COPERNICUS SPACE COMPONENT SENTINEL OPTICAL IMAGING MISSION PERFORMANCE CLUSTER SERVICE

Data Quality Report

Sentinel-3 OLCI

September 2022



Optical Mission Performance Cluster

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September 2022

Table of content

TABLE OF CONTENT	IV
LIST OF FIGURES	VI
LIST OF TABLES	XIII
1 PROCESSING BASELINE VERSION	
	1
1.1 SENTINELS-A 1.2 SENTINEL3-B	1
2 INSTRUMENT MONITORING	
2.1 CCD TEMPERATURES	2
2.1.1 OLCI-A	2
2.1.2 OLCI-B	
2.2 RADIOMETRIC CALIBRATION	5
2.2.1 Dark Offsets [OLCI-L1B-CV-230]	8
2.2.2 Instrument response and degradation modelling [OLCI-L1B-CV-250]	
2.2.3 Ageing of nominal diffuser [OLCI-L1B-CV-240]	
2.2.4 Updating of calibration ADF [OLCI-L1B-CV-260]	
2.3 SPECTRAL CALIBRATION [OLCI-L1B-CV-400]	35
2.3.1 OLCI-A	
2.3.2 OLCI-B	
2.4 SIGNAL TO NOISE ASSESSMENT [OLCI-L1B-CV-620]	
2.4.1 SNR from Radiometric calibration data	
2.5 GEOMETRIC CALIBRATION/VALIDATION	
2.5.1 OLCI-A	
2.5.2 OLCI-B	
3 OLCI LEVEL 1 PRODUCT VALIDATION	50
3.1 [OLCI-L1B-CV-300], [OLCI-L1B-CV-310] – RADIOMETRIC VALIDATION	
3.1.1 S3ETRAC Service	
3.1.2 Radiometric validation with DIMITRI	
3.1.3 Radiometric validation with OSCAR	
3.1.4 Radiometric validation with Moon observations	
4 LEVEL 2 LAND PRODUCTS VALIDATION	61
4.1 [OLCI-L2LRF-CV-300]	61
4.1.1 Routine extractions	
4.1.2 Comparisons with MERIS MGVI and MTCI climatology	
4.2 [OLCI-L2LRF-CV-410 & OLCI-L2LRF-CV-420] – CLOUD MASKING & SURFACE CLASSIFIC	ATION FOR LAND PRODUCTS 71
4.2.1 Sky Camera based validation – prototype results for August 2022	
5 VALIDATION OF INTEGRATED WATER VAPOUR OVER LAND & WATER	75
6 LEVEL 2 SYN PRODUCTS VALIDATION	76
6.1 SYN L2 SDR products	
6.2 SY_2_VGP, SY_2_VG1 AND SY_2_V10 PRODUCTS	76
6.2.1 Validation against PROBA-V archive	



Data Quality Report –Sentinel-3 OLCI

September 2022

8	APPENDIX A	84
7	EVENTS	83
	6.3.1 AOD ₅₅₀ validation results for 2020.01.14-2022.07	
	6.3 SYN L2 AOD NTC PRODUCTS	



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. ------ 2

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. -------4

Figure 4: same as Figure 3 for diffuser frames.-----5

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. Different colours correspond to different years of acquisition (see the legend inside the figure). ------6

Figure 6: same as Figure 5 for OLCI-B. ------ 6

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

Figure 8: same as Figure 7 for OLCI-B-----7

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.

------ 10

Figure 12: same as Figure 11 for smear band. ----- 11

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. ------- 12



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.----- 12

Figure 15: OLCI-A Dark current increase rates with time (in counts per year) vs. band (left) and vs. band width (right)------- 13

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. ------ 14

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. ------ 15

Figure 18: same as Figure 17 for smear band. ----- 15

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. ------ 16

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.----- 17

Figure 21: OLCI-B Dark Current increase rates with time (in counts per year) vs. band (left) and vs. band width (right)------- 17

Figure 22: OLCI-A Gain Coefficients for band Oa1 (top) and Oa21 (bottom), derived using the in-flight BRDF model. The dataset is made of all diffuser 1 radiometric calibrations since orbit 979. ------ 18

Figure 23: camera averaged gain relative evolution with respect to calibration of 25/04/2016 (change of OLCI channel settings), 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 is taken into account.

Figure 24: OLCI-B Gain Coefficients for band Oa1 (top) and Oa21 (bottom), derived using the in-flight BRDF model. The dataset is made of all diffuser 1 radiometric calibrations since orbit 758. ------ 20

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 is taken into account. ------- 21

Figure 26: RMS performance of the OLCI-A Gain Model of the current processing baseline as a function of orbit. ----- 22

Figure 27: RMS performance of the OLCI-A Gain Model of the previous Processing Baseline as a function of orbit.-----23

Figure 28: OLCI-A Camera-averaged instrument evolution since channel programming change (25/04/2016) and up to the most recent calibration (30/09/2022) versus wavelength. ----- 23



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 9 calibrations in extrapolation, with a colour code for each calibration from blue (oldest) to red (most recent). ------ 24

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 programming update), including 9 calibrations in extrapolation, channels Oa1 to Oa6. ------ 25

Figure 31: same as Figure 30 for channels Oa7 to Oa14. ----- 26

Figure 32: same as Figure 30 for channels Oa15 to Oa21.----- 27

Figure 33: RMS performance of the OLCI-B Gain Model of the current processing baseline as a function of orbit. ------ 28

Figure 35: OLCI-B Camera-averaged instrument evolution since channel programming change (18/06/2018) and up to most recent calibration (18/09/2022) versus wavelength.------ 30

Figure 38: same as Figure 37 for channels Oa7 to Oa14. ------ 33

Figure 39: same as for channels Oa15 to Oa21.----- 34

Figure 40: 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. ---- 37

Figure 41: long-term stability of the SNR estimates from Calibration data, example of channel Oa1.---- 38

Figure 42: 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. ---- 40

Figure 43: long-term stability of the OLCI-B SNR estimates from Calibration data, example of channel Oa1.

