Surface Reflectance over Land: Extending MODIS to VIIRS

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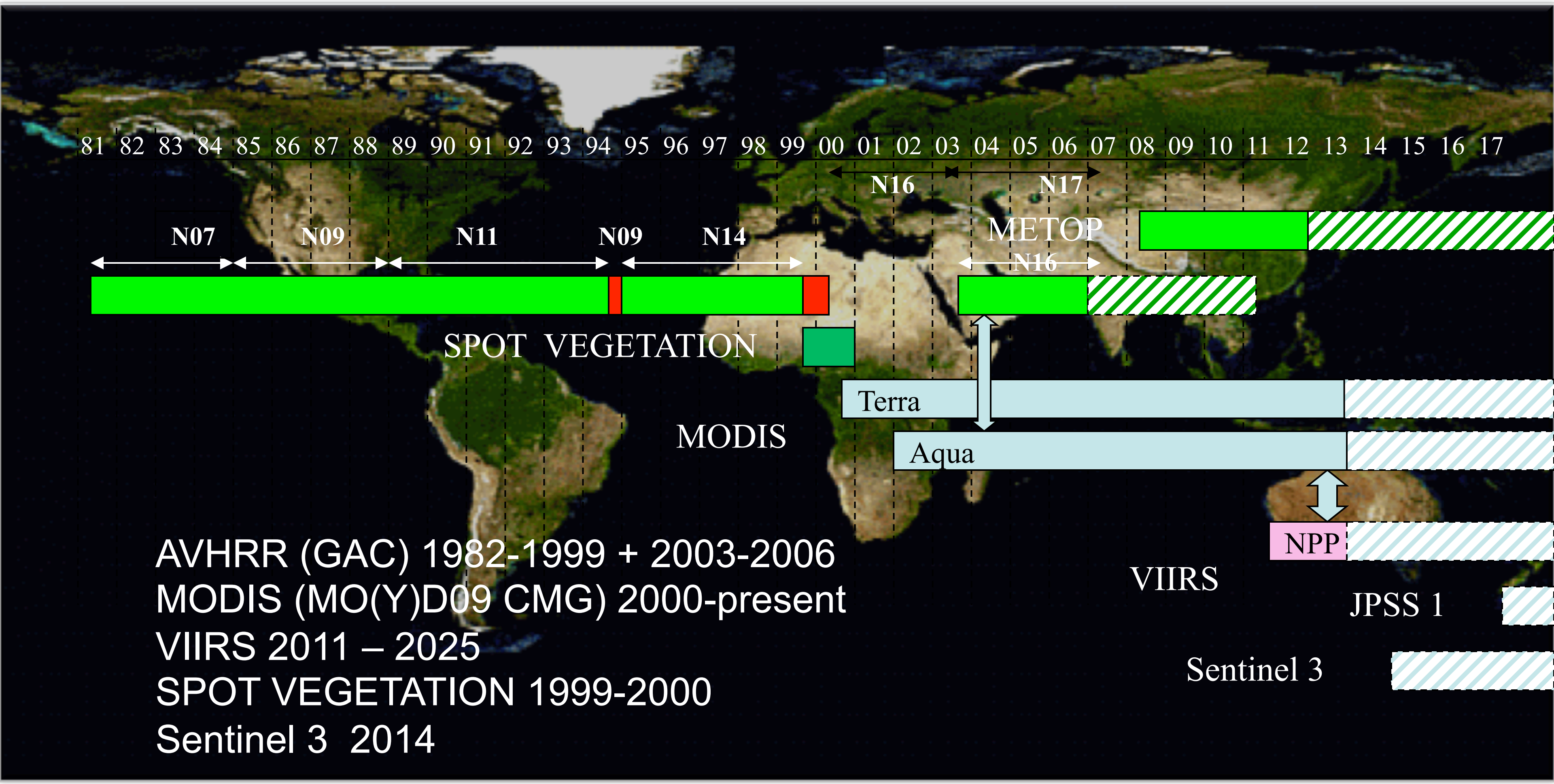
A Land Climate Data Record

Multi instrument/Multi sensor Science Quality Data Records used to quantify trends and changes



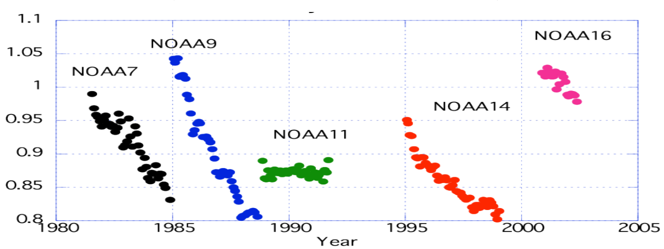
Emphasis on data consistency – characterization rather than degrading/smoothing the data

Land Climate Data Record (Approach)

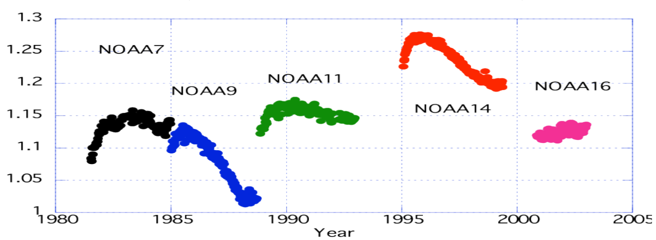
Needs to address geolocation,calibration, atmospheric/BRDF correction issues

CALIBRATION

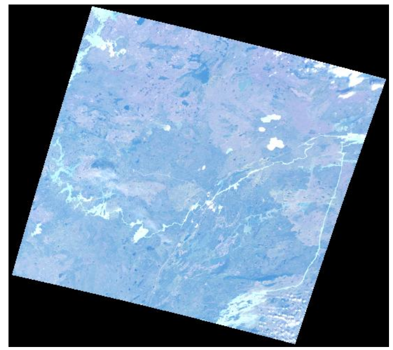
Degradation in channel 1
(from Ocean observations)

