



Summary

relevant for PACE instrument design

- PACE ST polarimeter document

relevant for PACE instrument design

<i>Project</i>	<i>What did we propose</i>	<i>What did we accomplish</i>
ACROSS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Perform sensitivity analyses for proposed PACE instrument options <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ OCI → NUV-SWIR radiance ○ OCI/OG → O₂-A band radiance ○ OCI+ → 1378, 2250 radiance ○ OCI-3M → VIS-SWIR polarization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Proposed PACE instrument sensitivity studies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ OCI → 95 channels between 0.35 μm and 2.13 μm ○ OCI-3M → 5 view angles between +/- 50 degrees → 5 channels between 0.41 μm and 2.25 μm → 1% polarization accuracy ➤ Other satellite instrument sensitivity studies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ OCI-2M → OCI-3M but without polarization ○ OCI-3M+ → OCI-3M but more views & better accuracy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Write manuscript about sensitivity analyses results 	
PACE '15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Compare RT computations for various atmosphere-ocean systems (AOS) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 5 AOS models ○ 2 altitudes ○ 4 wavelengths ○ >100 scattering angles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Computations with 3 different RT codes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ AOS models I, II, III ○ all altitudes, wavelengths, angles ○ 3 Stokes parameters ○ error ~ 1e-6 → ΔP < 0.1% ➤ 90+ page draft manuscript
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Update hydrosol model <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Involve input from PACE-IOP group 	
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Study aerosol height retrievals from O₂-A data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Theoretical and actual aerosol height retrieval studies using blue/UV polarization ➤ manuscript in preparation

Discuss tomorrow



1. ACROSS

Test increase in information in OCI+Polarimeter versus OCI alone

Retrieval error covariance matrix:

expected parameter uncertainty, degrees of freedom

$$\hat{S} = \left[\underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{Jacobian matrix}}}{K^T} \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{Measurement error covariance matrix}}}{S_\epsilon^{-1}} \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{Prior knowledge matrix}}}{K} + \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{Prior knowledge matrix}}}{S_a^{-1}} \right]^{-1}$$

$$K_{i,j} = \partial F_i(x) / \partial x_j$$

Jacobian matrix: model calculated parameter sensitivity

Measurement error covariance matrix: how we specify instrument characteristics

Prior knowledge matrix: statistical range of our expected results

Ocean Color Imager (OCI)

- 95 channels: 0.35µm to 2.13µm, vicarious calibration radiometric uncertainty 0.3%.

Multi-angle Instrument

- 5 view angles, 5 channels: [0.41, 0.55, 0.67, 0.865, 2.25µm]
- Like OCI, radiometric uncertainty is 0.3% .

The Multi-angle Polarimeter A

- Same as Multi-angle Instrument, plus linear polarization
- Polarimetric uncertainty is 1%.

The Multi-angle Polarimeter B

- 10 view angles, same channels as Multi-angle Instrument
- 0.865µm channel now has 50 viewing angles
- Polarimetric accuracy is tightened to 0.5%.

