Anonymous Referee #1 (doi:10.5194/amt-2018-44-RC1, 2018)

General Comments

MODIS Terra and Aqua Aerosol Optical Depth (AOD) retrievals from Dark Target (DT) land algorithm were globally validated. For this, AEORNET V2 L2.0 and MODIS AOD at 550 nm were used. MODIS AOD retrievals were averaged for 5 x 5 spatial window centered at the AERONET statio and AERONET measurements were averaged for ± 30 minutes of satellite overpass time. Total 90,162 and 71,248 high-quality collections were collected for Terra and Aqua, respectively. The quality of collocations was evaluated using correlation coefficient, regression slope, Mean Bias (MB), Root Mean Square Error (RMSE), Expected Error (EE) is defined by Remer et al. (2013), and Error Ratio (ER). Overall, MODIS Terra and Aqua AOD retrievals are highly correlated with AERONET AOD, and 62.5% and 68.4% of AOD retrieved fall within the EE, respectively. The manuscript is well written and has a merit for publication in AMT, but some proofreading is required for small technical errors.

We thank the reviewer for the review and presenting his/her stylistic suggestions. We have considered each one carefully. All our responses are in BOLD.

Specific Comments

Page 1 L14-20: These lines are more suitable in the introduction section than here.

We have revised the abstract and removed these lines.

L20: It is recommended to avoid the use of the first pronoun is scientific writings.

There are many writing guidelines that encourage the use of active voice in a scientific publication, which at times requires the use of a first person pronoun. These guidelines include the journal Nature:

Nature journals prefer authors to write in the active voice ("we performed the experiment...")

https://www.nature.com/authors/author_resources/how_write.html

the journal Science:

Use active voice when suitable, particularly when necessary for correct syntax (e.g., "To address this possibility, we constructed a λZap library . . .," not "To address this possibility, a λZap library was constructed . . .").

http://www.sciencemag.org/site/feature/contribinfo/prep/res/style.xhtml

and others. For *Atmospheric Measurements and Techniques* there are no similar guidelines towards active versus passive voice. Under English guidelines and house standards, AMT

only states, “We accept all standard varieties of English in order to retain the author’s voice.” That statement is made mostly to address variants in spellings of specific words. However, there is obviously enough leeway in the journal’s style guideline and enough variation across scientific fields to accommodate the active voice and first person pronouns in AMT publications. As readers we much prefer the crisp style of active voice in scientific writing, and as writers, we respectfully choose to continue to write in this style.

Page 6 L28-29: Please mention Ångström exponent value (α440-675?).

The reviewer may be mistaken. We have not used Angstrom exponent in our interpolation but used actual AOD values in multiple channels using method described by Eck et al., 1999. Angstrom exponent assumes linearity of the AOD vs. wavelength relationship in log-log space. Eck et al., 1999 showed that there is often curvature in the relationship, and therefore a more accurate interpolation between wavelengths takes into account this curvature. There are a great many papers that cite Eck et al., 1999 (over 1000 on Google Scholar) that have bypassed Angstrom exponent and gone to the non-linear interpolation, and therefore we do not see a need to explain our reasons for making this bypass.

Page 16 L30: AOD is interpolated to 0.55 µm > AOD is interpolated to 0.55 µm using Ångström exponent (α440-675?).

See above comment.

Technical Corrections

Page 1:

L16: dark target > Dark Target (DT)

REVISED

L17: aerosol optical depth > Aerosol Optical Depth (AOD)

REVISED

L22: AERONET > AErosol RObotic NETwork (AERONET)

REVISED

L23: MODIS Terra > MODIS-Terra

REVISED

L24: 62..5% > 62.5%

REVISED

L26: (0.05+0.2*AOD) > (0.05 + 0.2 × AOD)

REVISED

Page 3 L27: RObotoic > Robotic

REVISED

Page 4 L7, 22: 10 km2 > 10 km

REVISED

L8: 0.5 km2 > 0.5 km

REVISED

L9, 14, 18, 22: 3 km2 > 3 km, please correct everywhere in the manuscript.

REVISED Everywhere

L15: 3km > 3 km

REVISED

Page 7:

L1: level 2.0, version 2.0 > Version 2 Level 2.0

REVISED

L8: 3km > 3 km

REVISED

L14: 50x50 km2 > 50 × 50 km2

REVISED

L14: x > ×, please correct everywhere in the manuscript.

REVISED

L17, 20, 26: ±30 > ± 30

REVISED

L20: ± 30 minutes of overpass > ± 30 minutes satellite overpass

REVISED

Page 9:

L5: AEROENT values > AERONET values (Figure 2)

L7: Delete “Results are plotted in Figure 2”.

REVISED

L16: QAF=0 > QAF=0 (Table 1?)

REVISED

Page 11:

L30: R≥0.78 > R ≥ 0.78

REVISED

Page 12:

L8: 75% > 70%?

REVISED

L8: Delete “there”

REVISED

Page 13:

L1: AOD (<0.1) > AOD (< 0.10)

REVISED

L6: biases of >0.10 > biases of > 0.10

REVISED

L16, 27: 5x5 > 5 × 5

REVISED

Page 14:

L23: MODIS – AERONET > MODIS-AERONET

REVISED

Page 15:

L10: $-1 \leq ER \leq 1$ > $-1 \leq ER \leq 1$
REVISED

Page 16:
L29: Only Level 2, quality assured > Version 2 Level 2.0, cloud screened and quality Assured
REVISED

Anonymous Referee #2 doi:10.5194/amt-2018-44-RC2, 2018

General Comments:

The manuscript summarizes the results from a global, long-term (12-15 yr) evaluation of the MODIS Collection 6 dark target 3km aerosol optical depth product, using Level 2 AOD from AERONET sites. A large number of MODIS-AERONET collocations (161,410) with highest quality flag (QA=3) from many regions are used to study overall MODIS 3km AOD performance on global and regional scales, time series of AOD performance, and factors influencing AOD performance. The result is a follow-up to previous studies of MODIS C6 10km AOD product (Levy et al., 2013) and 3km product (Remer, 2013), with this product providing a more thorough global evaluation of C6 3km product performance and some comparisons with C6 10km AOD product. The paper provides a thorough and well-documented source of information regarding MODIS C6 3km DT performance, including caveats for its usage. Methods are clearly explained and the analysis is thorough and pedagogically-sound. Scientific significance and scientific quality are very good and the paper meets the standards for publication in AMT but the authors should first clean up the document for persistent grammatical and sentence structure errors, which impact readability in many places. There is also redundancy in many places (a few of which I list below and recommend changes for) but I find some of the redundancies beneficial.

We thank the reviewer for the review. We have considered each one carefully. All our responses are in BOLD.

Specific Comments:

1. Section 2. Page 5. Lines 9-10. The authors state that "Therefore, for the 3 km2 product, any fewer than 5 native 10 pixels automatically receives QAF=0. QAF values assigned as 1 or 2 are based on other criteria.". Please either mention these criteria or reference a paper where the user can obtain such information.

Remer et al., 2013 Reference for further details is added. We have also revised the text with more explanation.

2. Page 10. Lines 19-21. Provide some reasoning as to why correlation breaks down at these sites. Grammar could also be improved upon in this sentence. You may wish to state that "Correlation is weaker" or something along these lines, instead of "Correlation breaks down..".

Revision has been made in the text. Reasoning for the weaker correlations is given.

3. P. 19. Lines 4-6. The authors state that "Furthermore, the aerosol system itself has undergone significant changes since 2000, with the U.S. and Europe drastically reducing their urban/industrial emissions and substituting wildfire smoke as their primary source of aerosol." This is likely true for the western U.S. but not likely to be true for the eastern U.S. Authors should either specify 'western U.S.' or provide the results from some studies (which I have not seen) supporting their assertion. Regardless-they should cite some studies which substantiate this claim.

The point is that there has been a drastic reduction in traditional urban/industrial aerosol types throughout the U.S. and Europe. When there is a void, other types of aerosol become more important. Even in eastern U.S. there have been many intrusions of transported wildfire smoke from the west and from Canada, for example. However, we do see the reviewer's point here and have modified the statement and have added three references

Karnieli, A., Y. Derimian, R. Indoitu, N. Panov, R. C. Levy, L. A. Remer, W. Maenhaut, and B. N. Holben (2009), Temporal trend in anthropogenic sulfur aerosol transport from central and eastern Europe to Israel, J. Geophys. Res., 114, D00D19, doi:10.1029/2009JD011870.

Toon, O.B., et al., Planning, implementation, and scientific goals of the Studies of Emissions and Atmospheric Composition, Clouds and Climate Coupling by Regional Surveys (SEAC4RS) field mission, J. Geophys. Res. Atmos., 121, doi:10.1002/2015JD024297, 2016.

Hand, J.L., B.A. Schichtel, W.C. Malm, S. Copeland, J.V. Molenar, N. Frank, M. Pitchford, Widespread reductions in haze across the United States from the early 1990s through 2011., Atmos. Environ., 94, 671-679, 2014. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosenv.2014.05.062

4. P.19, Lines 27-28: Please cite reference(s) to support this claim so that the interested reader can view these paper(s). Also state whether this systematic bias in MODIS C6 holds true for both DT and DB (as is implied by not stating which), DT only, or DB only.

Gupta et al., 2016 provides further details and proposed changes in the algorithm to correct biases over urban surface, which are now implemented in the Collection 6.1 data sets. Reference is added.

This is true for dark target only. The text has been revised to make this clear.

Technical Corrections:
There are many grammatical errors and incorrect sentence structure exists throughout the document. Readability and flow of the manuscript will be greatly improved upon once these are fixed. For brevity, I only list a few but encourage the authors to review the grammar and fix accordingly, or else ask an outsider to review the manuscript for grammar, sentence structure, and readability. There are examples of incorrect sentence structure (missing commas, commas placed where new sentences should begin, ...). More efficient wording should also be utilized in many places, in place of long, rambling sentences.

P. 6 Lines 14-15. Grammar. It should read as "AERONET processes these spectral measurements to derive AOD at the wavelengths corresponding to the direct sun measurements."

REVISED.

P. 7 Line 6: Please add the phrase “AOD at 550 nm” to the phrase “We have created a collocated data set (CDS) of both MODIS-Terra and MODIS-Aqua” to qualify the measurements being compared. It is obvious to most readers but still should be explicitly stated.

REVISED

P. 9. Lines 14-17: “Identified retrieval quality matters to product accuracy with QAF=3 showing stronger correlation, smaller RMSE and more retrievals falling within expected error than QAF=0, but the high quality data set loses about 20% of the retrievals.”
Please fix grammar. One suggestion is to replace “matters to” with “influences”.

REVISED

P.10. Line 31. Change “can report” to “often report” or similar.

