



# Evaluating Calibration of MODIS Thermal Emissive Bands Using Infrared Atmospheric Sounding Interferometer Measurements

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# Outlines



## ➤ Introduction

## ➤ Methodology

- Data processing

## ➤ Results

- Data collected
- Terra/Aqua MODIS C5 vs. C6 inter-comparison
- Long-term comparison time series
- Assessment of Aqua CFPA temperature anomaly impact (IASI and AIRS)

## ➤ Summary

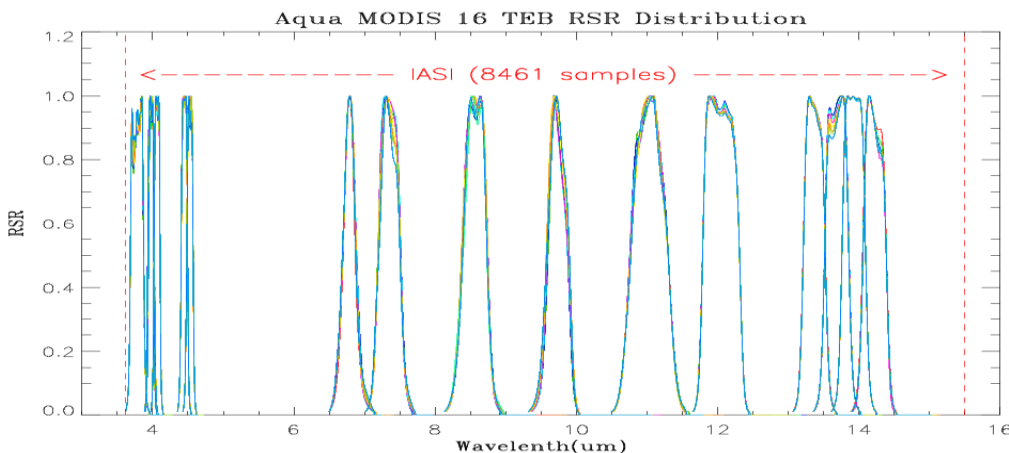


# Introduction

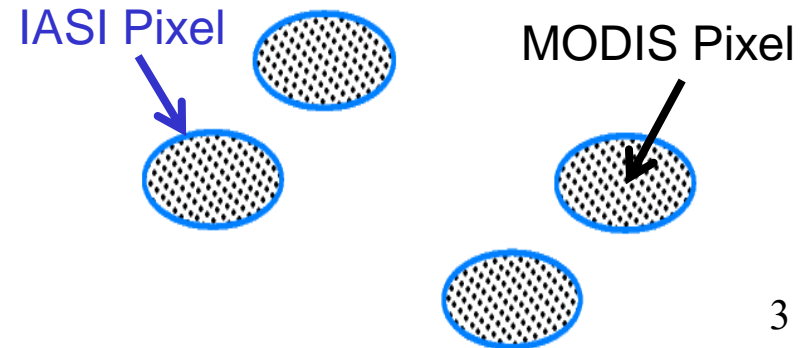


- Terra/Aqua MODIS intercomparison is conducted using IASI measurements as a transfer reference
- IASI hyperspectral measurements are converted to MODIS spectral band radiances
- Measurements from multiple MODIS pixels geo-located within an IASI instantaneous fields of view (IFOV) are aggregated

## Spectral Channels



## Spatial Resolution





# Introduction



- MODIS inter-comparison is focused on L1B products
  - current calibration version Collection 5 (C5) has produced L1B products since 2005
  - recently released Collection 6 (C6) contains a major adjustment in calibration coefficient estimate to handle known issues with the aging MODIS sensors
- Terra/Aqua MODIS differences are estimated in brightness temperature (BT) for all thermal emissive bands (TEB), except B21 (low gain band for fire detection)



# Methodology



## Data Processing

### ➤ IASI simulated MODIS radiance

$$rad_{IASI}(\lambda) = \frac{(\lambda - \lambda_{IASI(low)}) \cdot rad_{IASI(up)} + (\lambda_{IASI(up)} - \lambda) \cdot rad_{IASI(low)}}{\lambda_{IASI(up)} - \lambda_{IASI(low)}}$$

$\lambda_{IASI(low)}$ ,  $\lambda_{IASI(up)}$ : adjacent wavelengths in IASI spectral samples lower and higher than  $\lambda$ .

$$rad_{simulated(MODIS)} = \frac{\sum \int_{\lambda_1}^{\lambda_2} rad_{IASI}(\lambda) \cdot RSR(\lambda) \cdot d\lambda}{\sum \int_{\lambda_1}^{\lambda_2} RSR(\lambda) \cdot d\lambda}$$

$[\lambda_1, \lambda_2]$ : range of Relative Spectral Response (RSR) wavelength

$rad_{simulated(MODIS)}$ : band average.

