

OPT-MPC



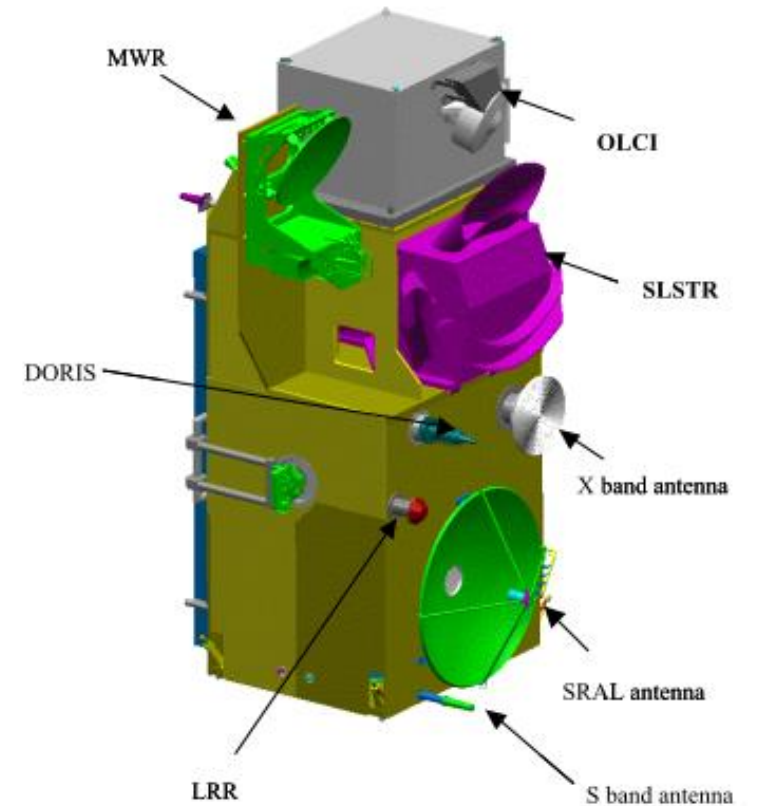
OLCI Level 1 Processor & Products Recent and Coming Evolutions

IOCCG Ocean Colour sensors calibration Task Force
15 November 2023

L. Bourg and the OLCI L1 ESL

Disclaimer

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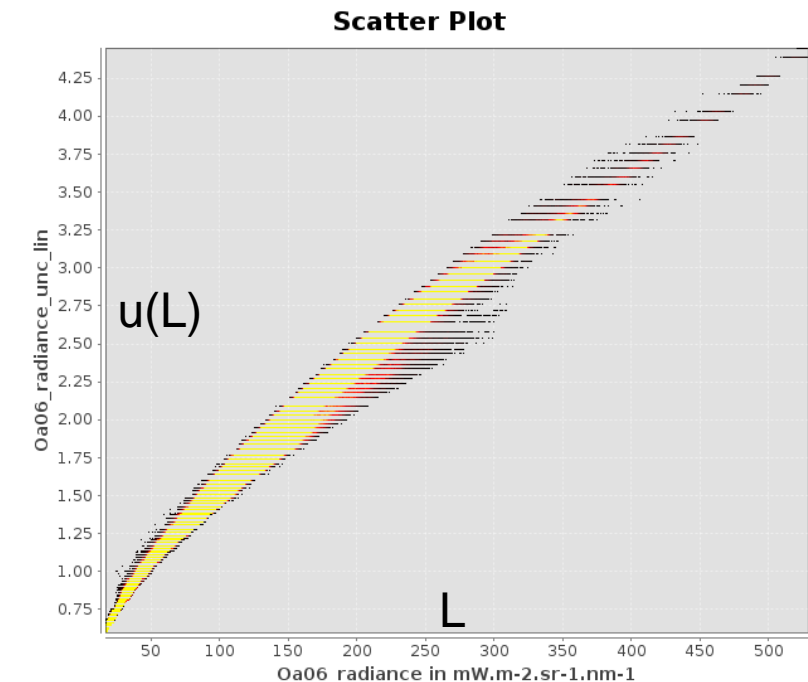
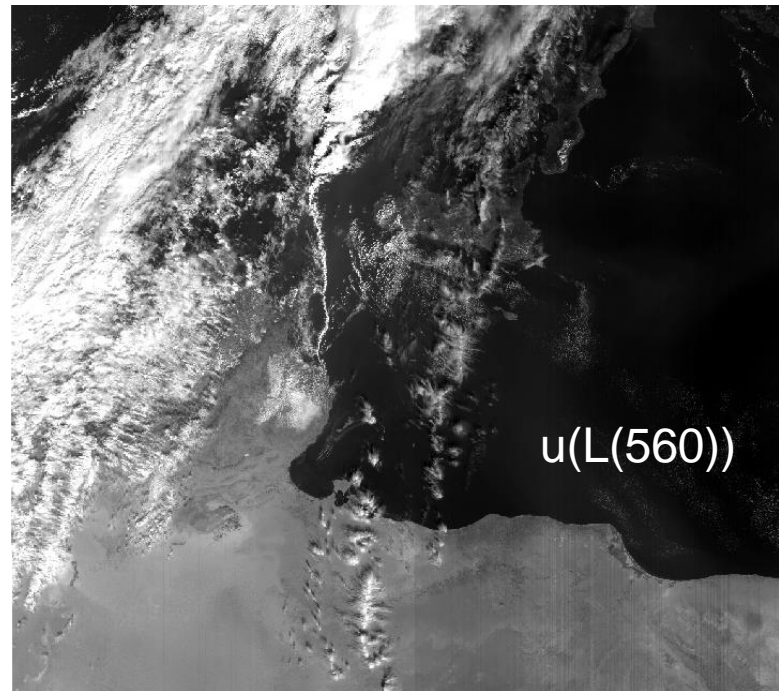
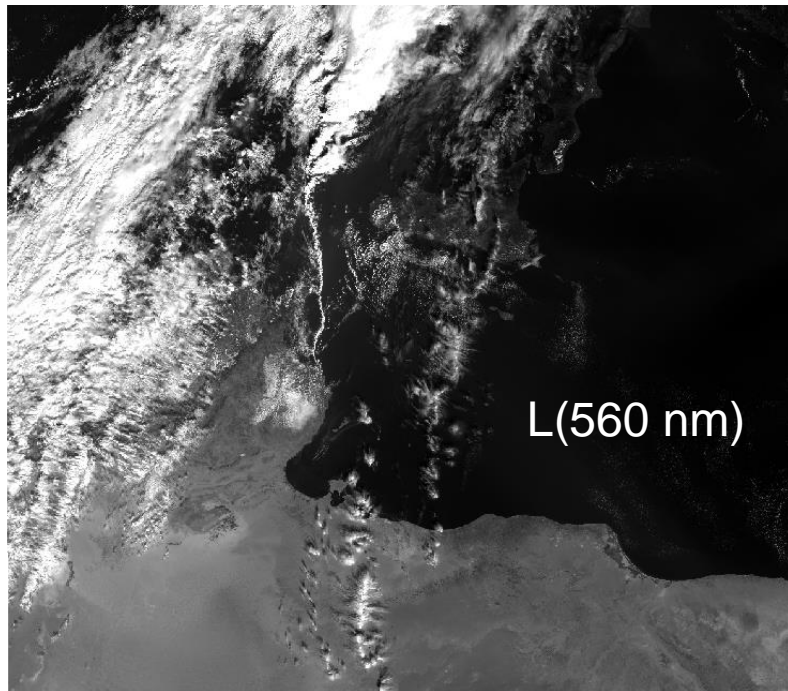


- **OLCI Level 1 processing recent evolutions**
 - Per pixel uncertainties
 - Spatial regridding
 - Saturation detection and handling
- **OLCI Level 1 processing coming evolutions**
 - Spectral temporal model
 - Change of Reference Solar Irradiance reference spectrum

