

MERIS Reprocessing

Neural Net Algorithm

Roland Doerffer, doerffer@gkss.de

Carsten Brockmann, brockmann@brockmann-consult.de

MERIS: Aufnahme der Helgoländer Bucht



MERIS FR
16.4.2003

Helgoland Bight

Section
160 km

*Mouths of the Ganga
India - Bangladesh
Nov. 2003*

Calcutta

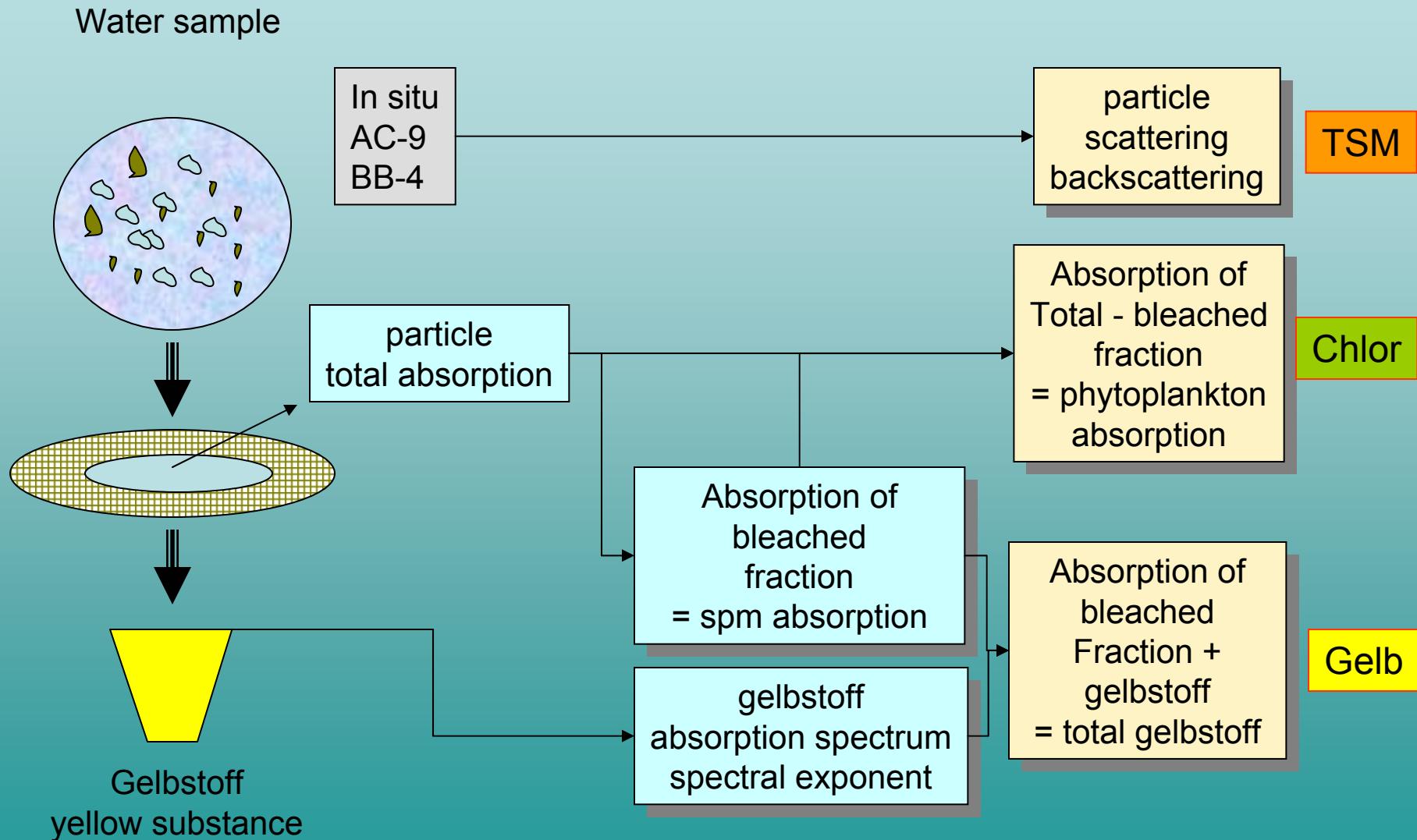
MERIS

Shanghai

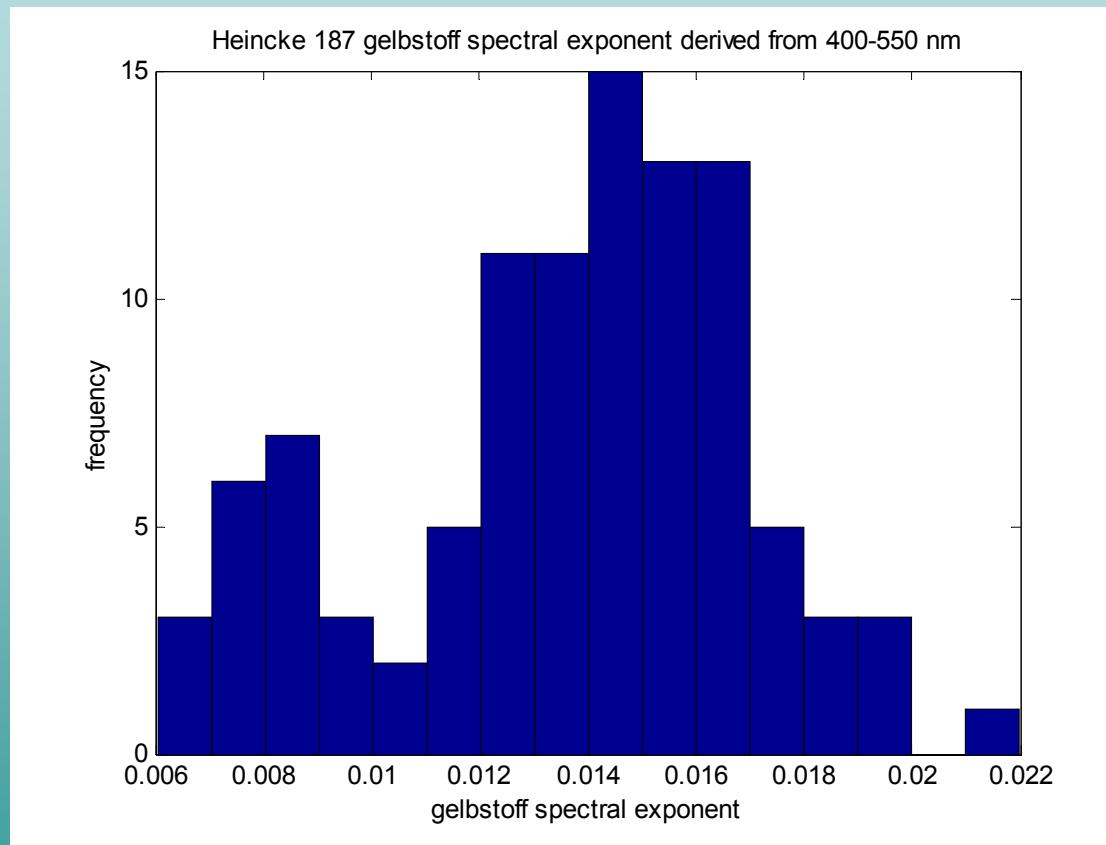
River discharge
Yangtze mouth (China)
March 2003

ESA 2003

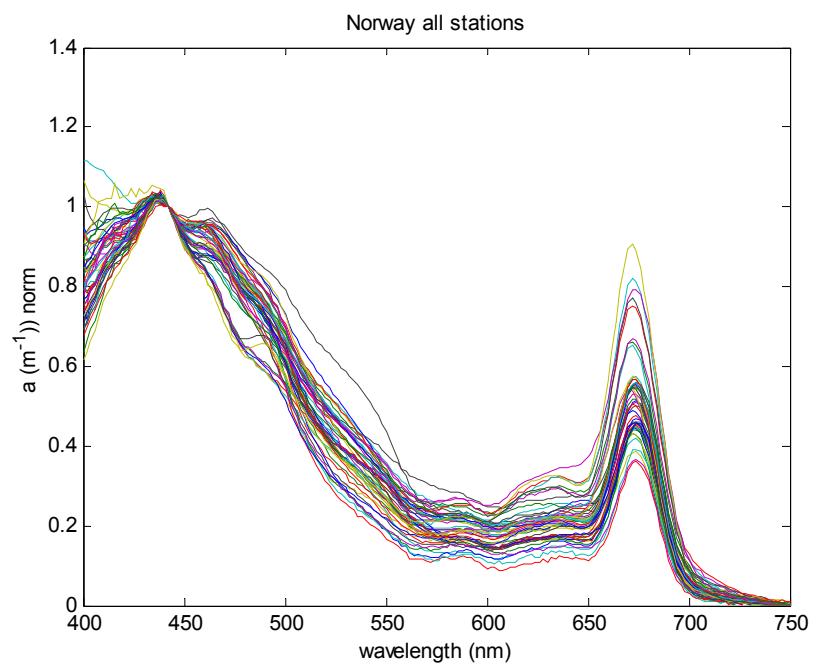
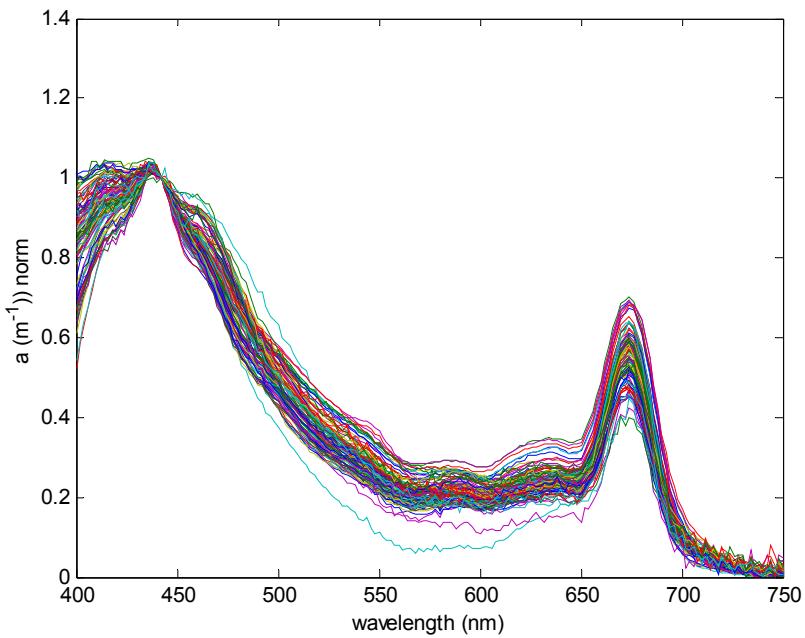
Scheme of a bio-optical model: optical components for MERIS



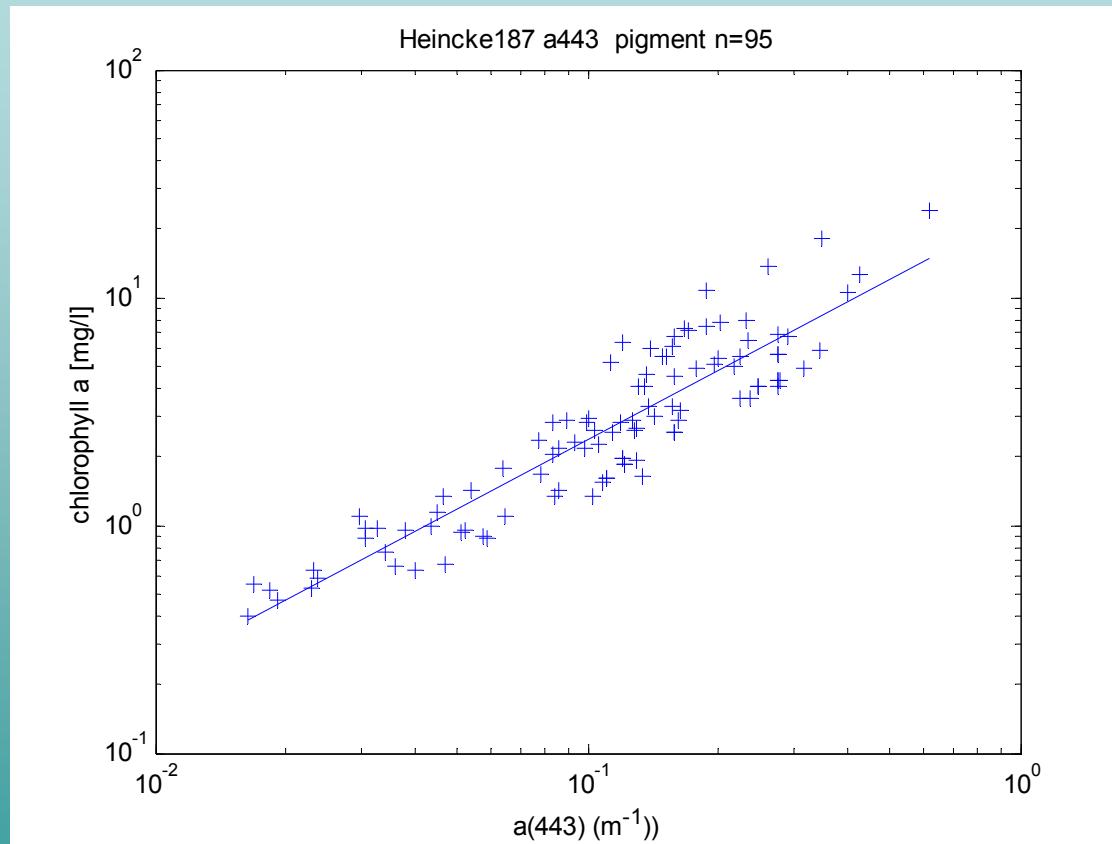
Gelbstoff absorption spectral exponent, H187



