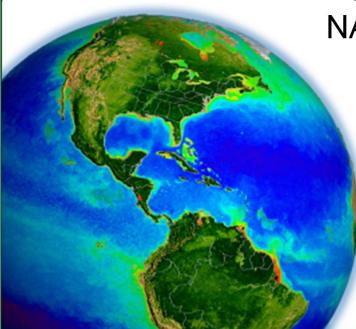
NASA ocean color processing and data analysis support for SGLI

Bryan Franz

Ocean Biology Processing Group NASA Goddard Space Flight Center



JAXA GCOM-C PI Workshop. January 2014

Collaborators

Ziauddin Ahmad Sean W. Bailey Gerhard Meister Jeremy Werdell radiative transfer, aerosol models software development, SeaDAS instrument calibration bio-optical algorithms, SeaBASS

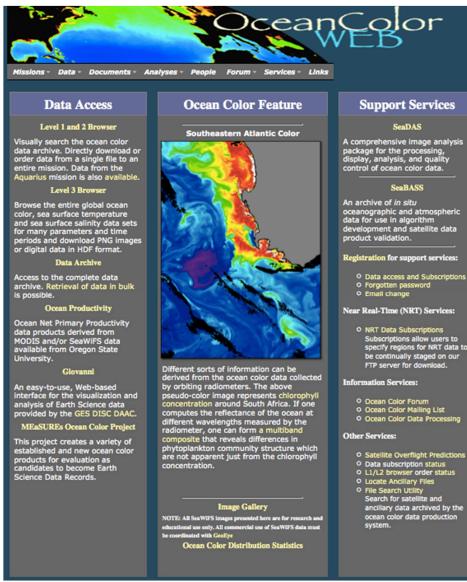
and the NASA Ocean Biology Processing Group



We have no progress to report!

NASA Ocean Biology Processing Group

calibration, validation, algorithm development, processing, and distribution



http://oceancolor.gsfc.nasa.gov/

Global Processing & Distribution

- VIIRS/NPP •
- MODIS/Aqua
- MODIS/Terra (USA) •
- SeaWiFS •
- CZCS

•

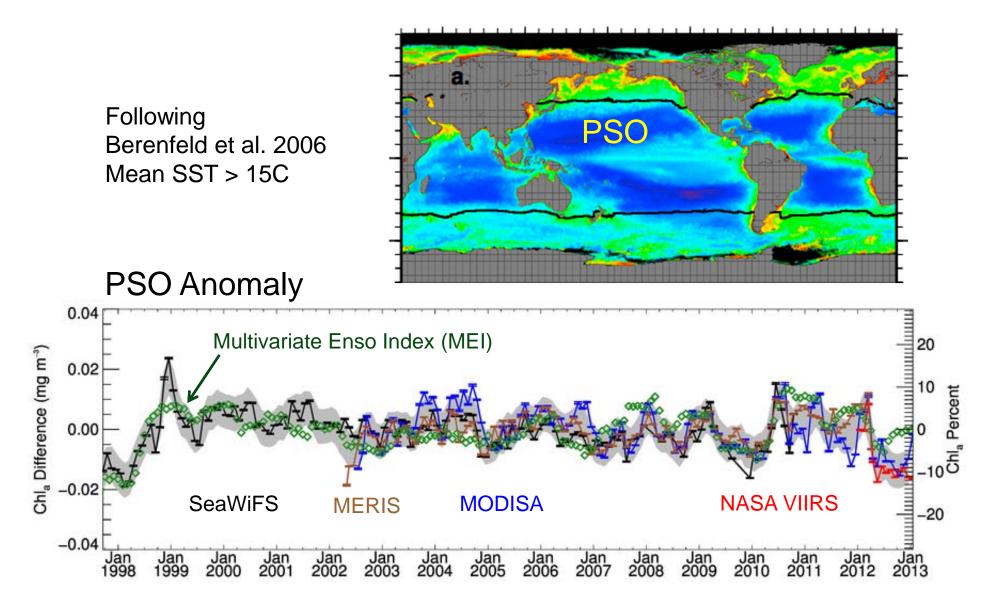
- MERIS (Europe)
- OCTS (Japan)

