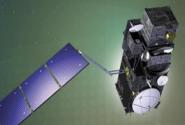






co-funded with





# Discussion on Matchup Protocols for Sentinel-3 Ocean Colour Product Validations in Comparison with in situ Measurements

7th Sentinel-3 Validation Team Meeting 2022

18-20 October 2022 | ESA-ESRIN | Frascati (Rm), Italy

Juan Ignacio Gossn EUMETSAT











Objective of this discussion: **EUMETSAT's Matchup Protocols** 

This protocol arouse as a need to have a common standard so that the results across this team

are as comparable as possible

- ❖ This document is assumed to respond to a consensus reached from this validation team, so all of us showing matchups should be aware of its existence, follow it or, in case of departing from it, explain the rationale behind your proposed variants.
- The protocol is currently being reviewed at EUMETSAT...

**EUMETSAT** opernicus alidations in comparison with in situ measurements This Document is Public EUM/SEN3/DOC/19/1092968 17 May 2021 The copyright of this document is the property of EUMETSAT.

→ Available at: eumetsat.int/media/44087





 $\sigma \rightarrow$  Standard deviation

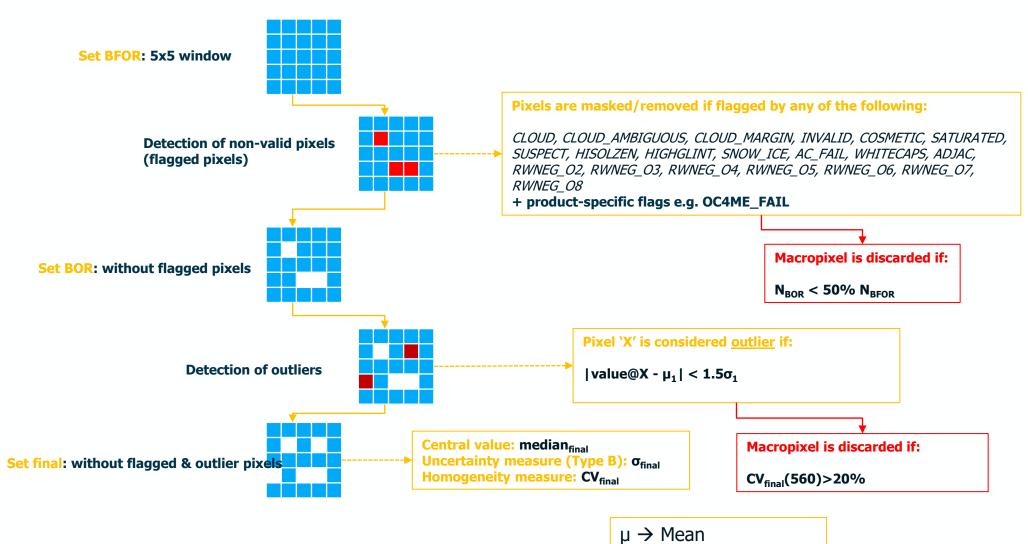






#### S3 OLCI OC matchup protocols, discussion

#### **EUMETSAT's Matchup Protocols:** extraction of statistics at macropixel level: **today**



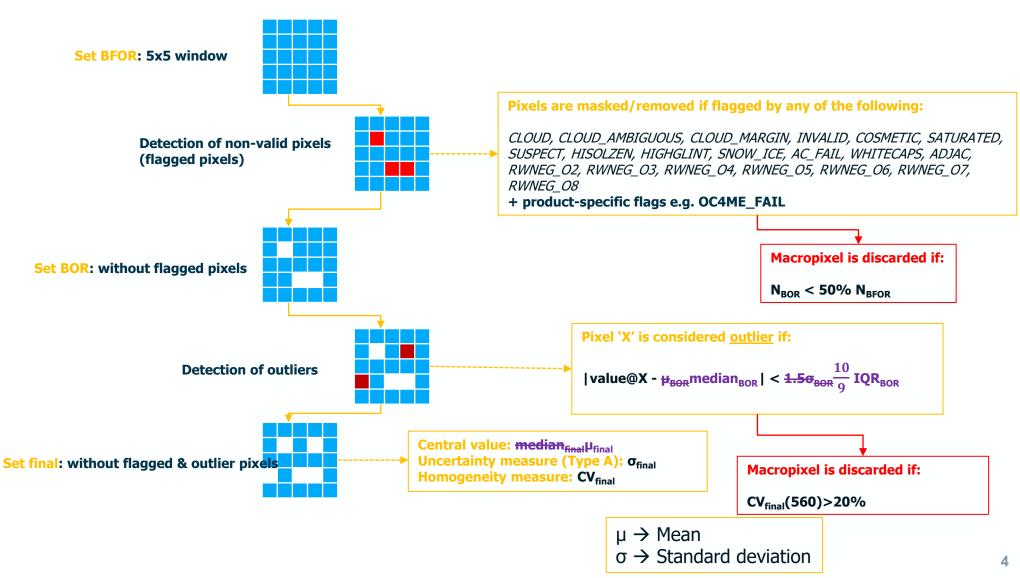








