



Pacific Northwest
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Satellite Data Products for Quantifying Cloud Population

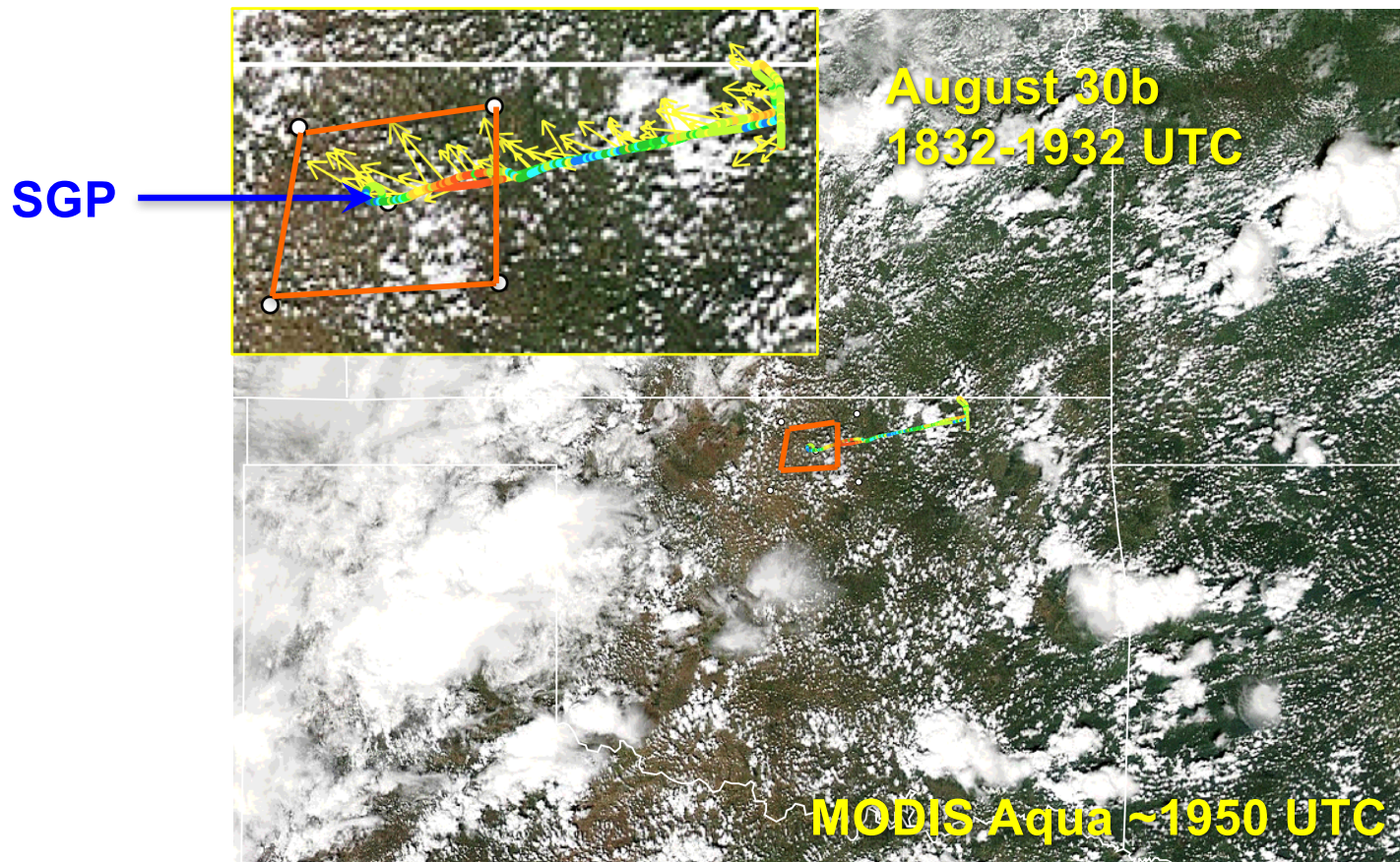
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PNNL

