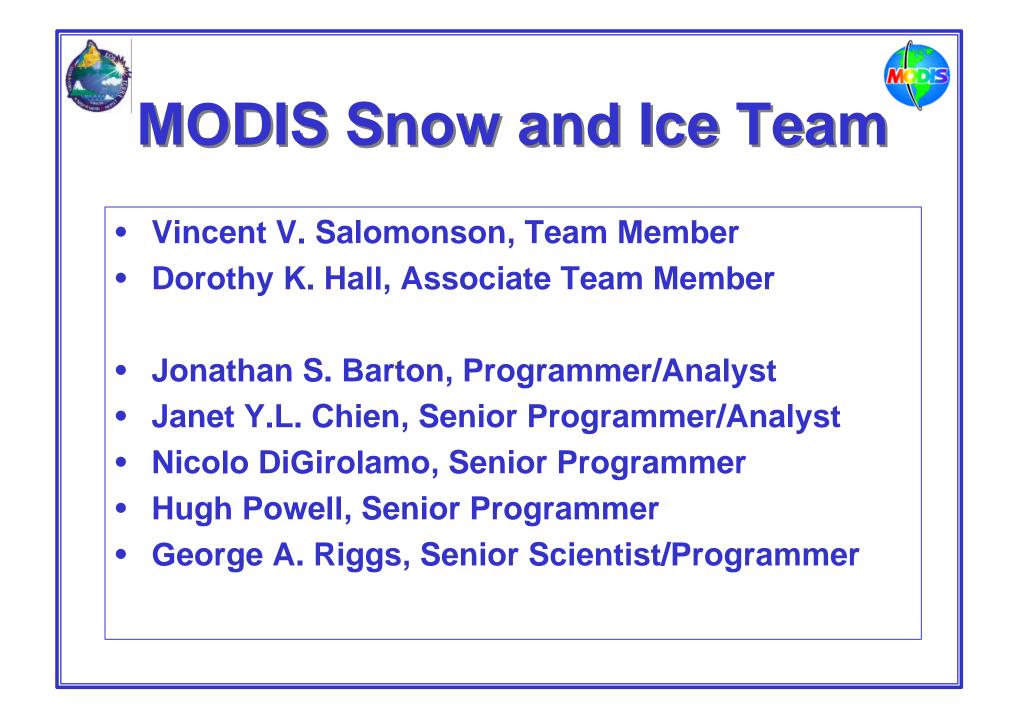
MODIS Snow and Ice Products Preliminary Results



