

Algorithm Refinement and Validation of Cloud and Radiation Products Derived from MODIS and CERES Using Ground-Based and Aircraft Data

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- Development of relational database on the web for cloud property retrieval validation
- Use of MODIS Cloudmask in the cloudsat geometrical profile operational product
- Development of an algorithm suite for cirrus property retrieval with A-Train data

Cloud property retrieval algorithm enhancement activity:

Evaluation of Cirrus Cloud Properties Derived from MODIS Data Using Cloud Properties Derived from Ground-Based Observations Collected at the ARM SGP Site

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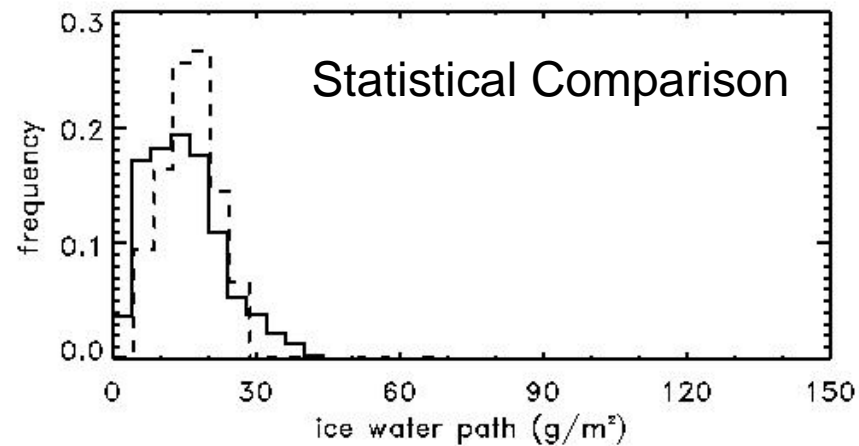
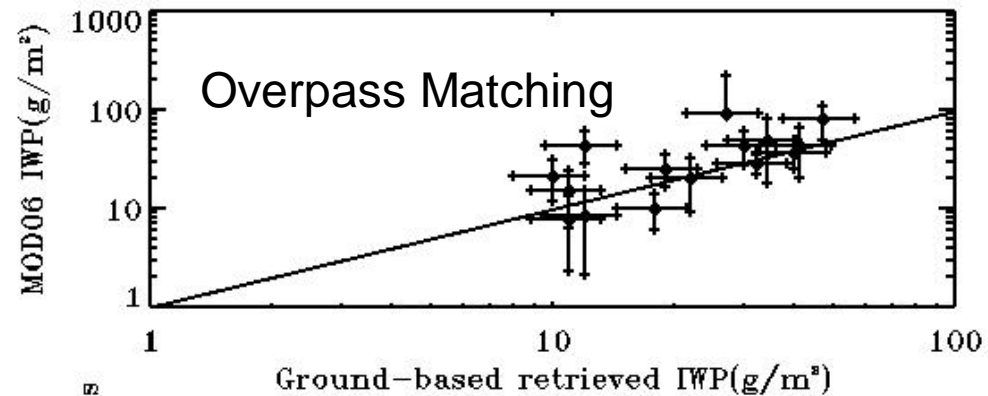
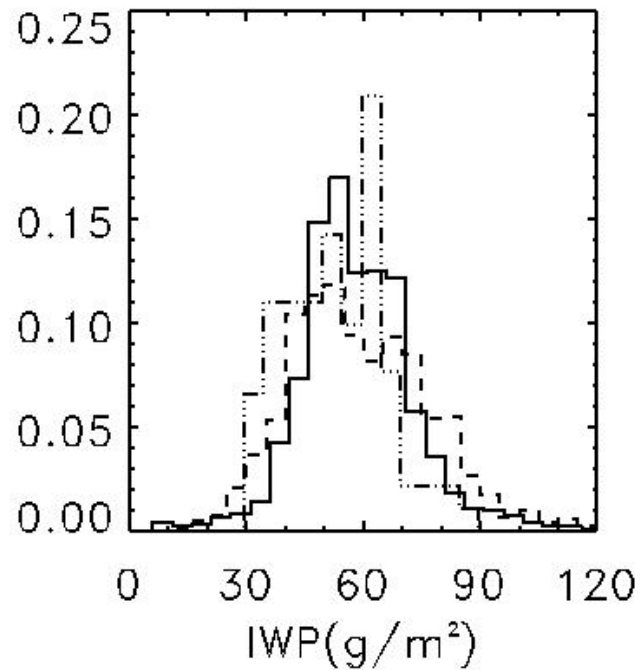
NASA Langley Research Center, Langley, Virginia

PING YANG

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Case Study Evaluation



Goal: Extend/expand this study:

- 1) From a dozen overpasses of ARM ground sites to thousands
- 2) From thin cirrus to all cloud types and situations
- 3) Make the validation/intercomparison process easy – foster science investigations

Approach: Construct a relational database that brings together MODIS cloud products and ground based cloud products with web access

Prototype:

http://www.met.utah.edu/cgi-bin/mace/cgalli/mysql/eos_avg_query.pl

Current Prototype Status:

Includes Terra MOD06 IWP, effective radius, and optical depth retrievals of Cirrus events from 2001 and 2002 – 300 events

ZV cirrus algorithm results from ARM MMCR data.

