Improved Satellite Ocean Color Retrievals of Ocean Inherent Optical Properties and Biogeochemical Properties Utilizing the Capabilities of PACE

B. Greg Mitchell and Mati Kahru
Scripps Institution of Oceanography
Alexander Vasilkov
***Science* Systems and *Applications*, Inc.**

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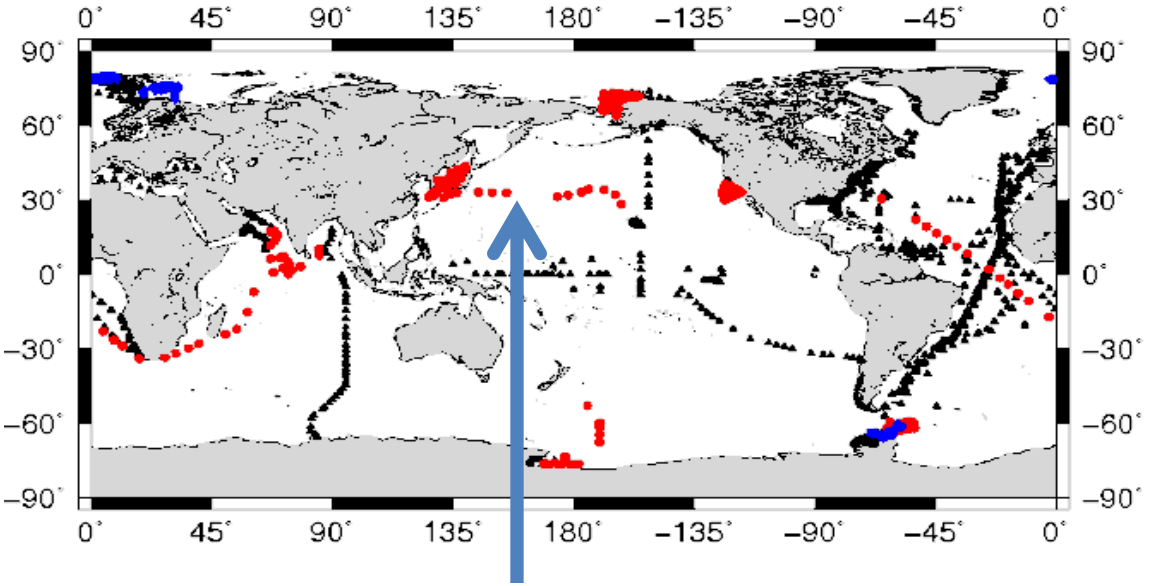
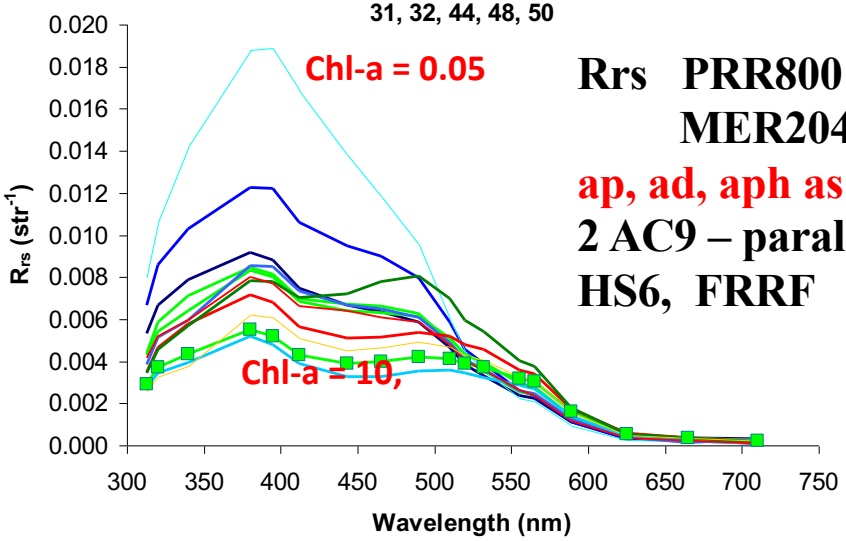
Large global data Via Strategic Collaborations over 20 years

CalCOFI, JGOFS, AMLR, SIMBIOS, ONR JES, CCE LTER, NSF BWZ, ICESCAPE



In situ Optics	# Stations
PRR600	76
PRR800	744
MER1012	150
MER2040	310
MER2048	333
SPMR	37
AC9	817
HS6	813
FRRF	452

