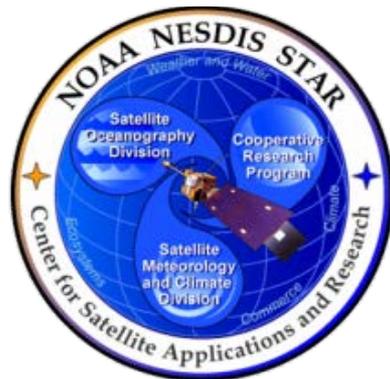


Statistical Evaluation of VIIRS Ocean Color Data Retrievals

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STAR VIIRS Ocean Color Team

STAR JPSS
2015 Annual Science Team Meeting
August 27, 2015

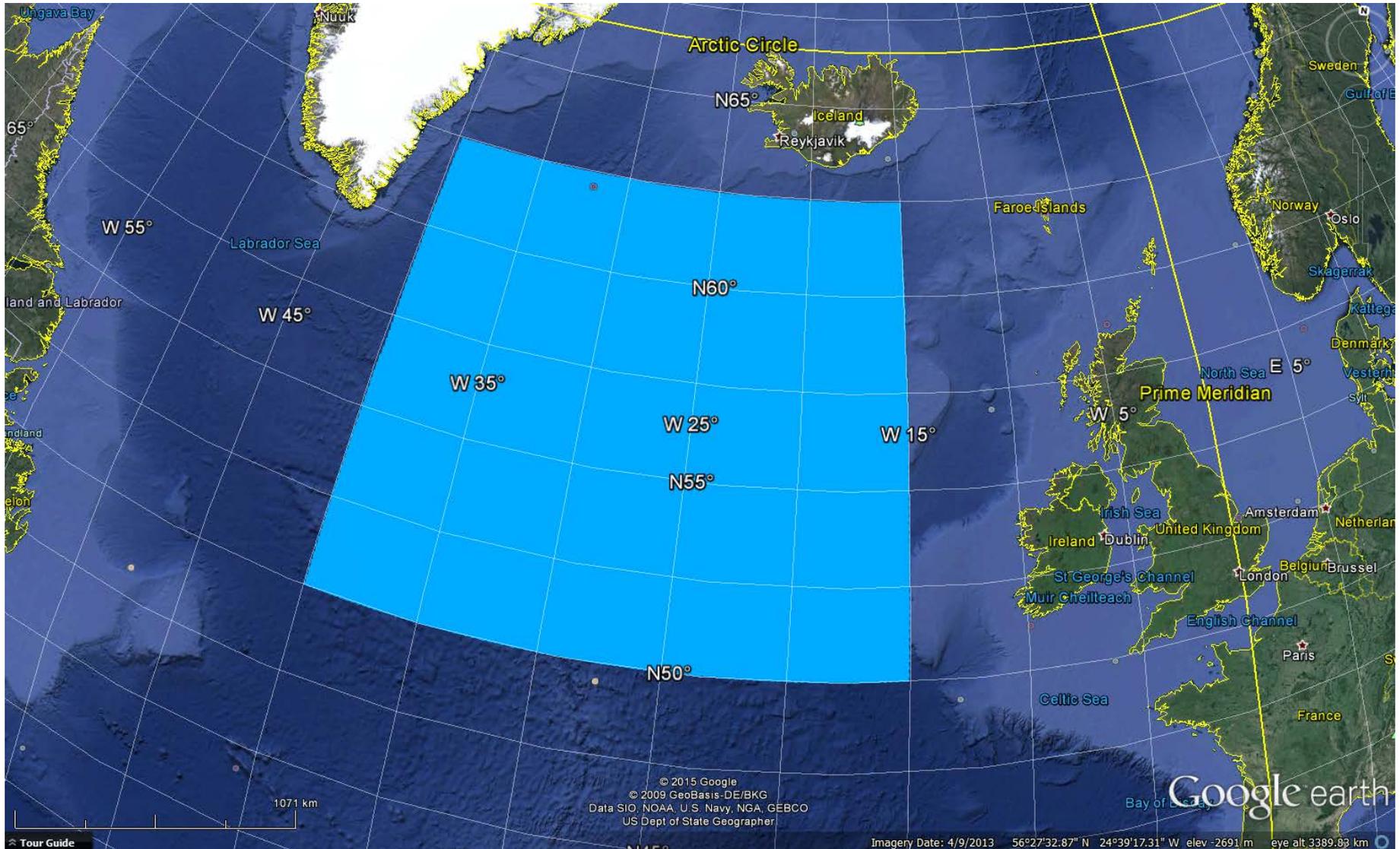


Methodology

- Analyze SNPP-VIIRS ocean color data granules from two regions, from time period 2012 - 2014, processed with the most recent MSL12 (BMW algorithm)
- Exclude all nL_w data flagged as land, clouds, high sun-glint, and atmospheric correction failure, as well as all masked or out-of range nL_w data
- Subtract lat-lon binned and time averaged nL_w over 31 days (day-15...day+15) from nL_w data in each granule: $\Delta nL_w = nL_w - \text{time_averaged}(\text{binned}(nL_w))$
- Collect statistics in VIIRS bands M1-M5 for ΔnL_w (410, 443, 486, 551, 671 nm) dependence on solar-zenith angle, sensor-zenith angle, glint coefficient, wind speed, atmospheric pressure, and other retrieval and auxiliary parameters
- Also collect number of data points dependence on retrieval parameters
- Plot ΔnL_w vs. retrieval parameters and look for deviations from average and other artifacts

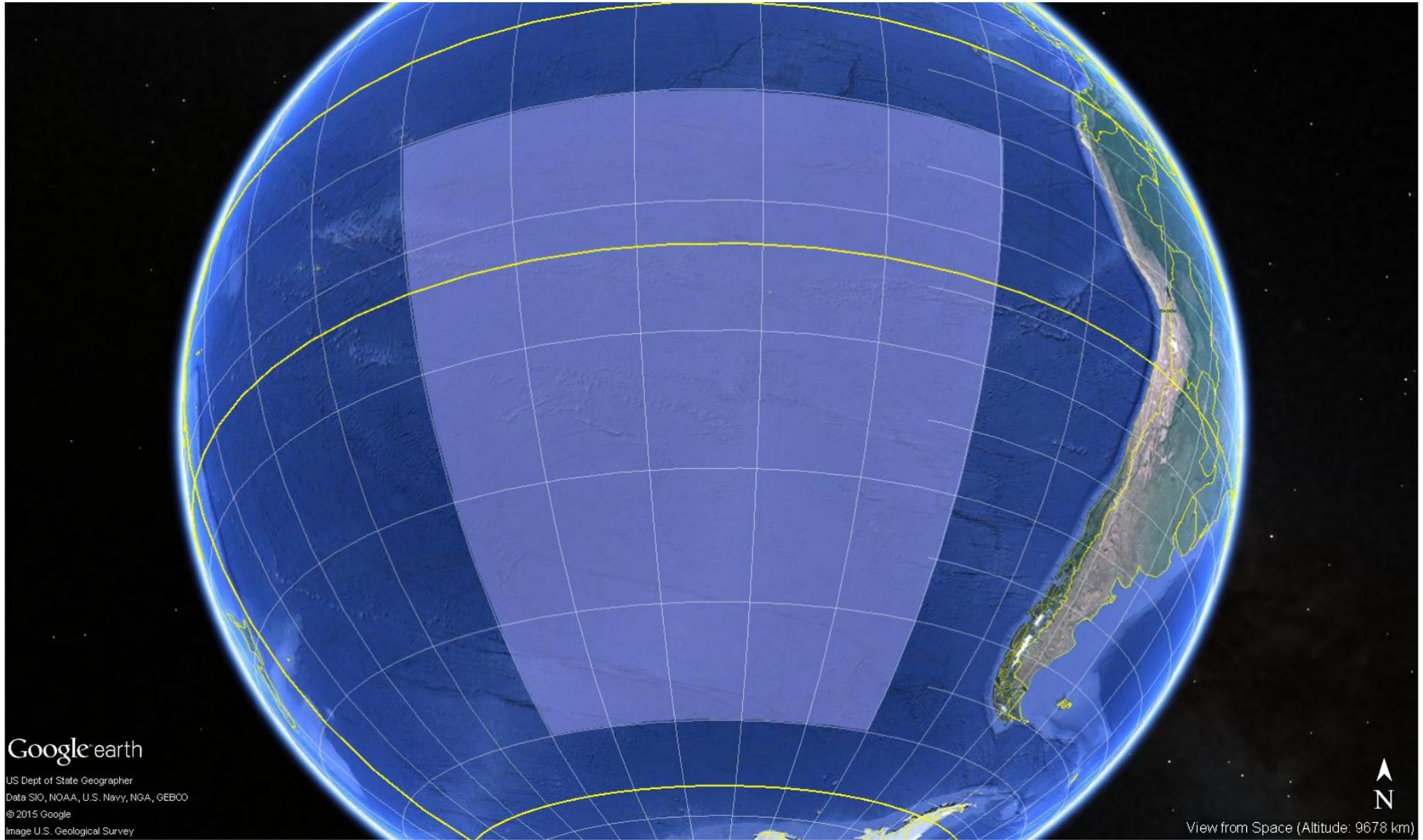
Region 1: North Atlantic

region of study: 50-62.5N, 15-40W box
binned nL_w : ($0.5^\circ\text{lat} \times 1^\circ\text{lon} \approx 50 \times 50\text{km}$)



Region 2: South Pacific

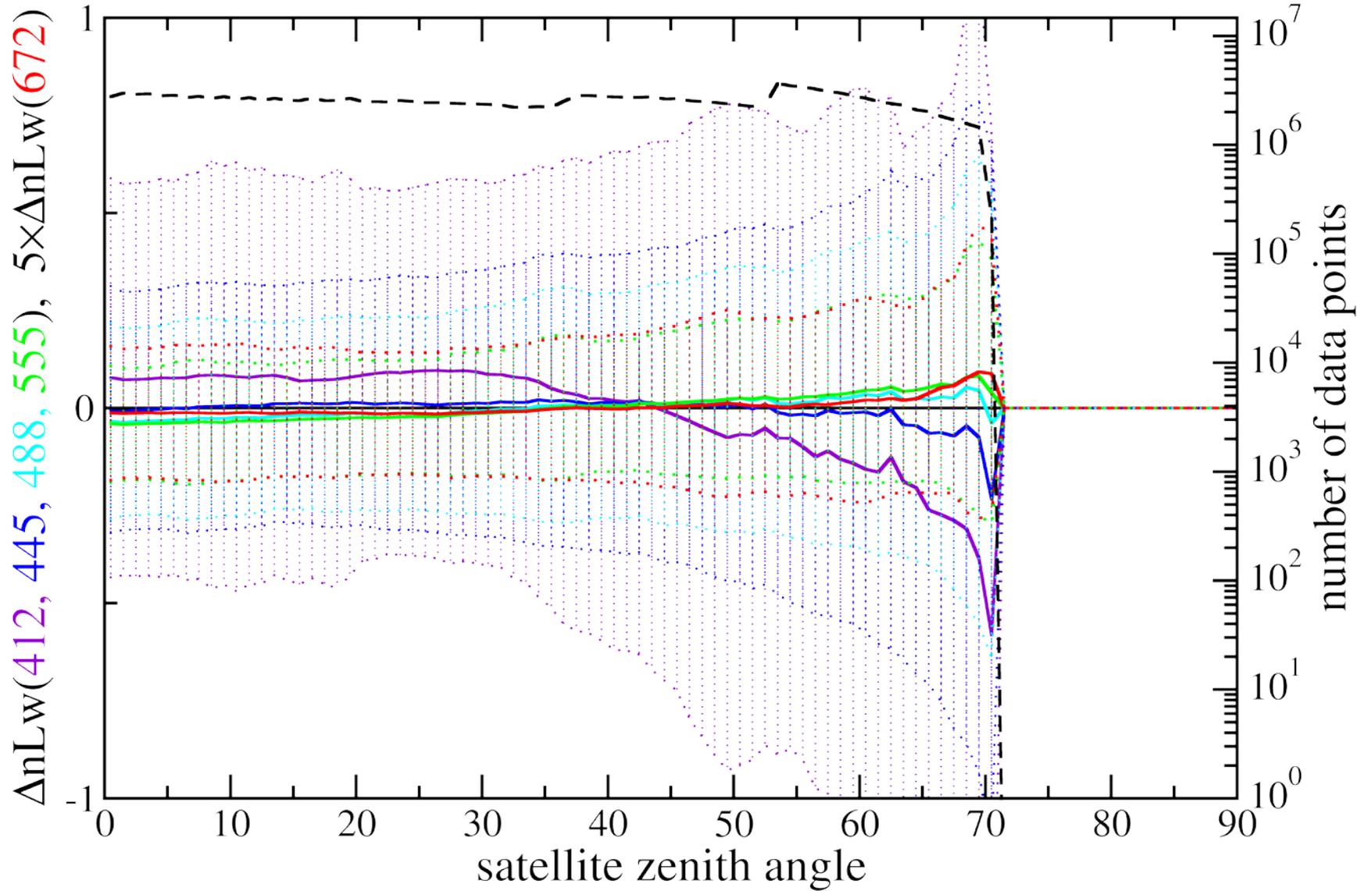
region of study: 10-60S, 90-140W box
binned nL_w : (0.5°lat × 0.5°lon)



