

Copernicus FRM4SOC FICE 2025

Training on
In Situ Ocean Colour Radiometry

AERONET-OC

Giuseppe Zibordi

giuseppe.zibordi@eoscience.eu



7-19 July 2025
Venice, Italy



PROGRAMME OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION



IMPLEMENTED BY



FRM4SOC Phase-2



fiducial reference
measurements for
satellite ocean colour

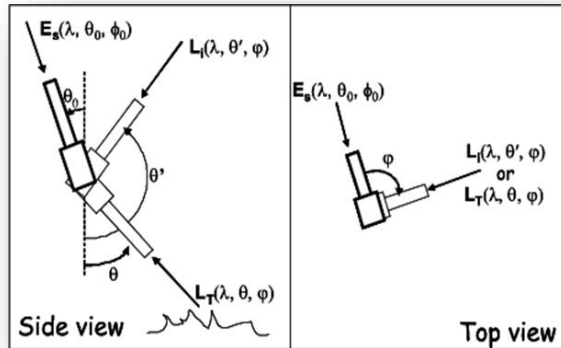


CNR
ISMAR
ISTITUTO
DI SCIENZE
MARINE

AERONET-OC

*The outcome of an excellent
NASA-JRC collaboration.*

The Ocean Color component of AERONET (AERONET-OC), established in April 2002, is an asset for the major Space Agencies managing ocean color missions (e.g., EUMETSAT, KARI, NOAA, JAXA, ESA, CNSA, NASA, ...) and by the ocean colour community at large.




$$(\varphi = \varphi_0 + 90^\circ; \theta = 40^\circ; \theta' = 140^\circ)$$



Sky-radiance: L_i



Sea-radiance: L_T



GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER

+ Visit NASA.gov

AERONET
AEROSOL ROBOTIC NETWORK

+ AEROSOL OPTICAL DEPTH

+ AEROSOL INVERSIONS

+ SOLAR FLUX

+ OCEAN COLOR

+ MARITIME AEROSOL

+Home

AERONET Data Display Interface Version 3 Direct Sun Algorithm

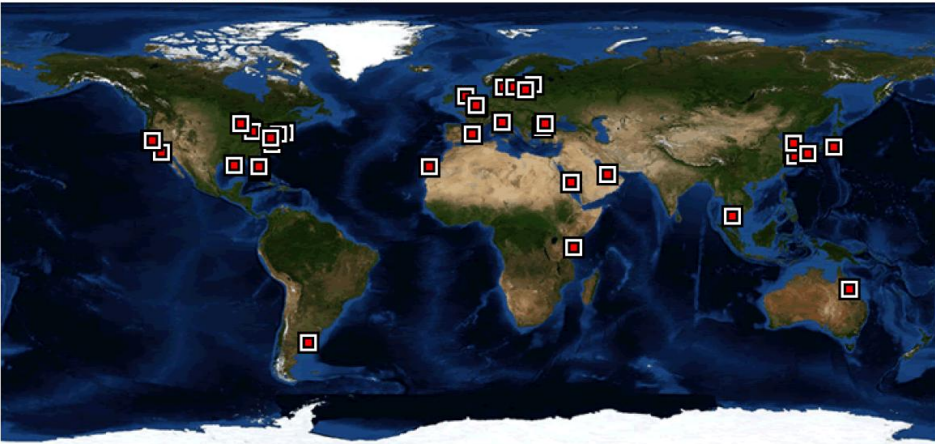
Level 1.5 Data:
The following data are cloud cleared and quality controls have been applied but these data may not have final calibration applied. These data may change.

2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022

To zoom the map click on it.
[Back to World Map](#)

Total Data (Years): ☒ All ☐ >0.5 ☐ >1 ☐ >2 ☐ >3 ☐ >5 ☐ >7 ☐ >10 ☐ >15

Lwn Level ☐ Level 1.0 ☒ Level 1.5 ☐ Level 2.0



Abu_Ai_Bukhoosh (25.495N, 53.146E)	ARIAKE_TOWER (33.104N,130.272E)	Bahia_Blanca (39.148S, 61.722W)
Banana_River (28.367N, 80.633W)	Blyth_NOAH (55.146N, 1.421W)	Casablanca_Platform (40.717N, 1.358E)
Chesapeake_Bay (39.124N, 76.349W)	COVE_SEAPRISM (36.900N, 75.710W)	Gagecho_Station (33.942N,124.593E)
Galata_Platform (43.045N, 28.193E)	Gloria (44.600N, 29.360E)	GOT_Seaprim (9.286N,101.412E)
Grizzly_Bay (38.108N,122.056W)	Gustav_Dalen_Tower (58.594N, 17.467E)	HBOI (27.534N, 80.357W)
Helsinki_Lighthouse (59.949N, 24.926E)	Ieodo_Station (32.123N,125.182E)	Irbe_Lighthouse (57.751N, 21.723E)
KAUST_Campus (22.305N, 39.103E)	Kemigawa_Offshore (35.611N,140.023E)	Lake_Erie (41.826N, 83.194W)
Lake_Okeechobee (26.902N, 80.789W)	Lake_Okeechobee_N (27.139N, 80.789W)	LISCO (40.955N, 73.342W)
Lucinda (18.520S,146.386E)	MVCO (41.325N, 70.567W)	Palgrunden (58.755N, 13.152E)
PLOCAN_Tower (28.041N, 15.385W)	Sacramento_River (38.050N,121.888W)	San_Marco_Platform (2.942S, 40.215E)
Section-7_Platform (44.546N, 29.447E)	Socheongcho (37.423N,124.738E)	South_Greenbay (44.596N, 87.951W)
Thornton_C-power (51.532N, 2.955E)	USC_SEAPRISM (33.564N,118.118W)	USC_SEAPRISM_2 (33.564N,118.118W)
Venise (45.314N, 12.508E)	WaveCIS_Site_CSI_6 (28.867N, 90.483W)	Zeebrugge-MOW1 (51.362N, 3.120E)

AERONET DATA ACCESS

DATA SYNERGY TOOL

+ Data Display

AEROSOL OPTICAL DEPTH (V3)-SOLAR

+ Data Display

+ Download Tool

+ Download All Sites

+ Climatology Tables

+ Web Service

AEROSOL INVERSIONS (V3)

+ Data Display

+ Download Tool

+ Download All Sites

+ Web Service

SOLAR FLUX

+ Data Display

OCEAN COLOR

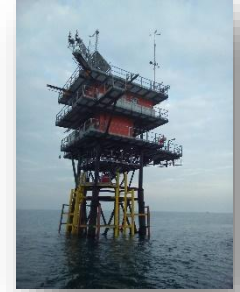
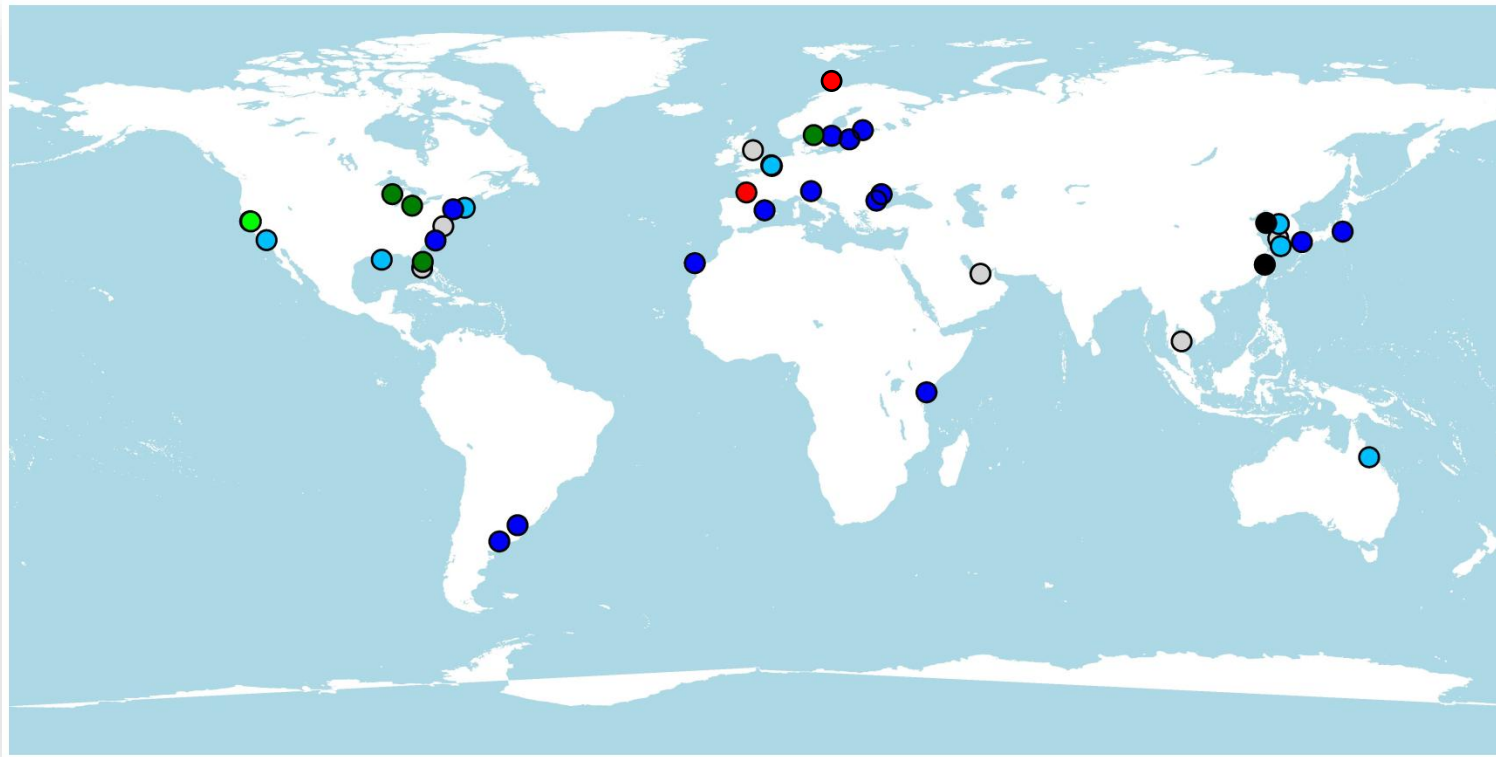
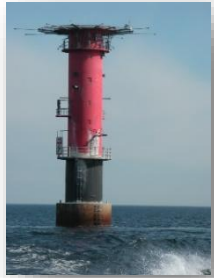
+ V3 Data Display

+ V3 Web Service

+ Download All Sites

AERONET-OC: sites

The Ocean Color component of the Aerosol Robotic Network generating globally distributed time-series of standardized $L_{WN}(\lambda)$ and $\tau_a(\lambda)$ measurements targeting the validation of satellite ocean color data products



● ● ● CE-318 (9-channel)

● ● ● CE-318T (12-channel)

● ● ● Active marine ● ● Active inland ● Potential ● Dismissed

➤ **Active Marine sites (26, 3 are on hold; plus 2 AERONET-OC equivalent sites managed by China whose data are not yet accessible)**
AAOT (replacing Venice); Ariake_Tower; Bahia_Blanca; Casablanca_Platform; Chesapeake_Bay; Frying_Pan_Platform; Galata_Platform; Gustaf_Dalen_Tower; Helsinki_Lighthouse (on hold); Irbe_Lighthouse; Kemigawa_Offshore; LISCO; Lucinda; MVCO; PLOCAN_Tower; RdP-EsNM; San_Marco_Platform; Section-7_Platform (replacing Gloria); leodo Station (on hold); Socheongcho; Thornton_C-power (on hold); USC_SEAPRISM; WaveCIS_Site_CSI_6; Zeebrugge-MOW1; Muping; Dongou.

➤ **Active inland sites (5)**
Palgrunden; Banana_River; Lake_Erie; South_Greenbay; Sacramento_River.

Potential sites (2)
Gulf_of_Biscay, Norwegian Sea



AERONET-OC: band settings

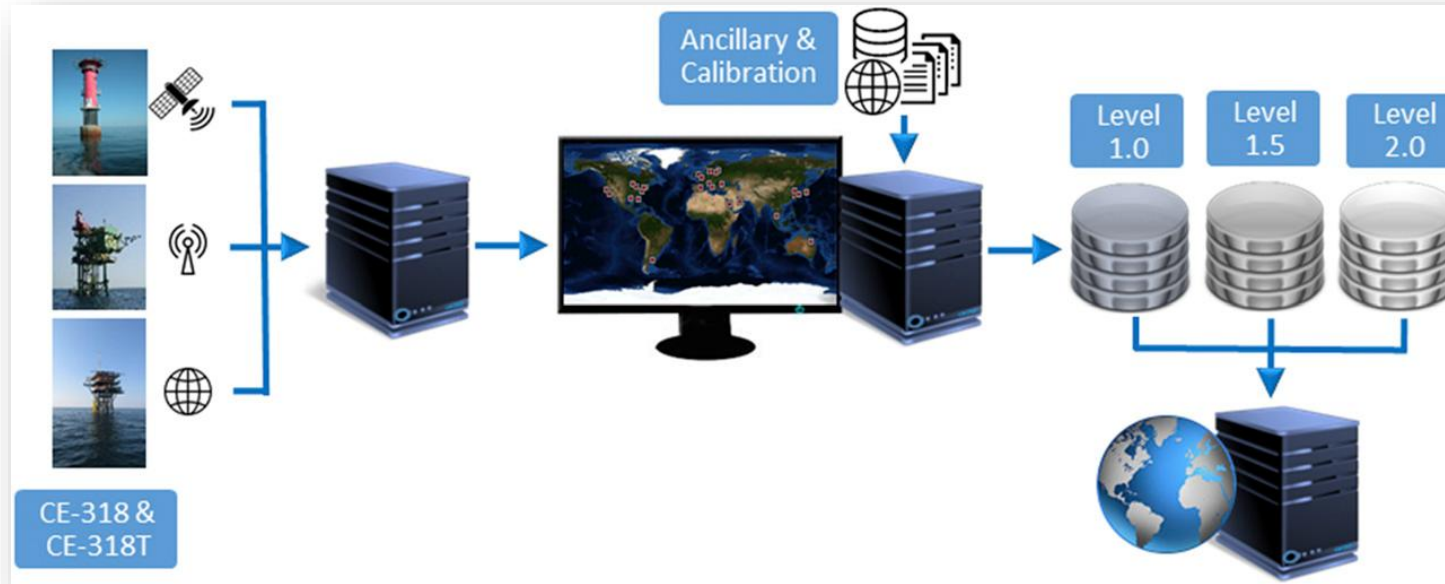
Multi-spectral radiometry, but benefitting of multi-decadal advancement in (fore)optics design, measurement methods, instruments handling, data management and processing.

- *CE-318 9-channel for **marine** applications (considered obsolete).*
- *CE-318T 12-channel with two standard configurations for **marine and lake** applications.*

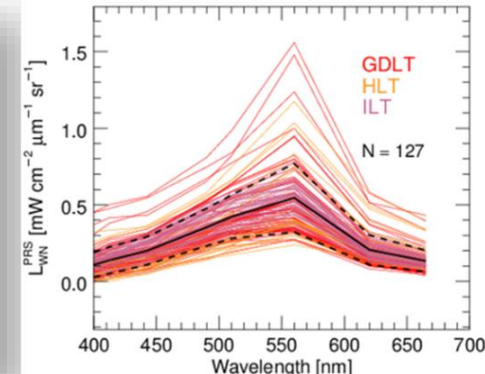
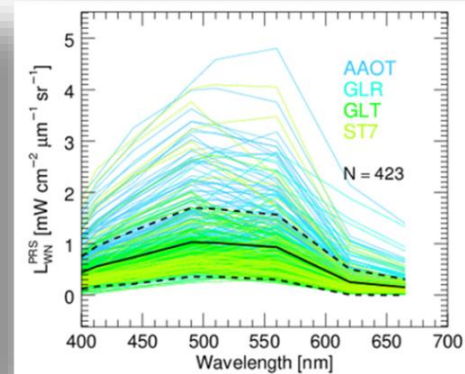
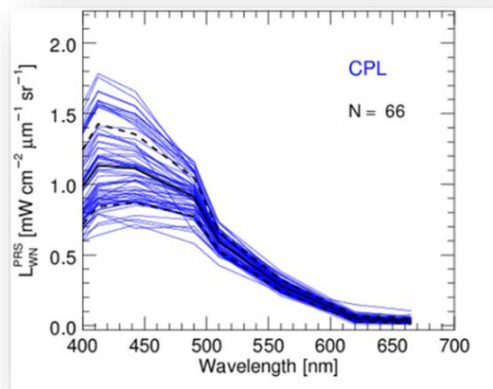
Band settings

Satellite Sensors	Wavelengths [nm]																			
MODIS		412.5	443	488		531	551		667	678		748				870		905	940	
VIIRS (20 nm)		412	445	488			555		672			746			865					
OLCI (10 nm)	400	412.5	442.5	490	510		560	620	665	681	709	754	...	779	865		885	900	940	1020
AERONET-OC	Wavelengths [nm]																			
PRS-09		412	443	488		531	551		667						870				940	1020
PRS-12 (sea)	400	412.5	442.5	490	510		560	620	665					779	865				940	1020
PRS-12 (lake)		412.5	442.5	490	510		560	620	667	681	709				865				940	1020

Infrastructure and the data products



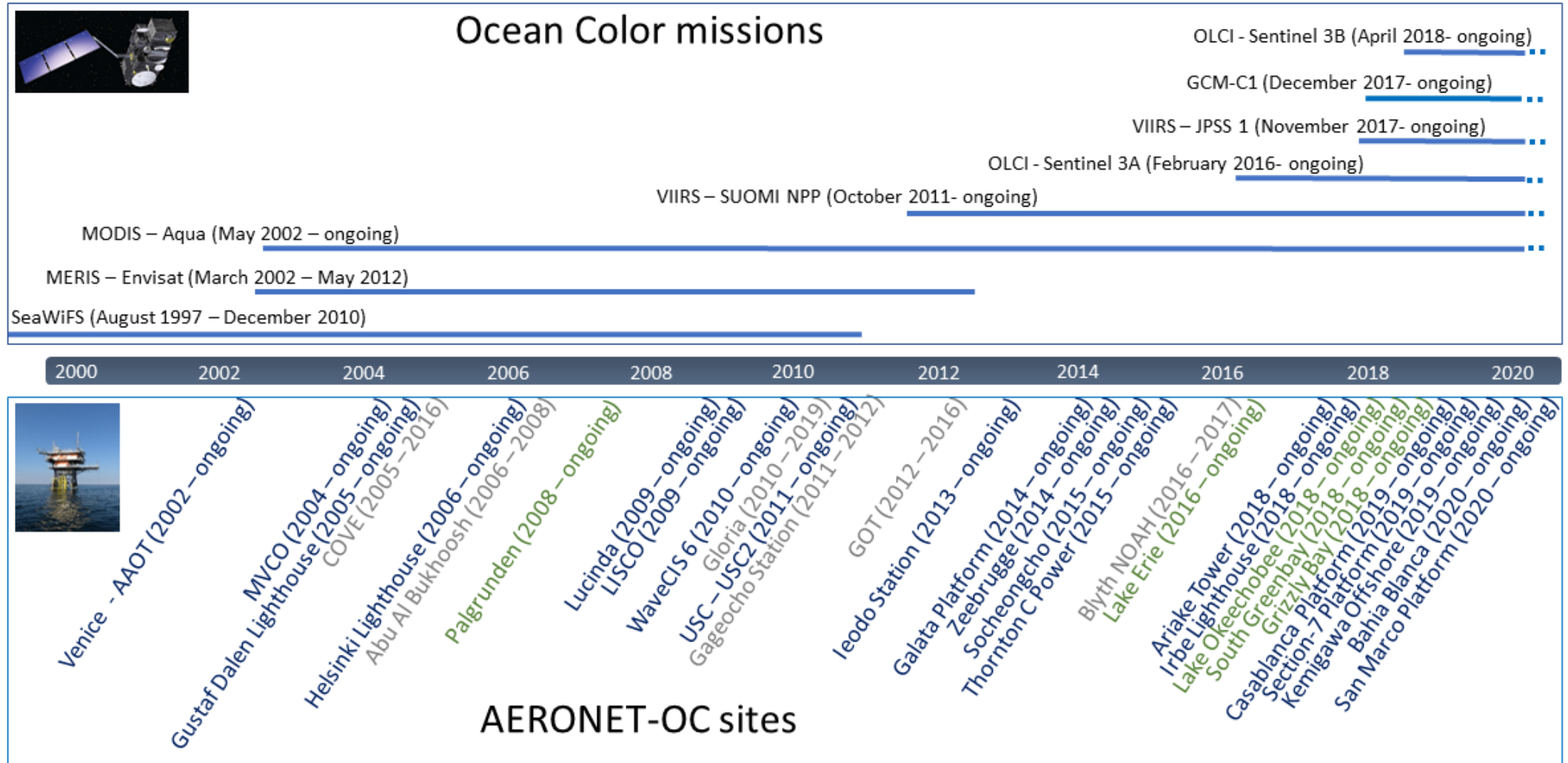
$$L_{WN}(\lambda) \text{ and } \tau_a(\lambda)$$



$$L_{WN} = (L_T - \rho L_i) C_A C_Q$$

Zibordi, G., Holben, B. N., Talone, M., D'Alimonte, D., Slutsker, I., Giles, D. M., & Sorokin, M. G. (2021). Advances in the Ocean Color component of the Aerosol Robotic Network (AERONET-OC). *Journal of Atmospheric and Oceanic Technology*, 38(4), 725-746.

AERONET-OC: sites (2002-2020)





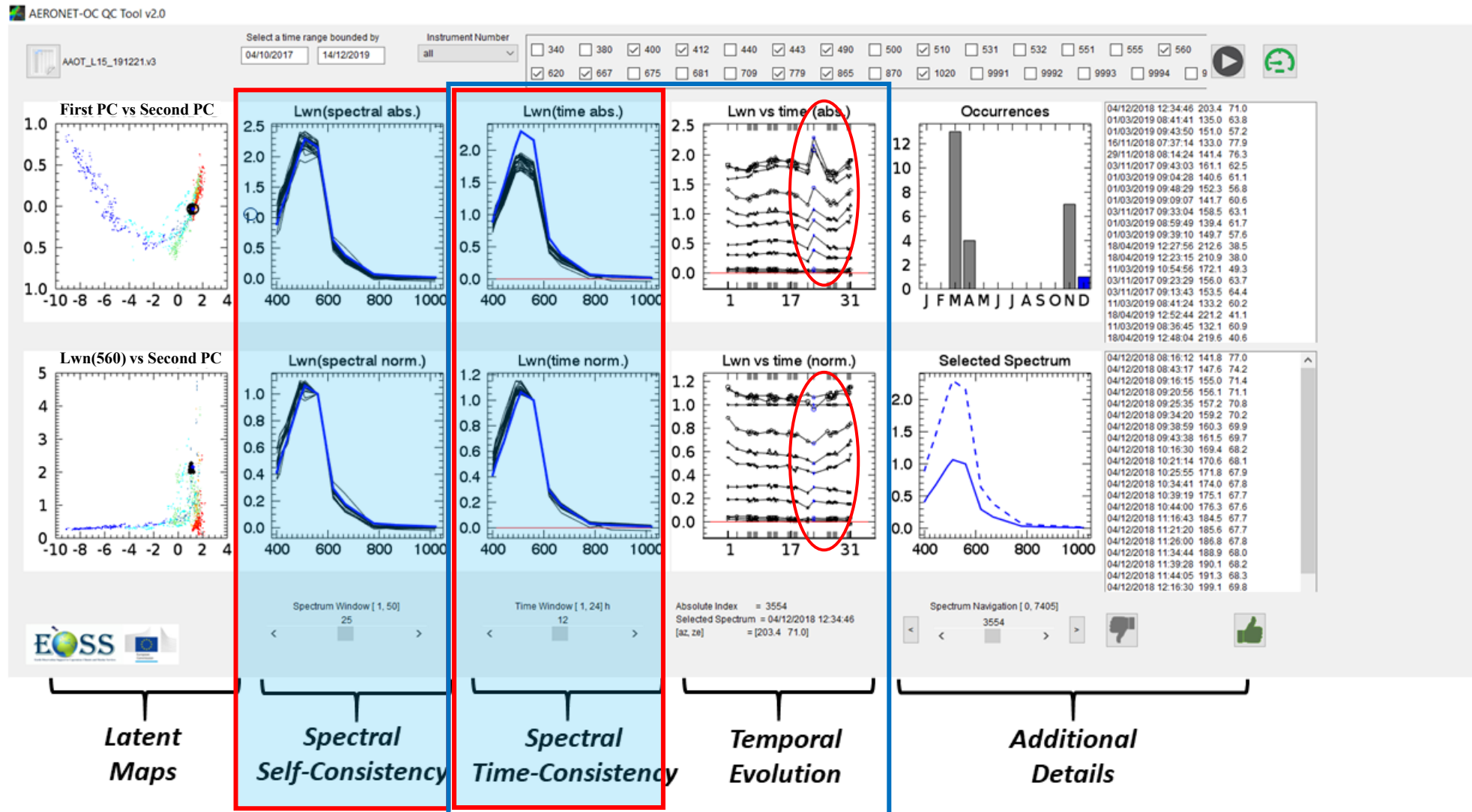
AERONET-OC: Quality Levels

AERONET-OC products are classified at different QC levels:

Level 1.0-> ▪ $L_{WN}(\lambda)$ determined from complete measurement sequences.

*Level 1.5-> ▪ Cloud screened aerosol optical thickness data exist;
▪ Replicate sky and sea radiance measurements exhibit low variance;
▪ Empirical thresholds are satisfied (e.g., exceedingly negative or positive values).*

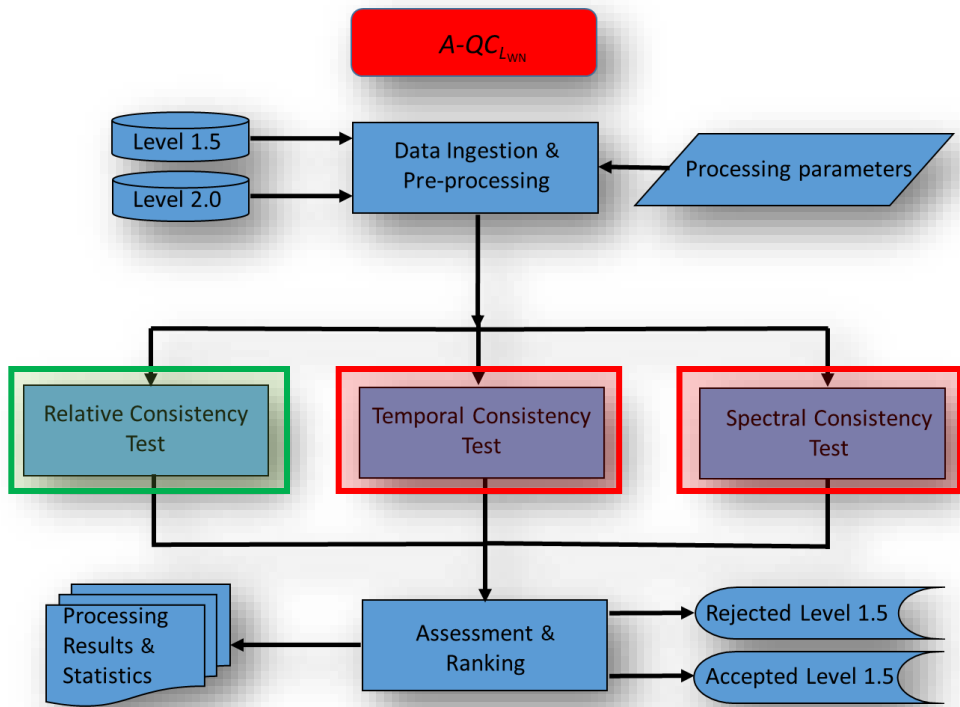
*Level 2.0-> ▪ Pre- and post-deployment calibration coefficients exhibit justifiable differences within 5%;
▪ An automated screening is passed to determine the:
i. consistency of $L_{WN}(\lambda)$ spectral shapes within the data set itself (relative consistency),
ii. absence of short-term glitches or systematic daily trends (temporal consistency).*



The same principles are now applied in a fully automated QC procedure

Automated QC procedure

Automated QC: Checking “Candidate” (actual) versus “Prototype” (reference) L_{WN} spectra

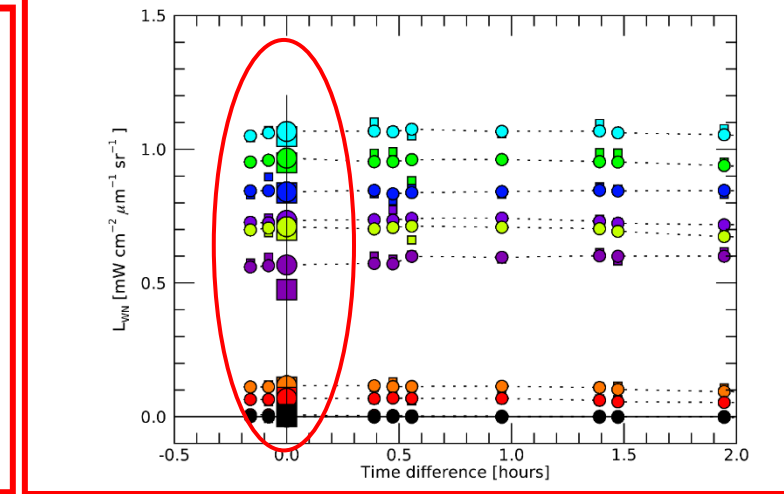
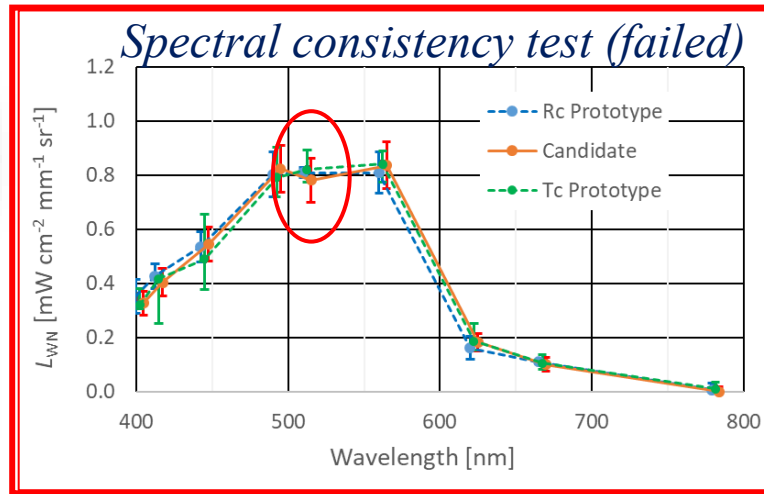
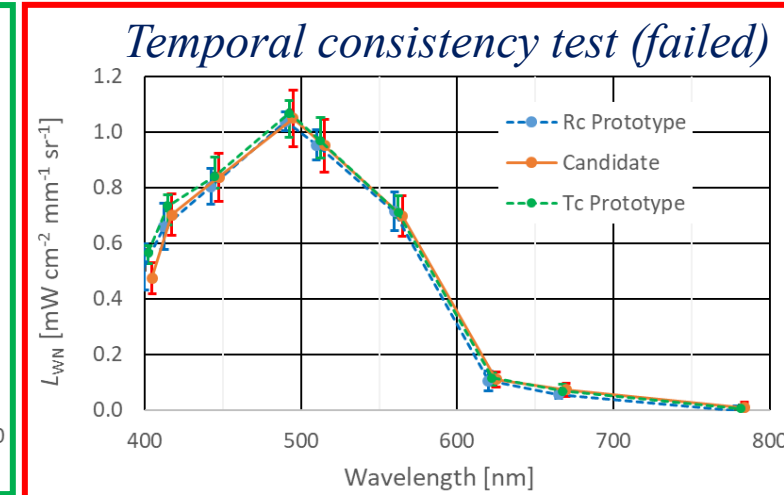
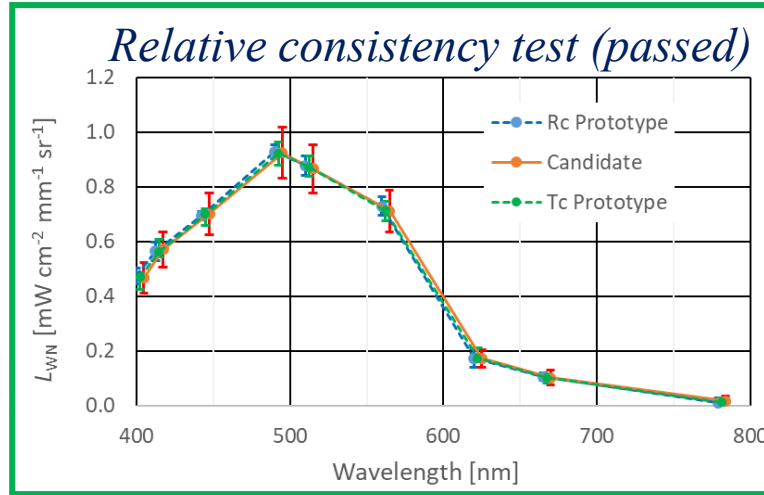


$$|\Delta[L_{WN}(\lambda)]| < 2 \cdot \sqrt{\sigma_P^2(\lambda) + u_C^2(\lambda)}$$

(coverage factor $k=2$)

Error bars indicate:

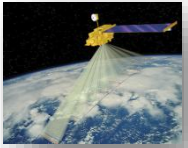
- $\pm 2\sigma$ determined for the spectra contributing to the “Prototype”;
- $\pm 2 u(L_{WN})$ quantified for the “Candidate”



Early AERONET-OC data application



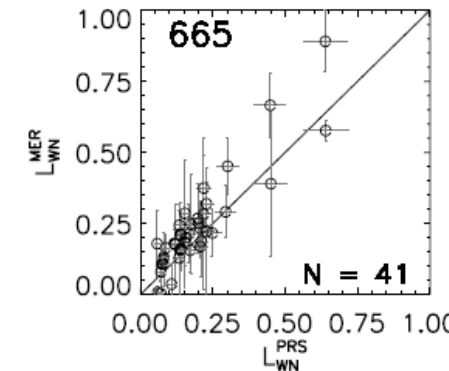
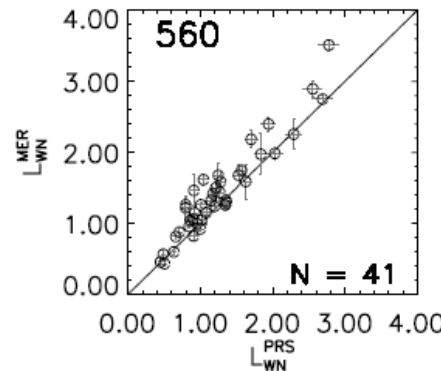
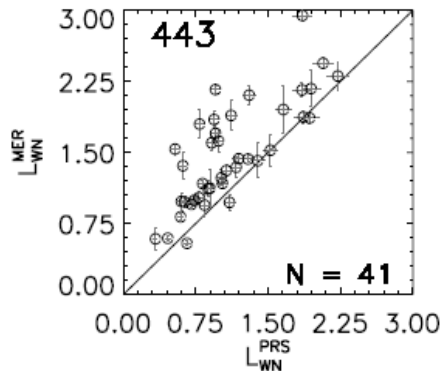
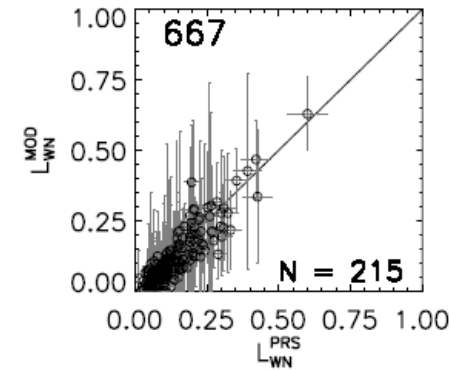
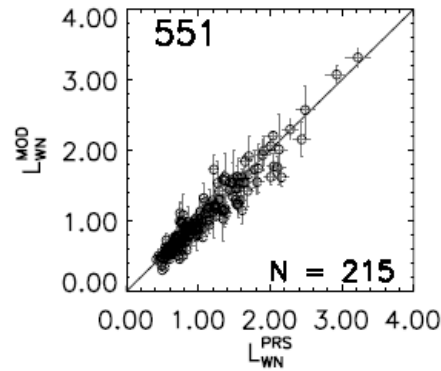
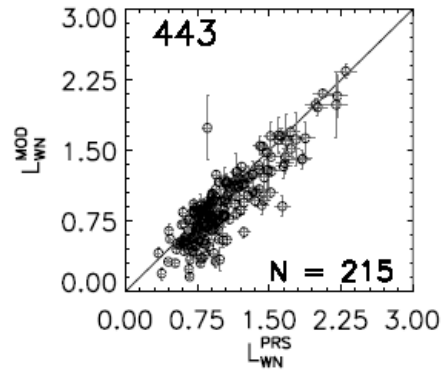
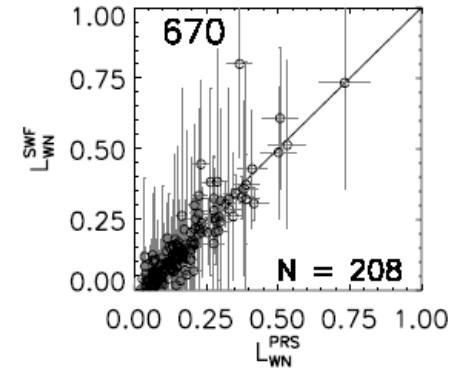
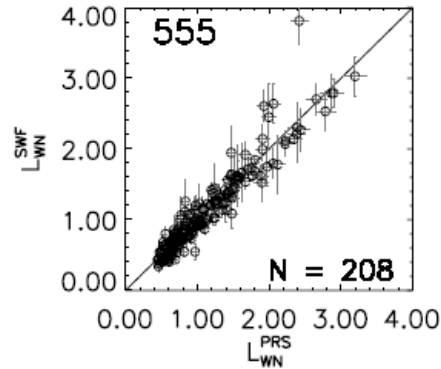
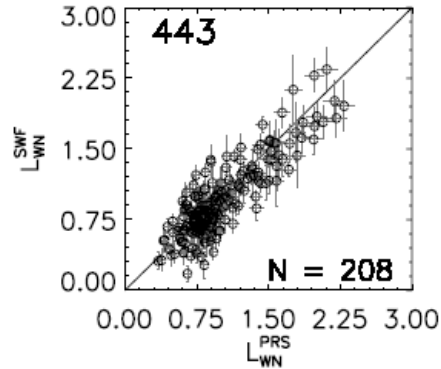
Sea-viewing Wide
Field-of-view Sensor
(SeaWiFS)



Moderate-resolution
Imaging Spectro-
radiometer (MODIS)



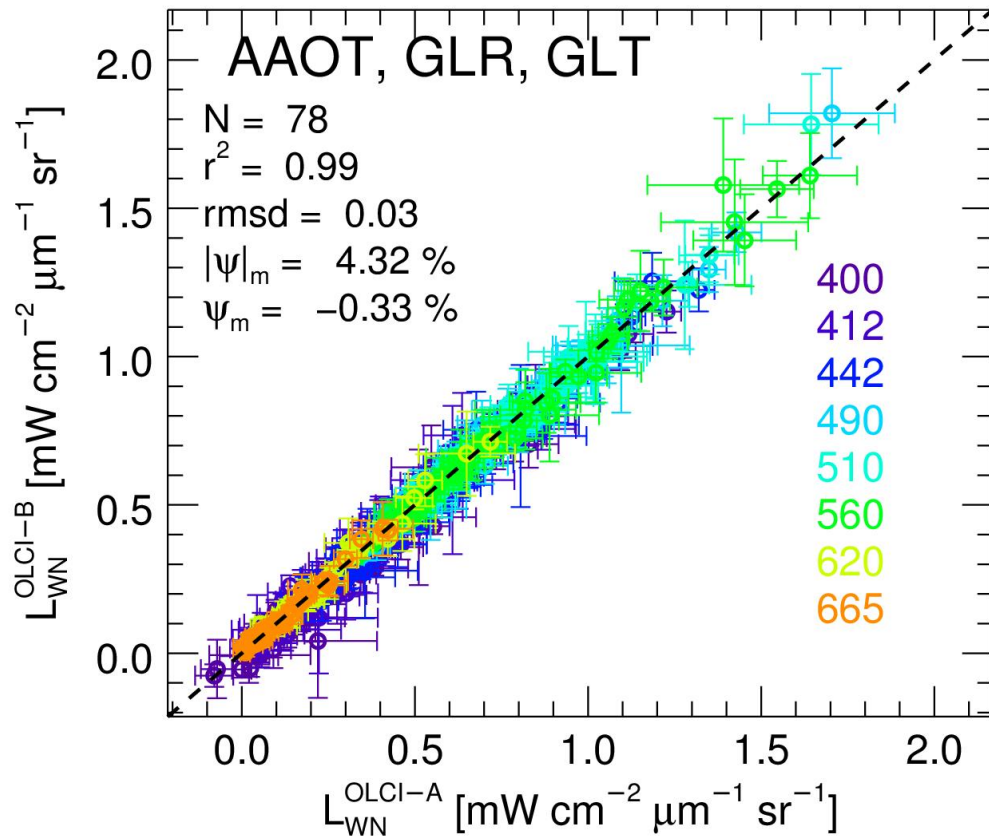
Medium Resolution
Imaging Spectrometer
(MERIS)



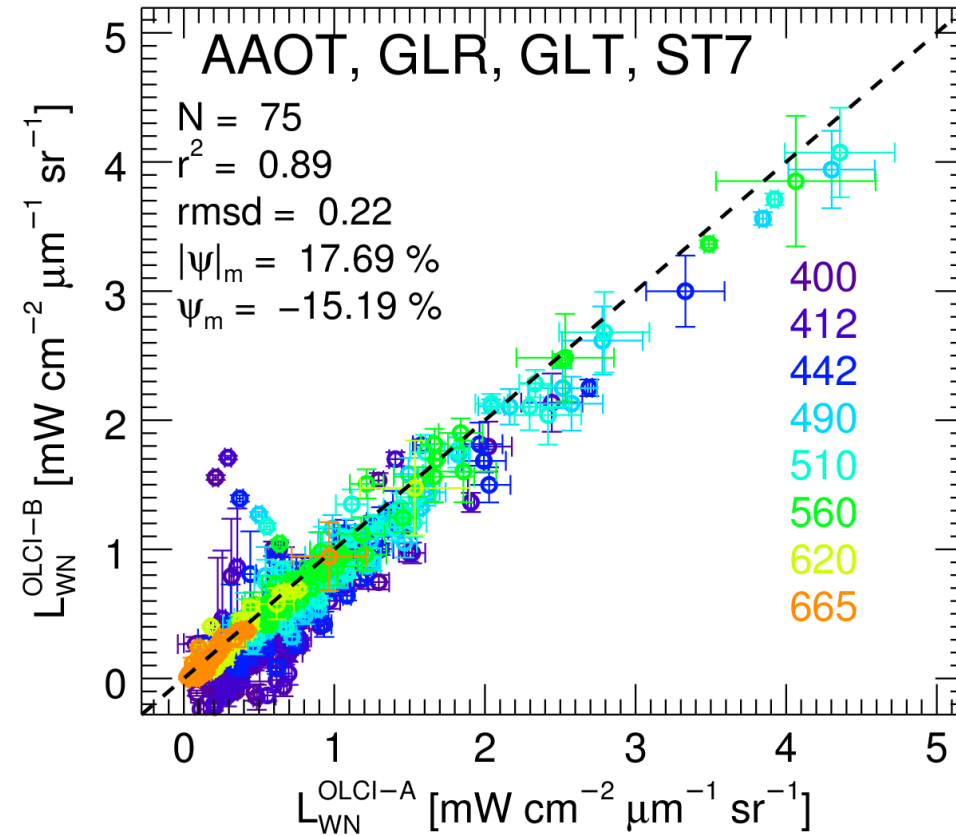
These scatter plots were included in the first publication that in 2006 showed the relevance of autonomous above-water radiometry in support of satellite ocean colour validation activities.

Almost two decades later someone wrote that AERONET-OC changed the way to perform validation activities.

Looking into L_{WN} data features



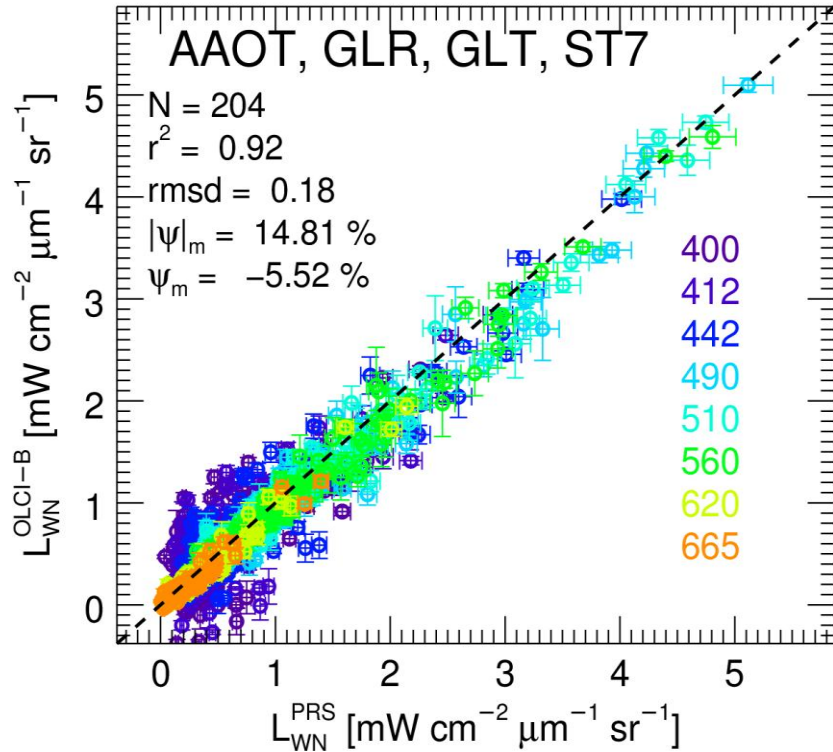
Tandem Phase (Sentinel-3B and Sentinel-3A flying 30 seconds apart on the same orbit: data are from corresponding cameras)



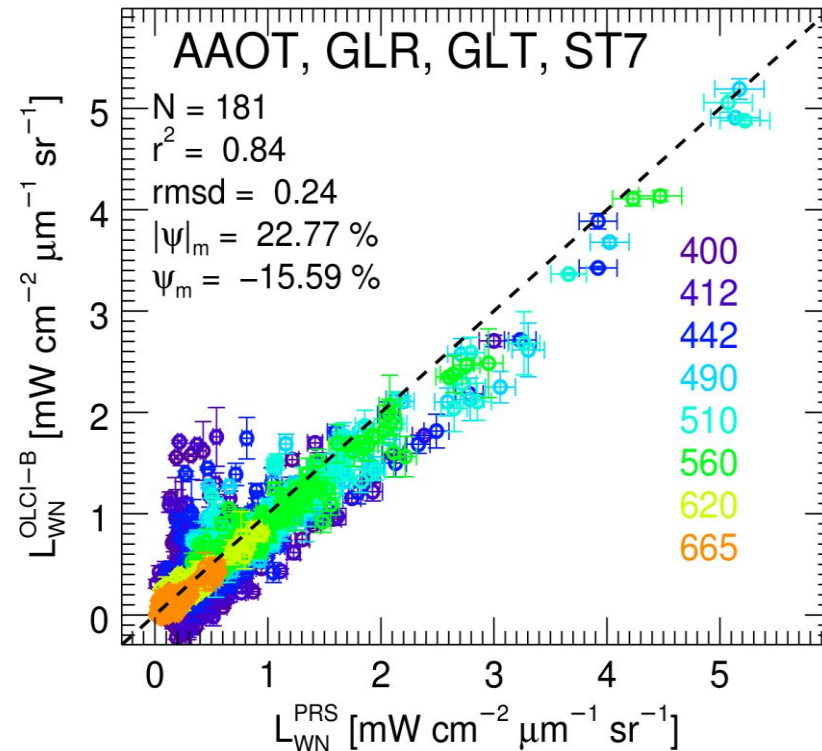
Post Tandem Phase (Sentinel-3B and Sentinel-3A providing data one hours apart over the same site: data are from camera 3-4 for OLCI-A and from Camera 1 for OLCI-B)

The same findings are confirmed for each water type

Evidence of viewing angle dependence



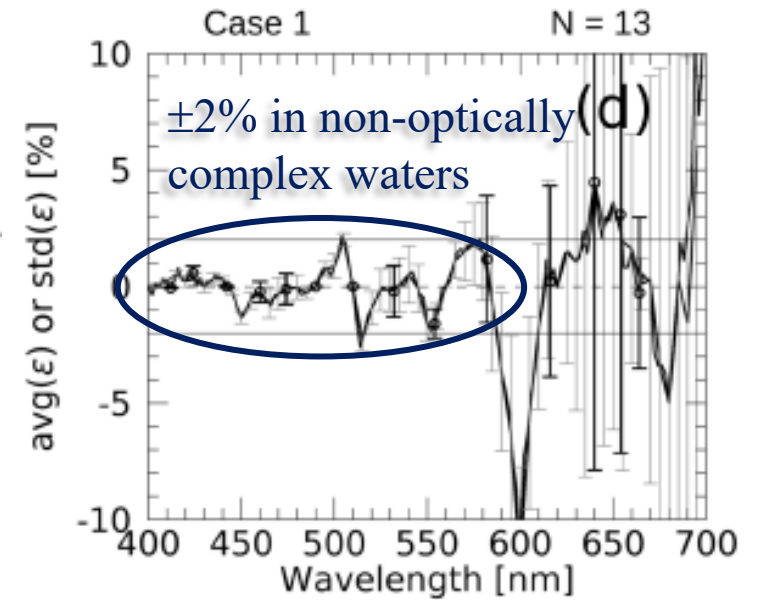
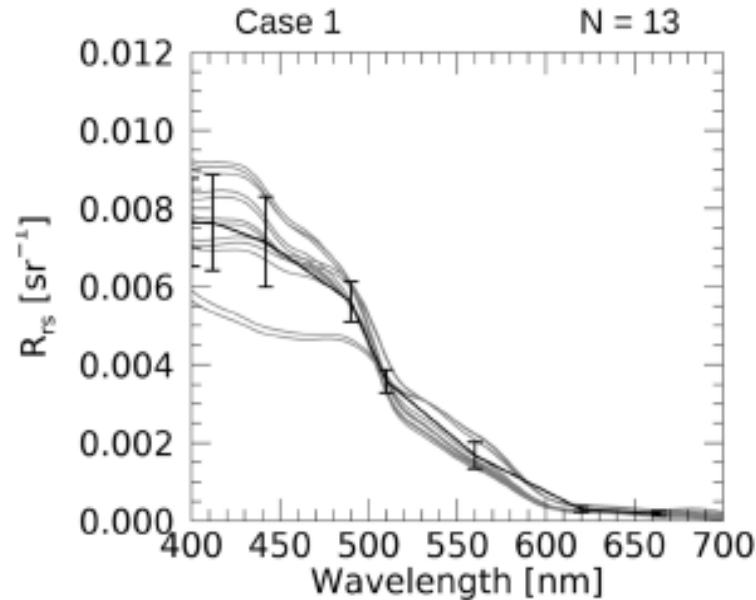
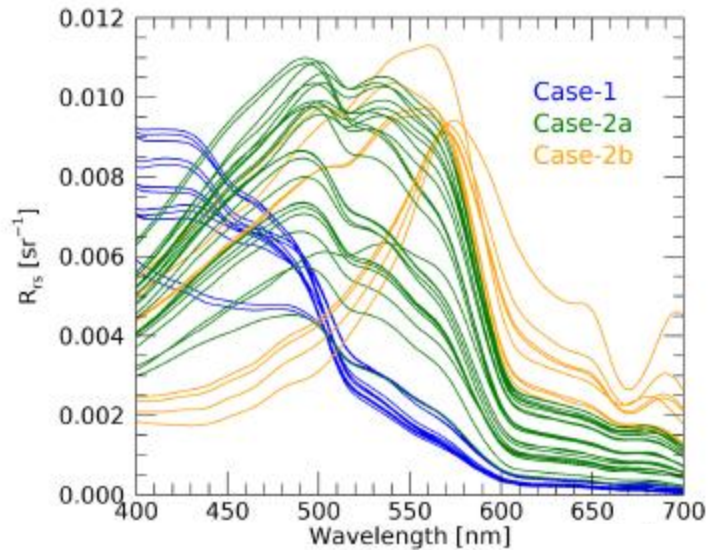
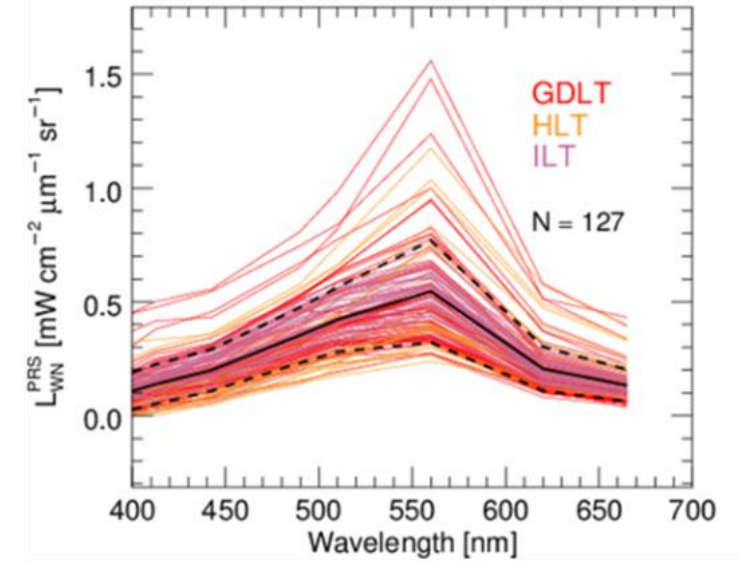
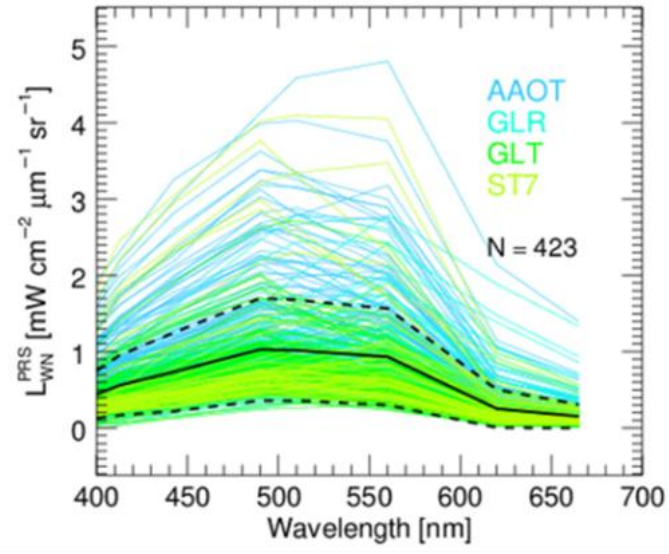
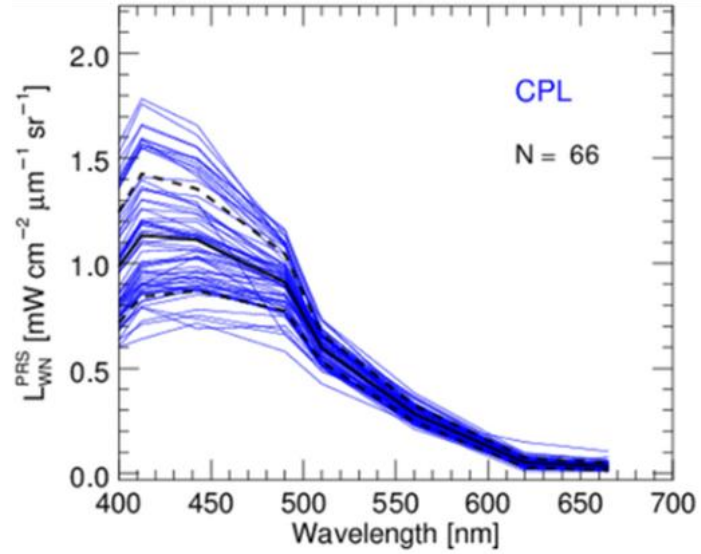
OLCI-B matchup data with $\theta^{\text{OLCI-B}} < 30^\circ$



OLCI-B matchup data with $\theta^{\text{OLCI-B}} > 30^\circ$

Data show evidence of viewing angle dependence in OLCI data products!

Applications: spectral matching





AERONET-OC Version 4

Version-3 (https://aeronet.gsfc.nasa.gov/cgi-bin/draw_map_display_seaprism_v3)

- Rely on spectrally independent ρ -factors from Mobley (1999)
- Comprehensive and fully automated QC at Level 2.0.
- Data products (i.e., L_{WN}) corrected for brdf according to the Chla- and IOP-based methods.

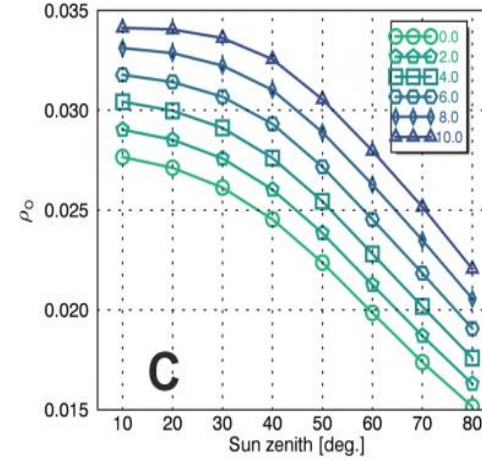
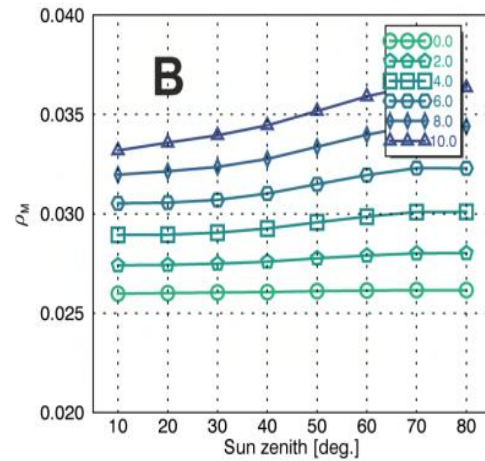
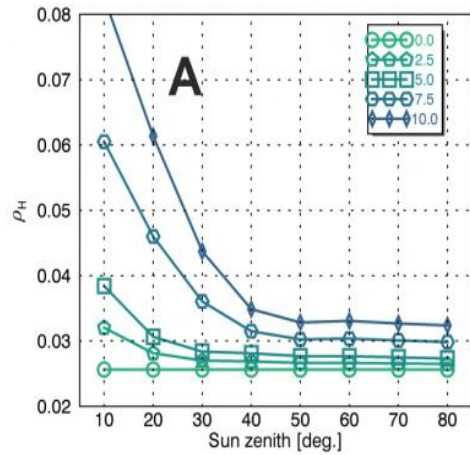
Toward Version-4

- Application of advanced sea surface reflectance factors accounting for the spectral dependence as a function of aerosol type and optical depth (polarization excluded).
- Comprehensive and fully automated QC also at Level 1.5 (i.e., incorporating most of the current quality checks applied for Level 2.0).
- Ranking of individual L_{WN} as a function of spectral and temporal consistency for a better assessment of satellite data products.
- Statistical determination of L_{WN} uncertainties for individual measurements.
- Increased number of quality checked L_{WN} and decreased intra-band uncertainties especially over inhomogeneous regions.

Zibordi, G., Holben, B. N., Talone, M., D'Alimonte, D., Slutsker, I., Giles, D. M., & Sorokin, M. G. (2021). Advances in the Ocean Color component of the Aerosol Robotic Network (AERONET-OC). *Journal of Atmospheric and Oceanic Technology*, 38(4), 725-746.

Zibordi G., D'Alimonte D., Bulgarelli B., Kajiyama T., Slutsker I., (2025) . On the impact of alternative processing on AERONET-OC L_{WN} . *Journal of Atmospheric and Oceanic Technology*, submitted.

Standard and alternative ρ -factors

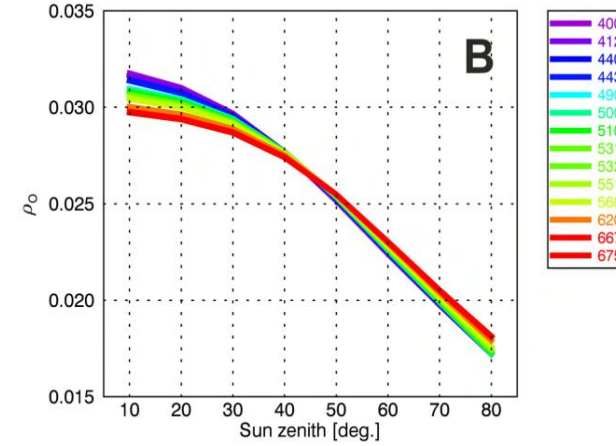
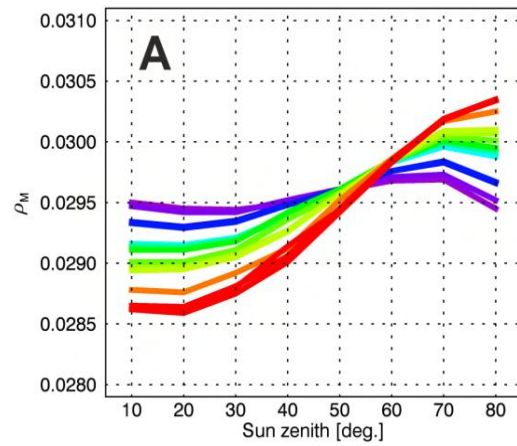


Panel A: ρ_H at 550 nm accounting for both direct sun and diffuse skylight for $\tau_a = 0.26$.

Panel B: ρ_M accounting for the sole diffuse skylight for $\tau_a = 0.2$.

Panel C: ρ_O accounting for the sole diffuse skylight for $\tau_a = 0.2$.

W in the $0 - 10 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ range (the Y-scales are optimized).



Panel A: spectral dependence of ρ_M

Panel B: spectral dependence of ρ_O

$400 < \lambda < 675 \text{ nm}$, $W = 4 \text{ m s}^{-1}$, $\tau_a = 0.2$ (the Y-scales are optimized).

Standard and alternative processing

Standard processing (ST-P)

L_{WN} data from the basic AERONET-OC processing relying on:

- i. the regular AERONET-OC quality control of field measurements aimed at removing sequences affected environmental perturbations such as clouds, foam and mostly sun-glint through the application of thresholds to each measurement sequence;
- ii. the mean of a percentage of the lowest sea-radiance values obtained during each valid measurement sequence (Lt_min_rel).
- iii. the ρ_H factors; and
- iv. the *Chla-based* (Morel *et al.* 2002) correction approach for bidirectional effects.

Alternative processing (AM-P)

L_{WN} data from the alternative AERONET-OC processing relying on:

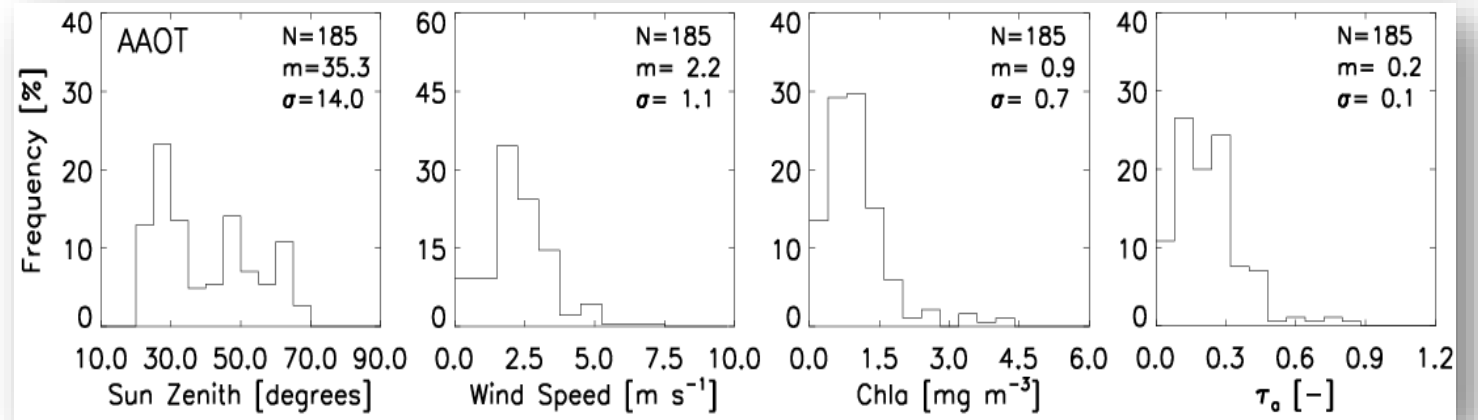
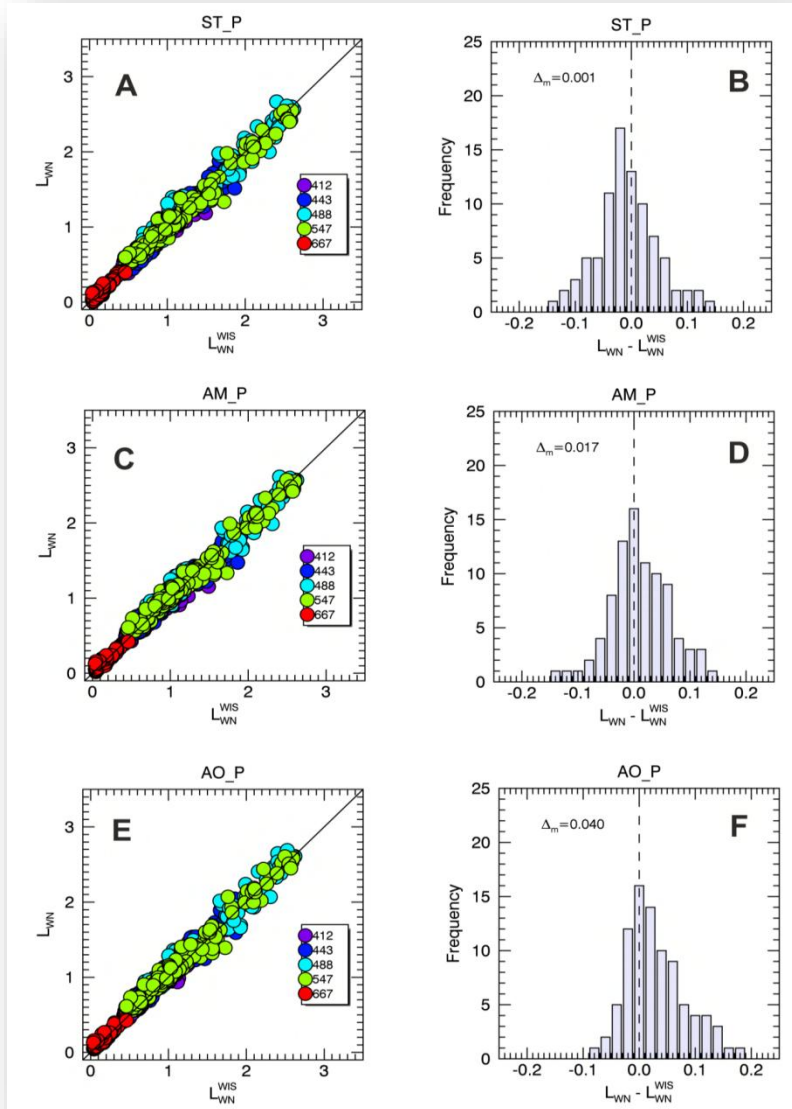
- i. the regular AERONET-OC quality control of field measurements;
- ii. the average of all the sea-radiance values collected during each valid measurement sequence (Lt_mean);
- iii. the ρ_M factors for the sole sky-light component (Bulgarelli *et al.* *unpublished*) determined for an atmospheric model characterized by continental aerosol with 80% relative humidity representing the climatology of AERONET coastal sites; and
- iv. the *IOP-based* correction approach.

Alternative Processing (AO-P)

L_{WN} data from the alternative AERONET-OC processing relying on:

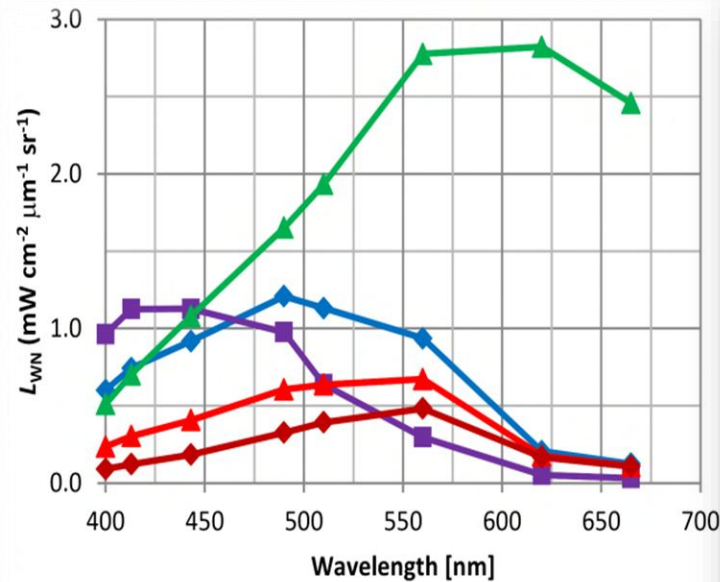
- i. the regular AERONET-OC quality control of field measurements;
- ii. the average of all the sea-radiance values collected during each valid measurement sequence (Lt_mean);
- iii. the ρ_O factors for the sole sky-light component (Harmel 2023) determined with the atmospheric model characterized by a continental aerosol with 70% relative humidity and accounting for polarization effects; and
- iv. the *IOP-based* correction approach.

Comparison with reference in-water L_{WN}

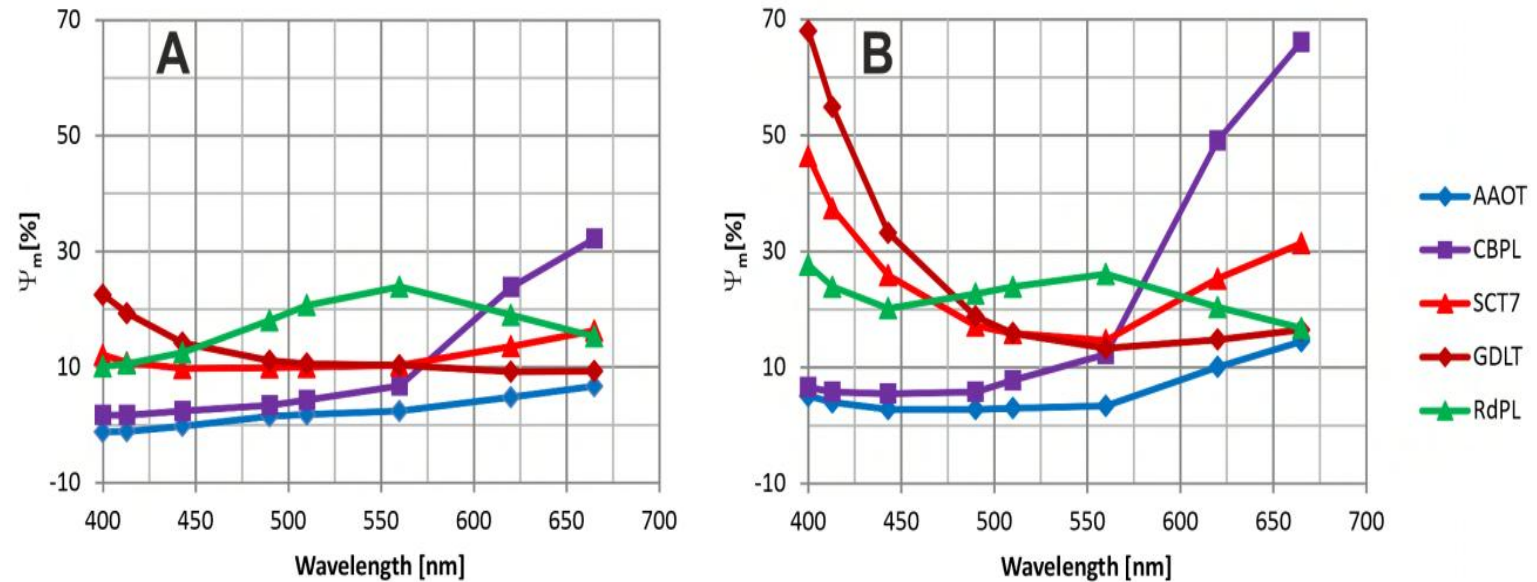


λ	$\psi_m(\text{ST-P})$	$\psi_m(\text{AM-P})$	$\psi_m(\text{AO-P})$
412	1.3	3.2	6.2
443	-0.1	1.6	4.6
488	0.4	3.4	3.7
547	0.1	2.8	3.9
667	-4.9	2.9	6.8

Alternative vs. standard processing



Median L_{WN} spectra from the AERONET-OC sites



Median percent differences ψ_m from the comparison of AERONET-OC data products determined with the alternative AM-P (panel A) and the AO-P processing (panel B), with respect to the ST-P one.

End