### ➤ Multiple MODIS pixel measurements in an IASI IFOV are aggregated

- MODIS 1-km pixels are collocated with an IASI 12-km IFOV
- A radius of 6-km is used to represent one IASI IFOV
- Typically >100 MODIS pixels are collocated within one IASI IFOV
- Only IFOVs with >70 MODIS pixels are considered in SNO data collection



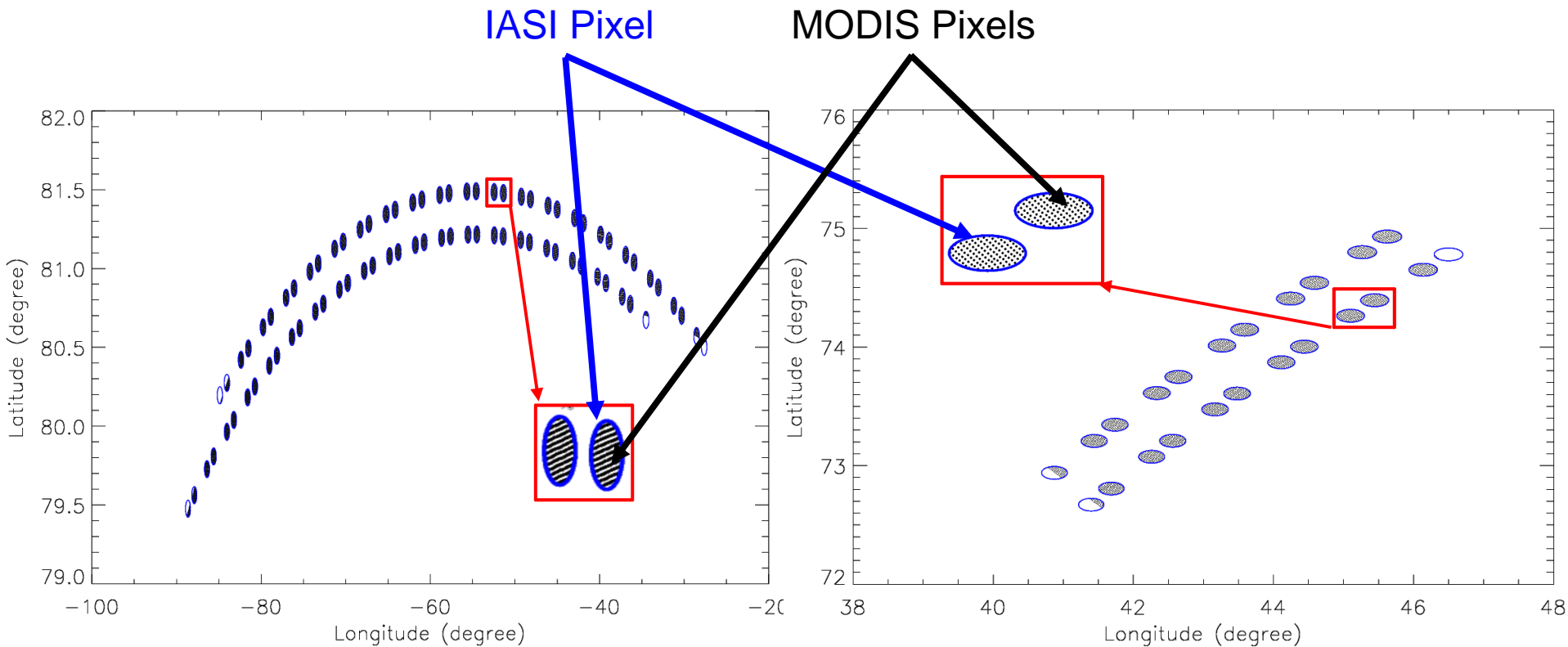
# Results



## MODIS / IASI SNO Match Pixels

**Terra C6 Sept.01, 2012**

**Aqua C6 Sept.02, 2012**



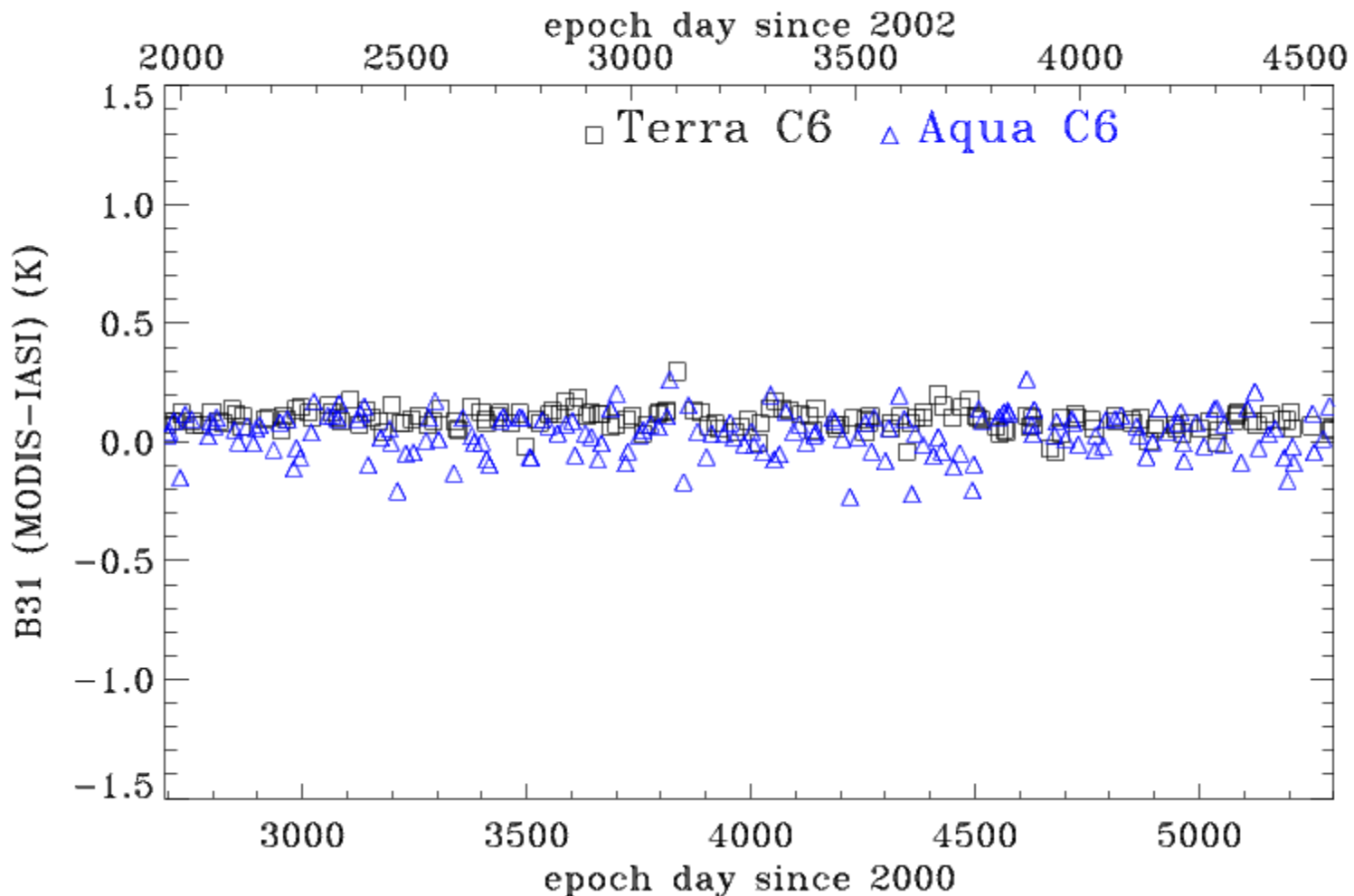


