



Ifremer

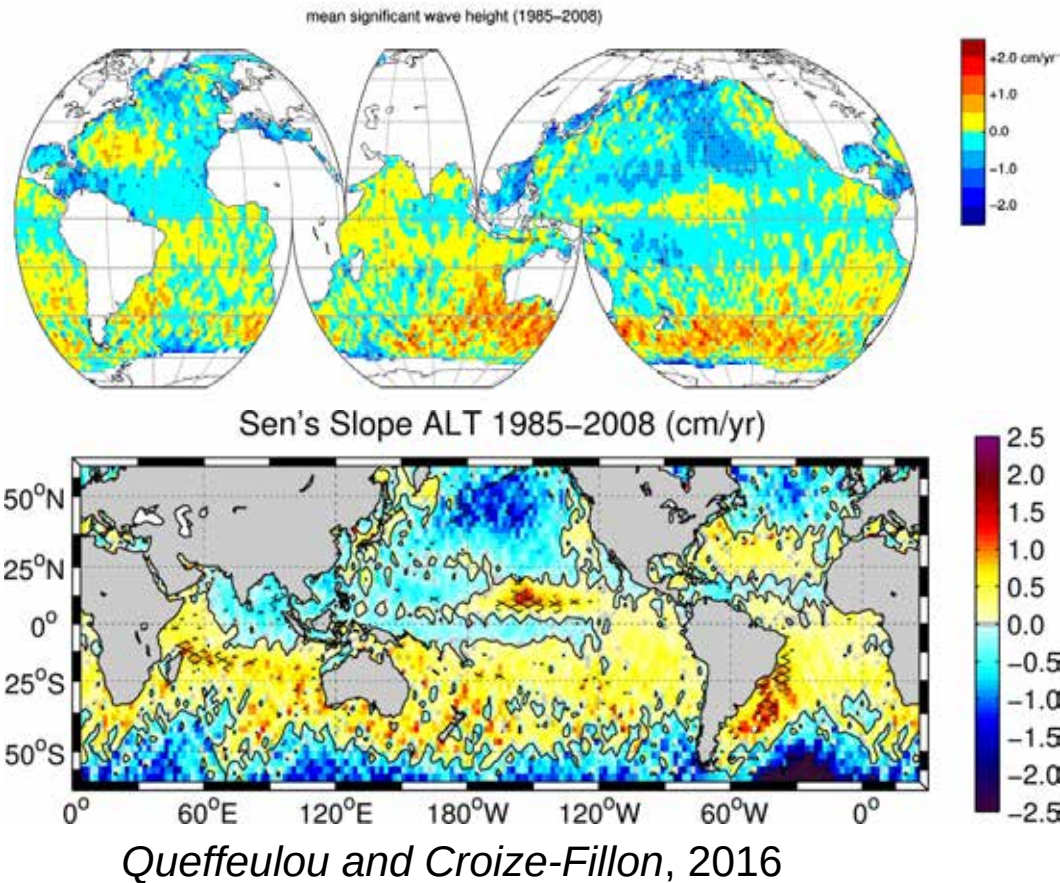
Wave climate observed from satellites: trends and inter-annual variability

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Motivation

Sen's slope with Mann Kendall Test – AVR Hs



Young, Zieger, and Babanin
(Science 2011)
- set the precedent

Monthly Average Hs (cm/yr) in 2
degree bins

Qualitatively agree but noticeable
differences

IFR magnitudes
-higher : -S Atl ; N Pac
-lower : near Australia

No consideration of inter-annual variability!

1. Data sources

- Altimeters: 1985-2017
- Synthetic aperture radars (SAR): 1995-2017

2. Climate Analysis: Trends vs Inter-annual variability

- Mean Hs (ALT)
- Mean Lp (SAR)

3. Conclusion

4. ESA CCI+ Sea State: sampling & consistency issues



1

Datasets

- Altimeters
- SARs

2 Data sources: ALT & SAR

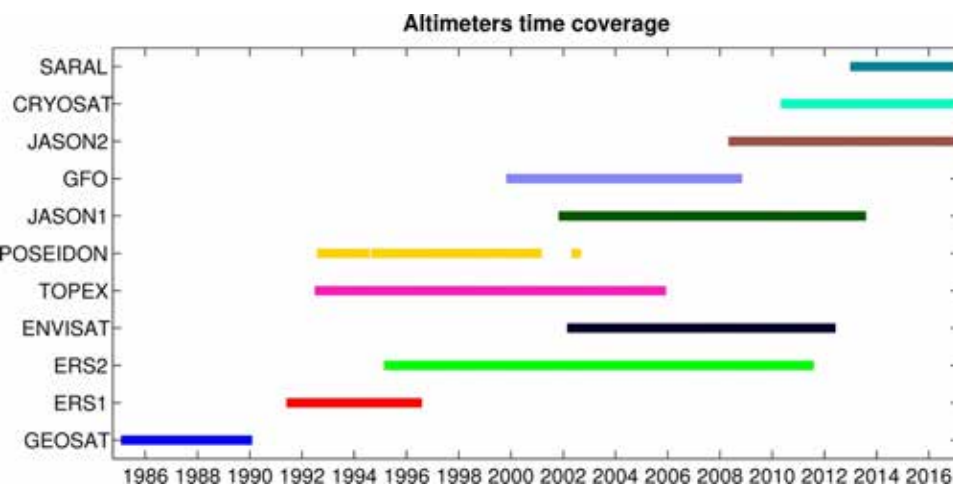
Altimeters - IFREMER - Hs

- Continuous coverage since 1992
- Quality controlled and calibrated to buoys (which are not consistent!)
- Consistent between platforms

SARs - GlobWAVE - Lp

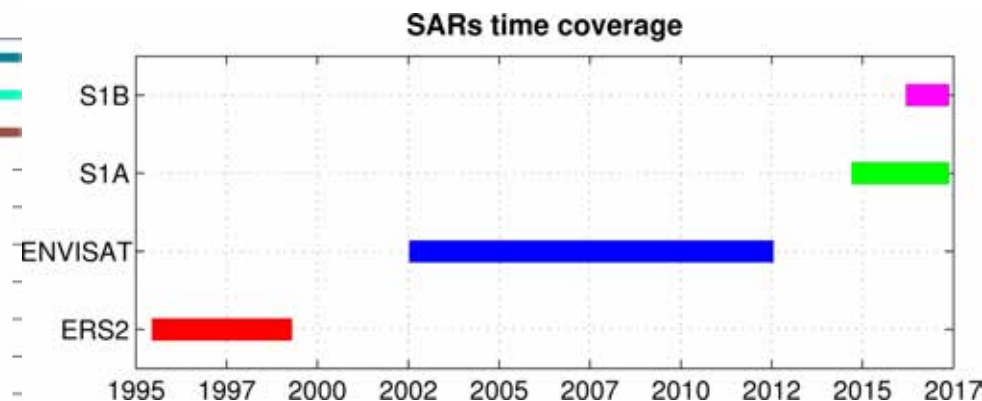
- Data gaps
- Quality controlled to buoys
- ESA CCI+ will revisit...

