

# GRS processor: Glint Removal for Sentinel-2

## Scheme and implementation

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[Sentinel-2B, 34HBH, 2019-02-25]





## Atmospheric correction: a necessary step for aquatic remote sensing

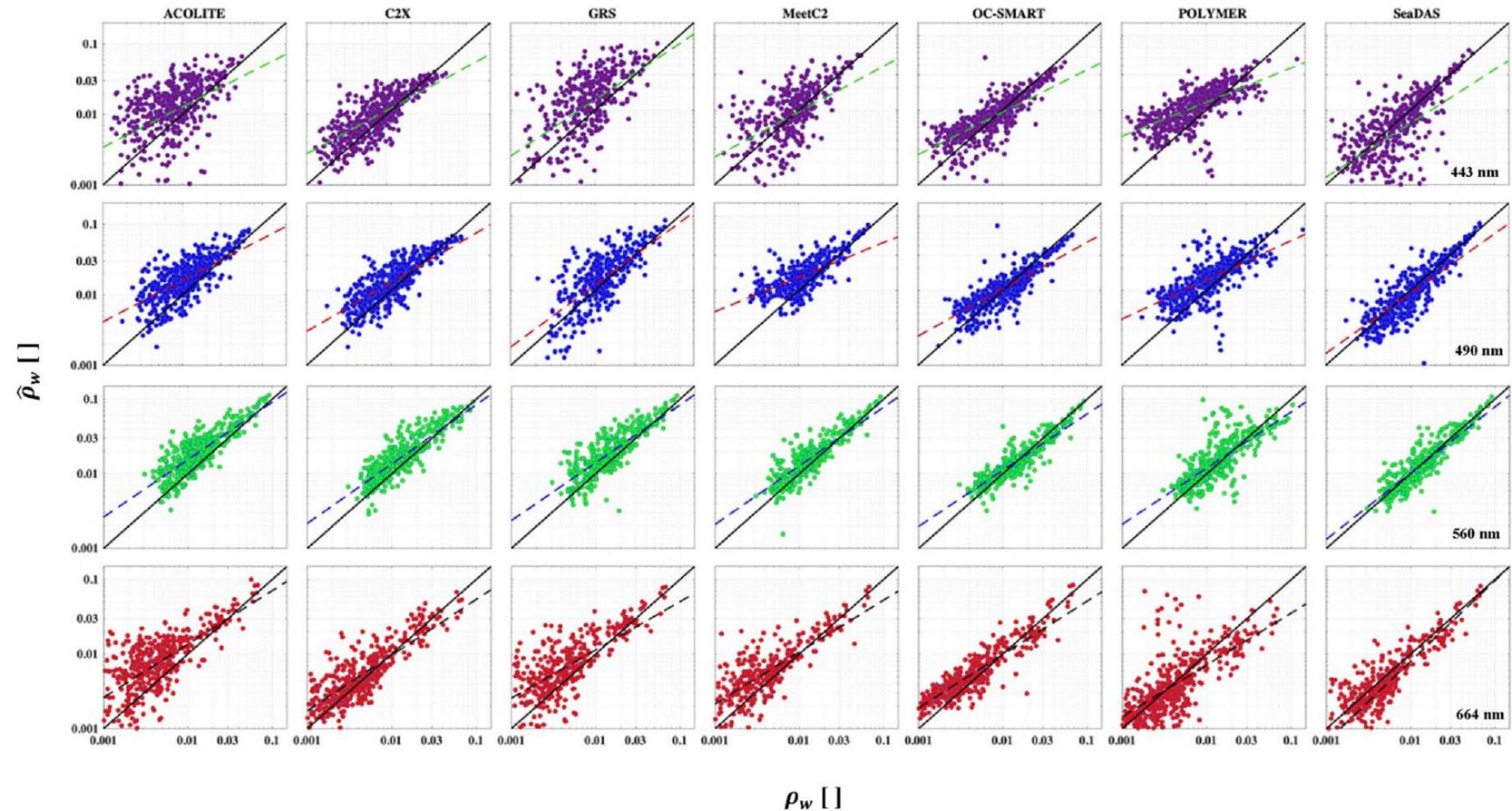
Several algorithms  
dedicated to water targets:

ACOLITE, C2X, GRS, iCOR,  
MeetC2, OC-SMART,  
POLYMER, SeaDAS...

were recently evaluated  
(ACIX-II, ESA/NASA, Pahlevan  
et al., RSE, 2021)

...

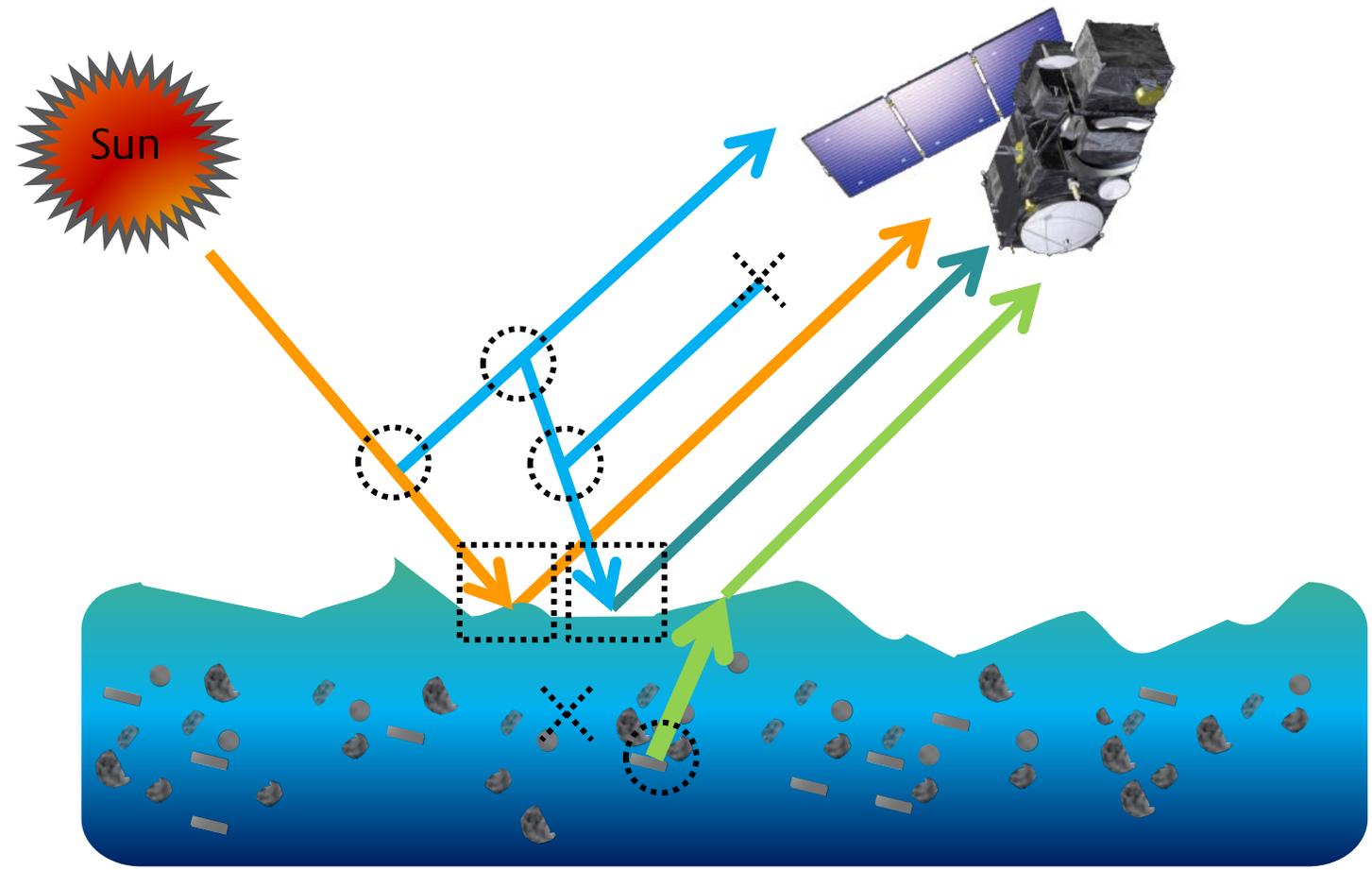
But “sunglinted” pixels  
were removed from  
evaluation





## Background

*Simplified picture of the TOA signal over aquatic scene*



X	: Absorption
○	: Scattering
□	: Fresnel reflection

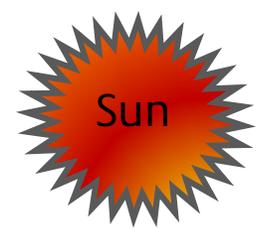
**Diffuse light:**  
skylight,  
reflected skylight  
water-leaving radiance

**Direct light:**  
sunlint

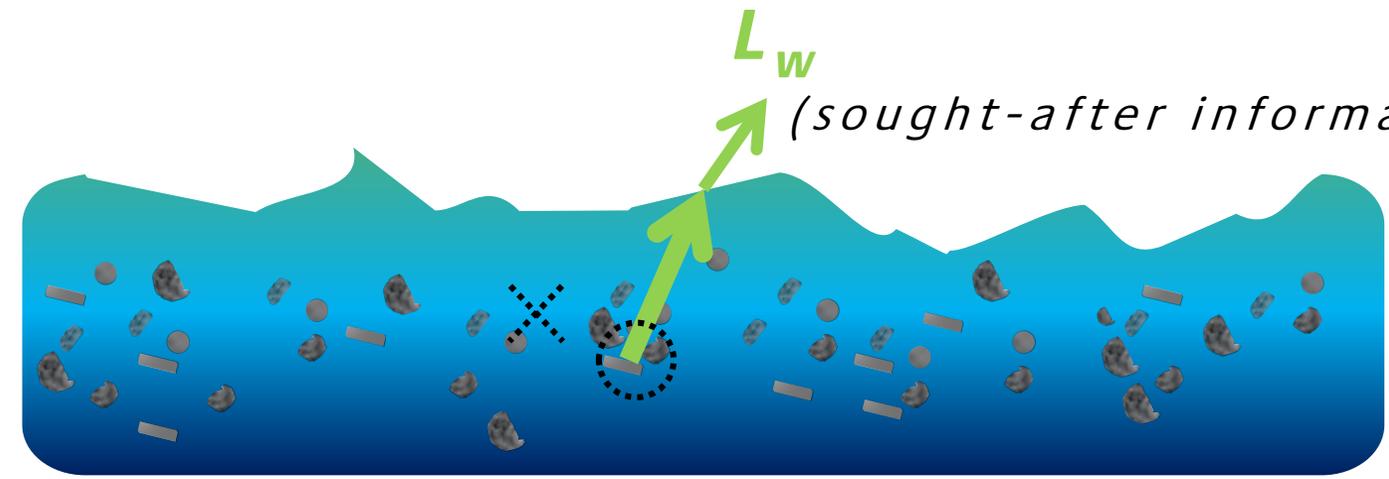


## Background

*Simplified picture of the TOA signal over aquatic scene*



	: Absorption
	: Scattering
	: Fresnel reflection



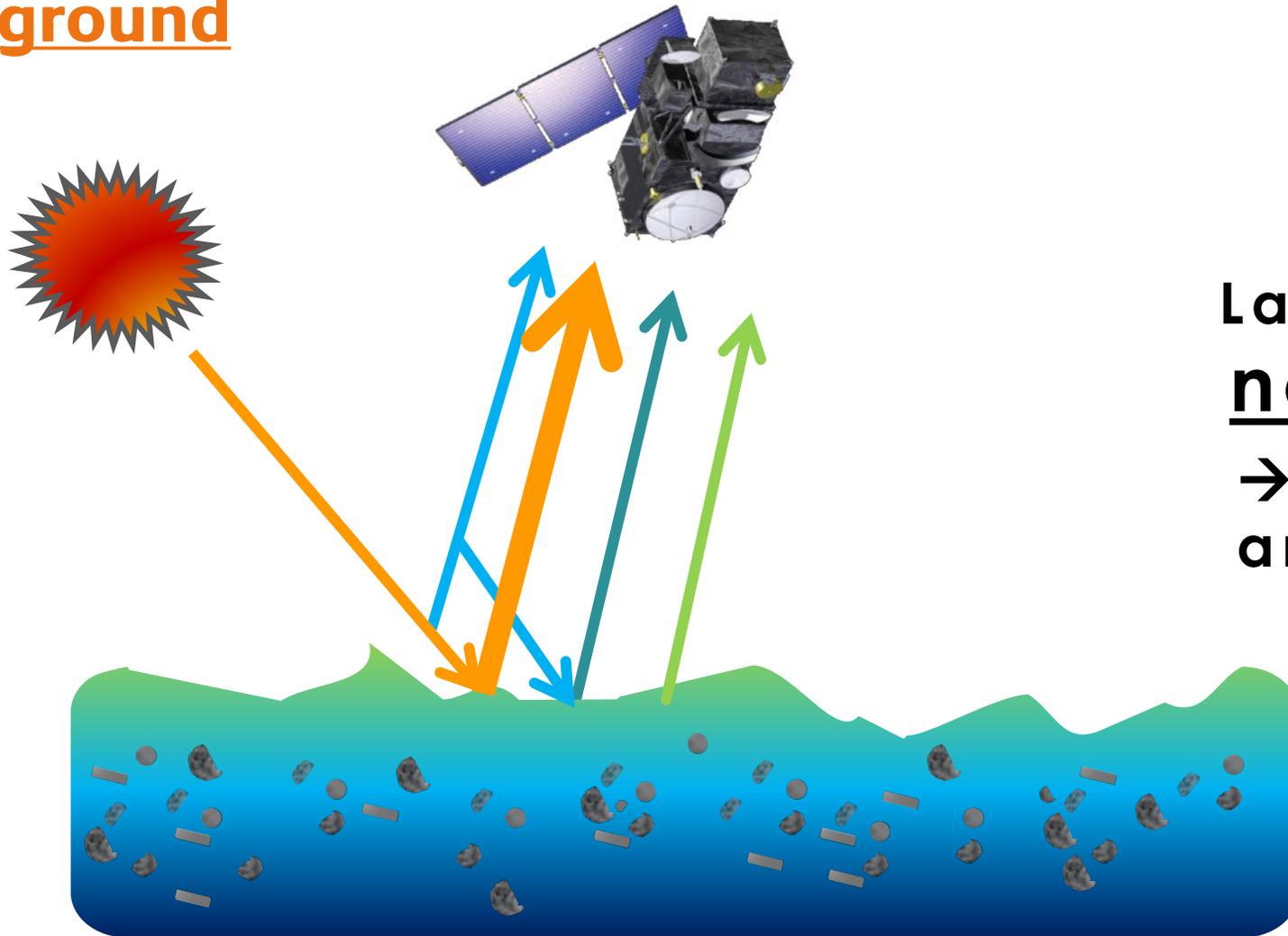
$L_w$   
*(sought-after information)*

**Diffuse light:**  
skylight,  
reflected skylight  
water-leaving radiance

**Direct light:**  
sunlint



## Background



Landsat / Sentinel-2:  
near-nadir view

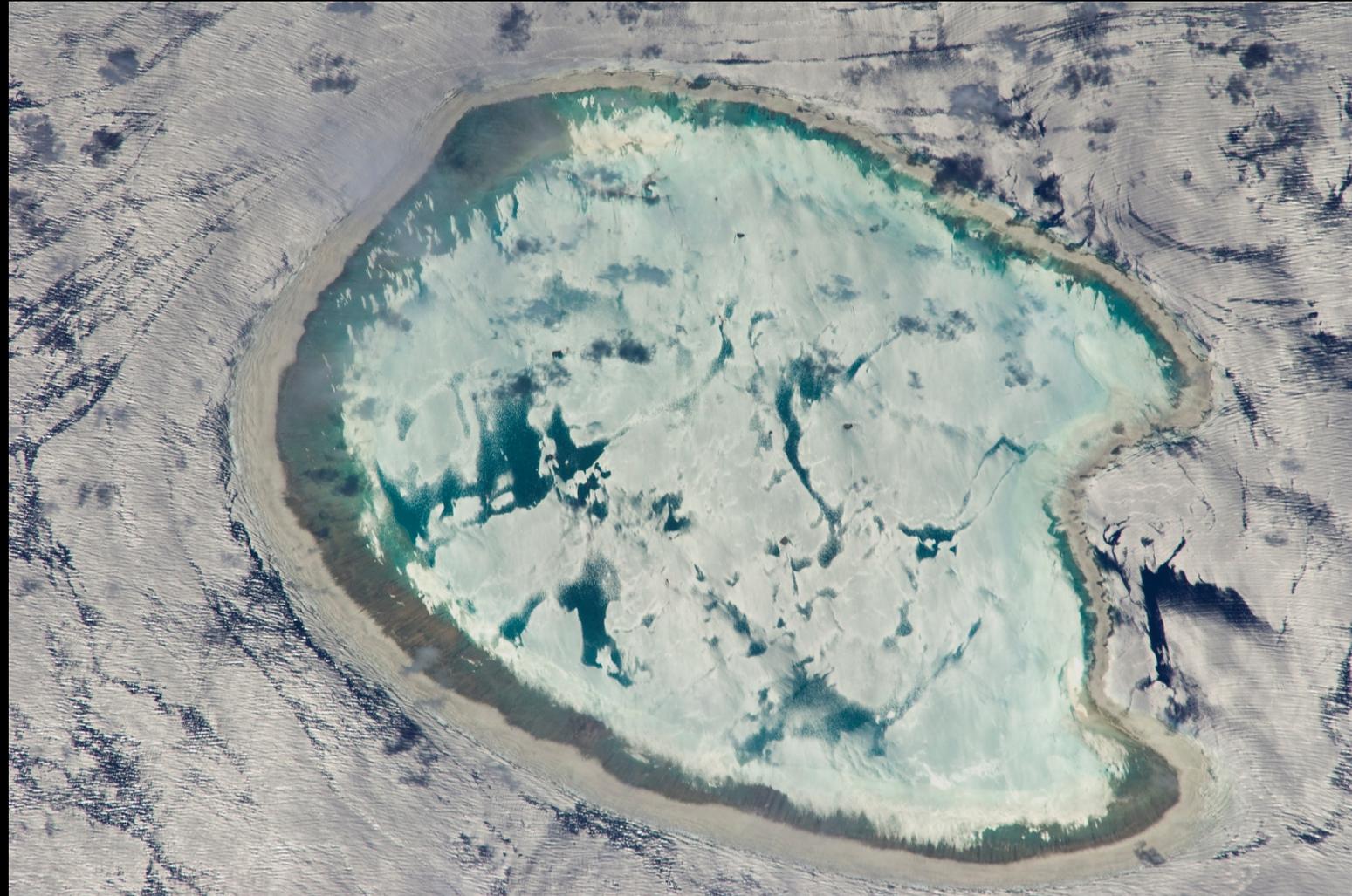
→ Increased probability  
and intensity of sun glint



## near-nadir view

→ Increased probability  
and intensity of  
*sun glint*

*VendéeGlobe from  
airborne regular camera*



## near-nadir view

→ Increased probability  
and intensity of  
*sun glint*

*Atoll from nadir-viewing  
sensor on ISS*



near-nadir view  
→ Increased probability  
and intensity of  
*sun glint*

*Lake Geneva, 2021-06-21, Sentinel-2,  
credit: European Union, Copernicus,  
processed with EO-Browser*



## Sentinel-2 imagery (pixel ~10 m, operating since 2015)

*The whiter, the more sunglint*



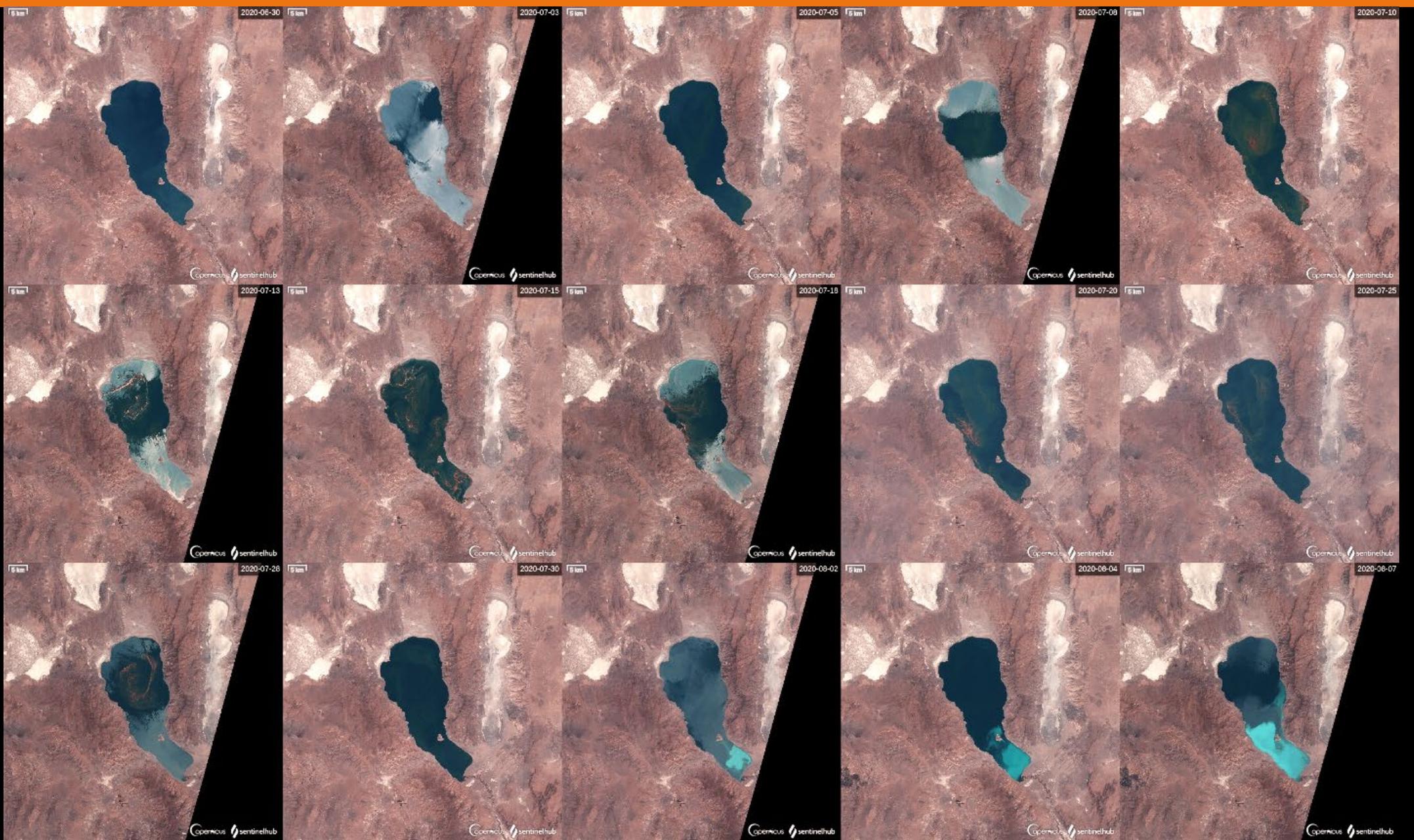
*Sentinel-2, 2019-06-21  
credit: European Union, Copernicus*



# LES UTILISATIONS DE LA TÉLÉDÉTECTION POUR LA QUALITÉ DES EAUX CONTINENTALES ET AUX INTERFACES



Pyramid Lake  
(Nevada, USA)  
Summer, 2020





## Sunlint: not only a noise... but provides insights on water surface

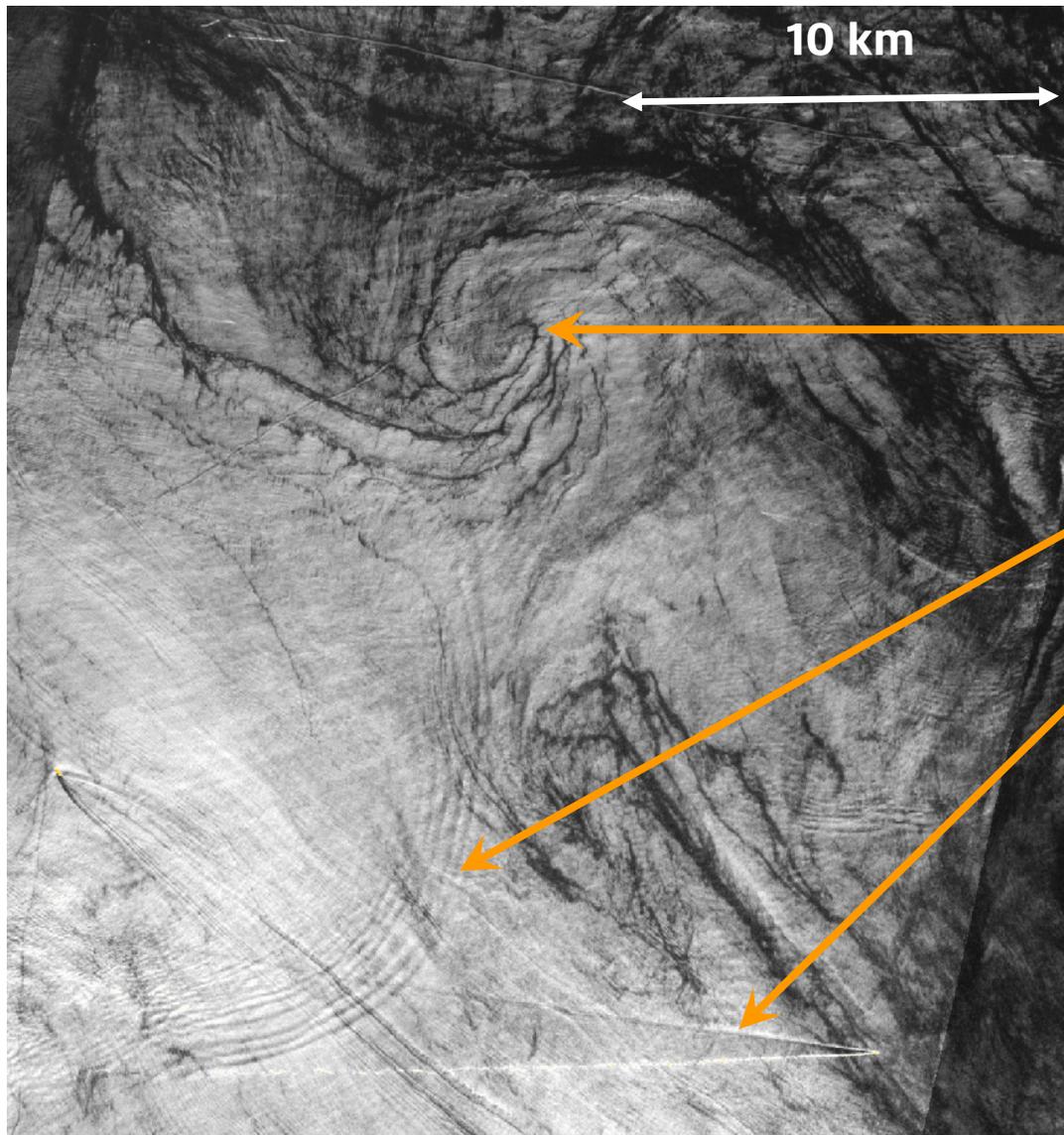


Image Sentinel-2, SWIR-band (~2200nm)

Patterns:

— Eddy with surfactant (biological or oil spill...)

— Wave packet (internal waves)

— Ship wake

...



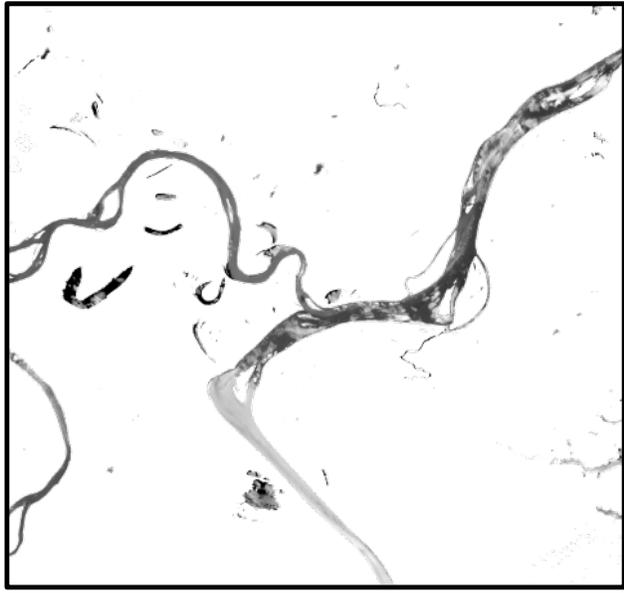
# Atmospheric correction: Glint Removal for Sentinel-2-like imagery

Image L1

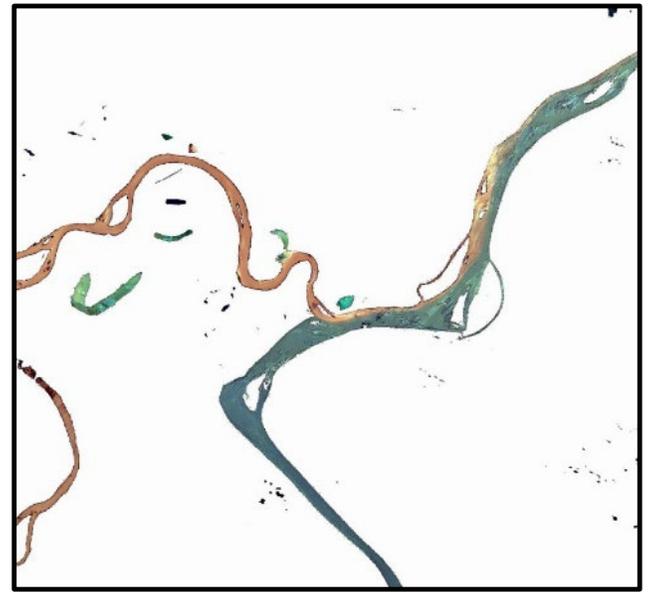


GRS

Water surface radiance

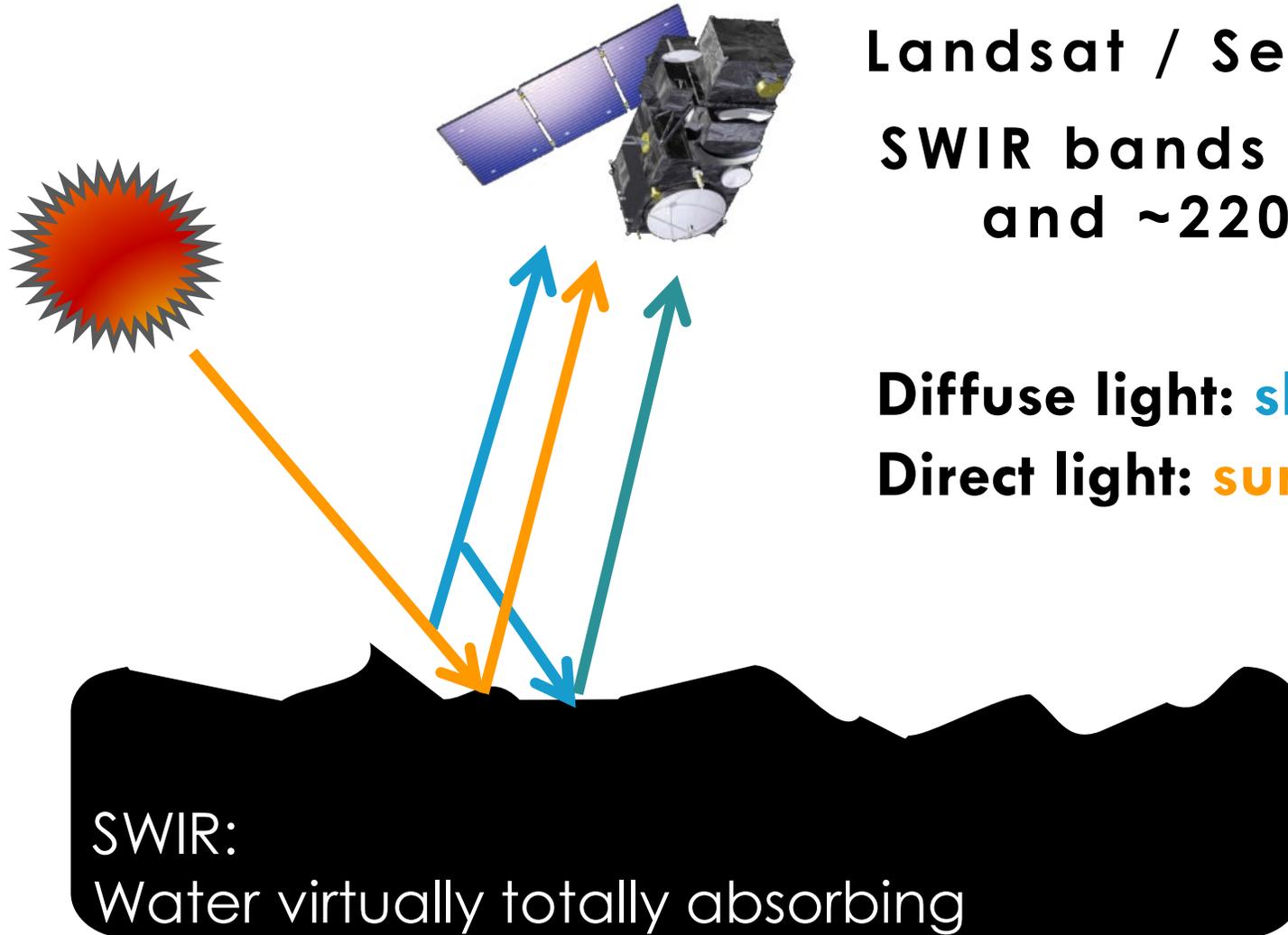


Water-leaving radiance





# PRINCIPLES

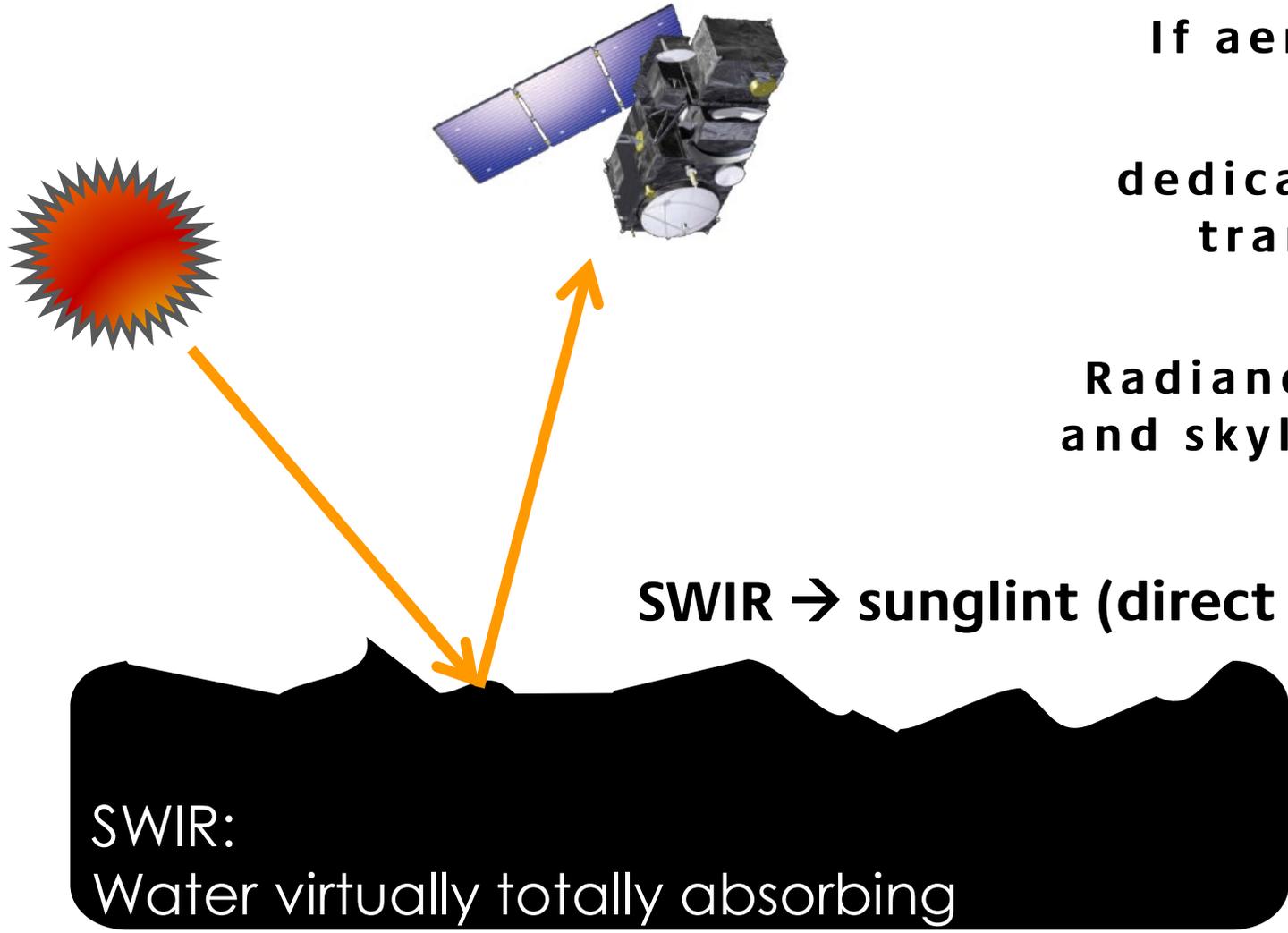


**Landsat / Sentinel-2:**  
**SWIR bands at ~1600  
and ~2200 nm**

**Diffuse light: skylight, reflected skylight**  
**Direct light: sunglint**



## PRINCIPLES



If aerosol known  
+  
dedicated radiative  
transfer code  
=  
Radiance for skylight  
and skylight reflection

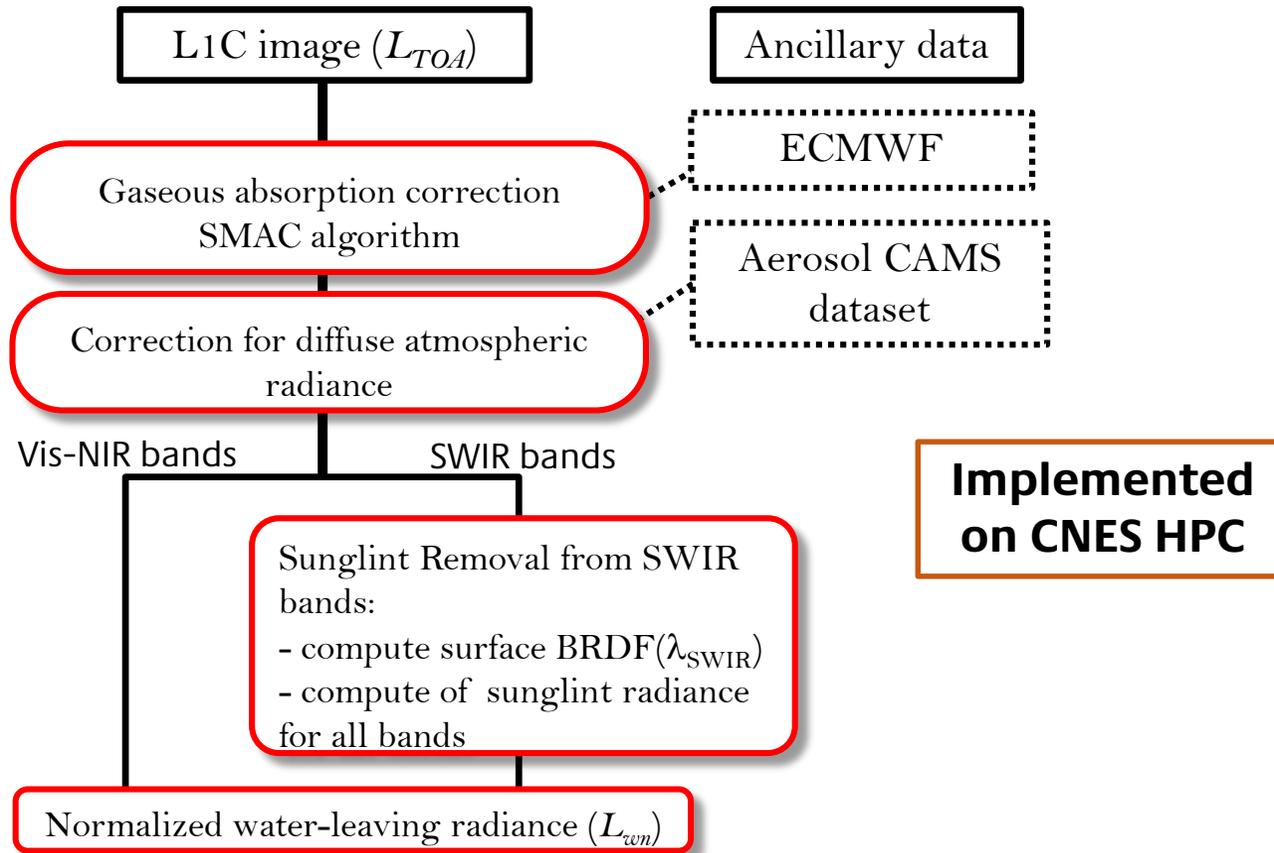
SWIR → sunlint (direct light) → BRDF of water surface

SWIR:  
Water virtually totally absorbing

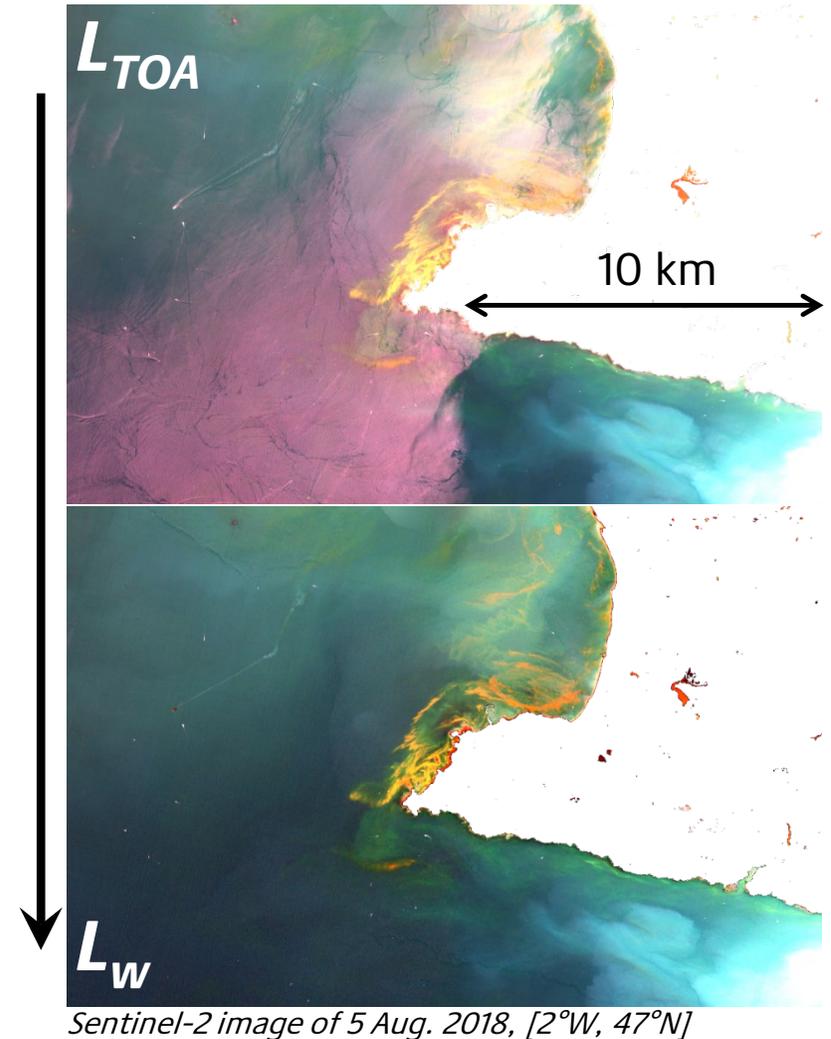


## GRS Algorithm (Glint Removal for Sentinel-2-like data) [Harmel et al., RSE, 2018]

GRS: coded in python and FORTRAN, main lib: snappy (ESA)  
Can process: Sentinel-2 A & B, Landsat 5, 7 & 8...(9)

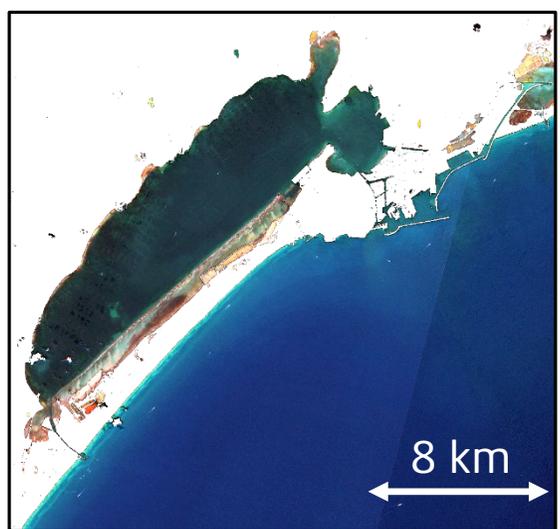


Implemented  
on CNES HPC



AC only

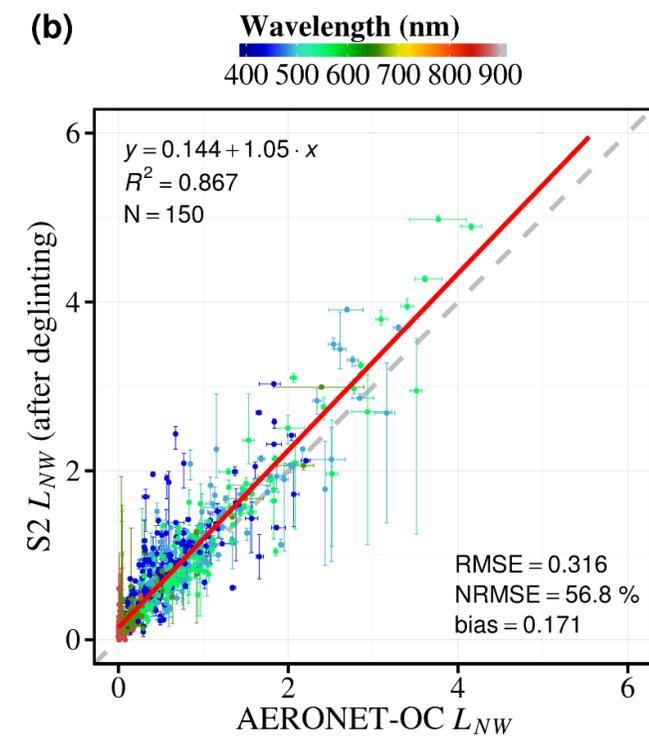
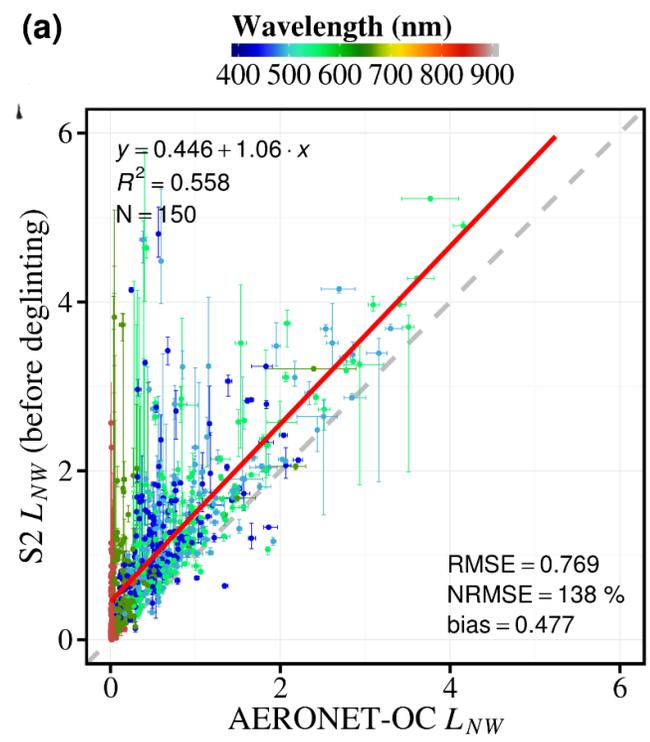
AC + glint removal



AC: Atmospheric Correction

AC only

AC + glint removal



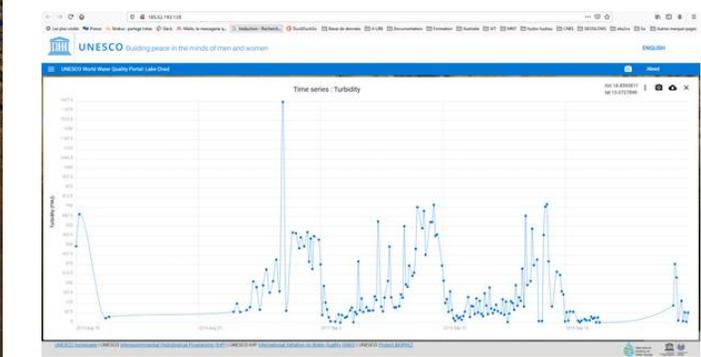
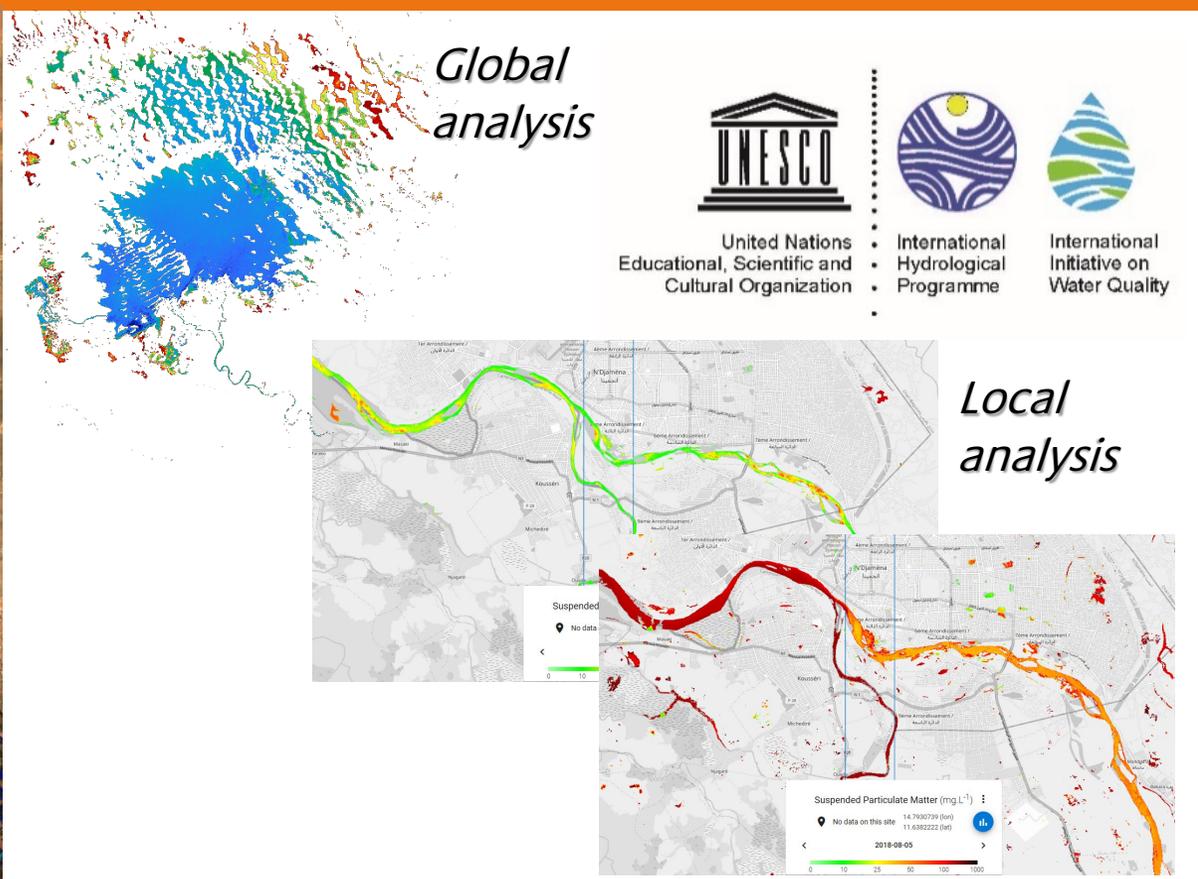
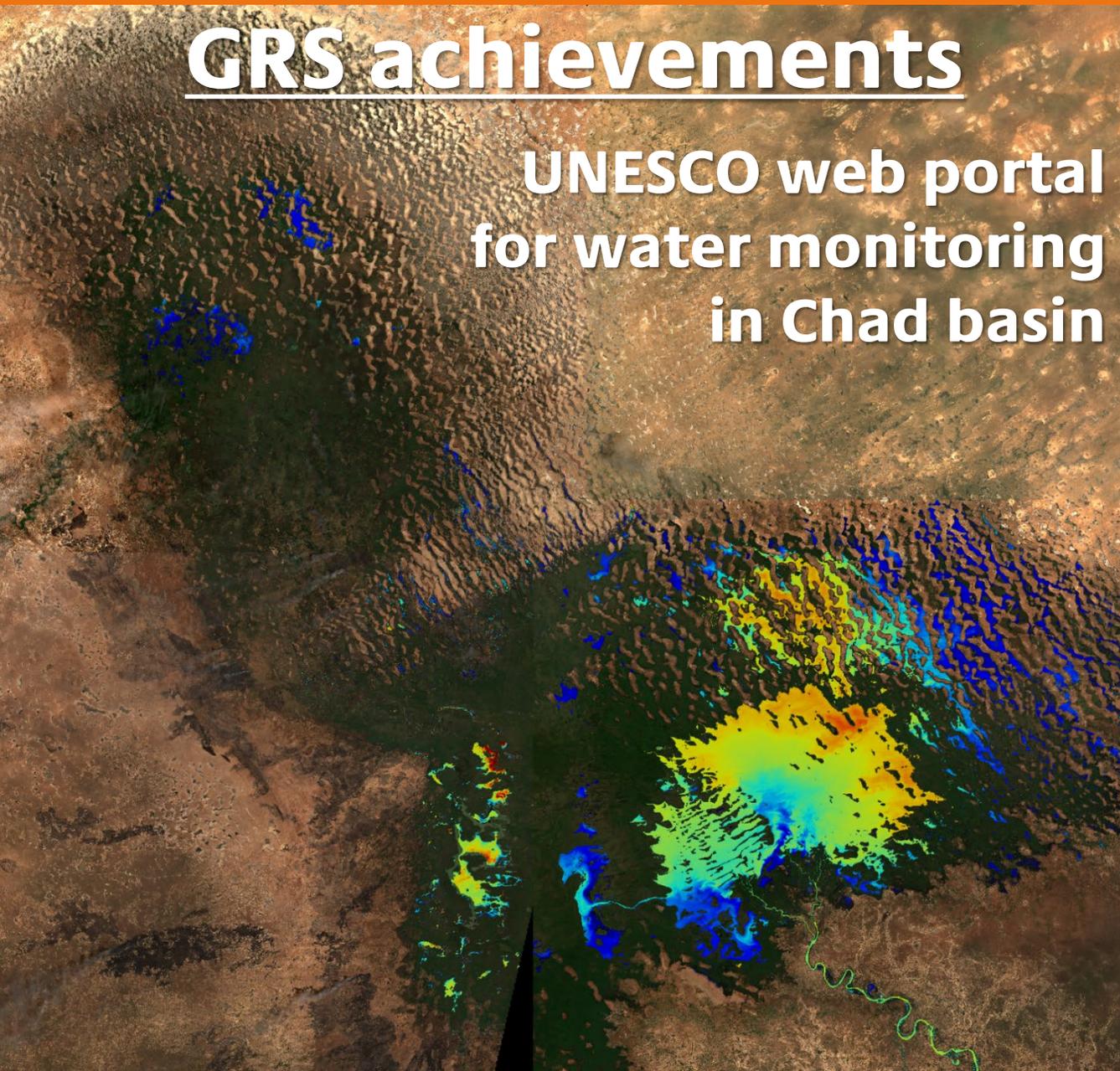
[Harmel et al., 2018]

150 satellite images (S2)  
16 AERONET-OC (14 coastal, 2 lake sites)



## GRS achievements

UNESCO web portal  
for water monitoring  
in Chad basin



Time series



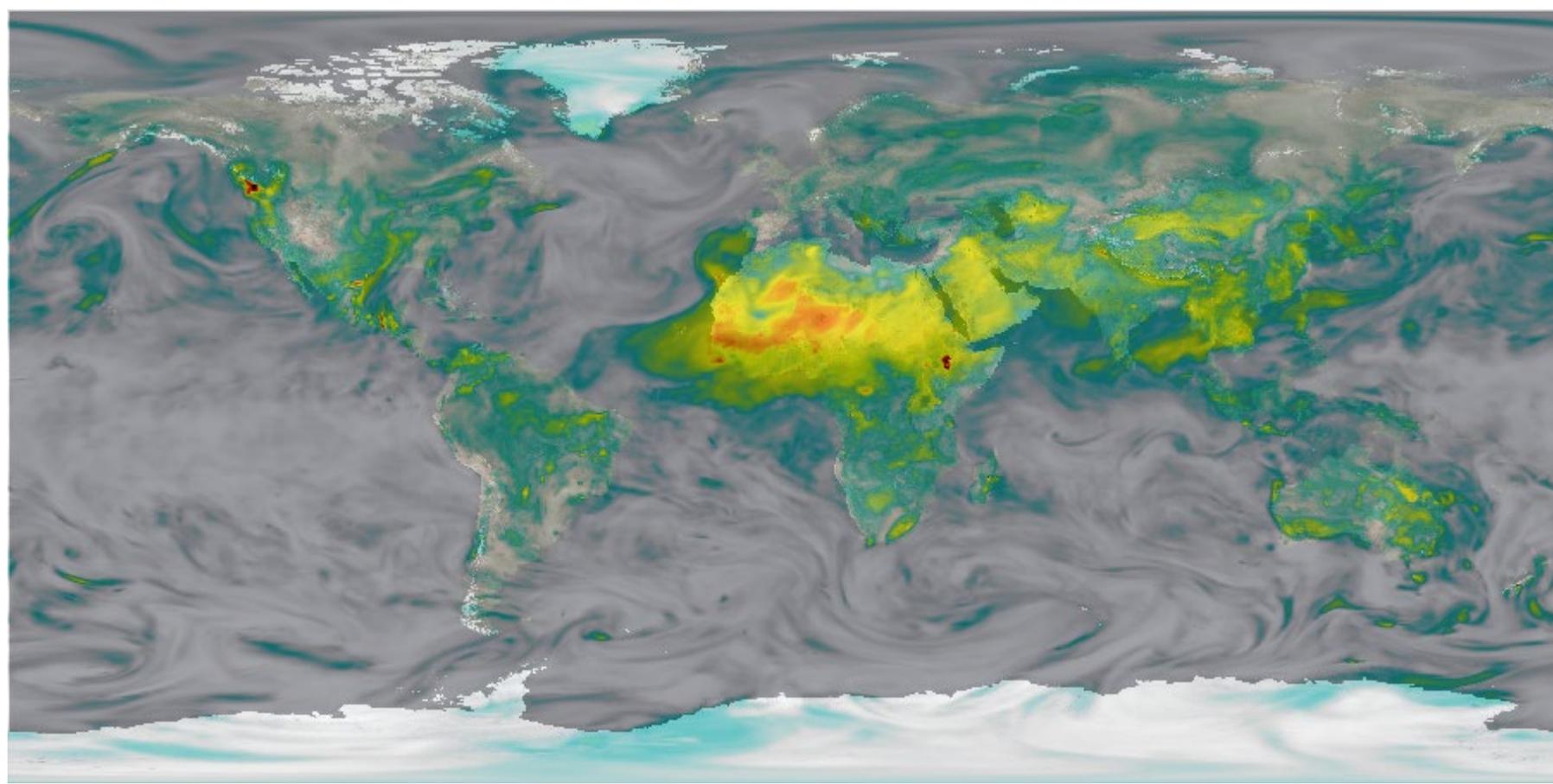
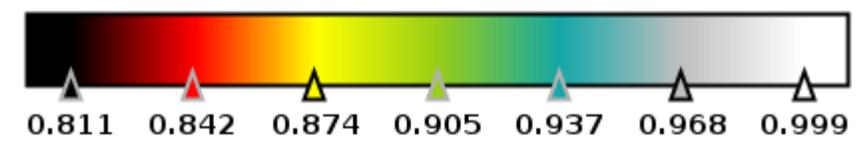


## GRS v1.3: handling absorbing aerosols



SSA: *single scattering albedo*

SSA at 550 nm



CAMS - *global atmospheric composition forecasts*  
2021-03-25



## GRS v1.3: handling absorbing aerosols

Total aerosol optical thickness:  
scattering + absorption

$$\tau_a^{tot}(\lambda) = \tau_a^{sca}(\lambda) + \tau_a^{abs}(\lambda)$$

Provided by CAMS - global atmospheric composition forecasts for several wavelengths  
400, 440, 500, 550, 645, 670, 800, 865, 1020, 1240, 1640, 2130 nm

Bulk single scattering albedo:

$$ssa_{tot}(\lambda) = \frac{\tau_a^{sca}(\lambda) + \tau_a^{abs}(\lambda)}{\tau_a^{tot}(\lambda)}$$

See flash presentation at Theia website

Simulation using OSOAA code [Chami et al., 2015]  
Atmosphere through interface/water coupled system.  
Aerosol models (size lognormal, Mie calculations):

	$r_m$ ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	$\sigma$	$r_{eff}$ ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	$n_r$
fine	0.10	0.60	0.25	1.40
coarse	0.80	0.60	1.98	1.35

From CAMS

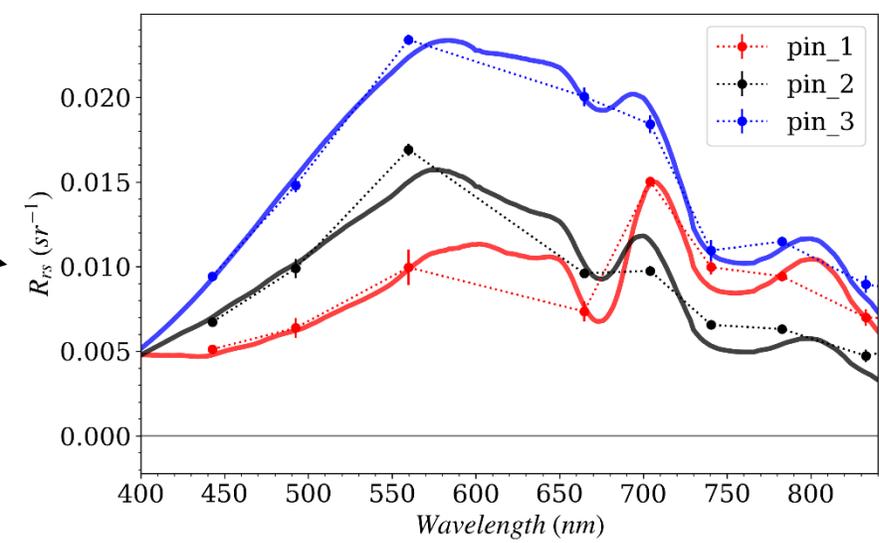
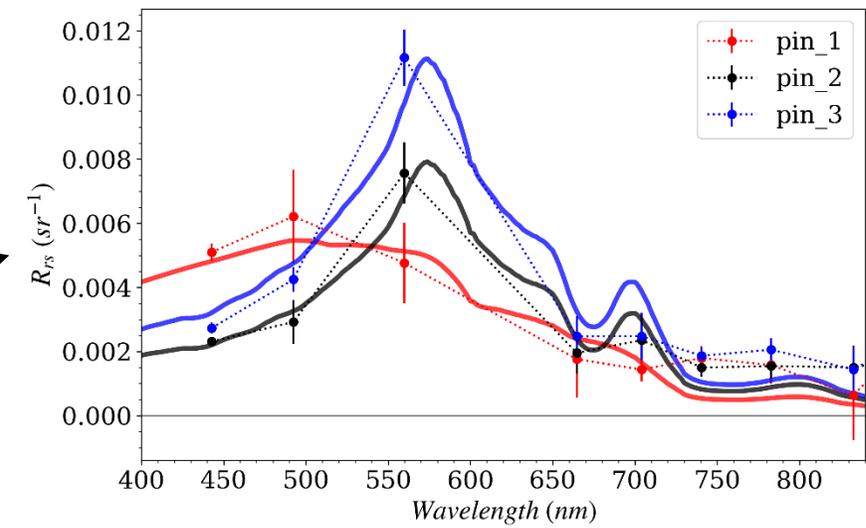
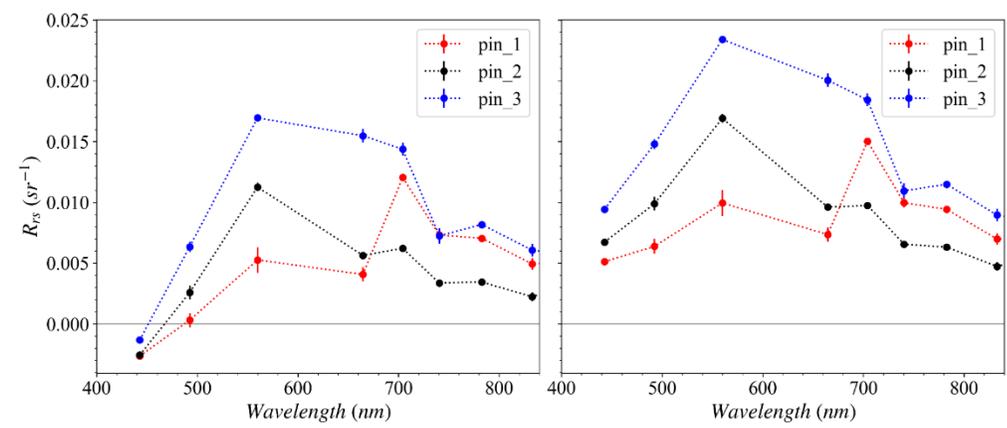
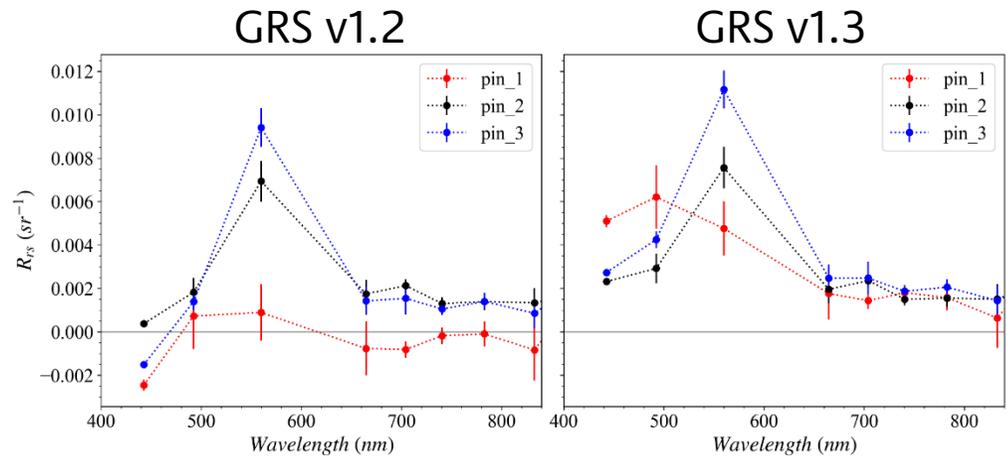
$$L_{sky}(\lambda, \tau_a) = ssa_{tot}(\lambda) \left[ \gamma L_{sky}^{fine}(\lambda, \tau_a^{sca}) + (1 - \gamma) L_{sky}^{coarse}(\lambda, \tau_a^{sca}) \right]$$

Interpolated within LUT

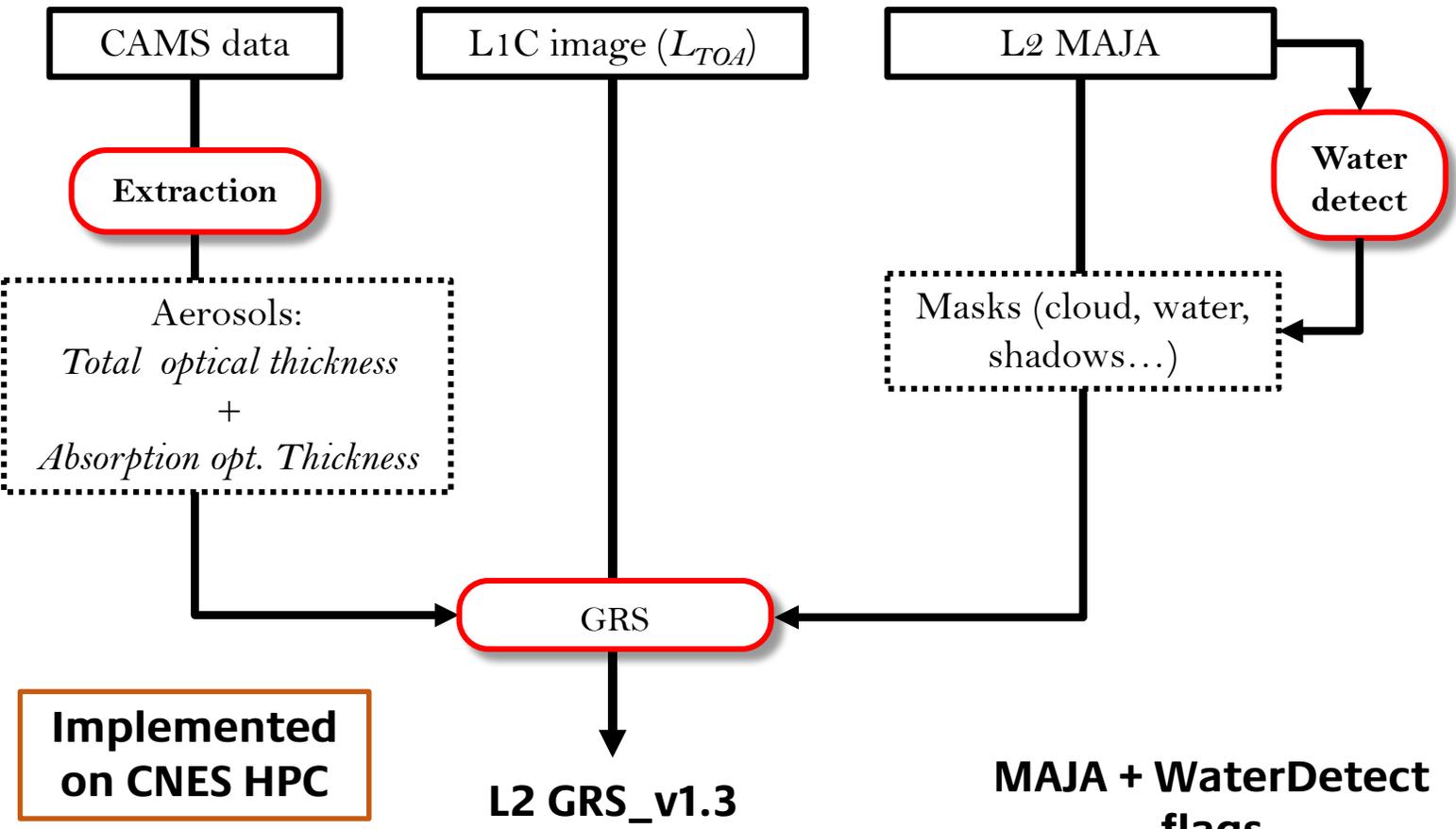


## Inverse radiative model: InvRrs package

[Harmel et al., in prep]

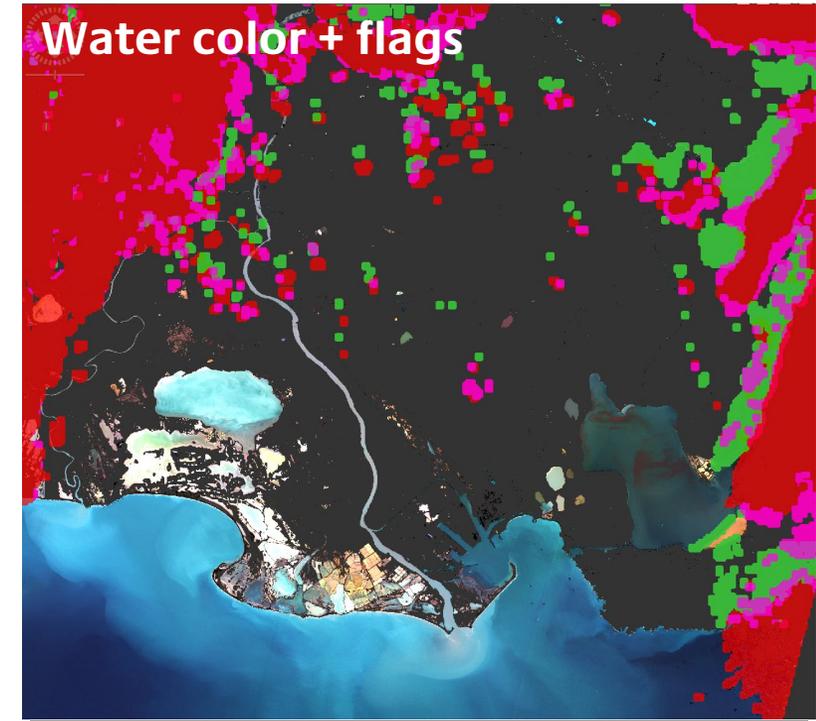


**See flash presentation at Theia website**



**Implemented  
on CNES HPC**

- Mask → Water pixel / quality control
- Aerosol + Absorption prop. from CAMS improves atmospheric correction of water pixels under polluted areas



File Edit View Analysis Layer Vector Raster Optical Radar Tools Window Help

Product Explorer PixelInfo Mask Manager x Spectrum View

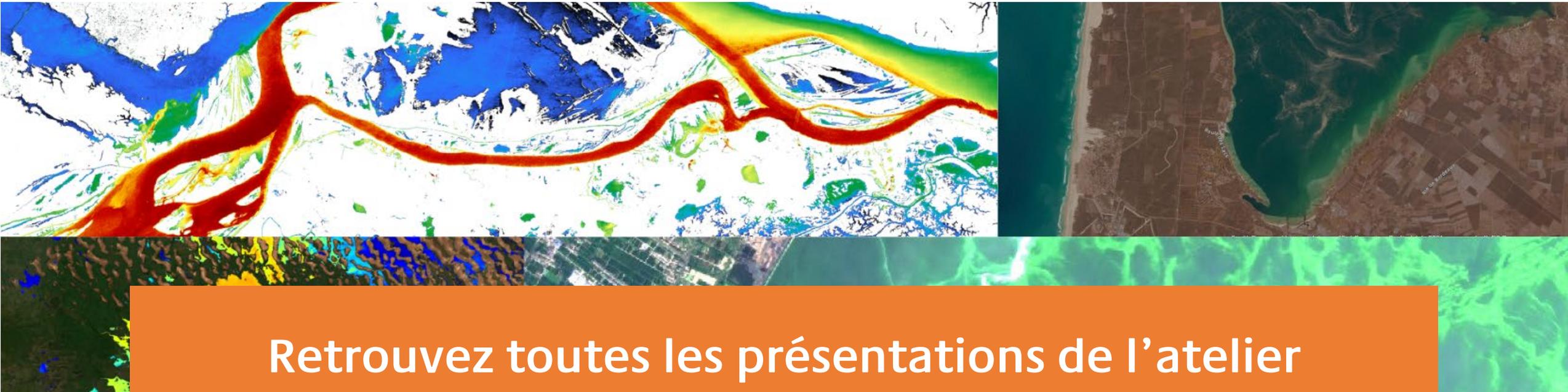
Name	Type	Colour	Tr...	Description
<input type="checkbox"/> mask_nodata	Maths	Black	0.1	nodata in input image
<input type="checkbox"/> mask_negative	Maths	Yellow	0.1	negative values in visible
<input type="checkbox"/> mask_ndwi	Maths	Red	0.1	based on ndwi vis nir TOA
<input type="checkbox"/> mask_ndwi_corr	Maths	Pink	0.1	based on ndwi vis nir after atmospheric correction
<input type="checkbox"/> mask_high_nir	Maths	Magenta	0.1	high radiance in the nir band (e.g., cloud, snow); condition R
<input type="checkbox"/> mask_hicld	Maths	Green	0.1	high cloud as observed from cirrus band; condition Rtoa at L
<input type="checkbox"/> mask_L1_cloud	Maths	Grey	0.1	opaque cloud flag from L1 image
<input type="checkbox"/> mask_L1_cirrus	Maths	Grey	0.1	cirrus cloud flag from L1 image
<input type="checkbox"/> mask_L1_shadow	Maths	Grey	0.1	cloud-shadow flag from L1 image
<input type="checkbox"/> CLM_cloud_shadow	Maths	Blue	0.3	Mask CLM_cloud_shadow imported from MAJA chain
<input type="checkbox"/> CLM_opaque_cloud	Maths	Yellow	0.3	Mask CLM_opaque_cloud imported from MAJA chain
<input type="checkbox"/> CLM_cloud_from_blue	Maths	Red	0.3	Mask CLM_cloud_from_blue imported from MAJA chain
<input type="checkbox"/> CLM_cloud_multitemp	Maths	Pink	0.3	Mask CLM_cloud_multitemp imported from MAJA chain
<input type="checkbox"/> CLM_thin_cloud	Maths	Magenta	0.3	Mask CLM_thin_cloud imported from MAJA chain
<input type="checkbox"/> CLM_shadow	Maths	Green	0.3	Mask CLM_shadow imported from MAJA chain
<input type="checkbox"/> CLM_shadow_from_outer_...	Maths	Grey	0.3	Mask CLM_shadow_from_outer_cloud imported from MAJ

# Thank you!

Financial support:

CNES / TOSCA

TELQUEL, OBS2CO, OBS2MOD



Retrouvez toutes les présentations de l'atelier



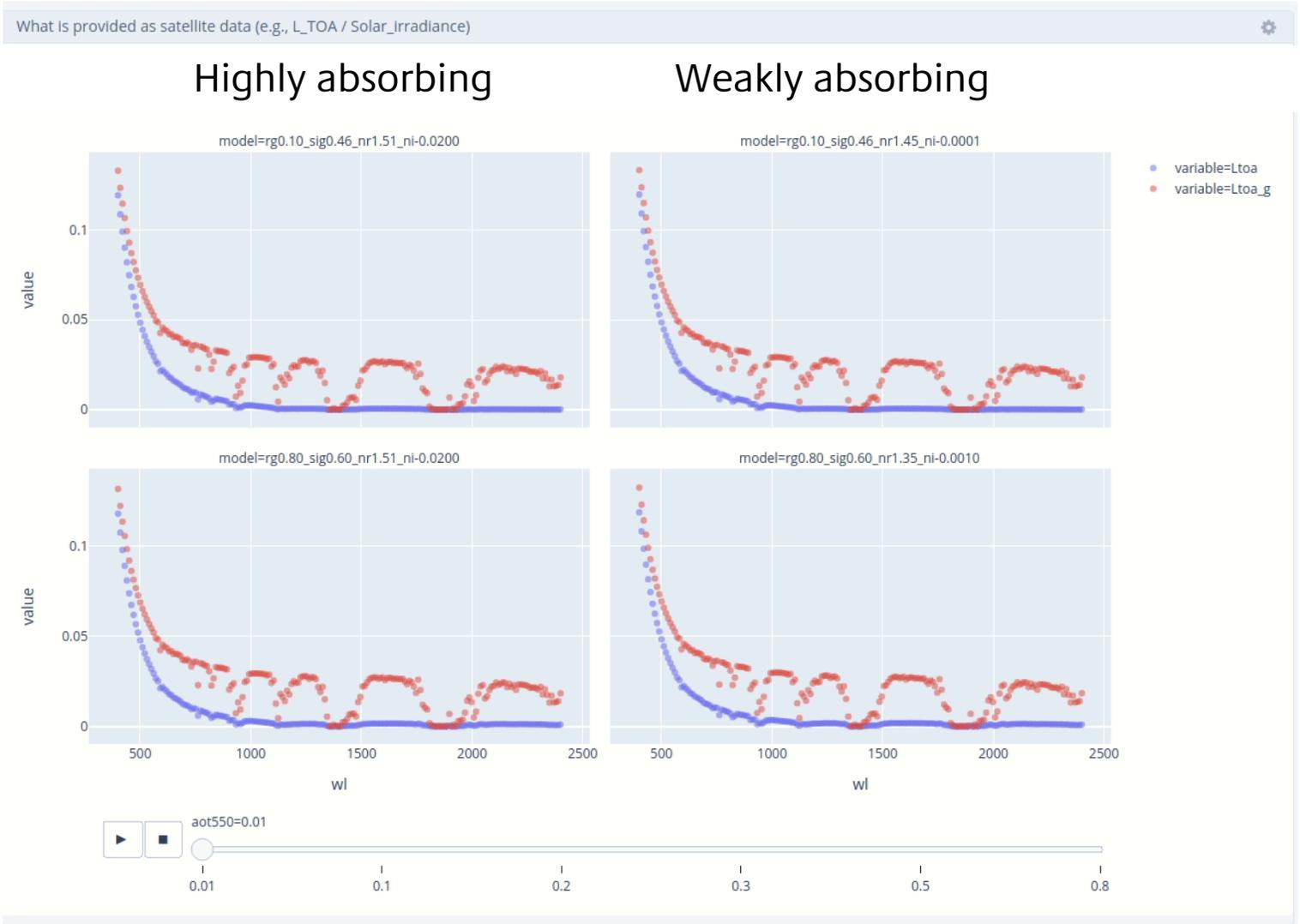
LES UTILISATIONS DE LA TÉLÉDÉTECTION  
POUR LA QUALITÉ DES EAUX CONTINENTALES ET AUX INTERFACES

sur [www.theia-land.fr/eaux21](http://www.theia-land.fr/eaux21)





## Top-of-atmosphere signal simulations



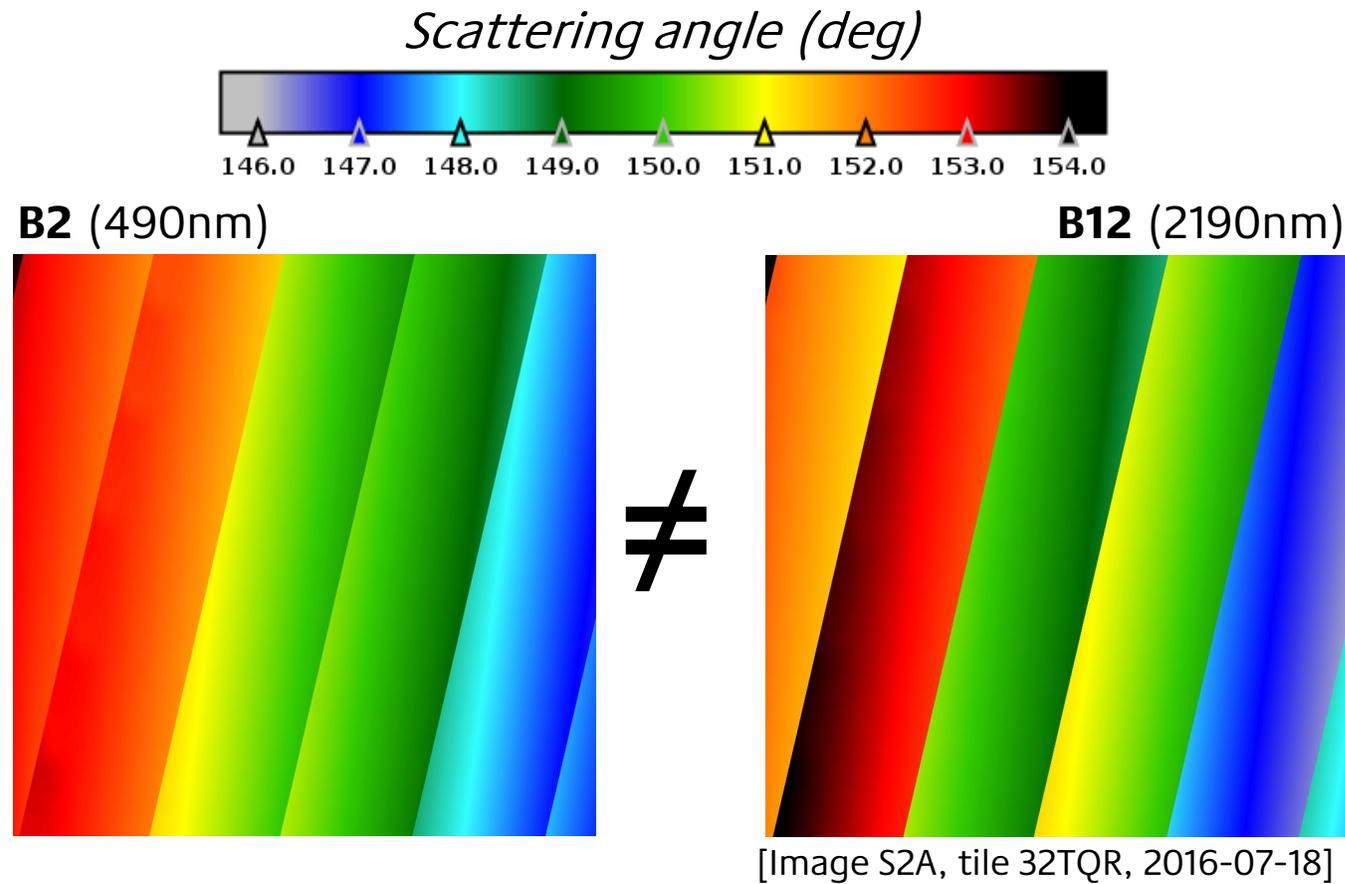
..... With sunglint

..... Without sunglint



## CURRENT LIMITATIONS

Differences in viewing angles between spectral bands are not accounted for at the pixel level

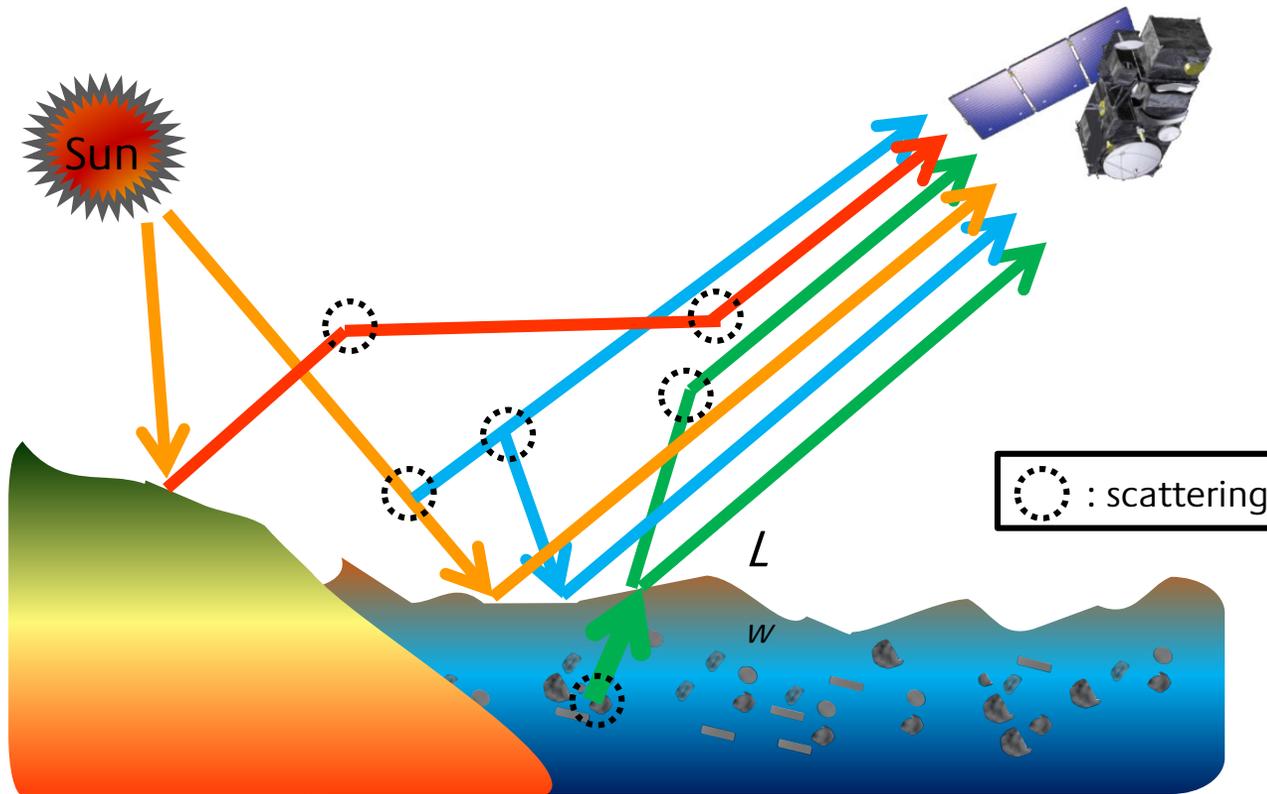




## Adjacency effects

### Collaboration – ADJEFF (TOSCA – O. Hagolle)

- Correction effets d'environnement (Adjacency effects)



## CURRENT LIMITATIONS

### Codes:

- Transfert radiatif 3D + polarisation (SMART-3G, HYGEOS)
- Correction atmosphérique: GRS, MAJA

### Clusters de calculs:

HPC-CNES

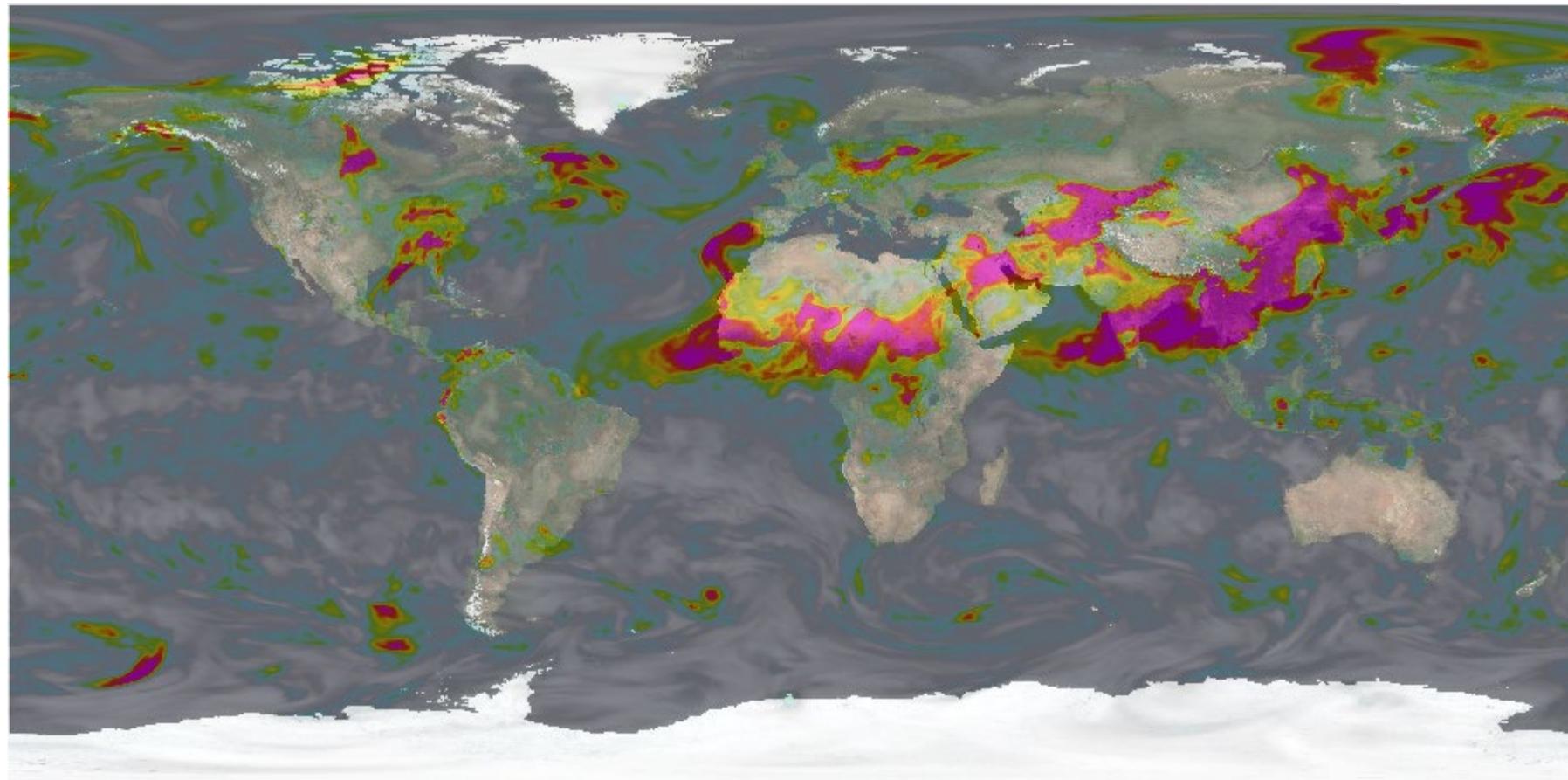
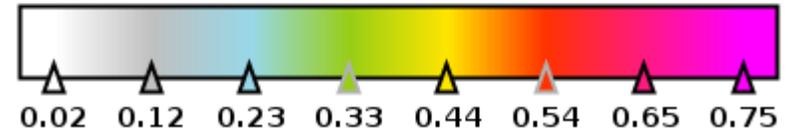
### Images satellite:

Landsat-4..8  
Sentinel-2  
Sentinel-3



AOT: *aerosol optical thickness*

Total AOT at 550 nm



CAMS - *global atmospheric composition forecasts*  
2021-03-25