Regional Missions Supported

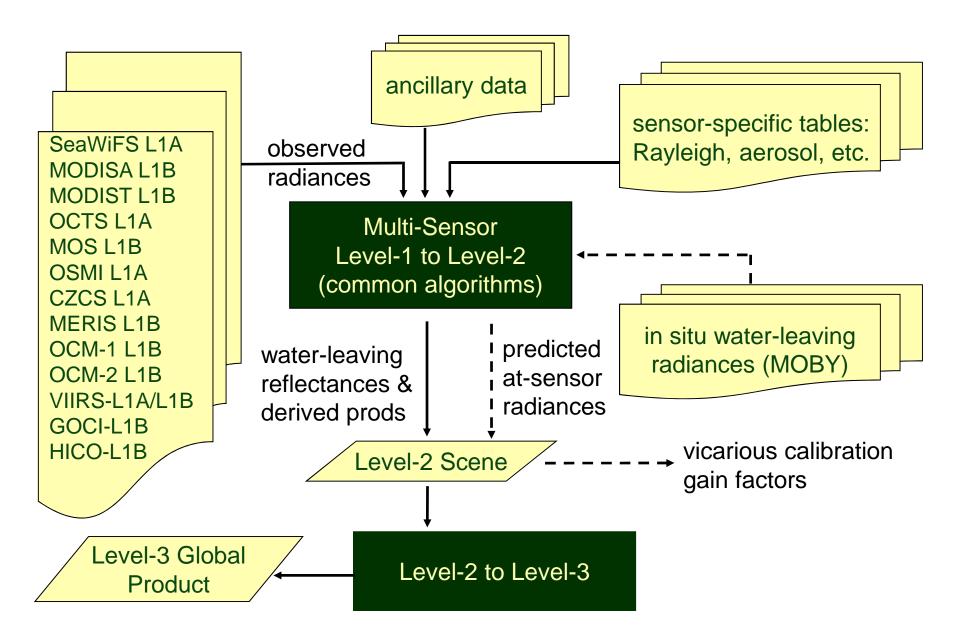
- GOCI (Korea)
 - HICO (USA)
- OCM-1/2(India) •
- MOS (Germany)

specify regions for NRT data to be continually staged on our FTP server for download.

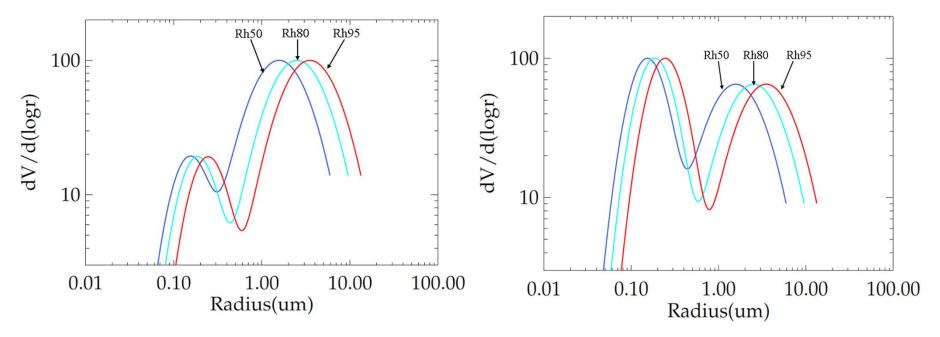
we want to produce high quality data records of sufficient length, **consistency**, and continuity to support climate and ecosystem research



Common Processing Approach



Generate SGLI-specific Aerosol & Rayleigh Tables



- NASA using 80 weakly absorbing aerosol models based on bi-modal size distributions that vary by modal fraction and relative humidity
- look-up tables (aerosol and Rayleigh) will be generated for SGLI band-passes using Ahmad-Fraser vector radiative transfer code
- need SGLI spectral response functions

Ahmad, Z., B.A. Franz, C.R. McClain, E.J. Kwiatkowska, J. Werdell, E.P. Shettle, and B.N. Holben (2010). New aerosol models for the retrieval of aerosol optical thickness and normalized water-leaving radiances from the SeaWiFS and MODIS sensors over coastal regions and Open Oceans, Appl. Opt., 49(29).

