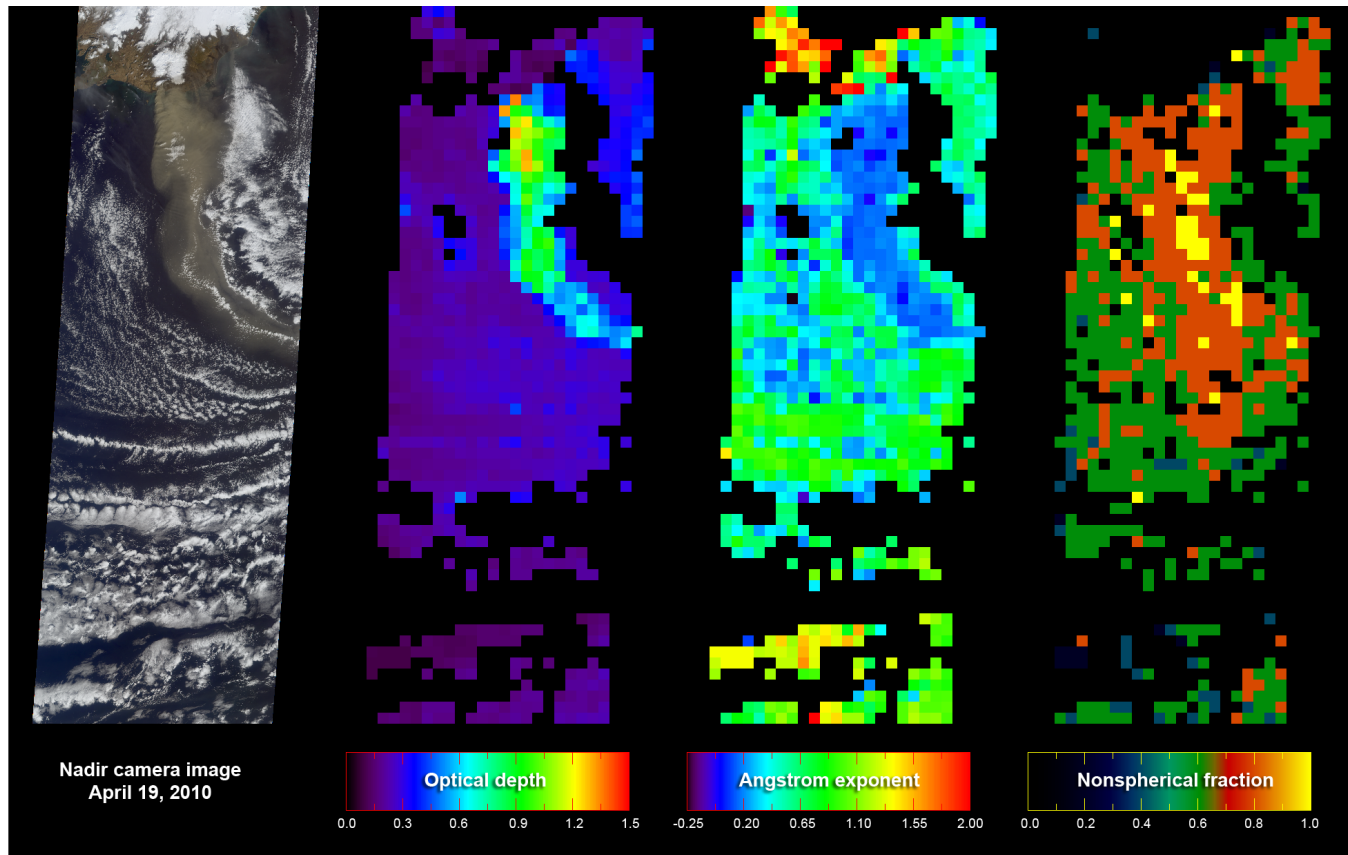


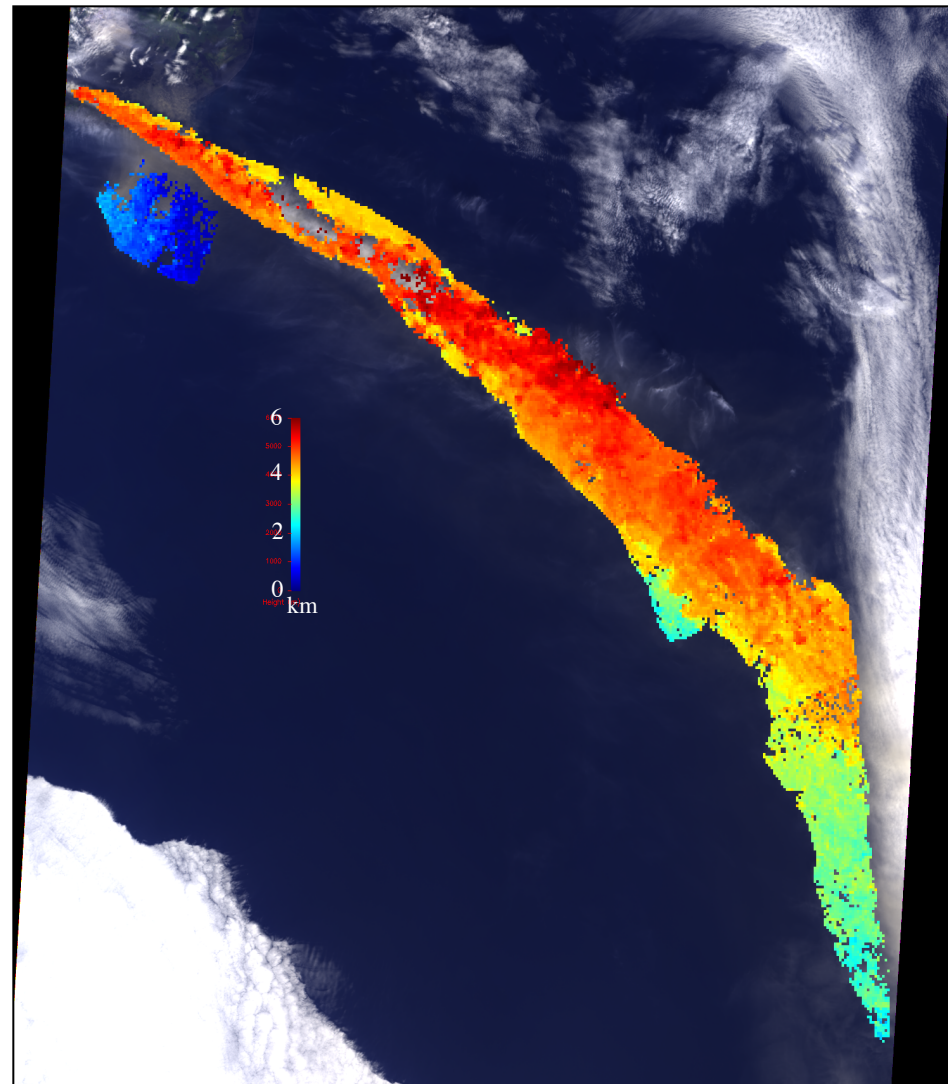
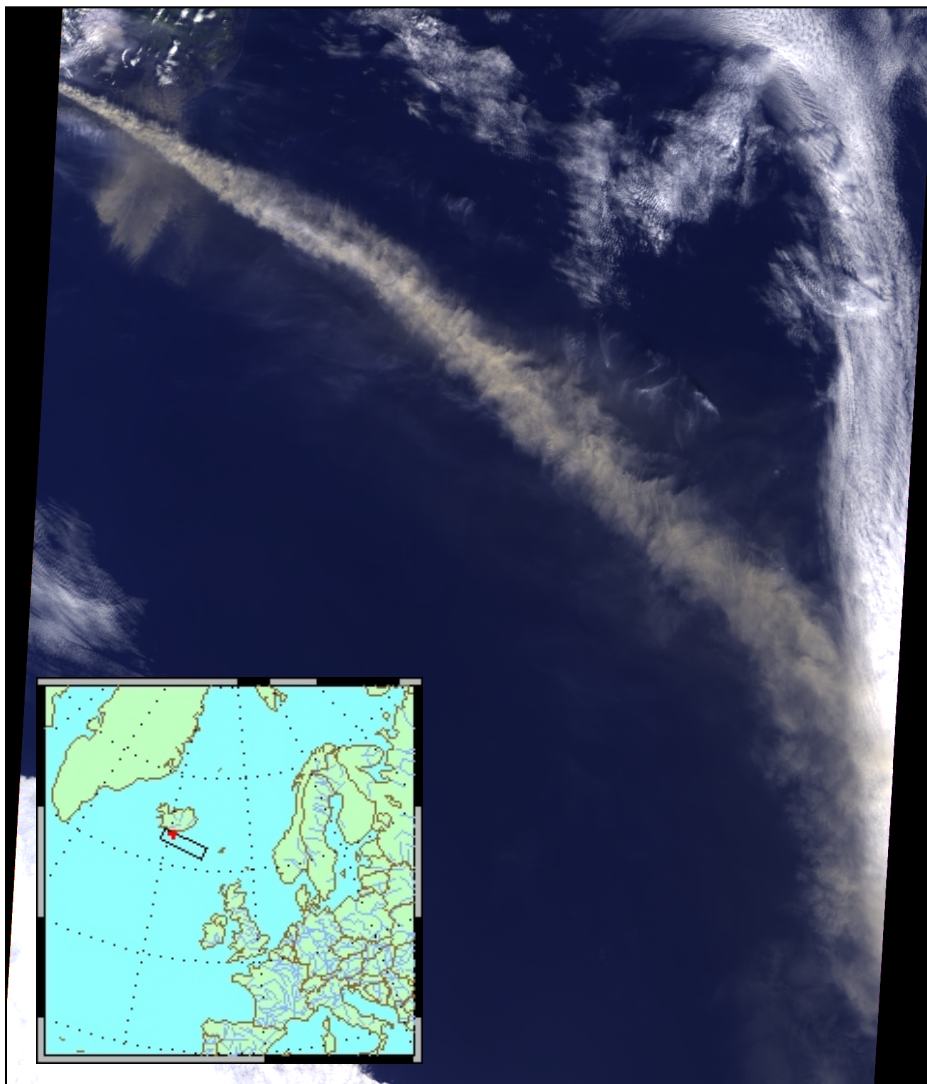
What We've Learned from ~12 Years of MISR Aerosol Observations

