

红外热像仪与循环水膜装置高精度海表皮温测量

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摘要 为了减少由海天视场的时空不匹配引起的海表皮温测量误差, 设计了循环水膜装置, 结合红外热像仪, 提出了一种海表皮温校正方法。在循环水膜装置中, 通过水的循环流动, 打破冷表皮效应, 水膜的表皮温度可被测温仪精确测量。该方法使用热像仪对已知表皮温度的水膜进行测量, 通过计算水膜表皮温度的真实值与测量值之差, 校正热像仪对海表皮温的测量值, 从而去除天空辐射对海表皮温测量的影响, 得到准确的海表皮温数据。经实验验证, 本文方法在降低海表皮温测量设备成本的同时, 可提升天空辐射在时空多变时的测温精度。

关键词 海表皮温; 循环水膜装置; 红外热像仪; 天空辐射

中图分类号 P716+.42

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1 引言

表皮效应^[1]是指海-气界面的热通量交换造成海表面在垂直深度上存在温度梯度的现象。海表皮温^[1]是指深度约为 10 μm 处的海水温度。星载红外辐射计可用于获取长时间序列大面积的海表皮温数据。但是, 其测量精度易受到云和水汽等环境因素的影响, 因此需要使用现场数据来验证卫星数据的准确性^[2]。在获取现场数据时, 浮标等接触式测量方式会破坏水体垂直温度结构, 而船载红外辐射计不会与海水直接接触, 且与星载红外辐射计测温方式相同。因此目前主要采用船载红外辐射计获取现场数据^[3-5]。

国内外有代表性的船载红外辐射计包括全自动船载红外辐射计 (ISAR)、校准的红外原位测量系统 (CIRMIS)、大气发射辐射干涉仪 (M-AERI) 等^[6-10]。ISAR 采用 Heitronics KT15 型辐射计, 依次测量环境温度黑体、加热黑体、天空, 以及海面发射的辐射量^[6]; CIRMIS 采用两个 Heitronics KT11 型红外辐射计同时测量天空和海面发射的辐射量^[7]; M-AERI 采用傅里叶变换光谱辐射计测量海面和大气的热红外光谱^[7]。这些船载红外辐射计的海表皮温测量精度可达 $\pm 0.1 \text{ K}$ ^[8]。

由于天空辐射在时空上具有多种可变性, 船载红外辐射计测量海表皮温时, 海天视场的时空不匹配会引入测量的不确定性^[11-16]。为此, 本文提出了一种海表皮温校正方法。该方法采用本文设计的循环水膜装

置, 结合非制冷型红外热像仪与相应算法, 求出天空辐射量。与使用红外辐射计测量天空辐射量相比, 该方法可以间接获得更大范围内的天空辐射分布情况。此外, 红外热像仪同时观测循环水膜装置与海面, 可实现天空与海面发射辐射量的同步测量。因此, 该方法在降低测量设备成本的同时, 可减少由海天视场的时空不匹配引起的误差, 获得高精度的海表皮温数据。

2 基本原理

2.1 海表皮温校正原理

红外热像仪光谱波段范围为 8~14 μm , 测量高度 h 不超过 10 m。在此波段与高度范围内, 假设大气透过率为 1, 且大气发射的辐射量为 0^[6]。热像仪测量海表皮温时, 在对应波段内接收到的总辐射量 L_{sea} 由两部分组成^[6], 即海表在温度为 T_{sea} 时发射的辐射量 $B(T_{\text{sea}})$ 和海表反射的天空下行辐射量 L_{sky} 。海表皮温测量几何结构与辐射参量如图 1 所示。其中, θ 为观测角, α 为天顶角。

海表皮温校正的基本原理^[6]表示为

$$L_{\text{sea}} = \epsilon(\theta)B(T_{\text{sea}}) + [1 - \epsilon(\theta)]L_{\text{sky}} \quad (1)$$

由式 (1) 可知, 已知热像仪接收到的总辐射量 L_{sea} , 若能求出海表发射率 $\epsilon(\theta)$ 与天空辐射量 L_{sky} , 则可计算出真实的海表皮温 T_{sea} 。由经验公式^[17-18]可知, 观测角为 45° 时, 海表发射率为 0.9799。