Research & Development Plan

1. implement L1 to L3 processing support for SGLI in our multi-sensor ocean color processing software

Current NASA OC Products Relevant to SGLI

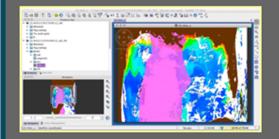
Level-2 OC Product Algorithm Reference

 $R_{rs}(\lambda)$ 1. Ångstrom 2. Ahmad et al. 2010, Gordon and Wang 1994. 3. AOT Chlorophyll a O'Reilly et al. 1998 (OC3) updated by Werdell 4. $K_{d}(490)$ Werdell (KD2) algorithm (similar to OC3) 5. POC 6. Stramski et al. 2008 7. PIC Balch et al. 2005, Gordon et al. 2001 PAR Frouin et al. 2003 8. IOPs (GIOP) 9. Werdell et al. 2013. 10. IOPs (QAA) Lee et al. 2002 11. IOPs (GSM) Maritorena et al. 2002 and many more

SeaDAS: free open-source multi-sensor processing, image display, and analysis tool



General Description



Supported Missions

0	MODIS	0	MERIS
0	SeaWiFS	0	OCTS
0	CZCS	0	OCM
0	VIIRS	0	OCM-2
0	HICO	0	OSMI
0	Aquarius	0	MOS

User Support

 22	44		

- SeaDAS FAQ
 Online Help
- Ocean Color Web
- Ocean Color Forum
- Ocean Mailing Lists

Other

The SeaWiFS Data Analysis System (SeaDAS) is a

comprehensive image analysis package for the processing,

The latest version (SeaDAS 7) is the result of a collaboration with the developers of ESA's **BEAM** software package. The core visualization package for SeaDAS 7 is based on the BEAM framework, with extensions that provide the functionality provided by previous versions of SeaDAS..

display, analysis, and quality control of ocean color data.

- SeaDAS Visualization Source Code
- Processing Binaries and Source Code
- SeaDAS version 6.4
- MODISL1DB 1.8

http://seadas.gsfc.nasa.gov/

Features Requirements Download

SeaDAS Product Generation

many additional products + alternate correction algorithms

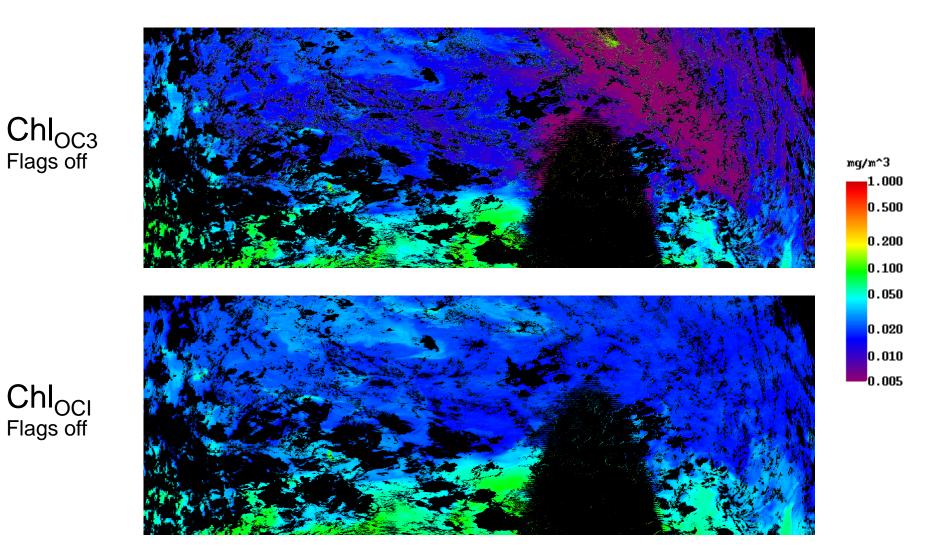
- Atmospheric Correction Options
 - alternate band pairs
 - aerosol model suites
 - model selection methods
 - turbid-water corrections
 - absorbing gases (e.g., NO2)
 - ancillary data sources
 - flag & mask thresholds
- Intermediate Products
 - aerosol and Rayleigh radiances
 - derived transmittances
 - polarization state
 - glint and whitecap radiances
 - co-located ancillary inputs
 - etc.

