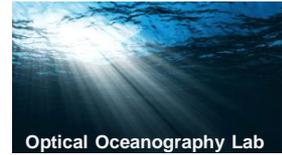


# Investigating Consistency between VIIRS and MODIS over the Oceans: The Sensor/Environmental Data Records



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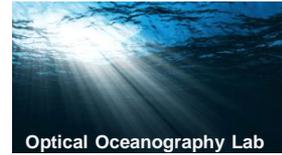
<sup>2</sup> Naval Research Laboratory (NRL), Stennis Space Center

*93rd Annual AMS Meeting*

*Ninth Annual Symposium on Future Operational Environmental Satellite Systems*

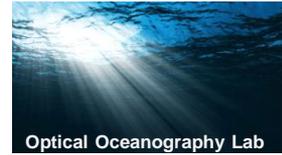
*Austin, TX*

# Outline

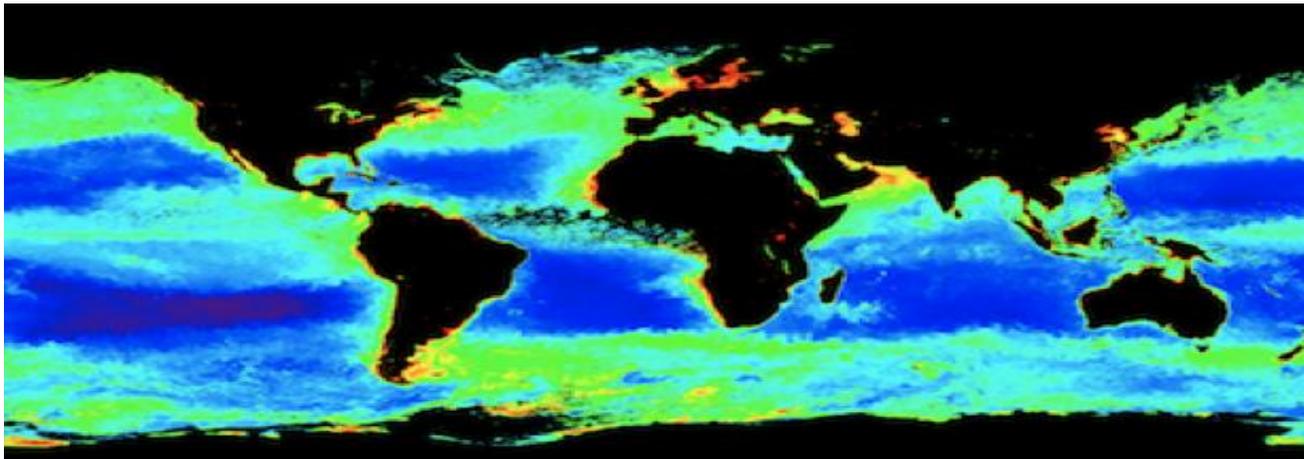


- Introduction
  - NPP Mission
  - Ocean color remote sensing
  - Inter-sensor cross-validation
- Objectives
- Background
- Approach
  - Overview
  - TOA comparison
- Results
  - SDR trends
  - EDR trends
  - Spatial variability
  - Chlorophyll-a products
- Conclusions

# NPP Mission

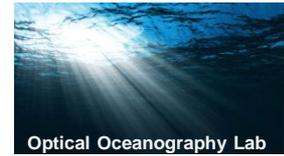


- The Suomi National Polar-orbiting Partnership (Suomi-NPP) is a sun-synchronous satellite carrying five different instruments, one of which is the Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS).
- One of the VIIRS primary missions is the continuity in providing the science community with the global Environmental Data Records (EDRs) over oceanic waters to assess
  - Climatology
  - Global warming
  - Net Primary Production (NPP)

