

The GEOS-5 Neural Network Retrieval (NNR) for AOD

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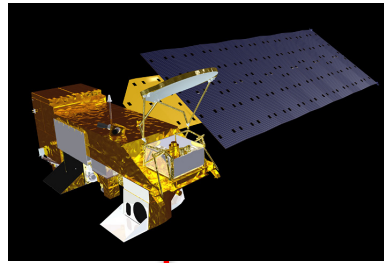
H34F: Machine Learning Applications in Earth Science and Remote Sensing II

AGU Fall Meeting 2017

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²Global Modeling and Assimilation Office, NASA/GSFC

Remote Sensing of Aerosols



AOD

- Column integrated value (top of the atmosphere to surface)
- Optical measurement of aerosol loading – unitless.
- AOD is function of shape, size, type and number concentration of aerosols

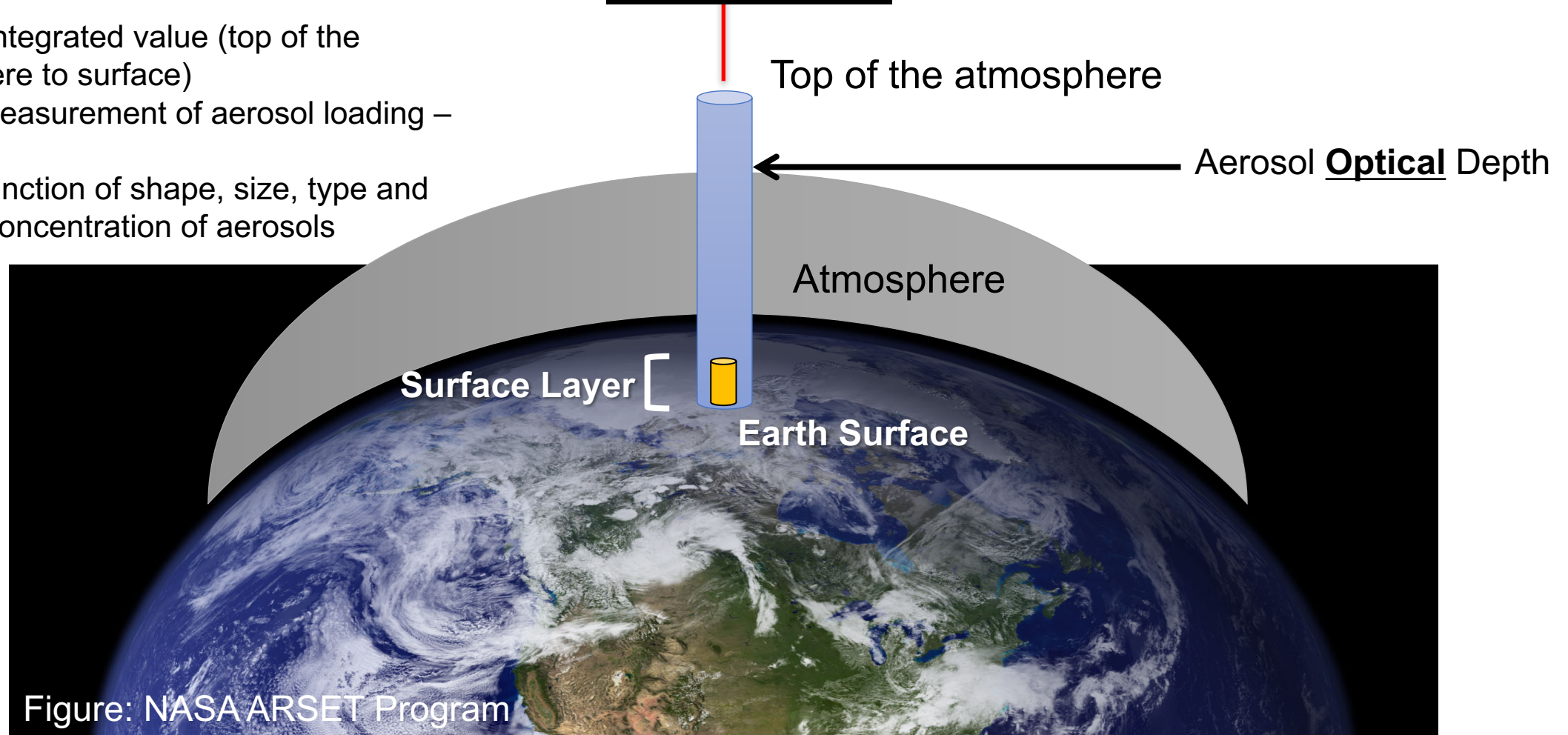
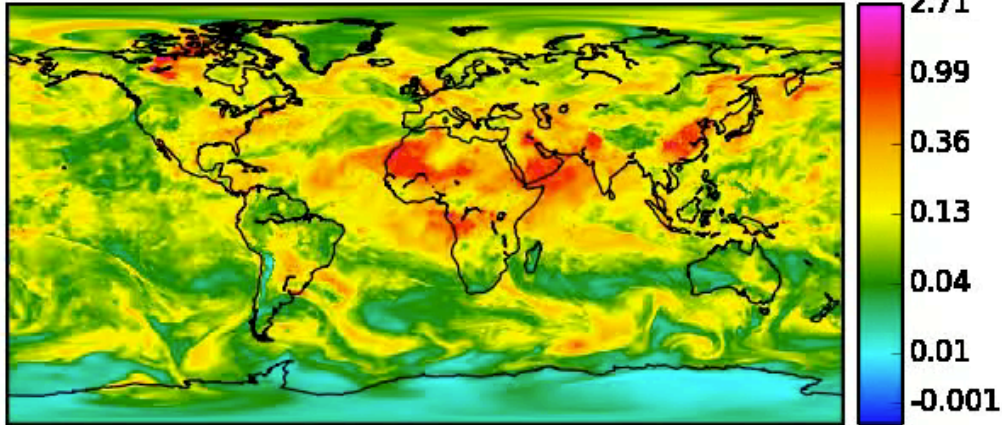


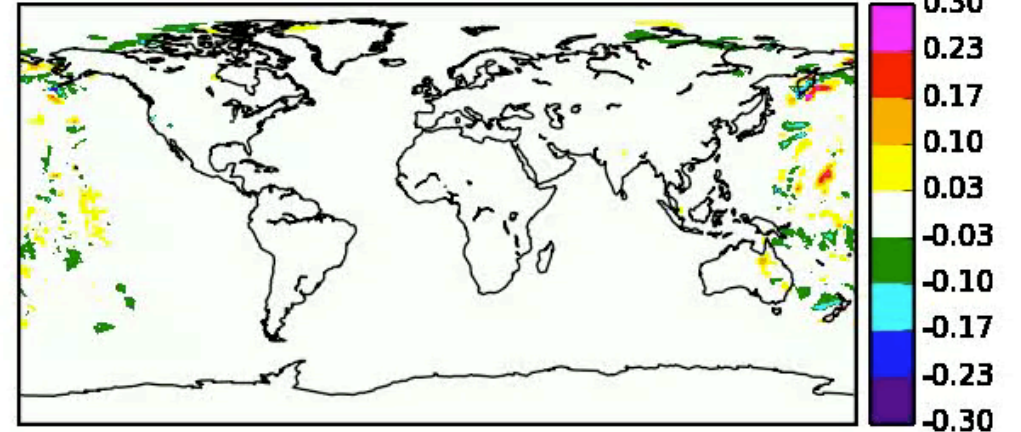
Figure: NASA ARSET Program

GEOS-5 Aerosol Data Assimilation

MERRA-2 AOD 20080801 00Z

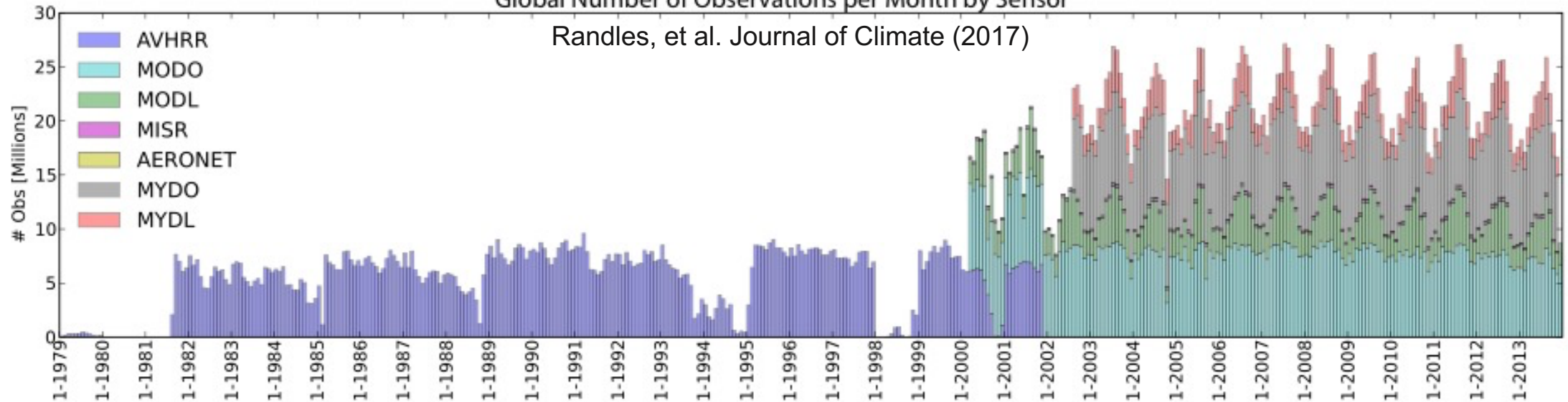


MERRA-2 AOD ANALYSIS INCREMENTS 20080801 00Z

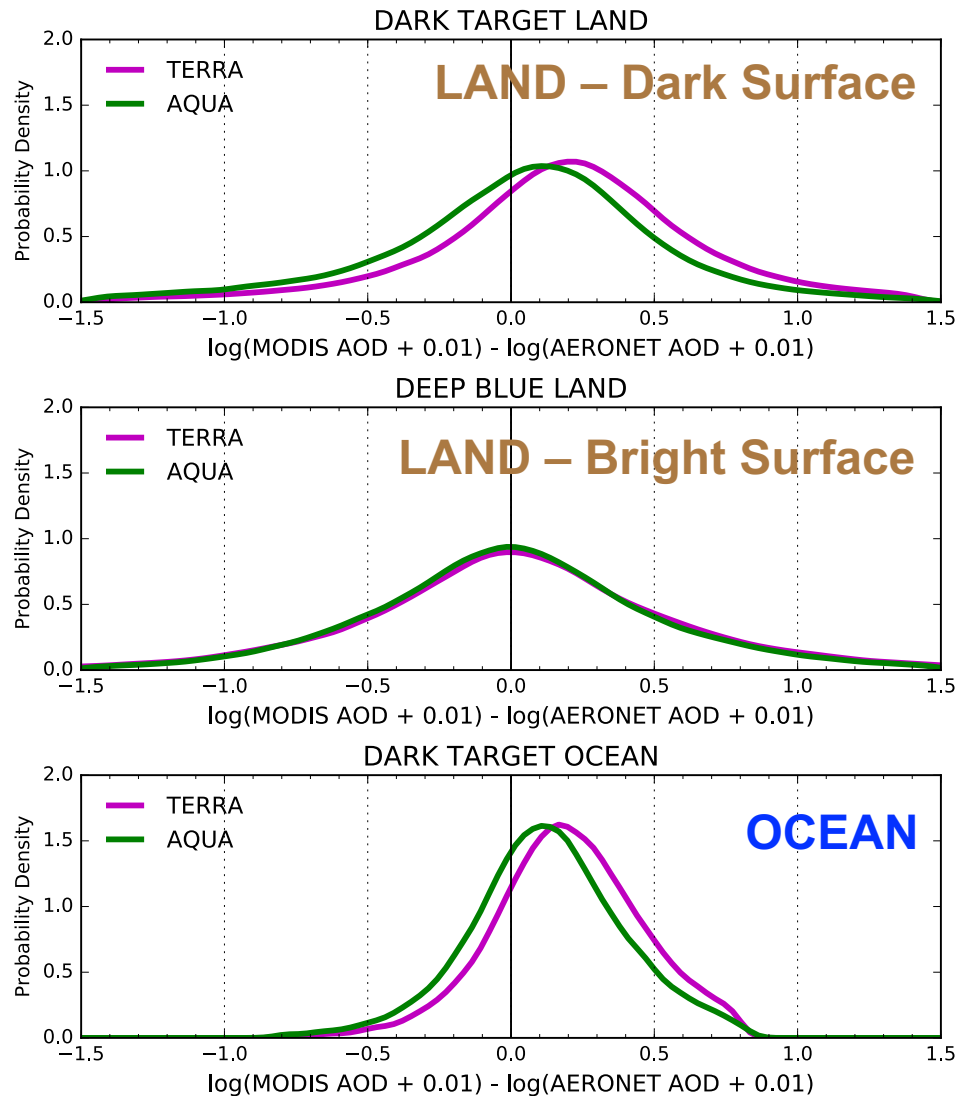


Global Number of Observations per Month by Sensor

Randles, et al. Journal of Climate (2017)



