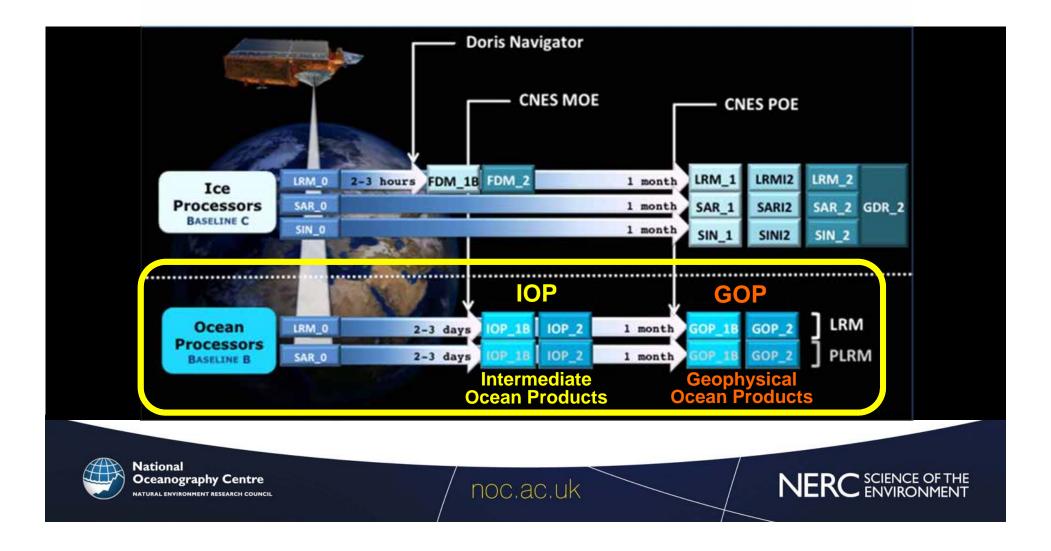
Validation of the extended CryoSat-2 ocean data products

Paolo Cipollini, Chris Banks, Francisco Calafat (NOC, UK) Helen Snaith (British Oceanographic Data Centre, UK) Jérôme Bouffard (RHEA/ESRIN, Italy) Pierre Féménias (ESA/ESRIN, Italy) Andrew Shaw (SKYMAT Ltd. UK)



CryoSat Ocean Products

Since 2014 ESA has been generating and distributing CryoSat Ocean Products (COP) from a dedicated ocean processor:



CryoSat Ocean Products

Available for registered users from the CryoSat dissemination server ftp://science-pds.cryosat.esa.int . Register at <u>eohelp@esa.int</u>

NOC doing extensive scientific control and validation, including:

- Data flow (latency)
- SSH/SWH/sigma0/wind speed/mispointing coverage and validity
- SSH Crossover analysis
- SWH coverage and validity
- Validation against in situ measurements and models
 - Absolute validation of GOP SSH against selected tide gauges
 - Validation of GOP SSH anomaly against tide gauges
 - Validation of GOP SWH and wind speed against buoy data
 - Validation of GOP SWH against WaveWatch III model data
 - Validation of GOP derived geostrophic velocities
 - Comparison of GOP SSH anomaly with the steric heights derived from temperature and salinity ARGO profiles
- Validation against Jason-2, Jason-3
- Global Mean Sea Level time series



Aim of this talk

Illustrate some results of the validation

Show that the GOP data are of good quality for oceanography

 ...and they are getting even better – products from the new 'baselineC' ocean processor will be distributed end of October 2017 (see also poster CVL_016 by Raynal et al) to include SAR and SARin

Discuss some peculiar results for the Global and regional MSL



Daily and monthly reports available



Cesa SPPA

Methodology Description

Documentation - Activities - Meetings & Workshops

This <u>Submodel how</u> provides a detailed description of the terminology, methods and data used in the darly and morthy Down data quality reports

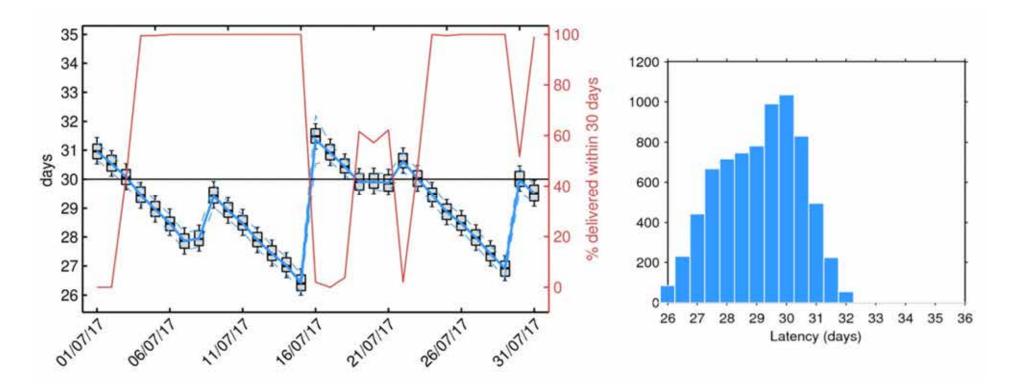
> NERC SCIENCE OF THE ENVIRONMENT

CryoSat Ocean Product Quality Monitoring:

National Oceanography Centre NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL

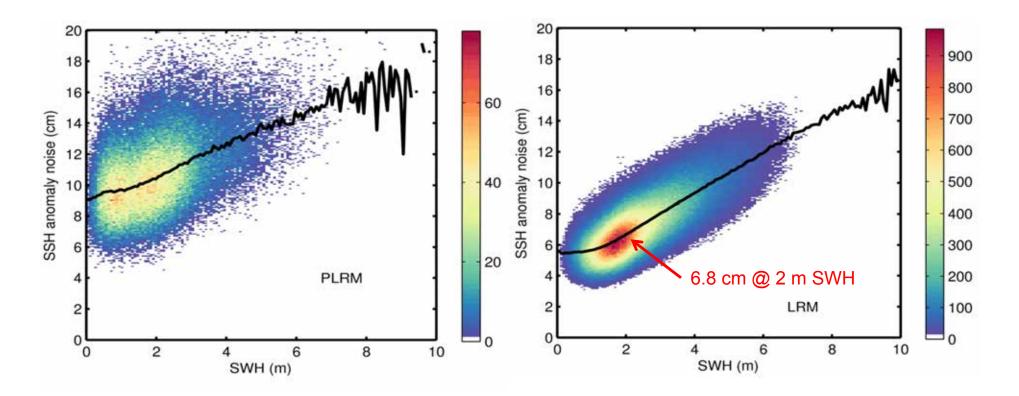
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GOP Data Latency July 2017