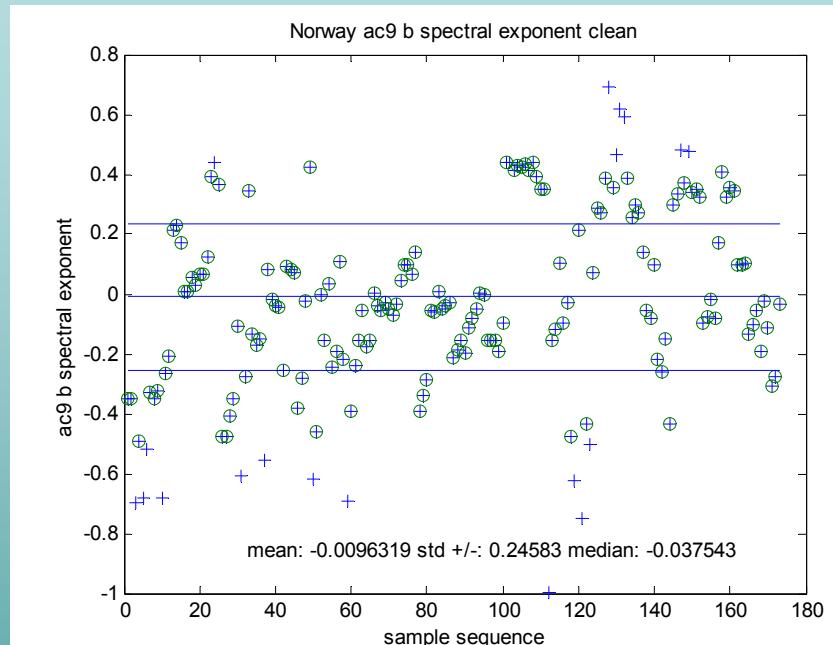
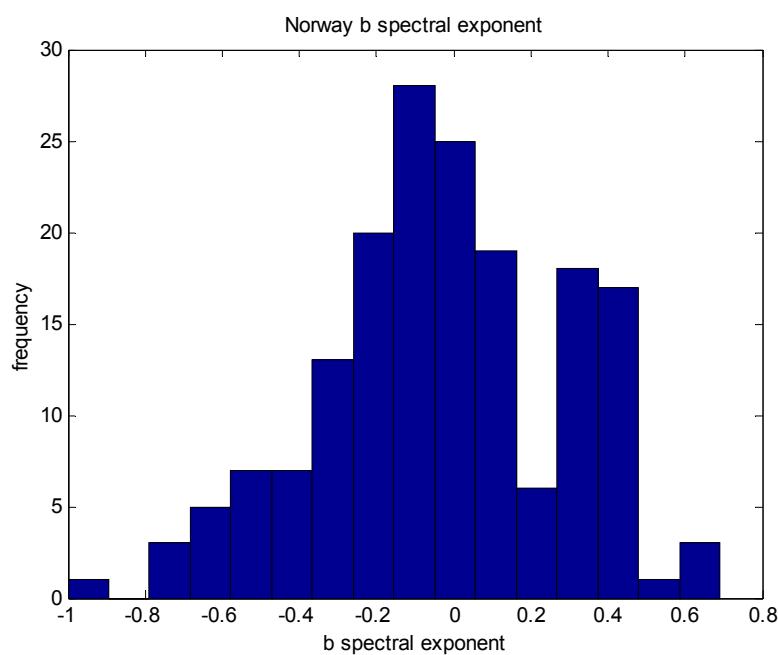
Pigment absorption spectra H187, Norway different locations



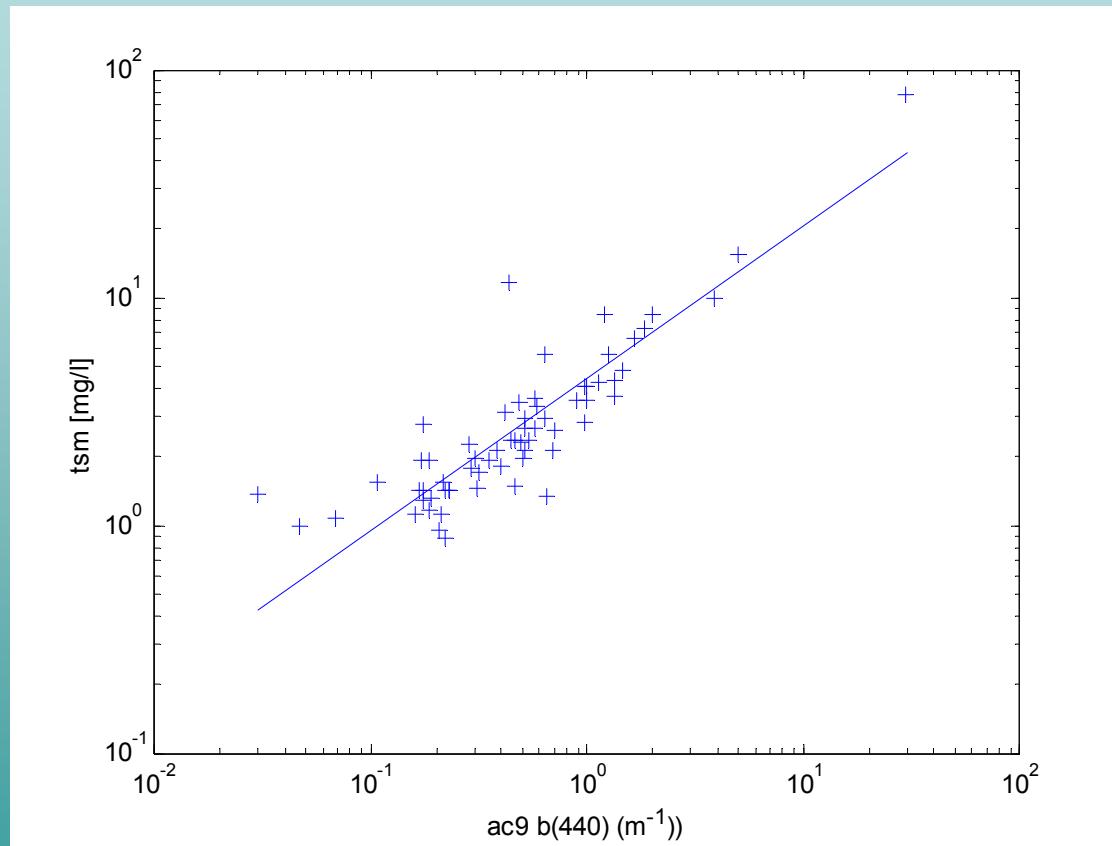
Pigment absorption – Chl. a, H187



Spectral exponent particle absorption, Norway



Particle scattering,- TSM dry weight, H187



Bio-optical model

- Based on: MAVT North Sea / German Bight (GKSS), Norwegian waters (NIVA, Uni Oslo, NERSC), Baltic Sea (IOW), Recommendation by M. Babin
- Gelbstoff absorption exponent: 0.014 +- 0.002
- Bleached particle absorption exponent: 0.008 +- 0.005
- Particle scattering exponent: 0.4 +- 0.2
- White particle scattering exponent: 0.0
- Phytoplankton pigment absorption: > 200 spectra from different areas and seasons
- Gelbstoff absorption ays(443): 0.005 – 5.0 m⁻¹
- Particle scattering bp(443): 0.005 – 30.0 m⁻¹
- White particle scattering: 0.005 – 30.0 m⁻¹
- Phytoplankton pigment absorption apig(443): 0.001 – 2.0 m⁻¹
- Minimum particle scattering bp(443): 0.25*a_pig(443)
- Bleached particle absorption abp(443): 0.1*bp(443)+ran_gauss*0.03*bp(443)

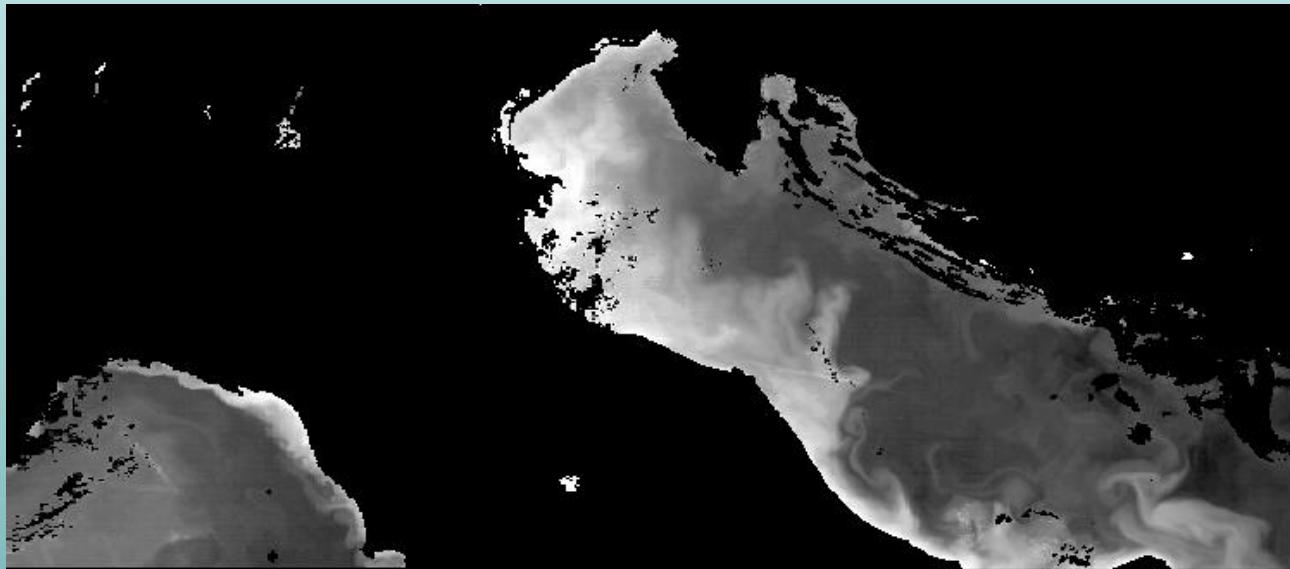
Status and Improvements of neural network (case 2 water) algorithm

- Presently data for the „normal“ user are processed with the algorithms of 2002, or with the pre-launch version of the case 2 water neural network
- Main problem:
- The NN uses 8 bands (412 nm – 709 nm). In some bands reflectances after atmospheric correction had/have a relative large error and are negative, the NN was not prepared to handle this problem
- Solutions in the reproc version:
 - If the reflectance of a MERIS band is below 0.003 the reflectance is set to this value and the NN is trained in the same way (with simulated reflectances)
 - Alternative: input to the net is not the log of the reflectance but the reflectance directly. By this low reflectances have less weight in the NN. The NN algorithm is more robust but less sensitive.

Status and Improvements neural network (case 2 water) algorithm

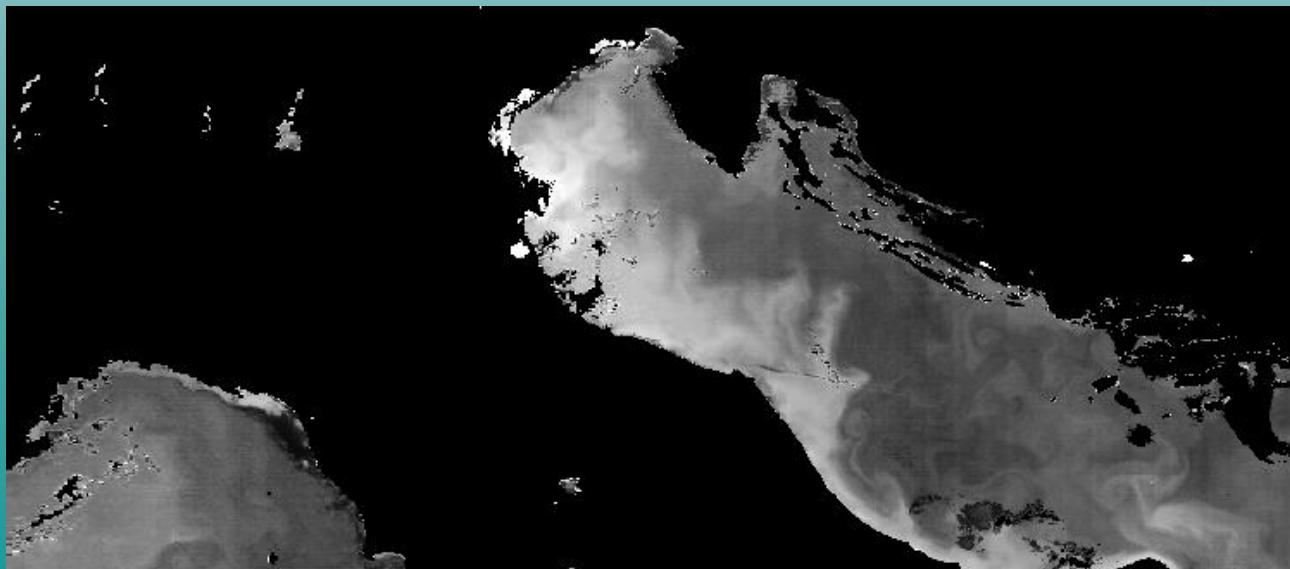
- Further improvements:
 - yellow substance now coded in the 8bit word from the logarithmic scale (was linear), now shows details also in case 1 waters (where it was constant)
 - The bio-optical model used for Hydrolight to produce the directional water leaving radiance reflectances for training of the NN is now based on a much larger data set of different validation cruises (MAVT), however mainly North Sea, North Atlantik, Baltic Sea.
 - A white scatterer was introduced into the bio-optical model for the concentrations of coccolithophoride blooms

Comparison Case 1 / Case 2 Water Algorithm for Pigment



Adriatic Sea,
May 3, 2002

Algal_1



Algal_2

File Edit View Analysis Tools Window Help



Product View Pixel View

Geo-location

Coordinate	Value	Unit
Image-X	175	pixel
Image-Y	258	pixel
Longitude	130°56'15" W	degree
Latitude	46°05'49" N	degree

Tie Point Grids

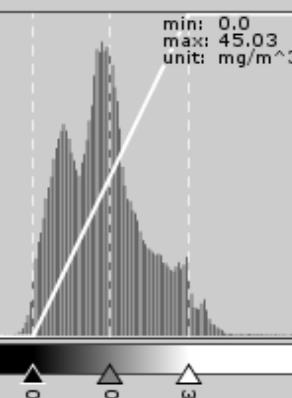
Tie Point Grid	Value	Unit
latitude	46.096848	deg
longitude	-130.9374	deg
dem_alt	-2925.2344	m
dem_rough	0.0	m
lat_corr	0.0	deg
lon_corr	0.0	deg

Bands

Band	Value	Unit
reflec_14	9.145711E-6	dl
water_vapour	2.25	g/cm^2
algal_1	0.21806335	mg/m^3
algal_2	0.30221426	mg/m^3
yellow_subs	0.01968504	1/m
total_susp	0.36228898	g/m^3