Dorothy K. Hall NASA/GSFC Hydrological Sciences Branch

June 8, 2000







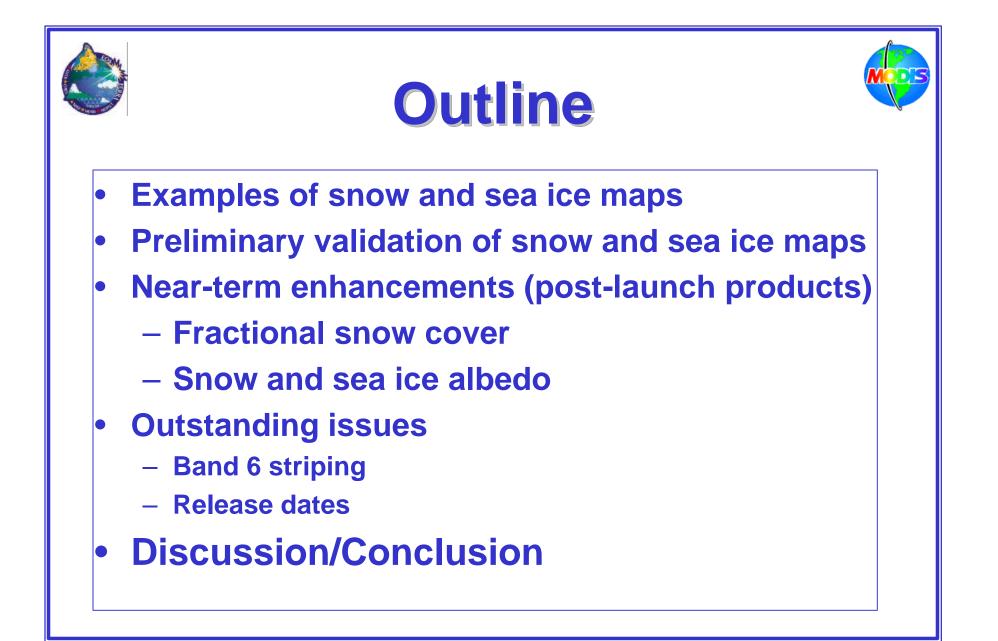


- Klaus Bayr/Keene State College
- Carl Benson/University of Alaska
- Enrique Gomez-Landesa/USDA
- Andrew Klein/Texas A&M University
- Jeff Key/University of Wisconsin
- Glen Liston/Colorado State University
- Alexander Polissar/Clarkson University
- Andrew Tait/Inst. of Water and Atmos. Res., NZ
- Dave Verbyla/University of Alaska

Validation Scientists

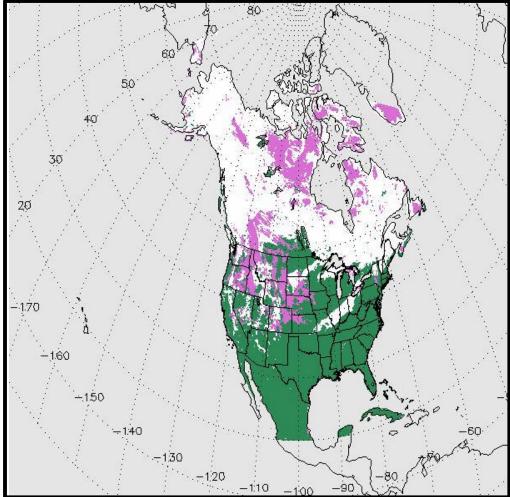
- Shusun Li/University of Alaska
- Anne Nolin/University of Colorado
- J.C. Shi/UCSB