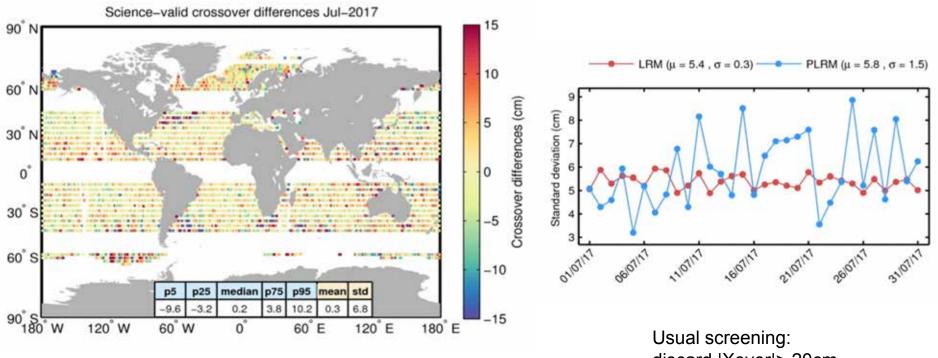


GOP 20-Hz SSHA noise July 2017





Crossover Analysis July 2017



discard |Xover|> 20cm and depth<1000 m

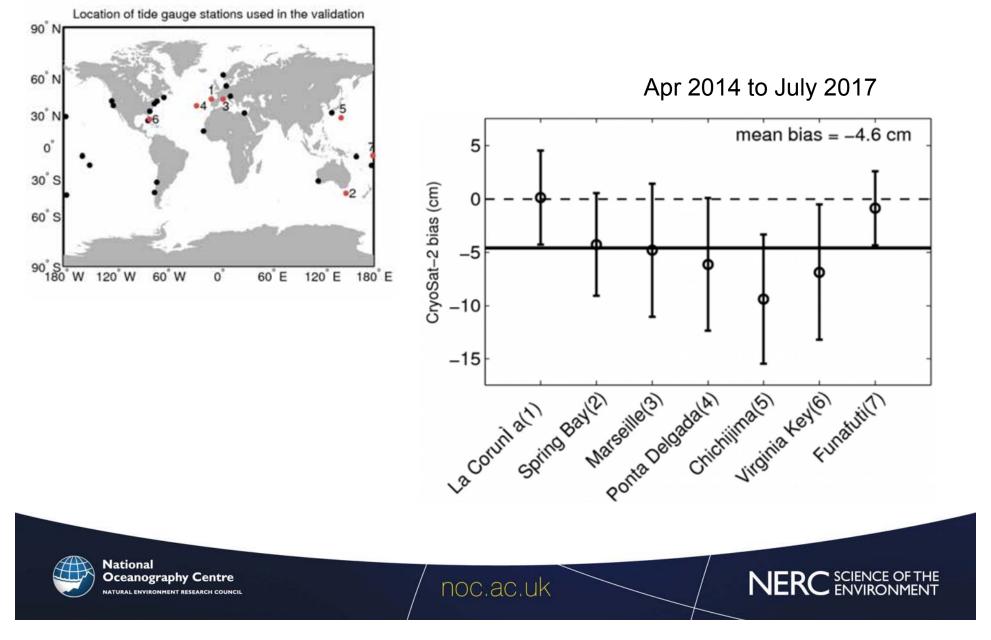


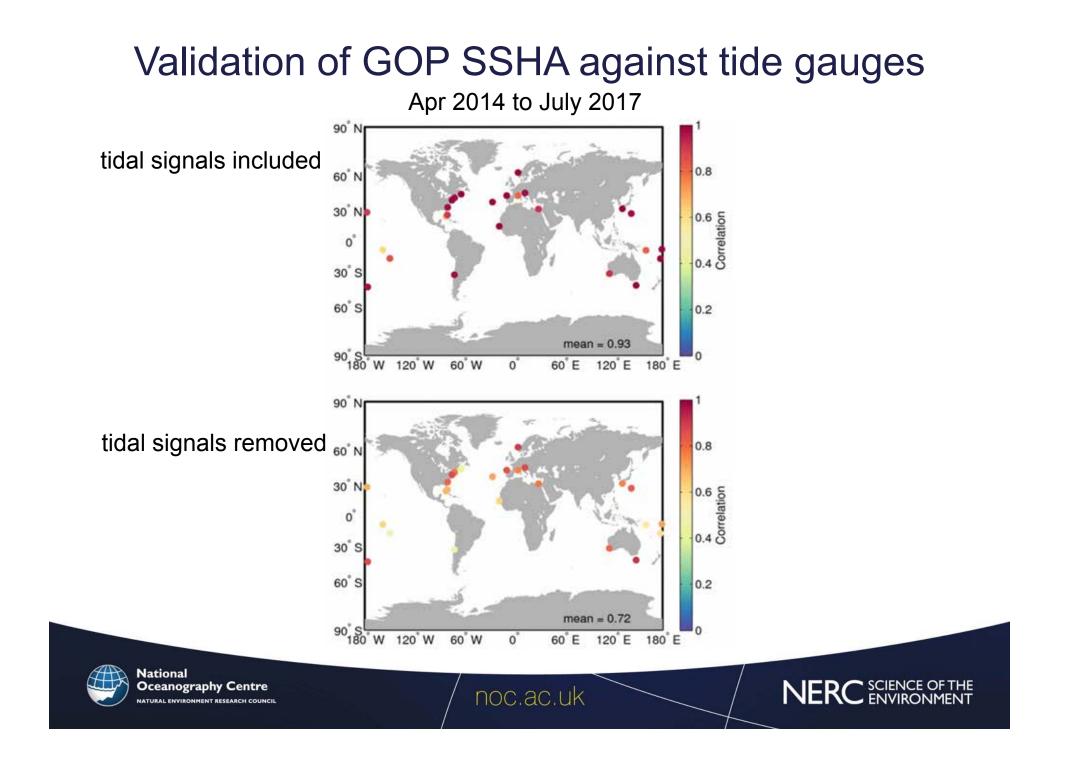
National Oceanography Centre

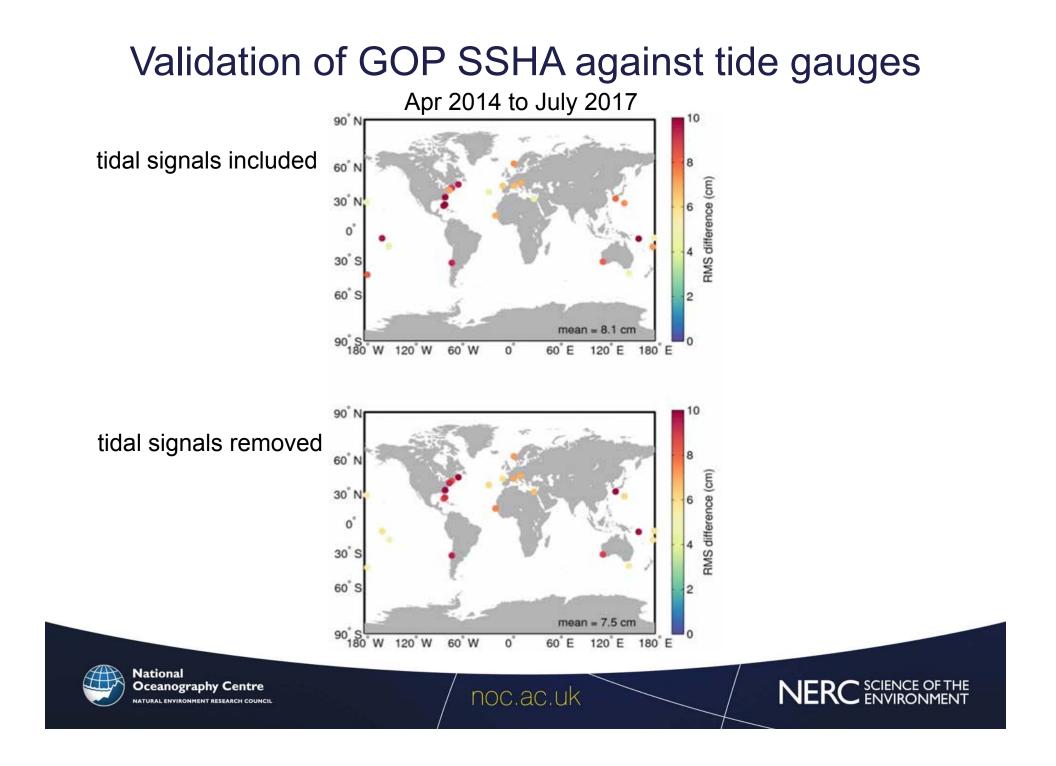
noc.ac.uk

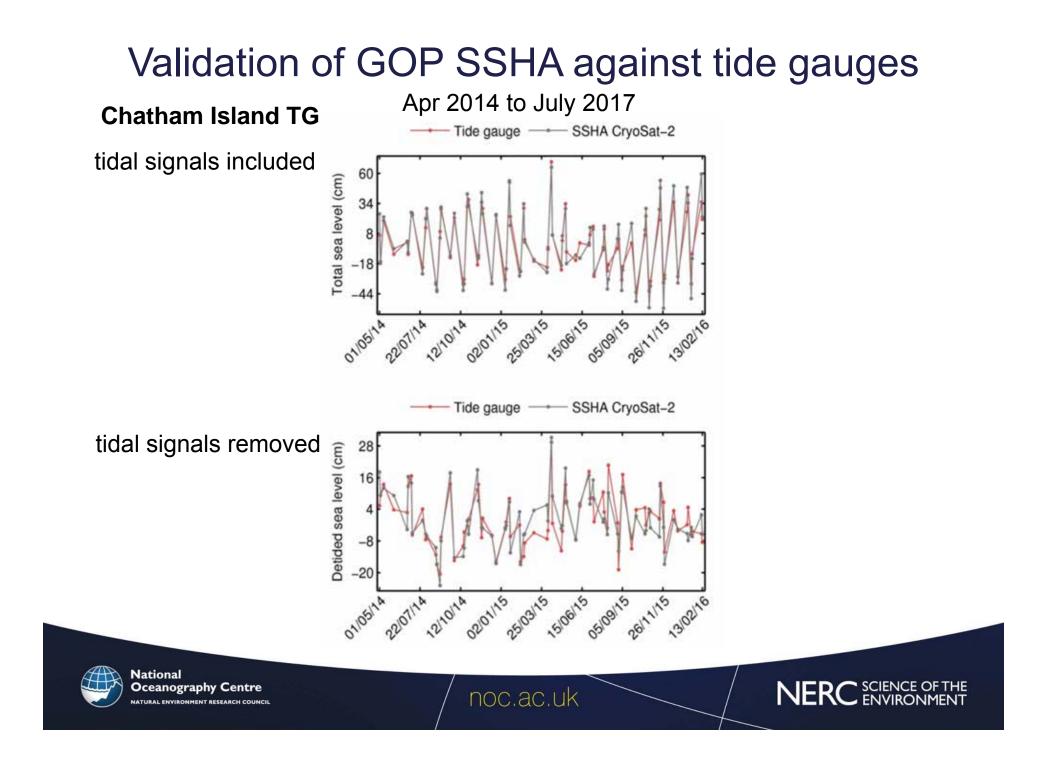
NERC SCIENCE OF THE ENVIRONMENT

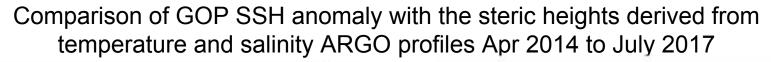
Absolute validation of GOP SSH against selected tide gauges

