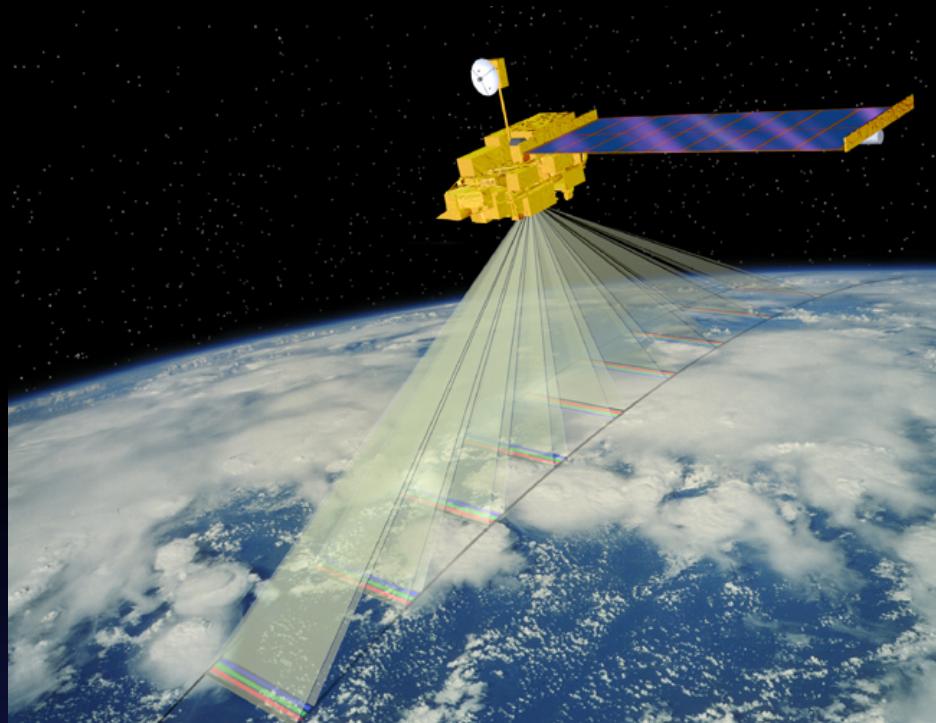


# MISR: A Prototype New Product

**Michael J. Garay**

Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA, USA



Nine view angles at Earth surface:  
 $70.5^\circ$  forward to  $70.5^\circ$  backward

Nine 14-bit pushbroom cameras

275 m - 1.1 km sampling

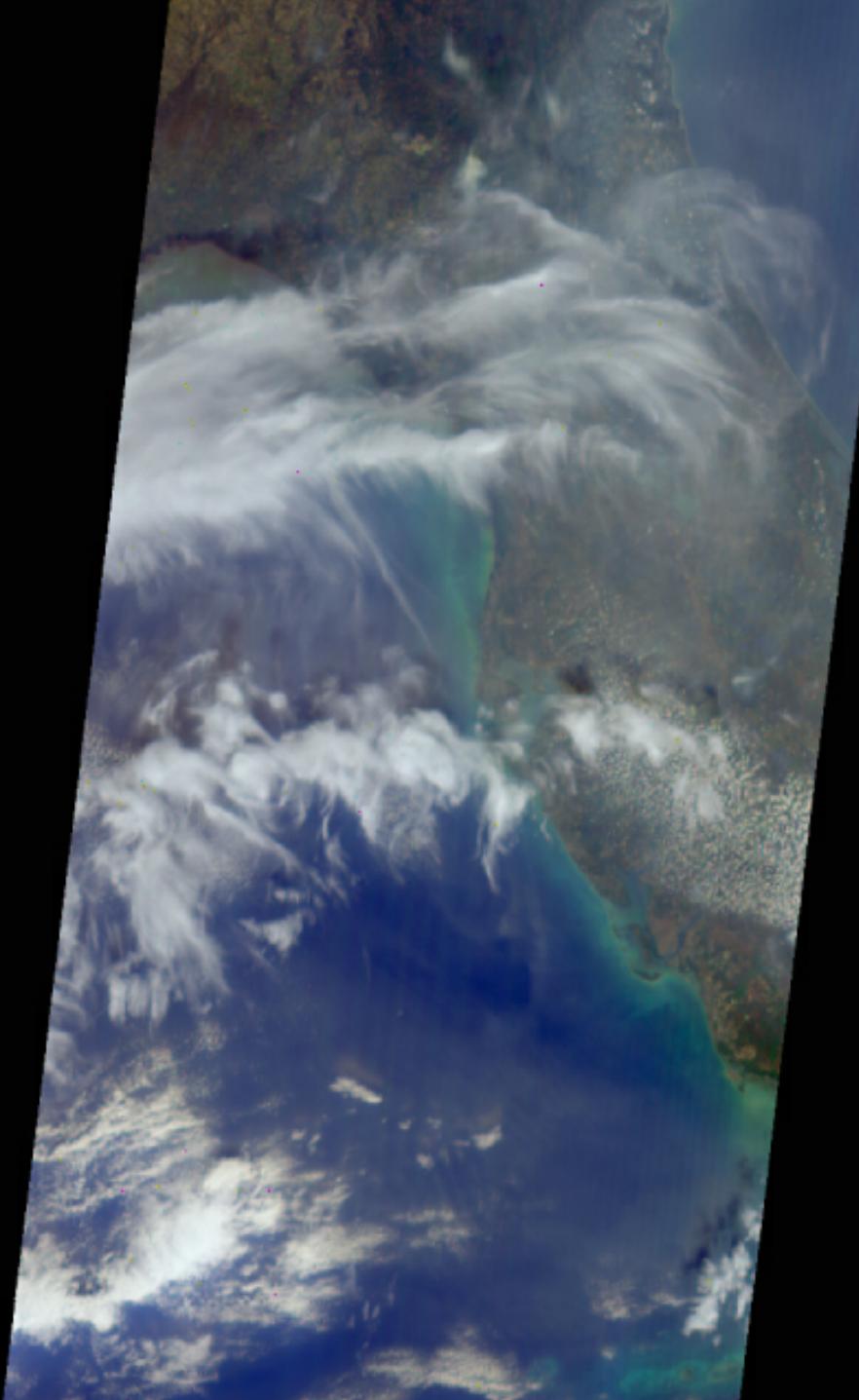
Four spectral bands at each angle:  
**446, 558, 672, 866 nm**

400-km swath: 9-day coverage  
at equator, 2-day at poles

7 minutes to observe each scene  
at all nine angles

International Cooperative for Aerosol Prediction (ICAP)  
Boulder, Colorado

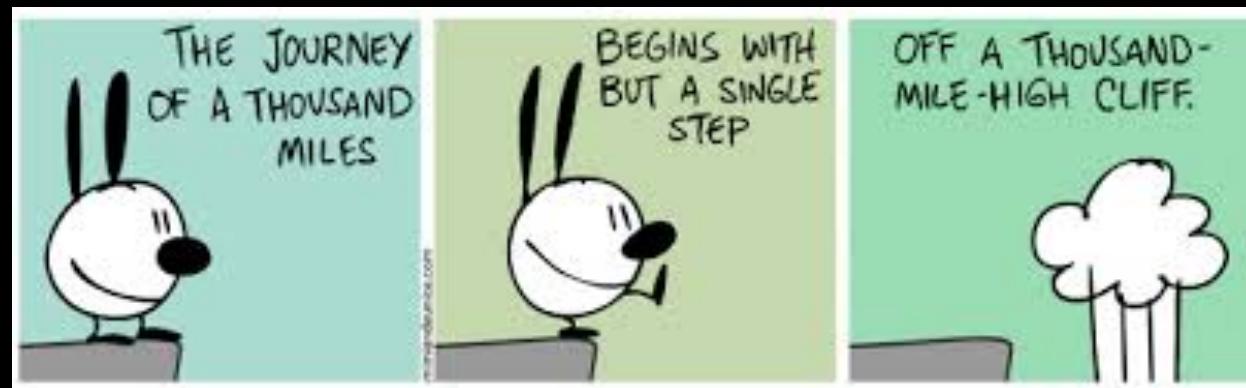
23 October 2014



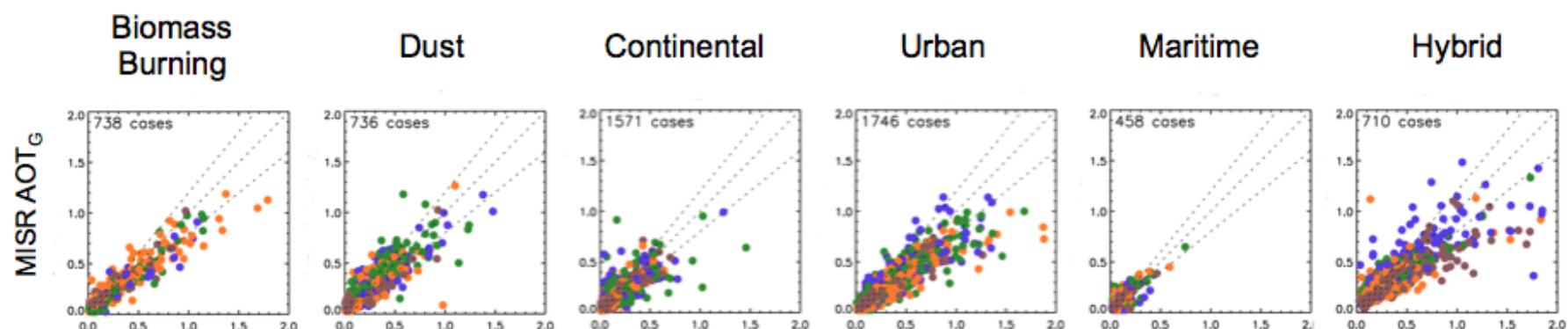
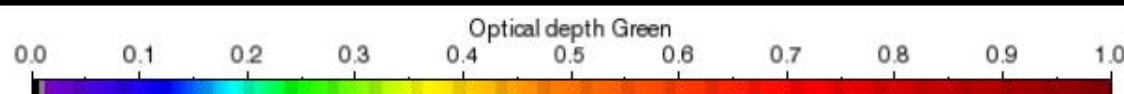
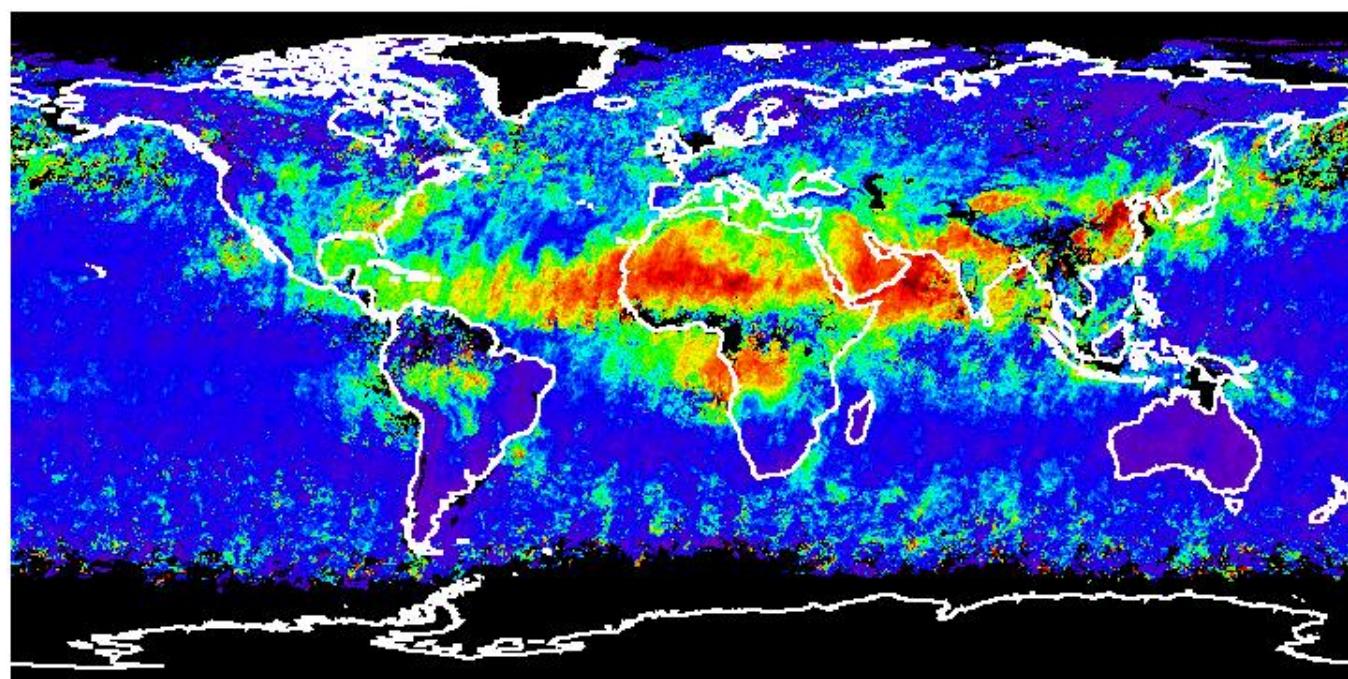
# Menu

- Appetizer
  - About the current MISR product
- Salad
  - Moving to 4.4 km resolution
  - NRT?
- Main
  - The MISR retrieval algorithm
- Dessert
  - Benford's Law

# Appetizer

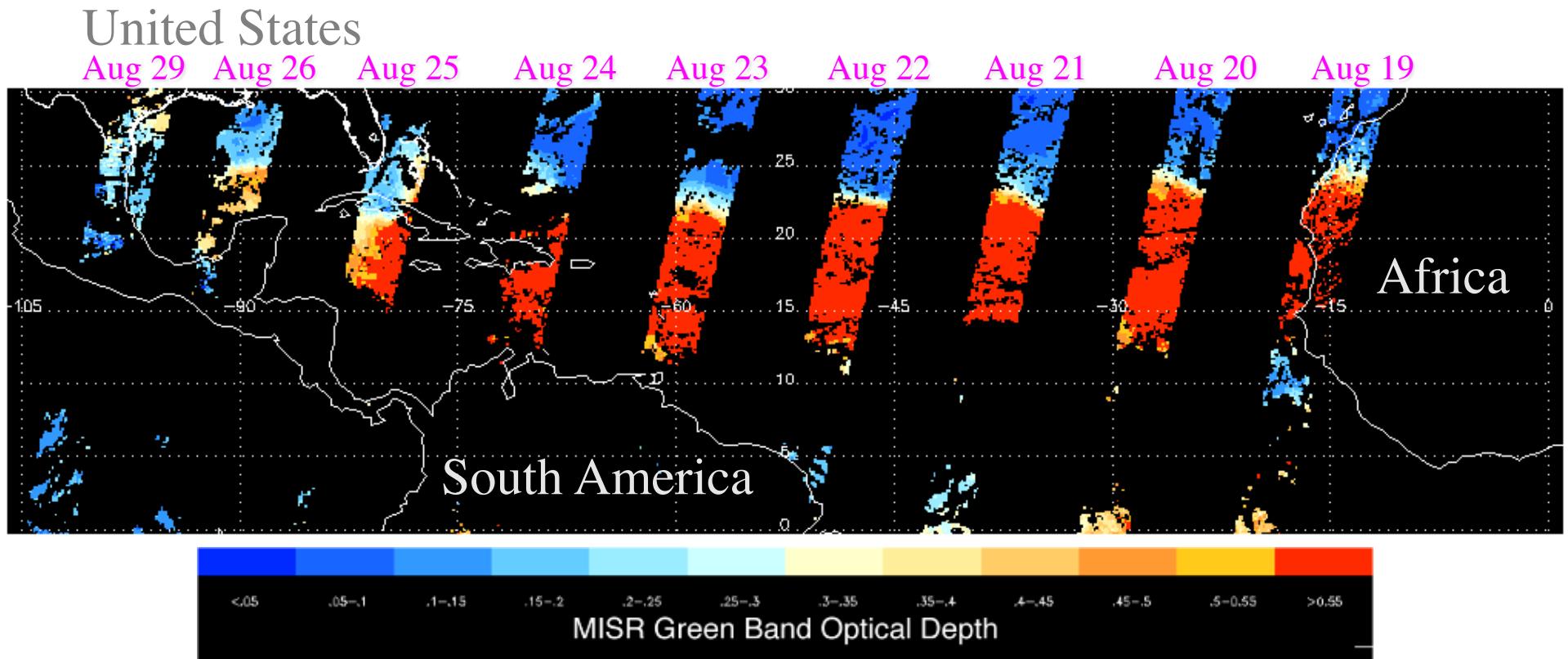


Optical depth All, All, Green, Summer 2007 F15\_0031  
Summarizes L2 AS\_AEROSOL, RegBestEstimateSpectralOptDepth field F12\_0022, 0.5 deg res



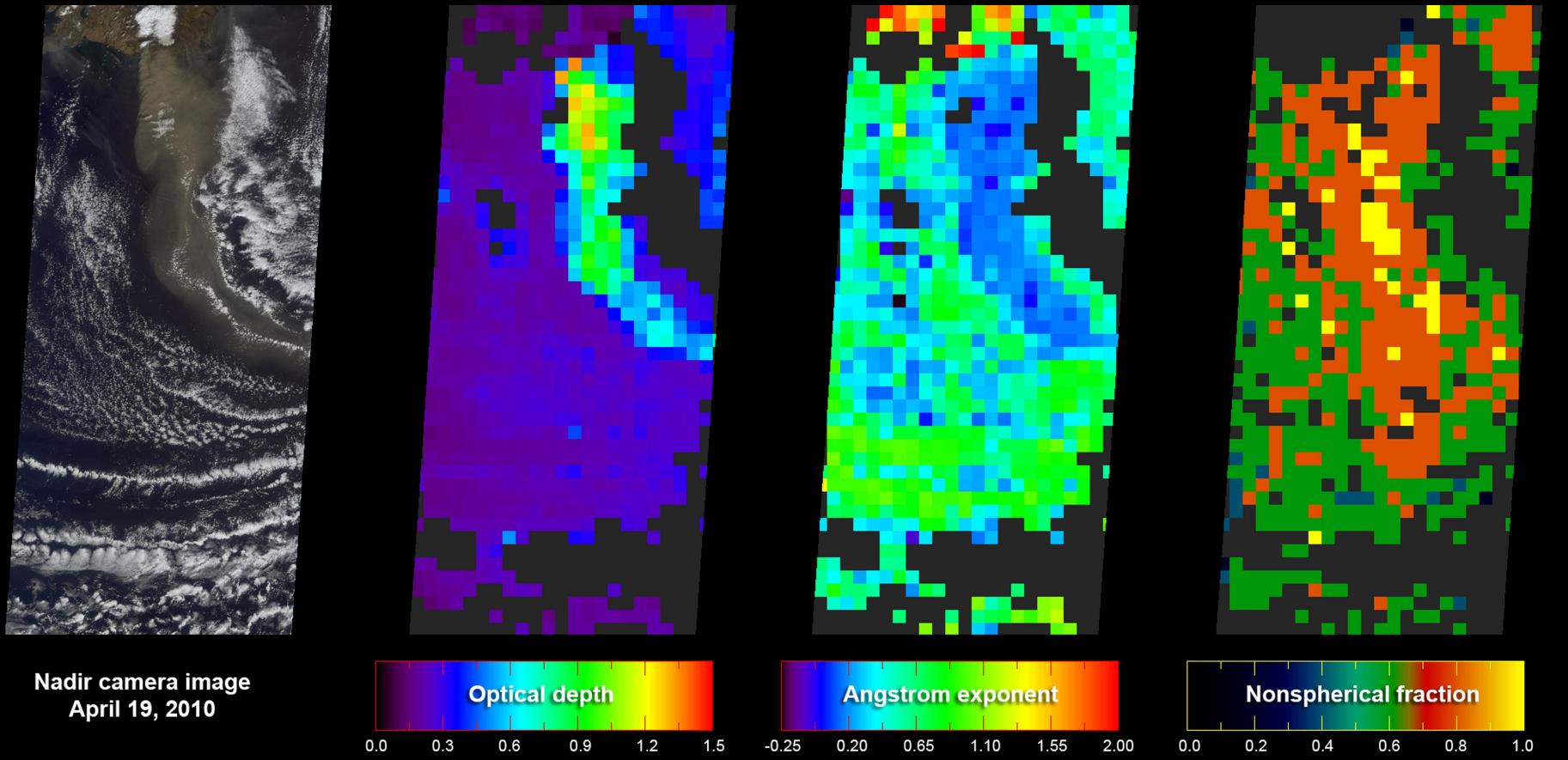
Kahn et al. (2010). Multiangle Imaging SpectroRadiometer global aerosol product assessment by comparison with the Aerosol Robotic Network, *Journal of Geophysical Research – Atmospheres*

# Dust from the Sahara Desert Reaches Houston, Texas



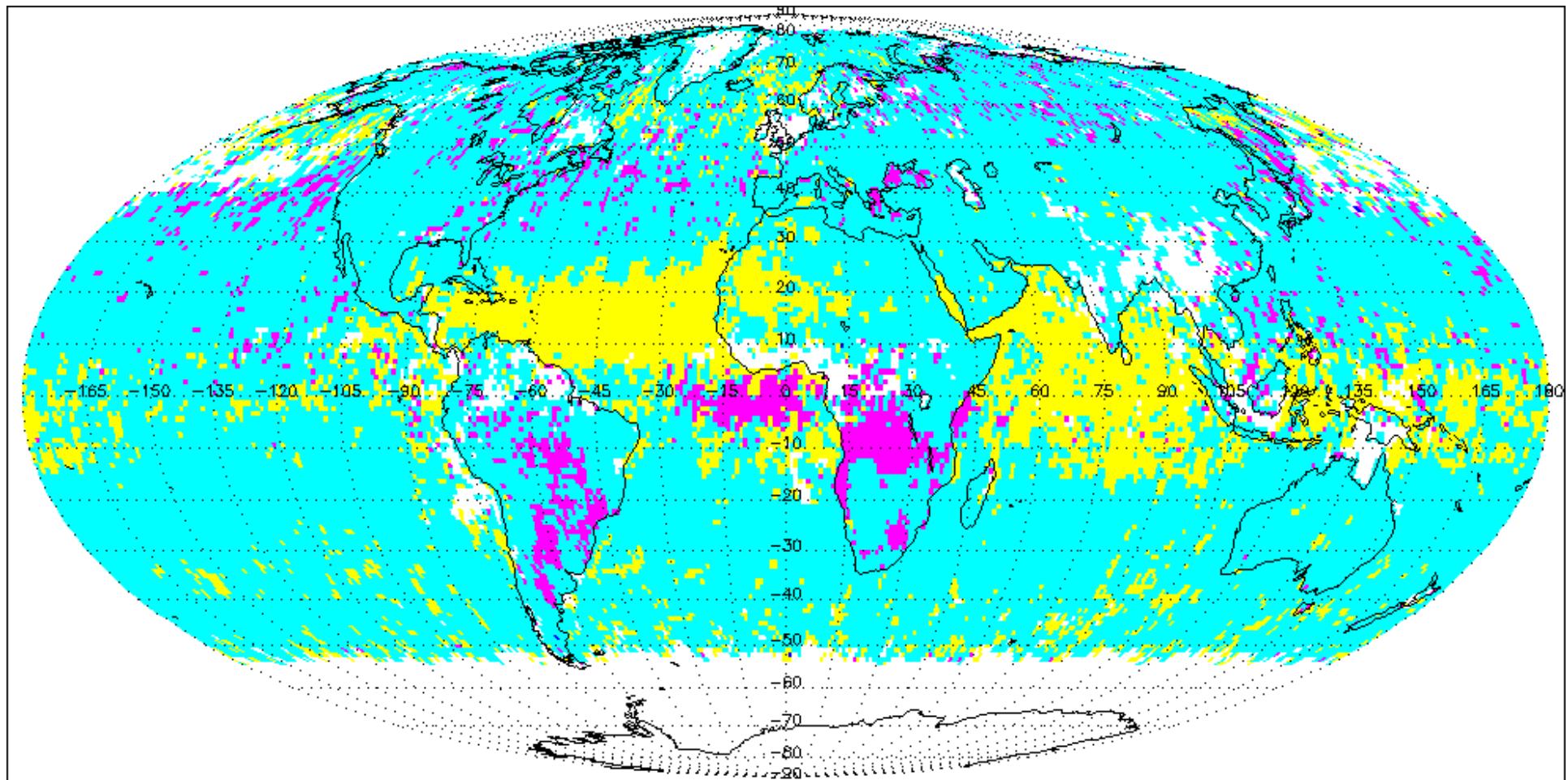
Observations from the Multi-angle Imaging SpectroRadiometer (MISR)  
Instrument on NASA's EOS Terra Satellite

# Aerosol particle properties from MISR



MISR views of Eyjafjallajökull – 4/19/2010

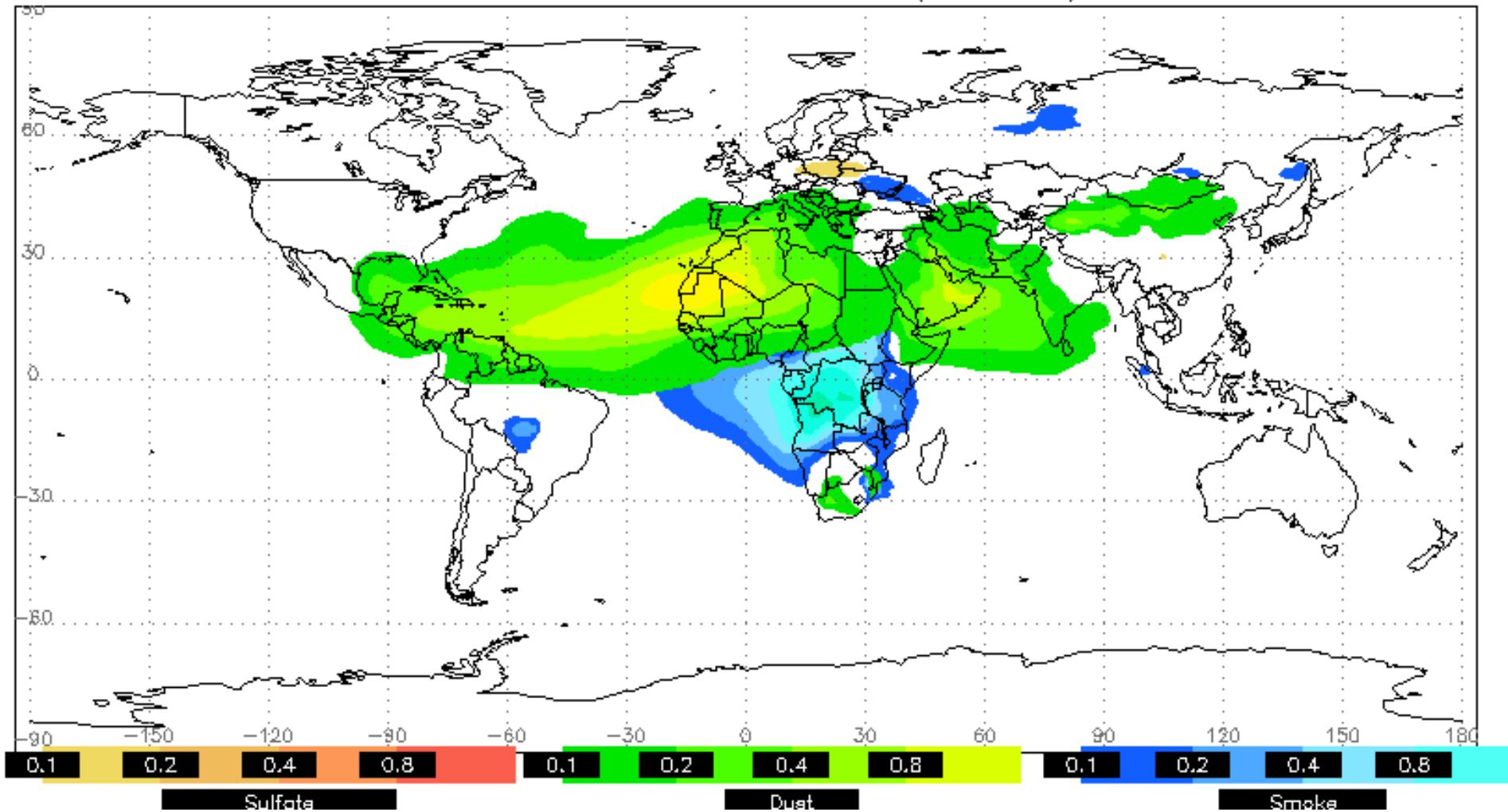
# MISR Version 22 Operational Aerosol Product for July 2007



