

# Deriving water quality from APEX imagery

*Dries Raymaekers, Els Knaeps, Sindy Sterckx, Daniel Odermatt*



Monitoring Inland and Coastal waters with the APEX sensor – MICAS



# Our test sites

Scheldt



Lake Constance



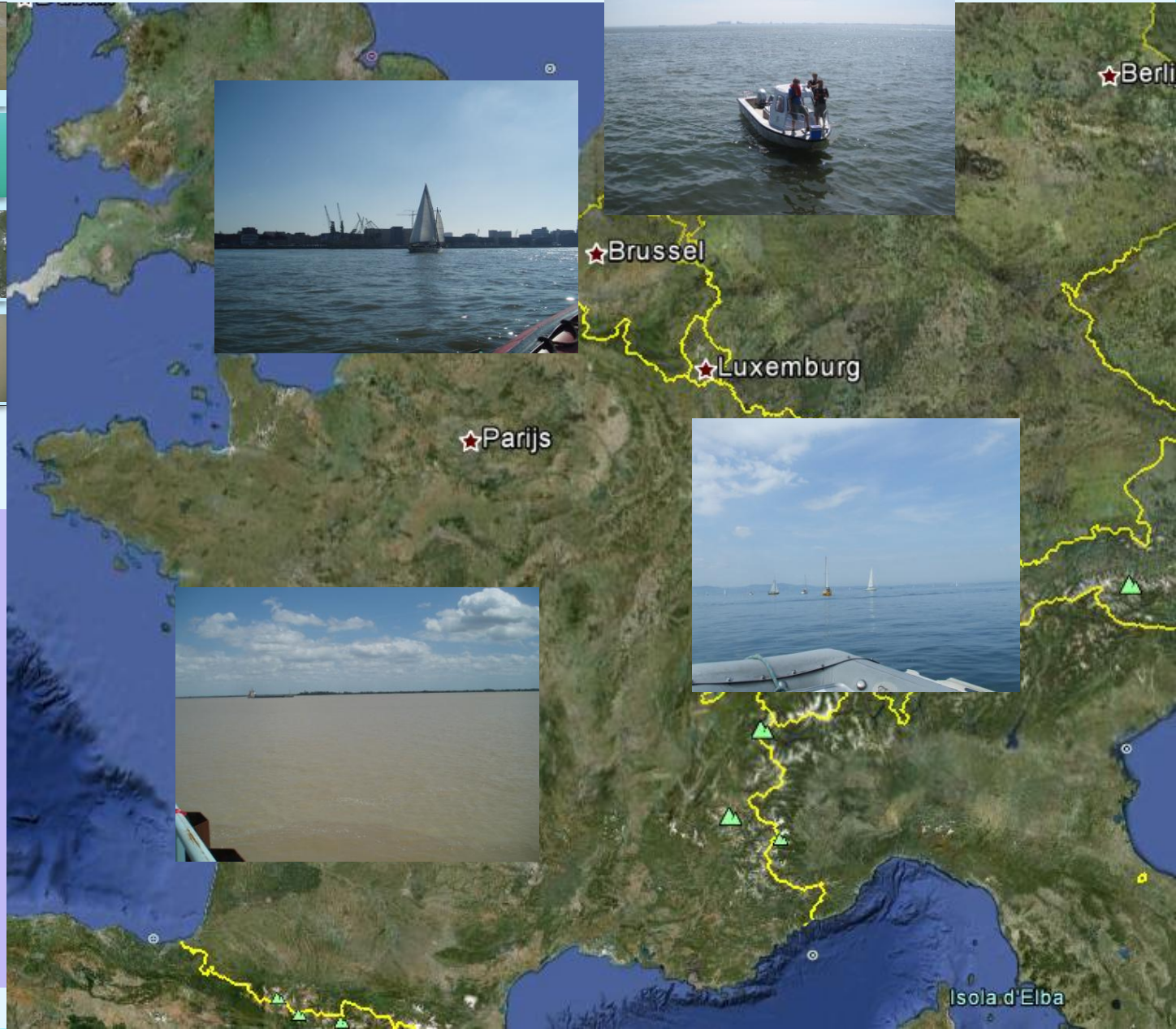
Wadden Sea



Gironde

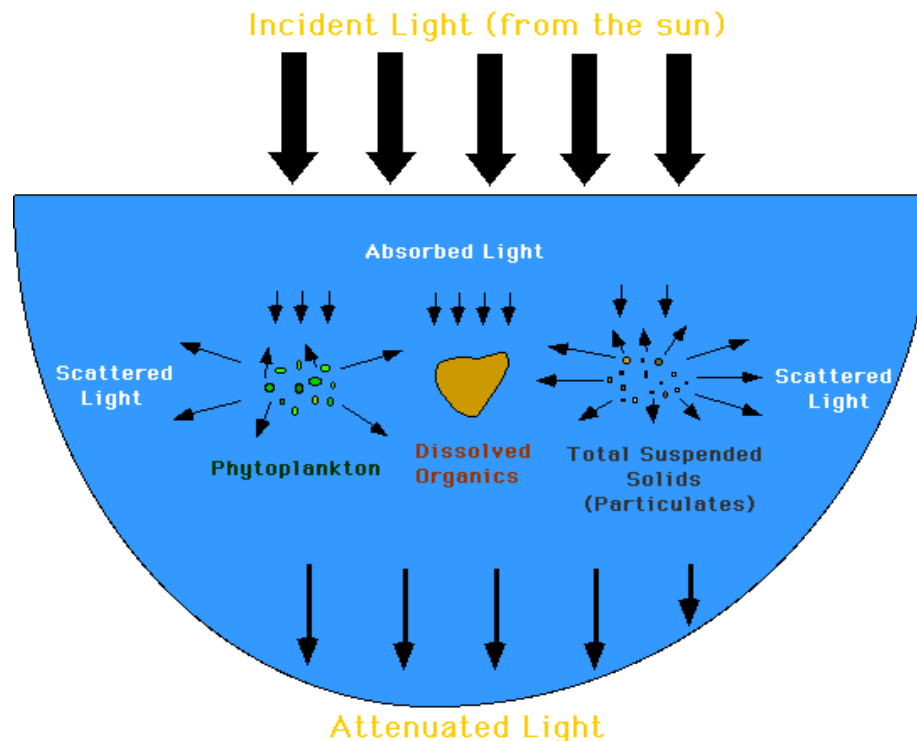


- macrotidal estuary suspended sediments delivered by the Garonne and Dordogne rivers and trapped within the maximum turbidity zone of the estuary.
- TSM from ten to four thousands mg L<sup>-1</sup> (Doxaran et al. 2002a, 2002b, 2006, 2009)



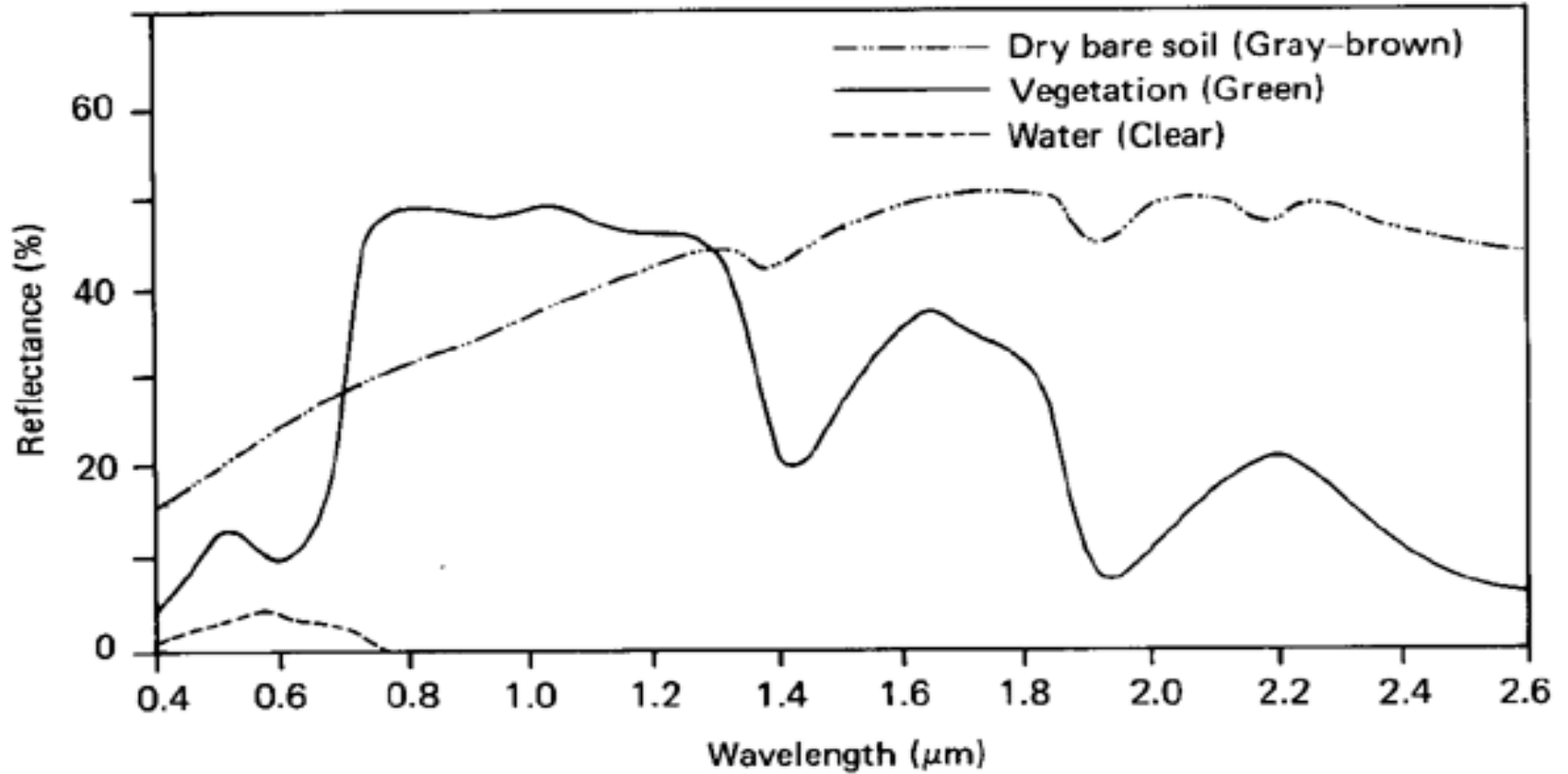
# Challenges - Complex waters

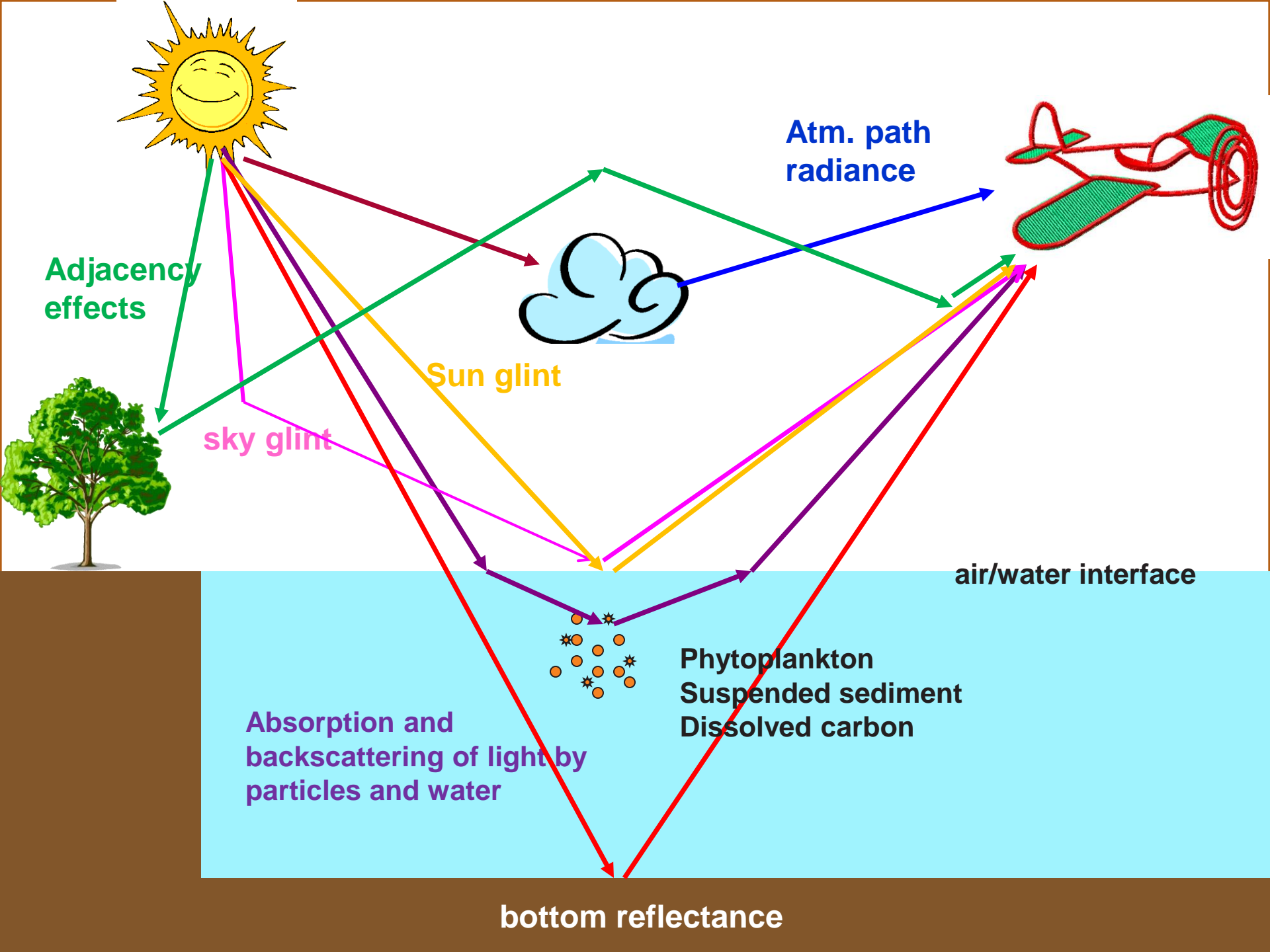
- Water Quality Estimations for CASE-II water systems
  - Algae [CHL]
  - Total Suspended Material [TSM]
  - Colored Dissolved Organic material [CDOM]



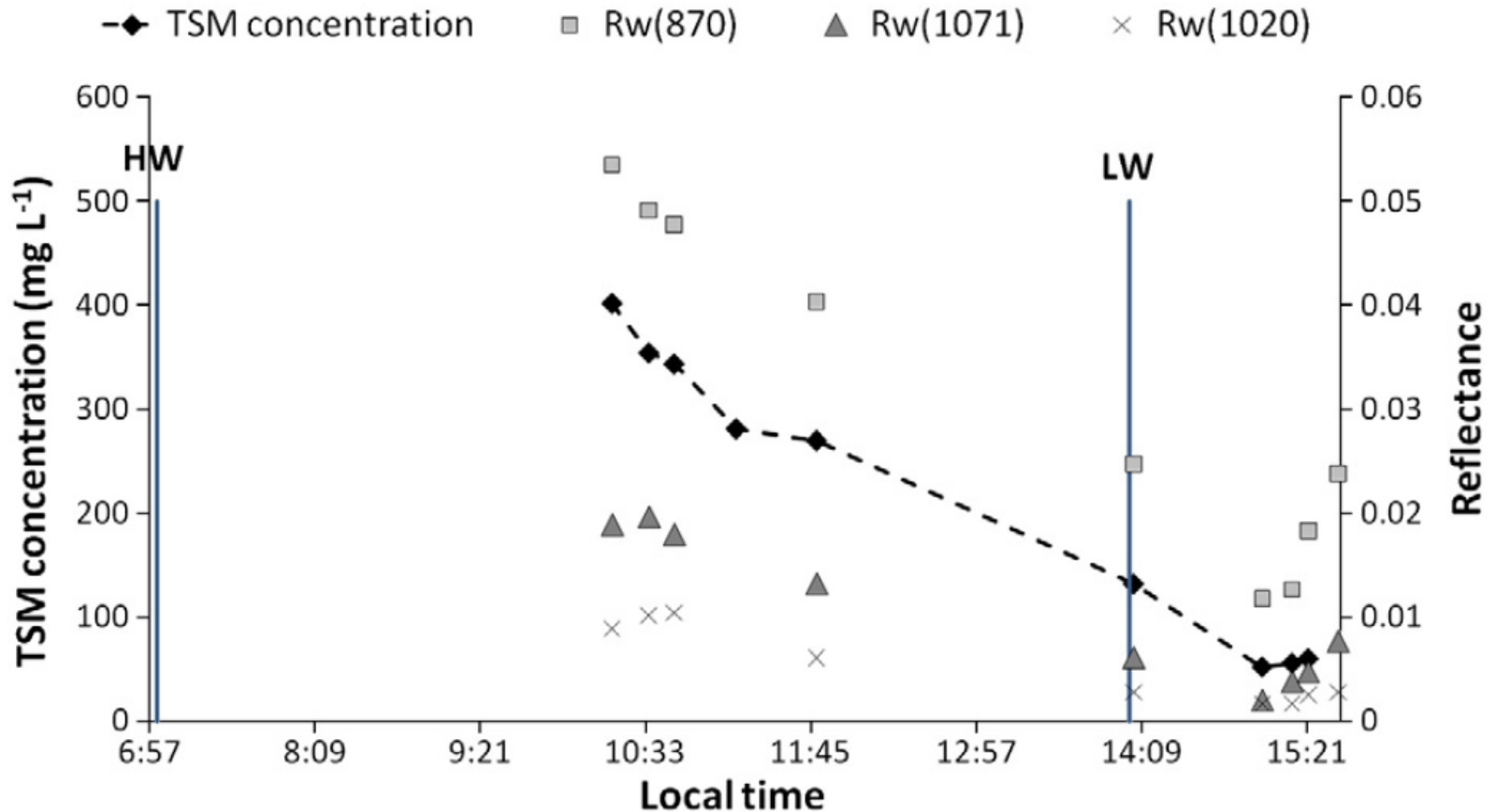


# Challenges - A low signal



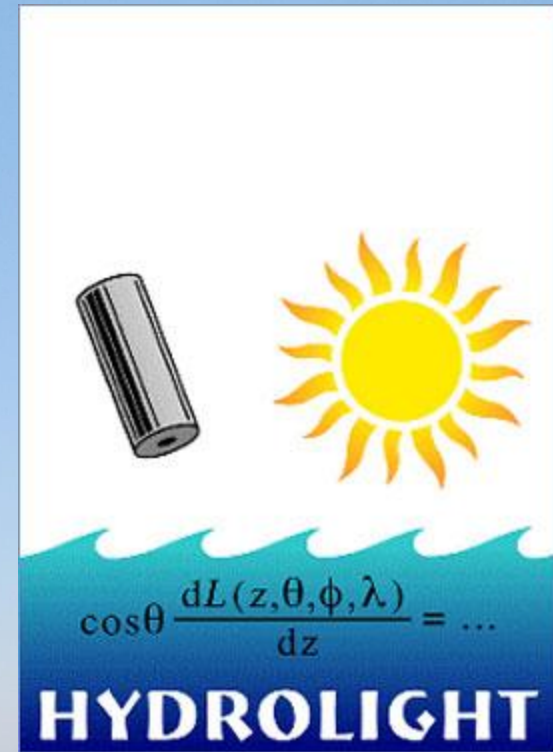


# Challenges - Dynamic environment



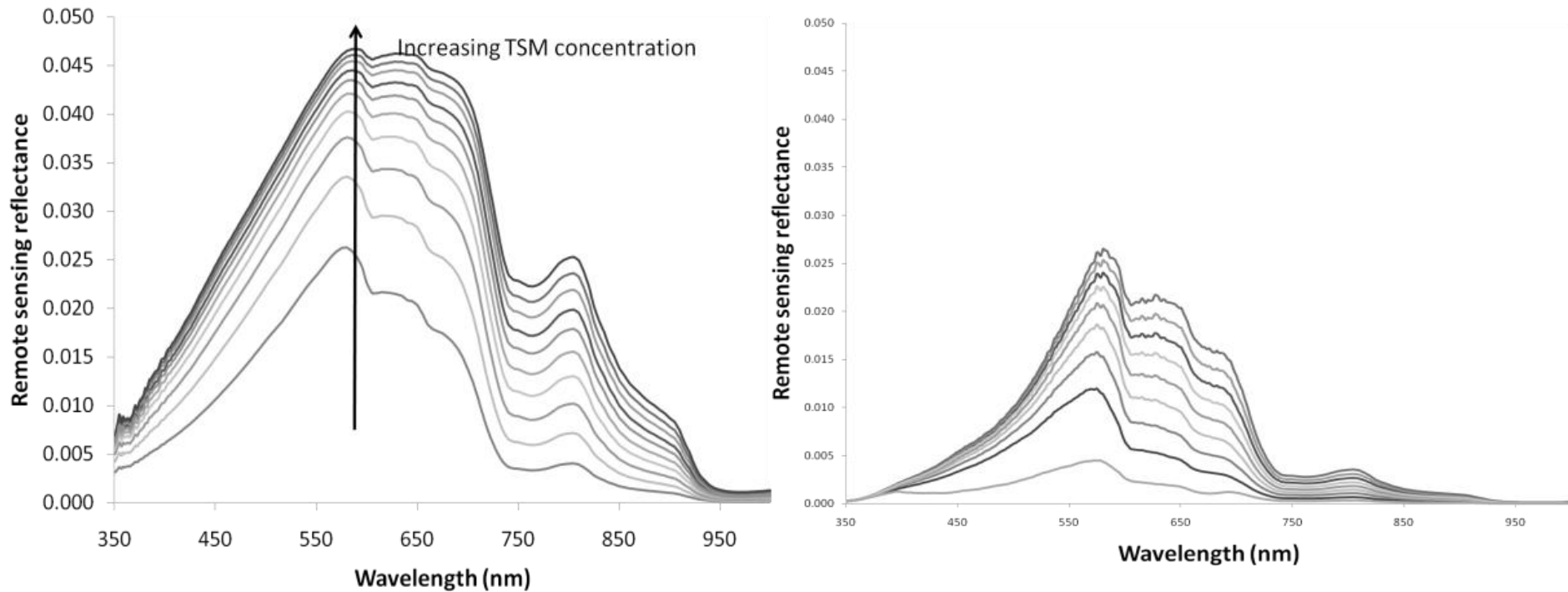
→ Match up difficulties  
Need for detailed campaign planning

# A typical water spectrum – simulation



# Simulated Hydrolight spectra

## Effect of concentration on the simulated spectra

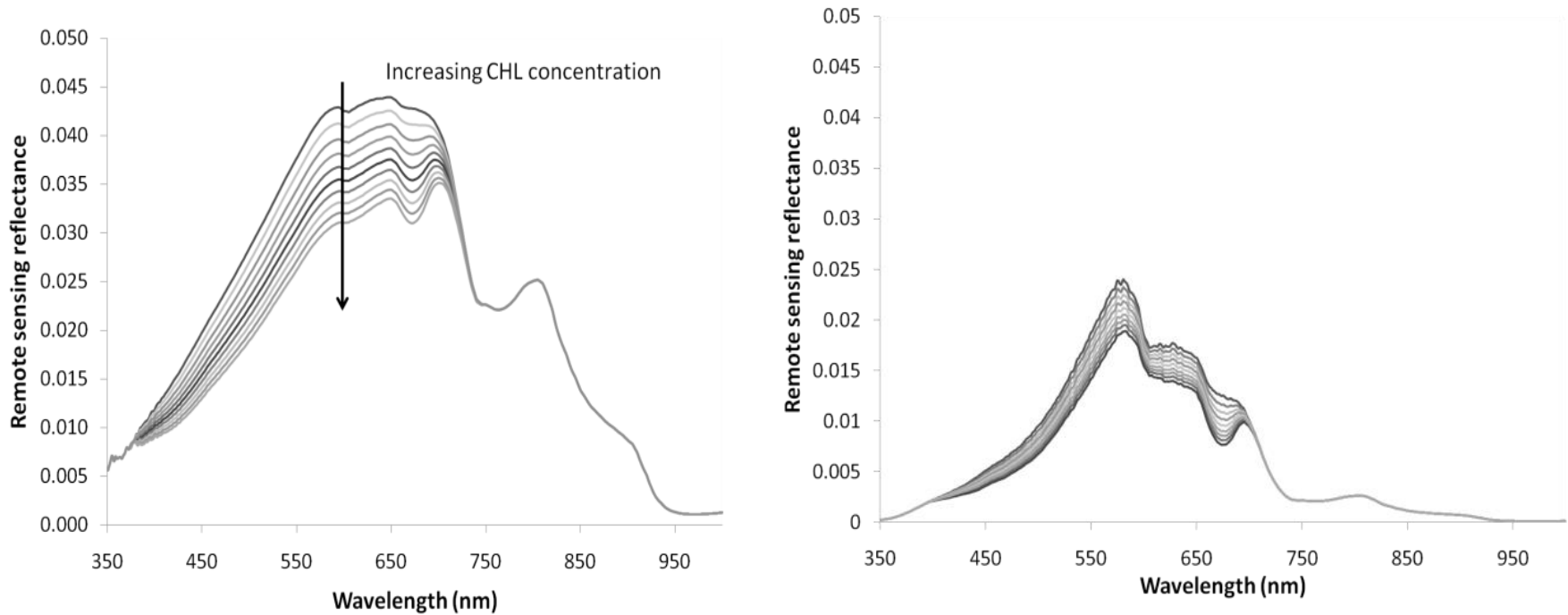


Variation in TSM concentration  
Left: Scheldt  
Right: Lake Constance



# Simulated Hydrolight spectra

## Effect of concentration on the simulated spectra



Variation in CHL concentration

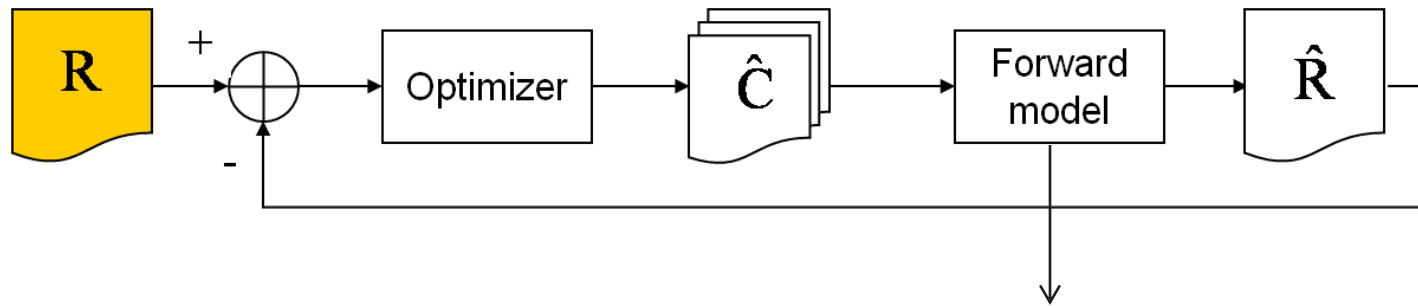
Left: Scheldt

Right: Lake Constance

# Water quality algorithm: Curve fitting

APEX image

concentrations



Bio-optical model of Albert and Mobley (2003)

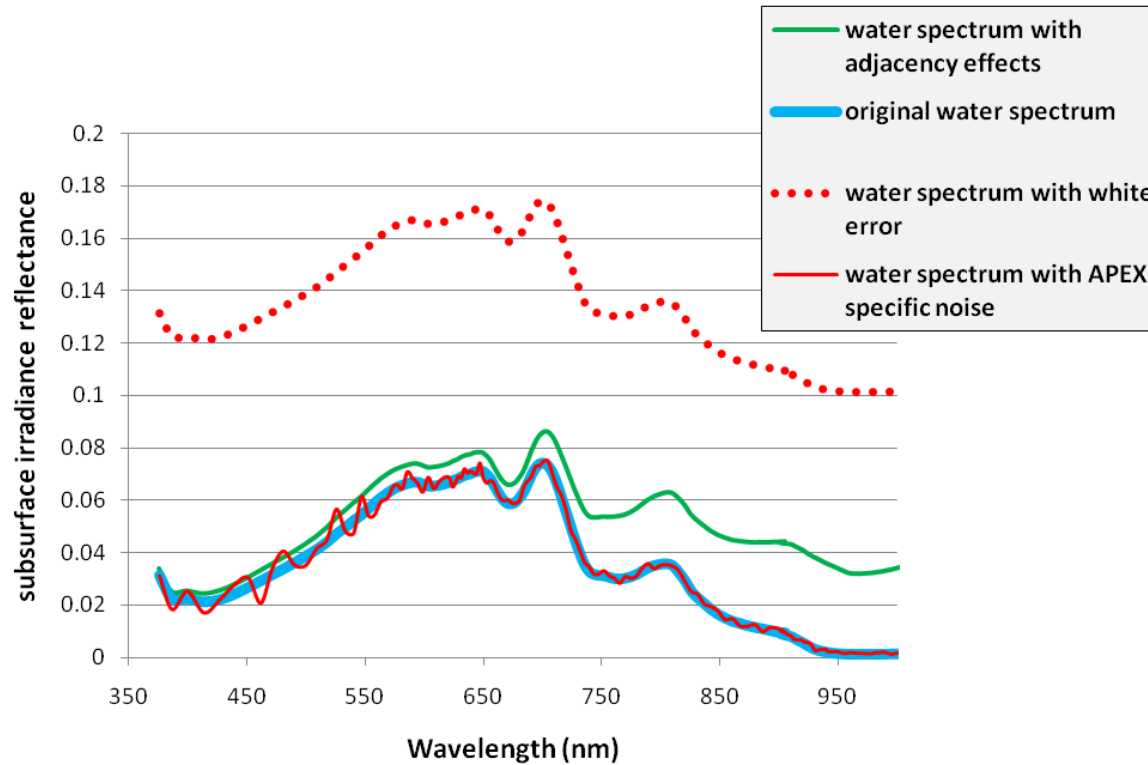
$$R(0-, \lambda) = p_1(1 + p_2x + p_3x^2 + p_4x^3)(1 + p_5 \frac{1}{\cos\theta_s})(1 + p_6u)x$$

$$x = \frac{b_b(\lambda)}{a(\lambda) + b_b(\lambda)}$$

**Objective:** develop algorithm less sensitive to noise in atmospheric correction and sensor noise

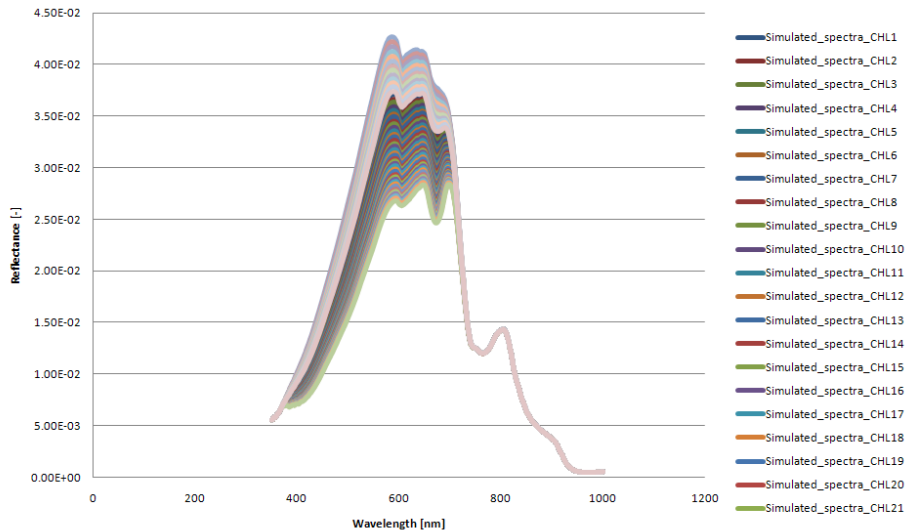
# Simulated Hydrolight spectra

## Effect of noise on the simulated spectra

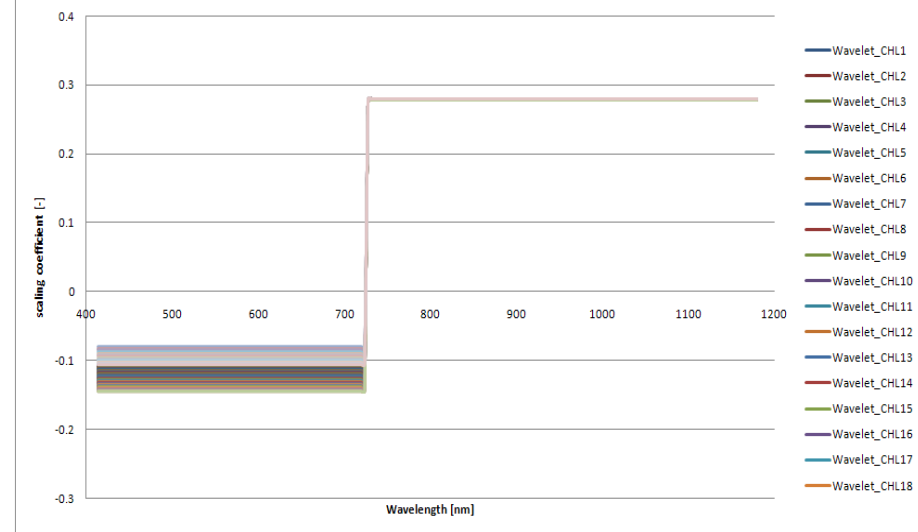


# Wavelet based curve fitting algorithm

Simulated spectra: effect of CHL variation



Wavelet analysis: effect CHL- level6 high frequency



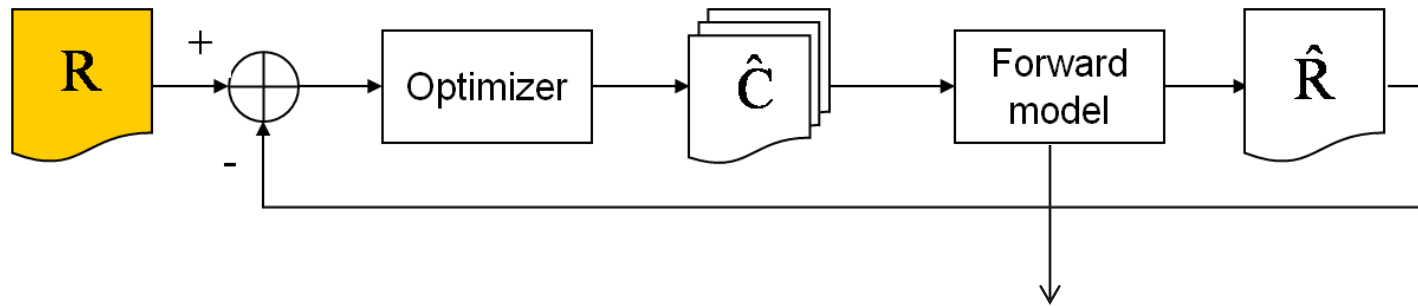
Look at the shape of the spectra and those features which are **Sensitive to change in the WQP** and **Insensitive to Noise**



# Wavelet based curve fitting algorithm

APEX image

concentrations



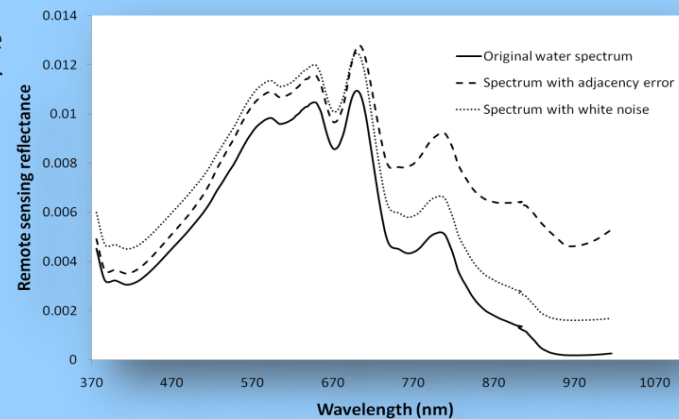
Bio-optical model of Albert and Mobley (2003)

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$$x = \frac{b_b(\lambda)}{a(\lambda) + b_b(\lambda)}$$

**Objective:** develop algorithm less sensitive to noise in atmospheric correction and sensor noise

Figure: Synthetic remote sensing reflectance spectra with white noise and adjacency error



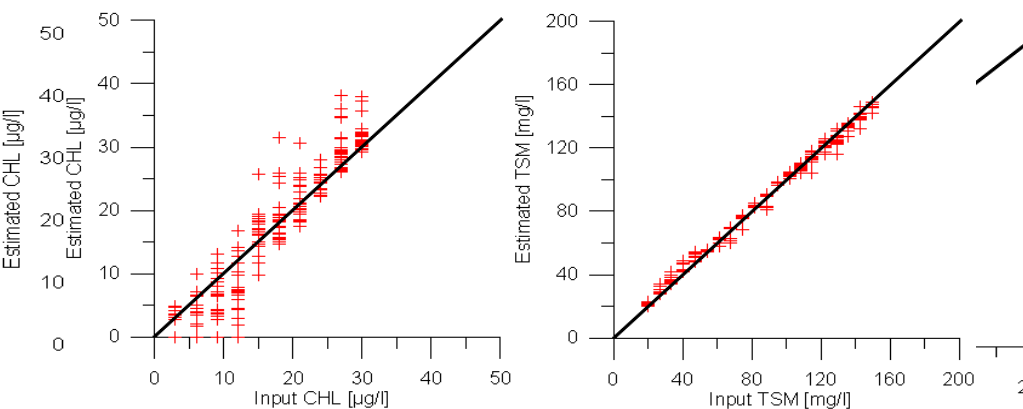
**Study area: Scheldt**

**Reference = Hydrolight with known concentrations, resampled to APEX wavelengths**

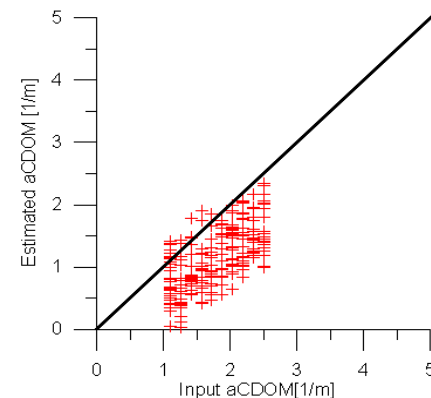
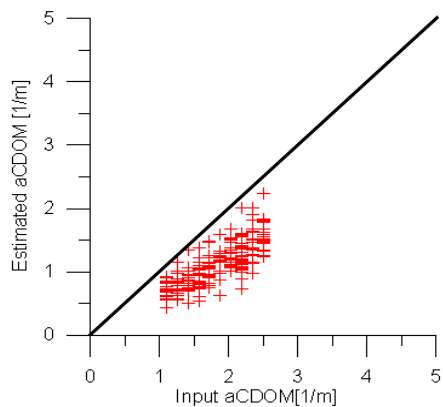
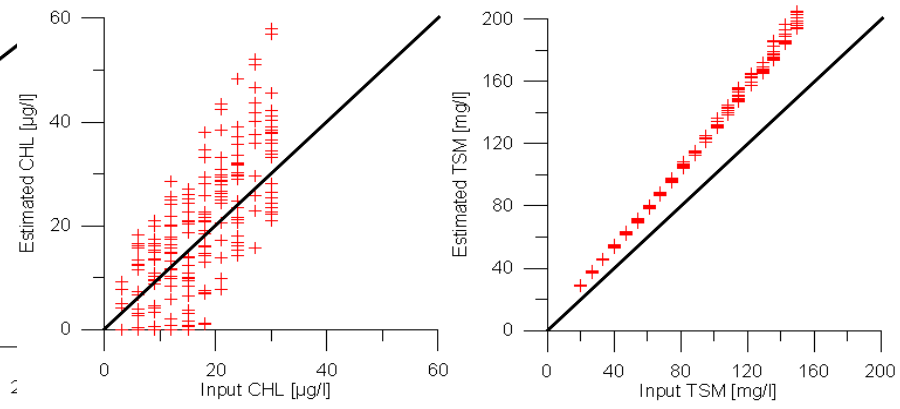
**Noise: adjacency**

**Noise: adjacency, with wavelets**

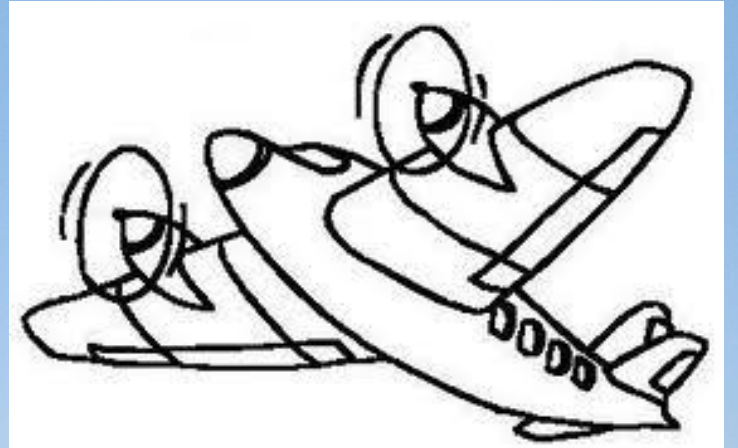
Water Quality Estimations: Scheldt  
Noise: Adjacency effect  
Optimisation: Wavelet combination



Water Quality Estimations: Scheldt  
Noise: Adjacency effect  
Optimisation: RMSE



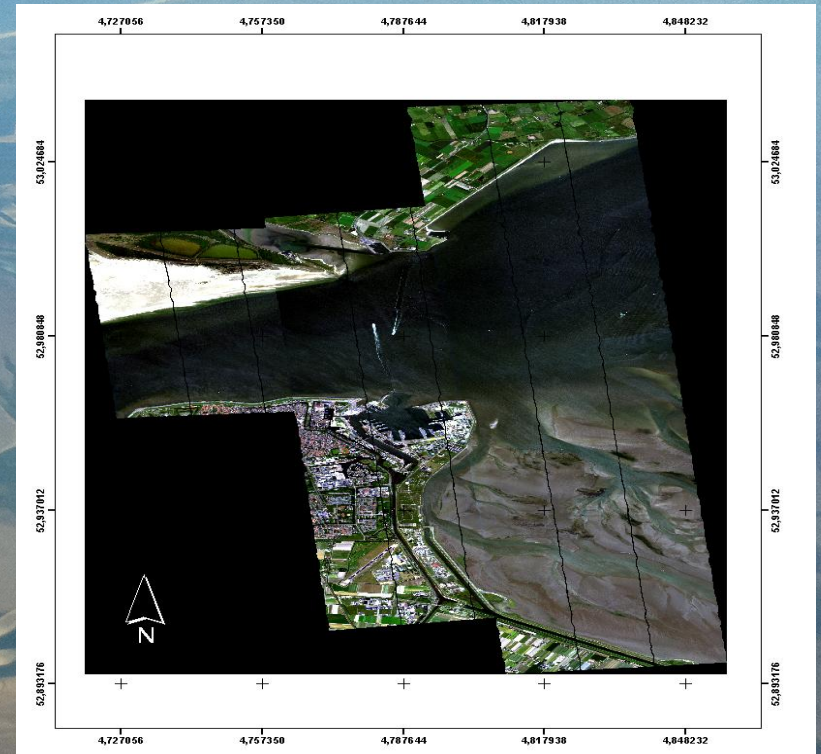
# APEX





# APEX campaign: 06/2011 - Wadden Sea

- Cooperation with INPLACE project
- Logistics (boat, lab, ..)



Zeevonk

TESO (ferry)

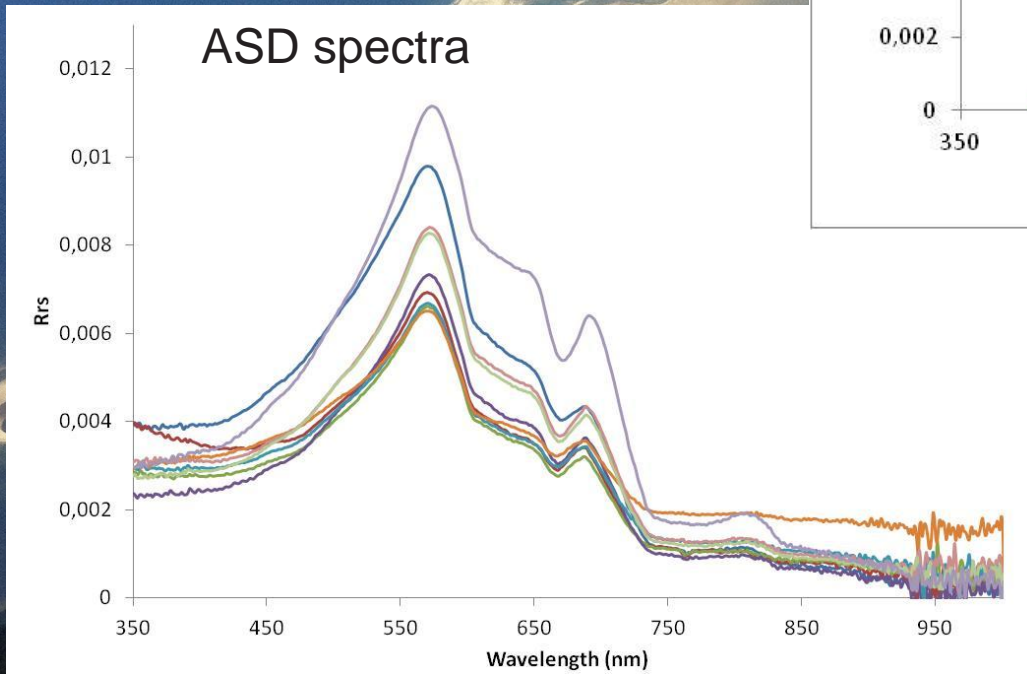
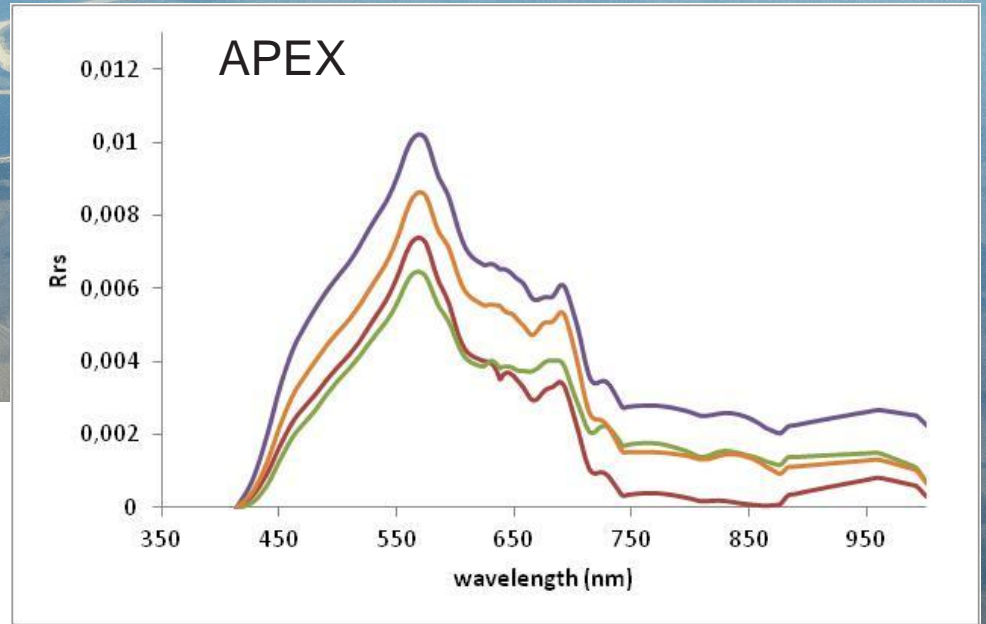
NIOZ - pontoon

INPLACE pole

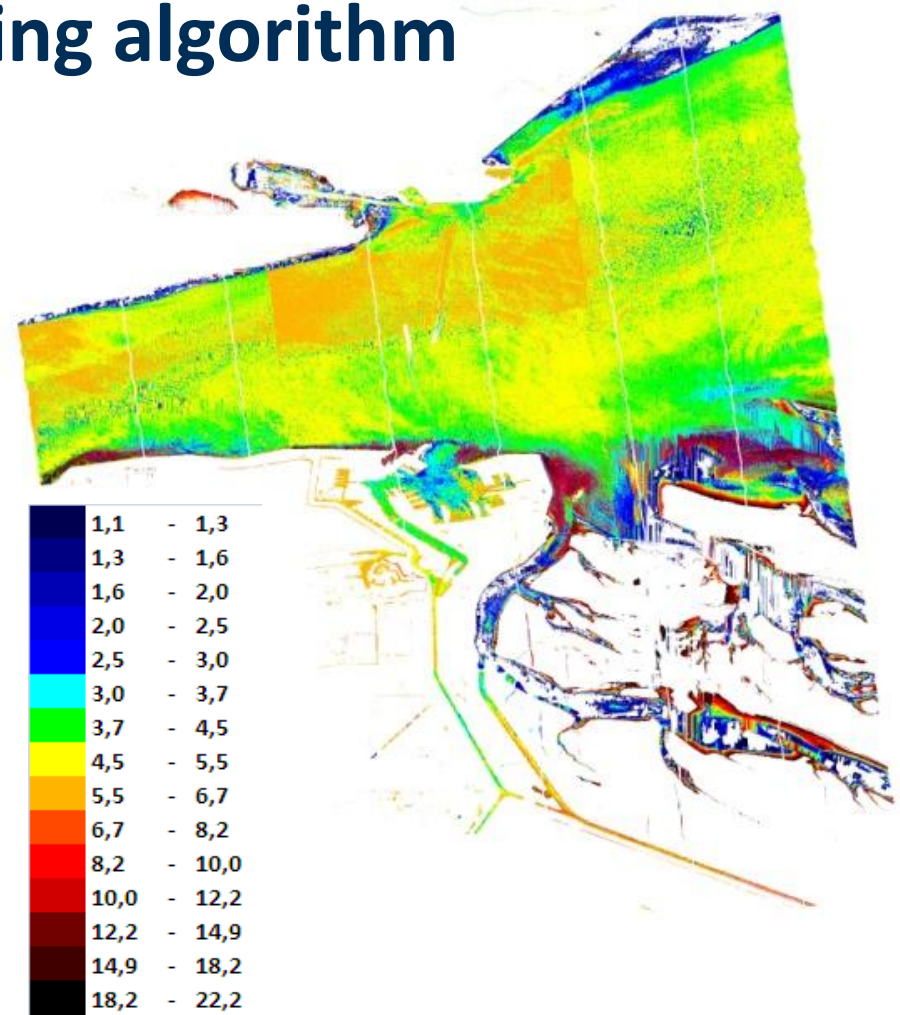
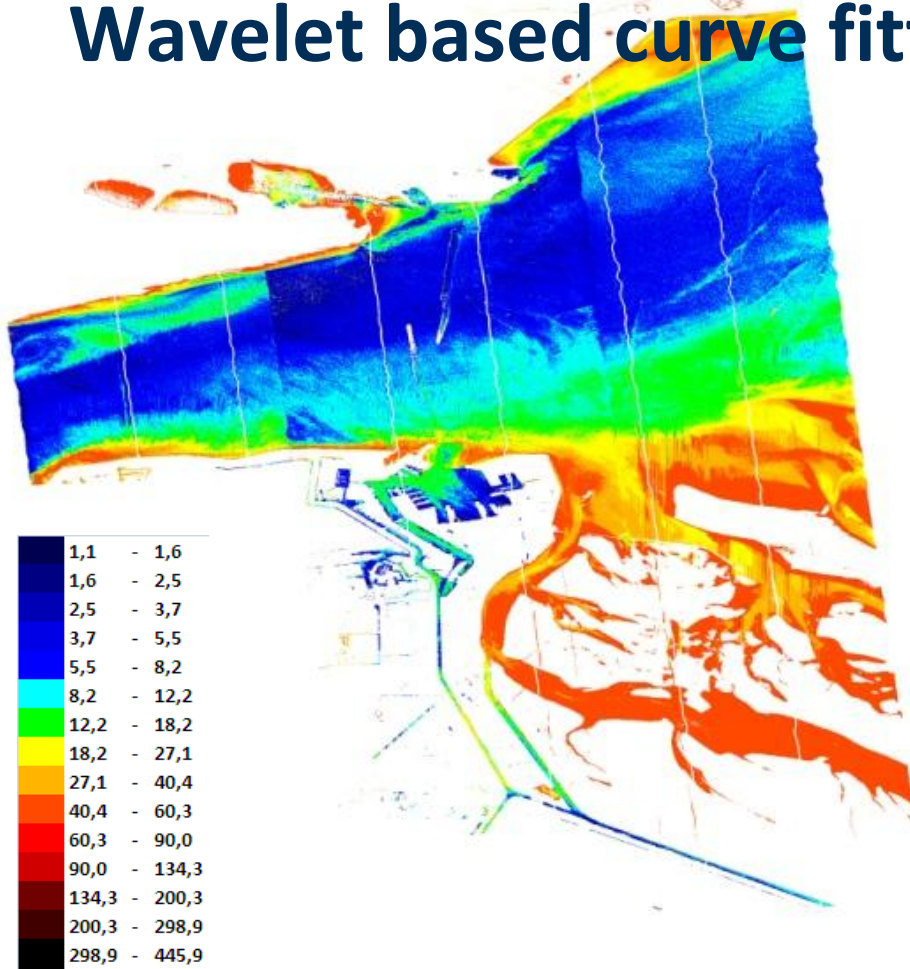




# APEX campaign: 06/2011 - Wadden Sea



# Wavelet based curve fitting algorithm



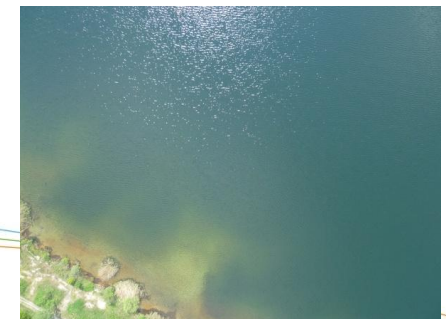
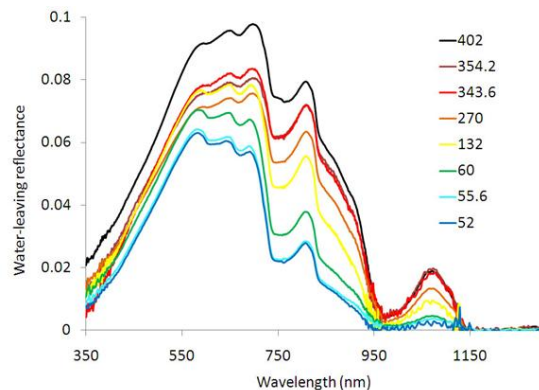
TSM concentrations in the Wadden Sea (in  $\text{mg L}^{-1}$ ), mosaic of flight line 1, 2 and 3

CHL concentrations in the Wadden Sea (in  $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ ), mosaic of flight line 1, 2 and 3

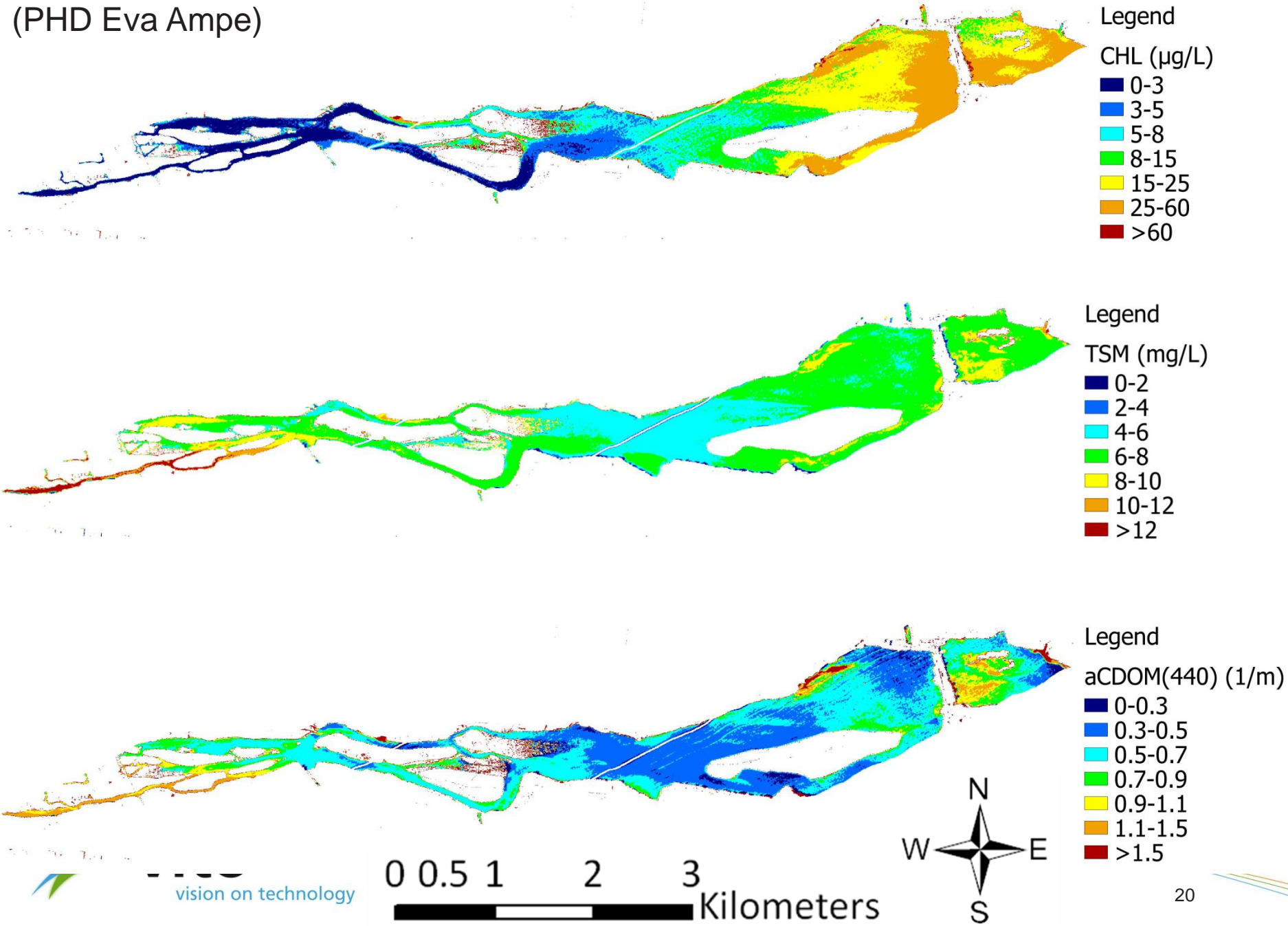


# Life after MICAS?

- » Looking at the SWIR part of the spectrum (SEASWIR - BELSPO)
- » BELAIR Validation site in Zeebrugge (BELAIR – BELSPO)
- » Water quality mapping from a UAV (Chameleon – IWT)
- » WAVESIM – wavelet enhanced semi-analytical inversion model (PHD Eva Ampe)
- » Remote sensing and in-situ data fusion for water applications (Phd Sivee Chawla)
- » Processing of new satellite imagery –sentinel 2 (HIROC - FP7)
- » Improvement of algorithm for new sensors (INFORM –FP7)



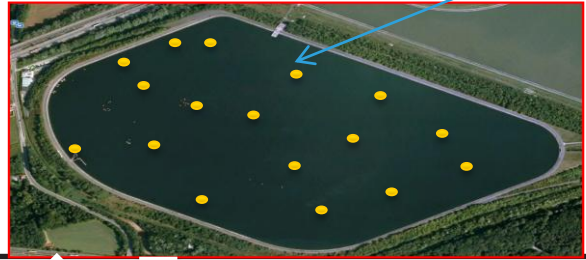
# WAVESIM – wavelet enhanced semi-analytical inversion model (PHD Eva Ampe)



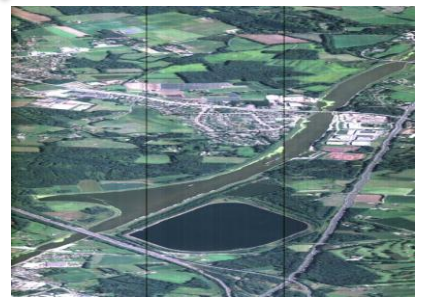


Better calibration of RS data to develop Chl-a/ SPM concentration maps. Which needs in situ data having better spatial coverage (covering the entire range) .

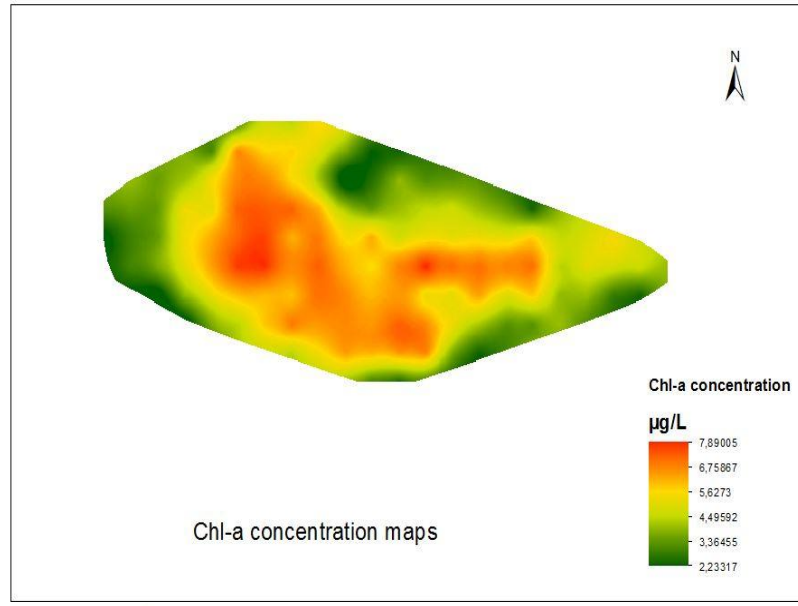
Define a sampling strategy for collecting in situ data.



Remote Sensing data as *priori* information

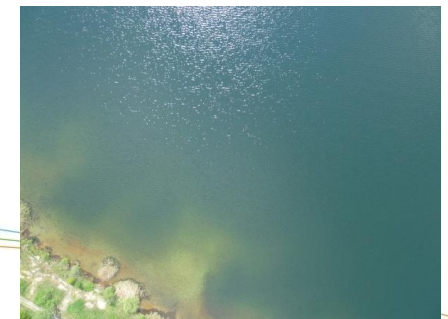
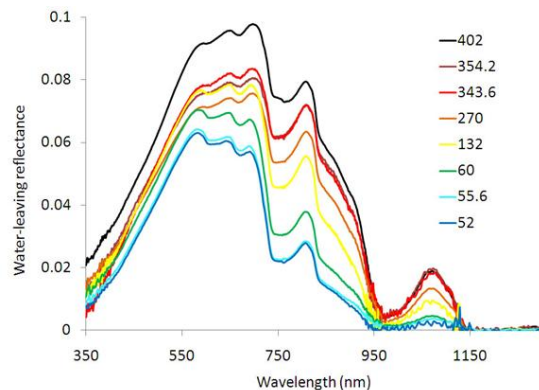


Resultant Chl-a concentration map



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# THANK YOU



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