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Listen to the ocean

### **Evaluating Sentinel-3A SRAL performance** near the coast of southwest England

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SENTINEL 3 Mission Performance Centre

Q⁄

OSTST Meeting, Ponta Delgada, Azores, 27-28 September 2018

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> The work performed in the frame of this contract is carried out with funding by the European Union. The views expressed herein can in no way be taken to reflect the official opinion of either the European Union or the European Space Agency.



### **Advantages of Sentinel-3A SRAL**

Intro



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#### **SAR instrument** (dual-frequency delay-Doppler)

- Smaller footprint
- Lower noise levels



Higher spatial resolution

(1) Improved accuracy near the coast

(2) Resolution of smaller scale dynamics (below large mesoscale ~O(100 km))





(source: https://Sentinel-.esa.int/web/Sentinel-/userquides/)



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(2) Resolution of smaller scale dynamics (below large mesoscale ~O(100 km))





#### Sentinel-3A data

- → 12 tracks
- Complex coastal morphology (different incidence angles)



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#### Assess both aspects in the coastal region of southwest England



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#### In-situ wave data

- Time-series from 17 buoys
- Good coverage of various coastal conditions (offshore to inshore)



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**In-situ data** to evaluate **performances** (with respect to PLRM mode) of SAR **significant wave height** and **velocity** obs.



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- → Analysis based on **PB 2.27 reprocessed** dataset (released Feb 2018)
- Cycles 002 to 031 (from Mar-2016 to May-2018) (cycles 001 incomplete for SAR; PLRM incomplete also in cycles 002 and 003)
- → 20 Hz Ku-band observations (variables swh\_ocean\_20\_ku and swh\_ocean\_20\_plrm\_ku)
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#### Sentinel-3A data processing: Custom distance from land

- Land mask based on ETOPO 01 (https://ngdc.noaa.gov/mgg/global/global.html)
- $\rightarrow$  1 arc-minute resolution (1.852 km)



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- → Example Cycle 006



### Sentinel-3A data processing

#### Example of open sea track (Track 94 - cycle 006)



#### Raw signal

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- Alongtrack noise in both SAR and PLRM
- PLRM characterized by larger noise
- Noise reduced applying moving average filter: Gaussian window with 50-bin FWHM (~17 km)

#### **Smoothed signal**

 Often (but not always) slight offset between SAR and PLRM





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### Datasets: (1) Sentinel-3A significant wave height

### Sentinel-3A data processing

#### Example of coastal track (Track 128 - cycle 006)



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### Sentinel-3A data processing

#### Example of coastal track (Track 128 - cycle 006)



#### Raw signal

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- Alongtrack noise in both SAR and PLRM
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#### **Smoothed signal**

- Often (but not always) slight offset between SAR and PLRM
- Marked differences near the coast





### Wave data from two monitoring programs:



- 1. Coastal Channel Observatory
- → 16 wave buoys in SW england
- Part of National Network of Regional Coastal Monitoring
- Time-series of swh, direction and period
- 30-min averages from Jan-2016 to Apr 2018

Further info at: *http://www.channelcoast.org* 

#### 2. <u>Western Channel Observatory</u>

- E1 buoy in front of Plymouth sound
- Mooring financed by NERC and managed by PML
- Time-series of swh and direction
- I-hour averages from Jan-2016 to present

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Further info at: http://www.westernchannelobservatory.org.uk/
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### Wave buoy timeseries (total)

- → Example from 3 buoys representative of different morphological conditions:
  - 1) Open sea

- 2) Coastal & open
- 3) Coastal & sheltered



### Wave buoy timeseries (total)



### Wave buoy timeseries (Aug 2016)



### Wave buoy spectra (total)

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#### **General characteristics**

- 1) Reduced SWH approaching the coast
- 2) Further reduced in sheltered regions
- Presence of tidal oscillations (not removed for the analysis!!!)
- 4) Main swells in open sea between NW and SW
- 5) Swell direction changes due to interaction with the coast (refraction)