相比采用制冷型红外热像仪, 本文方法使用循环水膜装置与非制冷型红外热像仪进行天空辐射量的测

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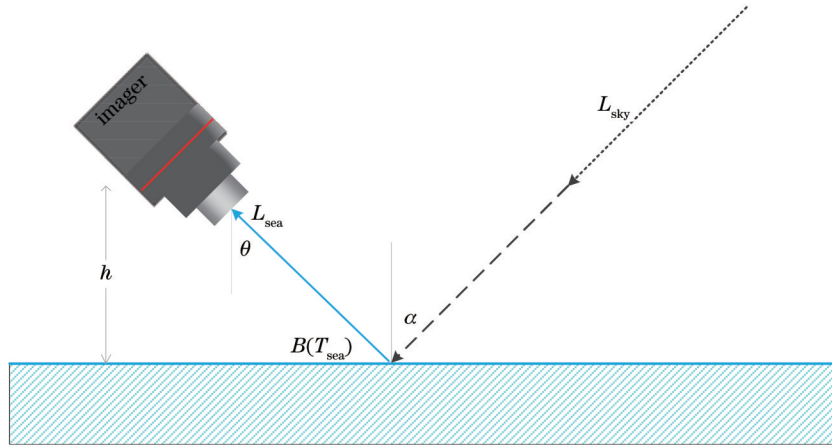


图 1 海表皮温测量几何结构与辐射参量

Fig. 1 Geometry and radiation parameters of sea surface skin temperature measurement

量,可降低仪器成本。热像仪同时测量循环水膜装置与海水的表皮温度。由于水膜与海水有相似的辐射特性,热像仪在测量水膜的表皮温度时,接收到的总辐射量 L_{water} 也由两部分组成,即水膜表面在温度为 T_{water} 时发射的辐射量 $B(T_{water})$ 和水膜表面反射的天空辐射量 L_{sky} ,

$$L_{water} = \epsilon(\theta')B(T_{water}) + [1 - \epsilon(\theta')]L_{sky} \quad (2)$$

假设水膜表面的发射率 $\epsilon(\theta')$ 等于海表发射率 $\epsilon(\theta)$ 。已知接收到的总辐射量 L_{water} , 使用水膜表皮温度的真实值 T_{water} 求出水膜表面发射的辐射量 $B(T_{water})$ 后,即可由式(2)求出天空辐射量 L_{sky} ,

$$L_{sky} = \frac{L_{water} - \epsilon(\theta)B(T_{water})}{1 - \epsilon(\theta)} \quad (3)$$

海-气界面处的海水温度低于更深处海水的温度,即冷表皮效应^[1]。在循环水膜装置中通过水的循环流动,充分混合水膜的表层与表层下的水体,消除表皮温度与水体温度之间的差异,从而打破冷表皮效应,使得水膜的表皮温度 T_{water} 可被测温仪精确测量。

求出天空辐射量后,结合式(1)与式(3),即可求出海表发射的辐射量 $B(T_{sea})$,

$$B(T_{sea}) = (L_{sea} - L_{water}) / \epsilon(\theta) + B(T_{water}) \quad (4)$$

将海水辐射量 $B(T_{sea})$, 转换为温度值,即可得到真实的海表皮温 T_{sea} ,

$$T_{sea} = B^{-1}[(L_{sea} - L_{water}) / \epsilon(\theta) + B(T_{water})] \quad (5)$$

2.2 海表皮温校正方案

基于海表皮温校正原理,本文结合循环水膜装置与红外热像仪,设计了两种海表皮温校正方案。此外,为了验证本文设计的两种方案的校正效果,本文还制定了一种对比方案。在该方案中,使用红外辐射计对测量的天空辐射量进行海表皮温测量值的校正。

为了提升红外热像仪的绝对测温精度,本文使用两个存在温度差的参考黑体对热像仪进行两点定标。在本文设计的两种方案以及对比方案中,均使用定标

后的热像仪温度数据进行海表皮温测量值的校正。

2.2.1 海表皮温校正方案一

由于红外热像仪的输出为被测目标的温度值,在方案一中,首先需要将温度值转换为对应波段内的辐射量。由普朗克黑体辐射定律可求出给定波长 λ 与温度 T 下的黑体辐射量 $B(T, \lambda)$ 。假设热像仪在测量频段内的响应系数恒为 1,则由下式可分别求出式(4)中的 $B(T_{water})$ 、 L_{water} 与 L_{sea} 。

$$B(T_{water}) = \int_{\lambda_1}^{\lambda_2} B(T_{water}, \lambda) d\lambda \quad (6)$$

$$L_{water} = \int_{\lambda_1}^{\lambda_2} B(T_{water_measure}, \lambda) d\lambda \quad (7)$$

$$L_{sea} = \int_{\lambda_1}^{\lambda_2} B(T_{sea_measure}, \lambda) d\lambda \quad (8)$$

式中: $\lambda_1 = 8 \mu\text{m}$; $\lambda_2 = 14 \mu\text{m}$; $T_{water_measure}$ 为热像仪对水膜表皮温度的测量值; $T_{sea_measure}$ 为热像仪对海表皮温的测量值。将计算结果代入式(4),即可求出海表发射的辐射量 $B(T_{sea})$ 。

为了求得对应波段内的辐射量向温度值转换的关系,用辐射量对温度值进行多项式拟合^[19]。此方法的拟合误差在 $\pm 0.002 \text{ K}$ 以内。

$$T = L^{-1}(B) = a_0 + a_1 \ln(B)^1 + a_2 \ln(B)^2 + a_3 \ln(B)^3 + a_4 \ln(B)^4 + a_5 \ln(B)^5 \quad (9)$$

