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Article

Improvement of Atmospheric Correction of Satellite Sentinel-3/OLCI Data for Oceanic Waters in Presence of *Sargassum*

Léa Schamberger^{1,2}, Audrey Minghelli^{1,2,*} , Malik Chami³ and François Steinmetz⁴

¹ Laboratoire d'Informatique et Système (LIS), Université de Toulon, CNRS UMR 7020, F-83041 Toulon, France; lea-schamberger@etud.univ-tln.fr

² Laboratoire d'Informatique et Système (LIS), Aix Marseille Université, F-13288 Marseille, France

³ Laboratoire Atmosphères Milieux Observations Spatiales (LATMOS), Sorbonne Université, CNRS-INSU, F-06304 Nice, France; malik.chami@upmc.fr

⁴ HYGEOS, Euratechnologies, 165 av. de Bretagne, F-59000 Lille, France; fs@hygeos.com

* Correspondence: audrey.minghelli@univ-tln.fr

Abstract: The invasive species of brown algae *Sargassum* gathers in large aggregations in the Caribbean Sea, and has done so especially over the last decade. These aggregations wash up on shores and decompose, leading to many socio-economic issues for the population and the coastal ecosystem. Satellite ocean color data sensors such as Sentinel-3/OLCI can be used to detect the presence of *Sargassum* and estimate its fractional coverage and biomass. The derivation of *Sargassum* presence and abundance from satellite ocean color data first requires atmospheric correction; however, the atmospheric correction procedure that is commonly used for oceanic waters needs to be adapted when dealing with the occurrence of *Sargassum* because the non-zero water reflectance in the near infrared band induced by *Sargassum* optical signature could lead to *Sargassum* being wrongly identified as aerosols. In this study, this difficulty is overcome by interpolating aerosol and sunglint reflectance between nearby *Sargassum*-free pixels. The proposed method relies on the local homogeneity of the aerosol reflectance between *Sargassum* and *Sargassum*-free areas. The performance of the adapted atmospheric correction algorithm over *Sargassum* areas is evaluated. The proposed method is demonstrated to result in more plausible aerosol and sunglint reflectances. A reduction of between 75% and 88% of pixels showing a negative water reflectance above 600 nm were noticed after the correction of the several images.

Keywords: *Sargassum*; atmospheric correction; aerosols; OLCI



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1. Introduction

Sargassum is an algal invasive species originally found in the Sargasso Sea, which is located in the northwest of the Atlantic Ocean facing the State of Florida, USA between 20° N and 35° N. Since 2010, *Sargassum* has been found in large quantities elsewhere, typically in the south of the Caribbean Sea as far as Brazil, but also as far as West Africa. The spatial extent of *Sargassum* presence can possibly be explained by global climate changes, especially by the increase of oceanic water temperatures, by the modifications of hydrodynamical conditions and by the farming of deforested zones [1,2]. Once washed up on beaches, *Sargassum* decomposes, producing a gas impacting inhabitants' health, tourism and the coastal environment. Scientific researches are conducted to gain an understanding of the evolution of the *Sargassum* [3,4]. Remote sensing techniques can provide interesting information regarding standing stock forecasts in terms of spatial location, period of occurrence and abundance [5].

The presence of floating *Sargassum* can be detected using satellite imagery due to the increased water reflectance caused by *Sargassum* in the red and near infrared (NIR).

Hu [6] has proposed the Floating Algae Index (FAI) applied to MODIS data to detect *Sargassum* aggregation using the red edge signal. However, the interpretation of such an index can be challenging due to the fact that *Sargassum* and cloud optical signature could both lead to high FAI values. Wang and Hu [7] modified the FAI to provide the Alternative Floating Algae Index (AFAI), which is less sensitive to the presence of cloud edges or thin clouds. Based on the AFAI, these authors were able to infer the fractional coverage of *Sargassum* in the Gulf of Mexico. Wang and Hu's method was adapted to ENVISAT/MERIS data by Gower et al. [8,9] through the Maximum Chlorophyll Index (MCI). The MCI was then adapted for the data acquired by the Ocean Land Color Imager (OLCI) sensor onboard the Sentinel-3 satellite platform. The current *Sargassum* reflectance indices use the top of atmosphere reflectance corrected for the Rayleigh scattering as inputs. This is because there is currently no reliable atmospheric correction that can be applied to derive the above water reflectance for the specific case of the presence of floating algae [9]. Although the aerosol correction may have a weak influence on the Algal Indices (AFAI and MCI) [6], which are based on spectral reflectance differences, such a correction remains necessary for applications that deal with the above water reflectance values, such as the derivation of *Sargassum* fractional coverage and the consideration of the immersion depth of the *Sargassum* aggregations. The performance of the atmospheric correction procedure is therefore of critical importance for providing relevant products related to *Sargassum* properties.

While the Rayleigh (i.e., molecular) atmospheric scattering component is well known in theory, the correction of top-of-atmosphere reflectance for the aerosol reflectance remains a challenging task because their optical properties cannot locally be predicted. Standard atmospheric correction methods over open ocean waters assume the water reflectance to be small in the near infrared (NIR) domain [10–12]. If the water reflectance is close to zero for such oceanic water, the top-of-atmosphere reflectance is mainly ascribed to the aerosol reflectance in addition to the Rayleigh scattering component. The derivation of the aerosol reflectance is carried out in the NIR domain based on the comparison between satellite measurements and reflectances simulated using various models of aerosol optical properties. Then, the aerosol models are used to estimate the aerosol reflectance in the visible domain. In the presence of *Sargassum*, such a common procedure cannot apply because *Sargassum* induce a strong water reflectance in the near infrared bands due to their optical signature in the red-edge part of the spectrum. Therefore, the NIR aerosol reflectance could be overestimated regarding pixels containing *Sargassum* (called “*Sargassum* pixels”), as compared with *Sargassum*-free areas, when using standard atmospheric correction procedures [13]. Other methods such as ACOLITE [14] can be considered to correct aerosol reflectance in the presence of algal blooms. In this paper, an extension of a given standard atmospheric correction method (POLYMER [15]) is proposed to derive the water reflectance from satellite data over oceanic waters containing *Sargassum*. The POLYMER method has the advantage of taking into account sunglint as well as absorbing inhomogeneous aerosols. The standard POLYMER algorithm has been successfully applied in the past to various satellite sensors, including ENVISAT/MERIS, Sentinel-2/MSI and Sentinel-3/OLCI data for *Sargassum*-free waters [15,16].

This paper is organized as follows: the study area, the Sentinel-3/OLCI satellite data and the methodology used to adapt the standard atmospheric correction in the presence of *Sargassum* are outlined in Section 2. The evaluation of the performance of the *Sargassum*-dominated area detection and the benefits of the proposed atmospheric correction procedure are presented in Section 3. Finally, the consistency of the proposed atmospheric correction methodology is discussed in Section 4.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Study Area

The study area is located in the Lesser Antilles Islands (Figure 1), off which an increasing amount of *Sargassum* aggregation has been observed in the Caribbean Sea since 2010.