Comparison of MODIS Standard AOD Retrievals



- The aerosol data assimilation problem requires a homogenized dataset of AOD across different platforms
- Biases between datasets can propagate in the model forecast

Empirical Retrievals

Satellite Sensor
Observation
[S]

- f is a continuous function that maps S to G
- Represent f with a mathematical function that contains a set of empirical parameters, A
- A are determined from a training dataset of pairs of G and S observations.

Transfer Function [f]
 $G = f(S, A)$

Geophysical Parameter
of Interest
[G]

Physically Based Retrievals

Satellite Sensor
Observation
[S]

- F is a physical model derived from first principles (e.g. radiative transfer model)
- F is not easily inverted
- The objective of the retrieval algorithm is to search for a G^* that minimizes $\|S - F(G)\|$

Forward Model [F]
 $S = F(G)$

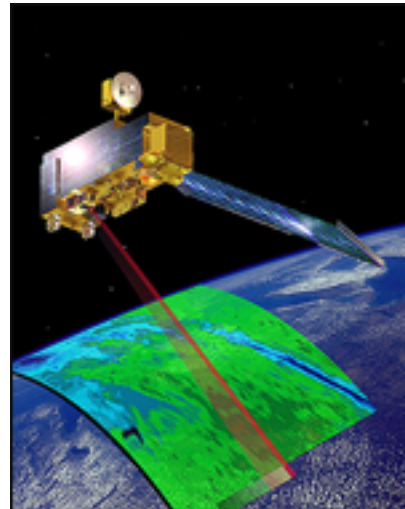
Geophysical Parameter
of Interest
[G]

Observations

Satellite Sensor Observation [S]:

MODIS MOD04 /MYD04 Level 2 Reflectance

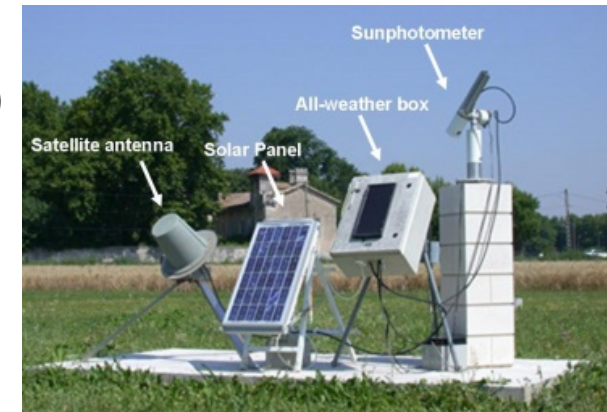
- Cloud masked, quality controlled, 10 km data
- Deep Blue Land
 - 3 channels over bright surfaces
 - 412 nm, 470 nm, and 670 nm
- Dark Target Land
 - 9 channels over dark surfaces
 - 412-2100 nm
- Dark Target Ocean
 - 7 channels over ocean
 - 470-2100 nm



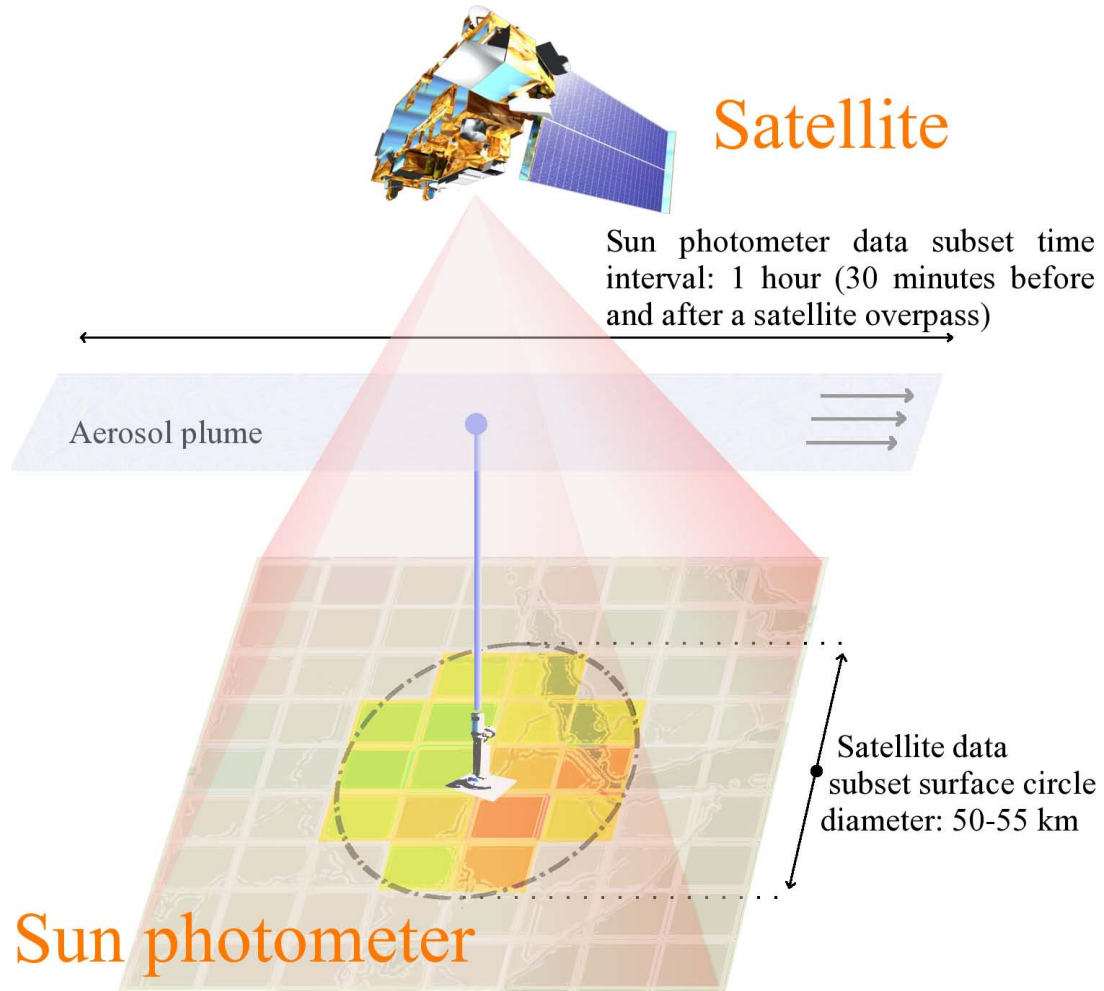
Geophysical Parameter of Interest [G]:

550 nm AOD

- Aerosol Robotic Network (AERONET) observations of AOD
 - Global network of sunphotometers
 - 15 minute sampling
 - Low uncertainty (± 0.01)



MODIS-AERONET Data Pairs



- 15 years of data (2000-2015)
- ~150K Deep Blue data pairs
- ~100K DT-Land data pairs
- ~40K DT-Ocean data pairs

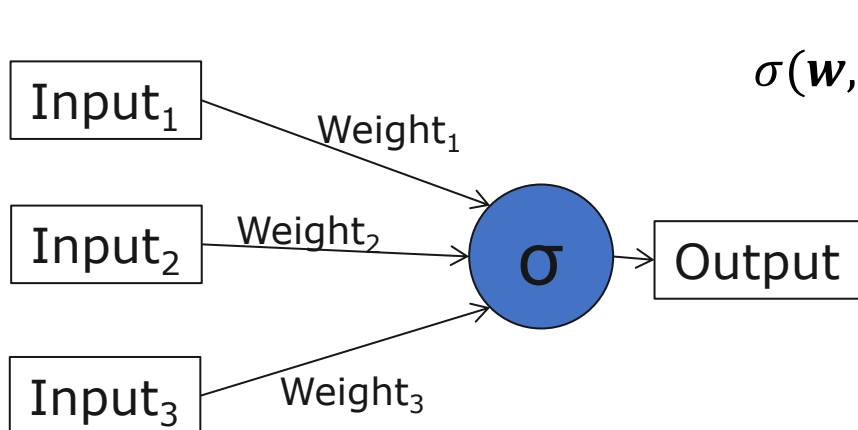
Additional Data Screening

- Outlier removal
- Cloud Fraction < 0.7
- Used MERRA-2 to “balance” the dataset by aerosol type
- Reduces number of data pairs by half

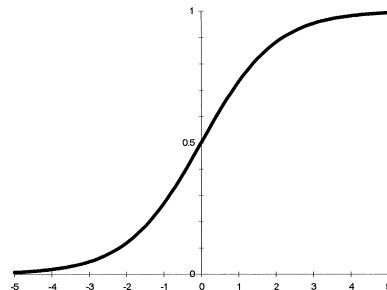
Petrenko, et al. AMT (2012)

