

**STATUS OF MODIS NEAR-IR WATER VAPOR ALGORITHM AND  
THIN CIRRUS REFLECTANCE ALGORITHM**

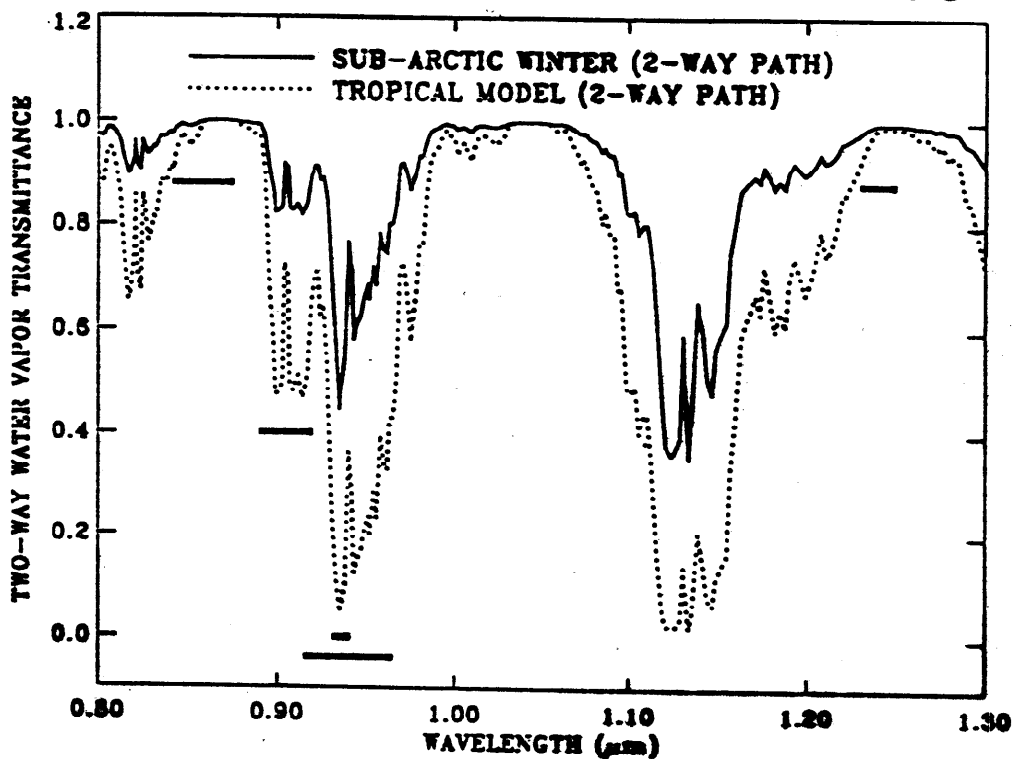
Bo-Cai Gao, Ping Yang, and Yoram J. Kaufman

# OUTLINE

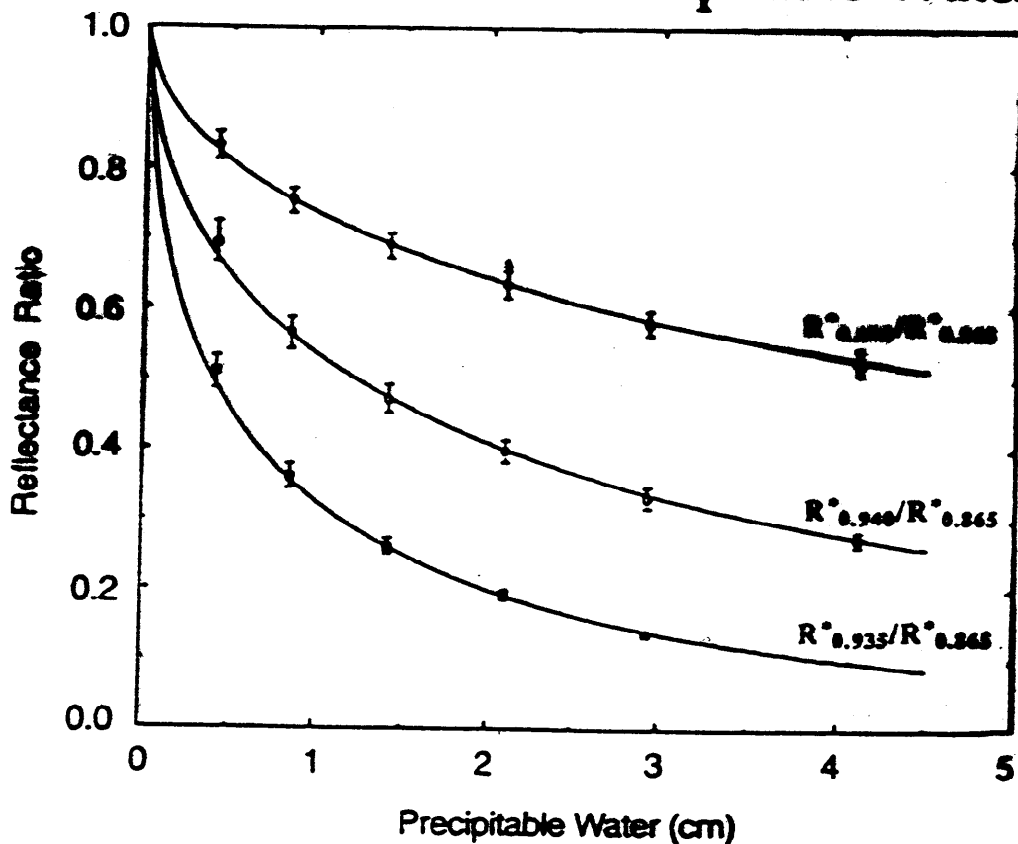
- Water Vapor (near-IR)
  - MODIS near-IR water vapor channels and retrieving techniques
  - Improvement to the previous version of the algorithm
  - Sample regional and global water vapor images
- CIRRUS
  - Illustration of the 1.375-micron MODIS channel, and detection of high clouds with this channel
  - Improvement to the previous version of cirrus detection algorithm
  - Sample regional and global high cloud images
- Discussions and Summary



