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Estimating the CDOM absorption coefficient in tropical inland waters using OLI/Landsat-8 images

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ABSTRACT

Coloured dissolved organic matter (CDOM) is the most abundant dissolved organic matter (DOM) in many natural waters and can affect the water quality, such as the light penetration and the thermal properties of water system. So the objective of this letter was to estimate the CDOM absorption coefficient at 440 nm, $a_{\text{CDOM}}(440)$, in Barra Bonita Reservoir (São Paulo State, Brazil) using operational land imager (OLI)/Landsat-8 images. For this two field campaigns were conducted in May and October 2014. During the field campaigns remote sensing reflectance (R_{rs}) were measured using a TriOS hyperspectral radiometer. Water samples were collected and analysed to obtain the $a_{\text{CDOM}}(440)$. To predict the $a_{\text{CDOM}}(440)$ from R_{rs} at two key wavelengths (650 and 480 nm) were regressed against laboratory-derived $a_{\text{CDOM}}(440)$ values. The validation using *in situ* data of $a_{\text{CDOM}}(440)$ algorithm indicated a goodness of fit, $R^2 = 0.70$, with a root mean square error (RMSE) of 10.65%. The developed algorithm was applied to the OLI/Landsat-8 images. Distribution maps were created with OLI/Landsat-8 images based on the adjusted algorithm.

ARTICLE HISTORY

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1. Introduction

Coloured dissolved organic matter (CDOM) is a photoactive component of dissolved organic carbon (DOC) and is often viewed as a reliable tracer of DOC (Zhu et al. 2014). According to Hoge and Lyon (2002) in freshwater environments the optical properties of CDOM-laden water are affected by microbiological assemblages and suspended substances. CDOM absorptivity in these aquatic systems can be quite high with absorption as high as 20 m^{-1} at 440 nm (Brezonik, Menken, and Bauer 2005).

Remote sensing provides an effective approach to estimate the CDOM absorption coefficient (a_{CDOM}) in a large spatial scope. The estimation of a_{CDOM} via remote sensing could be a valuable tool for studying ecological changes as well as carbon cycling at global scales (Tranvik et al. 2009). Bowers et al. (2000) theorized that a_{CDOM} at 440 nm ($a_{\text{CDOM}}(440)$) could be derived from satellite spectral data by ratio of reflectances in the red and another part of the spectrum. Binding and Bowers (2003) showed that a_{CDOM}

(440) could be derived using the ratio of remotely sensed reflectances (R_{rs}) in the red and blue-green parts of the spectrum (R_{rs665}/R_{rs490}).

The algorithms developed for case 1 waters may not be accurate for inland case 2 water, because of potential interference from solutes and suspended matter found in such waters that are not typically found in open oceans. A summary of bio-optical models often used to estimate the a_{CDOM} can be accessed in Zhu et al. (2014) and the factors that affect the measurement of CDOM from remote sensing are in Brezonik et al. (2015).

Then the scientific question of this letter is that: the potential of the spectral band ratio (red/blue-green) to estimate $a_{CDOM}(440)$ holds true if we are working with tropical inland case 2 waters? To address this issue, the aim of this letter was to estimate the $a_{CDOM}(440)$ using the red/blue-green band ratio. For this two field trips were conducted to measure the R_{rs} and to collect water samples to obtain the $a_{CDOM}(440)$ in laboratory. A model was developed and then applied in operational land imager (OLI)/Landsat-8 images to show the $a_{CDOM}(440)$ distribution. Hence to our knowledge it is the first time that this type of research was conducted to study the $a_{CDOM}(440)$ distribution in tropical inland waters in Brazil.

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Study area

Barra Bonita hydroelectric reservoir (BBHR) (22° 31' 10" S and 48° 32' 3" W) lies in the middle course of the Tietê River, São Paulo State, Brazil (Figure 1). The BBHR is situated in a transitional region between tropical and subtropical climate, characterized by a dry period (May–October) and a wet period (November–April). The maximum depth is 25 m, with an average of 10.2 m. The water retention time varies from 30 days (austral summer) to 180 days (austral winter), while the flow range is of 1,500 m³ s⁻¹ in the austral summer (wet season) to 200 m³ s⁻¹ in the austral winter (dry season, Tundisi, Matsumura-Tundisi, and Abe 2008). BBHR is characterized as highly productive water and presents a species richness and high concentration of phytoplankton (Dellamano-Oliveira et al. 2008). The BBHR is eutrophic due to a high load of wastewater and fertilizers coming from the lower Tietê River.

