


MODIS Data Product Status Numbers 19, 23, & 26

Dennis K Clark

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The background of the slide is a photograph of an underwater scene. In the upper right, a diver is visible, swimming horizontally. In the lower center, a cylindrical sensor or instrument is suspended by thin lines, pointing upwards. The water is a clear, deep blue, and the overall lighting is soft and diffused.

MOBY

Five Year Time-Series

7/20/97 to 7/20/02

- NIST Radiometric Scale & Overview
- NIST Stray Light Characterizations
- Sensor Spectral Band Matching
- Ocean Color Sensors
 - Japan's OCTS
 - SeaWiFS
 - MODIS Terra and Aqua
 - Japan's GLI (Fall 2002)

MODIS Terra/Aqua-Products

Product 19

- Parameter 13 - CZCS_pigment
 - (Chl *a* +Phaeo) - Fluorometrically determined
- Parameter 14 - chlor_MODIS
 - (Chl *a* (monovinyl and divinyl), Chl *a* allomer, Chl *a* epimer, and chlorophyllide *a*) - HPLC determined
- Parameter 15 - pigment_c1_total
 - (Chl *a* + 27 Accessory Pigments) - HPLC determined

Product 23

- Parameter 19 - Total Suspended Matter
 - Dry Weight

Product 26 - Parameter 23 - K_490

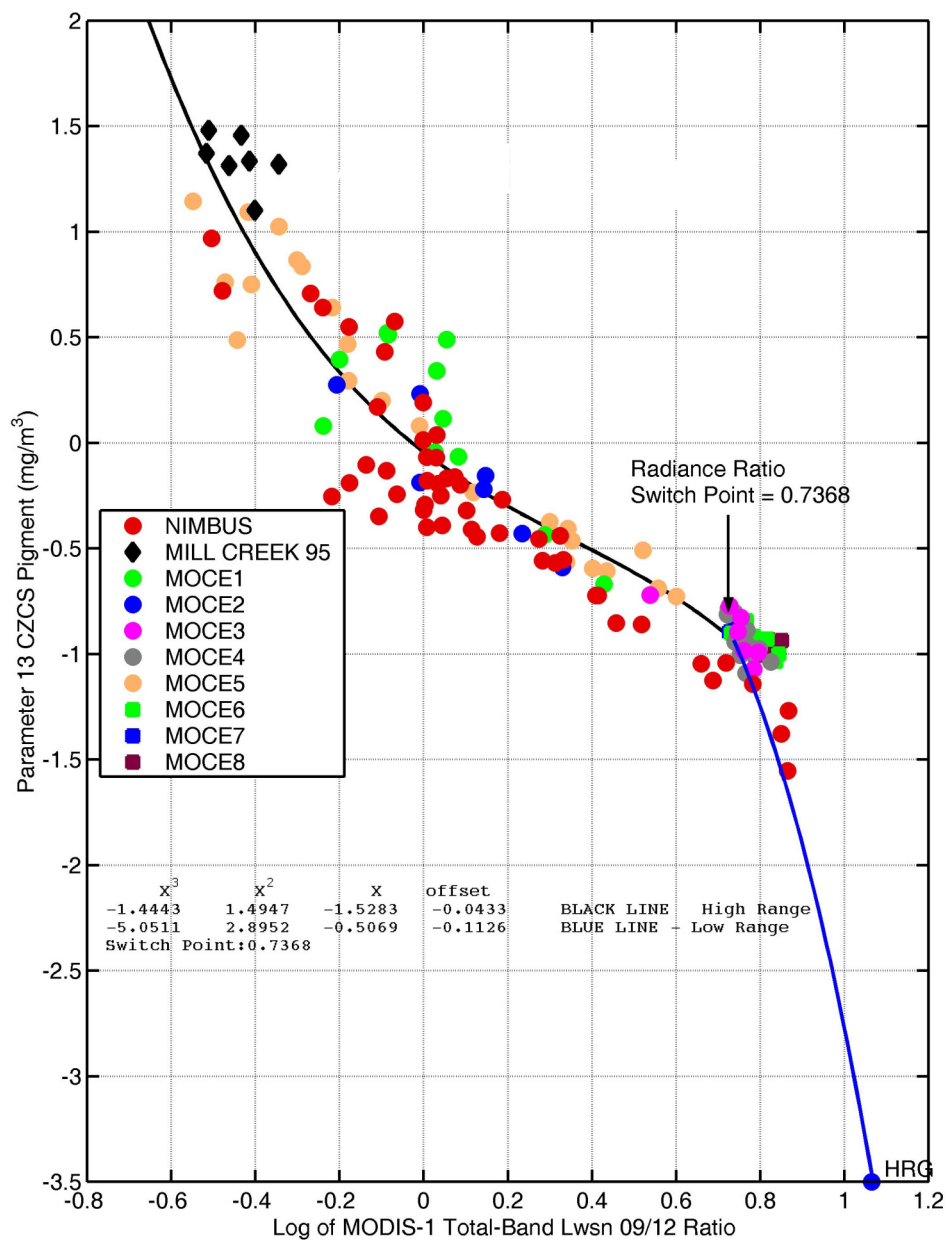
- SeaWiFS - Downwelled Irradiance Diffuse Attenuation Coefficient

nLw calibrations stabilized Product Impacts

- Problem: Chlor_modis > Total pigment concentration
 - In regions with high pigment concentrations
 - At high latitudes
- Reason: nLw 443 (b9) retrievals too low and 490 was stabilizing the 3 band total pigment retrievals.
- Problem: MODIS nLw's scaled to MOBY's stray light corrected nLw's were returning higher pigment concentrations in the low concentration regions.
- Reason: The in-water radiometric measurements were not stray light corrected.