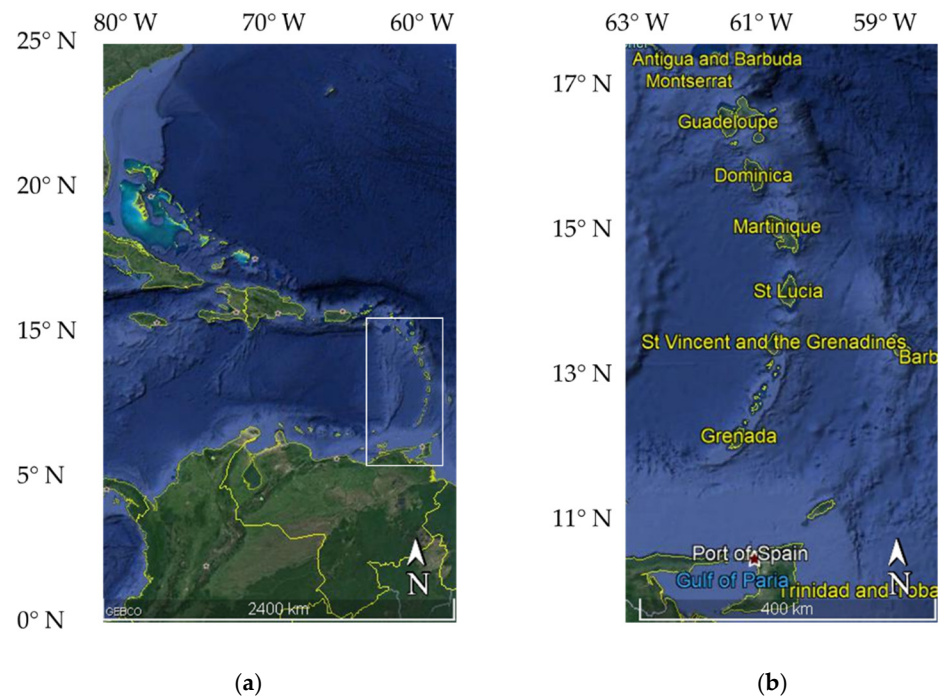


Figure 1. (a) Area of interest for the study: the Caribbean Sea; (b) Focus on the lesser Antilles Islands.

2.2. Satellite Data

The Ocean Land Color Instrument's (OLCI) satellite sensor, which is onboard the Sentinel-3 satellite platform, provides images at a spatial resolution of 300 m for 21 spectral bands from the visible to near infrared, namely from 400 to 1020 nm. OLCI is highly appropriate for providing reliable ocean color observations thanks to its high radiometric sensitivity. Two satellite platforms were launched in 2016 and 2018, respectively, providing a 1-day temporal resolution [17].

Five Sentinel-3/OLCI images were analyzed for this study; they were acquired on 8 July 2017 13:00, 27 June 2018 14:24, 9 May 2020 14:00, 14 September 2020 14:20 and 28 December 2020 13:55. These images were selected because they exhibit numerous occurrences of *Sargassum* and were captured during different years and seasons. The Level-1 data product, namely the Top Of Atmosphere radiance, was downloaded from the Copernicus website [18]. Figure 2 shows the Red-Green-Blue (RGB) composite of the processed Sentinel-3/OLCI image acquired on 8 July 2017 13:00.

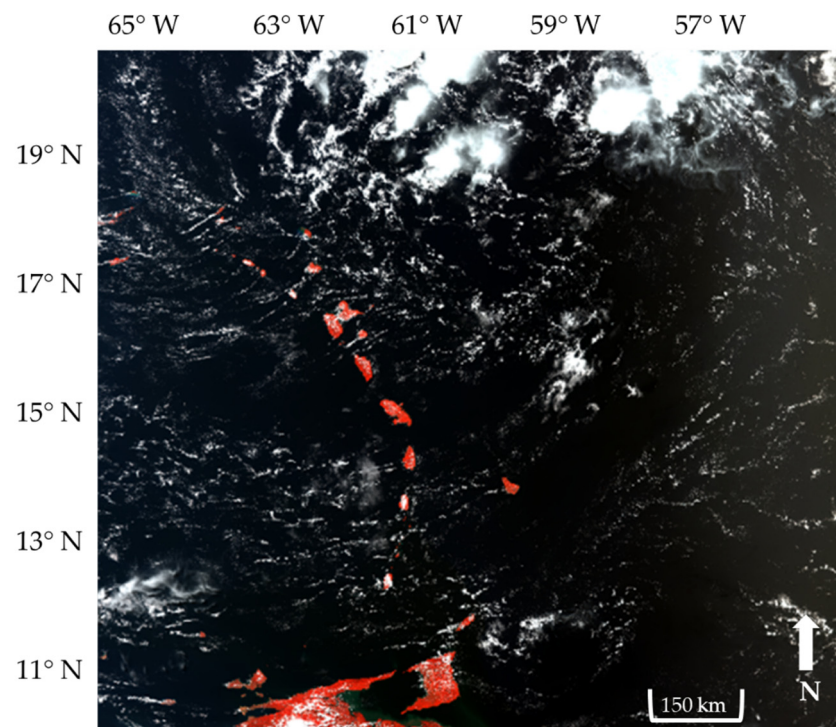


Figure 2. NIR-G-B composite image of the Sentinel-3/OLCI satellite data acquired on 8 July 2017 at 13:00.

2.3. In Situ Data

In situ measurements are important to correctly interpret satellite observations, especially to validate the proposed adjustment of the atmospheric correction procedure in the presence of *Sargassum*. Although in situ data were not collected for the current study, Ody et al. [18] were able to gather in situ data of *Sargassum* aggregations through two cruise campaigns in the western Atlantic Ocean between Brazil and the Caribbean Sea in the summer and autumn of 2017, which is the same period as the satellite image processed here. The above water reflectances were collected by Ody et al. using deck observations of *Sargassum* aggregations. Water reflectances were recorded for many *Sargassum* aggregations associated with their abundance (fractional coverage at the metric scale [12]). Although Ody et al.'s data cannot be rigorously used as a validation dataset in the current study, they will be used in Section 4 to discuss the benefits and the consistency of the proposed atmospheric correction method to correctly provide water reflectance in the presence of *Sargassum*.

2.4. Methodology

2.4.1. Standard Procedure for Atmospheric Correction over Oceanic Waters

The main steps of the atmospheric correction procedure that can typically be used above oceanic waters are reiterated here. The Level-1 satellite data consist of top-of-atmosphere radiance (L_{TOA}) that first need to be normalized by the cosine of the solar zenith angle (θ_s) and the extraterrestrial solar irradiance (E_s) to provide top-of-atmosphere reflectance (Equation (1)).

$$\rho_{TOA}(\lambda) = \frac{\pi L_{TOA}(\lambda)}{\cos(\theta_s) E_s(\lambda)} \quad (1)$$

ρ_{TOA} can be decomposed as a sum of various terms (Equation (2)):

$$\rho_{TOA} = t_{oz} t_{NO_2} \left(\rho_{mol} + T \rho_{gli} + \rho_{aer} + \rho_{coupl} + t \rho_w^+ \right) \quad (2)$$

where t_{oz} is the transmittance of the ozone and t_{NO_2} the transmittance of the nitrogen dioxide, ρ_{mol} is the Rayleigh molecular scattering, ρ_{gli} is the sunglint reflectance weighted by the direct transmittance T , ρ_{aer} is the reflectance of the aerosols, ρ_{coupl} accounts for the various coupling terms between the sunglint, the molecules and the aerosols, t is the total (i.e., direct and diffuse) transmittance for atmospheric scattering and ρ_w^+ is the reflectance just above the air-water interface (i.e., water reflectance).