Ralph Kahn NASA Goddard Space Flight Center
and *The MISR Team, JPL & GSFC*



Eyjafjalljökull Volcano Ash Plume – MISR Aerosol Retrieval – April 19, 2010

*MISR Stereo-Derived **Plume Heights***
***07 May 2010** Orbit 55238 Path 216 Blk 40 UT 12:39*



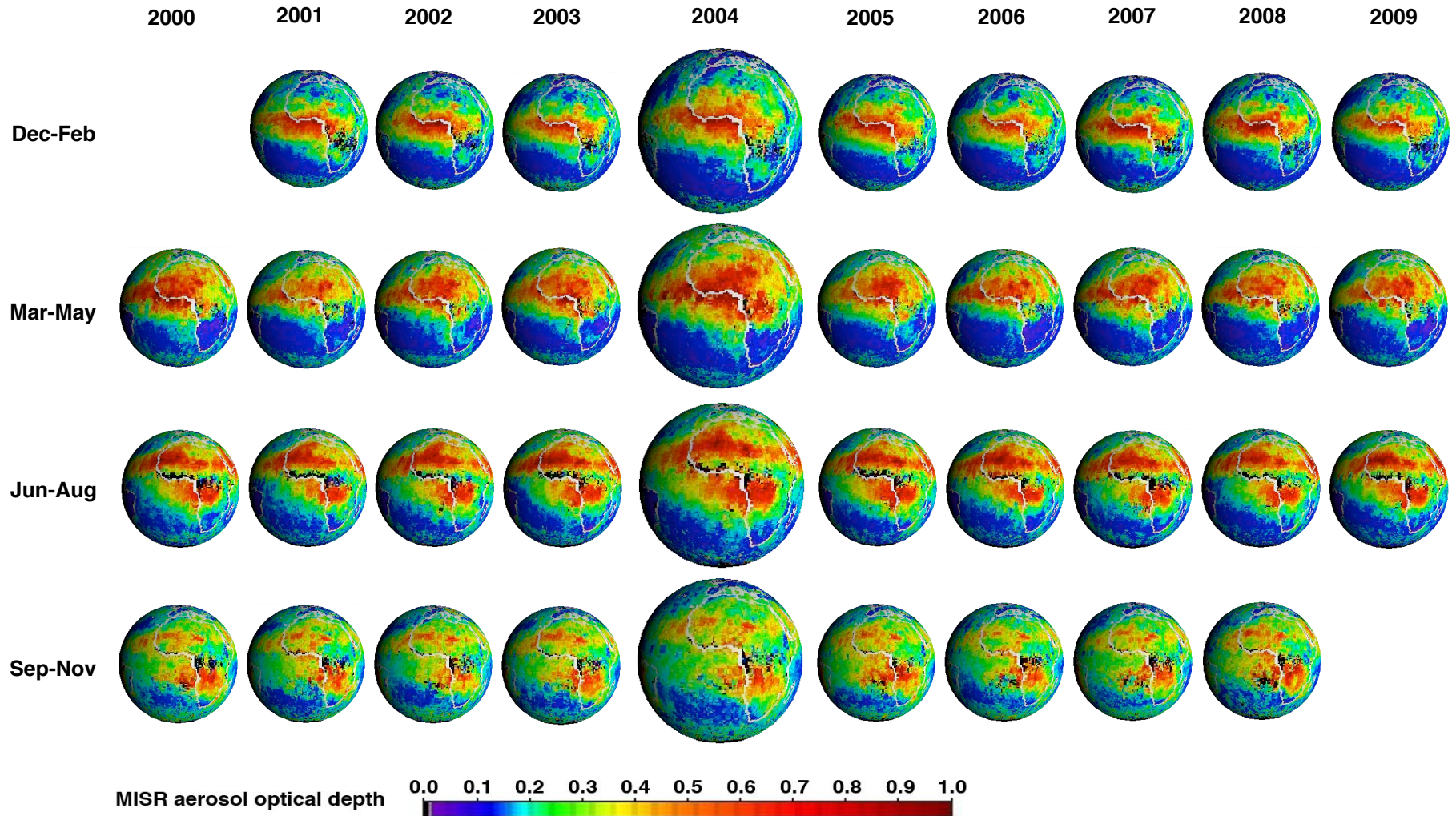
Multi-angle Imaging SpectroRadiometer



<http://www-misr.jpl.nasa.gov>
<http://eosweb.larc.nasa.gov>

- Nine CCD push-broom cameras
- Nine view angles at Earth surface:
70.5° forward to 70.5° aft
- Four spectral bands at each angle:
446, 558, 672, 866 nm
- *Studies Aerosols, Clouds, & Surface*

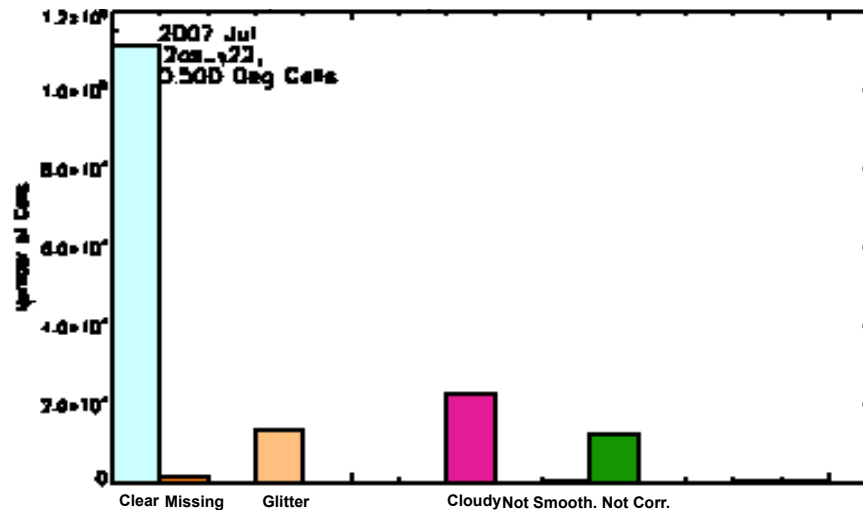
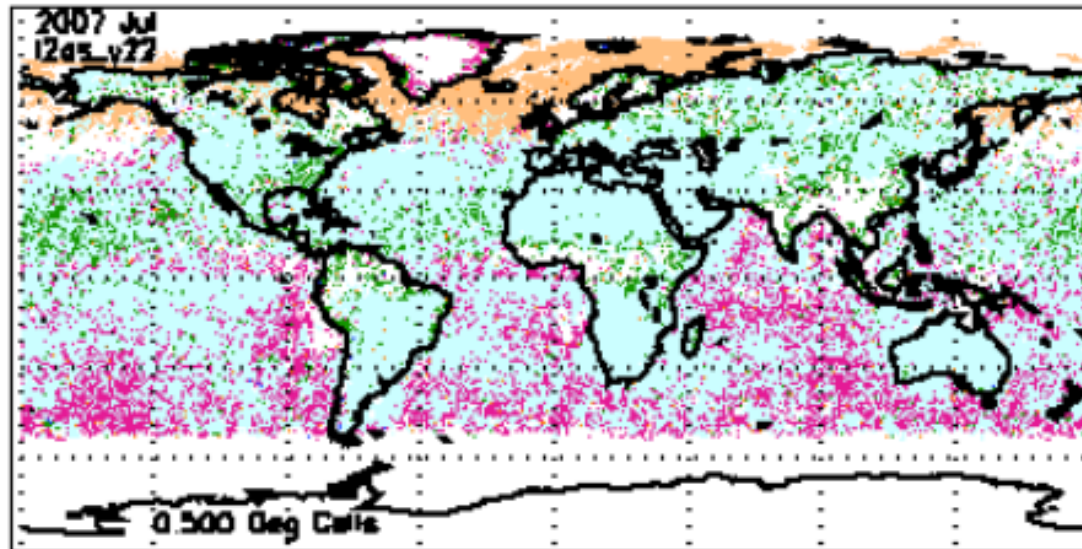
Ten Years of Seasonally Averaged Mid-visible Aerosol Optical Depth from **MISR**



...includes bright desert dust source regions

Most Frequent Mask – Cf (60° forward) Camera

MISR Version 22 – July 2007 [1.1 km pixels, aggregated to 0.5 x 0.5° cells]

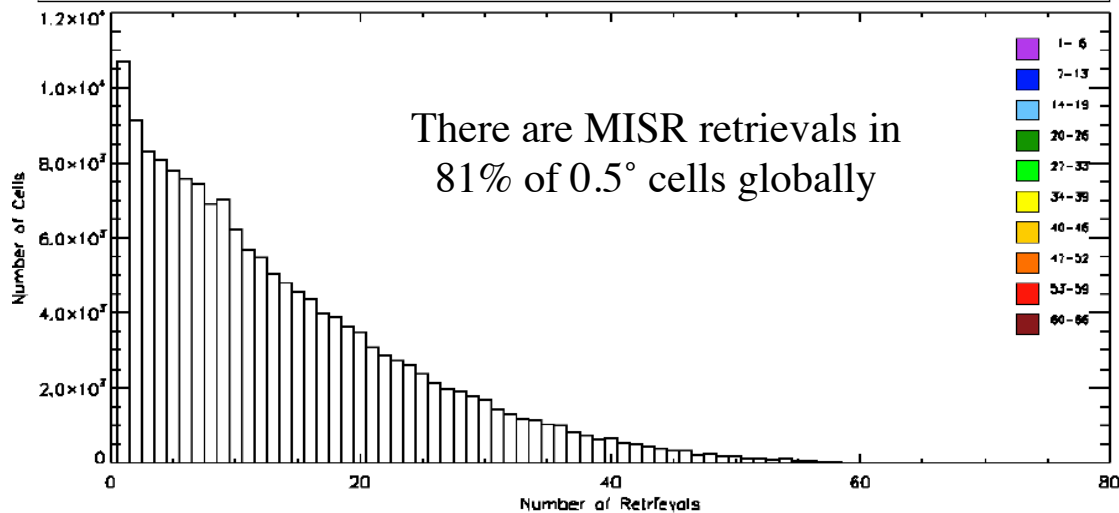
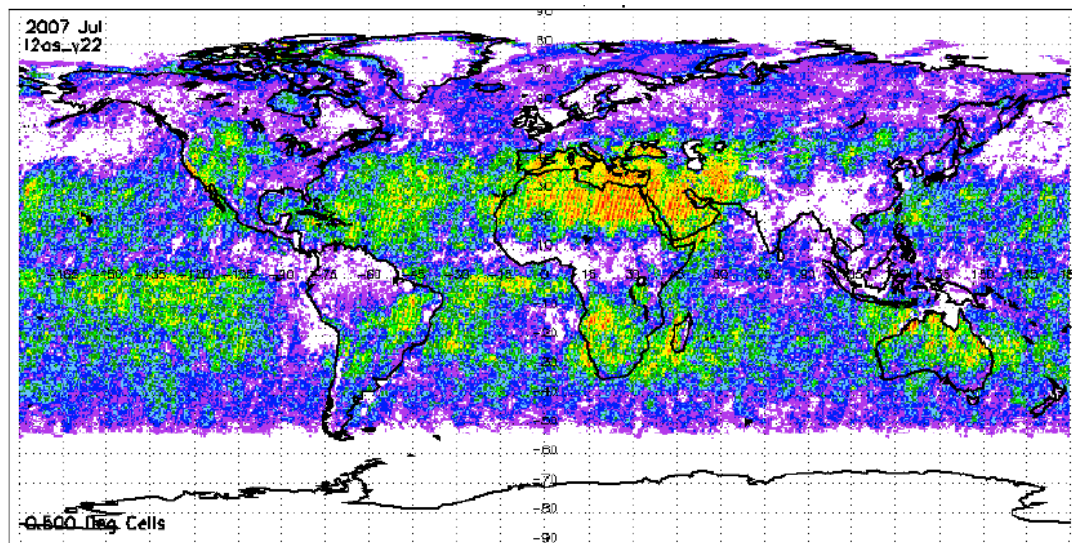


