PREPARATION AND OPERATIONS OF THE MISSION PERFORMANCE CENTRE (MPC) FOR THE COPERNICUS SENTINEL-3 MISSION

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

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Cycle No. 062

Start date: 18/08/2020

End date: 14/09/2020

S3-B

Cycle No. 043

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Mission
Performance
Centre

SENTINEL 3



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S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Page: iii

Changes Log

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1.0	01/10/2020	First Version

List of Changes

Version	Section	Answers to RID	Changes



S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Page: iv

Table of content

1	PRO	CESSING BASELINE VERSION	1
	1.1	Sentinel3-A	1
	1.2	Sentinel3-B	1
2	INST	RUMENT MONITORING	2
	2.1	CCD temperatures	2
	2.1.1	OLCI-A	2
	2.1.2	OLCI-B	4
	2.2	Radiometric Calibration	6
	2.2.1	Dark Offsets [OLCI-L1B-CV-230]	9
	2.2.2	Instrument response and degradation modelling [OLCI-L1B-CV-250]	19
	2.2.3	Ageing of nominal diffuser [OLCI-L1B-CV-240]	37
	2.2.4	Updating of calibration ADF [OLCI-L1B-CV-260]	37
	2.2.5 Diffu	Radiometric Calibrations for sun azimuth angle dependency and Yaw Manoeuvres for Science on-orbit re-characterization [OLCI-L1B-CV-270 and OLCI-L1B-CV-280]	
	2.3	Spectral Calibration [OLCI-L1B-CV-400]	38
	2.3.1	OLCI-A	38
	2.3.2	OLCI-B	40
	2.4	Signal to Noise assessment [OLCI-L1B-CV-620]	44
	2.4.1	SNR from Radiometric calibration data	44
	2.4.2	SNR from EO data	50
	2.5	Geometric Calibration/Validation	50
	2.5.1	OLCI-A	50
	2.5.2	OLCI-B	53
3	OLCI	LEVEL 1 PRODUCT VALIDATION	57
	3.1	[OLCI-L1B-CV-300], [OLCI-L1B-CV-310] — Radiometric Validation	57
	3.1.1	S3ETRAC Service	57
	3.1.2	Radiometric validation with DIMITRI	60
	3.1.3	Radiometric validation with OSCAR	69
	3.2	[OLCI-L1B-CV-320] — Radiometric Validation with Level 3 products	71
	3.2.1	OLCI-A	71
	2.2.1		71



S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Page: v

4	LEVE	EL 2	2 LAND PRODUCTS VALIDATION	.72
	4.1	[(OLCI-L2LRF-CV-300]	72
	4.1.	1	Routine extractions	72
	4.1.	2	Comparisons with MERIS MGVI and MTCI climatology	82
	4.2 Produc	_	OLCI-L2LRF-CV-410 & OLCI-L2LRF-CV-420] — Cloud Masking & Surface Classification for Land	
5	LEVE	EL 2	2 WATER PRODUCTS VALIDATION	.89
	5.1	[(OLCI-L2-CV-210, OLCI-L2-CV-220] – Vicarious calibration of the NIR and VIS bands	89
		 R-C	OLCI-L2WLR-CV-300, OLCI-L2WLR-CV-310, OLCI-L2WLR-CV-32, OLCI-L2WLR-CV-330, OLCI- CV-340, OLCI-L2WLR-CV-350, OLCI-L2WLR-CV-360 and OLCI-L2WLR-CV-370] — Level 2 Water Reflectance product validation	
	5.2.	1	Acknowledgements	89
	5.2.	2	OLCI-A	90
	5.2.	3	OLCI-B	97
	5.3	[(OLCI-L2WLR-CV-430] – Algorithm performance over spatial and temporal domains 1	L02
	5.4	[(OLCI-L2WLR-CV-510 $\&$ 520] $-$ Cloud Masking $\&$ Surface Classification for Water Products 1	L02
	5.5	[(OLCI-L2WLR-CV530] Validation of Aerosol Product	L 02
	5.6	[(OLCI-L2WLR-CV-380] Development of calibration, product and science algorithms	L02
6	VAL	ID/	ATION OF INTEGRATED WATER VAPOUR OVER LAND & WATER	103
7	LEVE	EL 2	2 SYN PRODUCTS VALIDATION	104
8	EVE	NT	-S	105
9	APP	ΕN	IDIX A	106



S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Page: vi

List of Figures

Figure 1: long term monitoring of OLCI-A CCD temperatures using minimum value (top), time averaged values (middle), and maximum value (bottom) provided in the annotations of the Radiometric Calibration Level 1 products, for the Shutter frames, all radiometric calibrations so far except the first one (absolute orbit 183) for which the instrument was not yet thermally stable
Figure 2: Same as Figure 1 for diffuser frames 3
Figure 3: long term monitoring of OLCI-B CCD temperatures using minimum value (top), time averaged values (middle), and maximum value (bottom) provided in the annotations of the Radiometric Calibration Level 1 products, for the Shutter frames, all radiometric calibrations so far except the first one (absolute orbit 167) for which the instrument was not yet thermally stable
Figure 4: same as Figure 3 for diffuser frames5
Figure 5: Sun azimuth angles during acquired OLCI-A Radiometric Calibrations (diffuser frame) on top of nominal yearly cycle (black curve). Diffuser 1 with diamonds, diffuser 2 with crosses, 2016 acquisitions in dark blue, 2017 in clear blue, 2018 in green, 2019 in yellow and 2020 in red7
Figure 6: same as Figure 5 for OLCI-B (2018 in blue, 2019 in green and 2020 in red) 7
Figure 7: OLCI-A Sun geometry during radiometric Calibrations on top of characterization ones (diffuser frame)8
Figure 8: same as Figure 7 for OLCI-B8
Figure 9: Dark Offset table for band Oa06 with (red) and without (black) HEP filtering (Radiometric Calibration of 22 July 2017). The strong HEP event near pixel 400 has been detected and removed by the HEP filtering9
Figure 10: OLCI-A Dark Offset for band Oa1 (top) and Oa21 (bottom), all radiometric calibrations so far except the first one (orbit 183) for which the instrument was not thermally stable yet
Figure 11: map of OLCI-A periodic noise for the 5 cameras, for band Oa21. X-axis is detector number (East part, from 540 to 740, where the periodic noise occurs), Y-axis is the orbit number. Y-axis range is focused on the most recent 5000 orbits. The counts have been corrected from the West detectors mean value (not affected by periodic noise) in order to remove mean level gaps and consequently to have a better visualisation of the long term evolution of the periodic noise structure. At the beginning of the mission the periodic noise for band Oa21 had strong amplitude in camera 2, 3 and 5 compared to camera 1 and 4. However PN evolved through the mission and these discrepancies between cameras have been reduced. At the time of this Cyclic Report Camera 2 still shows a slightly higher PN than other cameras.
Figure 12: same as Figure 11 for smear band 12
Figure 13: OLCI-A Dark Current for band Oa1 (top) and Oa21 (bottom), all radiometric calibrations so far except the first one (orbit 183) for which the instrument was not thermally stable yet
Figure 14: left column: ACT mean on 400 first detectors of OLCI-A Dark Current coefficients for spectral band Oa01 (top) and Oa21 (bottom). Right column: same as left column but for Standard deviation instead of mean. We see an increase of the DC level as a function of time especially for band Oa21 13
Figure 15: OLCI-A Dark current increase rates with time (in counts per year) vs. band (left) and vs. band width (right)



S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Page: vii

Figure 16: OLCI-B Dark Offset for band Oa1 (top) and Oa21 (bottom), all radiometric calibrations so far except the first one (orbit 167) for which the instrument was not thermally stable yet 15
Figure 17: OLCI-B map of periodic noise for the 5 cameras, for band Oa21. X-axis is detector number (East part, from 540 to 740, where the periodic noise occurs), Y-axis is the orbit number. The counts have been corrected from the West detectors mean value (not affected by periodic noise) in order to remove mean level gaps and consequently to have a better visualisation of the long term evolution of the periodic noise structure
Figure 18: same as Figure 17 for smear band 16
Figure 19: OLCI-B Dark Current for band Oa1 (top) and Oa21 (bottom), all radiometric calibrations so far except the first one (orbit 167) for which the instrument was not thermally stable yet
of mean. We see an increase of the DC level as a function of time especially for band Oa21 18
Figure 21: OLCI-B Dark Current increase rates with time (in counts per year) vs. band (left) and vs. band width (right)
Figure 22: OLCI-A Gain Coefficients for band Oa1 (top) and Oa21 (bottom), all diffuser 1 radiometric calibrations so far except the first one (orbit 183) for which the instrument was not thermally stable yet.
Figure 23: camera averaged gain relative evolution with respect to "best geometry" calibration (07/12/2016), as a function of elapsed time since the change in OLCI channels settings (25/04/16); one curve for each band (see colour code on plots), one plot for each module. The diffuser ageing has been taken into account
Figure 24: OLCI-B Gain Coefficients for band Oa1 (top) and Oa21 (bottom), all diffuser 1 radiometric calibrations so far except the first one (orbit 167) for which the instrument was not thermally stable yet.
Figure 25: OLCI-B camera averaged gain relative evolution with respect to first calibration after channel programming change (18/06/2018), as a function of elapsed time since the beginning of the mission; one curve for each band (see colour code on plots), one plot for each module. The diffuser ageing has been taken into account
Figure 26: RMS performance of the OLCI-A Gain Model of the current processing baseline as a function of orbit. The blue vertical dotted lines defines the limit from which the gain model starts to be extrapolated (i.e. it corresponds to the most recent CAL of the dataset used to build the model)
Figure 27: RMS performance of the OLCI-A Gain Model of the previous Processing Baseline as a function of orbit 24
Figure 28: OLCI-A Camera-averaged instrument evolution since channel programming change (25/04/2016) and up to most recent calibration (10/09/2020) versus wavelength 25
Figure 29: For the 5 cameras: OLCI-A Evolution model performance, as camera-average and standard deviation of ratio of Model over Data vs. wavelength, for each orbit of the test dataset, including 27 calibrations in extrapolation, with a colour code for each calibration from blue (oldest) to red (most recent)
Figure 30: OLCI-A evolution model performance, as ratio of Model over Data vs. pixels, all cameras side by side, over the whole current calibration dataset (since instrument programing update), including 27 calibrations in extrapolation, channels Oa1 to Oa6
Valuation 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1



S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Page: viii

Figure 31: same as Figure 30 for channels Oa7 to Oa14 28
Figure 32: same as Figure 30 for channels Oa15 to Oa21 29
Figure 33: RMS performance of the OLCI-B Gain Model of the current processing baseline as a function of orbit. The blue vertical dotted lines defines the limit from which the gain model starts to be extrapolated (i.e. it corresponds to the most recent CAL of the dataset used to build the model)
Figure 34: RMS performance of the OLCI-B Gain Model of the previous processing baseline as a function of orbit (please note the different vertical scale with respect to Figure 33) 31
Figure 35: OLCI-B Camera-averaged instrument evolution since channel programming change (18/06/2018) and up to most recent calibration (13/09/2020) versus wavelength 32
Figure 36: For the 5 cameras: OLCI-B Evolution model performance, as camera-average and standard deviation of ratio of Model over Data vs. wavelength, for each orbit of the test dataset, including 25 calibrations in extrapolation, with a colour code for each calibration from blue (oldest) to red (most recent).
Figure 37: OLCI-B evolution model performance, as ratio of Model over Data vs. pixels, all cameras side by side, over the whole current calibration dataset (since instrument programming update), including 25 calibrations in extrapolation, channels Oa1 to Oa6.
Figure 38: same as Figure 37 for channels Oa7 to Oa14 35
Figure 39: same as Figure 37 for channels Oa15 to Oa21 36
Figure 40: OLCI-A across track spectral calibration from all S02/S03 sequences since the beginning of the mission. Top plot is spectral line 1, middle plot is spectral line 2 and bottom plot spectral line 3 38
Figure 41: OLCI-A camera averaged spectral calibration evolution as a function of time since launch (all spectral S02/S03 calibrations since the beginning of the mission are included). The data are normalized with the first Spectral Calibration
Figure 42: OLCI-A camera averaged spectral calibration evolution as a function of time from SOS calibrations since the 4th may 2016. The last calibration for SOS is from 26 Aug 2020. For each camera, the spectral evolution corresponding derived from spectral lines at 485 nm, 656 nm, 770 nm and 854 nm have been averaged. The data are normalized with the first Spectral Calibration
Figure 43: OLCI-B across track spectral calibration from all S02/S03 sequences since the beginning of the mission. Top plot is spectral line 1, middle plot is spectral line 2 and bottom plot spectral line 3 41
Figure 44: OLCI-B camera averaged spectral calibration evolution as a function of time since launch (all spectral S02/S03 calibrations since the beginning of the mission are included). The data are normalized with the first Spectral Calibration
Figure 45: OLCI-B camera averaged spectral calibration evolution as a function of time since launch from S09 calibrations since the beginning of the mission. The last calibration for S09 is from 05 Sep 2020. For each camera, the spectral evolution corresponding derived from spectral lines at 485 nm, 656 nm, 770 nm and 854 nm have been averaged. The data are normalized with the first Spectral Calibration 43
Figure 46: OLCI-A Signal to Noise ratio as a function of the spectral band for the 5 cameras. These results have been computed from radiometric calibration data. All calibrations except first one (orbit 183) are presents with the colours corresponding to the orbit number (see legend). The SNR is very stable with time: the curves for all orbits are almost superimposed. The dashed curve is the ESA requirement 44
Figure 47: long-term stability of the SNR estimates from Calibration data, example of channel Oa1 45



S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Page: ix

Figure 48: OLCI-B Signal to Noise ratio as a function of the spectral band for the 5 cameras. These results have been computed from radiometric calibration data. All calibrations except first one (orbit 167) are presents with the colours corresponding to the orbit number (see legend). The SNR is very stable with time: the curves for all orbits are almost superimposed. The dashed curve is the ESA requirement 47
Figure 49: long-term stability of the OLCI-B SNR estimates from Calibration data, example of channel Oa1.
Figure 50: overall OLCI-A georeferencing RMS performance time series (left) and number of validated control points corresponding to the performance time series (right) over the whole monitoring period 51
Figure 51: across-track (left) and along-track (right) OLCI-A georeferencing biases time series for Camera 1. Blue line is the average, black lines are average plus and minus 1 sigma
Figure 52: same as Figure 51 for Camera 2 51
Figure 53: same as Figure 51 for Camera 3 52
Figure 54: same as Figure 51 for Camera 4 52
Figure 55: same as Figure 51 for Camera 5 52
Figure 56: OLCI-A spatial across-track misregistration at each camera transition (left) and maximum amplitude of the across-track error within each camera (left) 53
Figure 57: OLCI-A spatial along-track misregistration at each camera transition (left) and maximum amplitude of the along-track error within each camera (left).
Figure 58: overall OLCI-B georeferencing RMS performance time series over the whole monitoring period (left) and corresponding number of validated control points (right)54
Figure 59: across-track (left) and along-track (right) OLCI-B georeferencing biases time series for Camera 1 54
Figure 60: same as Figure 51 for Camera 2 54
Figure 61: same as Figure 51 for Camera 3 55
Figure 62: same as Figure 51 for Camera 4 55
Figure 63: same as Figure 51 for Camera 5 55
Figure 64: OLCI-B spatial across-track misregistration at each camera transition (left) and maximum amplitude of the across-track error within each camera (left).
Figure 65: OLCI-B spatial along-track misregistration at each camera transition (left) and maximum amplitude of the along-track error within each camera (left).
Figure 66: summary of S3ETRAC products generation for OLCI-A (number of OLCI-A L1 products Ingested, blue – number of S3ETRAC extracted products generated, green – number of S3ETRAC runs without generation of output product (data not meeting selection requirements), yellow – number of runs ending in error, red, one plot per site type)
Figure 67: summary of S3ETRAC products generation for OLCI-B (number of OLCI-B L1 products Ingested, yellow – number of S3ETRAC extracted products generated, blue – number of S3ETRAC runs without generation of output product (data not meeting selection requirements), green – number of runs ending in error, red, one plot per site type).
Figure 68: Time-series of the elementary ratios (observed/simulated) signal from OLCI-A for (top to bottom) bands Oa08 and Oa17 respectively over January 2020-Present from the six PICS Cal/Val sites.



S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Page: x

Dashed-green and orange lines indicate the 2% and 5% respectively. Error bars indicate the methodology uncertainty	desert 62
Figure 69: Time-series of the elementary ratios (observed/simulated) signal from OLCI-B for bottom) bands Oa08 and Oa17 respectively over January 2020-Present from the six PICS Cal/Va Dashed-green and orange lines indicate the 2% and 5% respectively. Error bars indicate the methodology uncertainty.	al sites. desert
Figure 70: The estimated gain values for OLCI-A and OLCI-B over the 6 PICS sites identified by CEC the period January 2020-Present as a function of wavelength. Dashed-green and orange lines indic 2% and 5% respectively. Error bars indicate the desert methodology uncertainty.	cate the
Figure 71: Time-series of the elementary ratios (observed/simulated) signal from (black) S2A/MSI S3A/OLCI, (green) S3B/OLCI and (Cyan) Aqua/MODIS for NIR band 865nm over LIBYA4 site. Dashed and orange lines indicate the 2% and 5% respectively. The systematic and total uncertainties of the methodology are 1% and 5% respectively.	d-green e desert
Figure 72: Ratio of observed TOA reflectance to simulated one for (yellow) S2A/MSI, (red) Aqua/I (blue) S3A/OLCI and (dark-green) S3B/OLCI averaged over the six PICS test sites as a function wavelength.	ction of
Figure 73: The estimated gain values for OLCI-A and OLCI-B from Glint, Rayleigh and PICS method the past twelve months as a function of wavelength. We use the gain value of Oa8 from PICS method as reference gain for Glint method. Dashed-green and orange lines indicate the 2% a respectively. Error bars indicate the method uncertainties	S-Desert and 5%
Figure 74. OSCAR Rayleigh S3A and S3B Calibration results as a function of wavelength for July (leading to the control of the	nonthly
Figure 75. OSCAR Rayleigh S3A and S3B Calibration results as a function of wavelength. Avera standard deviation over all scenes currently (re)processed with the new climatology	_
Figure 76: DeGeb time series over current report period	
Figure 77: ITCat time series over current report period	
Figure 78: ITIsp time series over current report period	73
Figure 79: ITSro time series over current report period	
Figure 80: ITTra time series over current report period	
Figure 81: SPAli time series over current report period	75
Figure 82: UKNFo time series over current report period	75
Figure 83: USNe1 time series over current report period	76
Figure 84: USNe2 time series over current report period	76
Figure 85: USNe3 time series over current report period	77
Figure 86: DeGeb time series over current report period	77
Figure 87: ITCat time series over current report period	78
Figure 88: ITIsp time series over current report period	78
Figure 89: ITSro time series over current report period	79
Figure 90: ITTra time series over current report period	79
Figure 91: SPAli time series over current report period	80



S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Page: xi

Figure 92: UKNFo time series over current report period	- 80
Figure 93: USNe1 time series over current report period	- 81
Figure 94: USNe2 time series over current report period	- 81
Figure 95: USNe3 time series over current report period	- 82
Figure 96: Time-series OGVI and OTCI and corresponding scatterplot of monthly mean for site Brasschaat, Belgium, land cover Needle-leaved, evergreen. A and C represent S3A; B and D represent S4A; B and D re	S3B.
Figure 97: Time-series OGVI and OTCI and corresponding scatterplot of monthly mean for site Haininch, Deutschland, land cover Broadleaved, deciduous, closed. A and C represent S3A; B an represent S3B.	DE- d D
Figure 98: Time-series OGVI and OTCI and corresponding scatterplot of monthly mean for site EstreesMons, France, land cover Cultivated and managed areas. A and C represent S3A; B and D repres S3B	sent
Figure 99: Comparison of OTCI-MTCI (a) and OGVI-MGVI (b). Points in the scatterplot represent monthly mean of all available S3A and MERIS archive over 36 validation sites. Red and grey lines represent the modelled and 1:1 lines respectively. The scatterplots are updated to include extractions from CS3A 62.	sent ycle
Figure 100: Scatter plots of OLCI-A versus in situ radiometry (FR data). Reprocessed dataset (left) available data for the current time period (right), Oa1 to Oa4 (400 to 490 nm)	
Figure 101: Scatter plots of OLCI-A versus in situ radiometry (FR data). Reprocessed dataset (left) available data for the current time period (right), Oa5 Oa6 and Oa07 (510, 560 and 620 nm).	
Figure 102: Scatter plots of OLCI-A versus in situ radiometry (FR data). Reprocessed dataset (left) available data for the current time period (right), Oa8 and Oa10 (665 and 681 nm).	
Figure 103: Galata time series over current report period	- 95
Figure 104: AAOT time series over current report period	- 96
Figure 105: Scatter plots of OLCI-B versus in situ radiometry (FR data). All available data for the currenteed period	
Figure 106: AAOT time series over current report period	100
Figure 107: GALATA time series over current report period	101

List of Tables

Table 1: OLCI-A SNR figures as derived from Radiometric Calibration data. Figures are given for each
camera (time average and standard deviation), and for the whole instrument. The requirement and its
reference radiance level are recalled (in mW.sr ⁻¹ .m ⁻² .nm ⁻¹) 46
Table 2: OLCI-B SNR figures as derived from Radiometric Calibration data. Figures are given for each
camera (time average and standard deviation), and for the whole instrument. The requirement and its
reference radiance level are recalled (in mW.sr ⁻¹ .m ⁻² .nm ⁻¹)49



S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Page: xii

Table 3. S3ETRAC Ocean Calibration sites 6	59
Table 4. OSCAR Rayleigh calibration results for S3A and S3B (average and standard deviation over a acquisitions) over all scenes currently (re)processed with the new climatology and observed difference (%) between OLCIA and OLCIB	in
Table 5: Validation sites analysed in report S3A 59/S3B 40. Land cover data from GLC2000 groupe according to the International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (IGBP) designations	
Table 6: Comparison statistics between monthly S3A/B OLCI land products and MERIS archive data 8	34
Table 7: OLCI-A FR statistics over REP_006 period; FR data) 4
Table 8: OLCI-A FR statistics over July 2017-present S)4
Table 9: OLCI-B FR statistics over February to August 2020 reporting period	99

SENTINEL 3 Mission Performance Centre

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Page: 1

1 Processing Baseline Version

1.1 Sentinel3-A

IPF	IPF / Processing Baseline version	Date of deployment
OL1	06.08 / 2.58	NRT: 29/10/2019 08:26UTC NTC 29/10/2019 08:26UTC
OL2 LAND	06.14 / 2.66	NRT: 23/06/2020 08:00 UTC NTC: 23/06/2020 08:00 UTC
OL2 MAR	06.13 / 2.43	NRT: 12/12/2018 10:15 UTC NTC: 12/12/2018 10:15 UTC
SY2	06.20 / 2.66	NTC: 23/06/2020 08:00 UTC
SY2_VGS	06.08 / 2.56	NTC: 15/01/2020 11:00 UTC

1.2 Sentinel3-B

IPF	IPF / Processing Baseline version	Date of deployment
OL1	06.08 / 1.38	NRT: 16/04/2020 08:30 UTC NTC: 16/04/2020 08:30 UTC
OL2 LAND	06.14 / 1.40	NRT: 23/06/2020 08:00 UTC NTC: 23/06/2020 08:00 UTC
OL2 MAR	06.13 / 1.15	NRT: 12/12/2018 10:15 UTC NTC: 12/12/2018 10:15 UTC
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SY2_VGS	06.08 / 1.28	NTC: 15/01/2020 11:00 UTC

Mission Performance

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Page: 2

2 Instrument monitoring

2.1 CCD temperatures

2.1.1 OLCI-A

The monitoring of the CCD temperatures is based on MPMF data extractions not yet operational. In the meantime, we monitor the CCD temperatures on the long-term using Radiometric Calibration Annotations (see Figure 1). Variations are very small (0.09 C peak-to-peak) and no trend can be identified. Data from current cycle (rightmost data points) do not show any specificity.