Some of the atmospheric contributions can be accurately predicted using either ancillary data or theoretical calculations. Those contributions consist of the ozone transmittance $t_{oz}(\lambda)$, which is determined based on the total ozone concentration as provided by ECMWF data (European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts), and of the Rayleigh molecular scattering reflectance based on the atmospheric pressure at sea level. These inputs are stored in look-up tables to save computational time. The correction for the sunglint is performed using the ECMWF wind speed data that is derived from the sea surface roughness model by Cox and Munk (1954, [19]). The top-of-atmosphere reflectance can then be corrected by the ozone transmittance, the Rayleigh scattering effects and the sunglint reflectance. The resulting reflectance is hereafter referred to as ρ' . The aerosol reflectance ρ_{aer} , the coupling term ρ_{coupl} , and the residue of sunglint reflectance that has not been totally corrected by Cox and Munk models are gathered under the notation ρ_{ag} . Thus, the reflectance ρ' can be written based on Equation (2) as follows (Equation (3)):

$$\rho'(\lambda) = \rho_{ag}(\lambda) + t(\lambda)\rho_w^+(\lambda) \quad (3)$$

If the water reflectance spectrum is assumed to be known, then ρ_{ag} could be derived through the term $\rho' - t\rho_w^+$. The basic principle of the commonly used POLYMER algorithm [15] relies on the modeling of the atmosphere reflectance and the residual sunglint reflectances, namely the term ρ_{ag} , as a polynomial function of λ and ρ_{mol} to best represent the atmospheric signal even at high latitude (Equation (4)):

$$\rho_{ag}(\lambda) \approx t_0(\lambda)c_0 + c_1\lambda^{-1} + c_2\rho_{mol} \quad (4)$$

where the coefficients c_0 , c_1 and c_2 are estimated by the least square fitting of the satellite measurements and t_0 is the total transmittance due to the Rayleigh scattering. The water reflectance ρ_w^+ in the visible domain can then be derived as (Equation (5)).

$$\rho_w^+(\lambda) = \frac{\rho'(\lambda) - \rho_{ag}(\lambda)}{t(\lambda)} \quad (5)$$

2.4.2. Extension of the POLYMER Algorithm to Sargassum-Dominated Waters

The spectral reflectance of pure *Sargassum* (Figure 3) is highly similar to land vegetation reflectance. The main feature is observed in the NIR bands where the reflectance strongly increases. A lower increase of the reflectance is observed in the green. Absorption properties of *Sargassum* can be observed through the decrease of the reflectance in the blue and the red bands. Although the proportion of *Sargassum* content in a given pixel is weak in the open ocean, typically lower than 5% as revealed from MODIS satellite data analysis using the monthly mean of the AFAI index [7], water reflectance remains high, especially in the NIR domain. As highlighted in Section 2.4.1, the aerosol reflectance is commonly derived from the reflectance measured in the NIR domain where the water reflectance is supposed to be negligible. Therefore, the influence of *Sargassum* on the standard atmospheric correction procedure could lead to overestimating the term ρ_{ag} in the expression of ρ' (Equation (3)) because *Sargassum* optical signature is wrongly ascribed to an aerosol signal rather than an oceanic signal in the NIR part of the spectrum.

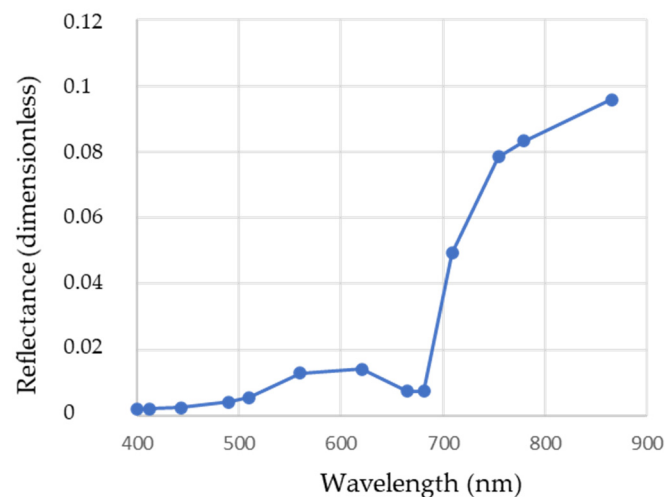


Figure 3. Spectral reflectance of pure *Sargassum* [20].

The spectral variation of ρ' , ρ_{ag} and ρ_w^+ are shown in Figure 4a for a pixel containing only water (i.e., *Sargassum*-free pixel). The spectral decrease of ρ_{ag} is consistent with the typical spectral decrease of aerosol reflectance with a wavelength in the red and near infrared spectral bands [10,21]. In the case of *Sargassum*-dominated water (Figure 4b), ρ_{ag} exhibits a minimum value at 500 nm and increases from 500 nm to 800 nm, which is neither consistent with the usual spectral variation of aerosol reflectance, which typically varies as a decreasing power law, nor with the sunglint reflectance, which is fairly spectrally flat. Only a few types of aerosols, such as desert dust absorbing aerosols, might exhibit a steep increase in the reflectance with a wavelength from the blue to red/NIR range [22]. In any case, a minimum value of the aerosol spectral reflectance (here around 500 nm), as observed in Figure 4b (orange line), is not realistic from a physical point of view. The aerosol and sunglint effects are then theoretically overestimated for the case of *Sargassum*-dominated waters. The derived water reflectance ρ_w^+ thus shows negative values (Figure 4b), which is not realistic from a physical point of view. Consequently, *Sargassum*-dominated waters require a specifically dedicated atmospheric correction procedure.

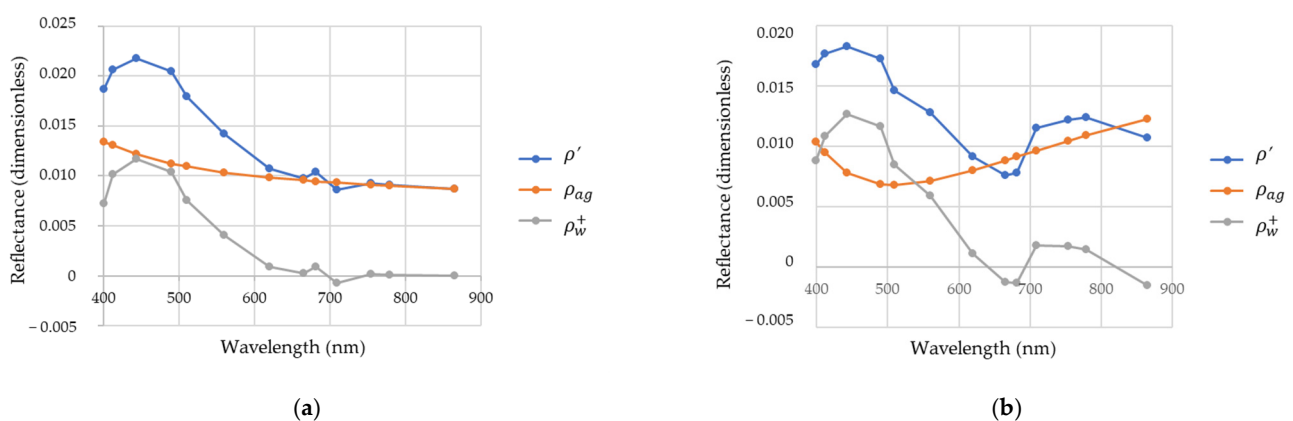


Figure 4. Reflectance corrected for Rayleigh molecular scattering (ρ'), reflectance of aerosol and sunglint (ρ_{ag}) and above water reflectance: (a) for a *Sargassum*-free area; (b) for a *Sargassum*-dominated area.

Since the determination of aerosol and sunglint reflectance (ρ_{ag}) is challenging over *Sargassum*-dominated areas, we propose an extension of the POLYMER atmospheric correction procedure, which will hereafter be named POLYMER_{ext}. This method relies on the idea of exploiting the value of ρ_{ag} , which can be estimated over *Sargassum*-free waters

using the standard method. The ρ_{ag} reflectance over *Sargassum*-dominated areas is estimated by interpolating a ρ_{ag} that has been derived using *Sargassum*-free waters located in the vicinity of the *Sargassum* waters. Then, the interpolated value of the aerosol and sunglint reflectance (ρ_{ag}) is subtracted from the top-of-atmosphere reflectance measured over the *Sargassum*-dominated areas. The underlying assumption of such a method is the consideration of a homogeneous spatial distribution of aerosols over the entire area (i.e., *Sargassum*-dominated area and its *Sargassum*-free neighborhood). To proceed in such a way, the *Sargassum*-dominated areas need to be first identified (i.e., flagged) and their inconsistent ρ_{ag} values need to be removed. The method used to identify *Sargassum* dominated areas (or pixels), which is a necessary preliminary step prior to interpolating the aerosol-glint reflectance ρ_{ag} , is described in the next section (Section 2.4.3). The method used to interpolate the *Sargassum*-free ρ_{ag} for *Sargassum*-dominated areas is the MatLab function called “fillmissing”, which uses a linear interpolation between the closest ρ_{ag} values that have been estimated for *Sargassum*-free areas. It should be noted that, even though the satellite data used in this study does not contain significant desert dust contamination, the applicability of the proposed method is mainly driven by the validity of the POLYMER method over *Sargassum*-free waters and thus is applicable to the case of the occurrence of moderate desert dust aerosols, especially since the red to NIR bands are not significantly affected by the aerosol absorption.

