

# Interaction with Atmosphere

## ■ Scattering

### ■ Selective

#### ■ Rayleigh

Because of particles dia  $< 0.1$  micrometer (e.g. Gas molecules)  
inversely prop to Wave length<sup>4</sup>

Smaller wave lengths are more affected

#### ■ Mie

Because of particles dia  $> 0.1$  to 10 micrometer (smoke, dust and salts)  
inversely prop to Wave length<sup>1~2</sup>

Not much diff. for wave lengths

### ■ Nonselective

wavelength independent

because of larger molecules (ice, water droplets etc)  $> 10$  micrometer

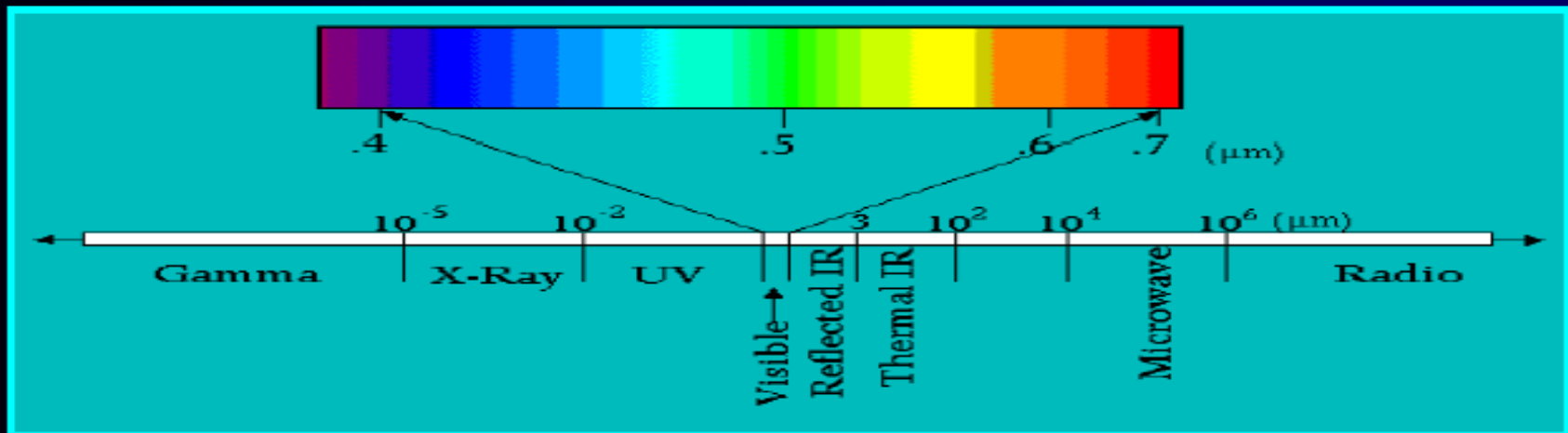
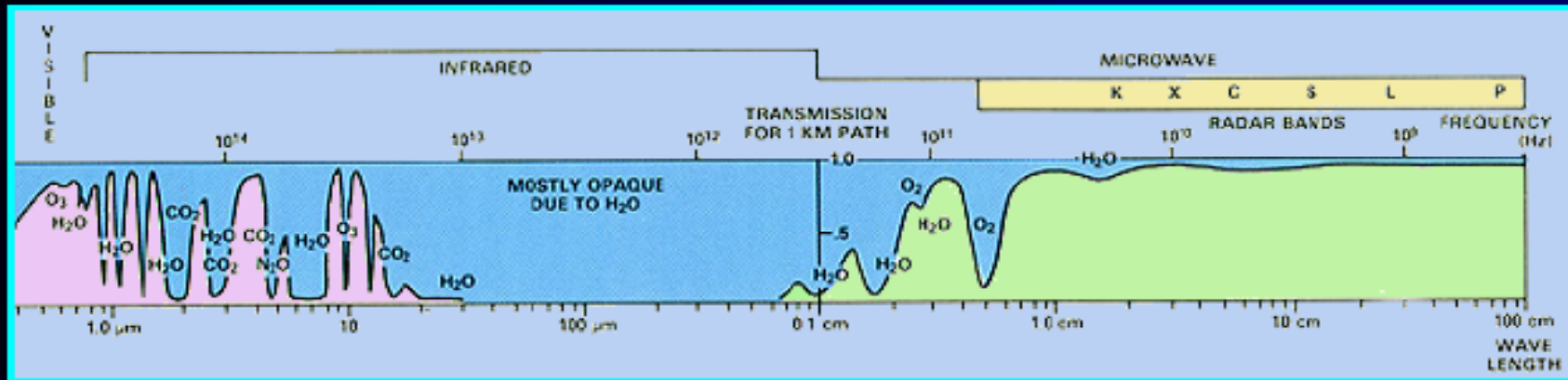
## ■ Absorption

(Water, O<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>O, etc)