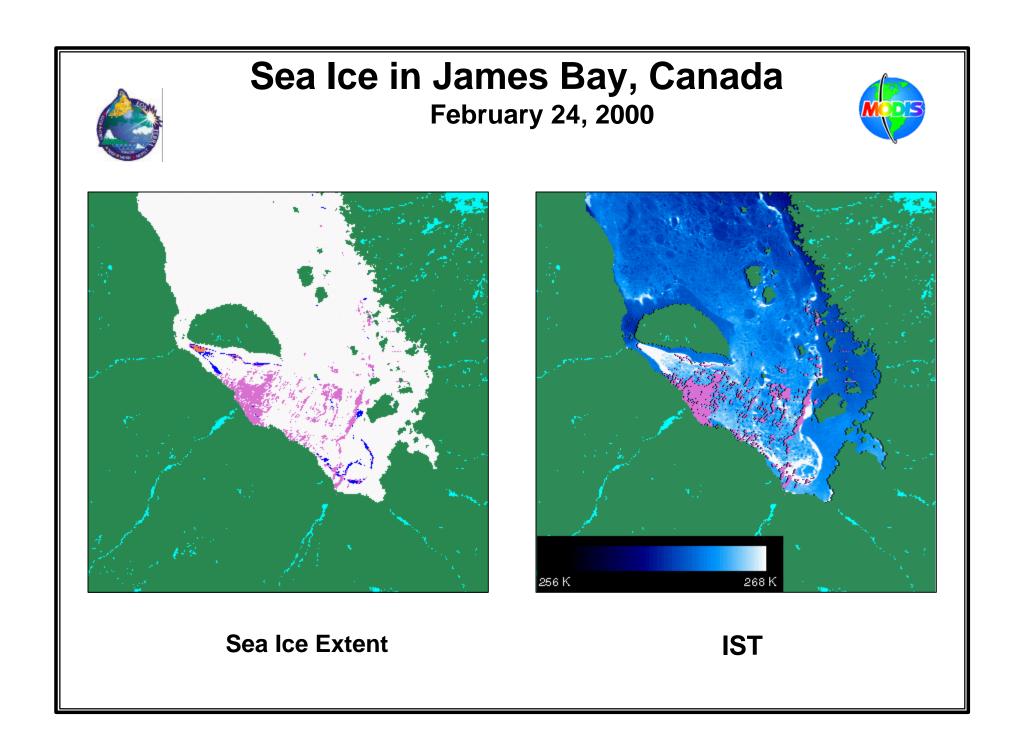
MODIS Snow Map

March 5-12, 2000



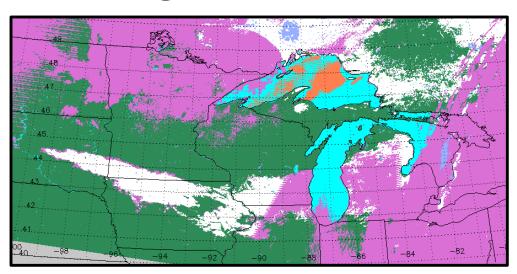




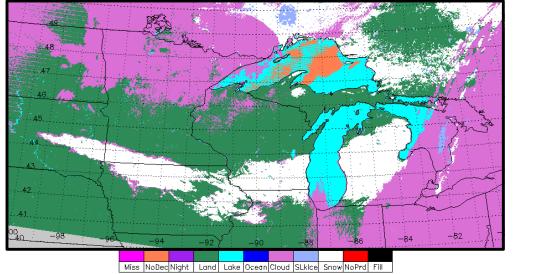




Comparison of original and revised cloud masks

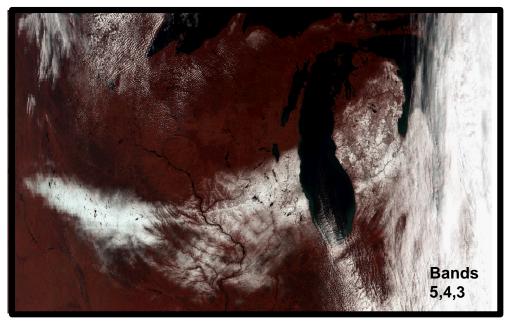


April 8, 2000

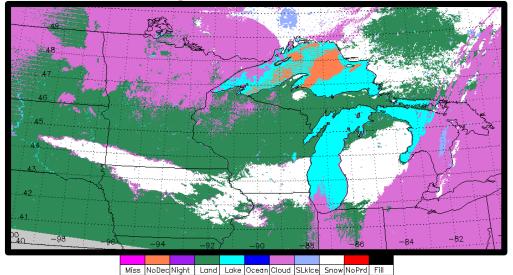




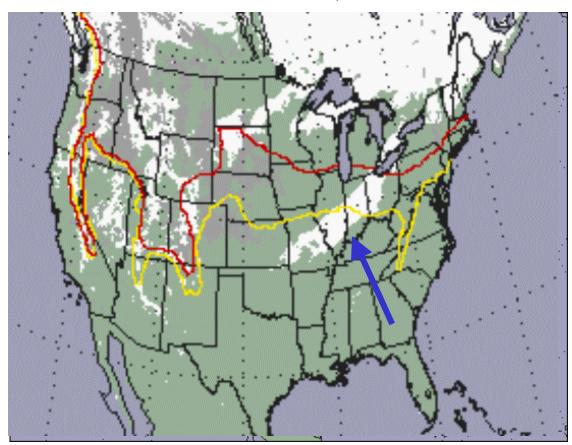
Comparison of MODIS image and snow map



April 8, 2000



MODIS 8-day Composite Image March 5-12, 2000



