S2 MPC

Level 2A Input Output Data Definition

Ref. S2-PDGS-MPC-L2A-IODD-2.4

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01	2014-03-27	Creation	
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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the document

This Document lists the Input Output Data Definitions of the Sen2Cor application.

1.2 Document structure

This IODD lists for each of the following processes:

- Scene Classification
- Atmospheric Correction, with sub-processes:
  - Aerosol Optical Thickness Retrieval;
  - Water Vapour retrieval;
  - Cirrus Correction;
  - Terrain Correction;
  - Surface Reflectance,

the corresponding Input and Output data separated for the following four criteria:

- Input Data;
- Ground Image Processing Parameter (GIPP);
- Metadata;
- Output Data.

1.3 References

The reference list of all project related documents with their full version numbers and issue dates is given in:

[L2A-GLODEF]	S2PAD Project Glossary, S2PAD-VEGA-GLO-0001, version 3.3, 31.03.2014
[L2A-PFS]	Sentinel-2 MSI – Product Format Specification
[L2A-PDD]	Sentinel-2 MSI – Level-2A Product Definition Document
[L2A-ATBD]	Sentinel-2 MSI – Level 2A Products, Algorithm Theoretical Basis Document
[L2A-DPM]	Sentinel-2 MSI – Level 2A Detailed Processing Model
[L2A-SUM]	Sentinel-2 MSI – Level 2A Software Installation and User Manual
[PDD]	GMES Space Component – Sentinel-2 Payload Data Ground Segment (PDGS), Product Definition Document, GMES-GSEC-EOPG-TN-09-0029, Issue 2 Revision 3, 30.03.2012
[PSD]	Sentinel-2 Product Specification Documentation - S2-PDGS-TAS-DI-PSD – version 10.0, 12.07.2013

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2. Level-2A Products Overview

2.1 Common Data

2.1.1 Input Data

Table 1 – L1C Image data specification

Name	Level-1C
Parent Product	L1C, TOA Reflectance
Coverage	Regional
Packaging	Tiles (same area coverage as Level 1C input data)
Geo-location accuracy	Identical to the level 1C geo-location performance
Frequency	Variable upon Level 1C products availability
Format	OpenJPEG 2.1
Unit	Dimensionless, Unsigned Integer 16 bit
Calibration and Range	1 / 10000: i.e.: Digital Numbers 0 : 10000, representing radiometric reflectance values from 0.0 to 1.0
Sampling	16 bit/pixel
Channels and Resolution	**Resolution (m)**
B1 (443nm)	60
B2 (490nm)	10
B3 (560nm)	10
B4 (665nm)	10
B5 (705nm)	20
B6 (740nm)	20
B7 (783nm)	20
B8 (842nm)	10
B8a (865nm)	20

Name	Level-1C
B9 (945nm)	60
B10 (1375)	60
B11 (1610nm)	20
B12 (2190nm)	20

2.1.2 GIPP

GIPPs are configured in an XML file named L2A_GIPP.xml, located in the <cfg> subdirectory of the Sen2Cor home directory which is specified by the environment variable $SEN2COR_HOME, and can be configured by the user (exceptions which should not be configured by standard users are marked with an asterisk (*). For each processed Level 2A tile, the GIPP xml file will be renamed to:

- S2A_USER_GIP_L2A_TL_<TILE_ID> (up to PSD V 13.1)
- GIP_TL (for PSD V.14.2 and above)

and subsequently copied into the AUX_DATA subfolder of the corresponding granule for documentation purposes.

Within this IODD the GIPP are listed within their current processing context. Table 2 lists only the GIPP which are common for the overall processing. Specific GIPPs are listed in the corresponding subsections separated for each sub processing step. Figure 1 shows the GIPP of the Common Section.