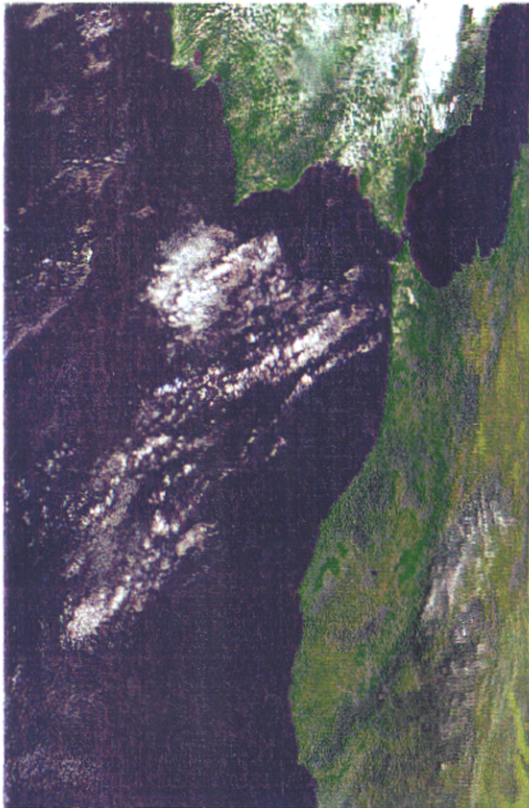
## Positions of Five MODIS Channels



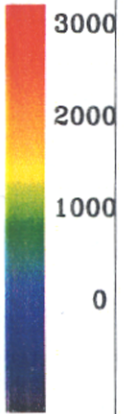
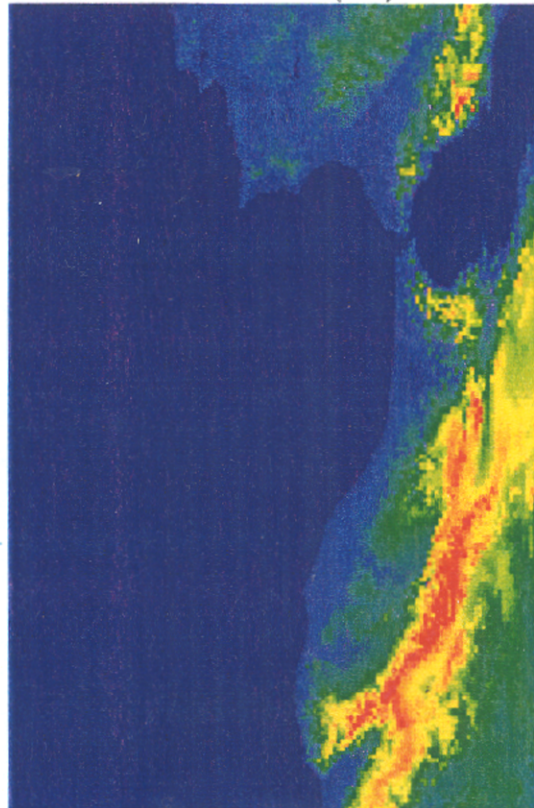
## Channel Ratio VS Precipitable Water



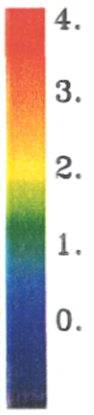
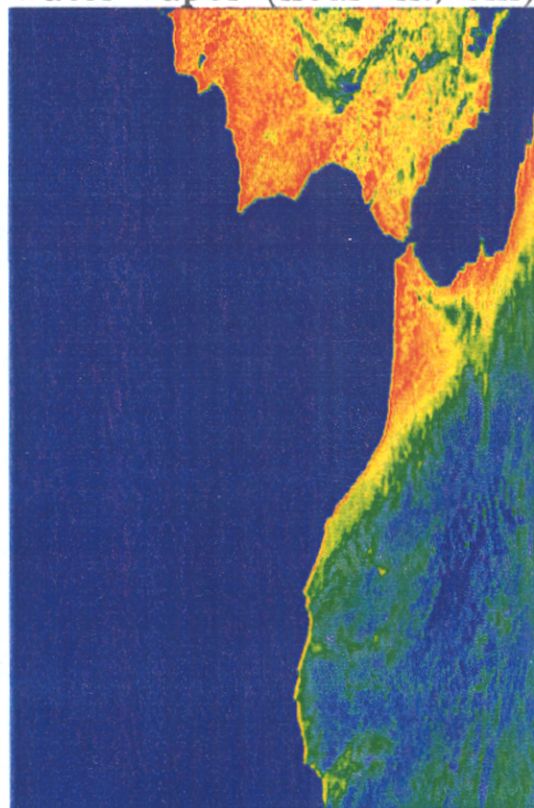
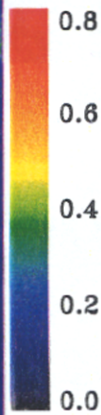
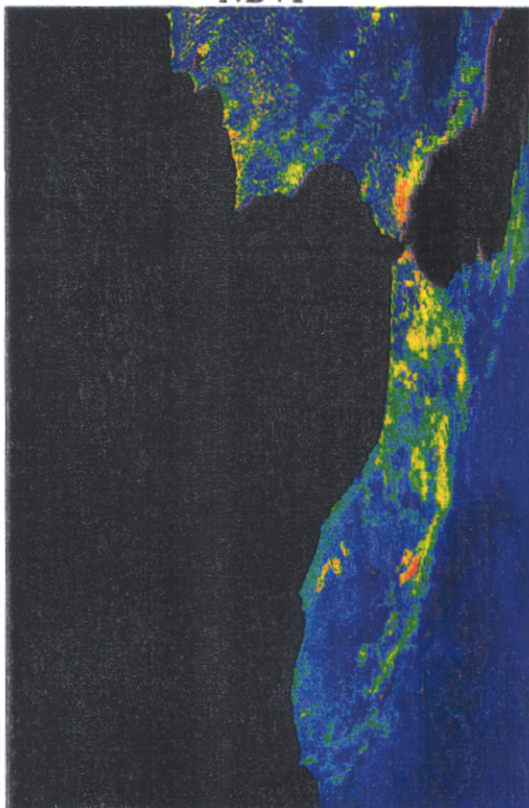
MOROCCO, SPAIN (MODIS, 04/12/00, 110.1200)  
R:0.66, G:0.86, B:0.46  $\mu\text{m}$  Elevation (m)



NDVI



Water Vapor (near-IR, cm)



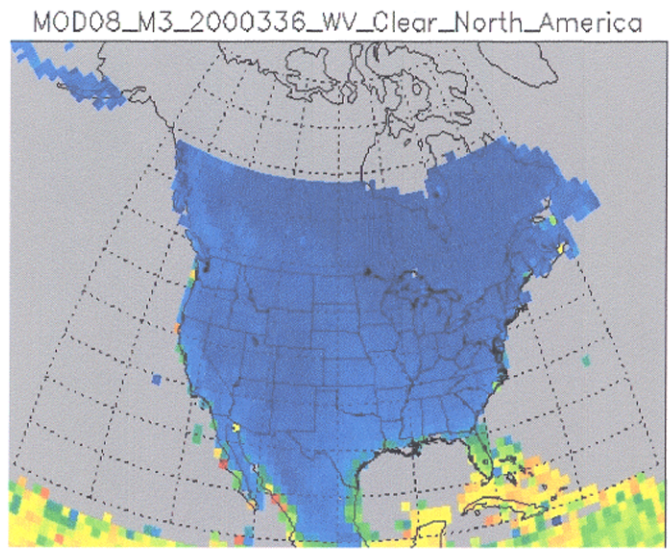
## **The improvement to the near-IR Water Vapor Algorithm**

- Last year, we reported that our retrieved water vapor values from MODIS near-IR channels were **~20%** or larger than expected. Possible problems might be due to errors in water vapor line parameters compiled on HITRAN96.
- In early spring of 2001, HITRAN2000 (Larry Rothman) became available. The 0.94- $\mu\text{m}$  water vapor band intensity increased by about 20%.
- In May of 2001, we generated new lookup tables using HITRAN2000 + lbl codes (Ridgway, Heidinger) for the MODIS near-IR water vapor algorithm.

