

# Overview of Bio-optical Algorithms for Open Ocean, Coastal and Inland Water Transitions

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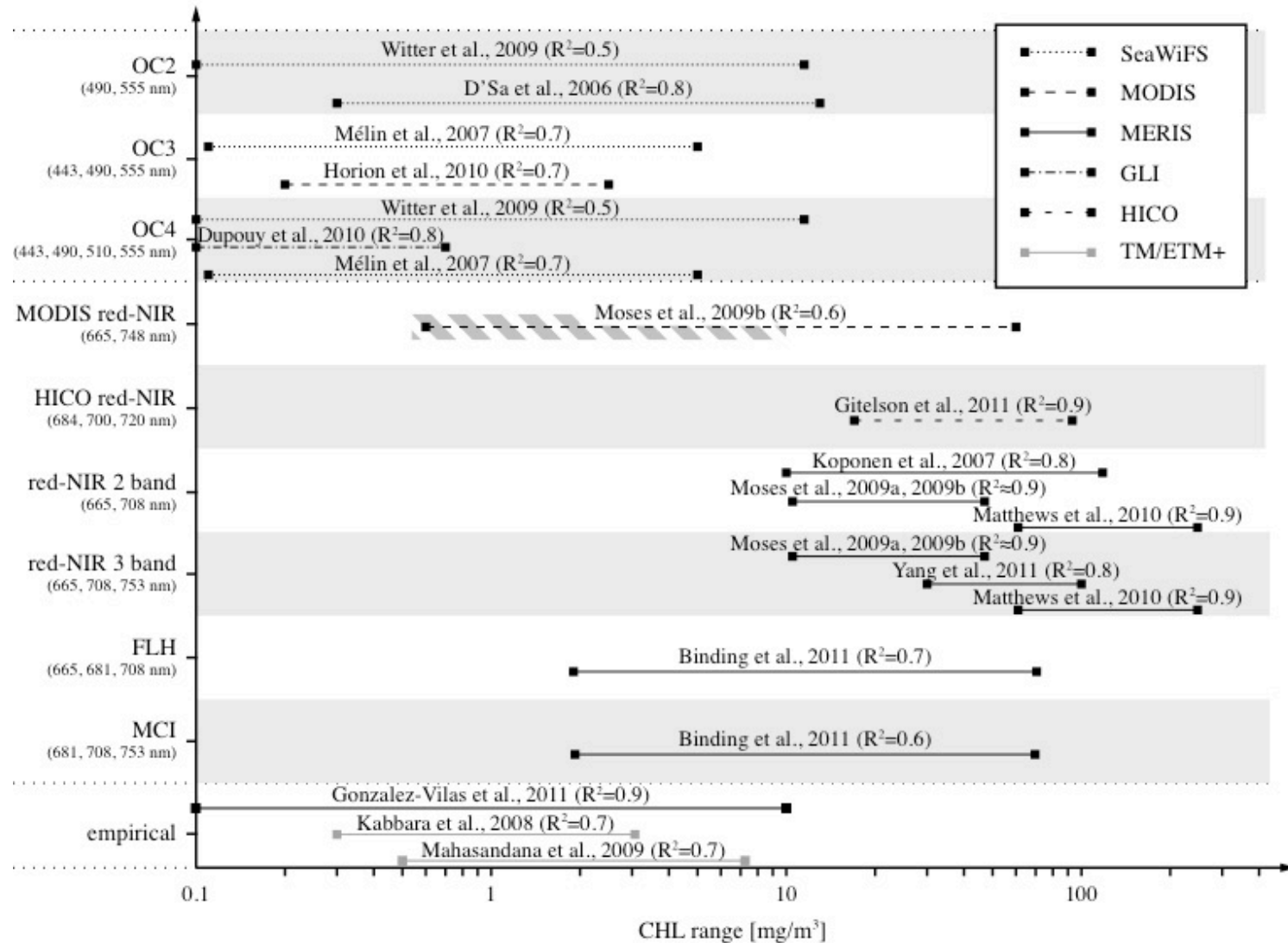
with material from  
Vincent Nouchi, EPFL, Lausanne  
Damien Bouffard, Eawag, Kastanienbaum  
(and many others)



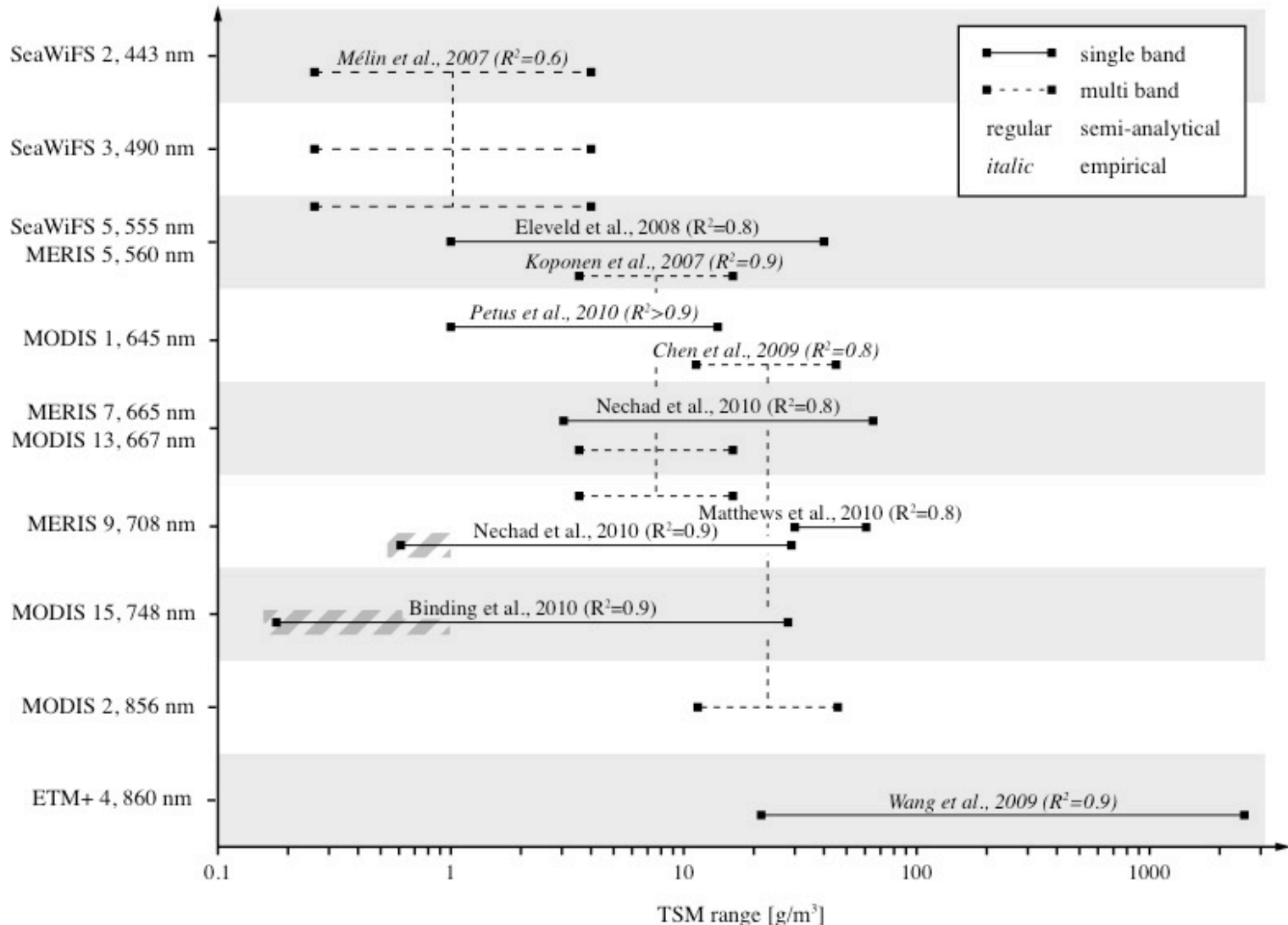
# Content

- Band ratio algorithms
- Neural Network algorithms
- Algorithm blending
- Vertical non-uniformities
- Conclusions and suggestions

