

MAIAC Update

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MODIS Science Team Meeting

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MAIAC = Time Series + Spatial Analysis

Complete Physical Model of RT (Deterministic):

- Anisotropic surface;
- Retrieval of Spectral Regression Coefficient: $\rho^\lambda = b^\lambda \rho^{2.1}$
- Detection and accommodation of seasonal and rapid surface change;
- Storing “static” (surface) information;
- Synergy among WV, CM, aerosol and AC algorithms.

Explicit representation of BRF in RT:

$$\rho(\mu_0, \mu, \varphi) = k_L + k_G f_G(\mu_0, \mu, \varphi) + k_V f_V(\mu_0, \mu, \varphi) \quad - \text{RTLS BRF model}$$

$$R^{TOA} = R^D + k^L F^L(\mu_0, \mu) + k^G F^G(\mu_0, \mu, \varphi) + k^V F^V(\mu_0, \mu, \varphi) + R^{nl}(\mu_0, \mu, \varphi), \quad R^{nl} \propto qc_0$$

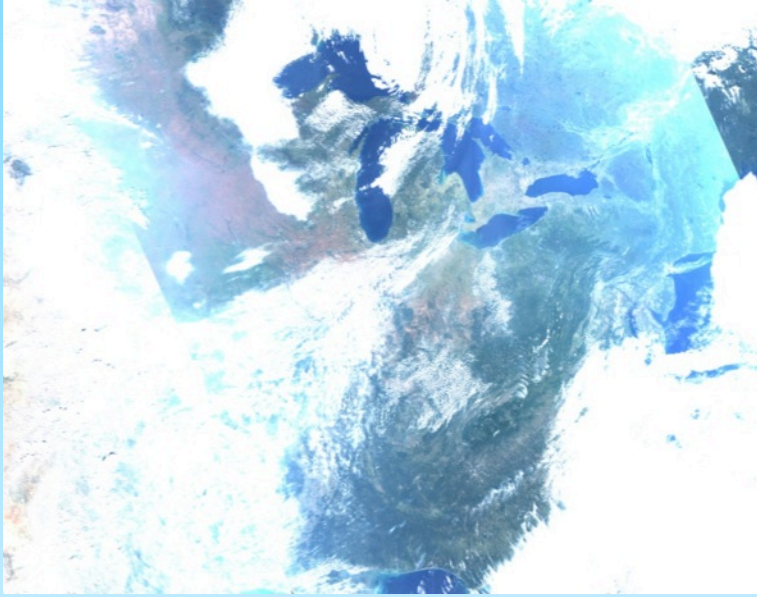
Lyapustin, A., and Yu. Knyazikhin, Green's function method in the radiative transfer problem. I: Homogeneous non-Lambertian surface, Appl. Optics, 40, 3495-3501, 2001.

Plan

- Brief Overview of MAIAC
- Algorithm Developments (Aerosol Type Discrimination and Cloud Filtering)

Learning and Retaining “Static” Information

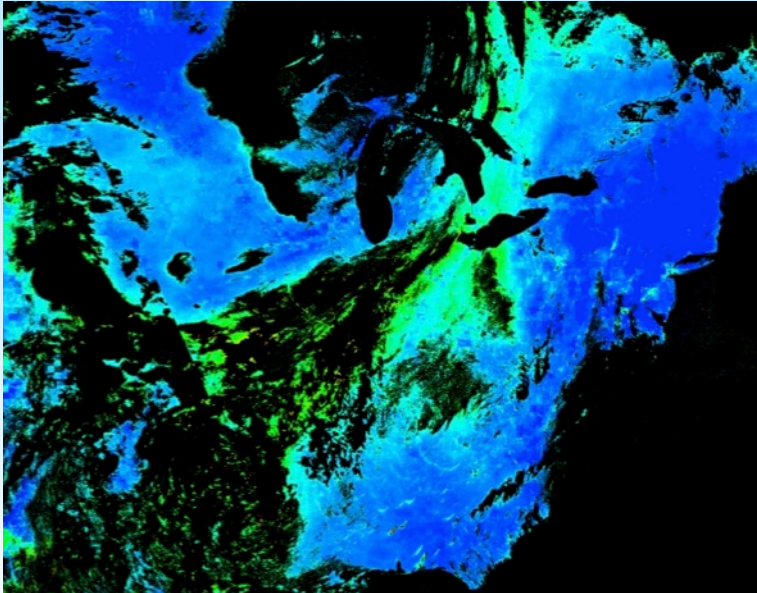
MODIS, TOA RGB



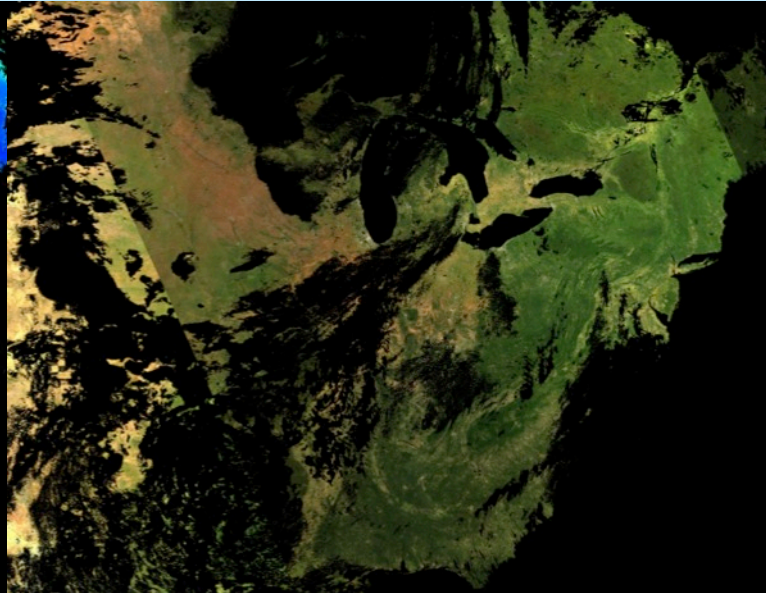
NBRF



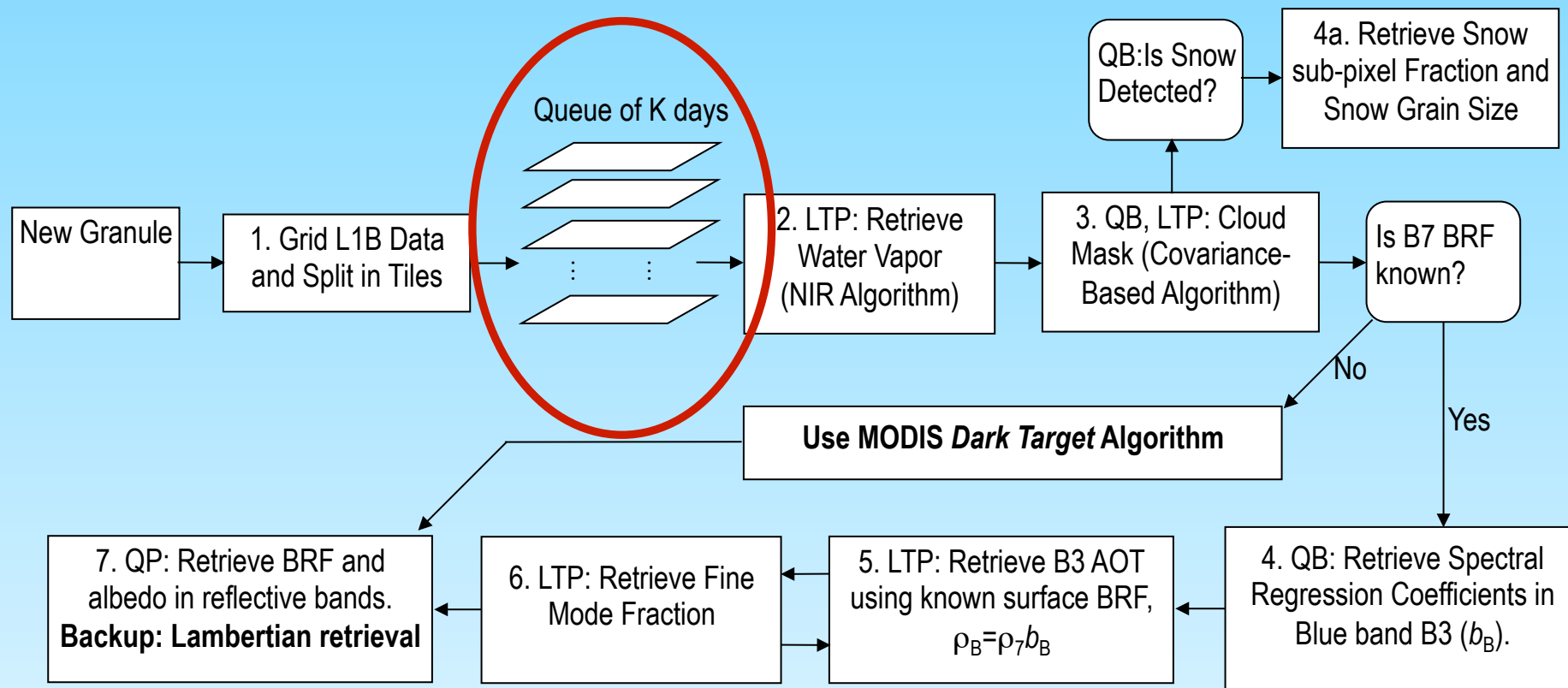
AOT



BRF



Multi-Angle Implementation of Atmospheric Correction (MAIAC)



MAIAC Products (1 km, gridded)

Atmosphere:

- Cloud Mask;
- Water Vapor;
- AOT & aerosol type;

Surface:

Parameters of RTLS BRF model;
Surface Reflectance (BRF)/ Albedo;
Dynamic Land-Water-Snow Mask.