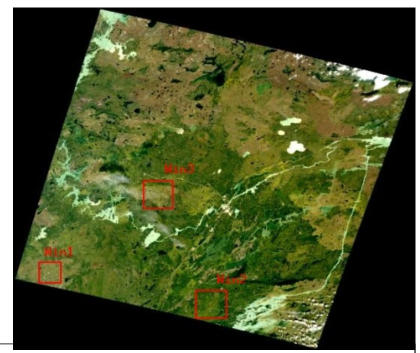


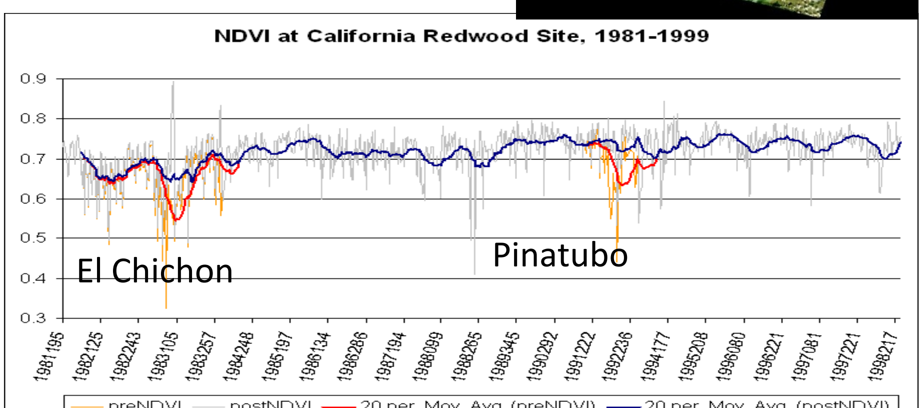
Channel1/Channel2 ratio
(from Clouds observations)



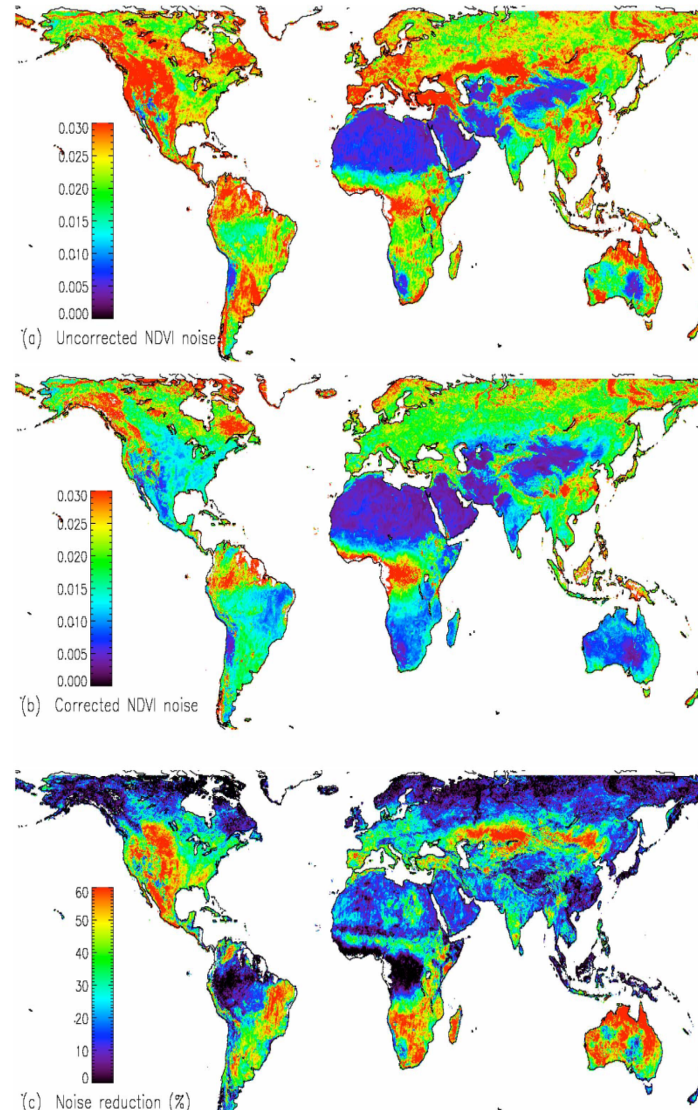
ATMOSPHERIC CORRECTION







BRDF CORRECTION



Goals/requirements for atmospheric correction

- *Ensuring compatibility of missions in support of their combined use for science and application (example Climate Data Record)*
- A prerequisite is the careful absolute calibration that could be insured by cross-comparison over specific sites (e.g. desert)
- We need consistency between the different AC approaches and traceability but it does not mean the same approach is required – (i.e. in most cases it is not practical)
- Have a consistent methodology to evaluate surface reflectance products:
  - AERONET sites
  - Ground measurements
- In order to meaningfully compare different reflectance product we need to:
  - Understand their spatial characteristics
  - Account for directional effects
  - Understand the spectral differences
- One can never over-emphasize the need for efficient cloud/cloud shadow screening

Surface Reflectance (MOD09)

The **Collection 5 atmospheric correction algorithm** is used to produce MOD09 (the surface spectral reflectance for seven MODIS bands as it would have been measured at ground level if there were no atmospheric scattering and absorption).

The **Collection 5 AC algorithm** relies on

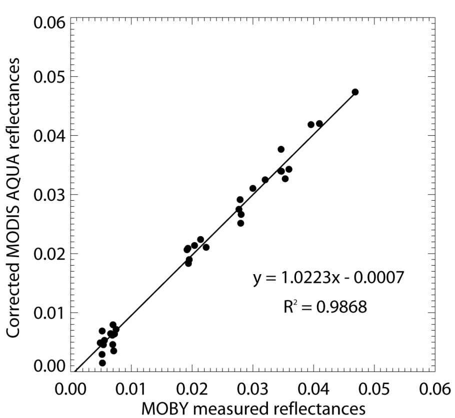
- the use of very accurate (better than 1%) vector radiative transfer modeling of the coupled atmosphere-surface system
- the inversion of key atmospheric parameters (aerosol, water vapor)

