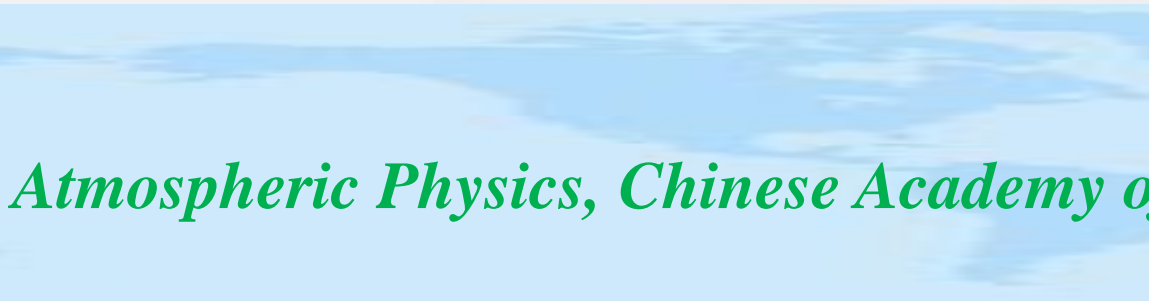




Simultaneously retrieval of aerosol optical depth and surface albedo over land —A cloud shadow method

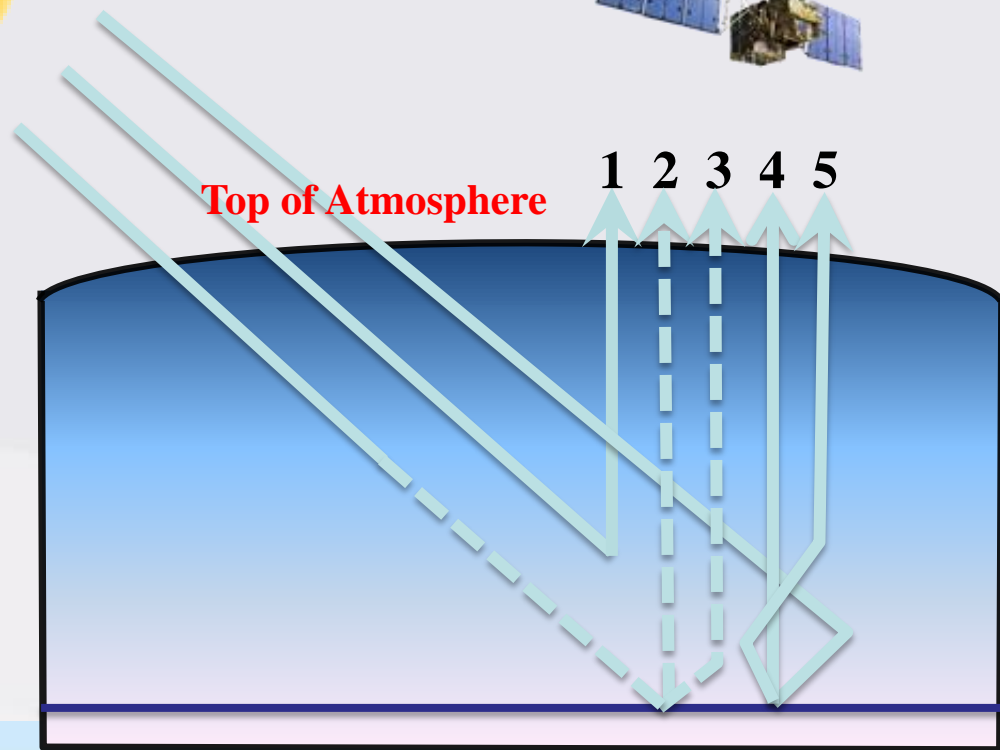
Minzheng Duan
dmz@mail.iap.ac.cn

Institute of Atmospheric Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences





Background



Path Radiance(1)

Solar direct reflected(2,3)

Interactions(4,5)



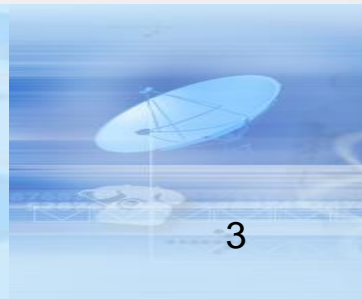


Forward modeling:

we can tell exactly how the aerosol, surface and their optical properties impact the TOA measurements

Measurements & Inversion:

Measurements is the mixed contributions, we can not separate one from the other





Currently method for aerosol retrieval over land

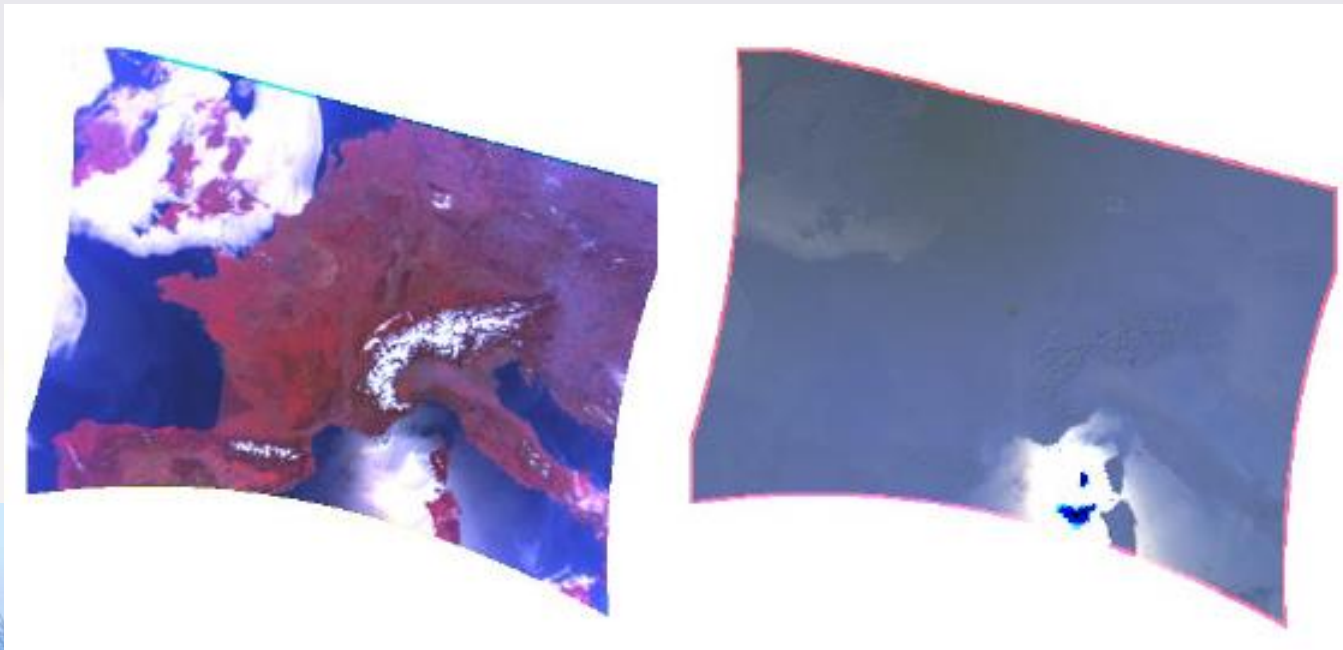
1. **Dark targets (dense dark forest , Kaufman, 1988)**
2. **Dark target in the UV(Qiu, 1997)**
3. **Multi-temporal method (very slow change of surface reflectance in a limited time period (Fraser, 1984; Kaufman,1990)**
4. **target blurring (targets with large different reflectance and changed with time) (Tanre et al.,1988; Holben et al., 1992)**
5. **Supposed known surface reflectance in UV(Torres, 1998)**

