

A Unique Airborne Multi-angular Dataset for Calibration and Validation of Earth Satellite Products

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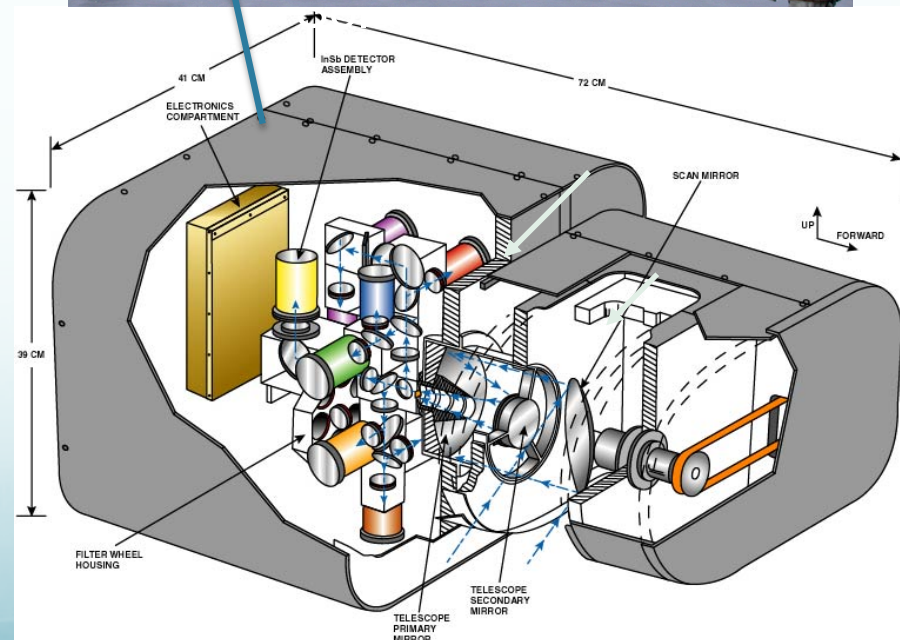
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<https://car.gsfc.nasa.gov/>