式中: B 为辐射量,单位为 $\text{W} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$; T 为温度,单位为 K ; $a_0 = 124.40$, $a_1 = 3.21 \times 10^1$, $a_2 = -8.34$, $a_3 = 3.12$, $a_4 = -4.40 \times 10^{-1}$, $a_5 = 3.18 \times 10^{-2}$ 。

使用式(9)将获得的海水辐射量 $B(T_{sea})$ 转换为温度值,即可得到海表皮温真实值 T_{sea} 。

2.2.2 海表皮温校正方案二

两点定标后,热像仪的测温误差在一定的温度范围内与被测目标温度无关,于是方案二使用热像仪同时测量水膜与海水的表皮温度,通过水膜表皮温度的真实值与测量值之差,校正海表皮温的测量值,

$$T_{sea} = T_{sea_measure} - (T_{water_measure} - T_{water}) \quad (10)$$

在两种海表皮温校正方案中,方案二可以同时消除天空辐射与热像仪绝对测温精度对海表皮温测量的影响,因此精度更高。当水膜表皮温度与海表皮温之间的温差较小时,可以使用方案二,其余情况应使用方案一。

在对比方案中,将 Heitronics KT19 型红外辐射计测量的天空亮温转换为天空辐射量后,结合海水辐射特性,去除天空辐射对海表皮温测量的影响,得到海表发射的辐射量。求出海水辐射量后,通过式(9)将辐射量转换为温度值,得到校正后的海表皮温数据。

3 系统设计与实现

3.1 硬件系统组成

海水模拟器的原理与循环水膜装置相同,尺寸比

循环水膜装置大。海水模拟器水面的温度可被测温仪精确测量,因此被用于模拟平静的海水,以验证校正方案的精度。两个参考黑体中,一个为常温黑体,另一个为加热黑体。本文采用高德公司生产的 IPT640 红外热像仪产品同时测量常温黑体、加热黑体、循环水膜装置,以及海水模拟器的温度。两个参考黑体用于实时定标热像仪温度数据。循环水膜装置用于校正海表皮温,海水模拟器用于模拟平静的海水。FLUKE 1524 高精度测温仪可达到 0.01 K 的测温精度,被用于测量两个参考黑体、循环水膜装置,以及海水模拟器的精确温度。使用 Heitronics KT19 型红外辐射计测量的天空亮温,对比验证使用循环水膜装置反演的天空亮温。使用计算机进行仪器的控制与数据的处理。海表皮温校正方案硬件系统组成如图 2 所示。

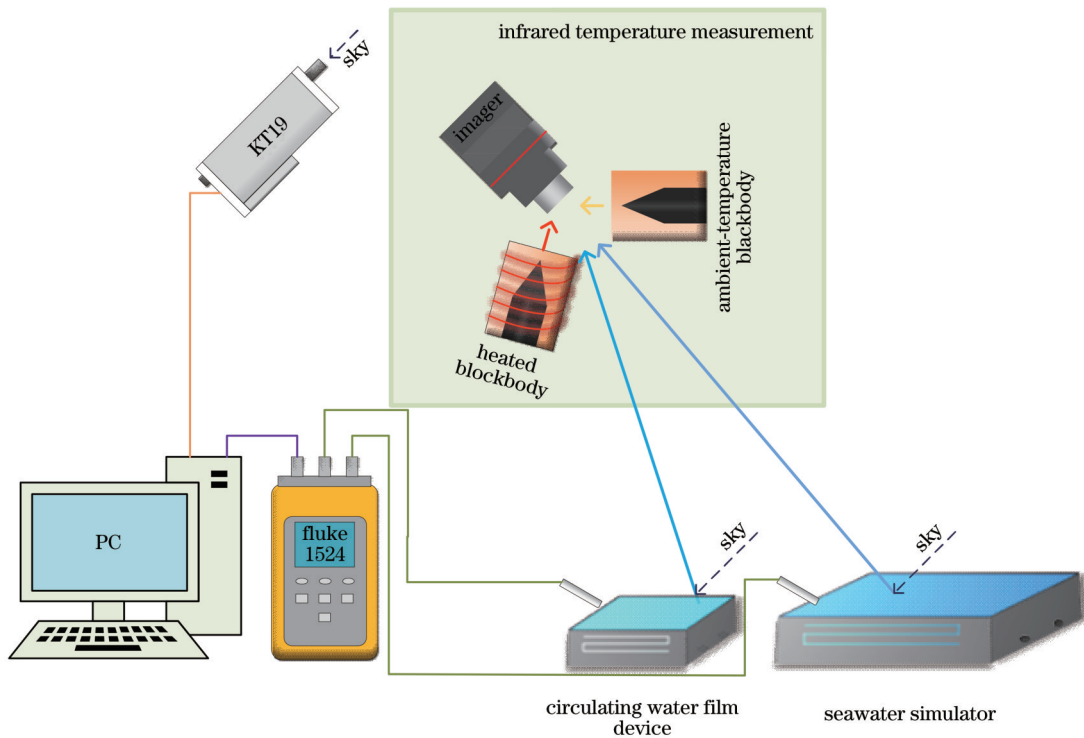


图 2 海表皮温校正方案硬件系统组成示意图

Fig. 2 Schematic diagram of the hardware system composition of sea surface skin temperature correction scheme

