

Preparations for robust model evaluation using integrated aerosol observations

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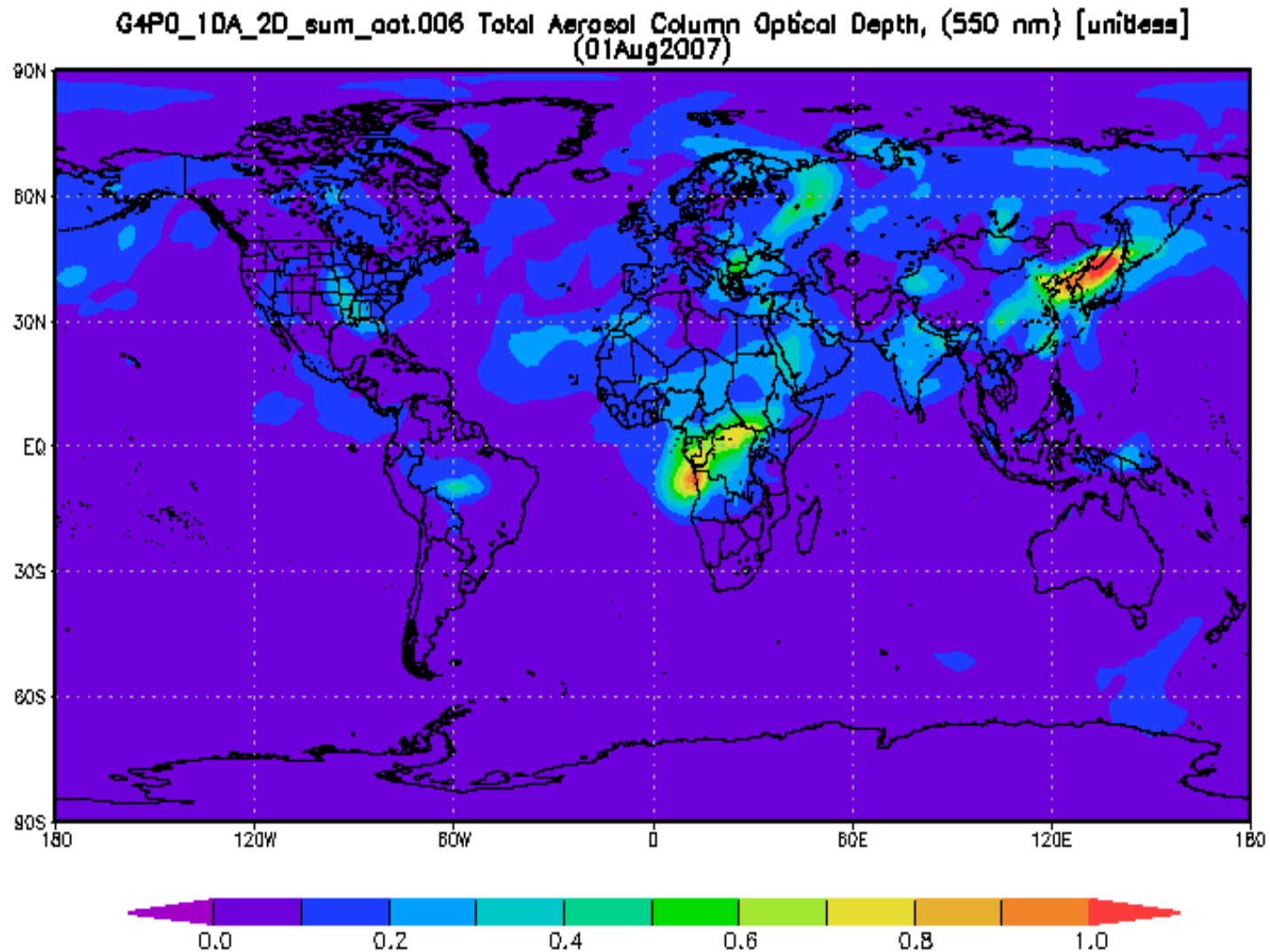
NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD, USA



Photo from the Space Station over Southern Africa

Presented at the 11th AEROCOM Workshop, 10-13 Sept. 2012, Seattle, WA

GO CART daily AOD



Outline

Understanding Model Evaluation using Observations

The MAPSS/AeroStat aerosol data sampling/analysis system

Coherent Uncertainty Analysis of Satellite Aerosol Data

Toward Multi-sensor Aerosol Data Synergy

Future Possibilities (Suggestions very welcome)

What is Model Evaluation?

IPCC - AR4: Chap 8 (Climate Models and Their Evaluation)

Section 8.1.1

“A specific prediction based on a model can often be demonstrated to be right or wrong, but the model itself should always be viewed critically.”

-Short-term Predictions (Weather, AQ) => Observations

-Long-term Predictions (Climate) => Historical records or Palaeoclimate data

Model Evaluation Types and Metrics

IPCC - AR4: Chap 8 (Climate Models and Their Evaluation)

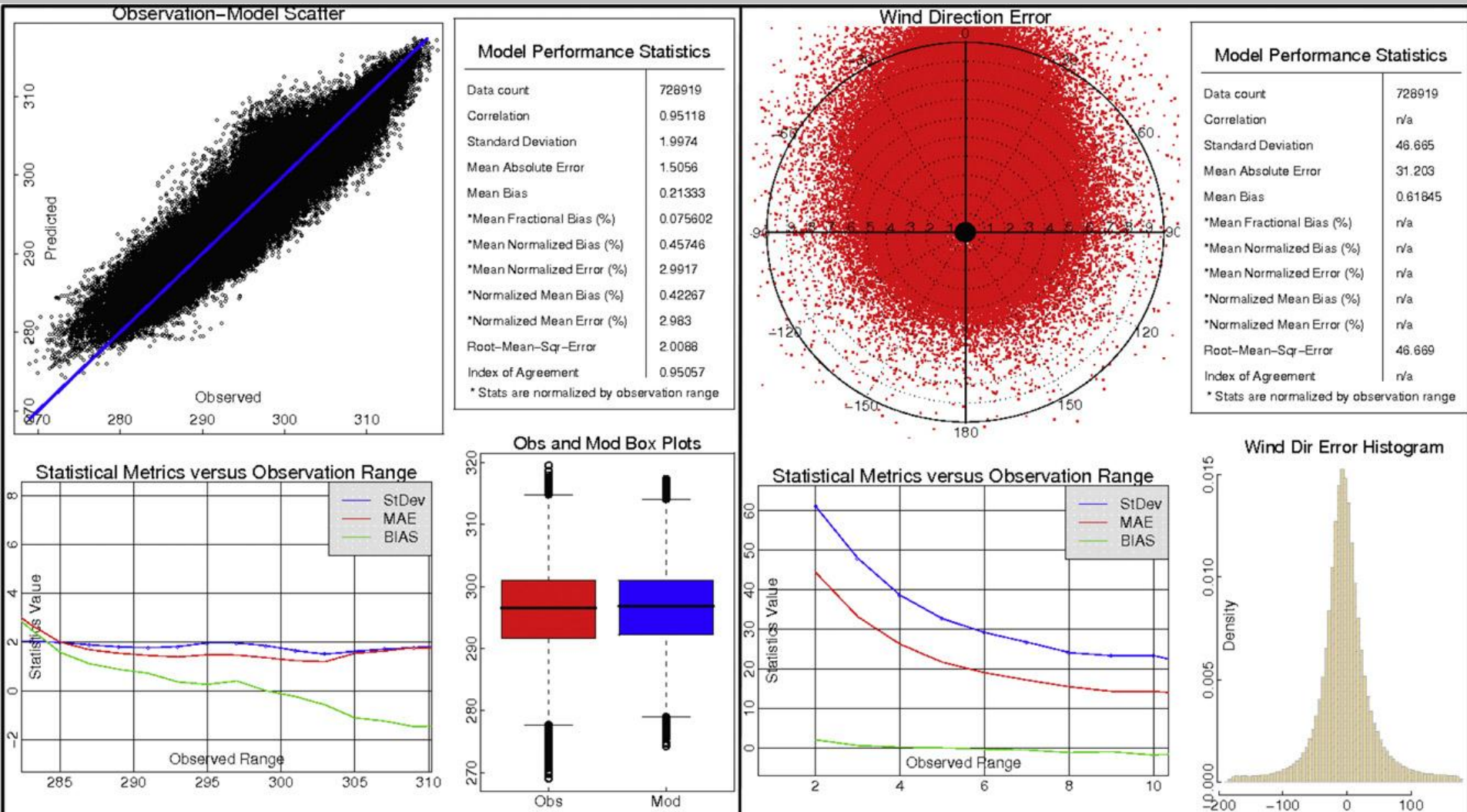
Section 8.1.2 Methods of Evaluation

- System-level => evaluation of the full model output.
- Component-level => testing of particular components

8.1.2.2 Metrics of Model Reliability

“because the development of robust metrics is still at an early stage, the model evaluations presented in this chapter are based primarily on experience and physical reasoning, as has been the norm in the past.”

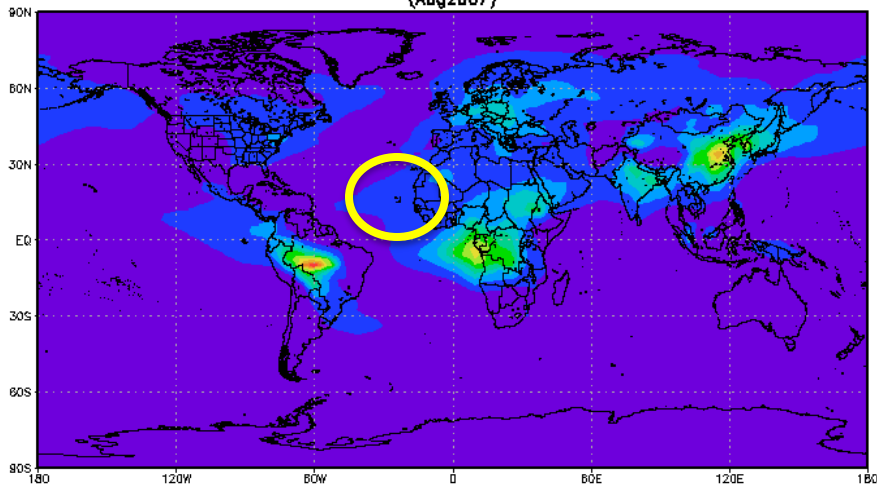
Model Evaluation example: Atmospheric Model Evaluation Tool (AMET) Developed by EPA for evaluation of MM5, WRF, CMAQ



Global monthly AOD for August 2007

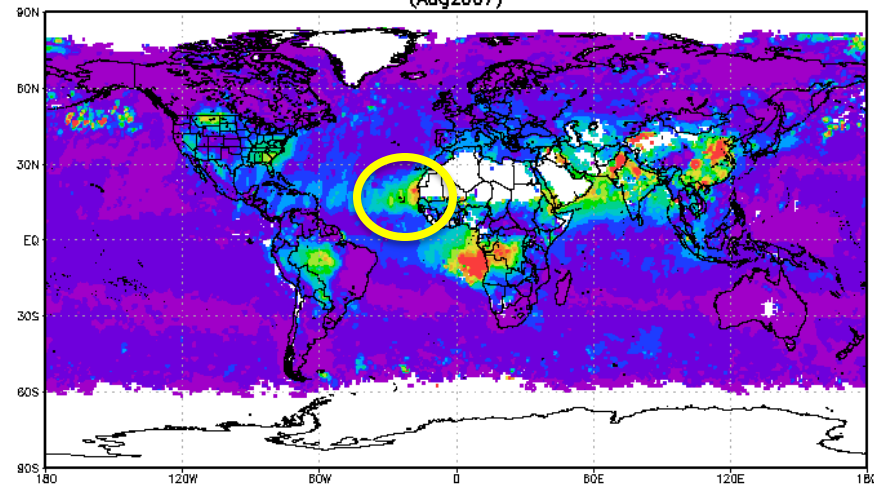
GOCART

G4P0_1MS_2D_sum_aotL006 Total Aerosol Column Optical Depth, (550 nm) [unitless]
(Aug2007)



