

Constituent retrieval in lakes and other deep and optically complex waters from satellite imagery

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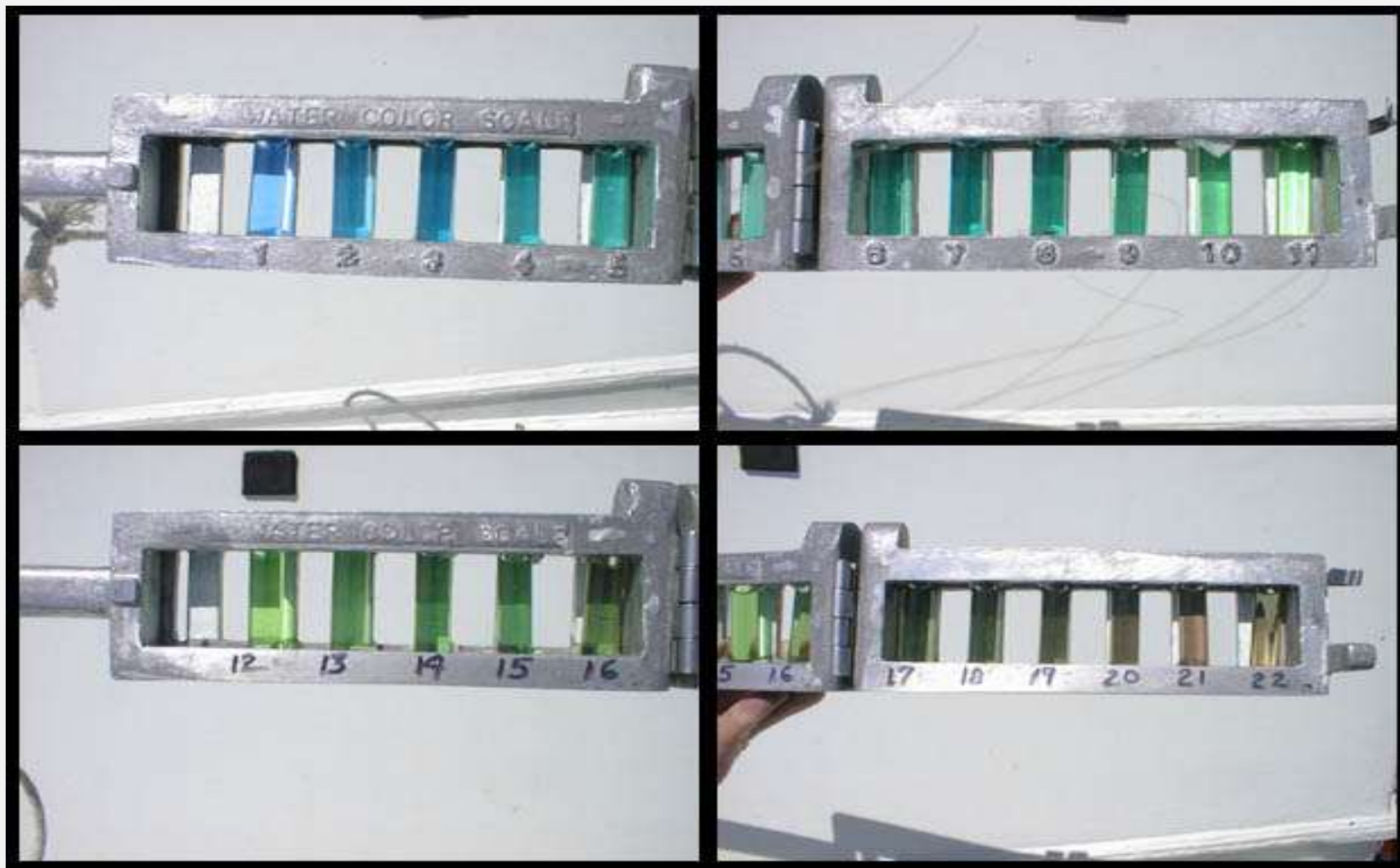
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Based on: Odermatt, D., Gitelson, A., Brando, V. , & Schaepman, M. (2012). Review of constituent retrieval in optically deep and complex waters from satellite imagery. Remote Sensing of Environment, 118/0, 116-126.

- **Challenge**
 - Where to apply which algorithms
- **Introduction**
 - Optical water classes and recent criticism
- **Methods**
 - Validation studies review approach
- **Results**
 - Quantitative literature analysis
 - Choice of algorithms derived for *diversity 2*
- **Conclusions**

Introduction

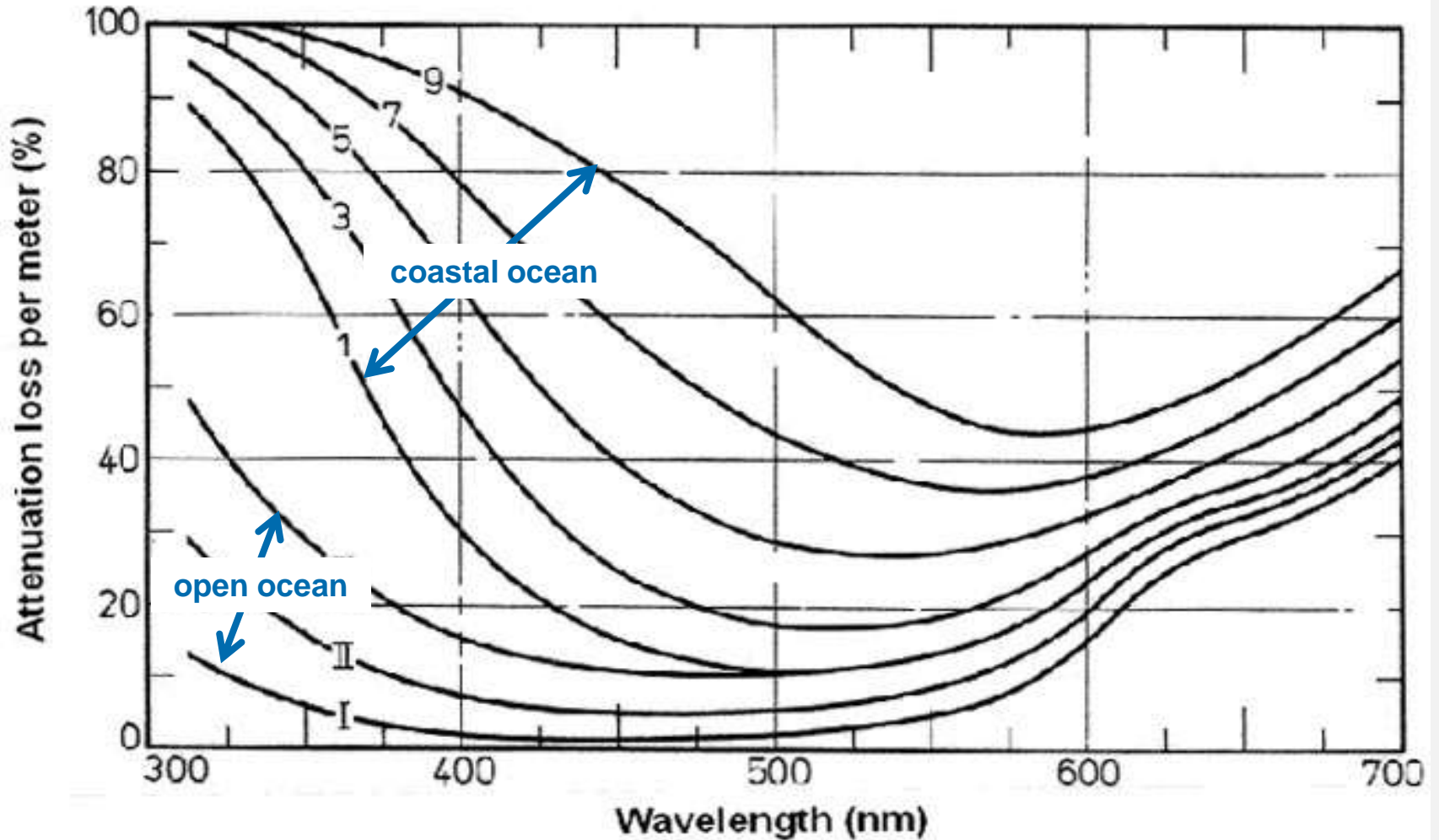
Forel-Ule scale (1889)