ACE Asia Stations
1, 14 15, 16, 17, 18, 28, 31, 32, 44, 48, 50

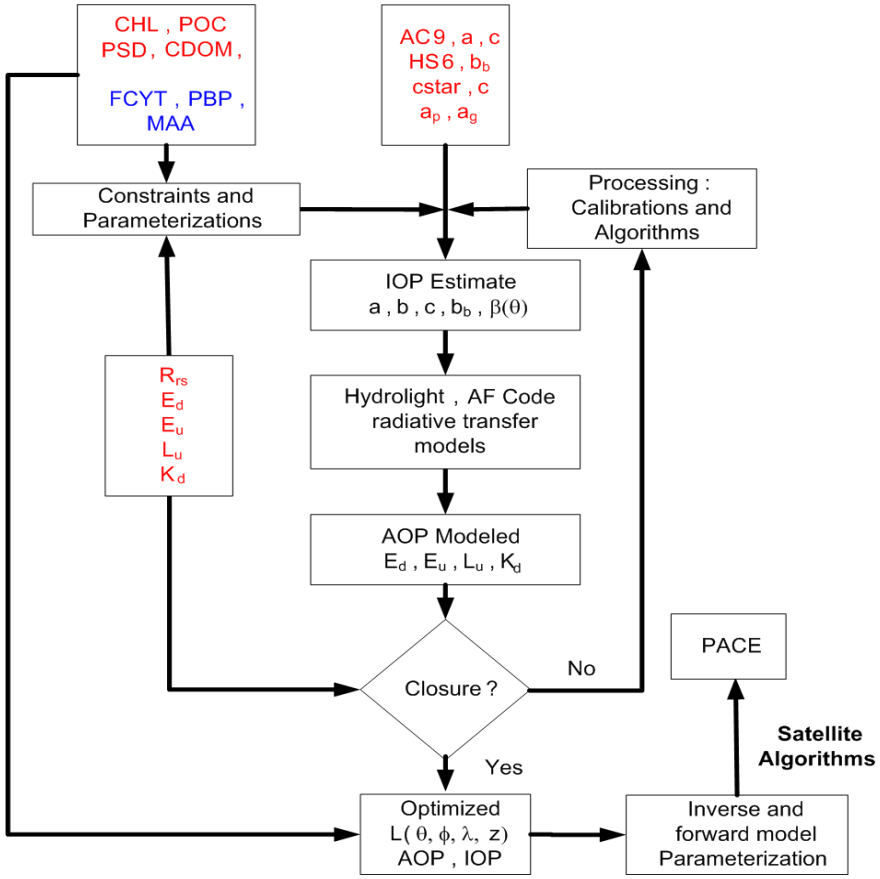


Rrs PRR800 UV-Vis, 19-λ
MER2040 12-λ,
ap, ad, aph as 300-800 nm
2 AC9 – parallel, unfiltered
HS6, FRRF

Water Samples	# Samples
ap	7616
as	6001
CHN	3955
Coulter Counter	679
Cyanobacteria	316
Nutrients	4375
Pigments Fluor	19703
Pigments HPLC	6416
PvE	1093
TSM	541
Flow Cytometry	4470
MAA	1376
PBP	809

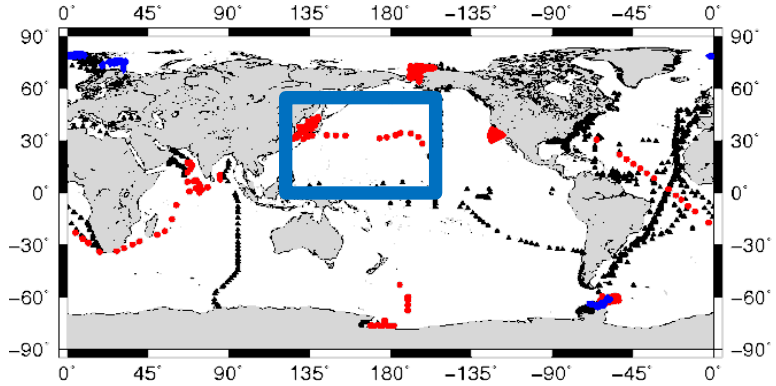
Goal is to provide optimized hyperspectral global data for model development and evaluation

- Data, QC, Details
- IOP/AOP methods and processing
- Forward Model parameterization
- Inverse Modeling
- Collaborations



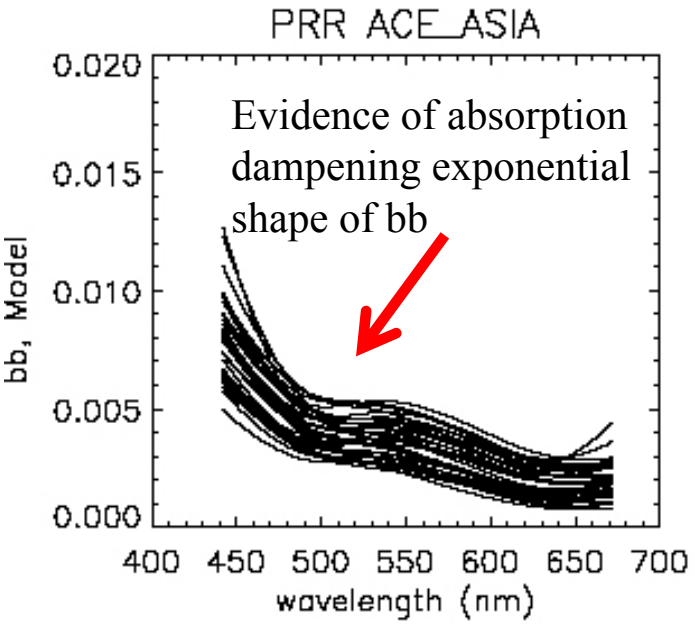
Hyperspectral extension applied to ACE-ASIA data