# Review of 2006-2011 *CHL* Band Ratios



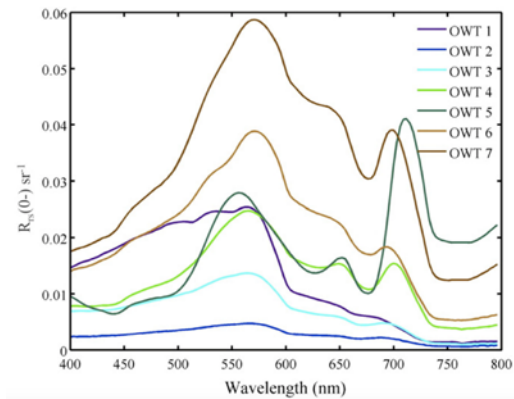
# Review of 2006-2011 TSM Monoband Algorithms



# The OWT Framework

Moore et al. (2014):

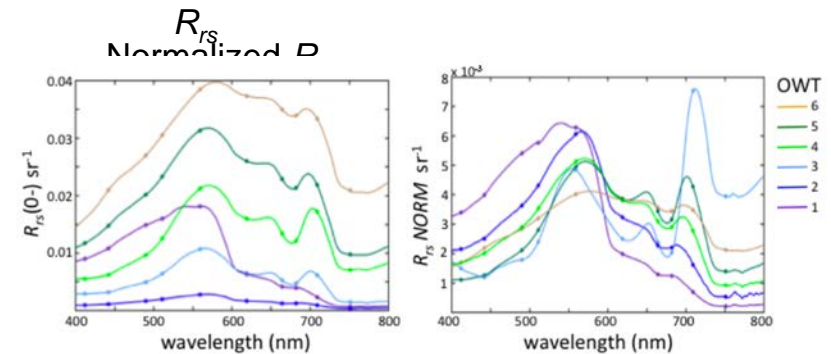
- Fuzzy c-means clustering



- AC: SeaDAS 6.4 default
- Weighting
  - OC4 \* sum of memberships type 1,2,3,6
  - M3B \* sum of memberships type 4,5,7

Eleveld et al. (2017):

- Fuzzy c-means clustering



- AC: C2R, C2RCC, MIP
- Weighting
  - N.a.

Moore, T.S., Dowell, M.D., Bradt, S., and Ruiz Verdu, A. (2014). An optical water type framework for selecting and blending retrievals from bio-optical algorithms in lakes and coastal waters. Remote Sens. Environ. 143, 97–111.

Eleveld, M.A., Ruescas, A.B., Hommersom, A., Moore, T.S., Peters, S.W.M., and Brockmann, C. (2017). An Optical Classification Tool for Global Lake Waters. Remote Sens. 9.

# Matsushita et al. (2015): CHL in Asian Lakes

MCI thresholds rather than classification:

if  $MCI \leq 0.0001$ : OC4E

elif  $MCI \leq 0.0016$ : Gilerson 2-band

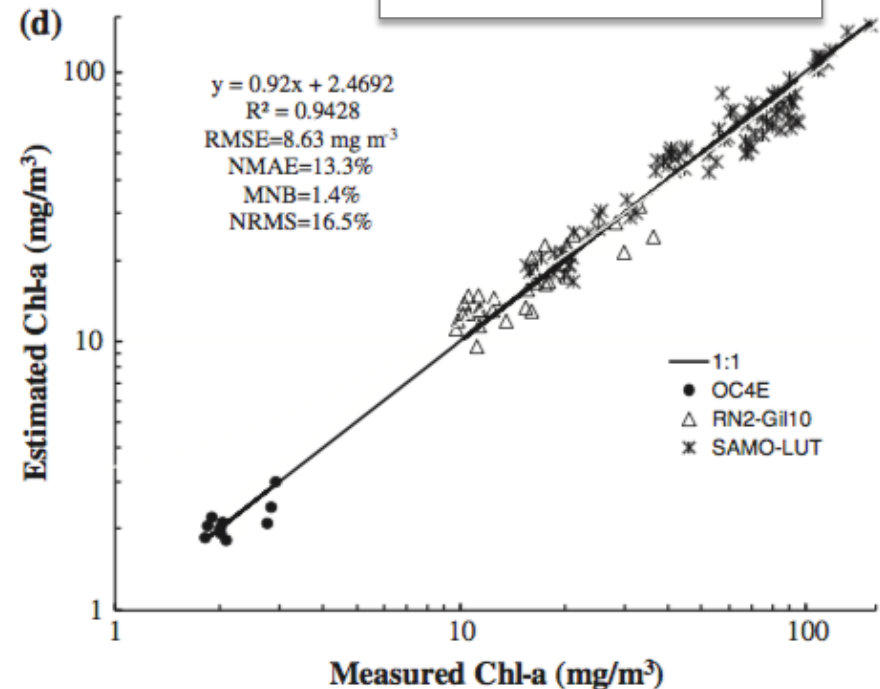
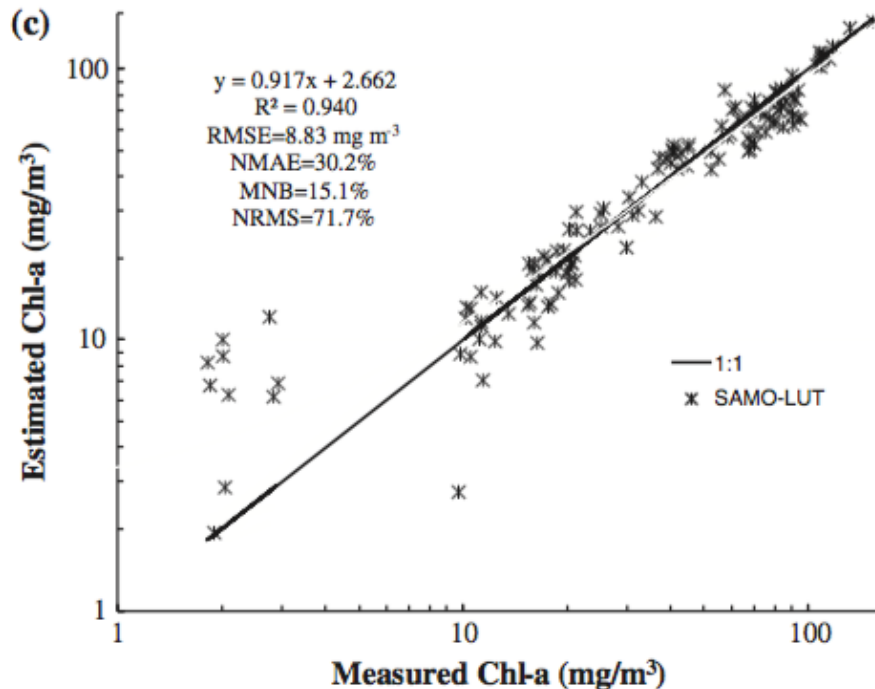
Else: SAMO-LUT

$$RMSE = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (X_{esti,i} - X_{meas,i})^2}{N - 1}}$$