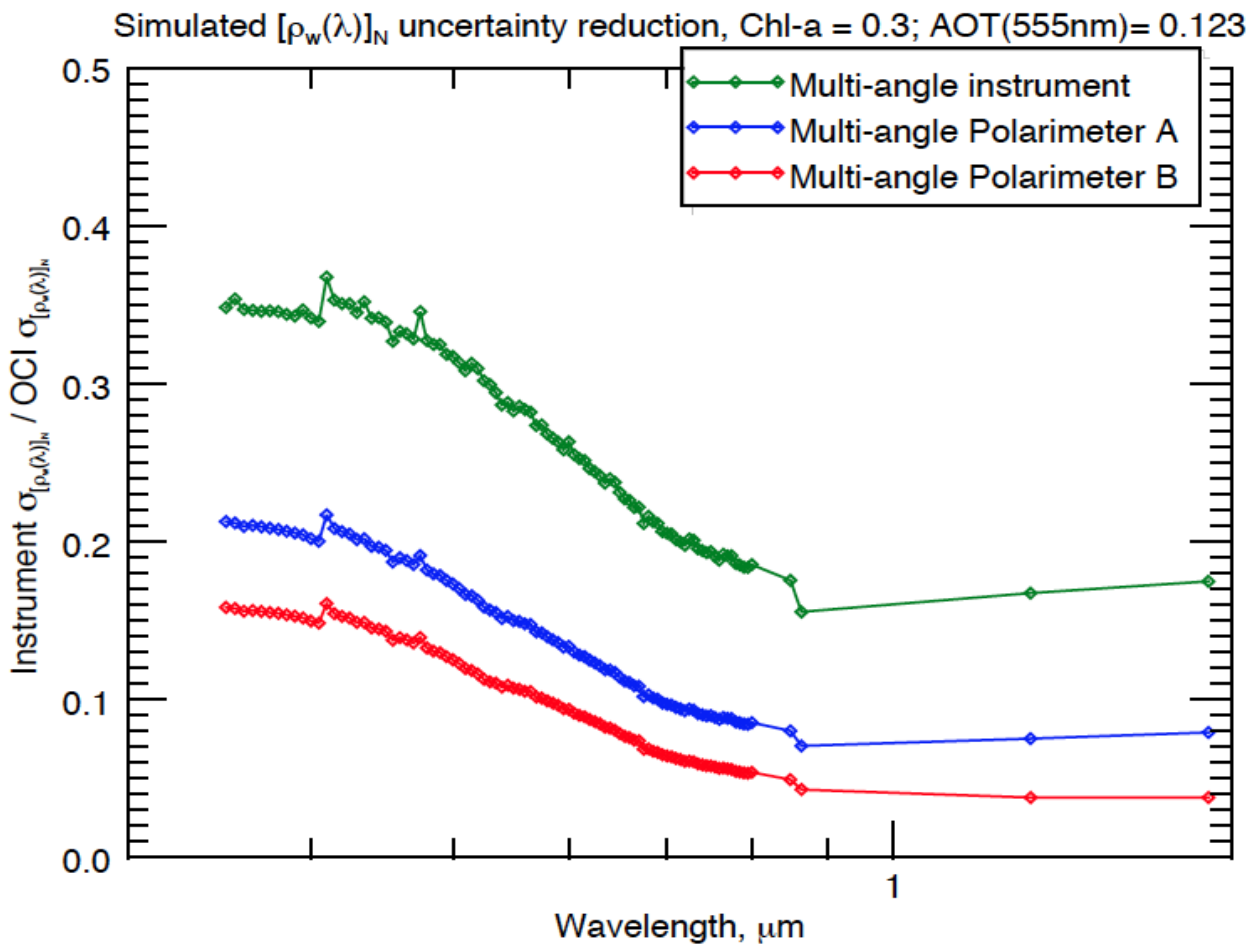
Results on next slide are fraction of polarimetry and/or multi-angle compared to OCI



1. ACROSS

Test increase in information in OCI+Polarimeter versus OCI alone

Less improvement in atmospheric correction



More improvement in atmospheric correction



2. PACE '15

Update hydrosol model

couple atmosphere & ocean in atmospheric correction

➤ Retrieve aerosol model/properties while accounting for underwater light scattering → requires an ocean model

(§) $\rho_{w,model}^- = \{I, Q, U\}(\text{view}, \text{IOPs})$

- NIR total radiance
- NIR polarized radiance
- VIS total radiance
- VIS polarized radiance
- UV total radiance
- UV polarized radiance
- Ocean model assumptions (§)

✓ “-” below surf



➤ Retrieve water-leaving radiance in the VIS part of the spectrum

(¶) $\rho_{TOA} = \rho_{\text{atm-srf}} + t_{\text{atm}}^{\uparrow} \rho_{w, \text{retrieve}}^+$

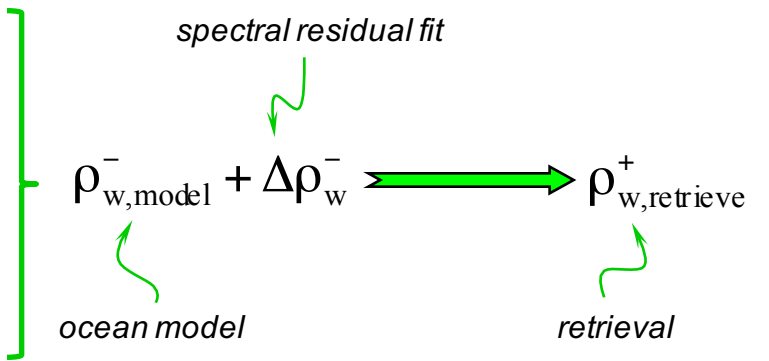
- VIS total radiance (¶)