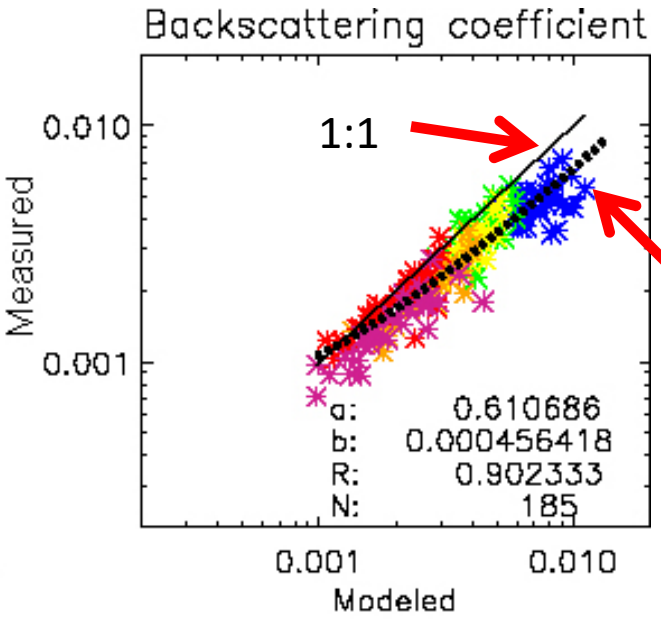
Narrow focus on detailed analysis of one of detailed cruise



Data →MODELS

$$Rrs(\lambda) = f\ [\ a(\lambda),\ bb(\lambda)\ ]$$





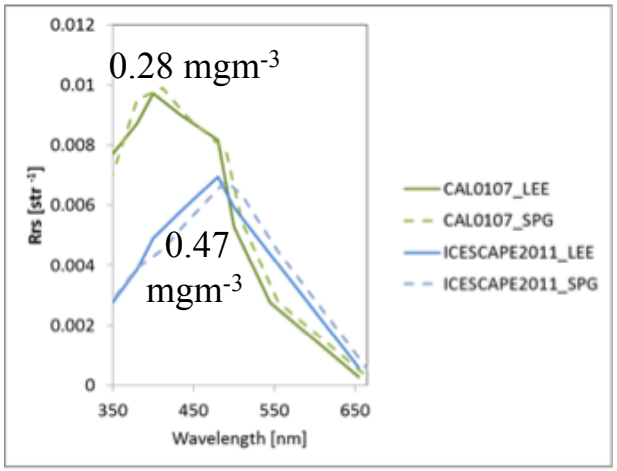
Slope=0.6

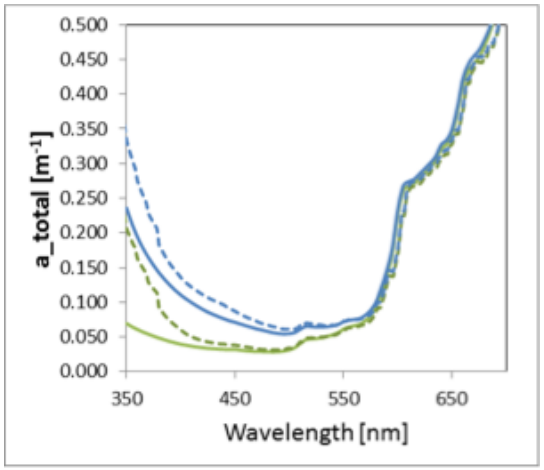
Slope of 0.6 between measured and modeled bb

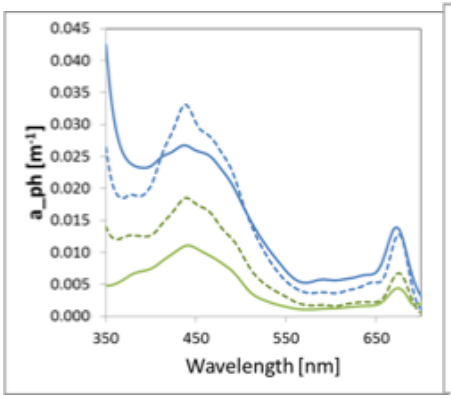
Since *a* >> *bb* a small error in *a* can result in large error in *bb*

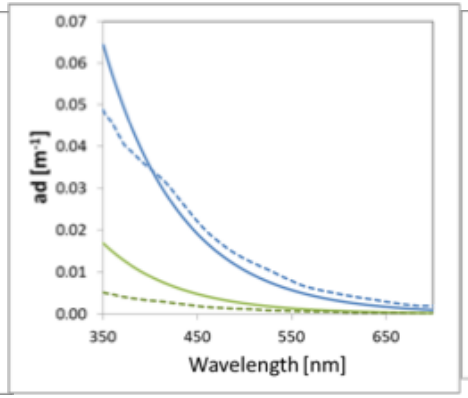
Example of Collaboration within team

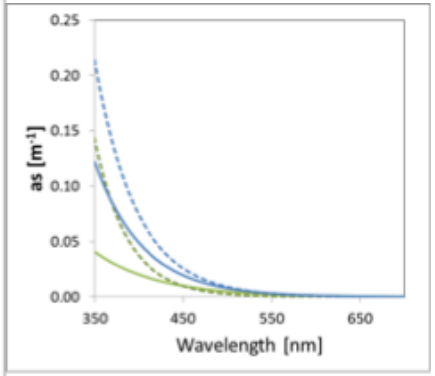
- Evaluate Lee hyperspectral Rrs and basis absorption
- Compare modeled vs observed for two very different regions
- California Current (CalCOFI) and Arctic (ICESCAPE)



