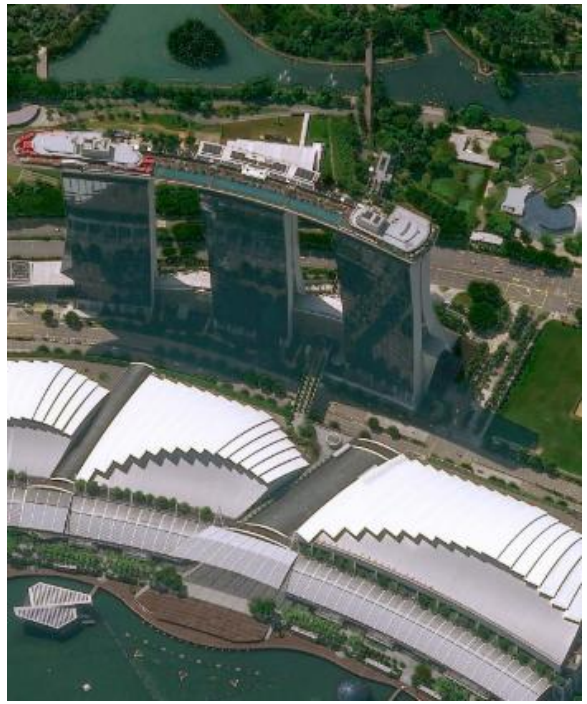
OneTasking Fundamentals

Optical Tasking Options



Singapore

ONE DAY

Specifications

Timeframe
Customer-selected day

Cloud Cover Validation
Not applicable

Incidence Angle
≤52° by default

Number of acquisitions
One

Delivery
Rush

ONE PLAN

Specifications

Timeframe
Weather-dependent

Cloud Cover Validation
≤10% by default

Incidence Angle
0 - 30° by default

Number of acquisitions
Based on feasibility study

Delivery
Standard by default

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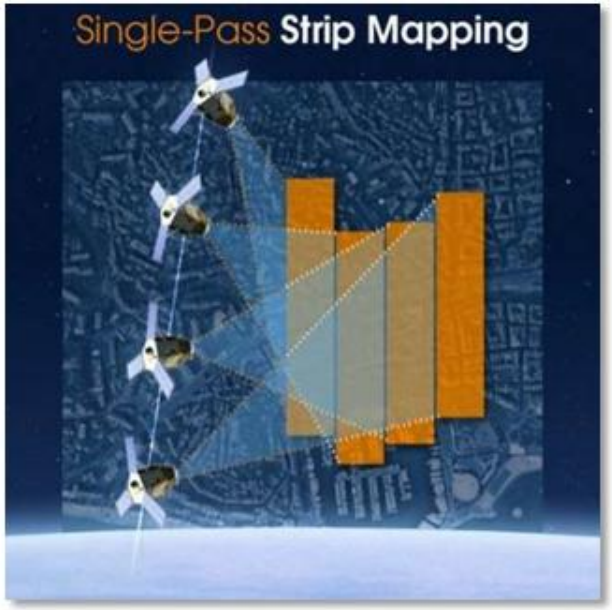
Optical Acquisition Modes



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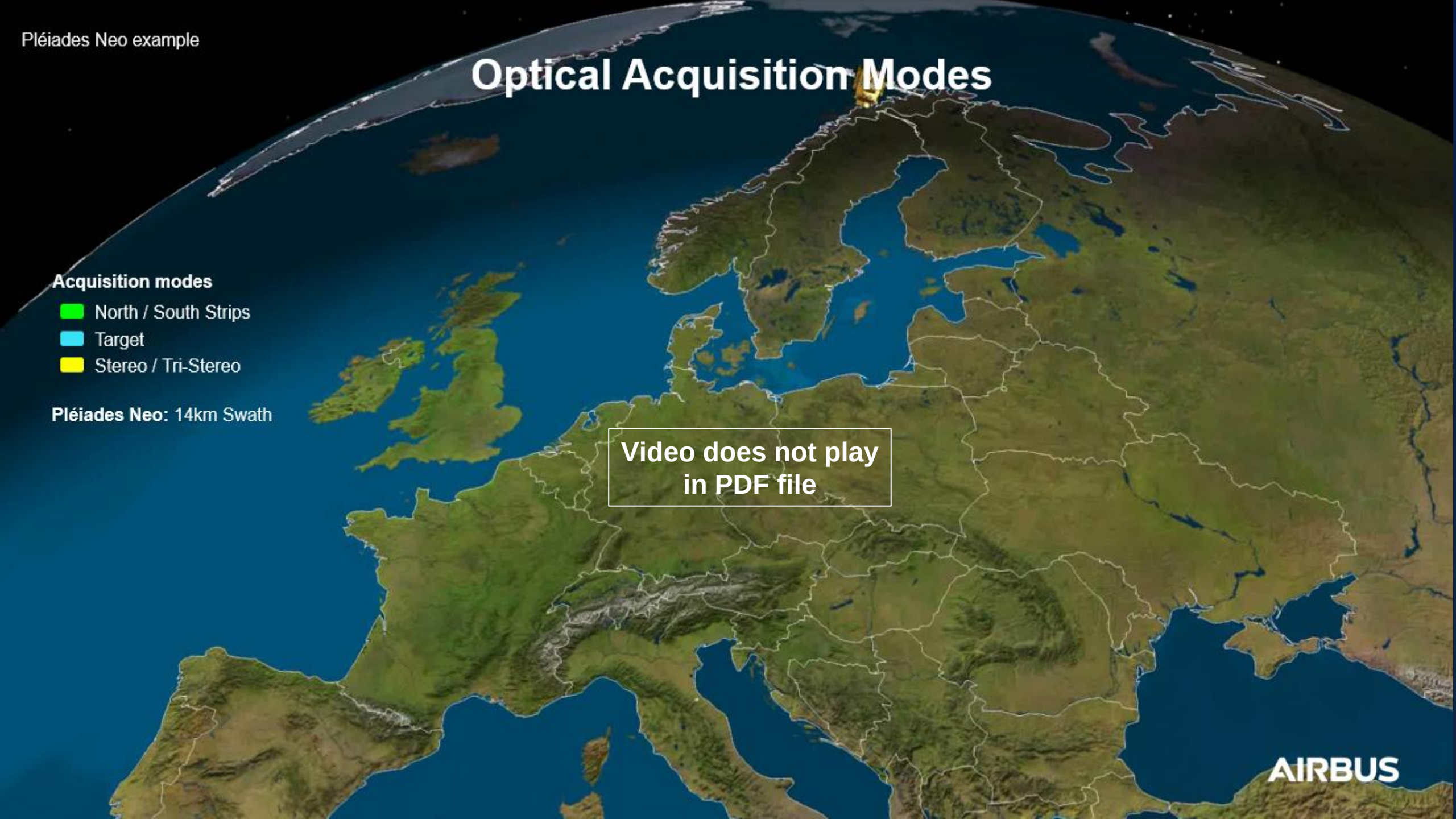
Pléiades Neo example

Optical Acquisition Modes

Acquisition modes

- North / South Strips
- Target
- Stereo / Tri-Stereo

Pléiades Neo: 14km Swath



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Optical Processing Options

Radiometry & Geometry

Cairo, Egypt

Geometric Processing

Perfect sensor
No cartographic projection

Georeferenced
Projection at constant altitude

Georeferenced
Projection on DEM

Radiometric Processing

8 or 12 bits depth
No atmospheric correction
Spectral applications

16 bits depth
Raleigh atmospheric correction
Spectral applications

8 bits depth
Raleigh atmospheric correction
Visual applications

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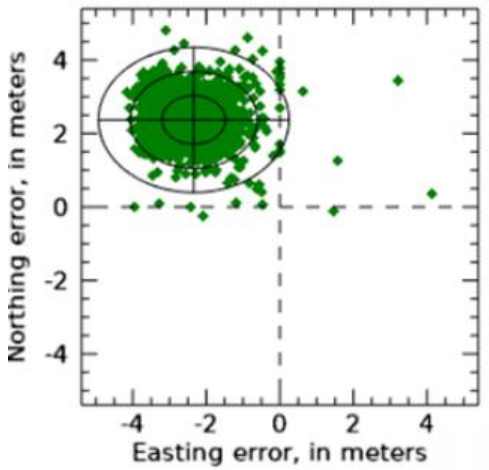
Geolocation Accuracy of Pléiades Neo



Pléiades Neo Ortho NIR band – Horizontal Error

Link: USGS System Characterization Report - Pléiades Neo

Pléiades Neo 30cm image
Sydney Airport, Australia

3.5m

NATIVE LOCATION ACCURACY

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Pléiades Neo HD15

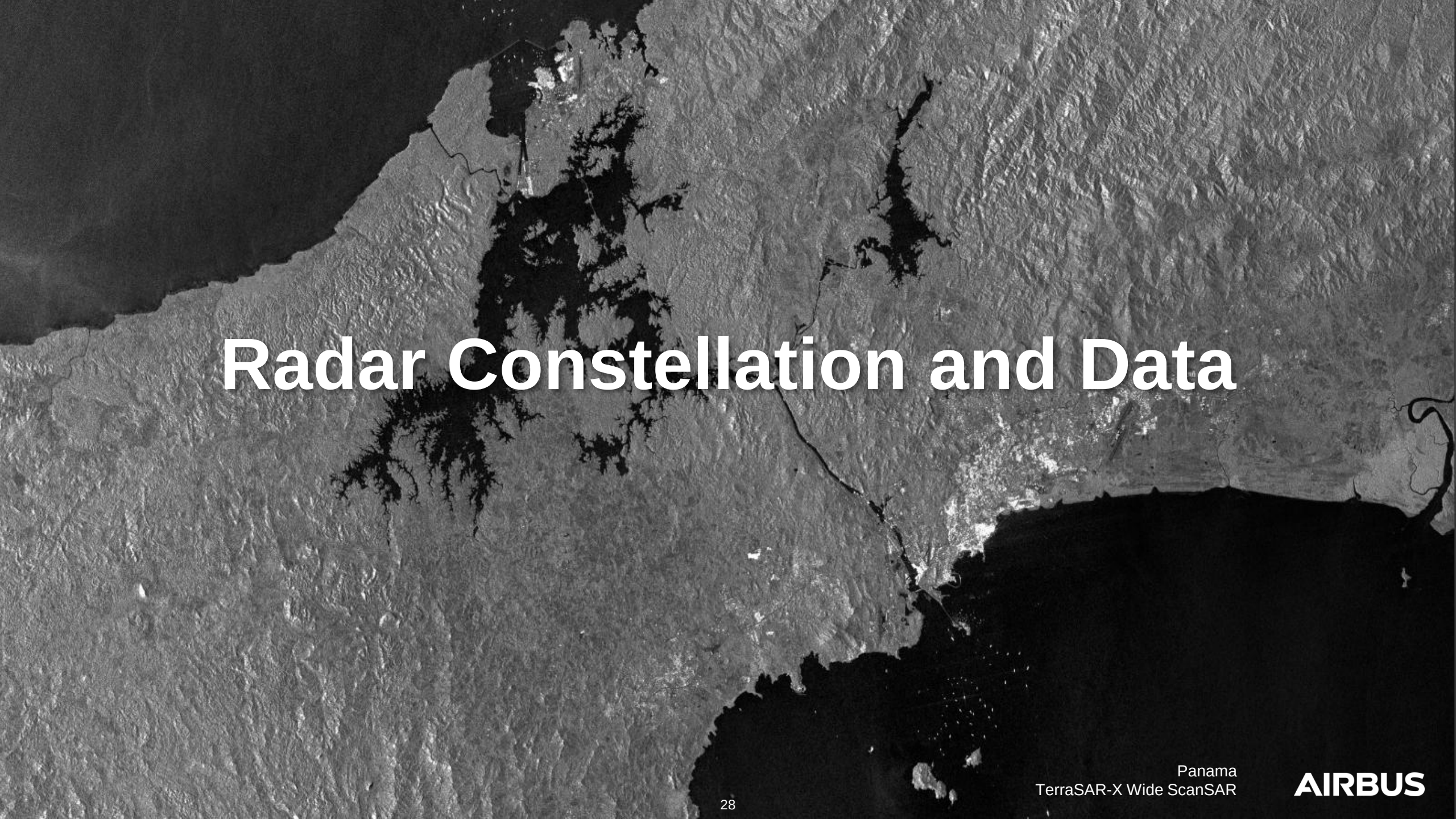
Enhancing visual rendering for geospatial applications