- Additional Derived Products
 - alternate C_a algorithms
 - regionally-tuned coefficients
 - Zeu, KPAR, spectral Kd
 - water classification
 - inherent optical properties
 - a, bb, adg, aph, bbp
 - full suite of published models
 - generic IOP model
 - etc.
- Community Algorithm Development
 - full source distribution with build environment and user support

Alternative Chlorophyll Algorithm OCI more robust in glint retrieval in presence of Sun glint

Flags off

Flags off

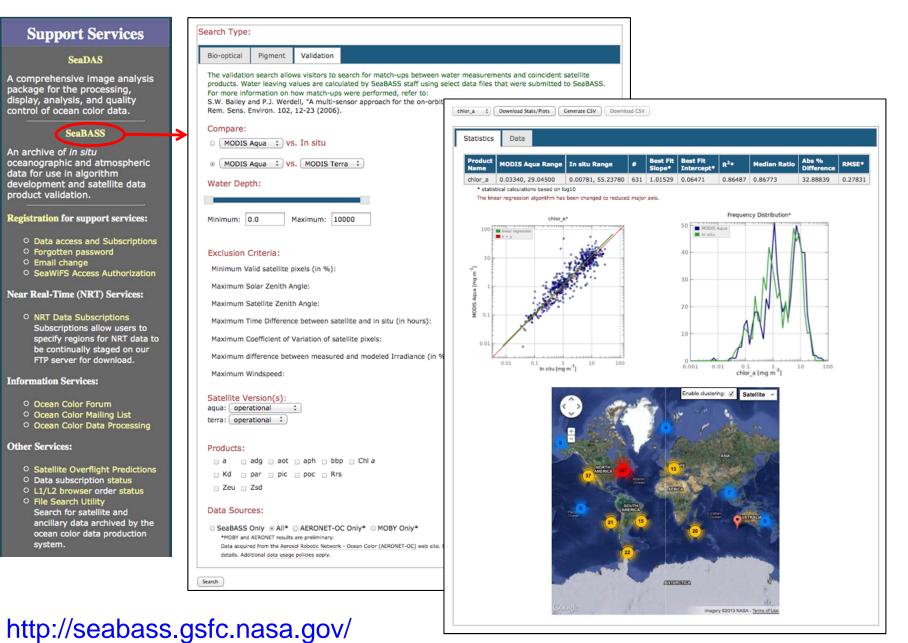


Hu, C., Z. Lee, and B. Franz (2012), Chlorophyll a algorithms for oligotrophic oceans: A novel approach based on three-band reflectance difference, J. Geophys. Res., 117.

Research & Development Plan

- 1. implement L1 to L3 processing support for SGLI in our multi-sensor ocean color processing software
- 2. implement processing, display, and analysis support for SGLI in SeaDAS

