The importance of FRM in operational ocean colour products for Copernicus/CMEMS

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Marine Monitoring

Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche



#### Structure of the talk

Marine Monitoring

- Copernicus Marine Environment Monitoring Service (CMEMS)
- The Ocean Colour Thematic Assembly Center
- in-situ observations used by OCTAC
- Present needs, and future requirements for FRMs



#### Introduction

Marine Monitoring

The Copernicus Marine Environment Monitoring Service (CMEMS) provides regular and systematic reference information on the physical state, variability and dynamics of the ocean and marine ecosystems for the global ocean and the European regional seas with a free open access to the datasets.





More than 12 000 subscribers (~ + 200 new subscribers/month) Downloads (2017) : 290 000+ Downloaded Volume (2017) : 371 Tb, User satisfaction (2017) : 4,7/5





Marine Monitoring

#### •Support a sustainable ocean and blue growth

Coastal Environment, Marine policies and public information, Marine operation and Safety, Marine Pollution, Research, Climate, New Services.

#### •Provide pioneering solutions

Operational and scientifically assessed, Worldwide and Europeanwide coverage, long-term sustainability, thousands of users.

#### •Provide Open and easy access to marine data

Open and free data policy, network of producers throughout Europe, Modular organization, Common standards, Single point of access.



#### The Copernicus Marine Service

Marine Monitoring

> Mercator Ocean entrusted by the European Commission to implement the Copernicus Marine Service, with the support of an extended network



#### CMEMS Products





Global ocean and the European basins

- InSitu, Satellite Observations, Modelling products
- Physical & Biogeochemical variables
  - ★ Long time series (25 years)
  - ★ Real time products



A unique catalogue online.

Full OPEN and FREE service for any application related to Ocean

& Seas.

European Commission



#### The Copernicus Marine Service: products

Marine Monitoring

#### 6 ESSENTIAL OCEAN VARIABLES





#### **Copernicus Marine Environmental Service: System**



CMEMS is a System of Systems composed by:

- 8 Thematic Assembling Centres (TACs) for observation
- 7 Modelling Forecasting Centres (MFC)
- **1 Dissemination Service** (archiving all the data and disseminating the products to the users)









#### The Copernicus Marine Service



### The Ocean Colour Thematic Assembly Center



### **The Ocean Colour Thematic Assembly Center**



Helmholtz-Zentrum Geesthacht Zentrum für Material- und Küstenforschung



The OCTAC operates the European Ocean Colour component within the CMEMS, bridging the gap between space agencies, providing ocean colour data, and all users that need the **added-value information not available from space agencies**.

The geographic domain covered by the CMEMS OCTAC is the **Global Ocean** and the European regional seas: **Mediterranean**, **Black Sea**, **North Atlantic**, **Baltic** and **Arctic** seas.

**Global and regional** products are **higher level observational combined** products proving an **added value to standard products** delivered by the space agencies. **Regional products** provide higher accuracy than standard global products as the **regionalization of processing chains** takes into account the **bio-optical characteristics of each regional seas** 

STREET, STREET





L3 (daily composite products, single/multi-sensor)

L4 (daily interpolated and weekly/monthly composites) CHL & OPTICS (Rrs ,IOPs , Kd490, Secchi depth, PAR, SPM)

# Regional products produced using regional algorithms to improve their quality

NRT: produced within few hours, NRT replaced within few days by consolidated product (DT)



REP: consistent re-processed time series (updated/extended once a year, 1997:~YYYY-1) Product quality information available for all products based on CMEMS metrics



### **Product Overview**



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### **Product Overview**

Processing Mode	Processing Level
NRT/DT/REP	L3/L4
NRT/DT/REP	L3/L4
NRT/DT/REP	L3/L4
NRT/DT	L3
NRT/REP	L3/L4
NRT/REP	L4
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NRT/DT/REP	L3
REP	L3/L4
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**L4 (daily interpolated** and weekly/monthly **composites) CHL & OPTICS (**Rrs ,IOPs , Kd490, Secchi depth, PAR, SPM) Regional products produced using regional algorithms to improve their quality