Statue of Liberty, New York

Coming Soon from Airbus

Pléiades Neo Constellation Continuity

Radar Constellation and Data



Panama
TerraSAR-X Wide ScanSAR

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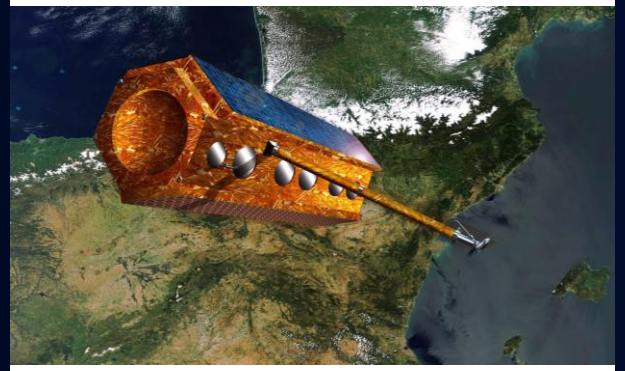
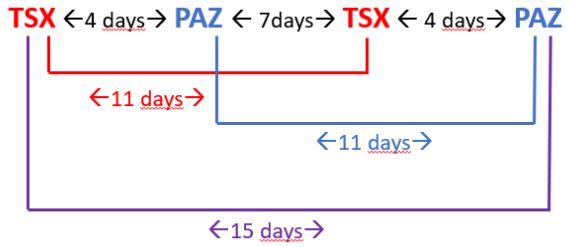
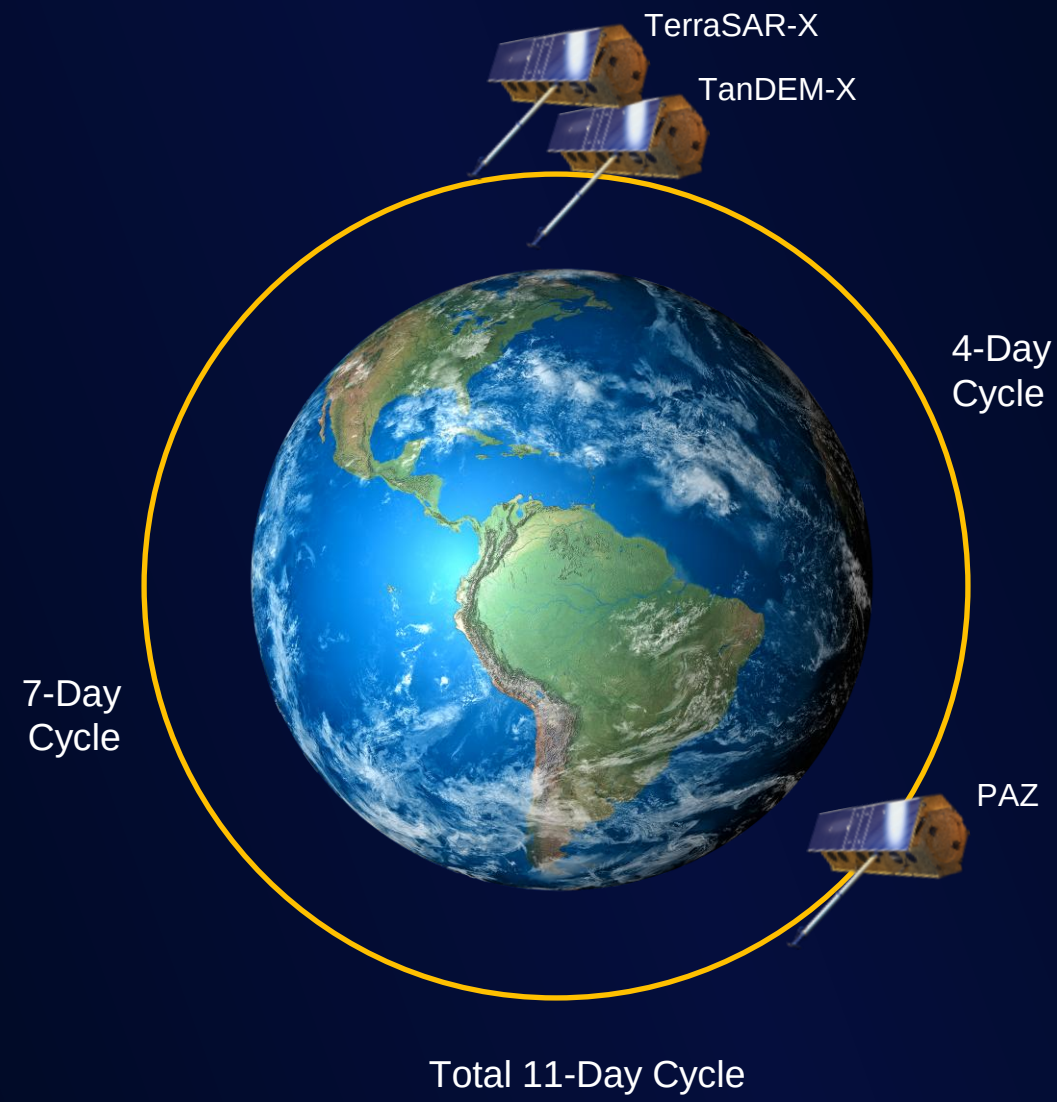
Radar Constellation Fundamentals

All three SAR satellites are operationally identical





Constellation Repeat Cycle



Launch Dates	**TerraSAR-X: 2007 TanDEM-X: 2010 PAZ: 2018**
Frequency Band	X-Band
Channel Polarization	Single, Dual
Nominal Target Revisit Time at Mid-Latitudes	1.5 days
Interferometry Repeat Cycle	4, 7 & 11 Days
Highest Resolution	0.25 m x 1.0 m
Widest Swath	270 km
Archive Coverage	Over 640,000 images All 6 collection modes since 2007

Link: Radar Constellation Guide

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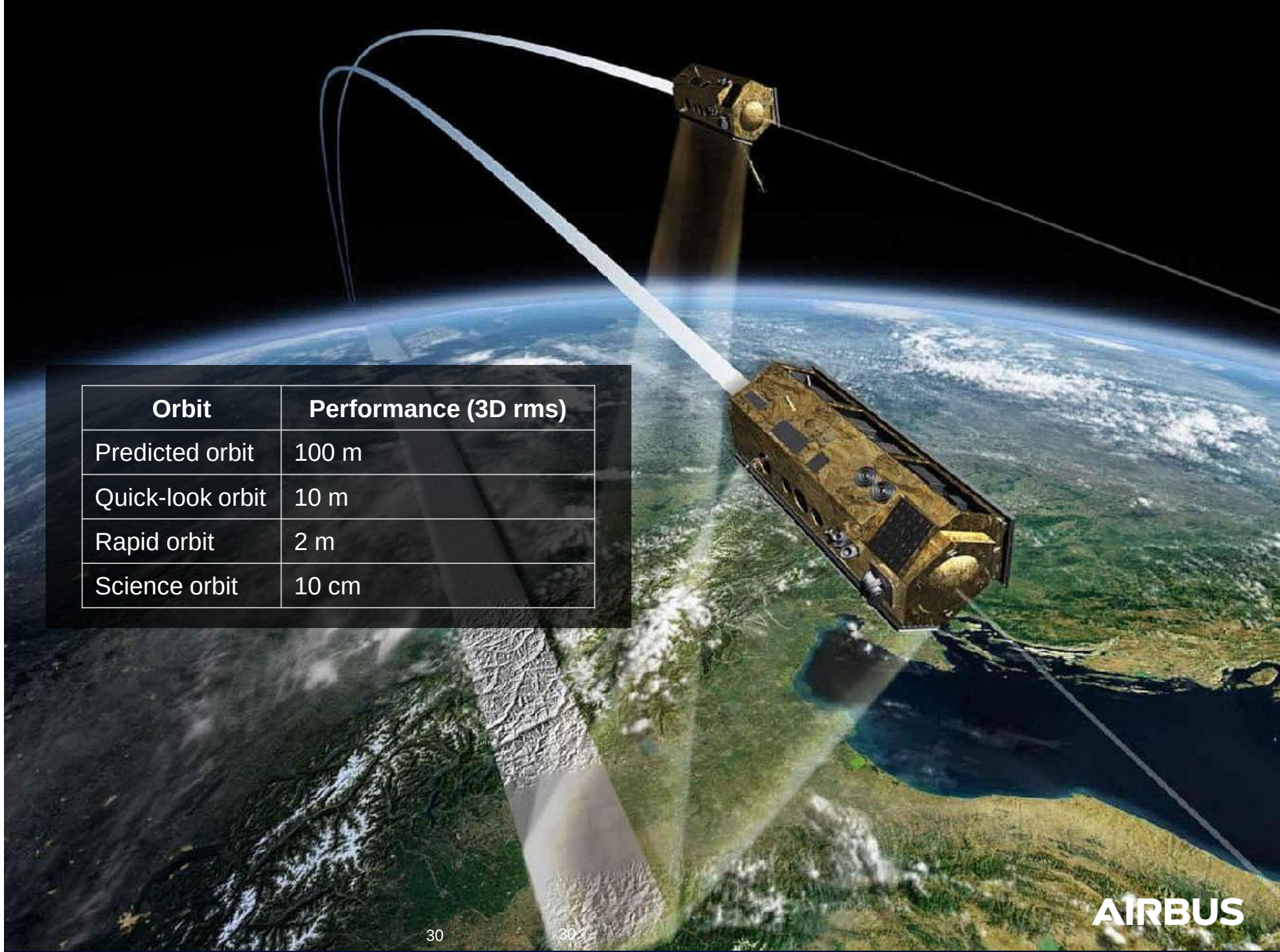
SAR Interferometry Precision

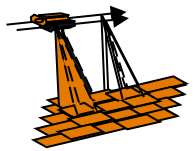
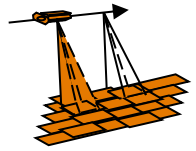
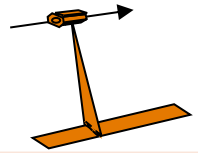
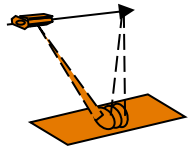
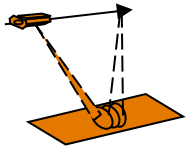
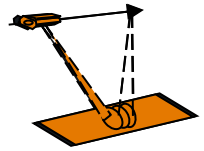
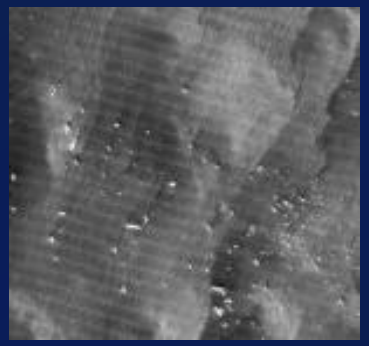
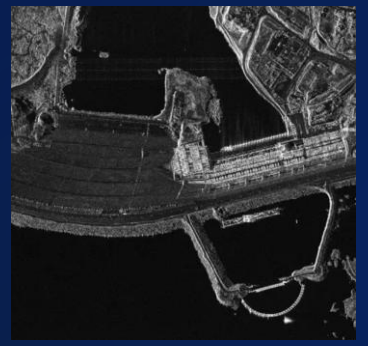
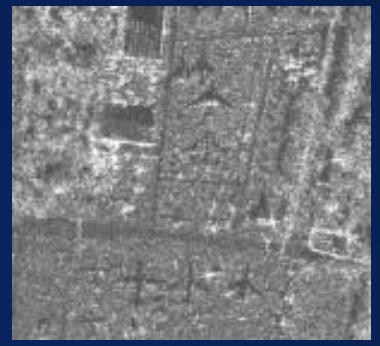
- TerraSAR-X, TanDEM-X and PAZ maintain among the **most precise orbit "tubes"** of any remote-sensing satellites
- This ensures **consistent stacks of interferometric** data
- With the *Science orbit* ephemeris information, satellite location can be as precise as **10cm** in space

Orbit	Performance (3D rms)
Predicted orbit	100 m
Quick-look orbit	10 m
Rapid orbit	2 m
Science orbit	10 cm



30

Radar Constellation: Collection Modes / Image Products

Wide ScanSAR	ScanSAR	StripMap	SpotLight	High Resolution SpotLight	Staring SpotLight
					
					
Resolution: 40m **200 - 270 x 200km**	**Resolution: 18m** **100 x 150km**	**Resolution: 3m** **30 x 50km**	**Resolution: 2m** **10 x 5km**	**Resolution: 1m** **10 x 5km**	**Resolution: 0.25m** **4 x 3.7km** or **2.5 x 7.5km**

Lowest Resolution → **Highest Resolution**

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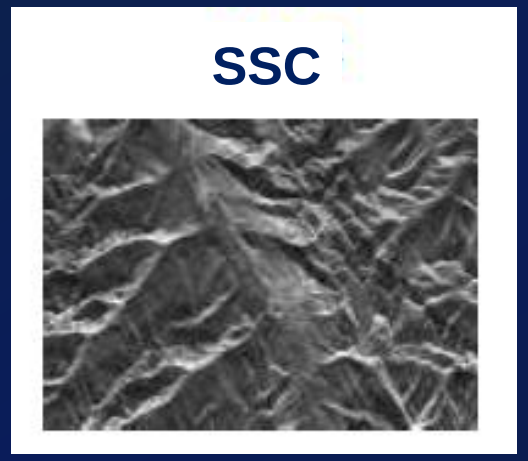
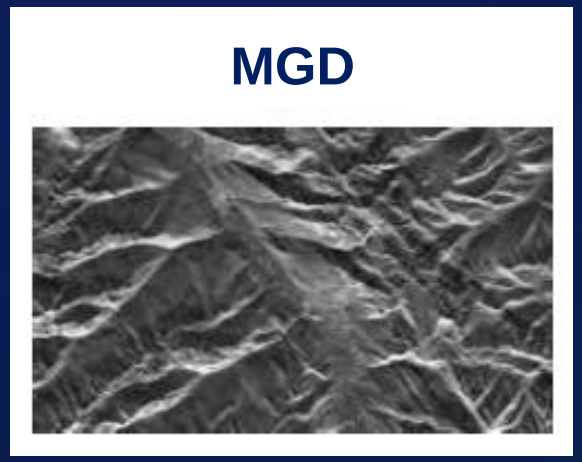
Radar Constellation: Processing Levels