Angular Smoothness Test – Polynomial fit to 4 camera radiances at a time, 1.1 km data

Angular Correlation Test – Each camera vs. 9-cam average of 16 (4 × 4) 275 m pixel arrays

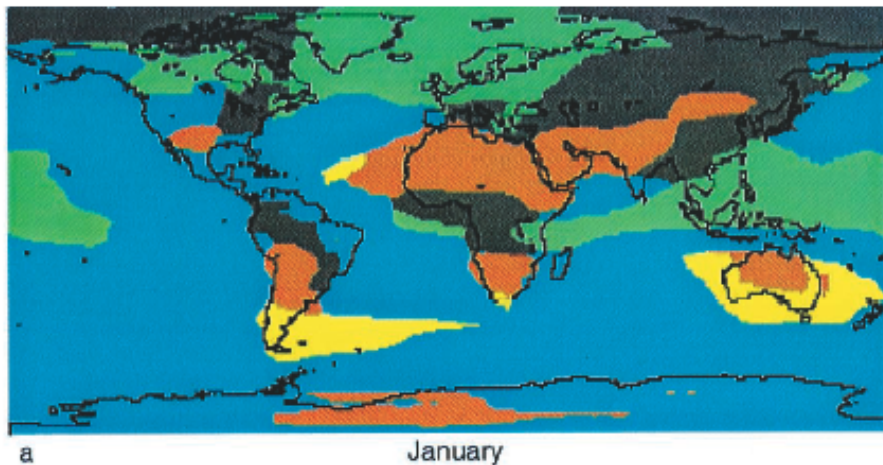
Number of Retrievals Per Grid Cell

MISR Version 22 – July 2007 [Aggregated to $0.5^\circ \times 0.5^\circ$ cells]

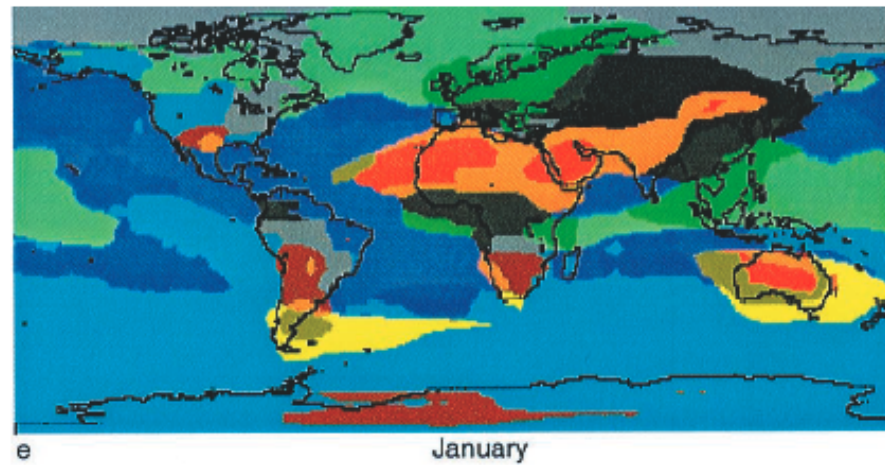


Although ***~85% of 1.1 km pixels*** are rejected overall, ***nearly the entire planet is covered*** at 0.5° resolution, except for perpetually cloudy, ice-covered, or mountainous regions

With current technology, we are aiming for Regional-to-Global Aerosol Type Discrimination something like this...



5 Groupings Based on Aerosol Properties



13 Groupings Based on Aerosol Properties

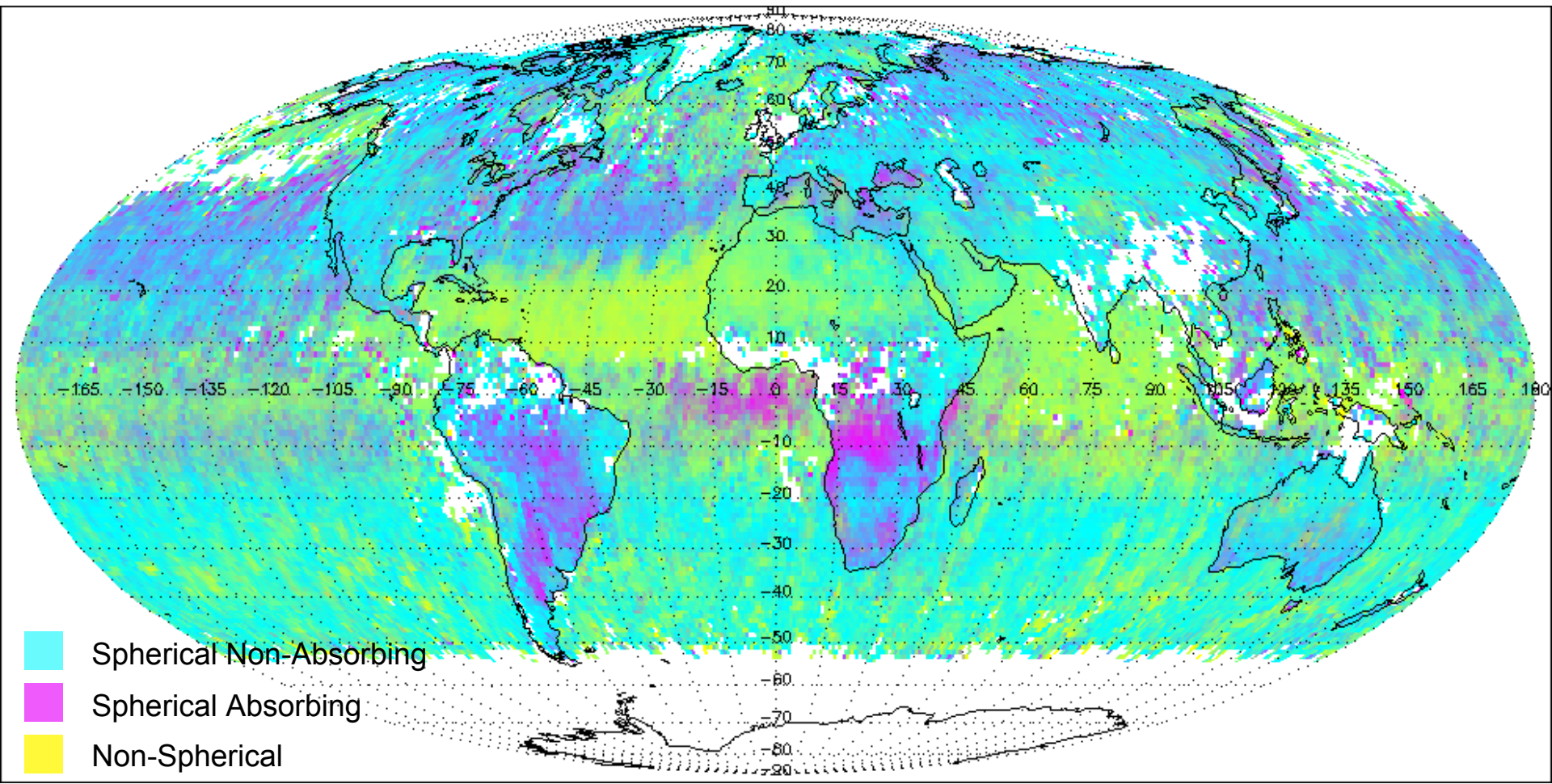
Global, Monthly Aerosol Maps Based on Expected MISR Sensitivity

The examples shown here are simulated from aerosol transport model calculations...