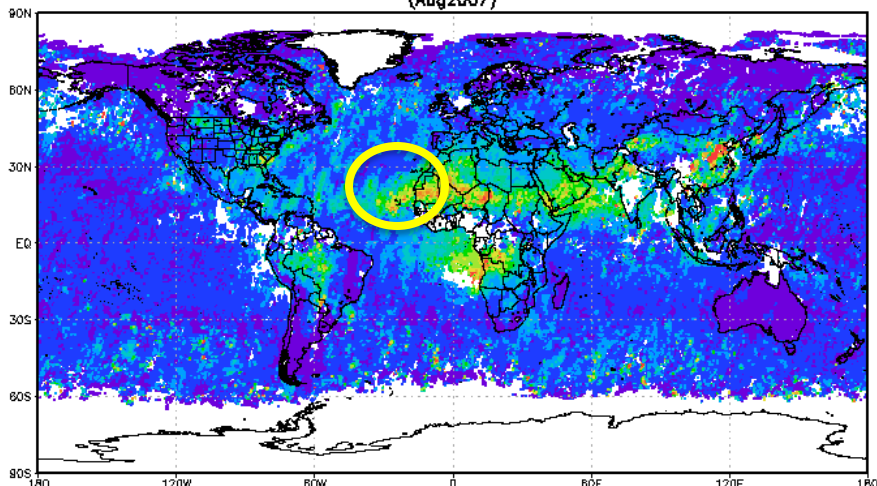
MODIS Terra

MOD08_M3.051 Aerosol Optical Depth at 550 nm [unitless]
(Aug2007)



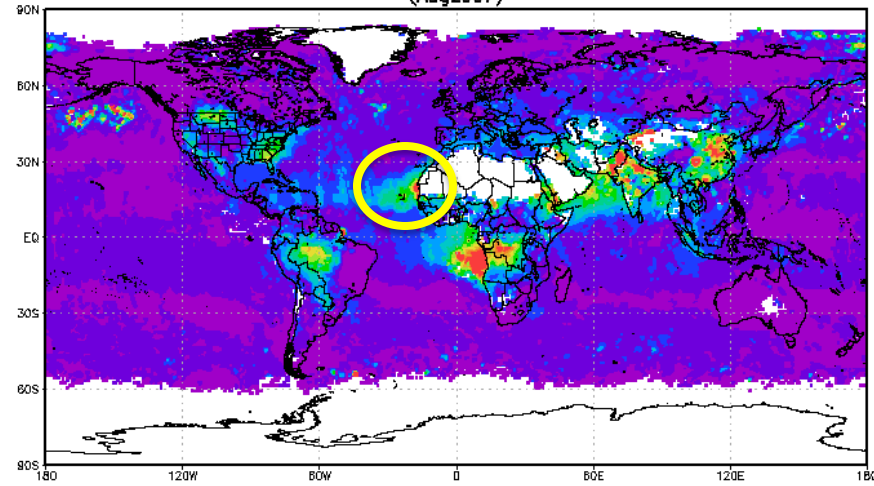
MISR

MIL3MAE.004 Aerosol Optical Depth at 555 nm (Green Band) [unitless]
(Aug2007)

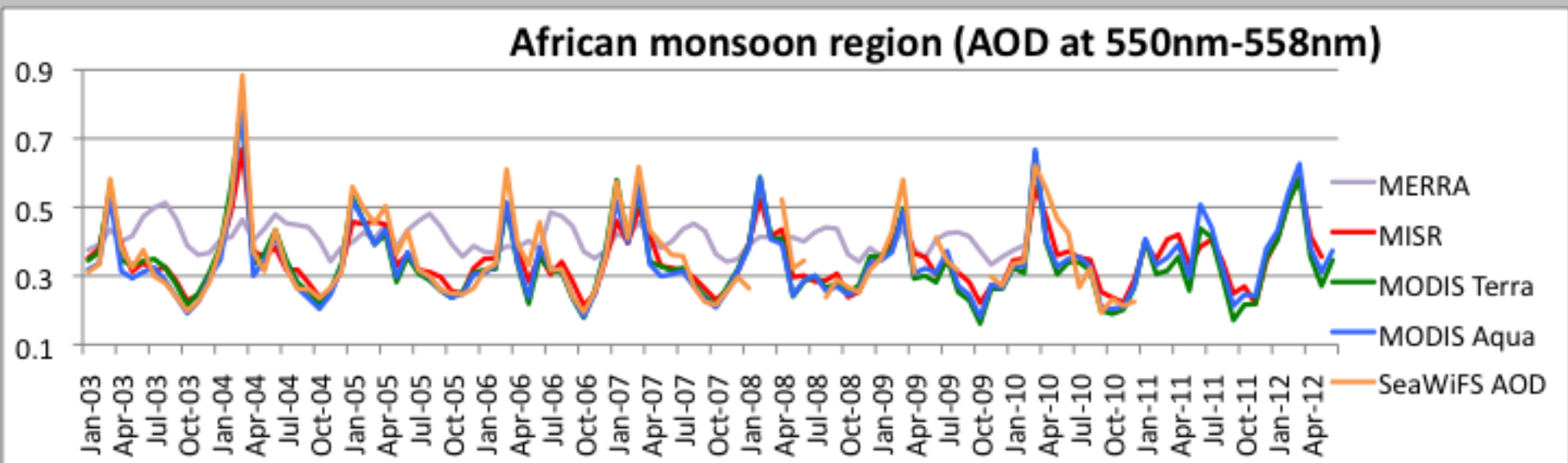
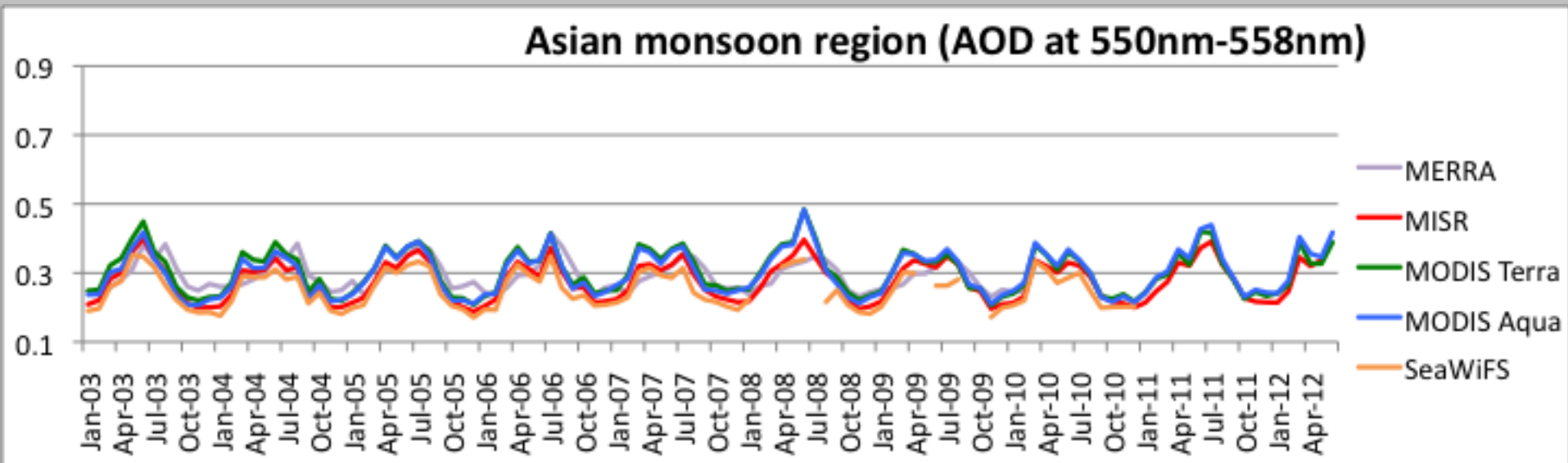


MODIS Aqua

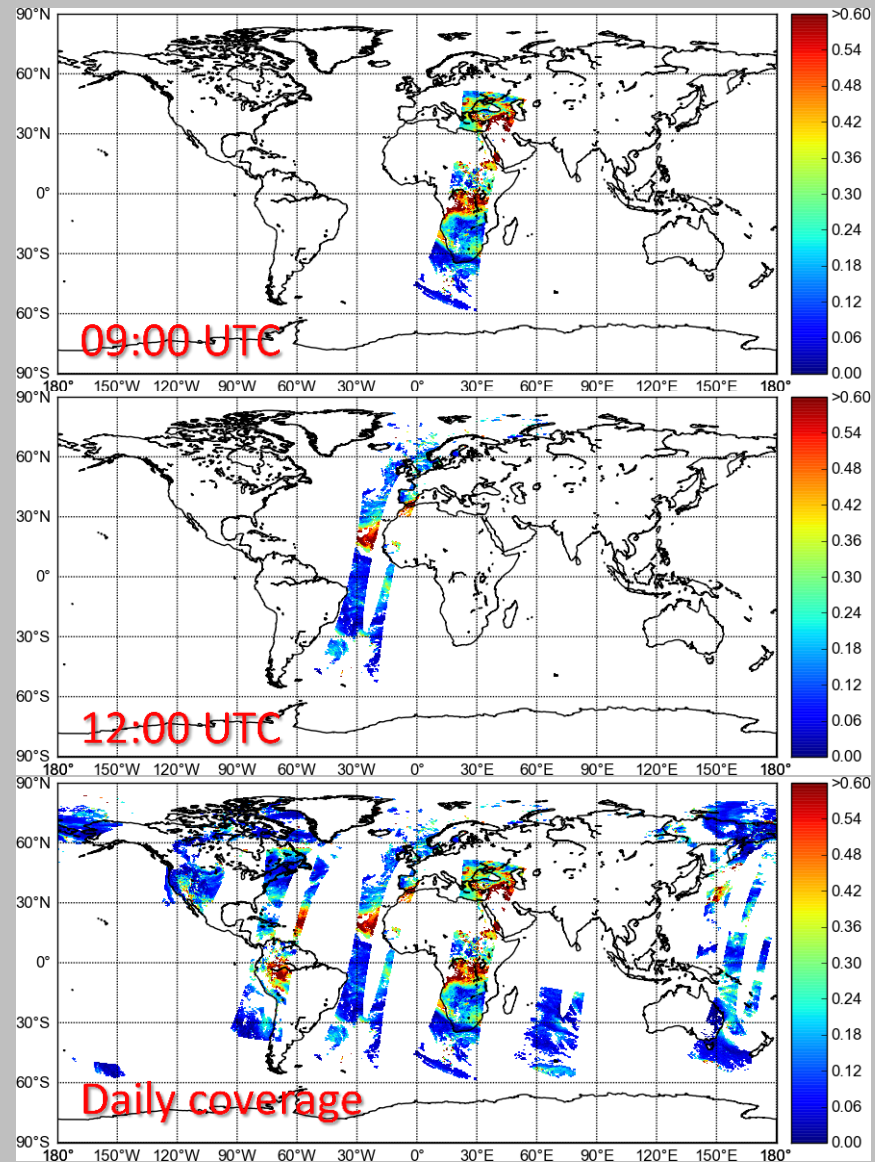
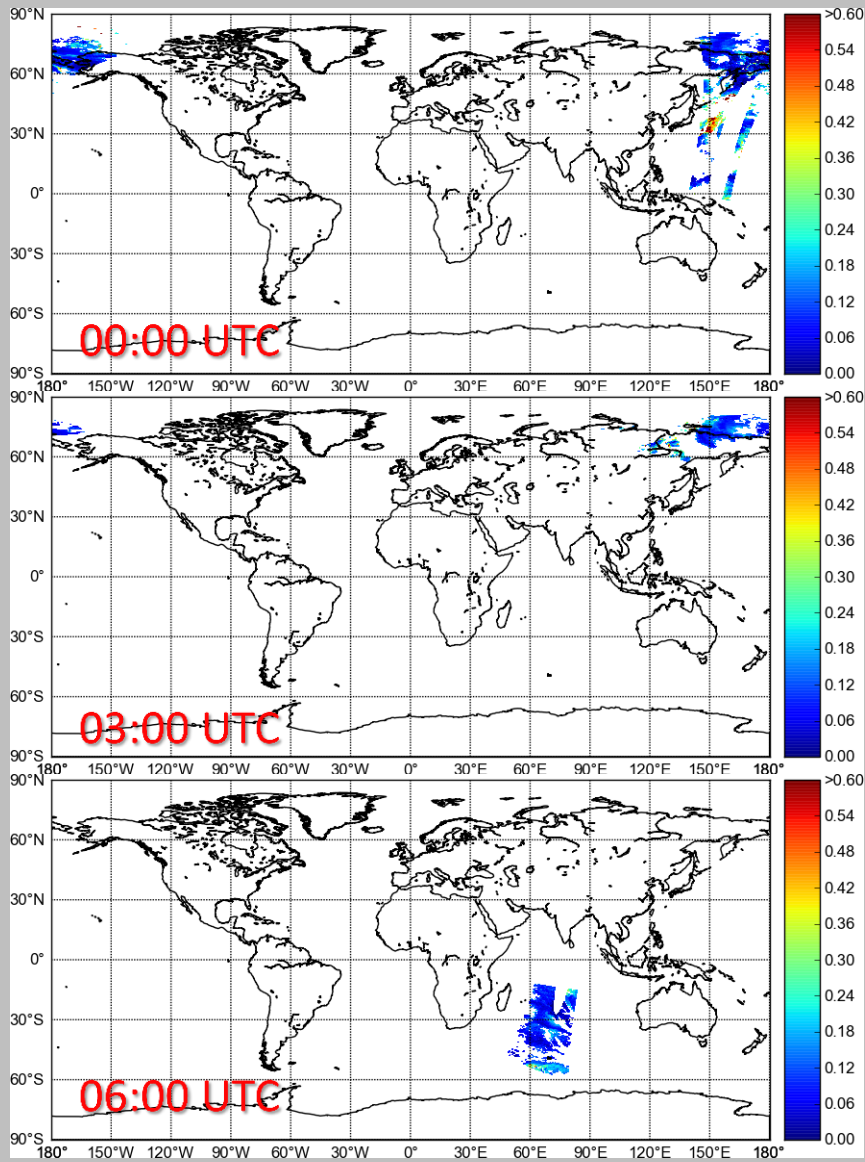
MYD08_M3.051 Aerosol Optical Depth at 550 nm [unitless]
(Aug2007)



