



# Producing AWiFS Surface Reflectance Using General Empirical Relation Model (GERM) and MODIS Products

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# Why Surface Reflectance ?

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- Provides a consistent data stream for time-series analysis and a way to build long-term climate data record
- Eliminates atmospheric effects for land cover change detection
- Provides a basic input for vegetation canopy models for retrieving surface biophysical parameters



# Background on Atmospheric Correction

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- Physical approach

- Radiative transfer model: 6S, MOTRAN, SHARM-3D
- Aerosol optical depth is retrieved from dark dense vegetation (DDV)

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_1 &= \rho_7 / 4 \\ \rho_3 &= \rho_7 / 2\end{aligned}$$

- Empirical approach

- Dark object subtraction (DOS): minimum DN or clear water DN is contributed from atmospheric effects
- Relative atmospheric correction or radiometric rectification (RR) relies on pseudo-invariant features (PIFs) from time-series images

# *LEDAPS For Landsat TM/ETM+ SR*

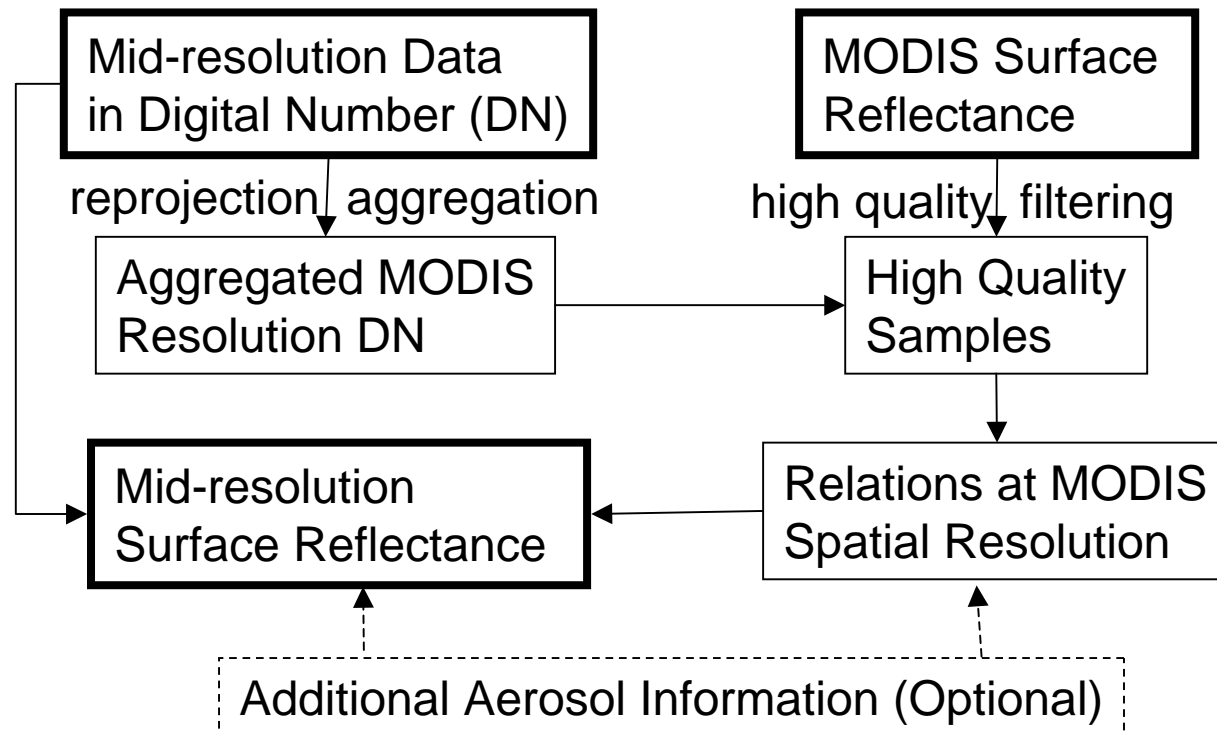


## Landsat Ecosystem Disturbance Adaptive Processing System

- Adopt “MODIS-like” approach to Landsat TM/ETM+
  - Calibration
  - Cloud detection
  - 6S atmosphere correction (retrieve AOT from image)
  - Automated processing
- Process North America GeoCover data set (1990, 2000)
- Map forest disturbance and regrowth

# General Empirical Relation Model (GERM)

GERM approach converts sensor digital number (DN) to surface reflectance directly using MODIS surface reflectance as a reference data set.





# AWiFS, TM/ETM and MODIS

AWiFS	Bandwidth	ETM+	Bandwidth (nm)	MODIS	Bandwidth (nm)
		1	450-520	3	459-479
2	520-590	2	530-610	4	545-565
3	620-680	3	630-690	1	620-670
4	770-860	4	780-900	2	841-876
5	1550-1700	5	1550-1750	6	1628-1652
		7	2090-2350	7	2105-2155

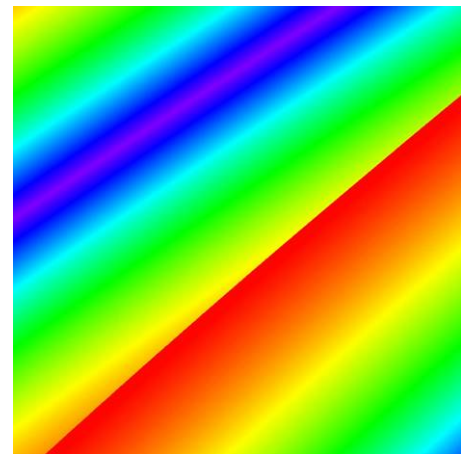
Sensors	Resolution	Passing time
AWiFS	56m	10:30am
TM/ETM+	30m	10:00am
MODIS	250/500m	10:30am



# MODIS Inputs

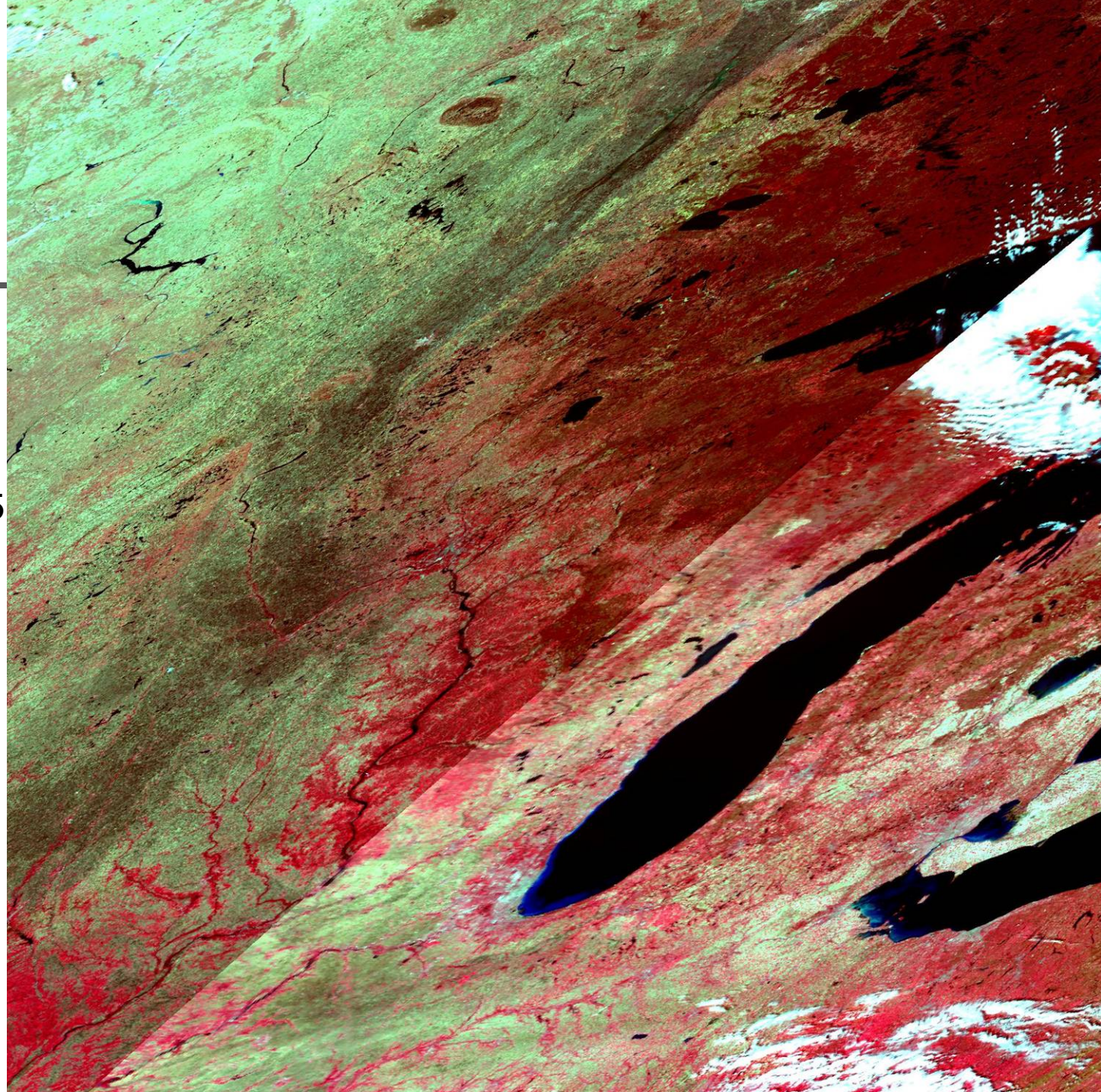
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- 500m daily surface reflectance
  - MOD09GHK (reflectance)
  - MOD09GST (quality and cloud state)
- 16-day 1km Nadir BRDF-adjusted Reflectance (NBAR)
  - MOD43B4 / MCD43B4
  - 500m in collection 5 (8-day overlap rolling)
- Daily NBAR corrected by MODIS BRDF parameters using magnitude inversion approach