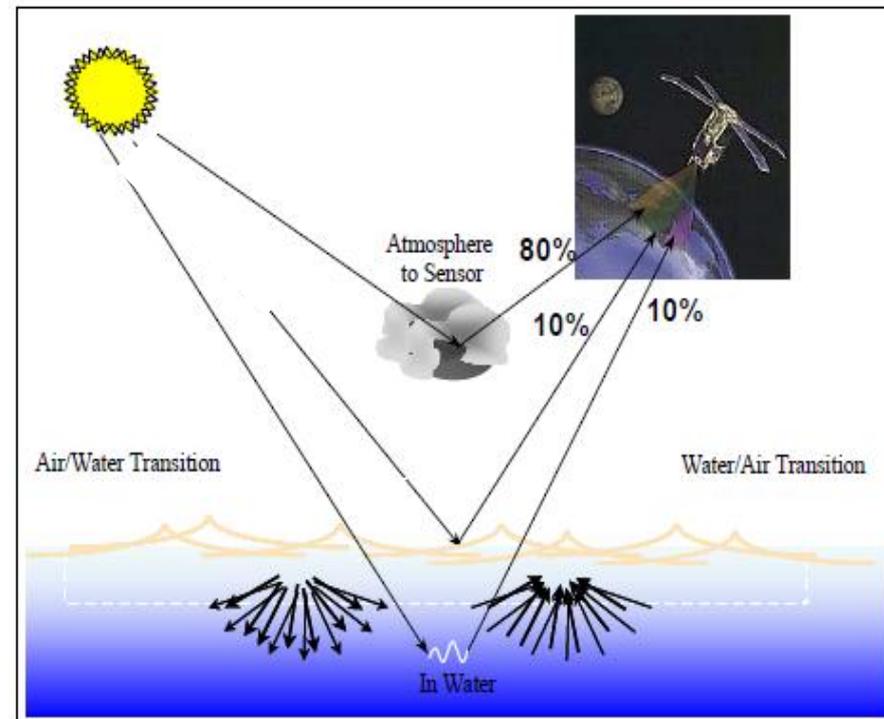


NASA, GSFC-OBPG

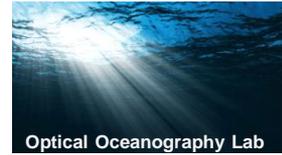
# Ocean Color Remote Sensing



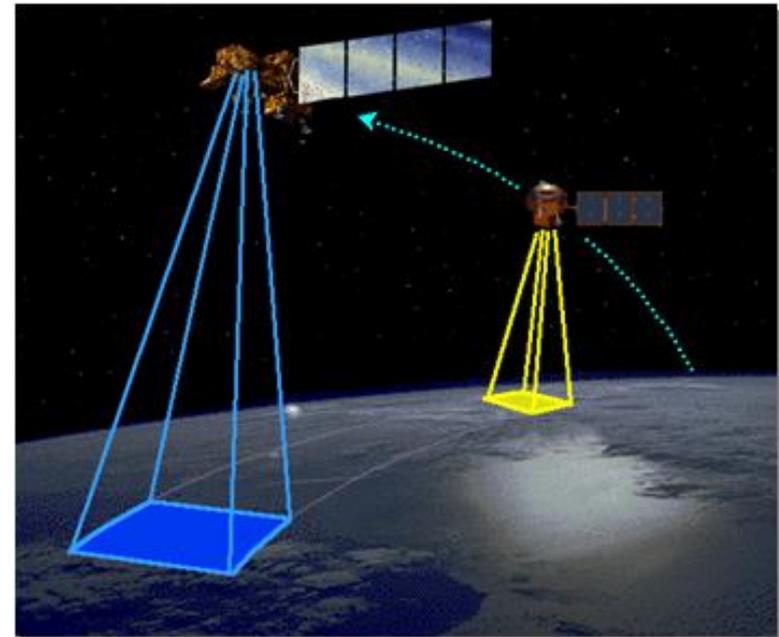
- Remotely sensed signal components
  - Sensor
  - Atmosphere
  - Inverse modeling
- Science-quality ocean color products requires rigorous monitoring of the performance of
  - The sensor (SDR)
  - The retrieval algorithms (EDR)

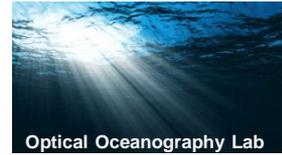


# Inter-sensor Cross-validation



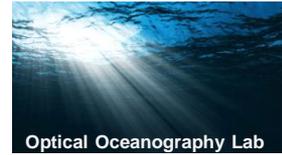
- NPP and Aqua are parts of the Afternoon-Train (A-Train) constellation
- Advantages
  - Quick post-launch assessment
  - Inexpensive
  - Complements other calibration activities (OC cal/val, NASA (OBPG), SDR Team)
- Aqua-MODIS
  - well-characterized over the oceans
  - Relatively stable performance





# Objectives

- Cross-validate VIIRS products with the heritage Aqua-MODIS sensor for March-November 2012
  - Top-of-atmosphere Radiance
  - Surface/In-water products (IDPS)
    - Absorption (Abs) and Backscattering (Sct)
    - Chlorophyll-a (CHL)
- ❖ Note that MODIS OC products are derived from NRL processing system