2.4.3. Implementation of a Flag Dedicated to the Identification of *Sargassum* Pixels

Clouds could lead to overestimation of the number of pixels containing *Sargassum* if they are wrongly identified, so cloud-contaminated pixels should be discarded from the analysis. The first step is then to flag pixels contaminated by clouds. The clouds are filtered using the method developed by Nordkvist et al. [23] for MODIS data because this method was found to be performant, including for the case of thin clouds. They demonstrated that pixels free of cloud, including thin cloud, can be identified using the Rayleigh-corrected top-of-atmosphere reflectance acquired at bands 748 nm and 869 nm (respectively, λ_i and λ_j). For the purpose of the current study, which is based on Sentinel-3/OLCI data, ρ' (Equation (3)) is used to identify the cloud-free pixels, including for thin cloud conditions. It should be noted that the proposed method does not detect the cloud shadows, but it should be highlighted that cloud shadows could be eliminated using an infrared sensor such as SLSTR following the method described by Fernandez-Moran et al. [24]. The criterion and threshold values used by Nordkvist et al. to distinguish cloud-free pixels were revisited here to match with OLCI sensor spectral specifications as follows (Equation (6)):

$$\left[\frac{\rho'(865)}{t(865)} < 0.0045 \text{ OR } \frac{\rho'(865)}{t(865)} < 1.01 \right] \text{ AND } \left[\frac{\rho'(865)}{t(865)} < 0.06 \right] \quad (6)$$

Two methods are proposed to identify and detect the occurrence of *Sargassum* in this study. The first method, called “reflectance thresholding”, is based on the fact that pixels containing *Sargassum* show an increase of the Rayleigh-corrected reflectance ρ' between the red and the NIR band (Figure 3). The criterion that has been established is based on the reflectance ρ' at bands 665 nm, 681 nm, 754 nm and 779 nm (Equation (7)).

$$\max[\rho'(665), \rho'(681)] < \max[\rho'(754), \rho'(779)] \quad (7)$$

The occurrence of *Sargassum* can also be detected using algal index thresholding. The MCI [8] is here used for the Rayleigh-corrected reflectance as follows (Equation (8)):

$$MCI = \rho'(709) - \left[\rho'(681) + (\rho'(754) - \rho'(681)) \times \frac{709 - 681}{754 - 681} \right] \quad (8)$$

The index value corresponding to *Sargassum* free waters, which is further called MCI background, is subtracted from the MCI to derive the MCI deviation $\delta MCI = MCI -$

MCI_{bg} . The MCI background is determined using a median filter whose purpose is to reduce noise on the MCI. It should be noted that such a median filter is relevant when the large majority of pixels defining the filter are *Sargassum*-free pixels. Our tests showed that a filtering window of 167×167 pixels ($50 \text{ km} \times 50 \text{ km}$) is satisfactory for fulfilling such a condition. The histogram of δMCI shows two modes (see Section 3.1.2): one can be identified as the *Sargassum*-free pixels and another one corresponding to higher δMCI consists of the *Sargassum*-dominated pixels. A threshold value of δMCI can be derived in between the two modes to detect a *Sargassum*-dominated areas from *Sargassum*-free areas.

2.4.4. Flowchart of the Atmospheric Correction Algorithm Proposed for *Sargassum* Dominated Waters

The flowchart of the methodology proposed for adjusting the POLYMER standard atmospheric correction for *Sargassum*-dominated areas ($POLYMER_{ext}$) is shown in Figure 5. The Rayleigh molecular scattering correction of the top-of-atmosphere Level-1 reflectance is performed similarly over *Sargassum*-free and *Sargassum*-dominated areas. Thin clouds pixels are identified and masked. Then, the pixels containing *Sargassum* are identified and flagged. The aerosol and sunglint reflectances for the flagged *Sargassum*-dominated pixels are estimated through the interpolation of the derived aerosol and sunglint reflectances, as described in Section 2.4.2.

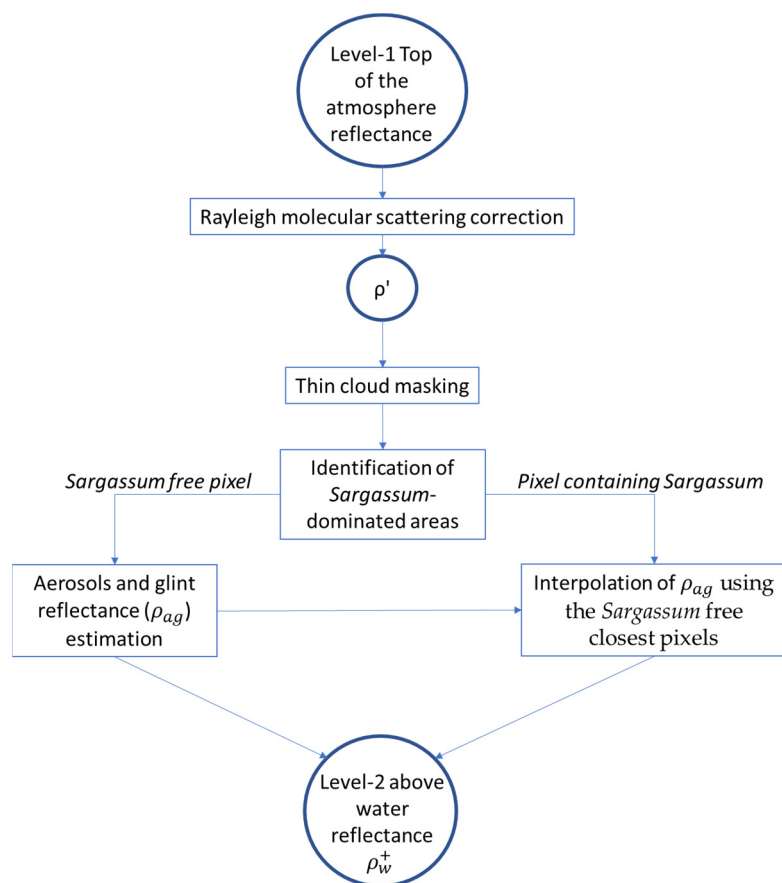


Figure 5. Flowchart of the $POLYMER_{ext}$ procedure to correct the top-of-atmosphere reflectance over *Sargassum*-dominated areas.

3. Results

3.1. Evaluation of the Performance of the Thin Cloud Masking and *Sargassum* Identification

3.1.1. Cloud Masking

Lands pixels are provided by the POLYMER algorithm. The thin cloud mask obtained using the method described in Section 2.4.3 is then used to eliminate cloud-contaminated

pixels. The thin cloud mask applied to the OLCI reflectance data can be seen in Figure 6b and can be compared with the NIR-G-B composite data acquired by Sentinel-3/OLCI on 8 July 2017 at 13:00 (Figure 6a). Pixels containing land, water (including *Sargassum*) and cloud are colored in green, blue and white, respectively.

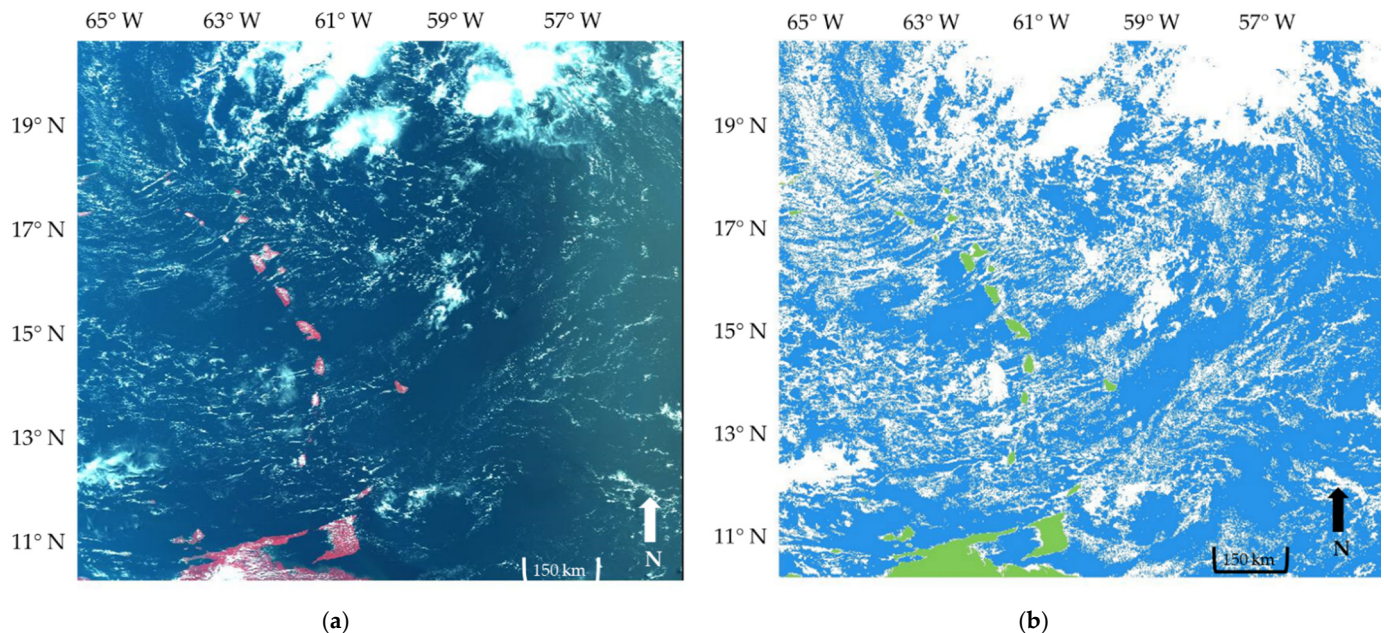


Figure 6. Data acquired by Sentinel-3/OLCI on 8 July 2017 at 13:00 (a) Level-1 data in NIR-G-B composite; (b) Water-land-cloud mask. Pixels containing land are in green, cloud-free pixels are in blue and cloud pixels are in white.

Figure 6 shows that the contribution of thin clouds, which are not observable on the NIR-G-B image (Figure 6a), is significant over the study area (Figure 6b).

3.1.2. Identification of Sargassum Areas

The identification of *Sargassum*-dominated areas is performed using a threshold value on the δMCI . For that purpose, the histograms of δMCI values over entire Sentinel-3/OLCI scenes were analyzed. For each scene, its histogram is represented in Figure 7. Those histograms have the same first significant peak. Three modes can be observed. The highest peak that is observed for the lowest values of δMCI is mostly related to *Sargassum*-free pixels, which represent a large majority of pixels across the entire scene. The second and third modes that are observed for the highest values of δMCI are mostly linked to the occurrence of *Sargassum* within the pixels. The difference between the two peaks could be due to the aggregation density. A threshold value could thus be determined between those two modes to distinguish pixels containing *Sargassum* from *Sargassum*-free pixels. The threshold-adopted value is the value of the threshold observed between the two modes, which has been decreased by 30% to make sure not to omit any *Sargassum*-dominated pixels (Figure 7). The threshold value of 0.002 is then determined (Figure 7). Such a threshold value has been estimated based on the histogram obtained for the image acquired on 8 July 2017 at 13:00 (in black in Figure 7). However, it was found to be a relevant value for several other acquisitions, namely Sentinel-3/OLCI data of 27 May 2018 14:24, 9 May 2020 14:00, 14 September 2020 14:20 and 28 December 2020 13:55.

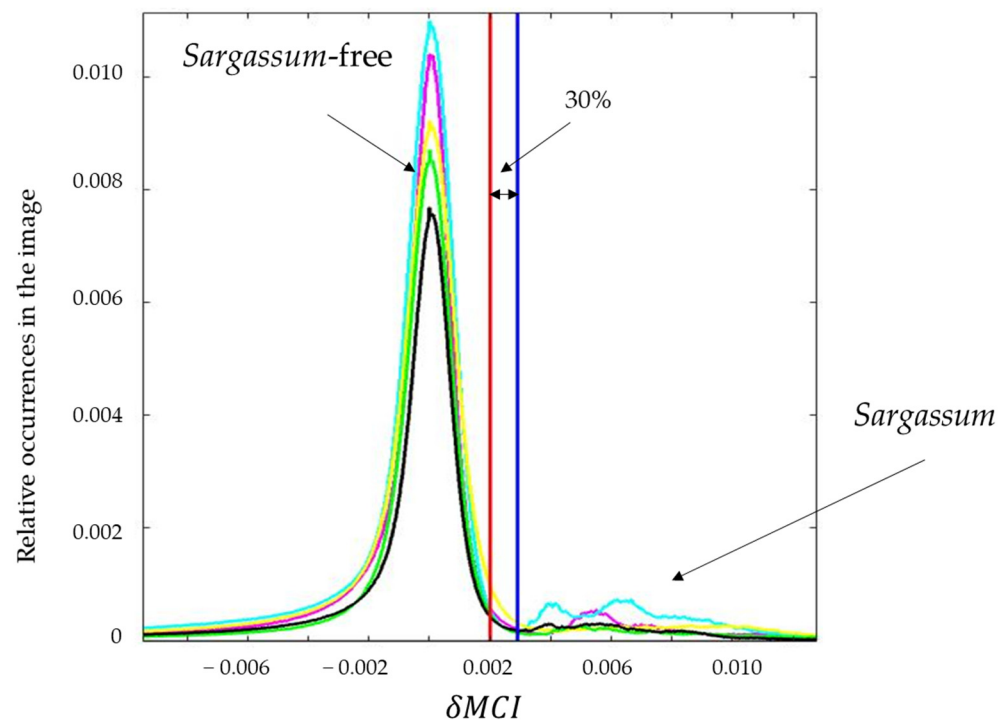


Figure 7. Histograms (number of occurrences) of δMCI for each of the Sentinel-3/OLCI scenes. The histograms are represented for 8 July 2017 13:00 (black line), 27 May 2018 14:24 (yellow line), 9 May 2020 14:00 (green line), 14 September 2020 14:20 (magenta line) and 28 December 2020 13:55 (cyan line). The red vertical line shows the threshold value of 0.002 that has been adopted for this study. Such a value is 30% lower than the minimum value of δMCI observed between the two modes (blue vertical line).

The comparison between the two approaches that have been proposed in Section 2.4.3 to detect the presence of *Sargassum* within the pixels, namely the reflectance thresholding approach and the δMCI thresholding approach, is shown in Figure 8.