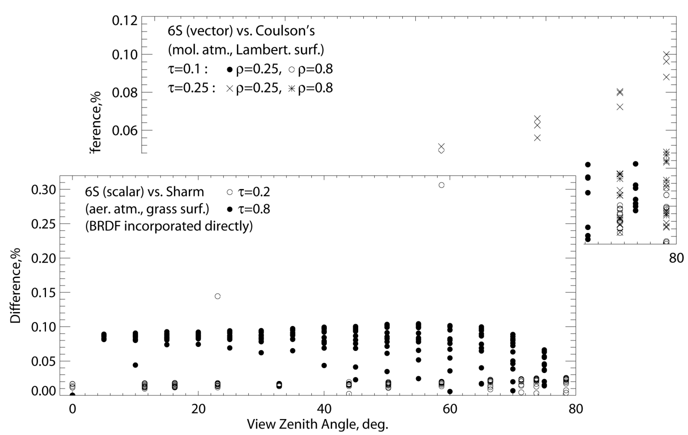
Home page: http://modis-sr.ltdri.org

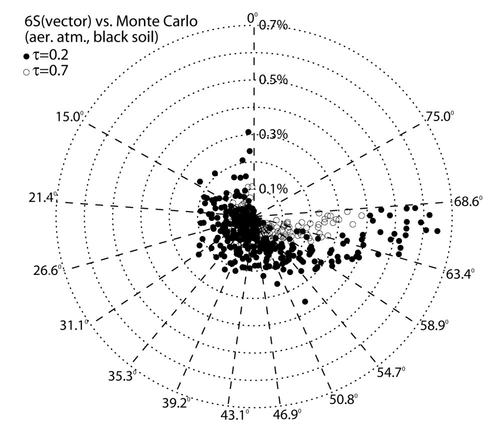
6SV Validation Effort

The complete 6SV validation effort is summarized in three manuscripts:

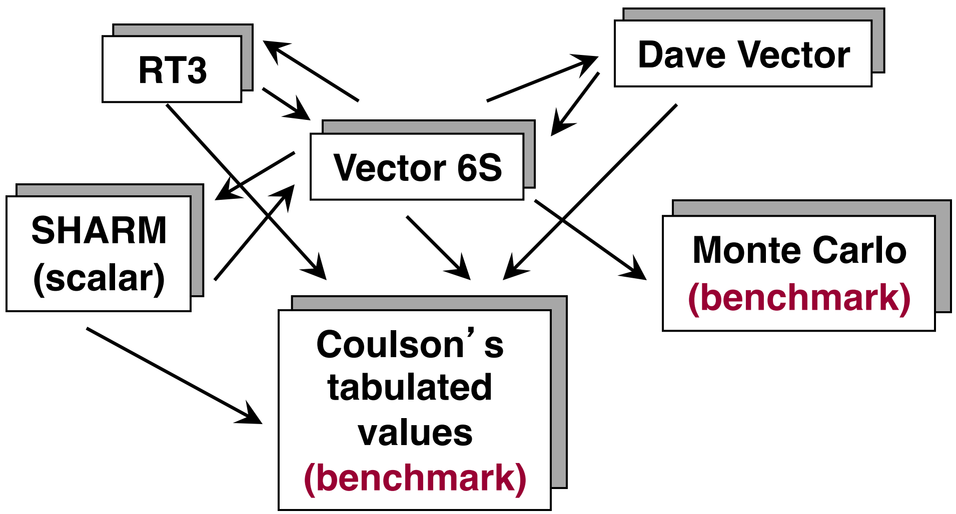
- Kotchenova, S. Y., Vermote, E. F., Matarrese, R., & Klemm Jr, F. J. (2006). Validation of a vector version of the 6S radiative transfer code for atmospheric correction of satellite data. Part I: Path radiance. *Applied Optics*, *45*(26), 6762-6774.
- Kotchenova, S. Y., & Vermote, E. F. (2007). Validation of a vector version of the 6S radiative transfer code for atmospheric correction of satellite data. Part II. Homogeneous Lambertian and anisotropic surfaces. *Applied Optics*, *46*(20), 4455-4464.
- Kotchenova, S. Y., Vermote, E. F., Levy, R., & Lyapustin, A. (2008). Radiative transfer codes for atmospheric correction and aerosol retrieval: intercomparison study. *Applied Optics*, *47*(13), 2215-2226.







Code Comparison Project



All information on this project can be found at http://rtcodes.ltdri.org

Main | Description of the codes | Comparison | Benchmark | Effects of polarization | Contacts

Welcome!

This is an official code comparison site of **the MODIS atmospheric correction group** at the University of Maryland. Our group is responsible for the development, further improvement,

Overall Theoretical Accuracy from Error Budget

Overall theoretical accuracy of the atmospheric correction method considering the error source on calibration, ancillary data, and aerosol inversion for 3 τaer = {0.05 (clear), 0.3 (avg.), 0.5 (hazy)}:

Reflectance/ VI	Forest				Savanna				Semi-arid			
	value	Aerosol Optical Depth			value	Aerosol Optical Depth			value	Aerosol Optical Depth		
		clear	avg	hazy		clear	avg	hazy		clear	avg	hazy
ρ3 (470 nm)	0.012	0.0052	0.0051	0.0052	0.04	0.0052	0.0052	0.0053	0.07	0.0051	0.0053	0.0055
ρ4 (550 nm)	0.0375	0.0049	0.0055	0.0064	0.0636	0.0052	0.0058	0.0064	0.1246	0.0051	0.007	0.0085
ρ1 (645 nm)	0.024	0.0052	0.0059	0.0065	0.08	0.0053	0.0062	0.0067	0.14	0.0057	0.0074	0.0085
ρ2 (870 nm)	0.2931	0.004	0.0152	0.0246	0.2226	0.0035	0.0103	0.0164	0.2324	0.0041	0.0095	0.0146
ρ5 (1240 nm)	0.3083	0.0038	0.011	0.0179	0.288	0.0038	0.0097	0.0158	0.2929	0.0045	0.0093	0.0148
ρ6 (1650 nm)	0.1591	0.0029	0.0052	0.0084	0.2483	0.0035	0.0066	0.0104	0.3085	0.0055	0.0081	0.0125
ρ7 (2130 nm)	0.048	0.0041	0.0028	0.0042	0.16	0.004	0.0036	0.0053	0.28	0.0056	0.006	0.0087
NDVI	0.849	0.03	0.034	**0.04**	0.471	0.022	0.028	0.033	0.248	**0.011**	0.015	0.019
EVI	0.399	0.005	0.006	**0.007**	0.203	0.003	0.005	0.005	0.119	**0.002**	0.004	0.004

The selected sites are Savanna (Skukuza), Forest (Belterra), and Semi-arid (Sevilleta). The uncertainties are considered independent and summed in quadratic.

Methodology for evaluating the performance of MOD09

To first evaluate the performance of the MODIS Collection 5 SR algorithms, we analyzed 1 year of Terra data (2003) over **127** AERONET sites (**4988** cases in total).