**EUMETSAT's Matchup Protocols:** extraction of statistics at macropixel level: **initial changes** 







24.65%

0σ

24.65%

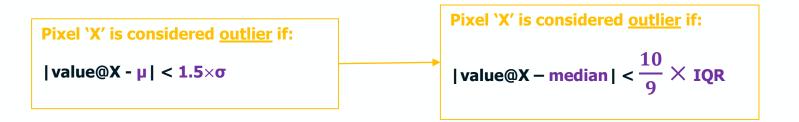
3σ

 $1\sigma$ 



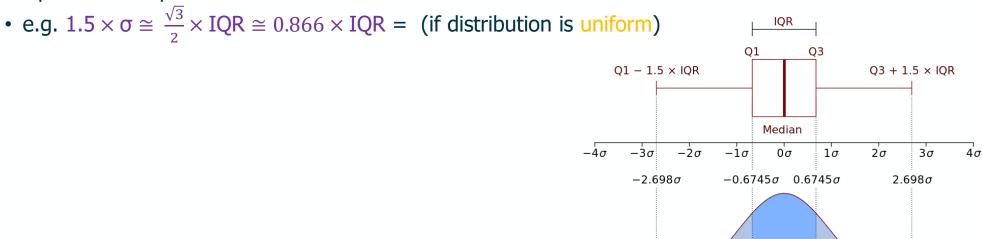


## S3 OLCI OC matchup protocols, discussion



#### Why?

- **Mean** and **standard deviation** are **non-robust statistics**, they are precisely highly affected by outliers
- On the contrary, median and IQR are robust statistics, suitable for outlier detection
- The "tolerance factor"  $\frac{10}{9}$  is chosen in a way that  $1.5 \times \sigma \cong \frac{10}{9} \times IQR \cong 1.111 \times IQR$  (normal distribution)
- This equivalence depends the distribution of the data:





## An example

25 random numbers following:

$$N(\mu = 0.025; \sigma = 0.0025)$$
+
outliers

#### Robust

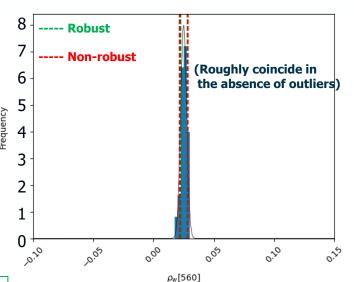
Pixel 'X' is considered outlier if:

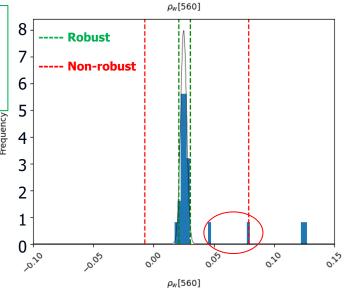
 $|\text{value@X - median}| < \frac{10}{9} \times IQR$ 

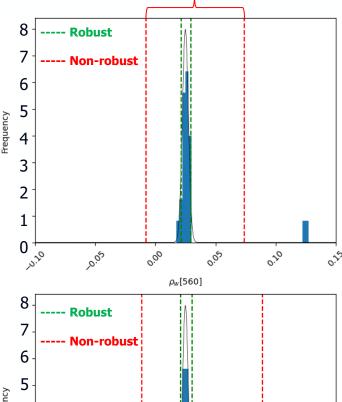
#### **Non-robust**

Pixel 'X' is considered <u>outlier</u> if:

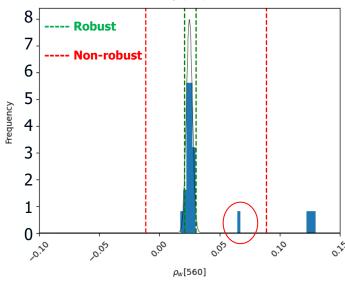
|value@X - mean|  $< 1.5 \times \sigma$ 







Threshold sensitive to outliers (!)