Photos by Janet Vail (Arnone et al., 2004)

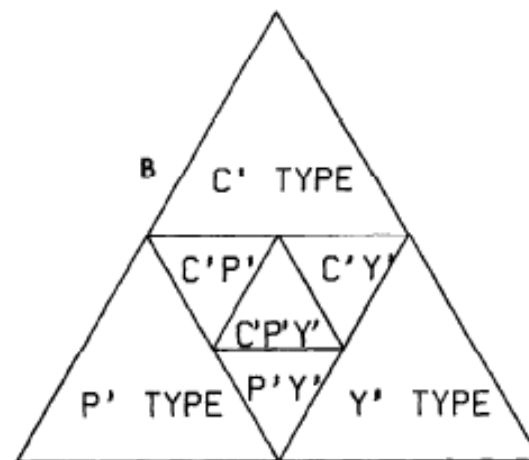
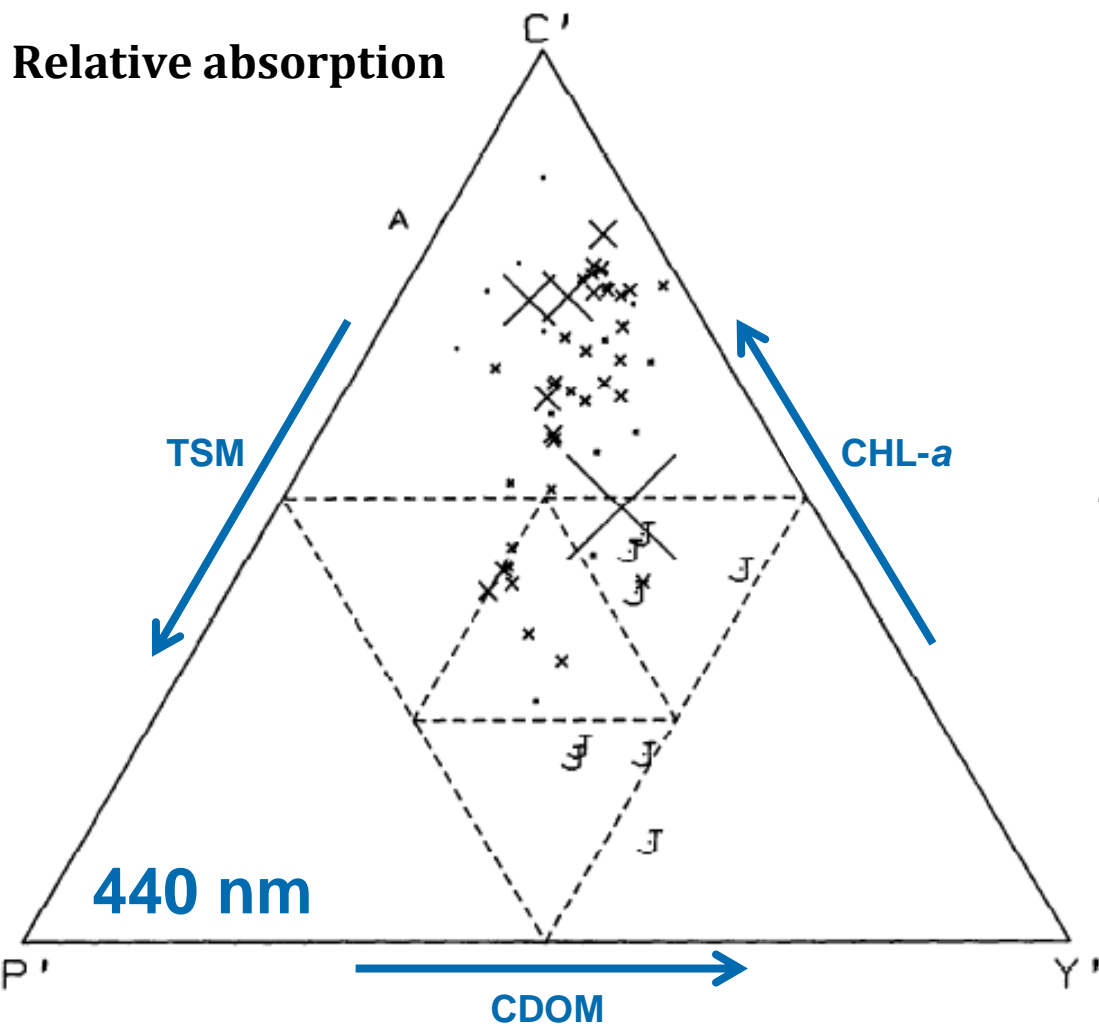
Introduction

Jerlov water types



Introduction

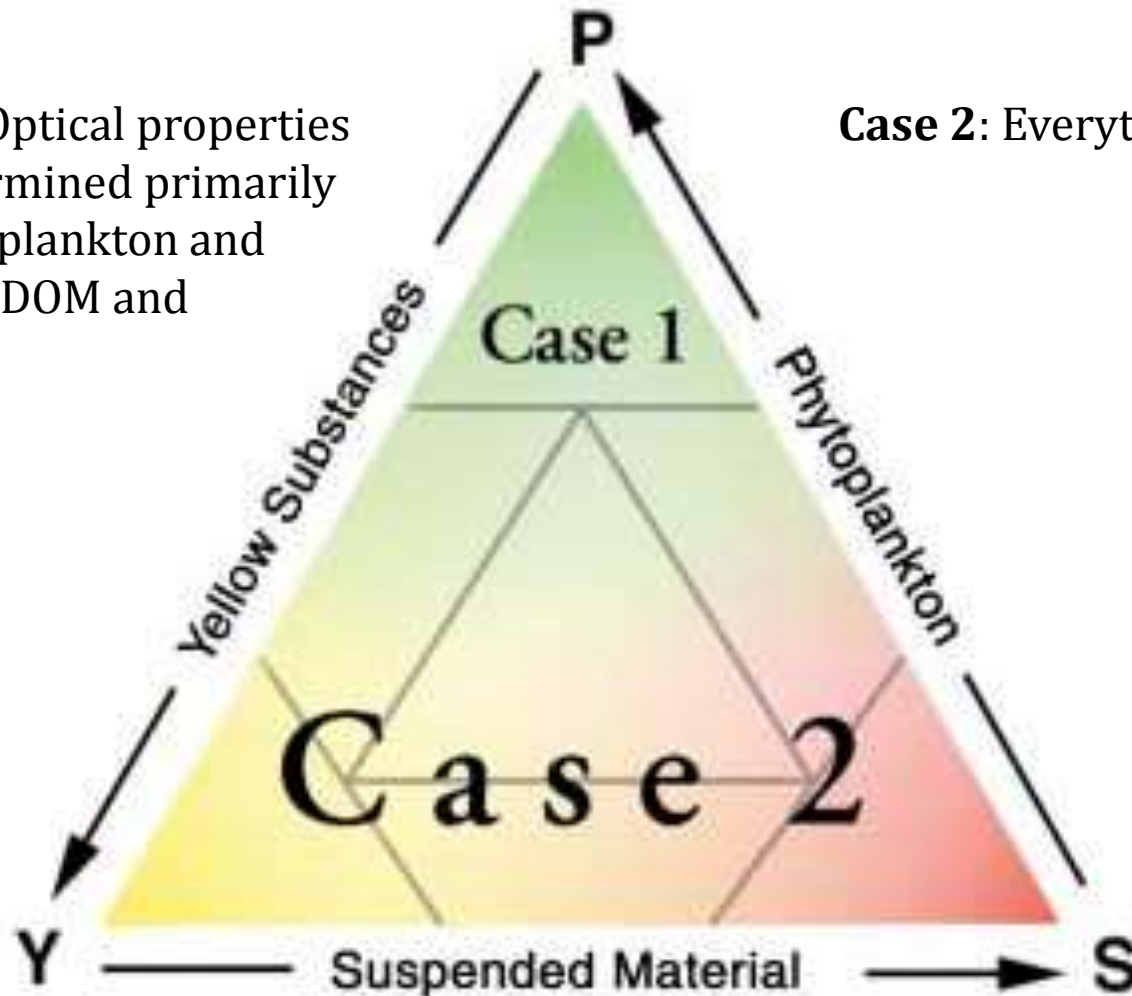
triangular scheme



- J Jerlov types 1B-9
- x x size \approx bulk absorption

Case 1: Optical properties are determined primarily by phytoplankton and related CDOM and detritus.