view zenith angle

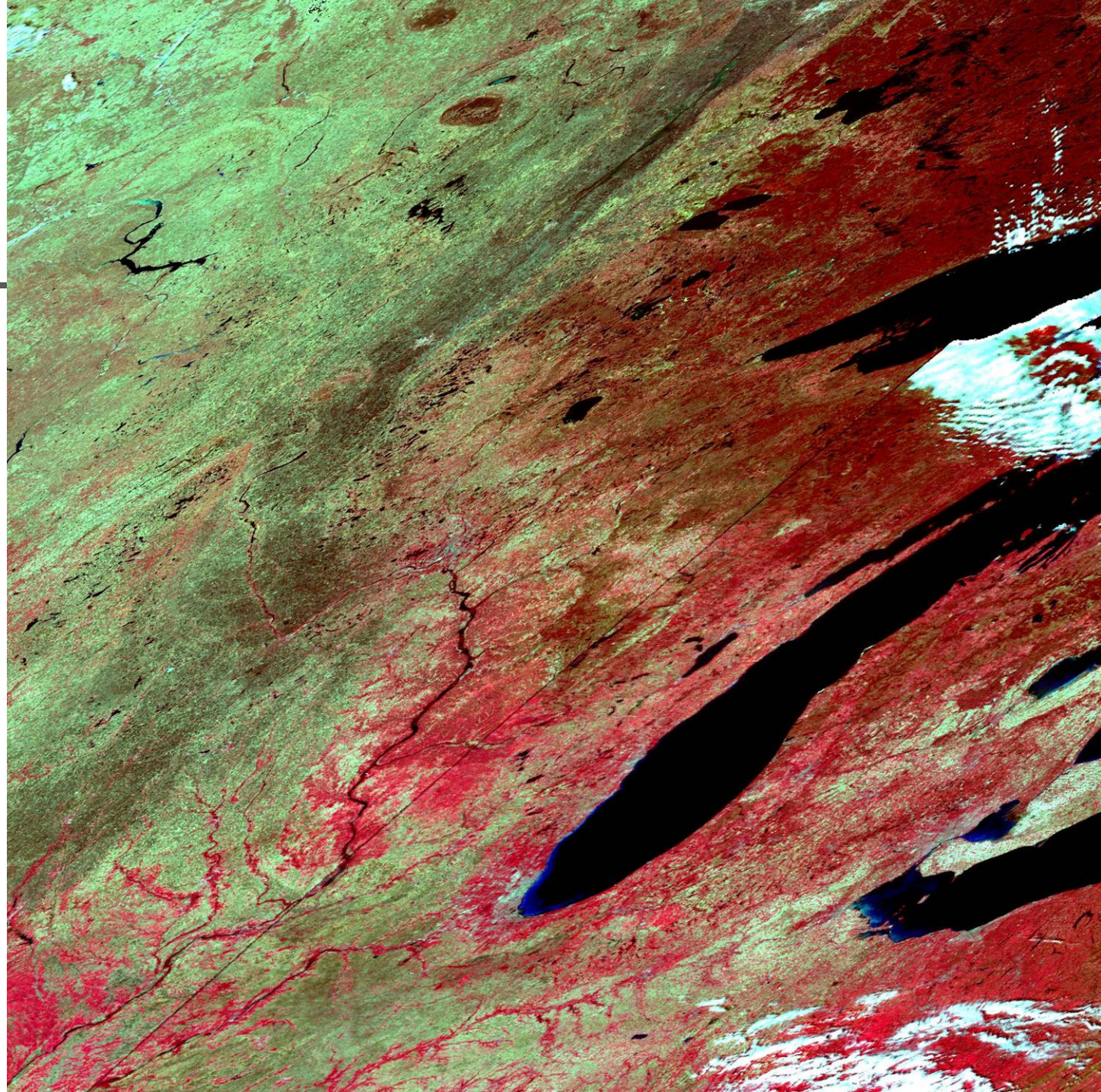
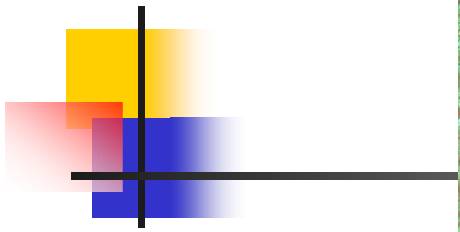
0 32 65



MODIS  
Daily SR  
500m  
(MOD09GHK)

A2006116  
4/26/2006

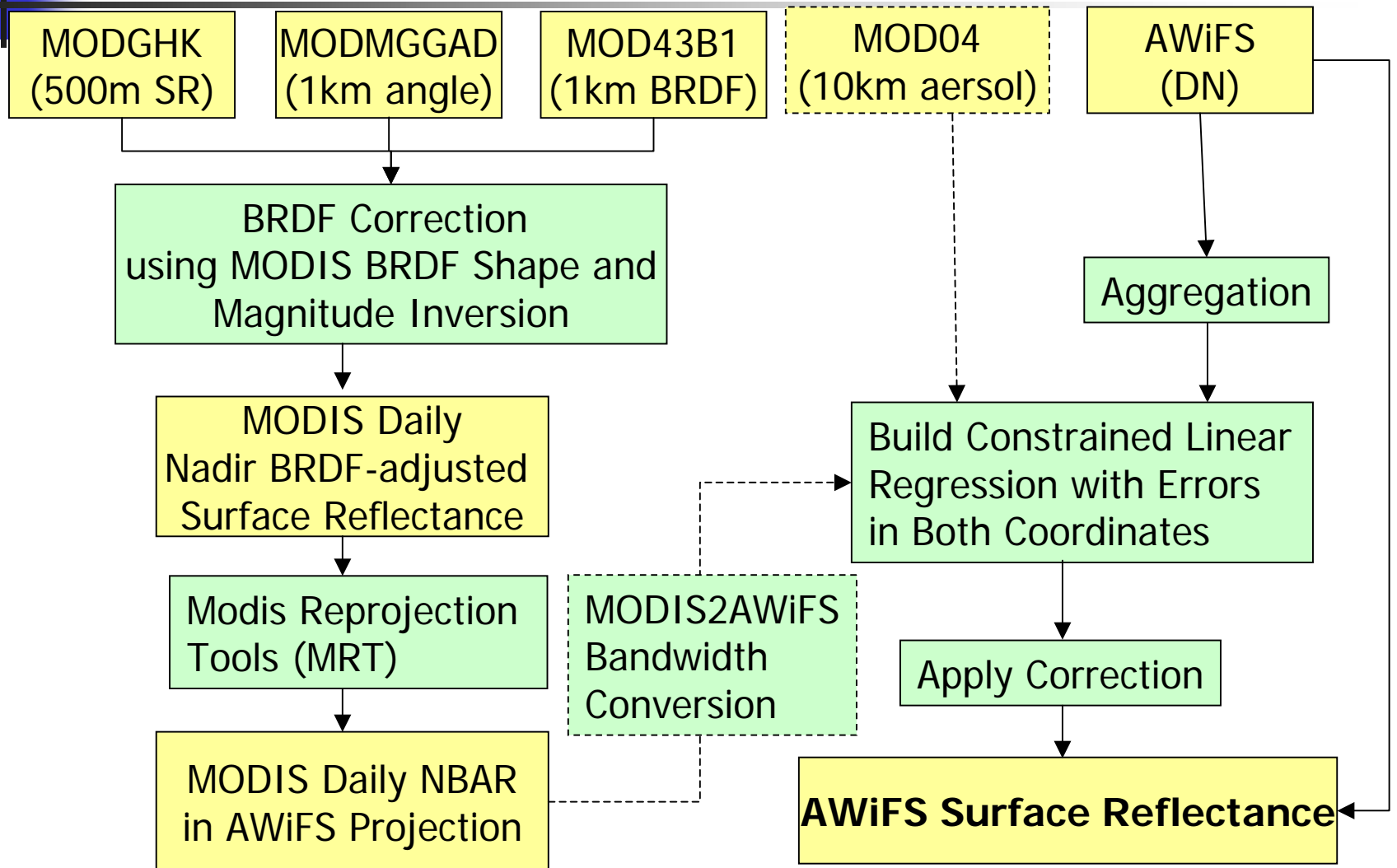




MODIS Daily NBAR

4/26/2006

# Processing Flow Chart





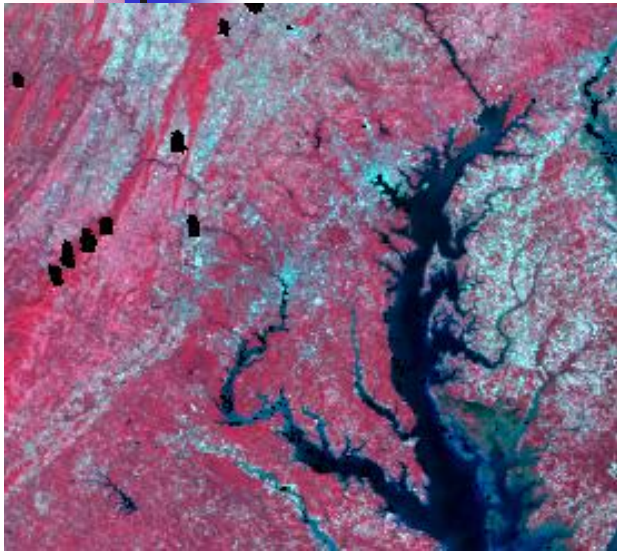
# Linear Regression

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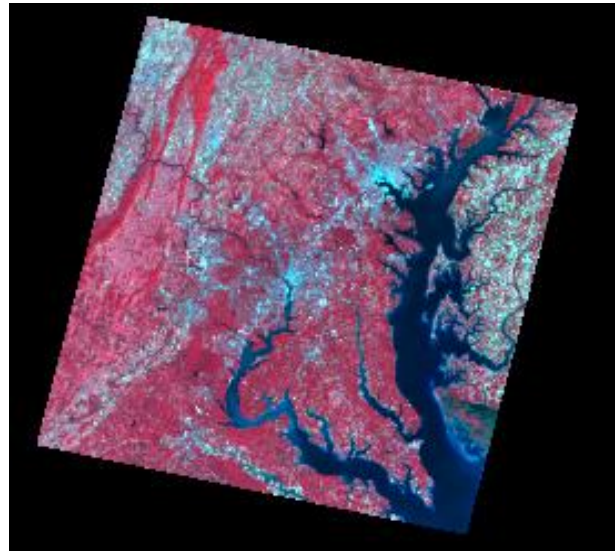
- $y = a * x + b$