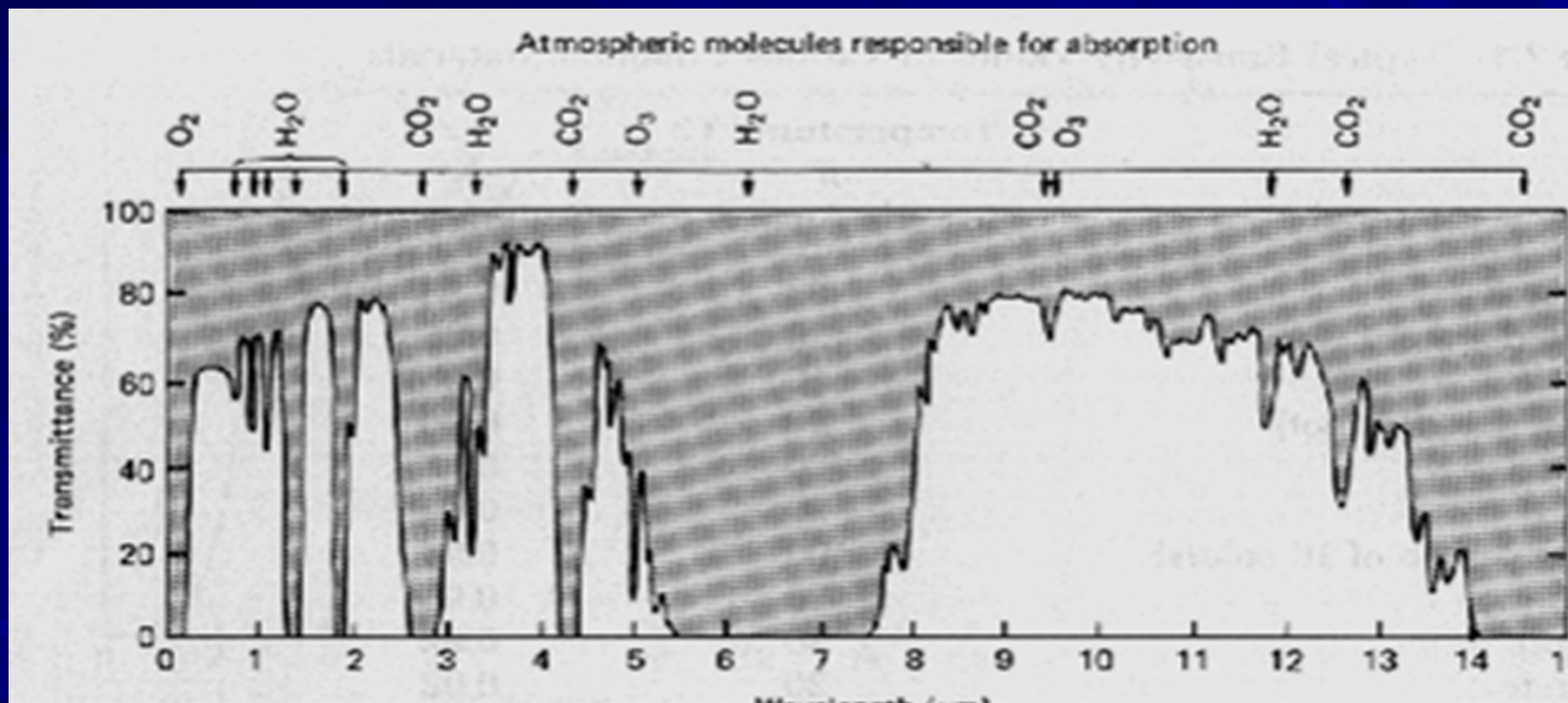
## ■ Atmospheric Windows

# Atmospheric Interaction with EM Spectrum

## Electromagnetic Spectrum

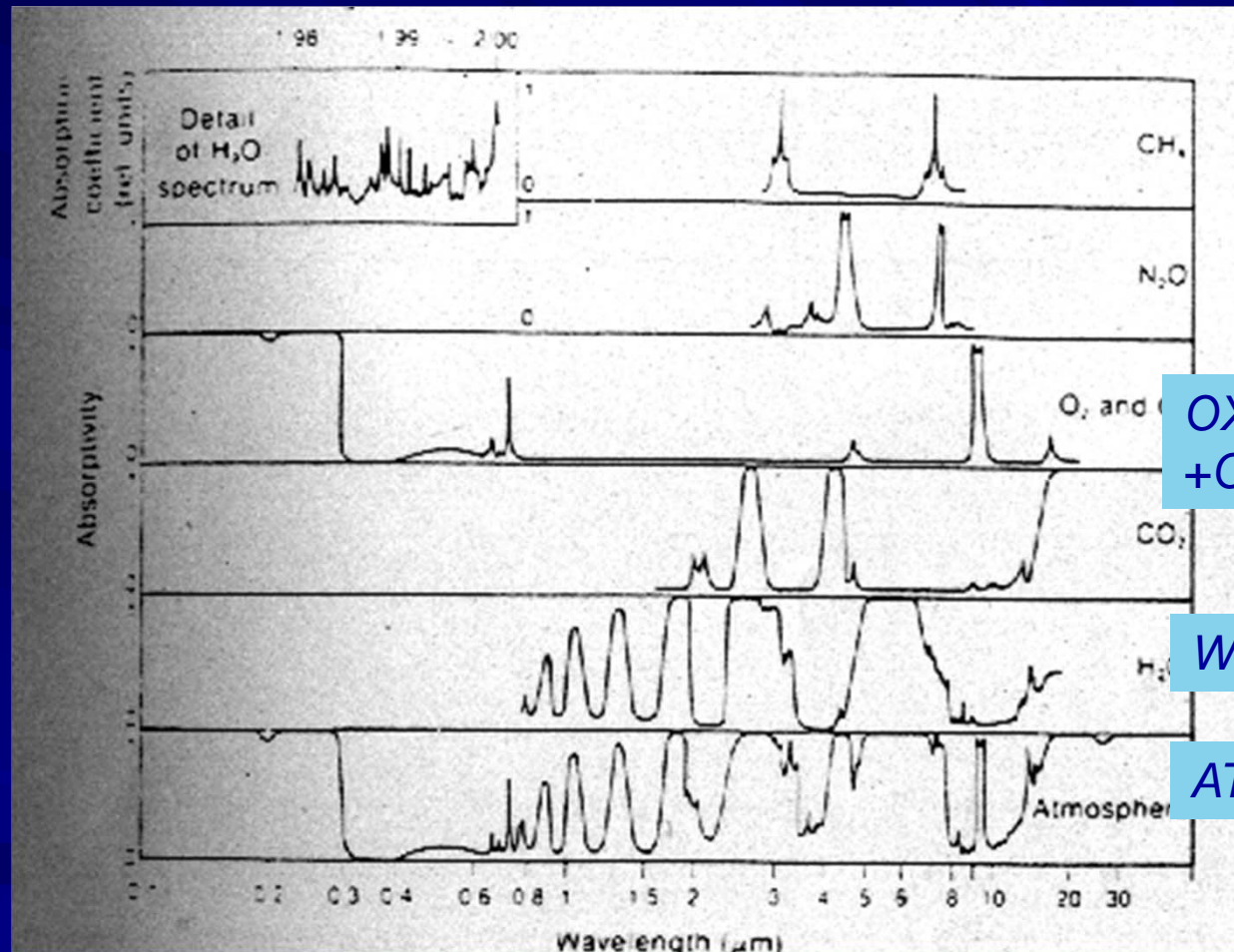


# Spectral Absorption by Atmospheric Constituents -1



Atmospheric Windows:  
0.3-1.3, 1.5-1.8, 2-2.5, 3.5-4.1, and 7-14  $\mu\text{m}$