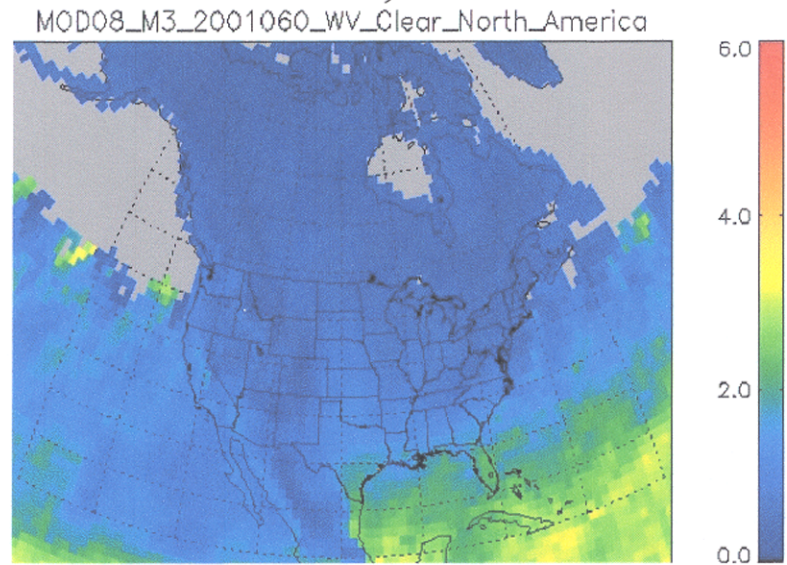


# Water Vapor (North America, near-IR)

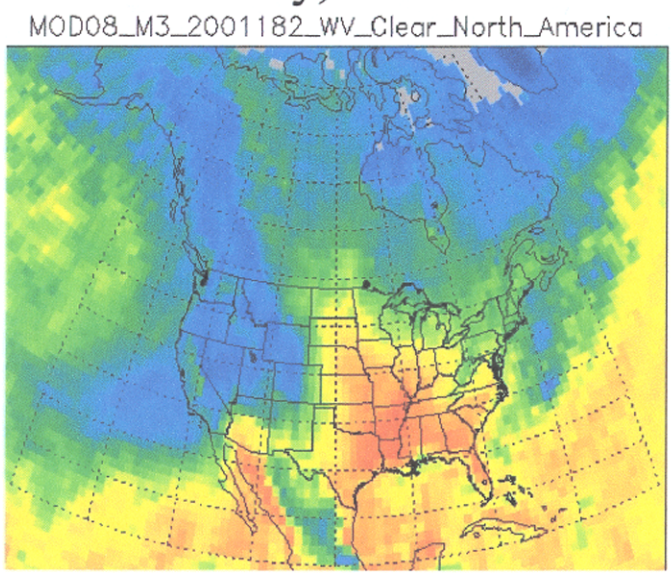
December, 2000



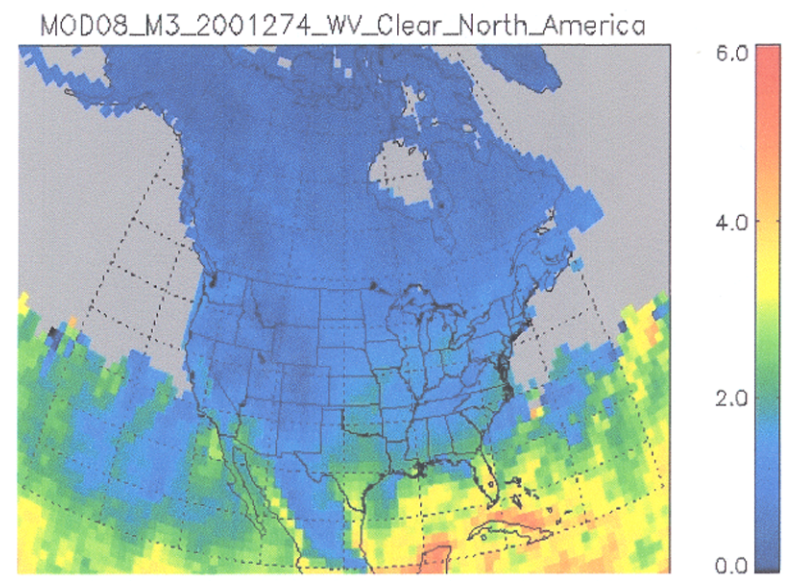
March, 2001



July, 2001



October, 2001

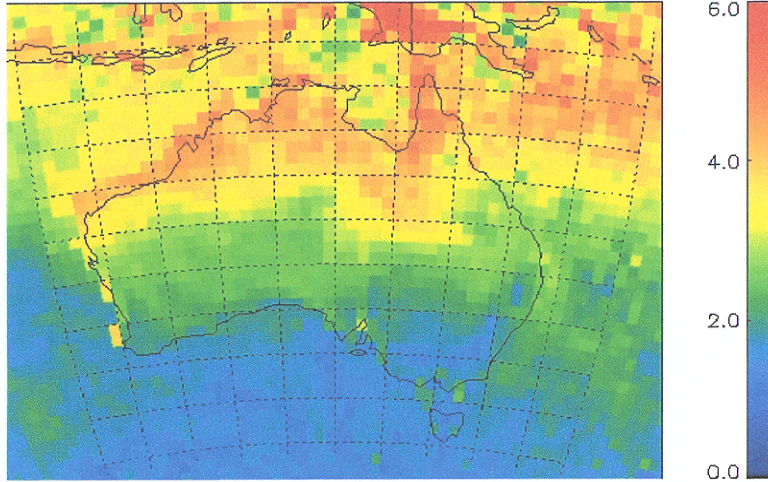




# Water Vapor (Australia, near-IR)

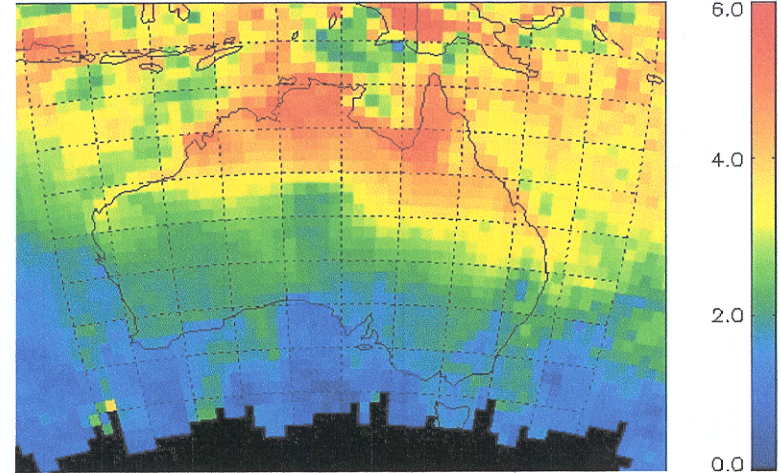
December, 2000

MOD08\_M3\_2000336\_WV\_Clear\_Australia



