
460-18, 156-720
: (02) 841-2786, Fax: (02) 841-2787
E-mail: snoh@metri.re.kr

A Study on Atmospheric Correction in Satellite Imagery Using an Atmospheric Radiation Model

Sung-Nam Oh

Remote Sensing Research Lab., Meteorological Research Institute
460-18, Shindaebang-dong, Tongjak-gu, Seoul, Korea, 156-720
Phone: +822-841-2786, Fax: +822-841-2787
E-mail: snoh@metri.re.kr

Abstract

A technique on atmospheric correction algorithm to the multi-band reflectance of Landsat TM imagery has been developed using an atmospheric radiation transfer model for eliminating the atmospheric and surface diffusion effects.

Despite the fact that the technique of satellite image processing has been continually developed, there is still a difference between the radiance value registered by satellite borne detector and the true value registered at the ground surface. Such difference is caused by atmospheric attenuations of radiance energy transfer process which is mostly associated with the presence of aerosol particles in atmospheric suspension and surface irradiance characteristics. The atmospheric reflectance depend on atmospheric optical depth and aerosol concentration, and closely related to geographical and environmental surface characteristics. Therefore, when the effects of surface diffuse and aerosol reflectance are eliminated from the satellite image, it is actually corrected from atmospheric optical conditions.

The objective of this study is to develop an algorithm for making atmospheric correction in satellite image. The study is processed with the correction function which is developed for eliminating the effects of atmospheric path scattering and surface adjacent pixel spectral reflectance

within an atmospheric radiation model. The diffused radiance of adjacent pixel in the image obtained from accounting the average reflectance in the 7×7 neighbourhood pixels and using the land cover classification. The atmospheric correction functions are provided by a radiation transfer model of LOWTRAN 7 based on the actual atmospheric soundings over the Korean atmospheric complexity. The model produce the upward radiances of satellite spectral image for a given surface reflectance and aerosol optical thickness.

1.

가 .

가

(Moran, et al, 1992).

Kaufman(1988) Fraster (1992), Moran et al.(1992)

(Fraser, et al., 1992; Jensen, 1996; Chavez, 1996). 0.4 - 2.5 μm 가

(sun photometer)

가

Kaufman(1988) Richter(1990)

(quasi)

(氣柱)

(normalized difference vegetation index)

(Tanne, 1987; Richter, 1990).

가

(viewing geometry)

Kaufmann et al.(1996)

가

EOS(Earth Observing System)

MODIS

(Atmospheric Resistant Vegetation Index)

2.

가

가.

가

Fig. 1

Landsat
SPOT

(Thematic Mapper, TM)
가

(atmospheric emission)
(Liou, 1980; Anderson and Wilson. 1984).

가
Richter, 1990).

Kaufmann
(Tanne, 1987;
Mitchell et al.(1992)

$$(\rho, \theta, \phi) = \frac{I}{\mu E} \quad (1)$$

가

I
(view angle)
 $\mu = \cos$

E
(W/m²)

Goody (1982)
LOWTRAN 7

가
3.0 μm 0.2 -
(1)

(land cover)
Tanre et al.(1987)

LOWTRAN 7

2
3

$$(\rho, \theta, \phi) = (\rho, \theta, \phi) + (1 - \langle S \rangle)^{-1} [T(\theta) T(\nu) + \langle S \rangle T(\theta) t_d(\nu)] \quad (2)$$

4

가 5

(ρ, θ, ϕ)
 $\langle S \rangle$

T(θ) Fig. 1
T(ν)

$\tau = 0$. Landsat TM
 $F(r)$ 0

(Tanre, 1987).
 가 (水體)
 TM 1, 2, 3

Lambertian 가
 $L(\lambda)$
 (planetary albedo)

τ_e 가 . TM4
 (far infrared)

가 0.2 - 3
 μm McClatchey et al.(1971) 가
 $F(r)$

$$L(\lambda) = L(\lambda) + \frac{E_g(\lambda)}{4} (\lambda) [\text{dir}(\lambda) + \text{dif}(\lambda)] \quad (7)$$

(Tanre et al., 1987).

cross effect

$E_g(\lambda)$ L (emission)
 radiance) (global
 dir dif (direct)
 (diffuse)

(path radiance) L_p

$$= t_g(\lambda, \theta) * (\lambda, \theta, \phi) \quad (5)$$

$$L_p = L(\lambda) + \frac{E_g(\lambda)}{4} (\lambda) \text{dif}(\lambda) \quad (8)$$