Flags

Contrast Stretch - [1] algal_2



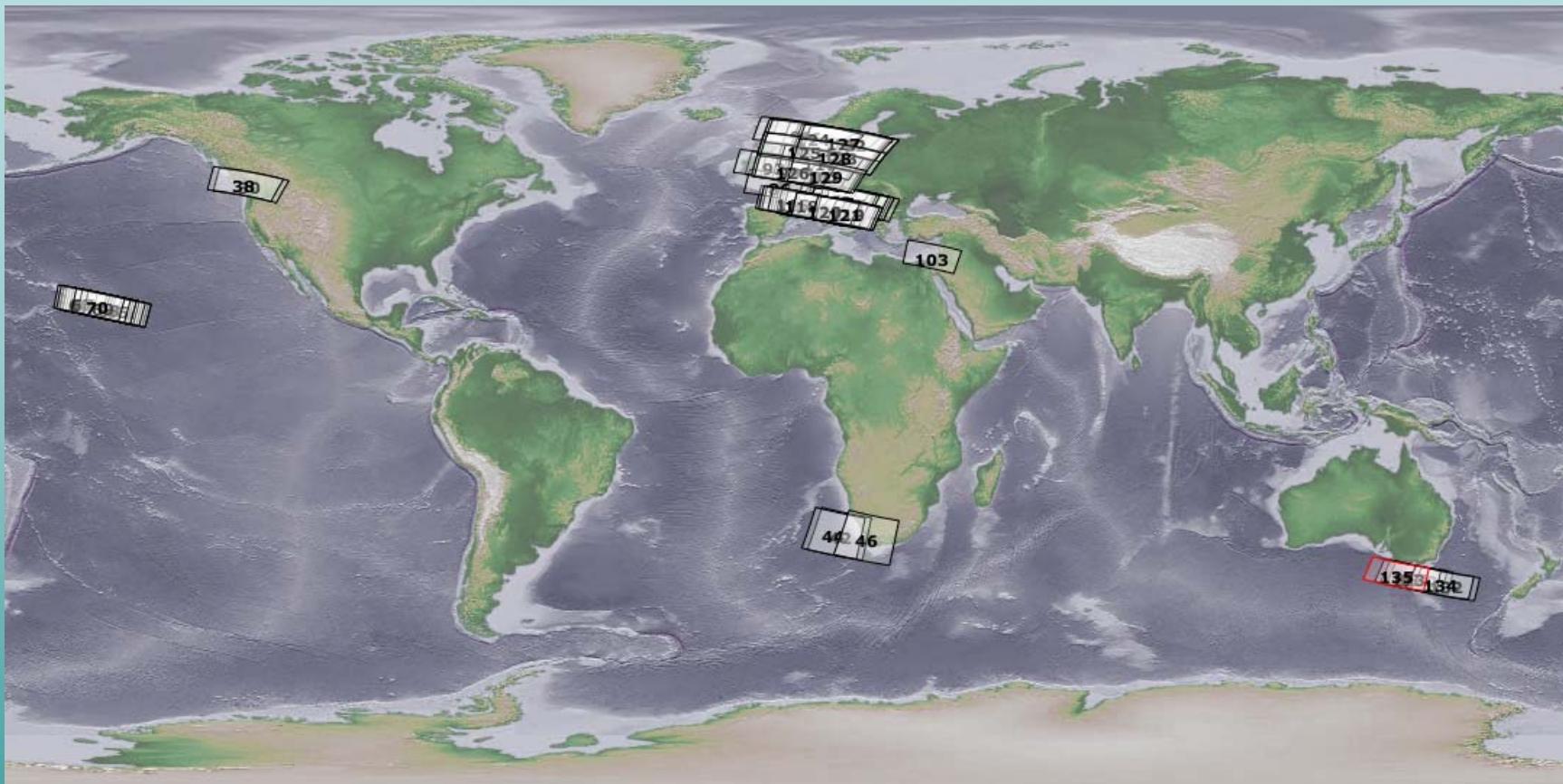
[1] algal_1 [1] algal_2

[1] algal_2

[1] algal_1

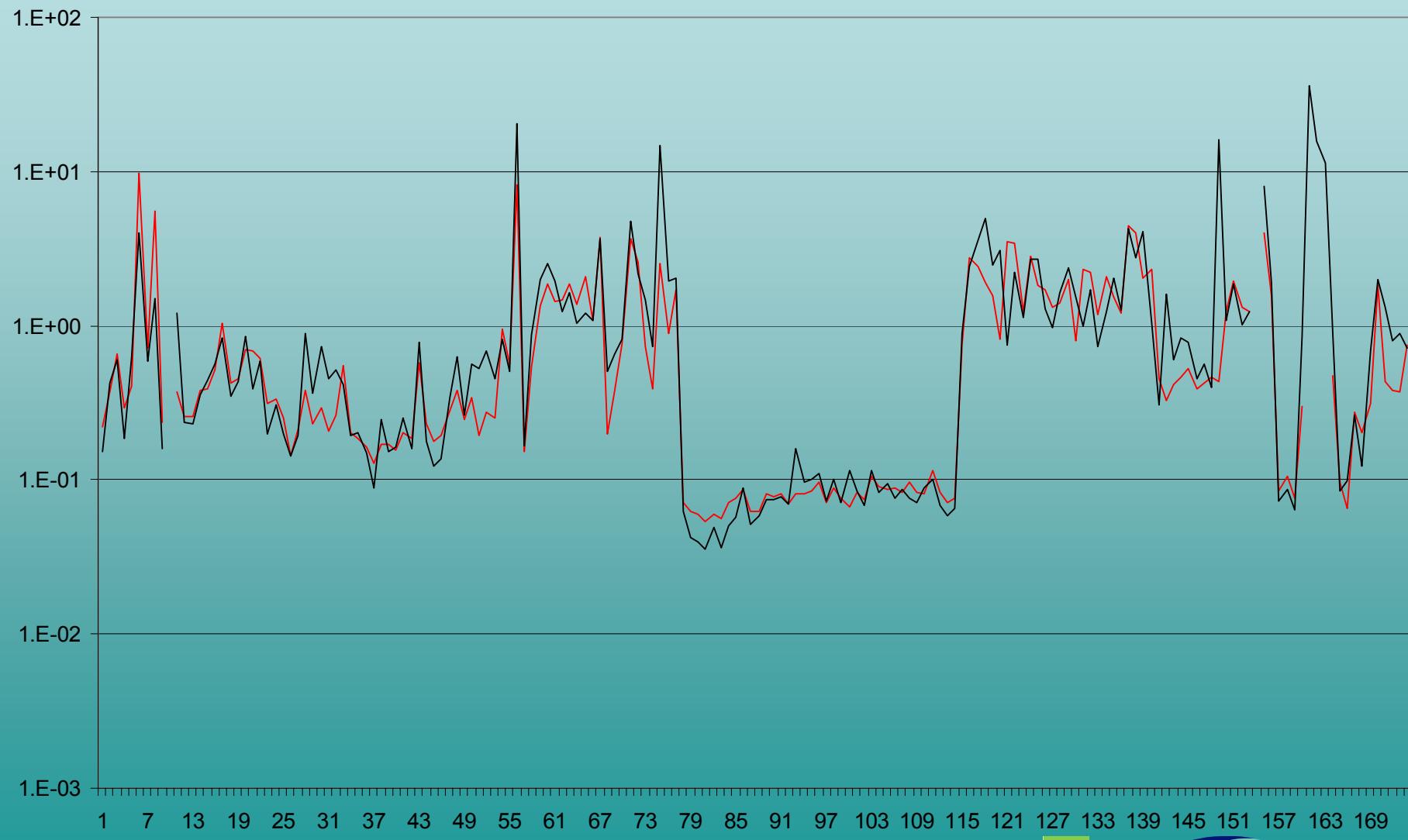


Test products: Ocean parameters



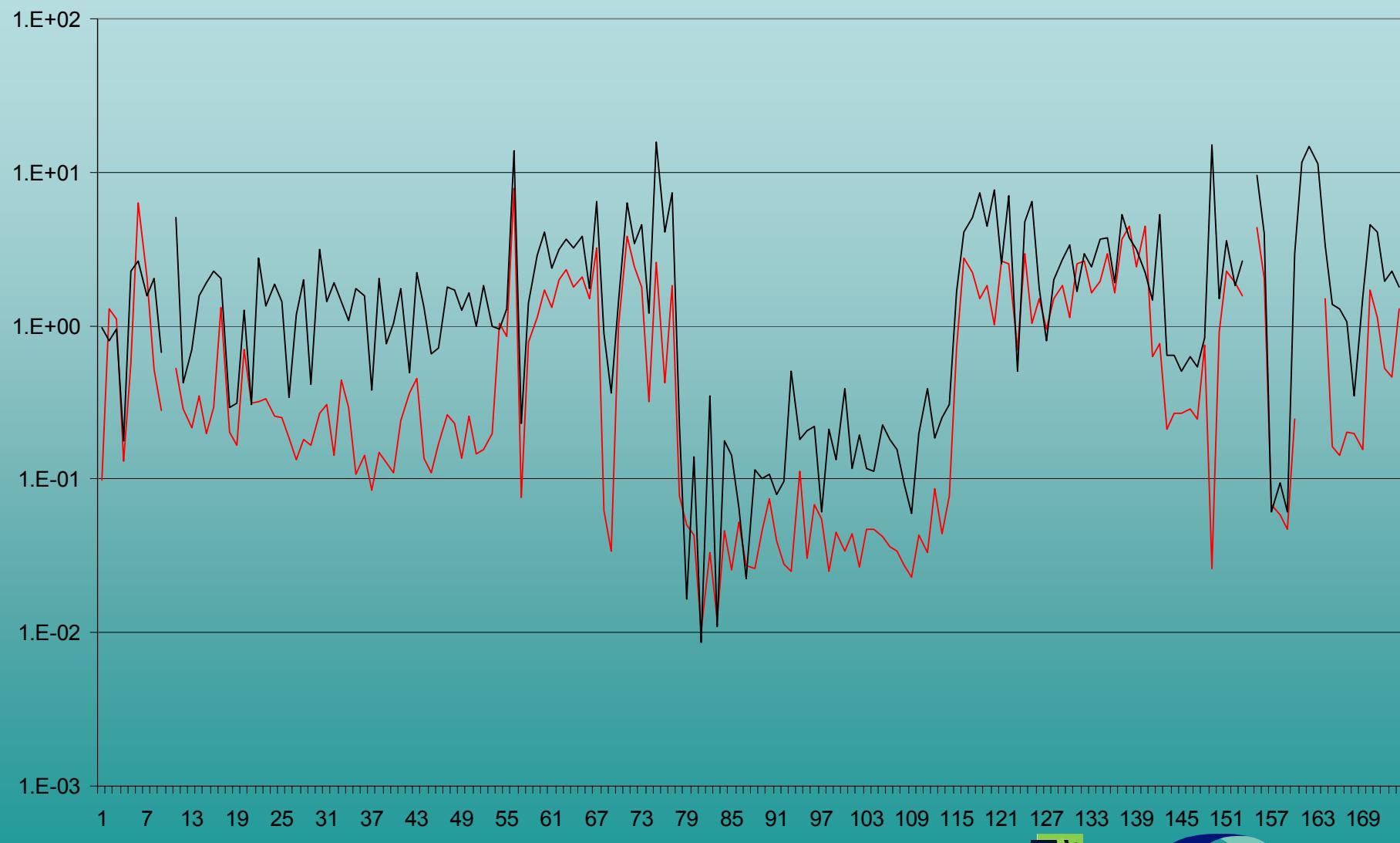
Algal 1 and 2 Mean

— algal_1_Mean — algal_2_Mean