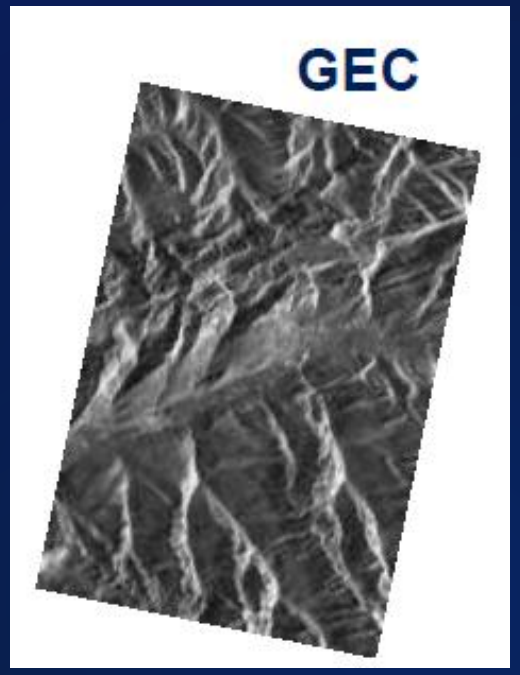
Single Look Slant Range Complex

Interpretation of small sensitive features



Multi Look Ground Range Detected

Fast interpretation and relative reporting



Geocoded Ellipsoid Corrected

Fast matching with relative reference data

Enhanced Ellipsoid Corrected

High spatial accuracy requirements

Least Processed → **Most Processed**

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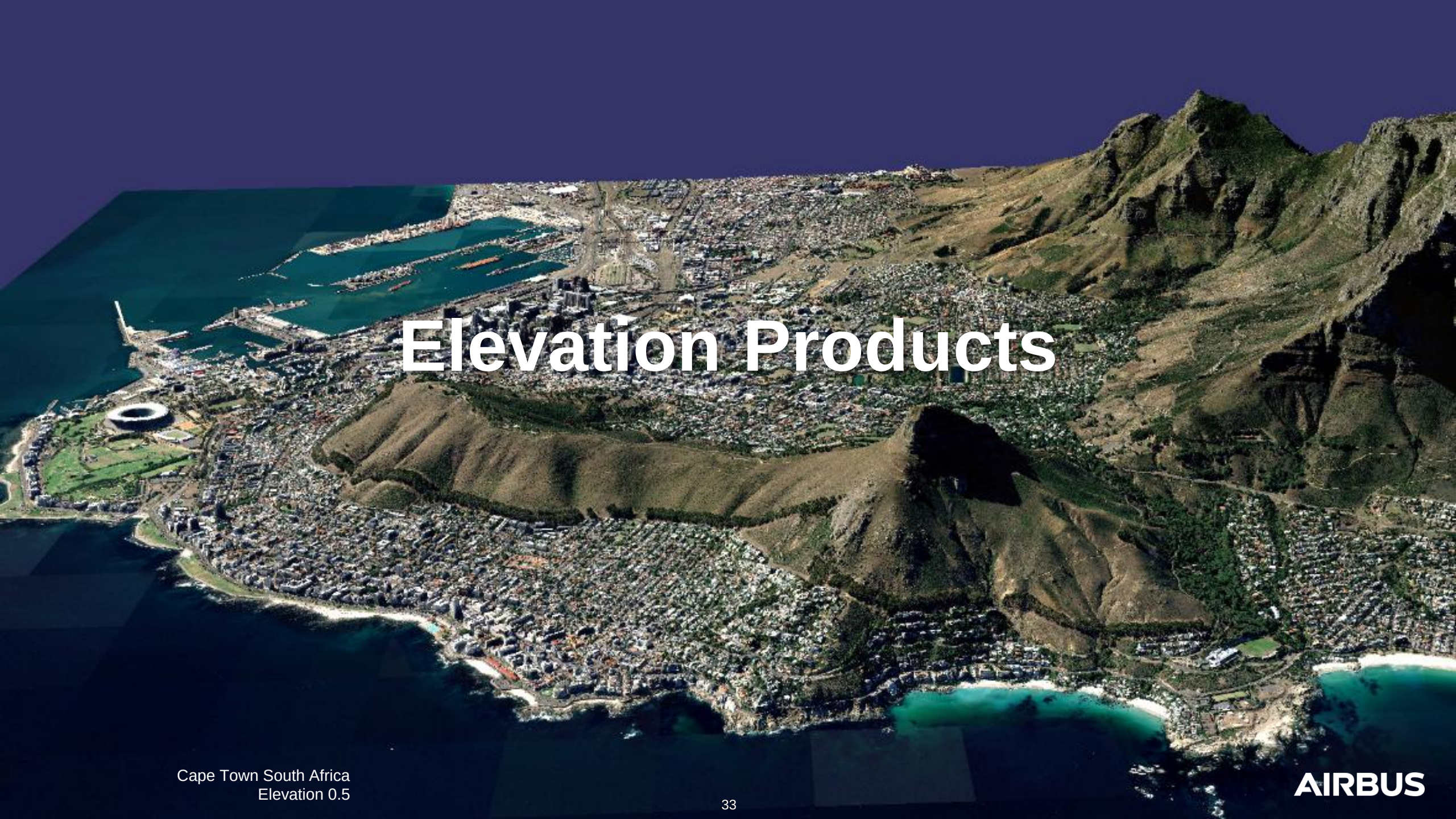
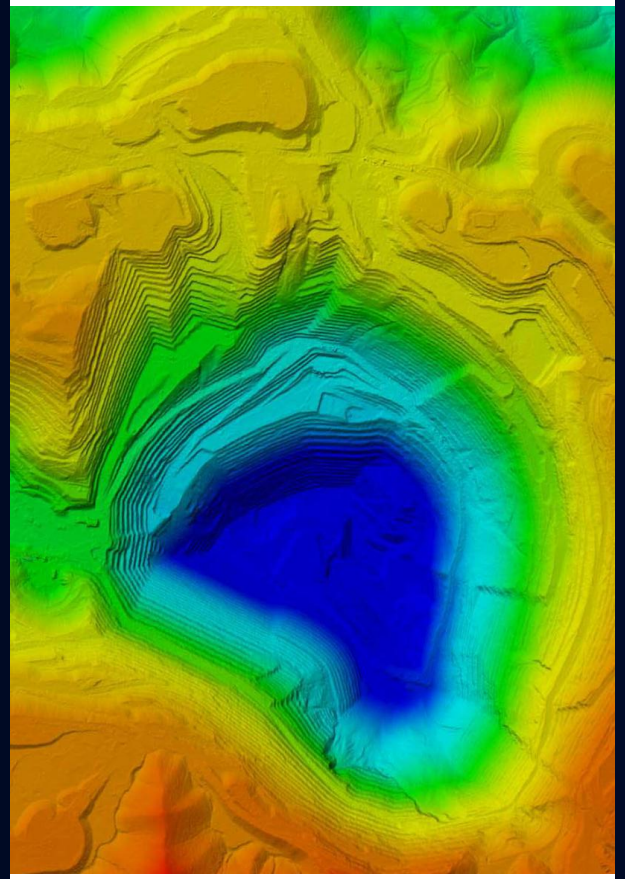
Elevation Products



Cape Town South Africa
Elevation 0.5

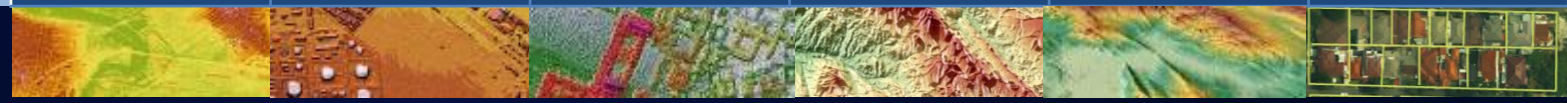
AIRBUS

Elevation Data Overview



Elevation1
Bingham Canyon, Utah

Sensor	Pléiades		Pléiades Neo	TerraSAR-X/TanDEM-X		
Product	Elevation4	Elevation1	Elevation 0.5	WorldDEM	WorldDEM Neo	GCPs
Resolution	4m	1m	0.5m	12m	5m	N/A
Accuracy (abs. vertical LE90)	1.5m	1.5m	0.5m	2.5m	1.4m	30cm to 1m
Product	DSM & DTM	DSM & DTM	DSM & DTM	DSM & DTM	DSM & DTM	GCP points
Availability	On demand	On demand	On demand	Off-the-shelf	Off-the-shelf	On demand
Up-to-date	Fresh data	Fresh data	Fresh data	2010-2014	2017-2021	Fresh data
Coverage	Local to regional	Local to regional	Local to regional	Global	Global	Global



- DSM = Digital Surface Model
- DTM = Digital Terrain Model

- Off-the-shelf data is available for **immediate delivery**, or access via Portal or API
- On-demand data usually requires satellite tasking, imagery collection and **additional DSM/DTM processing**

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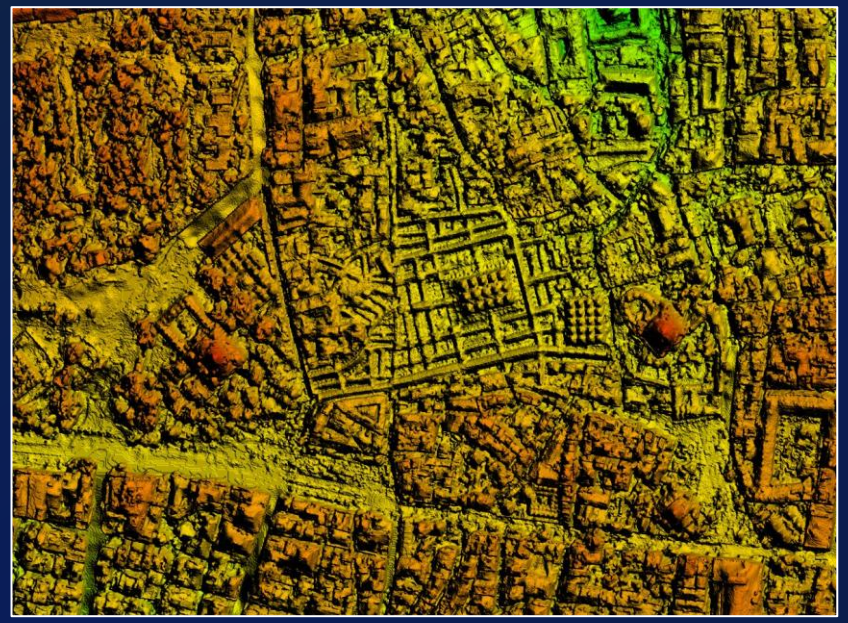
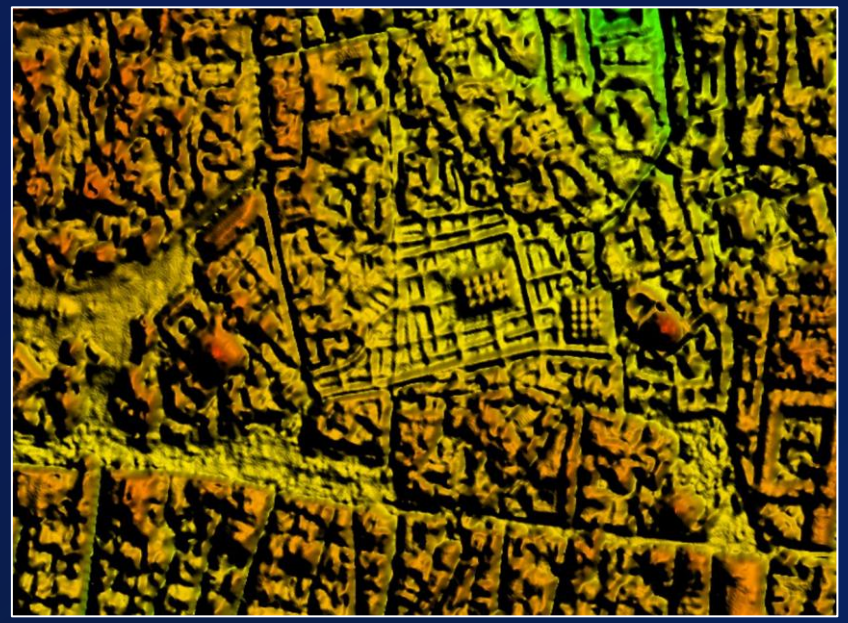
Optical Elevation Products