nL_w dependence on
sensor-zenith angle

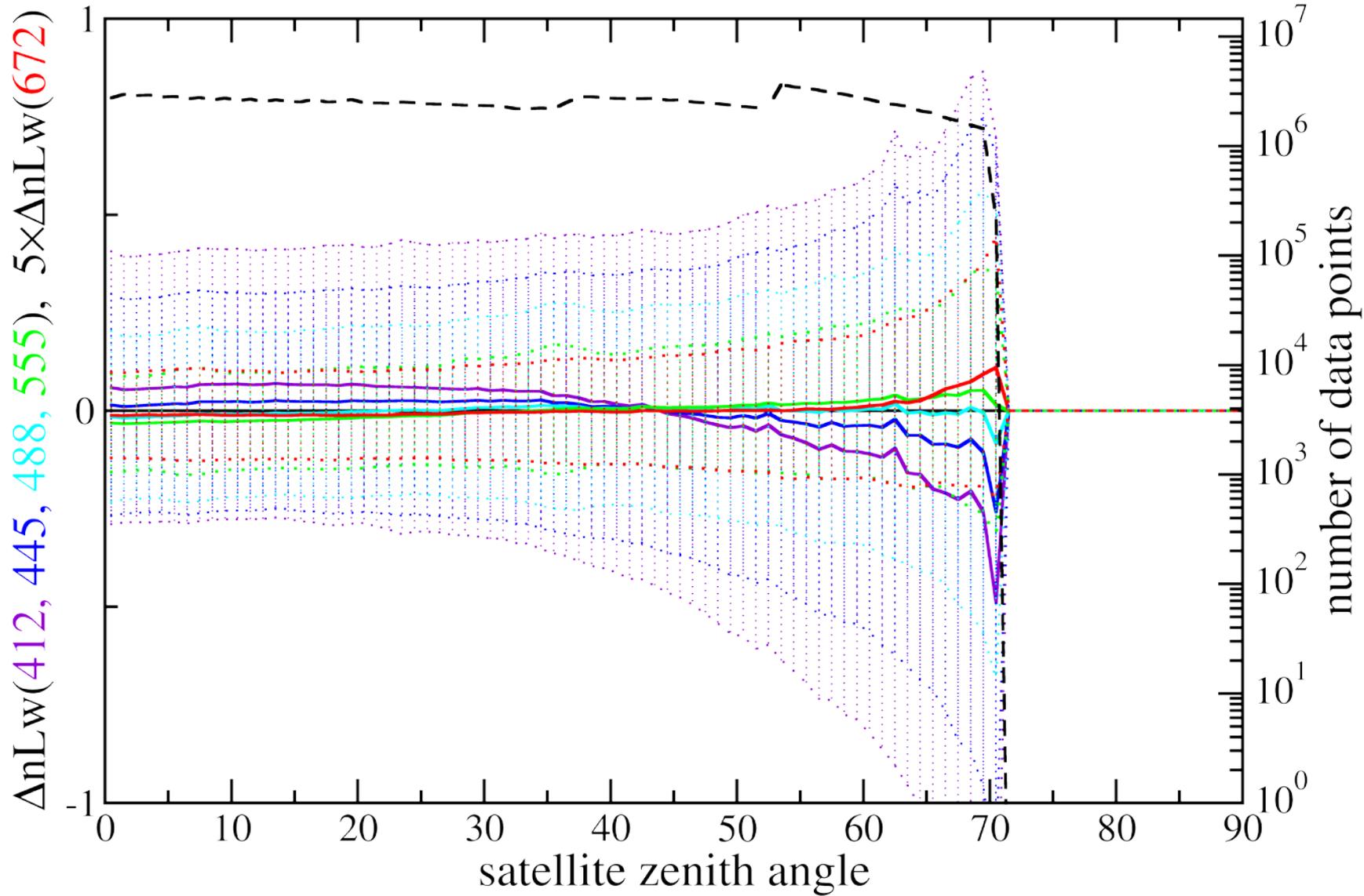
North Atlantic (IDPS-SDR)

2012



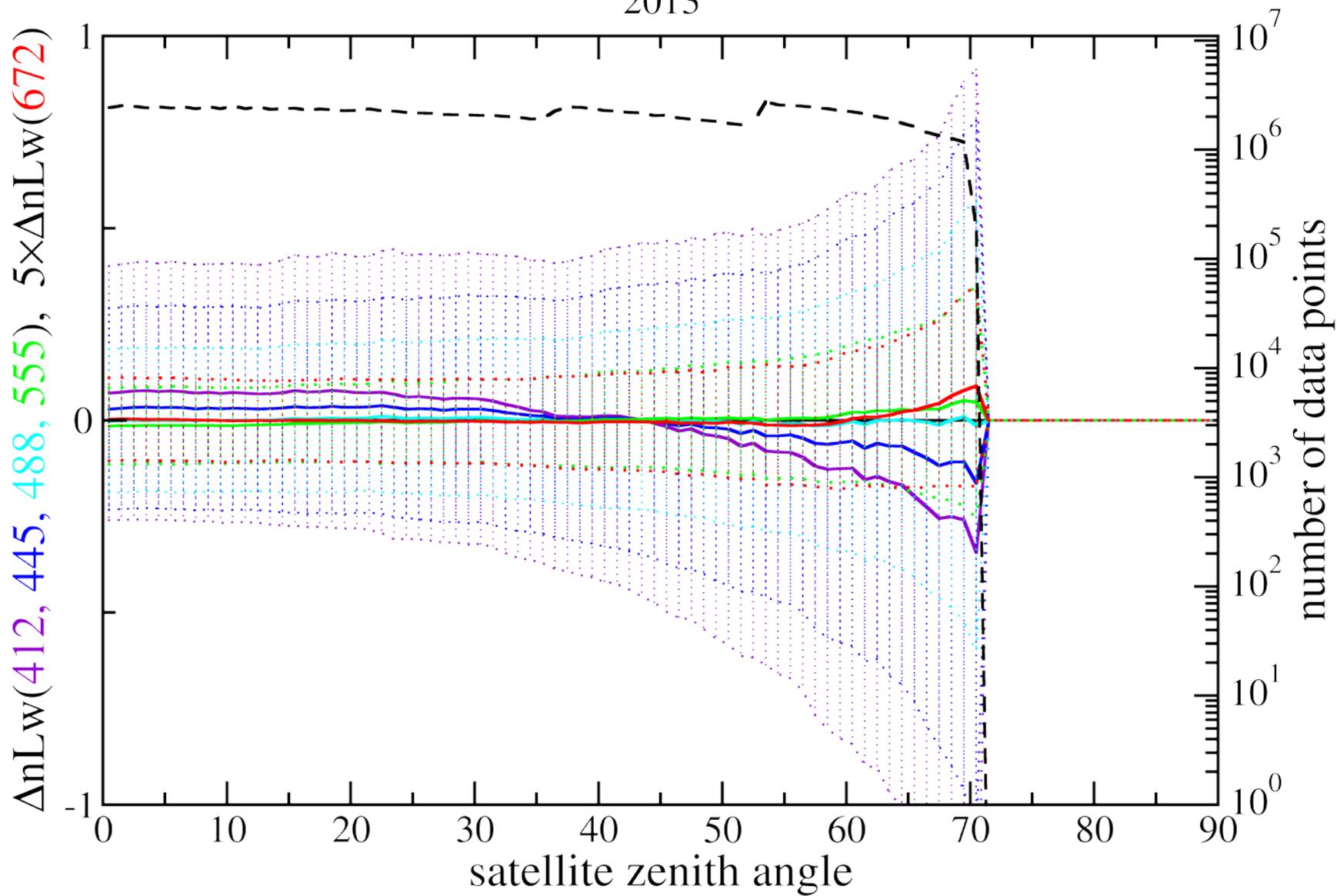
North Atlantic (OC-SDR)

2012



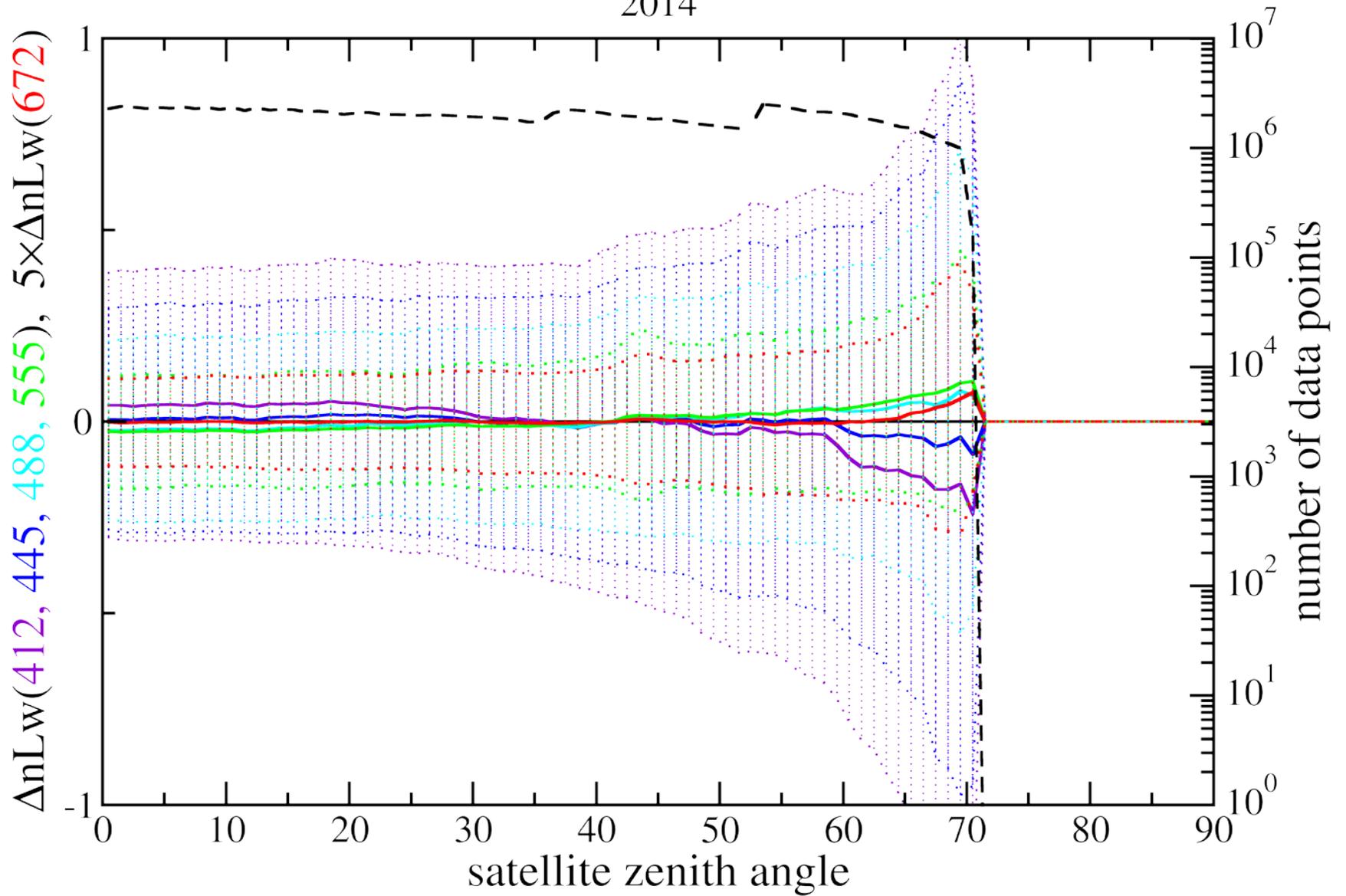
North Atlantic (OC-SDR)