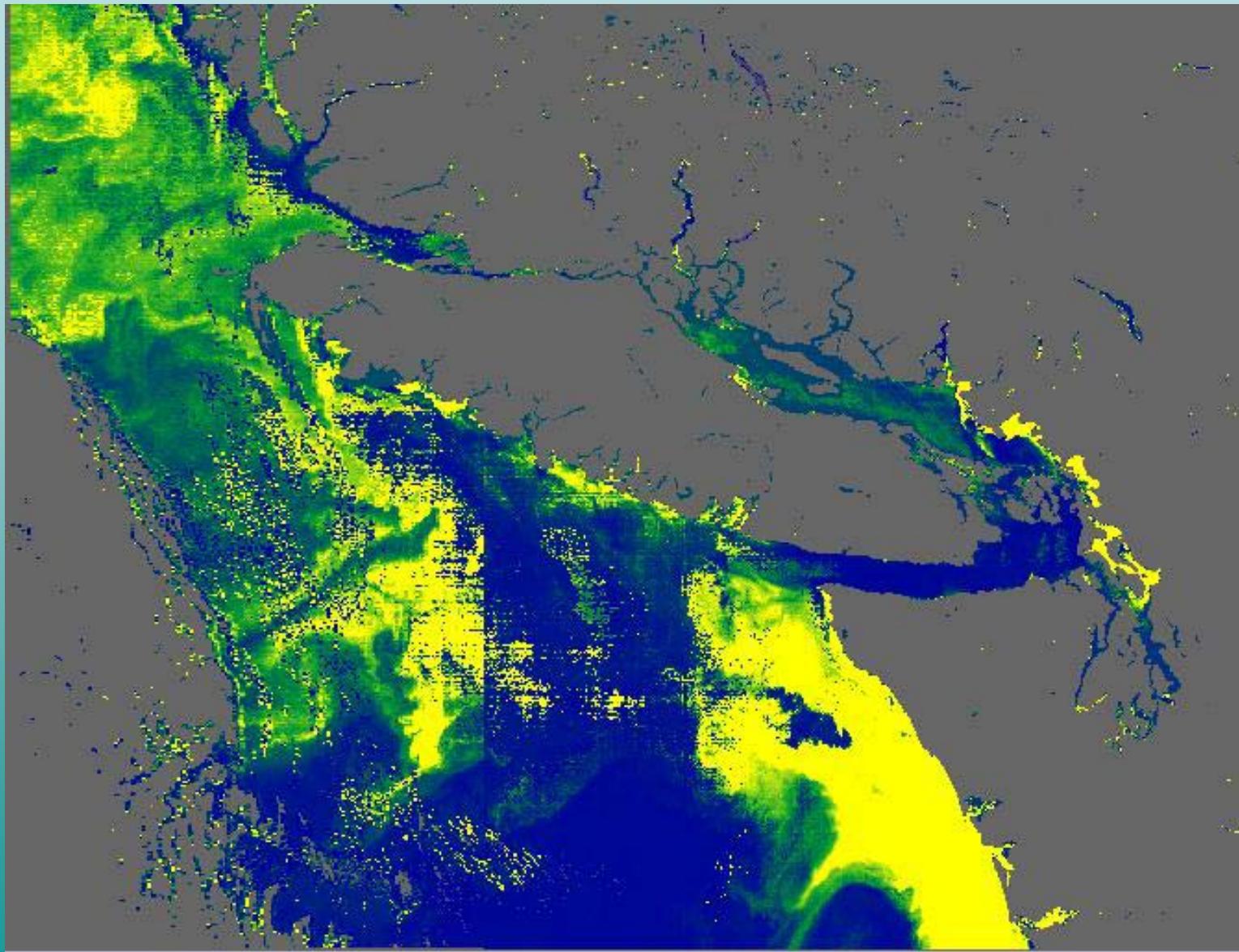


Algal 1 and 2 StdDev

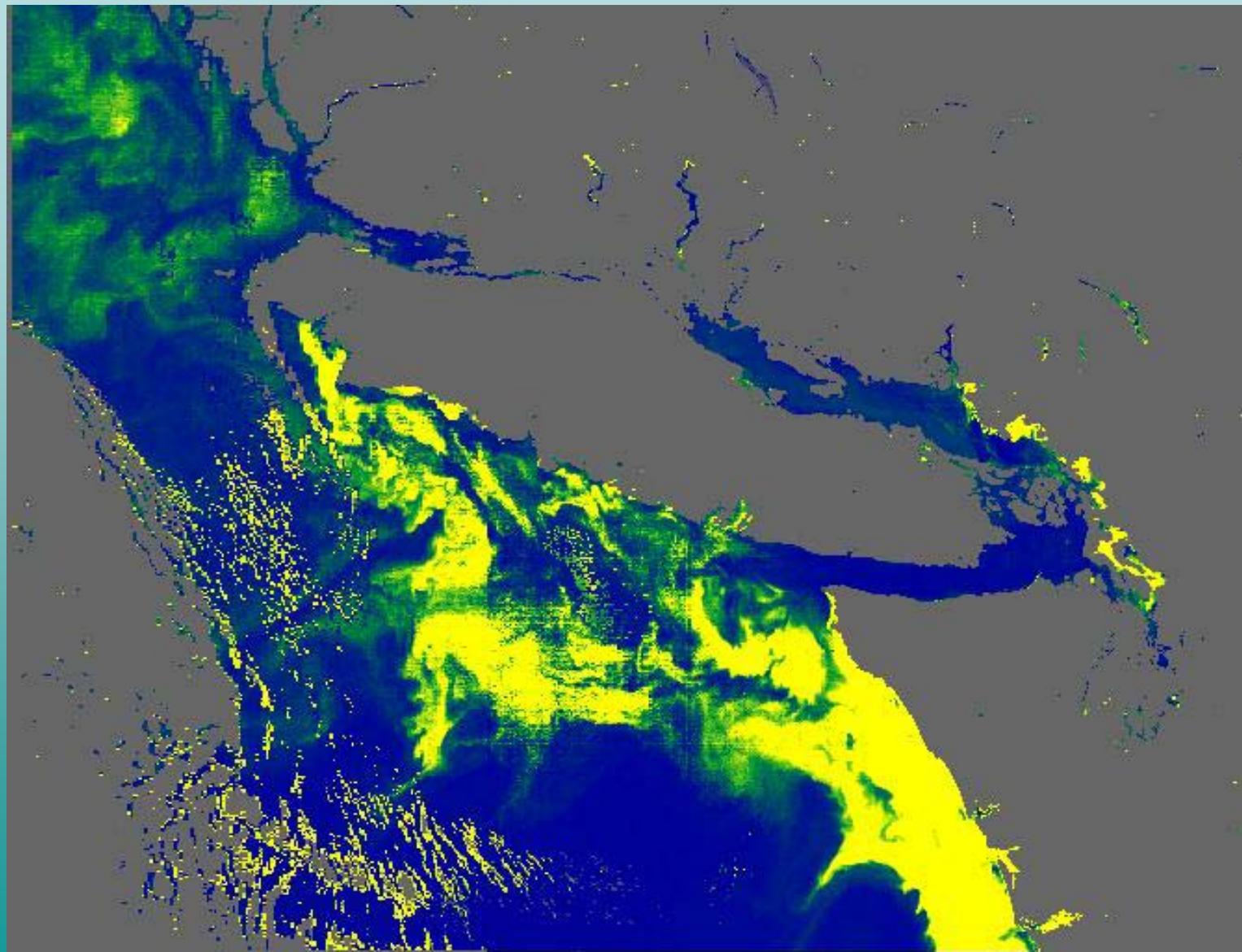
— algal_1_StdDev — algal_2_StdDev



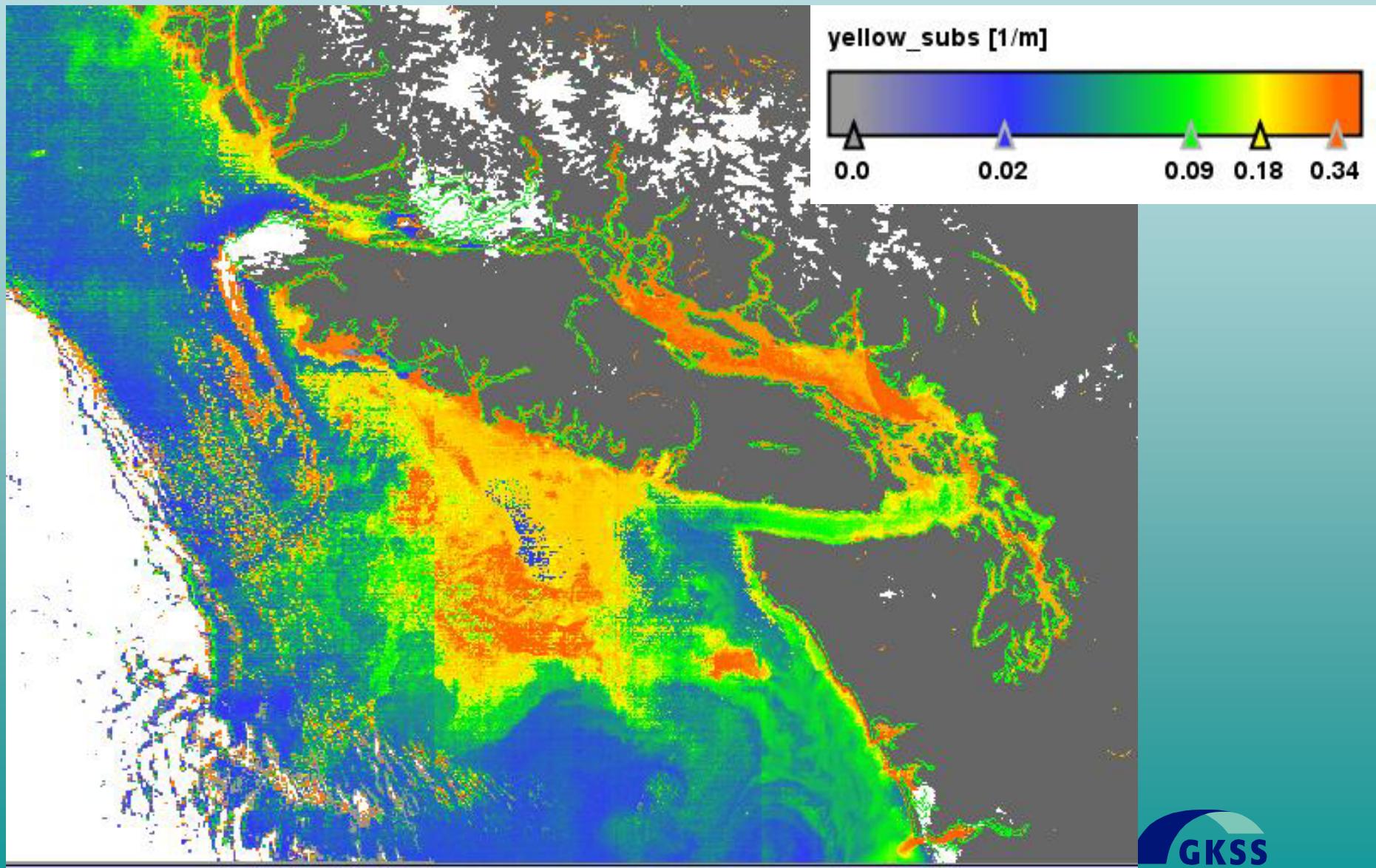
West Canada_ferry 20020814 algal_2



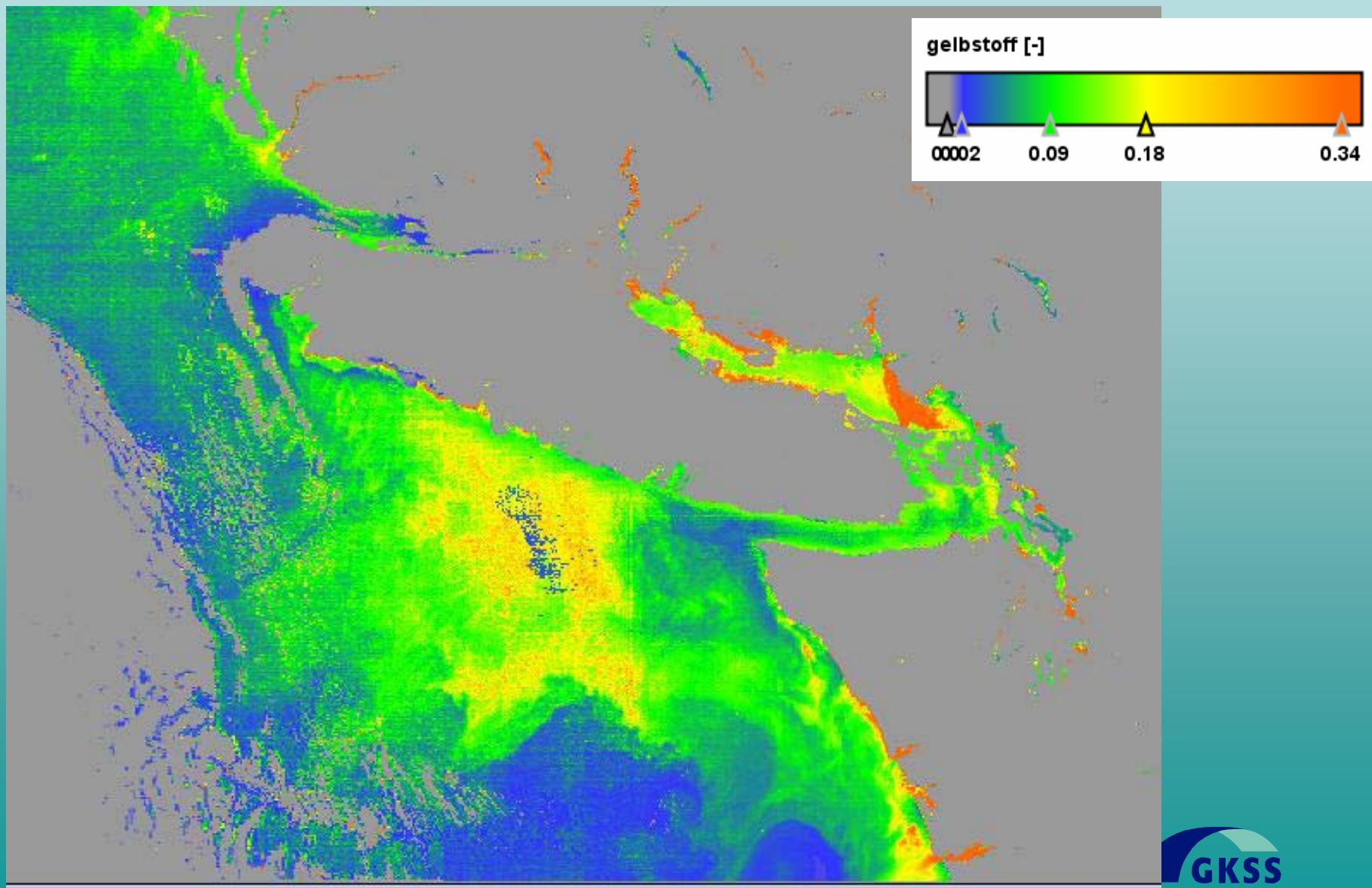
West Canda_ferry 20020814 algal_2 lin reflectance input no threshold