Case 2: Everything else.



Strengths

- Guided the development of early bio-optical models
- Conducted to the success of the first ocean colour sensors
- Helps to prevent the inappropriate use of algorithms

Weaknesses

- Is a simplification for a past stage of knowledge
- “May bring ambiguity, confusion, misuse, or an excuse for poor performance of algorithms”

WHAT ARE CASE 1 AND CASE 2 WATERS?

The classification of ocean waters into “Case 1” and “Case 2” began with Morel and Prieur (1977). They wrote that

...two extreme cases can be identified and separated. Case 1 is that of a concentration of phytoplankton high compared to other particles.... In contrast, the inorganic particles are dominant in case 2.... In both cases dissolved yellow substance is present in variable amounts.... An ideal case 1 would be a pure culture of phytoplankton and an ideal case 2 a suspension of nonliving material with a zero concentration of pigments.

Morel and Prieur emphasized that these ideal cases are not encountered in nature, and they suggested the use of high or low values of the ratio of pigment concentration to scattering coefficient discriminating between Case 1 and Case 2. Although ratio-specific values of this ratio were proposed to serve as criteria for classification, their example data suggested that the ratio of chlorophyll *a* concentration (in mg m^{-3}) to the scattering coefficient at 550 nm (in m^{-1}) in Case 1 waters is greater than 1 and in Case 2 waters is less than 1. Importantly, however, Morel and Prieur also showed data classified as “intermediate waters” with the ratio between about 1 and 2.2.

Although the original definition from 1977 did not imply a binary classification, the practice of most investigators in the following years clearly evolved toward a bipartite analysis. Neither the original criterion based on the ratio of pigment concentration to scattering coefficient, nor any other

BY CURTIS D. MOBLEY, DARIUSZ STRAMSKI,
W. PAUL BISSETT, AND EMMANUEL BOSS

To which optically complex waters do recent “Case 2” algorithms apply?

The literature review includes:

- **Matchup** validation studies
- Constituent retrieval from **satellite** imagery
- Optically **deep and complex** waters
- Explicit **concentration** ranges and **R²**
- Published in **ISI listed** journals
- Between Jan **2006** and May **2011**

These criteria apply to a total of 52 papers.

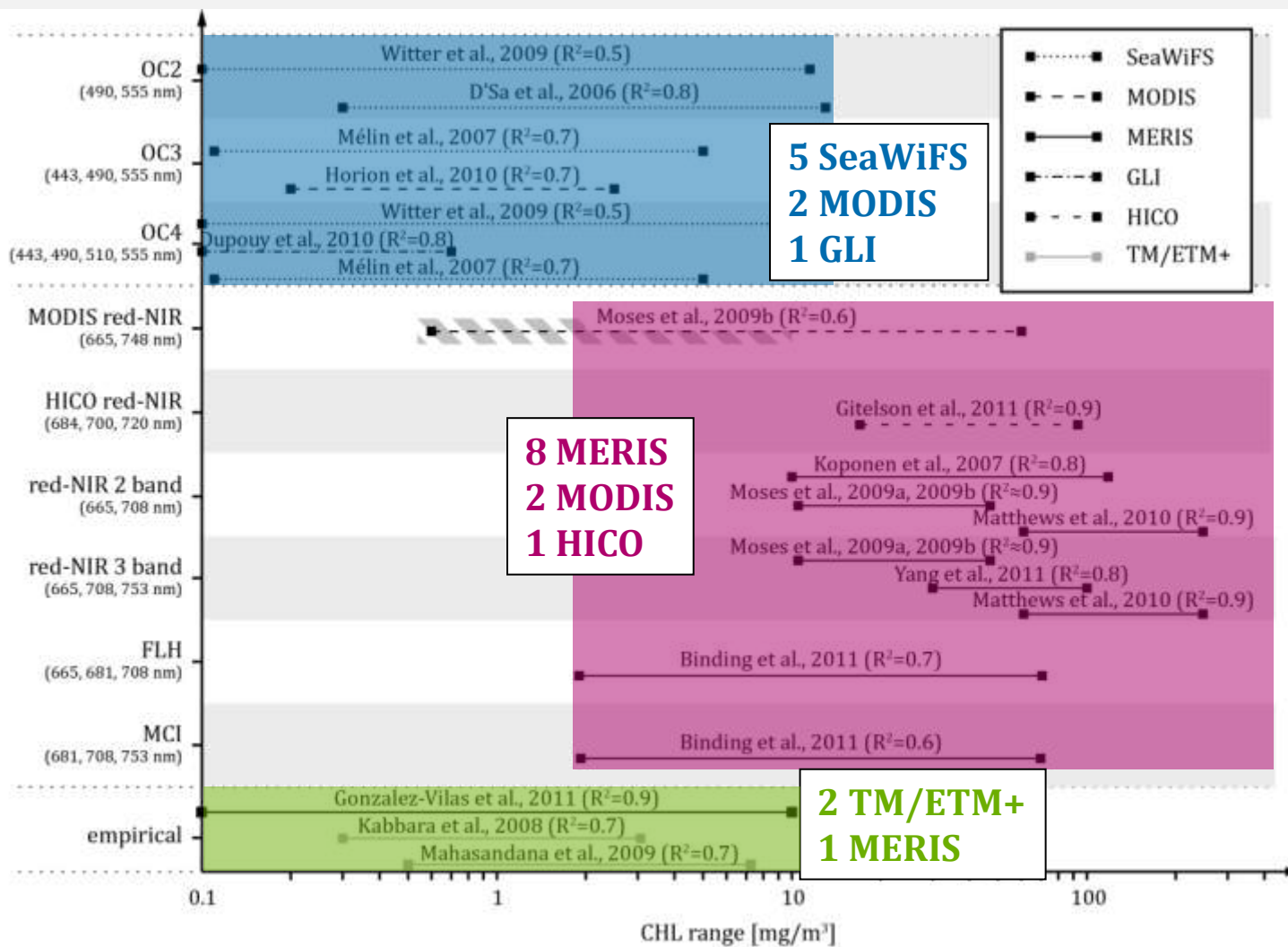
The literature review aims to:

- Quantify the use of recent algorithms and sensors
- Derive algorithm applicability ranges within “case 2”
- Clarify the ambiguous use of attributes like “turbid” and “clear”

Authors	Oligotrophic	Mesotrophic	Eutrophic	Hypereutr.
Chapra & Dobson (1981)	0-2.9	2.9-5.6	>5.6	n.a.
Wetzel (1983)	0.3-4.5	3-11	3-78	n.a.
Bukata et al. (1995)	0.8-2.5	2.5-6	6-18	>18
Carlson & Simpson (1996)	0-2.6	2.6-20	20-56	>56
Nürnberg (1996)	0-3.5	3.5-9	9-25	>25
<i>This study</i>	<i>0-3</i>	<i>3-10</i>	<i>>10</i>	<i>?</i>