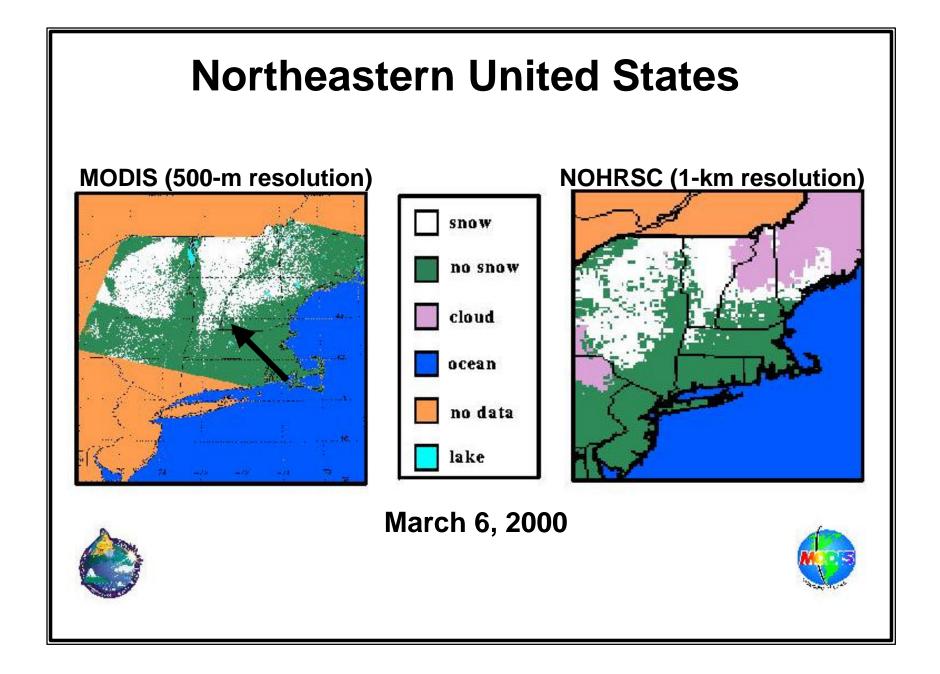
Average snowlines for February (yellow) and March (red) are also shown.

Field and Aircraft Mission

- ER-2 flight & field work March 6, 2000
- Patchy snow near Keene, NH
- MAS data received
- MAS, MODIS, NOHRSC and NESDIS maps will be compared

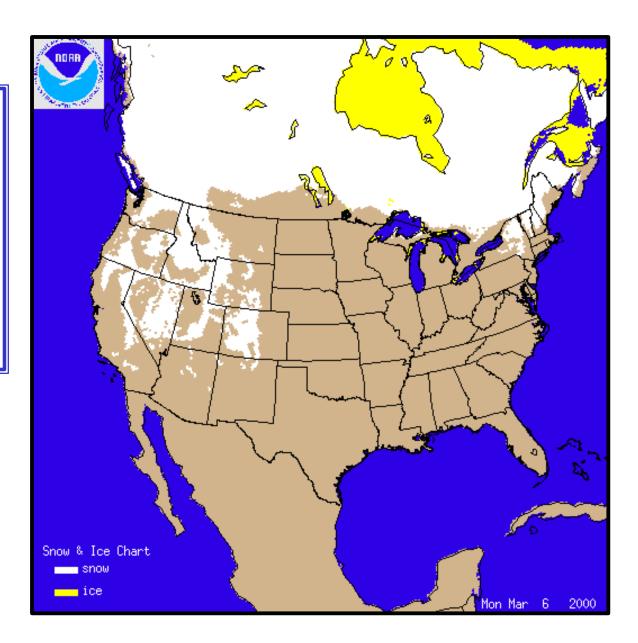


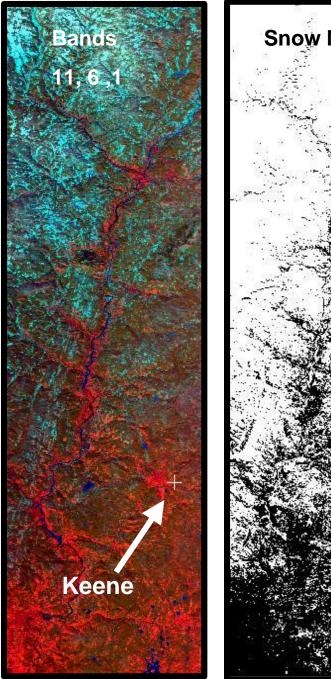


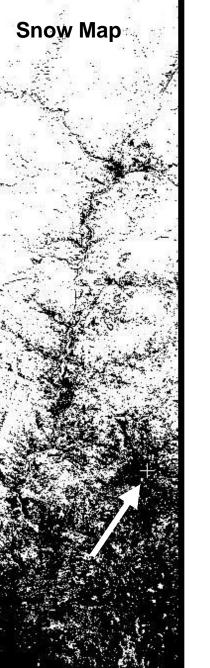


NOAA IMS Daily Snow-Cover Map of the U.S.