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Per pixel uncertainties

- In Operation since 08/2022 @ESA, not yet @EUMETSAT
- Metrological uncertainty propagation through the radiometric processing chain → prognostic uncertainty @ pixel in radiance units (log-scaled to preserve relative accuracy)



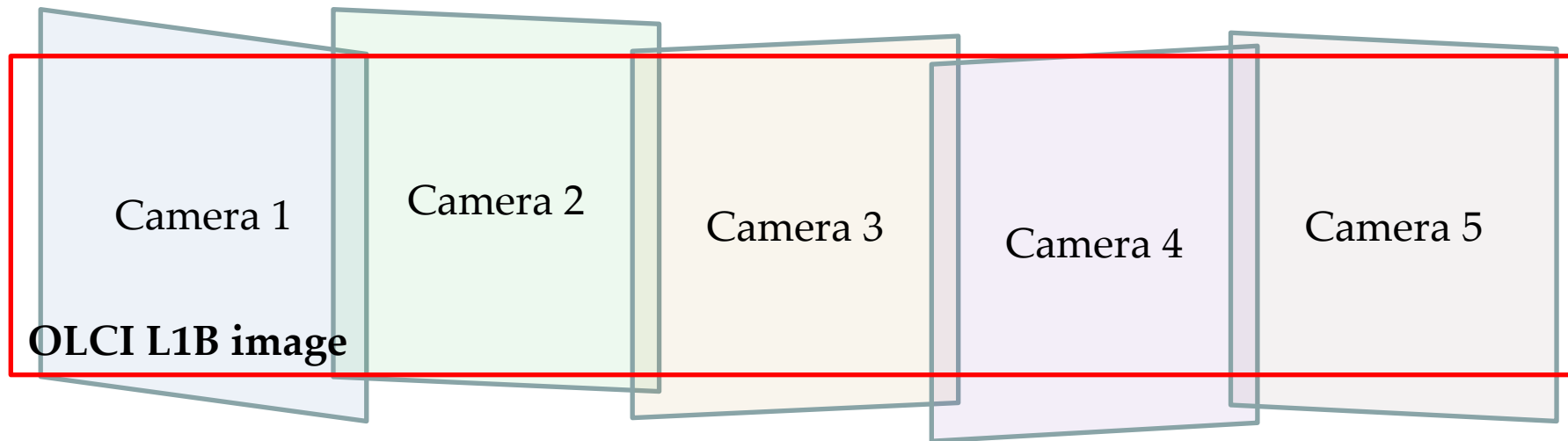
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Spatial regridding

- In Operation since 08/2023 @ESA, not yet @EUMETSAT
- Improvement in handling OLCI thermoelastic deformations during spatial regridding:
 - ✓ Data is unchanged (same spectrum has same georeferencing information)
 - ✓ Better spatial continuity at camera interfaces in product images

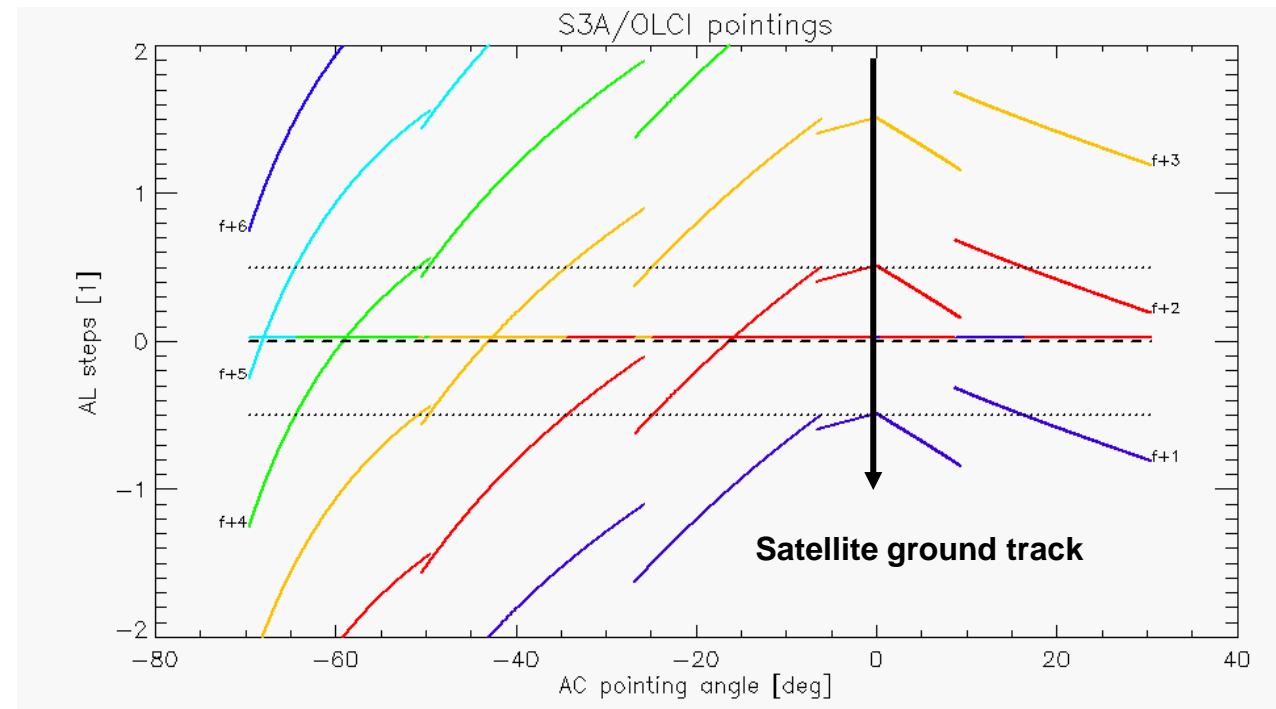
Spatial re-gridding: principle

- Re-builds ideal swath from actual pixel pointings:



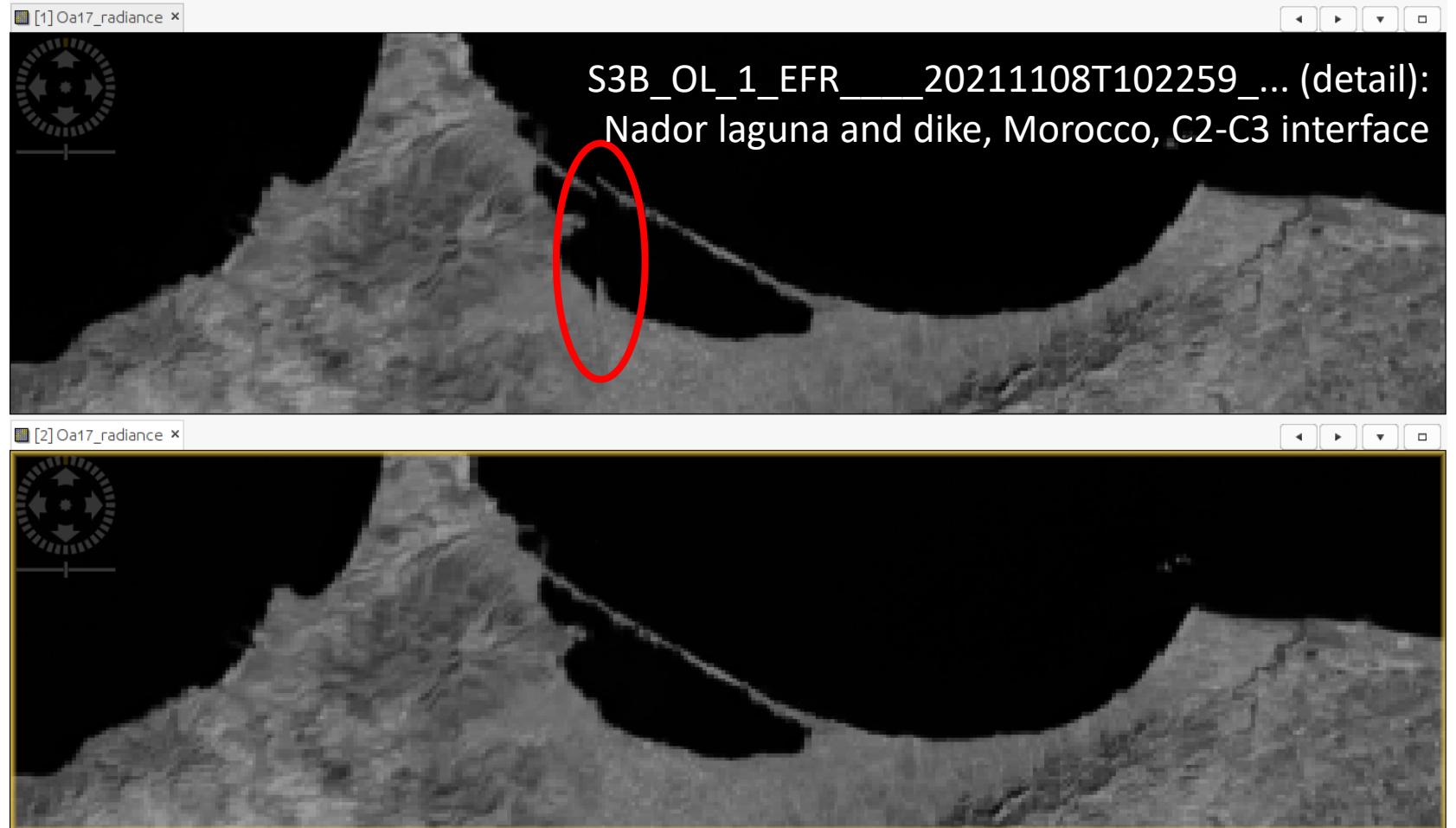
Spatial re-gridding: principle

- Re-builds ideal swath from actual pixel pointings:
- Preserves instrument measurements: nearest neighbour
- To fill-in a given product pixel:
 - Across-track: detector column selected comparing across-track pointing angle, priority to west pixels at interfaces
 - Along-track: frame offset determined from known de-pointing of selected column
 - Those already used on same product row flagged DUPLICATE



Spatial regridding: impact of upgrade

- With “global” thermoelastic correction (old)
- With “per camera” thermoelastic correction (new)

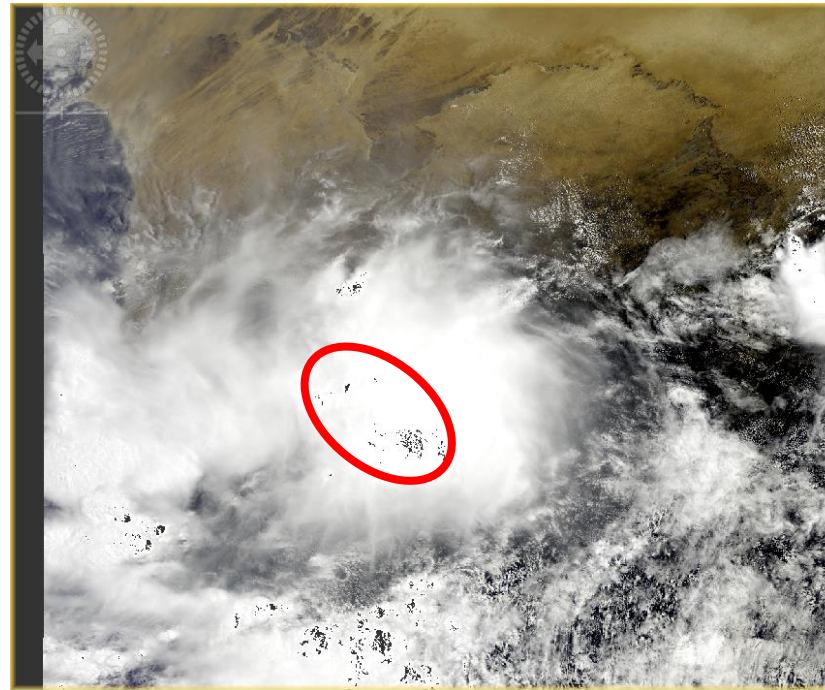
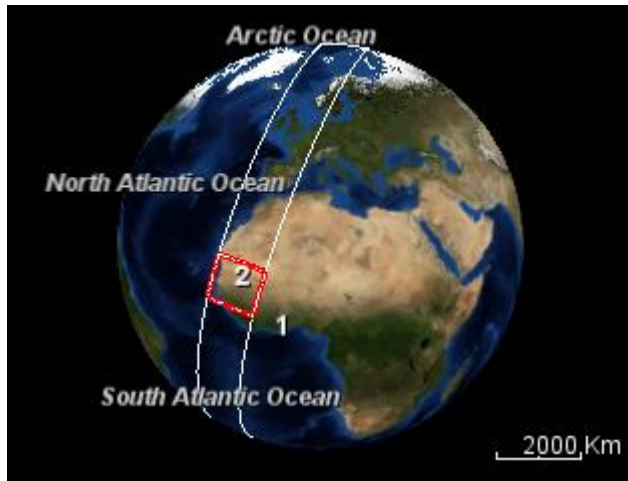


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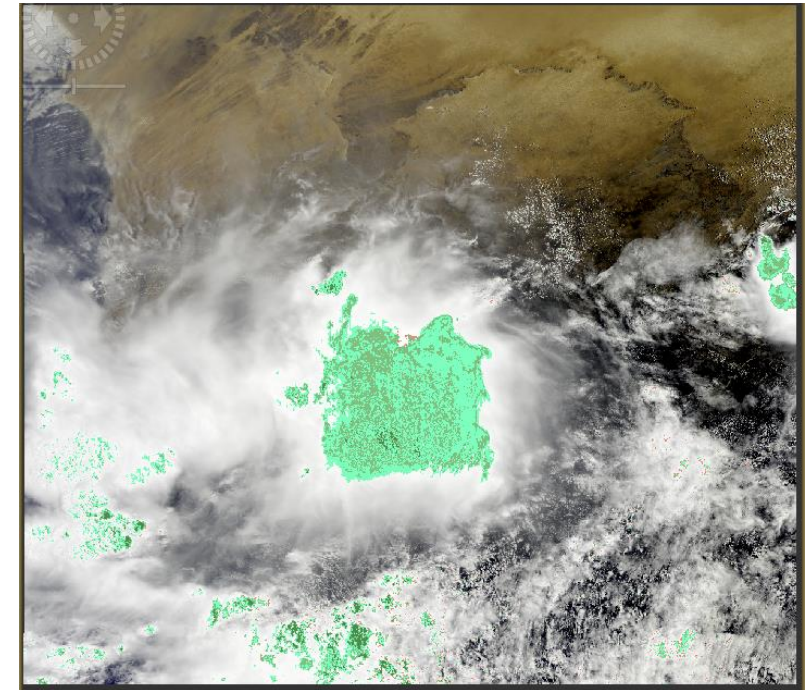
Saturation detection and handling: principle

- In Operation since 08/2023 @ESA, not yet @EUMETSAT
- Improvement saturation detection:
 - ✓ Partly saturated samples detected (“partly” meaning “not all acquired micro-channels”) by analysis of spectral continuity
- Change in saturation flagging:
 - ✓ No more per-channel flags but two flags for each pixel: Saturated or Partly saturated
 - ✓ Saturated and Partly Saturated samples now set to “no data” (netCDF’s _FillValue)
 - ✓ Per channel flag can be rebuilt as:
$$\text{Saturated_Oaxx}(i,j) = (\text{Saturated}(i,j) \text{ OR } \text{Partially_Saturated}(i,j)) \text{ AND } (\text{radiance_Oaxx} == _FillValue)$$