Key

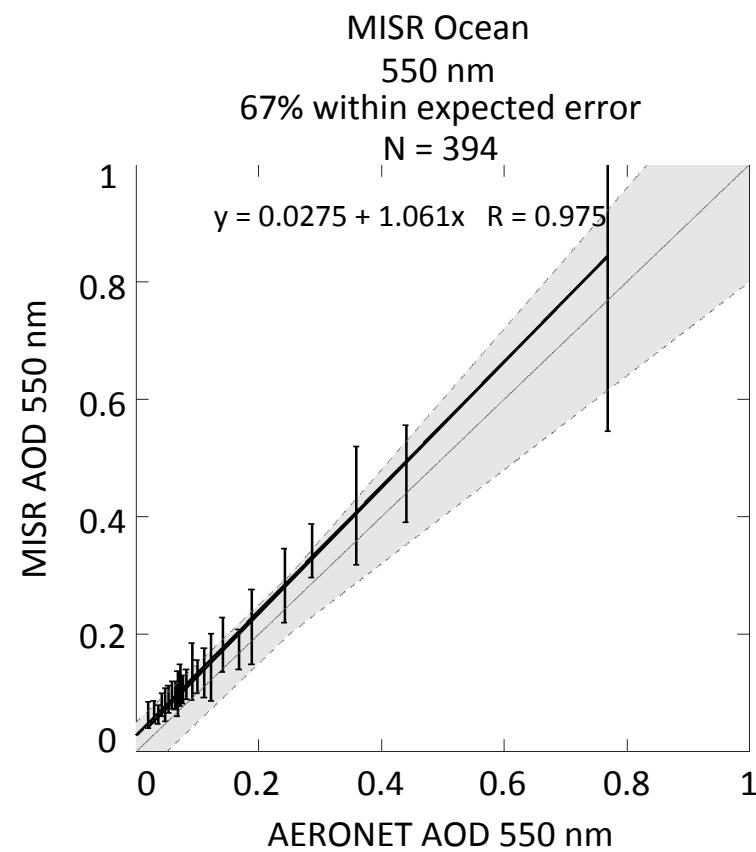
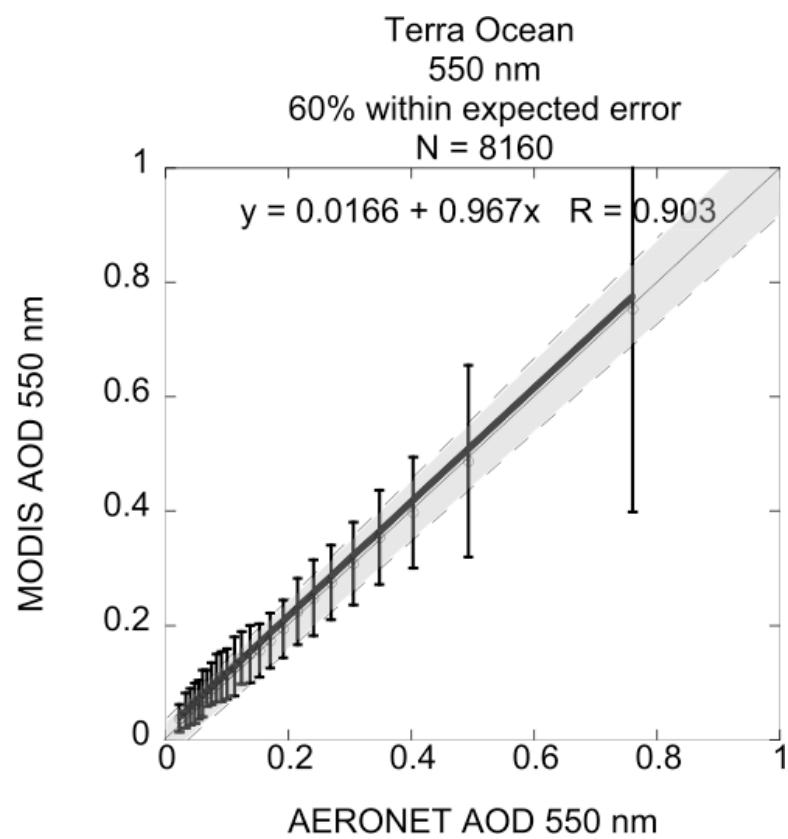
- Spherical Non-Absorbing
- Spherical Absorbing
- Non-Spherical

2007070100–2007073123 NAAPS Sulfate (see colorbar)

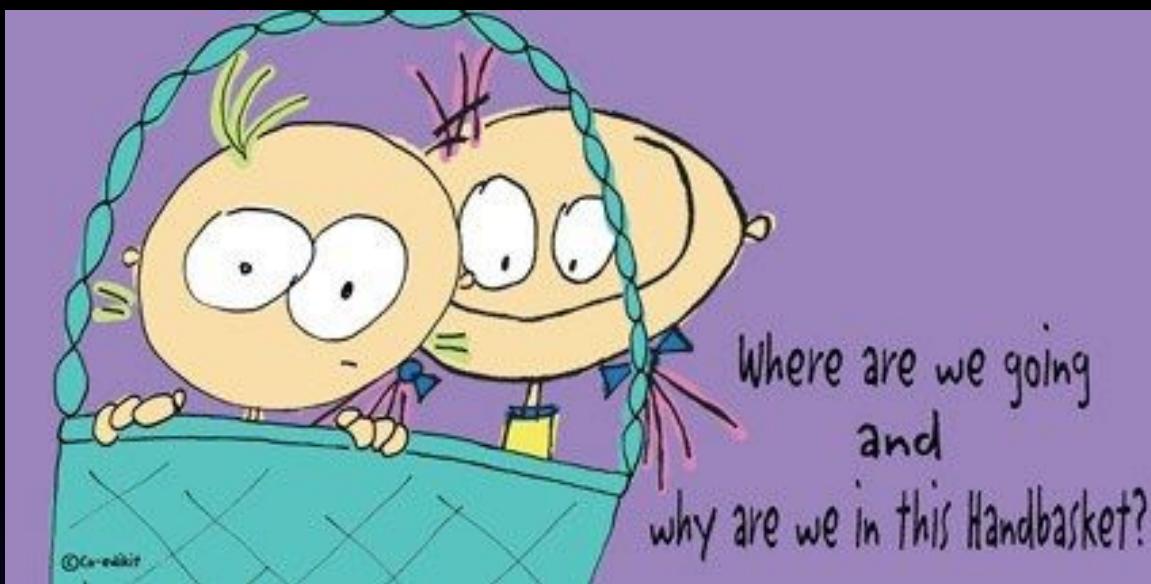


Aerosol climatology from NAVY Aerosol Analysis and Prediction System (NAAPS) for July 2007

Note: AOT < 0.1 not shown



# Salad



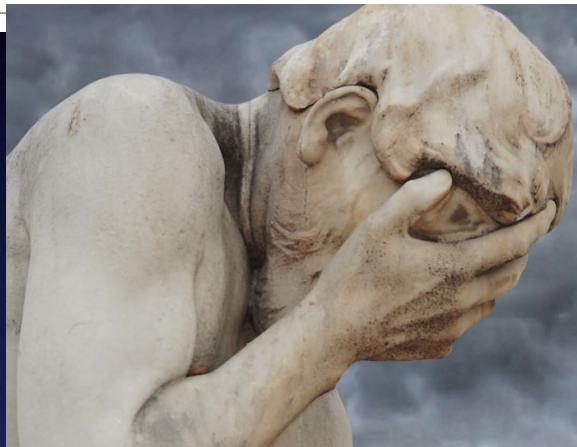
# Motivation?

- “Overall, about 70% to 75% of MISR AOD retrievals fall within 0.05 or 20% x AOD of the paired validation data from the Aerosol Robotic Network (AERONET), and about 50% to 55% are within 0.03 or 10% x AERONET AOD...” (Kahn et al., 2010)

CLIMATE SCIENCE      *Nature*, 7 November 2013

## Uncertain then, irrelevant now

Uncertainty in estimates of the effects of aerosols on climate stems from poor knowledge of the past, pristine atmosphere — so getting a better understanding of these effects might not be as useful as was thought. SEE ARTICLE P.67



# Comparison of MISR and MODIS

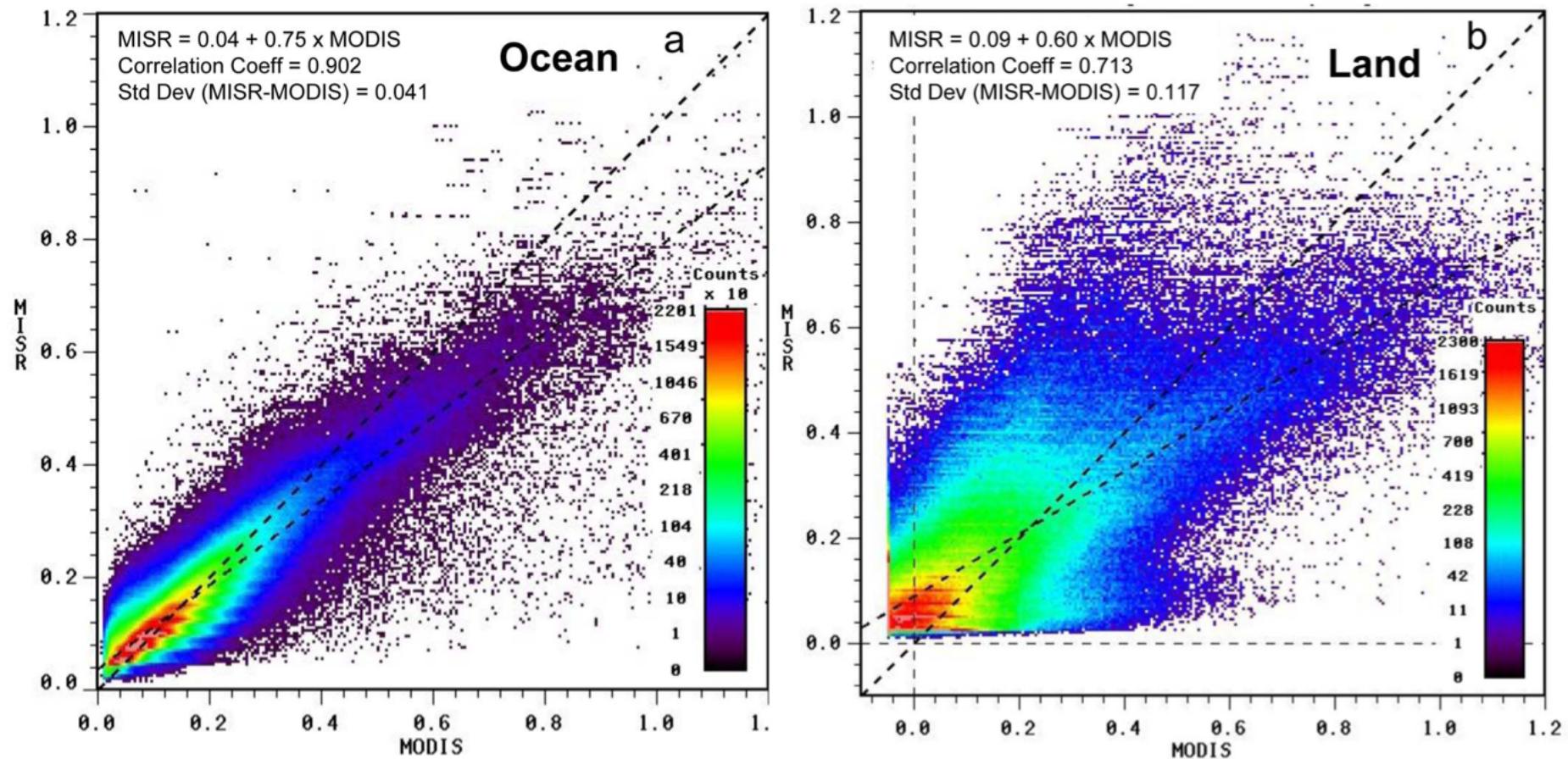
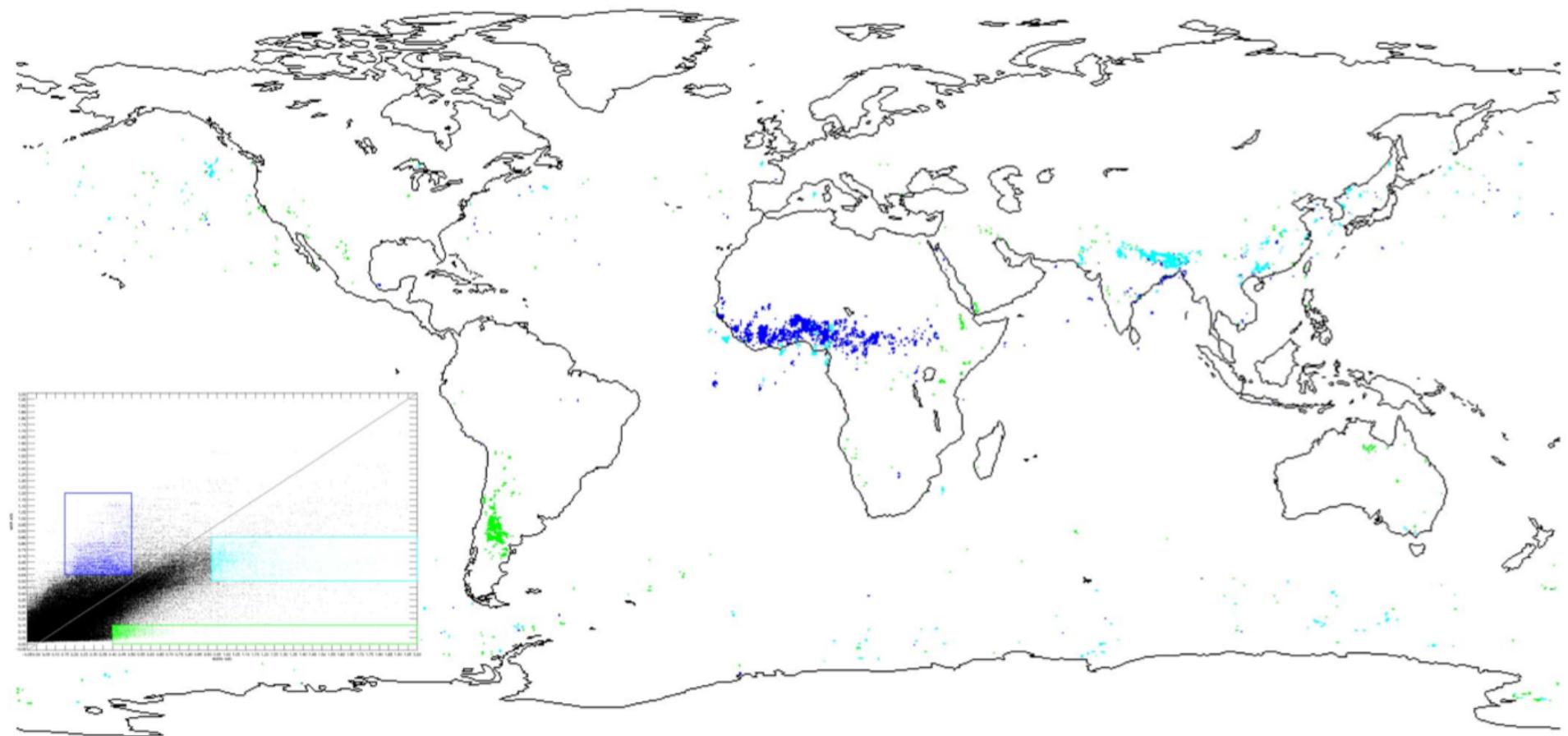
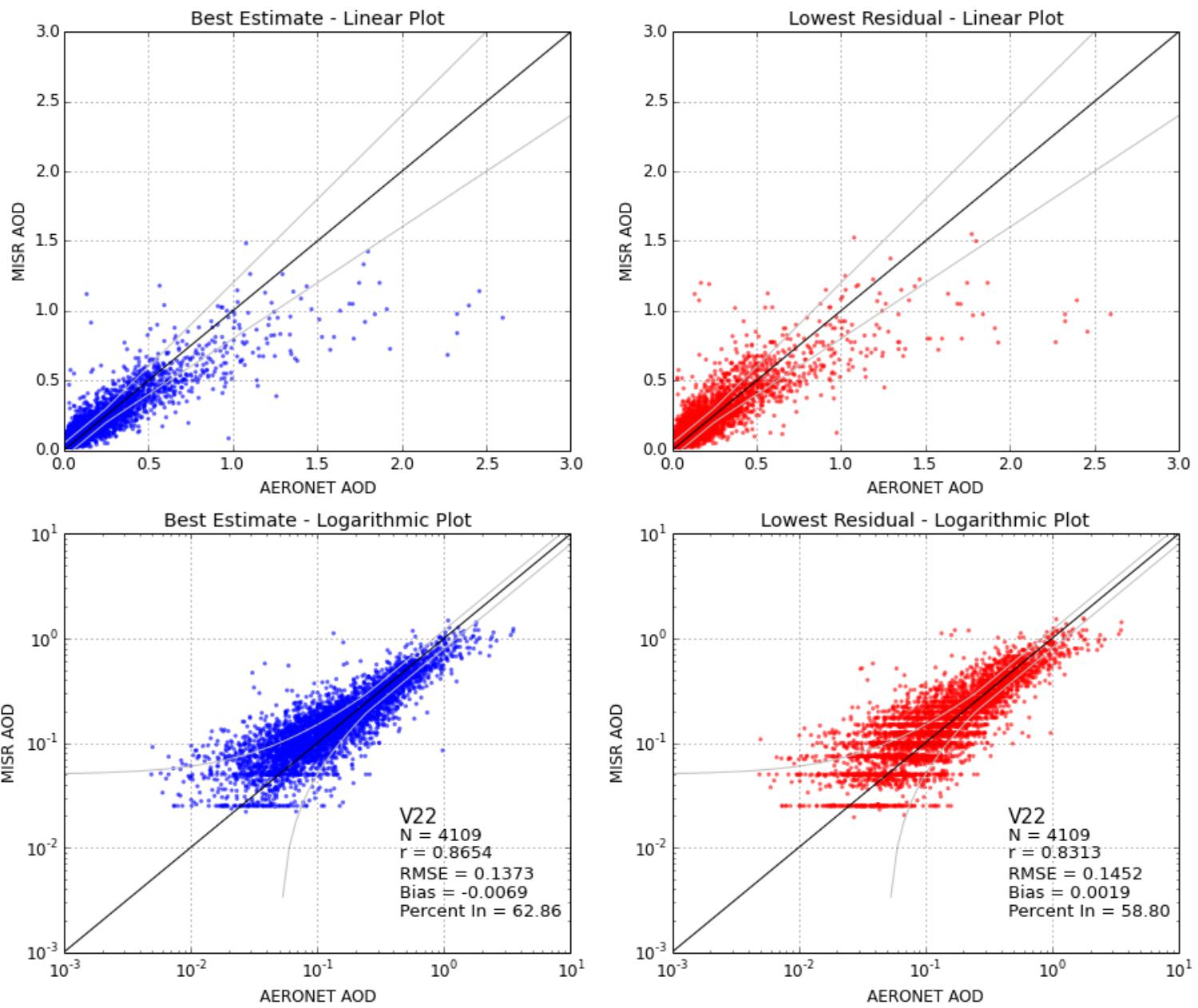
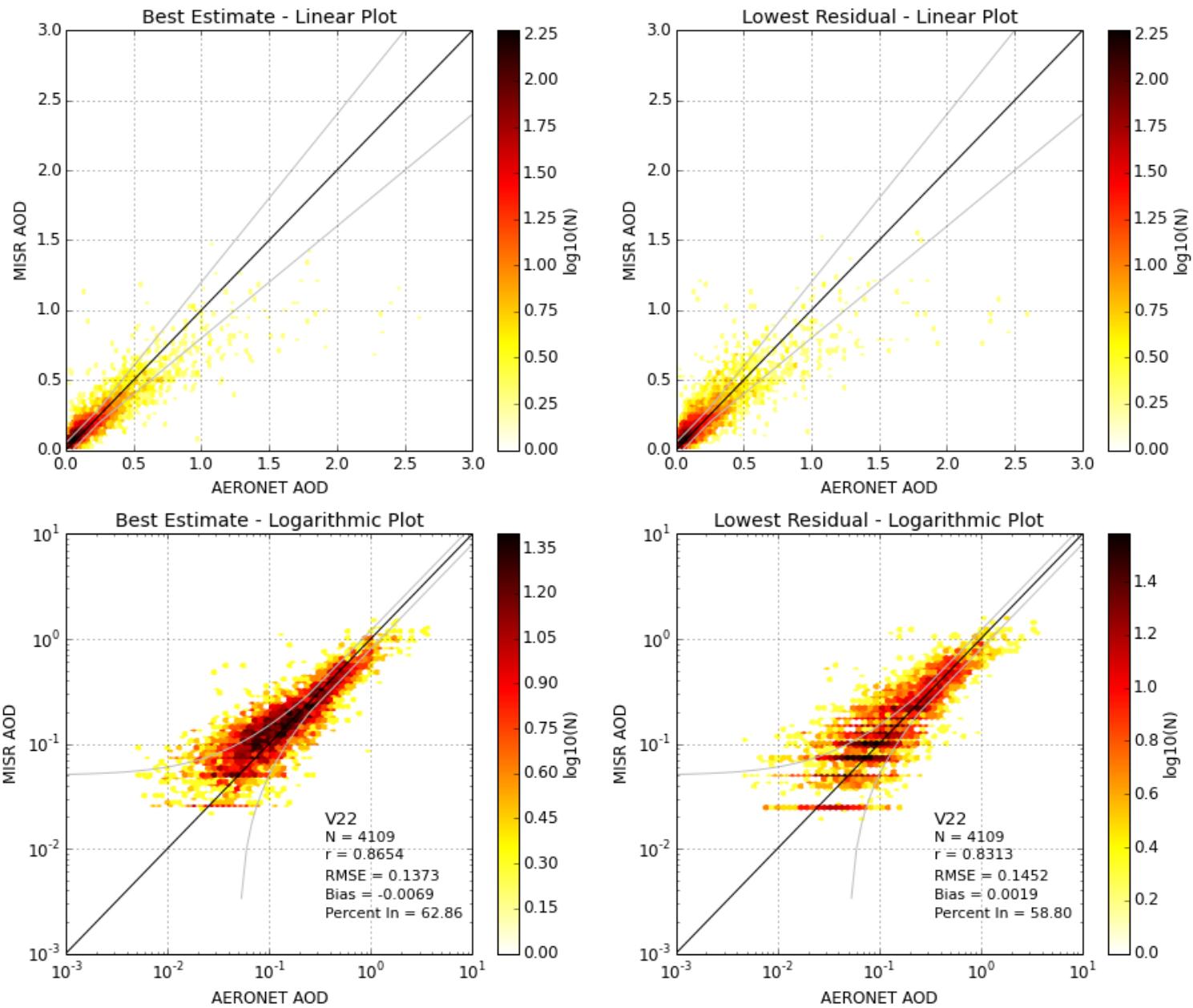


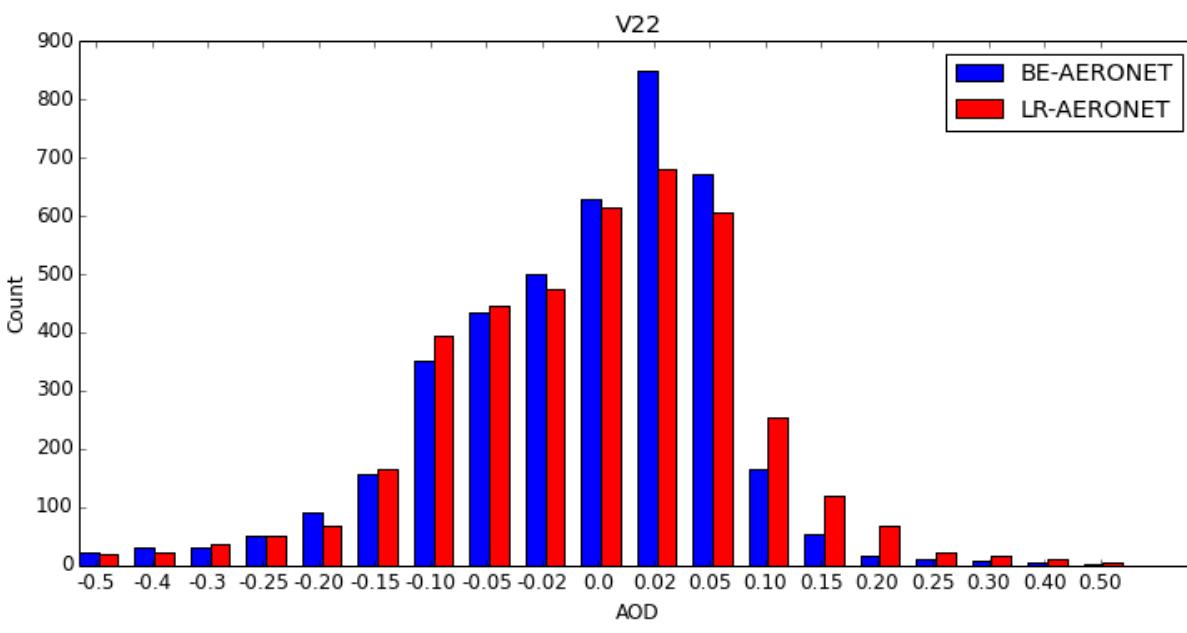
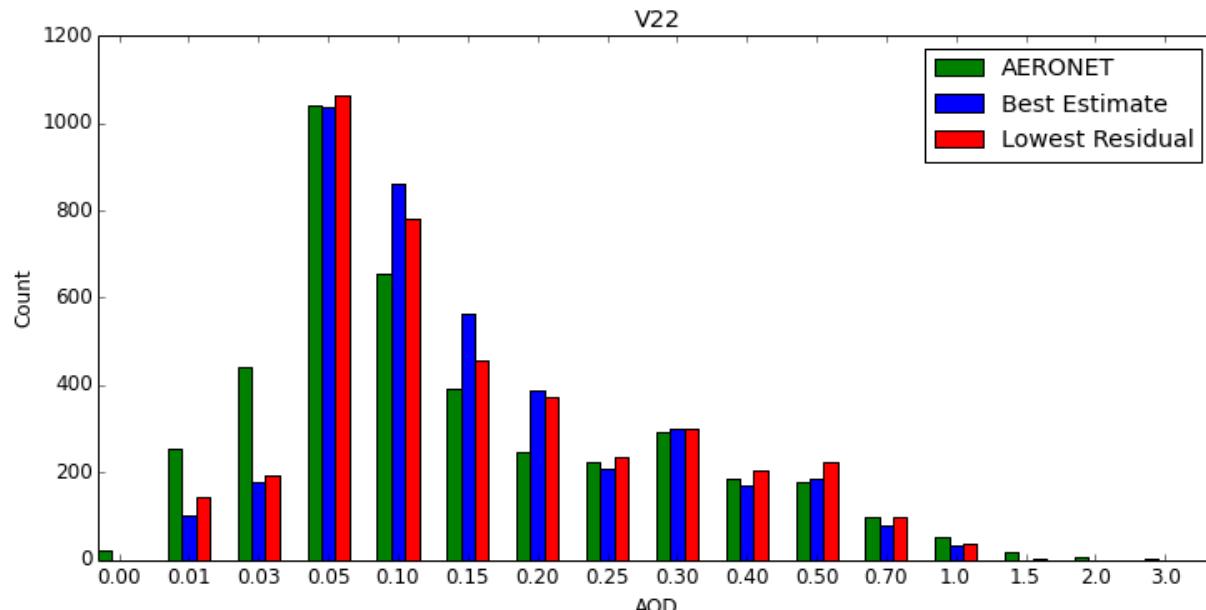
Fig. 5. Scatter plots of MISR versus MODIS coincident mid-visible AOD for January 2006, contoured using a fractional power-law color scale to show the range of point densities. (a) All over-ocean grid points. (b) All over-land grid points. For these plots, MISR Standard aerosol product Version 22 and MODIS/Terra Collection 5 data were used. The regression-line fits, correlation coefficients, and standard deviations are given in the upper left of each plot.