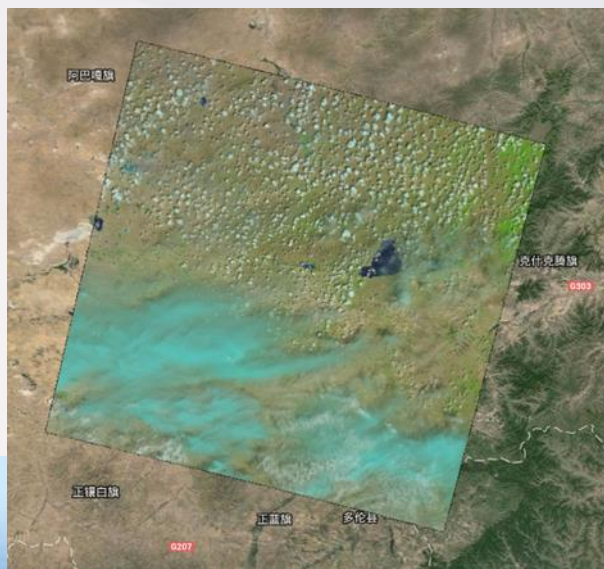




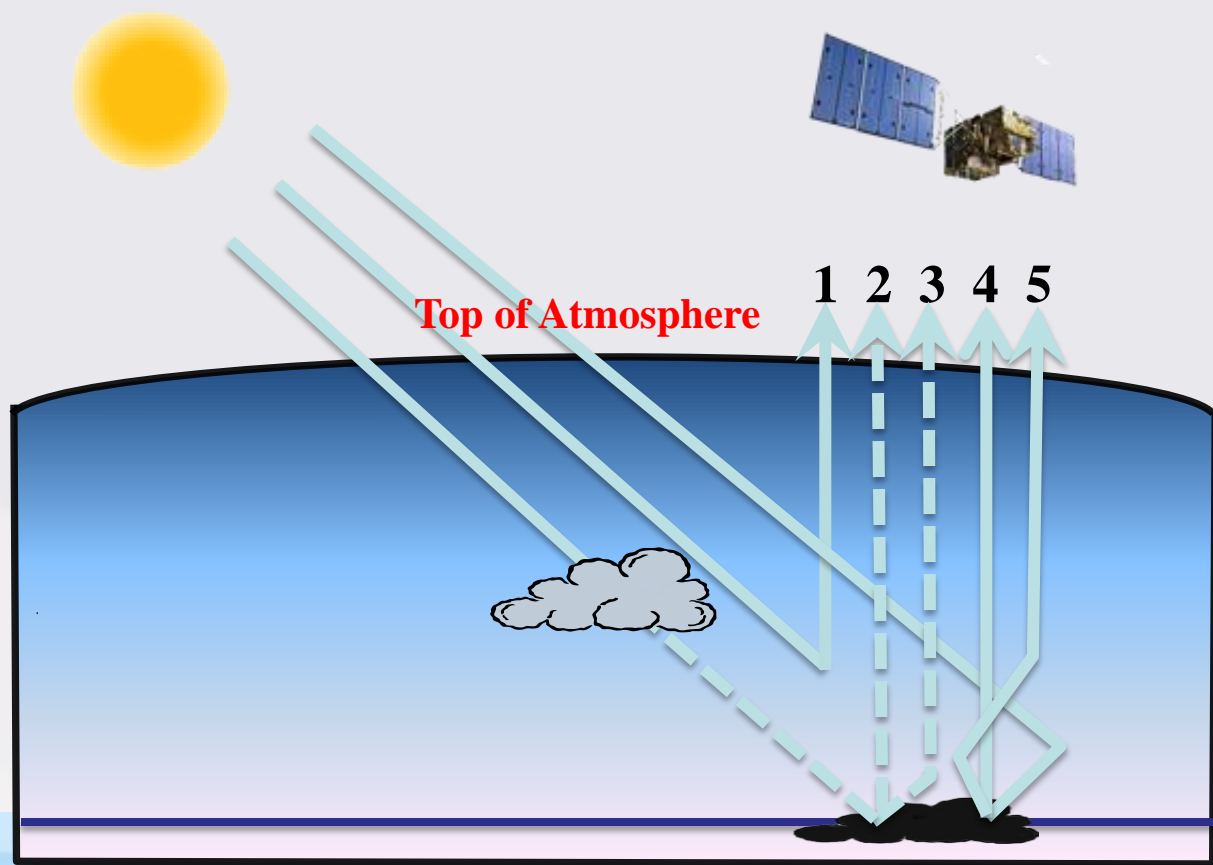
6. Polarization:

Polarized radiance at TOA is not sensitive to surface, but it is high sensitive to aerosol layer height





Landsat 8 image





- Sparse scattered cloud.
- The cloud is thick and non transparent for sun beam.
- Homogeneous surface in a limited domain.
- Adjacency effect could be ignored.