Saturation detection and handling: illustrations



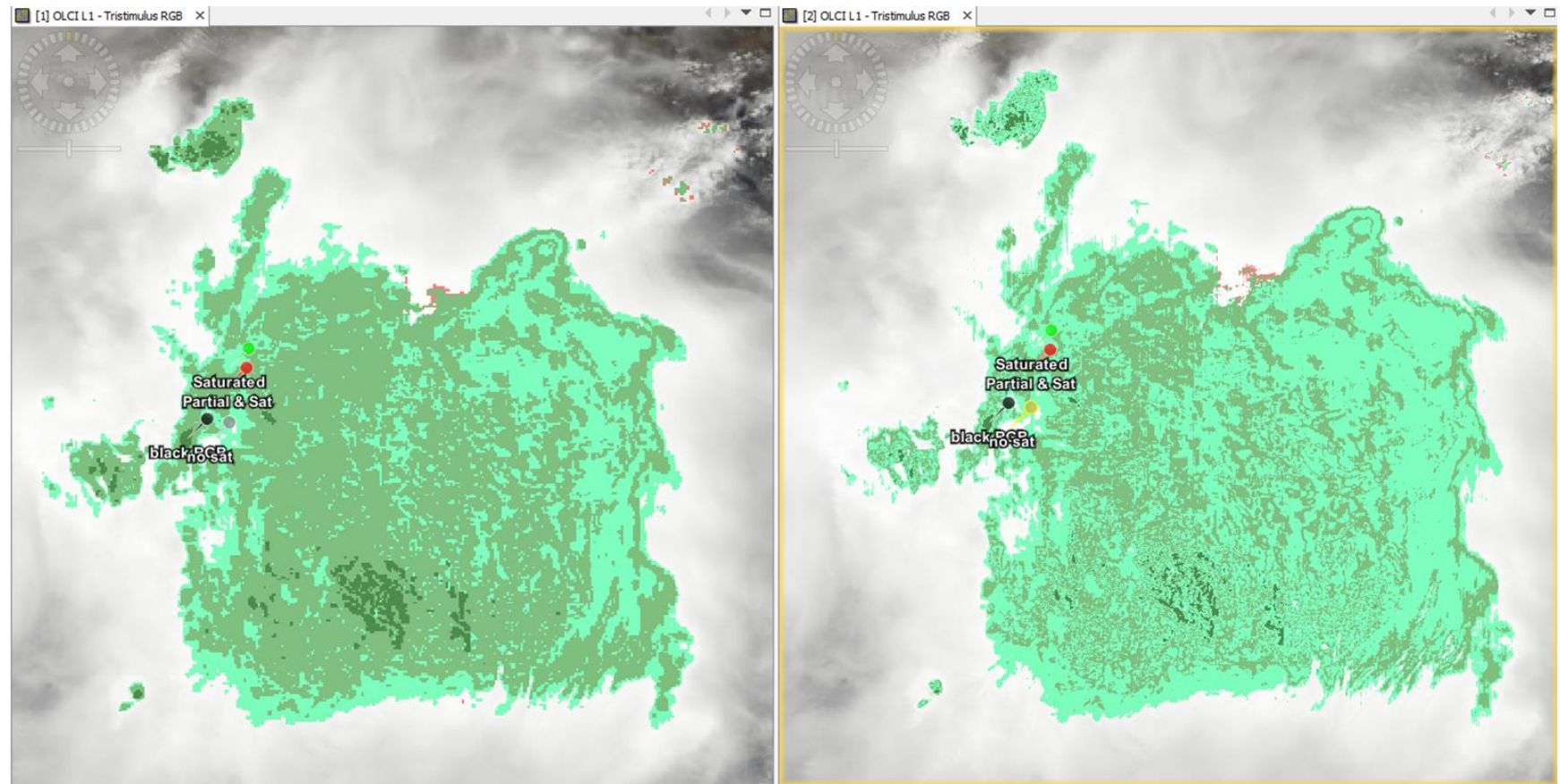
**“no data” digs holes
on RGB, depends on bands**



**enclosed in larger
saturation areas
saturated in red, partly
saturated in red**

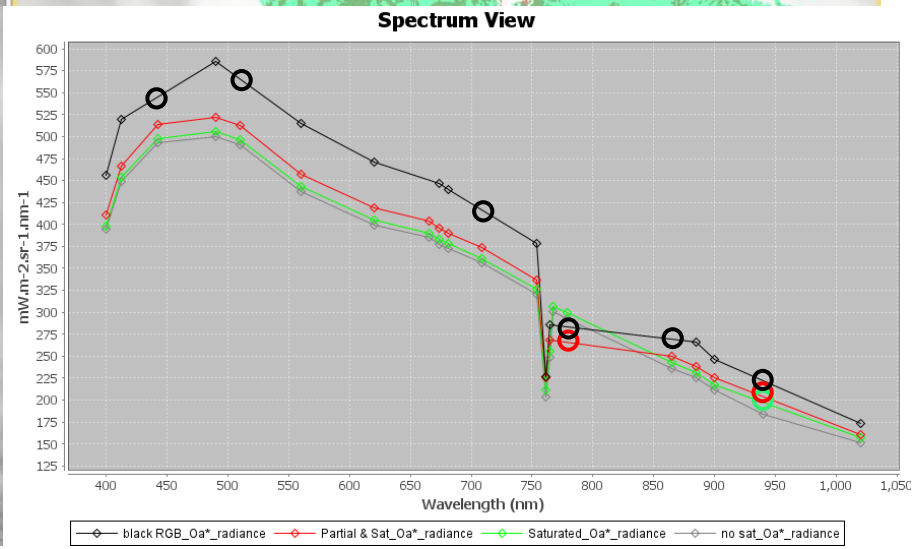
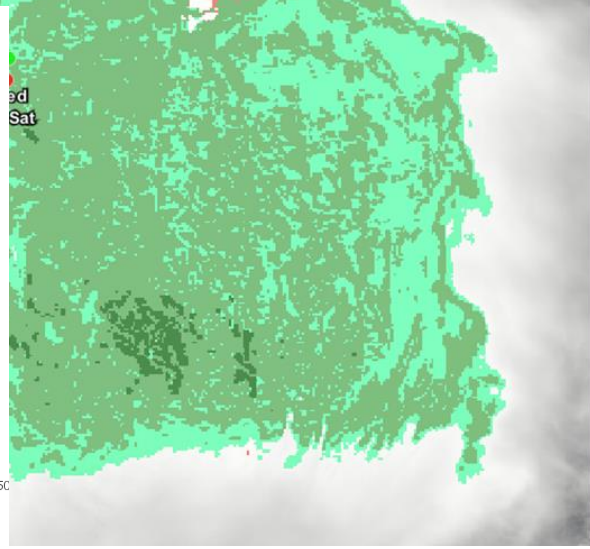
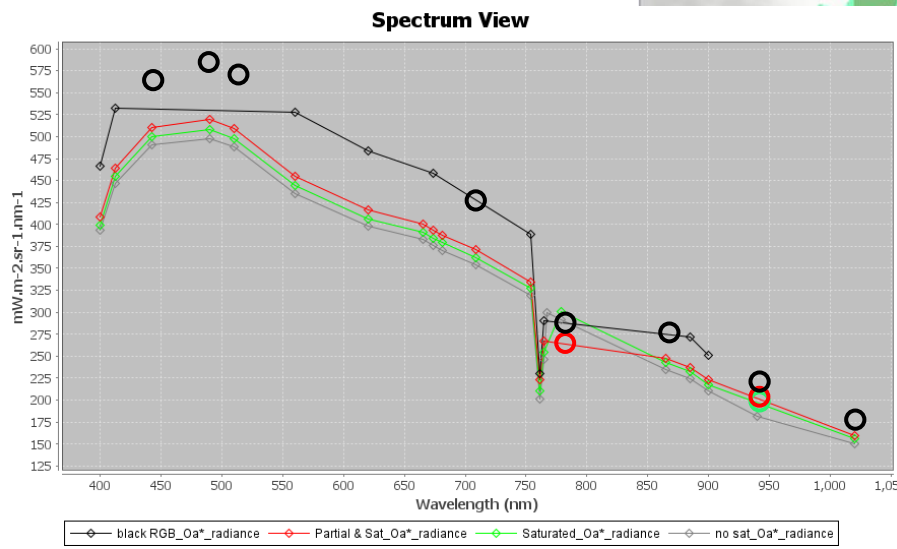
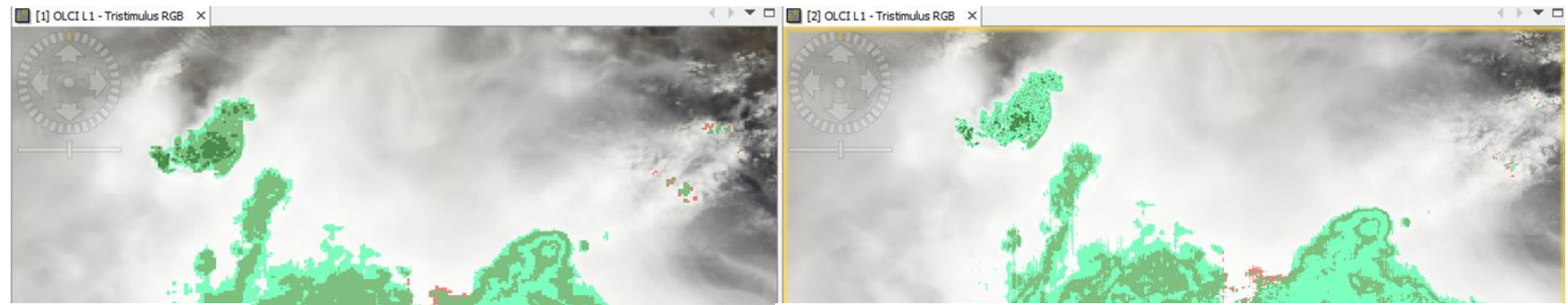
Saturation detection and handling: illustrations