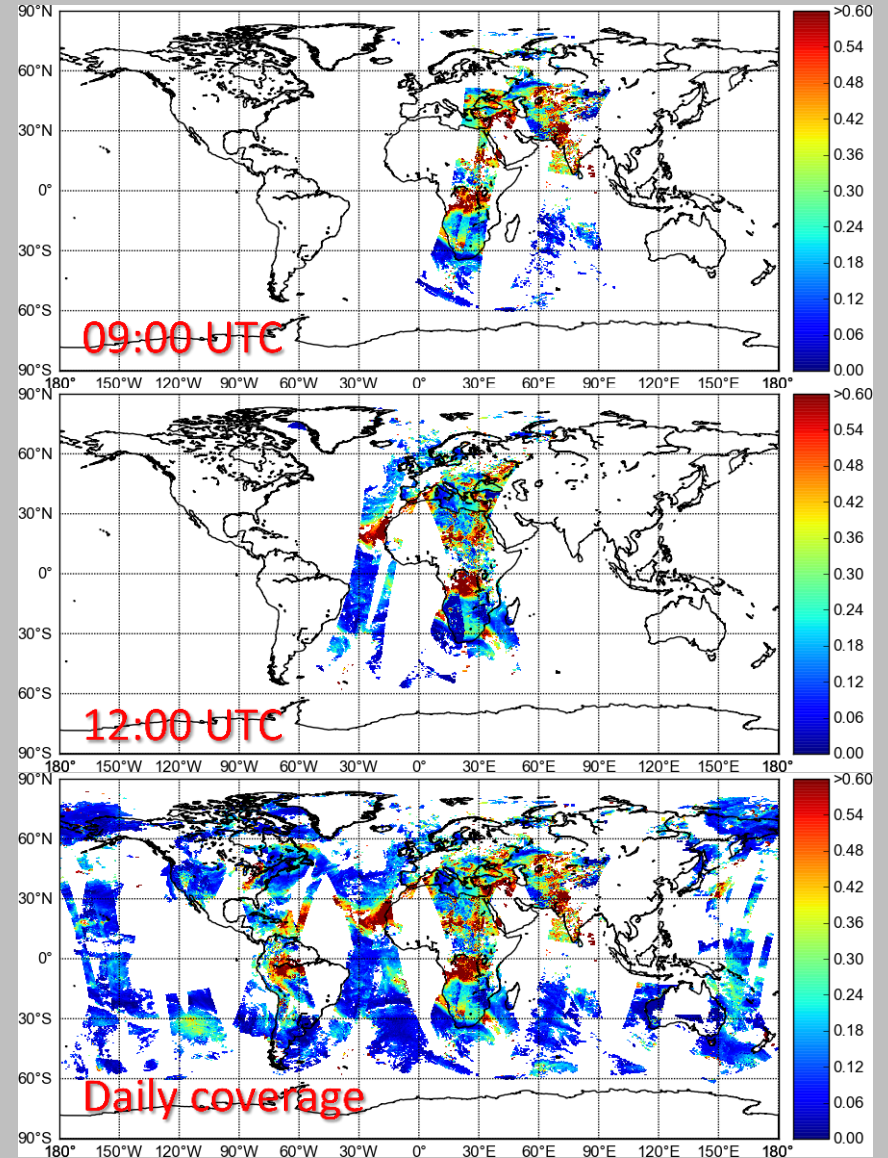
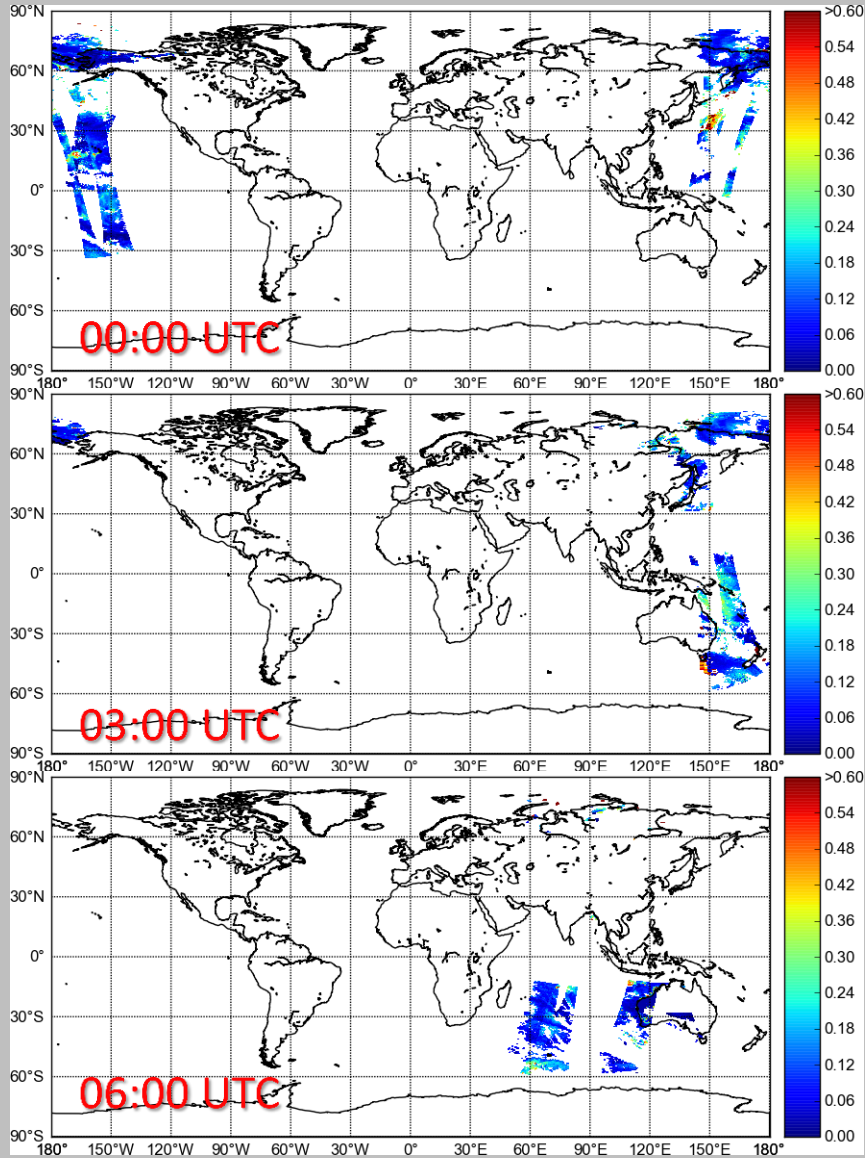
AOD at Asian and African monsoon regions



±30 minute MODIS Terra swath cutouts for evaluation of 3-hour model snapshots on 2008-08-22