Overview of the CAR Instrument

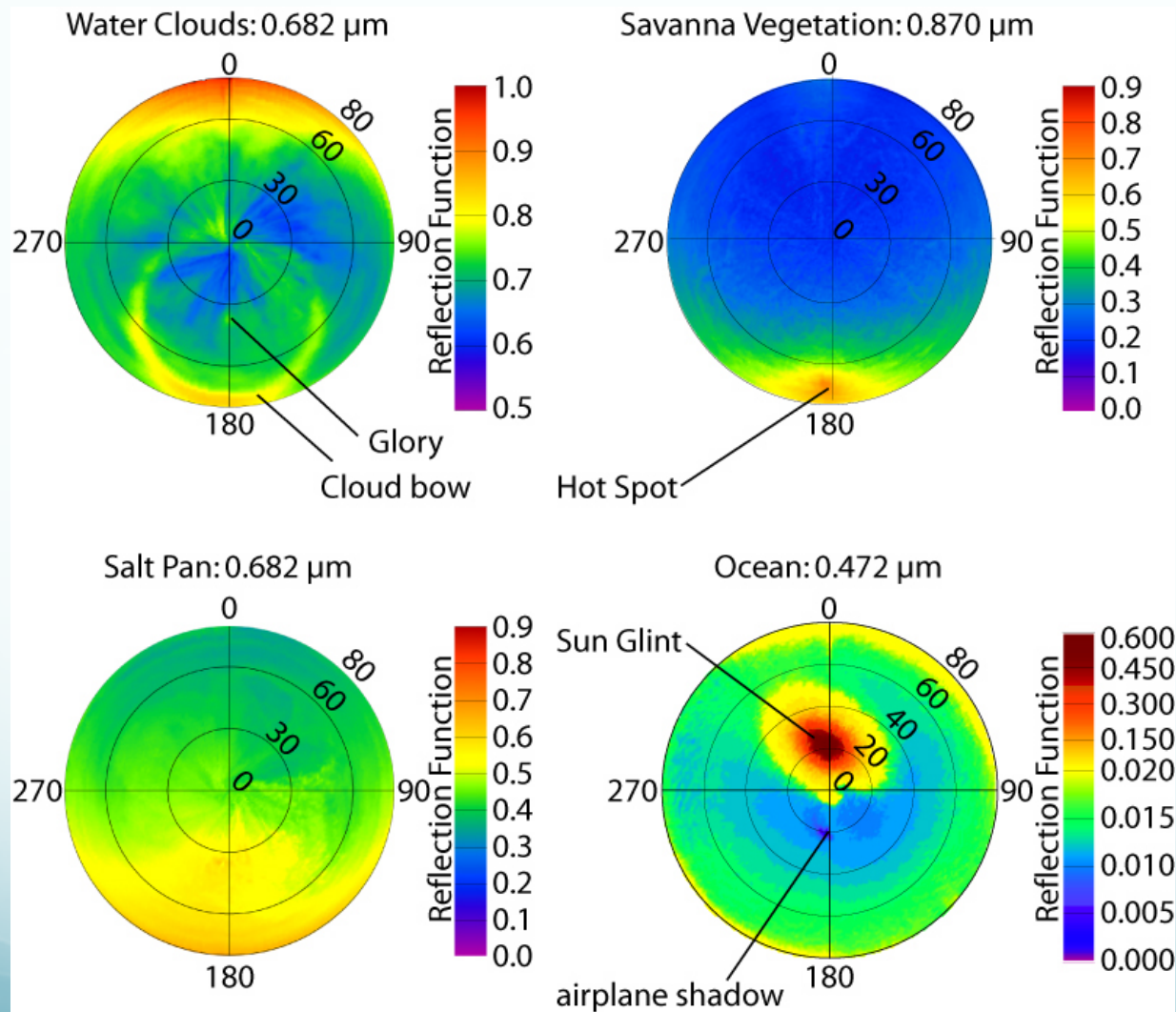
Sensor Characteristics:

- 14 spectral bands (0.34 to 2.29 μm).
- IFOV: 1° (17.5 mrad).
- scan 190° from zenith to nadir.
- scan rate: 100 scans per minute (1.67 Hz).
- Platform: NASA P-3B.