SeaBASS In Situ Validation Tool



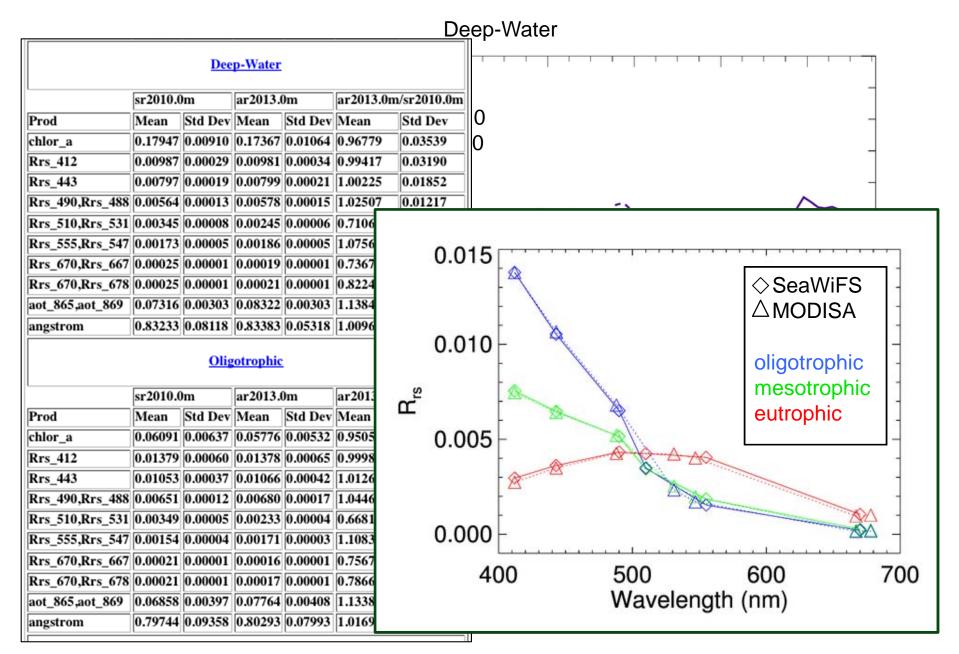
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- 3. implement support for SGLI into our automated in situ validation system for ocean color (SeaBASS & AeroNET-OC)

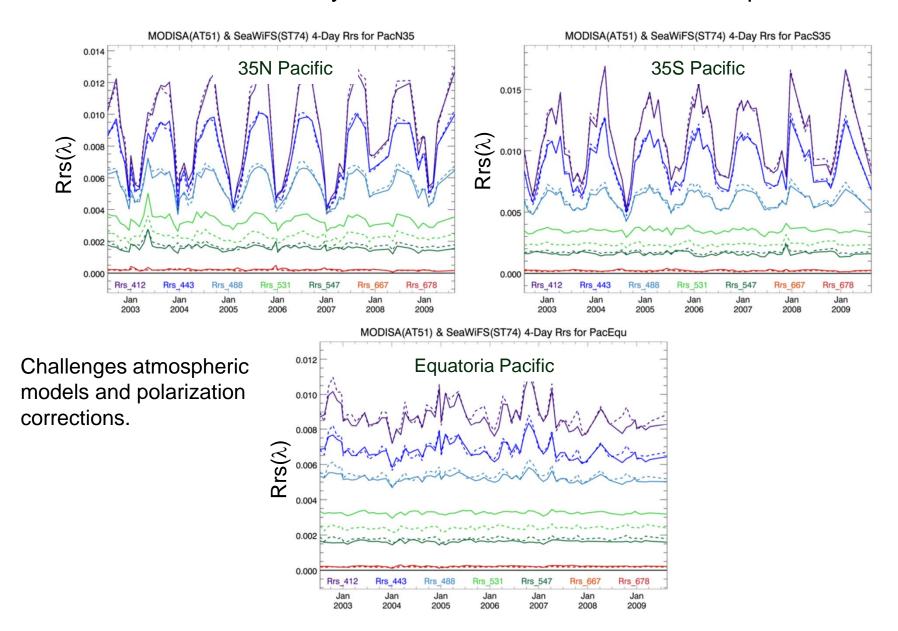
Research & Development Plan

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- 4. develop tools for timeseries comparison of SGLI standard products and SGLI products processed with NASA standard algorithms, and coincident products from MODIS and/or VIIRS and/or OLCI