# Particle/Mixture Issues

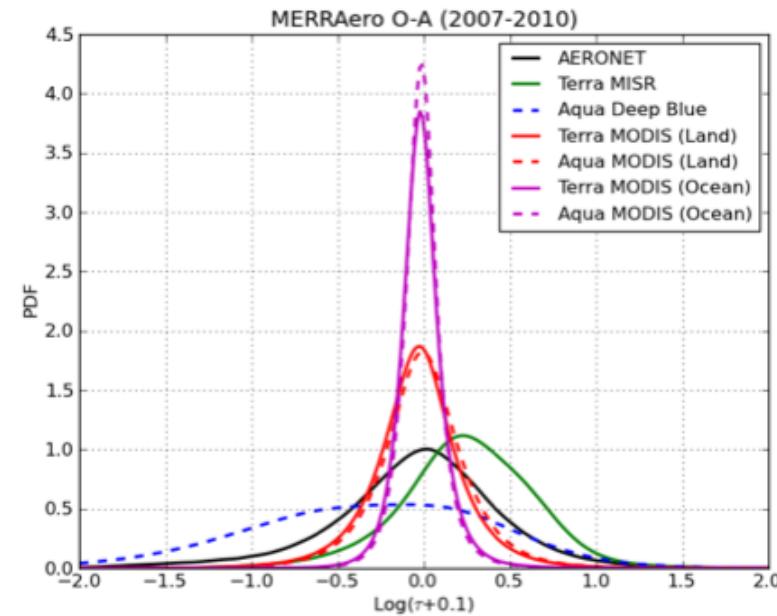
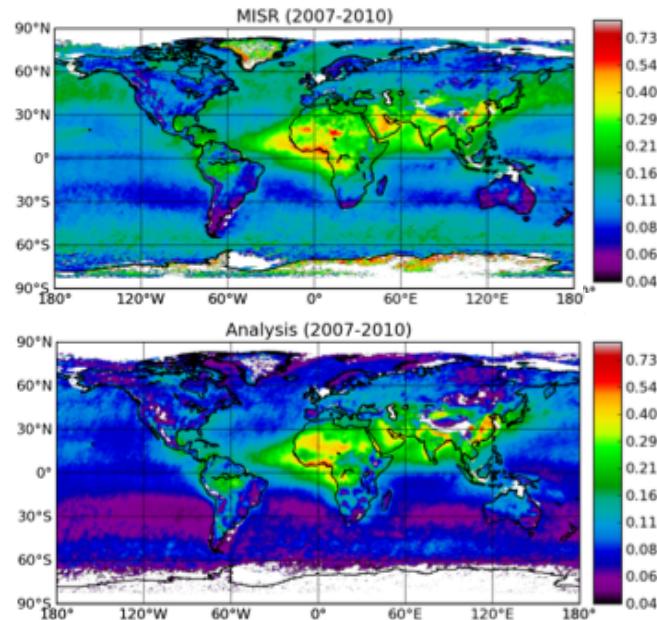








## GEOS-5 Reanalysis Activities



Comparison to multi-year satellite data sets

*Courtesy of Pete Colarco*

# Algorithm Updates (Completed)



# Algorithm Updates (Completed)

- Match angular resolution to SMART
- Update surface albedo threshold in AOD upper bound to improve shallow water coverage
- Replace quadratic interpolation with spline in SMART translation
- Enhance HET camera selection code to improve coverage in mountains
- Revised AOD upper bound mask to account for absorbing particles
- Require contiguous grid points in parabolic fit
- Calculate chi-square parameters at retrieved AOD (not on grid)
- Fix error in variance threshold
- Remove log transform in parabolic fit
- Lower floor in chi-square uncertainty
- Use glitter to retrieve windspeed over dark water (when possible)
- Add grid points at low AOD
- Eliminate AOD “uncertainty” as successful mixture criterion
- Increase Mie code iterations for Particle 6

# Product Updates (Proposed)



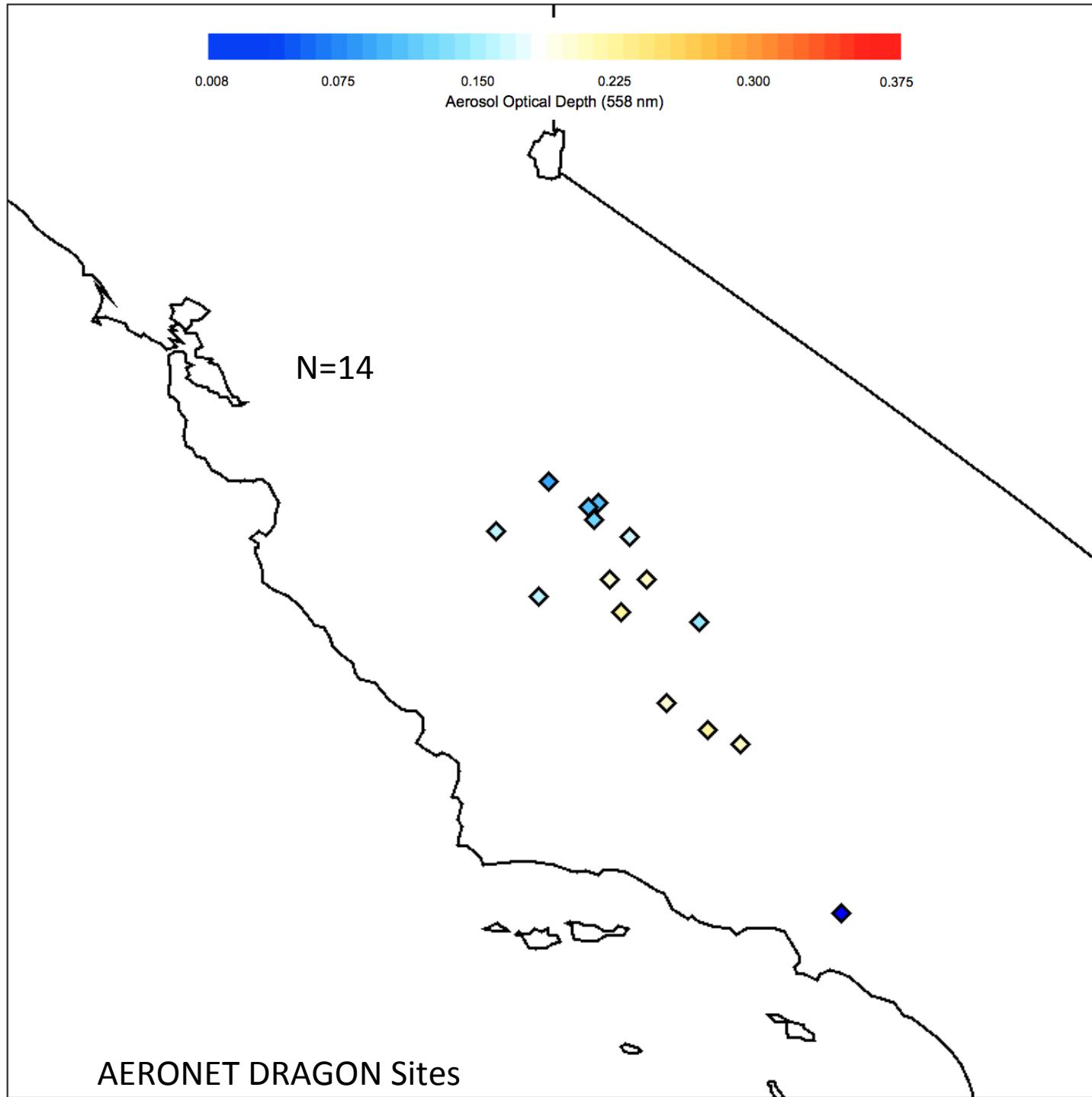
# Product Updates (Proposed)

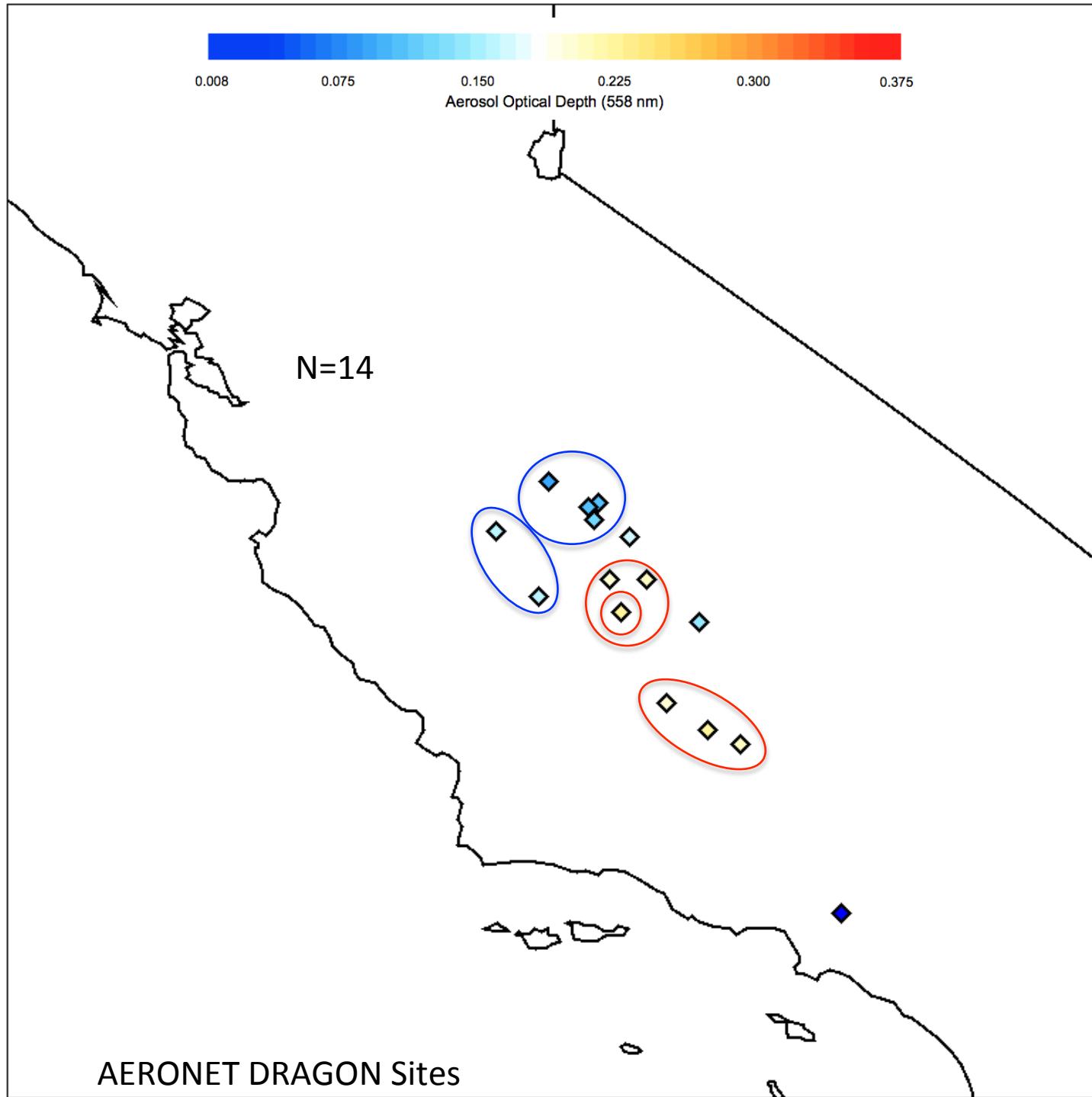
- Move to 4.4 km x 4.4 km spatial resolution
- Separate surface algorithm from aerosol algorithm
- Simplify aerosol product
  - Separate product into (at least) USER and DIAGNOSTIC file
  - Include additional fields (e.g., lat/lon) to make data more user friendly
  - Critically examine contents of current product

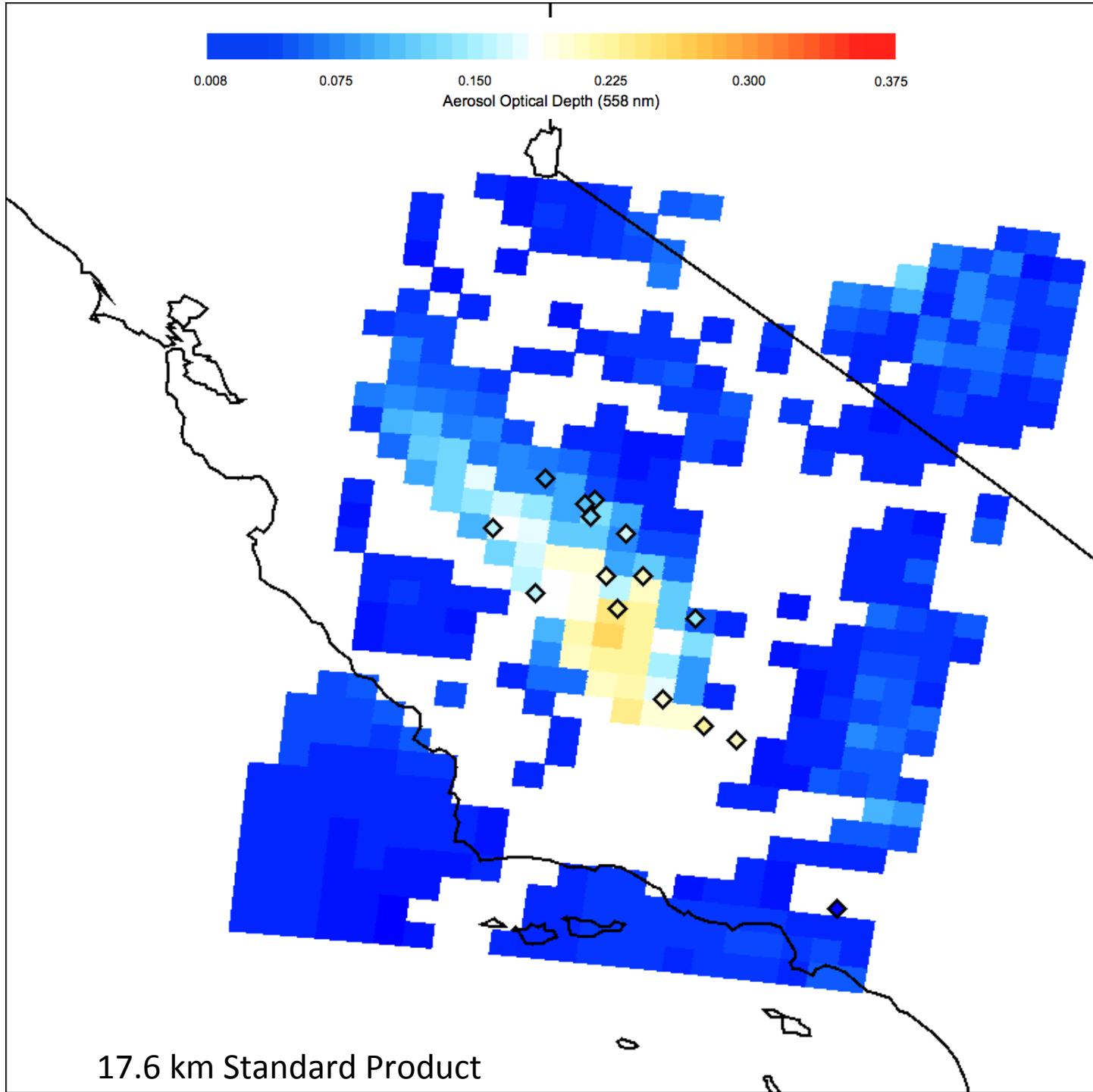
# Results – San Joaquin Valley, CA 20 Jan 2013

