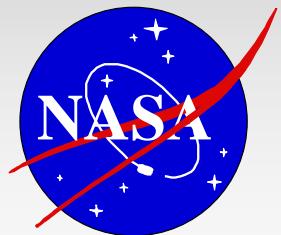
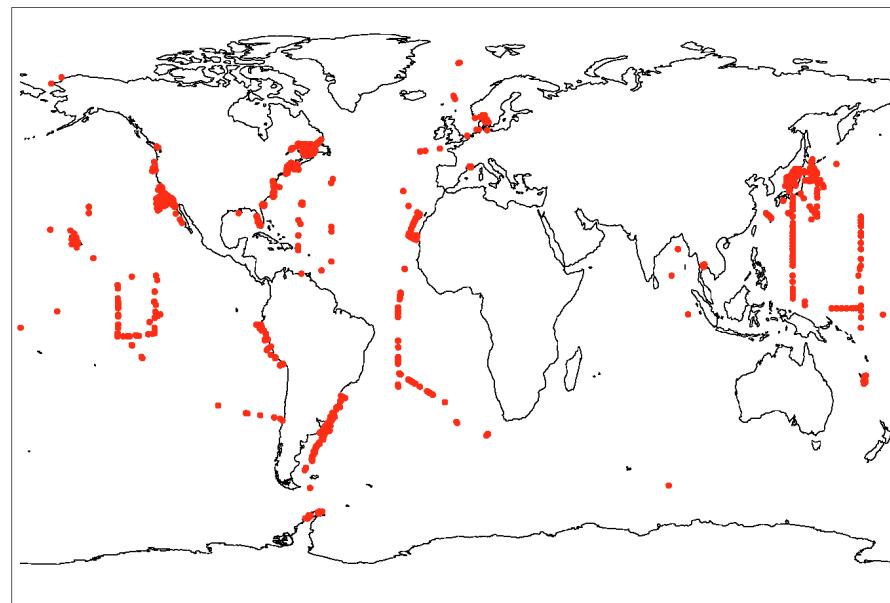
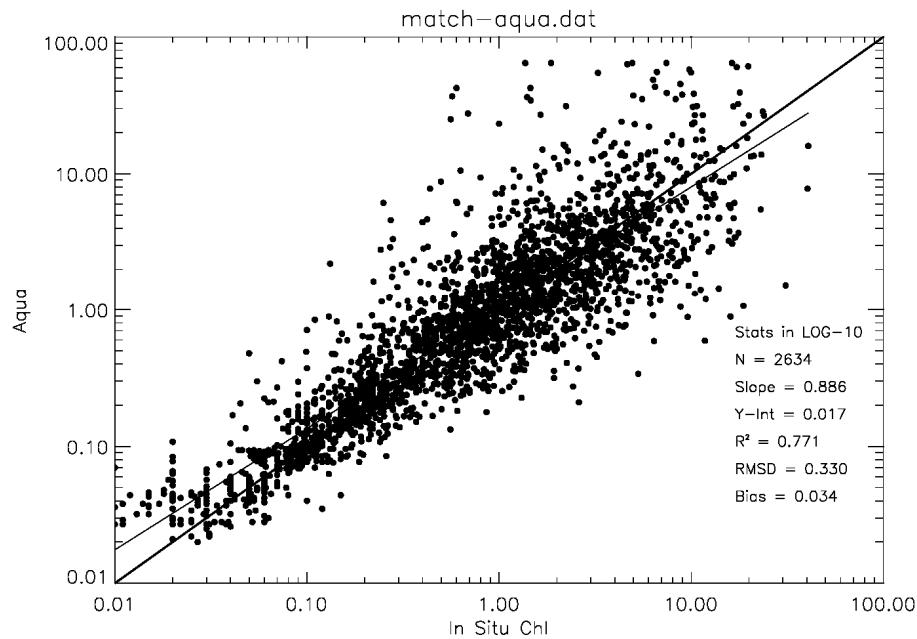


