



# Copernicus FICE 2024



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

## Automated above water hyperspectral radiometry at Acqua Alta: review of recent results and perspectives

Vittorio E. Brando  
CNR ISMAR Rome  
vittorio.brando@cnr.it



PROGRAMME OF THE EUROPEAN UNION  IMPLEMENTED BY  **CNR ISMAR**

FRM4SOC Phase-2  fiducial reference measurements for satellite ocean colour  ISTITUTO DI SCIENZE MARINE

6-17 May 2024  
Venice, Italy





# Automated above water hyperspectral radiometry at Acqua Alta: review of recent results and perspectives

V. E. Brando, L. Gonzalez Vilas, J. A. Concha, M. Bastianini, F. Braga  
Quinten Vanhellemont, Kevin Ruddick, Matthew Beck  
Mariana Altenburg Soppa



# HYPERNETS in a single slide

## INSTRUMENTS

Automated hyperspectral measurements



PANTHYR system  
[Vansteenkoven et al, 2019]  
400-900nm, 10nm FWHM



HYPSTAR® system  
[https://hypstar.eu/]  
380-1700nm, 3-10nm FWHM

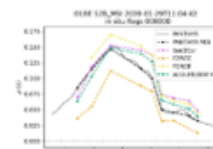
## NETWORK

RBINS (BE, coordinator)  
+ VLIZ (BE), CNR (IT), LOV (FR),  
NPL (UK), GFZ (D), TARTU (ES),  
CONICET (ARG), UMBC (USA)

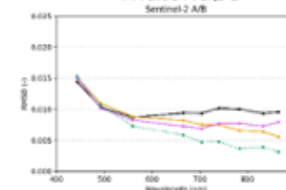


11 water and 7 land sites currently operating  
Many international requests to join in 2024 ...

## DATA PROCESSING and ANALYSIS

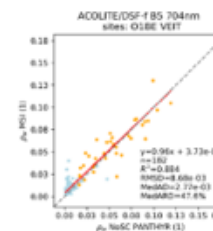


one band (S2/704nm), many matchups



spectral stats, many matchups

e.g. one matchup



Prototype network has provided validation data and information to:

Sentinel-2A&B, Sentinel-3A&B/OLCI, Landsat-8&9, Planetscope Doves and Superdoves, PRISMA, Pléiades, ENMAP, MODIS-A&T, VIIRS-1&2,...

**OBJECTIVE: To validate all VIS/NIR spectral bands (400-1700nm, @3-10nm FWHM) for all satellite missions measuring water or land surface reflectance**

and preparing for:

ACIX, DESIS, MTG and SEVIRI, EMIT, CHIME, LSTM, PACE, GLIMR, SBG, PROBAV-CC, GOCI, SABIAMAR, various Newspace, ... (national hyperspectral imagers from Canada, Norway, Australia, ...)



## Validation of satellite-derived water-leaving reflectance in contrasted French coastal waters based on HYPERNETS field measurements

David Doxaran<sup>1\*</sup>, Boubaker ElKilani<sup>1</sup>, Alexandre Corizzi<sup>1</sup> and Clémence Goyens<sup>2</sup>

ations, Inc.,

ices (CAS),

. United States

## HYPERNETS: a network of automated hyperspectral radiometers to validate water and land surface reflectance (380–1680 nm) from all satellite missions

Kevin G. Ruddick<sup>1\*</sup>, Agnieszka Bialek<sup>2</sup>, Vittorio E. Brando<sup>3</sup>, Pieter De Vis<sup>2</sup>, Ana I. Dogliotti<sup>4</sup>, David Doxaran<sup>5</sup>, Philippe Goryl<sup>6</sup>, Clémence Goyens<sup>1</sup>, Joel Kuusk<sup>7</sup>, Daniel Spengler<sup>8</sup>, Kevin R. Turpie<sup>9</sup> and Quinten Vanhellemont<sup>1</sup>

Check for updates

### OPEN ACCESS

EDITED BY  
Jawaid Abbas,  
University of the Punjab, Pakistan

REVIEWED BY  
Syed Muhammad Irteza,  
Jrbn Unit, Pakistan  
Yu Fenghua,  
Shenyang Agricultural University, China

\*CORRESPONDENCE  
Pieter De Vis,  
pieter.de.vis@npl.co.uk

These authors have contributed equally to this work and share first authorship

RECEIVED 30 November 2023

## Generating hyperspectral reference measurements for surface reflectance from the LANDHYPERNET and WATERHYPERNET networks

Pieter De Vis<sup>1\*†</sup>, Clémence Goyens<sup>2†</sup>, Samuel Hunt<sup>1</sup>, Quinten Vanhellemont<sup>2</sup>, Kevin Ruddick<sup>2</sup> and Agnieszka Bialek<sup>1</sup>

<sup>†</sup>National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, United Kingdom, <sup>2</sup>Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences (RBINS), Operational Directorate Natural Environment, Brussels, Belgium

## Validation of satellite water products based on HYPERNETS *in situ* data using a Match-up Database (MDB) file structure

Luis González Vilas<sup>1\*</sup>, Vittorio E. Brando<sup>1</sup>, Javier A. Concha<sup>1,2</sup>, Clémence Goyens<sup>3</sup>, Ana I. Dogliotti<sup>4,5</sup>, David Doxaran<sup>6</sup>, Antoine Dille<sup>3</sup> and Dimitry Van der Zande<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>CNR-ISMAR, Istituto di Scienze Marine, Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Rome, Italy, <sup>2</sup>Serco S.p.A. c/

Check for updates

### OPEN ACCESS

EDITED BY  
Zhigang Cao,  
Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), China

REVIEWED BY  
Joseph L. Garrett,  
NTNU, Norway  
Shun Bi,  
Helmholtz Association of German Research Centres (HZ), Germany

\*CORRESPONDENCE  
Kevin G. Ruddick,  
kruddick@naturalsciences.be

RECEIVED 17 January 2024  
ACCEPTED 14 March 2024  
PUBLISHED 10 April 2024

CITATION  
Ruddick KG, Bialek A, Brando VE, De Vis P,

Check for updates

### OPEN ACCESS

EDITED BY  
Enner Alcántara,  
São Paulo State University, Brazil

REVIEWED BY  
Yulong Guo,  
Henan Agricultural University, China  
Shun Bi,  
Helmholtz Association of German Research Centres (HZ), Germany

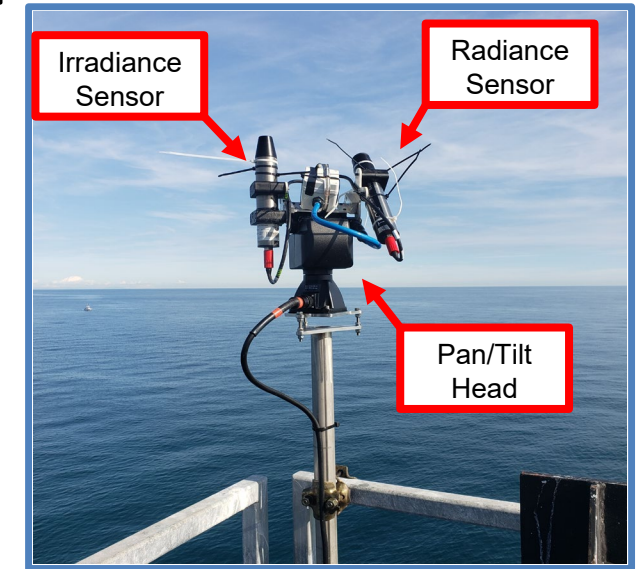
\*CORRESPONDENCE  
Luis González Vilas,  
luis.gonzalezvilas@artov.ismar.cnr.it







# Aqua Alta Oceanographic Tower



**PANTHYR** (Pan-and-Tilt HYperspectral Radiometer System, Vansteenwegen et al., 2019) :

- 2 TRIOS/RAMSES COTS hyperspectral radiometers
- Installed on 27-09-2019

Data for Oct. 2019—Mar. 2022 is publicly available on:

<https://zenodo.org/records/10024445>



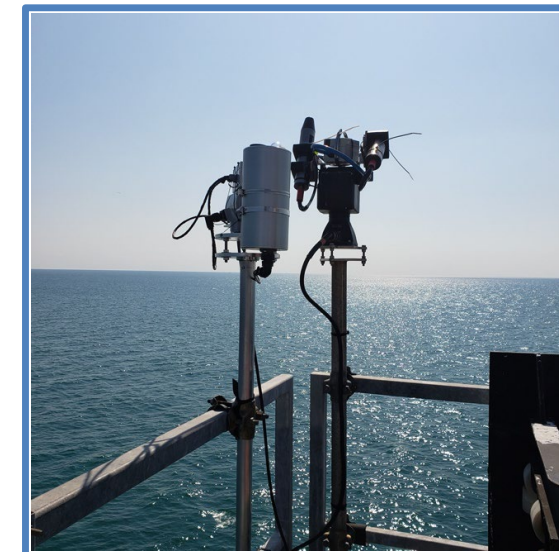




# Aqua Alta Oceanographic Tower



Parameter	VNIR water
spectral resolution FWHM	3 nm
spectral sampling interval	0.5 nm
L2B wavelength range	380–1,020 nm
number of L2B channels	1,300
field of view radiance sensor	2°
field of view irradiance sensor	180°



**HYPSTAR®** (HYperspectral Pointable System for Terrestrial and Aquatic Radiometry, <https://hypstar.eu>)

- **V1 sensor** First deployment 15-04-2020 : 08-05-2022
- Calibration at Tartu
- Second deployment 13-07-2022 : 13-03-2023

Data available at:

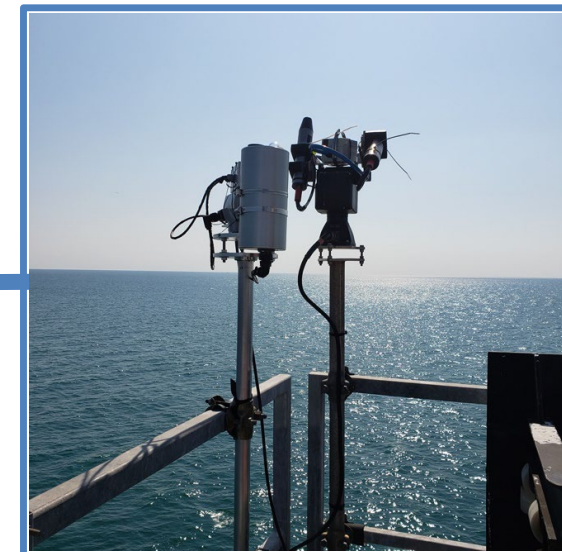
<https://zenodo.org/records/8057531>







# Aqua Alta Oceanographic Tower



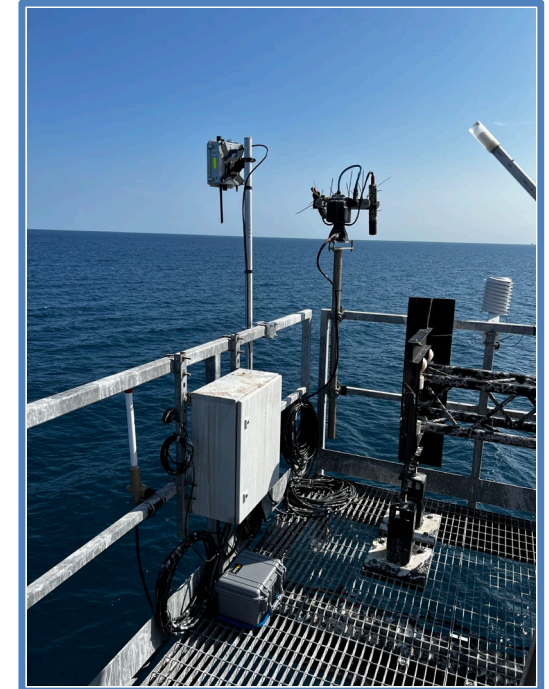
**HYPSTAR®** (HYperspectral Pointable System for Terrestrial and Aquatic Radiometry, <https://hypstar.eu>)

- **V1 sensor** First deployment 15-04-2020 : 08-05-2022
- Calibration at Tartu
- Second deployment 13-07-2022 : 13-03-2023
- **V3 sensor** installed in AERONET-OC corner on 17-03-2023





# Aqua Alta Oceanographic Tower



## HydraSpectra

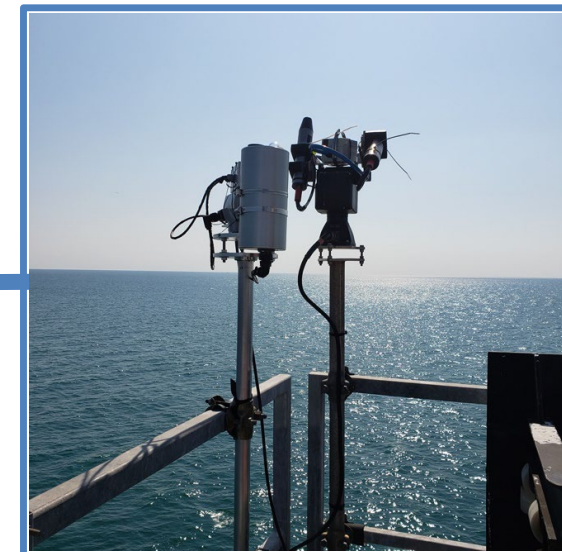
a low-cost optical system for field-deployed water quality monitoring of water bodies based on spectral reflectance developed by the CSIRO.

