

# **Ocean Diurnal Variations Measured by the Korean Geostationary Ocean Color Imager**

Menghua Wang<sup>1</sup>, Seunghyun Son<sup>1,2</sup>, Lide Jiang<sup>1,2</sup>, & Wei Shi<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> NOAA/NESDIS Center for Satellite Applications & Research (STAR)  
College Park, MD, USA

<sup>2</sup> CIRA, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO, USA

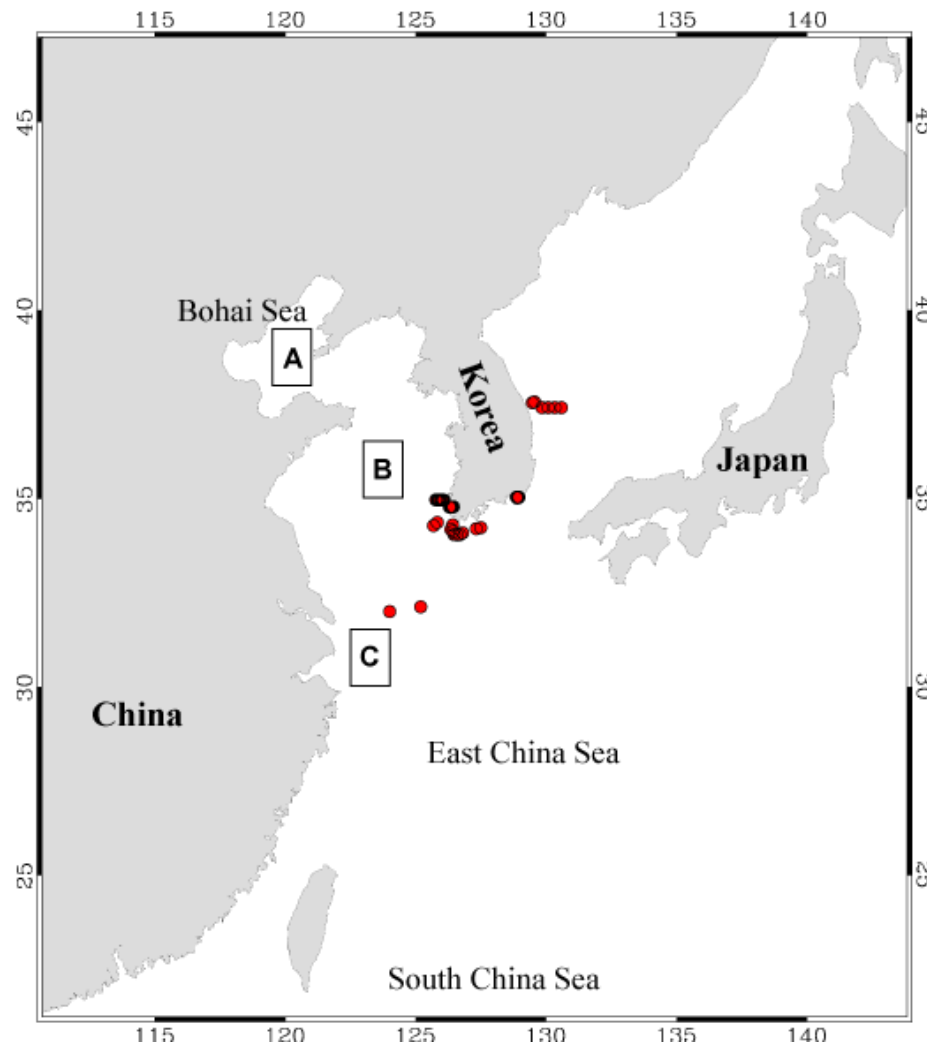
May 6<sup>th</sup>, 2013

at 'the International Ocean Colour Science Meeting 2013' in Darmstadt, Germany

# NOAA-MSL12 Processing for GOCI data

- Collaboration effort between STAR and KIOST.
- NOAA-MSL12 data processing (based on NASA SeaDAS) is improved for the GOCI data processing.
- Various parameters and **lookup tables** are generated, and a **new atmospheric correction algorithm** has been developed for GOCI data processing in the region (*Wang et al.*, 2012; 2013).
- **New cloud masking method** has been recently developed for very turbid coastal waters (e.g., Yangtze River mouth, Korean Coastal areas).
- The GOCI atmospheric correction algorithm is recently improved using **new vicarious calibration**.
- GOCI Level-1B data (Mar. 2011– Feb. 2013) were obtained from the Korea Ocean Satellite Center and processed using the new atmospheric correction algorithm.
- In situ optical measurements (Mar.– Nov. 2011) are used to quantify and validate GOCI ocean color products with the new atmospheric correction algorithm for GOCI ocean color data processing.

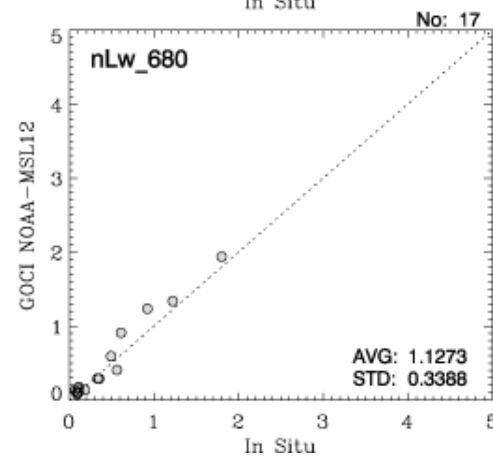
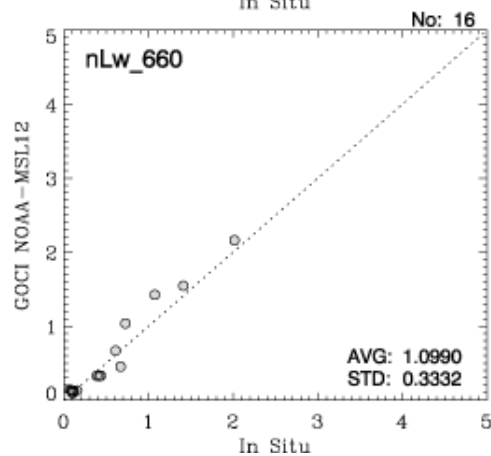
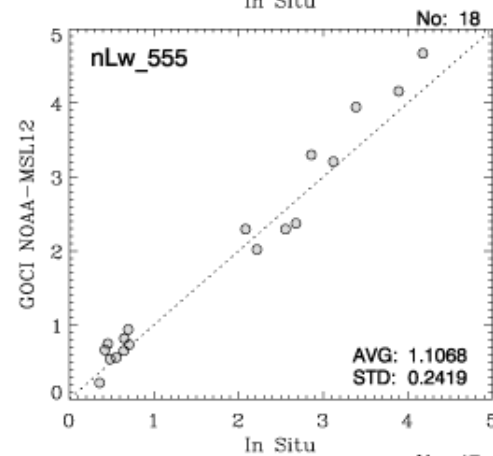
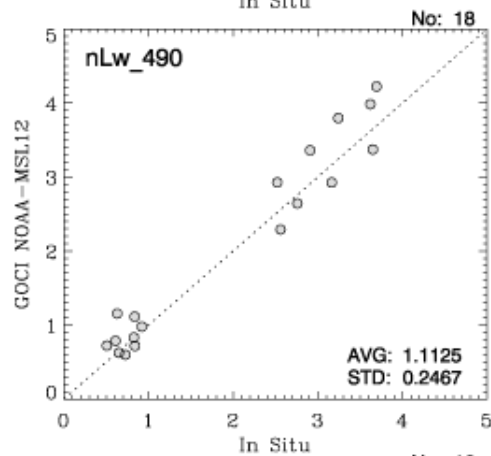
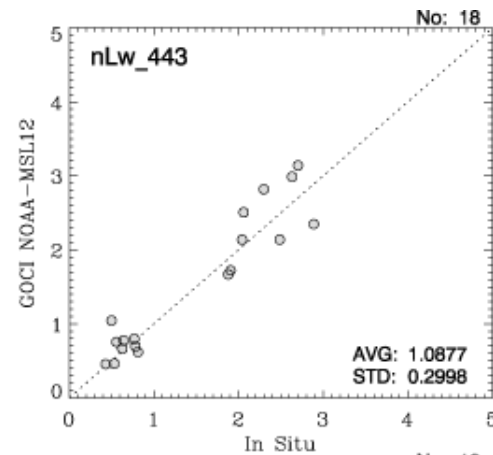
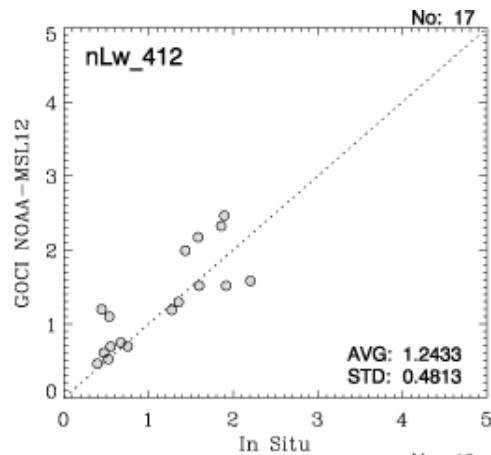
# GOCI Coverage over Korean Peninsular and location of in-situ measurements