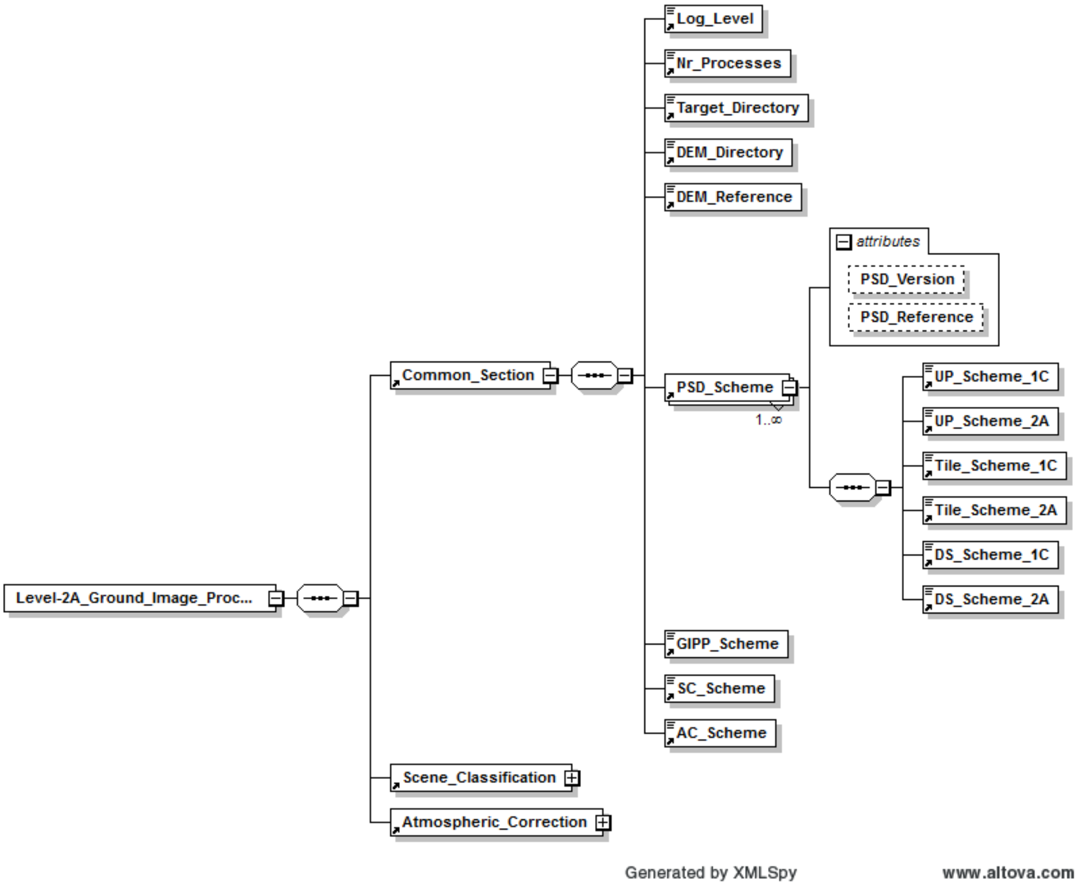


Figure 1 – GIPP of Common Section

Table 2 – Common GIPP

Field Name	Documentation	Type
Log_Level	Verbosity level of the tracing output, located in the GRANULE/<GRANULE>/QI_DATA folder.	Enumerator: NOTSET, DEBUG, INFO, WARNING, ERROR, CRITICAL
Nr_Processes	Can either be an unsigned integer value specifying the number of processes intend to operate in parallel or: AUTO. If AUTO is chosen, the processor determines the number of processes automatically from the OS, using: cpu_count()	Choice: AUTO or: Unsigned Integer Value
Target_Directory	Can either be an absolute directory or 'DEFAULT'. If default, target will be created at root of L1C product	Choice: DEFAULT or: String (directory path)

Field Name	Documentation	Type
DEM_Directory	Location of optional Digital Elevation Map: can be either a directory in the sen2cor home folder or 'NONE'. If NONE, no DEM will be used. Example: ‘dem/srtm’. DEM will be searched in: <SEN2COR_HOME>/dem/srtm	Choice: NONE or String (relative directory path)
DEM_Reference	If no suitable DEM is found in the DEM directory, the processor tries to download a DEM from the given reference. Currently only the CGIAR 90 m resolution DEMs are supported, which can be downloaded from: http://data_public:GDdci@data.cgiar-csi.org/srtm/tiles/GeoTIFF	URL
PSD_Scheme (*)	List of supported PSD Versions: V 13.1 for Sen2Cor < 2.3.0 V 13.1 and 14.2 for Sen2Cor V.2.3.x. Properties: • Version: The PSD Versions • PSD_Reference: the names of the available PSD schemes Names: UP_Scheme_1C: <name> UP_Scheme_1C: <name> Tile_Scheme_1C <name> Tile_Scheme_2A <name> DS_Scheme_1C: <name> DS_Scheme_2A: <name> Remark: these schemes are used for validation of the in- and output metadata. The configuration should not be changed by the user	XML List of strings
GIPP_Scheme (*)	Name of the xsd scheme for the base GIPP (this file, used for validation purposes)	String (filename). Default is L2A_GIPP.xsd

Field Name	Documentation	Type
SC_Scheme (*)	Name of the xsd scheme for the expert calibration GIPP for scene classification (used for validation purposes, not foreseen to be configured by standard uses).	String (filename). Default is: L2A_CAL_SC_GIPP.xsd
AC_Scheme (*)	Name of the xsd scheme for the expert calibration GIPP for the atmospheric correction (used for validation purposes, not foreseen to be configured by standard uses).	String (filename). Default is:L2A_CAL_AC_GIPP.xsd

2.1.3 Metadata

Metadata are read out directly from the Level 2A Tile metadata XML file after being generated from the corresponding Level-1C User product.

Table 3 – Metadata input fields (see L2A-PFS for details)

Field Name	Documentation	Type
ZENITH_ANGLE	Incidence angles	Floating point 32 bit
AZIMUTH_ANGLE	Incidence angles	Floating point 32 bit
Zenith	Grids for Zenith Viewing Incidence Angle values (0 - 70°)	Floating point array 32 bit
Azimuth	Grids for Azimuth Viewing Incidence Angle values (0 – 360°)	Floating point array 32 bit
QUANTIFICATION_VALUE	Digital Number of L1C Input bands, dimensionless, 0 :10.000 corresponds to TOA reflectance 0 : 1	Unsigned Integer
ECMWF_DATA_REFERENCE	Filename of the ECMWF data located in the GRANULE/AUX_DATA folder	String (filename)

2.1.4 Auxiliary Data

Table 4 – Aux_Data

Field Name	Documentation	Type
DEM	Digital Elevation Map, user configurable image data located in $SEN2COR_HOME, directory, configurable via L2A_GIPP, see Table 2 Unit: m	Tiff or Dted format (dt1) Integer, 16 bit As OpenJPEG is only able to store unsigned integer values, an offset of +10.000 is applied to each DEM allowing negative heights. The scale of the DEM is thus (meter – 10.000).
AUX_ECMWF, located in the GRANULE/AUX_DATA folder	Raster data of Block Size 9:9 in GRIB Format, 3 Bands, specifying: B1: Precipitable water content [kg/m^2] B2: Mean sea level pressure [Pa] B3: Total column ozone Dobson [kg/m^2]	Float 64

2.1.5 Output Data

Outputs are classified specific for the corresponding procedures in the equivalent sections for the sub modules.

2.2 Scene Classification

2.2.1 Input Data

L1C Image data as specified in section 2.1.1, resampled to the requested resolution of 60, 20, 10 m.