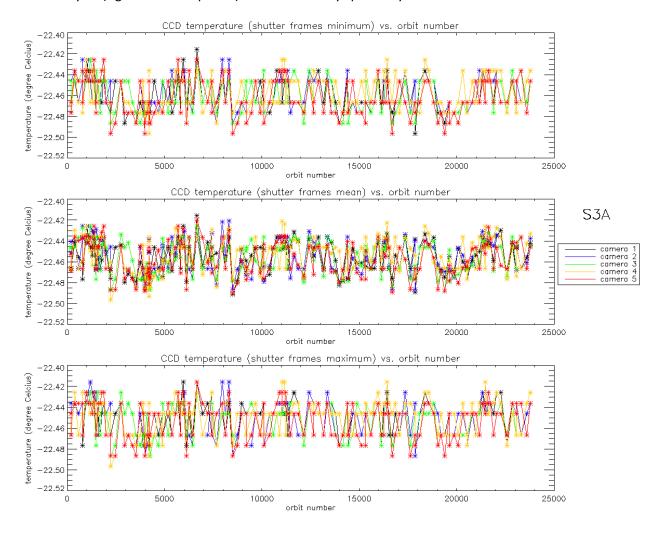


Figure 1: long term monitoring of OLCI-A CCD temperatures using minimum value (top), time averaged values (middle), and maximum value (bottom) provided in the annotations of the Radiometric Calibration Level 1 products, for the Shutter frames, all radiometric calibrations so far except the first one (absolute orbit 183) for which the instrument was not yet thermally stable.

Mission Performance Centre

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

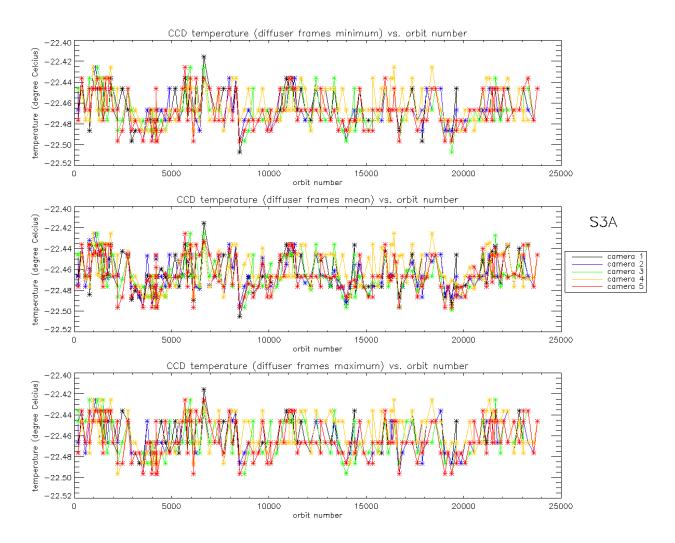


Figure 2: Same as Figure 1 for diffuser frames.

SENTINGL 3 Mission Performance Centre

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Page: 4

2.1.2 OLCI-B

As for OLCI-A, the variations of CCD temperature are very small (0.08 C peak-to-peak) and no trend can be identified. Data from current cycle (rightmost data points) do not show any specificity.

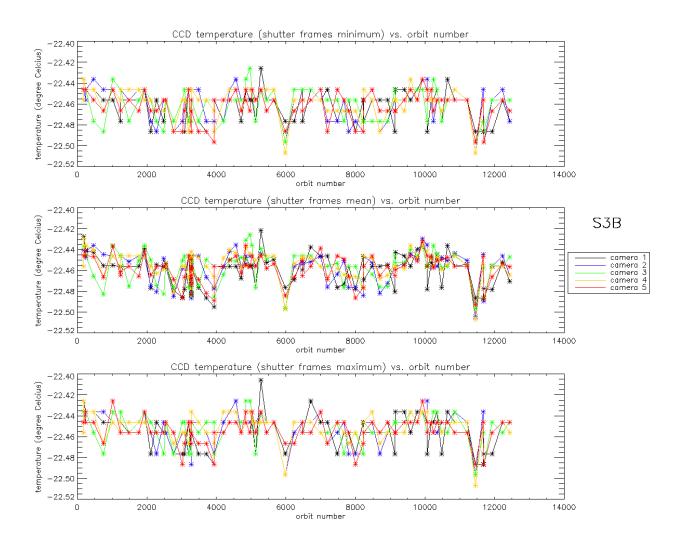


Figure 3: long term monitoring of OLCI-B CCD temperatures using minimum value (top), time averaged values (middle), and maximum value (bottom) provided in the annotations of the Radiometric Calibration Level 1 products, for the Shutter frames, all radiometric calibrations so far except the first one (absolute orbit 167) for which the instrument was not yet thermally stable.

Mission Performance Centre

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

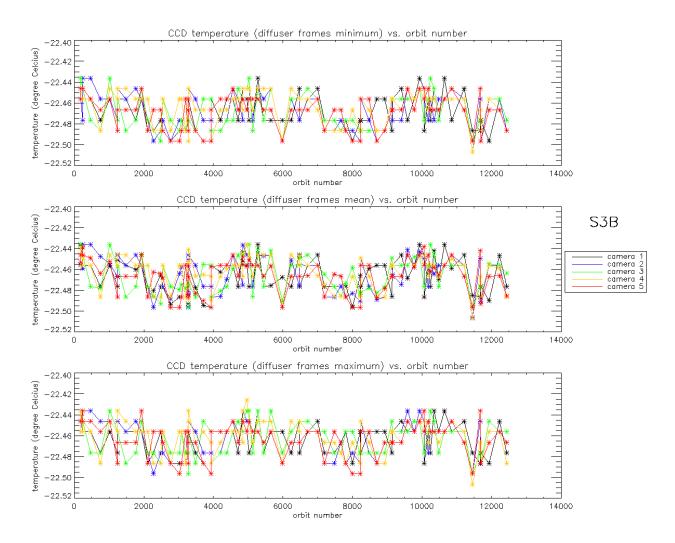


Figure 4: same as Figure 3 for diffuser frames.

SENTINEL 3 Mission Performance Centre

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Page: 6

2.2 Radiometric Calibration

For OLCI-A, one Radiometric Calibration Sequence has been acquired during Cycle 062:

- So1 sequence (diffuser 1) on 28/08/2020 06:57 to 06:59 (absolute orbit 23592)
- So1 sequence (diffuser 1) on 10/09/2020 16:27 to 16:29 (absolute orbit 23783)

For OLCI-B, one Radiometric Calibration Sequence has been acquired during Cycle 043:

- S01 sequence (diffuser 1) on 29/08/2020 22:42 to 22:44 (absolute orbit 12222)
- S01 sequence (diffuser 1) on 13/09/2020 21:14 to 21:16 (absolute orbit 12435)

The acquired Sun azimuth angles are presented on Figure 5 for OLCI-A and Figure 6 for OLCI-B, on top of the nominal values without Yaw Manoeuvre (i.e. with nominal Yaw Steering control of the satellite).



S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

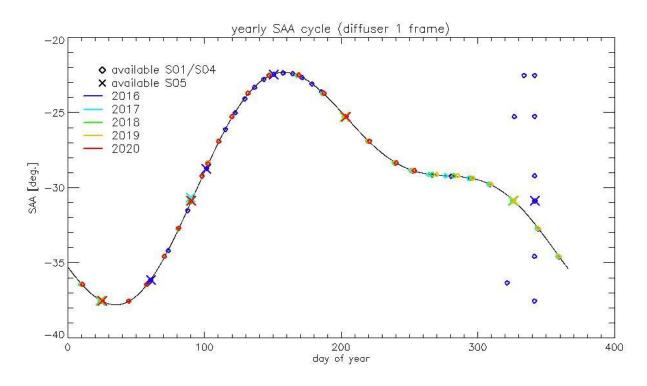


Figure 5: Sun azimuth angles during acquired OLCI-A Radiometric Calibrations (diffuser frame) on top of nominal yearly cycle (black curve). Diffuser 1 with diamonds, diffuser 2 with crosses, 2016 acquisitions in dark blue, 2017 in clear blue, 2018 in green, 2019 in yellow and 2020 in red.

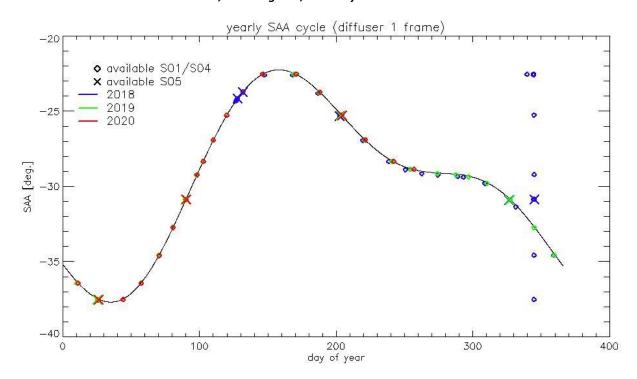


Figure 6: same as Figure 5 for OLCI-B (2018 in blue, 2019 in green and 2020 in red).



S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Page: 8

Sun Azimuth Angles as a function of solar zenith Angles are presented in Figure 7 for OLCI-A and Figure 8 for OLCI-B.

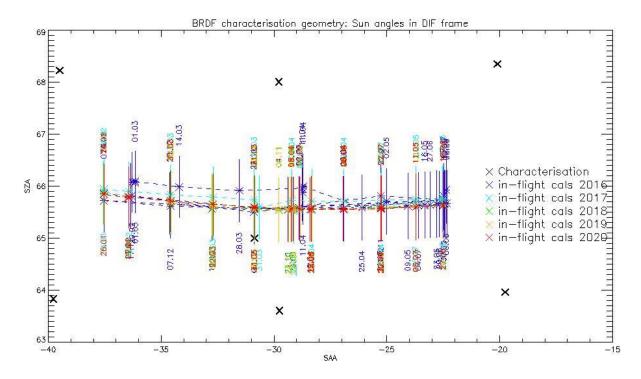


Figure 7: OLCI-A Sun geometry during radiometric Calibrations on top of characterization ones (diffuser frame)

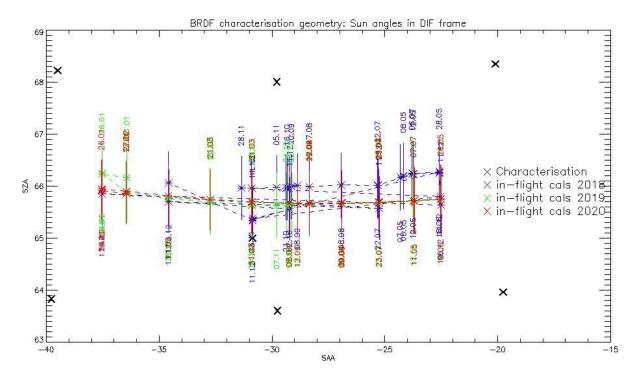


Figure 8: same as Figure 7 for OLCI-B

Mission Performance

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Page: 9

2.2.1 Dark Offsets [OLCI-L1B-CV-230]

Note about the High Energy Particles:

The filtering of High Energy Particle (HEP) events from radiometric calibration data has been implemented (for shutter frames only) in a post processor, allowing generating Dark Offset and Dark Current tables computed on filtered data. The post-processor starts from IPF intermediate data (corrected counts), applies the HEP detection and filtering and finally computes the Dark Offset and Dark Current tables the same way as IPF. An example of the impact of HEP filtering is given in Figure 9.

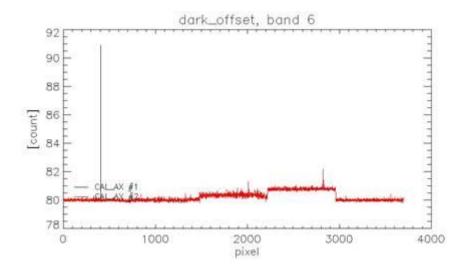


Figure 9: Dark Offset table for band Oa06 with (red) and without (black) HEP filtering (Radiometric Calibration of 22 July 2017). The strong HEP event near pixel 400 has been detected and removed by the HEP filtering.

All results presented below in this section have been obtained using the HEP filtered Dark Offset and Dark Current tables.

Mission Performance Centre

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Page: 10

2.2.1.2 OLCI-A

Dark offsets

Dark offsets are continuously affected by the global offset induced by the Periodic Noise on the OCL convergence. Current Cycle calibrations are affected the same way as others. The amplitude of the shift varies with band and camera from virtually nothing (e.g. camera 2, band 0a1) to up to 5 counts (Oa21, camera 3). The Periodic Noise itself comes on top of the global shift with its known signature: high frequency oscillations with a rapid damp. This effect remains more or less stable with time in terms of amplitude, frequency and decay length, but its phase varies with time, introducing the global offset mentioned above.

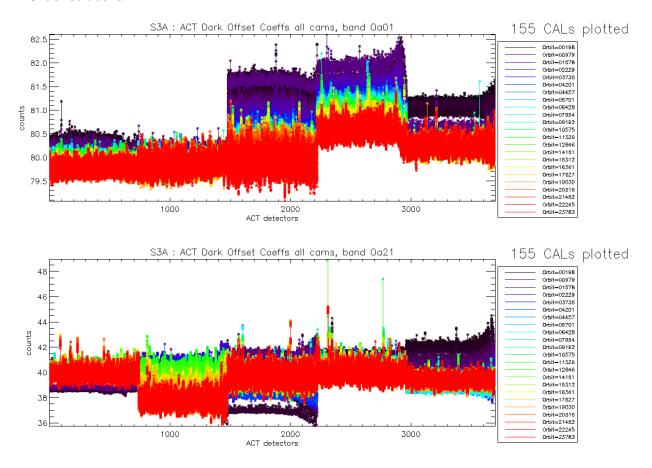


Figure 10: OLCI-A Dark Offset for band Oa1 (top) and Oa21 (bottom), all radiometric calibrations so far except the first one (orbit 183) for which the instrument was not thermally stable yet.

Mission Performance Centre

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

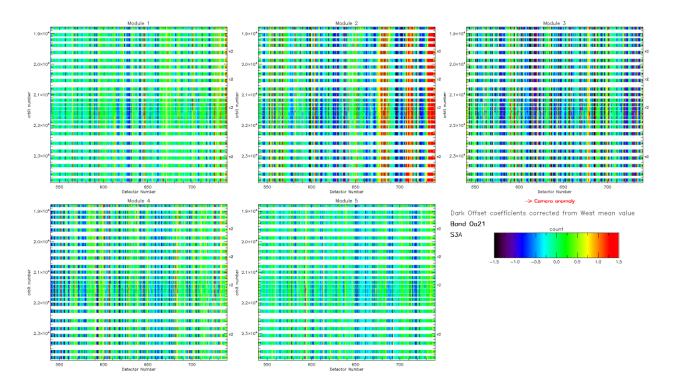


Figure 11: map of OLCI-A periodic noise for the 5 cameras, for band Oa21. X-axis is detector number (East part, from 540 to 740, where the periodic noise occurs), Y-axis is the orbit number. Y-axis range is focused on the most recent 5000 orbits. The counts have been corrected from the West detectors mean value (not affected by periodic noise) in order to remove mean level gaps and consequently to have a better visualisation of the long term evolution of the periodic noise structure. At the beginning of the mission the periodic noise for band Oa21 had strong amplitude in camera 2, 3 and 5 compared to camera 1 and 4. However PN evolved through the



S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Page: 12

mission and these discrepancies between cameras have been reduced. At the time of this Cyclic Report Camera 2 still shows a slightly higher PN than other cameras.

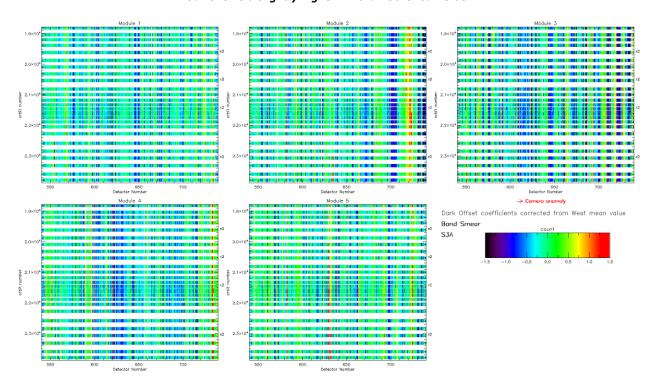


Figure 12: same as Figure 11 for smear band.

Figure 11 and Figure 12 show the so-called 'map of periodic noise' in the 5 cameras, for respectively band 21 and smear band. These maps have been computed from the dark offsets after removal of the mean level of the WEST detectors (not impacted by PN) in order to remove mean level gaps from one CAL to the other and consequently to highlight the shape of the PN. Maps are focused on the last 200 EAST detectors where PN occurs and on a time range covering only the last 5000 orbits in order to better visualize the CALs of the current cycle.

As there was no camera anomaly during the current cycle, there is no sudden change of periodic noise to report during the current cycle. The very small drift of the PN phase which is present since about orbit 18000 in camera 2 Oa21 for the 100 eastern pixels (see Figure 11) is now stabilized. This kind of drift had already been encountered for the same camera/band between orbit 13500 and 14500.

Dark Currents

Dark Currents (Figure 13) are not affected by the global offset of the Dark Offsets, thanks to the clamping to the average blind pixels value. However, the oscillations of Periodic Noise remain visible. There is no significant evolution of this parameter during the current cycle except the small regular increase (almost linear), for all detectors, since the beginning of the mission (see Figure 14).

SENTINEL 3

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

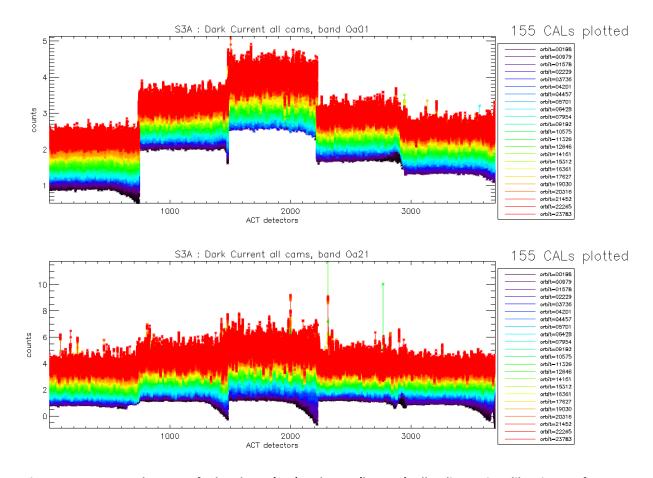


Figure 13: OLCI-A Dark Current for band Oa1 (top) and Oa21 (bottom), all radiometric calibrations so far except the first one (orbit 183) for which the instrument was not thermally stable yet.

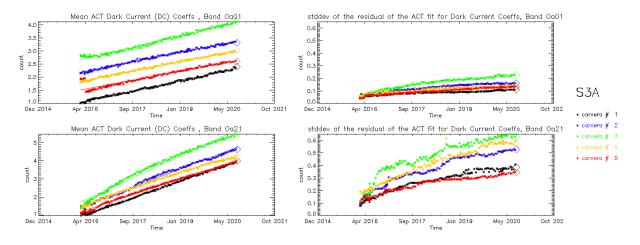


Figure 14: left column: ACT mean on 400 first detectors of OLCI-A Dark Current coefficients for spectral band Oa01 (top) and Oa21 (bottom). Right column: same as left column but for Standard deviation instead of mean.

We see an increase of the DC level as a function of time especially for band Oa21.



S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Page: 14

A possible explanation of the regular increase of DC could be the increase of the number of hot pixels which is more important in Oa21 because this band is made of more CCD lines than band Oa01 and thus receives more cosmic rays impacts. It is known that cosmic rays degrade the structure of the CCD, generating more and more hot pixels at long term scales. Indeed, when computing the time slopes of the spatially averaged Dark Current as a function of band, i.e. the slopes of curves in left plots of Figure 14, one can see that Oa21 is by far the most affected, followed by the smear band (Figure 15, left); when plotting these slopes against total band width (in CCD rows, regardless of the number of micro-bands), the correlation between the slope values and the width becomes clear (Figure 15, right).

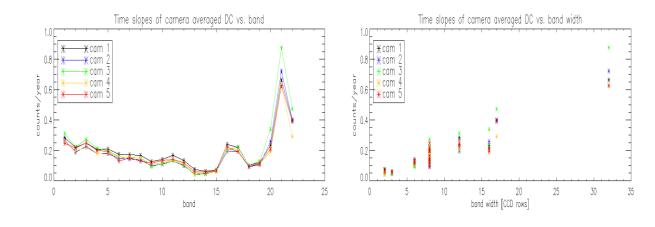


Figure 15: OLCI-A Dark current increase rates with time (in counts per year) vs. band (left) and vs. band width (right)

2.2.1.3 OLCI-B

Dark Offsets

Dark offsets for OLCI-B show a similar behaviour than for OLCI-A: mean level gaps between different orbits, induced by the presence of a pseudo periodic noise on the east edge of the cameras with a drifting phase.

Evolution of OLCI-B Dark Offset coefficients for band Oa01 and Oa21 are represented in Figure 16.

The periodic noise maps are shown for band Oa21 and smear band respectively in Figure 17 and Figure 18. As it happened for OLCI-A after a few thousands of orbits, the strong periodic noise phase and amplitude drift, present at the very beginning of the mission is now showing a clear stabilization.

Despite this overall stabilization, small evolutions are still noticeable in some bands/camera, like for example pixels at the east edge of camera 1 in band Oa21 since orbit 10000 (upper left map in Figure 17).

Mission Performance Centre

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

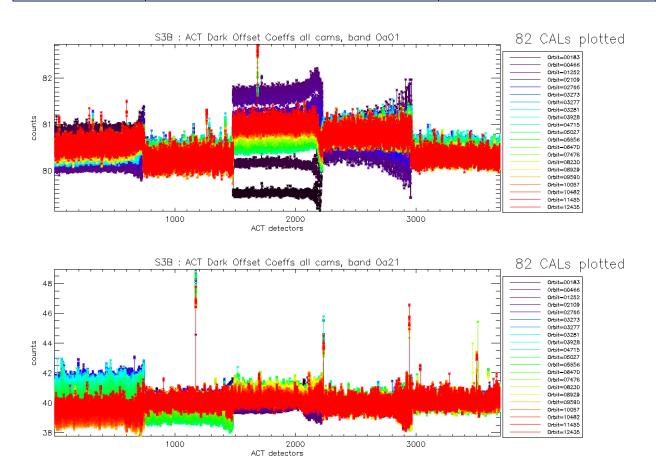


Figure 16: OLCI-B Dark Offset for band Oa1 (top) and Oa21 (bottom), all radiometric calibrations so far except the first one (orbit 167) for which the instrument was not thermally stable yet.



S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

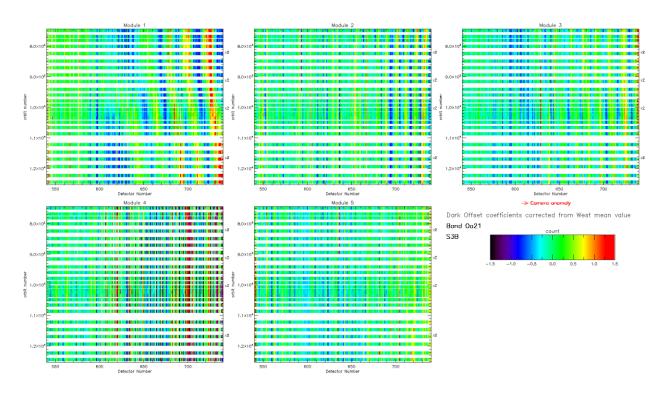


Figure 17: OLCI-B map of periodic noise for the 5 cameras, for band Oa21. X-axis is detector number (East part, from 540 to 740, where the periodic noise occurs), Y-axis is the orbit number. The counts have been corrected from the West detectors mean value (not affected by periodic noise) in order to remove mean level gaps and consequently to have a better visualisation of the long term evolution of the periodic noise structure.

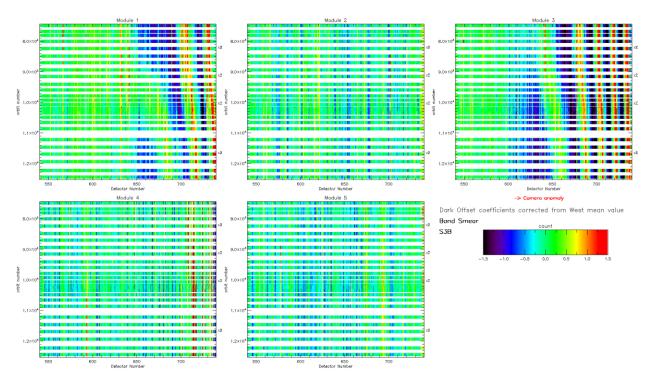


Figure 18: same as Figure 17 for smear band.

Sentine 3 Mission Performance Centre

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Page: 17

Dark Currents

As for OLCI-A there is no significant evolution of the Dark Current coefficients (Figure 19) during the current cycle except the small regular increase (almost linear), for all detectors, since the beginning of the mission (see Figure 20) probably due to an increase of hot pixels (see Figure 21).

