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Assessment of MERIS ocean color data products for European seas

G. Zibordi, F. Mélin, J.-F. Berthon, and E. Canuti

European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Institute for Environment and Sustainability, Ispra, Italy

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Correspondence to: G. Zibordi (giuseppe.zibordi@jrc.ec.europa.eu)

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Abstract

The accuracy of marine data products from the Medium Resolution Imaging Spectrometer (MERIS) operated onboard the Envisat platform, is investigated with the aid of in situ geographically distributed measurements from different European seas. The assessment focusses on standard products from the 2012 data update commonly identified as 3rd Reprocessing. Results indicate atmospherically corrected data affected by a negative bias of several tens percent at the 413 nm center-wavelength, significantly decreasing to a few percent at 560 nm and increasing again at 665 nm. Such an underestimate at the blue center-wavelengths leads to an average overestimate of the *algal-1* MERIS pigment index largely exceeding 100 % for the considered European seas. A comparable overestimate is also observed for the *algal-2* pigment index independently determined from top-of-atmosphere radiance through the application of neural networks.

1 Introduction

From 2002 till 2012 the Envisat mission of the European Space Agency (ESA) produced data of the Earth's atmosphere, cryosphere, land and oceans to advance the understanding, modeling, and prediction of environmental and climate changes. The Envisat payload included the Medium Resolution Imaging Spectrometer (MERIS) designed for ocean color, vegetation and cloud observations (Louet, 2001). The fundamental satellite ocean color data product is the radiance emerging from the sea determined from the top-of-atmosphere signal. This radiometric quantity carries information on seawater optically significant constituents (i.e. phytoplankton, colored dissolved organic matter, non-pigmented particles) and specifically allows for the determination of pigments (e.g. chlorophyll *a*) concentration. The latter derived quantity is conveniently used as a proxy for phytoplankton biomass applied for water quality monitoring (Brando and Dekker, 2003; Hu et al., 2004; Attila et al., 2013) and for the quantification of the

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impact of climate change on marine ecosystems (Hays et al., 2005; Hoegh-Guldberg and Bruno, 2010). Within such a context, highly accurate data products are essential to detect changes and quantify trends (Ohring, 2005). Such a requirement, however, imposes a continuous effort to assess uncertainties and biases affecting remote sensing data products.

This work presents and discusses uncertainties and biases of MERIS ocean color products for European seas determined from the 2012 data reprocessing commonly identified as 3rd Reprocessing. The analysis is primarily performed using in situ measurements. However, data products from different satellite ocean color missions are also considered for appraisal.

2 Data and methods

The primary satellite ocean color product evaluated in this study is the spectral normalized water leaving radiance L_{WN} (Morel et al., 2002) determined from top-of-atmosphere radiometric data through minimization of atmospheric perturbations (i.e. the atmospheric correction process). Derived standard products like pigment concentrations and absorption coefficients of optically significant seawater components, are also evaluated. The in situ reference data utilized for the assessment are from the Ocean Color component of the Aerosol Robotic Network (AERONET-OC, see Zibordi et al., 2009a) and, the Bio-Optical mapping of Marine Properties (BiOMaP, see Zibordi et al., 2011) and Coastal Atmosphere and Sea Time-Series (CoASTS, see Zibordi et al., 2002) measurement programs. The study focuses on European seas and embraces very different water types which, according to a basic classification scheme, vary from the so called case-1 waters with bio-optical properties mostly explained by phytoplankton and its by-products, to case-2 waters characterized by independent contributions from optically significant constituents.

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2.1 Satellite data products

Major differences between the MEGS-8 processor applied for the 3rd Reprocessing with respect to the previous version, MEGS-7, comprise (see, Bourg et al., 2011 and references therein): (i) the use of vicarious calibration relying on in situ data to remove a significant positive bias affecting data determined from the application of the classical case-1 water atmospheric correction (see Antoine and Morel 1999); (ii) an extensive revision of the so called *bright pixel atmospheric correction* (BPAC, see Moore et al., 1999) aiming at improving the performance of the case-1 atmospheric correction over turbid waters; and (iii) the addition of neural networks allowing for a dedicated case-2 water atmospheric correction and data products generation. Because of this, MERIS products from the 3rd Reprocessing are conveniently separated into fully independent case-1 and case-2 water data products. It is however underlined that the validity of L_{WN} from the case-1 water data processing extends to case-2 sediment dominated waters through the application of BPAC. Additionally, the neural network processor designated for the generation of case-2 water products is also expected to perform in case-1 waters. Ultimately, the domain of applicability of each standard data product is granted by specific confidence flags: data products can be definitely retained for successive application when the related confidence flags are valid as detailed in Sect. 2.3.

The so called spectral normalized water-leaving reflectance R_{rs} is the output of the case-1 water data processing. For the purpose of this work R_{rs} (dimensionless) is converted into L_{WN} in units of $\text{mW cm}^{-2} \mu\text{m}^{-1} \text{sr}^{-1}$ through

$$L_{WN} = R_{rs} \frac{E_0}{\pi} C_{f/Q}$$

where E_0 in units of $\text{mW cm}^{-2} \mu\text{m}^{-1}$ is the mean extraterrestrial solar irradiance from Thuillier et al. (2003), and the term $C_{f/Q}$ (dimensionless) is introduced to remove the off-nadir viewing angle dependence and the anisotropy effects of the in-water light field (Morel et al., 2002).

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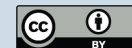
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Derived MERIS case-1 data product is the so called *algal-1* pigment index indicating the total chlorophyll *a* concentration as resulting from the sum of monovinyl chlorophyll *a*, divinyl chlorophyll *a*, chlorophyllide and phaeophytin *a*. Specifically, *algal-1* in units of $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ is determined through a polynomial regression relying on multiple band-ratios of R_{rs} (Morel et al., 2007) corrected for the effects of off-nadir viewing angle and in-water light anisotropy (Bourg et al., 2011). Additional products resulting from the case-1 water atmospheric correction are the aerosol optical thickness at 869 nm, $\tau_a(869)$ (dimensionless), and the Ångström exponent α expressing the spectral dependence of τ_a . These latter products, which support diagnostic of the atmospheric correction process, have also major relevance for climate investigations (McClain, 2009).

Case-2 MERIS data products include the *algal-2* pigment index in units of $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$, the total suspended matter concentration TSM in units of mg L^{-1} , and the combined absorption coefficients of colored dissolved organic matter and non-pigmented particles at 443 nm, $a_{dg}(443)$ in units of m^{-1} . The *algal-2* pigment index is determined as $algal-2 = 21.0 a_{ph}(443)^{1.04}$ where the power-law coefficients were derived from measurements performed in the German Bight and Norwegian waters (Antoine et al., 2012) and $a_{ph}(443)$ is the absorption coefficient of pigmented particulate matter at 443 nm (an output of the case-2 water neural network). TSM is determined as $TSM = 1.73 \cdot b_p(443)$, where the multiplying coefficient was derived from measurements performed in the North Sea (Antoine et al., 2012) and $b_{bp}(443)$ is the scattering coefficient of particles at 443 nm in units of m^{-1} (an additional output of the case-2 water neural network).