<https://car.gsfc.nasa.gov/>

BRDF of Different Natural Surfaces

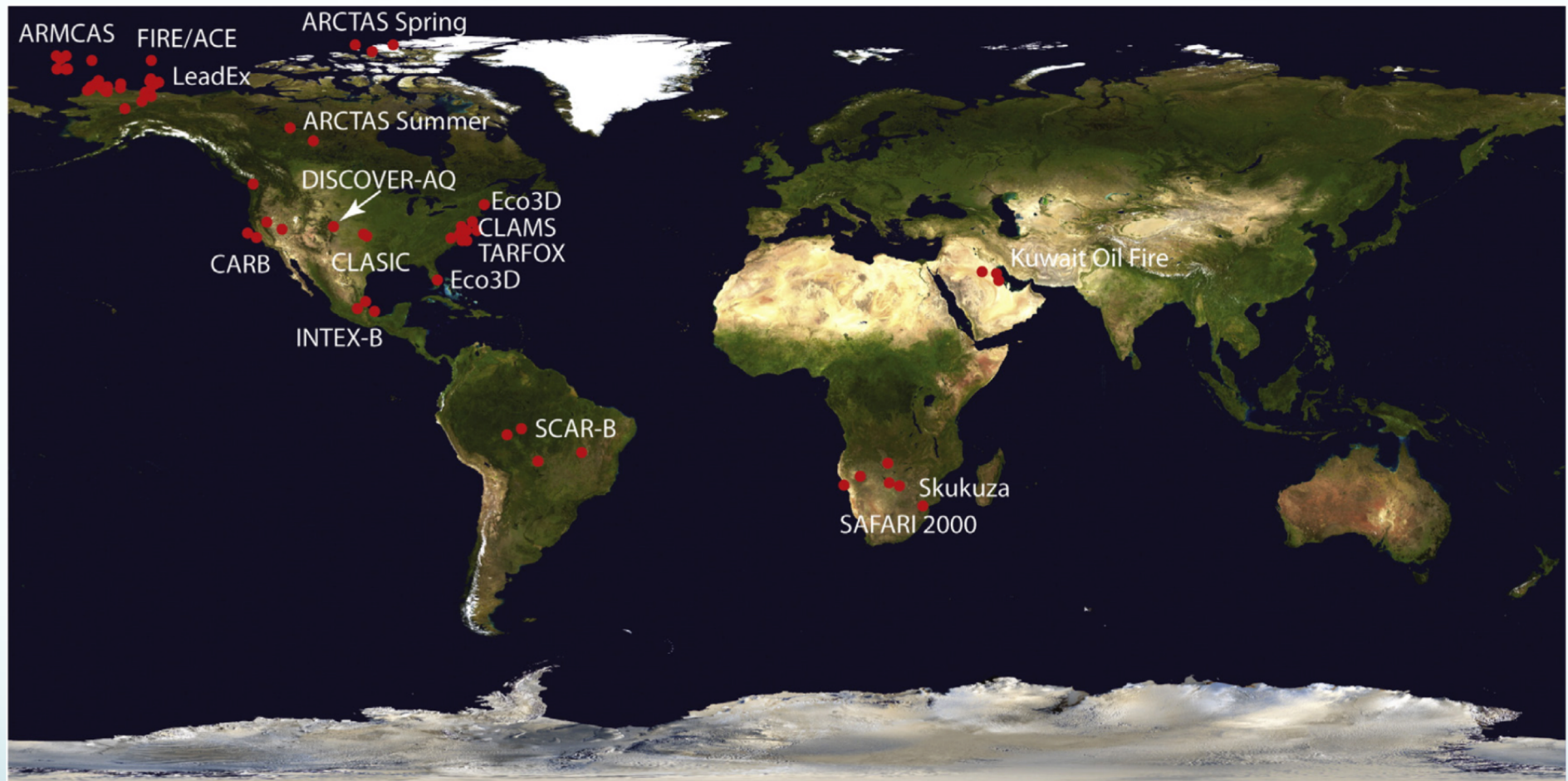


Seven types:

- ☐ water
- ☐ vegetation
- ☐ clouds
- ☐ snow/ sea ice,
- ☐ non-vegetation
- ☐ wetlands
- ☐ smoke (biomass burning and fuel)