# Background: Ocean Color Properties

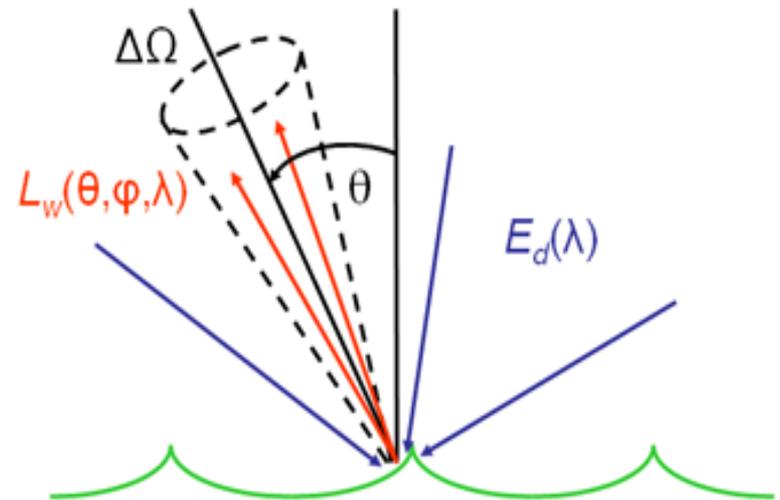
- Top-of-atmosphere (TOA)  $\longrightarrow$  Remote sensing reflectance ( $R_{rs}$ )

- Inverse modeling

$$R_{rs} = \frac{L_w(\theta, \varphi, \lambda)}{E_d(\lambda)} \propto \frac{b_b}{a + b_b}$$

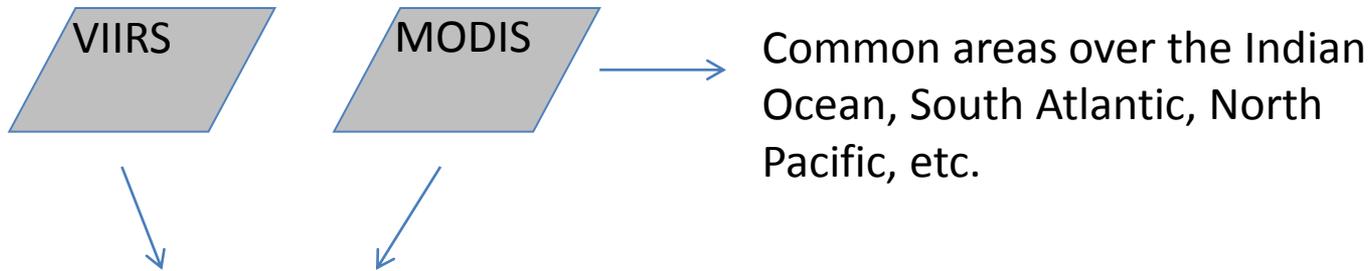
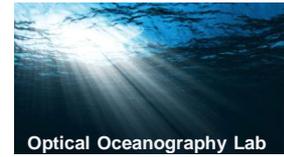
- Inherent Optical Properties (IOPs)

- ✓ Absorption,  $a$
- ✓ Backscattering,  $b_b$



- CHL and particle properties can be estimated from the IOPs

# Approach: Schematic Overview



Masking

Cloud/atmosphere

Local variability

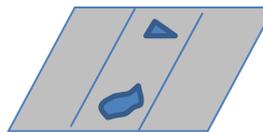
Near-nadir areas

Ratio 1.24  $\mu\text{m}$  bands

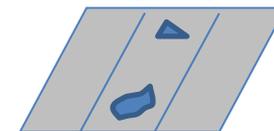
Difference in scan angles  
( $< 5^\circ$ )

