

ENABLING CONSTRUCTION OF MULTIMISSION WATER QUALITY PRODUCTS THROUGH MIXTURE DENSITY NETWORKS

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**LIVING PLANET SYMPOSIUM
BONN, MAY 2022**



Aquatic Ecosystems Are Under Threat



- **Stressors**

- Wildfires, Flooding,...
- Food Production, Mining, Recreation,...

- **Impacts**

- Water Pollution
- Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs)

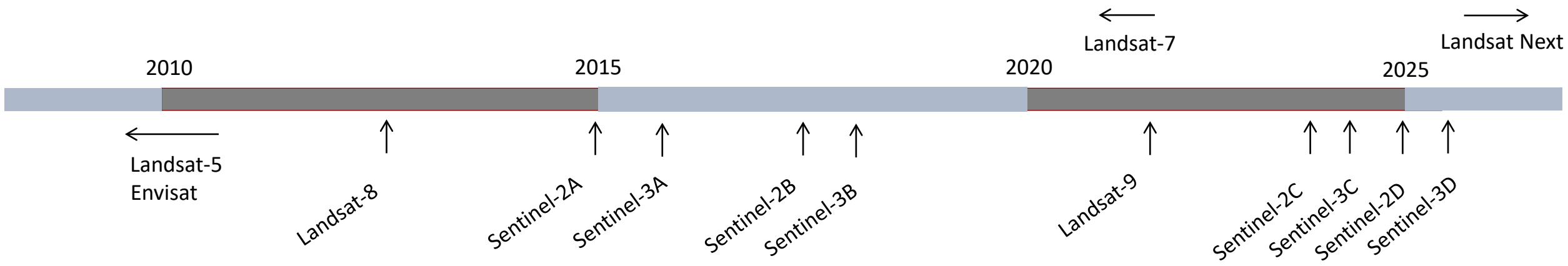
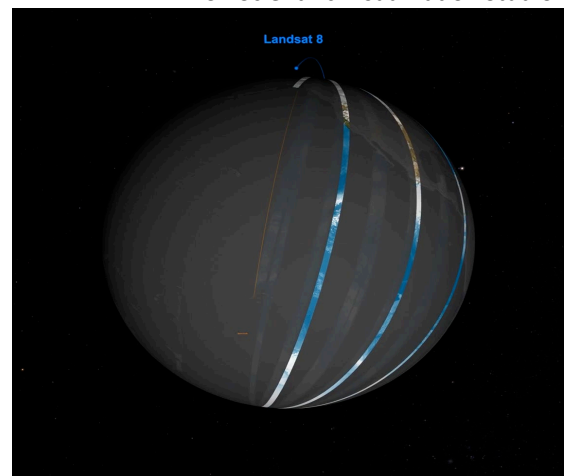
- **Consequences & Implications**

- Public Health
- Economy

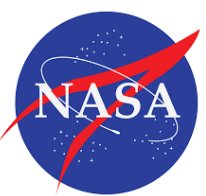


Global Multimission Data Processing/Production

- Open-ocean products have been produced
- Lake products have been lately released (demonstration-level)



Algorithmic challenges still remain over freshwaters and coastal ecosystems

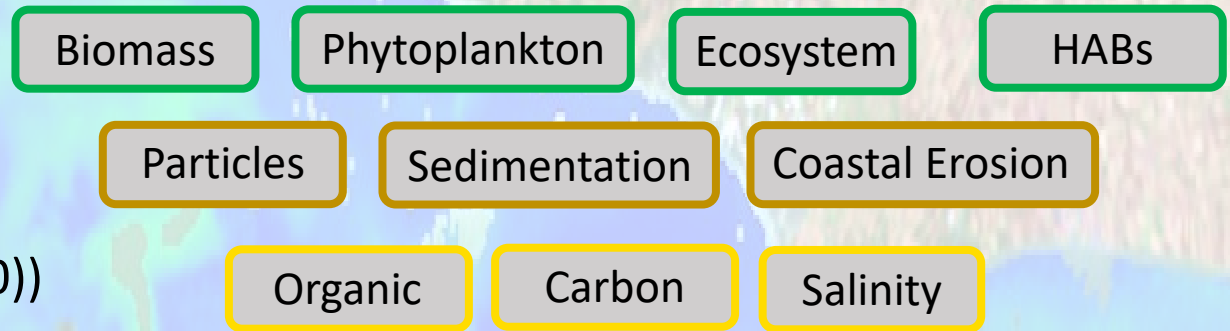


Synopsis

- Objective
 - Generate **globally** consistent and advanced products from a **universal algorithm**

- Products

- Chlorophyll-a (Chl_a)
- Total Suspended Solids (TSS or SPM)
- CDOM absorption @ 440 nm ($a_{cdom}(440)$)



