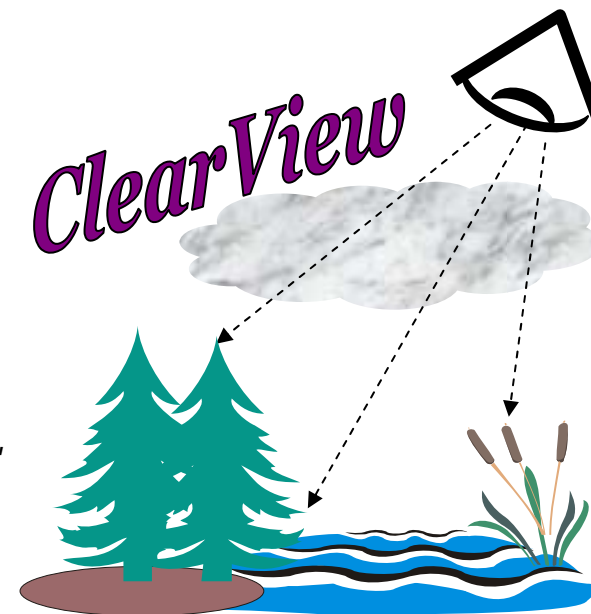


## *ClearView* (+)

the automatic atmospheric correction service

by the German Remote Sensing Data Center (DFD)



(+) US patent No. US 6,484,099 B1 granted Nov. 19, 2002,

EU patent No. EP 1091188 granted Sep. 29, 2004

Canadian patent pending

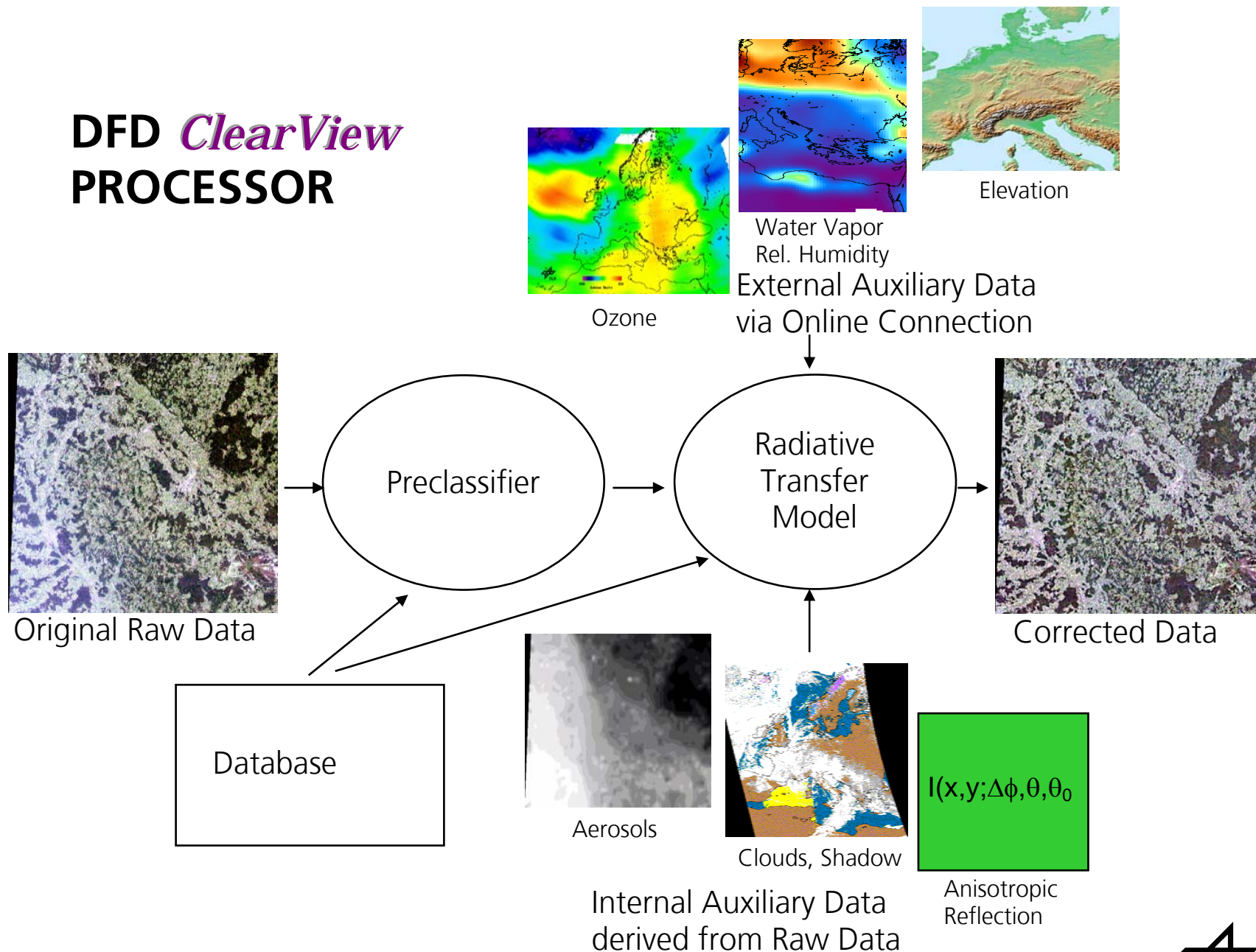
***ClearView*** – the automatic atmospheric correction service by DFD

