

ABSTRACT

In this paper neural network algorithms are exploited for the classification of different types of aerosols. The input consists of hyperspectral data. Several simulations of reflectances at high spectral resolution, similar to those acquired by an hyperspectral sensor, were performed under different aerosol typologies and loads, and different atmospheric conditions. Although preliminary, the obtained results seem to indicate that hyperspectral measurements, thanks to the contiguity of their spectral channels, can represent an interesting potential for aerosol classification and can be more effective than multispectral data.