- x: AWiFS DN aggregated to MODIS resolution
- y: MODIS surface reflectance
- samples are extracted in 2km resolution to reduce bowtie effects
  
- Consider errors from both x and y
  - Errors from x are caused by sensor noises, BRDF effects (vzn=0-25 degrees) etc.
  - Errors from y caused by calibration and atmosphere correction etc. The overall accuracy of MODIS surface reflectance are 0.005, 0.005, 0.014 and 0.006 for band 2-5 respectively.
  - Sample location matching errors from both x and y
  - Used numeric approach for straight-line data with errors in both coordinates ("numeric recipe in C")

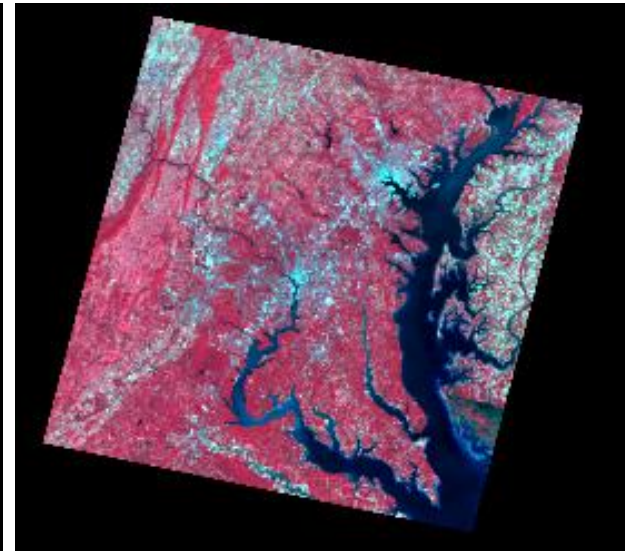
# GERM vs. LEDAPS on ETM+



(a) MODIS



(b) GERM



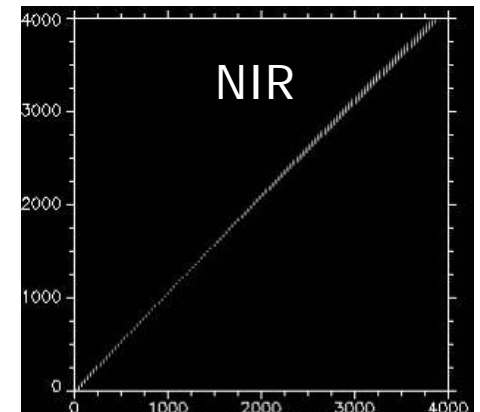
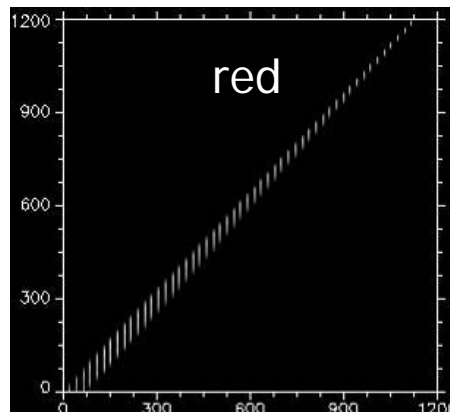
(c) LEDAPS

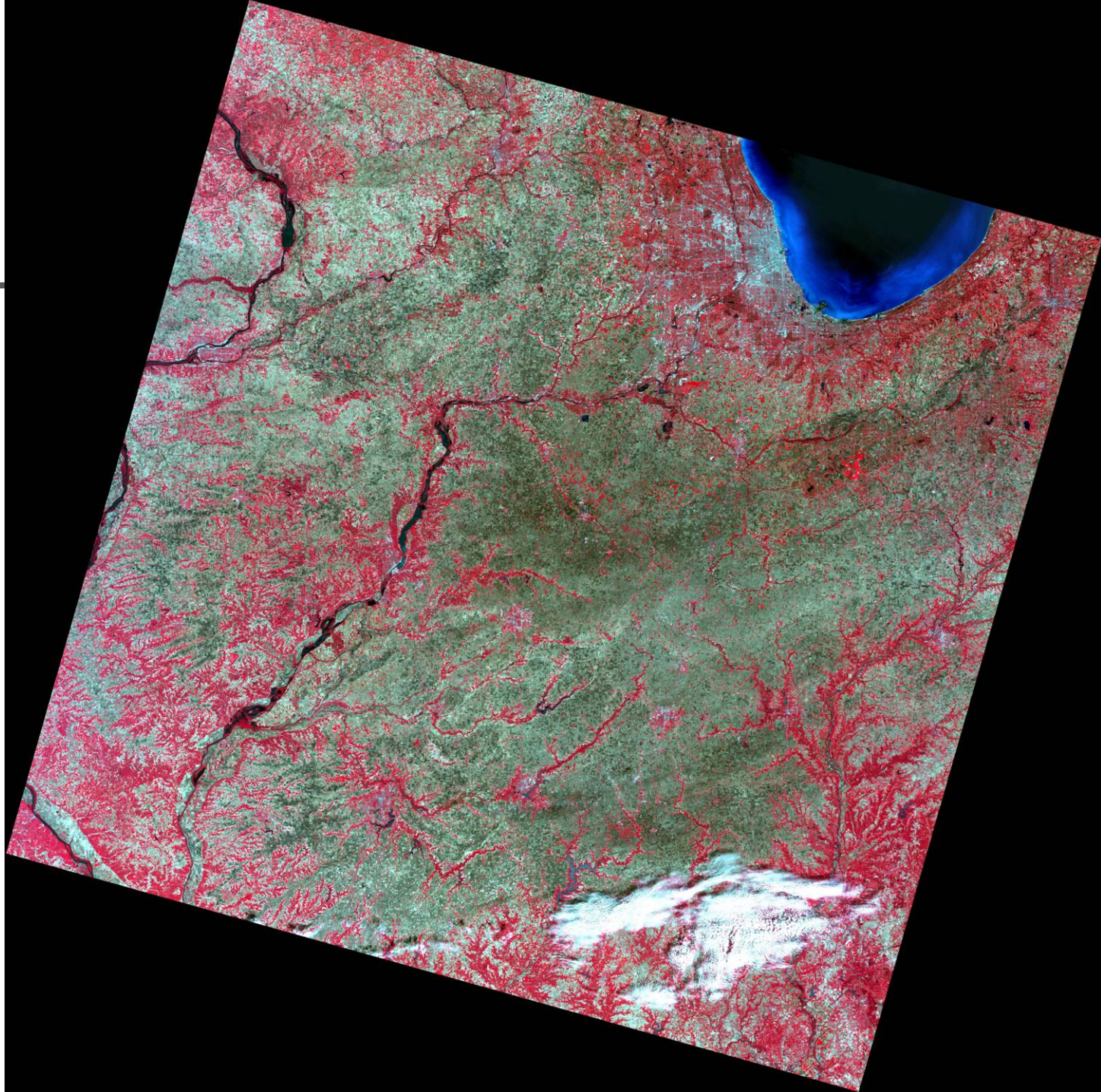
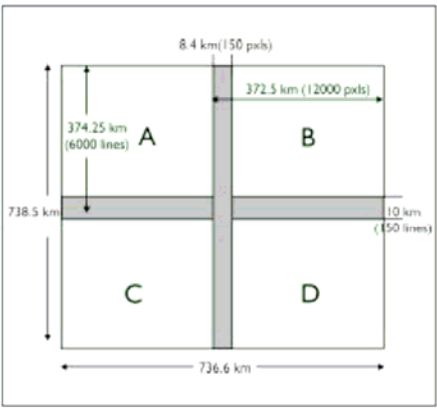
P015R033

