

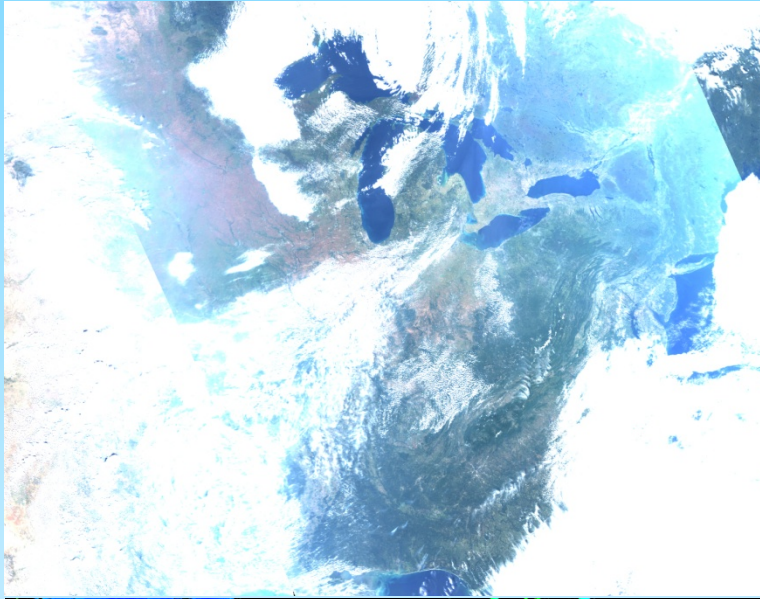
# *Update on Algorithm* **MAIAC**

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*Y. Wang (UMBC), S. Korkin (GESTAR)*

**MODIS Science Team Meeting**  
**April 30, 2014**

# ***MAIAC = Time Series + Spatial Analysis***

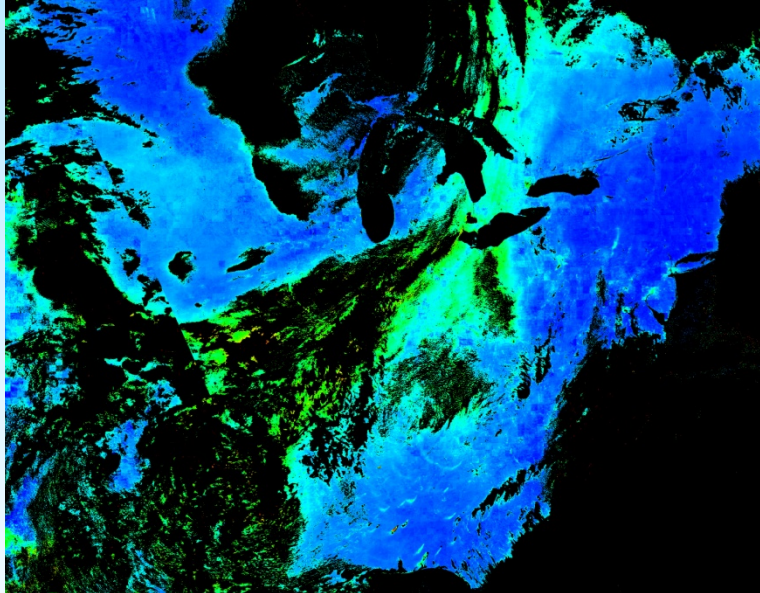
*MODIS, TOA RGB*



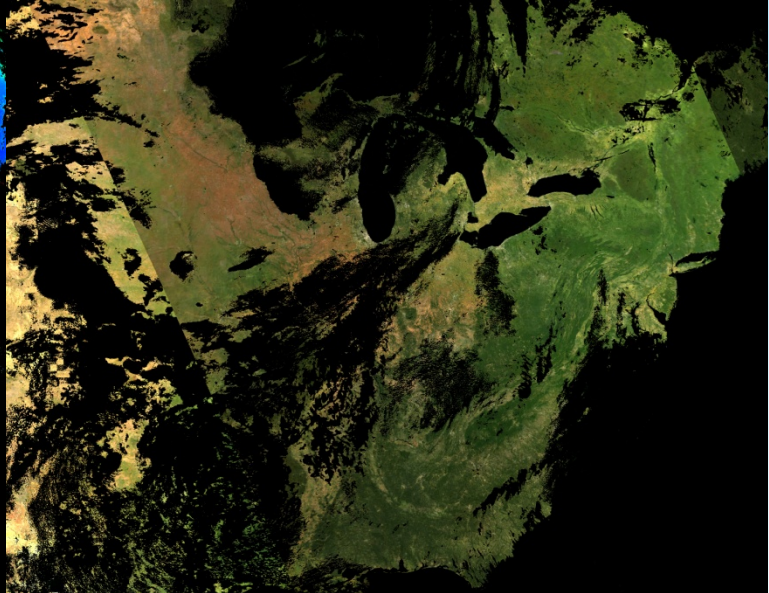
*NBRF*



*AOT*



*BRF*



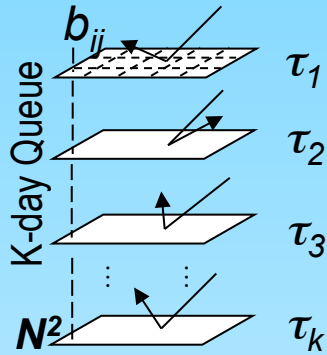
# **MAIAC: Standard and New Features**

- *Anisotropic surface model;*
- *Retrieval of Spectral Regression Coefficient;*
- *Detection and accommodation of seasonal and rapid surface change;*
- *Storing “static” (surface) information;*
- *Products: WV, CM, AOT, AE (over dark surfaces) and aerosol type (background/smoke/dust – in progress) @1km resolution and surface suite (spectral BRDF model, BRF (SR), albedo).*

## **New Features**

- *Removed blockiness (25km) of AOT and SR images;*
- *Expanded range of bright surfaces for AOT retrievals;*
- *Will provide uncertainty of AOT;*
- *Aerosol type classification (background/smoke/dust)*
- *Improvements in cloud mask*

# Retrieval of Spectral Regression Coefficient (SRC, $\rho_{ij}^{Blue} = b_{ij}\rho_{ij}^{B7}$ )

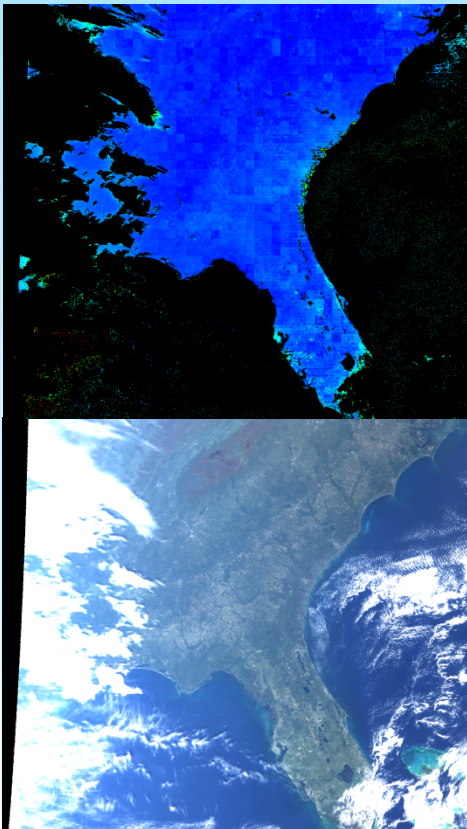


## Original approach:

- Accumulate  $N > 3$  days of mostly cloud-free observations;
- Assume:
  - AOT is ~constant @ 25km;
  - Surface doesn't change much;
- Invert dataset of  $N$  days for 25 km blocks for AOT on each day and SRC for each pixel.