- First deployment 6-10-2023
- installed in PANTHYR corner





# Aqua Alta Oceanographic Tower



**HYPSTAR®** (HYperspectral Pointable System for Terrestrial and Aquatic Radiometry, <https://hypstar.eu>)

- **V1 sensor** First deployment 15-04-2020 : 08-05-2022
- Calibration at Tartu
- Second deployment 13-07-2022 : 13-03-2023
- **V3 sensor** installed in AERONET-OC corner on 17-03-2023

# HYPSTAR<sup>®</sup> (HYperspectral Pointable System for Terrestrial and Aquatic Radiometry, <https://hypstar.eu>)

Parameter	VNIR water
spectral resolution FWHM	3 nm
spectral sampling interval	0.5 nm
L2B wavelength range	380–1,020 nm
number of L2B channels	1,300
field of view radiance sensor	2°
field of view irradiance sensor	180°

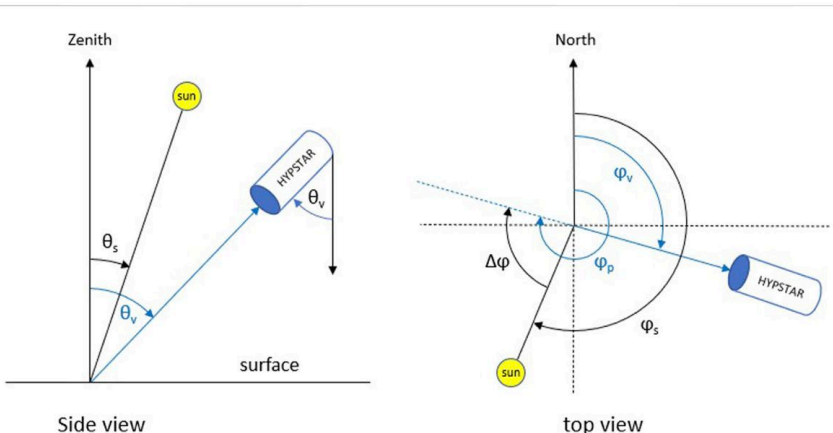


FIGURE 2 Left: Side-view diagram defining viewing zenith angles  $\theta_v$  and solar zenith angles  $\theta_s$ . Right: Top-view diagram defining the viewing azimuth angles  $\phi_p$ , 'pointing-to' azimuth angle  $\phi_p$  and solar azimuth angles  $\phi_s$ , measured clockwise from North. The relative azimuth angle  $\Delta\phi$  is defined as the difference between  $\phi_p$  and  $\phi_s$ . All angles are defined in the reference frame centred on the measurement location on the surface.

frontiers | Frontiers in Remote Sensing  
<https://www.frontiersin.org/journals/remote-sensing>

TYPE Original Research  
 PUBLISHED 13 May 2024  
 DOI 10.3389/frsen.2024.1347230

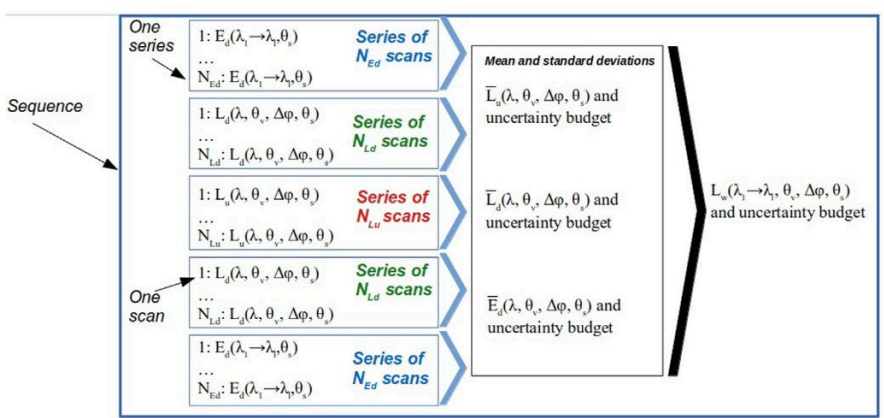


FIGURE 3 Diagram illustrating the measurement protocol for the WATERHYPERNET network with a sequence being a series of scans of upwelling radiance  $L_u$  preceded and followed by a series of scans of downwelling irradiance  $E_d$ , and a series of scans of downwelling radiance  $L_d$ . In the figure  $N_x$ ,  $\lambda$ ,  $\theta_v$ ,  $\theta_s$ , and  $\Delta\phi$  stand for number of scans, wavelength, viewing zenith angle, solar zenith angle and relative azimuth angle, respectively.

Check for updates

OPEN ACCESS  
 EDITED BY  
 Sawaid Abbas,  
 University of the Punjab, Pakistan  
 REVIEWED BY  
 Syed Muhammad Irteza,  
 Urban Unit, Pakistan  
 Yu Fenghua,  
 Shenyang Agricultural University, China  
 \*CORRESPONDENCE  
 Pieter De Vis,  
 pieter.de.vis@npl.co.uk  
 †These authors have contributed equally to this work and share first authorship  
 RECEIVED 30 November 2023

## Generating hyperspectral reference measurements for surface reflectance from the LANDHYPERNET and WATERHYPERNET networks

Pieter De Vis<sup>1\*†</sup>, Clemence Goyens<sup>2†</sup>, Samuel Hunt<sup>1</sup>, Quinten Vanhellemont<sup>2</sup>, Kevin Ruddick<sup>2</sup> and Agnieszka Bialek<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, United Kingdom, <sup>2</sup>Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences (RBINS), Operational Directorate Natural Environment, Brussels, Belgium



# HYPSTAR® (HYperspectral Pointable System for Terrestrial and Aquatic Radiometry, <https://hypstar.eu>)

## Quality checks

TABLE 4 HYPERNETS\_PROCESSOR flags applied during L1C processing.

Name	Network	Level (C)	Description	Flag triggered	Anomaly raised	Processing halted
check_valid_irradiance	L, W	L1	Halt processing if 'variable_irradiance' flag was triggered at previous level		'nu'	✓
check_valid_sequence	L, W	L1	Halt processing if there are no valid series (flagged by 'not_enough_dark_scans', 'not_enough_irr_scans', 'not_enough_rad_scans' or 'vza_irradiance')		'in'	✓
single_irradiance_used	L, W	L1	If only one series of irradiance is used for the computation of the reflectance	✓		
no_clear_sky_sequence	L, W	L1	If all irradiance series are flagged with the 'no_clear_sky_irradiance' flag	✓	'cl'	
variable_radiance	W	L1	More than 10% difference between start and end $L_d$ at 550 nm		'nd'	✓
single_skyradiance_used	W	L1	If only one series of downwelling radiance is used for the computation of the reflectance	✓		
lu_eq_missing	W	L1	If there is no upwelling and downwelling radiance pair with similar pointing azimuth angles (within 1° tolerance)	✓	'l'	✓
rhof_angle_missing	W	L1	If there are no downwelling radiance scans at the appropriate viewing zenith angle (i.e., $180^\circ - \theta_v$ ) (within 1° tolerance)	✓	'l'	✓
rhof_default	W	L1	If the viewing geometry of the upwelling and downwelling radiance measurements are outside the viewing geometry range of the selected LUT for the 'rhof_option' (e.g., $\Delta\phi > 180^\circ$ when using the LUT from Mobley (1999)), a default $\rho_F$ is used for the air-water interface correction factor (default: $\rho_F = 0.0256$ )	✓		
temp_variability_irr	W	L1	If the difference in $E_d(\lambda)$ scans exceeds a given threshold between two neighbouring scans (default: threshold = 25% and $\lambda = 550$ , see also Ruddick et al. (2006))	✓		
temp_variability_rad	W	L1	If the difference in $L_d(\lambda)$ or $L_w(\lambda)$ scans exceeds a given threshold between two neighbouring scans (default: threshold = 25% and $\lambda = 550$ , see also Ruddick et al. (2006))	✓		
min_nbred/lu/sky	W	L1	If the total number of scans not flagged by either 'L0_threshold', 'bad_pointing' or 'outliers', is less than a given threshold (default: 3)	✓	'ned' 'nlu' 'nld'	✓
def_wind_flag	W	L1	If a default wind speed is used (by default: wind speed = $2 \text{ m}^{-1}$ )	✓		
simil_fail	W	L1	If the quality check applied on the NIR similarity spectrum is not verified as suggested by Ruddick et al. (2005) (see Section 3.2 and Figure 4 in Ruddick et al. (2005)) with default values for the computation of the NIR Similarity being 780 and 870 nm, the reference wavelength 670 nm and the threshold 5%	✓		

Parameter	VNIR water
spectral resolution FWHM	3 nm
spectral sampling interval	0.5 nm
L2B wavelength range	380–1,020 nm
number of L2B channels	1,300
field of view radiance sensor	2°
field of view irradiance sensor	180°

frontiers | Frontiers in Remote Sensing  
<https://www.frontiersin.org/journals/remote-sensing>

TYPE Original Research  
 PUBLISHED 13 May 2024  
 DOI 10.3389/frsen.2024.1347230

Check for updates

OPEN ACCESS

EDITED BY  
 Sawaid Abbas,  
 University of the Punjab, Pakistan

REVIEWED BY  
 Syed Muhammad Irteza,  
 Urban Unit, Pakistan  
 Yu Fenghua,  
 Shenyang Agricultural University, China

\*CORRESPONDENCE  
 Pieter De Vis,  
 pieter.de.vis@npl.co.uk

†These authors have contributed equally to this work and share first authorship

RECEIVED 30 November 2023

## Generating hyperspectral reference measurements for surface reflectance from the LANDHYPERNET and WATERHYPERNET networks

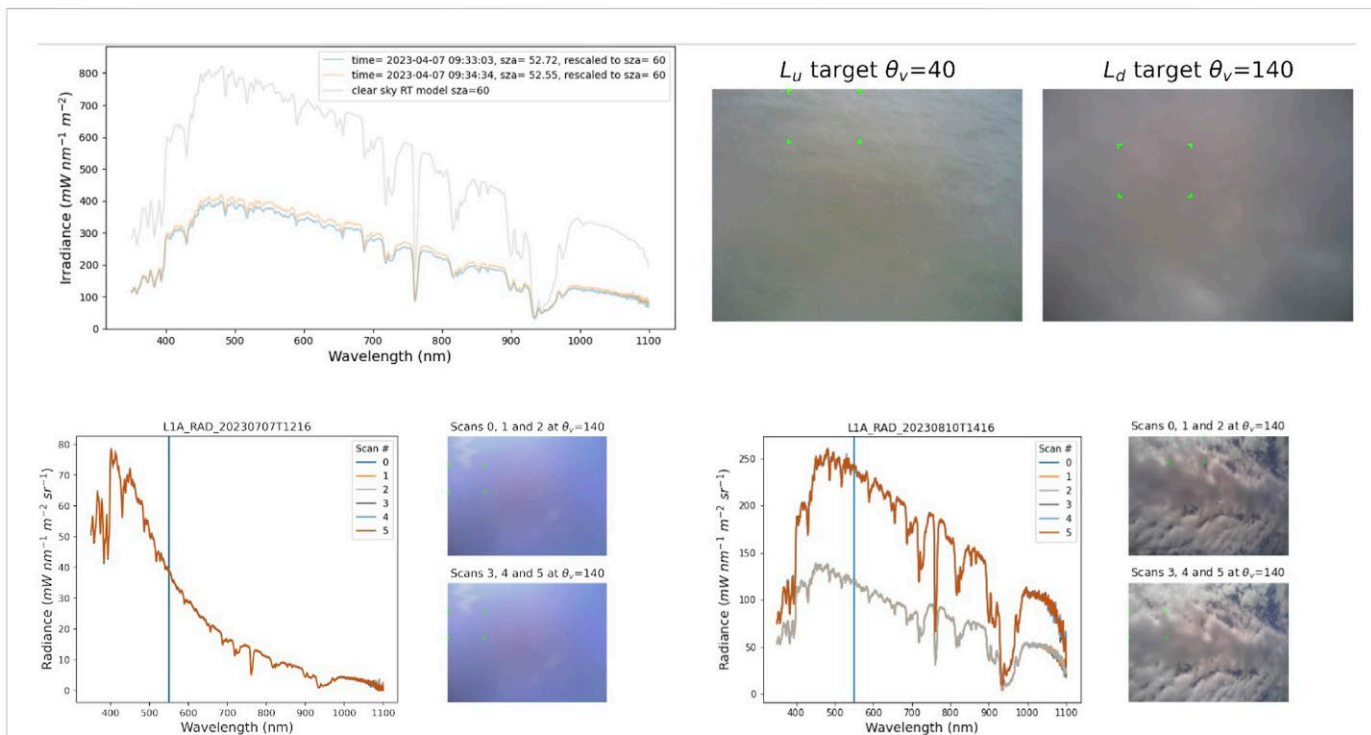
Pieter De Vis<sup>1\*†</sup>, Clemence Goyens<sup>2†</sup>, Samuel Hunt<sup>1</sup>, Quinten Vanhellemont<sup>2</sup>, Kevin Ruddick<sup>2</sup> and Agnieszka Bialek<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, United Kingdom, <sup>2</sup>Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences (RBINS), Operational Directorate Natural Environment, Brussels, Belgium