- Saturated (green) and Partially Saturated (red) flags, RR (left) and FR (right)
- 4 pins in same area:
 - No sat
 - Sat only
 - Sat + partial
 - Black RGB



Saturation detection and handling: illustrations

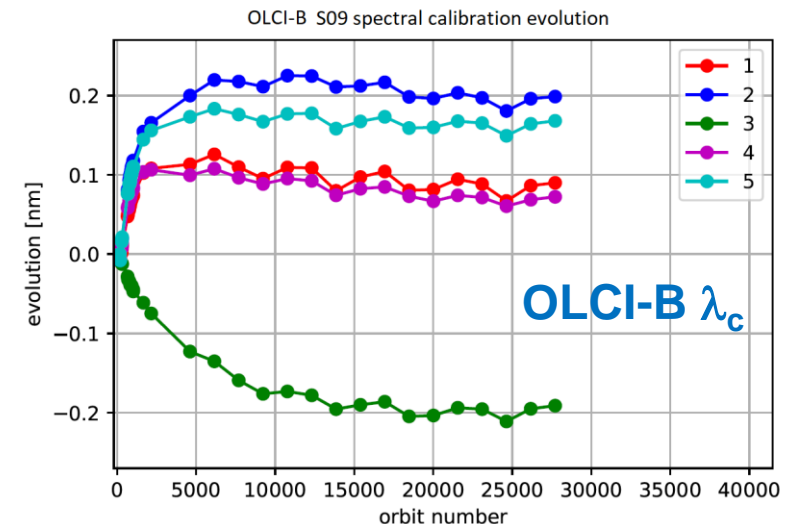
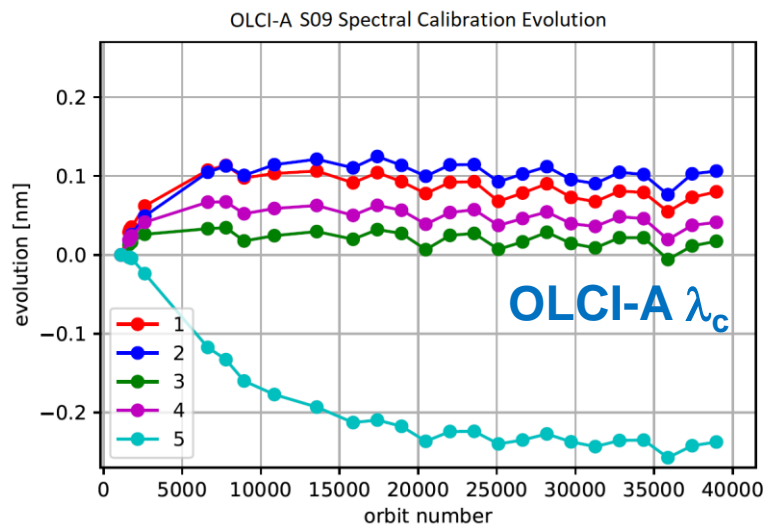
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 - Spectral temporal model
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❖ Spectral temporal model: rationale