3.2 循环水膜装置的设计

循环水膜装置由循环水膜、水泵、水槽,以及水管等组件组成。其中,循环水膜由进水口、S型水流缓冲腔体、出水口、水膜测量区,以及温度传感器测量孔等部分组成。其原材料是无氧铜,且表面电镀有一层黑镍。循环水膜剖面结构如图 3 所示,圆圈标出了测温孔的位置,此处可放置温度传感器探头。水由进水口流入,流过几层曲折的平面,使得水压均匀,水体充分混合,最终在测量区域形成温度均匀的平整水膜后,从出水口均匀流出。流回水槽的水再次被水泵泵入进水口,形成水的循环流动。由于水的循环打破了冷表皮效应,且无氧铜导热性能较好,因此测温探头在孔内测

量得到的温度与水膜的表皮温度保持一致。

循环水膜装置实物图如图 4 所示。水膜表面温度分布较为均匀。使用热像仪对准水膜表面拍摄 50 张热图像后,对 50 张热图像的温度标准差取平均值,得到水膜表面温度的标准差为 0.086 K。

3.3 参考黑体实时定标热像仪温度数据

参考黑体采用尖锥结构,其内部涂有黑漆,并有用于放置温度传感器探头的测温孔。加热黑体的内部缠绕有电热丝,通电后电热丝发热,使得黑体温度逐渐升高。待两个参考黑体的温度稳定后,进行定标。

$$T_c = kx + b, \quad (11)$$

式中: x 为热像仪的响应值; k 和 b 分别为两点定标法求

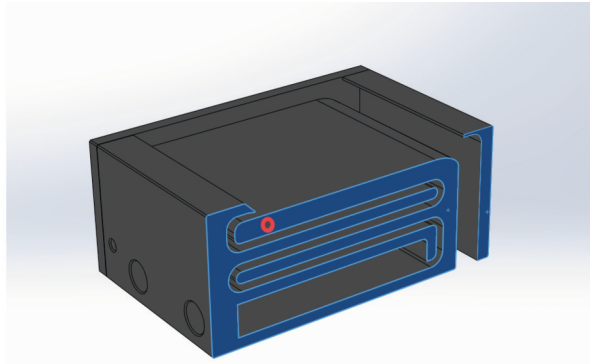


图3 循环水膜剖面结构

Fig. 3 Section structure of circulating water film device

出的增益系数和偏移校正系数; T_c 为定标后的输出温度。

3.4 数据的采集与处理

在数据的采集过程中,计算机通过网络控制热像仪定时返回温度数据,并通过串口与KT19辐射计以及FLUKE 1524测温仪通信。校准热像仪温度数据时,先进行两点定标,然后对定标后的热像仪温度数据进行中值滤波与滑动平均滤波,消除脉冲性噪声与白噪声,进一步提升热像仪的测温精度。最后,使用本文设计的校正方案获得准确的海表皮温数据。

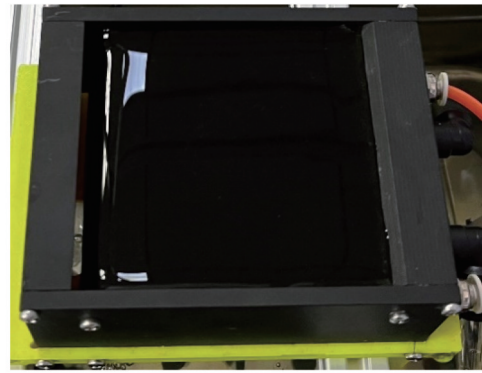


图4 循环水膜装置实物图

Fig. 4 Physical drawing of circulating water film device

4 室内实验

4.1 标准黑体标定红外热像仪测温精度

使用标准黑体 BB-ASSISST II (发射率 >0.9998) 标定红外热像仪的测温精度。图5显示了在 298.15~306.15 K 温度范围内的标定结果。图中,横轴是标准黑体的设定温度,纵轴是红外热像仪的测温误差。其中,测温误差为对应温度下,6000个采样数据测温误差的平均值。由此可知,经算法校准,红外热像仪的绝对测温精度从 ± 2 K 提升至 ± 0.1 K。