2013



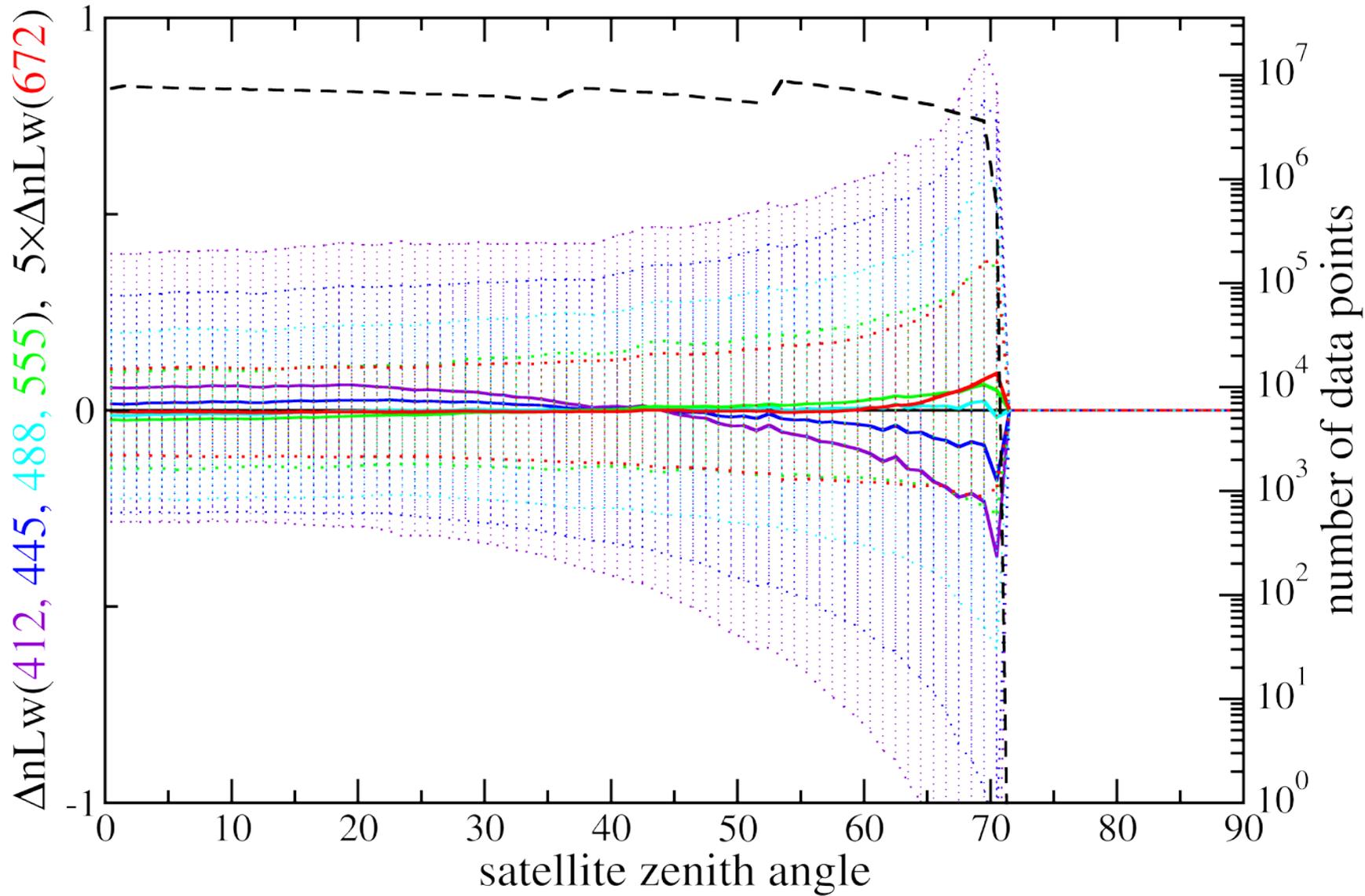
North Atlantic (OC-SDR)

2014



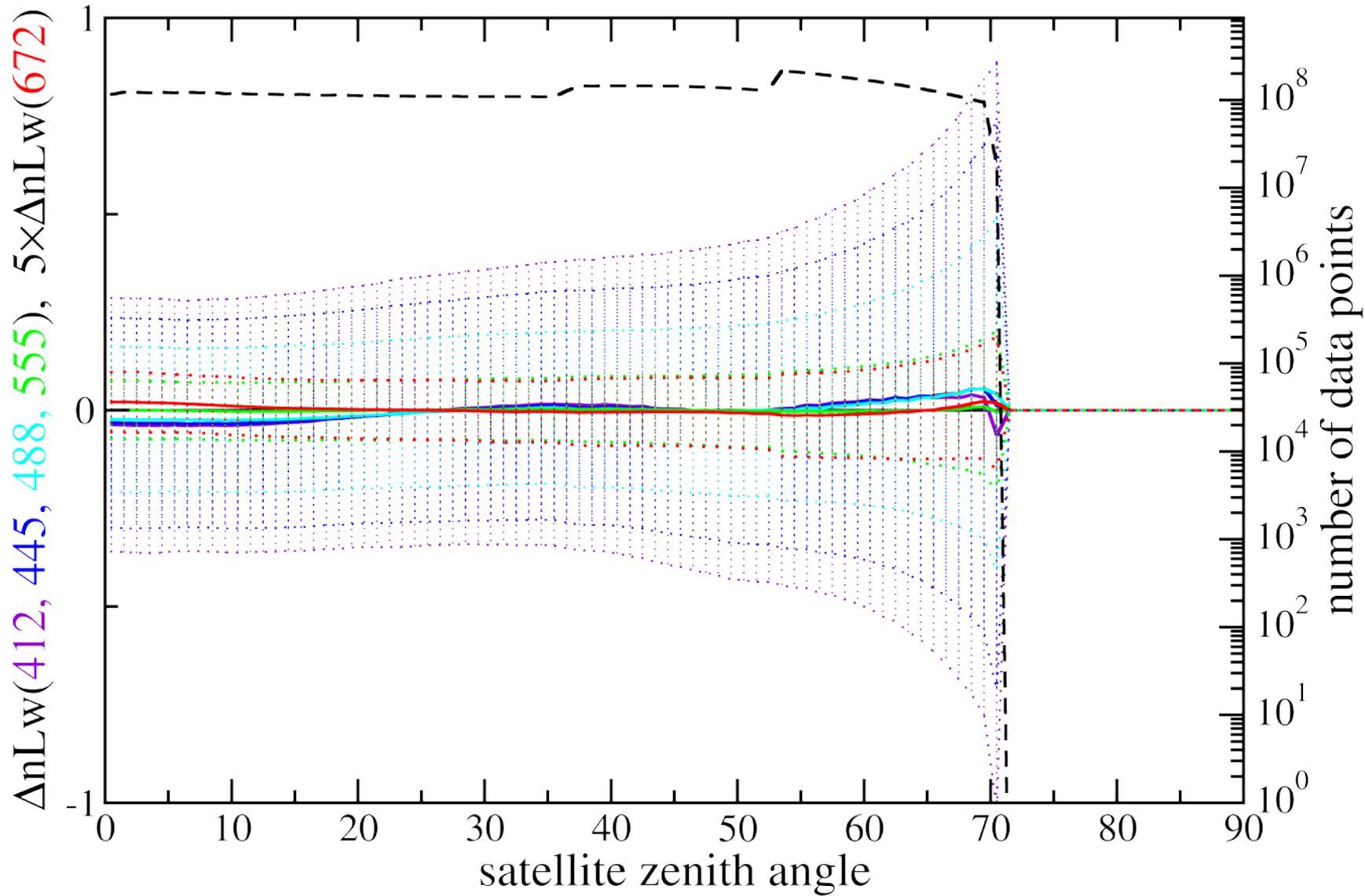
North Atlantic (OC-SDR)

2012 - 2014



South Pacific (OC-SDR)