March 6, 2000

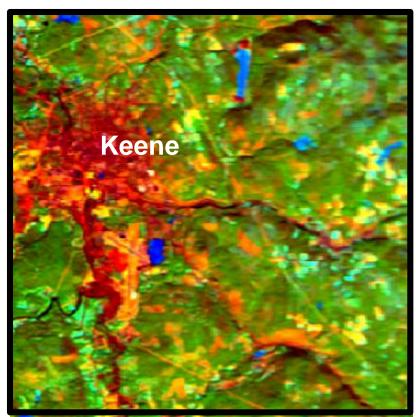


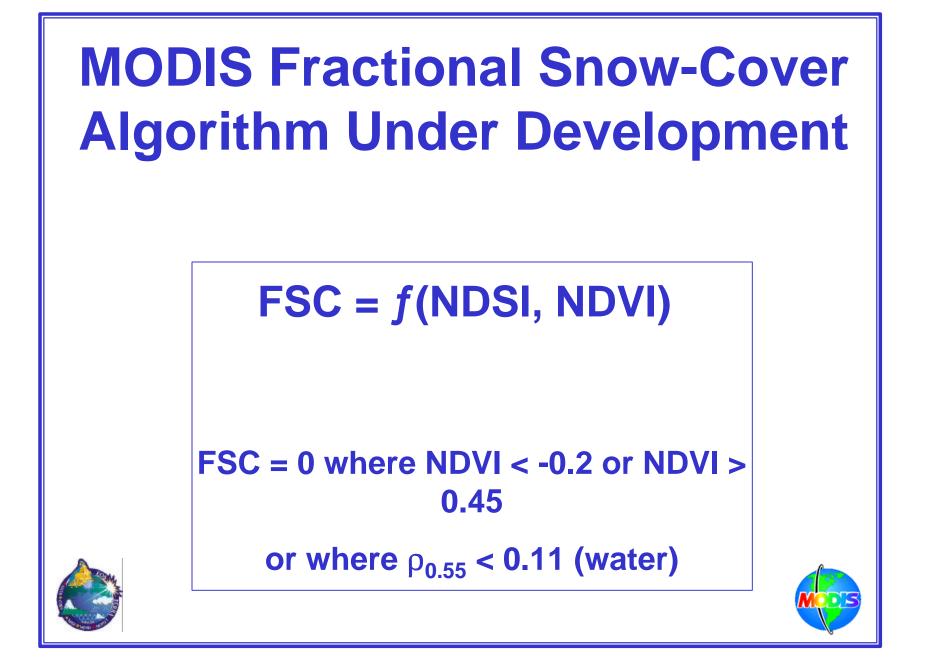




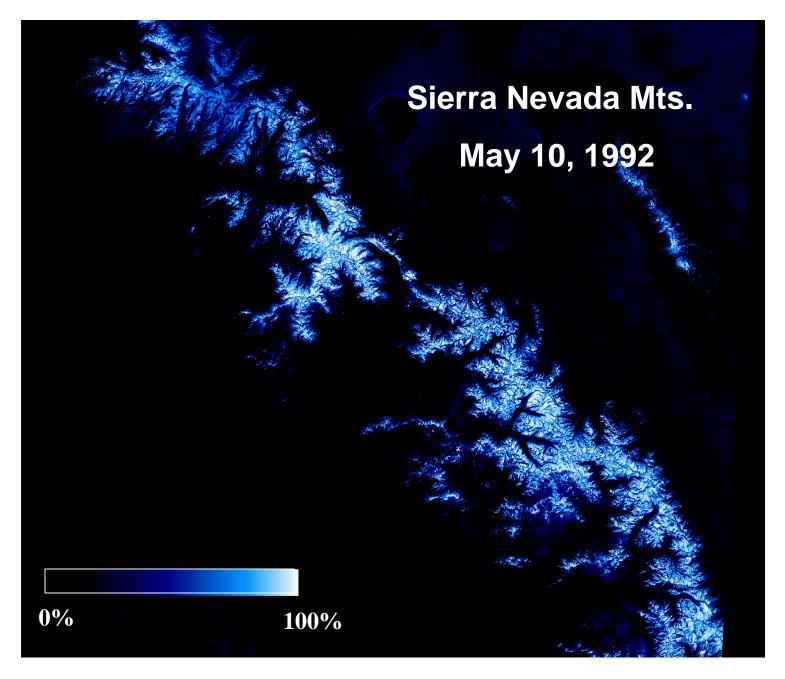
MAS Images

March 6, 2000





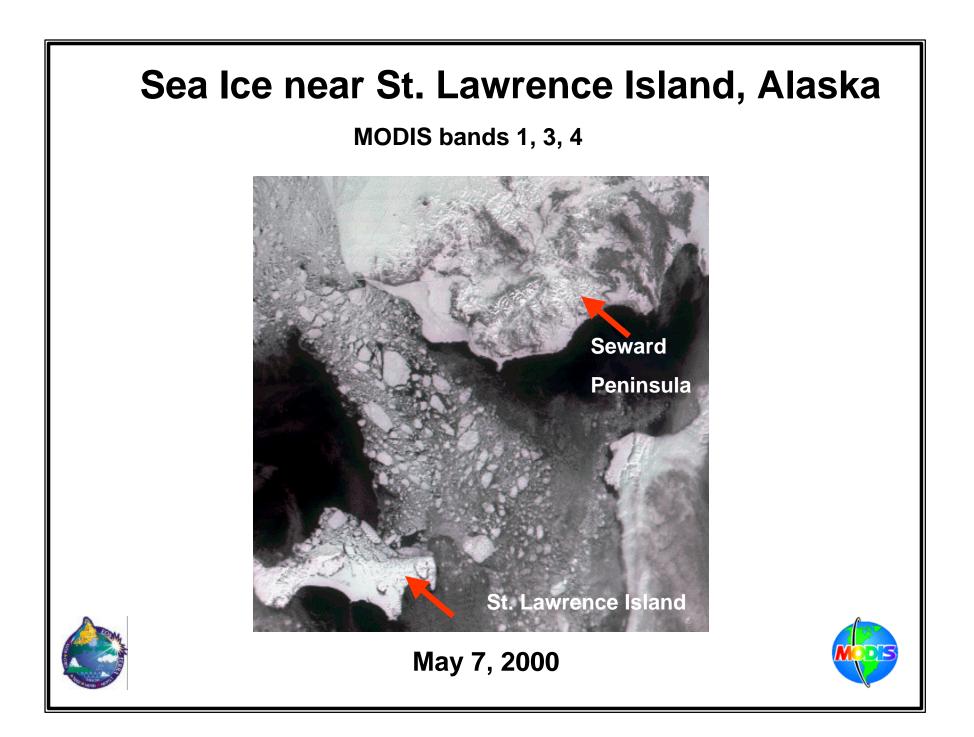
Fractional Snow Cover

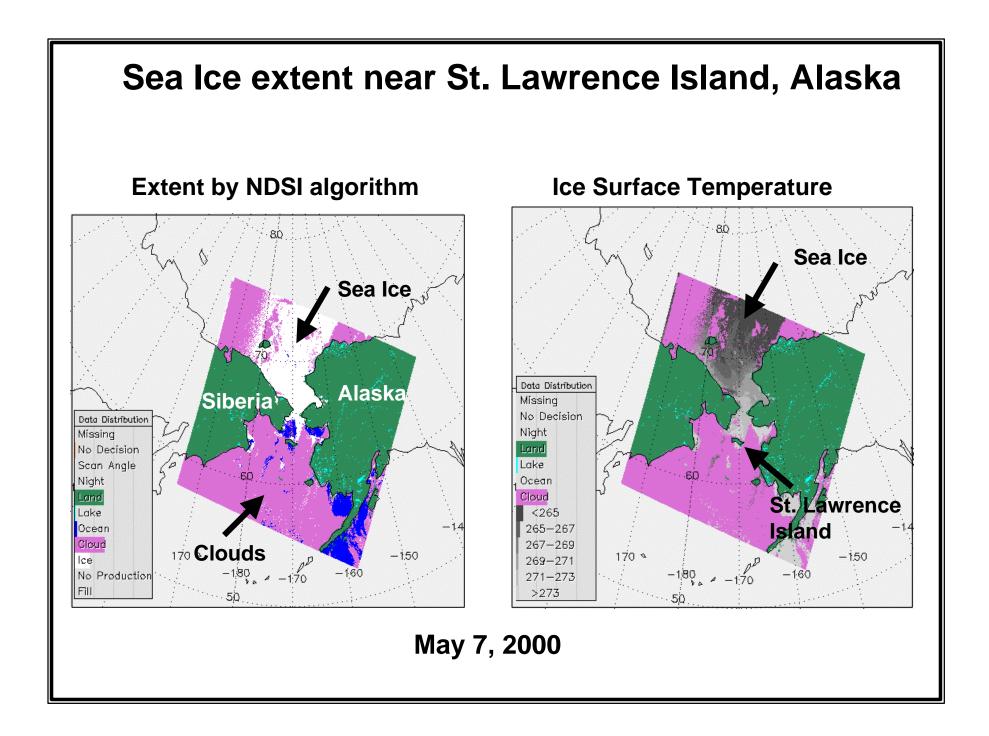


Daily Snow and Ice Albedo Product under Development

- Spectral albedos from the 7 individual MODIS channels (visible to SWIR) will be derived and combined to produce broadband apparent albedos