For the TOA reflectance

$$I(\mu_o, \mu_v, \varphi) = I_p(\mu_o, \mu_v, \varphi) + \frac{T(\mu_o)T(\mu_v)\rho(\mu_o, \mu_v, \varphi)}{1 - \rho(\mu_o, \mu_v, \varphi)S}$$

For the Lambertian Surface

$$I = I_p + \frac{T(\mu_o)T(\mu_v)A}{(1 - AS)}$$

$$T(\mu_o) = \mu_o e^{-\tau/\mu_o} + t_{dif}(\mu_o)$$





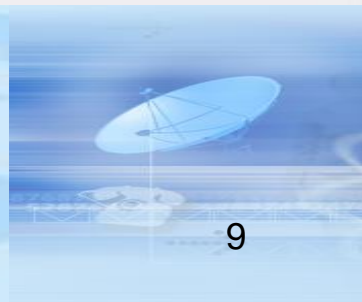
$$I_{TOA} = I_{path} + T(\mu_o)T(\mu_v)A + T(\mu_o)T(\mu_v)SA^2 + o(S^2A^3)$$

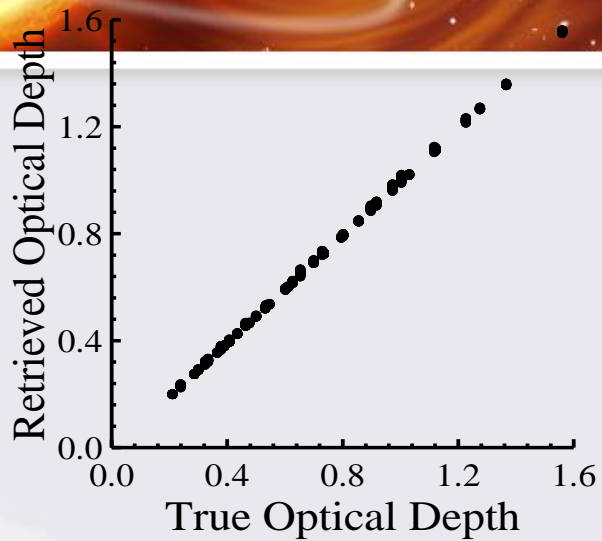
Over shadow

$$I'_{TOA} = I_{path} + t_d(\mu_o)T(\mu_v)A + t_d(\mu_o)T(\mu_v)SA^2$$

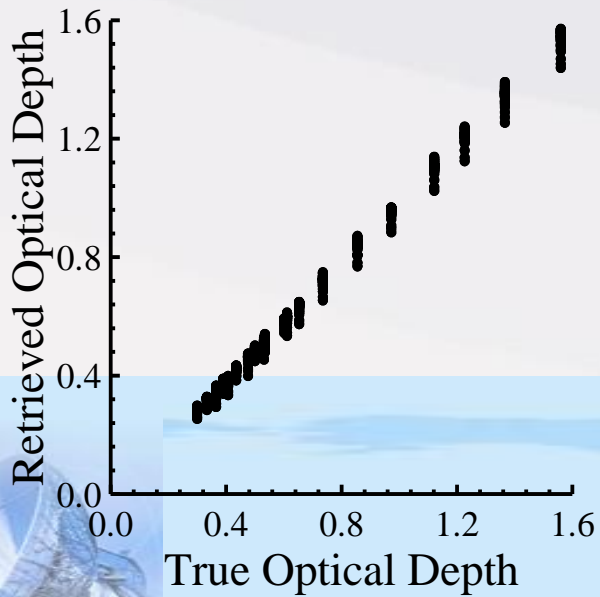
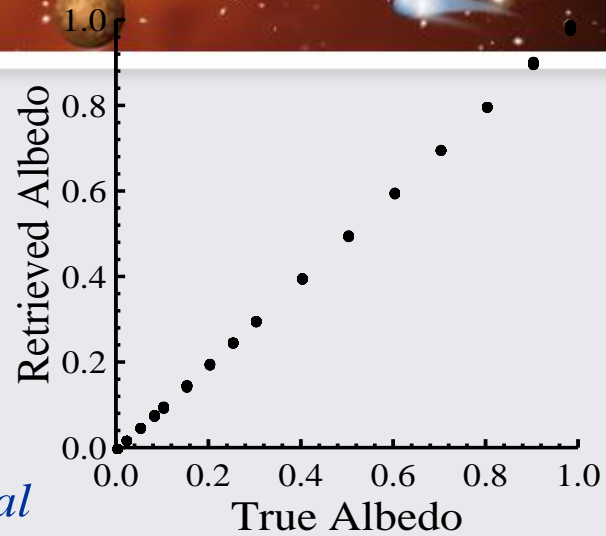
Over bright targets

$$I_{TOA} = I_{path} + [e^{-\tau/\mu_0} + t_d(\mu_0)]T(\mu_v)A + [e^{-\tau/\mu_0} + t_d(\mu_0)]T(\mu_v)SA^2$$

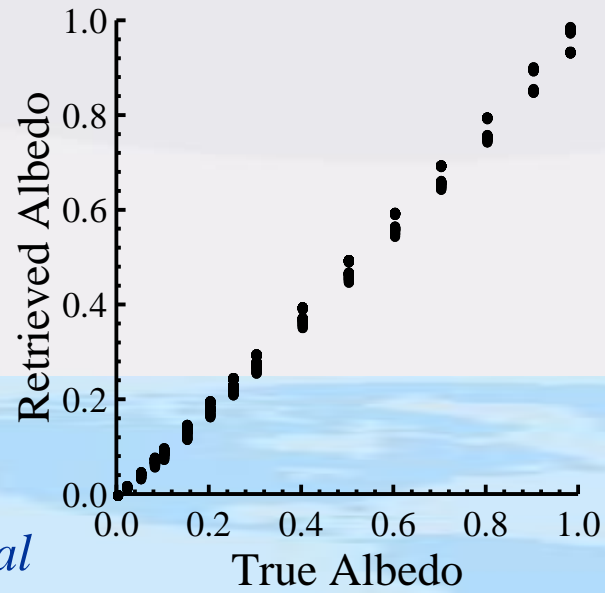




Rural



Rural



Simulated retrieval for rural aerosol type 算法开发与遥感应应用 (2)