$t_g(\lambda, \theta)$ Tanre et al.(1986)
 (O_3) (H_2O)

*

$L(\lambda)$ dif 가
 Kaufman
 (1985) (planetary albedo)

$$* = \frac{\int_0^\infty E_s(\lambda) S(\lambda) * d\lambda}{\int_0^\infty E_s(\lambda) S(\lambda) d\lambda} \quad (6)$$

$E_s(\lambda)$ $S(\lambda)$
 (response

$$p(\text{model}) = (\text{ATM}, v, s, \dots) \quad (9)$$

$$+ \tau_1(\text{ATM}, v, s) \times$$

function)

$$= \frac{d^2 \cos^2 \theta_1 L(\theta_1) d}{\cos^2 \theta_1 E_s(\theta_1) d} \quad (10)$$

$$L(\theta_1) = L_{dir} + L_{dif}^{(1)} \quad (14)$$

Lambertian

$$L(\theta_1) = \frac{d^2 \cos^2 \theta_1 E_g [L_{dir}(\theta_1) + L_{dif}(\theta_1)] d}{\cos^2 \theta_1 E_s(\theta_1) d} \quad (11)$$

$L_{dif}^{(1)}$

$$L(\theta_1) = L_{dir}(\theta_1) + \frac{E_g(\theta_1)}{E_s(\theta_1)} L_{dif}(\theta_1) \quad (15)$$

$L_{dif}(\theta_1)$

ATM

θ_1

(view angle)

$L_{dir}^{(1)}$

$$L_{dir}^{(2)} = L_{dir}^{(1)} + q(L_{dir}^{(1)} - L_{dir}^{(2)}) \quad (16)$$

$$L_{dir}^{(1)} = \frac{1}{N^2} \left[\frac{d^2}{E_s \cos^2 \theta_1} (C_i + C_i(i) \times DN) - L_{dir}^{(2)} \right] \quad (12)$$

q

$N \times N$

$L_{dir}^{(2)}$

$$q = \frac{L_{dif}(\theta_1)}{L_{dir}(\theta_1)} \quad (17)$$

$$L_{dir}^{(1)} = \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{j=1}^{N^2} L_{dir}^{(1)}(j) \quad (13)$$

3.

가.

(13)

1995 5 20

37.28°

126.36°

50×50 km²

Landsat-5

(Thematic

Mapper; TM) 13 man and Tanre, 1996) 가 (water surface) TM

33 02 59.9°

117.8°

Landsat TM 7.5° CO₂, O₃ (常數)

가 Landsat 5 TM

(12)

Lambertian TM 7

Baoxin et al.(1999) 12.4 Table 1

10 - 40 %

0.3

(11) 1 가

(target pixel)

Richter(1990) 7 × 7

TM Goody(1990)

LOWTRAN 7 (Kneizys, F. X. et al. 1988)

(Berk et al., 1989; Tanre et al., 1990, 1997).

가 (dark) (Kauf-

Table 1. Spectral radiance, L min and L max, and TM solar extra-atmospheric spectral irradiances, and calibration coefficients(C₀) and slopes(C₁) for the planetary albedo of each Landsat TM spectral image. Data rate: 85 MB/s, Quantization levels: 8bits, 256 levels, Earth Coverage: 16 Days, Altitude: 705 Km, Swath width: 185 Km, Inclination: 98. 2.

TM band	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
wave length (μm)	0.45~0.52	0.52~0.60	0.63~0.69	0.76~0.90	1.55~1.75	10.4~12.5	2.08~2.35
Lmin (mW cm ⁻² str ⁻¹ μm ⁻¹)	-0.15	-0.28	-0.12	-0.15	-0.037	0.1238	-0.015
Lmax (mW cm ⁻² str ⁻¹ μm ⁻¹)	15.21	29.68	20.43	20.62	2.719	1.5600	1.438
Esun (mW cm ⁻² μm ⁻¹)	195.7	182.9	155.7	104.7	21.93	-	7.452
C ₀ (mW cm ⁻² str ⁻¹ μm ⁻¹)	-0.1500	-0.2800	-0.1200	-0.1500	-0.03700	0.1238	-0.015
C ₁ (mW cm ⁻² str ⁻¹ μm ⁻¹)	0.0602	0.1175	0.08060	0.0815	0.0108	0.0056	0.0057