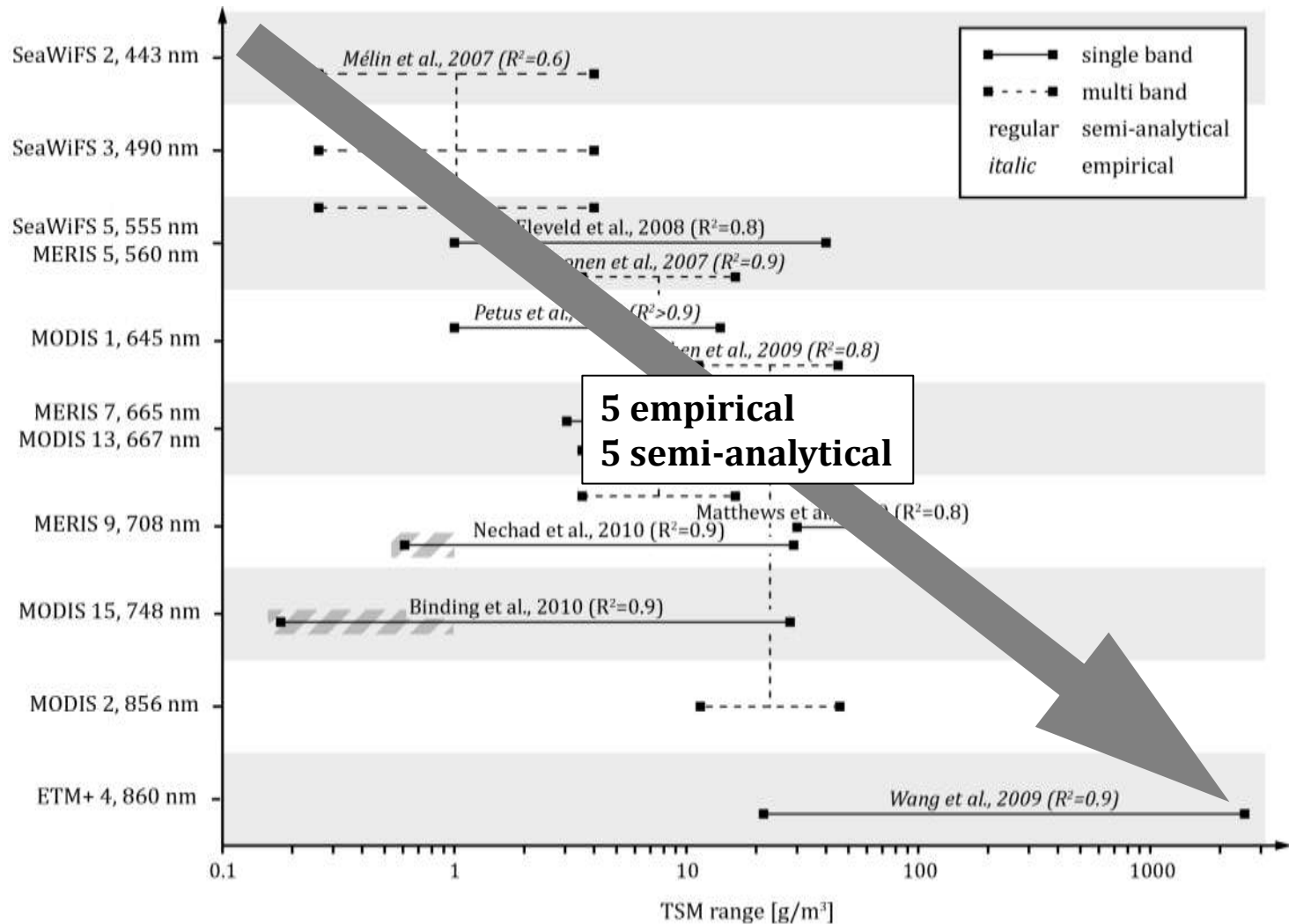
Results

CHL band ratios



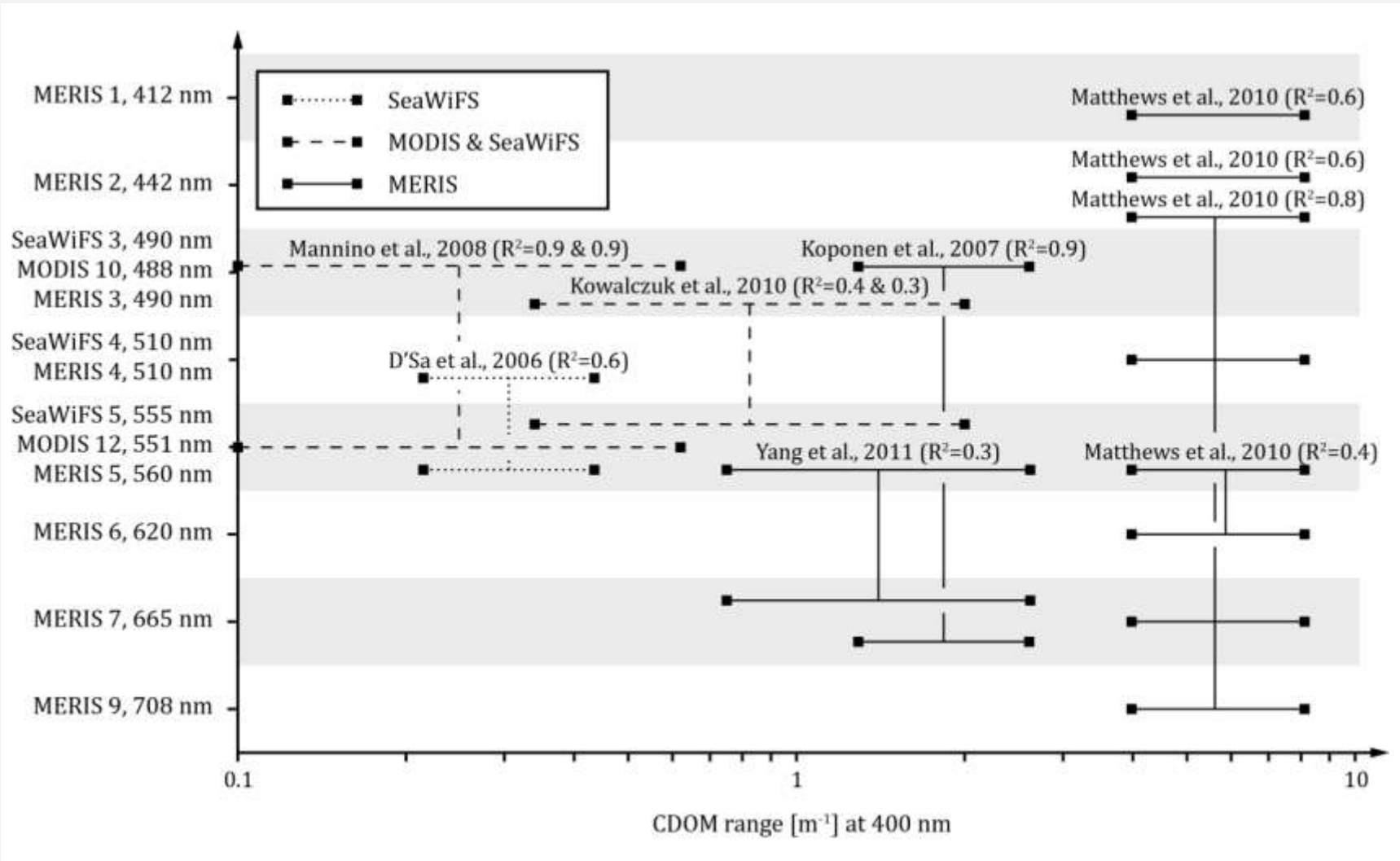
Results

TSM band ratios



Results

CDOM band ratios



Results

spectral inversion

Authors	Algorithm	CHL [mg/m ³]		TSM [g/m ³]		CDOM [m ⁻¹]	
		max	min	max	min	max	min
Validation of C2R/algal_2/(FUB): - Numerous and independent - Adequate for low to medium concentrations - Inadequate for high concentrations		70.5	1.9	19.6	0.8	7.1	0.5
		16.1	0.7	67.8	1.5	2.0	0.7
		9.0	0.0	-	-	-	-
		70.5	1.9	19.6	0.8	7.1	0.5
		74.5	11.7	-	-	4.0	1.3
		247.0	69.2	60.7	30.0	7.1	3.4
		9.0	0.0	-	-	-	-
		12.6	0.1	14.3	2.7	2.0	0.8
Validation of other algorithms: - Limited in number and independence - Often restricted to “domestic” use		2.5	0.1	2.7	1.3	3.5	0.0
		2.2	1.3	2.1	0.9	-	-
		4.0	0.6	-	-	-	-
		5.0	1.8	13.0	3.0	0.8	0.1
		20.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	1.6	0.0