Figure 44: 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 44



Figure 45: 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 46: same as Figure 45 for Camera 2 44
Figure 47: same as Figure 45 for Camera 3 45
Figure 48: same as Figure 45 for Camera 4 45
Figure 49: same as Figure 45 for Camera 5 45
Figure 50: OLCI-A spatial across-track misregistration at each camera transition (left) and maximum amplitude of the across-track error within each camera (left) 46
Figure 51: OLCI-A spatial along-track misregistration at each camera transition (left) and maximum amplitude of the along-track error within each camera (left) 46
Figure 52: overall OLCI-B georeferencing RMS performance time series over the whole monitoring period (left) and corresponding number of validated control points (right)
Figure 53: across-track (left) and along-track (right) OLCI-B georeferencing biases time series for Camera 1 47
Figure 54: same as Figure 53 for Camera 2 47
Figure 55: same as Figure 53 for Camera 3 48
Figure 56: same as Figure 53 for Camera 4 48
Figure 57: same as Figure 53 for Camera 5 48
Figure 58: OLCI-B spatial across-track misregistration at each camera transition (left) and maximum amplitude of the across-track error within each camera (left)
Figure 59: OLCI-B spatial along-track misregistration at each camera transition (left) and maximum amplitude of the along-track error within each camera (left).
Figure 60: 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) 51
Figure 61: 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) 52
Figure 62: Time-series of the elementary ratios (observed/simulated) signal from OLCI-A for (top to bottom) bands Oa03 and Oa17 respectively over January 2022-Mid September from the six PICS Cal/Val sites. Dashed-green and orange lines indicate the 2% and 5% respectively. Error bars indicate the desert methodology uncertainty53
Figure 63: Time-series of the elementary ratios (observed/simulated) signal from OLCI-B for (top to

bottom) bands Oa08 and Oa17 respectively over January 2022-Mid September 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.------54

Figure 64: The estimated gain values for OLCI-A and OLCI-B over the 6 PICS sites identified by CEOS over the period January 2022-Mid September as a function of wavelength. Dashed-green and orange lines indicate the 2% and 5% respectively. Error bars indicate the desert methodology uncertainty.----- 55

Figure 65: The estimated gain values for OLCI-A and OLCI-B from Glint, Rayleigh and PICS methods over the past nine 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. ------ 56

Figure 66: Ratio of observed TOA reflectance to simulated one for (pale-green) S2A/MSI, (white) S2B/MSI, (Orange) Aqua/MODIS, (blue) S3A/OLCI, (green) S3B/OLCI, (red) S3A/SLSTR, and (cyan) S3B/SLSTR averaged over the six PICS test sites as a function of wavelength.-----57

Figure 67: OSCAR Rayleigh S3A and S3B Calibration results as a function of wavelength for September 2022. The results are obtained with a new climatology derived from CMEMS OLCI monthly CHL products.

----- 58

Figure 68. OSCAR Rayleigh S3A and S3B Calibration results as a function of wavelength for Jan – August 2022. Average and standard deviation over all scenes currently (re)processed with the new climatology. ------ 59 Figure 69: DeGeb time series over current report period ------ 61 Figure 70: ITCat time series over current report period ------ 62 Figure 71: ITIsp time series over current report period ------ 62 Figure 72: ITSro time series over current report period ------ 63 Figure 73: ITTra time series over current report period------ 63 Figure 74: SPAli time series over current report period------ 64 Figure 75: UKNFo time series over current report period ------ 64 Figure 76: USNe1 time series over current report period ------ 65 Figure 77: USNe2 time series over current report period ------ 65 Figure 78: USNe3 time series over current report period ------ 66 Figure 79: DeGeb time series over current report period ------ 66 Figure 80: ITCat time series over current report period ----- 67 Figure 81: ITIsp time series over current report period ------ 67 Figure 82: ITSro time series over current report period ----- 68 Figure 83: ITTra time series over current report period------ 68 Figure 84: SPAli time series over current report period------ 69 Figure 85: UKNFo time series over current report period ------ 69



Figure 86: USNe1 time series over current report period ------ 70 Figure 87: USNe2 time series over current report period ------ 70 Figure 88: USNe3 time series over current report period ------ 71 Figure 89: Temperature and cloud cover Rome, September 2022 (source: https://www.meteoprog.com/weather/Rome/month/september/) ------72 Figure 90: Average temperature, rainy days, and rainfall over Rome, September 2022 (source: https://www.weather25.com/europe/italy/lazio/rome?page=month&month=September#:~:text=The% 20average%20temperatures%20are%20between,during%20the%20month%20of%20September.)-----72 Figure 91: Sky camera acquisitions over Rome during Sentinel-3 OLCI overpass------73 Figure 92: Confusion matrix showing validation results for OLCI L2 cloud screening including margin against SC1 automated classification ------ 74 Figure 93: Confusion matrix showing validation results for OLCI L2 cloud screening excluding margin against SC1 automated classification ------ 74 Figure 94: Temporal evolution of different quality measures for OLCI A (left) and OLCI B (right) with respect to AERONET V3 level 2. From top to bottom: systematic deviation factor, bias, root mean squared difference (with and without bias correction), explained variance (number in boxes are the numbers of matchups) ------ 75 Figure 95: Scatter density plots between SY_V10 S3A (top) or S3B (bottom) and PROBA-V C2 S10-TOC for BLUE, RED, NIR and SWIR bands (left to right), September/2022 vs. September/2019------77 Figure 96: Temporal evolution of APU statistics between SY_2_V10 S3A (left) or S3B (right) and PROBA-V S10-TOC for BLUE, RED, NIR and SWIR bands (top to bottom), January/2021- September/2022 vs. January/2018- September/2019 ------ 78 Figure 97 For S3A, Scatter density plot for syAOD₅₅₀ validation with AERONET AOD (aAOD550) for 2020.01-2022.07: global, NH, SH (left to right); whole product and pixels retrieved with dual, singleN or singleO processors (top down). Note that density (number of matchups per bin) is shown in logarithmic scale. Validation statistics are provided (offset and slope from the linear fit, N – number of matchups, r – correlation coefficient, σ - standard deviation, rms – root mean square error, EE – number of pixels in the MODFIS error envelope defined as $\pm 0.05 \pm 0.2$ *AOD, GCOS – fraction of matchups which satisfy GCOS requirements of 0.03 or 10% of AOD). ----- 79 Figure 98 For S3A, Scatter density plot for syAOD550 validation with AERONET AOD (aAOD550) for January-July, years 2020, 2021 and 2022 (left, top down) and for AERONET stations fraction of outliers for corresponding periods (right, top down)------ 80 Figure 99: Left: dependence of syAOD outliers (positive, red; negative, blue). Middle: fraction of the outliers per month (from the total number of matchups per month). Right: latitude dependence of the fraction of outliers (from total number of matchups per latitude).----- 81 Figure 100: Dependance of syAOD outliers on SZA ------ 81 Figure 101: Dependence of outliers on cloud fraction ----- 82