\*. In-situ bio-optical measurements are provided by KIOST/KOSC

# **GOCI Matchup Comparison**

# Matchup between **in-situ** and **GOCI NOAA-MSL12** using **New Gain**

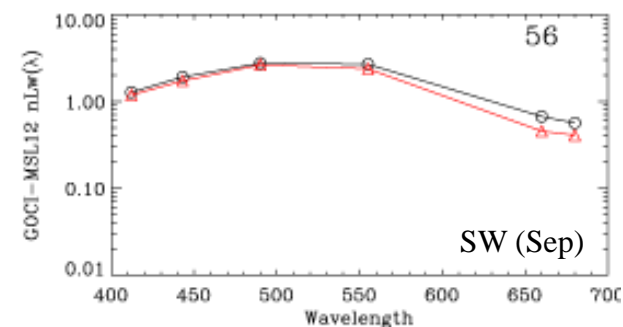
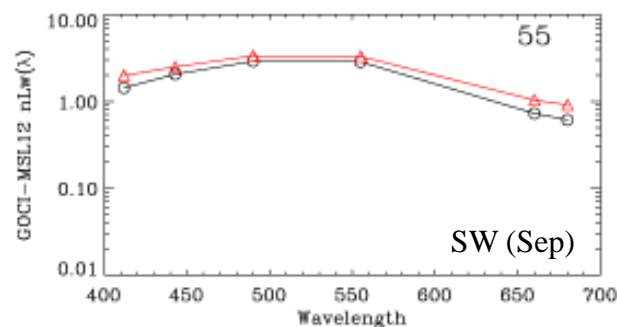
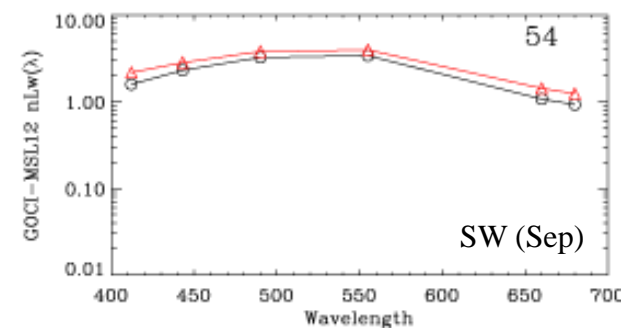
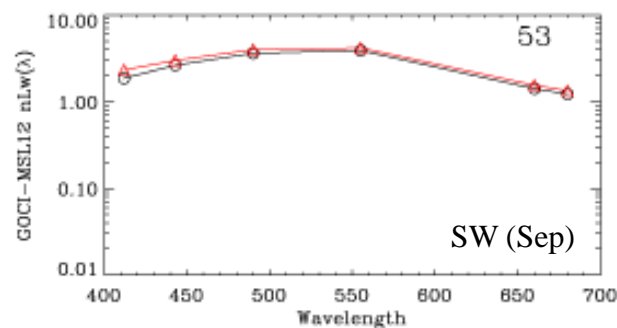
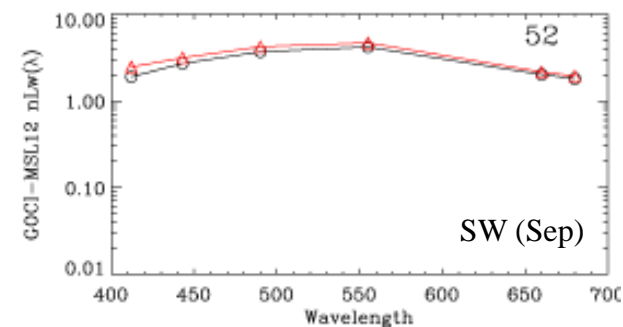
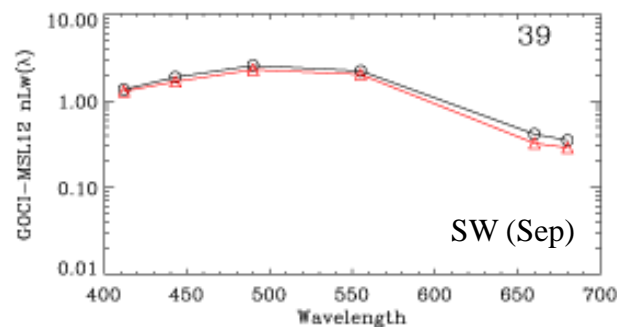
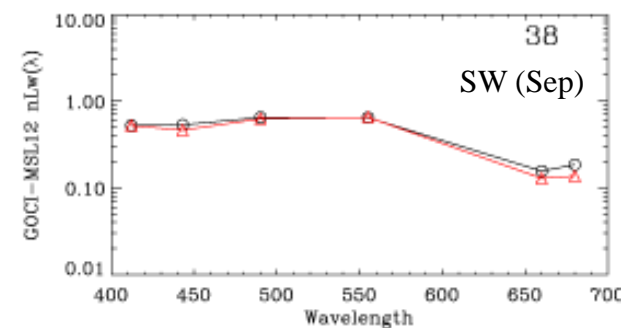
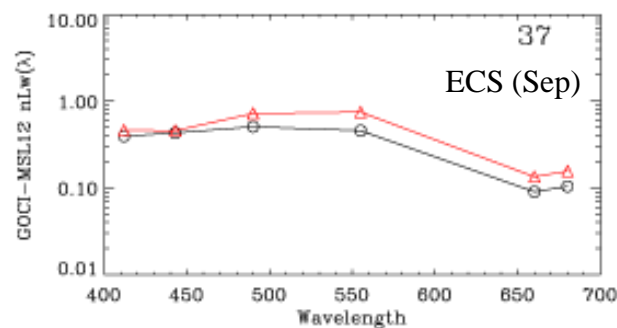


## Mean Ratio of GOCI NOAA-MSL12 vs. In Situ

Var	Old		New Gain	
	Avg (std)	No	Avg (std)	No
$nL_w(413)$	1.2737 (0.599)	18	1.2433 (0.481)	17
$nL_w(443)$	1.4182 (0.486)	18	1.0677 (0.300)	18
$nL_w(490)$	1.2868 (0.357)	18	1.1125 (0.247)	18
$nL_w(555)$	1.1506 (0.308)	18	1.1068 (0.242)	18
$nL_w(660)$	1.3367 (0.531)	18	1.0990 (0.333)	16
$nL_w(680)$	1.4092 (0.586)	17	1.1273 (0.339)	17