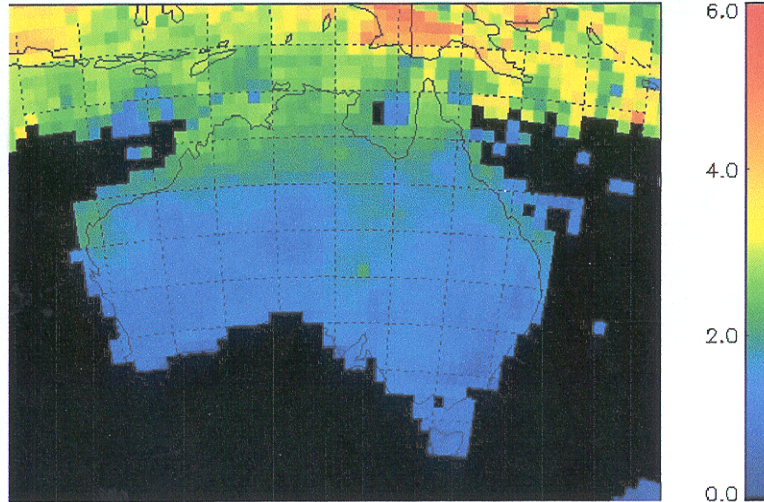
March, 2001

MOD08\_M3\_2001060\_WV\_Clear\_Australia



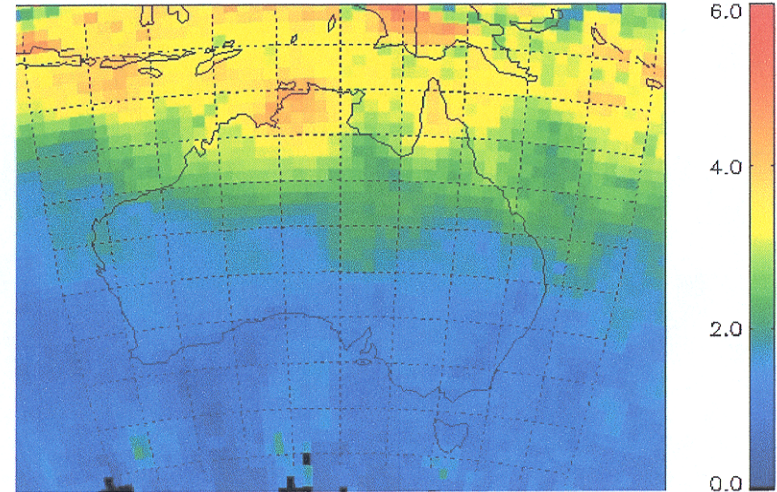
July, 2001

MOD08\_M3\_2001182\_WV\_Clear\_Australia



October, 2001

MOD08\_M3\_2001274\_WV\_Clear\_Australia

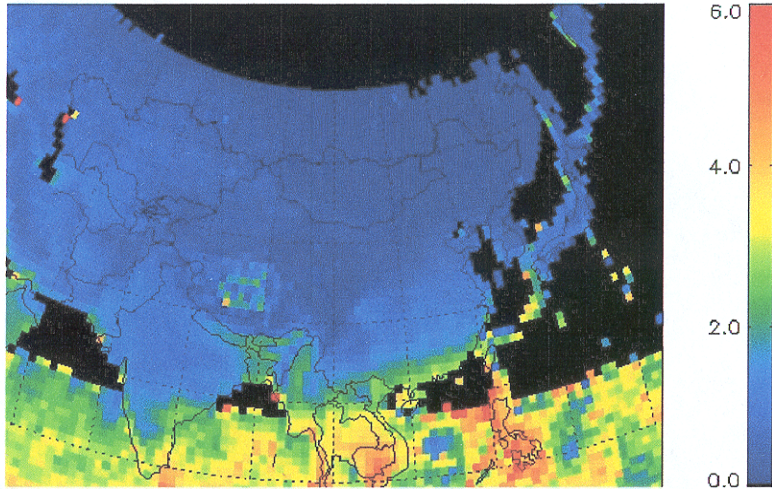




# Water Vapor (Asia, near-IR)

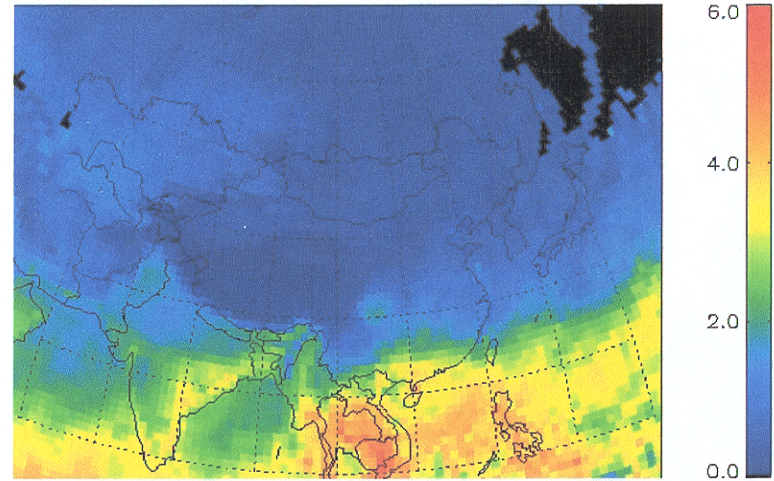
December, 2000

MOD08\_M3\_2000336\_WV\_Clear\_Asia



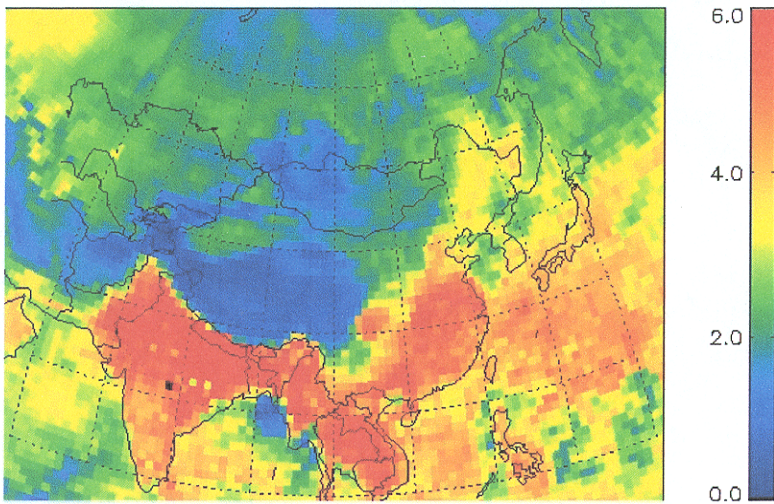