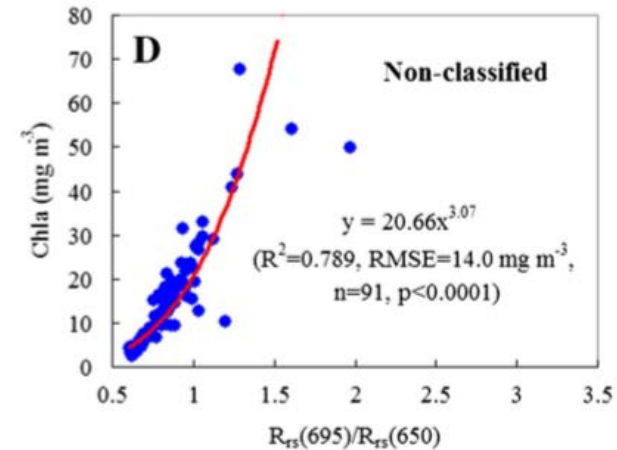
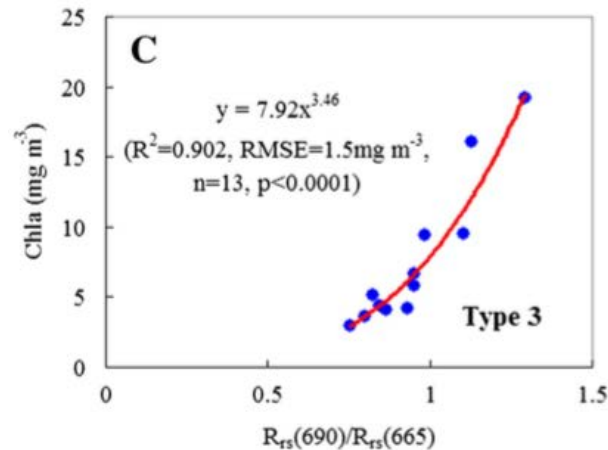
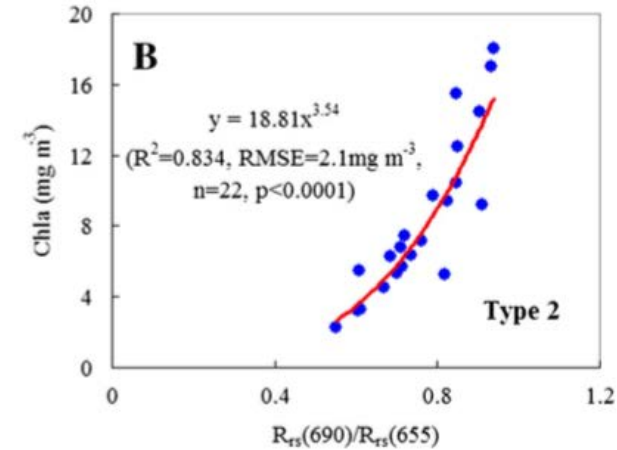
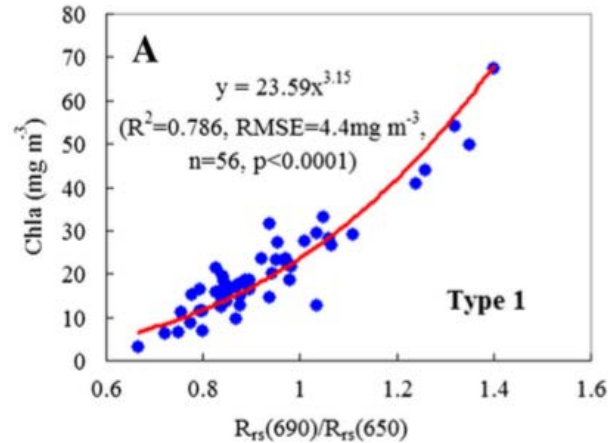
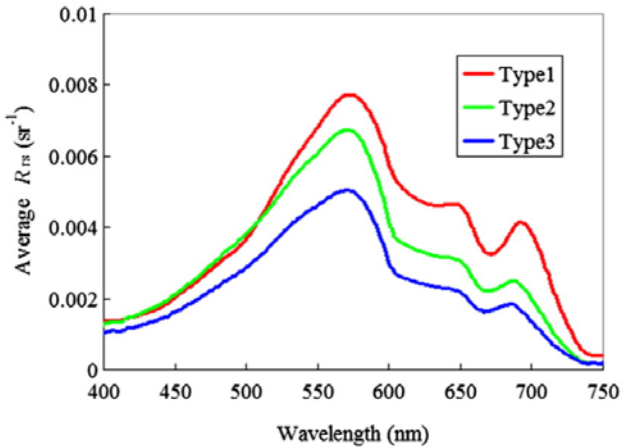
$$NRMS = \text{stdev}(\varepsilon_i)\%$$

$$MNB = \text{mean}(\varepsilon_i)\%$$

$$NMAE = \text{mean}(|\varepsilon_i|\%)$$



# Sun et al. (2014): *CHL* in Chesapeake & Tampa Bay



650/655/665 nm  
,Feature-shift' blending

# Neural Network Training Ranges



Doerffer, R., and Schiller, H. (2008). Lake Water Algorithm for BEAM ATBD (Geesthacht, Germany: GKSS).

Schroeder, T., Schaale, M., and Fischer, J. (2007). Retrieval of atmospheric and oceanic properties from MERIS measurements: A new Case-2 water processor for BEAM. *Int. J. Remote Sens.* 28, 5627 – 5632.

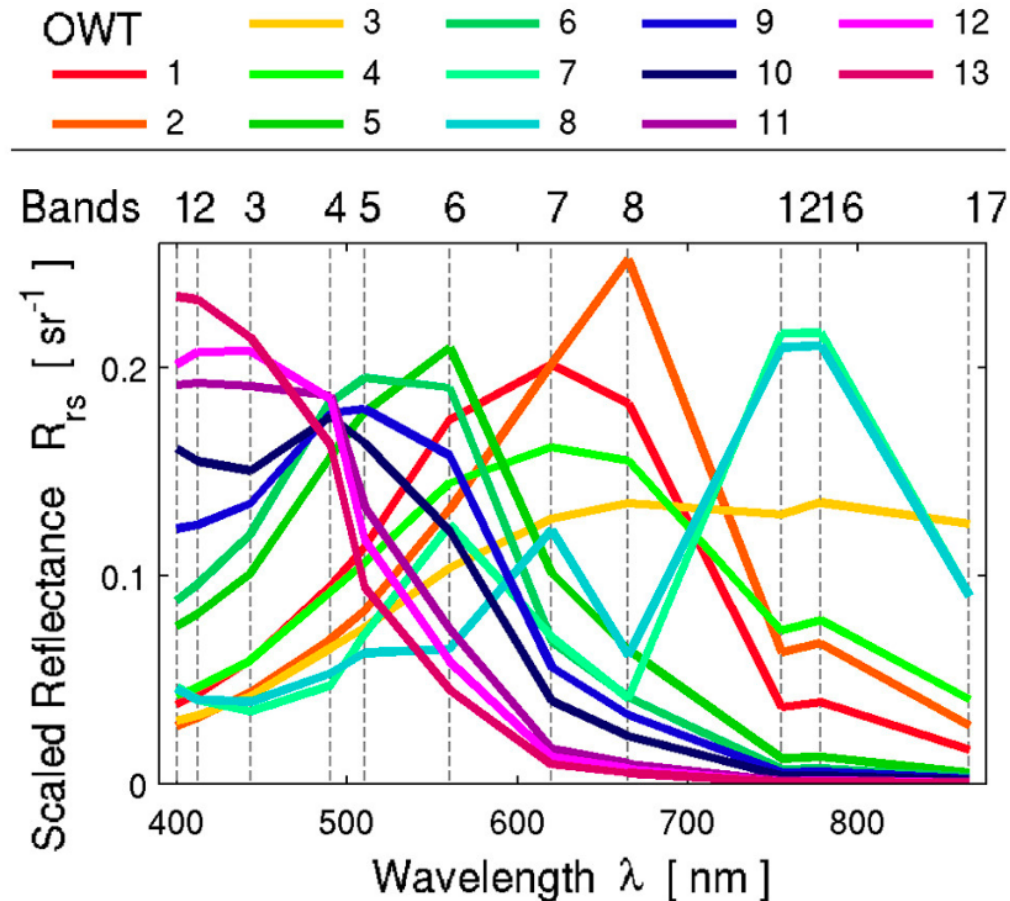
$${}_{PART+3.1} b_{WIT} \quad TSM = 1.73 b_{PART+3.1} b_{WIT} \quad |$$