## Issues:

- Complex;
- Land-water boundaries (few land pixels);
- Unpredictably unstable, leading to blockiness in AOT and SR.



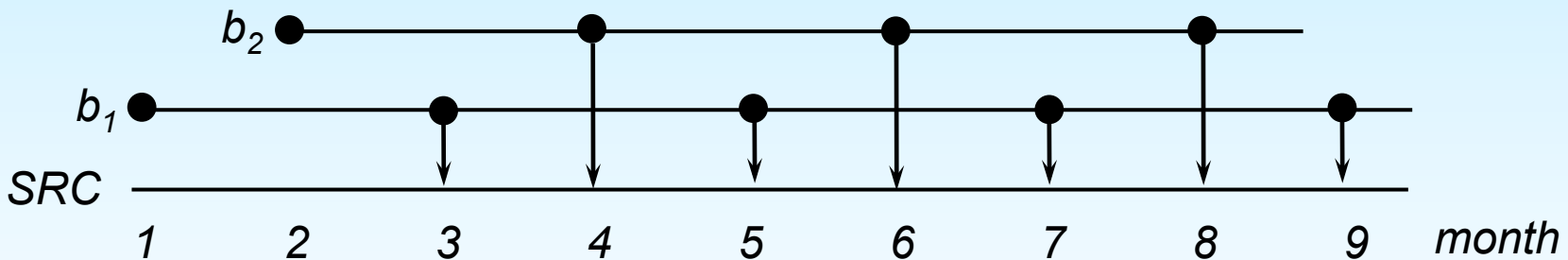
# Retrieval of SRC, New Approach

## Minimum Reflectance Method:

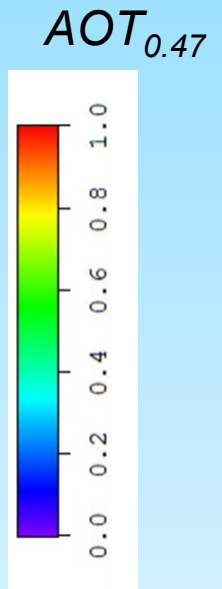
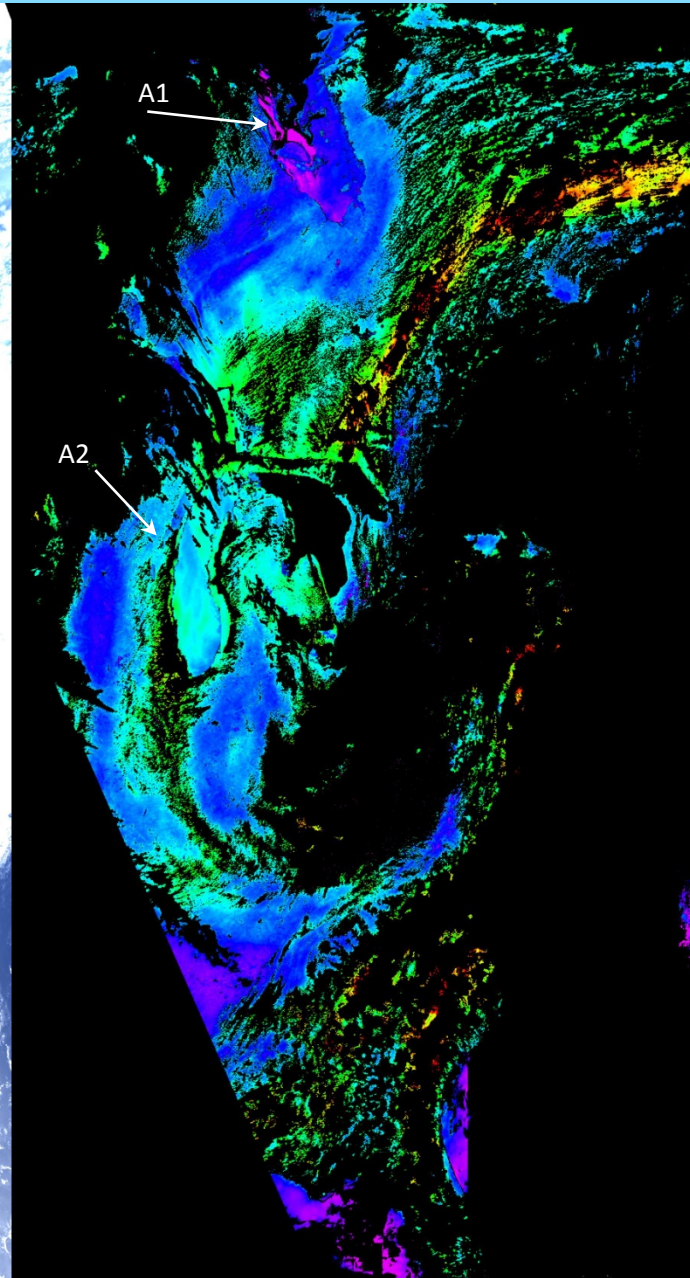
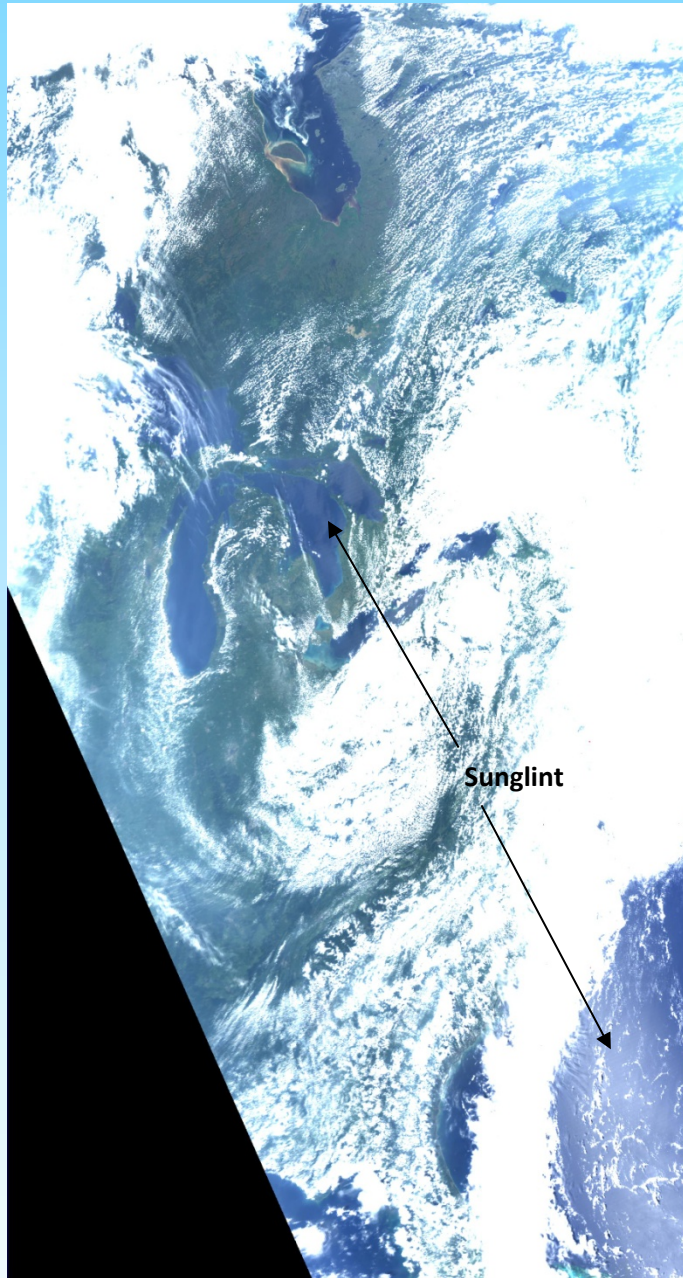
- We can express measured B3 radiance as a function of 2.1  $\mu\text{m}$  BRDF:

