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## HIGHLIGHTS FOR THIS REPORTING PERIOD

### Papers Published During 1998

Frank E. Hoge, C. Wayne Wright, Robert N. Swift, and James K. Yungel, Airborne laser-induced oceanic chlorophyll fluorescence: solar-induced quenching corrections by use of concurrent downwelling irradiance measurements, *Applied Optics* 37, 3222-3226 (1998).

Frank E. Hoge, C. Wayne Wright, Todd M. Kana, Robert N. Swift, and James K. Yungel, Spatial variability of oceanic phycoerythrin spectral types derived from airborne laser-induced fluorescence measurements, *Applied Optics* 37, 4744-4749, 1998.

Hoge, Frank E., C. Wayne Wright, Robert N. Swift, James K. Yungel, Richard E. Berry, Richard Mitchell, Fluorescence Signatures of an Iron-Enriched Phytoplankton Community in the Eastern Equatorial Pacific Ocean, *Deep Sea Research II*, 45, 1073-1082, (1998).

Hoge, Frank E., C. Wayne Wright, Robert N. Swift, James K. Yungel, Richard E. Berry, Richard Mitchell, Airborne Bio-optics Survey of the Galapagos islands Margins, *Deep Sea Research*, 45, 1083-1092, (1998).

Esaias, W., M. Abbott, I. Barton, O. Brown, J. Campbell, K. Carder, D. Clark, R. Evans, F. Hoge, H. Gordon, W. Balch, R. Letelier, P. Minnett, "An Overview of MODIS capabilities for Ocean Science Observations", *IEEE Transactions on Geoscience and Remote Sensing* 36, 1250-1265 (1998)

### Paper In-Press During 1998

Hoge, Frank E., C. Wayne Wright, Paul E. Lyon, Robert N. Swift, James K. Yungel, Satellite retrieval of inherent optical properties by inversion of an oceanic radiance model: A preliminary algorithm, *Applied Optics* 38, In Press, (1999).

### Ship Cruise Data.

A. As suggested during the previous reporting period, Shipboard Laser Fluorometer (SLF) data acquisition was accomplished during the cruise of Dr. Patti Matri (Bigelow Laboratories) aboard the RV Hatteras in March of 1998. Phycoerythrin extractions were performed by GSFC's Senior Visiting Scientist, Dr. Maria Vernet whose home institution is Scripps Institution of Oceanography. The SLF data showed (1) PUB induced spectral shift of PEB, (2) high correlation with extractions. Publication of these exceptional results is planned.

B. For the Shipboard Laser Fluorometer, a new Nd:YAG laser was purchased to allow 355nm excitation of chromophoric dissolved organic matter (CDOM) concurrently with the phycoerythrin (and chlorophyll) from the usual 532nm output. The integration into the SLF was completed during this reporting period.

#### Cooperative Interagency Field Experiments

During the previous Jan -June reporting period, ~60 hours of cooperative airborne flights of the new Airborne Oceanographic Lidar (AOL-III) aboard the NOAA Twin Otter were accomplished along the east coast and Gulf of Mexico. That data was processed during this reporting period and will be analysed during the following reporting period. In addition to the laser-induced chlorophyll and phycoerythrin fluorescence, upwelled/water-leaving radiances were obtained concurrently with a 256 channel GSFC-designed spectroradiometer. A similar cosine-collector equipped spectroradiometer provided downwelling irradiance. These type data allows both forward and inverse radiative transfer model development.

#### Algorithm Development for Global Mapping of Phycoerythrin Pigment, Dissolved Organic Matter, and Chlorophyllous Pigment

The algorithm method is a major departure from the radiance ratios used in the old CZCS algorithms. The new method is based on radiance models derived from the radiative transfer equation (RTE). The linear matrix inversion technique is detailed in : Hoge, Frank E. and Paul E. Lyon, "Satellite Retrieval of Inherent Optical Properties by Linear Matrix Inversion of Oceanic Radiance Models: An Analysis of Model and Radiance Measurement Errors", Jour. Geophys. Res. 101, 16,631- 16,648, (1996). The algorithm was validated as reported in: Hoge, Frank E., C. Wayne Wright, Paul E. Lyon, Robert N. Swift, James K. Yungel, Satellite retrieval of inherent optical properties by inversion of an oceanic radiance model: A preliminary algorithm, Applied Optics 38, In Press, (1999).

This theoretical work has now been extended to include phycourobilin and phycoerythrobilin absorption coefficients within the matrix inversion. The method forms the basis for the ATBD that appears at <http://eospsso.gsfc.nasa.gov/atbd/modistables.html> as ATBD-MOD-27. It has been found by using airborne radiance data that models for total constituent backscatter are pacing items in improving the accuracy of the retrievals. These are of course under intense development within our project. The principal advantage of the matrix inversion method is that it can be extended to include any number of absorbers and backscatterers. Thus it possesses unlimited potential for general algorithm development for retrieval of inherent optical properties and resultant constituent concentrations.

