Intercalibration and error characterization of satellite and synergistic sea-surface wind products under tropical cyclone conditions

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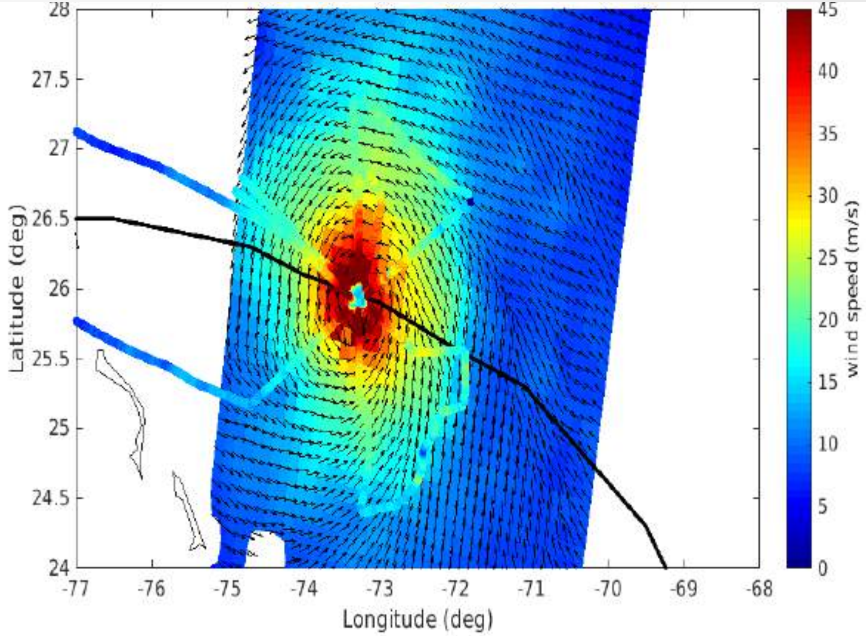

ASCAT adjusted wind field over Hurricane Dorian using SFMR winds as calibration reference

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Institut de Ciències del Mar | Norwegian Meteorological Institute | OceanDataLab | Ifremer | Koninklijk Nederlands Meteorologisch Instituut | ISMAR | NOAA | esa

ESA MAXSS project:
Extreme wind inter-calibration & validation

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- Aim: To adjust radiometers & scatterometers high & extreme winds using SFMR (2010-2020)
  - **OSI SAF**: ASCAT-A, -B & -C, Rapidscat, OSCAT, OSCAT2, HY-2A & -2B
  - **REMSS**: Windsat (v7), AMSR-2 (v8), SMAP (v1)
  - **Ifremer**: SMOS (v2)
- Assess spatial representativeness
  - Look for suitable SFMR upscaling for each SCAT & RAD
- Analyse QC effects
- Assess SFMR calibration
- Ensure inter-calibration among all satellite systems

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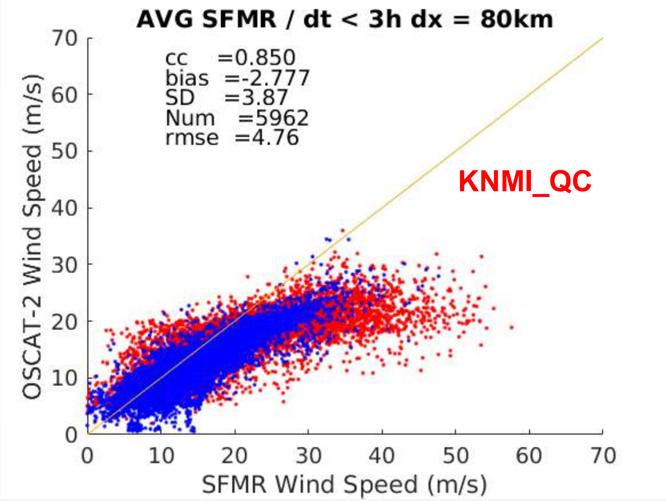
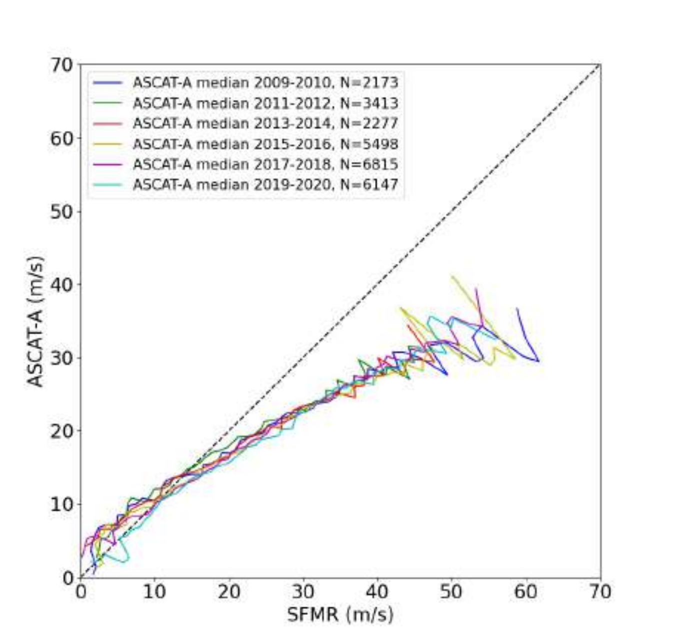
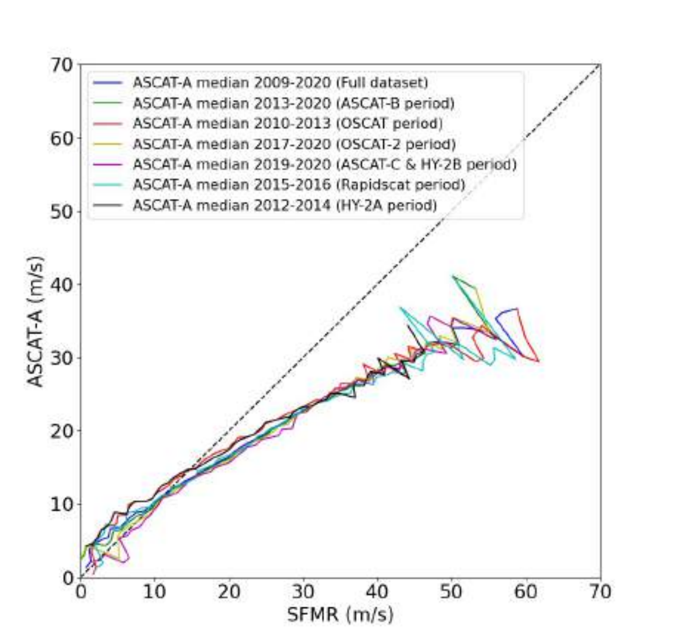
Ku-band QC effects



- ***Rain contamination filtered out by KNMI_QC; but then, only few extreme wind points left***

