

3rd Santa Fe Conference on Global and Regional Climate Change
Santa Fe, NM, Oct. 31 – Nov. 3, 2011



Cloud (and Aerosol) Remote Sensing: Thinking Outside the Photon State-Space Box

Anthony B. Davis

Jet Propulsion Laboratory
California Institute of Technology

Topics / Outline

- **Climate Science and ...
remote sensing “science”**
- **Physics-based retrievals**
 - Key targets: surfaces, gases, aerosols & clouds
 - Need “sampled” (vs. “integrated”) RT
- **Back to the basics:**
 - Photons & their state space*
- **Physics-based remote sensing:**
 - Is the end in sight?*
- **Two wide-open frontiers!**
- **Seven examples (with variations)**

What is a photon?

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- **Wikipedia:**

- In physics, the photon (from Greek $\phi\omega\varsigma$ “phos,” meaning light) is the quantum of the time-dependent electromagnetic field, for instance light.

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- In physics, the photon (from Greek $\varphi\omega\varsigma$ “phos,” meaning light) is the quantum of the time-dependent electromagnetic field, for instance light.
- The term “photon” was coined by G. N. Lewis in 1926.

**Gilbert Newton Lewis,
10/23/1875 – 3/23/1946,
in his UC Berkley Lab.
*N.B. He died therein.***



Photon Attributes / State Space

Quantum EM theory

↔

Classical EM

Remote sensing

Energy

$$E = \hbar\omega = h\nu$$

↔

wavelength

$$\lambda = c/\nu$$

position along spectral axis

Photon Attributes / State Space

Quantum EM theory		↔	Classical EM	Remote sensing
Energy	$E = \hbar\omega = h\nu$	↔	wavelength $\lambda = c/\nu$	position along <i>spectral axis</i>
Momentum (collectively, pressure)	$\mathbf{p} = \hbar\mathbf{k} = \Omega E/c$	↔	direction $\Omega = k/k$	<i>escape direction at scene (or pixel position at detector)</i>

Photon Attributes / State Space

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Spin (angular momentum)	$S = \pm\hbar$	↔	polarization	calls for further filtering

That's it!

Retrieval of “L2” cloud properties from “L1” radiances in VNIR (0.4–2.7 μm)

- **Cloud “Fraction” (CF)**

- ◆ Based on cloud “mask” at pixel-scale (here, 0.5 km)
- ◆ MODIS cloud mask has ≈ 22 bits of detail!

- **Condensed Water Path (CWP = LWP + IWP)**

From cloud optical depth τ [ranges 5–100] and ...

- **Effective particle radius (r_e)**

$$r_e = \langle r^3 \rangle / \langle r^2 \rangle \text{ [in the 10s of } \mu\text{m range]}$$

Exploits *absorption* cross-section $\propto r^3$

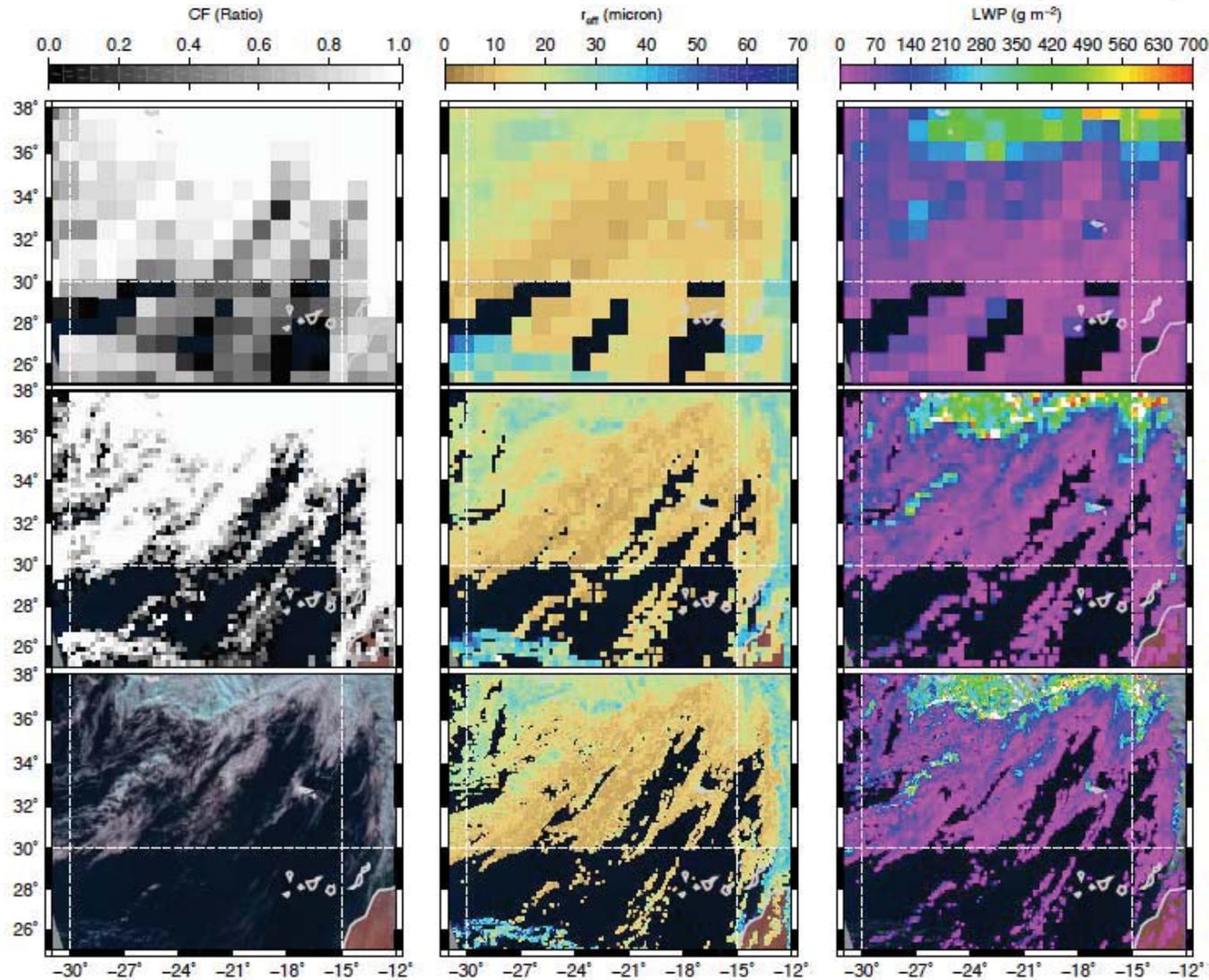
$$\text{LWP} = (2/3)r_e\tau_c \text{ [... / } \rho_w \text{ where } \rho_w = 1 \text{ g/cc} = 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3 \text{]}$$

Uses the limit $\lambda \gg r$, where *total* cross-section $\approx 2 \times \pi r^2$

(Mie scattering, or appropriate non-spherical theory)

- **Cloud top height (CTH), thickness (H), thermodynamic phase, etc.**

0.5 km pixels, processed, aggregated



M. de la Torre Juárez, A. B. Davis, and E. J. Fetzer, Scale-by-scale analysis of probability distributions for global MODIS-AQUA cloud properties: How the large scale signature of turbulence may impact statistical analyses of clouds, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, **11**, 2893-2901 (2011).

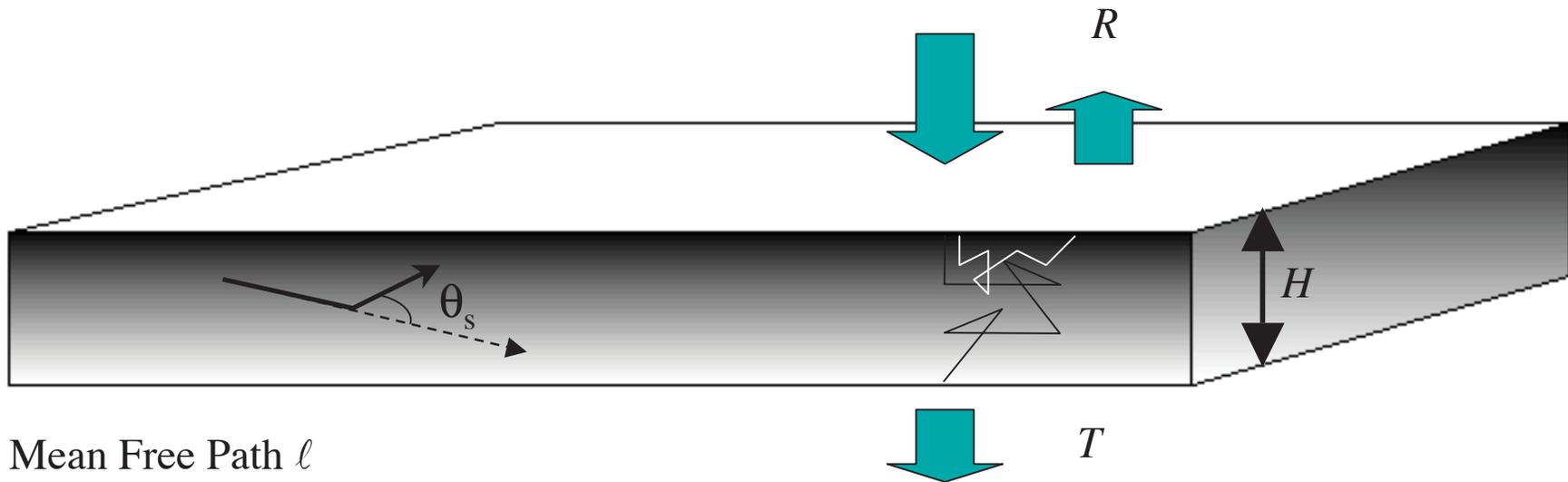
Retrieval of “L2” cloud properties from “L1” radiances in VNIR (0.4–2.7 μm)



Is this a cloud?

Retrieval of “L2” cloud properties from “L1” radiances in VNIR (0.4–2.7 μm)

Take wavelength where there is no absorption,
hence $R(\text{reflectance}) + T(\text{transmittance}) = 1$.



Mean Free Path ℓ

Asymmetry factor $g = \text{mean of } \cos\theta_s \approx 0.85$



Transport MFP

$$\ell_t = \ell / (1 - g)$$

Optical Depth

$$\tau = H / \ell \gg 1$$

Scaled OD

$$H / \ell_t = (1 - g)\tau$$

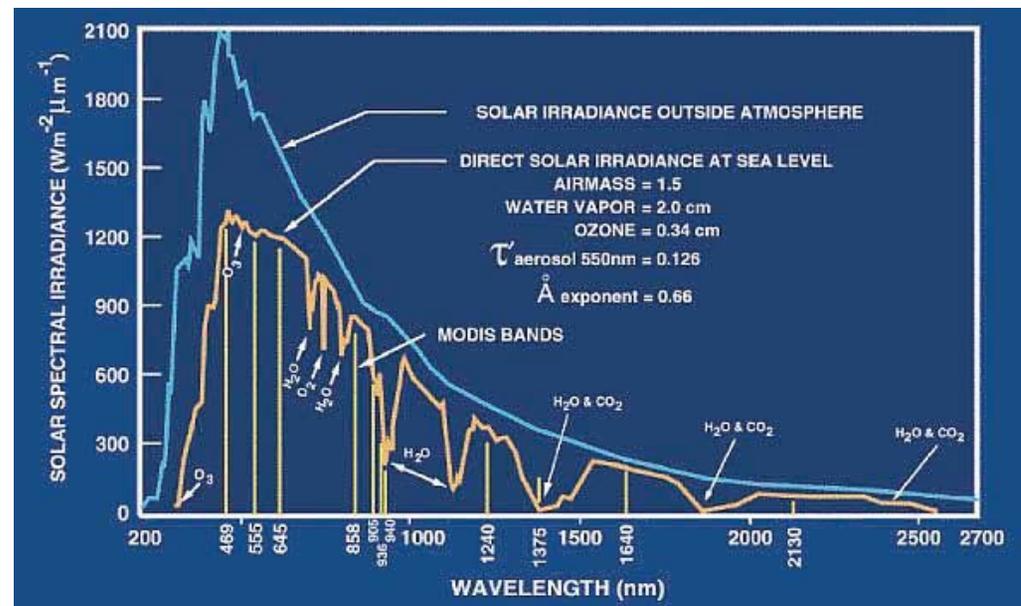
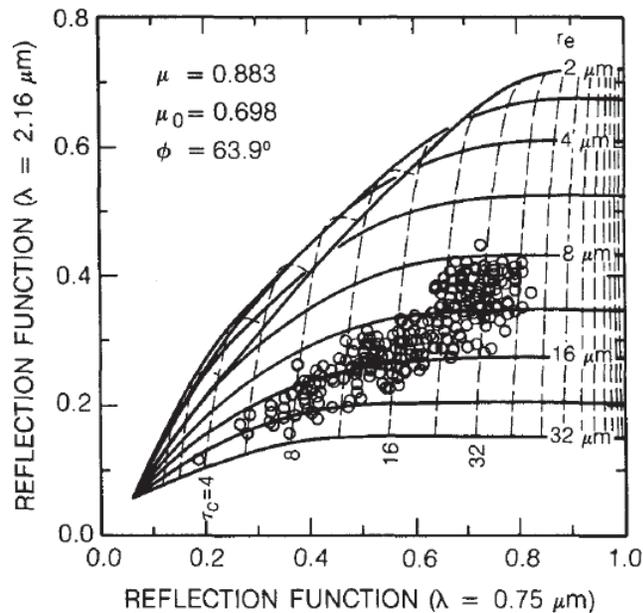
$$T = 1 - R = \frac{1}{1 + (1 - g)\tau / 2\chi}$$

Extrapolation length factor: $\chi \approx 2/3$

A. Schuster (1905). Radiation through a foggy atmosphere. *Astrophys. J.*, **21**, 1-22.

Multi-spectral modality: e.g., MODIS

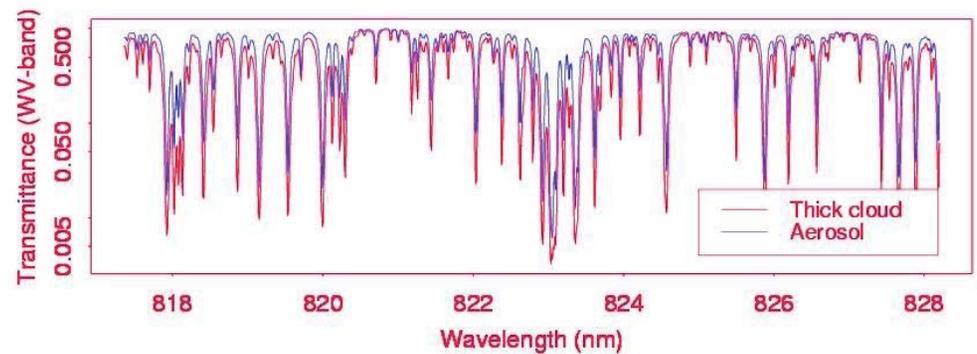
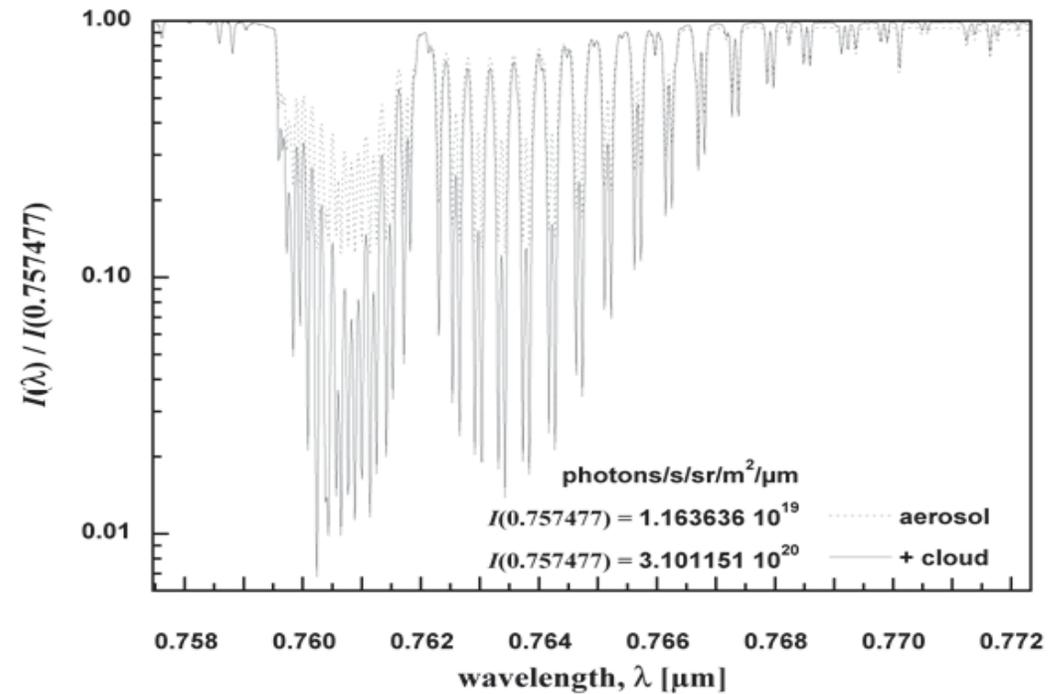
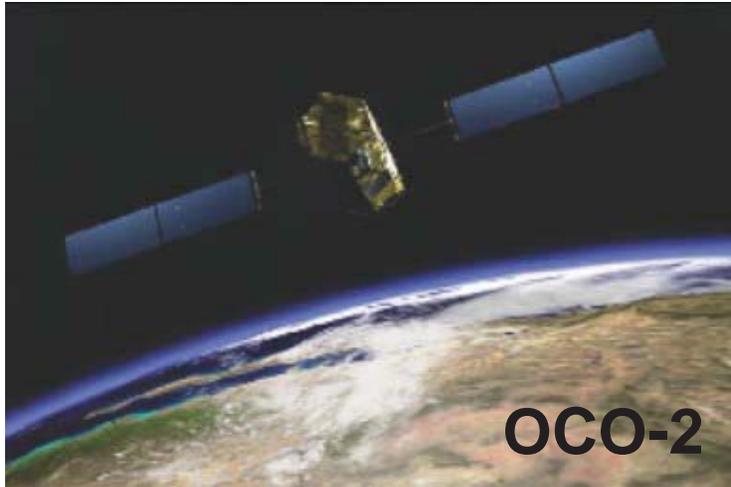
T.Y. Nakajima and M.D. King (1990). Determination of the optical thickness and effective particle radius of clouds from reflected solar radiation measurements - Part I. Theory. *J. Atmos. Sci.*, **47**, 1878-1893.