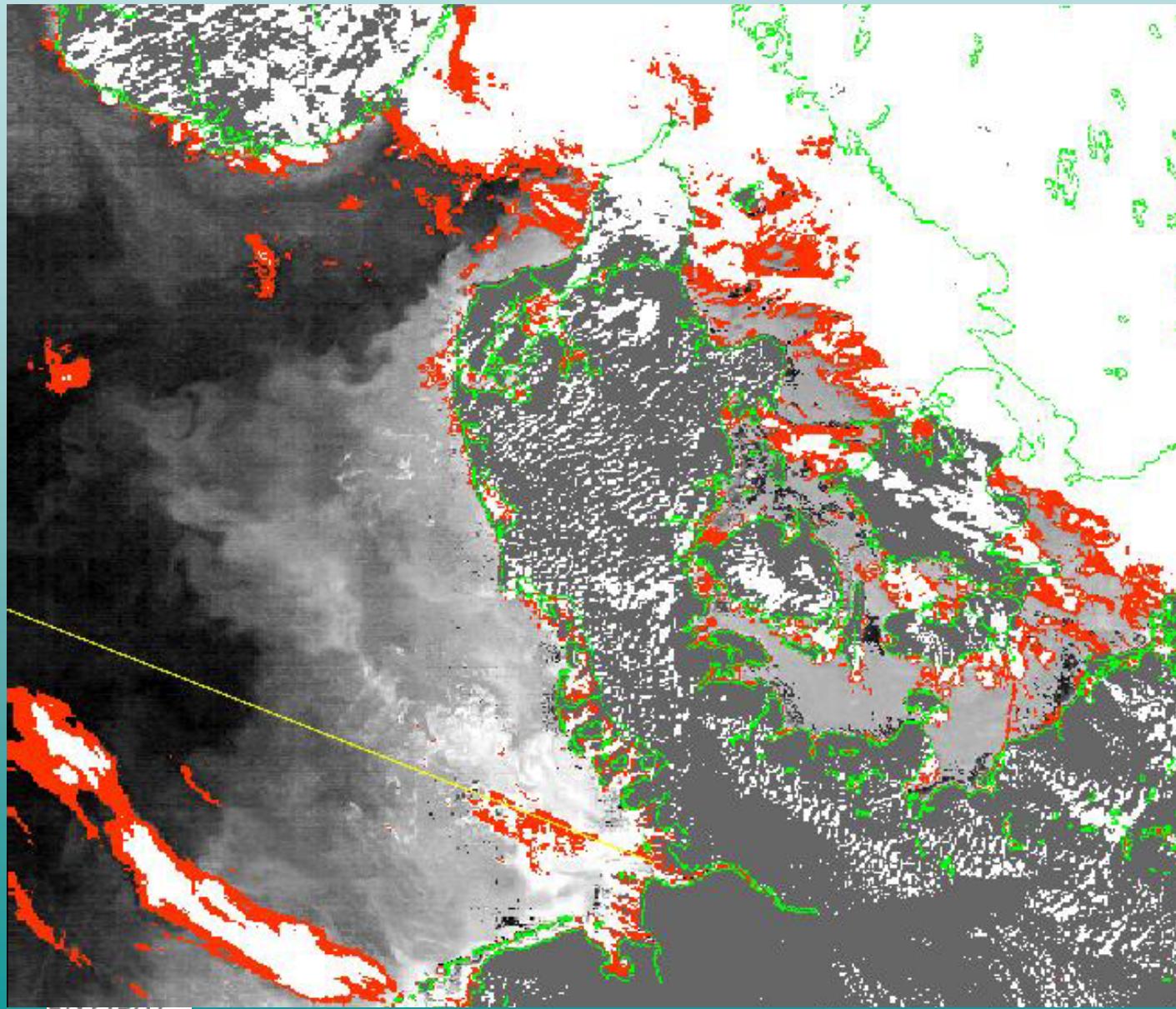
West Canda_ferry 20020814 yellow_subs



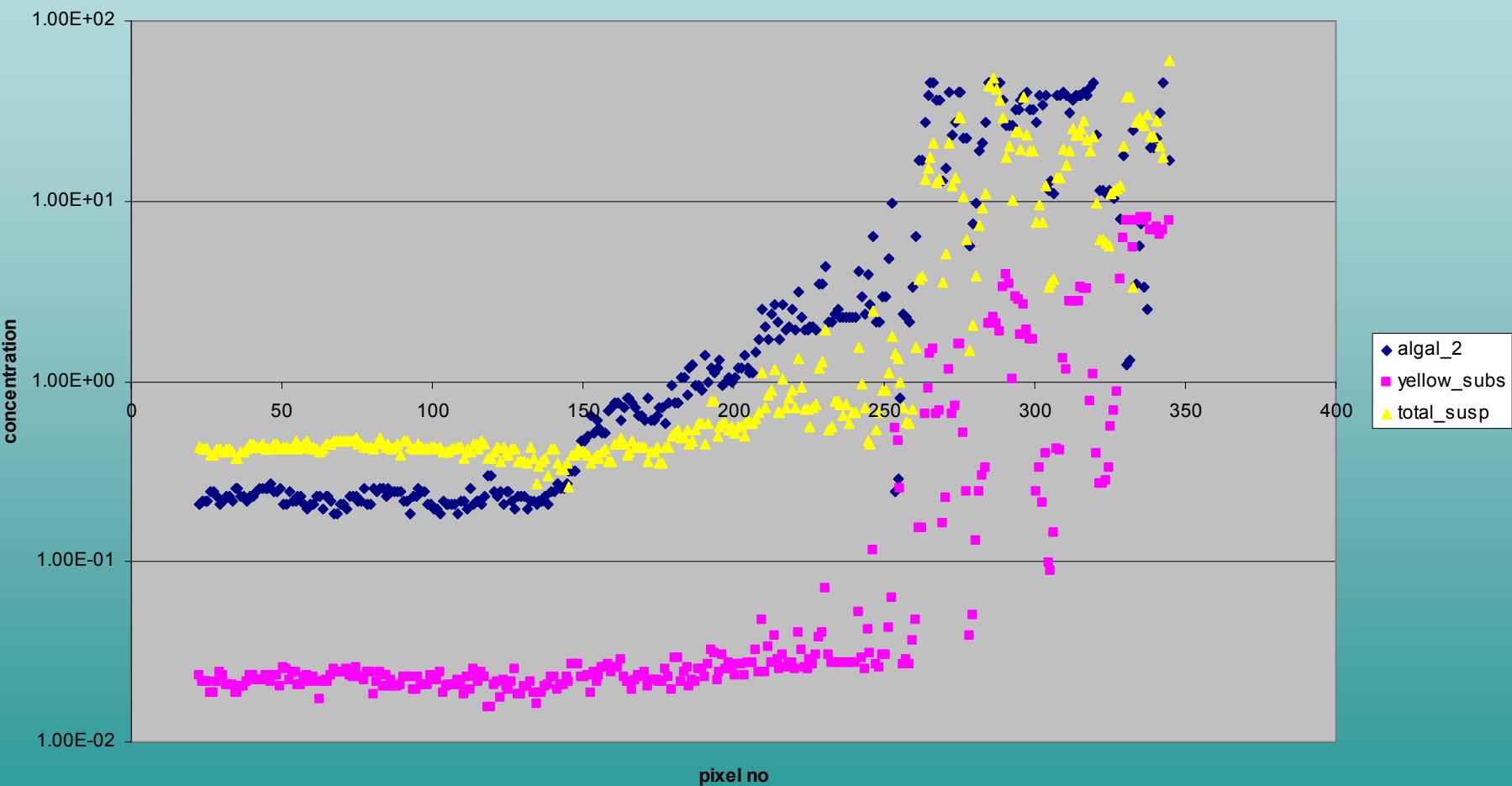
West Canda_ferry 20020814 yellow_subs linear reflectance input



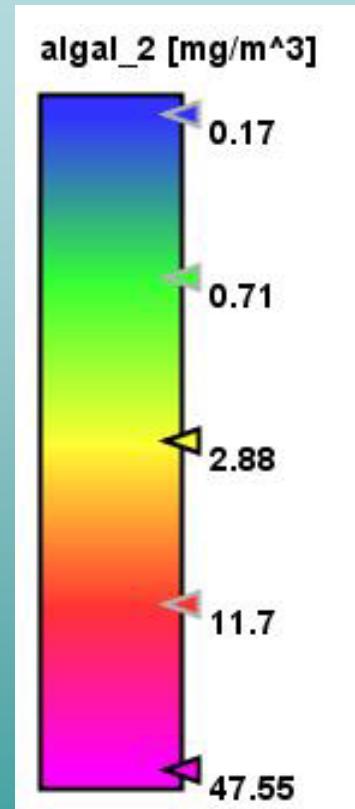
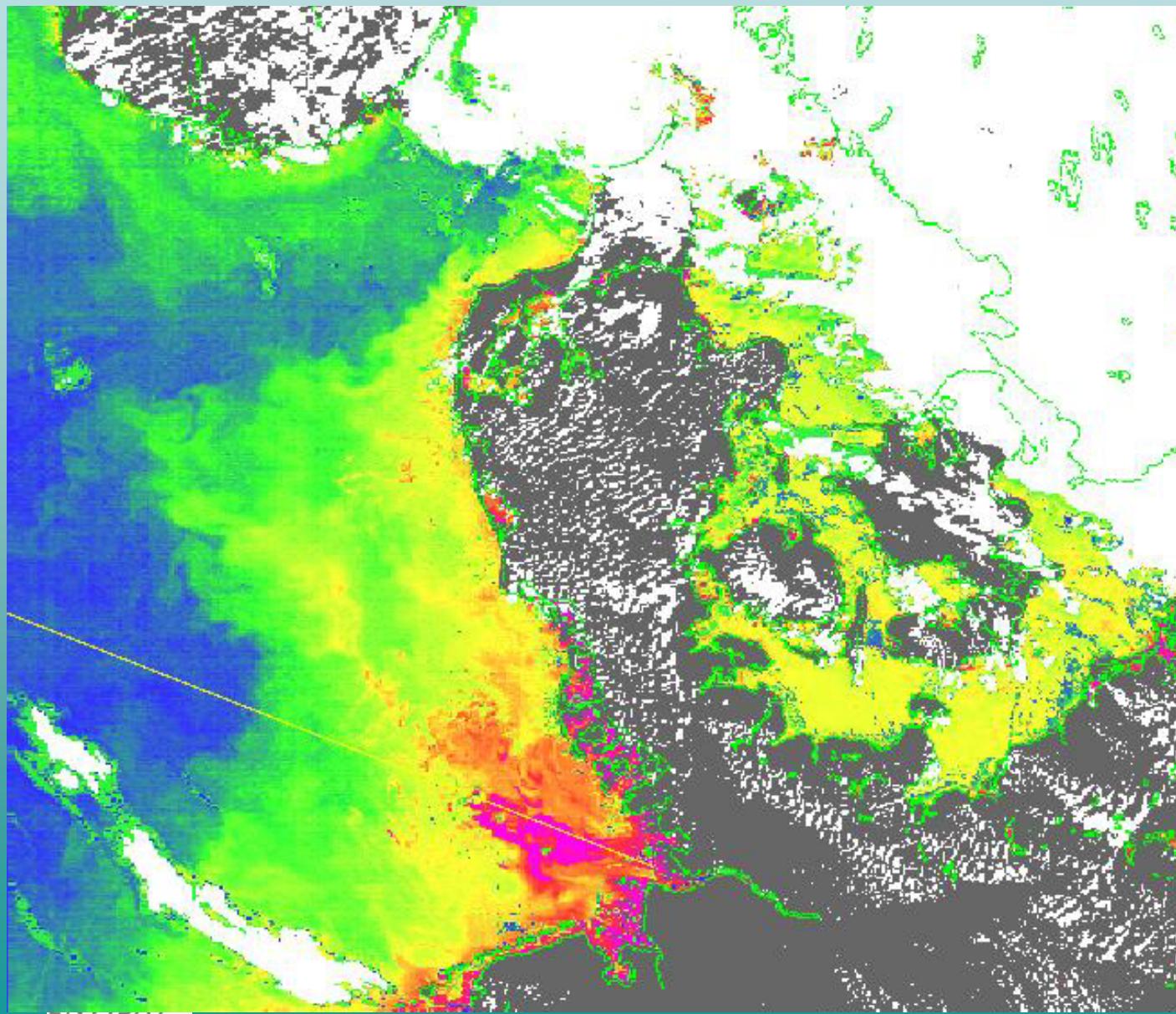
German Bight 20030803 algal_2 with algal_2 flag



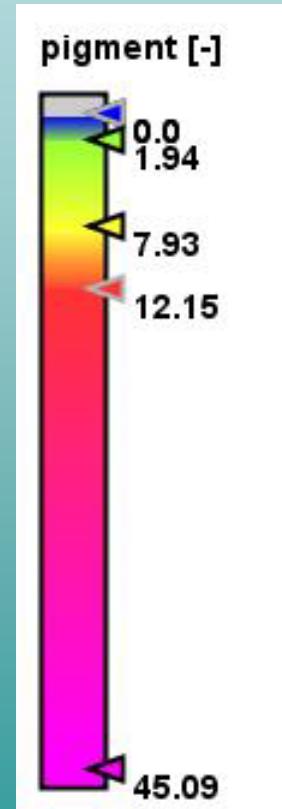
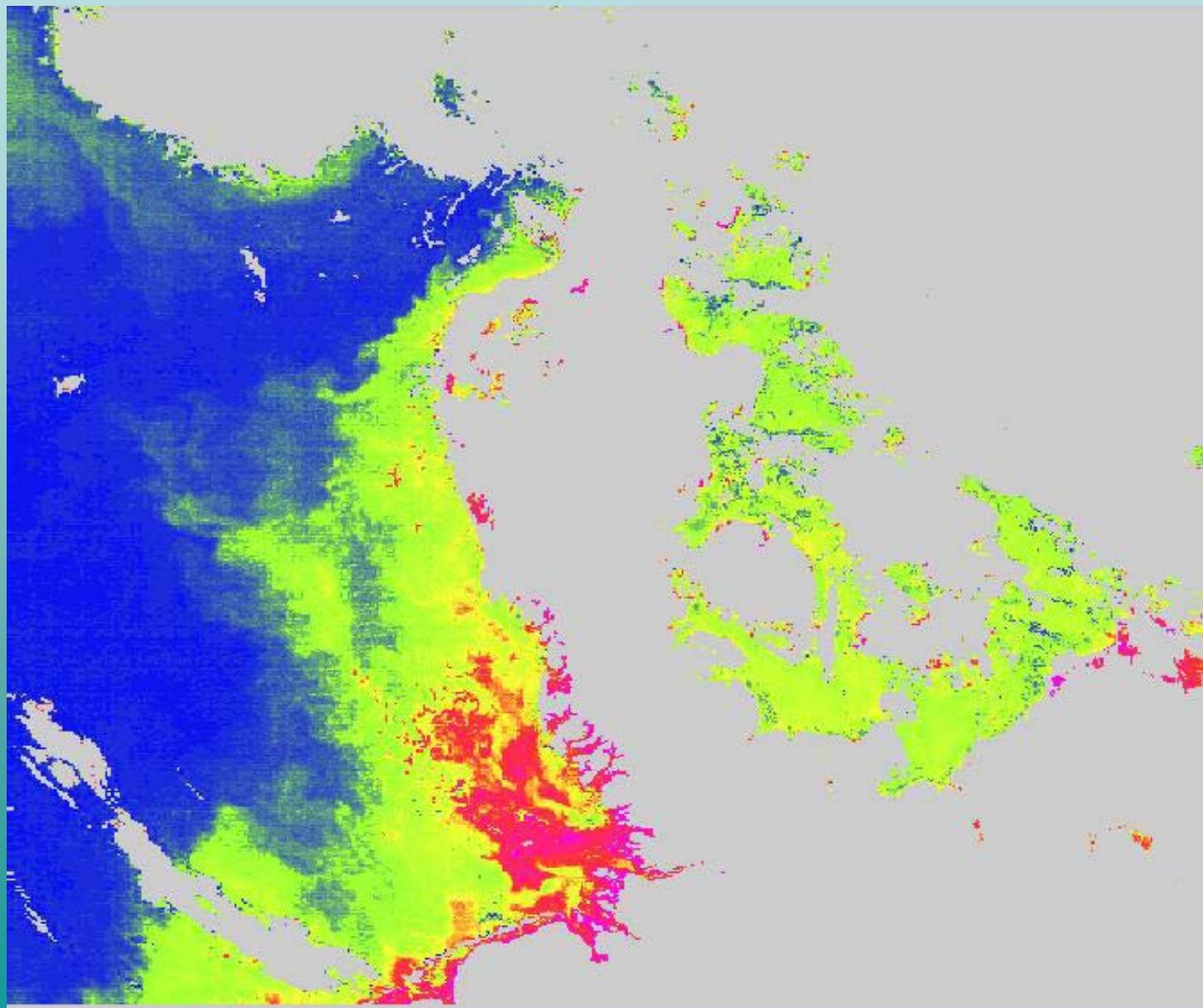
Transect