$$L^{B3} \cong D + L_s(b\rho^{B7})$$

- Compute  $b$  for the background aerosol (AOT~0.05);
- Blue band is “dark”, aerosols increase SRC ( $b$ );
- Select SRC as min over  $\Delta T$ ;
- Run 2 lines of SRC update: each line initializes over 2 months, and SRC is updated monthly



# Example, incl. coastal and inland water



# On Spectral Invariance Assumption

(idea of Y. Knyazikhin, BU)

SRC algorithm assumes the BRDF shapes in Blue and SWIR are the same:  $\rho_{ij}^{Blue} = b_{ij}\rho_{ij}^{B7}$ . Are they?

- The 1<sup>st</sup> order of scattering must be the same as 3D structure of surface is the governing property:  $\rho_B^{(1)} = b\rho_{SWIR}^{(1)}$
- The total reflectance:  $\rho_\lambda = \rho^{(1)} + \rho^{(2)} + \rho^{(3)} \dots \cong \rho^{(1)} + \frac{\eta^2}{1-\eta}$

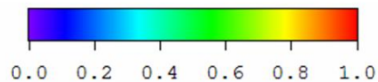
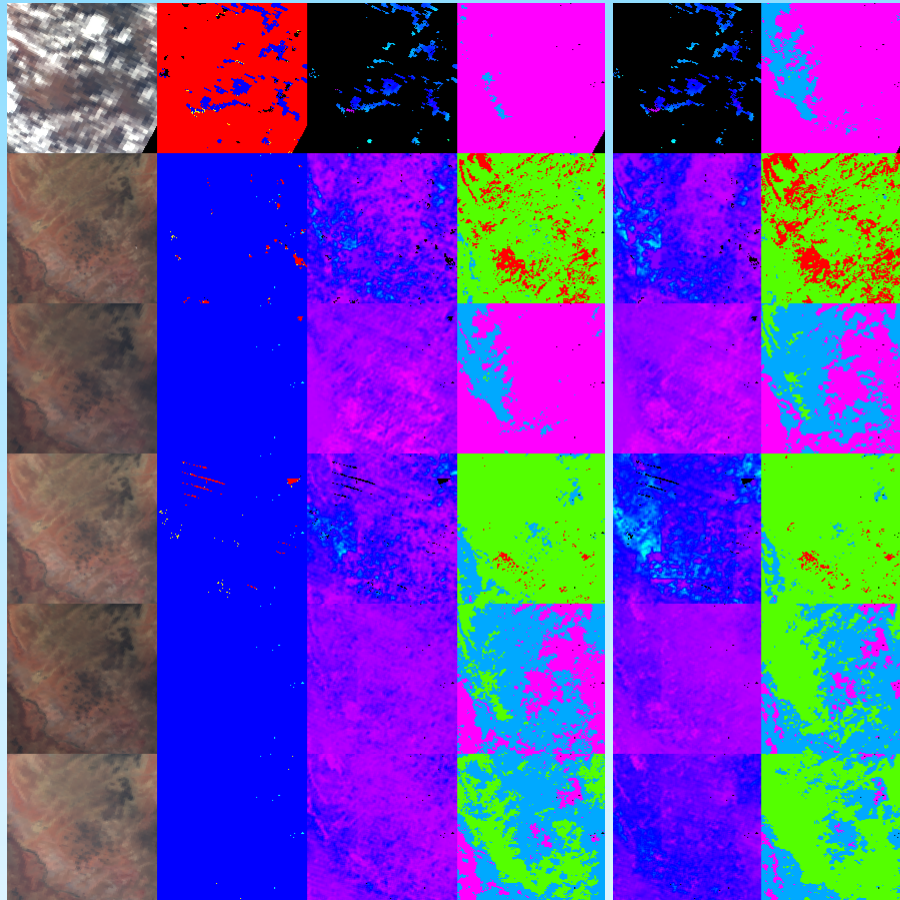
where  $\eta \approx \int \int_{\Omega^+ \Omega^-} \rho^{(1)}(s, s') ds ds'$  is “spherical” albedo.

- With linear RTLS model,  $\eta = k_L^{(1)} + k_v \nu_v + k_g \nu_g$ .
- Further, the RTLS parameters become:  $\{k_L^{(1)} + \frac{\eta^2}{1-\eta}, k_v, k_g\}$

# Example: Flagstaff, AZ

DOY 262-268, 2009

RGB CM AOT<sup>(1)</sup> Mask<sup>(1)</sup> AOT Mask



AOT

## What is Dark/Bright Surface?

$$\delta R^{TOA} = \underbrace{R'_\tau \delta \tau}_{\delta R^{AOT}} + \underbrace{R'_{src} \delta src}_{\delta R^{SRC}}$$

We can assess uncertainties:

$$\delta \tau \sim 0.05 \quad \delta SRC \sim 0.02$$

$$\beta = \delta R^{SRC} / \delta R^{AOT}$$

Surface  
Brightness  
Mask

Dark ( $\beta < 0.7$ )  
Dark-Bright ( $\beta < 1.5$ )  
Bright ( $\beta < 4$ )  
Very Bright