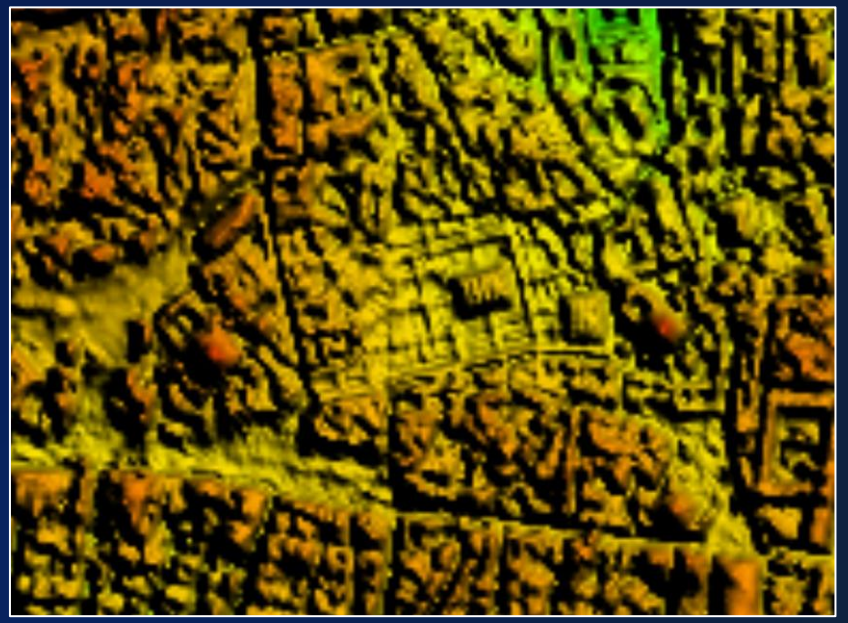
Elevation 0.5 - DSM

0.5m resolution



Elevation 1 - DSM

1m resolution



Elevation 4 - DSM

4m resolution

Istanbul, Turkey

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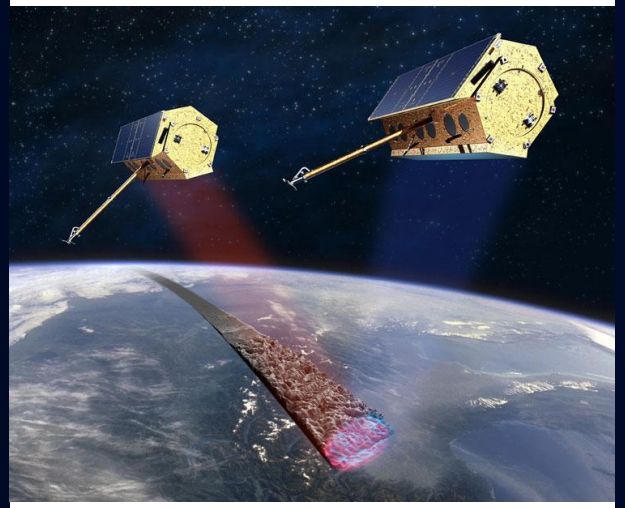
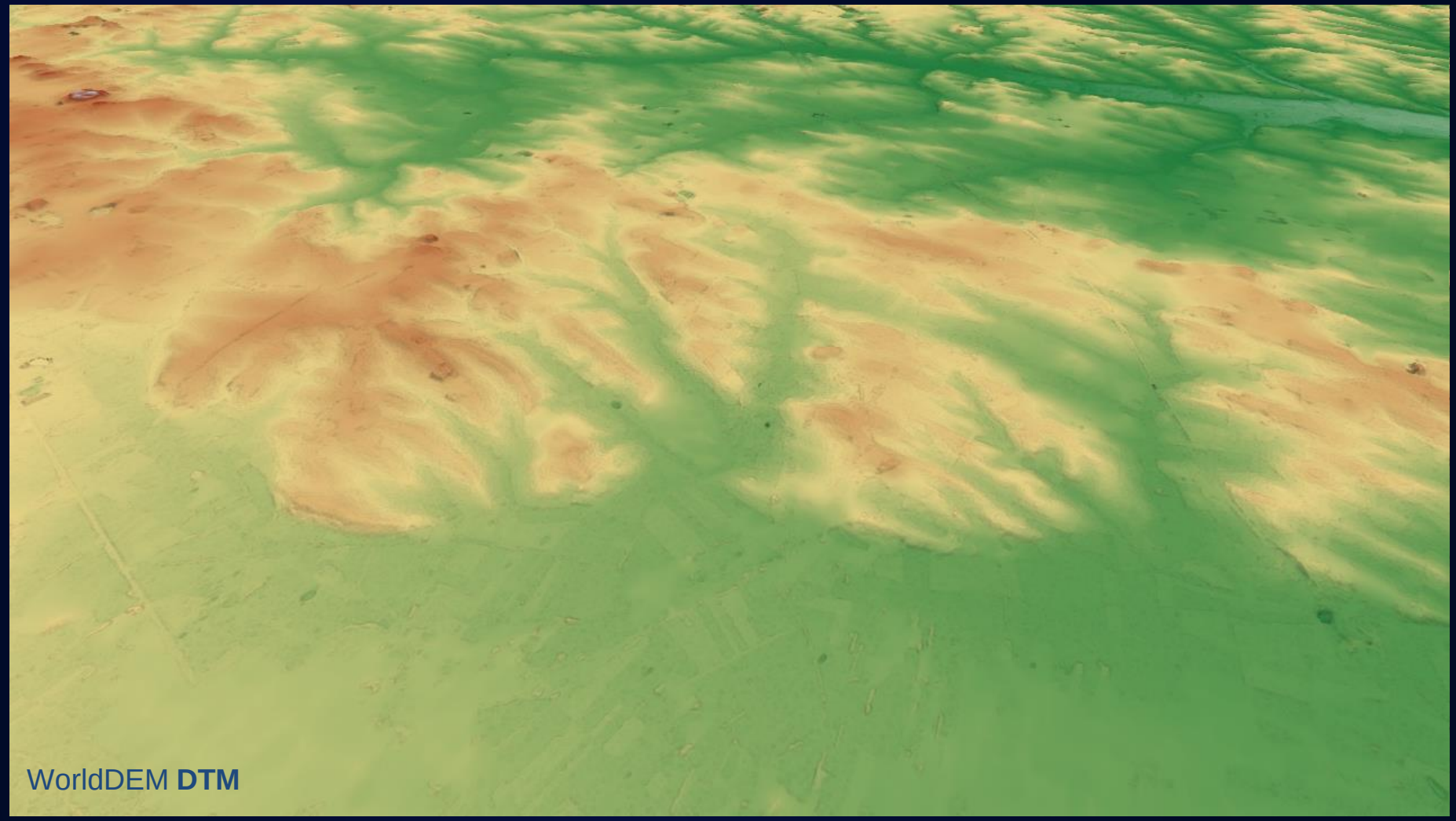
WorldDEM™ Neo

A global (148 million square km) 5m ground-spacing DSM and/or DTM



WorldDEM Neo is generated using the interferometric outputs from the TerraSAR-X and TanDEM-X satellites



Near Munich, Germany

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Accessing Data: OneAtlas Platform

Aswan High Dam Egypt
Pléiades Neo 30cm image

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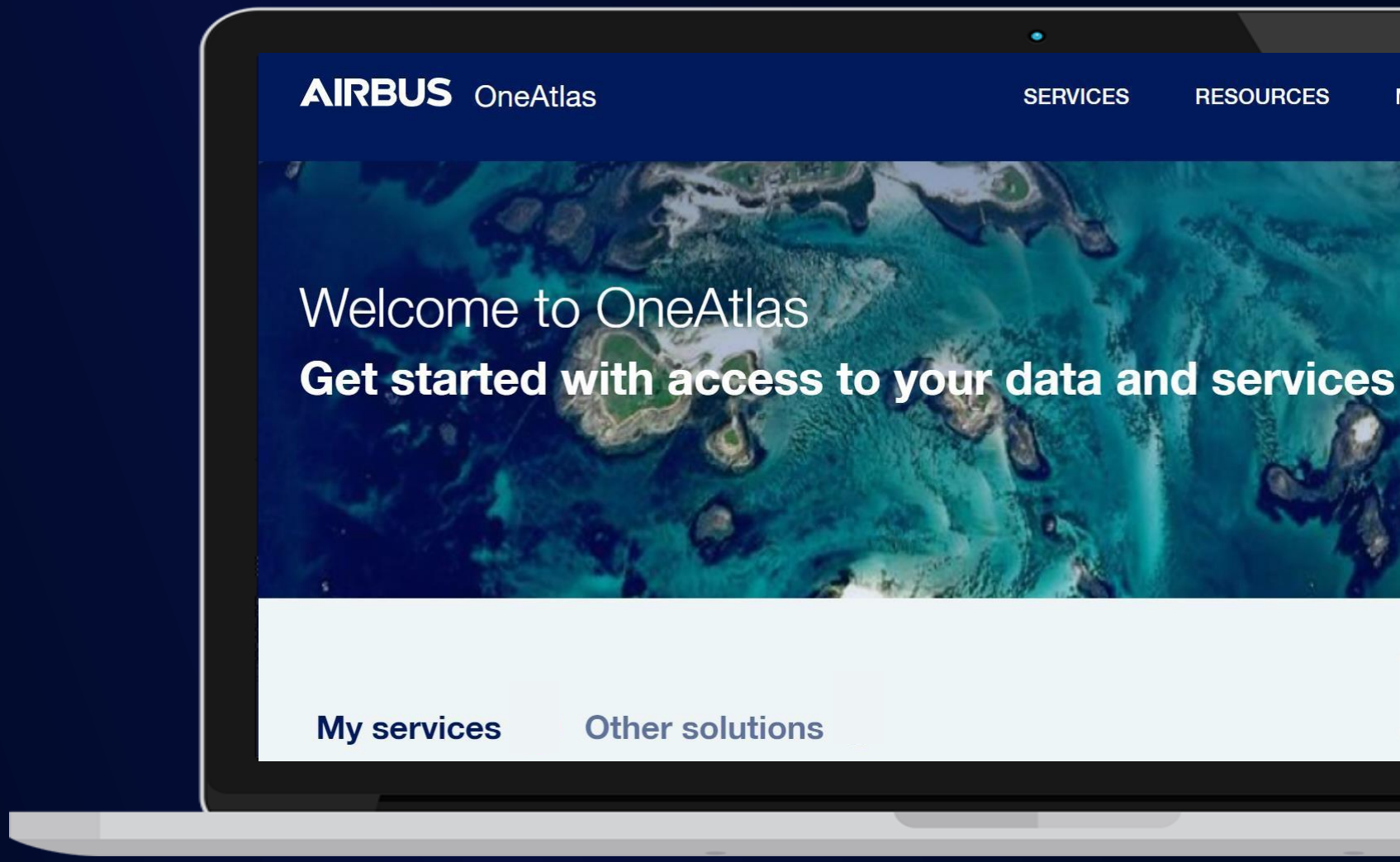
How to Access Airbus Imagery & Data

One single platform to easily access Airbus data services

Available via Web Portal and/or API

Airbus' OneAtlas Platform



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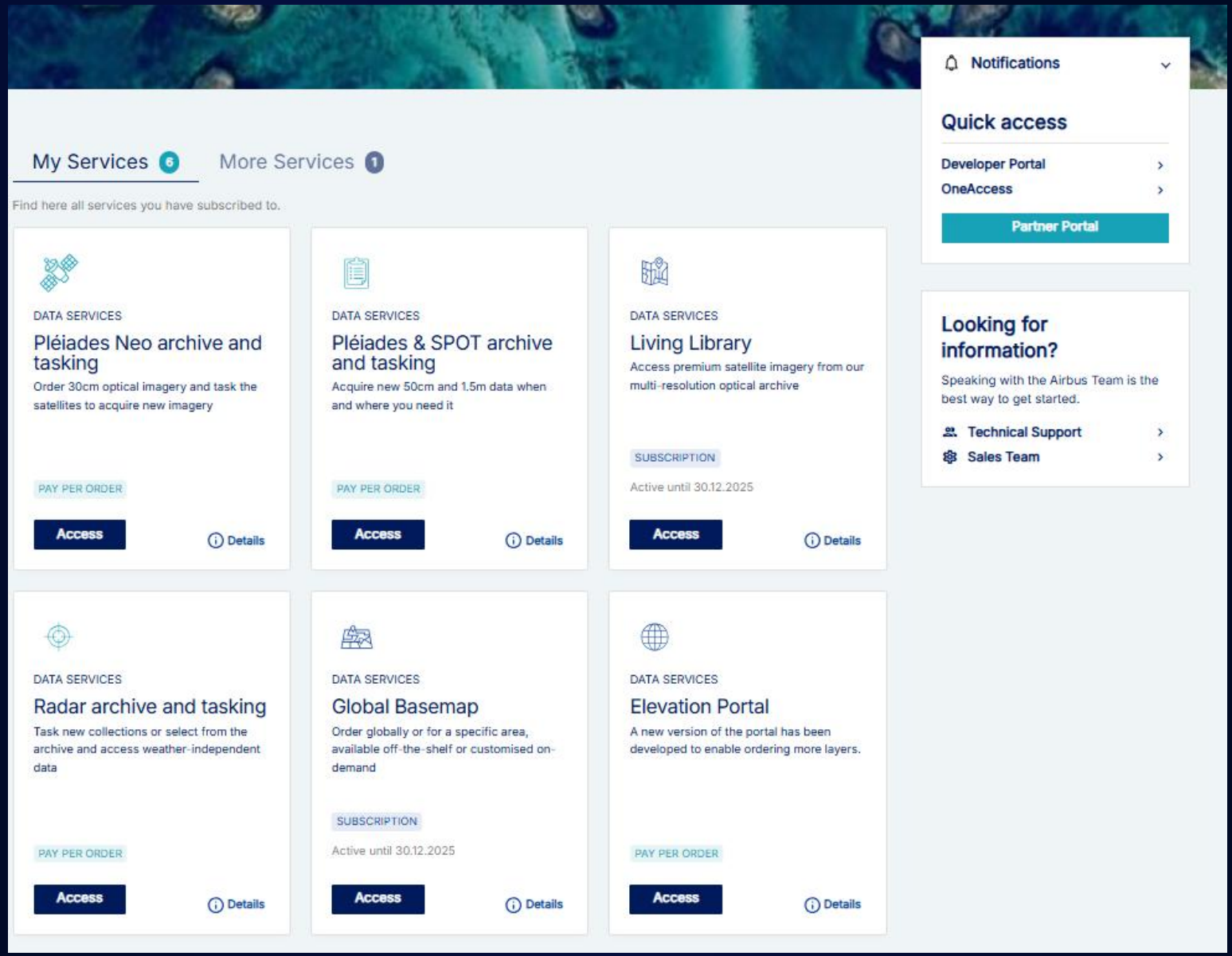
How to Access Airbus Imagery & Data

