

世界首颗静止轨道海洋水色卫星应用研究进展

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摘要:海洋环境参数和赤潮、绿潮等海洋灾害在一天之内会有明显的变化,需要高频率的观测才能满足监测的需求,极轨水色卫星观测频率低,而静止轨道水色卫星在观测频率方面具有绝对优势。2010 年韩国发射了世界上第一颗静止轨道海洋水色卫星 GOCI(Geostationary Ocean Color Imager),使小时级时间分辨率的水色遥感成为现实,各国科学家围绕该数据迅速开展了大量研究工作。本文首先介绍了 GOCI 遥感器的主要参数信息及其数据处理软件,然后综述了 GOCI 自问世至 2016 年的主要研究进展,涉及卫星数据处理、产品质量评价、海洋环境探测、海洋灾害监测、海洋动力过程探测、大气探测等方面,以期对我国水色遥感特别是静止轨道水色遥感应用研究提供参考。

关键词:GOCI; 静止轨道; 遥感应用; 水色遥感

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2010-06 韩国发射了世界上第一颗静止轨道水色卫星 COMS (Communication Ocean and Meteorological Satellite),其上搭载了水色成像仪 GOCI(Geostationary Ocean Color Imager),不同于传统极轨卫星 1 d 只能过境 1 景次,GOCI 每天可获取时间间隔为 1 h 的 8 景影像,使小时级时间分辨率水色遥感成为现实^[1-7],使得海洋环境、海洋灾害的逐时变化监测成为可能。围绕静止轨道卫星水色遥感,各国科学家都表现出了浓厚的兴趣,研究虽刚起步不久,但发展较快。我国科学家也在跟踪 GOCI 应用研究的步伐。

本文对 GOCI 问世几年来的相关研究进展进行回顾和评述,内容涉及卫星数据处理、产品质量评价、海洋环境探测、海洋灾害监测、大气探测等方面。其中卫星数据处理的研究进展主要集中在大气校正算法研究;海洋生态环境探测的研究进展主要集中在海洋叶绿素浓度、悬浮物浓度等生态环境参数反演方法与应用方面;海洋灾害监测的研究进展主要集中在海冰、绿潮等黄、渤海常见的环境灾害方面。通过对 GOCI 相关研究现状的分析,希望能对我国水色遥感特别是静止轨道水色遥感应用研究提供参考。

1 GOCI 及其数据处理软件

GOCI 是世界上第一个静止轨道海洋水色传感器,搭载在 COMS 卫星上于 2010-06 发射,传感器设计寿命为 7 a,观测范围为 2 500 km×2 500 km,观测中心经纬度为(130°E, 36°N),可覆盖我国渤海、黄海和东海部分海域。GOCI 的轨道相关参数如表 1 所示,根据海洋水色的观测目的,GOCI 共设置了 8 个波段,其中 6 个为可见光波段,2 个为近红外波段,波段宽度 10~40 nm,波段设置及对应的用途见表 2。韩国海洋卫星中心(KOSC)负责数据的发布。

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表 1 GOCI 相关参数及与 SeaWiFS 的对比

Table 1 Comparison of the parameters between the GOCI and the SeaWiFS

传感器参数	GOCI	SeaWiFS
高度/km	35 857	705
空间分辨率/m	500	1 000
光谱范围/nm	400~900	400~900
时间分辨率	1 h(一日八景)	1 d
太阳-卫星相对位置	变化	固定
覆盖范围	2 500 km×2 500 km	全球

表 2 GOCI 的波段设置

Table 2 GOCI band settings

中心波长/nm	波段宽度/nm	主要功能
412	20	用于黄色物质和浑浊度的反演
443	20	该波段是叶绿素的吸收峰,可用于叶绿素浓度的反演
490	20	用于叶绿素和其他色素的反演
555	20	用于浑浊度,悬浮物的反演
660	20	该波段是荧光信号的基线波段,可用于叶绿素和悬浮物浓度的反演
680	10	用于大气校正;具有荧光信号
745	20	用于大气校正;是荧光信号的基线波段
865	40	气溶胶光学厚度,植被,洋面上的水汽参照

KOSC 专门开发用于 GOCI 数据处理的系统软件 GDPS(GOCI Data Processing System)(图 1),该软件包括数据浏览、数据处理、数据分析和数据输出等模块。其中,数据处理模块包含了大气校正算法和常用的水色遥感产品反演算法,输入 GOCI L1B 数据,可生成瑞利校正反射率(R_{rc})、离水辐亮度(L_w)、归一化离水辐亮度(nL_w)、遥感反射率(R_{rs})、叶绿素浓度、可溶性黄色有机质(CDOM)和悬浮物浓度(SPM)等 L2 级海洋分析数据产品。

