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Abstract:

Comparison of MISR aerosol optical thickness with AERONET measurements in Beijing metropolitan area

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Abstract

Aerosol optical thickness (AOT) retrieved by the Multi-angle Imaging SpectroRadiometer (MISR) from 2002 to 2004 were compared with AOT measurements from an Aerosol Robotic Network (AERONET) site located in Beijing urban area. MISR and AERONET AOTs were highly correlated, with an overall linear correlation coefficient of 0.93 at 558nm wavelength. On average, MISR AOT at 558 nm was 30% lower than the AERONET AOT at 558 nm interpolated from 440 nm and 675 nm. A linear regression analysis using AERONET AOT as the response yielded a slope of 0.58 and an intercept of 0.07 in the green band with similar results in the other three bands, indicating that MISR substantially underestimates AERONET AOT. After applying a narrower averaging time window to control for temporal variability, the agreement between MISR and AERONET AOTs were significantly improved with the correlation coefficient of 0.97 and a slope of 0.71 in an ordinary linear least squares fit. A weighted linear least squares, which reduces the impact of spatial averaging, yielded a better result with the slope going up to 0.73. The best agreement was achieved with the slope of 0.91 when only the central points are included in the regression analysis. By investigating PM_{10} spatial distribution of Beijing, we found substantial spatial variations of aerosol loading, which can introduce uncertainty when validating MISR AOT. Our findings also suggest that MISR aerosol retrieval algorithm might need to be adjusted for the extremely high aerosol loadings and substantial spatial variations that it will probably encounter in heavily polluted metropolitan areas.

Keywords: MISR; Aerosol optical thickness; AOT; AERONET; PM_{10}; Correlation; Ordinary least squares; Weighted least squares

1. Introduction

Atmospheric aerosols affect our environment from global to regional to local scale. On global and regional scales, their impacts on earth radiation budget and cloud microphysics are considered a major uncertainty in climate change. Ground level aerosols, also known as particulate matters (PM), have been associated with multiple adverse health effects (Pope et al., 1995). Many countries in the world, including China and the United States have designated PM as a criteria air pollutant. Therefore, long term PM monitoring has been of importance, especially for those heavily polluted locations.

The Multi-angle Imaging SpectroRadiometer (MISR), aboard the NASA's Earth Observing System (EOS) Terra satellite, provides global information on tropospheric aerosol properties. Viewing the sunlit Earth almost simultaneously at nine angles along its track, MISR obtains 4-spectral (446, 558, 672 and 866nm) imagery at 1.1 km spatial resolution in the non-red bands and 275 m resolution in the red band. It has a periodic coverage between two and nine days depending on the latitude (Diner et al., 1998; Martonchik et al., 2002). MISR's unique combination of multiple bands and angles enables it to retrieve aerosol optical thickness (AOT) and additional particle properties at a resolution of 17.6 km over both land and ocean, with no assumption about the absolute land surface reflectance or its spectral characteristics in the aerosol retrieval algorithm (Martonchik et al., 2002; Martonchik et al., 1998).

Generally, MISR AOT retrieval is validated by comparing with ground-based sun photometer measurements. The AERONET (AErosol RObotic NETwork) is a worldwide network of automatic sun photometers and data archive, providing spectral aerosol optical thickness as well as aerosol microphysical properties (Holben et al., 1998). Due to their relatively high accuracy (AOT uncertainty <±0.01 at wavelengths >440nm), AERONET data have been widely used as a standard for validating satellite aerosol retrievals (Dubovik et al., 2000; Holben et al., 1998).

Early MISR AOT data (prior to version 15) have been validated under various scenarios. Diner et al. (2001) for the first time compared the MISR AOT with AERONET over southern Africa from the August to September 2000, and showed MISR AOT compare favorably with AERONET with a positive bias of 0.02 and an overestimation of 10%. Liu et al. (2004b) conducted a validation based on 16 AERONET sites over the United States, and found a good agreement between the MISR and AERONET AOTs after two outliers were excluded. Good agreement was also obtained in the desert regions, where the surface reflectance is high (Christopher & Wang, 2004; Martonchik et al., 2004). In Abdou et al. (2005), AOT retrieved by both the MODerate Resolution Imaging SpectroRadiometer (MODIS) and MISR were both compared with AERONET to explore the similarities and differences between them. Kahn et al. (2005) conducted a comprehensive global validation of MISR AOT using two years of MISR and AERONET AOT data, stratified by season and expected aerosol type. Detailed analyses were made on the likely causes for the trends and outliers to improve the MISR aerosol retrieval algorithm. It should be noted that validation of the MISR aerosol product is still underway, and the retrieval algorithm is still being refined frequently.