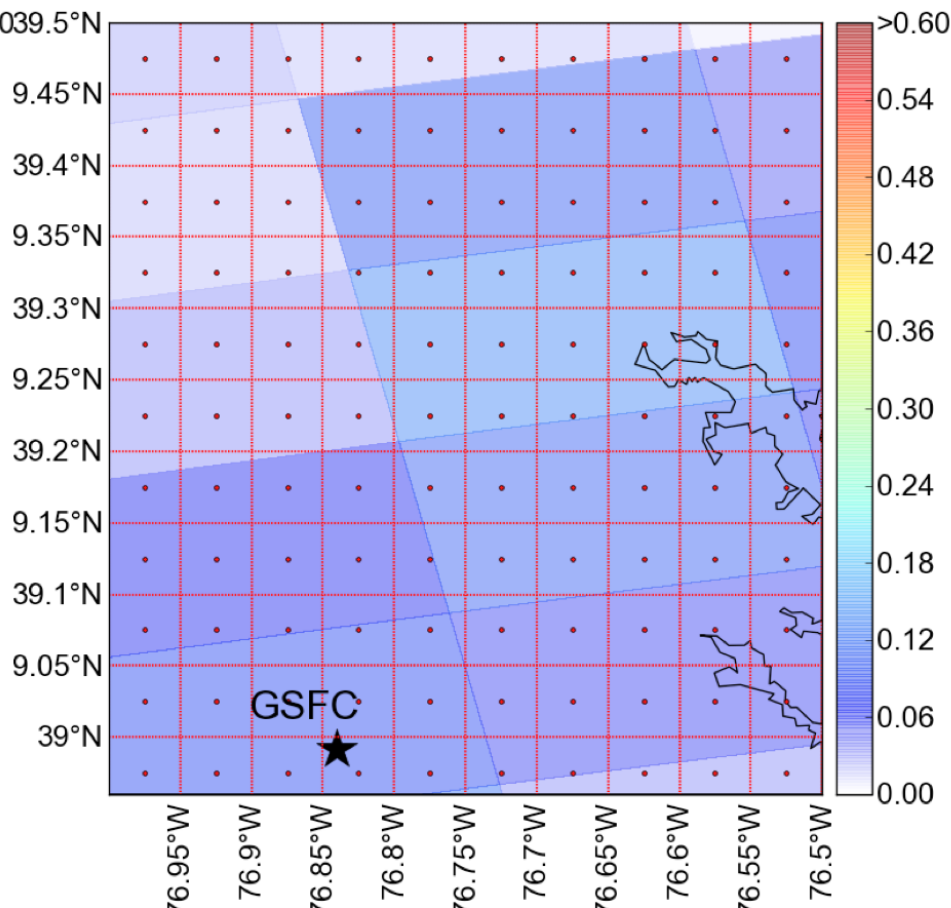
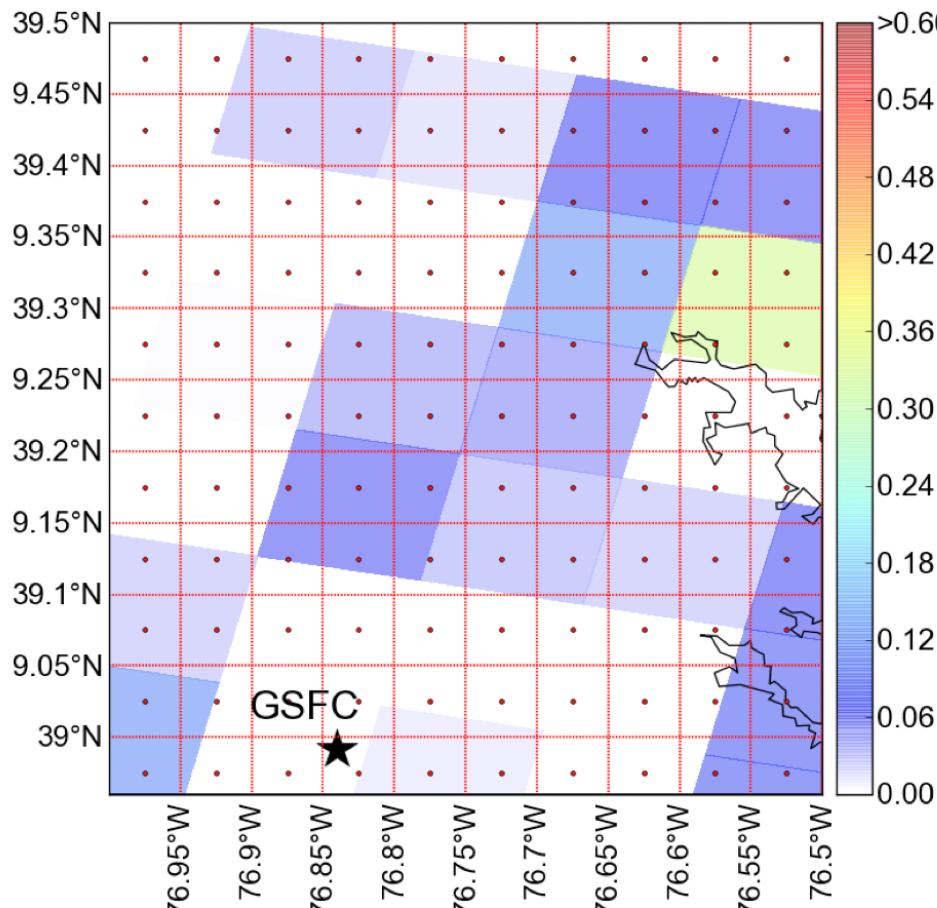
Combined swath cutouts from MODIS Aqua&Terra, MISR, OMI, SeaWiFS, and POLDER



Spatial Heterogeneity of Aerosol Retrieval from Satellite

MODIS AOD near NASA Goddard Space Flight Center

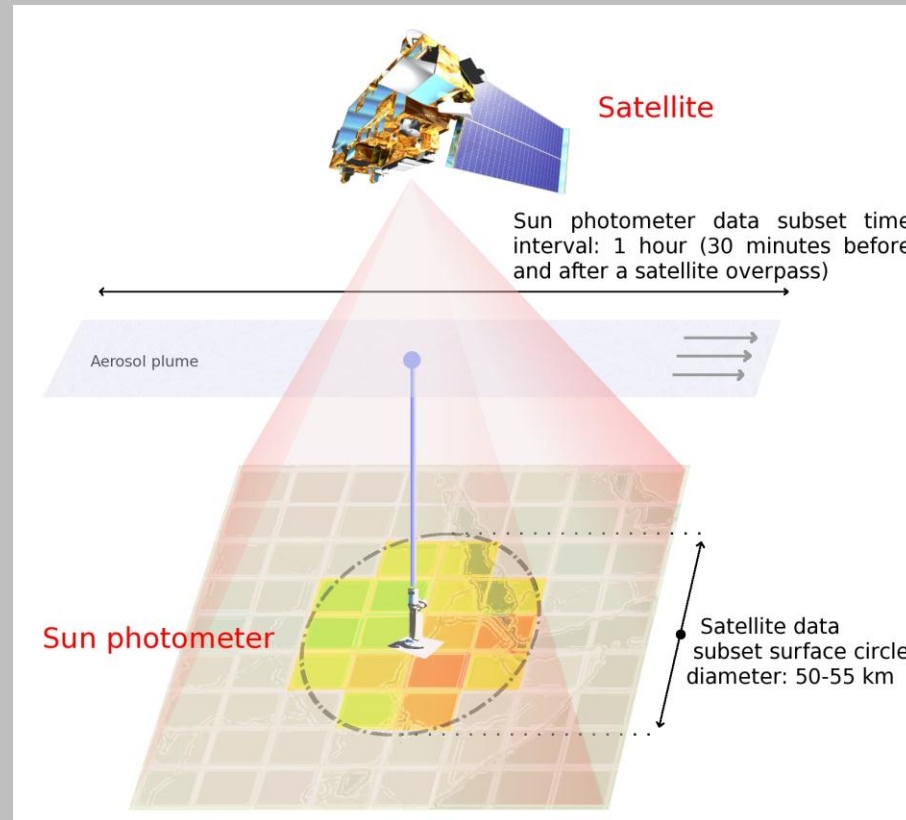
OMI AOD near NASA Goddard Space Flight Center



Aerosol Optical Depth (AOD) retrieved on 08/31/2008 by Terra-MODIS and Aura-OMI spaceborne sensors over NASA Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC) in Greenbelt, MD (black star). Red squares are regularly spaced $0.05^\circ \times 0.05^\circ$ grid cells, with tiny red dots indicating their centers. Near nadir, a single MODIS pixel (10x10km) can cover 4-5 grid cells, while a single OMI pixel (13.7x23.7km) can cover about 15 cells.



MAPSS: Multi-sensor Aerosol Products Sampling System



- MAPSS uniformly samples Level-2 aerosol products and stores resulting statistics in simple CSV files
- Giovanni-based WEB interface for MAPSS provides a convenient customized access to the data, with on-line plotting and data export capabilities

- Aerosol data are available from different sensors

- AERONET
- MODIS
- MISR
- OMI
- POLDER
- CALIOP
- SeaWiFS

- Hard to compare and inter-validate

- Different spatial and temporal resolution
- Different data access strategies

This user interface is used to obtain selected parameter statistics from the [MAPSS](#) database for a chosen location and time period. Time Series Plot is the available service. Plot output is rendered as a graph and is also available in ASCII format.

Data Selection

Results

To see time series plots of MAPSS data, choose from the criteria below and click

Get Plot(s)

Select Stations

GSFC,Dakar

Select

Select Parameters

To select parameters, make a **single** selection from each list below (beginning with the left-most list), and then click 'Add'. Selected parameters will be added to the summary. Repeat for additional parameters.

Basic Advanced

Product [info](#)

AERONET aerosols L2, ver. 2
AERONET deconvolution L2, ver. 41
AERONET inversions L1.5, ver. 2
AERONET inversions L2, ver. 2
CALIPSO column and layer aerosols L2, ver. 301

Parameter

AOD
Angstrom exponent
Water vapor

Layer

Angstrom exponent for 380-500nm
Angstrom exponent for 440-670nm (Polar)
Angstrom exponent for 440-670nm
Angstrom exponent for 440-870nm
Angstrom exponent for 550-870nm

Variable

Measurement
Central value
Mean
Median
Standard deviation

Add

Summary

MODIS aerosols L2 (Aqua), ver. 051:AOD at 550 nm with best QA - land and ocean:AOD at 550nm:Mean

Delete

MISR aerosols L2, ver. 0022:Best estimate of AOD:Best estimate of AOD at 558nm:Mean

Delete

AERONET aerosols L2, ver. 2:Angstrom exponent:Angstrom exponent for 550-870nm:Mean

Delete

Select Date Range

Start Date: 01/01/2007



End Date: 12/31/2007



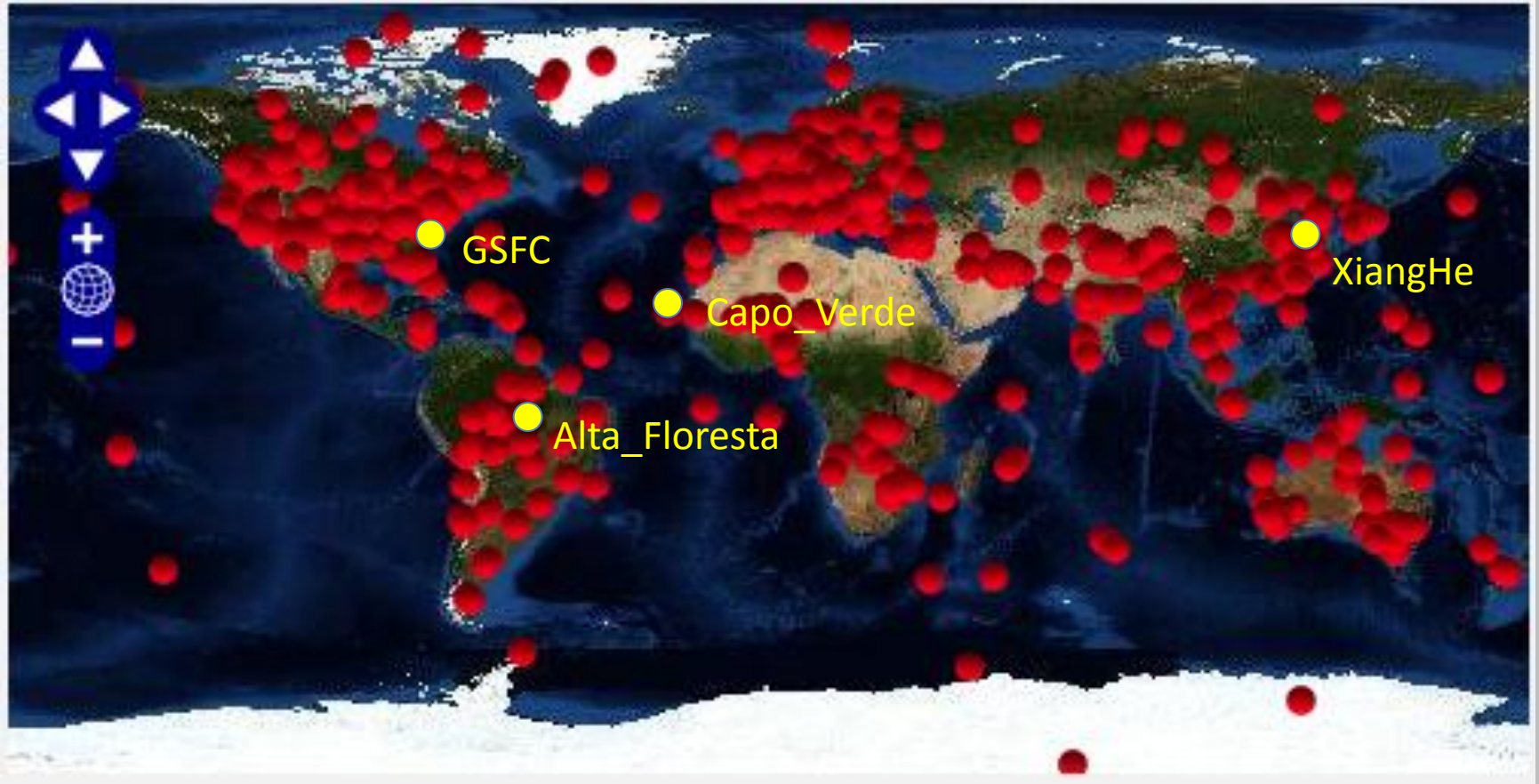
To see time series plots of MAPSS data, choose from the criteria below and click

Get Plot(s)

ACKNOWLEDGMENT: Support for the development of this data access system for integrated validation, intercomparison, and analysis of aerosol products from multiple satellites has been provided by NASA HQ through the ROSES 2006 ACCESS Program under Grant Number NNX08AN39A.