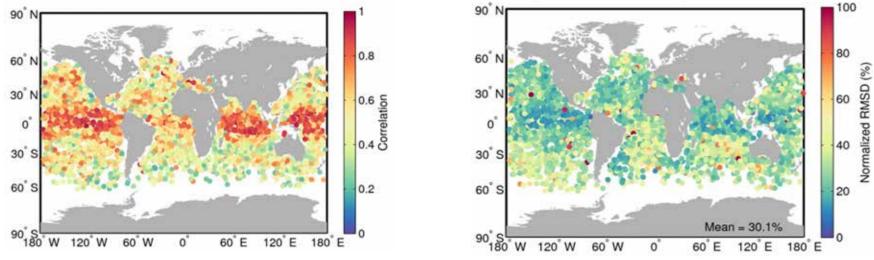


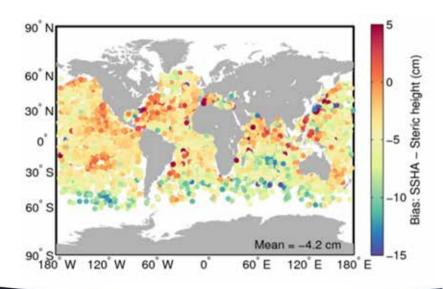










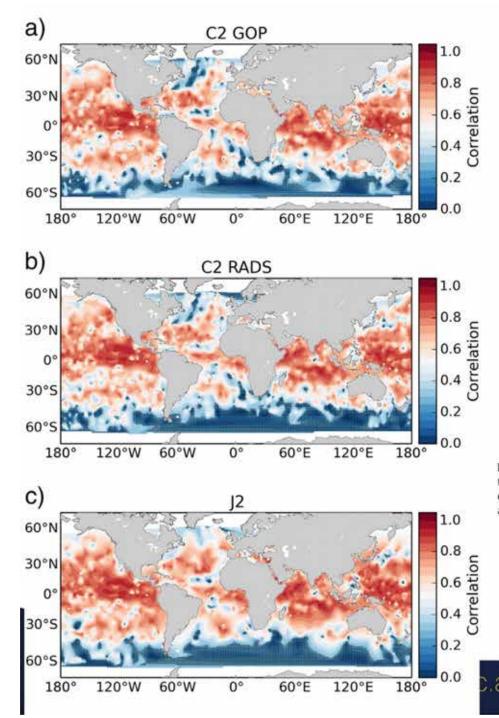




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Comparison of GOP SSH anomaly with the steric heights derived from temperature and salinity ARGO profiles Apr 2014 to April 2016

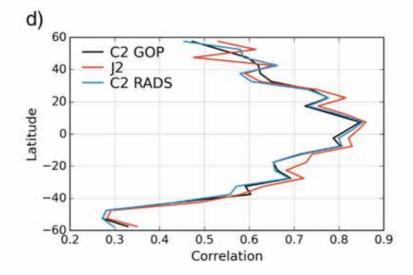
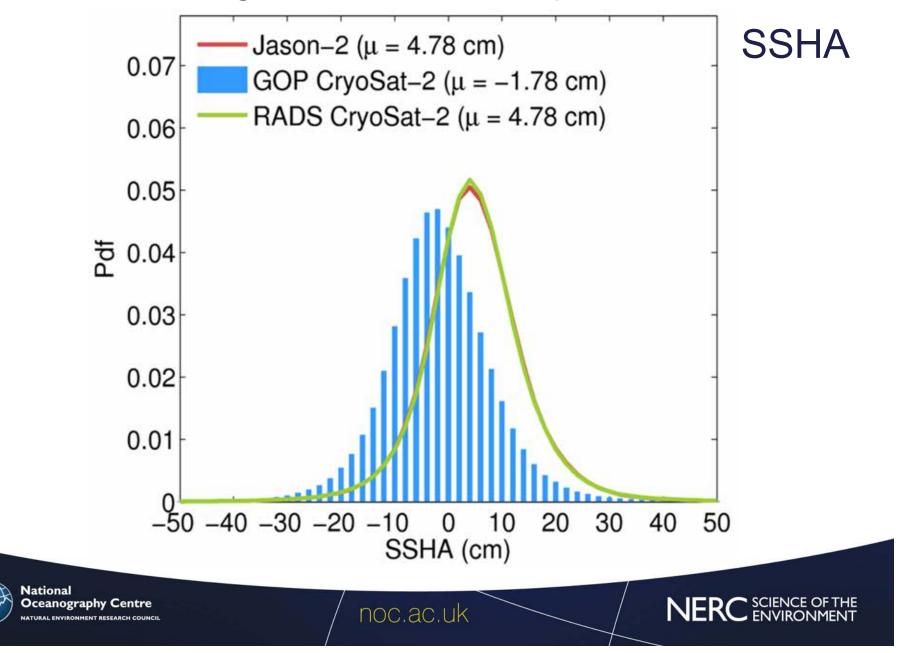
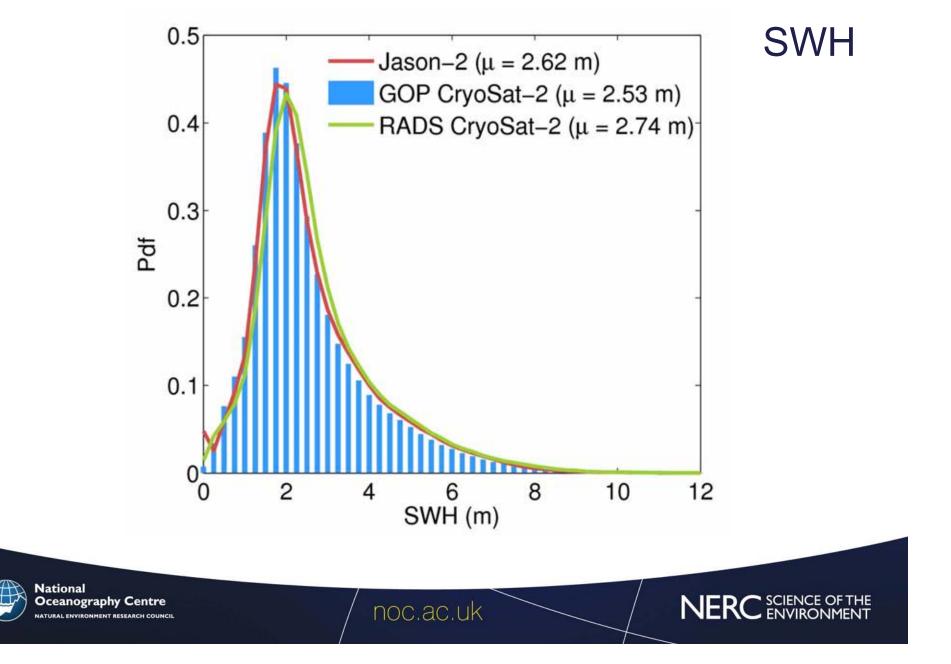
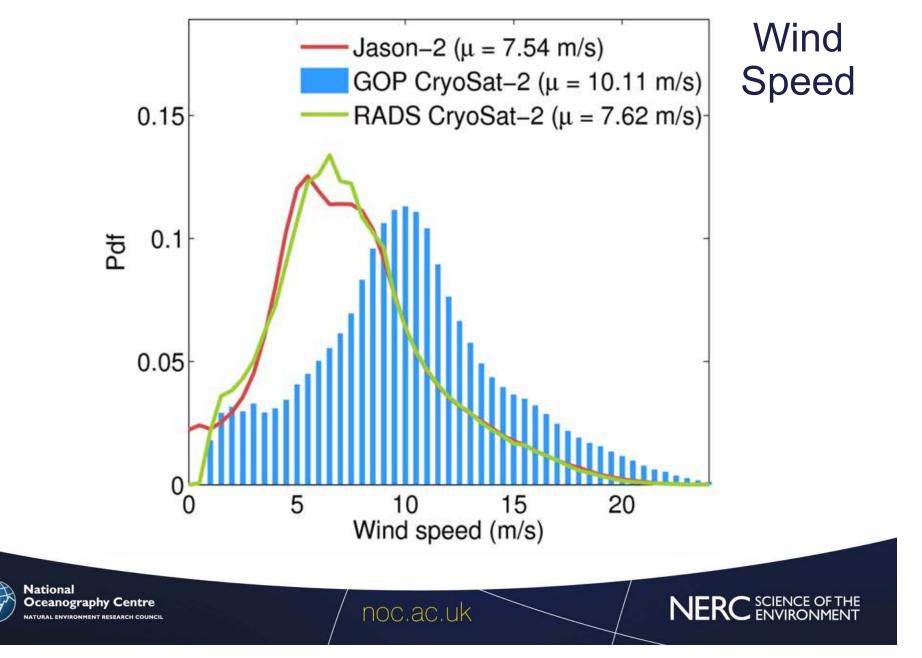


Fig. 9. Maps showing the correlation between SSHAs and Argo-derived steric heights over the period April 2014 to April 2016 for: (a) C2 GOP; (b) C2 RADS; and (c) J2. Black dots denote non-significant correlation at the 95% confidence level. The median correlation as a function of latitude is also shown in (d).