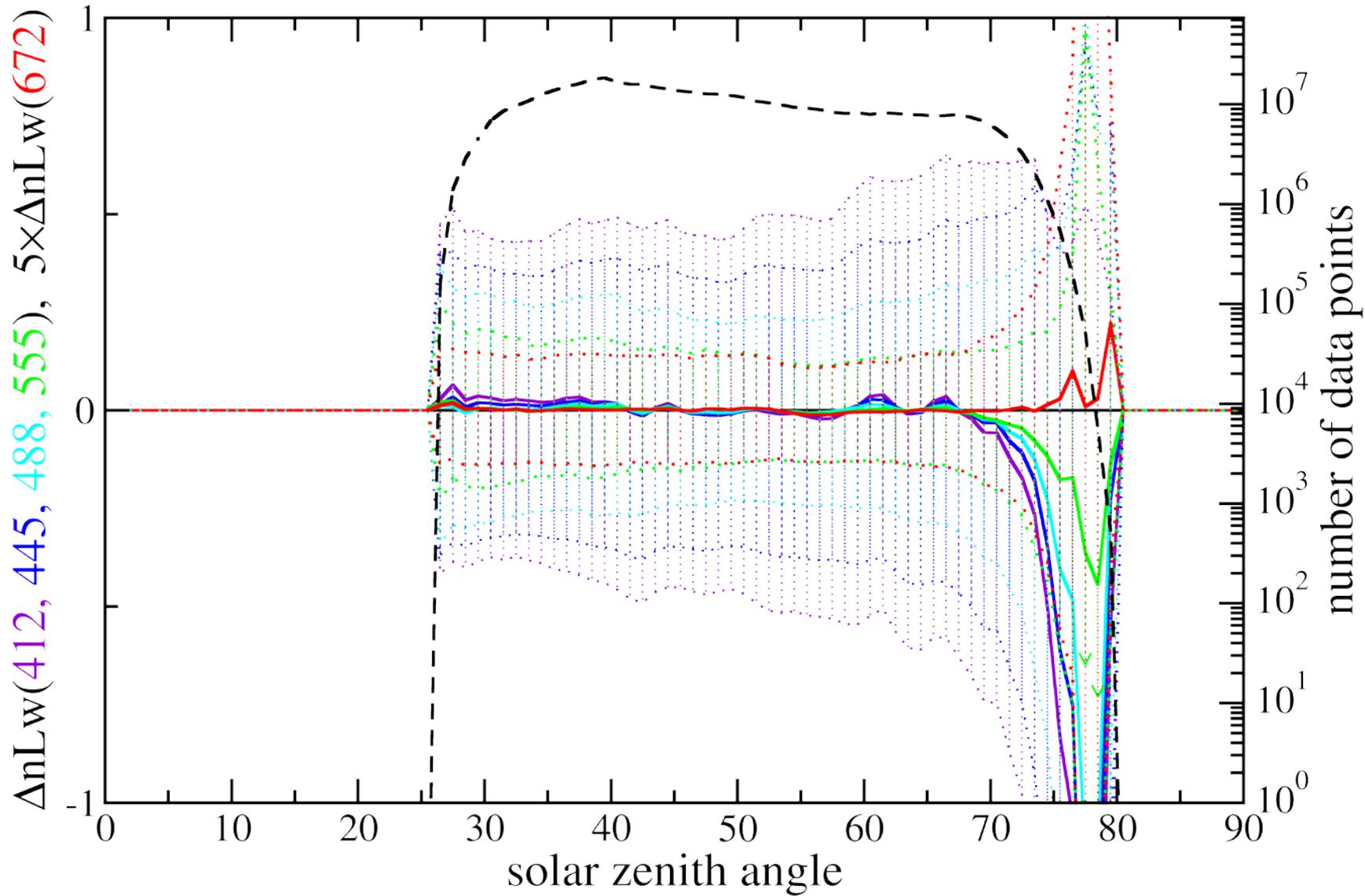
2012 - 2014



nL_w dependence on
solar-zenith angle

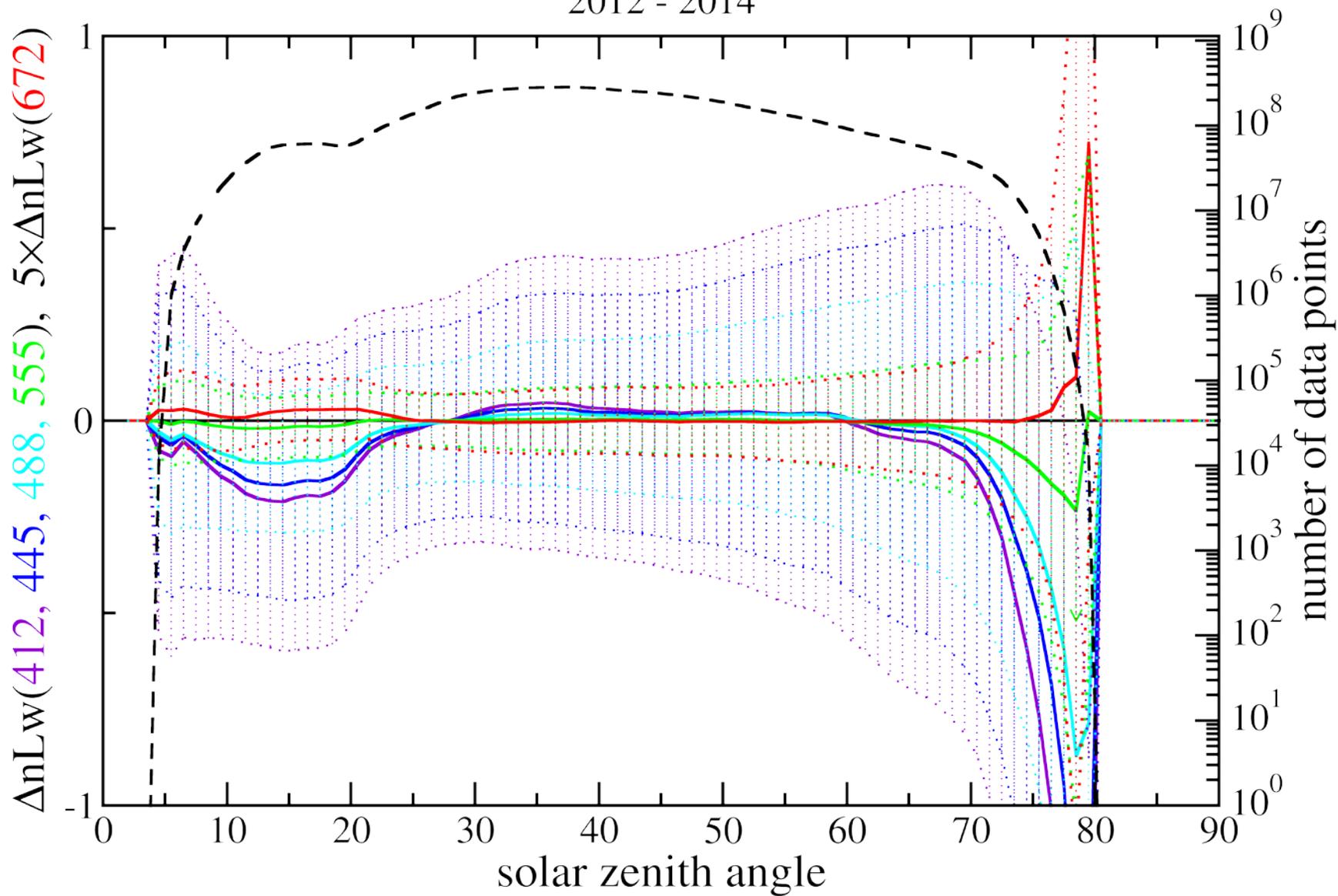
North Atlantic (OC-SDR)

2012 - 2014



South Pacific (OC-SDR)

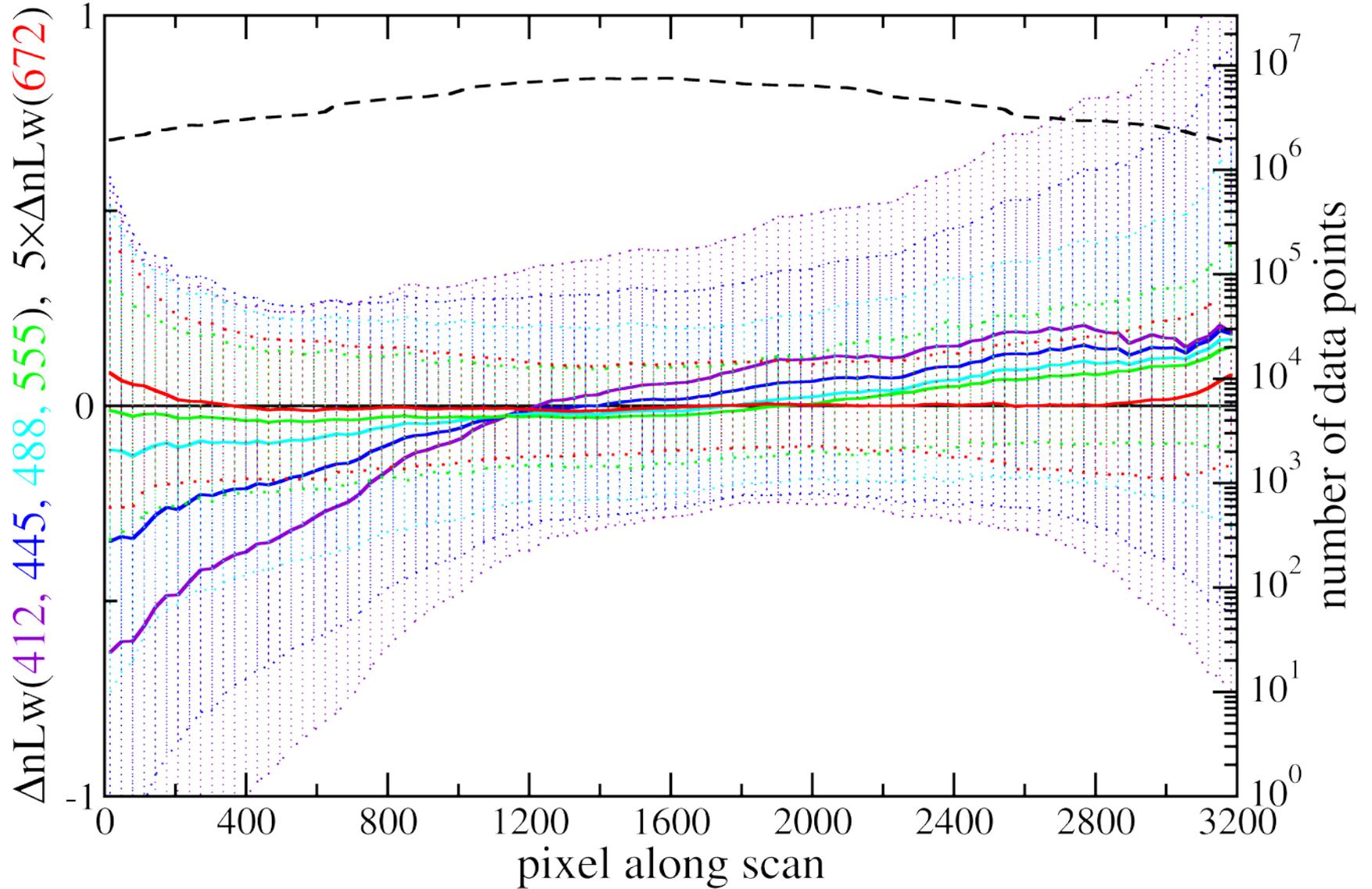
2012 - 2014



nL_w dependence on
pixel number along the scan

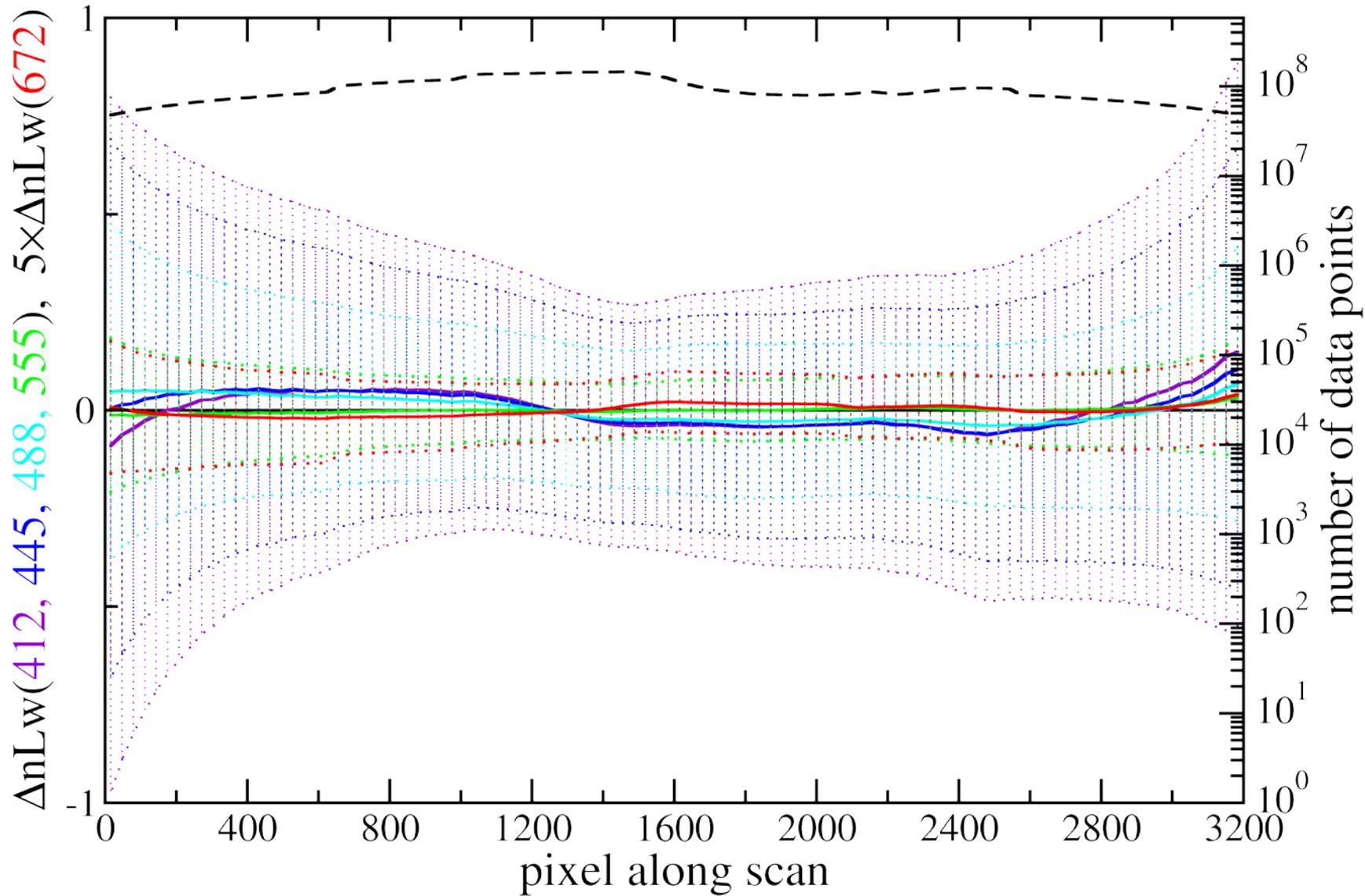
North Atlantic (OC-SDR)