# DRAGON USA 2011

DOY 210

Terra 16:00

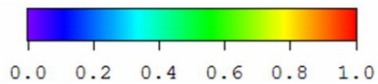
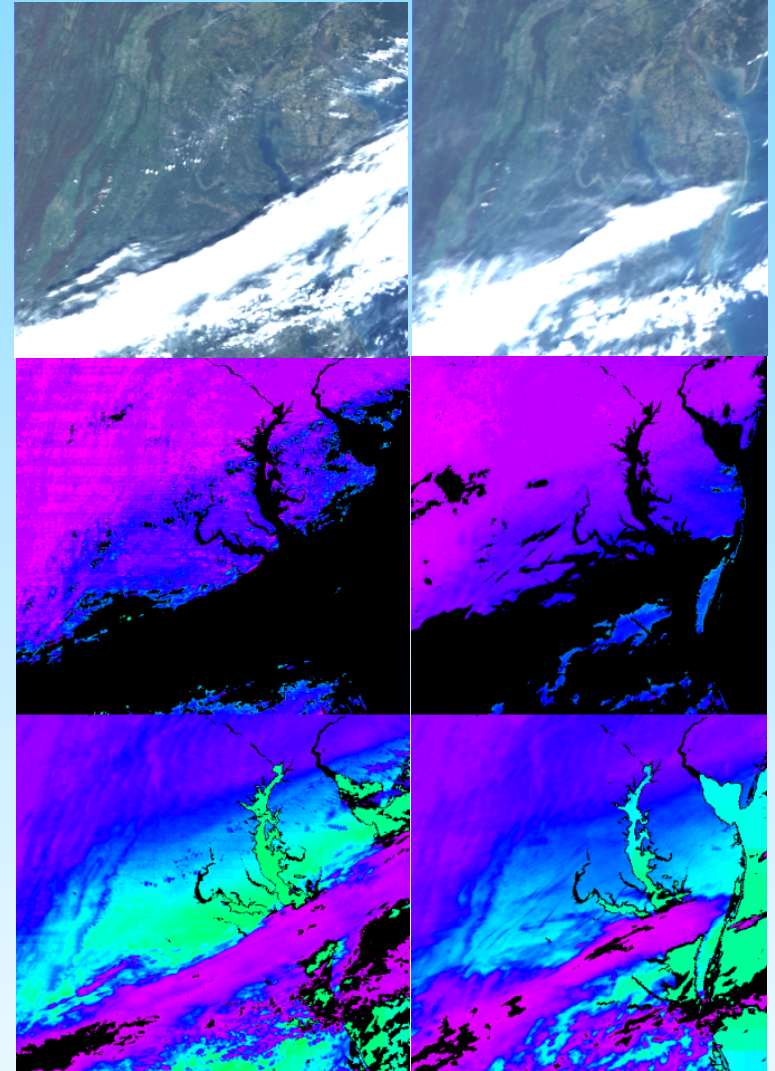
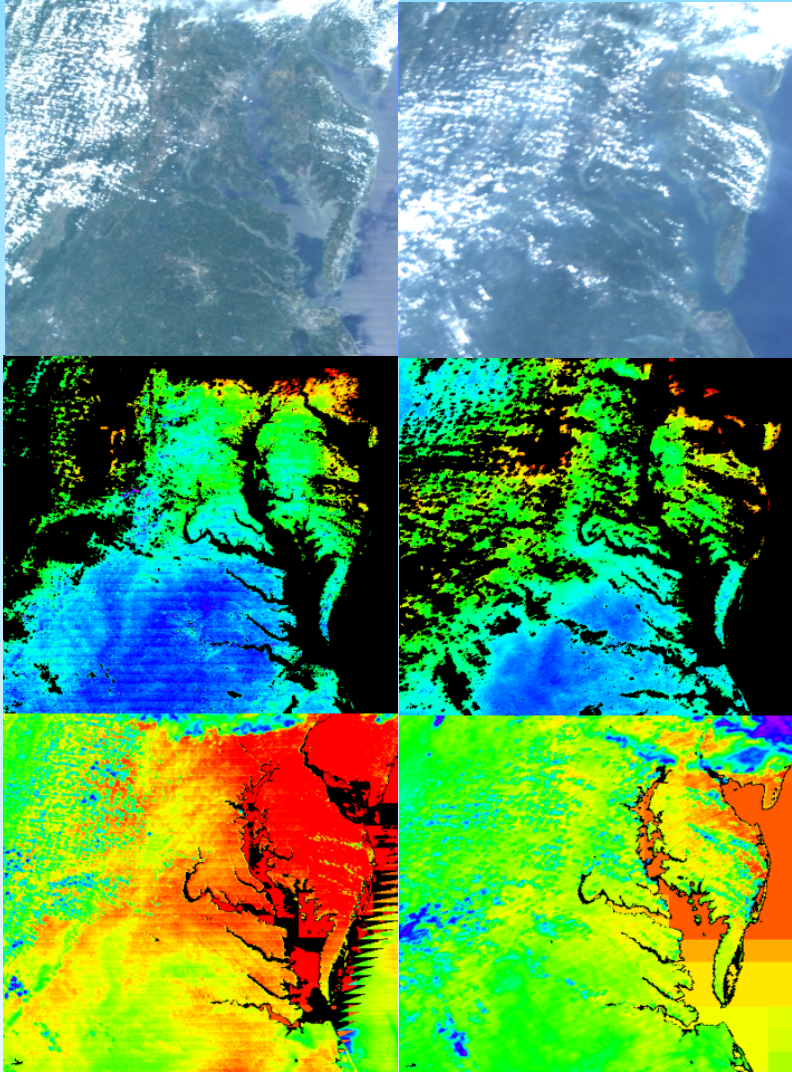
Aqua 17:40

DOY 290

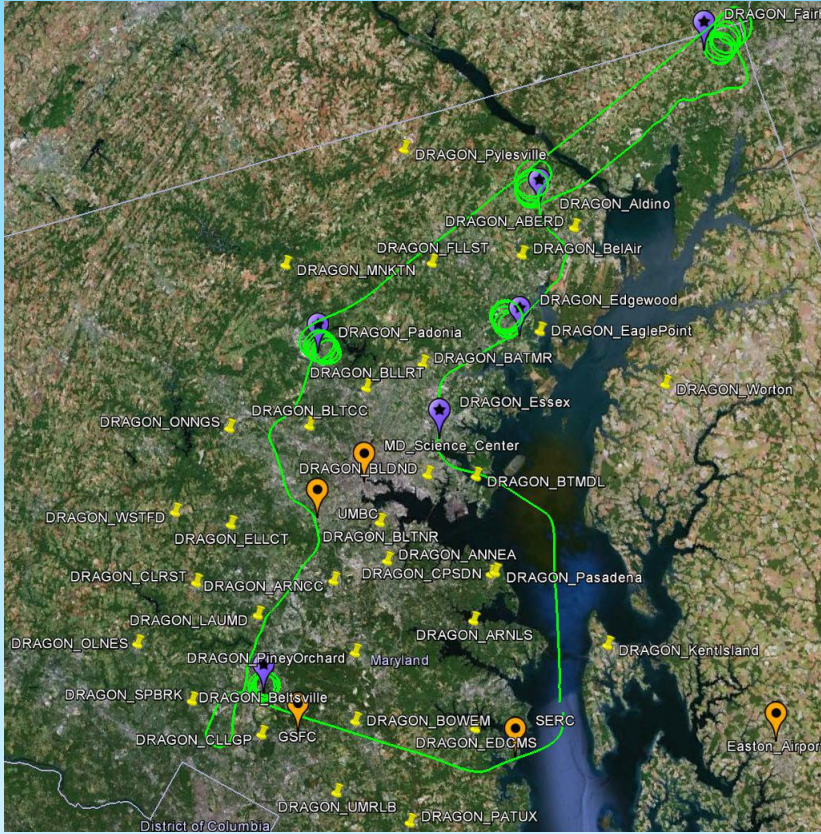
Terra 16:00

Aqua 17:40

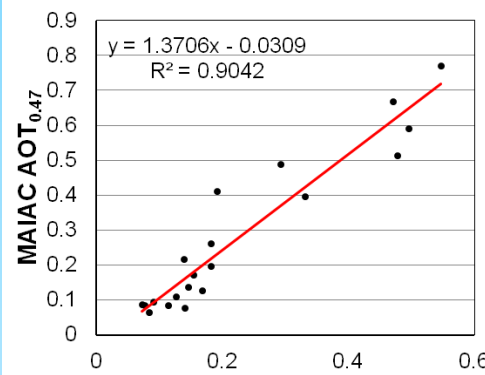
AOT (0-1)  
CWV (0-4cm)