# HYPSTAR<sup>®</sup> (HYperspectral Pointable System for Terrestrial and Aquatic Radiometry, <https://hypstar.eu>)

## Quality checks

Parameter	VNIR water
spectral resolution FWHM	3 nm
spectral sampling interval	0.5 nm
L2B wavelength range	380–1,020 nm
number of L2B channels	1,300
field of view radiance sensor	2°
field of view irradiance sensor	180°



**FIGURE 11**  
 Example of the quality checks on the illumination applied in the L1B and L1C data processing for the downwelling irradiance and radiance, respectively. The top row shows the irradiance measurements not passing the 'no\_clear\_sky\_irradiance' check taken at Zeebrugge MOW-1 Belgium (M1BE) site on the 2023-04-07 at 09:32 together with the simulated clear sky (for the same illumination geometries). Images of the sky ( $\theta_v = 140^\circ$ ) and the water ( $\theta_v = 40^\circ$ ) for this sequence are also shown. Bottom row shows (1) an example of downwelling radiance scans passing the quality criteria for constant downwelling radiance taken at WRUK on 2023-07-07 and the images taken with the camera during the measurements (bottom left panels), and, (2) an example of downwelling radiance scans not passing this quality check (variable\_radiance flag is raised), and, the images taken with the camera during the measurements taken on 2023-08-10 at WRUK (bottom right panels).

frontiers | Frontiers in Remote Sensing  
<https://www.frontiersin.org/journals/remote-sensing>

TYPE Original Research  
 PUBLISHED 13 May 2024  
 DOI 10.3389/frsen.2024.1347230

Check for updates

**OPEN ACCESS**  
 EDITED BY  
 Sawaid Abbas,  
 University of the Punjab, Pakistan

REVIEWED BY  
 Syed Muhammad Irteza,  
 Urban Unit, Pakistan  
 Yu Fenghua,  
 Shenyang Agricultural University, China

\*CORRESPONDENCE  
 Pieter De Vis,  
 pieter.de.vis@npl.co.uk

<sup>†</sup>These authors have contributed equally to this work and share first authorship

RECEIVED 30 November 2023

## Generating hyperspectral reference measurements for surface reflectance from the LANDHYPERNET and WATERHYPERNET networks

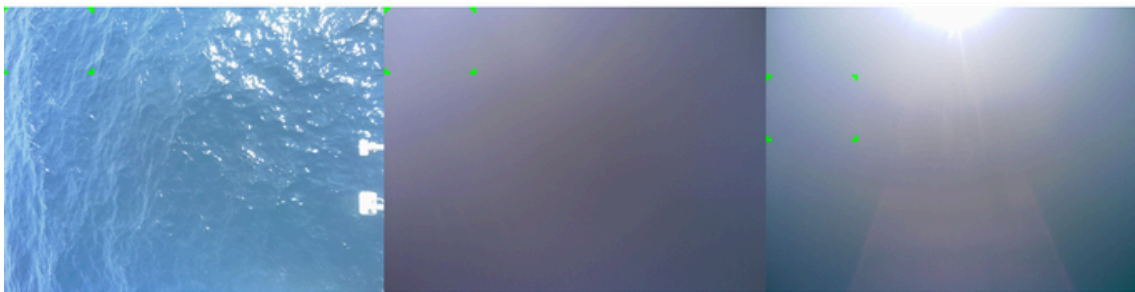
Pieter De Vis<sup>1\*†</sup>, Clemence Goyens<sup>2†</sup>, Samuel Hunt<sup>1</sup>,  
 Quinten Vanhellemont<sup>2</sup>, Kevin Ruddick<sup>2</sup> and Agnieszka Bialek<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, United Kingdom, <sup>2</sup>Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences (RBINS), Operational Directorate Natural Environment, Brussels, Belgium

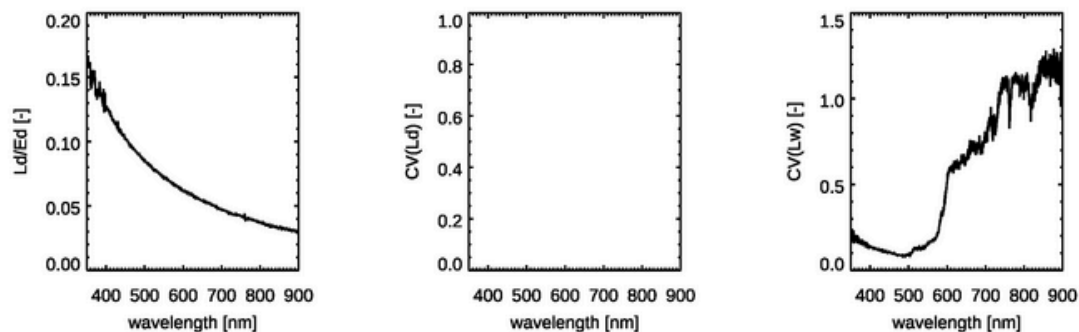


# HYPSTAR® (HYperspectral Pointable System for Terrestrial and Aquatic Radiometry, <https://hypstar.eu>)

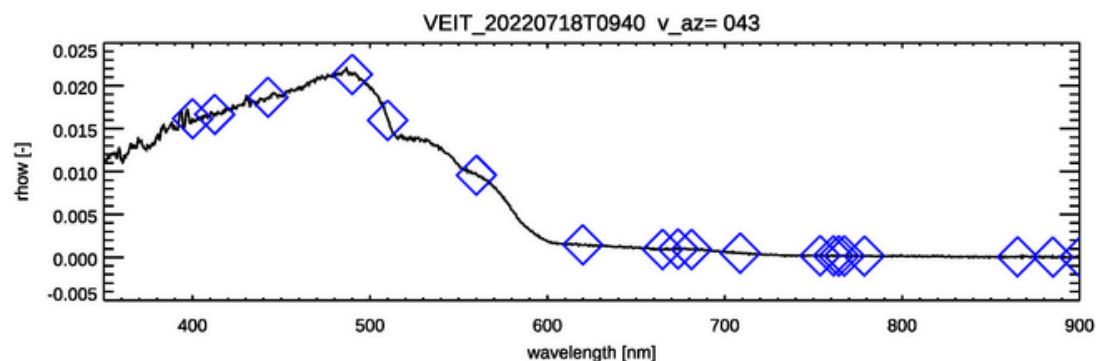
Quality checks at AAOT



Parameter	VNIR water
spectral resolution FWHM	3 nm
spectral sampling interval	0.5 nm
L2B wavelength range	380–1,020 nm
number of L2B channels	1,300
field of view radiance sensor	2°
field of view irradiance sensor	180°



Rhow max 0.025




Published June 19, 2023 | Version 1.2 Dataset Open

## Initial Sample of HYPERNETS Hyperspectral Water Reflectance Measurements for Satellite Validation from the VEIT site (Italy)

Vittorio Brando<sup>1</sup>; Luis Gonzalez Vilas<sup>1</sup>; Concha, Javier A<sup>2,1</sup>; Goyens, Clémence<sup>3</sup> Show affiliations

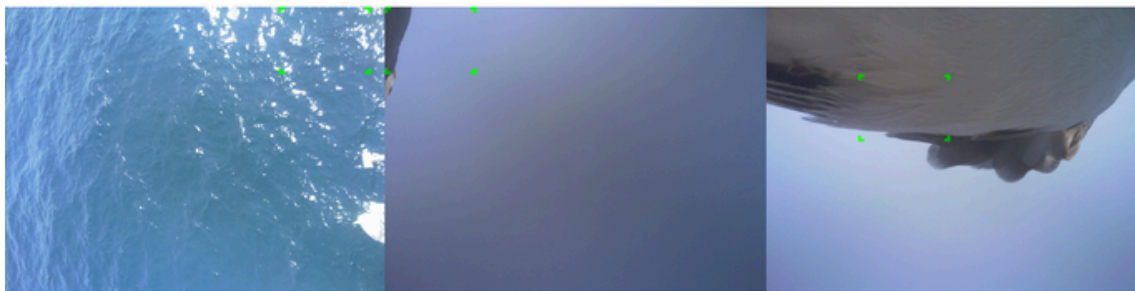
Data manager: Clémence Goyens<sup>1</sup>  
Project leader: Kevin Ruddick<sup>1</sup>



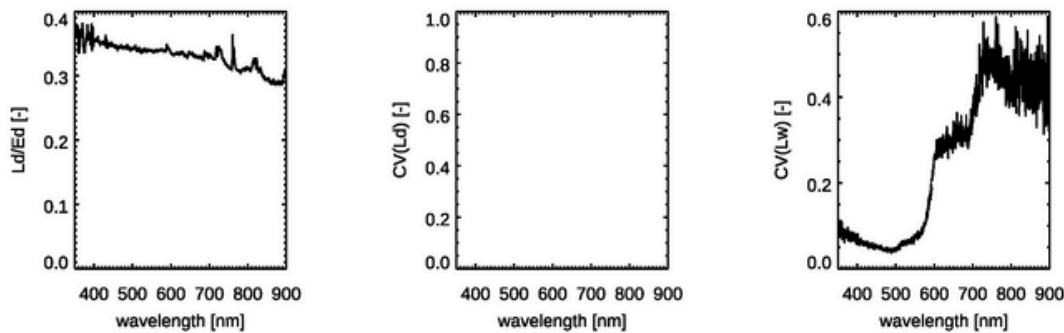


# HYPSTAR<sup>®</sup> (HYperspectral Pointable System for Terrestrial and Aquatic Radiometry, <https://hypstar.eu>)

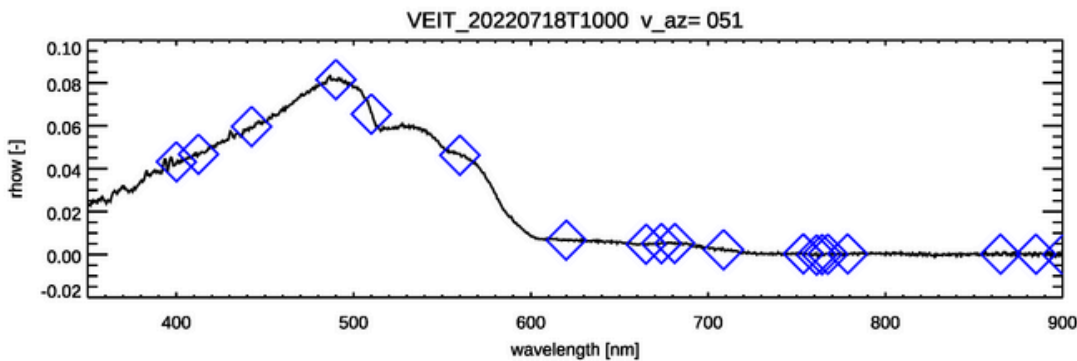
Quality checks at AAOT



Parameter	VNIR water
spectral resolution FWHM	3 nm
spectral sampling interval	0.5 nm
L2B wavelength range	380–1,020 nm
number of L2B channels	1,300
field of view radiance sensor	2°
field of view irradiance sensor	180°



Rhow max 0.010




Communities My dashboard

Published June 19, 2023 | Version 1.2

[Dataset](#) [Open](#)

## Initial Sample of HYPERNETS Hyperspectral Water Reflectance Measurements for Satellite Validation from the VEIT site (Italy)

Vittorio Brando<sup>1</sup> ; Luis Gonzalez Vilas<sup>1</sup> ; Concha, Javier A<sup>2,1</sup> ; Goyens, Clémence<sup>3</sup> 

[Show affiliations](#)