Methodology:

Subsets of Level 1B data processed using the standard surface reflectance algorithm

comparison

Reference data set

Atmospherically corrected TOA reflectances derived from Level 1B subsets

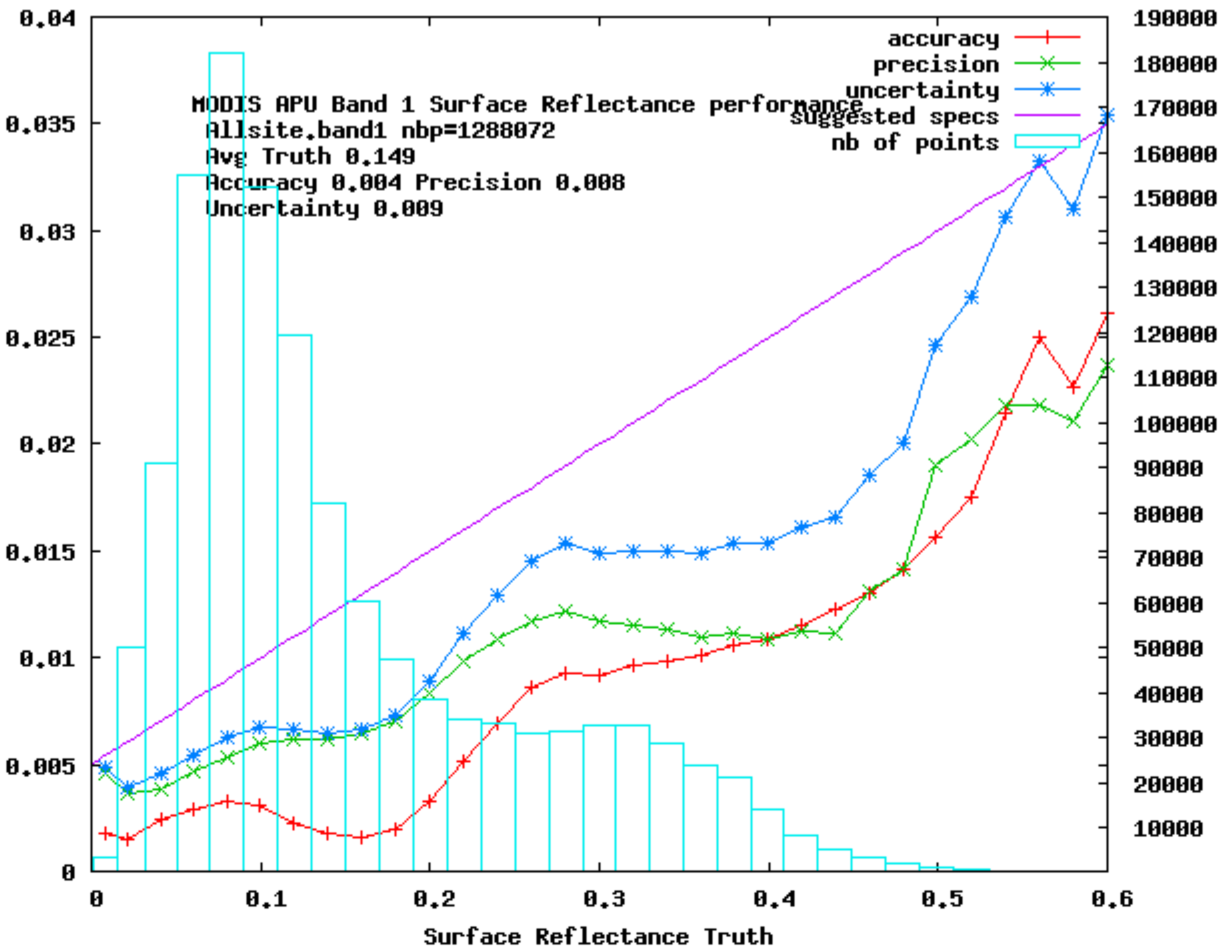
Vector 6S

AERONET measurements (τ_{aer}, H_2O, particle distribution Refractive indices,sphericityeri)

If the difference is within ±(0.005+0.05ρ), the observation is "good".

http://mod09val.ltdri.org/cgi-bin/mod09_c005_public_allsites_onecollection.cgi

quantitative assessment of performances (APU)

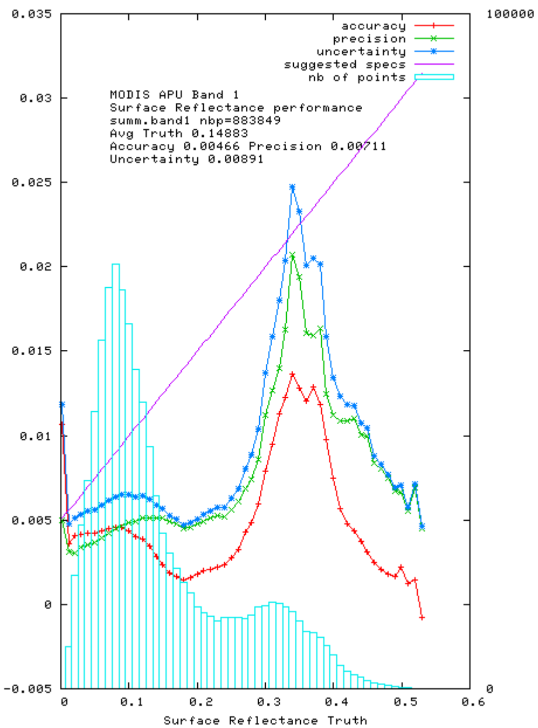


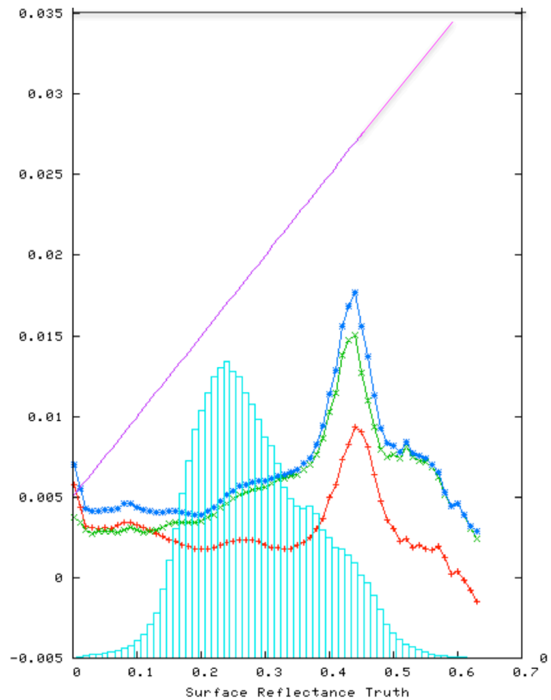
1,3 Millions 1 km pixels were analyzed for each band.