This method was improved by rewrite the formula as:

$$I = I_p + \frac{T(\mu_o)T(\mu_v)A}{(1-AS)} \quad T(\mu_o) = \mu_o e^{-\tau/\mu_o} + t_{dif}(\mu_o)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{I_b - I_{path}}{I_s - I_{path}} = \frac{\mu_o e^{-\tau/\mu_o} + T_{dif}(\mu_o)}{T_{dif}(\mu_o)}$$

$$\text{Let: } \varepsilon = \sum_{\lambda} f^2 \quad f = \frac{I_b - I_s}{I_s - I_p} - \frac{\mu_o e^{-\tau/\mu_o}}{T_{dif}(\mu_o)}$$

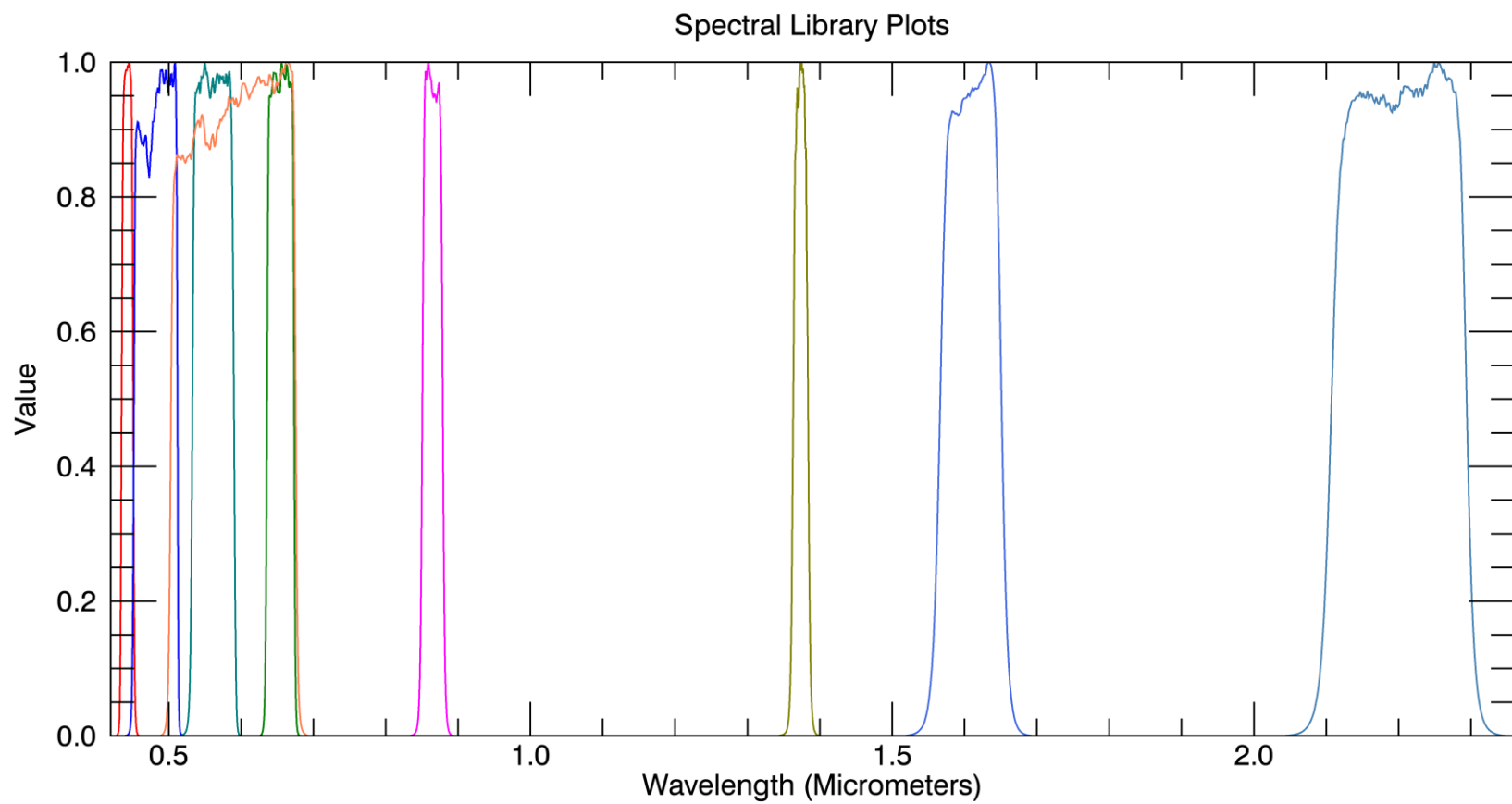
And the AOD can be derived by searching LUT



Vincent(2006), Sweat(2008) , Chen et al.,(2008)



