

The effects of phytoplankton absorption and scattering on forward and inversion modeling

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Ocean Optics 2004:

Radiative Transfer and Inversions of
Ocean Color Remote Sensing

Forward model

- Hydrolight – ABCASE2
- Pope and Frey 1997
- $Bb_{\phi}/b_{\phi} = 0.015$
- $a_{\text{cdm}} = 0.05$
- Minerals = 0
- Infinite depth
- Sun 30° , 0% clouds
- 400-700nm every 10nm, 700-750 every 2nm

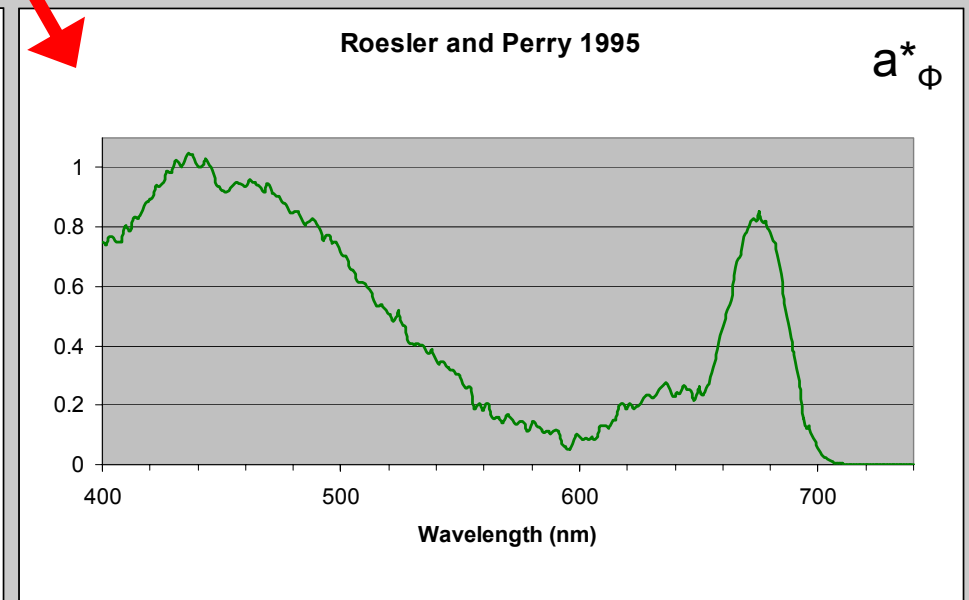
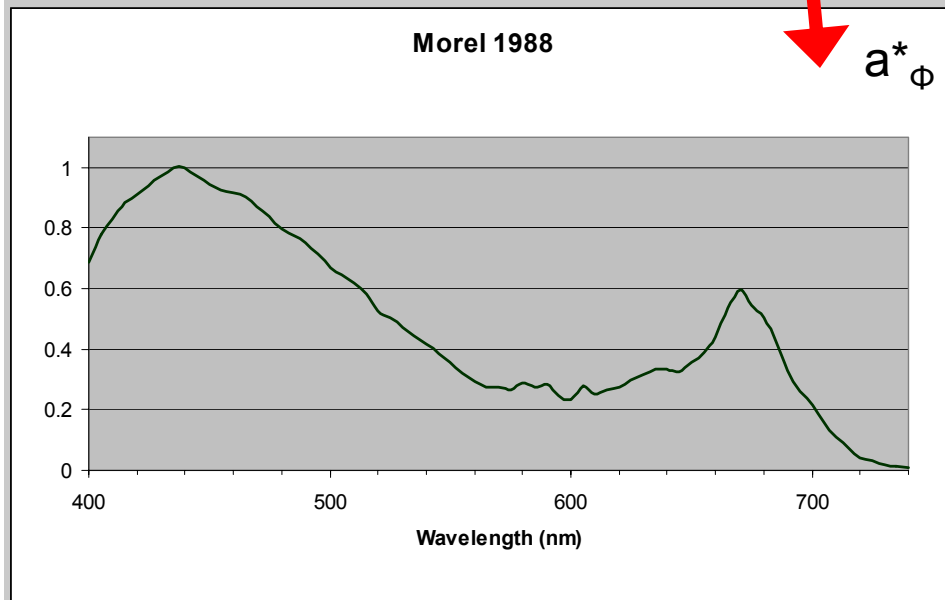
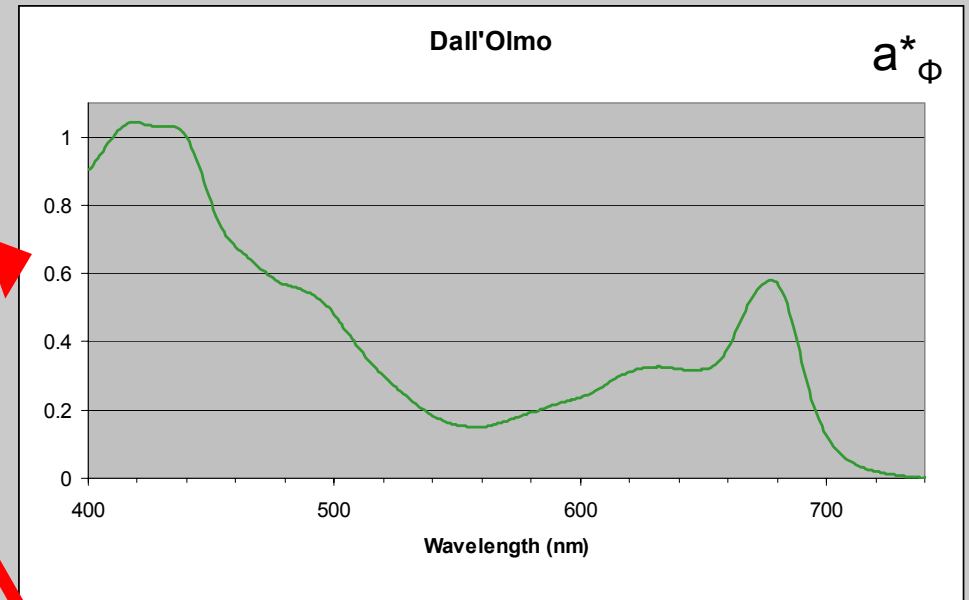
Chlorophyll absorption

HYDROLIGHT

Absorption for Component 2: chlorophyll

absorption for this component can be specified by:

- a USER-SUPPLIED DATA FILE containing chlorophyll-specific absorption coefficients (m^2/mg) as a function of wavelength, named:
- a chlorophyll-based model for Case 1 water:
1 $a_{part}(\lambda) = 0.06a_c^*(\lambda)c^{0.65}$