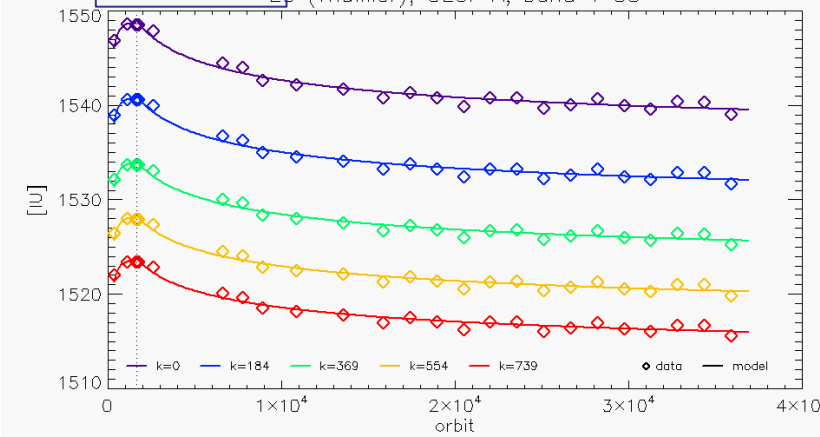
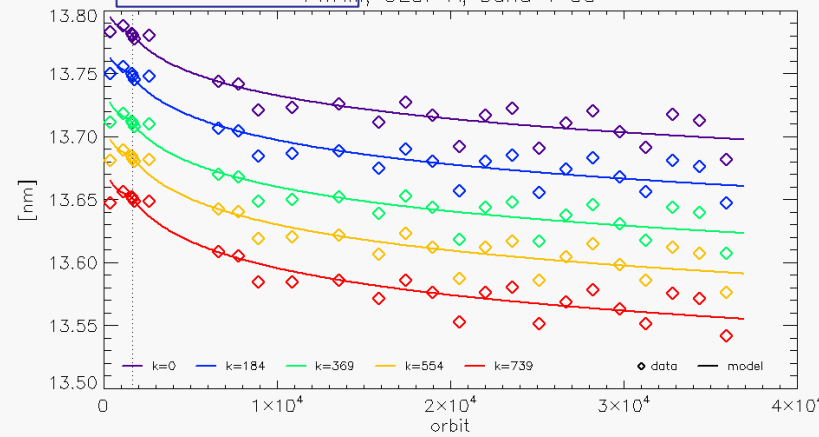
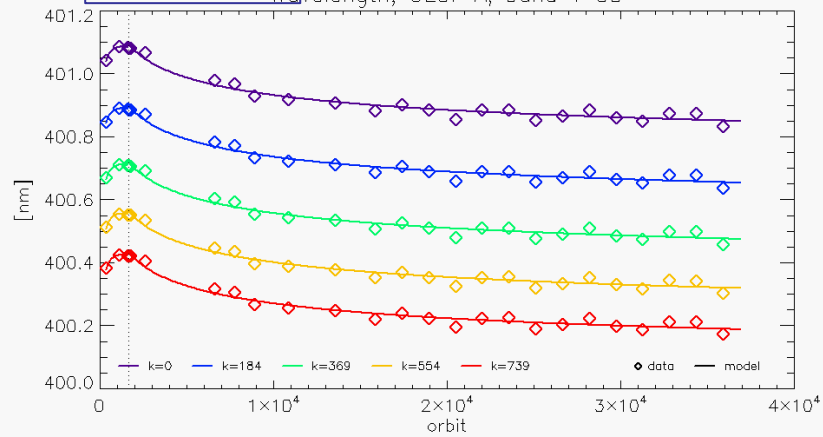
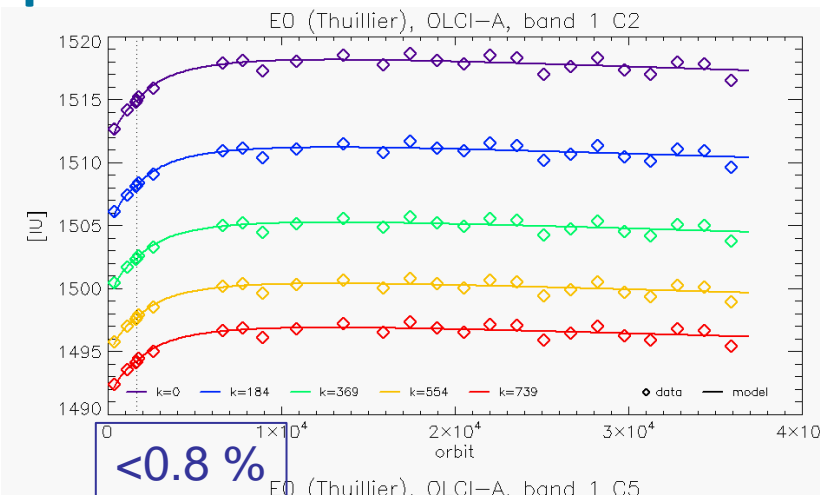
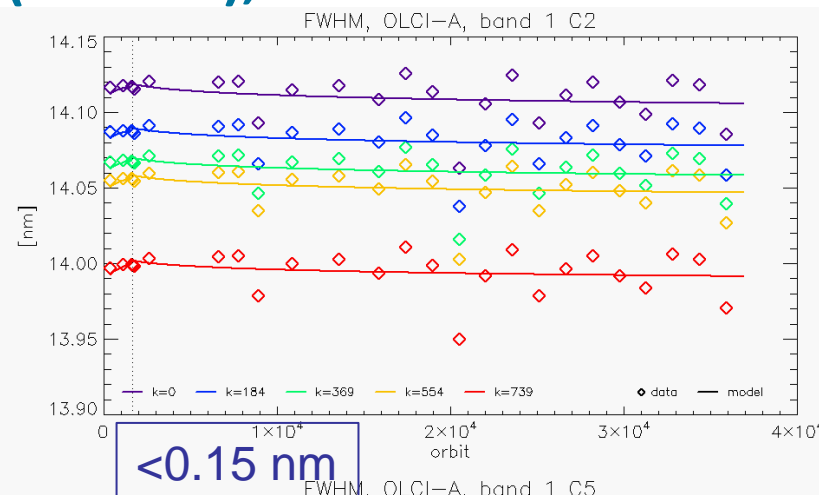
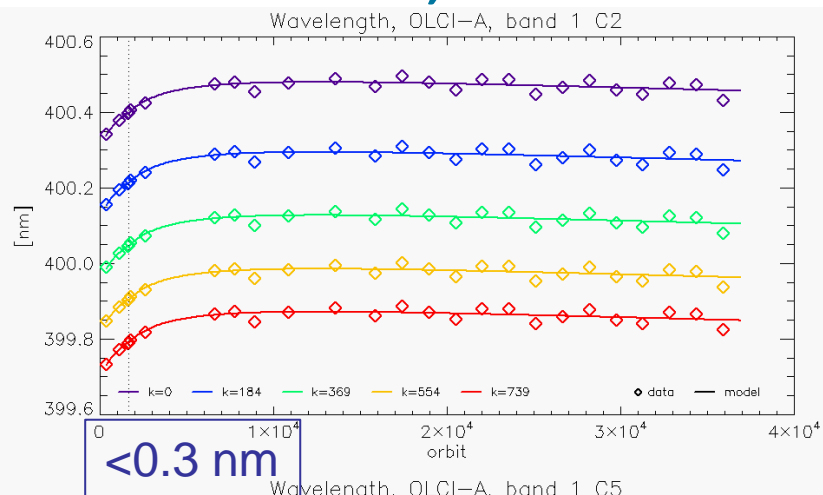
- OLCI is spectrally characterized in-flight on a regular basis
Earth observations with dedicated channels definition matching Fraunhofer lines and O₂-A at 1.25 nm sampling
- Channels' central wavelengths but also bandwidths slowly evolve with time, with an impact on in-band irradiance (hence calibration) and some L2 applications



- The 3 spectral parameters (λ_c , $\delta\lambda$ & E_0) are easily modelled as polynomials of $\ln(\text{orbit})$