# In Situ Data for Improving Satellite Data and Models: Beyond Validation



Watson Gregg  
NASA/Global Modeling and Assimilation Office

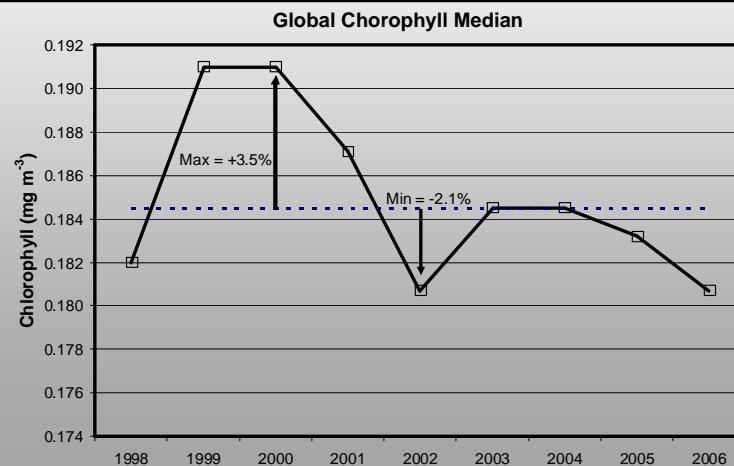
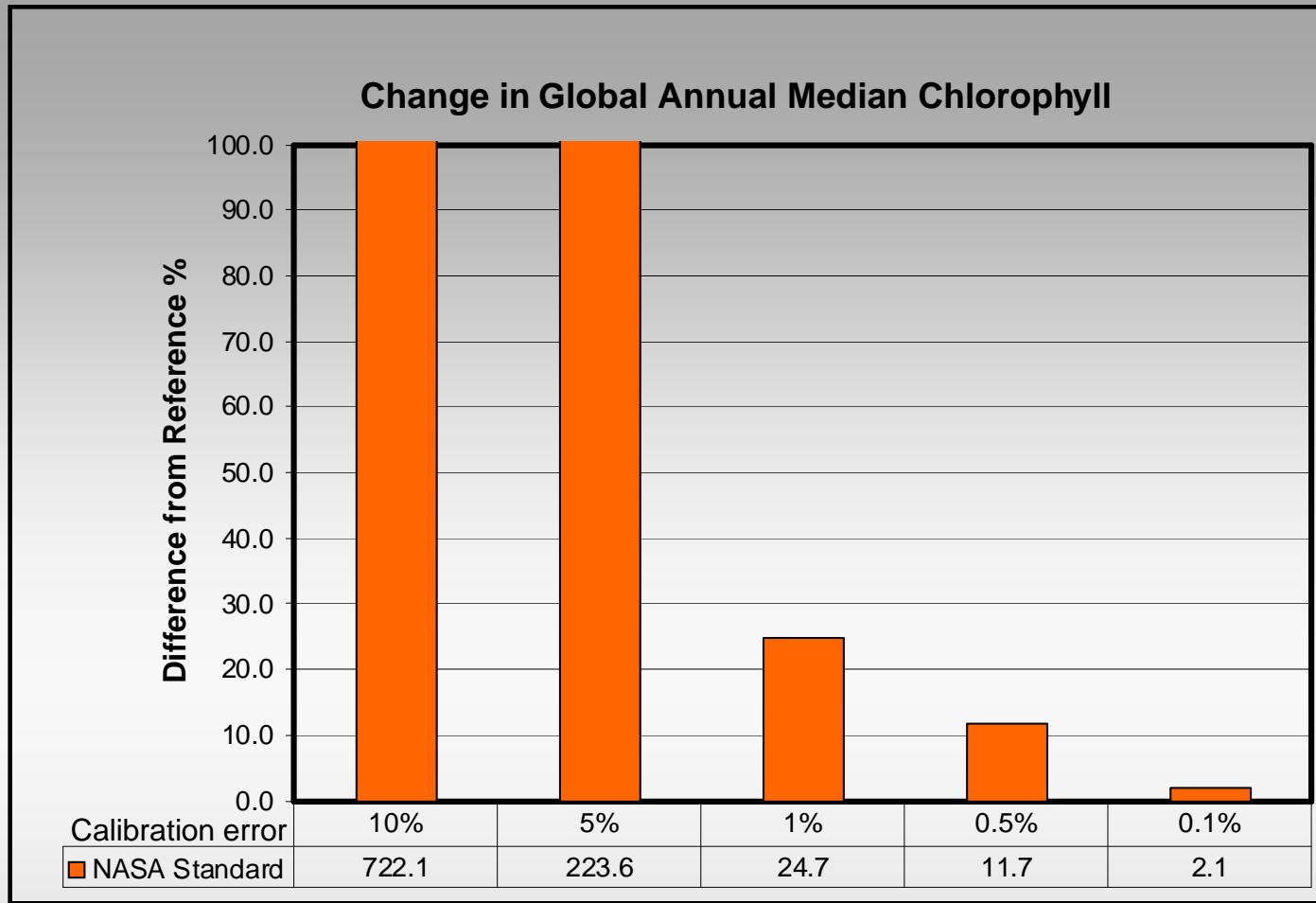
Supporting data and publications: Google gmao, click Research, then  
Ocean Biology Modeling (<http://gmao.gsfc.nasa.gov/research/oceanbiology>)