Oct. 15, 2001

LEDAPS

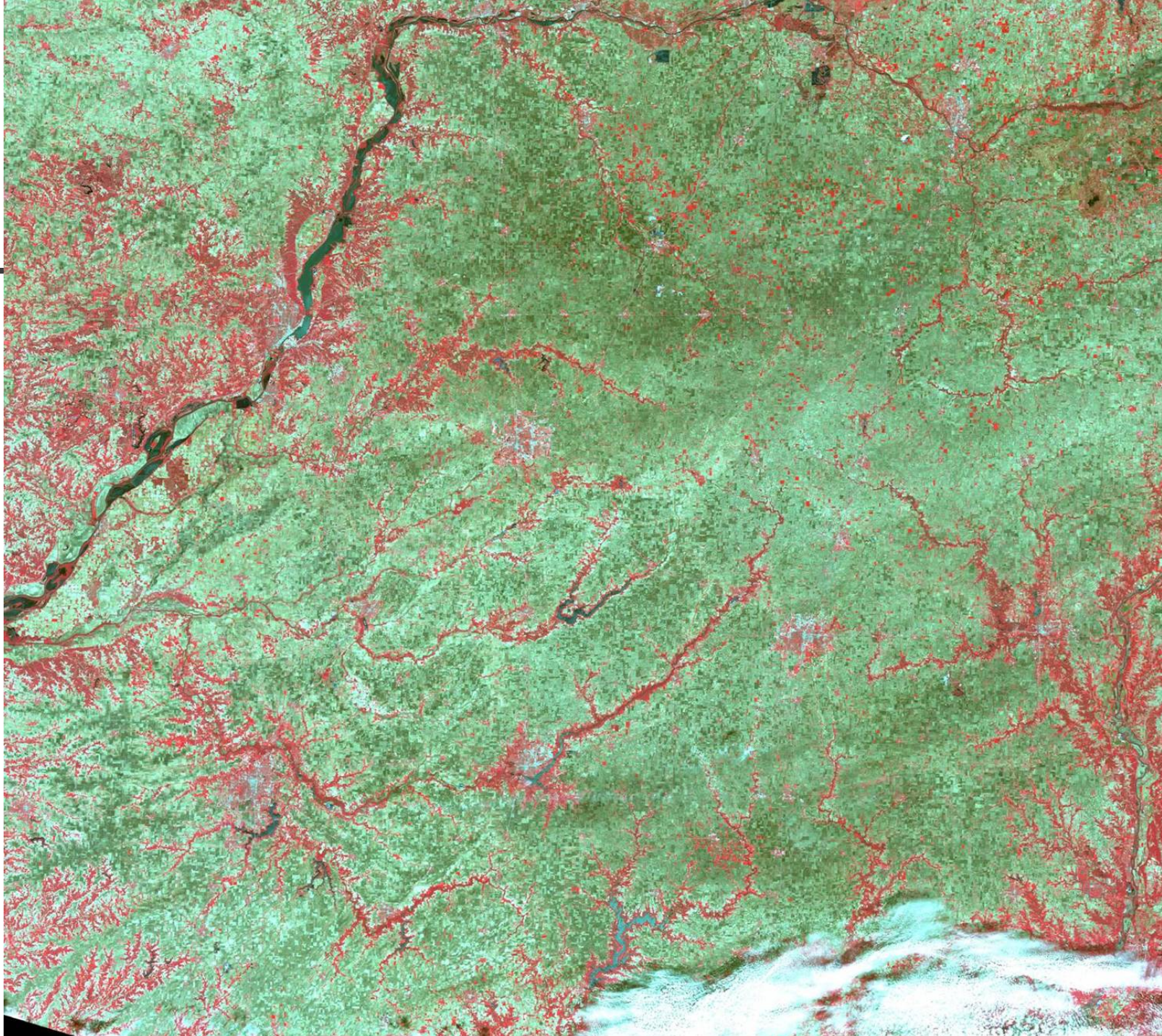
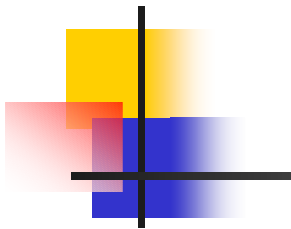
GERM





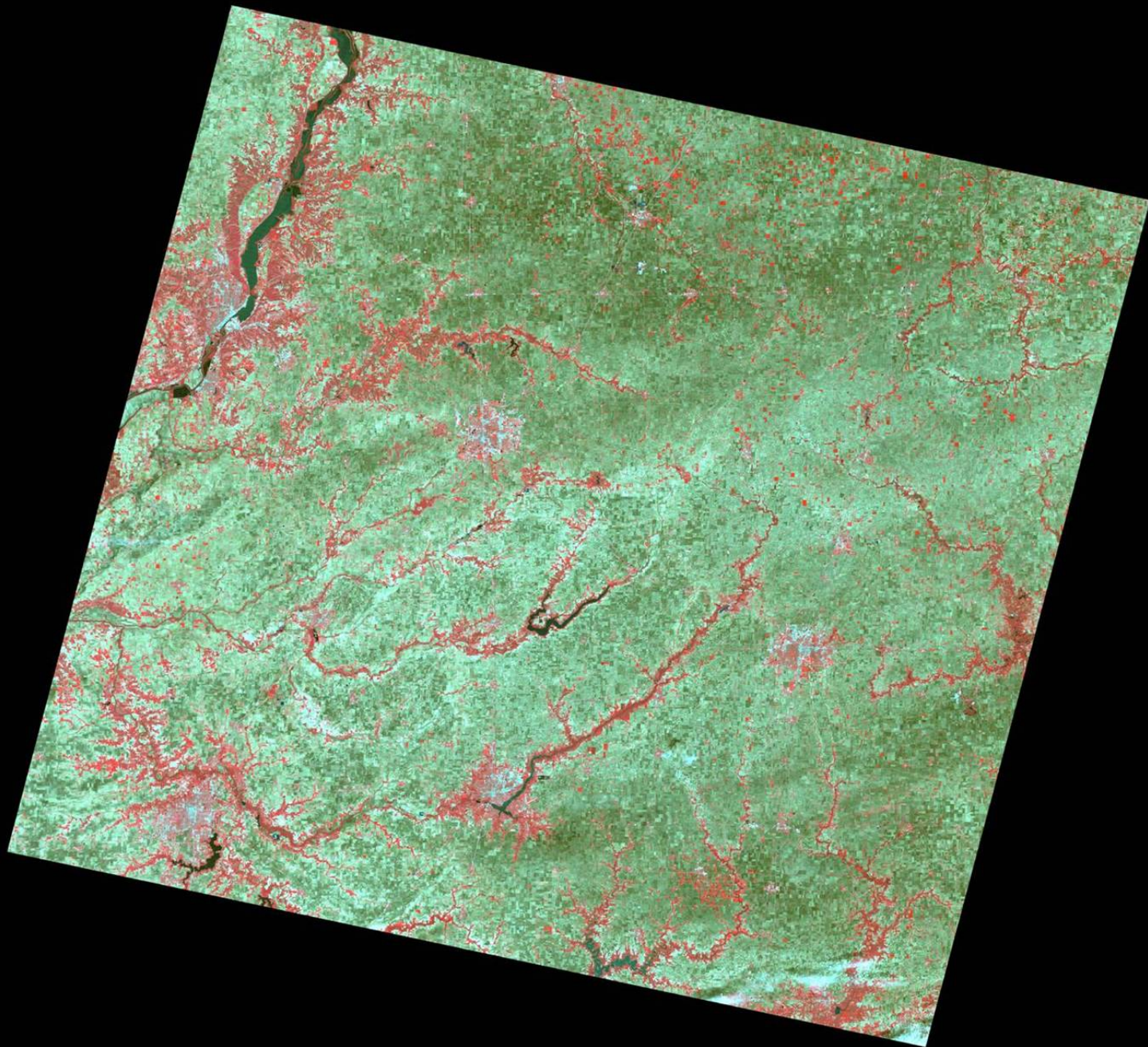
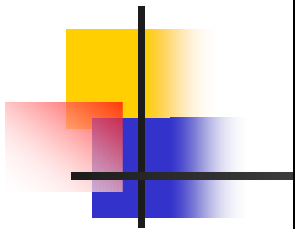
AWiFS  
Digital number  
(sub-scene D)

4/26/2006



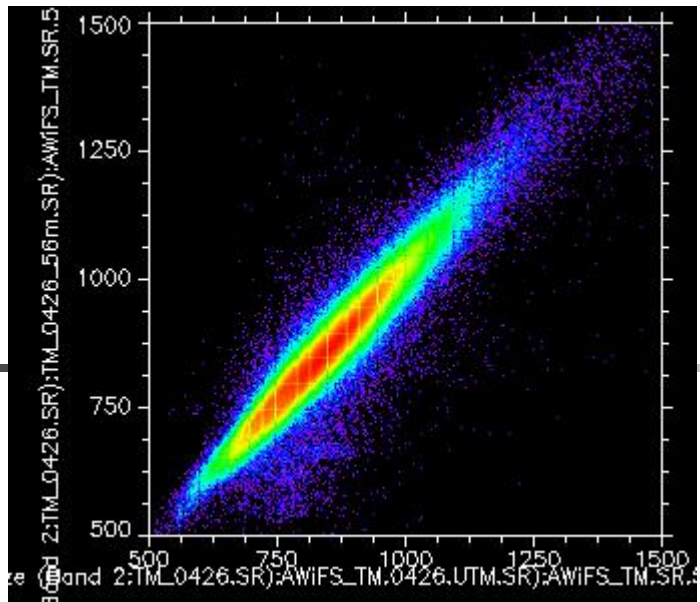
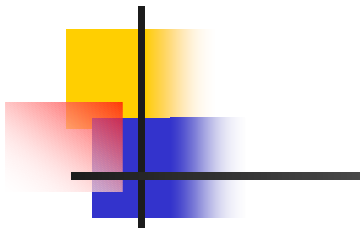
AWiFS surface  
reflectance  
using GERM  
and MODIS  
daily NBAR  
as reference