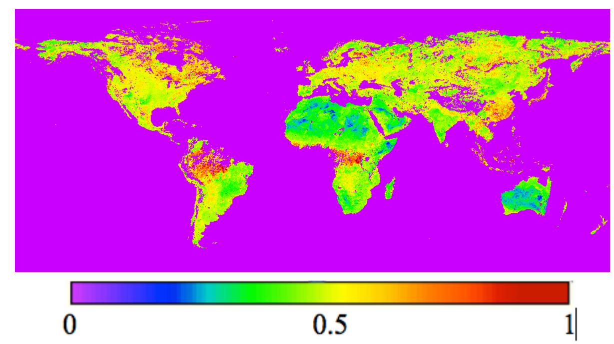
Red = Accuracy (mean bias)
Green = Precision (repeatability)
Blue = Uncertainty (quadatric sum of A and P)

On average well below magenta theoretical error bar

Improving the aerosol retrieval (by using a ratio map instead of fixed ratio) in collection 6 well reflected in APU metrics



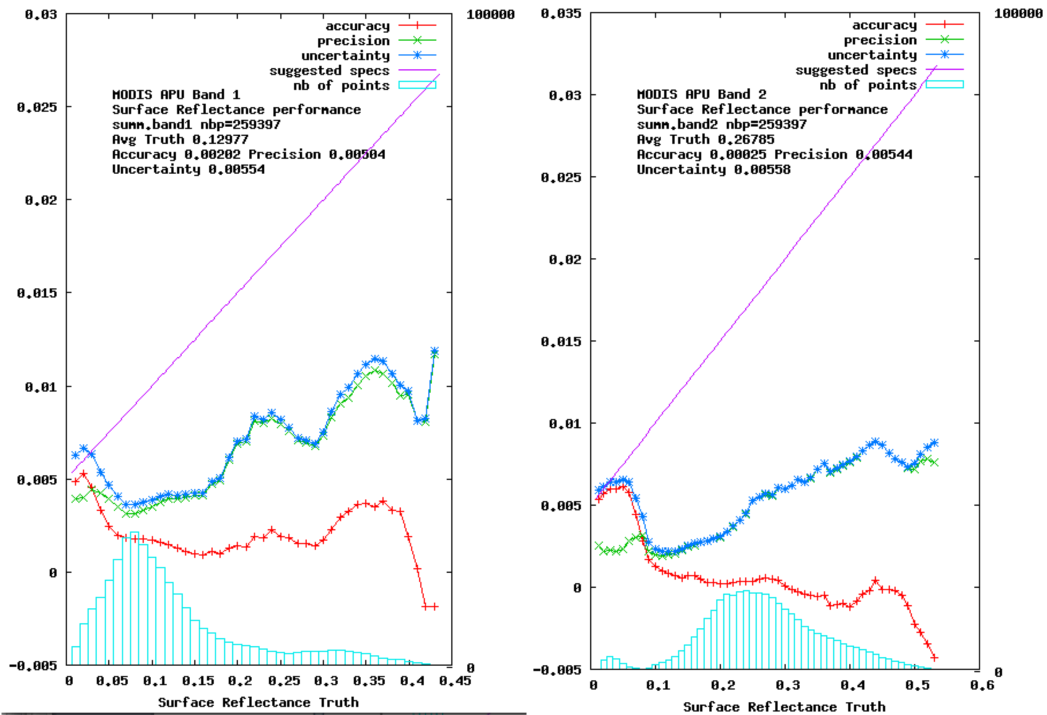




ratio band3/band1 derived using MODIS top of the atmosphere corrected with MISR aerosol optical depth

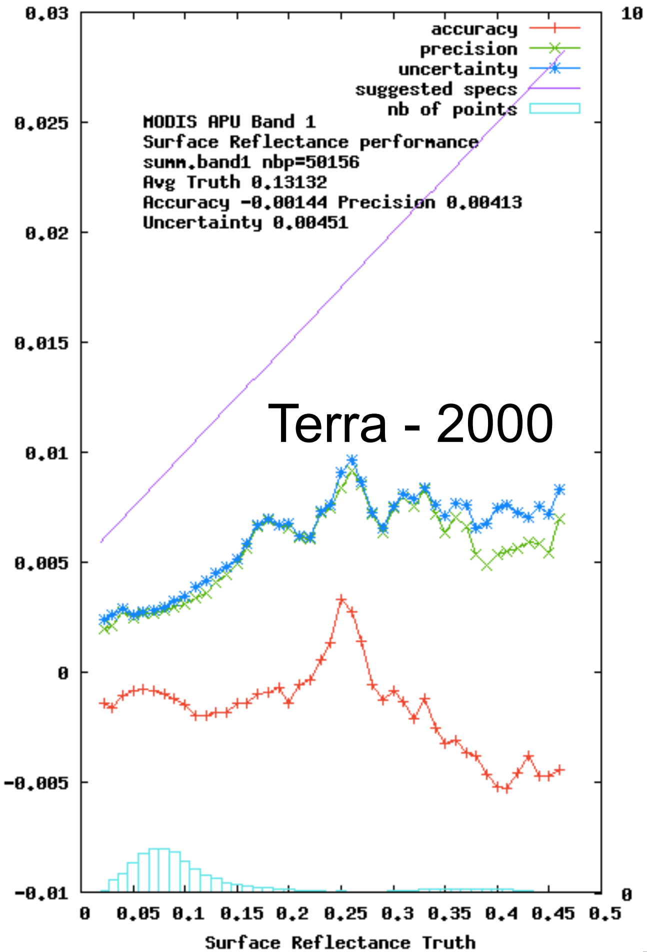
COLLECTION 5: accuracy or mean bias (red line), Precision or repeatability (green line) and Uncertainty or quadratic sum of Accuracy and Precision (blue line) of the surface reflectance in band 1 in the Red (top left), band 2 in the Near Infrared (top right also shown is the uncertainty specification (the line in magenta), that was derived from the theoretical error budget. Data collected from Terra over 200 AERONET sites from 2000 to 2009.