Changed to “sometimes report”

P. 10 Lines 6-10. The sentence is too long and difficult to follow. It should be broken down into two 2-3 sentences. An alternative is to enumerate the stated factors influencing regionally-specific retrieval performance. This alone would improve readability. Also change the word “will” in line 6 to “is”. There are several other places in the manuscript with similar long, rambling sentences that would be easier to follow if broken down into shorter, clear sentences.

The text has been revised for clarity and grammar.

P.11. Line 12: Change the word “fades” to “ranges from”.

‘fades’ replaced with ‘decreases’. We are comparing Terra and Aqua biases here. Words added to clarify this point.

P.11 Lines 13-14. Please reword the sentence “For many of the stations, positive mean biases decrease from Terra to Aqua.” to something along the lines of “At many of the stations, the positive mean AOD bias is larger for Terra than for Aqua.”

REVISED

P.11. Line 17. You mix present and future tense throughout the paper. Please pick a tense and stick with it. Present tense is typically used when describing the current study (yours) and past tense is typically used to describe the referenced work of others. For this reason, I recommend using present tense throughout the paper.

REVISED

P.11. Line 24. Delete the sentence “Only QAF=3 retrievals are included.”. This has already been mentioned.

REVISED

P.11 Lines 17-24. Please combine the two short paragraphs with 2 sentences each into a single paragraph.

REVISED

P. 11 Line 26 through P.12 Line 17. These two paragraphs contain numerous redundancies and could easily be combined into a single paragraph. One example is on P.12. Lines 5-7. This sentence has already been stated above and should be eliminated. You could also include the good agreement for the sites in “north/central South America, equatorial and southern Africa, and Australia” in the last sentence of previous paragraph but re-stating that “Regions where MODIS 3 km2 retrievals exhibit especially good agreement with AERONET 6 collocations include E. CONUS and Europe” is unnecessary. There are also redundant statements made throughout the paragraph, which could easily be consolidated with the previous paragraph.

We have removed an entire paragraph because of the redundancy between the discussion concerning the analysis at the local station level and that of the regional level. We do want to keep the statements about CONUS and Europe because we want to point out that the global statistics are heavily weighted by the collocations in this limited part of the globe. This can be implied by the circles plotted in Figure 5, but are not as apparent as when the number of collocations are tabulated by region in Table 1.

P.12 Line 19. Please either change the 3 km^2 to 3km or specify it as 3 x 3 km2 throughout the document. You do so in the abstract but not in the other sections.

REVISED

P.12. Lines 22-27. Please fix several grammatical errors.

REVISED

P.14 Lines 9-13. This repeats what was already stated in

REVISED

P. 15. Lines 25-27: Another case of 2-sentence paragraph. Please combine with one of adjacent paragraphs

REVISED

P.17 Lines 11-12. The authors state that “There is significant degradation of validation accuracy if MODIS retrievals of Poor data quality (QA<3) are included in the analysis”. This implies that QA values of 1 and 2 were used and that they gave “poor quality”. I thought that only QA=3 and QA=0,3 were used. If I am correct, please change QA<3 to QA=0 to accurately describe the data used. Also please be consistent in the acronym for quality flag. You use QA in some places and QAF in others. Please pick one of them and use throughout the document.

REVISED for clarity and we are now consistently using QAF throughout the manuscript.

P. 17 Line 14. Please correct the dimensions of MODIS product. You state it as '3km2'. Please fix here and other instances in the paper.

REVISED

P 17 Line 23 – P. 18 Line 3: There are several grammatical errors in this paragraph (and similar errors in other sections of document), including missing commas and similar errors. Please fix throughout the document.

REVISED for the grammar.

P. 19. Lines 13-15. This is one of many sentences throughout the document which needs the grammar fixed. There are commas places where they should not be placed and missing from places where they should appear.

REVISED for the grammar.

Response to doi:10.5194/amt-2018-44-SC1, 2018

This Short Comment concerns the linear least-squares regression results presented in the manuscript (in e.g. Table 1). I am posting it here after discussion with the authors in person.

While it is a commonly-used technique, unfortunately AOD data of this type are generally not suitable for the use of ordinary least squares linear regression. The technique requires certain assumptions about the nature of the data to be able to provide quantitatively meaningful regression characteristics (and uncertainties on those characteristics), and these assumptions are all questionable or violated in the case of remotely sensed AOD data of this type. For example, assumptions of linearity, independence of data points, existence of a single population, Gaussian behaviour of residuals, and scale-independence of AOD uncertainties. The result is that the output numbers are not meaningful in the sense that we want to use them. It is not a matter of the results being noisy; they can be systematically biased or in some cases meaningless.

I acknowledge that it is a commonly-used technique but that should not in my view be a valid justification for doing something which is statistically inappropriate in a scientific journal. It is best for us to stop doing it and in this way hopefully spread good practice more broadly through the community.

The reason least-squares linear regression is a popular choice is it gives us two parameters (intercept and slope) with which we can say something about what biases/offsets are in the limiting cases of low-AOD and high-AOD regimes. The question then is what is the best way to convey this type of information in a more statistically-appropriate way?

Fortunately the authors have largely already done so. Since we typically frame our retrieval performance in terms of fraction within expected error (EE), the authors' inclusion of summaries of what proportion of matchups are below, within, and above the EE is one welcome step. Another is with the binned type of plots seen within e.g. Figure 6 (which incidentally already shows that the relationships are overall not linear). The values of the offset for the low-AOD bins provide an indication of typical biases in low-AOD conditions. And the relative magnitudes of the offset for the high-AOD bins provide an indication of typical biases in high-AOD conditions. Or if there is no apparent AOD-dependence then you can just state that the offset appears invariant with AOD. I suggest that the authors remove least-squares slope and intercepts results from the paper. For the same reason, ideally Pearson's linear correlation coefficient could also be replaced with Spearman's rank correlation coefficient. If the authors wish to include replacement information instead of slope/intercept to summarise the global statistics, I suggest adding something like the magnitude and sign of absolute bias as seen in the low-AOD bins, and the relative magnitude of the bias from the high-AOD bins.

For example, eyeballing from the bottom-left panel of Figure 6 (Terra, defined relative to MODIS AOD), when MODIS retrieves AOD in the range -0.05 to 0 it looks like the typical offset is about -0.05. When MODIS retrieves AOD above about 0.4, it looks like the bin mean/median bias are positive and about 20%. So in this case you might say that the typical biases are around -0.05 in the cleanest conditions and +20% in highAOD conditions. Or if you take the top-left panel (Terra, defined relative to AERONET AOD), it looks like the bias it looks like the typical bias is around 0.05-0.1 regardless of AOD. In my view those numbers are more appropriate and more useful statistics to report than the regression slope/intercept.

Thanks Dr. Sayer for posting your comments here and discussing with us in-person. These are important aspects of validation analysis.

As we discussed during the in-person meeting, we understand your concerns and we agree that AOD data may not follow all the assumptions required for an ideal regression analysis. In fact, we fail to find any suitable measurement in nature, which follows all these rules of regression strictly. Even so linear regression analysis has traditionally been and continues to be a useful tool for understanding, comparing with previous studies and especially in visualizing the relationship between two variables measured in nature.. If the relationship is not linear, seeing the cloud of points deviating from the drawn linear regression line is one of the most telling means to identify that non-linearity. Seeing the linear regression line deviating from the one-to-one line is another simple, intuitive, first step in understanding the relationship between the variables. To be able to compare these relationships with similar exercises in previous studies, slope, intercept and correlation coefficients are provided. These standard parameters become the first set (but not the only set) of statistical parameters defining the performance of satellite retrieved AODs as compared to ground truth. Now, in order to further characterize the errors in satellite retrieved AODs, we provide additional statistics in the form of biases, expected errors and other useful parameters using standard statistical techniques. We feel strongly that ALL analyses provided in the manuscript are of value in evaluating the satellite product, and we respectfully prefer to include linear regression in the paper.

We note that the rules and assumptions concerning linear regression analysis become more important when we intend to PREDICT a dependent variable with the help of an INDEPENDENT variable. For example, linear regression is insufficient when converting AOD into surface PM2.5. But, here in this study, we do not expect any reader to apply measured AERONET values of AOD to the calculated linear regression equations to predict MODIS values. Linear regression is a very poor model for such a purpose, but there is no practical reason why somebody would want to do so when AERONET makes much more accurate and precise measurements than MODIS. Thus, the linear regression we present in this manuscript is an aid in understanding, not a statistical model for prediction, and for this reason we have decided to keep it in.

Validation of MODIS 3 km Land Aerosol Optical Depth from NASA's EOS Terra and Aqua Missions

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Abstract

In addition to the standard resolution product (10 km), The MODerate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) collection 6 (C006) data release included a higher resolution (3 km). Other than accommodations for the two different resolutions, the 10 km and 3 km Dark Target (DT) algorithms are basically the same. In this study, we perform global validation of the higher resolution Aerosol Optical Depth (AOD) over global land by comparing against Aerosol Robotic NETwork (AERONET) measurements. The MODIS-AERONET collocated data sets consist of 161,410 high-confidence AOD pairs from 2000 to 2015 for MODIS-Terra and 2003 to 2015 for MODIS-Aqua. We find that 62.5% and 68.4 % of AODs retrieved from MODIS-Terra and MODIS-Aqua, respectively, fall within previously published expected error bounds of ± (0.05+0.2xAOD), with a high correlation (R=0.87). The scatter is not random, but exhibits a mean positive bias of ~0.06 for Terra and ~0.03 for Aqua. These biases for the 3 km product are approximately 0.03 larger than the biases found in similar validations of the 10 km product. The validation results for the 3 km product did not have a relationship to aerosol loading (i.e. true AOD), but did exhibit dependence on quality flags, region, viewing geometry, and aerosol spatial variability. Time series of global MODIS-AERONET differences show that validation is not static, but has changed over the course of both sensors' lifetimes, with MODIS-Terra showing more change over time. The likely cause of the change of validation over time is sensor degradation,

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Deleted: The two MODerate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) sensors, aboard Earth Observing Satellites (EOS) Terra and Aqua, have been making aerosol observations for more than 15 years. From these observations, the MODIS Dark Target (DT) aerosol retrieval algorithm provides Aerosol Optical Depth (AOD) products, globally over both land and ocean.

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but changes in the distribution of AERONET stations and differences in the global aerosol system itself could be contributing to the temporal variability of validation.

1. Introduction

The Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) sensors, onboard the Earth Observing System (EOS) Terra and Aqua satellites, have been providing observations of Earth and the atmosphere for almost two decades (Salomonson et al., 1989). These data have been used to create a long-term set of atmospheric aerosol properties including aerosol optical depth (AOD – a measure of aerosol loading in the total atmospheric column) (Kaufman et al., 1997; Levy et al., 2013). In particular, the Dark Target (DT) algorithms applied to MODIS observations provide aerosol retrievals over both ocean and dark vegetated land surfaces (Kaufman et al., 1997, Remer et al., 2005; Levy et al., 2007a; 2007b; 2013). The DT products were designed with climate applications in mind and have been used to address a wide variety of geophysical science questions including the role of aerosols in climate-relevant processes (Kaufman et al., 2002; Christopher et al., 2002; Yu et al., 2006), cloud/precipitation modifications (Koren et al., 2009; 2012; Yuan et al., 2011; Oreopoulos et al., 2016), and long-range transport of aerosols (Kaufman et al., 2005; Yu et al., 2012). Users have even applied the DT aerosol product to address needs for monitoring, evaluating and forecasting air quality (al Saadi et al., 2005; Gupta et al., 2009; Van Donkelaar et al., 2015).