It is anticipated that in view of comprehensively discussing results from the comparison of MERIS and in situ L_{WN} data, equivalent analyses are also proposed for data from different satellite ocean color sensors. These are the Sea-viewing Wide Field-of-view Sensor (SeaWiFS) and the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometers (MODIS-A) onboard the Aqua platform. The related data are both processed with the SeaWiFS Data Analysis System (SeaDAS, version 6.3 for SeaWiFS and 6.4 for MODIS-A) software package (Fu et al., 1998; Gordon and Wang, 1994; Wang et al., 2005; Ahmad et al., 2010; Bailey et al., 2010). Consistently with MERIS and in situ

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data, also SeaWiFS and MODIS-A L_{WN} are corrected for the off-nadir viewing angle and anisotropy of in-water light distribution.

2.2 In situ data

Since the launch of Envisat, systematic in situ measurements have been performed across the various European seas in support of MERIS validation activities. These include AERONET-OC time-series of multi-spectral L_{WN} and aerosol optical thickness τ_a determined from measurements performed through autonomous radiometer systems deployed on fixed platforms in coastal regions (Zibordi et al., 2009a, 2010). Relevant AERONET-OC sites for the study are the Acqua Alta Oceanographic Tower (AAOT) in the northern Adriatic Sea (since 2002), the Gustaf Dalen Lighthouse Tower (GDLT) in the northern Baltic Proper (since 2005), the Helsinki Lighthouse (HLT) in the Gulf of Finland (since 2006) and the Gloria platform (GLR) in the Western Black Sea (since 2010).

In addition to AERONET-OC, comprehensive measurements of seawater optical properties, pigments and total suspended matter concentrations, were performed in European seas within the framework of the BiOMaP and CoASTS programs. These field activities were primarily established to support bio-optical modeling for optically complex waters (Zibordi and Berthon, 2001; Berthon and Zibordi, 2004; D'Alimonte et al., 2007, 2012) and to sustain the comprehensive validation of satellite ocean color products (Mélin et al., 2005, 2007). While BiOMaP measurements are performed from oceanographic ships across the major European seas (Zibordi et al., 2011), CoASTS measurements are performed at the AAOT for a few days several times a year by applying the same methods and instruments as in BiOMaP (Berthon et al., 2002; Zibordi et al., 2002). The combined BiOMaP and CoASTS measurements provide comprehensive data from a number of geographic regions exhibiting a variety of bio-optical environments: (i) the Eastern Mediterranean Sea (EMED), the Ligurian Sea (LIGS), and the Iberian Shelf (ISHL) characterized by oligotrophic and mesotrophic case-1 waters; (ii) the northern Adriatic Sea (NADR), the Western Black Sea (BLKS) and the

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North Sea (NORS) with case-2 waters exhibiting a variety of concentrations of detritus particles from rivers discharge or tidal resuspension; and (iii) the Baltic Sea (BLTS) with case-2 waters dominated by high concentrations of dissolved humic matter.

AERONET-OC, BiOMaP and CoASTS radiometric measurements are performed with 10 nm bandwidth at center-wavelengths of relevance for ocean color applications. These are 412, 443, 488, 551, 670 nm (and recently the additional 531 nm) for AERONET-OC, and 412, 443, 490, 510, 555, 670 nm for BiOMaP and CoASTS. High accuracy and traceability of AERONET-OC, BiOMaP and CoASTS in situ L_{WN} are supported through regular pre- and post-deployment instruments calibration, rigorous application of measurement protocols, standardization of data processing and quality assurance (Zibordi et al., 2009a, 2011). Uncertainties for BiOMaP and CoASTS L_{WN} determined through in-water radiometry have been estimated by accounting for contributions from: absolute in-air calibration and immersion factor; correction coefficients applied to remove instrument self-shading, superstructure perturbations and effects of the anisotropy of the in-water light distribution; determination of total downward irradiance; determination of sub-surface values from in-water profile measurements; wave induced perturbations and, seawater variability and illumination changes during measurements. Similarly, uncertainties for AERONET-OC L_{WN} determined through above-water radiometry have been estimated by accounting for contributions from: in-air absolute calibration; correction factors applied to remove the effects of off-nadir viewing angle and anisotropy of the in-water light distribution; input processing quantities like the atmospheric diffuse transmittance and the sea surface reflectance; wave induced perturbations, and changes in seawater optical properties and illumination conditions during measurements.

Results from uncertainty analysis for L_{WN} indicate values of $\sim 5\%$ at the blue-green center-wavelengths for all the considered in situ data. Differently, uncertainties increase up to $\sim 6\%$ for BiOMaP and CoASTS, and up to $\sim 8\%$, for AERONET-OC L_{WN} in the red spectral region (Zibordi and Voss, 2010). These uncertainty estimates are fully

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supported by instruments/methods inter-comparisons (Zibordi, 2012; Zibordi et al., 2012a), when accounting for the combined uncertainties of the compared data.

Different from L_{WN} , uncertainties affecting in situ data products such as pigments concentration, TSM and $a_{dg}(413)$ are less consolidated. By recalling that concentrations of phytoplankton pigments were obtained through High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) by the method detailed in Canuti and Berthon (2010), recent unpublished results from inter-comparisons involving various European laboratories indicate average differences of $\sim 7\%$ for total chlorophyll *a*. Reproducibility figures were determined for TSM and $a_{dg}(443)$ from the analysis of replicate samples collected in the northern Adriatic Sea (Zibordi et al., 2002). Specifically, the reproducibility of TSM values, as determined from the net weight of the particles collected on Glass Fiber Filters (GF/F) with average pore size of $0.7\mu\text{m}$, indicates mean differences of 14% with mean concentrations of $0.9 \pm 0.4\text{ mg L}^{-1}$. Mean difference in the reproducibility of $a_{dg}(443)$ is approximately 10% . This is estimated from values of 16% related to reproducibility of the absorption coefficient of colored dissolved organic matter (with mean value of $0.10 \pm 0.03\text{ m}^{-1}$) and of 9% for the absorption coefficient of particles (including both pigmented and non-pigmented particles, with mean value of $0.09 \pm 0.05\text{ m}^{-1}$).

2.3 Data comparison

Match-ups for statistical analysis have been constructed with in situ and satellite data products collected within a maximum time delay Δt from each other. MERIS, SeaWiFS and MODIS-A match-up data have been computed from the average of the 3×3 pixel values centered at measurement stations or sites. These averages have been retained for comparison when: none of the nine pixels was affected by a viewing angle larger than 60° or Sun zenith angle larger than 70° ; the coefficient of variation (i.e. the ratio of standard deviation to average) of L_{WN} computed for the nine pixels was lower than 20% at 490 nm ; the general flags indicating cloud or Sun glint contamination were not raised.