- Satellite sensors

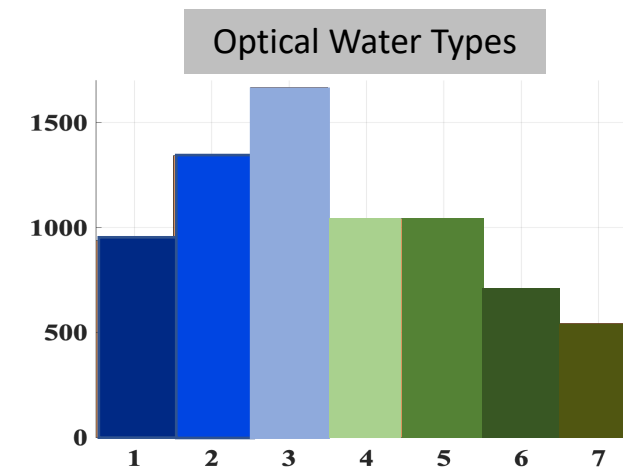
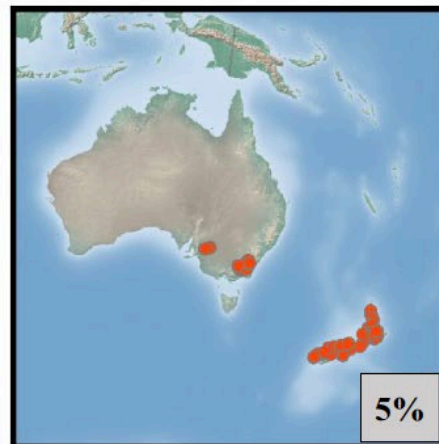
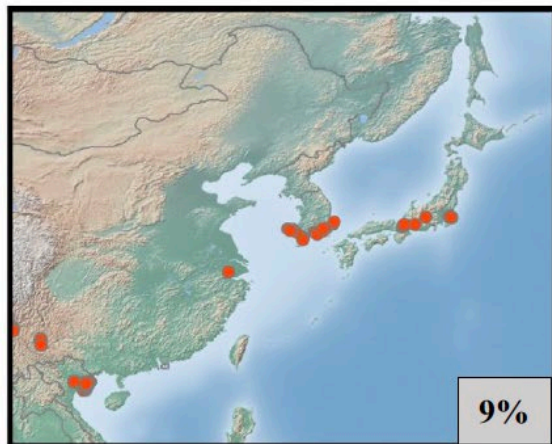
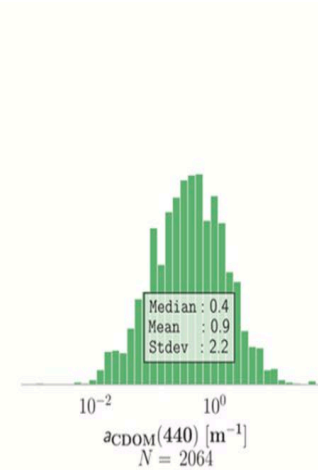
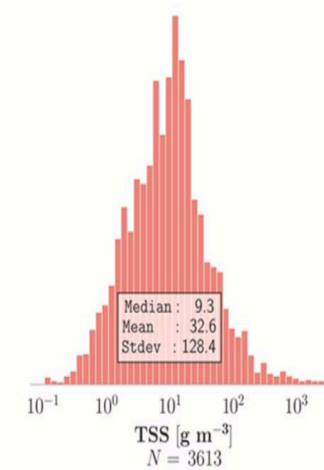
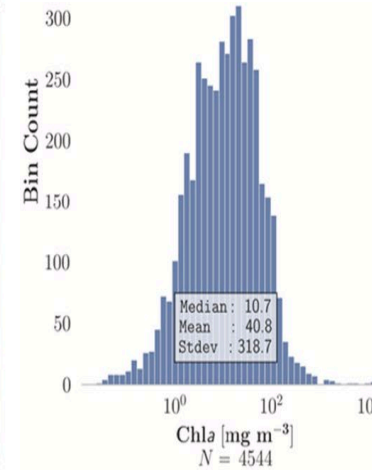
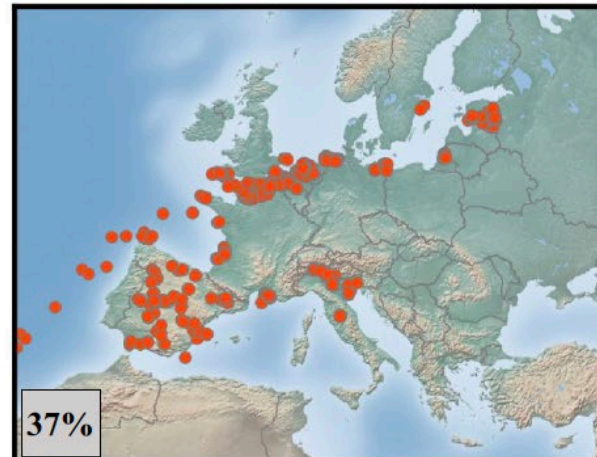
- Landsat-8/OLI
- Sentinel-2/MSI
- Sentinel-3/OLCI

- Algorithm

- A machine-learning model termed **Mixture Density Networks (MDNs)**

Development Data

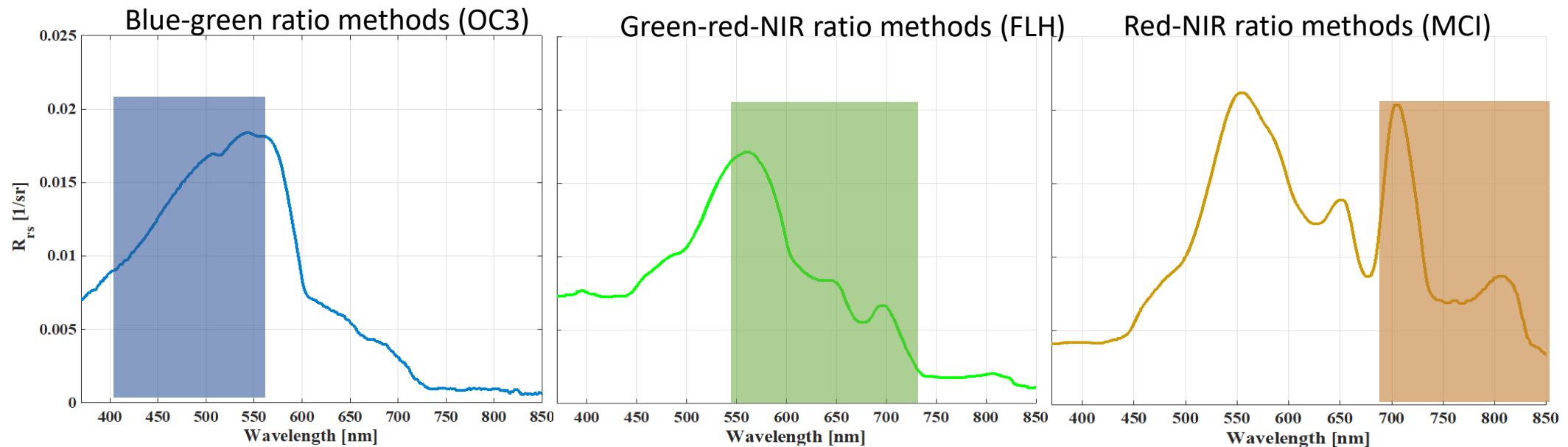
- Source: Field campaign data with co-located
 - R_{rs} (@ 1-3 nm)
 - $Chla/TSS/a_{cdom}(440)$