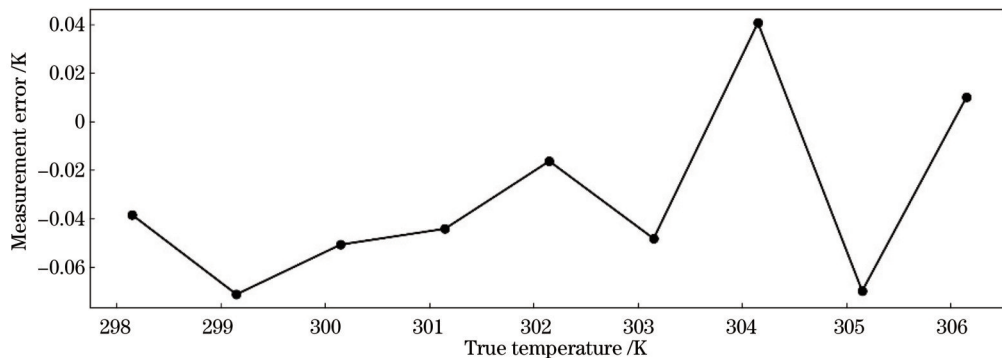


图5 热像仪的标定结果

Fig. 5 Calibration results of infrared imager

4.2 背景辐射模拟板模拟天空辐射

在室内模拟实验中,使用背景辐射模拟板模拟亮温分布均匀的天空。红外热像仪以 45° 的观测角,观测循环水膜装置。Fluke 1524测温仪测量的背景辐射模拟板真实温度(panel)与水膜表皮的真实温度(water)如图6(a)所示。算法校正前的水膜表皮温度测量值(imager)、算法校正后的测量值(result)与水膜表皮温度的真实值(fluke)如图6(b)所示。可以看出:算法校正前,水膜表皮温度测量误差的平均值为 0.203 K,标准差(std)为 0.076 K;算法校正后,误差的平均值为 0.005 K,标准差为 0.032 K。

图7(a)显示了反演的背景辐射模拟板温度(reversed)与Fluke 1524测温仪测得的背景辐射模拟

板真实温度(fluke),图7(b)显示了两者的温度差。其中,温度差的平均值为 0.201 K,标准差为 1.458 K。

5 室外实验

2022年12月08日,多云,西南风1级,在山东青岛中国海洋大学进行了海水模拟器水面温度校正的室外实验。红外热像仪以 45° 的观测角,同时观测循环水膜装置和海水模拟器。KT19型红外辐射计以 45° 的天顶角,观测天空亮温。现场情况如图8所示,从左至右依次为循环水膜装置与海水模拟器。向海水模拟器的水槽中加入温水,使得海水模拟器与循环水膜装置之间存在温度差。热像仪每 10 s 采集一次数据,一共采集

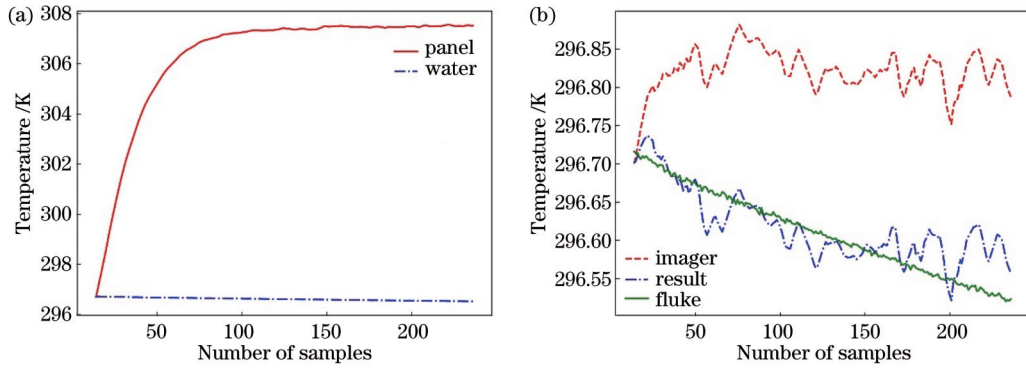


图 6 背景辐射模拟板升温情况与水膜测量值校正结果。(a)背景辐射模拟板与水膜真实温度;(b)校正结果

Fig. 6 Background radiation simulation panel's temperature and correction result for water film measurements. (a) Real temperature of background radiation simulation panel and water film; (b) correction result