Data Quality Report –Sentinel-3 OLCI September 2022

Figure 102: Dependence of outliers on the processor applied ------ 82



September 2022

List of Tables



1 Processing Baseline Version

1.1 Sentinel3-A

IPF	IPF / Processing Baseline version	Date of deployment
OL1	06.13 / OLL1003.00.00 (with uncertainties activated)	23/08/2022
OL2 LAND	06.16 / OL_L2L.002.10.01	23/08/2022
SY2	06.23 / SYN_L2002.16.00	23/08/2022
SY2_VGS	06.11 / SYN_L2V.002.08.00	23/08/2022
SY2_AOD	01.06 / AOD_NTC.002.06.01	23/08/2022

1.2 Sentinel3-B

IPF	IPF / Processing Baseline version	Date of deployment
OL1	06.13 / OLL1003.00.00 (with uncertainties activated)	31/08/2022
OL2 Land	06.16 / OL_L2L.002.10.01	05/09/2022
SY2	06.23 / SYN_L2002.16.00	09/09/2022
SY2_VGS	06.11 / SYN_L2V.002.08.00	09/09/2022
SY2_AOD	01.06 / AOD_NTC.002.06.01	09/09/2022



Data Quality Report – Sentinel-3 OLCI

September 2022

2 Instrument monitoring

2.1 CCD temperatures

2.1.1 OLCI-A

The long-term monitoring of the CCD temperatures is based on 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 reporting period (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.





Figure 2: Same as Figure 1 for diffuser frames.



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 reporting period (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.





Figure 4: same as Figure 3 for diffuser frames.

2.2 Radiometric Calibration

For OLCI-A, two Radiometric Calibration sequences have been acquired during the reported period:

- So1 sequence (diffuser 1) on 11/09/2022 22:19 to 22:21 (absolute orbit 34210)
- So1 sequence (diffuser 1) on 30/09/2022 15:45 to 15:47 (absolute orbit 34477)

For OLCI-B, two Radiometric Calibration sequences have been acquired during the reported period:

- S01 sequence (diffuser 1) on 01/09/2022 02:27 to 02:29 (absolute orbit 22662)
- S01 sequence (diffuser 1) on 18/09/2022 13:35 to 13:36 (absolute orbit 22911)



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).



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. Different colours correspond to different years of acquisition (see the legend inside the figure).



Figure 6: same as Figure 5 for OLCI-B.



Sun Zenith Angles as a function of Sun Azimuth 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



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.



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 (Offset Control Loop) convergence. Current reporting period 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.



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.

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 reporting period.

Figure 11 and Figure 12 show that at this stage of the mission the PN is very stable in all cameras. There is no special behaviour noticed during the reporting period.

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 reporting period except the small regular increase (almost linear), for all detectors, since the beginning of the mission (see Figure 14).



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.



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 camera 1 in band Oa21 (upper left map in Figure 17) or in camera 1 band smear (upper left map in Figure 18).

Globally, OLCI-B PN is slightly less stabilized than OLCI-A PN.



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.



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.



Dark Currents

As for OLCI-A there is no significant evolution of the Dark Current coefficients (Figure 19) during the current reporting period 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.



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)



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), derived using the in-flight BRDF model. The dataset is made of all diffuser 1 radiometric calibrations since orbit 979.

Figure 23 displays a summary of the time evolution of the cross-track average of the gains (in-flight BRDF, taking into account the diffuser ageing), for each module, relative to a given reference calibration (the 25/04/2016, change of OLCI channel settings). It shows that, if a significant evolution occurred during the



early mission, the trends tend in general to stabilize, with some exceptions (e.g. band 1 of camera 1 and 4, bands 2 & 3 of camera 5).



Figure 23: camera averaged gain relative evolution with respect to calibration of 25/04/2016 (change of OLCI channel settings), 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 is taken into account.



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), derived using the in-flight BRDF model. The dataset is made of all diffuser 1 radiometric calibrations since orbit 758.

Figure 25 displays a summary of the time evolution of the cross-track average of the gains (in-flight BRDF, taking into account diffuser ageing), 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. The slight discontinuity near "day 920 since launch" is due to the upgrade of the Ageing model.



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 is taken into account.



2.2.2.2 Instrument evolution modelling

2.2.2.2.1 OLCI-A

A new OLCI-A Radiometric Gain Model has been put in operations at PDGS the 19/07/2022 (Processing Baseline 3.09). This model has been derived on the basis of a more recent (compared to the previous model) Radiometric Calibration dataset, going from 23/10/2018 to 30/04/2022. 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 9 calibrations in extrapolation over about 5 months) remains better than about 0.1% for all bands at the exception of Oa01 which shows the presence of a strong peak near orbit 33000 reaching about 0.16%. This peak is also present for other bands but with a smaller amplitude. The presence of this peak makes it difficult to assess if any small drift of the model with respect to the most recent data is already visible or not. The previous model, trained on a Radiometric Dataset limited to 03/10/2021, shows a clear drift of the model with respect to most recent data (Figure 27), that motivated the change. Comparison of the two figures shows the improvement brought by the updated model over almost all the mission. Performance shown on Figure 26 adopts, as for OLCI-B, the multiple model approach, i.e. different models (three for OLCI-A since PB, three for OLCI-B since PB 1.57) are used to cover the whole mission (red dashed line on Figure 26), each model being fitted on a partial dataset (green dashed line on Figure 26) whose coverage is optimised to provide best performance.



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





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.



Figure 28: OLCI-A Camera-averaged instrument evolution since channel programming change (25/04/2016) and up to the most recent calibration (30/09/2022) 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 DQR of July 2022 clearly demonstrate the improvement brought by the new model whatever the level of detail.



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 9 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 programming update), including 9 calibrations in extrapolation, channels Oa1 to Oa6.

4000

2000 pixel 0.995

0.990

2000 pixel 3000

4000

0.995

0.990



Optical MPC

Data Quality Report –Sentinel-3 OLCI

Issue: 1.0 11/10/2022

OMPC.ACR.DQR.03.09-2022

September 2022

Date:

Page: 26

Ref.:



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



Optical MPC Data Quality Report –Sentinel-3 OLCI

September 2022

 Ref.:
 OMPC.ACR.DQR.03.09-2022

 Issue:
 1.0

 Date:
 11/10/2022

 Page:
 27



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



2.2.2.2.2 OLCI-B

A new OLCI-B Radiometric Gain Model, has been put in operations at PDGS on 19/07/2022 (Processing Baseline 3.09). This model has been derived on the basis of an extended Radiometric Calibration dataset (from 13/04/2019 to 29/04/2022). 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 8 calibrations in extrapolation over about 5 months) is illustrated in Figure 33. It remains better than 0.12% when averaged over the whole field of view for all bands. No clear drift of the model with respect to the most recent data is visible so far for any band. The previous model, trained on a Radiometric Dataset limited to 16/09/2021, shows a pronounced 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.