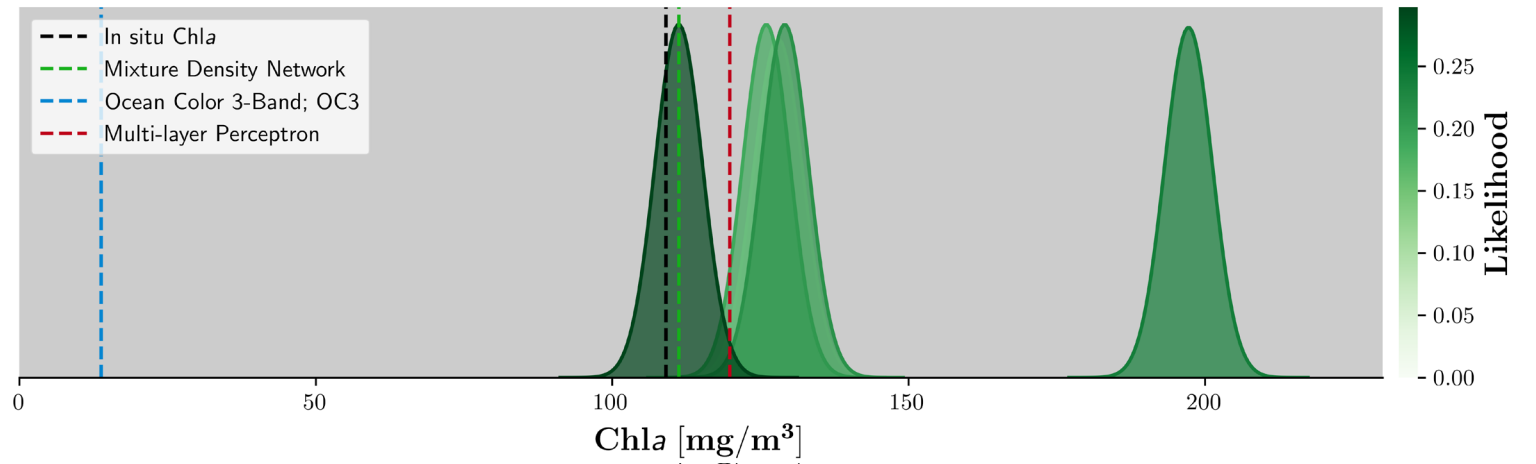
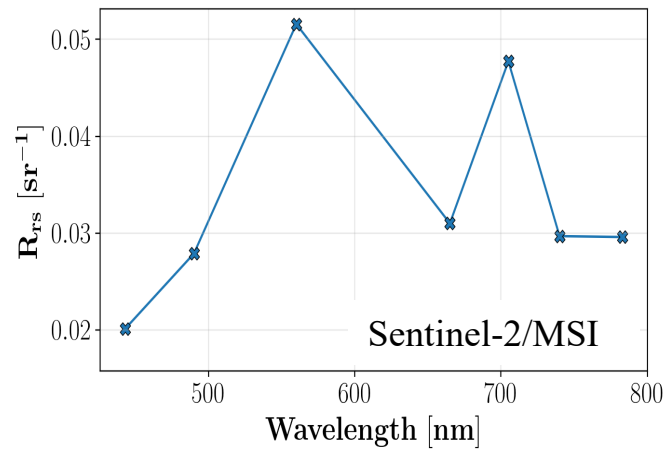
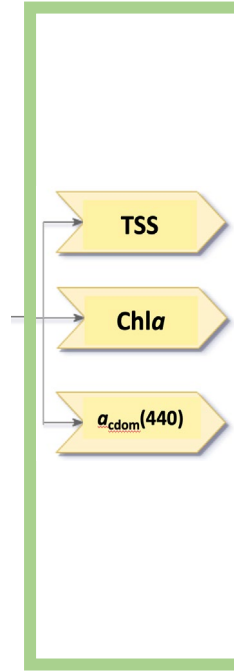
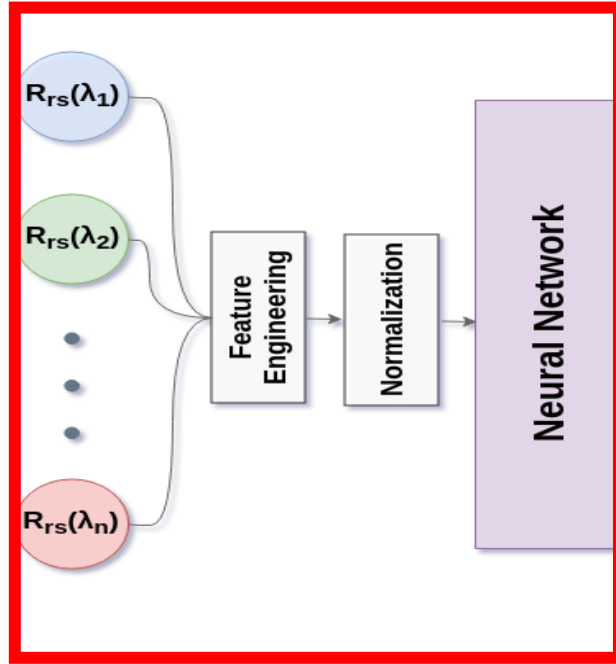
State-of-the-art Models: Chlorophyll-*a*

- R_{rs} - based approaches
 - Band combinations in different spectral regions
 - O'Reilly et al. 1998, Gilerson et al. 2010, Moses et al. 2012 & ...
 - Machine-learning models
 - Doerffer and Schiller 2007 (e.g., NNs trained on simulated data built into C2RCC)

Florida Atlantic University



Inverse Modeling Approach (MDNs)



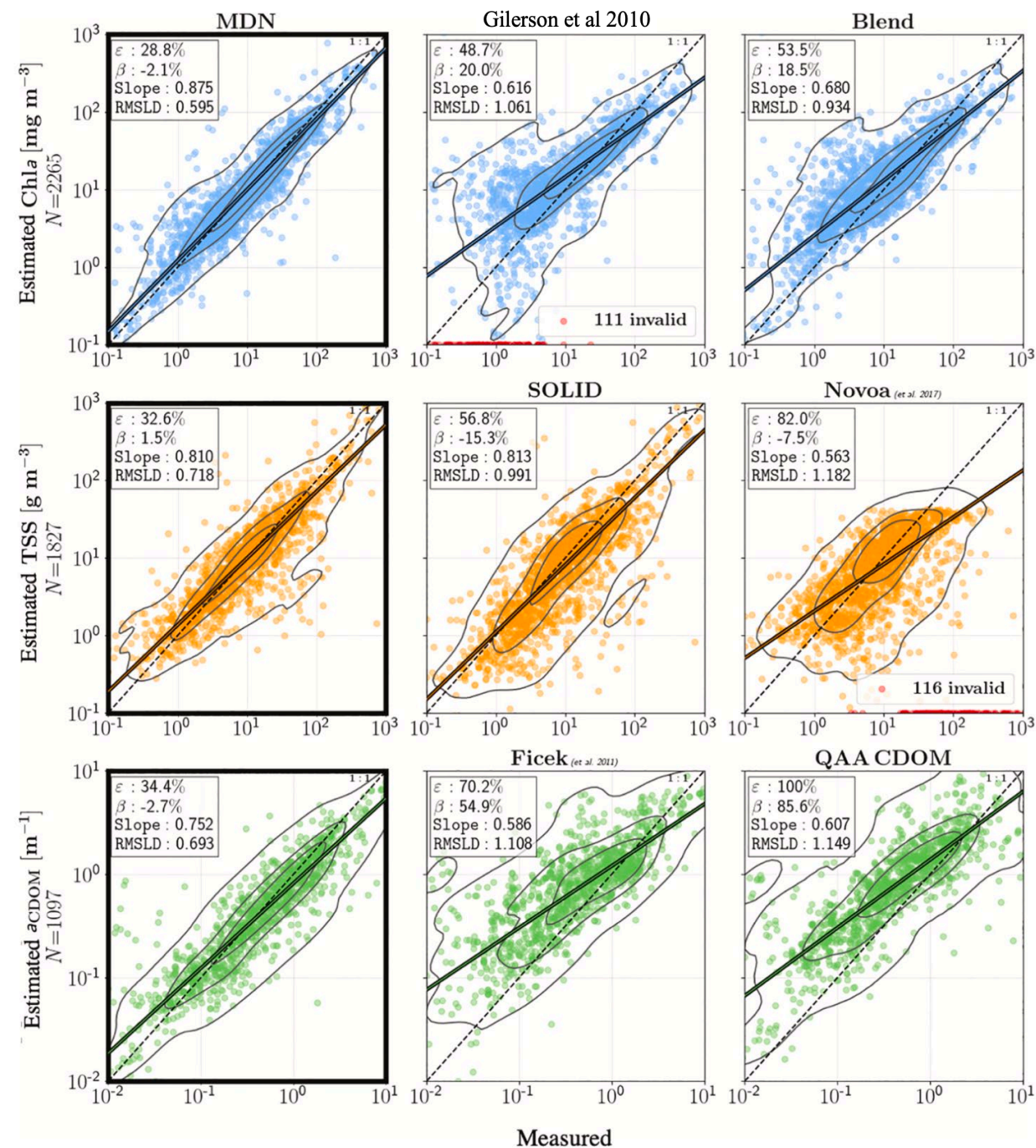
Performance Assessment (Sentinel-2/MSI)

