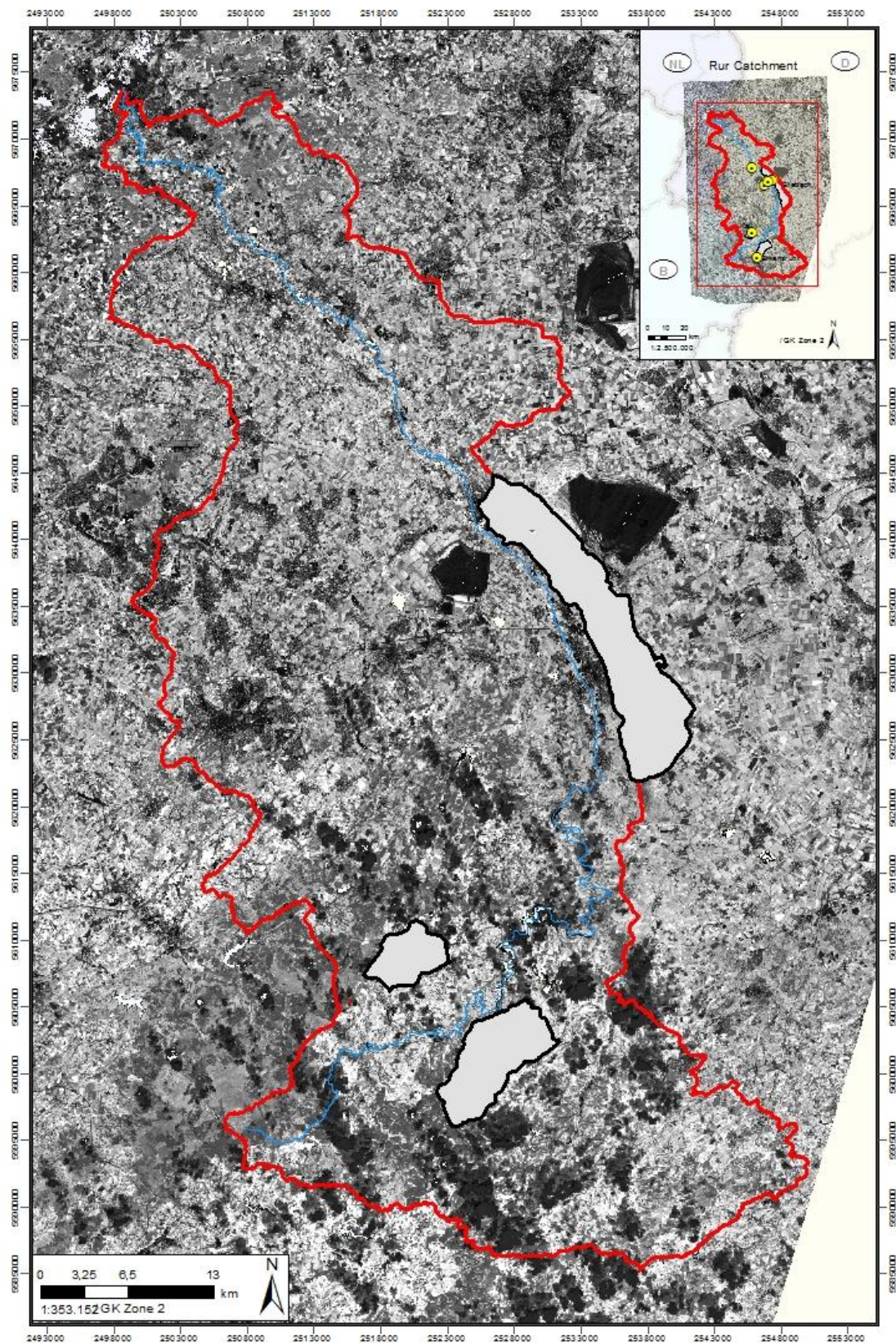


## Documentation – LAI actor\_landsat\_05\_05\_2008

Content	
files:	<p>data</p> <p style="text-align: center;">atcor_10_06_2008_us_39_flx</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Tiff File with atmospheric filter including the LAI data</p> <p>documentation</p> <p style="text-align: center;">this file</p> <p style="text-align: center;">atcor_10_06_2008_us_39_flx.jpg</p>
data size:	<p>data folder: 186 MB</p> <p>ZIP - file: 66 MB</p>
extend:	Rur Catchment as seen in the overview map
Dataset production:	Susanne Haas
provider:	USGS
language:	English
date of publication:	2013
date of purchase:	10 <sup>th</sup> of June 2008
Description	
description:	<p>LAI data produced with ATCOR, based on LANDSAT RS data of 10<sup>th</sup> of June 2008.</p> <p>To carry out an atmosphere correction by means of ATCOR, the following parameters are required: the height about zero, a „<b>Calibration file</b>“, the <b>Solar Zenith</b>, the <b>Solar Azimuth</b>, <b>Satellite Azimuth</b>, the choice of an <b>atmosphere model</b> and an <b>aerosol type</b> as well as the evaluation "<b>visibility</b>".</p> <p>To elect the <b>atmosphere model</b> adequately and to determine correctly the "<b>Visibility</b>", middle "<b>Water Vapour Column</b>" and the "<b>Visibility</b>" was calculated first by means of the products MODIS MOD04 (aerosol MODIS Product) and MOD05 (MODIS Totally Perceptible Water Product) for the investigation area. Besides, were used excluding "Very Good Confidence Pixels". The results are shown in the following chart. Nevertheless, the so calculated values often did</p>