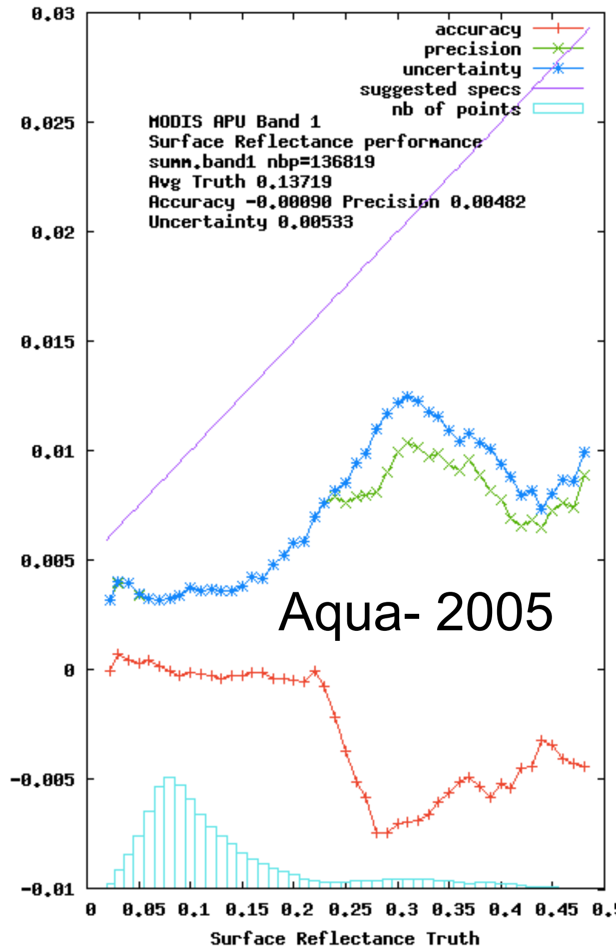
Improving the aerosol retrieval in collection 6 reflected in APU metrics

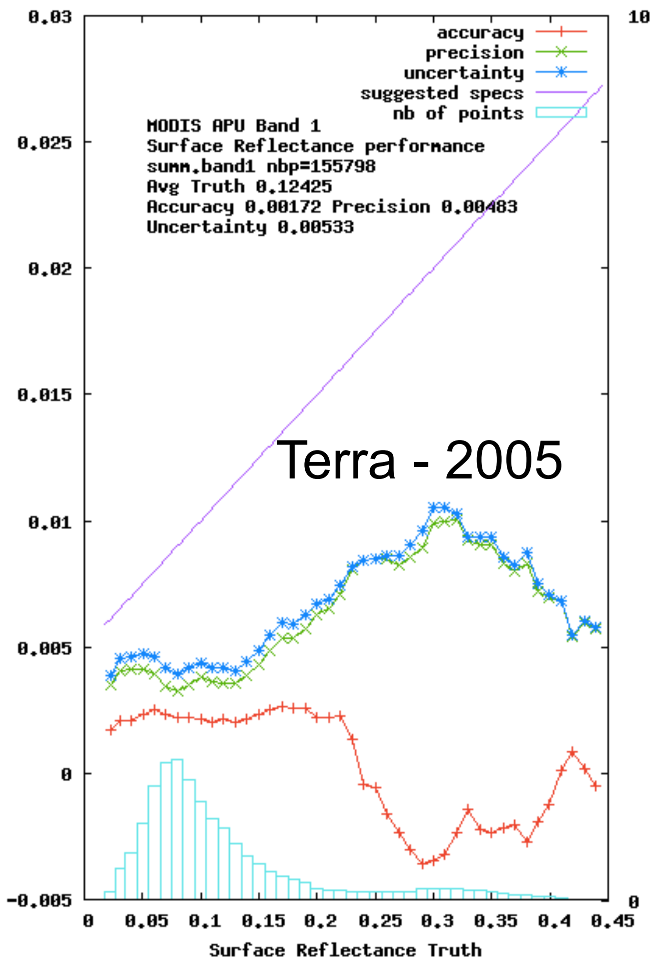


COLLECTION 6: accuracy or mean bias (red line), Precision or repeatability (green line) and Uncertainty or quadratic sum of Accuracy and Precision (blue line) of the surface reflectance in band 1 in the Red (top left), band 2 in the Near Infrared (top right also shown is the uncertainty specification (the line in magenta), that was derived from the theoretical error budget. Data collected from Terra over 200 AERONET sites from 2003.