SFMR calibration effects

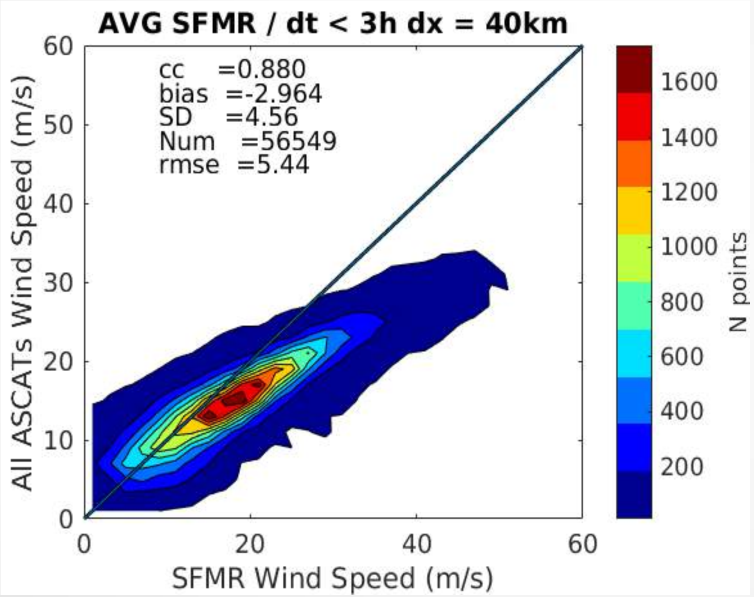




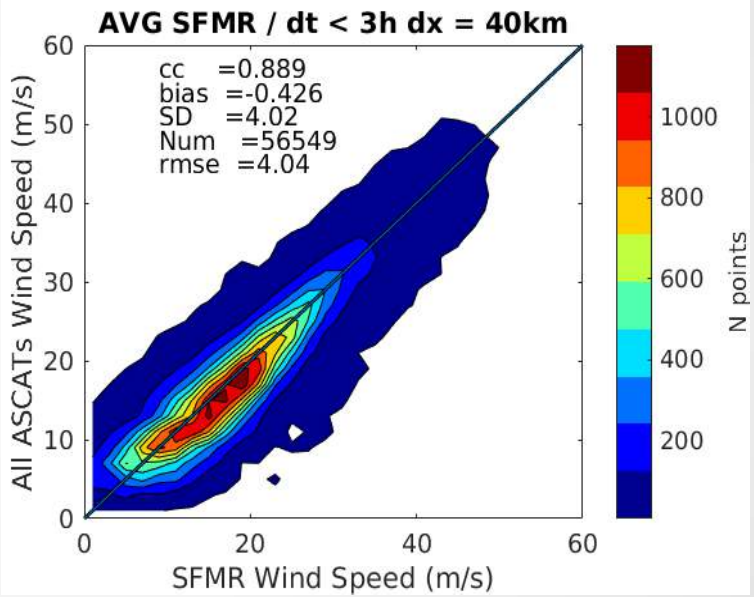
- ***SFMR calibration variations of up to 2 m/s between the range 15-30 m/s***

Extreme wind adjustment using SFMR as reference

Original ASCAT winds

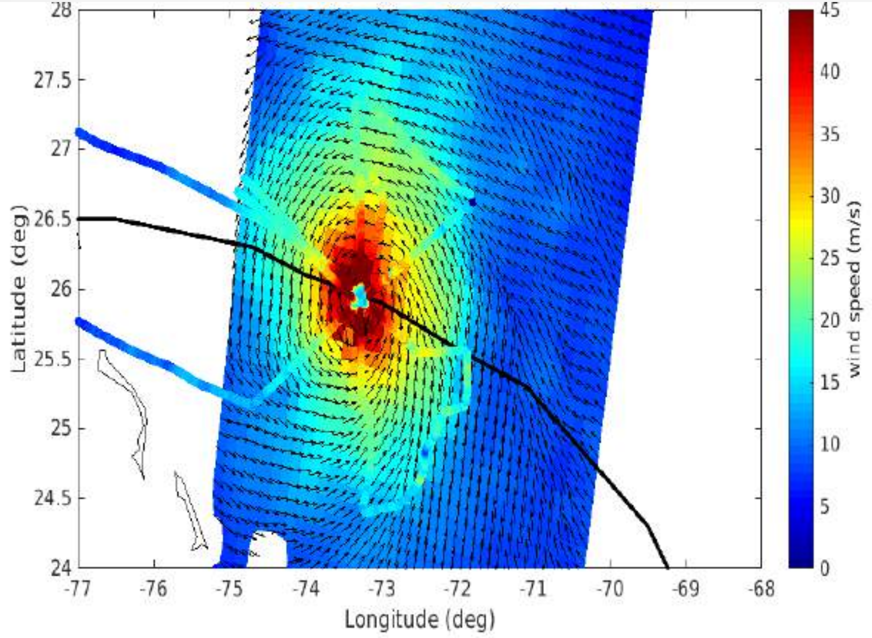


Adjusted ASCAT winds



- ***All scatterometer & radiometer winds adjusted using SFMR as reference***
- ***A similar exercise is done with ERA5; the MM product is already adjusted by definition***

ASCAT extreme wind adjustment



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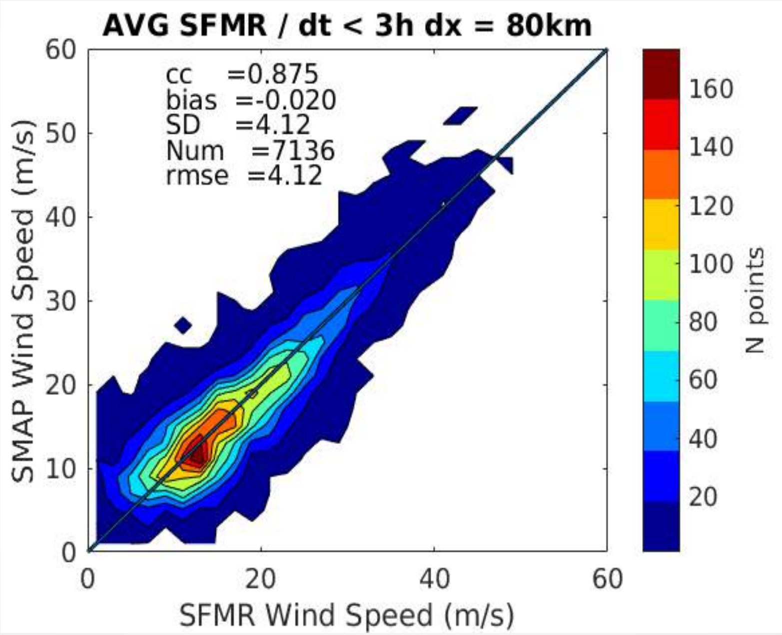
Radiometer extreme wind adjustment



- *SMAP winds show good correlation although a slight overestimation at extremes w.r.t. SFMR*
- *SFMR based fitting leads to more consistent (adjusted) SMAP winds*

ESA MAXSS project:
Extreme wind inter-calibration & validation

- Aim: To develop and validate the triple collocation method for extreme wind error characterization of the multi mission (MM) product

- Prior to this, to carry out triple collocation analysis to assess the quality of SCAT & RAD extreme wind data used as input to MM

