

# Effects of the Inherent Optical Properties on Remotely Sensed Reflectance

Emmanuel Boss  
School of Marine Sciences  
5741 Libby Hall  
University Of Maine  
Orono, ME 04469-5741  
Phone: (207) 581-4378 fax: (207) 581-4388 email: [emmanuel.boss@maine.edu](mailto:emmanuel.boss@maine.edu)

Award #: N000140310339  
<http://www.marine.maine.edu/~eboss/index.html>

In collaboration with:  
W. Scott Pegau  
Kachemak Bay Research Reserve  
95 Sterling Hwy, Suite 2  
Homer, AK 99603  
Phone: 907 226-4654 fax: 907 235-4794 email: [scott\\_pegau@fishgame.state.ak.us](mailto:scott_pegau@fishgame.state.ak.us)

## LONG-TERM GOALS

The long-term goals of this project are to determine how the inherent optical properties and their vertical distribution affect remote sensing.

## SCIENTIFIC OBJECTIVES

This work includes using two-flow and full radiative transfer models to evaluate the conditions under which subsurface optical structure is detectable, and to develop an inversion model to determine the vertical structure of the IOP based on the presence of horizontal gradients in the spectral reflectance. We are also examining the role of the volume scattering function in determining the measured reflectance.

## APPROACH

The components of our approach are:

1. Evaluate the conditions under which subsurface optical structure is detectable,
2. Develop an inversion model to determine the vertical structure of the IOP based on the presence of horizontal gradients in the spectral reflectance,
3. Examine the effects of changes in the volume scattering function on the reflectance,
4. Evaluate the model using field data.

An analytical model was developed to examine the conditions that subsurface optical structure may be detectable. We will use measurements collected during the field experiments at the LEO-15 site to test models for inverting to get optical structure. Data collected during the field experiments includes

several measures of the volume scattering function under a wide range of conditions. These measurements will be used to examine if the volume scattering function is important in determining the reflectance under single-scattering conditions.

The ability to use remotely sensed radiance to determine vertical structure depends on the optical properties and thickness of the surface mixing-layer (ML). In this region the physical processes are assumed to mix particles and dissolved materials faster than source or sink terms for the given material, which gives rise to a layer in which the optical properties can be assumed to be homogeneous. Such a surface-mixing layer is formed by the action of wind, waves and convection.

Light penetration through the surface layer depends on the optical properties of the surface layer and its thickness. To be detectable, stratification in optical properties must exist within the satellite viewing depth and there must be sufficient contrast between the surface layer and those beneath it. Since

$R_{rs} \propto \frac{b_b}{a_t}$ , no contrast will exist if both the backscattering ( $b_b$ ) and total absorption ( $a_t$ ) change by the

same proportion between the surface and lower layers. It can be shown that the solution to the radiative transfer equation at a fixed optical depth (such as in the case of water leaving radiance) will remain constant if the IOP co-vary (i.e.  $a/b$ ,  $a/c$ ,  $b/c$  are constant) and the shape of the phase function is constant. We will refer to cases where the optical properties co-vary, as being vertically optically homogeneous because an equivalent homogeneous distribution of IOP exists that would provide the same reflectance. Optical homogeneity in the vertical requires that both the backscattering and total absorption increase by the same proportion, which is more likely to occur at shorter wavelengths. This is because the total absorption coefficient is dependent on the contributions by water, CDOM, and particles (phytoplankton, detritus, and sediment) and in coastal waters particles alone dominate  $b_b$ . For both  $b_b$  and  $a_t$  to change by the same proportion the optical properties must be dominated by the particles. In the red portion of the spectrum water has a large absorption coefficient and it is therefore less likely that particles will dominate the optical properties. Thus it is most likely that vertical optical homogeneity will affect only a part of the spectrum.

In evaluating the role of the volume scattering function we are working closely with a group of investigators from the Marine Hydrophysical Institute in the Ukraine who measured the volume scattering function during the field experiments. We also are working with them and others to investigate the instrument capabilities and scattering properties of individual organisms as part of a scattering workshop.

## **WORK COMPLETED**

We have completed two field campaigns at the LEO-15 site. In the summer of 2000 we concentrated our measurements close to shore where the surface waters were very turbid. In the summer of 2001 we focused our efforts further offshore where clear over turbid conditions prevailed. We were also able to sample a wide range of optical water types at stations running from the LEO nodes to the shelf break. Data from these cruises are available through our website [http://photon.coas.oregonstate.edu/ocean/projects/hycode/data/hycode\\_data.html](http://photon.coas.oregonstate.edu/ocean/projects/hycode/data/hycode_data.html). In the spring of 2002 we participated in 2 scattering workshops. The first examined the performance of a wide range of instruments that measure scattered light and the second examined the scattering properties of phytoplankton cultures.