ONLY  
near-nadir

VIIRS

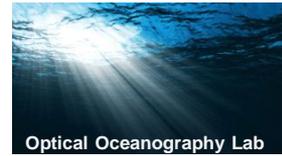


MODIS

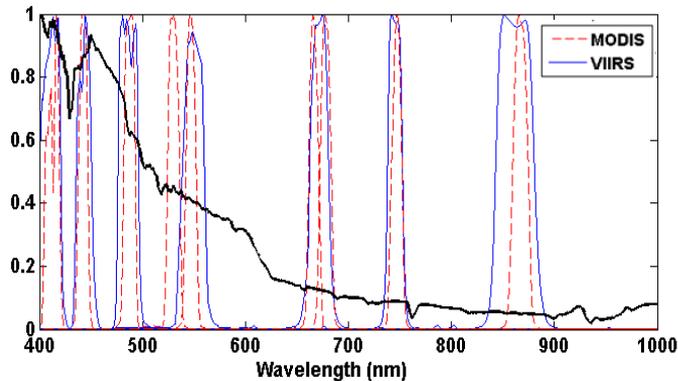
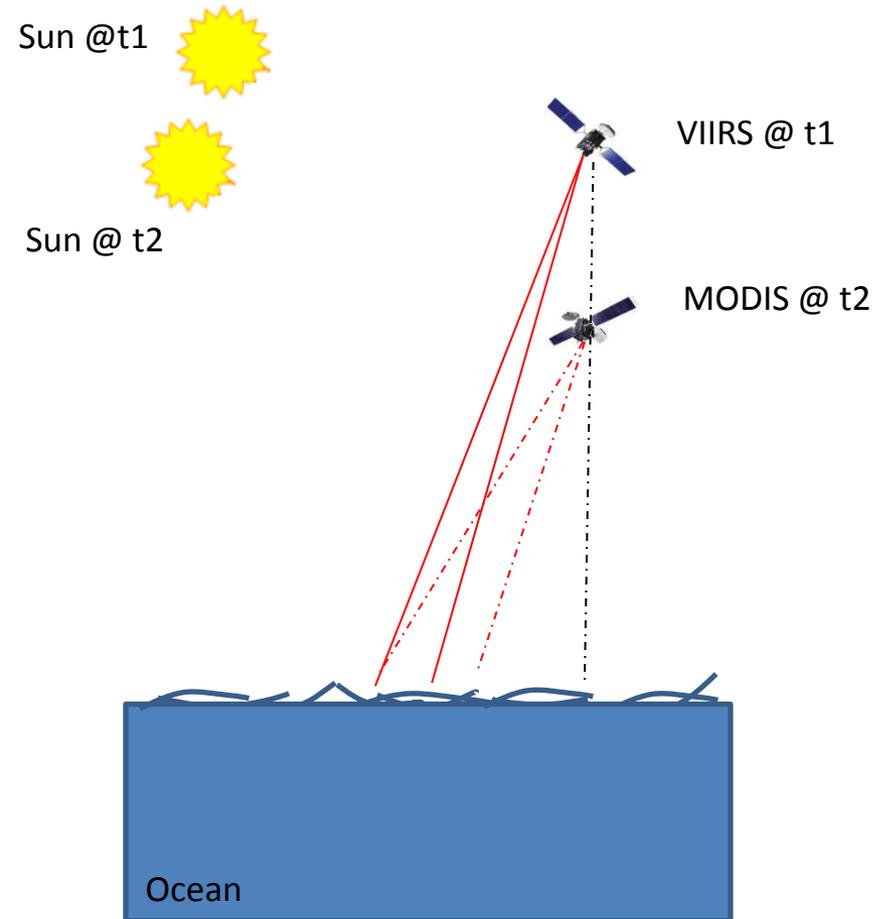


$$\text{Percent Difference (PD)} = 100 * (\text{VIIRS} - \text{MODIS}) / \text{MODIS}$$