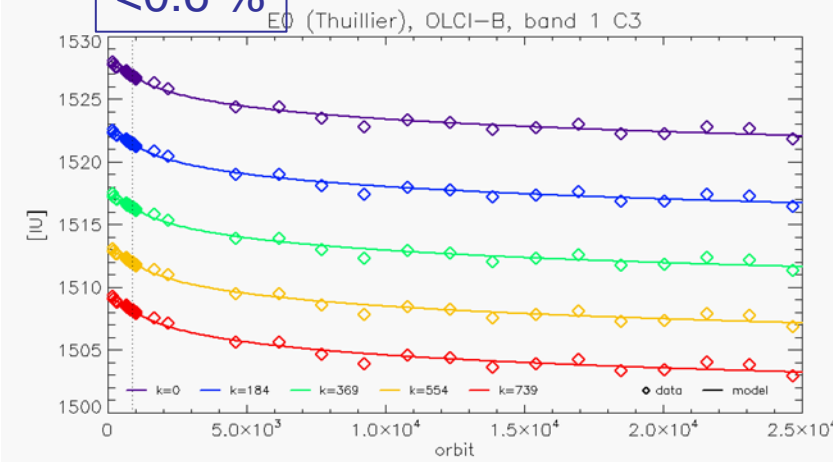
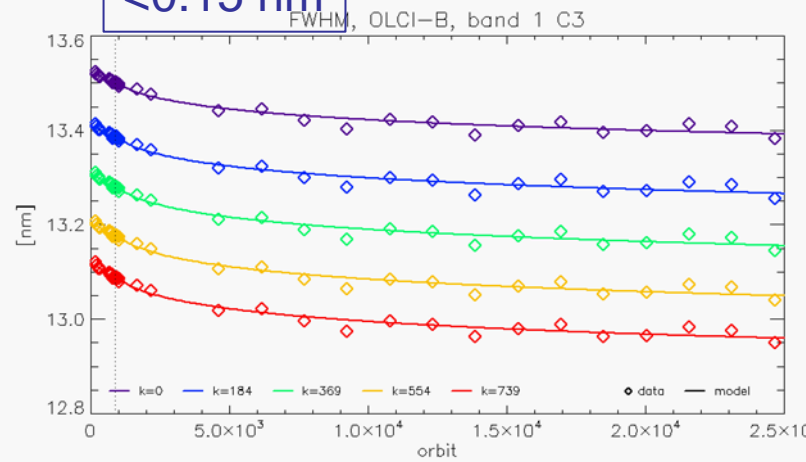
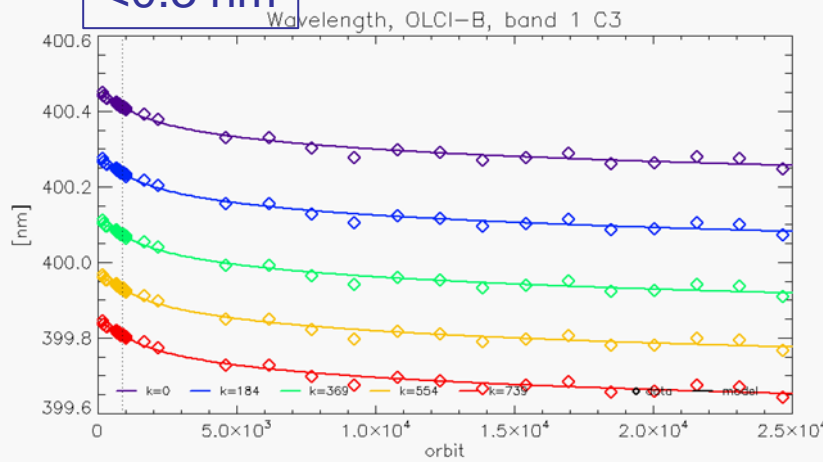
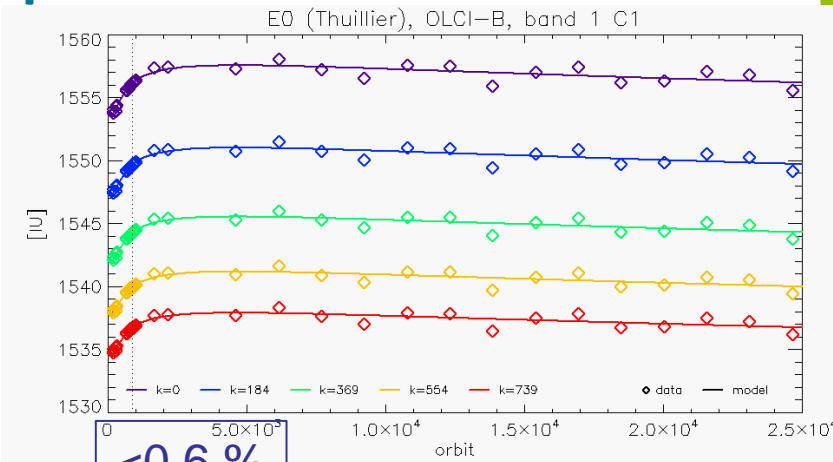
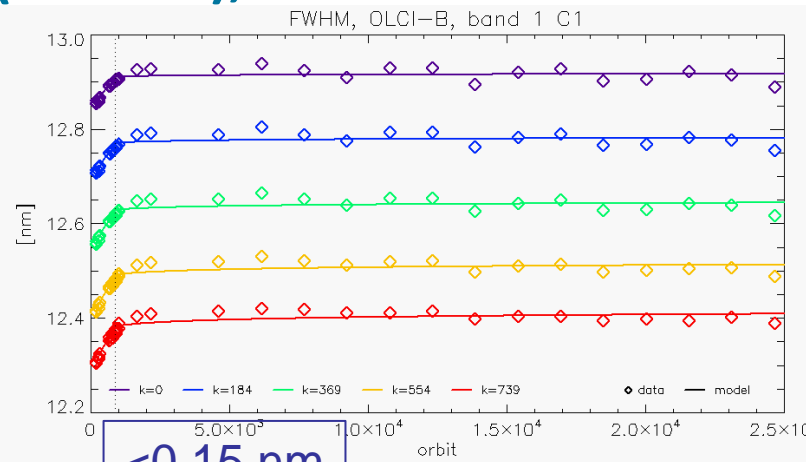
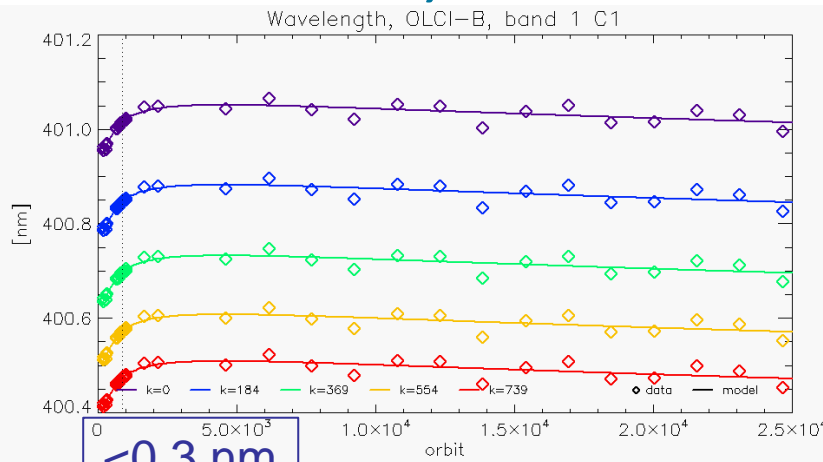
OLCI Level 1 processing coming evolutions

Spectral temporal model examples: λ_c , $\delta\lambda$ & E_0 for 5 pixels across the FOV of OLCI-A cameras 2 & 5, channel Oa01 (400 nm), irradiance reference spectrum Thuillier



OLCI Level 1 processing coming evolutions

Spectral temporal model examples: λ_c , $\delta\lambda$ & E_0 for 5 pixels across the FOV of OLCI-B cameras 1 & 3, channel Oa01 (400 nm), irradiance reference spectrum Thuillier



OLCI Level 1 processing coming evolutions

Spectral temporal model: impact on products

❖ At L1:

- small change in radiance, linked to in-band irradiance
- Second order change through impact on radiometric gain modelling (small change in long-term trends that include in-band irradiance variations)

❖ At L2:

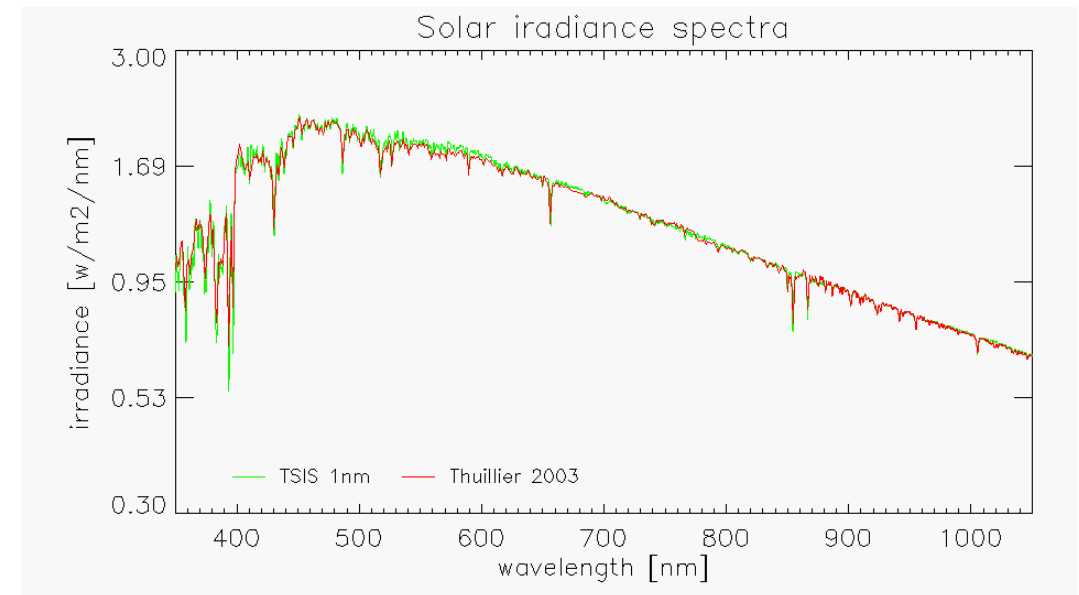
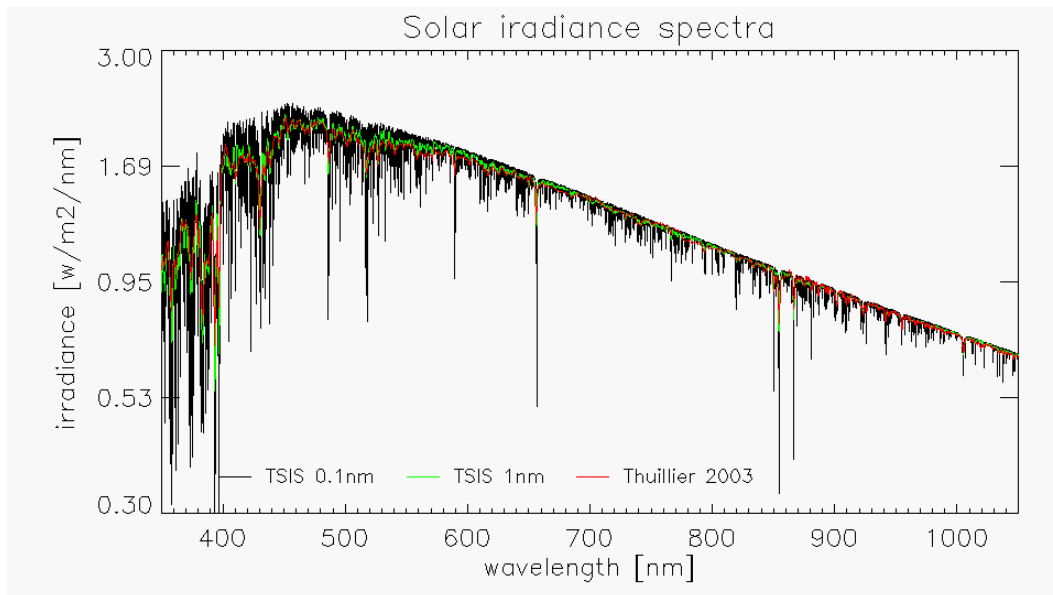
- as L1 bears spectral information, TOA reflectance remains unchanged
- Very small change to be expected due to wavelength dependent corrections in some algorithms (smile correction, Rayleigh, ...)