*Missing HY2, Sentinel-3



Queffelec and Croize-Fillon, 2016

*Missing ERS1



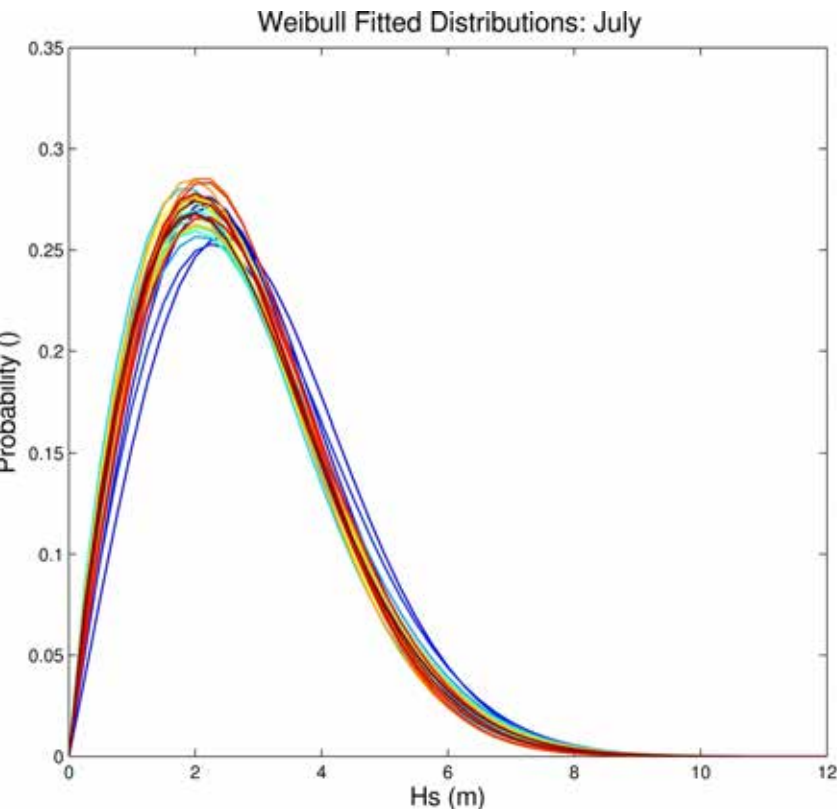
2 Data sources: Hs & Lp PDFs

Global Hs statistics

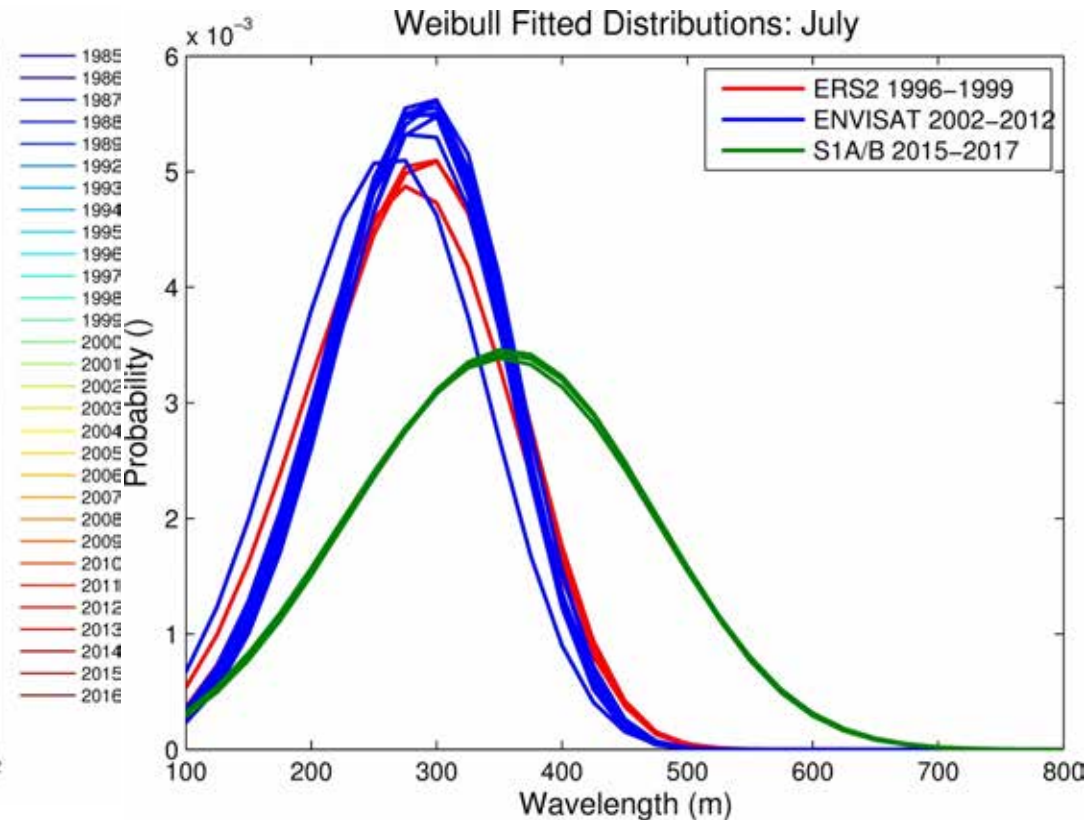
- GEOSAT is higher
- mean is stable for 32-year period
- larger deviations in extremes

Global Lp statistics (>azimuth cutoff)

- mean agrees: ERS2 & ENVISAT
- S1A/B PDFs are very different!
- subsequent analysis uses 1995-2012



Altimeters Hs



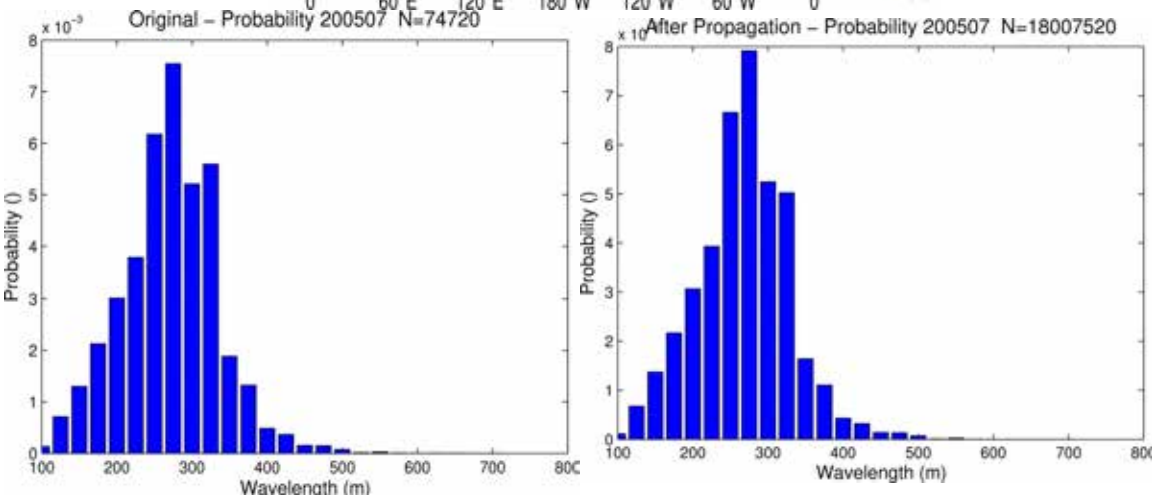
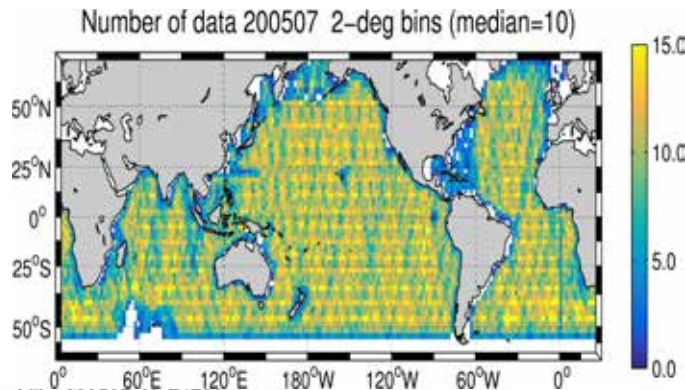
SAR Lp