Data manager: Clémence Goyens<sup>1</sup> 

Project leader: Kevin Ruddick<sup>1</sup>



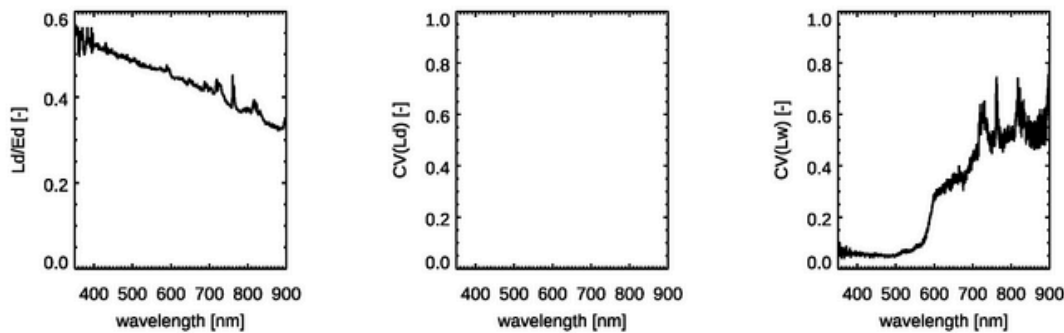


# HYPSTAR® (HYperspectral Pointable System for Terrestrial and Aquatic Radiometry, <https://hypstar.eu>)

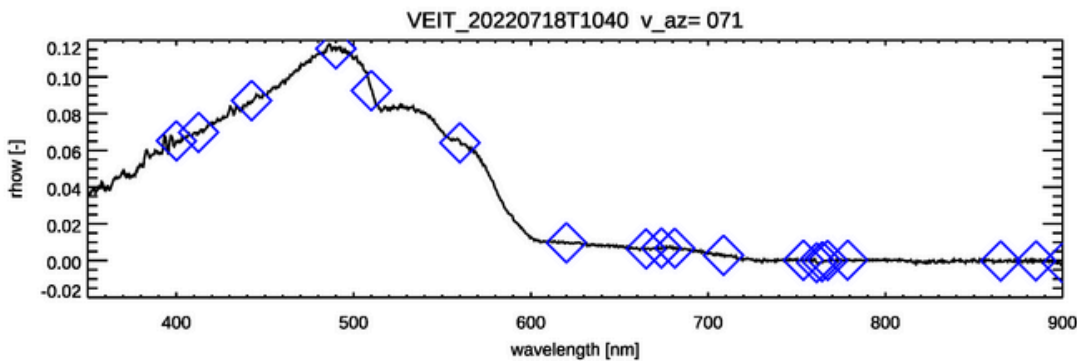
Quality checks at AAOT



Parameter	VNIR water
spectral resolution FWHM	3 nm
spectral sampling interval	0.5 nm
L2B wavelength range	380–1,020 nm
number of L2B channels	1,300
field of view radiance sensor	2°
field of view irradiance sensor	180°



Rhow max 0.012




Published June 19, 2023 | Version 1.2 Dataset Open

## Initial Sample of HYPERNETS Hyperspectral Water Reflectance Measurements for Satellite Validation from the VEIT site (Italy)

Vittorio Brando<sup>1</sup> ; Luis Gonzalez Vilas<sup>1</sup> ; Concha, Javier A<sup>2,1</sup> ; Goyens, Clémence<sup>3</sup>  Show affiliations

Data manager: Clémence Goyens<sup>1</sup>   
 Project leader: Kevin Ruddick<sup>1</sup>







# Aqua Alta Oceanographic Tower

## Sentinel 3 A&B OLCI vs PANTHYR®

27 September 2019 to 23 September 2020

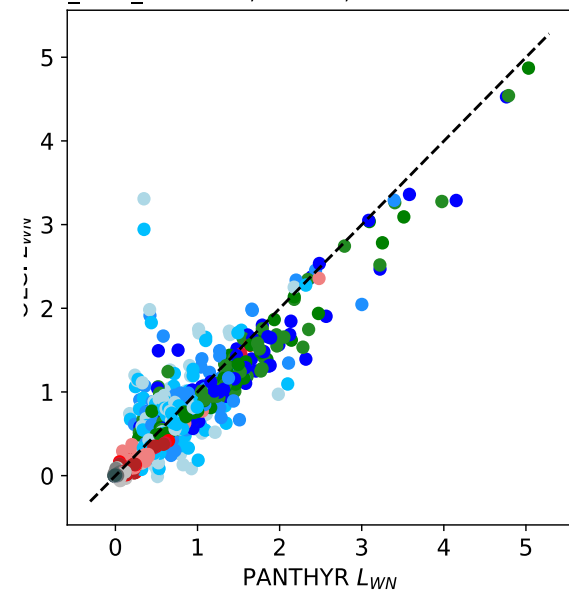
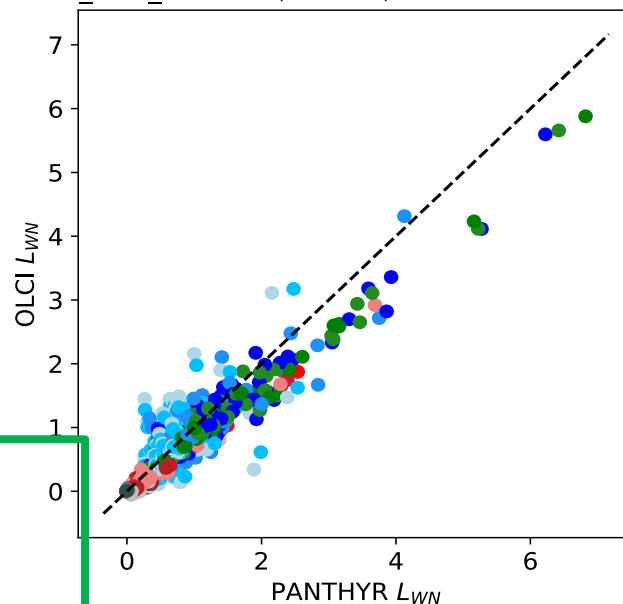
S3A match-ups: 79

S3B match-ups: 76

OLCI IPF V7.0



S3A\_WFR\_PANTHYR; N = 79; IPF-OL-2 version 07.00    S3B\_WFR\_PANTHYR; N = 76; IPF-OL-2 version 07.00



- 400.00
- 412.50
- 442.50
- 490.00
- 510.00
- 560.00
- 620.00
- 665.00
- 673.75
- 681.25
- 708.75
- 753.75
- 778.75
- 865.00
- 885.00

Normalized water-leaving radiance from OLCI FR L2 data:

$$L_{WN}^{OLCI}(\lambda) = \rho^{OLCI}(\lambda) \frac{F_0(\lambda)}{\pi} C_{f/Q}(\lambda)$$

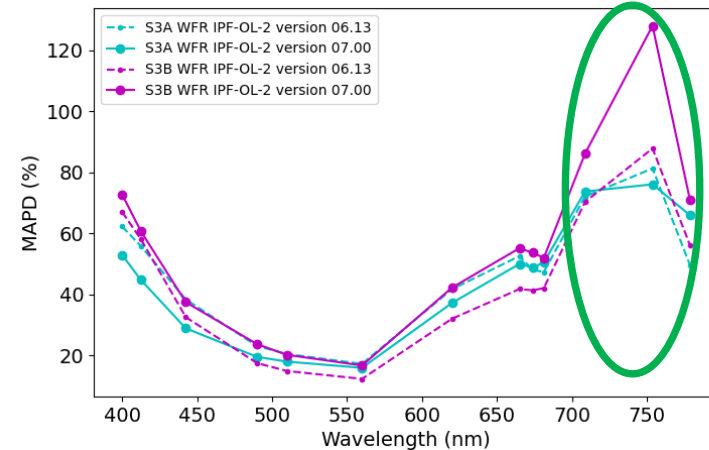
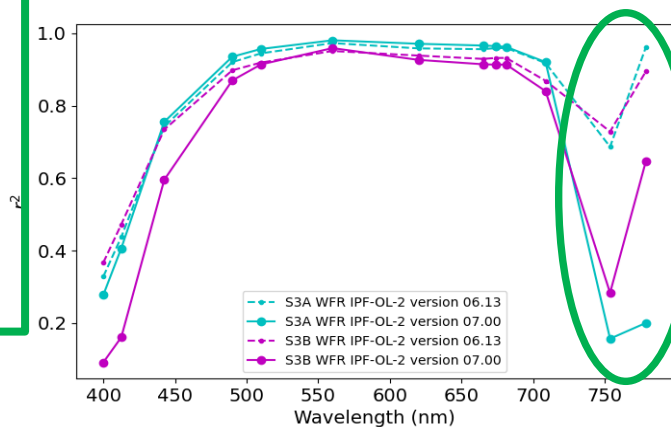
$\rho^{OLCI}$ : OLCI FR L2 reflectance

$F_0$ : mean extraterrestrial solar irradiance

$C_{f/Q}$ : BRDF correction factor

(Morel, Antoine, and Gentili 2002).

**PANTHYR**  
hyperspectral data used to identify a degradation of 753 and 778nm with IPF V7.0 processor that was addressed by EUMETSAT in V3.0.1





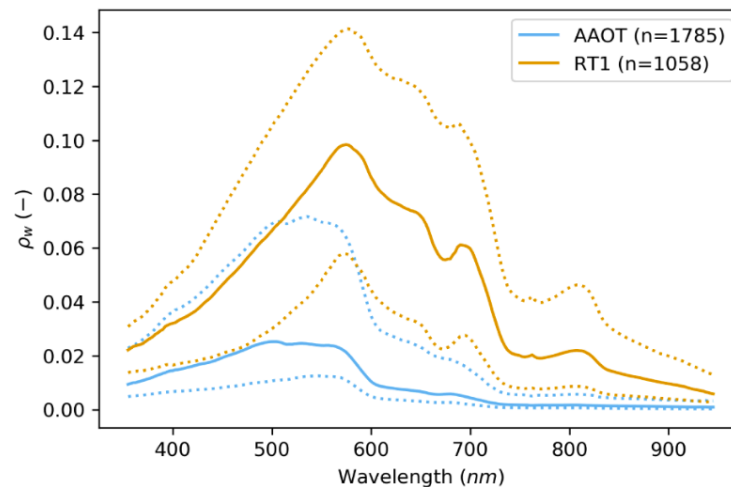
# Aqua Alta Oceanographic Tower

Sentinel 2 A&B MSI

vs PANTHYR®

26 September to 28 December 2019

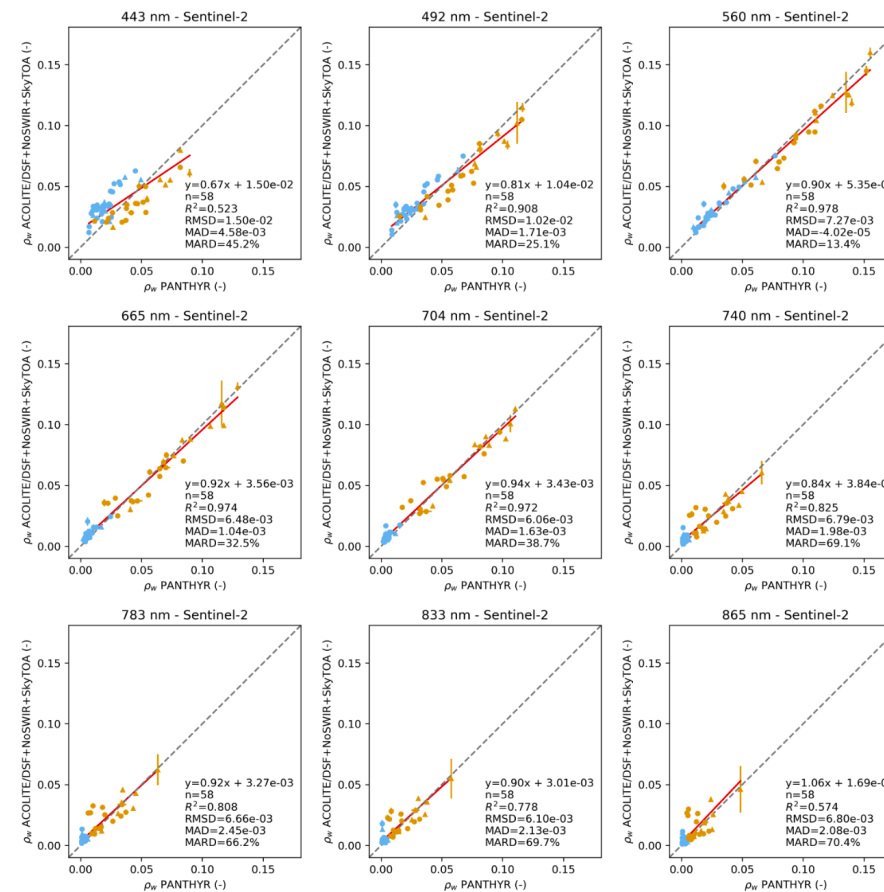
Hyperspectral data resampled to match broad S2/MSI spectral bands



Research Article

Vol. 28, No. 20/28 September 2020 / Optics Express 29955

Optics EXPRESS



Research Article Vol. 28, No. 20/28 September 2020 / Optics Express 29948  
Optics EXPRESS

**Sensitivity analysis of the dark spectrum fitting atmospheric correction for metre- and decametre-scale satellite imagery using autonomous hyperspectral radiometry**

QUINTEN VANHELLEMONT\*

Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences, Operational Directorate Natural Environments, Vautierstraat 29, 1000 Brussels, Belgium  
\*quinten.vanhellemon@naturalsciences.be

**Fig. 5.** Scatterplots for the matchups between PANTHYR and the nine visible and near-infrared bands Sentinel-2 A/B for DSF+NoSWIR+SkyTOA. Orange and blue dots are measurements from RT1 and AAOT respectively. Circles represent matchups with bounding and interpolated in situ data, triangles show matchups with only the closest in situ measurement.