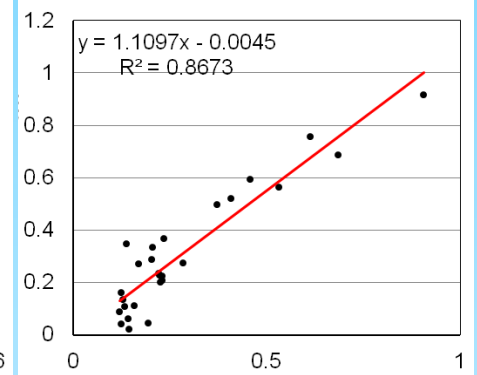
# Baltimore – Washington, 2011



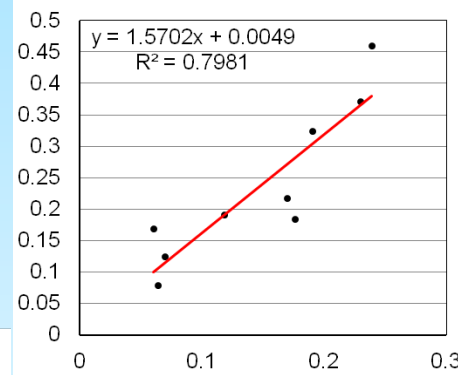
**BATMR**



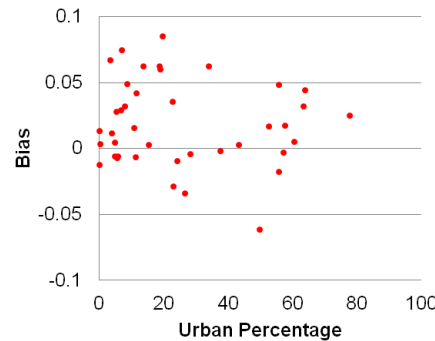
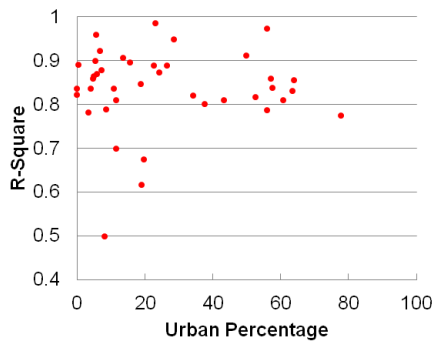
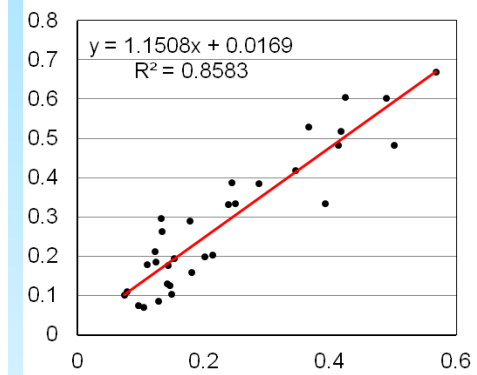
**UMBC**



**MD\_SC\_CENTER**



**ESSEX**



*MAIAC did not show decreased performance over urban surfaces over B-W area.*

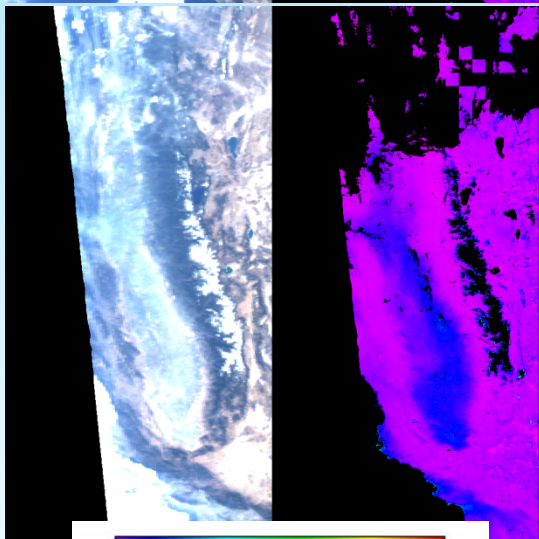
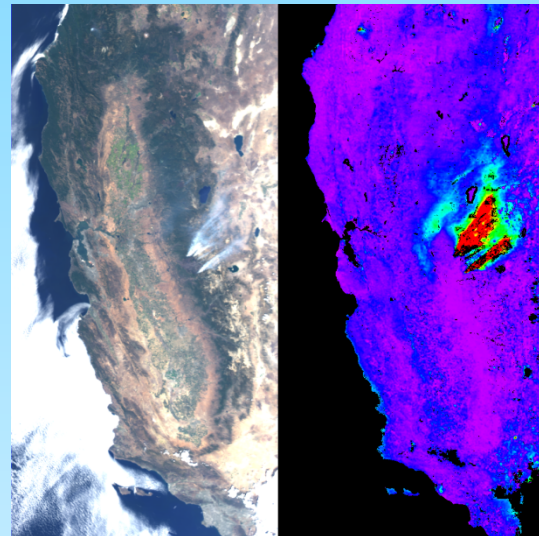
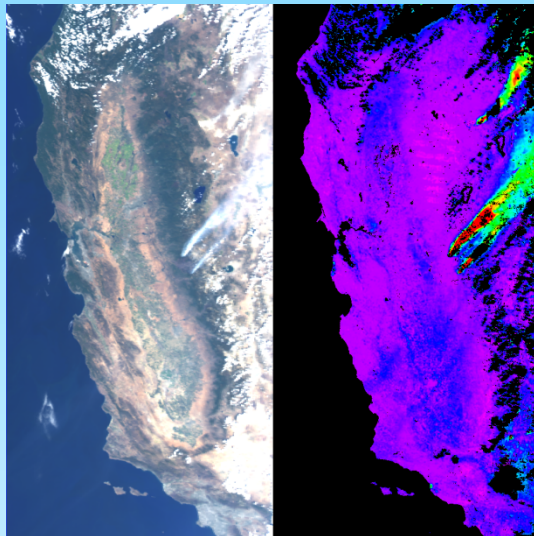
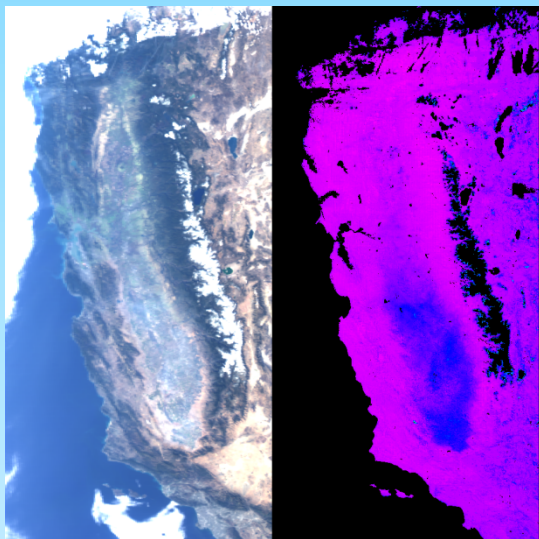
# San Joaquin Valley 2012-2013