2.2. Fieldwork

Two campaigns were carried out from 5 to 8 May 2014 and from 13 to 17 October 2014.

2.3. Radiometric data

In situ radiometric measurements were made using three TriOS hyperspectral radiometers: two ARC-VIS sensors with a 7° field-of-view in order to measure radiance, and one ACC-VIS sensor with a cosine collector to measure irradiance. Both ARC and ACC sensors have 3.3 nm of spectral sampling, work in a wavelength ranging from 320 nm to 950 nm, use an integration time of 4 ms–8 s, and an operation temperature ranging from -10°C to +50°C (TriOS, Oldenburg, Germany). Radiances (total radiance – L_t ; and

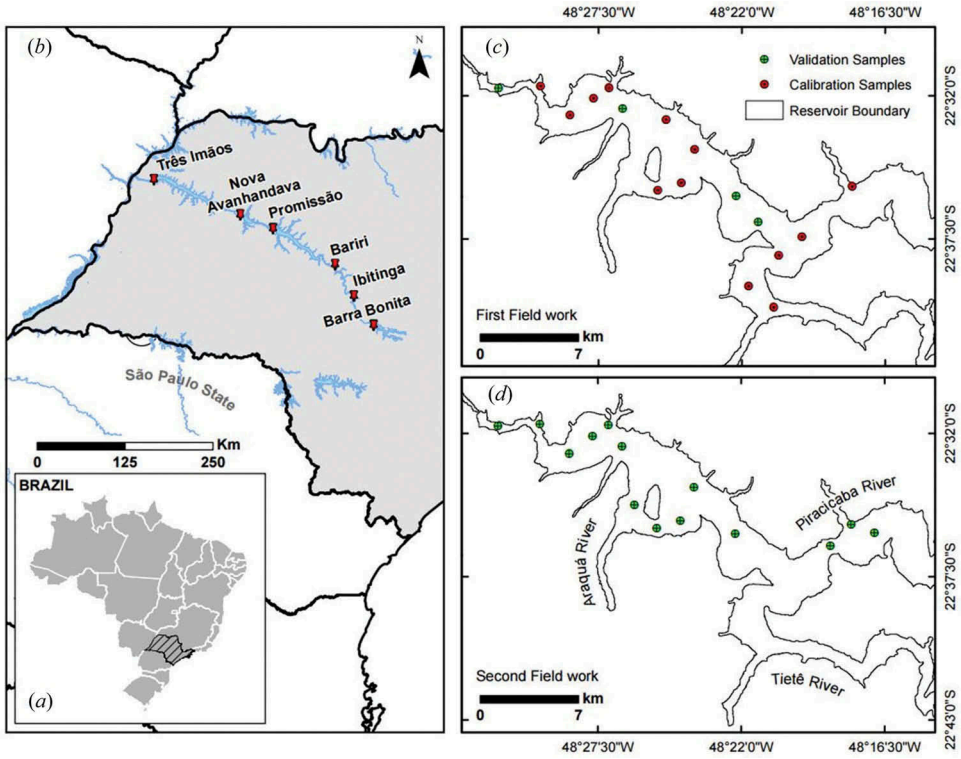


Figure 1. Location of the study area (a) Brazil, with São Paulo State highlighted, (b) Tietê River and the cascade of reservoirs (from upstream to downstream: Barra Bonita, Ibitinga, Bariri, Promissão, Nova Avanhandava, and Três Irmãos) and the sampling locations from the first, (c) and the second, (d) fieldwork.

diffuse radiance – L_{sky} , both in $W\ m^{-2}\ sr^{-1}$ and downwelling irradiance data ($E_d(0^+)$, in $W\ m^{-2}$) were measured in an azimuth angle of 90° in order to minimize the specular reflection (Mobley 1999). To avoid shadow from the instrument the fieldwork followed the geometry suggested by Mueller (2003). The hyperspectral measurements allowed the computing of the R_{rs} (units in sr^{-1}) above water, by using Equation (1).

$$R_{rs}(\theta, \phi, \lambda, 0^+) = \frac{L_t(\theta, \phi, \lambda, 0^+) - 0.028 \times L_{sky}(\theta, \phi, \lambda, 0^+)}{E_d(\theta, \phi, \lambda, 0^+)}, \quad (1)$$

where θ is the azimuthal angle (in degrees), ϕ is the zenithal angle (in degrees), λ is the wavelength (in nm), and 0^+ indicates that measurements were made just above the water surface.