✓ “+” above surf

Note: $\rho_{w,model}^-$: approximates the ocean in aerosol retrieval

spectral residual in fit of ρ_{TOA} cannot be resolved with aerosol

$\rho_{w, \text{retrieve}}^+$: extracted from ρ_{TOA} using the retrieved aerosol

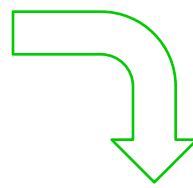
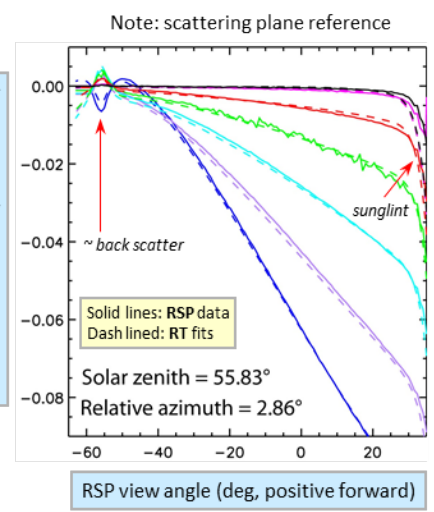
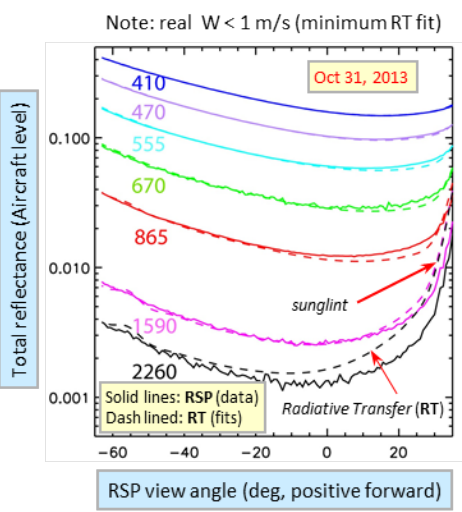




2. PACE '15

Update hydrosol model

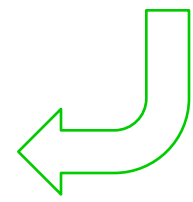
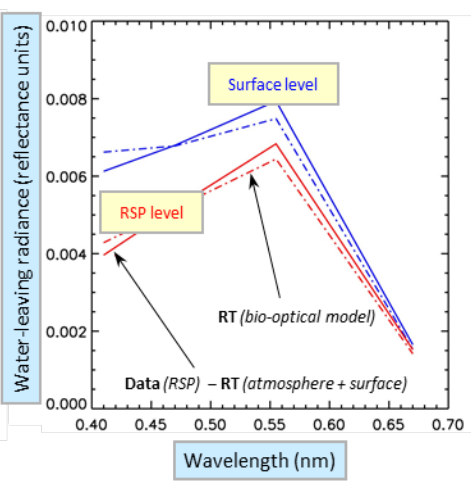
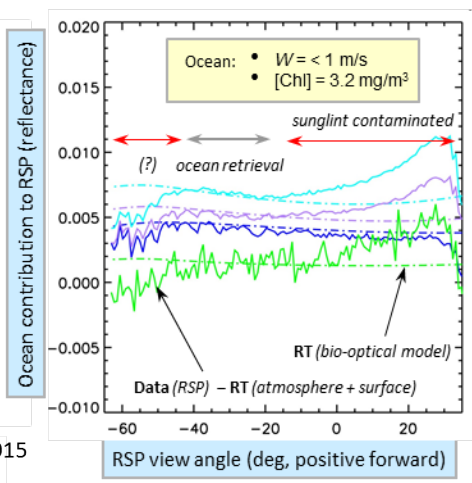
couple atmosphere & ocean in atmospheric correction