1. Hold-out (50-50 split)

- Chl a : 10+ algorithms
- TSS: 8 algorithms
- $a_{\text{cdom}}(440)$: 5 algorithms

Model	Reference	Chl-a Range (mg/m ³)
Drozd	Drozd et al., 2019	4 - 4700
Gurlin (2 Bands)	Gurlin et al., 2011	0-100
Gurlin (3 Bands)	Gurlin et al., 2011	0-100
MDN	Pahlevan et al., 2020	< 150
Mishra NDCI	Mishra & Mishra, 2012	< 30
Moses (2 Bands)	Moses et al., 2009a	10- 40
Moses (3 Bands)	Moses et al., 2009a	10- 40
OC2	O'Reilly & Werdell, 2019	< 78
OC3	O'Reilly & Werdell, 2019	< 78
OC4	O'Reilly & Werdell, 2019	< 78
OC5	O'Reilly & Werdell, 2019	< 78
OC6	O'Reilly & Werdell, 2019	< 78
Smith Blend	Smith et al., 2018	< 221
Yang Bandindex	Yang et al., 2011	< 140

Chl a benchmarks



Performance Assessment (Sentinel-2/MSI)

2. Leave-one-out (LOO)

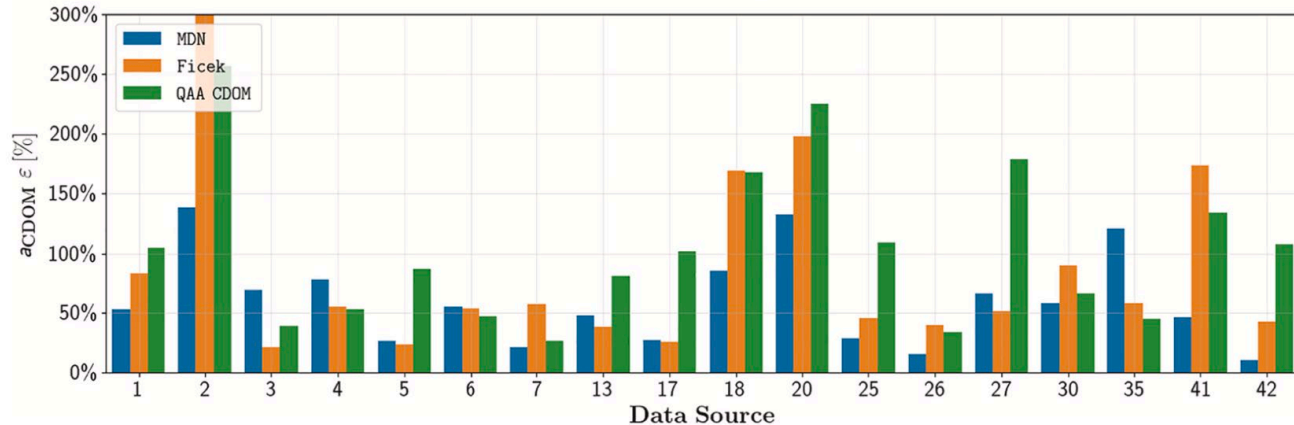
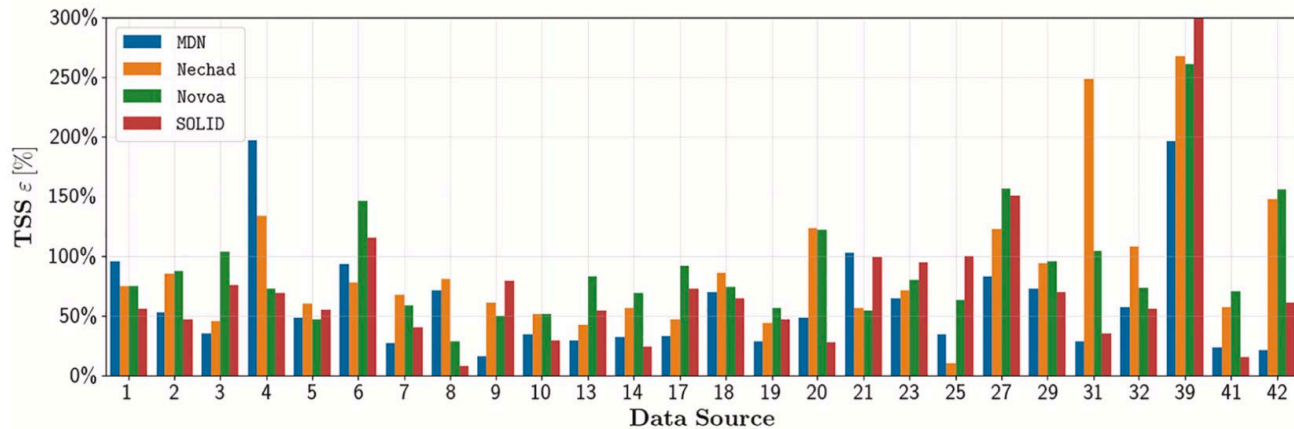
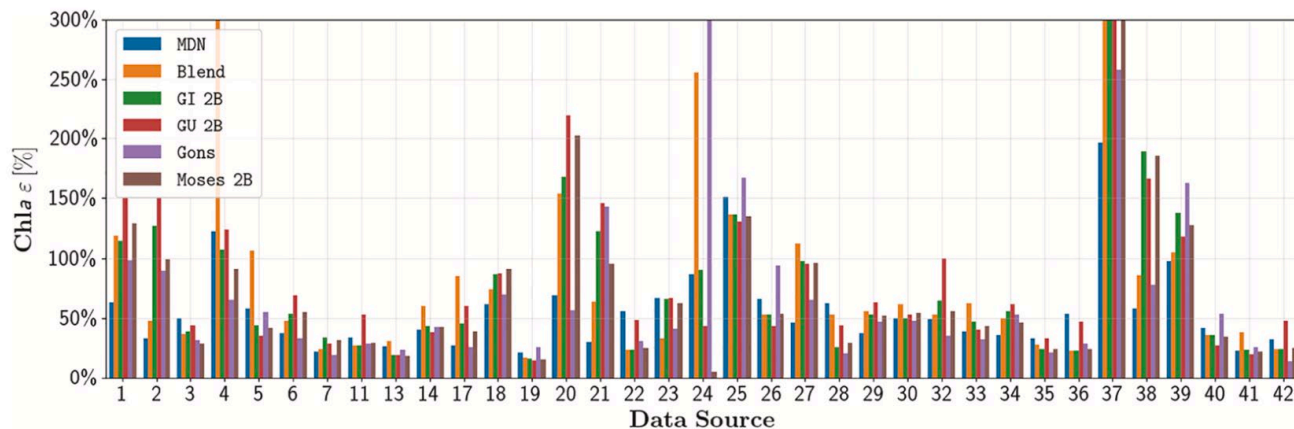
- Independently assess the performance using one data source left out in the training
- Take median across all sources

