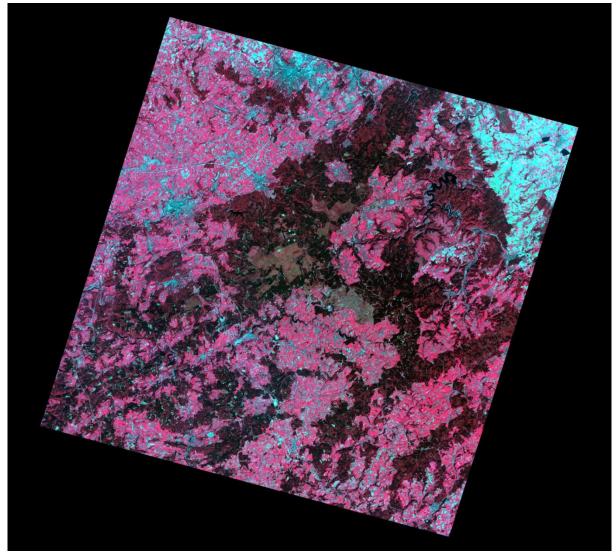
Documentation – ASTER (Advanced Spaceborne Thermal Emission and Reflection Radiometer) data

Content	
files:	data
	AST_07XT_00309122006104501_20080226220219_15171.hdf.met: metadata file
	AST_07XT_00309122006104501_20080226220219_15171.hdf_nn_vnir.j pg.jpg: image file of VNIR
	AST_07XT_00309122006104501_20080226220219_15171.hdf_vnir.dat: VNIR
	AST_07XT_00309122006104501_20080226220220_15171.hdf.met: metadata file
	AST_07XT_00309122006104501_20080226220220_15171.hdf_swir.dat: SWIR
	documentation
	this file
	research
	atbd-ast-07-09.pdf: information on ASTER Level 2B1 and ASTER Level 2B5 data
	SurfaceReflectance.pdf: information on AST07 data
acquisition date:	2006-09-12
data product:	AST_09XT
data size:	data folder: 276 mb
	entire folder: 277 mb
provider:	Land Processes Distributed Active Archive Center (LP DAAC), NASA / USGS
language:	English
date of publication:	2008-02-27
date of purchase:	2008

Decerintian	
Description	
description:	The 'Advanced Spaceborne Thermal Emission and Reflection Radiometer' (ASTER)
	is a multispectral sensor onboard the Terra satellite launched in December 1999 as
	part of NASA's Earth Observing System (EOS). ASTER is a cooperative effort
	between NASA, Japan's Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) and
	Japan's Earth Remote Sensing Data Analysis Center (ERSDAC). ASTER is being used
	to obtain detailed maps of land surface temperature, reflectance and elevation.
	The three EOS platforms are part of NASA's Science Mission Directorate and the
	Earth-Sun System, whose goal is to observe, understand, and model the Earth
	system to discover how it is changing, to better predict change, and to understand
	the consequences for life on Earth (http://asterweb.jpl.nasa.gov/).
	The ASTER instrument consists of three separate instrument subsystems. Each
	subsystem has its own telescope and operates in a different spectral region.
	ASTER's three subsystems are: the Visible and Near Infrared (VNIR), the Shortwave
	Infrared (SWIR), and the Thermal Infrared (TIR). Spatial resolution is 15 m for VNIR,
	30 m for SWIR and 90 m for TIR. For more information please go to:
	http://asterweb.jpl.nasa.gov/instrument.asp
more	SurfaceReflectance.pdf
information:	

Example



AST_07XT_00309122006104501_20080226220219_15171.hdf_vnir.dat (resampling method: nearest neighbor)

Author

Juliane Bendig Jbendig0@uni-koeln.de Geographisches Institut der Universität zu Köln Albertus-Magnus-Platz 50923 Köln