Results

variability scheme

Retrieved constituent

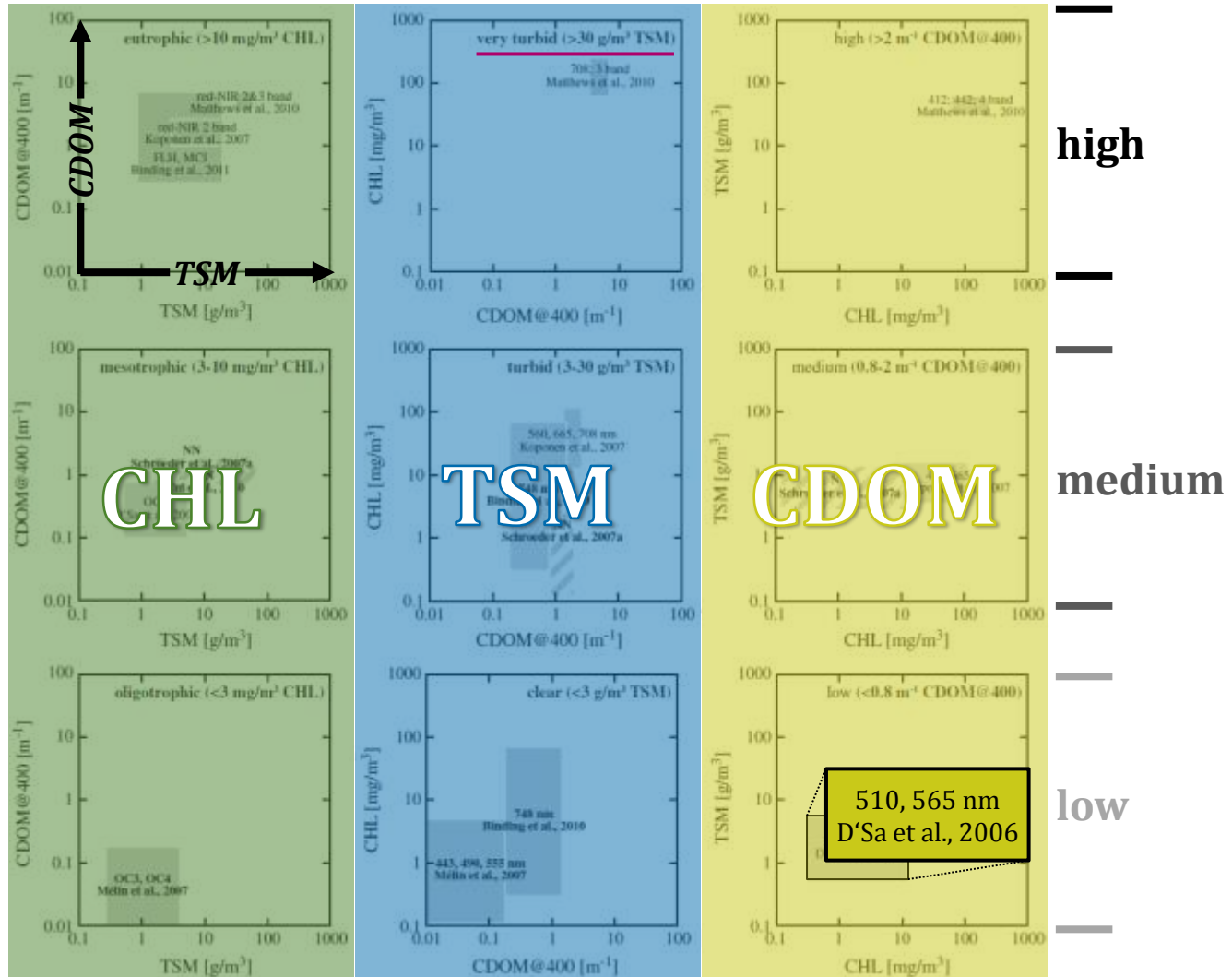
concentration level

type

contravariance

Reading example:

D'Sa et al. (2006)
retrieve **low** CDOM
with 510, 565 nm bands
at 0.3-13.0 mg/m³ CHL
and 0.5-5.5 g/m³ TSM