Black-in situ, red-GOCI

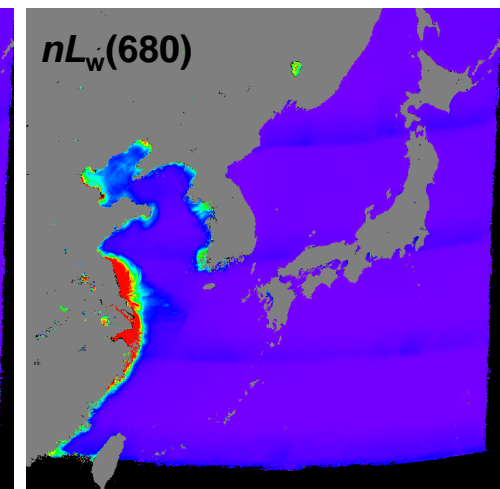
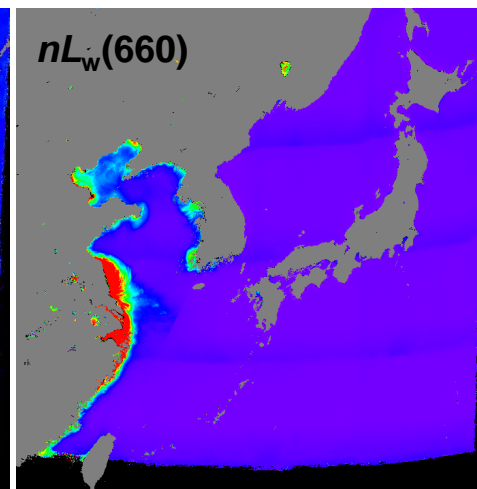
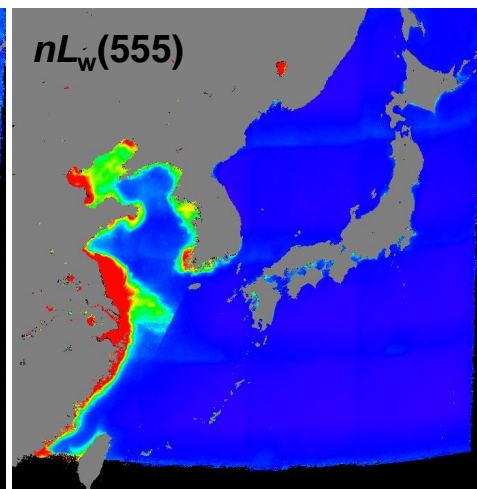
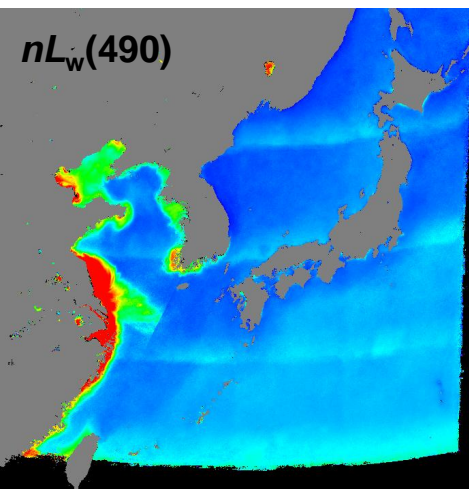
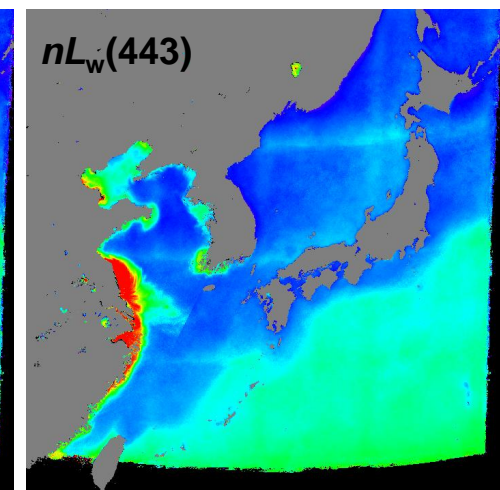
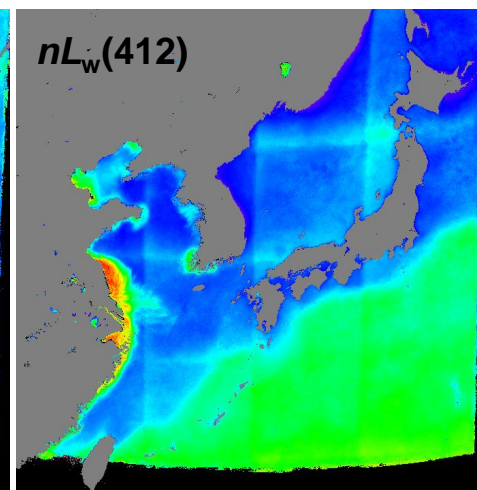
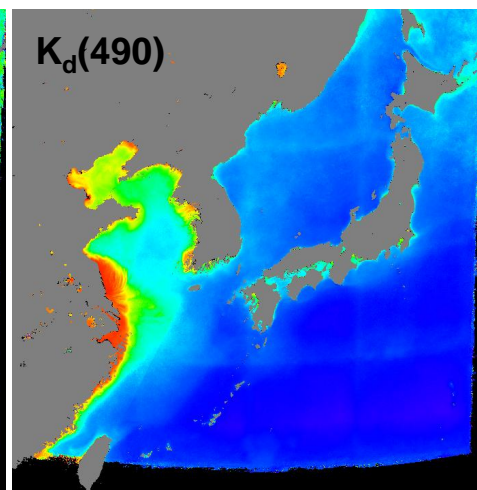
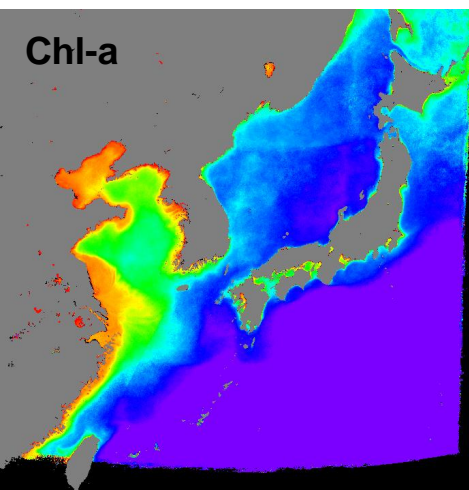
Spectral shape of **in situ**  
and **GOCI**-derived  $nL_w(\lambda)$   
measurements



# **GOCI Composite Images**

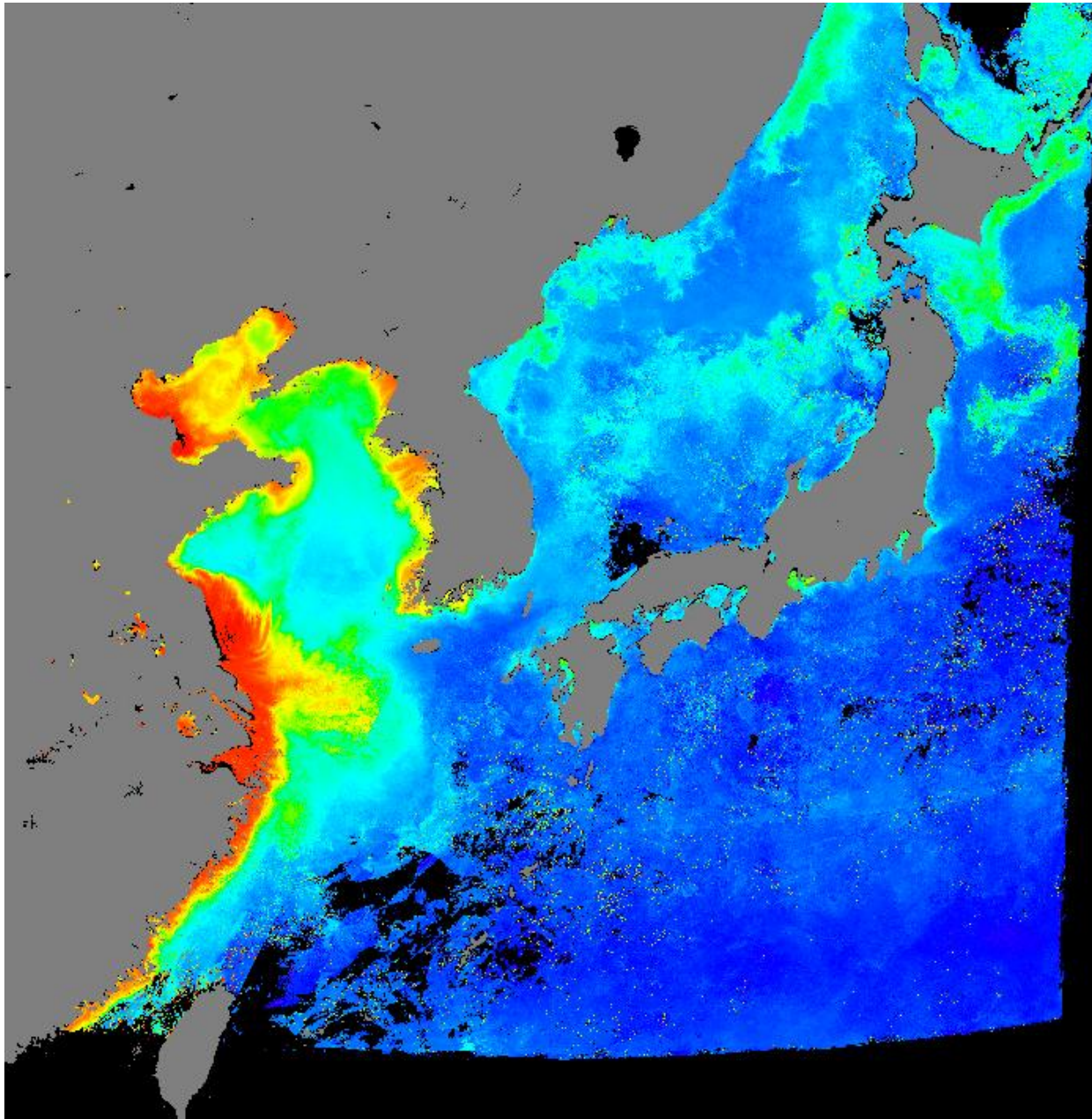
(2011 Mar. – 2012 Oct.)