Search, Discover, Select & Download Optical and Radar Imagery and DEMs via OneAtlas

Available via Web Portal and/or API

Airbus' OneAtlas Platform

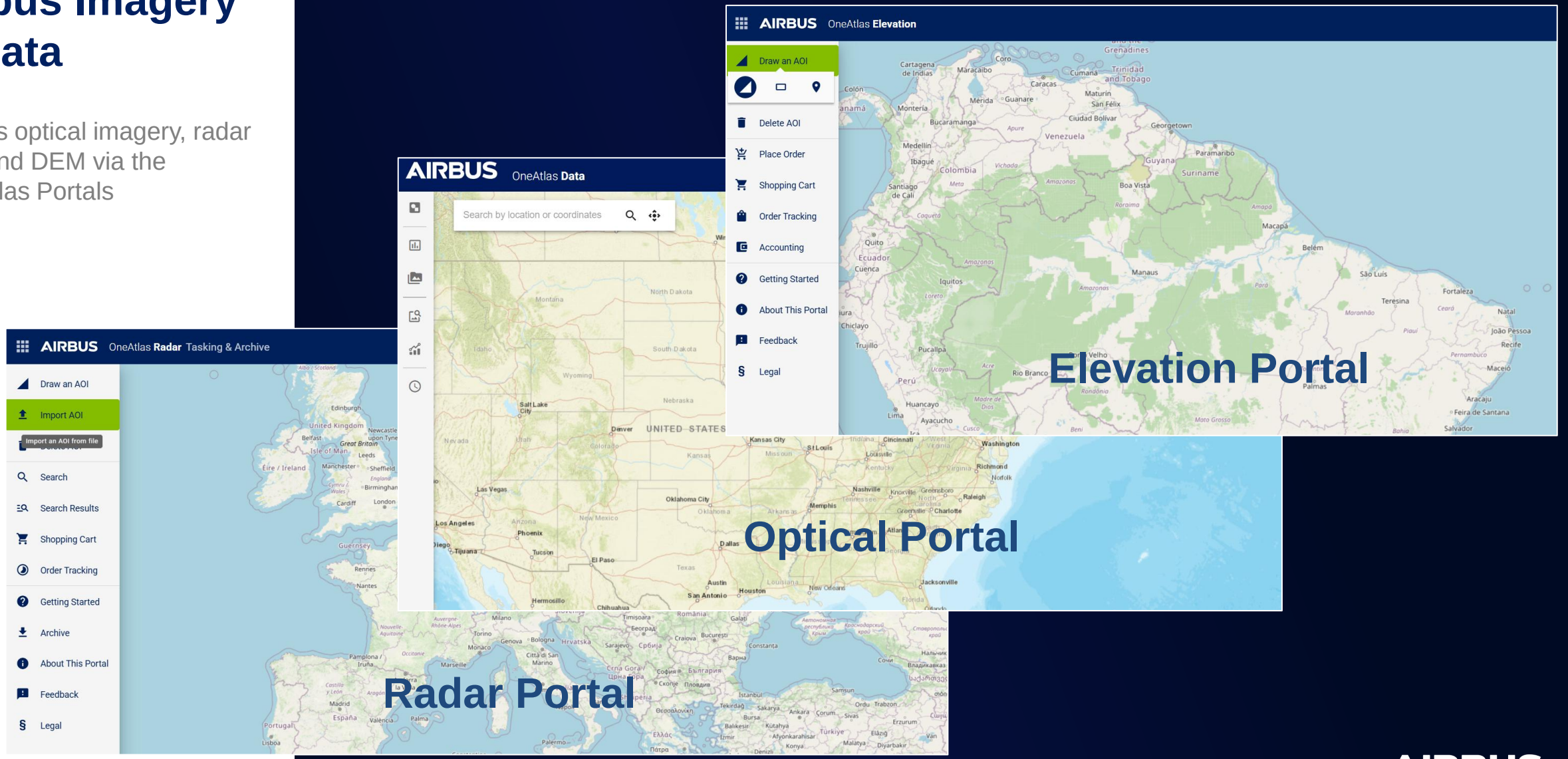


AIRBUS

How to Access Airbus Imagery & Data

Access optical imagery, radar data and DEM via the OneAtlas Portals

Airbus' OneAtlas Platform

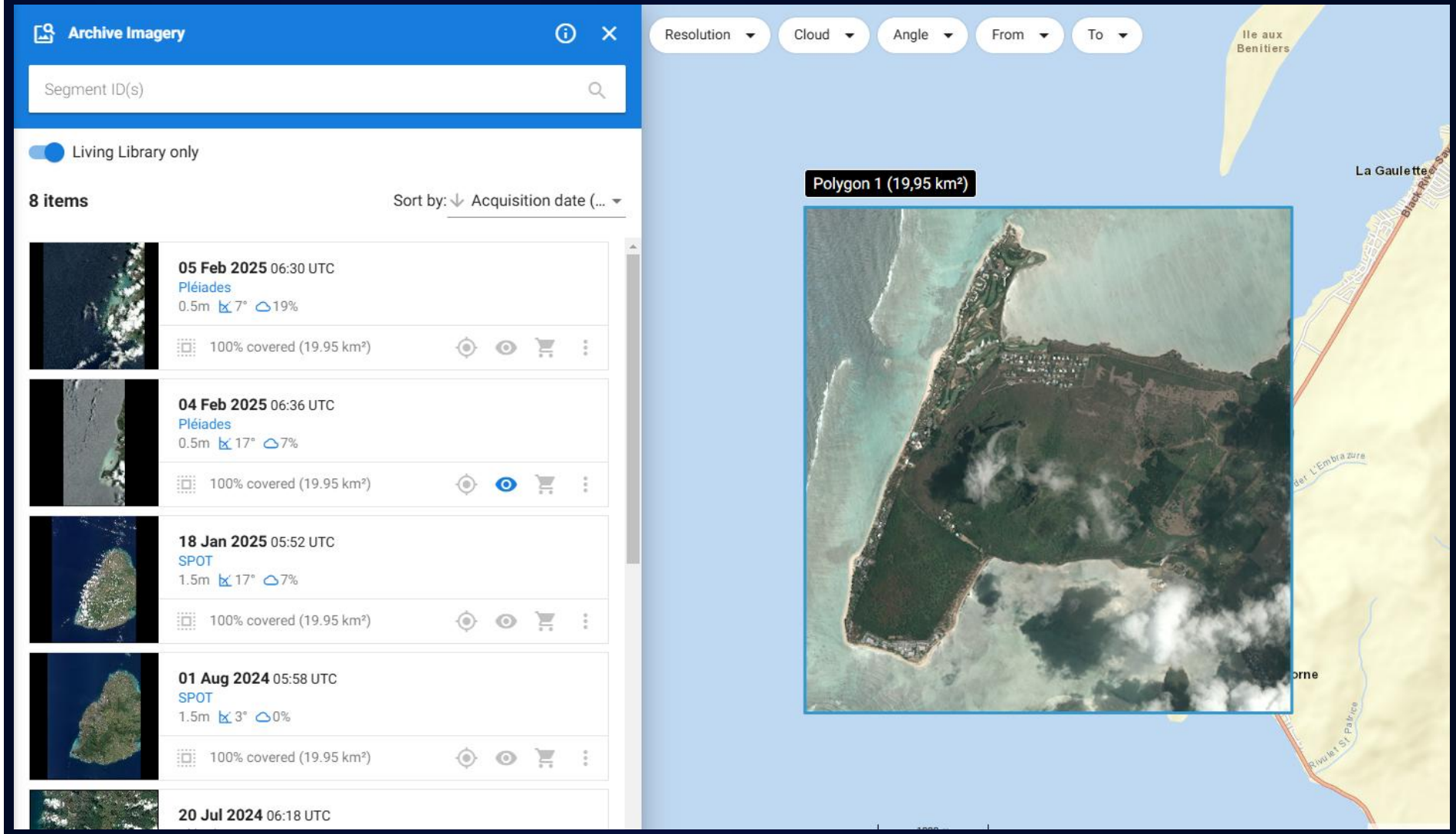


How to Access Airbus Archive Imagery

A library of multi-resolution optical archive imagery

- Full access to archive dating back to 2012
- Worldwide coverage
- Daily revisits and updates

Living Library Subscription



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OneAtlas Portal: Archive Search and Discovery

Video does not play in PDF file

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Airbus Data for Research Purposes

Pléiades Neo Image
Bora Bora French Polynesia

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Research Using Airbus Data

Research undertaken using Airbus imagery and data

Thousands of peer-reviewed research papers have been published using Airbus Earth Observation data

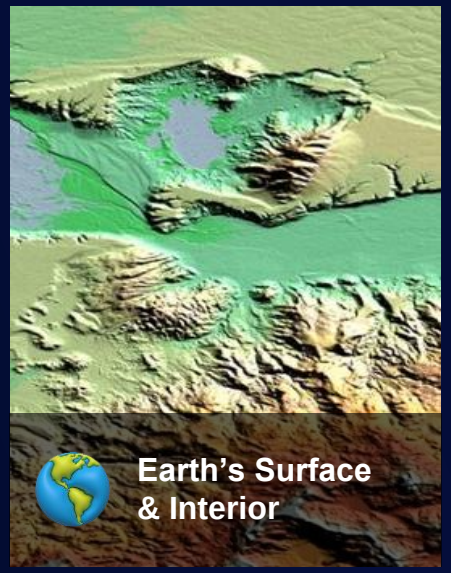
Articles have appeared in:

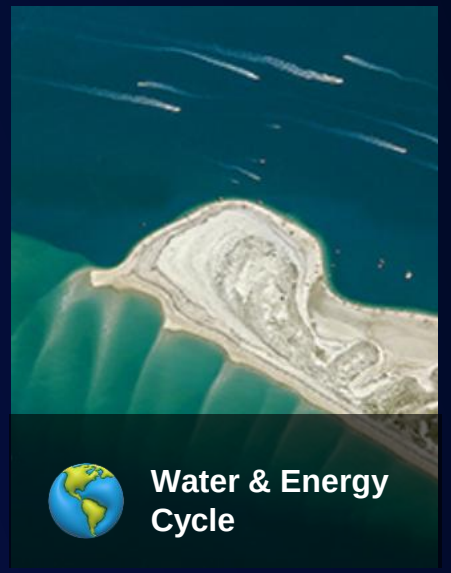
- *Remote Sensing*
- *IEEE Journal of Selected topics in Applied Earth Observations and Remote Sensing*
- *ISPRS Journal of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing*
- *Natural Hazards and Earth Systems Sciences*
- *The Cryosphere*
- *Forests*
- *Geomatics, Natural Hazards and Risks*
- *Applied Hydrogeology*
- And many, many more….