Height (Km)	Pressure (hPa)	Temp. ()	Dew temp. ()	O ₃ (mb)
0.0	1010	12.7	6.6	1.040e-05
1.0	903	15.9	-7.2	2.560e-05
2.0	804	10.2	-13.6	5.920e-05
3.0	710	3.4	-16.1	4.250e-05
4.0	632	-2.9	-22.9	4.250e-05
5.0	556	-9.1	-30.3	4.130e-05
6.0	484	-15.4	-36.9	3.830e-05
7.0	424	-21.7	-41.5	3.400e-05
8.0	370	-28.4	-45.3	3.190e-05
9.0	321	-35.2	-48.7	2.930e-05
10.0	277	-42.7	-53.3	4.390e-05
11.0	238	-50.6	-59.4	5.990e-05
12.0	203	-58.3	-66.4	7.510e-05
13.0	174	-63.4	-70.8	8.780e-05
14.0	147	-67.3	-74.2	7.350e-05
15.0	127	-65.8	-73.1	6.290e-05
16.0	107	-64.2	-72.1	4.230e-05
17.0	94	-62.7	-70.7	3.920e-05
18.0	77	-61.1	-69.1	8.020e-05
19.0	65	-59.4	-67.6	8.190e-05
20.0	56	-57.4	-66.1	1.210e-04
21.0	47	-55.4	-64.7	1.270e-04
22.0	41	-53.3	-63.5	1.260e-04
23.0	35	-51.3	-62.4	1.390e-04
24.0	29	-49.2	-61.3	1.380e-04
25.0	26	-47.8	-61.0	1.340e-04

Fig. 3. Mid-iatitude Summer atmospheric conditions for LOWTRAN 7.

Height (Km)	Pressure (hPa)	T()	T _d ()	Height (Km)	Pressure (hPa)	T()	T _d ()
6	1010	13.0	7.0	14390	150	-67.5	-74.5
110	1000	13.6	7.6	16800	100	-63.7	-71.7
799	925	16.8	-5.2	18920	70	-60.3	-68.3
1535	850	13.6	-12.4	20990	50	-56.1	-65.1
3182	700	2.6	-16.4	24210	30	-49.3	-61.3
5910	500	-13.7	-35.7	26870	20	-45.5	-60.5
7640	400	-24.3	-43.3	-999	10	-999	-999
9780	300	-38.1	-50.1	-999	7	-999	-999
11070	250	-48.1	-57.1	-999	5	-999	-999
12570	200	-59.1	-67.1	-999	3	-999	-999

Fig. 4. Vertical atmospheric struture of Osan area, May 20, 1993

Table 2. Initial values of atmospheric conditions and radiance of LOWTRAN 7

parameters	contents
Atmospheric aerosol type	rural 23 km
Solar zenith angle	30.1 °
Relative azimuth angle	180 °
Meteorological observations	Osan, 1995. 5. 20, 00UTC
Ozone profile	Standard Atmosphere Mid-latitude
Lo (W/cm ² /ster)	0.0000732
Es (W/cm ²)	0.0146
Eg (W/cm ²)	0.0111
	0.761
o	0.0186
1	0.7

Table 3. Absolute reflectance error(per cent) under the solar zenith angle of 30 °, 60 ° and 0 ° of nadir angle view and 7 ° of off-nadir view,

Ground Reflectance	Absolute Reflectance Error(per cent)							
	Band 1		Band 2		Band 3		Band 4	
	0 °	7 °	0 °	7 °	0 °	7 °	0 °	7 °
5	0.5	3	0.5	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
30	0	2.5	0	0.5	0	0.5	0	0
70	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2

Table 4. Surface reflectance calculated for the five land classified targets using the aerosol contents of the midlatitude summer urban atmospheric conditions(5 - 40 Km in visibility) in LOWTRAN 7 at Ansan area at May 17, 1995.