Chlorophyll scattering

HYDROLIGHT

Scattering for Component 2: chlorophyll

Scattering can be specified (in terms of concentration X) by:

- a USER-SUPPLIED DATA FILE containing mass-specific scattering coefficients (m^2/mg) as a function of wavelength, named:
- a power law: $b(\lambda) = b_0 X^n \left(\frac{\lambda_0}{\lambda}\right)^m$

 b_ϕ
- a linear relation: $b(\lambda) = b_0 X^n \frac{(m\lambda + i)}{(m\lambda_0 + i)}$

a power law: $b(\lambda) = b_0 X^n \left(\frac{\lambda_0}{\lambda}\right)^m$

b_ϕ

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b_ϕ

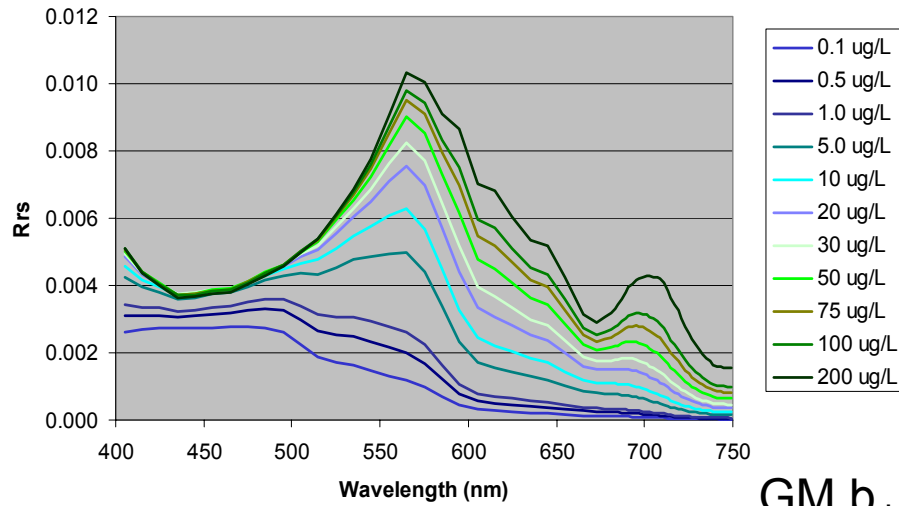
a power law: $b(\lambda) = b_0 X^n \left(\frac{\lambda_0}{\lambda}\right)^m$

b_ϕ

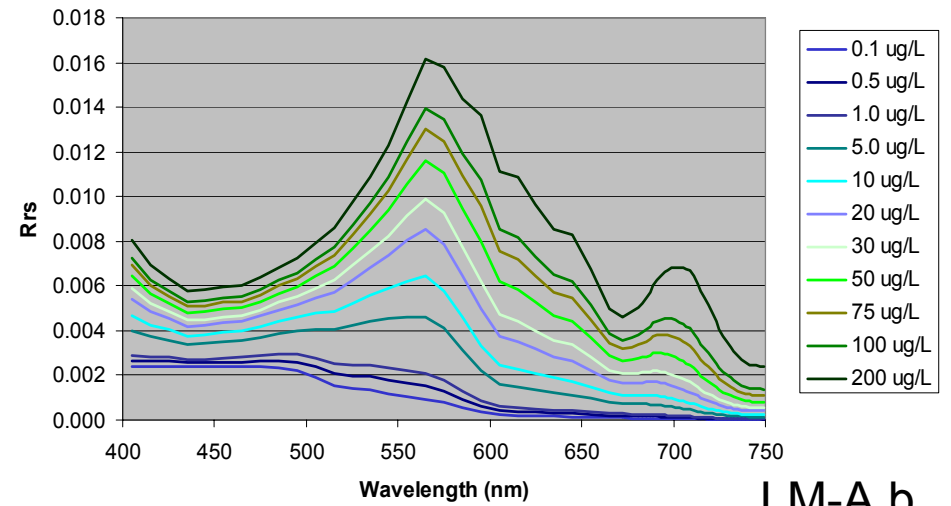


Chl ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	C1 a^*_ϕ			M a^*_ϕ	RP a^*_ϕ	D a^*_ϕ
	LM-S b_ϕ	LM-A b_ϕ	GM b_ϕ		LM-S b_ϕ	
0.1	X	X	X	X	X	X
0.5	X	X	X	X	X	X
1	X	X	X	X	X	X
5	X	X	X	X	X	X
10	X	X	X	X	X	X
20	X	X	X	X	X	X
30	X	X	X	X	X	X
50	X	X	X	X	X	X
75	X	X	X	X	X	X
100	X	X	X	X	X	X
200	X	X	X	X	X	X

