STELLENBOSCH UNIVERSITY

SU-Disc-2016-0023



DISCLOSURE FORM

The purpose of this form is to disclose information on a new business idea or innovation to the University. This will enable the University to support the initiative of the party concerned and to ensure that all possible intellectual property rights (including expertise) are sufficiently protected on behalf of both the individual and the University. Such disclosure of information by the individual concerned and support by the University will enable the individual and the University to commercially exploit such ideas in partnership and to protect the rights of the entrepreneur(s).

Name of the innovation Radiometric [colour] correction of aerial imagery by calibration with satellite images
2. Background to the innovation
2.1 Which known technology (prior art) related to the innovation already exists? Colour-balancing of aerial imagery: Involves applying a series of algorithms to reduce inconsistencies in colour between images.
Image fusion (pan-sharpening): the use of a (usually higher resolution) panchromatic image to increase the spatial resolution of a (usually lower resolution) multispectral image.
Atmospheric correction of satellite imagery: the use of (usually lower resolution) satellite imagery relating to atmospheric conditions (e.g. water vapour) to correct atmosperic influences on (usually higher resolution) satellite imagery.
Methods of correcting aerial imagery for atmospheric and bidirectional reflectance distribution function (BRDF) effects that require explicit modelling and inversion of these effects and can also require spectral measurements to in the field or placement of targets of known reflectance.
2.2 Of which publications or patents concerning the known technology are you aware? Please attach. None.

3. The innovation

Type of innovation (please tick box)					
Invention	√.	Multi-media			
Business idea		Written work			
Plant breeders' rights		Procedural			
Intellectual property in research contract		Registration			
Software		Diagnostic			
Therapeutic		New species			

Please indicate in which category your technology falls (✓):

		Diagnostics	
Agronomy			
Aquaculture		Health Biotechnology	
Integrated Pest Management		Medical Devices	
Food Science	1	Services	
Wine Biotechnology		Therapeutics and Pharmaceutics	Gent Challe strain
ENGINEERING # 1		PHYSIEAL SCIENCES	國海線無利
Electrical Engineering	✓	Chemistry and Polymer Science	
Marine Engineering		Nanotechnology	
Mechanical Engineering		Software and Models	1
Process Engineering			constant area.
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Biochemistry		Biofuels	
Cultivars		Power Generation	
Industrial Biotechnology		Renewable Energy	
Plant Biotechnology		Solar Energy	
Plant Biotechnology		Wave Energy	
		Wind Energy	

Shortly describe the innovation here, but attach a complete description with as much detail as possible, sketches etc., including equipment used, procedures followed and results obtained.

The innovation makes use of (usually lower resolution) wide swath width (i.e. wide extent) satellite imagery to correct radiometric inconsistencies (see explanation in next section) in (usually higher resolution) narrow swath width aerial and unmanned aerial vehicle images. The procedure is explained in attached manuscript, but in very basic terms it fits a model that relates the digital numbers of pixels within an aerial image to those of a satellite image acquired at more or less the same time as the aerial imagery. The satellite image should have similar spectral bands to the aerial image. The model is fitted inside a small region (sliding window) for each pixel location in the satellite image, so that local (spatially varying) inconsistencies can be corrected. Once fitted, the model is inverted and applied to the aerial image at its original spatial resolution. This effectively changes the digital numbers of the aerial images to more closely match those of the satellite image. By applying the procedure to each band in a multi-spectral image, a type of "colour matching" is performed.

Which problems associated with the existing technology does this innovation solve? An aerial survey campaign normally involves the acquisition of a series of images taken from an aerial platform (e.g. aeroplane, helicopter or unmanned aerial vehicle). The images are often acquired over several hours (even days), during which the illumination (e.g. angle of the sun) and atmospheric conditions (e.g. weather) can vary dramatically. This results in radiometrically inconsistent images i.e. images with inconsistent colour tones, uneven grey etc. Inconsistencies can occur between and within individual images. When the aerial images are mosaicked, the result appears unnatural and is difficult to interpret. It also makes the imagery unsuitable for quantitative remote sensing applications. Which other benefits does the innovation offer? Apart from the advantage of removing the radiometric inconsistencies in aerial images, if the reference satellite image has been radiometrically corrected (i.e. represents surface reflectance values), the resulting aerial images will also represent (modelled) surface reflectance values. This effectively means that the aerial images can be used for quantitative analyses (e.g. image classification) similar to expensive very high resolution satellite imagery (e.g. WorldView-3). There is no requirement for time-consuming and costly field measurements of surface reflectance or for the placement of calibration targets of known reflectance that are sometimes necessary for other radiometric correction methods. Images processed with the described method can be combined to produce a seamless mosaic (i.e. one in which there are no visible discontinuities between adjacent images) without the need for further processing. Where and when did the idea originate? The idea occured to Inventor 1 during an honours student's research project in 2011, in which an radiometrically corrected satellite image (MODIS) was used to quantitative assess the outputs of various radiometric correction techniques (e.g. FLASH, ATCOR) applied on SPOT5 imagery. It occured to Inventor 1 that, instead of using MODIS imagery for assessing radiometric correction techniques, the actual image can be used for calibration purposes. Has the idea been disclosed either in writing (whether by email or publication) or verbally and, if so, where and to whom? The idea was verbally disclosed to Inventor 2 (PhD student), who have now implemented (and improved) the idea programatically. Inventor 2 did present the idea to a small group of staff and students of the Department of Geography & Environmental studies (during a progress report session), but not in any detail. The idea was also presented in brief overview at the Thicket Forum 2013 (again not in any detail).

