

DEA Surface Reflectance (Landsat 5 TM)

Geoscience Australia Landsat 5 TM Analysis Ready Data Collection 3

Version

3.0.0

Product ID

ga_ls5t_ard_3

Program

Digital Earth Australia

Collection

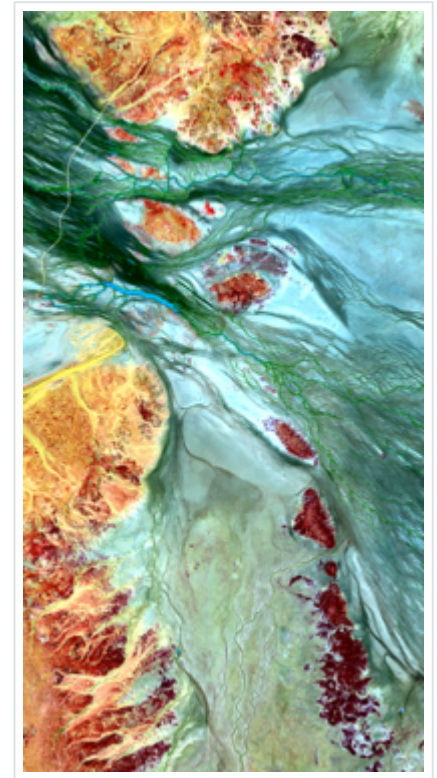
Geoscience Australia Landsat Collection 3

Resource type

Baseline

Published Date

12/03/2018



View the [original metadata page](#) for the most up-to-date information on this product.

Basics

Background

The United States Geological Survey's (USGS) Landsat satellite program has been capturing images of the Australian continent for more than 30 years. This data is highly useful for land and coastal mapping studies.

In particular, the light reflected from the Earth's surface (surface reflectance) is important for monitoring environmental resources – such as agricultural production and mining activities – over time.

We need to make accurate comparisons of imagery acquired at different times, seasons and geographic locations.

However, inconsistencies can arise due to variations in atmospheric conditions, sun position, sensor view angle, surface slope and surface aspect. These need to be reduced or removed to ensure the data is consistent and can be compared over time.

What this product offers

This product takes Landsat 5 Thematic Mapper (TM) imagery captured over the Australian continent and corrects for inconsistencies across land and coastal fringes. The result is accurate and standardised surface reflectance data, which is instrumental in identifying and quantifying environmental change.

This product is a single, cohesive Analysis Ready Data (ARD) package, which allows you to analyse surface reflectance data as is, without the need to apply additional corrections.

It contains three sub-products that provide corrections or attribution information:

- [DEA Surface Reflectance NBAR \(Landsat 5 TM\)](#)
- [DEA Surface Reflectance NBART \(Landsat 5 TM\)](#)
- [DEA Surface Reflectance OA \(Landsat 5 TM\)](#)

The resolution is a 30 m grid based on the USGS Landsat Collection 1 archive.

Applications

- The development of derivative products to monitor land, inland waterways and coastal features, such as:
 - urban growth
 - coastal habitats
 - mining activities
 - agricultural activity (e.g. pastoral, irrigated cropping, rain-fed cropping)
 - water extent
- The development of refined information products, such as:
 - areal units of detected surface water
 - areal units of deforestation
 - yield predictions of agricultural parcels
- Compliance surveys
- Emergency management

Related products

- [DEA Surface Reflectance NBAR \(Landsat 5 TM\)](#)
- [DEA Surface Reflectance NBART \(Landsat 5 TM\)](#)
- [DEA Surface Reflectance OA \(Landsat 5 TM\)](#)

Publications

- Li, F., Jupp, D. L. B., Reddy, S., Lymburner, L., Mueller, N., Tan, P., & Islam, A. (2010). An evaluation of the use of atmospheric and BRDF correction to standardize Landsat data. *IEEE Journal of Selected Topics in Applied Earth Observations and Remote Sensing*, 3(3), 257–270. <https://doi.org/10.1109/JSTARS.2010.2042281>
- Li, F., Jupp, D. L. B., Thankappan, M., Lymburner, L., Mueller, N., Lewis, A., & Held, A. (2012). A physics-based atmospheric and BRDF correction for Landsat data over mountainous terrain. *Remote Sensing of Environment*, 124, 756–770.

Access

Data access

Link to data	THREDDS
Code examples	Jupyter notebook
eCat record	130853
Product ID	ga_ls5t_ard_3
Open Data Cube product configuration	https://github.com/GeoscienceAustralia/digitalearthau/tree/develop/digitalearthau/config/eo3
CMI RESTful node ID	358
NCI project code	xu18
Security classification	Unclassified
Update frequency	asNeeded

Access notes

Open Data Cube

This product is contained in the Open Data Cube instance managed by Digital Earth Australia (DEA). This simplified process allows you to query data from its sub-products as part of a single query submitted to the database.

