

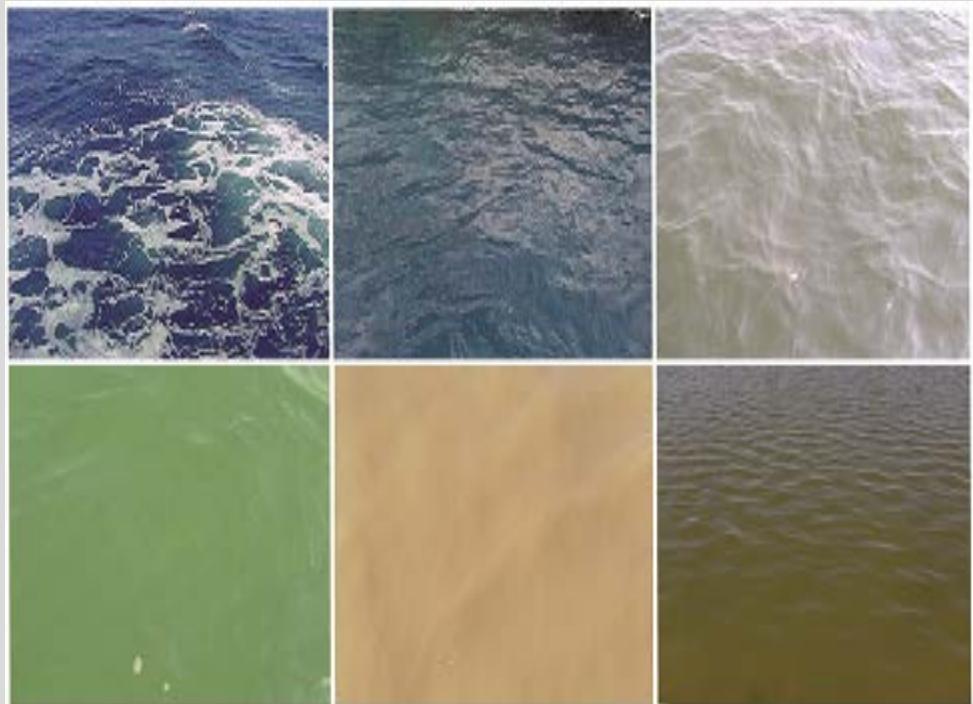


SatBaltyk System

Mirosław Darecki

**Institute of Oceanology Polish Academy of Sciences
Sopot**

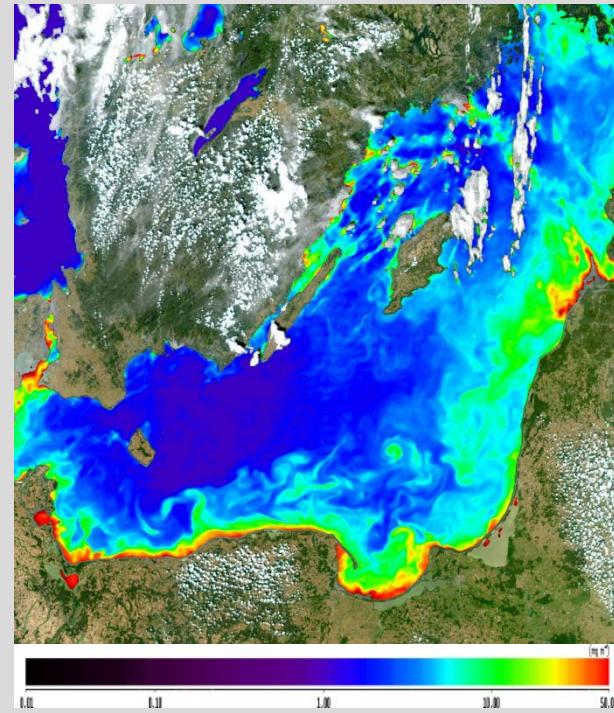
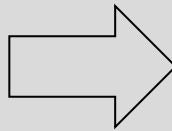
Ocean color: observing ocean color from space



Observing ➔ measuring ocean from space

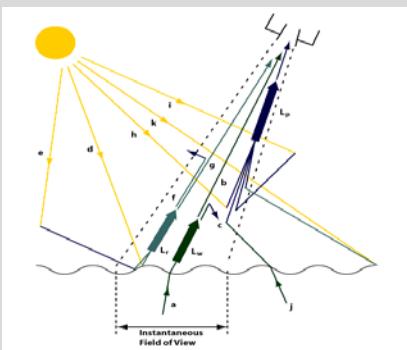
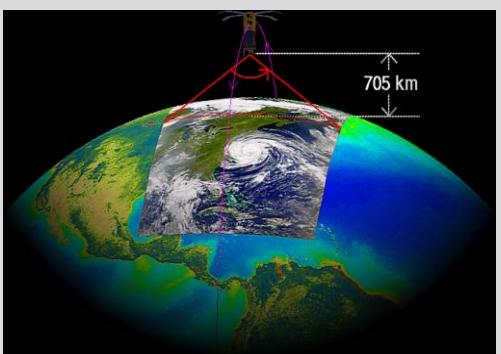


Satellite true color image



Chlorophyll a spatial variability

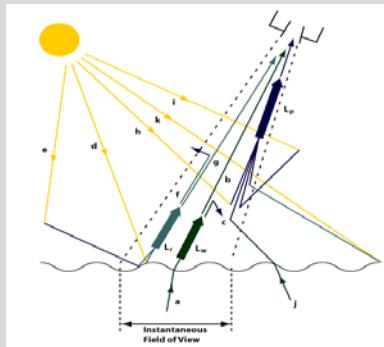
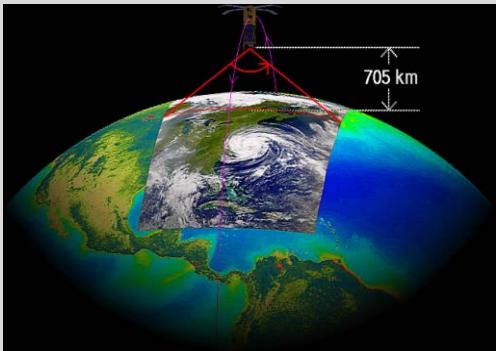
Satellite radiometry





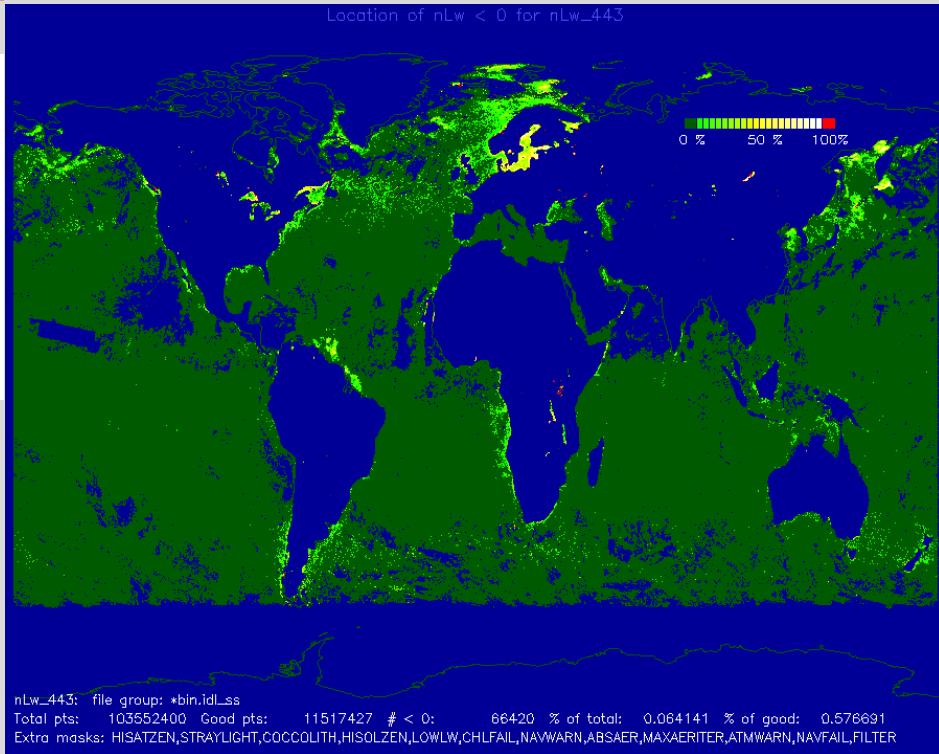
Satellite radiometry

Baltic Sea – difficult target for ocean color remote sensing

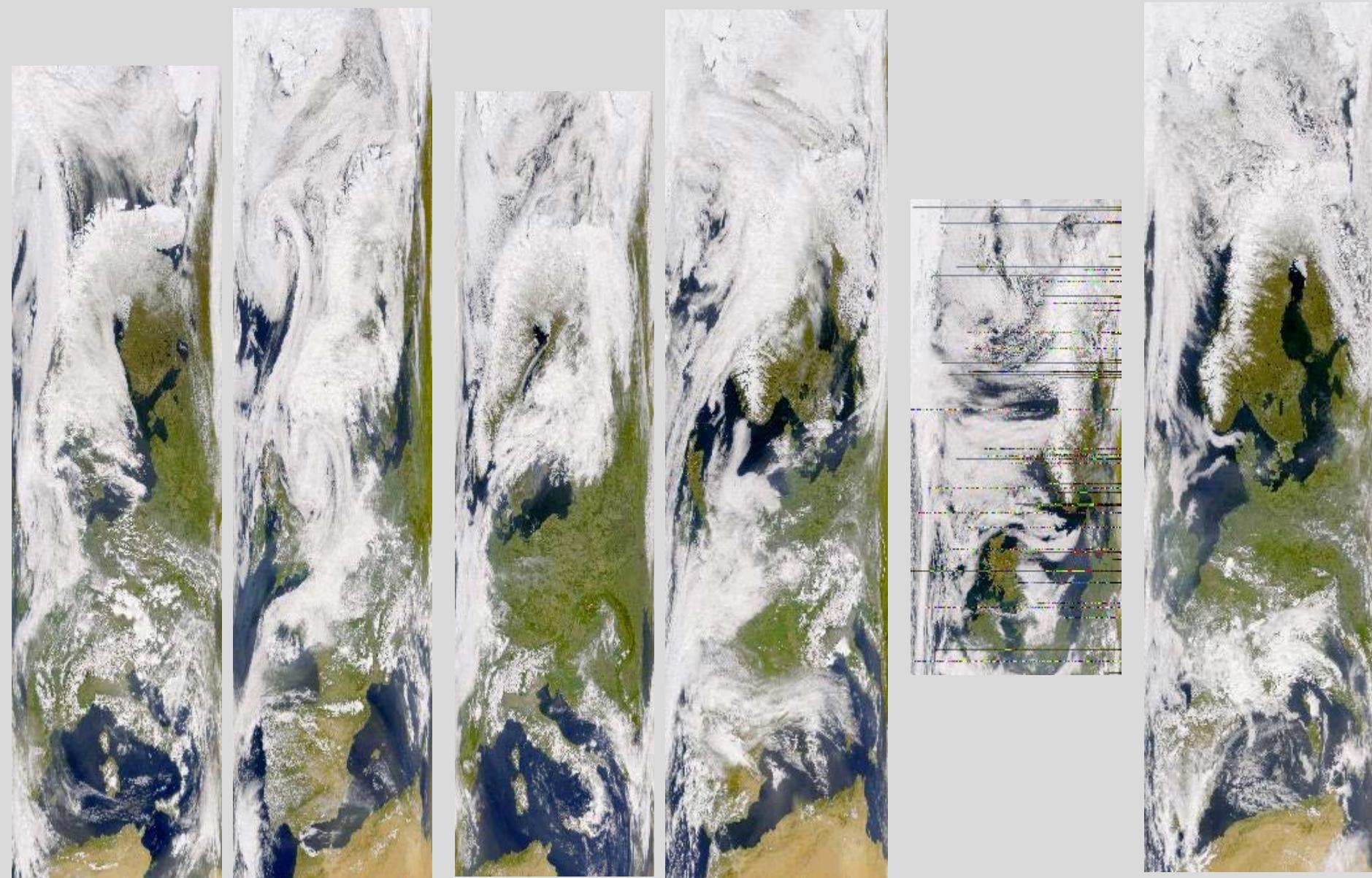


Problems with atmospheric
correction

e.g. % of $nLw(443\text{nm}) < 0$
after last reprocessing



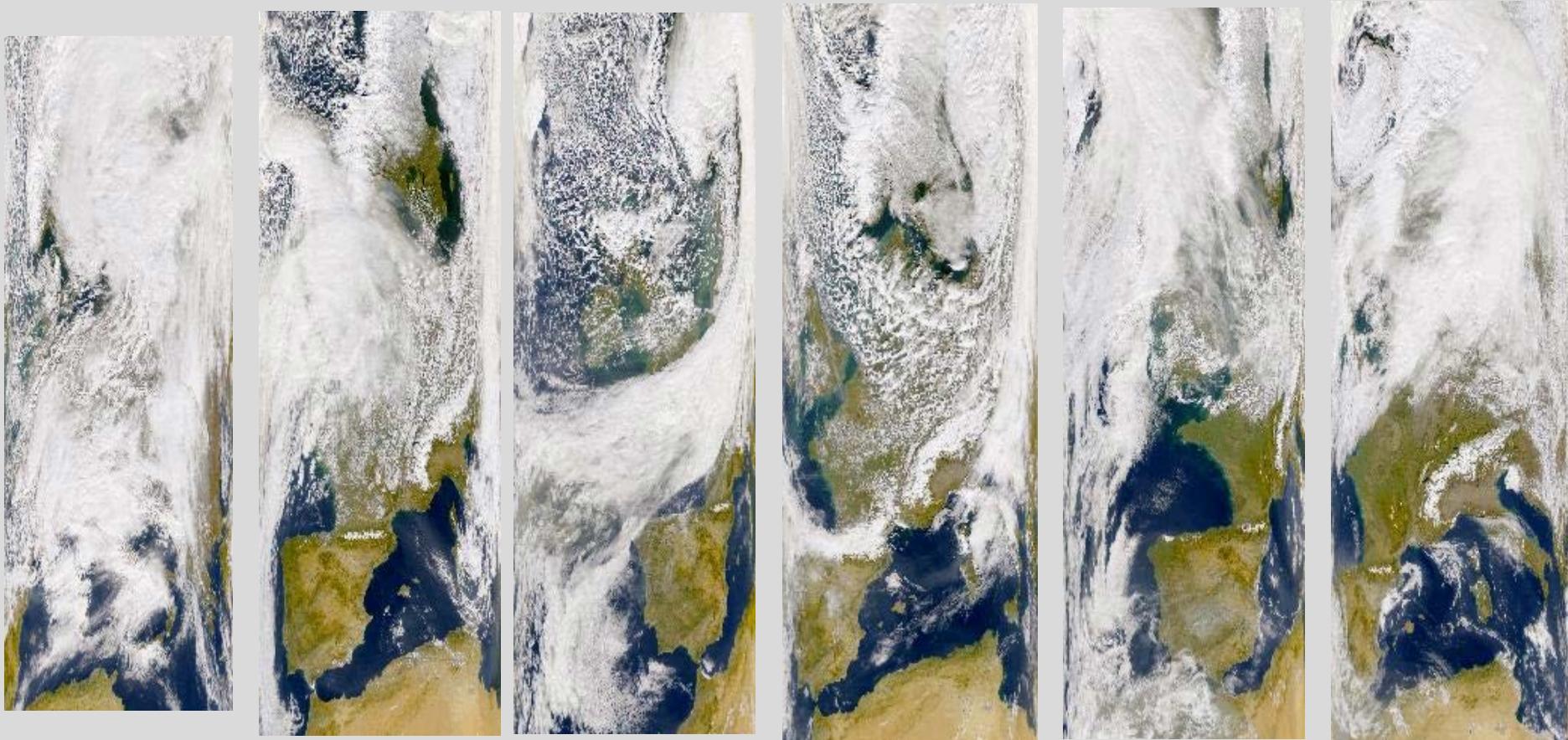
Baltic, one week in May



'One' week in March



**Baltic Sea –
difficult target for
ocean color
remote sensing**



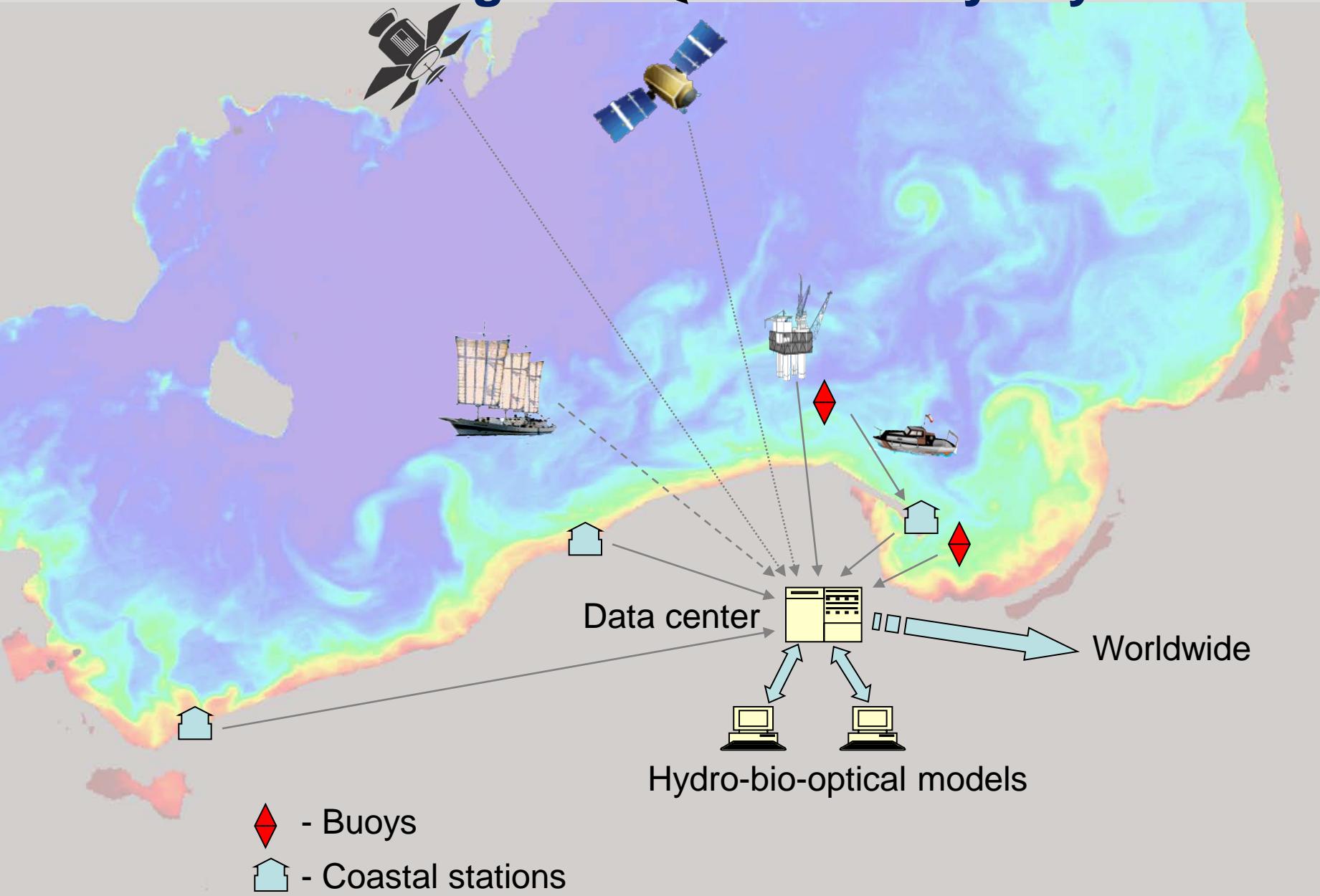
SatBaltic: – A BALTIC ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE REMOTE SENSING SYSTEM



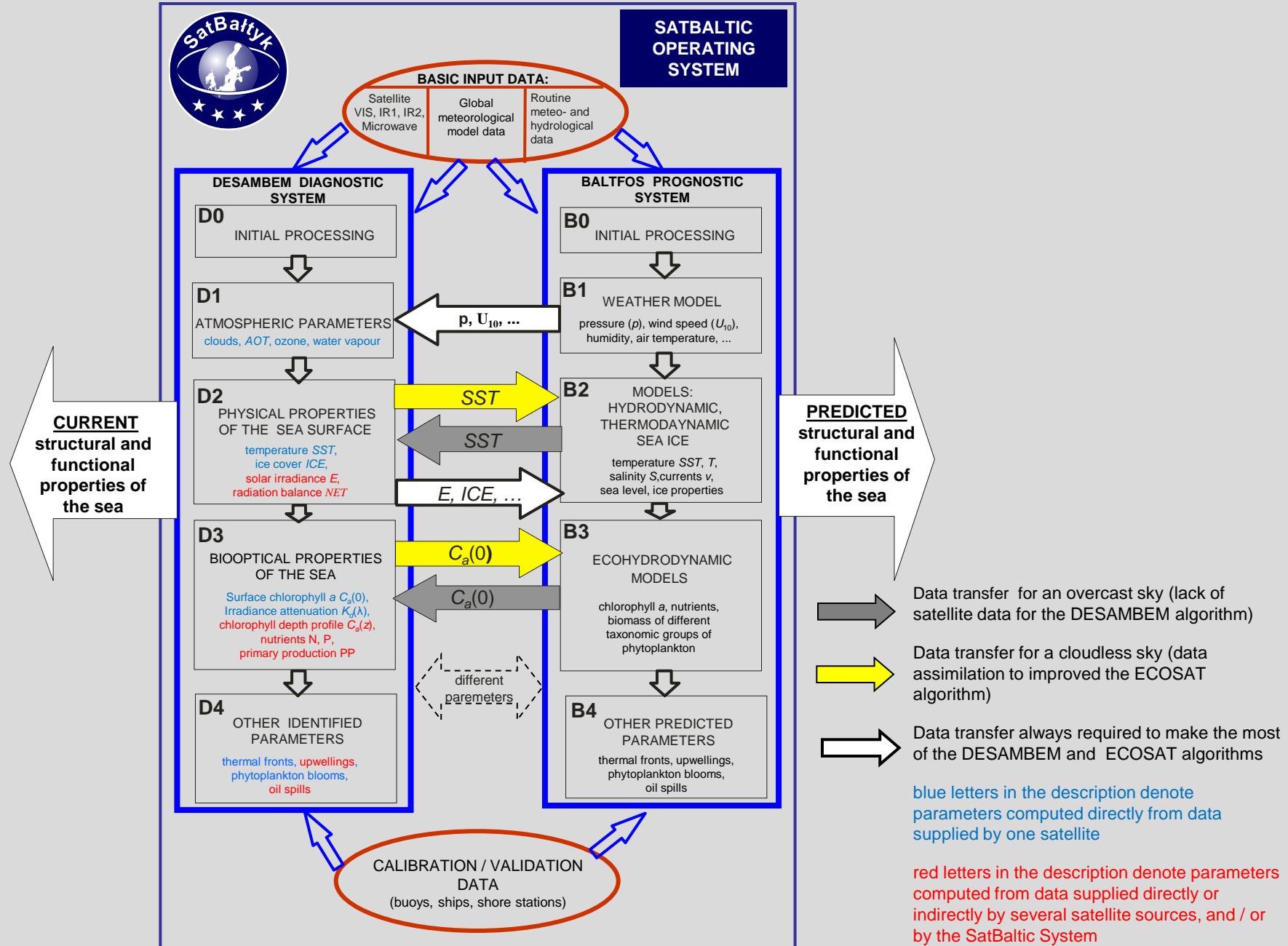
The aim of project:

Establish monitoring system for the Baltic Sea, based on the satellite remote sensing data and eco-hydrodynamical models

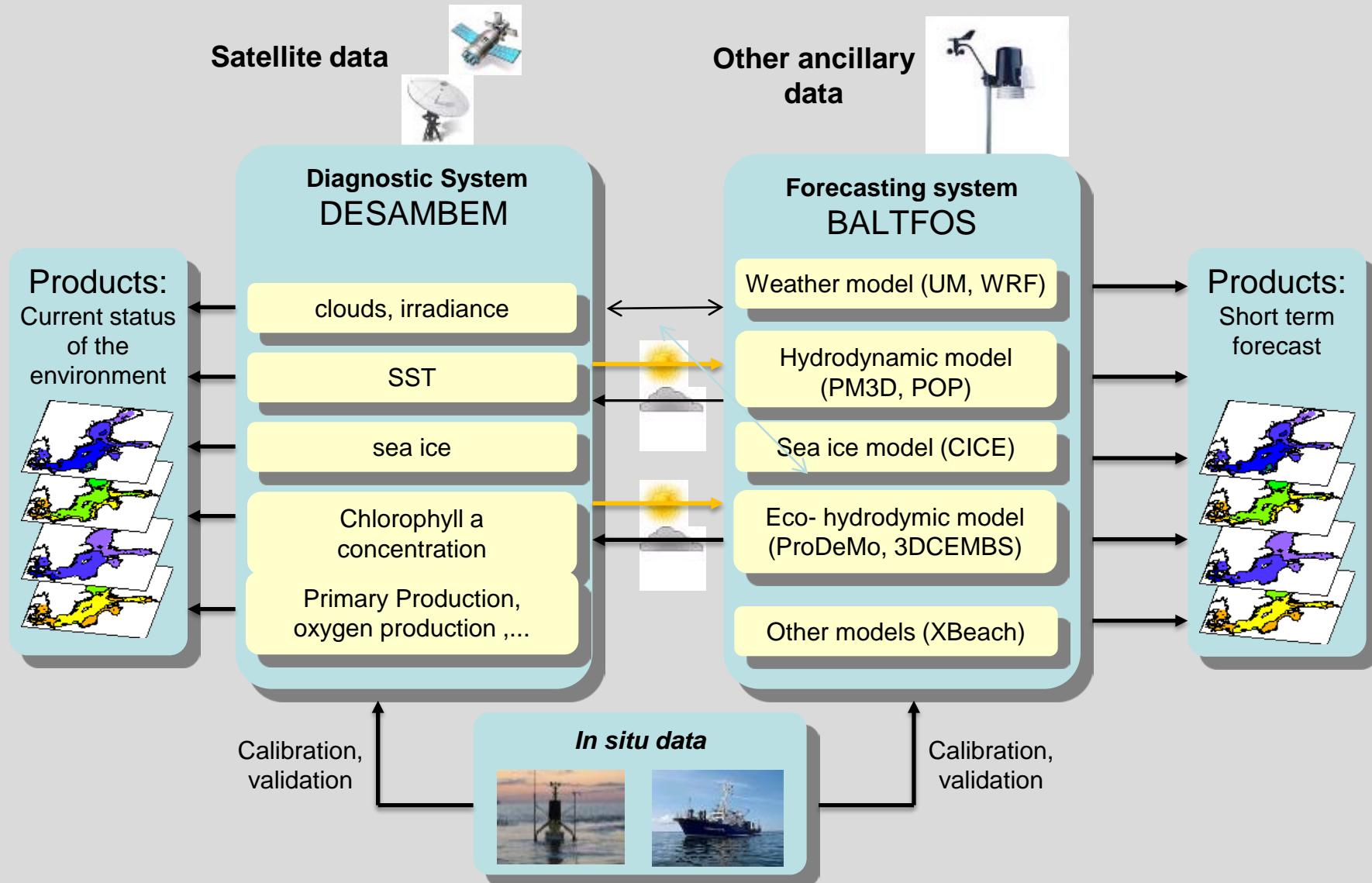
Schematic diagram of the SatBałtyk system



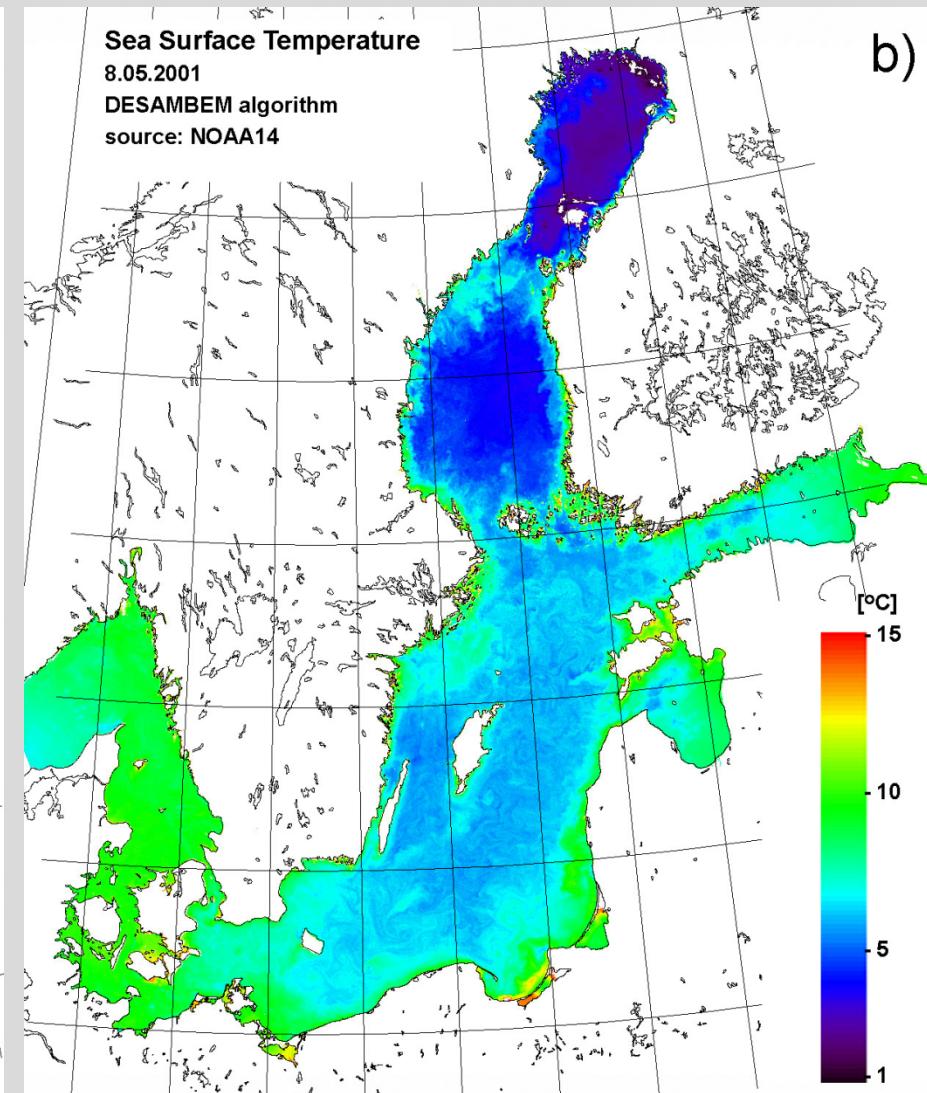
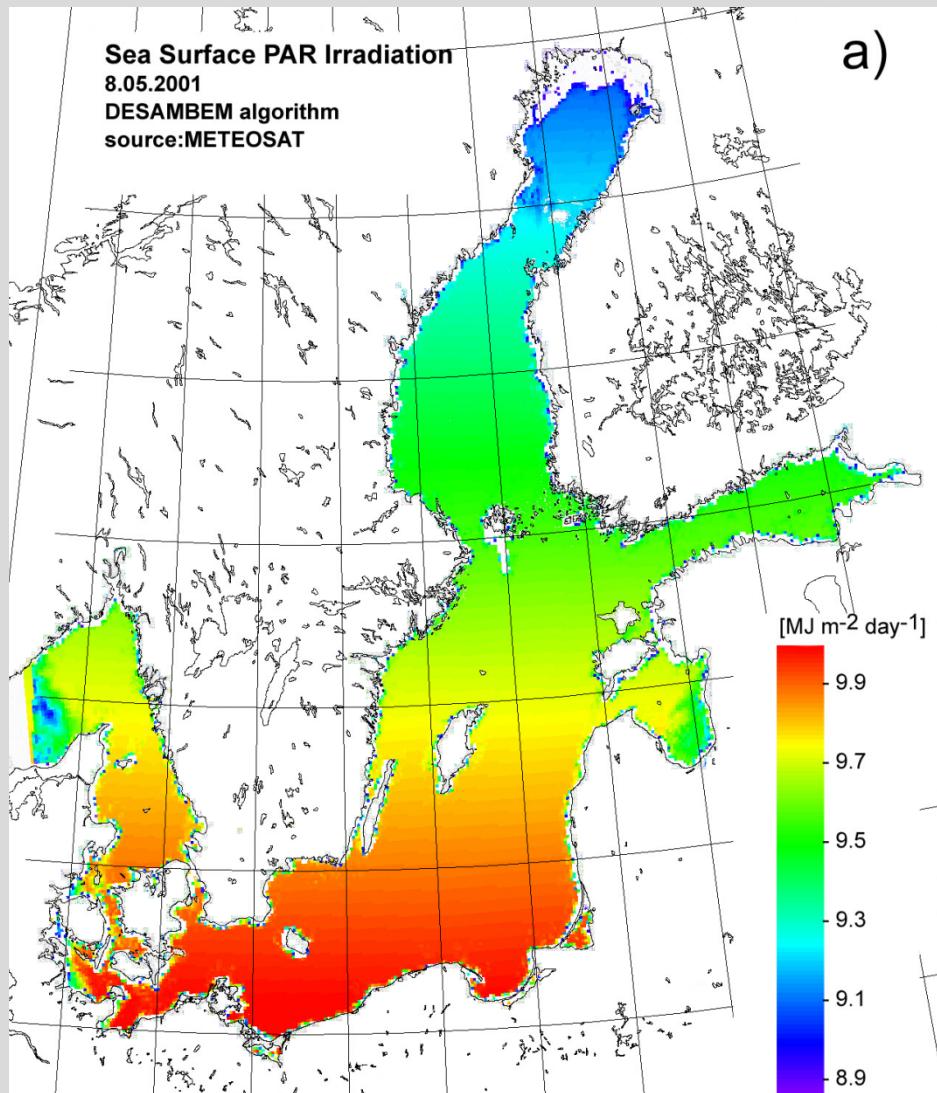
Block diagram of the SatBaltic Operating System



SatBałtyk - data streams



PAR and SST



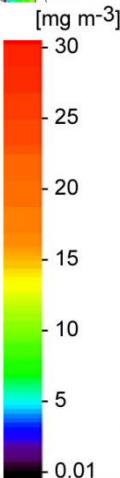
Chla and PP

Surface chlorophyll *a* concentration

8.05.2001

DESAMBEM algorithm
source: SeaWiFS

c)

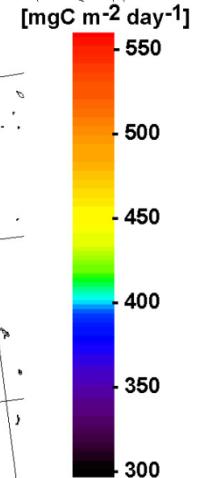


Total primary production

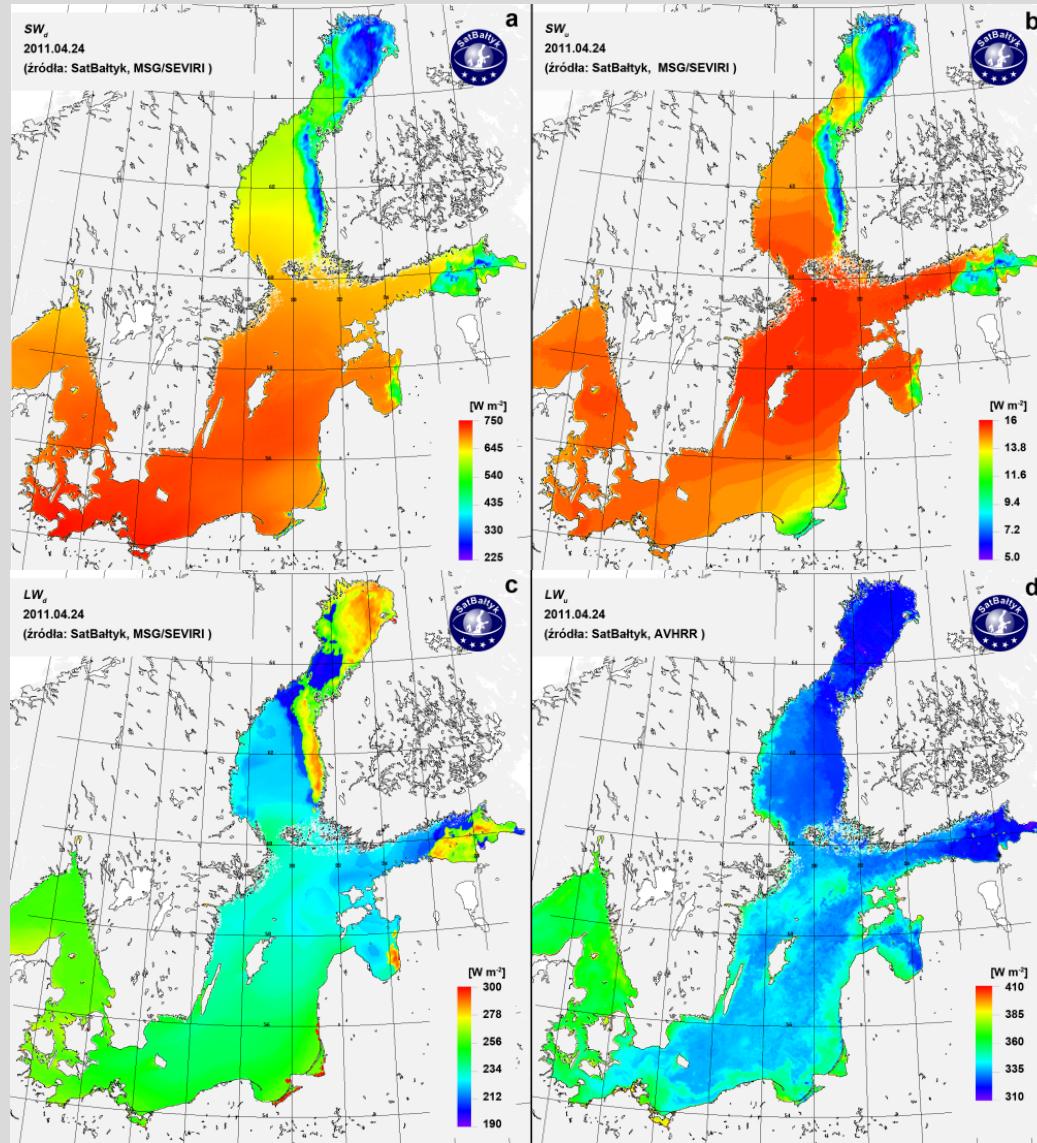
8.05.2001

DESAMBEM algorithm
sources: SeaWiFS, METEOSAT, NOAA14

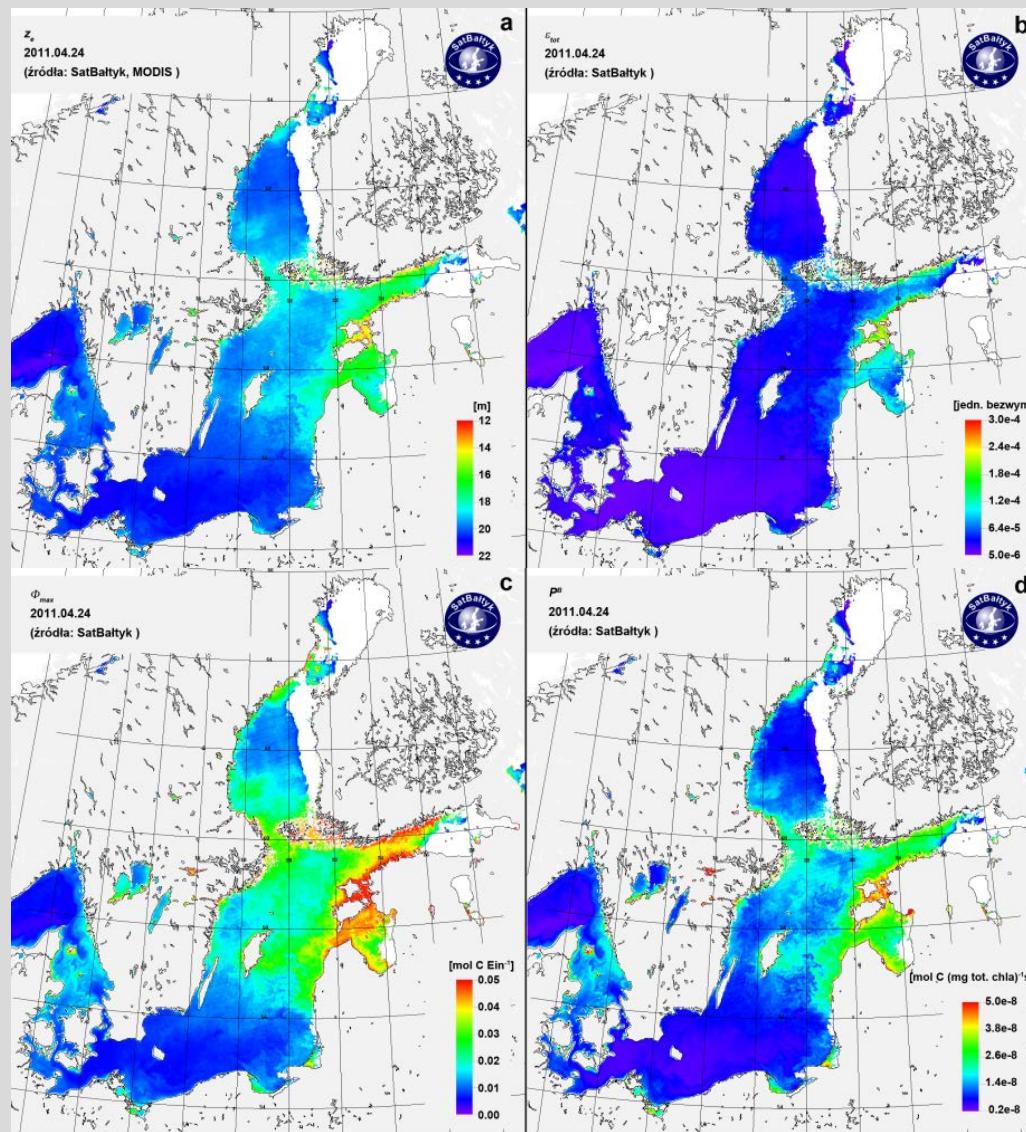
d)



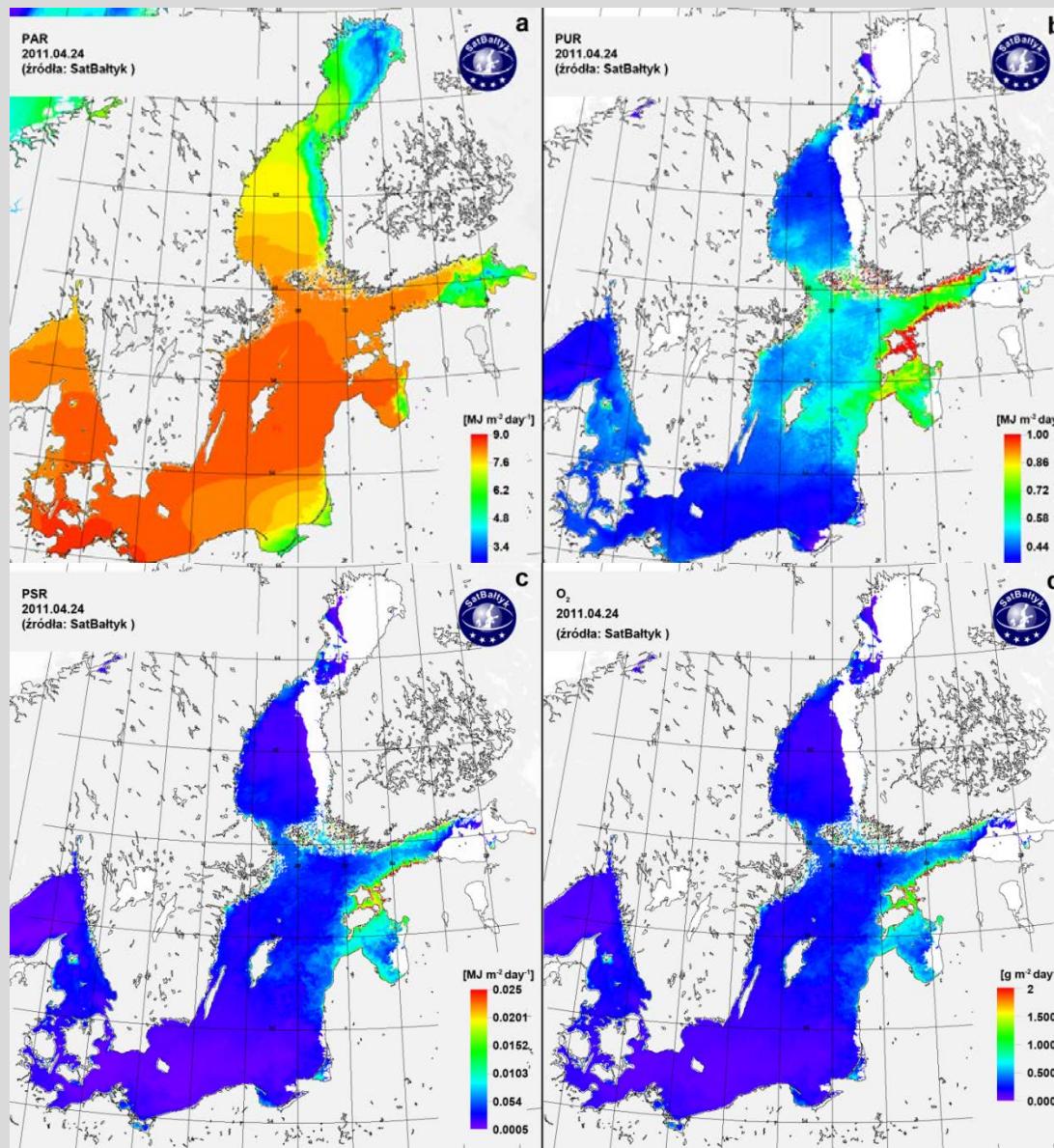
The radiation balance of the sea surface



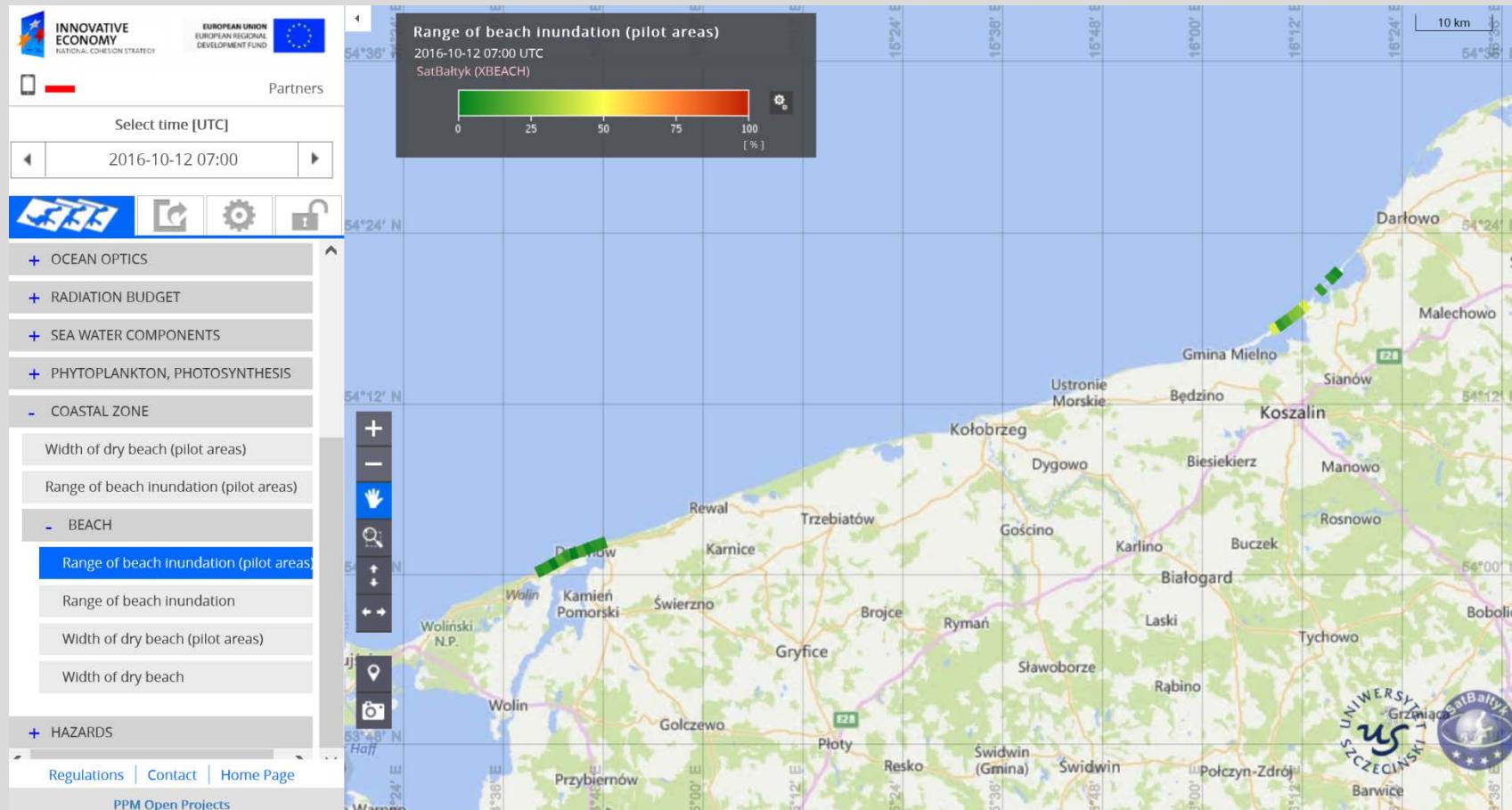
Some optical conditions of photosynthesis of organic matter and condition of marine plant communities



Distribution of the solar radiation energy consumed during various processes in the atmosphere-sea system.



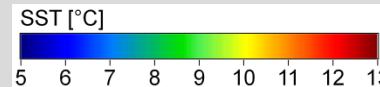
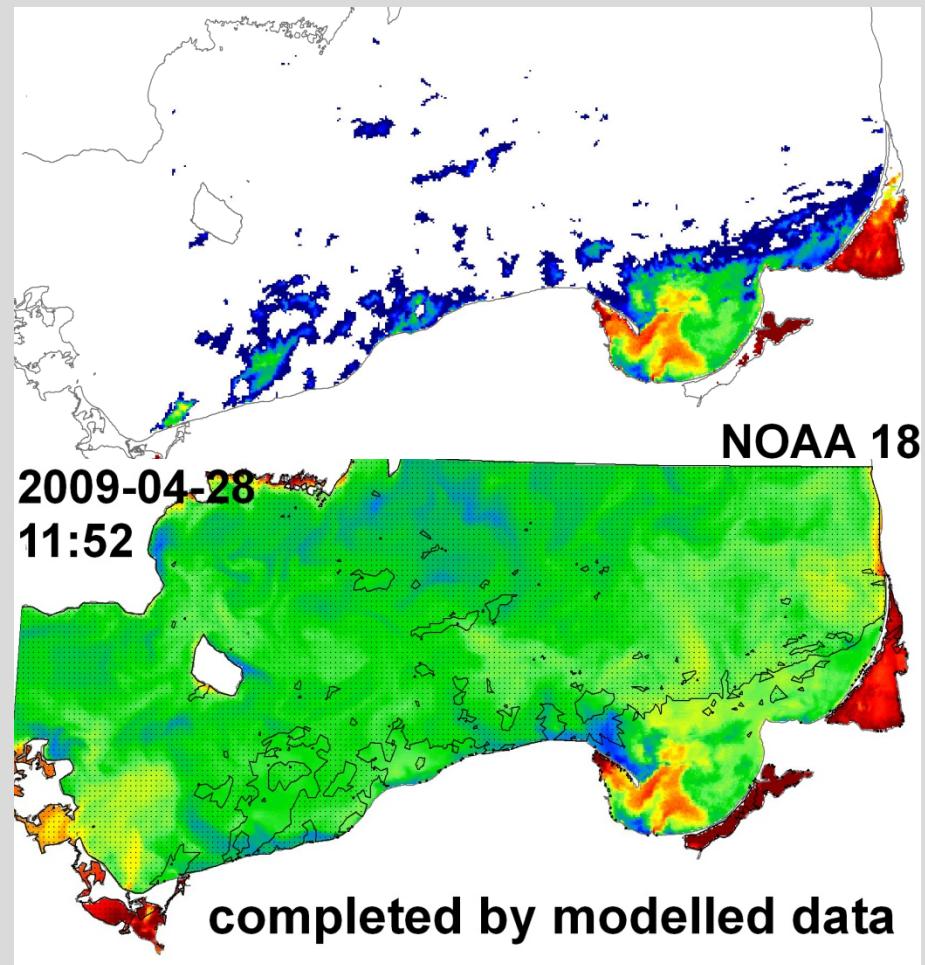
Parameters related to the coastline



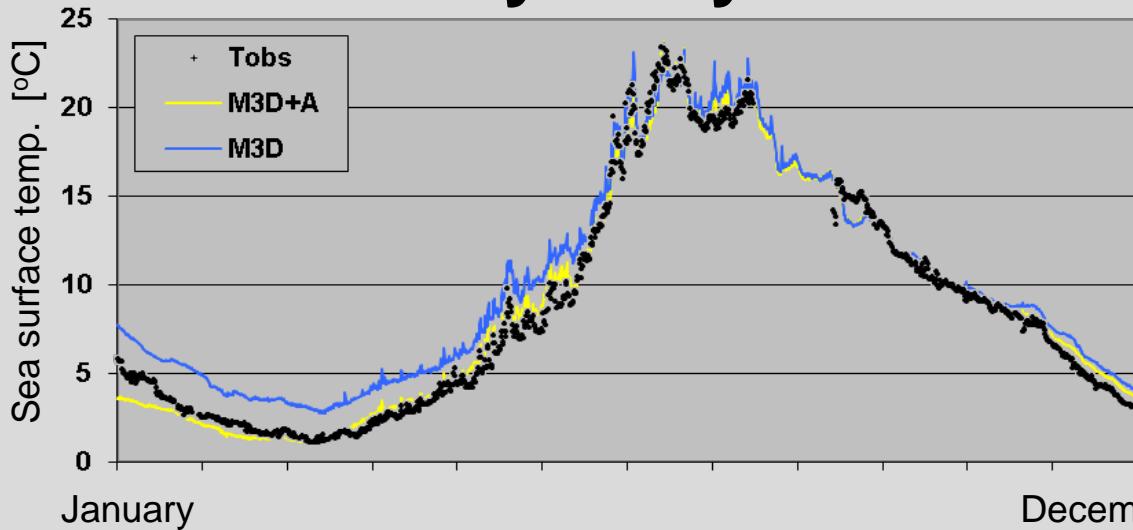
Merging satellite data with modelled data

Sea Surface Temperature

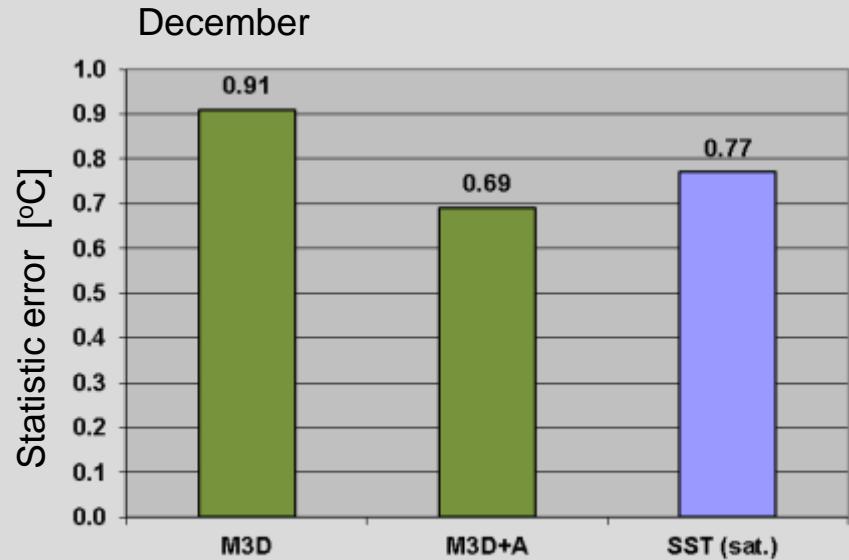
Sea surface temperature determined on the basis of remotely sensed data and the M3D hydrodynamic model (grid resolution 0.5 NM) when a large part of the sky over the sea is overcast



Assimilation of the satellite data in the hydrodynamic model

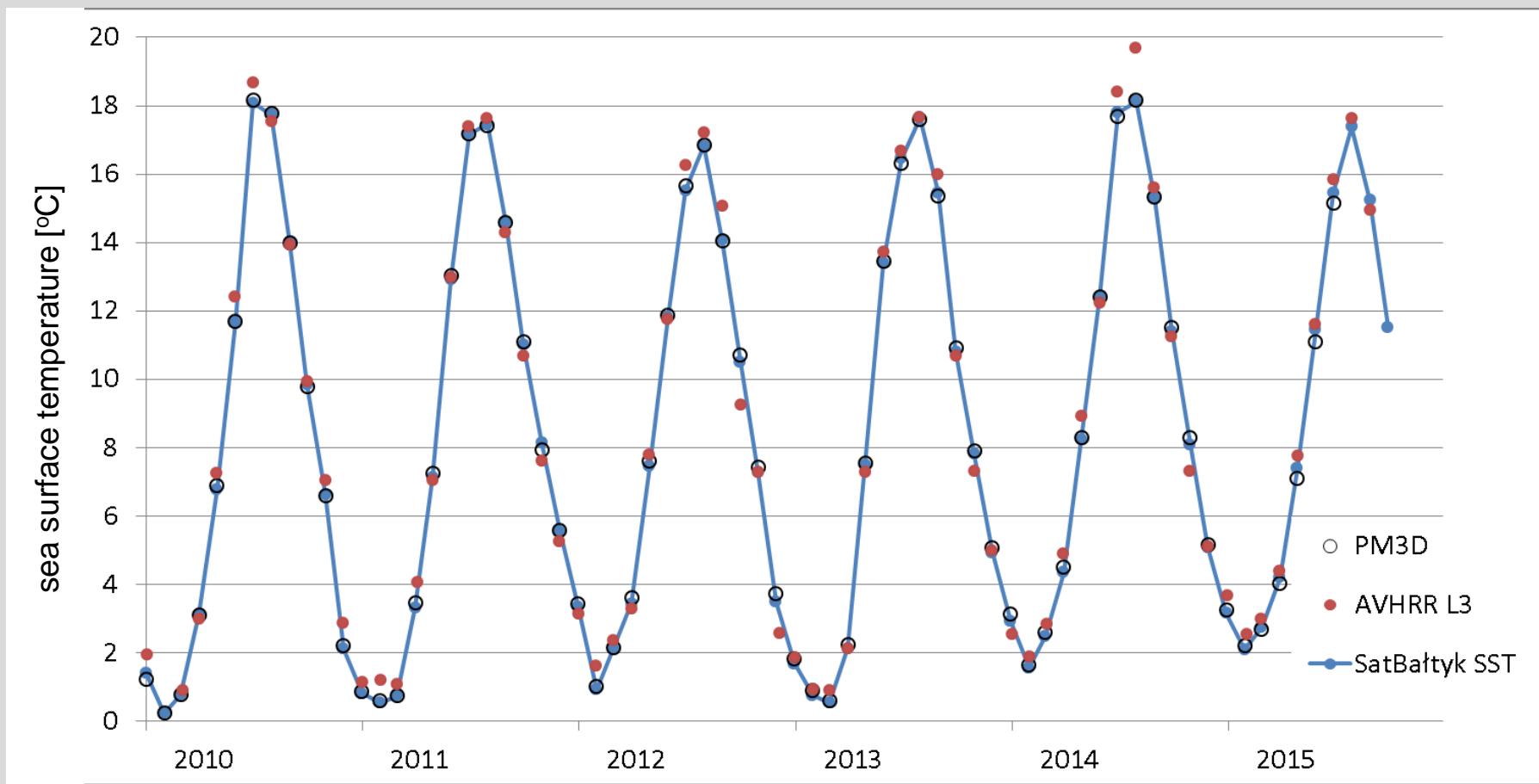


Comparison of sea surface temperatures observed in the southern part of the Baltic Sea and modeled with assimilation of satellite SST maps (M3D + A) and without assimilation (M3D)



Variability of the sea surface temperature in the Baltic

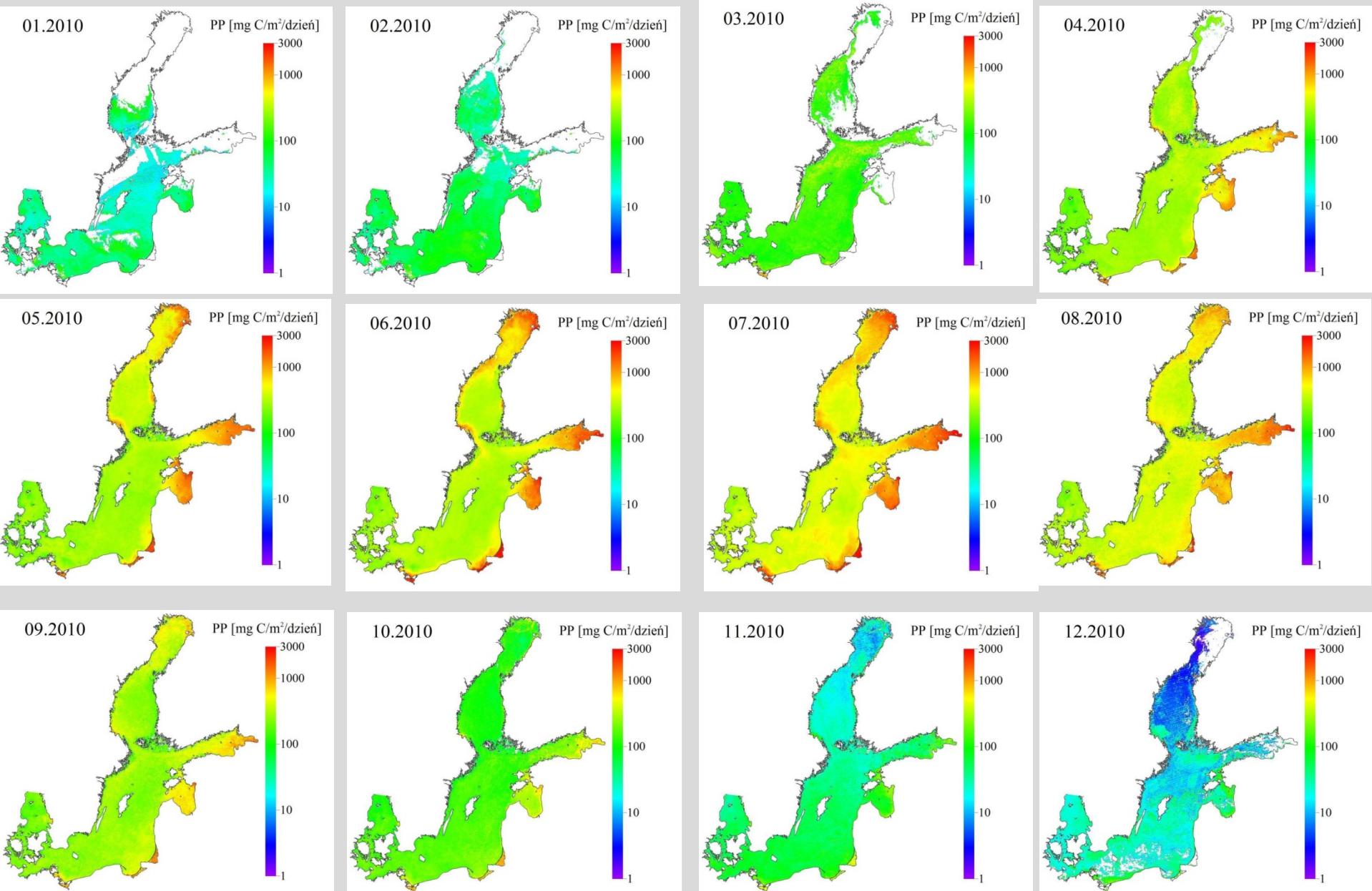
Monthly averages of the sea surface temperature based on PM3D model,
satellite AVHRR and merged SatBałtyk product



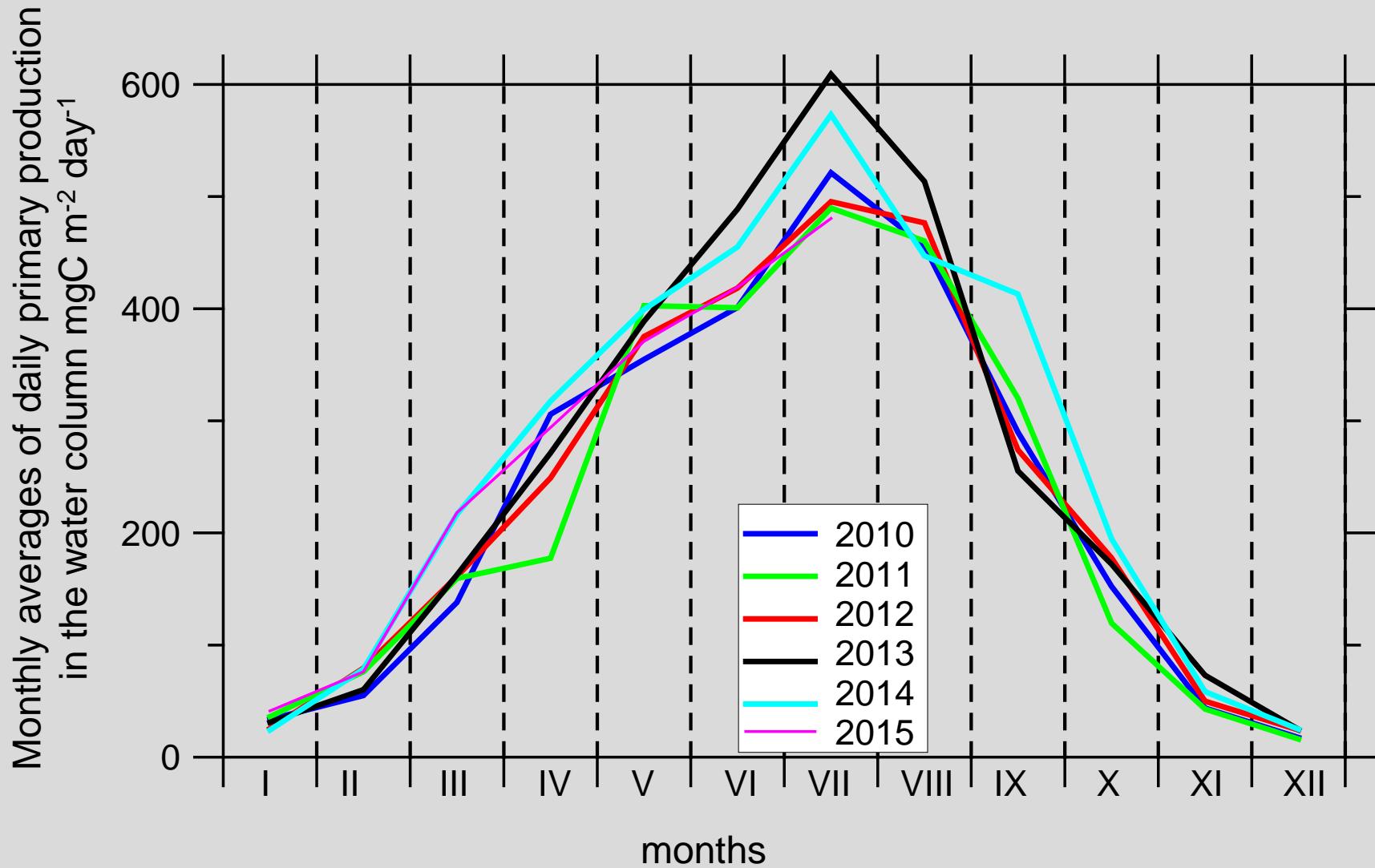
System components, calibration and validation



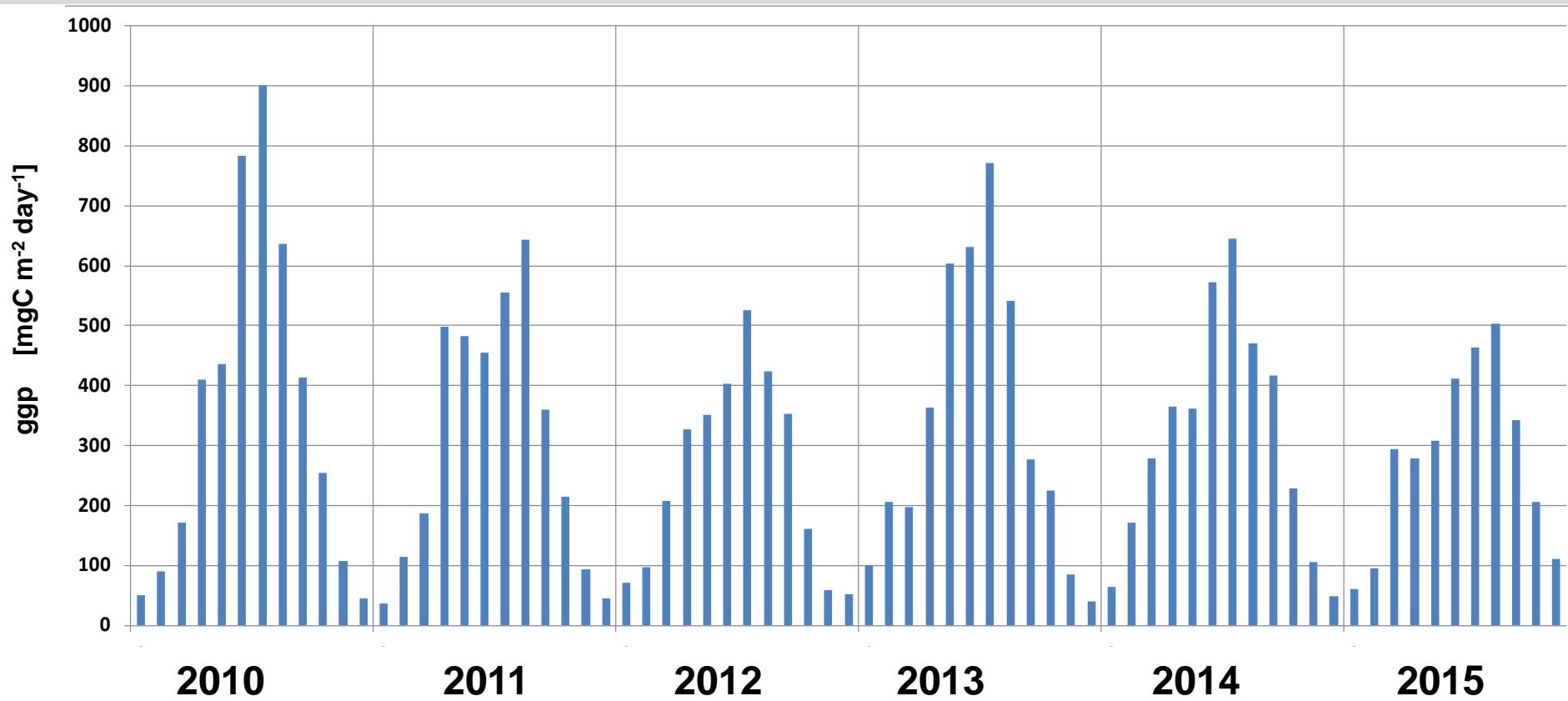
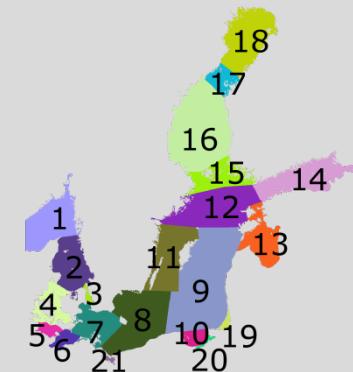
Monthly averages of daily primary production in 2010



Monthly averages of daily primary production in 2010 -2015



Monthly averages of daily primary production in 2010 -2015 In Gdańsk Bay

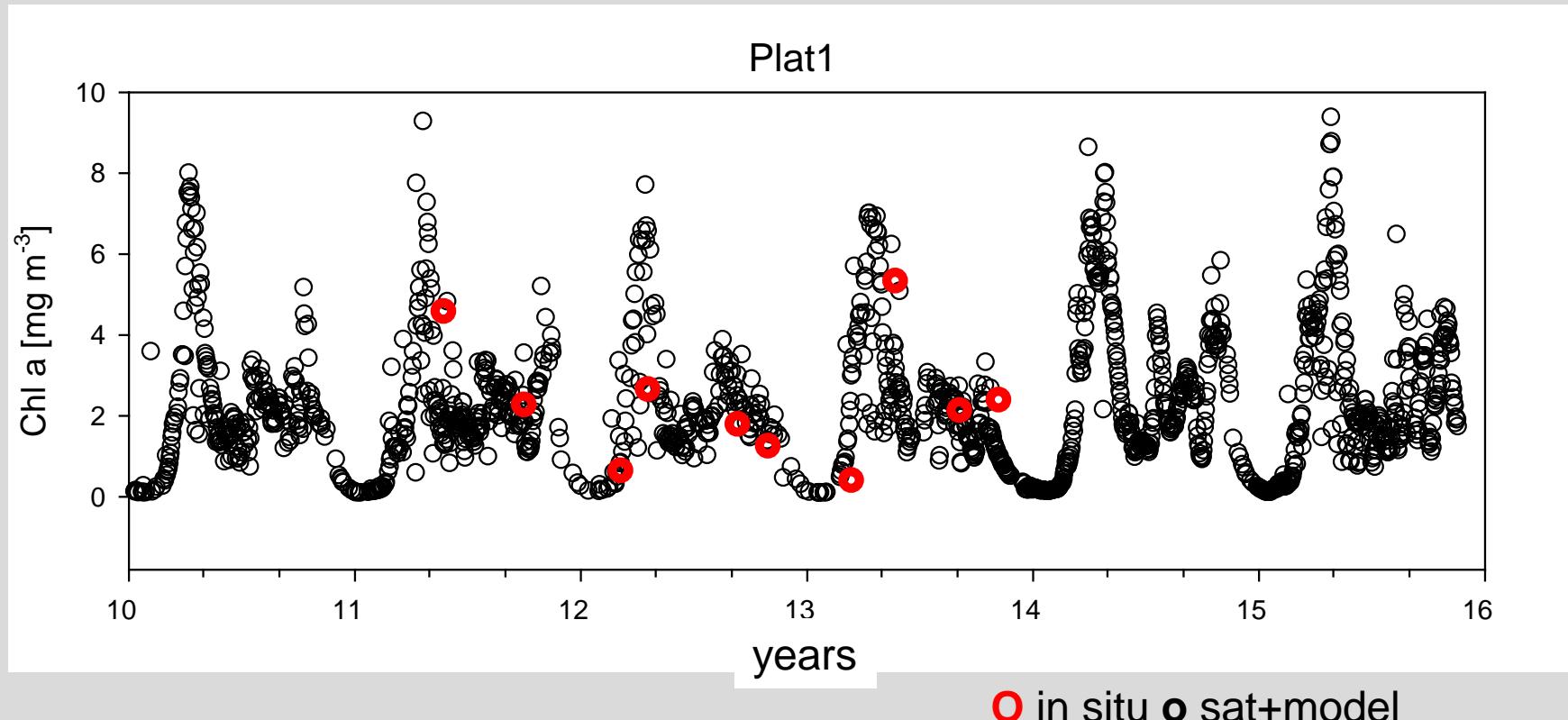


Total primary production

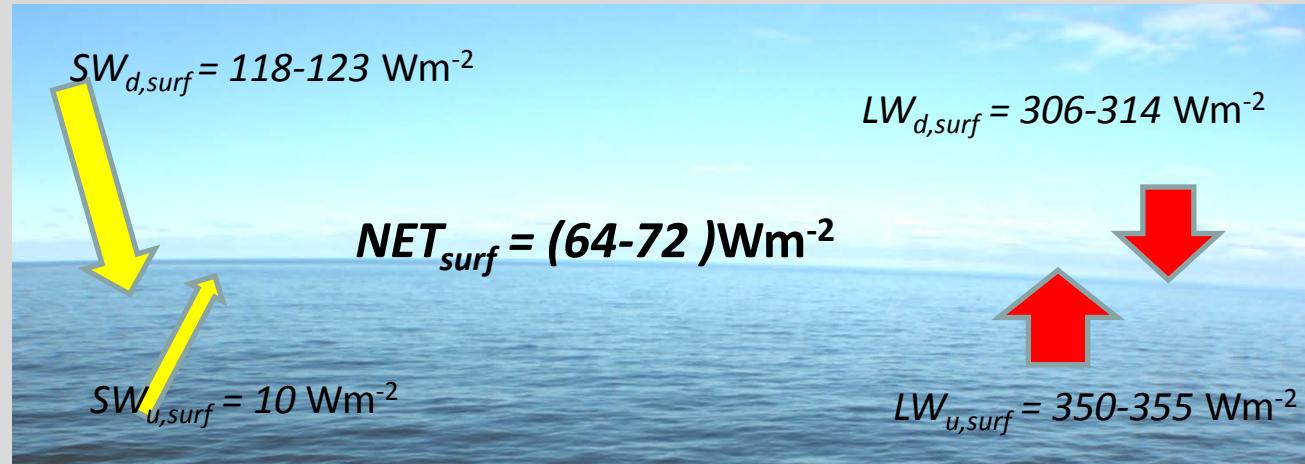
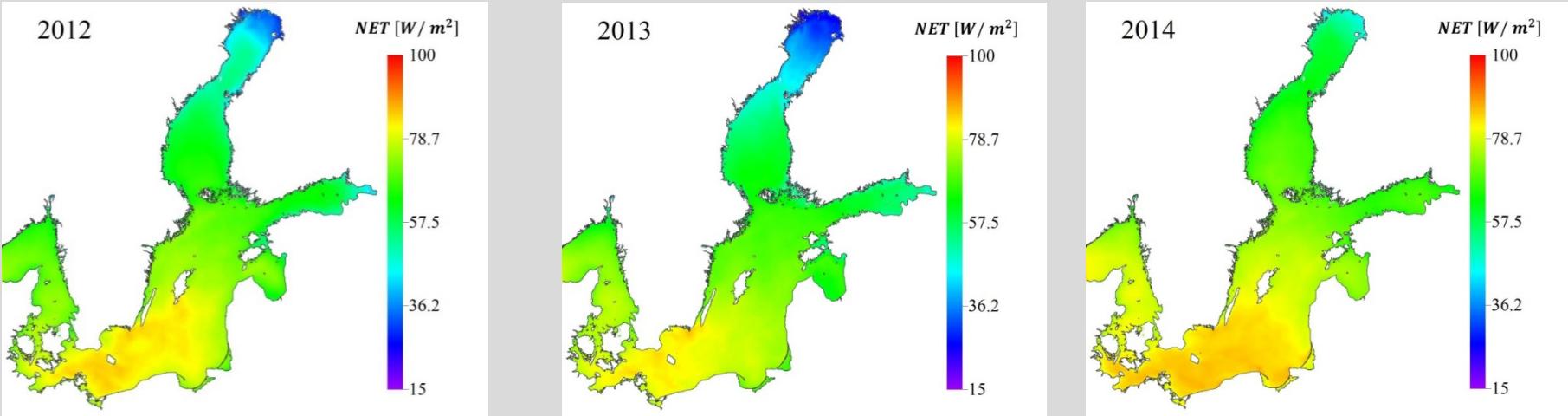
Year	PP [10 ⁶ tons C/year]
2010	33.3
2011	33.8
2012	32.5
2013	36.7
2014	38.6
Average	35.0

36.27 [10⁶ tons C/year] (Renk, 1989)

Multi year variability of chl-a on the Plat1 station



Radiation budget at the sea surface



$$NET = SW_{NET} + LW_{NET}$$

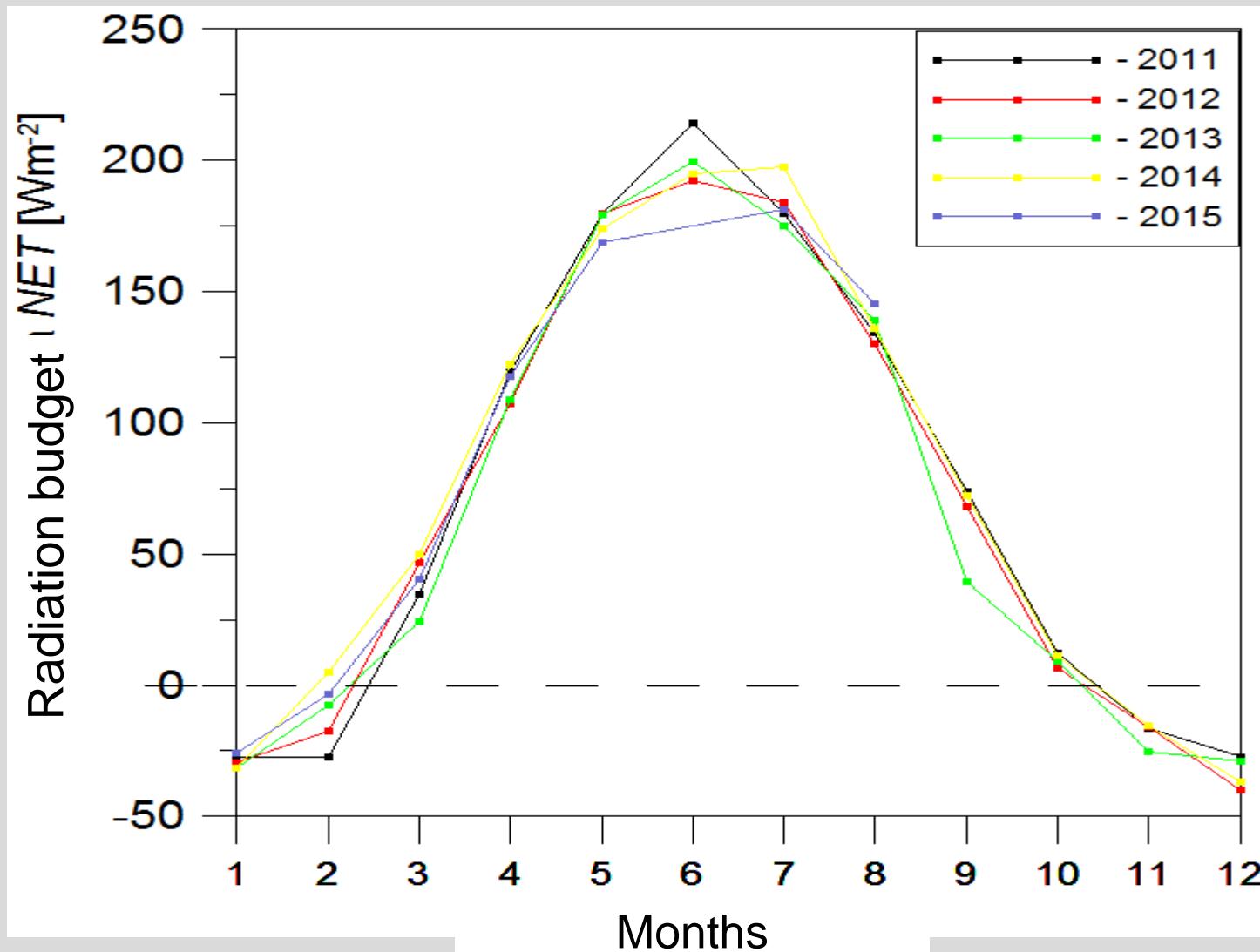
$$SW_{NET} = SW_d - SW_u$$

$$LW_{NET} = LW_d - LW_u$$

SW – shortwave radiation

LW – longwave radiation

Monthly averages of net radiation budget 2010 -2015



SatBałtyk Project Portal



SatBałtyk

Satellite Environment Control of Baltic Sea

www.satbaltyk.pl



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Temperature



Cloudiness



Chlorophyll a



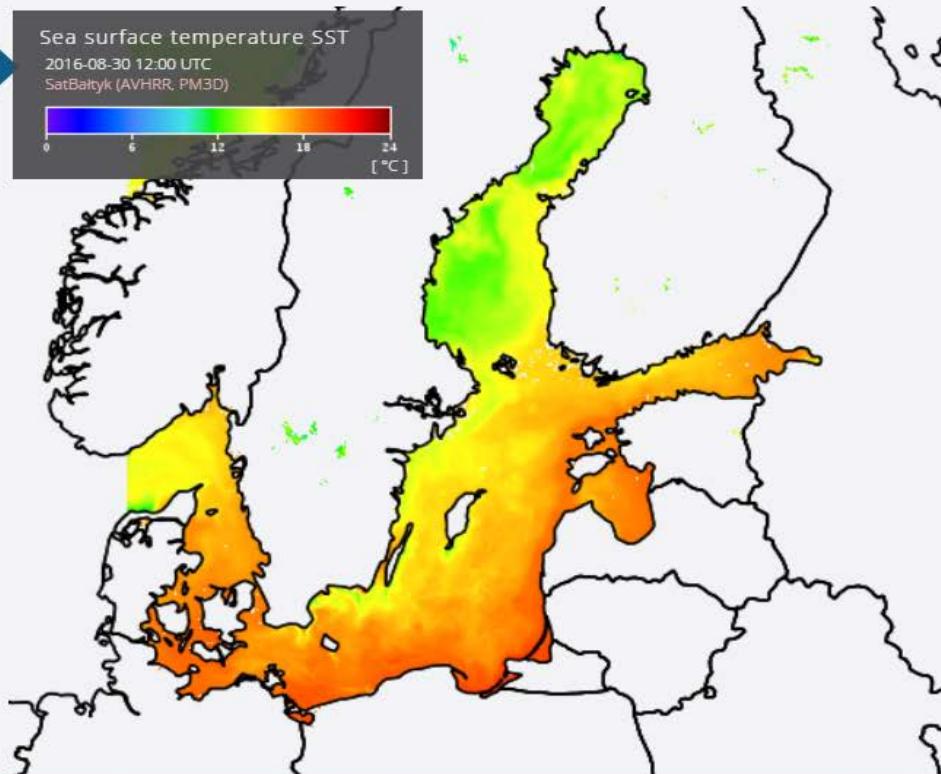
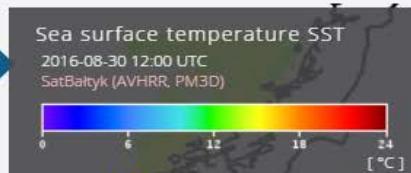
Primary production



Solar radiation



See maps of other parameters



15.9°C
average water temperature

13.5%
average Baltic cloudiness

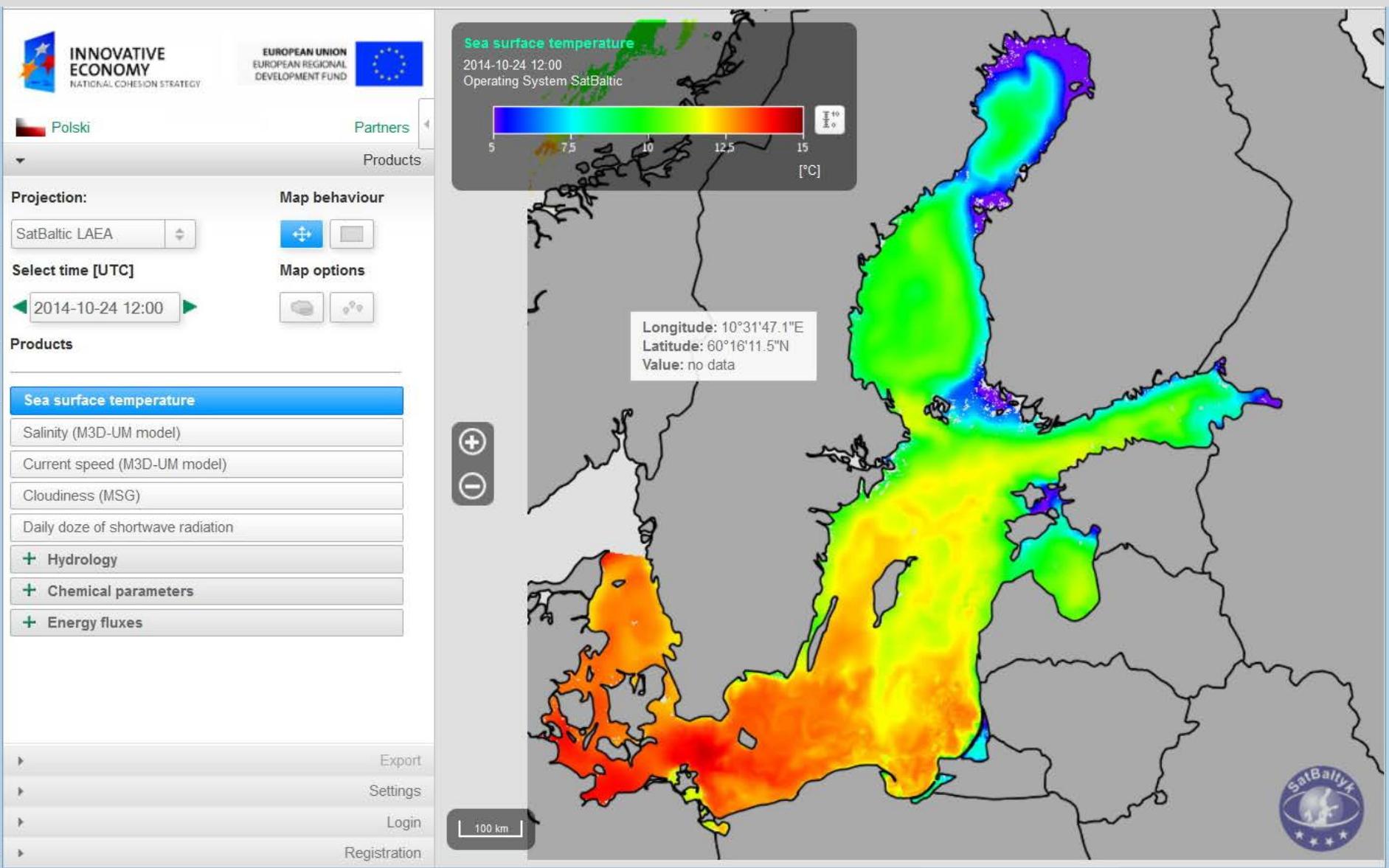
2.5 mg/m³
average Baltic chlorophyll a

361.9 mg/m²·d
average Baltic primary production

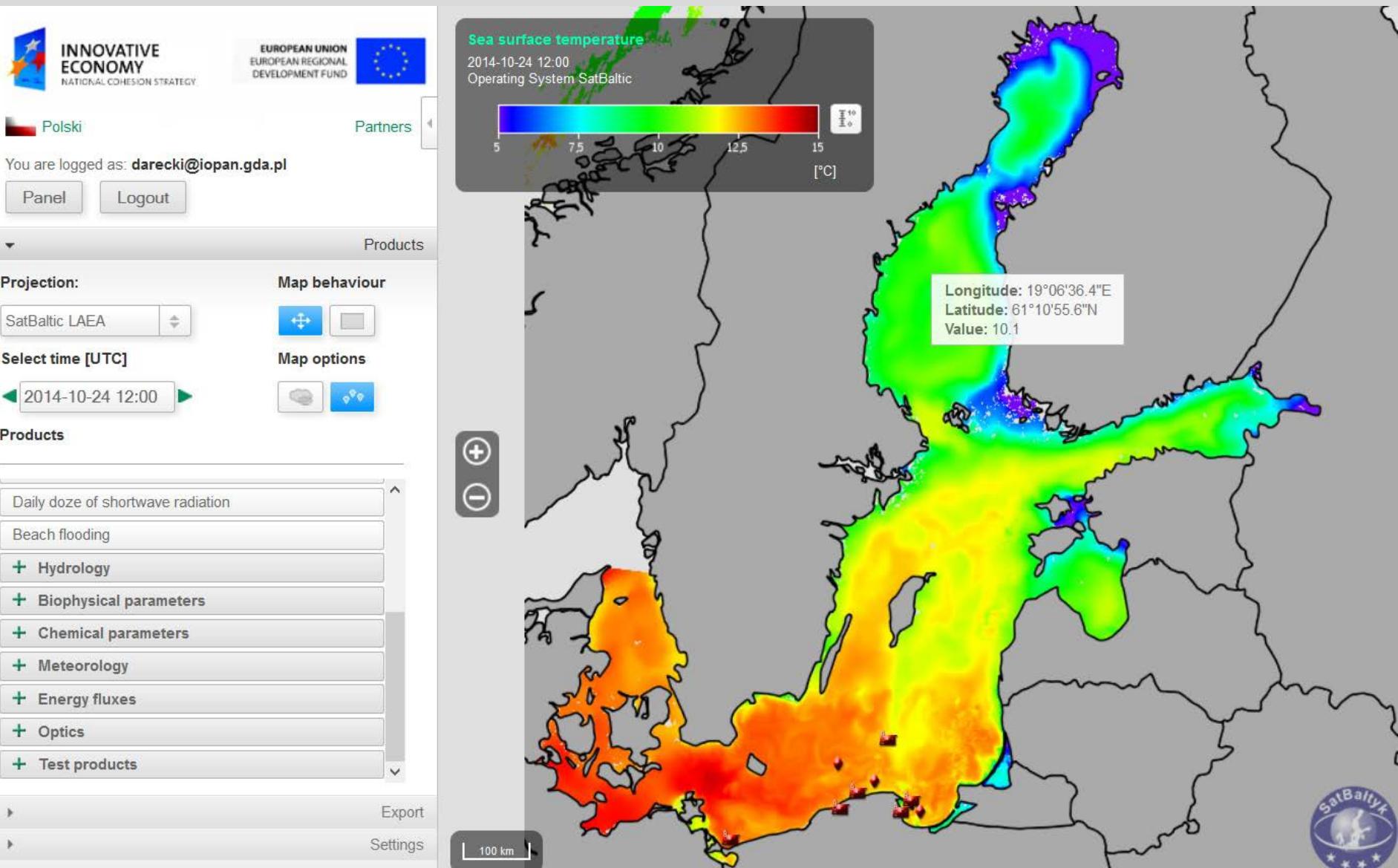
11.12 MJ/m²
Baltic mean daily total

Do you know: photosynthesis is the process which converts carbon dioxide and water into glucose and oxygen with the light energy. The process allows plants grow.

SatBaltyk product portal



SatBaltyk product portal



What next?

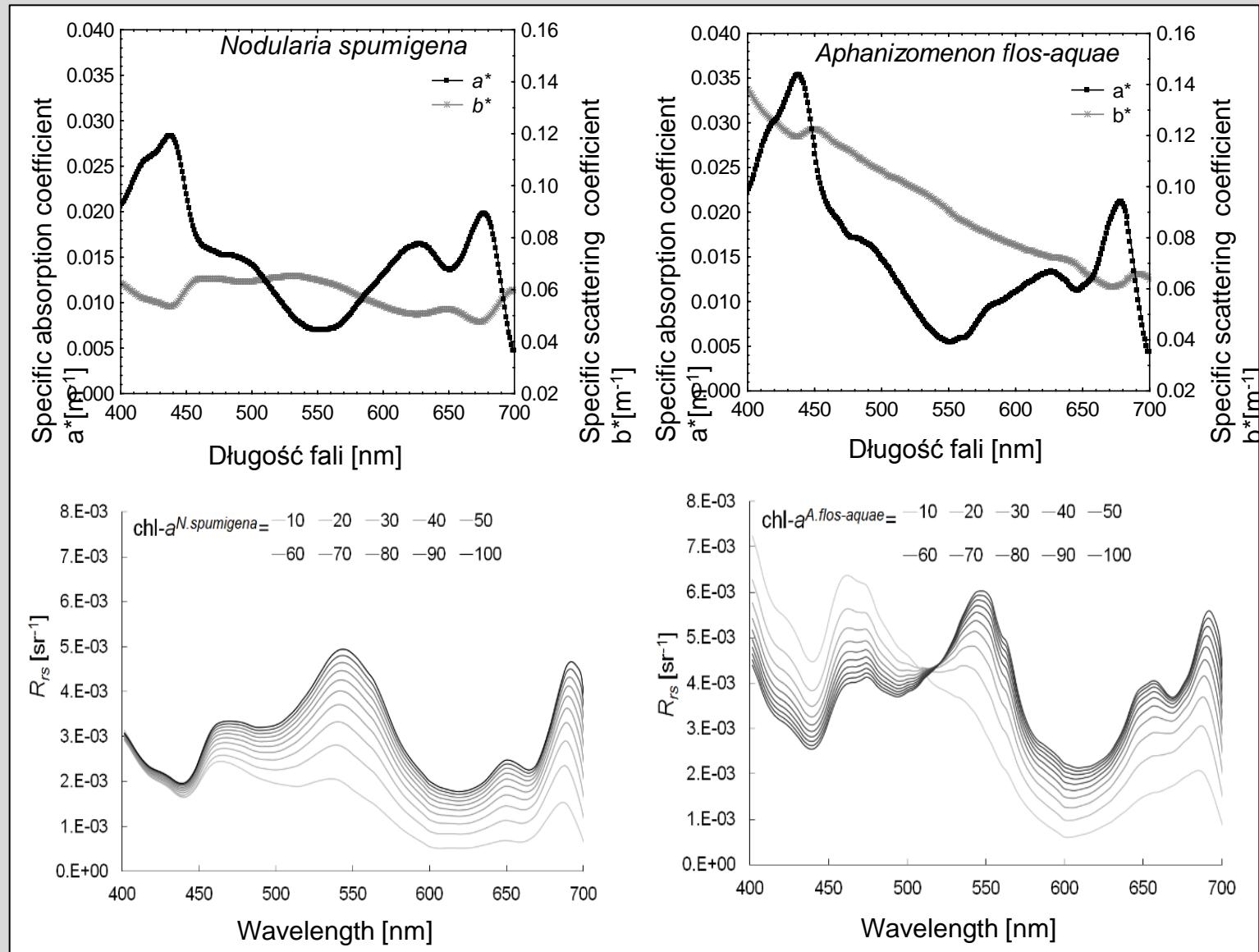
- keep it alive !
- extend temporal coverage
- still increase accuracy
- extend number of parameter (WFD, MSFD)
- develop new parameters
- increase recognitions and internal cooperation

What next?

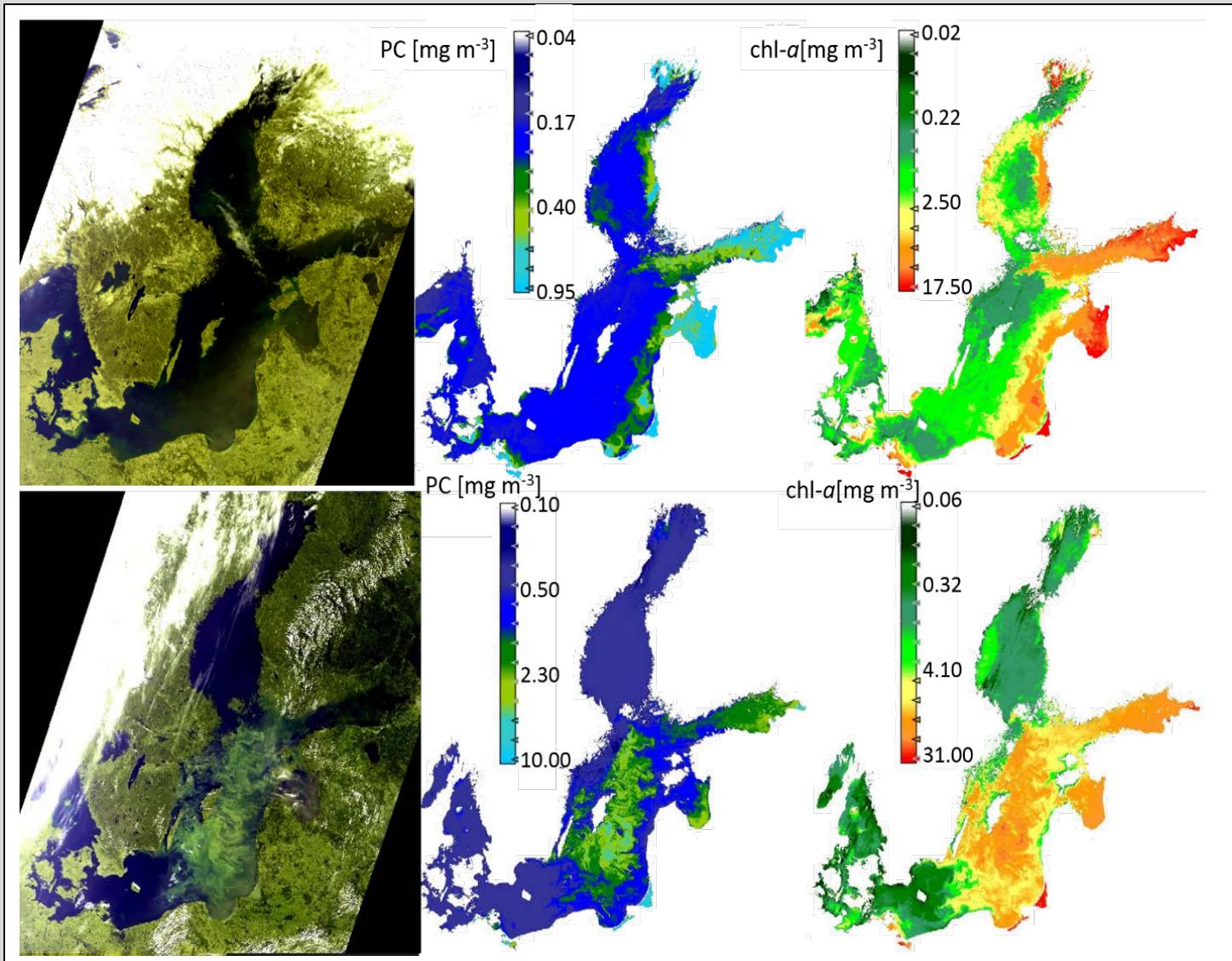
- keep it alive !
- extend temporal coverage
- still increase accuracy
- extend number of parameter (WFD, MSFD)
- develop new parameters
- increase recognitions and internal cooperation

Any science left?

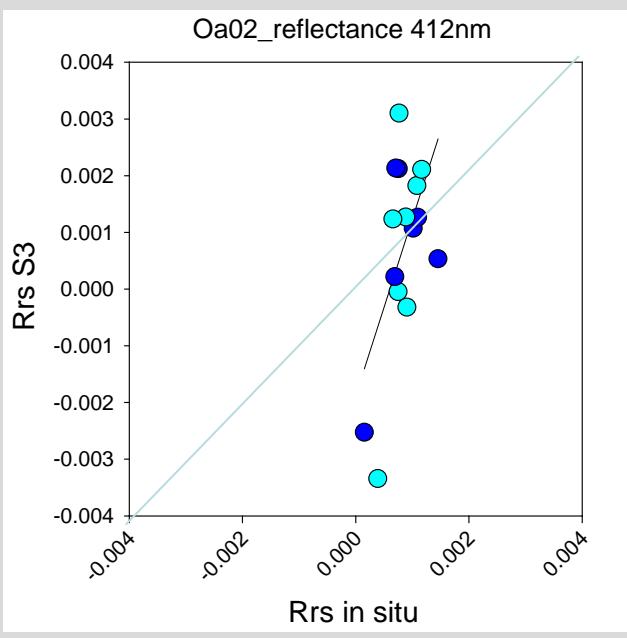
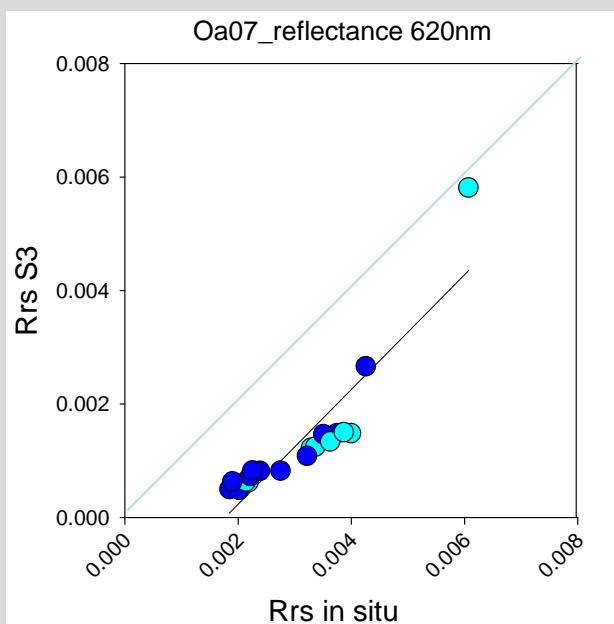
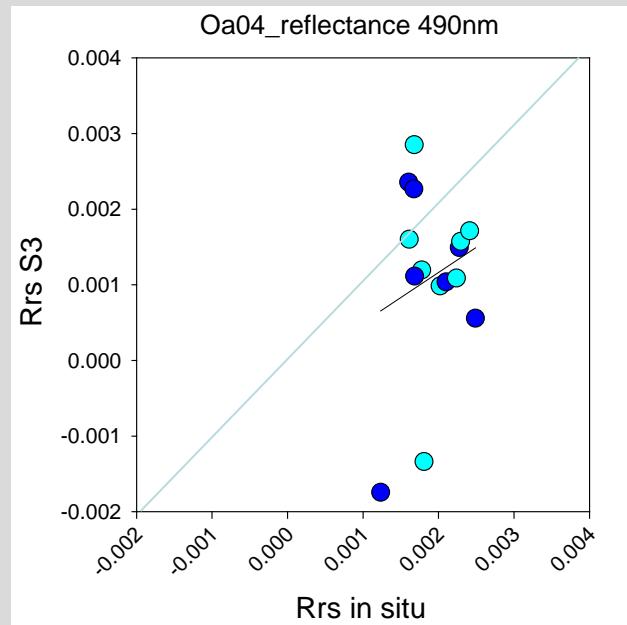
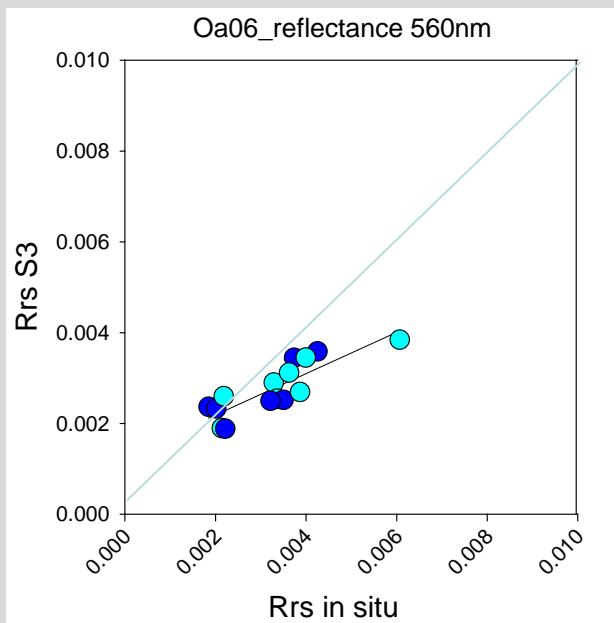
Variability of absorption and scattering of phytoplankton species – potential for remote sensing



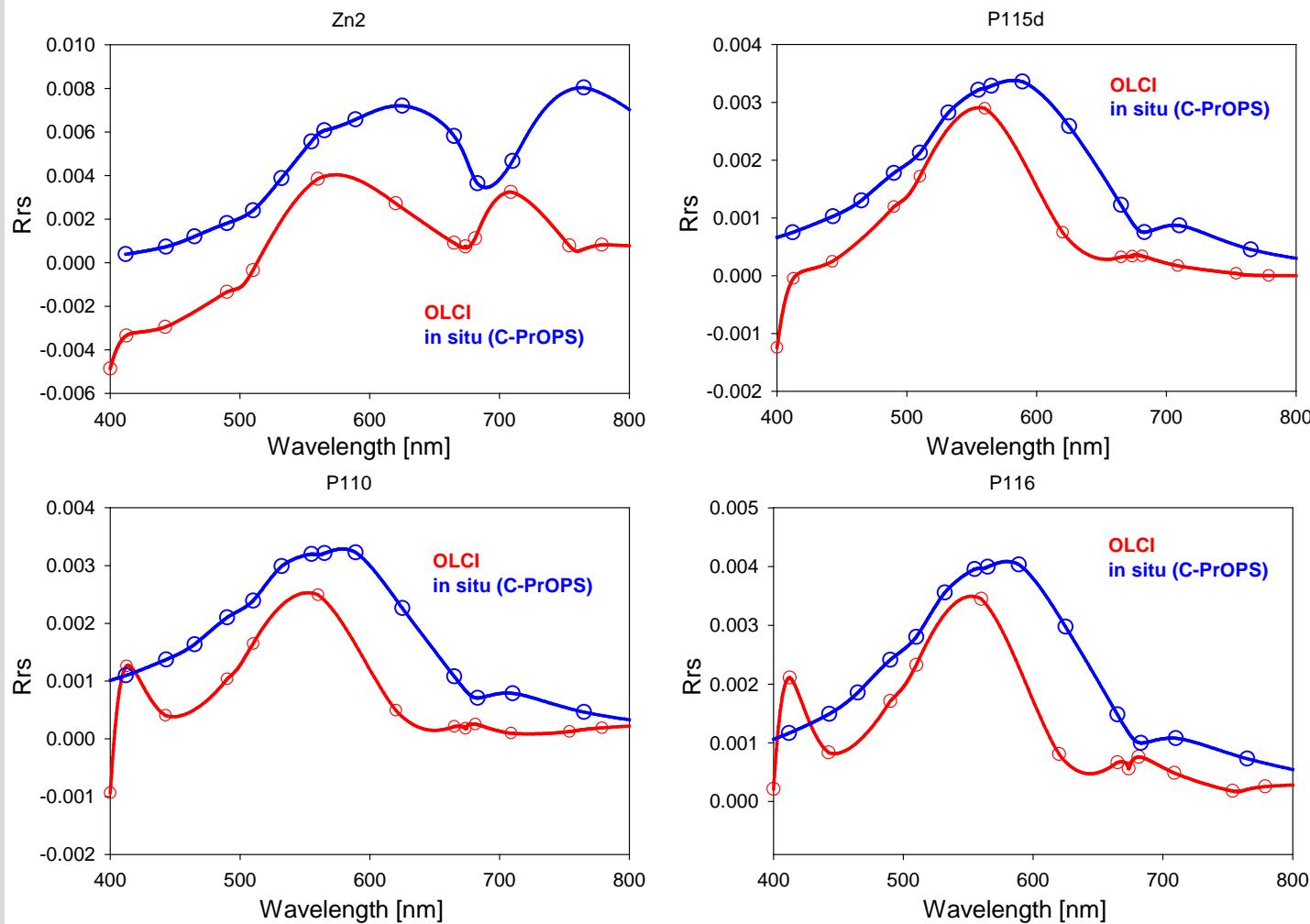
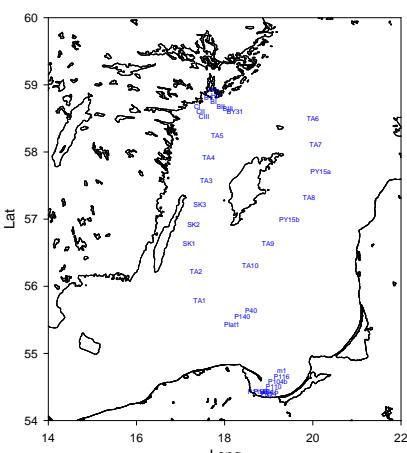
Remote sensing of phycobilin (PC) – spatial distribution of cyanobacteria blooms



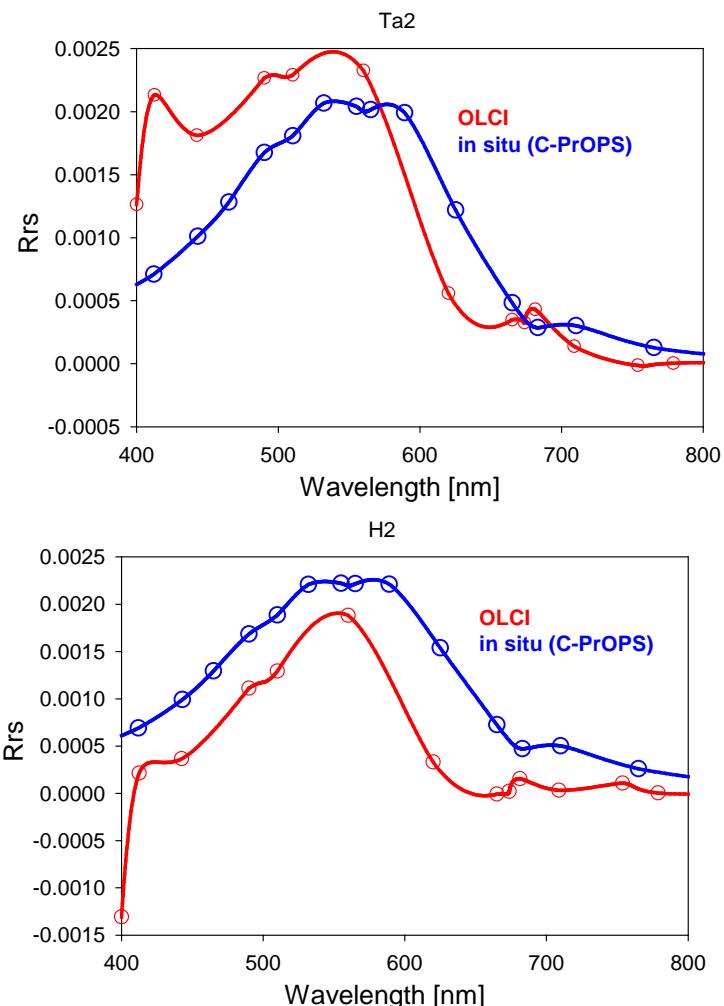
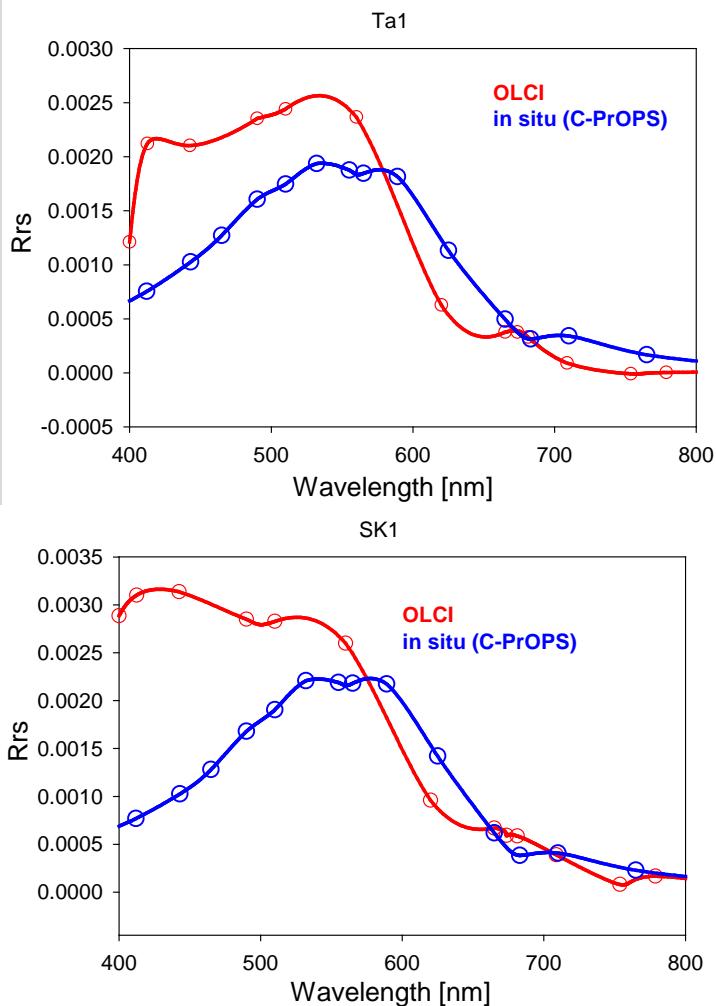
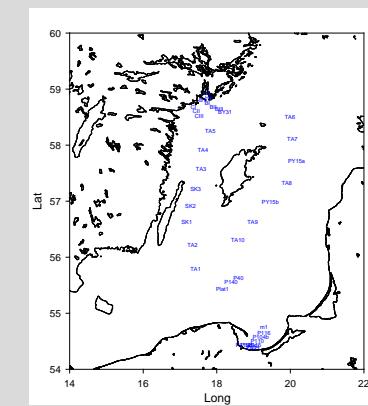
S3 OLCI Reflectances



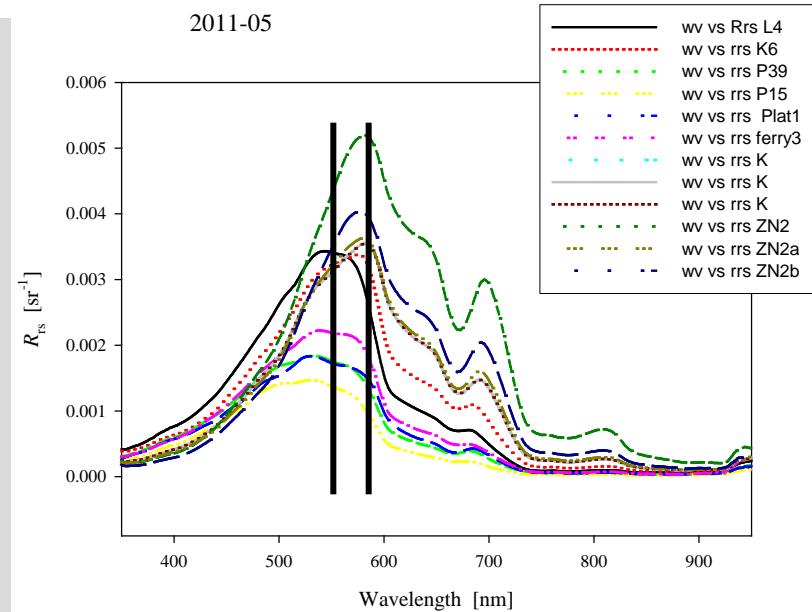
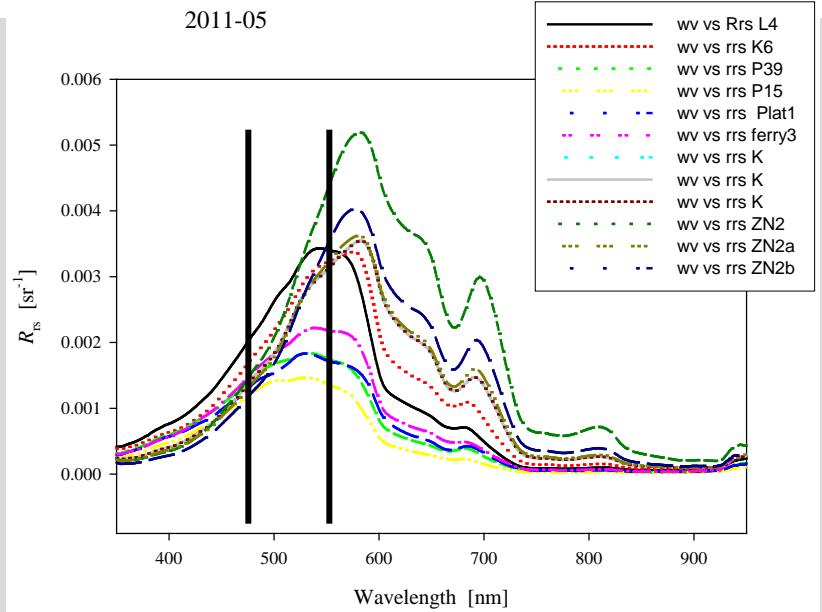
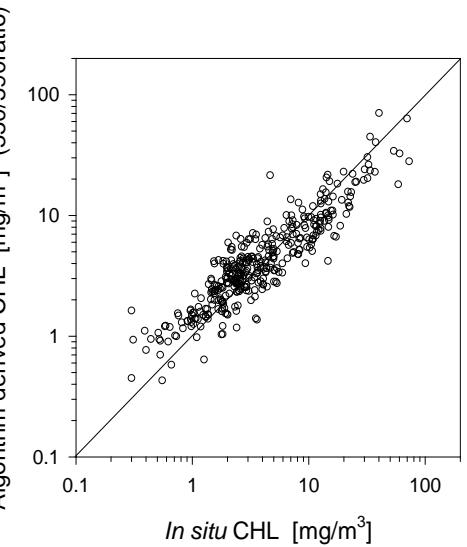
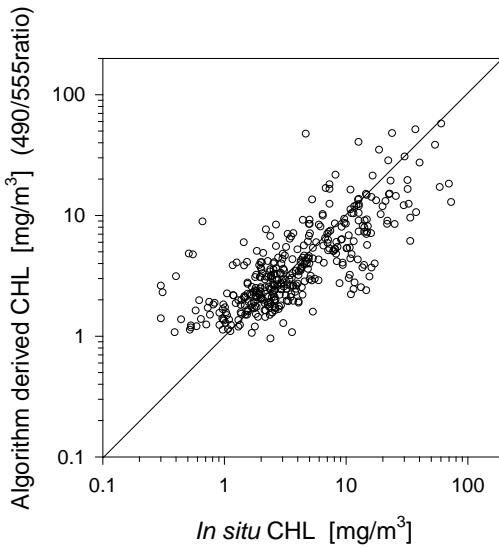
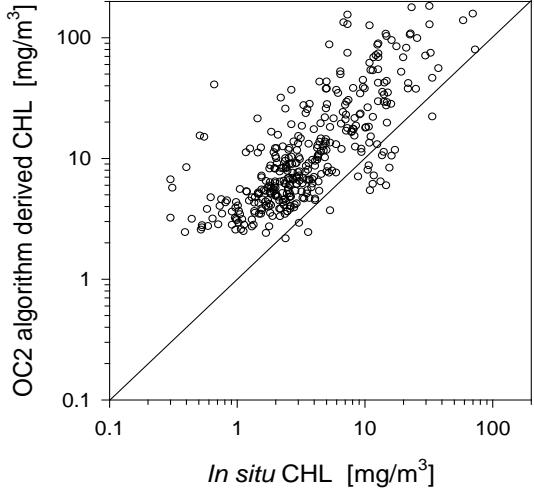
S3 OLCI Reflectances



S3 OLCI Reflectances



Still place to algorithm development





Thank you !

<http://www.satbaltyk.pl>

Validation

	Arithmetic statistics		Logarithmic statistics		
	Systematic error	Statistical error	Systematic error	Standard error factor	Statistical error
Quantity	Relative $\langle \varepsilon \rangle$	Relative σ_ε	$\langle \varepsilon \rangle_g$ [%]	x	σ_\cdot [%]
Chl a (C_a)	9.9 [%]	± 56.6 [%]	-3.2	1.68	-40.5
Dose PAR	2.44 [%]	± 23.3 [%]	0.24	1.22	-18.3
Daily O_2	2.00 [%]	± 60.6 [%]	-14.6	1.72	-41.7
	Absolute $\langle \varepsilon' \rangle$	Absolute σ'_ε			
SST	$\Delta t = 0.37$ [$^{\circ}C$]	$\sigma = \pm 1.05$ [$^{\circ}C$]			
Net radiation: LW SW	1 [Wm^{-2}] 14 [Wm^{-2}]	± 29.7 [Wm^{-2}] ± 38.7 [Wm^{-2}]			

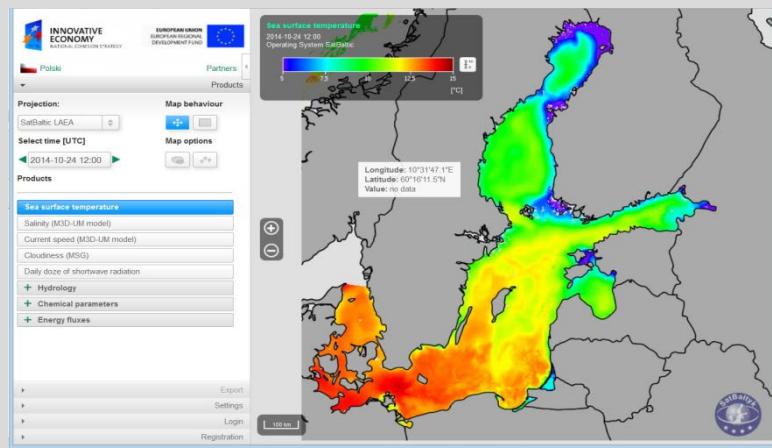
Errors in the remotely sensed estimation of selected quantities with SatBaltic System at its present stage.

Copernicus Marine Environment Monitoring Service

vs

SatBaltic: – Baltic Environmental Satellite Remote Sensing System

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Copernicus Marine Environment Monitoring Service. It features the European Commission logo and the service's name. A search bar at the top right includes a 'Search terms' input and an 'OK' button. Below the header, there are links for 'ABOUT US', 'BENEFITS', 'NEWS', 'SCIENCE & LEARNING', 'TRAINING', and 'SERVICES PORTFOLIO'. A 'SHORT-CUT TO SERVICES' button is also present. The main content area is titled 'ONLINE CATALOGUE' and displays a map of the Baltic Sea with chlorophyll-a concentration levels. A legend indicates three mean types: 'Monthly mean (1)', 'Seasonal mean (0)', and 'Pluri-annual mean (2)'. Below the map, there is a section for 'BALTIMARINE', featuring a 'CATALOGUE PDF' link and a 'FIRST VISIT?' button. The bottom of the page includes links for 'ABOUT US', 'PARTNERS & STAKEHOLDERS', and 'BENEFITS', along with a 'ANY QUESTIONS?' contact form.



- + long time support by EC
- + all European marine waters

- + much more extended number of parameters
- + merged satellite and modeling products = everyday product



Thank you !