# Spectral Absorption by Atmospheric Constituents -2



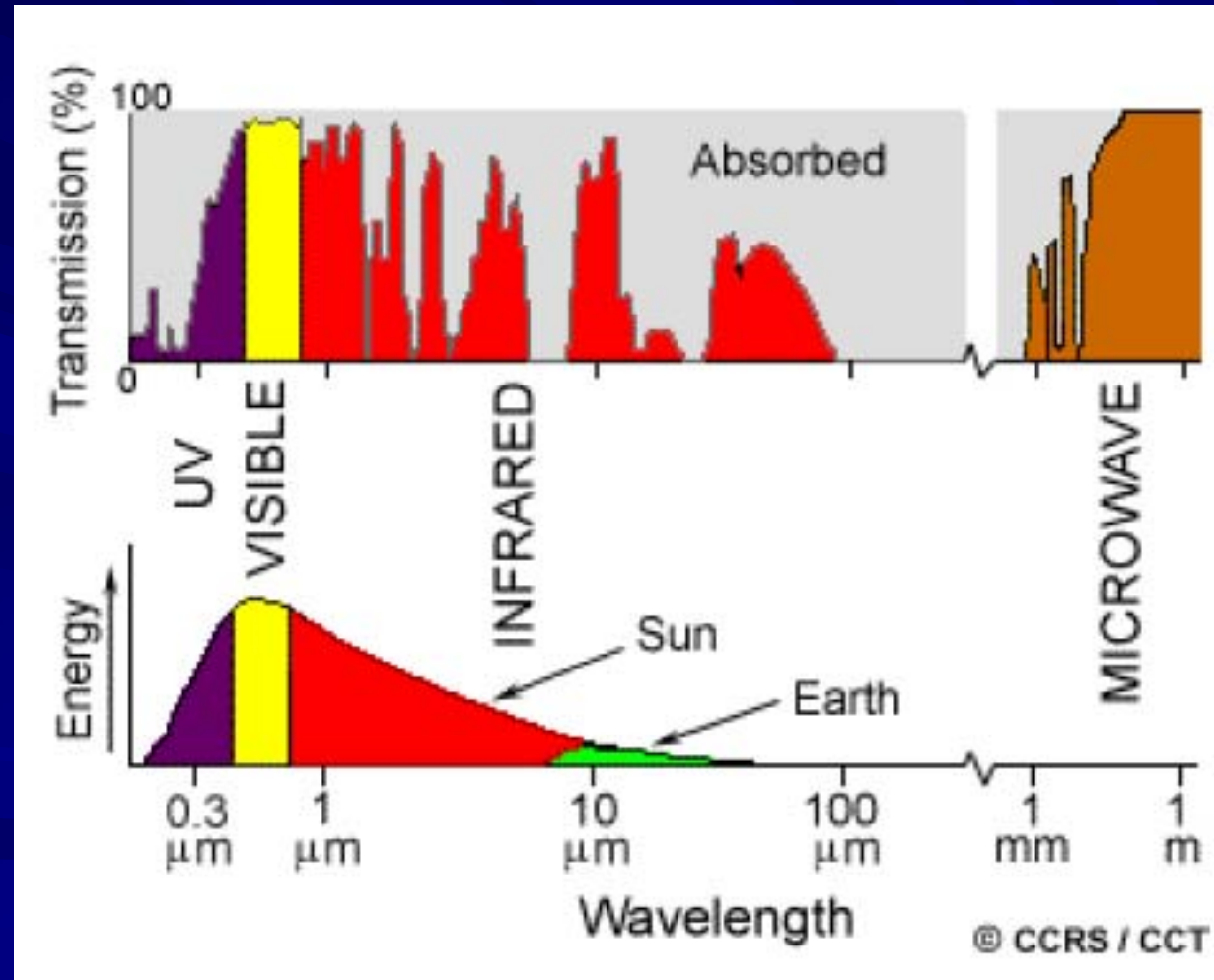
OXYGEN  
+ OZONE

WATER

ATMOSPHERE

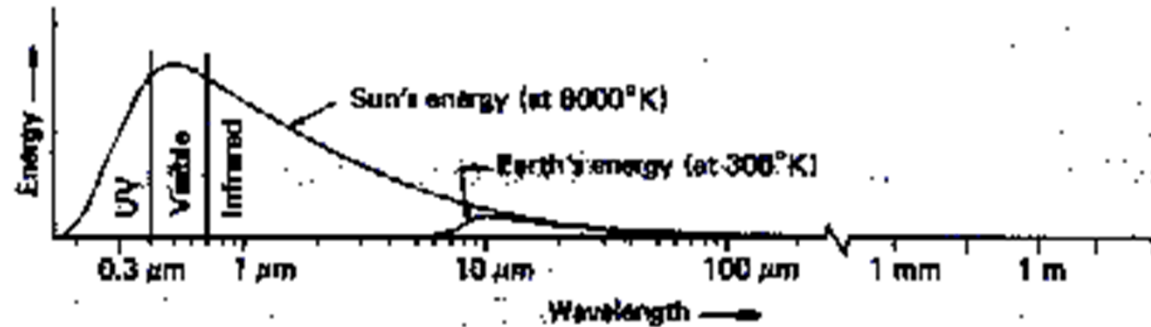


# Atmospheric Absorption w.r.t. Energy Available



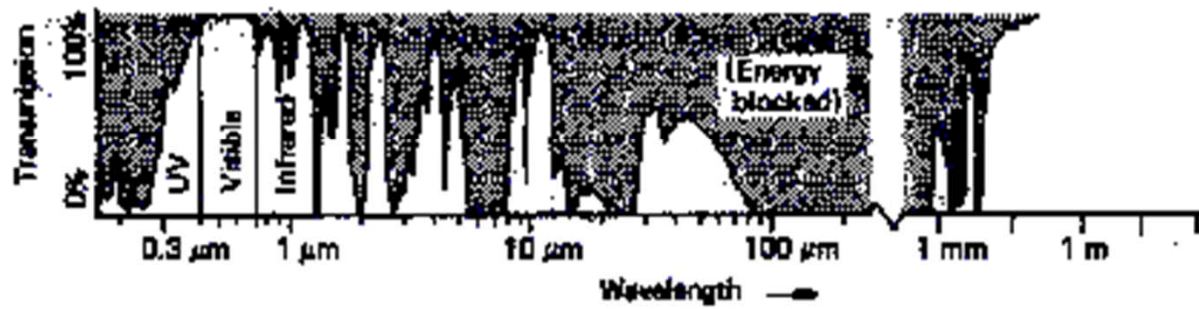
# Spectral Characteristics of:

## 1. ENERGY SOURCES



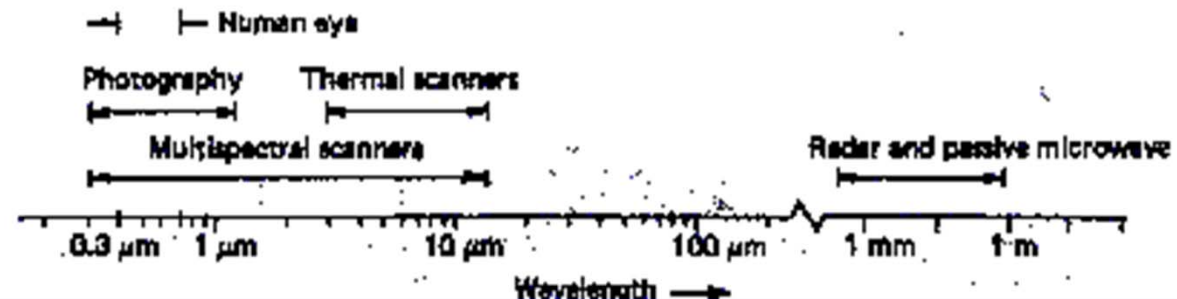
(a) Energy sources

## 2. ATMOSPHERIC EFFECTS



(b) Atmospheric transmittance

## 3. SENSING SYSTEMS



# Interaction b/w EM Energy & Earth Features

$E_I = \text{Incoming Energy}$

$$E_I(\lambda) = E_R(\lambda) + E_A(\lambda) + E_T(\lambda)$$

*Incoming Energy*

*Reflected Energy*

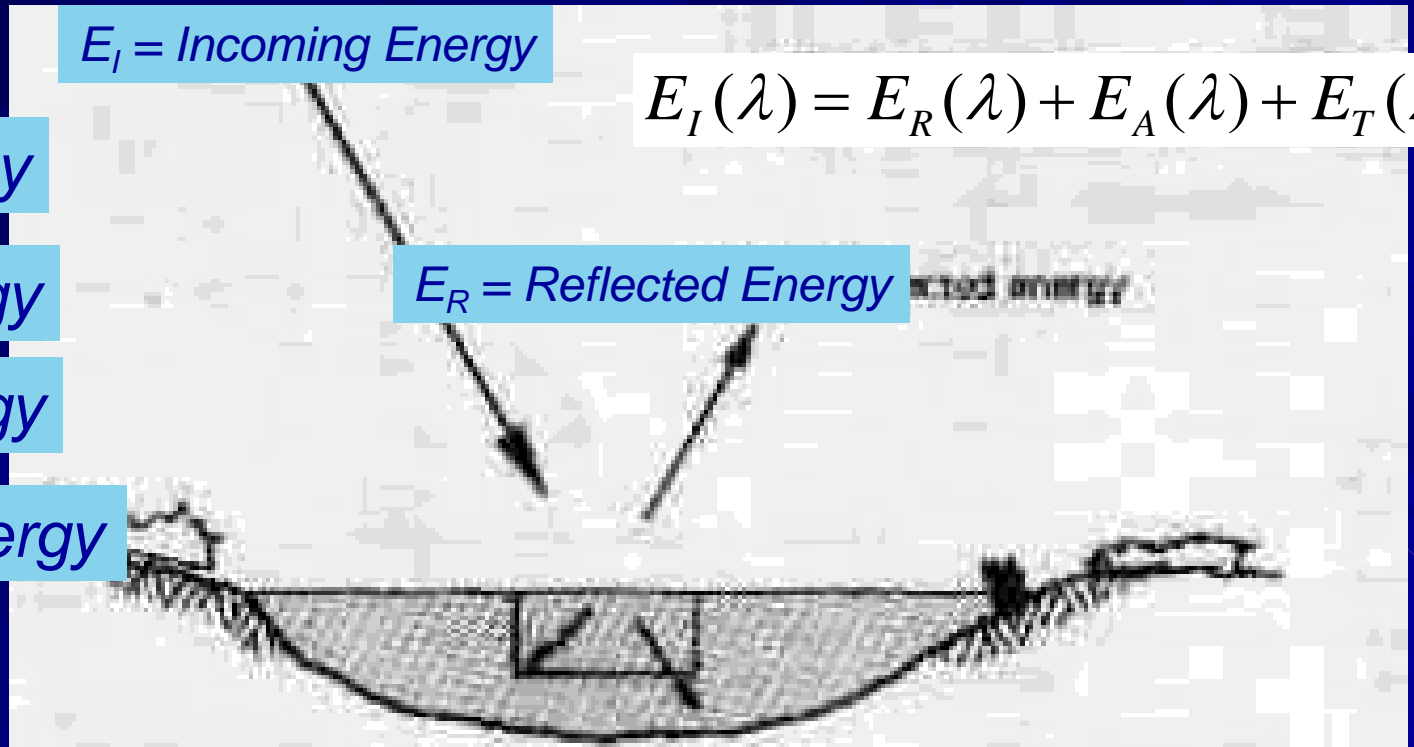
*Absorbed Energy*

*Transmitted Energy*

$E_R = \text{Reflected Energy}$

$E_A = \text{Absorbed Energy}$

$E_T = \text{Transmitted Energy}$



# Energy Balance Equation

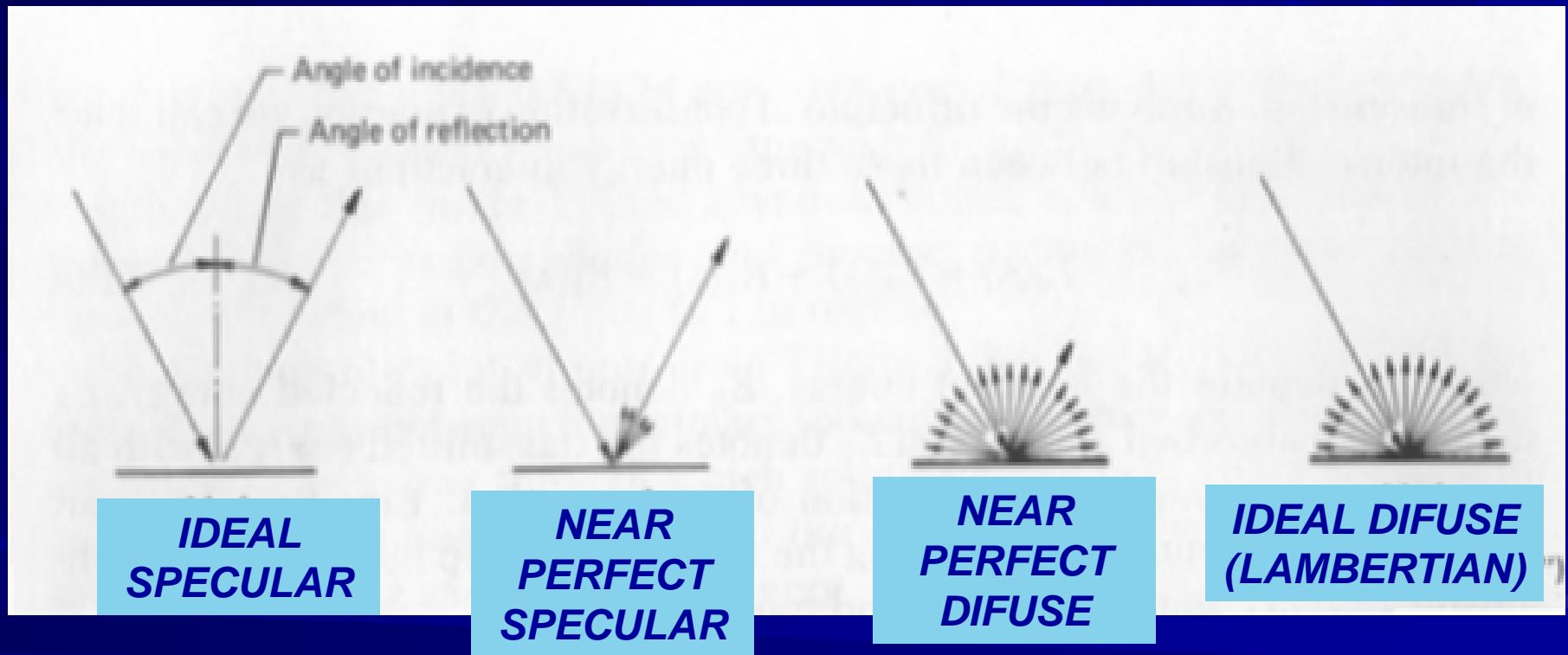
- $E_r$ ,  $E_t$ ,  $E_a$  not necessarily same
- There variation from object to object help us distinguish different objects.

$$E_I(\lambda) = E_R(\lambda) + E_A(\lambda) + E_T(\lambda)$$

$$E_R(\lambda) = E_I(\lambda) - [E_A(\lambda) + E_T(\lambda)]$$



# Reflectors



# Spectral Reflectance

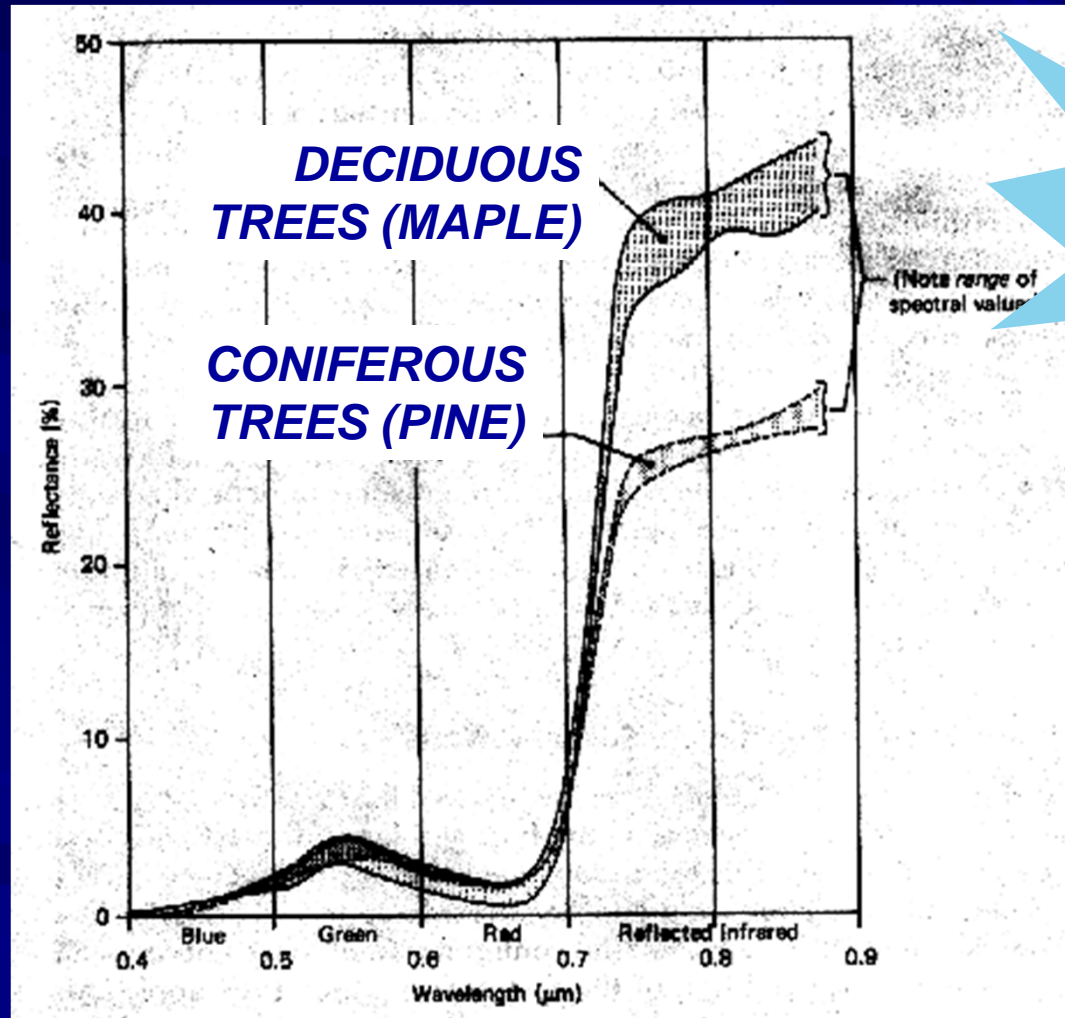
$$R_{\lambda} = \frac{E_R(\lambda)}{E_I(\lambda)}$$