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When considering MERIS case-1 data products, additional exclusion criteria included the so called PCD 1–13 flags which, if raised, indicate lack of confidence on L_{WN} and the PCD 15 flag indicating lack of confidence on *algal-1* products. In the case of MERIS case-2 data products, the exclusion criteria are the so called PCD 16 and PCD 17 flags indicating at least one of the following failing conditions: (i) out of scope top of atmosphere radiances; (ii) out of scope output from the neural network atmospheric correction; (iii) geophysical products close to maximum or minimum allowed output values.

The assessment of satellite versus in situ data for the generic quantity \mathfrak{S} is presented through the average of percent differences, ψ , and the average of absolute (unsigned) percent differences, $|\psi|$, of N match-ups.

Specifically, the value of ψ is computed through

$$\psi = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \psi_i \quad (1)$$

where i is the match-up index, and ψ_i is

$$\psi_i = 100 \frac{\mathfrak{S}^S(i) - \mathfrak{S}^R(i)}{\mathfrak{S}^R(i)} \quad (2)$$

with the superscripts S and R indicating the satellite derived and the in situ reference data, respectively. The absolute values of ψ_i , $|\psi_i|$, are applied to determine the average of absolute percent differences $|\psi|$ through

$$|\psi| = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N |\psi_i|. \quad (3)$$

The quantity ψ determines the bias, while $|\psi|$ indicates the scattering of data points. The root mean square of differences rmsd and the determination coefficient r^2 are additional statistical quantities utilized to discuss results from the match-up analysis.

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The former statistical indices are expected to provide accurate results with a significant number of match-ups that would minimize the effects of (i) differences between in situ and satellite spatial resolutions, (ii) sub-pixel spatial variability in satellite observations and (iii) temporal changes in seawater and atmospheric optical properties occurring between satellite and in situ data collection.

3 Inter-comparison results

The assessment is separately performed for MERIS case-1 and case-2 water products utilizing match-ups constructed applying the criteria listed in Sect. 2.3, regardless of any independent classification of the water type.

3.1 Case-1 water data products

Match-ups of MERIS and in situ AERONET-OC L_{WN} data have been constructed with $\Delta t = \pm 1$ h for the AAOT site in the northern Adriatic Sea. Differences in center-wavelengths between in situ and satellite derived L_{WN} have been minimized through band-shift corrections of the in situ data in agreement with the scheme outlined in Zibordi et al. (2009b). Results from the match-up analysis are illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2. Specifically, scatter plots are given at relevant ocean color center-wavelengths (i.e. 413, 490, 560 and 665 nm) for products resulting from the 2nd and 3rd Reprocessing (validation statistics are also summarized in Tables 1 and 2 for an extended set of center-wavelengths and band ratios). In agreement with previous analyses (Zibordi et al., 2006; Antoine et al., 2008), MERIS L_{WN} data from the 2nd Reprocessing exhibit a significant positive bias at the blue center-wavelengths indicated by ψ equal to +55 % at 413 nm, decreasing to +11 % at 490 nm, +7 % at 560 nm, and -4 % at 665 nm. Differently, the 3rd Reprocessing exhibits a significant negative bias at the blue center-wavelengths with ψ equal to -40 % at 413 nm, decreasing to -8 % at 490 nm, -2 % at 560 nm and then increasing to -16 % at 665 nm. The pronounced decrease in MERIS

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L_{WN} from the 2nd to the 3rd Reprocessing is accompanied by an appreciable decrease in rmsd (e.g. from 0.61 to 0.43 mWcm⁻²μm⁻¹ sr⁻¹ at 413 nm) and $|\psi|$ (e.g. from 69 % to 48 % at 413 nm), and an increase in r^2 (i.e. from 0.19 to 0.43 at 413 nm). The former changes in match-up statistics from the 2nd to the 3rd Reprocessing are translated in changes affecting the band ratios (see Tables 1 and 2) as clearly shown by the values involving the blue center-wavelengths.

The large reduction of match-ups obtained for the two Reprocessing applying the same construction criteria, is however quite striking: 160 match-ups for the 2nd Reprocessing referring to data from 2002 to 2009, and 83 for the 3rd Reprocessing referring to data from 2002 to 2011. This is likely explained by changes affecting the confidence flags PCD 1–13.

Results from the AAOT inter-comparison presented in Fig. 2 are complemented with data from different European AERONET-OC sites (see Fig. 3). These include GLR in the western Black Sea and, GDLT and HLT in the Baltic Sea. For this analysis Δt has been extended to ± 2 h to increase the number of match-ups at sites located in regions exhibiting less favorable measurement conditions than the AAOT. Validation statistics are separately presented for the Baltic (GDLT and HLT) and Black Sea (GLR) sites in Tables 3 and 4, respectively. Results for GDLT and HLT exhibit values of $|\psi|$ and ψ more pronounced at the blue center-wavelengths than those determined for the AAOT. This finding and the very low r^2 at 413 and 443 nm, are explained by the small values of Black Sea L_{WN} . Despite of the high r^2 , results for GLR show values of $|\psi|$ more pronounced than those determined for the AAOT while ψ exhibits a marked bias with values ranging from -18 % at 413 nm to +20 % at 665 nm. These results, however, need to be considered with caution because of the small number of match-ups included in the analysis (12).

An additional evaluation of MERIS L_{WN} data is performed using the BiOMaP and CoASTS data using $\Delta t = \pm 4$ h. Results presented in Fig. 4 indicate MERIS L_{WN} with a larger negative bias with respect to those determined at the AERONET-OC sites. These differences are partially explained by a seasonal dependence affecting the

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satellite data products (Zibordi et al., 2012b). In fact while the collection of AERONET-OC data spans over all seasons, BiOMaP measurements are commonly performed during spring and summer. It is finally underlined that 15 match-ups from the western Black Sea for July 2011 were not included in the analysis because of potential failure of MEGS-8 in flagging MERIS data products affected by sun-glint perturbations. This limitation of the processing code for the specific sample data is suggested by an evident overestimate of satellite derived with respect to the in situ L_{WN} spectra in spatially homogeneous open sea waters.

The evaluation of higher level MERIS products is performed with the BiOMaP and CoASTS data and illustrated in Fig. 5. The scatter plot for the *algal-1* pigment index is displayed in Fig. 5a accounting for all match-ups regardless of the PCD 15 confidence flag. Results indicate a substantial overestimate of MERIS products data with ψ equal to +157 %, even though an appreciable qualitative good agreement between satellite and in situ data is observed for the Eastern Mediterranean Sea oligotrophic waters. Comparable overestimate of *algal-1* values (i.e. +131 %) is shown in Fig. 5b when accounting for the PCD 15 confidence flag significantly reducing the number of match-ups. Surprisingly, the use of the confidence flag leads to the exclusion of match-ups from the Eastern Mediterranean Sea oligotrophic waters.