The MODIS DT algorithm produces an aerosol product, over land and ocean, at a nominal 10 x10 km^2 spatial resolution (referred to as “10 km” herein). This spatial resolution permits much selectivity in choosing which MODIS-measured reflectance pixels at 0.5 x 0.5 km^2 resolution to include in the retrieval, and generally produces smooth and accurate fields of AOD and other aerosol parameters (Remer et al., 2012). By allowing the algorithm to discard up to 90% of the available pixels and still produce a high quality aerosol product, the algorithm avoids marginal situations unfavorable for an aerosol retrieval such as cloud fringes, fragments and shadows, as well as land surfaces that do not agree with algorithm assumptions (Remer et al., 2012). The 10 km product has undergone lengthy evaluation and validation, updated after each major algorithm modification (Ichoku et al., 2002; Chu et al., 2002; Remer et al., 2002, 2005; Russell et al., 2007;

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Levy et al., 2005; 2010). Some of this evaluation was global in nature, while some local to a particular field experiment, but all concerned the 10 km MODIS DT aerosol product.

For climate studies, the initial intention of the algorithm, 10 km spatial resolution was sufficient to characterize global and regional aerosol loading. However, as the community expanded the use of MODIS AOD to a wide variety of purposes, need arose for a finer resolution product, and a nominal 3 x 3 km^2 resolution (referred to as “3 km” herein) product was introduced as part of MODIS Collection 6 (Levy et al., 2013; Remer et al., 2013). The product is termed MYD04_3K for 3 km resolution aerosol parameters derived from the MODIS-Aqua sensor and MOD04_3K for those derived from MODIS-Terra. These products are produced operationally, over land and ocean, and the entire data records of Terra and Aqua have been reprocessed, creating a data record of almost two decades.

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Before becoming operational, Remer et al., (2013) tested the algorithm by comparing six months of global 3 km retrievals from MODIS-Aqua against available ground truth, while other independent studies (Munchak et al., 2013; Nichol and Bilal, 2016; He et al., 2017 and others) have done subsequent evaluation of the product regionally and locally. These limited comparisons suggested that the new AOD product would be sufficiently accurate to provide useful information and new perspective to the aerosol community. However, the studies also suggested that the finer resolution product might introduce additional noise and/or bias that the original coarser resolution product successfully avoided. Now that the multi-decadal 3 km product is operational and available publicly, it is time to perform a comprehensive evaluation of this finer resolution MODIS DT aerosol product. We present here the results of an analysis of a comparison of the global long-term MODIS 3 km product with collocated AErosol RObotic NETwork (AERONET) (Holben et al., 1998) observations.

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2. The MODIS dark target 3 km aerosol retrieval over land

The MODIS DT algorithm and products are described in detail in Levy et al., (2013) and also in the MODIS DT on-line Algorithm Theoretical Basis Document (ATBD, 2017). In summary, to retrieve aerosol parameters over land, the algorithm makes use of the reflectances measured in three of MODIS' 36 spectral channels, 0.47 µm, 0.65 µm and 2.1 µm (Levy et al., 2007a). These are provided in nominal spatial resolution of 0.5 x 0.5 km^2 (at nadir) other channels (some at 0.5 x 0.5 km^2, some at 1 x 1 km^2 resolution) are used for identifying appropriate surfaces for retrieval, and for masking clouds, snow and ice. While the 10 km standard product begins with an aggregation of 20 x 20 = 400 native-resolution pixels, the 3 km aerosol retrieval box starts with an aggregation of 6 x 6 = 36 such pixels. Native pixels are removed, as to retain only the ones most appropriate for a dark-target, over-land retrieval. Native pixels tagged as too bright for the dark target algorithm, or identified as containing cloud, surface water, snow or ice are removed from the aggregation. The remaining native pixels are sorted from darkest to brightest, and the darkest 20% and brightest 50% of all remaining native pixels are removed as well. For the 3 km retrieval this means that at most 12 native pixels will remain and likely fewer. For minimum statistical robustness, the 3 km algorithm requires at least 5 native pixels (out of the initial 36). If there are insufficient native pixels (e.g <5), output parameters are assigned fill values and no retrieval is attempted. Based on the aggregation and filtering, it is likely that there will be native pixels used by the 3 km retrieval that would have been discarded by the coarser (10 km) standard resolution product (Remer et al., 2013). The remaining native pixels are averaged, leading to a single set of spectral reflectance values that drives the aerosol retrieval. Except for downstream decisions based on number of native pixels used, the 10 km and 3 km retrievals proceed identically.

The retrieval uses a Look Up Table (LUT) procedure in which the LUT is constructed a priori of simulated top-of-atmosphere reflectances, LUT calculations use assumptions of aerosol optical properties based on AERONET inversions (Dubovik and King, 2000) and radiative transfer. The surface reflectance is constrained by assuming an empirically based relationship between reflectance at 2.1 µm and the reflectances at 0.65 µm and 0.47 µm (Levy et al., 2007a, 2007b; 2013). The algorithm finds the AOD that minimizes the differences between the MODIS-observed mean spectral reflectances and the simulated reflectance values of the LUT. The primary output of the retrieval is the AOD at 0.55 µm. Using a series of tests, the algorithm assigns a quality assurance flag (QAF) of either 3, 'good quality' or 0, 'bad quality' to the retrieval. These values can be interpreted as "confidence" in the aerosol retrieval (whether the retrieval proceeded nominally, and whether there are enough native-resolution pixels). For quantitative use of the 10 km product, the MODIS DT team has recommended limiting use to retrievals designated with

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QAF=3. In the 10 km product there must be ≥ 51 native pixels surviving the selection process out of a possible 120 to reach this QAF level. The similar ratio for the 3 km product is ≥ 5 surviving pixels out of a possible 12. Any fewer, and there is insufficient statistical information for confidence in an aerosol retrieval. Therefore, for the 3 km retrieval, a situation with fewer than 5 native pixels automatically receives the designation of "poor quality" (QAF=0). For this resolution product there are no intermediate quality levels between 3 and 0 over land retrievals (Remer et al., 2013).

3. Data Sets

3.1. MODIS 3 km AOD

The primary data set of this study is the Collection 6 MODIS dark target retrieved aerosol optical depth at 3 km spatial resolution, derived from Terra reflectances (MOD04_3K), or Aqua reflectances (MYD04_3K), as described in Section 2. These are publicly available and can be downloaded from https://ladsweb.modaps.eosdis.nasa.gov/. Of the products in the data sets, we analyze only the AOD at 0.55 µm.

Applying identical algorithms to two different sensors does not guarantee identical results (Levy et al., 2015). The two MODIS DT data sets, one from MODIS-Terra and one from MODIS-Aqua must be addressed separately as individual and independent products, even though they have been created from identical algorithms with no specific tuning of parameters for each sensor. While MODIS-Terra and MODIS-Aqua began as near-identical sensors, they have evolved over their lifetimes to develop their own instrumental characteristics. For example, some detectors in Aqua's detector array at some wavelengths have died, resulting in fewer available reflectance pixels at those wavelengths. Terra's detector array has not lost any detectors. At the same time, we have seen drift in some of Terra's wavelengths, resulting in measureable artificial trends in the MODIS-Terra aerosol products (Levy et al., 2013; Sayer et al., 2015; Lyapustin et al., 2014). The most flagrant of those MODIS-Terra trends have been mitigated by aggressive radiometric calibration (Toller et al., 2013), which has been applied in creating the C006 DT products. Note that some projects (e.g. Lyapustin et al., 2014; Sayer et al., 2015) have since introduced additional calibration

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drift mitigation. However, the DT retrieval has not applied these strategies. In this work, we will analyze the C006 aerosol products from the two MODIS sensors, independently, to provide users with clear information on the strengths and limitations of each one.

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3.2. AERONET AOD

The Aerosol Robotic Network (AERONET) is NASA's global ground network of CIMEL sun-sky radiometers that make measurement of directly transmitted solar light and scattered sky light at several wavelengths during daylight hours (Holben et al., 1998). In this work, only the direct sun measurements will be used. The AERONET group processes these spectral measurements to derive AOD at the wavelengths corresponding to the direct sun measurements. The AERONET spectral AOD product is a community standard for satellite-derived AOD validation, given that AERONET's AOD uncertainty of 0.01-0.02 (Eck et al., 1999) is sufficiently more accurate and precise than can be expected by any satellite retrieval. The typical temporal frequency of direct sun measurements is every 15 minutes. The network consists of hundreds of stations, located globally, across all continents and in a wide variety of aerosol, meteorological and surface type conditions. Only stations that sufficiently represent land areas will be used here, which means we are not comparing with observations taken on small islands, ocean platforms or mobile ships.

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The configuration of the spectral bands varies, but typically is centered at 0.34, 0.38, 0.44, 0.50, 0.67, 0.87, and 1.02 μm. Here we use a quadratic log-log fit (Eck et al., 1999) to interpolate AERONET AOD to 0.55 μm to match the primary MODIS AOD product. AOD data from AERONET are reported for three different quality levels: unscreened (level 1.0), cloud screened (level 1.5) and cloud screened and quality assured (level 2.0). We will only use Version 2.0 Level 2.0 AERONET AODs in this study.

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4. Spatial and Temporal Collocation

The validation procedure requires calculating the spatio-temporal statistics of a collocated MODIS-retrieved and AERONET-measured AOD pair (Ichoku et al. 2002; Petrenko et al., 2012;

Munchak et al., 2013; Remer et al., 2012). We have created a collocated data set (CDS) of AOD at 0.55 µm from both MODIS-Terra and MODIS-Aqua, matched with AERONET, for nearly the entire mission (2003-2015 for Aqua and 2000-2015 for Terra). From here on, we use the term “pixels” to refer to the MODIS retrieval product (e.g. 3 or 10 km resolution); if referring to the native MODIS pixel resolution (e.g. 0.5 km) we will denote as “native pixel”.

