



The development of novel stereo derived smoke plume products for AATSR and their application to the 2010 Russian fire season*

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Biomass burning events in Boreal forests generate significant amounts of important trace gases; including CO₂, CO, NO_x [1, 2]. When the injection height is above the boundary layer (BL) the life span of these chemicals is greatly extended, a photogrammetry, originally applied to optically thick clouds [3, 4].

Here, we present a new stereo matching method for the determination of SPIHs. It is referred to as M6 due to a shared heritage series matchers [3, 4]. M6 utilizes novel normalization and matching techniques to generate improved results, in terms of coverage. The SPIH products generated for input into CTM require effective cloud masking to ensure accurate outputs. Therefore in-band SPIH estimates.

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