

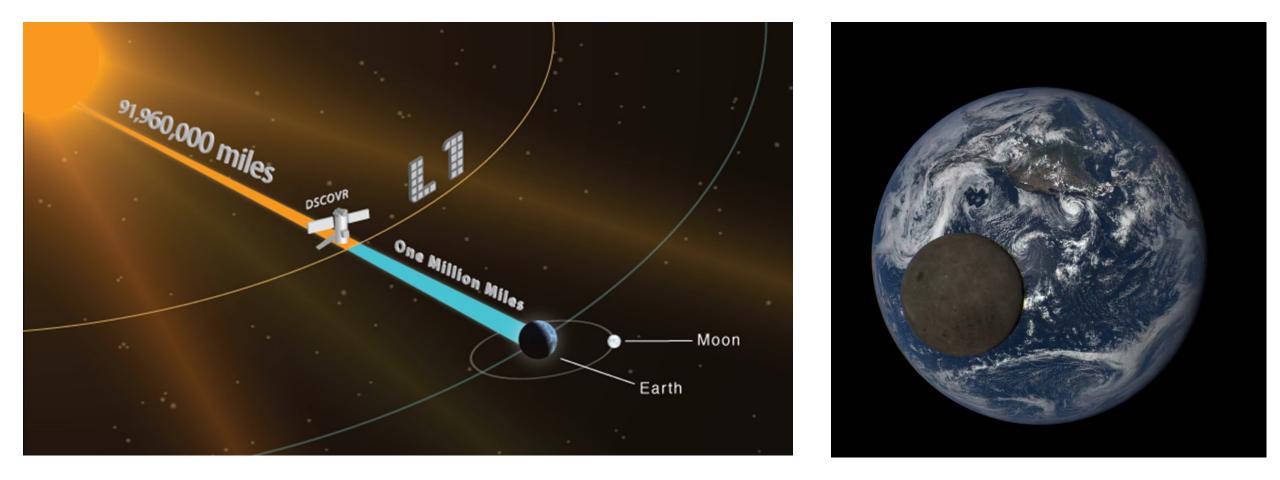


Deep space observations of sun glint over oceans

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The DSCOVR spacecraft is at the L1 Lagrangian point