Although Kahn et al. (2005) covered three polluted urban sites, i.e., Mexico City, Kanpur in northern India, and Shirahama in southern Japan, the AOT values at these sites are substantially lower than those found in Beijing as shown in the current analysis. Beijing is one of the largest metropolitan areas in the world. Studies have demonstrated that the aerosol loading is extremely high in Beijing urban area (Eck et al., 2005). Traditionally, the major particle emission sources consist of industrial emissions, coal burning for winter-heating and power supply, long-range transported dust. In recent years, traffic emission has become the major contributor to the severe air pollution in Beijing, making the particle composition more complex and variable (He et al., 2001; Sun et al., 2004). This manuscript is to assess MISR AOT quality in Beijing and evaluate the assumptions MISR aerosol retrieval algorithm makes about aerosol models over urban environments. In addition, because of rapid economic growth and urbanization, air pollution has become a serious problem for Beijing. Several pollution-control measures have been deployed since 1990s, such as natural gas substitution to coal and use of low-sulfur coal. However, inhalable particles (PM_{10}, particles smaller than 10 μm in aerodynamic diameter) pollution is still at a level higher than the Chinese national ambient air quality standard. It has been demonstrated that satellite remote sensing aerosol products, such as MISR AOT, combined with the surface monitoring networks, can provide a cost-effective way to monitor and forecast air quality (Chu et al., 2003; Liu et al., 2004a; Liu et al., 2005). Therefore, it is also a motivation of this study to explore the application of satellite remote sensing in pollution monitoring in China.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we describe the data used in the current study. In Section 3, we first summarize the matched MISR and AERONET AOT data, and then we use various statistical tools to study the impacts of the interpolation of AERONET AOT values, temporal and spatial variability of particle abundance on the agreement between AERONET and MISR AOT values. In addition to the analysis of MISR and AERONET AOT data, we explore the spatial variability of ground level particle concentrations as an indicator of the particle loading in the air column. The final section summarizes the results and draws the conclusions.

2. Data

We downloaded the AERONET level 2 (quality assured) data of the AERONET Beijing site from April 2002 to October 2004 from the AERONET data archive (http://aeronet.gsfc.nasa.gov). This site is at the Institute of Atmospheric Physics (IAP), Chinese Academy of Sciences, which is located in densely populated urban area of Beijing. A sun photometer (Cimel Electronique, France) at this site was installed on the roof of the IAP building (39.98°N, 116.38°E, and 30m high above the ground, shown in Fig. 1). Data provided by AERONET include AOT values in seven spectral bands (340, 380, 440, 500, 670, 870 and 1020 nm), Angstrom exponent, and sampling dates and times. AERONET AOT at 440nm and 670nm were interpolated to 558nm using Angstrom exponents ($\alpha_{440\text{-}670\ nm}$) provided by AERONET in order to compare with MISR AOT values at green band.

The MISR level 2 aerosol data (version 15) were downloaded from the NASA Langley Research Center Atmospheric Sciences Data Center (http://eosweb.larc.nasa.gov/PRODOCS/misr/table_misr.html). In this analysis, we used data covering the same period and geographic location as the AERONET Beijing site. The MISR AOT parameter used in this study is the regional mean AOT (MISR parameter name: RegMeanSpectralOptDepth), which is computed as the unweighted mean of optical thicknesses of all successful aerosol models in the retrieval algorithm (Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL), 2004). This is the recommended parameter by the MISR team among the AOT parameters (best fit AOT, regional mean AOT and weighted regional mean AOT) (Abdou et al., 2005). It was shown that the three MISR AOT parameters in early versions of MISR data were highly comparable (Liu et al., 2004b).

