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Bio-optical Algorithms for European Seas: Performance and Applicability of Neural-Net Inversion Schemes

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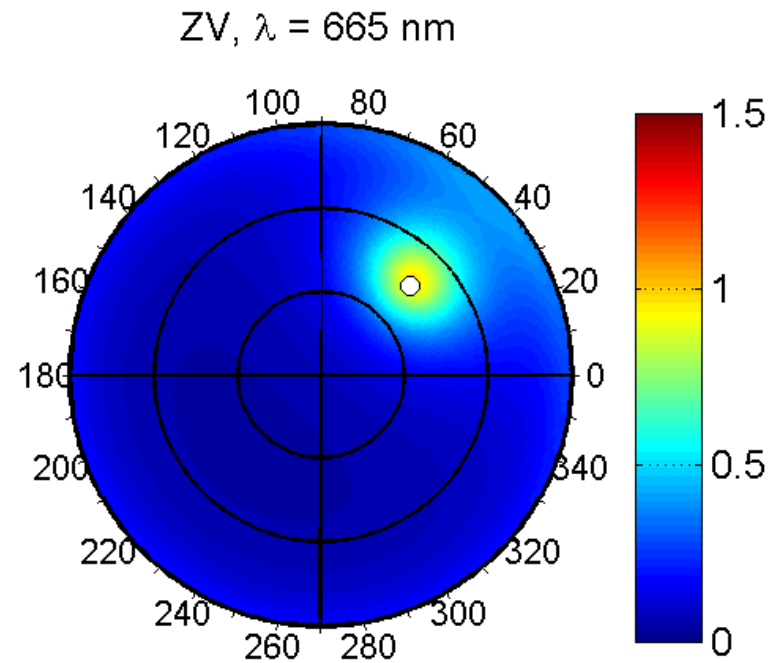
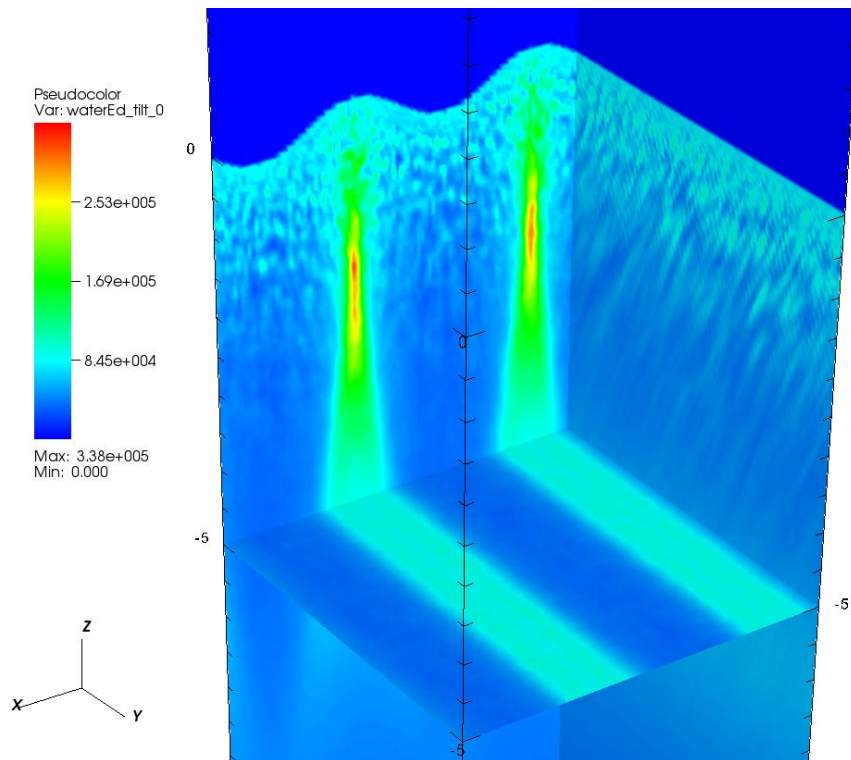