4/26/2006

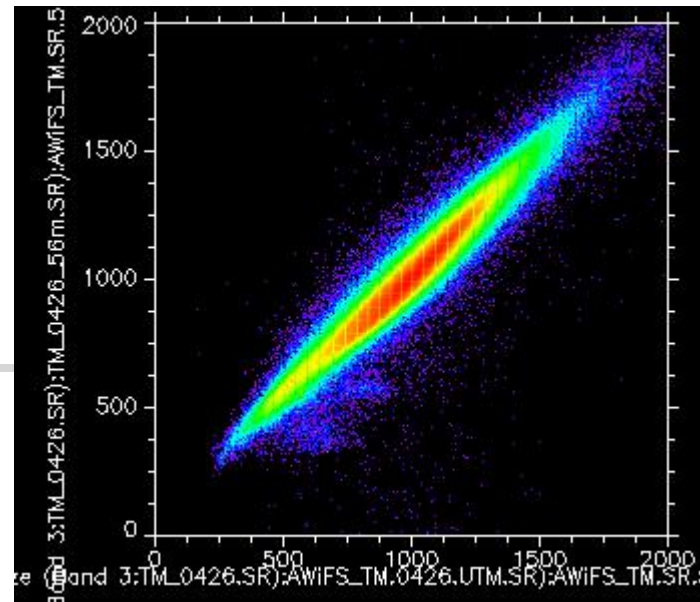


L5 TM surface  
reflectance  
using GERM  
and MODIS  
daily NBAR  
as reference

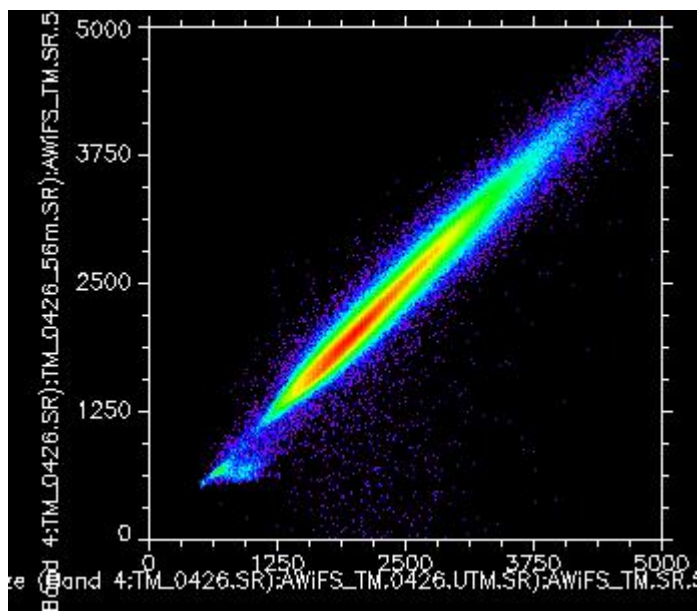
4/26/2006



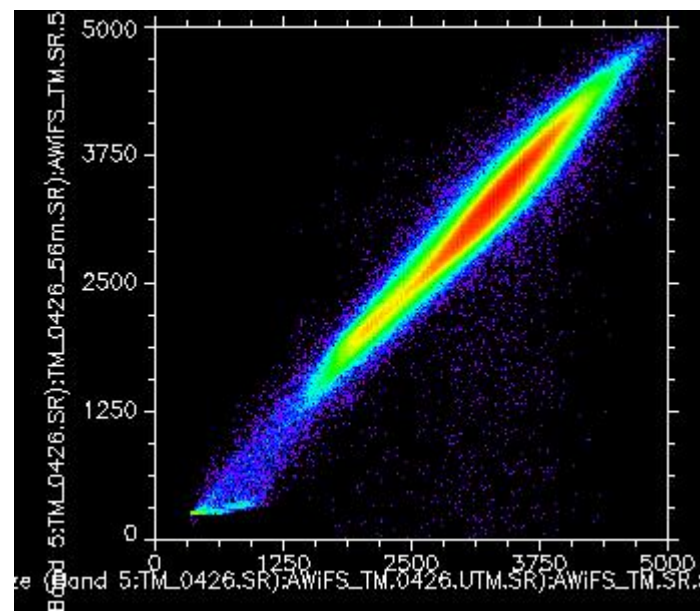
Green (B2)



Red (B3)



NIR (B4)



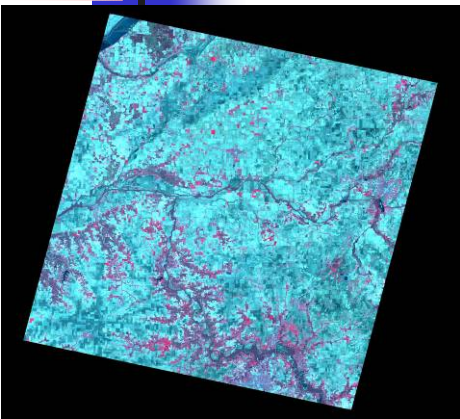
MIR (B5)

TM

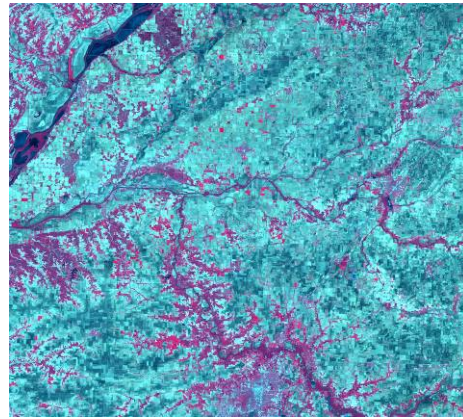
AWiFS



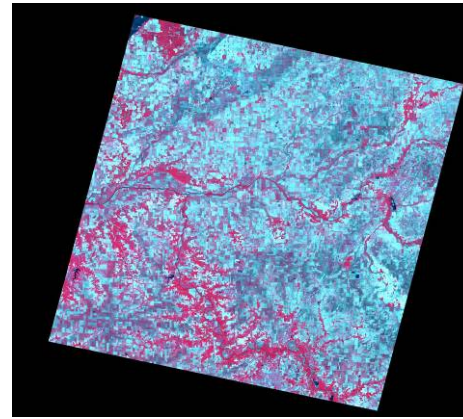
# Combining Data from Multiple Sensors



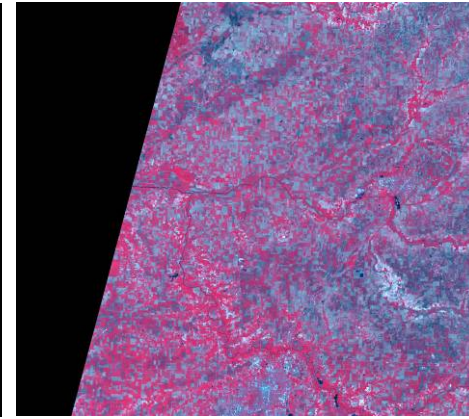
(a) 4/18/06, ASTER



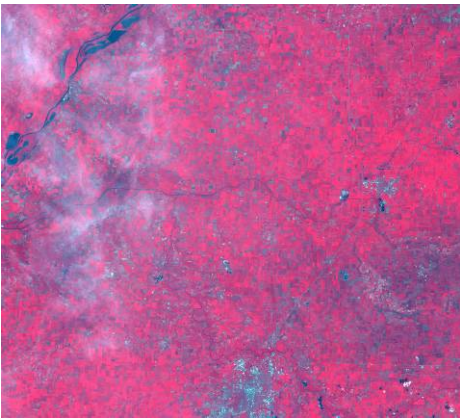
(b) 4/26/06, AWiFS



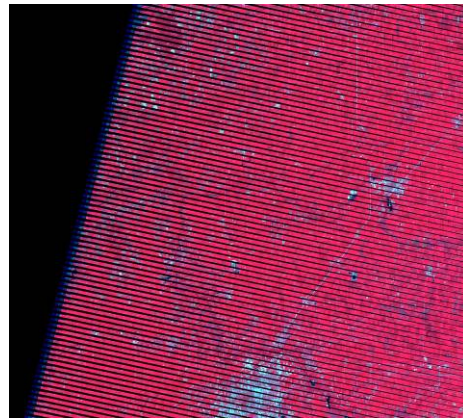
(c) 6/5/06, ASTER



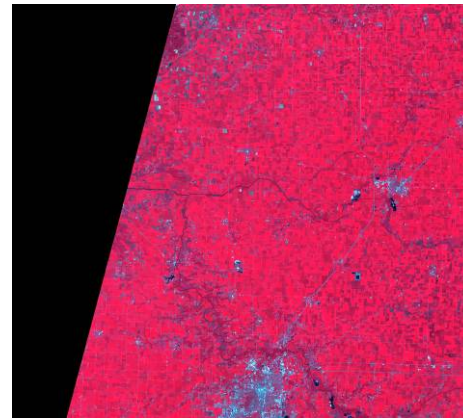
(d) 6/13/06, TM



(e) 7/7/06, AWiFS



(f) 7/23/06, ETM+

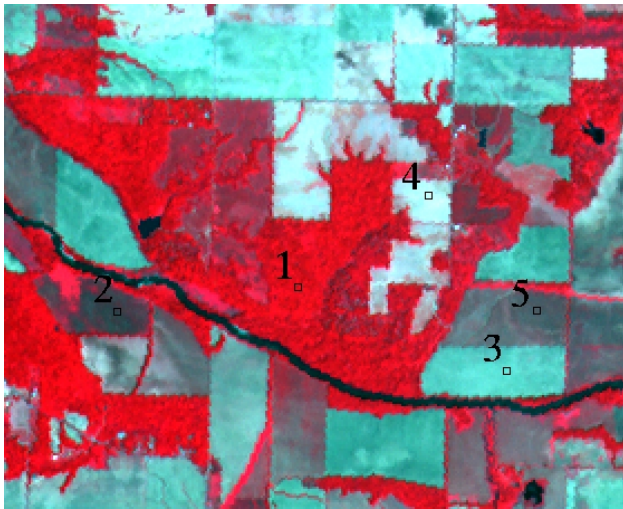


(g) 7/31/06, TM

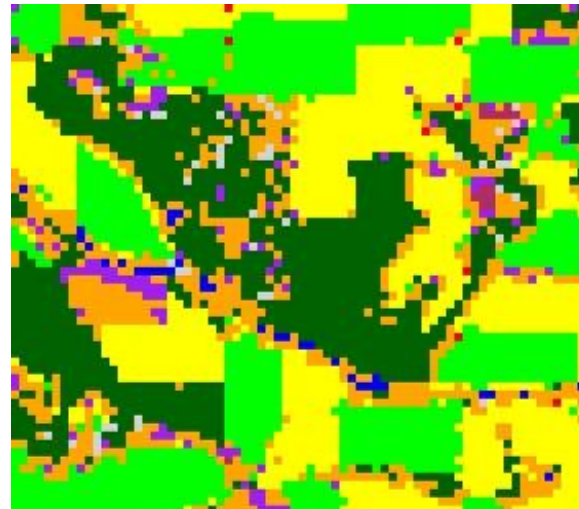


(h) 8/24/06, AWiFS

# Four Typical Surface Types



Samples Location  
(ASTER, June 5, 2006)