Cloud Mask

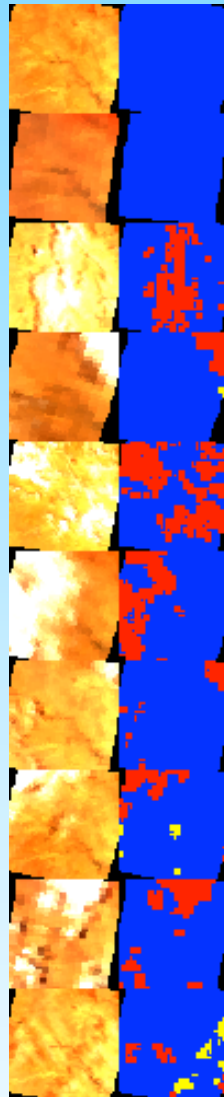
Left – MODIS TERRA RGB, 2003 (50×50km²), Right – MAIAC CM



GSFC, USA



Mongu, Zambia



Solar Village

- **Basis** - *covariance analysis* (identifies stable pattern in the time series) & *reference clear-sky image of surface*

- **High covariance - CLEAR.**

Ephemeral clouds disturb the pattern and reduce covariance.

- Algorithm maintains a **dynamic clear-sky reference surface image** in B1, B7, used as a comparison target in cloud masking.

- **Approach:**

High_cov – search for clouds

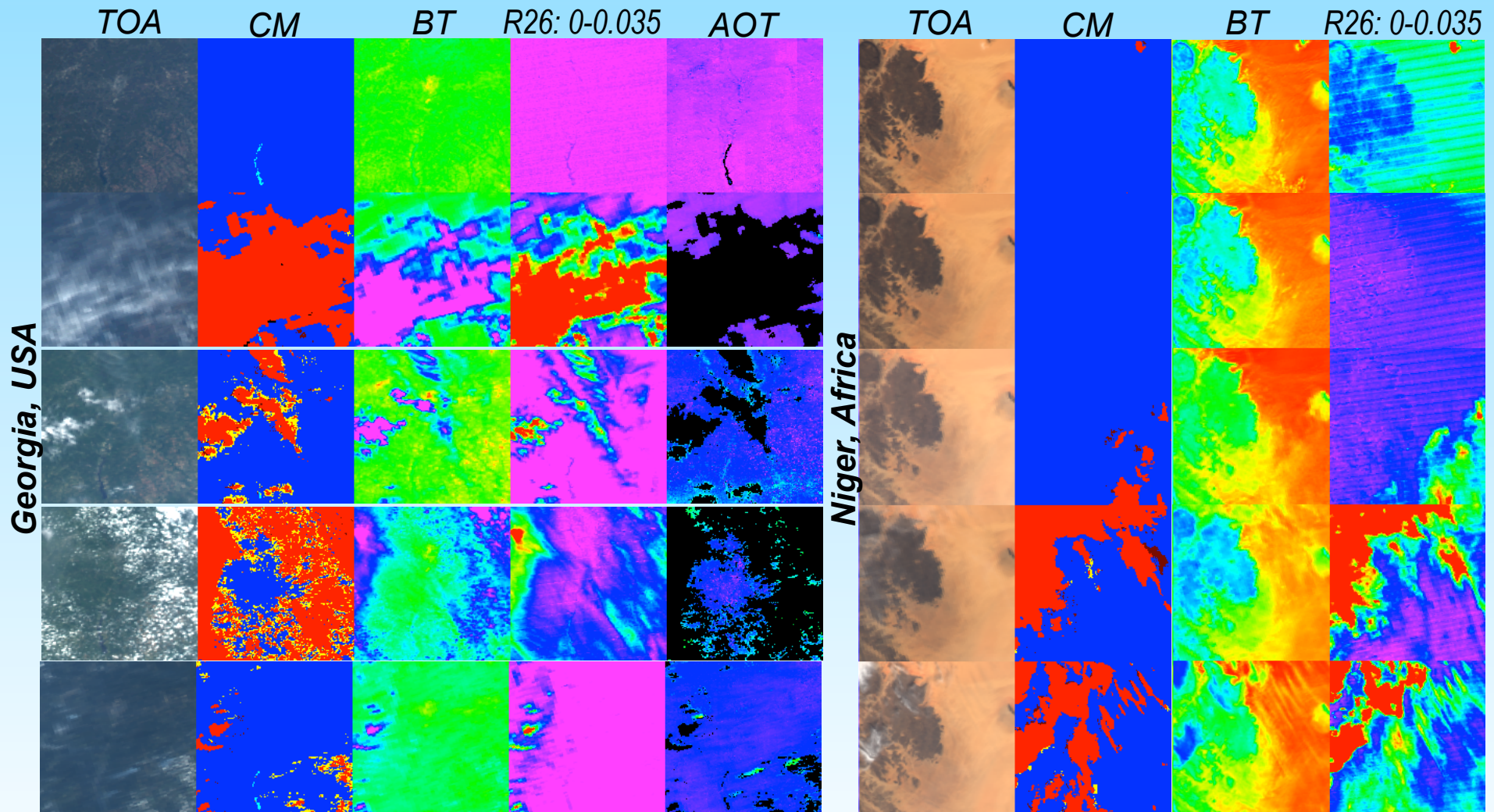
Low_cov – search for clear-sky

CM Legend:

Blue (Clear), **Red & Yellow** (Cloudy).

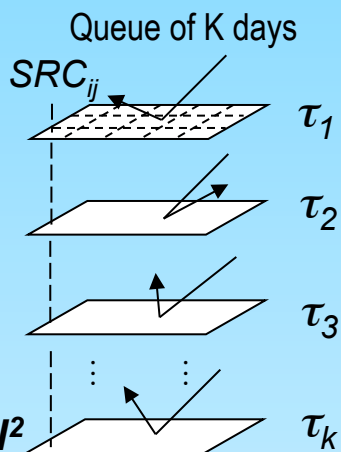
Enhanced Cirrus Detection using WV

- MOD35: $R_{1,38} > 0.035$, not used if $H > 2\text{km}$
- MAIAC: a) Threshold is $f(\text{WV})$: 0.01 ($\text{WV} > 1\text{cm}$), and 0.035 ($\text{WV} > 0.3\text{ cm}$)
b) Detect Clear Snow: $\text{cov}(1.38, 1.24) > \text{High}$, $\text{cov}(\text{B1}, \text{refcm}) > \text{High}$



Spectral Regression

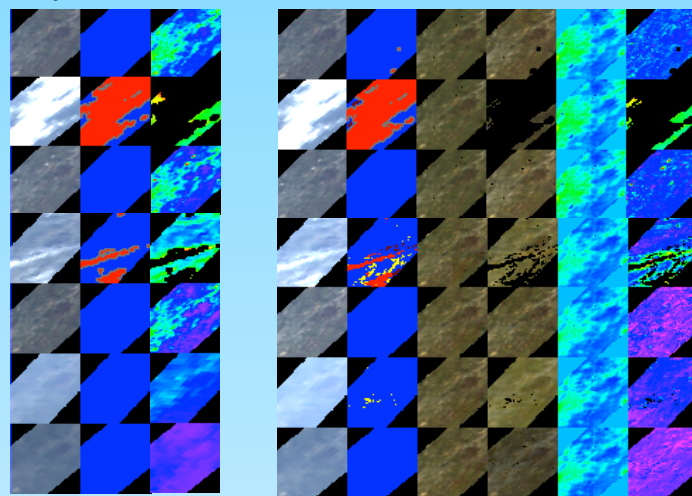
ρ_{ij}^{Blue} Coefficient ρ_{ij}^{B} ρ_{ij}^{C} ρ_{ij}^{A} ρ_{ij}^{S} ρ_{ij}^{R} ρ_{ij}^{C} ρ_{ij}^{A} ρ_{ij}^{S} ρ_{ij}^{R}



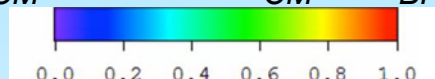
Accumulate $K > 3$ days and solve for N^2 SRC

Initial run using Levy et al., 2007

Second run after initialization



TOA CM C5 AOT TOA CM NBRF BRF SRC AOT

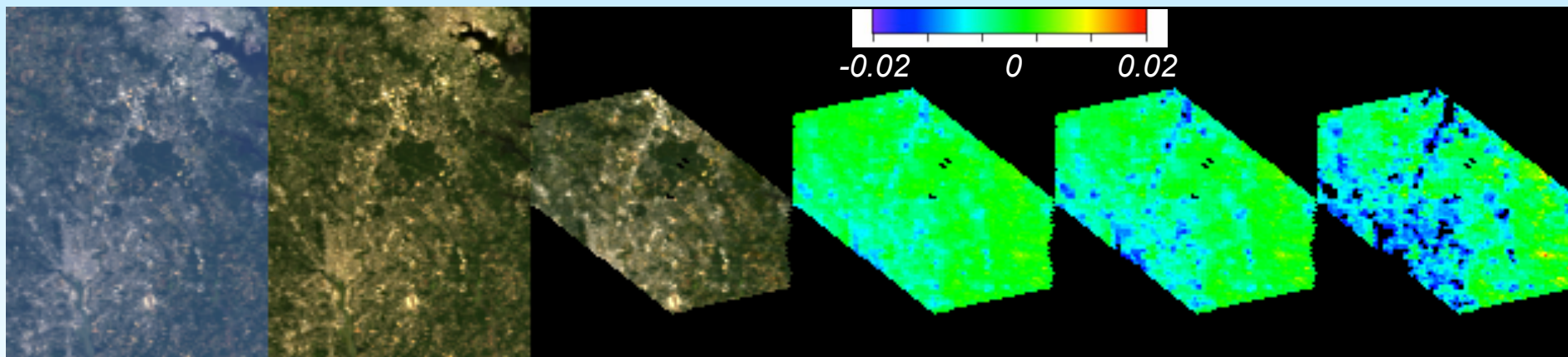


GSFC,
2000,
DOY 84-93

1. In standard retrievals, AOT correlates with surface brightness (left).
2. SRC retrieval helps avoid surface artifacts (right).