Seek to Unify the Description of Global Ocean Biology

using satellite and in situ data:

Beyond Validation



Maximum interannual  
variability for SeaWiFS =  
+3%

## **Empirical Satellite Radiance-In situ Data (ESRID)**

Derive empirical relationships between

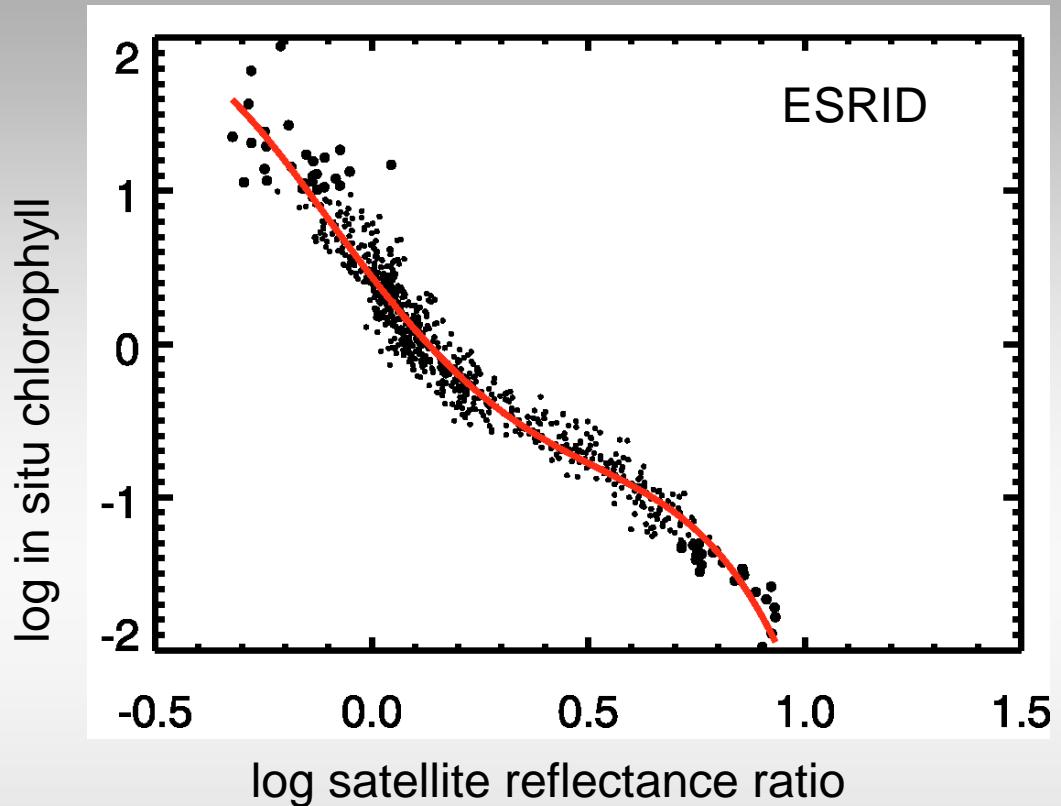
**Satellite radiances** (at Level 3)