Outline

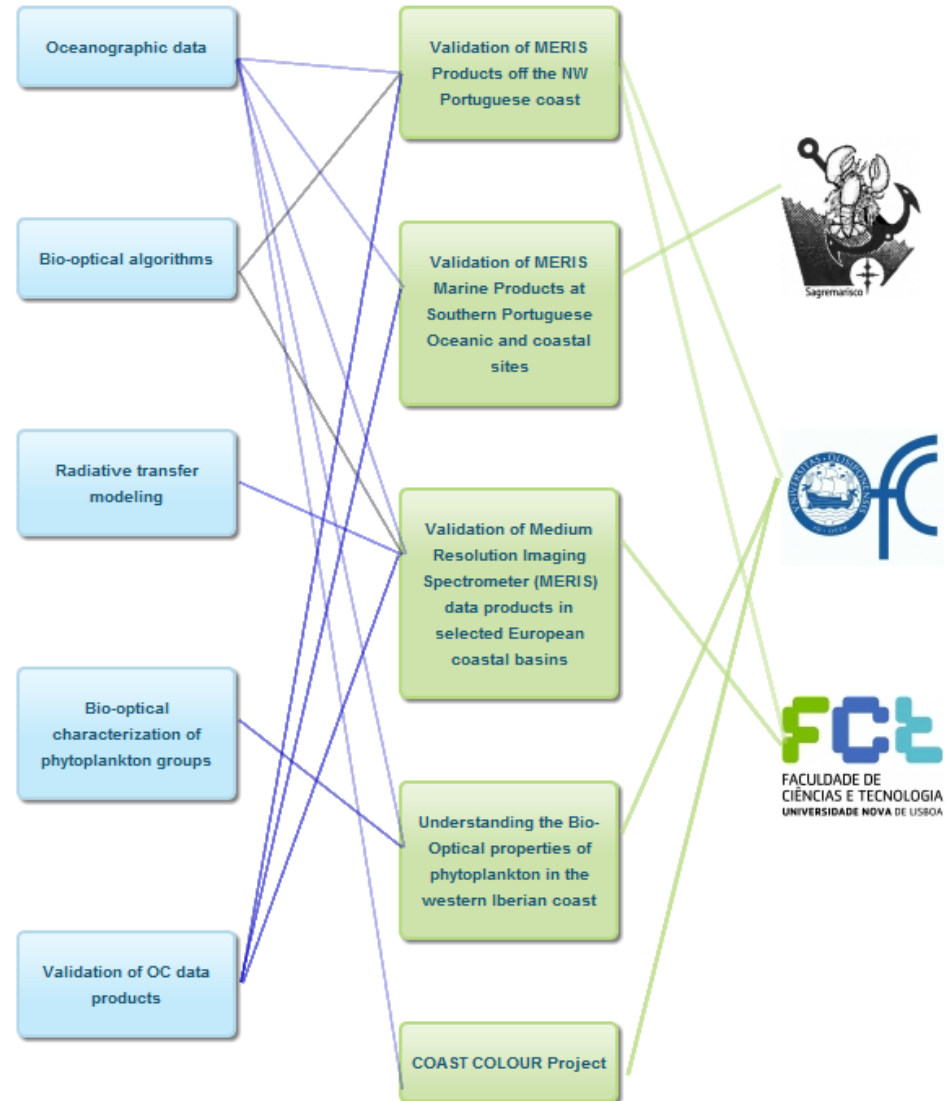
- Radiative transfer modeling
 - MOX
- OCPortugal
 - Regional MLP
- WESTOC
 - How to use
 - A case study