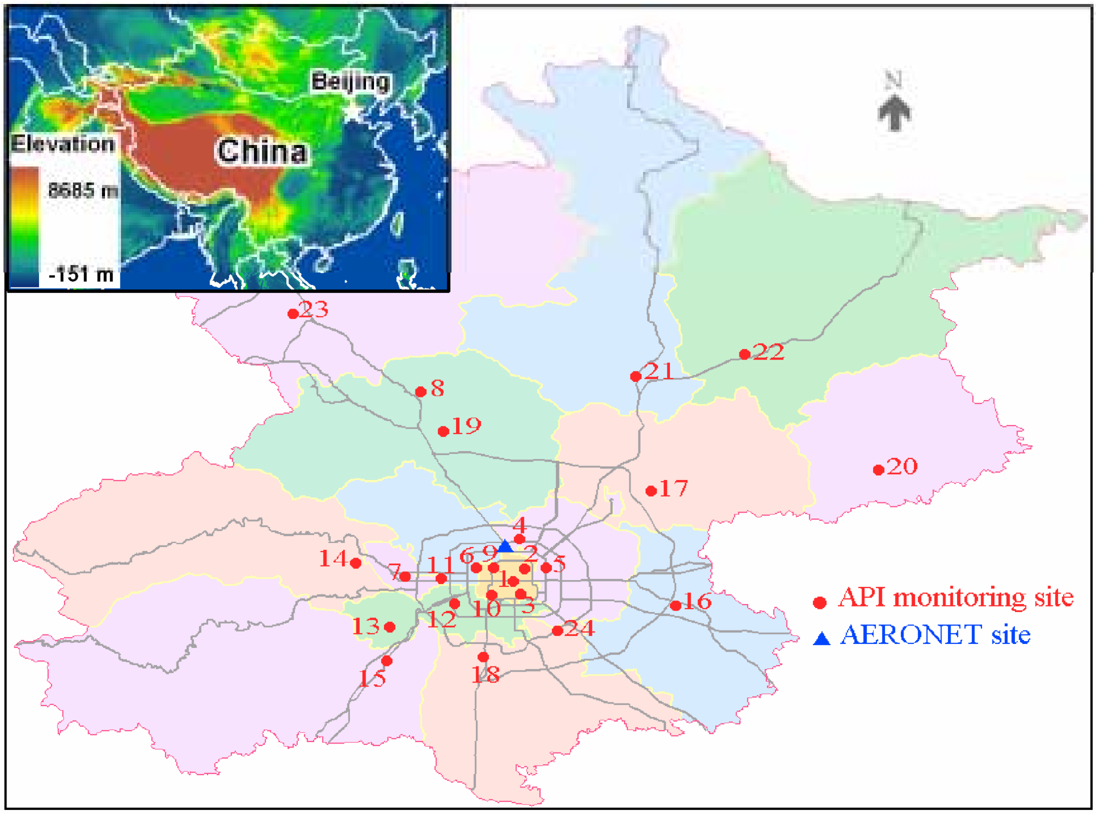

Fig. 1. The map of Beijing and locations of AERONET site (blue triangle) and API/PM_{10} monitoring sites (red dots). The API sites are numbered as follow: (1) Qianmen, (2) Dongsi, (3) Tiantan, (4) Olympic Center, (5) Nongzhanguan, (6) Chegongzhuang, (7) Gucheng, (8) Dingling, (9) Guanyuan, (10) Wanshougong, (11) Yuquanlu, (12) Fengtaizhen, (13) Yungang, (14) Longquanzhen, (15) Liangxiangzhen, (16) Tongzhouzhen, (17) Renhezhen, (18) Huangcunzhen, (19) Changpingzhen, (20) Pingguzhen, (21) Huairouzhen, (22) Miyunzhen, (23) Yanqingzhen and (24) Yizhuang. The gray curves represent the major roads of Beijing.

In this paper, spatially and temporally matched MISR-AERONET AOT measurement points, i.e., a pair of MISR-AERONET AOT values, were acquired by following the method described in Kahn et al. (2005) For those 17.6×17.6 km regions containing the AERONET site, successfully retrieved AOTs were directly taken and denoted as "central" points; otherwise the averages of successful retrievals of eight surrounding regions were used instead and denoted as "surrounding" points. AERONET data were also averaged within a two-hour window between 2:00 and 4:00 UTC time, which covers the MISR overpass time. However, MISR measures instantaneous AOT over the area of a pixel, while the matched AERONET data actually give temporally averaged AOT at a surface point. Therefore, this inherent difference may introduce some discrepancy between the two sets of data, especially in the situation of significant spatial or temporal variations.

It has been shown that MISR AOT is mostly sensitive to particles between 0.1 and 2 μm (Kahn et al., 1998), which roughly corresponds to the size range of fine particulate matters ($PM_{2.5}$). However, long-term $PM_{2.5}$ monitoring data is not available during this study. In order to investigate the spatial distribution of Beijing's aerosols and its impact on MISR-AERONET validation uncertainty, two years of Air Pollution Indices (API) from 24 monitoring sites spreading over Beijing (Fig. 1), were obtained from Beijing Environmental Protection Bureau website (http://www.bjepb.gov.cn). Then the APIs were converted to daily mean PM_{10} concentrations by a piecewise linear transformation (http://www.sepa.gov.cn/quality/background.php).

3. Results and discussion

This section contains our analysis of the data described in Section 2. We start with exploratory data analysis through summary statistics, data stratification into years and seasons, and data visualization of time series plots. We then study the impact of aerosol temporal and spatial variability on the agreement between MISR and AERONET AOT values using scatterplots, simple linear regression, weighted linear regression, and difference analysis. Finally, we analyze the heterogeneity of aerosol loading and composition as shown by the ground-level PM_{10} concentrations measured in Beijing.

3.1. Summary Statistics

A total of 80 matched MISR-AERONET AOT measurement points were obtained, including 48 central points and 32 surrounding points. One potential outlier, where the AERONET AOT value at 558 nm equaled 3.83, was eliminated from the following analysis, because MISR can hardly retrieve AOT greater than 3.0. Summary statistics for overall and stratified matched MISR and AERONET green band AOT values are presented in Table 1. The AOT values from both AERONET and MISR are at least twice as high as those found in previous MISR validation analyses (Diner et al., 2001; Kahn et al., 2005; Liu et al., 2004b). Over all, the correlation between MISR and AERONET AOT is very strong (Pearson's linear correlation coefficient $r = 0.93$), but MISR is approximately 30% lower than the AERONET AOT on average. Approximately 56% of the MISR AOT values fall within the expected uncertainty envelope: 0.05 or 20%×AERONET AOT, whichever is larger (theoretically derived AOT uncertainties over calm ocean) (Kahn et al., 2001). This result is worse than previous study by Kahn et al. (2005), indicating that MISR AOT may not be as well calibrated in highly polluted areas. The percentage of MISR AOT falling in the expected uncertainty range is increasing over the years probably due to the overall decreasing trend in matched AOT values. It should be noted that Fig. 2a indicates that AERONET AOT level is about the same as in the calendar years 2002 and 2003 (annul average AOT = 0.66), while slightly lower in 2004 (annul average AOT = 0.55). Thus, the decreasing trend observed in the matched AOT values is probably because some episodes of high aerosol loadings observed by AERONET were not captured by the matched measurements.