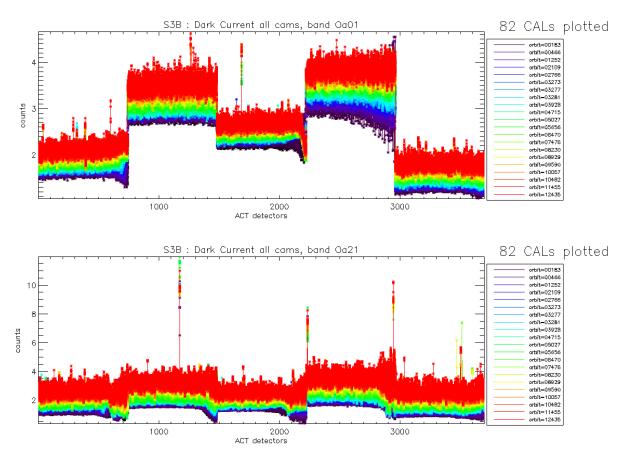


Figure 19: OLCI-B Dark Current for band Oa1 (top) and Oa21 (bottom), all radiometric calibrations so far except the first one (orbit 167) for which the instrument was not thermally stable yet.

SENTINEL 3 Mission Performance Centre

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

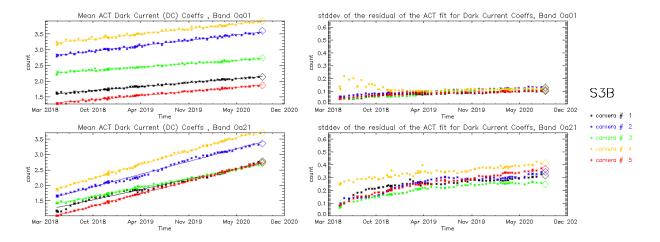


Figure 20: left column: ACT mean on 400 first detectors of OLCI-B Dark Current coefficients for spectral band Oa01 (top) and Oa21 (bottom). Right column: same as left column but for Standard deviation instead of mean.

We see an increase of the DC level as a function of time especially for band Oa21.

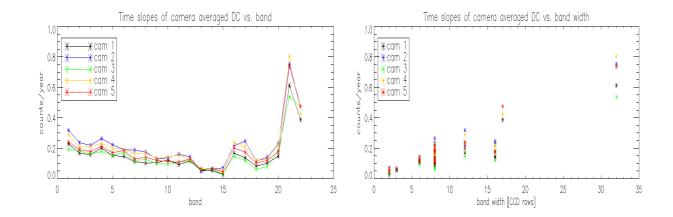


Figure 21: OLCI-B Dark Current increase rates with time (in counts per year) vs. band (left) and vs. band width (right)



S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Page: 19

2.2.2 Instrument response and degradation modelling [OLCI-L1B-CV-250]

2.2.2.1 Instrument response monitoring

2.2.2.1.1 OLCI-A

Figure 22 shows the gain coefficients of every pixel for two OLCI-A channels, Oa1 (400 nm) and Oa21 (1020 nm), highlighting the significant evolution of the instrument response since early mission.

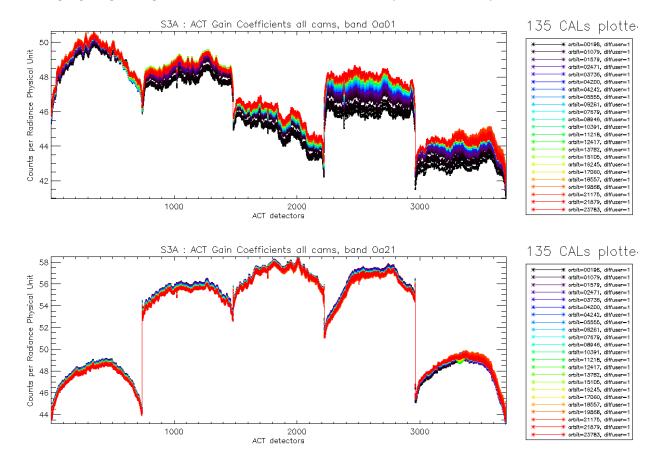


Figure 22: OLCI-A Gain Coefficients for band Oa1 (top) and Oa21 (bottom), all diffuser 1 radiometric calibrations so far except the first one (orbit 183) for which the instrument was not thermally stable yet.

The gains plotted in Figure 22, however are derived using the ground BRDF model which is known to suffer from illumination geometry dependent residual errors (see previous Cyclic Reports for more details). Consequently they are post-processed to replace the ground BRDF model by the in-flight version, based on Yaw Manoeuvres data, prior to determine the radiometric evolution.

Figure 23 displays a summary of the time evolution derived from post-processed gains: the cross-track average of the BRDF corrected gains (taking into account the diffuser ageing) is plotted as a function of time, for each module, relative to a given reference calibration (the 07/12/2016). It shows that, if a



S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Page: 20

significant evolution occurred during the early mission, the trends tend to stabilize, with the exception of band 1 of camera 1 and 4.

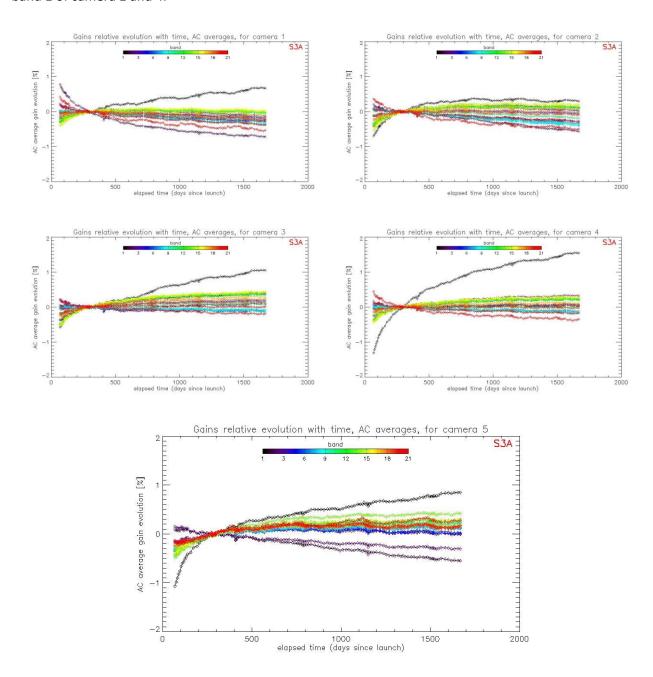


Figure 23: camera averaged gain relative evolution with respect to "best geometry" calibration (07/12/2016), as a function of elapsed time since the change in OLCI channels settings (25/04/16); one curve for each band (see colour code on plots), one plot for each module. The diffuser ageing has been taken into account.

SSATINEL 3 Mission Performance

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Page: 21

2.2.2.1.2 OLCI-B

Figure 24 shows the gain coefficients of every pixel for two OLCI-B channels, Oa1 (400 nm) and Oa21 (1020 nm), highlighting the significant evolution of the instrument response since early mission.

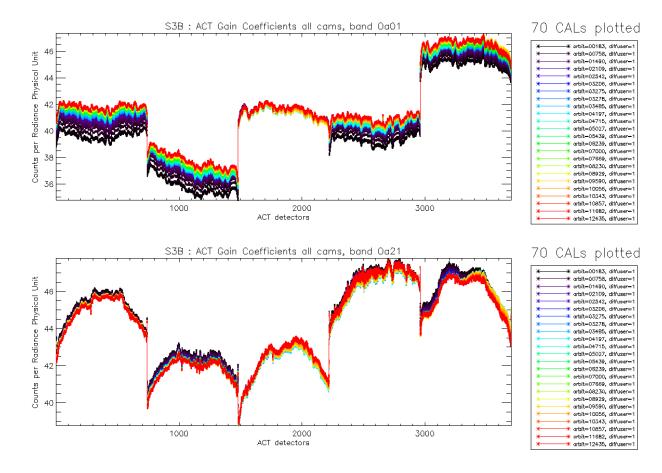


Figure 24: OLCI-B Gain Coefficients for band Oa1 (top) and Oa21 (bottom), all diffuser 1 radiometric calibrations so far except the first one (orbit 167) for which the instrument was not thermally stable yet.

Figure 25 displays a summary of the time evolution derived from post-processed gains: the cross-track average of the BRDF corrected gains is plotted as a function of time, for each module, relative to a given reference calibration (first calibration after channel programming change: 18/06/2018). It shows that, if a significant evolution occurred during the early mission, the trends tend to stabilize. The large amount of points near elapsed time = 220 days is due to the yaw manoeuvre campaign.

Mission Performance Centre

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 - S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

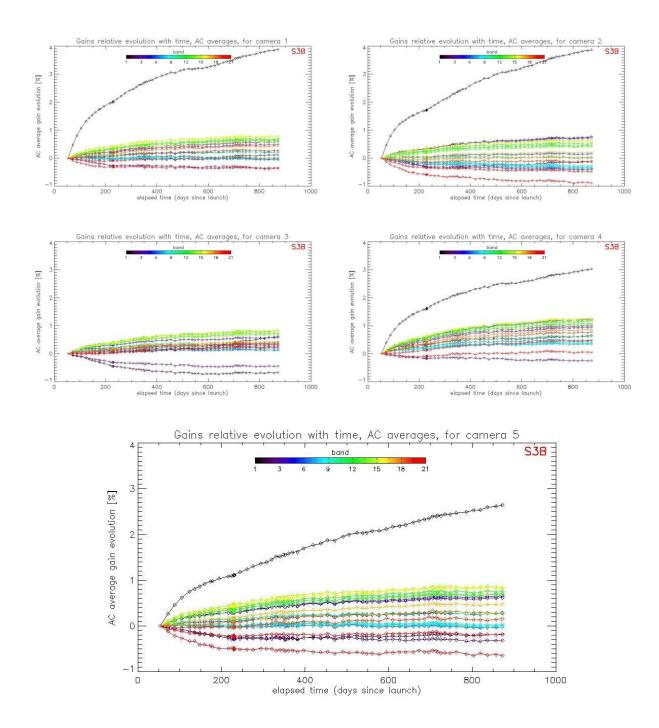


Figure 25: OLCI-B camera averaged gain relative evolution with respect to first calibration after channel programming change (18/06/2018), as a function of elapsed time since the beginning of the mission; one curve for each band (see colour code on plots), one plot for each module. The diffuser ageing has been taken into account.



S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Page: 23

2.2.2.2 Instrument evolution modelling

2.2.2.2.1 OLCI-A

The OLCI-A Radiometric Model has been refreshed and put in operations the 29/10/2019 (Processing Baseline 2.58). The model has been derived on the basis of an extended Radiometric Calibration dataset (from 25/04/2016 to 28/08/2019). It includes the correction of the diffuser ageing for the six bluest bands (Oa1 to Oa6) for which it is clearly measurable. The model performance over the complete dataset (including the 27 calibrations in extrapolation over about 13 months), despite a very small drift with respect to the most recent data, remains better than 0.11% (at the exception of band Oa01 (< 0.19%) for the very first CAL and the most recent CALs) when averaged over the whole field of view (Figure 26). The previous model, trained on a Radiometric Dataset limited to 11/04/2019, shows clearly a bigger drift of the model with respect to most recent data (Figure 27). Comparison of the two figures shows the improvement brought by the updated Model over almost all the mission: only Oa01 show a lower performance for the very first calibration with the new model.

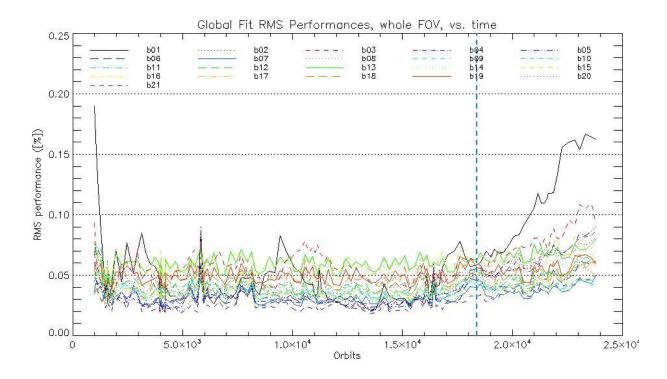


Figure 26: RMS performance of the OLCI-A Gain Model of the current processing baseline as a function of orbit.

The blue vertical dotted lines defines the limit from which the gain model starts to be extrapolated (i.e. it corresponds to the most recent CAL of the dataset used to build the model).

Mission Performance Centre

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Page: 24

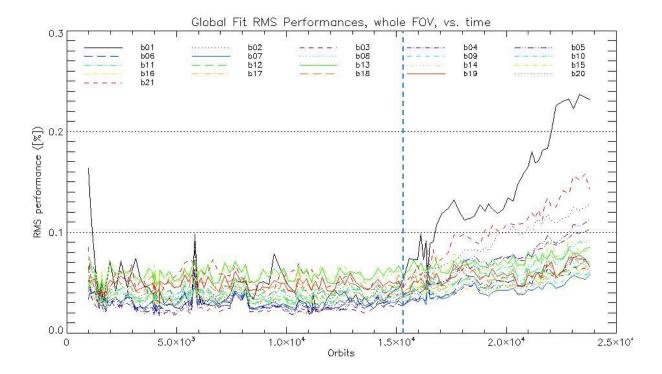


Figure 27: RMS performance of the OLCI-A Gain Model of the previous Processing Baseline as a function of orbit.

The overall instrument evolution since channel programming change (25/04/2016) is shown on Figure 28.

SENTINEL 3 Mission Performance Centre

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Page: 25

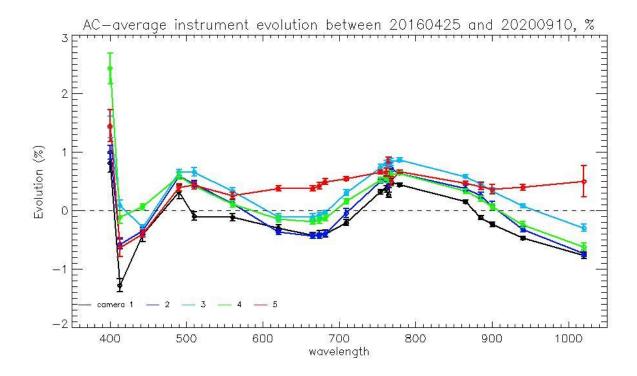


Figure 28: OLCI-A Camera-averaged instrument evolution since channel programming change (25/04/2016) and up to most recent calibration (10/09/2020) versus wavelength.

The overall per camera performance, as a function of wavelength, and at each orbit is shown on Figure 29 as the average and standard deviation of the model over data ratio.

Finally, Figure 30 to Figure 32 show the detail of the model performance, with across-track plots of the model over data ratios at each orbit, one plot for each channel.

Comparisons of Figure 30 to Figure 32 with their counterparts in Report of Cycle 49 clearly demonstrate the improvement brought by the new model whatever the level of detail.

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

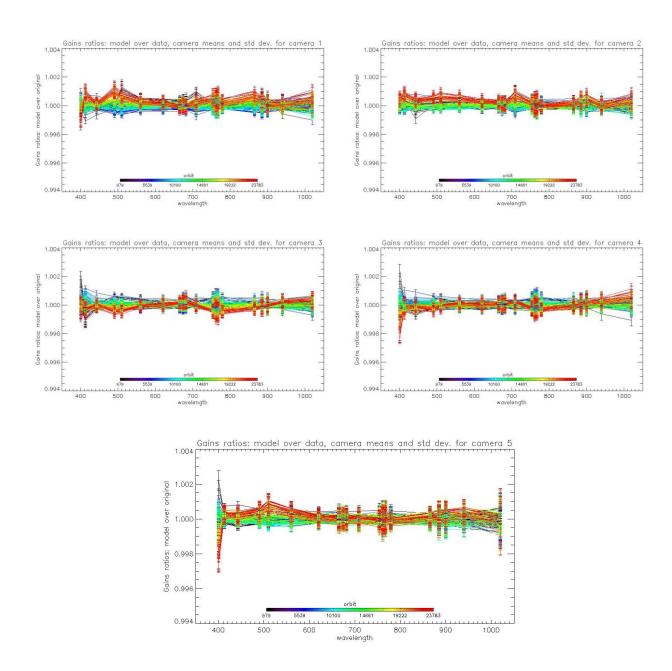


Figure 29: For the 5 cameras: OLCI-A Evolution model performance, as camera-average and standard deviation of ratio of Model over Data vs. wavelength, for each orbit of the test dataset, including 27 calibrations in extrapolation, with a colour code for each calibration from blue (oldest) to red (most recent).

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

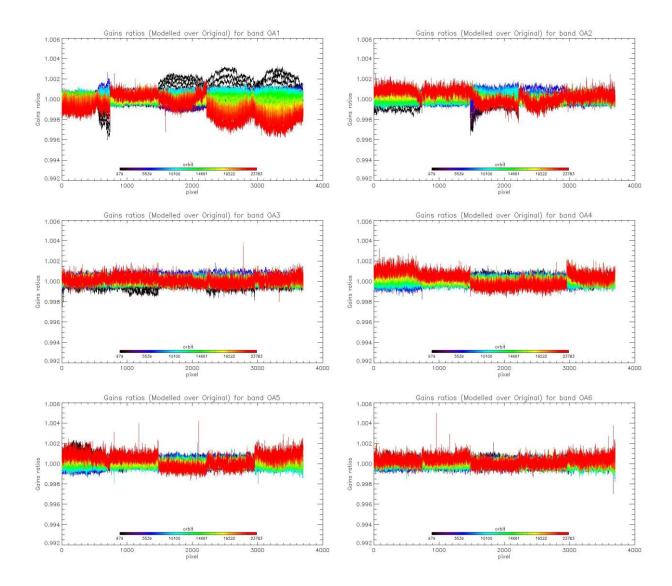


Figure 30: OLCI-A evolution model performance, as ratio of Model over Data vs. pixels, all cameras side by side, over the whole current calibration dataset (since instrument programing update), including 27 calibrations in extrapolation, channels Oa1 to Oa6.

Sentinel 3 Mission Performance Centre

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

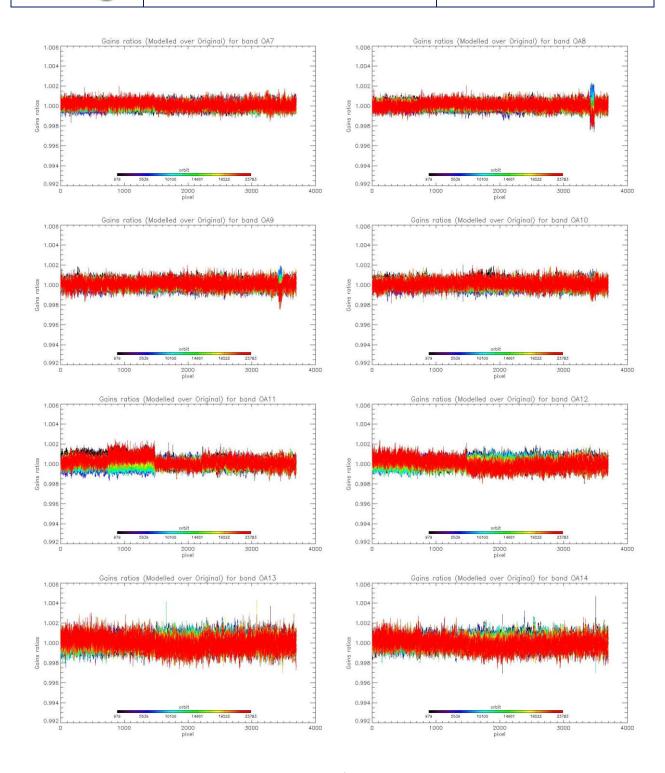


Figure 31: same as Figure 30 for channels Oa7 to Oa14.

Sentinel 3 Mission Performance Centre

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

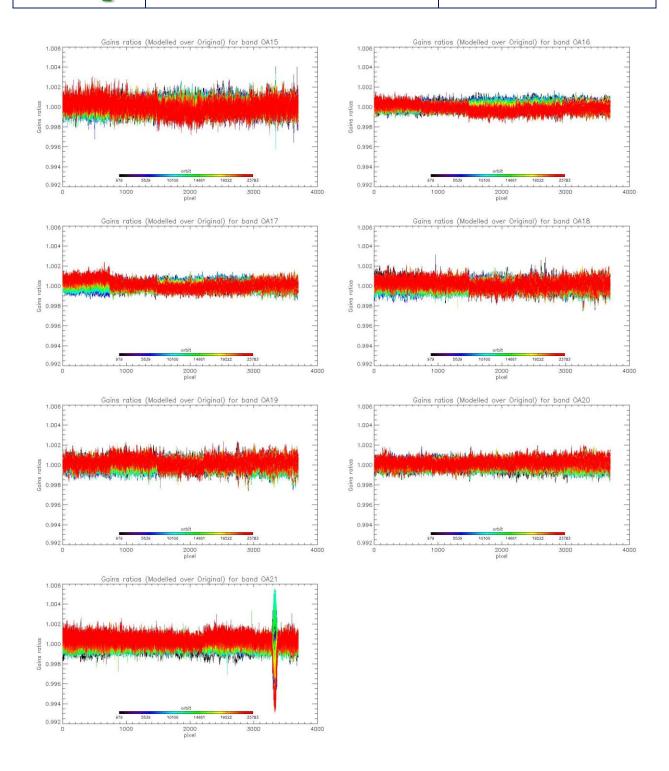


Figure 32: same as Figure 30 for channels Oa15 to Oa21.



S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Page: 30

2.2.2.2. OLCI-B

Instrument response and degradation modelling for OLCI-B, including the use of the in-flight BRDF model (based on 11th December 2018 Yaw Manoeuvres), has been refreshed and deployed at PDGS on 29th October 2019 (Processing Baseline 1.30). The model has been derived on the basis of an extended Radiometric Calibration dataset (from 11/05/2018 to 02/10/2019). It includes the correction of the diffuser ageing for the five bluest bands (Oa1 to Oa5) for which it is clearly measurable. The model performance over the complete dataset (including the 25 calibrations in extrapolation over about 12 months) is illustrated in Figure 33. Despite a small drift with respect to the most recent data, it remains better than 0.10% when averaged over the whole field of view for all band except Oa01 (<0.26%). The previous model, trained on a Radiometric Dataset limited to 27/02/2019, shows a stronger drift of the model with respect to most recent data, especially for band Oa01 (Figure 34). Comparison of the two figures shows the improvement brought by the updated Model over all the mission.

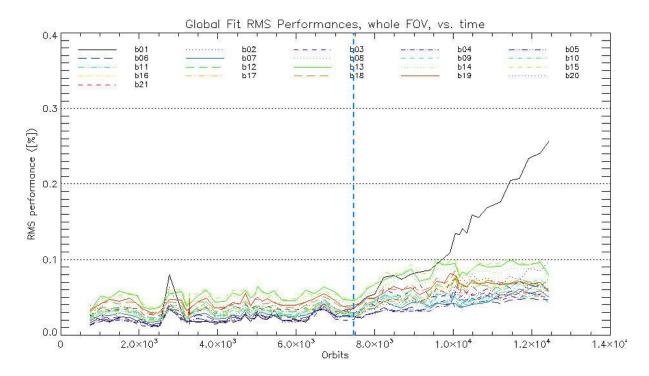


Figure 33: RMS performance of the OLCI-B Gain Model of the current processing baseline as a function of orbit.

The blue vertical dotted lines defines the limit from which the gain model starts to be extrapolated (i.e. it corresponds to the most recent CAL of the dataset used to build the model).

Sentinel 3 Mission Performance Centre

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

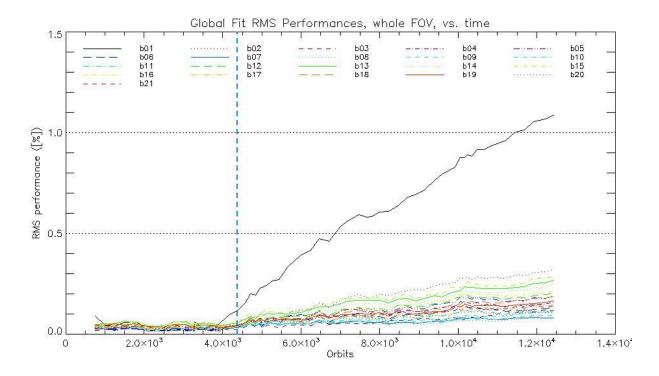


Figure 34: RMS performance of the OLCI-B Gain Model of the previous processing baseline as a function of orbit (please note the different vertical scale with respect to Figure 33).



S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Page: 32

The overall instrument evolution since channel programming change (18/06/2018) is shown on Figure 35.