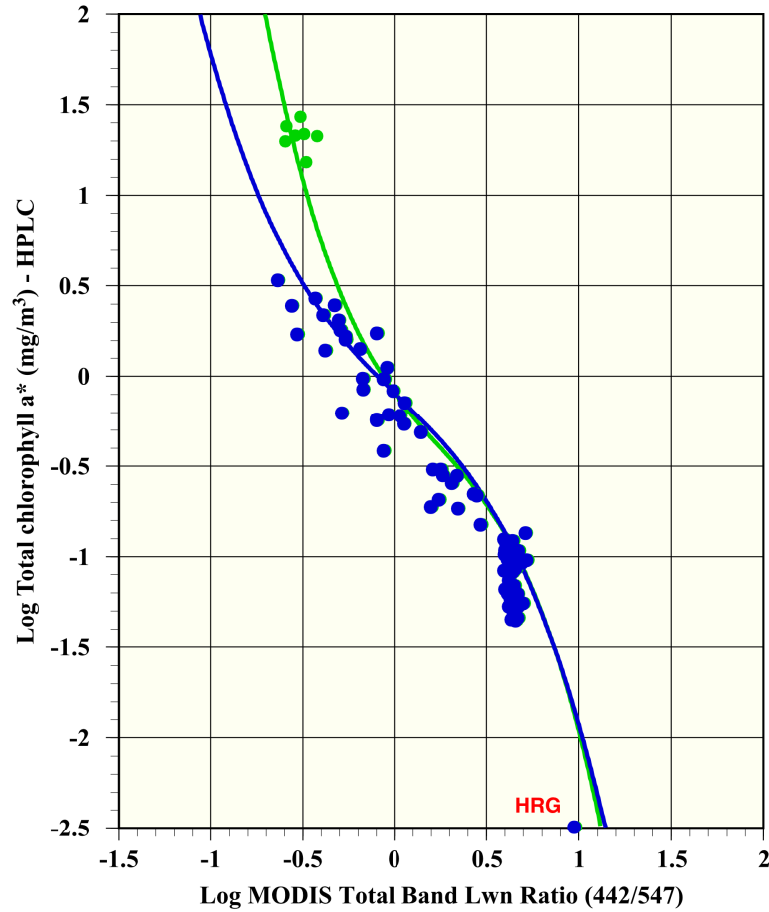
Parameter Modifications

- Parameters 14 & 19 reformulated from 2 band to 3 band ratios (chlor_MODIS & Total Suspended Matter).
- All products forced through Gordon's radiance ratios for pure water.
- *In situ* blue water nLw's were corrected for stray light with the NIST nominal characterizations.
- All parameter algorithms were split into two 3rd order polynomials to optimize the high radiance ratio range.