### **Completely automated analysis**

- For each buoy found the two closest tracks
- → For each S-3A passage identified closest buoy observation in the timeseries
- Scatter plots between buoy observations and S-3A SWH every 50 bins from the closest point (~17 km spacing, matching scale of smoothing filter)
- Can be extended to a broader region, but is sensitive to dataset outliers/bad flagging





### Correlation plot: (1) Open conditions (Hub)





### **Correlation plot: (1) Open conditions (Hub)**



→ Good correlation between buoy and S-3A SAR at all distances



### **Correlation plot: (1) Open conditions (Hub)**



Good correlation between buoy and S-3A SAR at all distances
Similar good correlation for S-3A PLRM



### Correlation plot: (2) Coastal and open conditions (WBy)



→ Best correlation with closest point



### Correlation plot: (2) Coastal and open conditions (WBy)

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→ Best correlation with closest point (Increasing wave heights with distance from the coast)



### Correlation plot: (2) Coastal and open conditions (WBy)

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Correlation close to the coast not as good for PLRM (coastal contamination)



#### S-3A SWH observations consistent with operational model results



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- Decrease in SWH towards the coast significant
- Due to sheltering effect of coast morphology on dominant W to SW swells

Source: http://marc.ifremer.fr/resultats/vagues/modeles\_atlantique\_nord/



#### **Correlation plot: (3) Coastal and sheltered conditions (Tor)**

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Similar trend but correlation not as good as open case (even though same bay)

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Analogous performance for PLRM

#### Individual correlation-slope scatter plots

(1) Open

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#### (2) Coastal

(3) Sheltered



#### Individual correlation-slope scatter plots

(1) Open

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#### (2) Coastal

(3) Sheltered



Identify the combination of coastal buoy + S3 track to use:

**Question:** For which area buoy measurements are representative?

Solution: Wave model to identify the spatial correlation around buoy measurements

#### MetOffice WWIII-AMM7

→ Wave watch III model

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- → 7 km spatial resolution
- Hourly temporal resolution
- → From Apr 2014 to present
- Available at CMEMS



Computed correlations between closest point to the buoy and rest of model points

#### 4 parameters derived:

- 1) Correlation coefficient (r2)
- 2) Root mean square error (RMS)
- 3) Regression slope
- 4) Regression intercept

-0.1

-0.2

#### **Total correlation-slope scatter plots** (HuB: Open Sea)



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intercept







0.0

#### **Total correlation-slope scatter plots** (HuB: Open Sea)



#### Total correlation-slope scatter plots (WBy: Coastal and Open)

1.0

0.7

0.6

0.5



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intercept





#### Total correlation-slope scatter plots (WBy: Coastal and Open)



→ Identified 7 coastal open buoys







**SAR:** Correlation towards 1:1 ratio with decreasing distance from buoy (and coast)

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SAR: Correlation towards 1:1 ratio with decreasing distance from buoy (and coast) PLRM: No clear correlation with decreasing distance from buoy

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**SAR:** Correlation towards 1:1 ratio with decreasing distance from buoy (and coast) **PLRM:** No clear correlation with decreasing distance from buoy

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SAR: Correlation towards 1:1 ratio with decreasing distance from buoy (and coast)

**PLRM:** No clear correlation with decreasing distance from buoy

Correlation degrades sharply from 1:1 ratio approaching the coast (20 to 10 km from the coast)

### **Sentinel-3A SAR observations of SWH:**

- Accurate values close to shore (<20 km)</p>
- Accurate trends towards the coast
- Better performance compared PLRM

However not everywhere, not every time....

### Future Work

- Investigate performance based on conditions/locations (e.g. swell direction; wave period; wave height)
- Complement the analysis with HF Radar observations (waves and currents)
- Extend the analysis:
  - Broader region
  - Sentinel-3B observations

#### HF measurements still under processing (University of Plymouth)



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- Useful observations for wave coastal variations
- → Good site for Sentinel-3B

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