REMOTE SENSING OF TURBID WATERS. A CLOSER LOOK AT THE SWIR

Els Knaeps (VITO, Belgium), Kevin Ruddick (MUMM, Belgium), Ana Dogliotti (IAFE, Argentina), David Doxaran (LOV, France), Sindy Sterckx (VITO, Belgium)



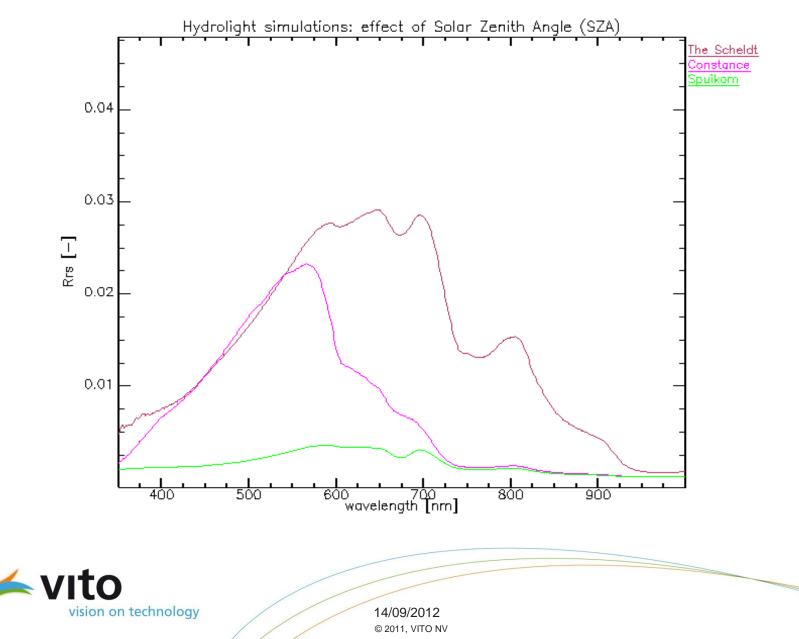








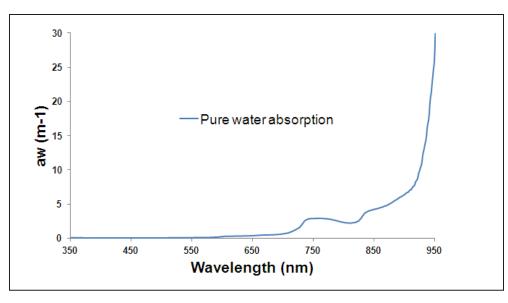
A TYPICAL WATER SPECTRUM



2

The SWIR black pixel assumption

>Pure water absorption coefficient (Pope & Fry, 1997; Kou et al., 1993)



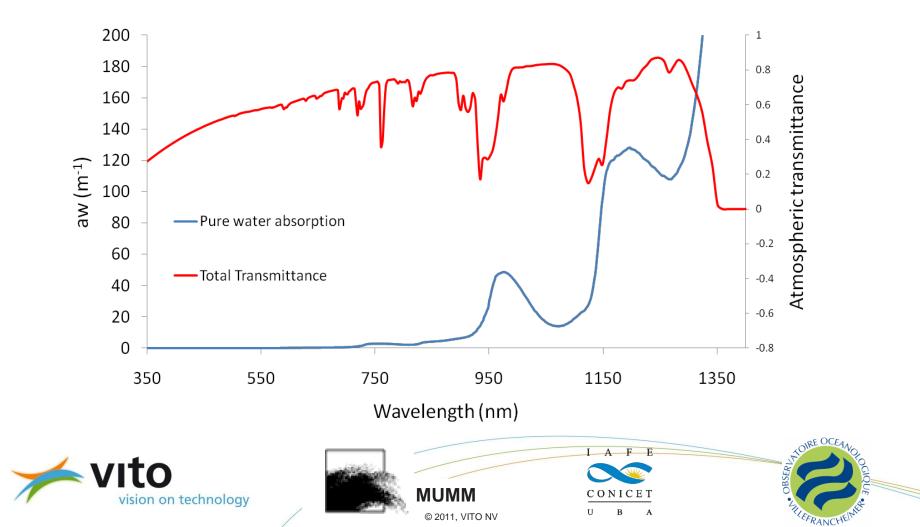
SWIR based atmospheric correction for MODIS (Wang and Shi, 2007)



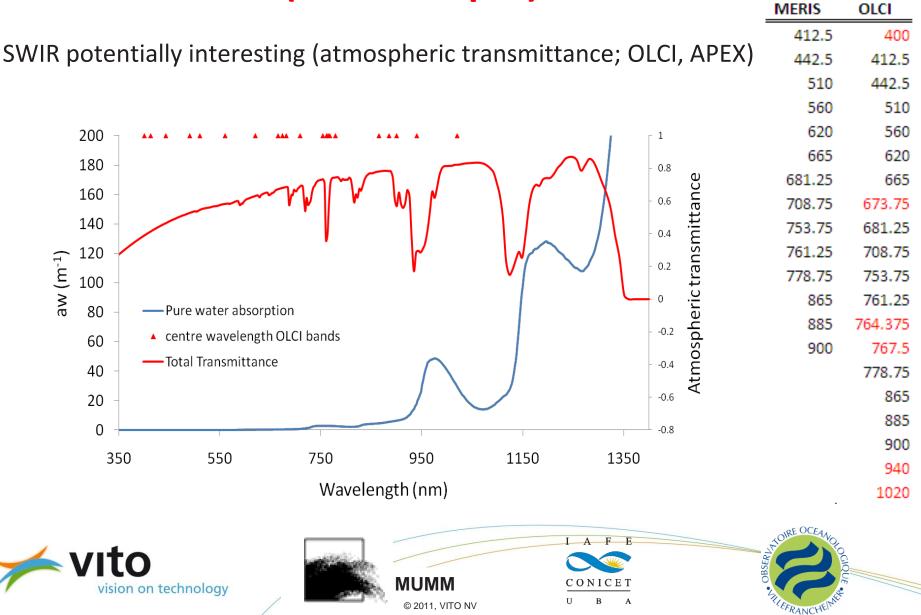
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Remote sensing of turbid waters in the Short Wave Infrared (SWIR: 1-3µm)

>Pure water absorption coefficient (Pope & Fry, 1997; Kou et al., 1993)



Remote sensing of turbid waters in the Short Wave Infrared (SWIR: 1-3µm)



Remote sensing of turbid waters in the Short Wave Infrared (SWIR: 1-3µm)

SWIR potentially interesting !

BUT

>only little knowledge available

➢instrumentation lacking

≻to measure IOPS in the SWIR

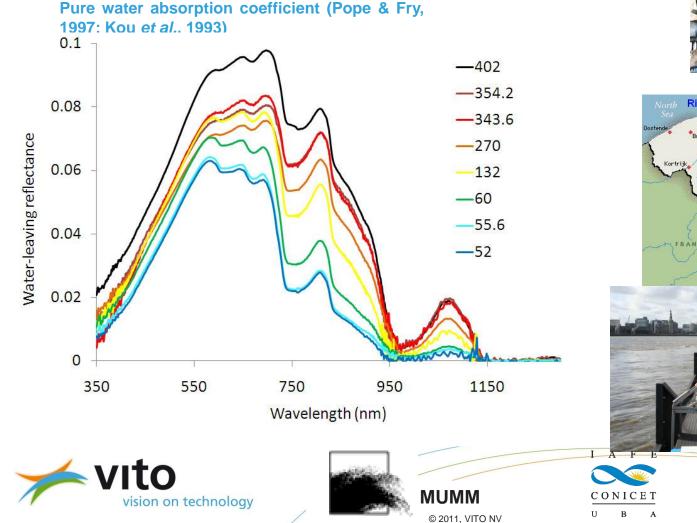
➤to measure water reflectance in the SWIR