*=*  $\frac{\text{Energy of Wave Length } \lambda \text{ reflected from Object}}{\text{Energy of Wave Length } \lambda \text{ incident upon Object}}$

# %age Reflectance as Recorded by MSS of Landsat

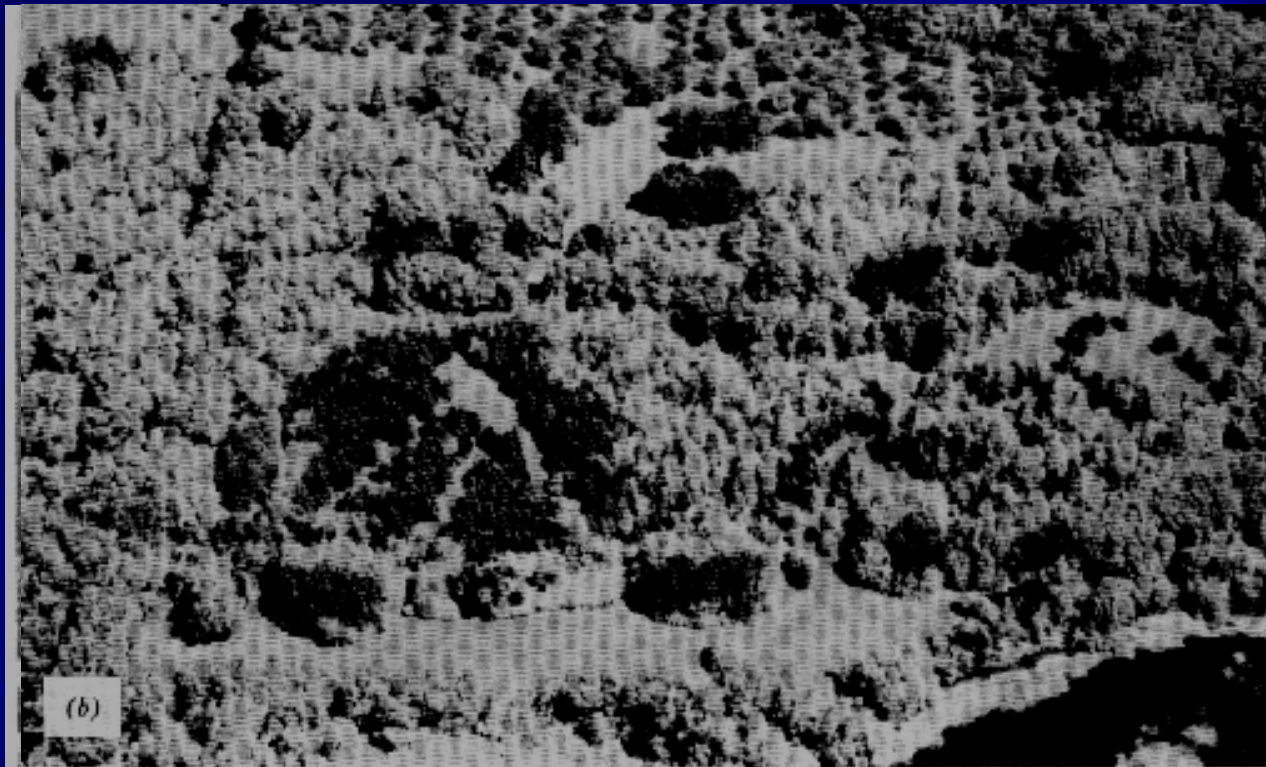
	Reflectance (%)			
	Band 1 (0.5–0.6 $\mu\text{m}$ )	Band 2 (0.6–0.7 $\mu\text{m}$ )	Band 3 (0.7–0.8 $\mu\text{m}$ )	Band 4 (0.8–1.1 $\mu\text{m}$ )
<i>Rock and soil materials and covers</i>				
Sand	5.19	4.32	3.46	6.71
Loam 1% H <sub>2</sub> O	6.70	6.79	6.10	14.01
Loam 20% H <sub>2</sub> O	4.21	4.02	3.38	7.57
Ice	18.30	16.10	12.20	11.00
Snow	19.10	15.00	10.90	9.20
Cultivated land	3.27	2.39	1.58	(not given)
Clay	14.34	14.40	11.99	(not given)
Gneiss	7.02	6.54	5.37	10.70
Loose soil	7.40	6.91	5.68	(not given)
<i>Vegetation</i>				
Wheat (low fertilizers)	3.44	2.27	3.56	8.95
Wheat (high fertilizers)	3.69	2.58	3.67	9.29
Water	3.75	2.24	1.20	1.89
Barley (healthy)	3.96	4.07	4.47	9.29
Barley (mildewed)	4.42	4.07	5.16	11.60
Oats	4.02	2.25	3.50	9.64
Oats	3.21	2.20	3.27	9.46
Soybean (high H <sub>2</sub> O)	3.29	2.78	4.11	8.67
Soybean (low H <sub>2</sub> O)	3.35	2.60	3.92	11.01