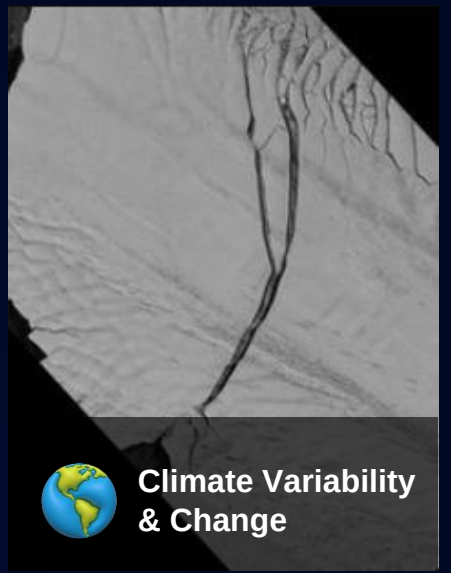
AIRBUS

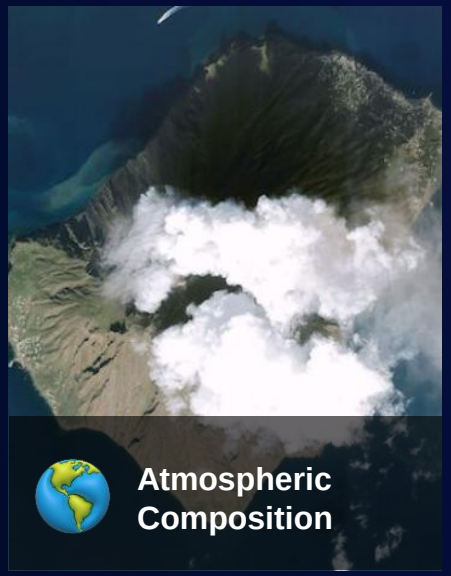
NASA Earth Science Division Study Areas

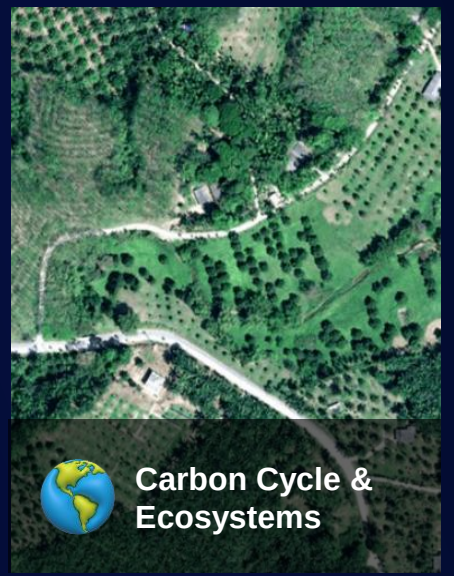
Airbus satellite imagery and data can be used for research in these **6 CSDA earth science study areas**

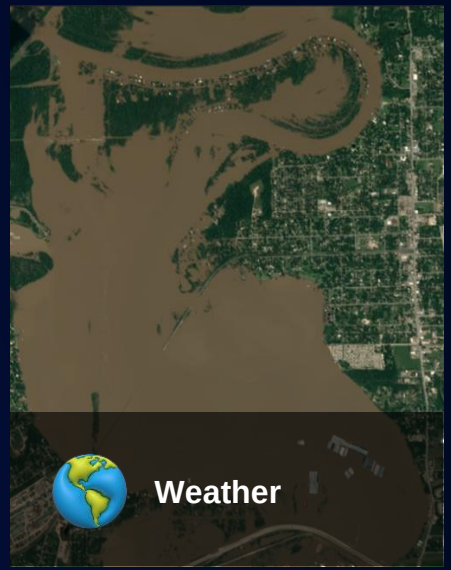












[NASA: What We Study]

AIRBUS

Water & Energy Cycle

Both Pléiades and Pléiades Neo can assist with bathymetric calculations

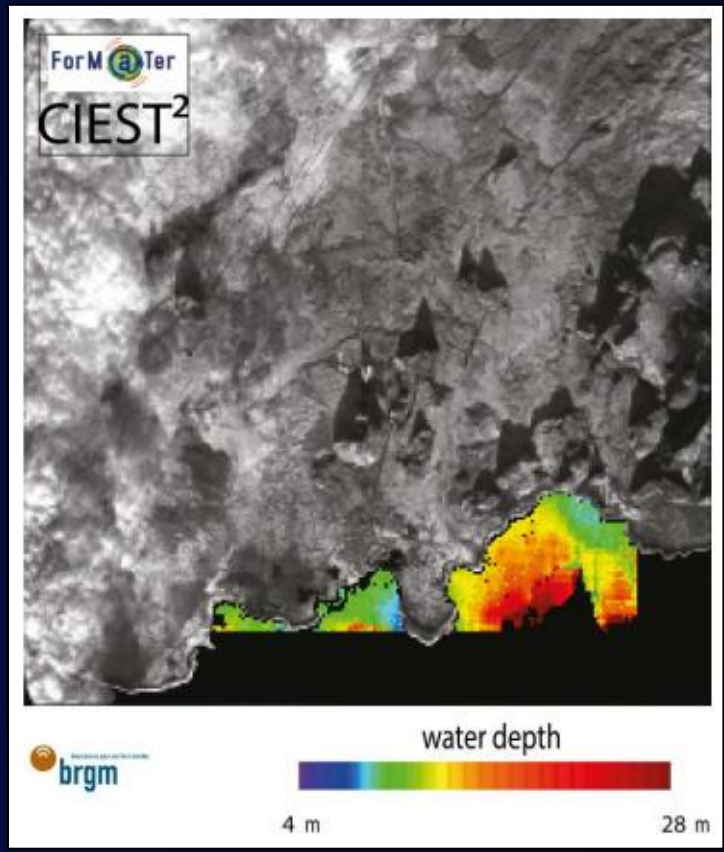
Shallow Bathymetry Determination Using Pléiades

HAL open science

Shallow bathymetry from pléiades data: the case study of the Grindavik volcanic crisis

Marcello de Michele, Daniel Raucoules, Virginie Pinel, Joaquín M C Belart

- Pléiades 50cm images are used to map **submarine topography**
- Researchers calculated a shallow bathymetry map **from 4 to 28 meters in depth**



Link to Full Paper

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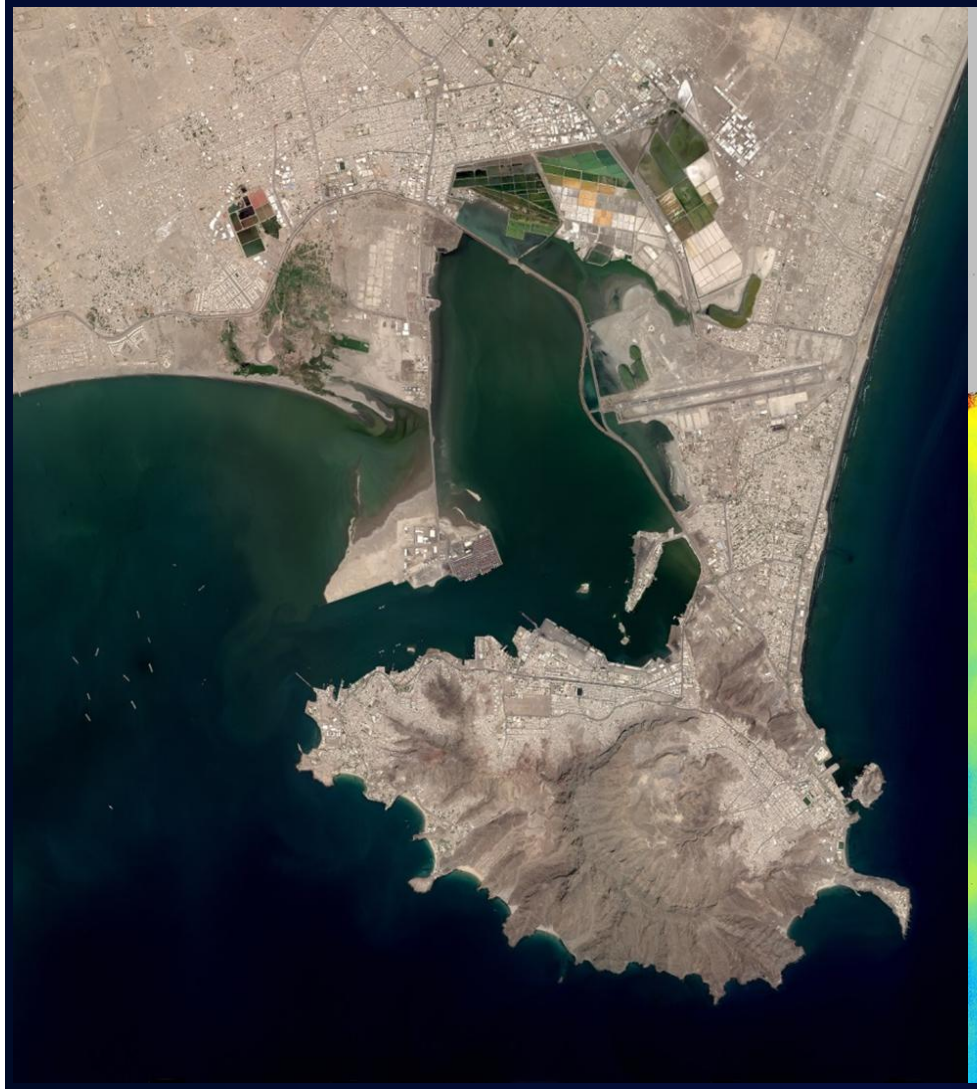
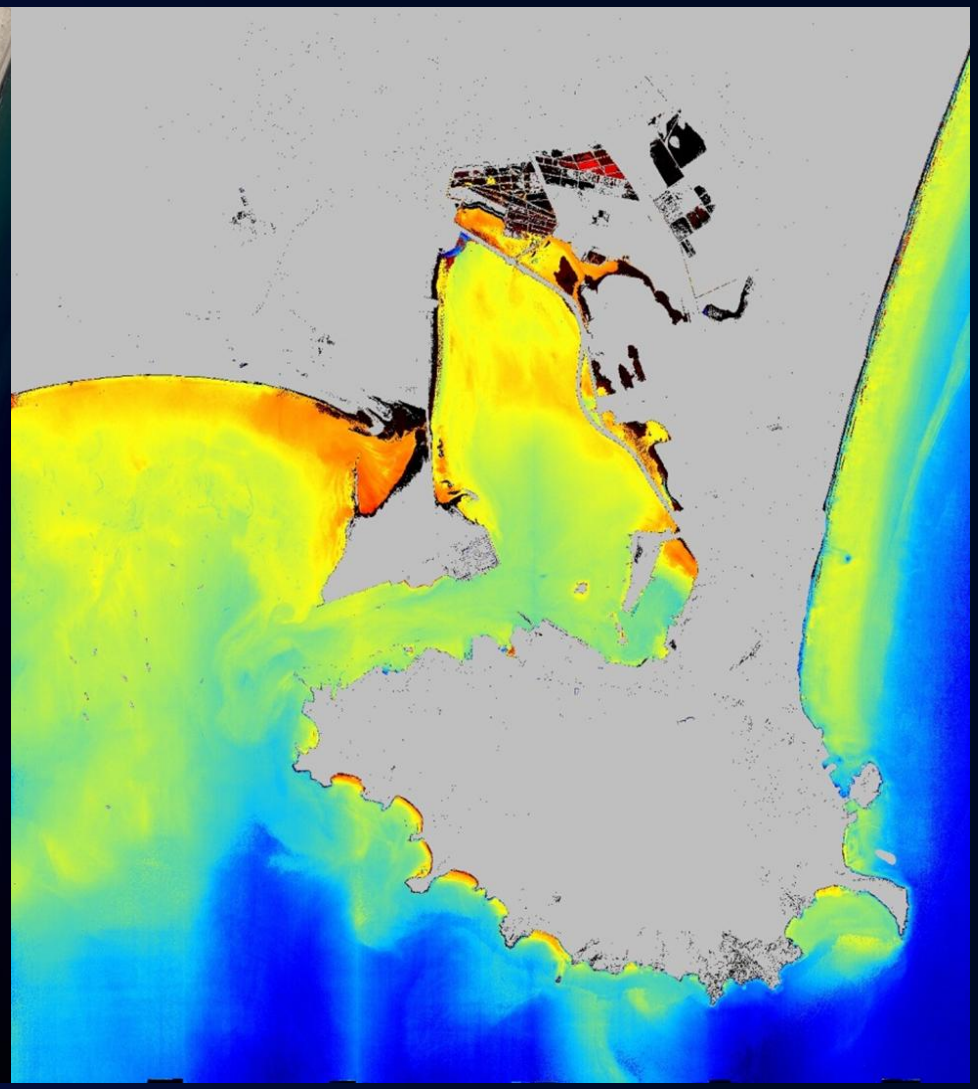
Water & Energy Cycle

Pléiades Neo used to calculate bathymetry in Aden, Yemen





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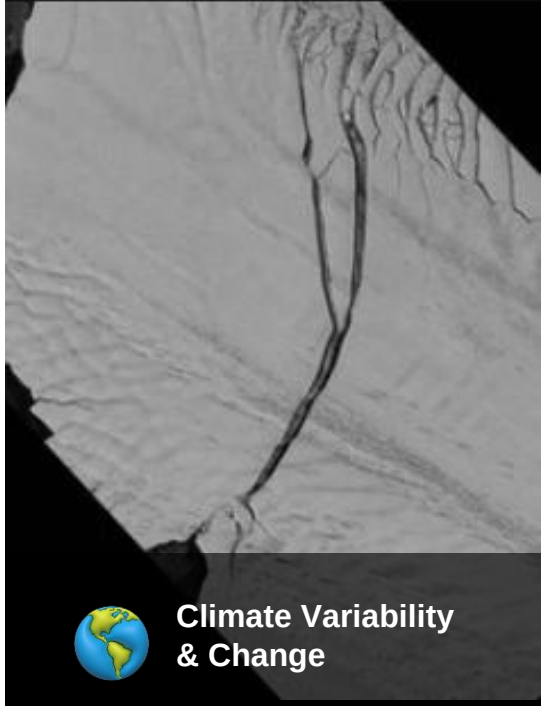


Climate Variability & Change

TerraSAR-X imagery used to track sea-ice thickness

Sea Ice Classification Using TerraSAR-X

The Cryosphere, 17, 1279–1297, 2023
https://doi.org/10.5194/tc-17-1279-2023

The Cryosphere
Open Access
EGU

Sea ice classification of TerraSAR-X ScanSAR images for the MOSAiC expedition incorporating per-class incidence angle dependency of image texture