# Results



## Long-term Comparison Time Series

(MODIS-IASI) Time Series B31



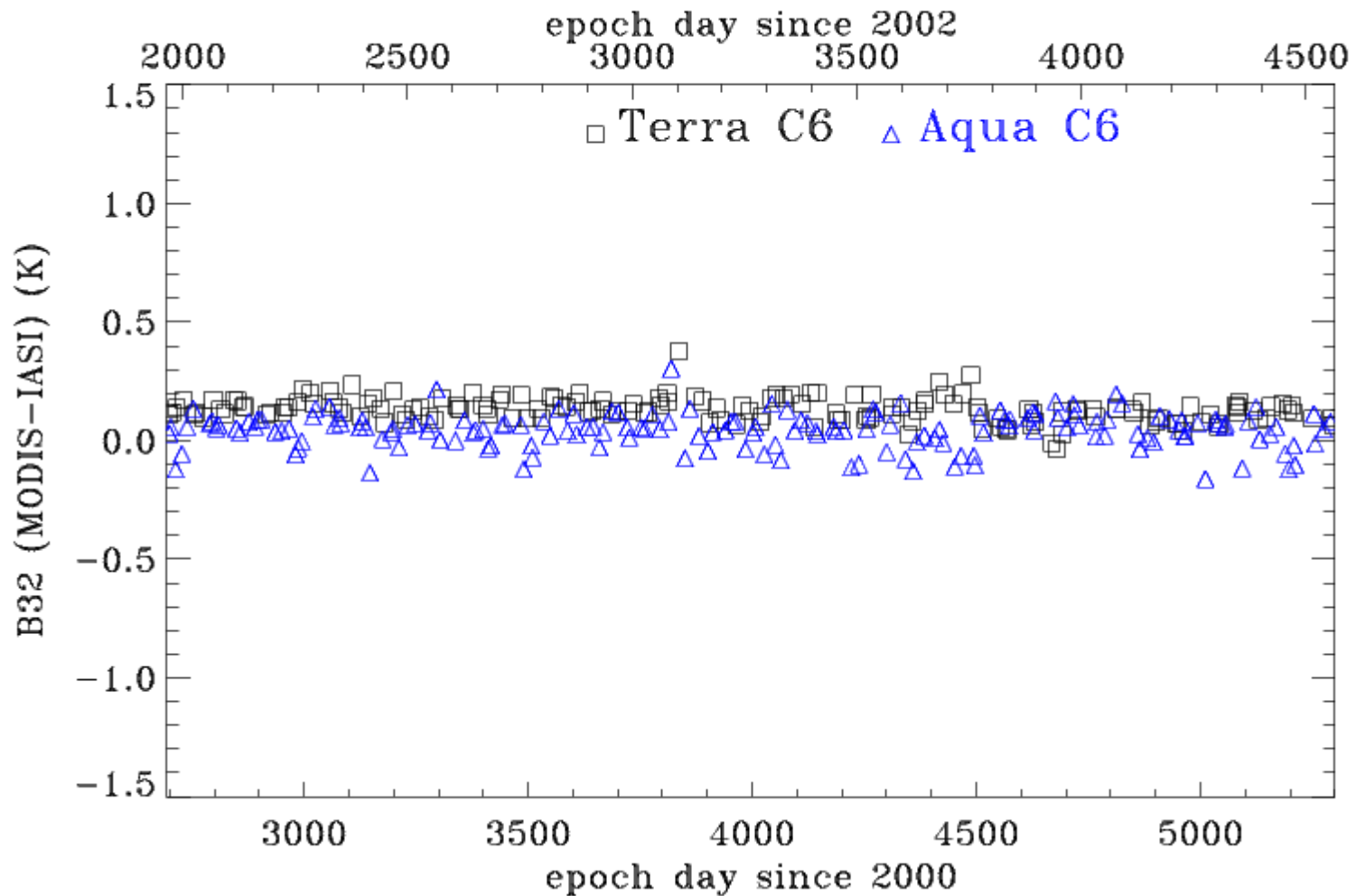


# Results



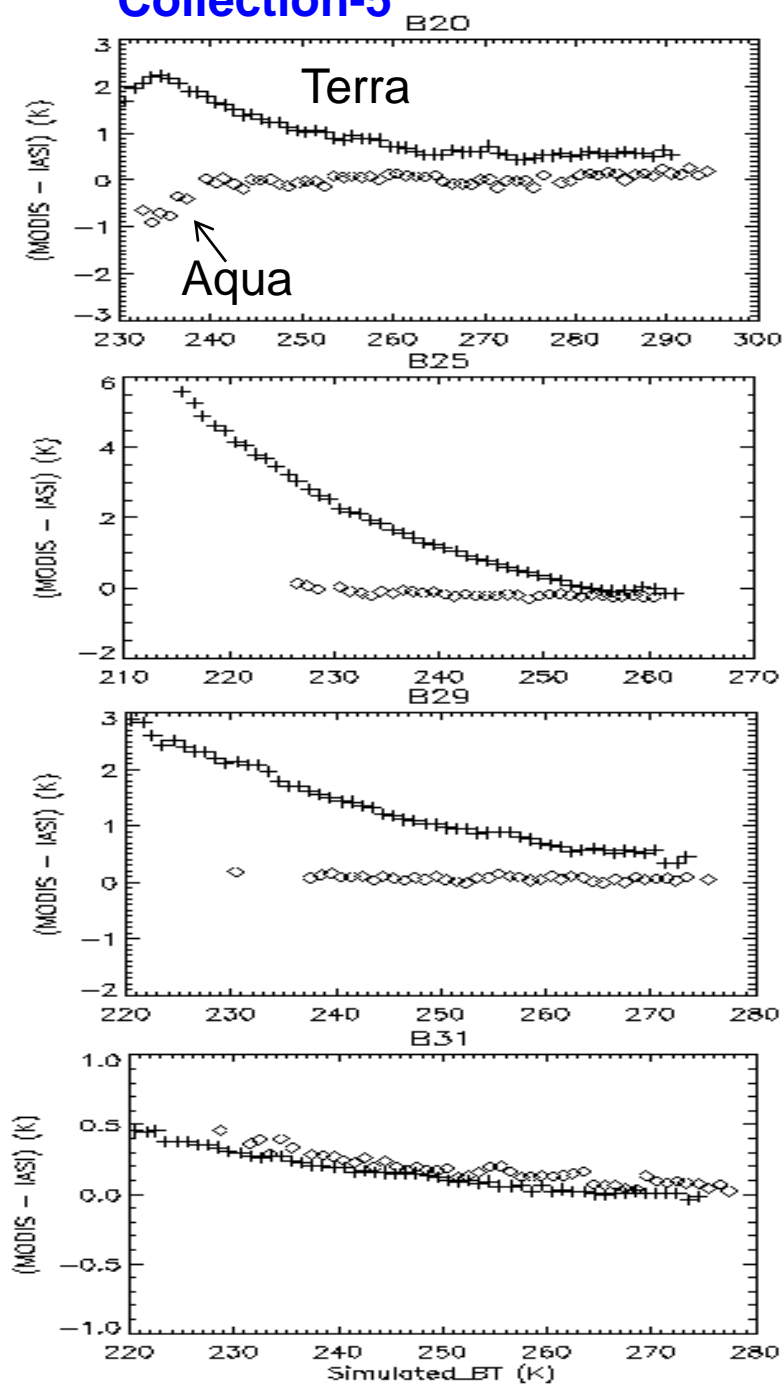