- The German Remote Sensing Data Center (DFD) develops and applies methods for the derivation of information products from satellite data
- ***ClearView*** is the automatic atmospheric correction service for reflective channels of multispectral land surface satellite datasets
- ***ClearView*** provides a correction of atmospheric noise due to aerosol, ozone, water vapour and molecular scattering for large data amounts
- ***ClearView*** is based on a state-of-the-art scientific algorithm

Holzer-Popp, Th., Bittner, M., Borg, E., Dech, St., Erbertseder, Th., Fichtelmann, B., Schroedter, M., Das automatische Atmosphärenkorrekturverfahren „DurchBlick“, in: Blaschke, T. (ed.), Fernerkundung und GIS: Neue Sensoren – innovative Methoden, H. Wichmann Verlag, Heidelberg, 2002

- ***ClearView*** is a fully integrated and automatic software that combines accurate radiative transfer calculations with a pre-classification and online access to actual atmospheric remote sensing data
- ***ClearView*** is ready for implementation into operational chains
- For further information contact:  
**Dr. Thomas Holzer-Popp**  
Phone: +49-8153-28-1382, Fax: +49-8153-28-1362, E-mail: [thomas.holzer-popp@dlr.de](mailto:thomas.holzer-popp@dlr.de)

# DFD *ClearView* PROCESSOR



## ***ClearView*** Demonstrator – Technical specifications I

October 2003

### **Implemented sensors:**

Landsat4/5-TM, Landsat7-ETM+, IRS-1C/1D-LISS, IRS-1C/1D-PAN, (IRS-P6)  
TERRA1-MODIS, NOAA14/16-AVHRR (limitations apply to aerosol characterization)

### **Input Format:**

L7 fast format: binary single channel files + header (others may be converted)

### **Input data:**

digital counts, radiometric preprocessing (georeferencing, radiometric conversion to top-of-atmosphere reflectances is conducted)

### **Necessary auxiliary data:**

geoposition (4 corners lat/long), time of acquisition, are extracted from header file

### **Image size:**

currently set to 7900 x 7500 pixels

### **Hardware/Software requirements:**

Linux-PC, 1 GHz; 1 GB RAM+ 2 GB swap, 5 GB disk (2-3 hours for a L7 full scene)

idl runtime license required (algorithms coded in idl and f77)

ftp access required (online auxiliary data transfer; software fully integrated)

***ClearView*** Demonstrator – Technical specifications II

October 2003

**Availability of auxiliary data:**

Ozone: global, since 1978 (GOME, TOMS; in future: SCIAMACHY, GOME-2)

Water vapor: Europe, since 1990 (TOVS, ATOVS; in future: MODIS, MSG)  
Global for last decades (ECMWF archive as backup)

Elevation model: currently global Globe30 (~1 km)  
Currently Germany DLR database (~25 m)  
In future global DLR/JPL database (~100m)  
In future global DLR database (~25m covering 1/3 of the globe)

Aerosols: retrieved from the input dataset (limitations for AVHRR apply)

Clouds and shadow: retrieved with the preclassifier

Surface type (anisotropic reflection): selected with the preclassifier from 7 types

**Expected accuracy of available auxiliary data**

(fallback value hierarchy exists;

in brackets: realistic global range of values/required accuracy for 0.01 result error):

Ozone column amount: < 20 D. U. (250 – 500 D. U. / 50 D. U.)