Sargassum aggregation edges are better detected in the whole scene when using the reflectance thresholding approach (red color in Figure 8b). However, some aggregations are largely underestimated on the right side of the image relative to the δMCI thresholding approach, as observed in Figure 8c. The method using the δMCI thresholding approach detects the main aggregations but leaves out many pixels on the edge of the *Sargassum* aggregation. In addition, a threshold value is likely to change depending on the image processed, thus leading to an overestimation or an underestimation of the *Sargassum*-dominated pixels. On the one hand, omitting *Sargassum*-dominated pixels can be an issue for the interpolation of the aerosol and sunglint reflectance performed during the atmospheric correction procedure. On the other hand, an overestimation of *Sargassum*-dominated pixels does not prevent the proposed atmospheric correction method. Then, a hybrid approach has been considered using both approaches to increase the performance of *Sargassum* detection. The *Sargassum* flags obtained using both the reflectance and δMCI thresholding methods are merged to optimize the number of *Sargassum* aggregations detected over the entire scene.

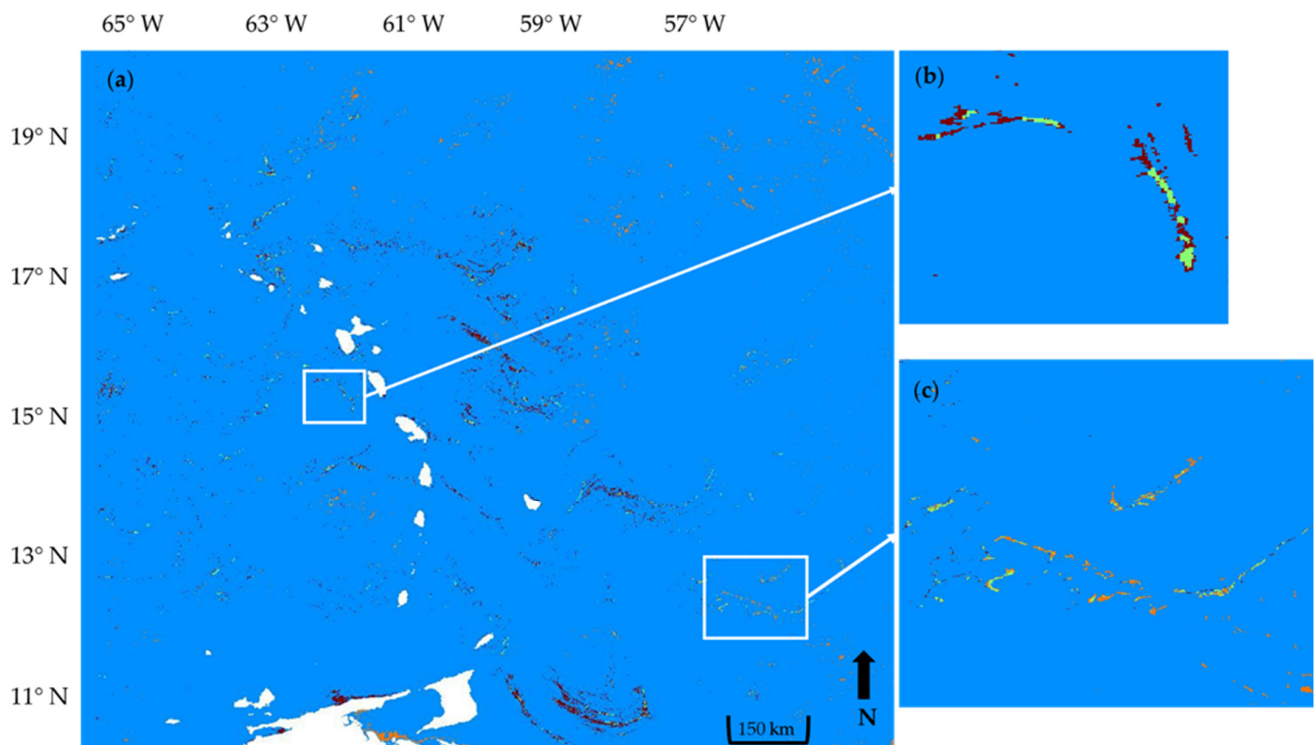


Figure 8. *Sargassum* identification using the two approaches proposed in this study (i.e., reflectance thresholding approach and δMCI thresholding approach) for the 8 July 2017 13:00 scene: (a) for the OLCI entire scene, (b) for a sub-area located westward of the Dominica Island and (c) for a sub-area located in the southeast of the scene. The results for each approach are presented using a different color: red color is used for the reflectance thresholding method and orange color is used for the δMCI thresholding approach. If both approaches agree, pixels are colored in green. Land pixels are colored in white while *Sargassum*-free pixels (i.e., water only) are colored in blue. Clouds are also colored in blue to enhance the visibility of *Sargassum* areas.

3.2. Benefit of the Proposed Atmospheric Correction Procedure Relative to a Standard Procedure

The standard atmospheric correction procedure (POLYMER) is compared to the proposed method (POLYMER_{ext}) to evaluate the improvement made for investigating the detection of *Sargassum* in oceanic waters (Figure 9).

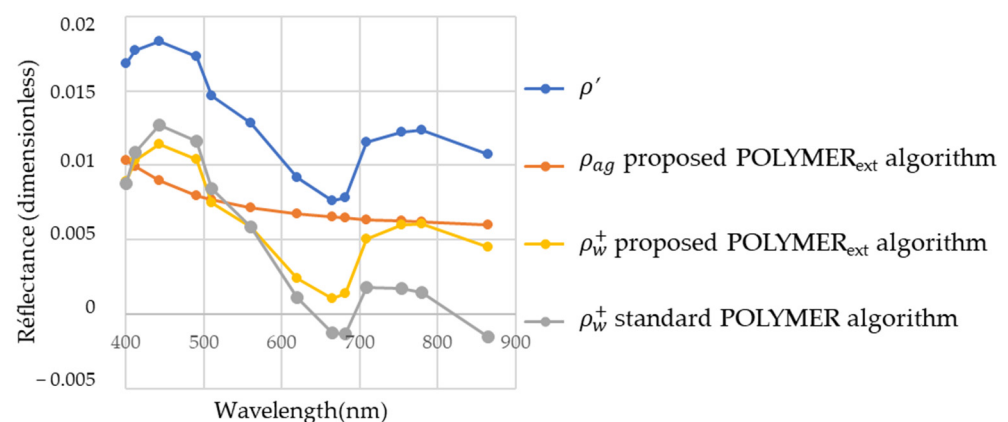


Figure 9. Reflectance corrected for the Rayleigh scattering (ρ'), reflectance of aerosol and sunglint (ρ_{ag}) and reflectance of above surface water for a pixel containing *Sargassum* derived for the case where (i) the standard POLYMER atmospheric correction procedure is used and (ii) the proposed POLYMER_{ext} is used.

The above water reflectances (ρ_w^+) derived from both the standard and adapted POLYMER atmospheric correction algorithm are fairly similar in the spectral range 412 nm–620 nm. Beyond 620 nm, significant discrepancies are observed between the two methods. The standard method provides negative values of ρ_w^+ (i.e., <-0.001) from 650 nm that are likely to be due to the overestimation of the aerosol and sunglint reflectance (ρ_{ag}) by the standard POLYMER algorithm as a result of the occurrence of *Sargassum*. The interpolation of ρ_{ag} derived for *Sargassum*-free pixels and applied to *Sargassum* pixels, as proposed by the POLYMER_{ext} method, leads to a consistent spectral decrease of ρ_{ag} over *Sargassum* areas (Figure 9). In addition, ρ_w^+ values remain positive and consistent with the spectral signature of *Sargassum* (i.e., increase of ρ_w^+ in the red-edge part of the spectrum, Figure 3).