Blue/Black - Underestimation
Green - Agree
Yellow/Red - Overestimation

Difference Image: MOD09-ASRVN (GSFC, 2005, day 264)



TOA

MOD09

ASRVN

diff-Red

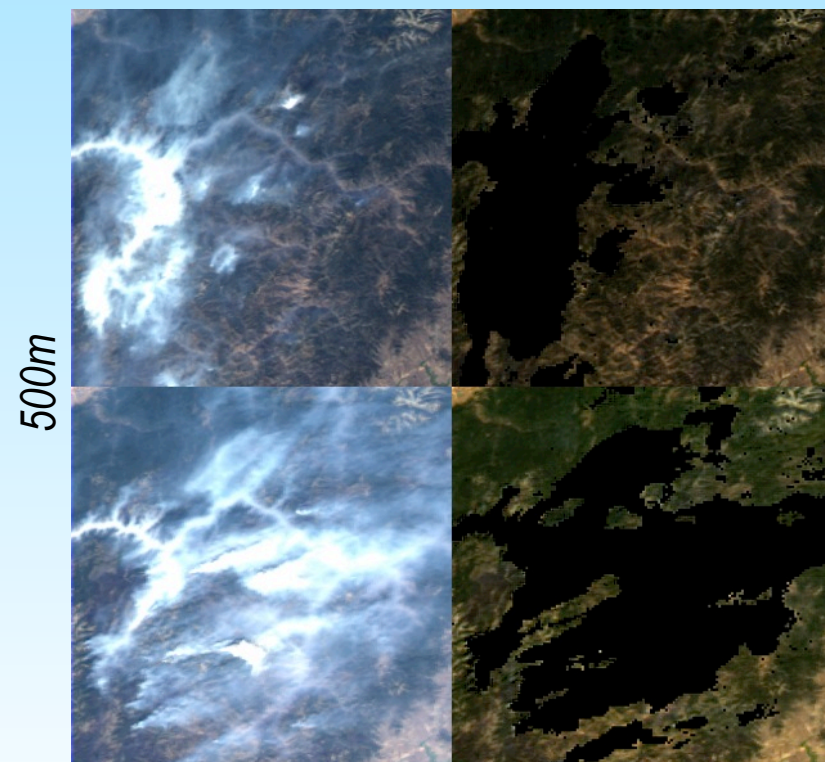
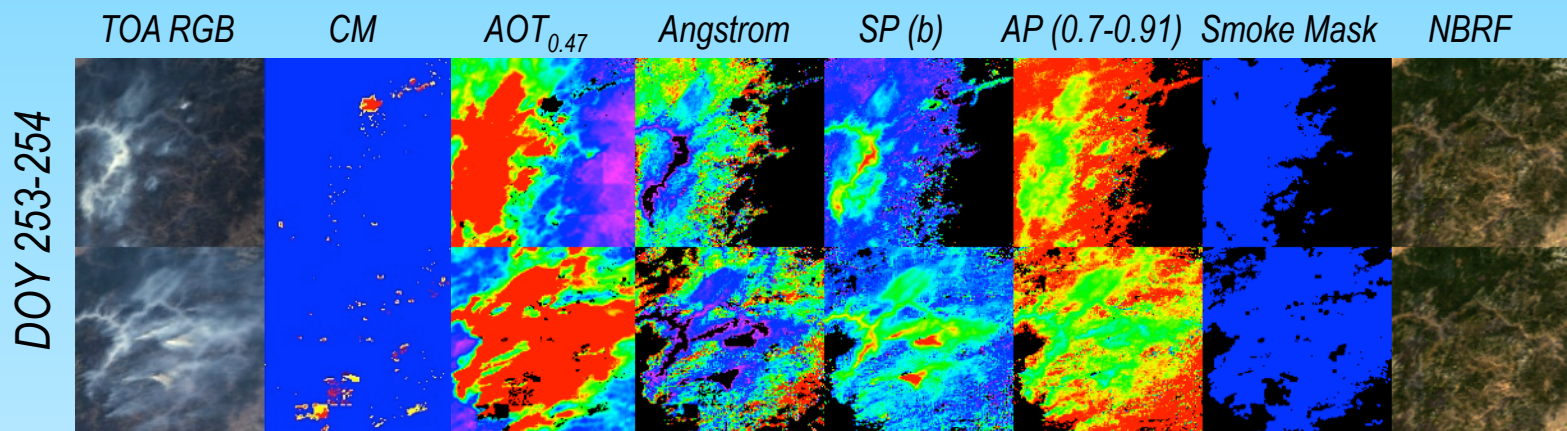
diff-Green

diff-Blue.

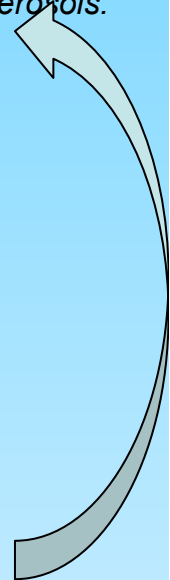
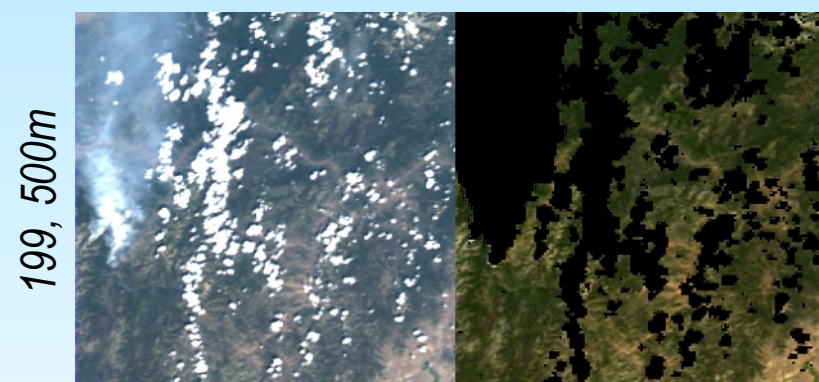
Aerosol Algorithm: Smoke Test

Lyapustin, A. et al., 2012: Discrimination of biomass burning smoke and clouds in MAIAC algorithm, *ACP*, 12, 9679–9686.

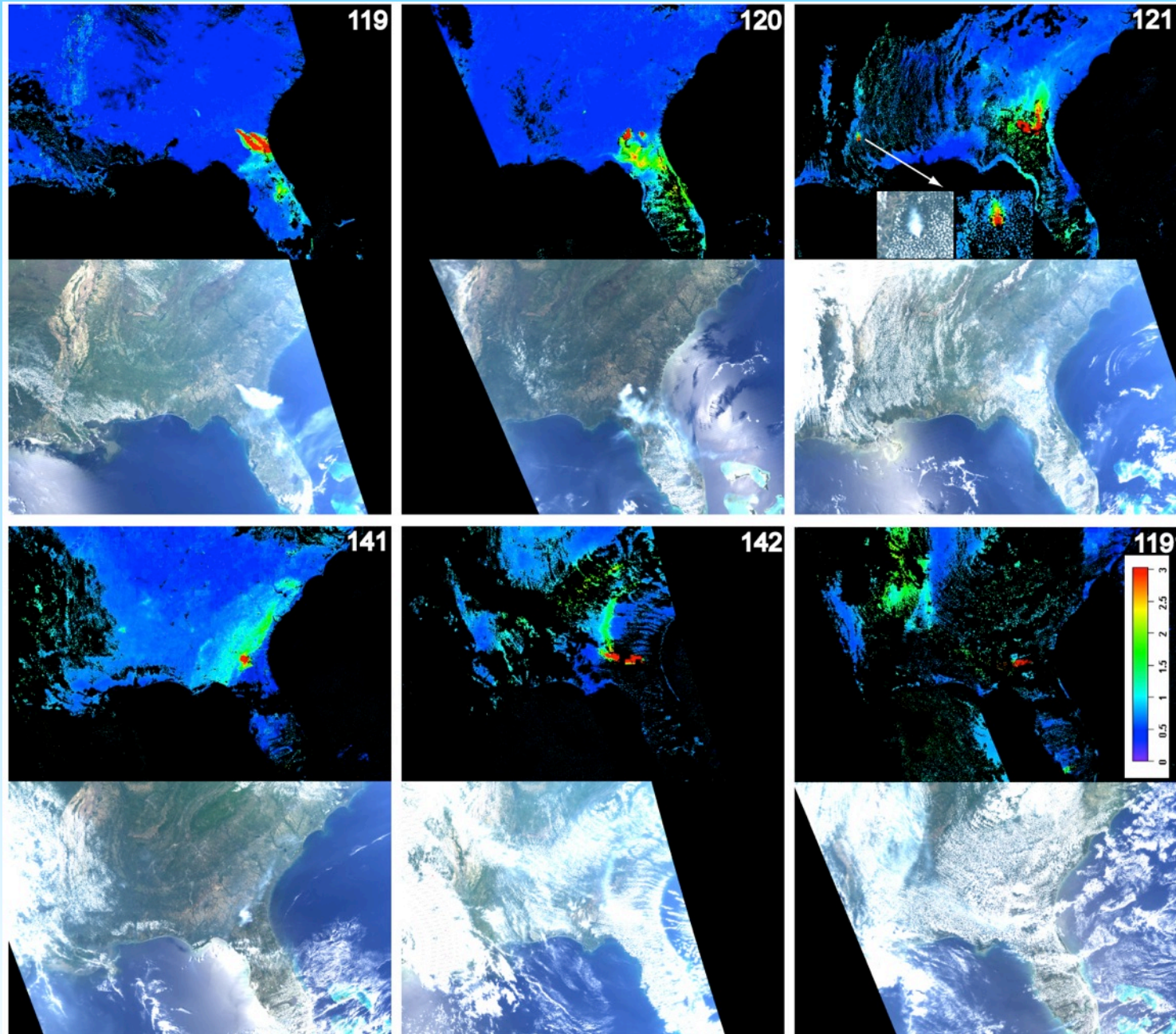
Phys. principles (~OMI): 1) n_i increases $R \rightarrow DB$; 2) Multiple scattering, and absorption, increase $R \rightarrow DB$, for absorbing aerosols.