☐ With the two assessment methods

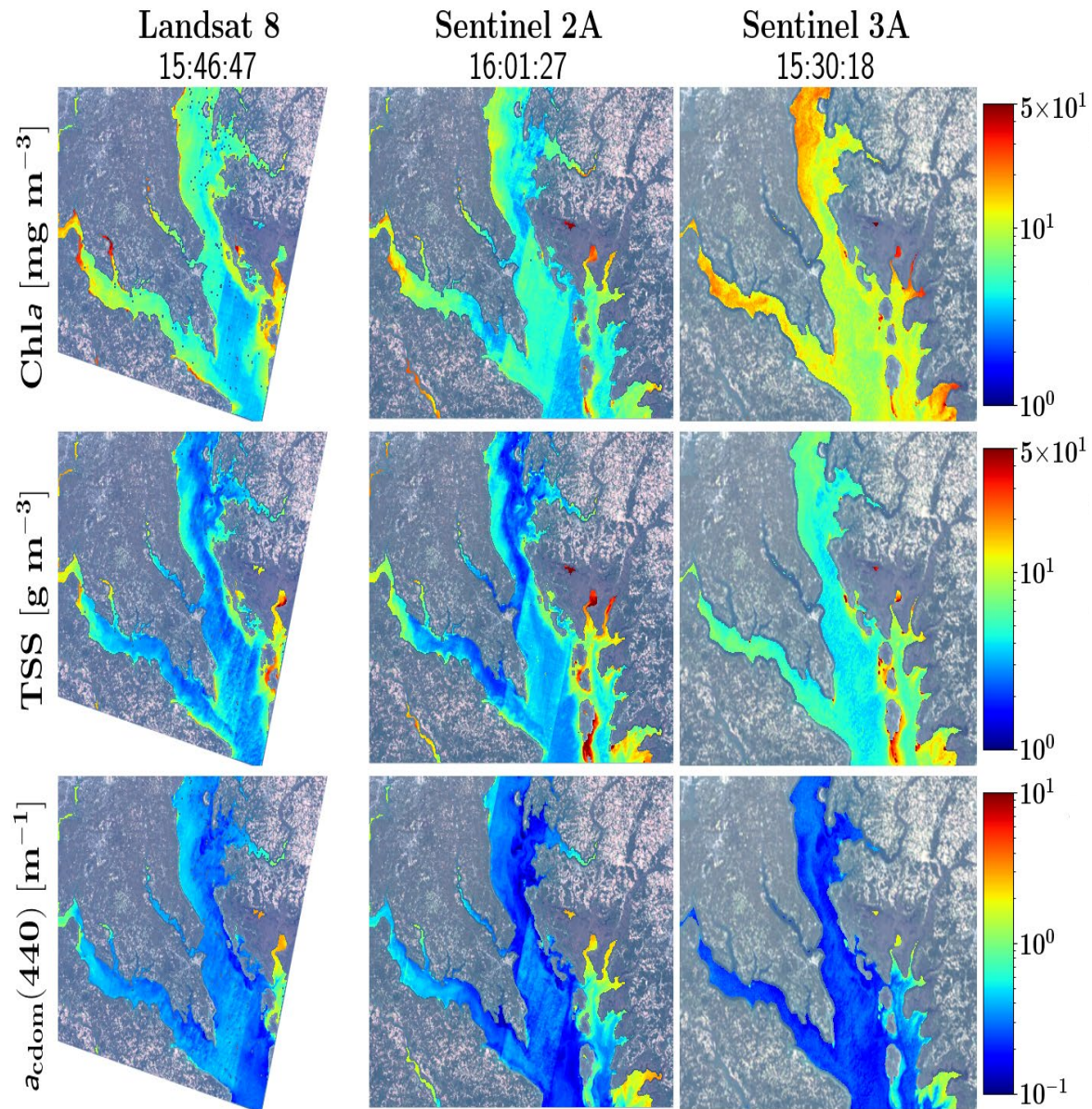
- 32 — 48% (TSS from Sentinel-2/MSI)
- 26 — 46% (Chla from Sentinel-3/OLCI)
- 40 — 45% (TSS from Landsat-8/OLI)