Water vapor column amount: < 1.0 g·cm<sup>-2</sup> (0.5 – 8. g·cm<sup>-2</sup> / 1 g·cm<sup>-2</sup>)

Elevation height: < 100 m (0-8800 m / 250 m)

Aerosol optical thickness at 550 nm: < 0.1 (0 – 1.5 / 0.1)

Others (aerosol type, surface type, clouds, shadow) are not quantifiable.

## Reflectance errors due to uncorrected atmospheric variations

Parameter (Range of values)	Ozone (250-500 D.U.)	Water vapor (0.5- 4.0 g·cm <sup>-2</sup> )	Elevation (0 – 2000 m)	Aerosol content (aot550= 0.05-0.8)	Aerosol type (absorption, scattering)	Surface type (anisotropic reflectance)	Solar zenith (0-70°)
<b>Blue band</b> ETM1			+ <b>X</b>	+ <b>X</b>	0.03... <b>0.14</b>	0.04	< 0.01
<b>Red band</b> ETM3, AVHRR1	- <b>13.5%</b>	- 4.4%	+ 0.07	+ <b>0.12</b>	<b>X</b>		
<b>Near infrared band</b> ETM4, AVHRR2	- 0.5%	- <b>22%</b>	+ 0.04	+ 0.083	0.005...0.02	<b>0.12</b>	-0.05 ... <b>+ 0.10</b>
<b>Middle infrared band</b> ETM5, ETM7		- <b>X</b>			0.01...0.04	<b>0.30</b>	-0.05 ... <b>+ 0.10</b>
<b>Vegetation index bare soil</b> (NDVI=0.05)	+ <b>0.07</b>	- <b>0.12</b>	- <b>0.09</b>	- <b>0.08</b>	<b>X</b>		
<b>Vegetation index deciduos forest</b> (NDVI+0.85)	+ 0.017	- 0.038	- <b>0.26</b>	- <b>0.34</b>		<b>X</b>	
<b>Required accuracy (for result better than 0.01)</b>	<b>50 D. U.</b>	<b>1 g·cm<sup>-2</sup></b>	<b>250 m</b>	<b>0.1</b>			<b>1°</b>

- Red numbers highlight significant errors if the respective parameter is not known accurately.

- X denotes significant impact, but no sensitivity has been calculated.

- Data based on:

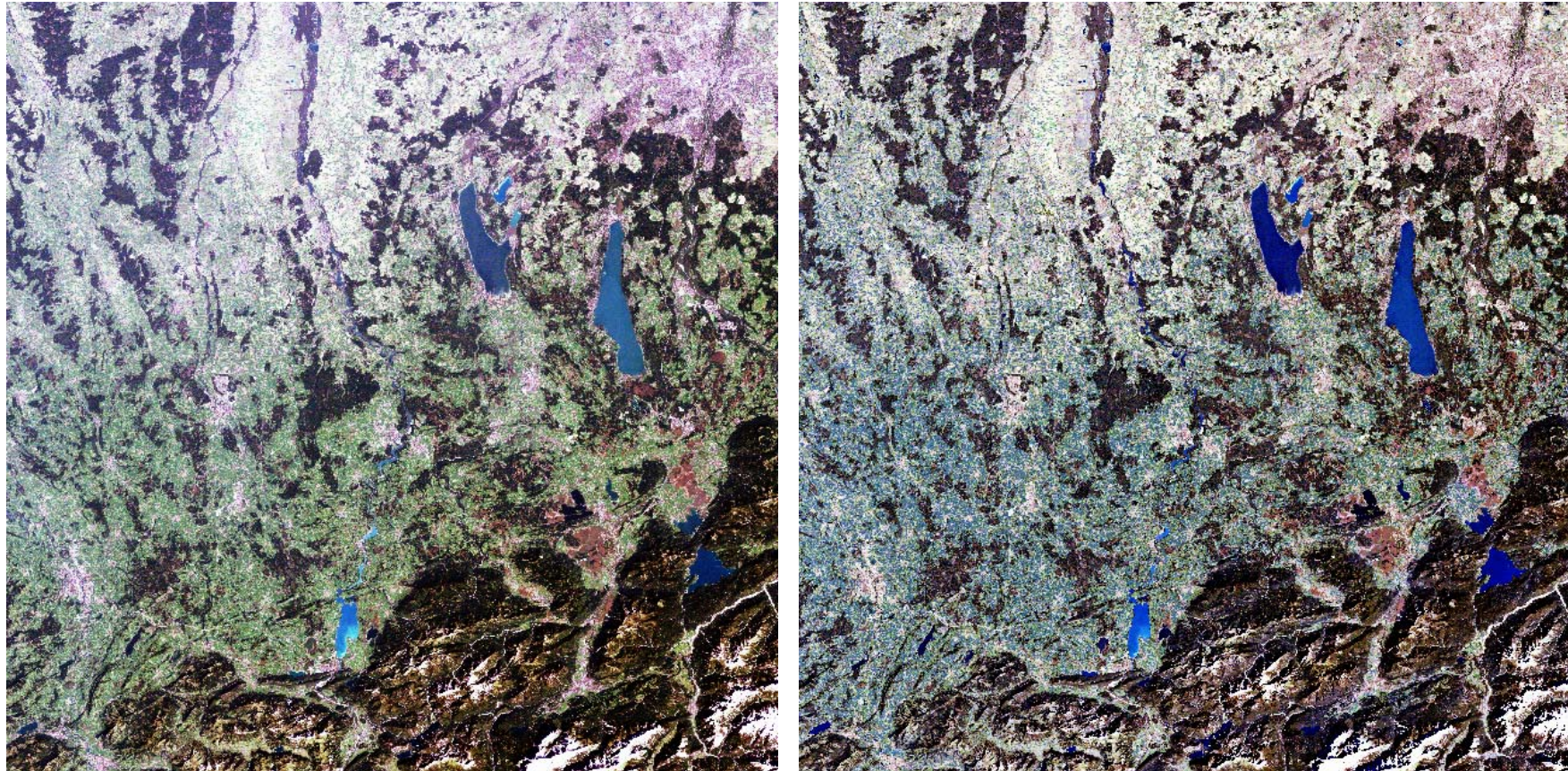
Vermote, E.F., Atmospheric Correction Algorithm: Spectral Reflectances (MOD09)- MODIS Algorithm Technical Background Document, 1996

Erbertseder, T., Quantifizierung von atmosphärischen Einflüssen auf NOAA-AVHRR NDVI-Daten und deren Korrektur, Diplomarbeit, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, 1998

Popp, Th., Korrektur der atmosphärischen Maskierung zur Bestimmung der spektralen Albedo von Landoberflächen aus Satellitenmessungen, Dissertation, Universität München, 1993