# Climatology GOCI Images from Mar. 2011 to Oct. 2012 (at 12:00)

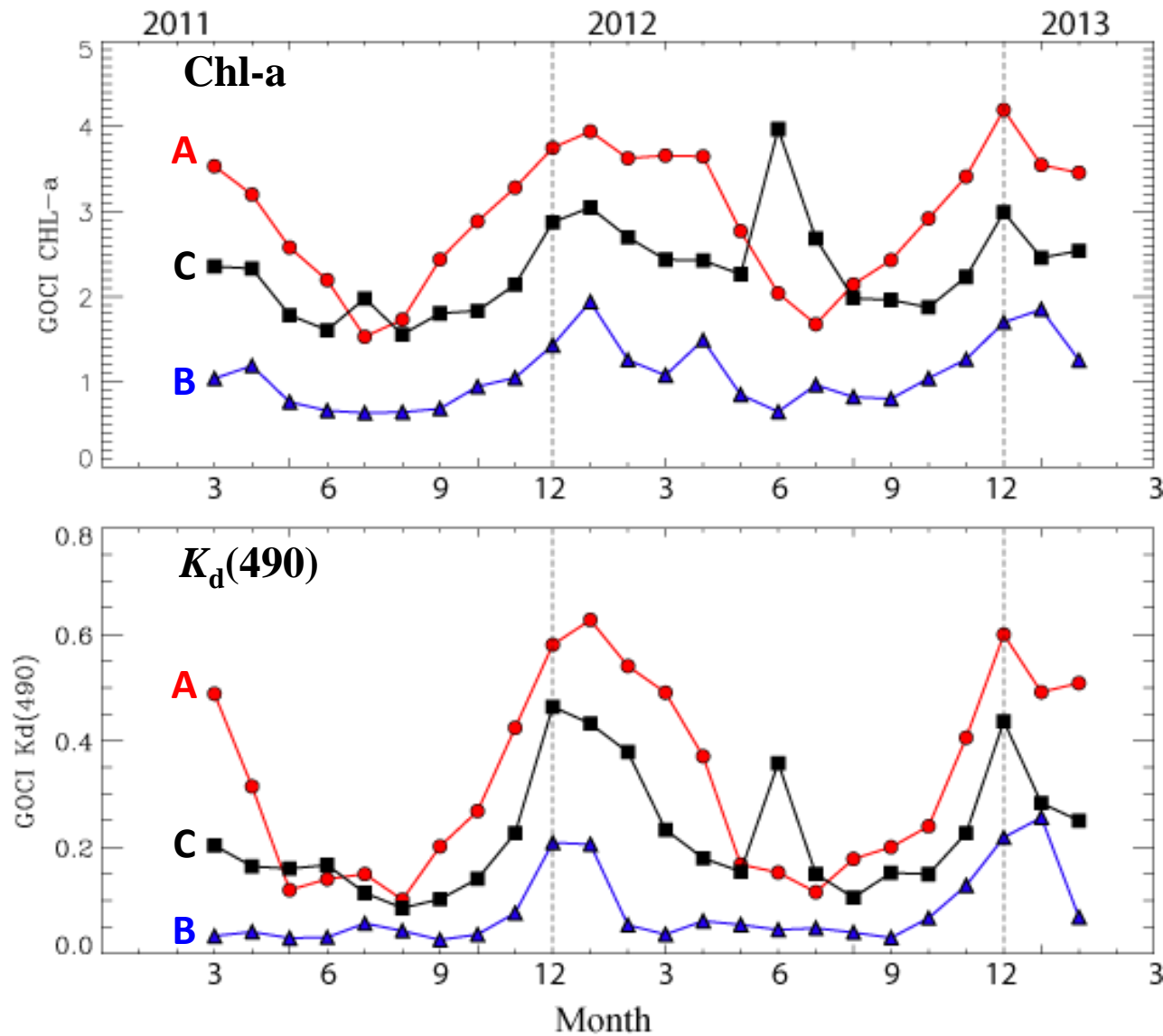


# Monthly Composite Images of GOCI $K_d(490)$

(Mar. 2011 – Oct. 2012, at 12:00)

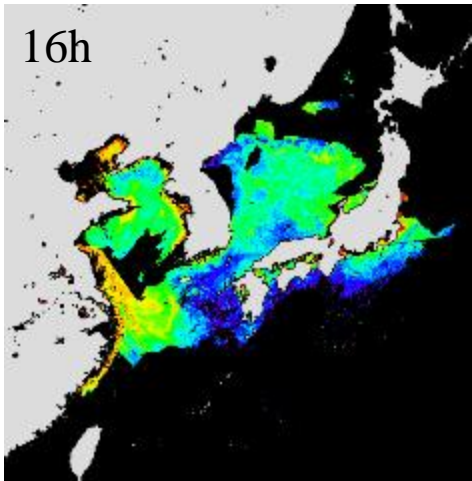
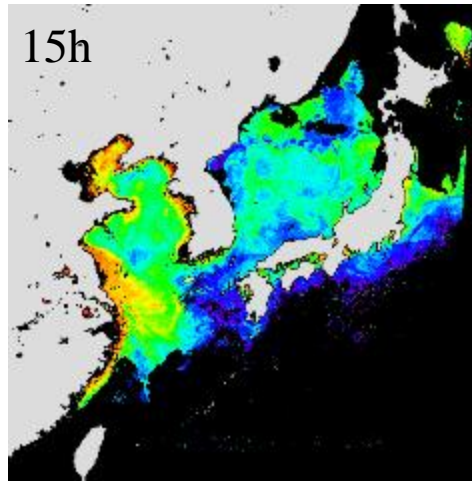
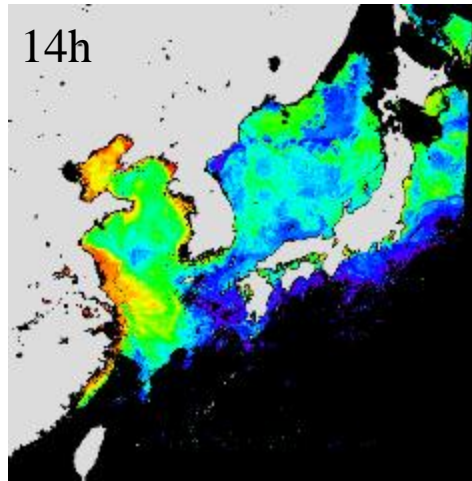
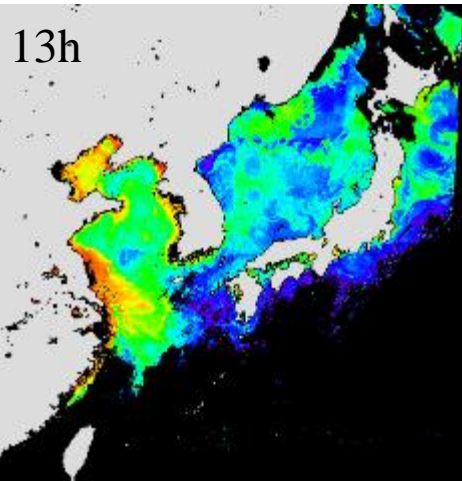
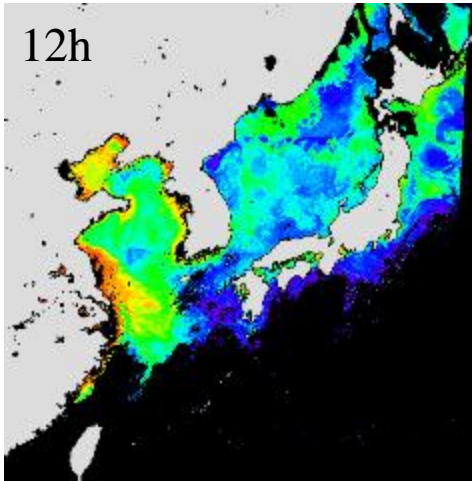
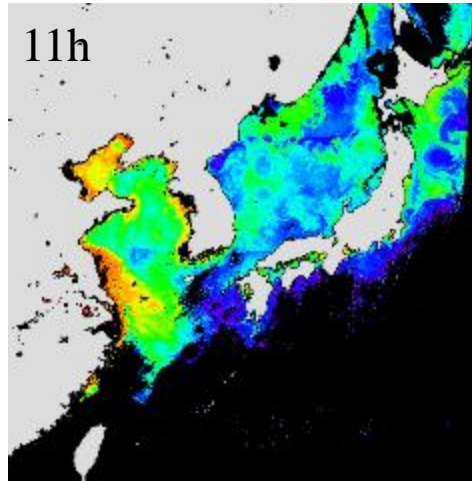
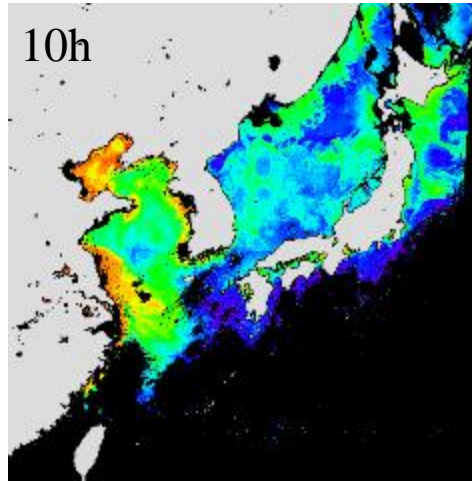
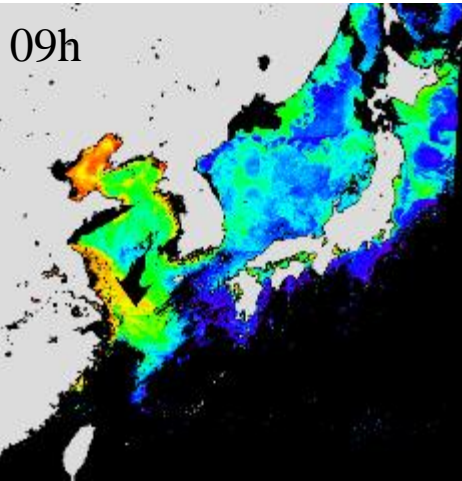