- With MISR – *About a dozen Aerosol Air Mass type distinctions*, based on 3-5 size bins, 2-4 bins based on SSA, and spherical vs. non
 - Sensitivity depends on conditions; $AOD > \sim 0.15$ needed, etc.
- Adding *NIR & UV* wavelengths, *Polarization* should increase this capability

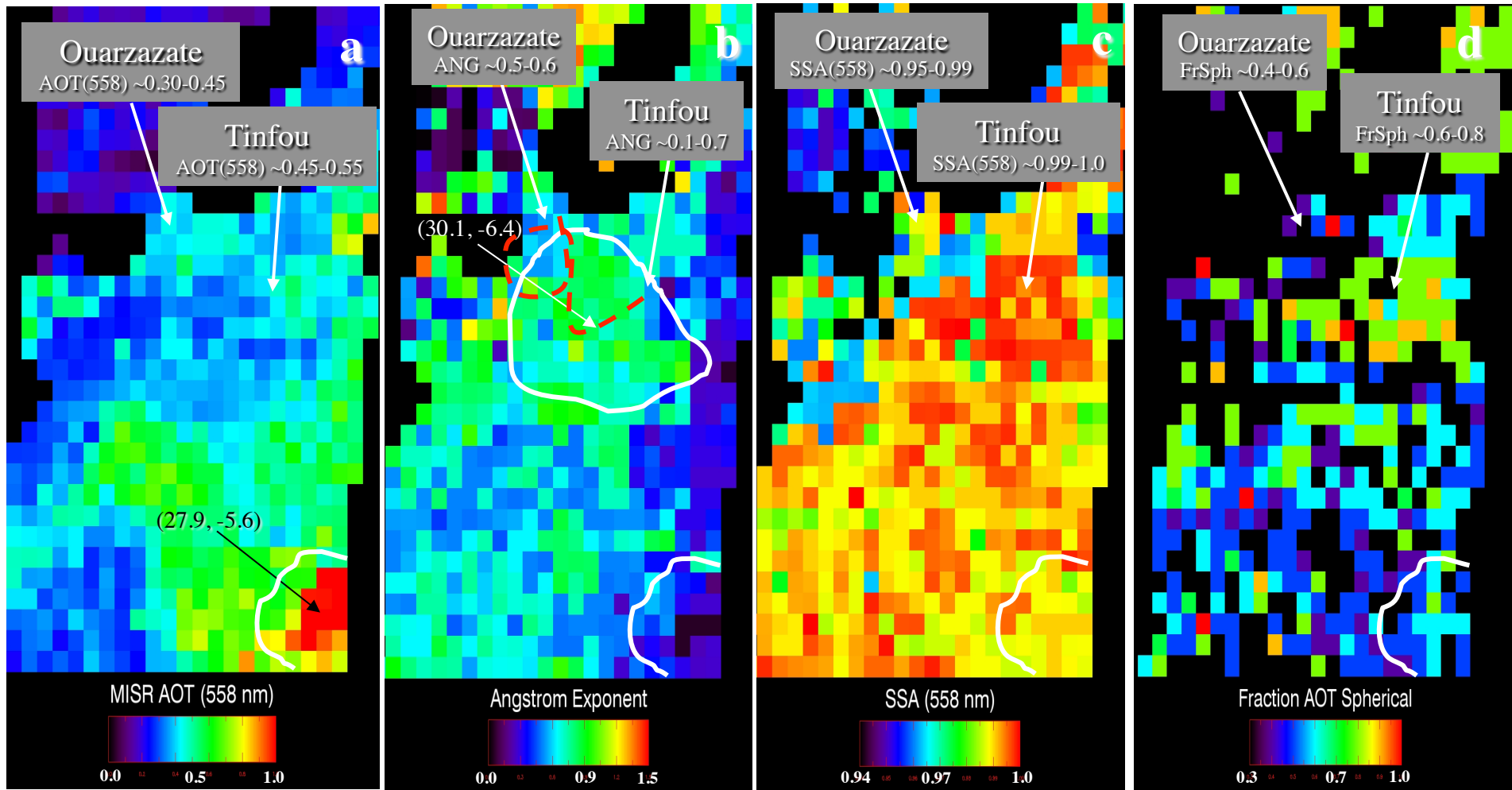
MISR *Aerosol Type* Distribution

MISR Version 22, July 2007



MISR SAMUM Aerosol Air Masses (V19) - June 04, 2006

Orbit 34369, Path 201, Blocks 65-68, 11:11 UTC



- A **dust-laden density flow in the SE** corner of the MISR swath
- **High SSA, ANG & Fraction Spherical** region SE of Ouarzazate, includes Zagora

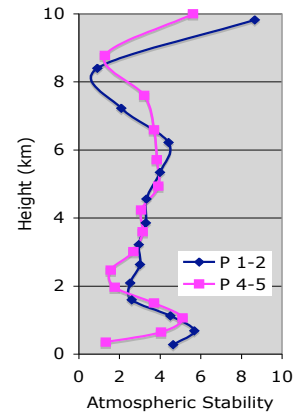
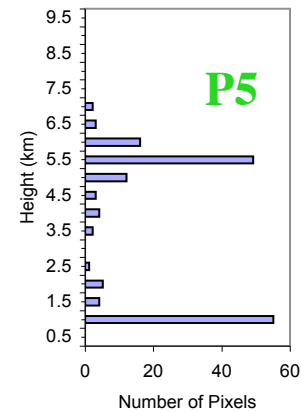
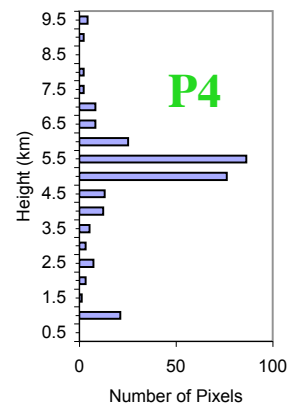
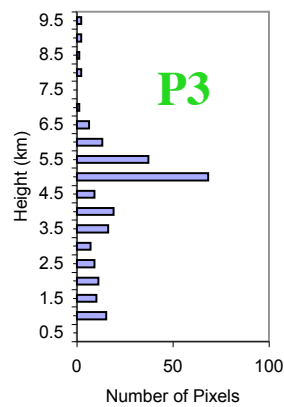
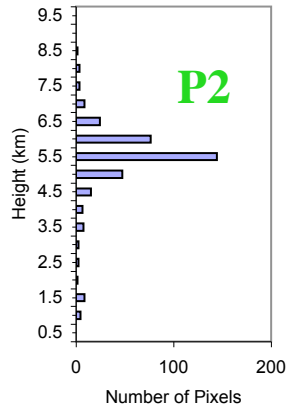
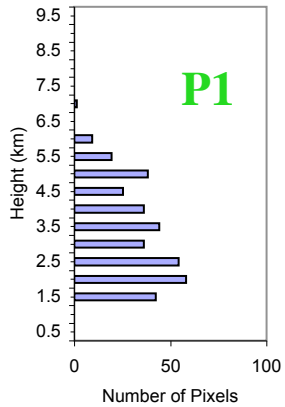
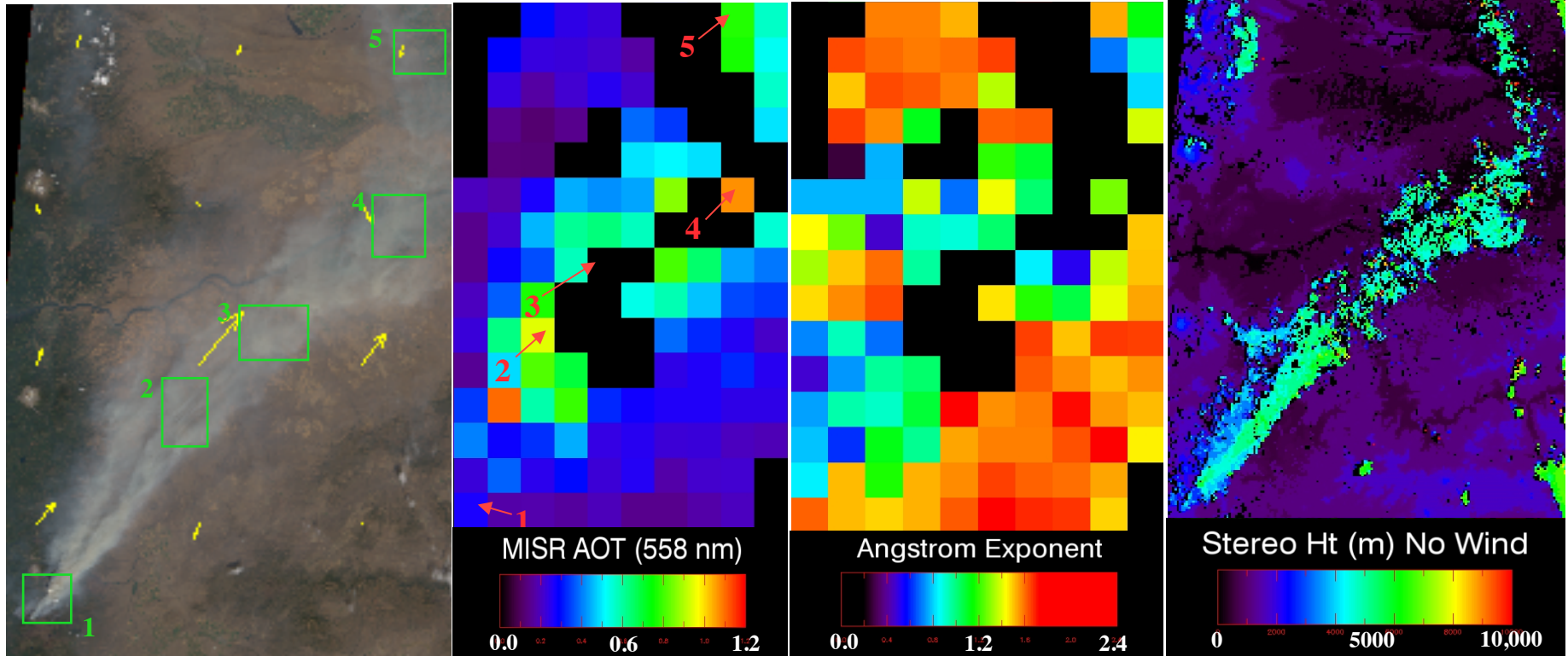
MISR Aerosol V22 Algorithm Upgrade Priorities

Supporting Dust, Smoke, & Aerosol Pollution Applications

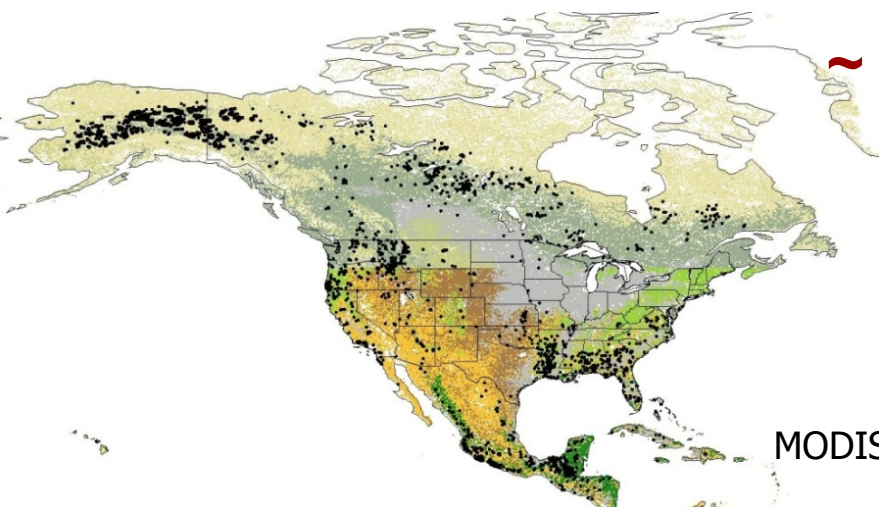
- Based on *10 Years of Validation* Data
 - *Low-light-level* gap & quantization noise
 - *High-AOD underestimation* of AOD (*missing low-SSA particles; algorithm issues*)
 - Missing *Medium-mode* particles ($r_{eff} \sim 0.57, 1.28 \mu\text{m}$)
 - More spherical, *absorbing particles* ($SSA \sim 0.94, 0.84, \text{ maybe } 0.74$)
 - *Mixtures of smoke & dust* analogs; more *Bi- and Tri-modal* spherical mixtures
 - *Flag* indicating when there is insufficient sensitivity for *particle property* retrieval (possibly different retrieval path under this condition)
 - Lack of a good *Coarse-mode Dust Optical Analog* remains an issue