Prototype
Interface:

EOS: Compare Averaged Data

Select Date Range:

2000 1 to: 2005 22

Property:

ice water path

Datastreams to compare:

sgpmmcrC1cirt2MaceAvg.c1 as DS 1
MOD06_L2.sgp.subset as DS 2

[clear this form](#)

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Conditions (optional):

DS 1	ice water path	>	5
DS 2	ice water path	>	5
		<	
		<	
		<	
		<	

Where overpass angle: < 30

Where standard deviation: > 0 for: DS 2

Where count: > 10 for: DS 1

Plot Options:

Number of histogram bins: 10

Distance +/- from site center: .1 Deg.

Use log10 scale for scatter plots

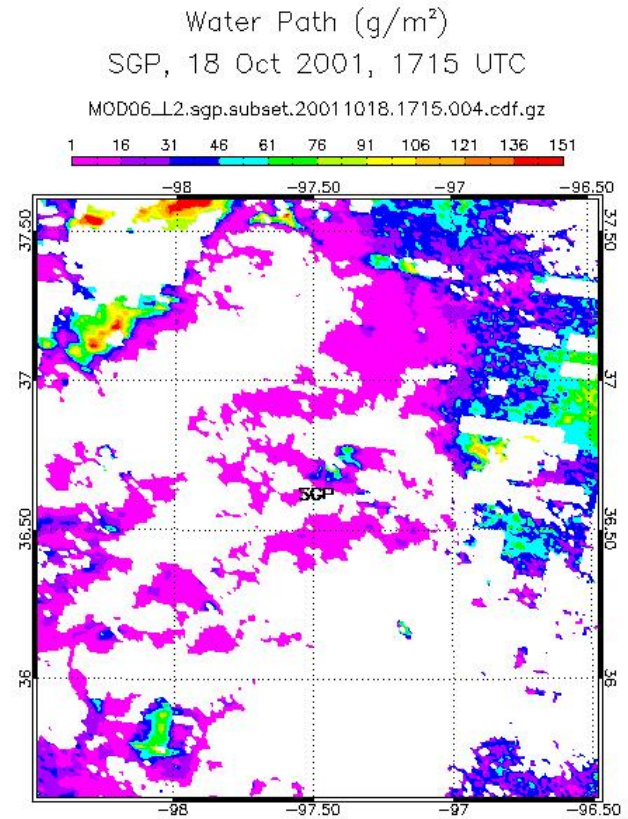
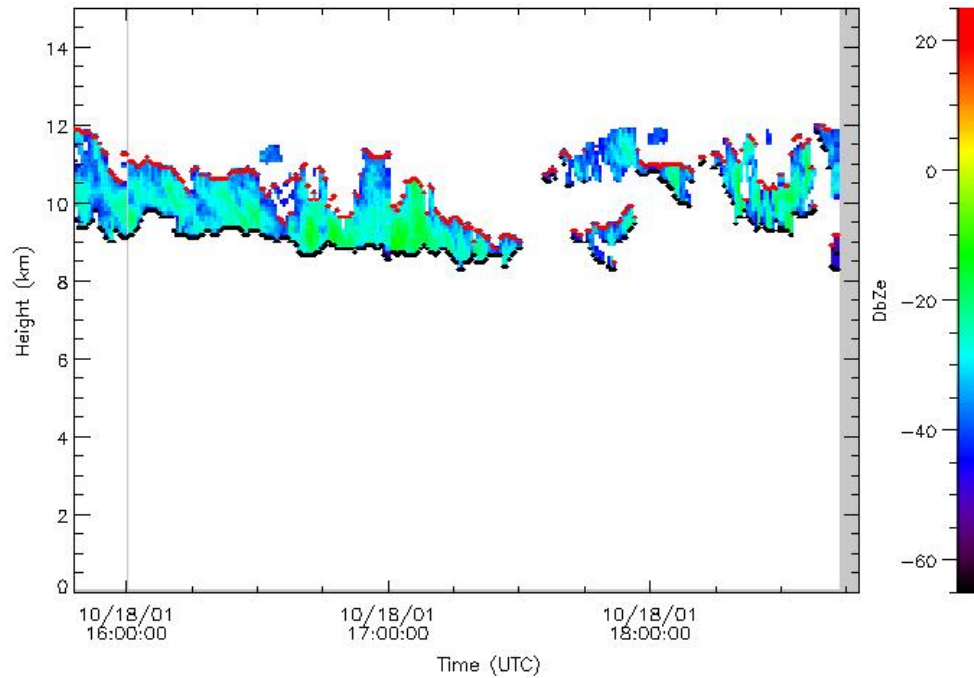
Show SQL query.