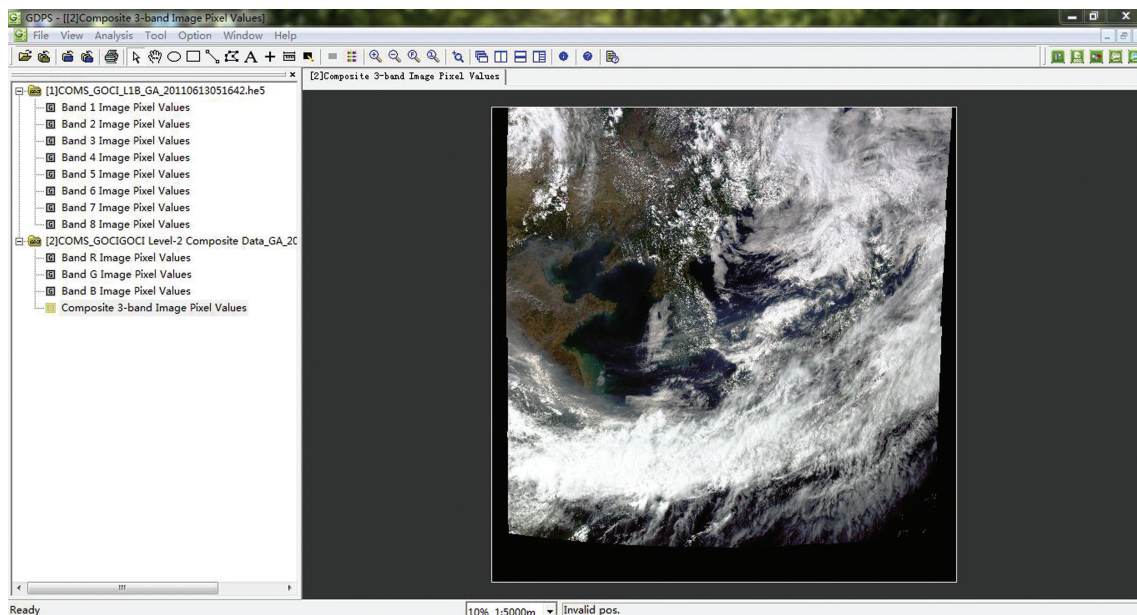


图 1 GDPS 软件界面

Fig.1 Interface of GDPS software

2 GOCI 研究进展

作为世界上第一颗静止轨道水色传感器,GOCI 的发射升空引起了国内外众多海洋水色研究者的关注,目前已有大量基于 GOCI 数据开展的研究工作。作者对 2011—2016 年国内外主要期刊上发表的与 GOCI 数据相关的研究论文进行了统计和分析,结果如图 2 所示。针对 GOCI 的研究内容主要集中在 GOCI 数据处理、GOCI 数据质量评价、海洋生态环境探测、海洋灾害探测、海洋动力过程探测及大气探测等方面,其中 GOCI 数据在海洋生态环境监测方面的应用最为广泛。

