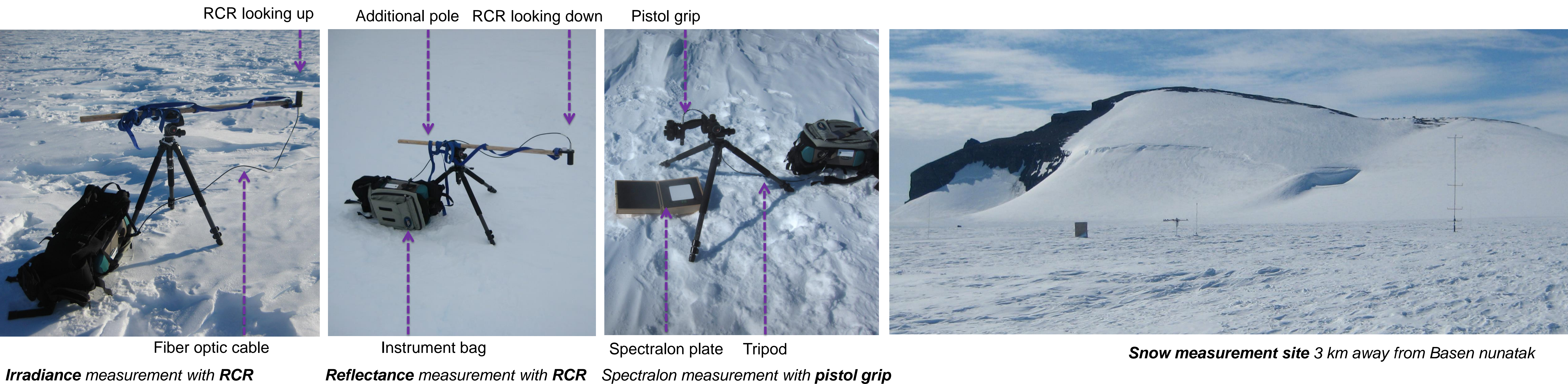


# Spectral albedo measurements over the ice sheet in Queen Maud Land, Antarctica

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Irradiance measurement with RCR

Reflectance measurement with RCR

Spectralon measurement with pistol grip

Snow measurement site 3 km away from Basen nunatak

## Instrument

- Analytical Spectral Devices (ASD) spectrometer Field Spec Pro JR. manufactured by PANalytical, Colorado, USA
- Fiber optic cable receives VNIR/SWIR radiation of **350-2500 nm**. It is used with RCR or pistol grip.
- Remote Cosine Receptor (RCR)** measures hemispherical reflected radiance or hemispherical irradiance from sun
- Pistol grip** with **fore optics of 8 degree field of view** is for nadir reflectance measurements. Reflectance standard (spectralon) measurements are made before or after nadir reflectance measurements.

## Measurements

- Measurements were performed in December 2014 and January 2015 during FINNARP2014 expedition in Finnish Antarctic station Aboa in Queen Maud Land
- Measurements in **clear sky** and **overcast** conditions
- Total **71** spectrometer measurements from **10** days and 16 measurement occasions.

## Error sources

### Shadow

- Shadow of measurer was eliminated by standing far enough from the instrument and opposite direction as the sun
- Shadow of instrument bag and tripod was reduced with setting the instrument bag to opposite direction as the sun and sensor looking towards the sun
- Additional pole was used with RCR to locate the sensor away from the tripod
- Shadow corrected albedo from RCR with assumption that albedo of tripod and instrument bag is 0.1

$$\alpha_{shadow} = \frac{\alpha_{original} - 0.1 \cdot s}{1 - s}$$

where  $s = 0.0224$  (based on measurements with and without instrument bag)

### Cosine response of RCR

- Cosine response of RCR differs from the ideal cosine response
- Correction presented by Grenfell et al. 1994 is used for calculation of true albedo

$$\alpha_{true} = \frac{C_{\lambda} \cdot ref}{C_{\lambda} \cdot x \cdot irr + \frac{irr(1-x)}{1+\epsilon}}$$

$$\alpha_{true} = \frac{ref}{irr} \cdot \frac{1+\epsilon}{x + e \cdot x + 1/C_{\lambda} - x/C_{\lambda}}$$

where  $x$  is ratio between direct and diffuse radiation, irr is measured irradiance and ref is measured reflectance, and

$$C_{\lambda} = \frac{0.5}{\int_0^1 \mu(1+\epsilon)d\mu}$$

$$\mu = \cos(\theta)$$

where  $\theta$  is solar zenith angle and from Carmagnola et al. 2013

$$\epsilon = \begin{cases} 0.28 \cdot \cos(\theta) - 0.28, & \text{for } \lambda < 1000 \text{ nm} \\ 0.1 \cdot \cos(\theta) - 0.1, & \text{for } \lambda > 1000 \text{ nm} \end{cases}$$