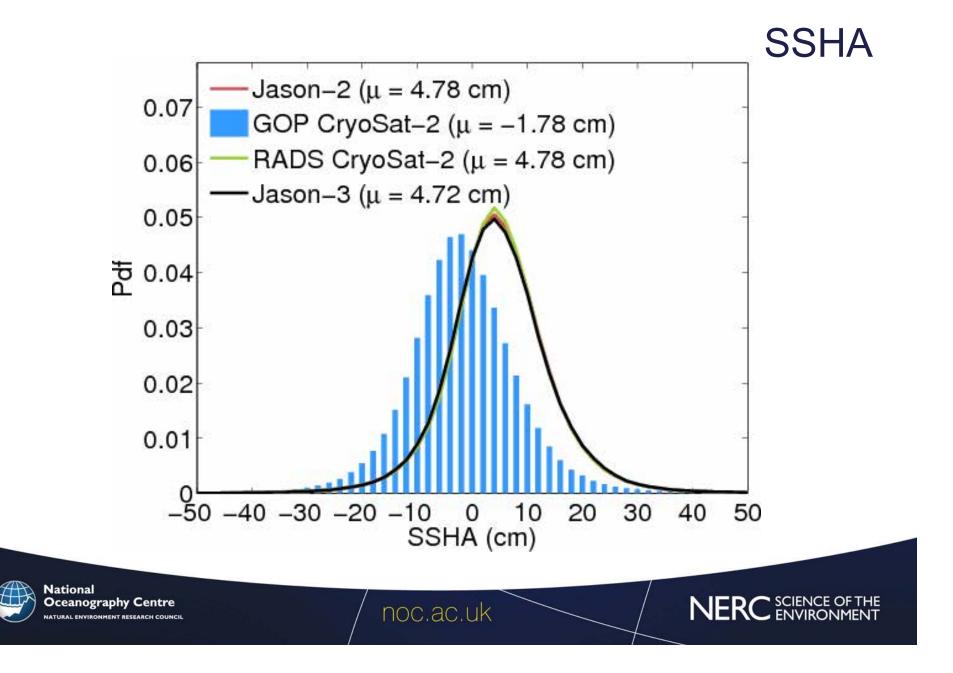




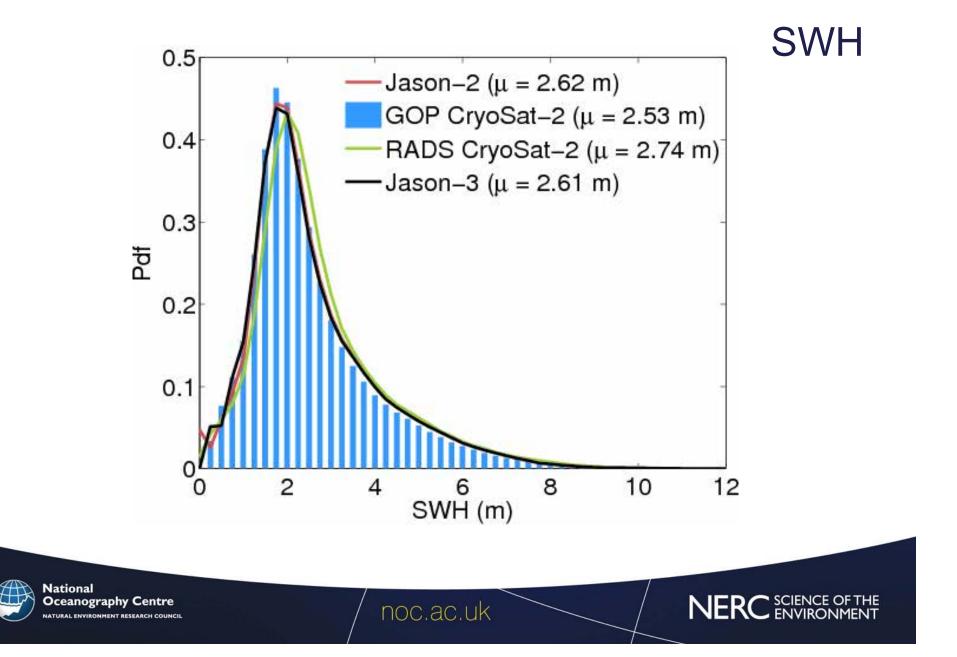


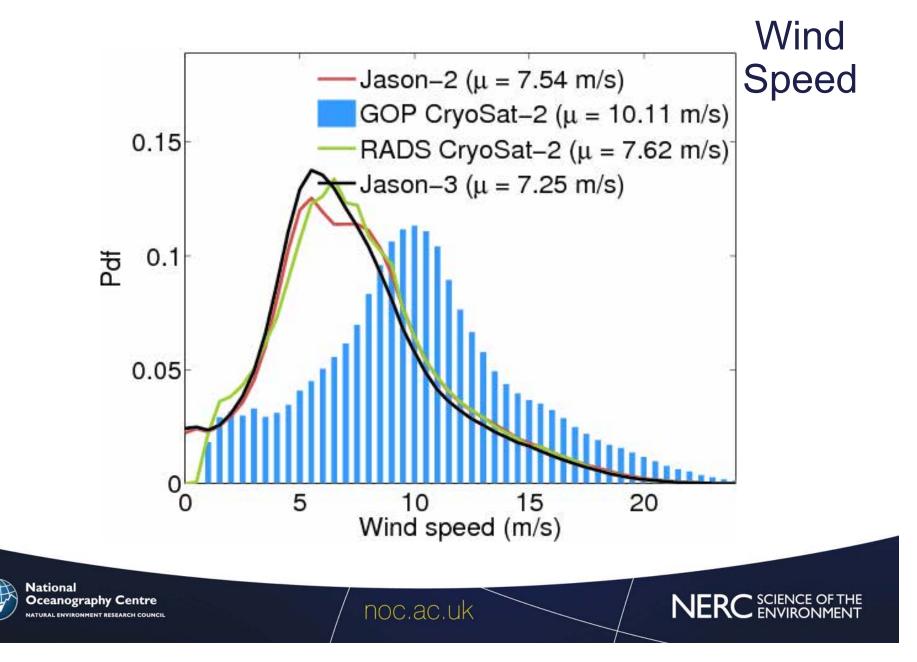


Validation against Jason-2 and -3 Sept 2016

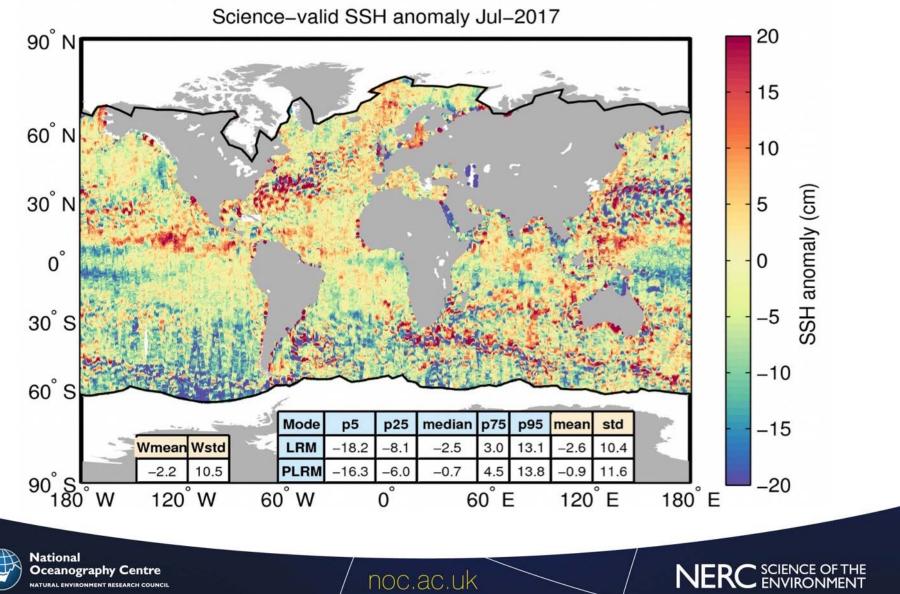


Validation against Jason-2 and -3 Sept 2016



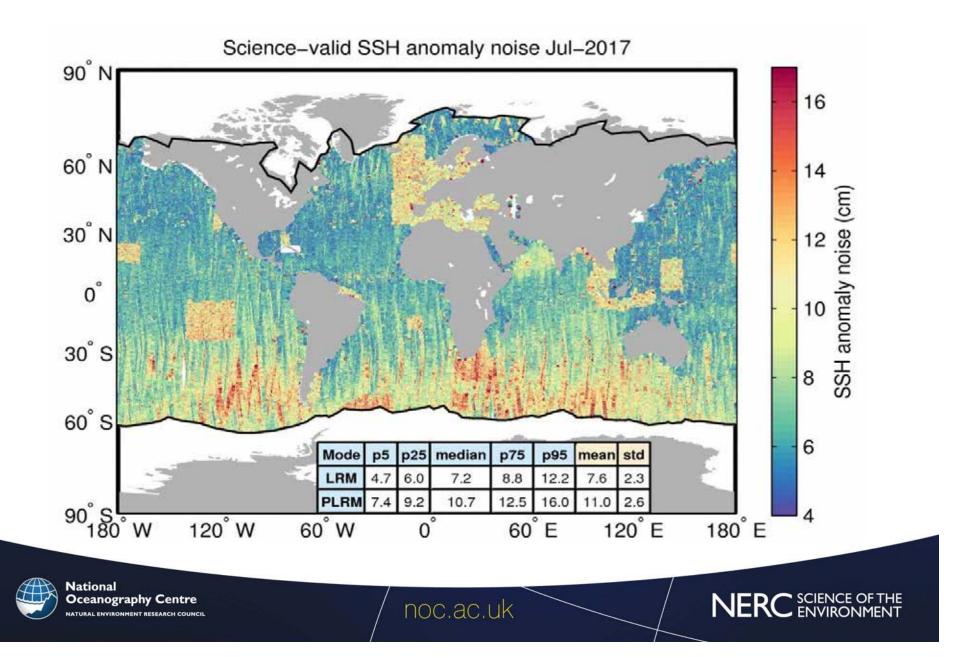


SSHA July 2017

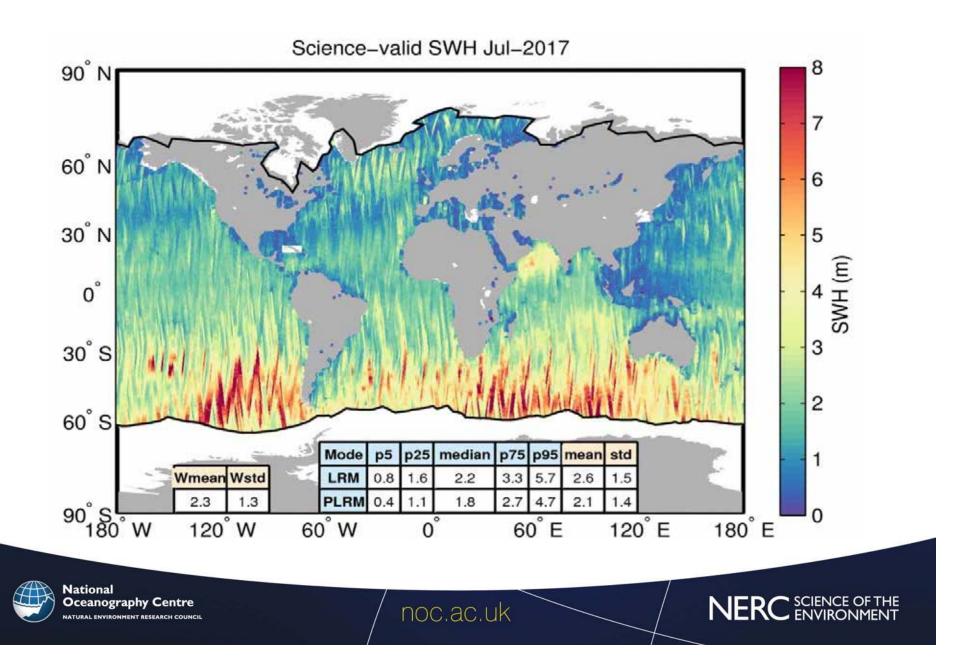


ATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL

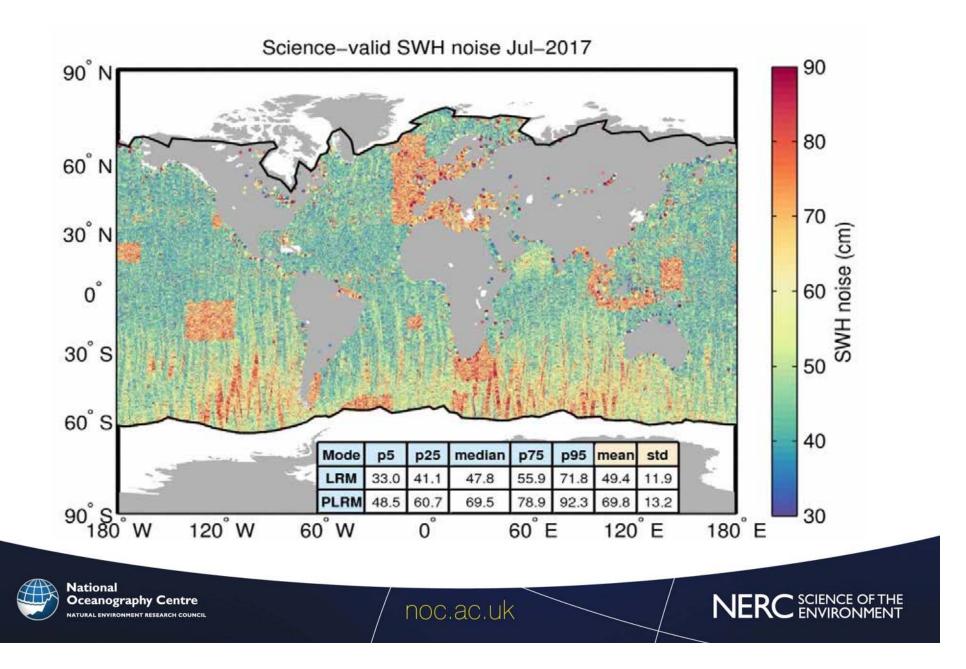
SSHA Noise July 2017



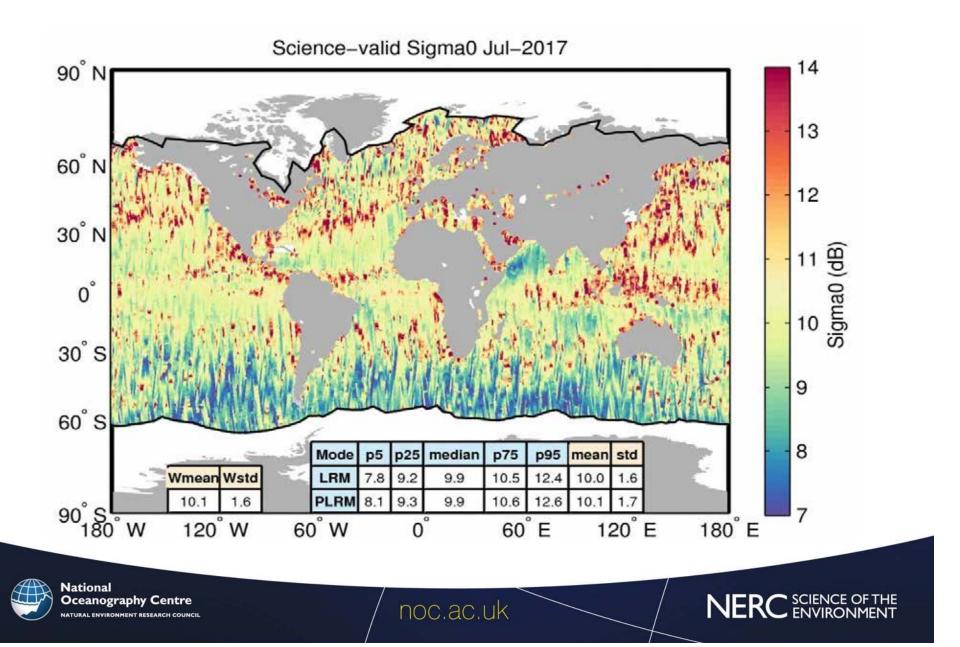
SWH July 2017



SWH Noise July 2017



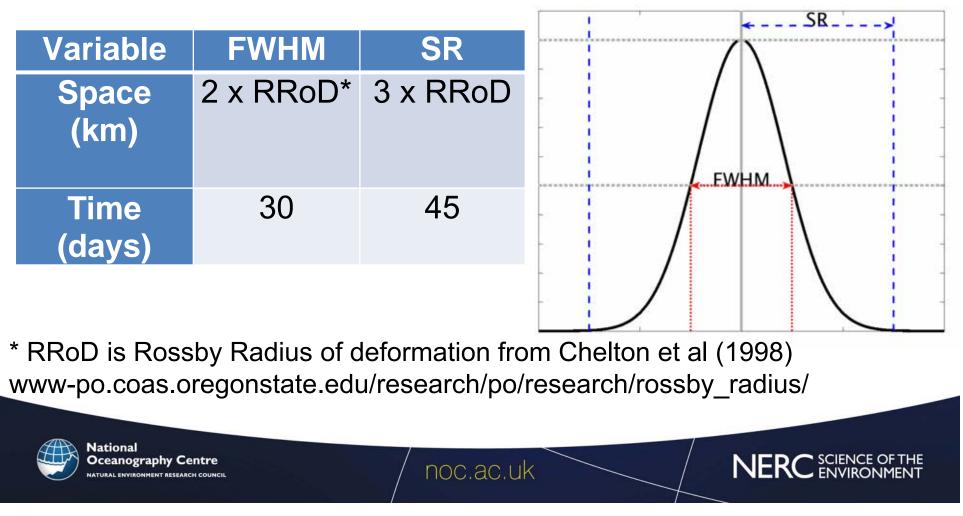
Sigma0 July 2017



Building a L3 SSHA Product

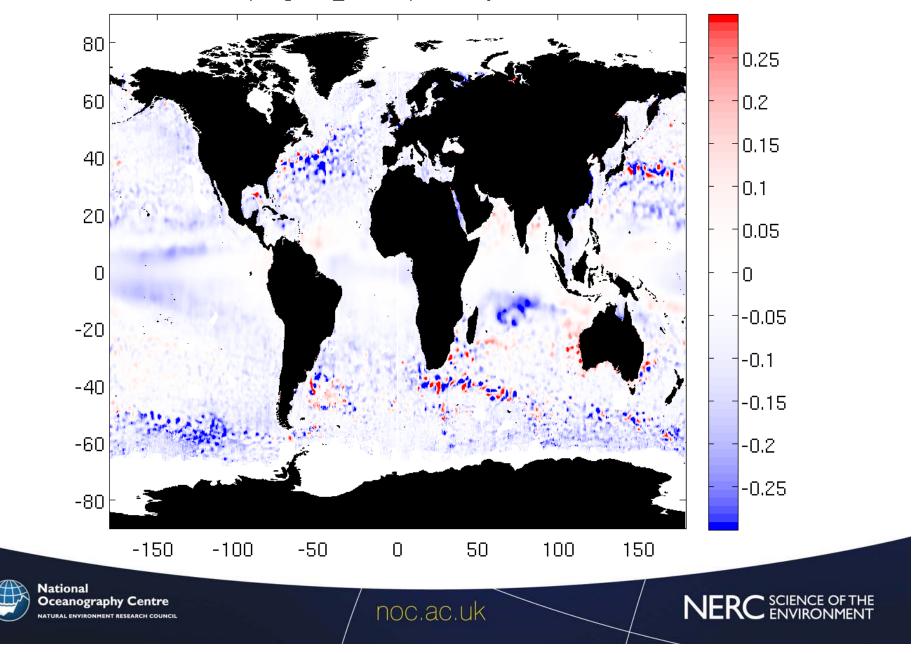
Spatial and temporal averaging

Weighted using product of normalised weights in space & time