Neural Networks

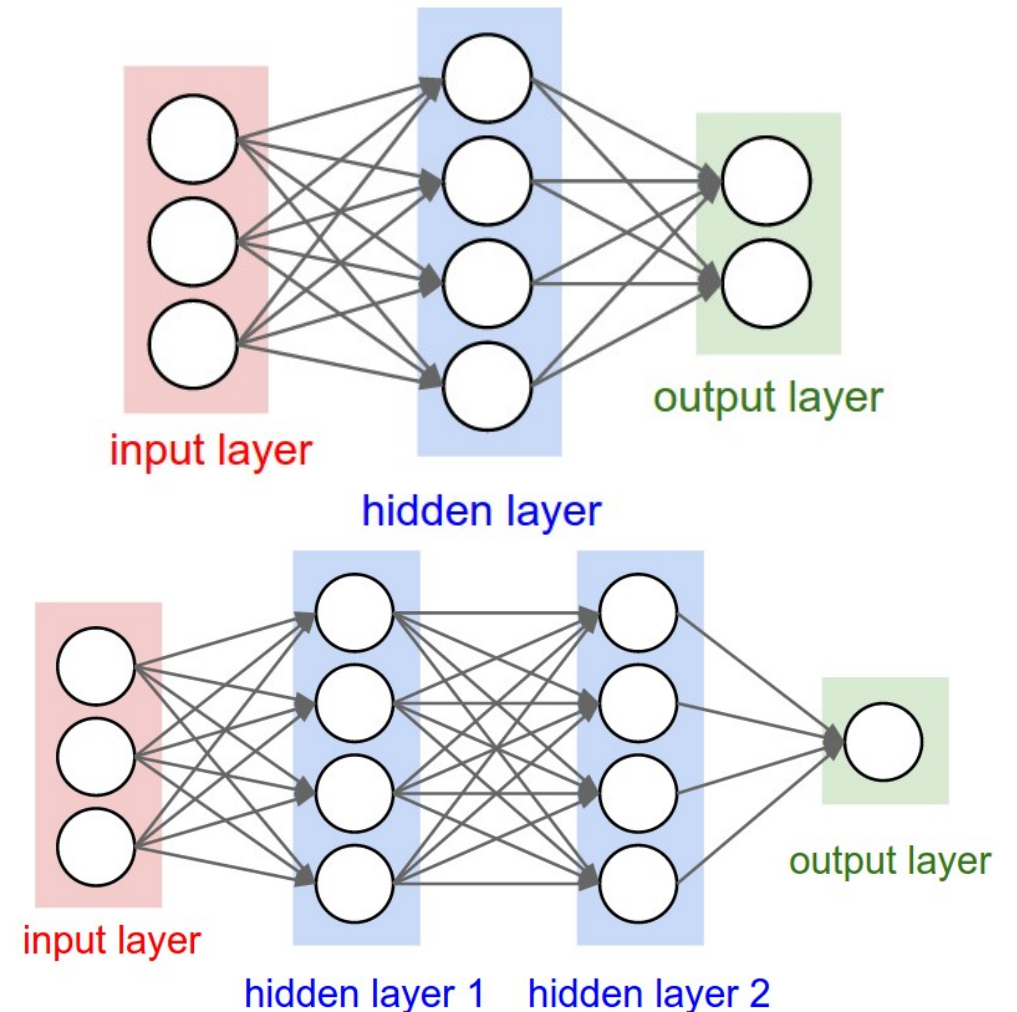
- A set of nodes connected by numerical weights.
- The weights are tuned based on a specific training dataset containing input-output data pairs.
- The superposition of many nonlinear transfer functions (nodes) allow NN's to approximate extremely nonlinear functions



$$\sigma(\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{x} - c)}$$



Feed-forward Neural Network





L1 Reflectance

Generate L2 Reflectance

- Cloud mask
- Quality control

Collect Relevant Auxiliary Data

- Surface reflectance
- Aerosol type – optical properties

Neural Network
trained with
MODIS-AERONET
observations

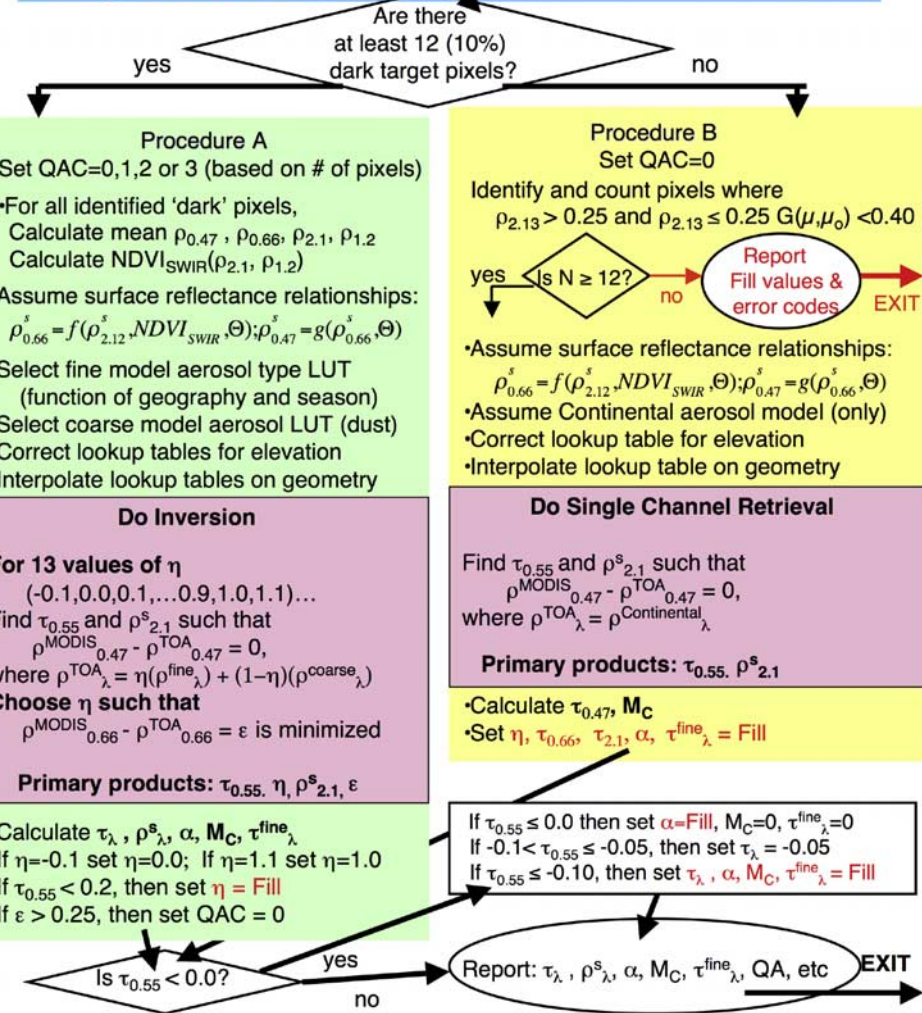
Do Inversion

550 nm AOD

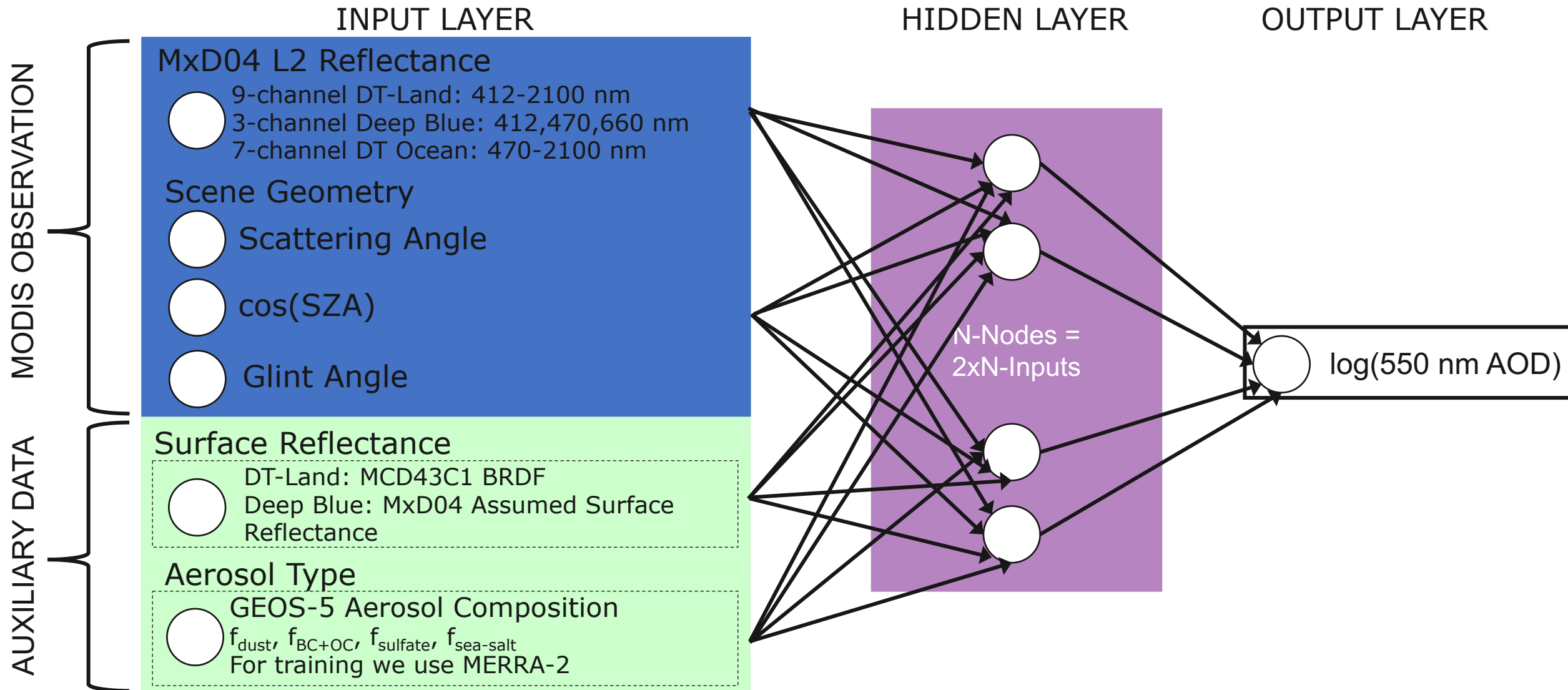
MODIS Over Land Algorithm

All procedures applied to individual boxes of 20 x 20 pixels at 500 m resolution (10 km at nadir)

- Ensure angles and reflectance values are valid. If not: **report Fill values and EXIT**
- Identify and mask (discard) all water, cloudy and snow/ice pixels.
- Identify "dark target pixels" that have $0.01 \leq \rho_{2.13} \leq 0.25$
- Discard brightest 50% and darkest 20% of pixels defined with $\rho_{0.66}$... leaving a maximum of 120 pixels



GEOS-5 NNR for AOD



NNR Training, Testing, Validation

□ Train & Test

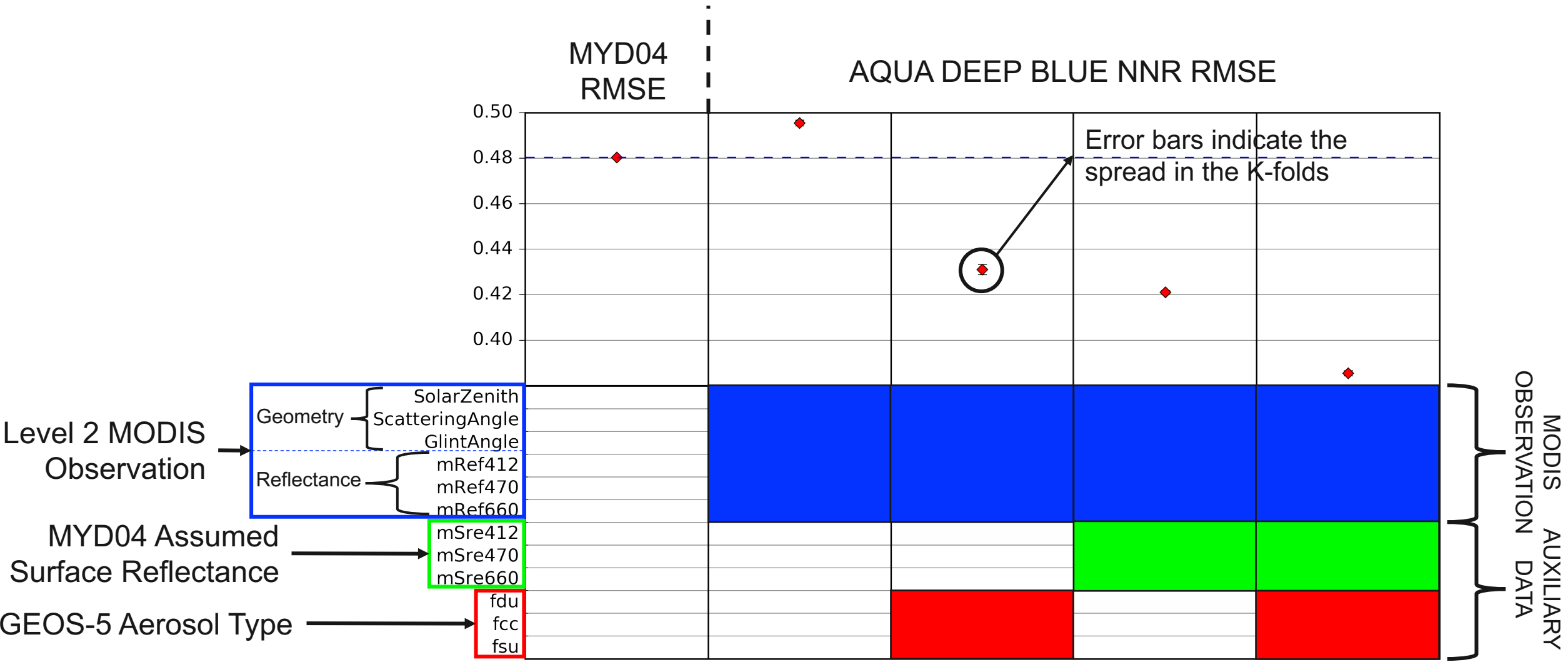
- Iteratively train and test adjusting input variables, architecture, etc. to optimize neural network
- Cross Validation
 - K-folding: create K subsets of data, using K-1 for training, and 1 for testing. Iterate K times.