### Temperature of instrument

- Warm up time was minimum 30 min
- SWIR1 detector is used to correct data from SWIR2 and VNIR detectors
- Parabolic correction from instrument documentation is applied

- If  $724 < x < 1021$

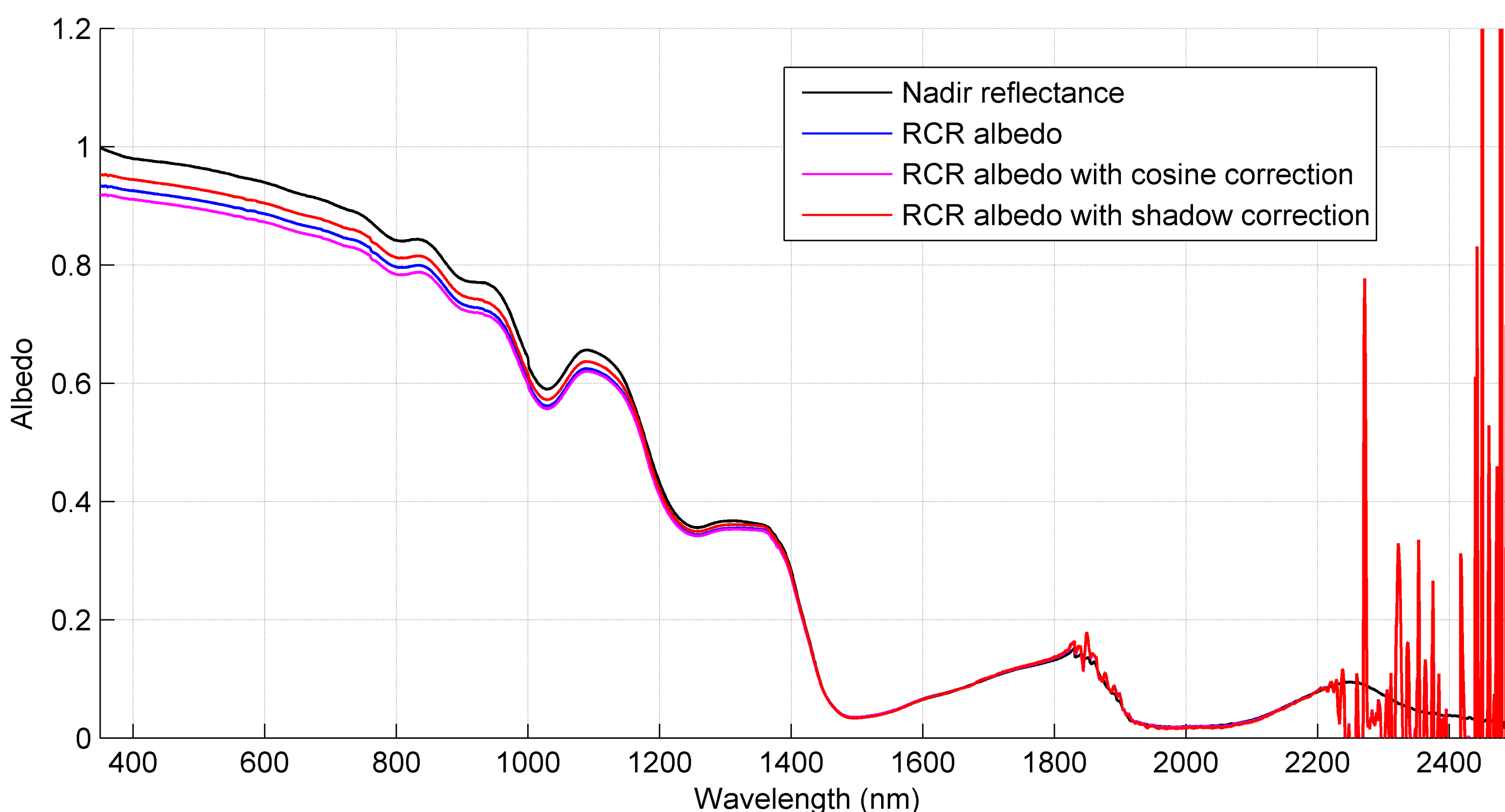
$$y = \frac{(x - 725)^2(y_{1021} - y_{1020})}{y_{1020}(1020 - 725)^2} + 1$$