OLI / Landsat 8



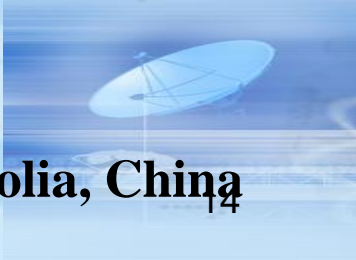
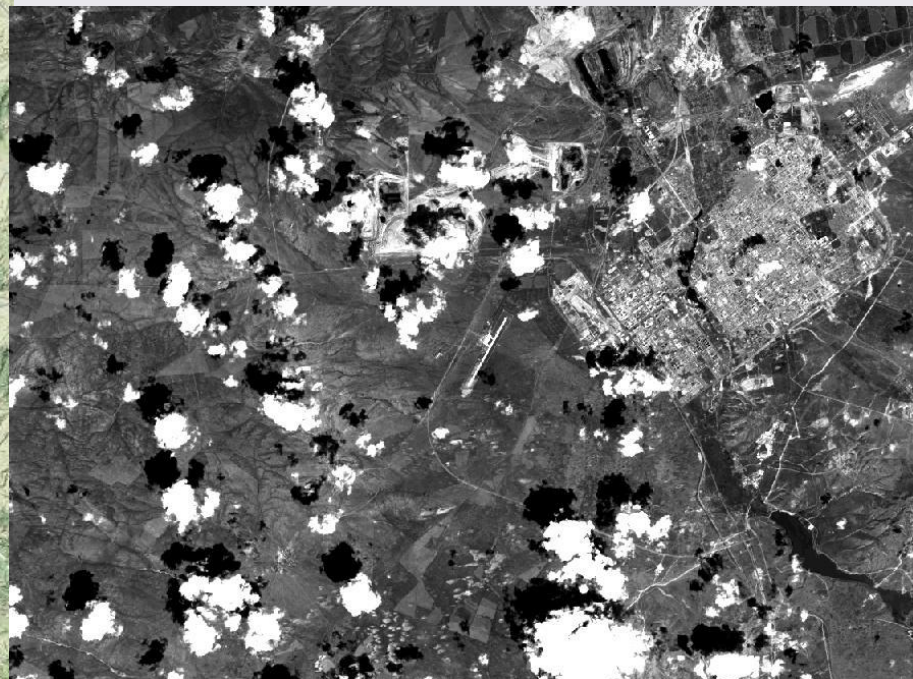
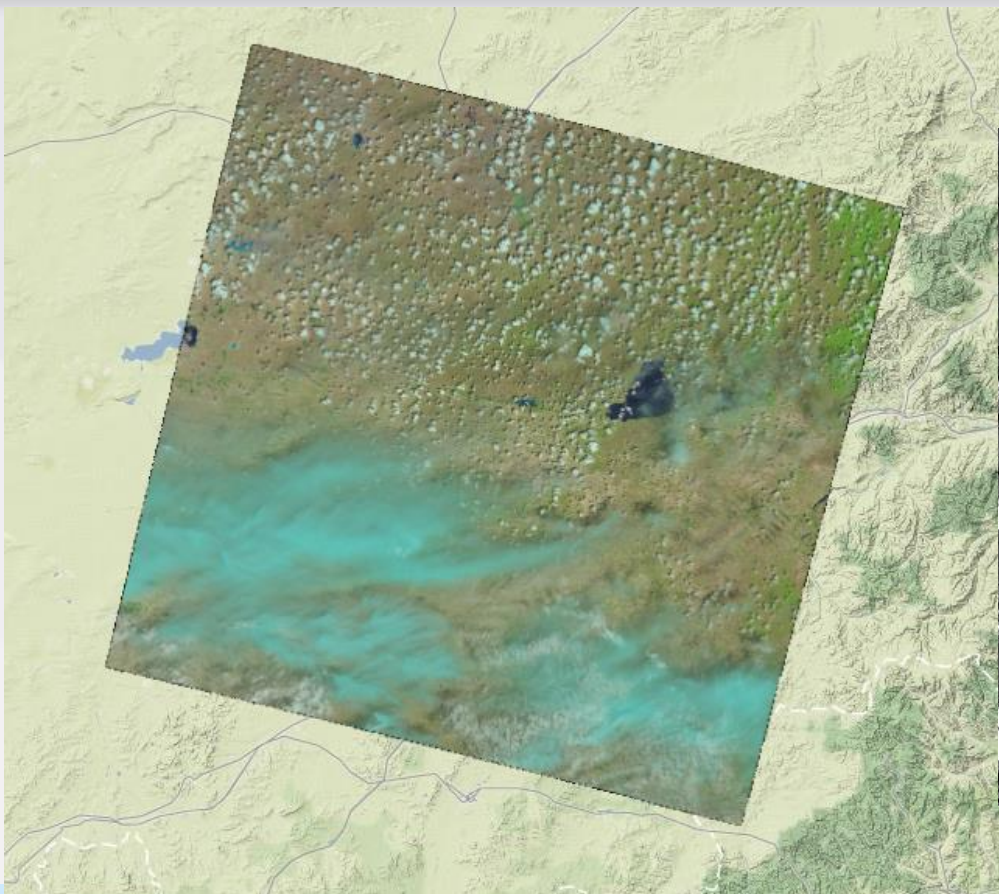