In previous validation studies of the standard 10 km product the spatial statistics were based on groupings of either 5 x 5 MODIS product pixels (~50 x 50 km^2 box) centered on the AERONET station (Ichoku et al., 2002; Levy et al., 2010) or all the MODIS product pixels within a 27.5 km radius around the AERONET station (Petrenko et al., 2012). These spatial statistics would be matched with the temporal statistics of ± 30 minutes of AERONET observations centered at satellite overpass time. These large spatial collocation boxes will not properly test the accuracy of finer resolution satellite products to represent small-scale aerosol gradients. Therefore, Remer et al., (2013) and Munchak et al. (2013) moved to a 7.5 km radius and ± 30 minutes satellite overpass. The 7.5 km radius encompasses roughly 25 AOD pixels at nadir, which is analogous to the number of product pixels used with the coarser resolution product. In this study spatial statistics are calculated from all MODIS product pixels falling within a box of 0.15° x 0.15° (latitude x longitude) centered over an AERONET location. Except for Polar Regions, this is similar to a 15 x 15 km^2 box or 7.5 km radius at nadir. Temporal statistics are calculated from all AERONET observations of AOD within ± 30 minutes of satellite overpass.

As recommended by the MODIS DT science team (Levy et al., 2010), unless otherwise specified, only AOD pixels with quality assurance flag ‘very good’ (QAF=3) are included in averaging over the AERONET sites. To be consistent with previous validation exercises (Levy et al., 2010), we have retained the collocated data sets only when there were at least 5 MODIS product pixels (out of a possible 25) and 2 AERONET measurements (out of a possible 2-4). The collocated data set (CDS) consists of 574 AERONET stations with 90,162 collocated pairs for MODIS-Terra and 71,248 collocated pairs for MODIS-Aqua. Figure 1 shows the locations of these stations and the color-coding represents the number of collocated AERONET-MODIS AOD pairs over the station.

Thus, a data set (i.e. CDS) of collocated MODIS-AERONET pairs of AOD at 0.55 µm is created that can be organized and subsampled in any number of configurations. In any subsample, or for

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the entire data set, these ordered pairs can be plotted, one against the other to create a scatterplot, and collocation statistics calculated. We will use the following statistical parameters to quantify how well the MODIS retrievals match their collocated AERONET counterparts (Hyer et al, 2011):

- Correlation coefficient (R),
- Slope of the linear regression line,
- Root Mean Square Error (RMSE)

$$\text{Mean Bias} = \frac{1}{N}\sum(\text{MODIS AOD} - \text{AERONET AOD}) \cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots (1)$$

Percentage of collocations falling within expected error,

$$\text{EE} = \pm(0.05 + 0.20 \times \text{AERONET AOD}) \cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots (2)$$

Error Ratio (ER),

$$ER = (\text{MODIS AOD} - \text{AERONET AOD})/\text{EE} \cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots (3)$$

The coefficients in the EE equation were determined from evaluation of the 3 km product over the six months of Aqua data analyzed by Remer et al., (2013). Those limited results suggested that expected error bounds should be broadened to the values seen in Eq. (2) from those derived for the 10 km product (EE=±[0.05+0.15 x AERONET AOD]).

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The number of collocations (N) is another parameter used to evaluate the 3 km retrieval in the collocation data set.

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5. Validation Results

5.1. Global Statistics

We first compare MODIS 3 km AOD retrievals against collocated AERONET values (Figure 2), for both the recommended 'high quality' retrievals (QAF=3) and for all the retrievals, regardless of quality, keeping Terra and Aqua results separate. Note that the 3 km product only tags data as

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either 'high quality' or 'low quality'. Table 1 presents the statistical parameters corresponding to this analysis while considering various combinations of QAFs.

Globally, there is strong correlation between MODIS 3 km AOD and collocated AERONET equivalents. However, there is scatter and a positive bias to the retrievals, more so for Terra than Aqua even though the correlation is similar between the satellites. The retrieval quality identified by the algorithm corresponds well to the product accuracy as determined by collocation with AERONET observations. Algorithm-identified high quality retrievals (QAF=3) have stronger correlation, smaller RMSE and more retrievals falling within expected error than do the low quality (QAF=0) retrievals (Table 1). However, the high quality data set contains about 20% fewer retrievals than does the total data set with retrievals of all quality levels included. Figure 3 shows that the differences between Terra and Aqua in how they match AERONET values are much more apparent than the differences between QAF levels of the same satellite sensors. We note that only the high quality (QAF=3) Aqua 3 km retrievals meet expectations in terms of falling within the standard expected error bars (Remer et al., 2012; and Eq. 2).

Table 1 also shows the corresponding validation statistics for the 10 km product for QAF=3, distinguishing between Terra and Aqua. The 10 km product, as expected, more closely matches AERONET values, having higher correlation, lower bias and RMSE, and producing more retrievals that fall within expected error bounds than does the 3 km product. We note that even in the 10 km validation statistics, mean bias for Terra is 0.03 higher than for Aqua, which is the same difference between sensors as found for the 3 km product. The results in Table 1 confirm Remer et al. (2013)'s conclusion that the 3 km product is less accurate than the standard 10 km product. The remainder of the paper will be devoted to exclusively analyzing the differences between the 3 km product and AERONET, without further reference to the standard 10 km product.

5.2. Regional Statistics

The accuracy of the 3 km AOD retrievals will be regionally and locally specific, depending on how well retrieval assumptions of surface and aerosol optical properties match actual conditions. Local cloud conditions also may introduce uncertainty into the retrieval. Furthermore, the

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spatial/temporal variability of the area may create biases in the collocation methodology that depends on assumptions of aerosol homogeneity. Here we investigate how well the MODIS 3 km product matches AERONET over individual AERONET stations.

For the regional and local analyses, we will use only QAF=3 retrievals and calculate the same collocation statistics for each station individually. Figure 4 plots the values for correlation coefficient, mean bias, percentage within expected error, and RMSE for each station that reported at least 100 collocations over the entire time series. In general, the MODIS 3 km retrievals show high correlations over much of the northern mid-latitudes where there are AERONET stations in abundance. Correlation is weaker at some stations in California and the arid southwest of North America, in the Caribbean, Central America, Insular SE Asia, Australia, and especially in southern South America. These are locations where the standard 10 km product also shows poor agreement with AERONET (https://darktarget.gsfc.nasa.gov/validation/maps). In most of these regions, like the arid southwest of North America, the surface properties do not agree with the assumptions used in the global retrieval, thereby introducing error in the retrieval.

Not all stations with strong correlations exhibit small mean biases. For example, MODIS 3 km retrievals severely under predict AOD in the stations of west Africa, falling well below expected error there, even though those stations report high correlations with AERONET. Such a validation pattern is symptomatic of incorrect assumptions of aerosol properties. In west Africa, the interplay of heavy dust and heavy smoke, often occurring simultaneously in the atmospheric column at the same time, creates difficult situations to properly model in the aerosol retrieval. Likely the poor agreement between MODIS and AERONET there can be attributed to this difficulty. Stations in Australia, show relatively small mean biases and high percentages meeting expectations, despite poor correlations. This apparent contradiction suggests that the poor correlations are the result of small dynamic range in the scatter plots that occur when AOD is consistently low.

In Figure 4, we see the local nature of the validation statistics. Stations in close proximity to each other sometimes report very different statistics. For example, the stations clustered across northern India, and those in an array across central South America (Brazil) range from strong positive to negative mean biases and RMSE error from 0.05 to 0.20, even though these groupings of stations

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will fall within the same region as defined in Figure 5. This is apparent in almost any region. Some of this variability may be due to differences in the temporal extent of the AERONET record at each individual station, so that even if stations are in close proximity in space, they may actually be making measurements in entirely different years or seasons. Other differences may be related to topography, urban surfaces, or other factors. Still, the variability seen in Figure 4 shows how local conditions, and possibly the individual characteristics of the time series affect validation statistics.

The final point to note in Figure 4 is the difference between Terra and Aqua. For example, in the mean bias plots we see how the mean bias across the North American central plains decreases from approximately positive 0.04-0.05 for Terra to slightly negative for Aqua. For many of the stations, positive mean AOD biases are higher for Terra than for Aqua. This is in agreement with the global statistics presented in Table 1.

We next group individual stations into 17 regions, defined following Hyer et al., (2011). These are shown in Figure 5 with Table 2 presenting the regional validation statistics for each of the defined regions. We know from previous analyses presented above that there are distinctive differences between Terra and Aqua mean biases; however, in calculating the regional statistics of Table 2, we combine Terra and Aqua collocations.

The majority of collocations are found in the northern mid-latitude regions, with E. and W. CONUS (East and West Continental United States) representing 25% of the total collocations and Europe Mediterranean and Eurasian Boreal representing another 34% of the total. MODIS 3 km retrievals from E. CONUS, Europe Mediterranean and Eurasian Boreal show very good overall agreement with AERONET, exhibiting $R \geq 0.78$, bias ≤ 0.05 and at least 2/3 of retrievals falling within expected error. W. CONUS retrievals agree with AERONET less well, exhibiting some of the highest positive biases of any region on the globe. These four regions drive the global validation statistics, which reflect both the good agreement of E. CONUS and Europe, and the high bias of W. CONUS. Validation statistics are especially poor in Southwest Asia, where there are very few stations and collocations.

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Regions where MODIS 3 km^{2}km retrievals exhibit especially good agreement with AERONET collocations include E. CONUS and Europe, as mentioned above, as well as north/central South America, equatorial and southern Africa, and Australia. Australia is particularly interesting, because even though its correlation is low, 705% of retrievals there fall within expected error bounds, suggesting small dynamic range in the scatter plots. Regions where retrievals exhibit especially poor agreement with AERONET include W. CONUS, as mentioned above, plus Central America, SW Asia, East Asia Mid-Latitudes, south South America and Insular Southeast Asia. East Asia is interesting because of its high correlation, but with insufficient retrievals falling within expected error bounds. It appears that the MODIS retrieval is sensitive to aerosol there, but is incorrectly modeling the aerosol and surface optical properties.

5.3 Error dependencies

We next explore the relationship between MODIS-AERONET 3 km AOD differences and various parameters for the global collocation data set. At each collocation, the AERONET AOD is subtracted from the MODIS AOD, so that a positive difference indicates a positive MODIS bias. The data is then sorted according a particular parameter in the database. Collocations are grouped into 87 bins for Terra and 67 bins for Aqua, each containing 1000 collocations. Thus, there are equal numbers of collocations in each bin, but the bins are not equally spaced along the x-axis. The mean, median and standard deviations of the MODIS-AERONET differences are calculated for each bin.

Figure 6 shows the results of this analysis as a function of AOD, both the true AOD, as measured by AERONET and the MODIS-retrieved AOD. The differences between MODIS and AERONET AOD depend very little on the true AOD. There is some suggestion of a positive-negative-positive shift of differences at the very lowest AOD (<0.1), but overall the differences are flat. Terra exhibits an overall positive mean bias against AERONET of about 0.06, with the bias in Aqua much less noticeable. We plot these differences against the MODIS-retrieved AOD to create a metric of retrieval accuracy that can be used to evaluate individual MODIS AOD retrievals in the absence of AERONET. Here we see a distinctive pattern between MODIS AOD bias and MODIS AOD. The higher the retrieved AOD, the greater the positive difference between MODIS and AERONET. Significant biases of >0.10 are seen for MODIS AOD values > 0.40. For retrieved AOD < 0.10, the mean differences between MODIS and AERONET are negative. This indicates that a high value of retrieved AOD has greater probability of being too high than too low, and a low value of retrieved AOD has a greater probability of being too low than too high. These results are expected, as high AOD retrievals are more sensitive to true aerosol properties whereas true surface properties become more important in low AOD retrieval.