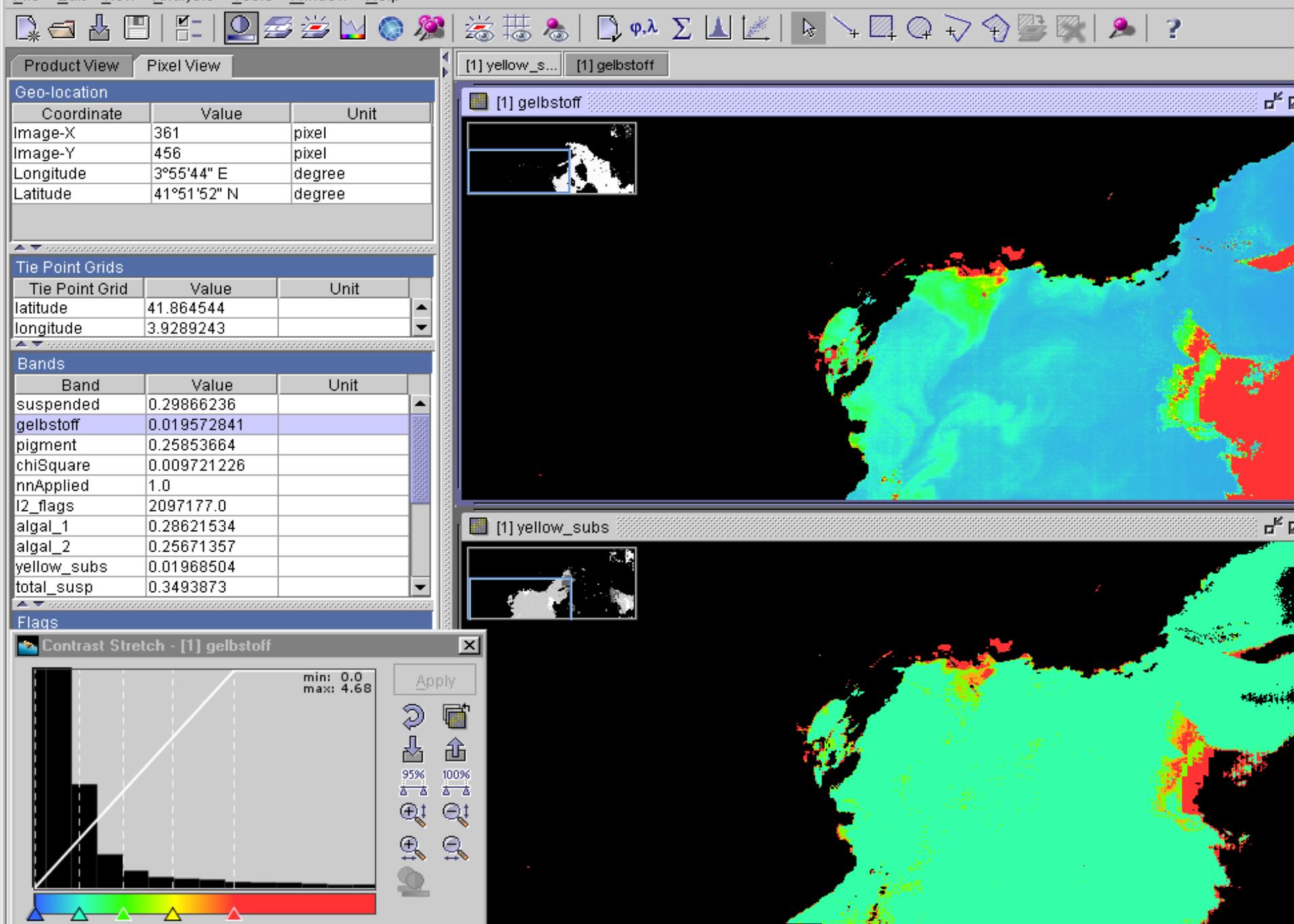
German Bight 20030803 algal_2



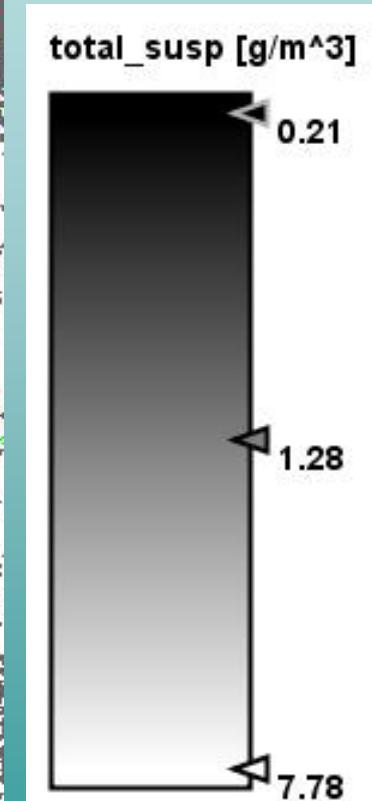
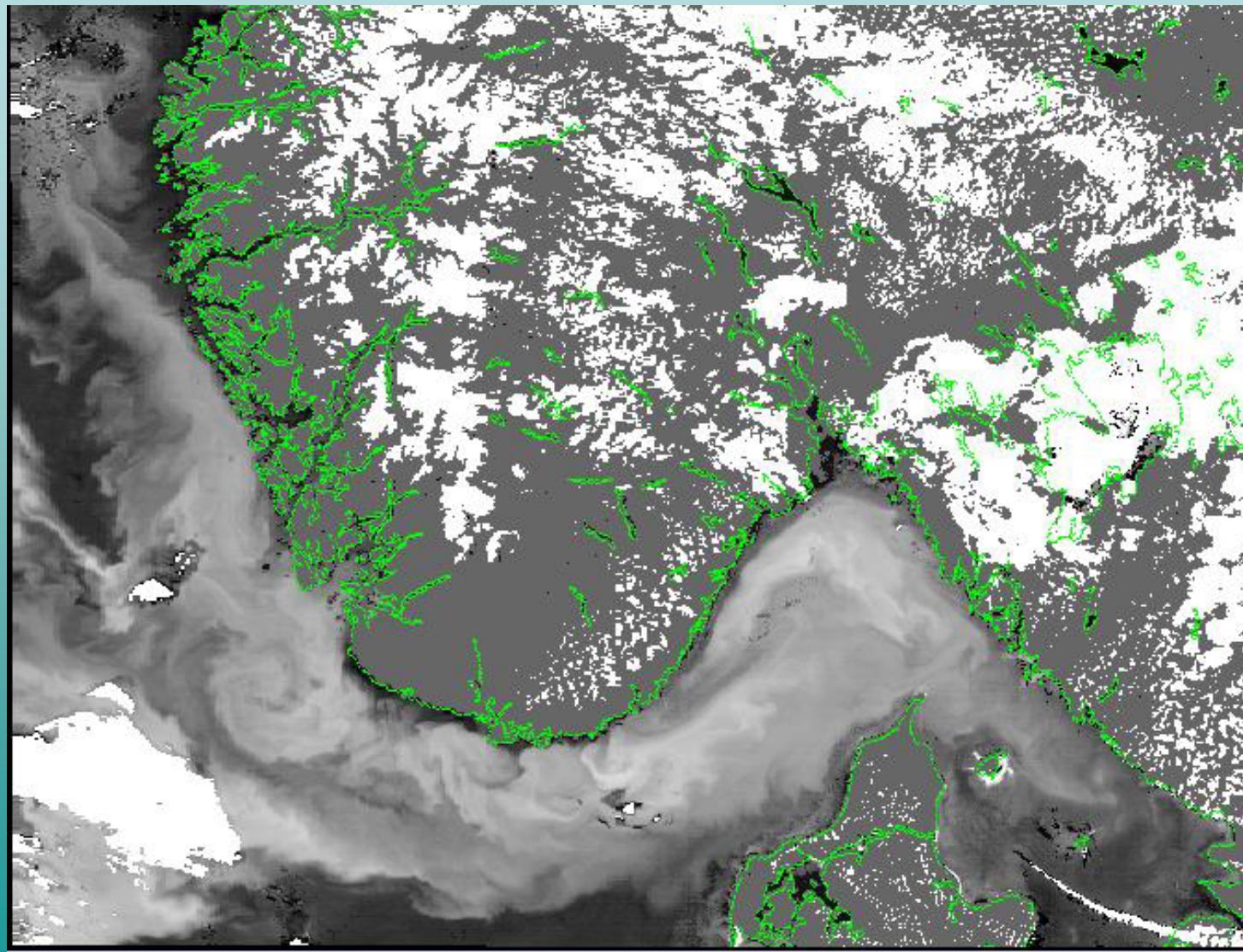
German Bight 20030803 algal_2, lin reflectance



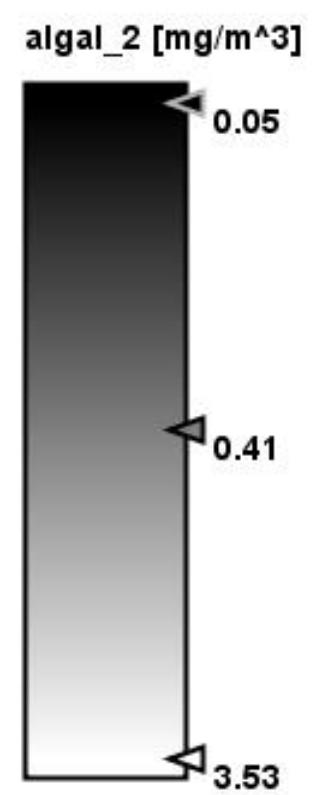
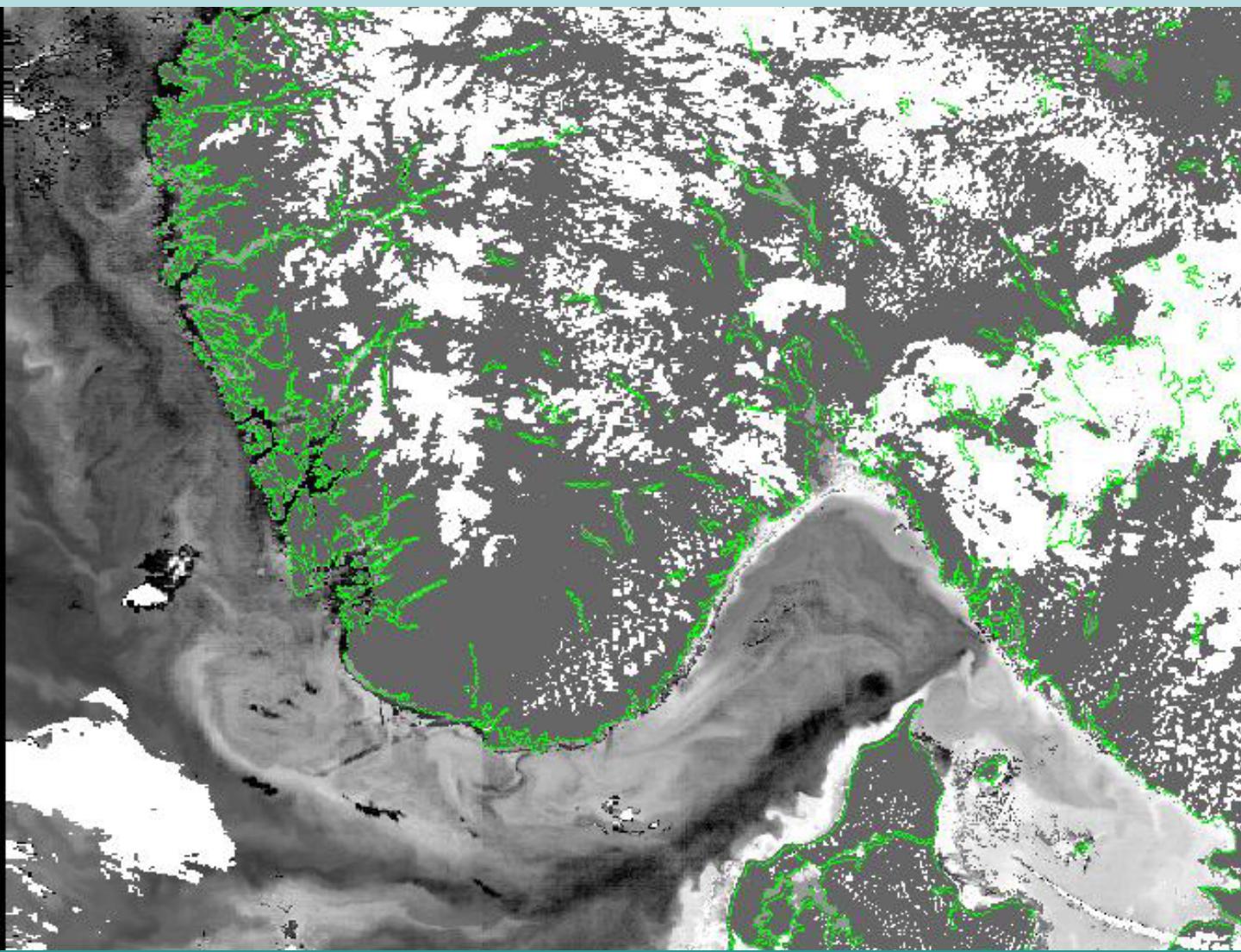
File Edit View Analysis Tools Window Help