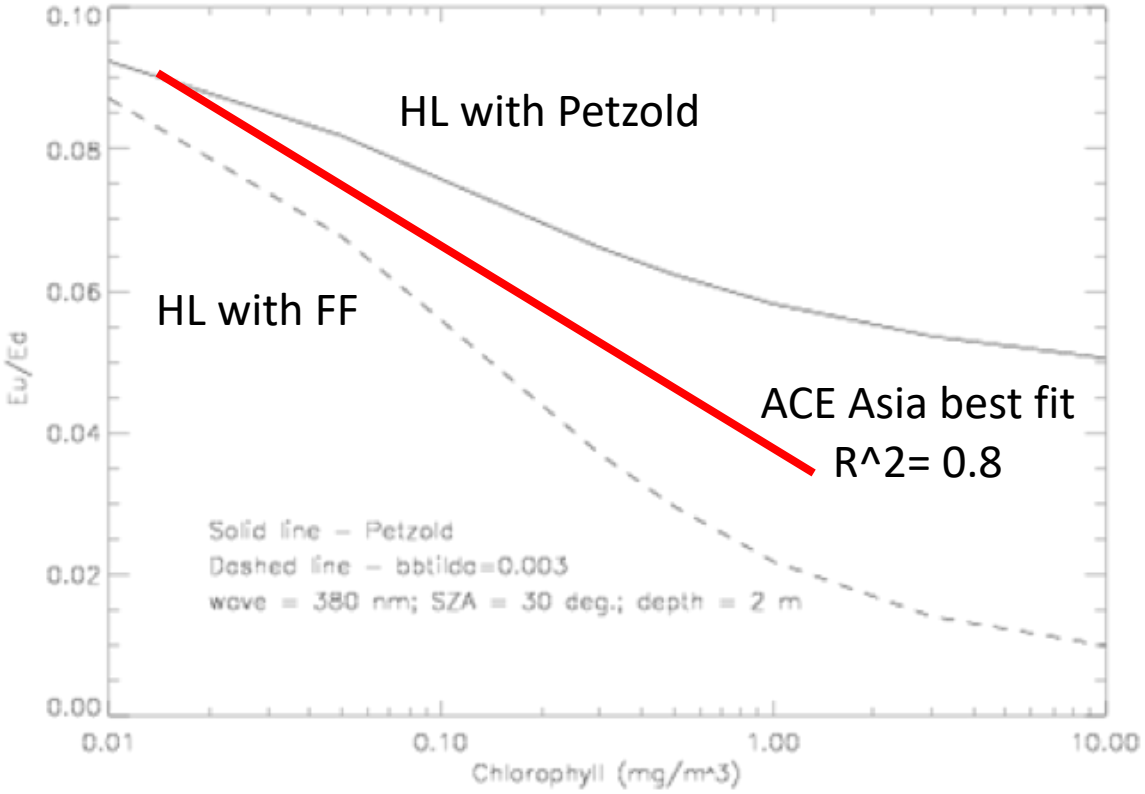








Very similar Rrs but differences in absorption for the model and observed
What is status of the available global data set for particle absorption?



Hydrolight simulation of irradiance reflectance (Eu/Ed) at 380 nm as a function of chlorophyll using either the Petzold or Fournier and Forand phase function FF)

Exploring uncertainty in particle absorption based on
published methods for raw data processing
Power function fits of aph(675) vs chl-a

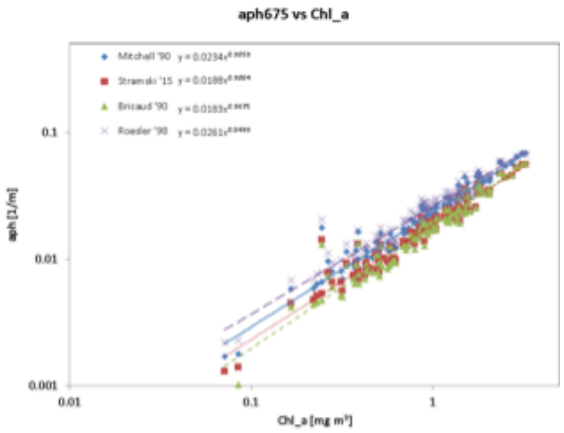
At chl-a peak of 675 detritus and accessory pigment contributions small

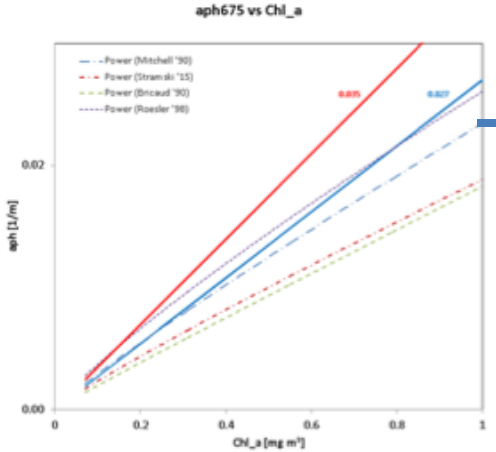
Near surface low nutrient high light samples should approach upper limit of chl-a specific absorption a*ph = 0.027 m2/mgchl-a determined on chl-a/c cultures (Johnsen et al. Moisan and Mitchell) or 0.03 for chla/b cultures Sosik and Mitchell)
Thus at 675 the different methods for processing can be evaluated independently
For ACE-Asia:

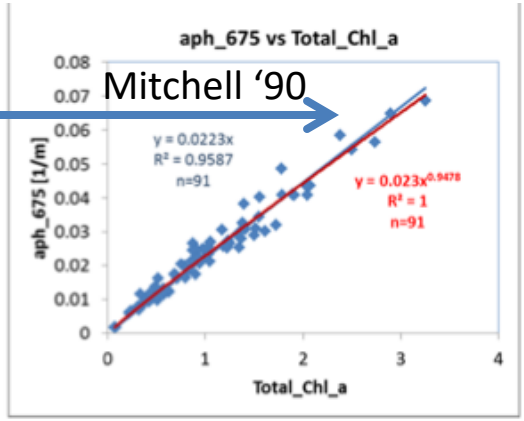
*Roessler '98 tends to overestimate the expected upper limit