See Gatebe et al., 2016: Remote Sens. Env., 179, 131–148

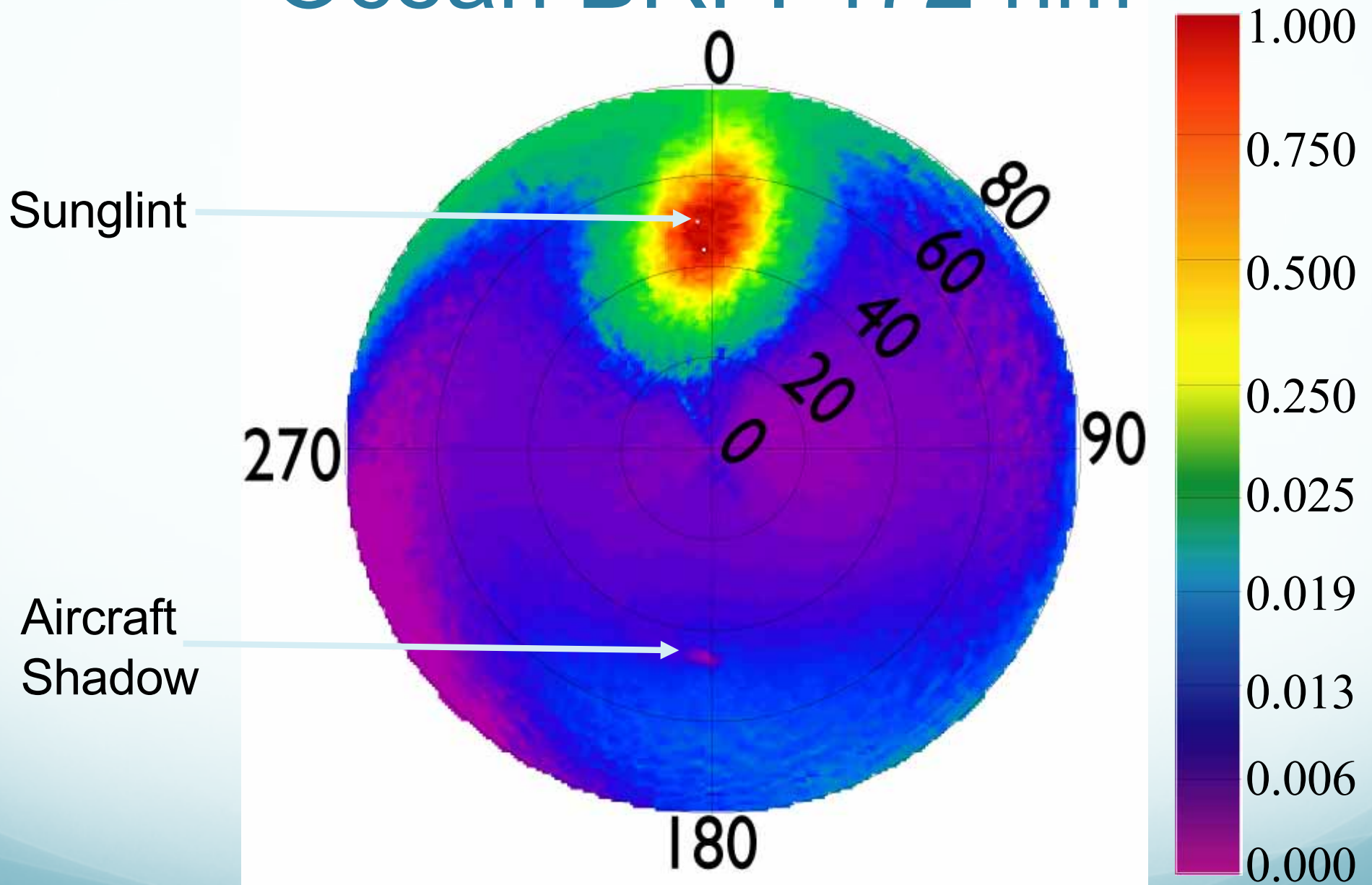
CAR BRDF Data Sets 1991-2017



Multi-spectral Surface Bidirectional Reflectance Factor (BRF) for: snow & sea ice, ocean, clouds, smoke plumes, salt pan (i.e., calibration sites), vegetation (grass, savanna, forests, etc), urban.

See Gatebe and King (2016). Remote Sens. Env., 179, 131–148

Ocean BRF: 472 nm



Chesapeake LH; August 02, 2001

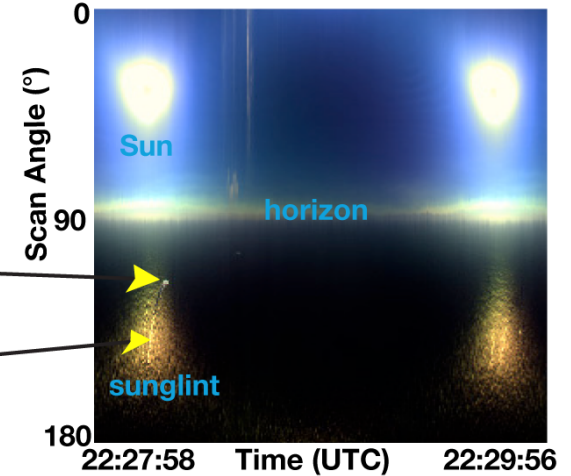
See Gatebe et al., 2005: JAS, 62, 1072–1092