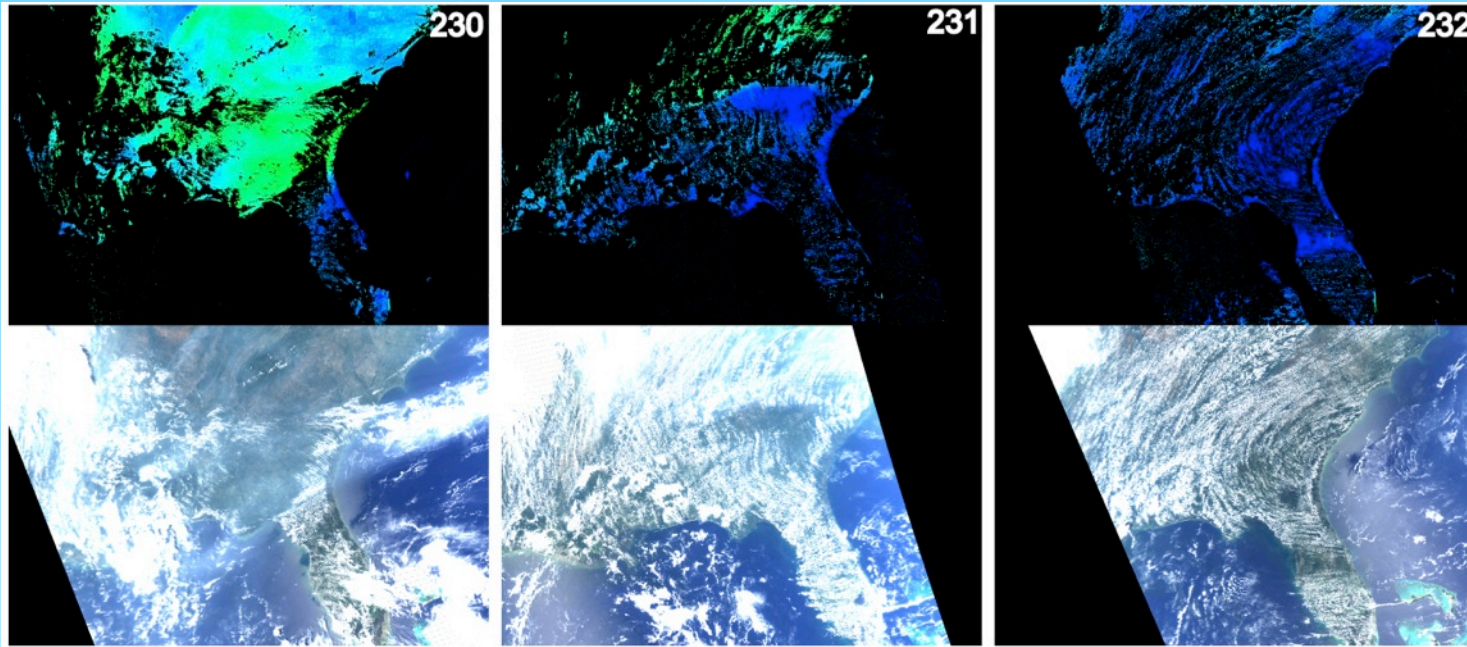


$$R_{\lambda}^{Aer} = R_{\lambda}^{Meas} - R_{\lambda}^{Molec} - R_{\lambda}^{Surf} (\tau^a)$$

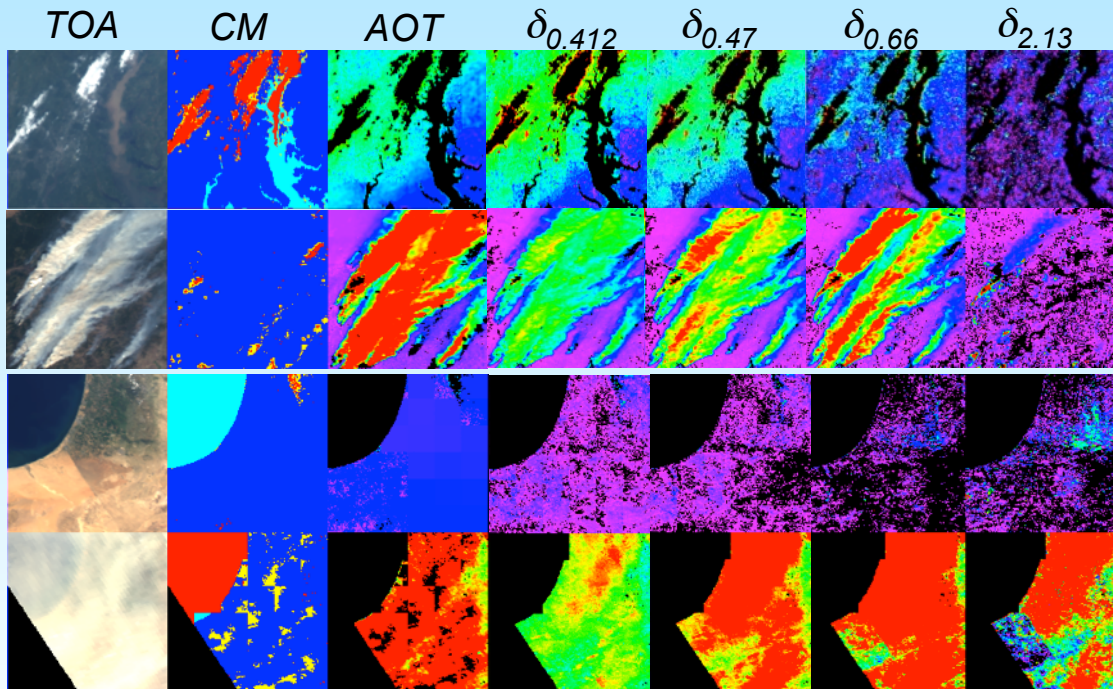


Georgia/Florida Fires of 2007





Removal of polluted air by weather system [Lyapustin et al., 2012, ACP].

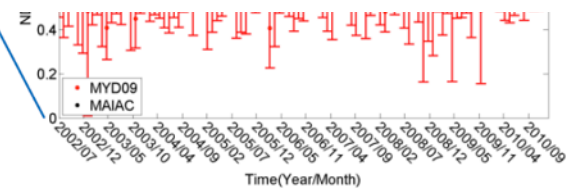
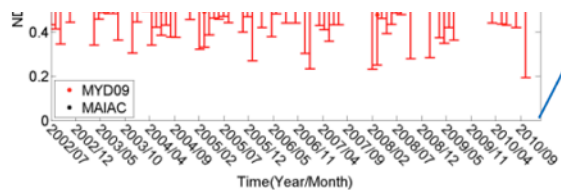
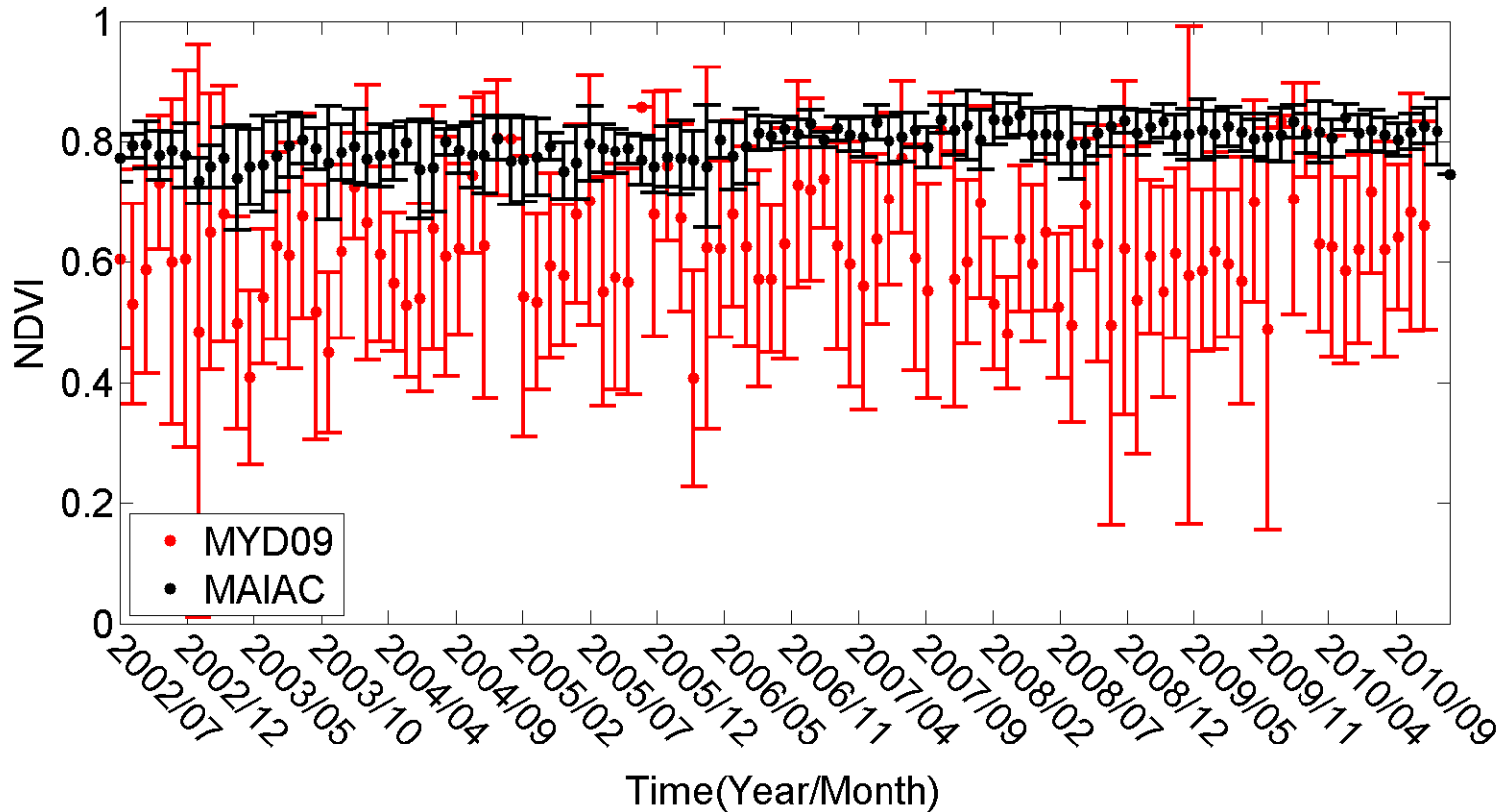
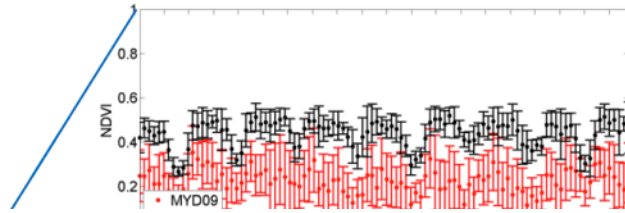
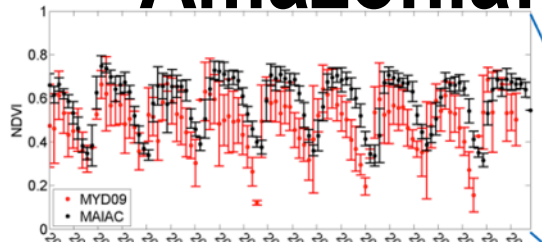