March, 2001

MOD08\_M3\_2001060\_WV\_Clear\_Asia



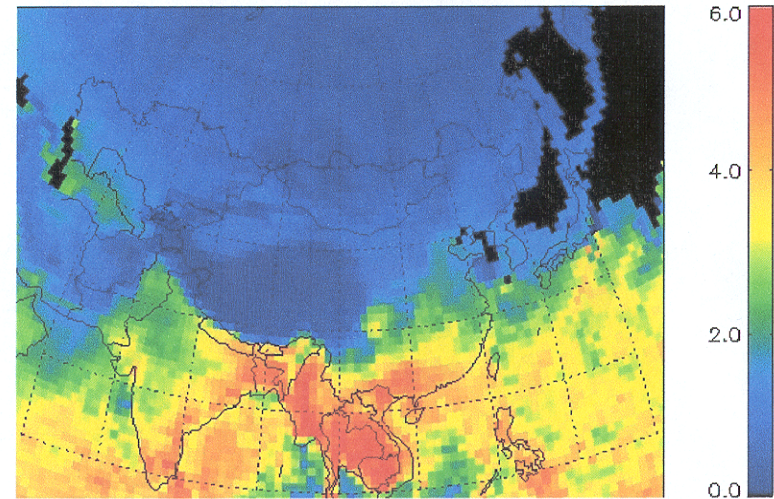
July, 2001

MOD08\_M3\_2001182\_WV\_Clear\_Asia



October, 2001

MOD08\_M3\_2001274\_WV\_Clear\_Asia

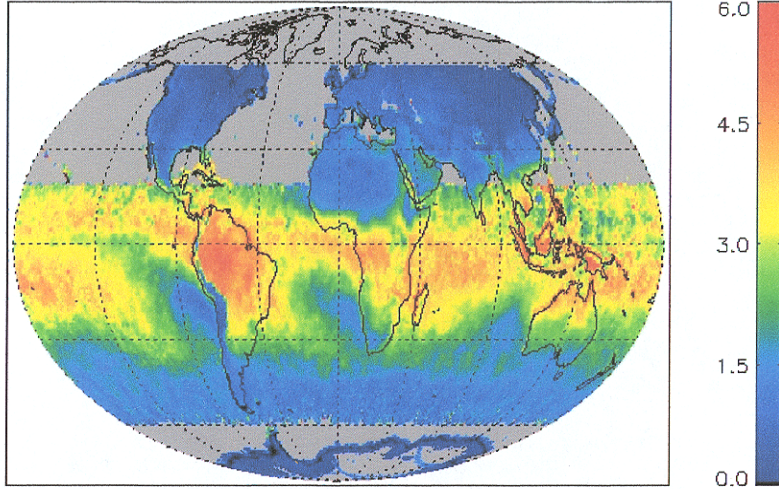




# Water Vapor (Global, near-IR)

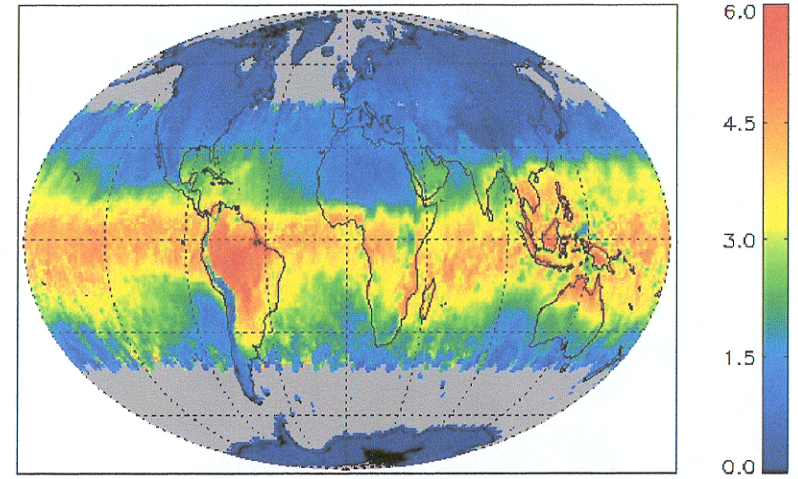
December, 2000

MOD08\_M3\_2000336\_WV\_Clear\_Globe



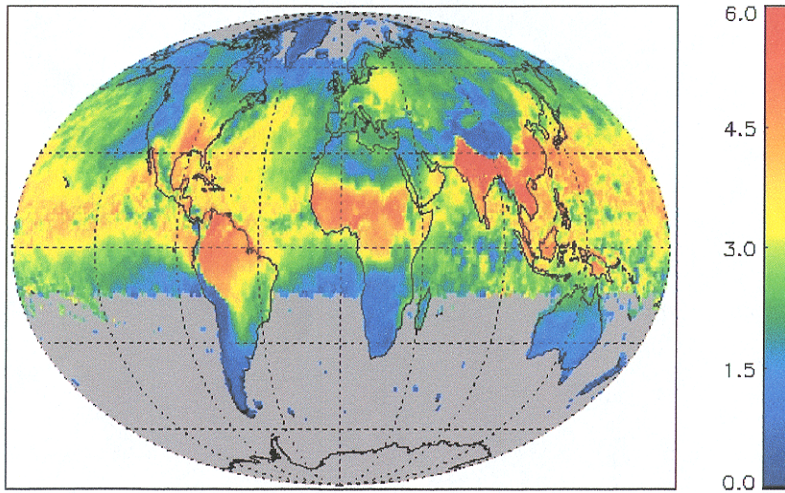