MOX

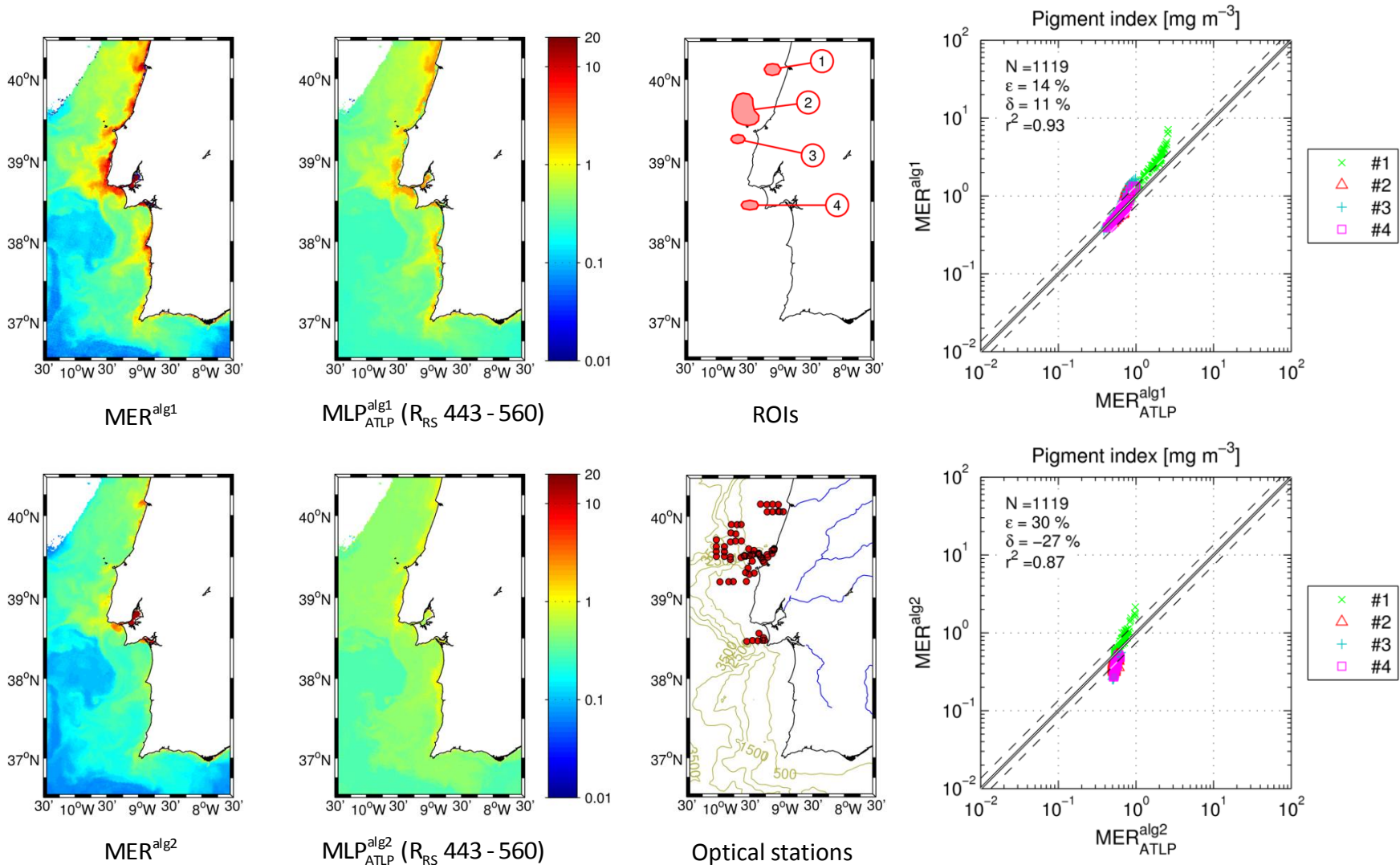
- New MOX functionalities under development
 - 3D simulations
 - Accurate sky-radiance modeling



OCPortugal is a coordinated set of actions undertaken by different ocean color research groups of Portugal.