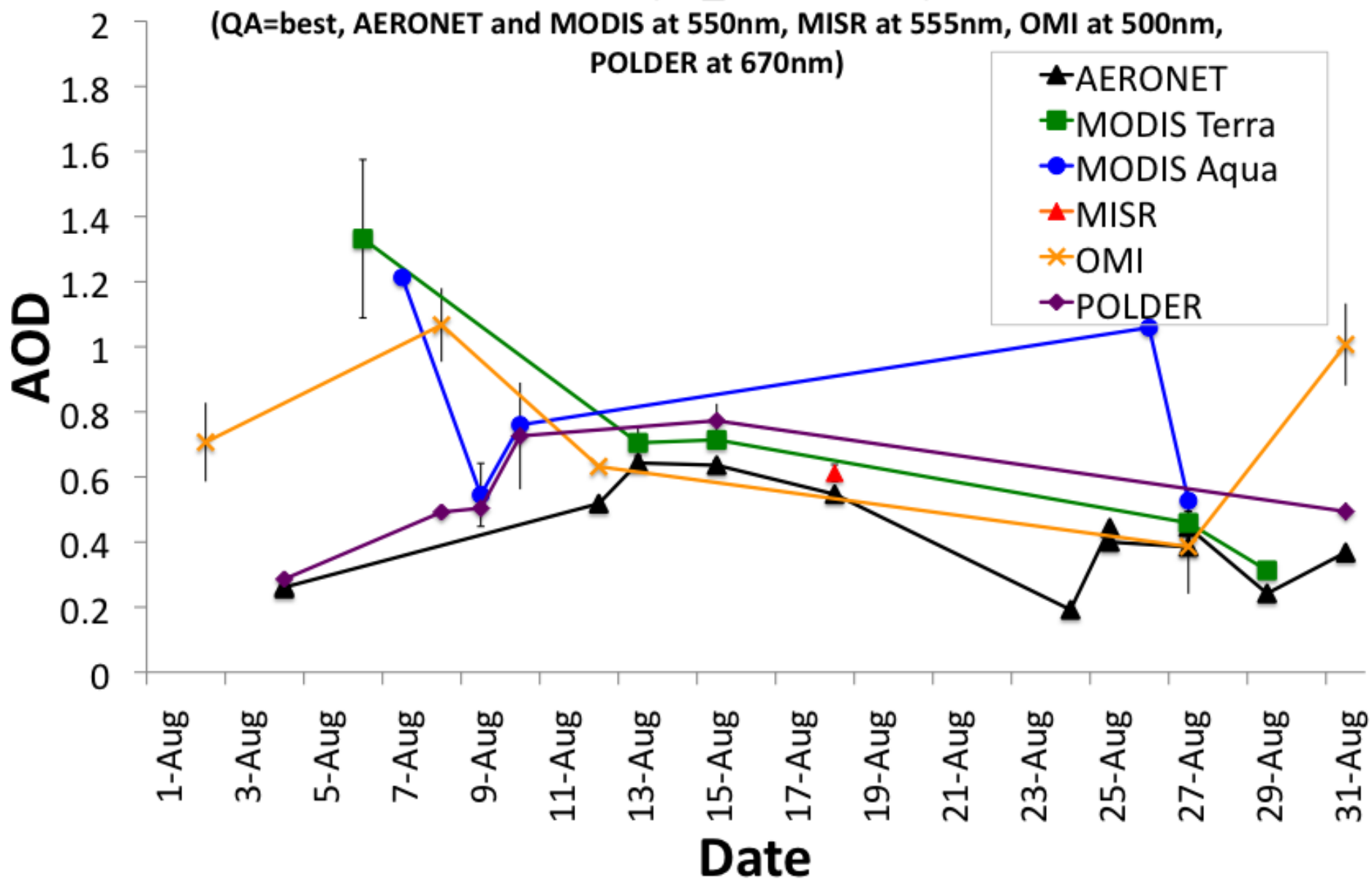
Satellite Aerosol Data Evaluation using MAPSS

MAPSS coverage and selected sites



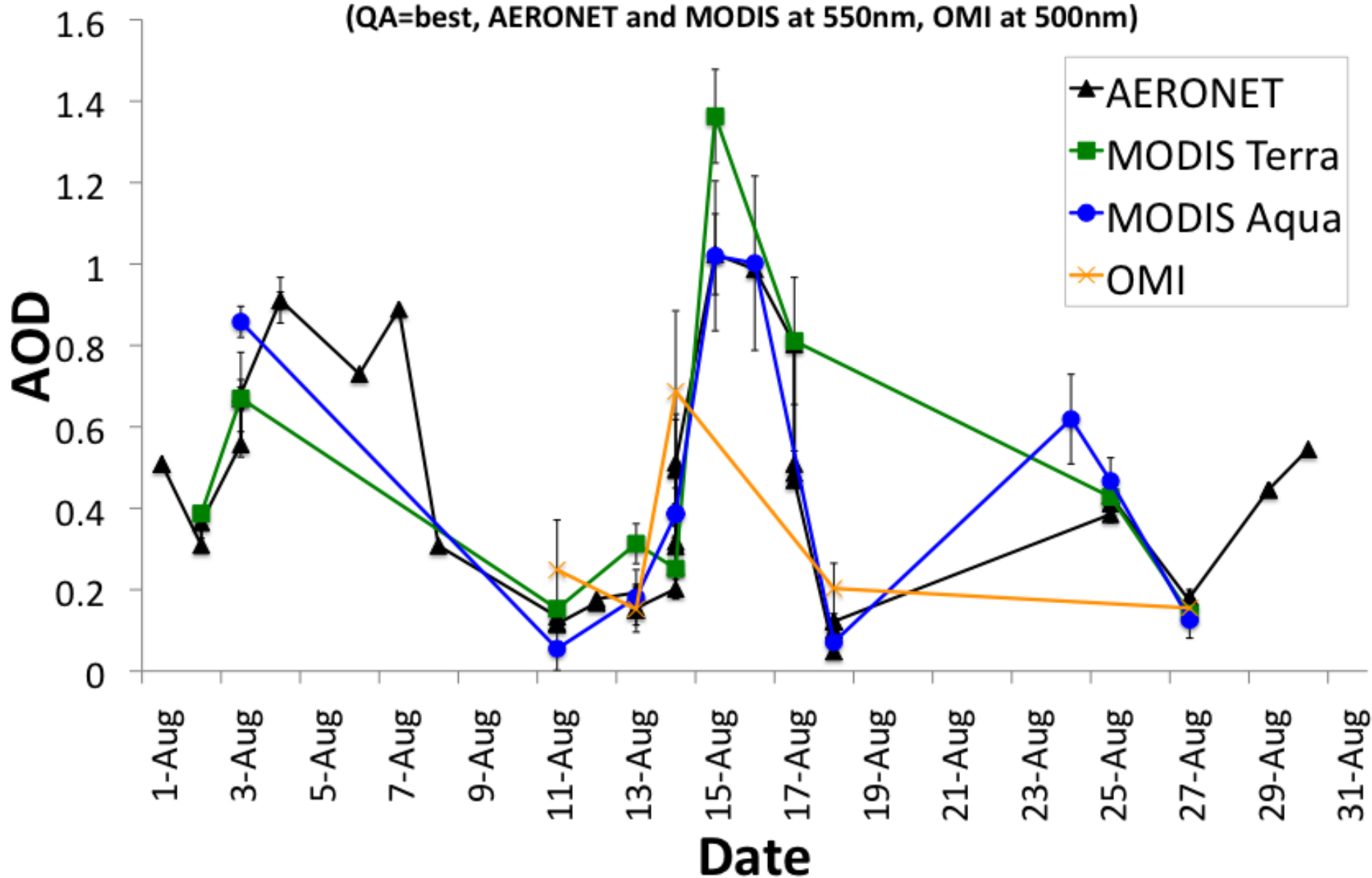
Mean AOD at Capo_Verde, August 2007

(QA=best, AERONET and MODIS at 550nm, MISR at 555nm, OMI at 500nm, POLDER at 670nm)



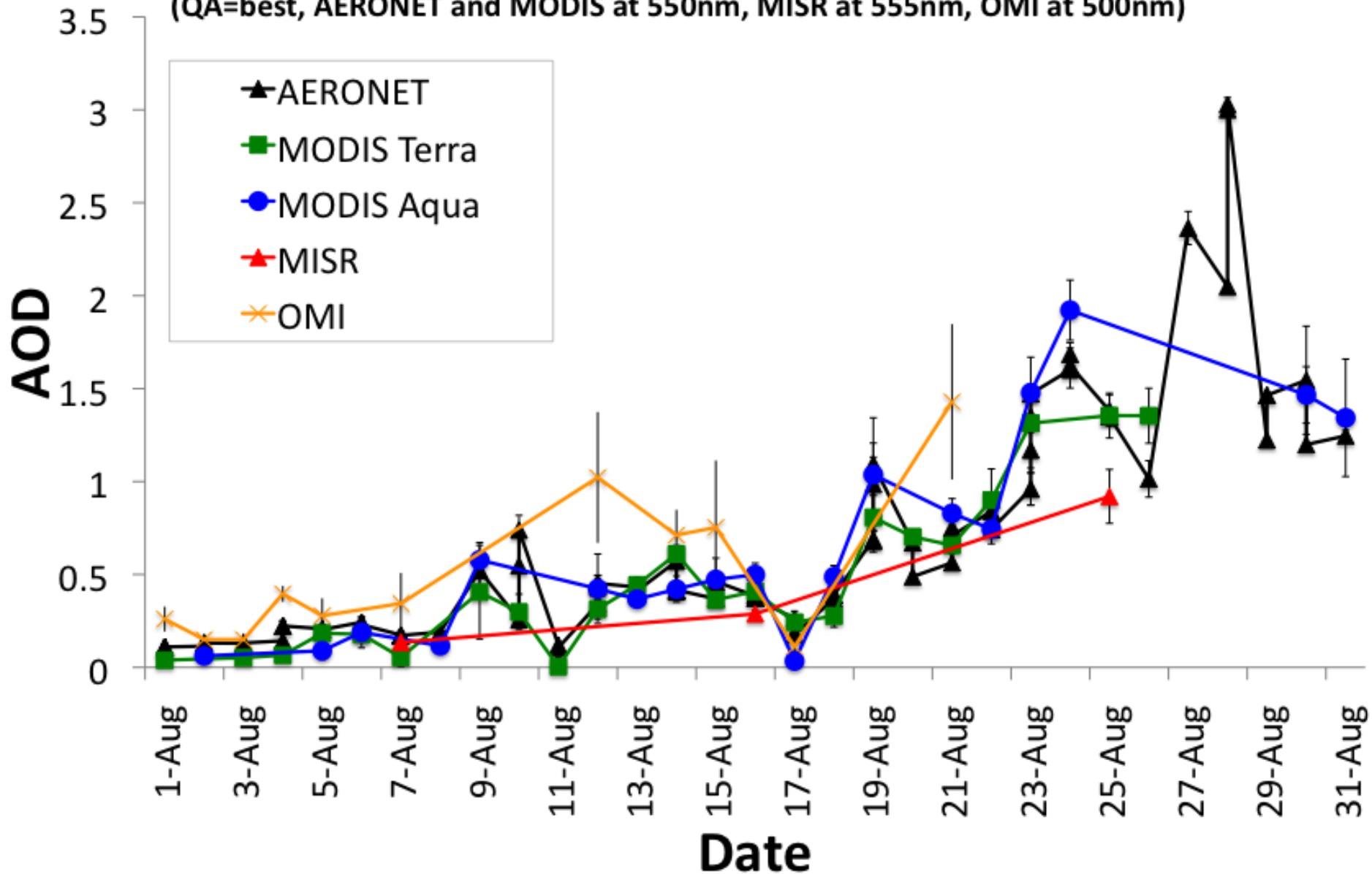
Mean AOD at GSFC, August 2007

(QA=best, AERONET and MODIS at 550nm, OMI at 500nm)