Backgr./Smoke/Dust

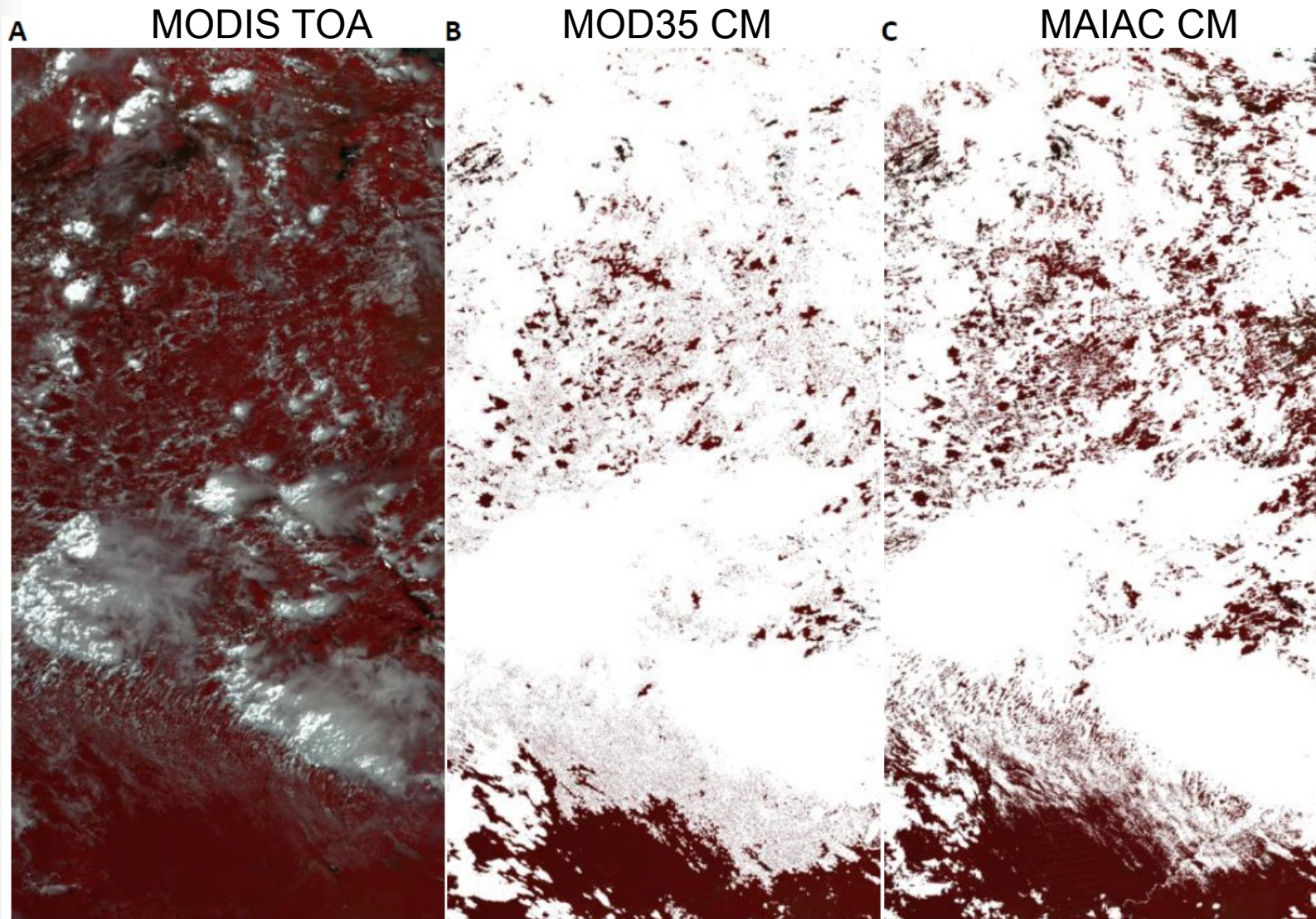
$$\delta_{\lambda} = R_{\lambda}^M - R_{\lambda}^T (\tau_{0.47}^a = 0.05)$$

Model	Abs.	Size
Backgr.	No	Small
Smoke	Yes	Small
Dust	Yes	Large

Amazonia: Comparison with MOD09



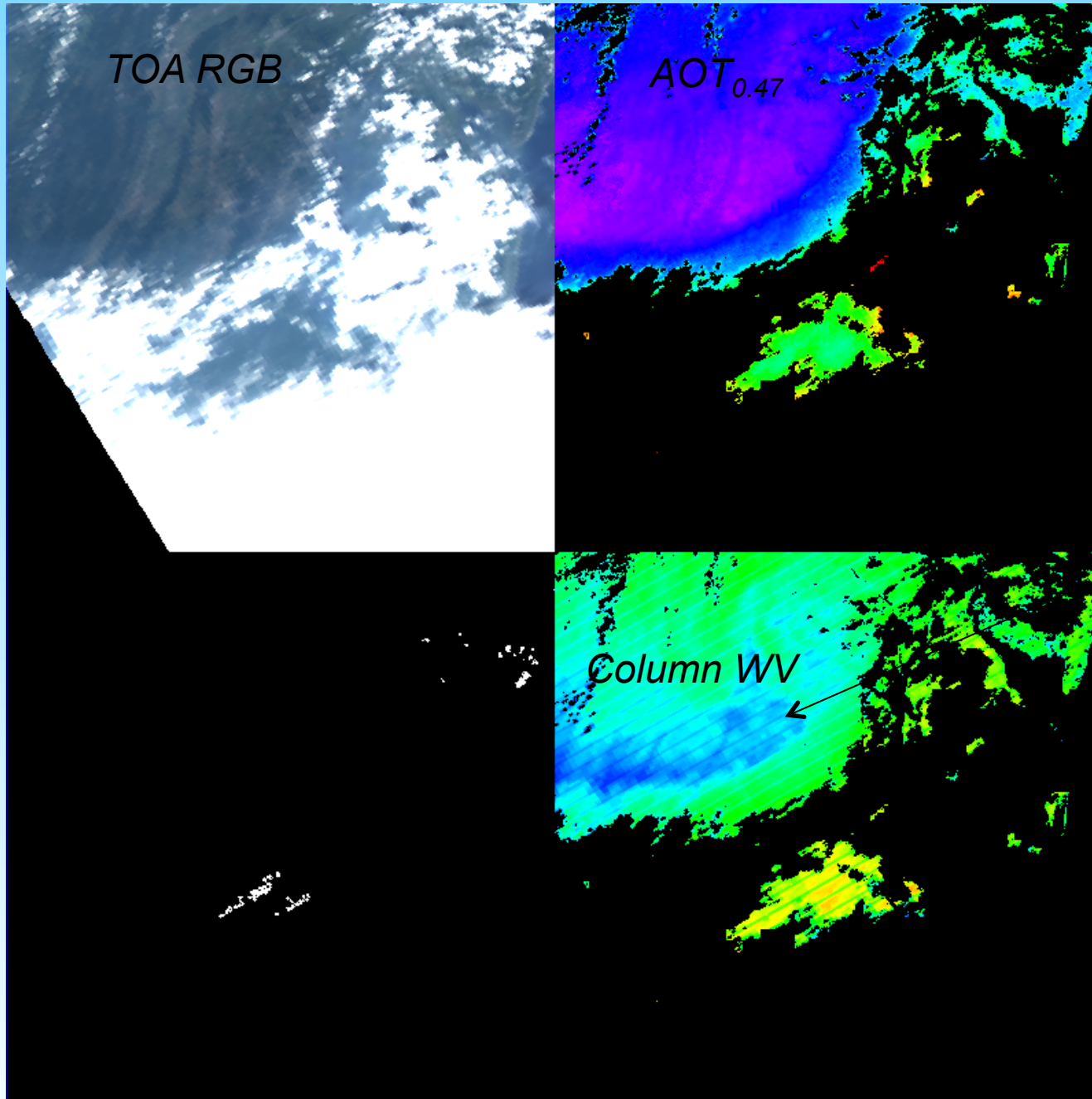
Cloud mask



Hilker, T., A. I. Lyapustin, C. J. Tucker, P. J. Sellers, F. G. Hall, Y. Wang, 2012: Remote Sensing of Tropical Ecosystems: Atmospheric Correction and Cloud Masking Matter. *RSE*, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.rse.2012.08.035>.

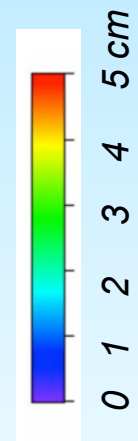
MAIAC Terra&Aqua Amazon dataset is available on the LAADS FTP site <ftp://ladsweb.nascom.nasa.gov/MAIAC/>

WV-AOT-Clouds ...