2.2.2 GIPP

Figure 2 shows the GIPP of the Scene Classification Module

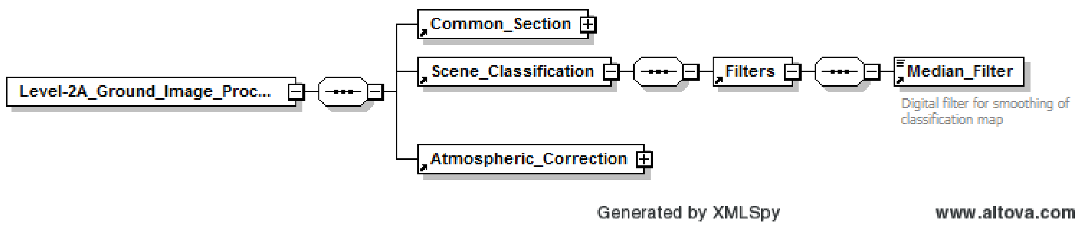


Figure 2– GIPP of Scene Classification

Table 5 – GIPP

Field Name	Documentation	Type
Median_Filter	Digital Filter for smoothing of Classification map.	Unsigned Integer, recommended values 0:3, Default: 0

2.2.2.1 Expert Level

GIPP for the Scene Classification on Expert Level are separated from the standard User level and are collected in a different file, named L2A_CAL_SC_GIPP.xml. Whereas L2A_GIPP.xml is a pure user configuration file and in this way should be easily available for a standard user the following configuration should be primarily performed and tested by the members of the Expert Support Laboratory, as wrong configurations might lead to heavy performance artefacts.

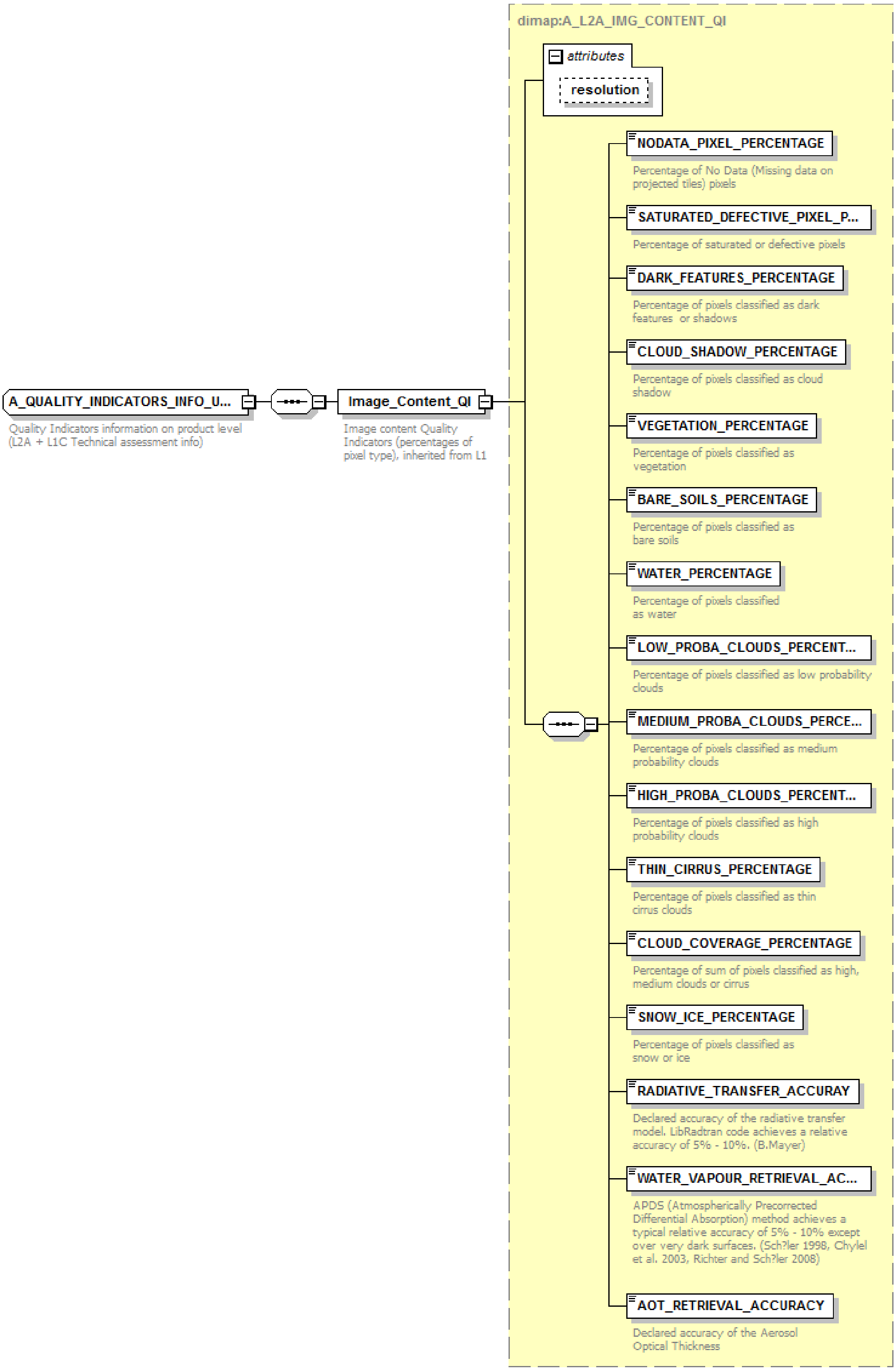
As the GIPPs on expert level should not be touched by the standard user the description of these parameters is postponed to section 3.2.

2.2.3 Metadata

Quality Information data on Tile level are part of the Tile metadata as summarized for Figure 3. The Entries represent the percentage of classified pixels as listed for Table 8, related to the total amount of data pixels (100 %).