For translation from optics to cloud physics:

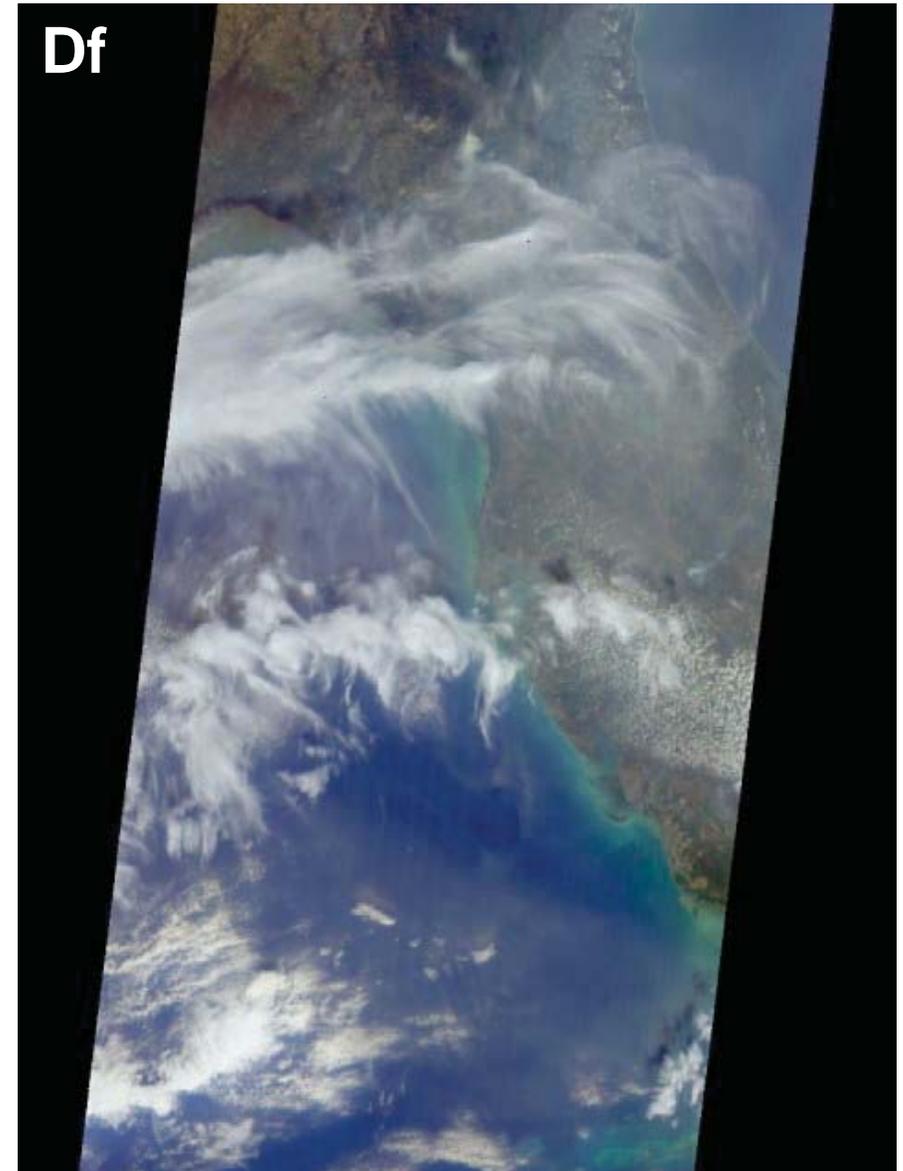
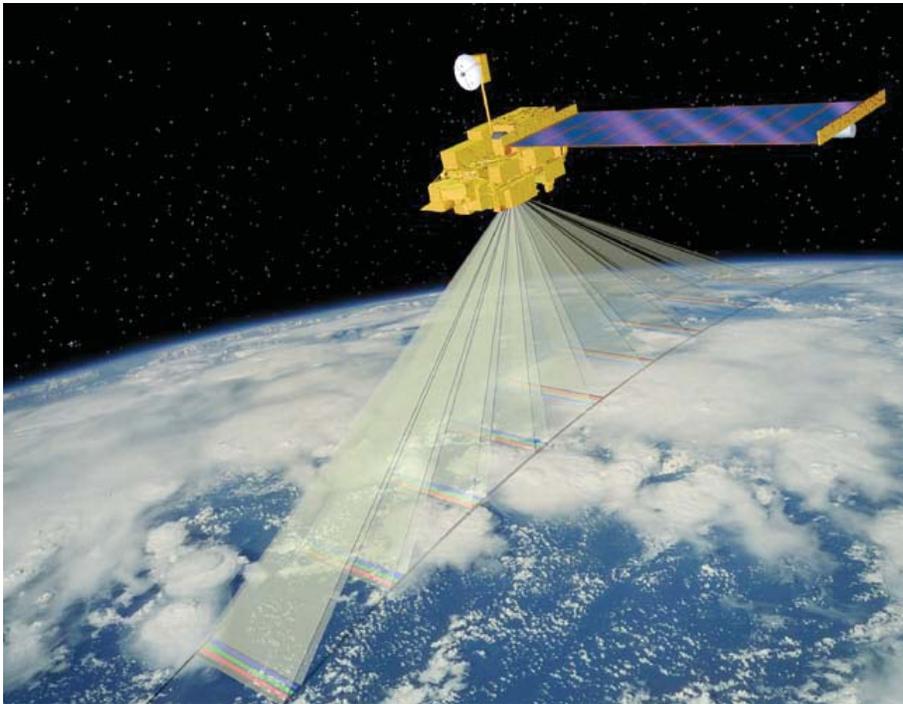
$$\begin{aligned} \text{LWP} &= (2/3) \rho_w \times \tau \times r_e \\ \text{LWC} &= \text{LWP} / H \end{aligned}$$

Hyper-spectral: OCO, AIRS, TES, etc.



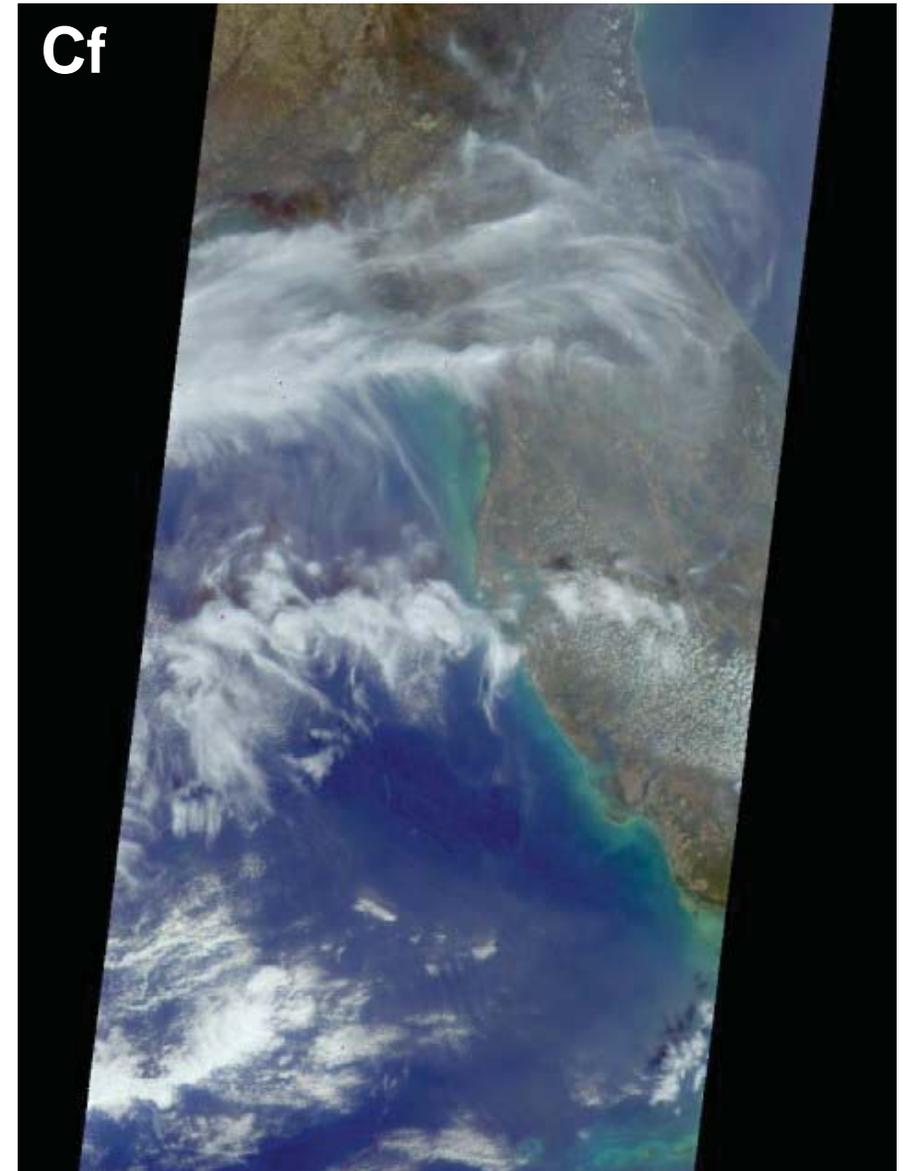
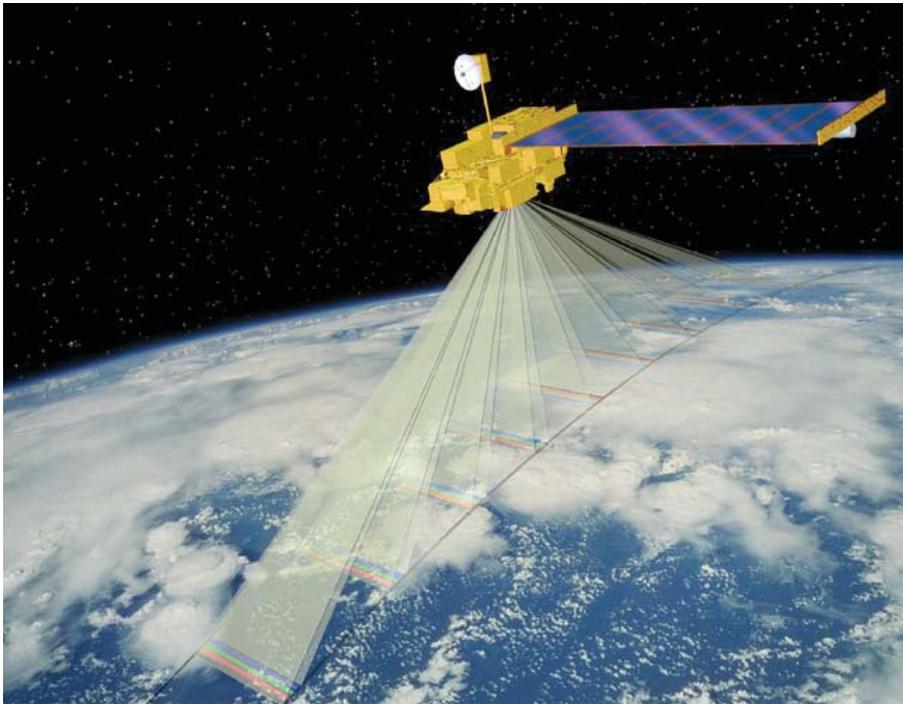
Multi-angle/multi-spectral: MISR