Yosemite Fires, Aug. 2013

DOY: 329, 331, 2012

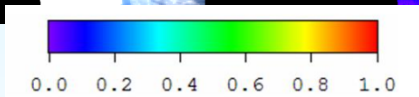
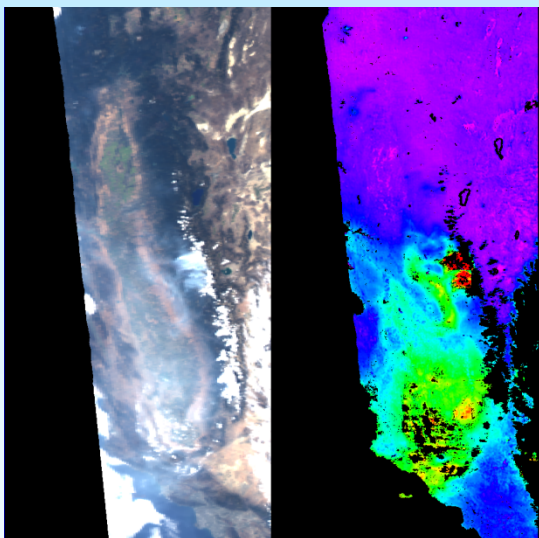
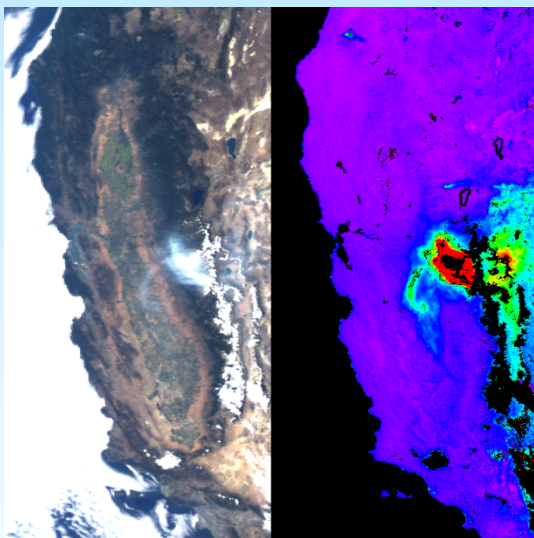
248