2012 - 2014



South Pacific (OC-SDR)

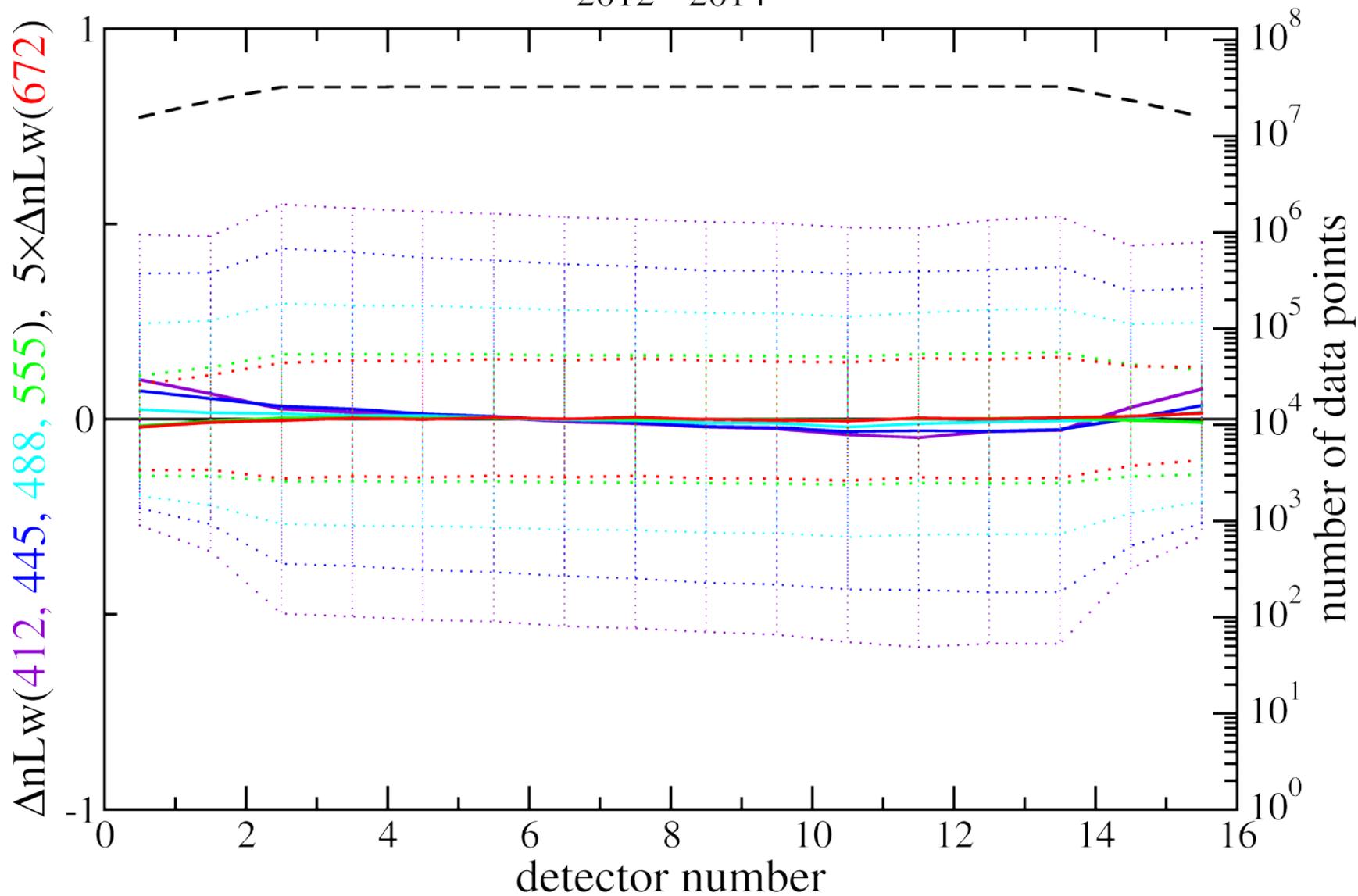
2012 - 2014



nL_w dependence on
detector number

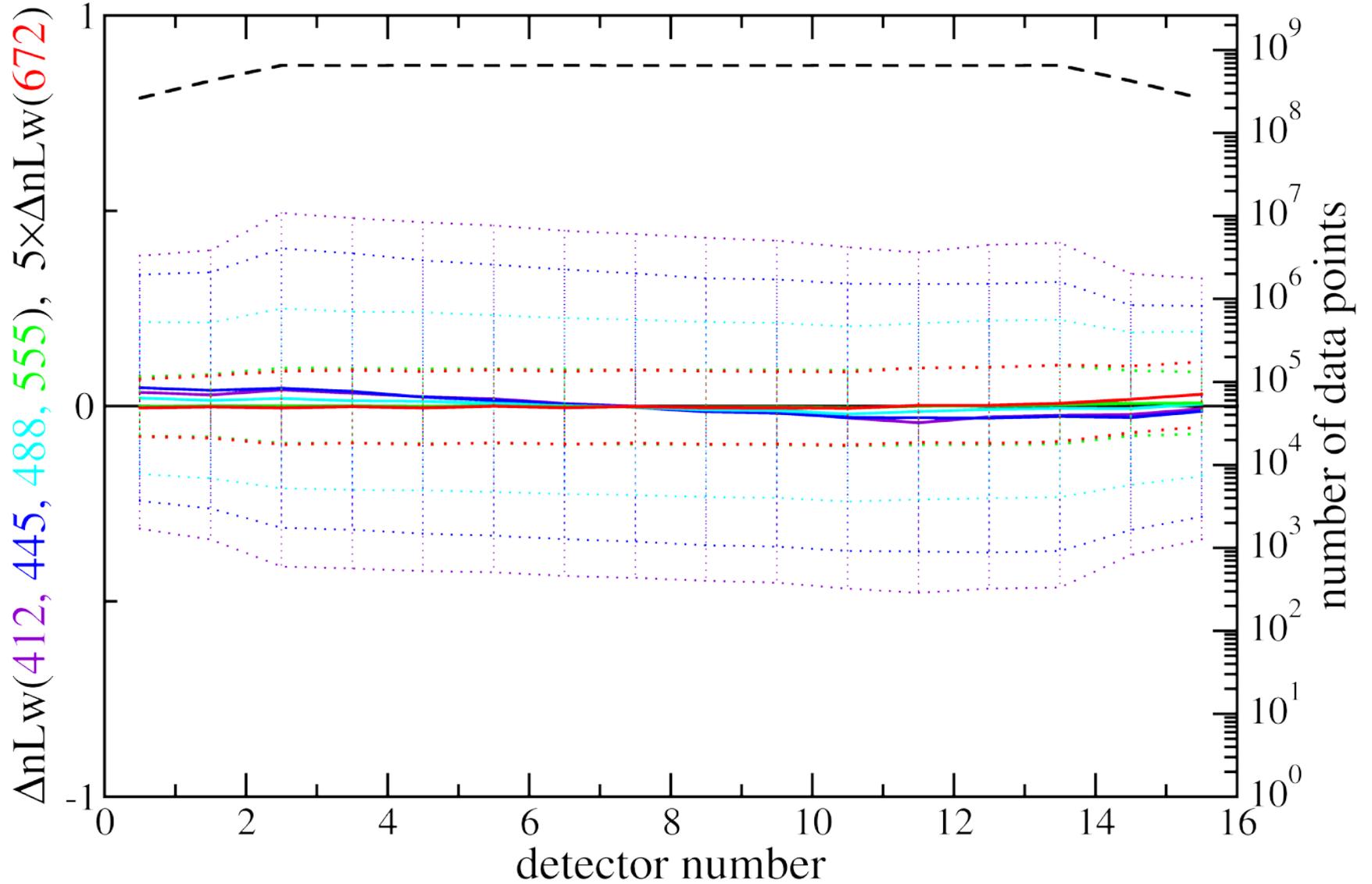
North Atlantic (OC-SDR)

2012 - 2014



South Pacific (OC-SDR)