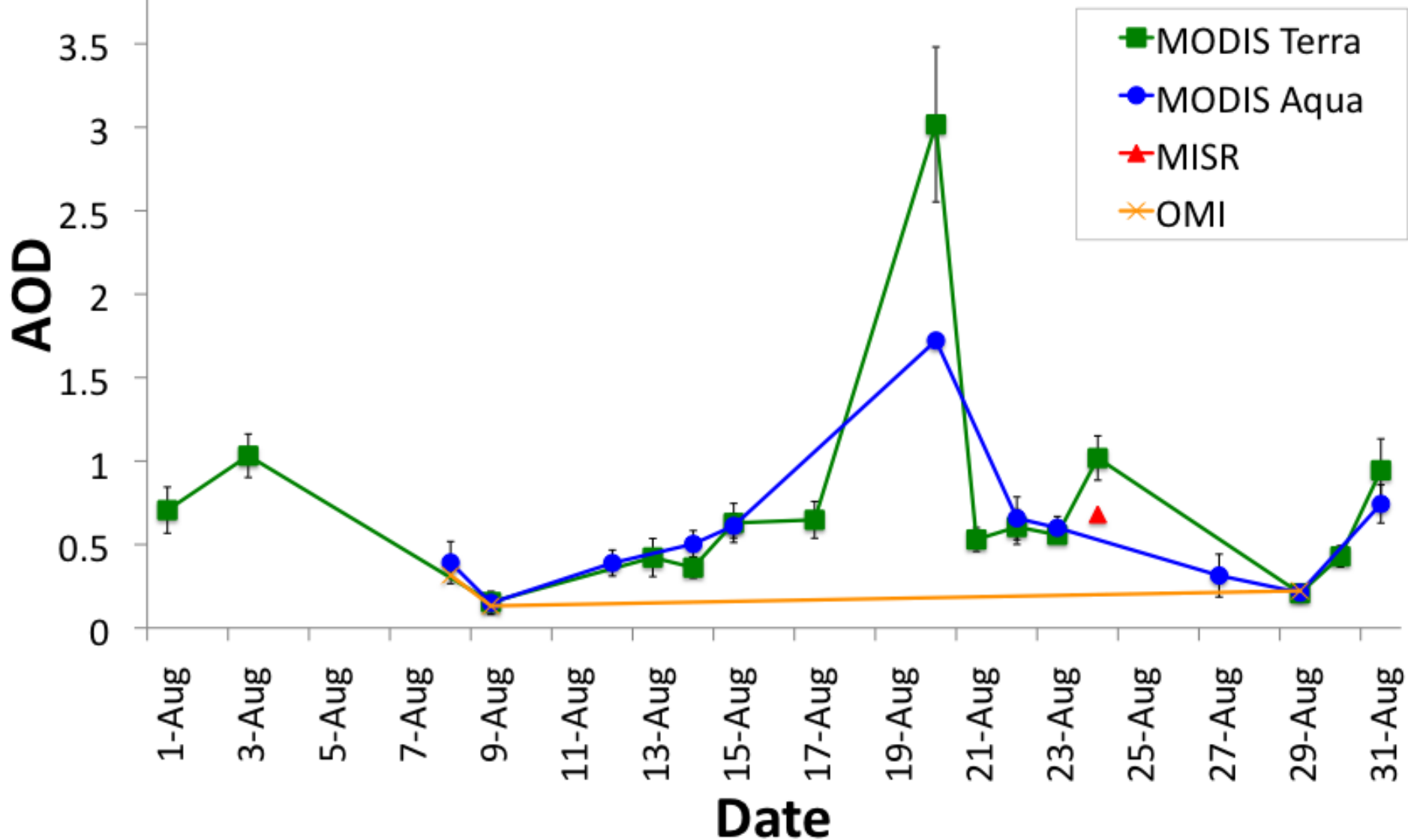
Mean AOD at Alta_Floresta, August 2007

(QA=best, AERONET and MODIS at 550nm, MISR at 555nm, OMI at 500nm)

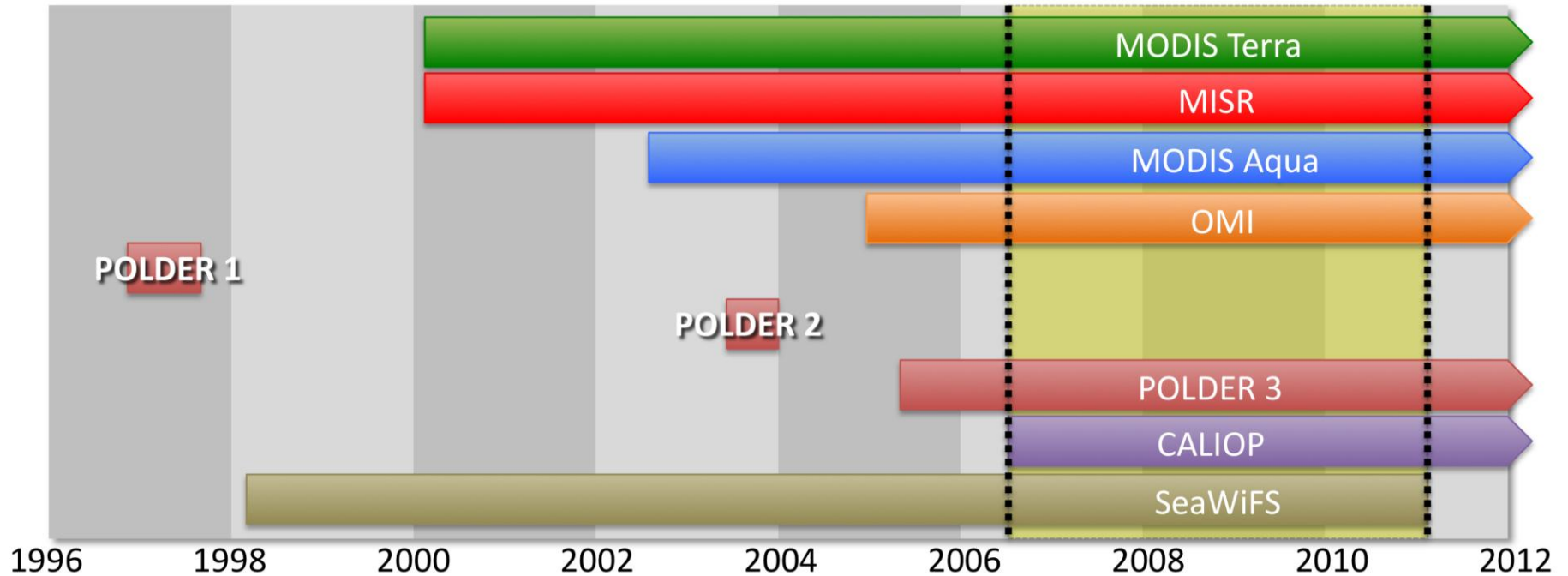


Mean AOD at XiangHe, August 2007

(QA=best, AERONET and MODIS at 550nm, MISR at 555nm, OMI at 500nm)

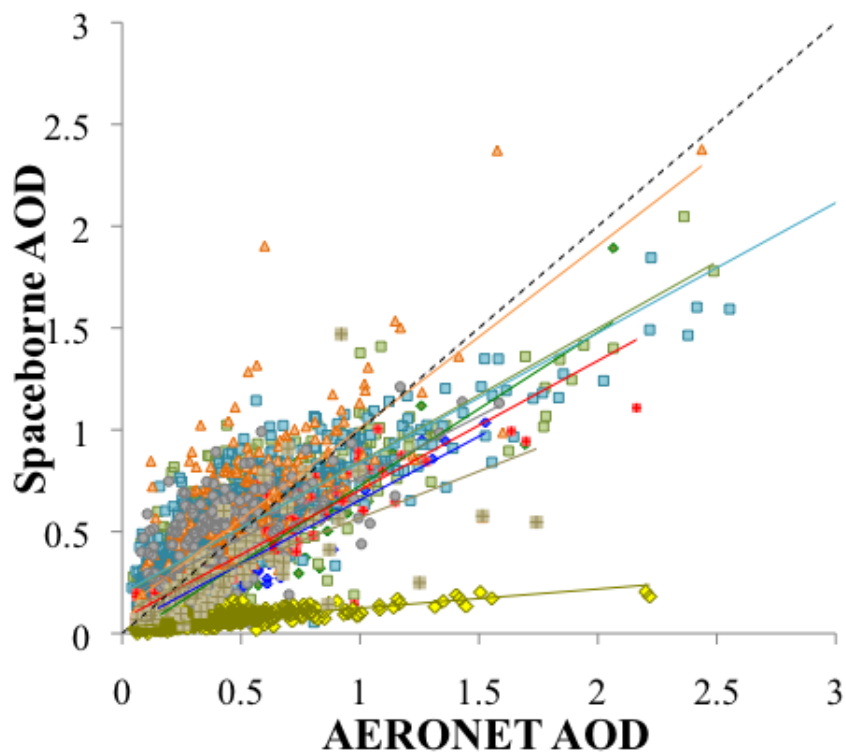


Timeline of Aerosol-measuring Satellite Sensors Considered



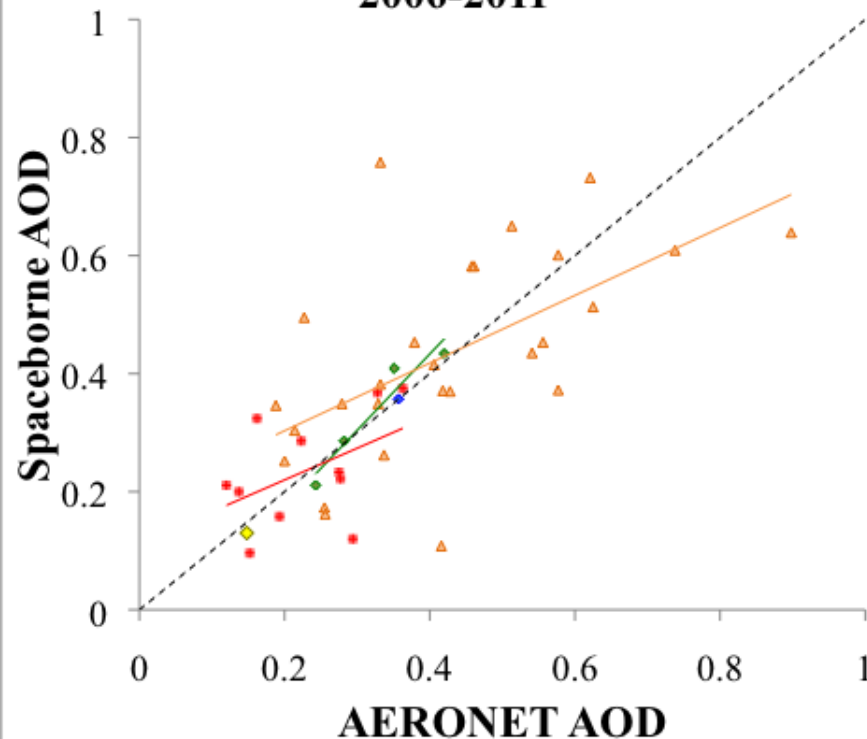
Accuracy of spaceborne AOD retrievals

AOD at Dakar, best QA, 2000-2011



| | |
|-------------|--|
| ◆ TMODIS DT | $y = 0.75x - 0.03$, $R^2 = 0.81$, $RMSE=0.21$, $N=110$ |
| ■ TMODIS DB | $y = 0.65x + 0.19$, $R^2 = 0.64$, $RMSE=0.19$, $N=717$ |
| ◆ AMODIS DT | $y = 0.63x + 0.03$, $R^2 = 0.82$, $RMSE=0.20$, $N=101$ |
| ■ AMODIS DB | $y = 0.64x + 0.20$, $R^2 = 0.70$, $RMSE=0.18$, $N=1077$ |
| ■ MISR | $y = 0.63x + 0.07$, $R^2 = 0.80$, $RMSE=0.16$, $N=263$ |
| ▲ OMI | $y = 0.90x + 0.11$, $R^2 = 0.59$, $RMSE=0.22$, $N=361$ |
| ● SeaWiFS L | $y = 0.60x + 0.17$, $R^2 = 0.39$, $RMSE=0.22$, $N=211$ |
| ◆ POLDER3 L | $y = 0.09x + 0.03$, $R^2 = 0.60$, $RMSE=0.40$, $N=480$ |
| ■ CALIOP | $y = 0.46x + 0.11$, $R^2 = 0.38$, $RMSE=0.29$, $N=66$ |