Aerosols: use radiometry
Clouds: use geometry
... in operational pipeline



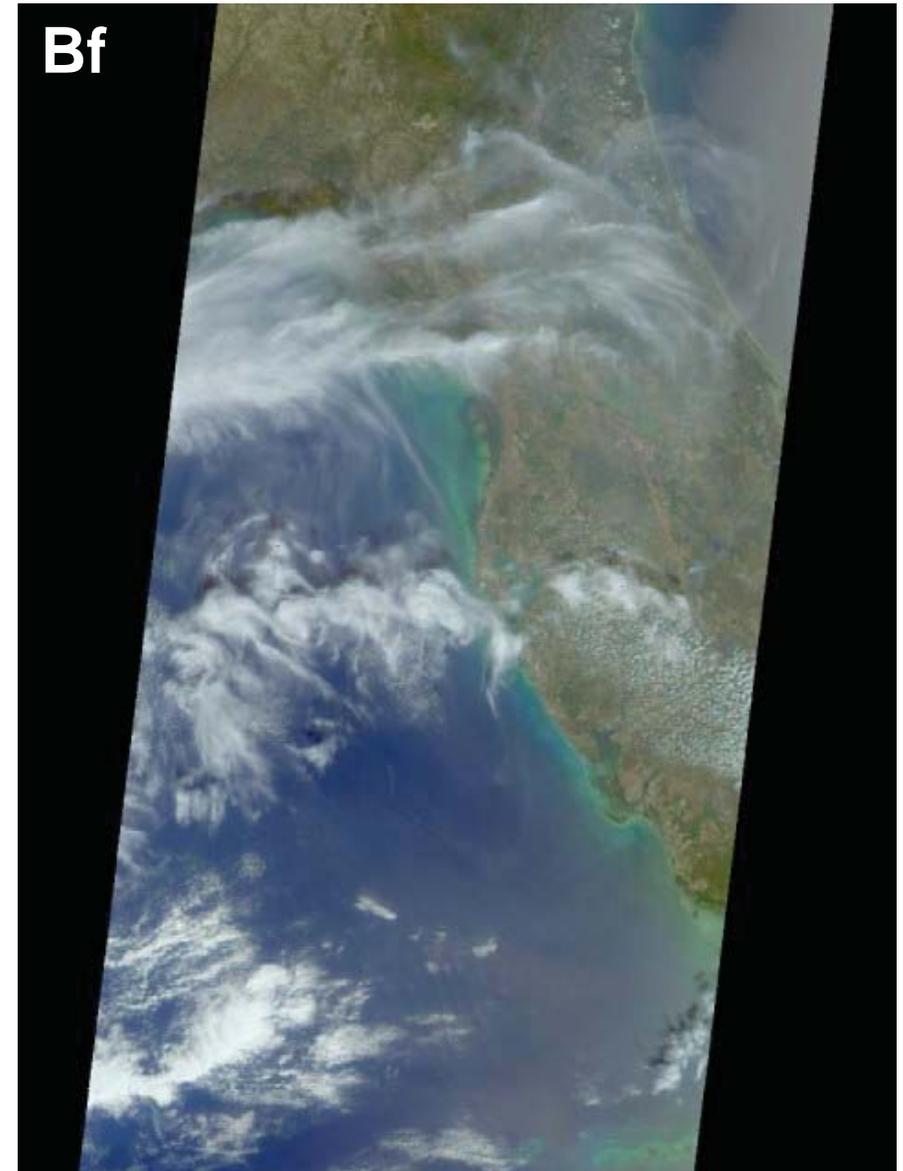
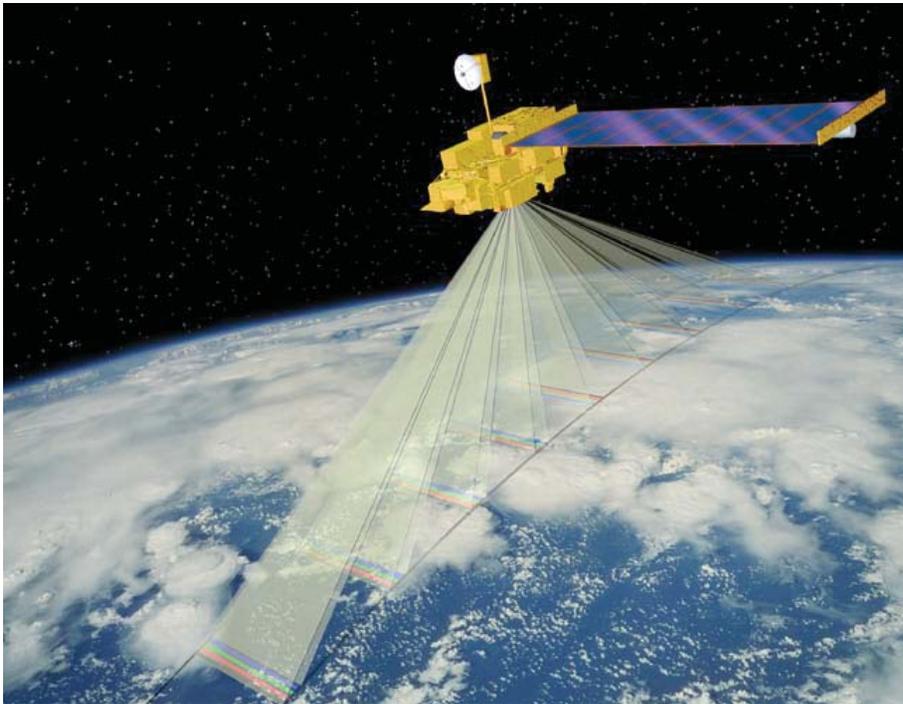
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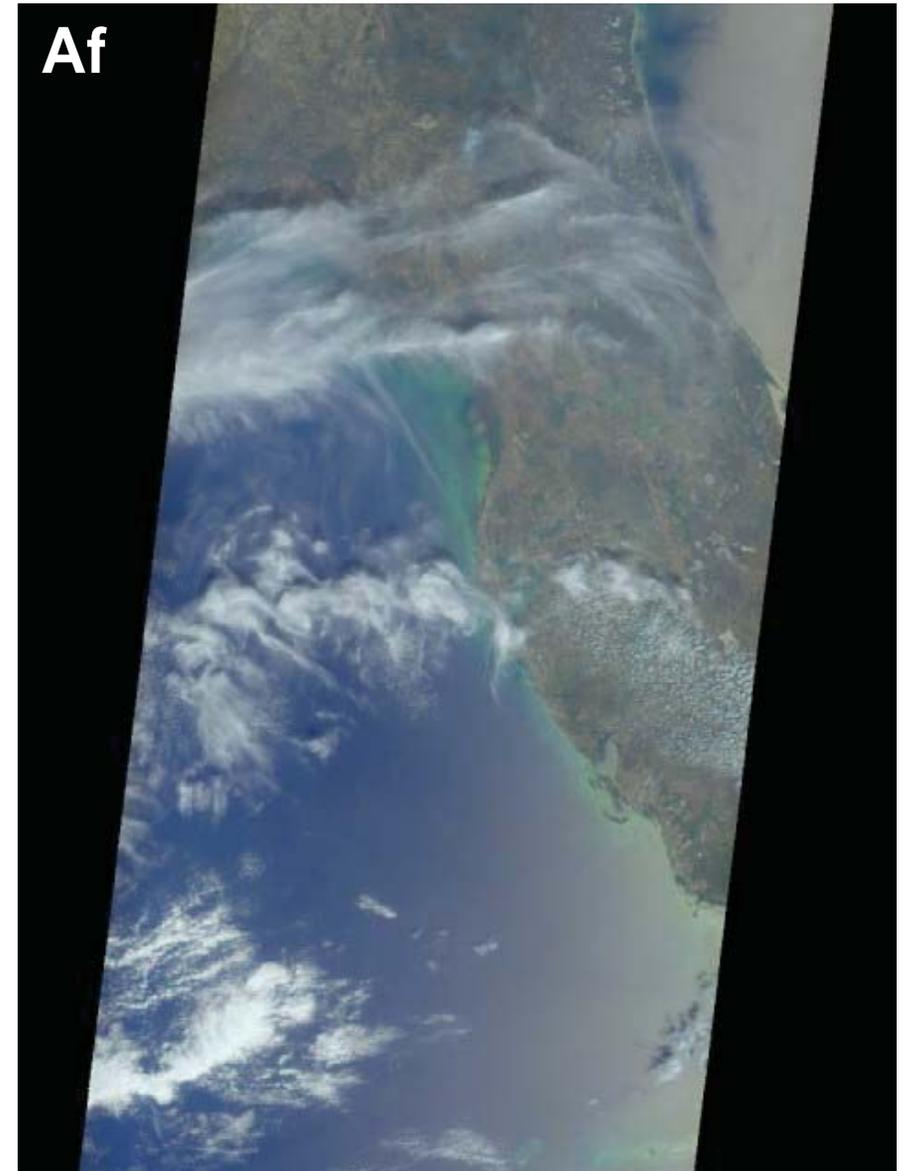
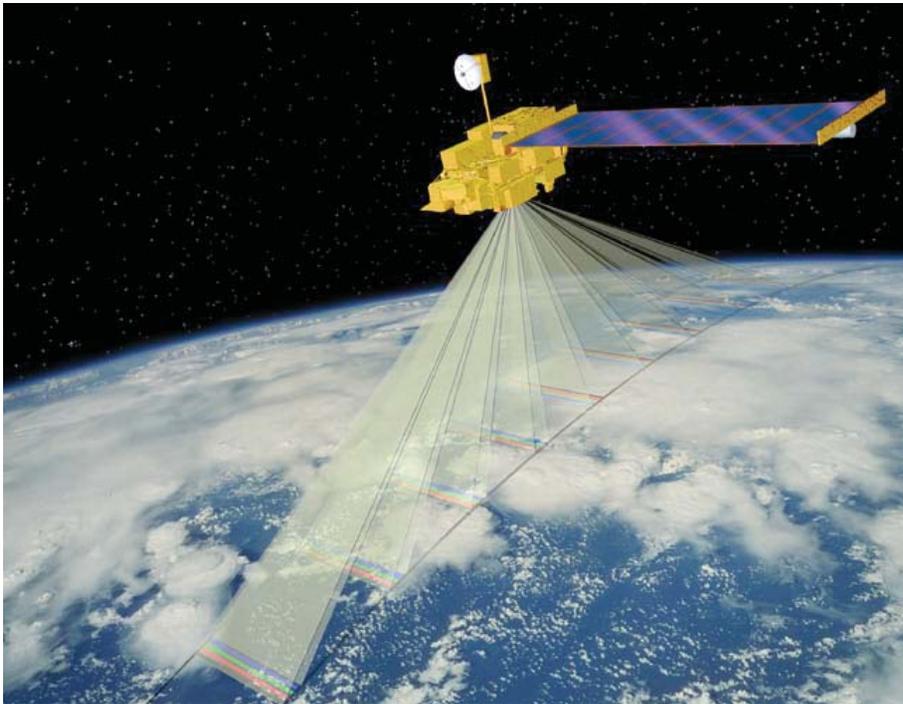
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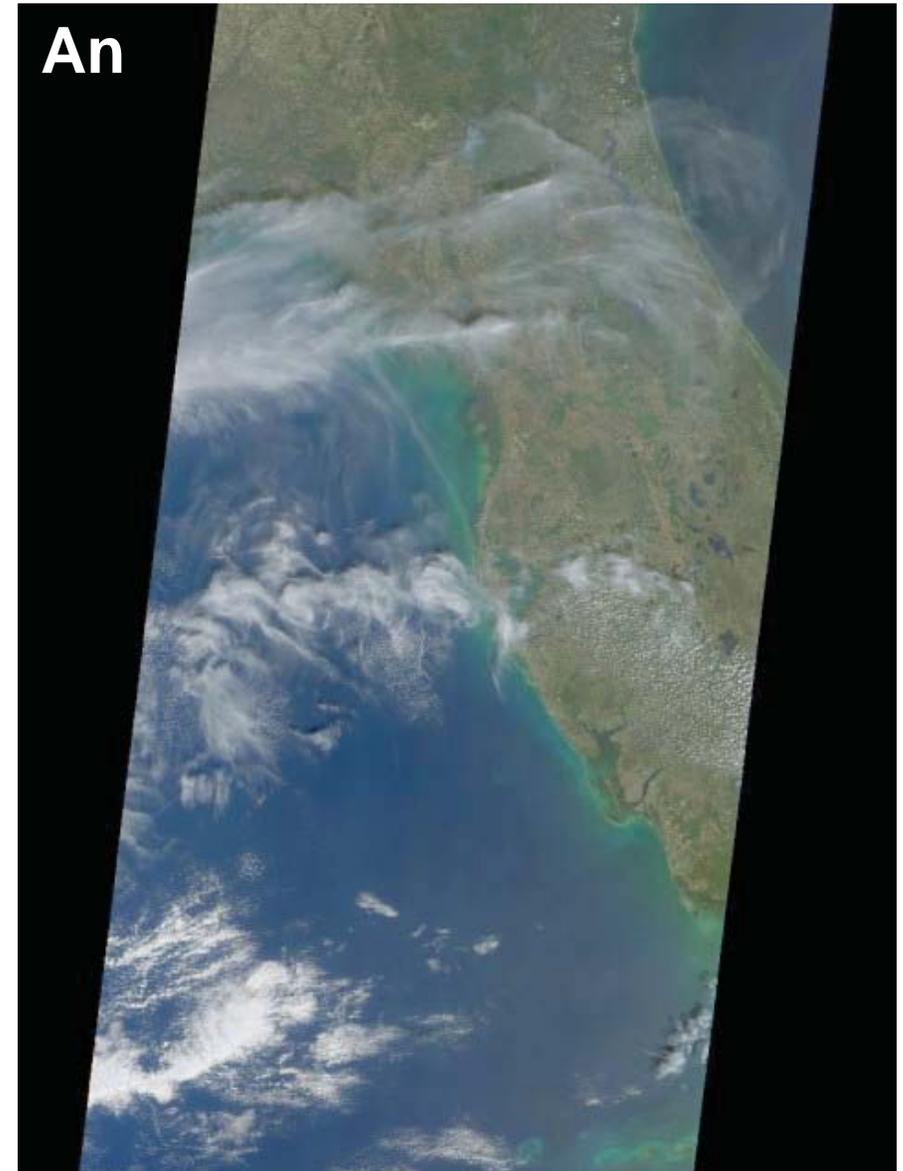
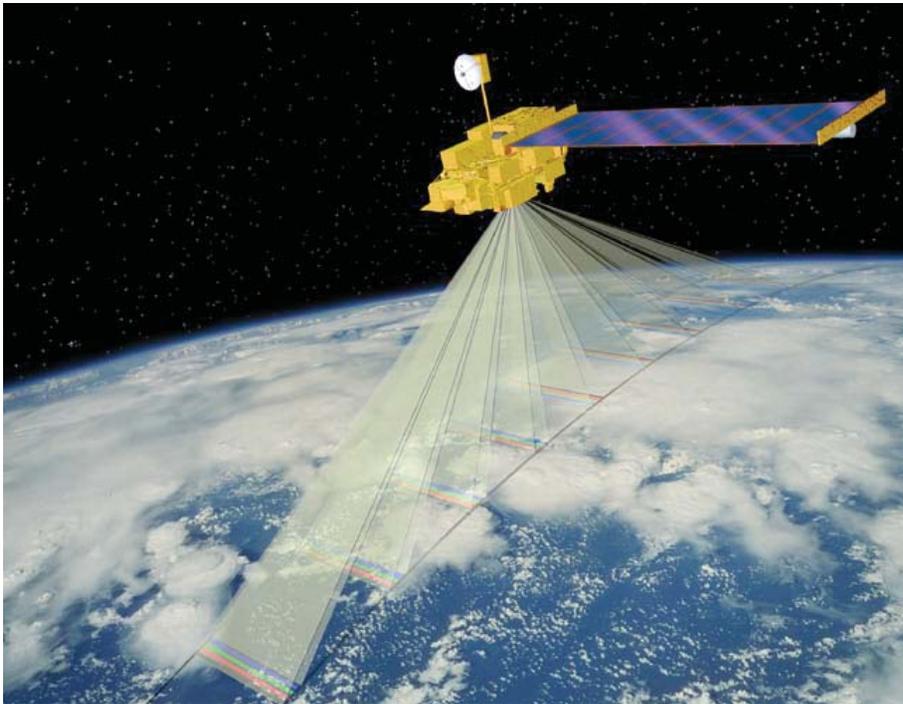
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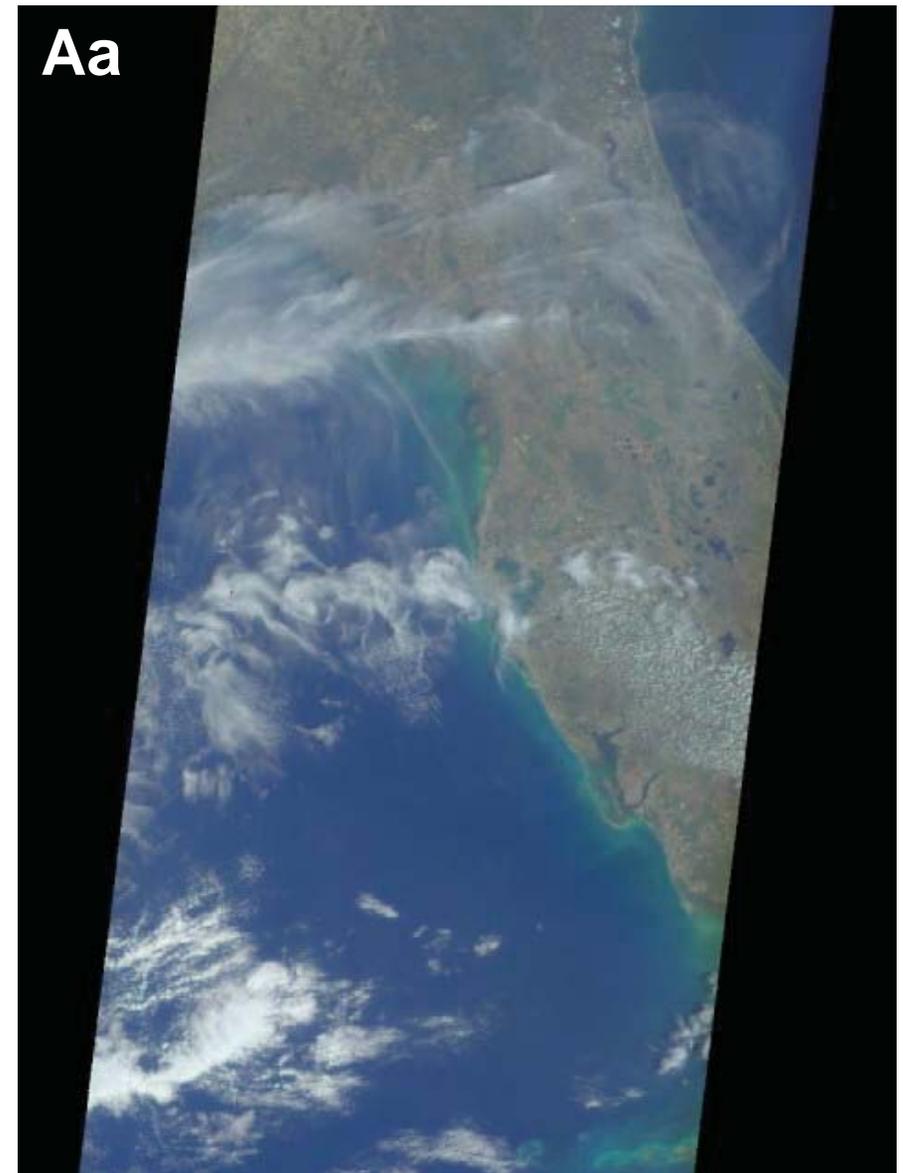
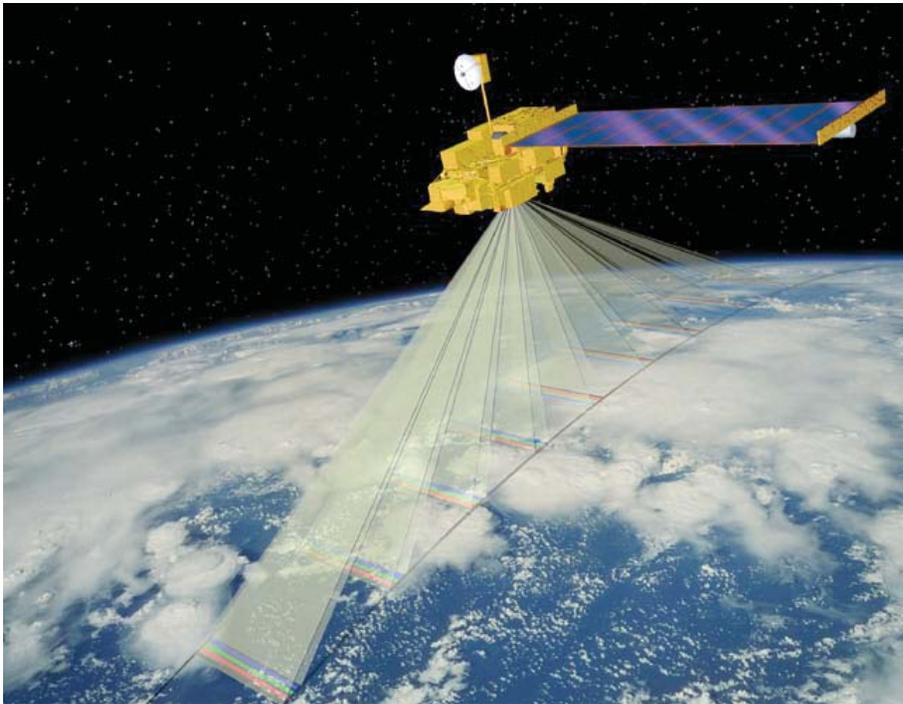