3.2 Case-2 water data products

The R_{rs} resulting from the case-2 water processing are not included among the standard MERIS level-2 products. Because of this an assessment of the primary radiometric data products from the case-2 water processor is not performed. Nevertheless, it is reported that a dedicated study on the evaluation of MEGS-8 atmospheric corrections restricted to AERONET-OC data from the AAOT, indicates a reduced capability of the case-2 water neural network atmospheric correction to capture the variability displayed by the in situ R_{rs} data at 413, 443 and 490 nm (Kajiyama et al., 2013). It is however noted that a successive development of the neural network atmospheric correction scheme, have shown much improved performance (Müller et al., 2013).

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Derived case-2 water products are *algal-2*, TSM and $a_{dg}(443)$. Match-up analyses for these derived products have been constructed using $\Delta t = \pm 4$ h and are illustrated in Fig. 6. Results for *algal-2* are displayed in Fig. 6a and indicate a significant overestimate of the pigment index with respect to the in situ data (quantified by ψ equal to +131 %). Exceptions are match-ups for the Eastern Mediterranean Sea oligotrophic waters and the Western Black Sea moderately turbid waters exhibiting a qualitative good agreement with in situ data. It is remarked that the *algal-1* and *algal-2* pigment indices, showing comparable biases with respect to in situ data, are determined from fully independent processing (that also explains the different number of match-ups).

Results for TSM and $a_{dg}(443)$ match-up analysis are presented in Figs. 6b and 6c, respectively. While TSM shows a significant agreement between satellite and in situ measurements with ψ equal to 0 (even though differences are certainly large for the Eastern Mediterranean Sea waters), results for $a_{dg}(443)$ indicate a broad underestimation with ψ equal to -69 %.

4 Discussion

A major objective of satellite ocean color missions is the creation of Climate Data Records (CDRs) of Essential Climate Variables (ECVs). By recalling that current ocean color ECVs include radiometric data (i.e. L_{WN} or R_{rs}) and chlorophyll *a* concentration (UNFCCC 2011) where this latter is derived from radiometry, the discussion on MERIS water products is here mostly restricted to L_{WN} included in the standard data products and determined through application of the case-1 water data processor. The rationale for this is the basic need for a comprehensive assessment of uncertainty and bias of the primary radiometric products considered for CDRs.

Two elements of discussion are brought: (i) an assessment of ocean color data products from other missions; and (ii). an evaluation of the case-1 water atmospheric correction through the assessment of aerosol data products from the 2nd and 3rd Reprocessing.

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4.1 Assessment of L_{WN} data products from other missions

Outcomes from the analysis of MERIS L_{WN} illustrated in Fig. 2 are discussed with respect to SeaWiFS and MODIS-A match-ups constructed using AERONET-OC data from the AAOT site. Results are displayed in Figs. 7 and 8, and also summarized in Tables 5 and 6 for an extended set of center-wavelengths and band ratios. SeaWiFS match-ups exhibit values of ψ equal to +7% at 412 nm, decreasing to -1% at 490 nm and 555 nm, and then increasing to -21% at 670 nm. Correspondingly, MODIS-A match-ups exhibit values of ψ equal to -15% at 412 nm, -4% at 488 nm, -6% at 547 nm, and -36% at 667 nm. When excluding 412 nm, the relatively similar validation statistics found for SeaWiFS and MODIS-A are certainly supported by the application of a common atmospheric correction code (i.e. SeaDAS) and equivalent processing solutions. Notable are the number of match-ups and the generally lower values of $|\psi|$, ψ and rmsd determined for SeaWiFS and MODIS-A with respect to MERIS.

The former findings are supported by the analysis of match-ups constructed using BiOMaP and CoASTS data from various European seas. Related results are presented in Figs. 9 and 10 using $\Delta t = \pm 4$ h. Specifically, SeaWiFS match-ups exhibit ψ equal to -3% at 412 nm, -6% at 490 nm, -5% at 555 nm and -13% at a 670 nm. Correspondingly, MODIS-A match-ups show ψ equal to -11% at 412 nm, -6% at 488 nm, -7% at 547 nm, and -33% at 667 nm. Differences with respect to the SeaWiFS and MODIS-A match-up analysis presented for the AAOT site and displayed in Figs. 7 and 8, are certainly appreciable. But they are not major when considering the variety of bio-optical regions and atmospheric types included in BiOMaP data, and also the application of different measurement methods for the determination of the in situ L_{WN} data (i.e. above-water radiometry for AERONET-OC and in-water radiometry for BiOMaP and CoASTS). Additionally, the seasonal dependence of biases observed for both SeaWiFS and MODIS-A L_{WN} (Zibordi et al., 2012b) may play a role in explaining

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the observed differences, considering the diverse seasonal distribution of AERONET-OC and BiOMaP measurements.

4.2 Evaluation of MERIS aerosol data products

Results from SeaWiFS and MODIS-A match-up analysis reinforce the existence of a significant negative bias affecting MERIS with respect to in situ L_{WN} at the blue center-wavelengths (mostly 413 and 443 nm). The reason for this underestimate is however not obvious. In fact, when considering the changes in MEGS-8 with respect to MEGS-7 (e.g. the introduction of vicarious calibration and a major revision of the bright pixel atmospheric correction scheme) any guess on the reason for the underestimate is speculative. However, in view of supporting further investigations, results from match-up analysis of the aerosol optical thickness $\tau_a(869)$ and Ångström exponent α are presented for both the 2nd and 3rd Reprocessing. The in situ data applied for this analysis are the standard AERONET τ_a products (Holben et al., 1998) with expected absolute uncertainty of 0.015 (Eck et al., 1999). Validations results presented in Figs. 11 and 12 for the AAOT site show a clear decrease of the average bias for $\tau_a(869)$ from the 2nd to the 3rd Reprocessing with values of ψ decreasing from +88 % to +33 %. However, notable is the shift of the median of α increasing from 1.00 to 1.77 while the in situ values exhibit a relatively small decrease from 1.51 to 1.41 likely explained by the different number of match-ups. This systematic increase in α from the 2nd to the 3rd Reprocessing may lead to differences in the determination of the aerosol type and to an overestimate of the atmospheric radiance contribution to the top-of-atmosphere signal with more pronounced effects at the blue center-wavelengths. For the sake of completeness, equivalent match-up analyses are also presented for SeaWiFS and MODIS-A in Figs. 13 and 14. Results indicate a remarkable agreement between SeaWiFS and in situ data with ψ equal to +2 %, and median of α equal to 1.68 for SeaWiFS and 1.42 for AERONET-OC. Results for MODIS-A are equivalent in terms of α (i.e. 1.66 for MODIS-A and 1.42 for AERONET-OC) but exhibit a significant bias for $\tau_a(869)$ as indicated by ψ equal to +20 %.

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As already anticipated, an equivalent analysis is not performed for L_{WN} from the case-2 water neural network atmospheric correction as it is not included in the standard MERIS data products.