# Spectral Reflectance Curve

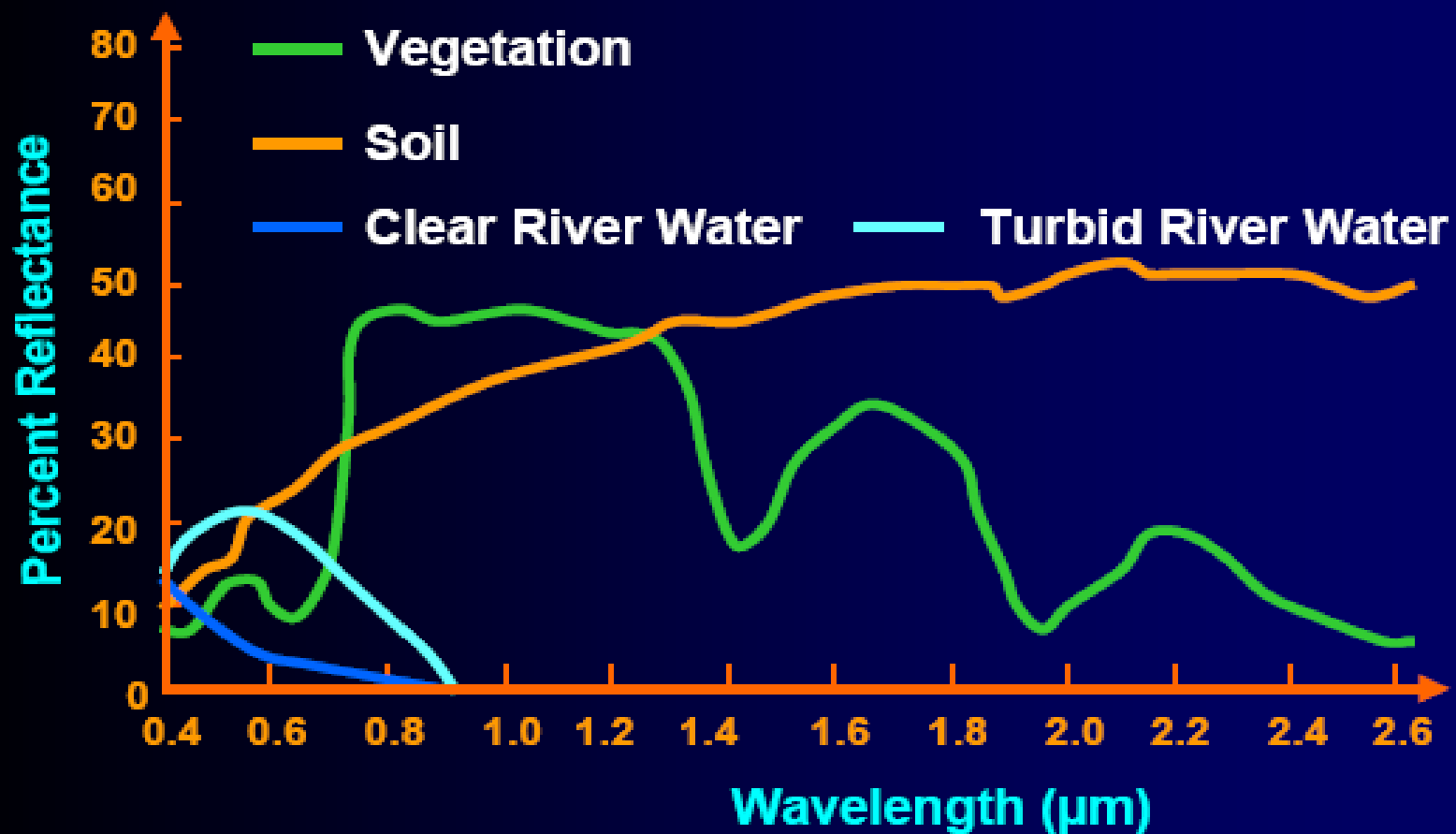


**Which Wave Length is Best to Differentiate?**

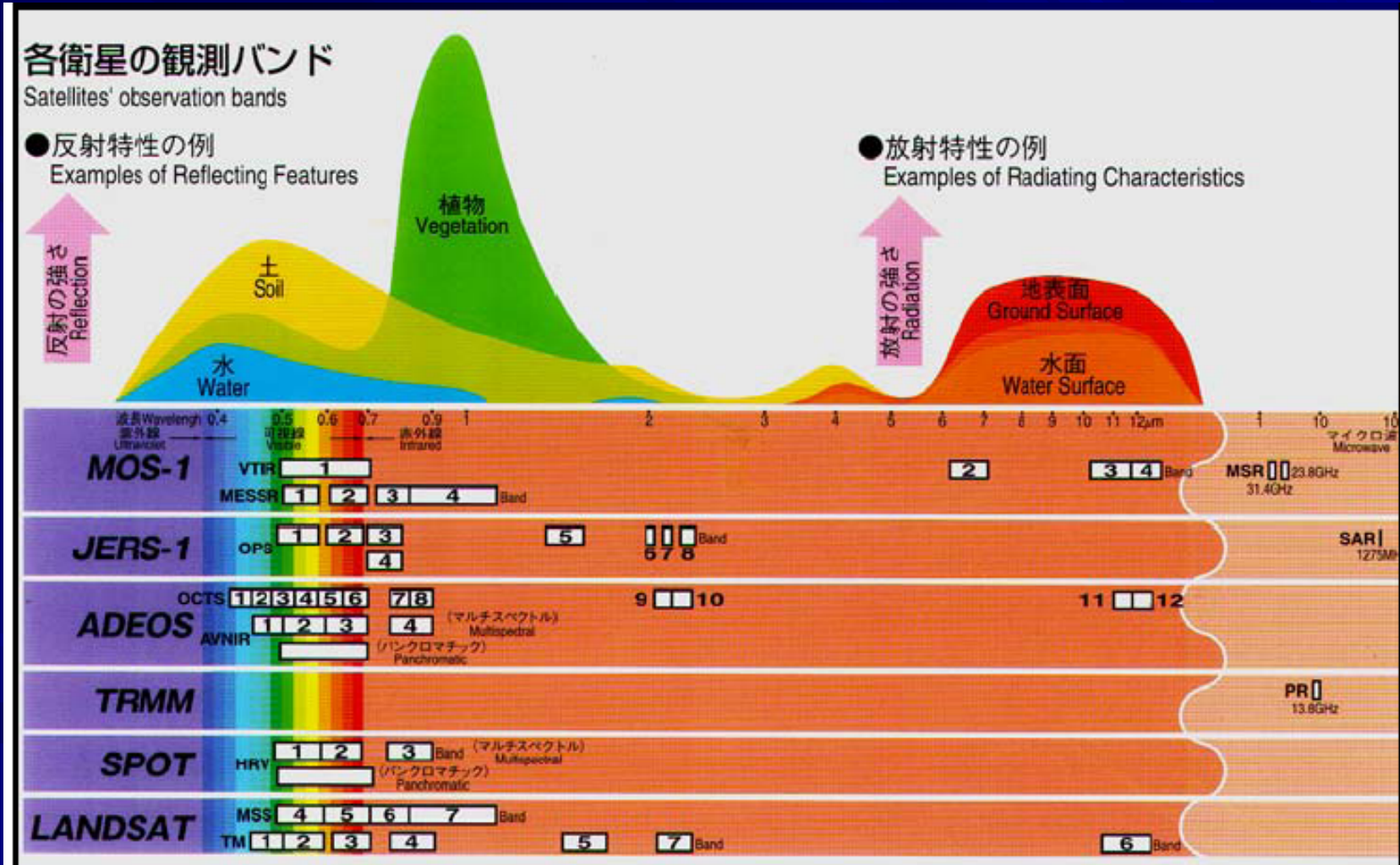
# Panchromatic vs Reflected Infra Red



## Spectral Reflectance



# What satellite/bands are suitable



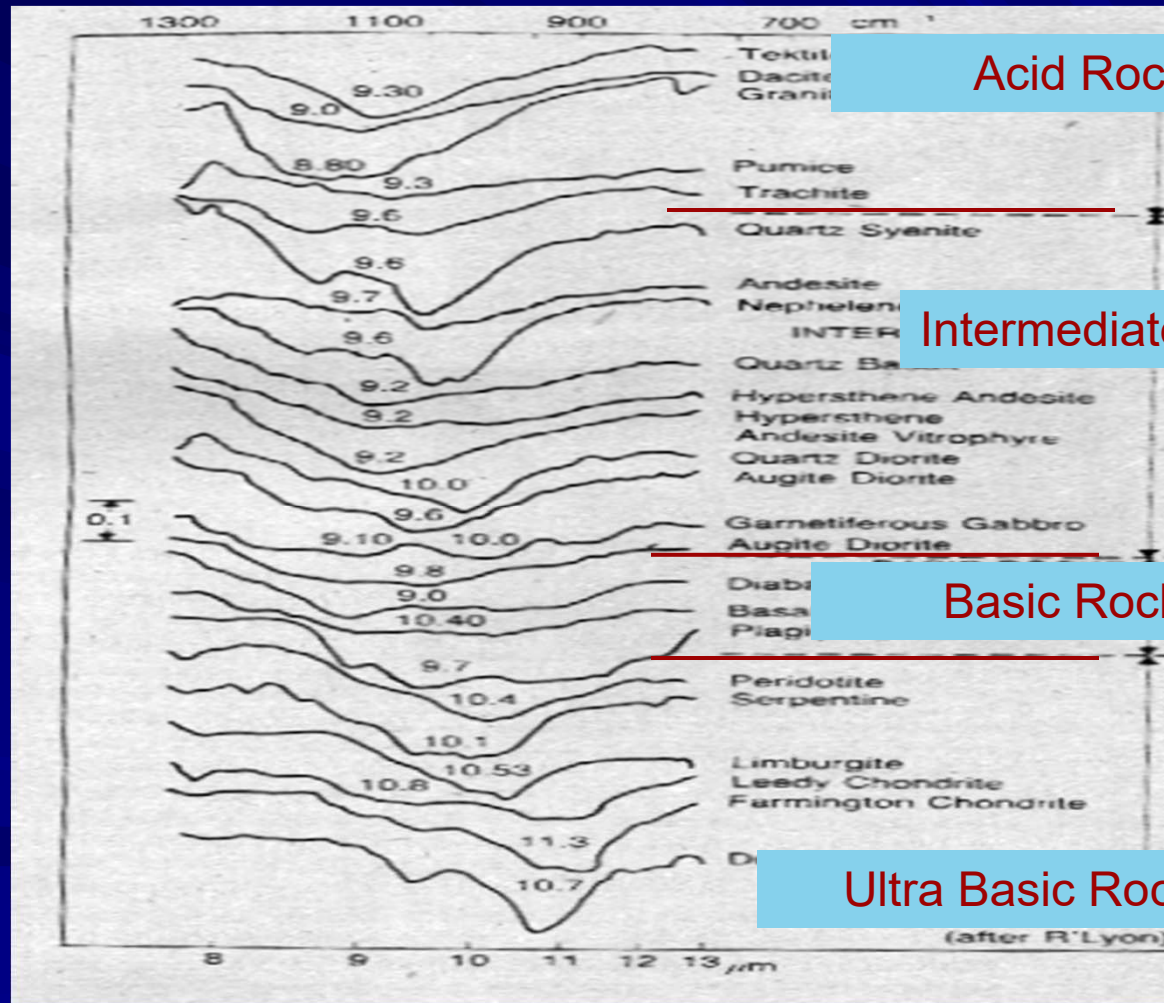
## Landsat Thematic Mapper (TM)