Results

validation ranges

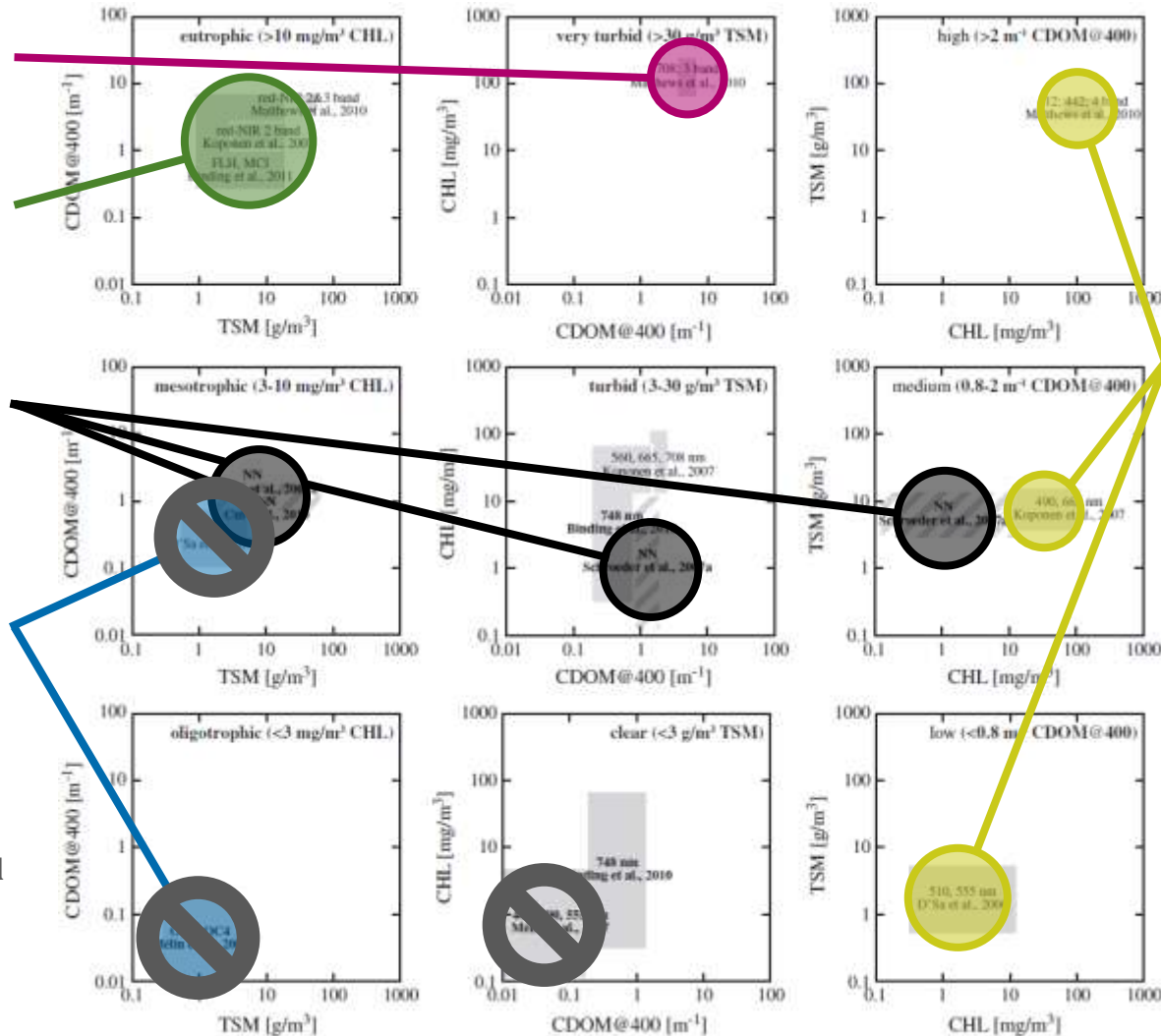
red-NIR band ratios for very turbid TSM

red-NIR band ratios for eutrophic CHL

NN for intermediate concentrations

OC band ratios for oligotrophic CHL

Representing coastal waters of mostly co-varying constituents



band ratios for CDOM

Results

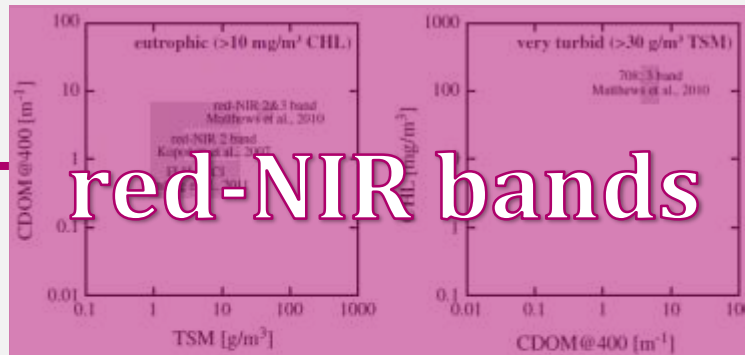
algorithm-specific classes

wc retrieval:

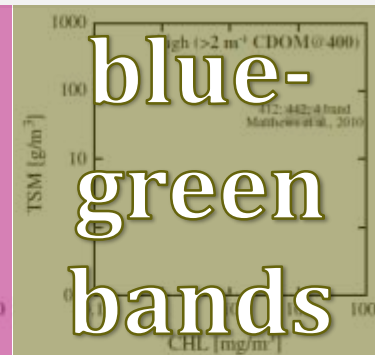
- FLH, MCI
- Gitelson 2/3-band

atm. correction:

- none
- SCAPE-M



red-NIR bands



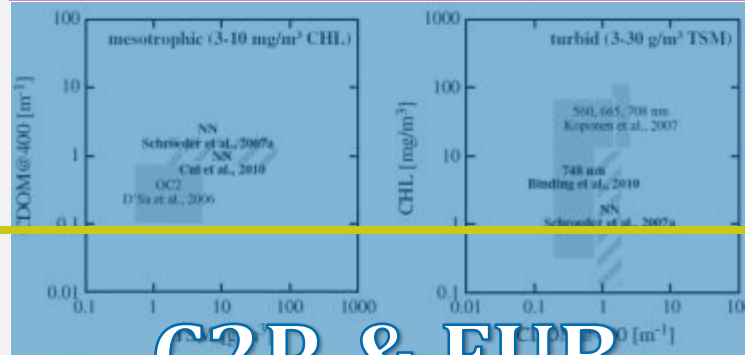
blue-green bands

wc retrieval:

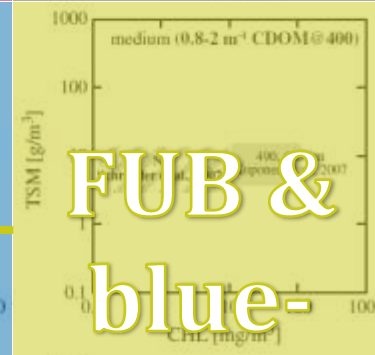
- FUB
- blue-green bands

atm. correction:

- C2R (+ICOL!)
- FUB (+ICOL?)



C2R & FUB

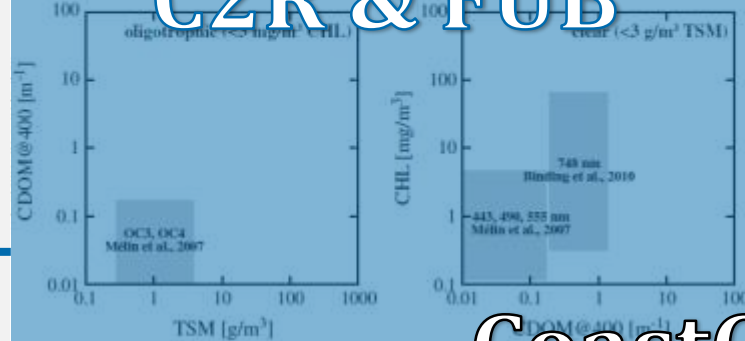


FUB & blue-green bands

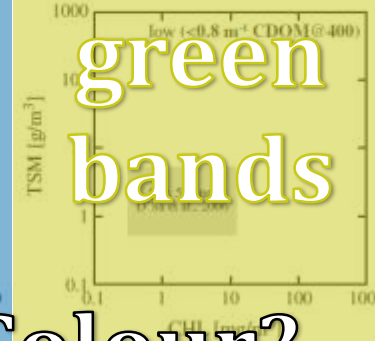
wc retrieval &

atm. correction:

- C2R
- FUB



CoastColour?



Conclusions from the validation review:

- Band ratio validation studies allow a good estimate of validity ranges
- MERIS neural networks are the only spectral inversion algorithms with sufficient validation from several independent studies
- MERIS' 708 nm band provides unparalleled accuracy for eutrophic waters
- A justified, water-type specific choice of algorithms can be derived

Open issues for use of the findings in *diversity 2*:

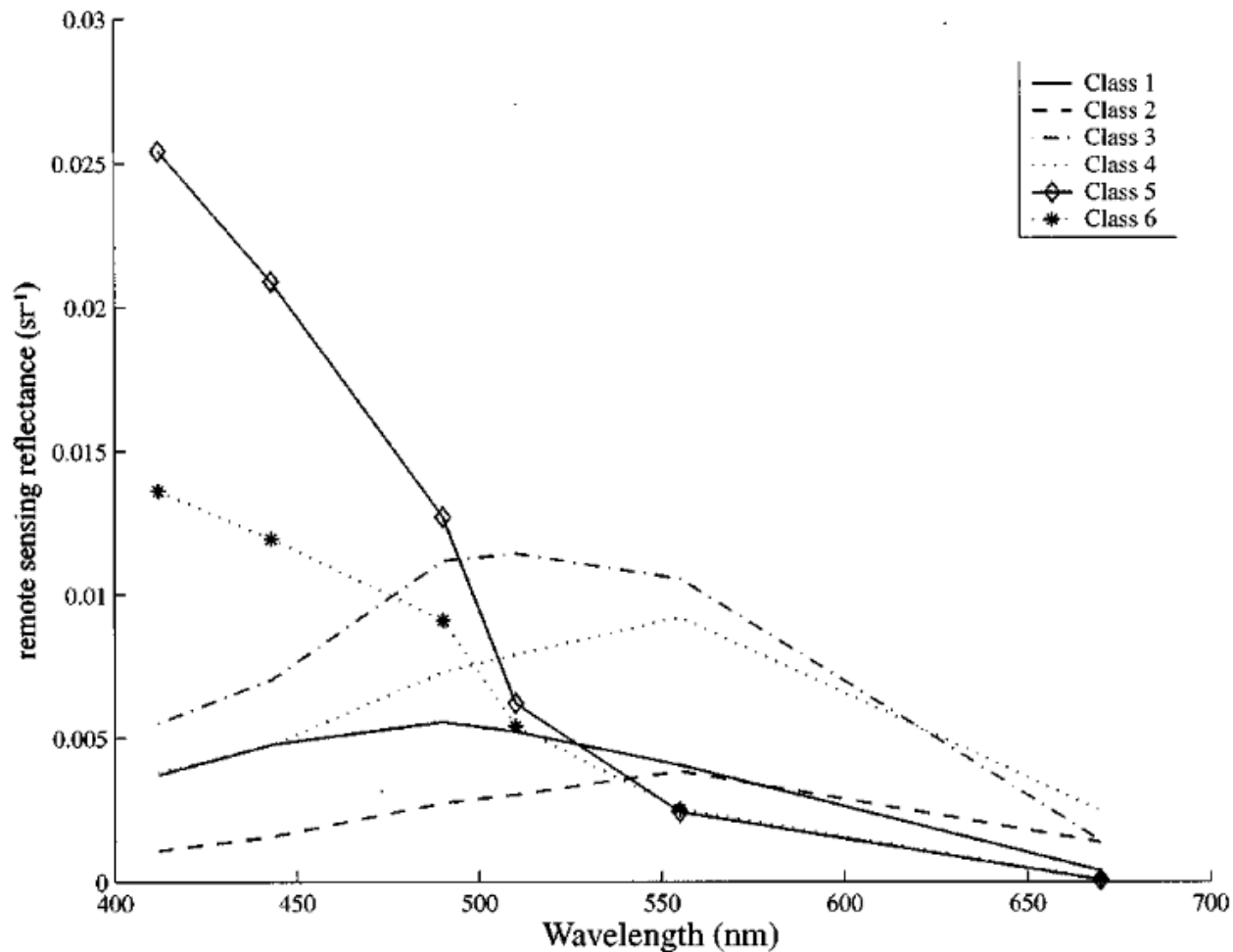
- *How* is the required preclassification applied?
 - Based on previous knowledge or on-the-flight?
 - Spatio-temporally static or dynamic? – based on previous knowledge or iterative processing?
 - Should algorithm blending be applied?

