

# NIR vcal, role of aerosol measurements

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## Absolute vicarious calibration?

Work from 2007!!!

Attempt to derive absolute vicarious calibration based on AERONET and AERONET-OC measurements

Motivation: independent evaluation of long-term trends in NIR band calibration

Vicarious calibration of NIR and VIS bands



AERONET stations used in the analyses

island and coastal locations

# Methodology

For vicarious calibration

- Extract time series of matchups over AERONET sites
- Apply AERONET AOT to define aerosol slope and contribution
- In case of AERONET-OC, apply nLw to define surface contribution, including BRDF
- Derive TOA radiances for the matchup pixels
- Use the derived TOA radiances to obtain vicarious gains

Matchup criteria

- Maximum 1 hour apart
- Strict satellite data masking: including MODGLINT HISATZEN HISOLZEN
- Coastal sites within 3km radius from the *in situ* point
- Open ocean sites within 10km radius from the *in situ* point
- Spatial variability criteria



### NIR vicarious gains for best cases (CIMEL)





### VIS and NIR vicarious gains for best cases (SeaPRISM)



Jon.

2008

Jul. 2004

2004

Jon. 2005 Jul. 2005 Jon. 2006 Jul. 2006 Jon. 2007 Jul. 2007 Jon. 2008

0.7 Jan. Jul. Jan. Jul. Jan. Jul. Jan. Jul. 2004 2004 2005 2005 2006 2007 2007

## Conclusions

Uncertainties in the NIR vicarious gains are very large >  $\pm$  10% Uncertainties in the VIS vicarious gains are also large >  $\pm$  5%

Technique could be revised and improved More accurate measurements could be employed (aerosol & surface) How significantly could the uncertainties go down?

Use *in situ* AOT measurements for characterization of the sites Do not use AOT measurements directly for vicarious calibration