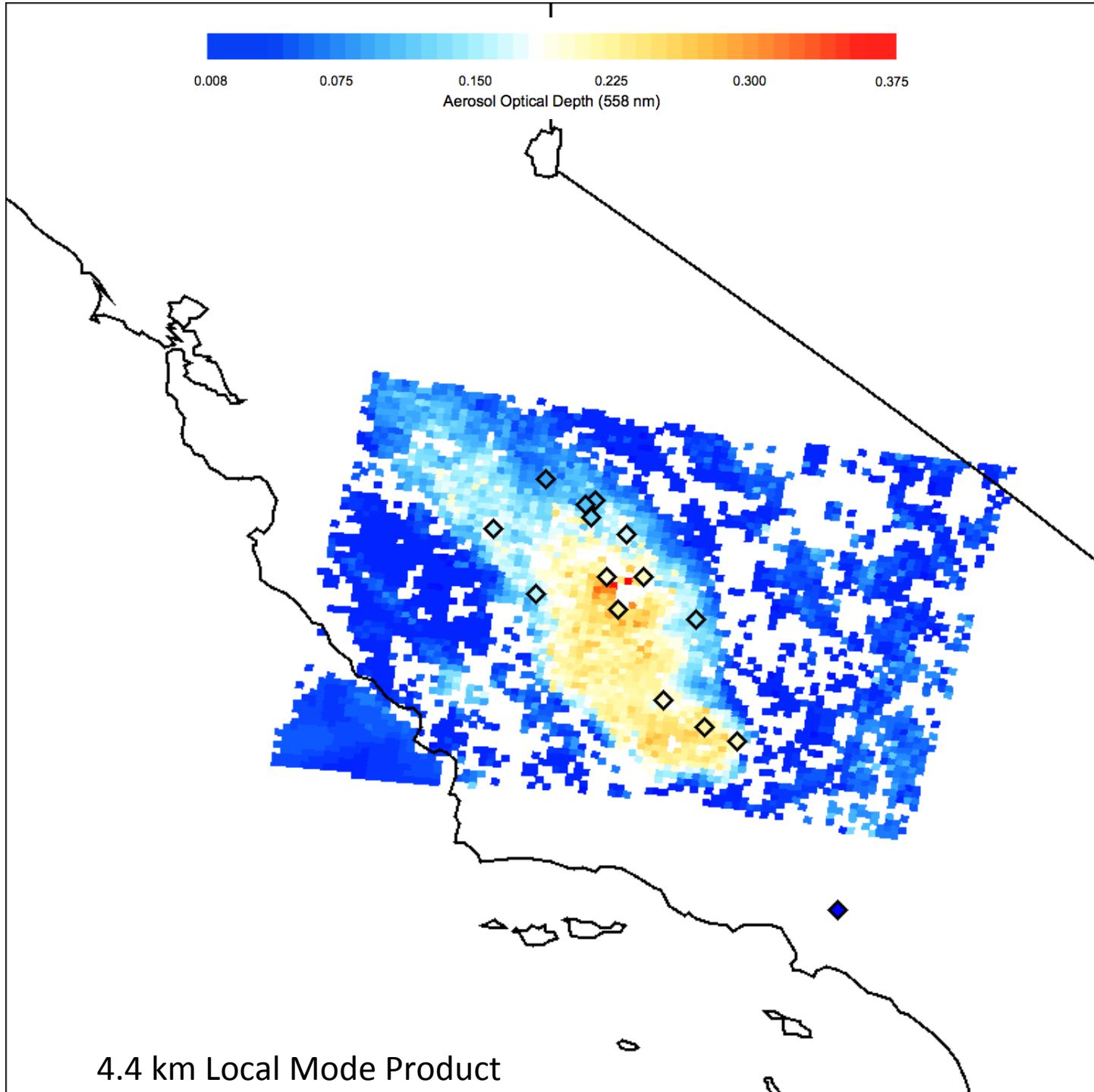


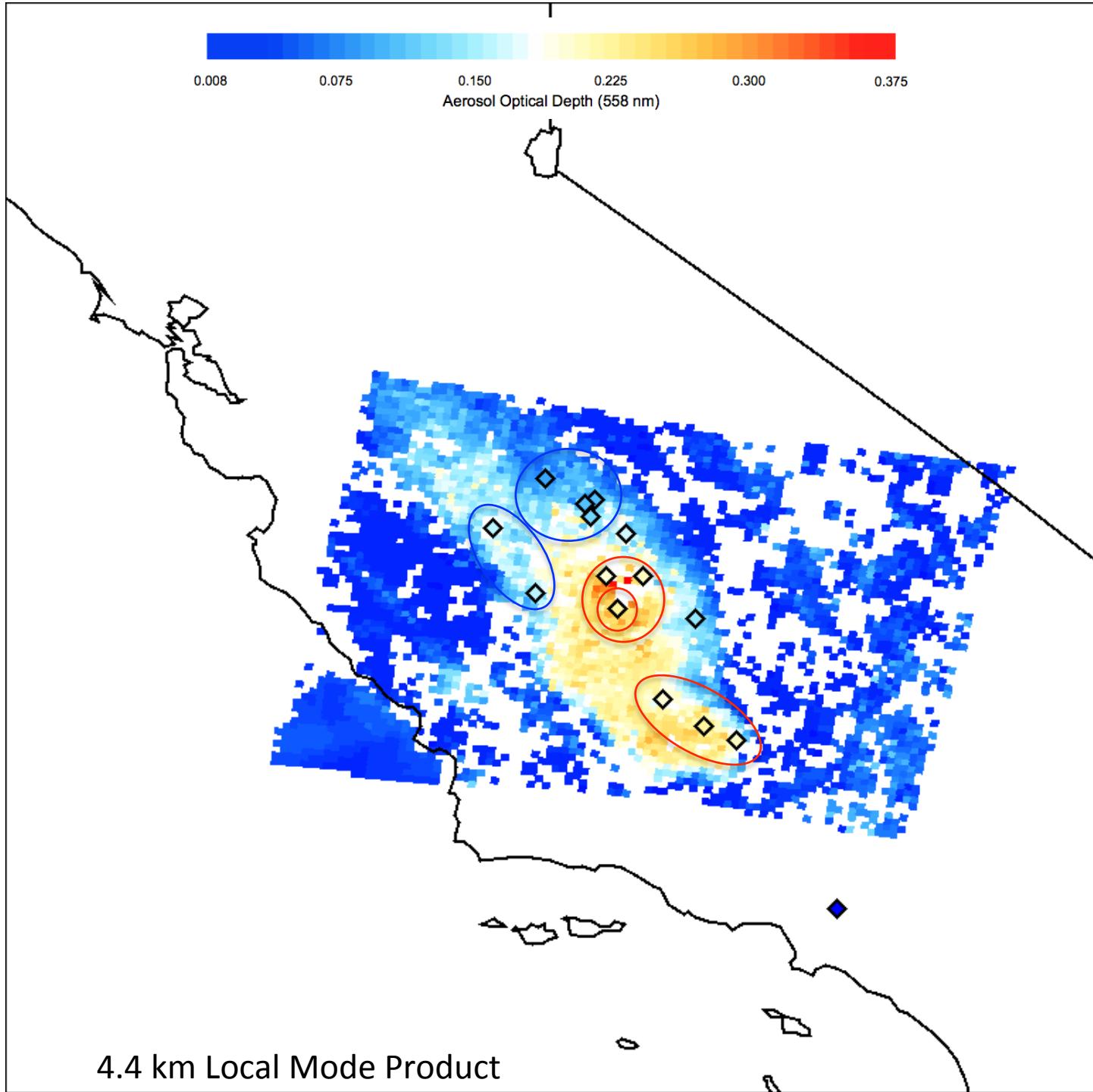
MISR PIXLEYCA Local Mode Orbit 69644





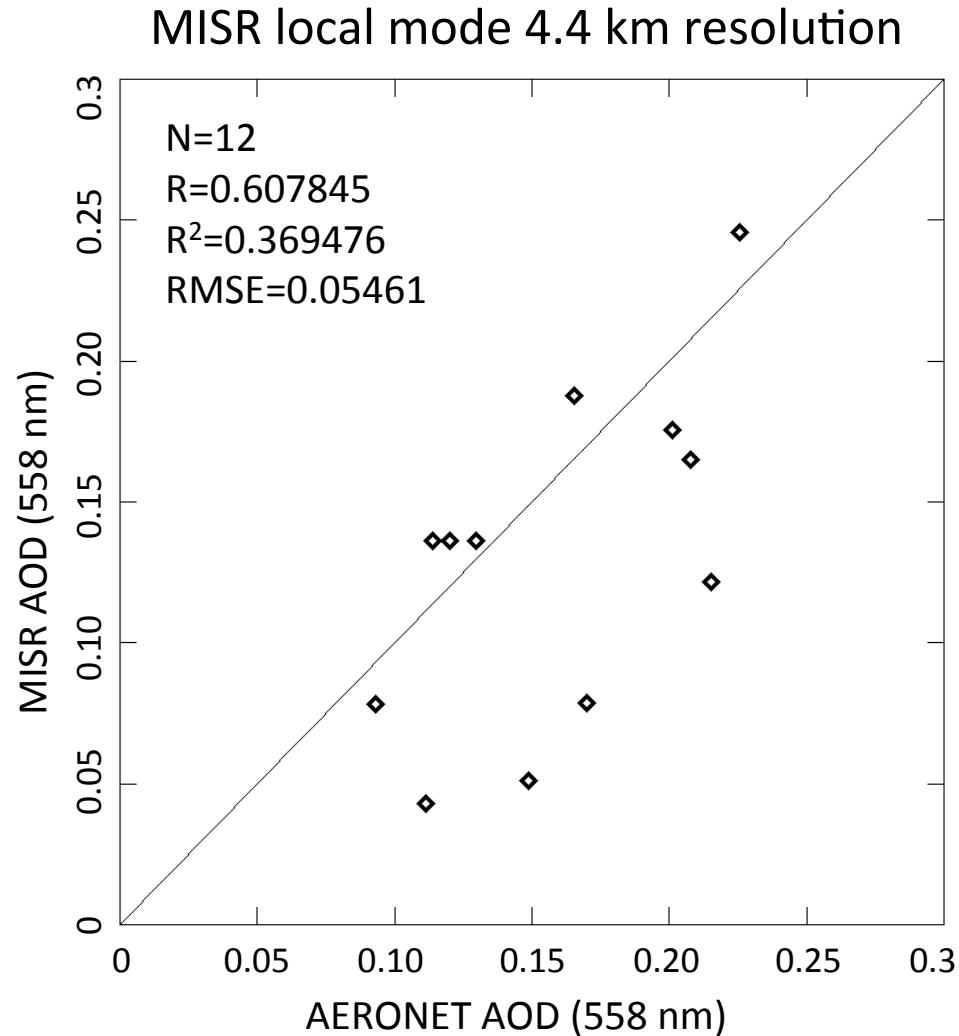






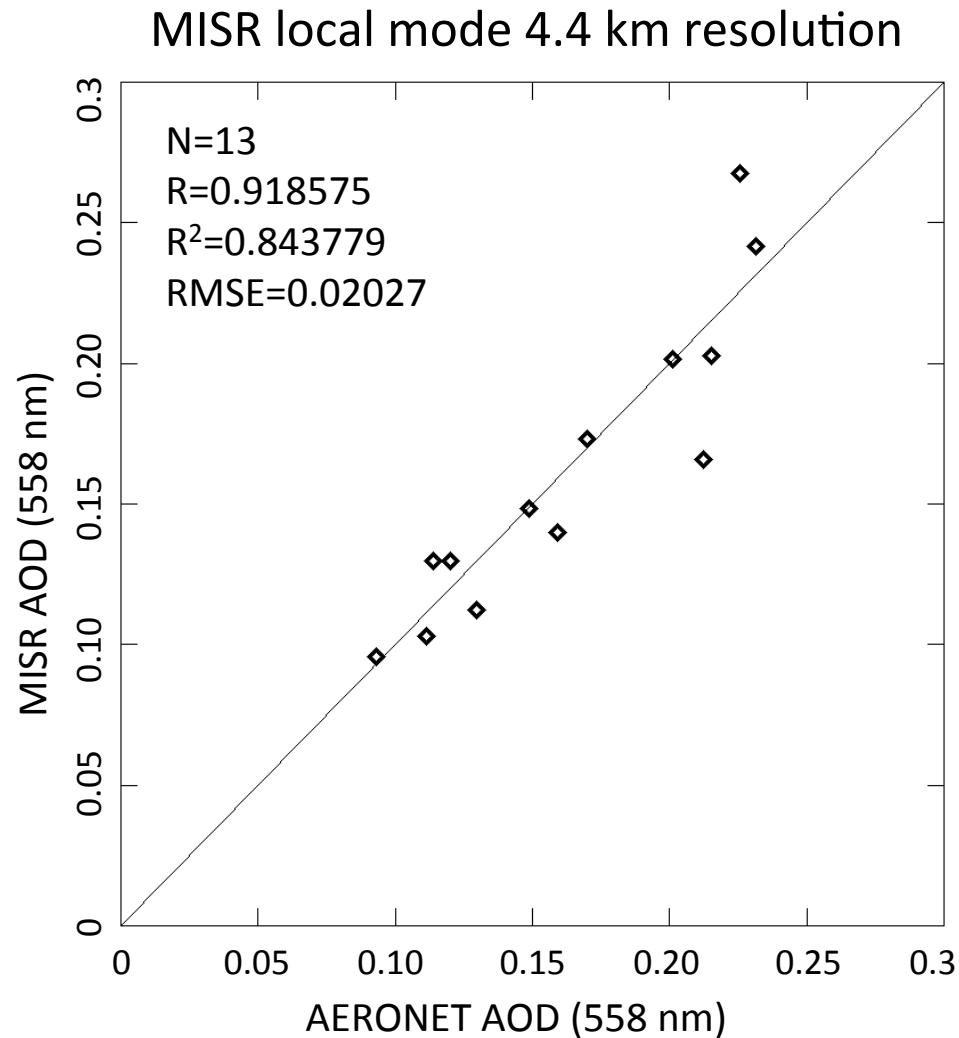
# MISR-AERONET

## nearest time to MISR overpass



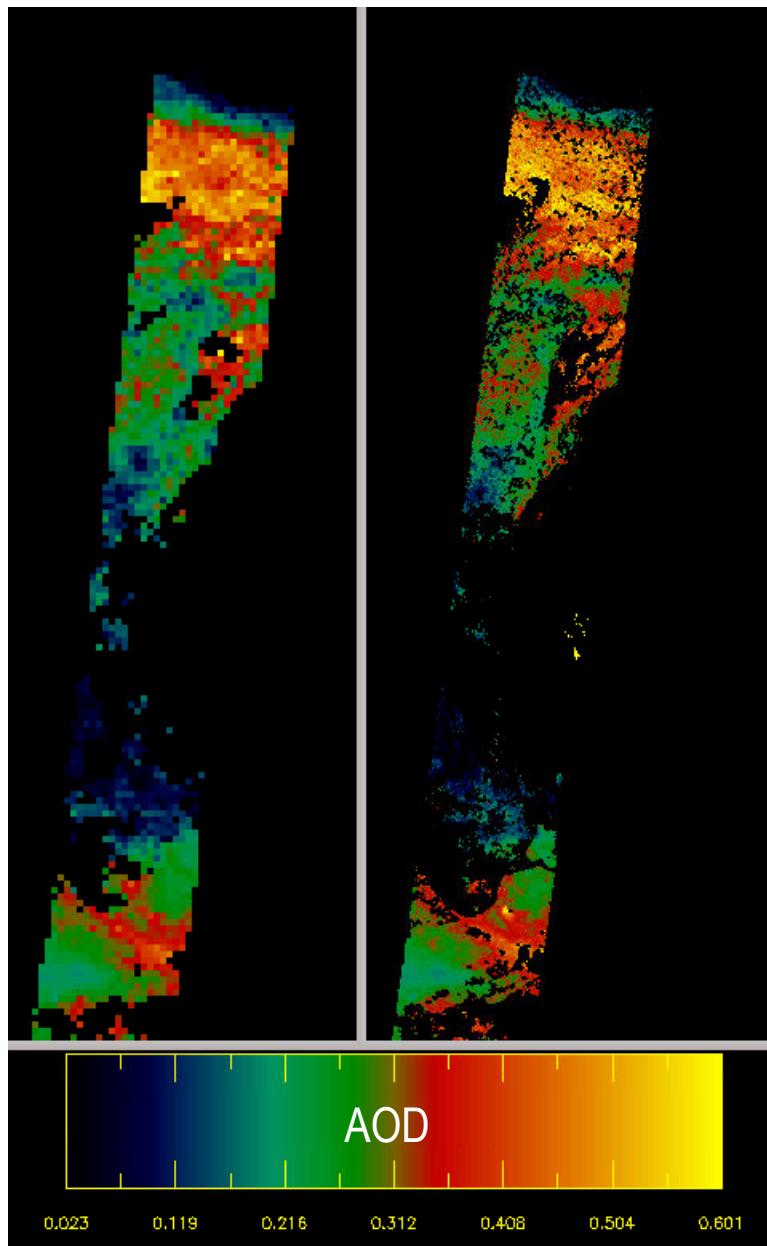
# MISR-AERONET

## nearest time to MISR overpass



# Comparison of 17.6 km and 4.4 km products

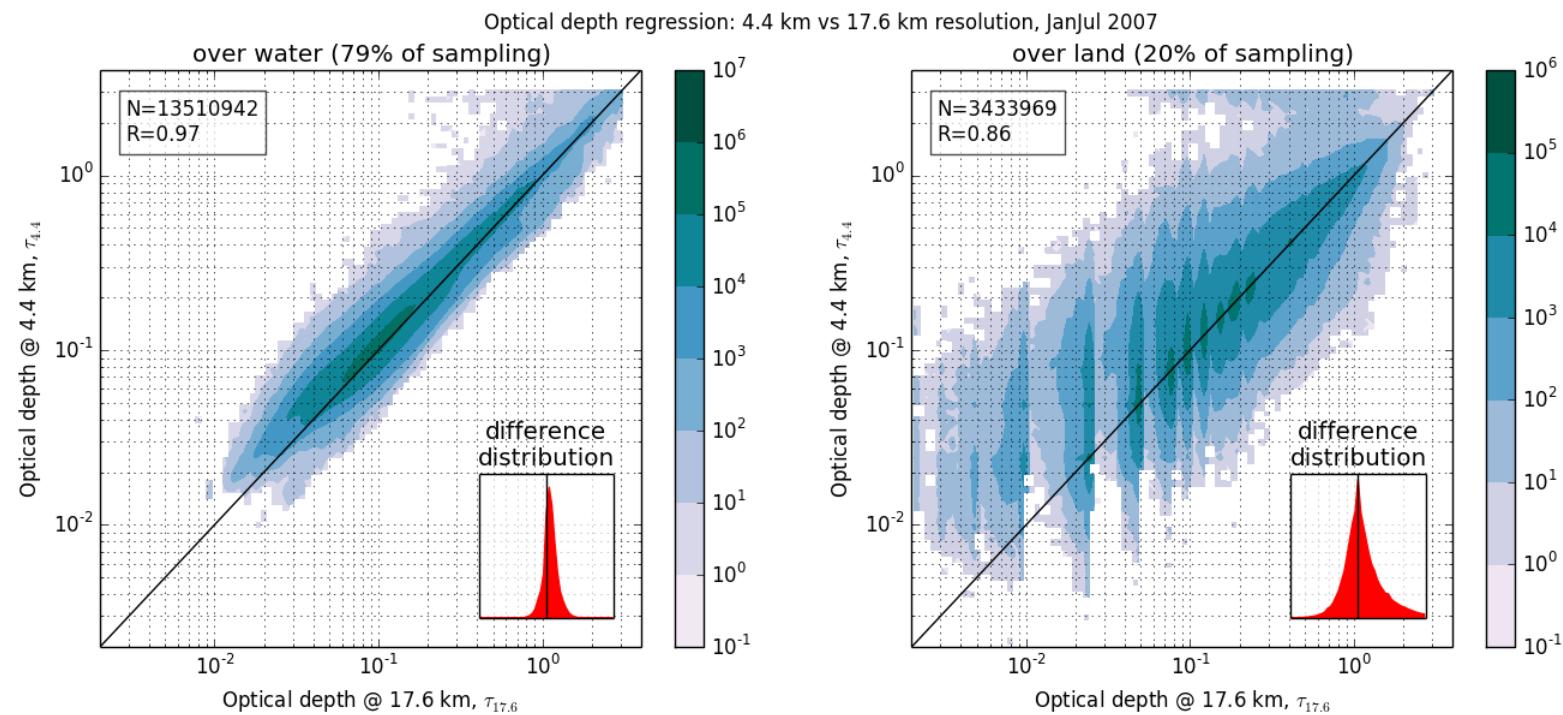
V22 17.6 km  
standard product



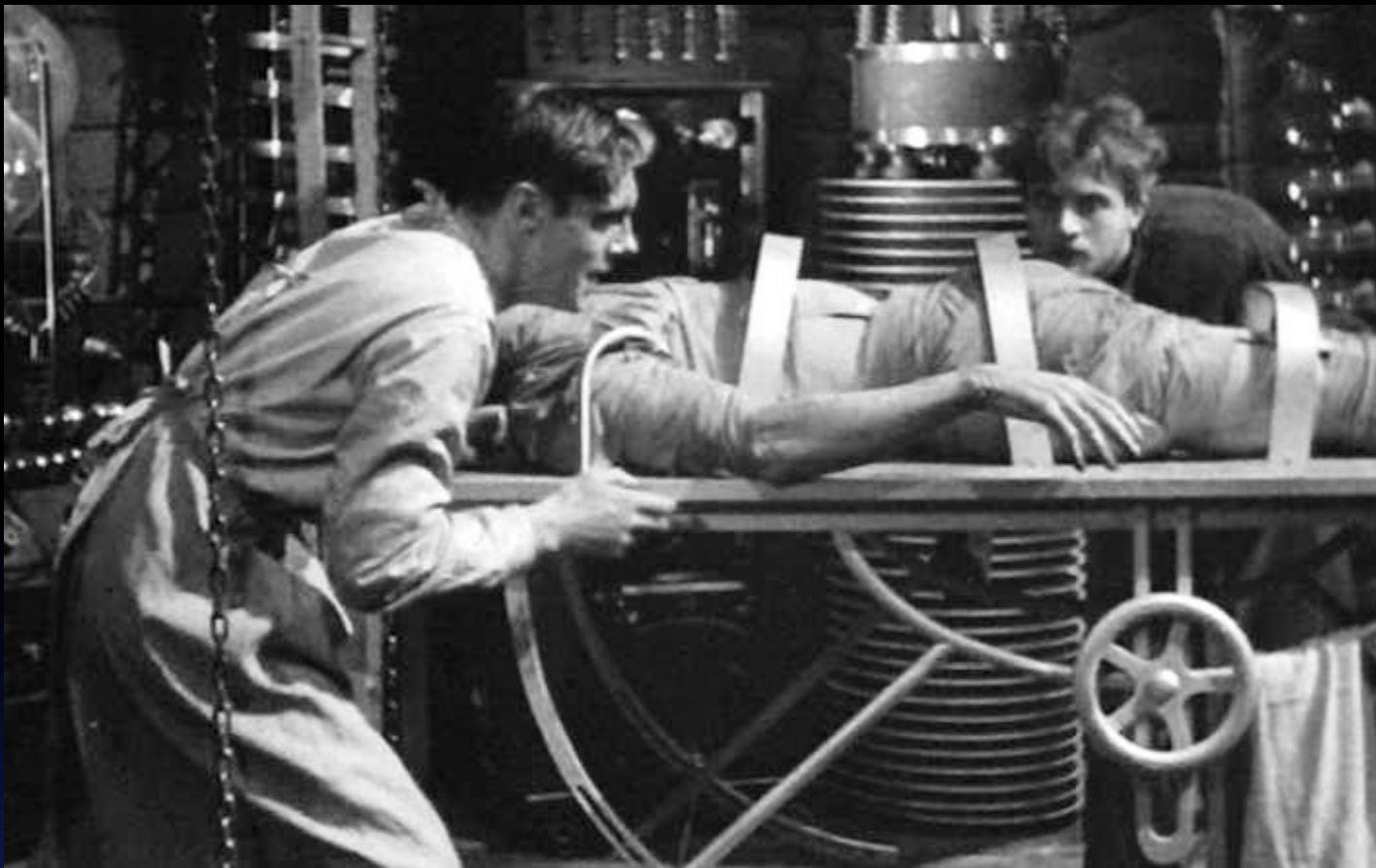
O31948, P143  
over India  
20 Dec 2005

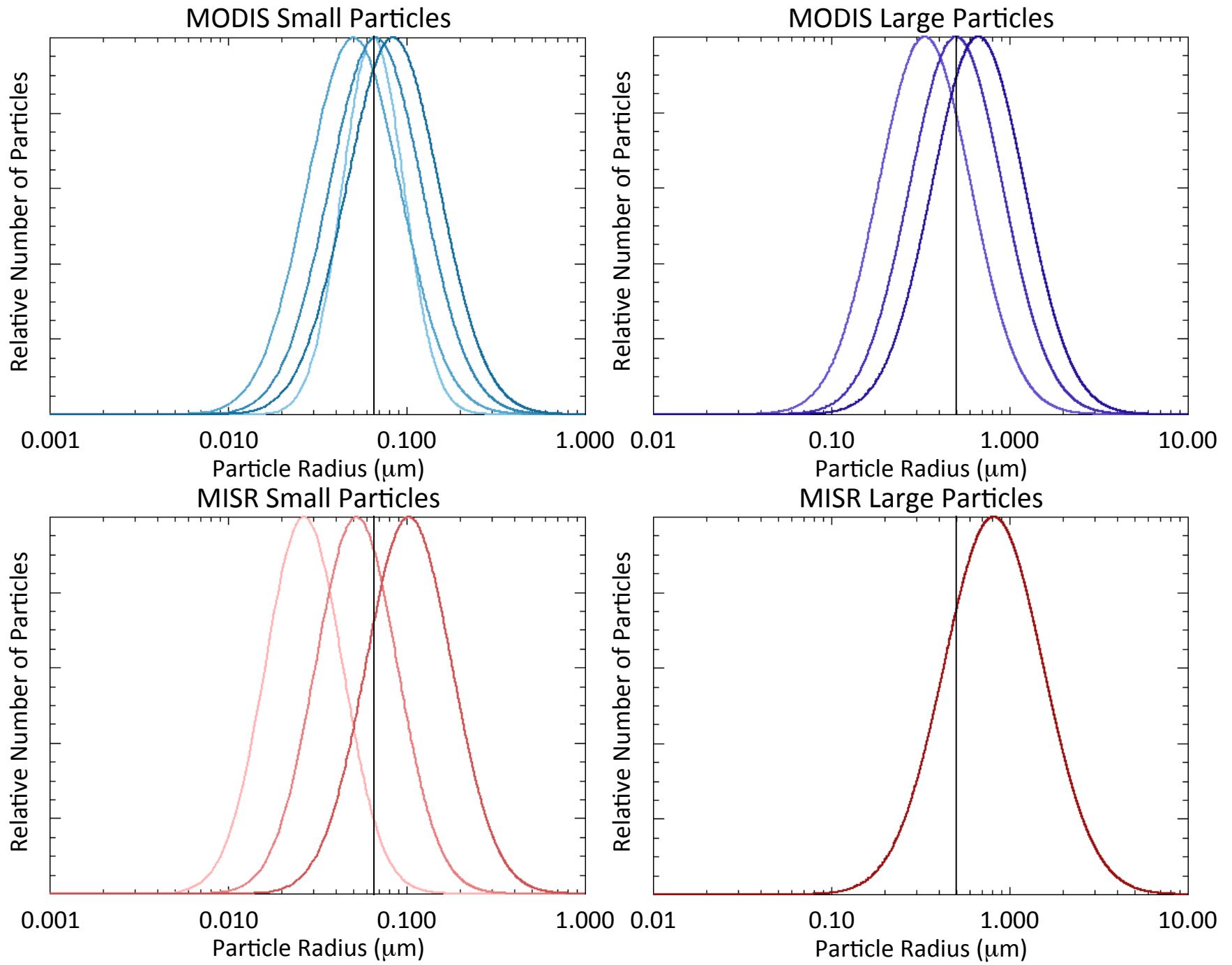
Prototype 4.4 km  
product

# Comparison of 4.4 km prototype AODs with standard 17.6 km aerosol product

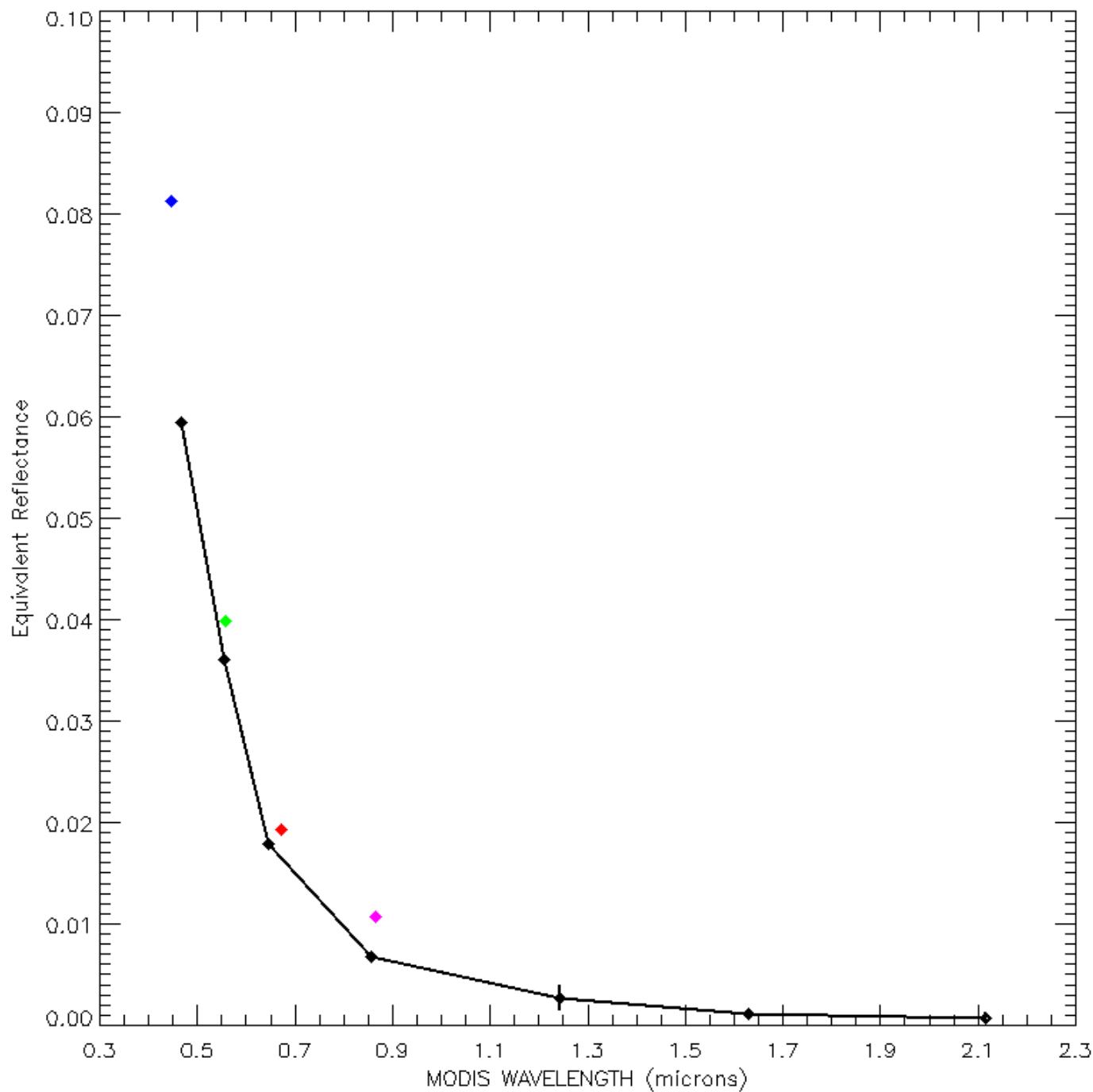


# Main



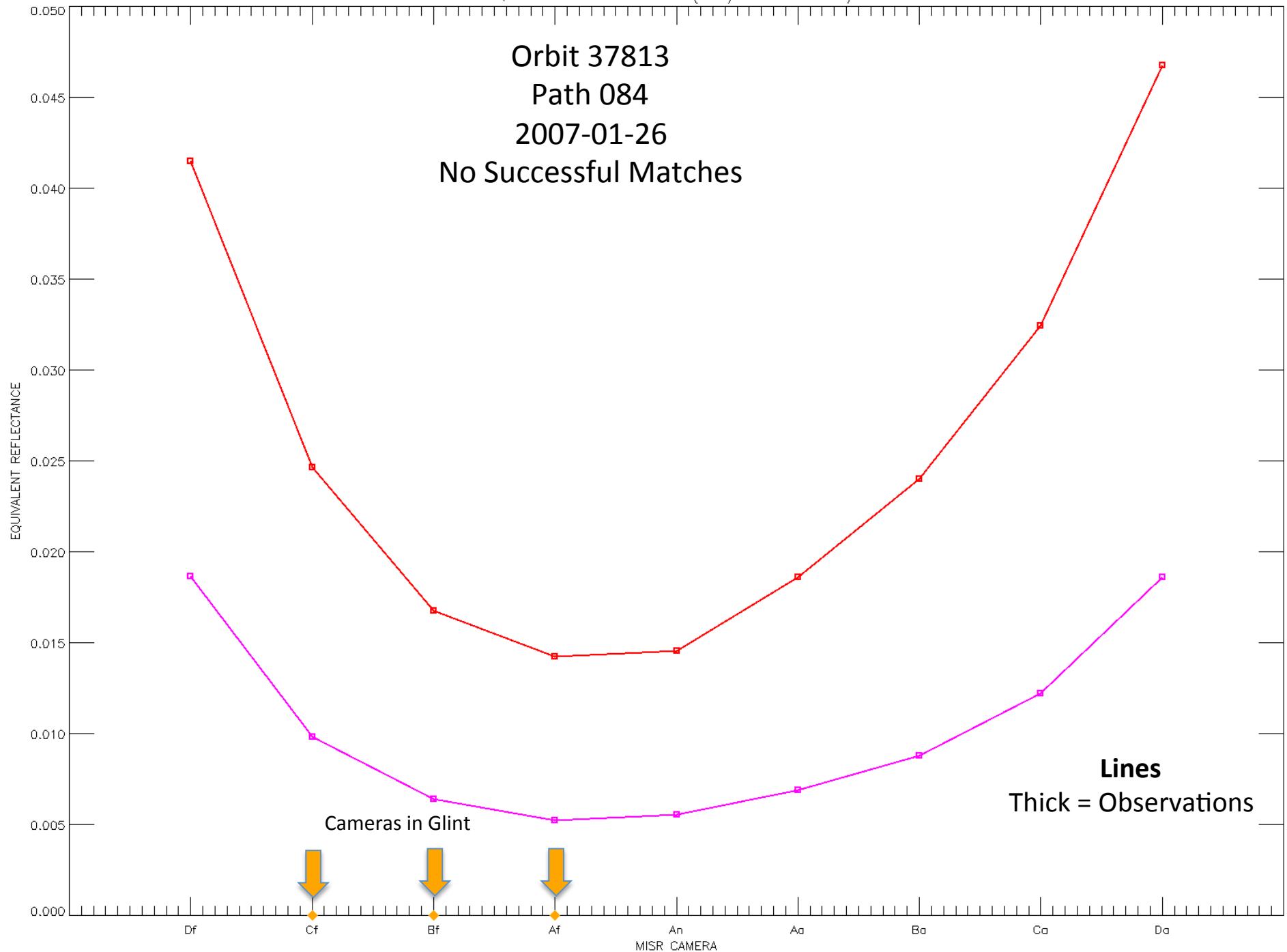


### MODIS MEAN REFLECTANCE OCEAN

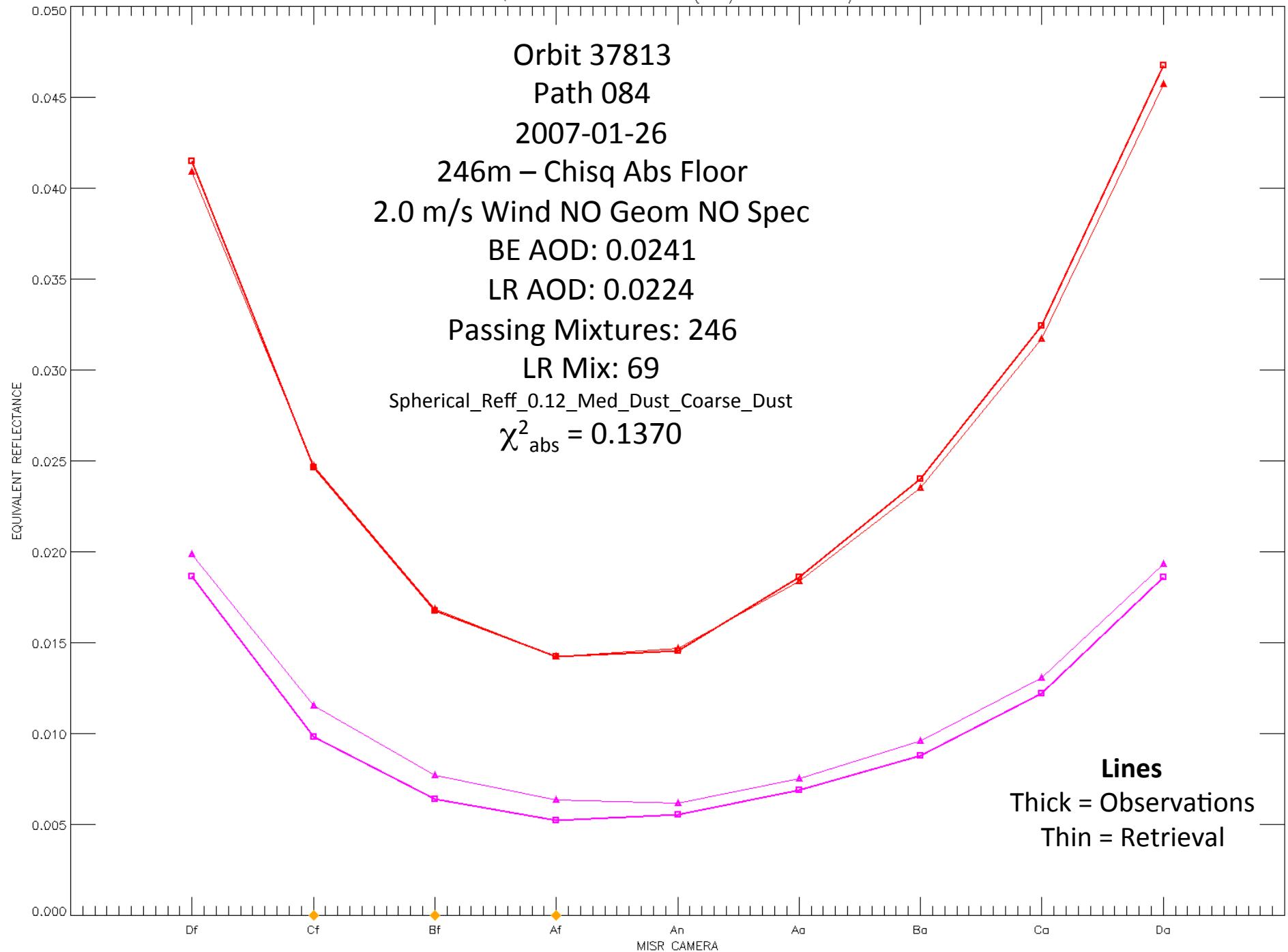


EQUIVALENT REFLECTANCE (V22) WS = 7.66 m/s

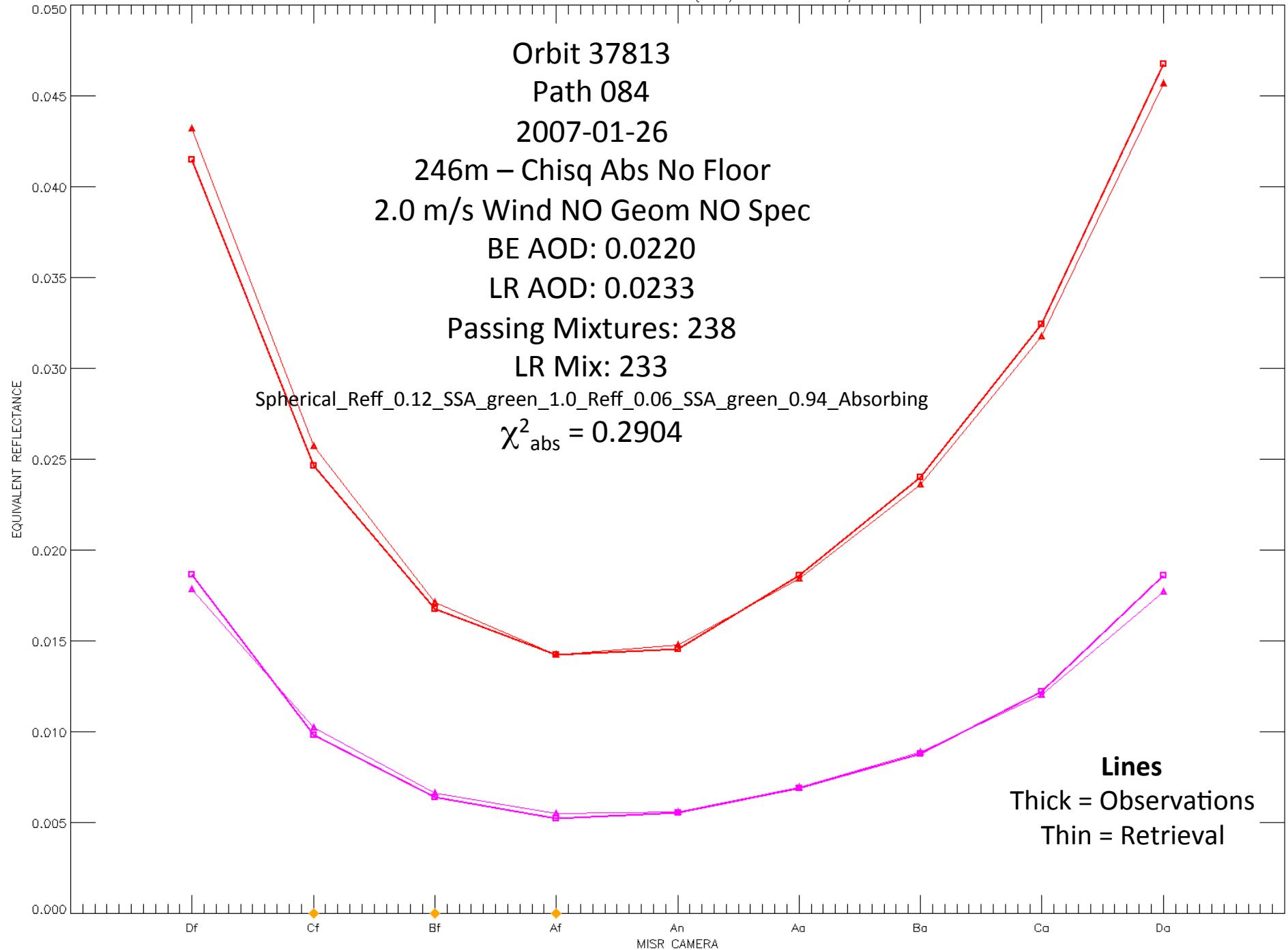
Orbit 37813  
Path 084  
2007-01-26  
No Successful Matches