and

**In situ geophysical data**

Requires that sensor-related spatial and temporal variability  
be removed prior to application

In principle not limited to chlorophyll

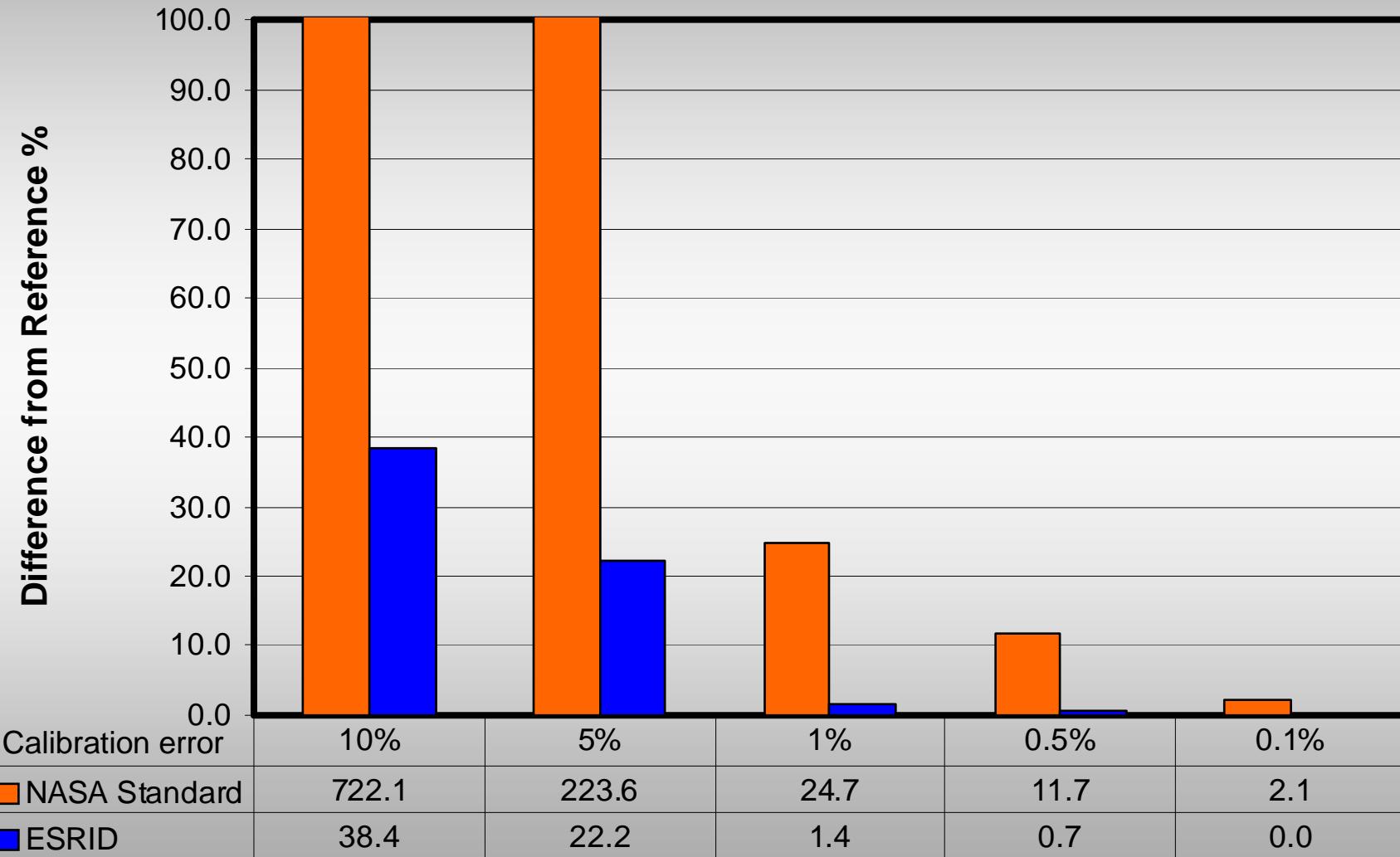


OC4 bio-optical algorithm

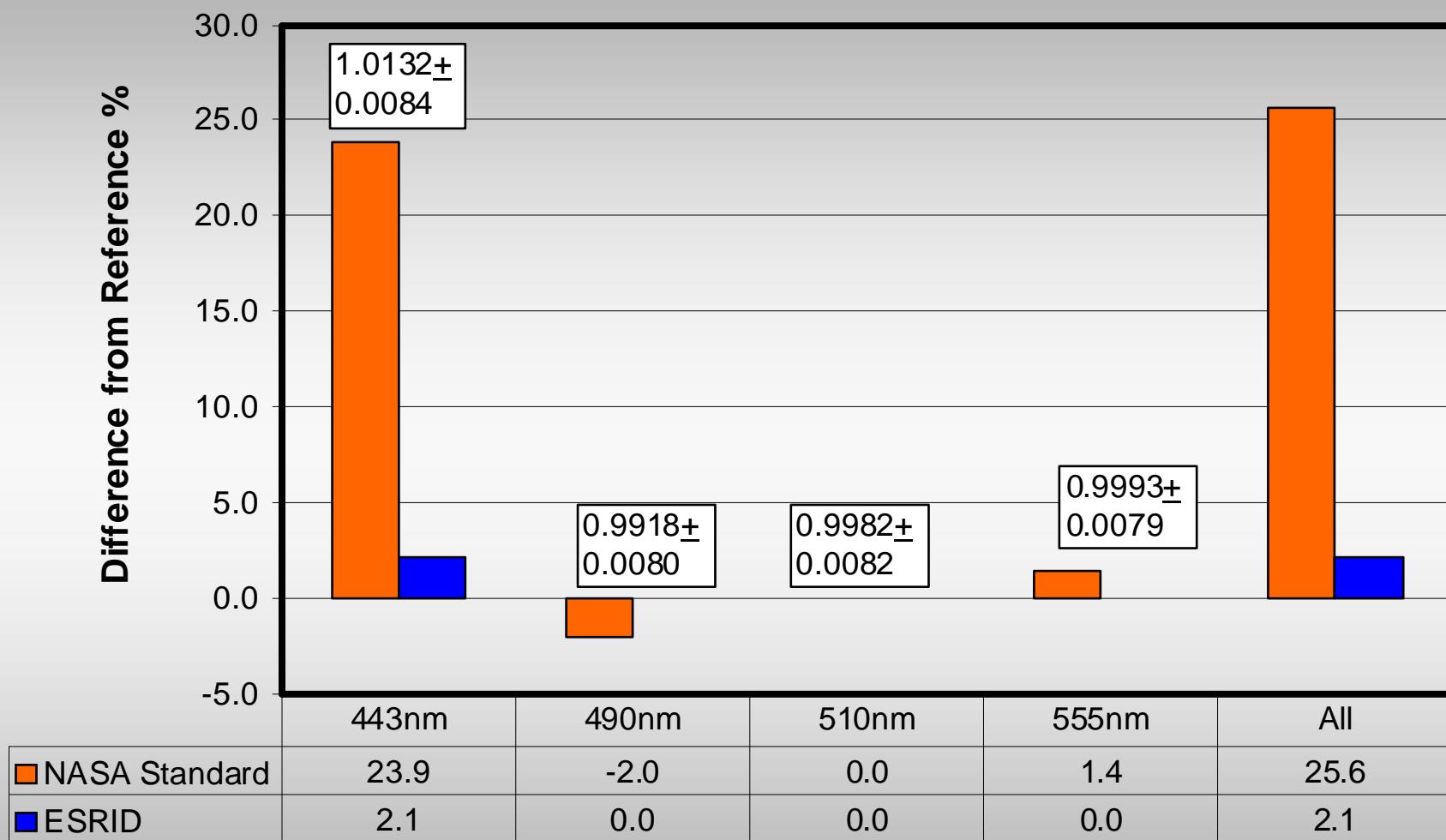
$$\log \text{chl} = a_0 + a_1 R + a_2 R^2 + a_3 R^3 + a_4 R^4$$