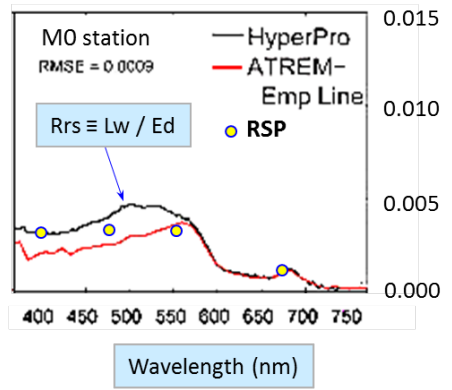
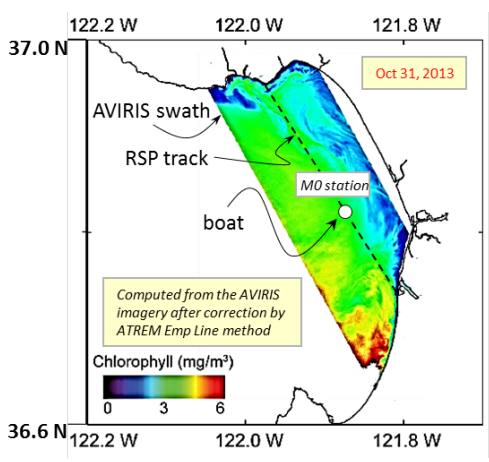
RSP ocean retrieval

Note: $RSP \approx (\pi Lw) / (S_0 \cos \theta_0) \times (atm\ transmission)$

Note: Surface = $RSP / (atm\ transmission)$



Validation ocean retrieval





2. PACE '15

Update hydrosol model

couple atmosphere & ocean in atmospheric correction

Hydrosol model	Free parameters	[Ch]-driven parameters	Optimized a-priori
D-P model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> [Chl] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> $a_{bk}(\lambda)$ [see Eq. (5b)] $b_p(\lambda_0)$ [see Eq. (7a)] k [see Eq. (7b)] \tilde{b}_{bp} [see Eq. (8)] 	-
ACROSS model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> [Chl] $a_{cdm}(\lambda_0)$ $b_{bp}(\lambda_0)$ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \tilde{b}_{bp} [see Eq. (8)] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> S_{cdm} $\hat{a}_{ph}(\lambda)$ $\eta (=k)$
ACROSS-II model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> [Chl] $a_{cdm}(\lambda_0)$ $b_{bp}(\lambda_0)$ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> $\hat{a}_{ph}(\lambda)$ [see Eq. (15)] k [see Eq. (7b)] \tilde{b}_{bp} [see Eq. (8)] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> S_{cdm}
c-model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> [Chl] $a_{cdm}(\lambda_0)$ $a_{dm}(\lambda_0)$ § $c_p(\lambda_0)$ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> $\hat{a}_{ph}(\lambda)$ [see Eq. (15)] $k' (\approx k)$ [see Eq. (7b)] \tilde{b}_{bp} [see Eq. (8)] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> S_{cdm}

§ Becomes [Chl]-driven if retrieved from $a_p(\lambda) - a_{ph}(\lambda)$ and if $a_p(\lambda)$ is [Chl]-driven (Bricaud et al., 1998)

IOCCG5 model
(back-up slides)

Free parameter	[Ch]-driven parameter	[Ch]-driven parameter range	fixed parameter range	Assumed a-priori
[Chl]	$\hat{a}_{ph}(\lambda)$	$a_{dm}(\lambda_0), a_g(\lambda_0), c_{ph}(\lambda_0), b_{dm}(\lambda_0), n1, n2$	S_{dm}, S_g §	$\tilde{b}_{b,ph}, \tilde{b}_{b,dm}$ ‡