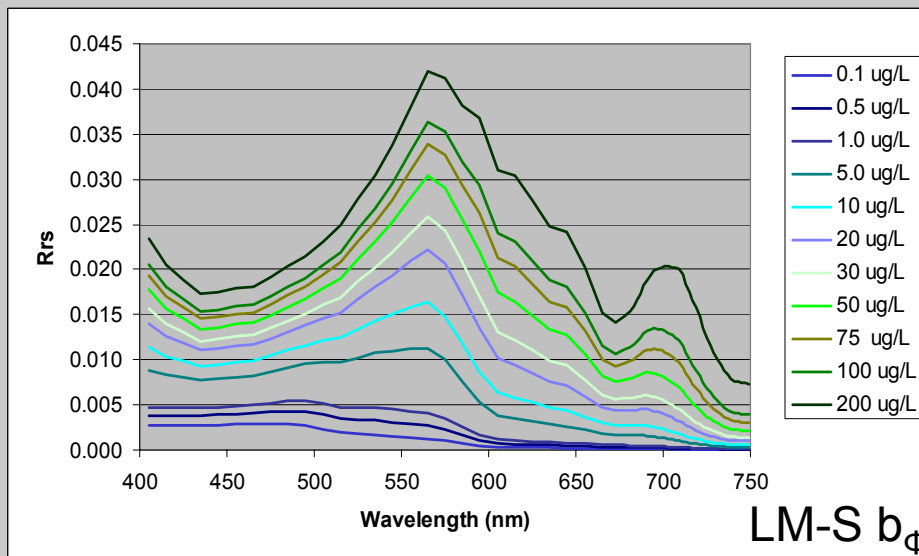
C1 a*_φ



GM b_φ

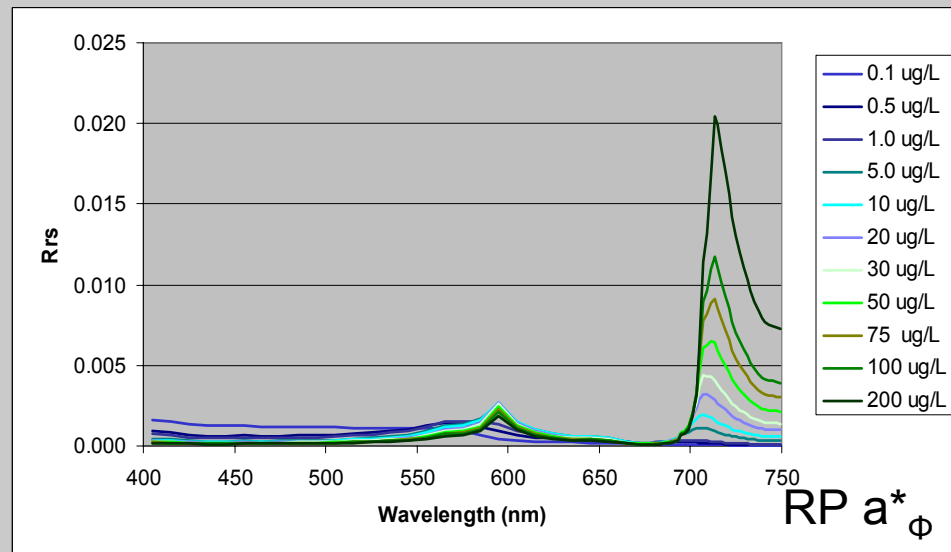
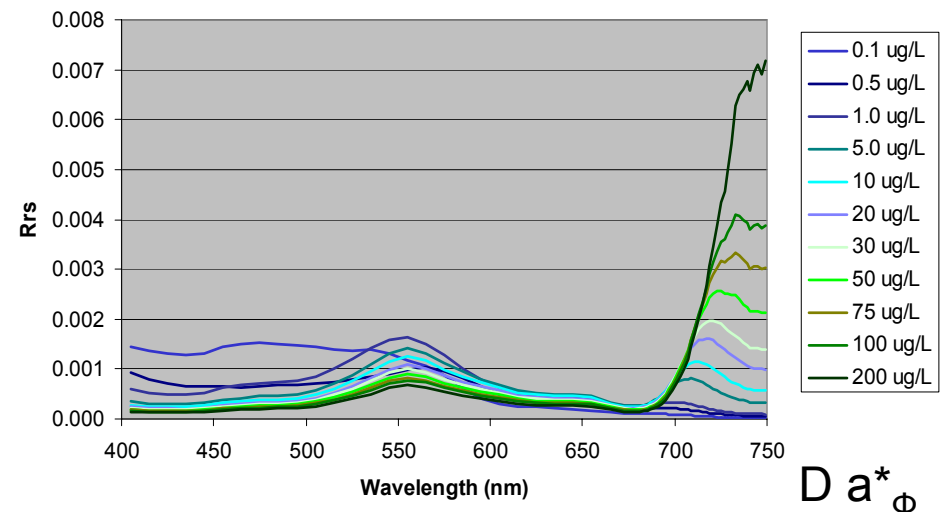
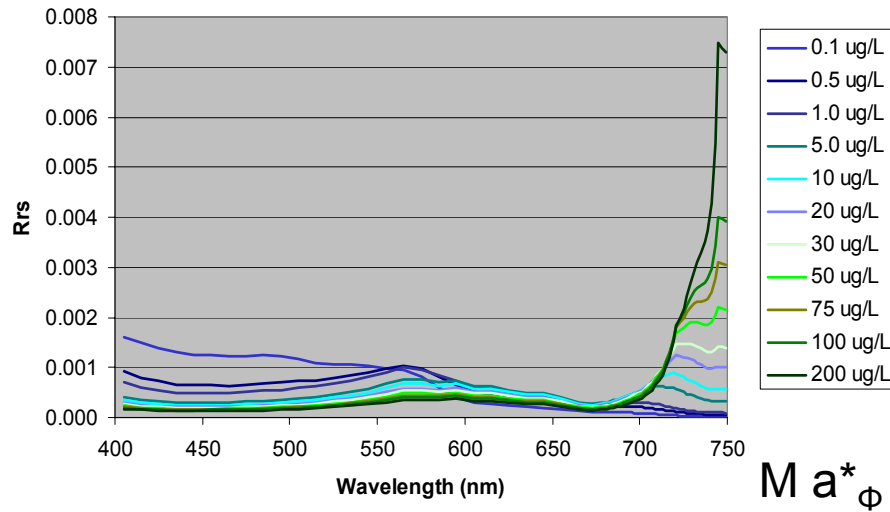


