

The Radiation Transfer Model Intercomparison for Atmosphere: RAMI4ATM Initiative

LPS 2022, 23 May 2022

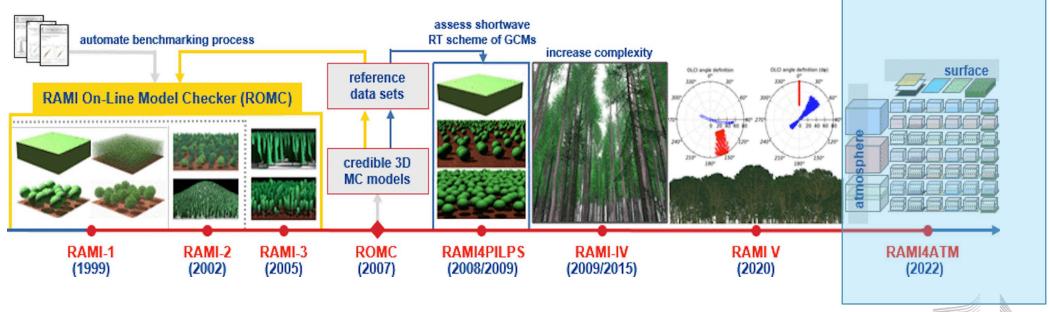
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Christian Lanconelli¹, <u>Yves M. Govaerts</u>²

1: EC JRC, 2: Rayference

Radiation Transfer Model Intercomparison exercise

- 3D Radiative Transfer model independent assessment
- 20+ years activities (five phases, ROMC and RAMI4PILS)
- Blind concept
- Increased complexity of scenarios and experiments
- Oriented to vegetated surfaces
- Oriented to satellite and in situ observations



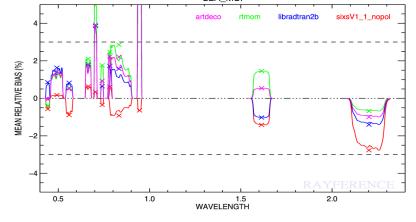


Background

Many radiative transfer models have been developed and are widely used in Earth Observation:

Calibration





- Atmospheric correction or sensitivity analyses
- The uncertainties of these models have **not** been clearly assessed in **realistic usage conditions** when supporting typical Earth Observation applications by remote sensing scientists.





RAMI4ATM is a **new** initiative dedicated to the benchmarking of **coupled surface-atmosphere** radiative transfer models. **It is primarily oriented to RTM users**.



https://rami-benchmark.jrc.ec.europa.eu/



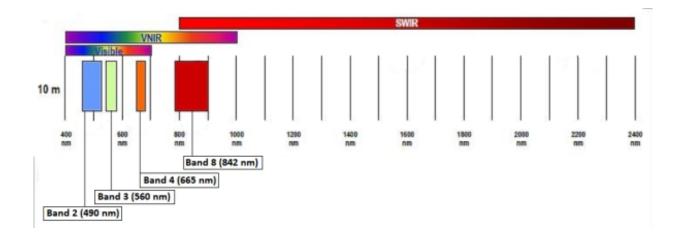


Sentinel-2

	Band	Centre	Width
Blue	MSI 2	492,4nm	66nm
Green	MSI 3	559,8nm	36nm
Red	MSI 4	664.6nm	31nm
NIR	MSI 8a	864,7nm	21nm
1,6µm	MSI 11	1613nm	91nm
2,1µm	MSI 12	2202nm	175nm



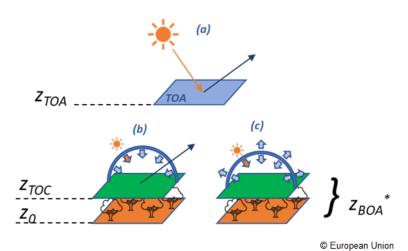
MultiSpectral Instrument (Airbus Defence and Space) source: sentinels.copernicus.eu

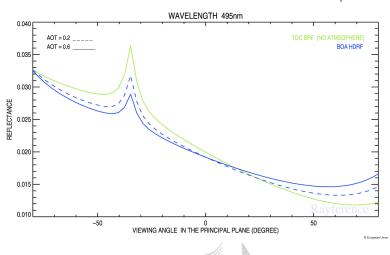




Measurements

<meas> Identifier tag</meas>	Link to Format file description	Level of the measurement
bhr	Bi-Hemispherical Reflectance	BOA
hdrfpp	<u>Hemispherical Directional</u> <u>Reflectance Factor in the principal</u> <u>plane</u>	BOA
hdrfop	<u>Hemispherical Directional</u> <u>Reflectance Factor in the orthogonal</u> <u>plane</u>	BOA
brfpp	Bi-directional Reflectance Factor in the principal plane	TOA
brfop	<u>Bi-directional Reflectance Factor in</u> <u>the orthogonal Plane</u>	TOA