See [Analysis Ready Data: example queries](#)

Details

Technical information

The Thematic Mapper (TM) sensor

The TM is an advanced, multispectral scanning, Earth resources sensor which is designed to categorise the Earth's surface. It is particularly useful for agricultural applications and identification of land use.

The Analysis Ready Data concept

The Analysis Ready Data (ARD) package allows you to get up and running with your analysis as quickly as possible with minimal data preparation and additional input. This makes it simpler for you to develop applications and for the database to execute queries.

The satellite data has been processed to a minimum set of requirements and organised into a form that allows immediate analysis and interoperability through time and with other datasets. It has been adapted from CEOS Analysis Ready Data ([CARD4L](#)).

The [technical report](#) containing the data summary for the Phase 1 DEA Surface Reflectance Validation is available.

ARD sub-products

1) [DEA Surface Reflectance NBAR \(Landsat 5 TM\)](#)

This sub-product produces standardised optical surface reflectance data using robust physical models which correct for variations and inconsistencies in image radiance values. Corrections are performed using Nadir corrected Bi-directional reflectance distribution function Adjusted Reflectance (NBAR).

2) [DEA Surface Reflectance NBART \(Landsat 5 TM\)](#)

This sub-product performs the same function as Surface Reflectance (Landsat 5 TM NBAR), but also applies terrain illumination correction.

3) [DEA Surface Reflectance OA \(Landsat 5 TM\)](#)

The NBAR and NBART sibling products depend upon the OA product to provide accurate and reliable contextual information about the Landsat data. This 'data provenance' provides a chain of information which allows the data to be replicated or utilised by derivative applications. It takes a number of different forms, including satellite, solar and surface geometry and classification attribution labels.

Accuracy and limitations

For detailed information on accuracy and limitations, refer to the sub-products' pages:

- [DEA Surface Reflectance NBAR \(Landsat 5 TM\)](#)

- [DEA Surface Reflectance NBART \(Landsat 5 TM\)](#)
- [DEA Surface Reflectance OA \(Landsat 5 TM\)](#)

Quality assurance

For detailed information on quality assurance, refer to the sub-products' pages:

- [DEA Surface Reflectance NBAR \(Landsat 5 TM\)](#)
- [DEA Surface Reflectance NBART \(Landsat 5 TM\)](#)
- [DEA Surface Reflectance OA \(Landsat 5 TM\)](#)

The technical report containing the data summary for the [Phase 1 DEA Surface Reflectance Validation](#) is available.

Software

- [MODTRAN](#)
- [wagl](#)
- [eugl](#)
- [tesp](#)
- [eodatasets](#)
- [pythonfmask](#)

Relevant websites

- [Landsat Thematic Mapper](#)
- [MODIS BRDF](#)
- [Land Processes Distributed Active Archive Center \(LP DAAC\)](#)
- [Global ozone maps](#)
- [National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency](#)
- [NASA Shuttle Radar Topography Mission](#)
- [Earth Resources Observation and Science \(EROS\) Center](#)
- [USGS Landsat Collection 1](#)

References

Berk, A., Conforti, P., Kennett, R., Perkins, T., Hawes, F., & van den Bosch, J. (2014, June 13). *MODTRAN6: A major upgrade of the MODTRAN radiative transfer code* (M. Velez-Reyes & F. A. Kruse, Eds.). <https://doi.org/10.1117/12.2050433>

Dymond, J. R., & Shepherd, J. D. (1999). Correction of the topographic effect in remote sensing. *IEEE Transactions on Geoscience and Remote Sensing*, 37(5), 2618–2619. <https://doi.org/10.1109/36.789656>

Hudson, S. R., Warren, S. G., Brandt, R. E., Grenfell, T. C., & Six, D. (2006). Spectral bidirectional reflectance of Antarctic snow: Measurements and parameterization. *Journal of Geophysical Research*, 111(D18), D18106.

<https://doi.org/10.1029/2006JD007290>

Kalnay, E., Kanamitsu, M., Kistler, R., Collins, W., Deaven, D., & Gandin, L. et al. (1996). The NCEP/NCAR 40-Year Reanalysis Project. *Bulletin Of The American Meteorological Society*, 77(3), 437-471. [https://doi.org/10.1175/1520-0477\(1996\)077<0437:tnyrp>2.0.co;2](https://doi.org/10.1175/1520-0477(1996)077<0437:tnyrp>2.0.co;2)