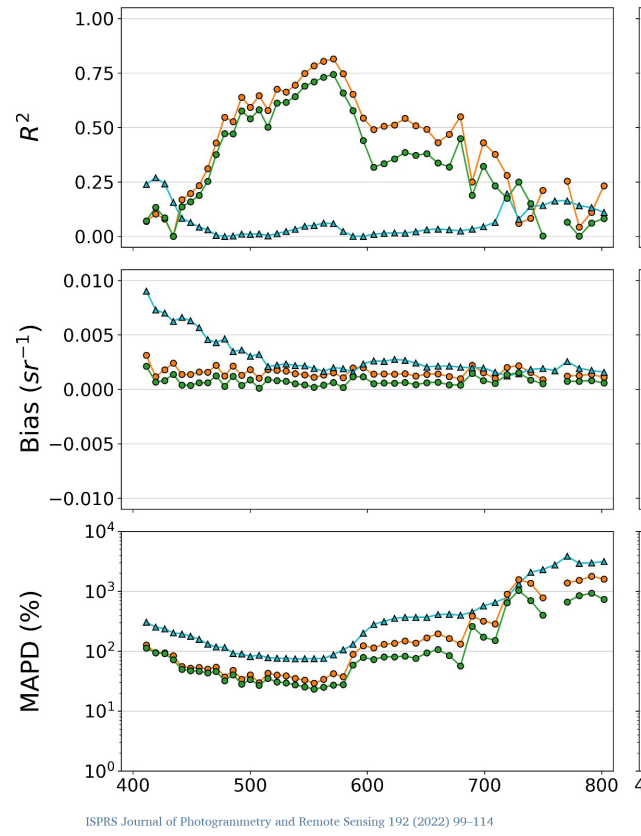
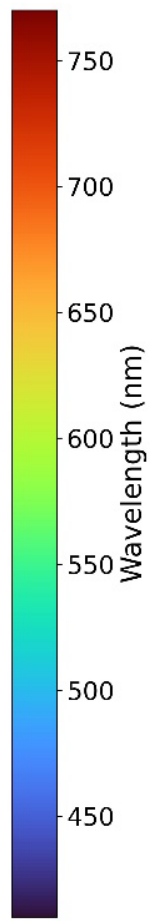
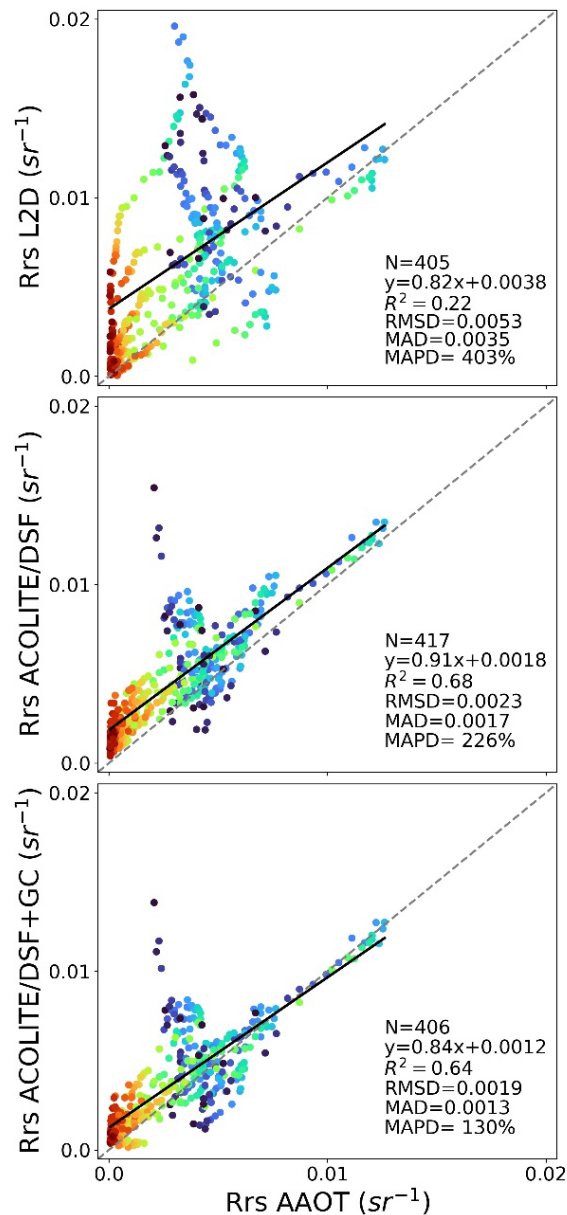
# Aqua Alta Oceanographic Tower

ASI/PRISMA vs PANTHYR®

11 match-ups in 2019-2021

Qualitative comparison of Rrs at their original spectral resolutions.

PRISMA - Level 2 standard atmospheric correction processor and ACOLITE atmospheric correction tool



ISPRS Journal of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing 192 (2022) 99–114



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

ELSEVIER

ISPRS Journal of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/isprsjrs](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/isprsjrs)

Assessment of PRISMA water reflectance using autonomous hyperspectral radiometry

Federica Braga<sup>a,\*</sup>, Alice Fabbretto<sup>b,c</sup>, Quinten Vanhellemont<sup>d</sup>, Mariano Bresciani<sup>b</sup>, Claudia Giardino<sup>b</sup>, Gian Marco Scarpa<sup>a</sup>, Giorgia Manfè<sup>a</sup>, Javier Alonso Concha<sup>c,f</sup>, Vittorio Ernesto Brando<sup>g</sup>





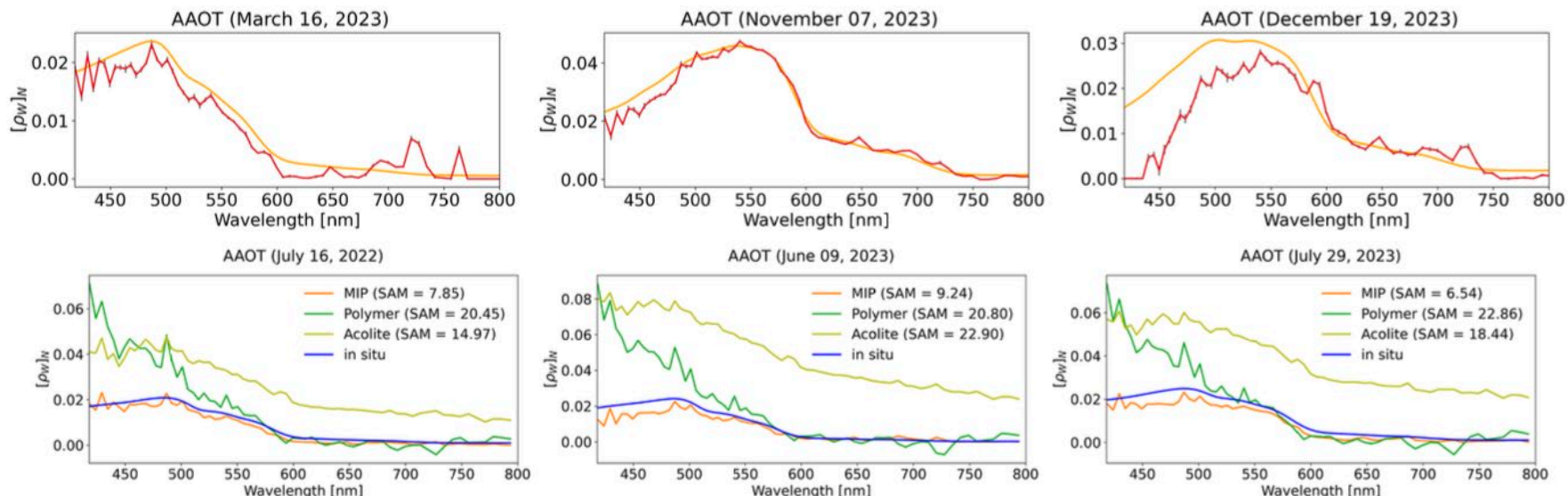
# Aqua Alta Oceanographic Tower

DLR/EnMAP vs PANTHYR®

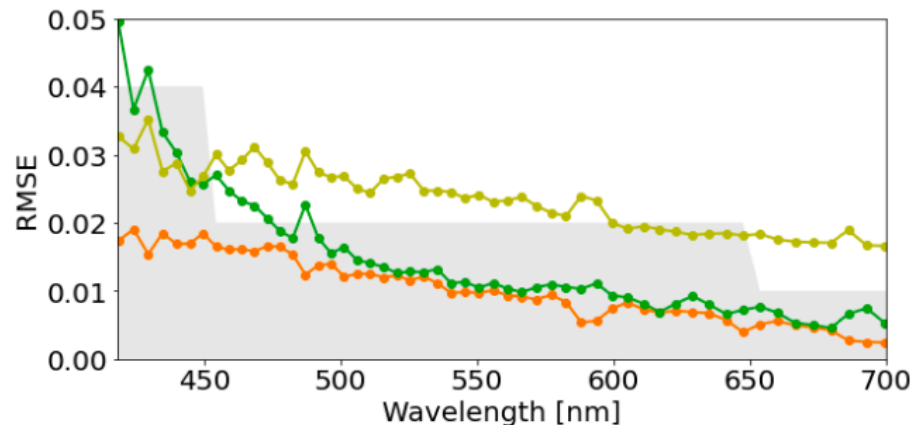
Qualitative comparison of Rrs at their original spectral resolutions.

EnMAP - Level 2 standard and alternative atmospheric correction processors

Single examples and contribution to overall assessment over water targets



— MIP — Polymer — Acolite



The grey shaded area represents the required uncertainty (RMSE) as defined by the EnMAP Ground Segment

**1 First Full Mission Evaluation of EnMAP**  
**2 Normalized Water Leaving Reflectance Products**  
**3 using three Atmospheric Correction Processors**

4 MARIANA A. SOPPA<sup>1,\*</sup>, MAXIMILIAN BRELL<sup>2</sup>, SABINE CHABRILLAT<sup>2,3</sup>,  
 5 LEONARDO M. A. ALVARADO<sup>1,4</sup>, PETER GEGE<sup>5</sup>, STEFAN PLATTNER<sup>5</sup>,  
 6 IAN SOMLAI-SCHWEIGER<sup>5</sup>, THOMAS SCHROEDER<sup>6</sup>, FRANÇOIS  
 7 STEINMETZ<sup>7</sup>, DANIEL SCHEFFLER<sup>2</sup>, VITTORIO E. BRANDO<sup>8</sup>,  
 8 MARIANO BRESCIANI<sup>9</sup>, CLAUDIA GIARDINO<sup>9</sup>, SIMONE COLELLA<sup>8</sup>,  
 9 DIETER VANSTEENWEGEN<sup>10</sup>, MAXIMILIAN LANGHEINRICH<sup>11</sup>,  
 10 EMILIANO CARMONA<sup>11</sup>, MARTIN BACHMANN<sup>11</sup>, MIGUEL PATO<sup>11</sup>,  
 11 SEBASTIAN FISCHER<sup>12</sup> AND ASTRID BRACHER<sup>1,13</sup>







# Aqua Alta Oceanographic Tower

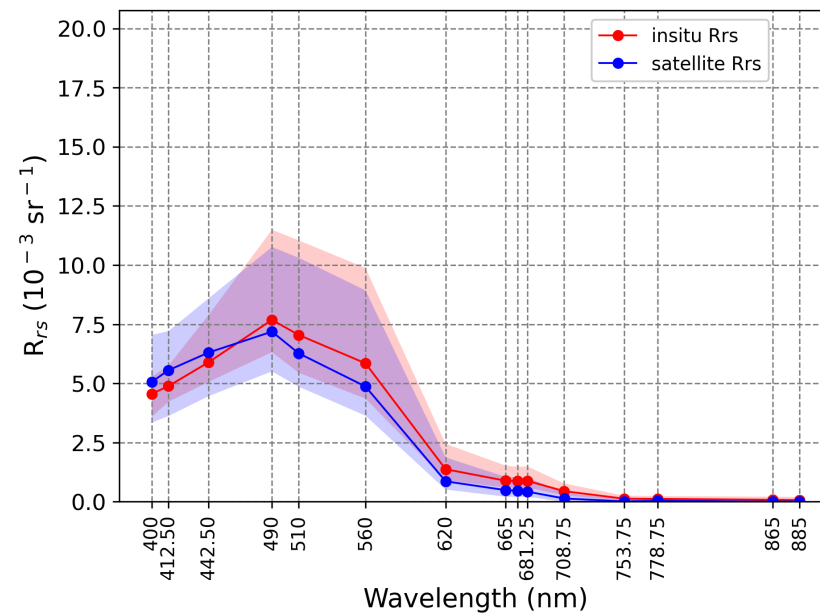
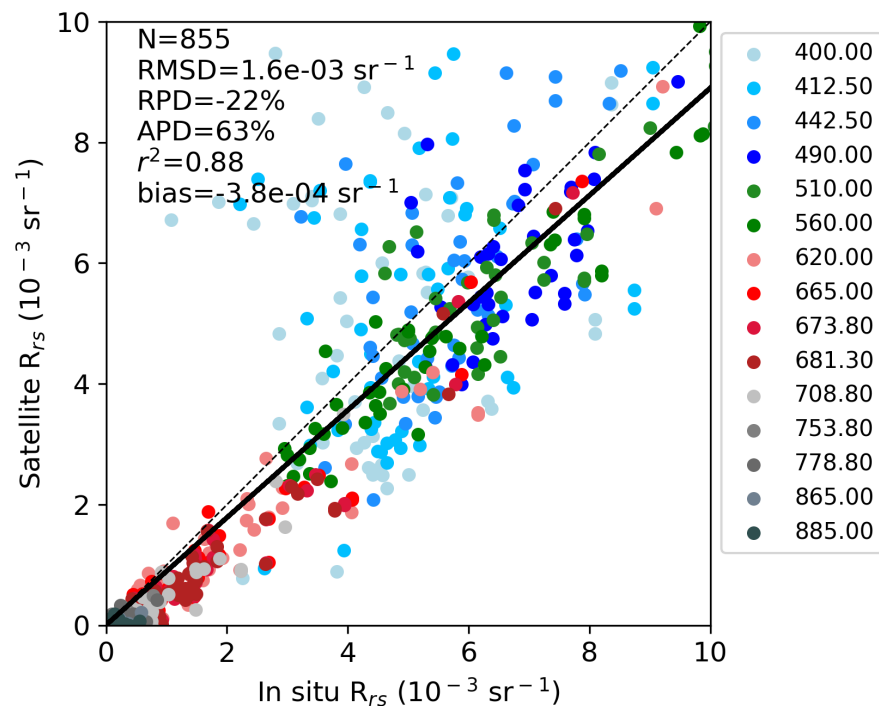
Sentinel 3 A&B OLCI

vs HYPSTAR® V1 sensor

15 April 2021 to 31 December 2022

S3A match-ups: 100

S3B match-ups: 94



frontiers | Frontiers in Remote Sensing

TYPE Original Research  
 PUBLISHED 18 March 2024  
 DOI 10.3389/frsen.2024.1330317