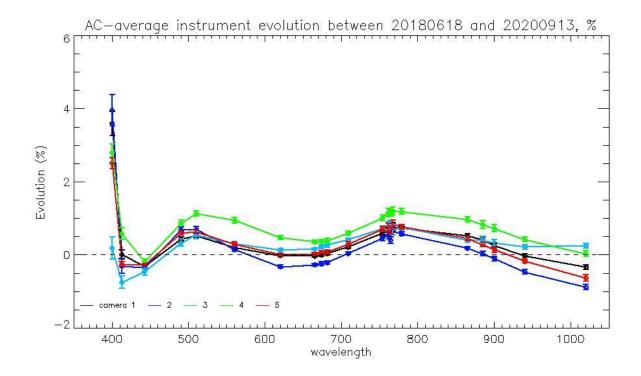


Figure 35: OLCI-B Camera-averaged instrument evolution since channel programming change (18/06/2018) and up to most recent calibration (13/09/2020) versus wavelength.

The overall per camera performance, as a function of wavelength, and at each orbit is shown on Figure 36 as the average and standard deviation of the model over data ratio.

Finally, Figure 37 to Figure 39 show the detail of the model performance, with across-track plots of the model over data ratios at each orbit, one plot for each channel.

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

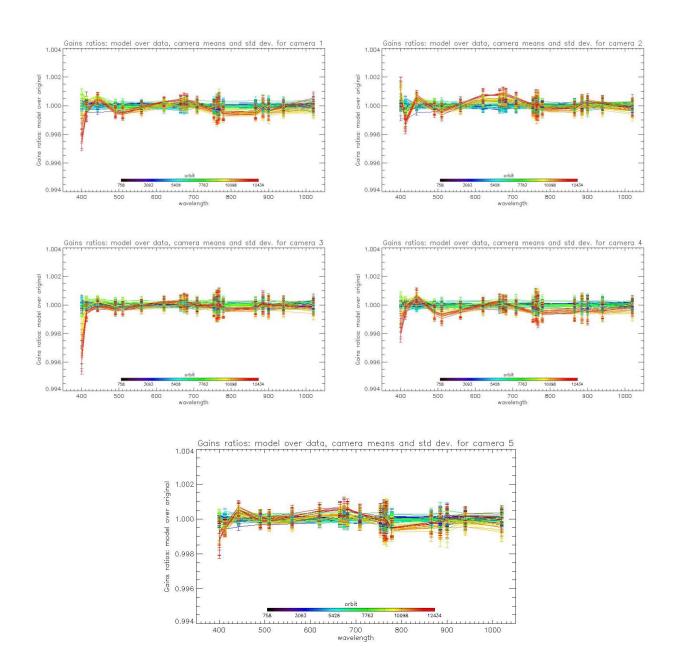


Figure 36: For the 5 cameras: OLCI-B Evolution model performance, as camera-average and standard deviation of ratio of Model over Data vs. wavelength, for each orbit of the test dataset, including 25 calibrations in extrapolation, with a colour code for each calibration from blue (oldest) to red (most recent).

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S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

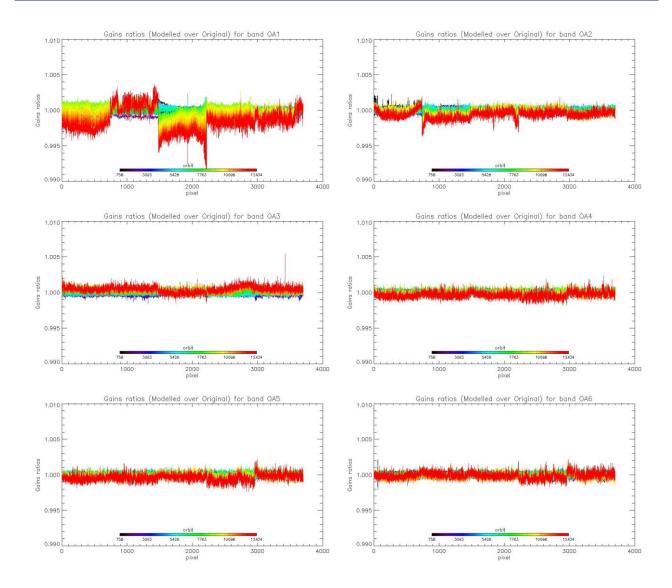


Figure 37: OLCI-B evolution model performance, as ratio of Model over Data vs. pixels, all cameras side by side, over the whole current calibration dataset (since instrument programming update), including 25 calibrations in extrapolation, channels Oa1 to Oa6.

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

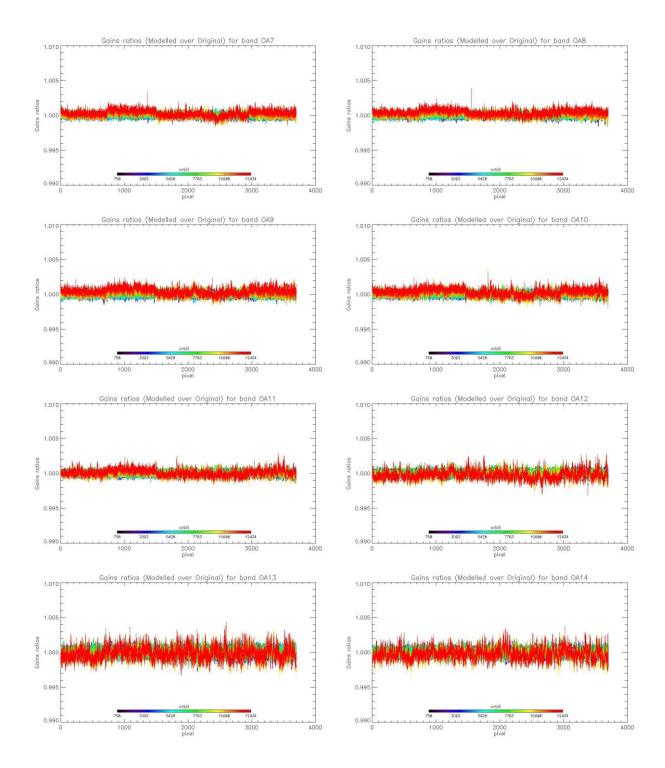


Figure 38: same as Figure 37 for channels Oa7 to Oa14.

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 - S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

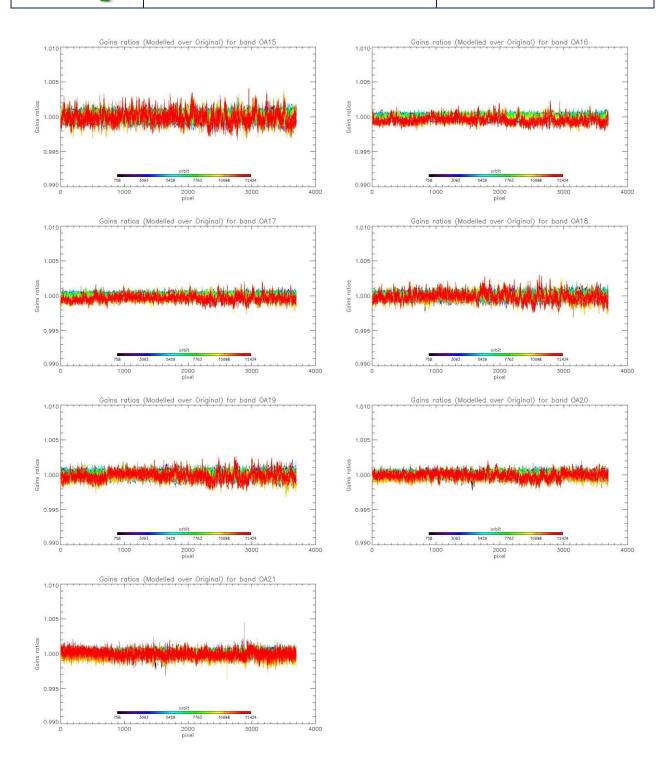


Figure 39: same as Figure 37 for channels Oa15 to Oa21.



S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Page: 37

2.2.3 Ageing of nominal diffuser [OLCI-L1B-CV-240]

2.2.3.1 OLCI-A

There has been no calibration sequence S05 (reference diffuser) for OLCI-A during acquisition cycle 062.

Consequently, the last ageing results presented in Cyclic Report #60/#41 (S3A/S3B) stay valid.

2.2.3.2 OLCI-B

There has been no calibration sequence S05 (reference diffuser) for OLCI-B during acquisition Cycle 043.

Consequently, the last ageing results presented in Cyclic Report #60/#41 (S3A/S3B) stay valid.

2.2.4 Updating of calibration ADF [OLCI-L1B-CV-260]

2.2.4.1.1 OLCI-A

An updated Calibration ADF for OLCI-A with refreshed Radiometric Gain Model has been delivered to PDGS:

S3A_OL_1_CAL_AX_20200828T065751_20991231T235959_20200923T120000_______MPC_O_AL_023.SEN3

2.2.4.1.2 OLCI-B

An updated Calibration ADF for OLCI-B with refreshed Radiometric Gain Model has been delivered to PDGS:

S3B_OL_1_CAL_AX_20200913T193317_20991231T235959_20200923T120000______MPC_O_AL_011.SEN3

2.2.5 Radiometric Calibrations for sun azimuth angle dependency and Yaw Manoeuvres for Solar Diffuser on-orbit re-characterization [OLCI-L1B-CV-270 and OLCI-L1B-CV-280]

2.2.5.1.1 OLCI-A

This activity has not evolved during cycle 062 and results presented in Cycle 15 report are still valid.

2.2.5.1.2 OLCI-B

Activity has started for S3B-OLCI. The SAA domain explored is now increased by the acquisitions from the Yaw Manoeuvres and analysis becomes meaningful. Analysis is on-going.



S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Page: 38

2.3 Spectral Calibration [OLCI-L1B-CV-400]

2.3.1 OLCI-A

There has been one S02+S03 Spectral Calibration for OLCI-A in the reporting period

- S02 sequence (diffuser 1) on 26/08/2020 11:11 to 11:13 (absolute orbit 23566)
- So sequence (Erbium doped diffuser) on 26/08/2020 12:52 to 12:54 (absolute orbit 23567)

and one Spectral calibration S09:

S09 sequence on 26/08/2020 09:04:45 to 09:04:51 (absolute orbit 23565)

The S02/S03 data have been processed and analysed to assess OLCI-A spectral long-term evolution. The absolute results are presented in Figure 40 while its long term evolution is presented Figure 41.

The processing of the S09 calibration sequence (spectral calibration using O_2 absorption and Fraunhofer lines) is illustrated in Figure 42.

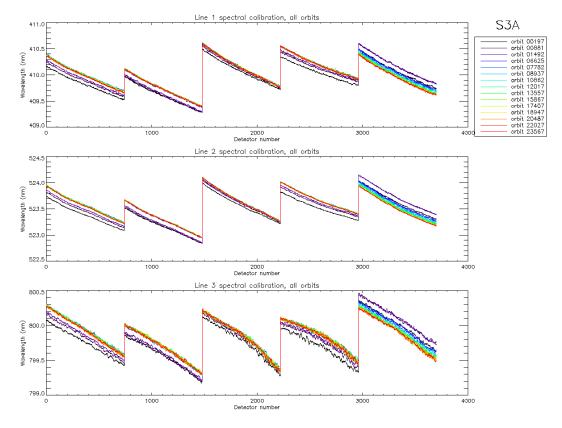


Figure 40: OLCI-A across track spectral calibration from all S02/S03 sequences since the beginning of the mission.

Top plot is spectral line 1, middle plot is spectral line 2 and bottom plot spectral line 3.

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

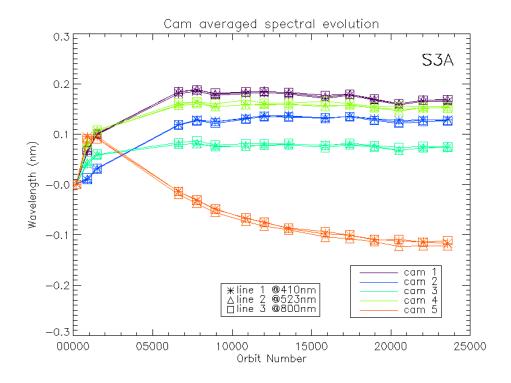


Figure 41: OLCI-A camera averaged spectral calibration evolution as a function of time since launch (all spectral S02/S03 calibrations since the beginning of the mission are included). The data are normalized with the first Spectral Calibration.

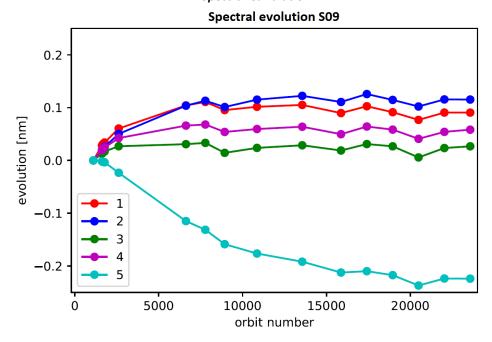


Figure 42: OLCI-A camera averaged spectral calibration evolution as a function of time from S09 calibrations since the 4th may 2016. The last calibration for S09 is from 26 Aug 2020. For each camera, the spectral evolution corresponding derived from spectral lines at 485 nm, 656 nm, 770 nm and 854 nm have been averaged. The data are normalized with the first Spectral Calibration.



S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Page: 40

We see that the long term evolution of the spectral calibration obtained with sequence S09 (Figure 42) is in rather good agreement with the one obtained with sequence S02/S03 (Figure 41). Indeed, for camera 1, 2, 3 and 4, we observe for the two methods a positive trend of the spectral calibration at the beginning of the mission which is now rather stabilized, and for camera 5, an obvious negative trend since almost the beginning of the mission which is also stabilizing but more progressively. In all cases, the spectral calibration drift since the beginning of the mission is smaller than ≈0.2 nm and the change with respect to the values included in the Auxiliary Data files is less than 0.1 nm. However, camera 5 still evolves but with a slower rate; only further monitoring will allow to assess the need for an evolution of the Auxiliary Parameters impacted by the instrument spectral model, reflecting the current or future state of the instrument.

2.3.2 OLCI-B

There has been one S02+S03 Spectral Calibration for OLCI-B in the reporting period

- S02 sequence (diffuser 1) on 05/09/2020 11:14 to 11:16 (absolute orbit 12315)
- \$ S03 sequence (Erbium doped diffuser) on 05/09/2020 12:55 to 12:57 (absolute orbit 12316)

and one Spectral calibration S09:

\$ S09 sequence on 05/09/2020 09:06:30 to 09:06:36 (absolute orbit 12314)

The S02/S03 data have been processed and analysed to assess OLCI-B spectral long-term evolution. The absolute results are presented in Figure 43 while its long term evolution is presented on Figure 44. The processing of the S09 calibration sequence (spectral calibration using O2 absorption and Fraunhofer lines) is now available and presented in Figure 45.

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

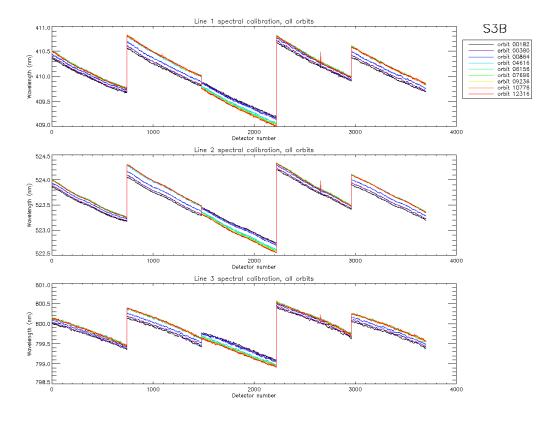


Figure 43: OLCI-B across track spectral calibration from all S02/S03 sequences since the beginning of the mission.

Top plot is spectral line 1, middle plot is spectral line 2 and bottom plot spectral line 3.

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

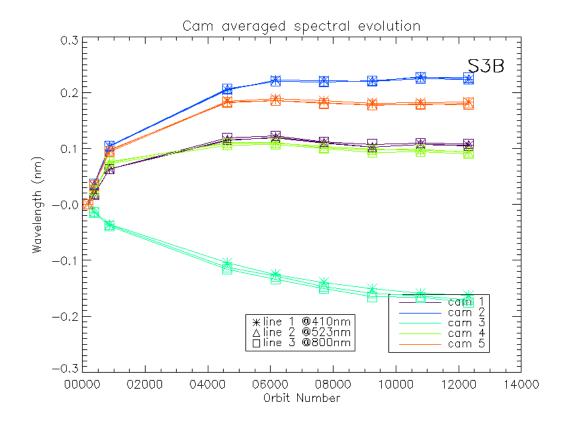


Figure 44: OLCI-B camera averaged spectral calibration evolution as a function of time since launch (all spectral S02/S03 calibrations since the beginning of the mission are included). The data are normalized with the first Spectral Calibration.



S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Page: 43

Spectral evolution S09

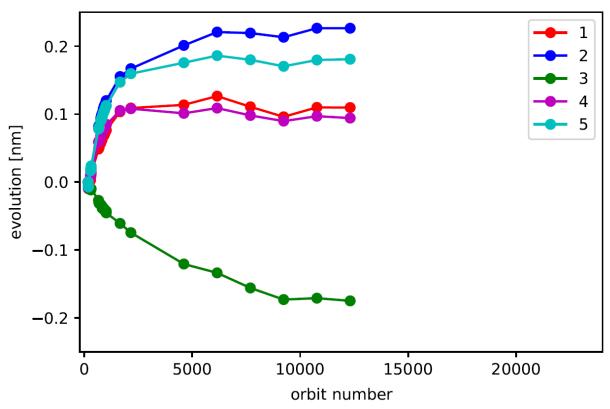


Figure 45: OLCI-B camera averaged spectral calibration evolution as a function of time since launch from S09 calibrations since the beginning of the mission. The last calibration for S09 is from 05 Sep 2020. For each camera, the spectral evolution corresponding derived from spectral lines at 485 nm, 656 nm, 770 nm and 854 nm have been averaged. The data are normalized with the first Spectral Calibration.

Figure 43 to Figure 45 show that:

- As for OLCI-A camera 5, the wavelength calibration drift of OLCI-B camera 3 goes in the opposite direction than for the other cameras.
- It seems than the quick drift of the early mission has stabilized especially for camera 1, 2, 4 and 5.
 The stabilization for camera 3 needs more data (next cycles) in order to be confirmed.
- The results obtained with the S02/S03 method and the one obtained with the S09 method are rather similar.
- the spectral calibration drift is smaller than ≈0.23 nm for all cases.



S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Page: 44

2.4 Signal to Noise assessment [OLCI-L1B-CV-620]

2.4.1 SNR from Radiometric calibration data

2.4.1.1 OLCI-A

SNR computed for all calibration data (S01, S04 and S05 sequences) as a function of band number is presented in Figure 46.

SNR computed for all calibration data as a function of orbit number for band Oa01 (the less stable band) is presented in Figure 47.

There is no significant evolution of this parameter during the current cycle and the ESA requirement is fulfilled for all bands.

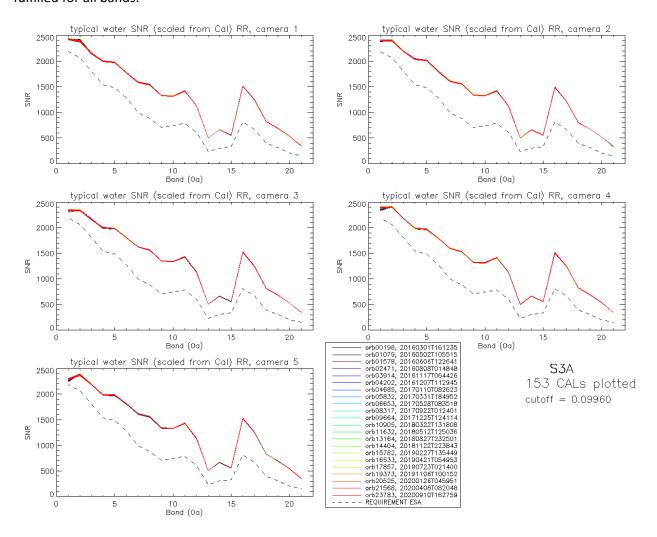


Figure 46: OLCI-A Signal to Noise ratio as a function of the spectral band for the 5 cameras. These results have been computed from radiometric calibration data. All calibrations except first one (orbit 183) are presents with

SENTINEL 3 Mission Performance

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 - S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Page: 45

the colours corresponding to the orbit number (see legend). The SNR is very stable with time: the curves for all orbits are almost superimposed. The dashed curve is the ESA requirement.

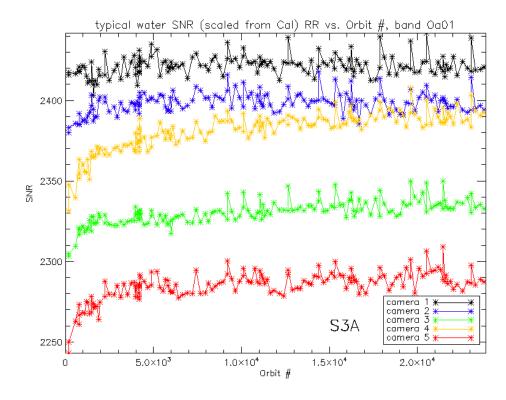


Figure 47: long-term stability of the SNR estimates from Calibration data, example of channel Oa1.

The mission averaged SNR figures are provided in Table 1 below, together with their radiance reference level. According to the OLCI SNR requirements, these figures are valid at these radiance levels and at Reduced Resolution (RR, 1.2 km). They can be scaled to other radiance levels assuming shot noise (CCD sensor noise) is the dominating term, i.e. radiometric noise can be considered Gaussian with its standard deviation varying as the square root of the signal; in other words: $SNR(L) = SNR(L_{ref}) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{L}{L_{ref}}}$. Following the same assumption, values at Full Resolution (300m) can be derived from RR ones as 4 times smaller.



S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Table 1: OLCI-A SNR figures as derived from Radiometric Calibration data. Figures are given for each camera (time average and standard deviation), and for the whole instrument. The requirement and its reference radiance level are recalled (in mW.sr⁻¹.m⁻².nm⁻¹).

	L _{ref}	SNR	C1		C2		C3		C4		C5		All	
nm	LU	RQT	avg	std	avg	std	avg	std	avg	std	avg	std	avg	std
400.000	63.0	2188	2421	6.2	2398	6.5	2330	7.4	2381	12.0	2284	9.1	2363	7.0
412.000	74.1	2061	2389	9.1	2405	6.3	2339	4.8	2401	5.0	2382	8.7	2383	5.3
442.000	65.6	1811	2159	5.6	2197	6.0	2164	4.9	2185	4.1	2195	5.6	2180	3.9
490.000	51.2	1541	2000	4.6	2036	5.1	1997	4.2	1983	4.4	1988	4.8	2001	3.3
510.000	44.4	1488	1979	5.3	2014	4.8	1985	4.5	1967	4.5	1985	4.5	1986	3.6
560.000	31.5	1280	1775	4.5	1802	4.1	1803	4.7	1794	3.9	1818	3.3	1799	3.0
620.000	21.1	997	1591	4.1	1609	4.2	1624	3.2	1593	3.3	1615	3.5	1606	2.6
665.000	16.4	883	1546	4.3	1557	4.4	1567	3.9	1533	3.6	1561	3.9	1553	3.1
674.000	15.7	707	1328	3.4	1337	3.6	1350	2.8	1323	3.2	1342	3.5	1336	2.5
681.000	15.1	745	1319	3.7	1326	3.2	1338	2.7	1314	2.4	1333	3.5	1326	2.2
709.000	12.7	785	1420	4.3	1420	4.1	1435	3.4	1414	3.5	1430	3.1	1424	2.8
754.000	10.3	605	1127	3.1	1120	2.9	1135	3.3	1125	2.5	1139	2.9	1129	2.3
761.000	6.1	232	502	1.1	498	1.1	505	1.2	500	1.1	508	1.4	503	0.9
764.000	7.1	305	663	1.6	658	1.5	668	2.0	661	1.5	670	2.1	664	1.4
768.000	7.6	330	558	1.5	554	1.3	562	1.3	557	1.4	564	1.3	559	1.0
779.000	9.2	812	1516	4.7	1498	4.8	1525	5.2	1511	5.0	1526	5.0	1515	4.2
865.000	6.2	666	1244	3.6	1213	3.6	1239	4.0	1246	3.5	1250	2.8	1238	2.9
885.000	6.0	395	823	1.7	801	1.6	814	2.0	824	1.4	831	1.7	819	1.1
900.000	4.7	308	691	1.6	673	1.3	683	1.7	693	1.5	698	1.5	688	1.0
940.000	2.4	203	534	1.2	522	1.1	525	0.9	539	1.1	542	1.3	532	0.7
1020.000	3.9	152	345	0.9	337	0.9	348	0.7	345	0.8	351	0.8	345	0.5



S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Page: 47

2.4.1.2 OLCI-B

SNR computed for all OLCI-B calibration data (S01, S04 (but not the dark-only S04) and S05 sequences) as a function of band number is presented in Figure 48.