□ Validate

- Use a separate dataset, not used to train/test
- Observations after 2015



NNR Training & Testing





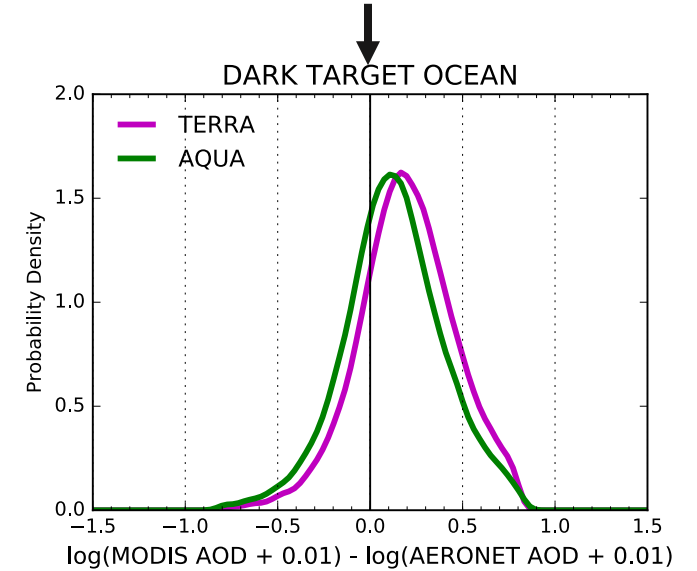
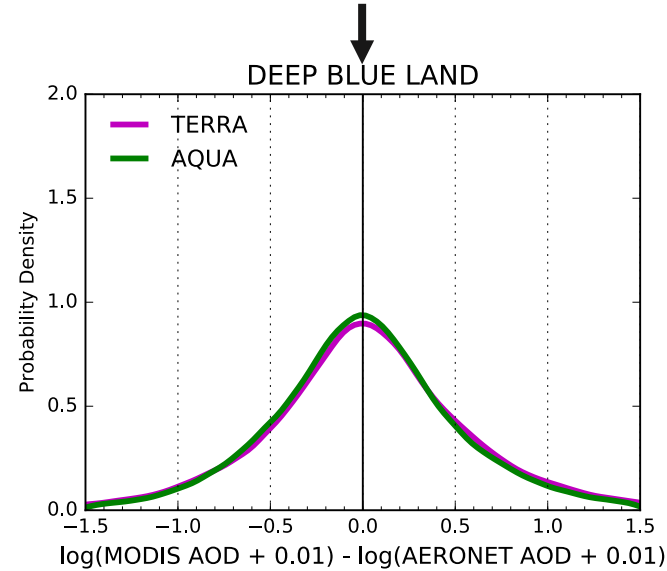
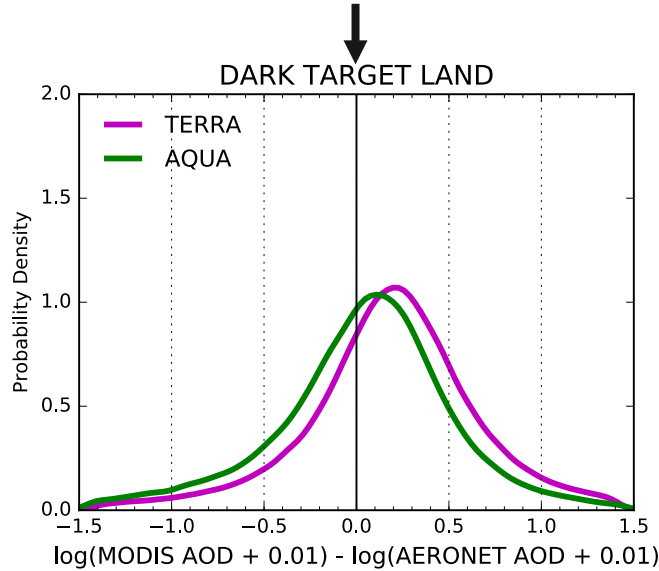
NNR Testing

LAND - Dark Surface

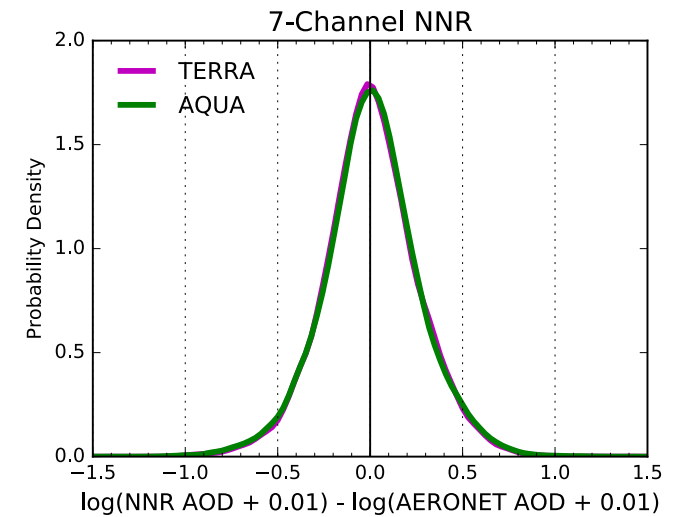
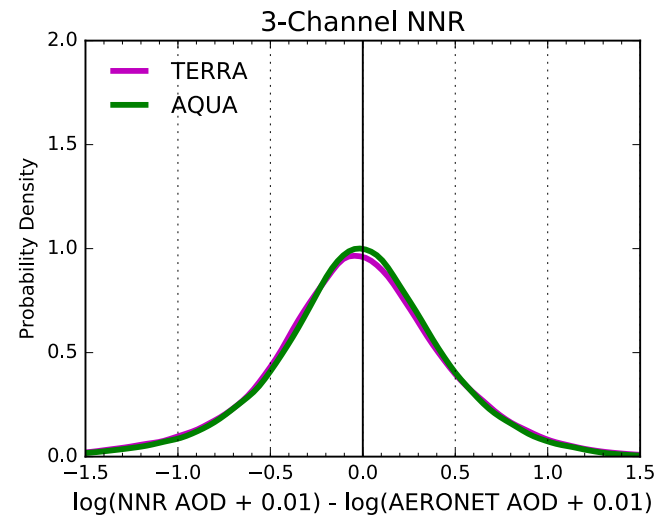
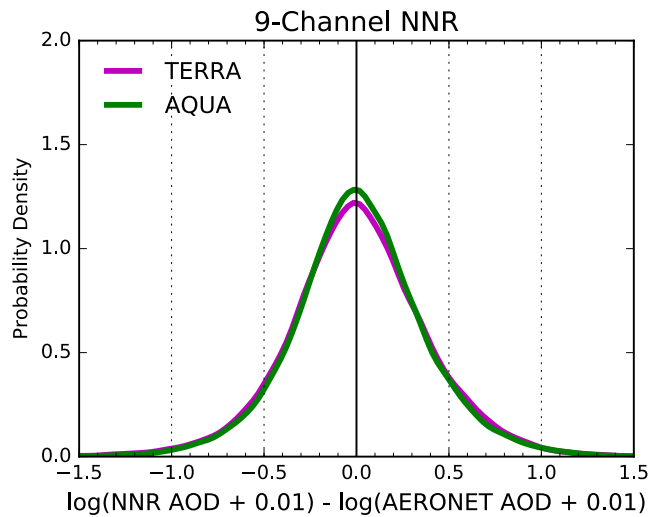
LAND - Bright Surface

OCEAN

MODIS
Standard
Retrievals



Neural
Network
Retrievals

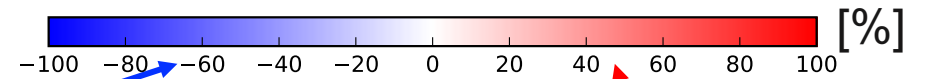
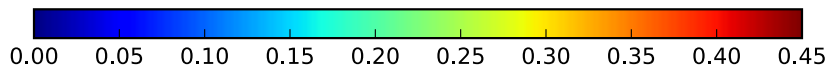
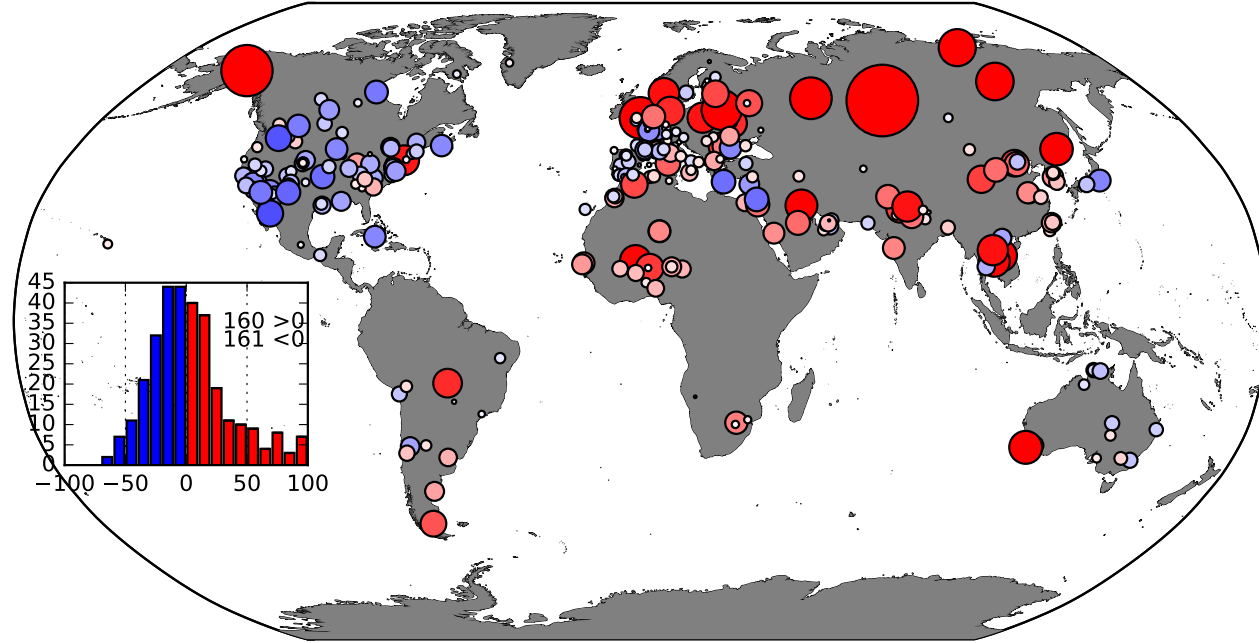
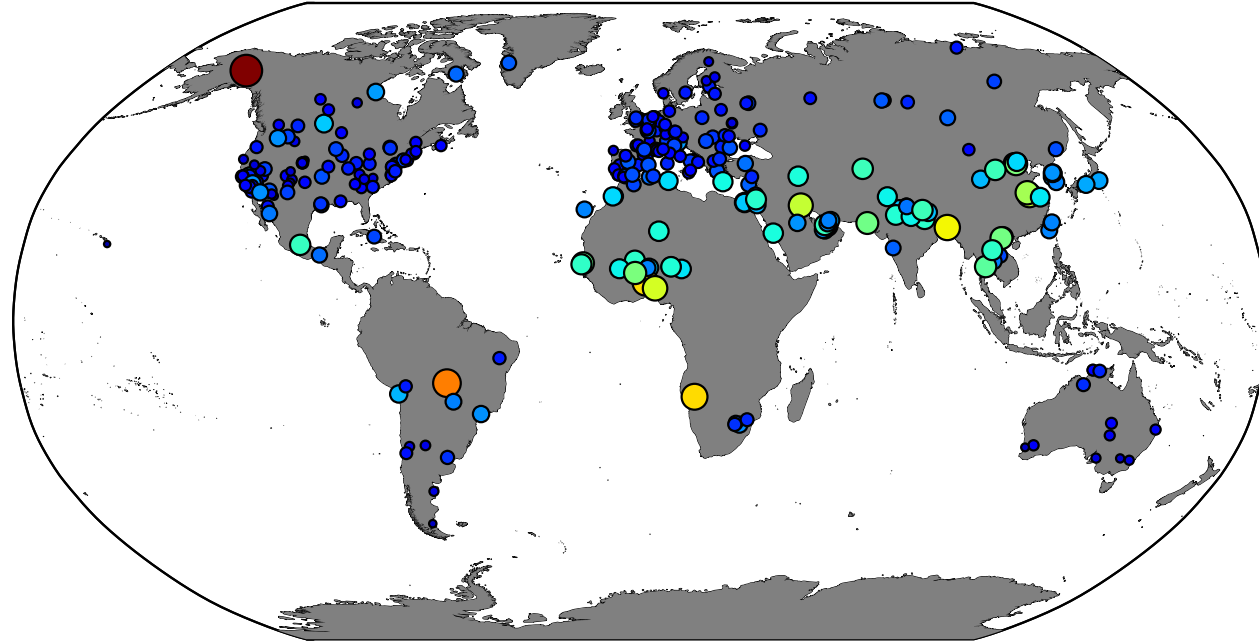