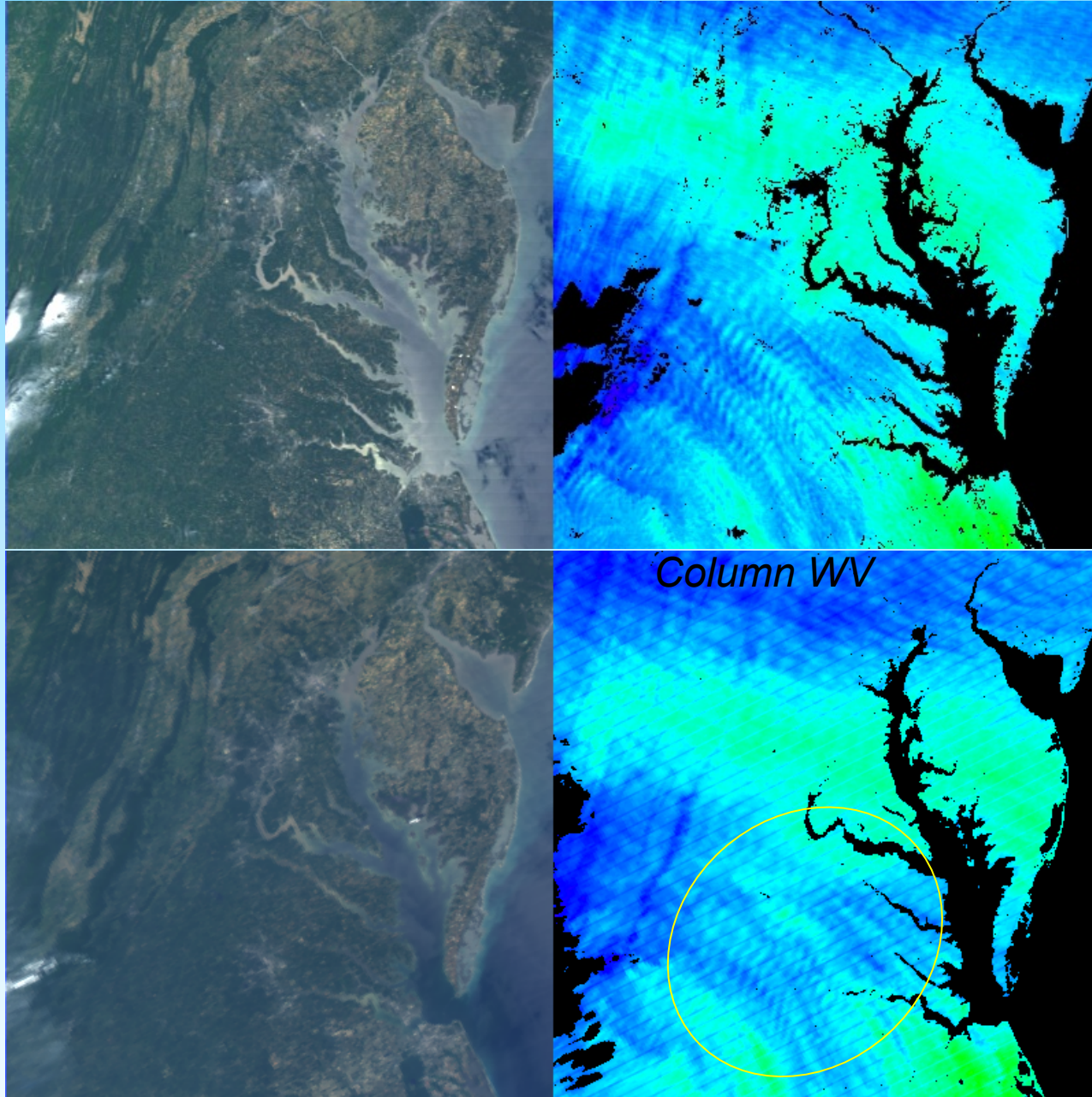
Aqua:
2011,
DOY 212,
17:30

**Sub-grid
WV
variability**

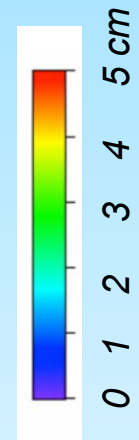


Mountain Waves in MODIS NIR WV

TOA RGB



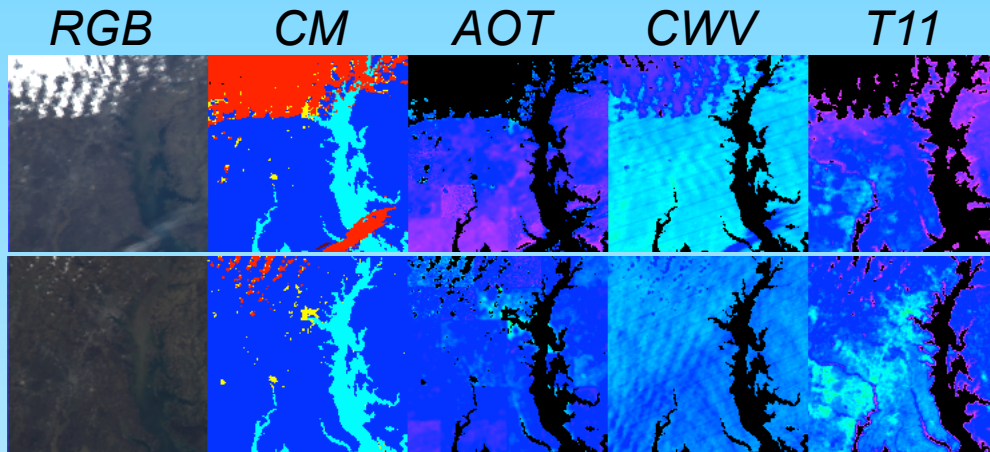
Terra,
2011:
DOY 153
16:10



Aqua:
DOY 153,
17:50

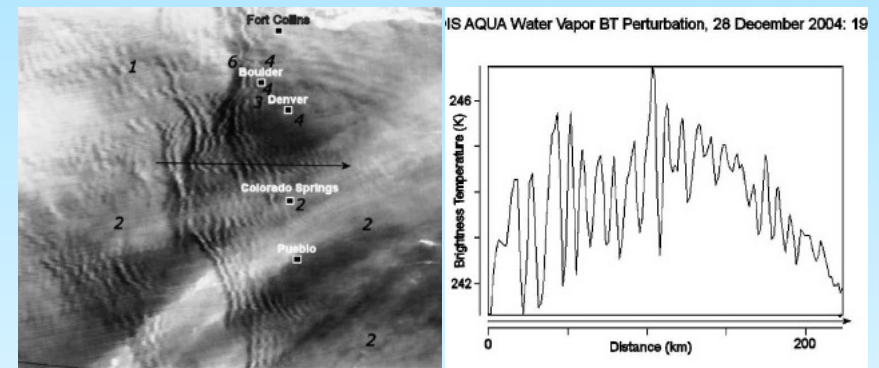
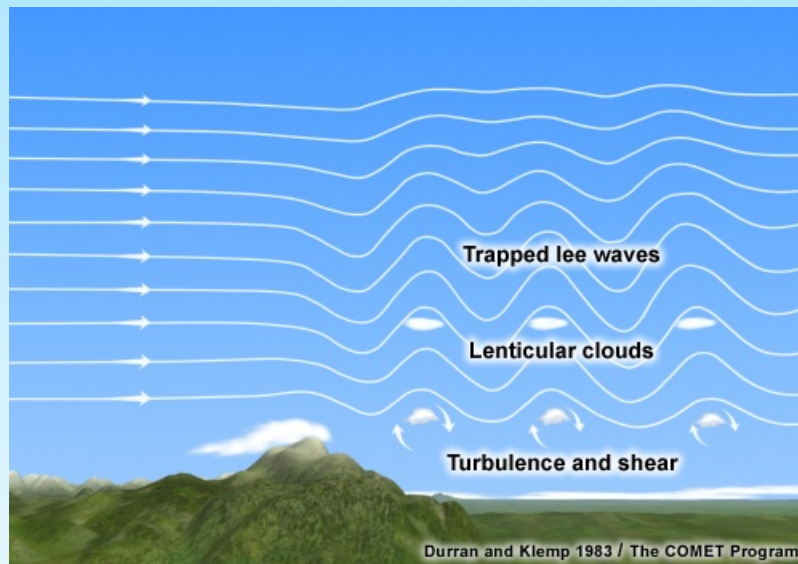
$\delta \sim 3-5\text{km}$

Mountain Waves in Water Vapor



Aqua: 2011
DOY 77

Aqua: 2011
DOY 79



MODIS Aqua WV BT ($6.7\mu\text{m}$), 12-28-04, from Uhlenbrock et al., *Weather and forecasting*, 22, 662-670, 2007.

CWV can provide wave period and drag (dissipation) distance. How can this information be used?

What is Bright Surface?

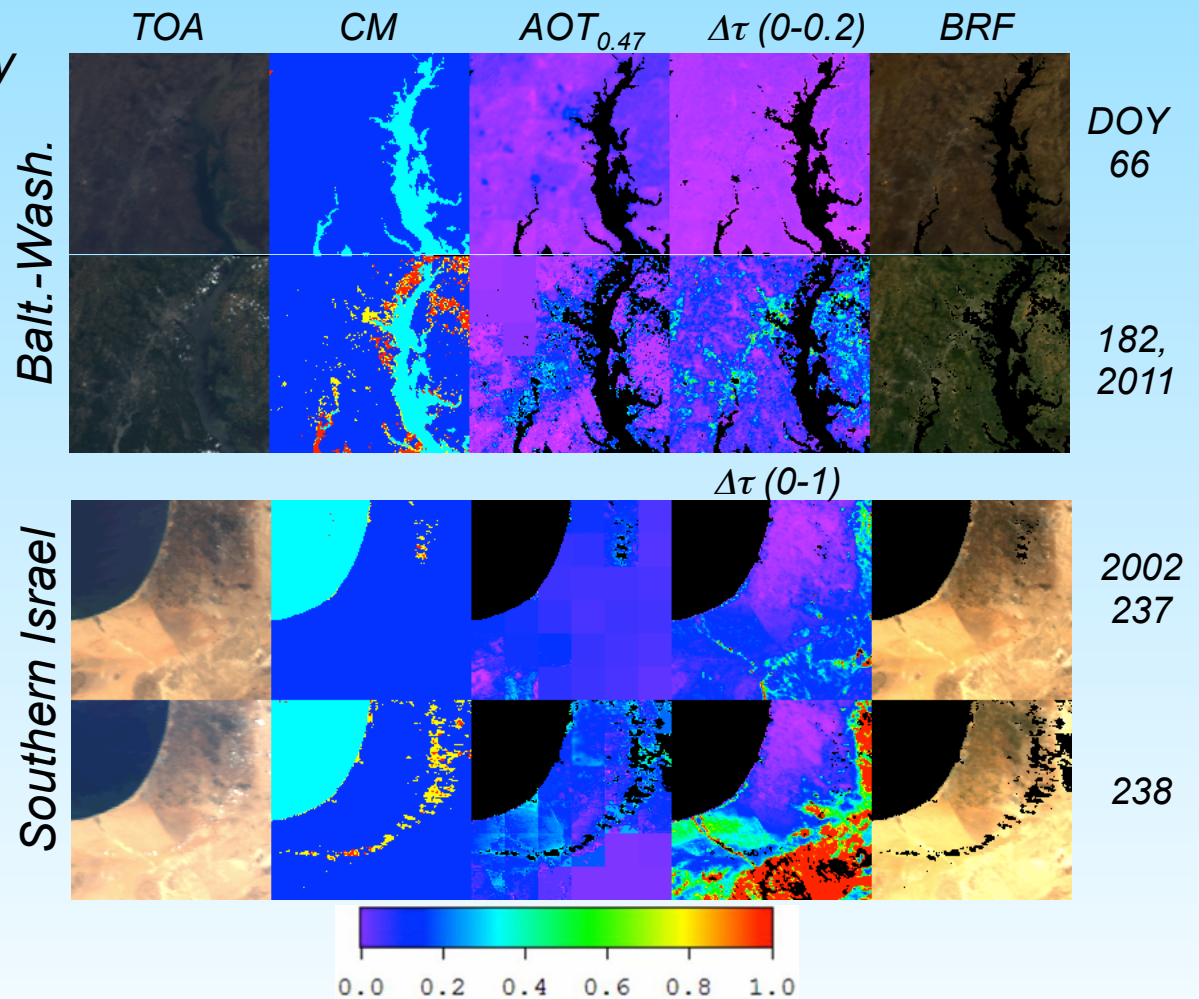
1. Sensitivity of measurements to AOT variations $L'_\lambda \approx \frac{L_\lambda^{Th}(0.1) - L_\lambda^{Th}(0.05)}{0.05}$;