Wenkai Guo[1], Polona Itkin[1], Suman Singha[2,a], Anthony P. Doulgeris[1], Malin Johansson[1], and Gunnar Spreen[3]

[1]Department of Physics and Technology, UiT The Arctic University of Norway, Tromsø, Norway
[2]Remote Sensing Technology Institute (IMF), German Aerospace Center (DLR), Bremen, Germany
[3]Institute of Environmental Physics, University of Bremen, Bremen, Germany
[a]currently at: National Center for Climate Research (NCKF), Danish Meteorological Institute (DMI), Copenhagen, Denmark

Correspondence: Wenkai Guo (wenkai.guo@uit.no)

Received: 22 April 2022 – Discussion started: 3 May 2022
Revised: 8 February 2023 – Accepted: 15 February 2023 – Published: 16 March 2023

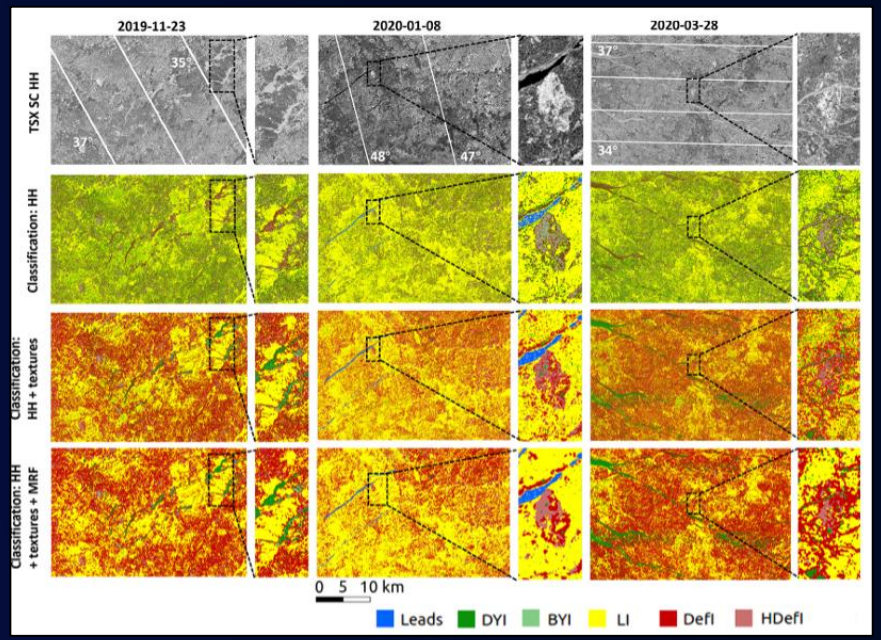
Abstract. We provide sea ice classification maps of a sub-weekly time series of single (horizontal–horizontal, HH) polarization X-band TerraSAR-X scanning synthetic aperture radar (TSX SC) images from November 2019 to March 2020, covering the Multidisciplinary drifting Observatory for the Study of Arctic Climate (MOSAiC) expedition. This classified time series benefits from the wide spatial coverage and relatively high spatial resolution of TSX SC data and is a useful basic dataset for future MOSAiC studies on physical sea ice processes and ocean and climate modeling. Sea ice is classified into leads, young ice with different backscatter intensities, and first-year ice (FYI) or multiyear ice (MYI) with different degrees of deformation. We establish the per-class incidence angle (IA) dependencies of TSX SC intensities and gray-level co-occurrence matrix (GLCM) textures and use a classifier that corrects for the class-specific decreasing backscatter with increasing IAs, with both HH intensities and textures as input features. Optimal parameters for texture calculation are derived to achieve good class separation while maintaining maximum spatial detail and minimizing textural collinearity. Class probabilities yielded by the classifier are adjusted by Markov random field contextual smoothing to produce classification results. The texture-based classification process yields an average overall accuracy of 83.70 % and good correspondence to geometric ice surface roughness derived from in situ ice thickness measurements (correspondence consistently close to or higher than 80 %). A positive logarithmic relationship is found between geometric ice surface roughness and TSX SC HH backscatter intensity, similar to previous C- and L-band studies. Areal fractions of classes representing ice openings (leads and young ice) show prominent increases in middle to late November 2019 and March 2020, corresponding well to ice-opening time series derived from in situ data in this study and those derived from satellite synthetic aperture radar (SAR) and optical data in other MOSAiC studies.

1 Introduction

During the 1-year-long Multidisciplinary drifting Observatory for the Study of Arctic Climate (MOSAiC) expedition from 2019 to 2020, the icebreaker RV *Polarstern* drifted with sea ice along the Transpolar Drift in the central Arctic Ocean, conducting the largest multidisciplinary Arctic research expedition in history (Nicolaus et al., 2022). Satellite data acquisitions from multiple platforms were coordinated to survey the sea ice area surrounding the expedition, enabling continuous, large-scale sea ice monitoring along the drift. Moreover, extensive on-ice, airborne, and ship-based in situ data were collected surrounding the MOSAiC ice floe, where RV *Polarstern* was moored and the Central Observatory (CO) was established. These include data from sources such as meteorological stations, airborne laser sur-

Link to Full Paper

- TerraSAR-X ScanSAR images are used to **classify various sea-ice types**
- **Ground-truth** is provided by the Multidisciplinary drifting Observatory for the Study of Arctic Climate (MOSAiC) expedition
- **Good correspondence** is found between the classification results and the in-situ ice-thickness measurements



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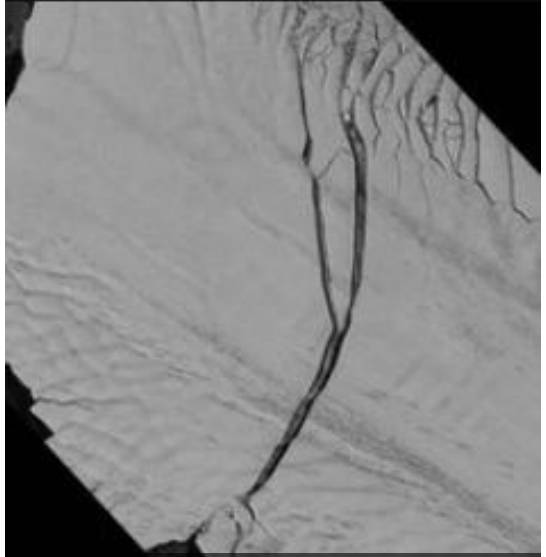
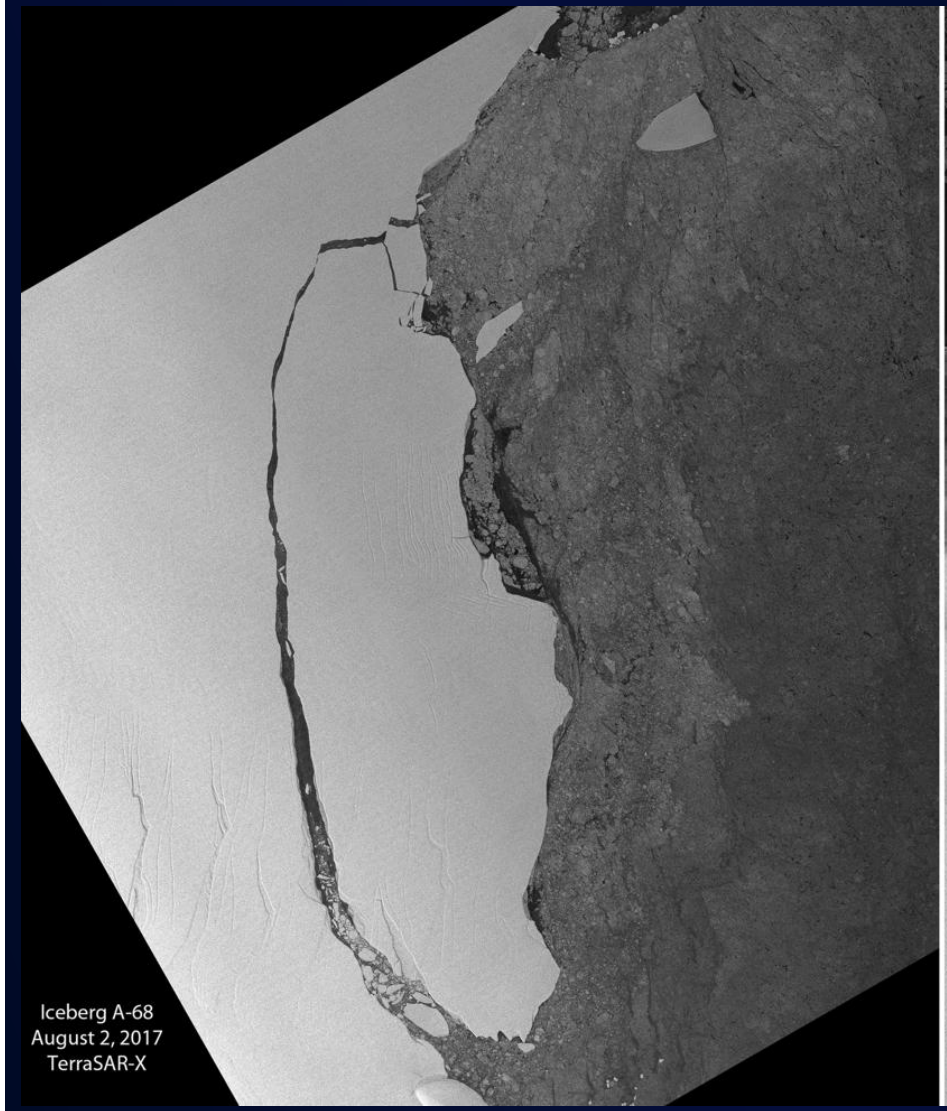
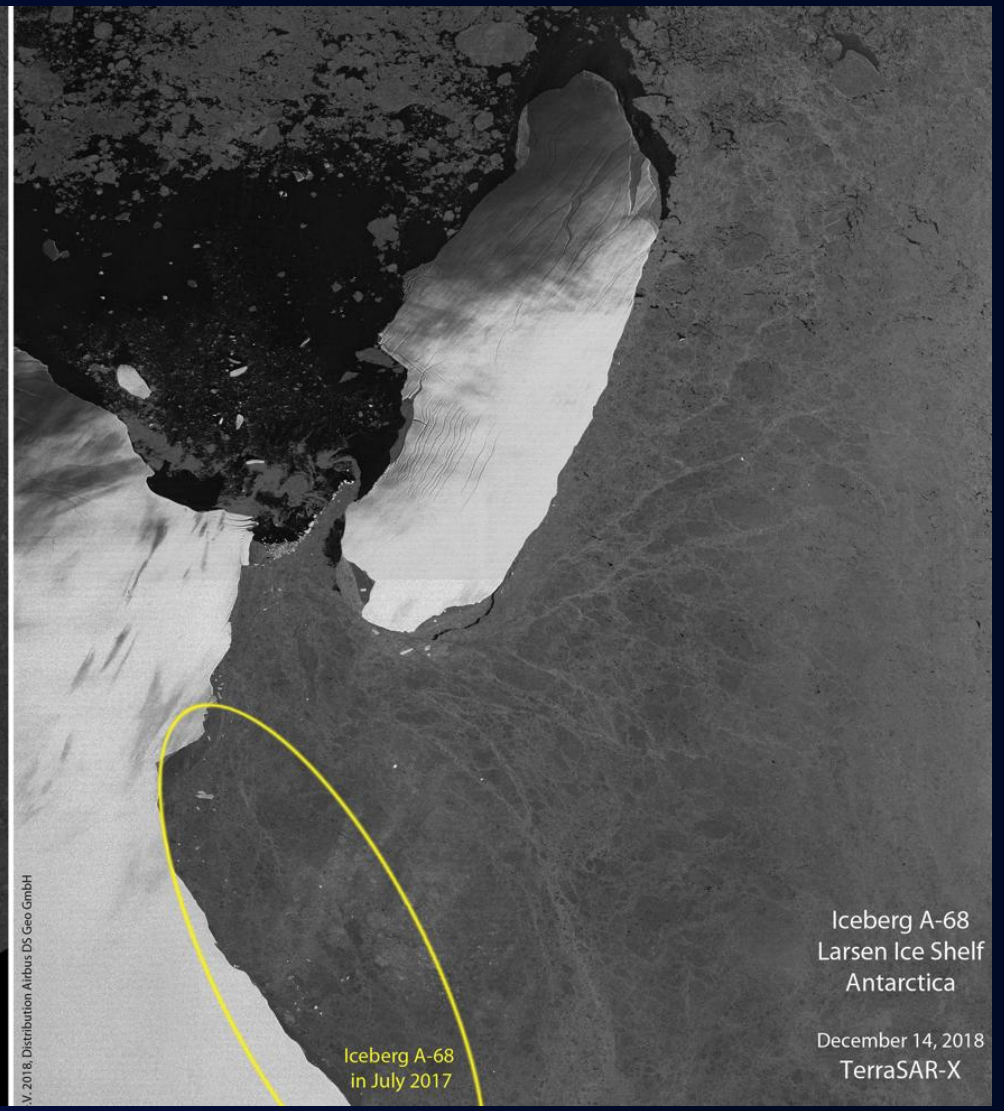