<i>Band No.</i>	<i>Wavelength Interval (<math>\mu m</math>)</i>	<i>Spectral Response</i>	<i>Resolution (m)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>0.45-0.52</i>	<i>Blue-Green</i>	<i>30</i>
<i>2</i>	<i>0.52-0.60</i>	<i>Green</i>	<i>30</i>
<i>3</i>	<i>0.63-0.69</i>	<i>Red</i>	<i>30</i>
<i>4</i>	<i>0.76-0.90</i>	<i>Near-IR</i>	<i>30</i>
<i>5</i>	<i>1.55-1.75</i>	<i>Mid-IR</i>	<i>30</i>
<i>6</i>	<i>10.40-12.50</i>	<i>Thermal-IR</i>	<i>120</i>
<i>7</i>	<i>2.08-2.35</i>	<i>Mid-IR</i>	<i>30</i>

(TM) has been added to Landsats 4 (1982), 5 (1984), 6 (failed to attain orbit during launch and thus has never returned data) and 7 (1999).



# Spectral Response Pattern / Signature IR Emission



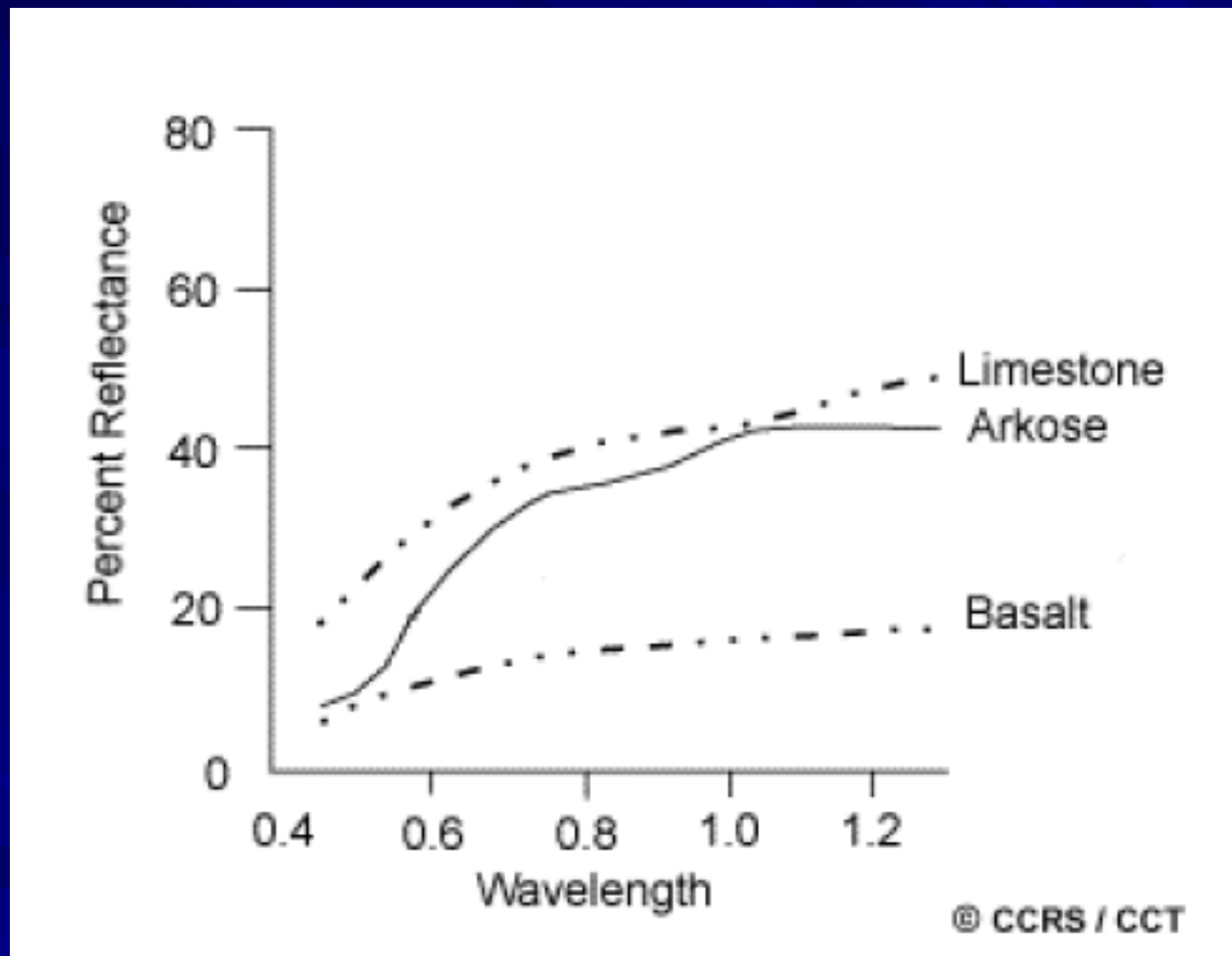
Acid Rocks

Intermediate Rocks

Basic Rocks

Ultra Basic Rocks

# Spectral Response of few Rocks



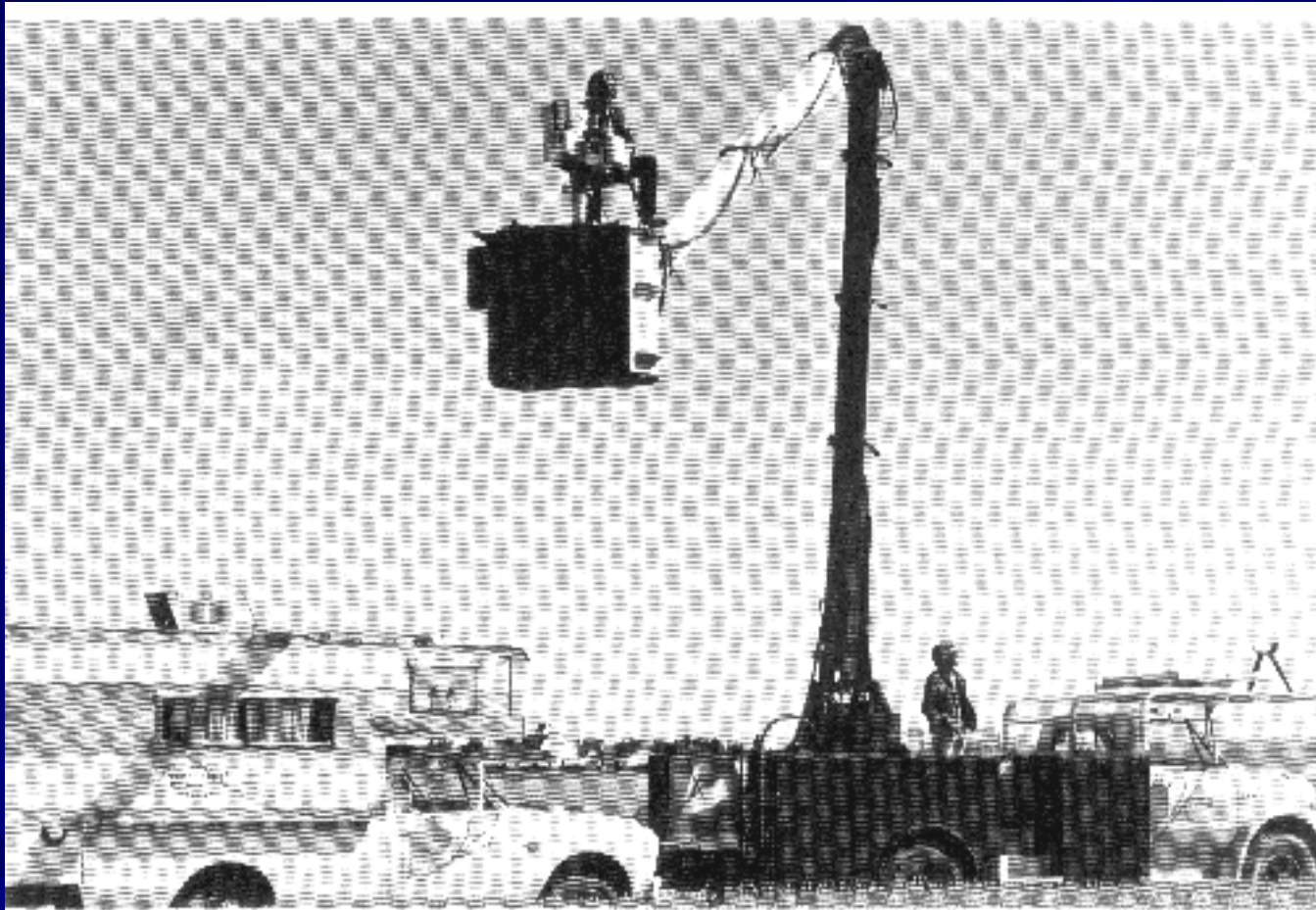
# Typical Albedo/Reflectance Values

Type of surface	Surface	Albedo % of incident shortwave radiation