# Time Series of GOCI *Chl-a* & $K_d(490)$ Monthly Mean (Mar. 2011 – Oct. 2012, at 12:00)



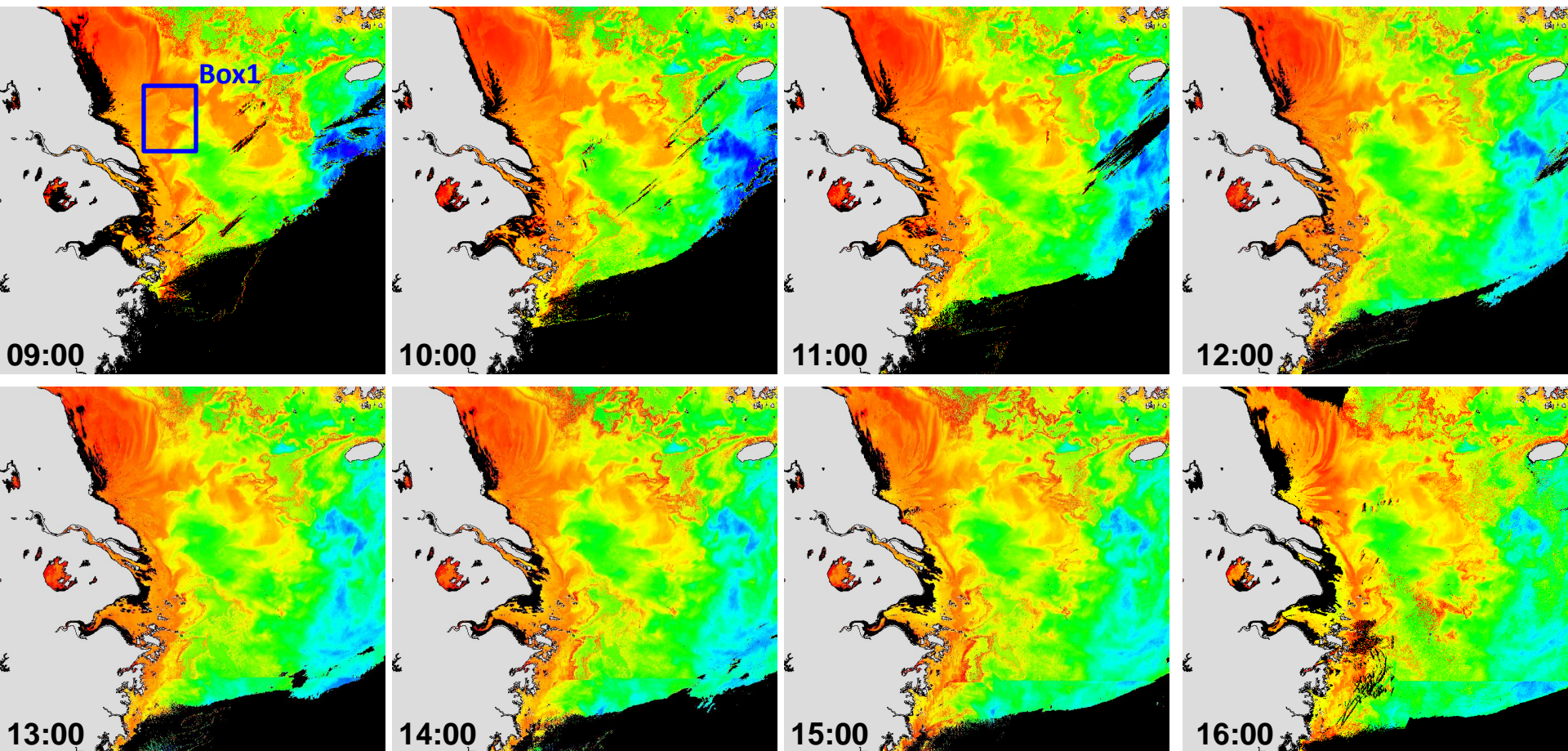
# **GOCI Images for Diurnal Changes**

# GOCI-MSL12 Chl-a (Apr. 5, 2011)

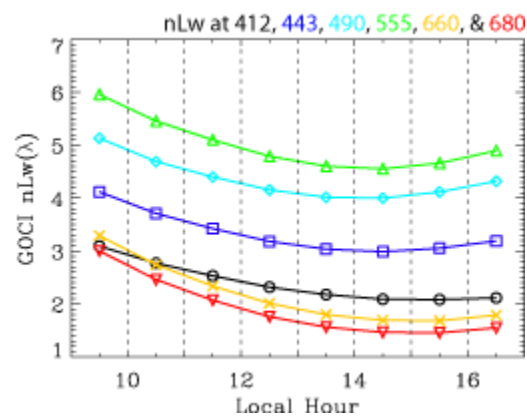
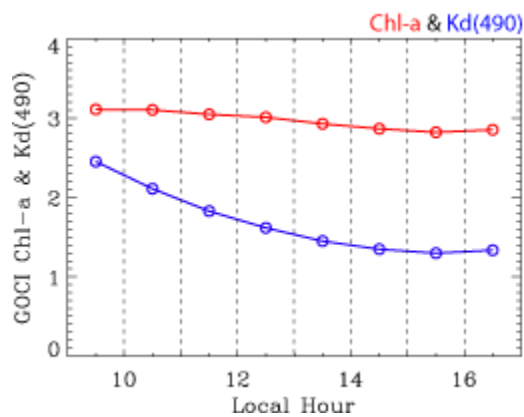


# **GOCI Images in the East China Sea**

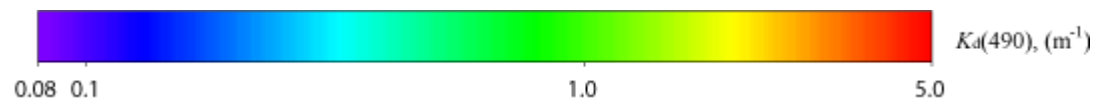
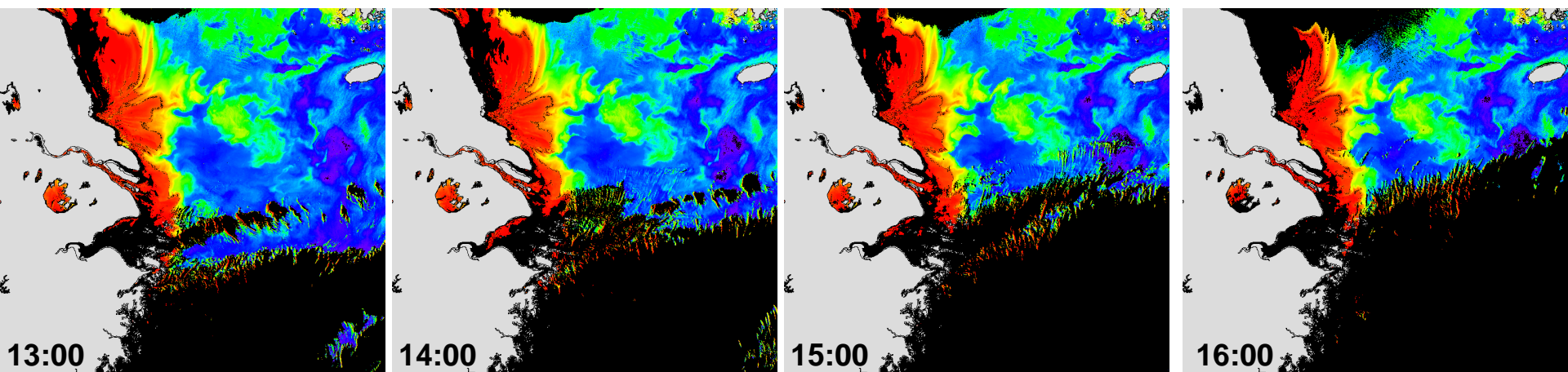
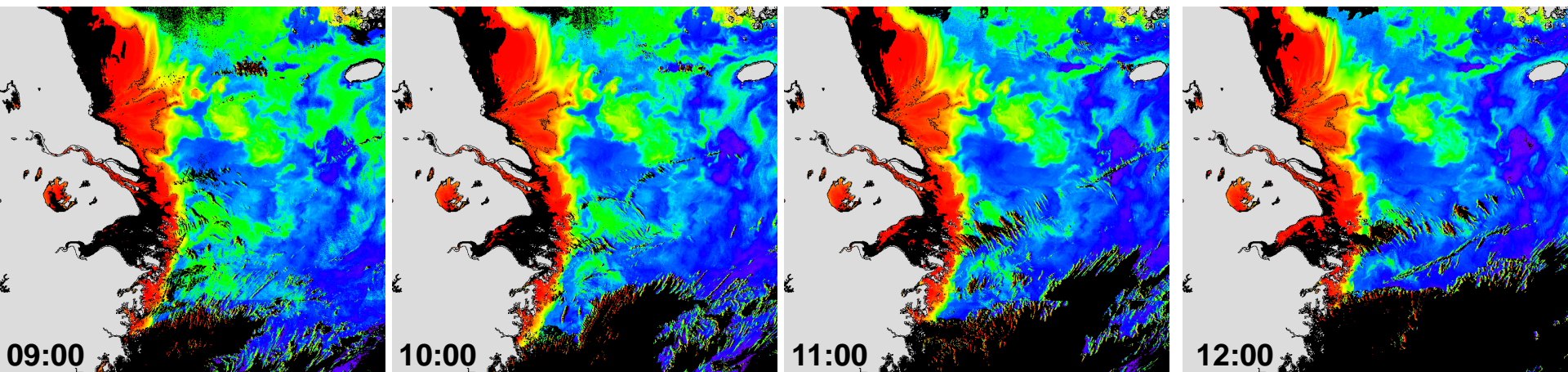
# GOCI NOAA-MSL12 Chl-a (2012-04-26)