*Bricaud '90 and Stramski 15 fall far below expected upper limit

*Mitchell '90 is close to upper limit for chl a/c and trends below at higher chl-a as expected with larger cells and more pigment packaging

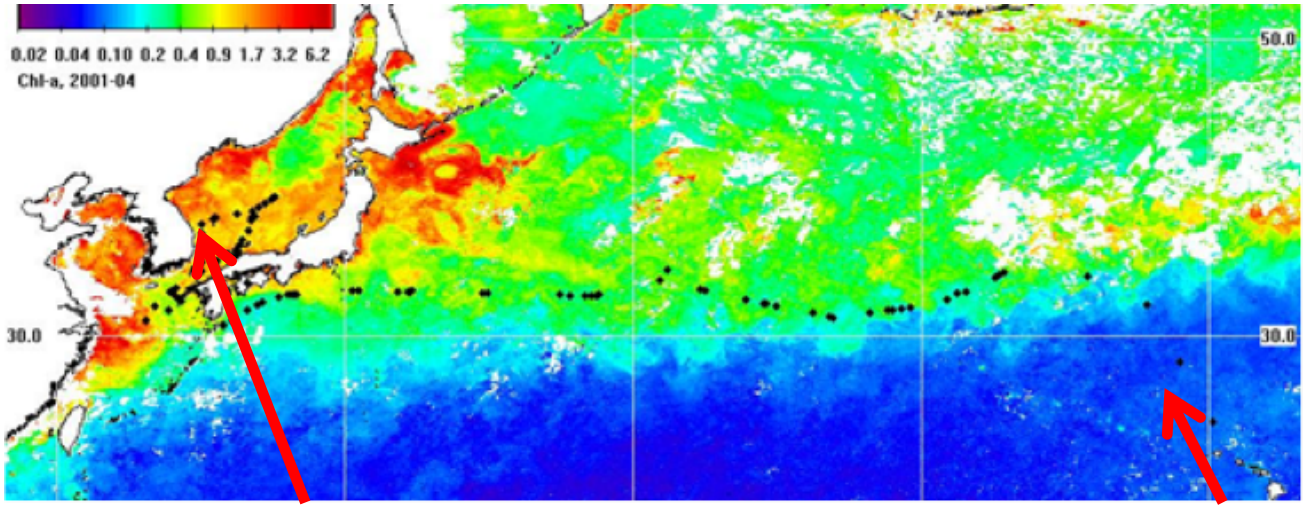




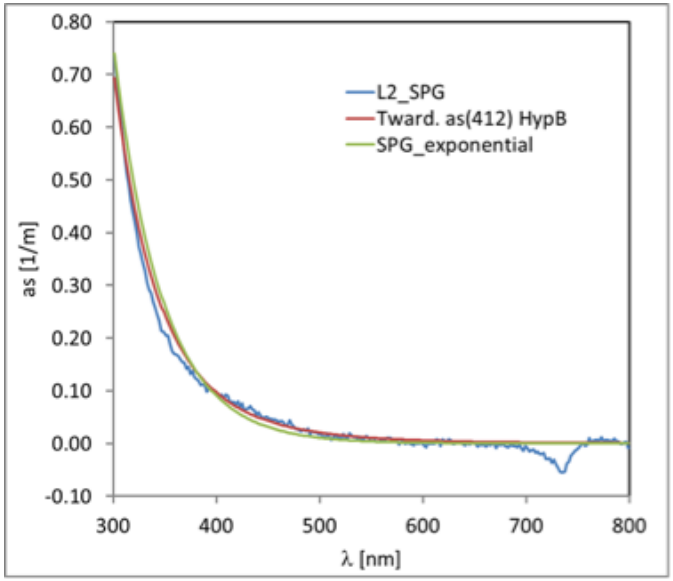


*Mitchell '90 slope of aph(6675) vs chl-a is reasonable relative to lab studies

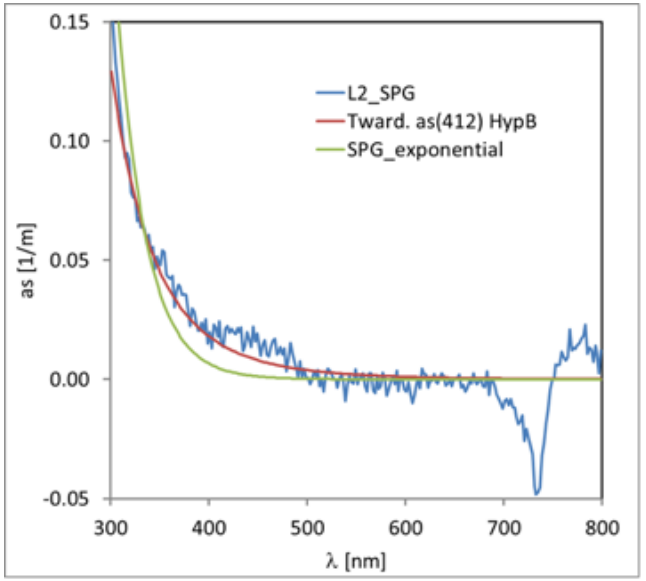
Evaluation of soluble absorption null point and model fitting equations