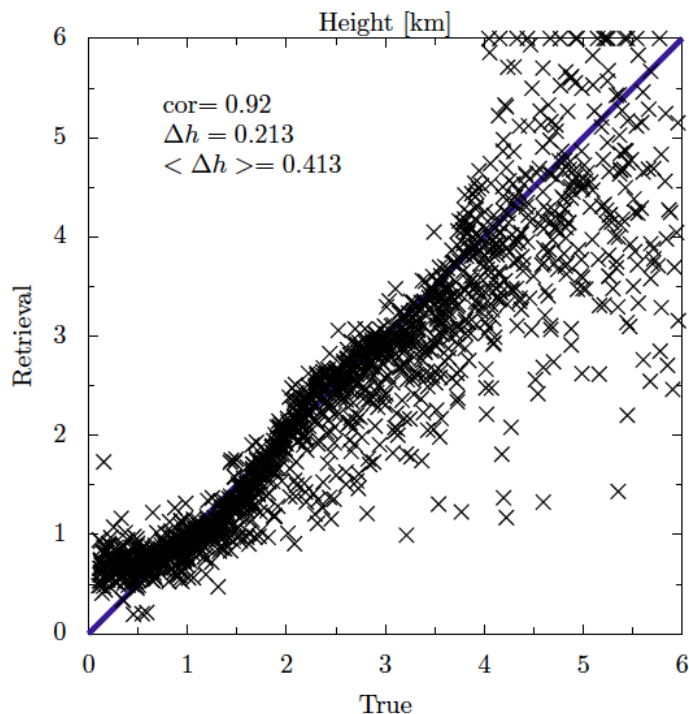
§ $S_{dm} \in [0.007, 0.015]$ and $S_g \in [0.01, 0.02]$; ‡ $\tilde{b}_{b,ph} = 0.01$ and $\tilde{b}_{b,dm} = 0.0183$



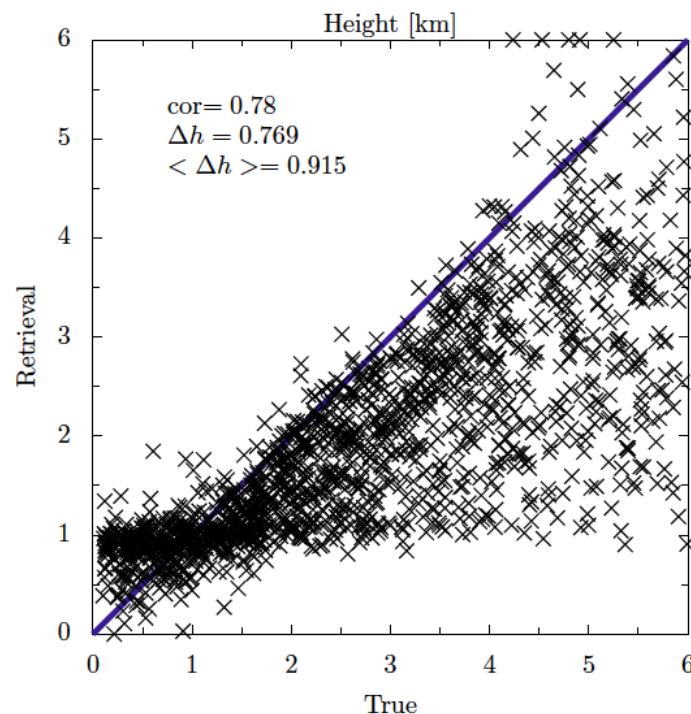
3. Other

Aerosol Layer Height Retrieval from RSP (synthetic)

radiance + polarization



only radiance



Polarimetry in near UV: elevated aerosol layer 'shields' partly molecular (Rayleigh) scattering → polarization measurements provide aerosol height information.

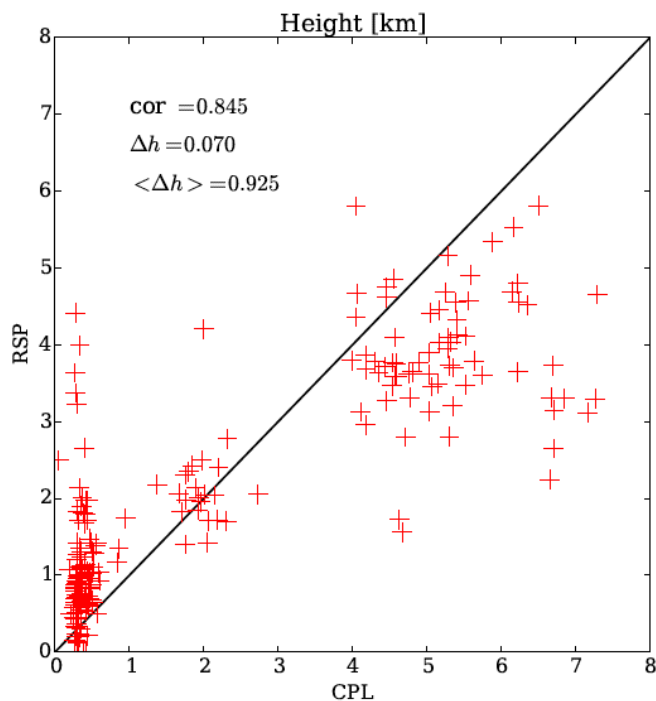
Polarization measurements in blue / near-UV are needed. (This is for a homogeneous aerosol layer; for plumes MISR has shown that stereo retrievals from multi-angle radiometry work well)