2. AOT uncertainty relates to surface BRDF uncertainty: $\Delta\tau_{\lambda;i,j} = \frac{\mu_0 \sigma_{\lambda;i,j}}{L'_{\lambda;i,j}}$;

3. Over land, uncertainty of AE(Blue, Red) is defined by the Red band retrieval:

$$\alpha = \ln\left(\frac{\lambda_B}{\lambda_R}\right)(\ln\tau_R - \ln\tau_B);$$

$$\Delta\alpha = c\left(\frac{\Delta\tau_R}{\tau_R} - \frac{\Delta\tau_B}{\tau_B}\right) \sim c \frac{\Delta\tau_R}{\tau_R};$$

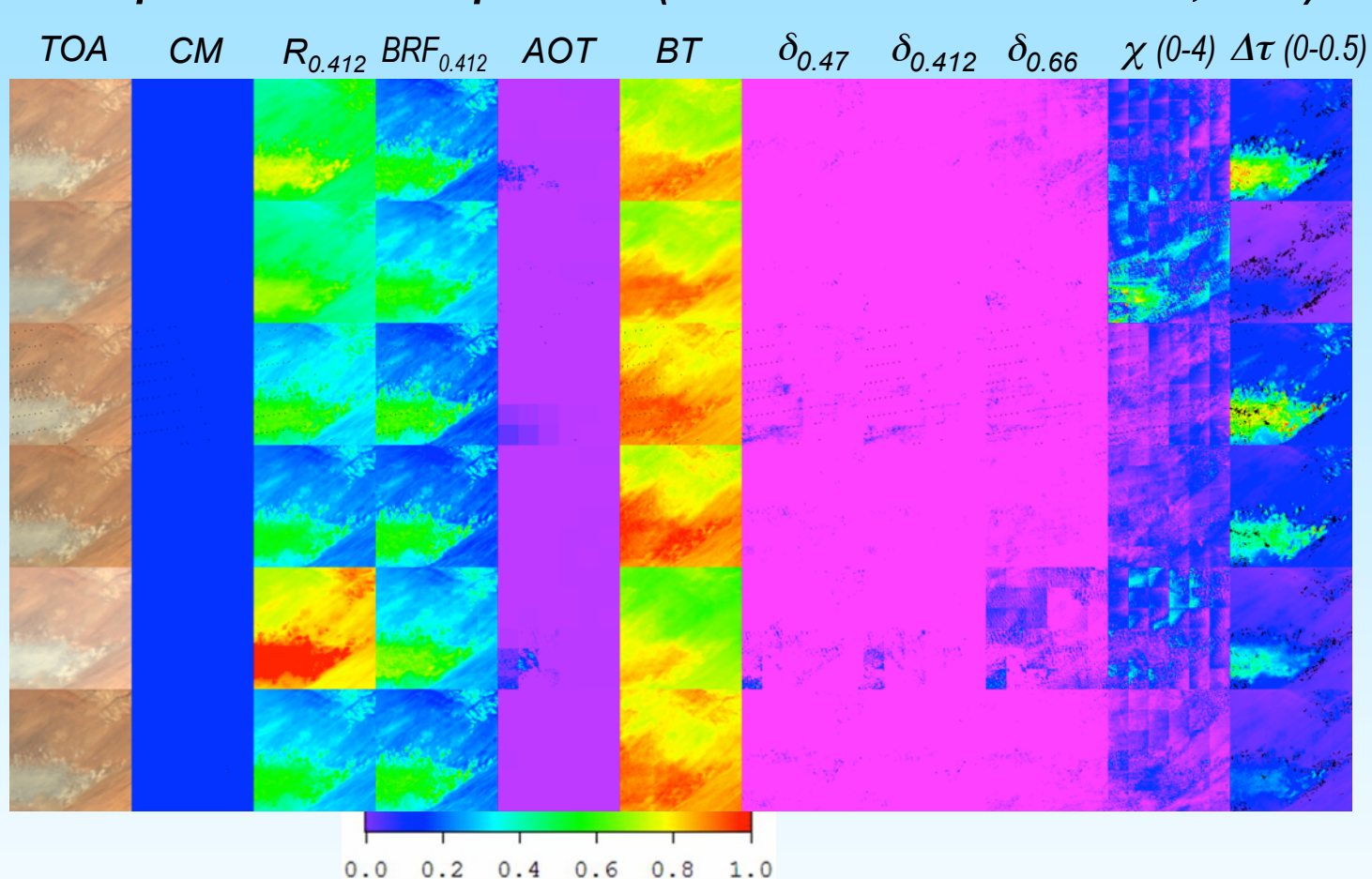


Bright-I: Surface Characterization

Analysis for 25×25 km² blocks (includes both magnitude and contrast)

$$\delta_{\lambda;i,j} = \frac{R_{\lambda;i,j}^M - R_{\lambda;i,j}^T}{\sigma_{\lambda;i,j}}; \quad \chi_{i,j} = \sum_{\lambda} \delta_{\lambda;i,j}^2; \quad rmse = \sum_{i,j} \chi_{i,j}^2 = \min_{\tau < 0.3} \{\tau\} \implies \text{Accept if Cov} > \text{HIGH} \text{ \& } rmse < 1$$

Example for Bodele Depression (150×150 km²: DOY 344-351, 2007)



$$\Delta\tau_{\lambda;i,j} = \frac{\mu_0 \sigma_{\lambda;i,j}}{L'_{\lambda;i,j}};$$