Highlight: Ship Wake Impact on Ocean Brightness & Climate

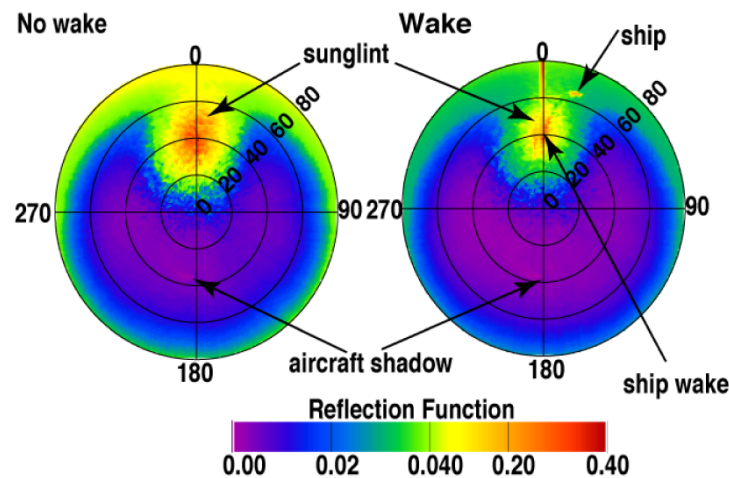
(a). Cargo Ship (length: 294 m)



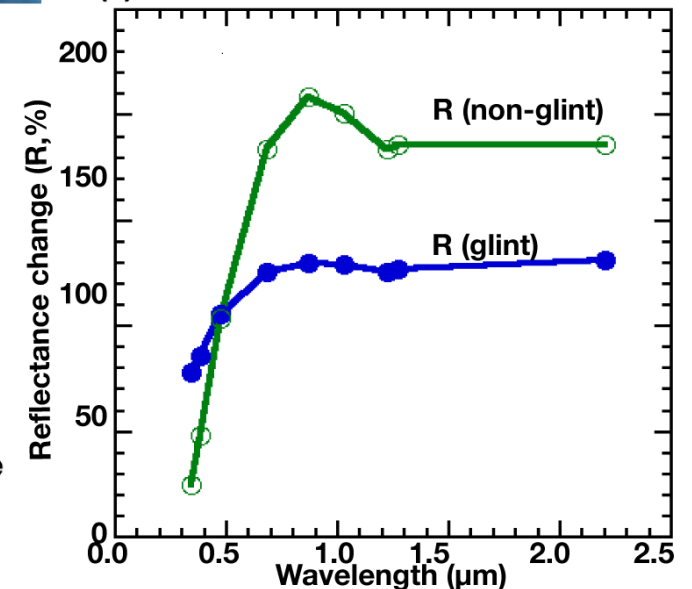
(b). CAR Quicklook Image



(c). Reflectance Pattern: No Wake and Wake



(d). Differences between Wake and No Wake



- ❑ Ship wakes produce ocean bubbles; enhance ocean reflectance >100%.

- ❑ global radiative forcing of ship wakes $-(0.14 \pm 50\%) \text{ mWm}^{-2}$

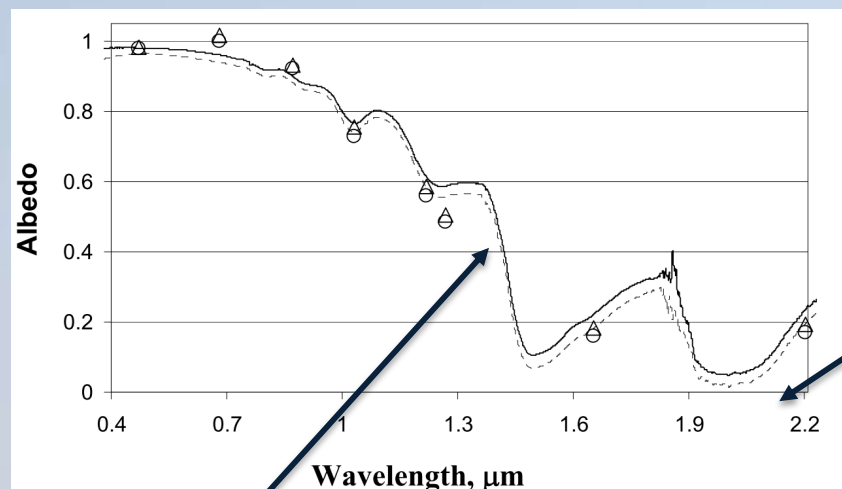
- ❑ **Results are published in Gatebe et al., GRL 2011: doi:10.1029/2011GL048819**