Brockmann, C., Doerffer, R., Peters, M., Stelzer, K., Embacher, S., and Ruescas, A.B. (2016). Evolution of the C2RCC Neural Network for Sentinel 2 and 3 for the Retrieval of Ocean Colour Products in Normal and Extreme Optically Complex Waters. In *Proc. ESA Living Planet Symposium*, (Prague, Czech Republic: ESA/ESRIN), p. 6.

Hieronymi, M., Müller, D., and Doerffer, R. (2017). The OLCI Neural Network Swarm (ONNS): A Bio-Geo-Optical Algorithm for Open Ocean and Coastal Waters. *Front. Mar. Sci.* 4, 140.

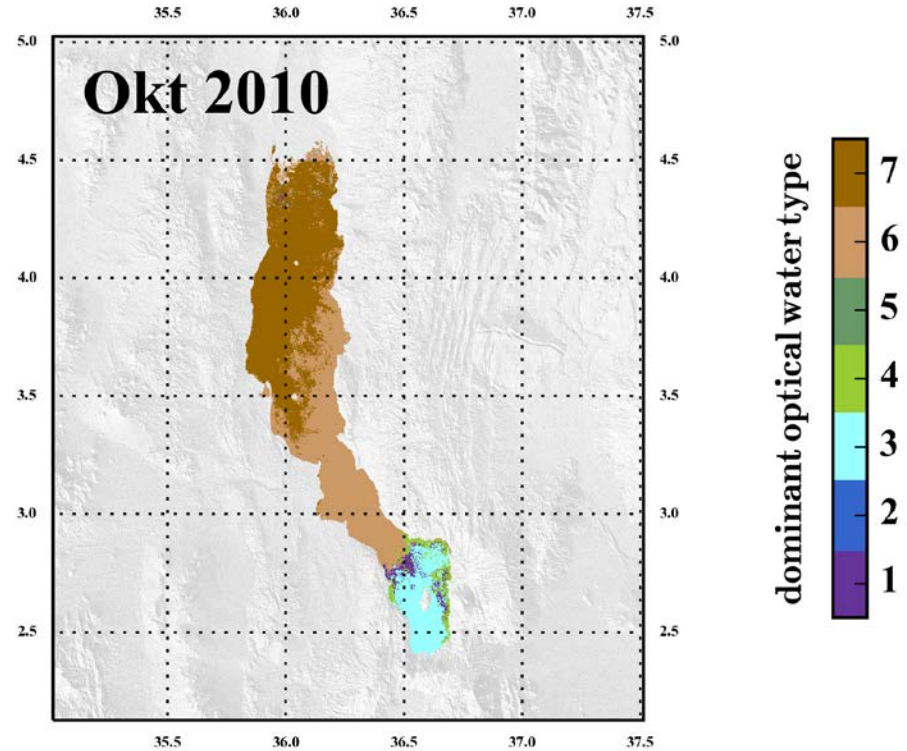
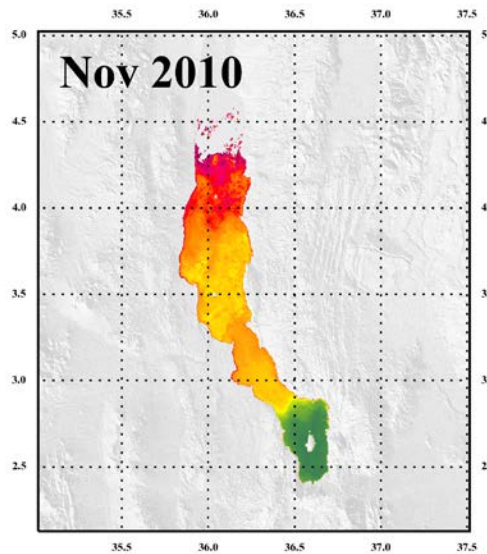
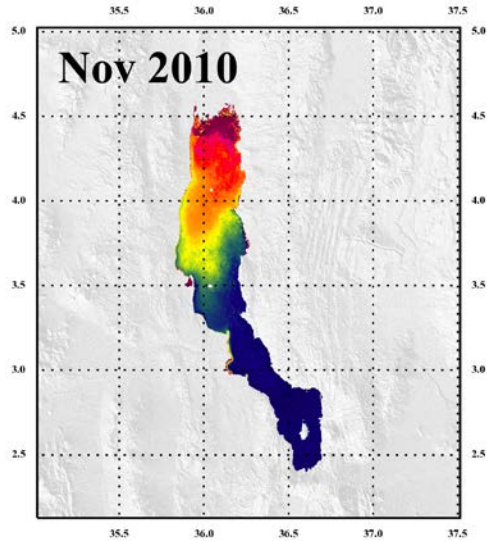