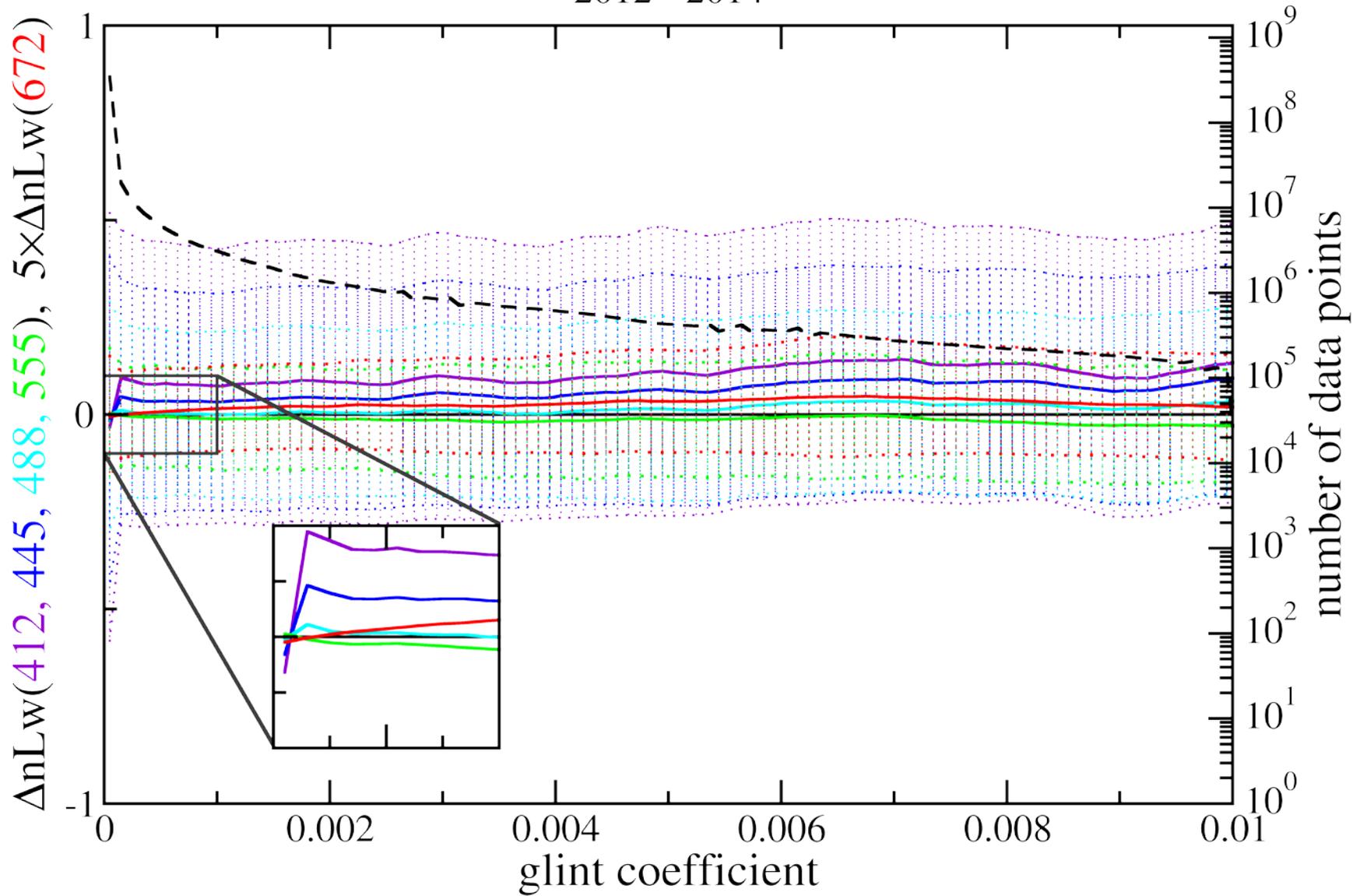
2012 - 2014



nL_w dependence on
sun glint coefficient

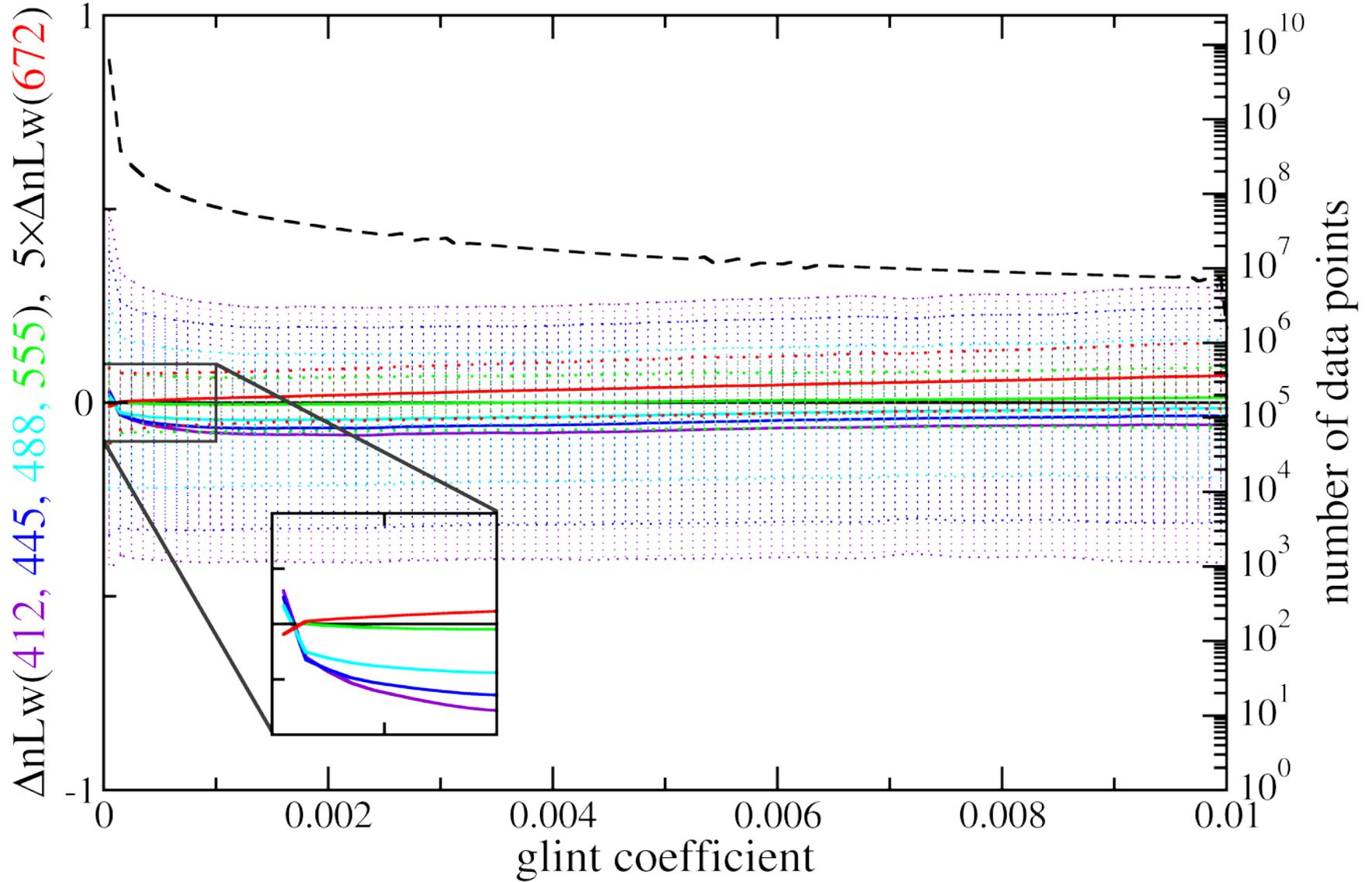
North Atlantic (OC-SDR)

2012 - 2014



South Pacific (OC-SDR)

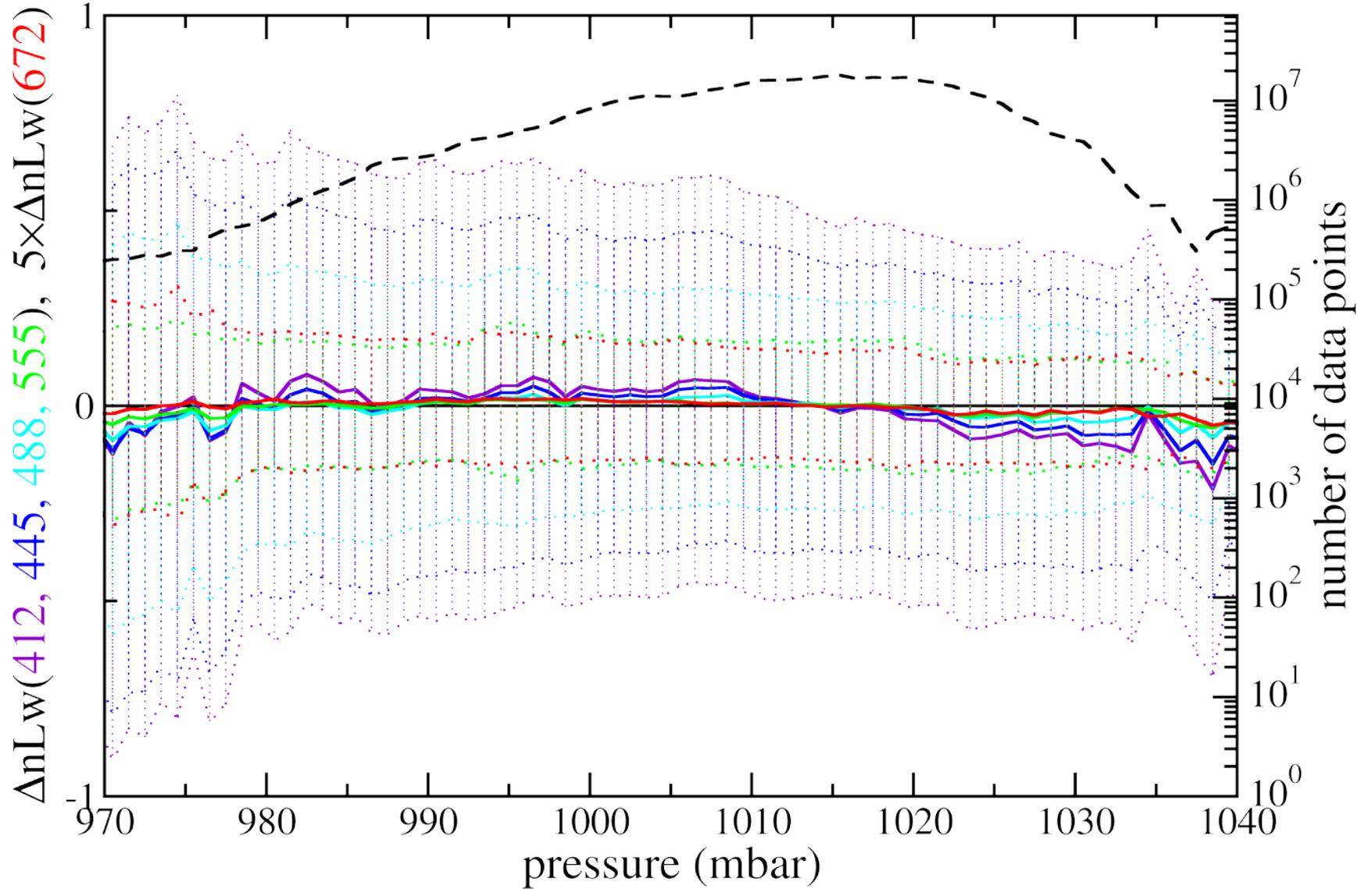
2012 - 2014



nL_w dependence on
atmospheric pressure

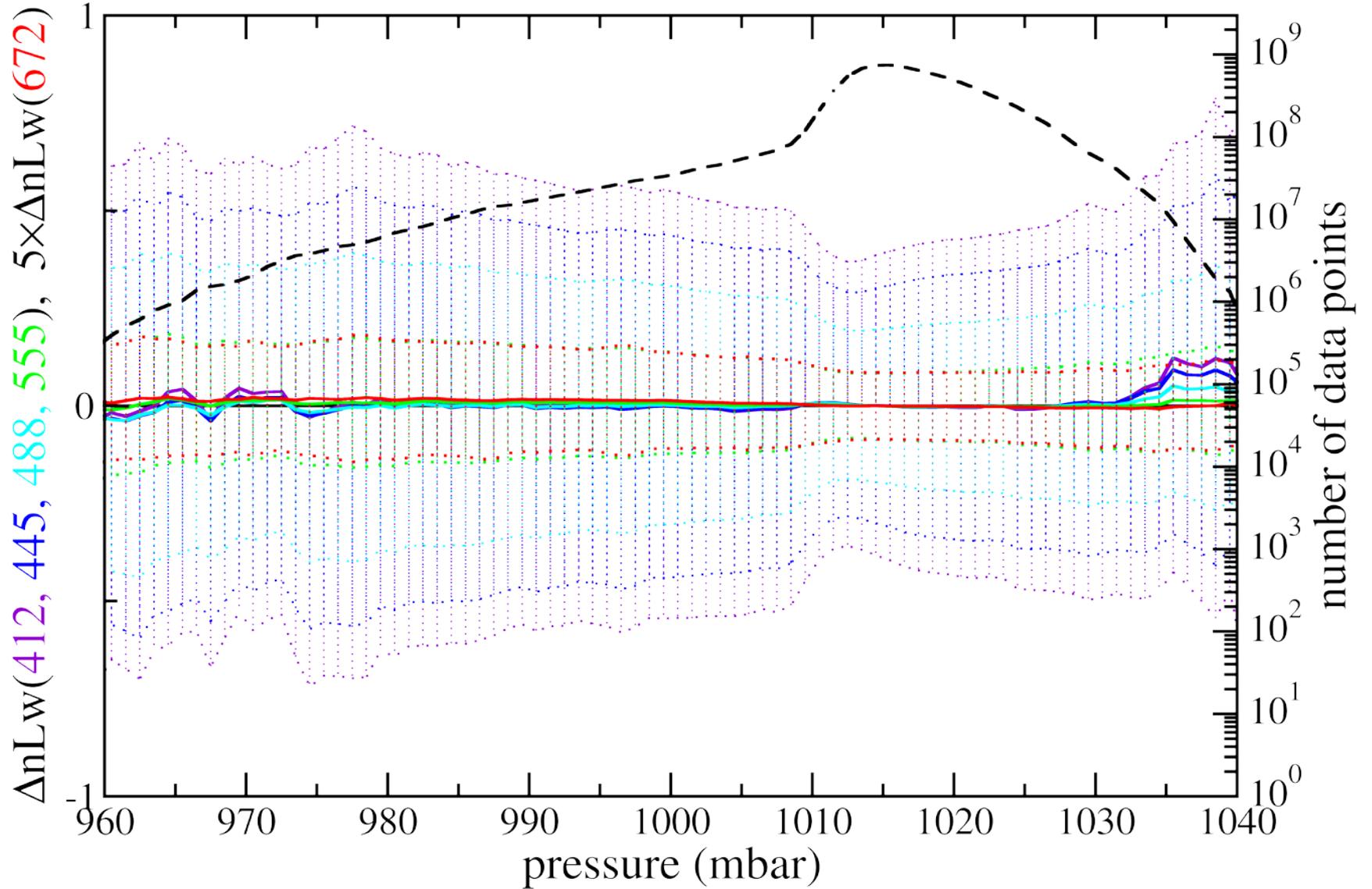
North Atlantic (OC-SDR)

2012 - 2014



South Pacific (OC-SDR)