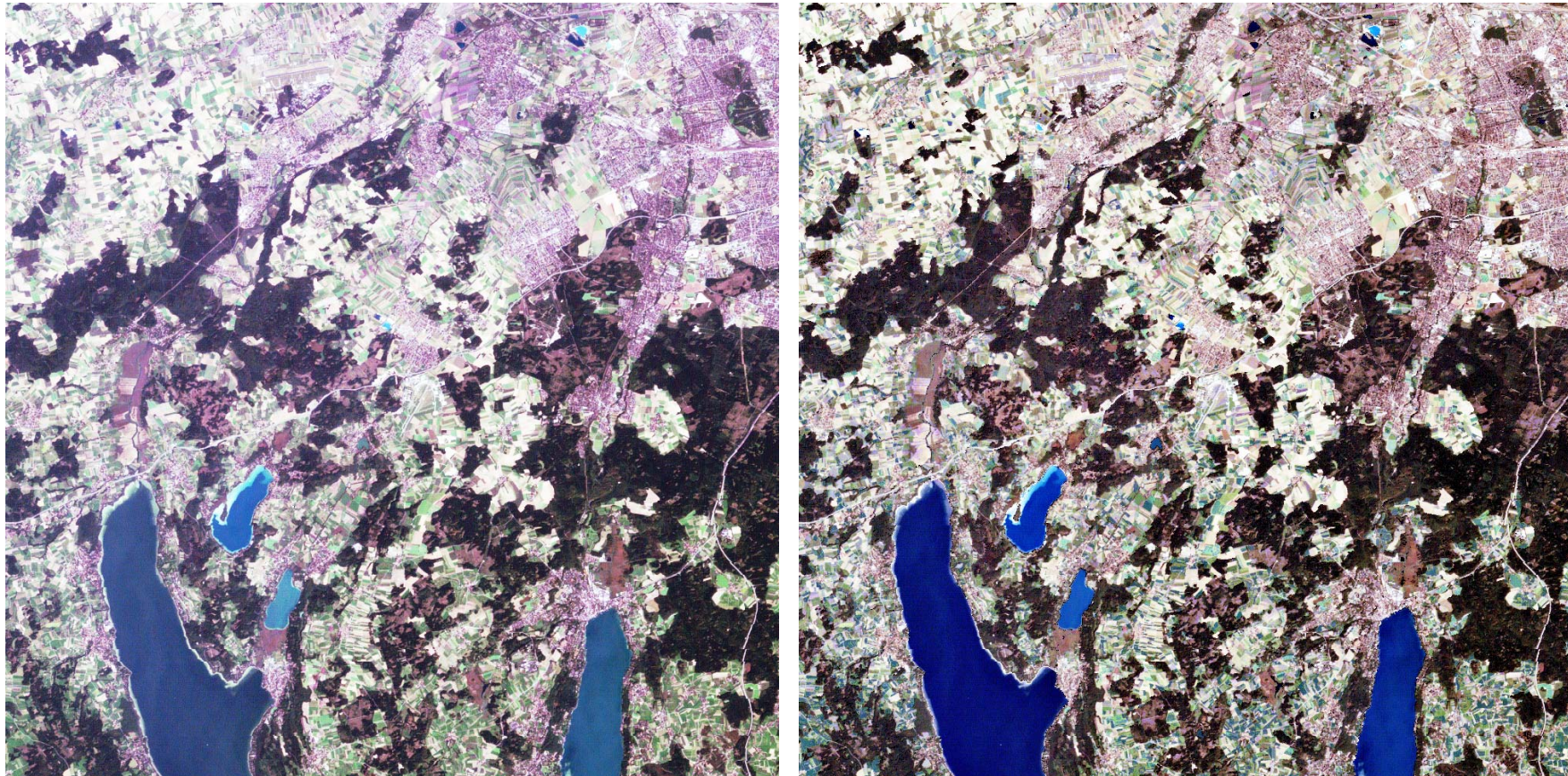
**Landsat7 ETM+ quarter scene overview original/corrected with *ClearView***