LM-A b_φ

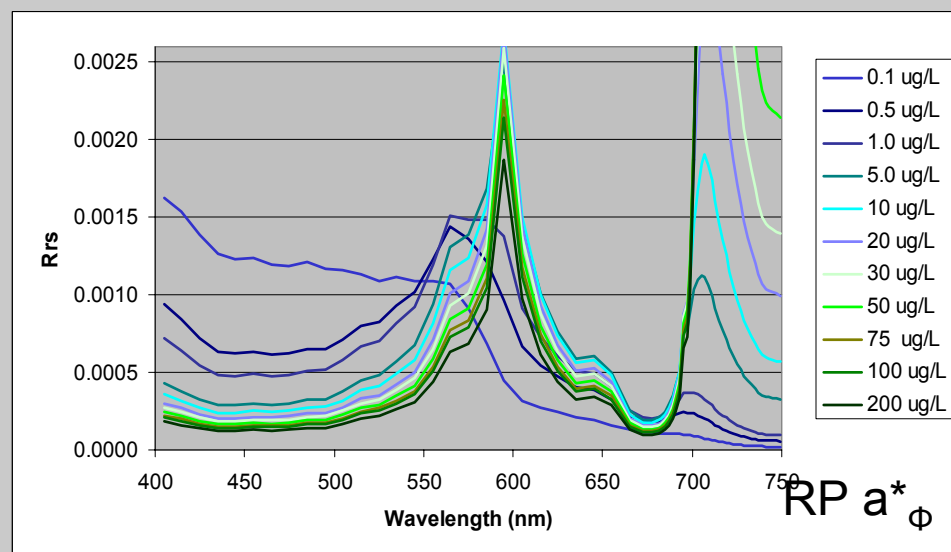
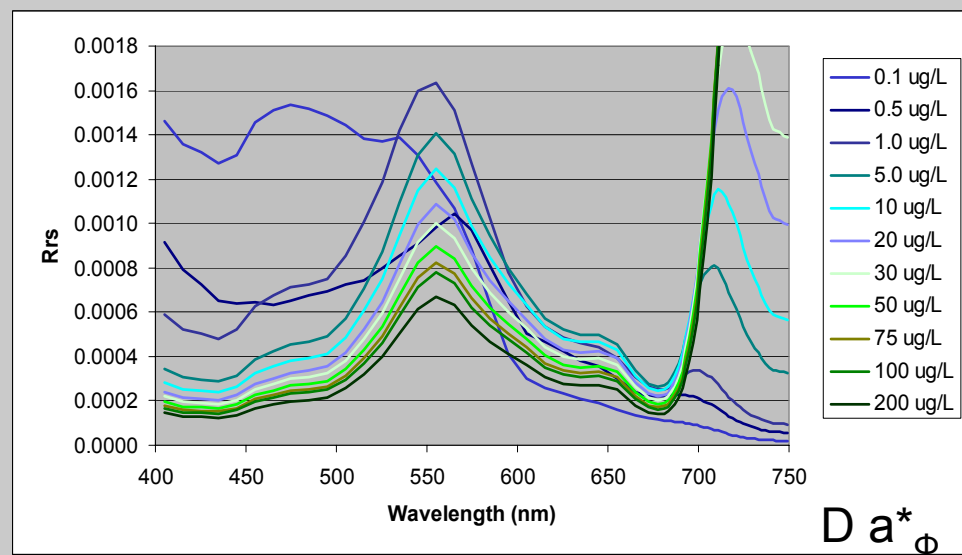
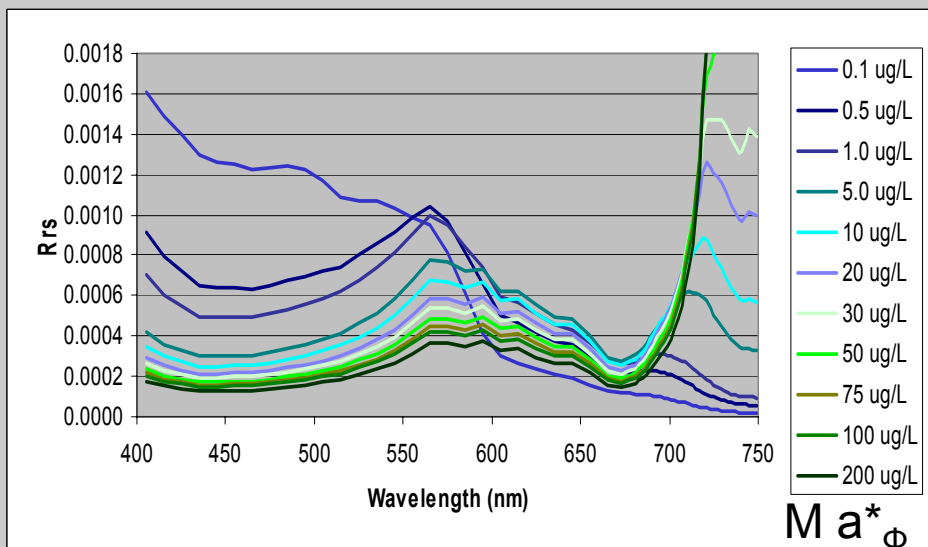


LM-S b_φ

LM-S b_{ϕ}



LM-S b_{ϕ}



Inverse models

- Band ratios
 - SeaWiFS OC4.4, MODIS 3, 21-26, 21-27
- Inversion model
 - a^*_ϕ from Roesler *et al.* 1989

Band ratios

M ODIS OC3M (M3)

$$C_a = 10.0(0.2830 - 2.753R_{3M} + 1.457R_{3M}^2 + 0.659R_{3M}^3 - 1.403R_{3M}^4)$$

where $R_{3M} = \log_{10}(R_{660}^{443} > R_{660}^{490})$

M ODIS MOD 21, 26 (M21-26) (O'Reilly et al. 2000)

$$\text{chlor_a_2} = 10^{(0.2830 - 2.753X + 1.457X^2 + 0.659X^3 - 1.403X^4)}$$

$$X = \log_{10}[\max(r_{25}, r_{35})] \text{ where } r_{25} = R_{rs}(443)/R_{rs}(551), r_{35} = R_{rs}(488)/R_{rs}(551)$$

M ODIS MOD 21, 27 (M21-26) (O'Reilly et al. 2000)