Oregon Fire Sept 04 2003

Orbit 19753 Blks 53-55 MISR Aerosols V17, Heights V13 (no winds)



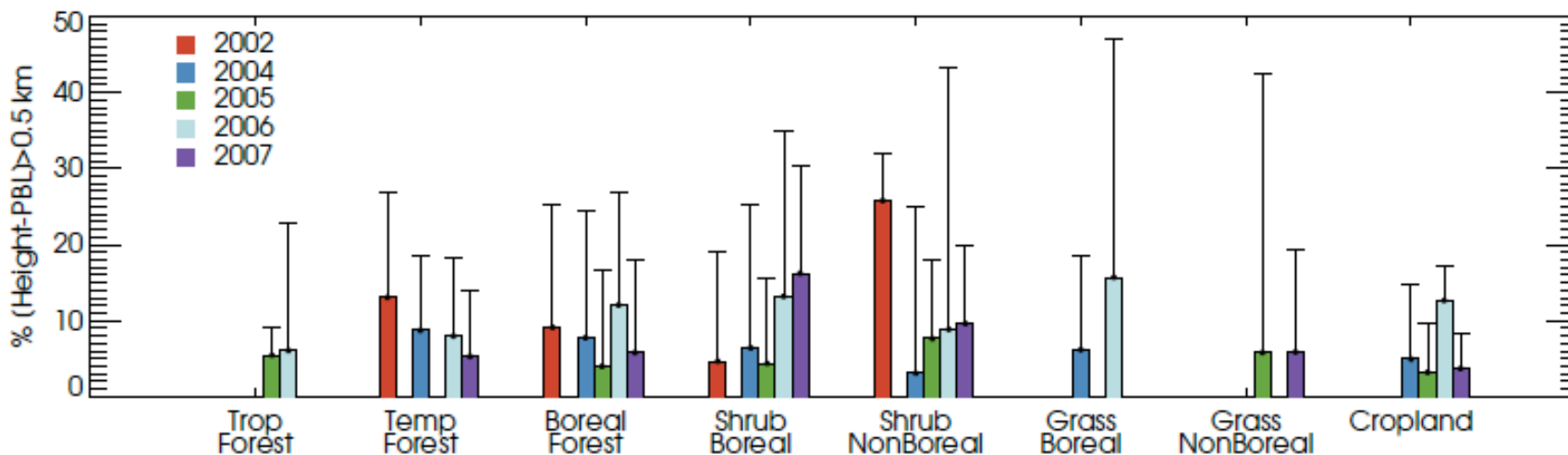
N. America Plume Injection Height Climatology



~ 3400 plumes digitized over North America for 2002, 2004-2007

- Tropical Forest
- Temperate Forest
- Boreal Forest
- Boreal Shrubland
- Non-Boreal Shrubland
- Boreal Grassland
- Non-Boreal Grassland
- Cropland

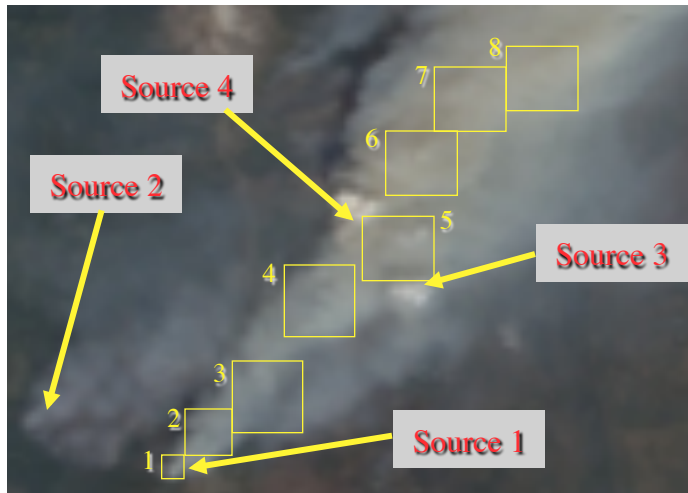
MODIS IGBP land cover map
(1x1 Km res)



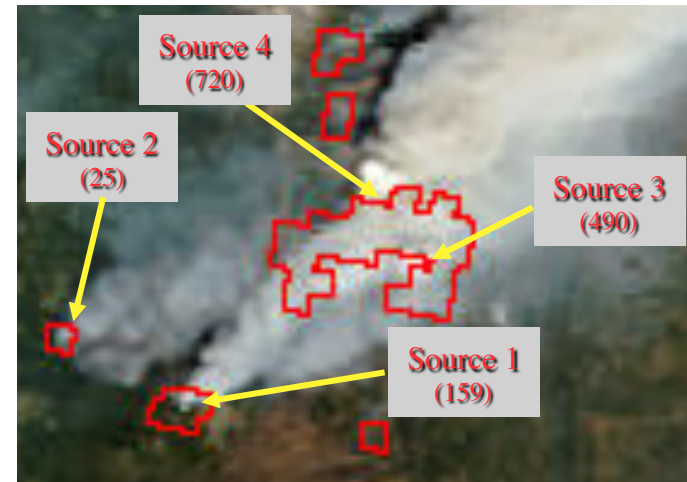
Percent of plumes >0.5 km *above BL*, stratified by year and vegetation type

Detail of Wildfire Source Region

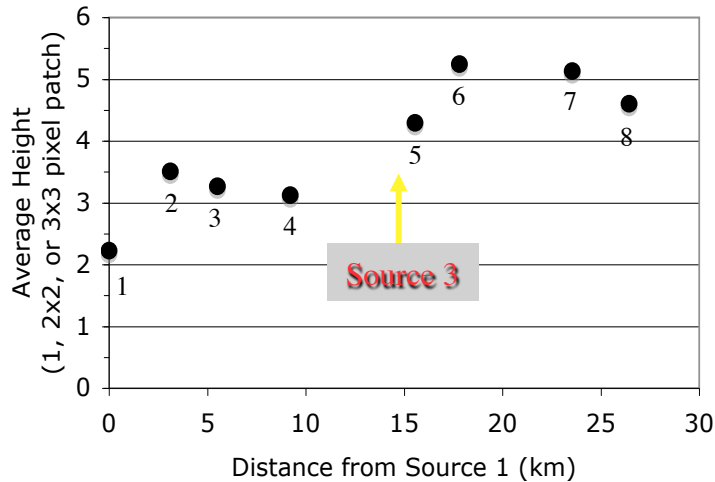
Oregon Fire Sept 04 2003



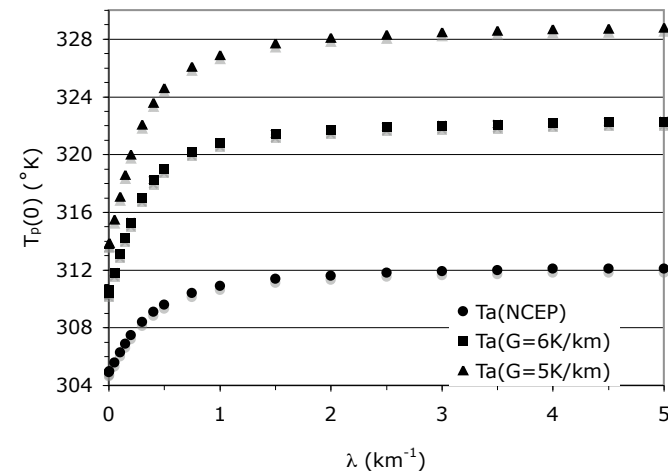
MISR Nadir **275 m** Image



MODIS Image + **Fire Power**



MISR **Plume Heights** for Sub-patches

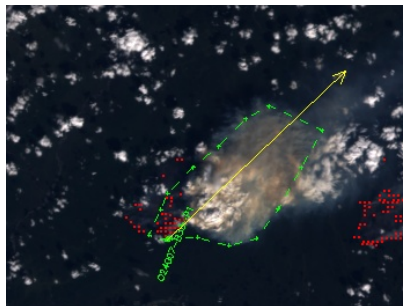


Very Simple Plume Parcel Model

→ **Broad swath + high spatial resolution** needed to characterize sources

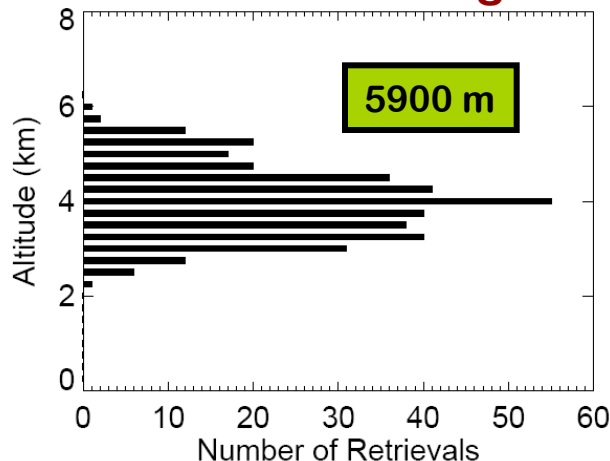
Evaluation of a 1D plume-rise model: Towards a parameterization of smoke injection heights