Target Parameters	forest	wet land	water	rice paddies	urban
	0.61	0.27	0.21	0.23	0.40
	0.84	0.36	0.27	0.30	0.54
q	0.942	0.989	0.981	0.996	0.987

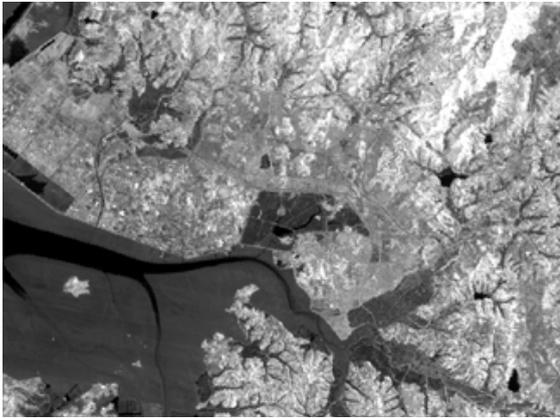


Fig. 5. Imagery of Landsat TM5 band 4-derived surface reflectance

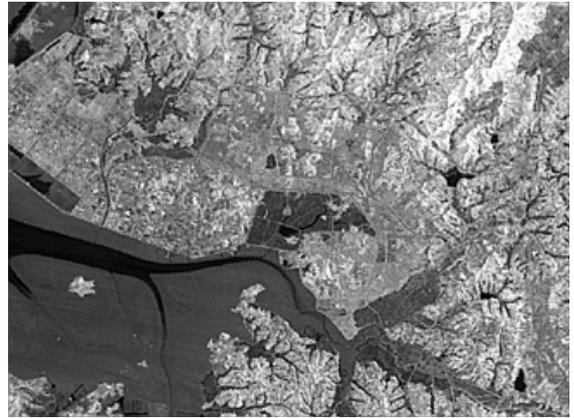


Fig. 6 The atmospheric corrected imagery of Landsat 5 TM band 4 observation as for the atmospheric scattering and adjacent pixel effects

Fig. 5
 Landsat
 TM
 Goody (1990)
 Fig. 6
 TM 4
 LOWTRAN7
 Kaufmann
 LOWTRAN7
 RGB
 가 가
 Table 4
 가
 (target pixel)
 5.
 (optical thickness),
 (scattering phase function)
 가
 LANDSAT TM
 0.5 - 0.6 μm
 (enhance)

- Kaufman(1988)
- Kaufman, Y. J. and D. Tanre, 1996: Strategy for direct and indirect methods for correcting the aerosol effect on remote sensing: From AVHRR to EOS-MODIS. *Remote Sensing Environment*. 55, 65-79.
- Kneizys F. X., E. P. Shettle, W. O. Gallery, J. H. Chetwynd, L. W. Abreu, J. E. A. Selby, S. A. Clough and E. W. Fenn, 1983: Atmospheric Transmittance/Radiance: Computer Code LOWTRAN6 AFGL-TR-83-0187, (NTIS AD A137796).
- Kneizys. F. X., E. P. Shettle, L. W. Abreu, J. H. Chetwynd, G. P. Anderson, W. O. Gallery, J. e. A. Selby, and S. A. Clough, 1988: User Guide to LOWTRAN7, Air Force Geophysical Laboratory. AFGL-TR-88-0177, Environmental Research Paper, No. 1010.
- Liou, K. N., 1980: Introduction to Atmospheric Radiation, International Geophysics Series. Vol. 26, Academic Press, Inc. 234-292.
- McClatch, R. A., R. W. Fenn, J. E. A. Selby, F. E. Volz and J. S. Garing, 1972: Optical properties of the atmosphere(Third Edition), Air Force Cambridge Research Lab. AFCRL--71-0279, AD A726116.
- Richter, R., 1990: A fast atmospheric algorithm applied to landsat TM images, *Ins. J. Remote Sensing*, 11, 1, p159-166.
- Tanre, D., P. Y. Deschamps, P. Duhaut and M.Herman,1987: Adjacency effect produced by the atmospheric scattering in Thematic Mapper data. *J. of Geophysical Research*, 92, p12000-12006.
- Desjardins, R., J. Gray and F. Bonn, 1990: Atmospheric corrections for remotely-sensed thermal data in a cool humid temperature zone. *Int. J. Remote Sensing*, 8, 1369-1389.
- Goody, R. M., 1990: Atmospheric Radiation. Oxford University Press., London and NewYork,
- Fraser, R. S., R. A. Ferrare, Y. J. Kaufman, B. L. Markham and S. Mattoo, 1992: Algorithm for atmospheric corrections of aircraft and satellite imagery. 13, 541-557.
- Hurtado, E., A. Vidal and V. Caselles, 1996: Comparison of two atmospheric correction methods for Landsat TM thermal band. *Int. J. of Remote Sensing*, 27, 237-247.
- Kaufman, Y. J., 1985: The atmospheric effect on the separability of field class measured from satellite. *Remote Sensing of Environment*, 18, 21-34.