Multiple Choice Exam on Chlorophyll Fluorescence (allowing you to show off all that you have learned this week)

Quick review of R_{rs}: The apparent optical property (AOP) used for remote sensing

 $L_{r}(\theta,\phi,\lambda)$ $L_{w}(\theta,\phi,\lambda)$ $L_{t}(\theta,\phi,\lambda)$ $L_{u}(\theta,\phi,\lambda)$

 $R_{\rm rs}(\theta,\phi,\lambda) =$

<u>upwelling water-leaving radiance</u> downwelling plane irradiance

 $R_{\rm rs}({\rm in \ air}, \theta, \phi, \lambda) \equiv$

$$\frac{L_{\rm w}(\text{in air},\theta,\varphi,\lambda)}{E_{\rm d}(\text{in air},\lambda)}$$



HydroLight run with sun at a 30 deg zenith angle in a clear sky vs an overcast sky (5 nm resolution, U = 5 m/s, RTE solved to 30 m, etc.)



HydroLight run with sun at a 30 deg zenith angle in a clear sky vs an overcast sky





R_{rs} sun at 30 (clear sky) vs overcast



Remember that Chl fluorescence is proportional to

- How much chlorophyll there is to absorb light
- How much light is available to be absorbed
- How efficiently the chlorophyll re-emits photons (the quantum efficiency)

Now you explain the following R_{rs} spectra. Your choices are



From MJP

- Chl = 1 mg m⁻³ vs 5 mg m⁻³
- Quantum Efficiency $\Phi_{chl} = 0$ (no chl fl) vs 0.02 vs 0.04
- Sun zenith angle = 0 vs 60 deg

What is the Chl value : 1 or 5?



What is the sun zenith angle: 0 or 60 deg?







What is the value of Φ_{Chl} ?









Extra credit question: Explain the blue curve (red is Chl = 5, Φ_{Chl} = 0.04; sun at 0)



The rising "red edge" reflectance of the sea grass bottom at 2 m starts the rise in R_{rs}, which is then suppressed by the increasing water absorption