(a). Cargo ship moving through the scene during airborne measurements. (b). The cargo ship can be seen in a quick-look image from NASA's Cloud Absorption Radiometer. (c). Ocean bidirectional reflectance distribution function at $0.870 \mu\text{m}$ without and with ship wake. (d). Relative change in reflectance in the solar principal plane (R_{glint}) and off-principal plane ($R_{\text{non-glnt}}$) due to the presence of ship wake.

ARCTAS

2008

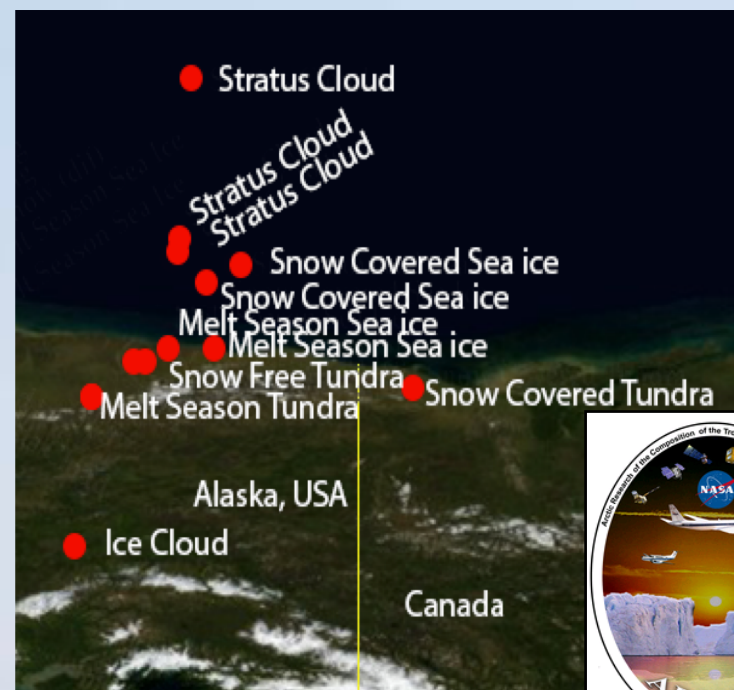
CAR-measured Albedo



Surface-Measured Albedo



Lyapustin et al.: Atmos. Chem. Phys., 10, 4359–4375, 2010



Mission Highlights:

- **Best ever** in-situ measurements for accuracy analysis of analytical snow BRDF models.
- **Developed, tested, and evaluated** new models of macroscopic surface roughness that adjust the plane-parallel radiative transfer solution to experimental snow BRF.

Summary

◇ Unique airborne measurements:

- Full Angular coverage.
 - Different scales and scene types.
 - High SNR even over dark scenes.
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- Where is the data?
 - CAR data is widely distributed through NASA Goddard Earth Science Data Information and Services Center.
 - <https://disc.gsfc.nasa.gov/datasets?keywords=CAR>
 - The end product -- calibrated radiances in NetCDF (network Common Data Format) -- is a self-contained, self-describing, and information-rich data set.
 - Home website: <https://car.gsfc.nasa.gov>.
 - Applications: atmosphere, land, ocean, cryosphere, etc.
 - See publications: <https://car.gsfc.nasa.gov/view/biblio/year>