To simulate the $R_{rs}(\lambda)$ signals that would be recorded by the satellite sensor at each channel centred at wavelength λ , weighted averages of each R_{rs} spectrum were calculated by using as weights the spectral band responses of OLI (Barsi et al. 2014), as given below (Equation 2).

$$R_{rs-s}(\lambda) = \frac{\sum_{\lambda} R_{rs}(\lambda) \times S(\lambda)}{\sum_{\lambda} S(\lambda)}, \quad (2)$$

where $S(\lambda)$ is the OLI spectral response function, and $R_{rs_s}(\lambda)$ is the simulated R_{rs} . The OLI bands simulated were band 4 (640–670 nm) and 2 (450–510 nm).

2.4. Coloured dissolved organic matter absorption coefficient (a_{CDOM})

Water samples were filtered through a nylon membrane Whatman with 0.22 μm pore size and 47 mm diameter to measure the CDOM absorbance (A_{CDOM}). The filtrates were stored and kept cool in the dark until the analysis. The samples were measured at room temperature using a quartz cuvette with 10 cm optical path. The measurements were conducted in a spectral range of 280–800 nm using a 2600 UV-Vis spectrophotometer (Shimadzu, Kyoto, Japan) with a single beam and Milli-Q water was used as blank reference. From the A_{CDOM} , a_{CDOM} was calculated by using Equation (3) (Briucaud, Morel, and Prieur 1981).

$$a_{CDOM} = 2.3 \frac{A_{CDOM}(\lambda)}{l}, \quad (3)$$

where $A_{CDOM}(\lambda)$ is the absorbance at wavelength (λ) and l is the cuvette path length in metres (Briucaud, Morel, and Prieur 1981).

2.5. $a_{CDOM}(440)$ algorithm development

Based on Binding and Bowers (2003), the $a_{CDOM}(440)$ model was derived for red/blue-green ratio, adapting the R_{rs} for OLI/Landsat-8 bands. To fit the model, a regression analysis of R_{rs} ratio, at 650 nm (OLI band 4) and 480 nm (OLI band 2) ($R_{rs}(650)/R_{rs}(480)$), against $a_{CDOM}(440)$ measured in laboratory was carried out to predict the last from OLI/Landsat-8 images. This band ratio was chosen because these bands are free from atmospheric correction errors (Belanger et al. 2008).

2.6. OLI/ Landsat-8 images processing

The developed algorithm to predict the $a_{CDOM}(440)$ was applied on five OLI/Landsat-8 images (path/row 220/76) from 2014 (level 1 product). The images were acquired on 31 January, 11 September, 13 October, 29 October, and 16 December and available on United States Geological Survey (USGS) site (www.earthexplorer.com). The signal registered by a remote sensor is influenced by the atmospheric attenuation (scattering and absorption of gases and molecules), and it is affected by the differences in geometry and illumination conditions. Then, it is essential to differentiate these interferences from the real radiometric signal from the targets. Based on this, the radiometric normalization process was conducted using the iteratively reweighted multivariate alteration detection – IR-MAD (Canty, Nielsen, and Schmidt 2004).

To conduct the IR-MAD processing, the reference image was atmospherically corrected by using Fast Line-of-sight Atmospheric Analysis of Hypercubes (FLAASH, Adler-Golden et al. 1999) method. The reference OLI image was acquired by OLI on 26 October 2013, and was chosen for being the oldest image from the OLI time series without cloud coverage. The OLI images were converted into top-of-atmosphere radiance (L_{TOA}) using the conversion factors available in the metadata file of each image. The reference image

in surface reflectance (R_{SURF}) and the L_{TOA} images were used as input in IR-MAD. As result, the 2014 images were converted into R_{SURF} . To apply the $a_{\text{CDOM}}(440)$ algorithm, the R_{SURF} of each image was divided by π to convert them into R_{rs} (Moses et al. 2012). The closure between the R_{rs} obtained from the OLI images and from the *in situ* R_{rs} can be accessed in Watanabe et al. (2015).