Show data table with EOS links.

Submit

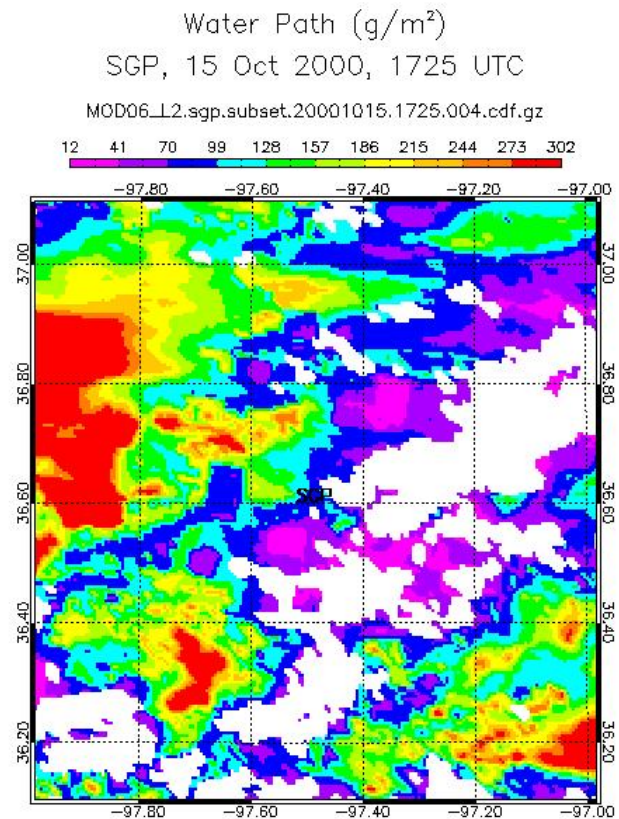
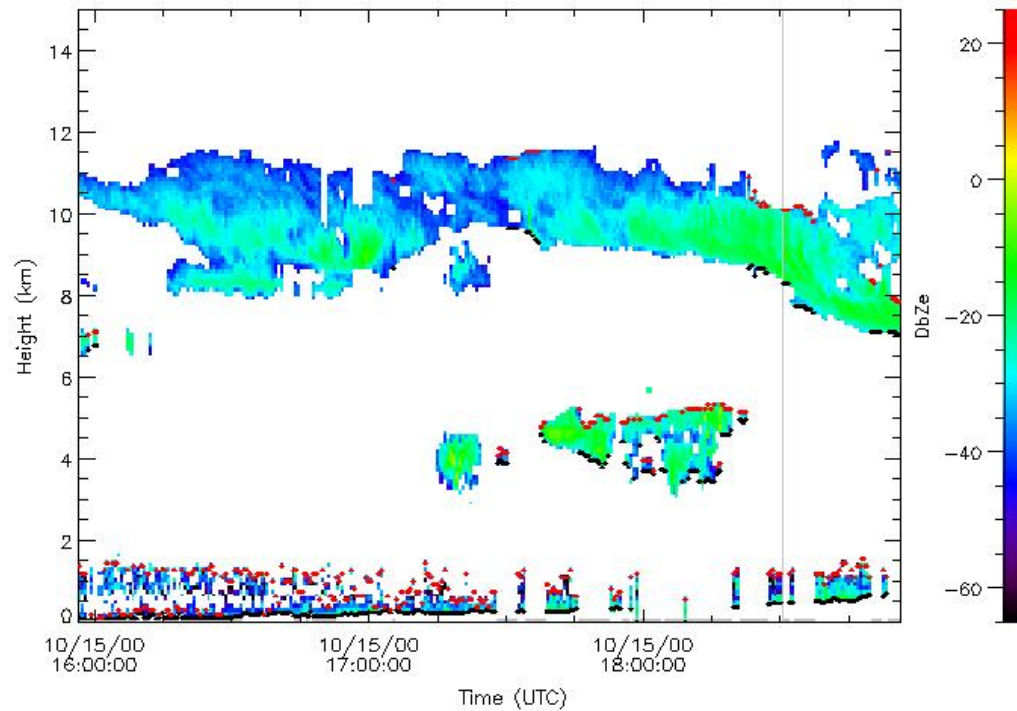
A Case of Good Agreement – 10/18/2001