Check for updates

OPEN ACCESS

EDITED BY  
 Enner Alcántara,  
 São Paulo State University, Brazil

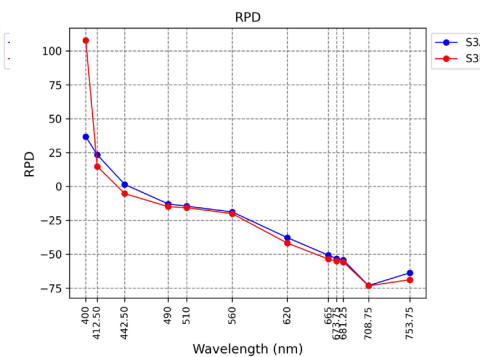
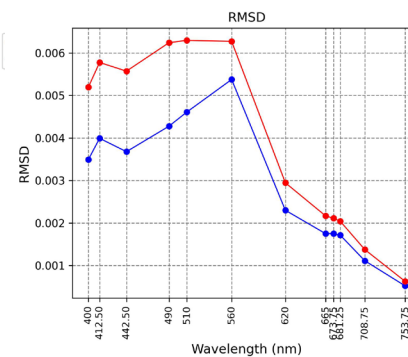
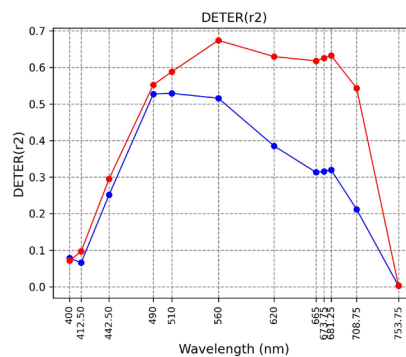
REVIEWED BY  
 Yulong Guo,  
 Henan Agricultural University, China  
 Shun Bi,  
 Helmholtz Association of German Research  
 Centres (HZ), Germany

\*CORRESPONDENCE  
 Luis González Vilas,  
 luis.gonzalezvilas@artov.ismar.cnr.it

## Validation of satellite water products based on HYPERNETS *in situ* data using a Match-up Database (MDB) file structure

Luis González Vilas<sup>1\*</sup>, Vittorio E. Brando<sup>1</sup>, Javier A. Concha<sup>1,2</sup>, Clémence Goyens<sup>3</sup>, Ana I. Dogliotti<sup>4,5</sup>, David Doxaran<sup>6</sup>, Antoine Dille<sup>3</sup> and Dimityr Van der Zande<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>CNR-ISMAR, Istituto di Scienze Marine, Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Rome, Italy, <sup>2</sup>Serco S.p.A. c/





# Aqua Alta Oceanographic Tower

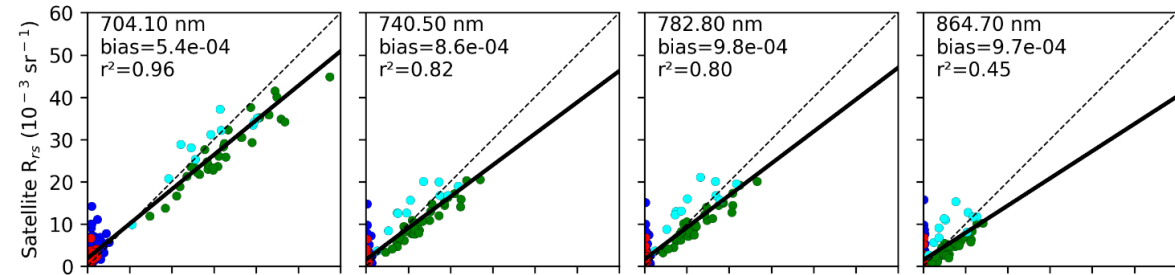
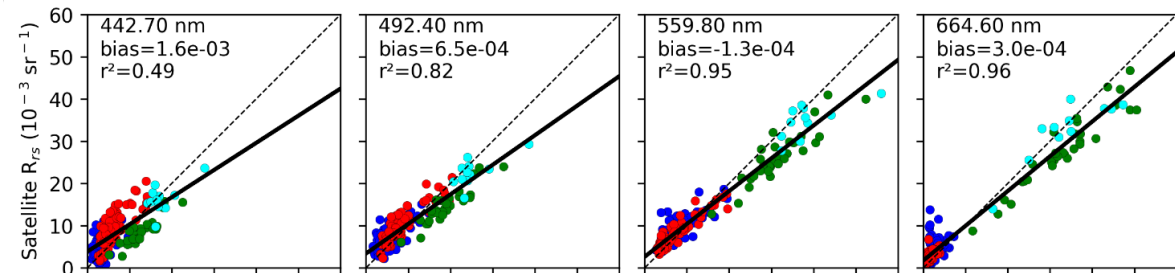
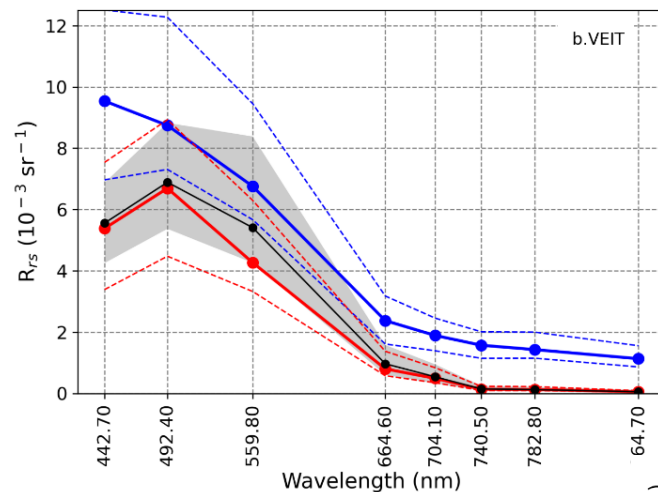
Sentinel 2 A&B MSI

vs HYPSTAR® V1 sensor

15 April 2021 to 28 February 2023

S2A + S2B match-ups: 77

Hyperspectral data resampled to match broad S2/MSI spectral bands



frontiers | Frontiers in Remote Sensing

TYPE Original Research  
PUBLISHED 18 March 2024  
DOI 10.3389/frsen.2024.1330317

Check for updates

OPEN ACCESS

EDITED BY  
Enner Alcántara,  
São Paulo State University, Brazil

REVIEWED BY  
Yulong Guo,  
Henan Agricultural University, China  
Shun Bi,  
Helmholtz Association of German Research  
Centres (HZ), Germany

\*CORRESPONDENCE  
Luis González Vilas,  
luis.gonzalezvilas@artov.ismar.cnr.it

Validation of satellite water products based on HYPERNETS *in situ* data using a Match-up Database (MDB) file structure

Luis González Vilas<sup>1\*</sup>, Vittorio E. Brando<sup>1</sup>, Javier A. Concha<sup>1,2</sup>, Clémence Goyens<sup>3</sup>, Ana I. Dogliotti<sup>4,5</sup>, David Doxaran<sup>6</sup>, Antoine Dille<sup>3</sup> and Dimitry Van der Zande<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>CNR-ISMAR, Istituto di Scienze Marine, Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Rome, Italy, <sup>2</sup>Serco S.p.A. c/

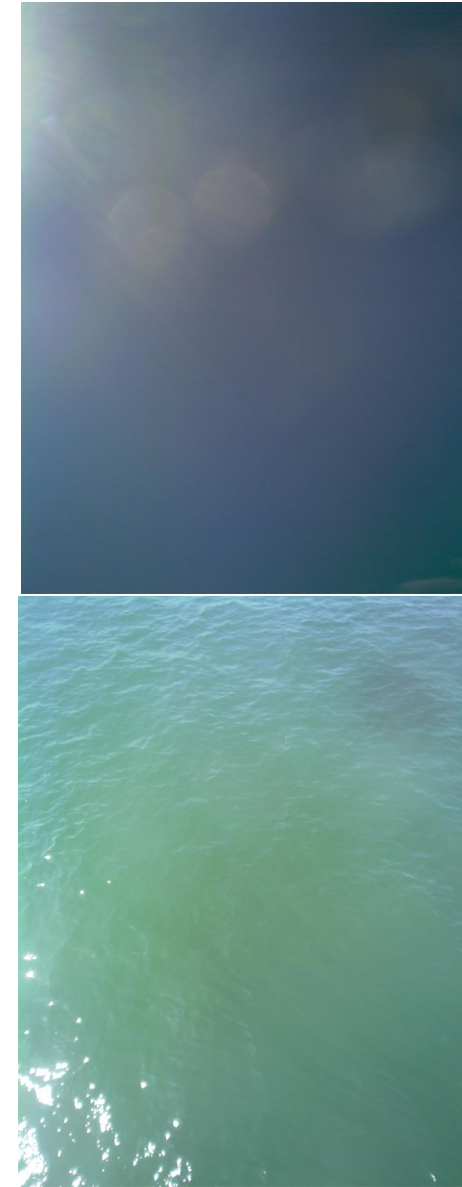
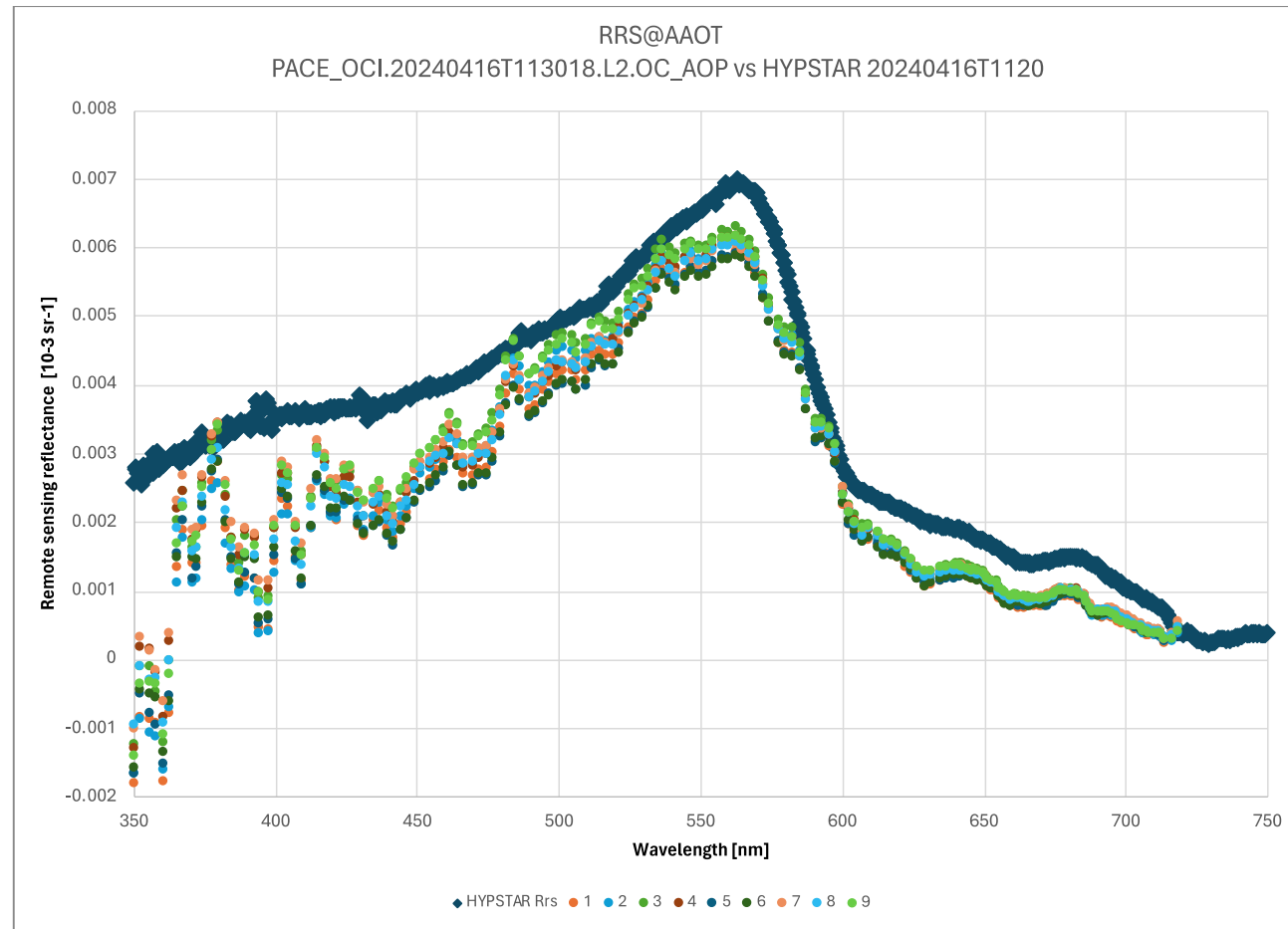