$$R = \log (R_{rs1}/R_{rs5})$$

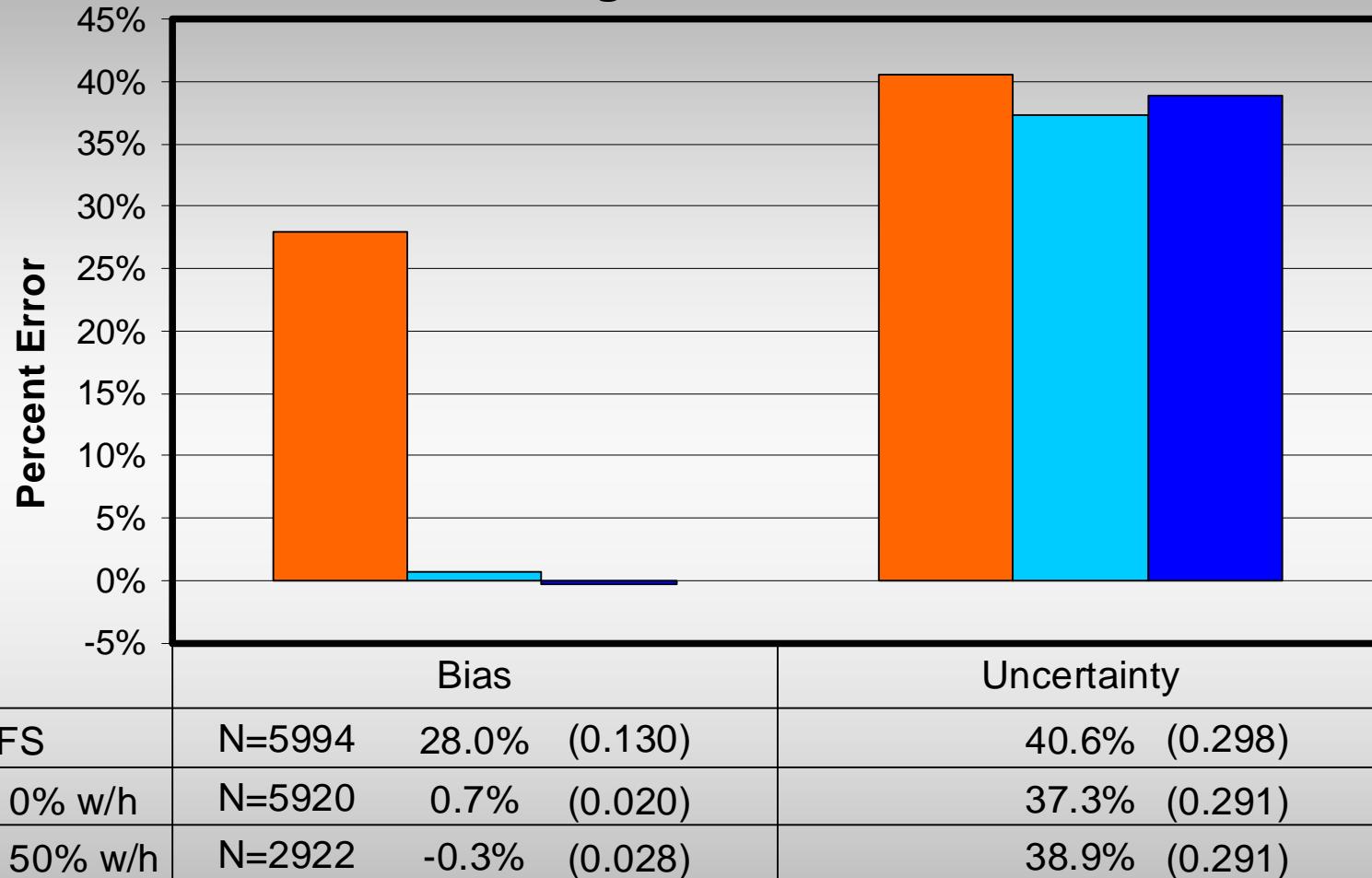
## Change in Global Annual Median Chlorophyll

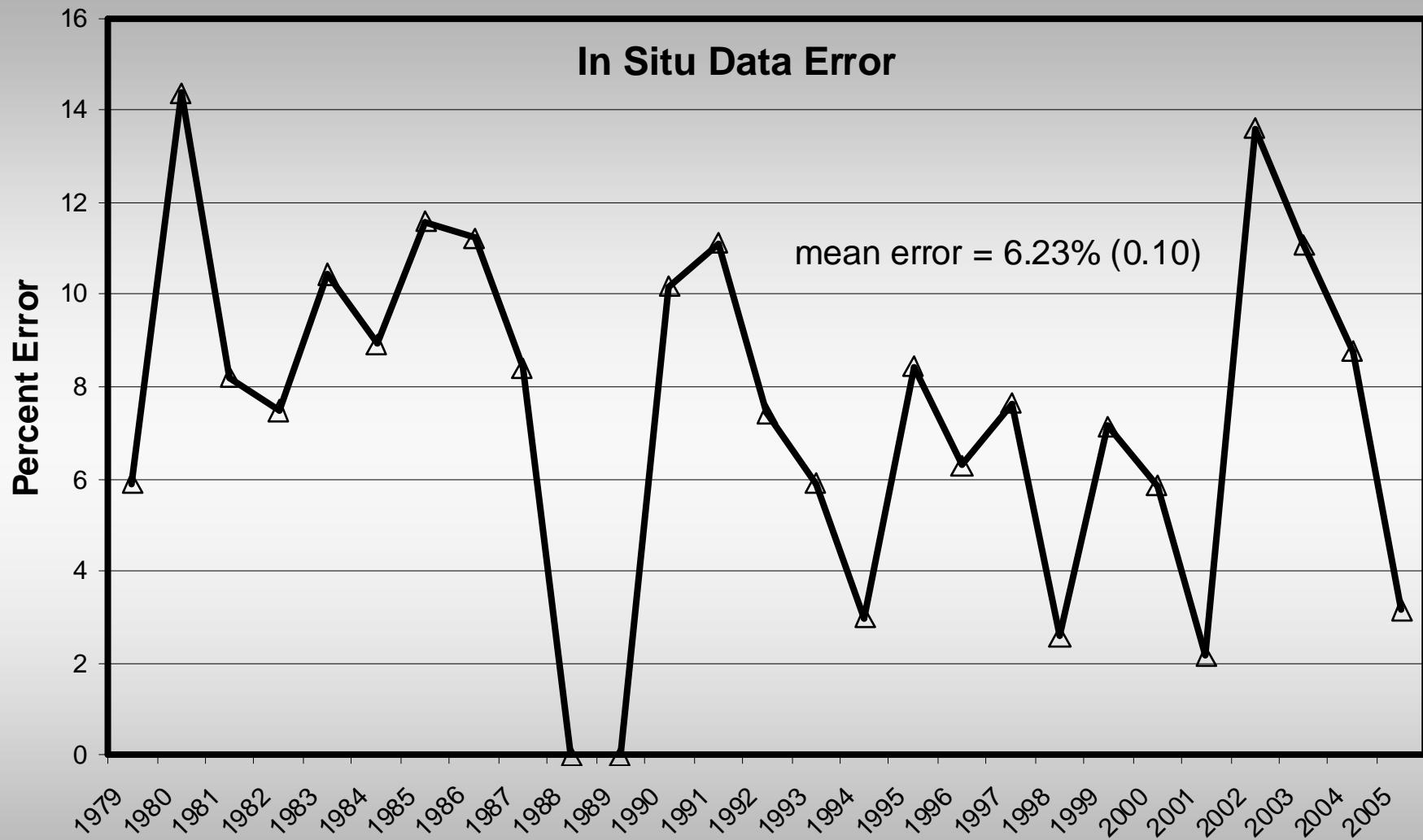


## Changes in Global Annual Median Chlorophyll Not Using Re-Calibration Factors



## Satellite-Weighted Error: Global Ocean





In situ data error estimated as the SIQR in percent at all 9km grid locations where 2 or more observations occurred. The Mean error over all years is shown with log RMS error in parentheses. N = 27.