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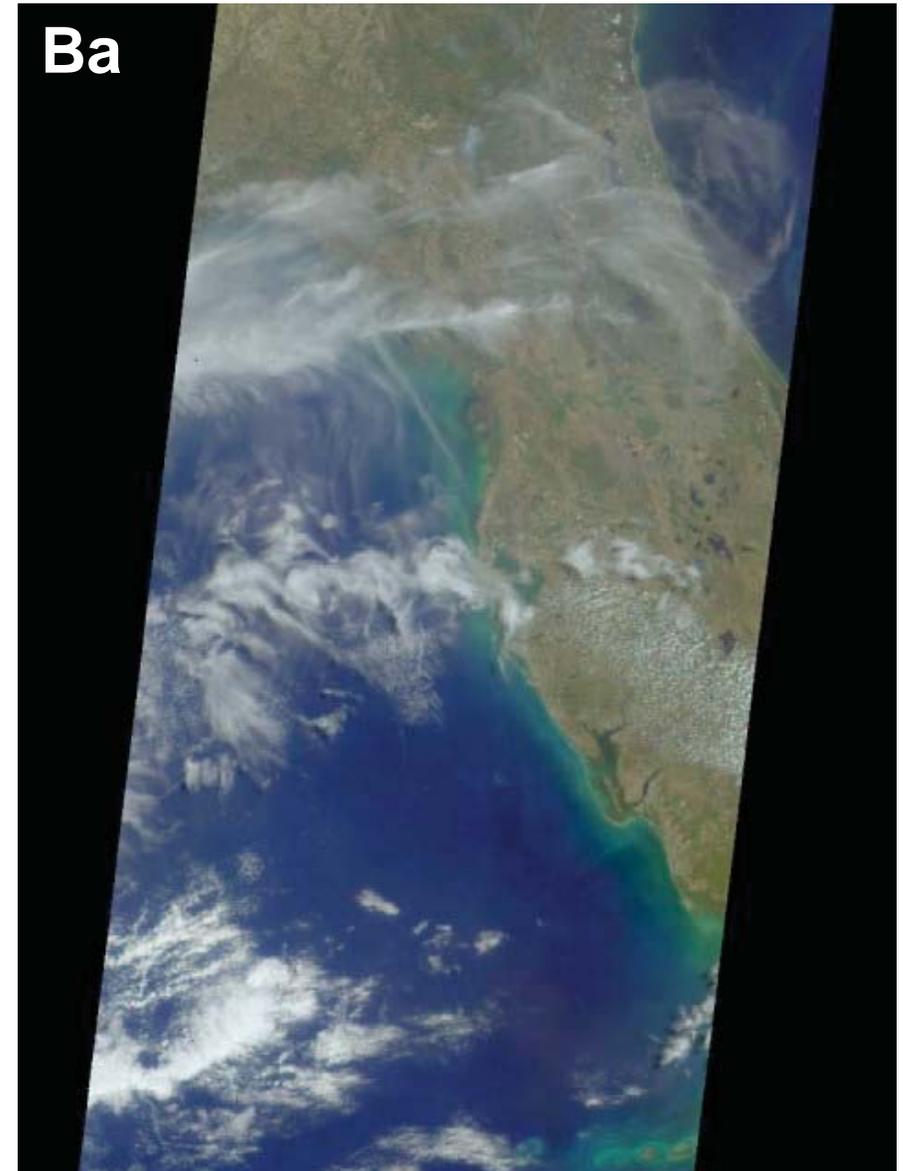
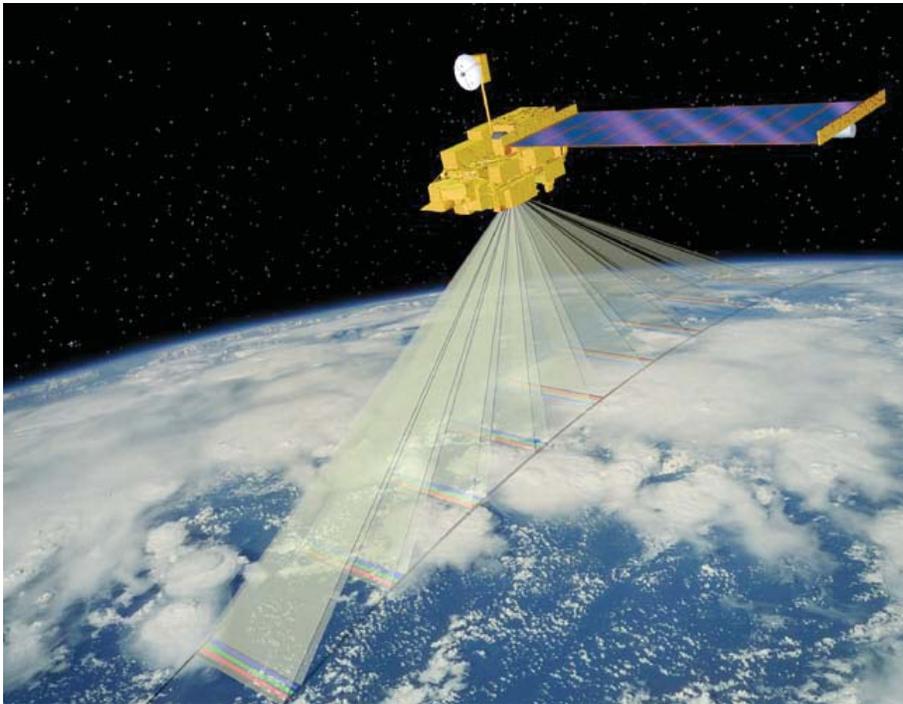
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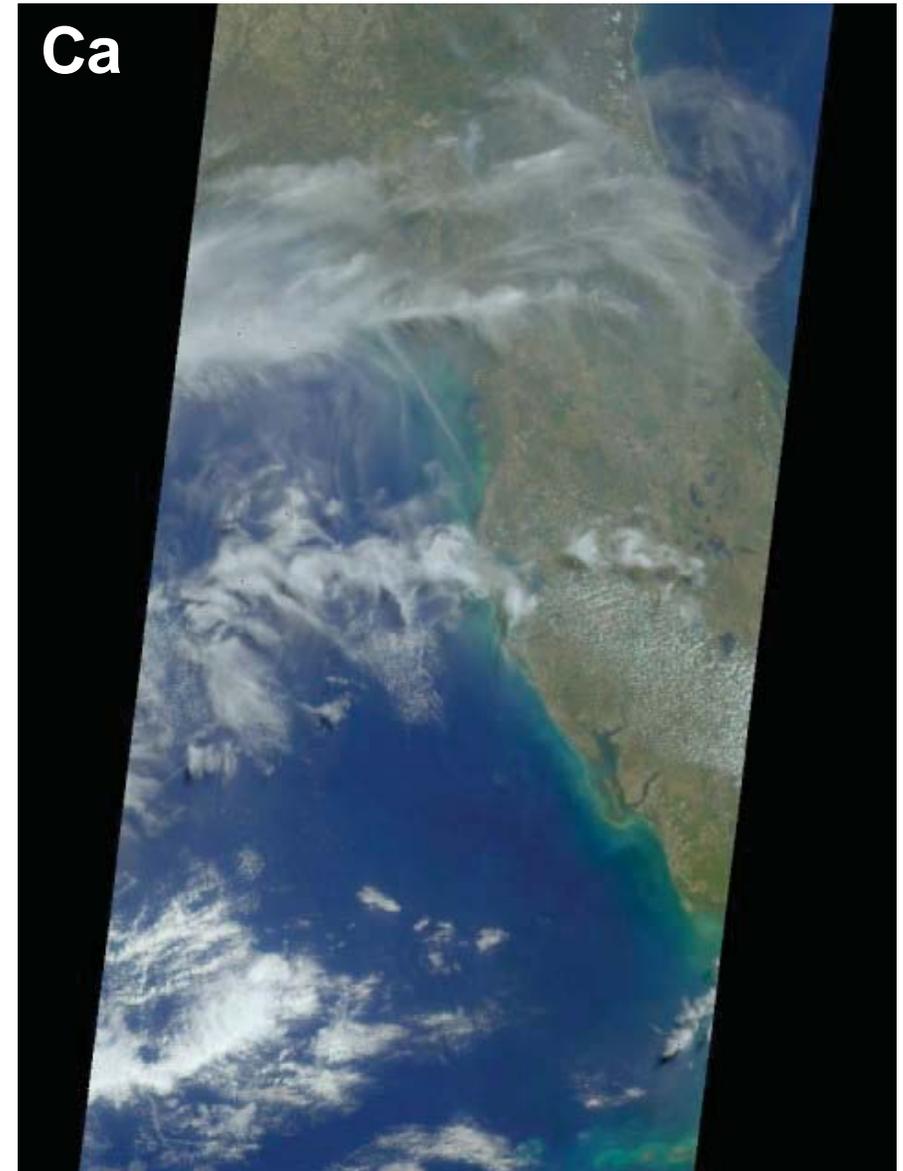
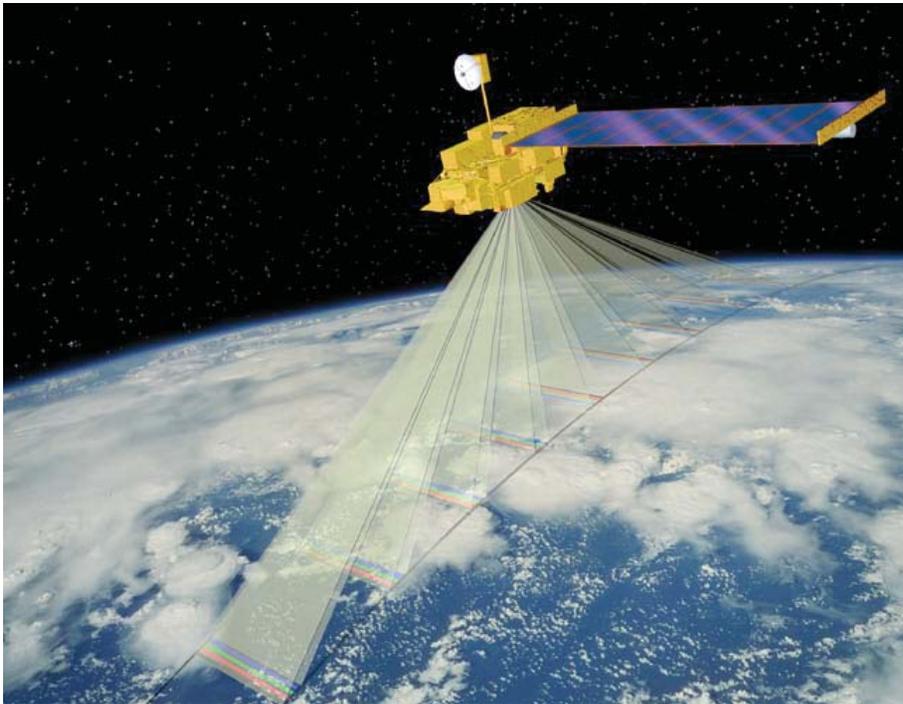
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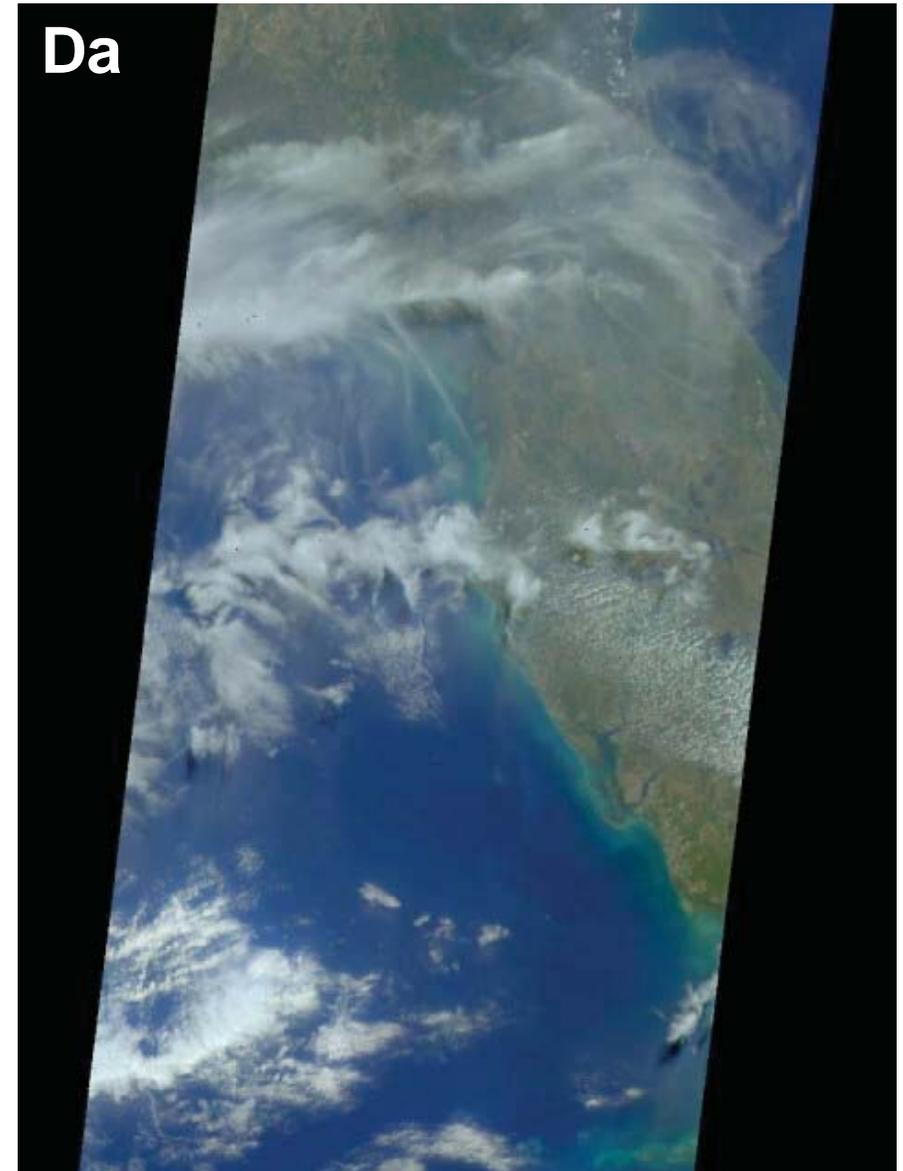
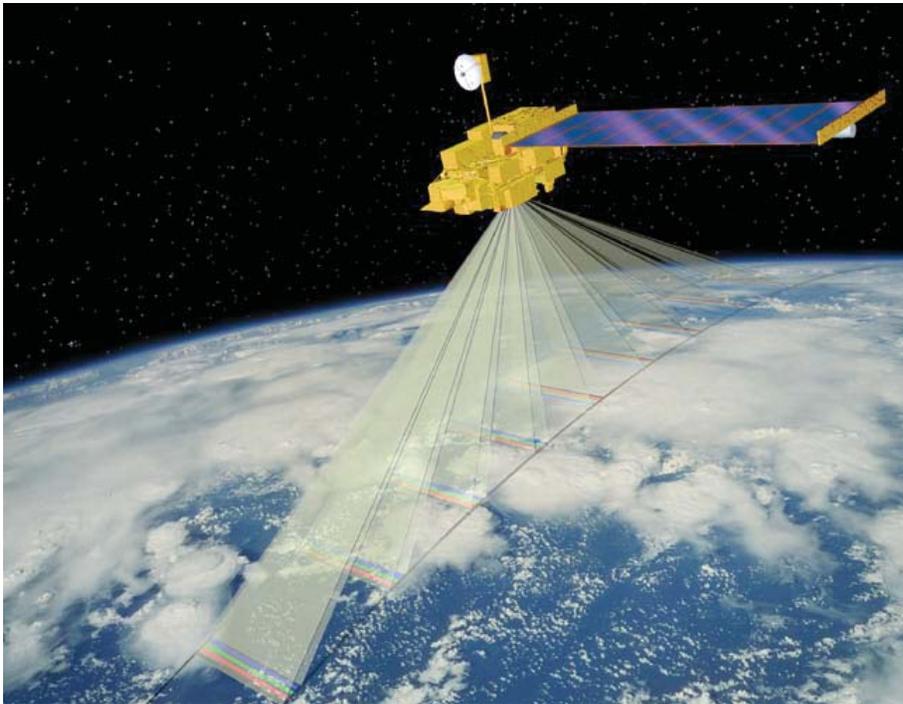
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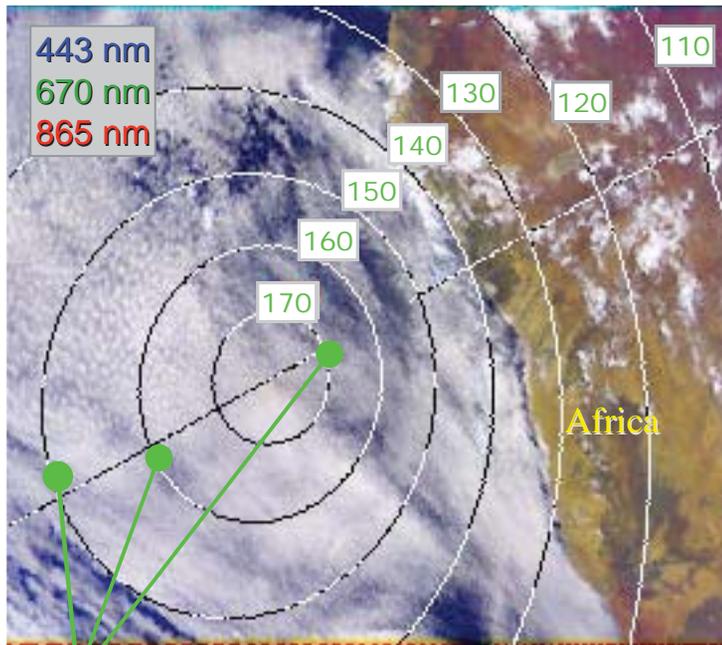
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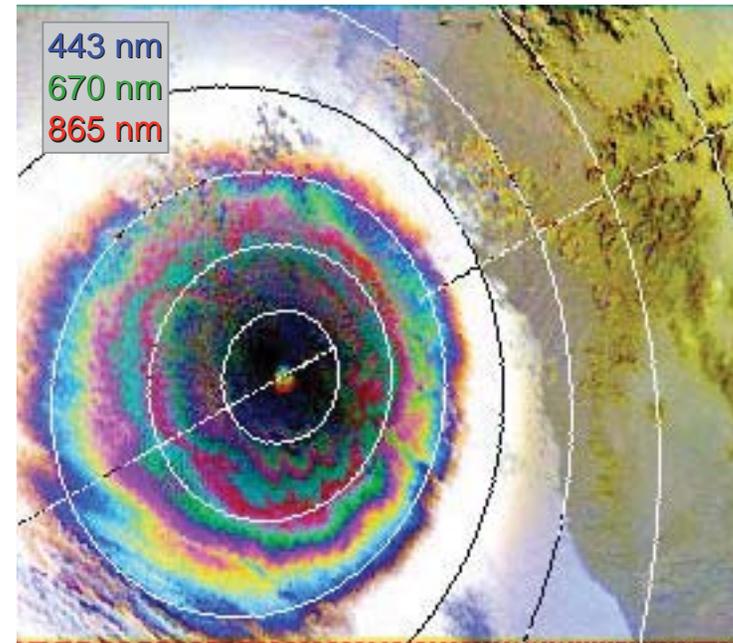
Multi-angle/multi-spectral with polarization diversity: POLDER