5 Summary and Conclusions

5 The assessment of primary and derived MERIS ocean color products from the 3rd Reprocessing for European seas has led to the following results:

- Match-ups of MERIS L_{WN} from the case-1 water data processor and from AERONET-OC (above-water) for the AAOT site, indicate a major underestimate at the blue center-wavelengths (e.g. -40% at 413 nm in the range of approximately $0.20\text{--}1.75\text{ mWcm}^{-2}\mu\text{m}^{-1}\text{sr}^{-1}$). This is confirmed by BioMaP (in-water) radiometry for most of the European seas and by match-up analysis performed for SeaWiFS and MODIS-A data utilizing AERONET-OC, BiOMaP and CoASTS data.
- The concentration of pigments indicates a major overestimate in most of the European seas (i.e. $+131\%$ for both *algal-1* and *algal-2* in the range of approximately $0.05\text{--}20\text{ mgL}^{-1}$). Exceptions, only based on small statistical samples, are the Eastern Mediterranean Sea oligotrophic waters and the Black Sea moderately turbid waters for the *algal-2* pigment index.
- The concentration of total suspended matter TSM indicates qualitatively good results with an average bias of 0% in the range of $0.1\text{--}5\text{ mgL}^{-1}$, even though exhibiting a different accuracy across the various European seas. The worst results are observed for the Eastern Mediterranean Sea oligotrophic waters.
- The combined absorption coefficients of colored dissolved organic matter and non-pigmented particles at 443 nm , $a_{dg}(443)$, indicate major underestimates for all the considered European seas (i.e. -69% in the range of $0.01\text{--}1.0\text{ m}^{-1}$).

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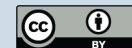
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- The aerosol optical thickness at 869 nm $\tau_a(869)$ at the AAOT coastal site indicates significant overestimate (i.e. +33 % in the range of 0.0–0.2). The Ångström exponent α also appears overestimated.

The former results lead to the following recommendations:

1. The vicarious calibration procedure and bright pixel atmospheric correction scheme supporting the case-1 water data processing should be thoroughly investigated to identify the reasons for the systematic negative bias affecting L_{WN} (or the equivalent R_{rs}) at the blue center-wavelengths;
2. Changes in the PCD 1–13 confidence flags generated by the MEGS-8 processor should be re-evaluated in view of determining and eventually correcting the reasons for the large increase in the number of L_{WN} data excluded from the case-1 water data processor with respect to the previous MEGS-7;
3. The atmospherically corrected L_{WN} (or the equivalent R_{rs}) resulting from the case-2 water data processing should be added to the MERIS standard data products in view of an assessment of their relevance for CDRs.

Finally, the overall exercise once more reinforces the fundamental need for globally distributed and highly accurate in situ measurements to address uncertainties and biases affecting satellite ocean color data products.

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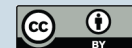
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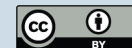
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Table 1. Statistical results from the analysis of MERIS (2rd Reprocessing) and AERONET-OC L_{WN} , and their ratios at specific center-wavelengths for the match-ups determined at the AAOT with $\Delta t = \pm 1$ h. The quantities $|\psi|$ and ψ are in % while rmsd is in units of the quantity compared (L_{WN} or ratio). The number of match-ups N , and, the averages of L_{WN} at 560 nm, aerosol optical thickness τ_a at 869 nm, and Sun zenith angles θ_0 are given in the first column (where the \pm values indicate the standard deviation).

MERIS		413	443	490	560	665	443/560	490/560	665/560
$N = 160$	$ \psi $	69	36	17	15	44	24	9	35
$L_{\text{WN}}(560) = 1.1 \pm 0.51$	ψ	+55	+17	+11	+7	−4	+16	+3	−16
$\tau_a(560) = 0.20 \pm 0.16$	rmsd	0.61	0.43	0.28	0.19	0.06	0.31	0.16	0.06
$\theta_0 = 55 \pm 12$	r^2	0.19	0.46	0.80	0.90	0.82	0.58	0.82	0.38

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Table 2. Statistical results from the analysis of MERIS (3rd Reprocessing) and AERONET-OC L_{WN} , and their ratios at specific center-wavelengths for the match-ups determined at AAOT with $\Delta t = \pm 1$ h. Symbols and units are the same as in Table 1.

MERIS		413	443	490	560	665	443/560	490/560	665/560
$N = 86$	$ \psi $	48	29	14	12	33	24	8	27
$L_{\text{WN}}(560) = 1.2 \pm 0.5$	ψ	−40	−23	−8	−2	−16	−23	−6	−18
$\tau_a(560) = 0.13 \pm 0.09$	rmsd	0.43	0.36	0.24	0.17	0.06	0.27	0.12	0.05
$\theta_0 = 57 \pm 11$	r^2	0.43	0.71	0.88	0.91	0.80	0.68	0.90	0.37

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Table 3. Statistical results from the analysis of MERIS (3rd Reprocessing) and AERONET-OC L_{WN} , and their ratios at specific center-wavelengths for the match-ups determined at the GDLT and HLT sites with $\Delta t = \pm 2$ h. Symbols and units are the same as in Table 1.

MERIS		413	443	490	560	665	443/560	490/560	665/560
$N = 40$	$ \psi $	151	71	22	9	25	70	18	24
$L_{\text{WN}}(560) = 0.5 \pm 0.2$	ψ	−121	−58	−15	−1	−23	−60	−15	−23
$\tau_{\text{a}}(560) = 0.08 \pm 0.05$	rmsd	0.21	0.18	0.10	0.08	0.04	0.32	0.15	0.07
$\theta_0 = 47 \pm 6$	r^2	0.07	0.01	0.39	0.83	0.83	0.01	0.54	0.53

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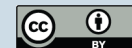
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Table 4. Statistical results from the analysis of MERIS (3rd Reprocessing) and AERONET-OC L_{WN} , and their ratios at specific center-wavelengths for the match-ups determined at GLR with $\Delta t = \pm 2$ h. Symbols and units are the same as in Table 1.

MERIS		413	443	490	560	665	443/560	490/560	665/560
$N = 12$	$ \psi $	70	38	15	17	36	29	11	22
$L_{\text{WN}}(560) = 1.3 \pm 1.0$	ψ	−18	−4	+7	+16	+20	−20	−9	+2
$\tau_a(560) = 0.15 \pm 0.09$	rmsd	0.25	0.19	0.16	0.22	0.07	0.18	0.11	0.04
$\theta_0 = 55 \pm 12$	r^2	0.67	0.89	0.96	0.99	0.98	0.81	0.95	0.88

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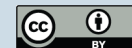
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Table 5. Statistical results from the analysis of SeaWiFS and AERONET-OC L_{WN} , and their ratios at specific center-wavelengths for the match-ups determined at the AAOT with $\Delta t = \pm 1$ h. Symbols and units are the same as in Table 1.

SeaWiFS		412	443	490	555	670	443/555	490/555	670/555
$N = 468$	$ \psi $	29	21	12	12	50	17	7	44
$L_{\text{WN}}(560) = 1.1 \pm 0.5$	ψ	+7	+9	−1	−1	−21	+10	+1	−28
$\tau_a(560) = 0.16 \pm 0.10$	rmsd	0.25	0.24	0.22	0.23	0.07	0.18	0.13	0.06
$\theta_0 = 42 \pm 13$	r^2	0.50	0.72	0.84	0.84	0.73	0.77	0.87	0.44

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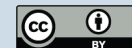
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Table 6. Statistical results from the analysis of MODIS-A and AERONET-OC L_{WN} , and their ratios at specific center-wavelengths for the N available match-ups determined at the AAOT with $\Delta t = \pm 1$ h. Symbols and units are the same as in Table 1.

