

DEA Surface Reflectance NBAR (Landsat 5 TM)

Geoscience Australia Landsat 5 TM NBAR 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

This is a sub-product of [DEA Surface Reflectance \(Landsat 5 TM\)](#). See the parent product for more information.

Radiance data collected by Landsat 5 Thematic Mapper (TM) sensors can be affected by 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 TM imagery captured over the Australian continent and corrects the inconsistencies across land and coastal fringes using Nadir corrected Bi-directional reflectance distribution function Adjusted Reflectance

(NBAR). This consistency over time and space is instrumental in identifying and quantifying environmental change.

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

This product does not apply terrain illumination correction. See the sibling product [DEA Surface Reflectance NBART \(Landsat 5 TM\)](#).

Related products

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

Publications

- Li, F., Jupp, D. L. B., Reddy, S., Lyburner, 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., Lyburner, 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>

Access

Data access

Link to data	THREDDS Digital Earth Australia - Public Data
Code examples	Jupyter notebook
eCat record	130853
Product ID	ga_ls5t_ard_3
Open Data Cube product configuration	https://github.com/GeoscienceAustralia/dea-config/tree/master/dev_3-0-0/products/ga-landsat-ard-3-0-0
CMI RESTful node ID	367
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

Radiance measurements

Landsat's Earth Observation (EO) sensors measure radiance (brightness of light), which is a composite of:

- surface reflectance
- atmospheric condition
- interaction between surface land cover, solar radiation and sensor view angle
- land surface orientation relative to the imaging sensor

It has been traditionally assumed that Landsat imagery displays negligible variation in sun and sensor view angles. However, these can vary significantly both within and between scenes, especially in different seasons and geographic regions (Li et al. 2012).

Surface reflectance correction models

This product represents standardised optical surface reflectance using robust physical models to correct for variations and inconsistencies in image radiance values.

It delivers modelled surface reflectance from Landsat 5 TM data using physical rather than empirical models. This ensures that the reflective value differences between imagery acquired at different times by different sensors will be primarily due to on-ground changes in biophysical parameters rather than artefacts of the imaging environment.

This product is created using a physics-based, coupled Bidirectional Reflectance Distribution Function (BRDF) and atmospheric correction model that can be applied to both flat and inclined surfaces (Li et al. 2012). The resulting surface reflectance values are comparable both within individual images and between images acquired at different times.

For more information on the BRDF/Albedo Model Parameters product, see [MCD43A1 Collection 6](#).

Landsat archive

To improve access to Australia's archive of Landsat TM/ETM+/OLI data, several collaborative projects have been undertaken in conjunction with industry, government and academic partners. These projects have enabled implementation of a more integrated approach to image data correction that incorporates normalising models to account for atmospheric effects, BRDF and topographic shading (Li et al. 2012). The approach has been applied to Landsat TM/ETM+ and OLI imagery to create baseline surface reflectance products.

The advanced supercomputing facilities provided by the National Computational Infrastructure (NCI) at the Australian National University (ANU) have been instrumental in handling the considerable data volumes and processing complexities involved with the production of this product.

Image format specifications

band01, band02, band03, band04, band05, band07

Format	GeoTIFF
Resolution	30m
Datatype	Int16
No data value	-999
Valid data range	[1,10000]
Tiled with X and Y block sizes	512x512
Compression	Deflate, Level 6, Predictor 2
Pyramids	Levels: [8,16,32] Compression: deflate Resampling: GDAL default (nearest) Overview X&Y block sizes: 512x512
Contrast stretch	None
Output CRS	As specified by source dataset; source is UTM with WGS84 as the datum

thumbnail

Format	JPEG
RGB combination	Red: band 3 Green: band 2 Blue: band 1
Resolution	X and Y directions each resampled to 10% of the original size
Compression	JPEG, Quality 75 (GDAL default) PHOTOMETRIC colour model: YCBCR

Contrast stretch	Linear Input minimum: 10 Input maximum: 3500 Output minimum: 0 Output maximum: 255
Output CRS	Geographics (Latitude/Longitude) WGS84

Accuracy and limitations

Atmospheric correction accuracy depends on the quality of aerosol data available to determine the atmospheric profile at the time of image acquisition.

BRDF correction is based on low resolution imagery from the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS), which is assumed to be relevant to medium resolution imagery such as that captured by Landsat 5 TM. BRDF correction is applied to each whole Landsat 5 TM scene and does not account for changes in land cover. It also excludes effects due to topographic shading and local BRDF.

The algorithm assumes that BRDF effect for inclined surfaces is modelled by the surface slope and does not account for land cover orientation relative to gravity (as occurs for some broadleaf vegetation with vertical leaf orientation).

The algorithm also depends on several auxiliary data sources:

- Availability of relevant MODIS BRDF data
- Availability of relevant aerosol data
- Availability of relevant water vapour data
- Availability of relevant DEM data
- Availability of relevant ozone data

Improved or more accurate sources for any of the above listed auxiliary dependencies will also improve the surface reflectance result.

Quality assurance

Results were compared with data gathered at two field sites, Lake Frome and Gwydir. The average RMSD was found to be 0.027 reflectance units.

The technical report containing the data summary for the Phase 1 DEA Surface Reflectance Validation is available:

[DEA Analysis Ready Data Phase 1 Validation Project : Data Summary](#)

Processing

Data sources

- [USGS Collection 1 Landsat 5 Thematic Mapper](#)
- [SRTM DSM/DEM data](#)
- [Ephemeris Data](#)
- [Aerosol Optical Depth](#)
- [Precipitable Water for Entire Atmosphere](#)
- [MCD43A1 Collection 6](#)
- [Kuruzc 2005 TOA Solar Irradiance](#)
- [Ozone data](#)

Processing steps

- [Longitude and Latitude Calculation](#)
- [Satellite and Solar Geometry Calculation](#)
- [Aerosol Optical Thickness Retrieval](#)
- [BRDF Shape Function Retrieval](#)
- [Ozone Retrieval](#)
- [Incidence and Azimuthal Incident Angles Calculation](#)
- [Exiting and Azimuthal Exiting Angles Calculation](#)
- [MODTRAN](#)
- [Atmospheric Correction Coefficients Calculation](#)
- [Bilinear Interpolation of Atmospheric Correction Coefficients](#)
- [Surface Reflectance Calculation \(NBAR\)](#)

Schema / spatial extent

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Update frequency	asNeeded
Temporal extent	1987-01-01 00:00:01
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)

Principal contributors

Fuqin Li, David Jupp, Joshua Sixsmith, Lan-Wei Wang, Passand Dorj, Alexander Vincent, Imam Alam, Jeremy Hooke, Simon Oliver, Medhavy Thankappan

Subject matter experts

Fuqin Li, David Jupp, Joshua Sixsmith

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