# Hieronymi et al. (2017): OLCI NN Swarm

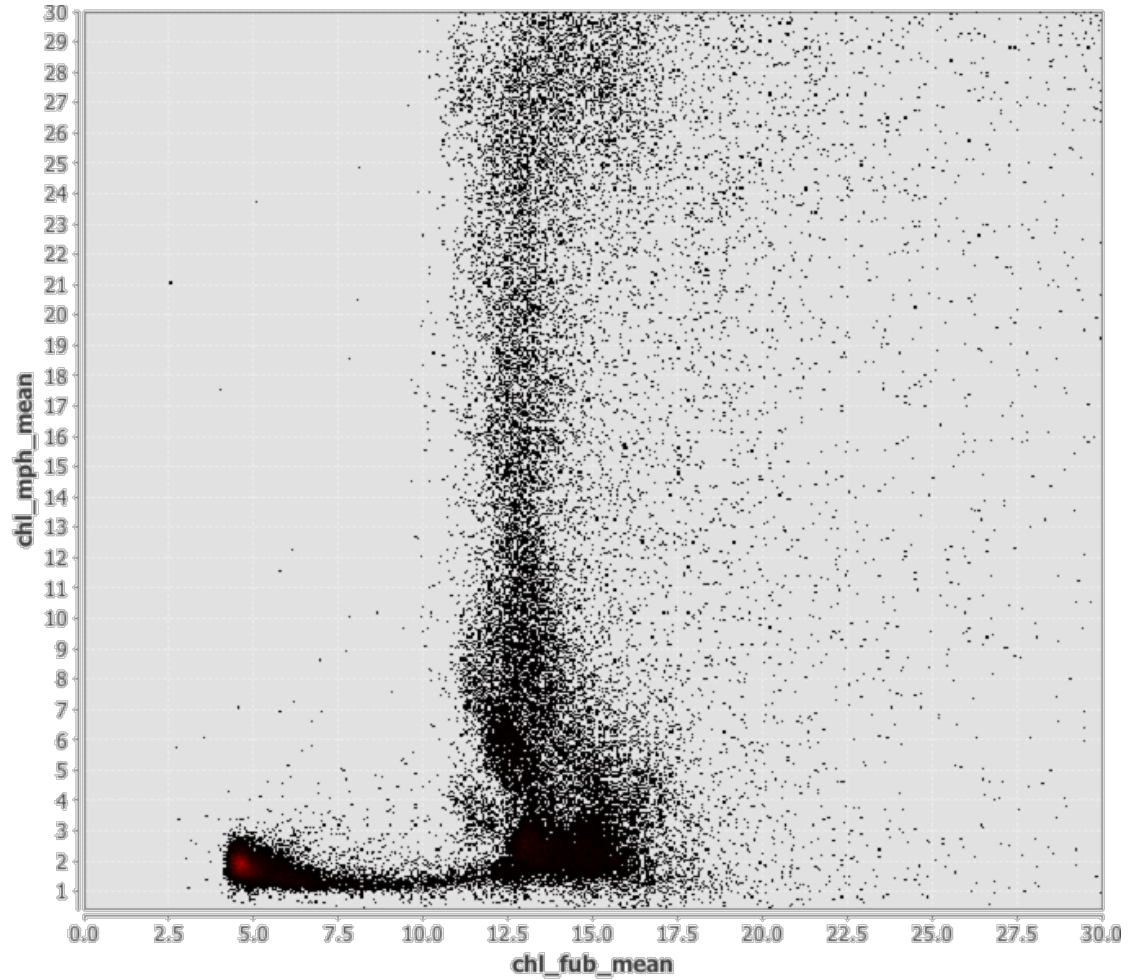
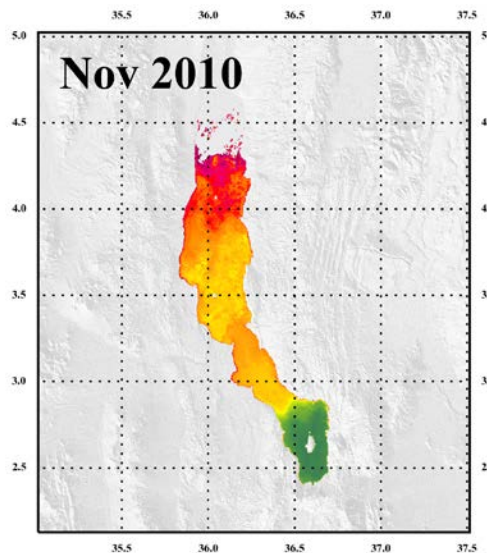
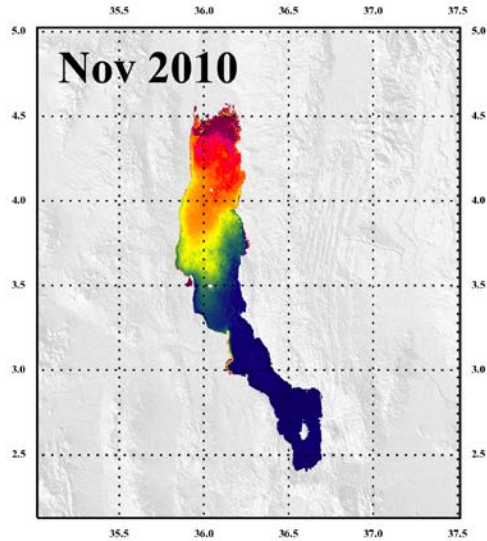


**FIGURE 3 | Brightness-scaled remote sensing reflectances for 13 classes of optical water types.** Utilized OLCI bands are marked.

# FUB/MPH Divergence around 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> CHL

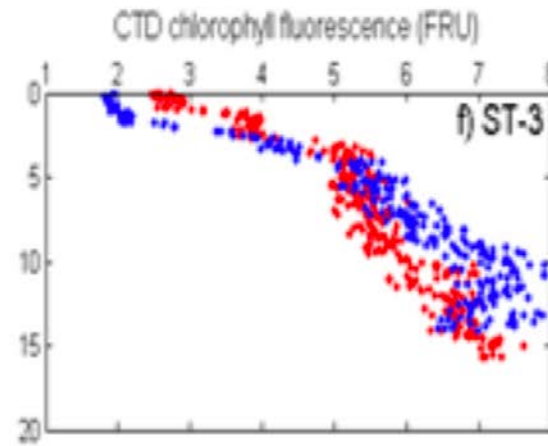
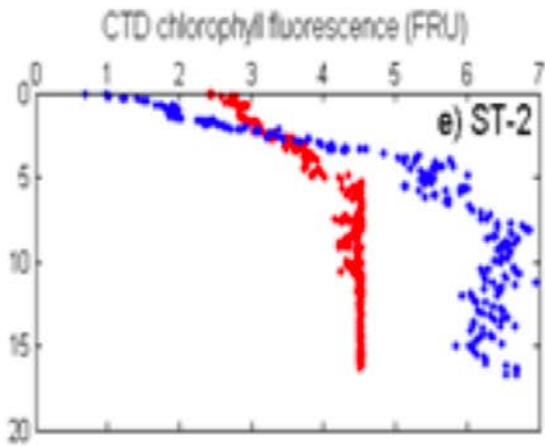