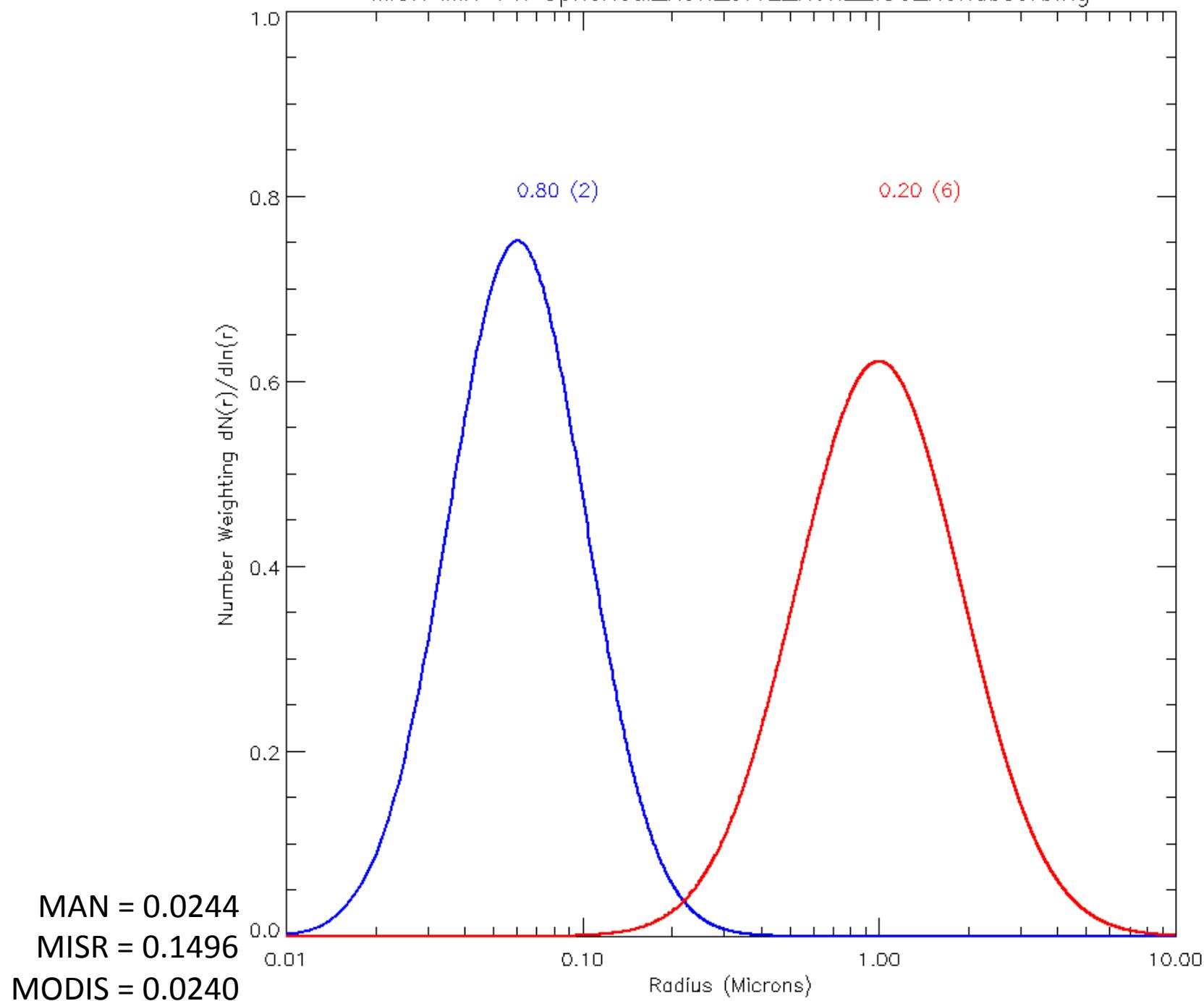
EQUIVALENT REFLECTANCE (V22) WS = 7.66 m/s



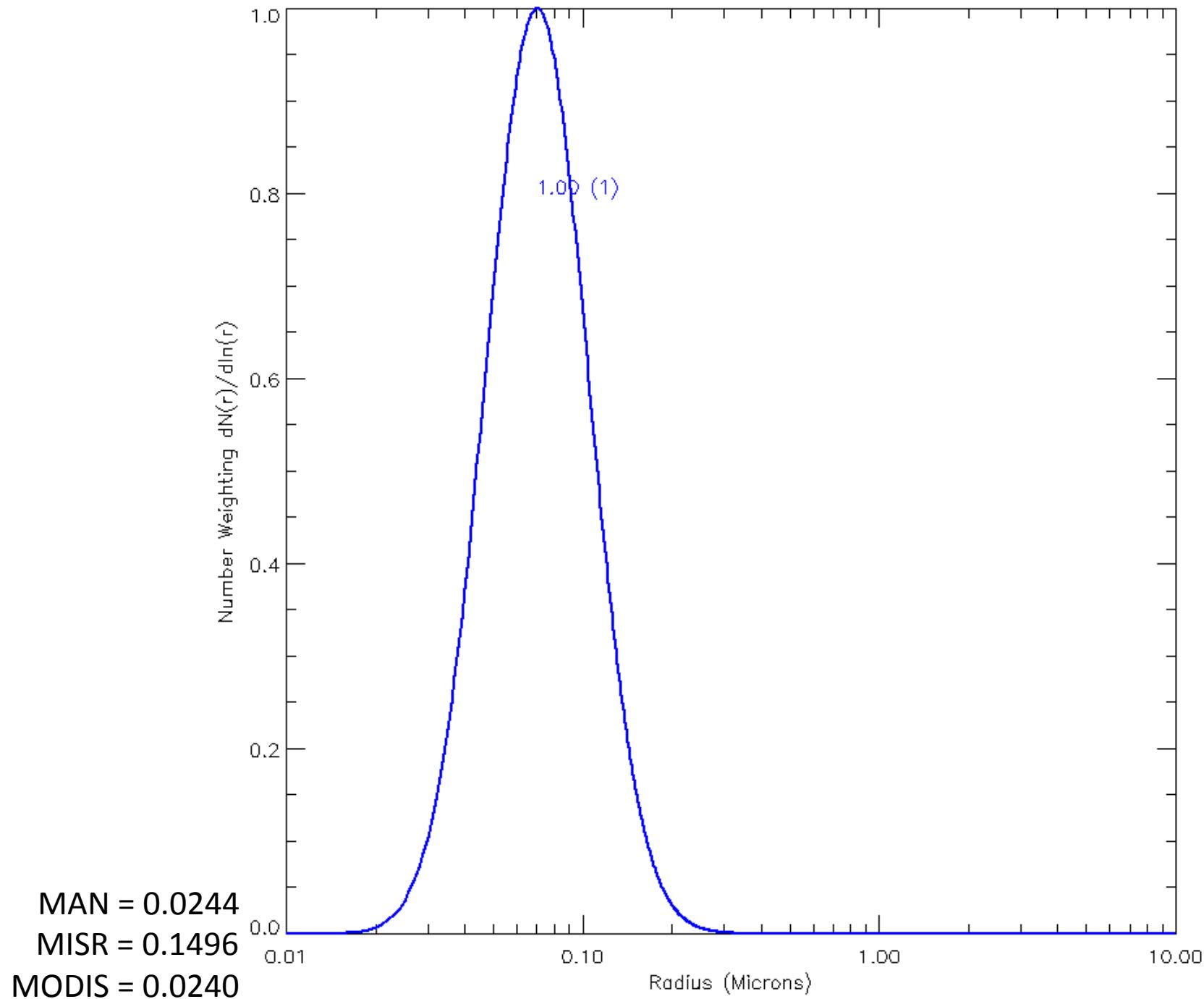
EQUIVALENT REFLECTANCE (V22) WS = 7.66 m/s

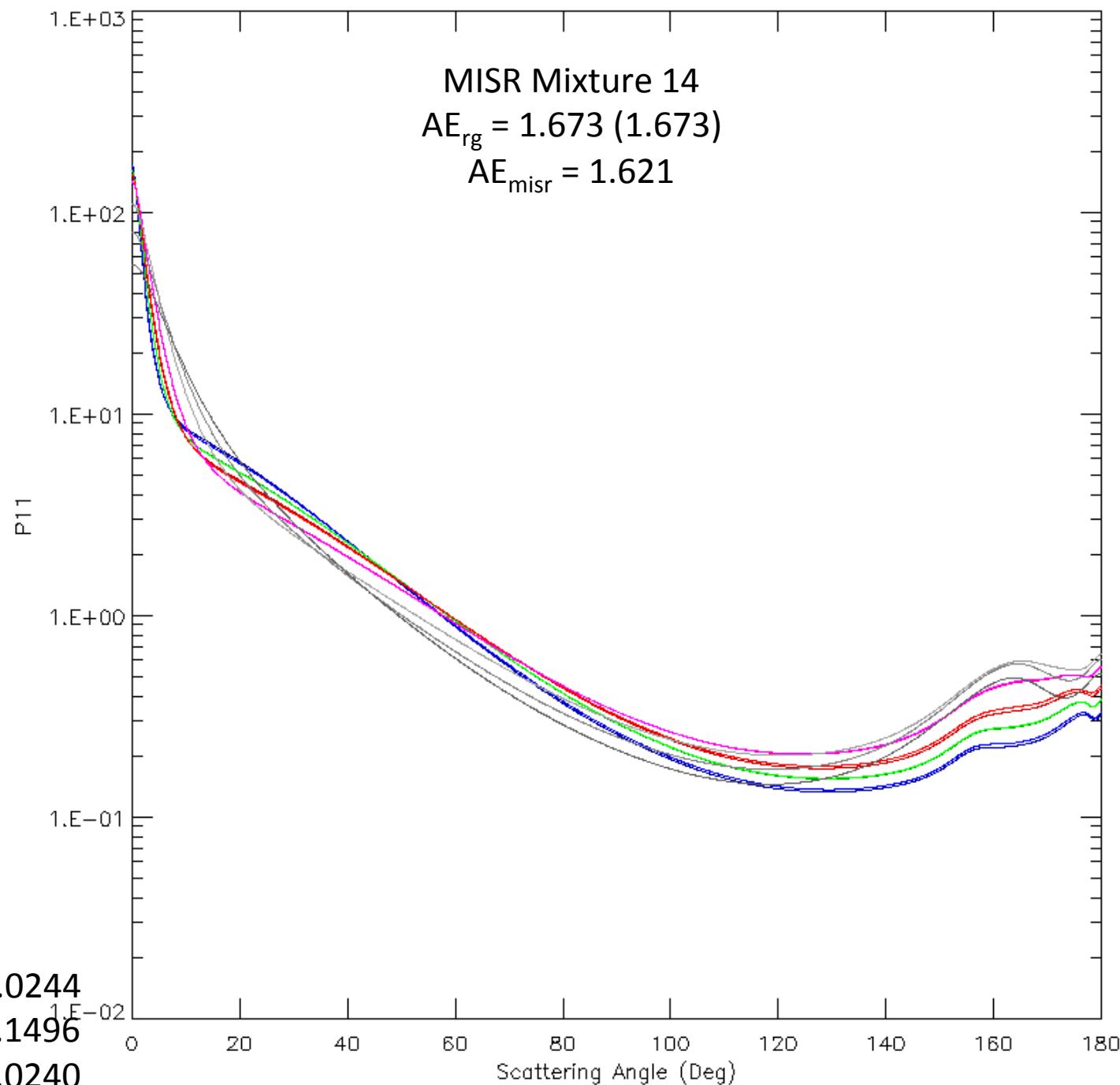


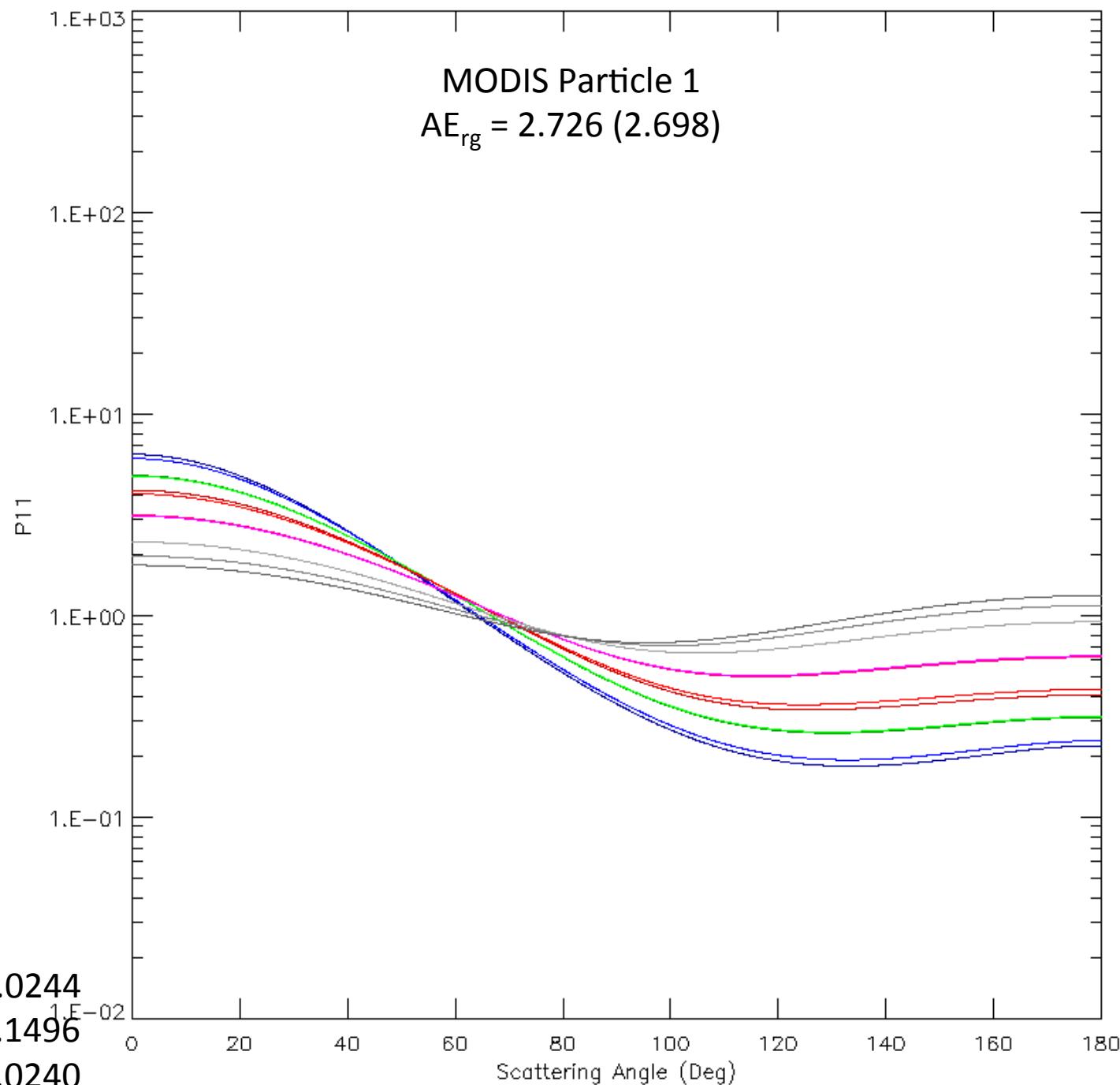
MISR MIX 14: Spherical\_Reff\_0.12\_Reff\_2.80\_Nonabsorbing



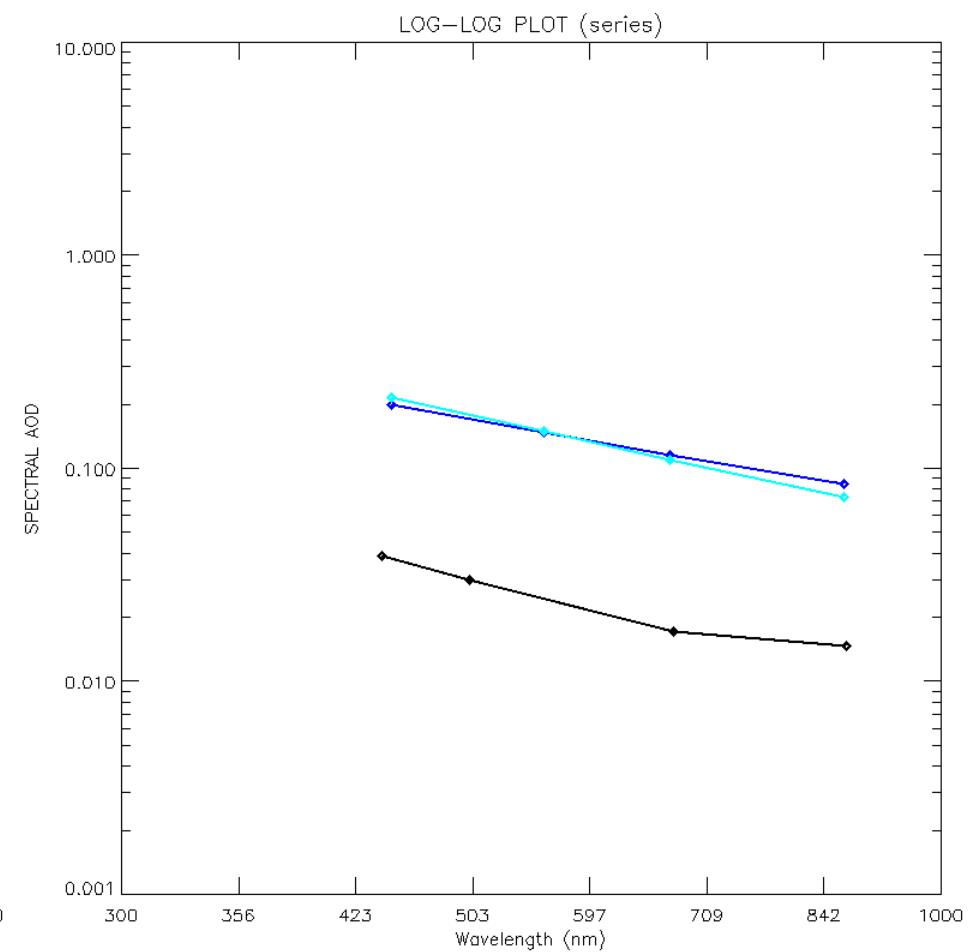
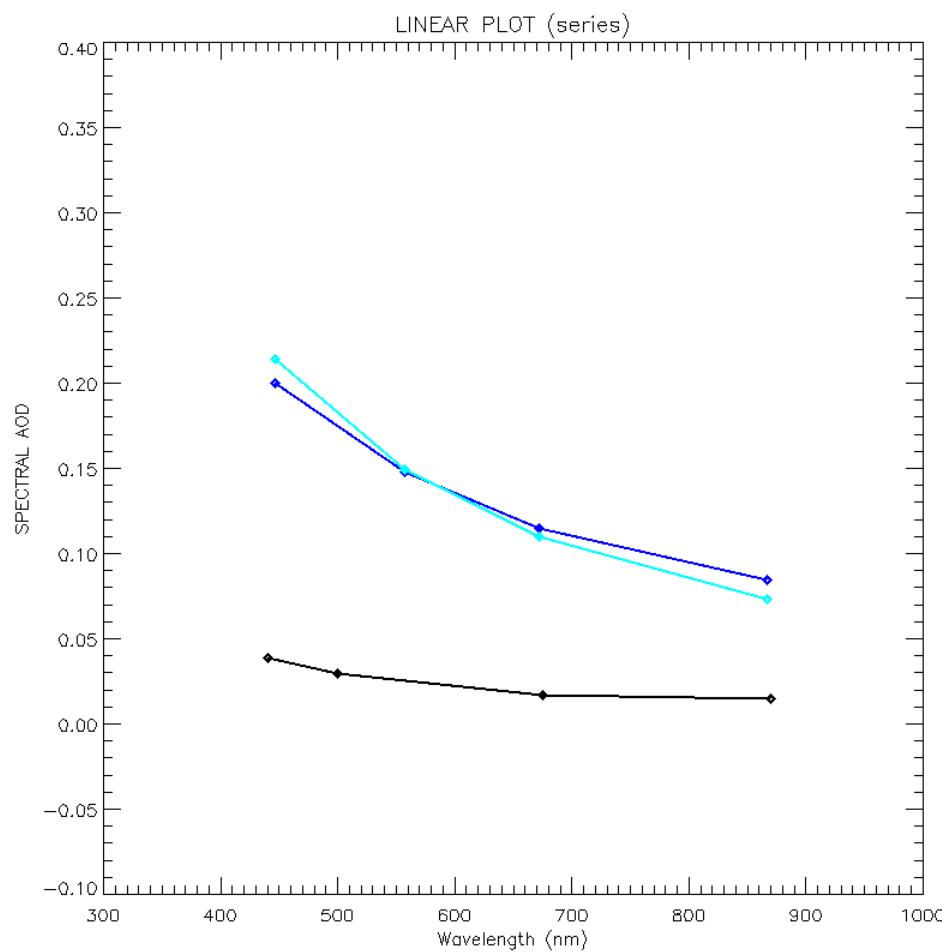
MODIS MIXTURE





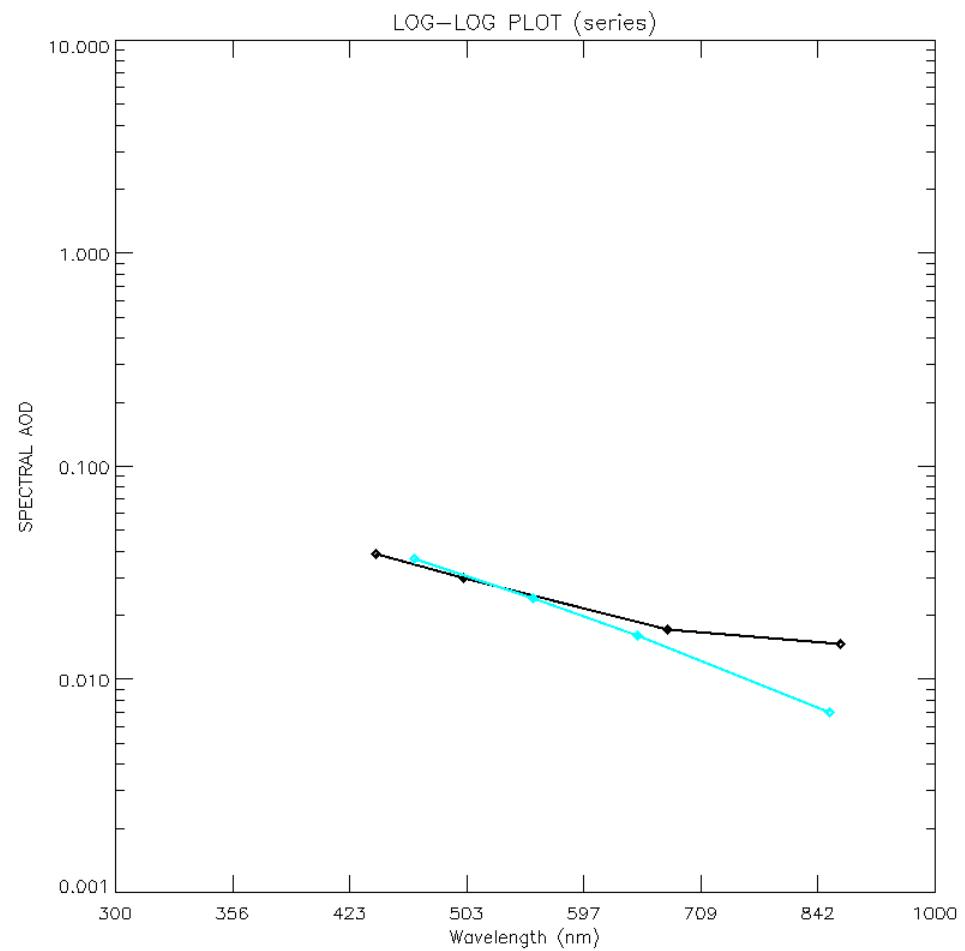
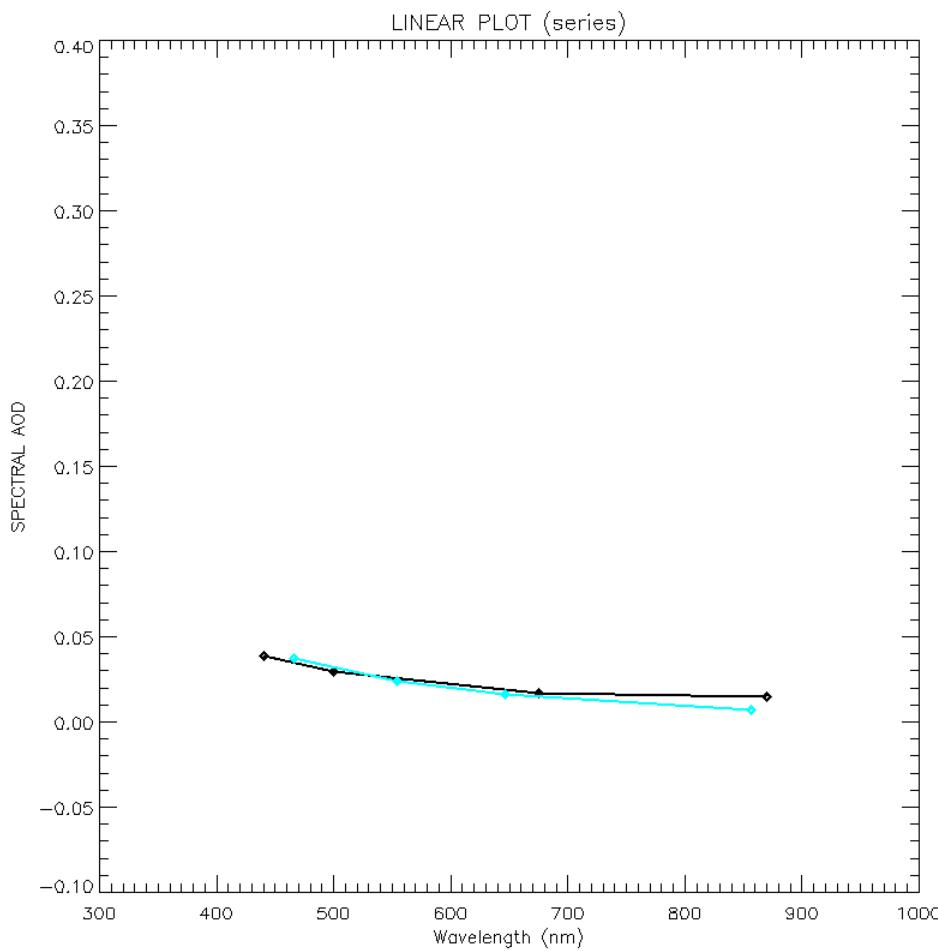