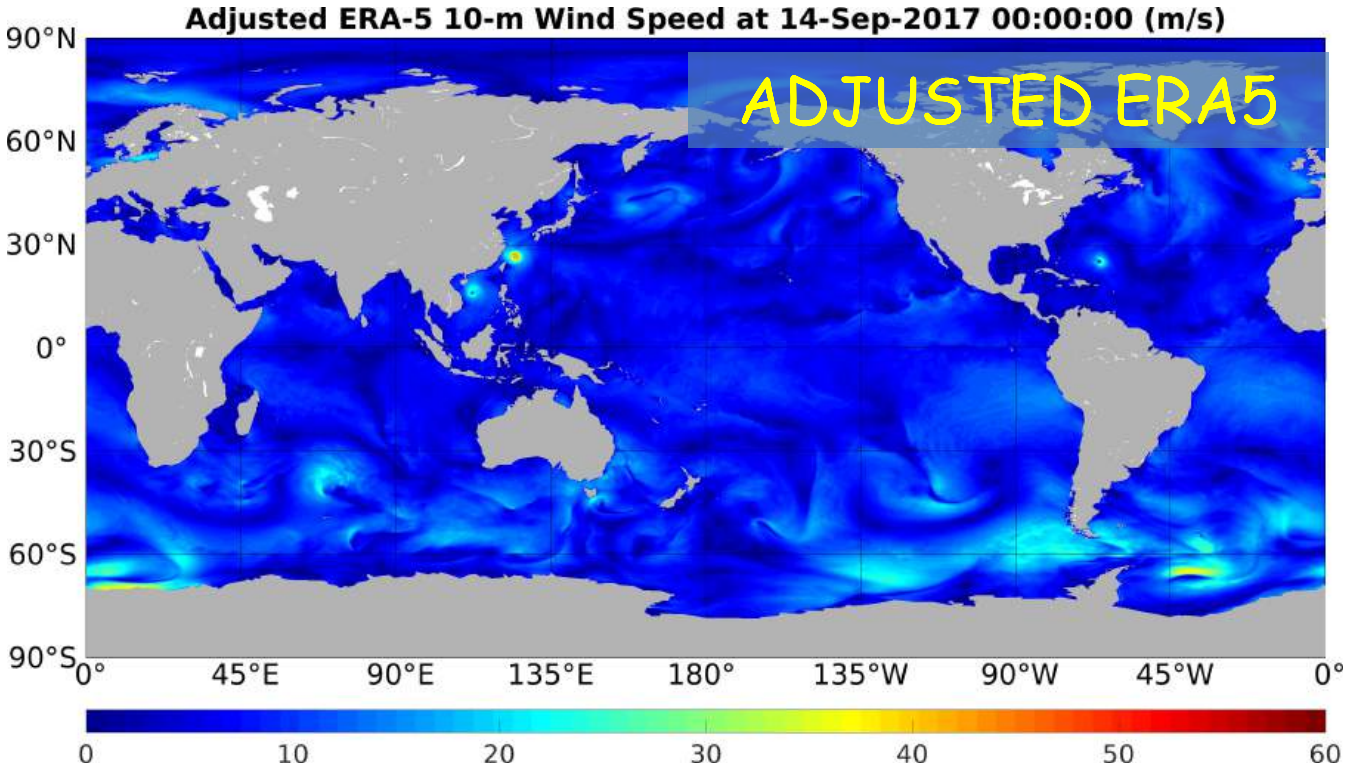
- Focus on the tropical region, where triple collocation analysis is possible & wind adjustment is meaningful

- RapidSCAT (RSCAT) not used as input to MM in order to verify its quality using SFMR-RSCAT-MM triple collocations

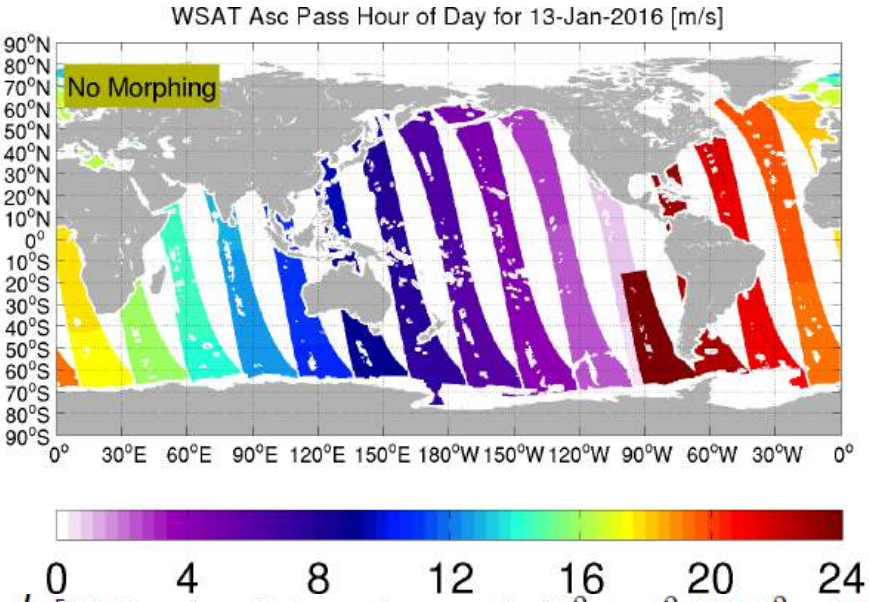
- Intercomparison of RSCAT-MM under ETC conditions

EXAMPLE: ERA5 VS BLENDED WIND SPEED

ERA5 hourly wind fields are first rescaled and then used as the background for the blended wind field calculation:



MORPHING-BASED TEMPORAL ADJUSTMENT OF SENSOR WINDS TO ANALYSIS TIME



$$J(u,v) = \int_{\Omega} \left[(I_1(x,y) - I_2(x+h_x, y+h_y))^2 + \alpha^2 (|\nabla u|^2 + \nabla v^2) \right] \, dx \, dy.$$

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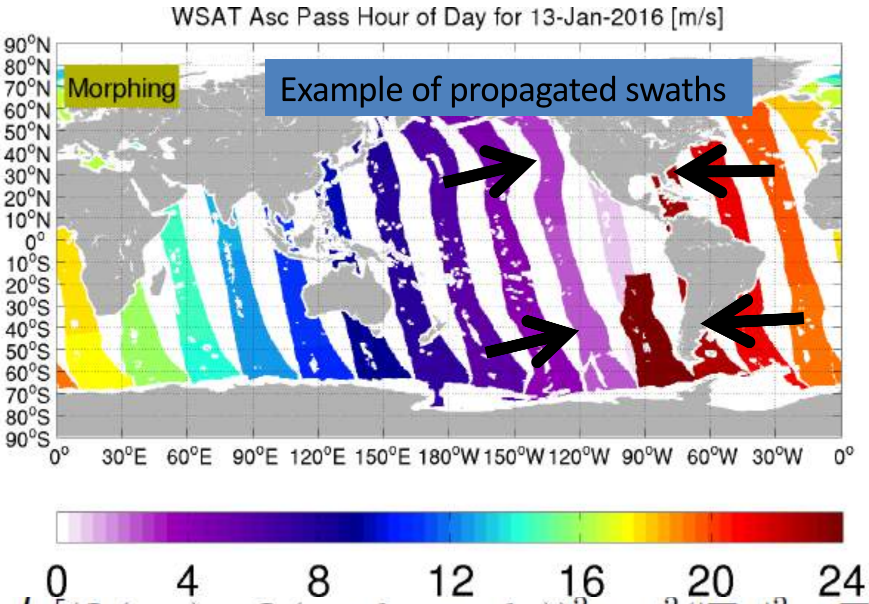