MODIS-A		413	443	488	547	667	443/547	488/547	667/547
$N = 567$	$ \psi $	27	16	11	11	49	12	6	47
$L_{\text{WN}}(560) = 1.1 \pm 0.6$	ψ	−15	−2	−4	−6	−36	+4	+2	−38
$\tau_a(560) = 0.15 \pm 0.09$	rmsd	0.24	0.18	0.17	0.15	0.05	0.14	0.09	0.05
$\theta_0 = 44 \pm 12$	r^2	0.59	0.81	0.92	0.93	0.84	0.76	0.91	0.52

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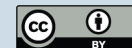
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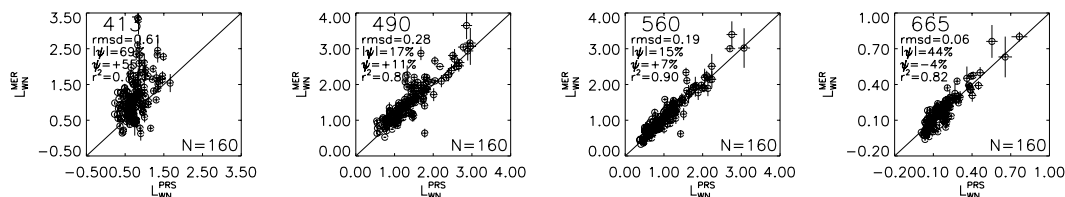


Fig. 1. Scatter plot of MERIS (MER) versus AERONET-OC (PRS) L_{WN} match-ups at selected center-wavelengths determined at the AAOT with $\Delta t = \pm 1$ h. MER L_{WN} were generated from the 2nd Reprocessing. N indicates the number of match-ups, L_{WN} and rmsd are in units of $\text{mWcm}^{-2}\mu\text{m}^{-1}\text{sr}^{-1}$, $|\psi|$ is the mean of absolute percent differences while ψ is the mean of percent differences, and r^2 is the determination coefficient.

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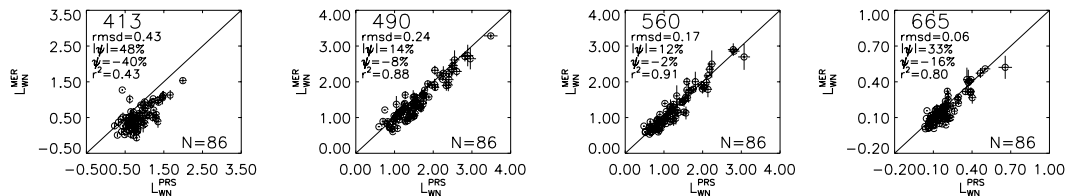


Fig. 2. As in Fig. 1 but for the 3rd Reprocessing.

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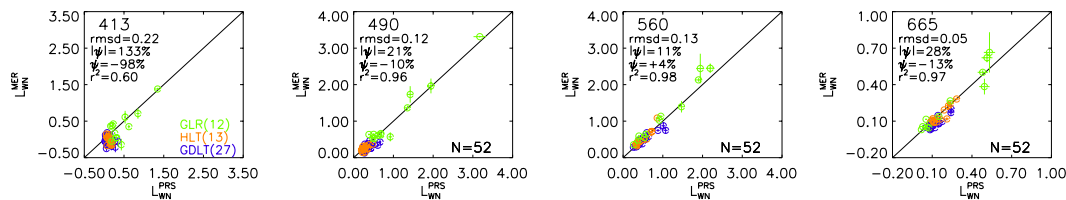


Fig. 3. Scatter plots of MERIS (MER) versus AERONET-OC (PRS) L_{WN} match-ups at selected center-wavelengths for different sites with $\Delta t = \pm 2$ h. Symbols and units are the same as in Fig. 1. Different colors identify data from different sites (GLR in the Western Black Sea, HLT in the Gulf of Finland, GDLT in the northern Baltic Proper).

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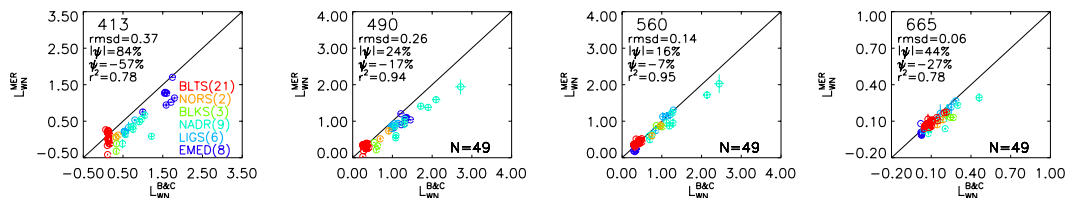


Fig. 4. Scatter plots of MERIS (MER) versus BiOMaP and CoASTS (B & C) L_{WN} match-ups at selected center-wavelengths determined with $\Delta t = \pm 4$ h. Symbols and units are the same as in Fig. 1. Different colors identify match-ups from different seas: Baltic Sea (BLTS), North Sea (NORS), Black Sea (NADR), northern Adriatic Sea (NORS), Ligurian Sea (LIGS), and Eastern Mediterranean Sea (EMED).

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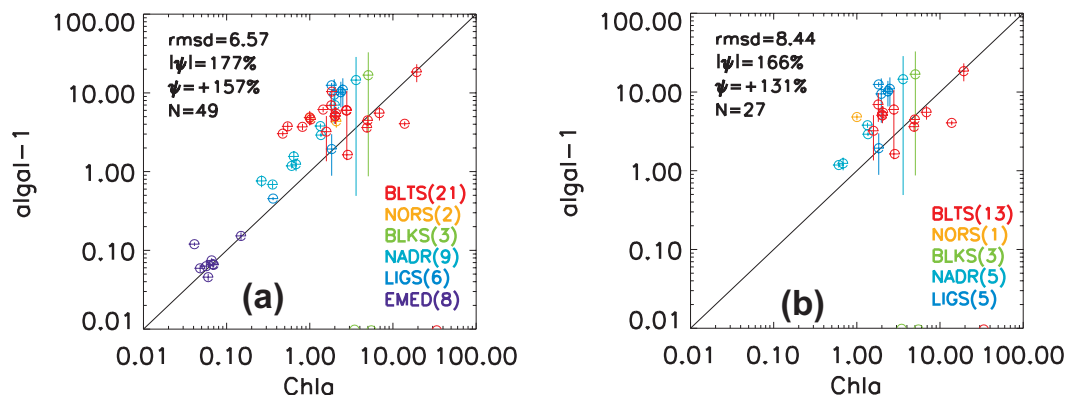


Fig. 5. Scatter plot of MERIS derived *algal-1* pigment indices (*algal-1*) and in situ total chlorophyll *a* (*chl a*) in units of $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ quantified through High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) for match-ups determined with $\Delta t = \pm 4$ h. **(a)** and **(b)** display match-ups constructed neglecting and accounting for confidence flag PCD-15, respectively. Colors indicate match-ups from different seas in agreement with notations applied in Fig. 4.