LAND - Bright Surface

NNR Testing

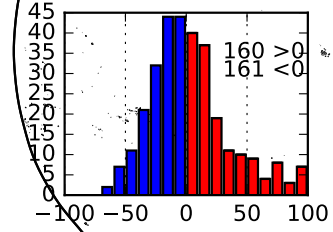
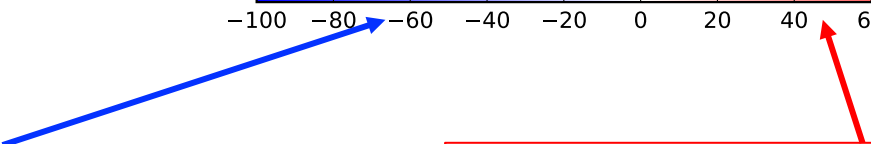
TERRA DEEP MOD04 MRMSE

TERRA DEEP Relative Change in RMSE



NNR RMSE < MODIS Standard Retrieval

NNR RMSE > MODIS Standard Retrieval



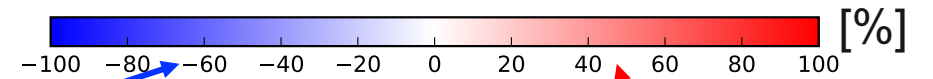
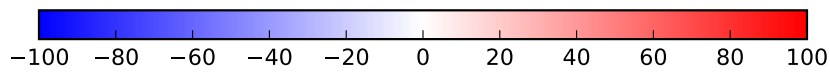
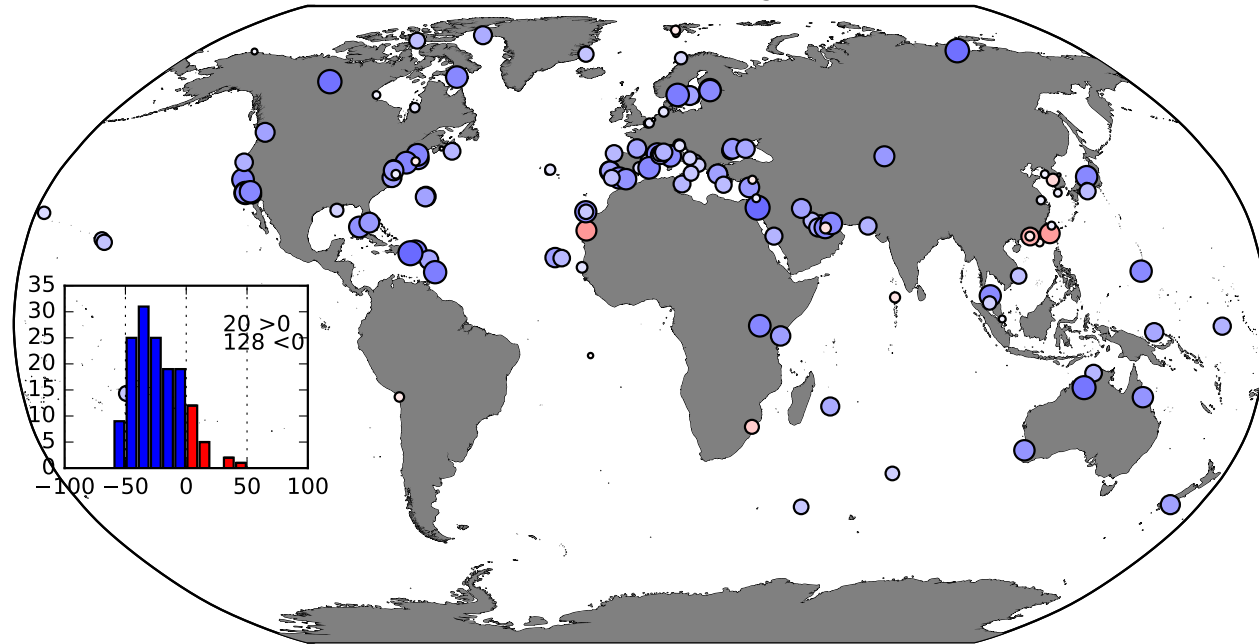
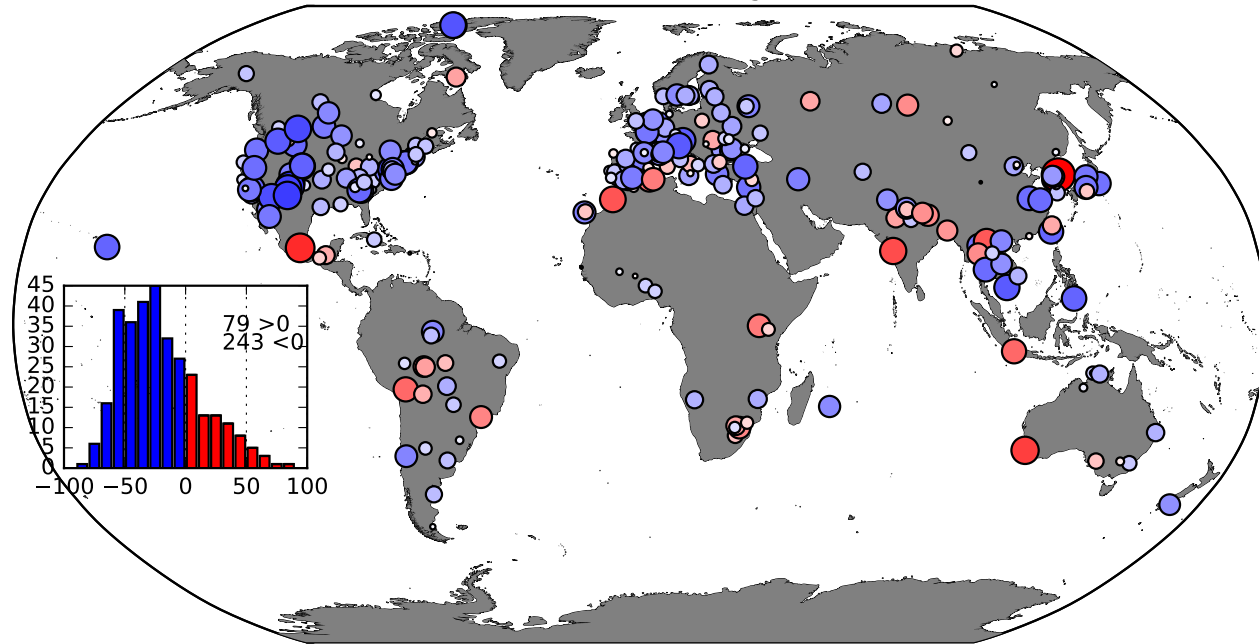
LAND - Dark Surface