March, 2001

MOD08\_M3\_2001060\_WV\_Clear\_Globe



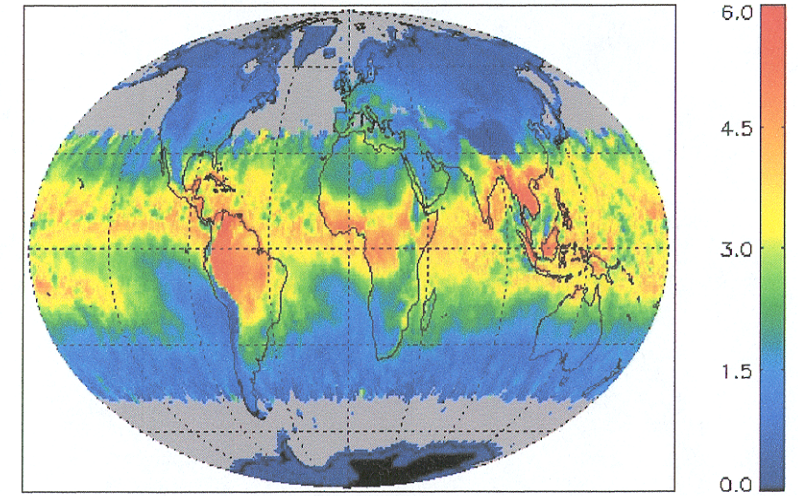
July, 2001

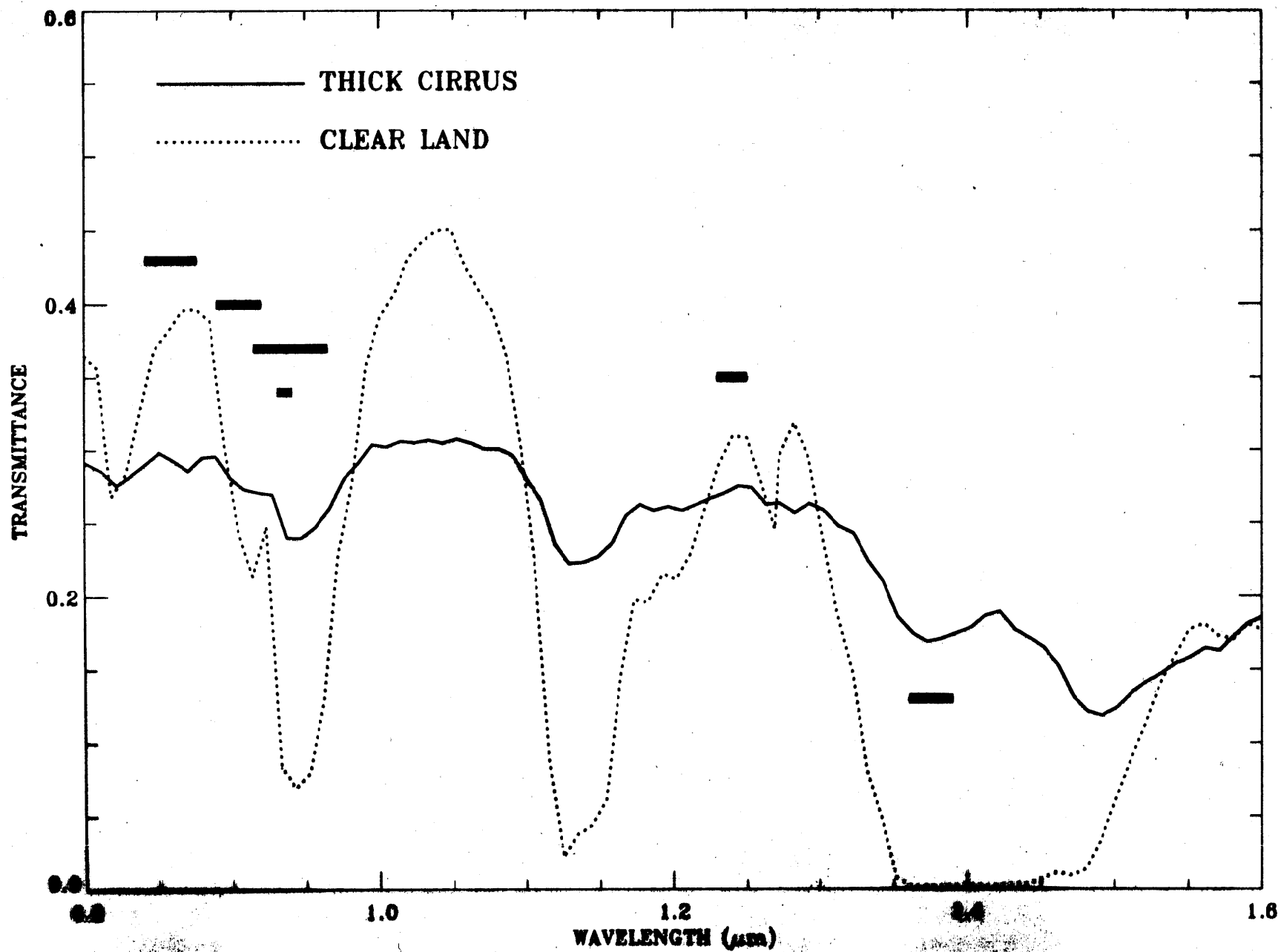
MOD08\_M3\_2001182\_WV\_Clear\_Globe



October, 2001

MOD08\_M3\_2001274\_WV\_Clear\_Globe



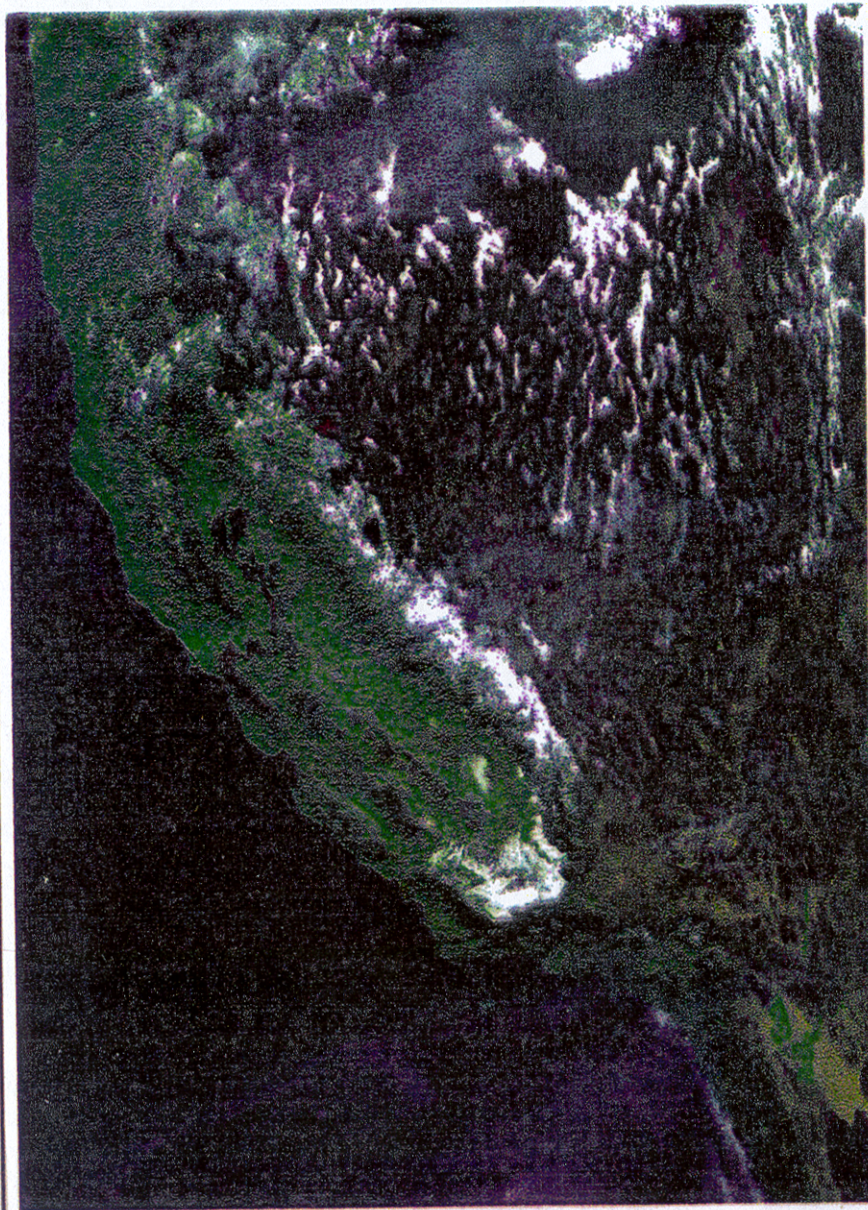




MODIS DATA (072.1910)

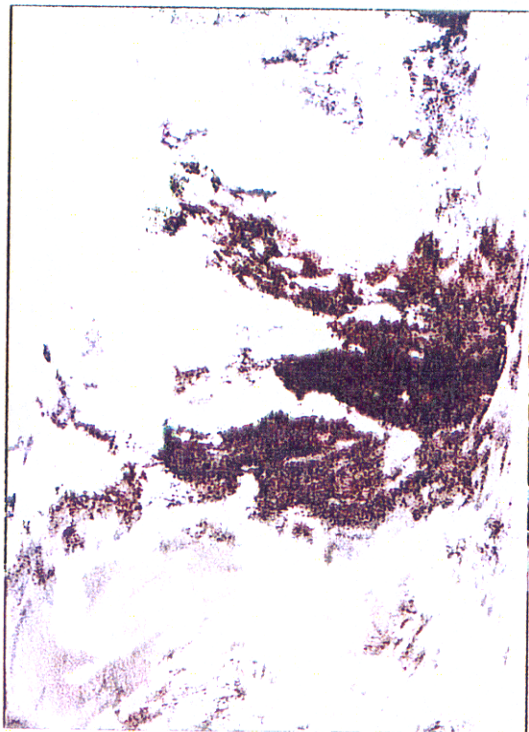
R:0.66,G:0.86,B:0.46 $\mu\text{m}$

1.38 $\mu\text{m}$  IMAGE (Refl. 0 - 0.1)