View from DSCOVR by the EPIC camera



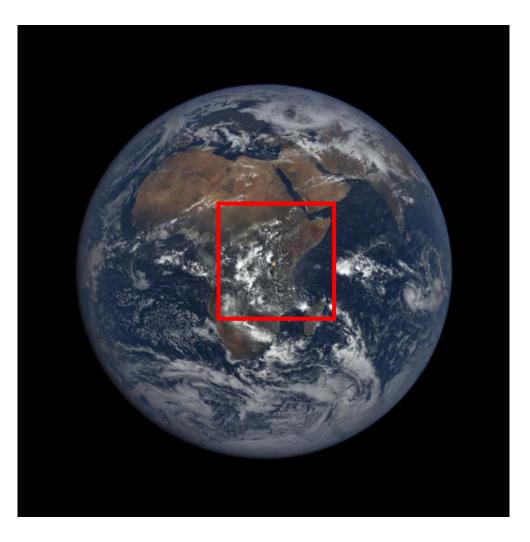


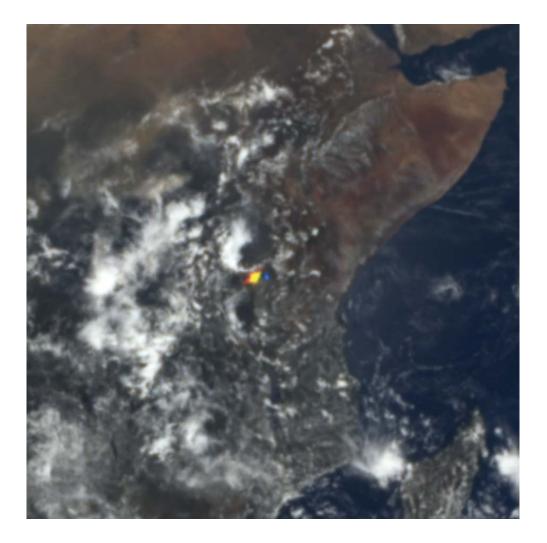
2016 03 23

2016 05 29

EPIC: Earth Polychromatic Imaging Camera

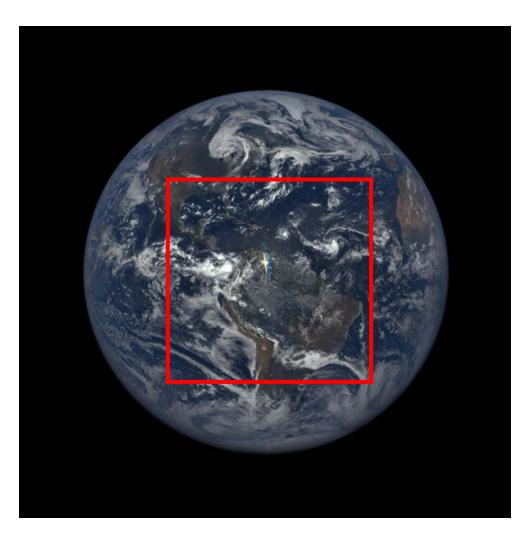
Colorful bright spot over Africa

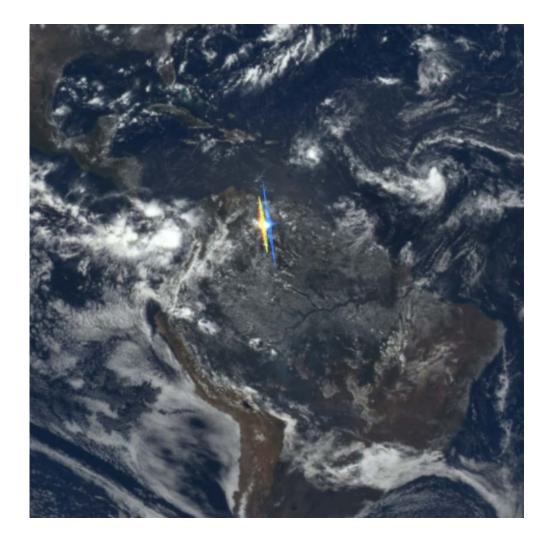




2016 03 17, 09:46 UTC

Colorful bright spot over South America