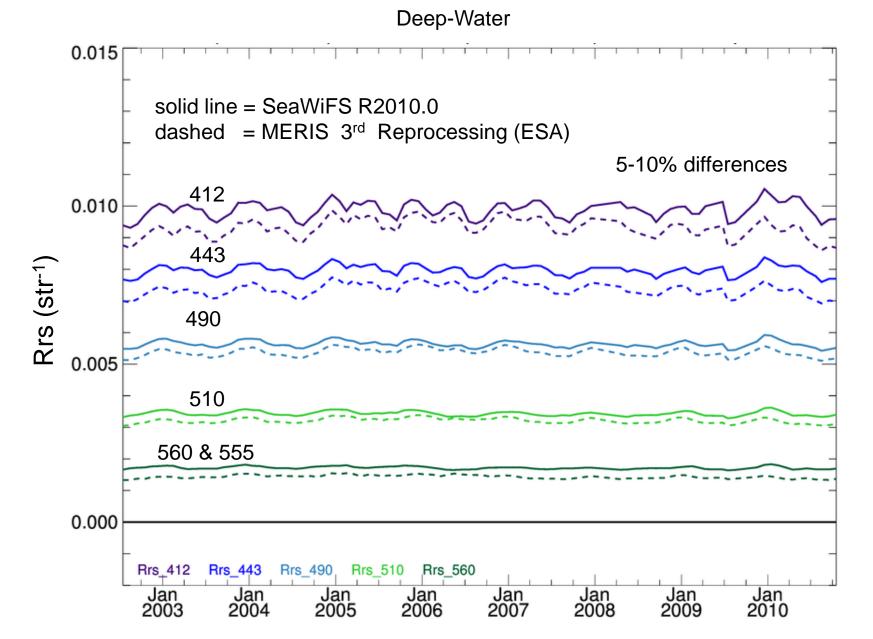
Radiometric Consistency of MODISA & SeaWiFS



MODISA & SeaWiFS Water-Leaving Reflectance zonal analysis over duration of mission overlap