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).



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 (18/09/2022) 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.



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 8 calibrations in extrapolation, with a colour code for each calibration from blue (oldest) to red (most recent).

0.997 E

wavelength

e Tre



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 8 calibrations in extrapolation, channels Oa1 to Oa6.



Optical MPC Data Quality Report –Sentinel-3 OLCI

September 2022

 Ref.:
 OMPC.ACR.DQR.03.09-2022

 Issue:
 1.0

 Date:
 11/10/2022

 Page:
 33



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



Optical MPC Data Quality Report –Sentinel-3 OLCI

September 2022

 Ref.:
 OMPC.ACR.DQR.03.09-2022

 Issue:
 1.0

 Date:
 11/10/2022

 Page:
 34



Figure 39: same as for channels Oa15 to Oa21.



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 the current reported period.

Consequently, the previous ageing results, presented in July 2022 DQR, stay valid.

2.2.3.2 OLCI-B

There has been no calibration sequence S05 (reference diffuser) for OLCI-B during the current reported period.

Consequently, the previous ageing results, presented in July 2022 DQR, stay valid.

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

2.2.4.1 OLCI-A

No CAL_AX ADF has been delivered during the report period for OLCI-A.

2.2.4.2 OLCI-B

No CAL_AX ADF has been delivered during the report period for OLCI-B.

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 21/09/2022 11:15 to 11:17 (absolute orbit 34346)
- SO3 sequence (Erbium doped diffuser) on 21/09/2022 12:56 to 12:58 (absolute orbit 34347)

and one Spectral calibration S09:

S09 sequence on 21/09/2022 09:04:51 to 09:04:57 (absolute orbit 34345)

The analysis of these OLCI-A spectral calibrations will presented in the next DQR, together with the analysis of the OLCI-B spectral calibration acquisitions of October the 1st 2022.

Consequently, the last spectral calibration results, presented in the June 2022 DQR, remain valid.



2.3.2 OLCI-B

There has been no S02+S03 nor S09 Spectral Calibration for OLCI-B in the reporting period.

Consequently, the last spectral calibration results, presented in the June 2022 DQR, remain valid.

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 40.

SNR computed for all calibration data as a function of orbit number for band Oa01 (the less stable band) is presented in Figure 41.

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



Figure 40: 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.





Figure 41: 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: $SNR(L) = SNR(L_{ref}) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{L_{leaf}}{L_{ref}}}$

Following the same assumption, values at Full Resolution (300m) can be derived from RR ones as 4 times smaller.



Data Quality Report –Sentinel-3 OLCI

September 2022

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		С3		C4		C5		All	
nm	LU	RQT	avg	std	avg	std	avg	std	avg	std	avg	std	avg	std
400.000	63.0	2188	2421	6.0	2398	6.2	2332	7.8	2384	12.0	2287	9.2	2364	6.9
412.000	74.1	2061	2387	9.4	2403	7.2	2339	5.0	2401	5.0	2379	9.2	2382	5.7
442.000	65.6	1811	2157	6.1	2196	6.1	2163	4.9	2185	4.1	2193	5.9	2179	4.2
490.000	51.2	1541	1999	4.7	2036	4.8	1998	4.1	1984	4.3	1988	4.4	2001	3.1
510.000	44.4	1488	1979	5.3	2014	4.8	1986	4.5	1967	4.4	1985	4.2	1986	3.4
560.000	31.5	1280	1775	4.6	1802	4.1	1803	4.7	1794	3.8	1818	3.3	1799	3.0
620.000	21.1	997	1591	4.1	1608	4.4	1624	3.1	1593	3.3	1615	3.4	1606	2.6
665.000	16.4	883	1545	4.2	1557	4.6	1566	3.9	1533	3.6	1561	3.6	1552	3.0
674.000	15.7	707	1328	3.4	1336	3.7	1350	2.8	1323	3.3	1343	3.4	1336	2.4
681.000	15.1	745	1319	3.6	1325	3.3	1338	2.7	1314	2.5	1334	3.3	1326	2.2
709.000	12.7	785	1420	4.2	1420	4.1	1435	3.2	1414	3.5	1431	3.0	1424	2.7
754.000	10.3	605	1127	3.1	1121	2.8	1136	3.1	1125	2.5	1139	2.7	1130	2.2
761.000	6.1	232	502	1.1	498	1.1	505	1.1	501	1.1	508	1.3	503	0.8
764.000	7.1	305	663	1.5	658	1.5	668	2.0	662	1.5	670	2.0	664	1.3
768.000	7.6	330	558	1.4	554	1.3	563	1.3	557	1.3	564	1.3	559	1.0
779.000	9.2	812	1516	4.7	1498	4.4	1526	5.1	1512	4.9	1527	4.8	1516	4.0
865.000	6.2	666	1243	3.6	1213	3.4	1239	3.8	1246	3.5	1250	2.8	1238	2.7
885.000	6.0	395	823	1.7	801	1.6	814	1.9	824	1.5	831	1.6	819	1.1
900.000	4.7	308	691	1.6	673	1.3	683	1.6	693	1.5	698	1.4	688	1.0
940.000	2.4	203	534	1.2	522	1.2	525	1.0	539	1.1	542	1.3	532	0.7
1020.000	3.9	152	345	0.9	337	0.8	348	0.7	345	0.8	351	0.8	345	0.5



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 42.

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 43.

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



Figure 42: 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.





Figure 43: long-term stability of the OLCI-B SNR estimates from Calibration data, example of channel Oa1.



September 2022

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).