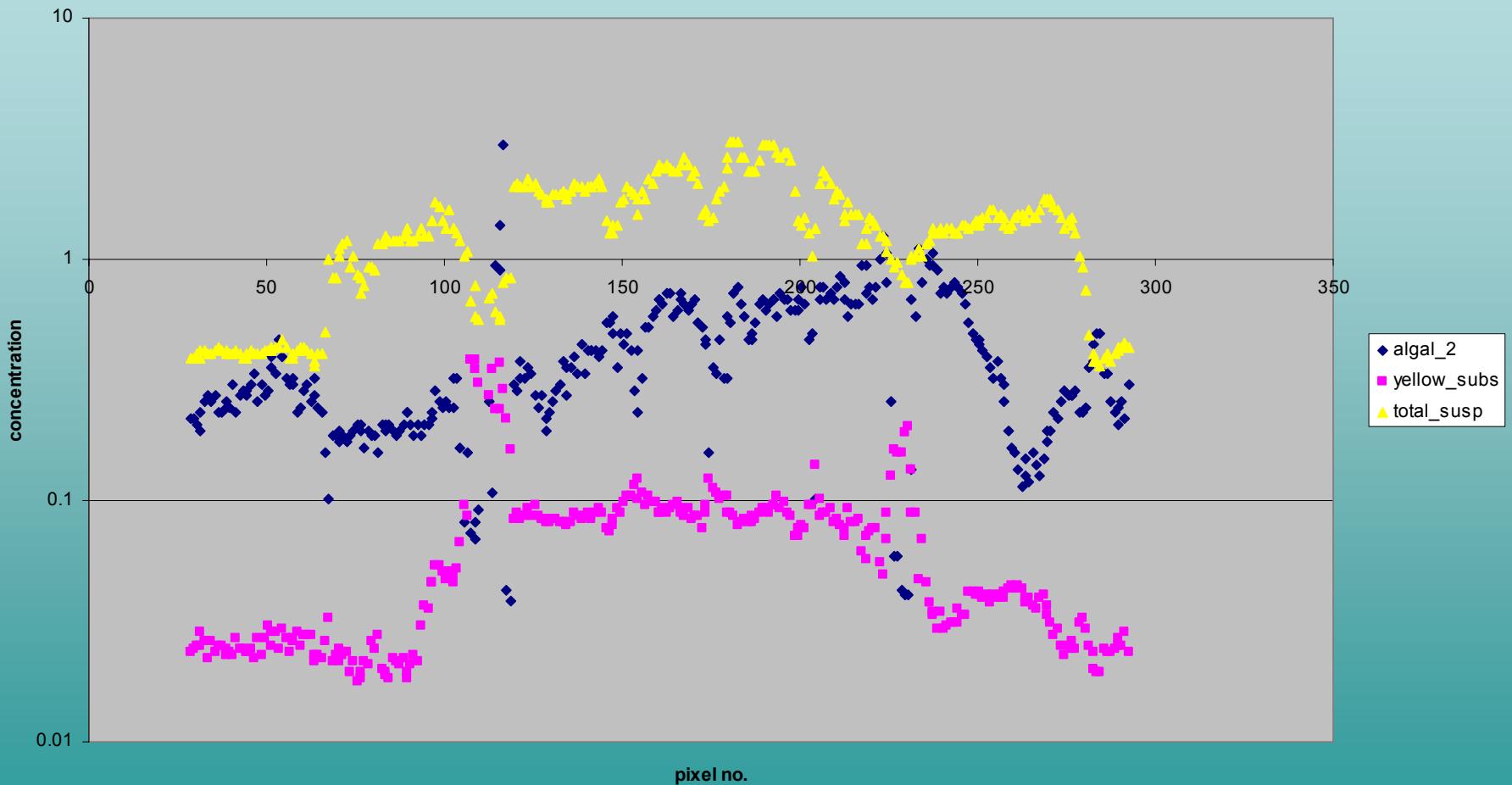
Skagerrak 20030616 total_susp



Skagerrak 20030616 algal_2



Transect Skagerrak



Conclusion

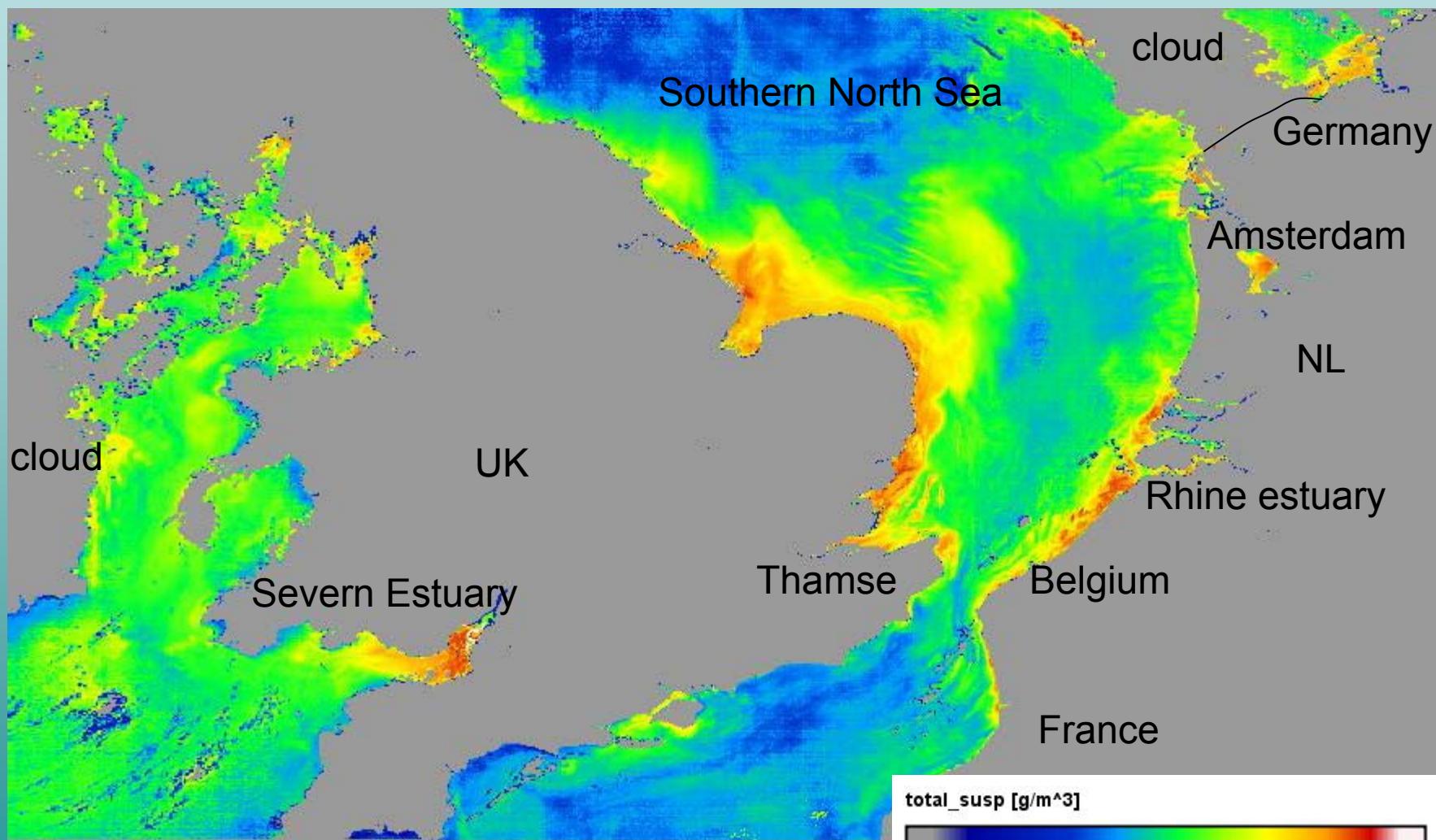
- NN algorithm products significantly improved by introduction of threshold and modification of atmospheric correction
- Some (but rare) problems with constant threshold of 0.003
- Alternative: Neural network with linear reflectance input
- Distribution of yellow substance now visible also at low concentrations
- Coccolithophoride distribution improved by white scatterer

Before reprocessing

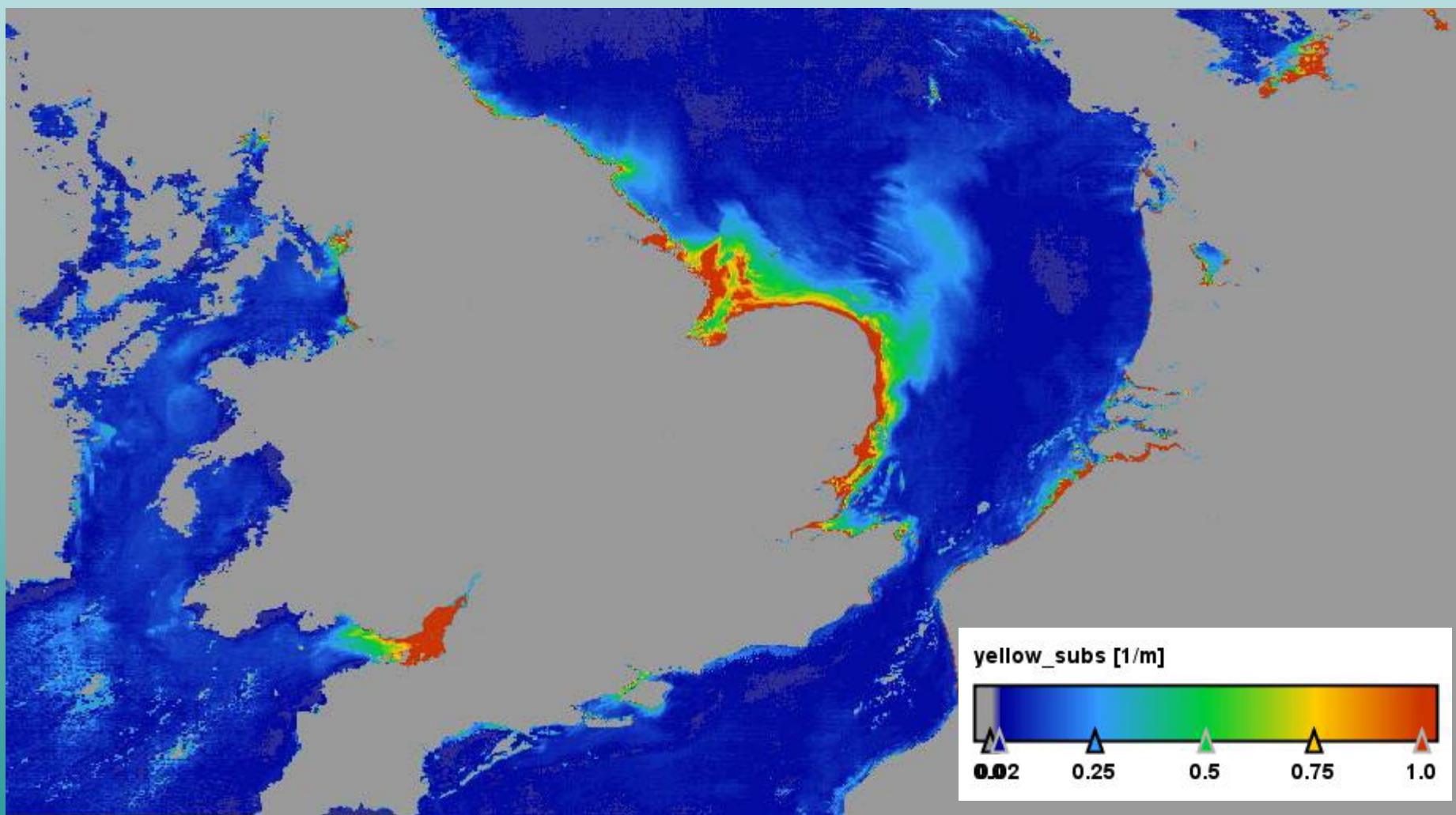
- Chi2 threshold for flag have to be adjusted
- NN input linear reflectance or log reflectance + threshold for constant has to be trained and compared, and decided



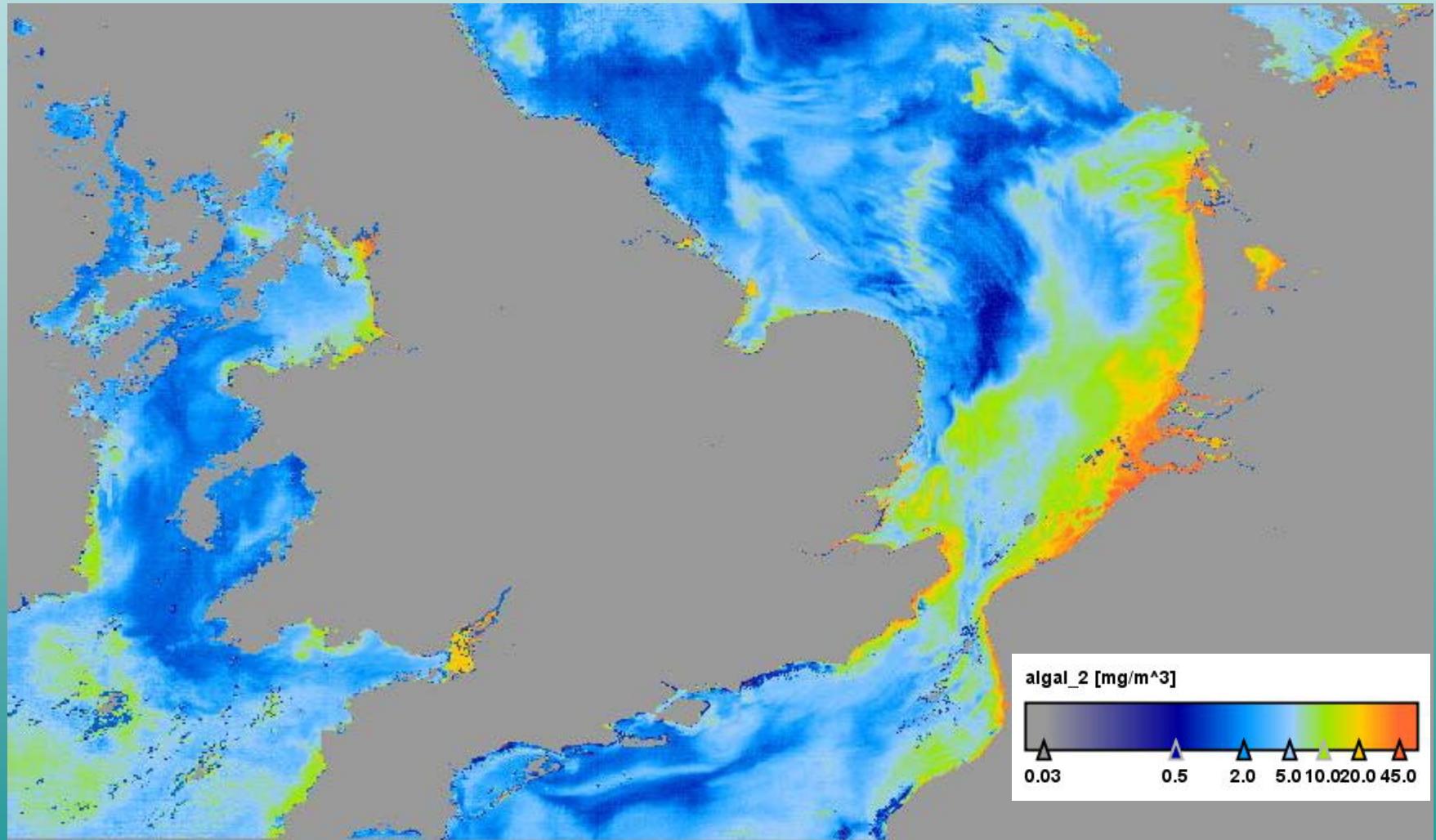
Total Suspended Matter (TSM)



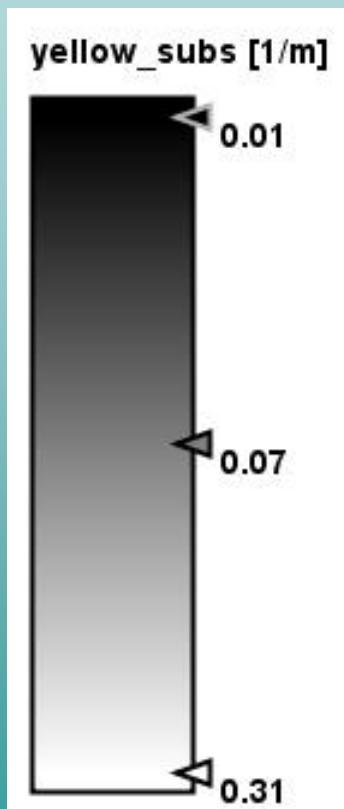
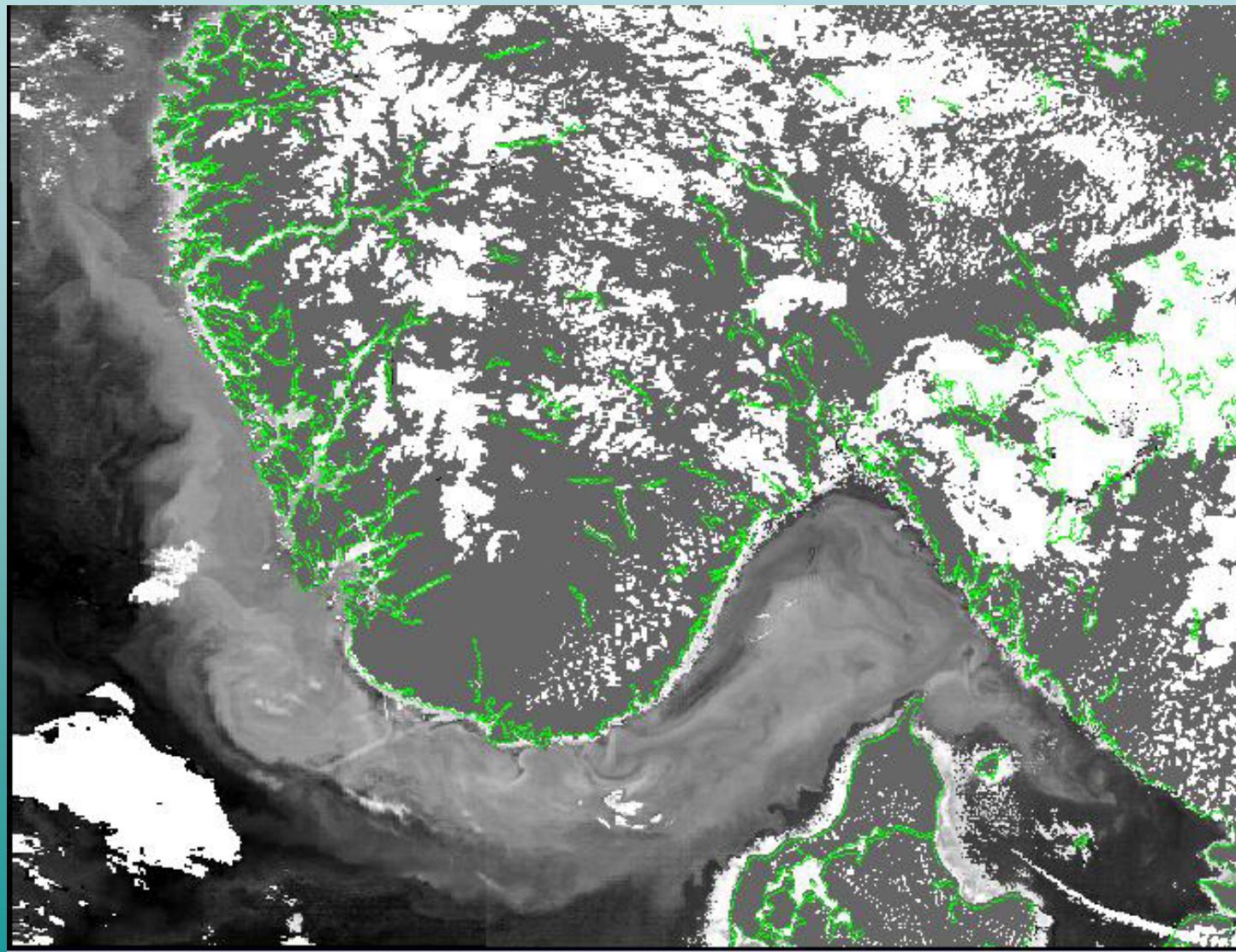
Gelbstoff (a443)