MISR Mixture 14  
 $AE_{rg} = 1.673$  (1.673)  
 $AE_{misr} = 1.621$

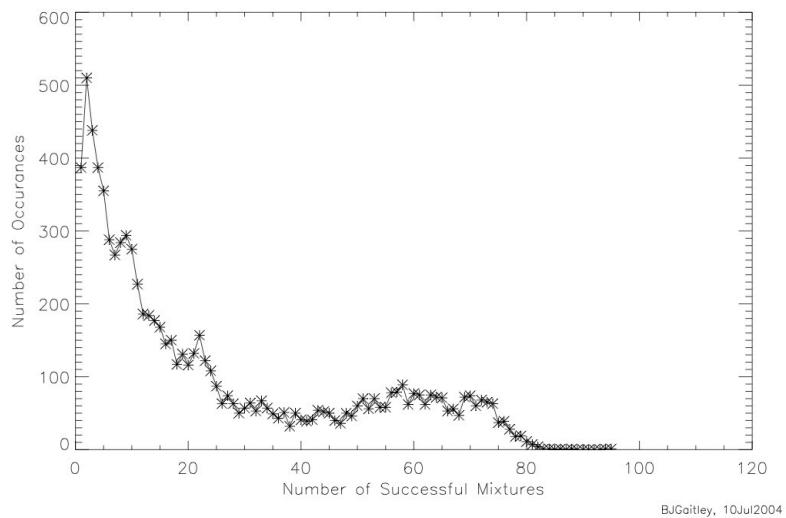
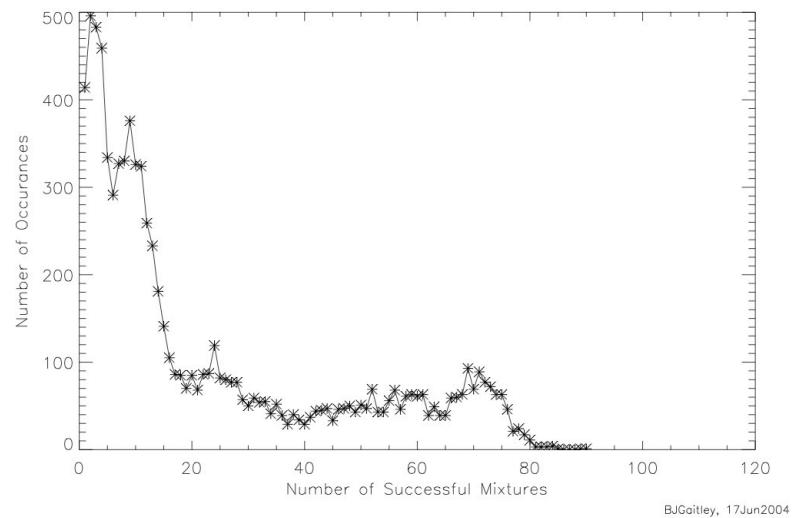
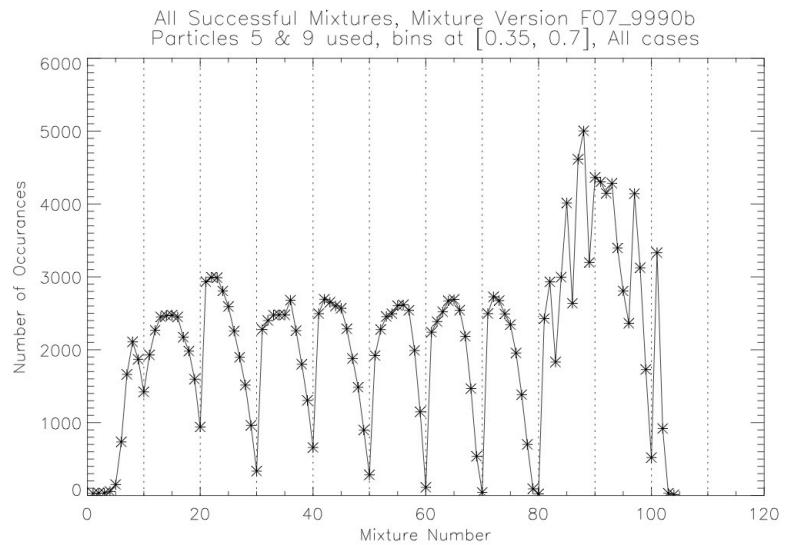
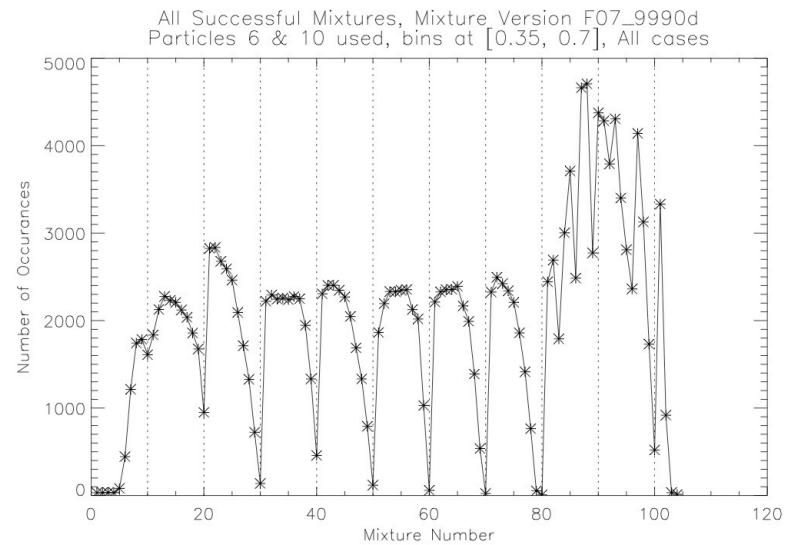


MAN = 0.0244  
MISR = 0.1496  
MODIS = 0.0240

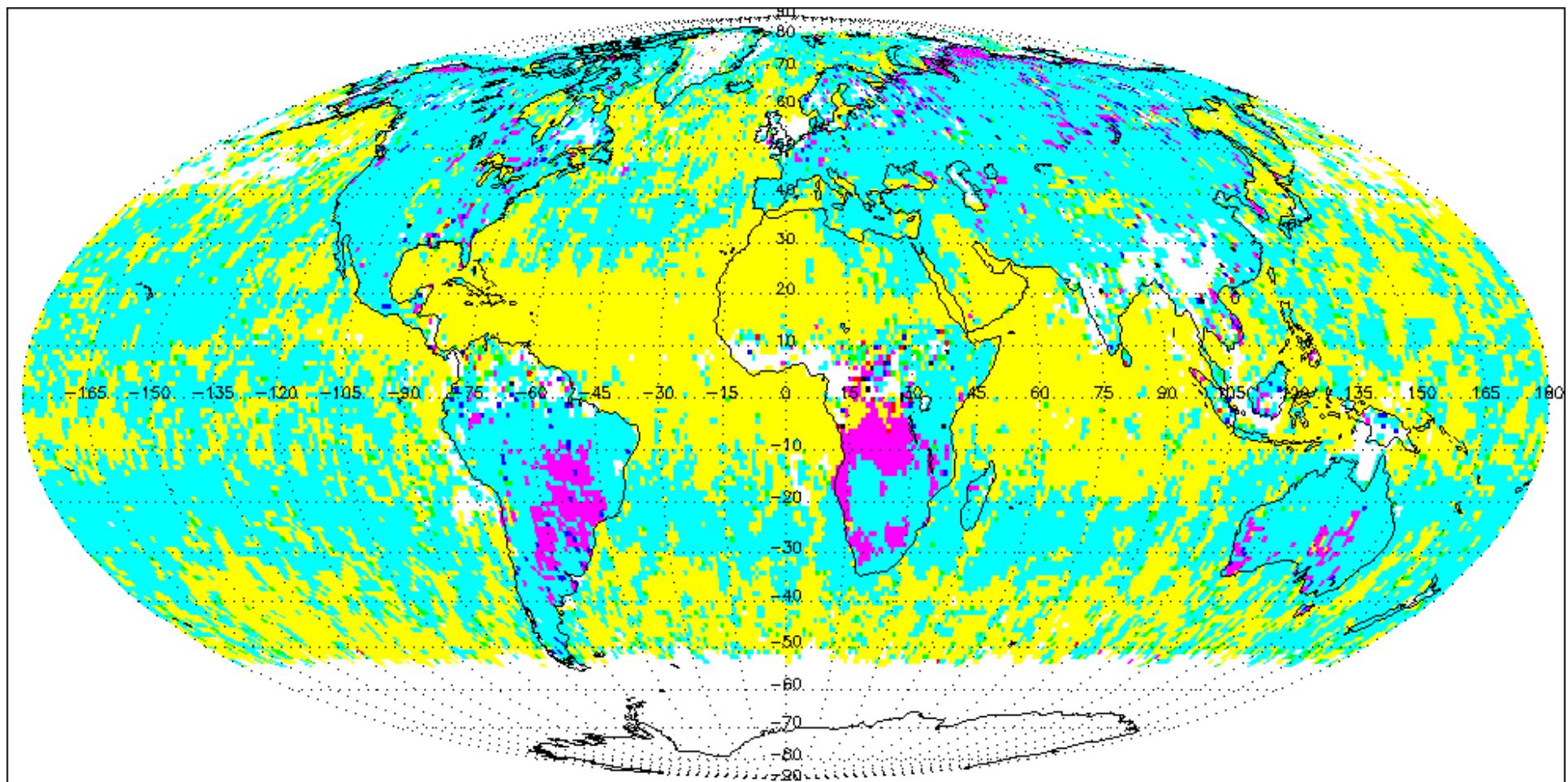
**MODIS Particle 1**  
 $AE_{rg} = 2.726 (2.698)$



**MAN = 0.0244**  
**MISR = 0.1496**  
**MODIS = 0.0240**

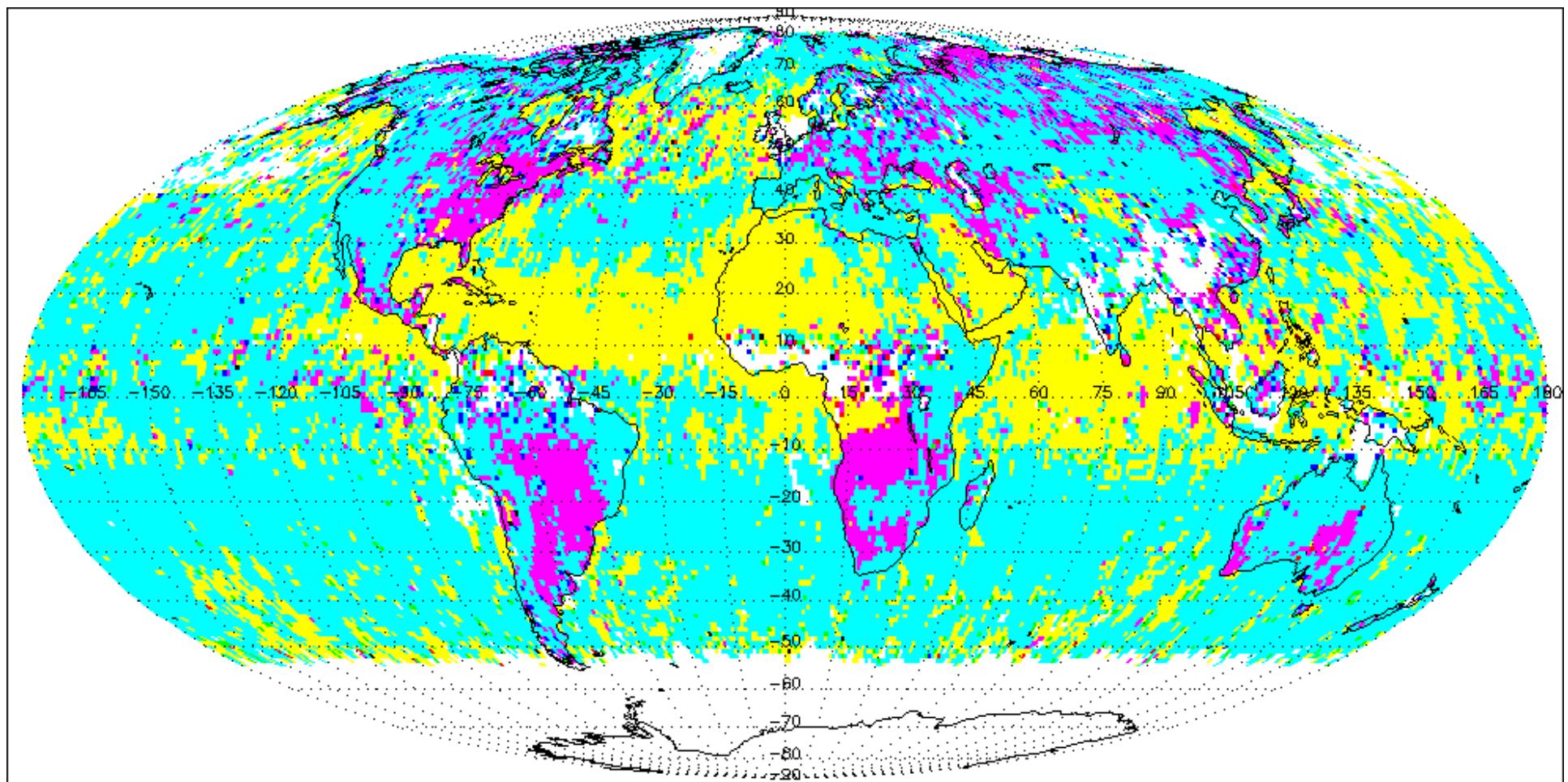


## 74 Mixtures (Standard Product)



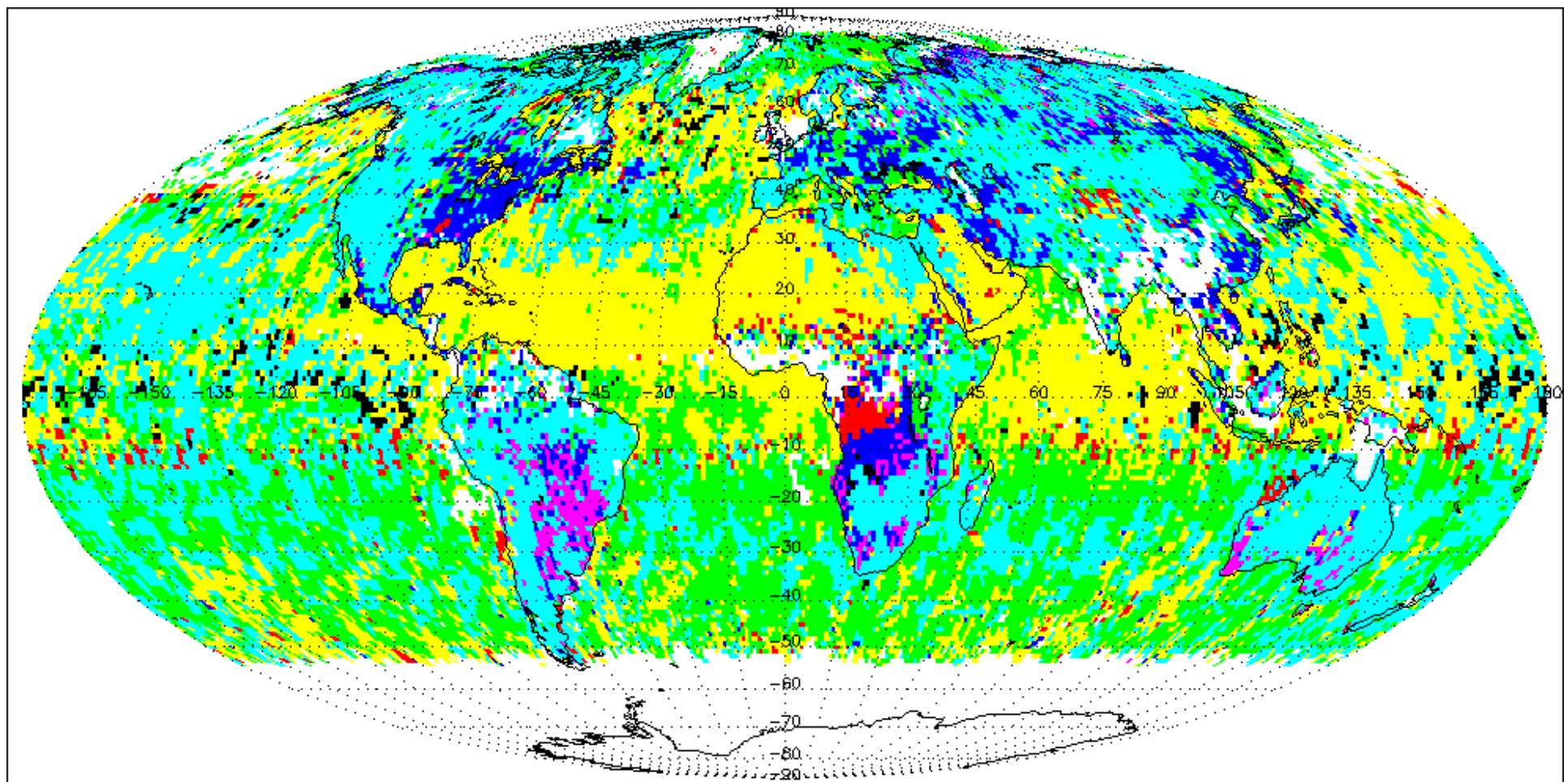
Key			
<span style="background-color: lightblue; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px;"></span>	Spherical Non-Absorbing	<span style="background-color: red; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px;"></span>	Spherical Absorbing + Non-Spherical (Tie)
<span style="background-color: magenta; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px;"></span>	Spherical Absorbing	<span style="background-color: green; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px;"></span>	Spherical Non-Absorbing + Non-Spherical (Tie)
<span style="background-color: yellow; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px;"></span>	Non-Spherical	<span style="background-color: blue; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px;"></span>	Spherical Absorbing + Spherical Non-Absorbing (Tie)

## 243 Mixtures (Ralph's Set)



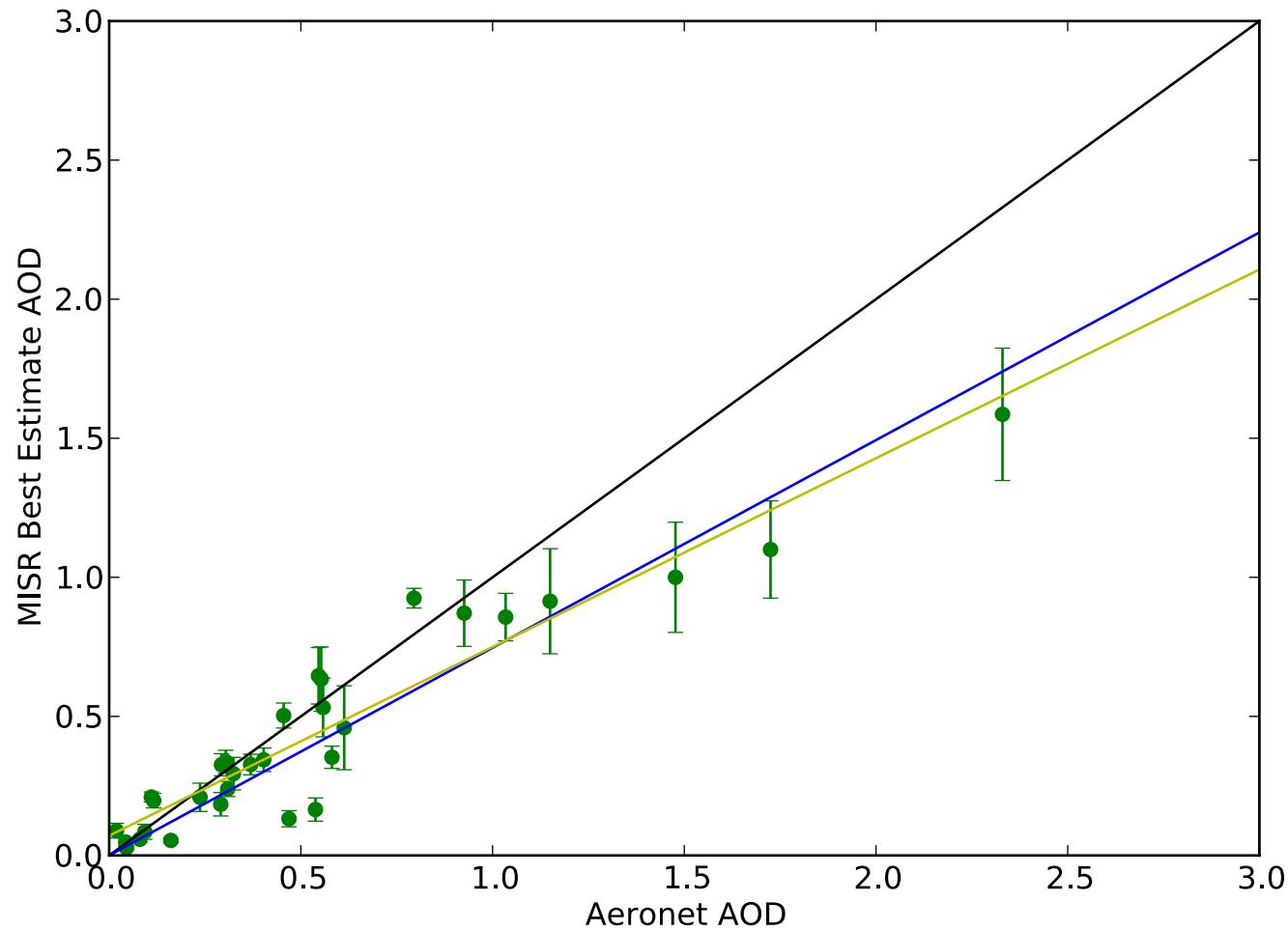
Key			
<span style="background-color: lightblue; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px;"></span>	Spherical Non-Absorbing	<span style="background-color: red; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px;"></span>	Spherical Absorbing + Non-Spherical (Tie)
<span style="background-color: pink; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px;"></span>	Spherical Absorbing	<span style="background-color: green; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px;"></span>	Spherical Non-Absorbing + Non-Spherical (Tie)
<span style="background-color: yellow; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px;"></span>	Non-Spherical	<span style="background-color: blue; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px;"></span>	Spherical Absorbing + Spherical Non-Absorbing (Tie)

## 243 Mixtures (Ralph's Set)



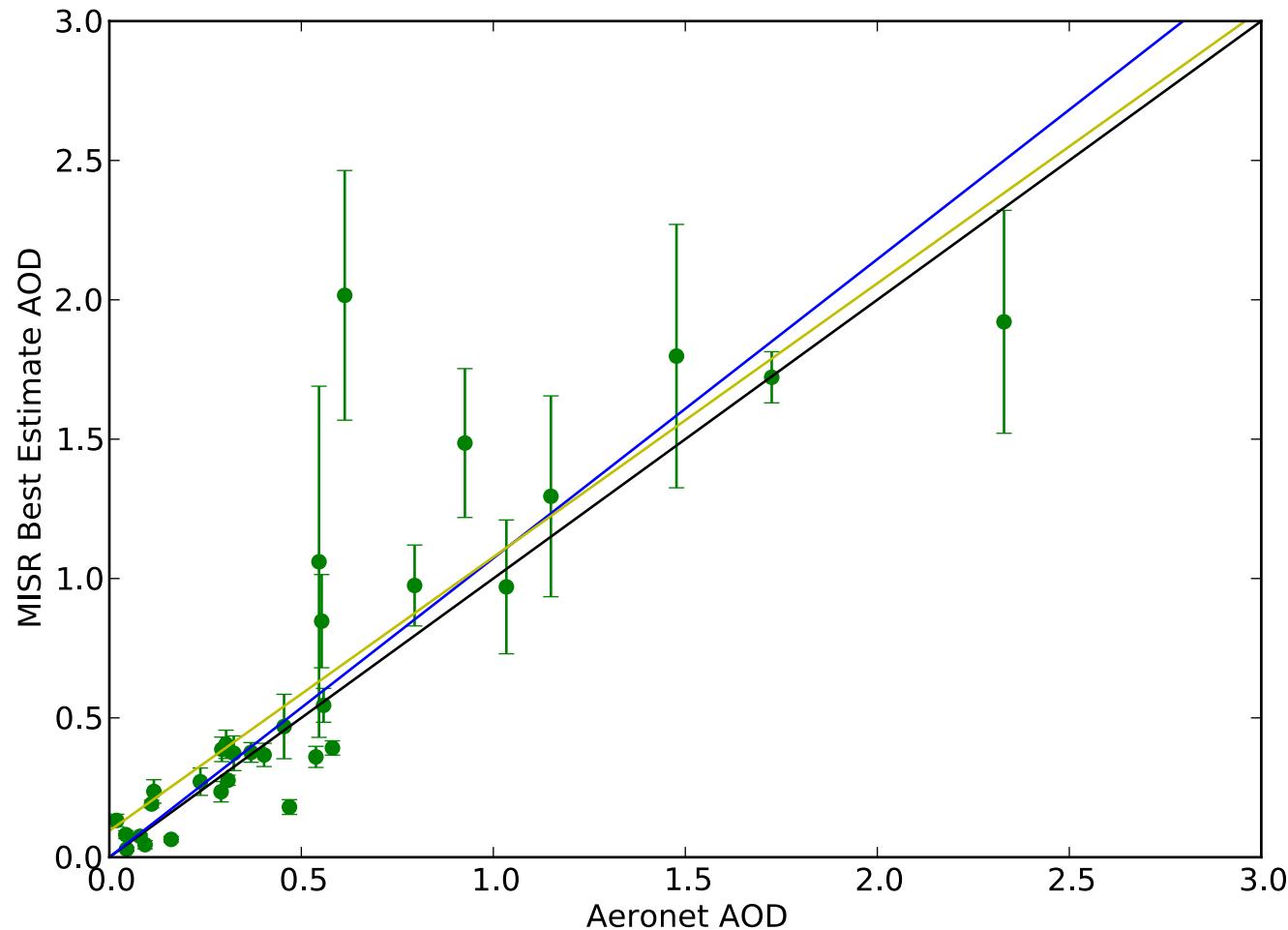
Key	[Light Blue Box]	Spherical Non-Absorbing	[Red Box]	Smoke+Dust	[Black Box]	Highly Absorbing
	[Pink Box]	Spherical Absorbing	[Green Box]	Medium Mode Non-Absorbing		
	[Yellow Box]	Non-Spherical	[Dark Blue Box]	Medium Mode Absorbing		

Aeronet Regression, Best Estimate AOD, version 0022b20-9-246m-tau0=off  
Error bar = stdev of successful mixtures  
regression\_slope=0.747 stdev=0.191727 mean\_diff=-0.104581  
31 sites