$$\text{chlor_a_3} = 10^{(0.289 - 3.20X + 1.2X^2)}$$

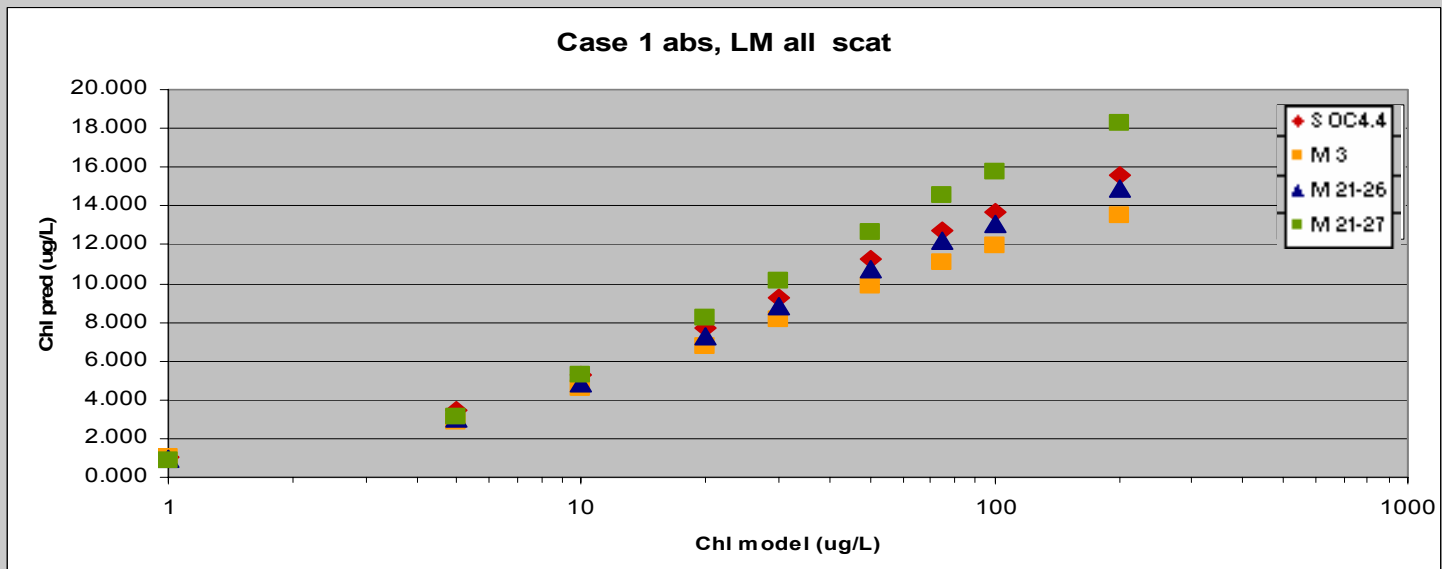
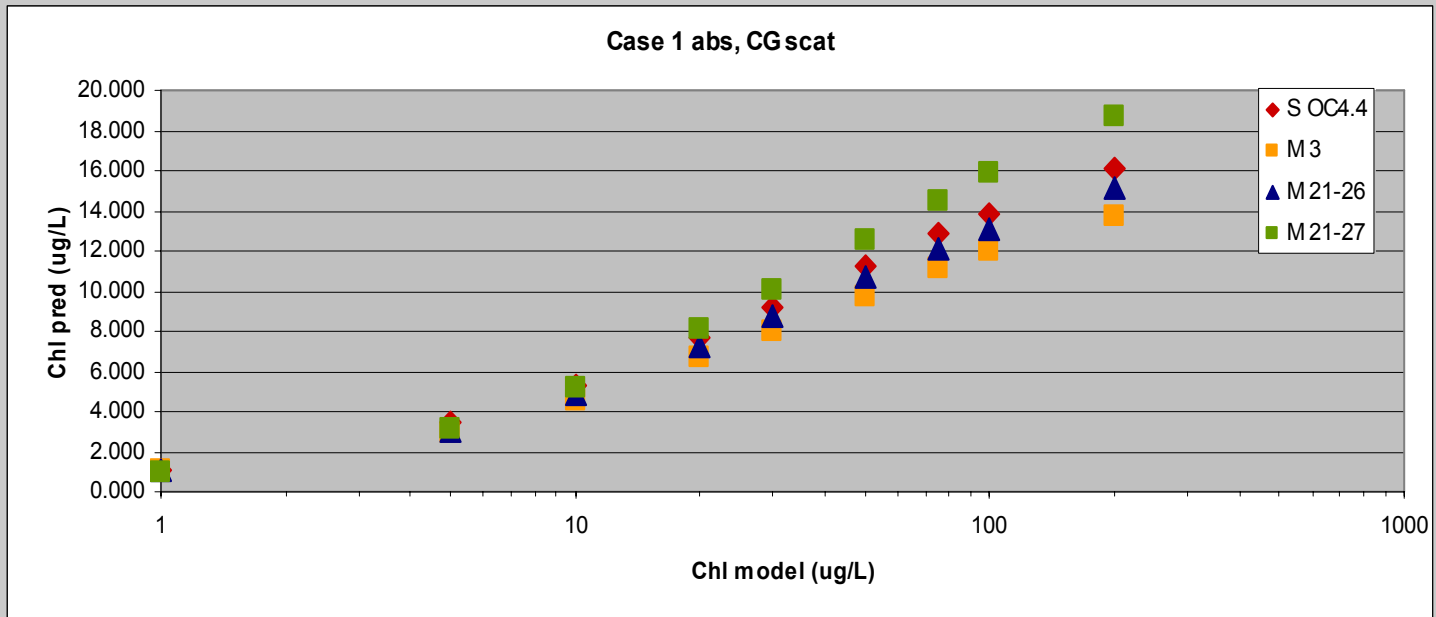
$$\text{where } X = \log_{10}[R_{rs}(488)/R_{rs}(551)]$$

SeaWiFS OC4v4 (SOC4.4) (O'Reilly et al. 2000)

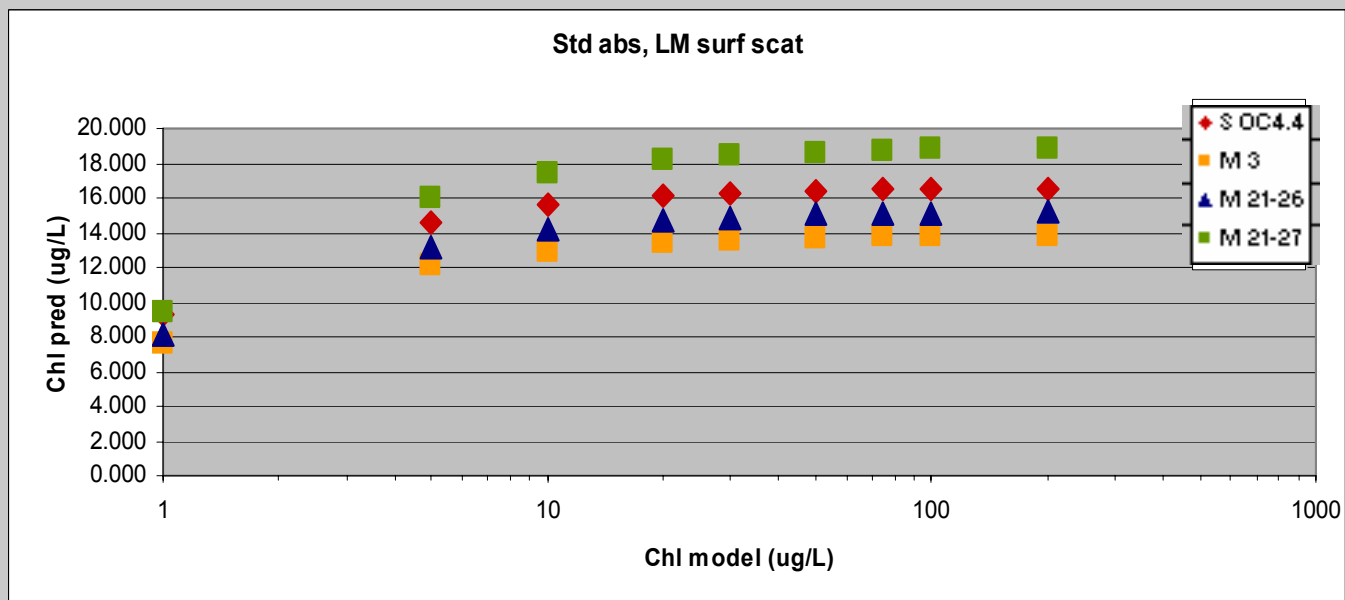
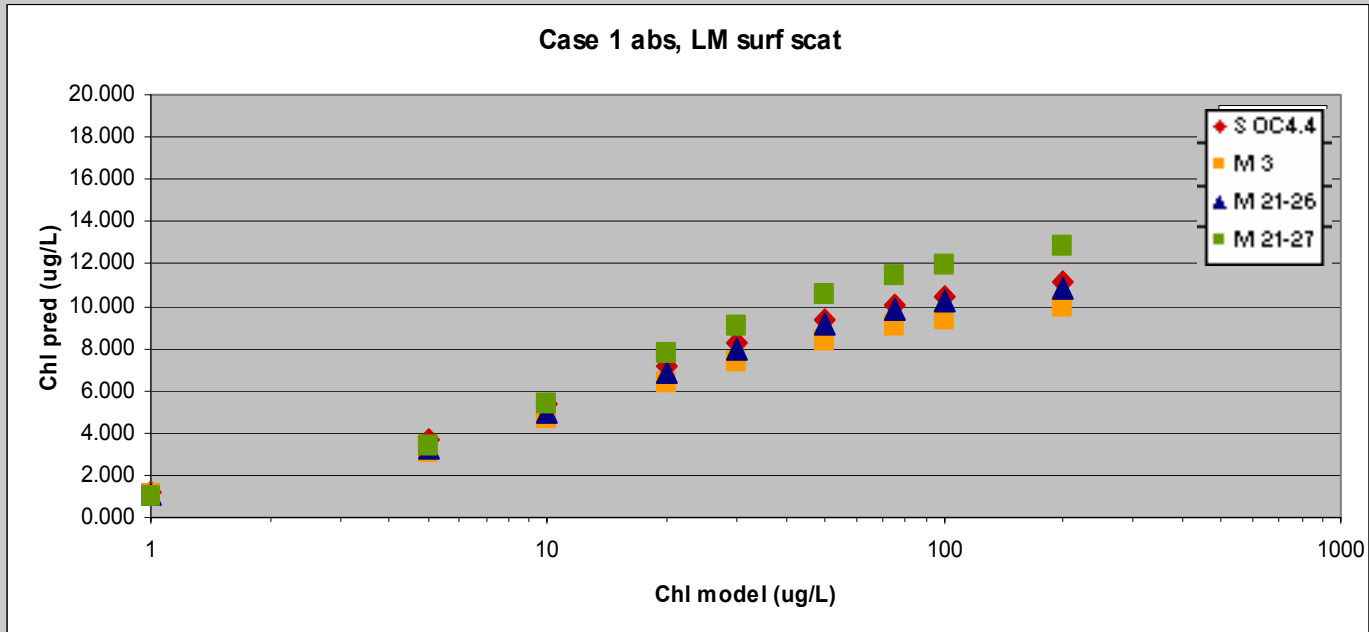
$$\text{chlor_OC4v4} = 10^{(0.366 - 3.067X + 1.930X^2 + 0.649X^3 - 1.532X^4)}$$