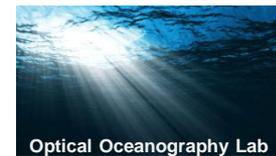
# Approach: TOA Comparisons



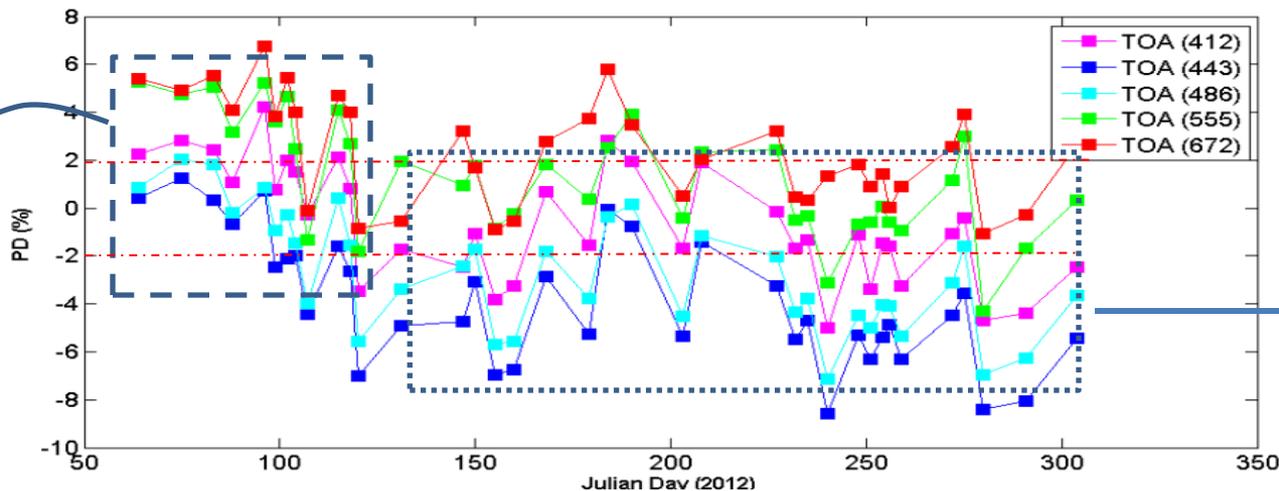
- Inherent differences in...
  - The overpass times ( $t_1 - t_2 < 15\text{min}$ )
  - The imaging geometry
  - The instrumentsare **simulated** (forward modeling)