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Average a_{CDOM} measured *in situ*

The average a_{CDOM} spectra showed the characteristic exponential decay of absorption with increasing wavelength (Briucaud, Morel, and Prieur 1981), which can be represented by the following equation:

$$a_y = a_{\text{CDOM}} 440 \times e^{(-m(\lambda-440))}, \quad (4)$$

where a_y is the absorption by CDOM at wavelength λ , and m is a constant slope parameter which represents the rate of decay of absorption with λ . The average a_{CDOM} spectra for each field survey (May and October 2014) are shown in Figure 2. Descriptive statistics can be accessed in Watanabe et al. (2015).

The average $a_{\text{CDOM}}(440)$ for May and October was of 0.787 (ranging from 0.644 to 1.112) and 1.110 m^{-1} (ranging from 0.811 to 1.413) and the slope parameter m was of 0.012 and 0.014 nm^{-1} , respectively. There is more CDOM absorptivity in October than in May. This occurs because October is the end of the dry season and the beginning of the wet season; therefore the rain on the watershed carries organic matter (mainly from agriculture and wastewater) into the Barra Bonita (BB) reservoir. The temporal modifications in the slope parameter can be observed when CDOM is generated by bacteria (Yamashita et al. 2013). According to Organelli et al. (2014), the solar radiation in surface waters degrades the CDOM molecules and yields high slope parameter and low a_{CDOM} values. To investigate the spatial distribution of $a_{\text{CDOM}}(440)$ an R_{rs} -based algorithm was developed.

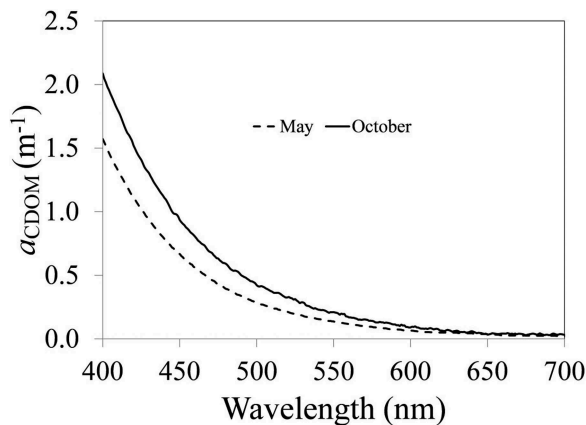


Figure 2. Average a_{CDOM} measured in laboratory from water samples collected in fieldworks in May and October 2014.

3.2. CDOM absorption algorithm

To predict the $a_{\text{CDOM}}(440)$ from R_{rs} a band ratio using two key wavelengths (650 and 480 nm) was adopted and regressed against laboratory derived $a_{\text{CDOM}}(440)$ values (Figure 3(a)). Several band ratios were tested and the best fit was obtained using the mentioned ratio. Using $a_{\text{CDOM}}(440)$ and concurrently acquired *in situ* spectral data from BB reservoir, the following equation was derived:

$$a_{\text{CDOM}}(440) = 2.70 \times \left(\frac{R_{\text{rs}}(650)}{R_{\text{rs}}(480)} \right)^2 - 6.14 \times \frac{R_{\text{rs}}(650)}{R_{\text{rs}}(480)} + 4.19 \quad (5)$$

The validation of the Equation (5) indicated a goodness of fit, $R^2 = 0.70$, between measured $a_{\text{CDOM}}(440)$ and those predicted by the algorithm (Figure 3(b)). The obtained root mean square error (RMSE) was of 10.65% (mean bias of -0.037 m^{-1}) and for $a_{\text{CDOM}}(440)$ values lower than 0.85 m^{-1} the algorithm overestimated and for $a_{\text{CDOM}}(440)$ values higher than 0.85 m^{-1} the model underestimated. The Equation (5) was applied to the OLI/Landsat-8 images to obtain the $a_{\text{CDOM}}(440)$ distribution.

3.3. Application of the $a_{\text{CDOM}}(440)$ algorithm to OLI/Landsat-8 images

The predicted $a_{\text{CDOM}}(440)$ distributions based on OLI/Landsat-8 images are presented in Figure 4. Overall, the highest $a_{\text{CDOM}}(440)$ values occur in Tietê River during the dry season (Figure 4(a)) and in Piracicaba River during the wet season (Figure 4(b) and (d)). The exception of this rule are the results presented in Figure 4(c) and (e), where no rain occurred in the week of the image date; and in these cases the highest $a_{\text{CDOM}}(440)$ values come from the Tietê River. In addition, high $a_{\text{CDOM}}(440)$ values are more often found in the south-west portion of the BB reservoir.