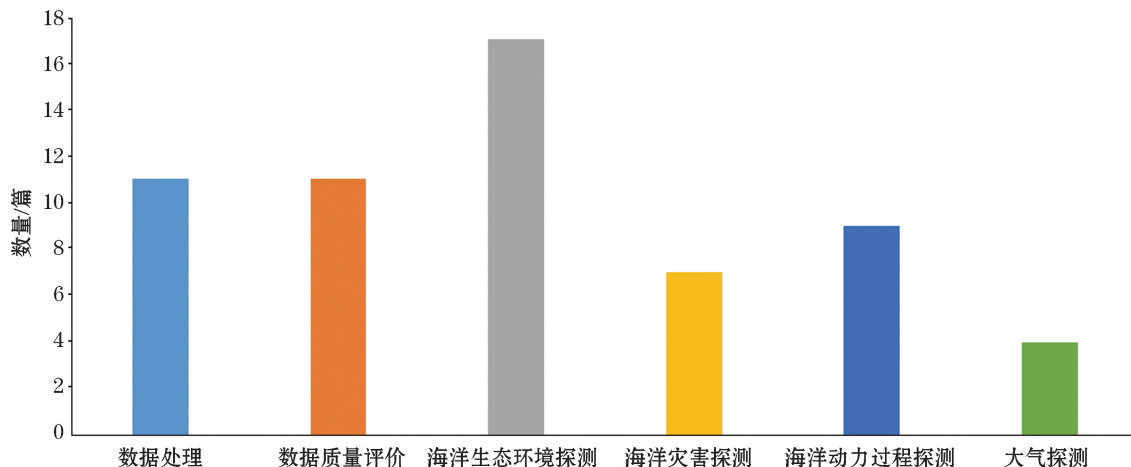


图 2 GOCI 相关研究统计

Fig.2 Statistics of the researches related to the GOCI

2.1 GOCI 数据处理方法

GOCI 数据处理方法的研究主要集中在大气校正方面^[8-11],Ahn 等^[8]基于 SeaWiFS 的标准大气校正算法,利用一个红光和近红外波段水体反射率的区域性经验关系,发展了 GOCI 数据的大气校正算法,该算法集成到了 GDPS 1.1 版本中,利用该算法进行大气校正后,GOCI 的离水辐亮度与实测数据的比值接近于 1,证明了该算法的有效性。Wang 等^[9]提出了一种利用近红外波段的 GOCI 浑浊水体大气校正算法,利用该方法对 GOCI 数据进行大气校正后,与 MODIS 卫星的观测数据具有很好的一致性。Kim 等^[11]针对 GOCI L1 级数据存在辐射偏差的问题,发展了一种杂散光校正方法,辐射偏差降至 $\leq 5\%$ 。

2.2 GOCI 数据产品质量评价

数据质量的优劣势是水色卫星数据能否在海洋探测中发挥重要作用的关键^[12-22]。Oh 等^[18-19]、Lee 等^[20]、Cho 等^[21]开展了 GOCI 在轨性能模拟、在轨光学性能评估和在轨性能变化分析等方面的研究。Moon 等^[14]利用船基观测数据评估了 GOCI 遥感反射率、叶绿素浓度、黄色物质和悬浮物等产品的精度,结果表明,GOCI 可见光波段遥感反射率的平均相对偏差为 18%~33%;叶绿素浓度产品与实测数据的相关性较低(< 0.41),平均相对偏差为 35%;黄色物质产品与实测数据没有显著的相关性;悬浮物产品与实测数据的相关性优于 0.73。Lamquin 等^[16]基于 MODIS, MERIS 和实测数据评估 GOCI 辐亮度产品,结果表明,GOCI 与 MODIS, MERIS 和实测数据具有较好的一致性,但 GOCI 的大气校正算法会将大量的浑浊水体掩膜掉,需要后续研究中进一步改进。Xiao 等^[22]基于 2012—2013 年的实测气溶胶光学厚度(AOD)数据评估了 VIIRS, GOCI 和 MODIS 的气溶胶产品,结果表明,与其他传感器相比,GOCI 的气溶胶产品精度有待提高。

2.3 海洋生态环境探测

海洋生态环境参数的反演是水色卫星的重要应用之一,研究者利用 GOCI 数据在叶绿素浓度、悬浮物浓度、光合有效辐射等生态环境参数反演方面开展了大量的研究工作^[23-39]。基于 GOCI 可逐时获取影像的优势,Choi 等^[26,29]、Ryu 等^[25]和刘猛等^[24]分析了近岸悬浮泥沙的日变化特征。Qiu 等^[30]提出一种针对 GOCI 数据的黄河口悬浮泥沙浓度反演算法,该算法的平均相对偏差为 34.2%;He 等^[31]利用 GOCI 数据发展了杭州湾水体悬浮泥沙反演算法,并利用反演结果分析了杭州湾悬浮泥沙的日变化特征。Qiu 等^[35]针对 GOCI 数据提出了一种高浑浊水体的浊度反演算法,利用该算法反演了 2014-12-30 浙江近岸海域 8 个时刻浊度,发现浊度从近岸到远岸,从上午到下午逐渐降低。金惠淑等^[36]利用波段比值法建立了基于 GOCI 遥感影像的叶绿素 a 质量浓度反演模型,以此探讨利用 GOCI 数据估算湖泊水体富营养化程度的可能性,研究结果表明 GOCI 遥感数据具有对湖泊富营养化程度进行监测的潜力。Kim 等^[37]首先按照 SPM 浓度将水体分为三类,然后评估了波段比、荧光基线高度等叶绿素反演算法对 GOCI 的适用性,发现 GOCI 叶绿素浓度反演结果的平均偏差约为 35%。Hwang 等^[38]基于长时间序列的 GOCI 数据分析了汉江口海域的悬浮物浓度变化。Kim 等^[39]基于 GOCI 数据估算了光合有效辐射(PAR),并基于实测数据进行了检验,同时与 MODIS 结果进行了对比,结果表明 GOCI 一天可获取 8 景数据的优势能有效评估 PAR 的日变化。