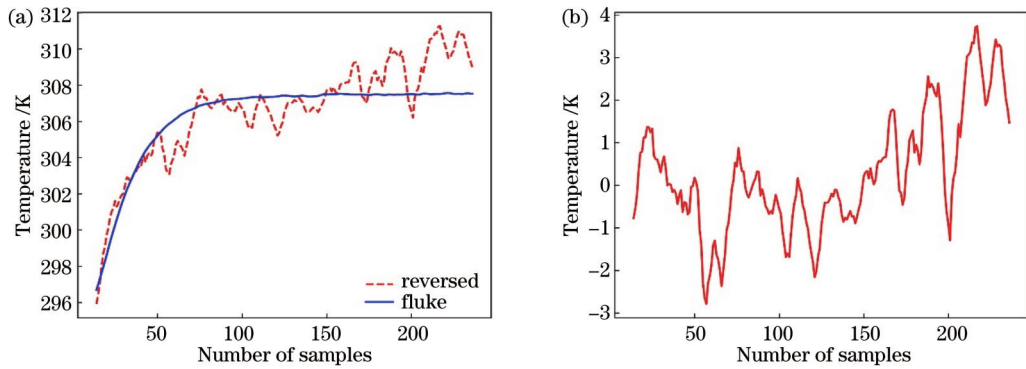


图 7 反演的背景辐射模拟板温度。(a)背景辐射模拟板的反演温度和真实温度;(b)两者温度差

Fig. 7 Inversed temperature of background radiation simulation panel. (a) Inversed temperature and the true temperature of background radiation simulation panel; (b) temperature difference between them



图 8 海水模拟器水面温度校正的室外实验现场情况图

Fig. 8 Scene diagram of the outdoor experiment for water surface temperature correction of seawater simulator

141 个样本,采集时长 23 min。

图 9(a)显示了热像仪测量的循环水膜装置和海水模拟器装置的温度(imager water、imager sea),以及 Fluke 1524 测温仪测量的这两个装置的真实温度(fluke water、fluke sea)。图 9(b)显示了热像仪对两个装置的温度测量误差(water error、sea error)。循环水膜装置未经算法校正的测温误差的平均值为 -0.462 K,标准差为 0.015 K。海水模拟器未经算法

校正的测温误差的平均值为 -0.503 K,标准差为 0.013 K。图 9(c)显示了反演的天空亮温(reversed sky)和 KT19 辐射计测量的天空亮温(KT19 sky)。图 9(d)显示了两者之间的温度差。其中,温度差的平均值为 -12.662 K,标准差为 1.056 K。

图 10(a)显示了 Fluke 1524 测温仪测量的海水模拟器水面的真实温度(fluke)、算法校正前的水面温度测量值(imager),以及分别经本文设计的两种方案 and 对比方案校正后的水面温度测量值(scheme 1 result、scheme 2 result、comparison scheme result)。图 10(b)与表 1 中给出了算法校正前的水面测温误差(original),与分别经本文设计的两种方案和对比方案校正后的水面测温误差(scheme 1、scheme 2、comparison scheme)。

6 分析与讨论

在室内模拟实验中,使用背景辐射模拟板模拟亮温分布均匀的天空。经算法校正,热像仪对水膜表面温度的测量误差由 0.203 K 降至 0.005 K。反演的背景辐射模拟板温度与真实的背景辐射模拟板温度之间的温度差的平均值为 0.201 K,标准差为 1.458 K。