This is a result of the wind preferential direction that stacks water from northeast to south-west portion. According to Barbosa et al. (1999), BB reservoir is a polymictic ecosystem with fluctuations promoted by rainfall and wind. External forces such as, wind, intrusion of water from tributaries, low retention time during Austral summer months (December–March), and density currents as a result of the contribution of the two main tributaries Tietê and Piracicaba Rivers, may influence the mixing processes in the horizontal and vertical scales in this reservoir. Values higher than 1.10 m^{-1} contains more uncertainty due to the dataset range used to calibrate the model (see Figure 3(a)).

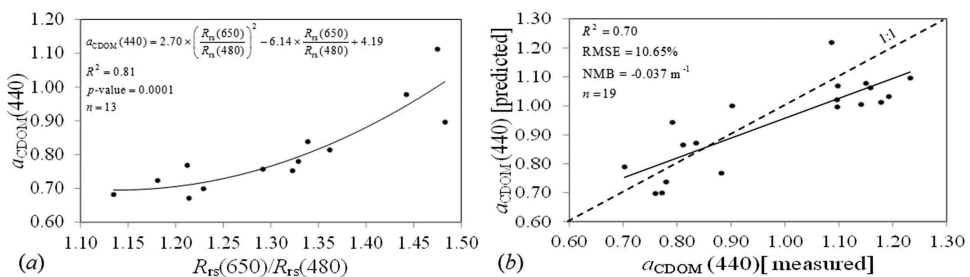


Figure 3. Fitted a_{CDOM} model using the calibration dataset (a) and the model validation, and (b) RMSE = root mean square error and NMB = normalized mean bias.

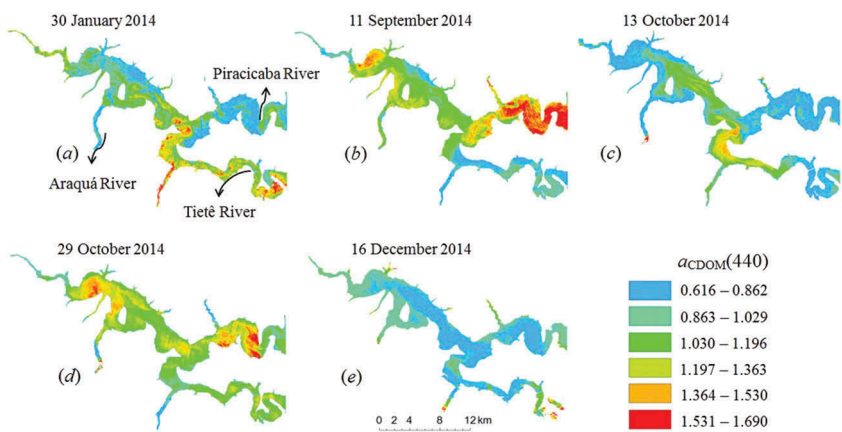


Figure 4. Spatial distribution of $a_{\text{CDOM}}(440)$ in BB reservoir: (a) 30 January 2014, (b) 11 September 2014, (c) 13 October 2014, (d) 29 October 2014, and (e) 16 December 2014.