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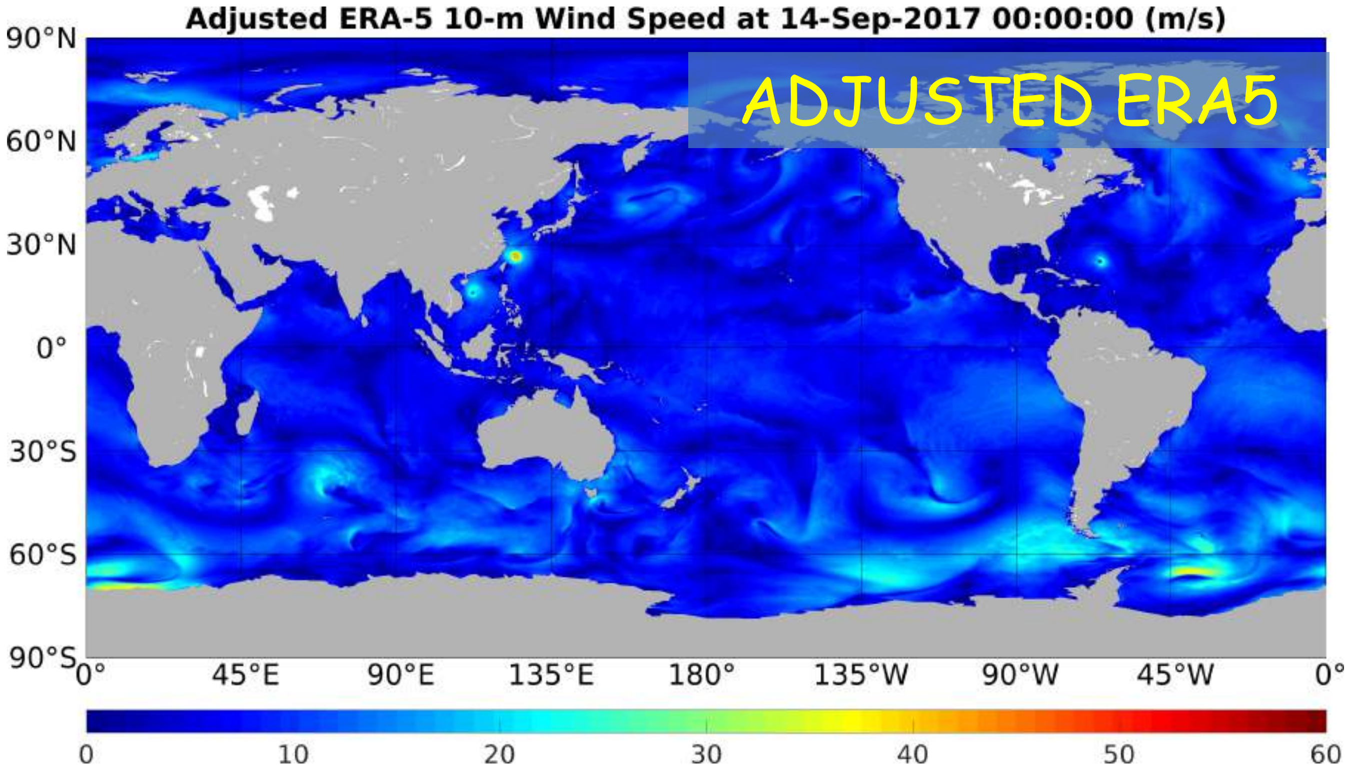

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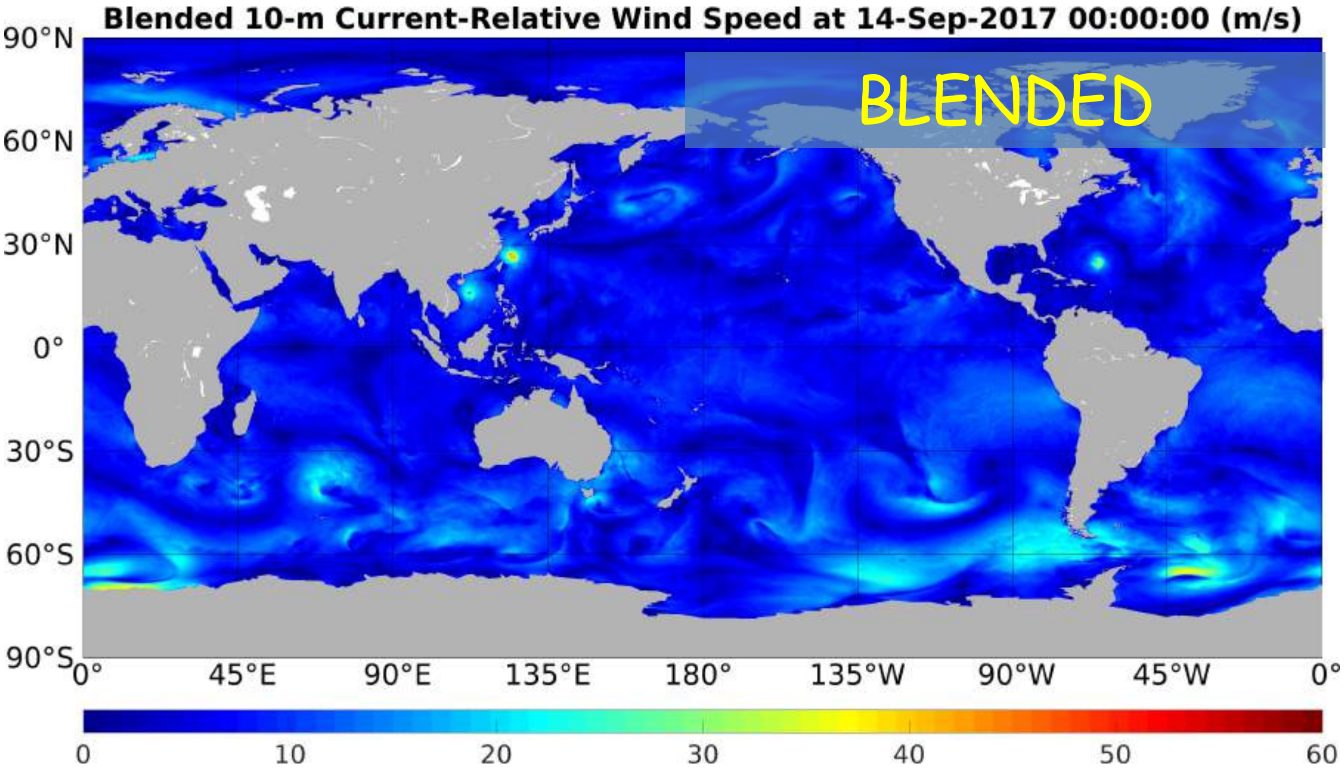


Triple collocation analysis

The three wind sources are intercalibrated and their measurement errors estimated with the triple collocation analysis:

$$x_i = a_i(t + \varepsilon_i) + b_i$$

Error model: is the wind measured by system =1,2,3; is the true wind signal; is the measurement error for each system; and are the calibration coefficients.

and are the first and second order moments; are the covariances; is the common variance; is the representativeness error.

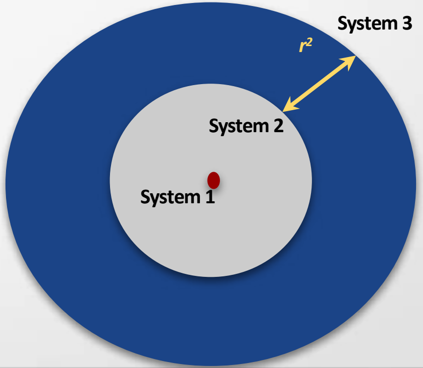
Stoffelen, 1998; Vogelzang et al., 2021

Calibration coefficients:

$$a_1 = 1; b_1 = 0$$

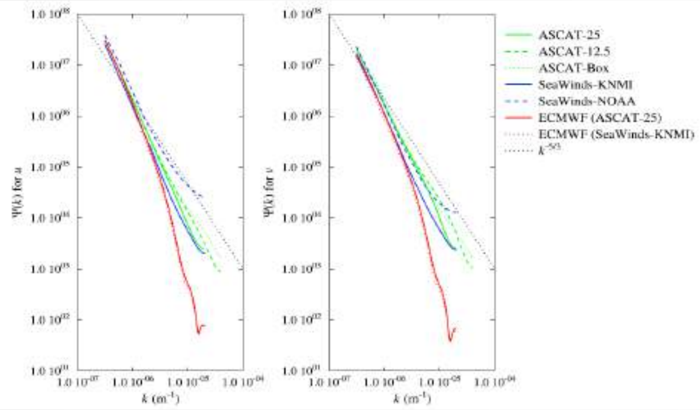
Measurement errors:

$$\sigma_1^2 = \frac{C_{11}}{a_1^2} - T - r^2$$



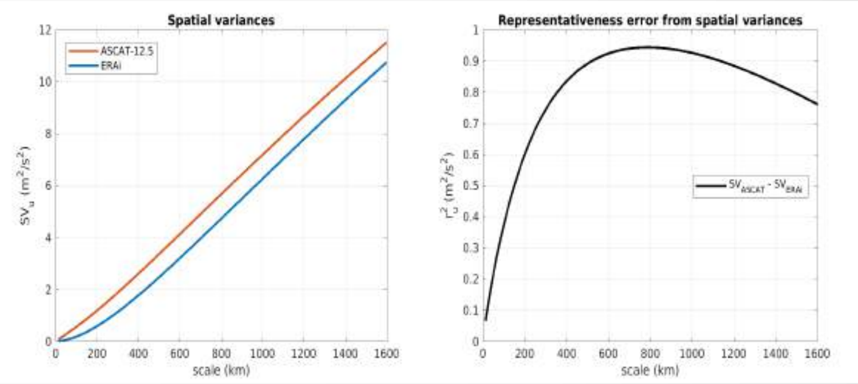
Representativeness error estimation

Power density spectra



Vogelzang et al., 2011

Spatial variances

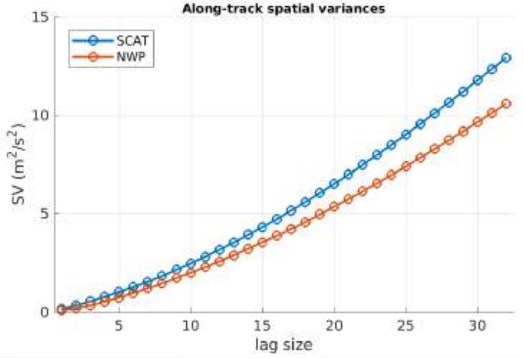


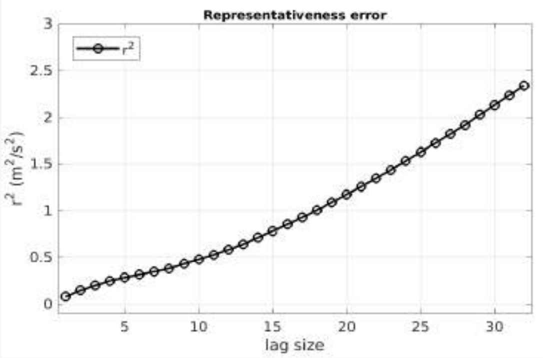
Vogelzang et al., 2015

Spatial variances are:

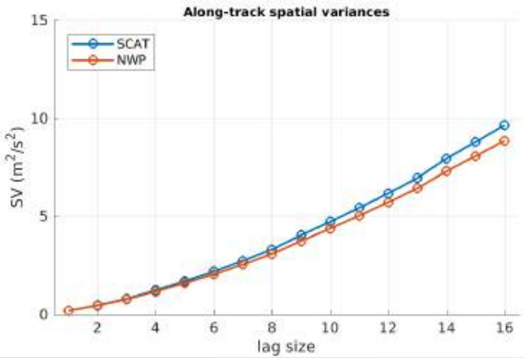
- A more reliable measure of the wind variance as a function of scale
- More tolerant to missing points (QC)