# Results: SDR Trends

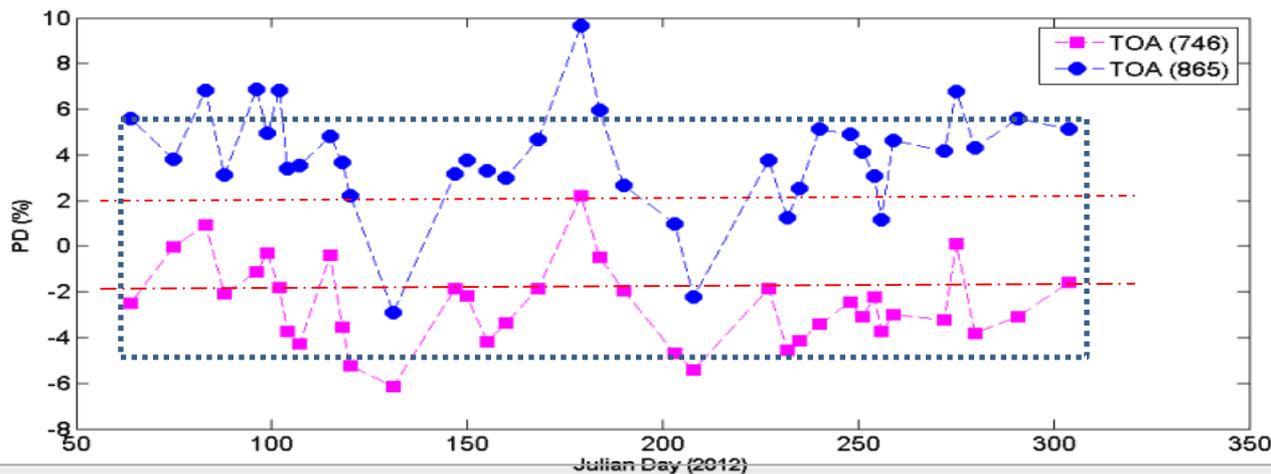


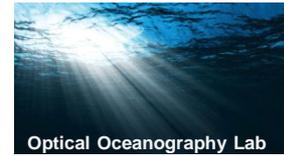
VIIRS > MODIS  
for  
DOY < 120



VIIRS < MODIS  
for  
DOY > 120

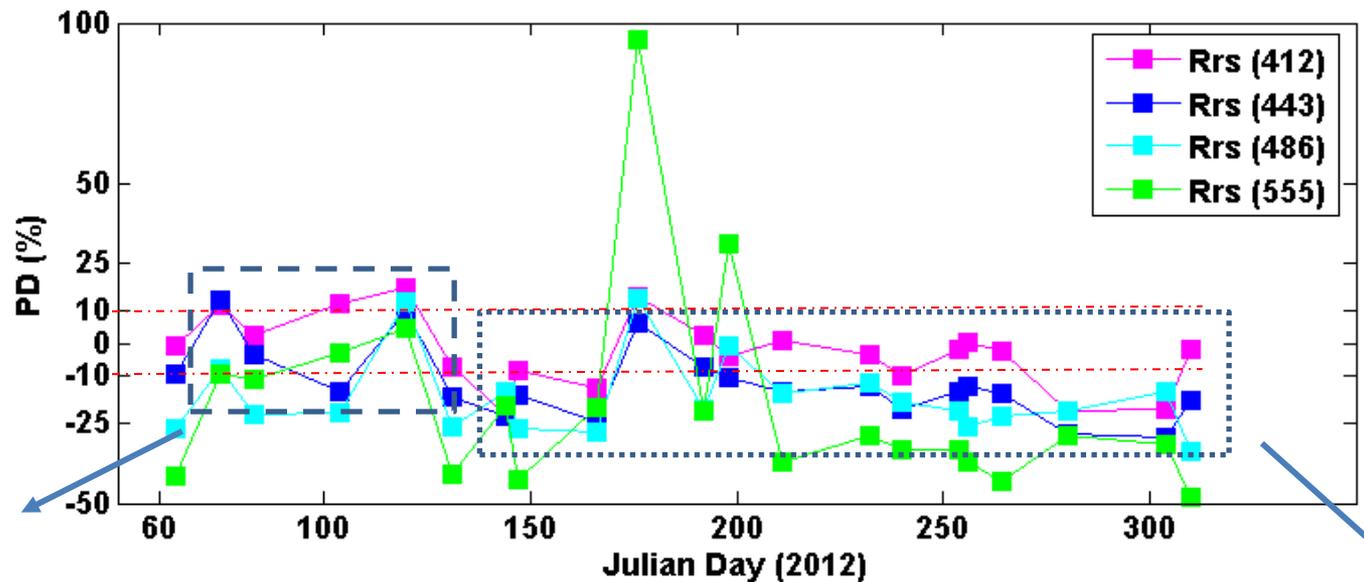
The red dashed lines indicate margins





# Results: EDR Trends (Rrs)

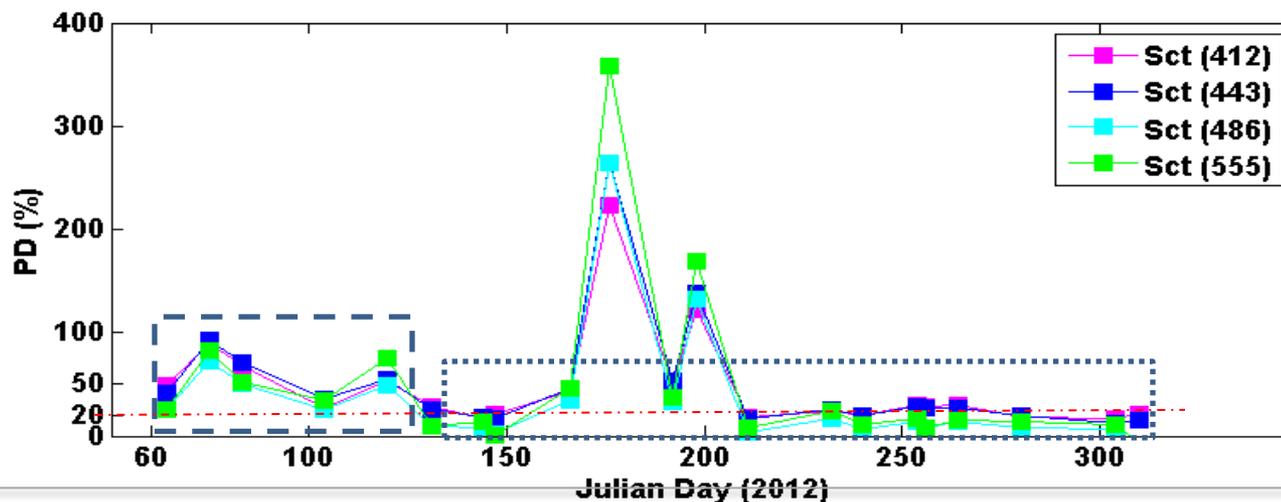
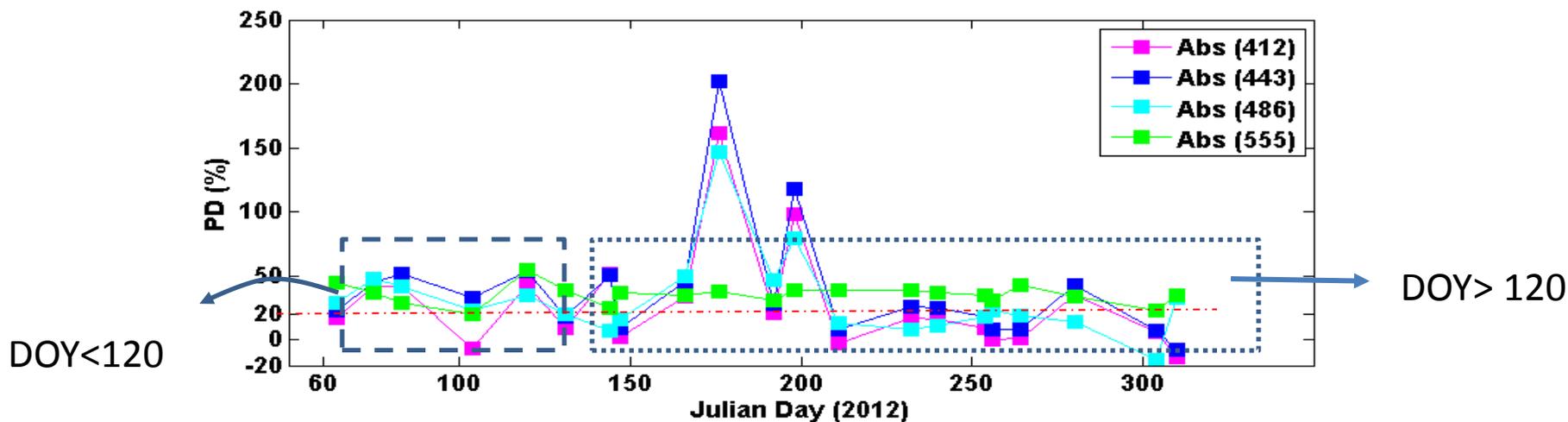
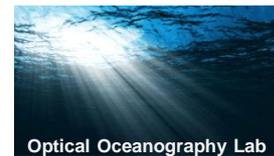
- Consistent with the SDR trends