Climate Variability & Change

TerraSAR-X imagery used to track Antarctic sea-ice drift





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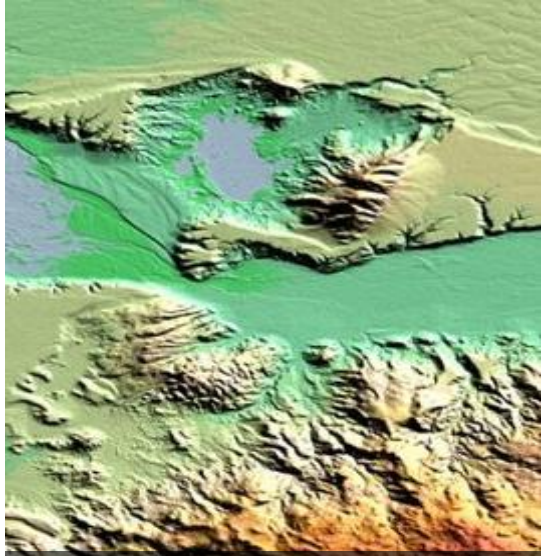

Earth's Surface & Interior

User-Derived Digital Surface Models using Pléiades Imagery

SAR and Multispectral Imagery to Detect Structural Deformation

Available online at www.sciencedirect.com

ScienceDirect

Procedia Structural Integrity 64 (2024) 573–579

Structural Integrity Procedia

www.elsevier.com/locate/procedia

SMAR 2024 – 7th International Conference on Smart Monitoring, Assessment and Rehabilitation of Civil Structures

Satellite-derived digital surface models to improve geolocation of InSAR deformation measurements on bridges

H. F. Stewart,[a]* D. Cusson,[b] F. Greene Gondi,[c] P. Oliver [c]

[a] Fugro USA, 13501 Katy Fwy, Houston, TX 77011, USA
[b] National Research Council Canada, 1200 Montreal Rd., Ottawa, ON, K1A 0R6, Canada
[c] MDA Geospatial Services Inc., 57 Auriga Drive, Ottawa, ON, K2E 8B2, Canada

Abstract

Canadian bridges need structural health monitoring (SHM) to ensure their safety and longevity. In-situ inspections are expensive and time-consuming, and climate change effects on river bridges may make previous legacy inspection schedules inadequate. Remote sensing can help supplement in-situ inspections or alert bridge operators to the need for a new inspection. Satellite-based Persistent Scatterer Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar (PS-InSAR) is an emerging approach for bridge deformation monitoring that requires accurate geolocation of the PS targets for best results. If the as-built elevations on bridges are insufficiently accurate, geolocation errors may limit the usefulness of the PS-InSAR data for bridge SHM. Satellite stereo imagery can be used to derive Digital Surface Models (DSMs), which give the elevation of the top surfaces of structures. It is unknown whether DSMs derived from satellite imagery are adequate as height sources for ensuring accurate positioning of PS-InSAR targets when bridge drawings or surveys are unavailable or unreliable. A study evaluating PS-InSAR elevation corrections using a DSM from satellite imagery was conducted on the Samuel de Champlain Bridge in Montreal (QC), Canada. A tri-stereo image triplet was used to create a 1 m resolution DSM, which was evaluated for height accuracy against a historical survey and used to correct PS-InSAR data points for elevation. The PS-InSAR dataset was georeferenced with DSM height corrections and evaluated for accuracy.

Keywords: Digital Surface Models; SAR Interferometry; Bridge Deformations; Structural Health Monitoring

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E-mail address: hstewart@fugro.com

2452-3216 © 2024 The Authors. Published by ELSEVIER B.V.

10.1016/j.prostr.2024.09.309

Link to Full Paper

- **Pléiades tri-stereo** triplet used to create a 1-meter DSM
- The Pléiades tri-stereo DSM accurately captured the **asymmetrical elevation profile** of the subject bridge, and the vertical accuracy of this DSM was within expected tolerances
- Merging the Pléiades tri-stereo DSM with a 30m SRTM DEM, then using this merged DSM for height analysis, provided **significantly improved accuracy** relative to heights estimated from the DEM only

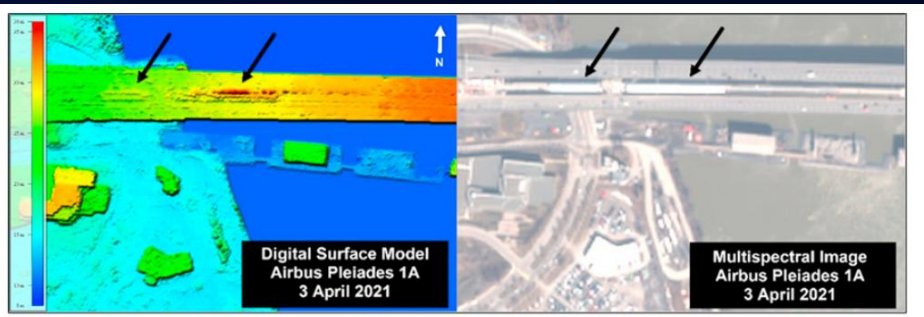

Fig. 3. Tri-stereo DSM (left) and multispectral image (right) illustrating the west abutment area of Samuel de Champlain Bridge. Black arrows indicate temporary structures on the central portion of the bridge deck.

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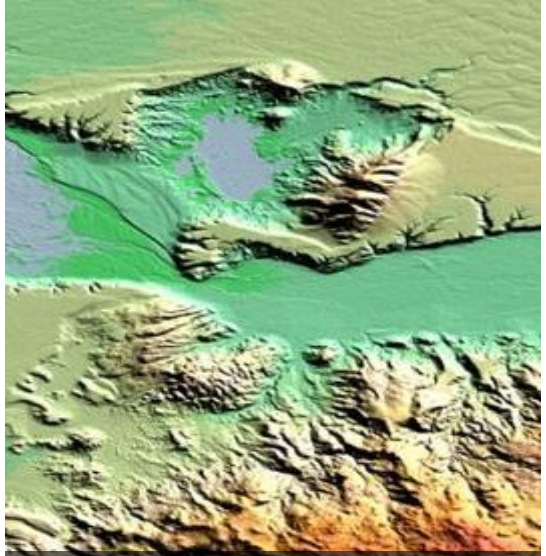
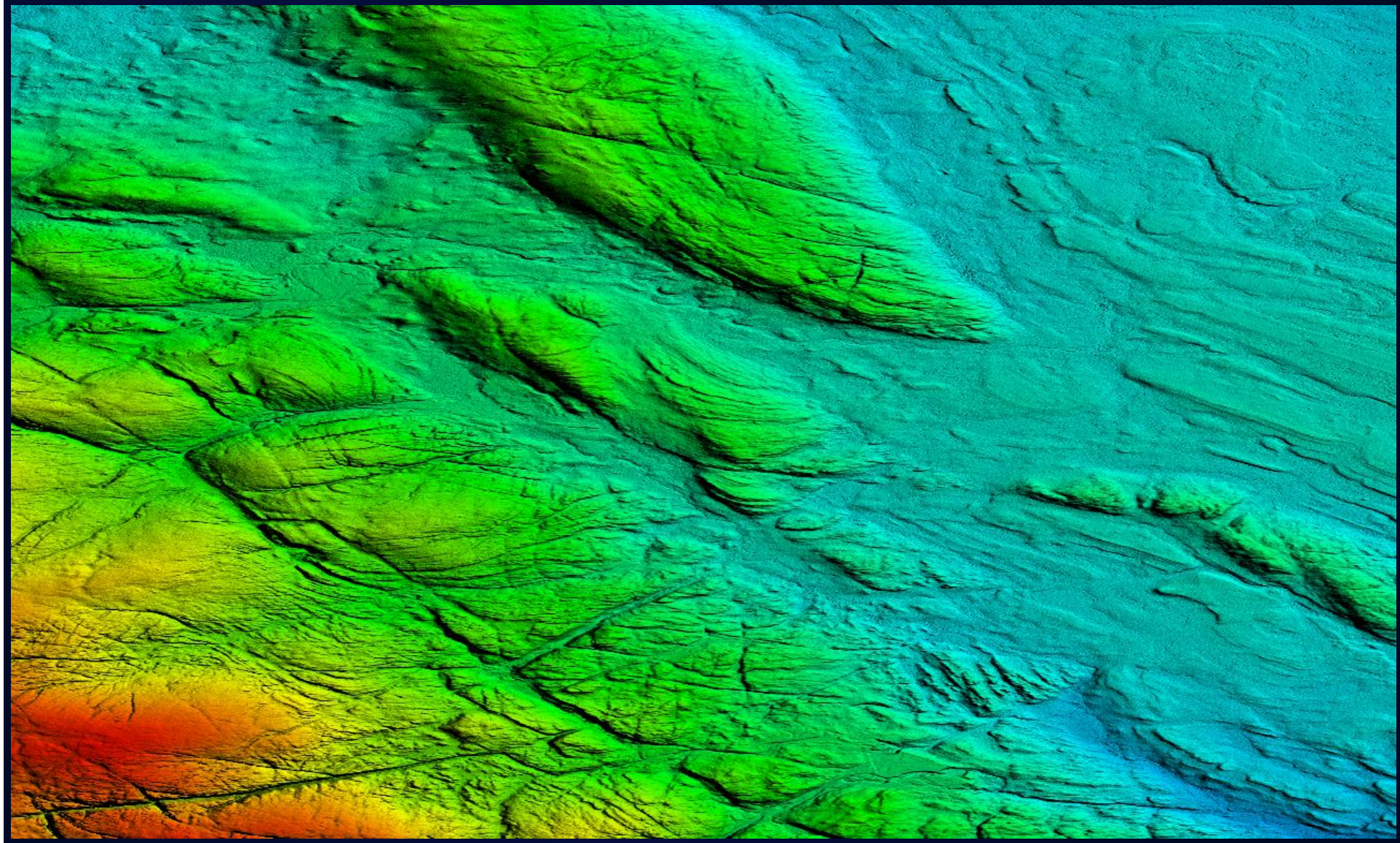


Airbus’ Global DEM: WorldDEM Neo over the Canadian Arctic at 5m posting



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Pléiades Neo 30cm image
Sydney, Australia

Thank You. Questions?

Airbus CSDA page
space-solutions.airbus.com/imagery/nasa-csda-program/

Sample Airbus Imagery and Data
space-solutions.airbus.com/imagery/sample-imagery/

Airbus Product Specifications and Data Sheets
space-solutions.airbus.com/resource-center/

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LinkedIn

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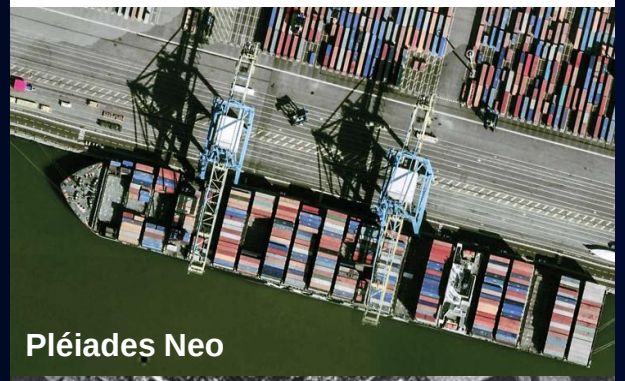
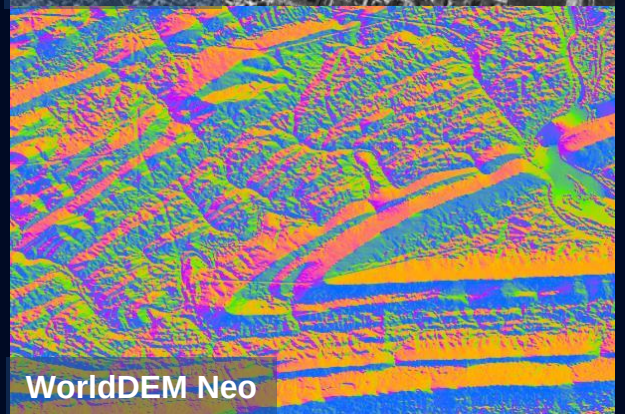
Airbus' CSDA Product Catalog


Pléiades Neo


TerraSAR-X


WorldDEM Neo

Optical

Sensors
- Pléiades Neo – 30cm & HD15 (High Definition 15cm)
- Pléiades – 50cm
- SPOT – 1.5m & 6m (Multispectral only)

Archive
- Mono / Stereo / Tri-Stereo

Tasking
- OnePlan
  - All satellites/modes
- OnePlan Monitoring
  - Pléiades & SPOT* / Mono only
- OneDay
  - All satellites/Mono only

Elevation Products
- Elevation 0.5 DSM
- Elevation 1 DSM & DTM
- Elevation 4 DSM & DTM

**SPOT1.5m Only*

Radar

Sensors
- TerraSAR-X
- TanDEM-X
- PAZ

Archive
- Modes: ST, HS, SL, SM, SC, WSC

Tasking
- All Radar modes
- InSAR (Interferometric data stacks) ST, HS, SL, SM
- Maritime Monitoring Data Stacks: All Radar modes

Elevation Products
- WorldDEM Neo DSM & DTM
- WorldDEM DSM & DTM
- Ground Control Point (GCP) Packages

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