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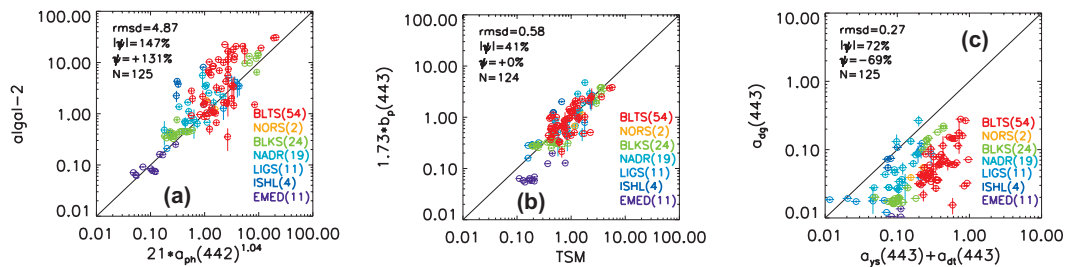


Fig. 6. Scatter plot of: *algal-2* pigment indices in units of $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ and equivalent indices determined from in situ values of the absorption coefficients of pigmented particles at 443 nm, a_{ph} (443) in units of m^{-1} (a); MERIS TSM values determined from particle scattering at 443 nm, b_p (443) in units of m^{-1} , with respect to in situ gravimetric determinations (TSM) in units of mg l^{-1} (b); absorption coefficients a_{ag} (443) in units of m^{-1} with respect to combined values of in situ a_{ys} (443) and a_{dt} (443) (c). All match-ups have been constructed with $\Delta t = \pm 4$ h. Different colors identify match-ups from different seas: Baltic Sea (BLTS), North Sea (NORS), Black Sea (BLKS), northern Adriatic Sea (NADR), Ligurian Sea (LIGS), Iberian Shelf (ISHL) and Eastern Mediterranean Sea (EMED).

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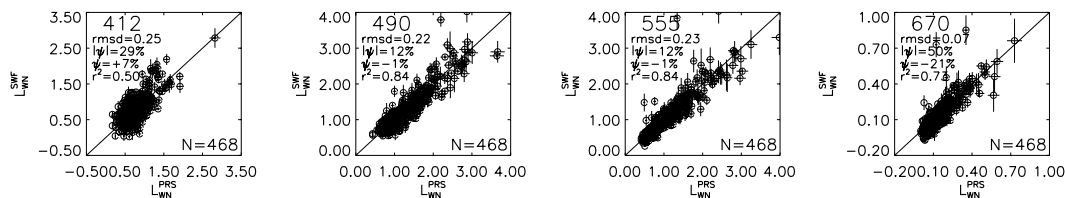


Fig. 7. Scatter plots of SeaWiFS (SWF) versus AERONET-OC (PRS) L_{WN} match-ups at selected center-wavelengths determined at the AAOT with $\Delta t = \pm 1$ h. Symbols and units are the same as in Fig. 1.

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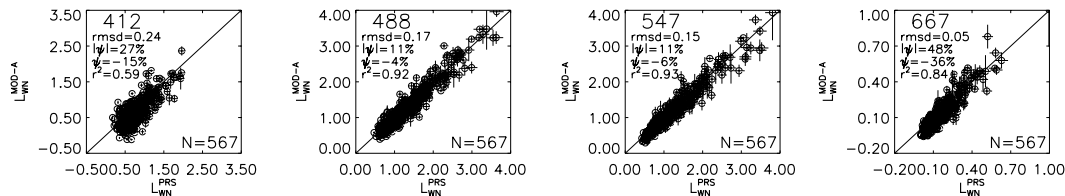


Fig. 8. As in Fig. 7 but for MODIS-A (MOD-A).

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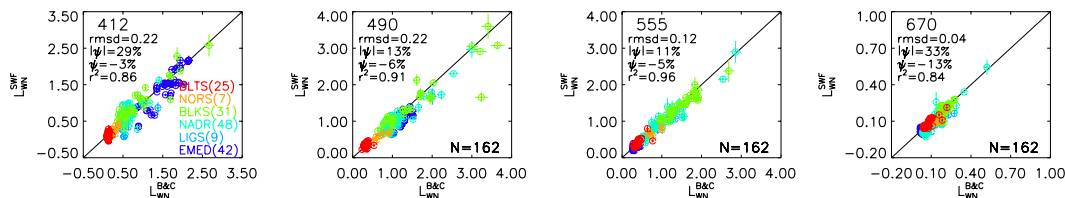


Fig. 9. Scatter plots of SeaWiFS (SWF) versus BiOMaP and CoASTS (B & C) L_{WN} at selected center-wavelengths for match-ups determined with $\Delta t = \pm 4$ h. Symbols and units are the same as in Fig. 1. Different colors identify different seas: Baltic Sea (BLTS), North Sea (NORS), Black Sea (BLKS), northern Adriatic Sea (NADR), Ligurian Sea (LIGS), and Eastern Mediterranean Sea (EMED).

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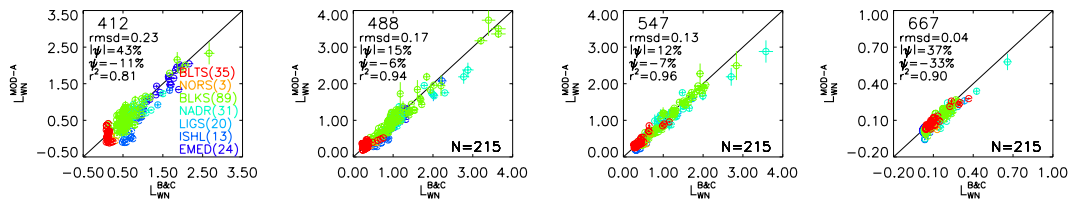


Fig. 10. Same as in Fig. 9 but for MODIS-A (MOD-A).