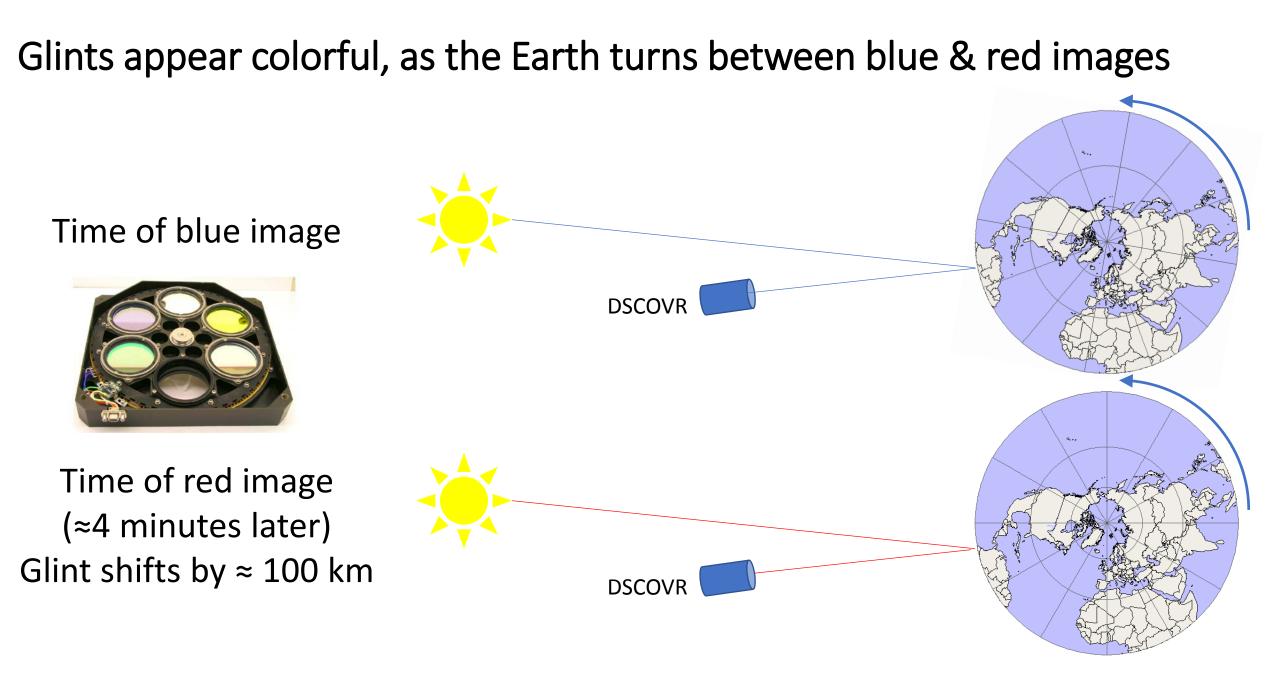
2015 08 24, 16:35 UTC

Glint form horizontal ice crystals in clouds (subsun)

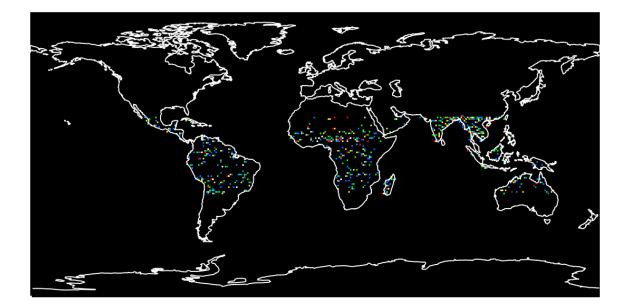
Photo from aircraft

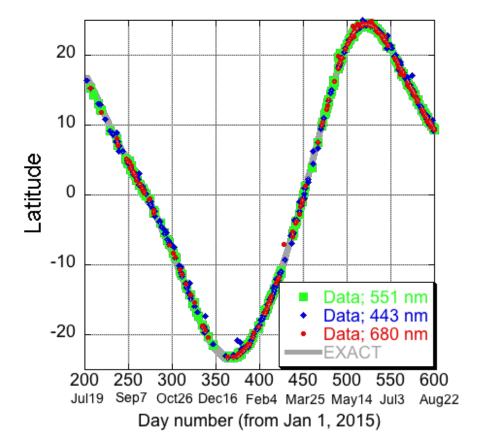


Können (2017, BAMS)



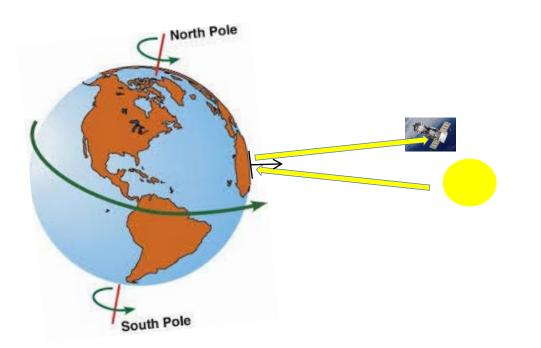
Location of glints observed over land during a year