ACE Asia high

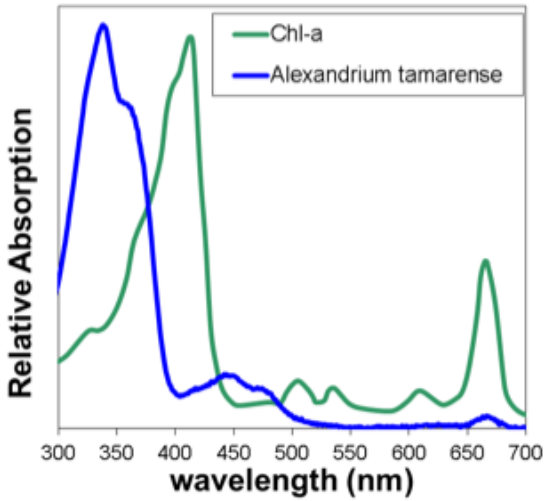


ACE Asia low

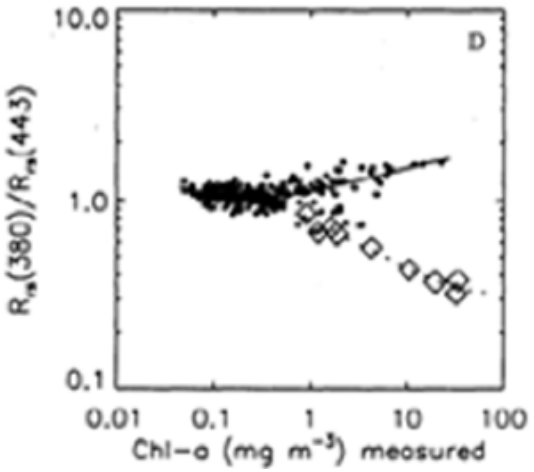


Mycosporine Amino Acid absorption in UV for a harmful dinoflagellate MAA very important in UV including 350-400

Methanol solutions
chl-a and A. tamarense

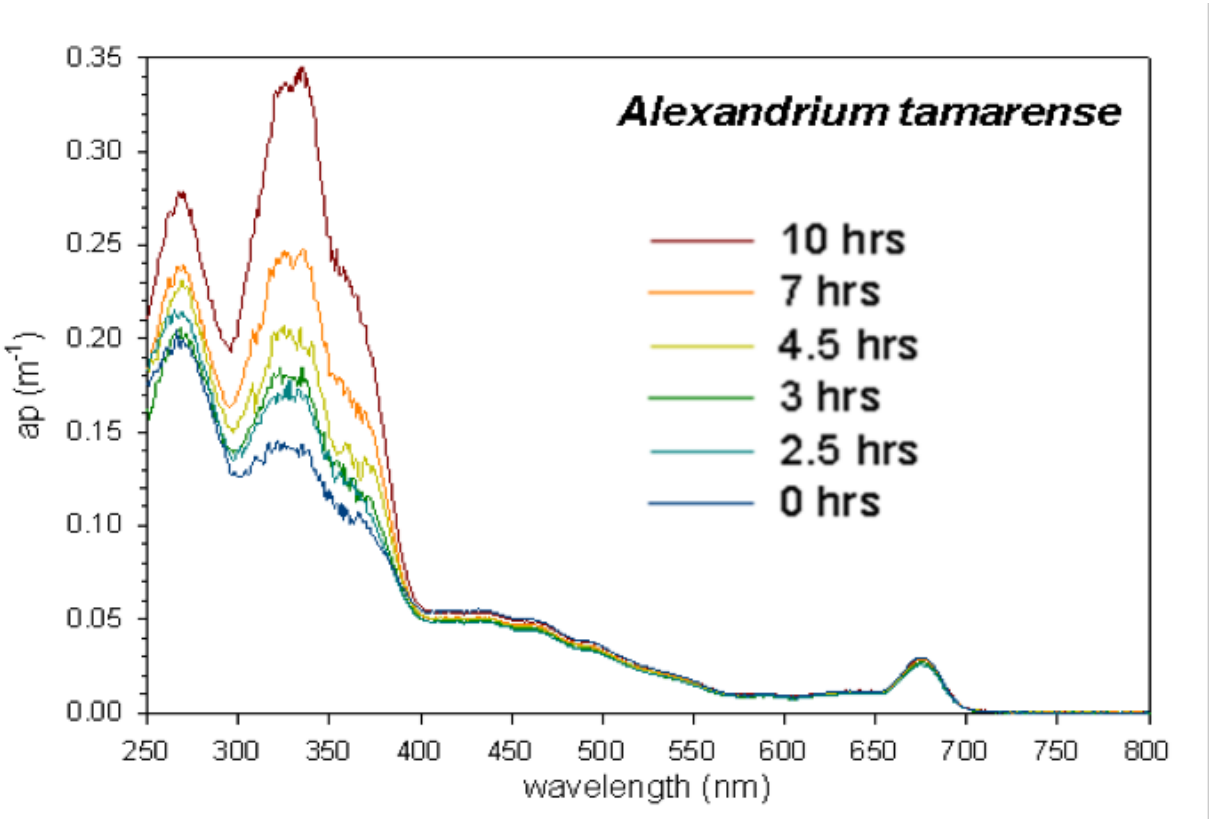


Kahru and Mitchell 1998
Red tide and CalCOFI



- There is poor knowledge of the distribution of MAAs in the ocean and their effects on absorption and reflectance 350-400 nm
- Very strong effect of nutrient stress on MAA for A. tamarense
- MAA very significant UV effects for some harmful algae blooms
- More work needed on MAA and effects on UV reflectance and how this may be used for HABs and PFT