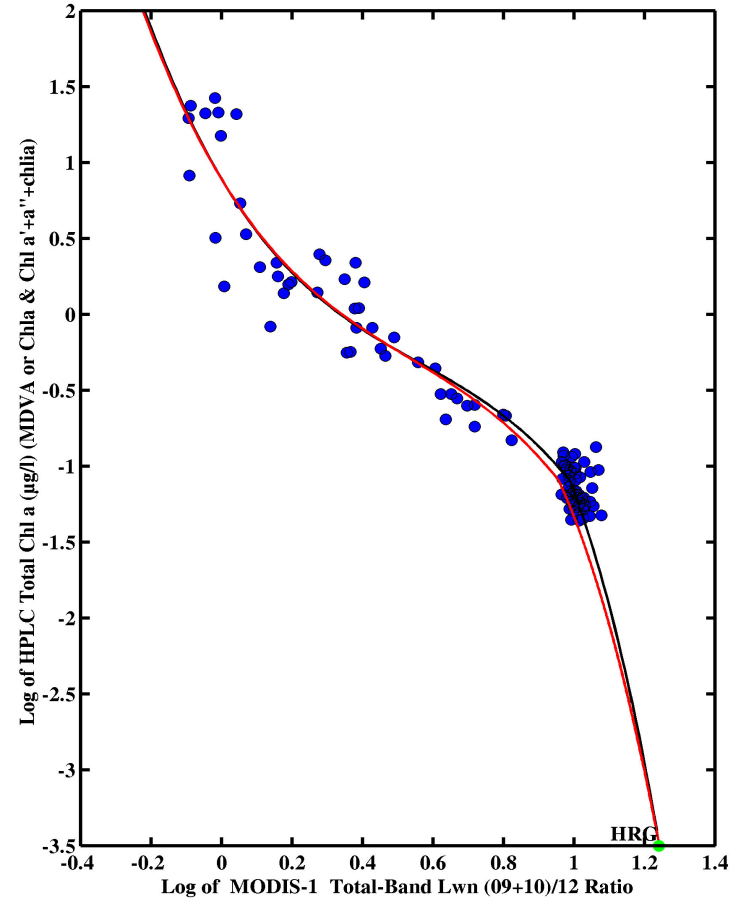


Effect of stray light correction on the chl_MODIS Product

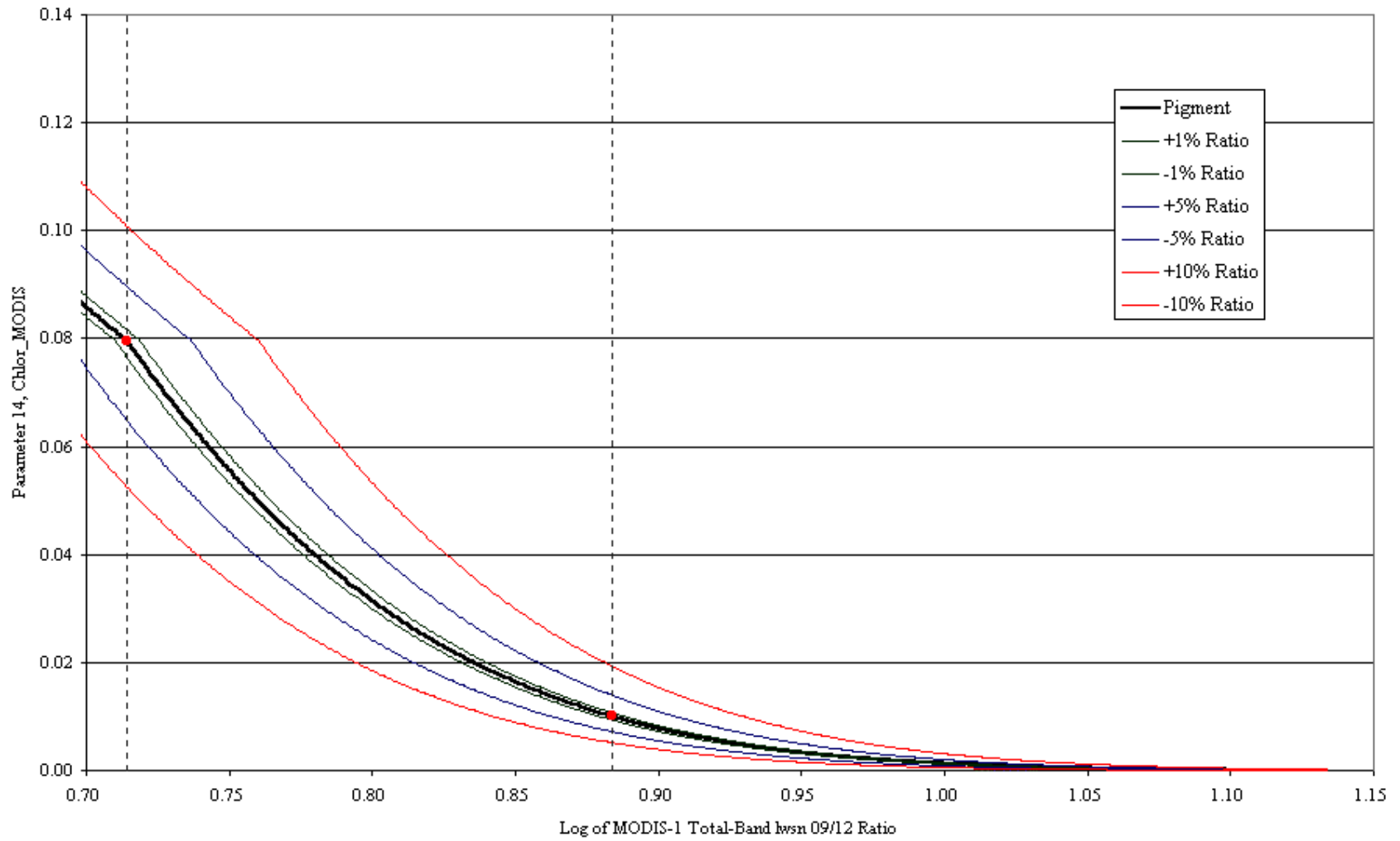
December 2001



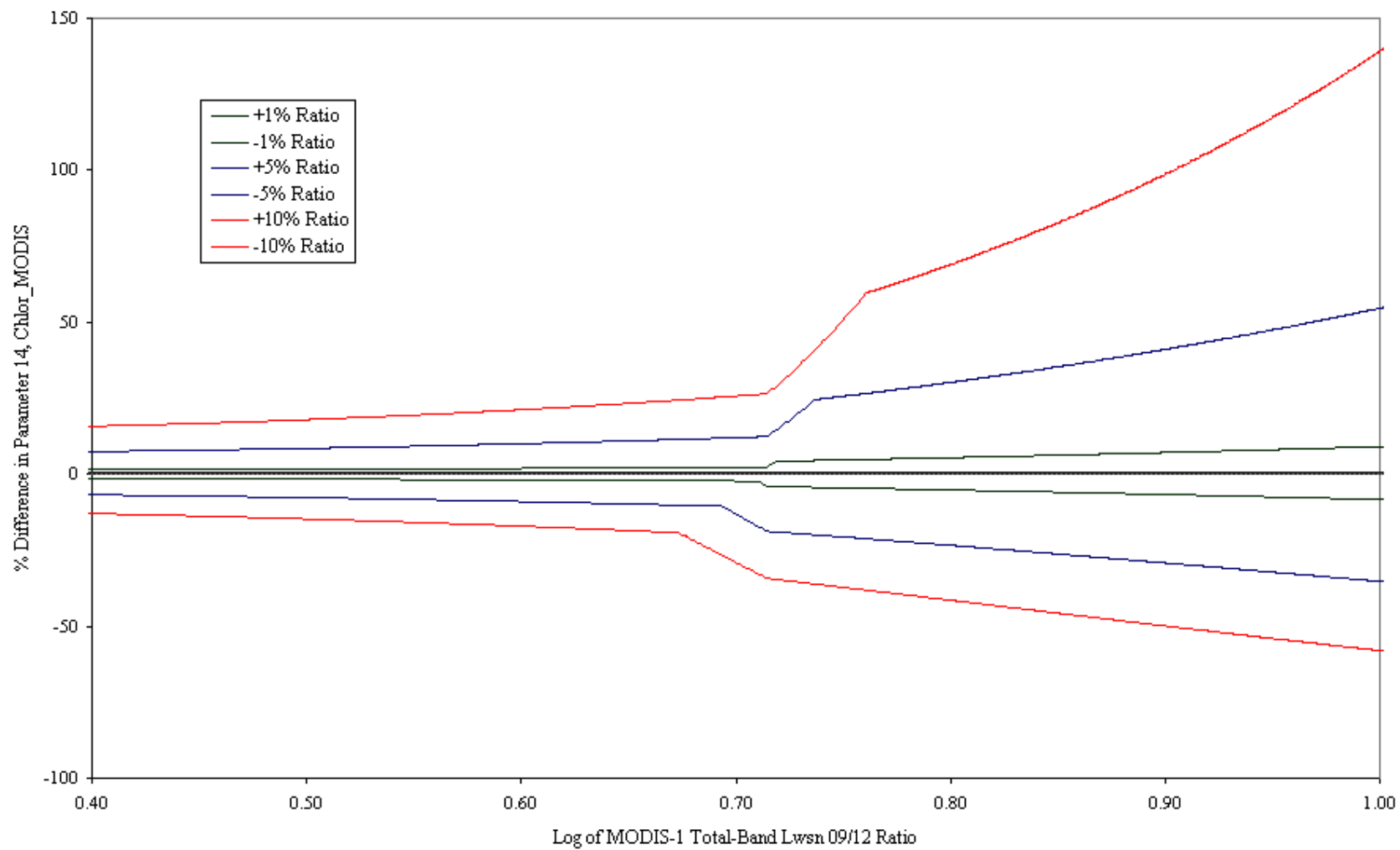
July 2002



Effect of Error in Band 9/12 Ratio



Effect of Error in the Band 09/12 Ratio



Generalized Form for Product Computation

HIGH Lwn Ratio Range Log Product = $(A(\text{Log X})^3 + B(\text{Log X})^2 + C(\text{Log X}) + D) / E$

LOW Lwn Ratio Range Log Product = $(A(\text{Log X})^3 + B(\text{Log X})^2 + C(\text{Log X}) + D) / E$

**Switch Point (SP) is the value of the log Lwn ratio where :
the HIGH range form is replaced with the LOW range form.**

- Products 19 and 23

- Two Least Squares Regressions (Log, Log)