DS1	1003425490	Thu Oct 18 17:18:10 2001	1.54139	55.9947	14.0046322709984	9.03059644323872	134	36	
DS2	1003425490	Thu Oct 18 17:18:10 2001	3	109	15.3121951219512	17.2145740172702	135	205	EOS



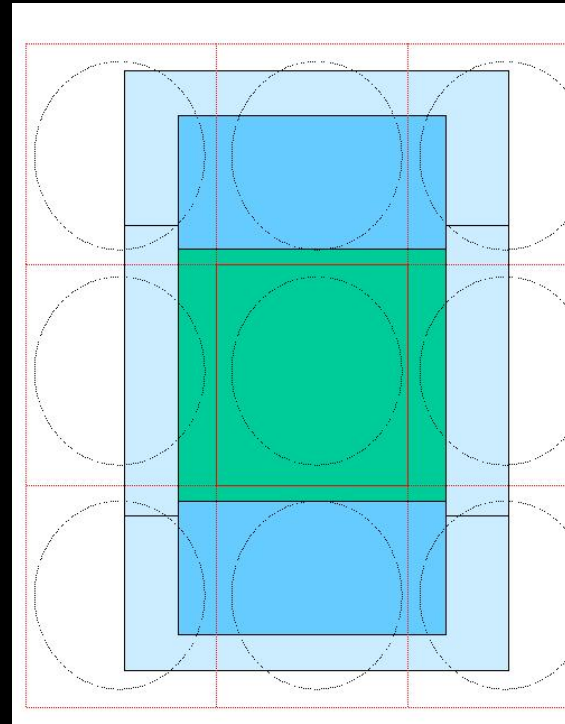
A case of not-so-good agreement – 10/15/2000

DS1	971630797	Sun Oct 15 17:26:37 2000	0.870128	29.9757	6.14484791911167	6.07025557119294	134	46	
DS2	971630797	Sun Oct 15 17:26:37 2000	20	195	84.2322580645161	39.1871966179275	135	310	EOS