## Long-term Comparison Time Series

(MODIS-IASI) Time Series B32

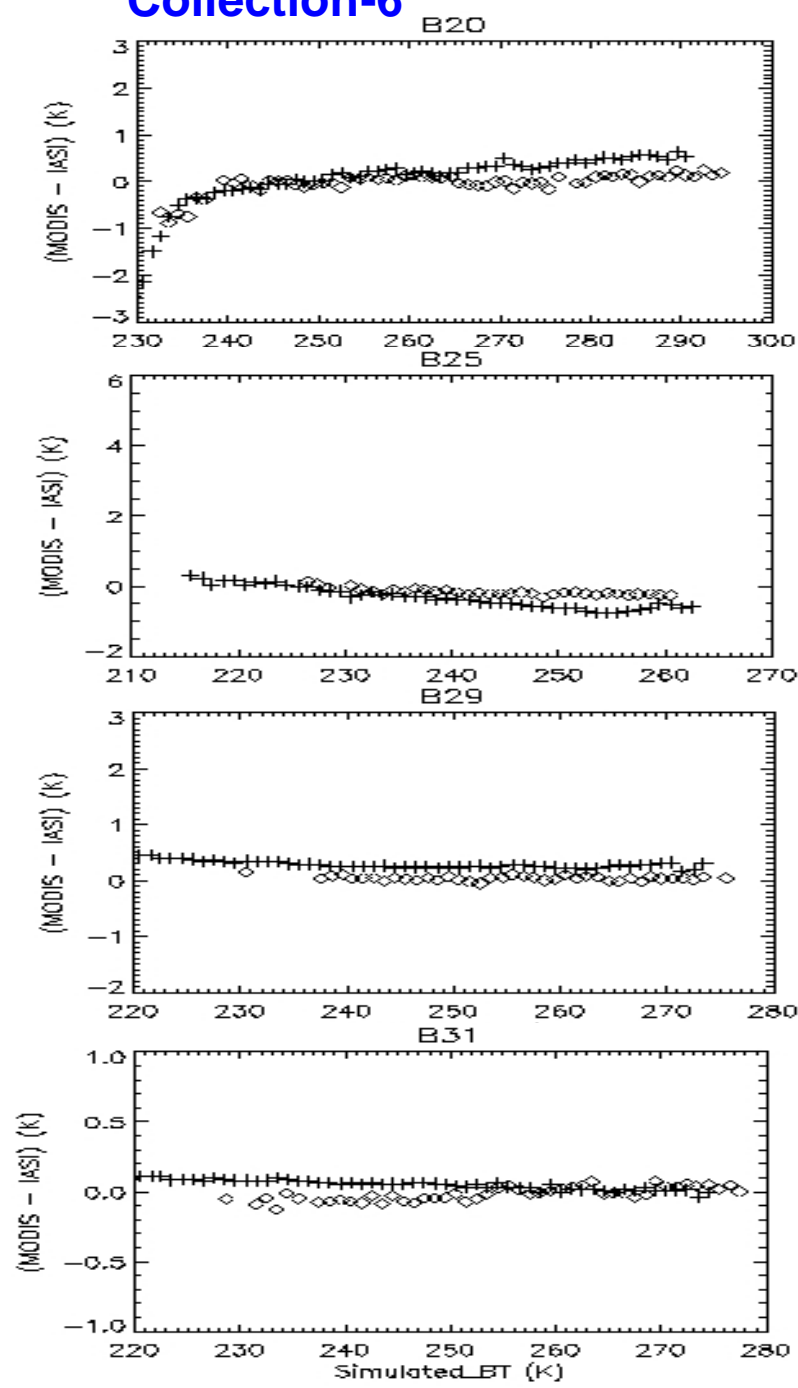




## Collection-5



## Collection-6