# FUB/MPH Divergence around 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> CHL

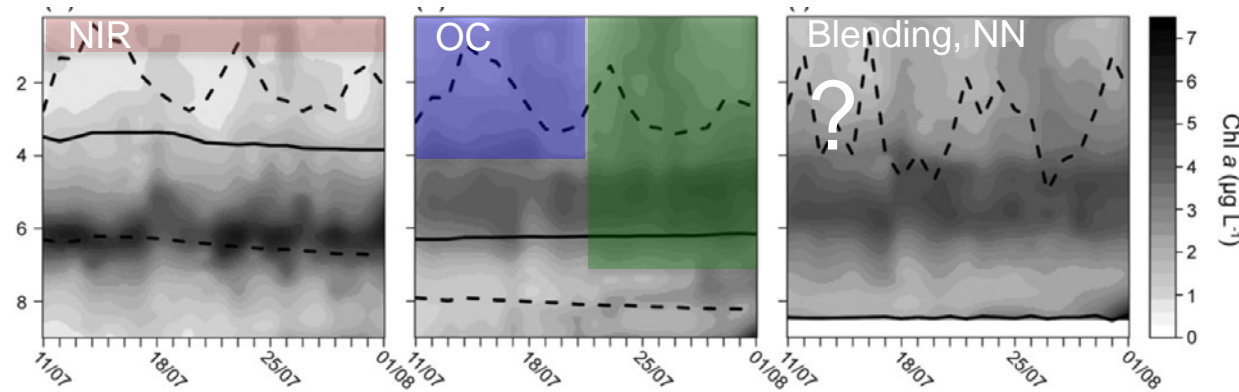




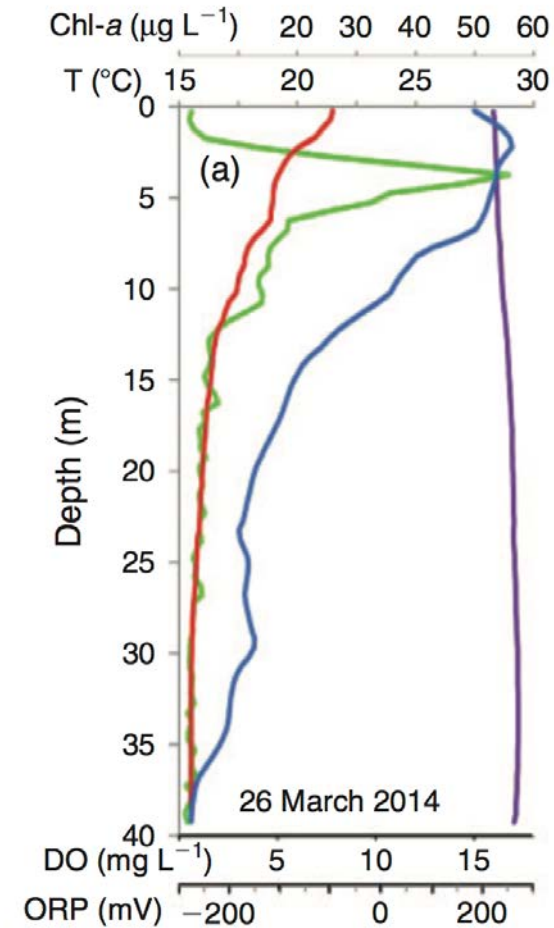
# Vertical Non-uniformities and Signal Depths



Lake Malawi (Makuiane et al., 2016)

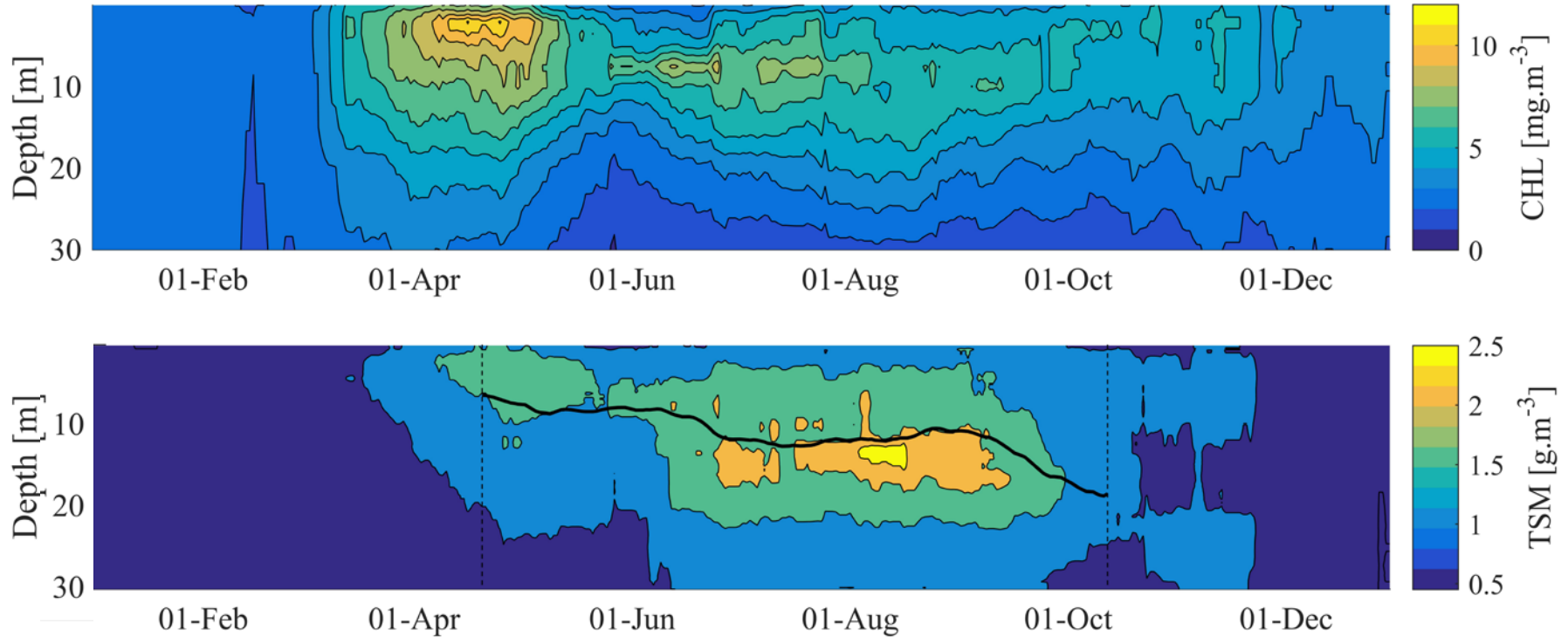


Lake Croche (Ouellet Jobin & Beisner., 2014)