2017 ASR/ARM PI Meeting, HI-SCALE Breakout

Motivation

- ▶ HI-SCALE aircraft observations cover a large distance beyond SGP
- ▶ Cloud population distributions often have large spatial variability
- ▶ Satellite data provide useful complementary observations



Strengths and weaknesses of MODIS vs. GOES satellite product

▶ MODIS

- **Pro:** 250-500 m resolution, ideal for characterizing shallow cumulus clouds
- **Con:** only 2 over pass (~10:30AM, ~1:30PM) per day

▶ GOES

- **Pro:** continuous observations (~30min or better)
- **Con:** 1 km resolution, smearing effect on small clouds

▶ Continuous (GOES) observations are preferred for:

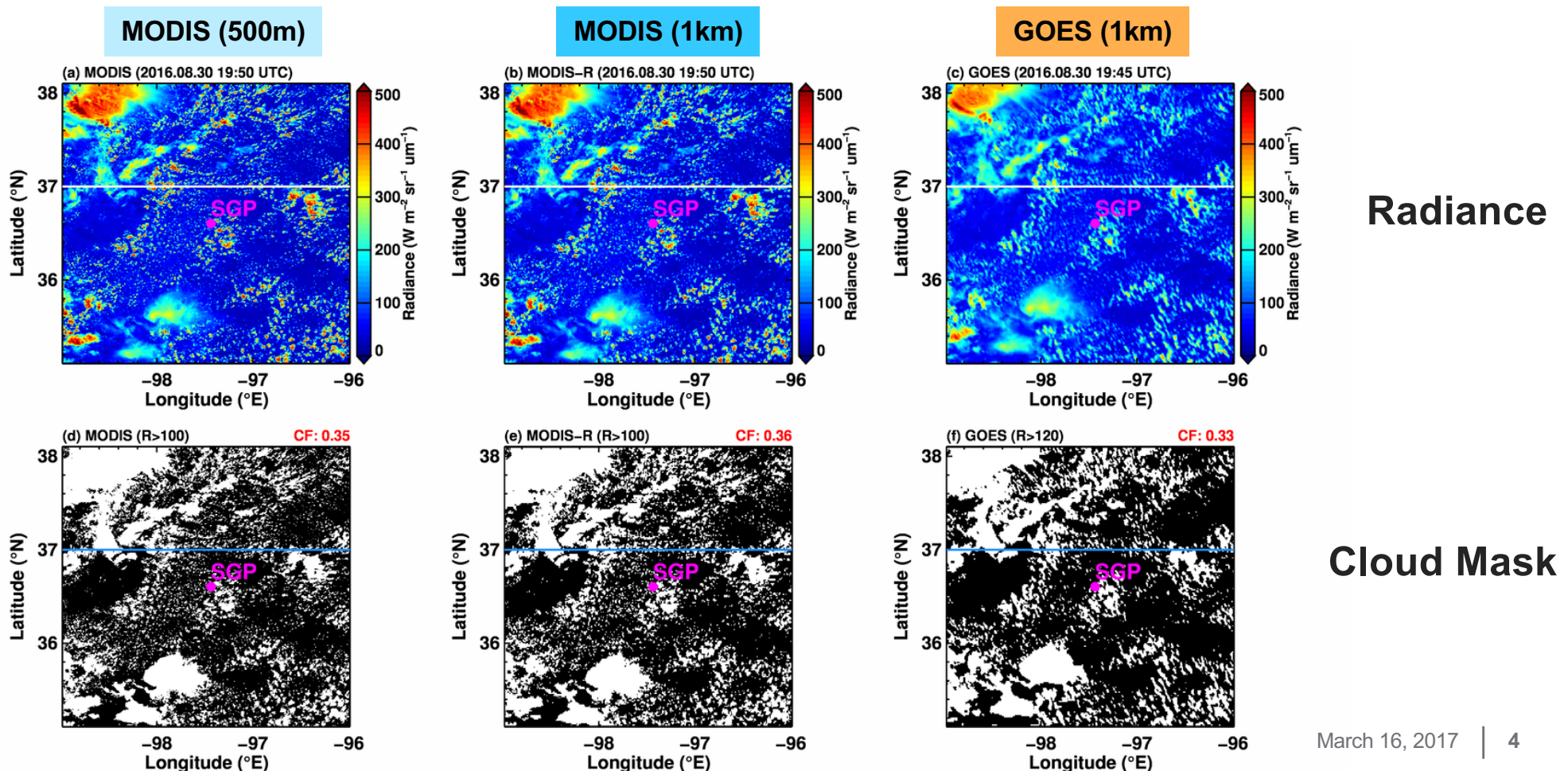
- Studying evolution of cloud populations
- LES simulations for case study