2 Data sources: SARs Lp

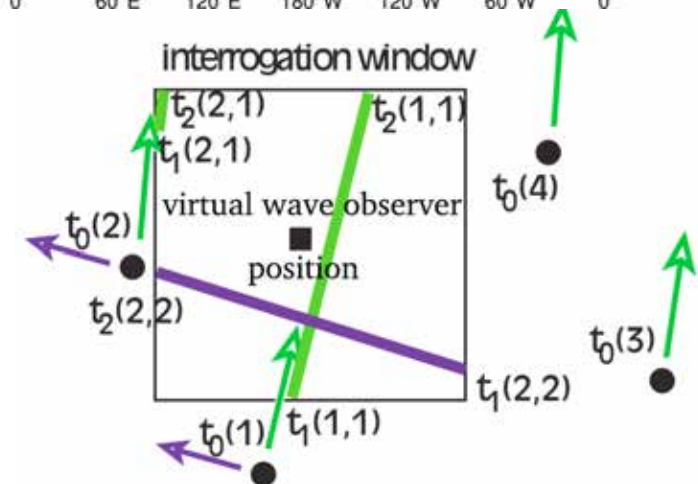
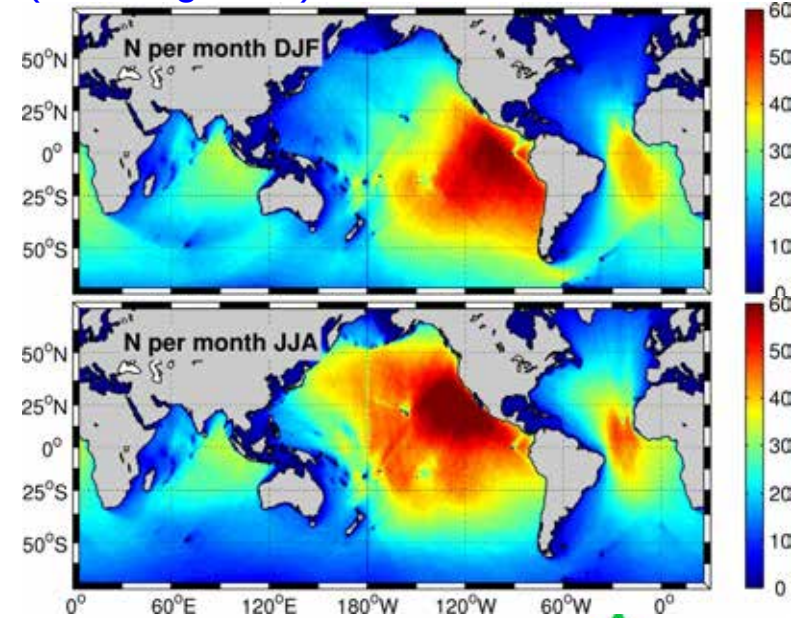
N/month are limited : ENVISAT ~ 12/month - (2 deg)

Swells decay slowly (10^{-7} m^{-1}) → forward propagate all wave partitions (>azimuth cutoff) along great circle routes at deep water group velocity

Enhances N and does NOT change the statistics!



Average N: ERS2 & ENVISAT
(crossing seas)