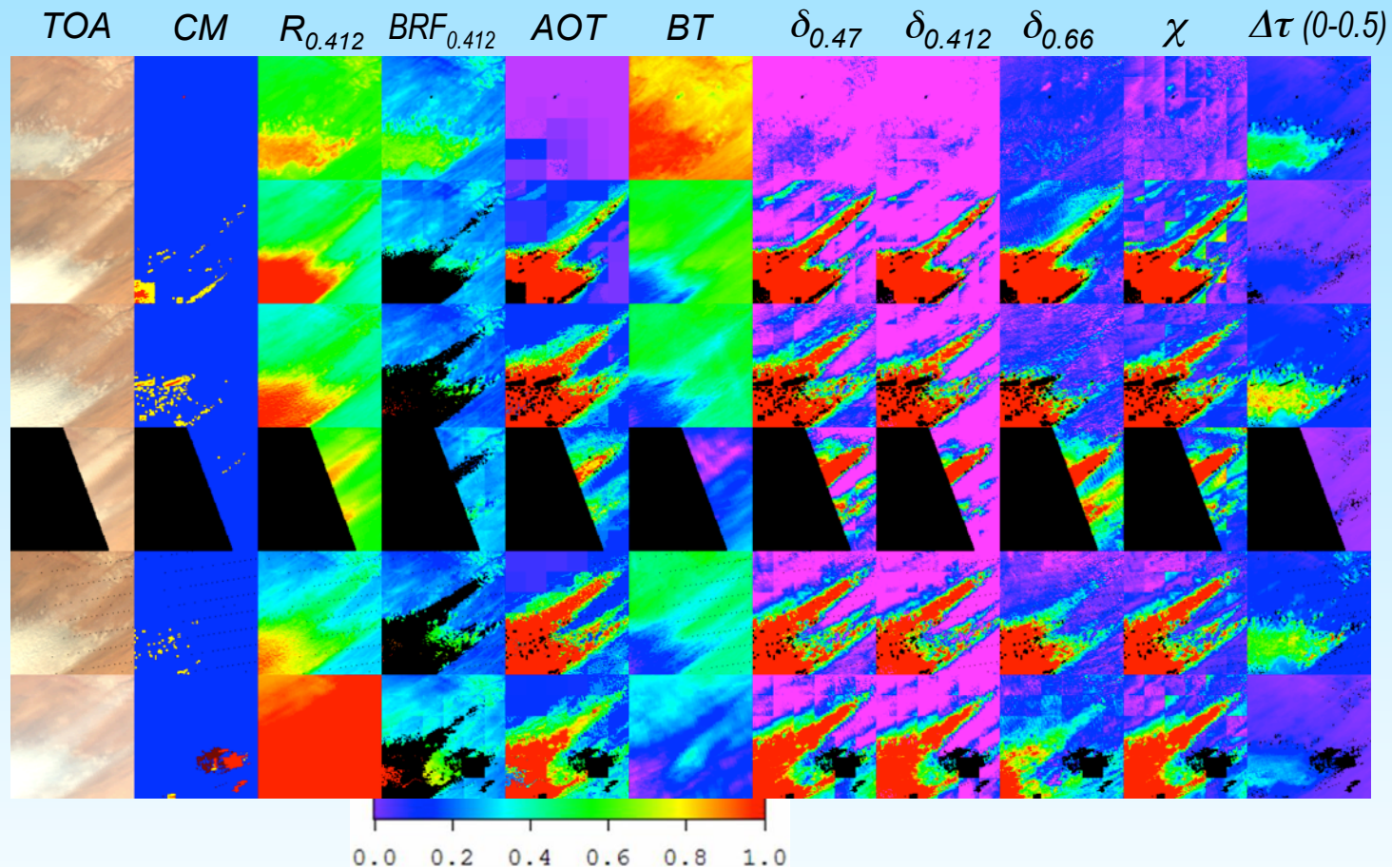
- AOT uncertainty

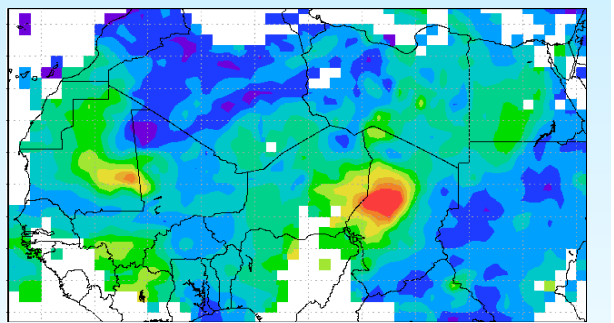
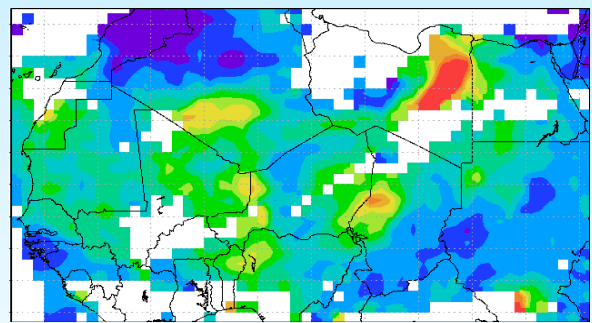
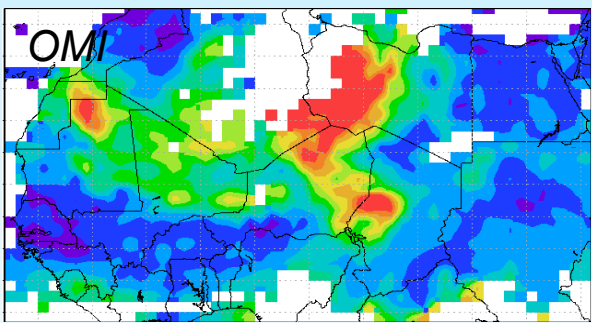
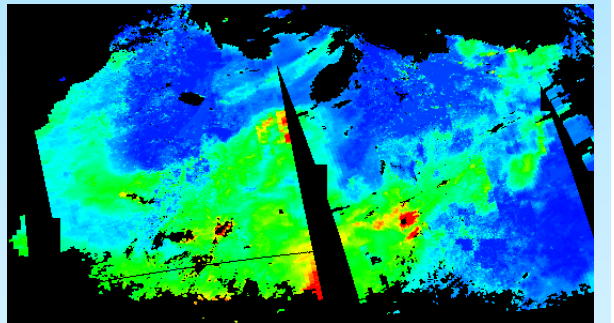
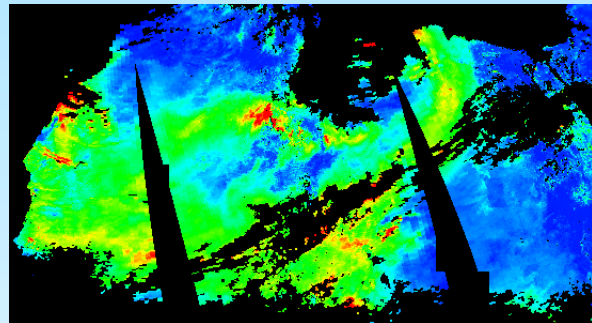
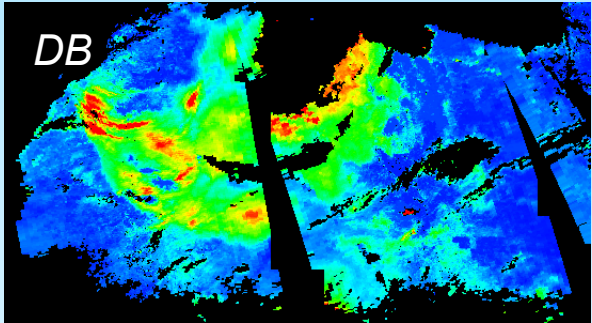
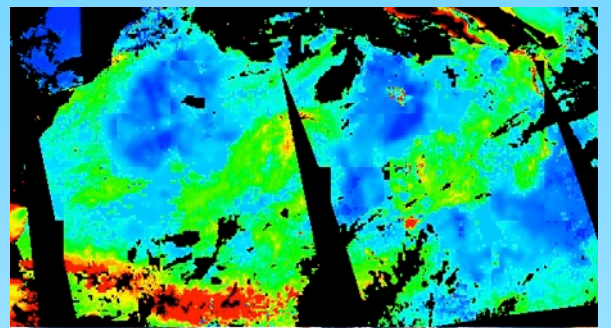
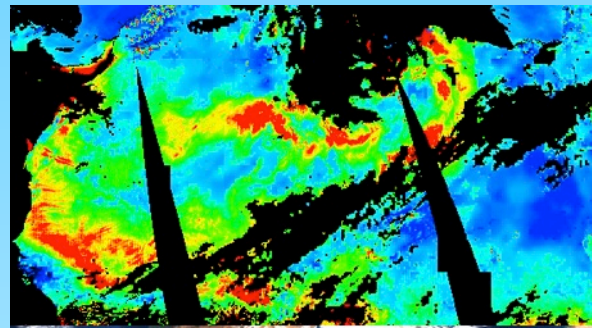
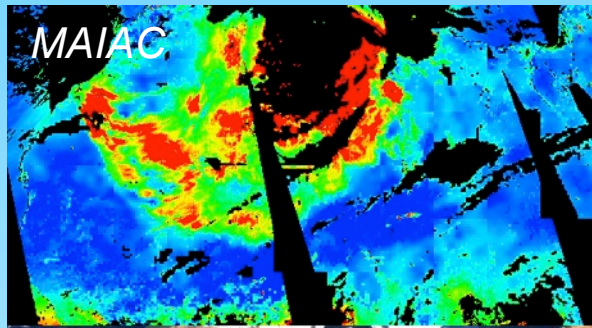
Bright-II: Aerosol Retrieval

Pixel Analysis

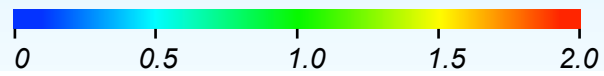
$$\delta_{\lambda,i,j} = \frac{R_{\lambda,i,j}^M - R_{\lambda,i,j}^T}{\sigma_{\lambda,i,j}}; \quad \chi_{i,j} = \sum_{\lambda} \delta_{\lambda,i,j}^2 = \min\{\tau; Model\} \quad \text{for every pixel with } \chi > 0.5$$

... **Bodele Depression (DOY 352-358, 2007 – Dust Storm)**



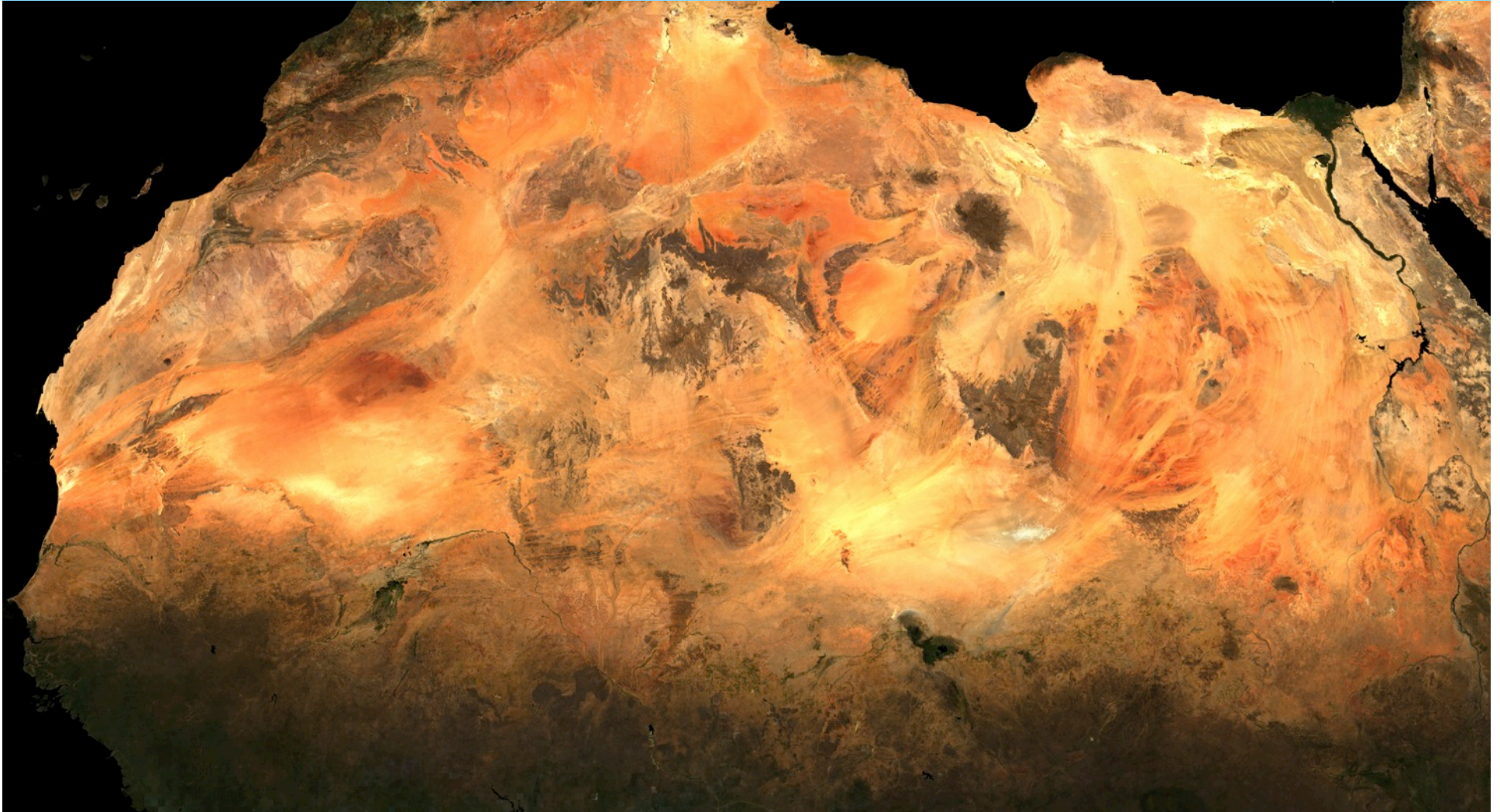


DOY 68



- DOY 70

RGB NBRF, 5500×3000 km², 2007



MAIAC NBRF (SZA=45°, VZA=0°), end of 2007