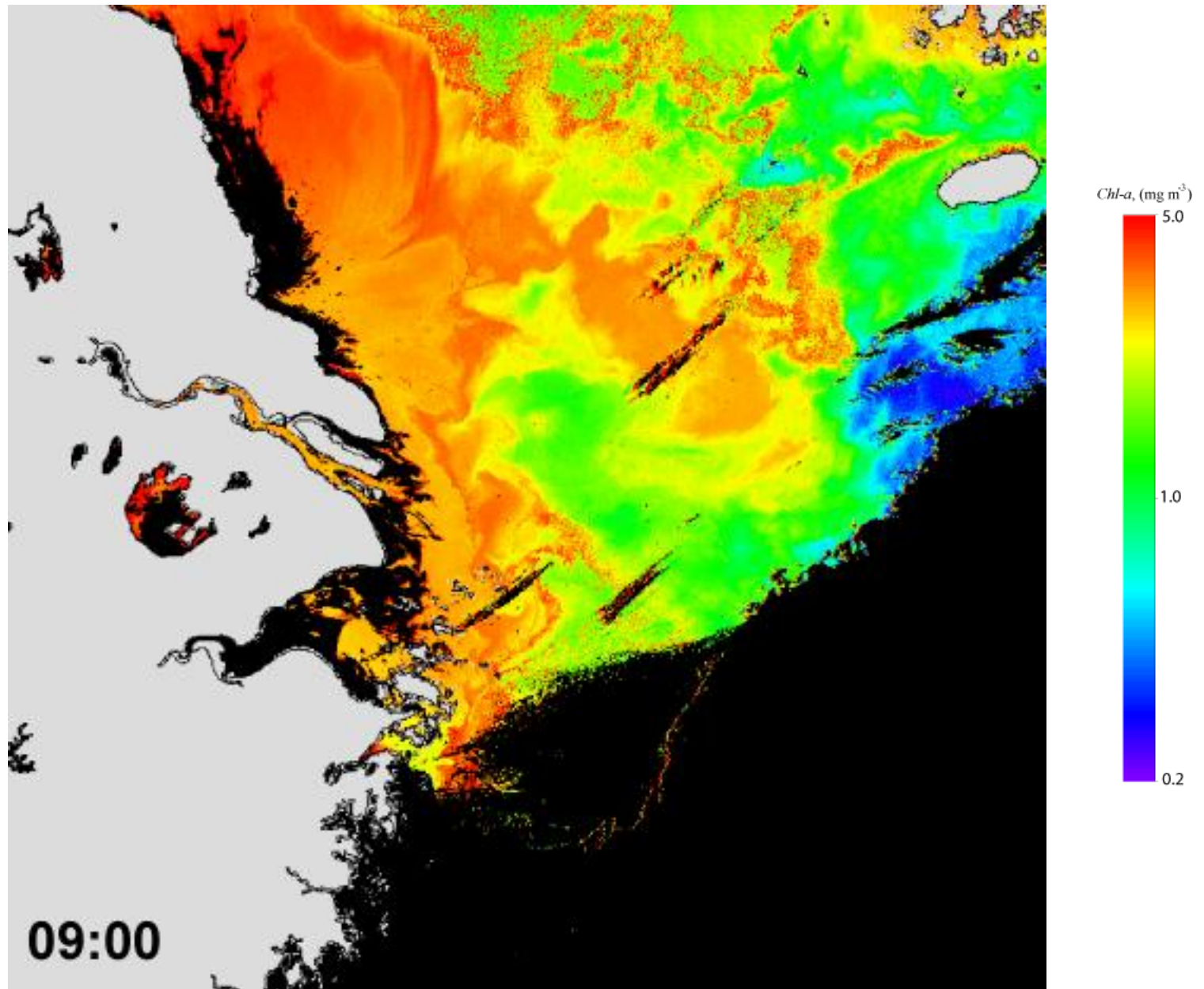
## Diurnal Changes



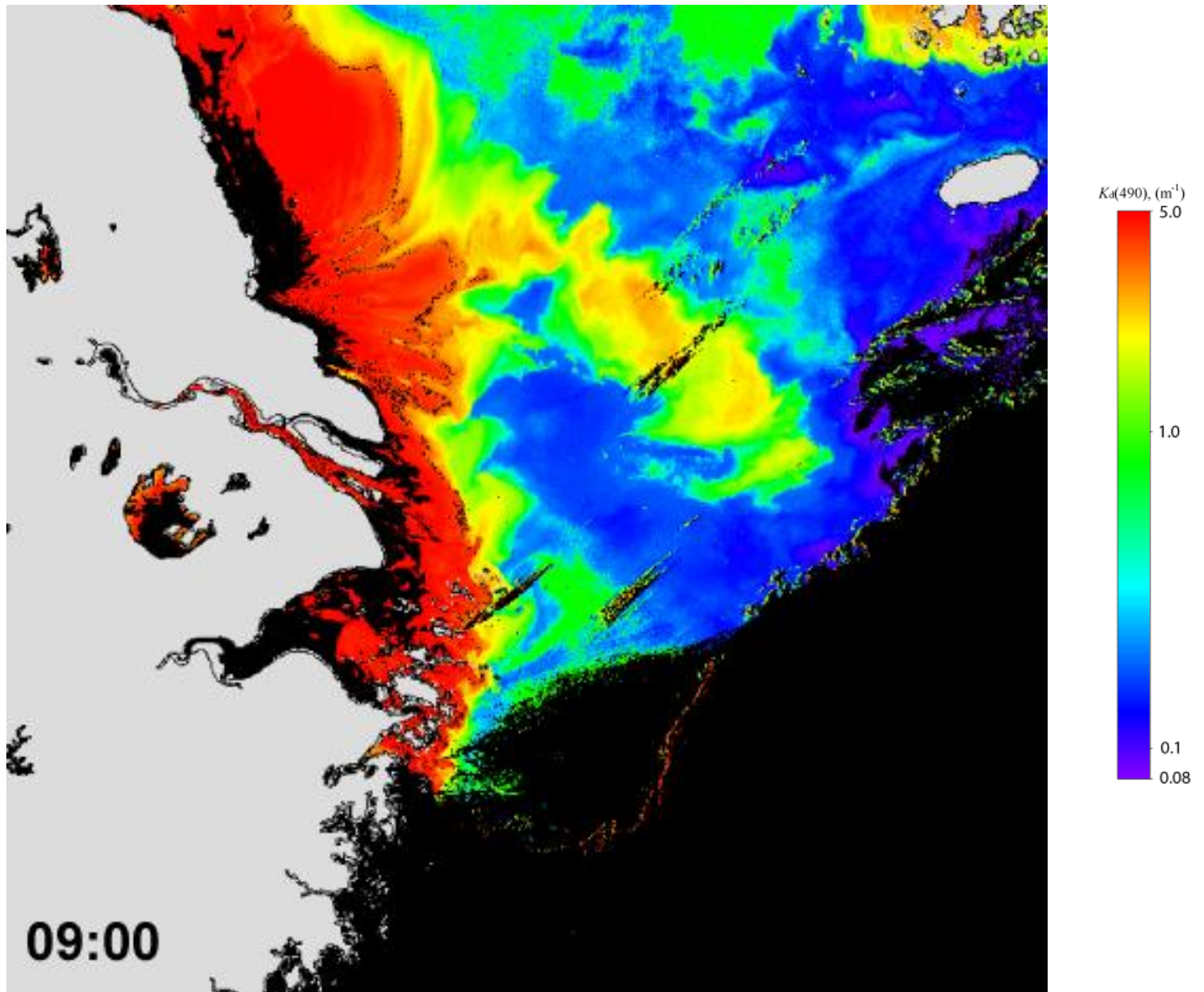
# GOCI NOAA-MSL12 $K_d(490)$ (2012-04-27)