NNR Testing

OCEAN

TERRA LAND Relative Change in RMSE

TERRA OCEAN Relative Change in RMSE



NNR RMSE < MODIS Standard Retrieval

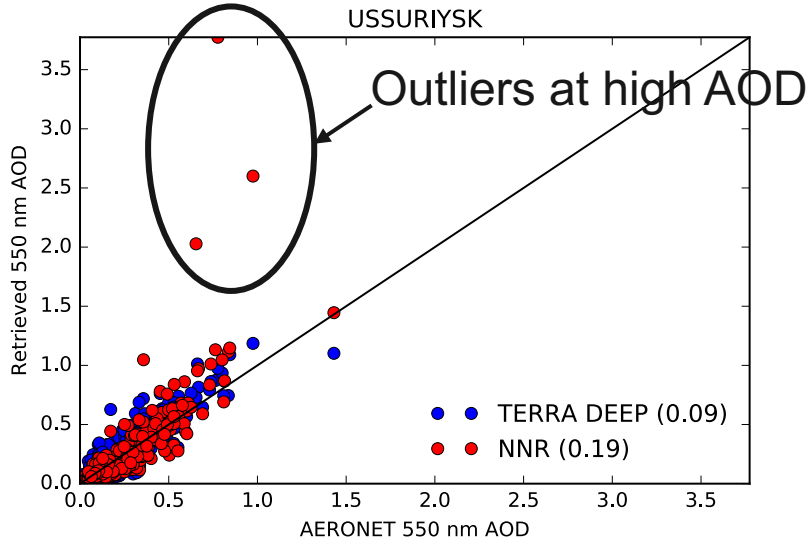
NNR RMSE > MODIS Standard Retrieval

NNR Testing at Some Individual Sites

LAND - Bright Surface



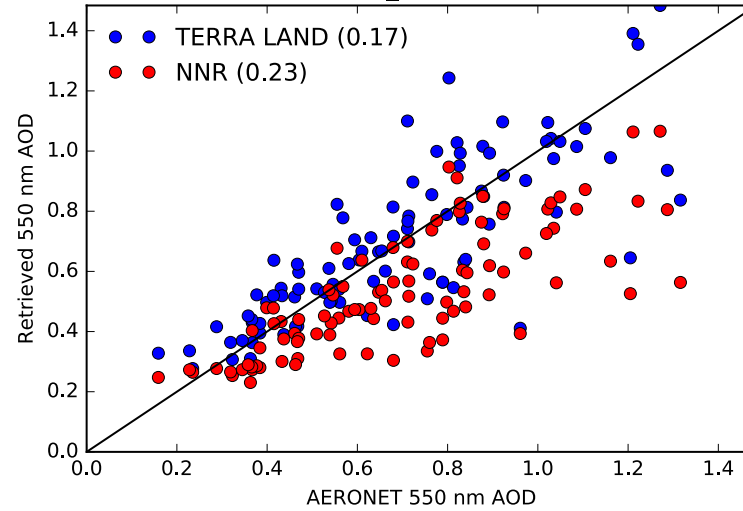
USSURIYSK



LAND - Dark Surface



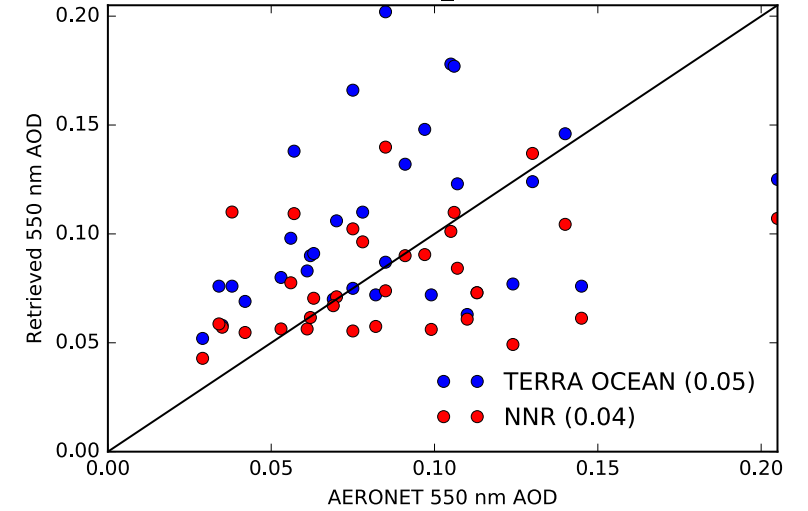
DHAKA UNIVERSITY



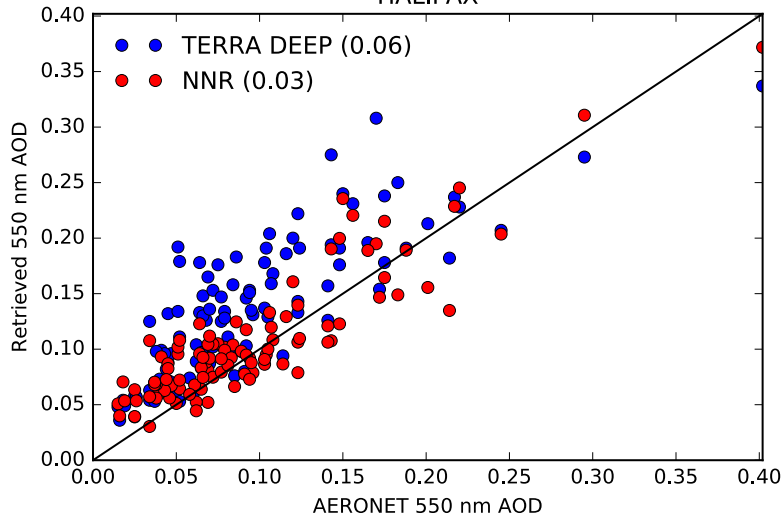
OCEAN



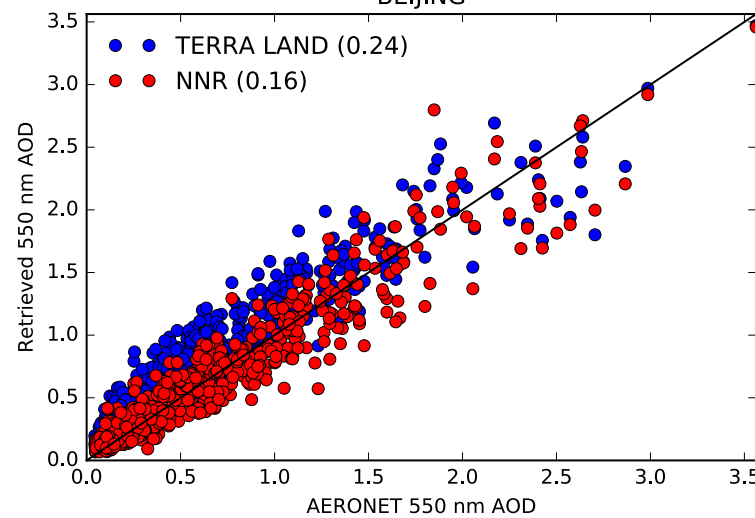
CROZET_ISLAND



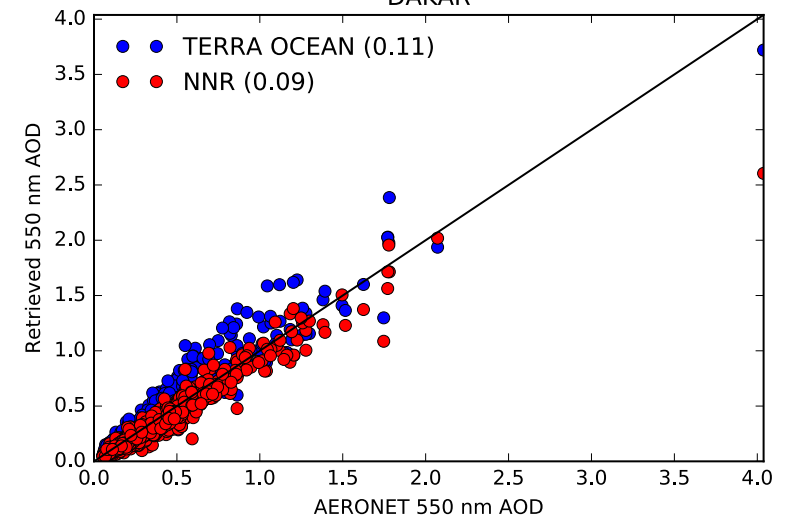
HALIFAX



BEIJING



DAKAR



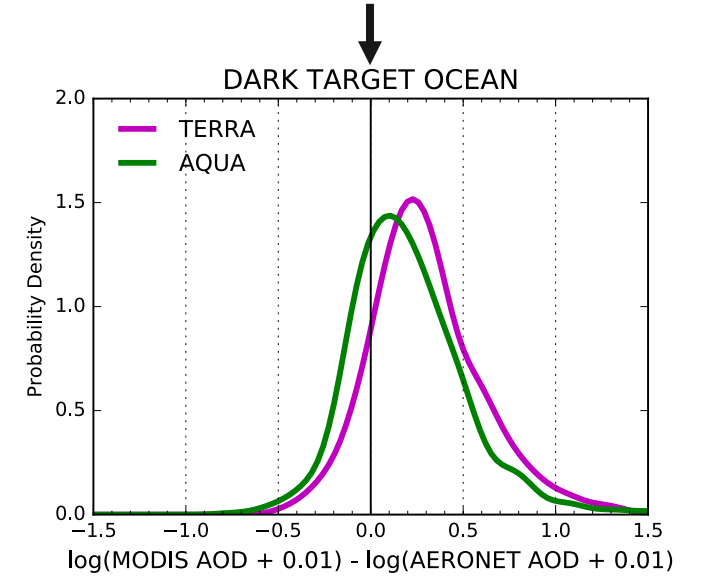
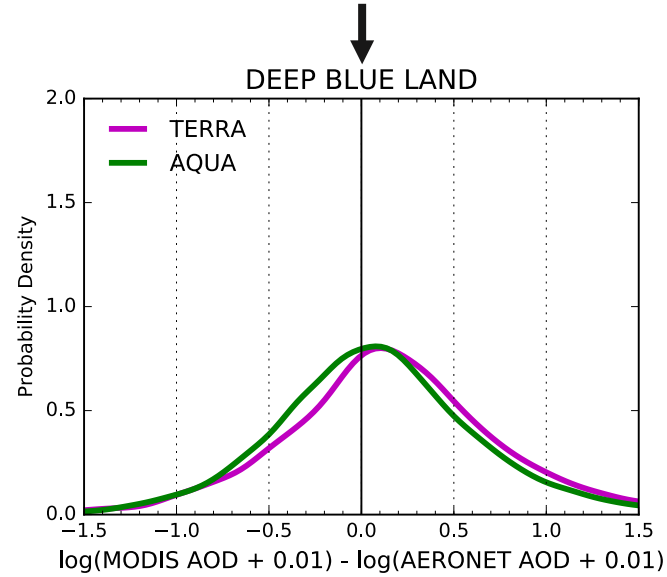
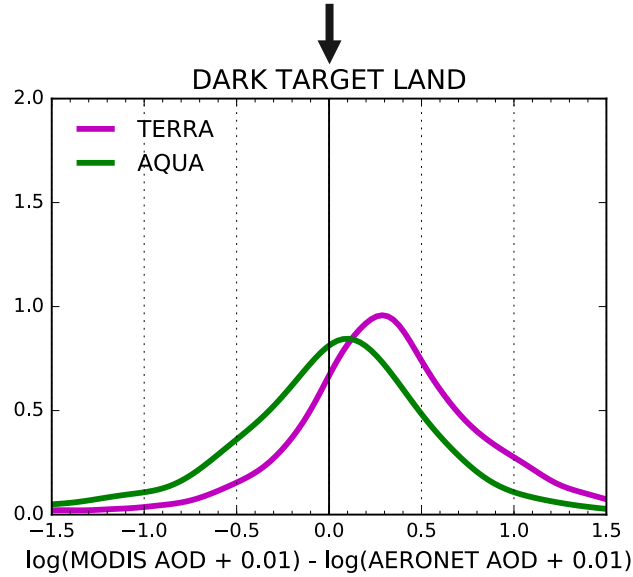
NNR Validation (Observations after 2015)

LAND - Dark Surface

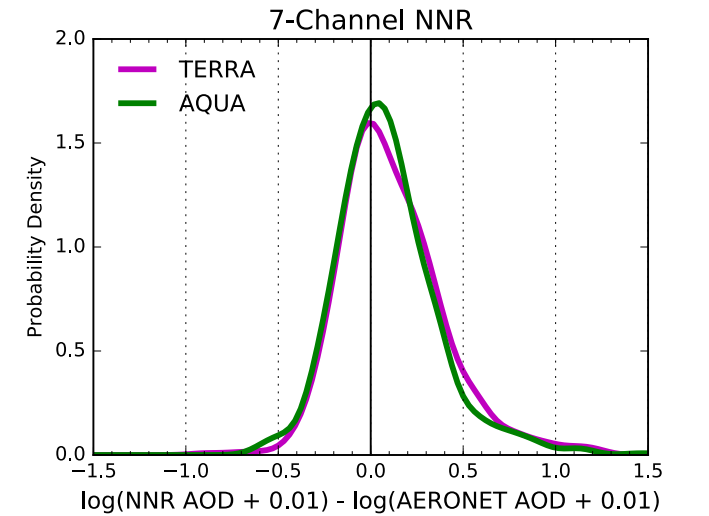
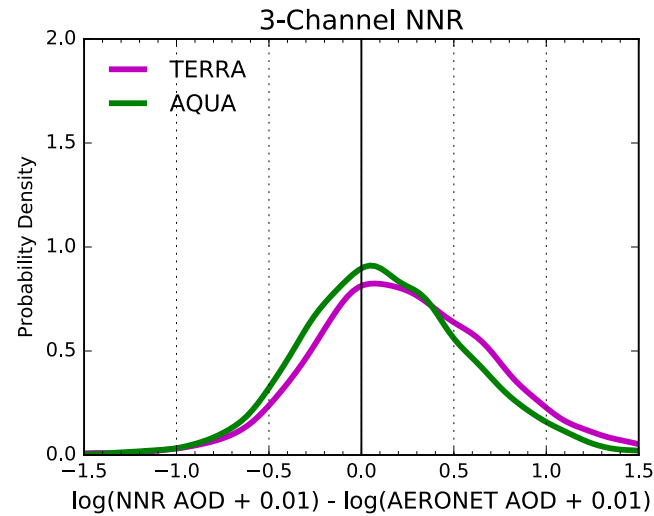
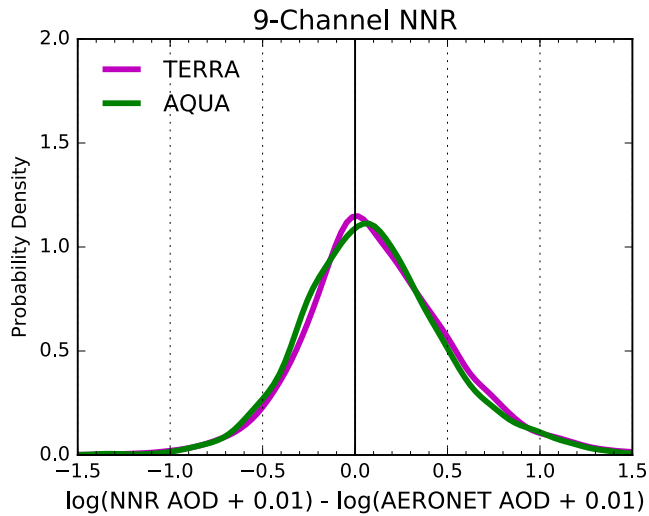
LAND - Bright Surface