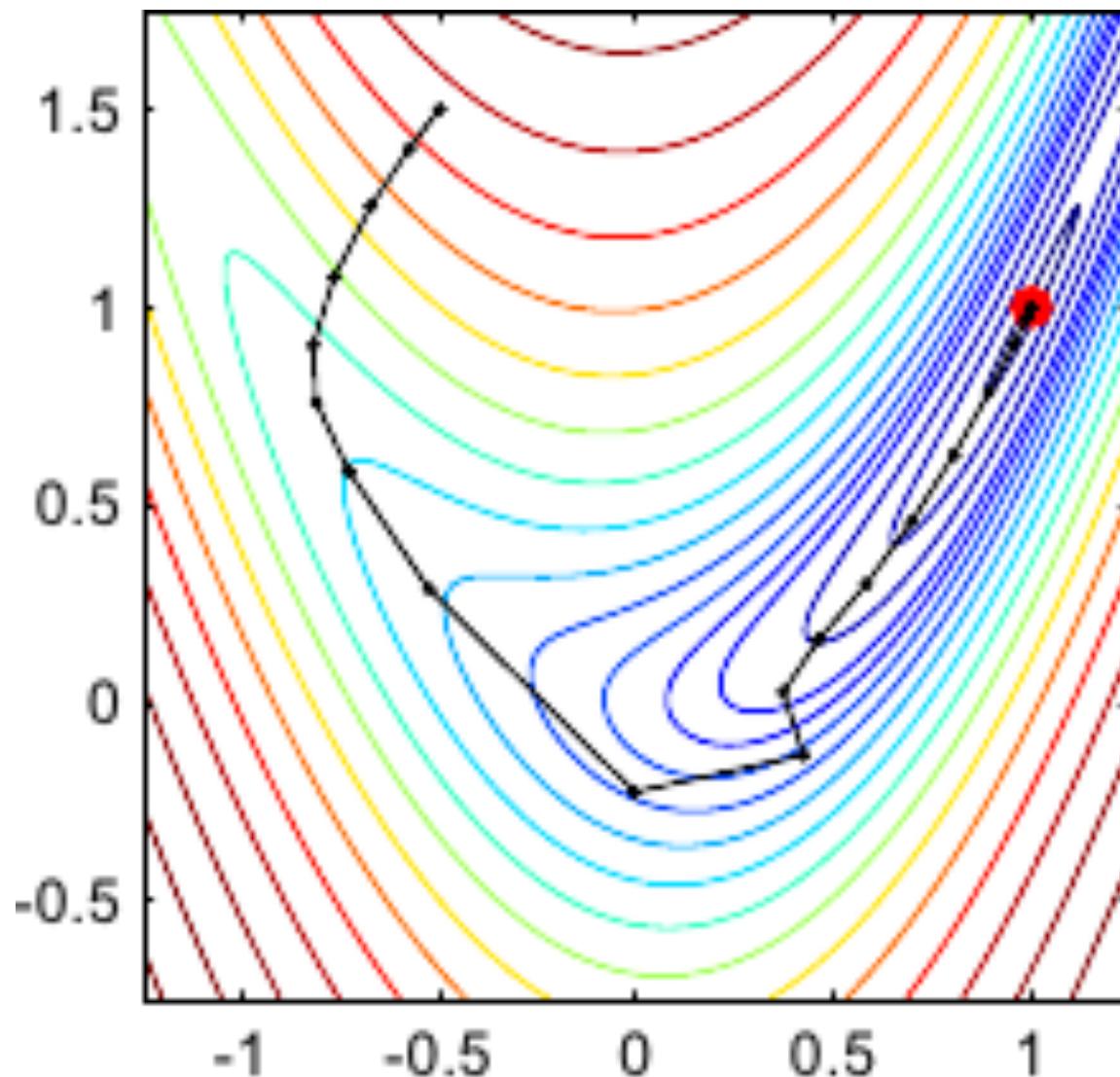
Standard V22 Het + Homog (246 Mixtures)

Aeronet Regression, Best Estimate AOD, version 0022b21-8-246m-e99p-tau0=1  
Error bar = stdev of successful mixtures  
regression\_slope=1.073 stdev=0.368399 mean\_diff=0.084903  
31 sites



New Het (99%) + New Homog (Tau0 = 1.0)

# Optimization



# Chi-Squared Het 2-D Plots

Dimensions:

x-axis = AOD

y-axis = Mixture Number (74 mixtures)



0 Good Fit

1

2 Bad Fit

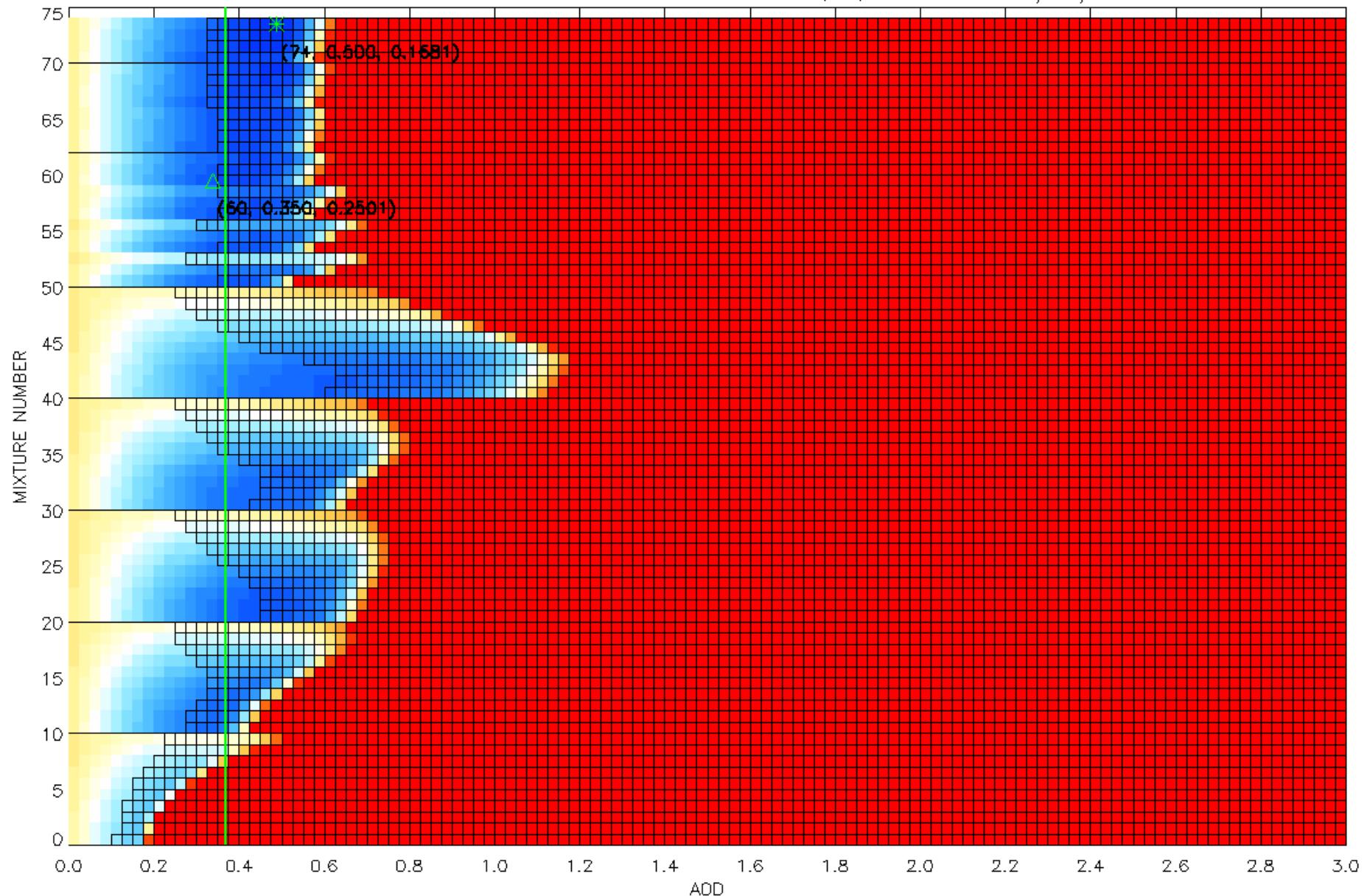
AERONET AOD for these cases is shown as a vertical green line

Lowest Chi-Squared Het value shown as a symbol (Asterisk)

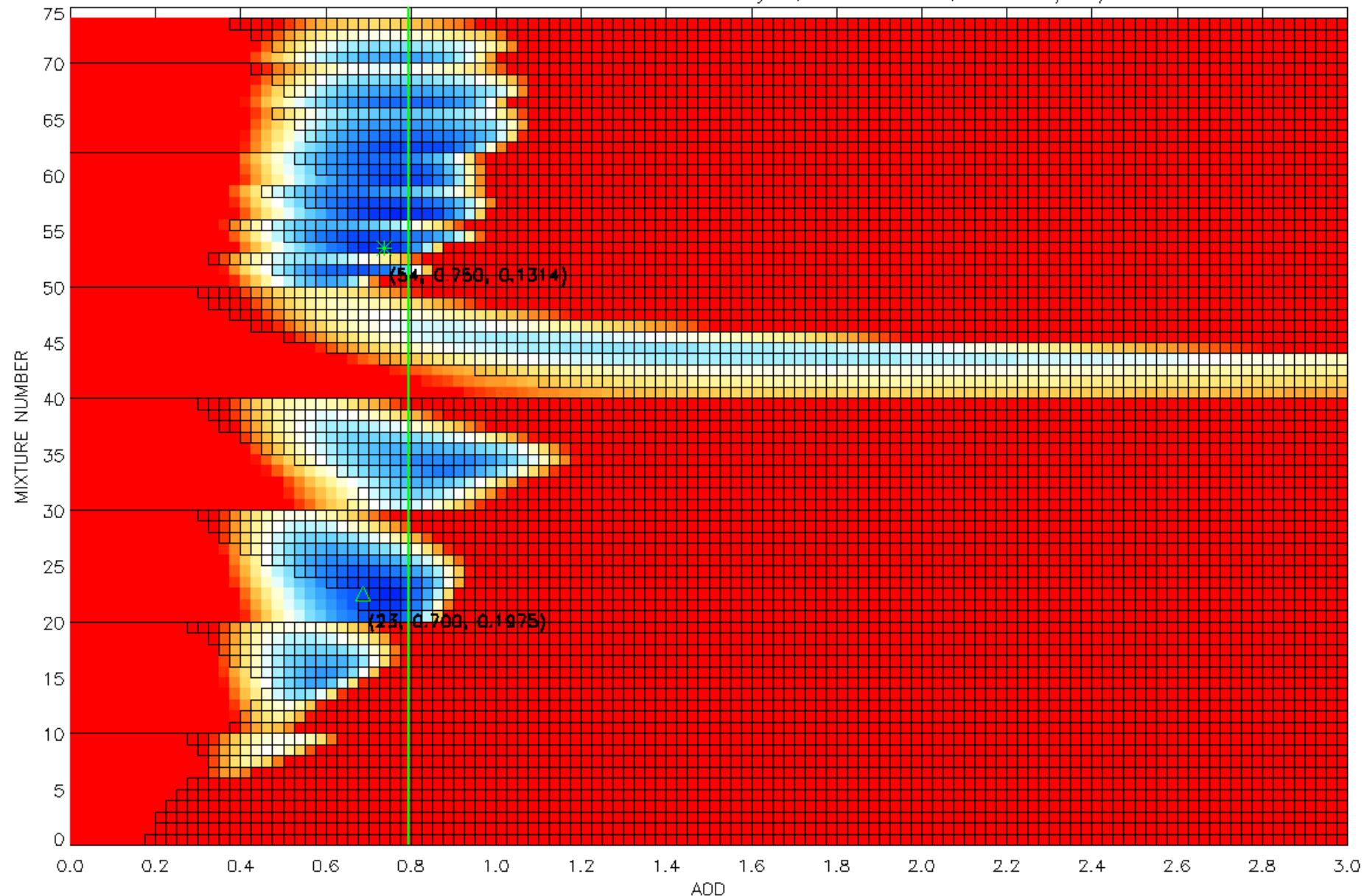
Triplet = (Mixture, AOD, Chi-Squared Het)

**Added Upper Bound Mask and Lowest Chi-Squared Value (Triangle)**

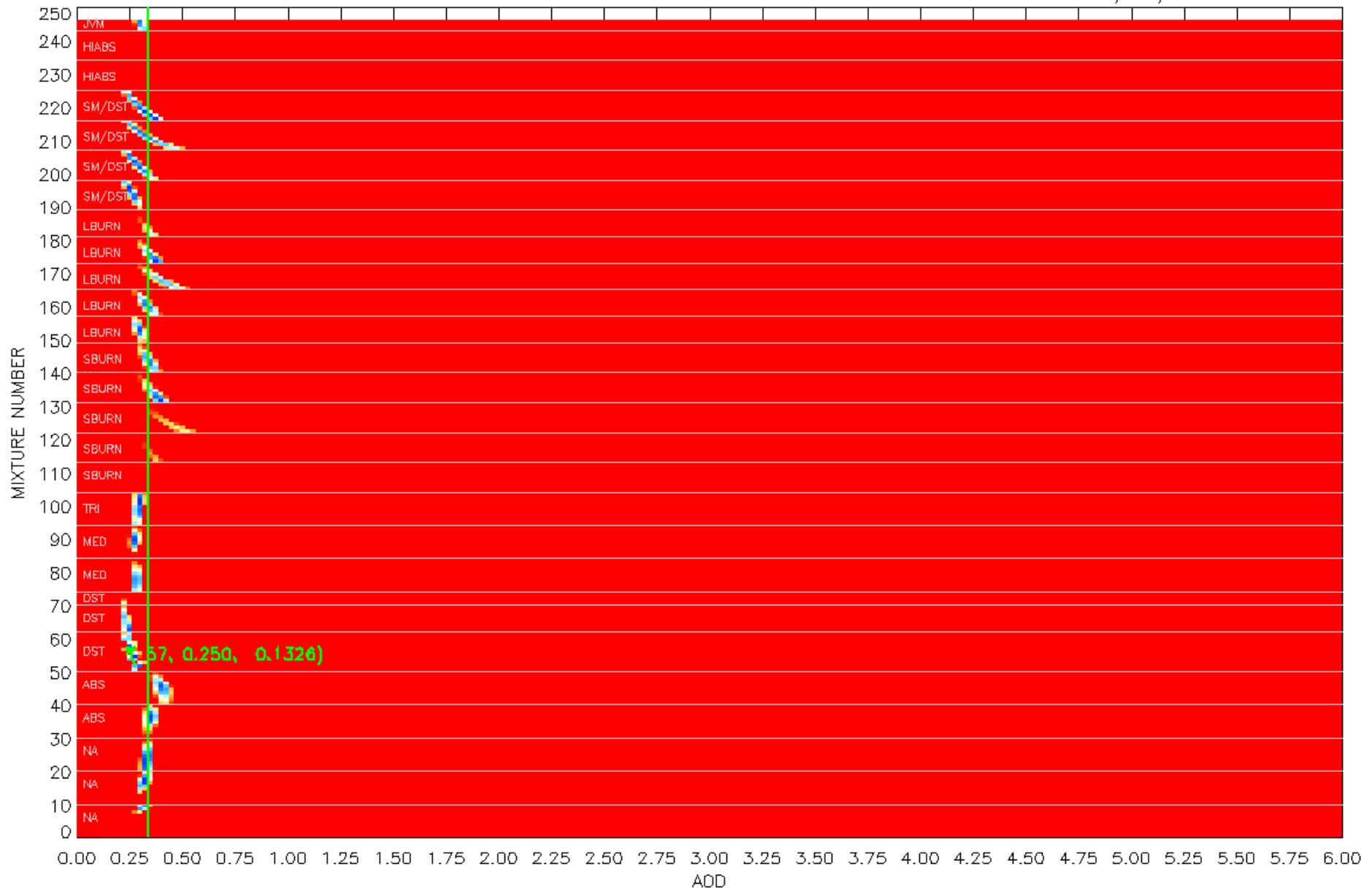
P023\_0034853\_F12\_0022b16-het46x = Bondville, IL, Continental 07/07/2006



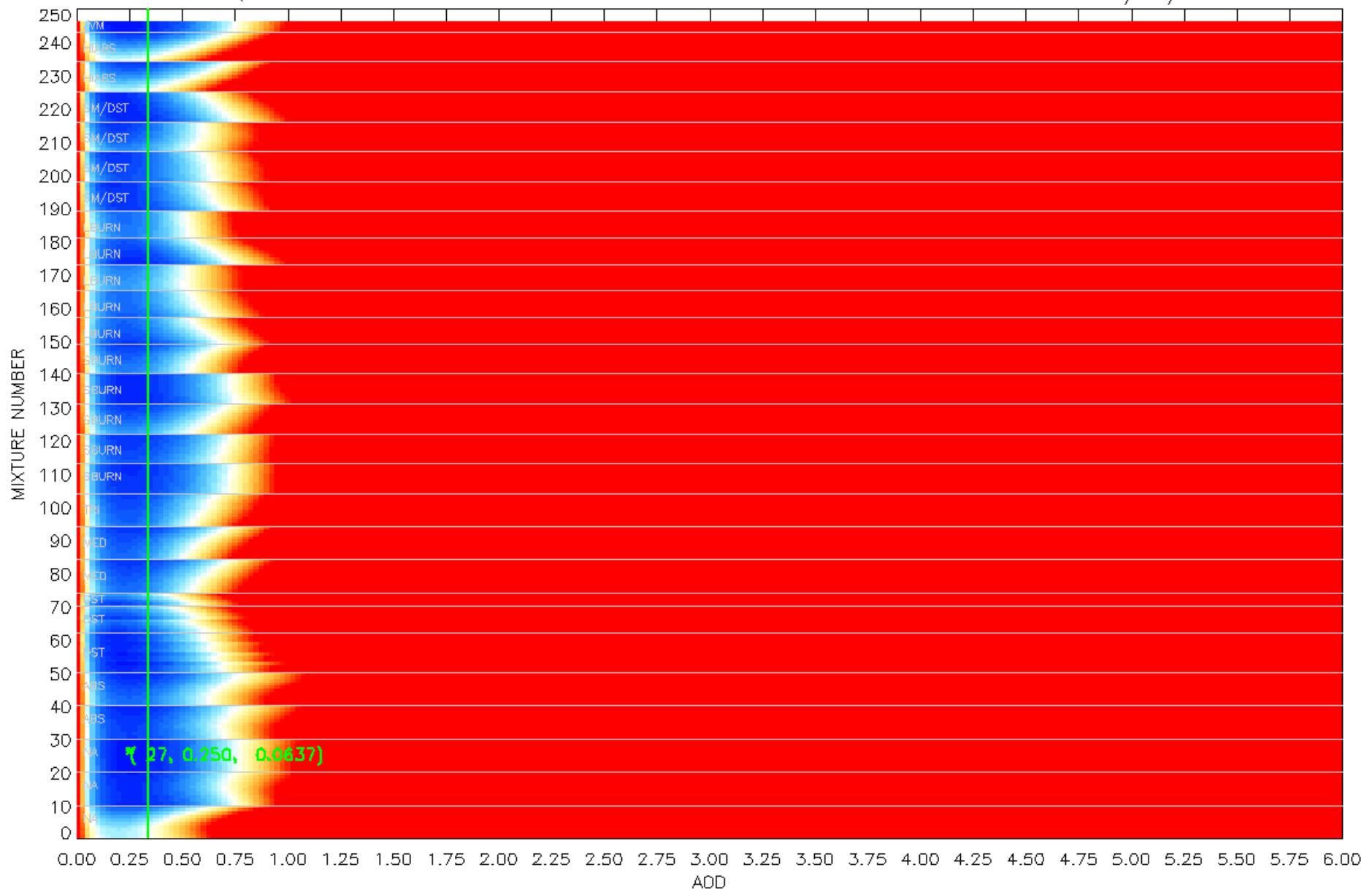
P116\_0009855\_F12\_0022b16-het46x = Anmyon, South Korea, Dust 10/25/2001



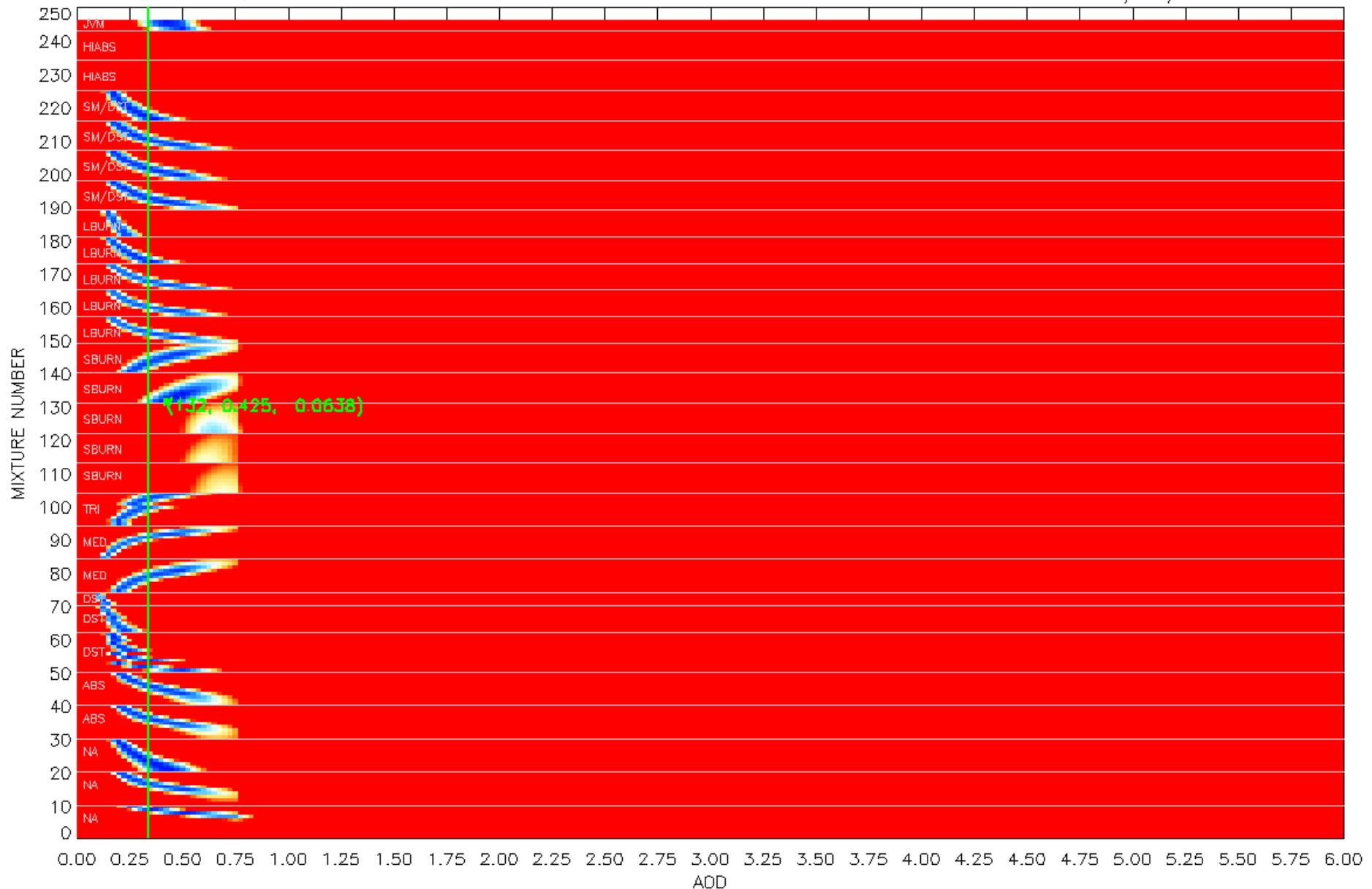
CHISQ ABS P200\_0006074\_F12\_0022b18-14-246m-e4446 = Ascension Island 02/07/2001