The top row of figure 7 shows how MODIS-AERONET AOD differences vary as a function of AOD variability. Standard deviation of the retrievals in the 5x5 collocation box is a measure of the homogeneity of the aerosol across the box. The collocation methodology assumes that MODIS spatial statistics will match AERONET temporal statistics, which holds best if the aerosol field is

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Deleted: provides the user to evaluate an individual retrieval, given only a retrieved parameter.

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Deleted: and availability of high-resolution (0.5 km^2km) native pixels for retrieval to be performed at 3 km^2km resolution homogeneous. As variability across the box increases (i.e. STD (AOD)), we expect differences between MODIS AOD and AERONET AOD to grow. We see from Figure 7 (top row), that differences are increasingly positive as variability increases. This is because the standard deviation is not normalized, and the differences increase simply because the AOD is increasing as it does in Figure 6.

Another test of the collocation methodology assumptions is to look for error dependencies on the number of MODIS retrievals within the 5 x 5 collocation box. Note that the methodology requires at least 5 retrievals to represent the box and may have as many as 25. We see from Figure 7 (middle row) that there are dependencies. Fewer numbers of retrievals are associated with positive differences, but having almost all of the 25 retrievals available is associated with negative differences. We understand, how collocation statistics might be skewed by having fewer numbers of retrievals available to match AERONET, especially if the aerosols across the collocation box were not spatially homogeneous. Also fewer numbers of retrievals may be a result of marginal retrieval conditions caused by clouds and unfavorable surface conditions. It is less easy to understand the negative differences when the box is especially well represented with sufficient retrievals, and this require further investigation on individual situations.

The bottom row of Figure 7 shows the MODIS-AERONET AOD differences as a function of the average number of native pixels (0.5 km) used by the MODIS 3 km retrieval in producing a value of AOD. The retrieval begins with 36 native pixels, and after masking, sorting and discarding between 5 and 12 pixels remain. The number of pixels used by the retrieval is an indication of how much masking was required. If 12 pixels remain, then no masking was required, and the situation is cloud-free and taking place over favorable surfaces. If only 5 pixels remain, there are conditions that could raise concerns. In Figure 7, we see that the fewer the pixels used by the retrieval (i.e., more masking is needed), the higher the positive bias, especially for Terra. This suggests, in the Terra retrieval, that clouds or unfavorable surface conditions are contributing to the high bias seen in the global data set. Interestingly, MODIS-AERONET differences are negative when masking is at a minimum, similar as to when the collocation box contains almost all possible retrievals. It seems that cloud-free situations with appropriate surface features are associated with

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MODIS under predicting AERONET AOD. The same functional relationship is apparent in the Aqua data set also, but the biases, both high and low, are less pronounced.

Figure 8 shows the MODIS-AERONET AOD differences as a function of geometry. The top row plots the differences against scattering angle, where we see positive bias increasing towards the extreme backscattering angles. The functional relationship is similar in both Terra and Aqua, but Terra's positive bias is more pronounced. The bottom row plots the differences against sensor view (i.e. zenith) angle, where the Aqua differences show little dependence on view angle, but the Terra differences increase positive biases in near nadir views. Geometrical dependencies in bias generally point to systematic inaccuracies in retrieval assumptions. These can be either in terms of surface angular functions or in aerosol optical properties. However, the difference between Terra and Aqua sensor zenith angle dependencies suggests an issue with instrument characterization, which could include geometrical functionality due to the need to calibrate across the scan mirror.

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5.4 Temporal Changes

Examining temporal changes of validation statistics across the entire time series of the collocation database further characterizes the accuracy of the 3 km AOD product. Figure 9 plots monthly mean error ratios (Eq.3), and number of collocations for the time series of Terra (red) and Aqua (blue), separately. The error ratios (ER) compare the actual error (bias) to the expected errors (EE). The $-1 \leq ER \leq 1$ means the actual errors are smaller than EE whereas $|EE|>1$, indicates a poor match. Even if the MODIS sensors and the algorithm were entirely consistent during the time series, AERONET stations go on and off line. This causes global validation statistics to shift in local and regional emphasis, and introduces temporal variation in the global results. Therefore, we have selected 26 AERONET stations (Table 3, Figure 9) with long-term data records with consistent collocation over the entire time series for this analysis. The analysis over these selected stations allow us to examine the change in bias (and error ratios) over a longer time period without change in spatial and temporal distribution of AERONET stations. Only QAF=3 retrievals are used. During the 15 years of the collocation data set many factors have changed. For example, satellite sensor characterization is an ongoing process that employs several different measures to monitor radiometric drift, and then continuously adjusts calibration parameters to compensate for

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that drift. Thus, even though the algorithm remains consistent throughout the data record, the inputs to that algorithm may not be, despite the best efforts of the MODIS Characterization Team.

The time series of the monthly statistics shows strong seasonal variation of mean bias and number of collocations. Strong positive bias occurs in the April-August time period, followed by low or even negative bias in the October – February period. In addition to the seasonal variability, Figure 9 also exposes long-term temporal trends. There is a steady increase of the number of collocations per month, as the AERONET network expands over time. The number of collocations nearly doubles from the early years, up and through the beginning of 2012. The last few years of the record show a decrease in collocations, in some part attributed to the lag in promoting AERONET records from Level 1.5 to Level 2.0. We only use AERONET Level 2.0 for collocations.

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The temporal mean biases for the entire time series are 0.04 and 0.014 for Terra and Aqua, respectively, corresponding to temporal mean Error Ratios (ER) of 0.55 and 0.2, respectively. The mean biases also exhibit temporal trends with biases beginning to increase around 2008/2009. The bias for Terra increased from 0.038 to 0.048 whereas these numbers for Aqua are 0.014 and 0.016. The corresponding ER increase for Terra in 2008 is from 0.48 to 0.65. The increase in ER for Aqua is negligible.

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The systematic higher biases exhibited by Terra as compared with Aqua agree with the global analysis presented above. This offset in bias between the two MODIS sensors appears systematic from the beginning of the Aqua record to the end of the time series, although the magnitude of that offset increases over time as Terra's biases grow. The systematic greater number of collocations in the Terra data set than in Aqua's may result from diurnal cloud patterns that create cloudier conditions in the afternoon during Aqua overpass than during Terra's morning one. More clouds in the afternoon (King et al., 2013) may reduce the number of possible collocations. However, instrumental differences affecting available retrievals are another possibility.

6. Discussion and Conclusions

To validate the MODIS 3 km AOD products (MOD04_3K and MYD04_3K), which became publicly available in the MODIS Collection 6 release, we created a database of collocations of the product with AERONET observations. The collocation data set spanned the extent of the MODIS record from 2000 to 2015. Collocation criteria employed 0.15 x 0.15 degree latitude x longitude MODIS retrievals centered at the AERONET station and all AERONET observations ±30 minutes of satellite overpass. Thus, the collocation box is approximately 15 km per side, for nadir views. Version 2 Level 2.0, cloud screened and quality assured AERONET observations are used, and AERONET AOD is interpolated to 0.55 μm to match MODIS values. Overall there are over 90,162 high quality collocations of Terra retrievals and over 71,248 high quality collocations for Aqua.

The validation statistics examined include mean bias, regression slope, correlation coefficient and percentage falling within expected error bounds. In this validation exercise we hold the 3 km AOD product to expected error thresholds of ±(0.05+20%) (Remer et al., 2013). We find that the global 3 km AOD product displays skill in matching AERONET observations with a correlation coefficient of 0.87, but there is RMSE of 0.15 and 0.13 for Terra and Aqua, respectively. The scatter is not random, but exhibits a mean positive bias of 0.06 for Terra and 0.03 for Aqua. The Remer et al. (2013) error bounds capture 2/3 of the Aqua 3 km AOD retrieval, but less than 63% of the Terra retrievals. There is significant degradation of validation accuracy if MODIS retrievals of Poor data quality (QAF=0) are included in the analysis. Thus, on a global basis we recommend using only QAF=3 MODIS 3 km retrievals for quantitative analysis. If doing so, then the expected error for the Aqua product is ±(0.05 + 0.20 x AOD), on a global basis, but only ±(0.06 + 0.20 x AOD) for Terra, where AOD is the true AOD. However, a more accurate representation of Terra's expected error is to account for the positive bias with asymmetrical error bounds: -0.03 - 0.20AOD and +0.13 + 0.20AOD. The expected error bounds contain 2/3 of all AOD retrievals. To assess the mean bias of the retrieval based on the retrieved AOD, we find that the mean bias can be modeled as 0.19 + 0.17*ln(AOD_MODIS+0.25) for Terra and 0.15 + 0.14*ln(AOD_MODIS+0.25) for Aqua. Note that mean bias itself is subject to uncertainty.

We find a wide range of accuracy in the 3 km product locally and regionally, with spatially contiguous stations sometimes exhibiting significantly different validation statistics. The

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distribution of validation sites is highly skewed towards the northern mid-latitudes with over 50% of all collocations in the database resulting from these areas. Within the northern mid-latitudes: Eastern North America, Europe and boreal Eurasia show some of the best agreement with AERONET. However, western North America, also in the northern mid-latitudes, exhibits some of the poorest agreement. Regions outside of the northern mid-latitudes are less well represented in the database, but we find that north/central South America including the Amazon, equatorial/southern Africa, and Australia show good agreement with AERONET. Mexico, the Caribbean, southern South America, SW Asia, East Asia, and the maritime continent of Southeast Asia generally show poor agreement. No attempt was made to isolate urban regions from rural ones, or to otherwise sort the data by surface type.

The difference between MODIS-retrieved 3 km AOD and AERONET observed values are mostly independent of true AOD. This is unexpected as error bounds are defined as a function of the percentage of AOD ±(0.05 + 0.20 x AOD). However, the mean differences between MODIS 3 km AOD and AERONET are dependent on AOD variability. The more variable the AOD, the higher the positive offset between MODIS and AERONET. Some of this is due to the conditions of the original MODIS retrieval, and some is due to the difficulties of a spatio-temporal match-up in the collocation methodology. We also find that the greater the need for masking clouds and unfavorable surfaces in the original retrieval, the greater the offset between MODIS and AERONET. Interesting and unexplained is the tendency for the differences between MODIS and AERONET to go negative when conditions appear to be homogeneous and cloud-free. We also find error dependencies on geometry, with greater error in the far backscattering region and for Terra only, greater error in near-nadir views. Some of these geometrical errors are introduced by uncertainties in the assumptions of surface characteristics and aerosol optical properties in the MODIS retrieval, but the difference between Terra and Aqua suggests differences in the sensors themselves.