GOP SSHA L3 movie

Global SSHA (weighted_median) from CryoSat2 for 20110530



GOP SSHA L3 movie



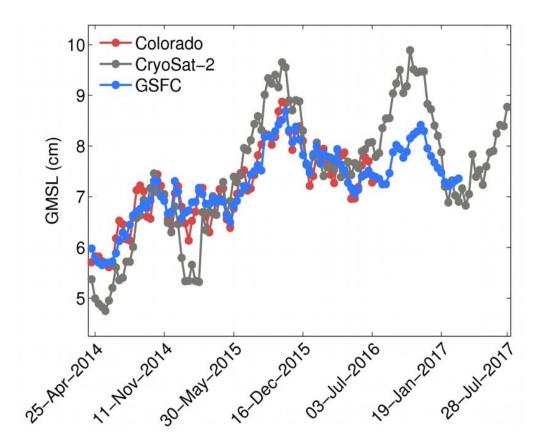
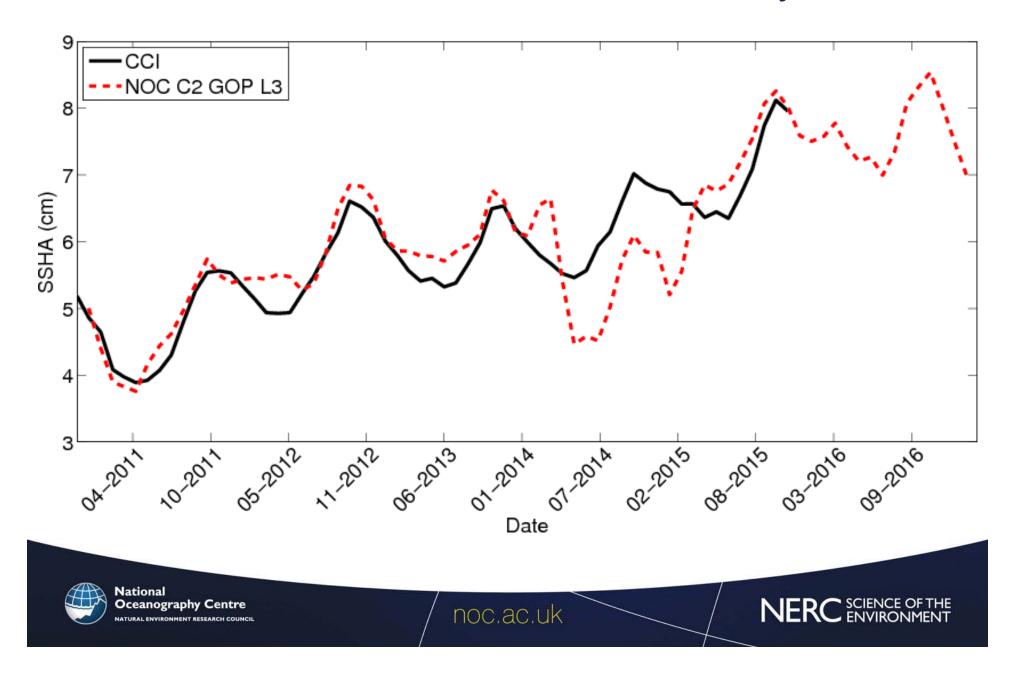


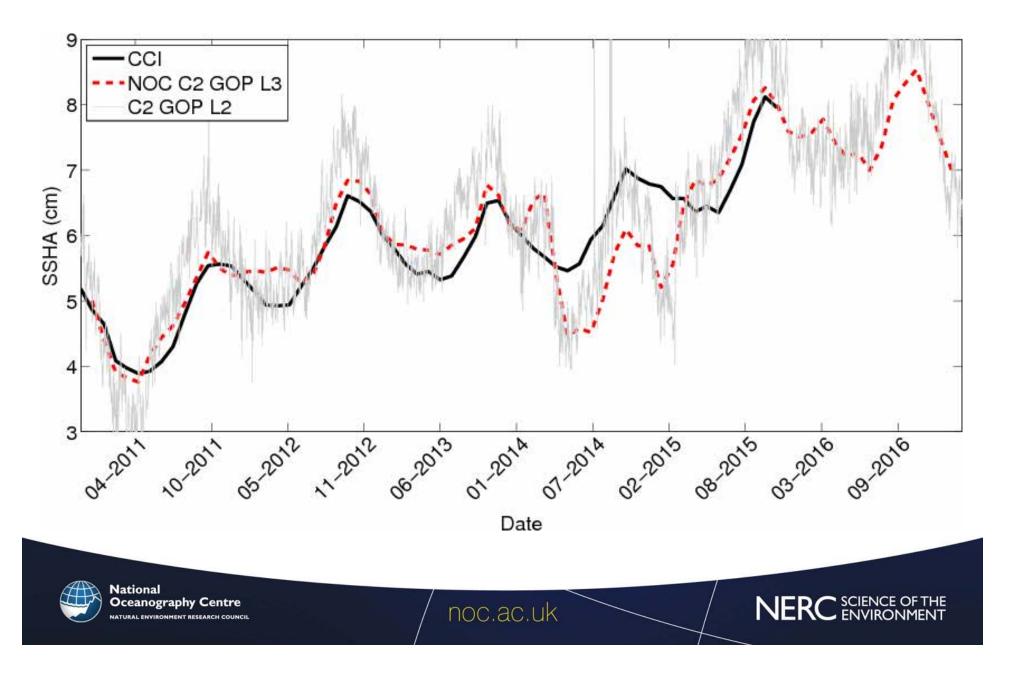
Figure 127. Global mean sea level (latitude < 65°) from GOP CryoSat-2 (grey) together with that derived from OSTM/Jason-2 at the University of Colorado (red) and GSFC (blue).