CloudSat Geometrical Profile Product

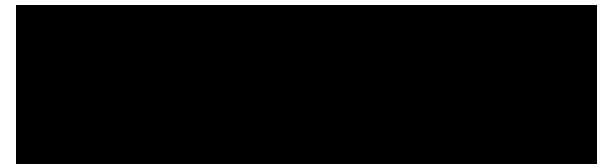
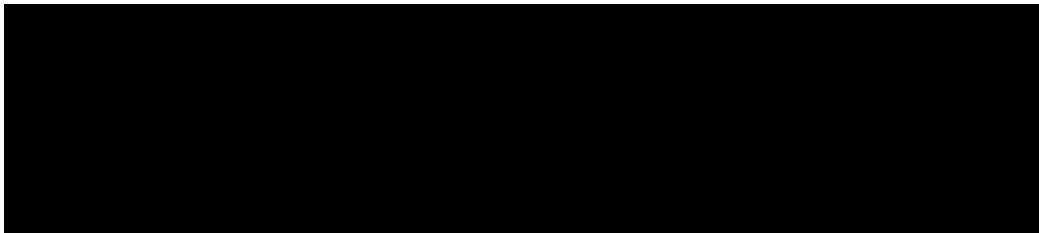
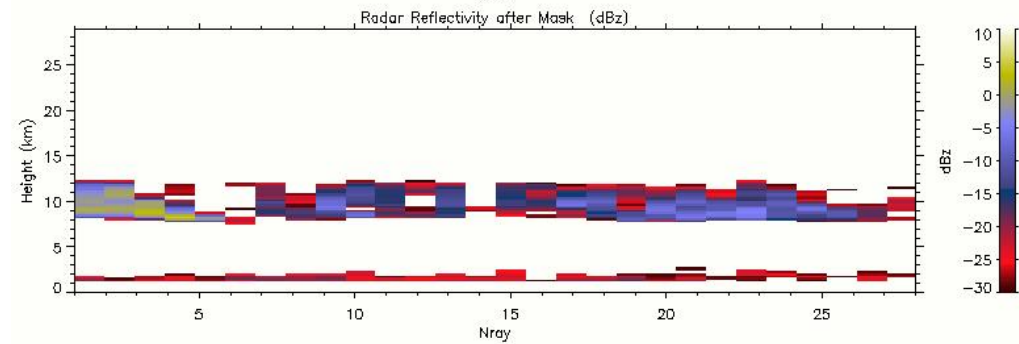
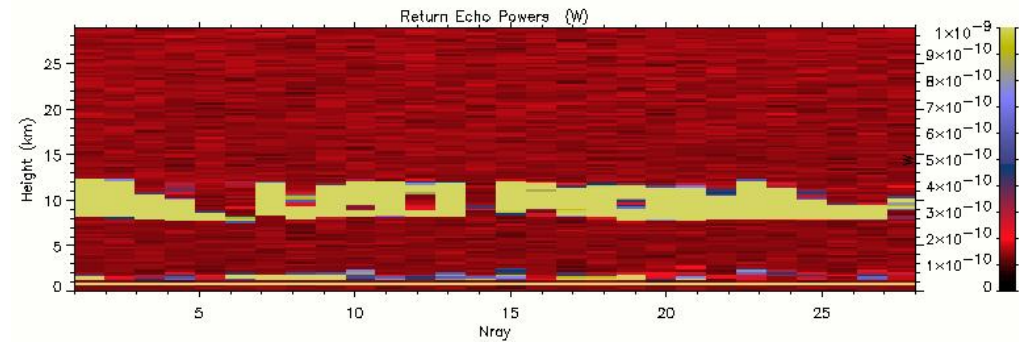
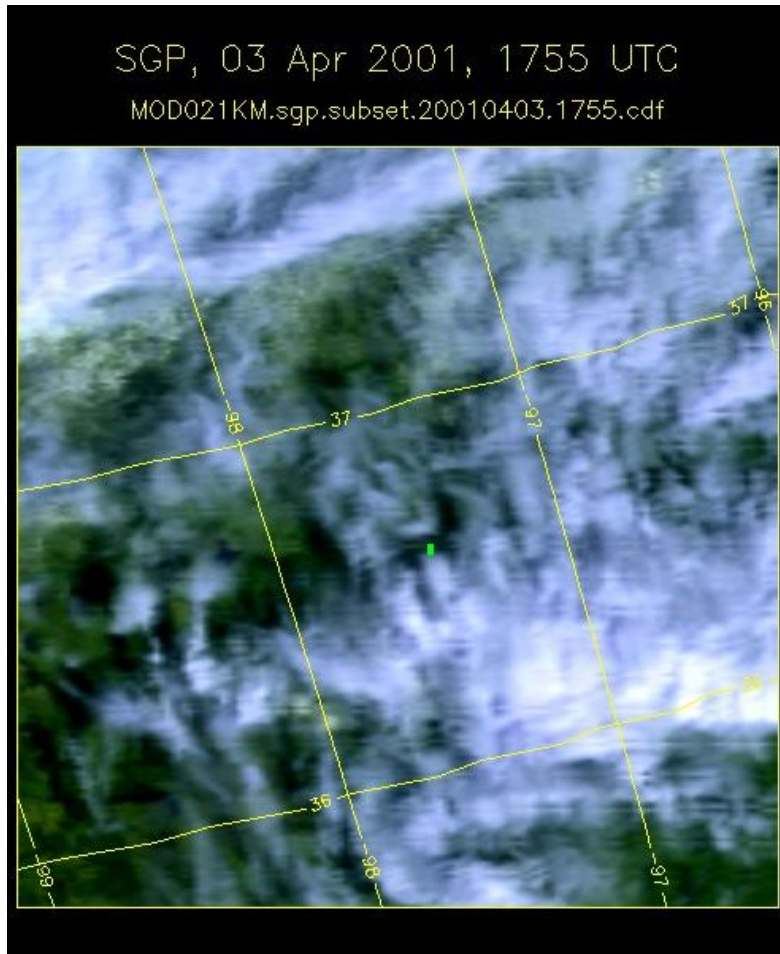
Goal: To combine the spatial information provided by the MODIS CloudMask with the vertical profile information provided by the active sensors



- Issues:
- 1) CloudSat does not detect certain clouds that contribute to radiance field
 - 2) MODIS radiance field suggests a highly variable local cloud field