USDA 2006 Crop Data Layer

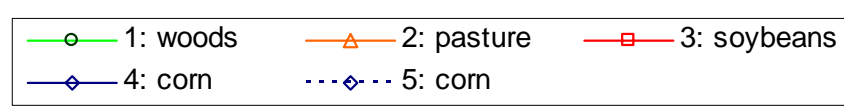
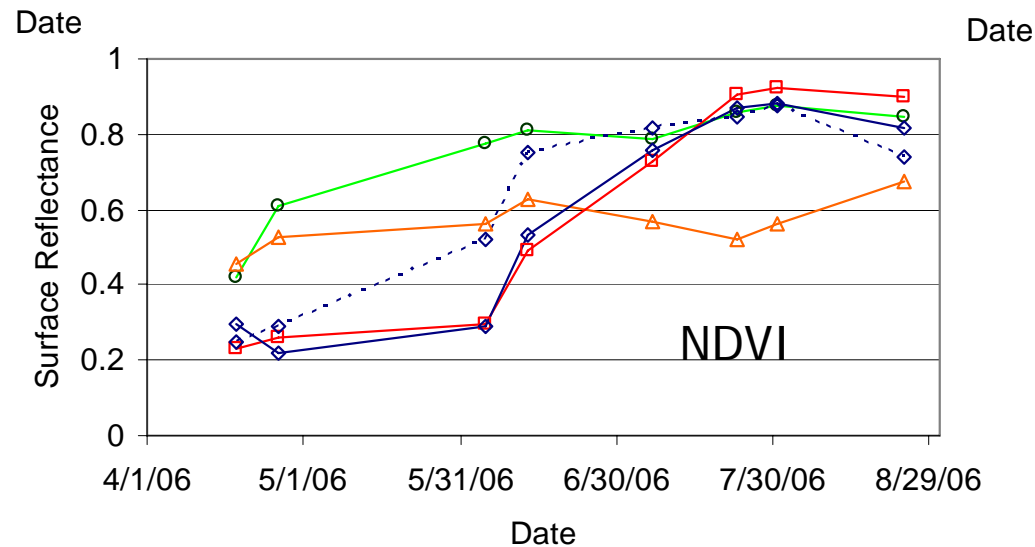
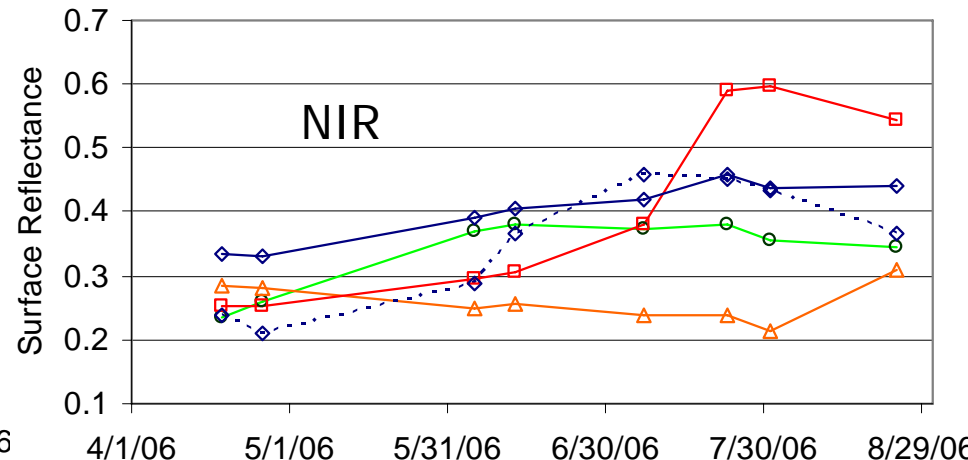
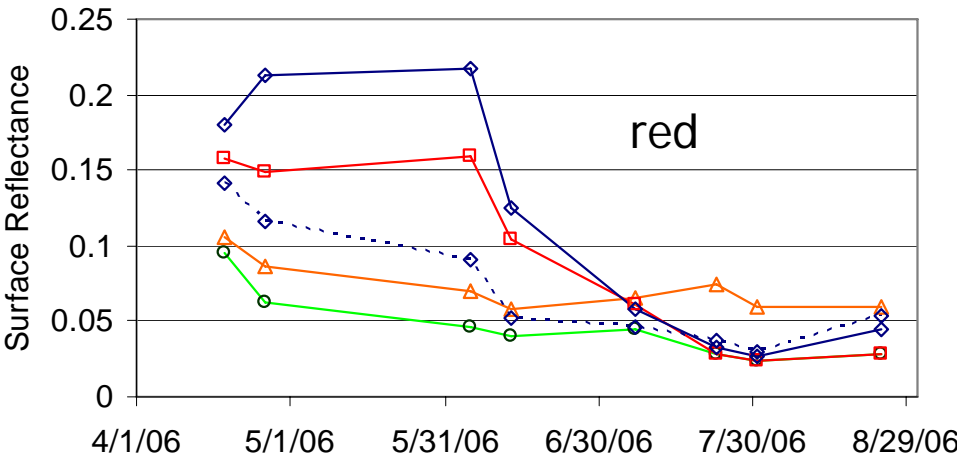


Natural Veg.  
Crops

1: woods  
3: soybeans

2: pasture  
4: corn

5: corn



Date	4/18/06	4/26/06	6/5/06	6/13/06	7/7/06	7/23/06	7/31/06	8/24/06
Sensors	ASTER	AWiFS	ASTER	TM	AWiFS	ETM+	TM	AWiFS
MODIS	MOD09	D_NBAR	MOD09	D_NBAR	MOD09	MOD09	D_NBAR	MOD09



# Conclusions

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- GERM approach uses one step conversion – easy to implement
- MODIS is an appropriate surface reference since it provides
  - Similar bandwidth
  - Daily global coverage
  - Easy and free online access
  - Pixel level quality control and is the best available global remote sensing products so far.
- GERM approach produces the MODIS-like surface reflectance
  - A consistent data set from multiple sensors
  - May be used as a direct input to the MODIS algorithms and thus retrieve biophysical parameters such as leaf area index
- Further improvements
  - Spatial variant aerosol loading (aerosol distribution map)
  - Accurate automatic detection on cloud mask



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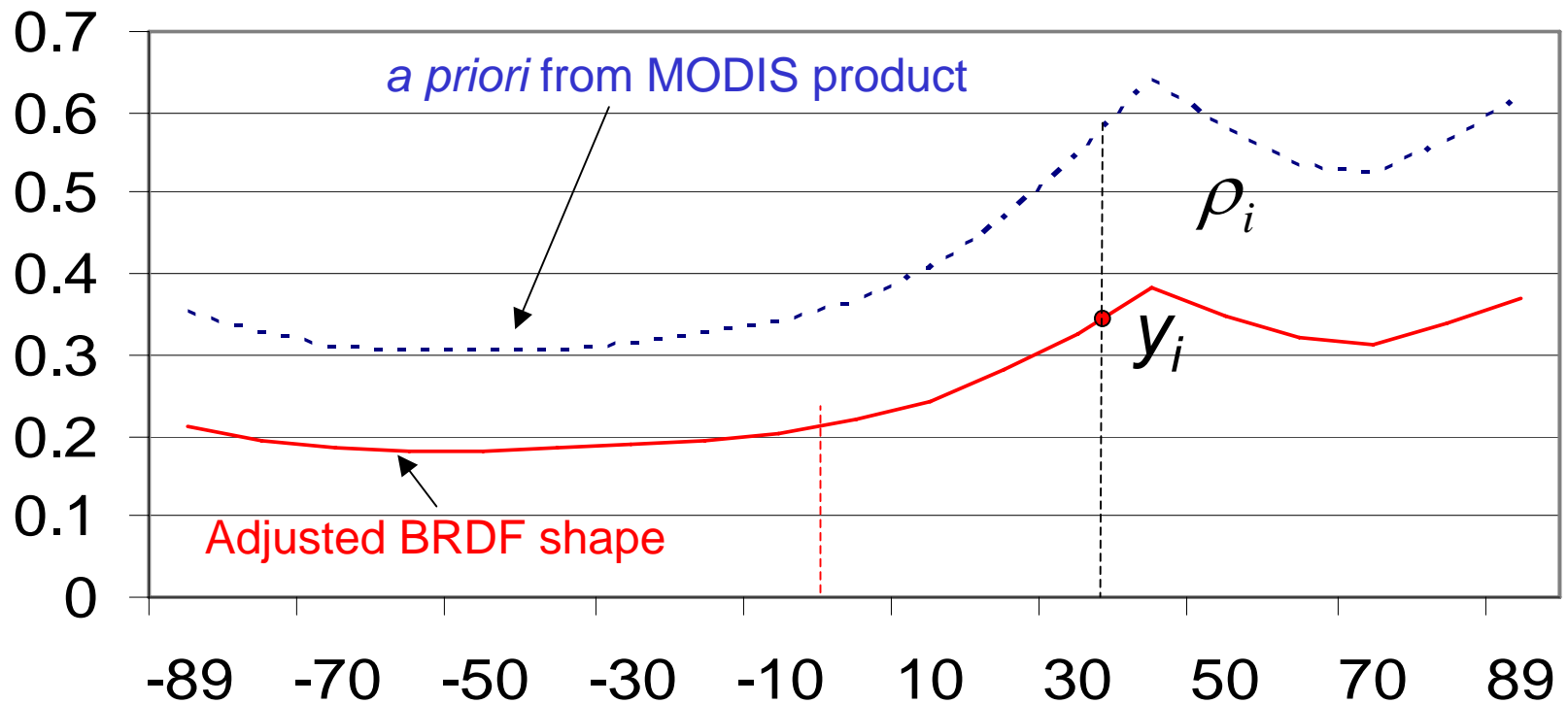
Backup Slides (22-27)