#### Additional Task: Airborne Validation of MODIS Ocean Products and Algorithms

This Additional Task Objective was added during the last semi-annual reporting period to reflect the added emphasis that the EOS the MODIS Team Leader the MODIS Ocean Team Leader place on validation of ocean products. Validation is defined as the process of establishing the

spatial and temporal error fields for a given product or a given algorithm. The validation of MODIS ocean products and algorithms is a major undertaking that will require strategic use of relatively limited resources. Much of the validation afforded the Coastal Zone Color Scanner (CZCS) was performed from research vessels. The technology associated with instrumentation for moored arrays and airborne platforms had not sufficiently matured during the 1978 - 1986 CZCS data collection period to permit sensors from these platforms to play a more significant validation role. Innovation in remote sensor design and advances in technology during the past decade have led to the development of suitable instrumentation for deployment on moored and aircraft platforms. Some of these sensors have measurement capabilities traditionally associated only with ship platforms and are now capable of significantly complementing the sampling and measurement capability of research vessels for validating certain MODIS ocean color products. For some other MODIS ocean products the remote sensors are not yet sufficiently accurate to provide validation without complementary ship observations. Still other MODIS ocean color products will, for the near future, be dependent almost entirely on ship derived observations.

It has long been recognized that ship, aircraft, and mooring platforms each occupy unique niches in the space/time aspect related to ocean color satellite validation. Moorings can effectively provide a time-series of validation measurements lasting several months, often without attention. Modern moorings are generally equipped to hold a variety of sensors. Current technology often permits the telemetry of measurements through a satellite link such that the moored sensor data is available in essentially real-time. The primary limitation of moored sensors is the restrictive spatial coverage that they afford. Due to the stationary nature of moored platforms, measurements derived from their attached sensors are essentially limited to a single pixel of an ocean color image. Nonetheless, the corroborating measurements from the moored sensor suite can often significantly enhance confidence in ocean color products derived over a considerable portion of a scene. Likewise, repetitive observations in conjunction with satellite overpasses serves to provide assurance in the instrument stability during long time periods when sensors on ship and aircraft platforms are not available.

Airborne sensors have the considerable advantage of being able to acquire contemporaneous measurements that are nearly synoptic over a wide area with corresponding satellite ocean color sensor observations. The spatial extent over which the airborne measurements can be considered sufficiently synoptic for validation purposes is dependent on the physical dynamics of a particular oceanographic province. Nonetheless, since these physical changes are temporal in nature, the spatial coverage afforded by either an aircraft or a ship platform is directly proportional to the speed of the respective platform. Aircraft, such as the NASA P-3B or C-130, routinely cruise at speeds between 130 and 140 m/sec (~250 and ~270 knots), which is approximately 25 - 27 times the speed of a research vessel engaged in along track sampling. Thus, if a 40 km cross-section of ship measurements (acquired during a one hour period surrounding the passage of an ocean color sensor) can be considered sufficiently synoptic for routine validation purposes, then an aircraft similarly engaged could provide a 1,000 km cross-section for direct validation of satellite ocean color products. Often a variety of different sensors can be packaged together and flown on the same aircraft platform to provide a data set of complementary measurements where each individual measurement is enhanced by the presence of the other measurements in the ensemble. The main concern about ocean color product validation from an aircraft platform is in the area of measurement accuracy. As with moored sensors, considerable improvements have

been made to aircraft sensors in recent years such that the measurement accuracy for certain ocean color products is compatible with ship measurements of the same parameter. Still other ocean color products can be measured remotely from an aircraft platform to within acceptable validation standards with the aid of contemporaneous ship observations.

Research vessels are a valuable resource for validating ocean color products. Modern research vessels are capable of housing a variety of instruments, sensors, and laboratory equipment for making a diverse suite of measurements useful for validating ocean color products. Some of these measurements cannot be made from mooring or aircraft platforms. Research vessels are equipped with laboratories for filtering and extracting pigments, have flow through plumbing from which instruments can continuously sample water from the surface layer, can deploy highly technical towed fish (such as the SeaSoar), can carry a variety of optical and biochemical sensors, and are capable of maintaining stations where primary productivity measurements can be conducted. Optical measurements can be made in conjunction with a variety of biogeochemical observations from essentially the same parcel of water. This aspect is particularly valuable in developing models used in the retrieval of ocean color products from MODIS ocean color imagery. Research vessels can collect time-series observations in conjunction with ocean color satellite overpasses, although generally over a shorter time frame than is possible with moored sensor arrays. They also can make measurements over some portion of an ocean color image, although the size of the "near synoptic" sampling region is roughly only 1/25th that of an aircraft platform. It is these temporal and spatial sampling restrictions of a ship platform for validating ocean color products that make the use of mooring and aircraft platforms in concert with some ship sampling essential. In accordance with goals of improving our validation, we place our Shipboard Laser Fluorometer (SLF) aboard cruises of opportunity to obtain high spectral resolution phycoerythrin, chlorophyll, and water Raman scatter data. This initial test The PUB induced spectral shift of PEB has been seen in the SLF flow-through data without the need of time consuming concentration and/or filtering of samples. Additional SLF data acquisition is planned for CalCoFi cruises off the California coast in cooperation with Dr. Maria Vernet of Scripps Institution of Oceanography.