Stratocumulus over the ocean



Scattering angles

Same scene in polarized light

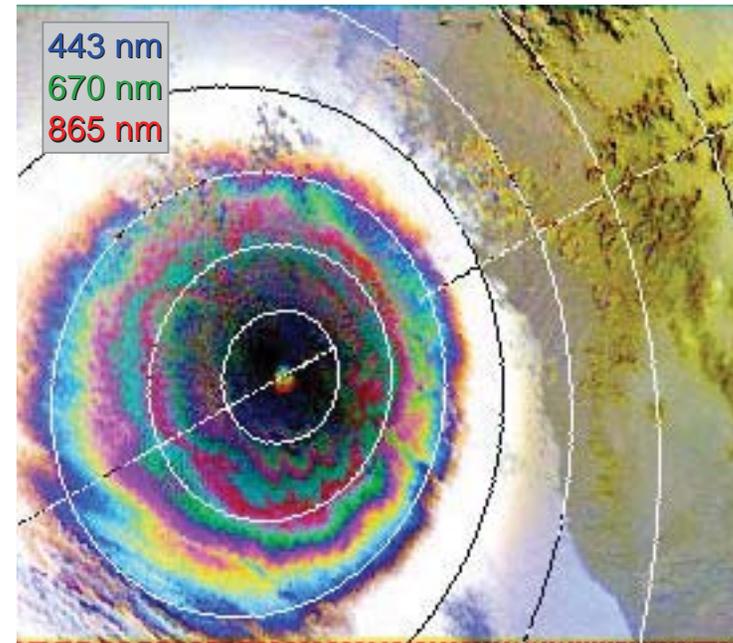
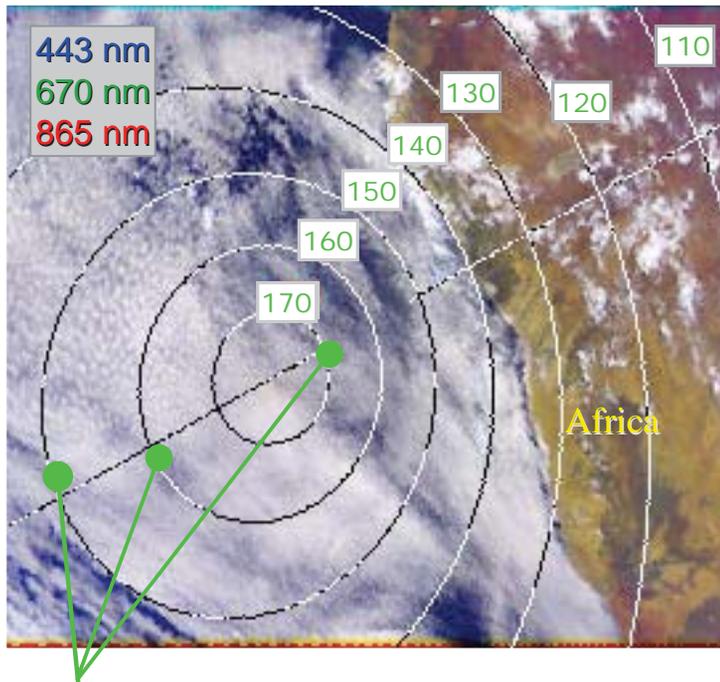


Source: François-Marie Bréon, LSCE, France

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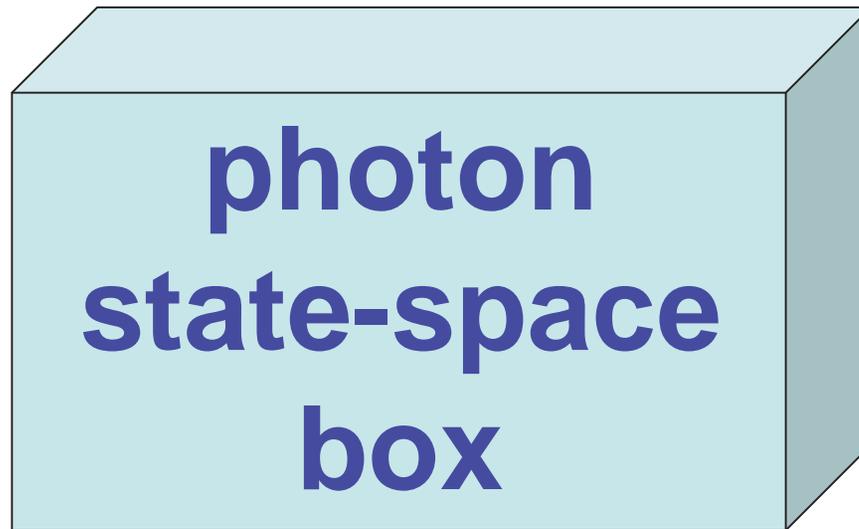
Source: François-Marie Bréon, LSCE, France

... and beyond!



(hyper-angular,
mono-pixel)

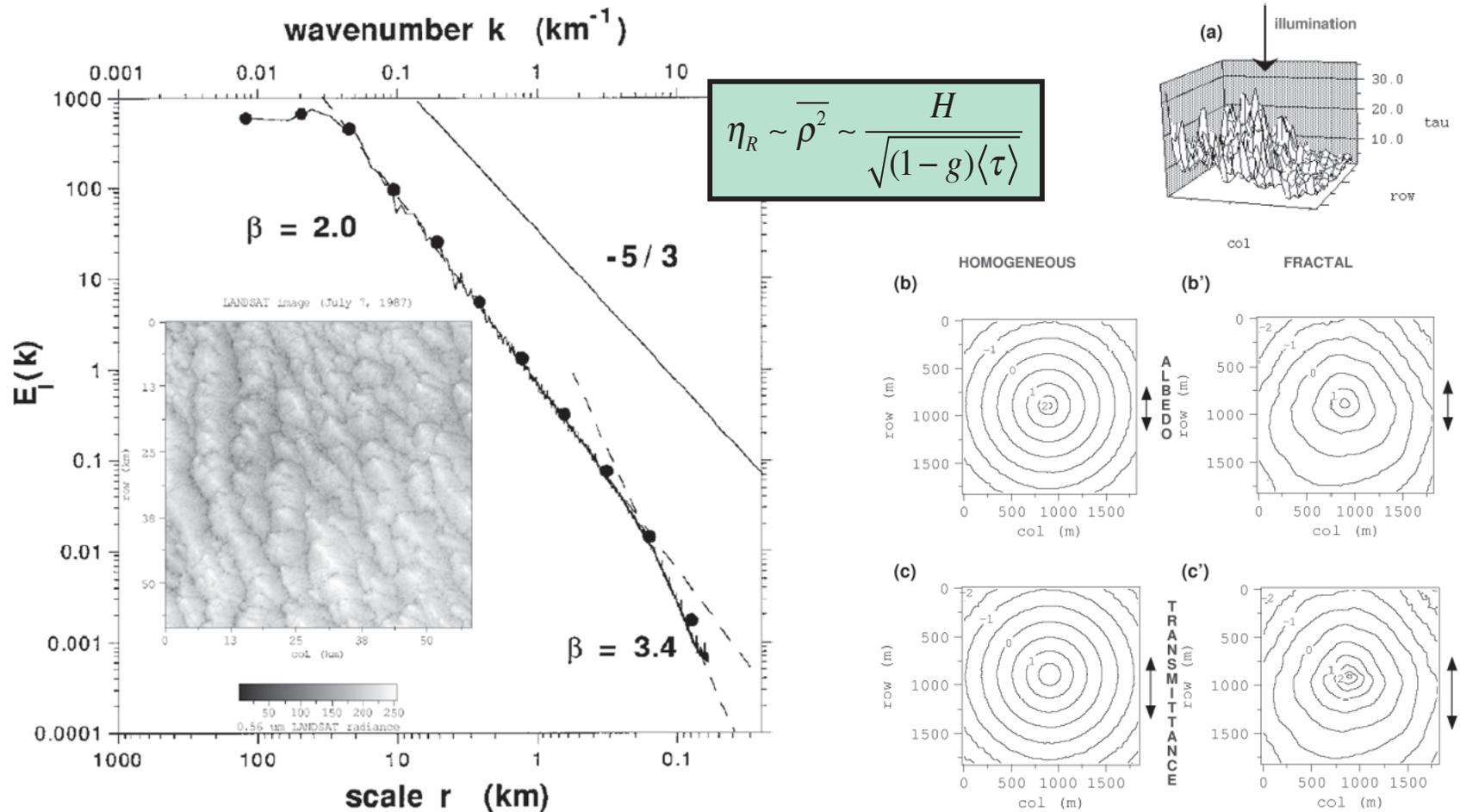
Emerging paradigms from outside of the ...



**Often, just new algorithms
used for \approx same hardware**

Mono-spectral / multi-pixel, Part 1a

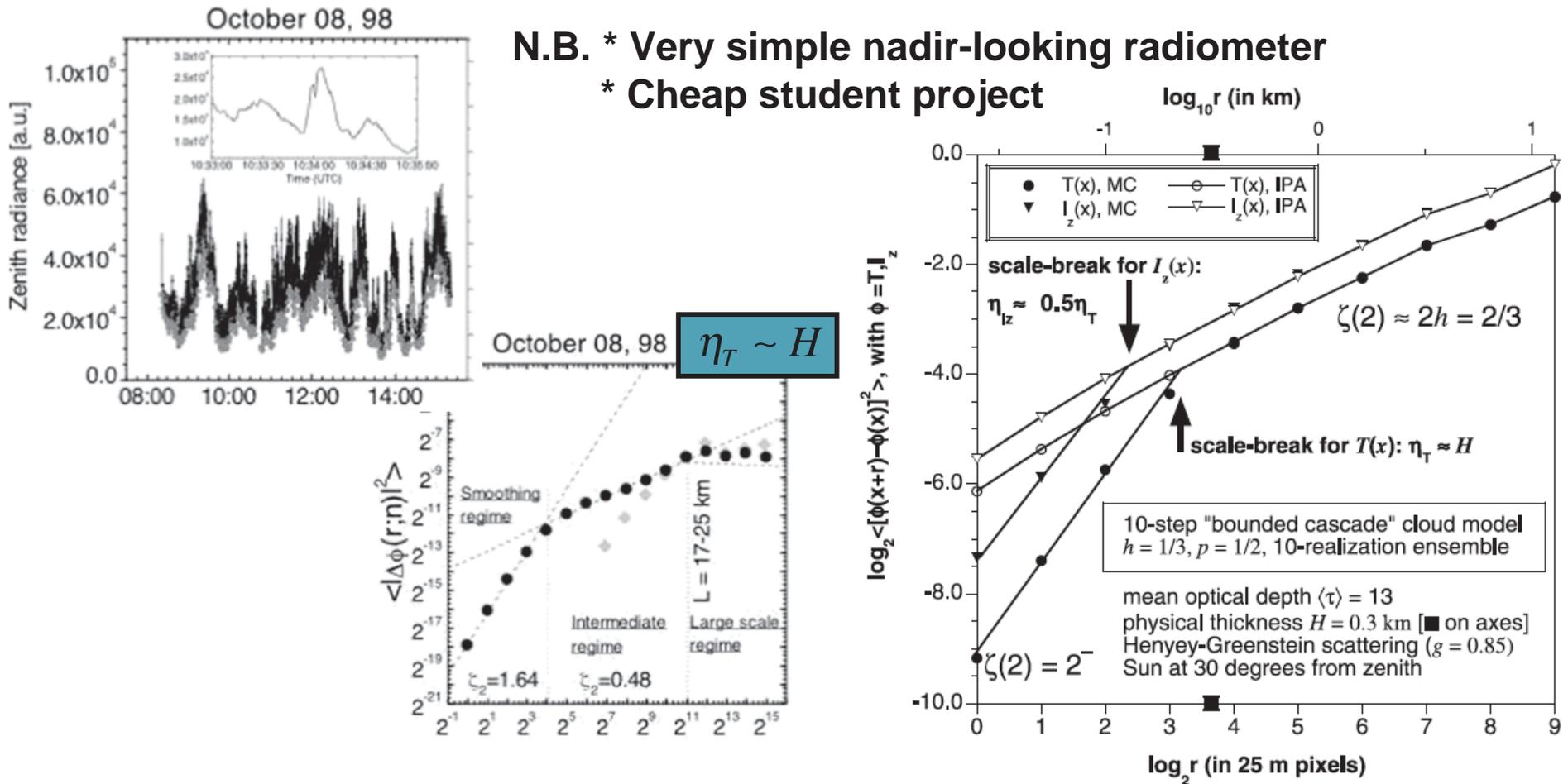
Radiative smoothing phenomenology ... in $R \rightarrow H$ for Sc



Davis, A., A. Marshak, R. F. Cahalan, and W. J. Wiscombe, 1997: The LANDSAT scale-break in strato-cumulus as a three-dimensional radiative transfer effect, Implications for cloud remote sensing, *J. Atmos. Sci.*, **54**, 241-260.