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### OCTAC evolution 2018-2021

Ingestion of data from the upcoming missions: shift from Science Missions to Operational Missions

carrying ocean colour sensors (VIIRS on S-NPP and NOAA-20 and OLCI on Sentinel 3 A &B)

- Sentinel 3A OLCI data streams in multi-sensor processing chains
- Inclusion of Sentinel 3B OLCI & VIIRS/NOAA-20
- Improved Chlorophyll accuracy for shelf and coastal waters (particularly Baltic and Black sea)
- Improvements of L4 Chlorophyll products
- Full resolution ocean colour (OLCI 300m) for European seas
- Global and regional phytoplankton functional types
- Primary production product at global scale





### **OCTAC upstream evolution**

#### CMEMS (phase 2, April 2018)

- NASA\_L2 MODIS (R2018)
- NASA L2 **VIIRS** (R2018);
- NASA NRT **MODIS** full resolution L1 (Baltic)
- EUMETSAT L1B & L2 Sentinel3A/OLCI
- OC-CCI multi-sensor (SeaWiFS, MODIS MERIS, VIIRS) L3 reprocessed dataset v3.1 (NASA R2014. MERIS 3<sup>rd</sup>)

#### CMEMS 2019/2020/2021

- NASA L2 MODIS (R2018, ?)
- NASA L2 VIIRS (SNPP+NOAA-20) (R2018, ?)
- NASA NRT **MODIS** full resolution L1 (Baltic)
- EUMETSAT L1B & L2 Sentinel3A+**3B/OLCI**
- OC-CCI multi-sensor (SeaWiFS, MODIS, MERIS, VIIRS, OLCI?) L3 reprocessed dataset v4.v5? (NASA R2018. MERIS 4<sup>th</sup>,?)



?? MODIS
retirement???



### **OCTAC upstream evolution**

#### **CMEMS V4 (2018)**

- NASA\_L2 MODIS (R2018)
   NASA L2 VIIRS (R2018);
- NRT MODIS full resolution L1 (Baltic);
- OC-CCI multi-sensor (SeaWiFS, MODIS MERIS, VIIRS) L3 reprocessed dataset v3.1 (NASA R2014)

- EUMETSAT L1B & L2 Sentinel3A/OLCI

### CMEMS 2019/2020/2021

- NASA L2 MODIS (R2018, ?)
   NASA L2 VIIRS (SNPP+NOAA-20) (R2018, ?);
- NRT MODIS full resolution L1 (Baltic);
- OC-CCI multi-sensor (SeaWiFS, MODIS, MERIS, VIIRS, OLCI?) L3 reprocessed dataset v3.2 (NASA R2018, ?)
- EUMETSAT L1B & L2 Sentinel3A+3B/OLCI



## **importance of FRMs for OCTAC**





#### **Ocean Colour variables**

- Chlorophyll *a* concentration (Chl)
- Spectral Remote Sensing Reflectance
- Spectral Inherent Optical Properties (IOPs, light attenuation and backscattering)
- Spectral diffuse attenuation coefficient (K<sub>d</sub>)

#### **AERONET-OC** is the only automated system providing data in near-real time

All the other FRMs are non-automated systems strongly dependent on analysis and postprocessing: data in delayed time mode

#### **Availability**

Automated radiometry (in- and above-water) at dedicated calibration/validation sites (i.e. MOBY, BOUSSOLE, and AERONET-OC)



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- Radiometry, IOPs and biogeochemical (Chl, TSM) during dedicated research cruises:
  - Publicly available bio-optical datasets: SeaBaSS, MERMAID, OC-CCI, etc
  - bio-optical data acquired by the OCTAC partners: AMT cruises (PML), Mediterranean data (CNR), Baltic data (SYKE)



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OCTAC will include products such as primary production, phytoplankton functional groups and size, particle size distribution

<u>These variables are even more scant as</u> <u>they are not performed in all research</u> <u>cruises that analyse water samples.</u> Chl concentration is measured in lab through fluorometric or spectrophotometric techniques and from high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) <u>Chlorophyll fluorescence methods are NOT deemed of</u> <u>adequate quality for product development or</u> <u>qualification, unless periodically calibrated with HPLC</u> <u>sample measurements</u>