We continue to see differences between the sensors in how validation statistics have evolved over time. By limiting our time series analysis to only 26 AERONET stations that span the entire time series, we eliminate changes in validation statistics due to changing AERONET station distribution. We find that both sensors exhibit time series with strong seasonal dependence. Both

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Deleted: and the greater need for masking clouds and unfavorable surfaces in the original retrieval, sensors have higher positive biases against AERONET in the northern spring and summer than in northern fall and winter, with Terra's positive bias always greater than Aqua's. However, during the early years of the time series, both sensors were reporting similar number of retrievals falling within expected error. This changed during 2007-2009, when Terra's accuracy began to fall off and its positive biases increased. Aqua's bias against AERONET also increased during this time frame, but not as rapidly as Terra's. While, these drifts in validation accuracy suggest changes in characterization accuracy of the MODIS sensors themselves, there are other factors. The number of collocations has fallen off towards the end of the time series. We attribute this to a lag for AERONET observations to be elevated to Level 2 status. Because of this lag, there may in fact be a change in the distribution of AERONET stations in the temporal collocation database, despite our best intentions. This may introduce a temporal trend in the validation statistics. Furthermore, the aerosol system itself has undergone significant changes since 2000, with the U.S. and Europe drastically reducing their urban/industrial emissions and substituting other types of aerosol such as wildfire smoke in the western U.S., biogenic particles during the summer in the southeastern U.S. (Hand et al., 2014; Toon et al., 2016), and transported Saharan dust around the Mediterranean (Karnieli et al., 2009). Likewise emissions and resulting AOD from other regions experience both long-term trends and interannual variability. The combination of variations in AERONET station distribution and the changing aerosol system over the time series examined may be contributing to the trends seen in the validation statistics. However, the differences between Terra and Aqua are difficult to explain without pointing to sensor characterization stability.

The standard 10 km product that meets expected error at 67% and 74% levels for Terra and Aqua, respectively, on a global basis is measurably more accurate than the 3 km product examined here in detail. Similarly the global standard 10 km AOD product exhibits half of the mean bias with Terra and no bias at all for Aqua. These validation statistics for the 10 km standard product are preliminary. Once a more comprehensive evaluation of the Collection 6, 10 km product is completed, these validation statistics are likely to change. The 10 km product numbers are provided here only to lend perspective to our results with the finer resolution product. Given this perspective, we confirm the Remer et al. (2013) recommendation that users whose interests are global should use the more robust and accurate 10 km product, and leave the 3 km product for specific applications that require the finer resolution representation of the AOD field.

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This validation study only addressed the 3 km AOD product over land and did not evaluate the over water product. The study took a global and regional view, not a local one. Users of the product on a local level are encouraged to consider particular biases that may occur due to local conditions. For example, we know that the MODIS Collection 6 dark target AOD retrieval is systematically biased over urban surfaces (Gupta et al., 2016). This is true for both the 10 km and 3 km dark target products. This problem has been addressed and is substantially mitigated with the release of the Collection 6.1 version of the algorithm (Gupta et al., 2016). In the meantime, the results here show that overall the dark target MODIS Collection 6 algorithm is producing an AOD product at 3 km resolution with sufficient accuracy and with biases well-characterized. The product can now be used quantitatively in a wide variety of science and practical applications.

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7. Acknowledgement

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Table 1. Global statistics of comparison between MODIS 3 km AOD at 0.55 µm retrievals and collocated AERONET observations for both Terra and Aqua, corresponding to three QA categories (QAF=0 for poor quality, QAF=0,3 for all quality and QAF=3 for high quality). The data used for the10km validation does not represent the same time period as 3km. MODIS-Terra 10km data period is 03/2000 to 06/2013 where as MODIS-Aqua 10km data period is 01/2003 – 06/2013.

Sensor	**MODIS-Terra**				**MODIS-Aqua**			
Resolution	**3 km**			**10 km**	**3 km**			**10 km**
QAF	**0**	**0, 3**	**3**	**3**	**0**	**0, 3**	**3**	**3**
N	18055	112210	90162	82997	13935	89804	71248	66945
R	0.82	0.86	0.87	0.91	0.82	0.86	0.87	0.90
Bias	0.052	0.061	0.059	0.03	0.021	0.031	0.027	0.00
Slope	1.05	1.05	1.06	1.03	0.99	1.04	1.05	1.02
RMSE	0.18	0.15	0.15	0.11	0.16	0.14	0.13	0.10
Within EE%	52.56	59.62	62.47	68.68	58.55	66.08	68.36	74.38
Above EE%	35.03	33.50	31.33	24.27	25.17	23.51	21.47	15.42
Below EE%	12.42	6.88	6.2	7.04	16.28	10.42	10.18	10.21

Table 2. Regional statistics of inter-comparison between MODIS and AERONET. This is using join data sets of Terra and Aqua for QAF=3 only.

Region	N	Mean AOD	R	Bias	Slope	RMSE	Within EE%	Above EE%	Below EE%
N. American Boreal	4136	0.111	0.93	0.079	1.39	0.14	56.14	43.76	0.10
E. CONUS	22450	0.129	0.90	0.029	1.22	0.09	73.41	19.74	6.85
W. CONUS	17645	0.096	0.68	0.116	1.45	0.19	45.34	53.27	1.39
Central America	2499	0.203	0.87	0.084	1.25	0.18	51.62	40.42	7.96
South America	5577	0.276	0.96	-0.007	1.20	0.16	64.16	9.16	26.68
S. South America	5393	0.107	0.63	0.048	1.13	0.18	48.54	28.48	22.97
Africa south of equator	5849	0.184	0.81	-0.020	0.71	0.10	68.44	12.84	18.72
Equatorial Africa	270	0.203	0.90	0.002	1.03	0.08	77.78	11.85	10.37
Africa north of equator	9870	0.302	0.83	-0.039	0.63	0.18	61.00	18.50	20.50
SW Asia	405	0.220	0.78	0.164	1.25	0.21	33.58	66.17	0.25
Europe - Mediterranean	39792	0.162	0.79	0.043	1.06	0.11	70.62	24.63	4.75
Eurasian Boreal	13473	0.181	0.91	0.043	1.14	0.09	73.11	24.20	2.69
East Asia Mid-Latitudes	10009	0.370	0.91	0.110	1.09	0.20	56.03	41.22	2.75
Peninsular Southeast Asia	5259	0.501	0.91	0.039	1.05	0.18	68.09	22.02	9.89
Indian Subcontinent	8449	0.479	0.86	0.070	1.05	0.19	68.35	26.78	4.86
Insular Southeast Asia	853	0.243	0.85	0.118	1.03	0.20	50.41	48.30	1.29
Australian Continent	5965	0.087	0.59	-0.021	0.57	0.08	69.52	8.92	21.56

Table 3. List of selected AERONET stations for the long-term analysis as presented in figure 9.

Site Name	Latitude	Longitude
Canberra	-35.271	149.111
Skukuza	-24.992	31.587
Lake_Argyle	-16.108	128.749
CUIABA-MIRANDA	-15.729	-56.021
Mongu	-15.254	23.151
Jabiru	-12.661	132.893
Chiang_Mai_Met_Sta	18.771	98.972
Kanpur	26.513	80.232
Izana	28.309	-16.499
Saada	31.626	-8.156
Nes_Ziona	31.922	34.789
TABLE_MOUNTAIN_CA	34.380	-117.680
FORTH_CRETE	35.333	25.282
Blida	36.508	2.881
Cart_Site	36.607	-97.486
Fresno	36.782	-119.773
Evora	38.568	-7.912
GSFC	38.992	-76.840
KONZA_EDC	39.102	-96.610
XiangHe	39.754	116.962
BSRN_BAO_Boulder	40.045	-105.006
Lecce_University	40.335	18.111
Rome_Tor_Vergata	41.840	12.647
OHP_OBSERVATOIRE	43.935	5.710
Carpentras	44.083	5.058
Modena	44.632	10.945

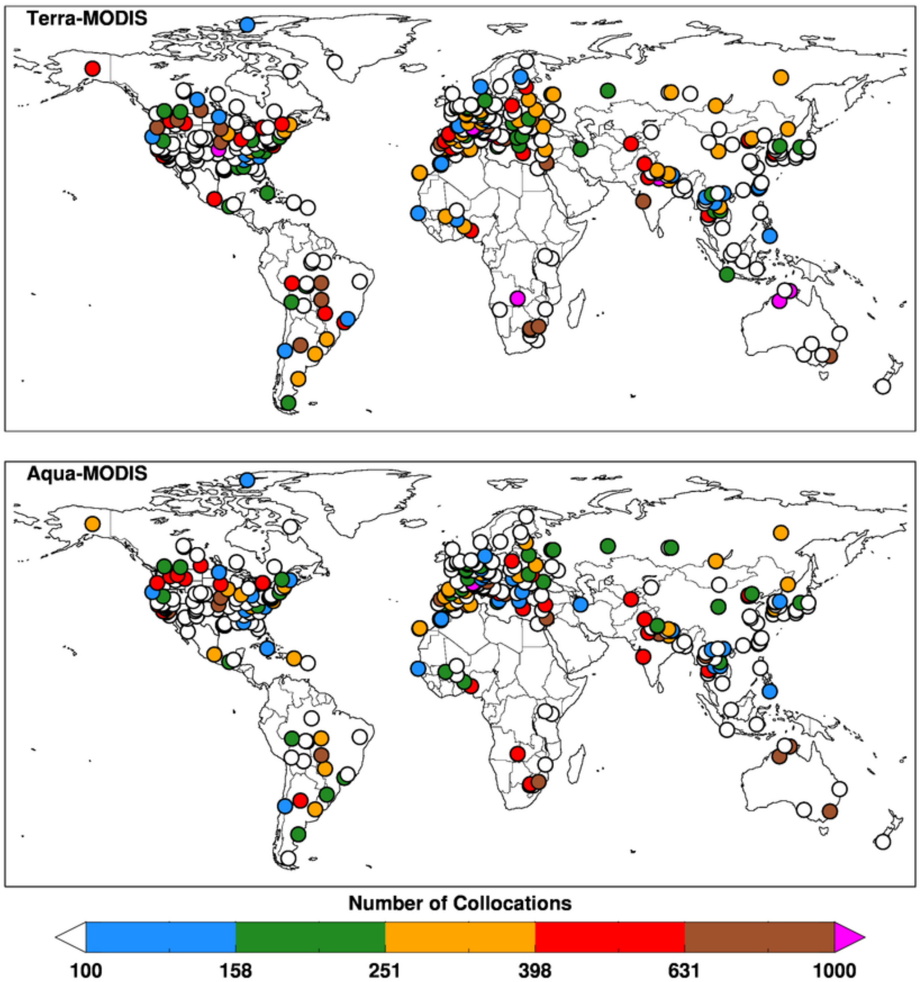

Figure 1. Locations of AERONET stations used in the validation study. The color scale shows the number of coincident MODIS-AERONET data points over each station for the entire period. Top panel is for MODIS-Terra and bottom panel for MODIS-Aqua. Most stations operated for only a subset of the 13 to 15 year record.