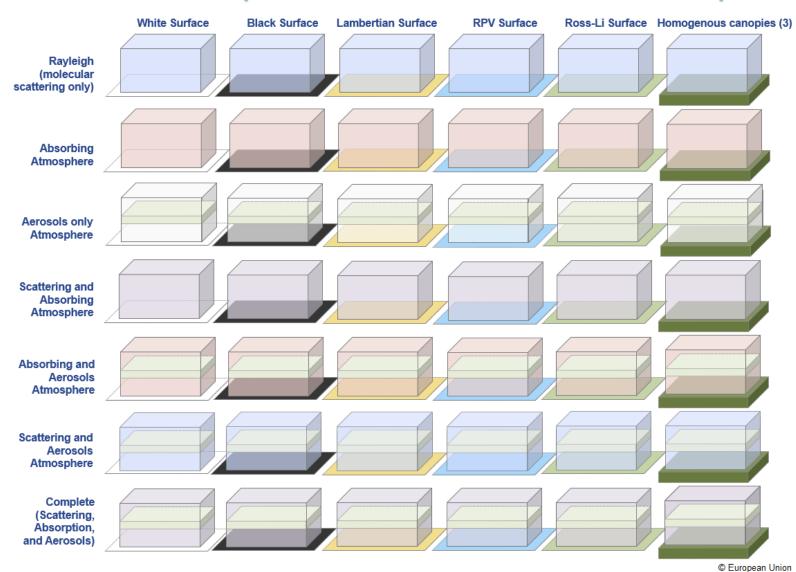




European Commission

Scenarios

Surfaces: 5 parametric + 3 abstract canopies



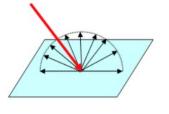


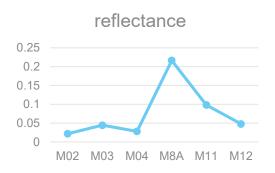
Surfaces

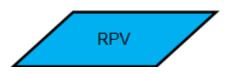


Purist corner R = 0.0

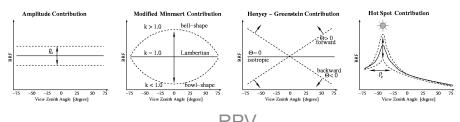
$$R = 1.0$$

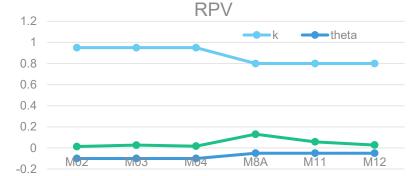






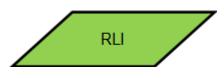
RPV model with 3 parameters: ρ_0 , k, θ



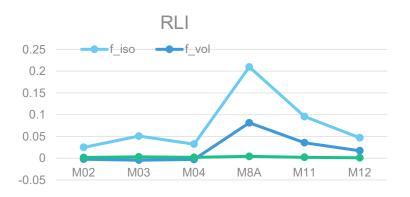


$$ho(z_0,\mu_i,\mu_r,d\phi;
ho_0,\Theta,k,
ho_c)=
ho_0\cdot M(k)\cdot F_{HG}(\Theta)\cdot H(
ho_c)$$

$$=
ho_0rac{(\mu_i\mu_r)^{k-1}}{(\mu_i+\mu_r)^{1-k}}rac{1-\Theta^2}{(1+\Theta^2+2\Theta\cos g)^{1.5}}igg(1+rac{1-
ho_c}{1+G}igg)$$



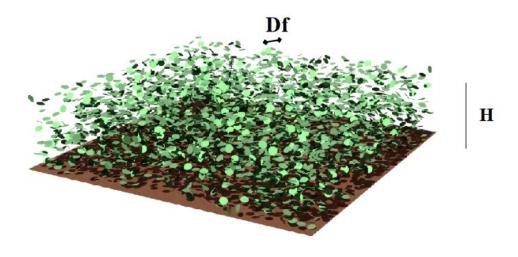
Ross thick and Li sparse kernels combinations: f_{iso} , f_{vol} , f_{geo}



$$ho(heta_i, heta_r,d\phi)=f_{iso}K_{iso}+f_{vol}K_{vol}+f_{geo}K_{geo}$$



Surfaces





3 homogeneous abstract canopies

Scene dimension	25 x 25 x 2.1 m
Leaf center (Xmin, Ymin, Zmin)	-12.500, -12.500, 0.100 m
Leaf center (Xmax, Ymax, Zmax)	-12.500, -12.500, 2.100 m
Scatterer Radius	0.05 m
Leaf area index	3 m ² /m ²
Height of canopy	2 m
Number of leaves	238732