- Over forests, an isotropic scattering model is used while for non-forested areas a snow BRDF model is employed
- Slope effects are considered





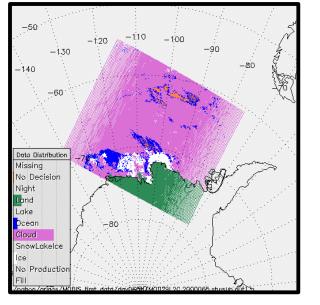


Southern Ocean Validation

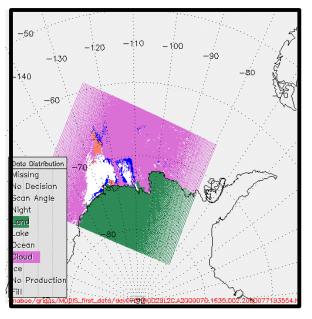
Ross and Amundsen Seas, Feb. 14 - March 31

Measurements included:

- (1) All-wave irradiance and albedo measurements;
- (2) Directional spectral radiance measurements;
- (3) Surface temperature and thermal IR Tb;
- (4) Air and ocean surface water temperatures;
- (5) Digital camcorder recordings of sea ice;
- (6) Hourly ice observations including ice concentration, ice type, floe size, floe surface topography and snow.



March 5, 2000



March 10, 2000

(1) MODIS ice extent and surface temperature products agree with our field measurements and observations in general.

- (2) RADARSAT, DMSP OLS, and QuikScat images are useful tools for validating MODIS sea ice extent products.
- (3) The ice edge with known surface temperature (-1.7°C) is an effective means of sea ice surface temperature calibration.