	<p>not present themselves adequately.</p> <table> <tr> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>Water Vapour Column</th> <th>Visibility</th> </tr> <tr> <td>10/06/2008</td> <td>15m (23m)</td> <td>IRS</td> <td>1,40</td> <td>13,30</td> </tr> </table> <p>In the following the parameters the atmosphere correction was carried out with should be briefly documented.</p> <p><b>10th of June, 2008 (IRS)</b></p> <p><b>Calibration file:</b> The Calibration file was provided based on the Metadata</p> <p><b>Atmosphere model:</b> The US Sandard</p> <p><b>Visibility:</b> (estimated:59) 39</p> <p><b>Solar Zenith:</b> 30</p> <p><b>Solar Azimuth:</b> 157</p> <p><b>Satellite Azimuth:</b> 104</p> <p><b>Sensor Tilt:</b> 0</p> <p><b>Scale Factor:</b> 42, Calculation of the LAI by means of ATCOR</p> <p>The coefficients calculate the LAI by means of the attempt of BARET &amp; GUYOT 1991 assumed from CHOUDURY et Al. in 1994. The coefficients were chosen for cotton, because the originated picture was relatively poor in contrast. On this occasion, the relation was used between LAI and SAVI. The coefficients read in detail: <math>a_0 = 0.82</math>, <math>a_1 = 0.78</math>, <math>a_2 = 0.6</math>. The LAI data are in Layer2. They suffice from 0-10 000 and a Scale Factor of 1000 was used.</p> <p><b>Literature</b></p> <p><i>Geosystems (2002): Calibration Files for ASTER in ATCOR. <a href="http://gis-lab.info/docs/calibration_files_for_aster_atcor_v20x.pdf">http://gis-lab.info/docs/calibration_files_for_aster_atcor_v20x.pdf</a>. 2011-09-18.</i></p> <p><i>KLISCH, A. (2003): Ableitung von Blattflächenindex und Bedeckungsgrad aus Fernerkundungsdaten für das Erosionsmodell EROSION 3D. Dissertation. Universität Potsdam.</i></p>				Water Vapour Column	Visibility	10/06/2008	15m (23m)	IRS	1,40	13,30
			Water Vapour Column	Visibility							
10/06/2008	15m (23m)	IRS	1,40	13,30							
<p>abbreviations used in data:</p>	<p>not necessary</p>										

## Example



With atmospheric filter

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