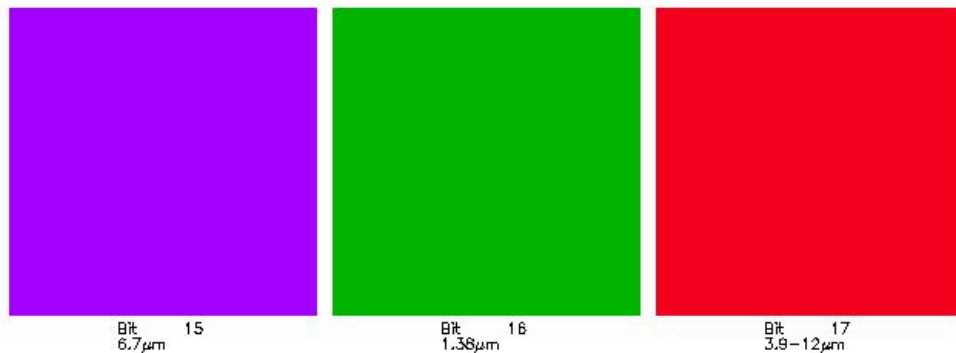
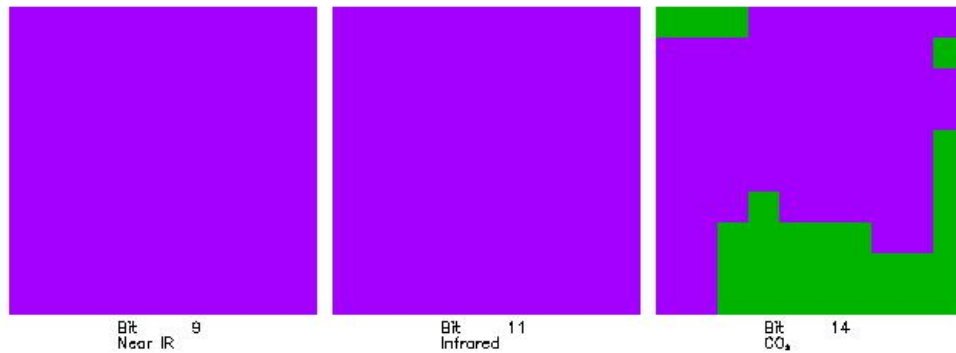
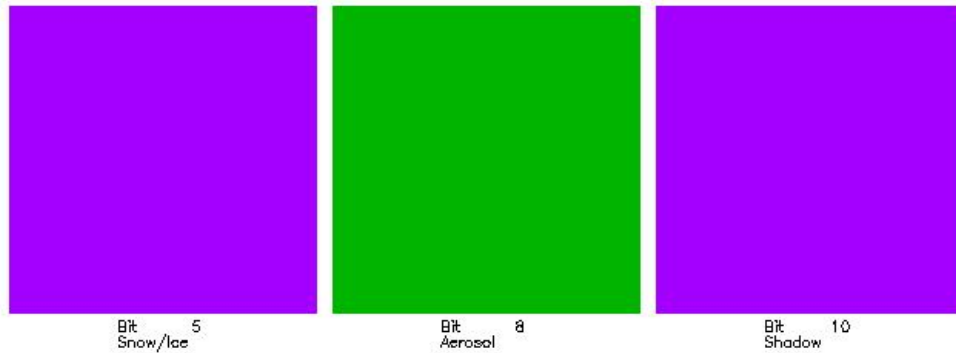
Approach: Use the MOD35 Cloud Mask bit tests to identify (where possible) cloud type – goal is to identify spatial coherence consistent with cloudsat profile observations.

An Example: April 3, 2001 – SGP ARM Site

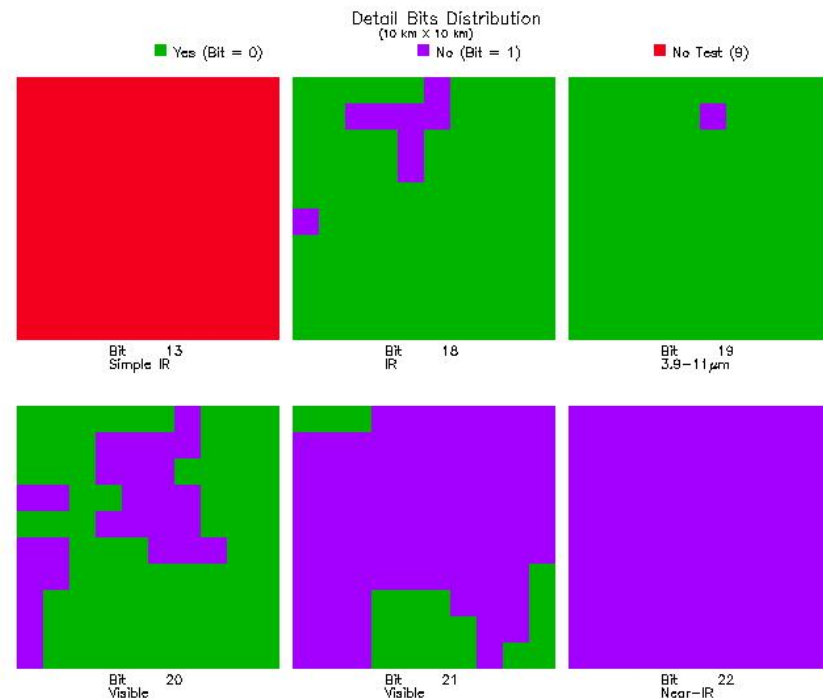


Purple: NO Green: yes RED: no test

■ Yes (Bit = 0) ■ No (Bit = 1) ■ No Test (9)