Issues

- CMG
- Band 6 striping
- Release dates

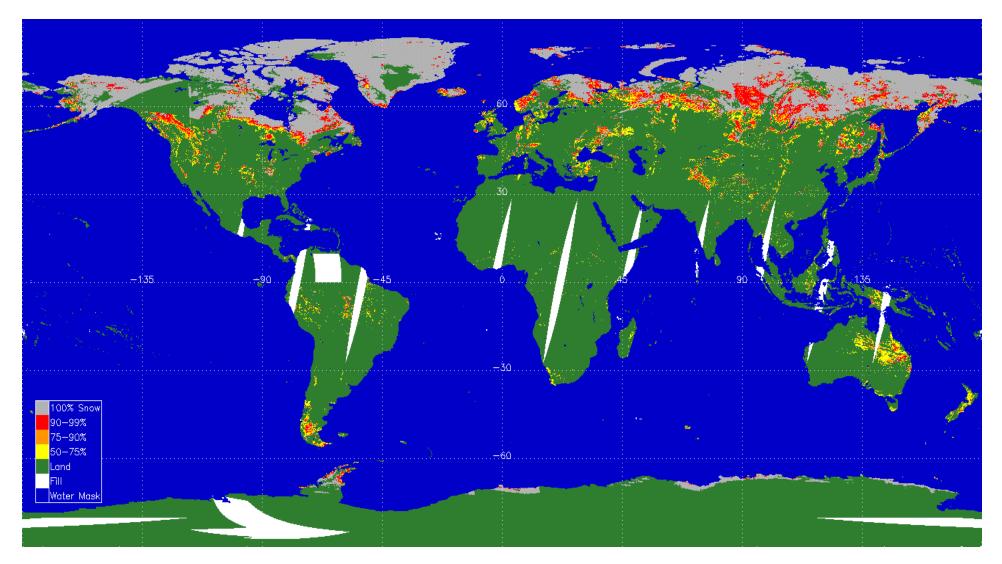


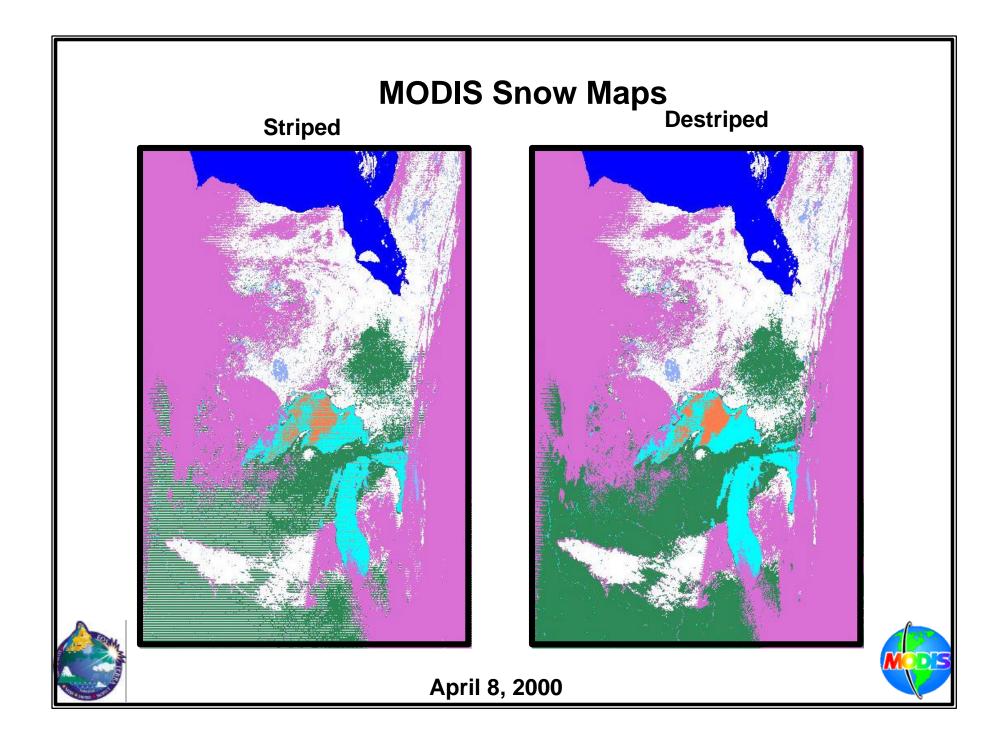


Daily Snow CMG



23 April 2000 (330 MOD10A1 tiles)









Band 6 striping

- Bad lines can easily be overwritten with the previous line
- Striping due to two "bad" detectors in band 6
- Erroneous snow cover is mapped as a result in composite products
- NSIDC helping with early release

Conclusions

- Early results are very promising
 - Comparisons with other snow maps ongoing
 - Field and A/C overflight March 6, 2000
 - Validation in the Southern Ocean Feb. & March 2000
 - Albedo development and validation is underway
- Band 6 striping must be removed once MCST finalizes the band configuration
 - Release delayed
 - NSIDC is helping to provide 'research' products to users
- Albedo and fractional snow-cover algorithms should be ready soon