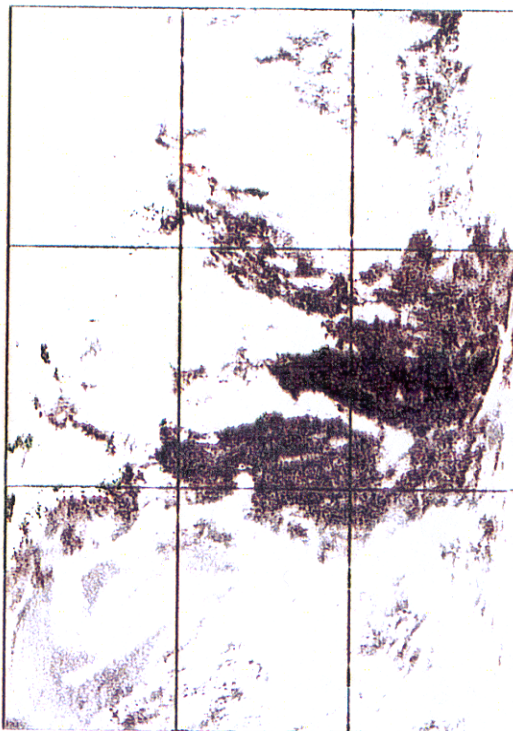




(a) RGB Composite



(b) 0.66- $\mu\text{m}$  Image



(c) 1.38- $\mu\text{m}$  Image

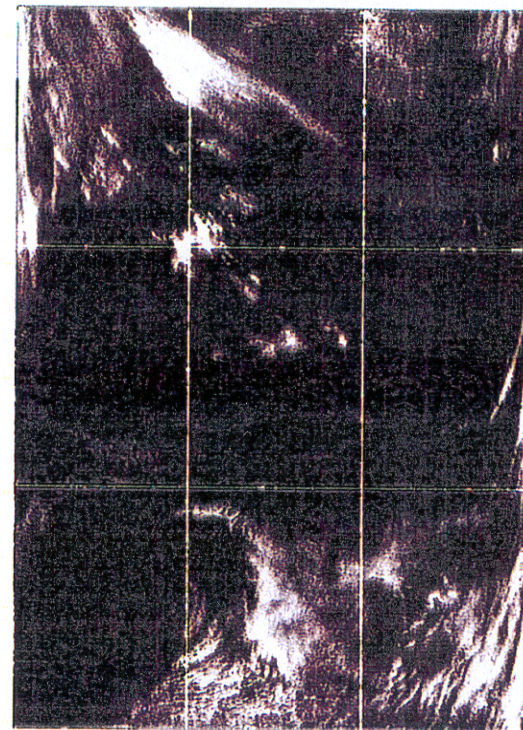


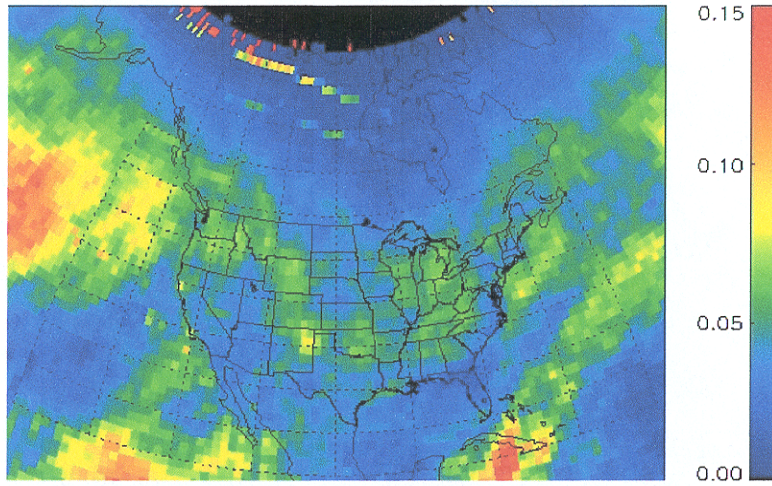
Fig.7



# High Cloud (North America)

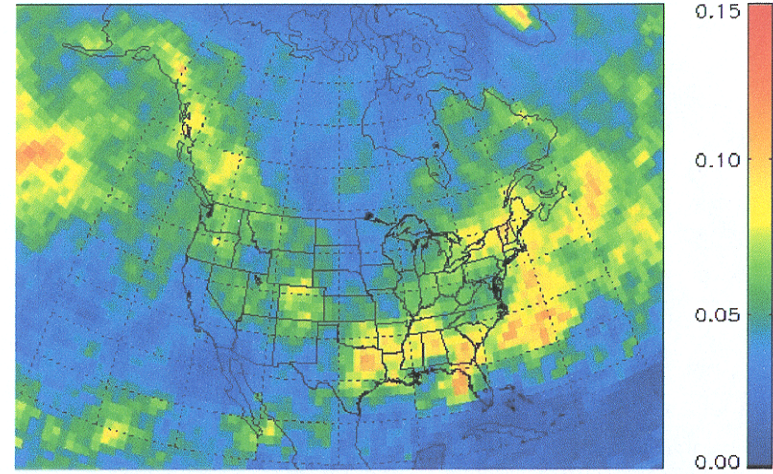
December, 2000

MOD08\_M3\_2000336\_Cirrus\_North\_America



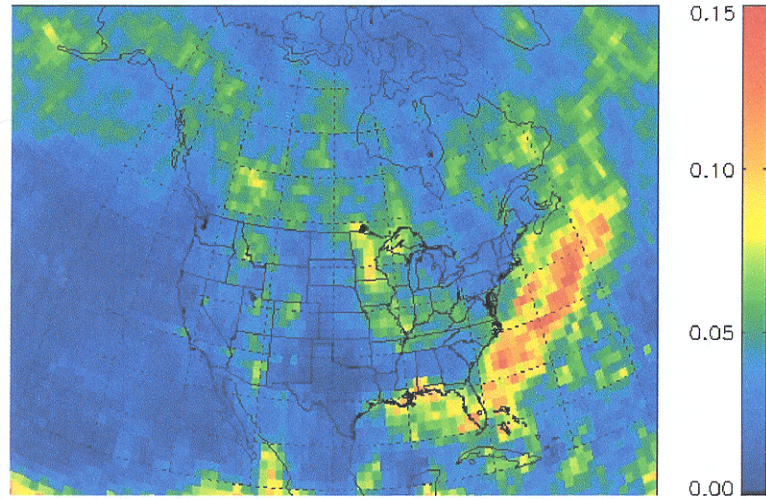
March, 2001

MOD08\_M3\_2001060\_Cirrus\_North\_America



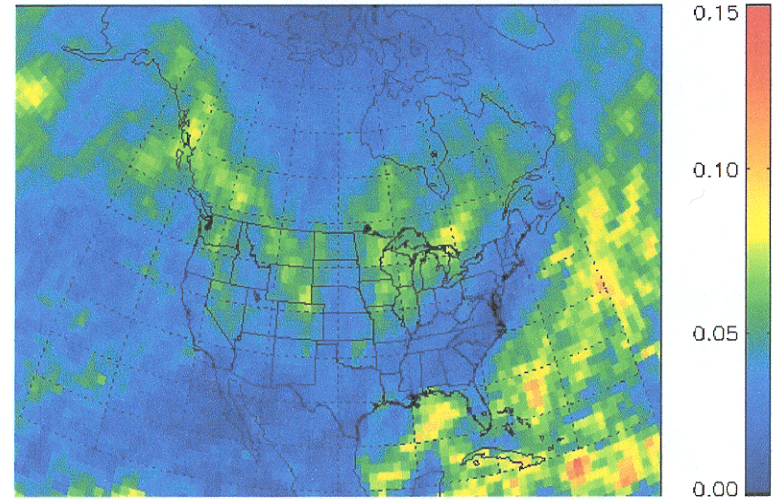
July, 2001

MOD08\_M3\_2001182\_Cirrus\_North\_America



October, 2001

MOD08\_M3\_2001274\_Cirrus\_North\_America

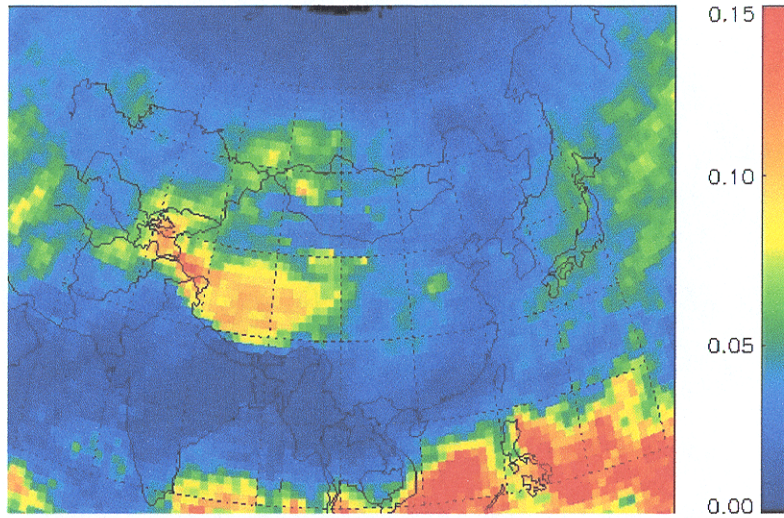




# High Cloud (Asia)

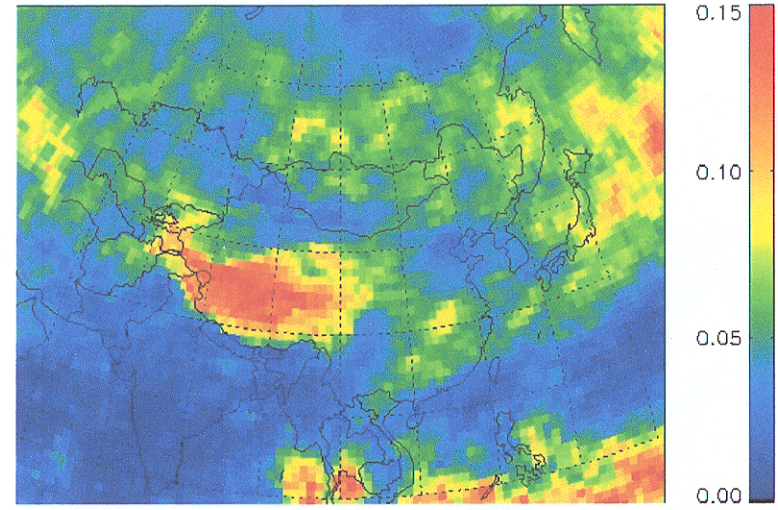
December, 2000

MOD08\_M3\_2000336\_Cirrus\_Asia



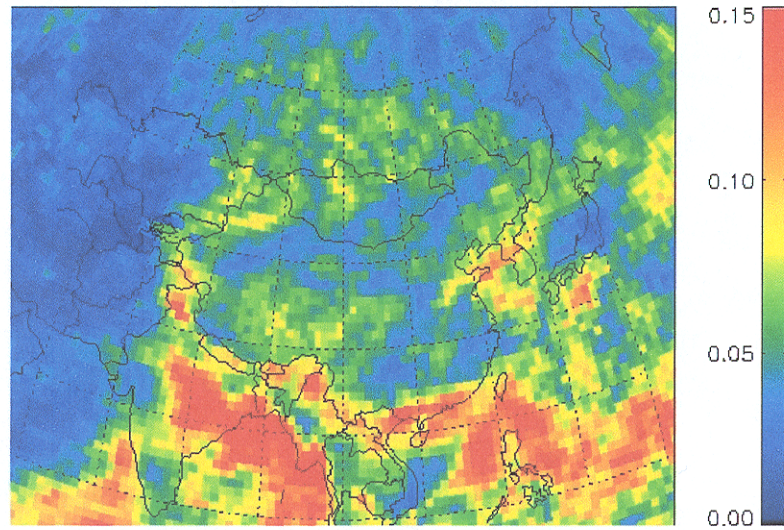
March, 2001

MOD08\_M3\_2001060\_Cirrus\_Asia



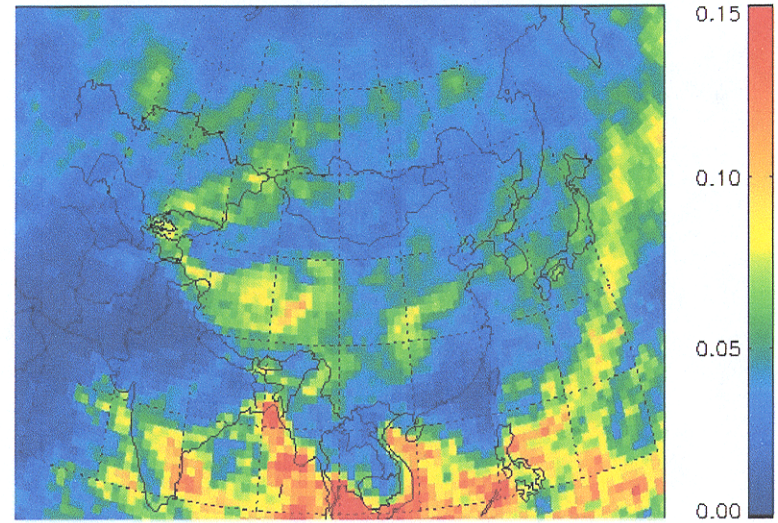
July, 2001

MOD08\_M3\_2001182\_Cirrus\_Asia



October, 2001

MOD08\_M3\_2001274\_Cirrus\_Asia