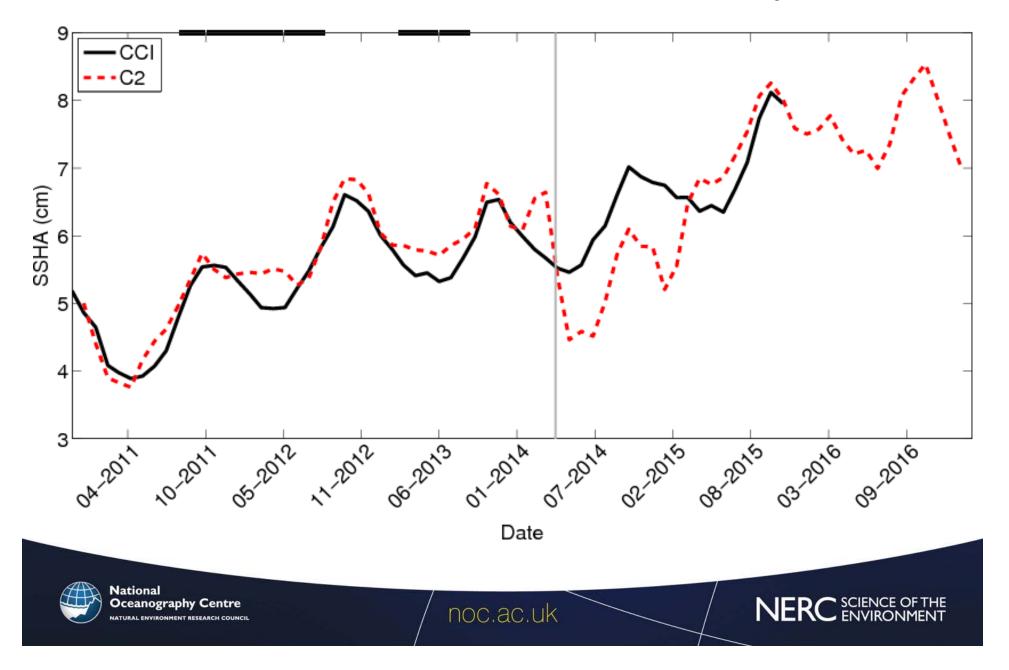
National Oceanography Centre

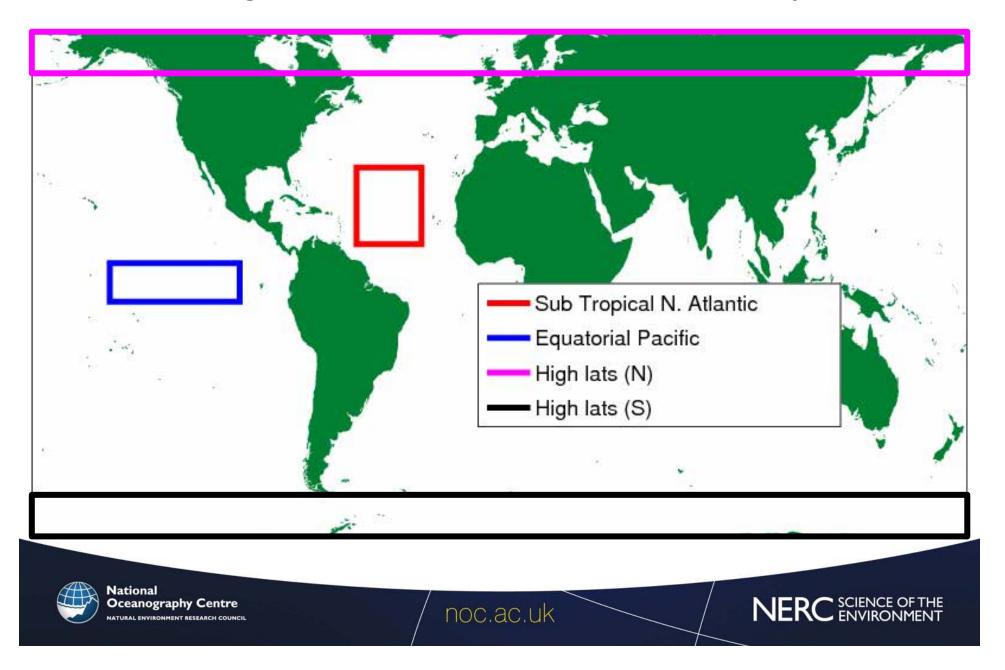
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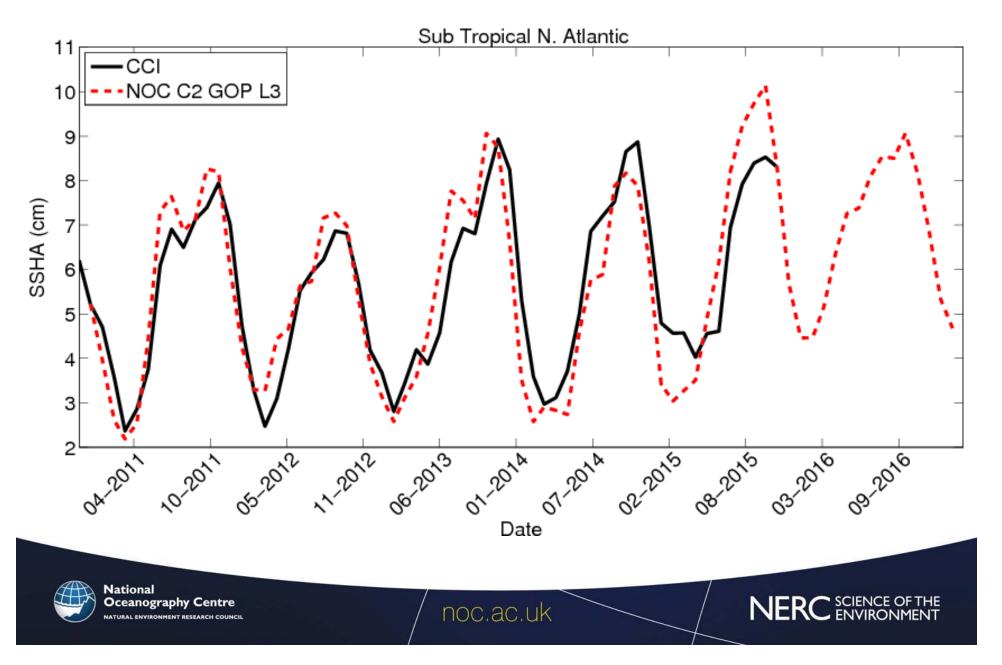
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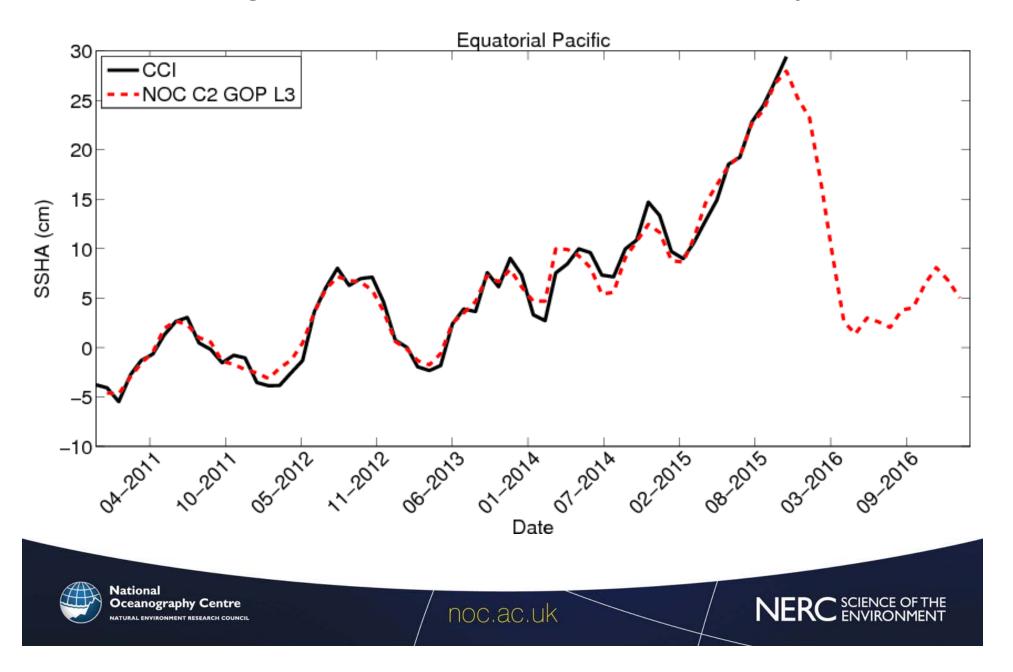