	L _{ref}	SNR	C1		C2		С3		C4		C5		All	
nm	LU	RQT	avg	std	avg	std	avg	std	avg	std	avg	std	avg	std
400.000	63.0	2188	2455	18.8	2295	16.7	2419	6.4	2398	13.9	2587	14.1	2431	13.0
412.000	74.1	2061	2654	7.0	2569	6.3	2544	8.3	2550	6.2	2637	7.5	2591	5.5
442.000	65.6	1811	2324	6.5	2316	6.2	2299	6.6	2302	6.8	2308	6.7	2310	5.6
490.000	51.2	1541	1966	4.8	1990	5.7	1971	5.2	1952	4.6	1979	4.6	1972	3.9
510.000	44.4	1488	1939	4.7	1968	5.8	1943	5.0	1924	4.9	1951	4.7	1945	4.0
560.000	31.5	1280	1813	4.7	1848	5.0	1829	4.6	1804	4.7	1817	4.0	1822	3.6
620.000	21.1	997	1572	4.3	1626	4.6	1624	3.9	1576	3.7	1601	3.4	1600	3.0
665.000	16.4	883	1513	4.2	1579	3.8	1573	3.8	1501	3.0	1546	3.8	1542	2.8
674.000	15.7	707	1300	3.8	1358	3.6	1353	3.2	1292	2.6	1328	2.9	1326	2.3
681.000	15.1	745	1293	3.5	1347	3.2	1343	2.9	1285	2.7	1316	2.9	1317	2.1
709.000	12.7	785	1390	4.0	1447	4.1	1443	4.1	1373	2.9	1412	3.7	1413	3.0
754.000	10.3	605	1096	3.6	1143	3.6	1142	3.3	1089	2.8	1116	3.2	1117	2.8
761.000	6.1	232	488	1.2	509	1.2	509	1.4	485	1.2	498	1.4	498	1.0
764.000	7.1	305	643	1.6	672	2.0	672	1.8	641	1.8	658	1.8	657	1.5
768.000	7.6	330	541	1.4	568	1.5	564	1.3	541	1.4	555	1.5	554	1.1
779.000	9.2	812	1467	4.2	1535	4.6	1527	5.4	1467	4.0	1507	4.3	1501	3.8
865.000	6.2	666	1221	3.6	1287	3.8	1258	3.7	1205	3.6	1238	2.9	1242	2.8
885.000	6.0	395	808	2.3	848	1.9	834	2.0	799	1.7	815	2.1	821	1.5
900.000	4.7	308	679	1.4	714	1.9	704	1.7	670	1.5	683	1.5	690	1.2
940.000	2.4	203	527	1.2	549	1.5	551	1.3	510	1.1	522	1.3	532	0.9
1020.000	3.9	152	336	0.8	358	1.2	358	0.8	318	0.7	338	0.9	342	0.6



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 44 to Figure 49) 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 50 and Figure 51) 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 44), the across-track biases decrease significantly for all cameras (Figure 45 to Figure 49), the along-track bias reduces for at least camera 3 (Figure 47) and the field of view homogeneity improves drastically (Figure 50 and Figure 51, but also reduction of the dispersion – distance between the ± 1 sigma lines – in Figure 45 to Figure 49).



Figure 44: 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 45: 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 46: same as Figure 45 for Camera 2.





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Figure 48: same as Figure 45 for Camera 4.

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Figure 49: same as Figure 45 for Camera 5.



Figure 50: OLCI-A spatial across-track misregistration at each camera transition (left) and maximum amplitude of the across-track error within each camera (left).



Figure 51: 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 58) 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 53 to Figure 57), but also on the continuity at camera interfaces (Figure 58, left) and on intra-camera homogeneity (Figure 58, right). Since then, further adjustments to the geometric calibration have been introduced, mainly to correct the along-track drifts. The most recent was put in production on 29/07/2021and its effect can be seen e.g. on left graphs of Figure 54, Figure 55 and Figure 57 (across-track biases of cameras 2, 3 & 5).



Figure 52: overall OLCI-B georeferencing RMS performance time series over the whole monitoring period (left) and corresponding number of validated control points (right)



Figure 53: across-track (left) and along-track (right) OLCI-B georeferencing biases time series for Camera 1.



Figure 54: same as Figure 53 for Camera 2.





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Figure 57: same as Figure 53 for Camera 5.

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Date



Figure 58: OLCI-B spatial across-track misregistration at each camera transition (left) and maximum amplitude of the across-track error within each camera (left).



Figure 59: OLCI-B spatial along-track misregistration at each camera transition (left) and maximum amplitude of the along-track error within each camera (left).



September 2022

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 60) and OLCI-B (Figure 61).



Figure 60: 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).



(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).

3.1.2 Radiometric validation with DIMITRI

Highlights

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

- The verification is performed over Ocean-sites and over Desert-sites until 15th September 2022
- 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 time-series 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 15th of September 2022.
- 2. The results are consistent over all the six used PICS sites (Figure 62 and Figure 63). Both sensors show a good stability over the analysed period.
- 3. The temporal average over the period January 2022 15th September 2022 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 64). 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 64). The spectral bands with significant absorption from water vapor and O₂ (Oa11, Oa13, Oa14, Oa15 and Oa20) are excluded.



Figure 62: Time-series of the elementary ratios (observed/simulated) signal from OLCI-A for (top to bottom) bands Oa03 and Oa17 respectively over January 2022-Mid September from the six PICS Cal/Val sites. Dashedgreen and orange lines indicate the 2% and 5% respectively. Error bars indicate the desert methodology uncertainty.





Figure 63: Time-series of the elementary ratios (observed/simulated) signal from OLCI-B for (top to bottom) bands Oa08 and Oa17 respectively over January 2022-Mid September from the six PICS Cal/Val sites. Dashedgreen and orange lines indicate the 2% and 5% respectively. Error bars indicate the desert methodology uncertainty.





Figure 64: The estimated gain values for OLCI-A and OLCI-B over the 6 PICS sites identified by CEOS over the period January 2022-Mid September as a function of wavelength. Dashed-green and orange lines indicate the 2% and 5% respectively. Error bars indicate the desert methodology uncertainty.

Validation over Rayleigh

Rayleigh method has been performed from the available mini-files over the period **January 2022-Mid September 2022** 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 3%-5% while bands Oa06-Oa09 exhibit biases between about 2%, just within the mission requirement (Figure 65). The gain coefficients of OLCI-B are lower than OLCI-A ones, where bands Oa01-Oa05 display biases values about 2-5%, when bands Oa6-Oa9 exhibit biases around the 2% mission requirement (Figure 65).



Validation over Glint and synthesis

Glint calibration method with the configuration (ROI-PIXEL) has been performed over the period **January 2022-Mid September** 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 65). Again, the glint gain from OLCI-B looks slightly lower than OLCI-A one.



Figure 65: The estimated gain values for OLCI-A and OLCI-B from Glint, Rayleigh and PICS methods over the past nine 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.



Cross-mission Intercomparison over PICS:

X-mission Intercomparison between OLCI-A, OLCI-B, MODIS-A, MSI-A, MSI-B, SLSTR-A and SLSTR-B has been performed until January 2022.