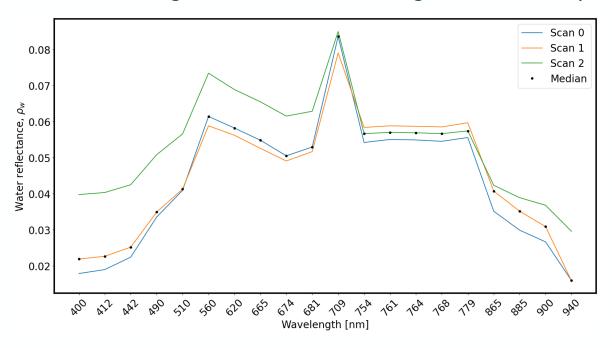




Central value: median ← Central value: μ

#### Why mean $(\mu)$ instead of **median**?

- It shouldn't be necessary to report a robust statistic (median): outliers were removed in the previous step!
- Reporting median means choosing the middle values among the set of valid pixels in the 5x5 window.















Why mean  $(\mu)$  instead of **median**?

• Mean has a series of well-known properties that median lacks:

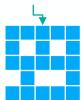








**Central value: median** Central value: u **Extraction window without flagged & outlier pixels** 



Case 1: Each (valid) pixel is assumed as an independent realization of the same measurand

Why mean  $(\mu)$  instead of **median**?

Mean has a series of well-known properties that median lacks: e.g.:

The **99-95-68** rule applies for normal distribution:

```
New realization falls in [\mu - 3\sigma; \mu + 3\sigma] with 99.7% confidence (k=3)
New realization falls in [\mu - 2\sigma; \mu + 2\sigma] with 95% confidence
                                                                              (k=2)
New realization falls in [\mu - \sigma; \mu + \sigma] with 68% confidence
                                                                            (k=1)
```









#### This is the way recommended in the Guide to the expression of uncertainty in measurement (GUM)



#### 4.2 Type A evaluation of standard uncertainty

**4.2.1** In most cases, the best available estimate of the expectation or expected value  $\mu_q$  of a quantity q that varies randomly [a random variable (C.2.2)], and for which n independent observations  $q_k$  have been obtained under the same conditions of measurement (see <u>B.2.15</u>), is the **arithmetic mean** or **average**  $\overline{q}$  (C.2.19) of the n observations:

$$\overline{q} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} q_k \tag{3}$$

**4.2.2** The individual observations  $q_k$  differ in value because of random variations in the influence quantities, or random effects (see 3.2.2). The experimental variance of the observations, which estimates the variance  $\sigma^2$  of the probability distribution of q, is given by

$$s^{2}(q_{k}) = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{j=1}^{n} (q_{j} - \overline{q})^{2}$$
(4)

This estimate of variance and its positive square root  $s(q_k)$ , termed the **experimental standard deviation** (B.2.17), characterize the variability of the observed values  $q_k$ , or more specifically, their dispersion about their mean  $\overline{q}$ .

**4.2.3** The best estimate of  $\sigma^2(\overline{q}) = \sigma^2/n$ , the variance of the mean, is given by

$$s^{2}\left(\overline{q}\right) = \frac{s^{2}\left(q_{k}\right)}{n}\tag{5}$$

Thus, for an input quantity  $X_i$  determined from n independent repeated observations  $X_{i,k}$ , the standard uncertainty  $u(x_i)$  of its estimate  $x_i = \overline{X}_i$  is  $u(x_i) = s(\overline{X}_i)$ , with  $s^2(\overline{X}_i)$  calculated according to Equation (5). For convenience,  $u^2(x_i) = s^2(\overline{X}_i)$  and  $u(x_i) = s(\overline{X}_i)$  are sometimes called a *Type A variance* and a *Type A standard uncertainty*, respectively.