The analysis of the entire scene reveals that approximately 85% of the negative values of ρ_w^+ between 620 and 681 nm derived by the standard approach have been corrected using the POLYMER_{ext} algorithm. Similarly, the values of ρ_{ag} that showed a spectral increase with wavelength in the red/NIR bands when using the standard method have been replaced by spectrally consistent ρ_{ag} values derived by the adapted approach. Figure 10 compares $\rho_{ag}(754)/\rho_{ag}(681)$ for *Sargassum*-dominated areas using POLYMER (Figure 10a) and POLYMER_{ext} algorithms (Figure 10b). The values are mostly higher than 1 when using POLYMER, which means an increase of ρ_{ag} in the NIR domain (Figure 10a). The proposed algorithm POLYMER_{ext} is able to correct for those values, which become lower than 1 (Figure 10b). Several artefacts remain visible on the far east of the scene; they can be attributed to the strong impact of the glint in this area.

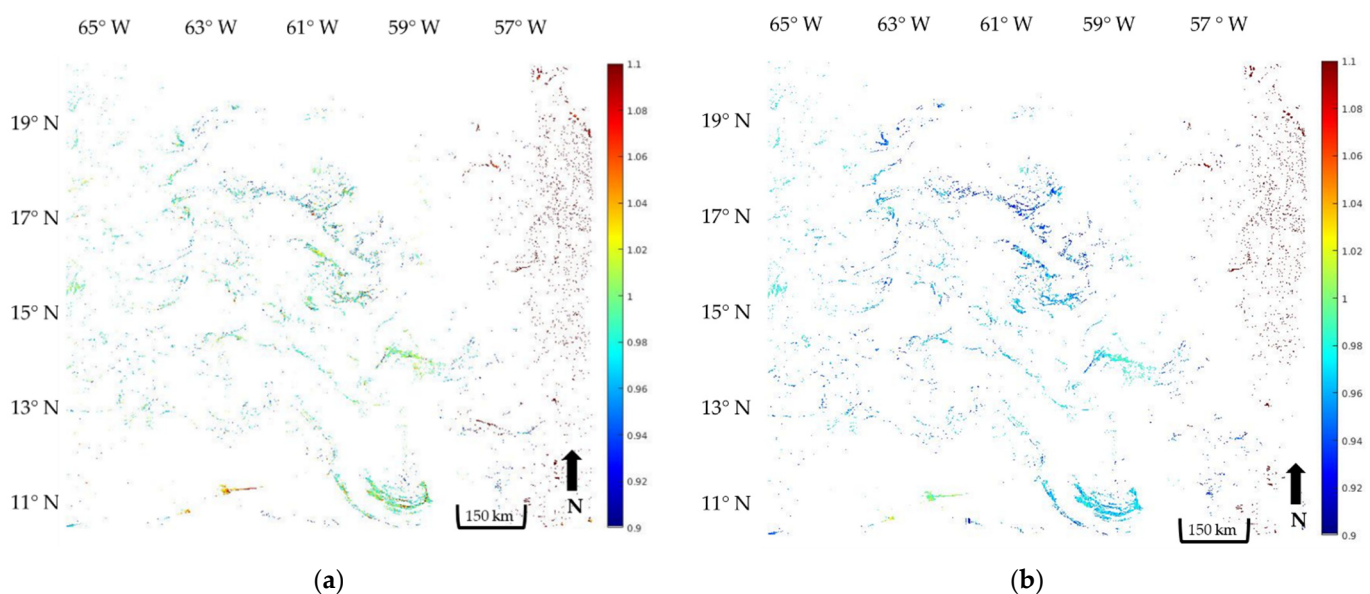


Figure 10. Spectral ratio of the aerosol and sunglint reflectance $\rho_{ag}(754)/\rho_{ag}(681)$ over *Sargassum*-dominated areas in the scene acquired on 8 July 2017 13:00: (a) using POLYMER algorithm; (b) using POLYMER_{ext} algorithm.

Therefore, the above water Level-2 reflectance derived for the adapted method is now optically relevant for improving the assessment of the *Sargassum* biomass using algal index.

Table 1 shows the percentage of negative reflectance values that has been corrected using POLYMER_{ext} on *Sargassum*-dominated areas for the five scenes presented in Section 2.2. It is observed that more than 75% of the negative reflectance (between 620 and 681 nm) were corrected using POLYMER_{ext} for *Sargassum*-dominated areas. It should be noted that the cloud coverage is more significant (about 50%) on 27 May 2018 14:24 and on 14 September 2020 14:20, which could explain the lower efficiency of the algorithm for these two scenes.

Table 1. Percentage of negative reflectance values corrected between (620 and 681 nm) by using POLYMER_{ext} on *Sargassum*-dominated areas.

Date of the Scene	Percentage of Negative Reflectance Values Corrected between (620 and 681 nm)
8 July 2017 13:00	83%
27 May 2018 14:24	76%
9 May 2020 14:00	88%
14 September 2020 14:20	75%
28 December 2020 13:55	79%

4. Discussion

The extension of the POLYMER standard algorithm proposed in this study to perform atmospheric correction over *Sargassum*-dominated areas is important to enable the satellite data processing and monitoring of *Sargassum* variation with time and space from remote sensing techniques, especially when the above water reflectances are used rather than spectral reflectance differences. The POLYMER_{ext} procedure relies on the assumption that the aerosol and sunglint reflectance ρ_{ag} is spatially homogeneous over the *Sargassum* areas relative to adjacent *Sargassum*-free areas. The relevance of such an assumption has been investigated. For that purpose, the standard atmospheric correction algorithm has been applied over a *Sargassum*-free area to provide ρ_{ag} values (Figure 11a). Then, a rectangular sub-area within this area was considered as a test area. Since the area is *Sargassum*-free waters, ρ_{ag} inside such a test area can be considered as the reference ρ_{ag} , hereafter referred to as ρ_{ag_ref} . Then, in a second step, ρ_{ag} over the test area was estimated as it could not be correctly retrieved using the standard POLYMER algorithm. Thus, the POLYMER_{ext} method was used and ρ_{ag} from the surrounds of the test area was linearly interpolated in the test area, hereafter referred to as ρ_{ag_test} . The difference between ρ_{ag_test} values and ρ_{ag_ref} values are calculated to provide the Relative Root Mean Square Error (noted RRMSE). The relevance of the assumption made on the spatial homogeneity of ρ_{ag} using these errors could be determined. Practically, an area was selected within the Sentinel-3/OLCI image acquired on 8 July 2017 at 13:00 without pixels containing clouds, without *Sargassum* and without anomalous spectral variation of ρ_{ag} . Then, a 300×80 pixel rectangle ($90 \text{ km} \times 24 \text{ km}$) was defined inside this area. It should be noted that the size of a 300×80 pixel rectangle is larger than the typical size of *Sargassum* aggregation [20]. The reflectance ρ_{ag} is interpolated for such 300×80 pixel area. A transect of the area for the 200th line is represented in Figure 11b, which shows ρ_{ag} , ρ_{ag_test} and ρ_{ag_ref} at 560 nm for the study area. The mean relative RRMSE error between the interpolated ρ_{ag} values and the reference ρ_{ag} values (i.e., *Sargassum*-free areas) varies between 0.09% and 11% inside the rectangle area. Such a low discrepancy confirms that the assumption made on the spatial local homogeneity of the aerosol is reliable.

The fill missing data method used could be improved because the interpolation is only made along lines and uses only two available values for the interpolation that can amplify uncertainty. An improved version of our approach might be to use the mean x and y of the first few pixels before the gap and the first few pixels after the gap for the interpolation, to do this both horizontally and vertically. Then, the shortest or nearest or the mean of the two interpolations weighted by gap length or distance is selected.