Figure 66 shows the estimated gain over different time-series for different sensors over PICS. The spectral bands with significant absorption from water vapor and O2 are excluded. OLCI-A seems to have higher gain wrt the other sensors (except SLSTR-A/B), and of about 1-2% higher gain wrt to OLCI-B over VNIR spectral range.



Figure 66: Ratio of observed TOA reflectance to simulated one for (pale-green) S2A/MSI, (white) S2B/MSI, (Orange) Aqua/MODIS, (blue) S3A/OLCI, (green) S3B/OLCI, (red) S3A/SLSTR, and (cyan) S3B/SLSTR averaged over the six PICS test sites as a function of wavelength.

3.1.3 Radiometric validation with OSCAR

OSCAR Rayleigh results

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



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
AtlS	South of Atlantic	-9.9	-19.9	-11	-32.3
IndS	South of Indian	-21.2	-29.9	100.1	89.5

Table 3: S3ETRAC Rayleigh Calibration sites

In Figure 67 the average OSCAR OLCI-A and OLCI-B Rayleigh results are given for September 2022. In Figure 68 and Table 4 the average of all 2022 scenes currently processed is given.

In the lower wavelengths, S3A/OLCI remains significantly brighter than S3B/OLCI.



OSCAR Rayleigh OLCI-3A&B September 2022

Figure 67: OSCAR Rayleigh S3A and S3B Calibration results as a function of wavelength for September 2022. The results are obtained with a new climatology derived from CMEMS OLCI monthly CHL products.





Figure 68. OSCAR Rayleigh S3A and S3B Calibration results as a function of wavelength for Jan – August 2022. Average and standard deviation over all scenes currently (re)processed with the new climatology.


September 2022

Table 4. OSCAR Rayleigh calibration results for S3A and S3B (average and standard deviation over all 2022acquisitions) over all scenes currently (re)processed with the new climatology and observed difference (in %)between OLCIA and OLCIB

OLCI band	Wavelength	Oscar Rayleigh OLCIA		Oscar Rayleigh OLCIB		% difference
	(nm)	avg	stdev	avg	stdev	OLCIA and
Oa01	400	1.048	0.029	1.011	0.038	3.54%
Oa02	412	1.058	0.031	1.021	0.059	3.50%
Oa03	443	1.050	0.028	1.029	0.031	2.02%
Oa04	490	1.047	0.017	1.027	0.020	1.84%
Oa05	510	1.025	0.011	1.010	0.015	1.47%
Oa06	560	1.016	0.009	1.004	0.012	1.18%
Oa07	620	1.012	0.006	1.001	0.007	1.03%
Oa08	665	1.016	0.005	1.008	0.005	0.83%
Oa09	674	1.018	0.005	1.010	0.006	0.80%
Oa10	681	1.016	0.005	1.007	0.006	0.82%
Oa11	709	1.000	0.007	0.994	0.008	0.62%
Oa12	754	1.010	0.002	1.008	0.002	0.15%

3.1.4 Radiometric validation with Moon observations

There has been no new result during the reporting period. Last figures (reported in Data Quality Report for February 2022) are considered valid.



4 Level 2 Land products validation

4.1 [OLCI-L2LRF-CV-300]

4.1.1 Routine extractions

- The focus for this time period has been on the rolling archive Non Time Critical (NT) data until the 31st of July 2022. 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.

4.1.1.1 OLCI-A

Figure 69 to Figure 78 below present the Core Land Sites OLCI-A time series over the current period.



Figure 69: DeGeb time series over current report period



Figure 70: ITCat time series over current report period



Figure 71: ITIsp time series over current report period



Figure 72: ITSro time series over current report period



Figure 73: ITTra time series over current report period



Figure 74: SPAli time series over current report period



Figure 75: UKNFo time series over current report period



Figure 76: USNe1 time series over current report period



Figure 77: USNe2 time series over current report period



Figure 78: USNe3 time series over current report period

4.1.1.2 OLCI-B

Figure 79 to Figure 88 below present the Core Land Sites OLCI-B time series over the current period.



Figure 79: DeGeb time series over current report period



Figure 80: ITCat time series over current report period





Figure 82: ITSro time series over current report period





Figure 84: SPAli time series over current report period





Figure 86: USNe1 time series over current report period



Figure 87: USNe2 time series over current report period



Figure 88: USNe3 time series over current report period

4.1.2 Comparisons with MERIS MGVI and MTCI climatology

There has been no new result during the reporting period. Last figures (reported in OLCI Data Quality Report covering May 2022) are considered valid.

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

4.2.1 Sky Camera based validation – prototype results for August 2022

According to the methodology presented in DQR of July 2022, the cloud masking validation results based on Sky Cameras is presented for September observations hereafter.

Figure 92 and Figure 93 show the prototype validation results for September 2022. The weather in September around Rome started to get more humid with most days being clouded (see Figure 89). The average rainfall for September is between 3 to 8 days, with 4 days between 1st and 27th of September 2022 (see Figure 90).



Optical MPC

Ref.: OMPC.ACR.DQR.03.09-2022 Issue: 1.0 11/10/2022

Data Quality Report – Sentinel-3 OLCI September 2022

Date: Page: 72



Figure 89: Temperature and cloud cover Rome, September 2022 (source: https://www.meteoprog.com/weather/Rome/month/september/)



Figure 90: Average temperature, rainy days, and rainfall over Rome, September 2022 (source: https://www.weather25.com/europe/italy/lazio/rome?page=month&month=September#:~:text=The %20average%20temperatures%20are%20between,during%20the%20month%20of%20September.)

Most of the SC observation show a good amount of cloud cover (see Figure 91). Many sky camera images show fractional cloud (cumulus clouds) close to the centre of the camera, but mostly being clear. Since a 500 by 500 pixel window is extracted, this can lead to a cloud free classification of the sky camera for these dates. If one of these clouds, close to the centre of the sky camera is correctly detected by the OLCI cloud mask and then a margin is applied, this can lead to a mismatch between the sky camera classification and the OLCI cloud mask. Therefore, results with and without margin will be analysed. At the time of the



Optical MPC

Data Quality Report –Sentinel-3 OLCI September 2022 Ref.: OMPC.ACR.DQR.03.09-2022 Issue: 1.0 Date: 11/10/2022 Page: 73

creation of this report only matching overpasses between the sky camera (SC) and OLCI between 1st of September and 23rd of September were available.



Figure 91: Sky camera acquisitions over Rome during Sentinel-3 OLCI overpass

Due to the considerable high cloud occurrence again, there is a great skewness in the distribution. Calculation of a balanced overall accuracy (BOA) can decrease the effect caused by the skewed distribution.