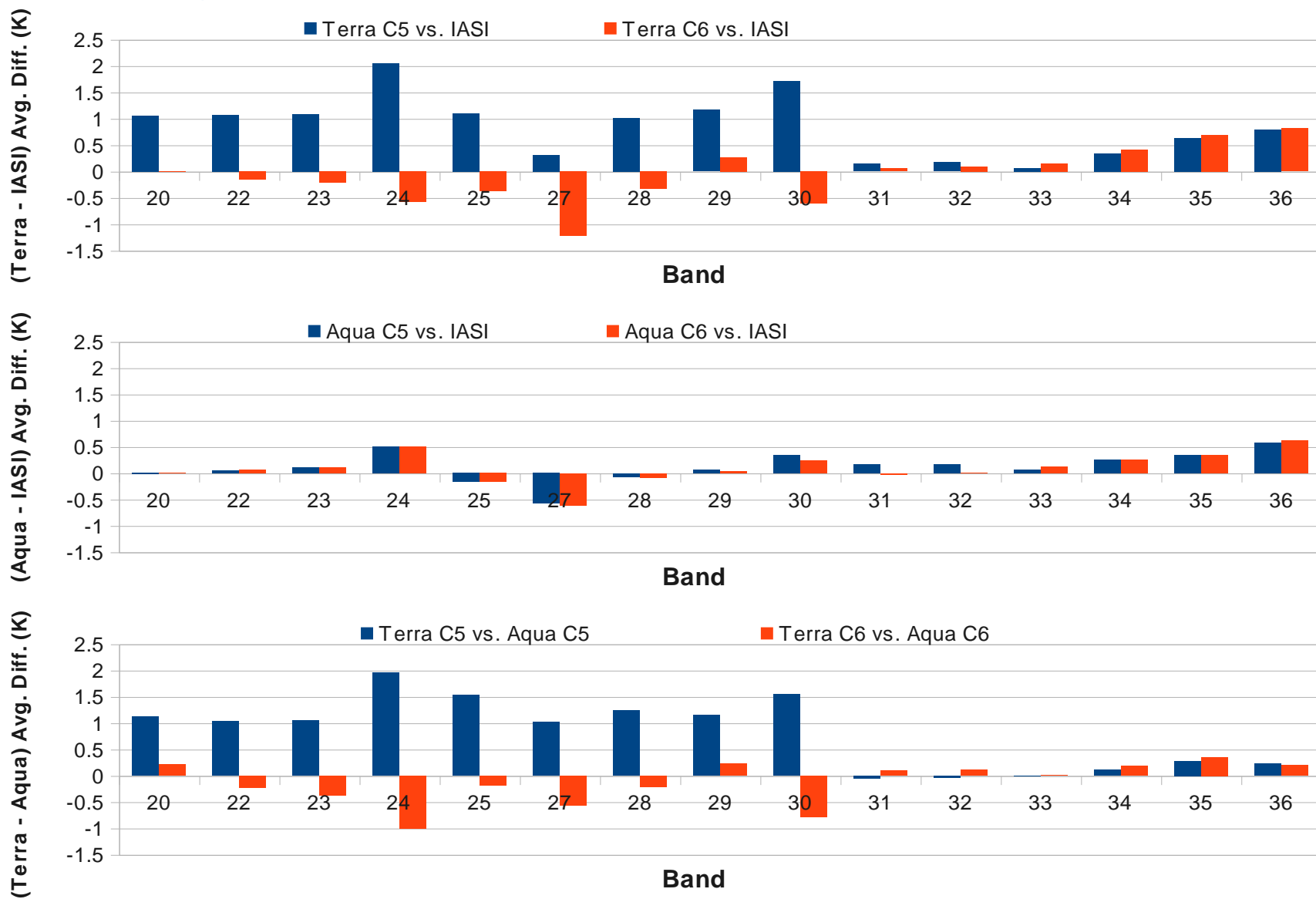




# Results

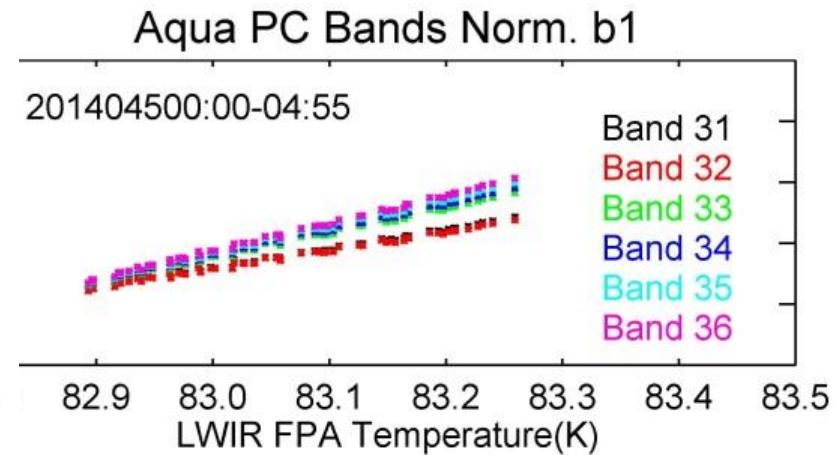
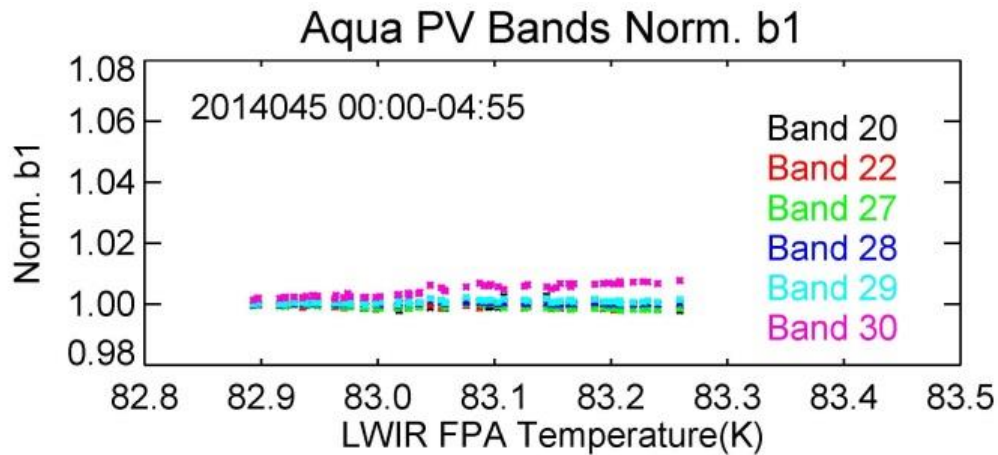
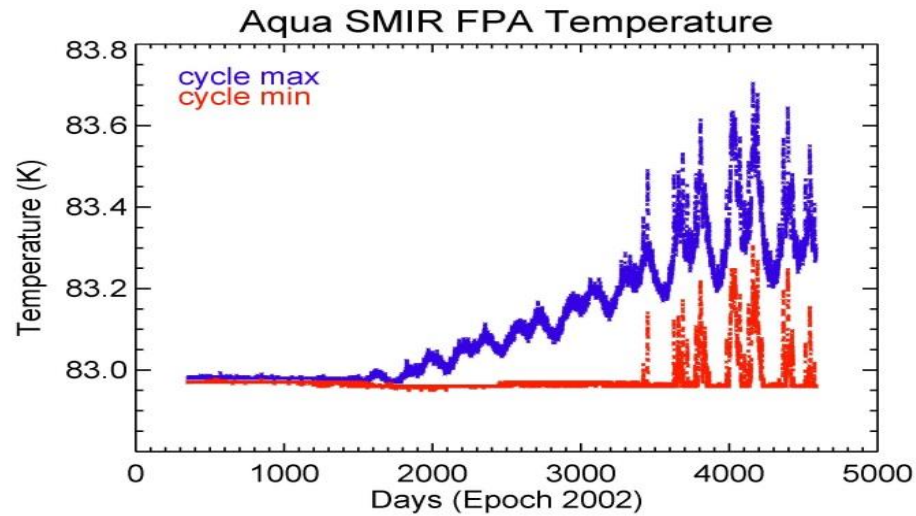