A strong seasonal pattern is clearly shown in the matched AOT data with higher AOT values in the spring and summer and lower AOT values in the autumn and winter (Fig. 2b). There are frequent occasions in the spring and summer when AOT values are greater than 1.5. The MISR AOT closely follows the temporal variation of AERONET AOT although it is often lower than AERONET measurements at very high AOT values. Summer has the highest AOT level among four seasons, primarily because of the strong secondary particle generation due to strong solar radiation, low wind speed and high relative humidity (Li, 2002). Sand storms are an important contributor to the high AOT levels in springtime. Correlation is very strong in the summer ($r = 0.95$), spring ($r = 0.91$) and autumn ($r = 0.87$), while slightly weaker in the winter ($r = 0.70$). It may be because winter heating substantially increase coal-burning emissions in entire northern China including Beijing, resulting in more light-absorbing particles (black carbon) in the air. The current MISR retrieval algorithm might lack appropriate aerosol models with sufficiently low single scattering albedos to characterize this type of polluted air observed in Beijing. In addition, earth surface can be significantly brighter in the winter as compared to the rest of the year in Beijing. This could make the separation of aerosol backscatter signals more difficult, therefore increases the noise level in MISR AOT.

Table 1. Summary statistics of MISR and AERONET AOT at 558nm.

Year/Season (sample size)	AERONET mean±std[b]	MISR mean±std	Mean relative difference[c], %	Correlation coefficient	MISR AOT within expected uncertainty[d], %
Total (79)[e]	0.55±0.58	0.39±0.36	30	0.93 *	56
2002 (15)	0.74±0.64	0.56±0.37	30	0.92 *	40
2003 (35)	0.61±0.57	0.40±0.36	28	0.92 *	57
2004 (29)	0.39±0.50	0.30±0.31	32	0.95 *	62
Winter (18)	0.23±0.18	0.18±0.12	27	0.70 **	61
Spring (21)	0.54±0.48	0.44±0.29	26	0.91 *	57
Summer (26)	0.84±0.74	0.58±0.47	34	0.95 *	50
Autumn (14)	0.44±0.39	0.27±0.19	34	0.87 *	57

[a] Winter is December through February, spring is March through May, summer is June through August, and fall is September through November.
[b] Std refers to arithmetic standard deviation.
[c] The mean relative difference is calculated as the average of abs((MISR-AERONET)/AERONET).
[d] MISR uncertainty envelope: the maximum of ±0.05 or 20%×AOT of AERONET.
[e] One potential outlier is excluded.
* Significant at the $\alpha = 0.01$ level.
** p-value = 0.013

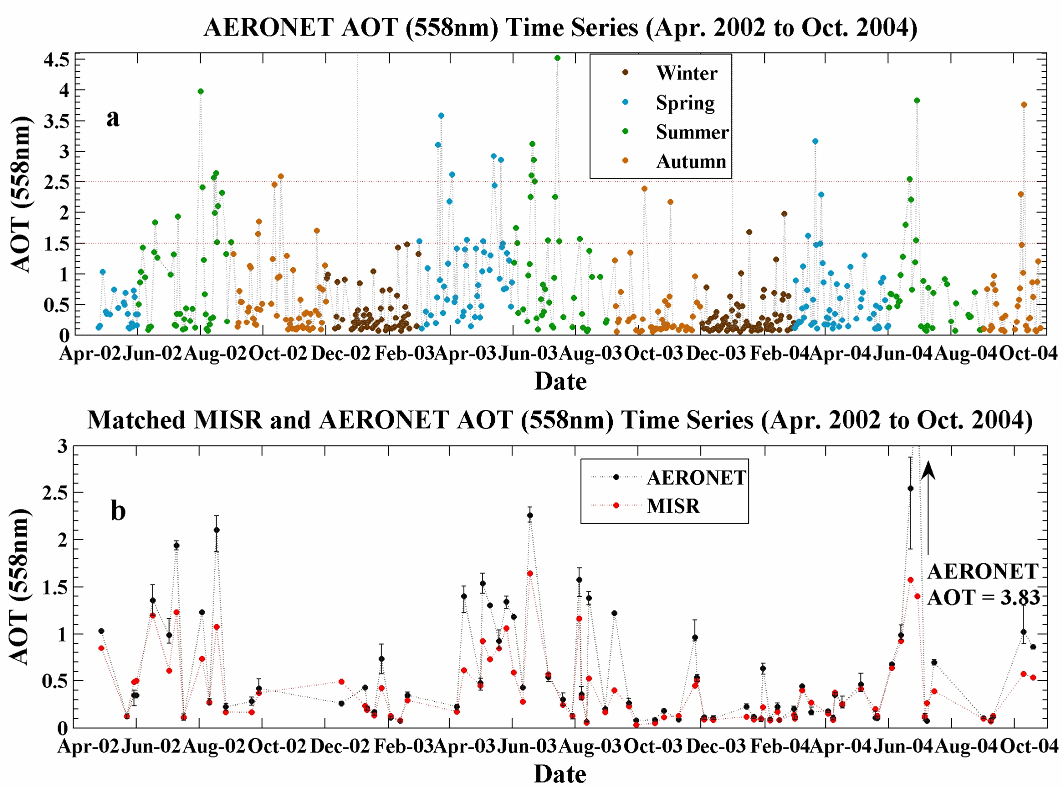

Fig. 2. Time series plots for AERONET and MISR green band AOT during Apr. 2002 to

Oct. 2004. (a) All AERONET AOT measurements averaged from universal time 2:00 to 4:00 every day. Points are colored by season: spring (blue), summer (green), autumn (yellow) and winter (brown). (b) Matched MISR-AERONET measurement points with MISR points (red) and AERONET points (black). The vertical bars on the AERONT points show the range of AERONET AOTs in the two-hour averaging window, i.e. the interval between the smallest and the largest AOT.