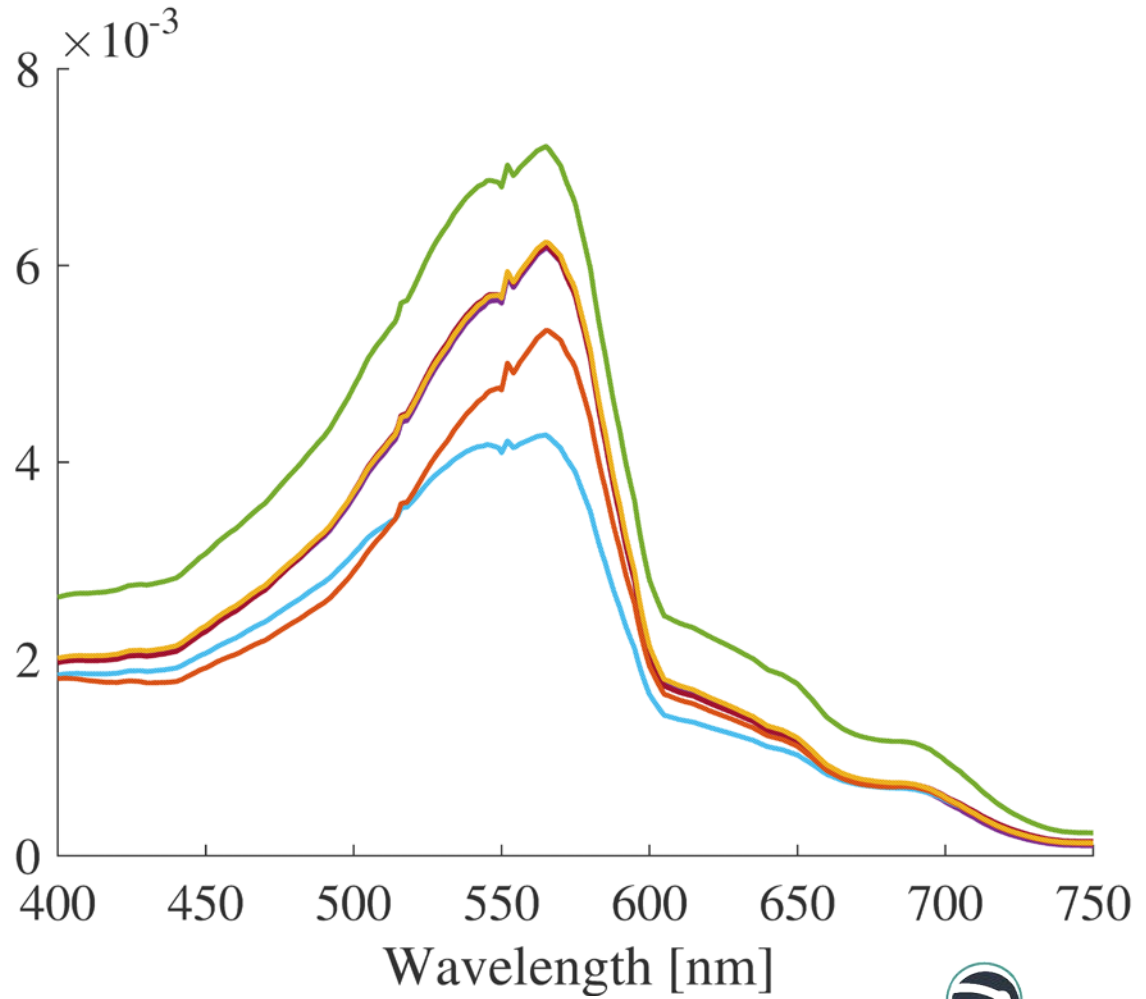
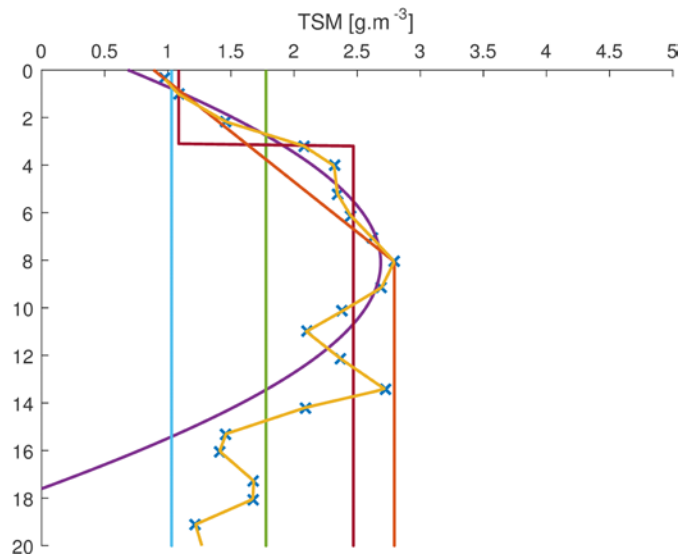
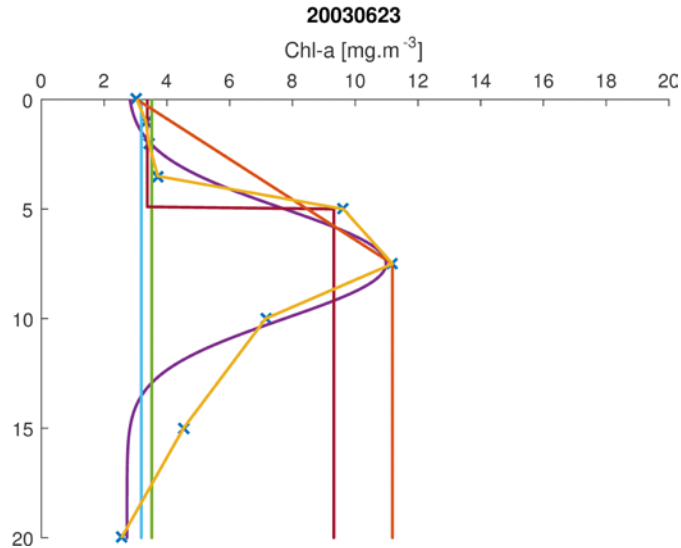


Lake Kinneret  
(Sela-Adler et al., 2015)

# Lake Geneva 2002-2015 Averaged Profiles



# Simulated Effects on Reflectance



# Conclusions and Suggestions

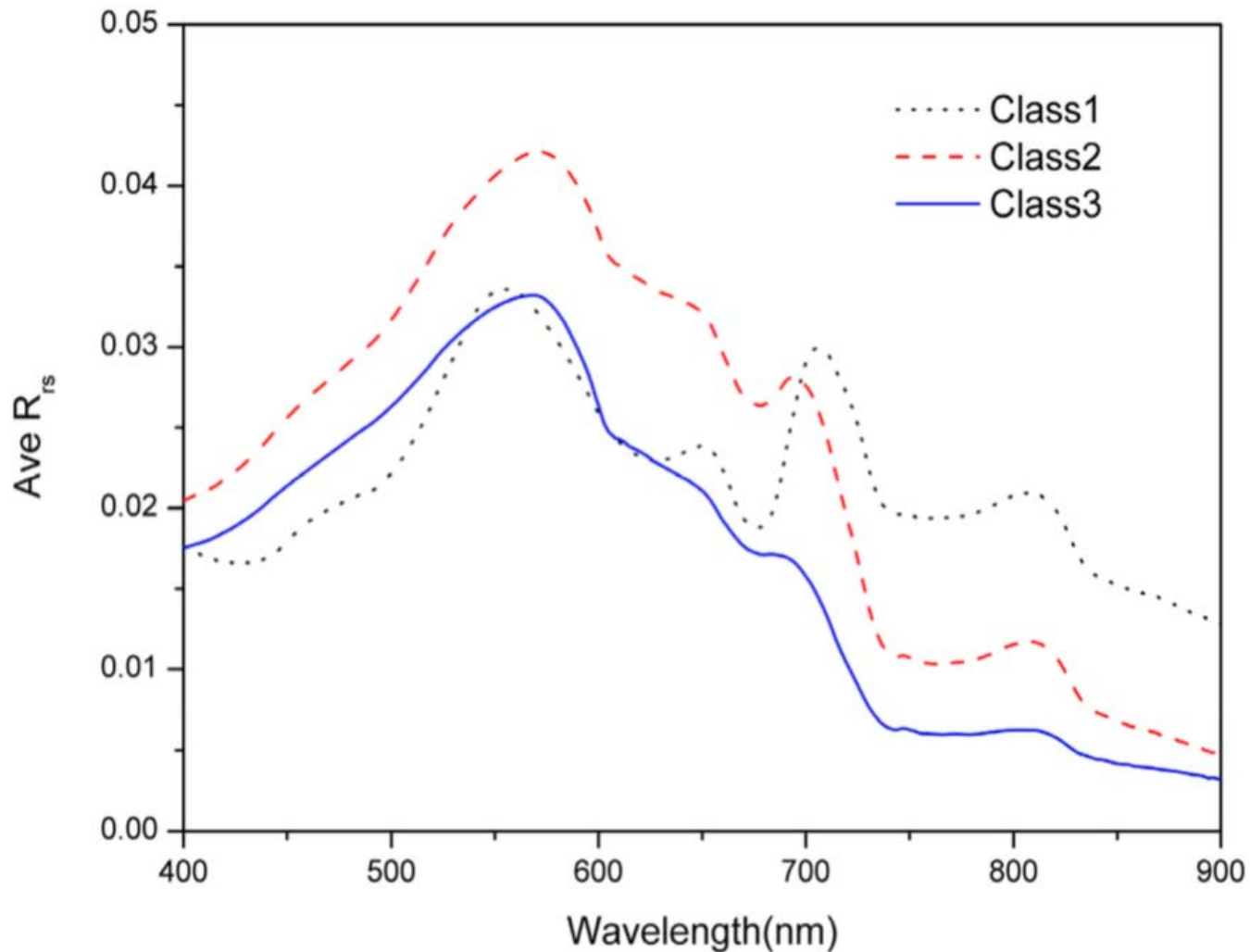
- Blending conventional algorithms improves constituent retrieval performance measures, but classification and blending approaches vary widely, and AC selection remains critical
- Invert the dependency between water types and algorithms:
  - Turn “water-type specific algorithms” into “algorithm specific water-types”
  - Yield adequate validity flags in addition to blended products
- Red-NIR feature-shift blending preserves a consistent signal depth, ‘trans-spectral’ blending (and other spectral inversion algorithms) are affected by vertical nonuniformities
- Turn varying signal depths into an asset using ancillary measurements or models