Li, F., Jupp, D. L. B., Reddy, S., Lymburner, L., Mueller, N., Tan, P., & Islam, A. (2010). An evaluation of the use of atmospheric and BRDF correction to standardize Landsat data. *IEEE Journal of Selected Topics in Applied Earth Observations and Remote Sensing*, 3(3), 257–270. <https://doi.org/10.1109/JSTARS.2010.2042281>

Li, F., Jupp, D. L. B., Thankappan, M., Lymburner, L., Mueller, N., Lewis, A., & Held, A. (2012). A physics-based atmospheric and BRDF correction for Landsat data over mountainous terrain. *Remote Sensing of Environment*, 124, 756–770. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rse.2012.06.018>

Qin, Y., Mitchell, R., & Forgan, B. W. (2015). Characterizing the aerosol and surface reflectance over Australia using AATSR. *IEEE Transactions on Geoscience and Remote Sensing*, 53(11), 6163–6182. <https://doi.org/10.1109/TGRS.2015.2433911>

Schaaf, C., Gao, F., Strahler, A., Lucht, W., Li, X., & Tsang, T. et al. (2002). First operational BRDF, albedo nadir reflectance products from MODIS. *Remote Sensing Of Environment*, 83(1-2), 135-148. [https://www.doi.org/10.1016/s0034-4257\(02\)00091-3](https://www.doi.org/10.1016/s0034-4257(02)00091-3)

SZA. (2011). Retrieved May 2019, from <http://sacs.aeronomie.be/info/sza.php>

Zhu, Z., Wang, S., & Woodcock, C. (2015). Improvement and expansion of the Fmask algorithm: cloud, cloud shadow, and snow detection for Landsats 4–7, 8, and Sentinel 2 images. *Remote Sensing Of Environment*, 159, 269-277. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rse.2014.12.014>

Zhu, Z., & Woodcock, C. E. (2012). Object-based cloud and cloud shadow detection in Landsat imagery. *Remote Sensing of Environment*, 118, 83–94. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rse.2011.10.028>

Processing

Lineage

This product is derived from the USGS Landsat Collection 1 archive.

- The Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) MCD43A1 Version 6 Bidirectional Reflectance Distribution Function and Albedo (BRDF/Albedo) Model Parameters dataset was provided by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). It was produced daily using 16 days of Terra and Aqua MODIS data at 500 m resolution.
See [USGS: MCD43A1](#), [NASA: MODIS BRDF / Albedo Parameter](#), [Schaaf et al. \(2002\)](#)
- The ozone data was provided by Environment Canada.
See [Environment Canada: Global Ozone Maps](#)
- The Aerosol Optical Thickness data was provided by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO).
See [Qin et al. \(2015\)](#)
- The Precipitable Water for Entire Atmosphere data was provided by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) / Earth System Research Laboratory (ESRL) / Physical Sciences Division (PSD).
See [Kalnay et al. \(1996\)](#)
- The baseline Digital Surface Model (DSM) data produced from the Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) was provided by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA).
See [NGA: SRTM](#), [NASA: SRTM](#)
- Level 1 Collection 1 data was provided by the United States Geological Survey (USGS)'s Earth Resources Observation and Science (EROS) Center.
See [USGS: EROS](#), [USGS: Landsat Collection 1](#)

Data sources

- [DEA Surface Reflectance NBAR \(Landsat 5 TM\)](#)
- [DEA Surface Reflectance NBART \(Landsat 5 TM\)](#)
- [DEA Surface Reflectance OA \(Landsat 5 TM\)](#)

Processing steps

- [Longitude and Latitude Calculation](#)
- [Satellite and Solar Geometry Calculation](#)
- [Aerosol Optical Thickness Retrieval](#)
- [BRDF Shape Function Retrieval](#)
- [Ozone Retrieval](#)
- [Elevation Retrieval and Smoothing](#)
- [Slope and Aspect Calculation](#)
- [Incidence and Azimuthal Incident Angles Calculation](#)
- [Exiting and Azimuthal Exiting Angles Calculation](#)
- [Relative Slope Calculation](#)
- [Terrain Occlusion Mask](#)
- [MODTRAN](#)

- [Atmospheric Correction Coefficients Calculation](#)
- [Bilinear Interpolation of Atmospheric Correction Coefficients](#)
- [Surface Reflectance Calculation \(NBAR\)](#)
- [Surface Reflectance Calculation \(NBAR + Terrain Illumination Correction\)](#)
- [Function of Mask \(Fmask\)](#)
- [Contiguous Spectral Data Mask Calculation](#)

Schema / spatial extent

Geoscience Australia Landsat Collection 3

Update frequency	asNeeded
Temporal extent	1987-01-01 00:00:01 – 2019-04-09 21:27:33
Coordinate reference system	Universal Transverse Mercator (variable)
Cell size X	30.00
Cell size Y	30.00

Media

Credits

Owner

Commonwealth of Australia (Geoscience Australia)

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