

Pine Island Glacier, AntarcticaDecember 12, 2000MISR nadir and three-angle red-band compositeSurface structure & cloud identified by angular scattering differences

### MISR ARCTAS Campaign Goals:

- Contribute MISR maps of Boreal Fire Plume Height, Optical Depth, and Smoke Type
- Quantify MISR's ability to retrieve Aerosol Optical Depth Over Snow and Ice
- Contribute MISR maps of high-latitude Aerosol Optical Depth, Air Mass Type & Extent, as much as possible
- Contribute MISR multi-angle maps of high-latitude **Surface Structure**
- Work **Collaboratively** to realize the Aerosol Transport and Aerosol Forcing campaign goals

### **MISR Will Measure:**

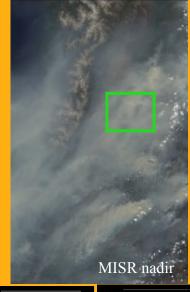
- Boreal fire plume height, aerosol optical depth, smoke type
- High-latitude **aerosol optical depth, air mass type & extent**, as much as possible
- Multi-angle maps of high-latitude surface structure

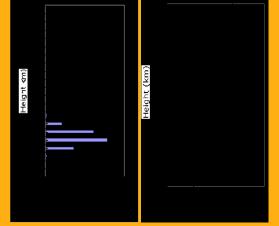
### **MISR Data Availability and Constraints**

- **Daylight** only, up to **82**° latitude (Platform: Terra Satellite)
- Approximately **48-hour** latency for MISR data delivery
- Frequent coverage, thanks to polar orbit: ~ Once every two days
- No surface or aerosol retrievals in the presence of **cloud** (most serious in summer)
- AOD and aerosol type retrieval uncertainty unknown over snow & ice, low sun, low AOD (Quantifying this is a MISR goal for the campaign)
  MISR ARCTAS Web Site: http://eosweb.larc.nasa.gov/PRODUCTS/misr/arctas/table\_arctas.html

### MISR Data Will Contribute To:

- Poleward transport studies of smoke, pollution, and other aerosols
- Aerosol direct radiative forcing calculations, with AOD, aerosol type, & surface type maps
- Ice-albedo feedback, by providing regional surface type maps to modelers





Siberian Wildfire June 11, 2003 MISR image & stereo-derived plume height + NCEP atmospheric stability profile

# **Operational Considerations**

In my view, the MISR science goals can be achieved only as collaborative efforts

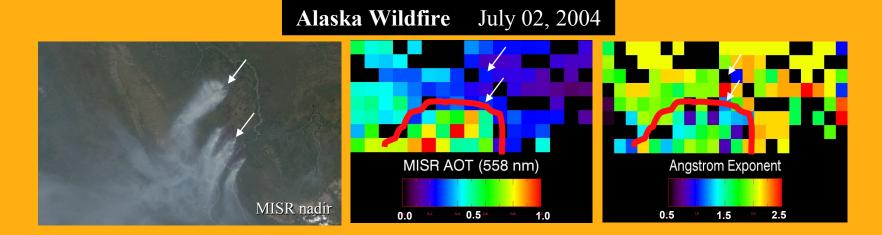
- Aerosol Transport & Direct Radiative Forcing at High Latitudes
  - Coincident measurements of aerosol vertical distribution & SSA
  - Collaborations with aerosol transport modeling, using MISR data as constraints
- Aerosol Optical Depth and Type *Validation* over snow & ice
  - Coincident field measurements: AOD, aerosol vertical distribution & height-resolved type (layer-by-layer aerosol characterization)
  - Coincident measurements of surface albdeo or BRDF

## • *Ice-albedo* Feedback

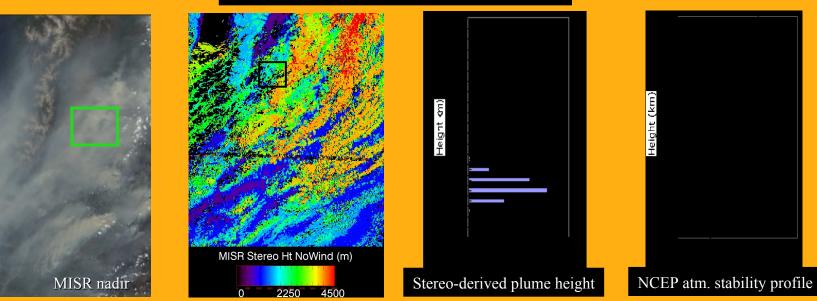
- Coincident surface measurements of surface albedo and structure
- Coincident aircraft measurements of surface albedo and BRDF
- Frequent Cloud Cover, but there are also Frequent MISR Observations To take advantage of flight opportunities, need:
  - Multiple flight plan options in advance for each flight
  - Good Multi-platform in-flight communication