- 3rd order polynomials

- $R^2 > 0.91$; $S_{yx} \sim .045$

- Product 26

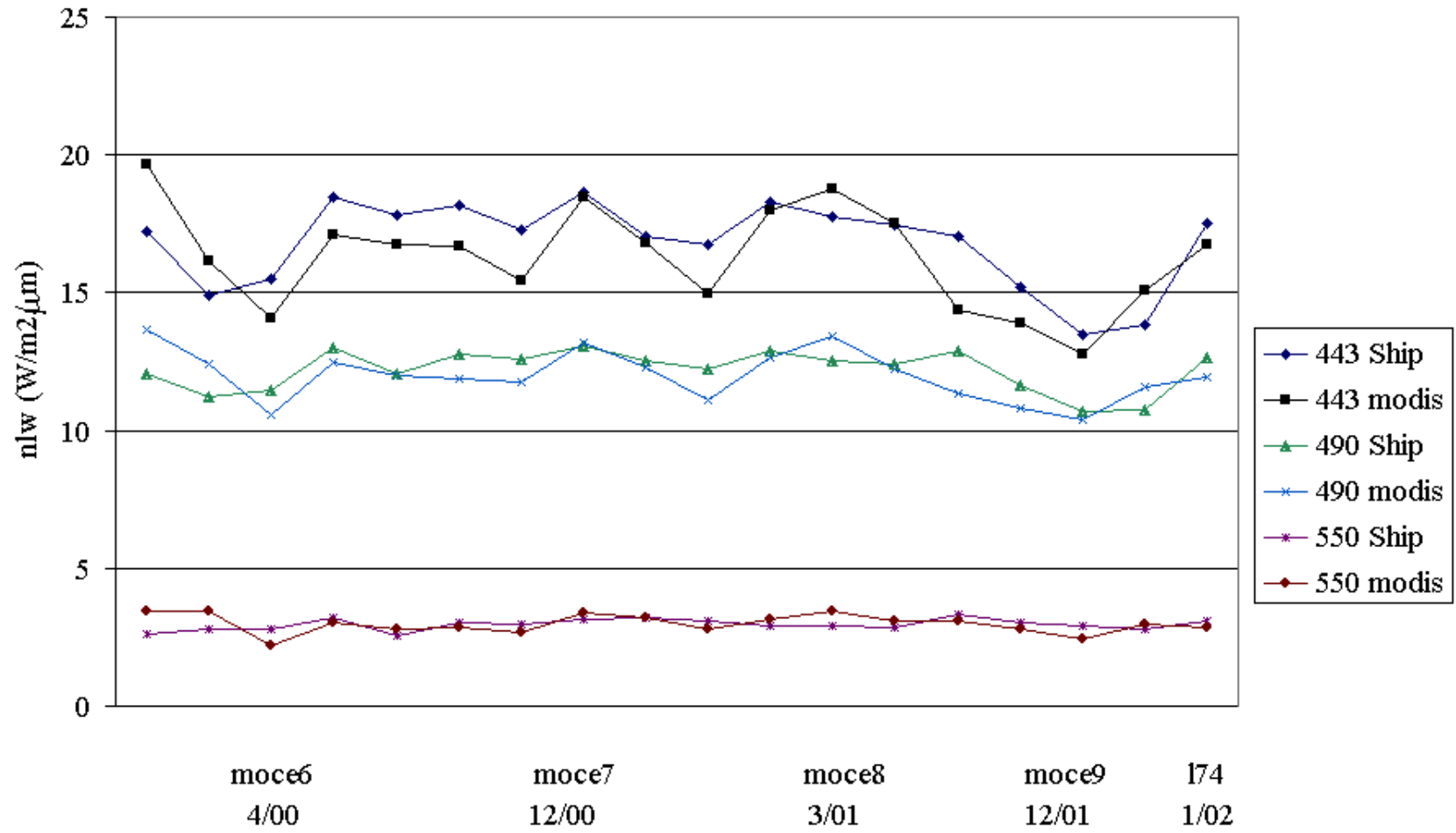
- Least Squares Regression

- Linear