# GOCI NOAA-MSL12 Chl-a (2012-04-26)

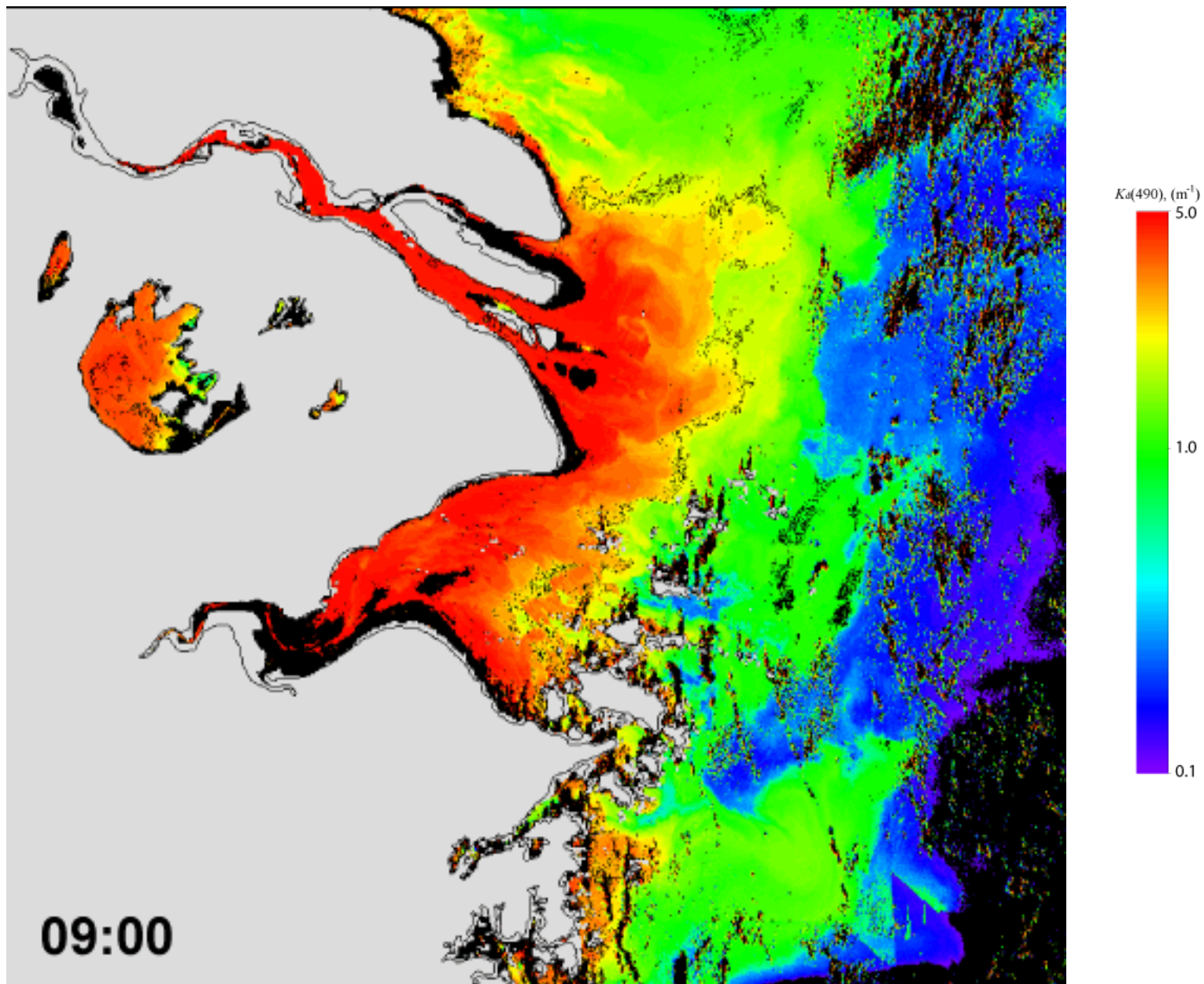


# GOCI NOAA-MSL12 $K_d(490)$ (2012-04-26)



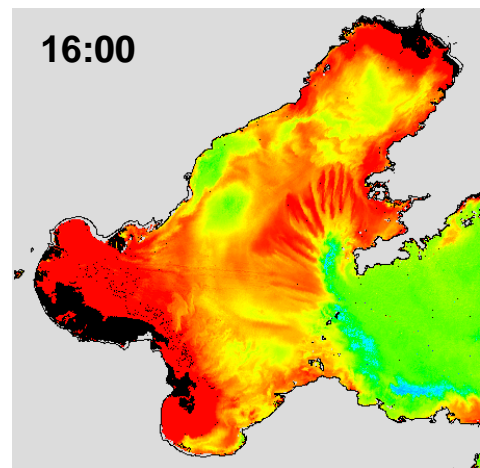
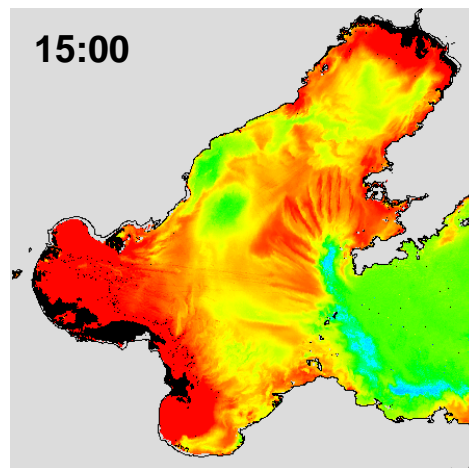
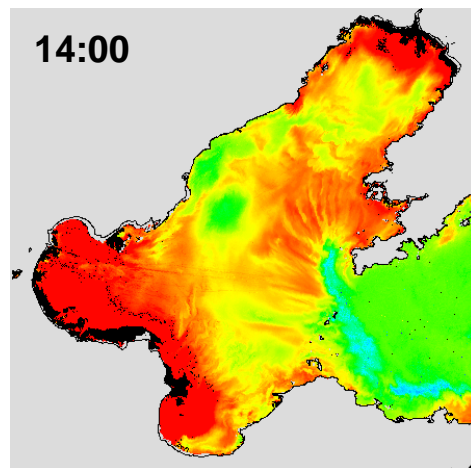
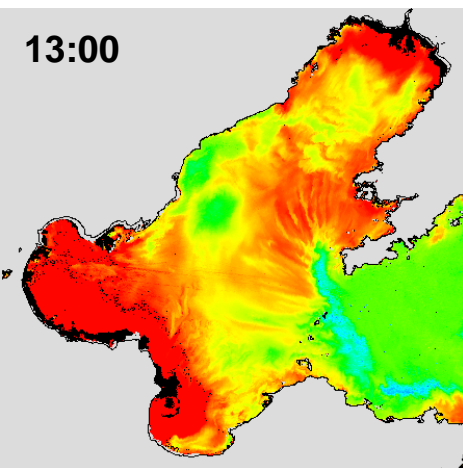
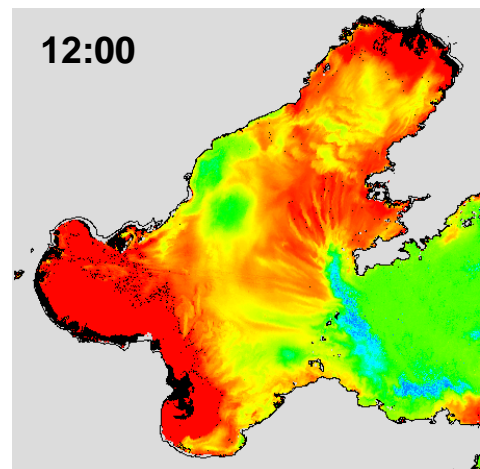
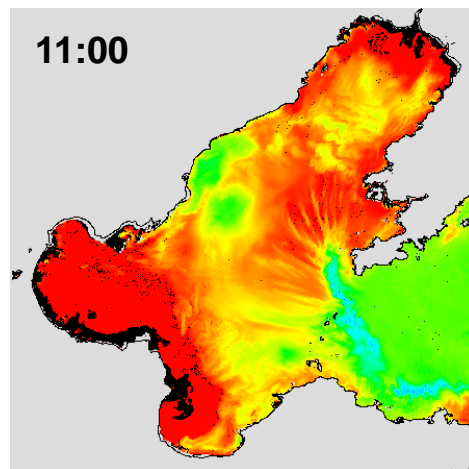
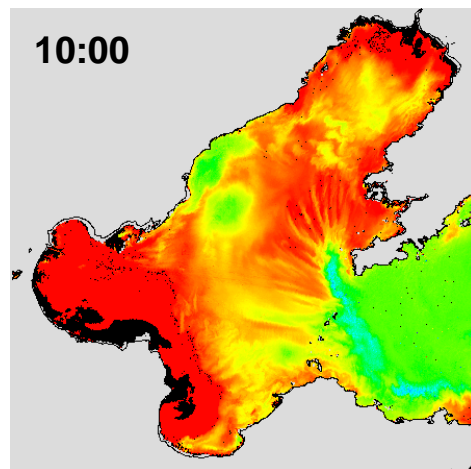
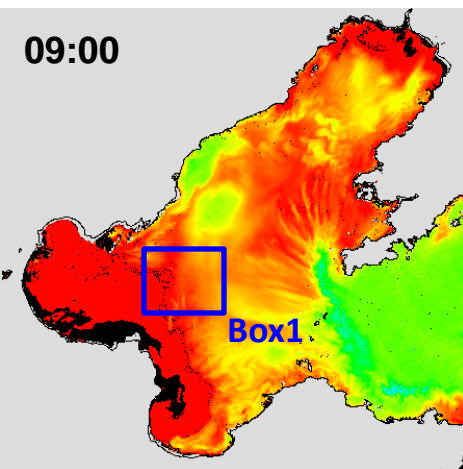
# **GOCI Images in Hangzhou Bay & Lake Taihu**

GOCI NOAA-MSL12  $K_d(490)$  (2012-07-29)

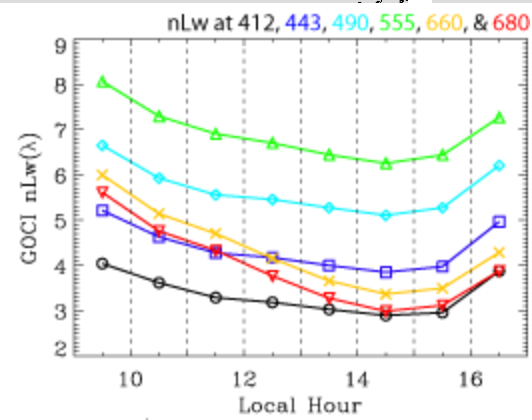
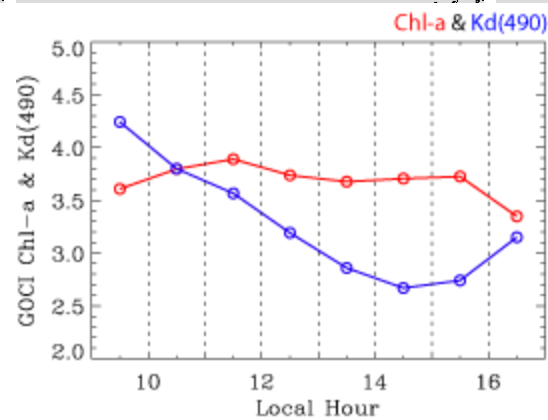


# **GOCI Images in the Bohai Sea**

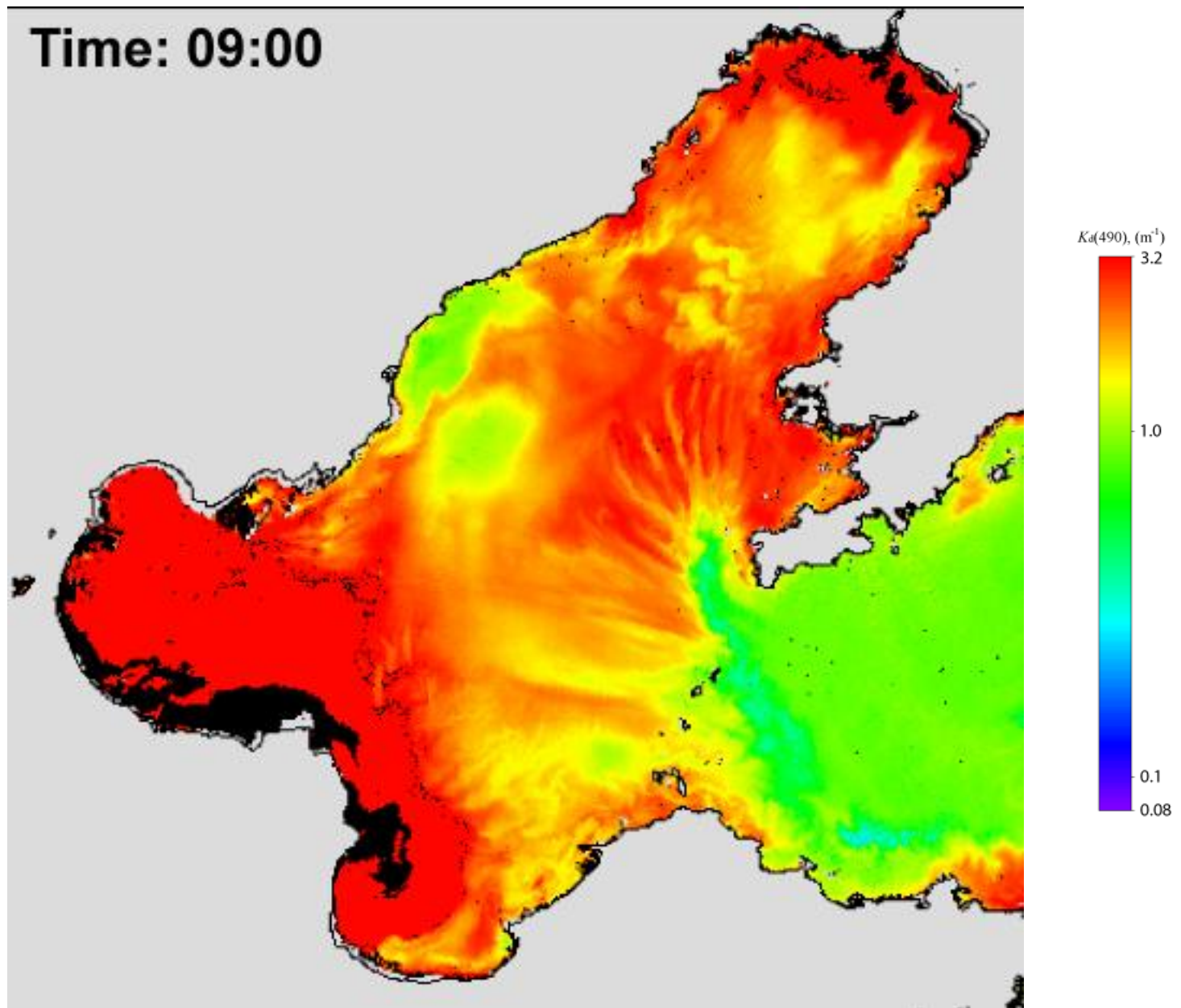
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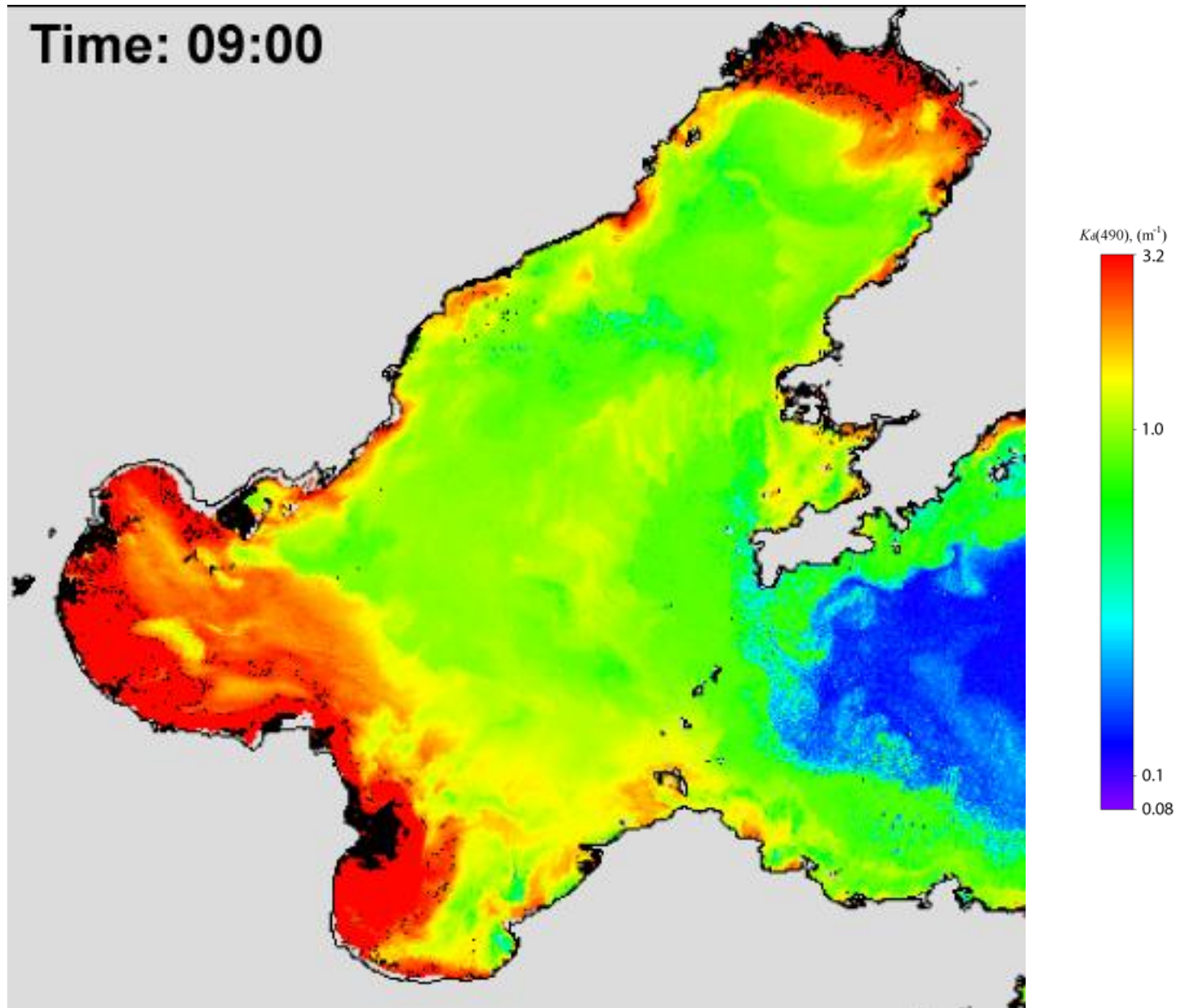
**Diurnal Changes  
(Box1)**



# GOCI NOAA-MSL12 $K_d(490)$ (2012-03-25)



# GOCI NOAA-MSL12 $K_d(490)$ (2012-08-23)



**GOCI Images in  
Dump Site in the Yellow Sea**

# Summary and Conclusions

- The GOCI ocean color products for the GOCI coverage region have been derived using an iterative NIR-corrected atmospheric correction algorithm.
- Validation results show a reasonably good agreement between GOCI retrievals and in situ measurements.
- This study demonstrates that GOCI ocean color products can be confidently used to characterize and quantify the ocean environments as well as the diurnal variability of the marine ecosystem in the western Pacific.
- This unique capability from geostationary satellite sensor can complement the ocean color observations of other polar-orbiting satellites such as MODIS and VIIRS, which have a global coverage but lack the temporal resolution to monitor the dynamics of marine environments on an hourly basis.

**Thank you!**

# GOCI NOAA-MSL12 $K_d(490)$ (2012-08-23)

