Geostationary ocean colour radiometery

Discussion Session

Presentation at IOCS meeting splinter session, Darmstadt 6.5.2013

Discussion Questions

- GEO products and applications:
 - What new products can be derived from GEO OC data?
 - What new processes can we describe
 - Do we have new users? Entirely new applications?
- GEO data processing techniques:
 - What are the new challenges for GEO data processing?
 - New opportunities? Multitemporal data processing?
 - What is the maximum air mass for atmospheric correction? 5? 8?
 - Is high air mass atmospheric correction best by direct ("Gordon-Wang") or indirect (e.g. neural network) methods?
 - Can we correct for air-sea interface at high sun/viewing zenith?
 - Can we correct for atmospheric "spherical shell" (earth curvature)?
- GEO new mission and synergy:
 - How should GEO and LEO be designed to optimise synergy?
 - Do we need a global GEO constellation? (Is it affordable?)

The advantages of GEO observations (North Sea)

a) scattered clouds, b) tidal variability)



Extra GEO atm. Corr. Issues at air-sea interface

Fresnel reflectance, Rf, of the sea surface!



Some new problems

• E.g. Wave shadowing

SeaSWIR campaign Rio de la Plata, Nov2012 SZA=75°, wave height=10-20cm Photo: K.Ruddick



Viewing Zenith Angle (VZA) and Geographic coverage



This is the challenge!

Image: Q. Vanhellemont

Sun zenith angle and diurnal coverage

Two-way air mass and Rayleigh reflectance 0.6µm for SEVIRI (0°,0°) for location (5°E, 50°N)

Suppose we limit to total air mass=5

