Supplement of

The effect of radiometer placement and view on inferred directional and hemispheric radiometric temperatures of an urban canopy

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Figure S1 - Panoramic time sequential thermography (PTST) dataset from September 14, 2008, 12:30 to 17:30. Each panorama is composed of ≈120 single images and projected using a conformal Mercator grid relative to the local horizon.
Figure S2 - Panoramic time sequential thermography (PTST) dataset from September 14, 2008, 18:30 to 23:30. Each panorama is composed of ≈120 single images and projected using a conformal Mercator grid relative to the local horizon.
Figure S3 - Panoramic time sequential thermography (PTST) dataset from September 15, 2008, 00:30 to 05:30. Each panorama is composed of ≈120 single images and projected using a conformal Mercator grid relative to the local horizon.
Figure S4 - Panoramic time sequential thermography (PTST) dataset from September 15, 2008, 06:30 to 11:30. Each panorama is composed of ≈120 single images and projected using a conformal Mercator grid relative to the local horizon.
Figure S5 - The bias $T_{0,d} - T_{0,C}$ for sensors with a narrow IFOV in the nadir and various oblique angles similar to Figure 8 in journal article but for September 14 13:30 to September 14 18:30.
Figure S6 - The bias $T_{0,d} - T_{0,C}$ for sensors with a narrow IFOV in the nadir and various oblique angles similar to Figure 8 in journal article but for September 14 19:30 to September 15 00:30.
Figure S7 - The bias $T_{0,d} - T_{0,c}$ for sensors with a narrow IFOV in the nadir and various oblique angles similar to Figure 8 in journal article but for September 15 01:30 to September 15 06:30
Figure S8 - The bias $T_{0,d} - T_{0,C}$ for sensors with a narrow IFOV in the nadir and various oblique angles similar to Figure 8 in journal article but for September 15 07:30 to September 15 12:30.