❖ Deployment planned December 2023 (@ESA), Spring 2024 (@EUM)

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❖ Change of Reference Solar Irradiance reference spectrum: rationale

- OLCI current reference solar spectrum is Thuillier 2003
- GSICS and CEOS recommend to adopt as reference the TSIS-1 HRSR 2021 Solar Irradiance Spectrum (Coddington 2021 Bhatt, 2021)
- The change can be significant, depending on wavelength: up to $\pm 4\%$ (next slide)

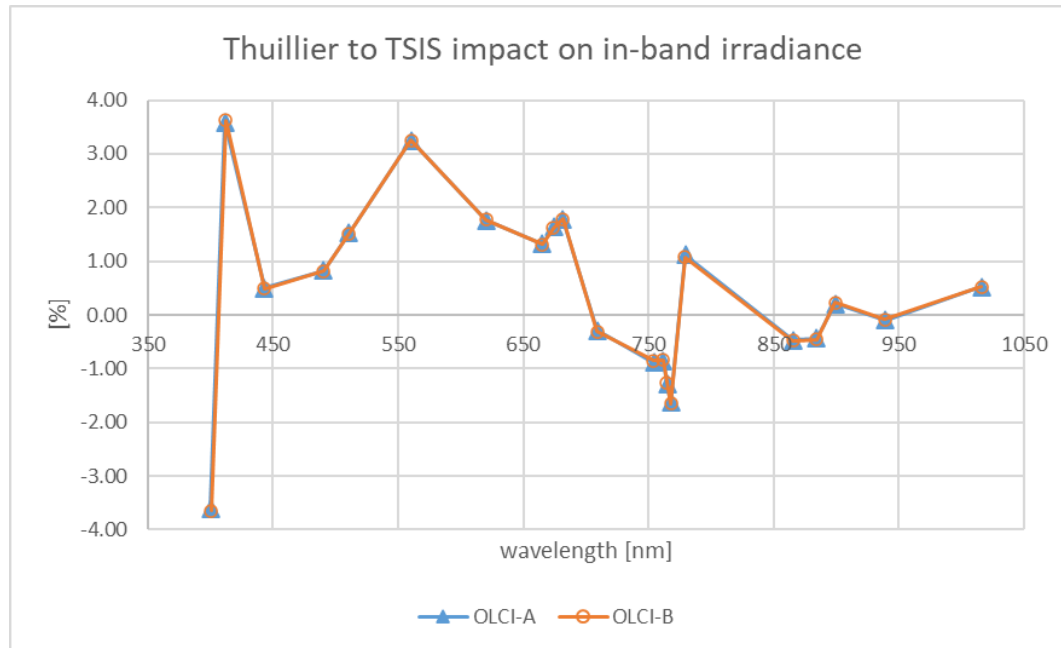


❖ Change of Reference Solar Irradiance reference spectrum: impact

- OLCI's calibration being based on a reference diffuser (reflectance) the reference solar spectrum drives

$$\text{calibrated radiance } \frac{L_{EO}^{TS}(b)}{L_{EO}^{TH}(b)} = \frac{E_0^{TS}(b)}{E_0^{TH}(b)} + o(SL)$$

- On the basis of unchanged SRFs, one gets:



Band	OLCI-A				OLCI-B			
	λ_c	E_0 Th.	E_0 TSIS	rDiff [%]	λ_c	E_0 Th.	E_0 TSIS	rDiff [%]
Oa01	400.30	1.513	1.459	-3.60	400.60	1.535	1.478	-3.65
Oa02	411.85	1.704	1.765	3.59	411.95	1.706	1.767	3.62
Oa03	442.96	1.889	1.899	0.50	442.99	1.890	1.899	0.49
Oa04	490.49	1.935	1.951	0.82	490.40	1.933	1.949	0.81
Oa05	510.47	1.926	1.955	1.53	510.40	1.927	1.956	1.51
Oa06	560.45	1.796	1.854	3.25	560.37	1.797	1.855	3.25
Oa07	620.41	1.649	1.678	1.76	620.28	1.649	1.678	1.78
Oa08	665.28	1.530	1.551	1.32	665.13	1.531	1.551	1.32
Oa09	674.03	1.495	1.519	1.64	673.87	1.495	1.520	1.62
Oa10	681.57	1.469	1.495	1.77	681.39	1.470	1.496	1.78
Oa11	709.12	1.403	1.399	-0.29	708.98	1.404	1.400	-0.31
Oa12	754.18	1.266	1.255	-0.88	754.03	1.266	1.256	-0.85
Oa13	761.73	1.247	1.236	-0.85	761.56	1.247	1.237	-0.84
Oa14	764.83	1.239	1.223	-1.29	764.69	1.240	1.224	-1.26
Oa15	767.92	1.230	1.210	-1.63	767.82	1.230	1.210	-1.65
Oa16	779.26	1.174	1.187	1.11	779.08	1.175	1.187	1.07
Oa17	865.43	0.960	0.955	-0.47	865.27	0.960	0.955	-0.48
Oa18	884.31	0.931	0.927	-0.44	884.13	0.931	0.927	-0.46
Oa19	899.31	0.896	0.898	0.21	899.12	0.896	0.898	0.23
Oa20	938.97	0.826	0.826	-0.09	938.80	0.827	0.826	-0.09
Oa21	1015.80	0.700	0.703	0.53	1015.74	0.700	0.703	0.53

Change of Reference Solar Irradiance reference spectrum: impact

❖ At L1:

- significant change in radiance, linked to in-band irradiance (up to ~4%)
- Second order change through impact on stray light correction (via inter-channel exchanges, <0.1%)

❖ At L2:

- as L1 bears spectral information, TOA reflectance remains unchanged

Implementation plan

- ❖ The TSIS solar spectrum will be implemented jointly with the Temporal Spectral Model
- ❖ TSIS impact on L1 TOA radiance introduces a severe discontinuity in the L1 mission: it requires a global reprocessing
- ❖ The upgraded processor, including Spectral Temporal Model with TSIS as the reference solar spectrum is planned to be deployed in Spring 2024
- ❖ The mission reprocessing is being prepared, should start soon and be completed within first half of 2024 (TBC)

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION