

Copernicus FICE 2025

Training on In situ Ocean Colour Above-Water Radiometry towards Satellite Validation

Cicchetti y Tapas Team



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fiducial reference
measurements for
satellite ocean colour



UNIVERSITY OF TARTU



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PROGRAMME OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION



IMPLEMENTED BY
EUMETSAT



6-20 July 2025
Venice, Italy





1. Experience during San Servolo and AAOT measurements

- **Main challenges during the measurements in San Servolo**
 - Coordination between team members and synchronization of operations
 - Logistical difficulties due to the limited space on the jetty and cable management
 - Installing and stabilizing the radiometers was not easy
- **Unexpected issues and solutions**
 - Interference from the jetty structure: we had to change the installation location of the setup
- **Individual roles during the measurements**
 - One person was responsible for triggering the casts and the sensors
 - One person took care of the logbook and notes (e.g. time, weather, instrument ID)
 - One person was dedicated to taking photos and videos
 - Coordination was important to make the work easier and more efficient
- **Comparison between San Servolo and AAOT protocols**
 - San Servolo protocols were easier to follow, offered easy access to the water but the working space was limited and there was less equipment available
 - AAOT protocols require more effort but there was more space to work and better technology and instruments were available
- **Differences when using TriOS compared to other instruments**
 - TriOS requires special attention for the setup and for maintaining the correct geometry between radiometers
 - The setup needs to be manually moved to stay correctly located with the Sun
 - The calibration and data management are more structured and reliable

1. Experience during San Servolo and AAOT measurements

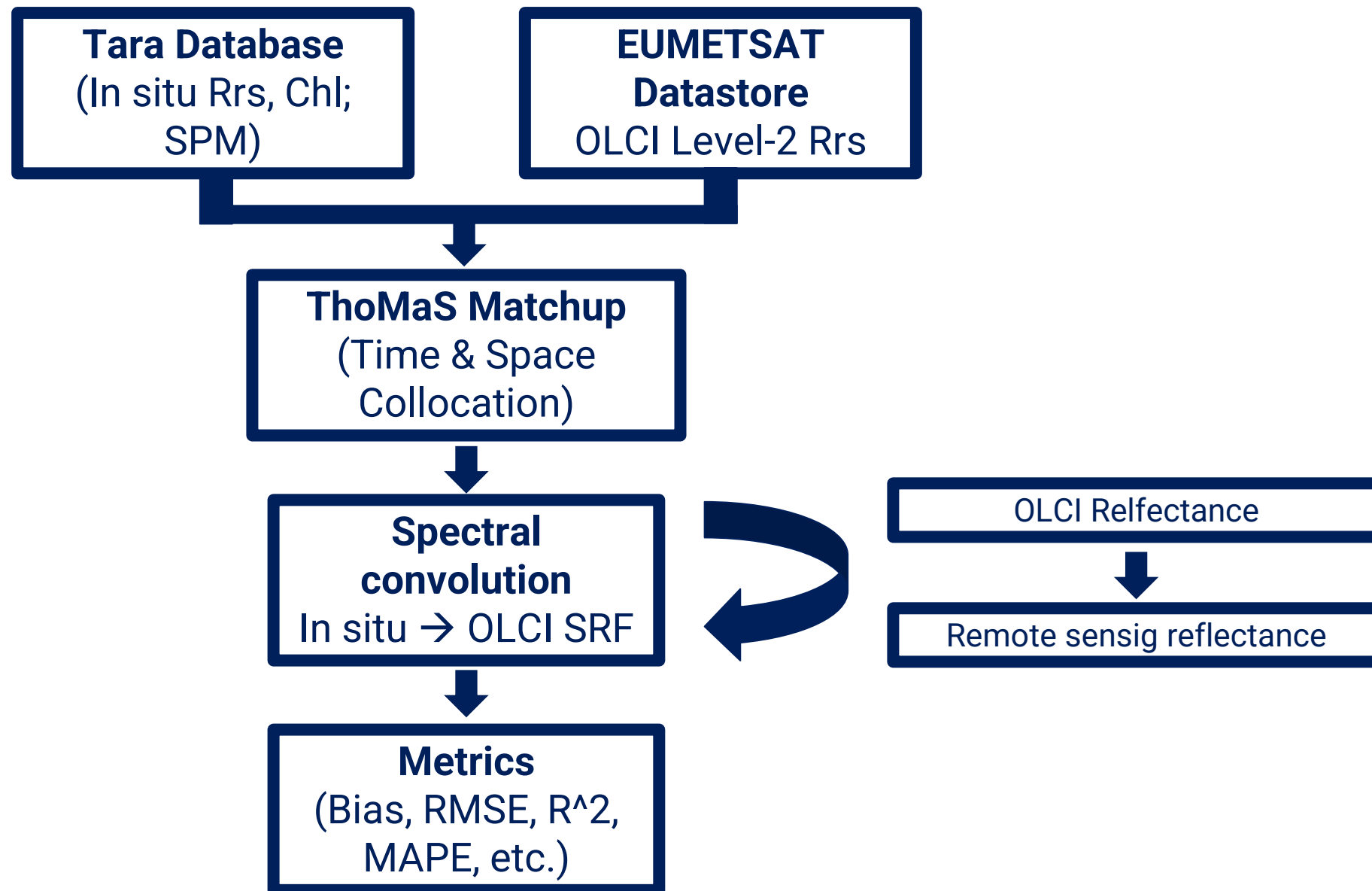
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2. Workflow





2. Our Area of Interest

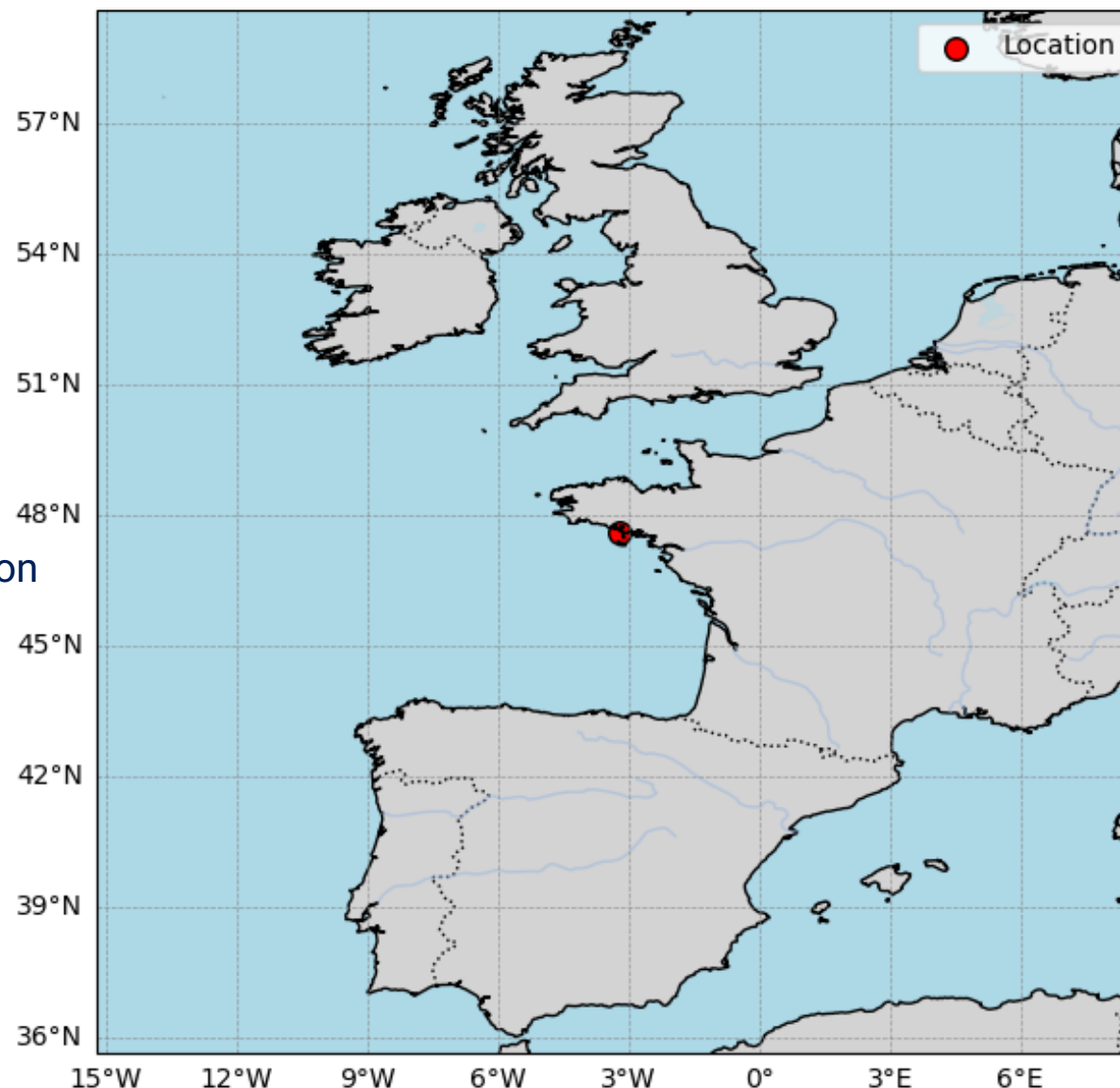
From the **TARA** dataset:

SoRad Rrs (340:899 nm) sr-1

TChla mg m⁻³

SPM mg L⁻¹

Figure 1: Ria Etel, created with python





2. Our Area of Interest:

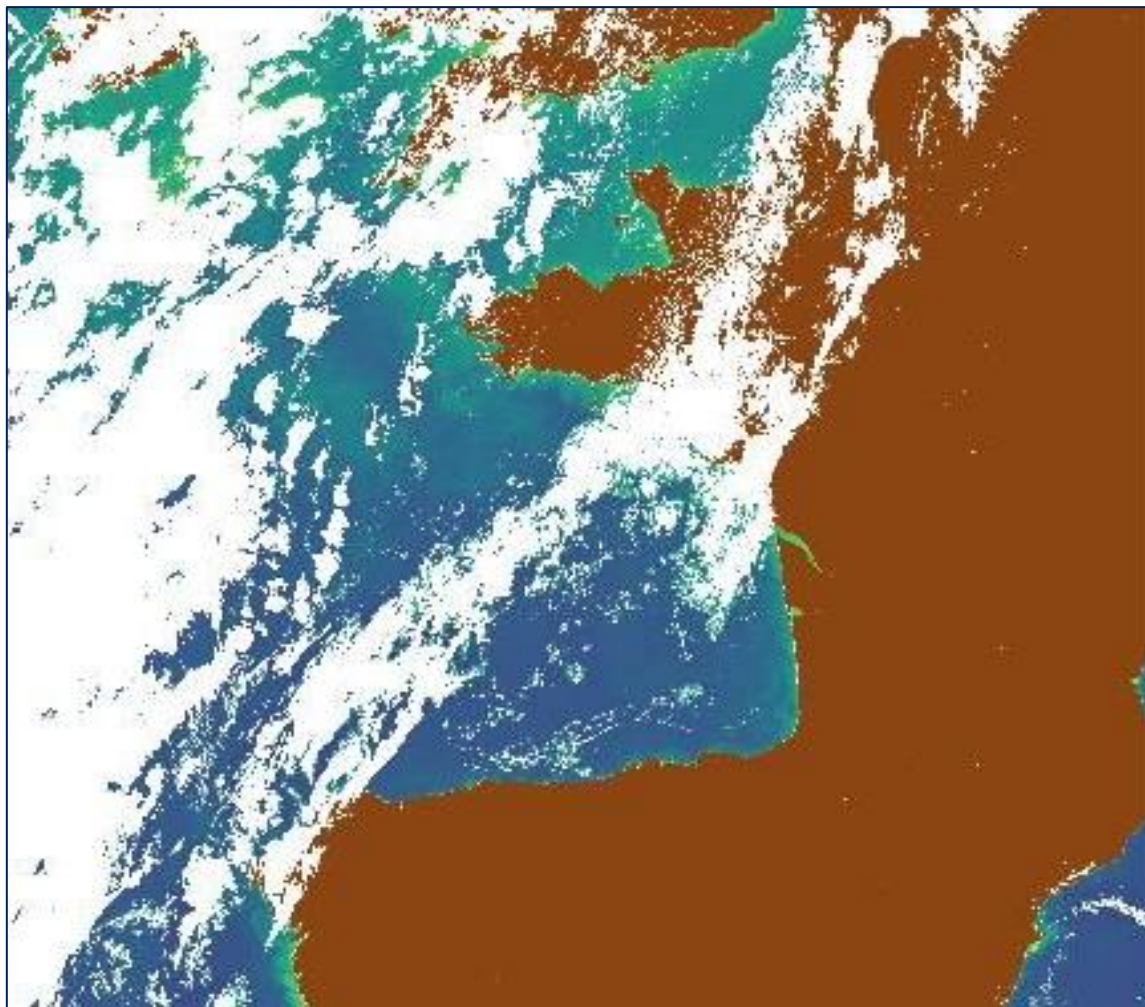


Figure 2: Ria Etel, Sentinel-3 OLCI, 25/09/2023

ThoMaS

Global workflow:

- SatData, minifiles and EDB

SatData: L2 images from S3A & S3B, FR.

Minifiles and EDB were in window size 5x5

[Lat, Lon] = 47.6209, -3.2354

Start Time: 2023-09-25T06:00:00

Stop Time: 2023-09-25T12:00:00



2. Our Results:

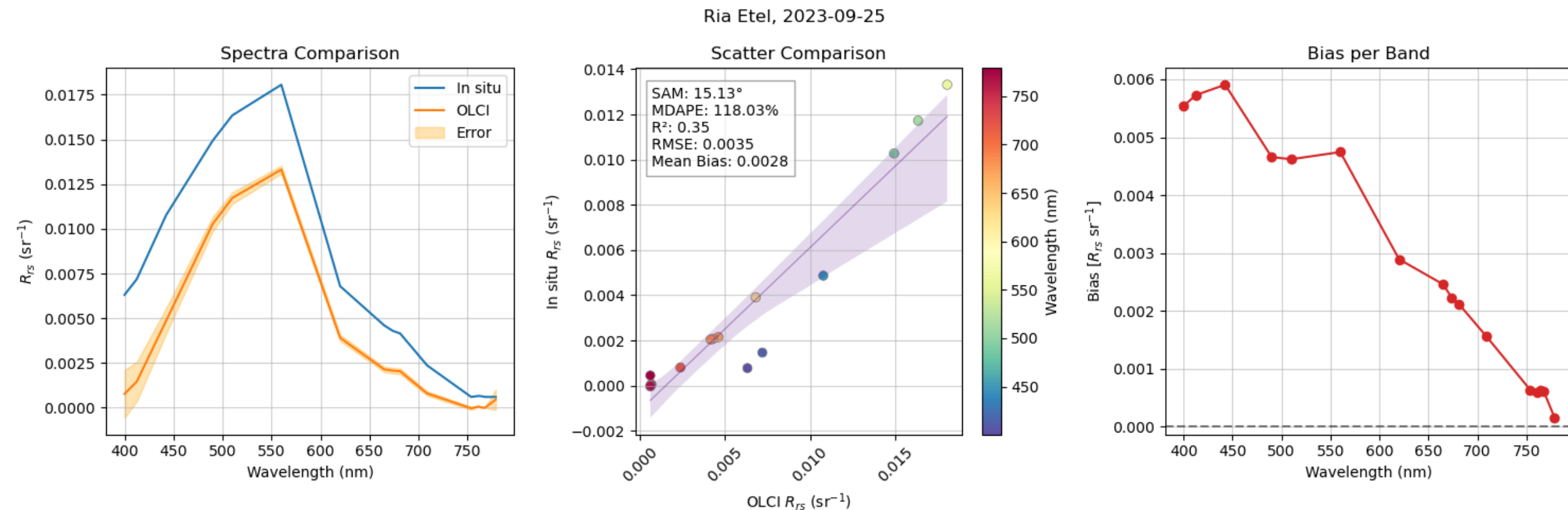


Figure 3: Matchup comparison through Spectra and Scatter plot, bias per band



2. Our Results:

Ria Etel, 2023-09-25

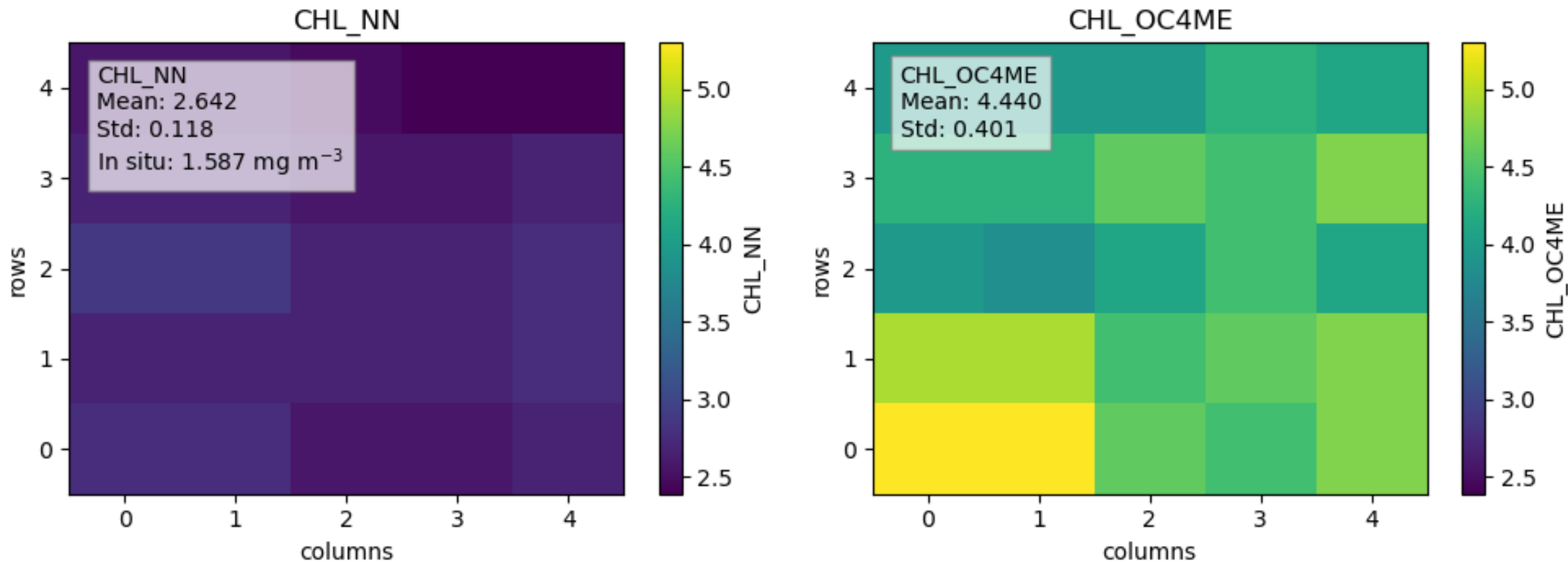