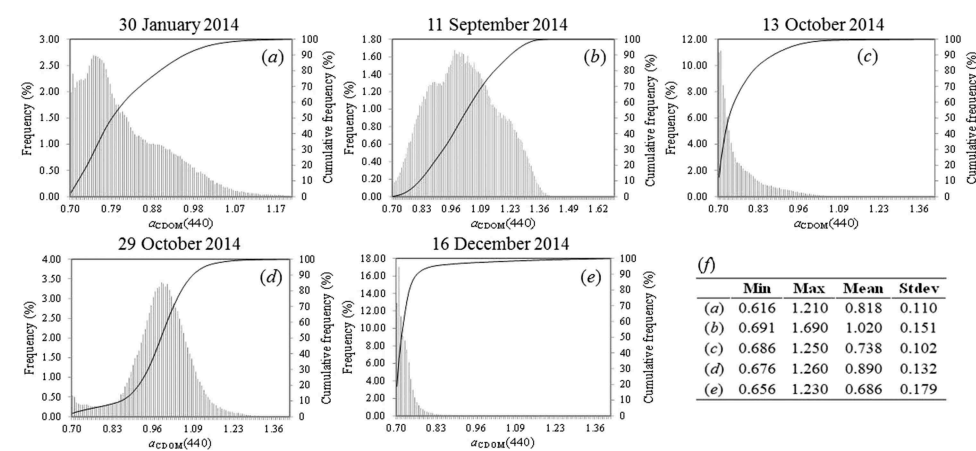


Figure 5. Frequency of occurrence of different values of $a_{\text{CDOM}}(440)$ for (a) 30 January 2014, (b) 11 September 2014, (c) 13 October 2014, (d) 29 October 2014, and (e) 16 December 2014 and the descriptive statistics, minimum, maximum, mean, and standard deviation (Stdev) for each month (f).

The spatial distribution of $a_{\text{CDOM}}(440)$ can be summarized using frequency histograms (Figure 5). The frequency histogram for $a_{\text{CDOM}}(440)$ predicted on 30 January 2014 shows that values lower than 0.79 m^{-1} are more frequent and represent approximately 55% of all the pixels (Figure 5(a)).

For 11 September 2014, the $a_{\text{CDOM}}(440)$ histogram exhibited a normal distribution, with frequency values between 0.96 and 1.09 m^{-1} , representing 70% of the pixels (Figure 5(b)). For the $a_{\text{CDOM}}(440)$ predicted in October the histogram was very different, since the lowest values (lower than 0.75 m^{-1}) were more frequent (65%) in the image from 13 October; on the other hand the $a_{\text{CDOM}}(440)$ values were more normally distributed between 0.83 and 1.15 m^{-1} for the image from 29 October. The histogram from 16 December 2014 (Figure 5(e)) the more frequent $a_{\text{CDOM}}(440)$ values were lower than 0.75 m^{-1} .

The descriptive statistics for the predicted $a_{\text{CDOM}}(440)$ values are shown in Figure 5(f). The highest $a_{\text{CDOM}}(440)$ was found in the image from September and the lowest from January. The highest standard deviation was found in December and the lowest in October 11. The highest mean $a_{\text{CDOM}}(440)$ was found in September as a result of the discharge of water from Piracicaba River.

Using OLI/Landsat-8 images to predict the chlorophyll-*a* (Chl-*a*) concentration in BB reservoir, Watanabe et al. (2015) found that the Piracicaba and Tietê Rivers were classified as hypertrophic both in May and in October. The Chl-*a* concentration in these months reached up to 500 mg m^{-3} . These authors also reported that in January the Chl-*a* concentration was higher in Tietê River than in Piracicaba River and the opposite occurred in October 2014. Since the phytoplankton degradation is one source of CDOM and DOC the knowledge about the Chl-*a* concentration distribution is essential.

Another source of CDOM and DOC is the surrounding terrestrial ecosystem. Prado and Novo (2015) used TM/Landsat-5 images to classify the land use and land cover in the Barra Bonita watershed in the year of 2002. The results of this classification showed that the watershed was mainly occupied by pasture (29.35%), sugar cane (28.06%), natural vegetation (15.21%), bare soil (10.30%), and urban area (7.34%). There is a tendency in increasing the agriculture area in the watershed and therefore the CDOM and DOC will also increase. Since DOC has significant implications on our environment and climate change due to its importance role in the carbon cycle, studying the CDOM distribution in aquatic systems will greatly improve our understanding about the dynamics of DOC and the impact on water quality (Tranvik et al. 2009).

4. Conclusion

In this letter the *in situ* measurements, satellite images and algorithm development have been focused on inland water, where biogeochemical and bio-optical characteristics are more complex than those in marine waters. The band ratio, R_{rs650}/R_{rs480} , was capable to estimate the $a_{\text{CDOM}}(440)$ from OLI/Landsat-8 images. Even without specific bands for CDOM application, OLI/Landsat-8 images exhibited sensibility and potential for estimating $a_{\text{CDOM}}(440)$. The $a_{\text{CDOM}}(440)$ distribution showed the influence of rain season on the contribution from Tietê and Piracicaba River along the year. The land use and land cover in the watershed also contributes to increase the $a_{\text{CDOM}}(440)$ values, especially during the rainy season. Due to their empirical base, this algorithm may be specific for BB reservoir and future research is needed to confirm if this model can be used in other reservoirs.

Disclosure statement

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