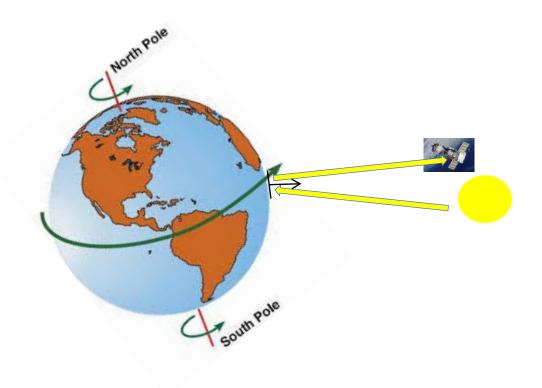


Latitude of expected glints varies through the year

Northern summer

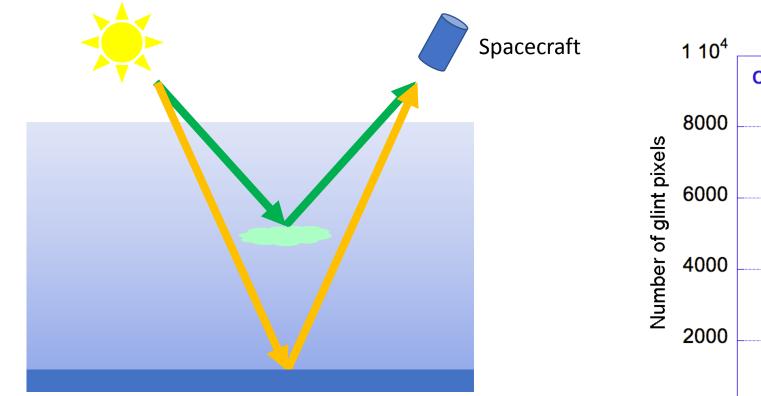


Northern winter

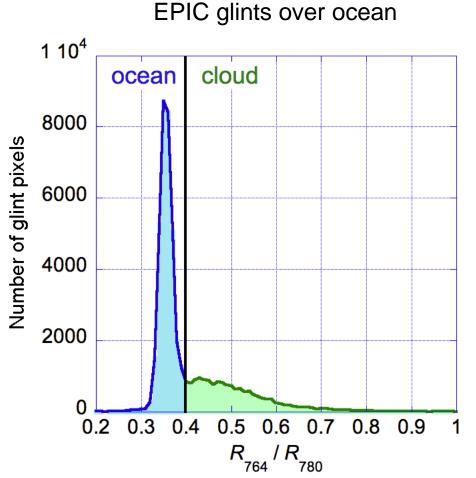


Oxygen absorption bands can reveal altitude of glints

 $Ratio = I_{abs} / I_{non-abs}$

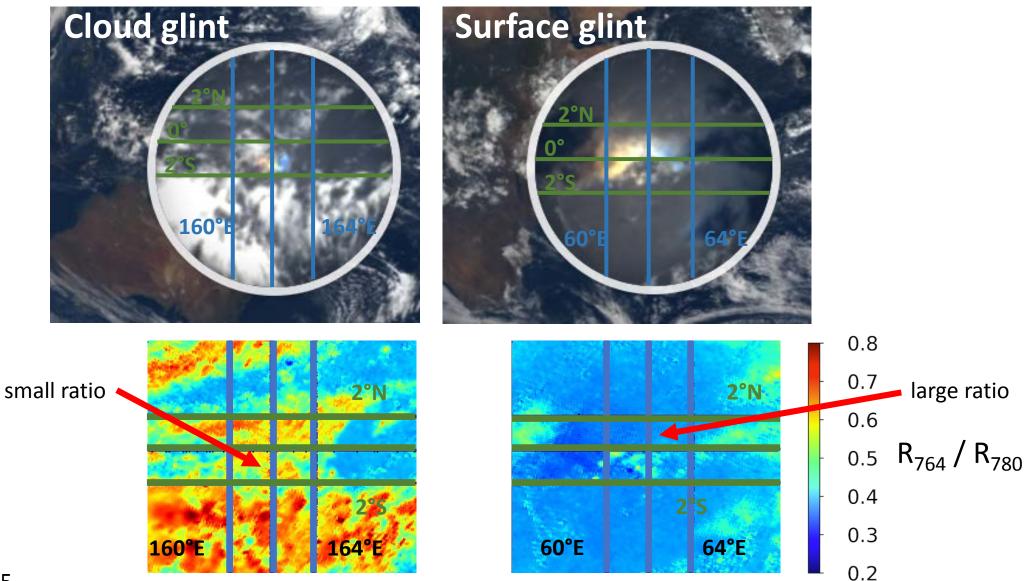


Surface reflection: Low reflectance ratio High cloud reflection: High reflectance ratio



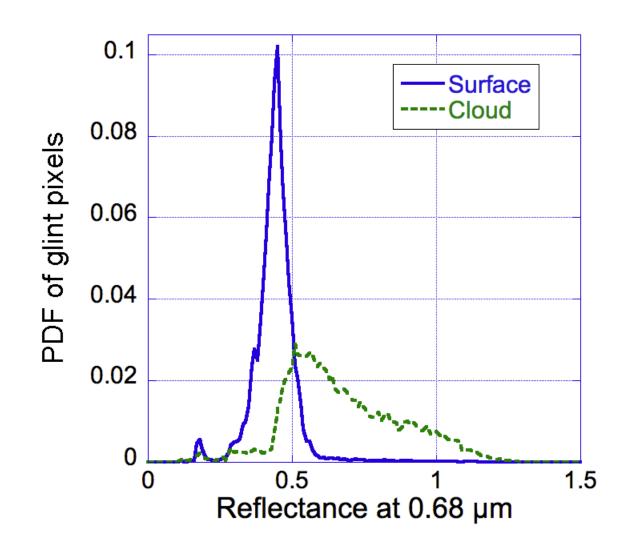
1 year long dataset

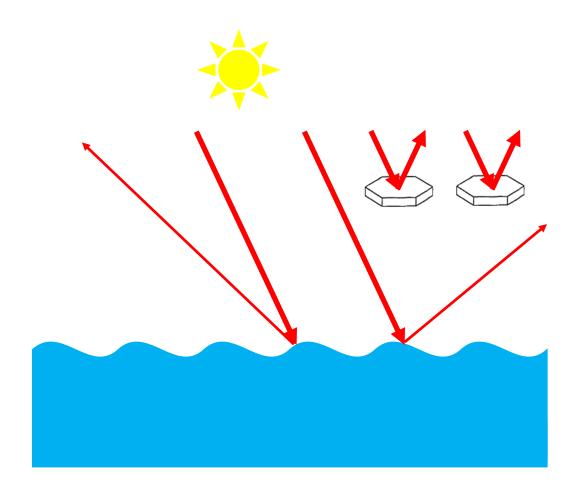
Comparison of a cloud glint and a surface glint



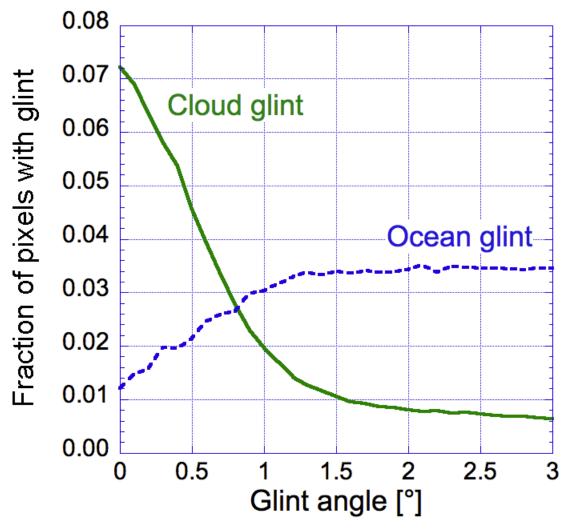
Oct. 3, 2015

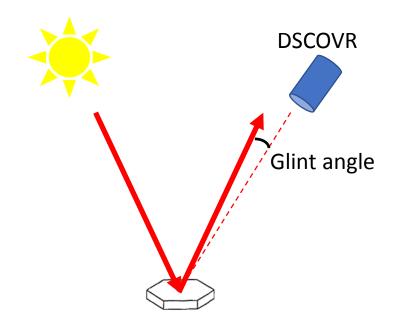
Red glints are brighter from clouds than from ocean





Cloud glints are narrow and fairly frequent in ice clouds





- At potentially ideal glint locations over ocean, cloud glint is detected for 6% of EPIC pixels
- MODIS ice cloud fraction: 22%
- Glint is detected in roughly ¼ of ice clouds

Summary

- Many DSCOVR/EPIC images contain colorful bright spots over land and ocean.
- Analysis of sun-view geometry and O₂ absorption bands demonstrate that these spots are caused by specular reflection from water surfaces and from horizontally oriented ice platelets floating in clouds.
- Over ocean, cloud glints are detected in roughly 6% of pixels or 1/4 of ice clouds at the locations where EPIC can observe specular reflection.
- Such observations can help to constrain the likelihood of oriented ice crystals and their contribution to Earth's albedo.
- Glint observations may even help in characterizing exoplanets.

Marshak, A., T. Várnai, and A. Kostinski (2017), Terrestrial glint seen from deep space: Oriented ice crystals detected from the Lagrangian point, *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, **44**, doi:10.1002/2017GL073248.