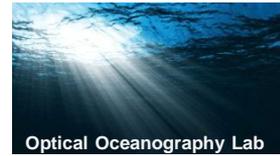
DOY < 120

DOY > 120

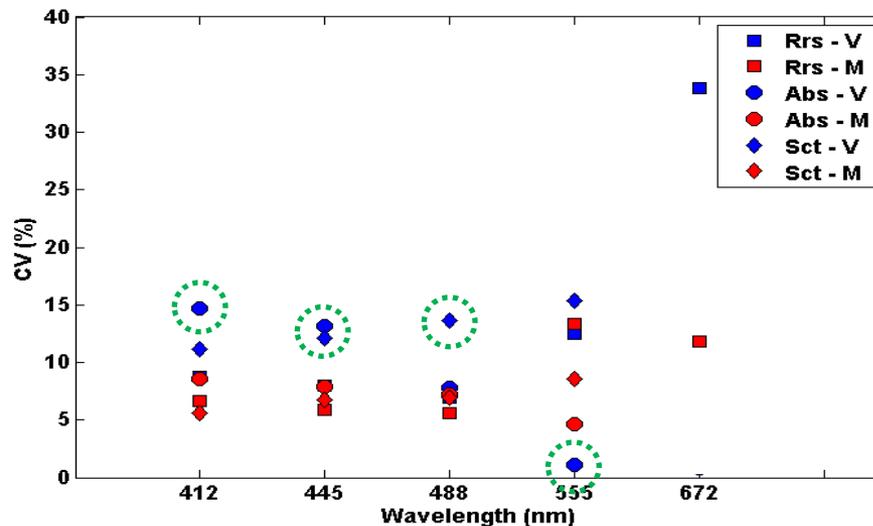
# Results: EDR Trends (IOPs)



# Spatial Variability in Rrs/IOPs: VIIRS Vs. MODIS

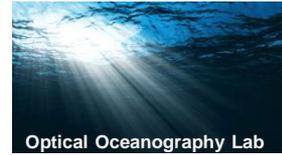


- Analyze striping and banding effects
  - The coefficient of variation (CV) was computed for all the areas utilized in the study
  - Some spatial variability is expected due to the nature of oceanic waters