Landsat7-ETM+ 13.09.1999 RGB=321



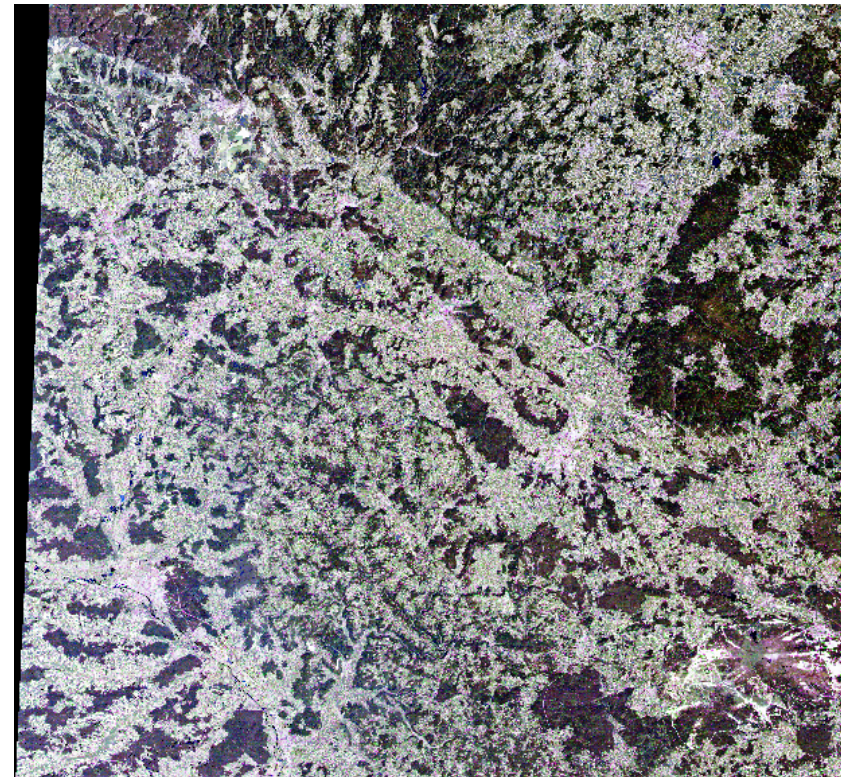
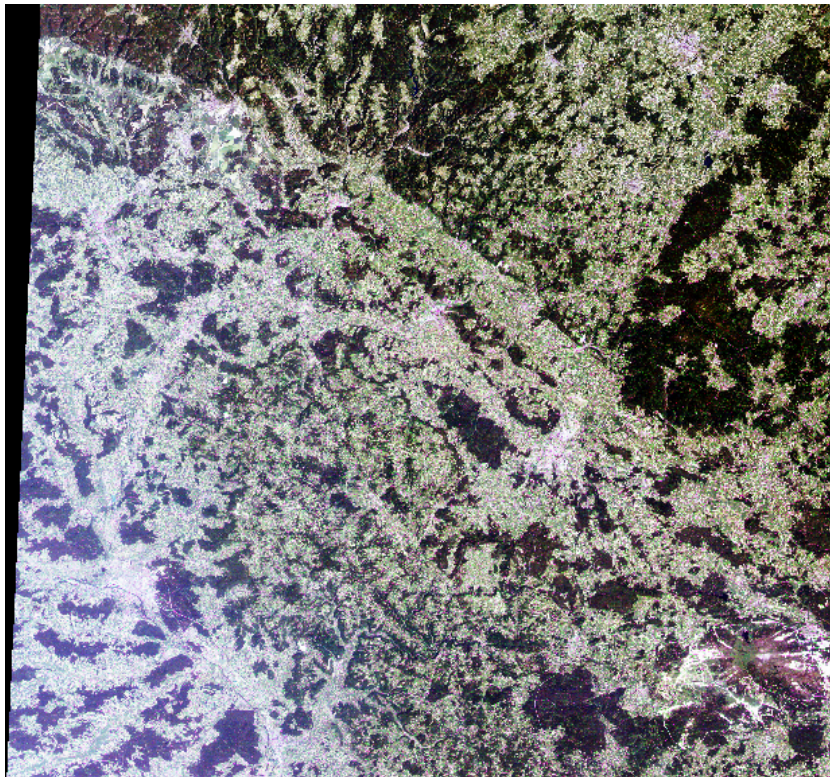
**Landsat7 ETM+ subscene original/corrected with *ClearView***