Mono-spectral / multi-pixel, Part 1b

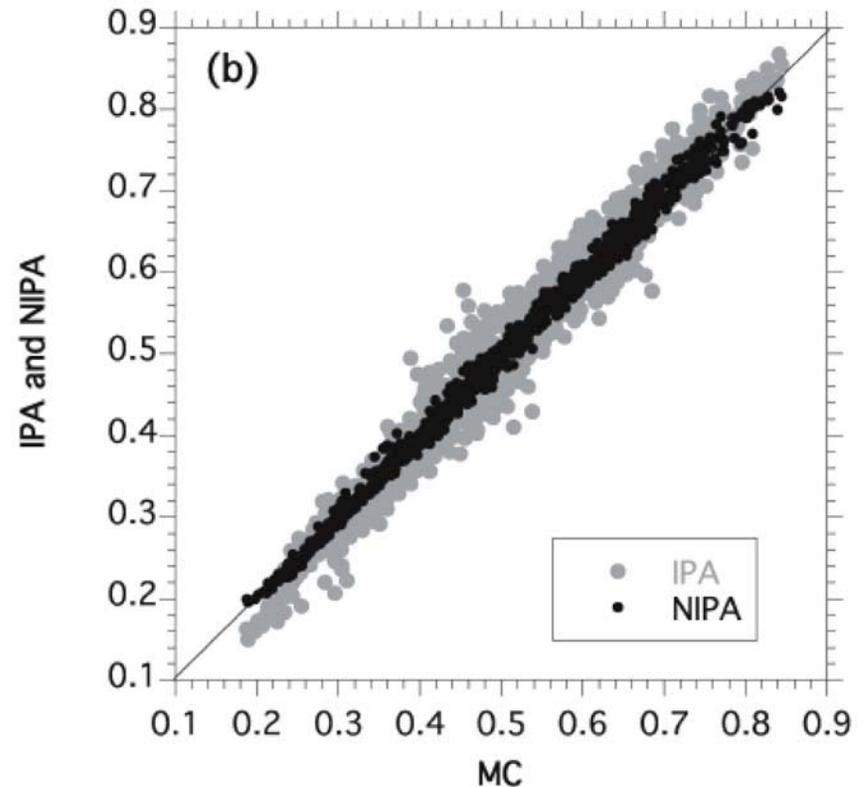
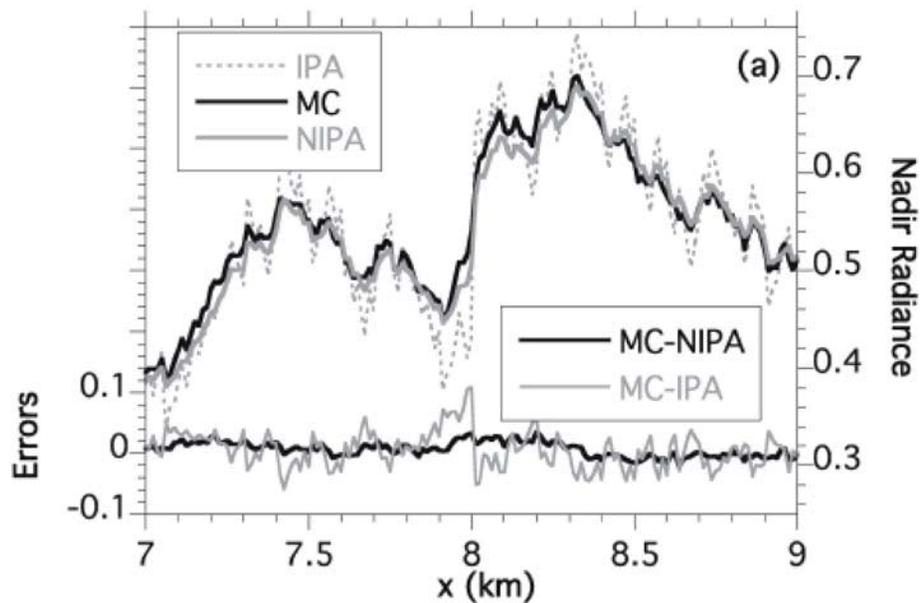
Radiative smoothing phenomenology ... in $T \rightarrow H$ for Sc



von Savigny, C., A. B. Davis, O. Funk, and K. Pfeilsticker, 2002: Time-series of zenith radiance and surface flux under cloudy skies: Radiative smoothing, optical thickness retrievals and large-scale stationarity, *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, **29**(17), 1825, doi:10.1029/2001GL014153.

Mono-spectral / multi-pixel, Part 1c

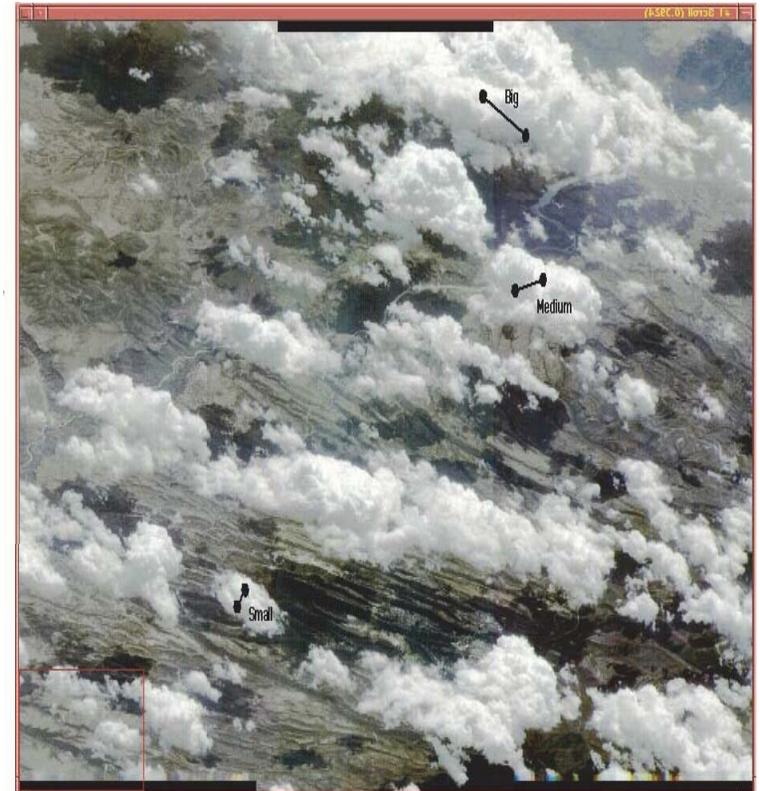
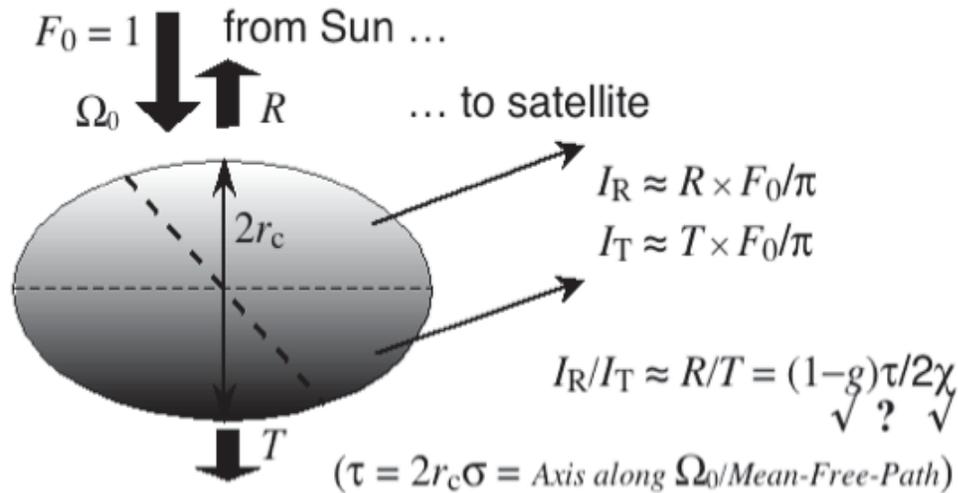
Radiative smoothing phenomenology \rightarrow NIPA \rightarrow (NIPA) $^{-1}$
 \rightarrow better $\tau(x,y)$ for Sc



Marshak, A., A. Davis, R. F. Cahalan, and W. J. Wiscombe, 1998: Nonlocal Independent Pixel Approximation: Direct and Inverse Problems, *IEEE Trans. Geosc. and Remote Sens.*, **36**, 192-205.

Mono-spectral / multi-pixel, Part 2

Bright/Dark ratio technique $\rightarrow \tau$ for cumulus



Cloud \rightarrow "D" data \downarrow	"Big"		"Medium"		"Small"	
	R-region	T-region	R-region	T-region	R-region	T-region
mean:	255.89	58.091	257.37	56.816	195.79	70.770
st-dev/mean (%):	2.1	11	6.0	5.5	7.6	5.4
minimum:	244.40	45.861	228.34	51.128	167.00	65.461
maximum:	272.33	70.634	282.50	66.459	227.21	82.429
# of pixels (-):	272	624	132	340	81	120
I_R/I_T range (-):	3.5-5.9		3.4-5.5		2.0-3.5	
τ_{eff} range (-):	33-56		33-52		19-33	

Davis, A. B., 2002: Cloud remote sensing with sideways-looks: Theory and first results using Multispectral Thermal Imager (MTI) data, in *S.P.I.E. Proceedings, vol. 4725: "Algorithms and Technologies for Multispectral, Hyperspectral, and Ultraspectral Imagery VIII,"* Eds. S. S. Shen and P. E. Lewis, S.P.I.E. Publications, Bellingham (Wa), pp. 397-405.

Mono-spectral / multi-pixel, Part 3

Challenge: Find parameters of the absorbing plume in a deep valley, along with uncertain background aerosol ...

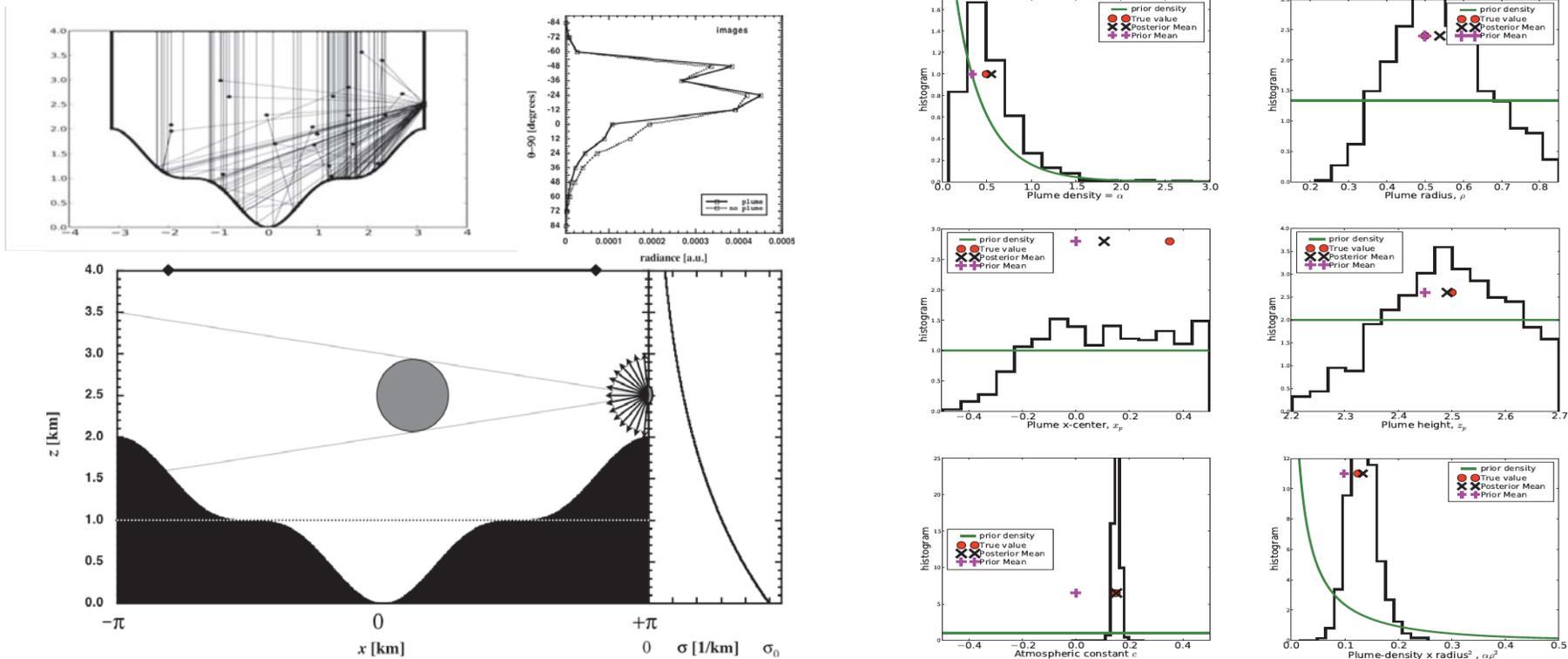


Figure 2: With SNR=5 and an inverse crime.

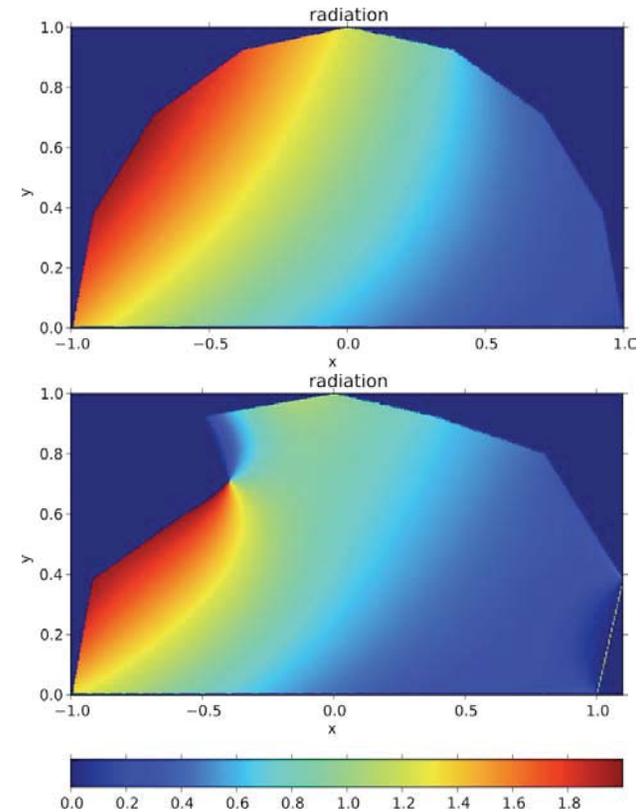
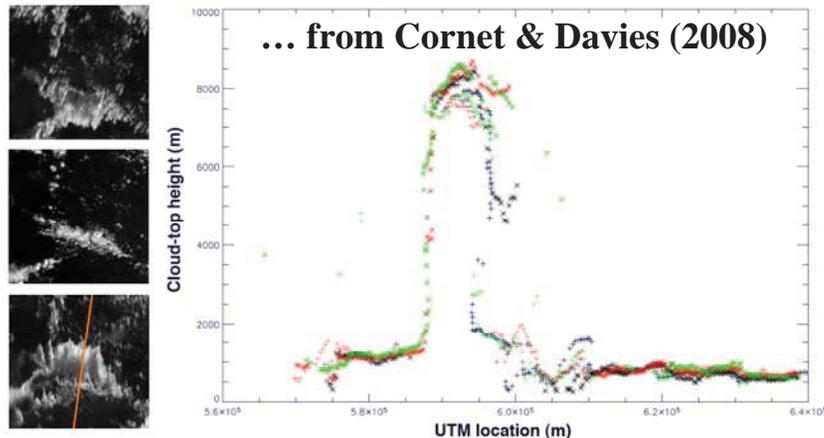
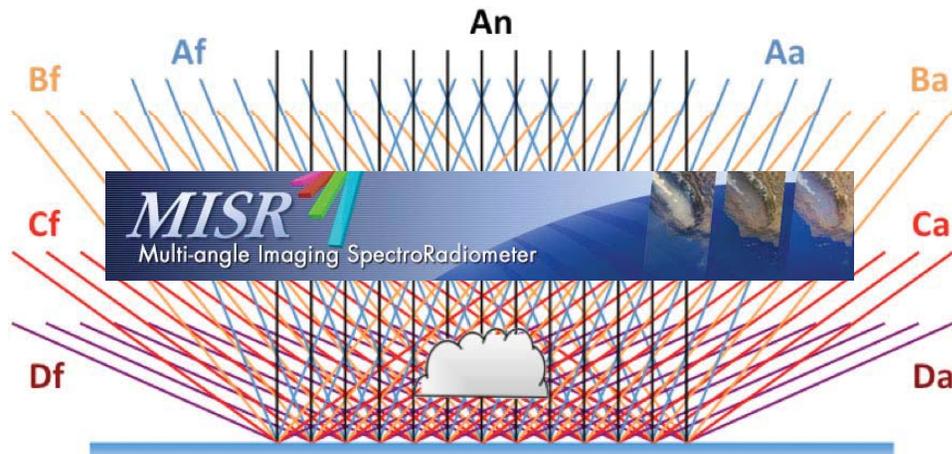
Langmore, I., A. B. Davis, and G. Bal, Parametric 3D Scene Reconstruction from Imaging Radiometry, Part 1: The Path-Recycling Forward Monte Carlo Model, *IEEE Trans. Geosc. and Remote Sens.* (\approx submitted).
 Langmore, I., G. Bal, and A. B. Davis, Parametric 3D Scene Reconstruction from Imaging Radiometry, Part 2: The Bayesian Multi-Pixel Inversion Algorithm, *IEEE Trans. Geosc. and Remote Sens.* (\approx submitted).