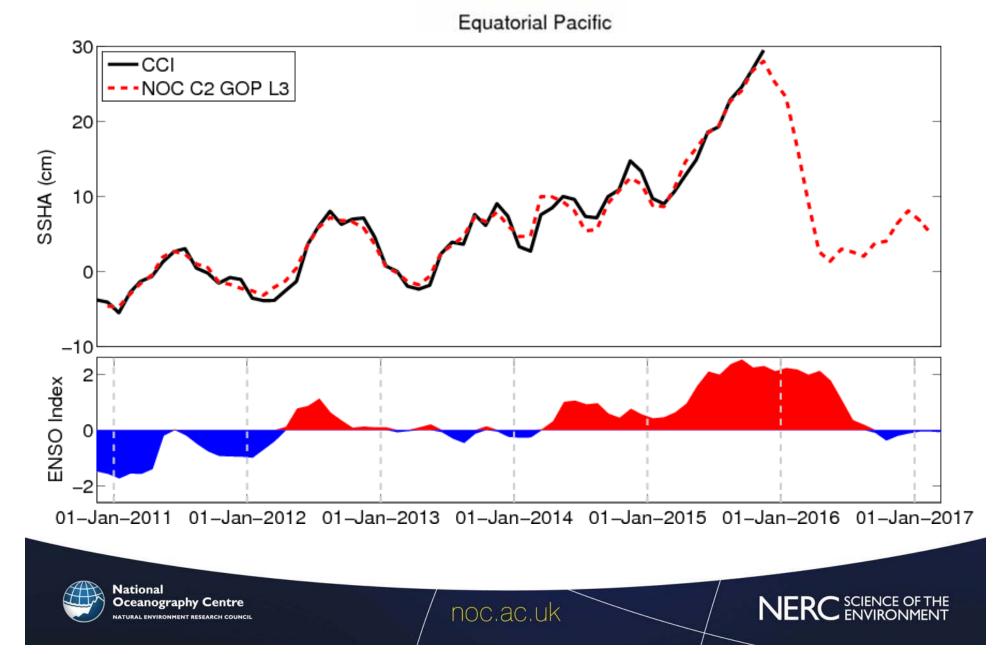


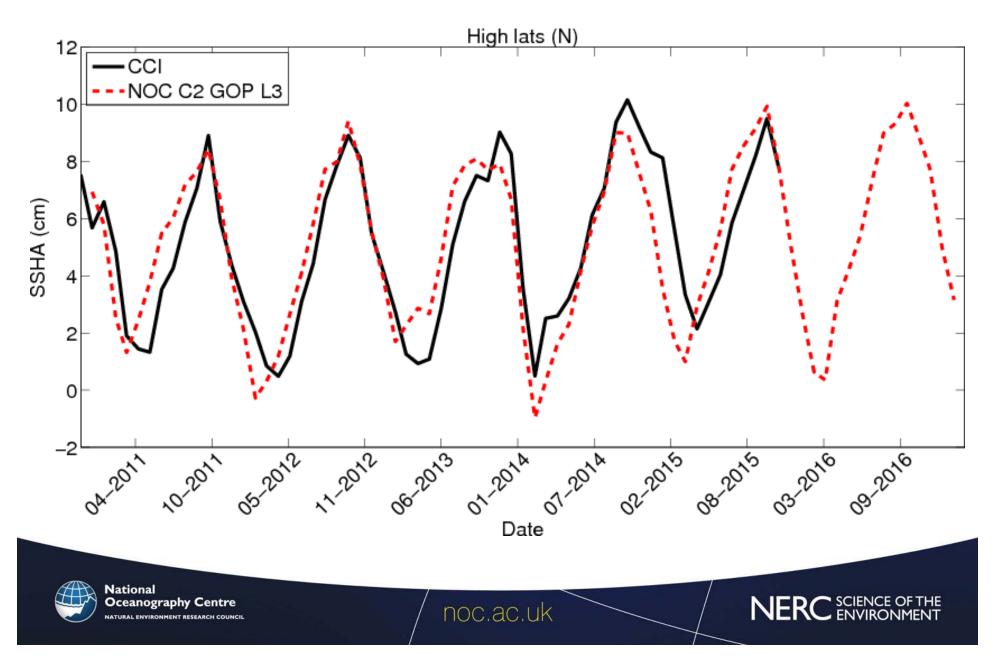


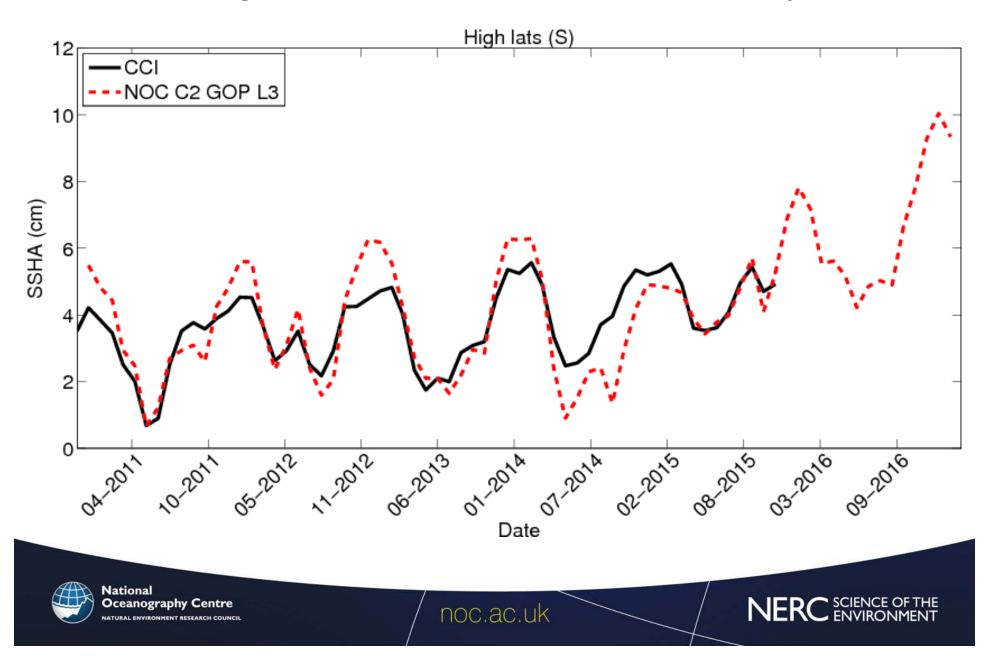












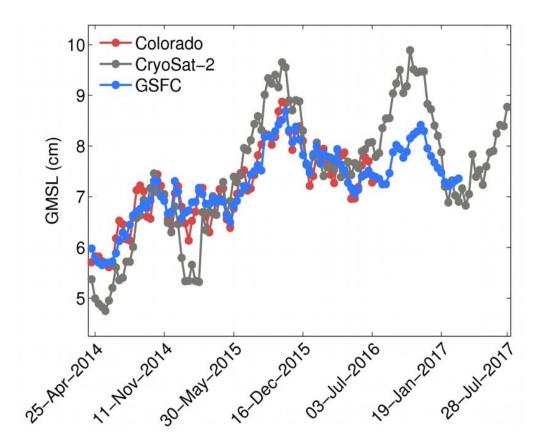


Figure 127. Global mean sea level (latitude < 65°) from GOP CryoSat-2 (grey) together with that derived from OSTM/Jason-2 at the University of Colorado (red) and GSFC (blue).



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Evolution to Baseline C



CryoSat Baseline-C Ocean Products

Types	Main Parameters	Mode	Latency	FMT	Specification (uncertainty)	Measured in <u>Baseline B</u>
L1b	 Coherently multi- looked echoes (SAR, SARin) Averaged Waveform Power (LRM, PLRM) Full engineering corrections applied 	LRM SAR PLRM SARIN	NOP (3 hours) IOP (3 days) GOP(30 days)	<u>NetCDF</u>	 Sea Level Anomaly (20Hz) None in initial MRD / Rival Envisat Significant secondary 	< 5 cm std < 0.5 mm/yr
L2 P2P	 Sea Level Anomaly Significant Wave Height Wind Speed Geophysical corrections provided 	LRM SAR PLRM PSAR	NOP (3 hours) IOP (3 days) GOP(30 days)	NetCDF	 wave height: None in initial MRD / Rival Envisat Wind speed: None in the initial MRD / 	< 1,2 m std
but not applied National Oceanography Centre Natural Environment Research Council		Updated corrections Content and format more aligned with S-3			Rival Envisat < 4 m/s std	

Summary

CryoSat Ocean Products available since April 2014 from ESA, then reprocessed from start of the mission – 7 years of data.

Good performance in terms of noise, validate well against TGs and ARGO, compares well with Jason products

Suitable to be used for an independent look at ocean processes

Ongoing evolution to BaselineC – including SAR and SARin

CryoSat Ocean Products nicely complement the ocean altimetry record from repeat-orbit missions