Figure 4: Comparison of Chlorophyll-a



2. Our Results:

Ria Etel, 2023-09-25

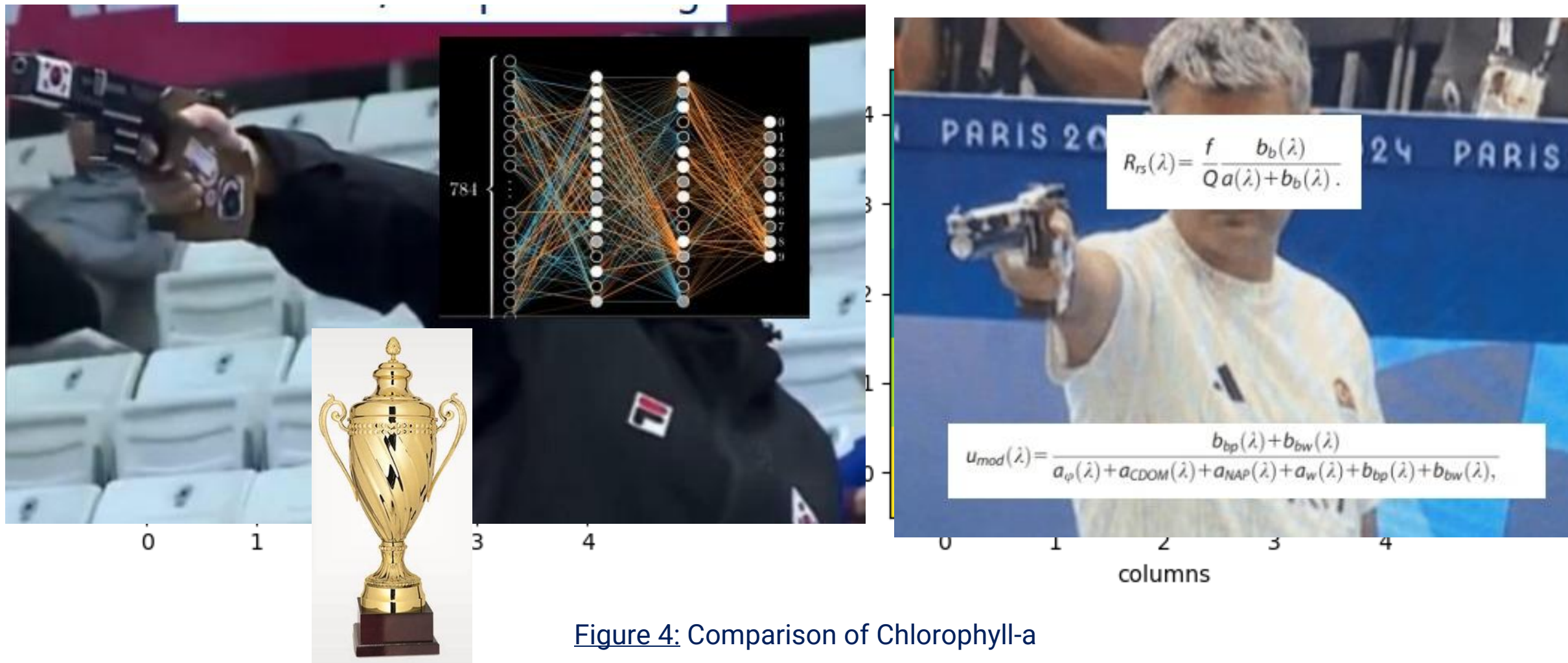


Figure 4: Comparison of Chlorophyll-a



2. Our Results:

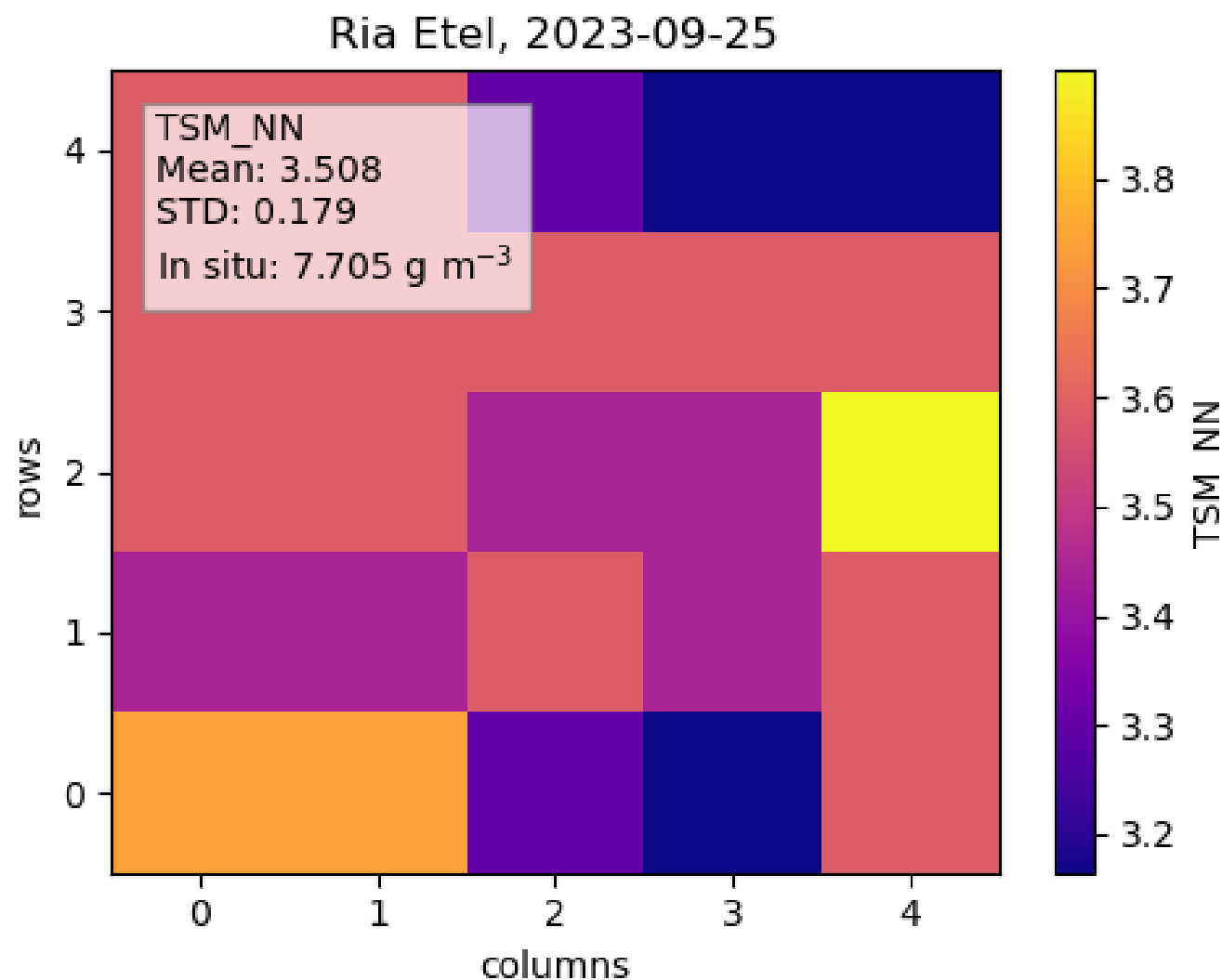
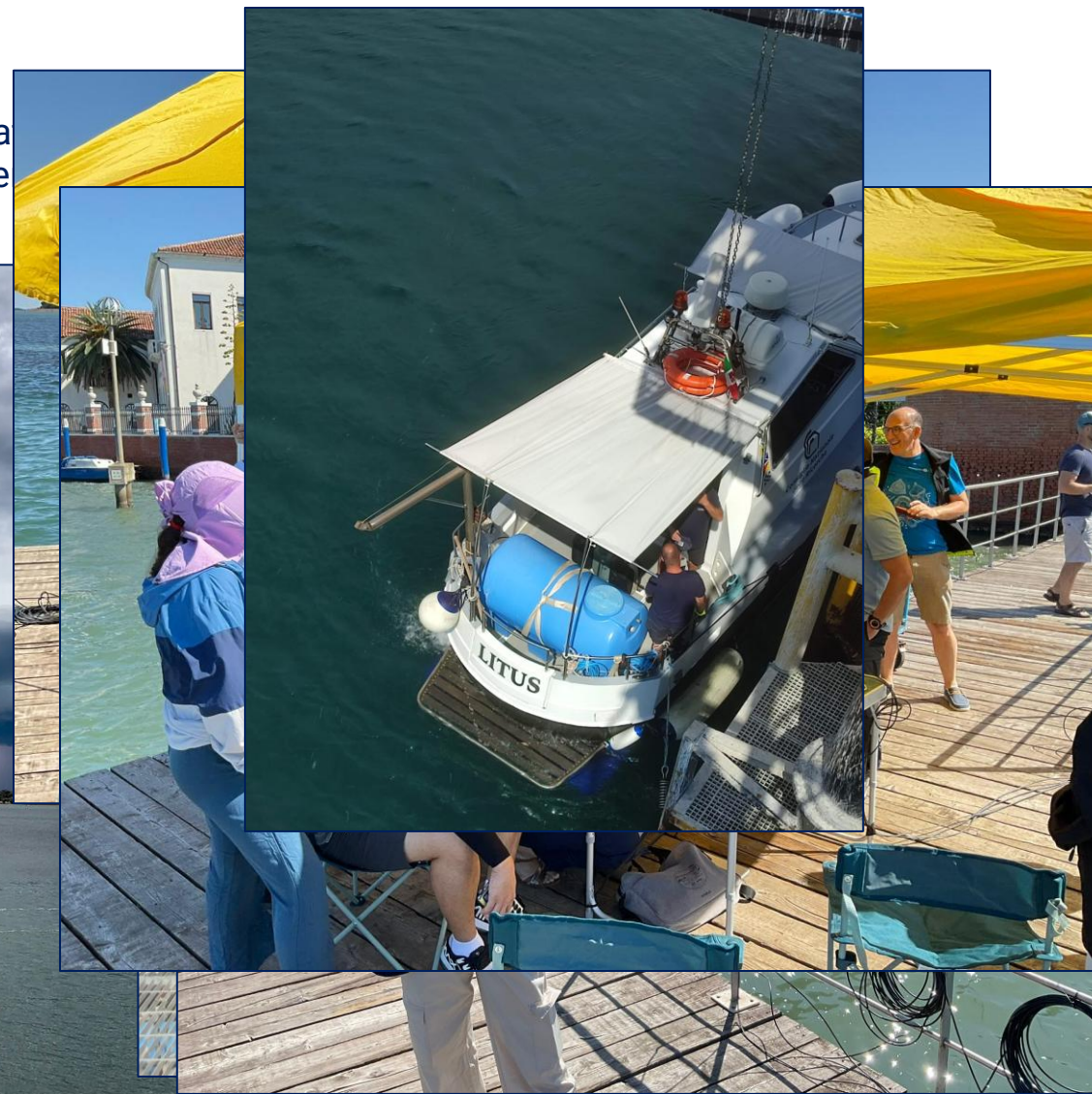


Figure 5: TSM_NN from S3



3. Achieving FRM quality in our future measurements

- **Main current challenges at your sites**
 - Lack of certified or recently calibrated instruments.
 - Logistical difficulties in frequently accessing the sea or offshore pla
 - Highly variable environmental conditions (turbidity, unstable weathe
 - Lack of trained field personnel to fully follow the protocols.*
- **Current compliance with FRM principles**





3. Achieving FRM quality in our future measurements

- **How the community can support you**
 - Provide open-source and updated tools for data processing (e.g. HyperCP, ThoMaS).
 - Establish forums or community hubs to share cases, tools, and updates.*
 - Continuous training programs and support for instrument calibration.
- **Use of HyperCP / ThoMaS: experiences and suggested improvements**
 - Initial learning curve is rather high for new users.
 - Greater documentation and step-by-step practical examples are needed.*
 - Some parameters are hard to adapt to local conditions (e.g. very turbid or deep waters).
 - A simplified interface or a web-based version for field use would be useful.





THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION! 🤪 ✨

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