2.4 海洋灾害探测

在海洋灾害探测方面,国内外研究者利用 GOCI 数据开展了赤潮、绿潮等灾害的探测研究^[40-48]。Son 等^[40]发展了针对 GOCI 数据的绿潮探测指数 IGAG,该指数利用了 555,660 和 745 nm 三个波段,与 NDVI, EVI 和 KOSC 等绿潮探测常用方法相比,IGAG 指数能否增强低密度绿潮在图像上的信号强度。Lou 等^[41]基于 GOCI 数据,采用修正的赤潮指数 RI,分析了东中国海赤潮的日变化,结果表明,赤潮在 14:30 时面积达到最大。Hong 等^[42]利用 GOCI 和 MODIS 数据,对黄海入海高营养污水进行了监测。Young 等^[43]将卫星数据与数值模拟结合,分析了黄海和东海海面漂浮绿潮的漂移路径,发现漂浮绿潮的漂移由海流和风险控制。Gong 等^[44]利用 GOCI 数据提取了黄海和渤海海冰的漂移方向和速度。Bak 等^[45]基于 GOCI 数据发展了一种赤潮监测算法,并与传统的赤潮监测算法进行了对比,可有效避免误检情况。刘文宋等^[46]发展了一种基于 GOCI 数据的海冰厚度监测算法,并基于实测进行了检验,RMS 为 6.82 cm。

2.5 海洋动力过程探测

利用 GOCI 的逐时数据可进行海冰漂移速度、海表流场等的探测^[49-57]。Lang 等^[49]利用 GOCI 逐时产品估算了渤海海冰的漂移速度,并分析了海冰漂移的影响因素及各因素的贡献率。Lou 等^[50]基于 GOCI 数据的逐时特性,利用 MCC 法估算了东中国海的海表流场,通过分析发现流速的短时间变化主要是受潮汐的影响。海洋中的中尺度涡能够引起海表层叶绿素浓度的变化,利用 GOCI 的叶绿素浓度产品可观测海洋的中尺度涡等海洋动力过程。Park 等^[51]利用 GOCI 的叶绿素浓度产品探测到了日本海的中尺度涡;Lim 等^[52]利用 GOCI 观测到了反气旋暖涡引起叶绿素浓度升高现象。此外,Park 等^[53-54]还利用 GOCI 逐时数据发展了潮汐订正模型。Hu 等^[55]基于 GOCI 数据,利用 MCC 方法计算了杭州湾海域的表面流场,同时评估了杭州湾海域的悬浮泥沙的快速沉降和再悬浮过程。Warren 等^[56]也利用 GOCI 和 MCC 方法数据开展了海表流场的分析工作。吴颀等^[57]基于 GOCI 的总悬浮体数据分析了长江口海域表层悬浮体锋面的变化特征,并对其机制进行了初步分析。

2.6 大气探测

Lee 等^[58]利用 GOCI 数据生成了空间分辨率为 500 m 的海上气溶胶光学厚度产品,与地面观测数据的相关性为 0.99。Park 等^[59]将 GOCI 逐时气溶胶产品与模式模拟相结合,用于监测 PM 移事件的次数,证

明了 GOCI 气溶胶产品在 PM 监测中的应用潜力。Choi 等^[60]利用 GOCI 数据反演了东亚地区陆地和海洋的气溶胶光学厚度(AOD)、细模态比(FMF)、单次散射比(SSA)等气溶胶光学性质。Yuan 等^[61]基于 GOCI 数据发展了一种海雾探测算法,并分析了海雾的逐时变化特征。

3 结 语

GOCI 问世 6 a 间,在数据处理方法、数据产品精度评价等方面已开展相关研究工作,GOCI 数据在海洋生态环境监测、海洋灾害监测、海洋动力过程探测和大气探测等方面,特别是逐时变化监测方面显示了其独特优势。

与此同时,值得注意的是,我国科学家在上述相关领域的工作还比较少,作为水色遥感领域的新兴方向,希望能引起我国科学家的充分重视,迎头赶上。

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Advances in the Application Study of the First Geostationary Ocean Color Imager

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Abstract: Marine environmental parameters and marine disasters such as red tide and green tide can change obviously within a day. Therefore, high frequency observations are required to meet the monitoring needs. The polar orbiting ocean color satellites are relatively lower in observation frequency, whereas the geostationary orbiting ocean color satellites have an absolute advantage in the observation frequency. The first geostationary orbiting ocean color satellite in the world, i.e. the Geostationary Ocean Color Imager (GOCI) was launched by South Korea in 2010, which has made the ocean color monitoring realized an hour level time resolution. Scientists around the world have quickly carried out a large amount research work by using the GOCI data. In the present paper, the major parameters and the data processing software of the GOCI remote sensor are introduced, and then the main advances in the researches of GOCI from its advent to 2016, which involve satellite data processing, product quality evaluation, marine environment and disaster monitoring, marine dynamic process detection, atmospheric sounding, and so on, are reviewed in order to provide references for the application of ocean color remote sensing in China, especially for the application of the geostationary ocean color remote sensing.

Key words: GOCI; geostationary; remote sensing application; ocean color remote sensing

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