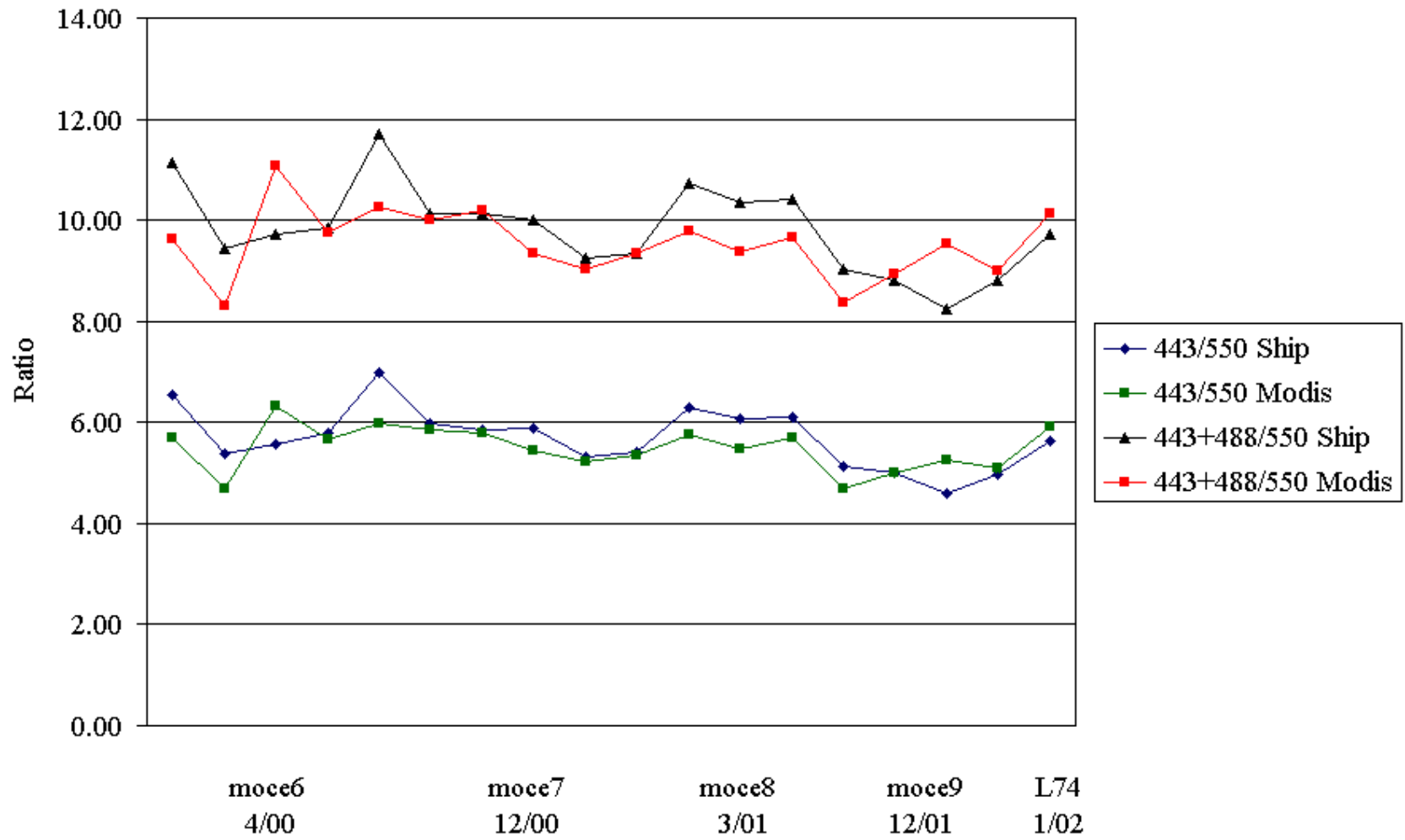
- $R^2 = 0.94$; $S_{yx} = 0.167$

Initial MOCE Validations

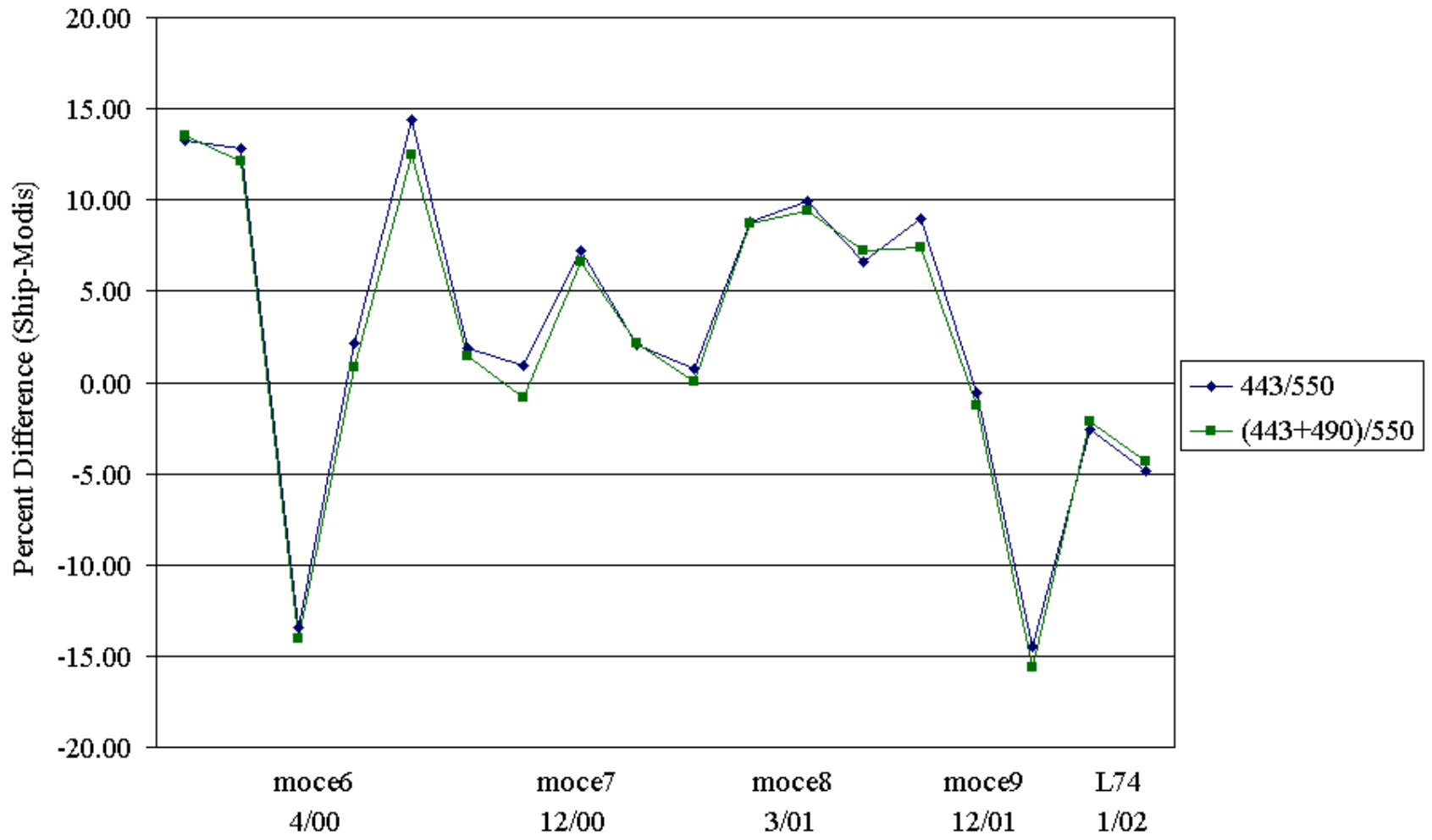
Ship and MODIS nlw