Hold-out

LOO

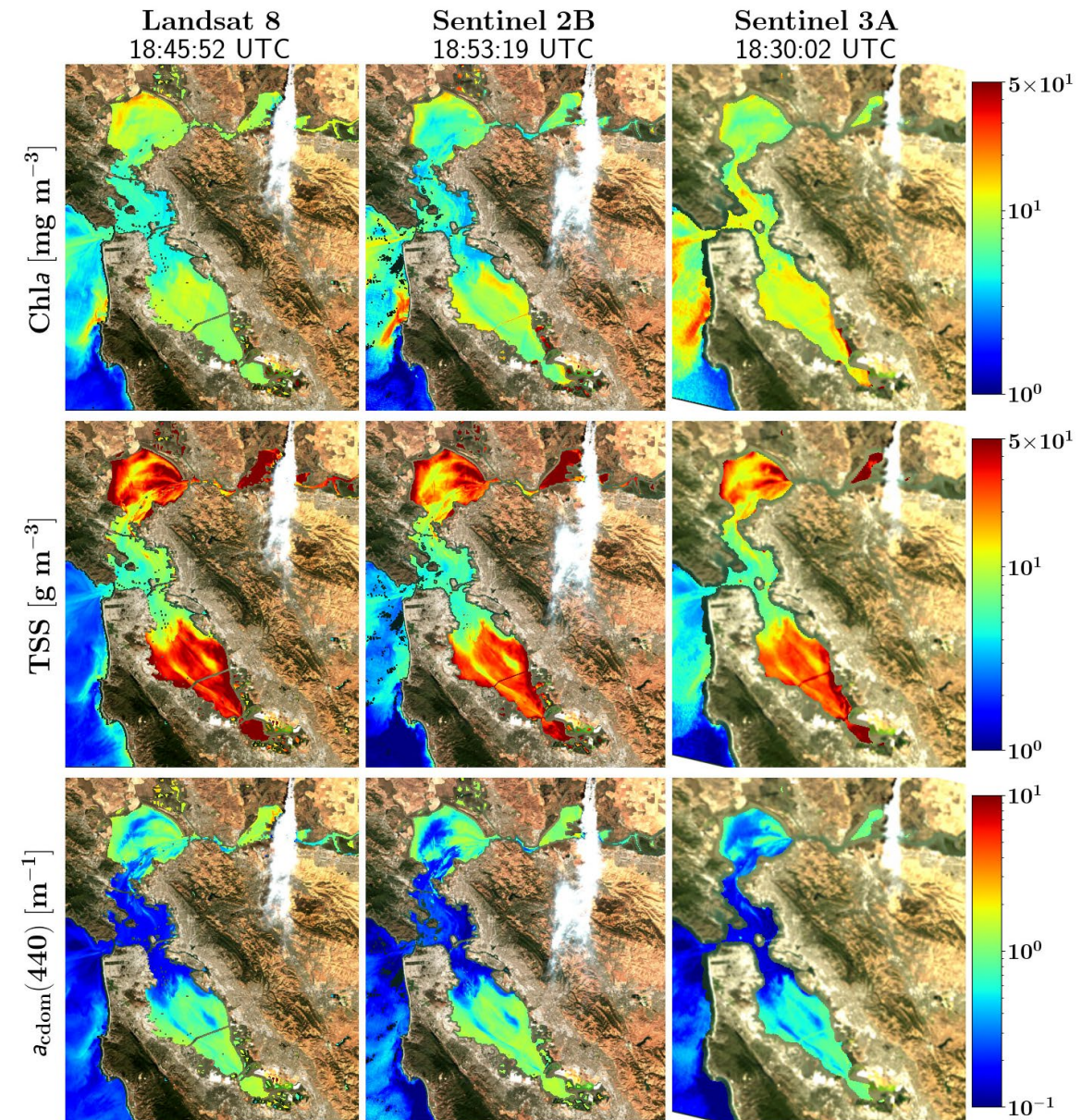


Nov 7th 2016



Chesapeake Bay (U.S.)

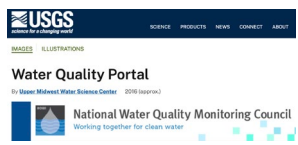
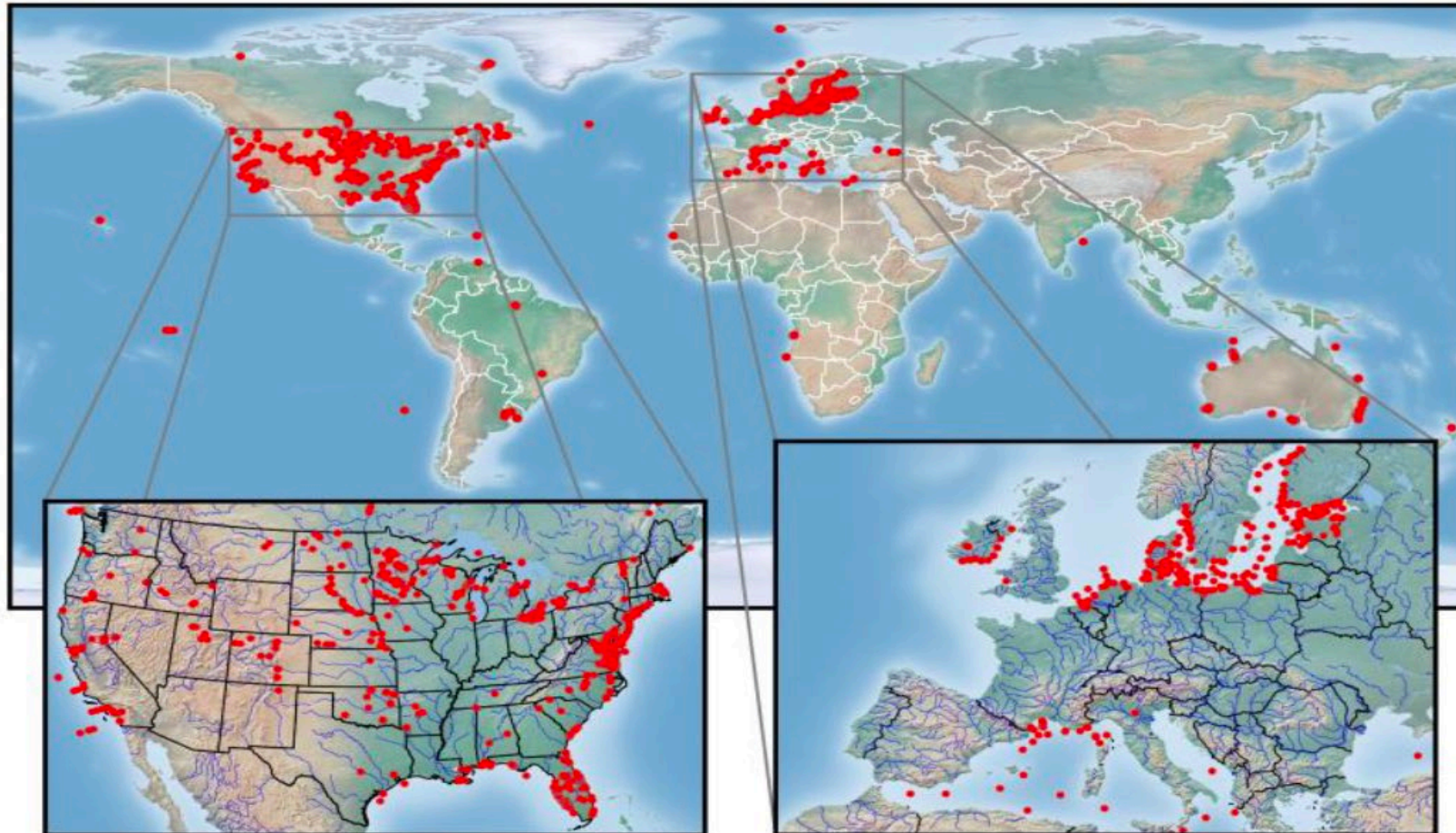
Oct 7th 2018



San Francisco Bay (U.S.)