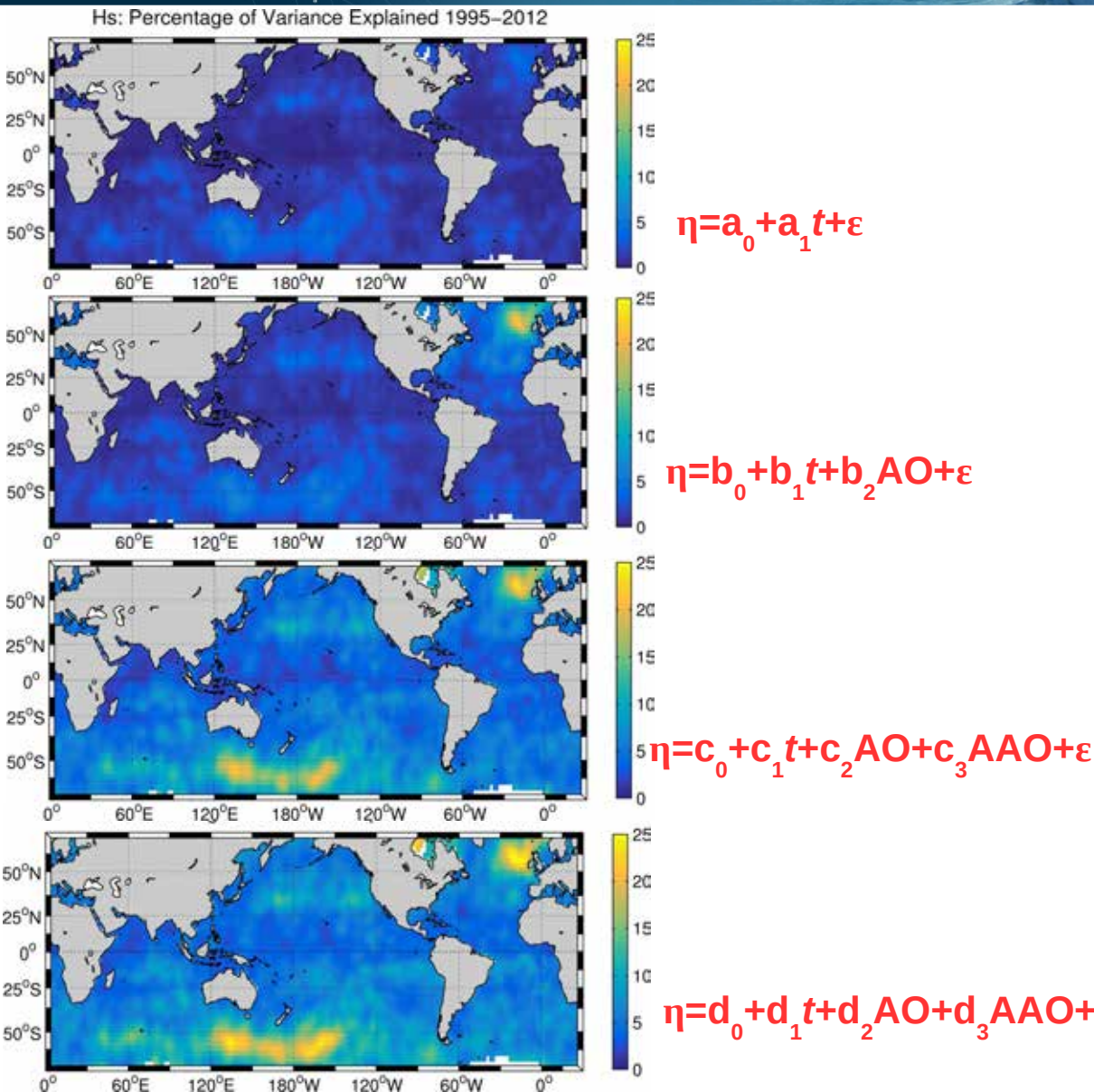
2

Results

-Trends vs Inter-annual variability



3 Results: Hs Multi-variant Regression



1995-2012 – 18 years

Hs

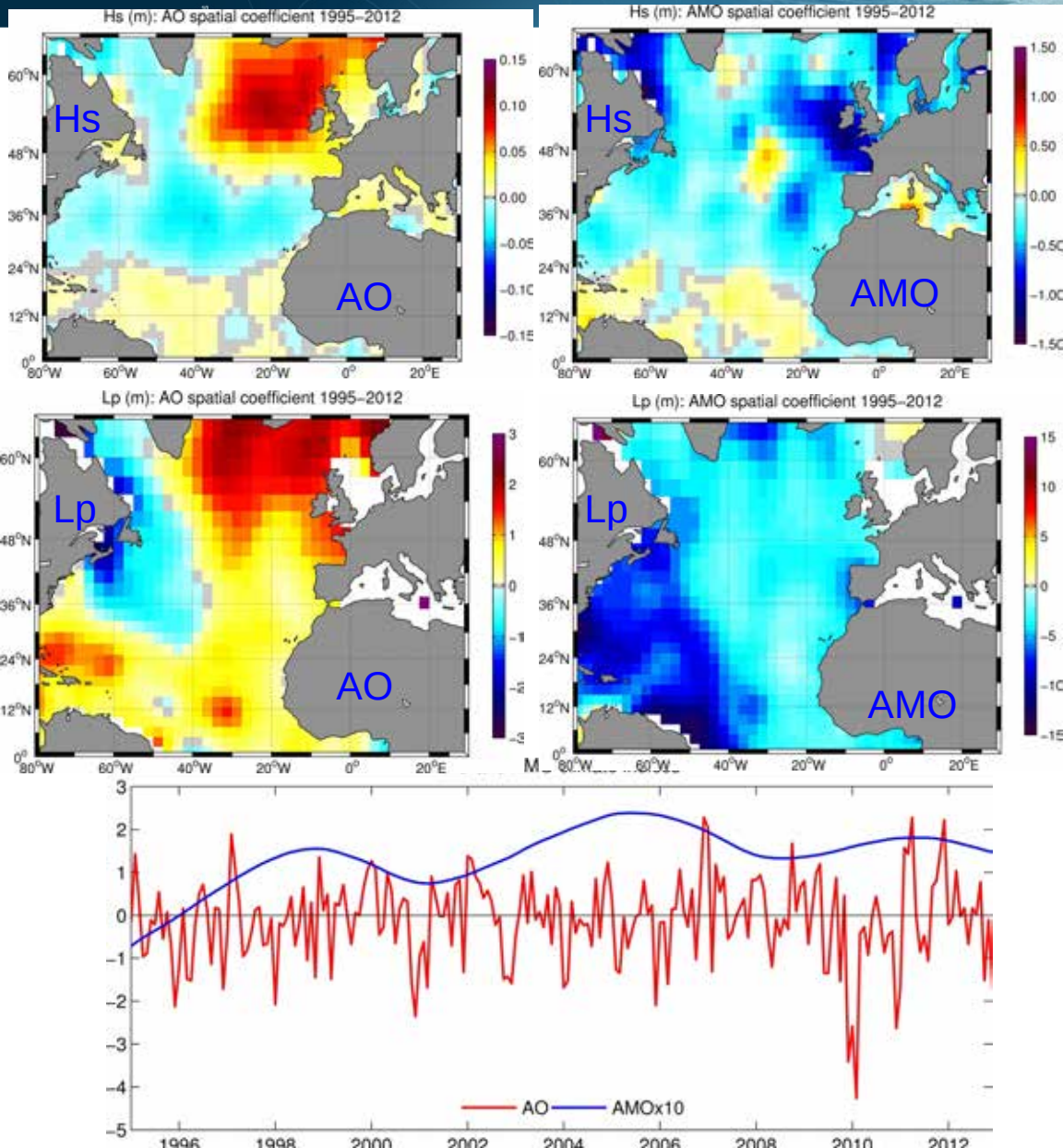
-AO and AAO explain more of the variability in the N Atl and SO >(10-20)%

-weaker relationships with ENSO, PDO, and AMO

Lp (not shown)

-weak relationships (<10%) with: NAO, SAM, ENSO, PDO, AMO,...

2 Results: Hs + Lp Multi-variant Regression



$$\eta = b_0 + b_1 t + b_2 AO + b_3 AMO + \epsilon$$

AO+AMO – explained 35% variance in domain

AO – typical dipole pattern
similar features in Hs and Lp

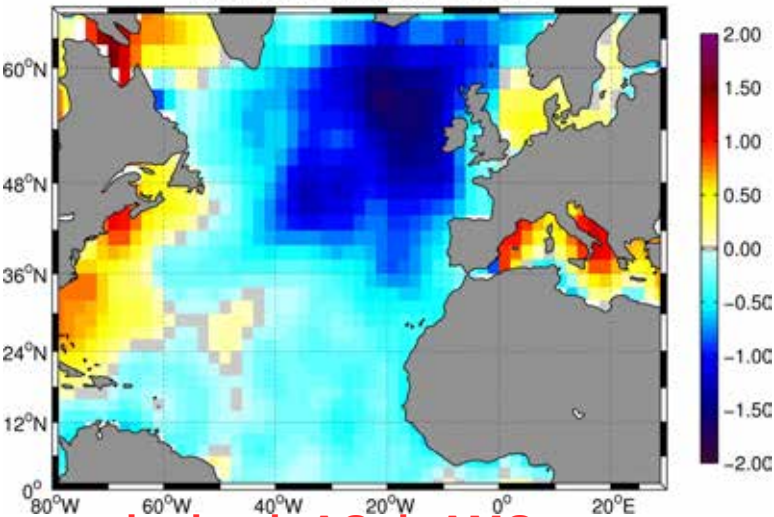
AMO: (+) during 1995-2012;
loading pattern is negative

Similar features in Hs and Lp

2 Results: Hs Multi-variant Regression

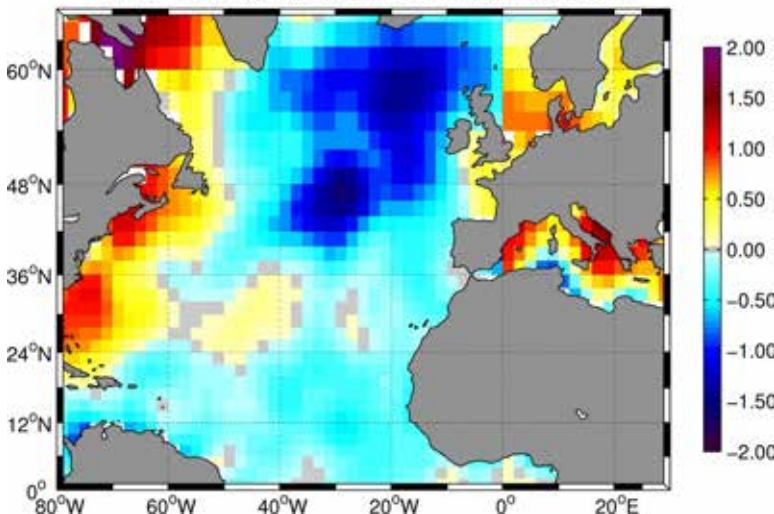
$$\eta = a_0 + a_1 t + \epsilon$$

Linear Trend (cm/yr): 1995–2012



$$\eta = b_0 + b_1 t + b_2 AO + b_3 AMO + \epsilon$$

Linear Trend (cm/yr) (with AO & AMO): 1995–2012

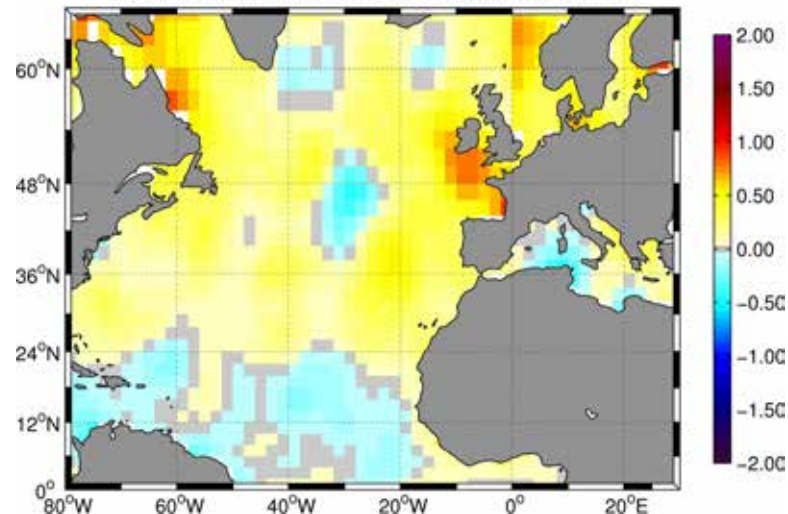


Patterns are similar

When climate oscillations are included
non stationary trend increases/decreases
in N/S

$$b_1 - a_1$$

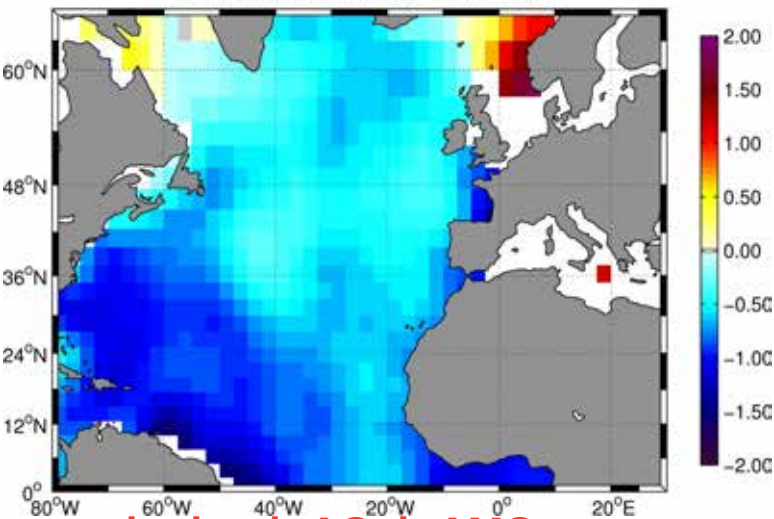
Hs Aliased Linear Trend $b_1 - a_1$ (cm/yr): 1995–2012



2 Results: Lp Multi-variant Regression

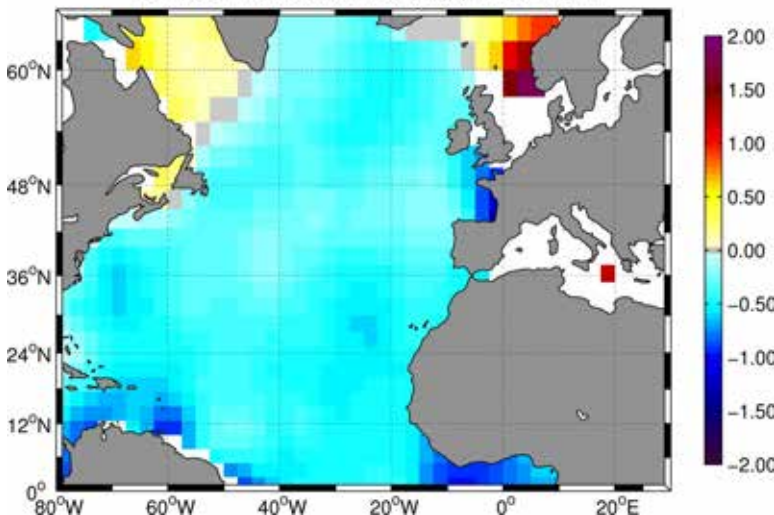
$$\eta = a_0 + a_1 t + \epsilon$$

Lp Linear Trend (m/yr): 1995–2012



$$\eta = b_0 + b_1 t + b_2 AO + b_3 AMO + \epsilon$$

Lp Linear Trend (with AO) (m/yr): 1995–2012



Near Norway – Hs trends disagree

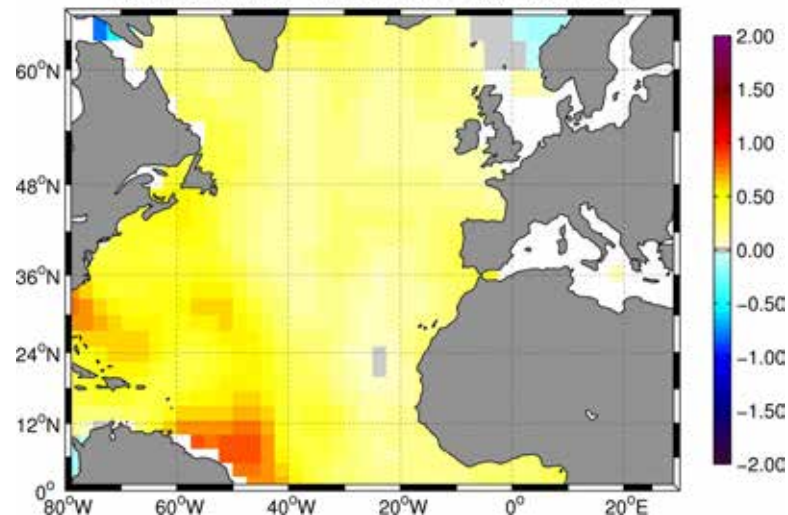
Decreasing wave lengths

When AO & AMO are included

-non stationary trend becomes positive
(less negative)