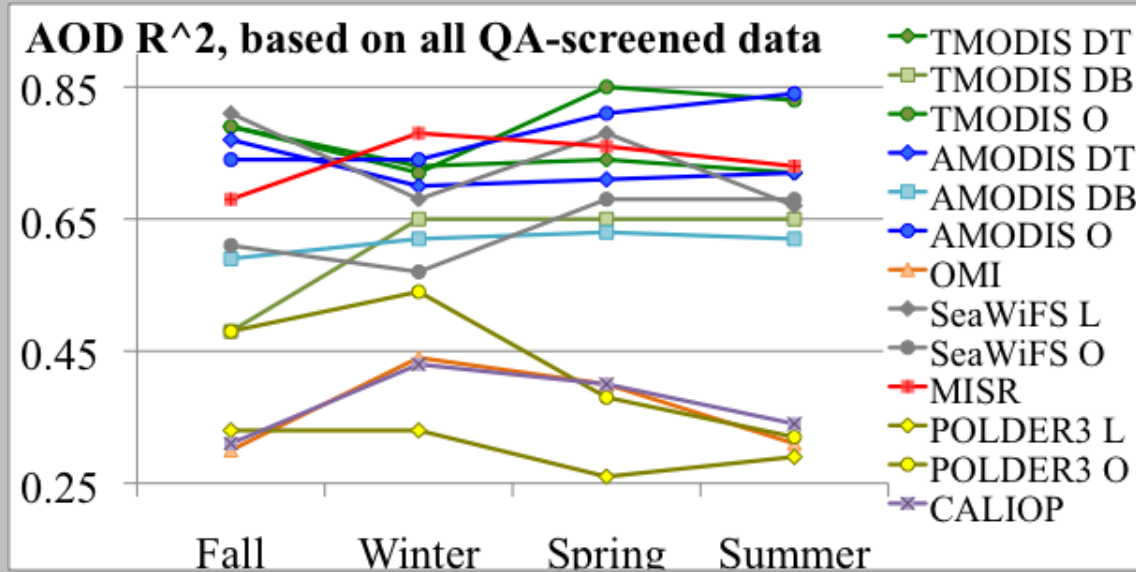
AOD at Singapore, best QA, 2006-2011



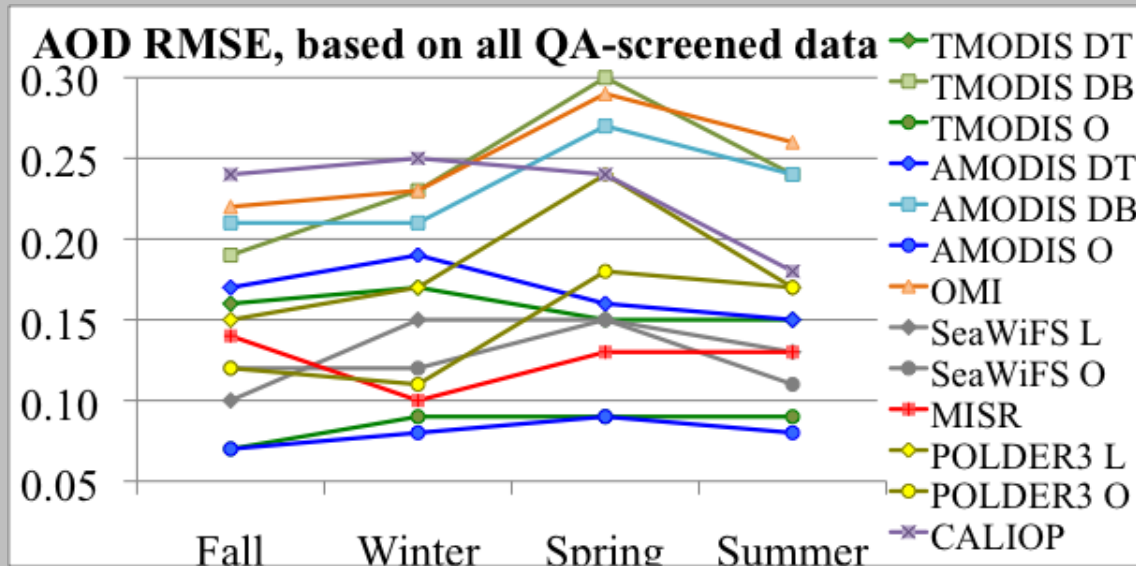
| | |
|-------------|--|
| ◆ TMODIS DT | $y = 1.29x - 0.08$, $R^2 = 0.92$, $RMSE=0.03$, $N=4$ |
| ◆ AMODIS DT | $RMSE=0.07$, $N=1$ |
| ■ MISR | $y = 0.54x + 0.11$, $R^2 = 0.22$, $RMSE=0.09$, $N=11$ |
| ▲ OMI | $y = 0.57x + 0.19$, $R^2 = 0.34$, $RMSE=0.15$, $N=27$ |
| ◆ POLDER3 L | $RMSE=0.02$, $N=1$ |

Global performance of multiple AOD sensors

(based on collocation with AERONET observations)

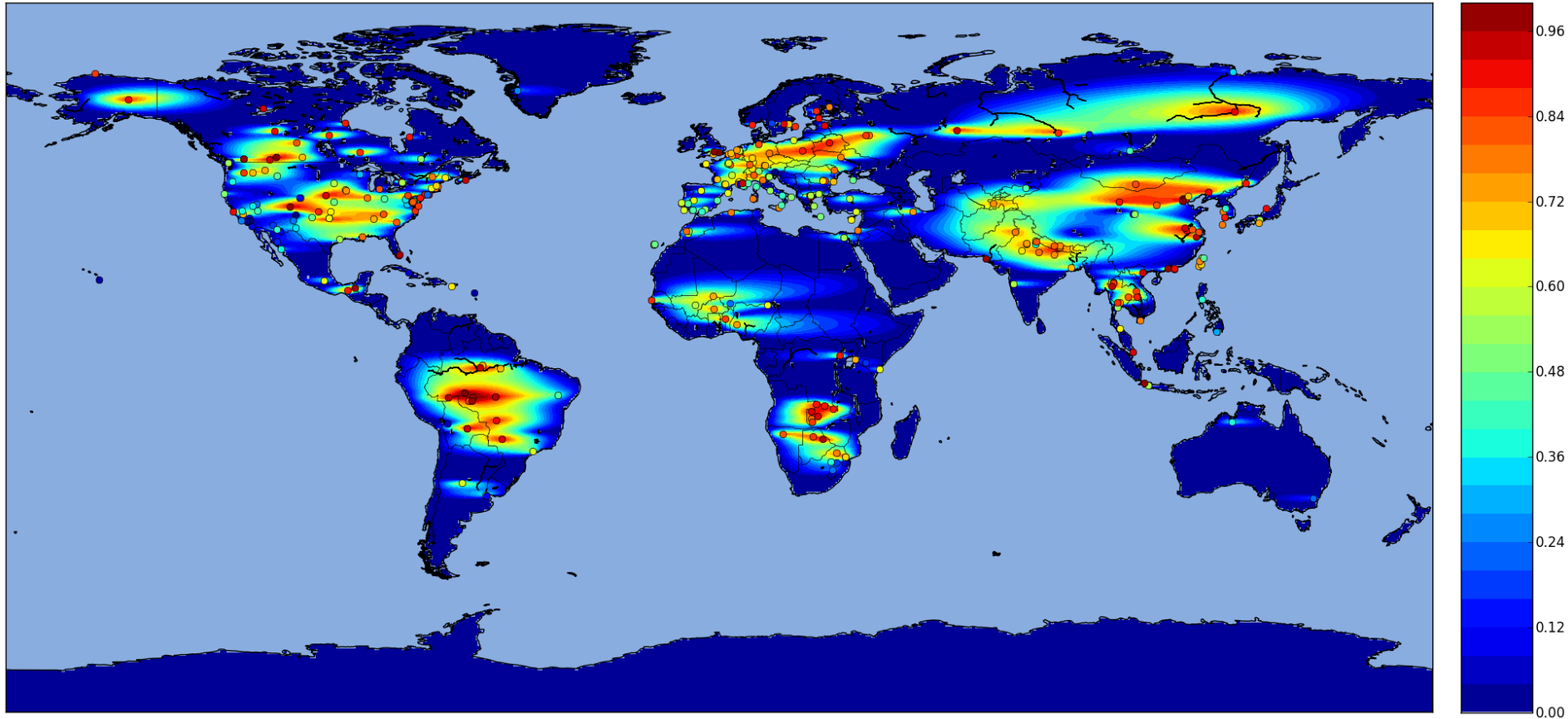


| Sensor | Compared at wavelength (nm) |
|-----------|-----------------------------|
| TMODIS | 550 |
| AMODIS | 550 |
| OMI | 388 |
| SeaWiFS | 550 |
| MISR | 558 |
| POLDER3 L | 865 |
| POLDER3 O | 670 |
| CALIOP | 532 |