- Moored Fixed-Point Observatory for high precision radiometric measurements for System Vicarious Calibration
- Tower Fixed-Point Observatories with Automated <u>above-water</u> radiometry for System <u>Validation</u>
- Moored Fixed-Point Observatories with Automated <u>in-water</u> radiometry for System <u>Validation</u>
- *Ship based* Radiometric, IOPs and biogeochemical data from research cruises

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• Spatial and temporal coverage and resolution



# *Moored* Fixed-Point Observatory for high precision radiometric measurements for **System Vicarious Calibration**

- CMEMS data quality depends on the post-launch SVC
  - Currently SVC is NOT part of Copernicus (Moby @ Hawaii)
- Europe should invest in an OC-SVC infrastructure dedicated to the Copernicus Programme
  - EUMETSAT identified a series of steps to achieve this goal and is currently working on preliminary design of the Copernicus OC-SVC infrastructure
  - The system should be designed to allow NRT data stream towards the Copernicus space segment and CMEMS for validation purposes

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### *Tower* Fixed-Point Observatories with Automated <u>above-water</u> radiometry for System <u>Validation</u>

- AERONET-OC is currently a network of multi-spectral sensors
  - allowing the validation of a limited number of spectral bands (e.g., only half of the 21 OLCI bands can be validated)
  - The sites are located in coastal waters and provide NRT data

• An evolution towards hyper-spectral sensors is strongly envisaged

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• At these sites CTD, fluorometry, IOPs as well as biogeochemical water samples should be routinely acquired





### *Moored* Fixed-Point Observatories with Automated <u>in-water</u> radiometry for System <u>Validation</u>

- Currently only a few sites in which in-water radiometry is routinely performed using commercial off-the-shelf instrumentation (e.g., BOUSSOLE, Western Channel Observatory and Lampedusa Buoy)
  - These constitute the only sites offering the opportunity for continuous measurements of open water products
  - Here, biogeochemical water samples (and IOPs) are routinely acquired

# • A network of automated moored fixed-point observatories for OC validation should be established, *a la* AERONET-OC

I STATISTICS.





#### *Ship based* Radiometric, IOPs and biogeochemical data from research cruises

- To ensure continuity of the in-water radiometry, IOP and biogeochemical measurements from profiles acquired during dedicated research cruises access to berths needs a long term coordinated effort at the European scale thus enabling sustained coverage of regional seas
- In addition, an evolution from profiles to continuous (automatic) measurement systems for AOPs and IOPs is envisaged
- Currently biogeochemical FRMs (i.e. Chlorophyll, TSM) and IOPs derive from samples collected during dedicated research cruises and are strongly dependent on post-cruise chemical lab analysis or post-processing. As such, they are only available in delayed time mode (days, weeks or months). A wide community effort is needed to improve data timeliness and availability on public databases
- routine acquisition of parameters needed for the evolution of the ocean colour catalogue (e.g., primary production, phytoplankton functional groups and size, particle
   crime distribution, etc) requires a coordinated community effort

#### Spatial and temporal coverage and resolution

- The introduction of automated above-water radiometry and continuous IOP measurement systems on ships of opportunity would dramatically increase data availability
- Biogeochemical measurements acquired on fixed platforms, ferryboxes or Bio-Argos will surely contribute to increase data spatial and temporal coverage ... <u>they need routine</u> <u>calibration and timely post-processing</u>

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- *Moored* Fixed-Point Observatory for high precision radiometric measurements for **SVC** 
  - Europe should invest in an OC-SVC infrastructure dedicated to the Copernicus Programme
- Tower Fixed-Point Observatories with Automated above-water radiometry for Validation
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  - CTD, fluorometry, IOPs as well as biogeochemical water samples should be routinely acquired
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  - A network of automated moored fixed-point observatories for OC validation should be established, *a la* AERONET-OC
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# **Thanks for Your attention**