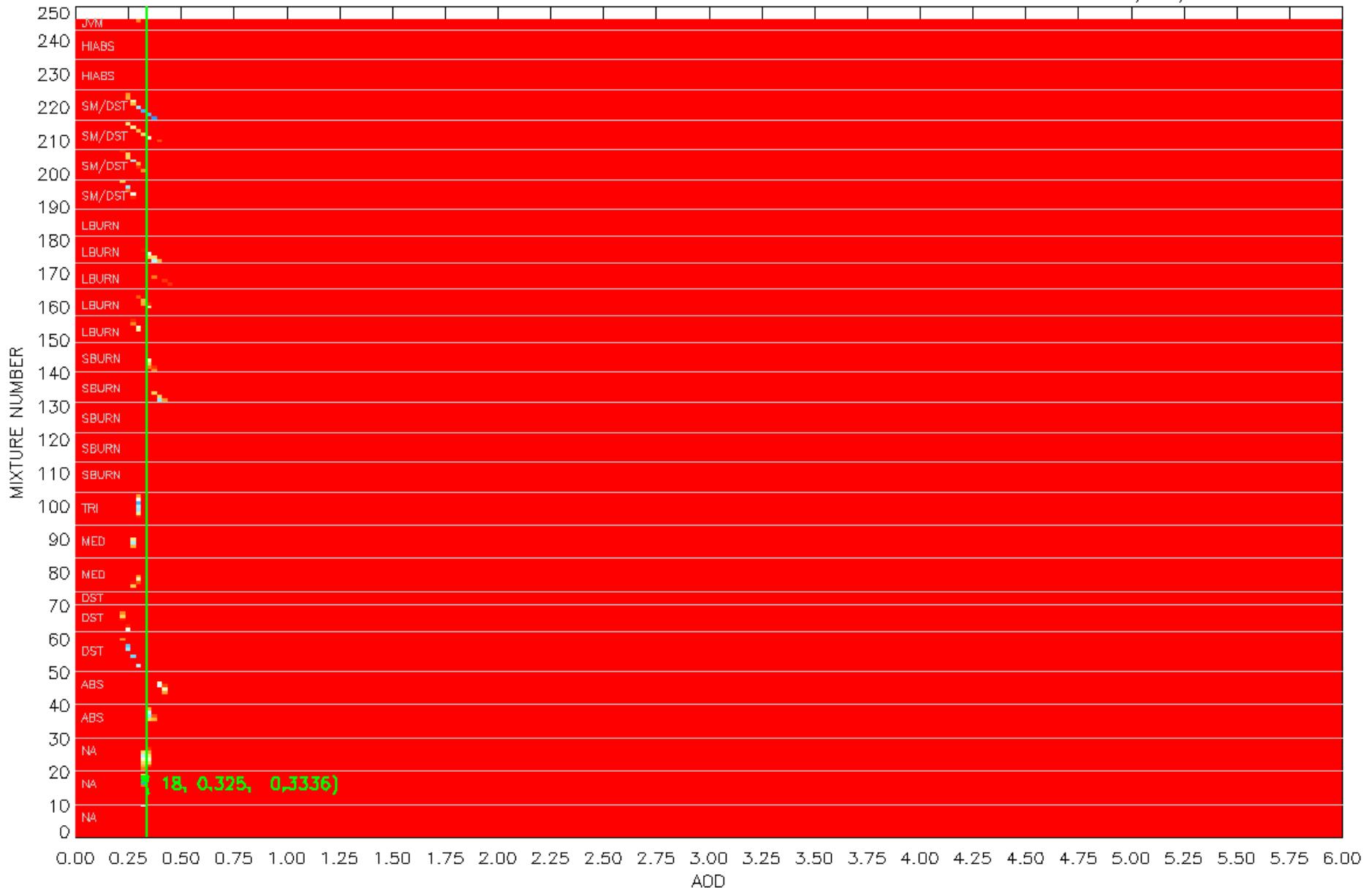
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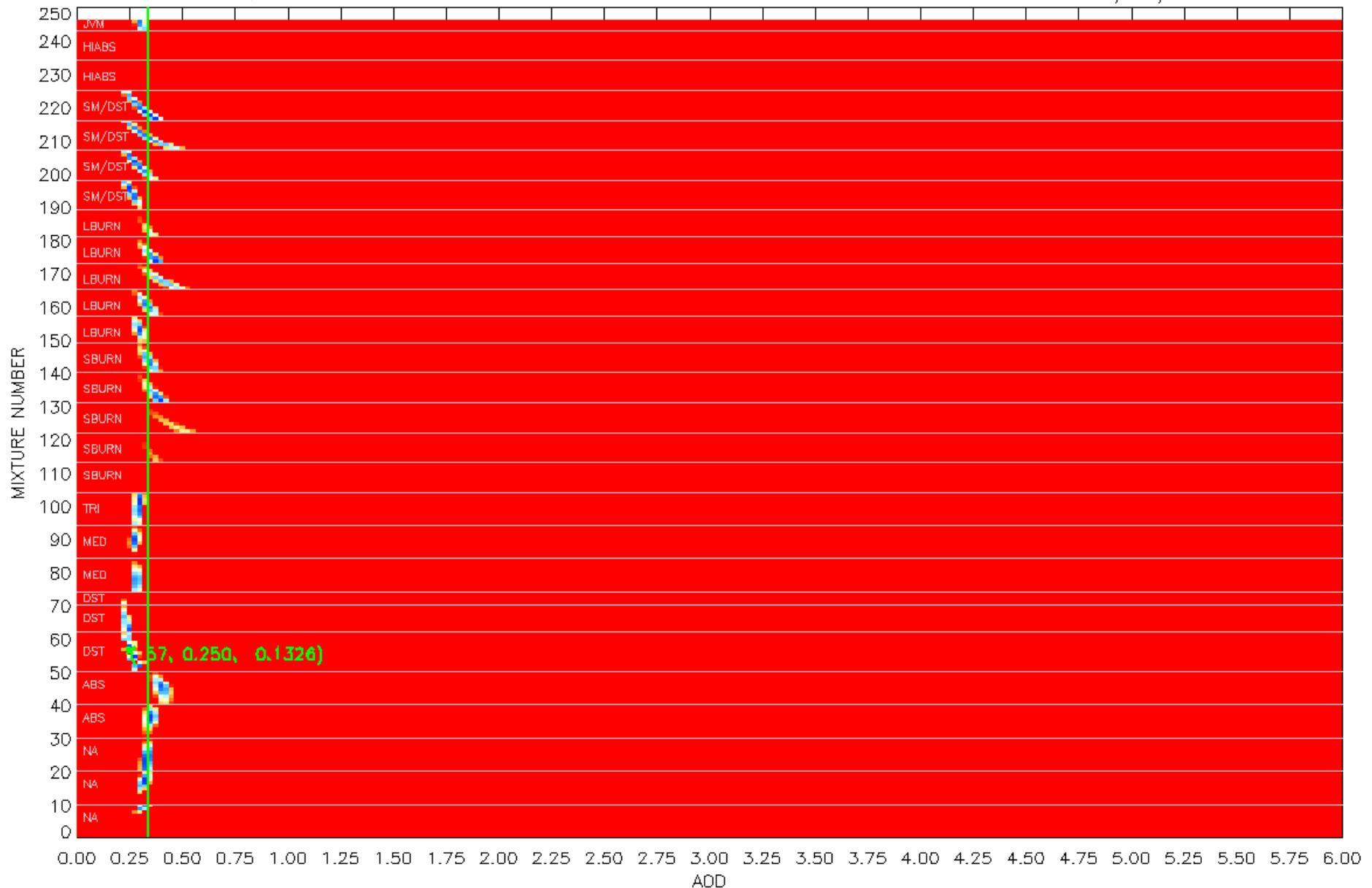
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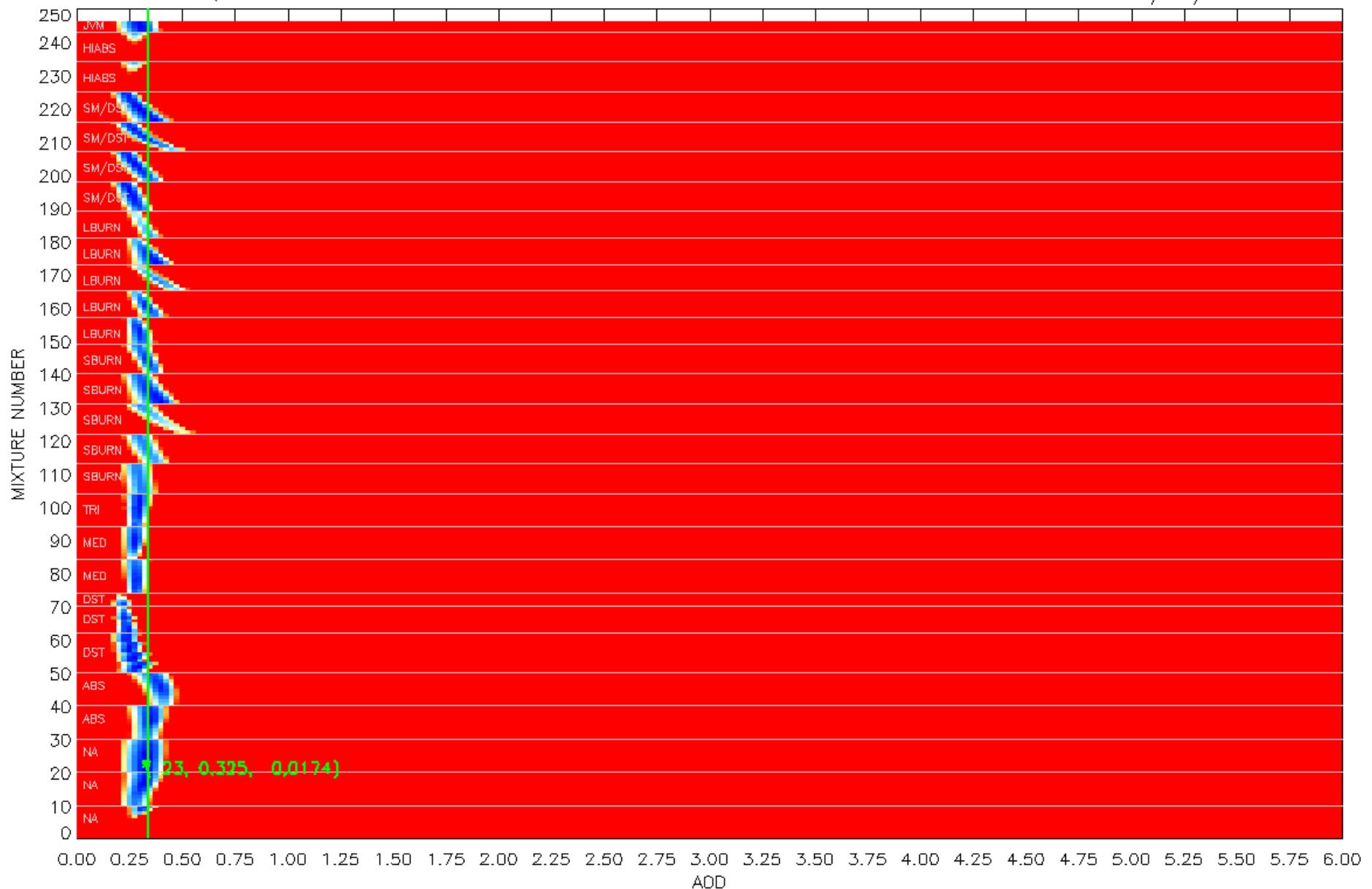
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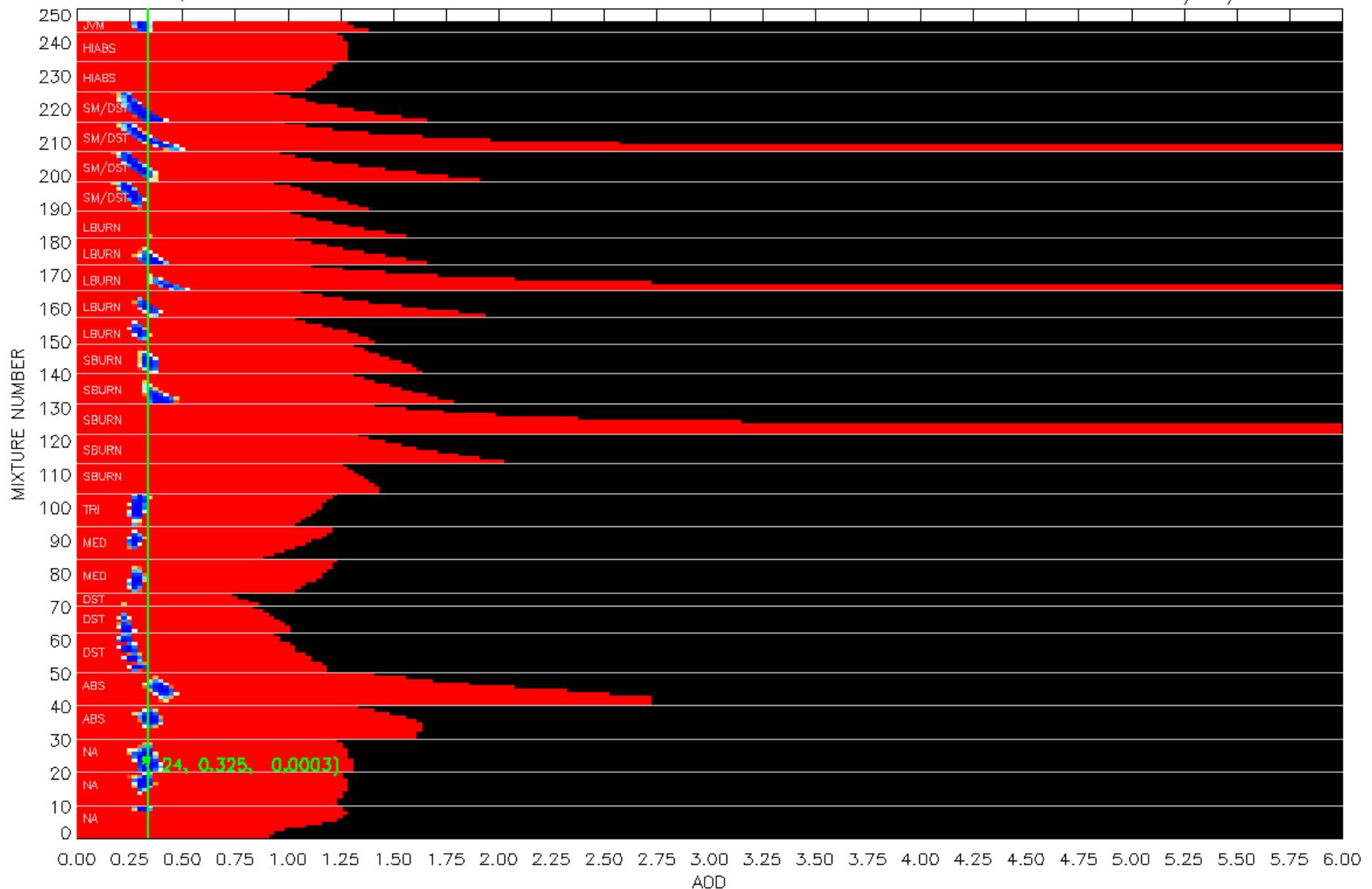
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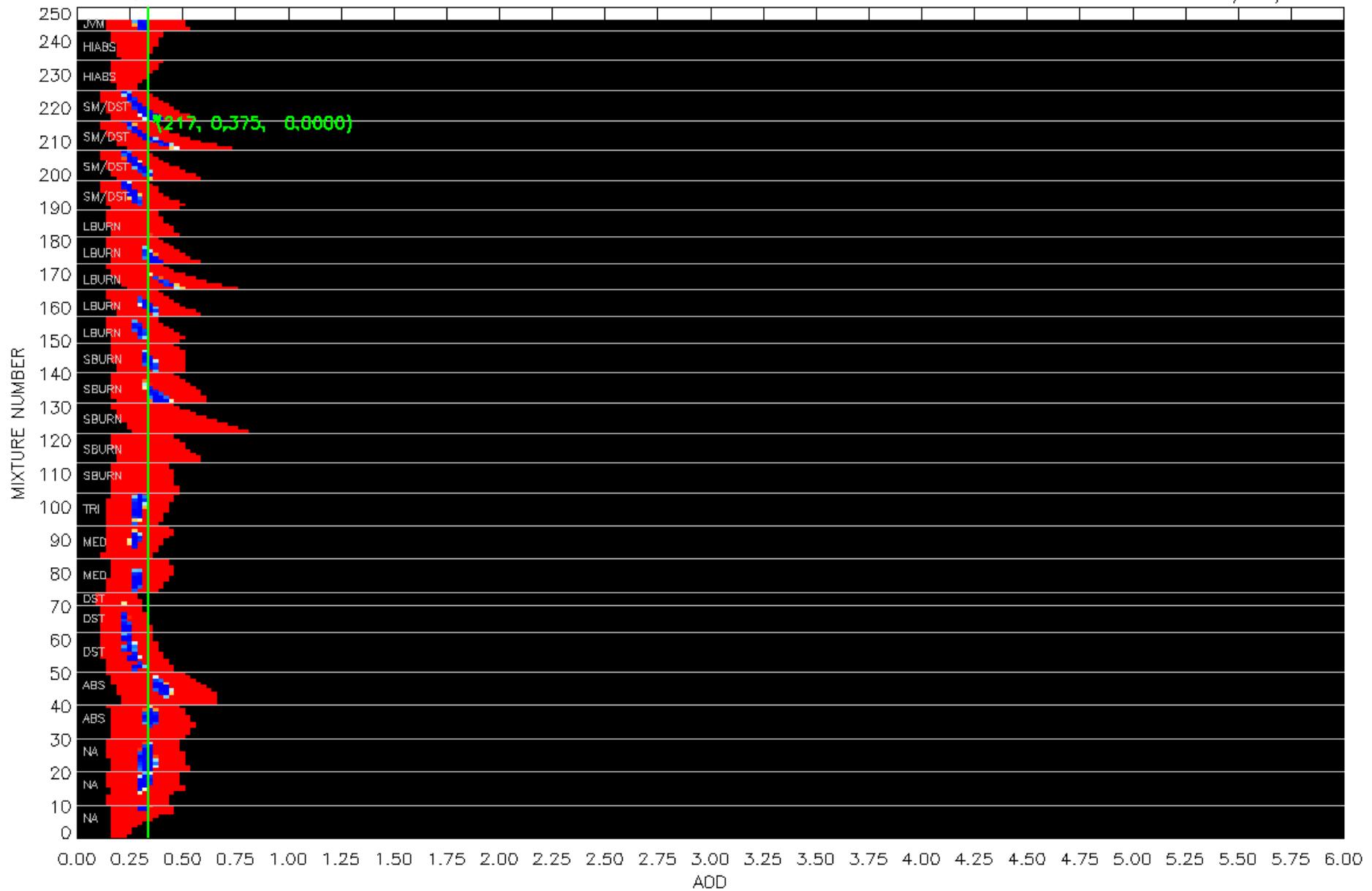
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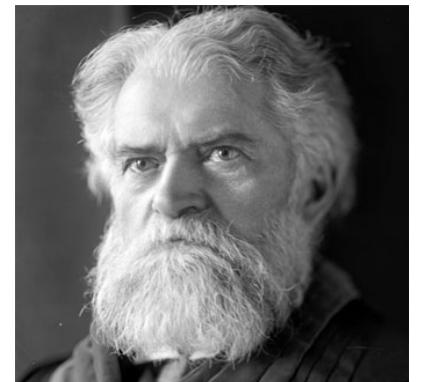


# Benford's Law

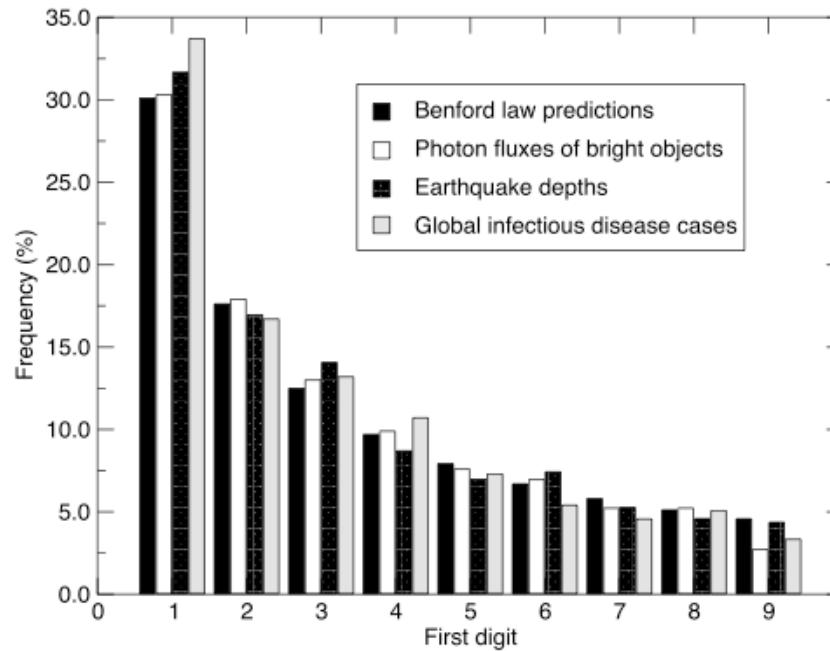
- Simon Newcomb (pictured) published an article in the American Journal of Mathematics in 1881 after noticing that books of logarithms in the library were more used at the beginning and progressively lesser used. He inferred that scientists were looking up numbers starting with 1 more often and less often for later numbers. He expressed this mathematically with the equation:

$$P_D = \log_{10}(1 + 1/D)$$

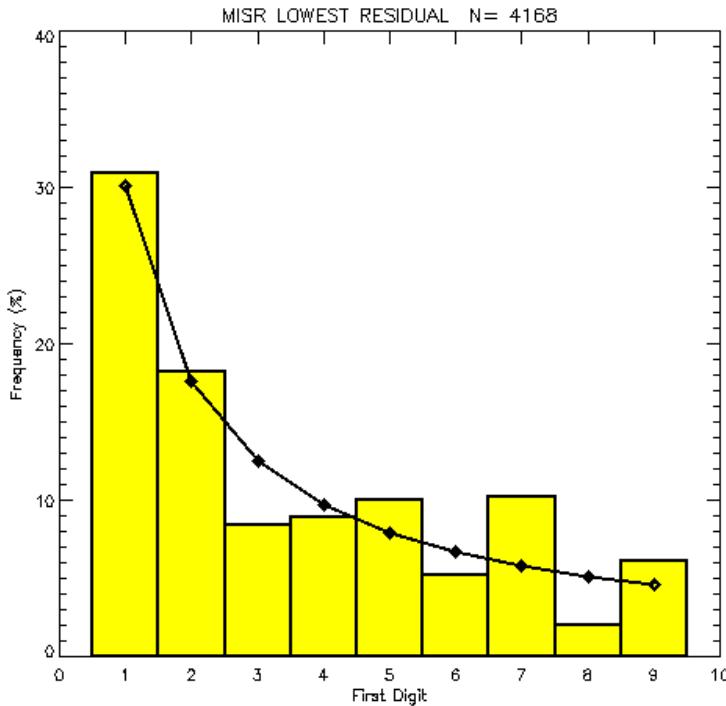
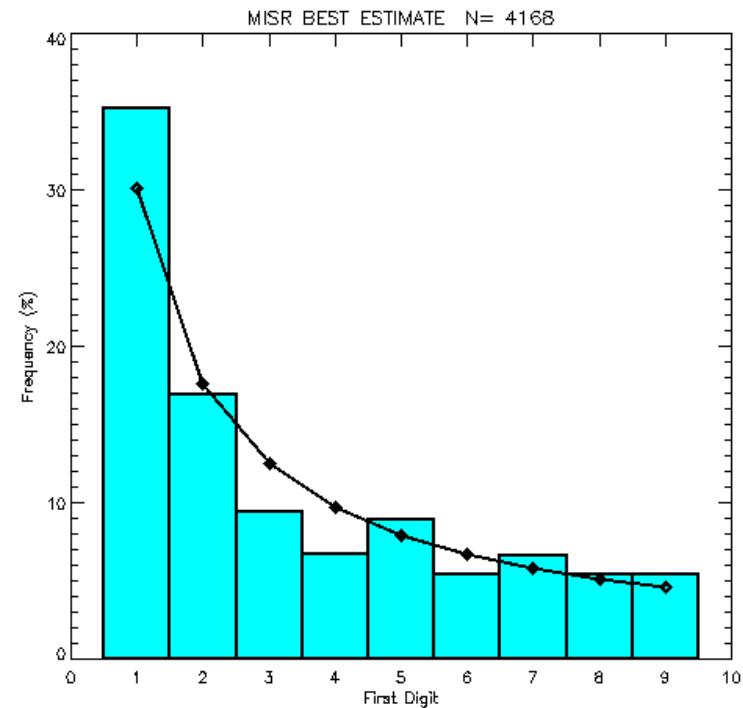
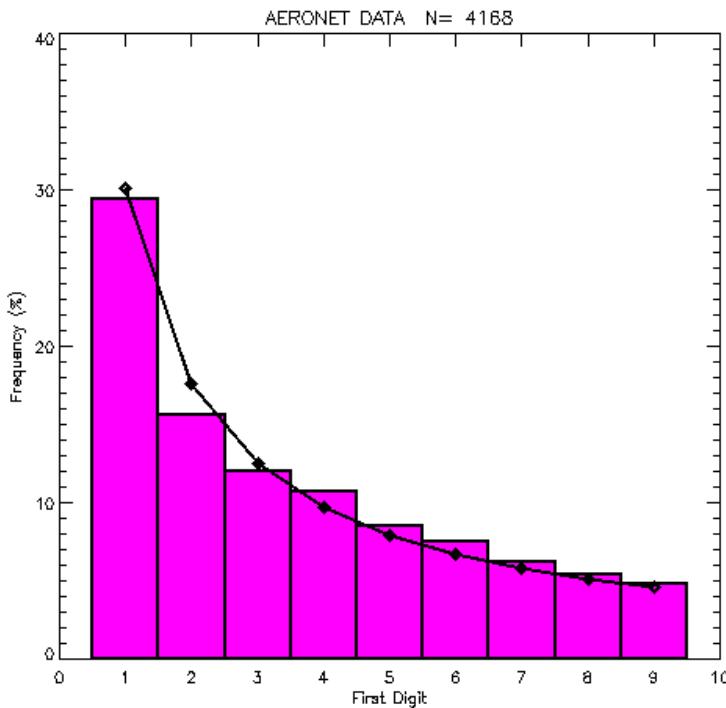
- Frank Benford (not pictured) rediscovered this law by making exactly the same observation about books of logarithms and found many other data sets that followed the law. He published his results in a paper in the Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society in 1938.



# Benford's Law

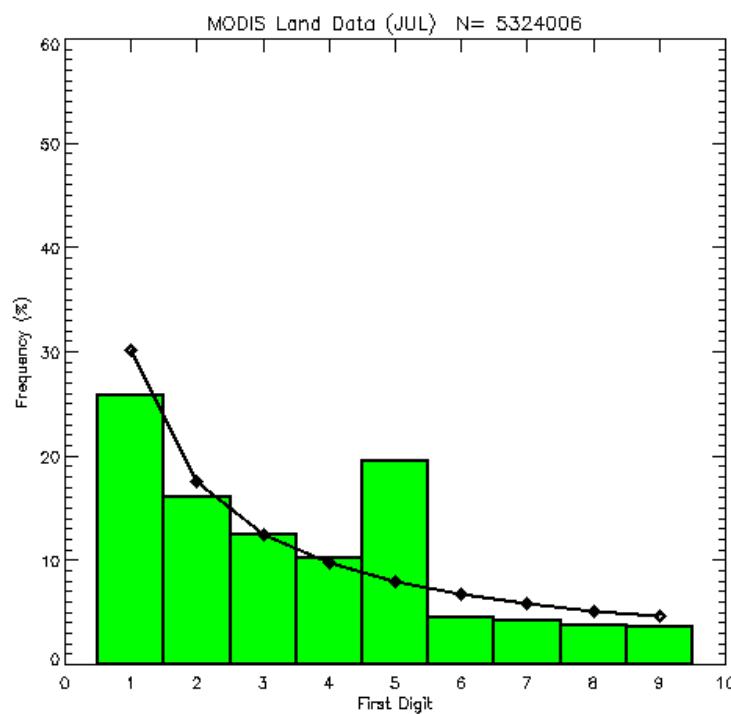
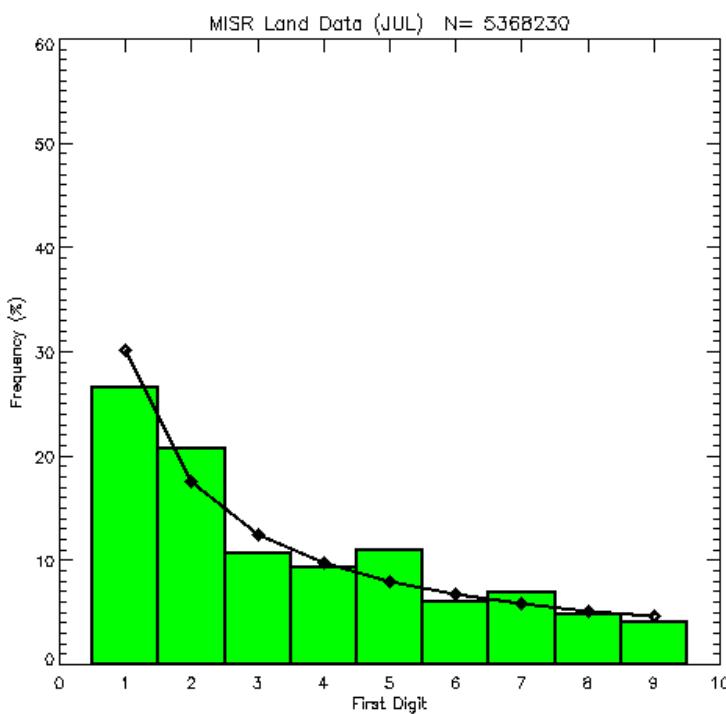
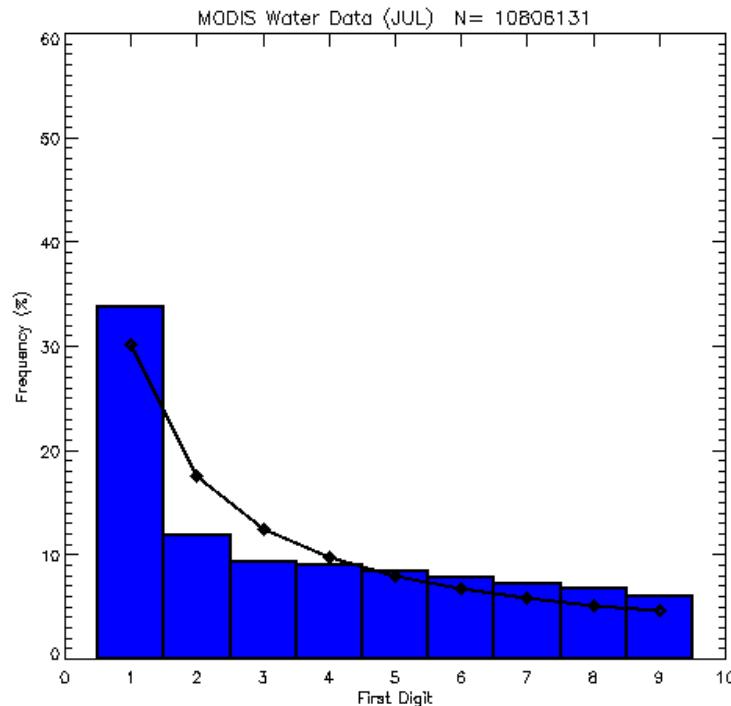
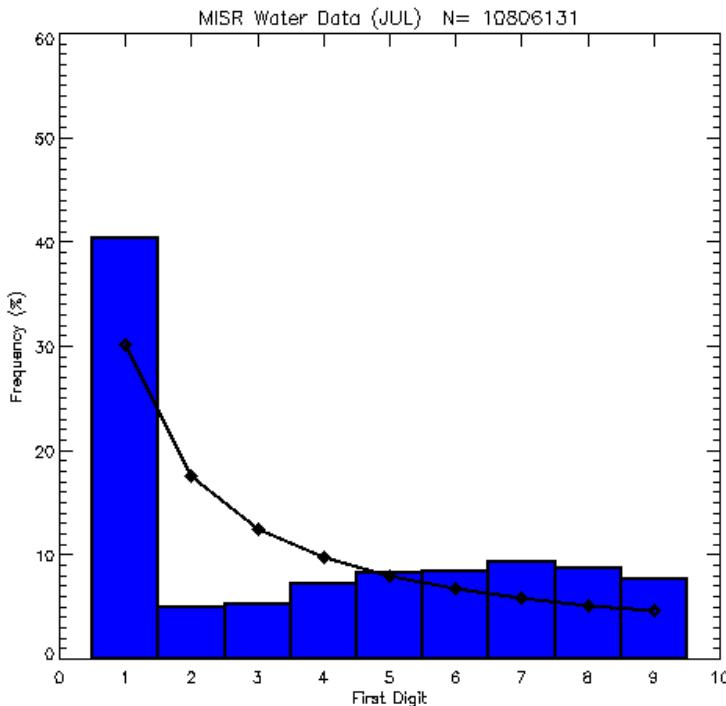


**Figure 1.** Benford's law predictions according to (1) for distributions of 1st digits compared to three data sets from Table 1. Columns represent eighth row of Table 1, photon fluxes for 1452 bright objects identified by the Fermi space telescope, ninth row of Table 1 depths of 248915 globally distributed earthquakes in the period 1989–2009, and fourteenth row of Table 1 987 reports of infectious disease numbers to World Health Organization in 2007. See Caption of Table 1 for full details. The 1st digit distributions from a wide variety of data sets appear to fit the predictions of the 1st digit law well.



Line shows predictions from  
Benford's Law

Matched MISR V22/AERONET Data



Matched  
MISR  
V22/  
MODIS  
Data

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