Type A uncertainty when computing average of realizations.

We assume each <u>valid</u> pixel of the window is an **independent realization of the same measurand** 

Uncertainty measure (Type A): σ Uncertainty measure (Type A): σ/√N

(Of course, as you know, full uncertainty budget is still missing...)









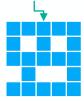




**Central value: median** 

Central value: µ

Extraction window without flagged & outlier pixels



Case 2: Each (valid) pixel is assumed as a realization of the same measurand (with unimodal distribution)

Type A uncertainty of the mean still bounded by standard deviation:

$$\sigma^{2}(\overline{X}) = \frac{1}{25} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{25} \sigma^{2}(X_{i}) + \sum_{i < j} Cov(X_{i}, X_{j}) \right) \leq \sigma_{window}^{2}$$

Uncertainty measure (Type A) bounded by: σ

New realisations "X" are still bounded around the mean  $\mu$  (no independence required)

#### **Chebyshev's inequality**

$$\Pr(|X-\mu| \geq k\sigma) \leq \frac{1}{k^2}.$$

#### Vysochanskij-Petunin inequality

$$egin{align} P(|X-\mu| \geq k\sigma) \leq rac{4}{9k^2} & ext{if} \quad k \geq \sqrt{8/3} = 1.633. \ P(|X-\mu| \geq k\sigma) \leq rac{4}{3k^2} - rac{1}{3} & ext{if} \quad k \leq \sqrt{8/3}. \ \end{align*}$$





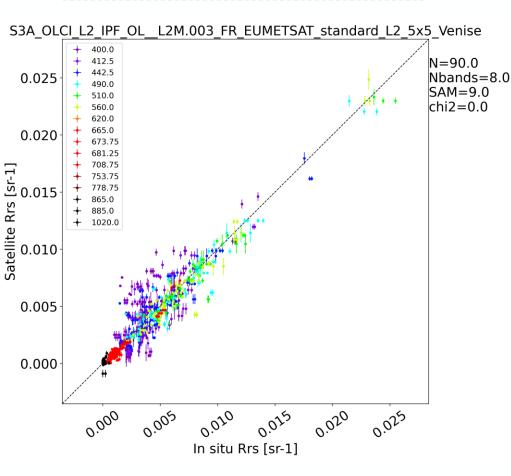




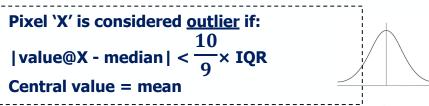


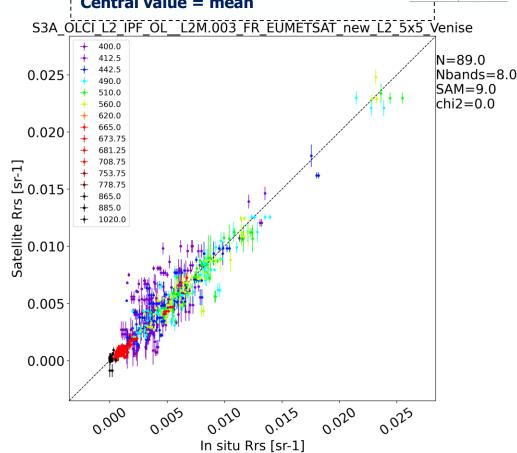
#### **Current protocol**

Pixel 'X' is considered <u>outlier</u> if:  $|value@X - mean| < 1.5 \times IQR$  Central value = median