# Aqua Alta Oceanographic Tower

First match-up for PACE 16 April 2024



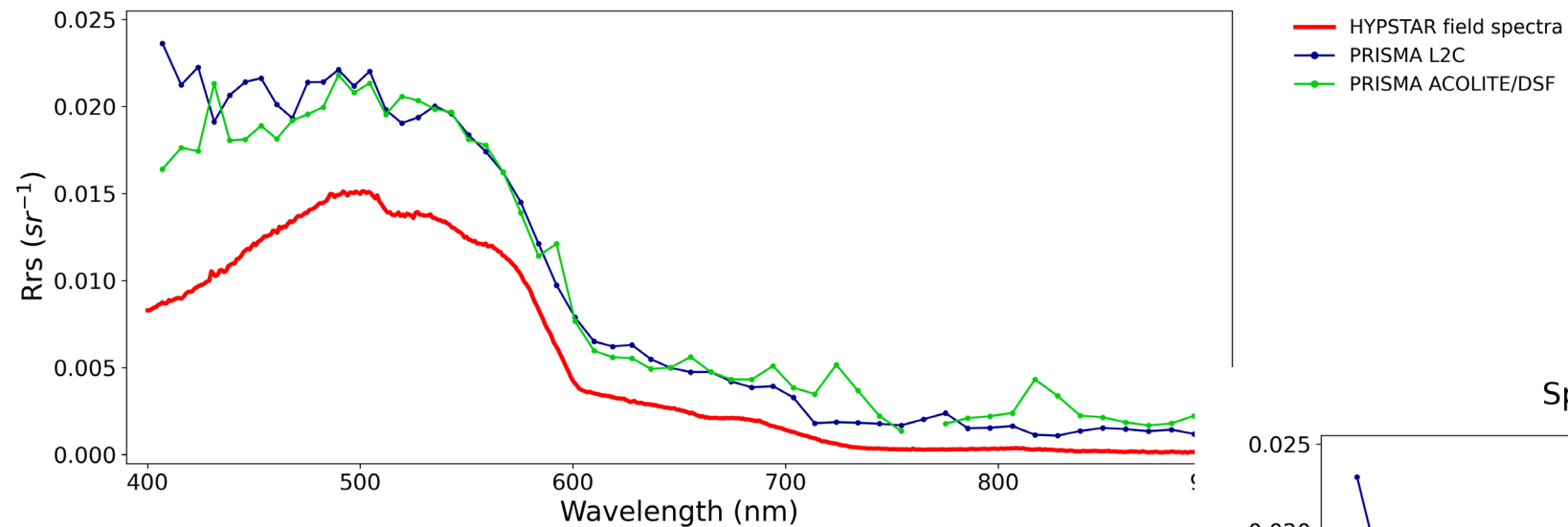
HYPSTAR spectra acquired 10 minute before the PACE OCI image  
the similarity corrected reflectance was used for the comparison



# Aqua Alta Oceanographic Tower

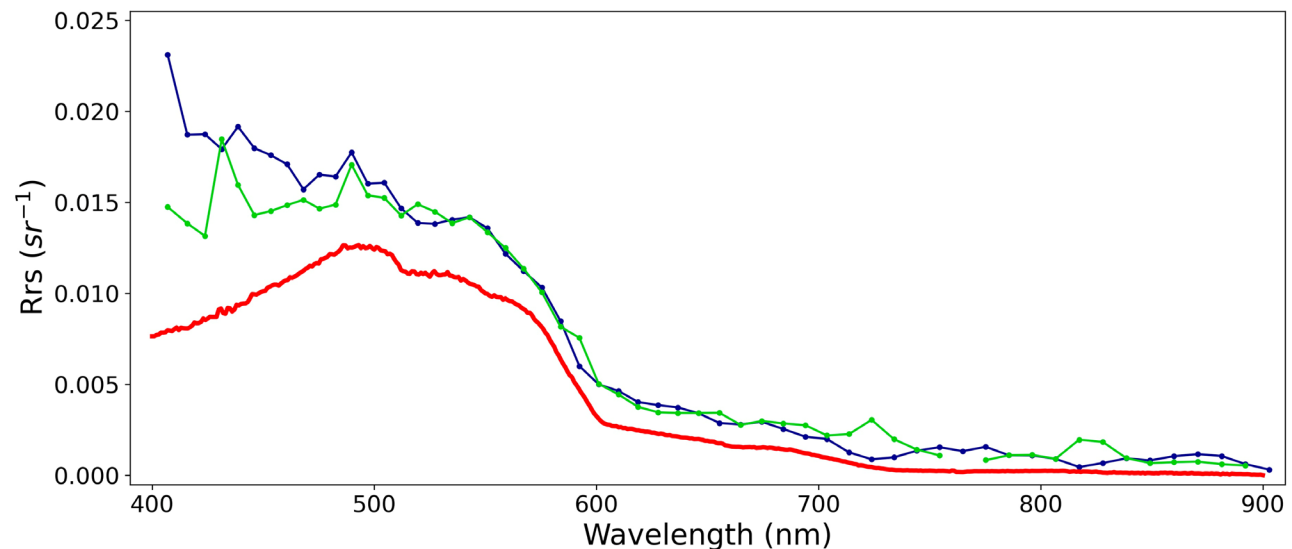
## PRISMA vs HYPSTAR® : 2 match-ups in 2023

Spectral Comparison AAOT (January 28, 2023)



New PRISMA LTOA calibration  
Performance degraded

Spectral Comparison AAOT (March 3, 2023)

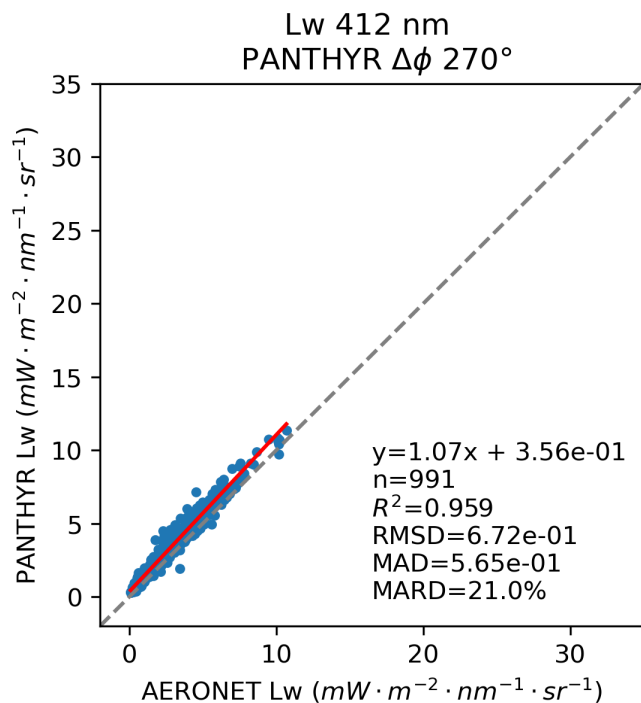




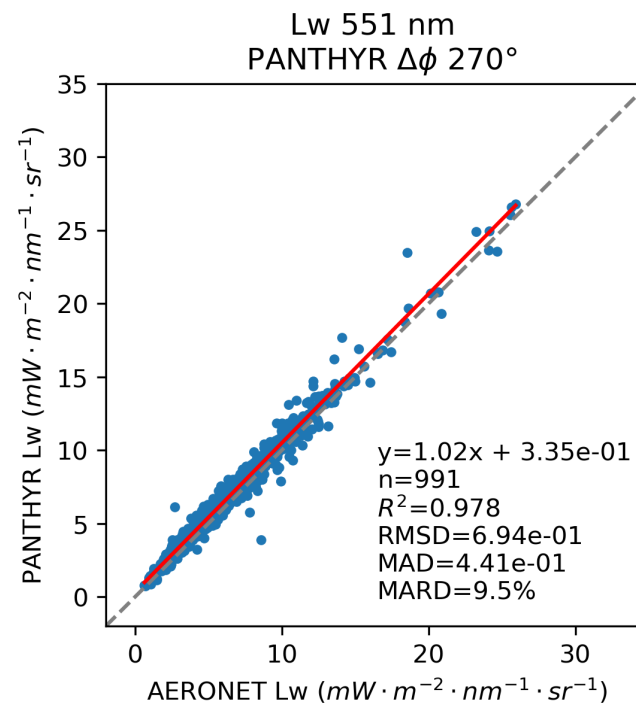


# Aqua Alta Oceanographic Tower

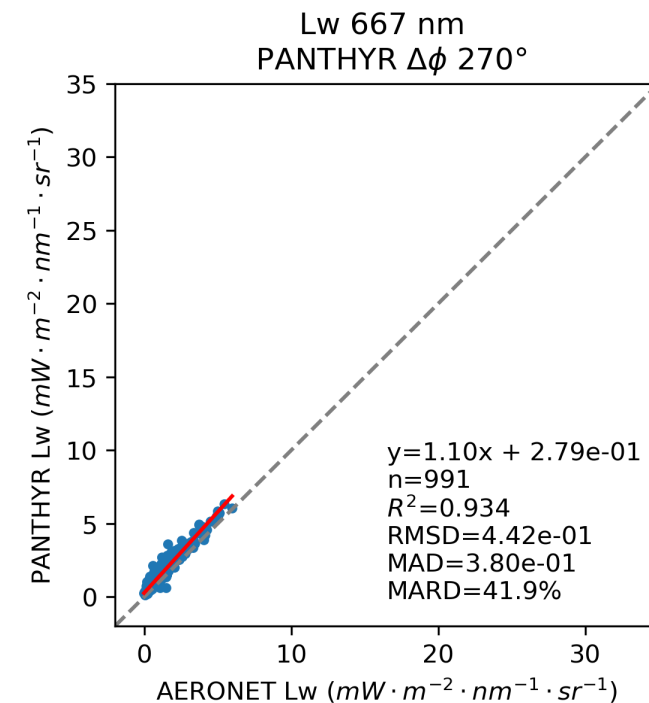
Comparison PANTHYR vs Aeronet-OC: radiometry from opposite corners