We examined the role of the subsurface structure in the IOP on the remotely sensed reflectance off the LEO-15 site during 2001. We examined the limitations of the various published inversion models designed to retrieve the IOP from remotely sensed reflectance. We were involved with a study to predict the optical properties during the HyCODE experiment, and another to examine the closure of upwelling radiance with the IOP. All of these studies were presented during the Ocean Sciences meeting in 2002. An additional study presented at Ocean Science and published in Applied Optics (Boss and Pegau, 2001) examined the retrieval of the backscattering coefficient by measurement of scattering at a single angle. Further work with the scattering and attenuation by particles led to the publications on the phase function effects on oceanic light fields (Mobley et al., 2002), the determination of the size distribution of particles from the beam attenuation spectrum (Boss et al., 2001), and inversion of reflectance to determine the beam attenuation spectrum (Roesler and Boss, 2003). Further work with the IOP led to publications on the closure of upwelling radiance estimates with the IOP (Chang et al., 2002), the physical forcing factors determining the distribution of IOP (Chang et al., 2003), and the determination of circulation patterns using ocean color measurements (Pegau et al., 2002). We have also completed a study on the relation of scattering and particle composition in the vicinity of Leo XV (Boss et al., in press). A graduate student from Oregon State University, Megan Carney, has completed an analysis of IOP inversion algorithms and the robustness of the  $c_p$  spectrum versus size distribution relationship.

It is our desire to invert remote sensing data to determine the subsurface structure in IOP. To date we have not found an complete data set to do the inversion with. The noise level in the TSRB data is of the same magnitude as the expected signal. The overflight data only once extended to the area that we expect to be able to observe subsurface structure. That data still remains to be atmospherically corrected before it can be used in inversion algorithms.

## RESULTS

The optical properties observed during the 2001 field campaign showed a front in optical properties near the 25 m isobath and offshore of the front a subsurface chlorophyll layer extruded outward with a core at approximately 18 m depth. This turbid water was overlain by very clear water, which provided ideal conditions for observing subsurface structure. In this case we found that the absorption in the subsurface layer reduced the water-leaving radiance by 4% at blue wavelengths, and the increased backscattering increased the water-leaving radiance by up to 10% at 550 nm compared to the case where the subsurface layer did not exist. Modulation of the subsurface layer by a 1 m amplitude internal wave would cause approximately a 2% change in reflectance between the peak and trough with larger waves causing larger changes in reflectance.

Improvement of algorithms for inverting ocean color to obtain IOPs is crucial for this project. In Roesler and Boss (2003) we have developed a novel approach to inverting ocean color. Rather than assuming a shape for the particulate backscattering spectrum (as commonly done) we expressed it as a function of particulate attenuation and absorption, two better constrained IOPs (designated below as c-based model).

In 2003 we started working on assessing the uncertainties associated with inversion of remote sensing. Currently, inversion product are 'error free', e.g. no attempt is done to provide a likely range for the inverted product (e.g. what is the 95% confidence interval for the value of CDOM absorption at

440nm?). This problem is the Master thesis topic of Wang Peng at University of Maine. Peng defended his thesis in August 2004 and is preparing a manuscript for submission to Applied Optics. A poster he prepared for the Ocean Research conference on the subject won the award for best student poster.

An investigation of the relationship between the  $c_p$  spectrum and the size distribution has been conducted by Megan Carney at Oregon State University as part of her Master thesis. She has found that there is a correlation between the two parameters, but it is very sensitive to the fitting parameters applied to the size distribution data. Megan has defended her thesis.

In August 2003, using startup funds from University of Maine and some ONR funds, we began investigating the relationship between acoustical and optical scattering in an estuary (SOAP, spectral Optical and Acoustical Playground). In collaboration with Pete Jumars and Lee Karp-Boss of the University of Maine, Paul Hill of Dalhousie and Collin Roesler of Bigelow Labs, we measured remotely sensed reflectance, in-water IOPs, in-water multi-frequency acoustical backscattering, images of the in-situ particles, and biogeochemical variables.

Highlight of this experiment are:

- We observed high correlation between high frequency acoustical and optical data (to be presented at OOXVII).
- The change of correlation with frequency is consistent with the size the each measurement is most sensitive to (to be presented at OOXVII).
- Partition of backscattering to contribution by different sizes reveals that backscattering was dominated by particles bigger than a micron, contrary to the long held assumption that backscattering is dominated by sub-micron particles (Roesler and Boss, in prep.).

We have published two review articles on backscattering in 2004 (Stramski et al., 2004, and Boss et al., 2004) as well as contributing to two other manuscript in the special HyCODE issue of the Oceanography magazine (Mobley et al., 2004 and Chang et al., 2004).

## **IMPACT/APPLICATIONS**

Providing information on the vertical distribution of IOP will enable more exact inversion of ocean color to optically active water constituents. The estimation of the backscattering coefficient by instruments making measurements at a single angle can be improved by treating the water and particulate components separately. Improving ocean color algorithms will provide better information on the distribution of in-water IOP.

## **TRANSITIONS**

Work on the scattering shape of the scattering function conducted within this project has been used by WETLabs to modify their backscattering sensor and calibration procedure. Analysis of the separation of water and particulate scattering in determining the backscattering coefficient has influenced a change in the analysis software for the Hydrosat from HOBILabs. The Ecobb instrument series of WETLabs is based on the theoretical work we performed as part of this project, Boss and Pegau, 2001.

## **RELATED PROJECTS**

None

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## **PATENTS**

None