Quality Information data on User Product level are part of the User product Metadata. The figures are an average over all tiles processed for the according product. The structure follows the QI Data on tile level as displayed in Figure 3.

Additional metadata are specified in Section 2.1.3, Table 3.



Generated by XMLSpy www.altova.com

Figure 3 – QI Data of Tile and User Product Metadata

2.2.4 Output Data

Table 6 – Cloud Probability map

Cloud Probability [QI Data]	
Unit	percentage
Range	0 - 100
Sampling	8 bit/sample
Resolution	60 m, 20 m

Table 7 – Snow Probability map

Snow Probability [QI Data]	
Unit	percentage
Range	0 – 100
Sampling	8 bit/sample
Resolution	60 m, 20 m

Table 8 – Scene Classification

Scene Classification [Image Data]	
Unit	enumeration

Scene Classification [Image Data]	
Range	<table><tr><td>0</td><td>No Data (Missing data on projected tiles) (black)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Saturated or defective pixel (red)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Dark features / Shadows (very dark grey)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Cloud shadows (dark brown)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Vegetation (green)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>Not vegetated (dark yellow)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>Water (dark and bright) (blue)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>Unclassified (dark grey)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>Cloud medium probability (grey)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>9</td><td>Cloud high probability (white)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>10</td><td>Thin cirrus (very bright blue)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>11</td><td>Snow or ice (very bright pink)</td><td></td></tr></table>
Sampling	8 bit/sample
Resolution	60 m, 20 m

2.3 Atmospheric Correction

2.3.1 Input Data

L1C Image data as specified in section 2.1.1, resampled to the requested resolution of 60, 20, 10 m.

Scene Classification as specified in section 2.2 resampled to the requested resolution of 60, 20, 10 m..

2.3.2 GIPP

Figure 2 shows the overall GIPP of the Atmospheric Correction Module.

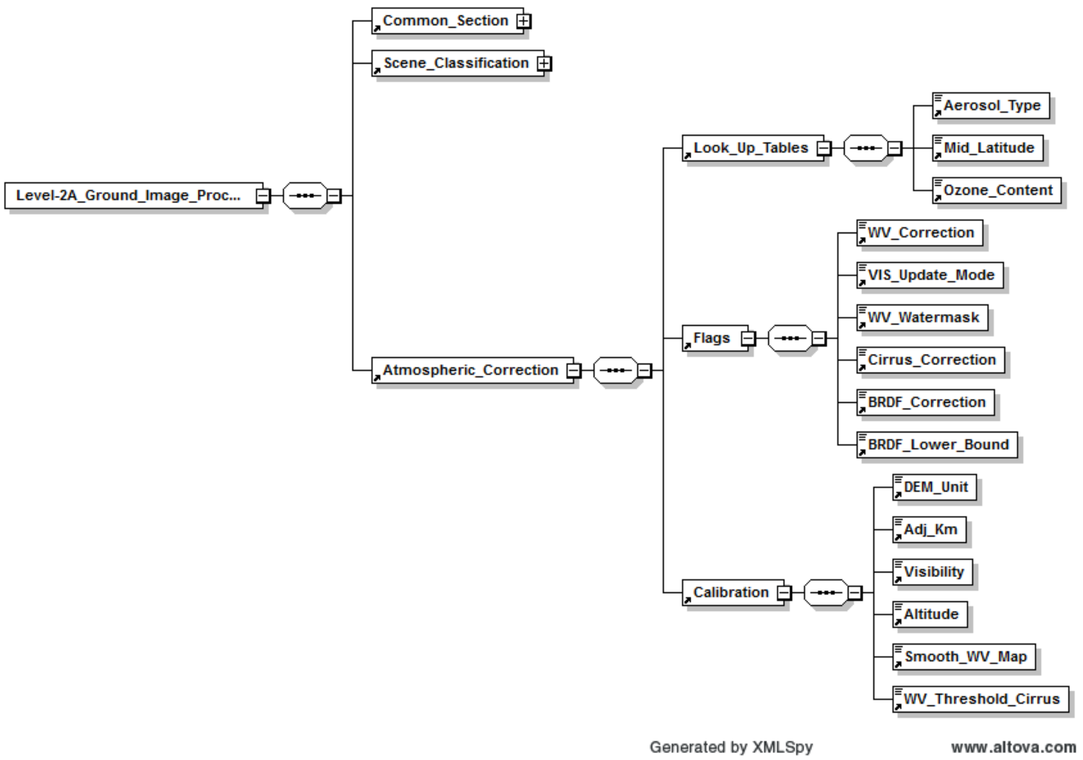


Figure 4 – GIPP for Atmospheric Correction Module

Table 9 – GIPP for selection of Look_Up_Tables

Field Name	Documentation	Type
Aerosol_Type	The aerosol type used for atmospheric correction: a selection of AUTO will perform an automated aerosol type determination for this parameter as described in the SUM for section 2.2.2.2.2	Choice: Rural, Maritime, AUTO
Mid_Latitude	The mid latitude used for atmospheric correction a selection of AUTO will perform an automated aerosol type determination for this parameter as described in the SUM for section 2.2.2.2.2	Choice: Summer, Winter, AUTO