MISR Smoke Plume

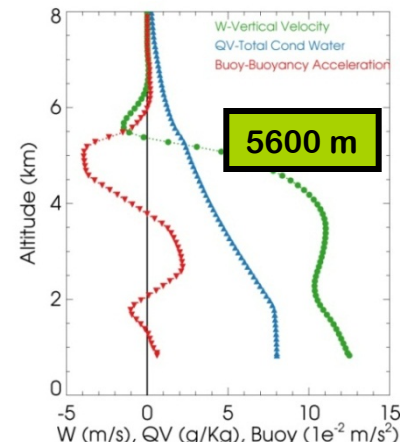


Fire Area = 300 Ha
FRP (~Heat Flux) = 18 kW/m²

MISR Retrieved Heights

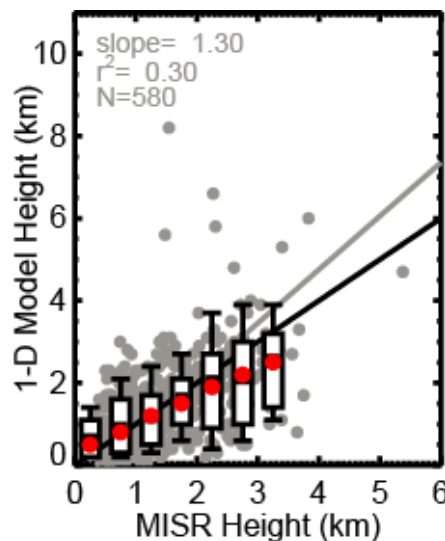
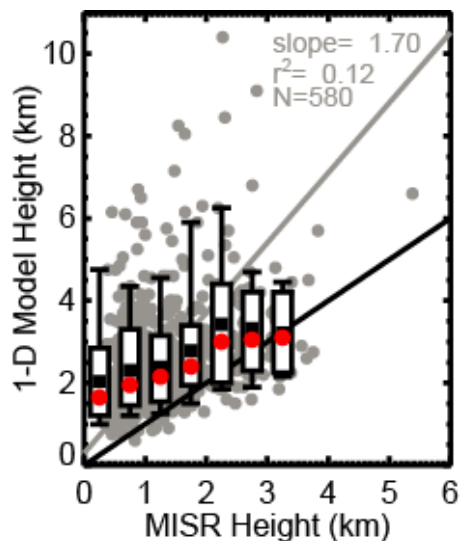


1D Plume-rise Model



Fire properties typically used
overestimate injection heights

Improving parameterization
using MISR and MODIS

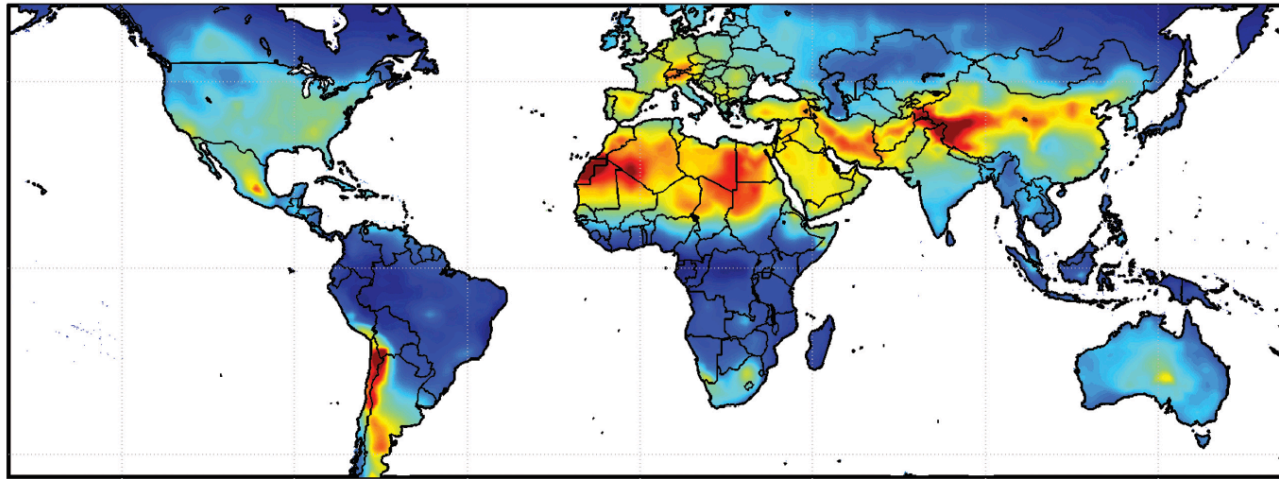


Factors Considered:

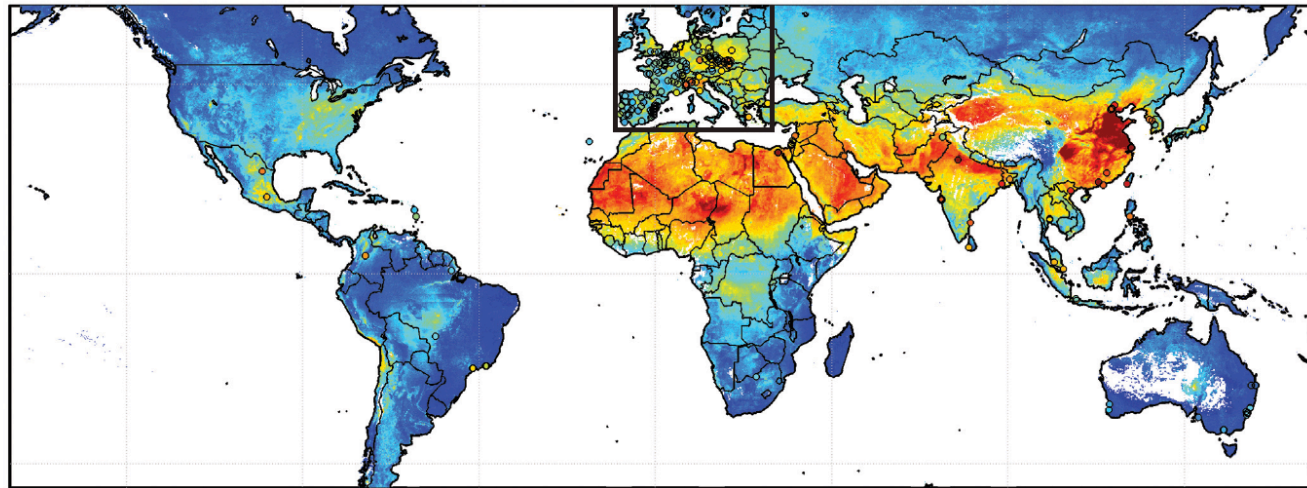
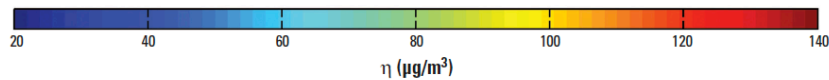
- Fire Area
- FRP
- Veg. Type
- Fuel Load/
Combust. Efficiency
- Fuel Moisture
- BL Height/Atm. Stab.
(• Entrainment Param.)
- (• Latent Heat)
- (• Ambient Wind)

Val Martin et al.
in preparation

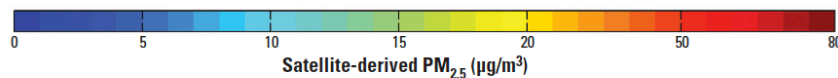
Air Quality: BL Aerosol Concentration [MISR + MODIS] AOD & GEOS-Chem Vertical Distribution



[BL PM_{2.5}] /
[Total-col. AOD]
2001- 2006



Derived
PM_{2.5}



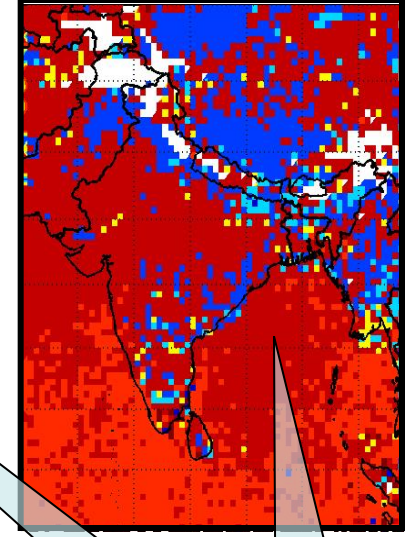
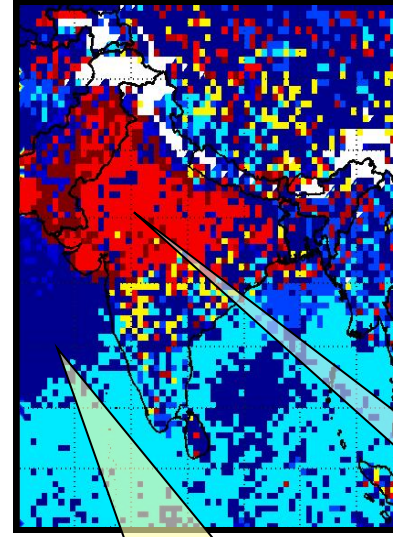
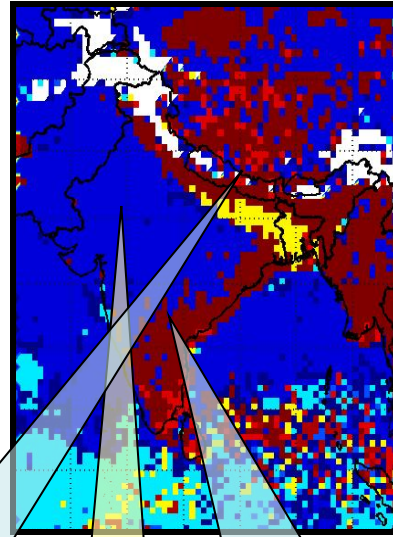
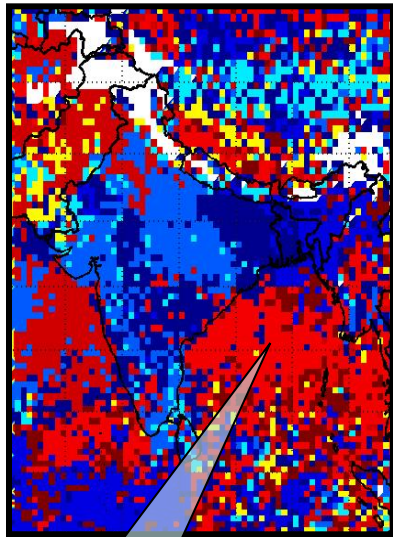
Characterizing seasonal changes in anthropogenic and natural aerosols w.r.t. preceding season over the Indian Subcontinent

Winter (Dec-Feb)

Pre-monsoon (Mar-May)

Monsoon (Jun-Sep)

Post-monsoon (Oct-Nov)