$$X = \log_{10}\{\max[R_{rs}(443)/R_{rs}(555), R_{rs}(490)/R_{rs}(555), R_{rs}(510)/R_{rs}(555)]\}$$

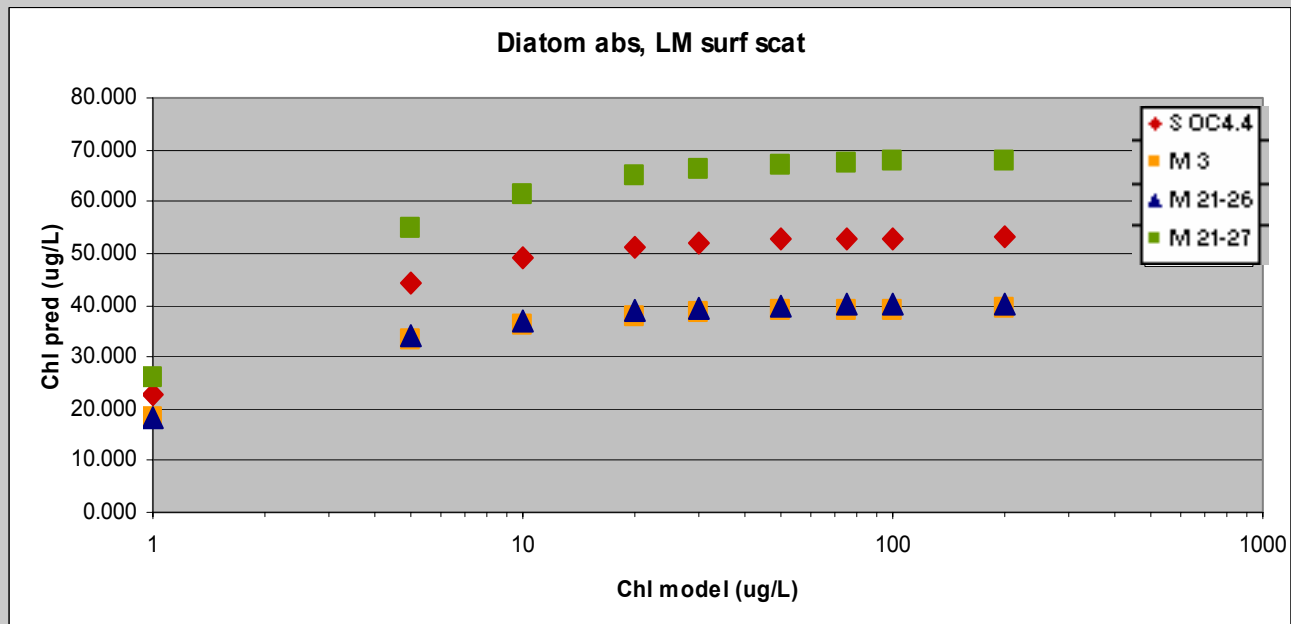
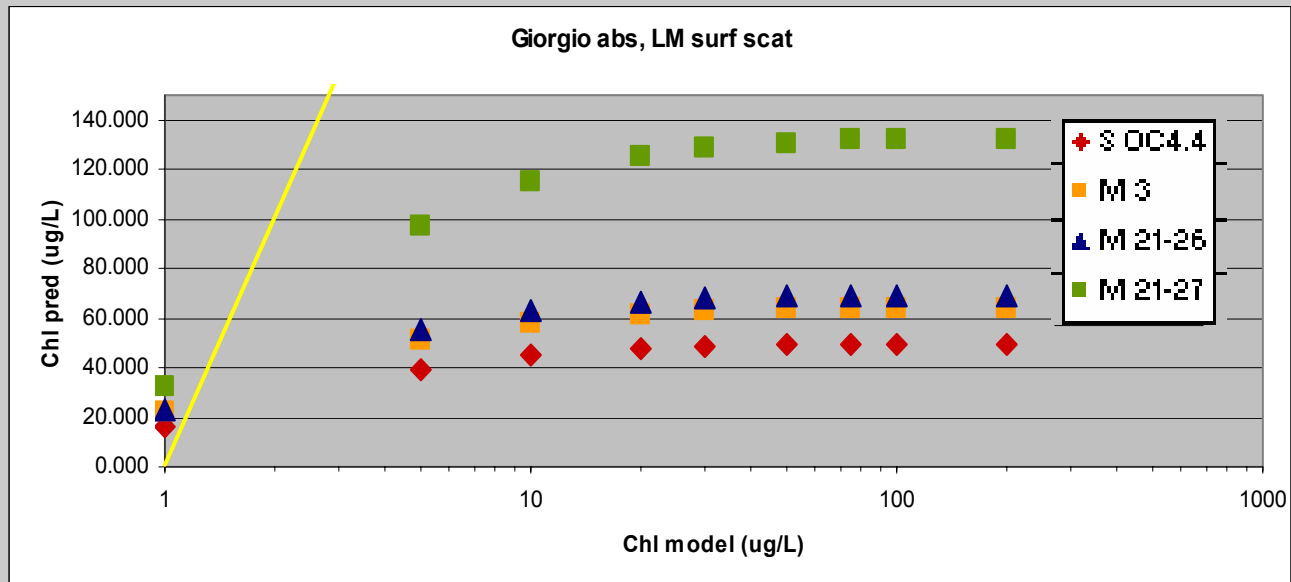
Band ratios