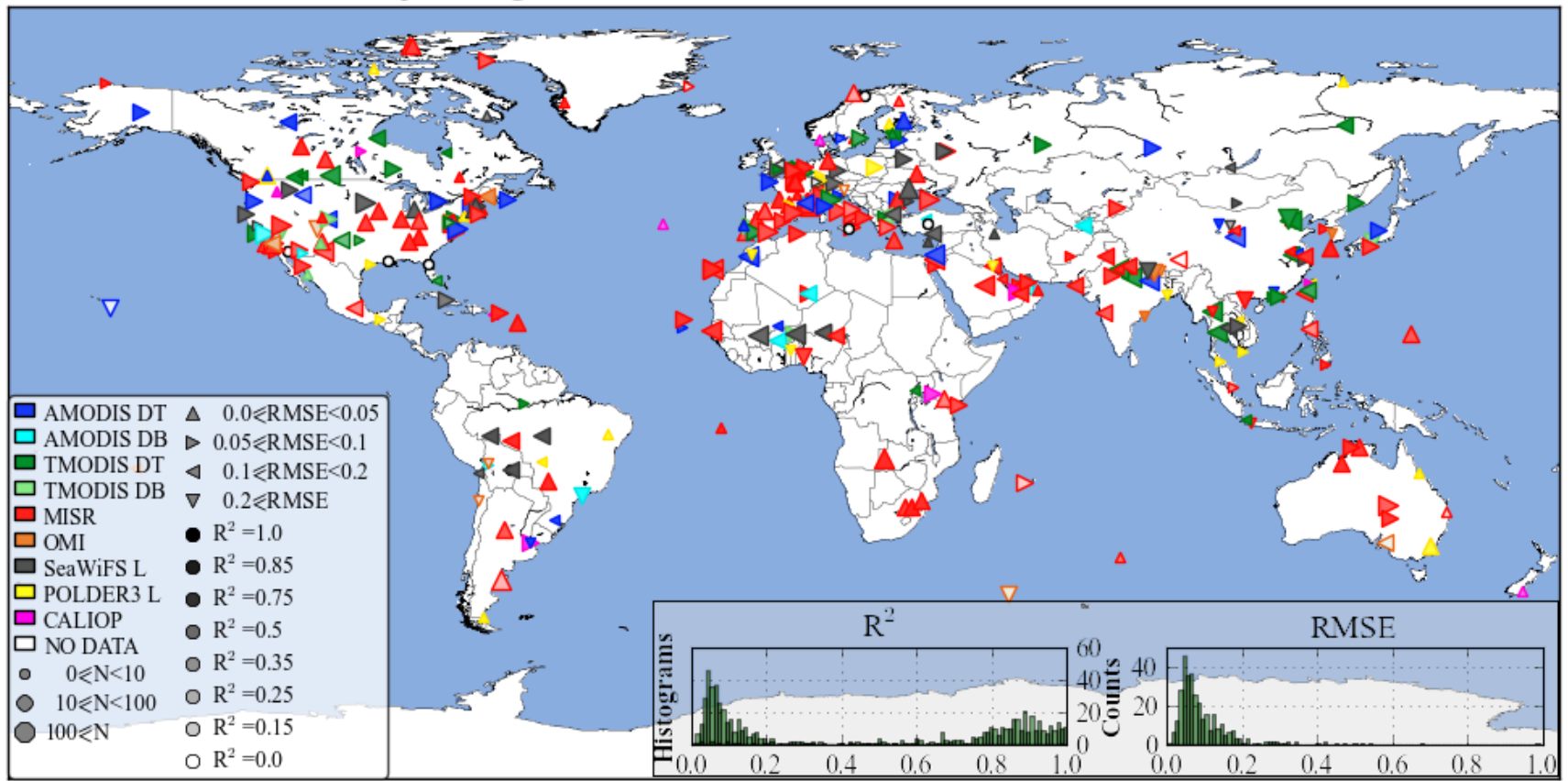
Data confidence maps for individual products

Land AOD (mean), TMODIS DT, Season:All, QA: pre-filtered



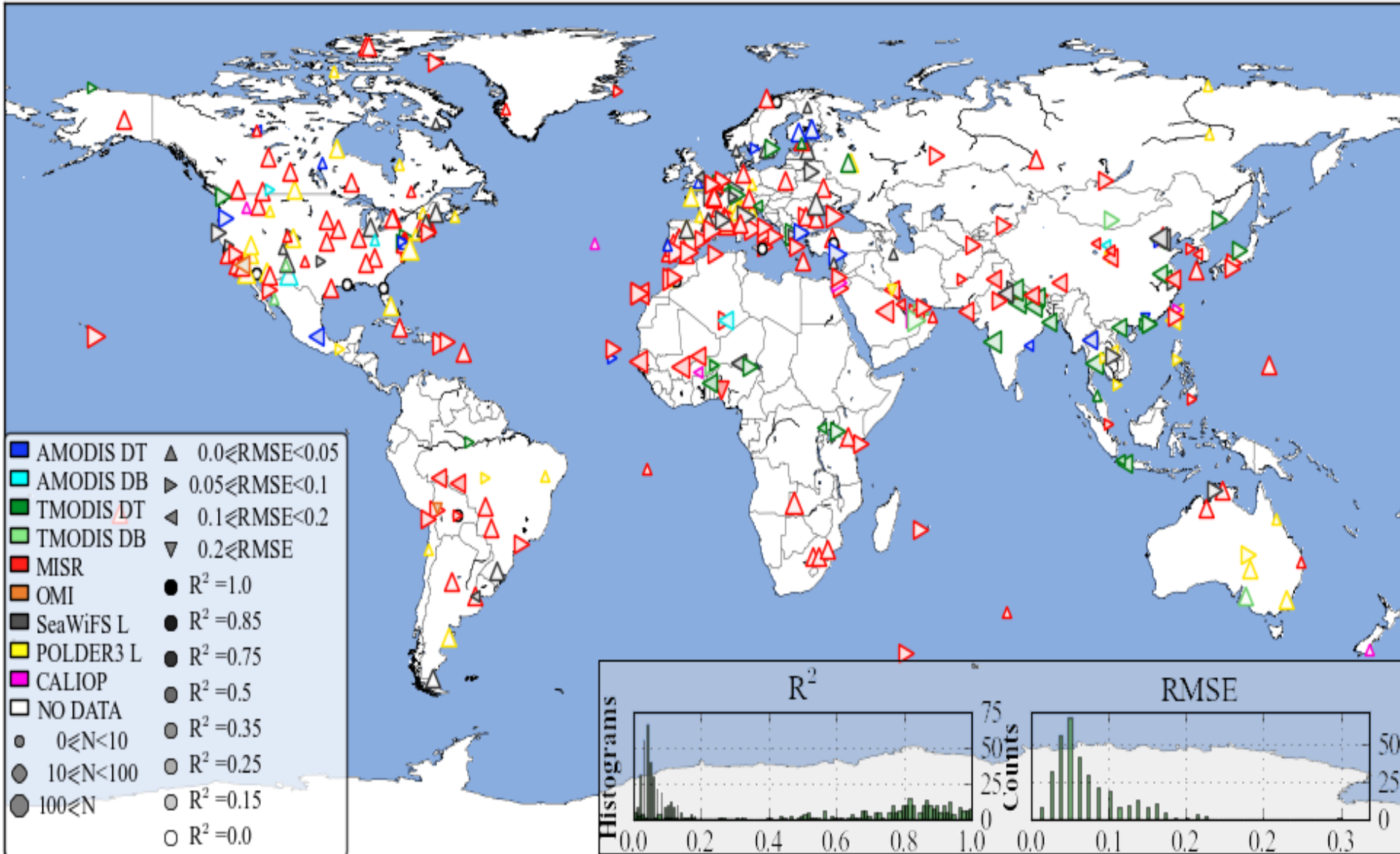
Merging multiple products

Sensors providing the best R^2 of AOD over land at 361 AERONET stations

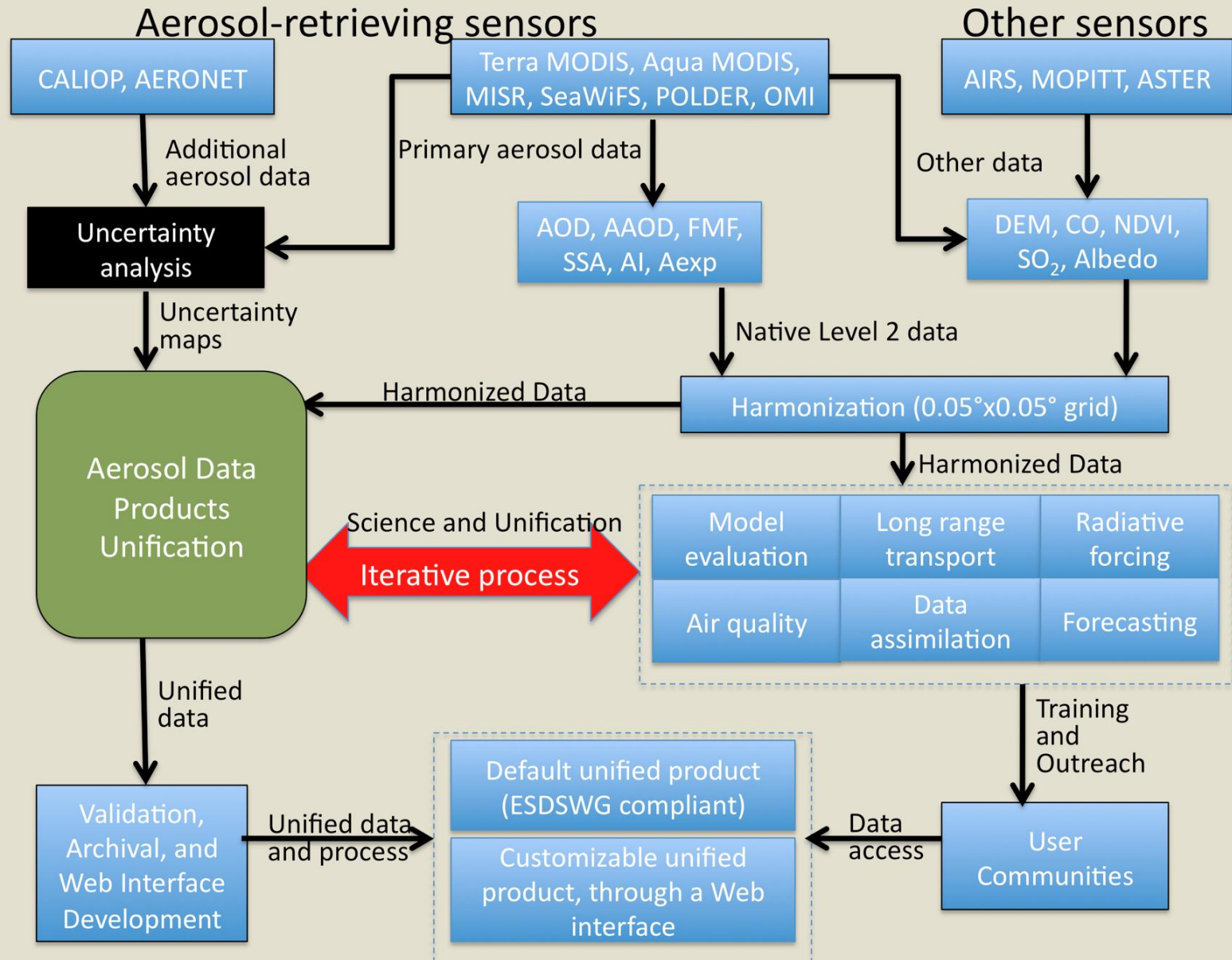


Multi-sensor AOD Accuracy Distribution

Sensors providing the best RMSE of AOD over land at 361 AERONET stations, at all seasons (outliers removed)



Proposed Satellite Aerosol Integration Approach



Conclusions

- There is considerable disagreement in AOT between different satellite sensors during different seasons in different regions
- Multi-sensor synergy can help restore harmony and improve understanding in aerosol loading and impacts
- We are currently evaluating the satellite retrievals with a view toward robust integration of aerosol products from multiple sensors
- Such integrated evaluation of satellite observations can help enhance model evaluation significantly

Acknowledgement

- NASA HQ Program Managers:
 - Hal Maring.
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 - Steve Berrick.

For tag-team Funding support of this series of aerosol projects.
- Aerosol PI Teams
 - AERONET: Brent Holben, David Giles, Ilya Slutsker
 - MODIS: Lorraine Remer, Rob Levy
 - MISR: Ralph Kahn
 - OMI: Omar Torres
 - POLDER: Didier Tanre, Fabrice Ducos, Jacques Descloitres
 - CALIOP: Dave Winker, Ali Omar
 - SeaWiFS: Christina Hsu
 - GOCART Model: Mian Chin

Functions and Web Sites

GIOVANNI – Level 3 Earth Science Data Visualization and Analysis

<http://disc.sci.gsfc.nasa.gov/giovanni/>

MAPSS – Level 2 Aerosol Point Sampling: Timeseries & Spreadsheet

<http://giovanni.gsfc.nasa.gov/mapss/>

AeroStat – Level 2 Aerosol Point Sampling: Scatterplots & Statistics

<http://giovanni.gsfc.nasa.gov/aerostat/>