Increased wintertime transport of anthropogenic pollution

Himalayan foothills - advection of anthropogenic particles from Indo-Gangetic Basin

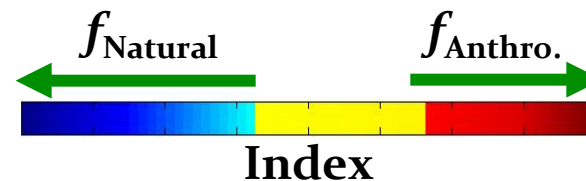
Pre-monsoon influx of dust from the Great Indian Desert and Arabian Peninsula

Large influence of anthropogenic particles due to pre-monsoon biomass burning

Additional influence of maritime particles produced by high surface wind

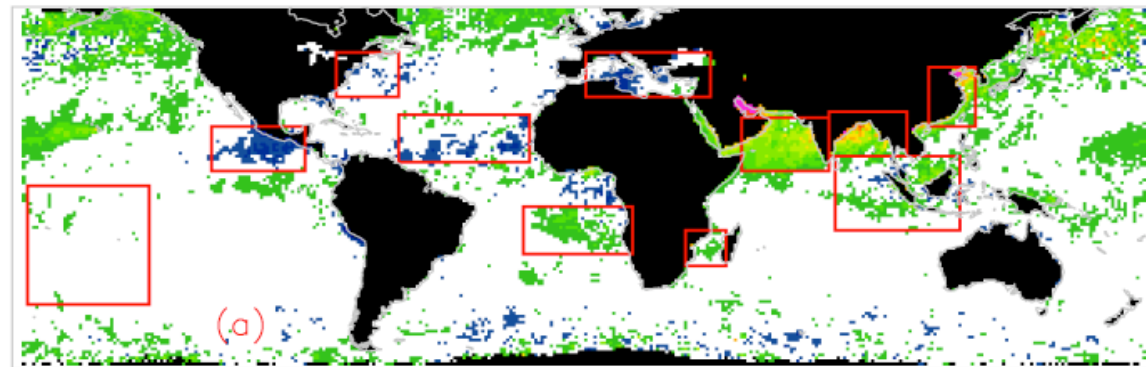
Reduced dust loading due to monsoon precipitation

Large influence of anthropogenic particles due to seasonal peak in biomass burning and reduced dust transport

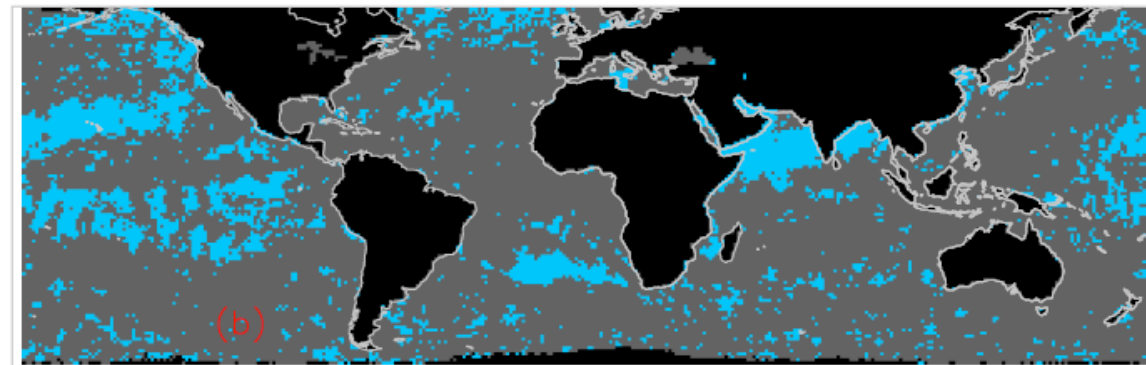


Index uses MISR-retrieved particle shape and size constraints to separate natural from anthropogenic aerosol

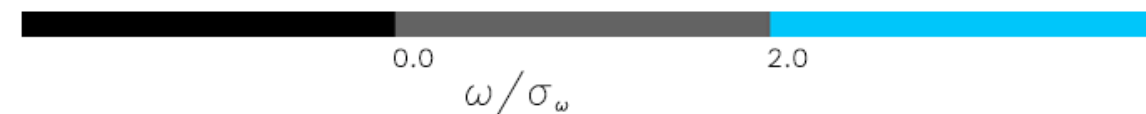
MODIS 10-Year Global/Regional Over-Water AOD Trends *Constrained by MISR and AERONET*



Trend



Statistical
Significance



- Statistically negligible ($\pm 0.003/\text{decade}$) **global-average** over-water AOD trend
- Statistically significant increases over the **Bay of Bengal, E. Asia coast, Arabian Sea**

Key Attributes of the MISR Version 22 Aerosol Product

- **AOT Coverage** – *Global but limited sampling* on a monthly basis
- **AOT Accuracy** – Maintained even when particle property information is poor
- **Particle Size** – *2-3 groupings reliably*; quantitative results vary w/conditions
- **Particle Shape** – *spherical vs. non-spherical robust*, except for coarse dust
- **Particle SSA** – useful for *qualitative* distinctions
- **Aerosol Type Information** – diminished when $AOT < 0.15$ or 0.2
- **Particle Property Retrievals** – *improvement expected* w/algorithm upgrades
- **Aerosol Air-mass Types** – *more robust* than individual properties

PLEASE READ THE QUALITY STATEMENT!!!

... and more details are in publications referenced therein

Current MISR & MODIS Mid-Visible AOD Sensitivities

- MISR: **0.05 or 20% * AOD** overall; *better over dark water* [Kahn et al., 2010]
- MODIS: **0.05 ± 20% * AOD** over dark target land
0.03 ± 5% * AOD over dark water [Remer et al. 2008; Levy et al. 2010]

Based on AERONET coincidences (**cloud screened by both sensors**)

- Global, monthly MODIS & MISR AOD *is used to constrain IPCC models*

→ *For global, Direct Aerosol Radiative Forcing (DARF), instantaneous measurement accuracy needed (e.g., McComiskey et al., 2008):*

- *AOD to ~ 0.02 uncertainty*
- *SSA to ~ 0.02 uncertainty*



Satellites

frequent, global *snapshots*;
aerosol amount &
aerosol type maps,
plume & layer heights

Aerosol-type Predictions

Model Validation

- Parameterizations
- Climate Sensitivity
- Underlying mechanisms

Remote-sensing Analysis

- Retrieval Validation
- Assumption Refinement

Regional Context

CURRENT STATE

- Initial Conditions
- Assimilation

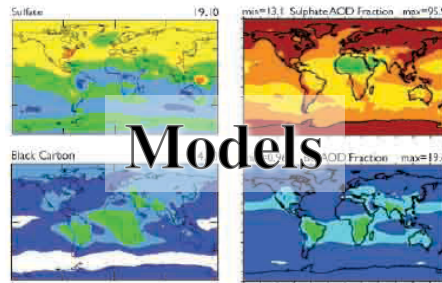


Suborbital

targeted chemical &
microphysical detail



point-location
time series



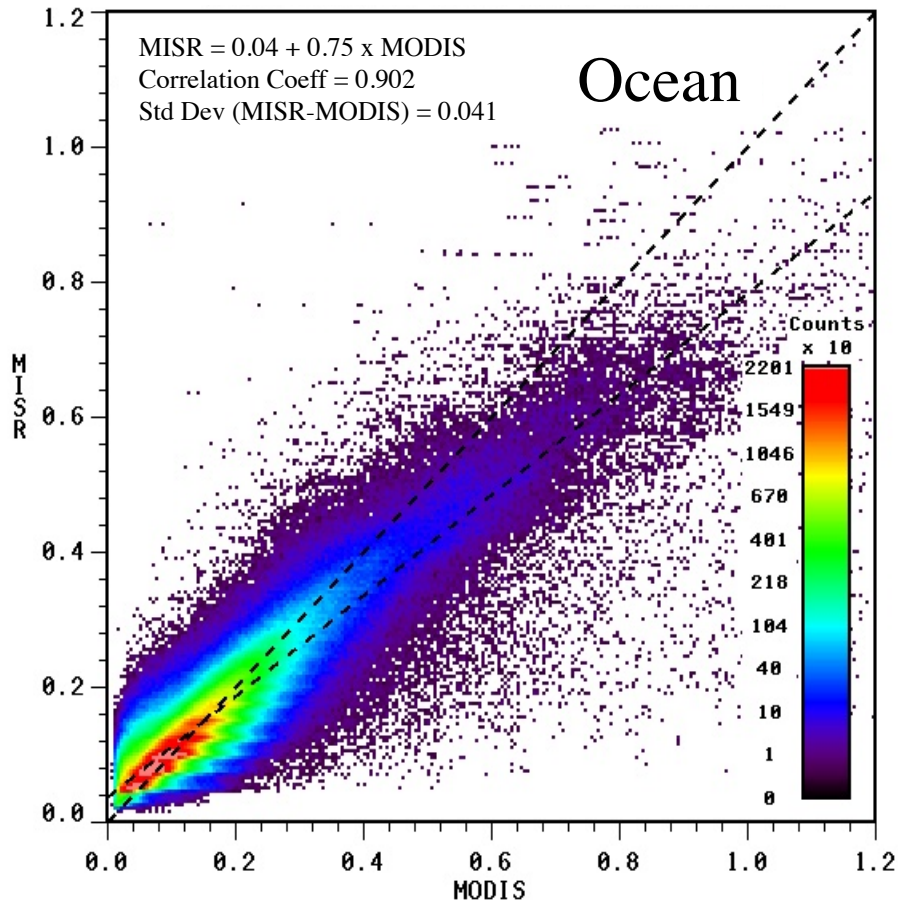
Models

space-time interpolation,
**DARF &
Anthropogenic
Component**
calculation and prediction