# **Backup Slides**

# MISR maps of Boreal Fire Plume Height, Optical Depth, and Smoke Type

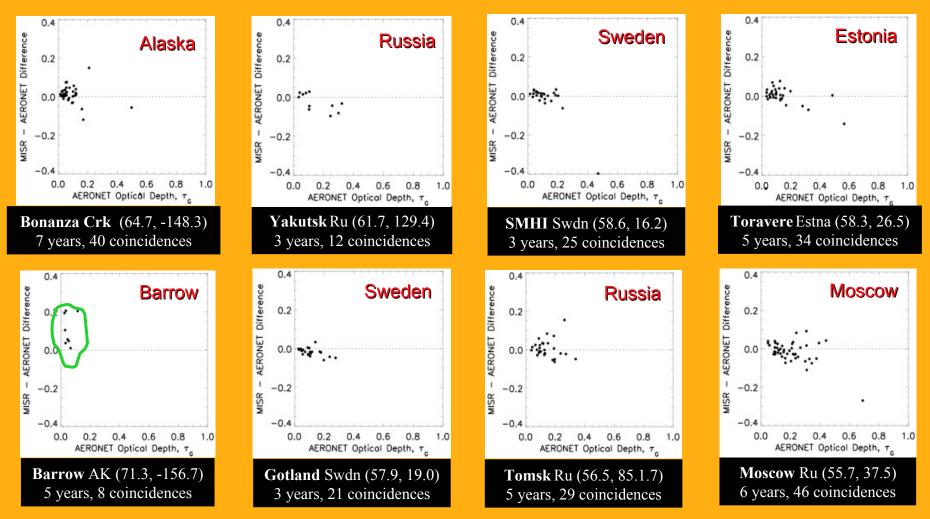


#### Siberian Wildfire June 11, 2003



## Validate MISR Aerosol Optical Depth Retrievals over Boreal Surfaces

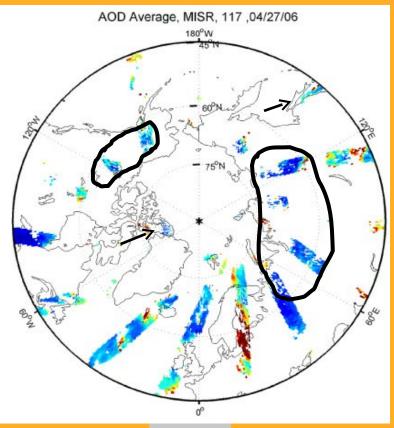
[MISR Green band - AERONET Comparisons]



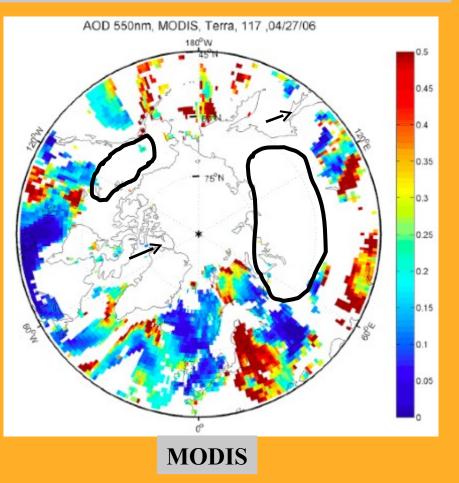
- Mid-visible **AOT's are generally <0.4**, and most are <~0.2
- Most AERONET sites are **snow-free** during operation; **only one site** exists from 61°N to 69°N
- 67% of coincident cases have no MISR or AERONET retrieval -- probably cloudy
- At latitudes **above around 70°N**, **low sun angle** is an issue

From B. Gaitley & R. Kahn

# MISR & MODIS High-latitude Aerosol Optical Depth Maps Single-day mid-visible AOT observations April 27, 2006



MISR



### **Complementary Observations:**

MODIS provides large-swath Coverage MISR fills in cloud-free Continents, Nadir Glint over water, some Snow surfaces

Data mapped by J. Redemann