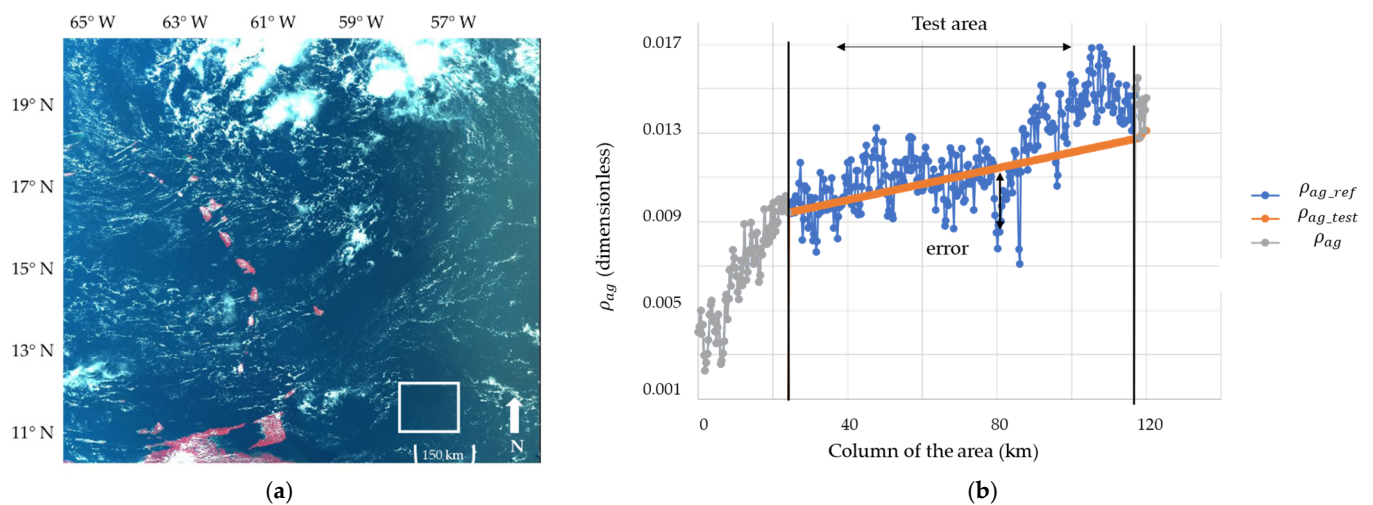


Figure 11. (a) Location of the test area (white rectangle); (b) Transect (200th line) of the *Sargassum*-free area for ρ_{ag_test} (560 nm) values and ρ_{ag_ref} (560 nm) values.

The measurement of in situ data within *Sargassum*-dominated waters at the same date and location as a satellite data, called “match-up” data, is a challenging task because of the various scales of observation, typically a $300 \times 300 \text{ m}^2$ area covered by the satellite observation versus a few meters covered by ship observations. However, the above water reflectance derived from the adapted atmospheric correction method was compared with the reflectance spectra measured during previous field experiments that occurred in 2017 in the western Atlantic Ocean (i.e., same study areas and time period as the current study) [18]. The typical water reflectances measured over *Sargassum* aggregation areas are shown in Figure 12a. Each reflectance spectrum corresponds to an abundance of *Sargassum* (in %) determined based on water sample analysis. Even though the in situ data cannot be used as a rigorous validation of the proposed atmospheric correction method, they are helpful for analyzing the consistency of the estimated above water reflectance. Figure 12b shows (i) two in situ measurements, (ii) the proposed POLYMER_{ext} algorithm and (iii) the standard POLYMER algorithm for a pixel containing *Sargassum*. Such a figure highlights the inconsistency of the standard atmospheric correction procedure because of the negative reflectance values between 681 nm and 709 nm. The water reflectance derived from the POLYMER_{ext} atmospheric correction approach shows more similarities with the in situ reflectance measurements than the water reflectance derived from the standard algorithm, especially for the case of 5% *Sargassum* abundance in the spectral range 681 nm–754 nm. Such a comparison with the in situ data thus corroborates the relevance of the adjustments proposed in this study for the atmospheric correction procedure. It should also be highlighted that in situ sampling carried out across the Atlantic Ocean in previous studies did not reveal evidence of the occurrence of any other invasive species competitive with *Sargassum* [25–27]. Thus, although it might be theoretically possible, it is unlikely that other species could lead to the same red/NIR spectral features as *Sargassum* over our study area based on Ody et al.’s [20] in situ observations and other studies [25–27].

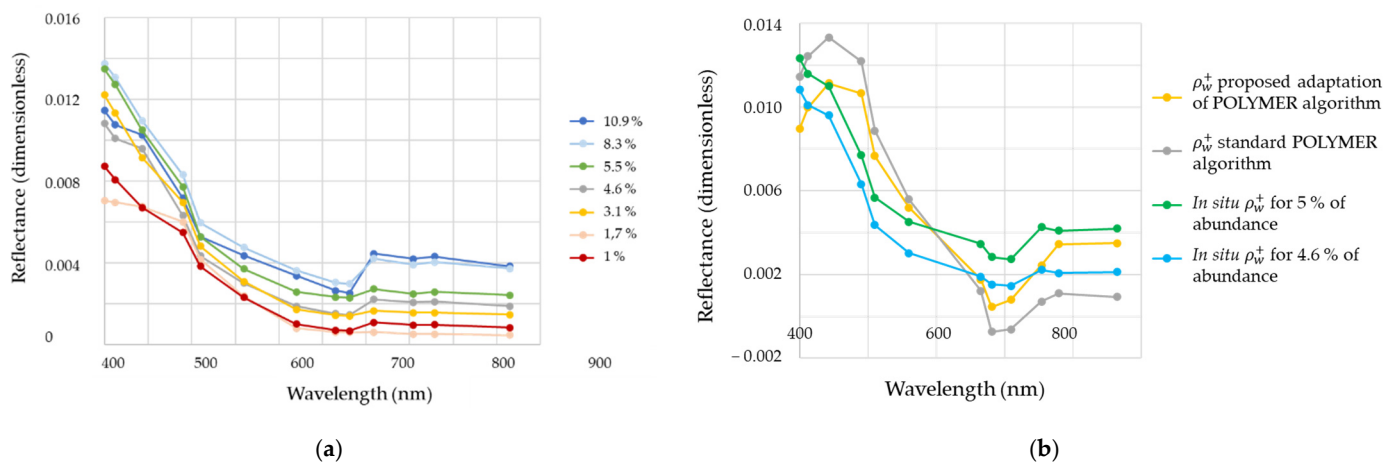


Figure 12. (a) Above water reflectance (ρ_w^+) measured in situ in *Sargassum*-dominated areas in the Atlantic Ocean [20]. The different spectra correspond to different *Sargassum* abundances (%); (b) comparison of the spectrum water reflectance measured in situ when the abundance is 4.6, 4.8 and 5% with the reflectance derived from the standard and adapted atmospheric correction procedure.

5. Conclusions

In this study, an adaptation of a standard atmospheric correction procedure, namely POLYMER, is proposed to correct the surface reflectance of pixels containing *Sargassum*. This method requires, first, a mask of thin clouds over the entire scene; the POLYMER standard procedure is only applied to the *Sargassum*-free area. Then, the aerosol reflectance over *Sargassum*-dominated areas is interpolated based on its value determined over the *Sargassum*-free area located in the vicinity of *Sargassum* waters. The proposed method assumes the spatial homogeneity of the aerosol reflectance, which has been shown as a relevant assumption. The proposed POLYMER_{ext} procedure was successfully applied to Sentinel-3/OLCI data, for which the inconsistencies in the spectral variation of the aerosol reflectance (i.e., increase from visible to NIR bands) vanish. A reduction of between 75% and 88% of the pixels showing a negative water reflectance above 600 nm were noticed after the correction of the five images. The efficiency of the correction is fairly related to the cloud coverage. The more clouds, the less effective is the method. The comparison between the in situ data and the water reflectance derived over *Sargassum* areas based on the improved atmospheric correction corroborates the relevance of the proposed method. Therefore, relevant estimates of *Sargassum* variables such as biomass and fractional coverage could be further derived based on the methodology developed in this study. This method can also be applied to other satellite sensors, such as Aqua/MODIS, Terra/MODIS, SUOMI-NPP/VIIRS and Sentinel-2/MSI.

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