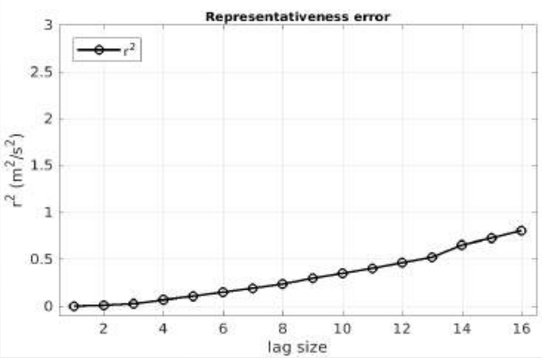
Spatial variance analysis





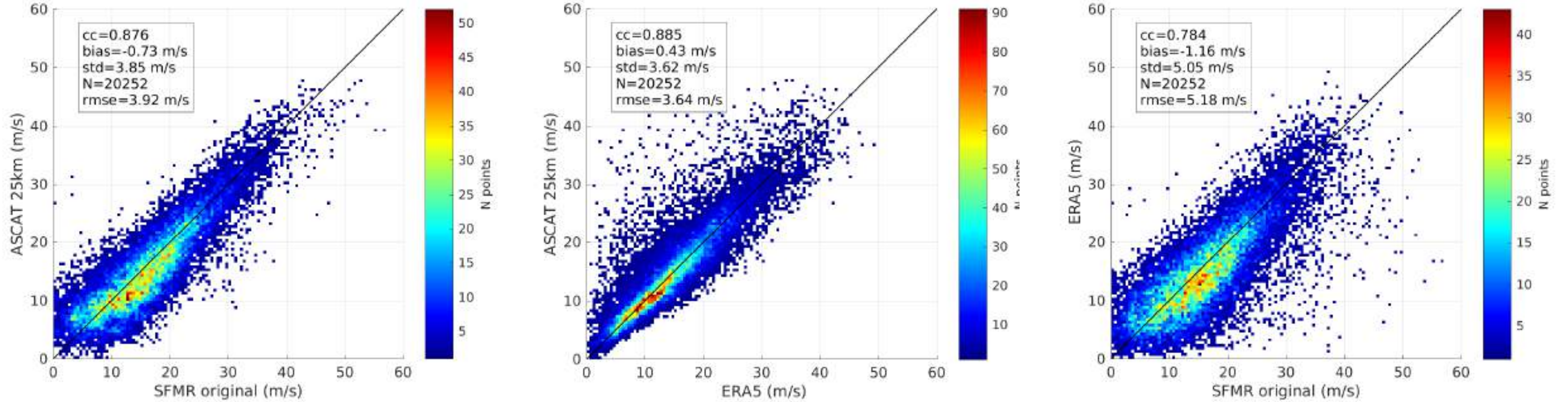
- ASCAT 12.5km – ERA5
- $r^2 \sim 0.8 m^2/s^2$ at 200 km scales





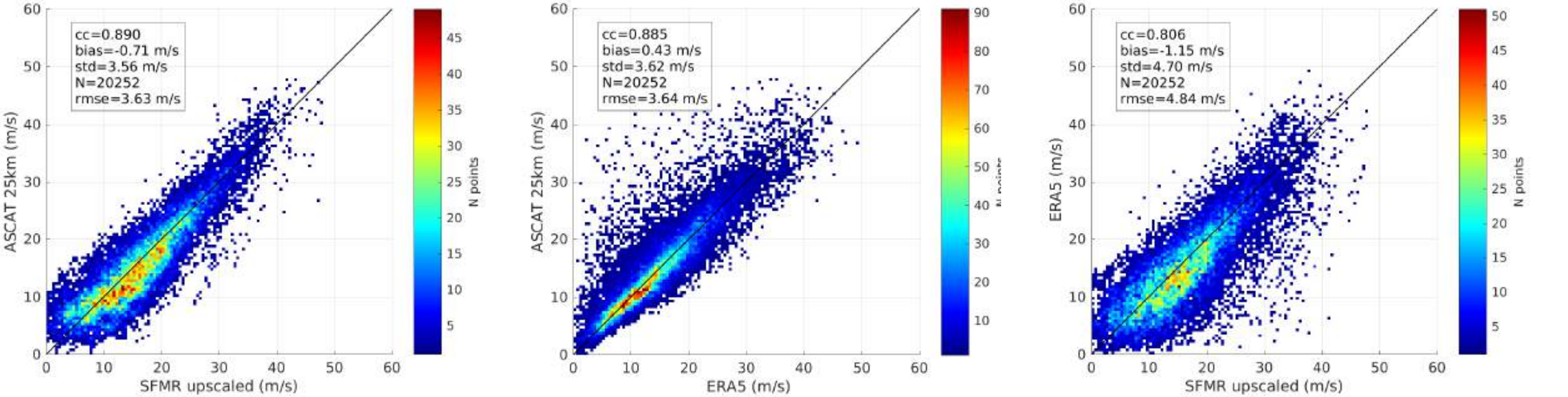
- ASCAT 25km – ERA5
- $r^2 \sim 0.3 m^2/s^2$ at 200 km scales

Density plots triple collocation sources (SFMR-ASCATs-ERA5)



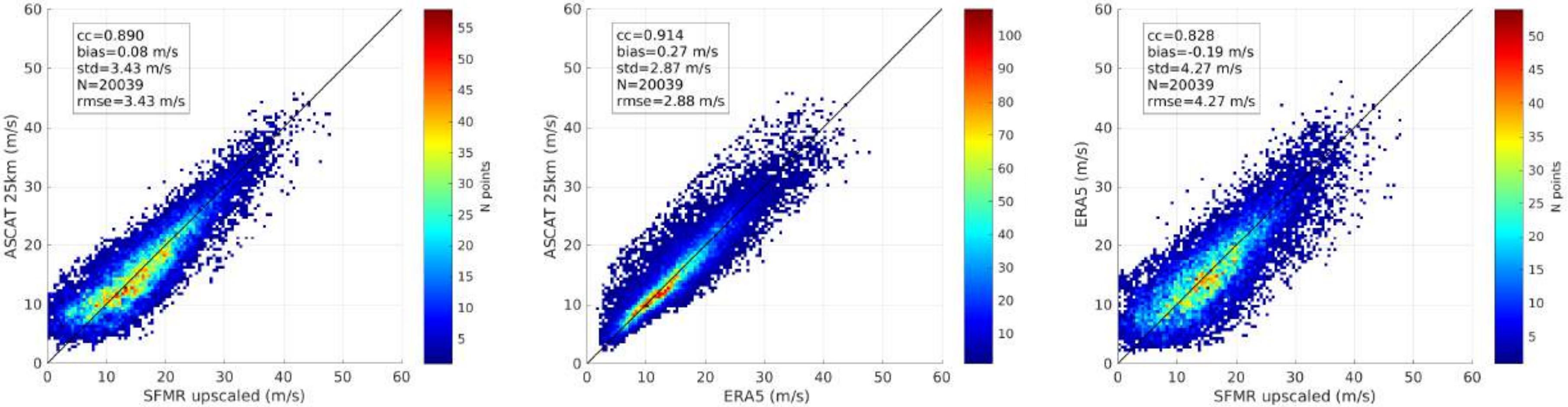
- SFMR **original** winds (100-m sampling)
- ERA5 large errors are apparent

Density plots before triple collocation analysis ($SFMR_{upscaled}$-ASCATs-ERA5)



- SFMR **upscaled** winds (80-km along-track averaging)
- Reduced scatter on left & right plots due to SFMR upscaling

Density plots triple collocation sources



- SFMR **upscaled** winds
- We take calibration coefficients from 2-sigma test and apply them to Triple collocation calibration using 4-sigma test (QC) & r^2=0.3 m^2/s^2

Triple collocation analysis

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Error estimates (at SCAT spatial scales; $r^2=0.3\ m^2/s^2$)

	SFMR (m/s)	ASCAT25 (m/s)	ERA5 (m/s)
SFMR **original**	3.60	0.85	2.77
SFMR **upscaled**	3.30	0.93	2.75

- Errors computed at **scatterometer spatial scales**
- SFMR errors reduced when upscaled as expected

Triple collocation analysis

Error estimates (at SCAT spatial scales; r^2=0.3 m^2/s^2)

	SFMR (m/s)	Scatterometer (m/s)	ERA5 (m/s)
RSCAT	3.50	1.55	2.56
OSCAT	3.11	2.07	2.83
OSCAT-2	3.27	1.84	2.37
HSCAT-A	2.99	1.44	2.73
HSCAT-B	3.26	1.47	2.00

Summary scatterometer errors

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Number of points (after 4-sigma test) for each triple collocated SFMR-Scatterometer-ERA5 set