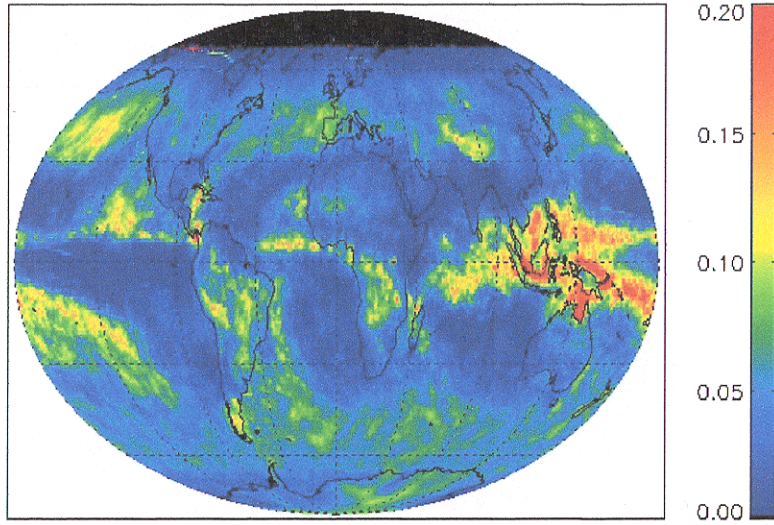




# High Cloud (Global)

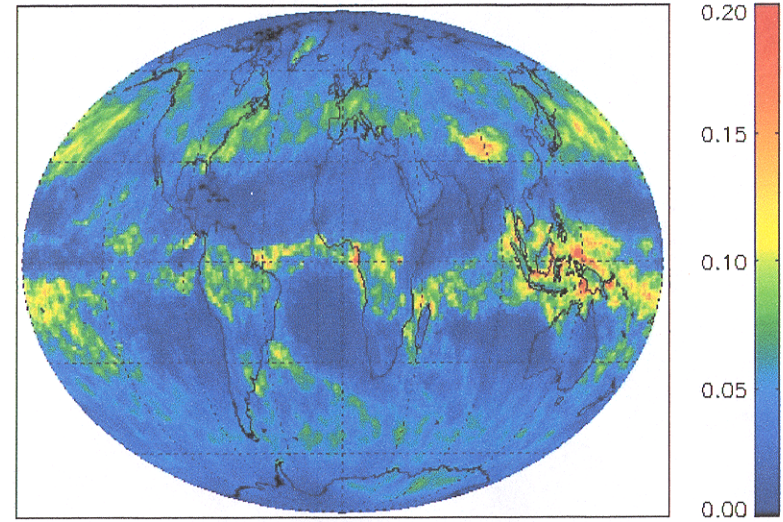
December, 2000

MOD08\_M3\_2000336\_Cirrus\_Globe



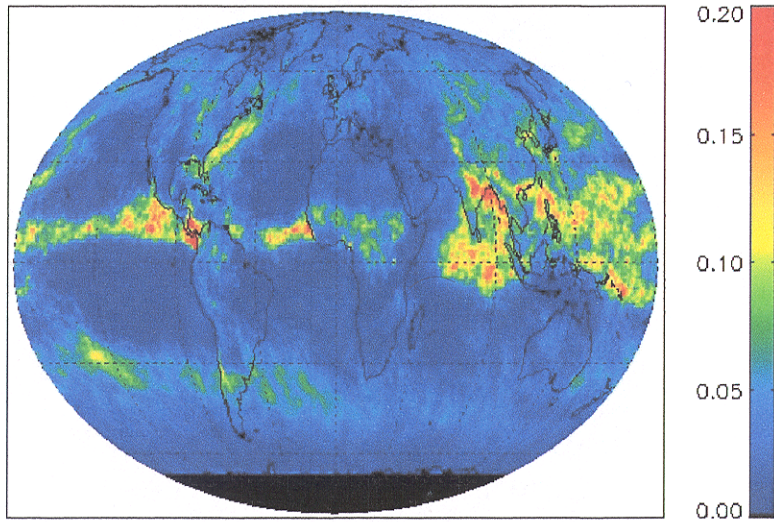
March, 2001

MOD08\_M3\_2001060\_Cirrus\_Globe



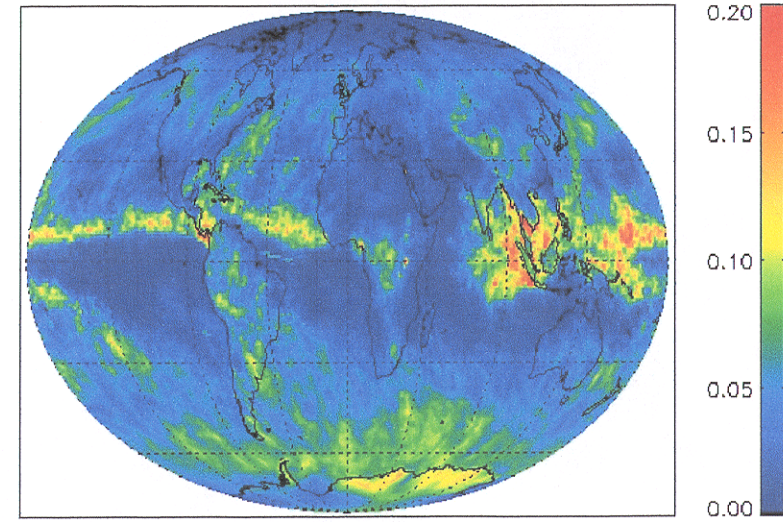
July, 2001

MOD08\_M3\_2001182\_Cirrus\_Globe



October, 2001

MOD08\_M3\_2001274\_Cirrus\_Globe



## DISCUSSIONS & SUMMARY

- There are still cross-talking problems with the 1.38-micron MODIS channel. Bright stripes are often seen in 1.38-micron images. Improvement in radiometric calibration for this channel is still needed.
- Both the near-IR water vapor algorithm and cirrus detection algorithm are working reasonably well. The algorithms allow reliable observations of seasonal and global water vapor and high cloud variations. The data products from these algorithms will have important applications in many fields, including meteorology, hydrology, and climate studies.