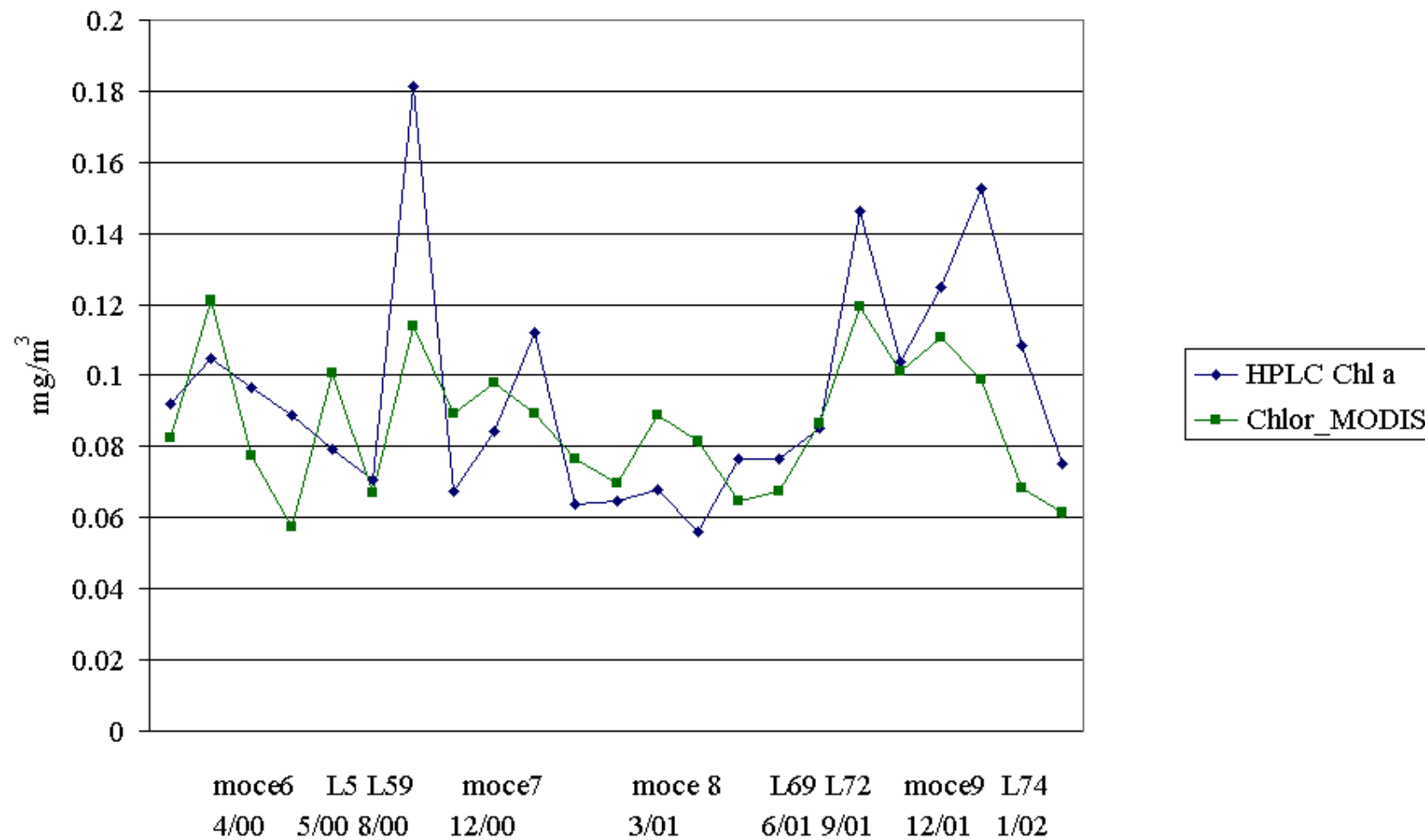
Ship and MODIS nlw ratios



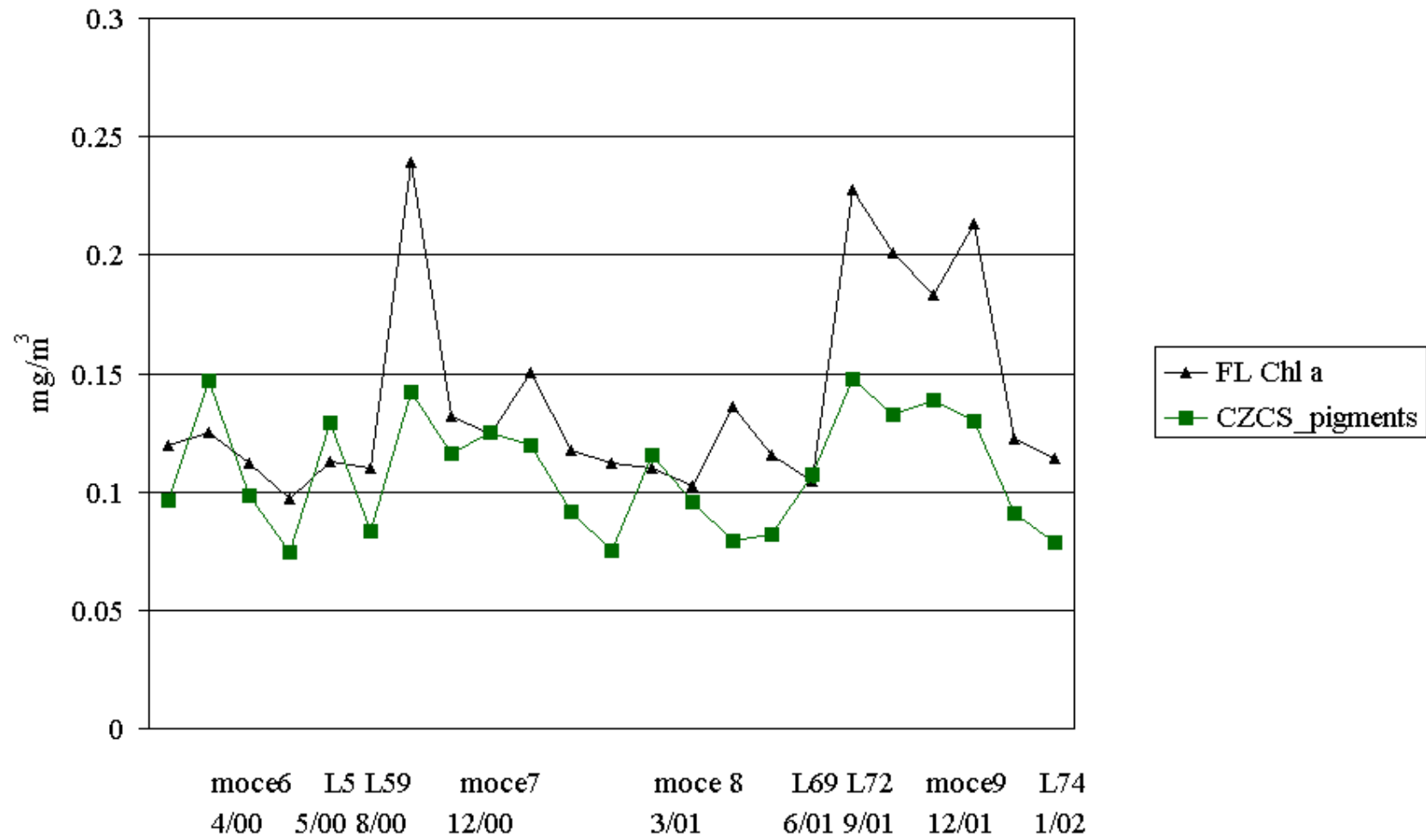
Ship and MODIS nlw ratios