▶ Issue with high-resolution satellite cloud product

- MODIS: highest cloud property retrieval products are 1 km (MODIS team)
- GOES: highest cloud property retrieval products are 4 km (NASA Langley)
- Neither is ideal for shallow cumulus clouds

Derive cloud mask from native visible channel pixel-level data

- ▶ Derive cloud mask on native visible channel data
- ▶ Compare GOES with MODIS to verify its cloud population detection capability

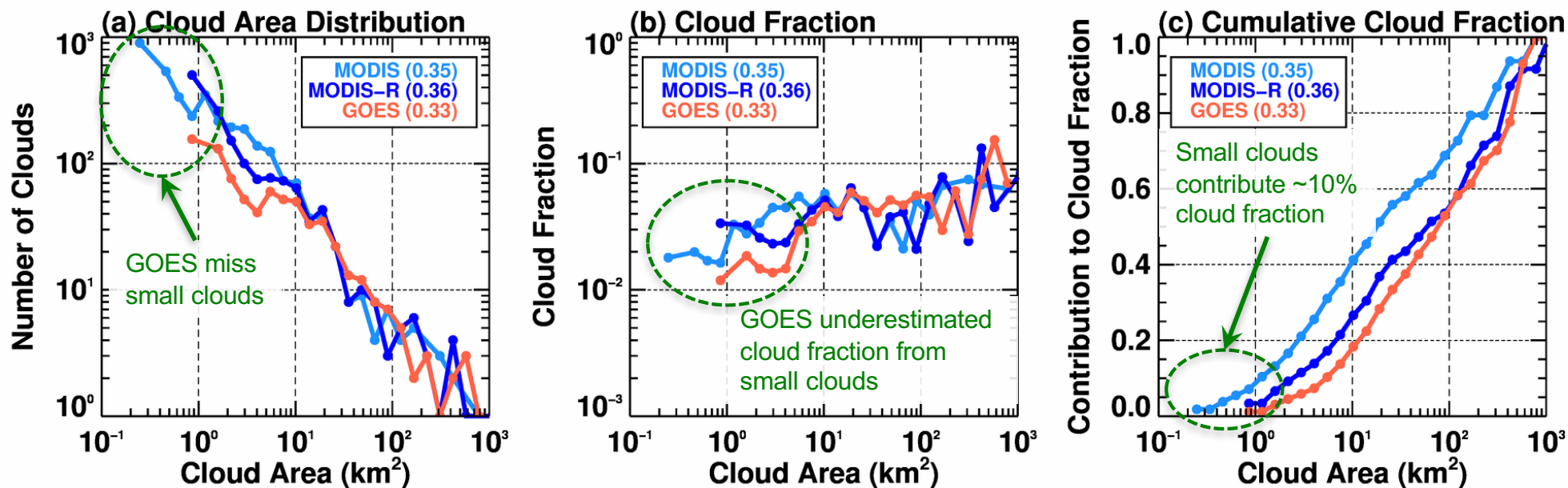




Cloud size distribution comparison

- ▶ GOES missed smallest clouds (area < 10 km²) as expected
- ▶ Small clouds contribution to total cloud fraction ~10%
- ▶ Coarsening MODIS to GOES resolution reduced the difference
- ▶ Result is somewhat case dependent, some days compare better than others