# BRDF Correction

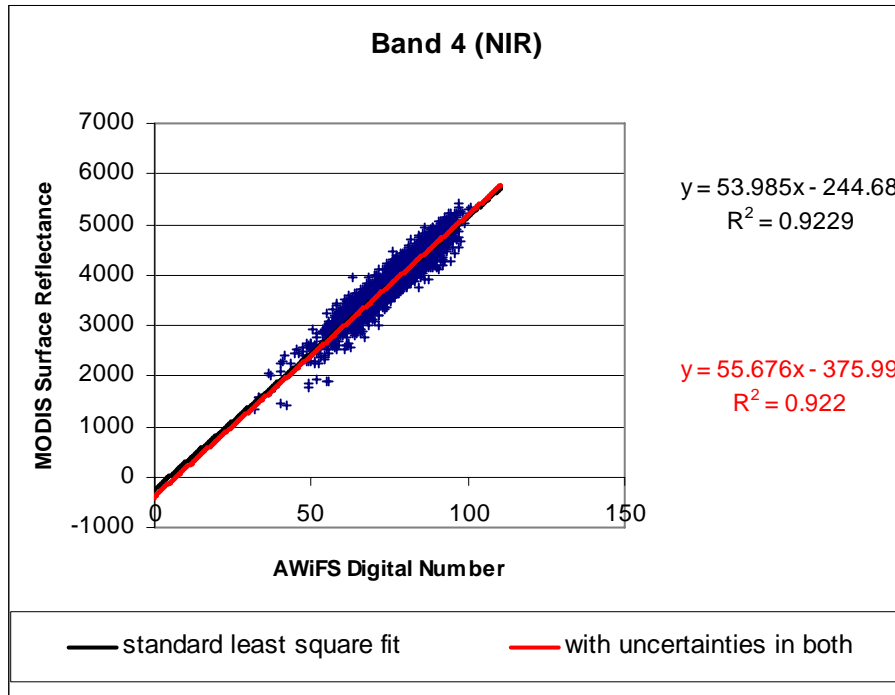
Magnitude inversion

$$y_i = a \cdot \rho_i$$

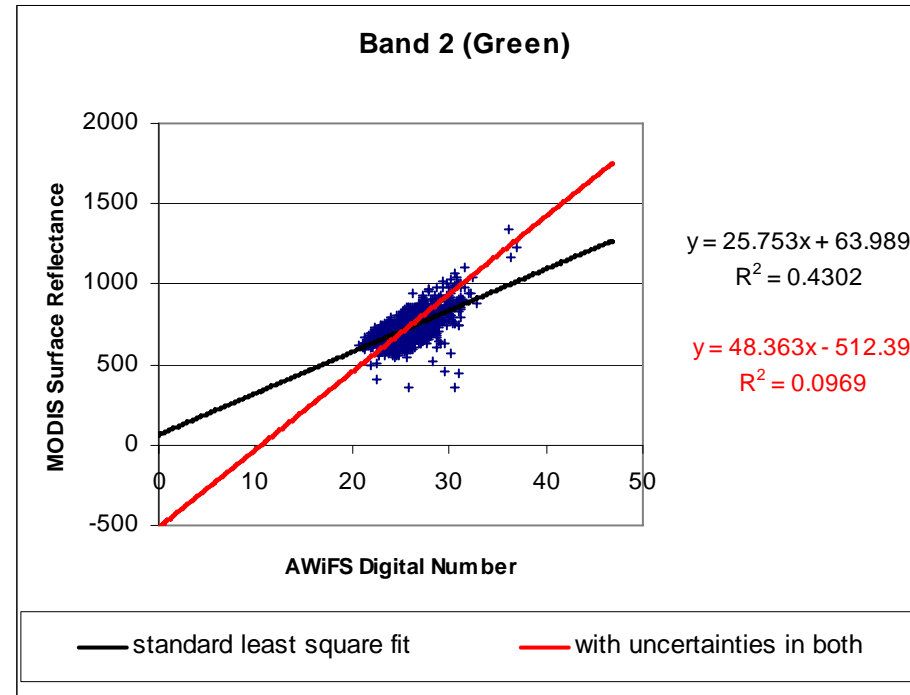
$$y_{nadir} = a \cdot \rho_{nadir}$$



# Linear Regressions



Good Case (Band 4)



Ill-posed Case (Band 2)

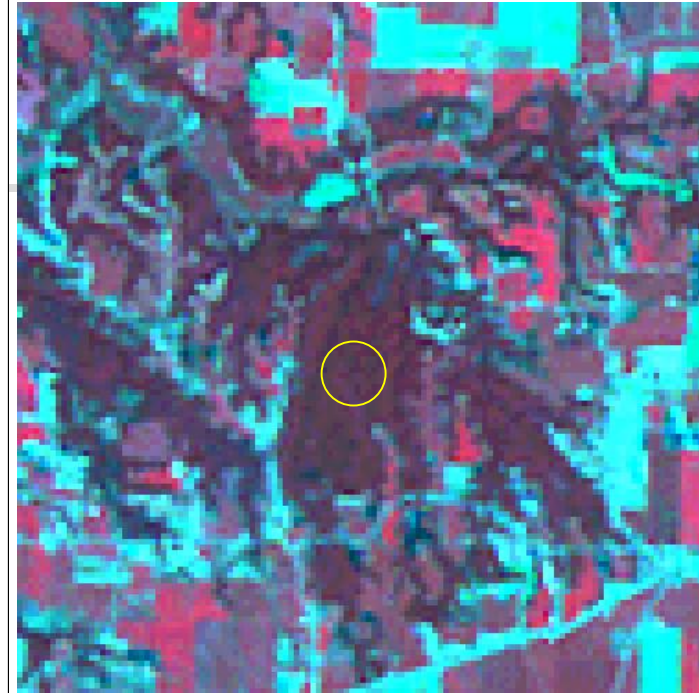
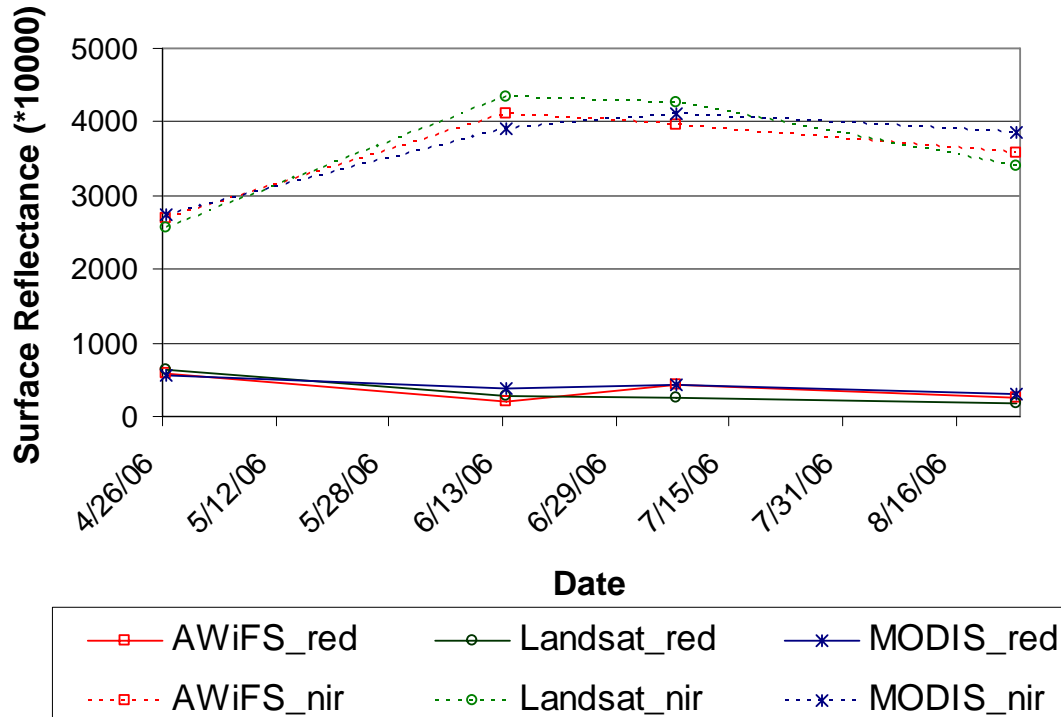
# Differences of MODIS SR, Landsat ETM+ SR from GERM and LEDAPS approaches

Mean absolute difference ( $ad$ ) and difference ( $d$ ) between MODIS ( $m$ ) and Landsat surface reflectance from GERM approach ( $g$ ) and LEDAPS ( $l$ )