SNR computed for all OLCI-B calibration data as a function of orbit number for band Oa01 (the less stable band) is presented in Figure 49.

As for OLCI-A the SNR is very stable in time. There is no significant evolution of this parameter during the current cycle and the ESA requirement is fulfilled for all bands.

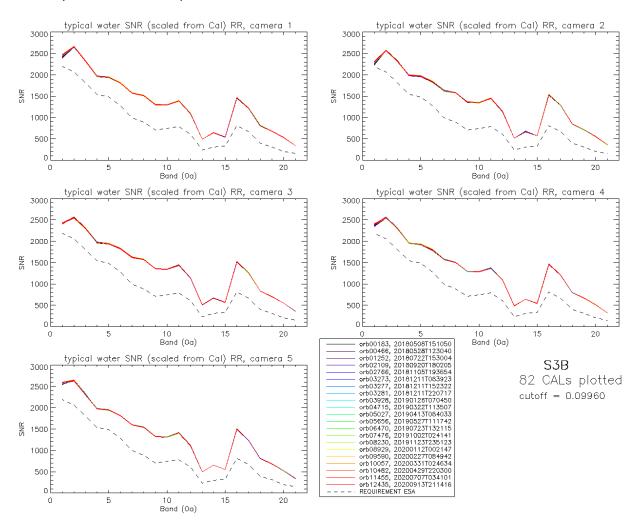


Figure 48: OLCI-B Signal to Noise ratio as a function of the spectral band for the 5 cameras. These results have been computed from radiometric calibration data. All calibrations except first one (orbit 167) are presents with the colours corresponding to the orbit number (see legend). The SNR is very stable with time: the curves for all orbits are almost superimposed. The dashed curve is the ESA requirement.

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

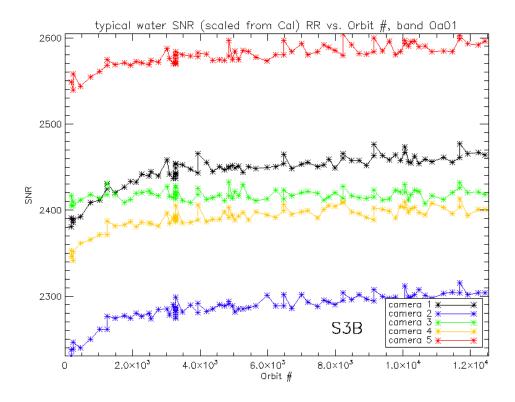


Figure 49: long-term stability of the OLCI-B SNR estimates from Calibration data, example of channel Oa1.



S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Table 2: OLCI-B SNR figures as derived from Radiometric Calibration data. Figures are given for each camera (time average and standard deviation), and for the whole instrument. The requirement and its reference radiance level are recalled (in mW.sr⁻¹.m⁻².nm⁻¹).

		CNID			are recuiieu (iii iiivv.si				/-	0.5				
	L _{ref}	SNR	C1		C2		C3		C4		C5		All	
nm	LU	RQT	avg	std	avg	std	avg	std	avg	std	avg	std	avg	std
400.000	63.0	2188	2446	19.7	2286	16.9	2417	6.0	2391	13.8	2579	12.9	2424	12.8
412.000	74.1	2061	2655	6.6	2570	5.9	2547	8.3	2549	5.7	2639	7.1	2592	4.9
442.000	65.6	1811	2326	6.4	2318	5.9	2302	6.3	2305	6.1	2310	6.1	2312	5.1
490.000	51.2	1541	1966	4.7	1988	5.8	1971	4.8	1952	4.6	1978	4.8	1971	3.8
510.000	44.4	1488	1938	5.1	1966	5.5	1942	4.9	1923	5.1	1951	4.8	1944	4.1
560.000	31.5	1280	1813	4.9	1847	5.2	1829	4.7	1804	5.2	1816	4.4	1822	3.9
620.000	21.1	997	1572	4.3	1626	4.7	1625	3.8	1576	3.9	1601	3.4	1600	3.0
665.000	16.4	883	1513	4.1	1579	3.9	1573	3.9	1501	3.0	1546	3.9	1543	2.9
674.000	15.7	707	1301	3.8	1358	3.8	1353	3.4	1292	2.8	1328	3.1	1326	2.5
681.000	15.1	745	1293	3.7	1347	3.3	1343	2.8	1285	2.7	1316	2.8	1317	2.1
709.000	12.7	785	1390	4.3	1447	4.4	1443	4.4	1373	3.0	1412	4.0	1413	3.3
754.000	10.3	605	1095	4.1	1142	3.9	1141	3.6	1089	3.0	1115	3.6	1116	3.2
761.000	6.1	232	487	1.3	509	1.3	508	1.4	485	1.1	497	1.5	497	1.0
764.000	7.1	305	643	1.6	672	2.0	672	2.0	641	1.6	657	1.9	657	1.5
768.000	7.6	330	541	1.6	567	1.5	564	1.4	540	1.4	554	1.6	553	1.2
779.000	9.2	812	1466	4.5	1534	4.8	1526	5.9	1466	3.9	1505	4.7	1500	4.1
865.000	6.2	666	1220	3.8	1286	3.8	1258	3.8	1204	3.8	1238	3.1	1241	3.0
885.000	6.0	395	808	2.4	847	1.9	834	2.0	798	1.8	814	2.1	820	1.6
900.000	4.7	308	679	1.5	714	2.0	704	1.6	669	1.5	682	1.5	690	1.2
940.000	2.4	203	527	1.3	549	1.7	551	1.3	510	1.2	522	1.4	532	1.0
1020.000	3.9	152	336	0.8	358	1.1	358	0.8	318	0.8	339	1.1	342	0.7



S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Page: 50

2.4.2 SNR from EO data

2.4.2.1 OLCI-A

There has been no update on SNR assessment from EO data during the cycle. Last figures (cycle 9) are considered valid.

2.4.2.2 OLCI-B

The SNR assessment from EO data has not been applied to OLCI-B considering a) that SNR estimates from RC data have been proved more reliable for OLCI-A and b) that it requires a significant amount of human and machine resources that can be more efficiently used for other tasks.

2.5 Geometric Calibration/Validation

2.5.1 OLCI-A

OLCI-A georeferencing performance is compliant since the introduction of MPC Geometric Calibration, put in production on the 14th of March 2018. It has however significantly improved after its last full revision of GCMs (Geometric Calibration Models, or platform to instrument alignment quaternions) and IPPVMs (Instrument Pixels Pointing Vectors) both derived using the GeoCal Tool and put in production on 30/07/2019.

The following figures (Figure 50 to Figure 55) show time series of the overall RMS performance (requirement criterion) and of the across-track and along-track biases for each camera. New plots (Figure 56 and Figure 57) introduce monitoring of the performance homogeneity within the field of view: georeferencing errors in each direction at camera transitions (difference between last pixel of camera N and first pixel of camera N+1) and within a given camera (maximum bias minus minimum inside each camera). The performance improvement since the 30/07/2019 is significant on most figures: the global RMS value decreases form around 0.35 to about 0.2 (Figure 50), the across-track biases decrease significantly for all cameras (Figure 51 to Figure 55), the along-track bias reduces for at least camera 3 (Figure 53) and the field of view homogeneity improves drastically (Figure 56 and Figure 57, but also reduction of the dispersion – distance between the ± 1 sigma lines – in Figure 51 to Figure 55).



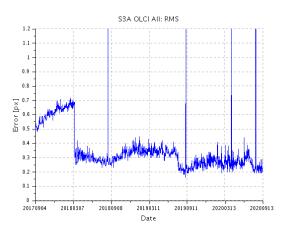
S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 - S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020



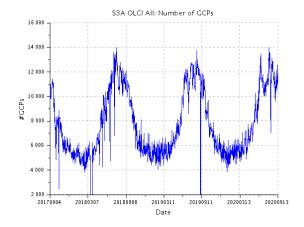
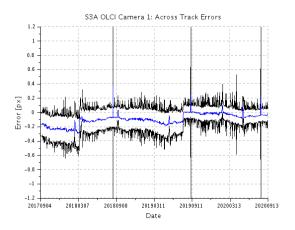


Figure 50: overall OLCI-A georeferencing RMS performance time series (left) and number of validated control points corresponding to the performance time series (right) over the whole monitoring period



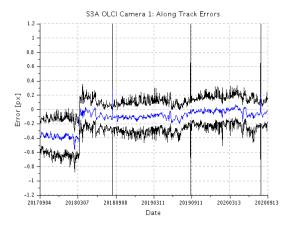
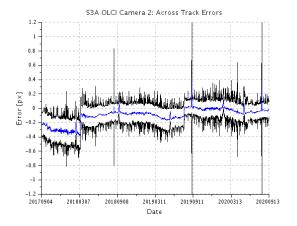


Figure 51: across-track (left) and along-track (right) OLCI-A georeferencing biases time series for Camera 1. Blue line is the average, black lines are average plus and minus 1 sigma.



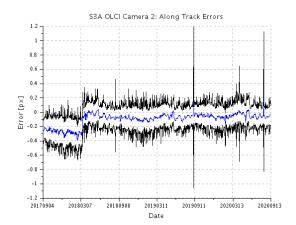


Figure 52: same as Figure 51 for Camera 2.



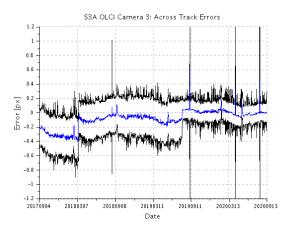
S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020



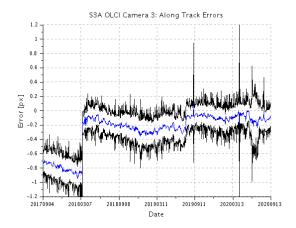
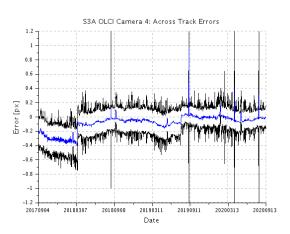


Figure 53: same as Figure 51 for Camera 3.



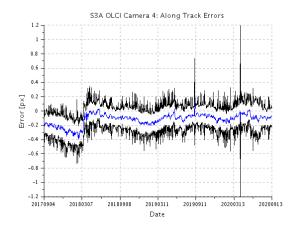
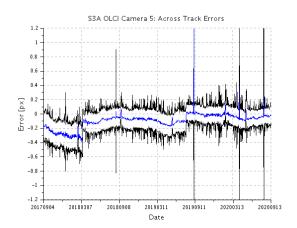


Figure 54: same as Figure 51 for Camera 4.



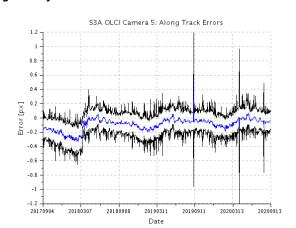


Figure 55: same as Figure 51 for Camera 5.



S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

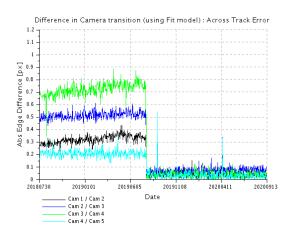
S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Page: 53



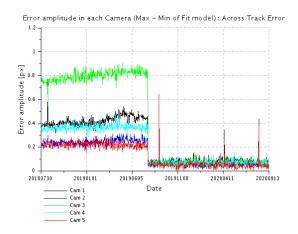
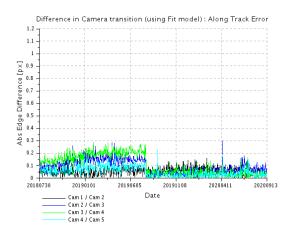


Figure 56: OLCI-A spatial across-track misregistration at each camera transition (left) and maximum amplitude of the across-track error within each camera (left).



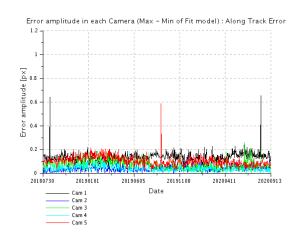


Figure 57: OLCI-A spatial along-track misregistration at each camera transition (left) and maximum amplitude of the along-track error within each camera (left).

2.5.2 OLCI-B

Georeferencing performance of OLCI-B improved significantly with the fourth geometric calibration introduced the 30/07/2019. However, the instrument pointing is still evolving, in particular for camera 2 (Figure 64) and a new geometric calibration has been done and introduced in the processing chain on the 16th of April 2020. Its impact is significant on the along-track biases of all cameras (Figure 59 to Figure 63), but also on the continuity at camera interfaces (Figure 64, left) and on intra-camera homogeneity (Figure 64, right).



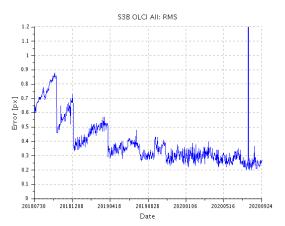
S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020



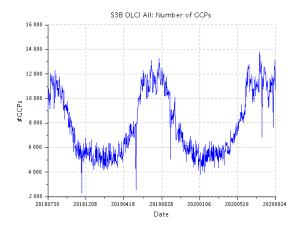
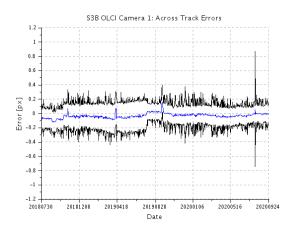


Figure 58: overall OLCI-B georeferencing RMS performance time series over the whole monitoring period (left) and corresponding number of validated control points (right)



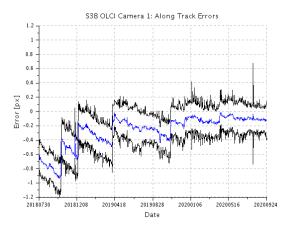
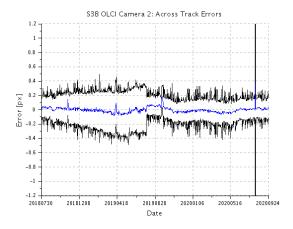


Figure 59: across-track (left) and along-track (right) OLCI-B georeferencing biases time series for Camera 1.



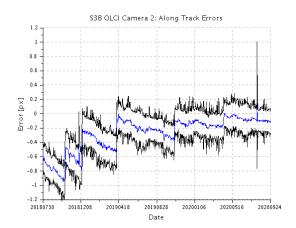


Figure 60: same as Figure 51 for Camera 2.

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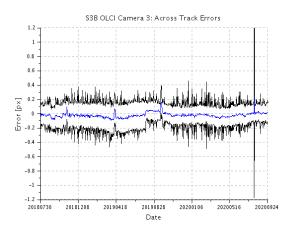
S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 - S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020



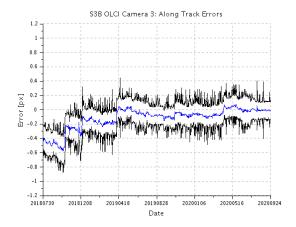
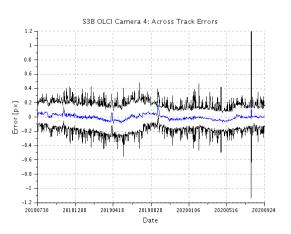


Figure 61: same as Figure 51 for Camera 3.



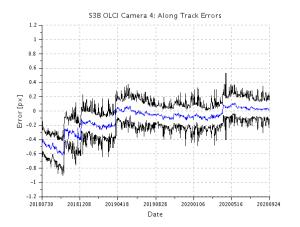
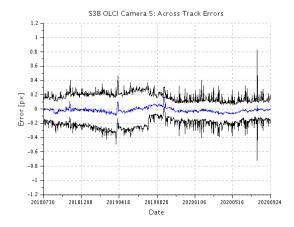


Figure 62: same as Figure 51 for Camera 4.



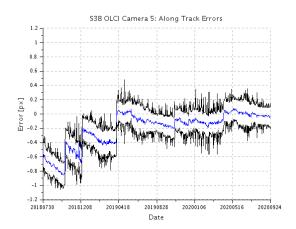


Figure 63: same as Figure 51 for Camera 5.

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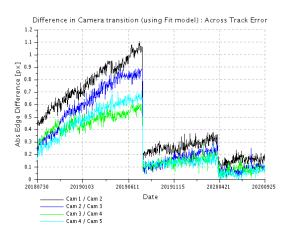
S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020



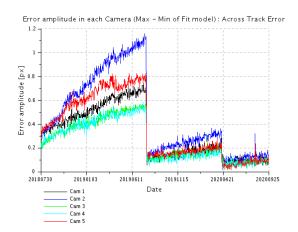
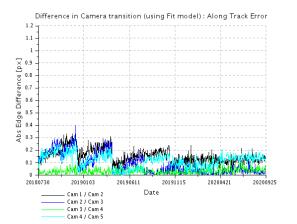


Figure 64: OLCI-B spatial across-track misregistration at each camera transition (left) and maximum amplitude of the across-track error within each camera (left).



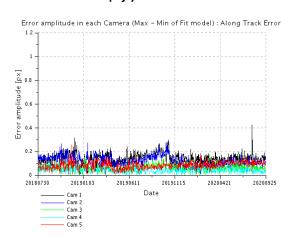


Figure 65: OLCI-B spatial along-track misregistration at each camera transition (left) and maximum amplitude of the along-track error within each camera (left).

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Page: 57

3 OLCI Level 1 Product validation

3.1 [OLCI-L1B-CV-300], [OLCI-L1B-CV-310] - Radiometric Validation

3.1.1 S3ETRAC Service

Activities done

The S3ETRAC service extracts OLCI L1 RR and SLSTR L1 RBT data and computes associated statistics over 49 sites corresponding to different surface types (desert, snow, ocean maximizing Rayleigh signal, ocean maximizing sunglint scattering and deep convective clouds). The S3ETRAC products are used for the assessment and monitoring of the L1 radiometry (optical channels) by the ESLs.

All details about the S3ETRAC/OLCI and S3ETRAC/SLSTR statistics are provided on the S3ETRAC website http://s3etrac.acri.fr/index.php?action=generalstatistics

- Number of OLCI products processed by the S3ETRAC service
- Statistics per type of target (DESERT, SNOW, RAYLEIGH, SUNGLINT and DCC)
- Statistics per sites
- Statistics on the number of records

For illustration, we provide below statistics on the number of S3ETRAC/OLCI records generated per type of targets (DESERT, SNOW, RAYLEIGH, SUNGLINT and DCC) for both OLCI-A (Figure 66) and OLCI-B (Figure 67).

SENTINEL 3 Mission Performance Centre

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

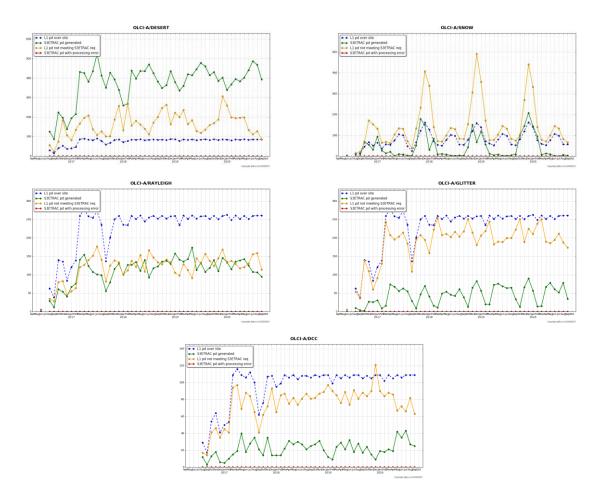


Figure 66: summary of S3ETRAC products generation for OLCI-A

(number of OLCI-A L1 products Ingested, blue – number of S3ETRAC extracted products generated, green – number of S3ETRAC runs without generation of output product (data not meeting selection requirements), yellow – number of runs ending in error, red, one plot per site type).

SENTINEL 3 Mission Porformance Centre

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

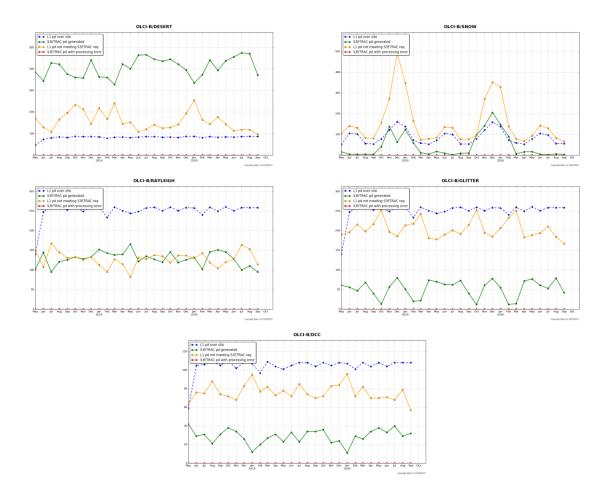


Figure 67: summary of S3ETRAC products generation for OLCI-B

(number of OLCI-B L1 products Ingested, yellow – number of S3ETRAC extracted products generated, blue – number of S3ETRAC runs without generation of output product (data not meeting selection requirements), green – number of runs ending in error, red, one plot per site type).

SENTINEL 3 Mission Performance Centre

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Page: 60

3.1.2 Radiometric validation with DIMITRI

Highlights

OLCI-A and OLCI-B L1B radiometry verification as follow:

- The verification is performed until the 30th of September 2020.
- All results from OLCI-A and OLCI-B over Rayleigh, Glint and PICS are consistent with the previous cycle over the used CalVal sites.
- Good stability of both sensors OLCI-A and OLCI-B could be observed, nevertheless the timeseries average shows higher reflectance from OLCI-A.
- Bands with high gaseous absorption are excluded.

Verification and Validation over PICS

 The ingestion of all the available L1B-LN1-NT products from OLCI-A and OLCI-B over the 6 desert calval-sites (Algeria3 & 5, Libya 1 & 4 and Mauritania 1 & 2) has been performed until the 30th of September 2020.

Sentinel-3 MPC



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S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

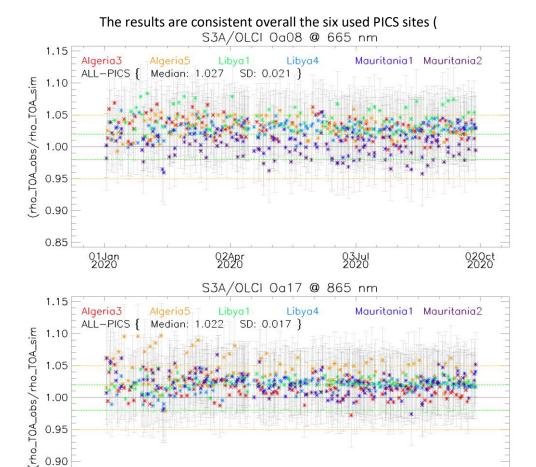
S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Page: 61



2. Figure 68 and Figure 69). Both sensors show a good stability over the analysed period.

02Apr 2020

3. The temporal average over the period **January 2020 - Present** of the elementary ratios (observed reflectance to the simulated one) for **OLCI-A** shows gain values between 2-4% over all the VNIR bands (Figure 70). Unlikely, the temporal average over the same period of the elementary ratios for **OLCI-B** shows gain values within 2% (mission requirements) over the VNIR spectral range (Figure 70). The spectral bands with significant absorption from water vapor and O₂ (Oa11, Oa13, Oa14, Oa15 and Oa20) are excluded.

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Sentine 3 Mission Performance Centre

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

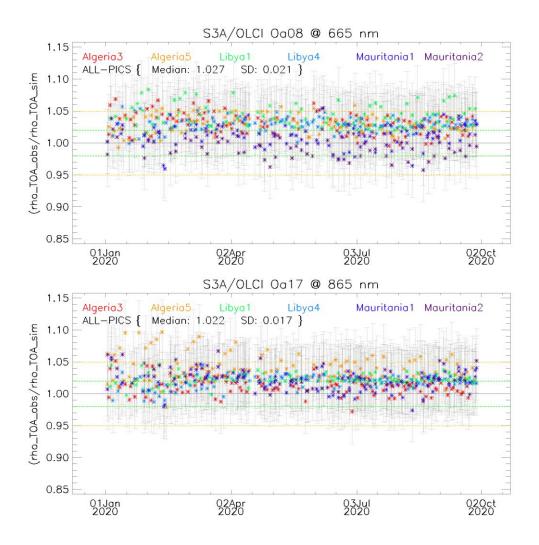


Figure 68: Time-series of the elementary ratios (observed/simulated) signal from OLCI-A for (top to bottom) bands Oa08 and Oa17 respectively over January 2020-Present from the six PICS Cal/Val sites. Dashed-green and orange lines indicate the 2% and 5% respectively. Error bars indicate the desert methodology uncertainty.

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

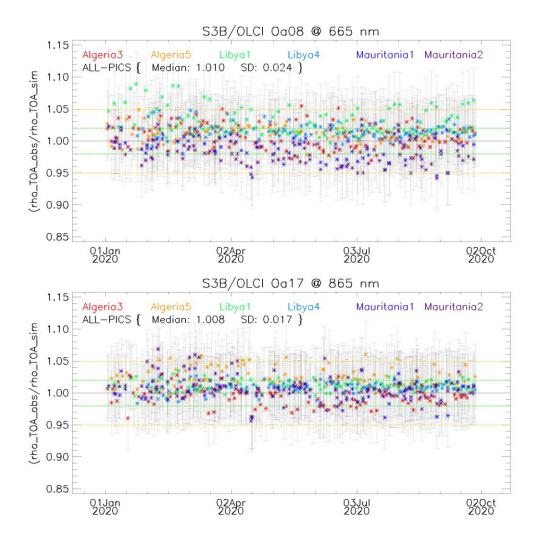


Figure 69: Time-series of the elementary ratios (observed/simulated) signal from OLCI-B for (top to bottom) bands Oa08 and Oa17 respectively over January 2020-Present from the six PICS Cal/Val sites. Dashed-green and orange lines indicate the 2% and 5% respectively. Error bars indicate the desert methodology uncertainty.

Sentinel-3 MPC



S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Page: 64

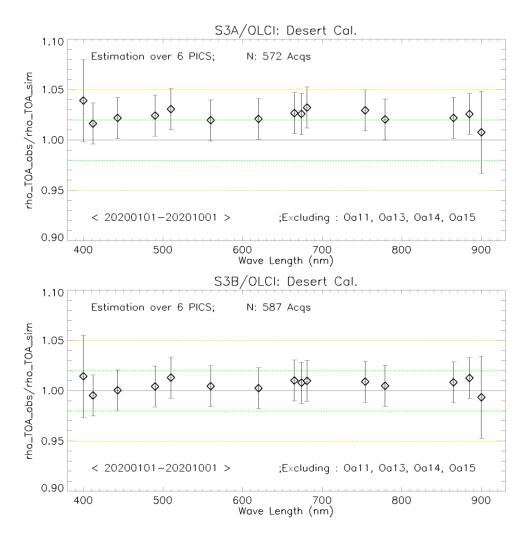


Figure 70: The estimated gain values for OLCI-A and OLCI-B over the 6 PICS sites identified by CEOS over the period January 2020-Present as a function of wavelength. Dashed-green and orange lines indicate the 2% and 5% respectively. Error bars indicate the desert methodology uncertainty.

Cross-mission Intercomparison over PICS:

X-mission Intercomparison with MODIS-A and MSI-A has been performed until February 2019 and June 2020 respectively. Figure 71 shows time-series of the elementary ratios from S2A/MSI, Aqua/MODIS, S3A/OLCI and S3B/OLCI over the LYBIA4 site for the period April 2016 until February 2019 and June 2020, respectively.

We observe a clear stability over the three sensors, associated with higher reflectance from OLCI-A wrt to MSI-A and MODISA. MODISA shows higher fluctuation wrt to MSI-A and OLCI-A/B ones.

Figure 72 shows the time averages of estimated gains for the same sensors (MSI-A, OLCI-A, OLCI-B and MODIS-A) over PICS. The spectral bands with significant absorption from water vapour and O2 are excluded. OLCI-A seems to have higher gain wrt the other sensors, which means that OLCI-A has brighter reflectance than its simulated one by PICS method.

Sentinel-3 MPC

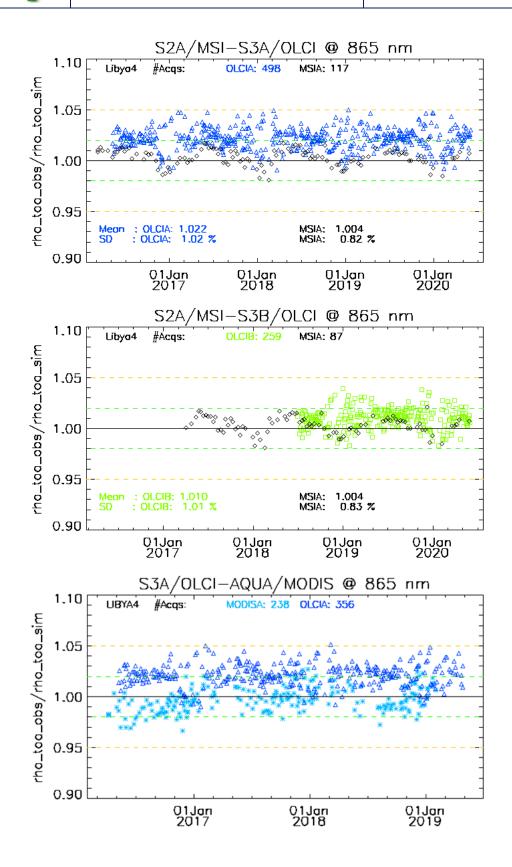
S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020



Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

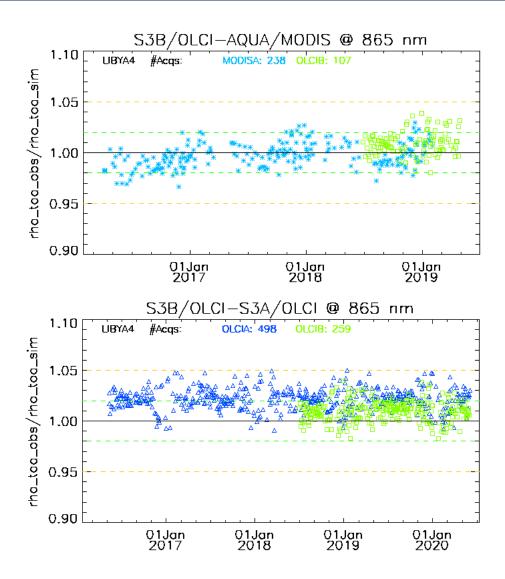


Figure 71: Time-series of the elementary ratios (observed/simulated) signal from (black) S2A/MSI, (blue) S3A/OLCI, (green) S3B/OLCI and (Cyan) Aqua/MODIS for NIR band 865nm over LIBYA4 site. Dashed-green and orange lines indicate the 2% and 5% respectively. The systematic and total uncertainties of the desert methodology are 1% and 5% respectively.

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Page: 67

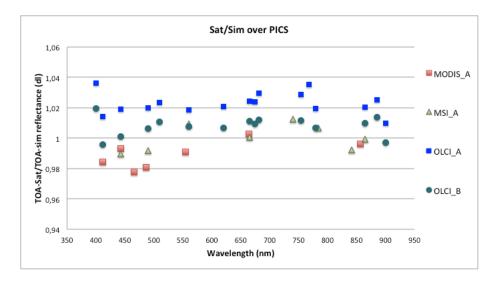


Figure 72: Ratio of observed TOA reflectance to simulated one for (yellow) S2A/MSI, (red) Aqua/MODIS, (blue) S3A/OLCI and (dark-green) S3B/OLCI averaged over the six PICS test sites as a function of wavelength.

Validation over Rayleigh

Rayleigh method has been performed from the available mini-files over the last 12 months for OLCI-A and OLCI-B. The results were produced with the configuration (ROI-AVERAGE). The gain coefficients of OLCI-A are consistent with the previous results. Bands Oa01-Oa05 display biases values between 5%-7% while bands Oa06-Oa09 exhibit biases between 2%-3% higher than the 2% mission requirements (Figure 73). The gain coefficients of OLCI-B are lower than OLCI-A ones, where bands Oa01-Oa05 display biases values about 3-5%, when bands Oa6-Oa9 exhibit biases better than 2% mission requirements (Figure 73).

Validation over Glint and synthesis

Glint calibration method with the configuration (ROI-PIXEL) has been performed over the last 12 months for OLCI-A and OLCI-B. The outcome of this analysis shows a good consistency with the desert and Rayleigh outputs over the NIR spectral range Oa06-Oa09 for both sensors. Glint results from OLCI-A show that the NIR bands are within the 2% (mission requirements), except Oa21 which shows higher biases more than ~5% for both sensors (see Figure 73). Again, the glint gain from OLCI-B looks slightly lower than OLCI-A one.

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

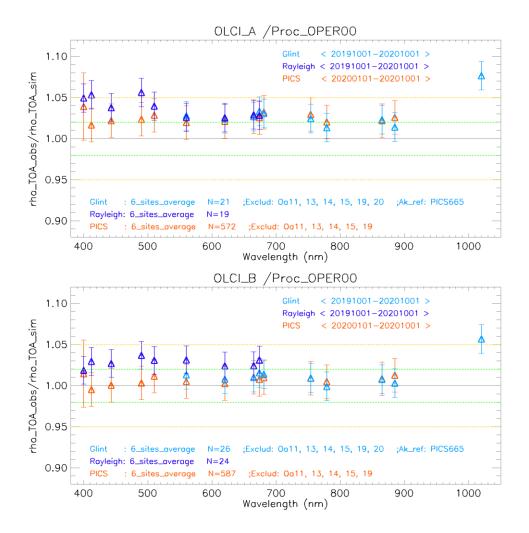


Figure 73: The estimated gain values for OLCI-A and OLCI-B from Glint, Rayleigh and PICS methods over the past twelve months as a function of wavelength. We use the gain value of Oa8 from PICS-Desert method as reference gain for Glint method. Dashed-green and orange lines indicate the 2% and 5% respectively. Error bars indicate the method uncertainties.

Sentrell 3 Mission Performance Centre

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Page: 69

3.1.3 Radiometric validation with OSCAR

The OSCAR Rayleigh have been applied to the S3A and S3B S3ETRAC data from the 6 oceanic calibration sites listed in Table 3 using a new chlorophyll climatology, which has been derived from the CMEMS OLCI monthly CHL products considering the years 2017, 2018 and 2019.

Table 3. S3ETRAC Ocean Calibration sites

Site Name	Ocean	North Latitude	South Latitude	East Longitude	West Longitude
PacSE	South-East of Pacific	-20.7	-44.9	-89	-130.2
PacNW	North-West of Pacific	22.7	10	165.6	139.5
PacN	North of Pacific	23.5	15	200.6	179.4
AtlN	North of Atlantic	27	17	-44.2	-62.5
AtIS	South of Atlantic	-9.9	-19.9	-11	-32.3
IndS	South of Indian	-21.2	-29.9	100.1	89.5

In Figure 74 the average OSCAR OLCI-A and OLCI-B Rayleigh results are given for July and August 2020. The results are obtained with the new climatology. In Figure 75 and Table 4 the average of all scenes currently (re)processed with this new climatology is given. This average is obtained from respectively 443 OLCI-B and 301 OLCI-A scenes with valid results. Reprocessed scenes include of 2019 (all months) and May till August 2020.

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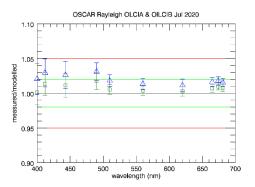
S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020



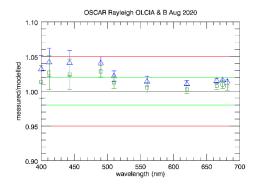


Figure 74. OSCAR Rayleigh S3A and S3B Calibration results as a function of wavelength for July (left) and August 2020 (right). The results are obtained with a new climatology derived from CMEMS OLCI monthly CHL products.

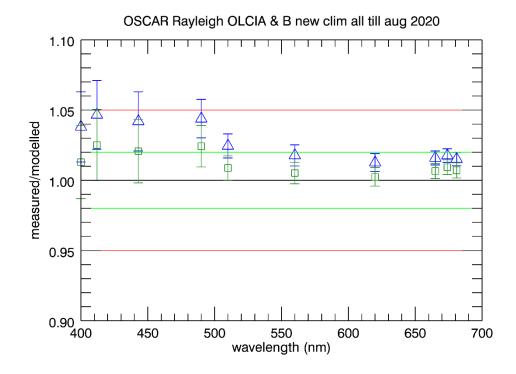


Figure 75. OSCAR Rayleigh S3A and S3B Calibration results as a function of wavelength. Average and standard deviation over all scenes currently (re)processed with the new climatology.

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Page: 71

Table 4. OSCAR Rayleigh calibration results for S3A and S3B (average and standard deviation over all acquisitions) over all scenes currently (re)processed with the new climatology and observed difference (in %) between OLCIA and OLCIB

OLCI	Wavelength	Oscar Rayleigh (OLCIA	Oscar Rayleigh (% difference	
band	(nm)	avg	stdev	avg	stdev	OLCIA and OLCIB
Oa01	400	1.038	0.025	1.013	0.026	2.42%
Oa02	412	1.047	0.024	1.025	0.025	2.05%
Oa03	443	1.042	0.021	1.021	0.022	2.04%
Oa04	490	1.044	0.014	1.024	0.015	1.88%
Oa05	510	1.024	0.009	1.009	0.009	1.53%
Oa06	560	1.018	0.008	1.005	0.008	1.23%
Oa07	620	1.013	0.006	1.002	0.007	0.99%
Oa08	665	1.016	0.005	1.007	0.005	0.91%
Oa09	674	1.018	0.005	1.009	0.005	0.82%
Oa10	681	1.015	0.005	1.007	0.005	0.80%
Oa11	709	0.998	0.008	0.994	0.009	0.37%
Oa12	754	1.010	0.002	1.009	0.002	0.09%

3.2 [OLCI-L1B-CV-320] - Radiometric Validation with Level 3 products

3.2.1 OLCI-A

There has been no new result during the cycle. Last figures (cycle 20) are considered valid.

3.2.2 OLCI-B

This activity has not started for OLCI-B.

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Page: 72

4 Level 2 Land products validation

4.1 [OLCI-L2LRF-CV-300]

4.1.1 Routine extractions

4.1.1.1 OLCI-A

- The focus for this time period has been on the rolling archive Non Time Critical (NT) data until the 25th of September 2020. More data available for statistical analysis as a concatenation procedure for all available data in the MERMAID processing has been implemented.
- Concatenated time series of OLCI Global Vegetation Index and OLCI Terrestrial Chlorophyll Index have been regenerated on the current rolling archive availability including previous extractions since June 2016 and April 2018 for S3A and S3B respectively.

Figure 76 to Figure 85 below present the Core Land Sites OLCI-A time series over the current period.

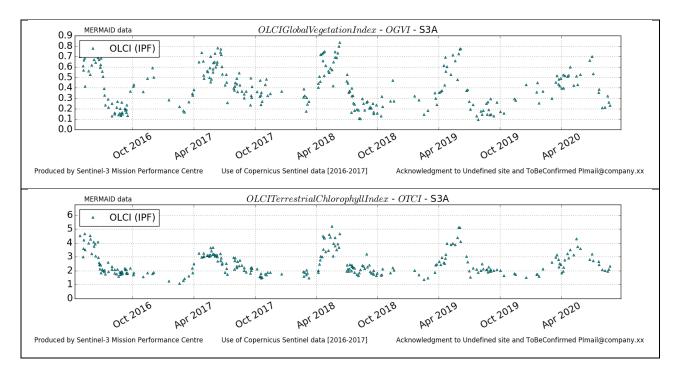


Figure 76: DeGeb time series over current report period

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 - S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

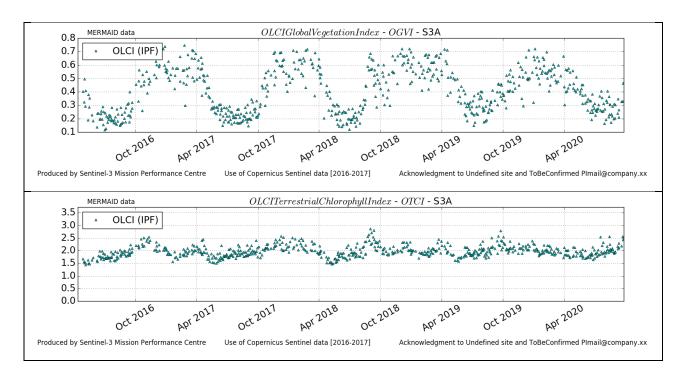


Figure 77: ITCat time series over current report period

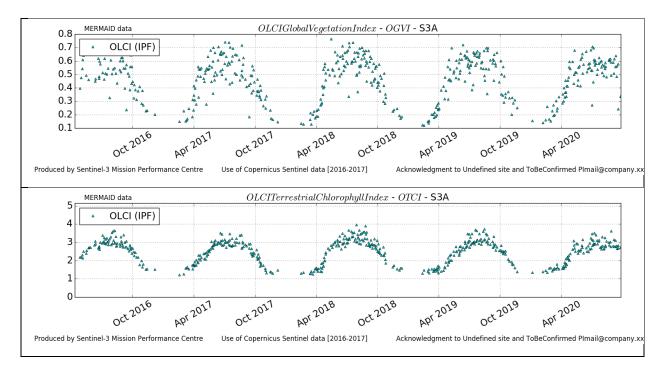


Figure 78: ITIsp time series over current report period

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 - S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

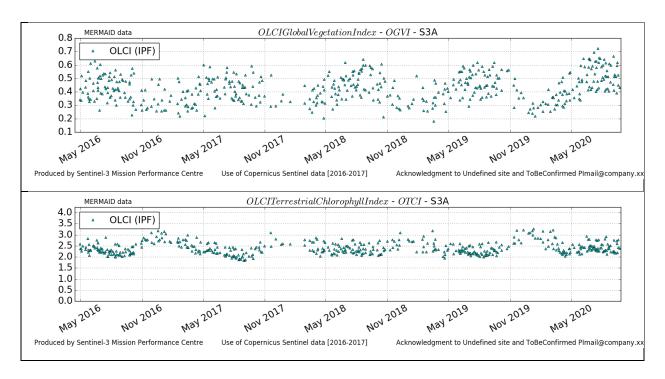


Figure 79: ITSro time series over current report period

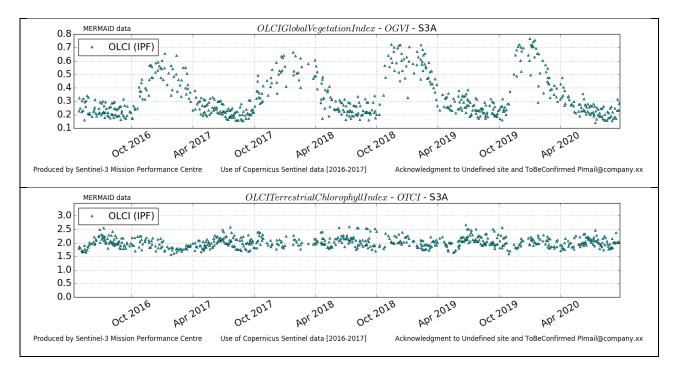


Figure 80: ITTra time series over current report period

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

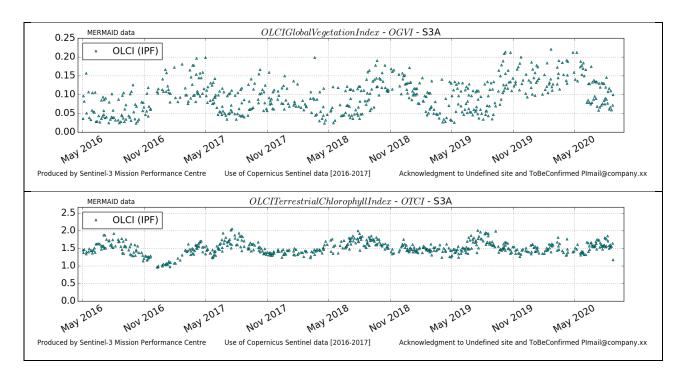


Figure 81: SPAli time series over current report period

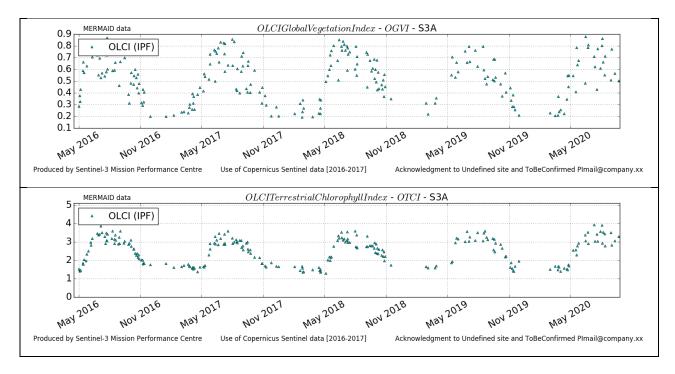


Figure 82: UKNFo time series over current report period

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 - S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

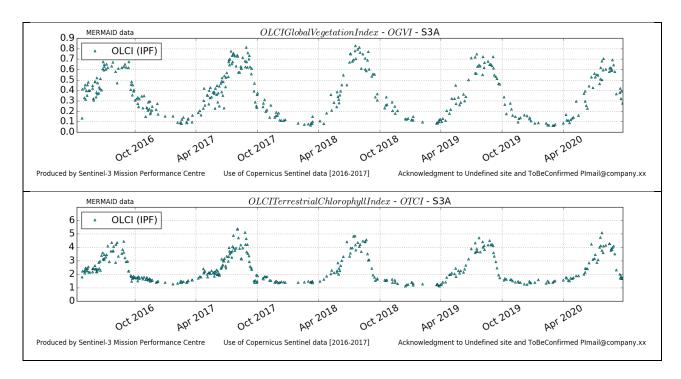


Figure 83: USNe1 time series over current report period

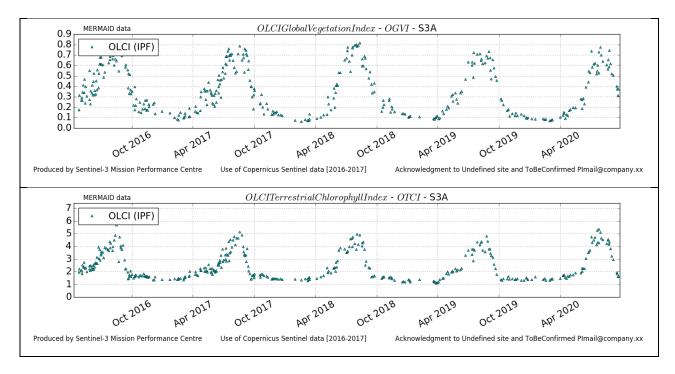


Figure 84: USNe2 time series over current report period

Sentinel-3 MPC



S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Page: 77

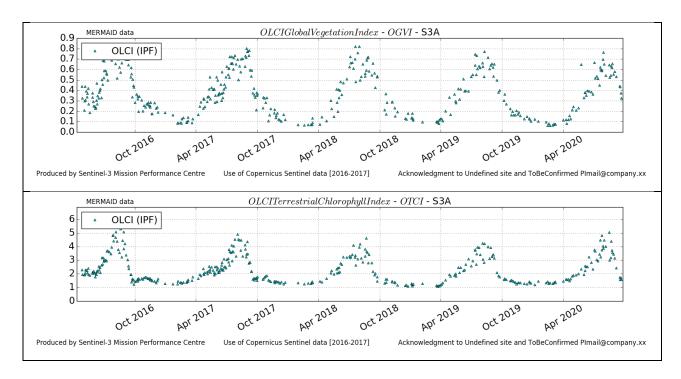


Figure 85: USNe3 time series over current report period

4.1.1.2 OLCI-B

Figure 86 to Figure 95 below present the Core Land Sites OLCI-B time series over the current period.

