







National Technical University of Athens

# MEASURING AND MODELLING THE OPTICAL PROPERTIES IN THE CRETAN SEA

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#### Introduction

Report on configuration and development of algorithms in selected areas. Combination optical properties of water masses and in-situ measurements for its supply Hydrolight model. Estimation of remote sensing Reflectance:  $R_{rs}(\lambda) = L_w(\lambda)/E_d(\lambda)$ , where Lw: Water Leaving Radiance and Ed: final incoming above water solar irradiance.











# MARRE cruises optics stations





LOOKING IRRADIANCE SENSOR



# Measurement protocols / Apparent Optical Properties



Under water **Under water** Above water **Skylight blocked** fixed depths profiling  $E_d(0+$ L....(0- $L_{un}(z)$  $L_{un}(z_l)$  $L_{un}(z_2)$ 0. Radiometer 0. Radiometer 0. Radiometer 0. Radiometer 1. Vertical extrapolation 1. Vertical extrapolation 1. Reflected skylight 1. Shading 2. Tilt 2. Tilt 2. Tilt 2. Tilt 3. Shading 3. Shading 3. Shading 3. Fouling 4. Fouling 4. Fouling 4. Fouling 4. Unstable illumination 5. Depth 5. Depth 5. Unstable illumination 6. Transmittance 6. Transmittance 6. BRDF 7. Unstable illumination 7. Unstable illumination 7. Atmospheric path

Fiducial Reference Measurements of water-leaving radiance

Measurement uncertainty

From Ruddick et al., 2019a & 2019b, Remote Sensing



# Initial MARRE comparisons





in situ

---- OLCI

in situ

-OLCI

700

# Validation results

Regressst MARRE cruise at. N obs. 27 R 0.992  $\mathbb{R}^2$ 0.984 0.00039 Abs. RMSE (Ψ) Unbias. 0.00038 RMSE ( $\Delta$ ) 0.949 Slope 0.0001 Intercept







# Above water radiometry comparison



Configuration of a handheld portable spectroradiometer system (JAZ Ocean Optics) on the R/V Aegaeo during MARRE. The tube is attached to the spectrometer via an optical fiber.

#### Method

- The instrument was attached to a 3° FOV Gershun tube via a flexible optical fiber.
- Radiance reference was provided by a calibrated 10% reflectance Spectralon© plate.
- For the water leaving radiance L<sub>w</sub>, a scheme avoiding sky reflection was followed, known as Skylight Blocked Approach (SBA, Lee et al., Applied Optics, 2013).
- An average of ten spectra was collected with the complete measuring sequence (lasting less than a minute) repeated at least four times.

The remote sensing reflectance was estimated according to the following equation:

 $R_{rs} = \frac{L_u(0+)}{E_d(0+)} = \frac{0.1L_u(0+)}{\pi L_d(0+)}$ 



## Above water radiometry comparison





# IOPs methodology

WetLabs C- Star Transmissometer:  $c = -\frac{1}{L} \ln(LT)$ 



- Estimated particles backscattering coefficient (bbp) following the calculations described by Sullivan et al., 2013;
- Absorption correction was calculated as a function of Chl –a





36.5°N

36°N

35.5°N

35°N

36.5°N

36°N

35.5°N

35°N

36.5°N

36°N

35.5°N

35°N

23.5°E



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36.5°N







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bbp650 [m-1] @ Pressure [db]=50.00





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36.5°N



Marine and Inland Waters

2022

Research Symposium



c660 [m-1] @ Pressure [db]=2.00

1.25









23.5°E 24°E 24.5°E 25°E 25.5°E

# S3-OLCI & S2-MSI Validation in the E. Mediterranean Hydrolight simulation comparison - method



- Chlorophyll input by bottles in discrete depths
- Temperature and Salinity in situ data
- Wind speed and cloud / Sky conditions
- Julian day / Longitude and Latitude
- Selection output wavelength bands (corresponding to Sentinel-2, Sentinel-3)



- Remote sensing reflectance
- Upwelling underwater radiance
- Downwelling underwater irradiance
- Water leaving radiance
- Diffuse attenuation coefficient





# Hydrolight simulation comparison - results



# Conclusions

- MARRE has helped build up our validation database and continue work towards OC FRM for the E.Med.
- MARRE has contributed to our understanding of the marine optics of the Eastern Mediterranean through radiometry and IOP measurements and radiative transfer modelling (Hydrolight).
- This part of the MARRE work is contributing to ensure accurate monitoring of the marine environment using satellite ocean colour data which in turn supports the aims of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive and national monitoring programs to assess the environmental status of coastal waters and the wider marine environment.





- Working towards full FRM continuing measurement uncertainty evaluation.
- Regional Chl-a algorithm development (NABUCCO, Hydrolight modelling)
- S3VT Sentinel-3 Collection 3 and 4 Rrs, Chl-a & IOP validation
- Long-term (1997->present day) satellite chlorophyll-a validation and algorithm evaluation for the oligotrophic Eastern Mediterranean (Banks, Psarra, Drakopoulos, et al. Remote Sensing of Environment, in preparation - still possibility of contribution and collaboration, contact andyb@hcmr.gr)