Soils	Fine sand	37
	Dry black soil	14
	Moist ploughed field	14
	Moist black soil	8
Water surfaces	Dense, clean and dry snow	86–95
	Woody farm, snow-covered	33–40
	Sea ice	36
	Ice sheet with water covering	26
Vegetation	Desert shrubland	20–29
	Winter wheat	16–23
	Oaks	18
	Deciduous forest	17
	Pine forest	14
	Prairie	12–13
	Swamp	10–14
	Heather	10
Geographic locations	Yuma, Arizona	20
	Winnipeg (July)	13–16
	Washington, DC (September)	12–13
	Great Salt Lake, Utah	3

# Reference Data

- To Aid in analysis and Interpretation of RS Data
- To Calibrate Sensor
- To Verify Information extracted form RS

# Reference Data / Ground Truth



***Mobile Spectrometer Unit***









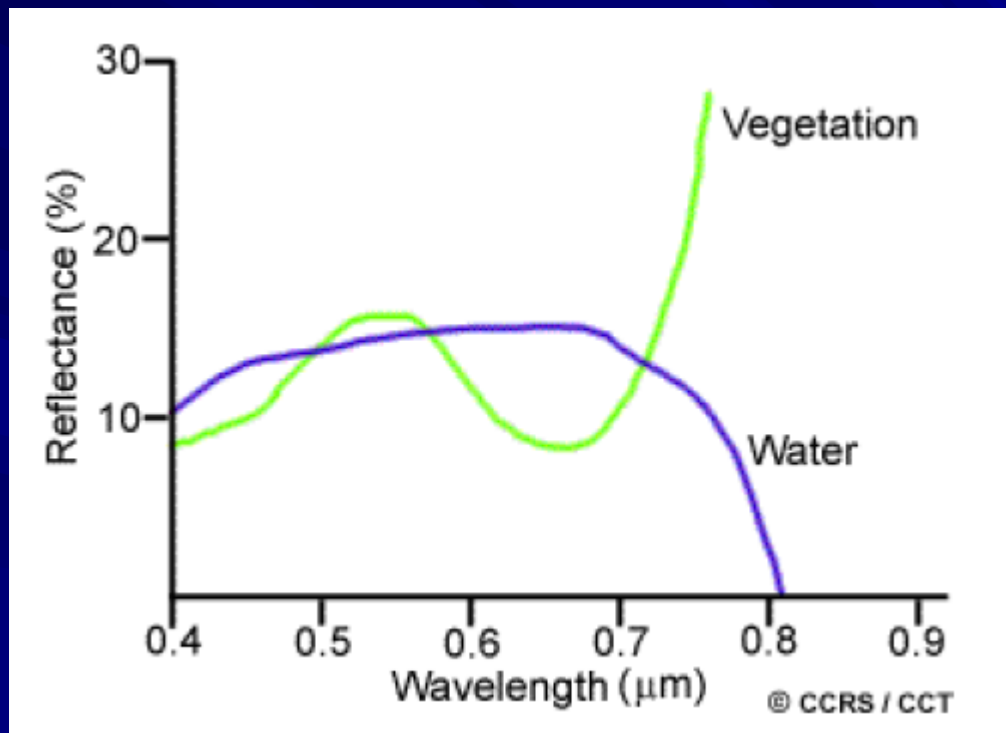


20-Apr-20

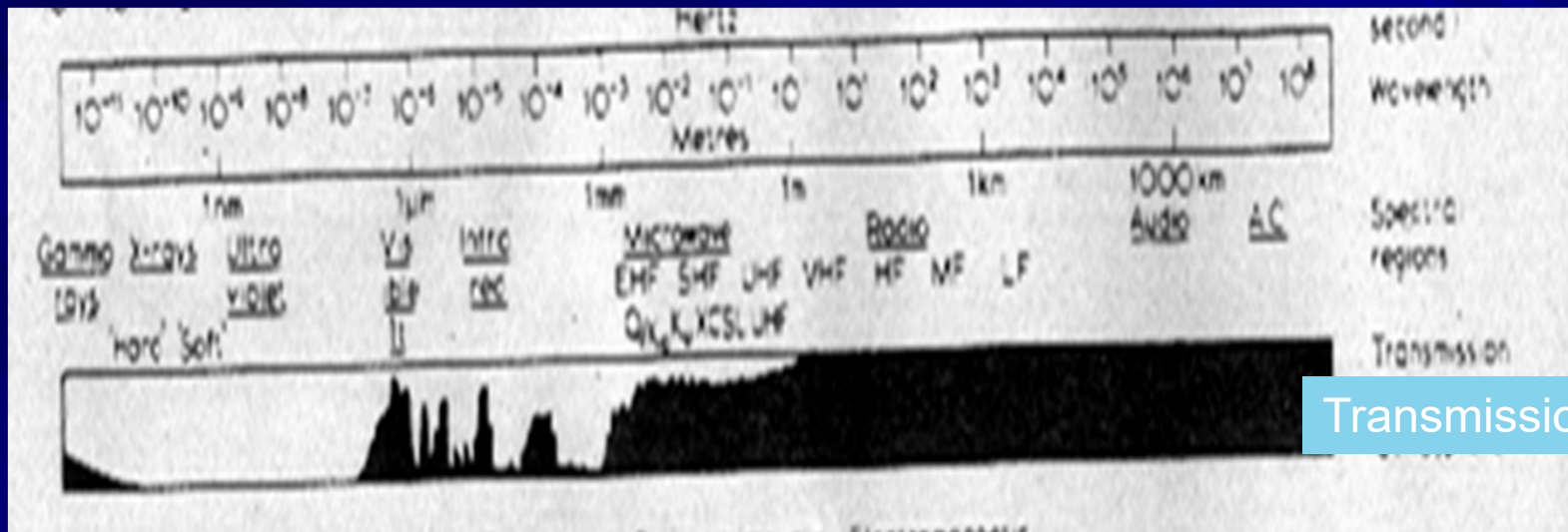
RS & GIS -2

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# Thanks



# EM Spectrum on Ground Surface



Transmission

Wave Length

# Spectral Response Pattern / Signature

## Reflectance