ETM+	Band 1	Band 2	Band 3	Band 4	Band 5	Band 7
$d(m, l)$	-0.0075	0.0012	0.0005	-0.0093	0.0141	-0.0011
$d(g, l)$	-0.0075	0.0012	0.0004	-0.0099	0.0139	-0.0014
$d(m, g)$	-0.0001	-0.0001	0.0000	0.0002	-0.0004	-0.0001
$ad(m, l)$	0.0080	0.0046	0.0055	0.0157	0.0177	0.0089
$ad(g, l)$	0.0077	0.0023	0.0032	0.0105	0.0139	0.0023
$ad(m, g)$	0.0050	0.0050	0.0053	0.0105	0.0108	0.0080

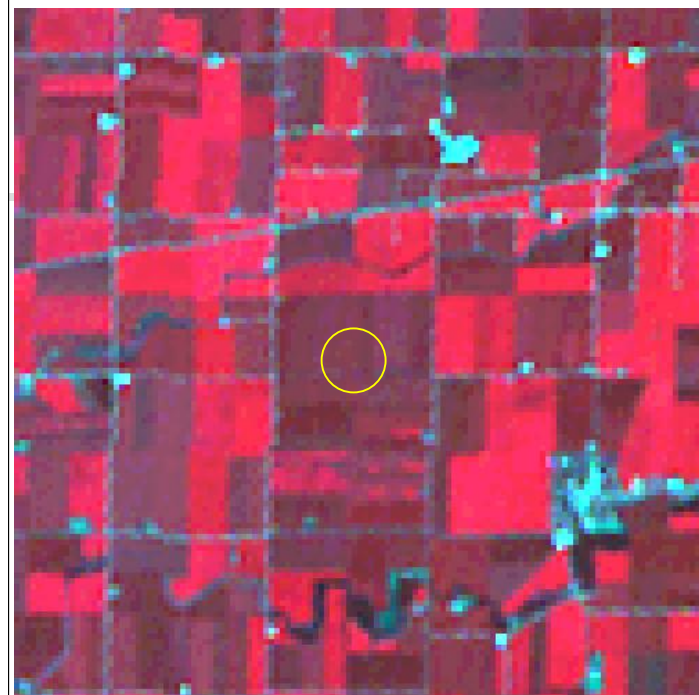
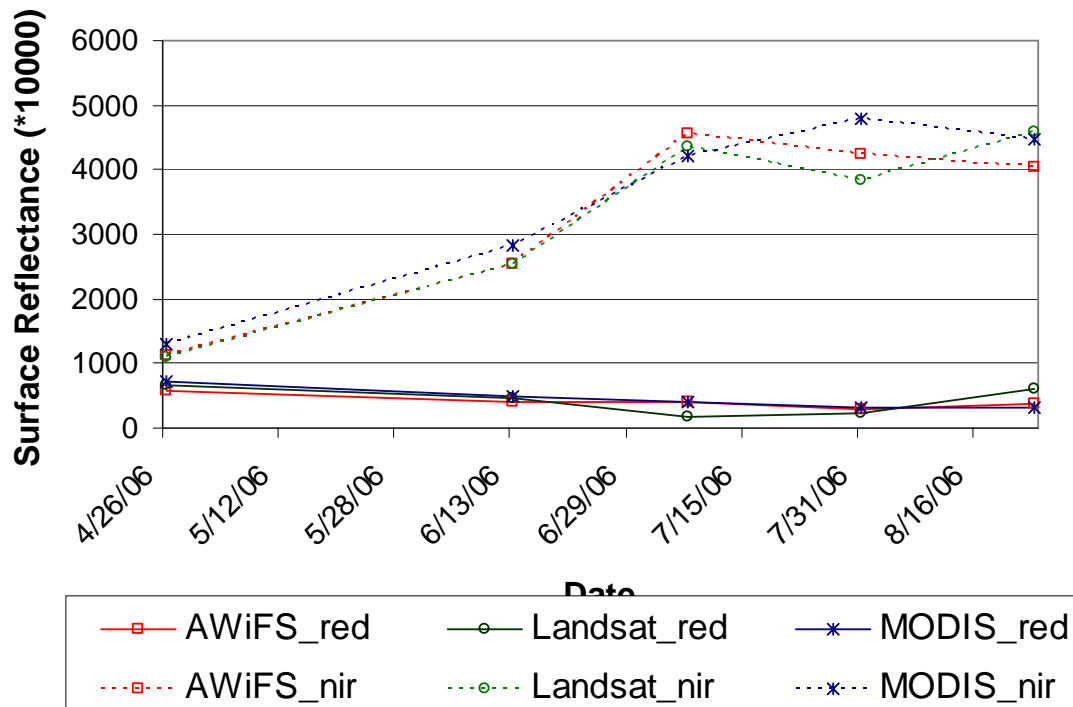


### Woods



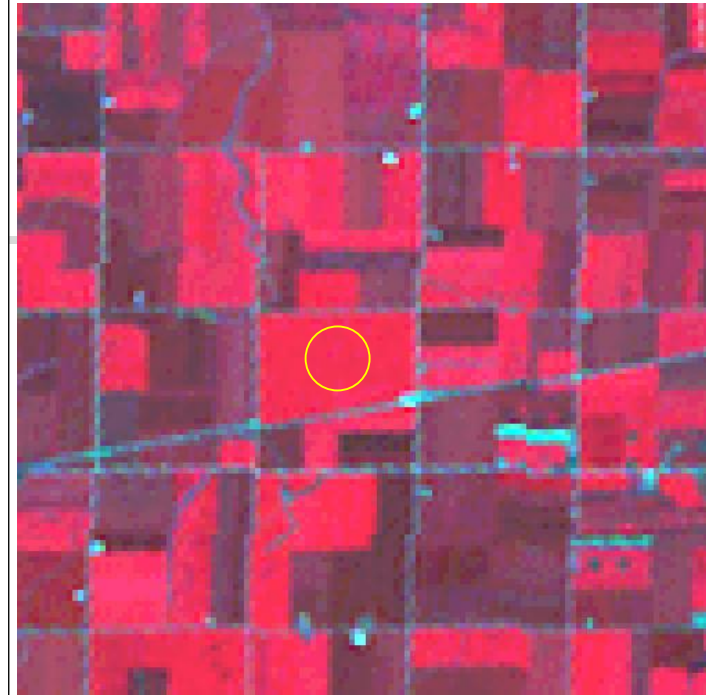
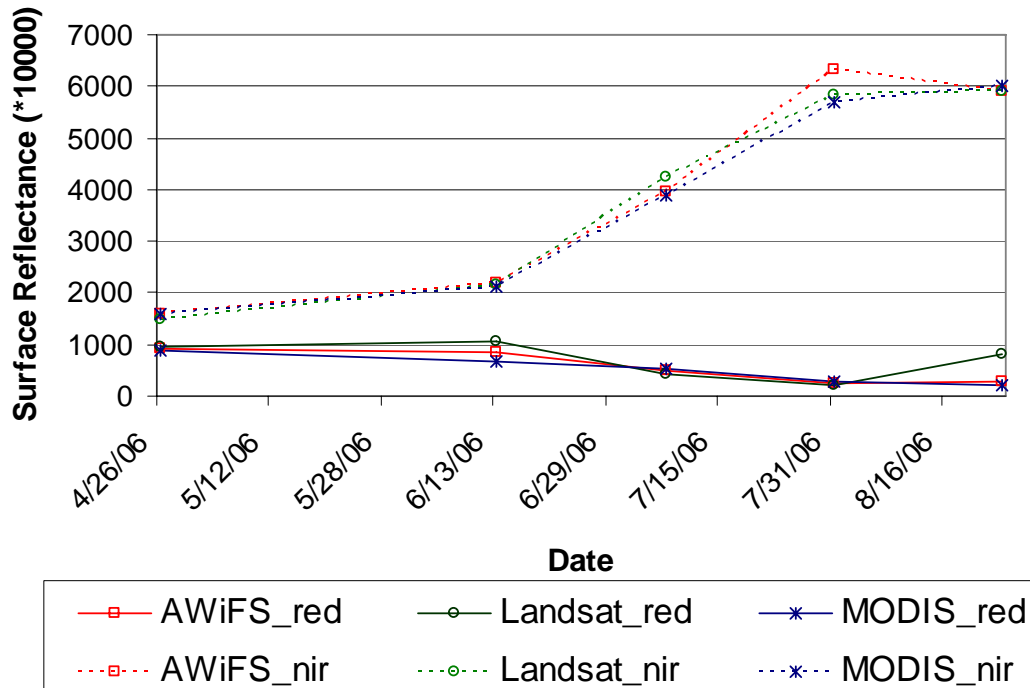
	<b>4/26/06</b>	<b>6/13/06</b>	<b>7/7/06</b>	<b>8/24/06</b>
<b>AWiFS_NDVI</b>	0.646	0.902	0.804	0.869
<b>Landsat_NDVI</b>	0.600	0.877	0.885	0.902
<b>MODIS_NDVI</b>	0.658	0.818	0.813	0.849

### Corn



	<b>4/26/06</b>	<b>6/13/06</b>	<b>7/7/06</b>	<b>7/31/06</b>	<b>8/24/06</b>
<b>AWiFS_NDVI</b>	0.324	0.721	0.841	0.876	0.831
<b>Landsat_NDVI</b>	0.249	0.687	0.926	0.885	0.770
<b>MODIS_NDVI</b>	0.287	0.705	0.828	0.874	0.864

## Soybeans



	<b>4/26/06</b>	<b>6/13/06</b>	<b>7/7/06</b>	<b>7/31/06</b>	<b>8/24/06</b>
<b>AWiFS_NDVI</b>	0.268	0.441	0.772	0.926	0.906
<b>Landsat_NDVI</b>	0.213	0.335	0.824	0.931	0.754
<b>MODIS_NDVI</b>	0.277	0.526	0.762	0.910	0.927