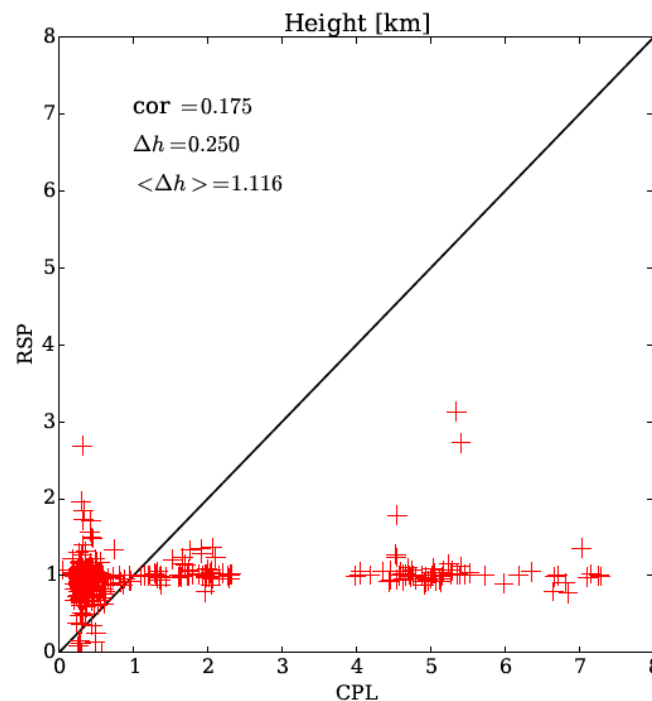
3. Other

Aerosol Layer Height Retrieval from RSP (real measurements)

radiance + polarization



only radiance



- Comparison between RSP and the Cloud Physics Lidar from the ER-2.
- Given the very different measurement approaches and definition of aerosol layer height, the agreement is very encouraging.
- The importance of blue / near-UV polarization measurements is also confirmed for real measurements.