250



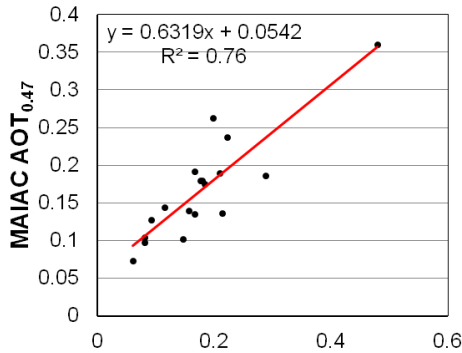
251

252

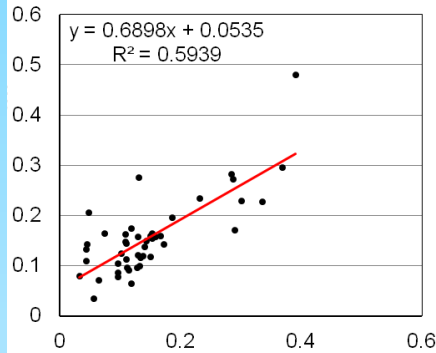


# San Joaquin Valley 2012-2013

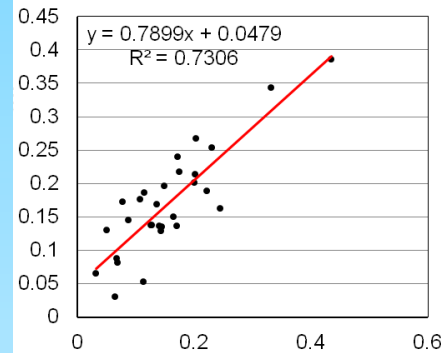
## Arvin



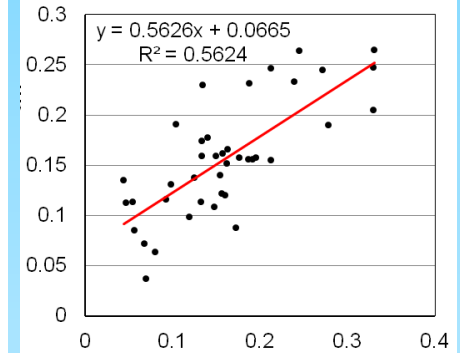
## Clovis



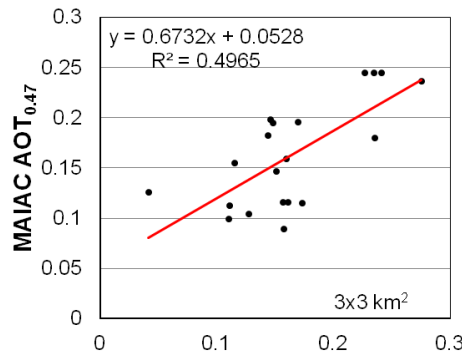
## Corcoran



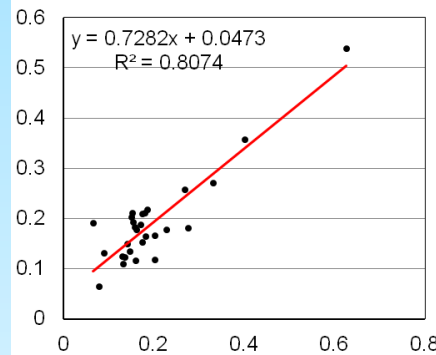
## Drummond



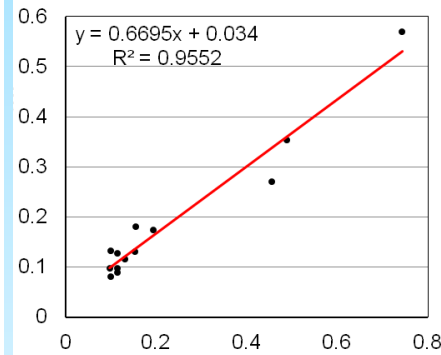
## Garland



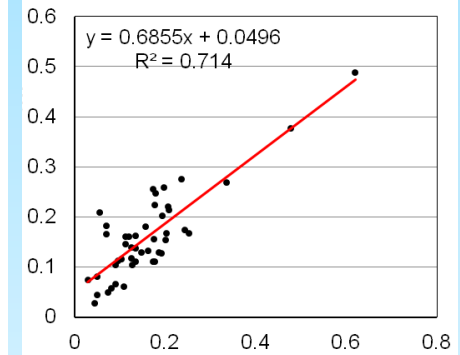
## Hanford



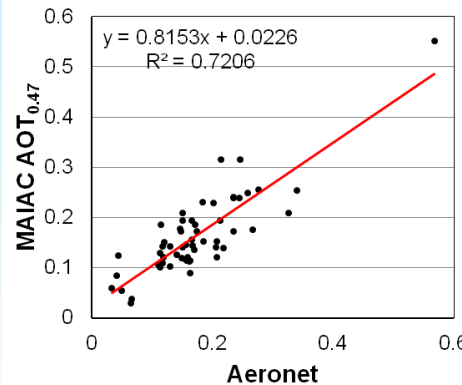
## Porterville



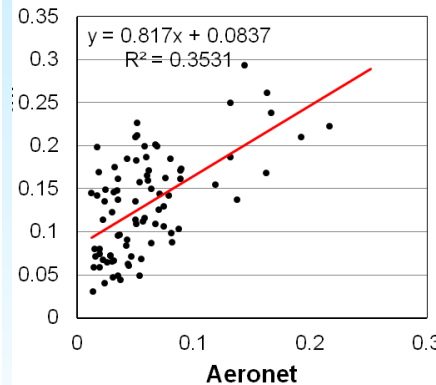
## Shafter



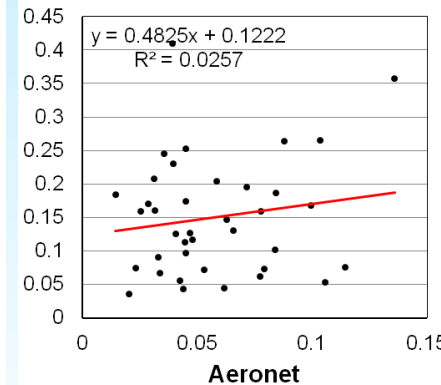
## Fresno



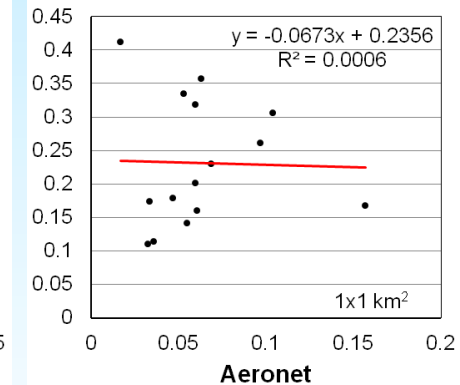
## UCSB (Huron)