OCEAN

MODIS
Standard
Retrievals



Neural
Network
Retrievals



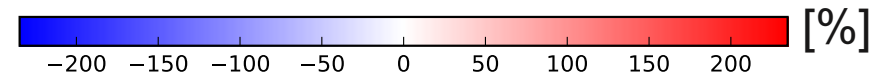
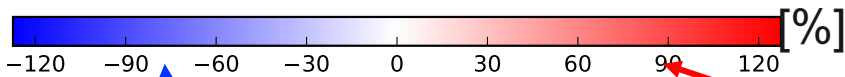
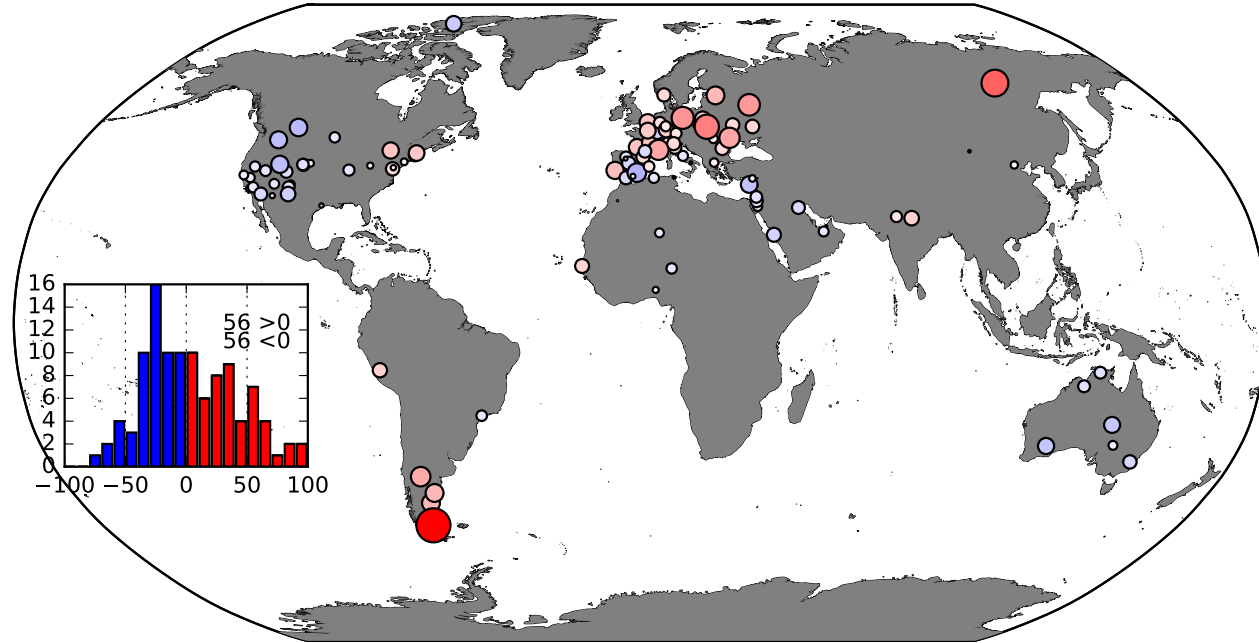
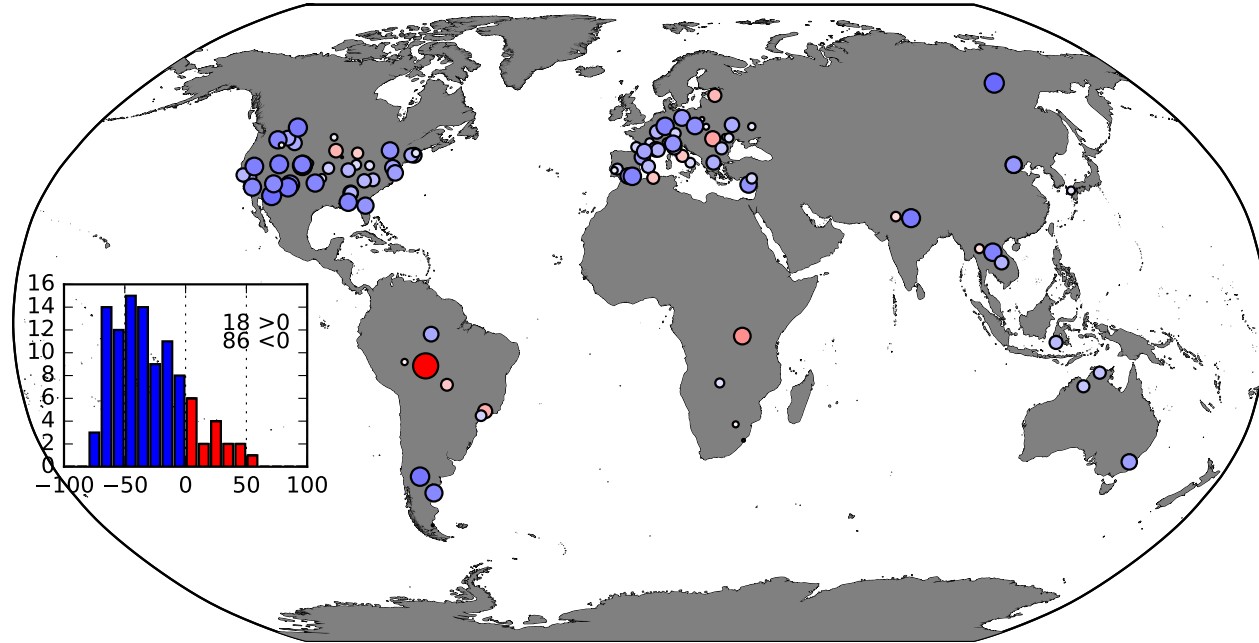
LAND - Dark Surface