$$b_1 - a_1$$

Lp Aliased Linear Trend $b_1 - a_1$ (m/yr): 1995–2012





3&4

Concluding Remarks

- Trend conclusion
- ESA CCI+ Sea State



3 Conclusion

Trends from Hs and Lp are surprisingly consistent!

Once impact from inter-annual variability is reduced:

N. Atlantic – trends are reduced (closer to 0) and are still negative

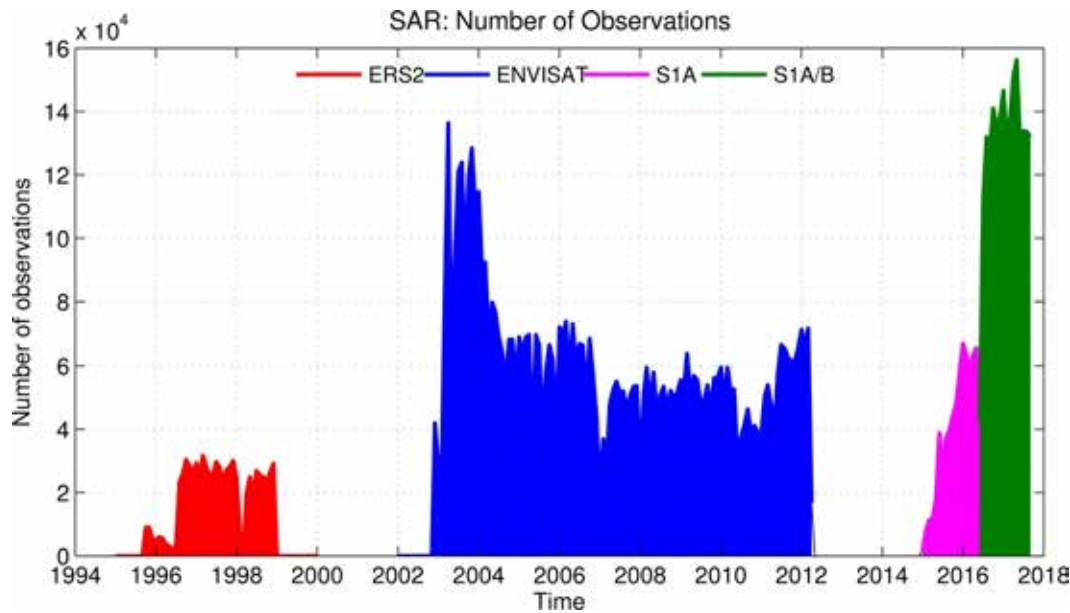
Inter-annual variability plays an important role in trends on short-time scales (<30 years)

Can we measure Hs ~ 1 cm/yr and Lp ~ 1 m/yr?

No error bars... prefer to use uncertainty ranges of variables and use Monte Carlo methods to estimate trend uncertainties