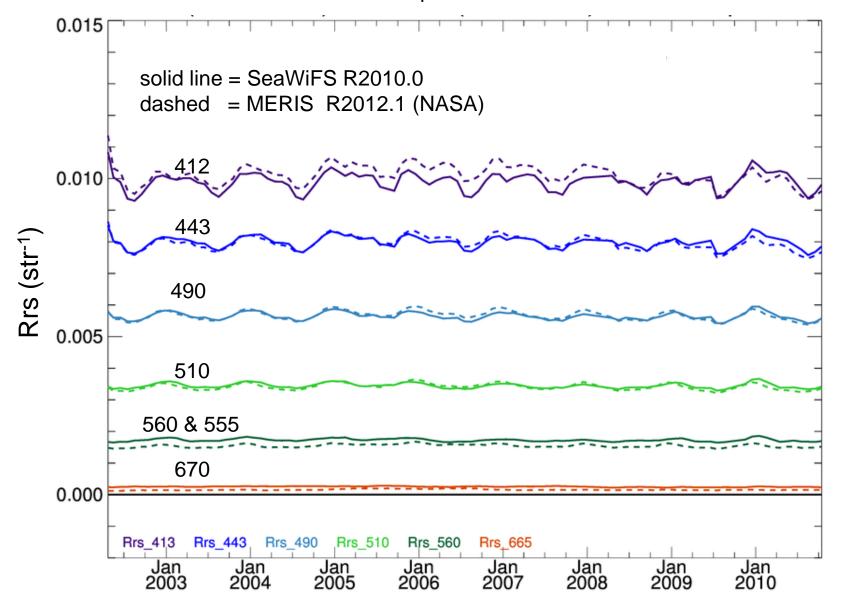


Radiometric (in)Consistency of MERIS & SeaWiFS

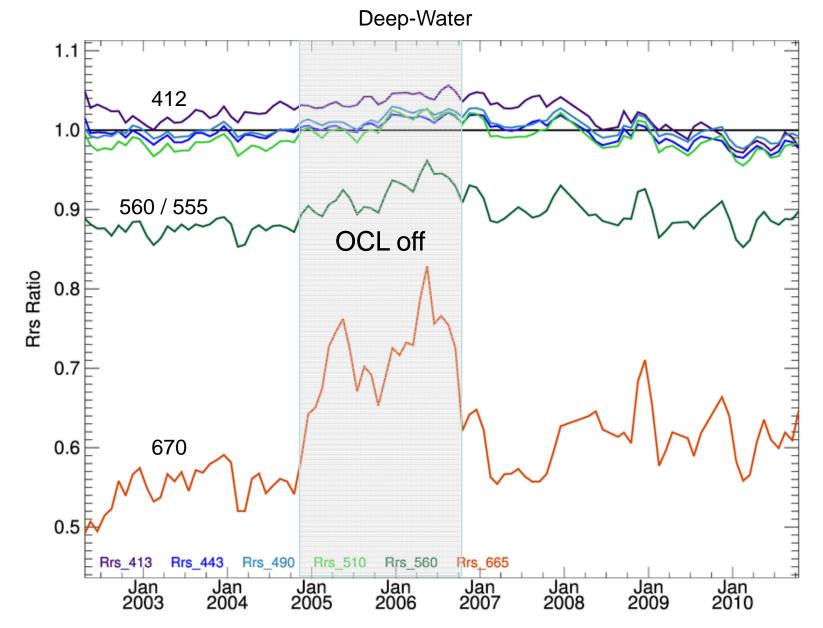


Radiometric Consistency of MERIS & SeaWiFS

Deep-Water



MERIS/SeaWiFS Rrs Ratios



SGLI Data Requirements

• Prelaunch

- relative spectral response functions
- sample Level-1 data
- sample Level-2 data
- sample Level-3 data
- Postlaunch
 - global, full mission Level-1(A?) at 1-km resolution
 - global, full mission Level-3

Anticipated Benefits

- SeaDAS support will provide the international science community with a familiar tool to readily access and exploit the capabilities of SGLI for earth system science and applications
- freely-distributed open-source processing software will facilitate community-based application development to maximize the value & impact of SGLI
- comparative analyses of SGLI time-series relative to other sensors using common algorithms can identify instrument calibration issues
- comparative performance assessment of SGLI processed with different algorithms helps to advance the state of the art

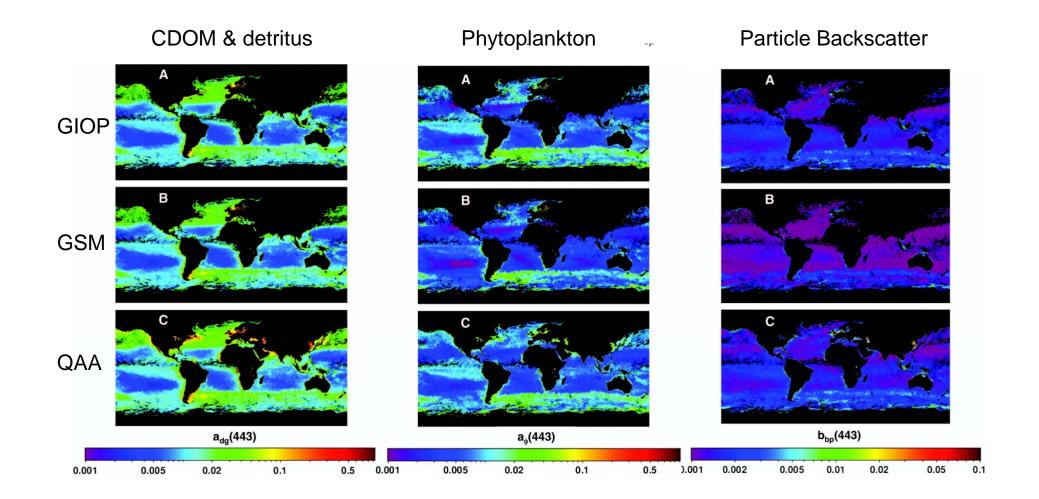
Final Thought

Fundamentally, we wish to

share lessons learned from NASA ocean color experience to contribute to the value and success of the SGLI mission.



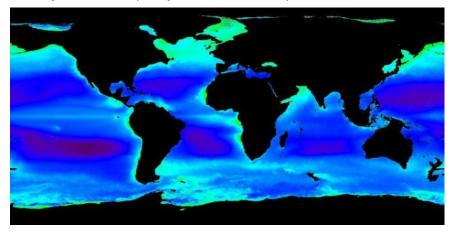
Inherent Optical Properties



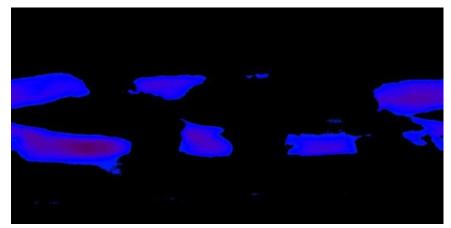
Werdell, P.J., B.A. Franz, S.W. Bailey, G.C. Feldman and 15 co-authors (2013). Generalized ocean color inversion model for retrieving marine inherent optical properties, Applied Optics 52, 2019-2037.