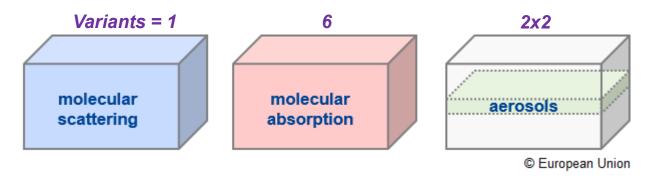


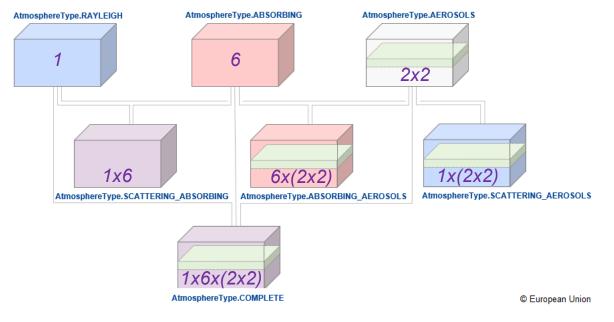
Planophile LAD (HOM25_LAM)	μ =2.531 ν =1.096
Erectophile LAD (HOM35_LAM)	μ =1.096 ν =2.531
Uniform LAD (HOM45_LAM)	μ =1.0 ν =1.0



Atmospheres

Three main elements are combined to create seven atmosphere families as shown in the diagram below





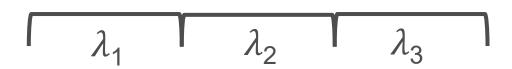
As the three main elements are further characterized by specific properties such as:

- 6 different combinations of the columnar concentrations of water vapor and ozone
- Continental and Oceanic aerosol models
- AOD550 low (0.2) and high (0.6)

A total of <u>69 atm. variants</u> are defined in RAMI4ATM.
Some of them are used only



Participation RTM users versus expert mode



Radiative transfer equation (RTE) is strictly valid only for monochromatic intervals.

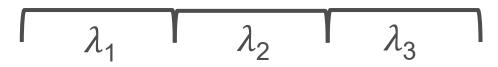
For practical reasons, RTE is solved in spectral intervals when simulating satellite bands.

One homogeneous atmospheric layer



Participation RTM users versus expert mode

One spectral band



Molecular absorption (lines)
Molecular scattering (Rayleigh)
Scattering/absorption by aerosols

Advanced coupled surfaceatmosphere RTMs combine all the radiative processes in each atmospheric layer and in each spectral interval for the **users**.

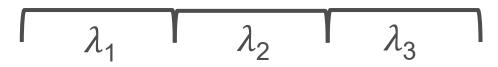
RAMI4ATM primarily targets these users.

One homogeneous atmospheric layer



Participation RTM users versus expert mode

One spectral band



Molecular absorption (lines)
Molecular scattering (Rayleigh)
Scattering/absorption by aerosols

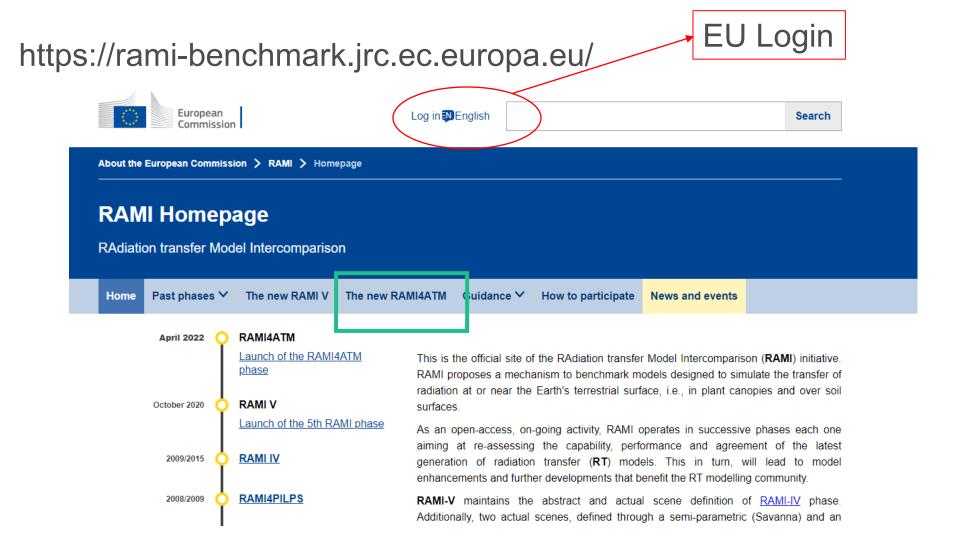
RTM developers can participate. Single scattering albedo and phase function of each layer and spectral interval is however not provided. Provided information is:

- Aerosol micro-physical properties
- Aerosol vertical concentration
- Molecular concentration

One homogeneous atmospheric layer



Participation





Participation









Description

Scenario Combinations

Experiments

Output Filename and Formats

JSON file to setup RAMI4ATM experiments

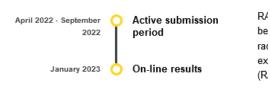
RAMI On-line Format Checker

RAMI On-line Model Submission

References

Download

Acknowledgments



Compared to previous RAMI benchmarks, the major differen radiative effects occurring between the surface and the simul Sentinel-2A/MSI spectral bands has been chosen for that pupport the simulation of radiative processes at the surface coupling between the two.

Over the past decades, many radiative transfer models hat Conservation for e.g., vicarious calibration, lookup table granalyses. Many of these models ship atmospheric property been extensively tested in ideal conditions but so far, no long-t systematically compare models when they are used to suncertainties of these models have not been clearly assess typical Earth Observation applications by remote sensing simple homogeneous scenes as defined in previous RAMI pha

This new phase is oriented toward the support of calibration a



QLogged in
■English Search

Guidance Y

About the European Commission > RAMI > Phase RAMI4ATM: RAMI On-line Model Submission (ROMS)

RAMI On-line Model Submission (ROMS)

RAMI4ATM phase

e Past → The new phases RAMI V The new RAMI4ATM Scenario → Measurements

This table is showing the last 100 successfully submitted testcases. To visit the entire table, click here.

You are advises to check the logfile ach time you submit new data, especially for new archives: this file informe you of any problems with results submission.

All form fields identified by * are required.

Model

New model

Allowed chars: [a-z, 0-9, -]

Allowed chars: [a-z, 0-9 (min: 3, max: 20 chars)

eradiate

Additional information

Description * (min: 3, max: 500 chars)

Copernicus Community model

Reference* (min: 3, max: 500 chars)

Add reference if exists ...

Note

Developer or user

Register a Model

Submission files

How to

participate

The maximum size of an uploaded file is 2Mb. Allowed extensions are: mes, zip, tqz, tar, bz2.

News and

events

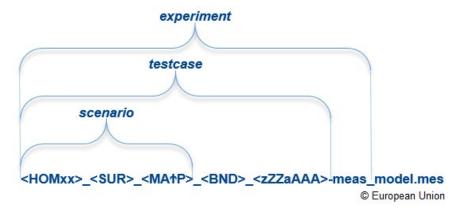
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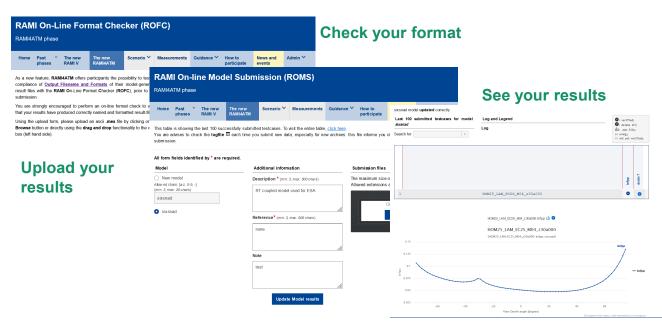
Admin Y

?



Practical Information



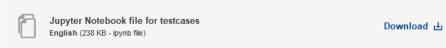




· Experiment list and setting section

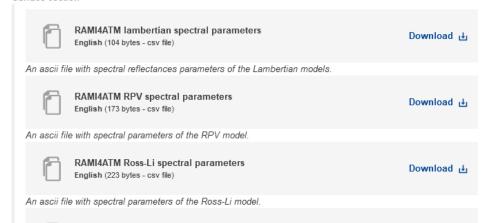


· Jupyter Notebook section (example)



An example of Jupyter Notebook used to illustrate how RAMI4ATM participants may load the **user mode** parameters for each scenario, perform their simulations and save their results.

· Surface section





Thank you



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