Specification of OLI / Landsat 8

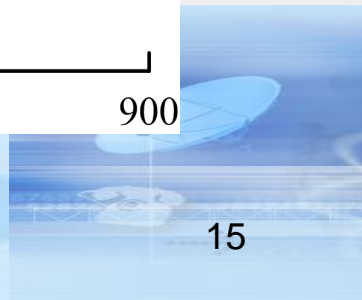
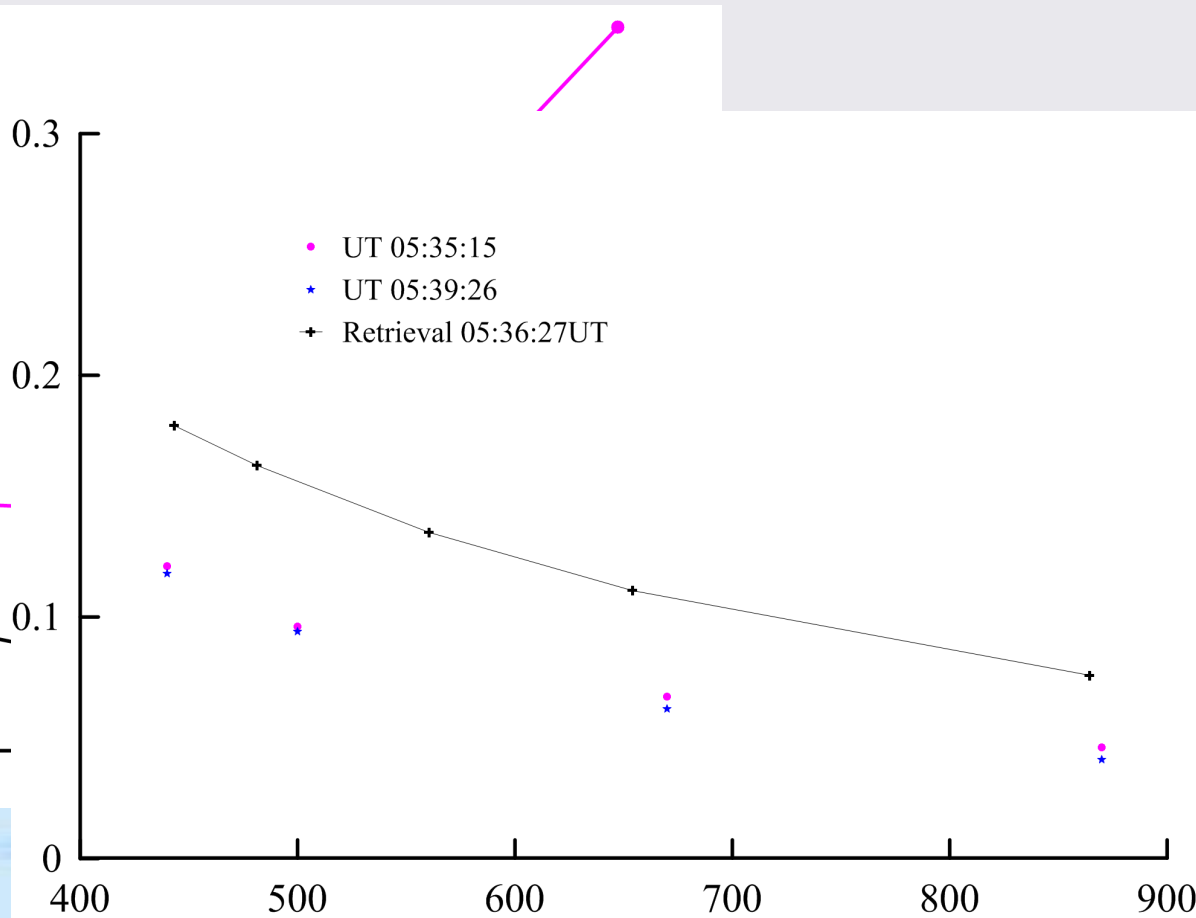
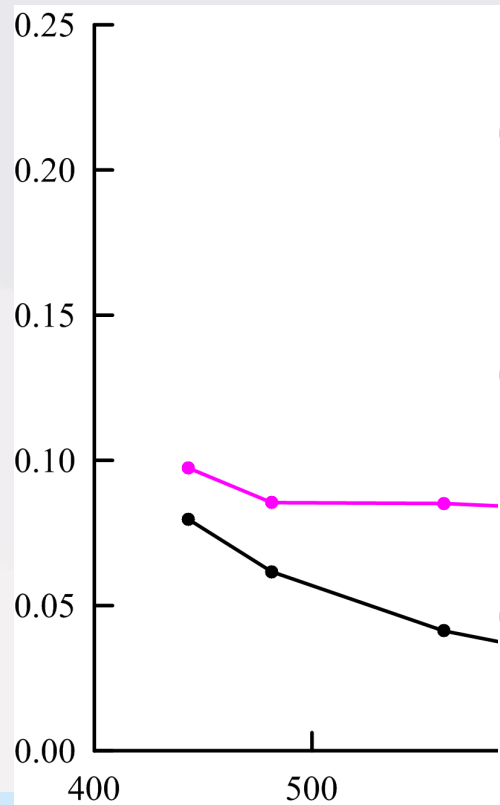
Landsat 8 Operational Land Imager (OLI) and Thermal Infrared Sensor (TIRS) Launched February 11, 2013	Bands	Wavelength (micrometers)	Resolution (meters)
	Band 1 - Coastal aerosol	0.43 - 0.45	30
	Band 2 - Blue	0.45 - 0.51	30
	Band 3 - Green	0.53 - 0.59	30
	Band 4 - Red	0.64 - 0.67	30
	Band 5 - Near Infrared (NIR)	0.85 - 0.88	30
	Band 6 - SWIR 1	1.57 - 1.65	30
	Band 7 - SWIR 2	2.11 - 2.29	30
	Band 8 - Panchromatic	0.50 - 0.68	15
	Band 9 - Cirrus	1.36 - 1.38	30
	Band 10 - Thermal Infrared (TIRS) 1	10.60 - 11.19	100
Band 11 - Thermal Infrared (TIRS) 2	11.50 - 12.51	100	

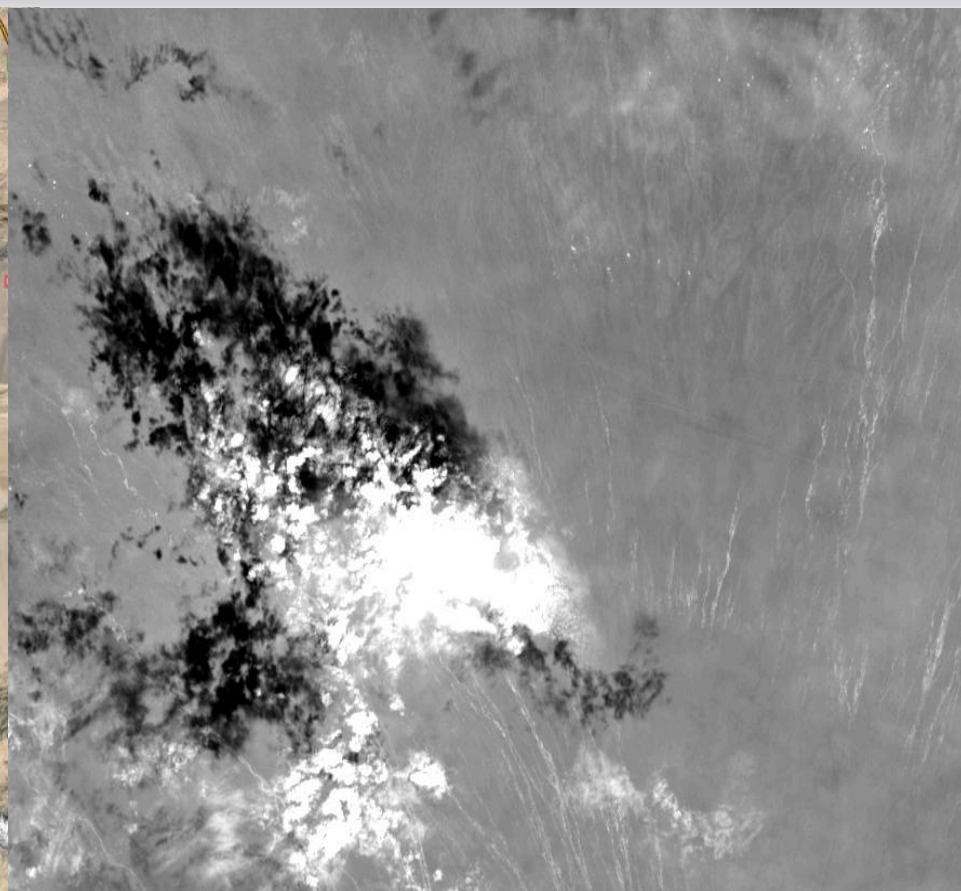
* TIRS bands are acquired at 100 meter resolution, but are resampled to 30 meter in delivered data product