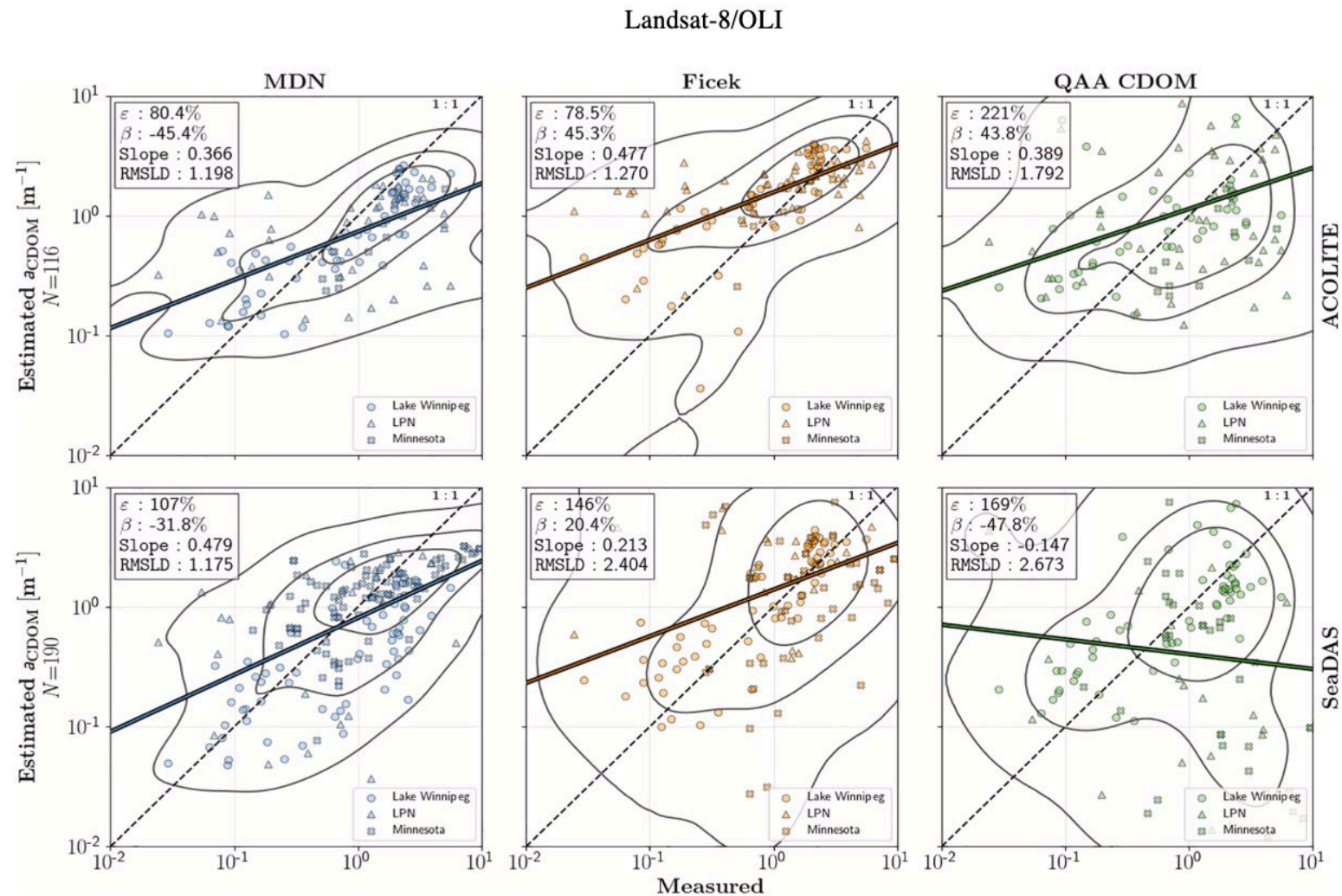
Validation Data

- **Chl a** : USGS Water Quality Portal, USGS National Water Information System, NOAA World Ocean Data (N ~ 8000)
- **TSS**: USGS Water Quality Portal, USGS National Water Information System (N ~ 1000)
- **$\alpha_{\text{cdom}}(440)$** : Environment and Climate Change Canada, Lake Pulse Network, University of Minnesota (N ~ 250)



Implementation and Matchup Analysis

- Atmospheric correction processors
 - SeaDAS, ACOLITE, and POLYMER
- Benchmark algorithms
 - Chl a : 3 algorithms
 - TSS: SOLID and Novoa
 - $a_{\text{cdom}}(440)$: Ficek and QAA CDOM
- Missions
 - Landsat-8 & Sentinel-2



Summary

- Global validity

- Model performance is uniform across a broad range of aquatic conditions
 - $0.5 < \text{Chl}a < 150 \text{ mg m}^{-3}$
 - $0.5 < \text{TSS} < 200 \text{ g m}^{-3}$
 - $0.03 < a_{\text{cdom}}(440) < 10 \text{ m}^{-1}$

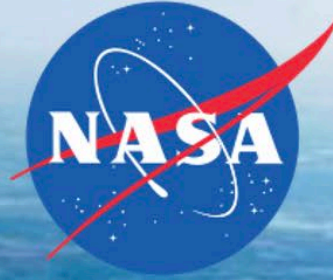
- Product accuracy

Sentinel-2 & -3	
Chl a , TSS, $a_{\text{cdom}}(440)$	25 – 55%
Landsat-8 & -9	
TSS & $a_{\text{cdom}}(440)$	30 – 60%
Chl a	50 – 90%

- Model performance degrades in the presence of uncertainties from atmospheric correction
- Under development
 - Per-pixel uncertainty estimates
 - Extension to hyperspectral domain
 - IOP retrievals
 - Atmospheric correction

- Code access: <https://github.com/STREAM-RS>

- **GLORIA data access: Early 2023**
(See Daniela Gurlin's poster #300)



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Remote Sensing of Water Quality

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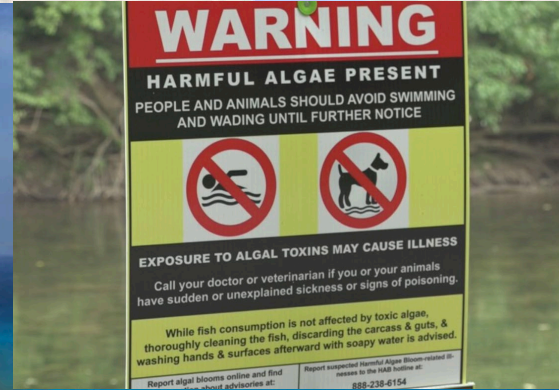
Backup

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Challenges Surrounding Coastal and Freshwater Ecosystems