3.2. Linear regression and differences analysis

The summary statistics and time series plots show a consistent underestimation of AERONET AOT by MISR, especially at high AOT values. It might be caused by insufficiencies of the MISR aerosol retrieval algorithm, or by other factors such as the temporal and spatial variabilities of aerosols. Next we use various statistical tools to study these possible causes of this underestimation.

The scatterplots of MISR versus AERONET AOTs in all four MISR bands are shown in Fig. 3. The dotted lines represent the 1:1 line and the MISR expected uncertainty envelope, while the vertical and horizontal bars on each point represent the spatial and temporal standard deviations due to spatial and temporal averaging. Regressing MISR AOT against AERONET AOT yields an R^2 of 0.87 and an RMSE of 0.13 in MISR green band. The regression slope of 0.58 as well as the intercept of 0.07 indicates that MISR substantially underestimates the AERONET AOT, especially at high AOT values. Overall, four bands show similar trends, with R^2 ranging from 0.84 to 0.87. Regression slopes increase slightly with wavelengths (slope = 0.51, 0.58, 0.60, 0.64 in four MISR bands), but they are still significantly lower than those reported in previous MISR-AERONET comparisons. It is unlikely that interpolation of AERONET AOT values at 440 and 670 nm introduced substantial errors into the AERONET 558 nm AOT values. From now on, our analysis focuses on the green band because all other three band analysis give rises to similar observations of underestimation of AERONET AOT by MISR AOT, especially at high AOT values.

To further understand the discrepancy between MISR and AERONET AOTs, differences between MISR and AERONET AOT values are plotted against AERONET AOT values (Fig. 4). This plot shows a clear pattern: when AOT values are small, the differences are mostly small, with exception of few points having relative large positive differences; when AOT values are large, especially larger than 1.0 (mostly occurred in summer and spring), differences grow rapidly with a negative trend. This suggests that MISR AOT may not be well calibrated in the heavily polluted areas with high AOT values. Kahn et al. (2005) obtain similar results at several urban sites although their AOT values are much lower than those found in Beijing. The authors suggested that an inadequate selection of particle optical models is likely to contribute to the discrepancy, and adding to the algorithm climatology pollution aerosol analogs with lower single scattering albedo could raise the AOT and hence better retrieve the particle properties.

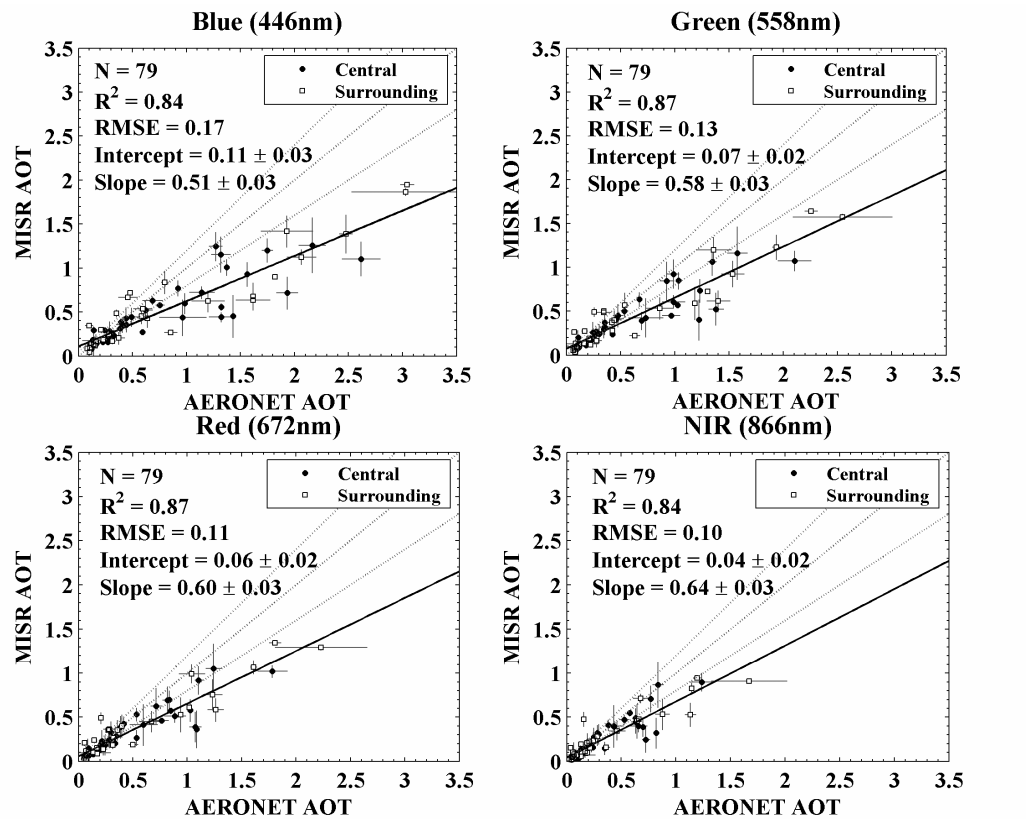

Fig. 3. Scatterplots of MISR versus AERONET AOT in four MISR bands. Four subplots represent the blue band, green band, red band and NIR band results in different colors. Central points are marked as solid circles and surrounding points as hollow squares. The linear regression line is shown in solid line in each subplot. The dotted lines represent the 1:1 line and the MISR expected uncertainty envelope of ±0.05 or 20%×AOT, whichever is larger. The vertical and horizontal bars on each point represent the spatial and temporal standard deviations respectively.