when will the invention first be disclosed to the public? Whether through publication; sale or use.
A manuscript (attached) is ready for submission to a scientific journal, it will be submitted as soon as the patent application has been filed.
Do you have a working prototype of the product and are test results available?
Yes, see attached manuscript.
Can the technology be demonstrated?
Yes, see attached manuscript.
What is the development status of this technology? What further industrialisation is necessary to produce a commercial end-product?
Software to automate the procedure has been developed, but it is not ready for commercialization (requires more testing and addition of a robust user-interface).
And the second s
Who will typically be the clients who will acquire this technology?
Software companies such as ESRI (www.esri.com), PCI Geomatics (www.pcigeomatics.com), Trimble (www.trimble.com), Hexacon Geospatial (www.hexagongeospatial.com).
Providers of aerial imagery such as Google Maps, Microsoft Bing, Chief Directorate: National
Geo-spatial Information (NGI).

4. Third parties	
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Is this innovation the resu	It of a research contract? If so, please provide more information.
No.	
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Who financed the research	***
the invention was done.	ing from the Gamtoos Irrigation Board during the time the work relating to
the invention was done.	
	ved a bursary from NRF, but the work relating to this invention was done
prior to receiving the gran	<u>1t</u>
IMPORTANT: Please provi is required in order to pro	-inventors(s) (personal and employment details) de us with your complete and latest personal and employment details. This decess your disclosure and to process the reports and distribution of income deep us informed of any changes in address and contact details, particularly an employee of SU.
PLEASE NOTE: By signir	ng this form, you undertake to give your full co-operation in the
commercialisation of this is	
Commercial Section of City	ped attention.
1. Inventor / non-invent	or:
Full name of inventor	A dala a a sea a Nicharla
(as displayed on ID or Passport)	Adriaan van Niekerk
Full name of non-inventor	
(as displayed on ID or Passport)	
Definition of inventor: Any and all persons who made an	Inventive contribution to the invention that is the subject of the patent application. For the sake
	described subject matter that are both new and inventive in light of the prior an, and as such
	ose that fall within the definition of "inventor", who made a substantial contribution to the project the parties, will share in the benefits derived from it:
Contact particulars:	
Telephone number	0020205122

Contact particulars:					
Telephone number	0829205133				
Fax number	0218083109				
Email address	avn@sun.ac.za				
Physical home address	41 Belladonna Street, Welgevonden, Stellenbosch				

% Contribution distribution	50
Disclosure date	6 June 2016
Signature	
Employment details:	
Position at SU	Associate Professor
Faculty	Arts and Social Science
Department	Geography & Environmental Studies
SU number	11425938
2. Inventor / non-invent	or:
Full name of inventor (as displayed on ID or Passport)	Dugal Jeremy Harris
Full name of non-inventor (as displayed on ID or Passport)	
Contact details:	
Telephone number	+27 82 843 9679
Fax number	
Email address	dugalh@gmail.com
Physical home address	3 Cedar Lodge, 79 Main Road, Muizenberg, Cape Town
% Contribution distribution	50
Disclosure date	6 June 2016
Signature	Dugal Harris
Employment details:	
Position at SU	PhD student
Faculty	Arts and Social Science
Department	Geography & Environmental Studies
SU number	17447585
3. Inventor / non-invent	or:
Full name of inventor (as displayed on ID or Passport)	
Full name of non-inventor (as displayed on ID or Passport)	
Contact details:	
Telephone number	
Fax number	
Email address	
Physical home address	

The following sections must be signed by your <u>Departmental Head and Dean</u>. This is necessary to process your disclosure.

6. Completed by the Departmental Head

"I recommend that this business idea or innovation be exploited commercially."

Name:	onoldson	2	14/6/16
Chairperson: Dapa	rtment	Signature	Date

7. Completed by the Dean

"I recommend that this business idea or innovation be exploited commercially."

Name: PROFATLEYSEN	- F	7	21.6.2016
Dean Market Control of the Control o	Signature		Date

8. Completed by the Senior Director: Research and Innovation

"I acknowledge receipt of this disclosure and from a research management perspective I have no objection to its possible commercial exploitation"

Name:		(1) No. 1			
Dr Therina Theron	S	Cirtalles	(X) a	16/2016	
Senior Director, Research an	d Innovation Signati	ire	Date		HALLESS.
Please return the <u>signe</u> Doris Peters Stellenbosch University Innovus Technology Transfe	· 	to: A S	Sien asb ds an	eposse a Danell Jac	neglieg ibs en 29/6/2016.
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Stellenbosch 7600 Tel: 021 808 3910	India	de she	tent (Ulturales	a) wel
Email: dpeters@sun.ac.za				9 medicine	
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