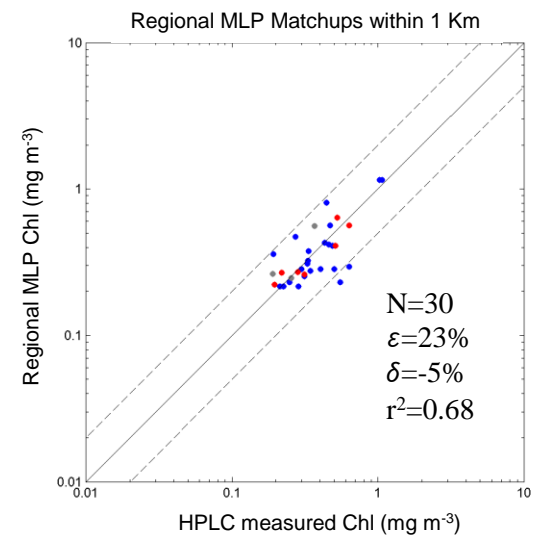
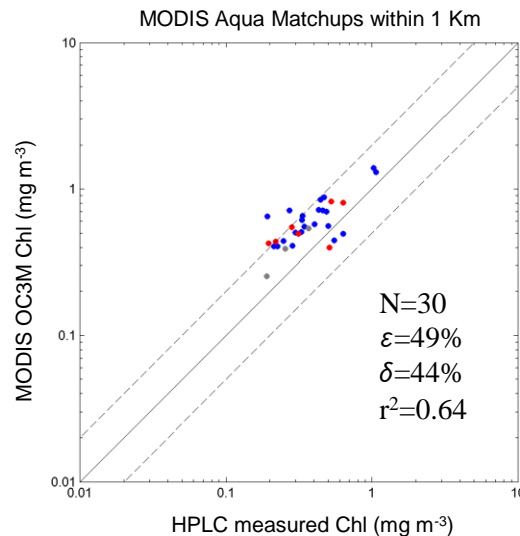
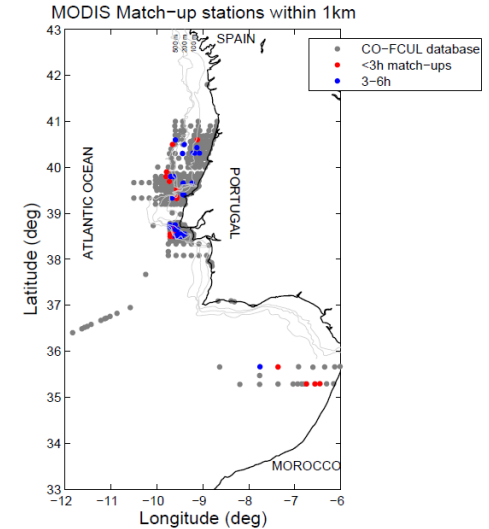


Regional MLPs Atlantic off Portugal



Regional MLPs Atlantic off Portugal

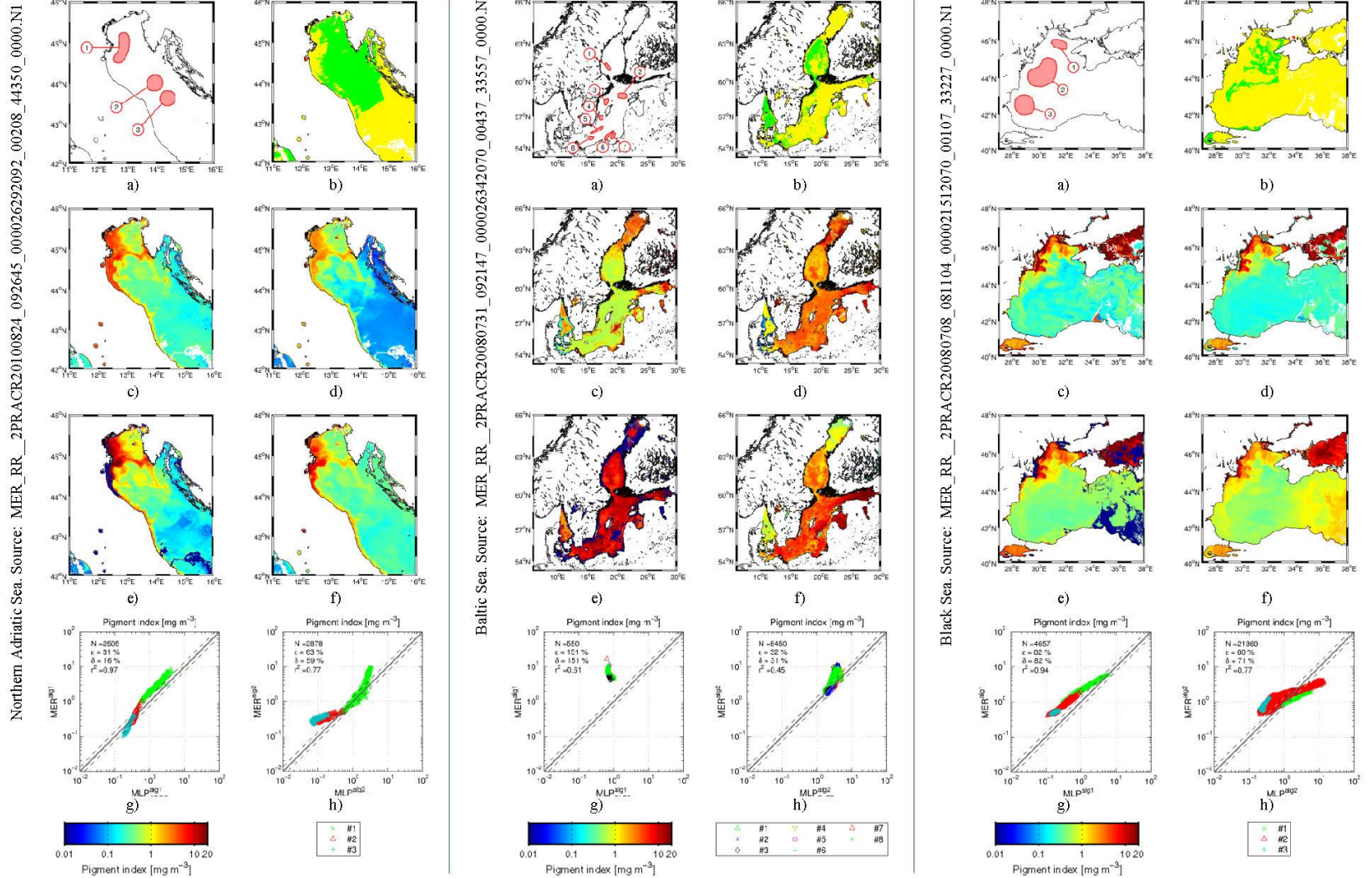
For MODIS images with match-up stations within 1km and 6h, Rrs at 488, 530, 555nm and Chl α OC3m product were extracted.