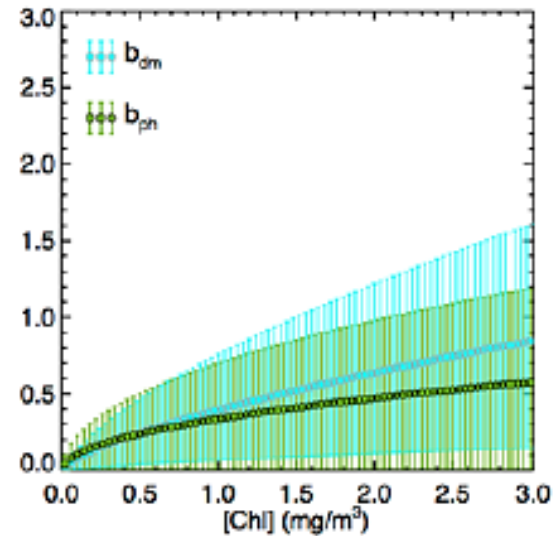
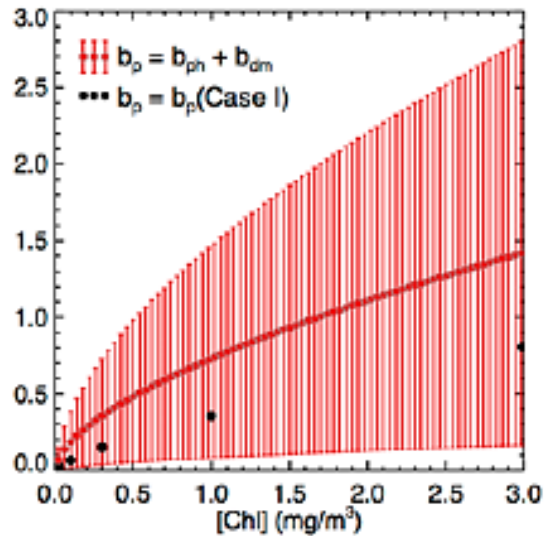
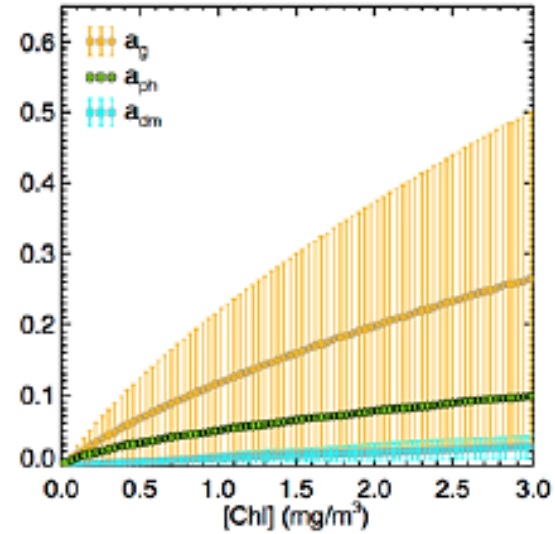
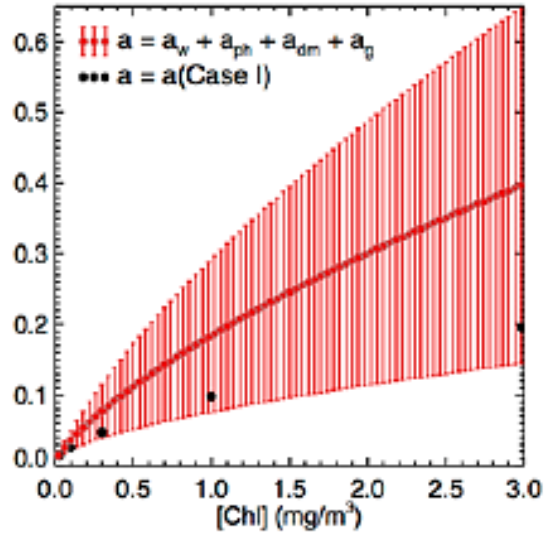
Backup Slides

IOCCG5 model





IOCCG5 model





IOCCG5 model

Table 3. IOCCG (2006) parameter ranges.

[Chl] §	$b_{bp}(440)$ †	$a_{dm}(440)$ †	$a_y(440)$ †	$c_{ph}(440)$ †	$c_p(440)$ †
0.03	0.00014 – 0.00244	0.00056 – 0.00084	0.00167 – 0.00858	0.01008 – 0.12666	0.01599 – 0.19471
0.1	0.00031 – 0.00515	0.00118 – 0.00231	0.00355 – 0.02861	0.01937 – 0.23743	0.03347 – 0.39789
0.3	0.00063 – 0.01010	0.00235 – 0.00612	0.00706 – 0.07956	0.03480 – 0.41368	0.06562 – 0.75828
1.0	0.00138 – 0.02103	0.00500 – 0.01750	0.01500 – 0.21857	0.06560 – 0.75000	0.13768 – 1.53442
3.0	0.00286 – 0.04150	0.00995 – 0.04304	0.02984 – 0.50185	0.11698 – 1.29023	0.27352 – 2.95016
10.0	0.00649 – 0.08960	0.02113 – 0.10658	0.06340 – 1.16386	0.22215 – 2.36908	0.59183 – 6.19274
30.0	0.01407 – 0.18622	0.04204 – 0.22989	0.12612 – 2.41349	0.40296 – 4.19998	1.22323 – 12.5403
Total ‡	0.00014 – 0.18622	0.00056 – 0.22989	0.00167 – 2.41349	0.01008 – 4.19998	0.01599 – 12.5403

§ in $mg\ m^{-3}$; † in m^{-1} ; ‡ compare with Table 2.



IOCCG5 model