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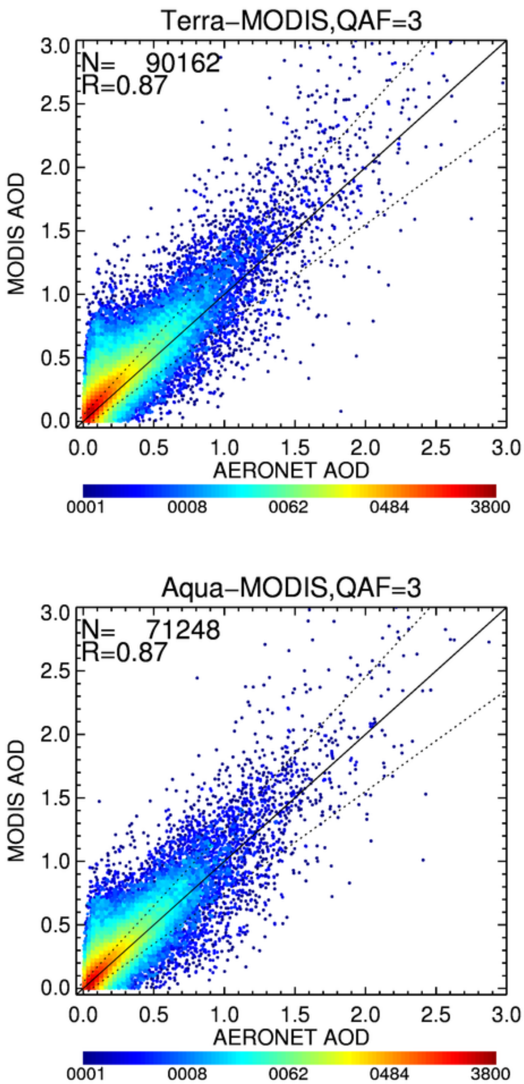

Figure 2. Two-dimensional density scatter plot of MODIS 3 km AOD versus AERONET observed AOD at 0.55 μm for the global collocation data set. The top panel is for MODIS-Terra for only the retrievals identified as 'high quality' (QAF=3), and the bottom panel is for MODIS-Aqua for QAF=3. The solid line denotes the 1:1 line, and the dashed lines denote the envelope of the expected error (EE), defined by Eq. 2.

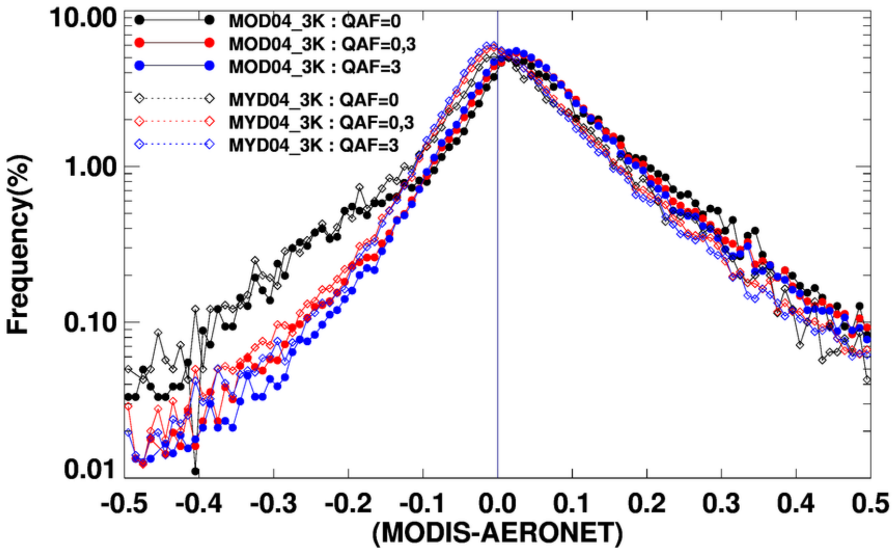

Figure 3. Global distribution of mean bias in MODIS 3 km AOD retrievals with respect to collocated AERONET observations. The circular dots with solid lines are for Terra values and diamond dots with dotted lines are for Aqua values. The colors vary for the three quality levels (QAF=0, poor quality; QAF=3, high quality; and QAF=0&3, all quality).

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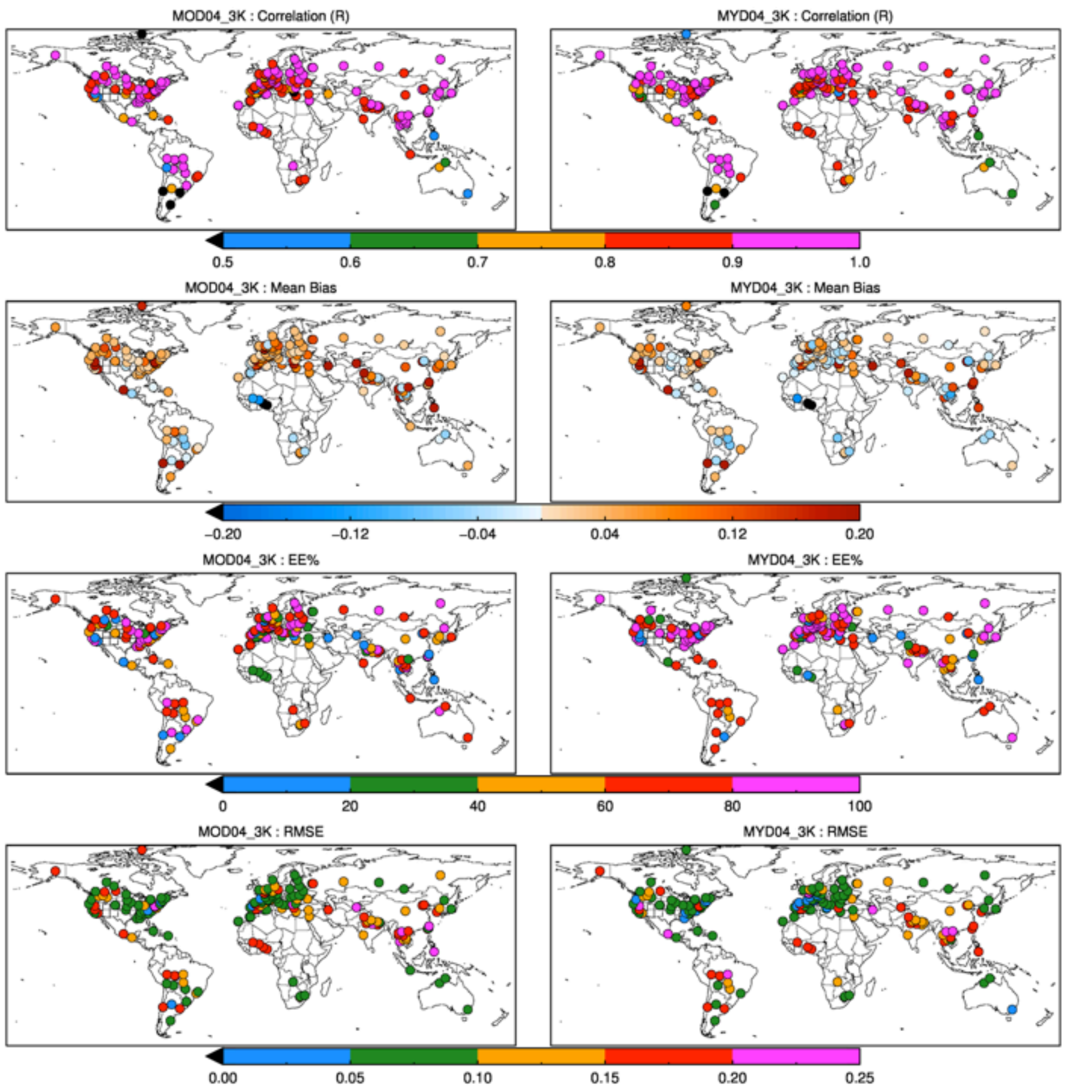

FiFigure 4. Statistics calculated from the collocation database at each AERONET station, individually, for Terra on the left and Aqua on the right. Shown are values for correlation coefficient (R), mean bias, percentage within expected error (EE%), and RMSE. Only stations with at least 100 collocations are plotted, which may differ between the two satellites, and only collocations with MODIS retrievals of QAF=3 are included.

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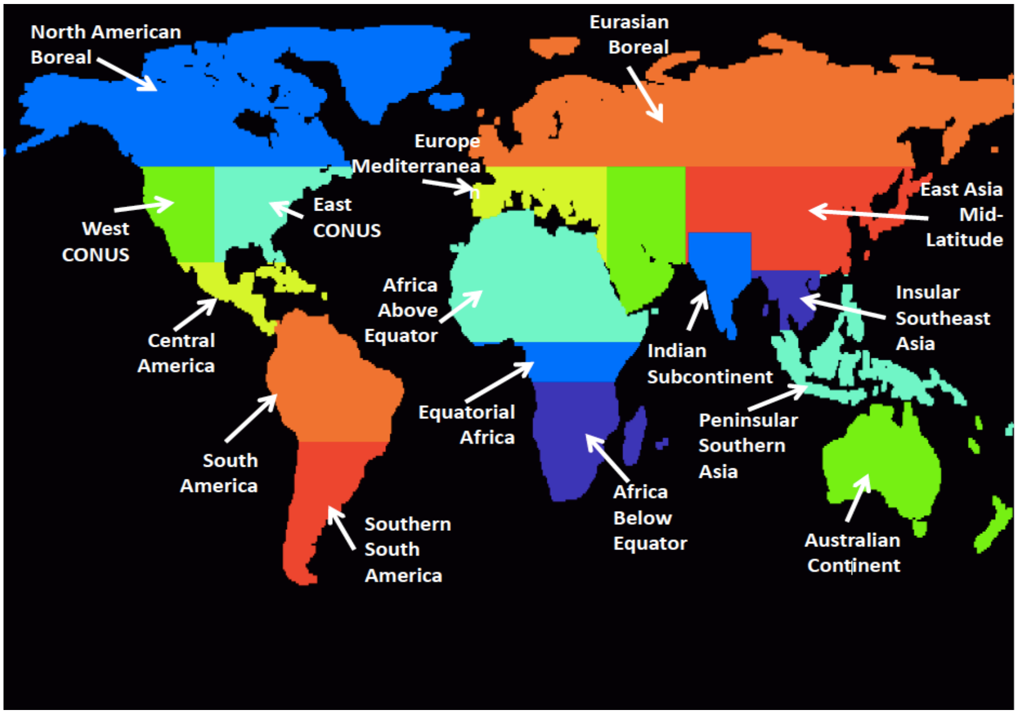

Figure 5. Map showing 17 selected parts of the world where regional analysis is performed.