Band ratios



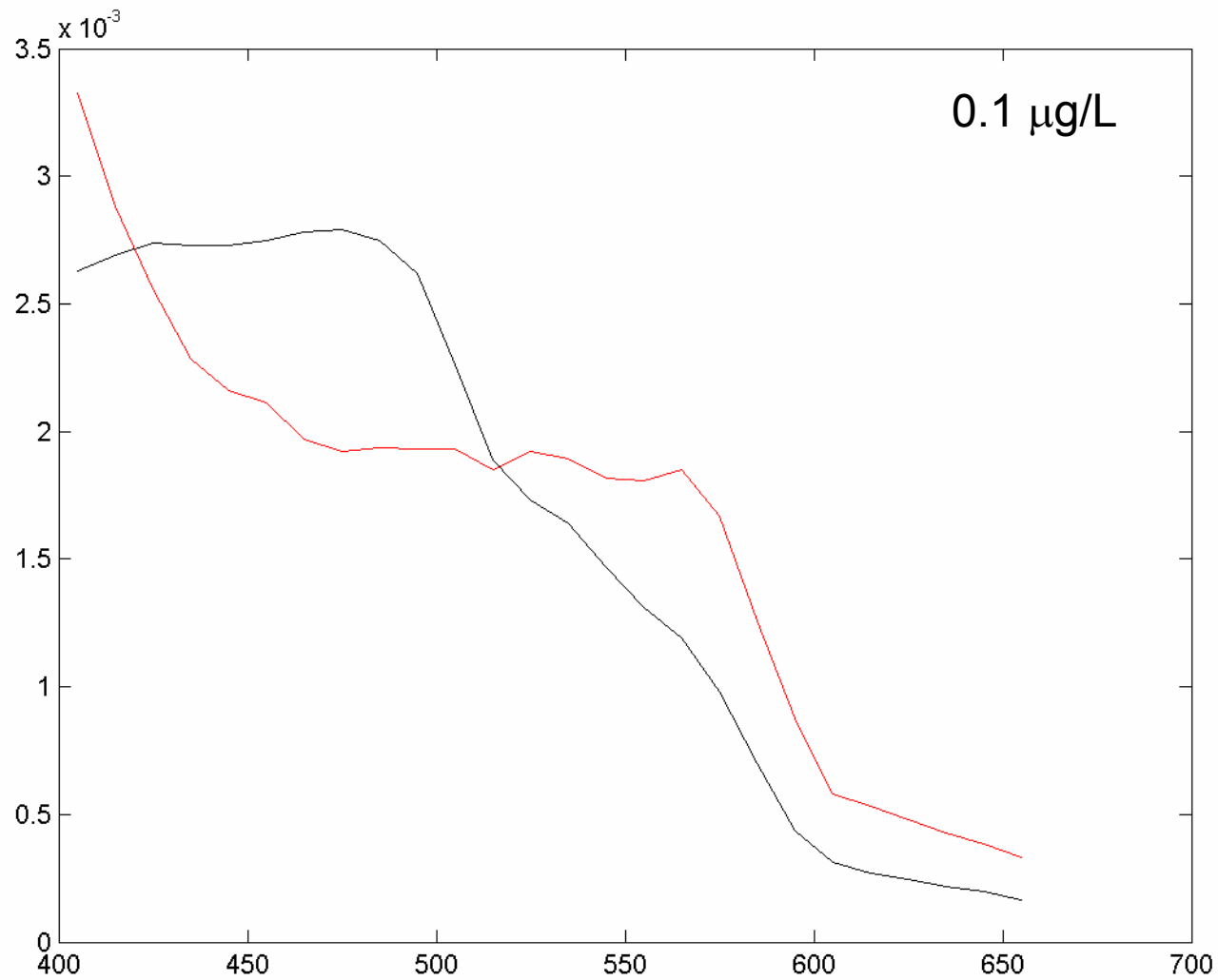
Band ratios



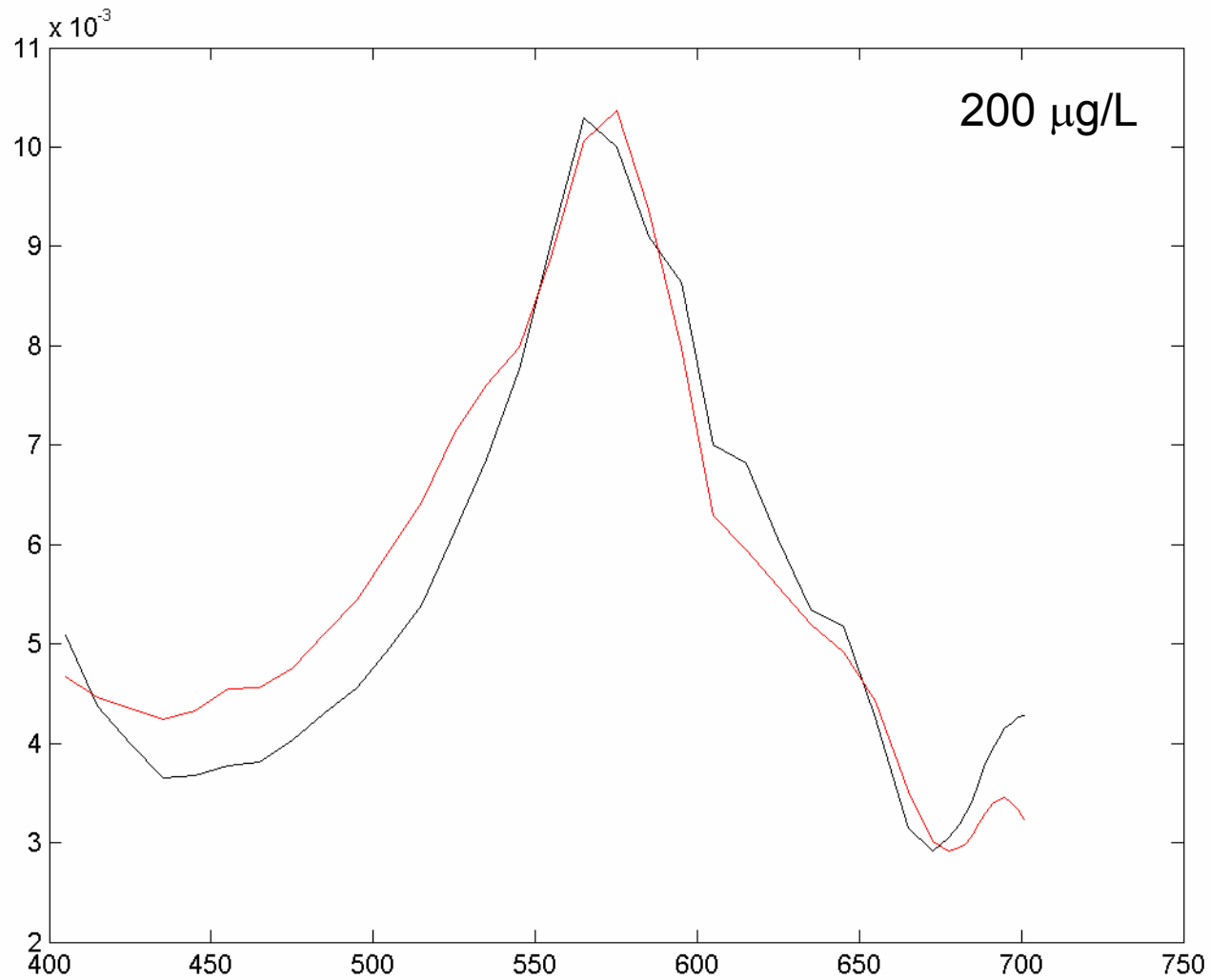
Inversion model

- Inversion model
 - Technique and code from Roesler and Perry 1995
 - Average chl from Roesler et al. 1989 (species?)
 - $\hat{R} \sim (f/Q) * (B_b / B_b + a)$
 - Experimented with CDM and backscattering

Inversion model

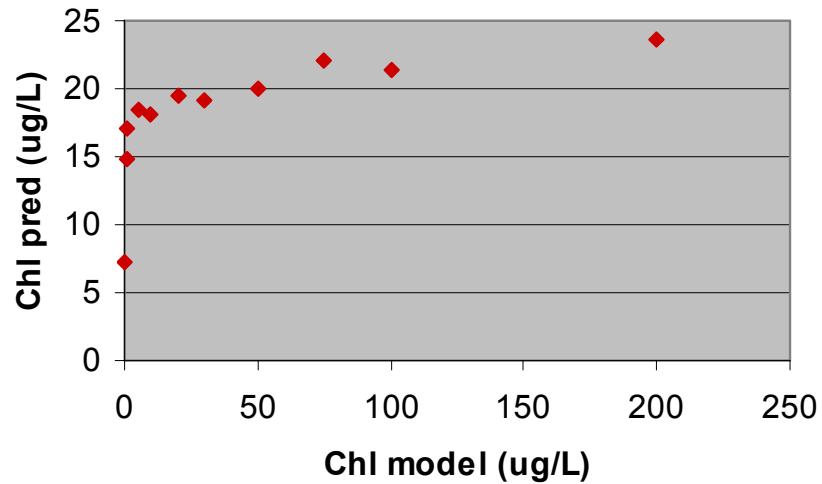


Inversion model

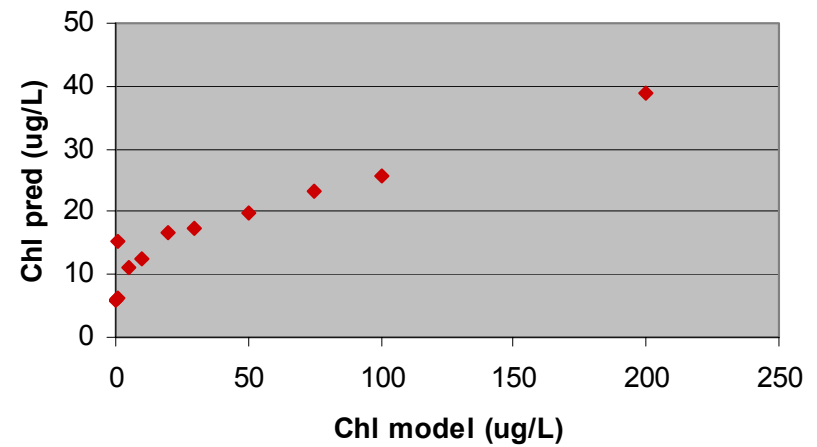