<table>
<tr><th>Field Name</th><th>Documentation</th><th>Type</th></tr>
<tr><td>Ozone_Content,
Summer</td><td>The atmospheric temperature profile and ozone content for Mid_Latitude Summer Atmosphere. A selection of ‘0’ will select the Look up table with the best approximation (this is smallest difference between the ECMWF Ozone AUX_DATA and the DU column) as described in the SUM for section 2.2.2.2.1
<table>
<tr><th>ID</th><th>Dobson Units</th></tr>
<tr><td>‘f’</td><td>250 DU</td></tr>
<tr><td>‘g’</td><td>290 DU</td></tr>
<tr><td>‘h’</td><td>331 DU (standard MS)</td></tr>
<tr><td>‘i’</td><td>370 DU</td></tr>
<tr><td>‘j’</td><td>410 DU</td></tr>
<tr><td>‘k’</td><td>450 DU</td></tr>
</table></td><td>Choice:
0 or one of ‘f’ - ’k’, of type: single character</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ozone_Content,
Winter</td><td>The atmospheric temperature profile and ozone content for Mid_Latitude Summer Atmosphere. A selection of ‘0’ will select the Look up table with the best approximation (this is smallest difference between the ECMWF Ozone AUX_DATA and the DU column) as described in the SUM for section 2.2.2.2.1
<table>
<tr><th>ID</th><th>Dobson Units</th></tr>
<tr><td>‘t’</td><td>250 DU</td></tr>
<tr><td>‘u’</td><td>290 DU</td></tr>
<tr><td>‘v’</td><td>330 DU</td></tr>
<tr><td>‘i’</td><td>377 DU (standard MW)</td></tr>
<tr><td>‘j’</td><td>420 DU</td></tr>
<tr><td>‘k’</td><td>460 DU</td></tr>
</table></td><td>Choice:
0 or one of ‘t’ - ’v | ‘i - k’, of type: single character</td></tr>
</table>

2.3.2.1 Expert Level

GIPP for the Atmospheric Correction on Expert Level are separated from the standard User level and are collected in a different file, named L2A_CAL_AC_GIPP.xml. Whereas L2A_GIPP.xml is a pure user configuration file and in this way should be easily available for a standard user the following configuration should be primarily performed and tested by the members of the Expert Support Laboratory, as wrong configurations might lead to heavy performance artefacts.

As the GIPPs on expert level should not be touched by the standard user the description of these parameters is postponed to section 3.3.

2.3.3 Metadata

2.3.4 Auxiliary Data (Look Up Tables)

The algorithm for the atmospheric correction relies on a database of radiative transfer calculations using the DISORT 8-stream algorithm combined with the correlated k method. This has been converted to atmospheric LUTs based on the freely available LibRadtran library.

Table 10 – Parameter space for atmospheric correction

Parameter	Range	Increment / grid points
Solar zenith angle	0 -70°	10°
Sensor view angle	0 -10°	10°
Relative azimuth angle	0 -180°	30°(180°= backscatter)
Ground elevation	0 -2.5 km	0.5 km
Visibility	5 -120 km	5, 7, 10, 15, 23, 40, 80, 120 km
Water vapour, summer	0.4 -5.5 cm	0.4, 1.0, 2.0, 2.9, 4.0, 5.0 cm
Water vapour, winter	0.2 -1.5 cm	0.2, 0.4, 0.8, 1.1 cm

The baseline processing uses the mid-latitude summer (MS) atmospheric temperature / humidity profile with scaled water vapour columns of 0.4, 1.0, 2.0, 2.9, 4.0, and 5.0 cm (sea level geometry). A separate LUT file is used for each water vapour concentration. The baseline aerosol type is rural (continental). Calculations are performed for the ground elevations 0 – 2.5 km above sea level, in steps of 0.5 km. The default value of the ozone content is 331 DU (for sea level, decreasing with elevation). The water vapour dependent LUTs are used during the per-pixel water vapour retrieval for Sentinel-2 scenes.

The baseline LUTs are compiled for the rural aerosol and the mid-latitude summer (MS) atmosphere with its corresponding ozone column (331 DU for sea level). Other LUTs are selectable via configuration as is described for section 2.3.6.2.

Water vapour columns are calculated using an equidistant 100 m grid.

LUT file name conventions: a name consists of 16 characters or numbers followed by the extension '.atm'. The first character defines the atmospheric temperature profile (h=summer, w=winter) and ozone content, followed by '99000' (indicating the symbolic satellite height of 99,000 m), followed by '_', then 'wvxy' where xy is the sea-level water vapour column, followed by '_' and a 4 letter aerosol identifier '_rura'.

Table 11 – LUT file naming conventions

Examples:	
h99000_wv29_rura.atm	MS atmosphere, water vapour=2.9 cm, rural, ozone=331 DU
w99000_wv11_rura.atm	MW atmosphere, water vapour=1.1 cm, rural, ozone=377 DU
Names for other aerosol types are coded with 4 letters, e.g.:	
h99000_wv29_mari.atm	MS, water vapour=2.9 cm, maritime, ozone=331 DU
h99000_wv29_urba.atm[1]	MS, water vapour=2.9 cm, urban, ozone=331 DU
h99000_wv29_dese.atm[1]	MS, water vapour=2.9 cm, desert, ozone=331 DU

The content are the following 6 radiative transfer functions for different atmospheric conditions, view angles 0° (nadir) and 10° off-nadir, and a range of solar geometries and relative azimuth angles.

Table 12 – Structure and format of the atmospheric LUT files

Column		**Content**
1.	Lp	path radiance
2.	Edf	diffuse flux at the sensor = (Tdir + Tdif)*Edif (where Edif is the diffuse solar flux at the ground)
3.	Edr	direct (beam) irradiance at the sensor= (Tdir + Tdif) * Tsun * E Where: Tsun is the sun-to-ground direct transmittance, E = extra-terrestrial solar irradiance
4.	Tdir	direct transmittance ground-to-sensor
5.	Tdif	diffuse transmittance ground-to-sensor
6.	s	spherical albedo of atmosphere

[1] Currently not compiled

- The radiance, irradiance, and flux values are calculated for an earth-sun distance of 1 astronomical unit.
- Each LUT file stores the radiative transfer functions as float numbers in the binary platform independent XDR format.
- The Thuillier-2003 extraterrestrial solar irradiance spectrum is used for the calculation of the LUTs (see Ref. Thuillier et al. 2003). It has been provided by ESA expressed in $mW.m^{-2}.nm^{-1}$ resampled at 1 nm.