Mycosporine Amino Acid absorption in UV unpackaging on glass fiber filters due to leakage from cells

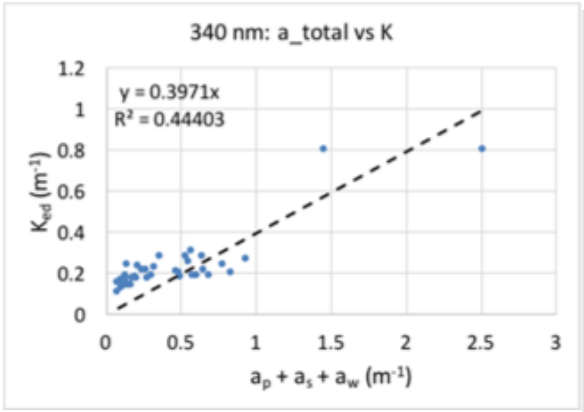


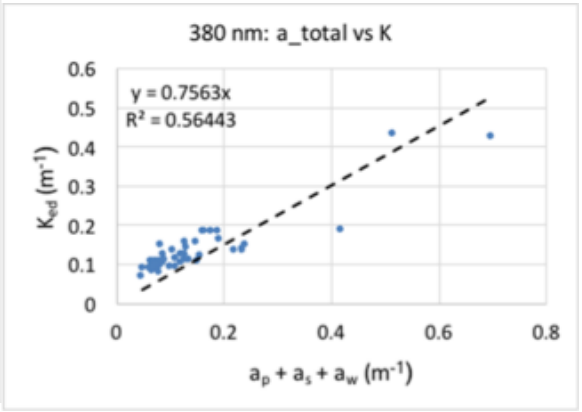
Using Ked as a Q/C constraint of absorption by particles and soluble material