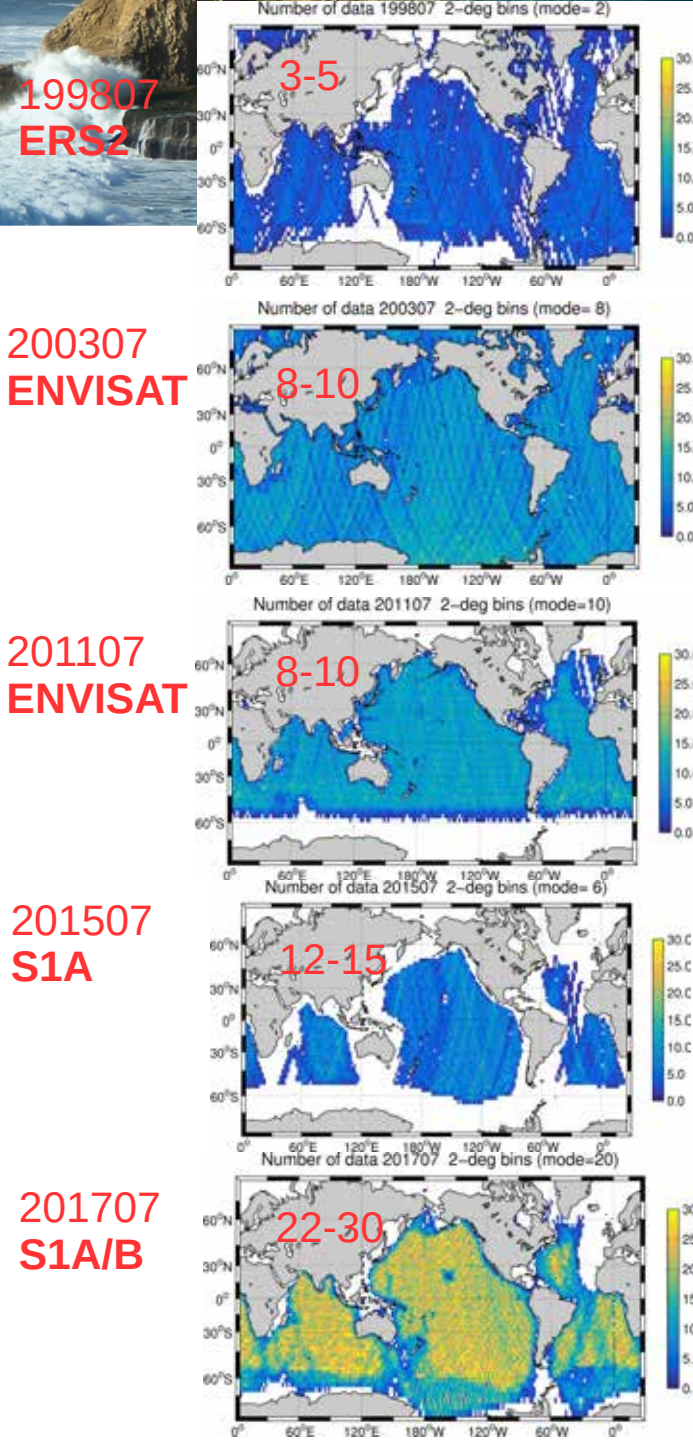
- ESA Sea State CCI+ will revisit

4 Sampling: SAR

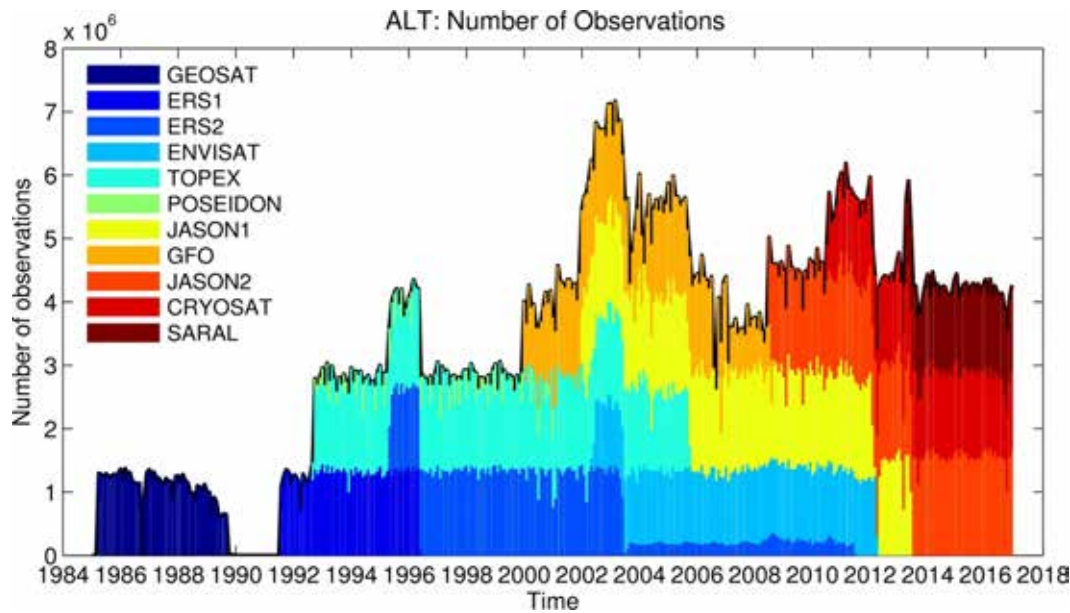


Number of acquisitions per month (L2-product)

- 2 data gaps: 1999-2003 & 2012-2015
- footprint, spatial resolution, noise are different between each platform → affecting the quality

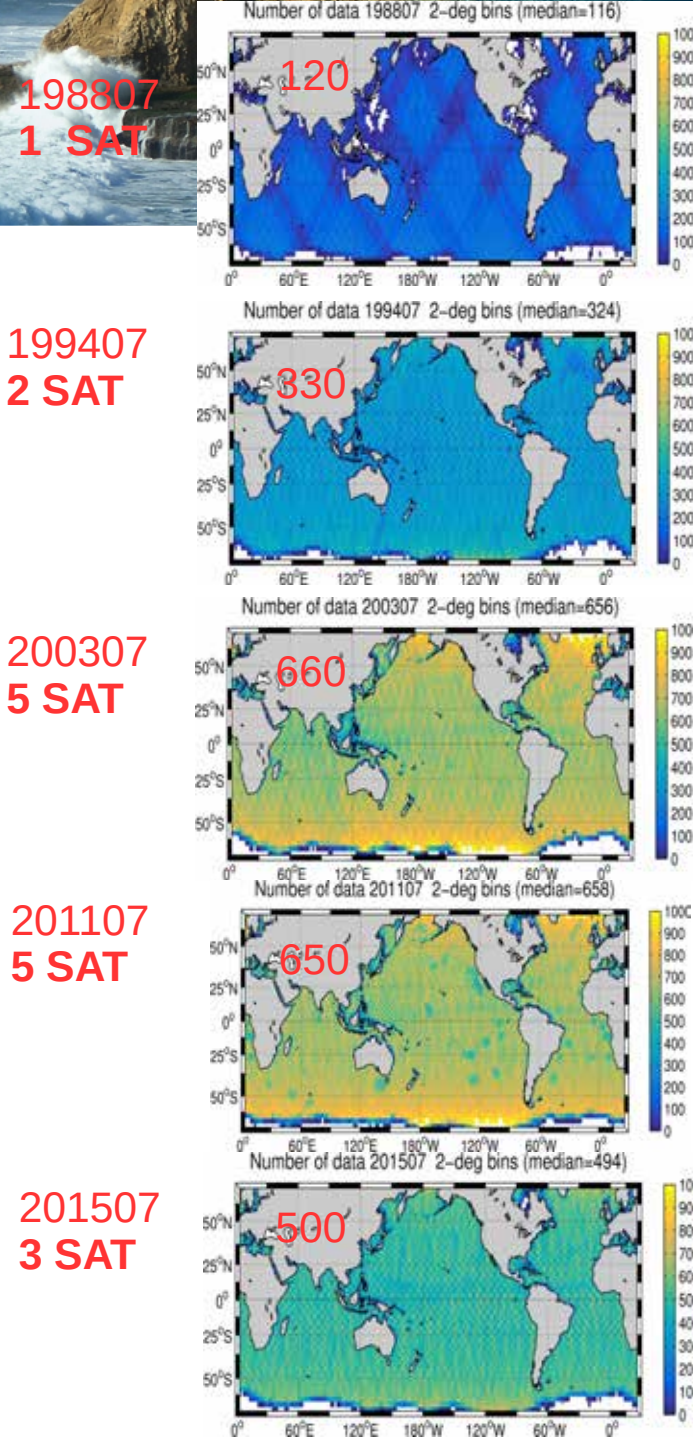


4 Sampling: ALT



Number of Acquisitions per month (L2-product)

- 1 data gap: 1990-1991
- 2-3 orders of magnitude more than SAR
- oceans are continuously observed >1993 with more than 2 platforms