LUTs are calculated for:

- ne = 6 elevations (0-2.5 km, increment 0.5 km),
- nz = 8 solar zenith angles (0-70°, increment 10°),
- nv = 8 visibilities (5, 7, 10, 15, 23, 40, 80, 120 km), and
- nb bands: nb=12 for the 60 m data; nb=12 for the 20 m data; nb=4 for the 10 m data of Sentinel-2.

The sequence of data is arranged in a file with 104 columns and nz*nv*nb lines:

Table 13 – Column structure of atmospheric LUT files

Column	Content
column 1	Solar zenith angle (first 0°, last 70°)
column 2	Visibility (first 5 km, last 120 km)
columns 3 – 8	Lp, Edf, Edr, Tdr, Tdf, s (nadir view), elevation=0 km
columns 9 – 19	Edf, Edr, Tdr, Tdf, Lp for 7 rel. azimuth angles 0(30)180°, at sensor view angle 10°, elevation = 0 km
columns 20 – 104	Columns 3 – 19 are repeated 5 times for the remaining elevations 0.5 to 2.5 km (increment 0.5 km)

Note: the spherical albedo s is the same for nadir and 10° off-nadir, therefore it is stored only once.

The contents of the file are written as a simple float binary array LUT=fltarr(2+17 * ne, nz, nv, nb) where the 17 radiative transfer functions are calculated for different parameter sets with ne (first=fastest loop = elevation), nz (second loop = solar zenith), nv (third loop = visibility) and nb (last loop = spectral band).

All Look Up Tables are located in two folders named lib_S2A and lib_S2B (for Sentinel 2A and/or Sentinel 2B satellite) in the sen2cor subdirectory and should never be changed or removed from a standard user, as they are essential for a proper atmospheric correction.

2.3.5 Output Data

Outputs are specified in the following subsections for the individual sub modules.

2.3.6 Aerosol Optical Thickness Retrieval

The aerosol optical thickness (τ) is defined as the integrated extinction coefficient over a vertical column of atmosphere of unit cross section. Extinction coefficient is the fractional depletion of radiance per unit path length (also called attenuation for radar frequencies). Example in formula:

$$I = I_0\,(e^{-\tau})$$

2.3.6.1 Input Data

Band subset as specified in Section 2.1.1, resampled to corresponding resolution of 60, 20, 10 m.

Table 14 – Band subsets

Channels and Resolution	Purpose in L2A processing context
B2 (490nm): 10 m	Sensitive to Vegetation Aerosol Scattering
B4 (665nm): 10 m	Max Chlorophyll absorption
B12 (2190nm): 20 m	AOT determination

2.3.6.2 GIPP

Figure 2 shows the GIPP of the Atmospheric Correction Module for the selection of the Look Up Tables (LUTs).

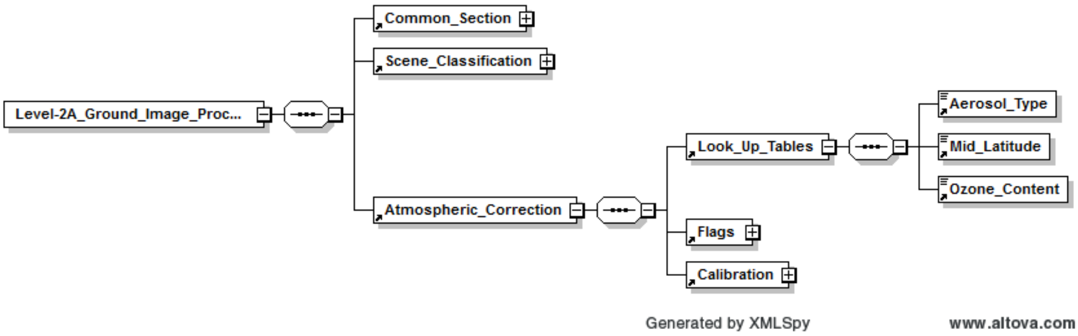


Figure 5– GIPP for selection of Look_Up_Tables

Table 15 – GIPP

Field Name	Documentation	Type
Visibility	visibility [km]	Floating point, 32 bit, default 40

2.3.6.3 Metadata

Metadata are specified in Section 2.1.3, Table 3.

2.3.6.4 Output Data

Table 16 – Aerosol Optical Thickness (AOT) map

Aerosol Optical Thickness (AOT) Map [Image Data]	
Unit	Unit less
Range	AOT = DN / 1000
Sampling	16 bit/pixel
Resolution	60 m, 20 m, 10 m (resampled from 20 m)

2.3.7 Water Vapour Retrieval

WV retrieval over land is performed with the Atmospheric Pre-corrected Differential Absorption algorithm (APDA) which is applied to the two Sentinel-2 bands B8A, and B9 (Fig. 4). Band 8A is the reference channel in an atmospheric window region. Band B9 is the measurement channel in the absorption region. The absorption depth is evaluated by calculating the radiance for an atmosphere with no WV, assuming that the surface reflectance for the measurement channel is the same as for the reference channel. The absorption depth is then a measure of the WV column content.

Typical ranges of water vapour columns are (sea-level-to space):

Table 17 – WVP columns

Conditions	WVP (cm)
tropical	3 - 5
midlatitude, summer	2 - 3
dry summer, spring, fall	1 – 1.5
dry desert or winter	0.3 – 0.8

2.3.7.1 Input Data

Band subsets are specified in Section 2.1.1, resampled to corresponding resolution of 60, 20 m.