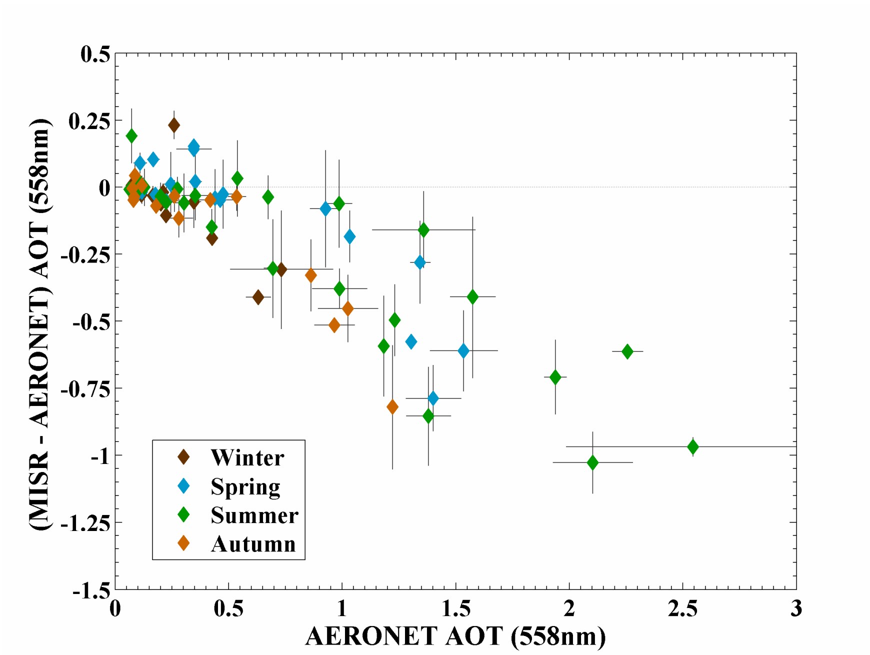

Fig. 4. Plots of MISR-AERONET AOT differences versus AERONET AOT. The vertical and horizontal bars represent the spatial and temporal standard deviation, respectively. Points are colored by season: spring (blue), summer (green), autumn (yellow) and winter (brown).

3.3. Impact of temporal and spatial variability of AOT in Beijing

In addition to the lack of appropriate aerosol models, the underestimation of MISR AOT at high AOT values may also be caused by the temporal and spatial averaging when comparing the snapshots of relatively large areas (MISR pixels) with time-averaged point measurements (AERONET). For AERONET measurements, averaging in a two-hour window can possibly introduce substantial errors if AOT values vary substantially during that period, and may cause biases if there are no measurements taken close to the time of MISR overpass. To account for this source of uncertainty, the quality assessment (QA) criterion proposed by Diner et al. (2001) is adopted in the current analysis. To adapt to the situation of high aerosol loading and relatively high temporal variations in Beijing urban environment, a matched points is flagged as “questionable” if the standard deviation of AOT within the two-hour window is greater than 0.1, or no data record is acquired within a 30 minutes time window centered at the MISR overpass time. Thus the “unquestionable” points are considered to be temporally stable and have a smaller bias.

The 3×3 spatial averaging that has been used in previous validation analyses should also be investigated. On one hand, the MISR retrieval uncertainty will probably be reduced due to the 3×3 region averaging (Martonchik et al., 2004). On the other hand, using AOT values of surrounding pixels to estimate the AOT value of the central pixel within which the AERONET site falls naturally introduces an additional level of uncertainty. Consequently, the central and surrounding points should be treated differently in the linear least squares. In the current analysis, a weighted least squares (WLS) fitting model was explored as an alternative to the traditional least square regression (Weisberg, 1985). Every data point, i.e., a pair of MISR-AERONET AOT values, is now given a weight: for a the surrounding data point, weight is evaluated as the number of the successful retrievals in the 3×3 region; for a central point, weight is set to be 9 to reward its lower bias of spatial mismatch as compared to the surrounding data points.

The agreement between MISR and AERONET AOT is improved when all the temporally “questionable” points were eliminated, as shown in Fig. 5. The ordinary least squares (OLS) fit yields a higher R^2 of 0.93, a lower RMSE of 0.08 and a higher slope of 0.71 (the dashed line in the Fig. 5). The WLS fit, which reduces the impact of spatial variability, yields an even higher slope of 0.73 (the solid black line in the Fig. 5). This slope is higher than that reported by Kahn et al. (2005) in the continental category. These noticeable improvements indicate that aerosol temporal variation can be an important source of uncertainty, and should be considered in validating MISR AOT in the urban environment.

When only the central points are included in the OLS fit, the best agreement with an R^2 of 0.97 and a slope of 0.91 are achieved. However, this method suffers a great data loss with only 33 data points remaining and eliminated AOT values greater than 1.0 (the original sample size of central points is 48, but some of them were "temporally" questionable and excluded in the analysis). This dramatic improvement of the slope from 0.73 to 0.91, as well as the R^2 from 0.93 to 0.97, suggests that including the surrounding points (the blue squares in the Fig. 5) in the validation process can introduce a substantial low bias. It should be noted that in MISR product version 17 and higher, the parameter regional best estimate AOT has began to use 3×3 averaging of regional mean AOT when central retrievals are missing. Our finding suggests that the potential bias introduced into the MISR best-estimate AOT due to spatial averaging needs to be understood carefully before it is used for aerosol studies in heavily polluted urban environments.