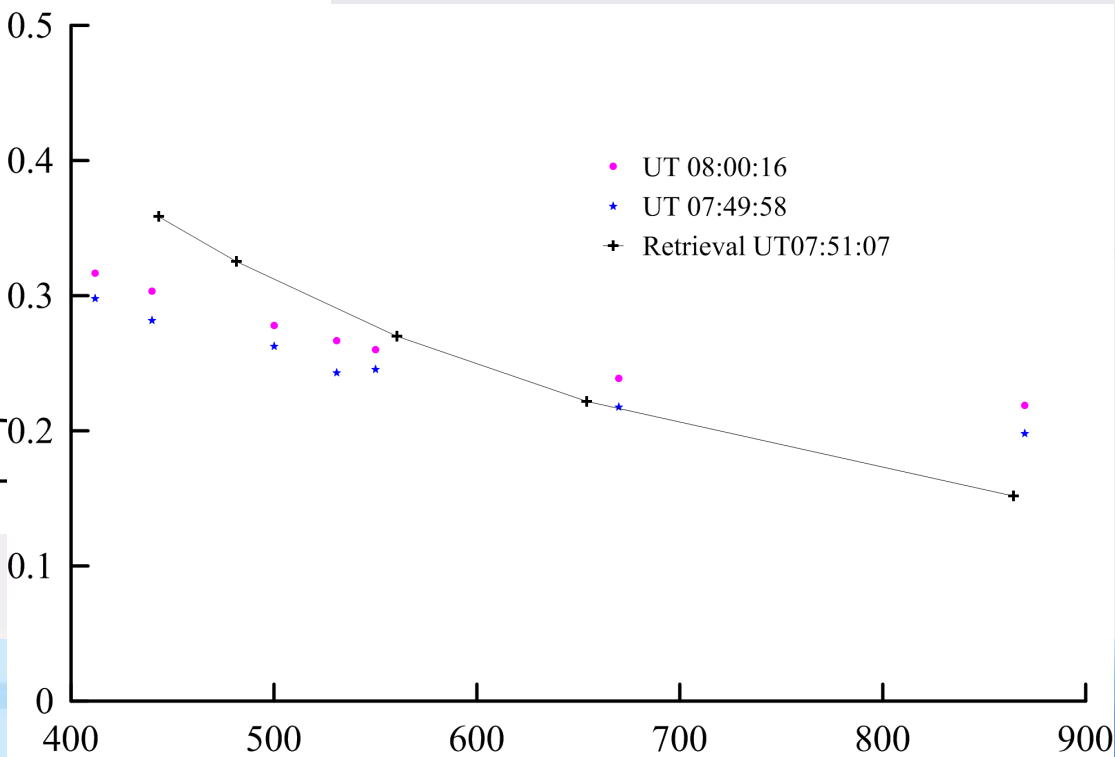
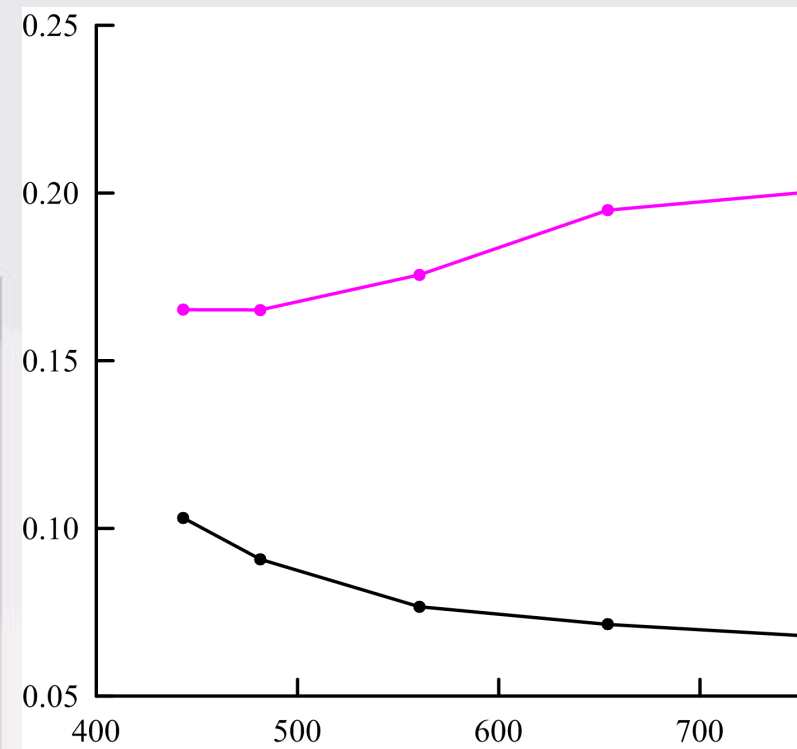
Aug. 23, 2013, Xilinhote, Inner Mogolia, China





Aug. 25, 2013, Dunhuang, China





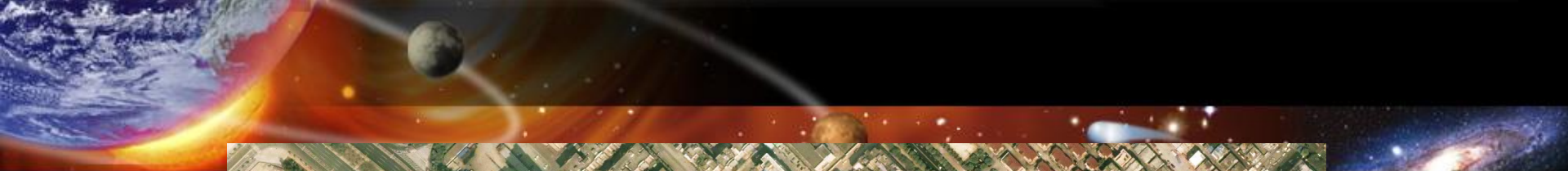


Outlooks

Currently, only the continental aerosol model is used.
 More aerosol model will be considered later