## El Segundo

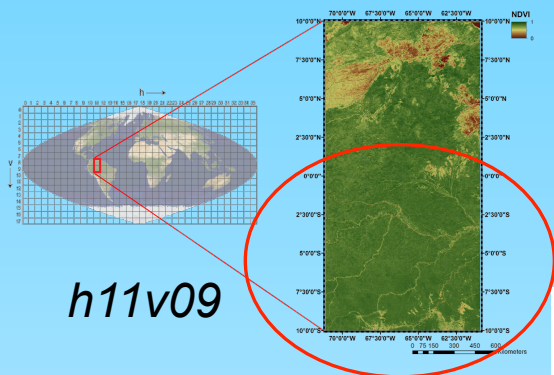


## Table Mountain



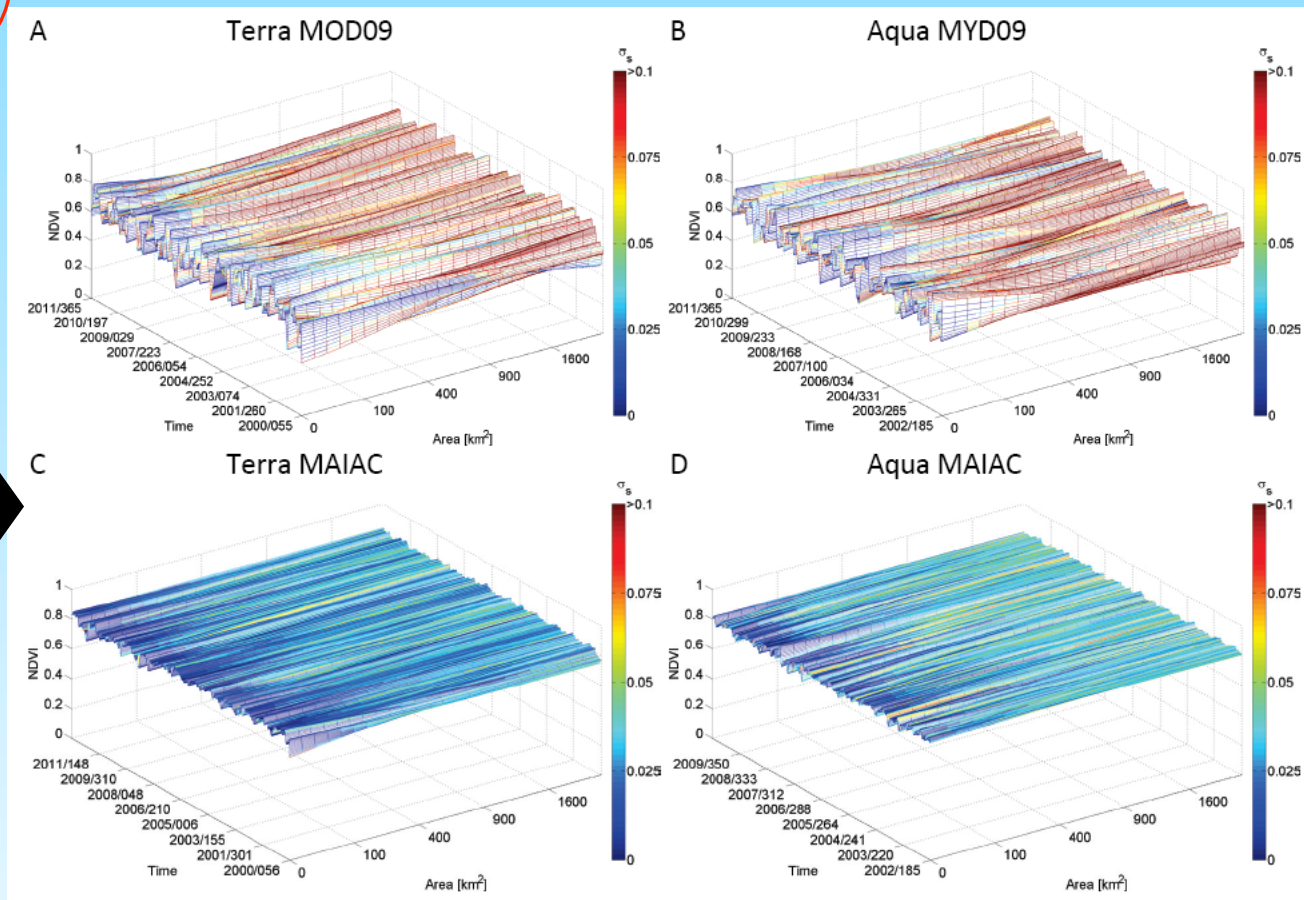
# Latest on Amazonia

From T. Hilker



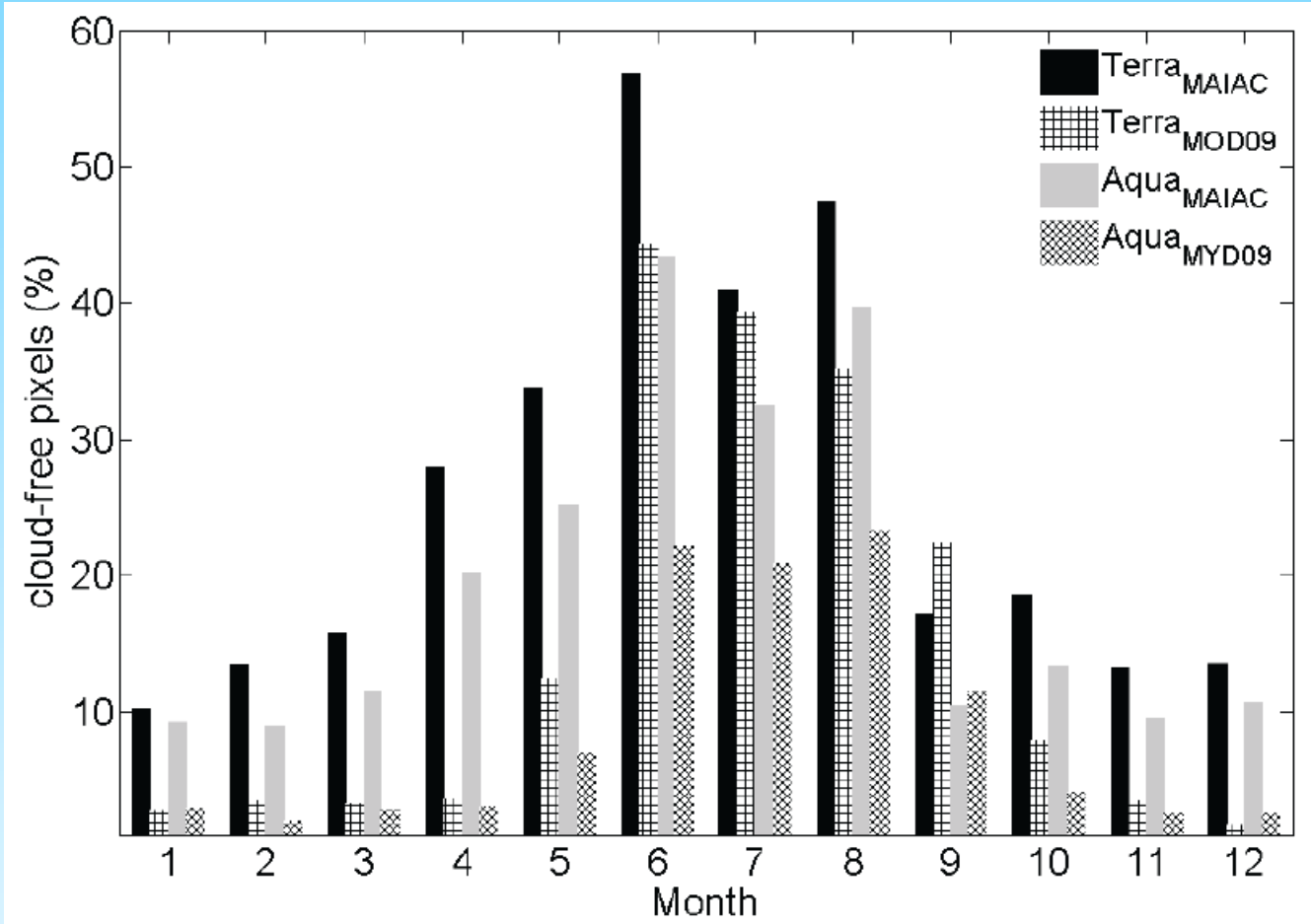
h11v09

Time series of MOD09 and MAIAC NDVI aggregated over area of  $(2\text{km})^2$  to  $(50\text{km})^2$  for MODIS Terra and Aqua. The color shows a standard deviation.



Hilker, T., A. Lyapustin, J. Tucker, P. Sellers, F. Hall, Y. Wang, "Remote Sensing of Tropical Ecosystems: Atmospheric Correction and Cloud Masking Matter," RSE, 2012

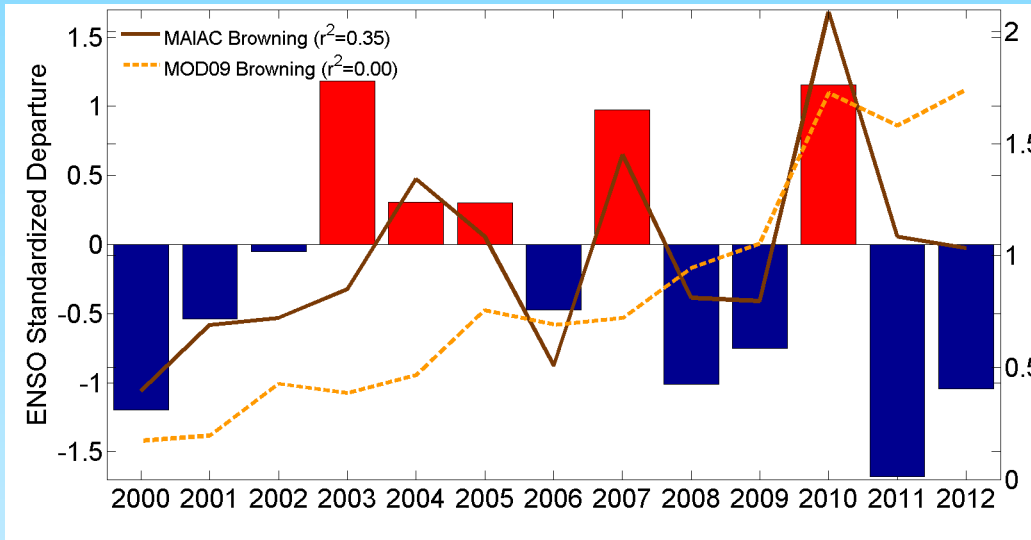
# Amazonia: Cloud Mask



*Number of cloud-free observations from MAIAC and MOD09 for MODIS Terra and Aqua (yr. 2007)*

# Amazonia: Anomalies

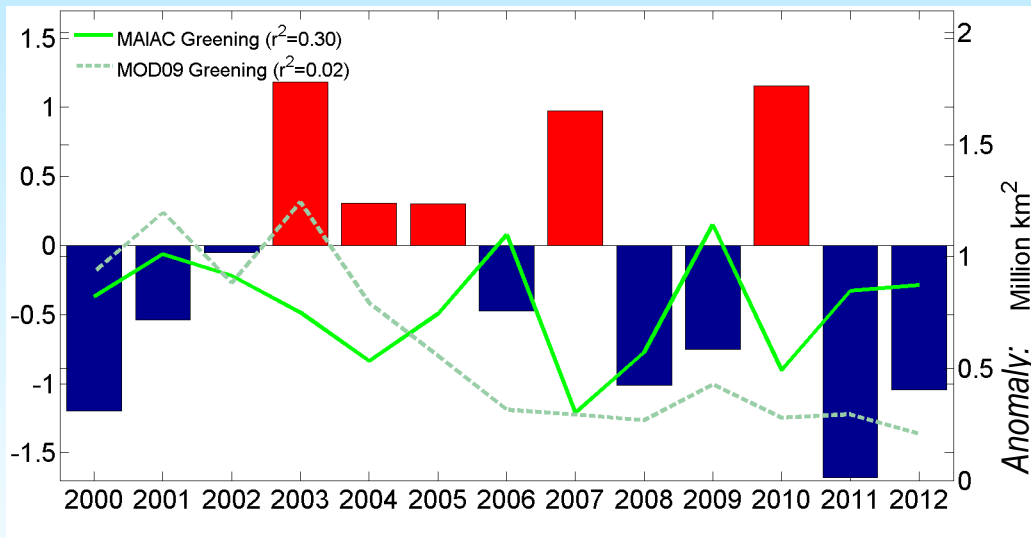
## El Niño



**Amazon Browning and Greening Anomalies from MOD09 C5 (dashed) and MAIAC C6 L1B data (solid).**

*Anomaly Analysis – Myneni & Jian (BU)  
Correlation with MEI – Hilker & Lyapustin*

## La Niña



**Significant interannual variability in MAIAC B/G anomalies and expected physical correlation with the short-term climate variations.**