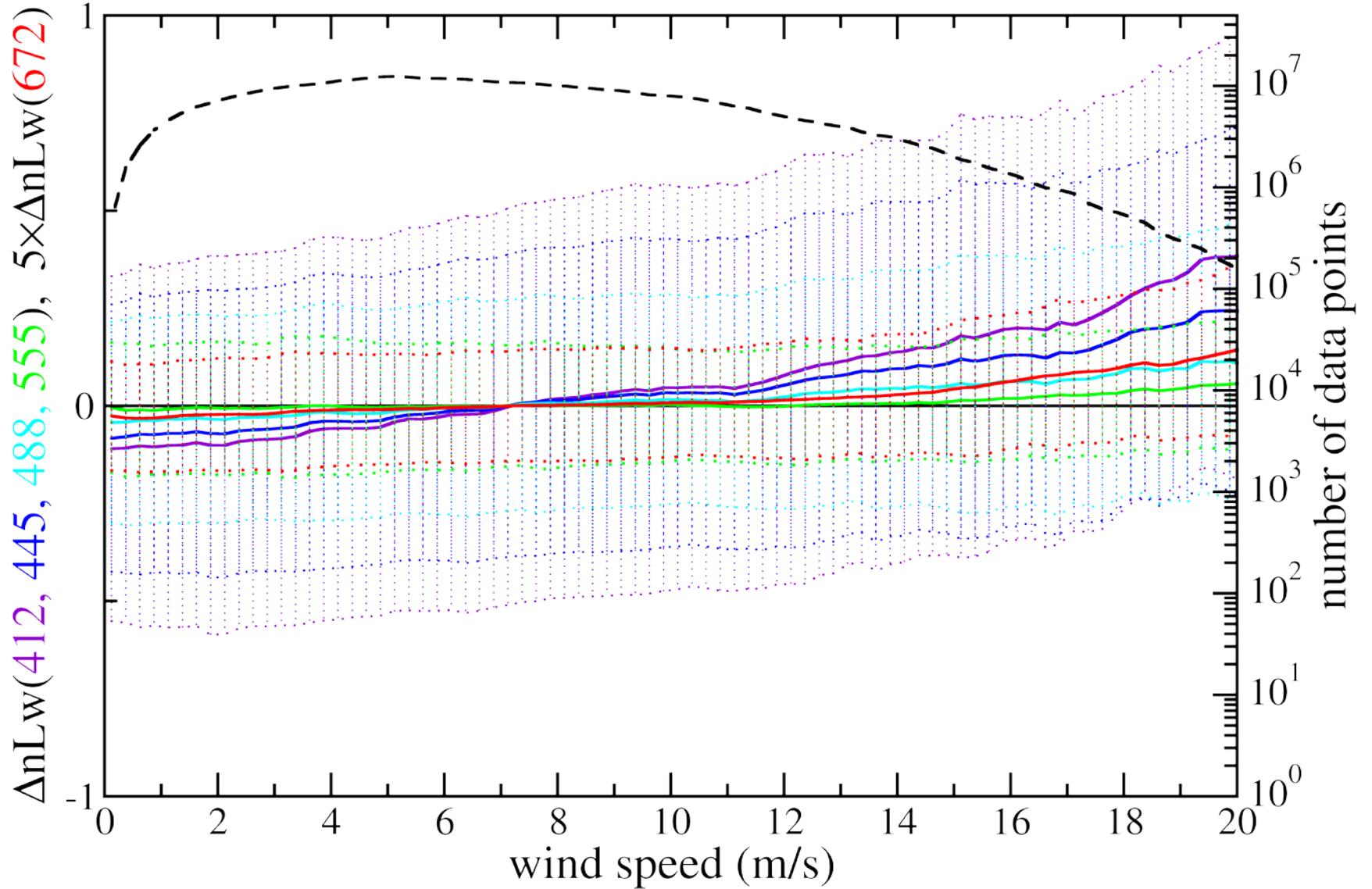
2012 - 2014



nL_w dependence on
wind speed

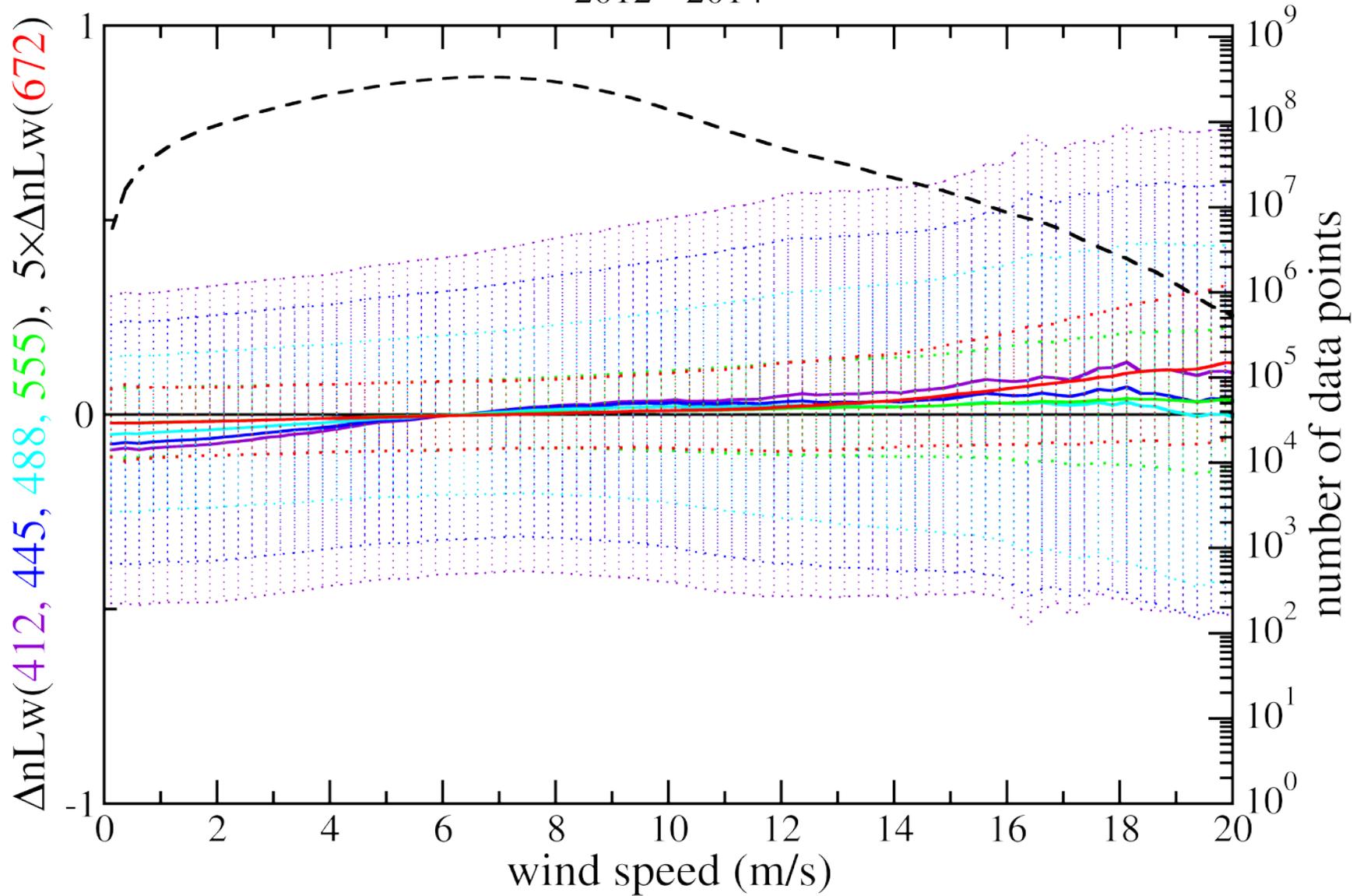
North Atlantic (OC-SDR)

2012 - 2014



South Pacific (OC-SDR)