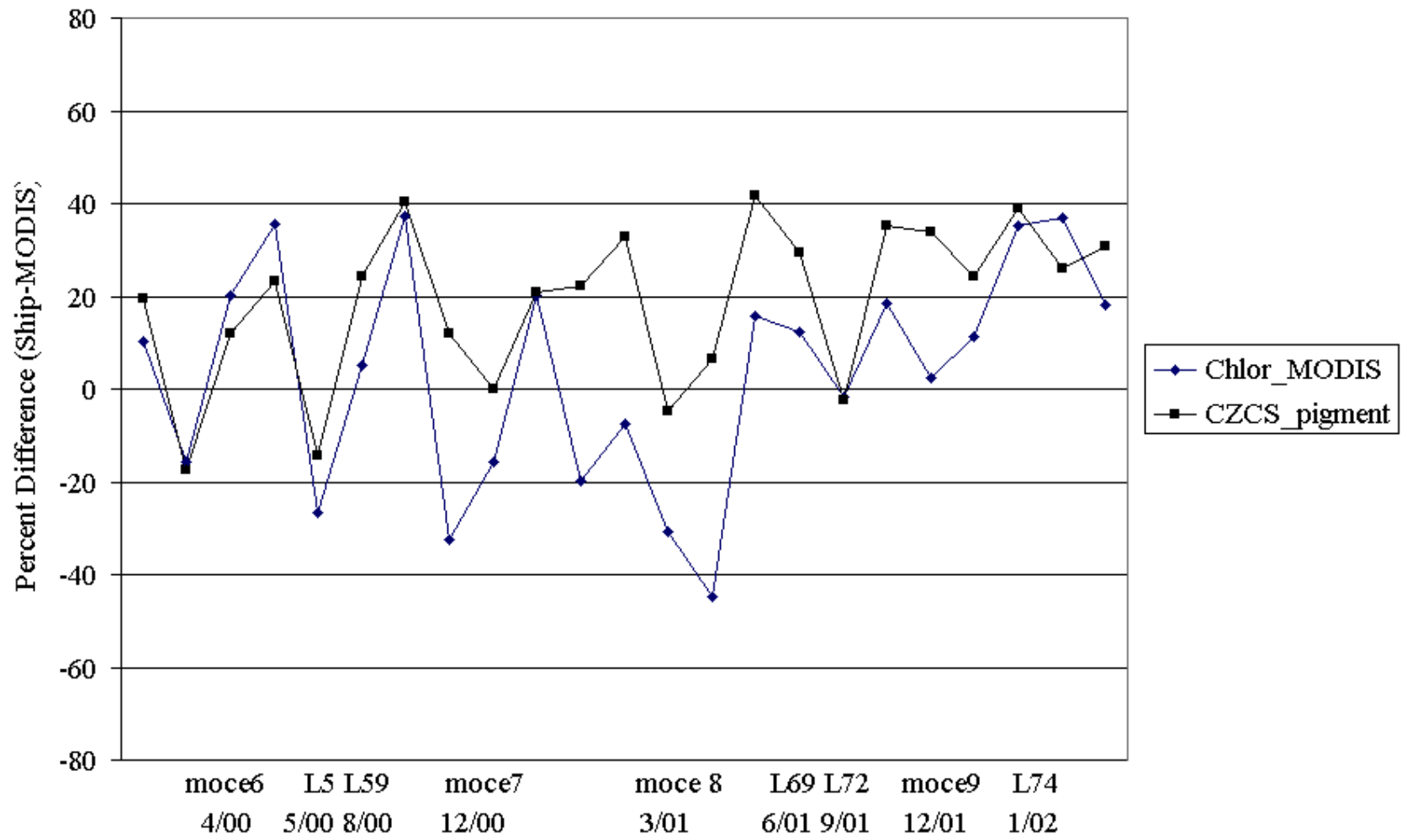
Ship and MODIS Pigments



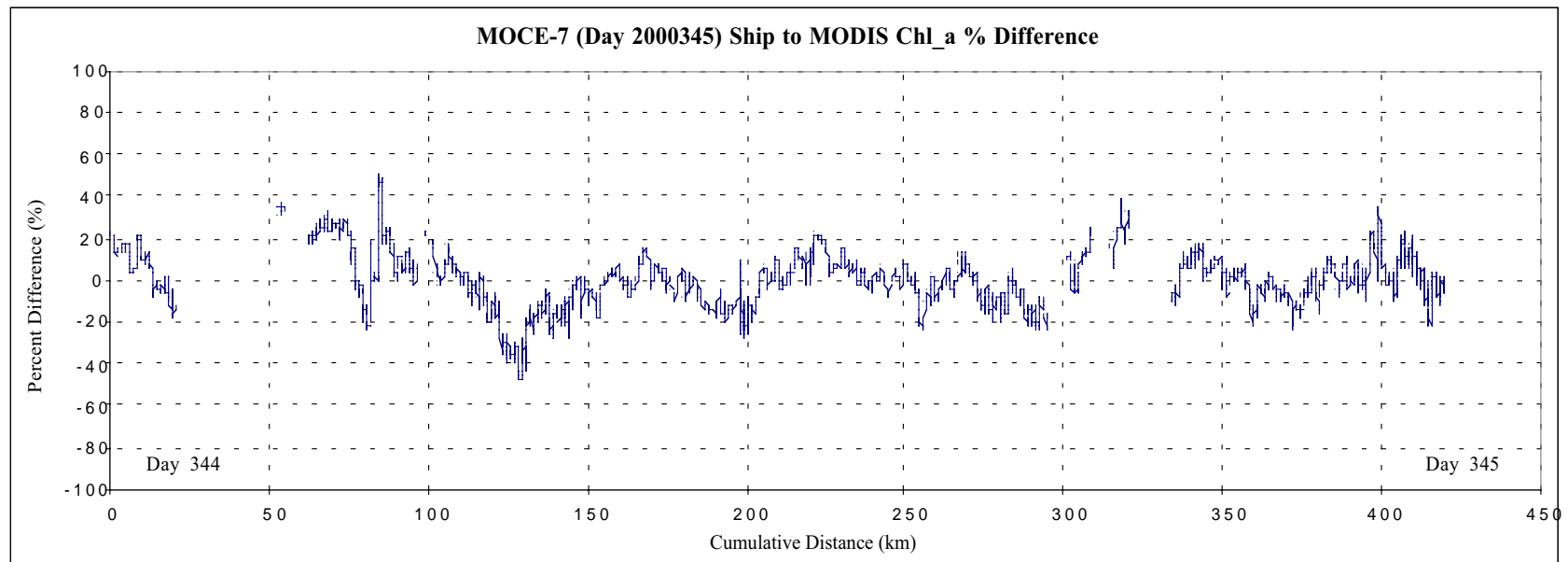
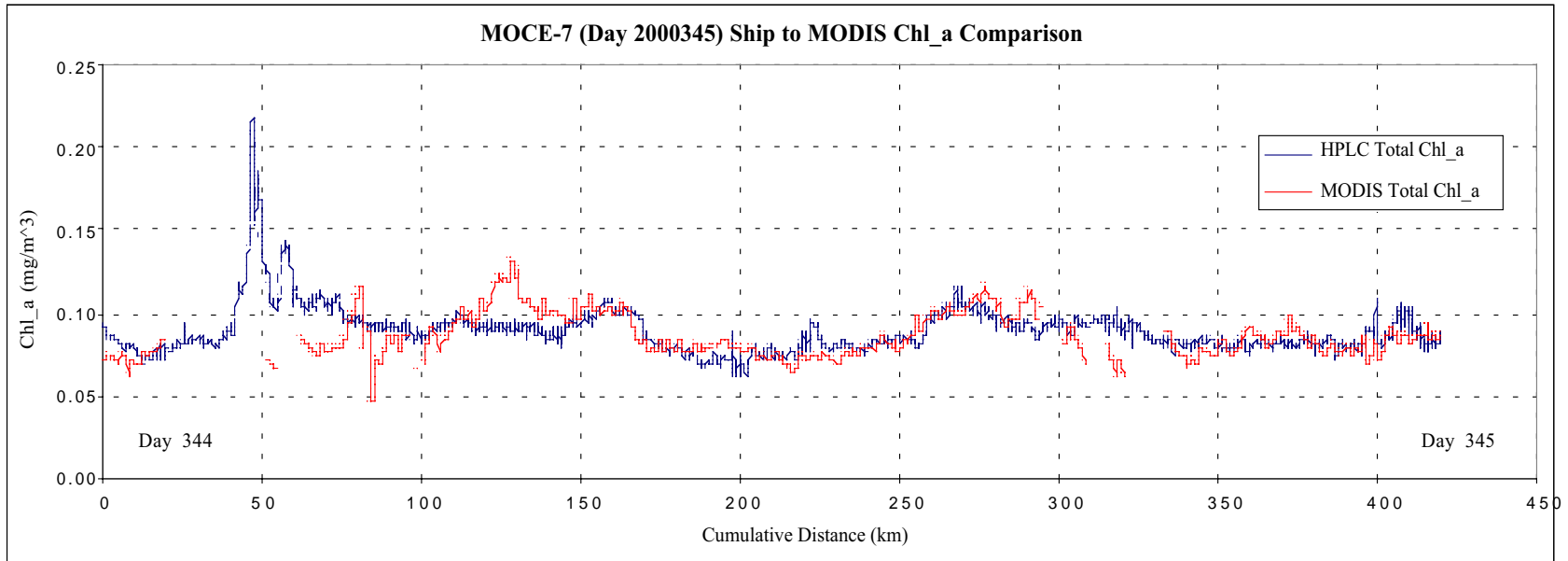
Ship and MODIS Pigments