Analysis restricted to the [0.2,2] mg m^{-3} total chlorophyll concentration range

WESTOC

- The WEb Support To Ocean Color WESTOC is an interface to MLP bio-optical algorithms:
<http://westoc.di.fct.unl.pt/interface/>
- Case studies:
 - MLP performance with respect to independent data;
 - accuracy of data products for different R_{RS} center-bands; and
 - assessment of band-shift for correcting difference between in-situ and space-born center-bands.



In each figure, Panel (a) identifies ROI boundaries. Panel (b) shows regions of validity of both algal-1 and algal-2. Green (red) pixels indicate where both algal-1 and algal-2 are valid (invalid). Yellow pixels highlight where only algal-2 is valid. Panels (c) and (d) show $MLP_{(basin)}^{alg1}$ and $MLP_{(basin)}^{alg2}$ products, respectively, regardless of the validity flags. Panels (e) and (f) display MER^{alg1} and MER^{alg2} maps, respectively. Panel (g) shows a scatter plot of MER^{alg1} versus $MLP_{(basin)}^{alg1}$ values for the valid pixels of ROIs highlighted in Panel (a). Comparison results are evaluated through the scattering and the bias expressed in terms of absolute ϵ and signed δ unbiased percent differences, respectively

$$\epsilon = \frac{200}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{200} \frac{\left| \left[\frac{MER^{alg1}_i}{MLP^{alg1}_{(basin)}_i} - \left| \frac{MER^{alg1}_i}{MLP^{alg1}_{(basin)}_i} - \left| \frac{MER^{alg1}_i}{MLP^{alg1}_{(basin)}_i} \right| \right] \right|}{\left[\frac{MER^{alg1}_i}{MLP^{alg1}_{(basin)}_i} + \left| \frac{MER^{alg1}_i}{MLP^{alg1}_{(basin)}_i} - \left| \frac{MER^{alg1}_i}{MLP^{alg1}_{(basin)}_i} \right| \right]}; \delta = \frac{200}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{200} \frac{\left[\frac{MER^{alg1}_i}{MLP^{alg1}_{(basin)}_i} - \left| \frac{MER^{alg1}_i}{MLP^{alg1}_{(basin)}_i} - \left| \frac{MER^{alg1}_i}{MLP^{alg1}_{(basin)}_i} \right| \right]}{\left[\frac{MER^{alg1}_i}{MLP^{alg1}_{(basin)}_i} + \left| \frac{MER^{alg1}_i}{MLP^{alg1}_{(basin)}_i} - \left| \frac{MER^{alg1}_i}{MLP^{alg1}_{(basin)}_i} \right| \right]},$$

where N is the total number of samples, and i is the sample index. Panel (h) is the same as Panel (g), but for algal-2.

Acknowledgments

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Related publications 2011-2012

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- D'Alimonte, D.; Zibordi, G.; Berthon, J.-F.; Canuti, E. & Kajiyama, T. Performance and Applicability of Bio-optical Algorithms in Different European Seas *Remote Sens. Environ.*, **2012** [under revision]
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