Terra and Aqua C6 reprocessed data performance analysis is on-going



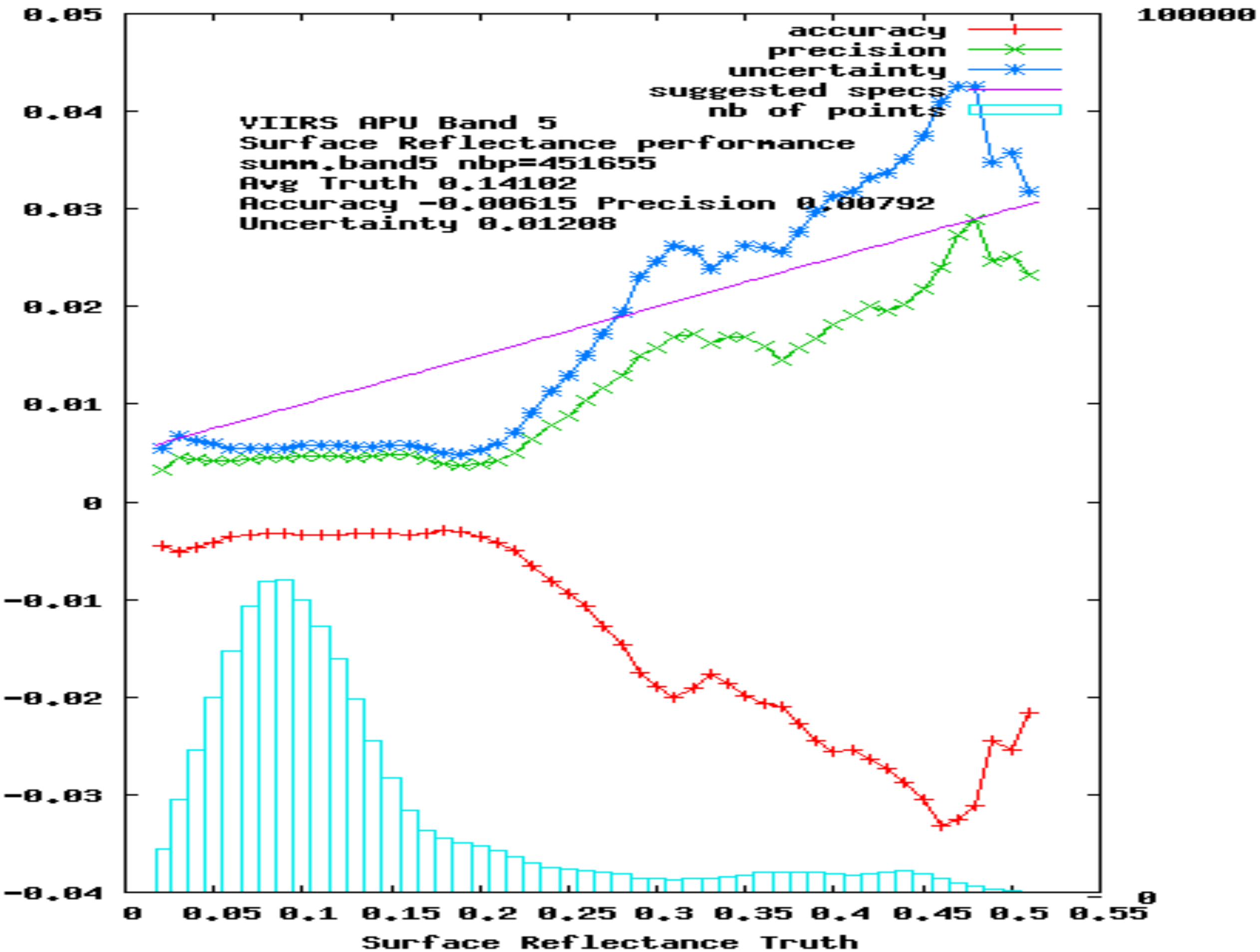




VIIRS Surface reflectance

- the VIIRS SR product is directly heritage from collection 5 MODIS and that it has been validated to stage 1 (Land PEATE adjusted version)
- MODIS algorithm refinements from Collection 6 will be integrated into the VIIRS algorithm and shared with the NOAA JPSS project for possible inclusion in future versions of the operational product .

VIIRS C11 reprocessing evaluation



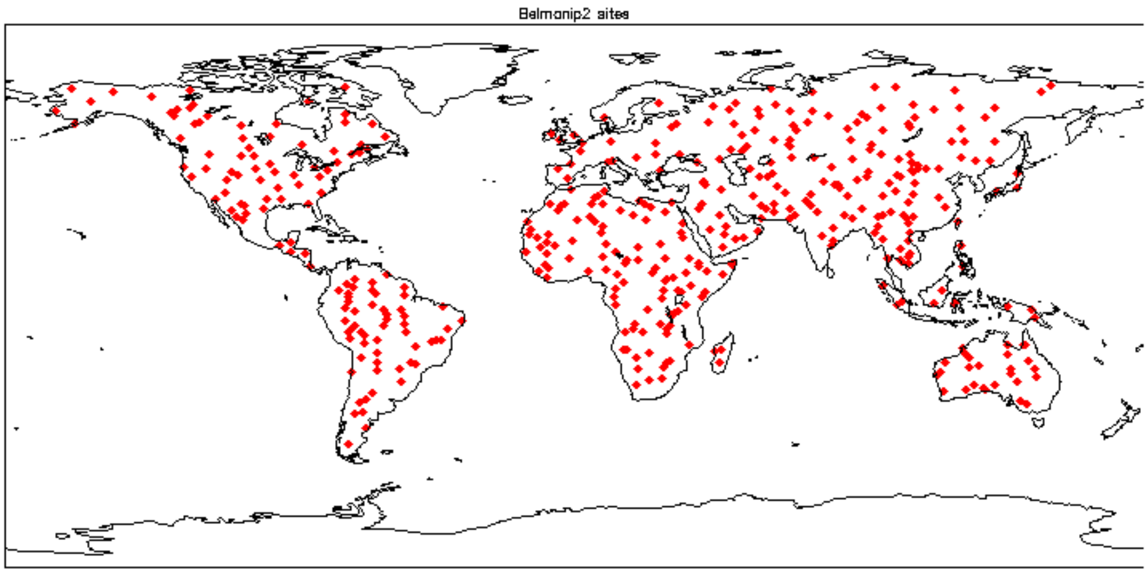
450000 pixels were analyzed for each band.

Red = Accuracy (mean bias)
Green = Precision (repeatability)
Blue = Uncertainty (quadratic sum of A and P)

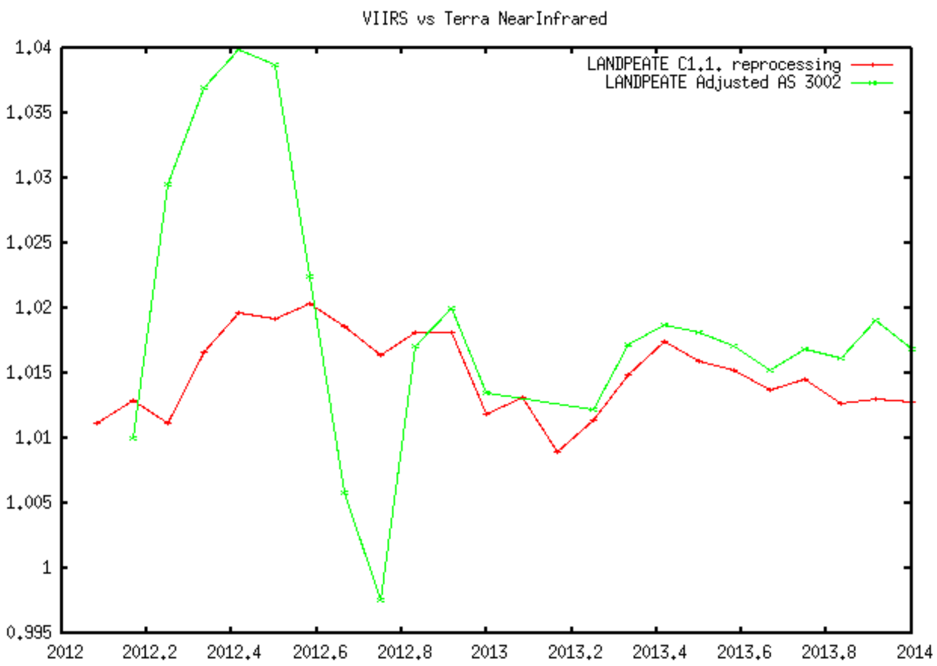
On average well below magenta theoretical error bar