Inversion model

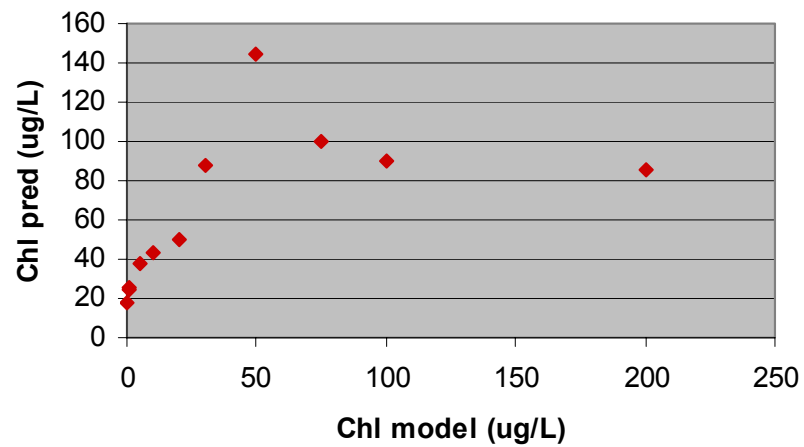
C1,GM



C1, LMS



Dio, LMA



Conclusions

- Scattering and absorption characteristics of phytoplankton can have a large influence on R_{rs}
- Satellite algorithms systematically underestimated chlorophyll
 - MODIS MOD 21-27
- Inversion model systematically underestimated chlorophyll
 - More time could be spent in optimization
- Colin makes modeling look easy . . .

Christine Lake - June 26, 2003