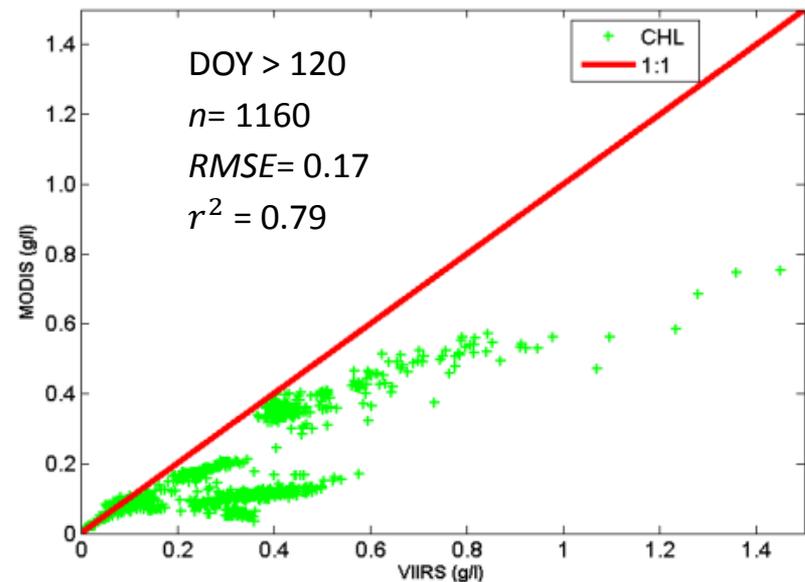
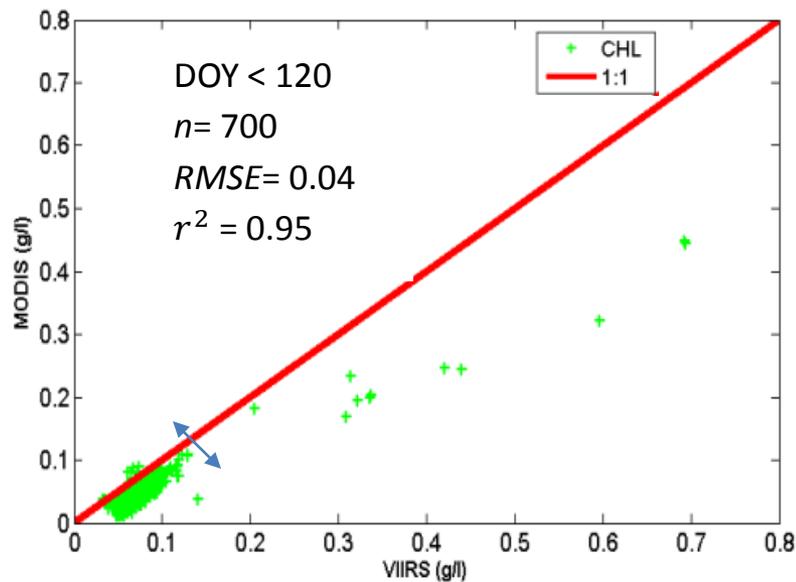


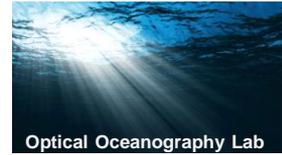
- Rrs are consistent except for M5, i.e., Rrs(672)

# CHL Products



- The CHL products are relatively in a good agreement during DOY <120, although there is a bias in that obtained from VIIRS
- The CHL products for DOY >120 were found inconsistent

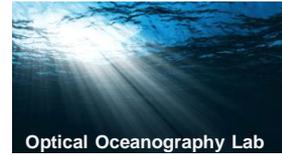




# Sources of Uncertainties

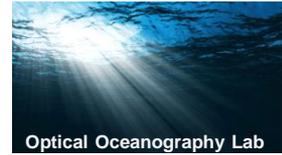
- SDR Trends
  - Forward atmospheric simulations
    - Upper-air atmosphere
    - Aerosols
  - Inconsistencies in the atmospheric conditions
  - Differences in the pathlengths
- EDR Trends
  - Differences in the IOP retrieval algorithms. ~10% - 15% disparity is expected

# Conclusions



- SDR
  - Assuming stable performance of MODIS
    - Spectral-dependent variations in the VIIRS radiometric response (visible)
    - The trends in the NIR exhibit weak correlation with those in the visible
- EDR
  - Temporal patterns in the SDR is also seen in the  $R_{rs}$  and the  $Sct$  products
  - The VIIRS-derived spatial variability is different from that of MODIS due to
    - The differences in the algorithms
    - The striping and banding effects
  - VIIRS-derived CHL products are **relatively consistent** with those from MODIS for **DOY<120**. The CHL products from VIIRS are **overestimated** for **DOY>120** because of
    - The low responses of the VIIRS blue/green bands

# Acknowledgements



- NRL-Stennis
- Ocean color cal/val Team
- NOAA-STAR