Figure 92 shows the validation results for the OLCI cloud flags including the margin. As explained in the section before, the combination of clouds close to the centre of the SC and usage of the margin flag, can lead to deviating results. This can be seen in the Producers Accuracy (PA) for clear pixels or User Accuracy (UA) for cloudy pixels, showing a good number of clear pixels (SC; the reference) being detected as cloud. When neglecting the margin (see Figure 93) the performance is better and agrees with the latest PixBox validation. The results for September also show the general behaviour of the margin flag. The margin helps to flag clouds at the cloud border that still can be influenced by clouds, but also comes with the cost of commissioning errors.



SC 1 autom. classif. vs. OLCI L2 LFR Cloud & Ambiguous & Margin - Aug 2022

Sky Camera 1							
	Class	Clear	Cloud	Sum	U A	Е	
OLCI L2 LFR	CLEAR	11	1	12	91.7	8.3	
	CLOUD	8	7	15	46.7	53.3	
	Sum	19	8	27			
	ΡA	57.9	87.5		OA:	66.67	
	E	42.1	12.5		BOA:	72.7	

Scotts Pi: 0.318 Krippendorfs alpha: 0.33 Cohens kappa: 0.362

Figure 92: Confusion matrix showing validation results for OLCI L2 cloud screening <u>including margin</u> against SC1 automated classification

Se i datenni classini vs. Seel ee en ti cloda a / inbigadas - Sep 2022
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Sky Camera 1

OLCI L2 LFR	Class	Clear	Cloud	Sum	U A	Е
	CLEAR	18	2	20	90.0	10.0
	CLOUD	1	6	7	85.7	14.3
	Sum	19	8	27		
	ΡA	94.7	75.0		OA:	88.89
	E	5.3	25.0		BOA:	84.85

Scotts Pi: 0.723 Krippendorfs alpha: 0.728 Cohens kappa: 0.723

Figure 93: Confusion matrix showing validation results for OLCI L2 cloud screening <u>excluding margin</u> against SC1 automated classification



5 Validation of Integrated Water Vapour over Land & Water

For the current reporting period we investigated the temporal evolution of quality measures of integrated water vapour, when comparing AERONET v3 level 2 data with full resolution data of OLCI L2 non-timecritical. This data was continuously collected form CODA since the launches of sentinel 3 A and B until the end of Aug. 2022. Ignoring the fact, that AERONET IWV is dry biased, it is a stable and global source of IWV ground truth. Up to now, we used AERONET v3 level 1.5. The difference between both processing levels is basically the quality control of level2. Level 1.5 mean more and faster data, but with a higher uncertainty and probability of cloud contamination. The results (summarized in Figure 94) indicate small seasonal variations, which are certainly related to retrieval assumptions. Apart from these features, neither systematic temporal changes nor differences between OLCI A and B have been observed. Interesting is the drop in r² for the end of 2019, which was found also in the comparisons with AERONET v3 level1.5 but not when comparing with SUOMINET GPS (see DQR from AUG 2022). We were reckoning, that this dip belongs to some quality issues with AERONET v3 level1.5, but this does not become evident. Further, a slight decrease of the wet bias since 2019 is perceivable, which can't be detected when comparing with SUOMINET. Here we suspect a decreasing dry bias of AERONET v3 level 2, but this has not been investigated deeper using independent ground truth.



Figure 94: Temporal evolution of different quality measures for OLCI A (left) and OLCI B (right) with respect to AERONET V3 level 2. From top to bottom: systematic deviation factor, bias, root mean squared difference (with and without bias correction), explained variance (number in boxes are the numbers of matchups)

6 Level 2 SYN products validation

6.1 SYN L2 SDR products

There has been no new result during the reporting period. Most recent performance figures can be found in the S3MPC OPT Annual Performance Report - Year 2021 (S3MPC.ACR.APR.009, issue 1.0, 08/12/2021), available on-line at:

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

6.2 SY_2_VGP, SY_2_VG1 and SY_2_V10 products

6.2.1 Validation against PROBA-V archive

The similarity of SYN VGT like products with the PROBA-V archive is evaluated through intercomparison of 10-daily composites extractions over LANDVAL [1] sites. Since there is no overlap with the PROBA-V nominal operational phase and no PROBA-V Collection 2 climatology is available yet, direct comparison is done by comparing the SY_2_V10 NTC products starting January/2021 with those of PROBA-V S10-TOC since January/2018.

The temporal evolution of statistics results below is based on intercomparison over the entire period up to September/2022. The scatterplots are based on intercomparison between SY_2_V10 products of September/2022 with PROBA-V Collection 2 S10-TOC products of September/2019.

Products availability

Availability of SY_2_VG1 and SY_2_V10 products is checked through an automated query and download via the Copernicus Collaborative Node and the Copernicus Open Access Hub feeding the products database Belgian Collaborative Ground Segment (Terrascope, <u>www.terrascope.be</u>). For the month September/2022, there are a number of data quality issues with a deviating amount of missing data and empty tiles in the products listed below.

- S3A_SY_2_VG1___20220909T000000_20220909T235959_20220911T*___PS1_0_NT_002.SEN3
- S3A_SY_2_VG1___20220910T000000_20220910T235959_20220912T*___PS1_0_NT_002.SEN3
- S3A_SY_2_VG1___20220912T000000_20220912T235959_20220914T*___PS1_0_NT_002.SEN3
- S3A_SY_2_VG1___20220930T000000_20220930T235959_20221002T*__PS1_0_NT_002.SEN3

Statistical consistency

The scatter density plots with geometric mean regression equation, coefficient of determination (R^2) and APU statistics based on intercomparison between SY_2_V10 products of September/2022 with PROBA-V Collection 2 products of September/2019 are shown in Figure 95. The APU statistics are defined as: Accuracy (A) or average bias, Precision (P) or the standard deviation of the bias, and Uncertainty (U) or the Root Mean Squared Distance. Accuracy is best for BLUE (< 1%), less good for RED and NIR (~2%) and worse for SWIR (~-8%). The relatively large values for Precision (large scatter, low R²) are related to the fact that products of two different years are compared. The disagreement for the SWIR band is related to the SLSTR calibration offset (in bands S5 and S6).

Figure 95: Scatter density plots between SY_V10 S3A (top) or S3B (bottom) and PROBA-V C2 S10-TOC for BLUE, RED, NIR and SWIR bands (left to right), September/2022 vs. September/2019

Temporal consistency

The temporal evolution of APU statistics derived from intercomparison of SY_2_V10 NTC products January/2021 – September/2022 with those of PROBA-V S10-TOC January/2018 – September/2019 (Figure 96). The APU statistics show stable evolution over time, although some seasonal pattern is observed for the mainly the SWIR channel, and to a lesser extent the RED and NIR channel. The temporal behaviour is stable.