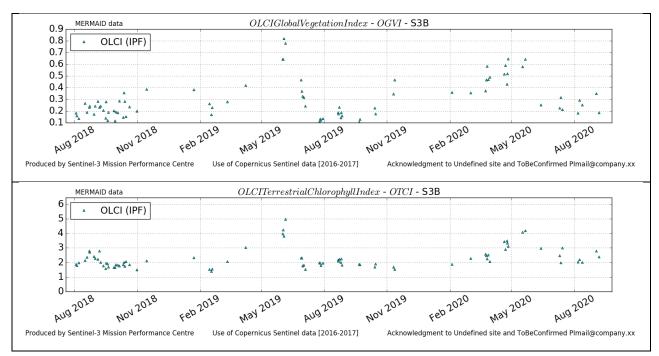


Figure 86: DeGeb time series over current report period

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 - S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

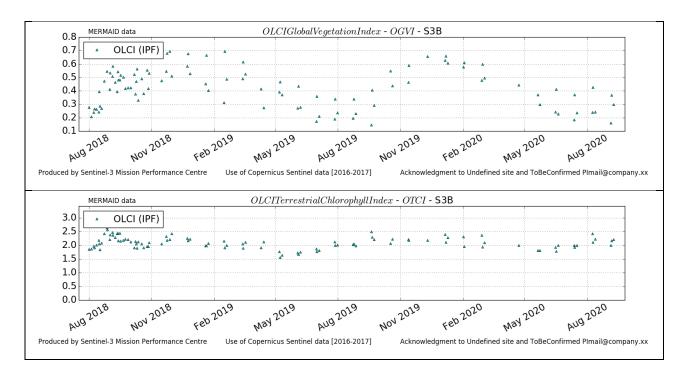


Figure 87: ITCat time series over current report period

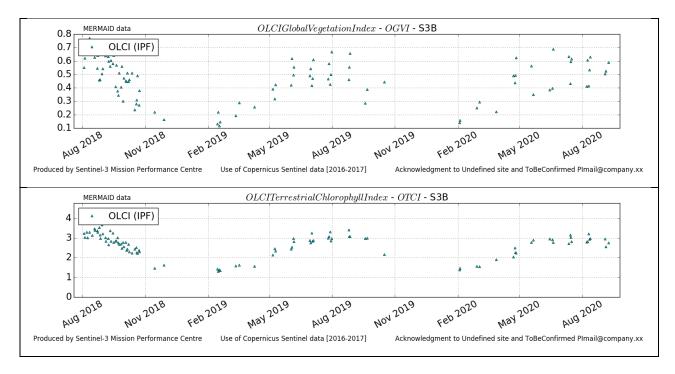


Figure 88: ITIsp time series over current report period

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 - S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

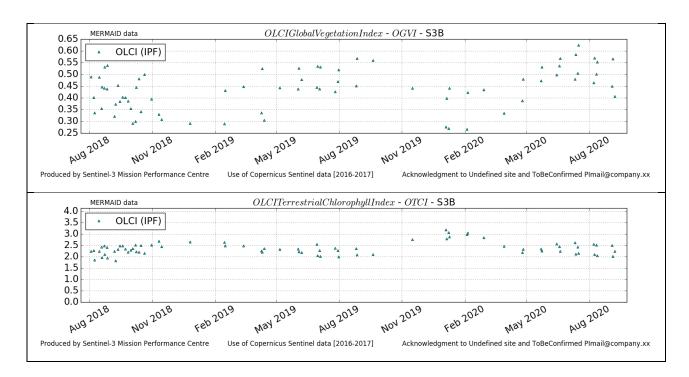


Figure 89: ITSro time series over current report period

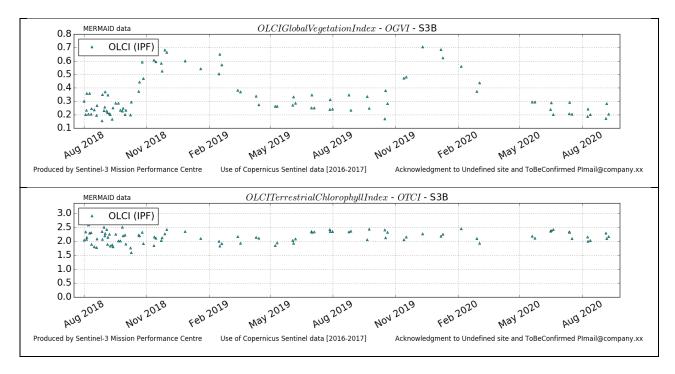


Figure 90: ITTra time series over current report period

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

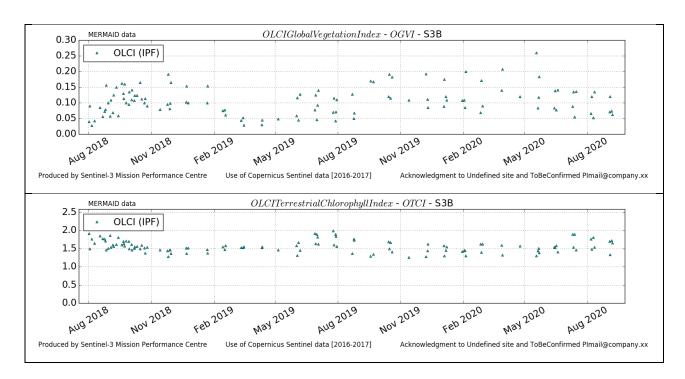


Figure 91: SPAli time series over current report period

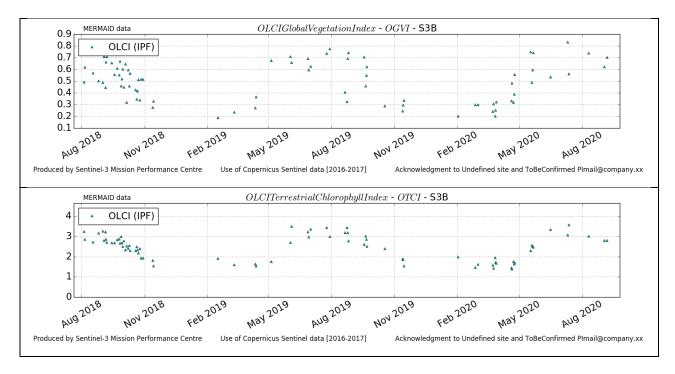


Figure 92: UKNFo time series over current report period

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 - S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

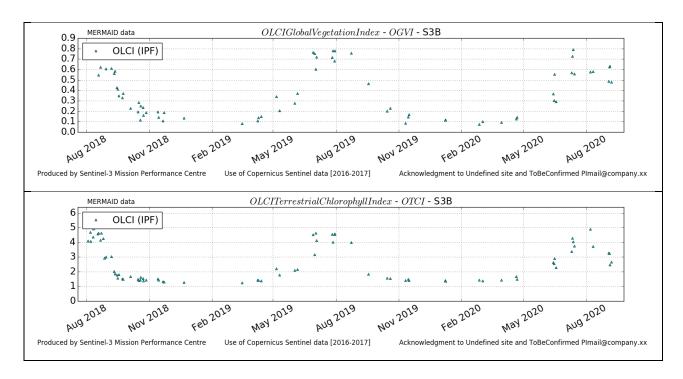


Figure 93: USNe1 time series over current report period

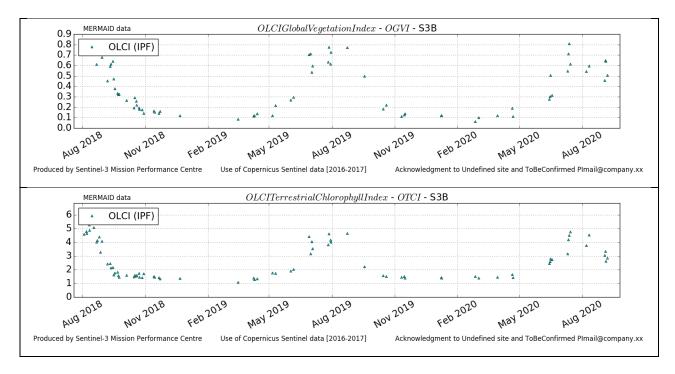


Figure 94: USNe2 time series over current report period

Sentinel-3 MPC



S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Page: 82

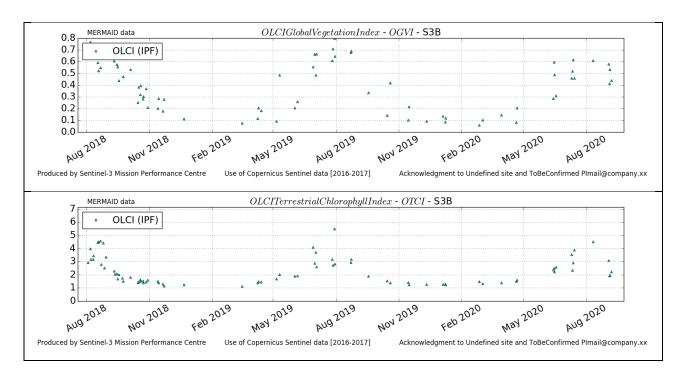


Figure 95: USNe3 time series over current report period

4.1.2 Comparisons with MERIS MGVI and MTCI climatology

This report presents the comparison between MERIS and OLCI land products between 18 August 2020 and 24 September 2020. The comparison is conducted using 3x3 pixel extractions over 36 established validation sites. The sites are distributed across a range of latitudes and include representative land cover types (Table 5). Statistical measures of the comparison between MERIS and OLCI products are presented in Table 6. In general, the land products have good agreement, R² is typically >0.9, bias oscillates around 0 and NRMSD is < 0.10. The products follow the expected seasonal trajectory and the transition between OLCI acquisitions are in accordance with the MERIS climatology. Figure 96 to Figure 98 show the seasonal trajectory (points between day of the year 230 and 267 in red) and monthly mean scatterplots for three example locations. The sites BE-Brasschaat needle leaf evergreen and DE-Hainich deciduous broad leaf passed their maximum greenness and are moving towards senescence. FR-Estrees Mons agricultural site is well beyond the dominant greenness peak and is going through a second minor greenness peak. Figure 99 shows the monthly mean of all sites pooled together. Slight overestimation is observed for EBF OGVI. Both products depict strong agreement with the MERIS archive (R^2 =91), NRMSD < 0.2 and absolute bias < 0.07. The performance results are available in the MPC web app (https://s3mpc-soton.shinyapps.io/s3mpc_gui/).

Sentinel-3 MPC



S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Table 5: Validation sites analysed in report S3A 59/S3B 40. Land cover data from GLC2000 grouped according to the International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (IGBP) designations.

Acronym	Country	Network	Lat Lon Land cover
AU-Alice-Mulga	Australia	TERN-SuperSites, AusCover/OzFlux	-22.28 133.25 OSH
AU-Calperum	Australia	TERN-SuperSites, AusCover/OzFlux	-34.00 140.59 Non-forest
AU-Cape-Tribulation	Australia	TERN-SuperSites, OzFlux	-16.11 145.38 EBF
AU-Cumberland	Australia	TERN-SuperSites, AusCover/OzFlux	-33.62 150.72 EBF
AU-Great-Western	Australia	TERN-SuperSites, AusCover/OzFlux	-30.19 120.65 DBF
AU-Litchfield	Australia	TERN-SuperSites, AusCover/OzFlux	-13.18 130.79 EBF
BE-Brasschaat	Belgium	ICOS	51.31 4.52 ENF
BR-Mata-Seca	Brazil	ENVIRONET	-14.88 -43.97 Non-forest
CA-Mer-Bleue	Canada	National Capitol Comission	45.40 -75.49 Peatland
CZ-Bili-Kriz	Czechia	ICOS	49.50 18.54 ENF
DE-Geb	Deutschland	CORE	51.10 10.91 CRO
DE-Haininch	Deutschland	ICOS Associated	51.08 10.45 DBF
DE-Hones-Holz	Deutschland	ICOS	52.09 11.22 DBF
FR-Aurade	France	ICOS	43.55 1.11 CRO
FR-Estrees-Mons	France	ICOS Associated	49.87 3.02 CRO
FR-Guayaflux	France	ICOS Associated	5.28 -52.93 EBF
FR-Hesse	France	ICOS	48.67 7.07 DBF
FR-Montiers	France	ICOS	48.54 5.31 CRO
IT-Casterporziano2	Italy	ICOS	41.70 12.36 MF
IT-Cat	Italy	CORE	37.28 14.88 CRO
IT-Collelongo	Italy	EFDC	41.85 13.59 DBF
IT-Isp	Italy	CORE	45.81 8.64 MF
IT-Lison	Italy	ICOS	45.74 12.75 CRO
IT-Sro	Italy	CORE	43.73 10.28 MF
IT-Tra	Italy	CORE	37.65 12.87 CRO
NE-Loobos	Netherlands	ICOS Associated	52.17 5.74 ENF
PR-Guanica	Puerto Rico	NEON	17.97 -66.87 EBF
SE-Dahra	Senegal	KIT / UC	15.40 -15.43 CRO
US-Bartlett	United States	NEON, AERONET	44.06 -71.29 DBF
US-Central-Plains	United States	NEON, AERONET	40.82 -104.75 CSH
US-Harvard	United States	NEON, AERONET	42.54 -72.17 DBF
US-Jornada	United States	LTER	32.59 -106.84 OSH
US-Moab-Site	United States	NEON, AERONET	38.25 -109.39 OSH
US-Mountain-Lake	United States	NEON, AERONET	37.38 -80.53 DBF
US-Oak-Rige	United States	NEON, AERONET	35.96 -84.28 DBF
US-Ordway-Swisher	United States	NEON, AERONET	29.69 -81.99 ENF

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Table 6: Comparison statistics between monthly S3A/B OLCI land products and MERIS archive data.

	\$3A						S3B									
Site Acronym		OT	CL vs MTCl			OG\	/I vs MGVI			OTO	CL vs MTCl			OG\	∕I vs MGVI	
	n	R2	NRMSD	Bias	n	R2	NRMSD	Bias	n	R2	NRMSD	Bias	n	R2	NRMSD	Bias
AU-Alice-Mulga	12	0.59	0.03	-0.04	12	0.6	0.11	0.02	12	0.16	0.08	-0.23	12	0.24	0.11	0
AU-Calperum	12	0.45	0.04	0.09	12	0.9	0.08	-0.01	12	0.09	0.05	0.05	12	0.68	0.16	-0.01
AU-Cape-Tribulation	12	0.81	0.04	-0.09	12	0.15	0.06	0.14	11	0.78	0.04	-0.2	11	0.35	0.17	0.11
AU-Cumberland	12	0.91	0.02	0.01	12	0.47	0.1	0.08	12	0.62	0.05	0.03	12	0.66	0.1	0.08
AU-Great-Western	12	0.95	0.02	0.13	12	0.89	0.1	0.04	12	0.96	0.01	0.14	12	0.76	0.1	0.03
AU-Litchfield	12	0.94	0.02	-0.01	12	0.95	0.06	0.04	12	0.66	0.07	0.02	12	0.94	0.06	0.02
BE-Brasschaat	11	0.99	0.03	-0.07	11	0.96	0.08	0.06	10	0.99	0.03	-0.07	10	0.95	0.08	0.03
BR-Mata-Seca	12	0.98	0.04	-0.02	12	0.99	0.05	0.02	12	0.92	0.09	-0.01	12	0.98	0.07	0.03
CA-Mer-Bleue	10	0.96	0.06	-0.01	10	0.98	0.06	0.03	9	0.92	0.06	-0.06	9	0.97	0.08	0.01
CZ-Bili-Kriz	10	0.8	0.05	0.07	10	0.96	0.07	0.07	8	0.91	0.04	-0.1	8	0.85	0.1	0.06
DE-Geb	12	0.86	0.1	-0.11	12	0.85	0.15	0.05	11	0.85	0.12	0.05	11	0.55	0.29	0.02
DE-Haininch	10	0.99	0.06	-0.06	10	0.99	0.05	0.07	9	0.97	0.1	-0.07	9	0.97	0.1	0.08
DE-Hones-Holz	10	0.99	0.04	0.04	10	1	0.02	0.04	10	0.97	0.08	-0.11	10	0.94	0.12	0.01
FR-Aurade	12	0.79	0.11	0.1	12	0.84	0.19	0.14	11	0.85	0.08	0.04	11	0.81	0.16	0.09
FR-Estrees-Mons	12	0.93	0.08	0.05	12	0.88	0.11	0.06	11	0.82	0.14	0.13	11	0.93	0.07	0.04
FR-Guayaflux	12	0.72	0.03	-0.17	12	0.04	0.1	0.17	11	0.62	0.04	-0.25	11	0.01	0.2	0.23
FR-Hesse	12	0.99	0.03	0.05	12	0.99	0.04	0.07	11	0.97	0.06	0.1	11	0.84	0.17	0.09
FR-Montiers	12	0.99	0.03	-0.12	12	0.98	0.08	0.05	12	0.96	0.09	-0.07	12	0.9	0.17	0.09
IT-Casterporziano2	12	0.97	0.02	-0.08	12	0.87	0.03	0.07	12	0.9	0.04	-0.02	12	0.54	0.08	0.06
IT-Cat	12	0.57	0.04	-0.37	12	0.74	0.16	0.01	12	0.44	0.05	-0.31	12	0.46	0.19	0.02
IT-Collelongo	12	0.98	0.05	-0.01	12	0.99	0.05	0.02	12	0.92	0.12	0.04	12	0.96	0.11	0.03
IT-Isp	12	1	0.02	0	12	0.99	0.06	0.06	10	0.95	0.06	0.02	10	0.86	0.16	0.05
IT-Lison	12	0.98	0.03	-0.04	12	0.97	0.07	0.08	12	0.93	0.06	-0.04	12	0.92	0.1	0.09
IT-Sro	12	0.83	0.03	-0.19	12	0.93	0.06	0.09	12	0.75	0.04	-0.21	12	0.75	0.09	0.1
IT-Tra	12	0.71	0.02	-0.06	12	0.96	0.1	0.07	12	0.63	0.03	0.08	12	0.97	0.1	0.09
NE-Loobos	11	0.59	0.09	0.09	11	0.89	0.1	0.06	12	0.55	0.07	0.05	12	0.85	0.1	0.03
PR-Guanica	12	0.43	0.14	-0.24	12	0.31	0.14	0.06	12	0.53	0.14	-0.41	12	0.19	0.2	0.05
SE-Dahra	12	0.68	0.05	-0.02	12	0.91	0.34	0	11	0.18	0.11	-0.05	11	0.85	0.6	0.02
US-Bartlett	12	0.97	0.04	-0.02	12	0.97	0.1	0.06	12	0.89	0.07	-0.02	12	0.96	0.12	0.03
US-Central-Plains	11	0.7	0.04	-0.05	11	0.88	0.21	0.01	9	0.56	0.04	-0.07	9	0.76	0.21	0
US-Harvard	12	0.99	0.03	-0.15	12	0.97	0.09	0.05	11	0.97	0.05	-0.19	11	0.96	0.12	0.03
US-Jornada	10	0.72	0.05	0.03	10	0.82	0.2	0.01	8	0.81	0.04	0.09	8	0.25	0	0
US-Moab-Site	12	0.73	0.02	0.05	12	0.06	0.22	0.01	11	0.78	0.03	0.01	11	0.02	0.43	0.03
US-Mountain-Lake	12	0.99	0.04	-0.23	12	0.99	0.05	0.03	11	0.97	0.07	-0.41	11	1	0.05	0.01
US-Oak-Rige	12	0.99	0.03	-0.06	12	0.98	0.07	0.05	12	0.98	0.05	-0.09	12	0.98	0.07	0.04
US-Ordway-Swisher	12	0.49	0.03	0.02	12	0.92	0.03	0.09	12	0.1	0.03	-0.01	12	0.71	0.1	0.06

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

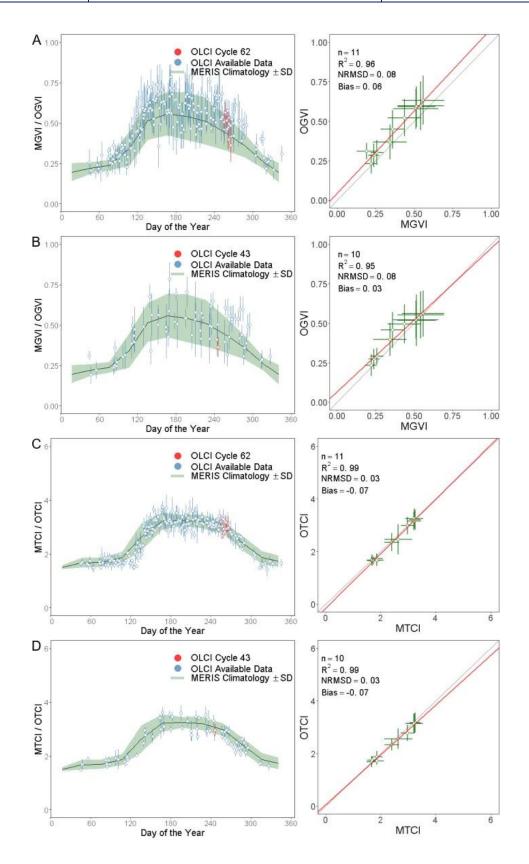


Figure 96: Time-series OGVI and OTCI and corresponding scatterplot of monthly mean for site BE-Brasschaat, Belgium, land cover Needle-leaved, evergreen. A and C represent S3A; B and D represent S3B.

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

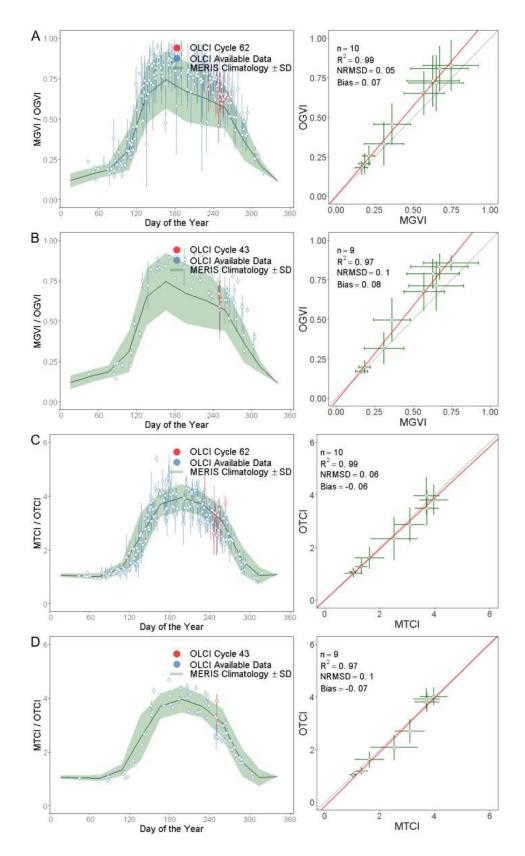


Figure 97: Time-series OGVI and OTCI and corresponding scatterplot of monthly mean for site DE-Haininch, Deutschland, land cover Broadleaved, deciduous, closed. A and C represent S3A; B and D represent S3B.

Sentinel 3 Mission Performance Centre

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

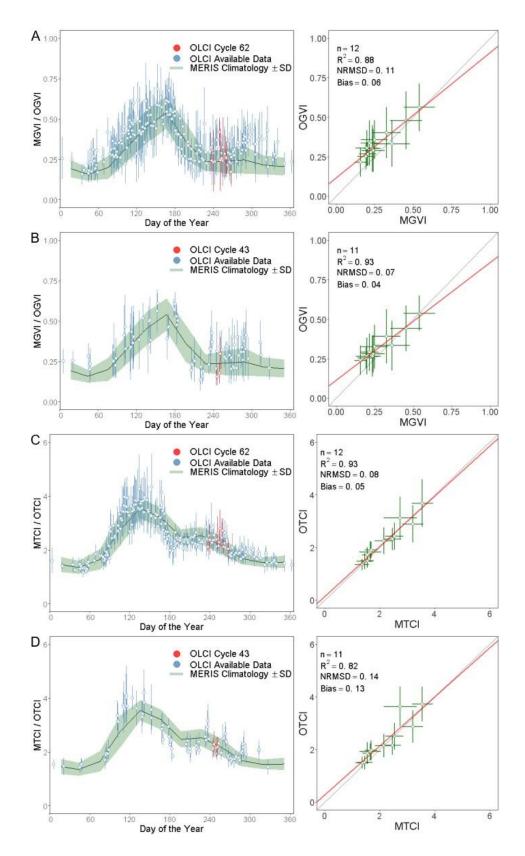


Figure 98: Time-series OGVI and OTCI and corresponding scatterplot of monthly mean for site FR-EstreesMons, France, land cover Cultivated and managed areas. A and C represent S3A; B and D represent S3B.

Sentine 3 Mission Performance Centre

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Page: 88

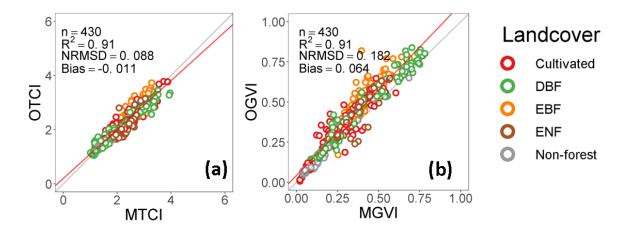


Figure 99: Comparison of OTCI-MTCI (a) and OGVI-MGVI (b). Points in the scatterplot represent the monthly mean of all available S3A and MERIS archive over 36 validation sites. Red and grey lines represent the modelled and 1:1 lines respectively. The scatterplots are updated to include extractions from cycle S3A 62.

4.2 [OLCI-L2LRF-CV-410 & OLCI-L2LRF-CV-420] — Cloud Masking & Surface Classification for Land Products

There has been no new result during the cycle. Last figures (cycle 27) are considered valid.

Sentinel-3 MPC



S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Page: 89

5 Level 2 Water products validation

5.1 [OLCI-L2-CV-210, OLCI-L2-CV-220] — Vicarious calibration of the NIR and VIS bands

Results are not further discussed here as SVC is now implemented directly by EUMETSAT.