## Data Assimilation at NASA

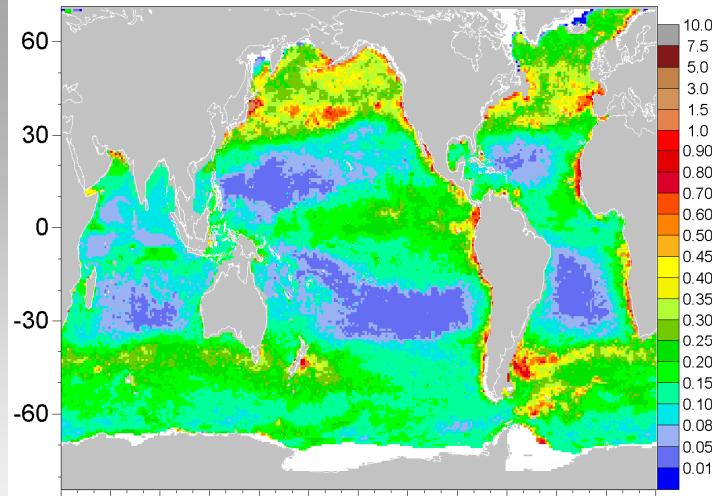
Routinely assimilating SeaWiFS and Aqua Data

Assimilated data sets available through GES-DISC

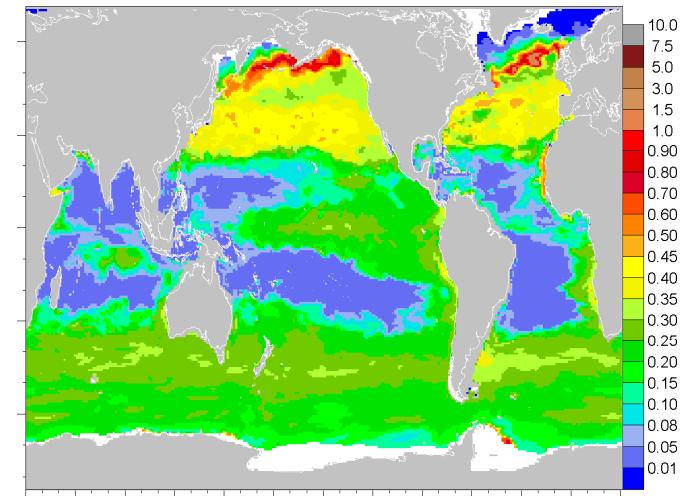
Recently implemented multi-variate assimilation:

- Nitrate
- Silica
- Iron

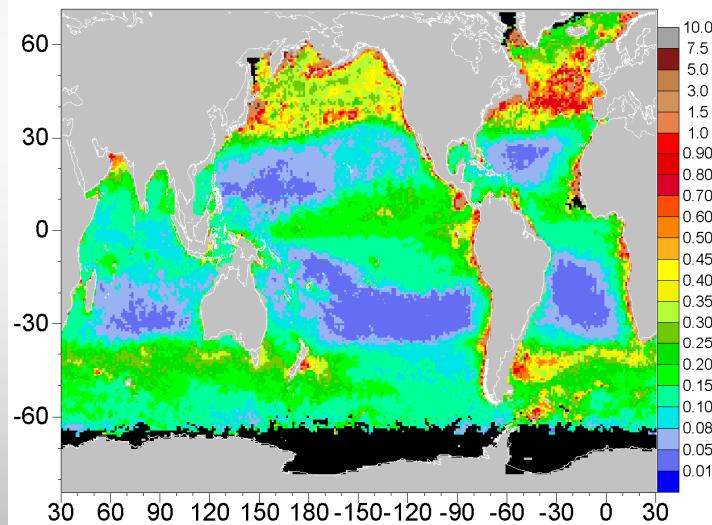
Assimilated Chlorophyll Apr 1 2001



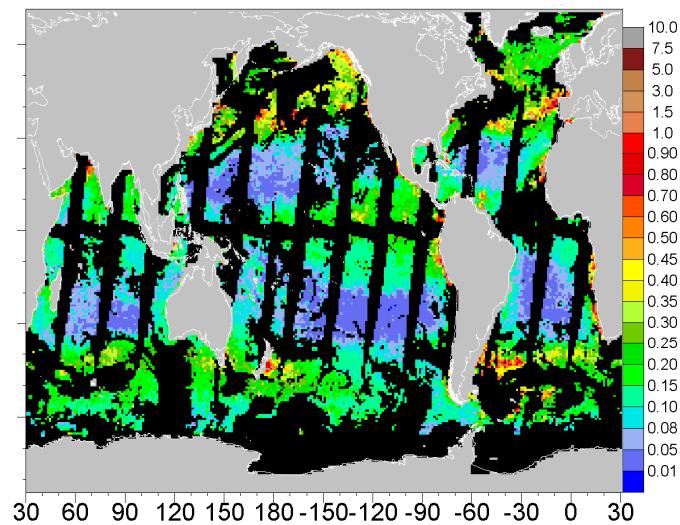
Free Run Model Chlorophyll Apr 1 2000



Monthly SeaWiFS Chlorophyll Apr 2001



Daily SeaWiFS Chlorophyll Apr 1 2001



**SeaWiFS**

**Bias**

**-1.3%**

**Free-run Model**

**-1.4%**

**Assimilation Model**

**0.1%**

**Uncertainty**

**32.7%**

**61.8%**

**33.4%**

**N**

**2086**

**4465**

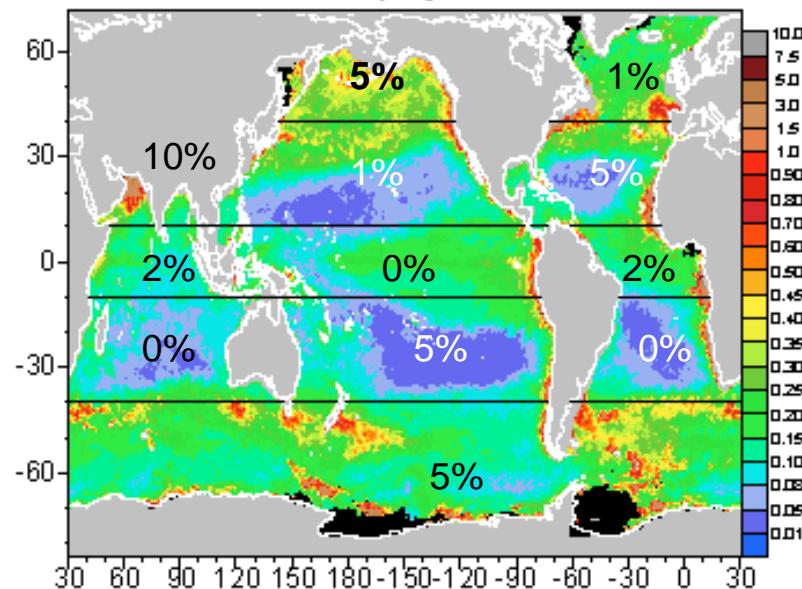
**4465**

# **Can we fill a gap in satellite data using enhanced ship observations and data assimilation?**

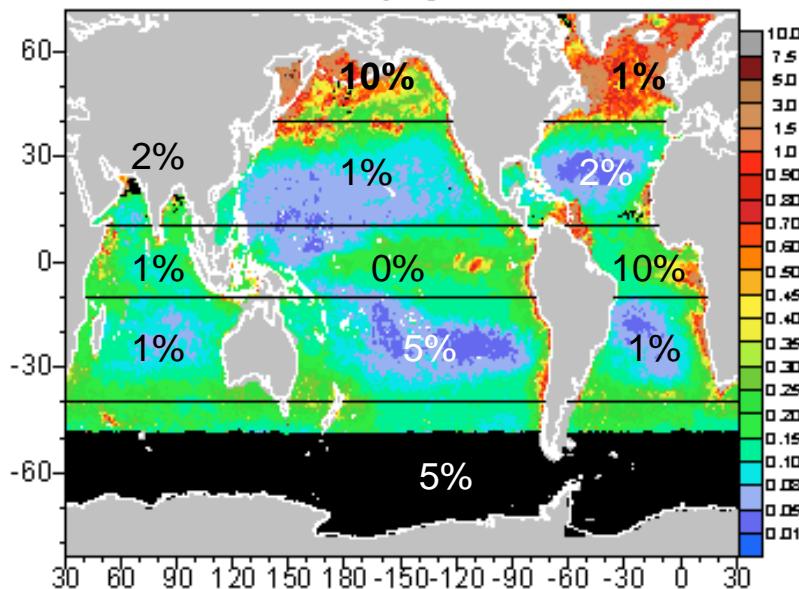
**Goal: < 3% difference in Global Means  
using in situ assimilation (from satellite assimilation)  
<10% difference for any ocean basin**

<b>Sampling %</b>	<b>Global Difference</b>	<b>Maximum difference by basin</b>
10% sampling (about 1500 obs/day)	-2.3%	-7.6% North Pacific
1% sampling (about 150 obs/day)	1.4%	-21.9% North Indian