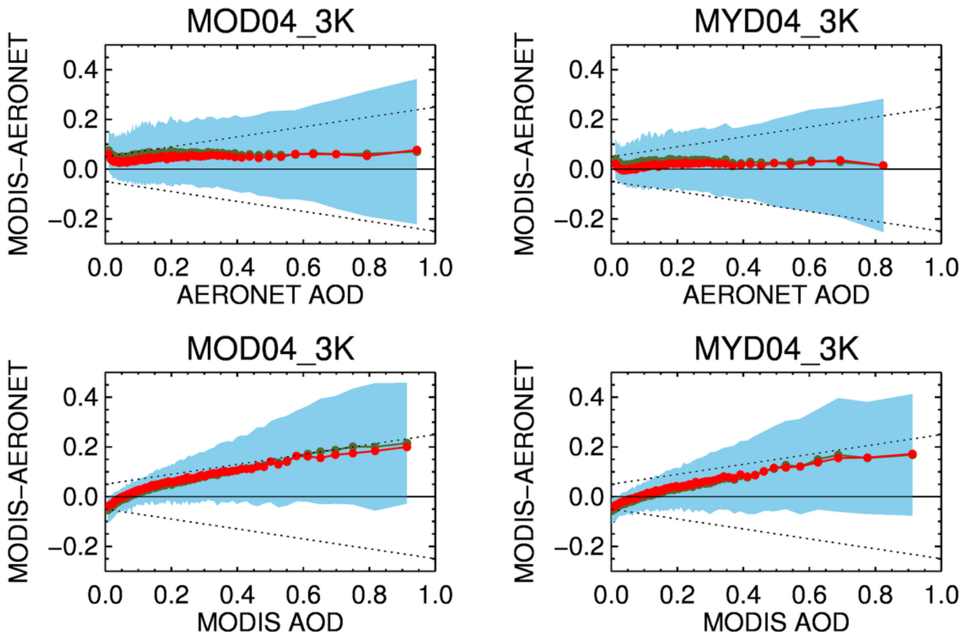

Figure 6. AOD differences between the MODIS 3 km product and AERONET for the global collocation data set, QAF=3, as a function of AERONET AOD (top), MODIS AOD (bottom). The left column shows Terra values and the right column shows Aqua. The global data set was sorted according to AOD, binned into bins with equal number of collocations, and then mean, median and standard deviation of each bin was calculated. Red dots and line show the mean. Black dots and line show the median. The blue cloud indicates one standard deviation of each bin. The horizontal black line denotes zero difference, and the dashed lines indicate EE envelopes. Positive values indicate that MODIS AOD is higher than AERONET.

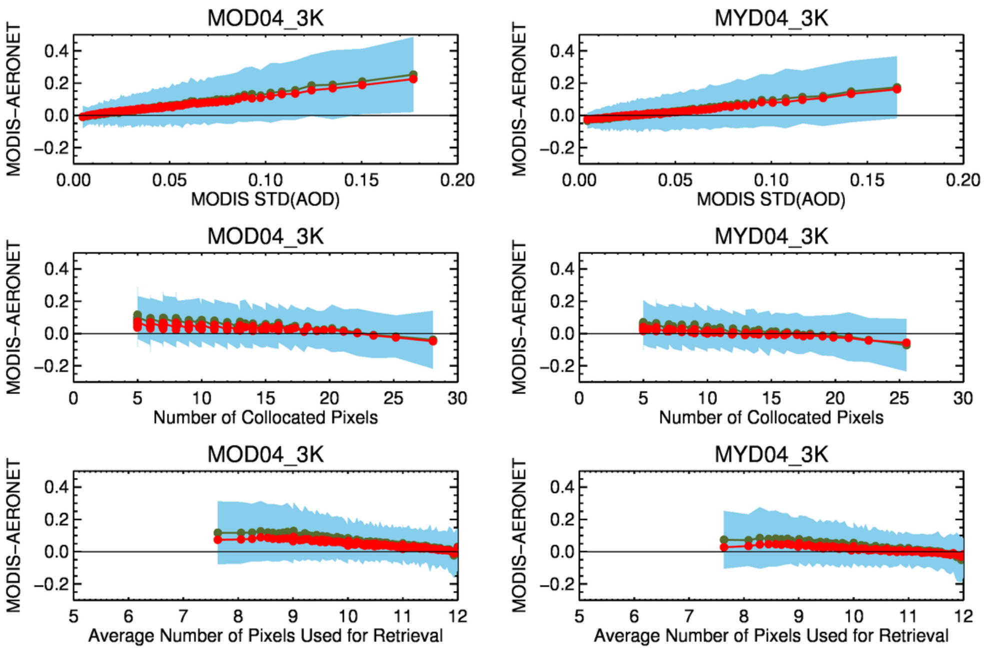

Figure 7. Same as Figure 6 except for standard deviation of MODIS AOD within the 5x5 collocation box (top row), number of MODIS retrievals with the 5x5 collocation box (middle row), and number of MODIS reflectance native pixels used by the retrieval, averaged for all retrievals made in the 5x5 collocation box (bottom row).

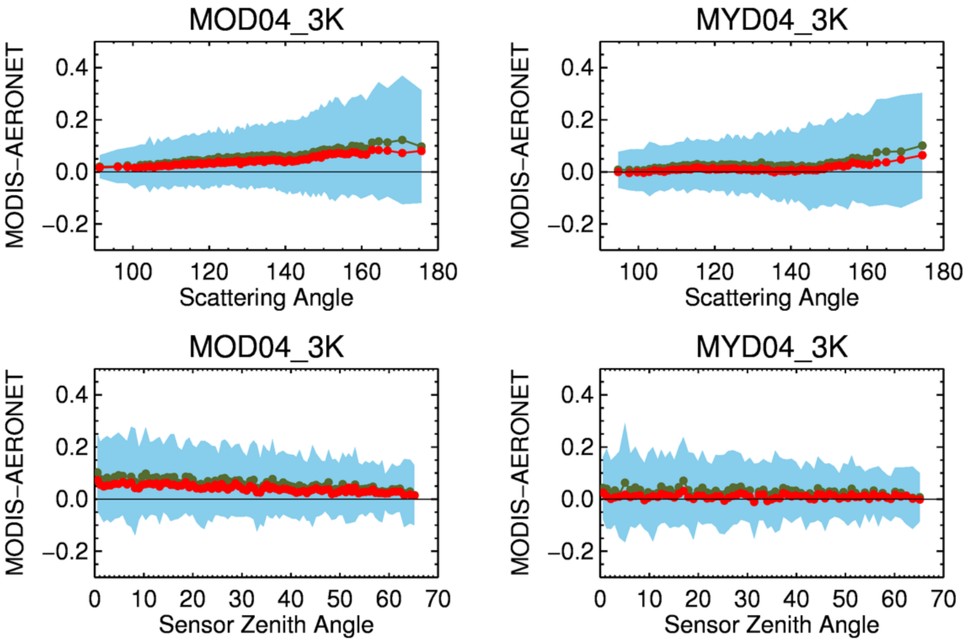

Figure 8. Same as Figure 6 except for scattering angle (top) and sensor zenith angle (bottom).

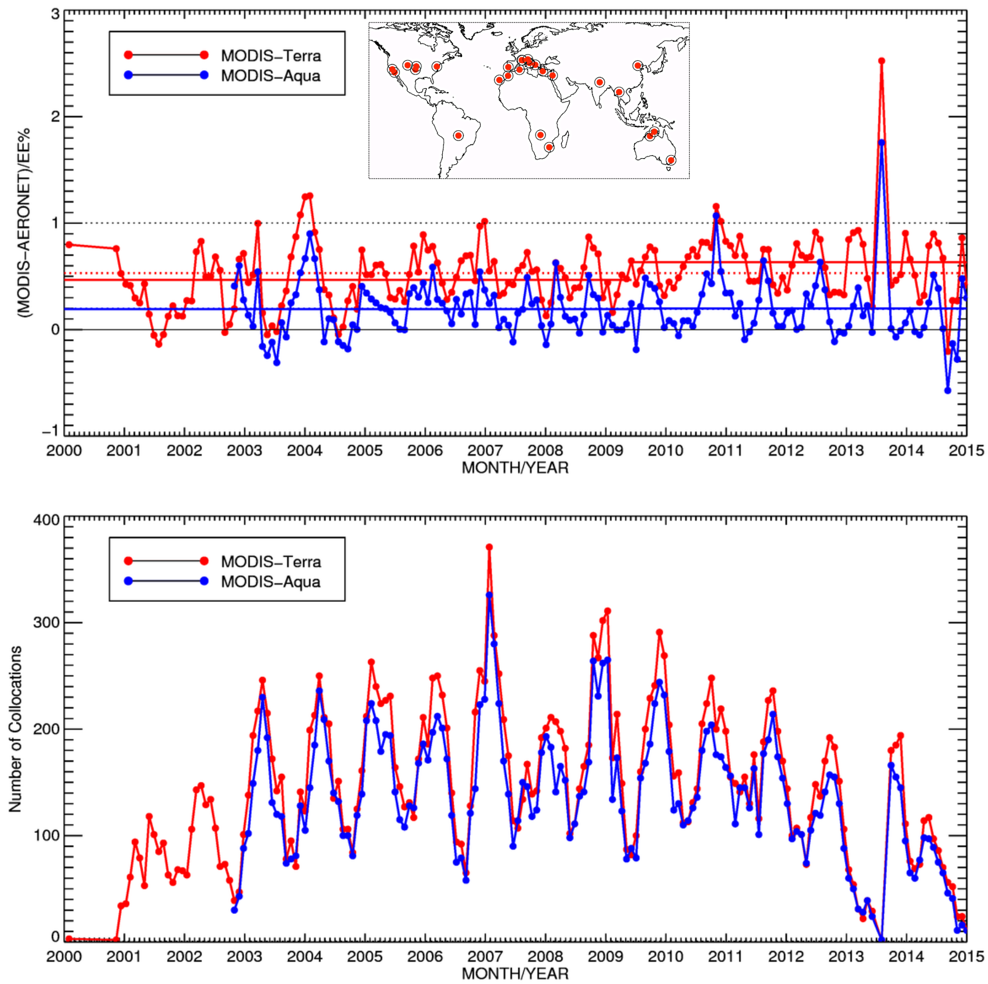

Figure 9. Time series of monthly mean error ratios (Eq. 3) (top), and number of collocations (bottom) for the global collocation data set from 26 selected long-term AERONET stations. The Terra record is in red, and Aqua in blue. Note Aqua's record begins two years after Terra, and the total number of collocations is temporally variant. Only MODIS 3 km retrievals with QAF=3 are included. The horizontal red and blue lines are temporal means of ER. Dotted red and blue horizontal lines indicate long-term temporal mean ER for each satellite. Solid red lines are temporal mean ER calculated for Terra for two periods (2000-2010) and (2011-2015). The map in the inset shows locations of AERONET stations used in this analysis with more details provided in table 3