	ASCATs (m/s)	RSCAT (m/s)	OSCAT (m/s)	OSCAT-2 (m/s)	HSCAT-A (m/s)	HSCAT-B (m/s)
Number	20039	1513	4921	10678	3041	4979

- Each SFMR-Scatterometer-ERA5 collocated set samples different weather; some sets contain poor sampling
- Mean weighted variance and associated spread for SFMR & ERA5 errors computed
- Such spread is used to compute error bars for scatterometer uncertainty estimates

Summary scatterometer errors

Error estimates (at SCAT spatial scales; r^2=0.3 m^2/s^2)

	ASCATs (m/s)	RSCAT (m/s)	OSCAT (m/s)	OSCAT-2 (m/s)	HSCAT-A (m/s)	HSCAT-B (m/s)
Error SD	0.93 ± 0.10	1.55 ± 0.16	2.07 ± 0.22	1.84 ± 0.19	1.44 ± 0.15	1.47 ± 0.16

Summary radiometer errors

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Error estimates (at RAD spatial scales; r^2=0.3 m^2/s^2)

	AMSR2 (m/s)	Windsat (m/s)	SMAP (m/s)	SMOS (m/s)
Error SD	2.60 ± 0.16	2.87 ± 0.18	1.96 ± 0.12	2.10 ± 0.13

Triple collocation analysis

Error estimates (at SCAT spatial scales ; r^2=0.3 m^2/s^2)

	SFMR (m/s)	RSCAT (m/s)	ERA5 (m/s)
SFMR **upscaled**	3.50	1.55	2.56

	SFMR (m/s)	RSCAT (m/s)	MM (m/s)
SFMR **upscaled**	3.39	1.67	1.64

- Substantial reduction in error variance of MM w.r.t. that of ERA5
- Uncertainty in the uncertainty estimates non-negligible though

Triple collocation analysis

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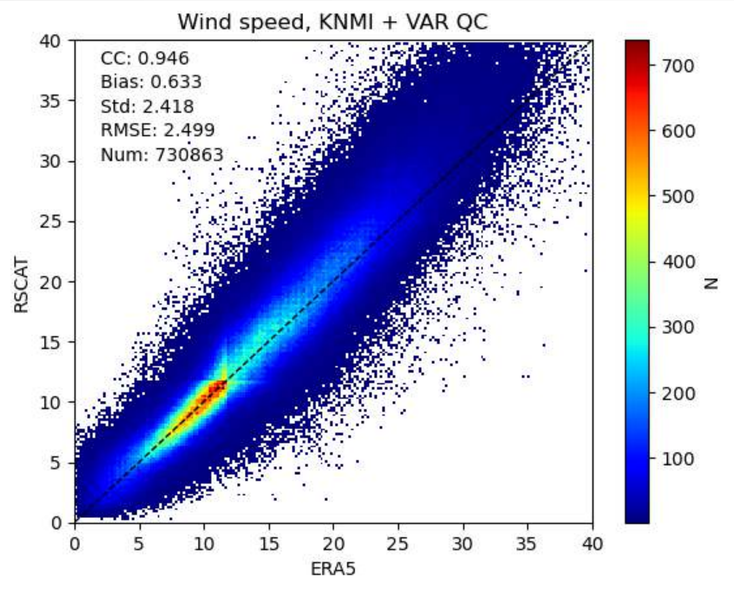
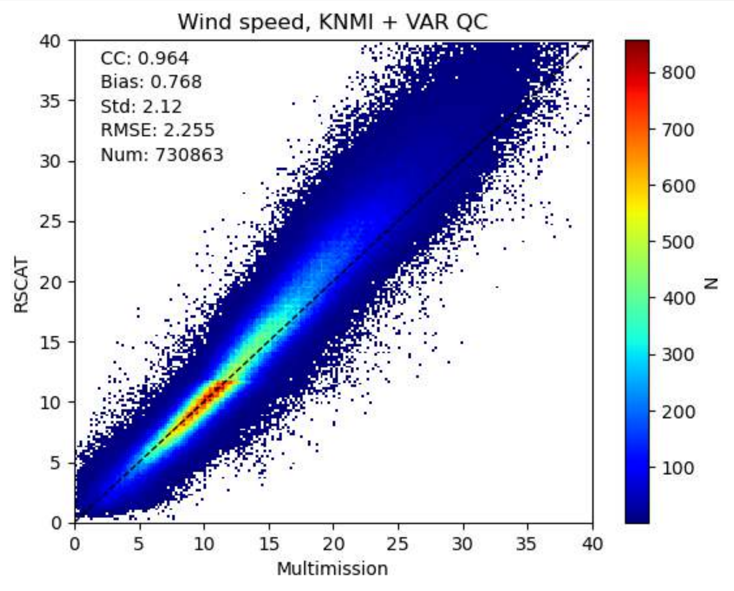
Error estimates (at SAT spatial scales)

	SFMR (m/s)	ERA5 (m/s)	Multi-Mission (m/s)
Error SD	3.41±0.23	2.66±0.23	1.64±0.17

- Errors given at **satellite spatial scales**
- MM random errors **substantially smaller** than ERA5 errors

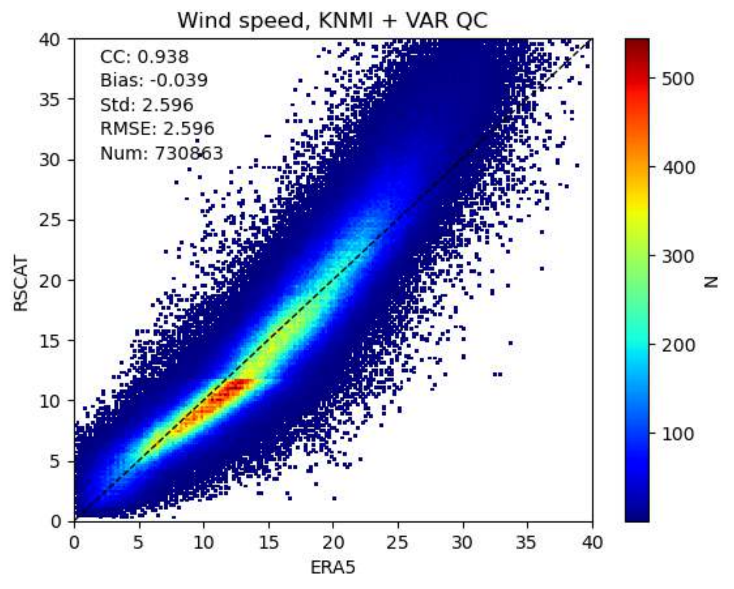
Intercomparison RSCAT-ERA5-MM
(Extra-tropical cyclone regions)