Landsat7-ETM+ 13.09.1999 RGB=321

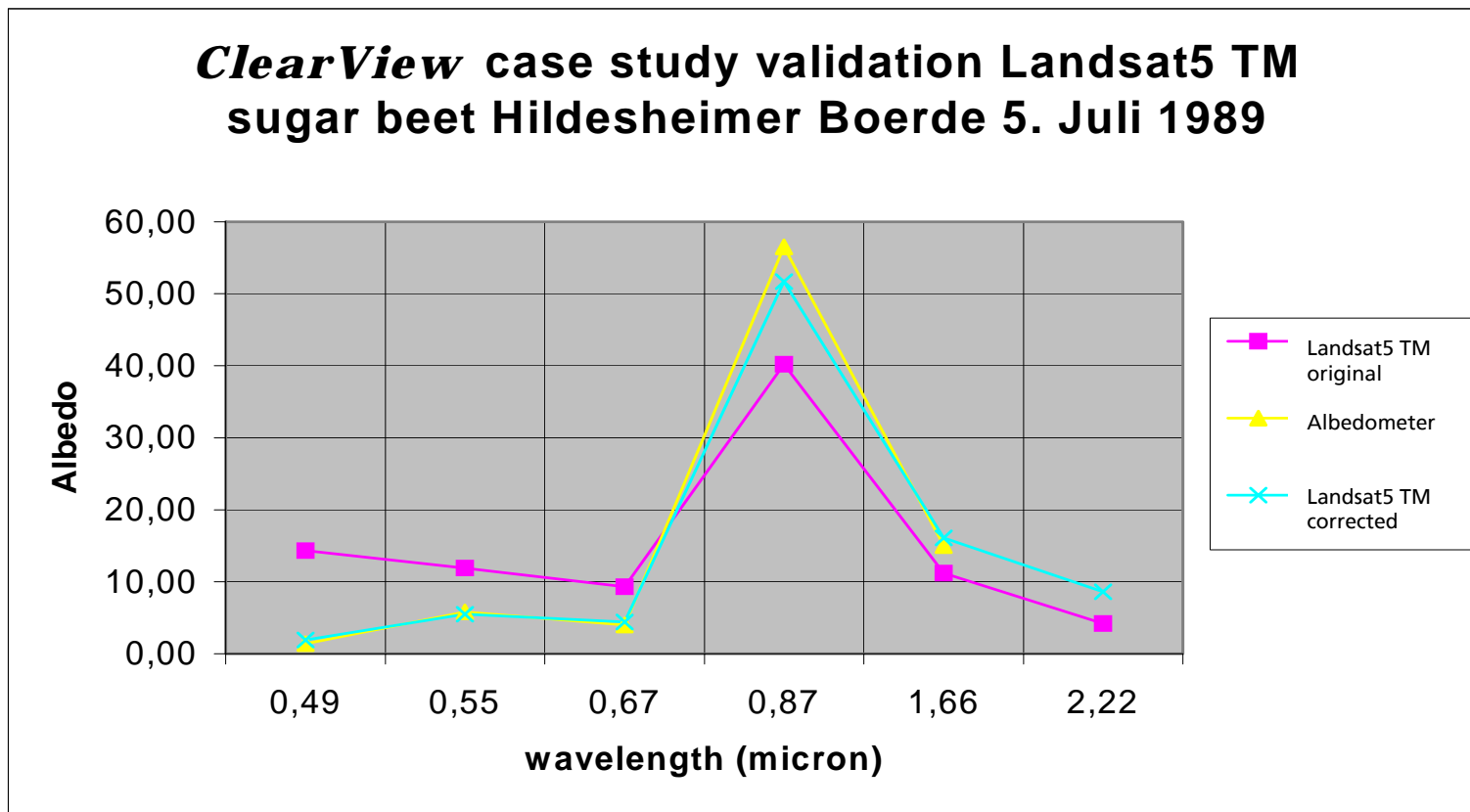


**Landsat5 TM quarter scene overview original/corrected with *ClearView***



Landsat5-TM 09.07.1984 RGB=321

Example validation result I



## Example validation results II (Hildesheimer Börde July 5, 1989)

<b>barley</b>						
wavelength	<b>0.49 <math>\mu\text{m}</math></b>	<b>0.55 <math>\mu\text{m}</math></b>	<b>0.67 <math>\mu\text{m}</math></b>	<b>0.83 <math>\mu\text{m}</math></b>	<b>1.66 <math>\mu\text{m}</math></b>	<b>2.22 <math>\mu\text{m}</math></b>
TM original	14.9	12.9	13.3	25.7	13.8	7.9
albedometer	4.	9.	12.	33.	23.	
TM corrected	3.1	9.2	12.9	30.7	20.5	16.1
<b>sugar beet</b>						
wavelebgth	<b>0.49 <math>\mu\text{m}</math></b>	<b>0.55 <math>\mu\text{m}</math></b>	<b>0.67 <math>\mu\text{m}</math></b>	<b>0.83 <math>\mu\text{m}</math></b>	<b>1.66 <math>\mu\text{m}</math></b>	<b>2.22 <math>\mu\text{m}</math></b>
TM original	14.3	11.9	9.3	40.2	11.2	4.2
albedometer	1.4	5.8	4.0	56.5	15.0	
TM corrected	1.9	5.5	4.4	51.7	16.1	8.6
<b>wheat</b>						
wavelength	<b>0.49 <math>\mu\text{m}</math></b>	<b>0.55 <math>\mu\text{m}</math></b>	<b>0.67 <math>\mu\text{m}</math></b>	<b>0.83 <math>\mu\text{m}</math></b>	<b>1.66 <math>\mu\text{m}</math></b>	<b>2.22 <math>\mu\text{m}</math></b>
TM original	14.6	12.1	10.0	33.1	10.8	4.7
albedometer	2.	7.	7.	48.	20.	
TM corrected	2.4	7.8	7.3	47.0	15.5	9.3