- If  $1800 < x < 1951$

$$y = \frac{(x - 1950)^2(y_{1801} - y_{1800})}{y_{1800}(1800 - 1950)^2} + 1$$

- Else  $y = 1$

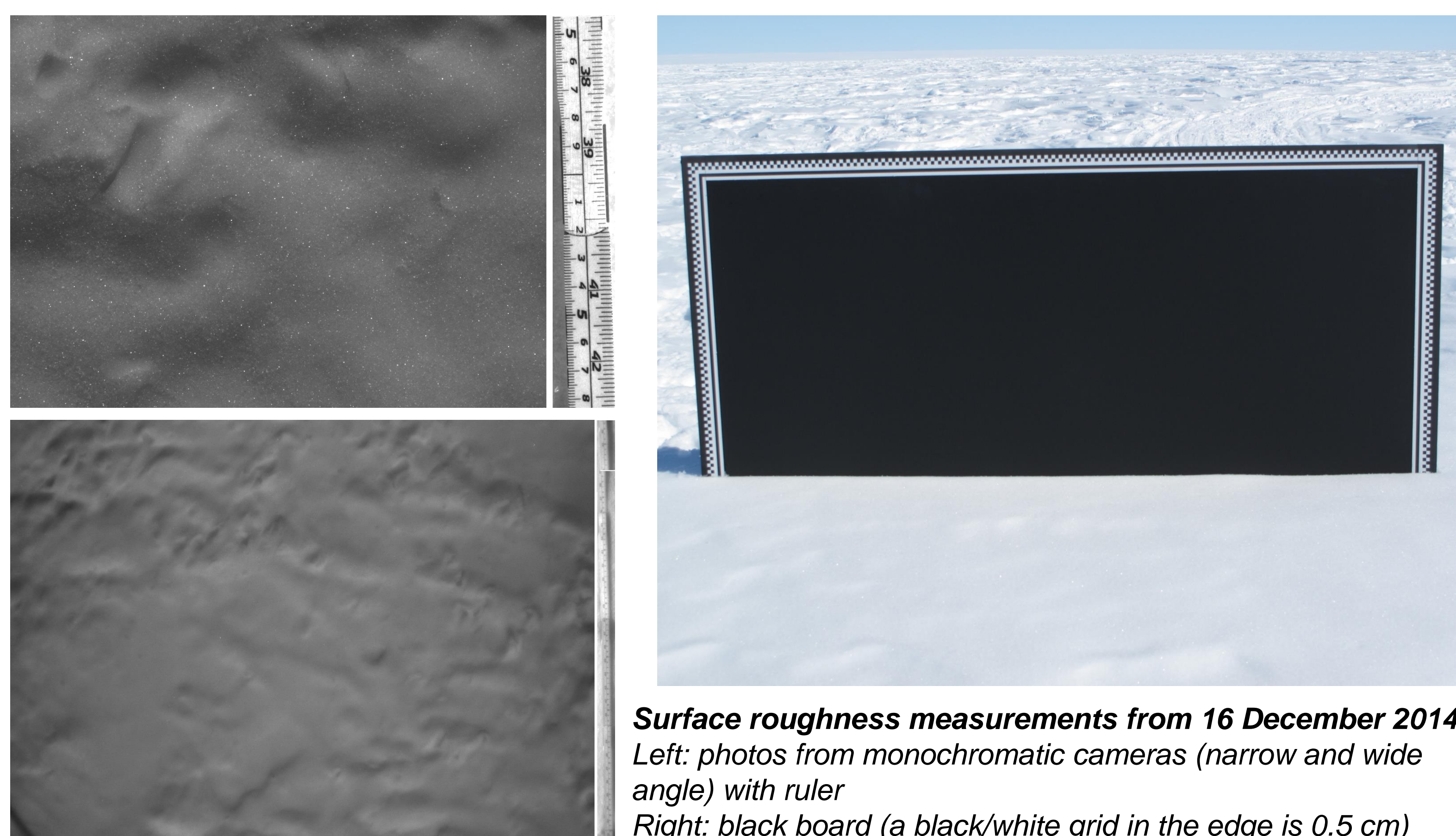
where  $x$  is wavelength and  $y$  is measured radiance.



Spectral albedo and reflectance measured in 16 December 2014 11:05 UTC.

## Other reference measurements

- Surface roughness** with black board and with monochromatic cameras
- Snow pit** measurements (**grain size** macrophotography, **temperature** and **density** profiles, **stratigraphy** with traditional grain size, hardness and wetness)
- Automatic measurements: wind, air temperature and humidity profiles, snow temperature profile, shortwave and longwave radiation, and broadband albedo



**Surface roughness measurements from 16 December 2014**  
Left: photos from monochromatic cameras (narrow and wide angle) with ruler  
Right: black board (a black/white grid in the edge is 0.5 cm)