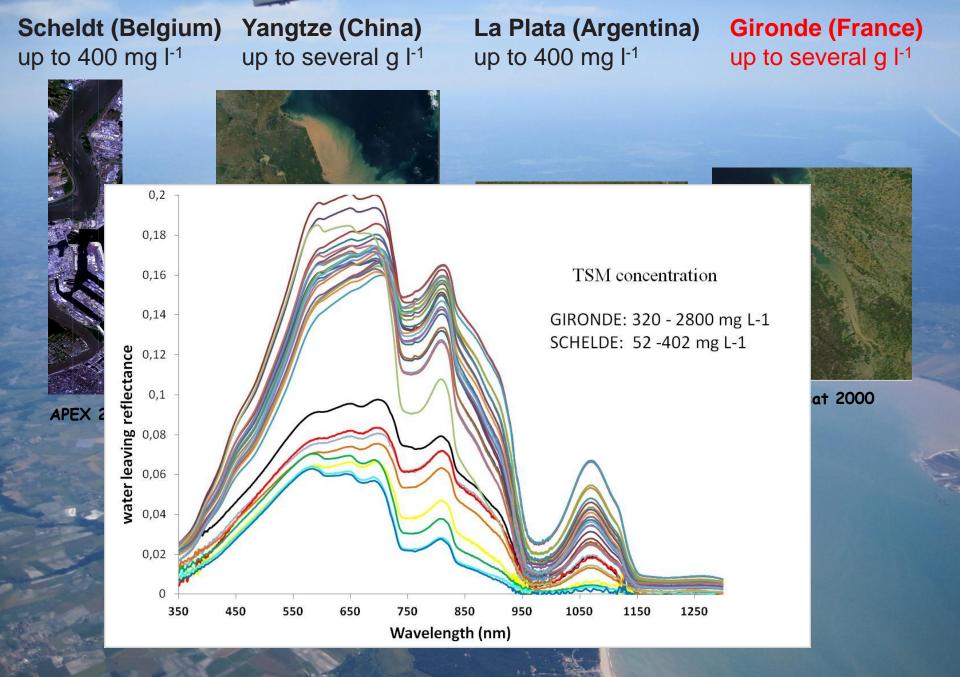
TRIGGER FOR THE PROJECT (Belcolour – MICAS heritage)

Knaeps, E., Raymaekers, D., Sterckx, S, Ruddick, K., Dogliotti, A.I.. 2012. In situ evidence of non-zero reflectance in the OLCI 1020nm band for a turbid estuary, *Remote Sensing of Environment, Sentinel special issue*, 112



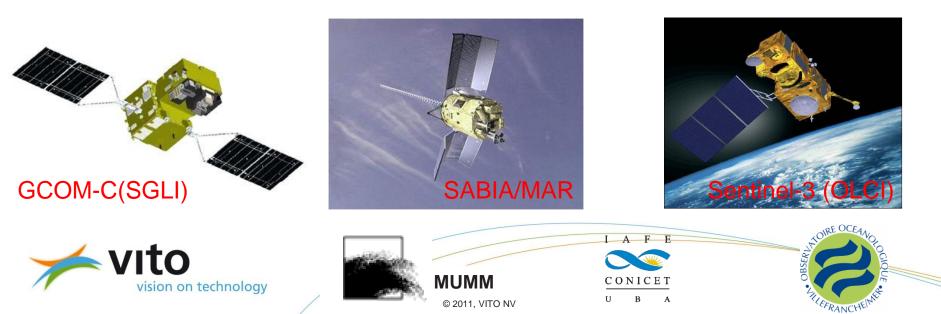






SEASWIR - MAIN OBJECTIVES

- » Determine the variability of marine reflectance in SWIR
- » Analyze the effects misapplication of the SWIR black pixel assumption
- » Provide information for exploitation of SWIR bands on the next generation of ocean colour sensors



SEASWIR

Remote sensing of turbid waters in the Short Wave Infrared (SWIR: 1-3µm)

Spin-off project

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