Global Trophic Subsets

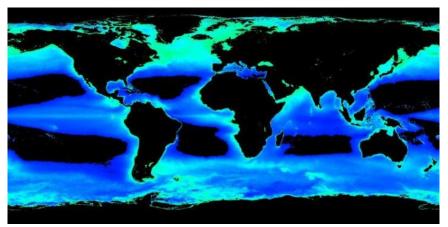
Deep-Water (Depth > 1000m)



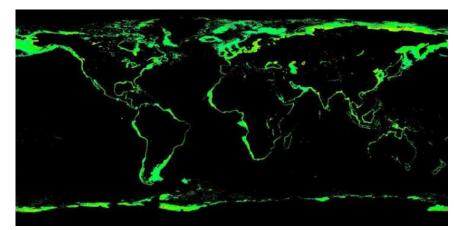
Oligotrophic (Chlorophyll < 0.1)



Mesotrophic (0.1 < Chlorophyll < 1)

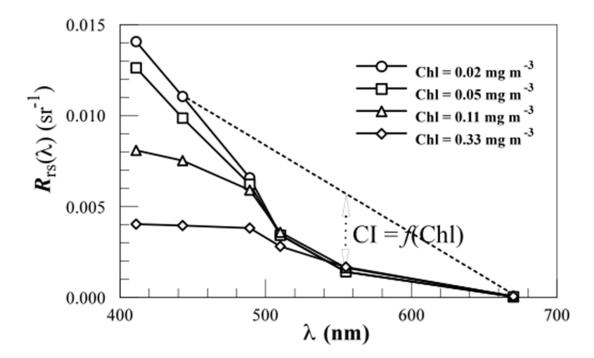


Eutrophic (1 < Chlorophyll < 10)



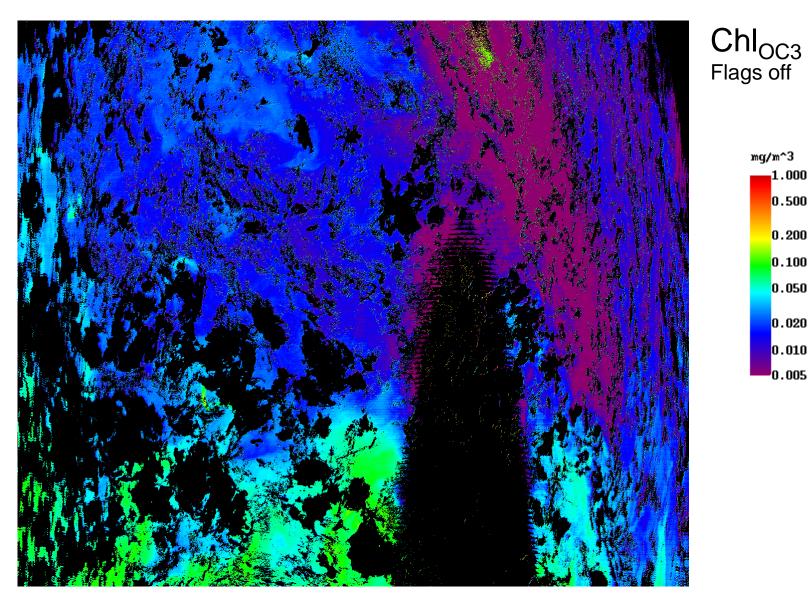
OCI Chlorophyll Algorithm

Line height algorithm for chlorophyll < 0.25 mg m⁻³, merged with OC3/OC4 max band ratio algorithm for chlorophyll > 0.3 mg m⁻³.



Hu, C., Z. Lee, and B. Franz (2012), Chlorophyll a algorithms for oligotrophic oceans: A novel approach based on three-band reflectance difference, J. Geophys. Res., 117, C01011, doi:10.1029/2011JC007395.

MODIS/Aqua, March4, 2003, 21:10 GMT



MODIS/Aqua, March4, 2003, 21:10 GMT