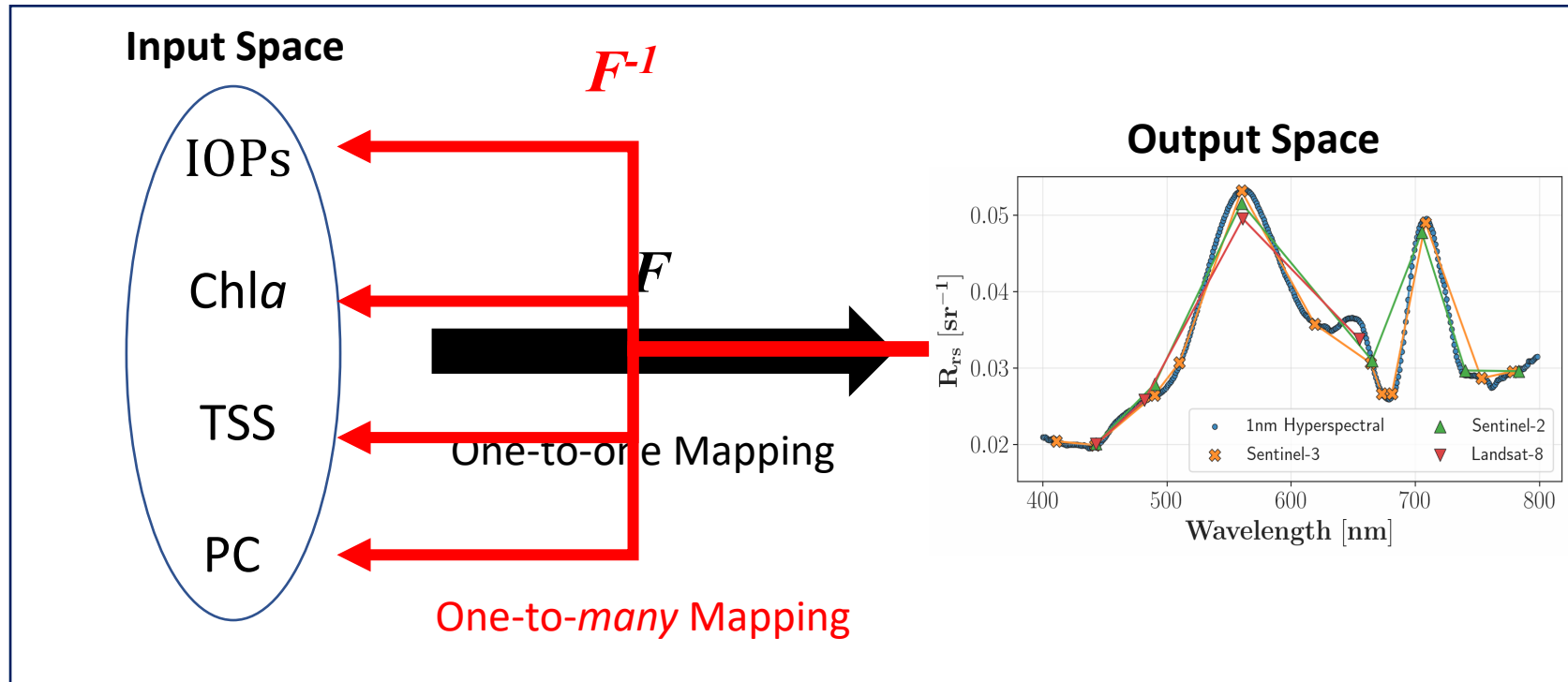
- Aquatic plants multiply under favorable conditions
 - Temperature
 - Nutrients
 - Physical forcing
- Sedimentation
 - Pollution transport
 - Trigger algal blooms
- Dissolved organic matter
 - Warming waters

Freshwater HABs result in economic losses of more than US\$4 billion annually in the United States



$$R_{rs} = f(\text{IOP}, \text{Chl}a, \text{TSS}, \dots)$$

C. Inverse Problem



- **Inherent Optical Properties (IOPs)**

- $a_{ph}, b_{bp}, a_{nap}, a_{cdom}, VSF, \dots$

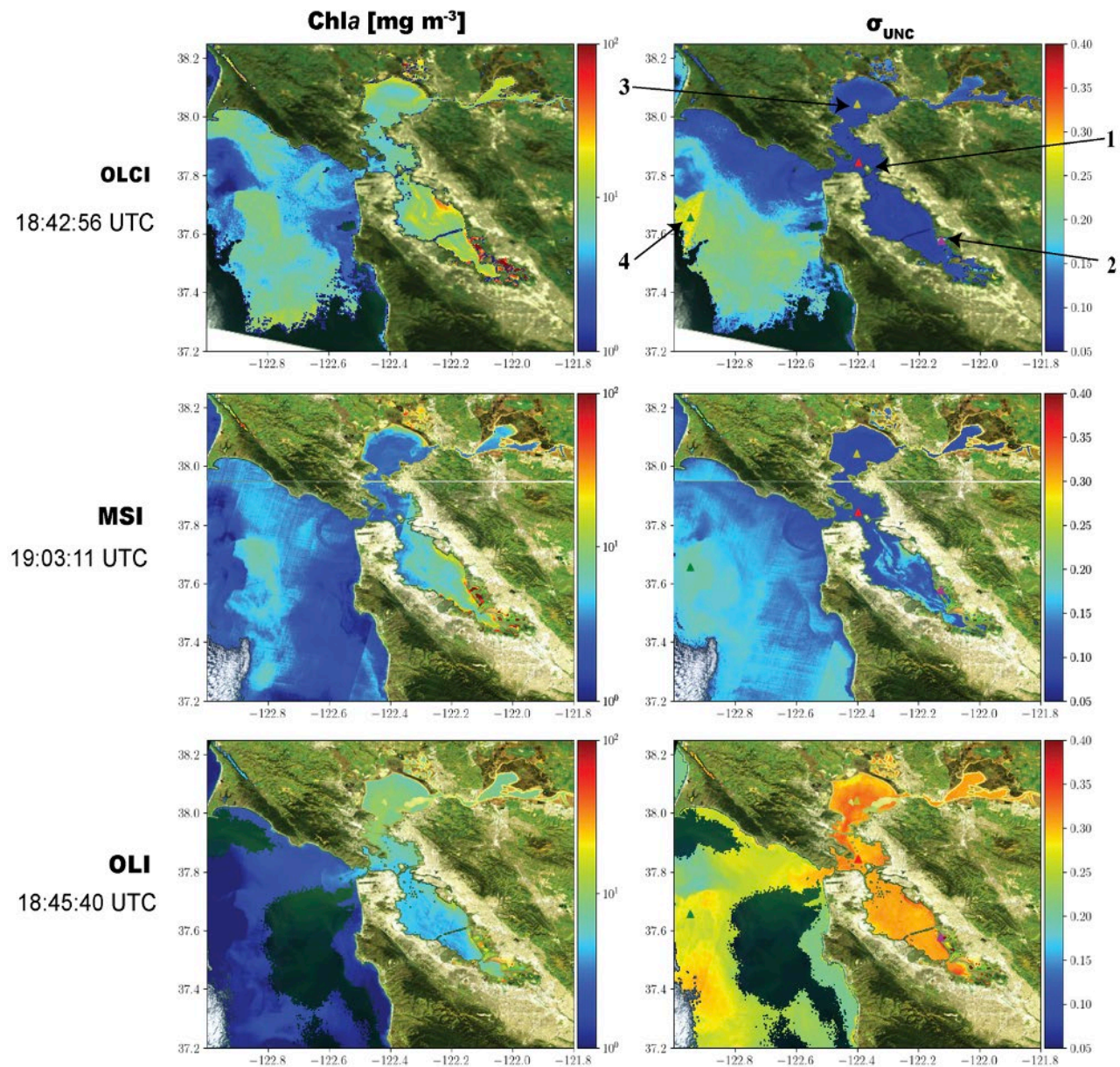
- **Pigment concentrations**

- Chl a , phycocyanin (PC), phycoerythrin (PE), ...

- **Other dependencies**

- Total Suspended Solids (TSS)
- Acquisition geometry

Per-pixel Uncertainty Estimation



Landsat-8 Matchups