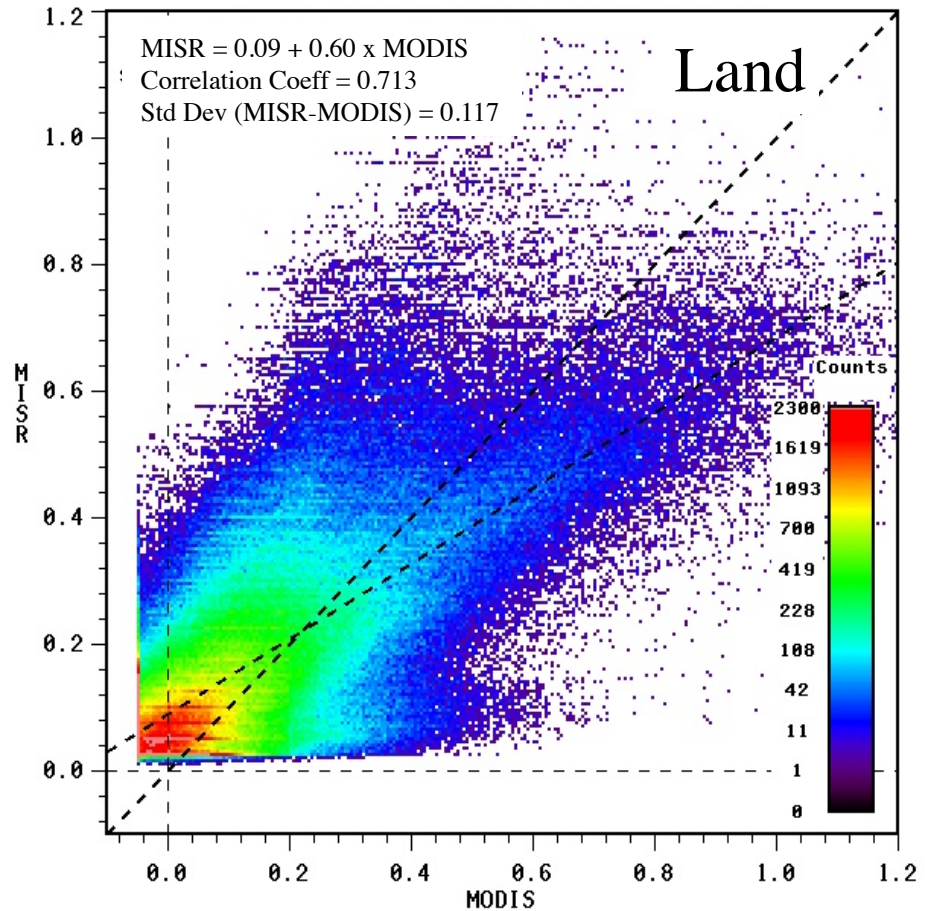
Backup Slides

MISR-MODIS *Aerosol Optical Depth* Comparison

[MISR V22 vs. MODIS/Terra Collection 5; January 2006 Coincident Data]

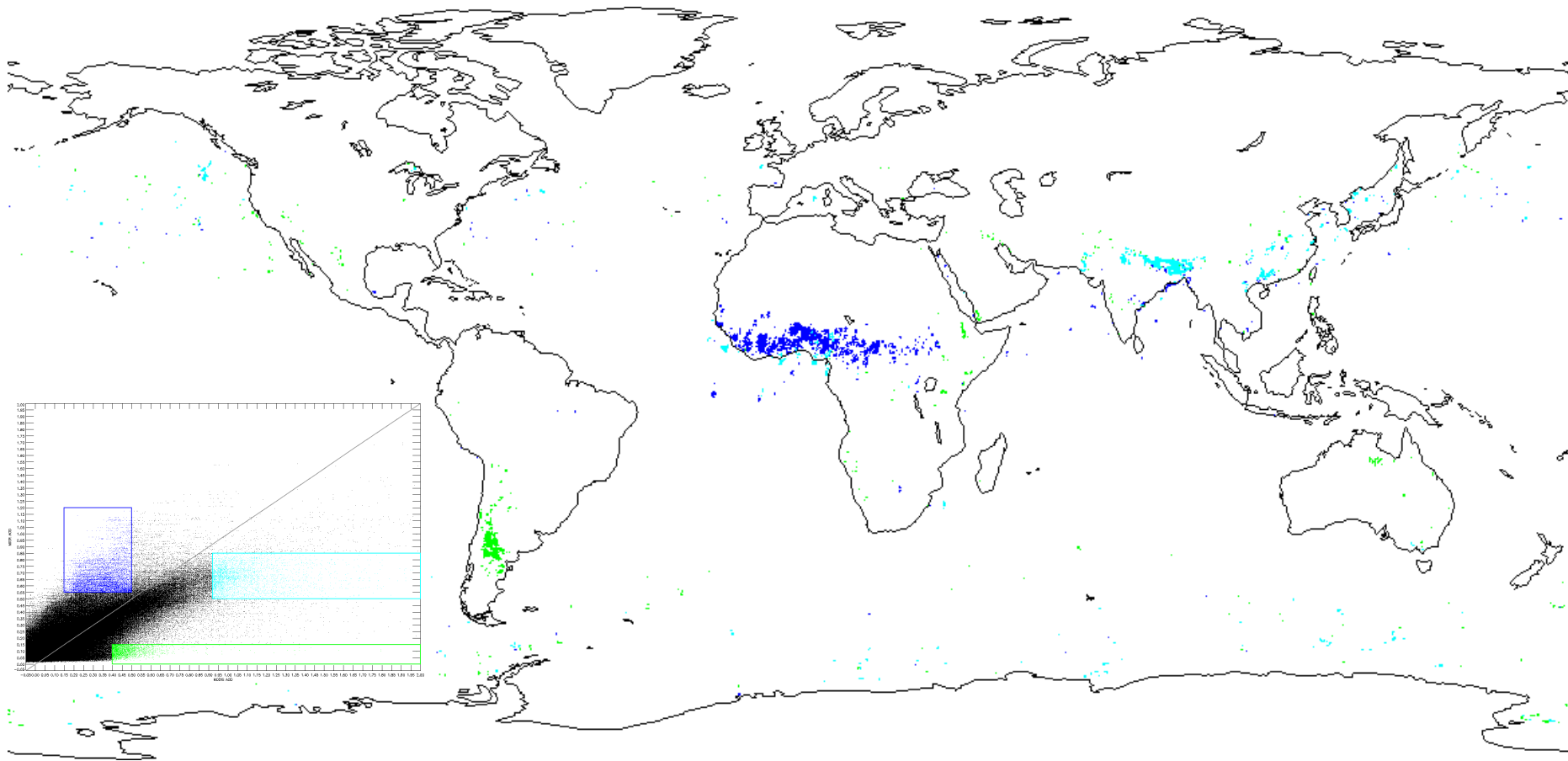


Over-ocean regression coefficient **0.90**
Regression line slope 0.75
MODIS QC ≥ 1



Over-land regression coefficient **0.71**
Regression line slope 0.60
MODIS QC = 3

MISR-MODIS Coincident AOT *Outlier Clusters*



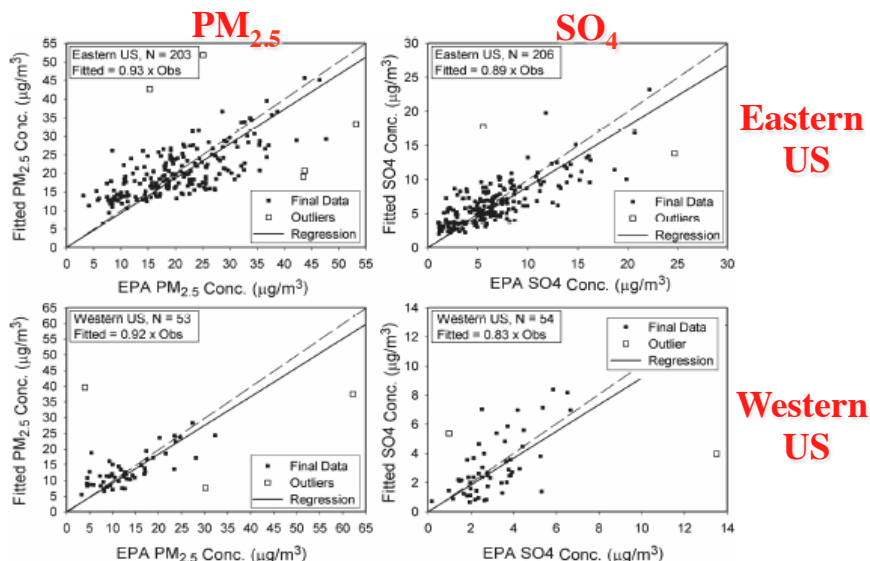
Dark Blue [MISR > MODIS] – N. Africa *Mixed Dust & Smoke*

Cyan [MODIS > MISR, AOD large] – Indo-Gangetic Plain *Dark Pollution Aerosol*

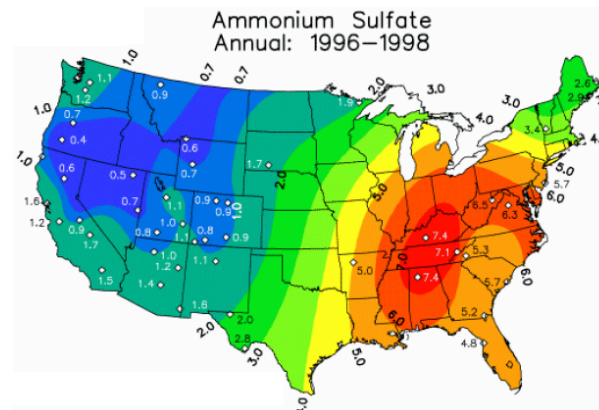
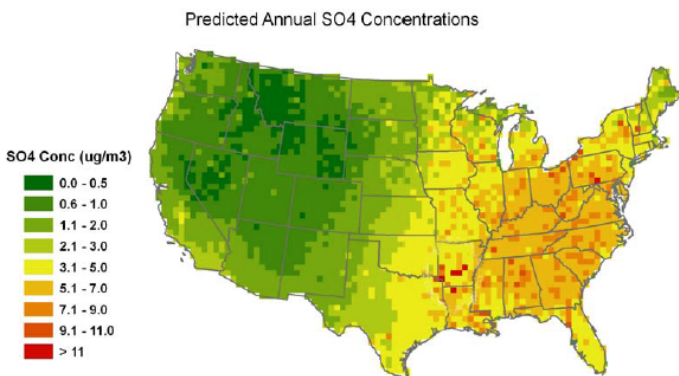
Green [MODIS >> MISR] – Patagonia and N. Australia *MODIS Unscreened Bright Surface*

MISR - GEOS-Chem Regression Model To Map **Near-surface Aerosol Pollution**

MISR-Constrained Model



EPA Surface Measurements



MISR / GEOS-CHEM **Retrieval**

Surface network (IMPROVE) measurements

- Using MISR **Particle Shape** as well as AOT to constrain model --> much better result
- Will add column Size and SSA information when MISR retrieval is more robust