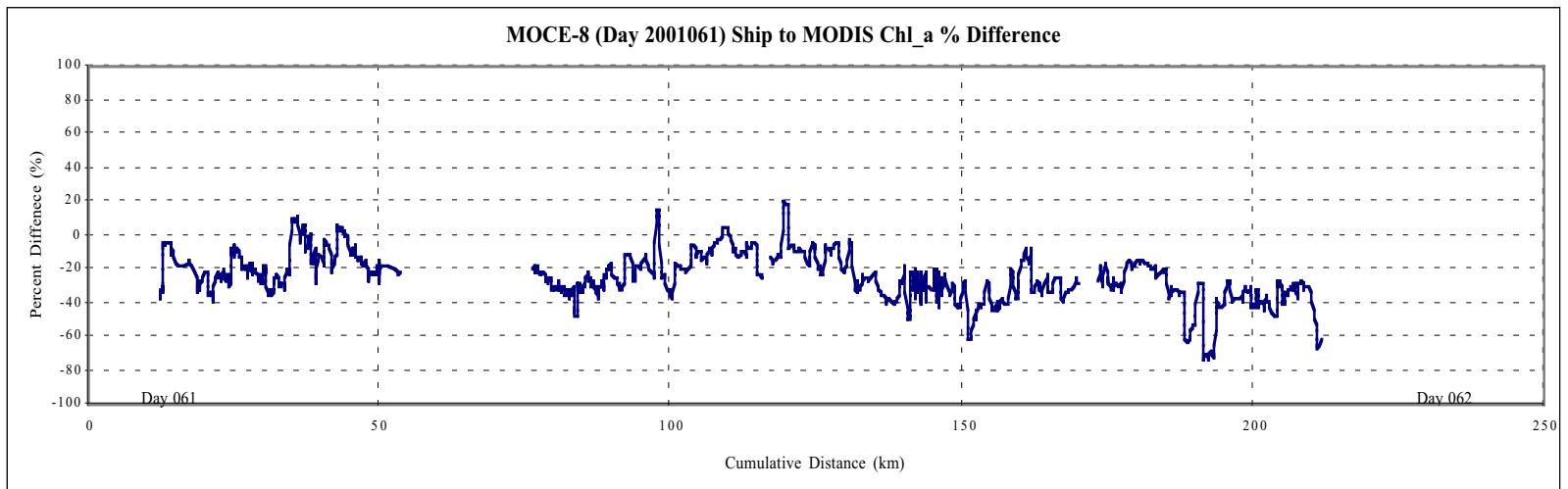
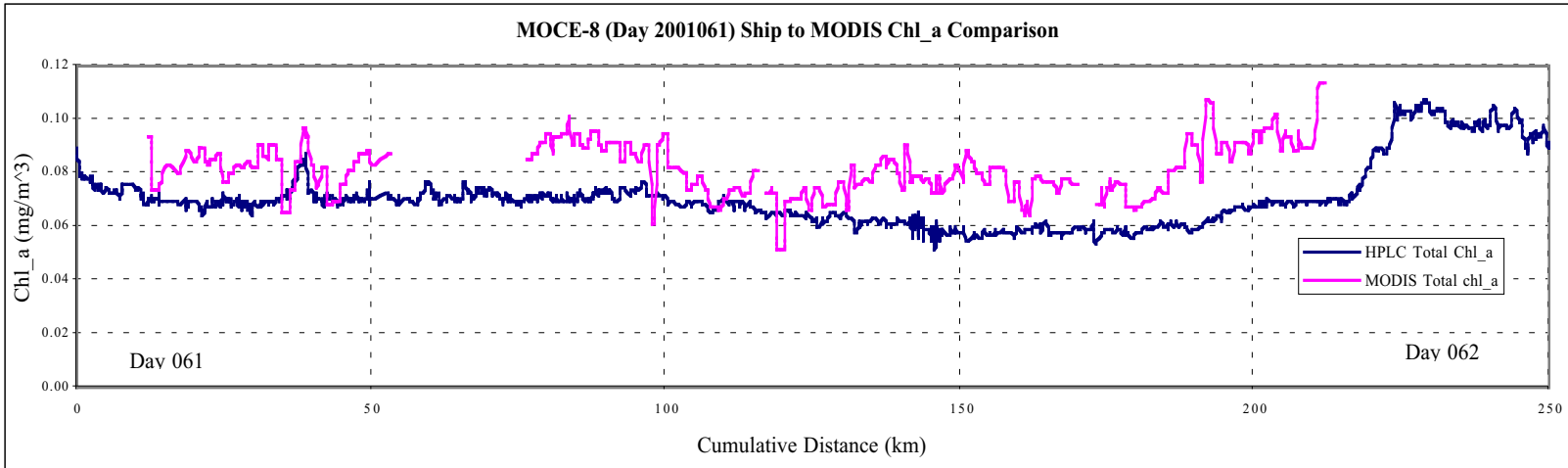
Ship and MODIS pigments



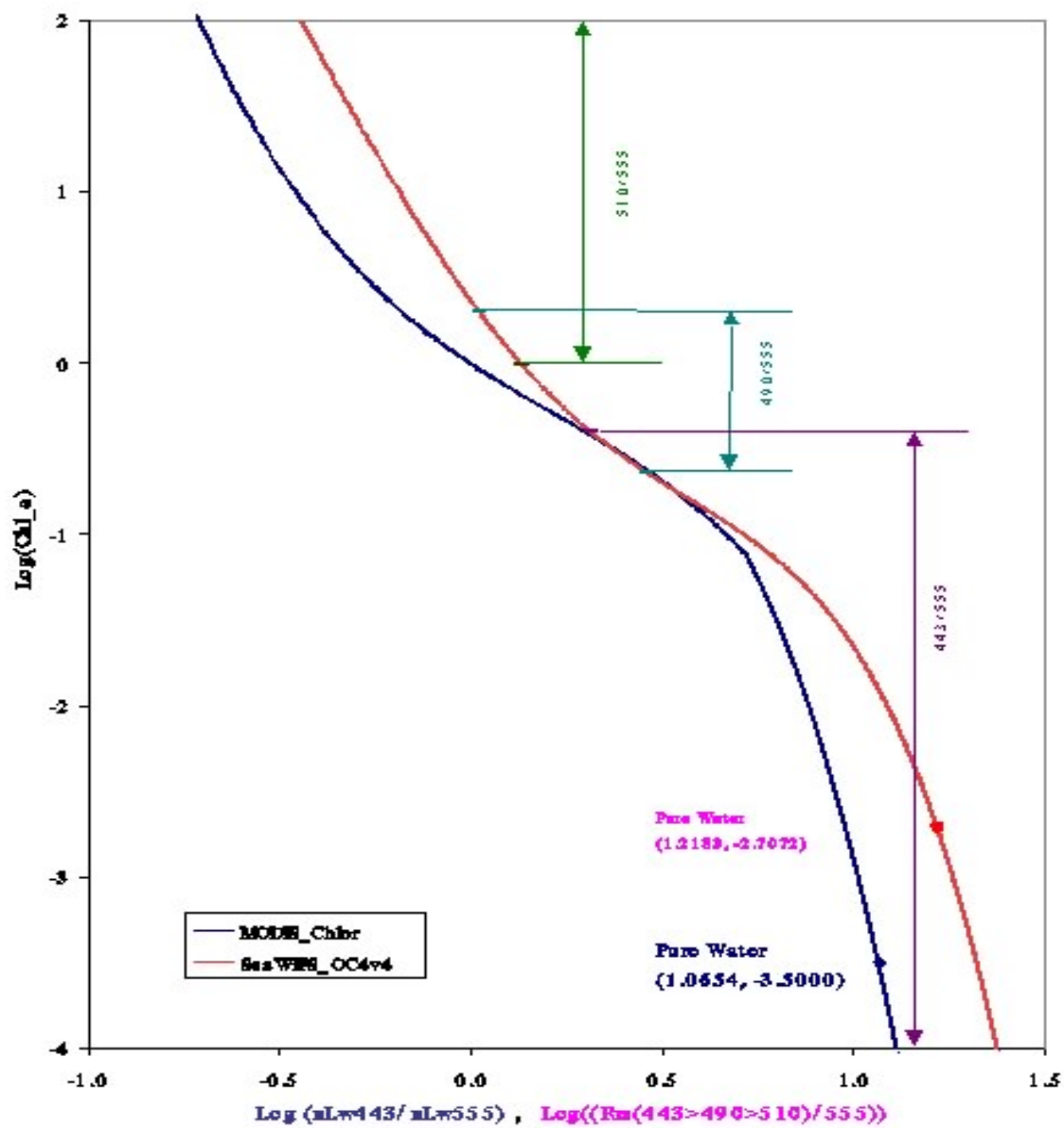
MOCE 7 - MODIS_Ch1 Ship Track



MOCE 8 - MODIS_Ch1 Ship Track



MOHS and SeaWiFS OC4v4 (Parameter 14, Chl_a_MOHS)



Present Status - Future Validation

- Recent Miami characterizations/calibration results have solved most of the major nLw retrieval problems.
- Present products are computationally validated and initial validation results indicate that the pigment retrievals are within 30%.
- MOBY observations now operational for Aqua.
- July - Two cal/val data sets with Modis Terra, Aqua & SeaWiFS overpasses.
- MODIS Validation/Initialization cruises scheduled for Sept. and Oct. 2002 in the Chesapeake Bay and Hawaii.