412 nm



551 nm



667 nm



# Aqua Alta Oceanographic Tower

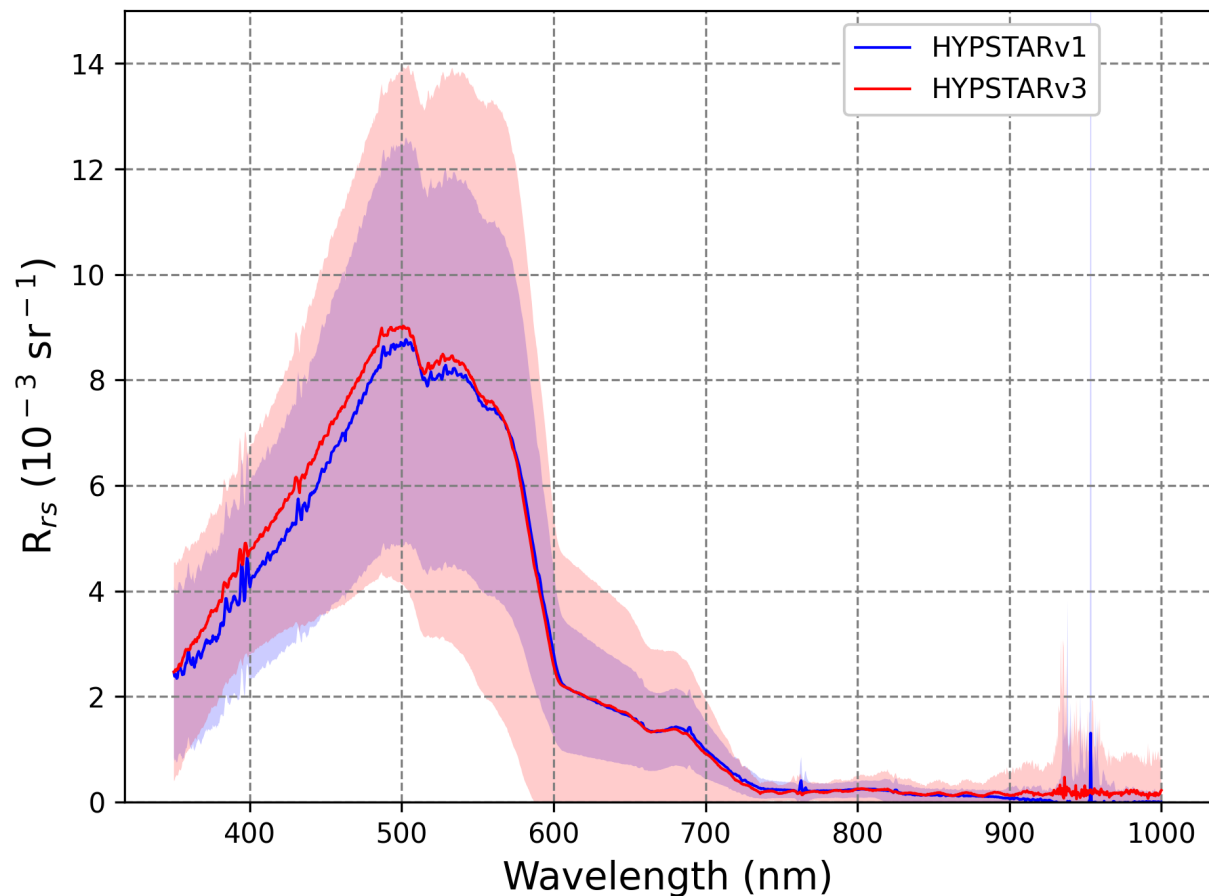
effect of HYPSTAR<sup>®</sup> relocation



**V1 sensor** : 15-04-2020 - 13-03-2023



**V3 sensor** in AERONET-OC corner: 17-03-2023 ->



Similar dynamic range for V1 and V3 even for measurements in different periods

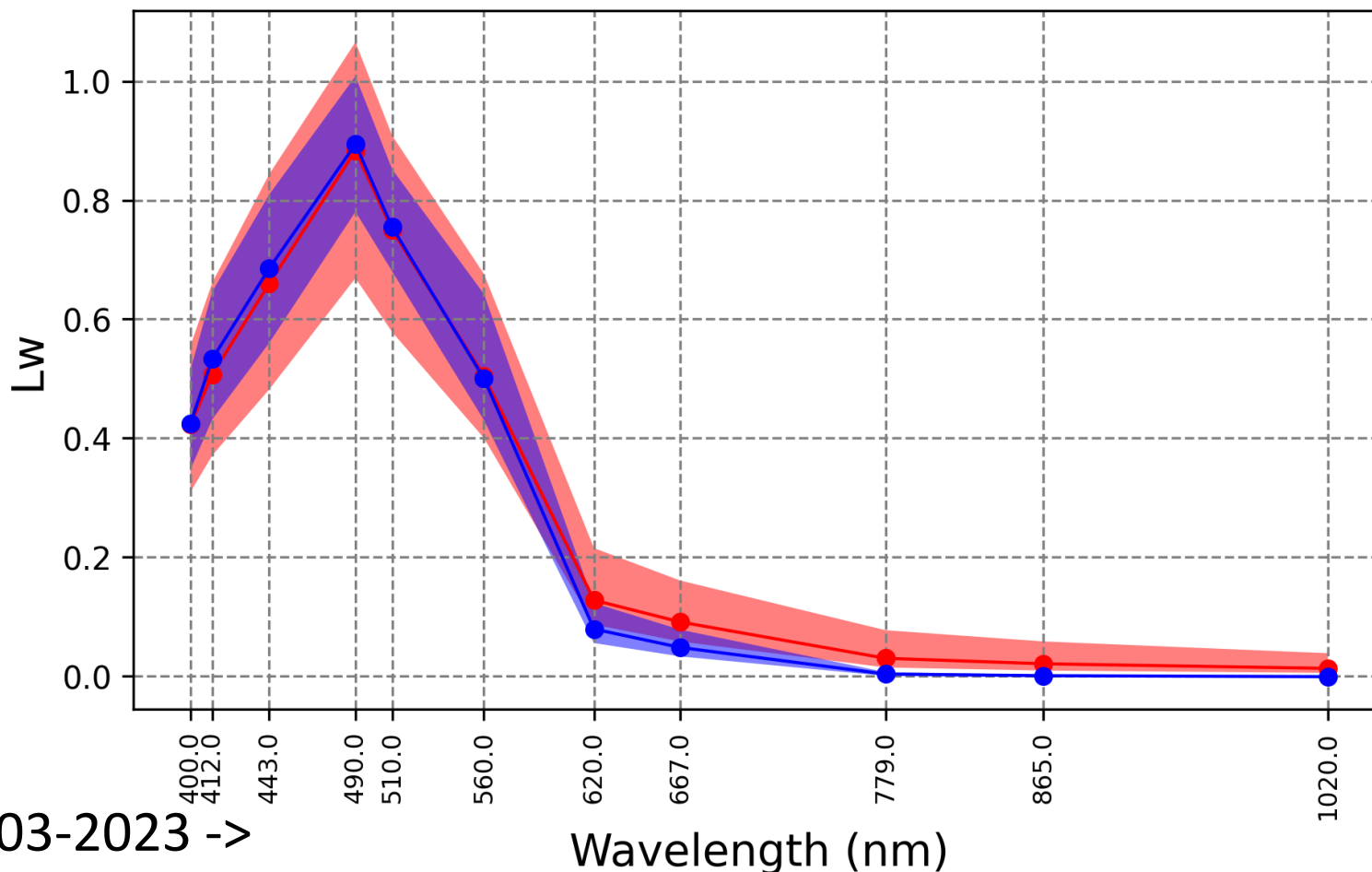




# Aqua Alta Oceanographic Tower

Comparison HYPSTAR<sup>®</sup> vs Aeronet-OC: radiometry from the same location and with the same geometry

Analysis in progress to assess the impact of the differences in the sensor characteristics, and in the data acquisition and data reduction methods



V3 sensor in AERONET-OC corner: 17-03-2023 ->

# Summary

- Automated radiometry leads to high number of matchups (~70-80 per year at AAOT)
- Automated hyperspectral radiometry enabled qualification for all 15 OLCI bands with HYPSTAR and PANTHYR
- PANTHYR at VEIT used for PRISMA and EnMAP  
Hyperspectral L2 qualification
- PANTHYR and HYPSTAR at VEIT used for Sentinel 2 MSI multispectral
- Intercomparisons between time series from radiometers is on-going





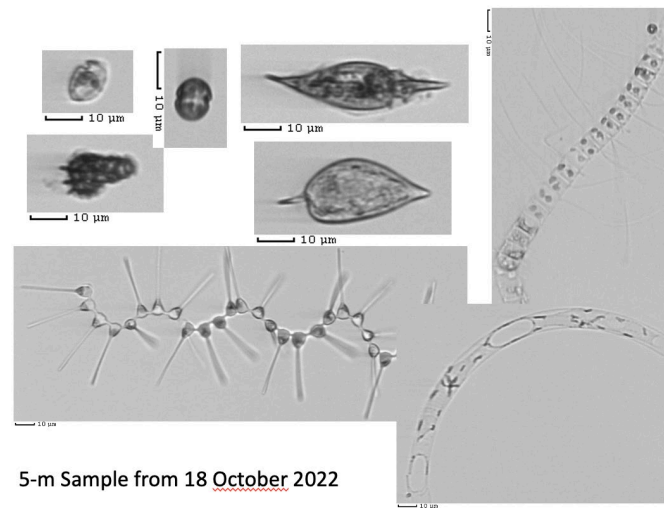
# Aqua Alta Oceanographic Tower

WORKSHOP REPORT

74 *Oceanography* | Vol.33, No.1

## DATA NEEDS FOR HYPERSENSPECTRAL DETECTION OF ALGAL DIVERSITY ACROSS THE GLOBE

By Heidi Dierssen, Astrid Bracher, Vittorio Brando, Hubert Loisel, and Kevin Ruddick



5-m Sample from 18 October 2022

- Hyperspectral Water-leaving Reflectance ( $R_{rs}$ )
  - Field data from ships, moorings, etc...
  - Algal culture data
  - Satellite or airborne data (e.g., HICO, CHRIS-PROBA, AVIRIS, PRISM) after atmospheric correction
  - Simulated data
- Hyperspectral optical properties (IOPs) when available, absorption by phytoplankton (aphyt) most useful
- Phytoplankton Dominant Taxa (WORMS classification)
- Phytoplankton Dominant Taxa Method
- Concentration metric (carbon/L, cells/L, etc..)
- Fractional composition of major Phytoplankton Groups (PGs)
- PG method
- Relevant metadata (location, date, time)
- Relevant ancillary data (temperature, salinity, nutrients, etc...)



# HYPERNETS: a network of automated hyperspectral radiometers to validate water and land surface reflectance (380–1680 nm) from all satellite missions

Kevin G. Ruddick<sup>1\*</sup>, Agnieszka Bialek<sup>2</sup>, Vittorio E. Brando<sup>3</sup>, Pieter De Vis<sup>2</sup>, Ana I. Dogliotti<sup>4</sup>, David Doxaran<sup>5</sup>, Philippe Goryl<sup>6</sup>, Clémence Goyens<sup>1</sup>, Joel Kuusk<sup>7</sup>, Daniel Spengler<sup>8</sup>, Kevin R. Turpie<sup>9</sup> and Quinten Vanhellemont<sup>1</sup>

# Generating hyperspectral reference measurements for surface reflectance from the LANDHYPERNET and WATERHYPERNET networks

Pieter De Vis<sup>1\*†</sup>, Clémence Goyens<sup>2†</sup>, Samuel Hunt<sup>1</sup>, Quinten Vanhellemont<sup>2</sup>, Kevin Ruddick<sup>2</sup> and Agnieszka Bialek<sup>1</sup>

<sup>†</sup>National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, United Kingdom, <sup>2</sup>Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences (RBINS), Operational Directorate Natural Environment, Brussels, Belgium

# Validation of satellite water products based on HYPERNETS *in situ* data using a Match-up Database (MDB) file structure

Luis González Vilas<sup>1\*</sup>, Vittorio E. Brando<sup>1</sup>, Javier A. Concha<sup>1,2</sup>, Clémence Goyens<sup>3</sup>, Ana I. Dogliotti<sup>4,5</sup>, David Doxaran<sup>6</sup>, Antoine Dille<sup>3</sup> and Dimitry Van der Zande<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>CNR-ISMAR, Istituto di Scienze Marine, Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Rome, Italy, <sup>2</sup>Serco S.p.A. c/

# Validation of satellite-derived water-leaving reflectance in contrasted French coastal waters based on HYPERNETS field measurements

David Doxaran<sup>1\*</sup>, Boubaker ElKilani<sup>1</sup>, Alexandre Corizzi<sup>1</sup> and Clémence Goyens<sup>2</sup>

# Using the automated HYPERNETS hyperspectral system for multi-mission satellite ocean colour validation in the Río de la Plata, accounting for different spatial resolutions

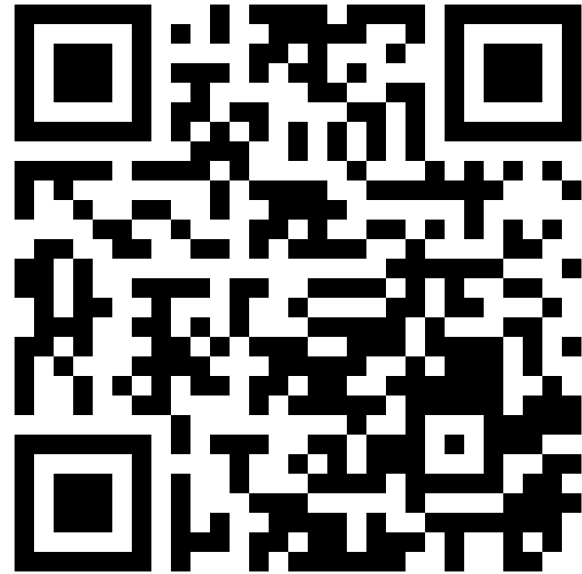
Ana I. Dogliotti<sup>1,2\*</sup>, Estefanía Piegari<sup>1,3</sup>, Lucas Rubinstein<sup>1,4</sup>, Pablo Perna<sup>1</sup> and Kevin G. Ruddick<sup>5</sup>



# Publicly available datasets on zenodo



**VEIT PANTHYR L2**  
data for Oct. 2019—  
Mar. 2022



**VEIT HYPSTAR<sup>®</sup> L2**  
data for Apr. 2021—  
Apr. 2023



**GAIT HYPSTAR<sup>®</sup> L2**  
data for June 2022—  
Nov. 2022



Automated above water hyperspectral  
radiometry at Acqua Alta:  
review of recent results and perspectives



Dr Vittorio E. Brando

CNR ISMAR Rome

vittorio.brand@cnr.it