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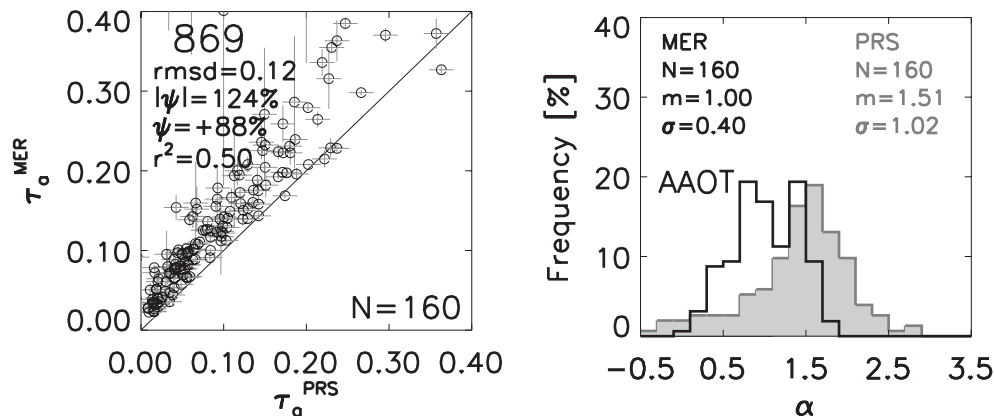


Fig. 11. Scatter plots of MERIS (MER) and AERONET-OC (PRS) τ_a (869) match-ups for the AAOT determined with $\Delta t = \pm 1$ h (left panel), and corresponding frequency distributions (right panel) of α determined with τ_a at 779 and 869 nm from MERIS data and at 670 and 869 nm from AERONET-OC data. Data are from the 2nd Reprocessing. The horizontal bars in the scatter plot indicate the estimated uncertainty in AERONET-OC τ_a while vertical bars indicate ± 1 standard deviation of the 3×3 values utilized for computing MERIS τ_a . The black characters and lines in the frequency distribution plot, indicate results from the analysis of MERIS data while grey characters and solid bars indicate results from the analysis of AERONET-OC data (N is the number of match-ups, m is the median and σ the standard deviation).

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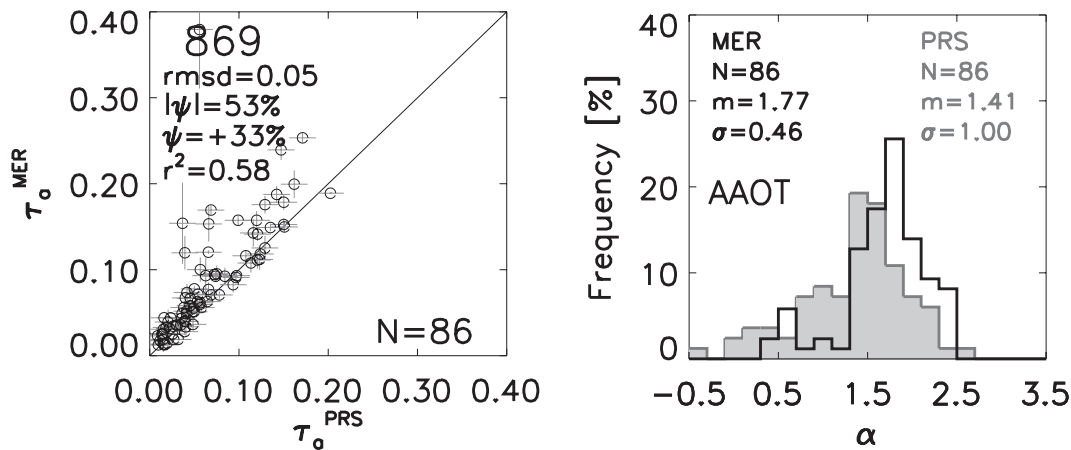


Fig. 12. Same as in Fig. 11, but with data from the 3rd Reprocessing.

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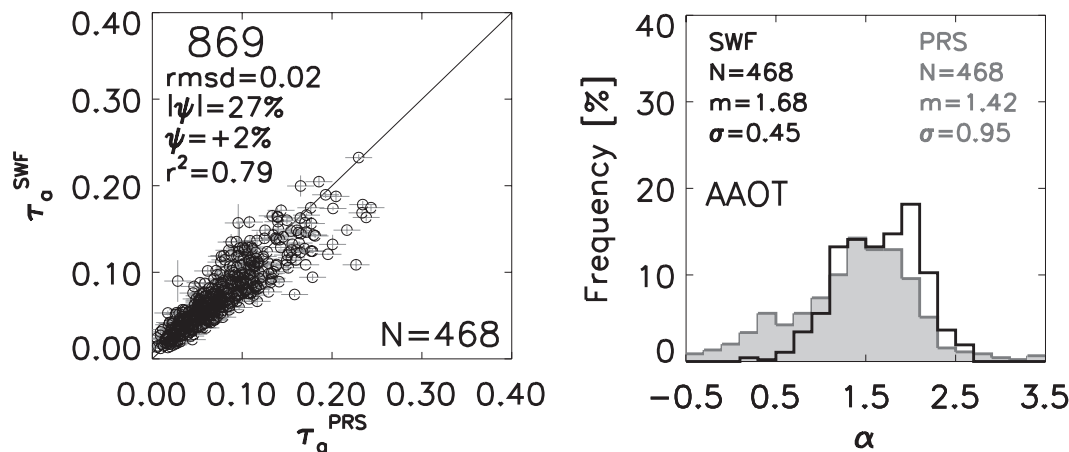


Fig. 13. Scatter plot of SeaWiFS (SWF) versus AERONET-OC (PRS) τ_a (869 nm) match-ups for the AAOT (left panel) determined with $\Delta t = \pm 1$ h and the corresponding frequency distribution (right panel) of α determined with τ_a at 765 and 869 nm from SeaWiFS data and at 670 and 869 nm from AERONET-OC data. Symbols are the same applied in Fig. 11.

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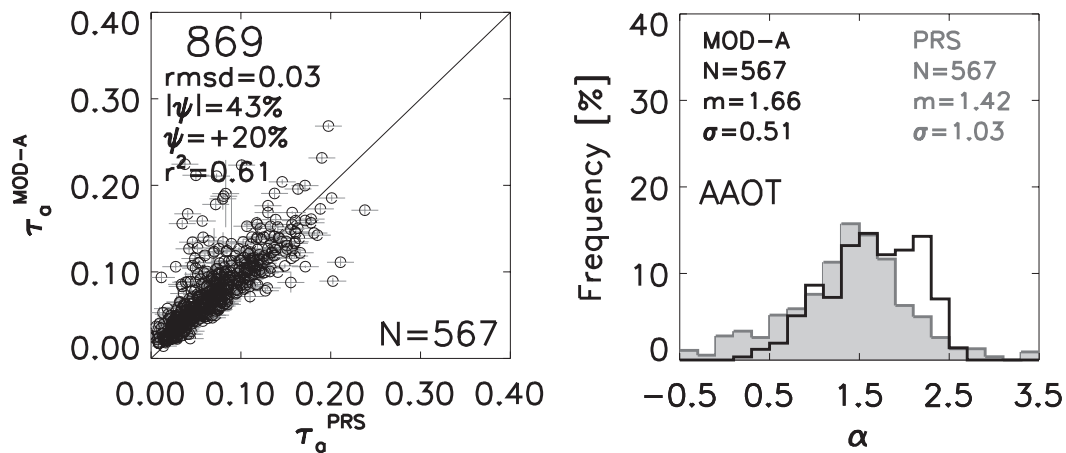


Fig. 14. Same as in Fig. 13 but for MODIS-A with α determined from τ_a at 748 and 869 nm.