Multi-pixel, -angle, and -spectral, 1

Cloud tomography challenge:

Find *rough* shape and mean opacity of an isolated cumulus

Definition of cloud-mask volume using
MISR's nine push-broom cameras

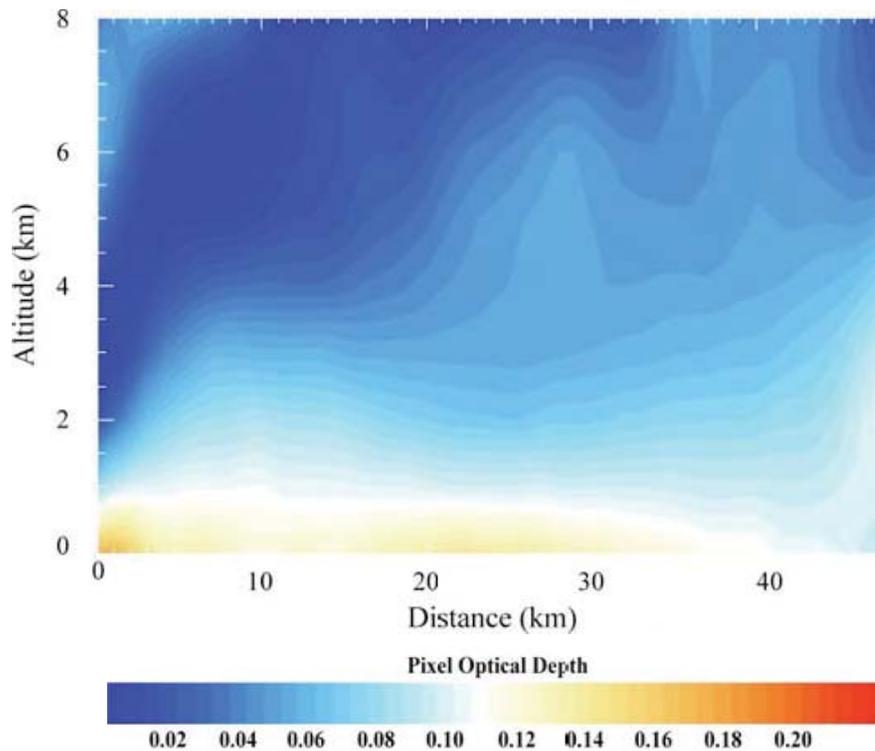


Medical Imaging Analog:
Diffuse Optical Tomography

Multi-pixel, -angle, and -spectral, 2

Aerosol tomography challenge:

Find *coarse* 3D spatial distribution of aerosol extinction



**ART reconstruction of
an aerosol field using
operational 1D RT
AODs for all 9 cameras
to estimate the oblique
optical paths**

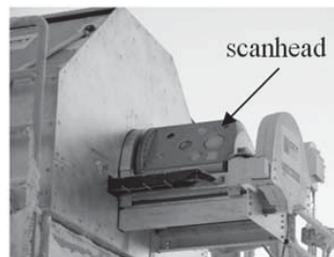
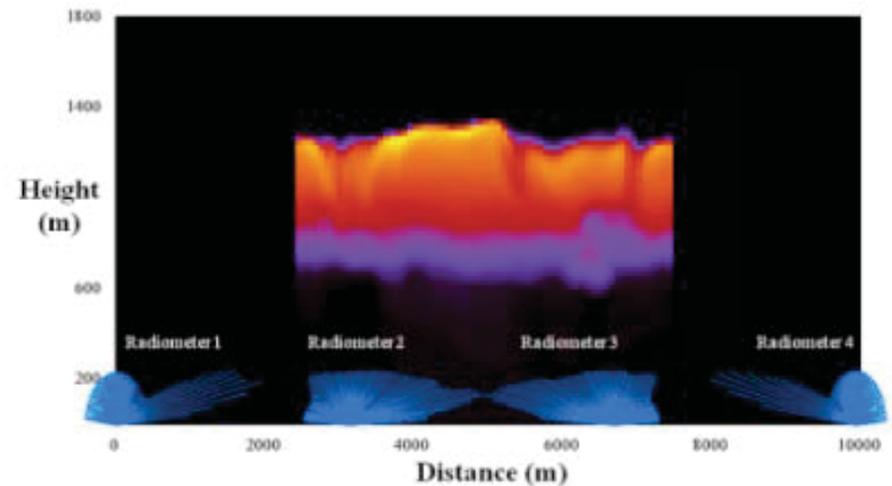
**Medical Imaging Analog:
*Computed Tomography (CT)***

Garay, M. J., A. B. Davis, D. J. Diner, and J. V. Martonchik, Aerosol Plume Tomography using MISR, *Geophys. Res. Lett.* (in preparation).

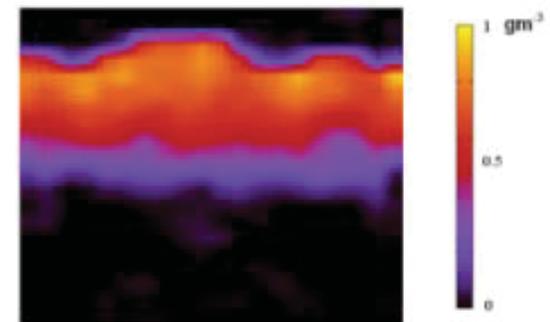
Multi-~~pixel~~, -angle, and -spectral, 3 -static

Cloud tomography challenge:
Scanning microwave radiometry

Medical Imaging Analog:
Single-Photon Emission
Computed Tomography
(SPECT)



Retrieved

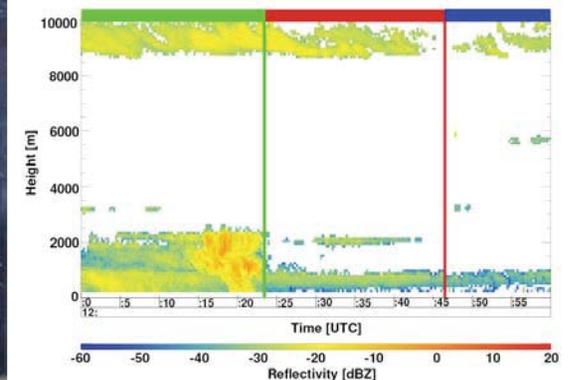
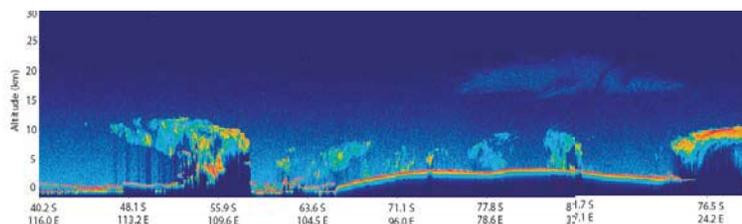
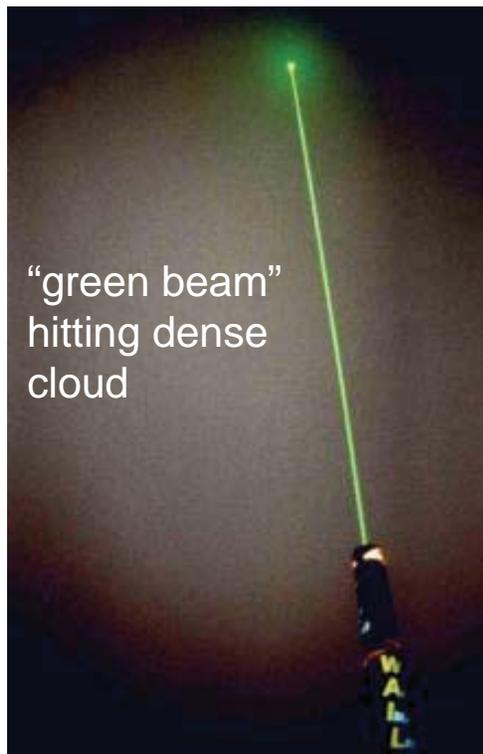


Huang, D., Y. Liu, and W. J. Wiscombe (2008), Determination of cloud liquid water distribution using 3D cloud tomography, *J. Geophys. Res.*, **113**, D13201, doi:10.1029/2007JD009133.

RADAR (Radio Detection And Ranging)

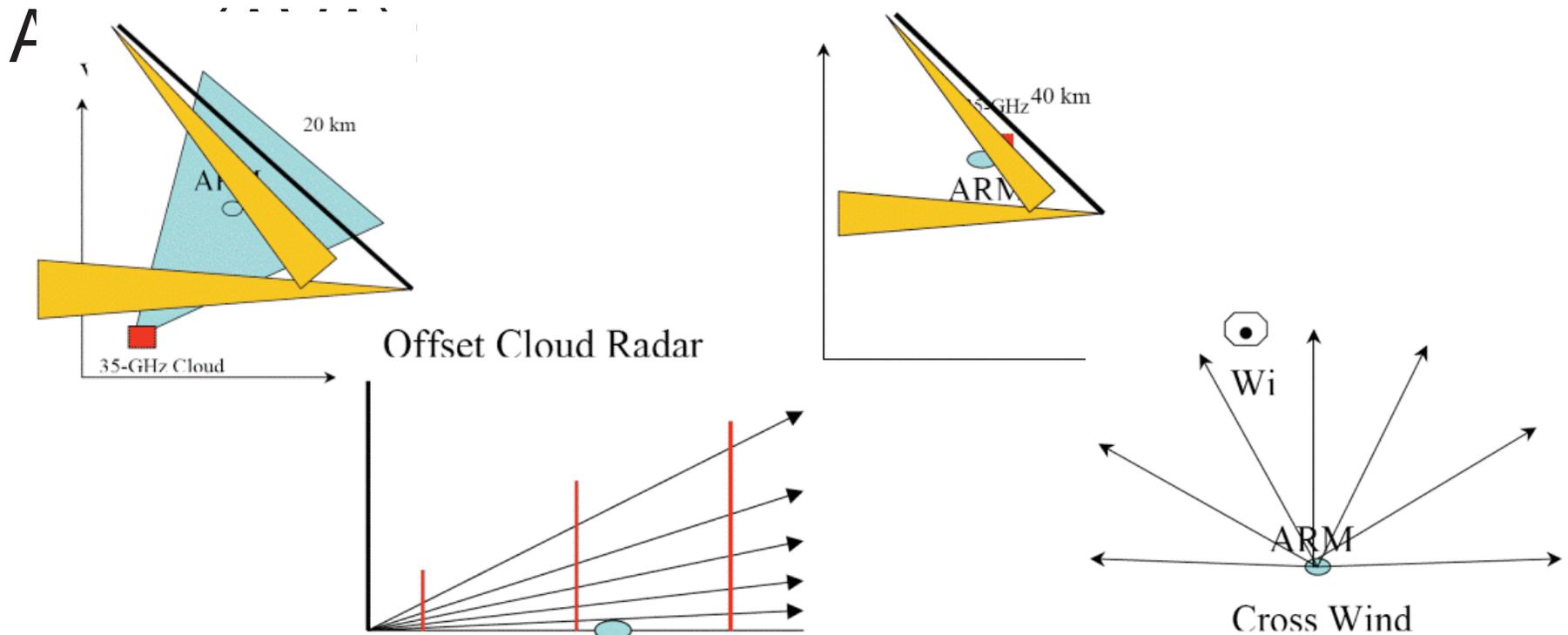
LIDAR (Light Detection And Ranging)

Active remote sensing modalities also predicated, *operationally*, on a 1D RT process: **radar/lidar equation = single scattering!**



Ground-Based 3D Scanning MMCR

- Two possible spacing and scanning configurations for the ARM Volume-imaging

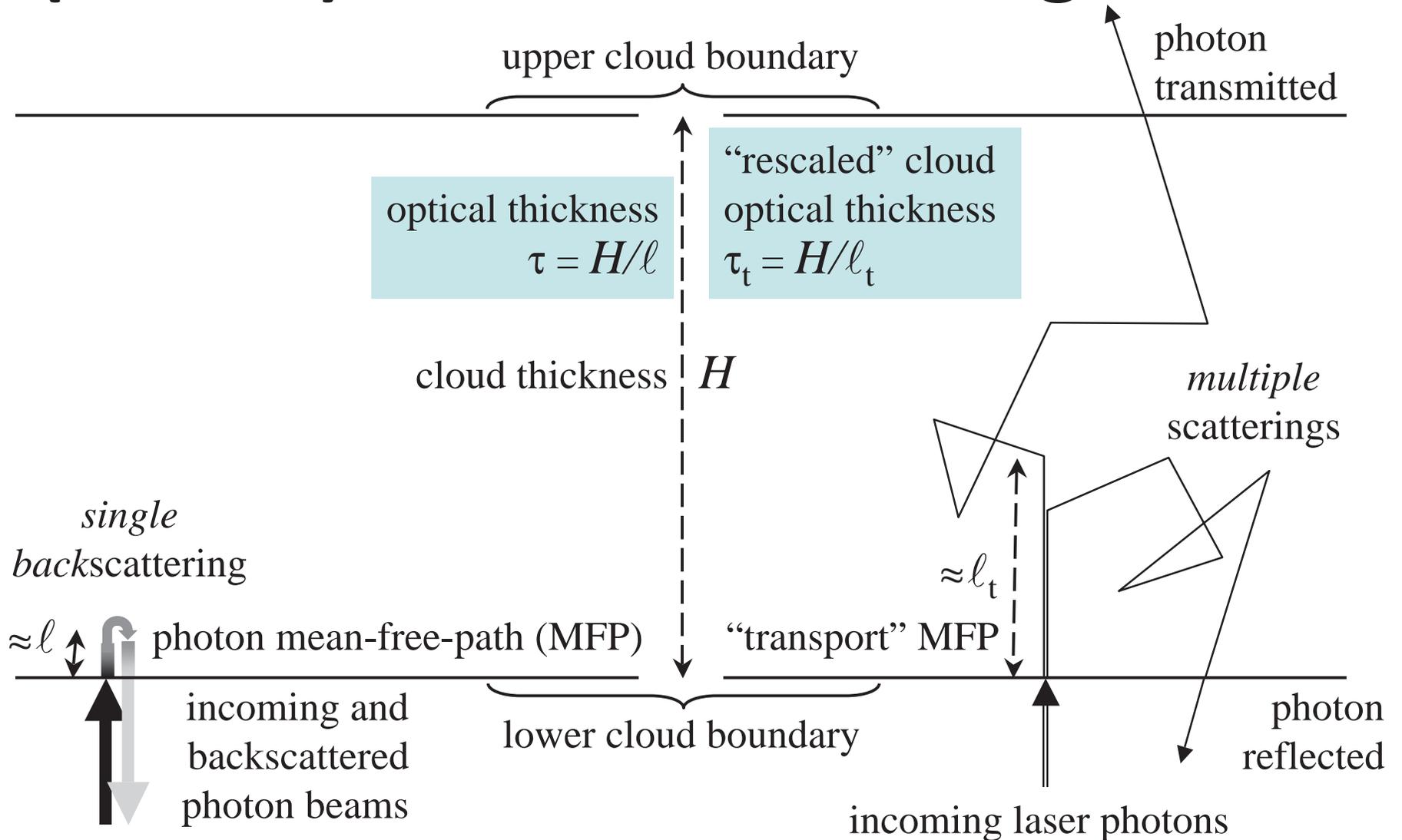


Offset the 35-GHz radar from the ARM SGP site and scan a 3D sector centered at the vertically pointing radars (right); the two 9.4-GHz radars are spaced 20-30 km apart and provide 3D surveillance coverage and supplementary coverage for areas where the offset 35-GHz radar will have difficulty providing coverage (at very short and very long range from the radar location).