Conclusions

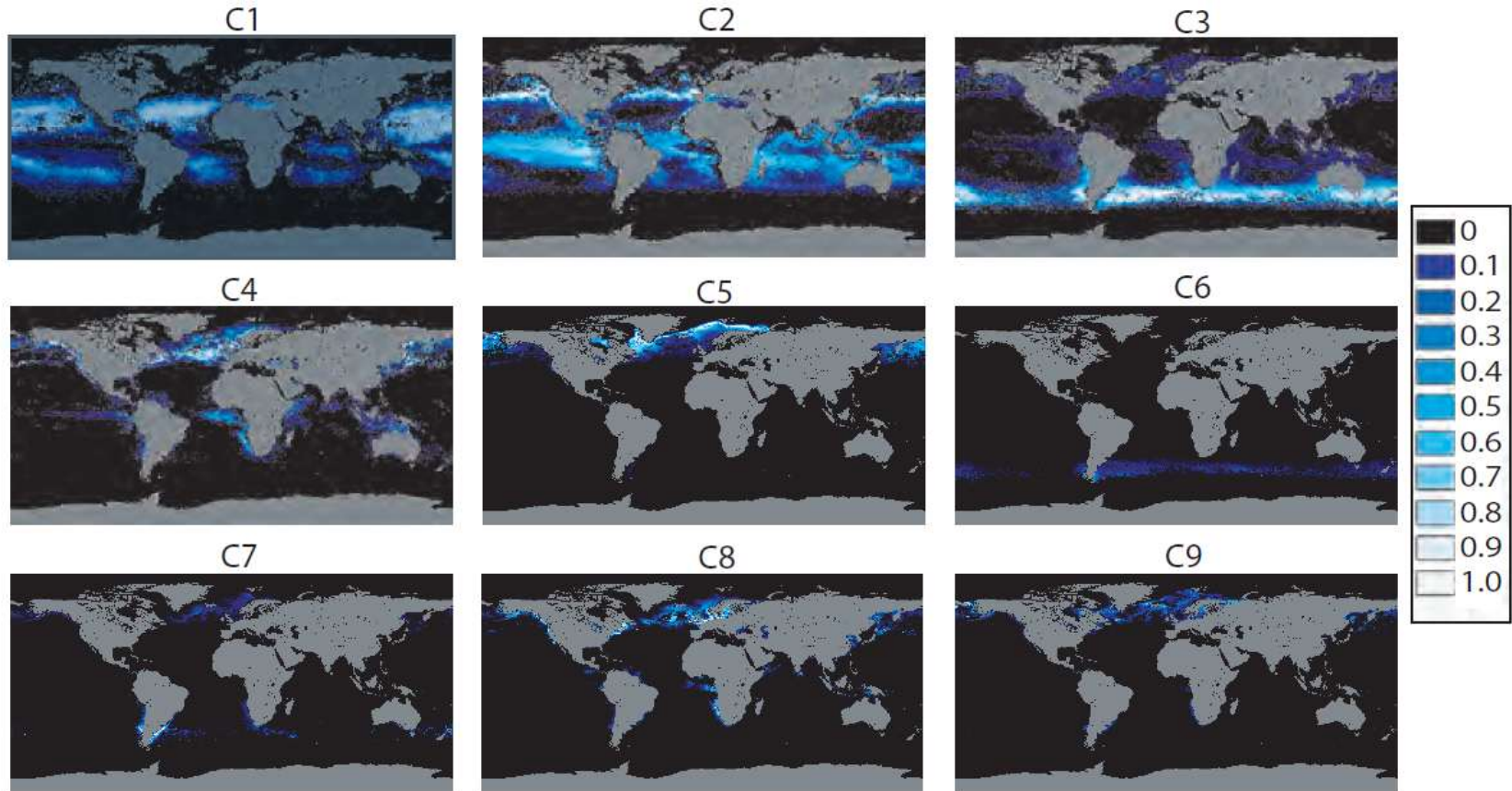
- **Optical lake water preclassification**
 - varies temporally and across classes (fuzziness)
 - may require multiple or blended algorithms

- **Validity range classes**
 - are currently defined by concentrations
 - require extensive *in situ* data
 - or iterations with constituent retrieval
 - or transformation to corresponding reflectance classes