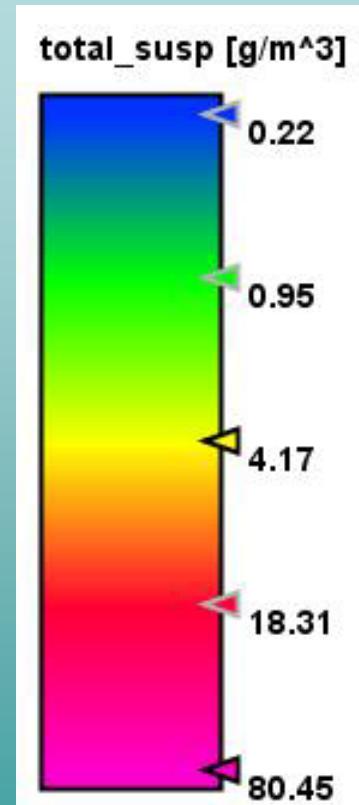
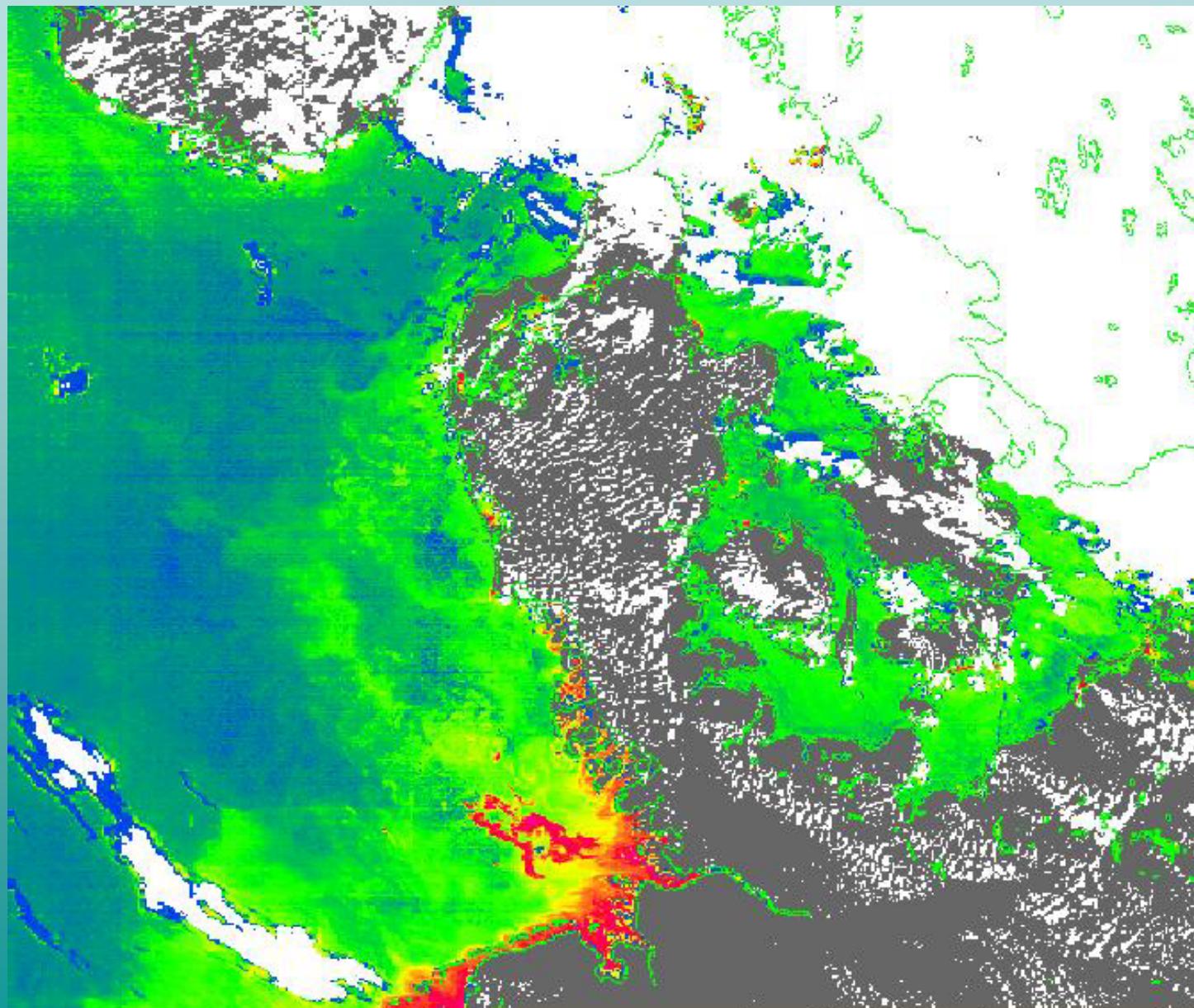
Pigment (Algal_2)



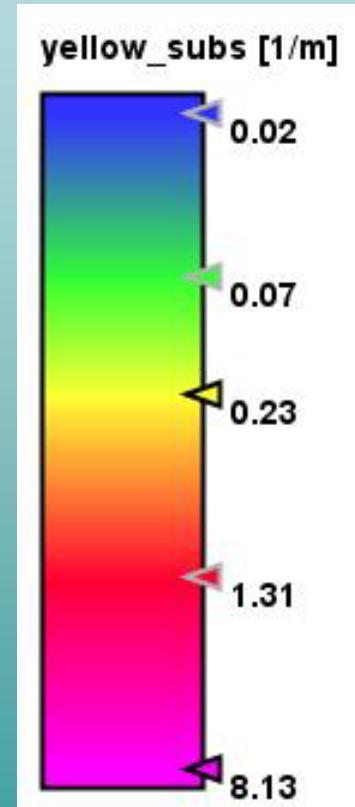
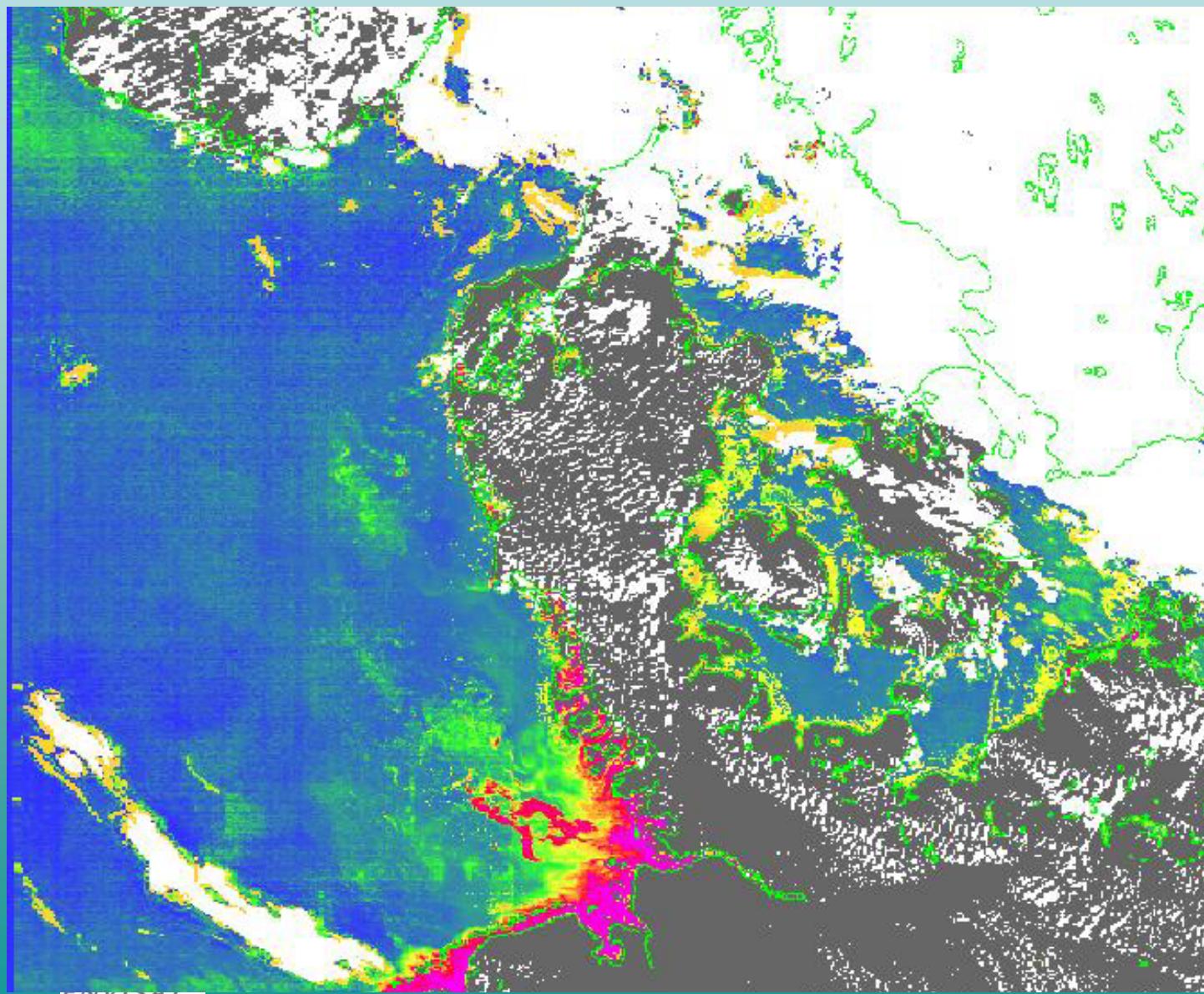
Skagerrak 20030616 yellow_sub



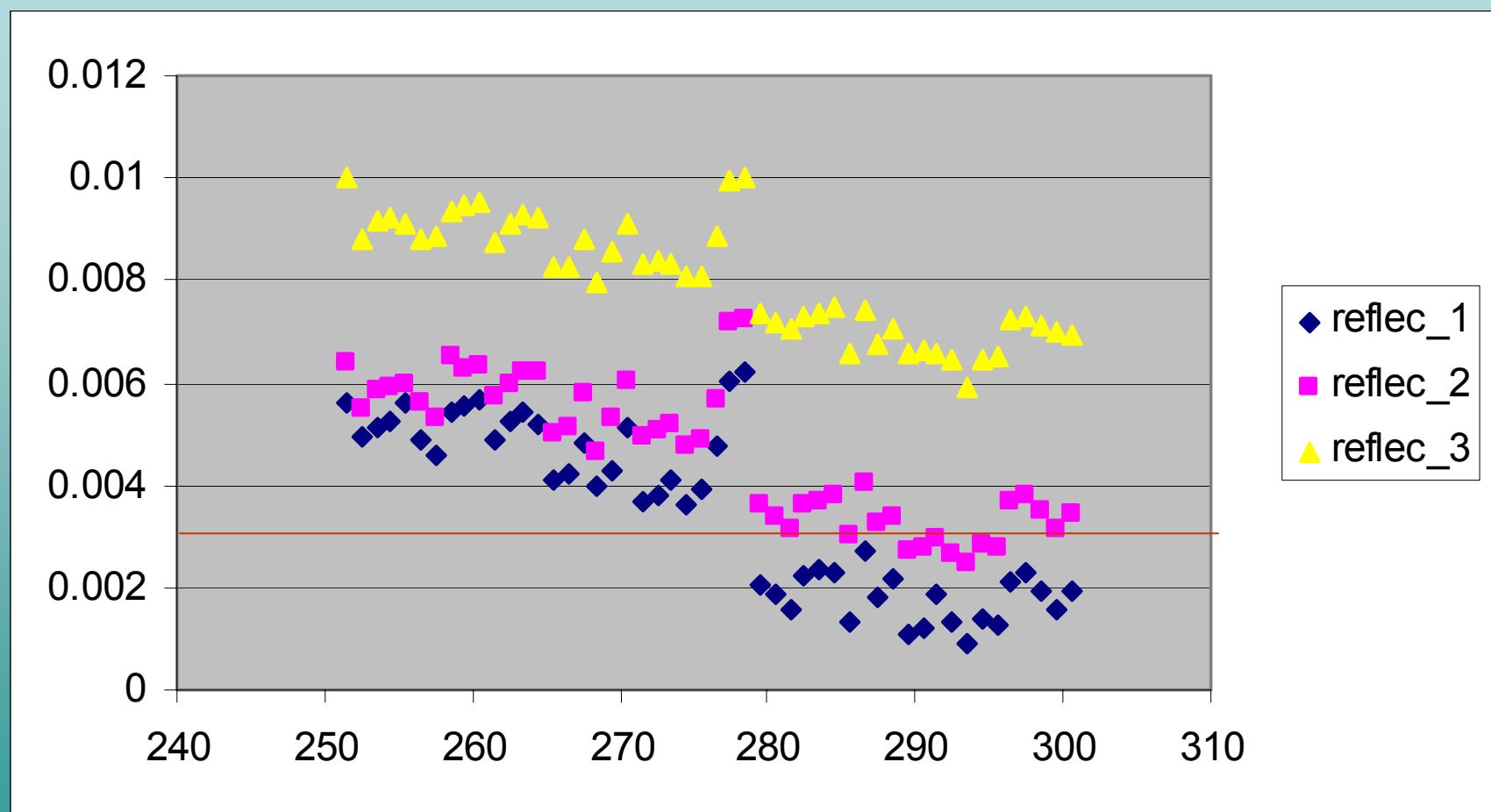
German Bight 20030803 total_susp.



German Bight 20030803 yellow_sub



Transect



Transect chlorophyll