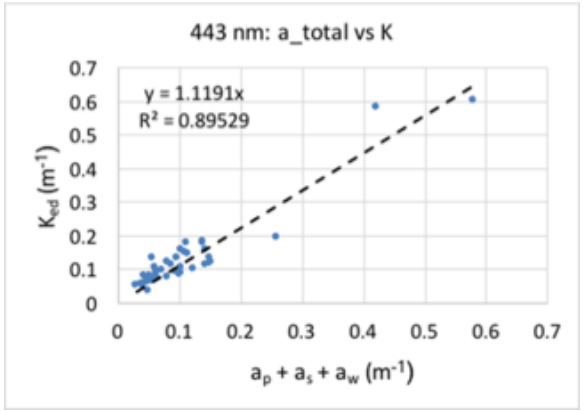
$$K_{ed} \sim a_t + b_b / \mu_d$$

$$a_t >> b_b; \quad 0.8 < \mu_d < 0.9$$

Therefore: $K_{ed} > a_w + a_p + a_s$



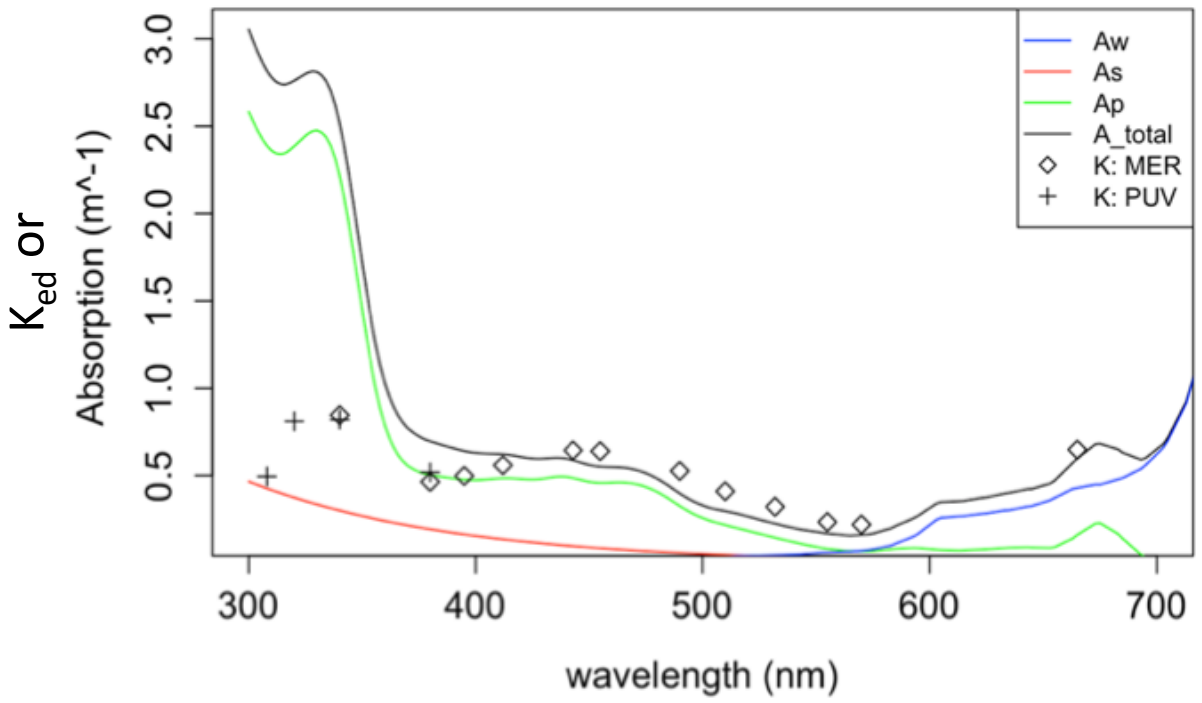




443 nm looks good, 380 nm problematic, 340 nm has large issues

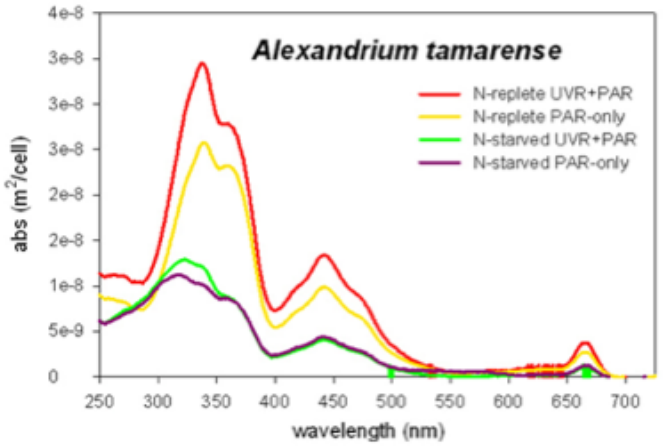
Large issues in UV due to unpackaging of mycosporine amino acids

Using Ked as a Q/C constraint of absorption by particles and soluble material

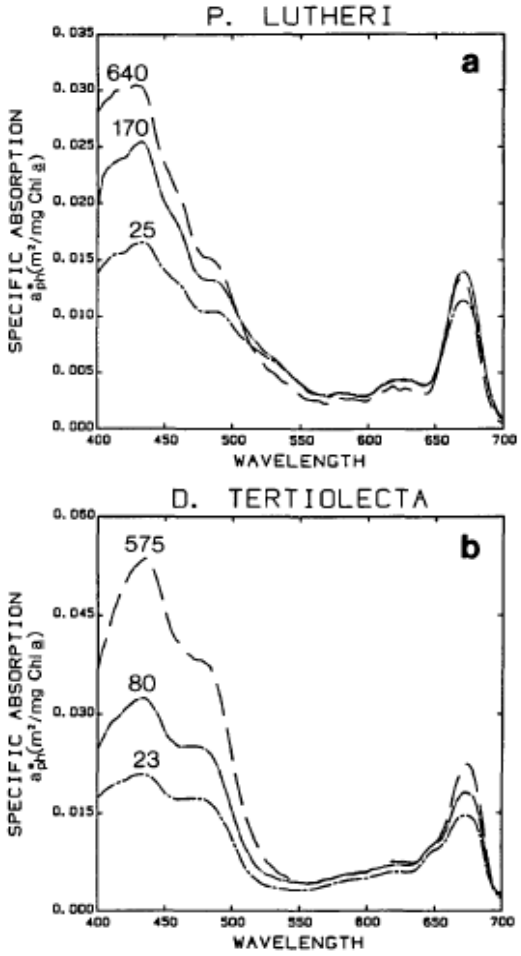


Other thoughts on absorption basis spectra

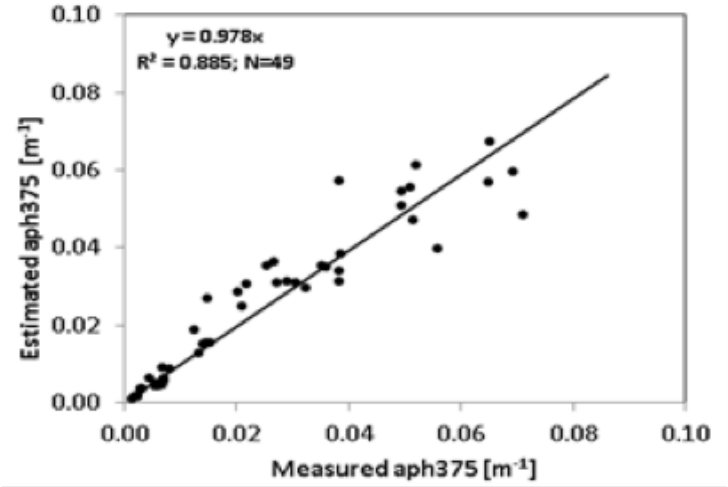
Physiology Nutrient Limitation
Mycosporine Amino Acids MAAs
Changes with nutrient limitation



Physiology - Light
Mitchell and Kiefer 1988



Including MAA with chl-a for modeling absorption in the UV



Comparison of estimated vs observed $a_{ph}(375)$ for oceanic samples. The estimate is based on a multiple linear regression of the concentration of MAAs and CHLA. The multiple regression using MAAs and CHLA is a better predictor than either MAAs or CHLA alone. Our initial concept for parameterization of a_{ph} will be to use multiple linear regression for MAA and CHLA to ensure robust forward and inverse models for a_{ph}.

Needs

- Options for alternative processing and evaluation
  e.g. processing raw OD for particle and soluble absorption
    * need raw data
    * need a more thorough evaluation
    * use independent constraints (e.g. K_{ed})
- Robust instrumentation in UV / higher spectral resolution
    a, bb, c, VSF, Ed, Lu, Eu
    better evaluation of model parameterizations especially for UV
- Collection and analysis of mycosporine amino acids and phycobiliproteins
  quantitative understanding in their contributions to absorption
    * integration of these into CHEMTAX framework for PFT
    * integration of these into forward and inverse optical models
- Better understanding of how pigments, physiology and size affect basis spectra used for spectral inversion to get community structure and biogeochemical properties