在室外实验中,当天空辐射在时空上多变时,本文设

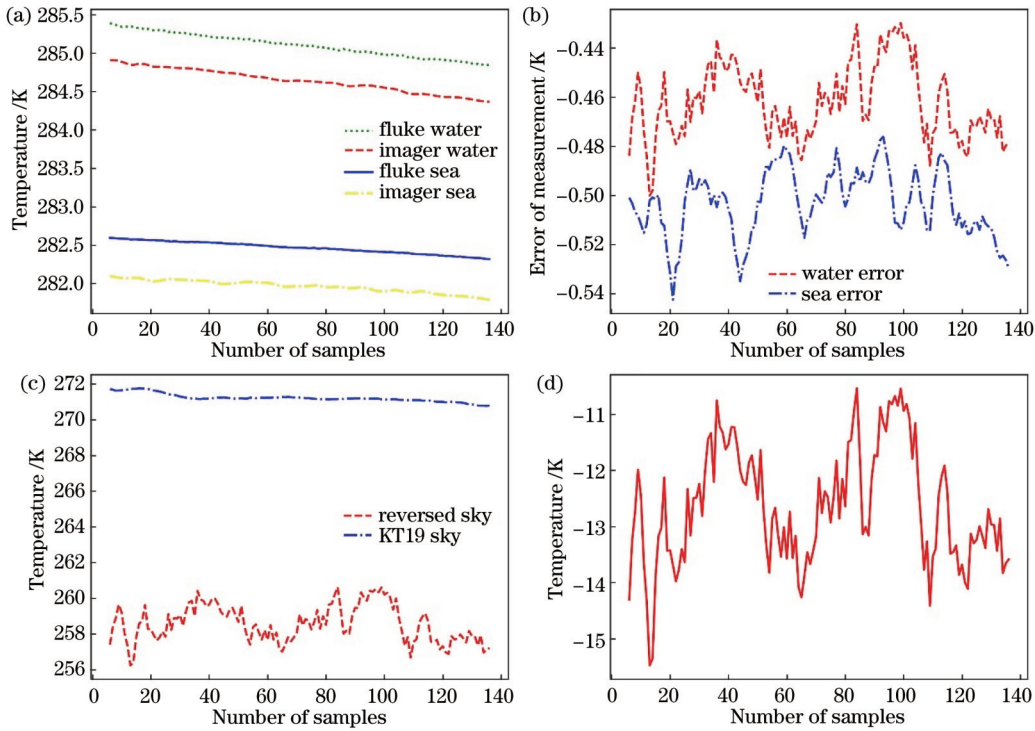


图 9 水面与天空的测量结果。(a)循环水膜与海水模拟器的测量值与真实值;(b)循环水膜与海水模拟器的测温误差;(c)反演的天空亮温与KT19测量的天空亮温;(d)反演的天空亮温与KT19测量的天空亮温之间的差值
 Fig. 9 Measurement results of water surface and sky. (a) Measured value and the true value of circulating water film and seawater simulator; (b) temperature error of circulating water film and seawater simulator; (c) inversed sky brightness and the sky brightness measured by KT19; (d) sky brightness temperature difference between them

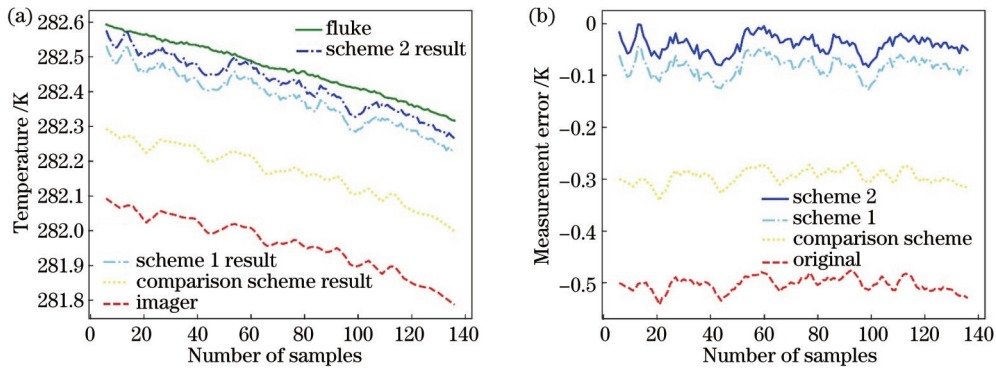


图 10 水面测量值的校正结果与三种方案的测温误差。(a)水面温度真实值、分别使用三种方案校正后的测量值,以及未经校正的测量值;(b)未经算法校正的水面测温误差与分别使用三种方案校正后的误差
 Fig. 10 Correction result for water surface temperature measurements and error of the three schemes. (a) True value of water surface temperature, the measured value corrected using the three schemes, and the uncorrected measured value; (b) original temperature error of water surface and error corrected by the three methods

表 1 算法校正前后的水面温度测量误差

Table 1 Water surface temperature measurement error before and after correction unit: K

Scheme	Original	Scheme 1	Scheme 2	Comparison scheme
Error mean	0.503	-0.081	-0.041	-0.290
Error std	0.013	0.018	0.018	0.014

计的两种方案对海水模拟器水面温度测量值的校正效果都优于对比方案。这表明本文设计的两种方案都可以减

少由海天视场的时空不匹配引起的误差。同时,方案一的校正效果不如方案二,因为它还受到热像仪绝对测温精度以及天空辐射量占总辐射量的比重等因素的影响。算法校正前,水面测温误差的平均值为-0.503 K。方案一校正后,水面测温误差的平均值为-0.081 K,方案二校正后,水面测温误差的平均值为-0.041 K。

7 结 论

本文设计了循环水膜装置,使用非制冷型红外热

像仪对已知表皮温度的水膜进行测量,通过水膜表皮温度的真实值与测量值之差,间接获得天空辐射量。求出天空辐射量后,结合海表发射率,去除天空辐射对海表皮温测量的影响,得到准确的海表皮温数据。室内模拟实验中,经算法校正,热像仪对水膜表面温度的测量误差由 0.203 K 降至 0.005 K;室外实验中,经算法校正,热像仪对海水模拟器水面温度的测量误差由 -0.503 K 降至 -0.041 K。经实验验证,本文方法在降低测量设备成本的同时,减少了由海天视场的时空不匹配引起的测温误差。因此,即使天空辐射在时空上多变,但使用该方法也可计算出准确的水面温度。

未来该系统将与 ISAR 进行现场海表皮温测量对比实验。由于光在水膜表面上的反射基本属于镜面反射,当前的方案仅适用于使用长波红外测温仪器对海表皮温进行测量的情况。今后将在此基础上,研究天空辐射对粗糙海面测温精度的影响,进一步完善该方案。

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High-Precision Measurement of Sea Surface Skin Temperature with Infrared Thermal Imager and Circulating Water-Film Device