Place the 35-GHz at the Central Facility, make simple cross-wind 180° scans, and use the wind to map the 3D structure of clouds (right); for this mode, the two 9.4-GHz radars would conduct autonomous volume scans independently from the 35-GHz radar.

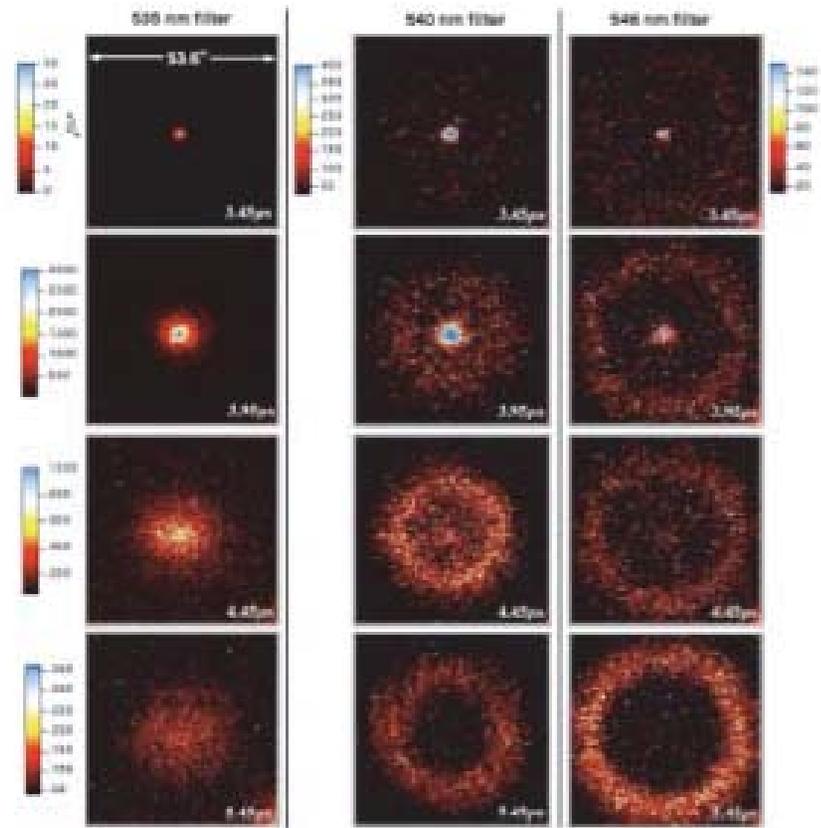
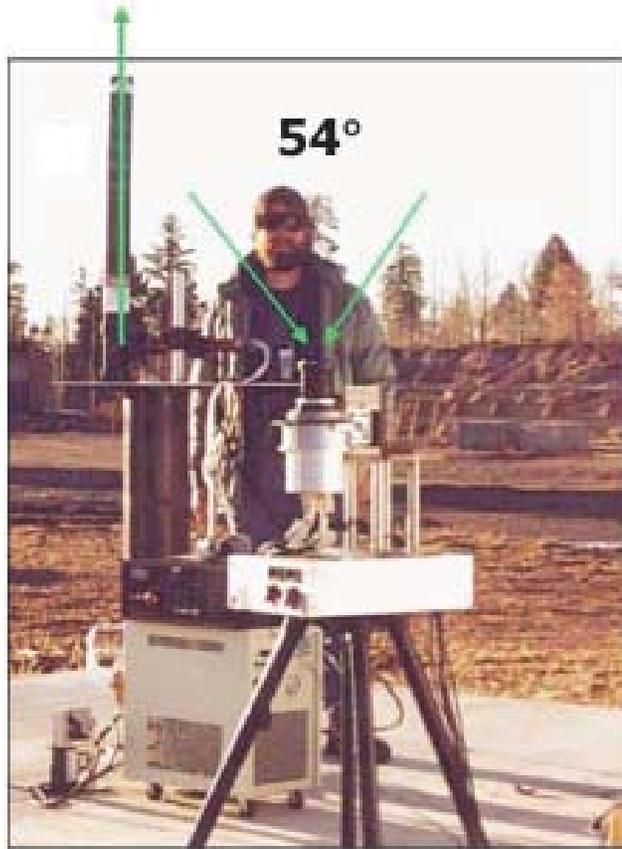
Courtesy: Pavlos Kollias, McGill University

MULTIPLE SCATTERING CLOUD LIDAR (MuSCL) ... with wide-enough FOVs



Mono-spectral / multi-pixel + time

Multiple Scattering Cloud Lidar (MuSCL) $\rightarrow \{\tau, H\}$ for Stratus

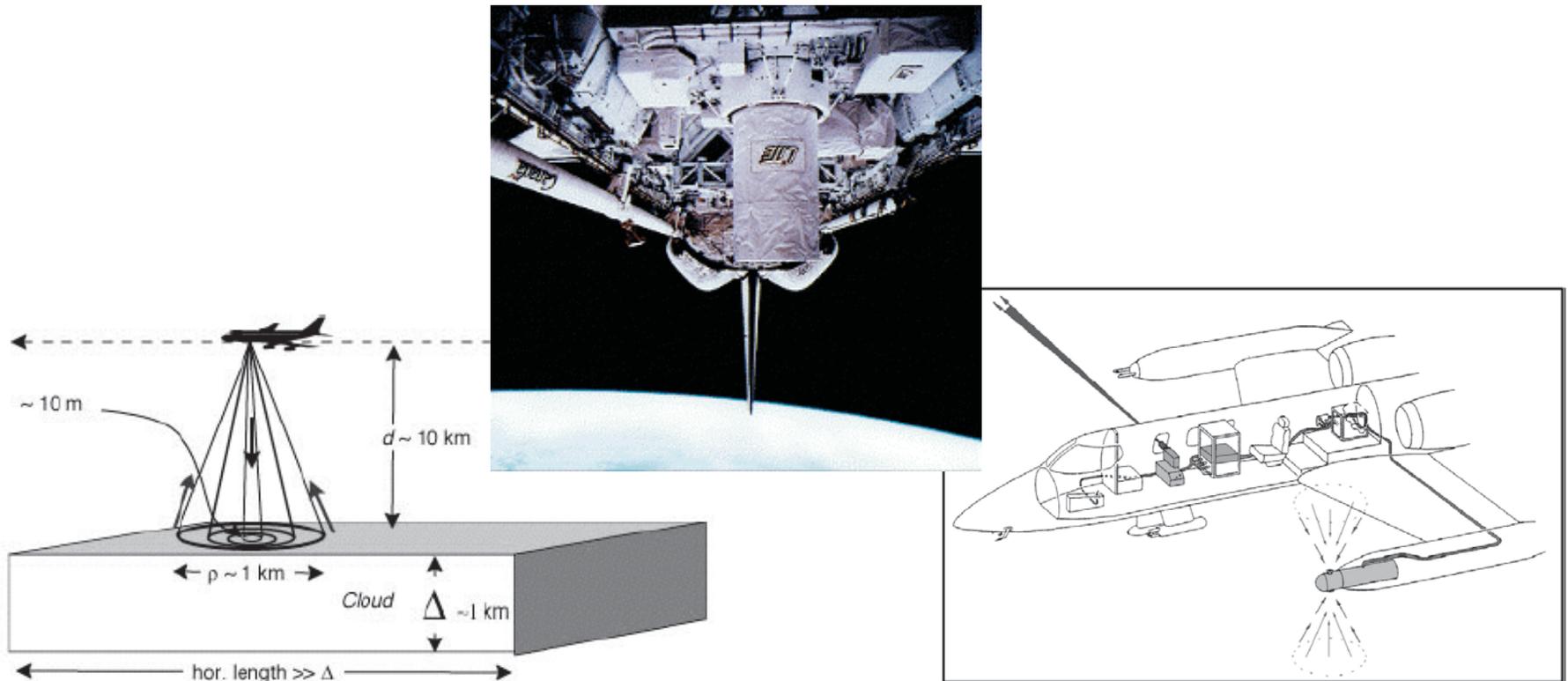


Davis, A. B., R. F. Cahalan, J. D. Spinhirne, M. J. McGill, and S. P. Love, 1999: Off-beam lidar: An emerging technique in cloud remote sensing based on radiative Green-function theory in the diffusion domain, *Phys. Chem. Earth (B)*, **24**, 177-185 (Erratum 757-765).

Polonsky, I. N., S. P. Love, and A. B. Davis, 2005: The Wide-Angle Imaging Lidar (WAIL) deployment at the ARM Southern Great Plains Site: Intercomparison of cloud property retrievals, *J. Atmos. and Oceanic Techn.*, **22**, 628-648.

Mono-spectral / mono-pixel + time

Multiple Scattering Cloud Lidar (MuSCL) $\rightarrow \{\tau, H\}$ for Stratus

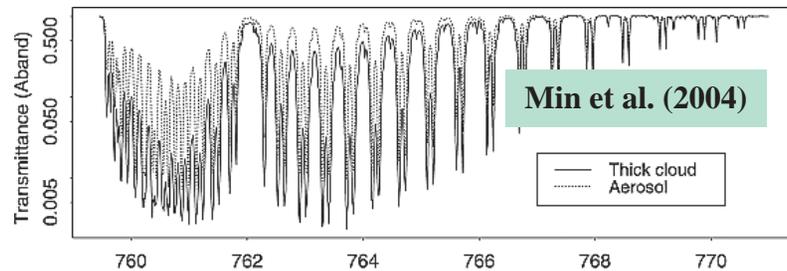


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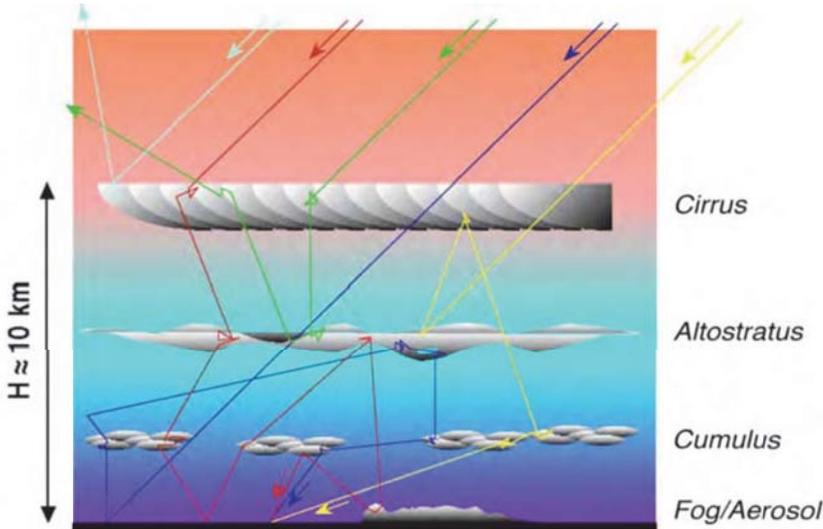
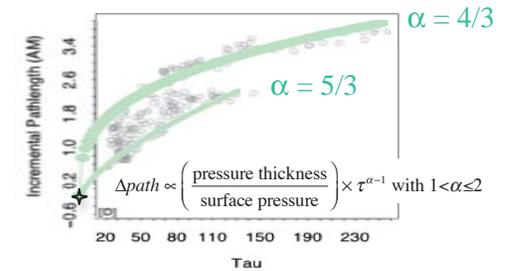
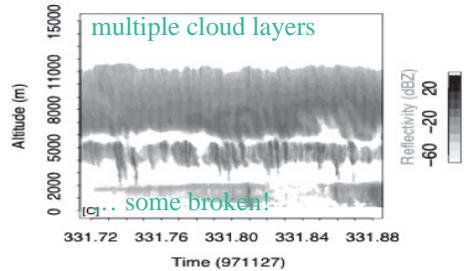
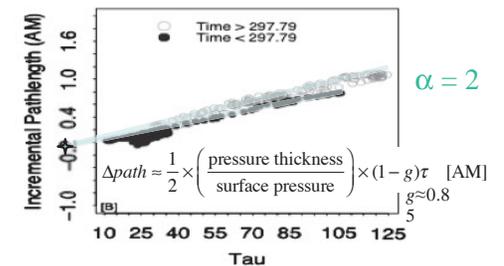
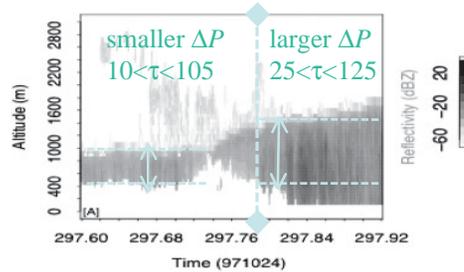
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“Mono”-spectral/mono-pixel + “time”

Oxygen A-band ... in $T \rightarrow \tau$ or H for stratiform clouds, else ...



ARM observations by Min et al. (2001) & theory by Davis et al. (2009)

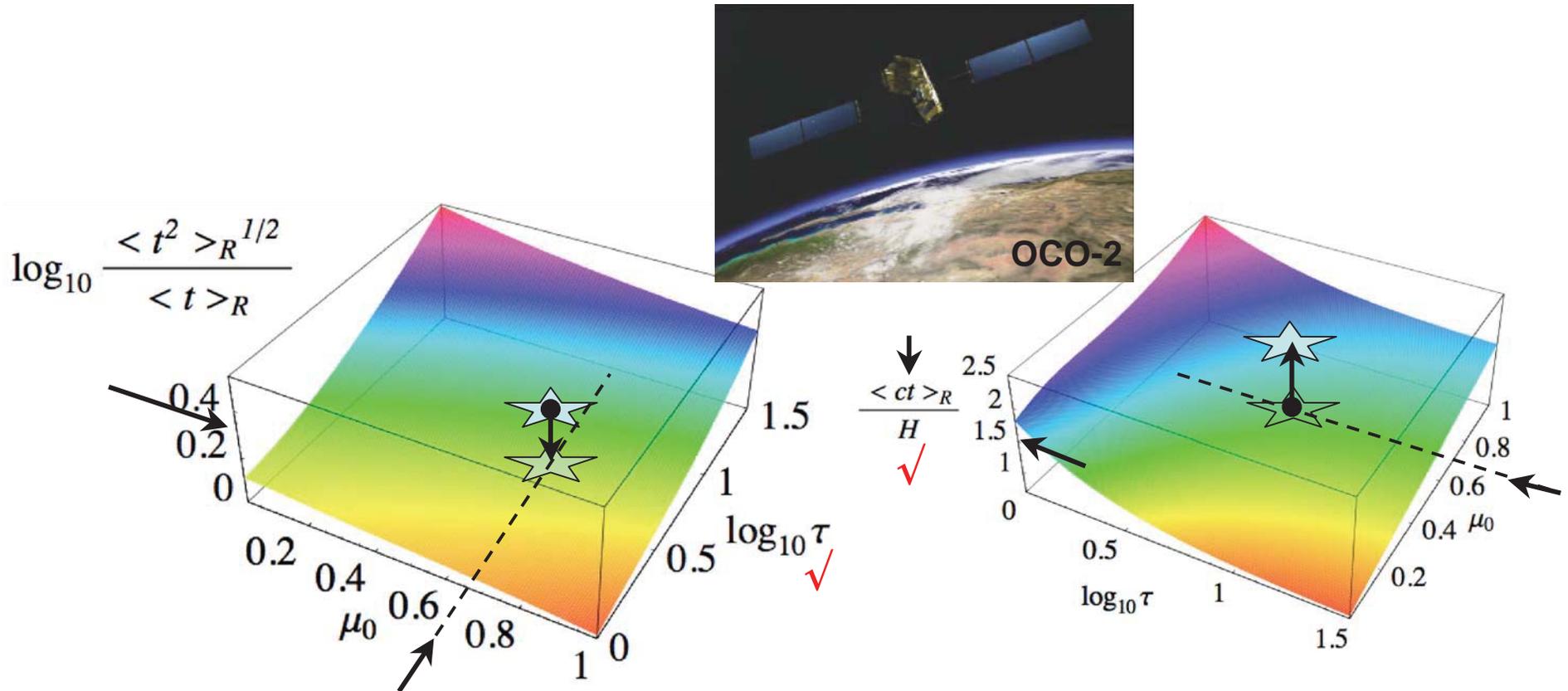


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“Mono”-spectral/mono-pixel + “time”

Oxygen A-band ... in $R \rightarrow \tau$ and H for stratiform clouds, else ...



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Conclusions

- **Never thought I'd get this far!**
- **Mono-pixel and/or mono-temporal retrieval methodology is reaching its fundamental limit with multi-angle/multi-spectral photo-polarimetry**

Next ...

- **Two emerging new classes of retrieval algorithm worth nurturing:**
 - Multi-pixel
 - Time-domain “at large” } (or both)
- **Wave-radiometry transition regimes, and more ...**
- **Cross-fertilization with bio-medical imaging**

Thank you!

Questions?



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