MODIS: 2016-08-30 19:50 UTC GOES: 2016-08-30 19:45 UTC





Satellite data products

▶ GOES data product

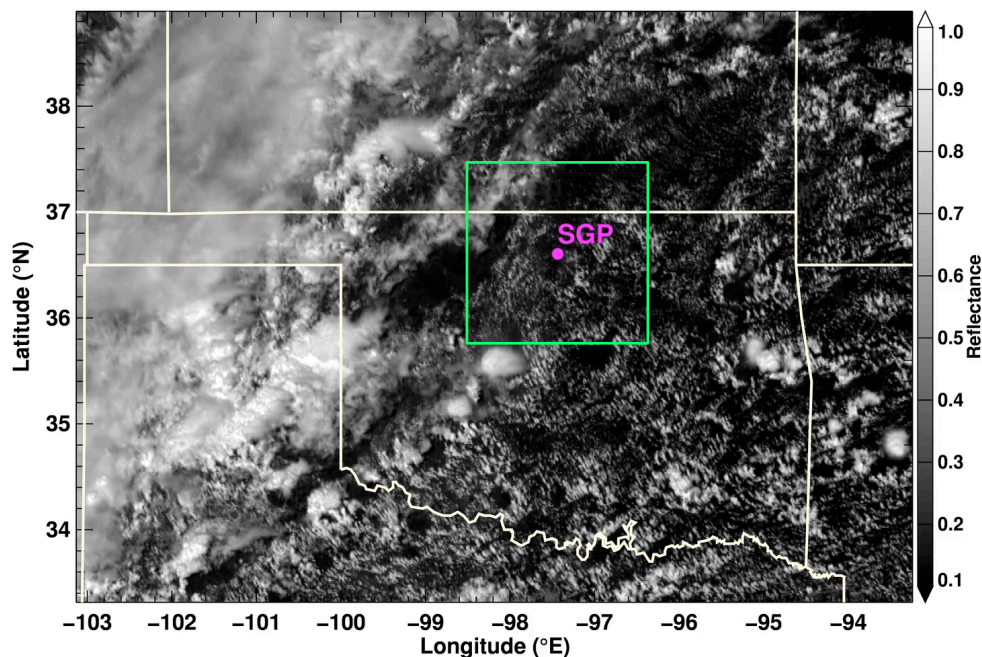
- Time series of cloud fraction, cloud size distribution
- Gridded 1km visible reflectance

▶ MODIS data product

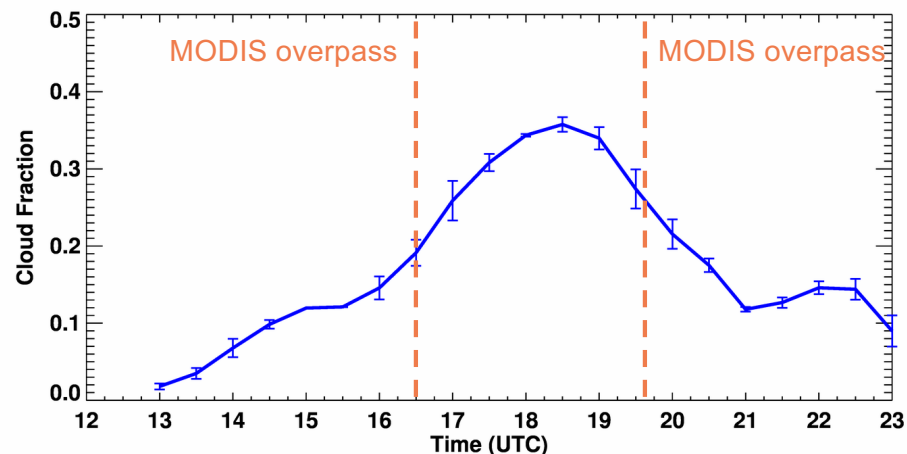
- Gridded 500m radiance

▶ Preliminary data version processed for all HI-SCALE days

GOES 1km Reflectance 2016.08.30 18:15 UTC [12:15 LT]



Cloud Fraction



Cloud Area Distribution