## Average Differences between MODIS and IASI Measurements





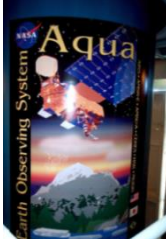
# Results





# Results

## ---- Equator ocean



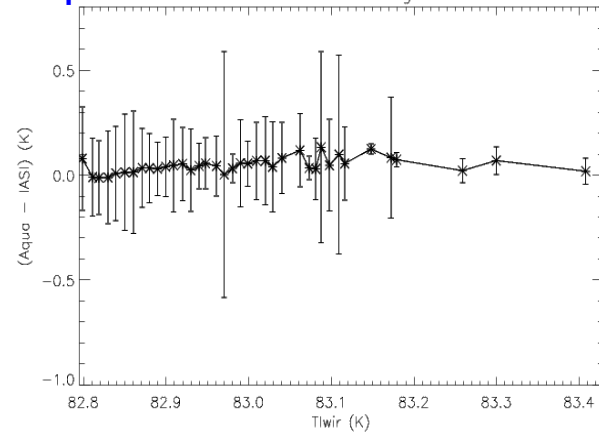
(MODIS(Aqua C6)-IASI) vs. Tlwir Plot

(MODIS(Aqua C6)-IASI) vs. Tlwir Plot

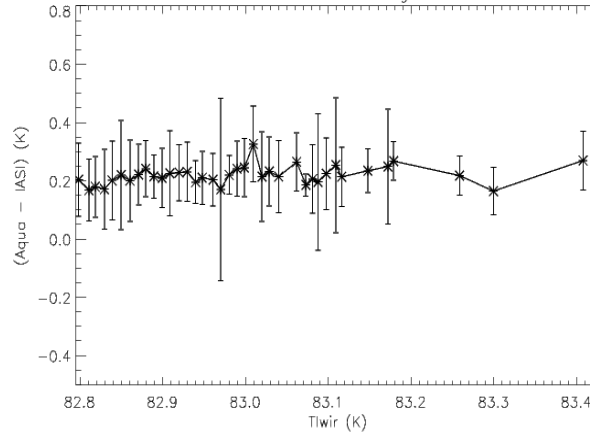
(MODIS(Aqua C6)-IASI) vs. Tlwir Plot

### Aqua/IASI

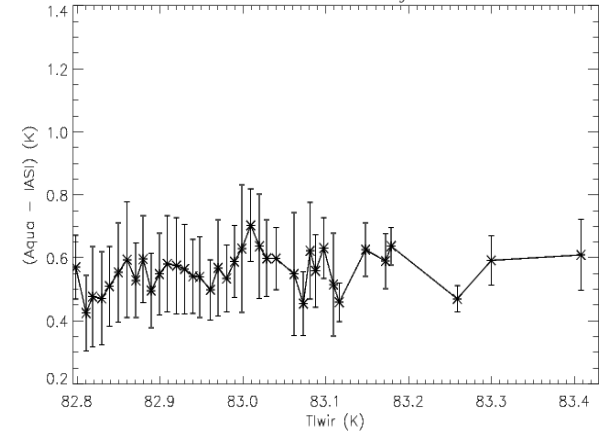
B31 Bnad Average



B34 Bnad Average



B36 Bnad Average



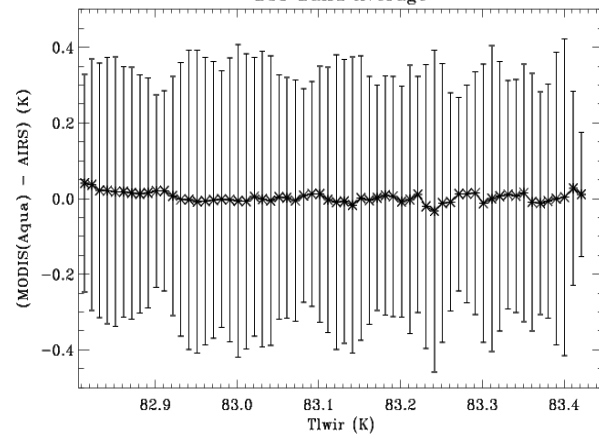
(MODIS(Aqua C6)-AIRS) vs. Tlwir Plot

(MODIS(Aqua C6)-AIRS) vs. Tlwir Plot

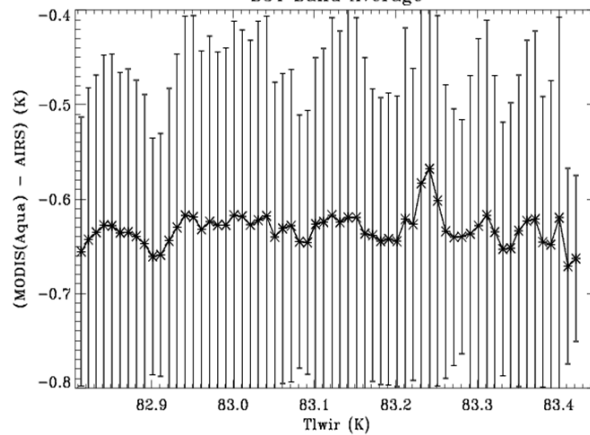
(MODIS(Aqua C6)-AIRS) vs. Tlwir Plot

### Aqua/AIRS

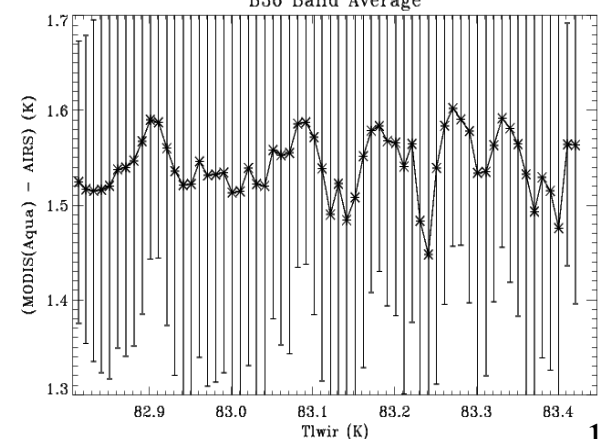
B31 Band Average



B34 Band Average



B36 Band Average





# Summary



- In comparison with MODIS C5, C6 significantly reduces the differences between MODIS and IASI measurements as well as differences between Terra/Aqua MODIS
- Long-term MODIS/IASI comparison time series show a stable trend for key MODIS TEB
- No apparent Aqua CFPA temperature anomaly impact is observed on L1B