Table 18 – Band subsets

Channels and Resolution	Purpose in L2A processing context
B8A (865nm): 20 m	Used for water vapour absorption (reference channel)

Channels and Resolution	Purpose in L2A processing context
B9 (945nm): 60 m	Water Vapour absorption atmospheric correction (measurement channel)

2.3.7.2 GIPP

Table 19 – GIPP input fields

Field Name	Documentation	Type
WV_Correction	0: no water vapour correction 1: water vapour correction using band B8A	Enumerator 0,1 as stated, default: 1
WV_Watermask	A choice to set the water vapour values for water pixels: 0 = not replaced, 1 = average water vapour value of land pixels is assigned to water pixels, ~~2 = line average of water vapour of land pixels is assigned to water pixels.~~ Only available with WV_Correction mode 1	Enumerator 1,2, as stated 1: default 2: for future use, currently unused
Smooth_WV_Map	smooth water vapour map [m]	Floating point, 32 bit, default: 100 m

2.3.7.3 Metadata

None

2.3.7.4 Output Data

Table 20 – Water Vapour Map

Water Vapour Map [Image Data]	
Unit	Dimensionless
Range	0.3 – 5.5 cm
Sampling	16 bit
Resolution	60 m, 20 m, 10 m

2.3.8 Cirrus Correction

2.3.8.1 Input Data

Table 21 – Band subset

Channels and Resolution	Purpose in L2A processing context

Channels and Resolution	Purpose in L2A processing context
B10 (1375): 60 m	Detection of thin cirrus for atmospheric correction

2.3.8.2 GIPP

Table 22 – Inputs parameter cirrus correction

Field Name	Documentation	Type
Cirrus_Correction	Flag for cirrus removal 0: disabled 1: enabled	Enumerator 0,1 as stated
WV_Threshold_Cirrus	Water Vapour threshold to switch cirrus algorithm off [%]	Floating point value, 32 bit, default: 0.25

2.3.8.3 Metadata

None

2.3.8.4 Output Data

Contribution of cirrus correction to BOA surface reflectance for individual channels as listed in section 2.3.10 ff. The Cirrus band itself will be omitted in the Level 2A output, as it does not contain surface reflectance information. No direct user output.

2.3.9 Terrain Correction

2.3.9.1 Input Data

See metadata section 2.3.9.3 below.

2.3.9.2 GIPP

Table 23 – GIPP terrain correction

Field Name	Documentation	Type
DEM_Directory	Directory where DEM will be expected (located under $S2L2APPHOME). If set to ‘false’, no terrain correction will be performed. Example: ‘dem/srtm’	Formatted string

Field Name	Documentation	Type
DEM_Reference	Example: http://data_public:GDdci@data.cgiar-csi.org/srtm/tiles/GeoTIFF/	Formatted string
DEM_Unit	0: m, 1: ~~dm, 2: cm~~	Enumerator, 0 – 2. Default: 0 [m] 1 + 2: currently unused.
Altitude	Assumed altitude if no DEM is present [km]	Floating point value, 32 bit, default: 0.10, equals 100 m

Field Name	Documentation	Type
BRDF_Correction	Empirical BRDF correction with factor (G) according to following equation: $G = \{ \cos(\beta_i) / \cos(\beta_T) \}^b \geq g$ (eq. 1) where: β_i: local solar zenith angle (from metadata, section 1.1.3). β_T: threshold for surface reflectance (determined programmatically). b: exponent, set via options below. g: Lower boundary of BRDF correction factor, recommended between 0.2 and 0.25 (see next parameter, below). <u>Options to be selected (Exponent b):</u> 0: no empirical BRDF correction (or flat terrain) 1: correction with cosine of local solar zenith angle (eq. 1 with b=1) 2: correction with sqrt(cos) of local solar zenith angle (eq. 1 with b=1/2) 11: correction with cosine of local solar zenith angle (eq. 1 with b=1), for soil/sand. Vegetation: (eq. 1) but with exponent b=1/3 (λ< 720 nm), and b=3/4 (λ > 720 nm), (”weak” correction). 12: correction with cosine of local solar zenith angle (eq. 1 with b=1), for soil/sand. Vegetation: (eq. 1) but with exponent b=1.0 (λ < 720 nm), and b=3/4 (λ > 720 nm), (”strong” correction), 21: correction with sqrt(cos) of local solar zenith angle (eq. 1 with b=1/2), for soil/sand. Vegetation: (eq. 1) but with exponent b=1/3 (λ < 720 nm), and b=3/4 (λ > 720 nm), (”weak” correction). **This is the recommended standard yielding good results in most cases.** 22: correction with sqrt(cos) of local solar zenith angle (eq. 1 with b=1/2), for soil/sand. Vegetation: (eq. 1) but with exponent b=1.0 (λ < 720 nm), and b=3/4 (λ > 720 nm, (”strong” correction).	Enumerator 0, 1, 2, 11, 12, 21, 22

Field Name	Documentation	Type
BRDF_Lower_Bound	Lower boundary of BRDF correction factor, should be between 0.2 and 0.25.	Float, default 0.22

2.3.9.3 Metadata

- DEM (as specified in the GIPP, will be internally prepared and adapted to geo-positional coordinates obtained from the JPEG-2000 image headers)
- Terrain Shadow Map (calculated internally via GDAL)
- Slope Map (calculated internally via GDAL)
- Aspect Map (calculated internally via GDAL)

2.3.9.4 Output Data

Corrections of BOA surface reflectance retrieval for bands B01 – B12, except B10) as listed in section 2.3.10 ff. No separate user output.