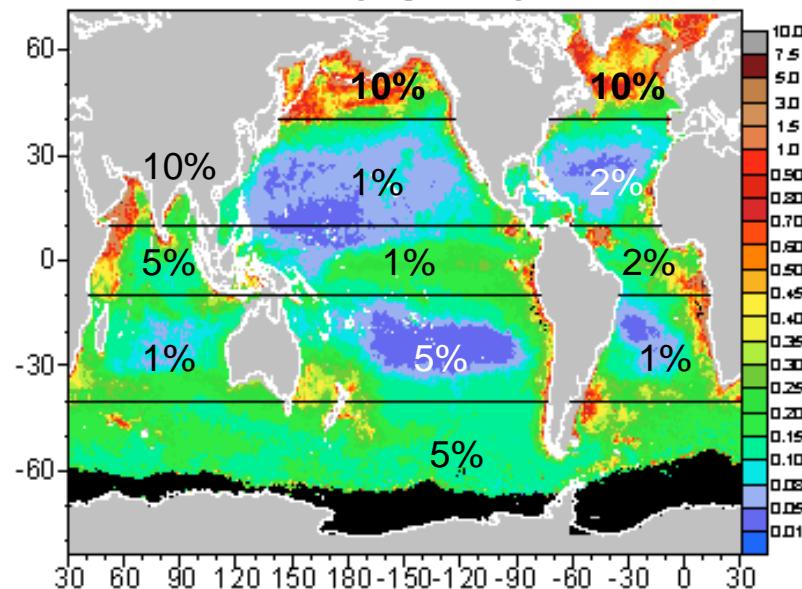
SeaWiFS Chlorophyll; March 2003



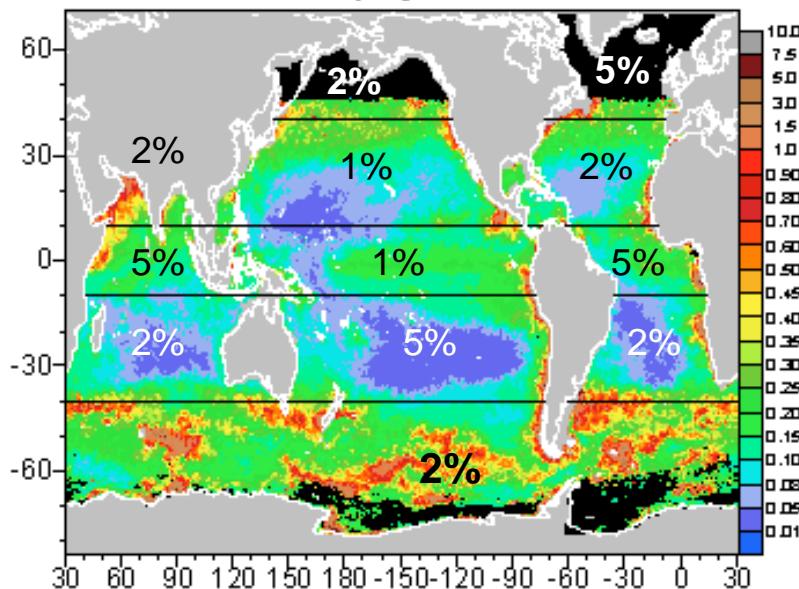
SeaWiFS Chlorophyll; June 2003



SeaWiFS Chlorophyll; September 2003



SeaWiFS Chlorophyll; December 2003



Targeted regional (but systematic) sampling requirements for <10% difference in regional mean

## Conclusions

The NASA standard algorithm is highly sensitive to radiometric calibration errors.

ESRID is insensitive to radiometric calibration error,  
providing stable global mean estimates despite radical errors,  
well within the interannual variability of the 9-year SeaWiFS  
record

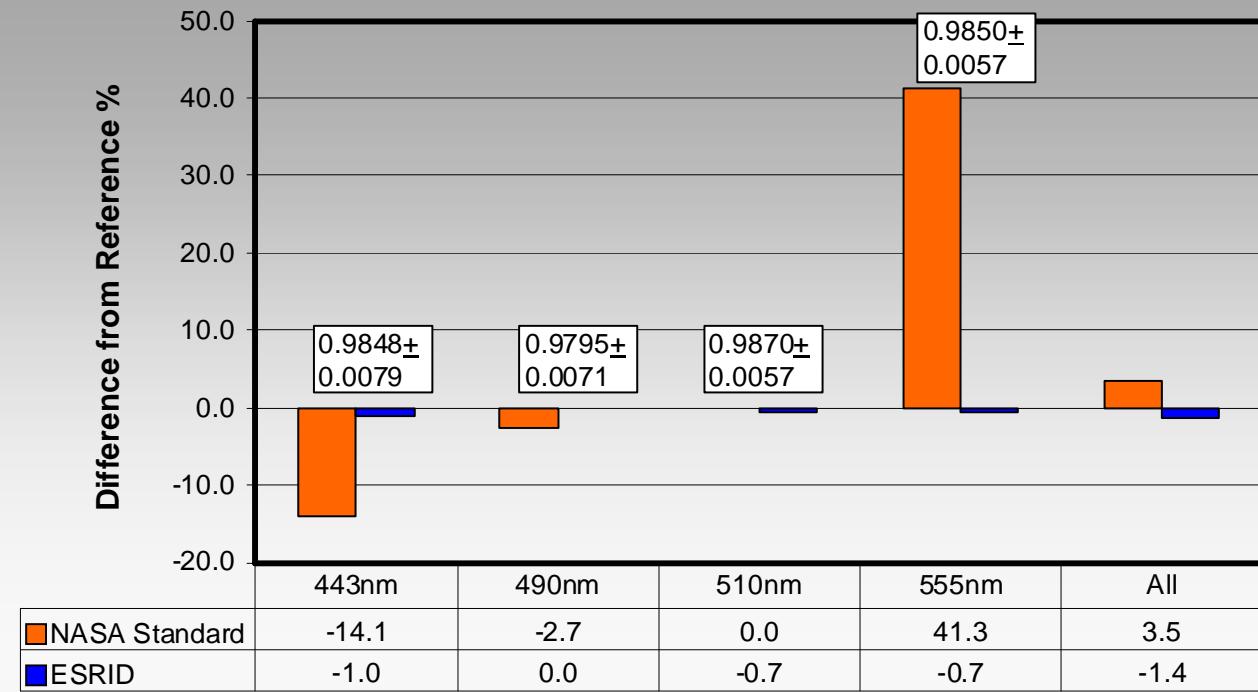
ESRID drastically reduces bias of satellite-derived ocean chlorophyll

ESRID reduces need for high radiometric calibration accuracy:  
suggests intensified effort for in situ data sampling of biologically  
meaningful variables

**ESRID promotes a unified description of ocean biology with satellite  
and in situ data**

Data assimilation can assist in targeting in situ observations to maximize  
the effectiveness of field campaigns

### Re-Calibration Factors from MODIS-Aqua



### Re-Calibration Factors from CZCS