Optical MPC

Ref.: OMPC.ACR.DQR.03.09-2022 Issue: 1.0

Data Quality Report – Sentinel-3 OLCI

September 2022

Date: 11/10/2022

78 Page:

Figure 96: Temporal evolution of APU statistics between SY_2_V10 S3A (left) or S3B (right) and PROBA-V S10-TOC for BLUE, RED, NIR and SWIR bands (top to bottom), January/2021- September/2022 vs. January/2018-September/2019

References

[1] B. Fuster et al., "Quality Assessment of PROBA-V LAI, fAPAR and fCOVER Collection 300 m Products of Copernicus Global Land Service," Remote Sens., vol. 12, no. 6, p. 1017, Mar. 2020, doi: 10.3390/rs12061017.

SYN L2 AOD NTC products 6.3

6.3.1 AOD₅₅₀ validation results for 2020.01.14-2022.07

Four months, April-July 2022 were added into the validation exercise.

Scatter density plots for the period 2020.01.14-2022.07 are shown in Figure 97. Validation was performed for the AERONET stations available globally, in the NH and SH. The whole product, as well as pixels retrieved with dual or single (applied to nadir or oblique) processors were validated.

For the whole product, global correlation coefficient has improved considerably (from 0.6 to 0.89) with the three months extension, while the fraction of matchups in the MODIS EE and fraction of matchups which satisfy GCOS requirements remain unchanged.

Figure 97 For S3A, Scatter density plot for syAOD₅₅₀ validation with AERONET AOD (aAOD550) for 2020.01-2022.07: global, NH, SH (left to right); whole product and pixels retrieved with dual, singleN or singleO processors (top down). Note that density (number of matchups per bin) is shown in logarithmic scale. Validation statistics are provided (offset and slope from the linear fit, N − number of matchups, r − correlation coefficient, σ- standard deviation, rms − root mean square error, EE − number of pixels in the MODFIS error envelope

defined as $\pm 0.05 \pm 0.2$ *AOD, GCOS – fraction of matchups which satisfy GCOS requirements of 0.03 or 10% of AOD).

As in the DQR.03.05, validation results for the same periods (months Jan-July) in years 2020, 2021 and 2022 were inter-compared (Figure 98, left column). For Jan-Mar (DQR.03.05) validation results for three months were similar for all three years (R~0.6). For seven months, R is higher in 2021 and 2022, while the fraction of matchups in the MODIS EE and fraction of matchups which satisfy GCOS requirements remain unchanged for all three years

Figure 98 For S3A, Scatter density plot for syAOD550 validation with AERONET AOD (aAOD550) for January-July, years 2020, 2021 and 2022 (left, top down) and for AERONET stations fraction of outliers for corresponding periods (right, top down)

To figure out while R was improved considerably with adding April-July 2022 into the validation exercise, we repeated the analysis of outliers defined with the criteria |syAOD-aAOD|>1.5. Locations and fraction of outliers per AERONET station (>0.1, or 10%, from the total number of matchups per station) are shown in Figure 98, right column. The common feature for all three years is that outliers are located in the area

 \sim 15°S-15°N. More stations with the fraction of outliers are observed in 2021 and 2022, while fraction of the outliers per station was higher in 2020. This finding does not explain the difference in the R between years 2020, 2021 and 2022, period Jan-July.

Analysis of the outliers for the whole period (2020.01-2022.07) was performed.

- No dependence of outliers in the surface reflectance (Figure 99, left) have been revealed.
- Regarding to time of the year (month), outliers are more frequent in March-June (Figure 99, middle).
- Regarding the location (latitude), outliers are more frequent in 10°N-30°N (Figure 99, right)

Figure 99: Left: dependence of syAOD outliers (positive, red; negative, blue). Middle: fraction of the outliers per month (from the total number of matchups per month). Right: latitude dependence of the fraction of outliers (from total number of matchups per latitude).

Outliers do not depend on SZA (Figure 100).

Figure 100: Dependance of syAOD outliers on SZA

Outliers are observed most often when cloud fraction for nadir (CF,n) and/or cloud fraction for oblique (CF,o) is close to 0 or above 0.5 (in the product =0), Figure 101.

Figure 101: Dependence of outliers on cloud fraction

Positive outliers are retrieved with single processor (**Figure 102**), while negative outliers are retrieved with dual processor. This finding is online with density scatter plot statistics for different groups of pixels (Figure 97)

Figure 102: Dependence of outliers on the processor applied

7 Events

For OLCI-A, two Radiometric Calibration sequences have been acquired during the reported period:

- So1 sequence (diffuser 1) on 11/09/2022 22:19 to 22:21 (absolute orbit 34210)
- So1 sequence (diffuser 1) on 30/09/2022 15:45 to 15:47 (absolute orbit 34477)

For OLCI-B, two Radiometric Calibration sequences have been acquired during the reported period:

- So1 sequence (diffuser 1) on 01/09/2022 02:27 to 02:29 (absolute orbit 22662)
- S01 sequence (diffuser 1) on 18/09/2022 13:35 to 13:36 (absolute orbit 22911)

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

- S02 sequence (diffuser 1) on 21/09/2022 11:15 to 11:17 (absolute orbit 34346)
- S03 sequence (Erbium doped diffuser) on 21/09/2022 12:56 to 12:58 (absolute orbit 34347)

and one Spectral calibration S09:

S09 sequence on 21/09/2022 09:04:51 to 09:04:57 (absolute orbit 34345)

8 Appendix A

Other reports related to the Optical mission are:

- S2 L1C MSI Data Quality Report, September 2022 (ref. OMPC.CS.DQR.01.08-2022 i79r0)
- S2 L2A MSI Data Quality Report, September 2022 (ref. OMPC.CS.DQR.02.08-2022 i53r0)
- Data Quality Report Sentinel-3 SLSTR, September 2022, (ref. OMPC.RAL.DQR.04.09-2022)

All Data Quality Reports, as well as past years Data Quality Reports and Annual Performance Reports, are available on dedicated pages in Sentinel Online website, at:

- https://sentinel.esa.int/web/sentinel/technical-guides/sentinel-3-olci/data-guality-reports
- https://sentinels.copernicus.eu/web/sentinel/technical-guides/sentinel-3-slstr/data-qualityreports
- OPT Annual Performance Report Year 2021 (PDF document)

End of document