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Abstract

Objective Sea surface skin temperature (SST_{skin}) is the seawater temperature at a depth of about $10\ \mu\text{m}$. Satellite infrared radiometers can be employed to obtain long-time series of SST_{skin} data over a large area. However, as their accuracy can be easily affected by the environment, it is necessary to adopt field data to verify their data accuracy. When obtaining field data, the spatio-temporal mismatch of the sea-sky field of view will introduce uncertainties to the measurement. Thus, we propose an SST_{skin} correction method, which utilizes a circulating water-film device designed, a non-cooled infrared thermal imager, and corresponding algorithms to calculate sky radiation. Compared with applying an infrared radiometer to measure sky radiation, this method can indirectly obtain the sky radiation distribution over a larger range. Additionally, the infrared thermal imager simultaneously observes the circulating water-film device and sea surface to realize the synchronous measurement of sky radiation and sea surface radiation. Therefore, this method can reduce the error introduced by the spatio-temporal mismatch of the sea-sky field of view and lower the measurement equipment cost, thus obtaining high-precision SST_{skin} .

Methods The infrared thermal imager operates in the $8 - 14\ \mu\text{m}$ spectral bands. Therefore, when the imager measures the SST_{skin} , the total radiation received in the corresponding band is composed of two parts, including radiation emitted by the sea surface and downward radiation from the sky reflected by the sea surface. Thus, after knowing the received radiation, if the sea surface emissivity and the sky radiation can be obtained, the accurate SST_{skin} can be inverted. According to the empirical formula, the sea surface emissivity is 0.97994 when the observation angle is 45° . To obtain the sky radiation distribution and reduce the instrument cost, we design the circulating water-film device whose surface can form a smooth water film with uniform temperature. The cold skin effect is the phenomenon where the seawater temperature at the sea-air interface is lower than that of the deeper seawater. In the circulating water-film device, the surface layer of the water film and the water body below the surface layer are fully mixed through the water circulation. Finally, the differences between the skin temperature (depth of about $10\ \mu\text{m}$) and the water body temperature are eliminated to accurately measure the water-film skin temperature. Based on knowing the true skin temperature of the water film and the measured value of water-film skin temperature by the thermal imager, the sky radiation can be obtained by combining it with the radiation characteristics of the water film. After calculating the sky radiation, the influence of the sky radiation on SST_{skin} measurement can be removed by the sea surface emissivity to obtain accurate SST_{skin} data. Based on this theory, combined with the circulating water-film device and the thermal imager, we design two SST_{skin} correction schemes. Meanwhile, a comparison scheme that employs the sky radiation measured by the infrared radiometer to correct the measured SST_{skin} value is formulated to verify the correction effect of the designed two schemes.

Results and Discussions In indoor simulation experiments, a background radiation simulation panel is leveraged to simulate the sky with uniform brightness temperature distribution. After correction, the thermal imager's measurement error of water-film surface temperature decreases from 0.203 K to 0.005 K (Fig. 6). In outdoor experiments, when the sky radiation varies in time and space, the designed two schemes are better than the comparison scheme in correcting measurement of water surface temperature, indicating that the two schemes can reduce the error introduced by the spatio-temporal mismatch of the sea-sky field of view (Fig. 10 and Table 1). Before algorithm correction, the average value of water surface temperature measurement error is $-0.503\ \text{K}$. After the correction with Scheme 1, the error is $-0.081\ \text{K}$. After the correction with Scheme 2, the error is $-0.041\ \text{K}$.

Conclusions We propose an SST_{skin} correction method by the circulating water-film device and the infrared thermal imager, which can reduce the error introduced by the spatio-temporal mismatch of the sea-sky field of view. In the circulating water-film device, the water-film skin temperature can be accurately measured by the thermometer through the water circulation. This method employs the thermal imager to measure the skin temperature of the water film and seawater simultaneously and corrects the measured SST_{skin} value through the differences between the real and measured values of

water-film skin temperature. As a result, the influence of sky radiation on the SST_{skin} measurement can be removed and accurate SST_{skin} data is obtained. In indoor simulation experiments, after correction, the thermal imager's measurement error of water-film surface temperature decreases from 0.203 K to 0.005 K. In outdoor experiments, after correction, the thermal imager's measurement error of water surface temperature decreases from -0.503 K to -0.041 K. The experimental results show that the proposed method can improve the measurement accuracy of water surface temperature when sky radiation is variable in time and space, and reduce the measuring equipment cost. In the future, this system will conduct on-site SST_{skin} measurement comparison experiments with an infrared sea surface temperature autonomous radiometer (ISAR). We hope to study the influence of sky radiation on the temperature measurement accuracy of the rough sea surface to further improve the proposed method, providing a new technical approach for obtaining field SST_{skin} data to verify satellite remote sensing data.

Key words sea surface skin temperature; circulating water-film device; infrared thermal imager; sky radiation