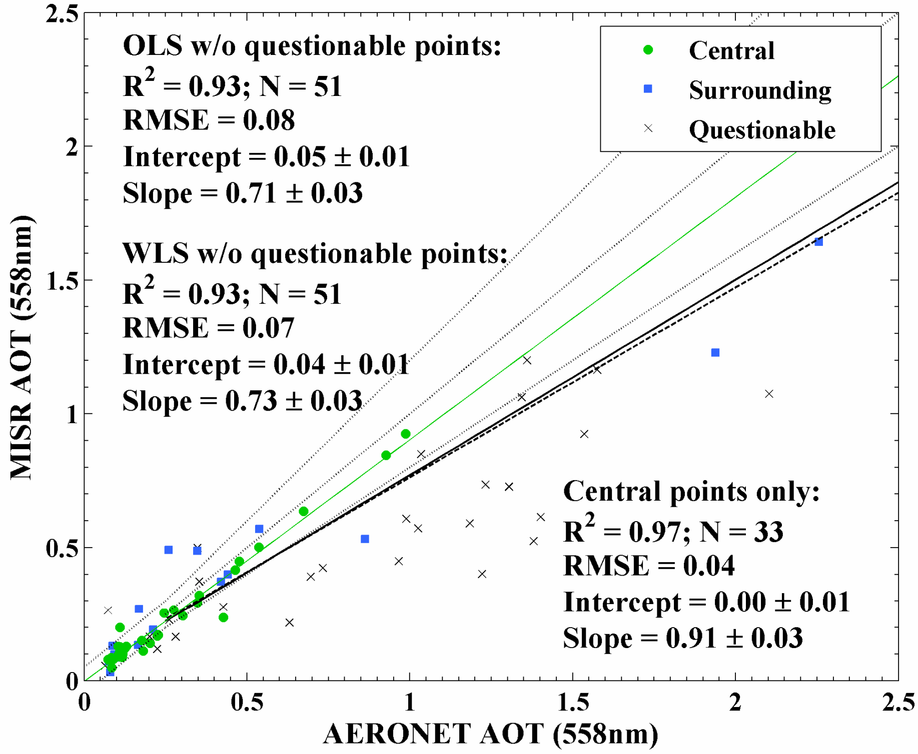

Fig. 5. Scatterplot of MISR versus AERONET green band AOT. "Questionable" points are shown as crosses. The other "unquestionable" points are shown as green circles for central points and blue squares for surrounding ones. The ordinary least squares (OLS) and the weighted least squares (WLS) fit results are given in the upper left corner of plot, with the dashed line representing the fitted line of the OLS and the solid black line representing the fitted line of the WLS. The linear regression line for those "unquestionable" central points is shown as the green solid line, with the estimated parameters shown in the lower right corner. The dotted lines represent the 1:1 line and the MISR expected uncertainty envelope for reference.

3.4. Indication of spatial variability by ground pollution monitoring data

While the AERONET site in the current study is surrounded by heavy traffic and residential apartments, analysis using geographic information system (GIS) indicates that the MISR pixels within which the AERONET site falls covers urban, suburban and rural areas of Beijing. Road and traffic conditions, industrial emission sources, and population distribution are likely to cause the aerosol loadings to vary within this MISR pixel.

Although affected by factors such as aerosol vertical profile, particle composition, ground level particle concentrations are often found to be highly correlated with column particle light extinction properties (Chow et al., 2002; Liu et al., 2005). Due to the lack of long-term $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations data, we use PM_{10} converted from API values as an indicator of the spatial variation of AOT in Beijing. PM_{10} concentrations measured at the Olympic Center, the closest API site to the AERONET site in Beijing were compared with the AERONET AOT measurements. The correlation coefficients are 0.72, 0.61 and 0.59 in the autumn, summer and winter, respectively. The correlation in springtime is weaker (0.32), owing to the long-range transport of Asian dust, which is usually above the boundary layer and therefore not relevant to ground level PM_{10} concentrations. This reasonably good correlation between PM_{10} concentrations and AOT provides support that the spatial variability of PM_{10} concentrations is a reasonable indicator of the spatial variability of AOT in Beijing area.

Fig. 6 shows the seasonal averaged PM_{10} concentrations in 24 monitoring sites, sorted by the overall mean PM_{10} concentrations. Most of the sites were covered by MISR 3×3 regions used in the current analysis (Fig. 1). PM_{10} concentrations show significant spatial variations across the sites. The spatial standard deviation of daily PM_{10} concentrations among the 24 monitoring sites is 31 $\mu g/m^3$, or 23.7% of the mean city-wide PM_{10} concentration. The maximum difference of daily PM_{10} concentrations among the 24 sites is 122 $\mu g/m^3$, or 93.6% of the mean city-wide PM_{10} concentration. Overall, PM_{10} concentrations exhibit a clear spatial pattern, with lower concentrations in the sites located the northern region of Beijing, such as Dingling, Huairouzheng, Yangqingzhen, and higher concentrations in the sites in the central and southern region. The highest annual PM_{10} concentration is found in the southernmost site Liangxiangzhen (187 $\mu g/m^3$). This is probably because the dominant northerly wind blows polluted air plumes from city center to the suburban and rural areas in the south. Gucheng and Yuquanlu sites, which are to the west of the central city and near the iron and steel works, also exhibit very high PM_{10} levels due to proximity to heavy industrial emission sources. These results are consistent with previous findings of the PM spatial distribution in Beijing (Zhao et al., 2004). The spatial heterogeneity is more obvious in the summer, autumn, and winter, when local emission sources play a dominant role in determining PM_{10} concentrations. Due to frequent dust storms, PM_{10} concentrations tend to more uniform in springtime (Fig. 6). On average, the daily spatial standard deviation is 20% of the mean city-wide PM_{10} concentration in the spring, while 23.6% in the summer, 24.5% in the winter and 26.7% in the autumn.