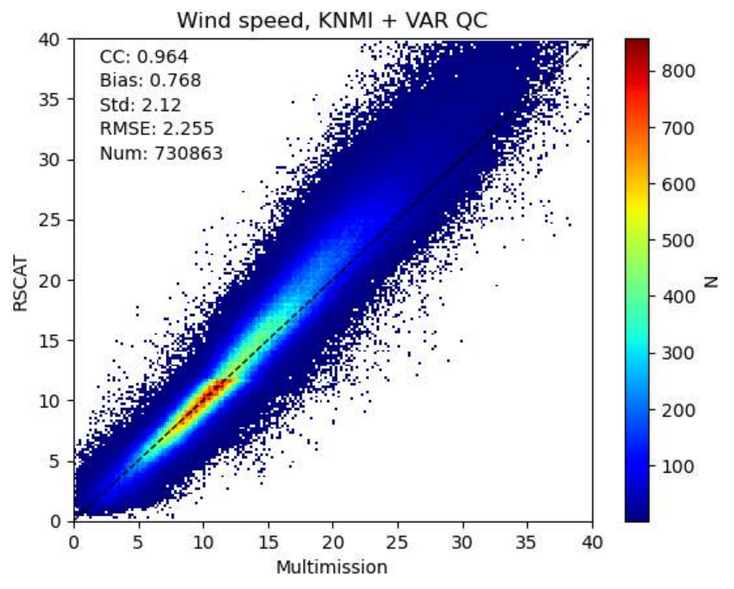




- No in-situ reference in ETCs; SFMR-based adjustment needs to be removed from all sources
- MM closer to RSCAT (independent reference in ETCs) than ERA5
- **Joint MM/RSCAT variance 23% smaller than that of ERA5/RSCAT**

Intercomparison RSCAT-ERA5-MM
(Extra-tropical cyclone regions)



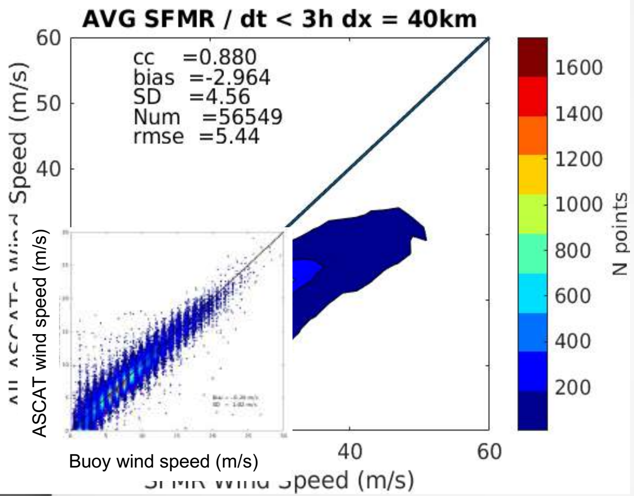


- **New ERA5 adjustment** under TC conditions shows poor agreement with RSCAT for ETC conditions
- New ERA5 adjustment based on SFMR upscaled, while old adjustment is the same as used for all scatterometer systems
- Storm phase shift effects? ERA5 poorly resolved physical processes under TC conditions?

Future work

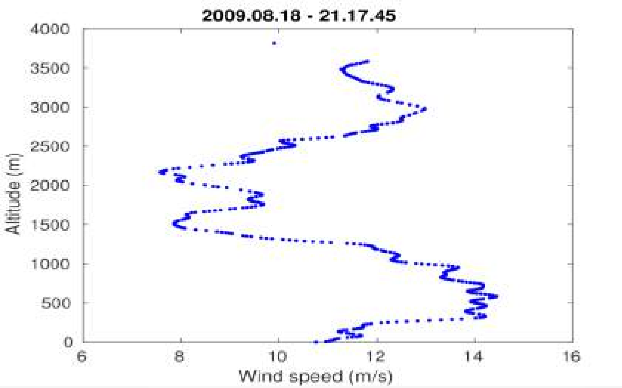
- Improve wind adjustment for Ku-band systems by revising QC effects
- Apply extreme wind adjustment to new scatterometer systems after 2020 (HY-2C, HY-2D, OSCAT3, WindRAD)
- Apply storm translation onto ERA5 to match scatterometer & radiometer storm centres
- Repeat triple collocation analysis SFMR-RSCAT-ERA5 for ERA5 used in MM generation
- Improve wind adjustment for ERA5; contribute to wind “unadjustment” of MM under ETC conditions
- Improve spatial variance analysis under TC conditions
- Spatial analysis on adjusted scatt & rad fields: wind radii, derivatives (divergence, curl)
- IWRAP data exploitation to analyze the consistency between sea surface wind fields (scatt, rad, ERA5, MM) and those aloft (IWRAP)

Can we reconcile dropsonde and buoy measurements?



- ASCAT nominal winds calibrated against buoys
- Dropsonde & buoy scales increasingly differ above 10 m/s
- **Which one should we trust?**

Dropsondes



- Strong deceleration close to the Surface
- Height assignment errors
- Sampling frequency

Buoys

- Work well up to 25 m/s
- Few measurements under TC conditions
- Wave effects?

Scatterometer data availability (2010-2020)

Scatterometer systems	FORMAT	PERIOD	SOURCE	FREQUENCY
ASCAT-A	BUFR/NetCDF	Full period	OSI SAF	C-band
ASCAT-B	BUFR/NetCDF	11/2012 – 12/2020	OSI SAF	C-band
ASCAT-C	BUFR/NetCDF	01/2019 – 12/2020	OSI SAF	C-band
OceanSat-2	BUFR/NetCDF	01/2010 - 02/2014	OSI SAF	Ku-band
RapidScat	BUFR/NetCDF	11/2014 - 08/2016	OSI SAF	Ku-band
Scatsat-1	BUFR/NetCDF	01/2017 – 12/2020	OSI SAF	Ku-band
HY-2A	BUFR/NetCDF	06/2012 - 04/2015	OSI SAF	Ku-band
HY-2B	BUFR/NetCDF	01/2019 – 12/2020	OSI SAF	Ku-band
HY-2C	BUFR/NetCDF	11/2020 – 12/2020	OSI SAF	Ku-band
CFOSAT	BUFR/NetCDF	01/2019 – 12/2020	OSI SAF	Ku-band

Radiometer data availability (2010-2020)

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Radiometers	FORMAT	PERIOD	SOURCE	FREQUENCY
SMOS	NetCDF-4	Full period	IFREMER	L-band
SMAP	Bytemap	04/2015 – 12/2020	REMSS	L-band
WindSat	Bytemap	01/2010 – 10/2020	REMSS	Channels (GHz): 6.8; 10.7; 18.7; 23.8; 37.0
AMSR2	Bytemap	07/2012 – 12/2020	REMSS	Channels (GHz): 6.93; 7.3; 10.65; 18.7; 23.8; 36.5; 89.0
SSMI / SSMIS	Bytemap	Full period	REMSS	Channels (GHz): 19.35; 23.235; 37.0; 85.5
GMI	Bytemap	03/2014 – 12/2020	REMSS	Channels (GHz): 10.65; 18.7; 23.8; 36.5; 89.0; 165.5; 183.31
TMI	Bytemap	01/2010 – 12/2014	REMSS	Channels (GHz): 10.65; 19.35; 21.3; 37.0; 85.5
AMSRE	Bytemap	01/2010 - 10/2011	REMSS	Channels (GHz): 6.93; 10.65; 18.7; 23.8; 36.5; 89.0