# Appendix

*Overview of Bio-optical Algorithms for Open Ocean, Coastal  
and Inland Water Transitions*

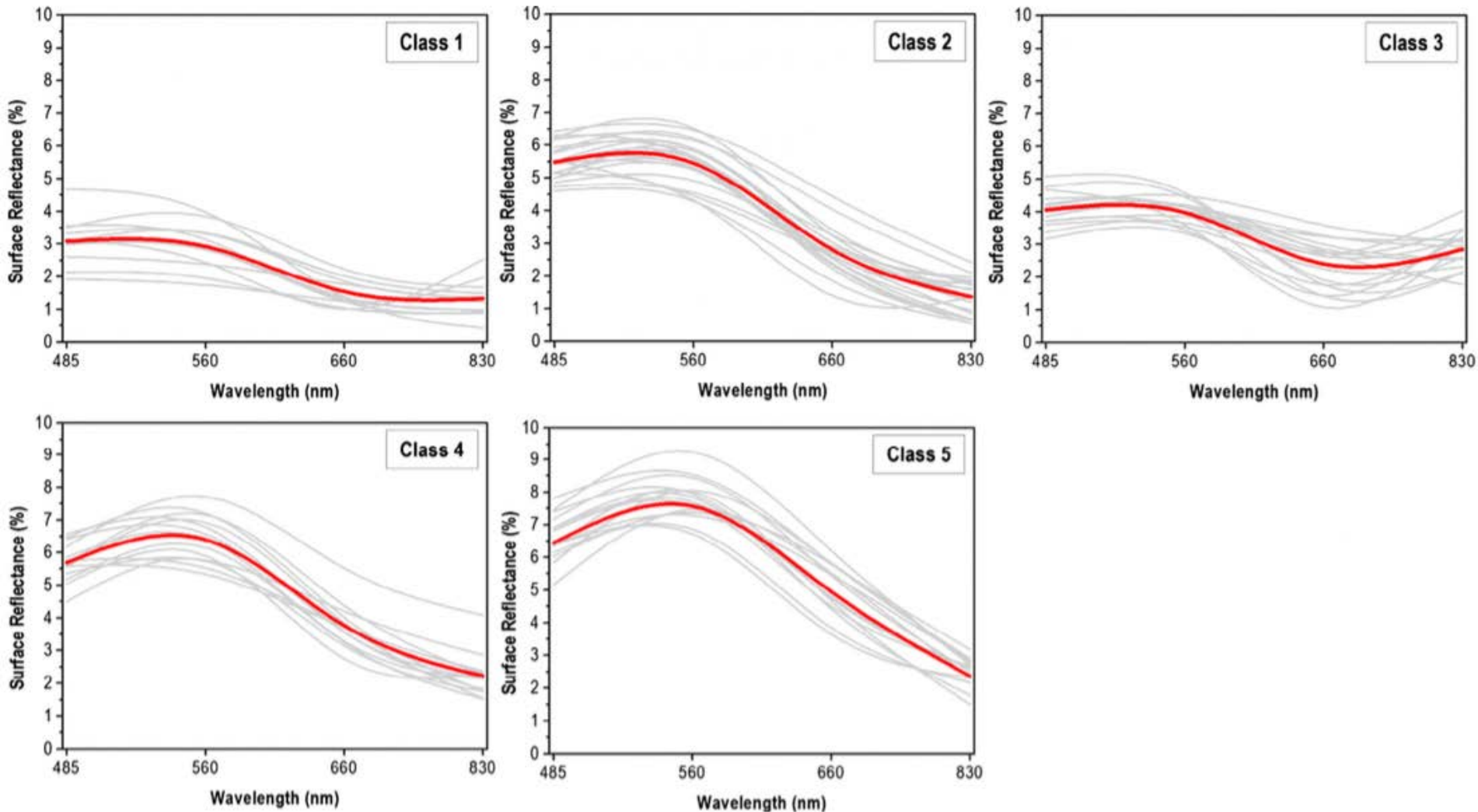


# Bao et al. (2015): chl-a in Lake Taihu from GOCI



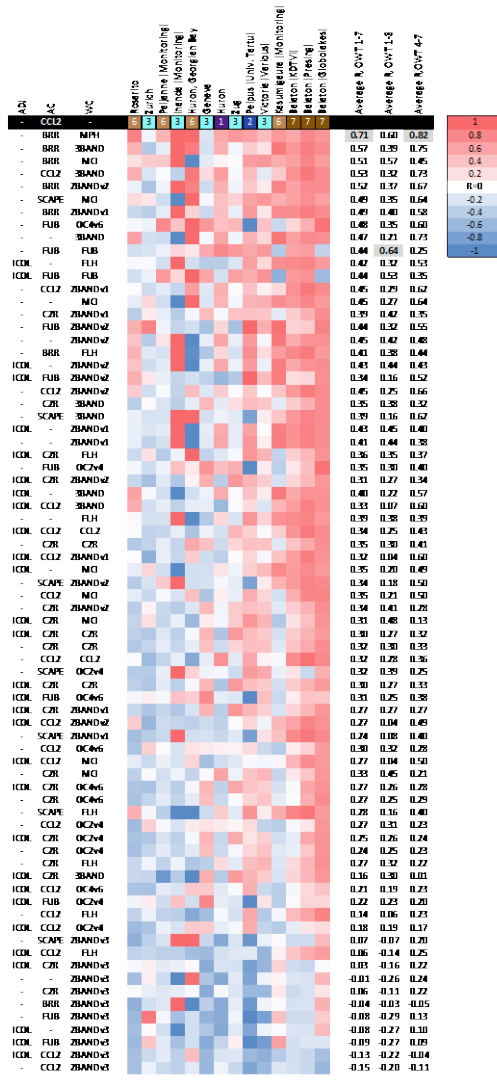
Bao, Y., Tian, Q., and Chen, M. (2015). A Weighted Algorithm Based on Normalized Mutual Information for Estimating the Chlorophyll-a Concentration in Inland Waters Using Geostationary Ocean Color Imager (GOCI) Data. *Remote Sens.* 7, 11731–11752.

# Nazeer & Nichol (2016): chl-a and ss around Hongkong with Landsat TM



Nazeer, M., and Nichol, J.E. (2016). Improved water quality retrieval by identifying optically unique water classes. *J. Hydrol.* 541, Part B, 1119–1132.

# Diversity II Global OWT Application



## Approach:

- 74 AC/ADJ/WC algorithm combinations
- CHL reference data for 42 lakes
- OWT-7 derived from matchup  $R_{rs}$  using CoastColour NN

## Outcome:

- FUB performed best for OWT 1-3
- MPH performed best for OWT 4-7
- OWT4, 5 underestimated due to AC
- FUB/MPH do not converge around 10-20  $\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$  CHL