#### Robust "1"









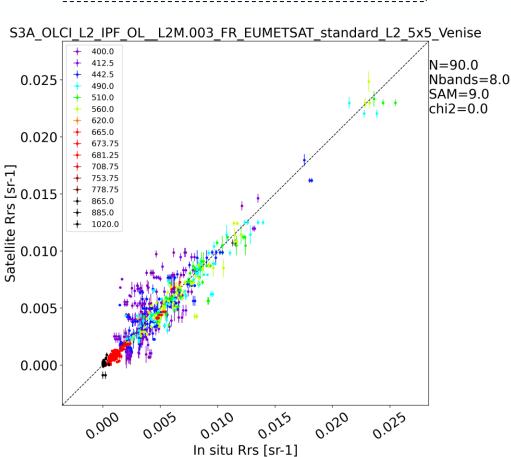




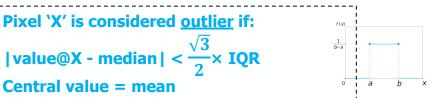


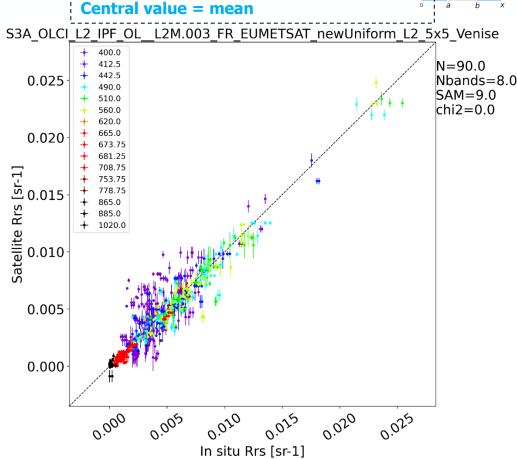
#### **Current protocol**

Pixel 'X' is considered <u>outlier</u> if: |value@X - mean| < 1.5× IQR Central value = median



#### Robust "2"







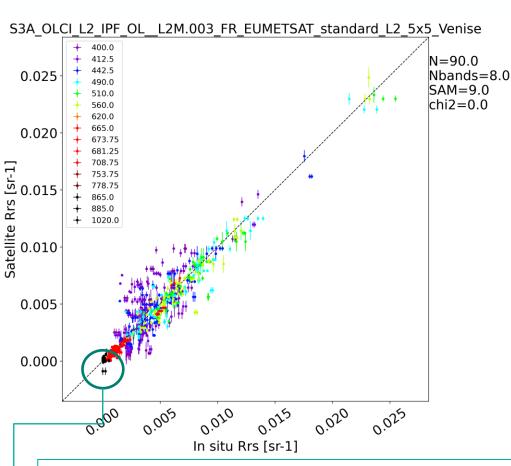




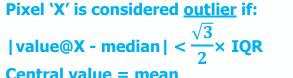




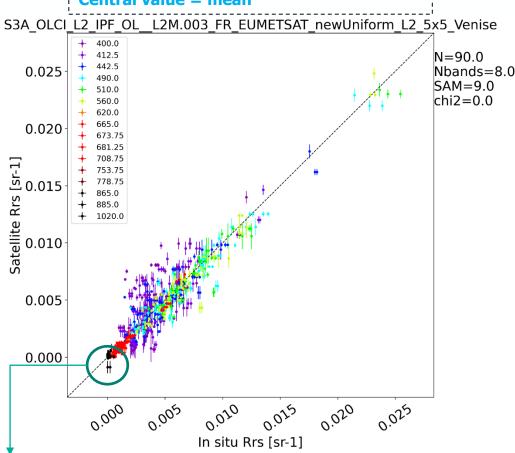
Pixel 'X' is considered outlier if:  $|value@X - mean| < 1.5 \times IQR$ Central value = median



#### Robust "2"







No recommendation is given regarding space-time interpolation of quasi-simultaneous matchup pairs











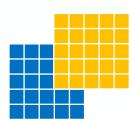
## Time-space aggregation of "quasi-simultaneous" matchup pairs?

→ in situ (satellite) measurements corresponding to the **same** satellite (in situ) measurement

**Case 1:** Continuous measurements at fix location within valid time difference  $(\pm 1 \text{hr})$ 

**Case 2:** Continuous measurements on moving vessel within valid time difference  $(\pm 1 \text{hr})$ 

Extraction windows intersect



Extraction windows do not intersect















- This document is based on consensus arrived by the S3VT-OC team and is the one that we share with all our users.
- Whenever relevant, the variants that we've seen in the last session (considered flags, time tolerance window, thresholds, spatial-temporal in situ satellite interpolation) and the rationale behind these variations must be documented.
- We look forward for your feedback on this document (today or in the coming months) over which a updated version will be developed.