The heterogeneity of PM_{10} concentrations observed within the MISR regions confirms that averaging of 3×3 MISR pixels may introduce substantial uncertainty in MISR AOT validation. This also suggests that MISR's resolution of 17.6 km may be insufficient to characterize the local aerosol variations in areas with high spatial variability, such as Beijing. Maybe a finer resolution AOT can be derived from MISR product in order to better characterize AOT on a local scale. Li et al. (2005) retrieved MODIS AOT at 1-km resolution (10-km in the standard AOT product) over Hong Kong by modifying the

MODIS algorithm, and thus better characterize the aerosol spatial variation. Similar approaches could be taken on MISR data.

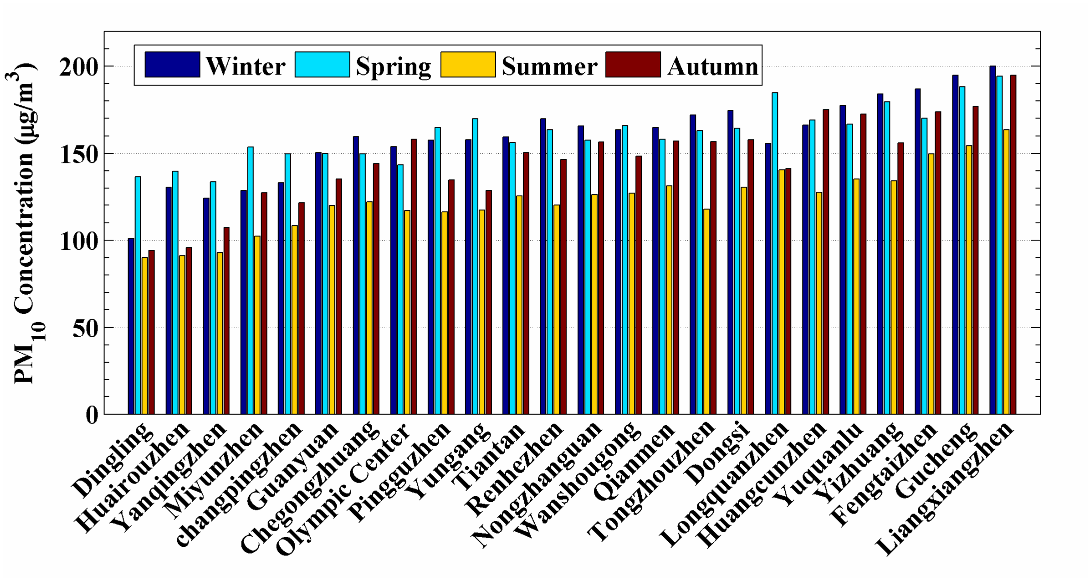

Fig. 6. Bar chart of seasonal averaged PM_{10} mass concentrations in 24 monitoring sites of Beijing in the year 2003 and 2004. The sites are ordered by their total biyearly averaged PM_{10} concentrations. The locations of the sites were shown in Fig. 1.

4. Conclusions

MISR retrieved AOTs have been compared with AERONET AOT measurements in Beijing metropolitan area with extremely high aerosol loadings. When all the matched MISR-AERONET AOT data are included in the analysis, our results showed that MISR AOTs are strongly correlated with AERONE AOTs, whereas on average MISR is 30% lower than AERONET AOT. A linear regression analysis using AERONET AOT as the response yielded a slope of 0.58 and an intercept of 0.07 in the green band with similar results in the other three bands, suggesting that MISR substantially underestimates AERONET AOT. Furthermore, a differences plot showed that the discrepancies between MISR AOT and AERONET AOT are larger at high AOT values. The inadequate aerosol models in MISR retrieval algorithm may contribute to the discrepancies as pointed out by Kahn et al. (2005). After excluding the temporally "questionable" data, the agreement between MISR and AERONET AOTs were significantly improved with the correlation coefficient of 0.97 and a slope of 0.71 in an ordinary least squares fit. A weighted linear least squares, which reduces the impact of spatial averaging, yielded better results with the slope going up to 0.73. The best agreement was achieved with the slope of 0.91 when only central points (without 3×3 averaging) were used. By investigating PM_{10} spatial distribution of Beijing, we found substantial spatial variability of aerosol loading, which can introduce uncertainty when validating MISR AOT.

Our findings suggest that MISR aerosol retrieval algorithm might need to be adjusted for the high aerosol loadings and substantial spatial variations that it will probably encounter in heavily polluted metropolitan areas. New aerosol mixtures might need to be introduced to better describe the aerosols present in such environments. Further studies are needed to explore alternative statistical methods for MISR AOT validation in order to more accurately characterize the data. With the retrieval algorithm continuously being refined, MISR will provide AOT at higher accuracy. Finally, as the AOT is closely related to PM mass concentration, MISR has the potential capability of assisting in urban air pollution monitoring.

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