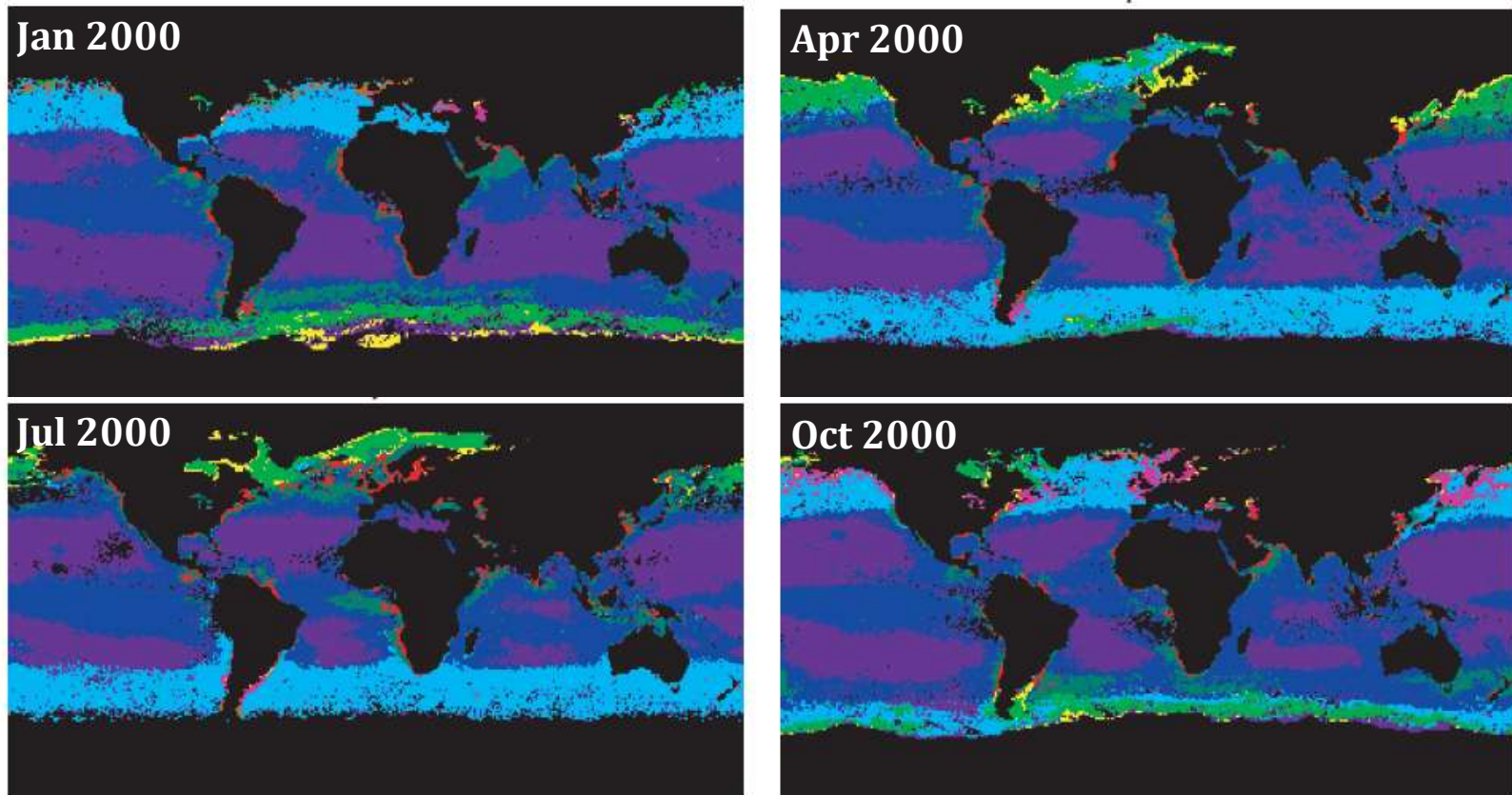
Fuzzy c-means (FCM) clusters for *in situ* reflectance



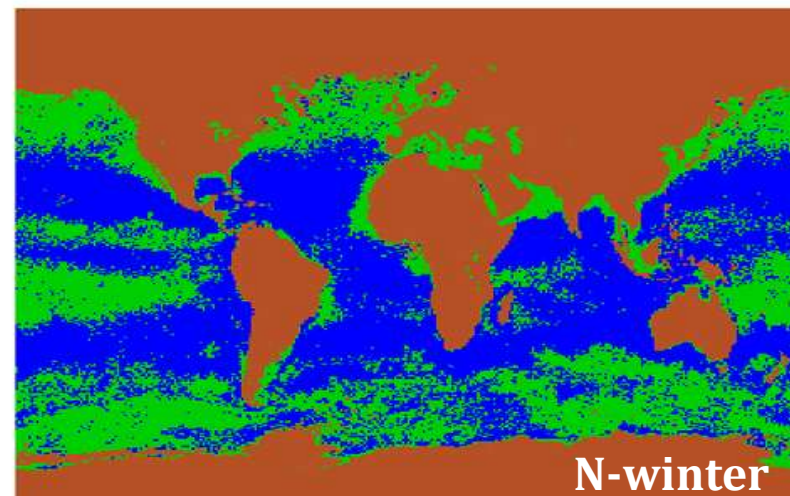
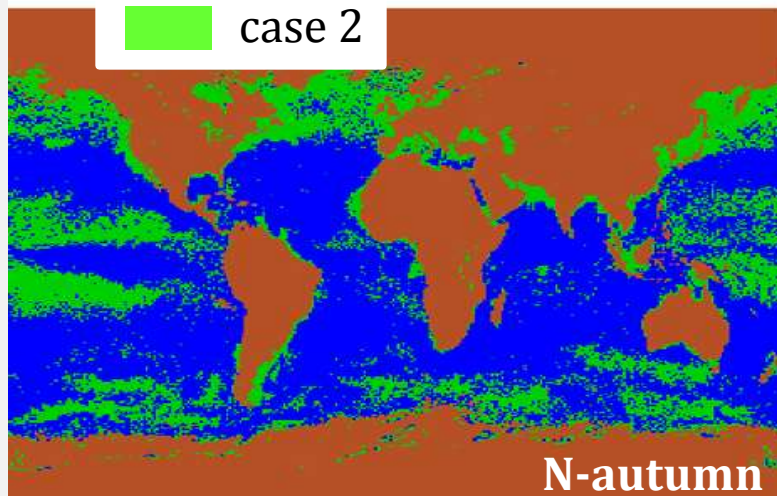
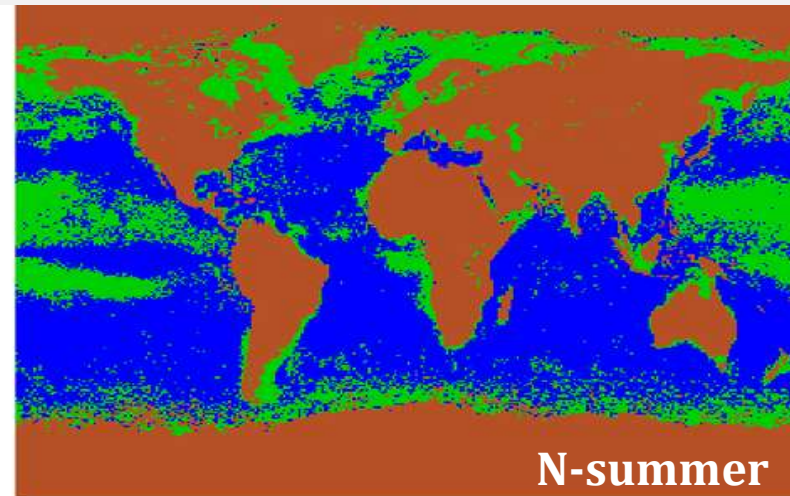
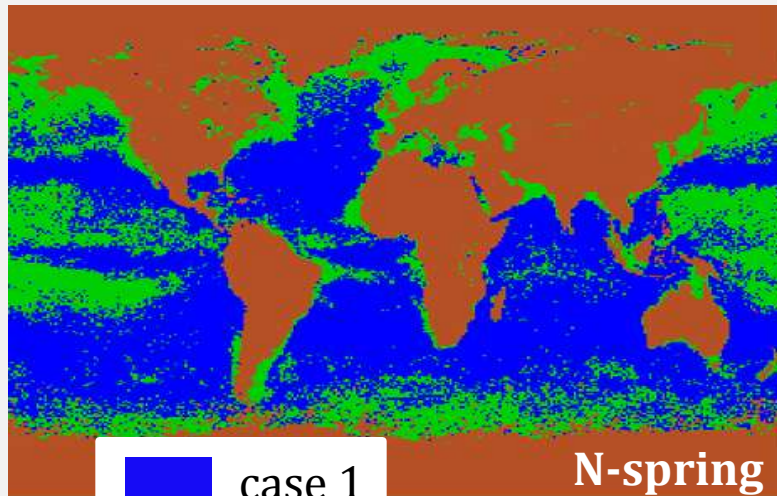
FCM (SST, PAR, CHL derived) ecological provinces in July 2000:



Seasonality of „hardened“ ecological provinces:



Annex *partition by SeaWiFS*



Lee & Hu (2006)

Outroduction

This work:

Odermatt, D., Gitelson, A., Brando, V.E., & Schaepman, M. (2012). Review of constituent retrieval in optically deep and complex waters from satellite imagery. *Remote Sensing of Environment*, 118/0, 116-126

See also:

Matthews, M. W. (2011). A current review of empirical procedures of remote sensing in inland and near-coastal transitional waters. *International Journal of Remote Sensing*, 32(21), 6855–6899.