CO₂ and 1.38 test suggest cirrus. High cloud is detected over the entire box by 1.38 but it appears to be variably thick as indicated by the visible reflectance and CO₂ test. Certain tests such as the 6.7 micron test curiously do not find cloud in this case



2B GeoProf Output

Data Granule	CloudSat Metadata		TBD			
	CPR Metadata		TBD			
	Swath Data	Time		Table: nray 10 bytes		
		Geolocation		2 × nray 4-byte float		
		SEM	Radar Reflectivity		125 × nray 2-byte integer	
			Quality assurance Q_A		125 × nray 1 byte integer	
			CPR Cloud Mask		125 × nray 1 byte integer	
		SEM-MODIS	MODIS scene characterizations (Table 3)		1 byte	nray
			CPR echo top characterizations (Table 4)		1 byte	
			MODIS scene variability (Table 5)		1 byte	
MODIS 250m cloud fraction			1 byte			

The A-Train

The A-Train

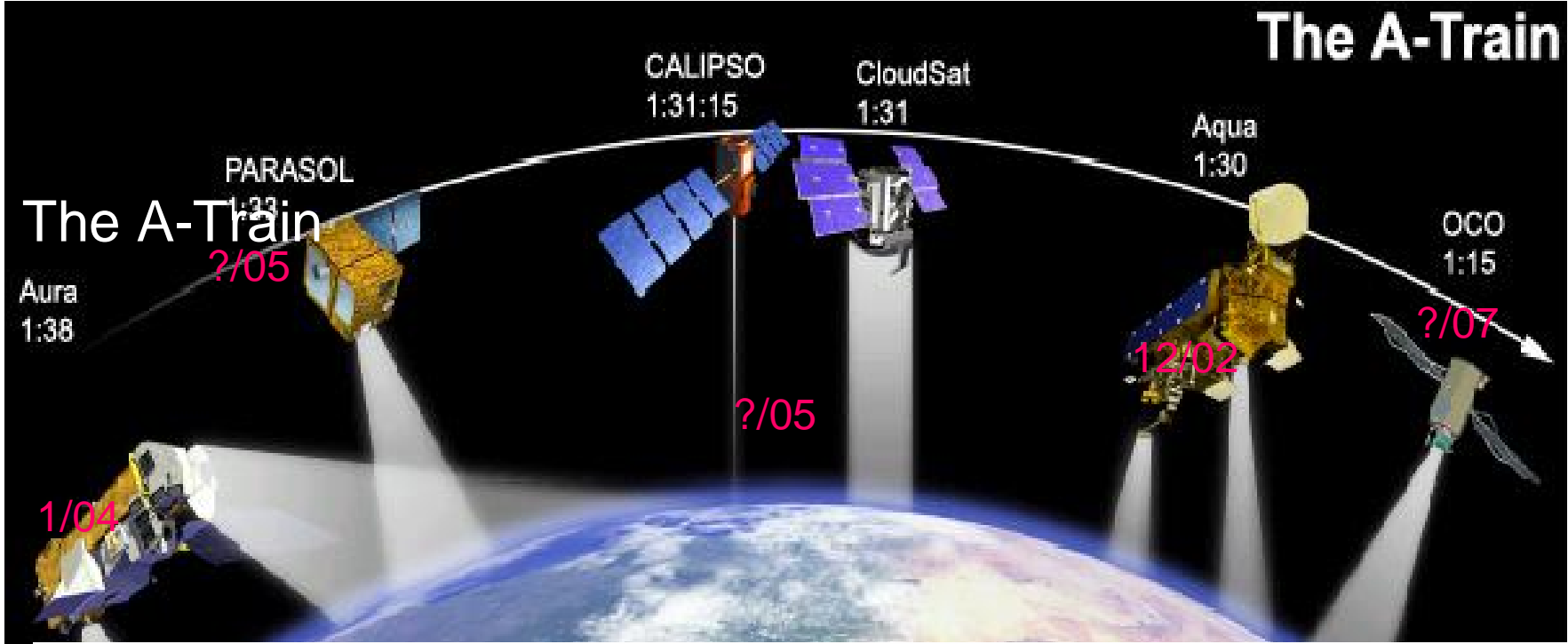
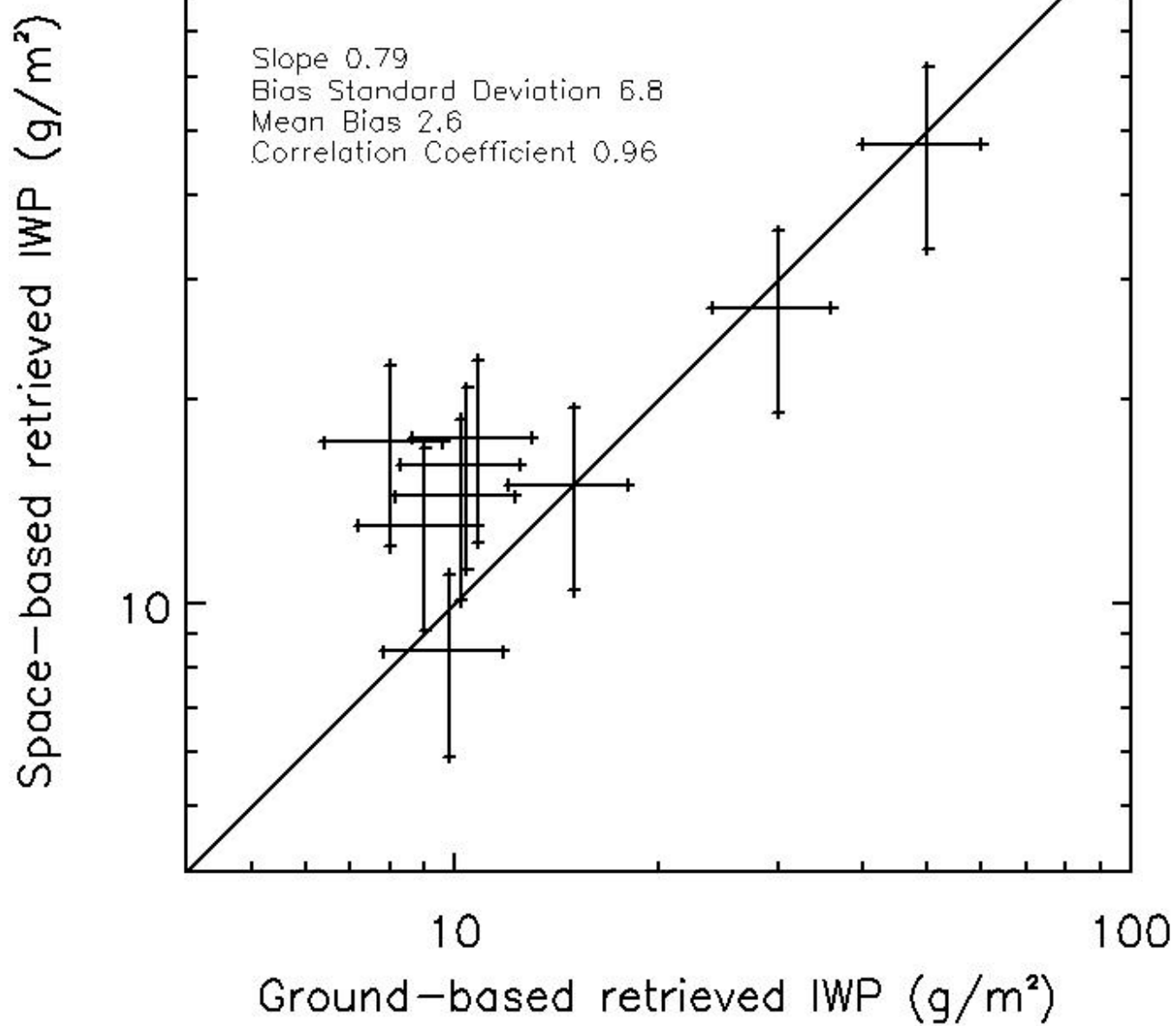


Table 1. a suite of algorithms developed based on different observations and assumption of the particle size distribution

Observations			assumption
Radar	Lidar	Radiometer	
Z	T (β_{ext})	ϵ (β_{abs})	$n(L) = n_{\epsilon} \exp(-\lambda_{\epsilon} L)$
X	X		
X		X	
	X	X	$n(L) = n_m \left(\frac{L}{L_m}\right)^{\alpha} e^{\alpha} \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha L}{L_m}\right)$
X	X	X	



Comparison between an algorithm using MODIS 13 Micron and MPL Tau and ground-based ZR

Summary:

Our use of MODIS data and products is very diverse and continuing to expand:

- Development of relational database on the web for cloud property retrieval validation and basic exploration of the data sets
- Use of MODIS Cloudmask in the cloudsat geometrical profile operational product
- Development of an algorithm suite for cirrus property retrieval with A-Train data