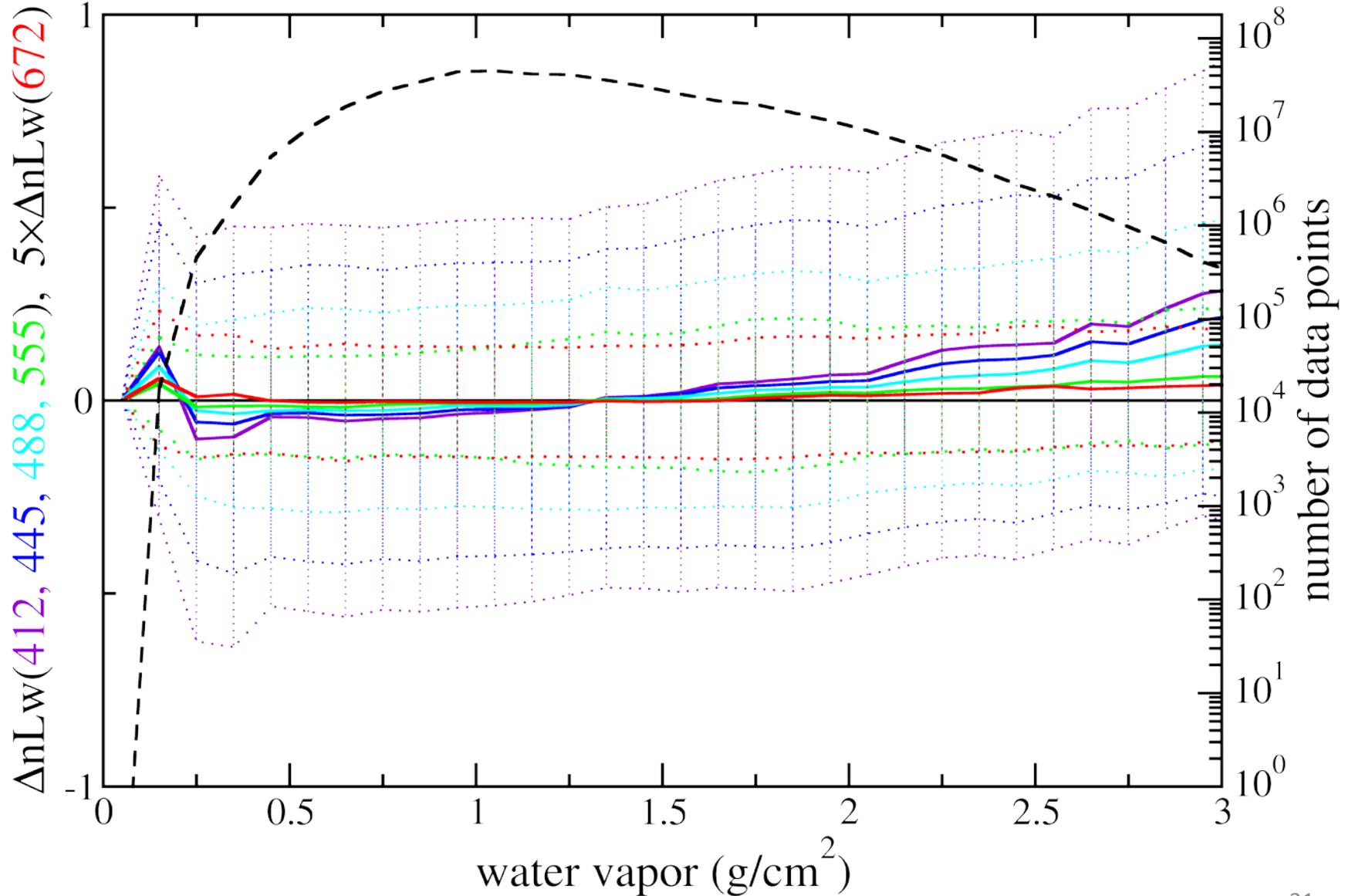
2012 - 2014



nL_w dependence on
water vapor concentration

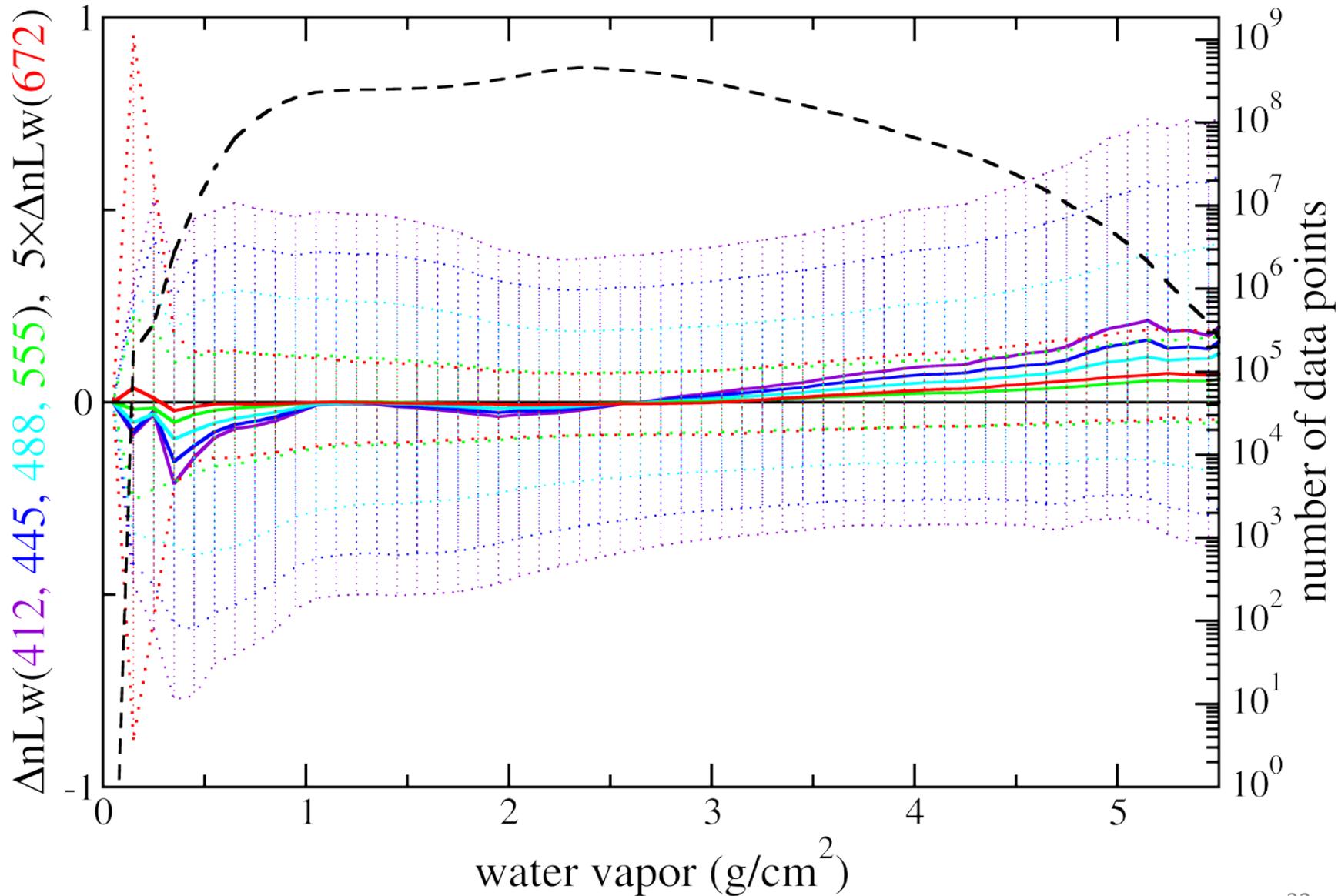
North Atlantic (OC-SDR)

2012 - 2014



South Pacific (OC-SDR)

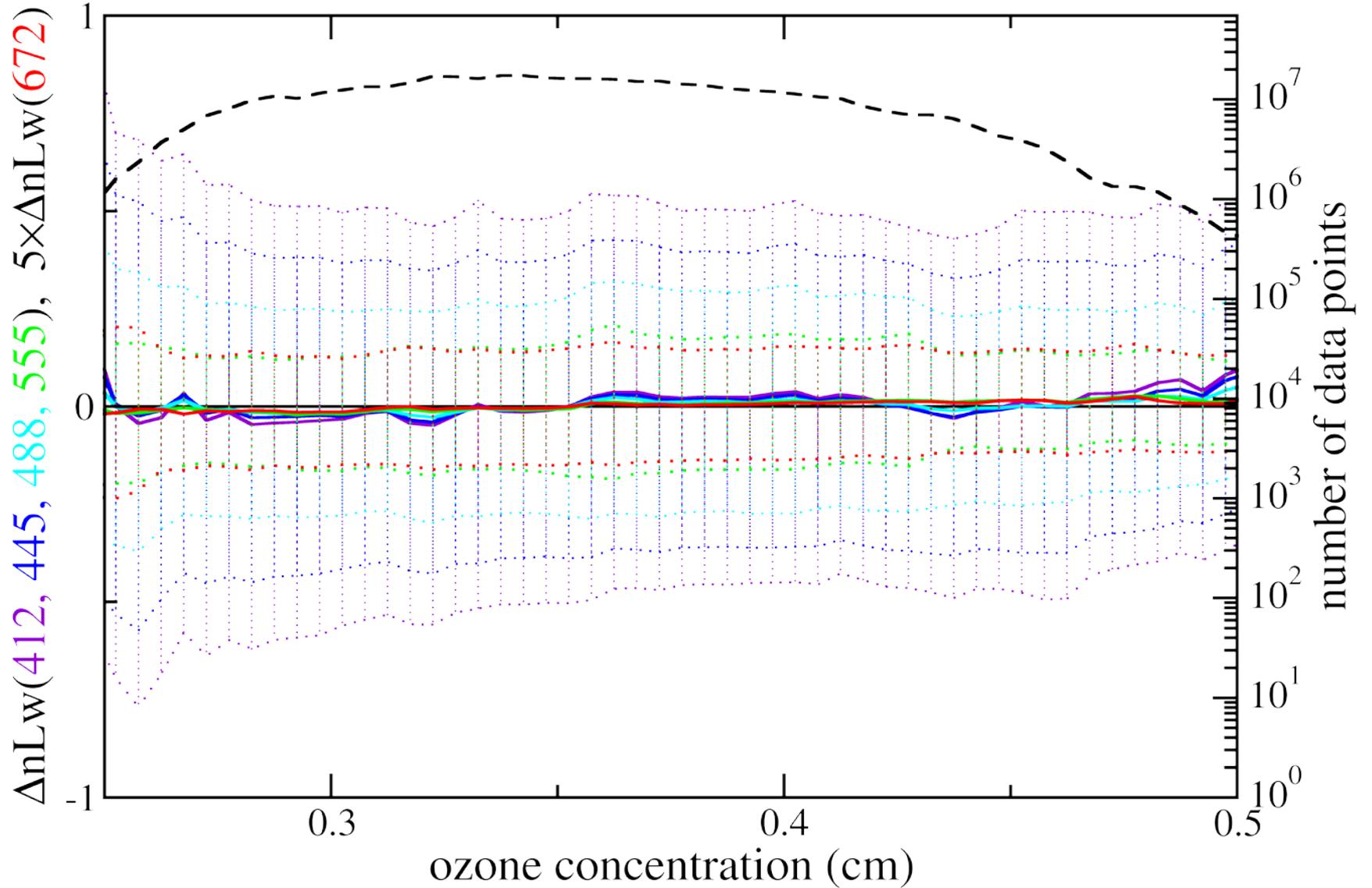
2012 - 2014



nL_w dependence on
ozone concentration

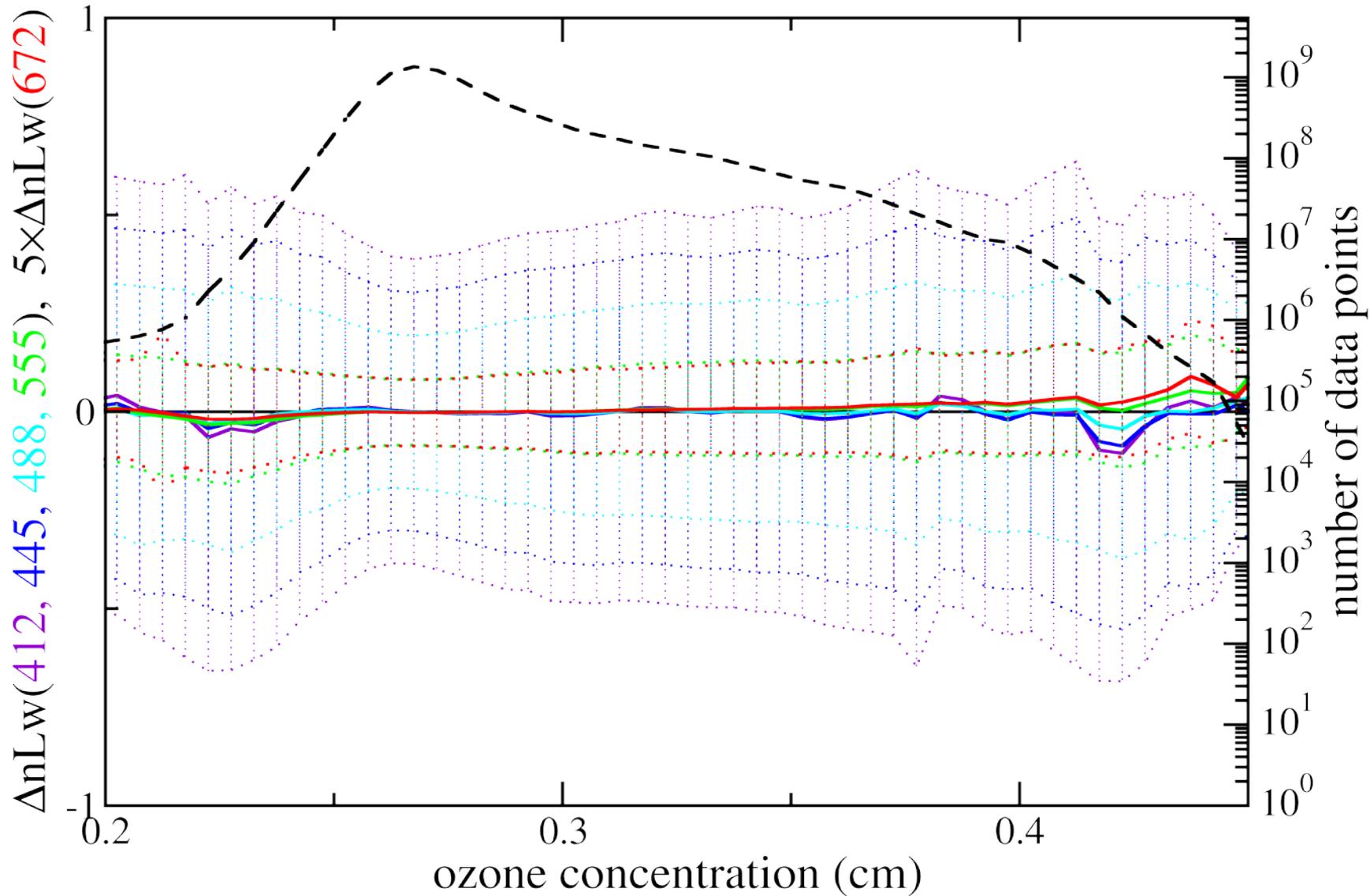
North Atlantic (OC-SDR)

2012 - 2014



South Pacific (OC-SDR)

2012 - 2014



Summary

1. Better calibration in OC-SDR significantly improves retrieval consistency for 2012
2. Statistical dependence of nL_w on most retrieval parameters is nearly flat, signifying consistency of the new MSL12 ocean color data processing system in various conditions
3. In all cases, no significant year-to-year changes in statistics were observed
4. Good nL_w retrievals for satellite zenith angle up to 50° (North Atlantic) and nearly 70° (South Pacific)
5. nL_w underestimated for solar zenith angles $> \sim 67^\circ$ in both regions
6. Significantly decreased nL_w for low values of solar zenith angle ($< 25^\circ$) in South Pacific (likely due to seasonal effects/variability in the region)
7. Noticeable dependence on pixel along the scan in North Atlantic
8. Slightly increased nL_w with higher wind speed (whitecaps?) and higher water vapor concentration