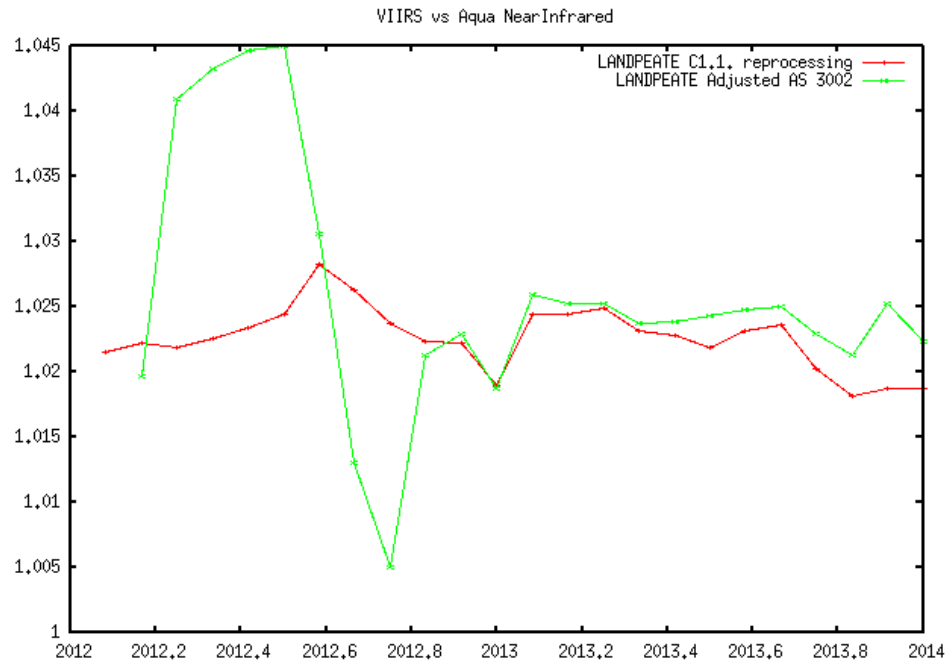
Cross comparison with MODIS over BELMANIP2

The VIIRS SR is now monitored at more than 400 sites (red losanges) through cross-comparison with MODIS.

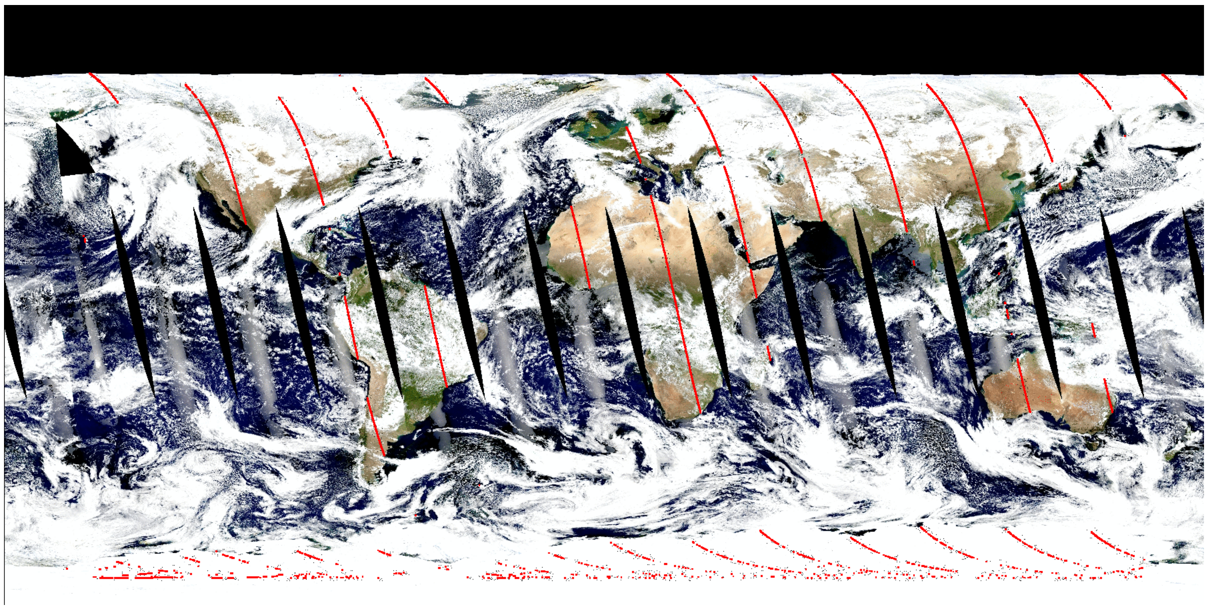


Results over BELMANIP2





Monitoring of product quality (exclusion conditions cloud mask using CALIOP)



Aqua true color surface reflectance image for March, 2, 2007. The CALIOP track is shown in red, only matchups over Land are selected.

	MOD35 Global	MOD35 60S-60N	ICM Global	ICM 60S-60N	ICM Global Case1	ICM Global Case2
Leakage	6.1%	5.6%	5.8%	**4.0%**	**2.6%**	**2.1%**
False Det.	6.1%	6.4%	6.5%	6.7%	6.5%	6.5%

Analysis of the performance of MOD35 and ICM under various scenarios. Global (Global), excluding latitude higher than 60N or lower than 60S (60S-60N), excluding cloud incorrectly detected as snow (ICM Global Case1) using the ICM snow quality flag, and finally further excluding ICM cloud adjacent quality flag (ICM Global Case2).

The need for a protocol to use of AERONET data

To correctly take into account the aerosols, we need the **aerosol microphysical properties** provided by the AERONET network including size-distribution ($\%C_f$, $\%C_c$, C_f, C_c, r_f, r_c, σ_r, σ_c), complex refractive indices and sphericity.

Over the 670 available AERONET sites, we selected **230 sites** with sufficient data.

To be useful for validation, the aerosol model should be readily available anytime, which is not usually the case.

Following *Dubovik et al.*, 2002, JAS,*[2] one can used regressions for each microphysical parameters using as parameter either τ_{550} (aot) or τ_{440} and α (*Angström* coeff.).

The protocol needs to be further agreed on and its uncertainties assessed (work in progress)

Conclusions

- Surface reflectance (SR) algorithm is mature and pathway toward validation and automated QA is clearly identified.
- Algorithm is generic and tied to documented validated radiative transfer code so the accuracy is traceable enabling error budget.
- The use of BRDF correction enables easy cross-comparison of different sensors (MODIS,VIIRS,AVHRR, LDCM, Landsat, Sentinel 2 ,Sentinel 3…)
- AERONET is central to SR validation and a “standard” protocol for its use to be defined (CEOS CVWG initiative)
- Cloud and cloud shadow mask validation protocol needs to be fully developed.