2.3.10 Surface Reflectance

2.3.10.1 Input Data

60, 20 m Resolution

- Full set of Bands as specified in Section 2.1.1, Table 1, (except Band 8) resampled to corresponding resolution;
- Aerosol Map as specified in Table 16;
- Water Vapour Map as specified in Table 20;
- (Optional) Cirrus correction as specified in Section 2.3.8.4;
- (Optional) Terrain correction as specified in Section 2.3.9.4.

10 m Resolution

- Bands 2,3,4,8 as specified in Section 2.1.1, Table 1, no resampling;
- Resampled Aerosol Map as specified in Table 16;
- Water Vapour Map as specified in Table 20;
- (Optional) Terrain correction as specified in Section 2.3.9.4

2.3.10.2 GIPP

Table 24 – GIPP surface reflectance

Field Name	Documentation	Type
Adj_Km	Range of adjacency effect (reflected radiation from neighbourhood) in [km]	Floating point, 32 bit, Default: 1.0

2.3.10.3 Metadata

None

2.3.10.4 Output Data

Table 25 – Outputs surface reflectance

Name	Level-2A
Product	L2A, BOA Reflectance
Coverage	Regional
Packaging	Tiles (same area coverage as Level 1C input data)
Geo-location accuracy	Identical to the level 1C geo-location performance.
Frequency	Variable upon Level 1C products availability.
Format	JPEG 2000
Unit	Dimensionless, Unsigned Integer
Calibration and Range	1 / 10.000: i.e.: Digital Numbers 0 : 10.000, representing radiometric reflectance values from 0.0 to 1.0
Sampling	16 bits / pixel
Input resolution	**Generated output resolution**
B1 (443nm): 60 m	60 m
B2 (490nm): 10 m	60 m, 20 m, 10 m
B3 (560nm): 10 m	60 m, 20 m, 10 m
B4 (665nm): 10 m	60 m, 20 m, 10 m

Name	Level-2A
B5 (705nm): 20 m	60 m, 20 m
B6 (740nm): 20 m	60 m, 20 m
B7 (783nm): 20 m	60 m, 20 m
B8 (842nm): 10 m	10 m
B8a (865nm): 20 m	60 m, 20 m
B9 (945nm): 60 m	60 m
B10 (1375): 60 m	No output generated as it does not contain surface information
B11 (1610nm): 20 m	60 m, 20 m
B12 (2190nm): 20 m	60 m, 20 m

2.4 Post Processing

2.4.1 Input Data

All outputs from previous sections.

2.4.2 Output Data

Level 2A User product formatted as sketched below and specified in detail in [S2-L2A-PFS].

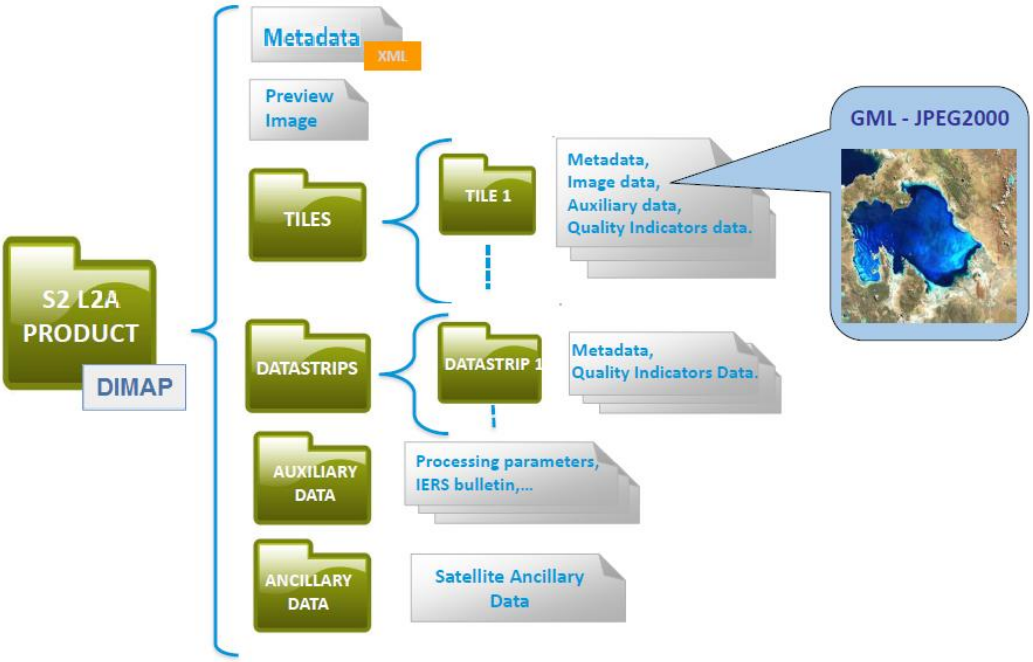


Figure 6 – Level 2A product, physical format

3. GIPP Expert Level

An option is available to select the GIPPs from command line in a form like:

```
Sen2Cor …. –GIP_L2A=”S2A_OPER_GIP_L2A____MPC…..XML” –GIP_ L2A_SC=”
S2A_OPER_GIP_L2A_SC_MPC …..XML” –GIP_ L2A_AC =”
S2A_OPER_GIP_L2A_AC_MPC…..XML”
```

This allows expert users to prepare a set of GIPP file to test the processor and to select the needed GIPP to construct Sen2Cor sensitivity curve to a particular parameter.

3.1 Schema of L2A GIPP FILE

Sen2Cor_240_L2A_GIPP.pdf

3.2 Schema of L2A GIPP SC FILE

Sen2Cor_240_L2A_CAL_SC_GIPP.pdf

3.3 Schema of L2A GIPP AC FILE

Sen2Cor_240_L2A_CAL_AC_GIPP.pdf