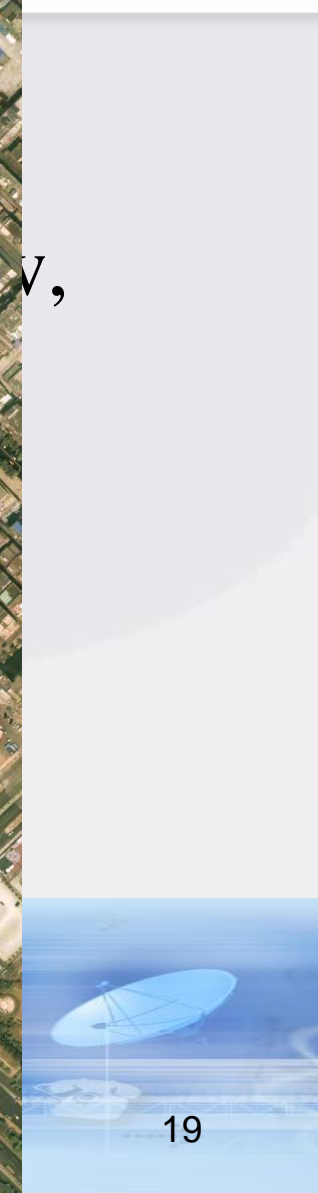
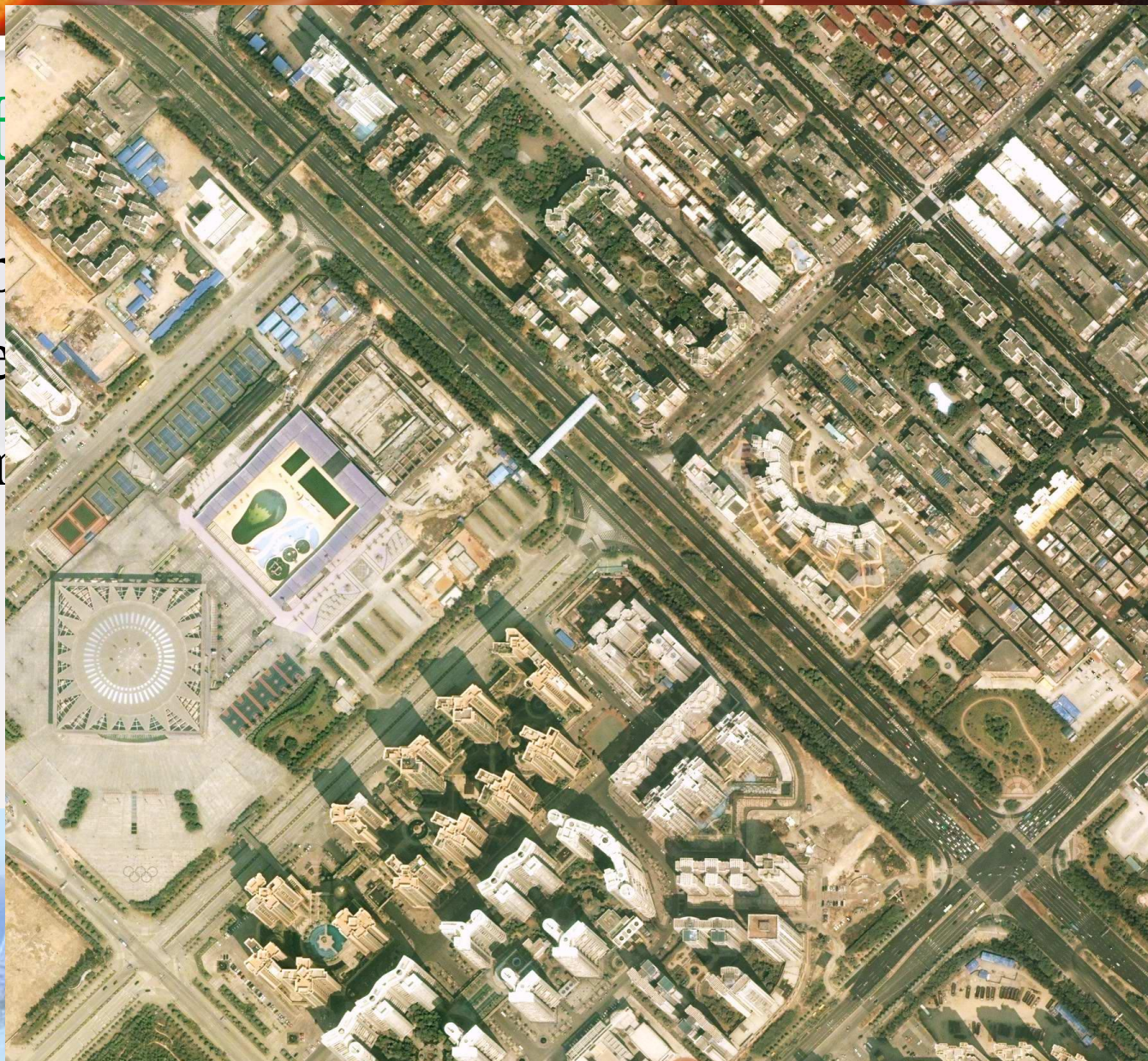
TABLE 4: OPTICAL PROPERTIES OF THE AEROSOL MODELS USED FOR THE C005-L LOOKUP TABLE

Model	Mode	r_v (μm)	σ	V_0 ($\mu\text{m}^3/\mu\text{m}^2$)	Refractive Index: k
Continental					
	Soluble	0.176	1.09	3.05	1.53-0.005i; 0.47 μm 1.53-0.006i; 0.55 μm 1.53-0.006i; 0.66 μm 1.42-0.01i; 2.12 μm
	Dust	17.6	1.09	7.364	1.53-0.008i; 0.47 μm 1.53-0.008i; 0.55 μm 1.53-0.008i; 0.66 μm 1.22-0.009i; 2.12 μm
	Soot	0.050	0.693	0.105	1.75-0.45i; 0.47 μm 1.75-0.44i; 0.55 μm 1.75-0.43i; 0.66 μm 1.81-0.50i; 2.12 μm



Benefit

- Application
- Service
- Smart







Thanks for the attention