5.2 [OLCI-L2WLR-CV-300, OLCI-L2WLR-CV-310, OLCI-L2WLR-CV-32, OLCI-L2WLR-CV-330, OLCI-L2WLR-CV-340, OLCI-L2WLR-CV-350, OLCI-L2WLR-CV-360 and OLCI-L2WLR-CV-370] — Level 2 Water-leaving Reflectance product validation.

5.2.1 Acknowledgements

S3-MPC acknowledges all PIs mentioned below and their respective institutions for their valuable contribution to the validation of OLCI L2 water products with a special emphasis on AERONET-OC PIs for their unique contribution to NRT data validation and a special mention to Giuseppe Zibordi maintaining and providing data over 5 ground stations. AERONET-OC is indeed from far the largest contributor of Fiducial Reference Measurements for routine quantitative data validation.

AERONET-OC

- AAOT, Galata, Gloria, GDT, HLH, Irbe Lighthouse: Giuseppe Zibordi, Joint Research Centre of the European Commission
- leodo, Socheongcho: Young-Je Park & Hak-Yeol You, Korean Institute of Ocean Science and Technology & Korea Hydrographic and Oceanographic Administration
- LISCO: Sam Ahmed, Alex Gilerson, City College of New York
- MVCO: Hui Feng and Heidi Sosik, Ocean Process Analysis Laboratory (OPAL), Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution
- Thornton: Dimitry Van der Zande, RBINS/OD Nature
- Lucinda: Thomas Schroeder, Integrated Marine Observing System, IMOS
- USC_SEAPRISM: Burton Jones and Curtiss Davis, University Southern California | USC, Oregon State University
- WaveCIS: Alan Weidemann, Bill Gibson, Robert Arnone, University of Southern MS, Coastal Studies Inst – LSU, Naval Research Laboratory
- Ariake tower: Joji Ishizaka, Kohei Arai, Nagoya University & Saga University
- Blyth NOAH: Rodney Forster, University of Hull, UK
- Casablanca platform: Giuseppe Zibordi, Marco Talone, Joint Research Centre of the European Commission

Sentinel-3 MPC



S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Page: 90

- Grizzly bay, Lake Okeechobee, South Greenbay: NimaPahlevan, NASA
- Lake Erie: Tim Moore, Steve Ruberg, Menghua Wang, University of New Hampshire & NOAA

BOUSSOLE

 David Antoine, Enzo Vellucci (Curtin University, Perth & Laboratoire d'Oceanographie de Villefranche, CNRS)

MOBY

Kenneth Voss & Carol Johnson (University of Miami & NIST)

SLGO

 Simon Belanger, Thomas Jaegler & Peter Galbraith (Arctus, Inc & Department of fisheries and Ocean Canada)

AWI

Astrid Bracher (Alfred-Wegener-Institut)

IMOS

Thomas Schroeder (Integrated Marine Observing System, IMOS)

◆ BSH

Holger Klein (Bundesamt für Seeschifffahrt und Hydrographie, BSH)

Proval

Edouard Leymarie (Laboratoire d'Oceanographie de Villefranche, CNRS)

5.2.2 OLCI-A

Activities done

- The focus for this time period has been on the rolling archive Non Time Critical (NT) data until the 25th of September 2020.
- Current reporting period is hereafter compared to the reprocessed archive covering the April 2016 to November 2017 period. No issues are reported neither in the extraction process nor in OLCI data.
- All extractions and statistics have been regenerated on the current rolling archive availability including all the extraction since July 2017. The available matchups therefore represent over almost three years of operation.
- At best 470 and 474 matchups at 490 and 560nm respectively are useful for this time period. OLCI's performances remain nominal.

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Page: 91

Overall Water-leaving Reflectance performance

Scatter plots and Performance Statistics

Figure 100 to Figure 102 below present the scatterplots and statistics of OLCI FR versus in situ reflectance. Two time periods are considered:

- The reprocessed archive covering the April 2016 to November 2017 time period
- The current reporting period computed on the NT dataset.

The current reporting period statistics are in line with the reprocessed dataset.

Table 7 below summarises the statistics over the reprocessing period while Table 8 provides the same figures for the NT rolling Archive over July 2017 – present. The latter statistics are almost within the requirements (5% accuracy in the blue/green bands) – as demonstrated by the RPD values between 2 and 4.8%, with the noticeable exception of 400 and 412 nm with 9-10%. Performances over the current period appear a bit lower than for the calibration period (except at 412 nm), but of the same order of magnitude.

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 - S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

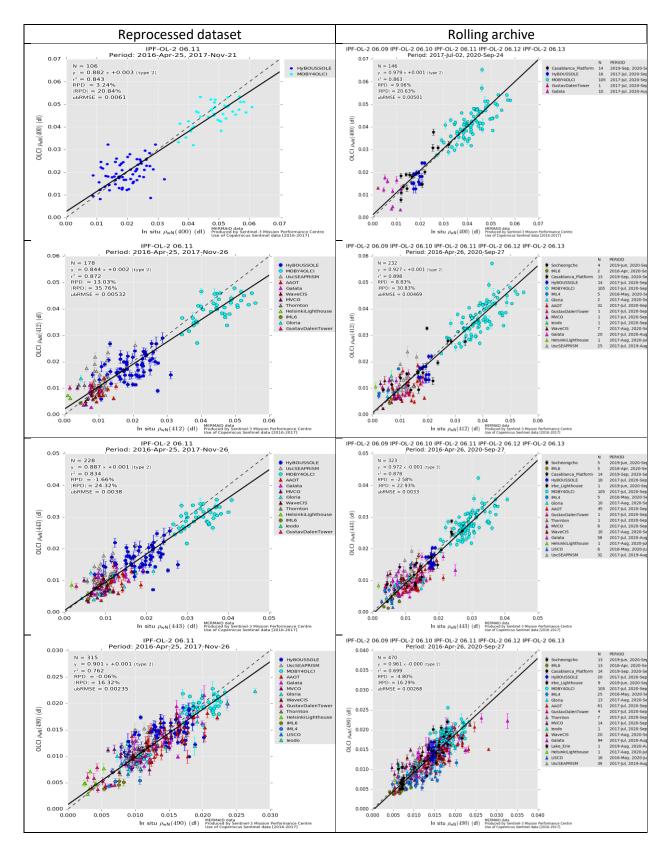


Figure 100: Scatter plots of OLCI-A versus in situ radiometry (FR data). Reprocessed dataset (left), all available data for the current time period (right), Oa1 to Oa4 (400 to 490 nm)

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

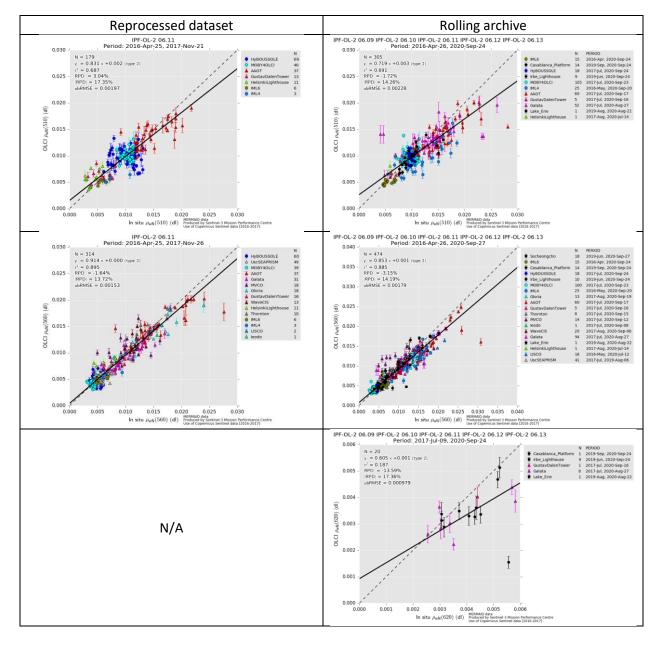


Figure 101: Scatter plots of OLCI-A versus in situ radiometry (FR data). Reprocessed dataset (left), all available data for the current time period (right), Oa5 Oa6 and Oa07 (510, 560 and 620 nm).

Sentinel-3 MPC



S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

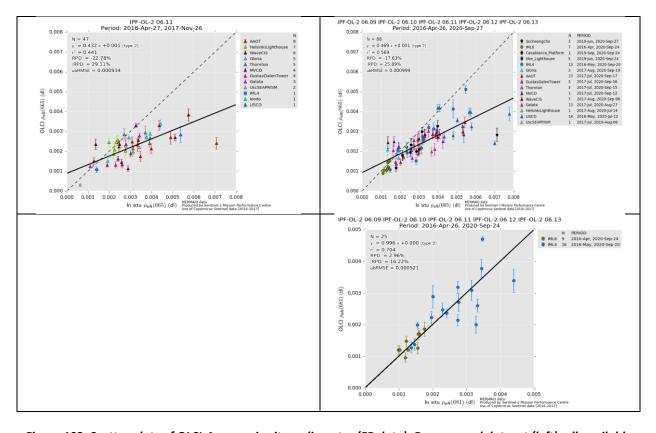


Figure 102: Scatter plots of OLCI-A versus in situ radiometry (FR data). Reprocessed dataset (left), all available data for the current time period (right), Oa8 and Oa10 (665 and 681 nm).

Table 7: OLCI-A FR statistics over REP_006 period; FR data.

lambda	N	RPD	IRPDI	MAD	RMSE	slope	intercept	r2
400	105	3.52%	20.74%	-0.0009	0.0062	0.8774	0.0029	0.8435
412	178	13.03%	35.76%	-0.0011	0.0054	0.8444	0.0021	0.8721
443	228	-1.66%	24.32%	-0.0013	0.0040	0.8874	0.0006	0.8336
490	315	-0.06%	16.32%	-0.0004	0.0024	0.9009	0.0009	0.7618
510	179	3.04%	17.35%	-0.0002	0.0020	0.8314	0.0015	0.6869
560	314	-1.64%	13.72%	-0.0003	0.0016	0.9139	0.0004	0.8946
665	47	-22.78%	29.11%	-0.0009	0.0013	0.4325	0.0009	0.4406

Table 8: OLCI-A FR statistics over July 2017-present.

lambda	N	RPD	RPD	MAD	RMSE	slope	intercept	r2	
400	146	9.06%	20.63%	0.0005	0.0050	0.9793	0.0012		0.86
412	232	8.83%	30.83%	-0.0010	0.0048	0.9270	0.0007		0.90
443	323	-2.58%	22.93%	-0.0011	0.0035	0.9720	-0.0006		0.88
490	470	-4.80%	16.29%	-0.0009	0.0028	0.9605	-0.0004		0.70
510	305	-1.72%	14.26%	-0.0006	0.0024	0.7188	0.0026		0.69
560	474	-3.15%	14.19%	-0.0006	0.0019	0.8533	0.0007		0.88
620	20	-13.59%	17.36%	-0.0007	0.0012	0.6052	0.0009		0.19
665	88	-17.63%	25.89%	-0.0008	0.0013	0.4694	0.0009		0.57
681	25	2.96%	16.22%	0.0000	0.0005	0.9958	0.0000		0.70

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Page: 95

Time series

Figure 103 and Figure 104 below present Galata and AAOT in situ and OLCI time series over the June 2017-present period, for the same IPF configuration (from a scientific point of view).

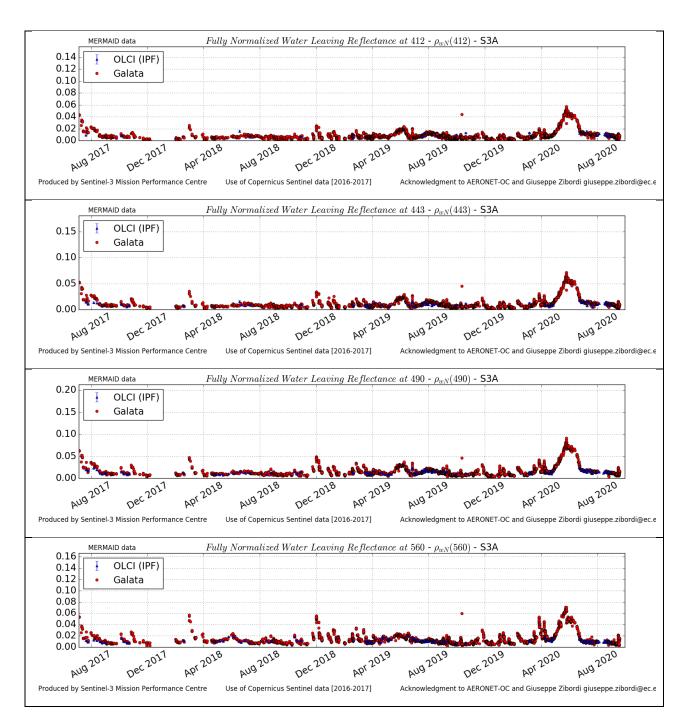


Figure 103: Galata time series over current report period

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 - S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

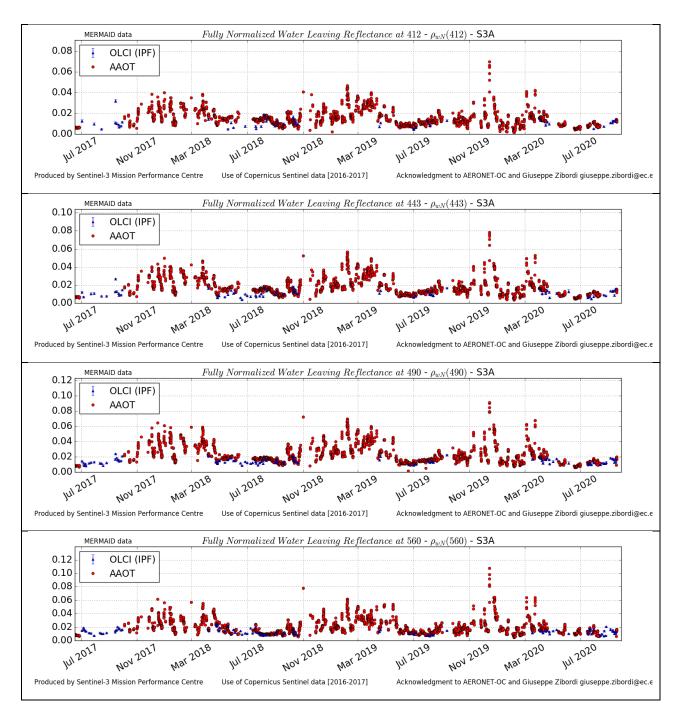


Figure 104: AAOT time series over current report period

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Page: 97

5.2.3 OLCI-B

Activities done

- The focus for this time period has been on the rolling archive Non Time Critical (NT) data until the 24th of August 2020.
- All extractions and statistics have been regenerated on the current rolling archive availability including all the extraction since February 2019.
- At best 264 and 282 matchups at 490 and 560nm respectively are useful for this time period.

It must be noted that OLCI-B has no SVC adjustment and as such cannot be expected to provide performances of the same level of quality than OLCI-A.

Overall Water-leaving Reflectance performance

Scatter plots and Performance Statistics

- Figure 105 below presents the scatterplots and statistics of OLCI-B FR versus in situ reflectance.
- Table 9 below summarises the statistics over the current reporting period.

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

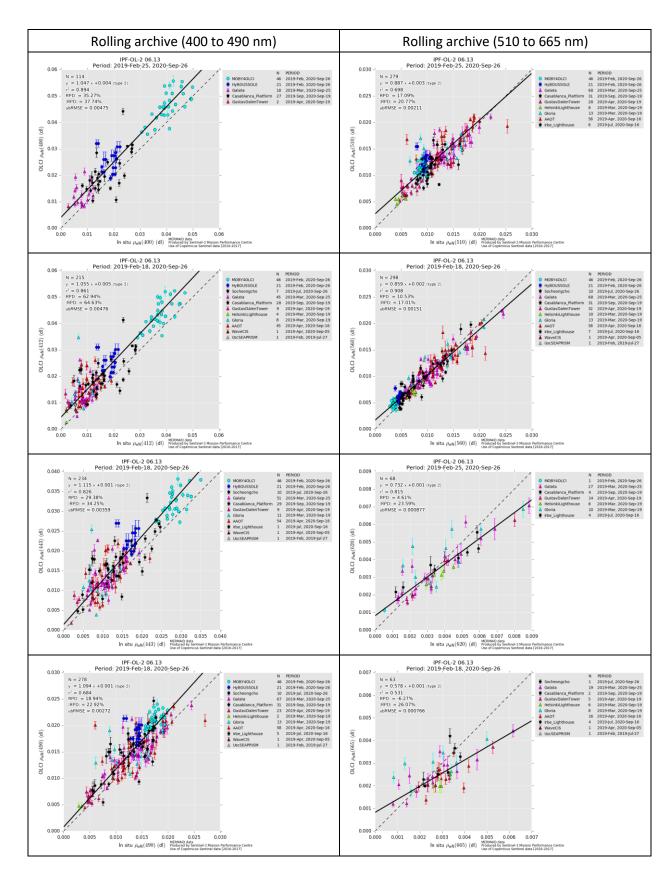


Figure 105: Scatter plots of OLCI-B versus in situ radiometry (FR data). All available data for the current time period.

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Page: 99

Table 9: OLCI-B FR statistics over February to August 2020 reporting period.

lambda	N	RPD	RPD	MAD	RMSE	slope	intercept	r2	
400	114	35.27%	37.74%	0.0053	0.0071	1.0473	0.0041	0.8	89
412	215	62.94%	64.63%	0.0054	0.0072	1.0551	0.0045	0.8	86
443	234	29.38%	34.25%	0.0031	0.0048	1.1150	0.0014	0.8	83
490	278	18.94%	22.92%	0.0021	0.0034	1.0943	0.0008	0.0	68
510	279	17.09%	20.77%	0.0014	0.0026	0.8873	0.0027	0.	70
560	298	10.53%	17.01%	0.0004	0.0016	0.8588	0.0017	0.9	91
620	68	4.61%	23.59%	-0.0002	0.0009	0.7317	0.0008	0.8	82
665	63	-6.27%	26.07%	-0.0004	0.0009	0.5779	0.0008	0.	53

Time series

Figure 106 and Figure 107 below present AAOT and GALATA in situ and OLCI-B time series over the current period.

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 - S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

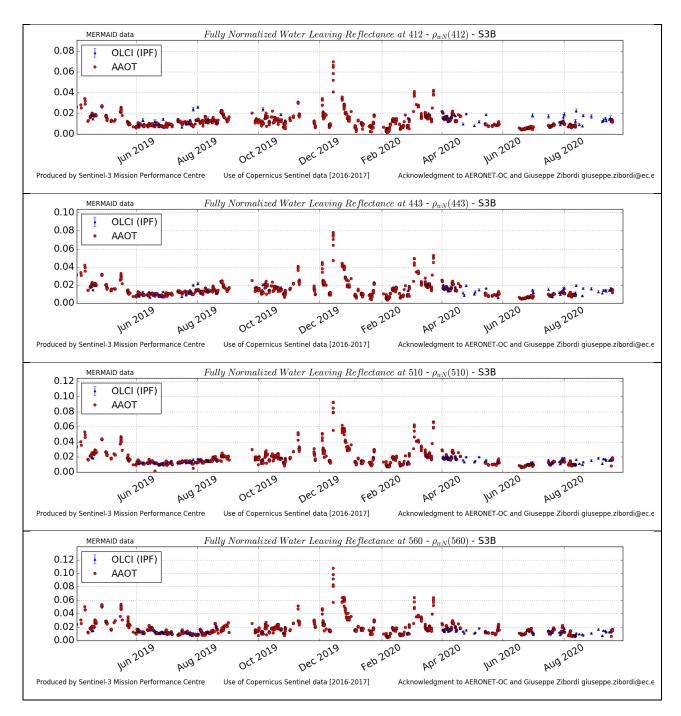


Figure 106: AAOT time series over current report period

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

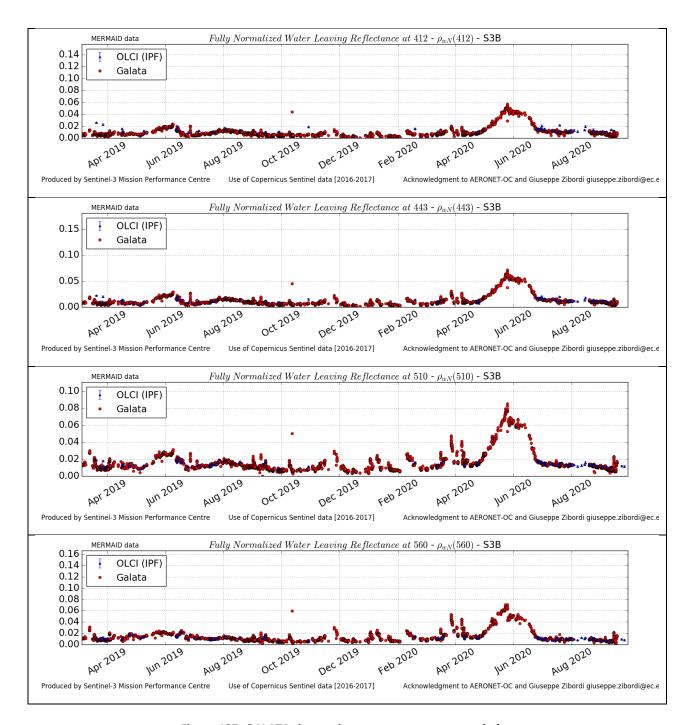


Figure 107: GALATA time series over current report period

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Page: 102

5.3 [OLCI-L2WLR-CV-430] – Algorithm performance over spatial and temporal domains

There has been no new result during the cycle. Last figures (cycle 27) are considered valid.

5.4 [OLCI-L2WLR-CV-510 & 520] – Cloud Masking & Surface Classification for Water Products

There has been no new result during the cycle. Last figures (cycle 27) are considered valid.

5.5 [OLCI-L2WLR-CV530] Validation of Aerosol Product

There has been no new result during the cycle. Last figures (cycle 56/37) are considered valid.

5.6 [OLCI-L2WLR-CV-380] Development of calibration, product and science algorithms

There has been no new development on calibration, product and science algorithms during the cycle.

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Page: 103

6 Validation of Integrated Water Vapour over Land & Water

There has been no new result during the cycle. Last figures (cycle 56/37) are considered valid.

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Page: 104

7 Level 2 SYN products validation

There has been no new result during the cycle. Most recent performance figures can be found in the S3MPC OPT Annual Performance Report - Year 2019 (S3MPC.ACR.APR.005, issue 1.2, 25/06/2020), available on-line at:

https://sentinels.copernicus.eu/web/sentinel/user-guides/sentinel-3-olci/document-library.

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Page: 105

8 Events

For OLCI-A, two Radiometric Calibration Sequences have been acquired during Cycle 062:

- S01 sequence (diffuser 1) on 28/08/2020 06:57 to 06:59 (absolute orbit 23592)
- S01 sequence (diffuser 1) on 10/09/2020 16:27 to 16:29 (absolute orbit 23783)

There has been one S02+S03 Spectral Calibration for OLCI-A in the reporting period

- S02 sequence (diffuser 1) on 26/08/2020 11:11 to 11:13 (absolute orbit 23566)
- So sequence (Erbium doped diffuser) on 26/08/2020 12:52 to 12:54 (absolute orbit 23567)

and one Spectral calibration S09:

So sequence on 26/08/2020 09:04:45 to 09:04:51 (absolute orbit 23565)

For OLCI-B, two Radiometric Calibration Sequences have been acquired during Cycle 043:

- S01 sequence (diffuser 1) on 29/08/2020 22:42 to 22:44 (absolute orbit 12222)
- S01 sequence (diffuser 1) on 13/09/2020 21:14 to 21:16 (absolute orbit 12435)

There has been one S02+S03 Spectral Calibration for OLCI-B in the reporting period

- S02 sequence (diffuser 1) on 05/09/2020 11:14 to 11:16 (absolute orbit 12315)
- S03 sequence (Erbium doped diffuser) on 05/09/2020 12:55 to 12:57 (absolute orbit 12316)

and one Spectral calibration S09:

S09 sequence on 05/09/2020 09:06:30 to 09:06:36 (absolute orbit 12314)

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 062 – S3B Cycle No. 043

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-062-043

Issue: 1.0

Date: 01/10/2020

Page: 106

9 Appendix A

Other reports related to the Optical mission are:

❖ S3 SLSTR Cyclic Performance Report, S3A Cycle No. 062, S3B Cycle No. 043 (ref. S3MPC.RAL.PR.02-062-043)

All Cyclic Performance Reports are available on MPC pages in Sentinel Online website, at: https://sentinel.esa.int

End of document