Our new validation thrust is the result of communication between this MODIS investigator, the MODIS Ocean Discipline Team Leader, and the MODIS Team Leader. It will become the major priority as MODIS launch approaches and the need for calibration and validation becomes still more critical. The phycoerythrin effort will be allowed to flow naturally from the principal calibration and validation effort. In concert with our added emphasis on validation, we have intensified our calibration effort. To this end we are pleased to report that Mr. Thomas Riley (GSFC Greenbelt) traveled to Wallops as a part of his world wide calibration round robin. The results showed that our spectroradiometer used for water-leaving radiance measurements was better than 3% using our standard 200 watt lamp and Labsphere plaque calibration system as now configured in a specially built room-in-a-room calibration facility at Wallops. The calibration sphere, used for many years showed lower precision and will probably not be used of passive radiometric calibration in the future.

## MODIS North Atlantic Test Site Establishment and Characterization

The Test Site includes the New York Bight/Mid-Atlantic Bight/Gulf Stream/Sargasso Sea and is conveniently located north and east of GSFC/WFF. As previously reported, the MODIS North Atlantic Test Site has been established as originally proposed. Much of the data obtained in the northwestern portion of the test site will be used for algorithm development in Case 2 waters. Characterization has been initiated by ship sampling, aircraft overflights, and analysis of historical data available from within the NASA AOL project since 1980.

It is expected that the MODIS North Atlantic Test Site will be further used for validation of MODIS ocean products and algorithms.

## Other Data Acquisition for Algorithm Development/MODIS Validation

New Algorithm Method. As reported in the last semi-annual report, a significant advance in the retrieval of inherent optical properties (whose list includes phycourobilin absorption coefficients and phycoerythrobilin absorption coefficients) was published last year. The algorithm method is a major departure from the radiance ratios used in the old CZCS algorithms. The new method is based on radiance models derived from the radiative transfer equation (RTE). The linear matrix inversion technique is detailed in : Hoge, Frank E. and Paul E. Lyon, "Satellite Retrieval of Inherent Optical Properties by Linear Matrix Inversion of Oceanic Radiance Models: An Analysis of Model and Radiance Measurement Errors", Jour. Geophys. Res. 101, 16,631- 16,648, (1996). Work is now underway to extend the method to include phycourobilin and phycoerythrobilin absorption coefficients within the matrix inversion. No problems are anticipated with this effort. A manuscript describing the algorithm and its application to airborne data is in preparation.

These passive retrieval methods, while important for algorithm development, allow us to advance the very techniques that will be used to provide validation for MODIS ocean products.

## Other Work Accomplished

SLF utilized during CalCoFi cruise as detailed above.

## Satellite Data Analysis

We continue our efforts to apply our algorithm to satellite data. The principal problem is the inaccuracy of the water-leaving radiance: the atmosphere is not adequately corrected. We are working on a new atmospheric correction procedure based on inversion of the radiance transfer equation.

## Anticipated Activities During Next Half Year.

1. Additional flights of the NASA Airborne Oceanographic Lidar (AOL-III) are planned within the MODIS Test Site (especially in the south Atlantic Bight in cooperation with NOAA Coastal Services Center, Charleston, SC. Specifically, the AOL-III will again be mounted and flown on the NOAA Twin Otter. Overflights of cruises of the research vessels in conjunction with the Skidaway Institute of Oceanography and the University of South Florida are in the planning stages.
2. No international field excursions are planned during 1997.

## Recent Publications

(See Highlights above.)

## Other Concerns

As reported previously, the retirement of the NASA/GSFC C-130Q aircraft is a major concern. This will leave only the already-crowded P-3B for major field validation missions. Thus, our eventual size/power/weight/volume reduction of the AOL and use of smaller airborne platform is considered mandatory.

Also, the lack of a 600nm band on MODIS-N is no longer felt to be the biggest problem facing the retrieval of the phycoerythrin pigment. Additional effort since the last report still suggest that radiance (and reflectance) models, can provide retrieval of the phycoerythrin pigment at the absorption peaks of 495nm (phycourobilin, PUB) and 545nm (phycoerythrobilin, PEB) can be achieved using the 490nm and 555nm MODIS bands. Of course, such retrievals will require a highly accurate model to account for the significant amounts of chlorophyll and DOM absorption occurring simultaneously with the phycoerythrin absorptions. The details of the phycoerythrin retrieval have been recently detailed in the ATBD but are being upgraded to linear matrix inversion of a radiance model that includes the phycoerythrobilin and phycourobilin absorption coefficients.