NNR Validation

LAND - Bright Surface

TERRA LAND Relative Change in RMSE

TERRA DEEP Relative Change in RMSE

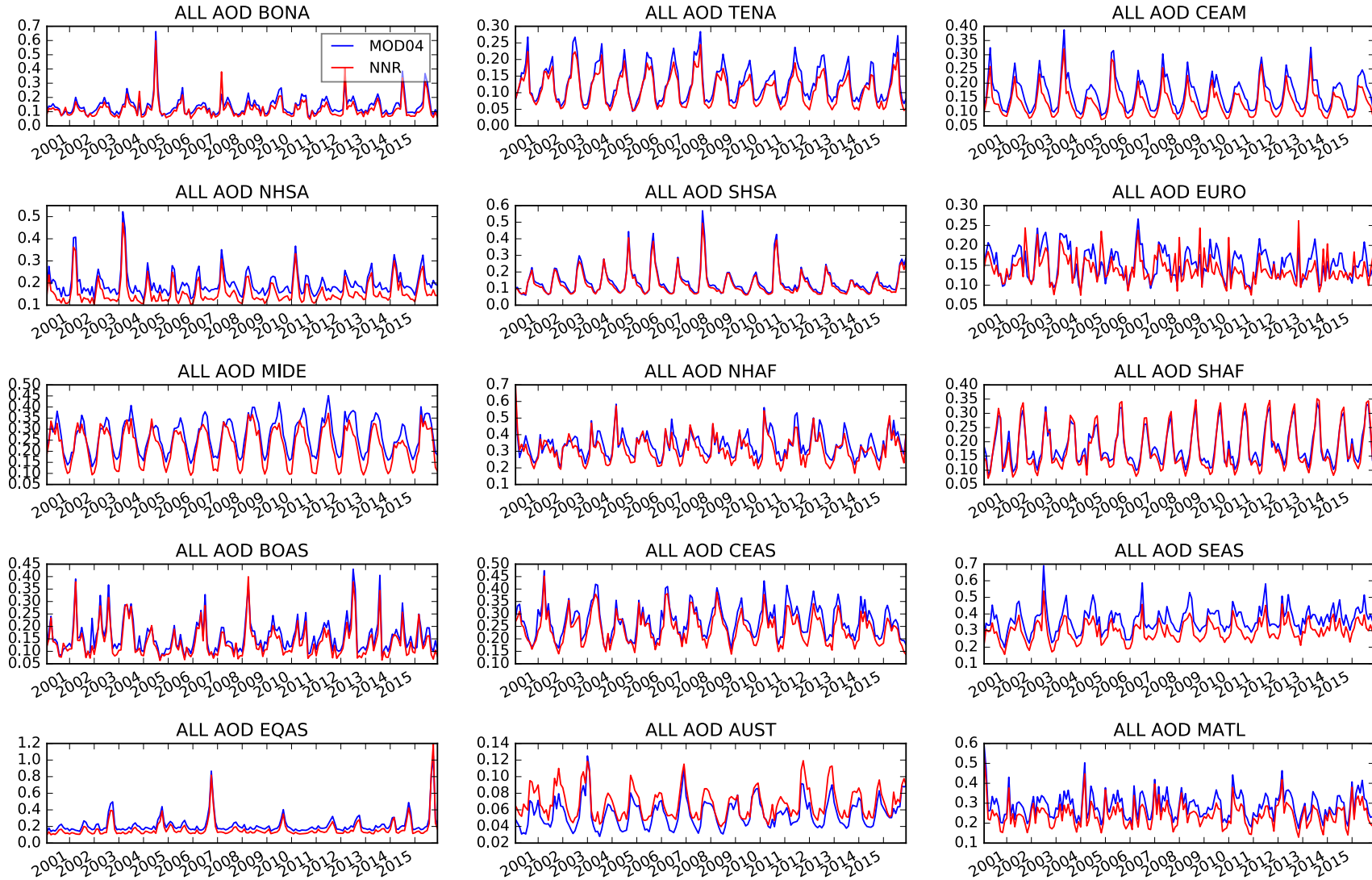


NNR RMSE < MODIS Standard Retrieval

NNR RMSE > MODIS Standard Retrieval



NNR Applied to Entire MODIS Time Series: TERRA

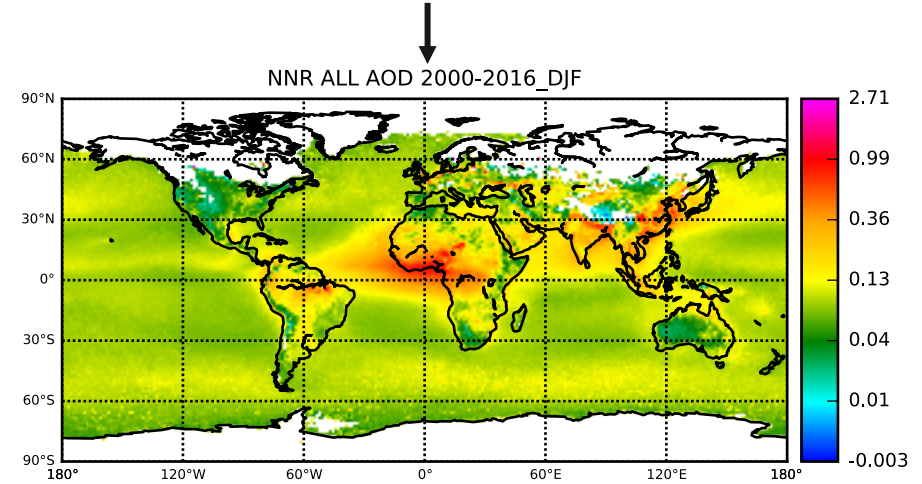
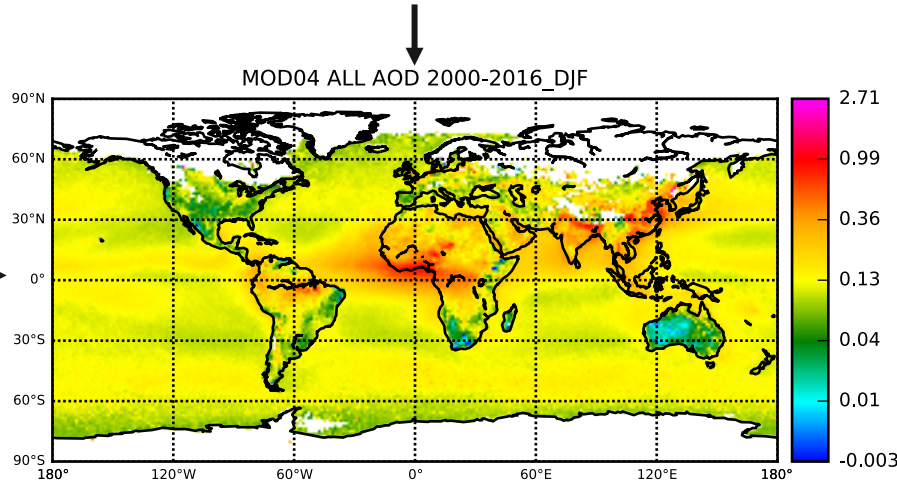


NNR Applied to Entire MODIS Time Series: TERRA Climatology

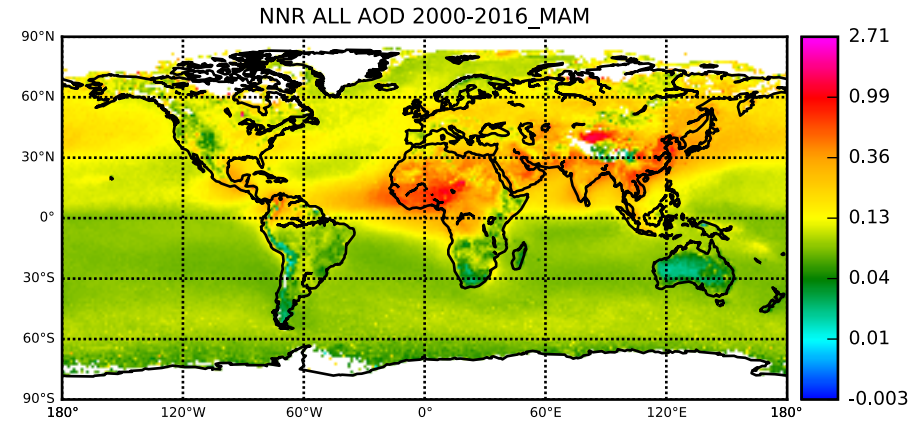
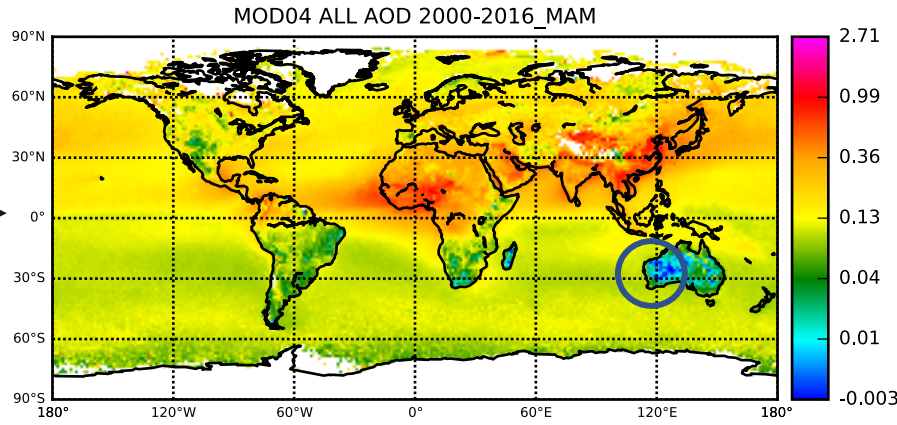
MODIS Standard Retrieval

Neural Network Retrieval

DJF →



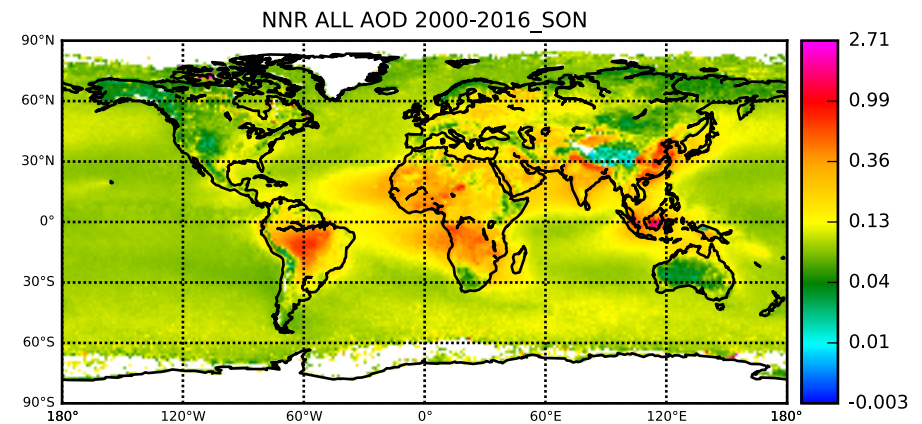
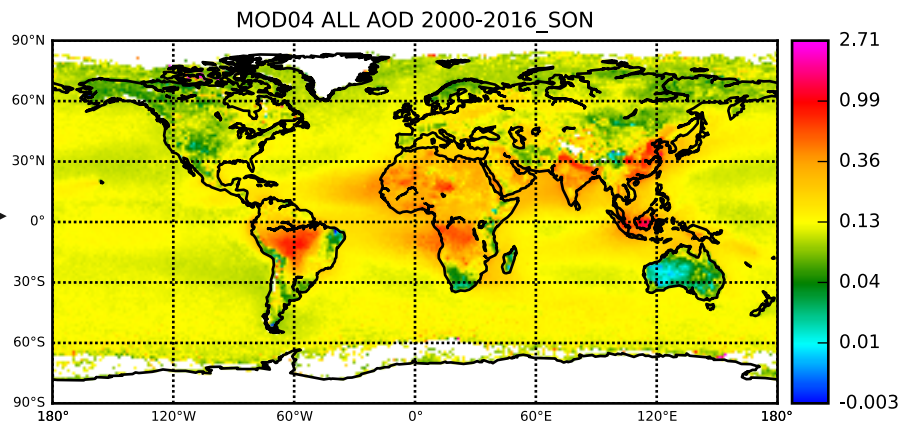
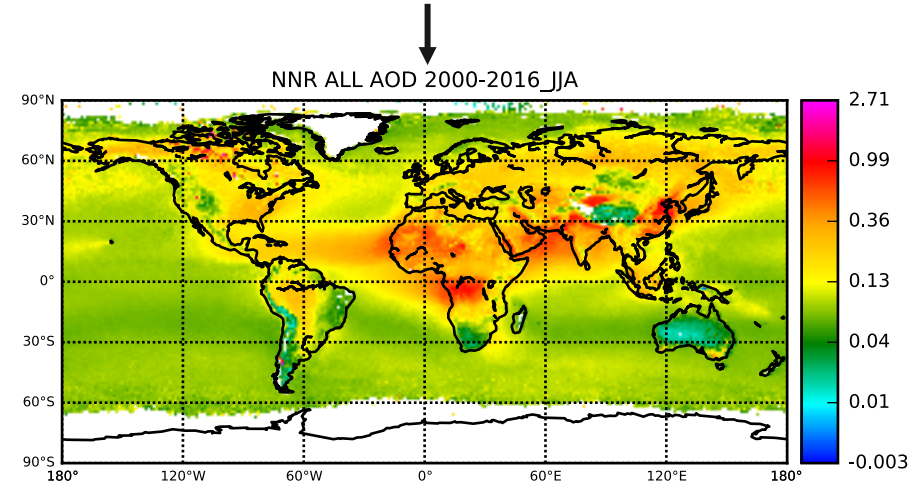
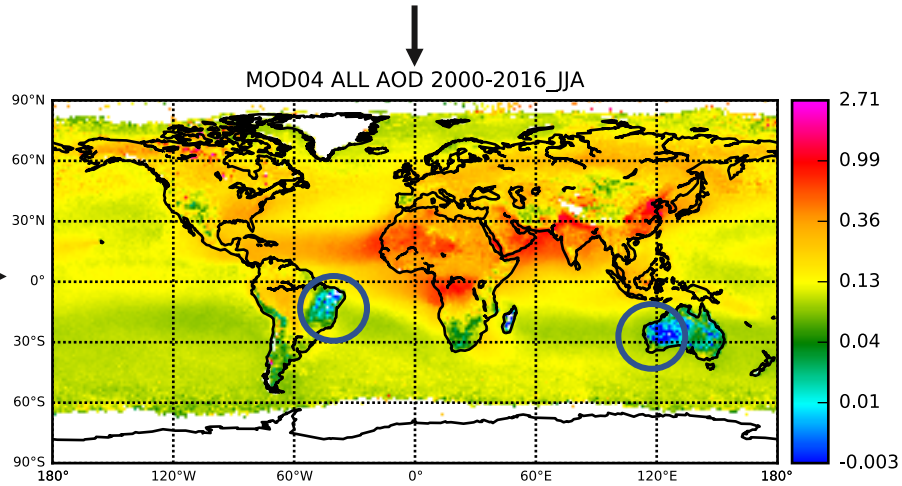
MAM →



NNR Applied to Entire MODIS Time Series: TERRA

MODIS Standard Retrieval

Neural Network Retrieval



Summary & Outlook

- The NNR provides a way to homogenize the AOD observing system for data assimilation
- Validation with independent data indicates that the error characteristics of the NNR are stable [for the most part]
- Future Work
 - Validate over open ocean with Marine Aerosol Network (MAN) Observations
 - Periodic retraining for near real-time application
 - Do calibration drifts require multiple networks?
 - Improve training data set
 - More QA filtering, balancing
 - Multiple targets
 - Multi-channel AOD
 - SSA
 - Angstrom Exponent
 - Geostationary observations