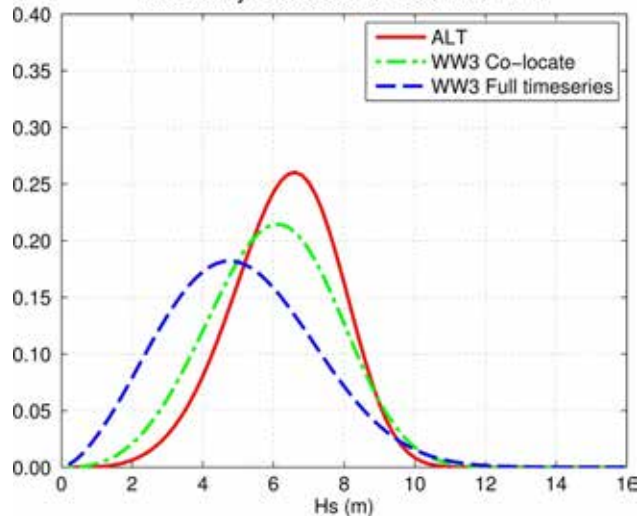


4 Sampling

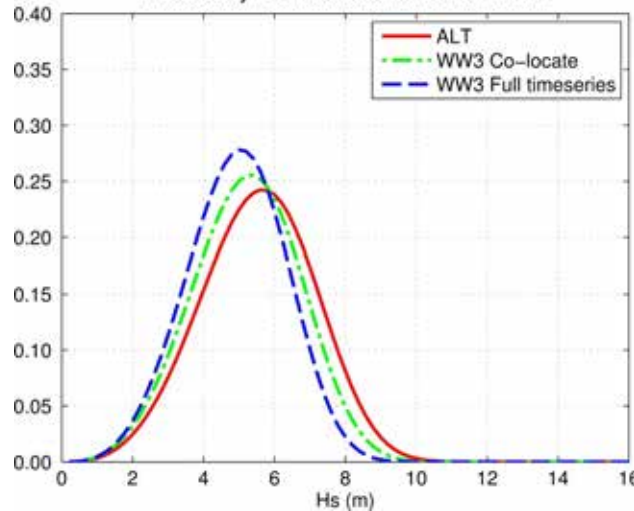
ALT: N. Atlantic

$$F(x; \sigma, \gamma) = (\gamma/x)(x/\sigma)^\gamma \exp\{-(x/\sigma)^\gamma\}$$

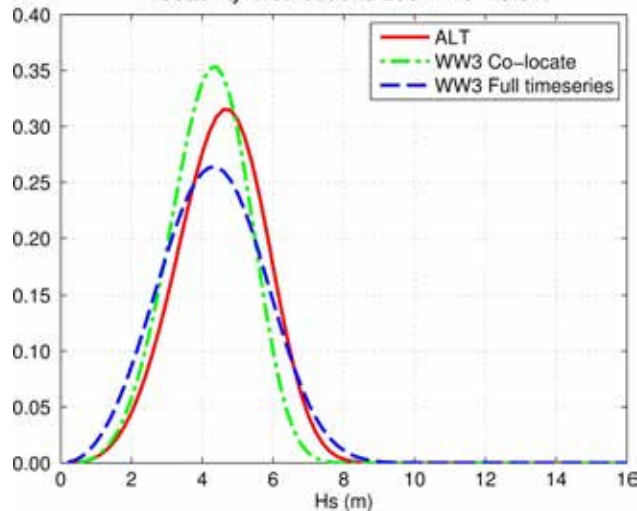
Probability Distributions 1986 Prc=1.7%



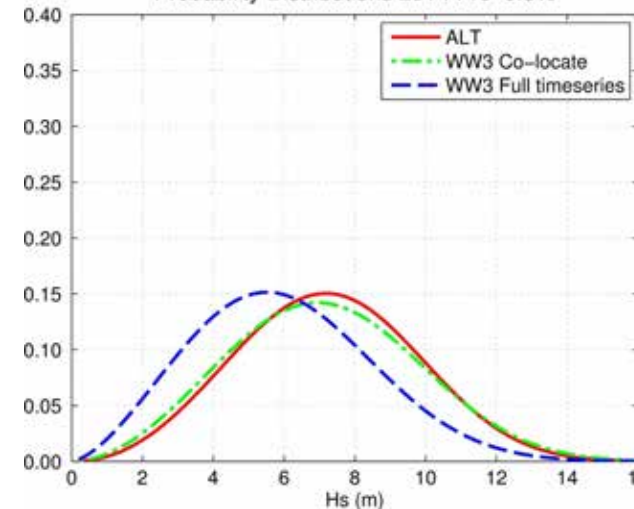
Probability Distributions 1993 Prc=4.4%



Probability Distributions 2004 Prc=10.5%



Probability Distributions 2014 Prc=8.3%



WW3 relative to ALT:
underestimates (shifted
to the left)

Full time series from
WW3 shifts

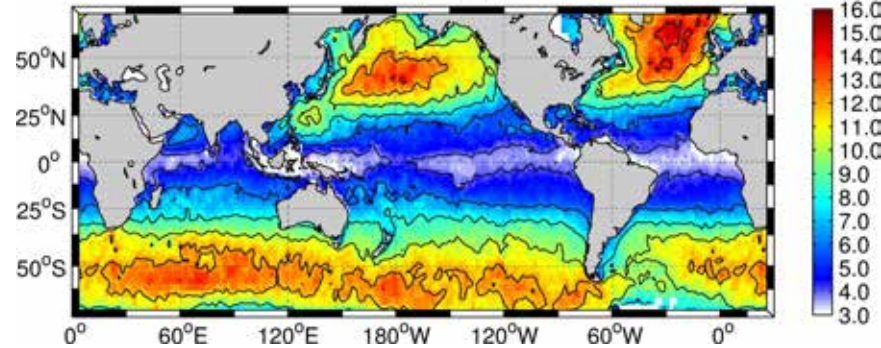
-Mean to left

-higher probability in
largest waves

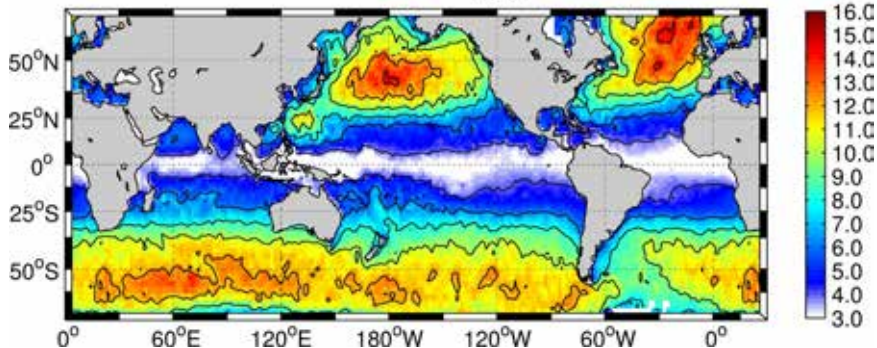
4 Sampling ALT: Extreme Hs (TR=10 yrs)



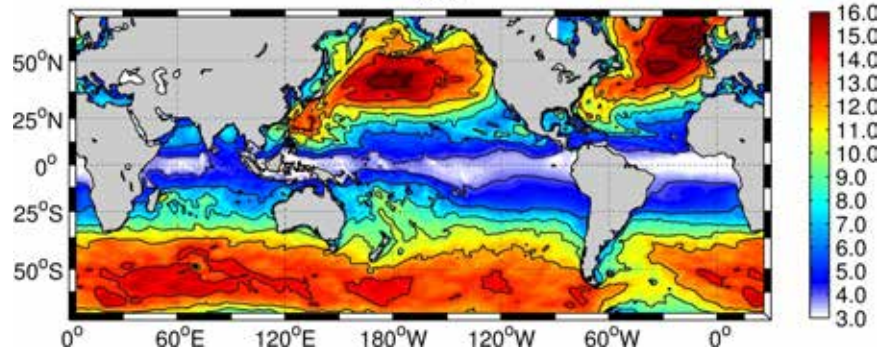
Altimeters: Hs $T_{\text{return}} = 10$ yrs



WW3 Co-locate: Hs $T_{\text{return}} = 10$ yrs



WW3: Hs $T_{\text{return}} = 10$ yrs



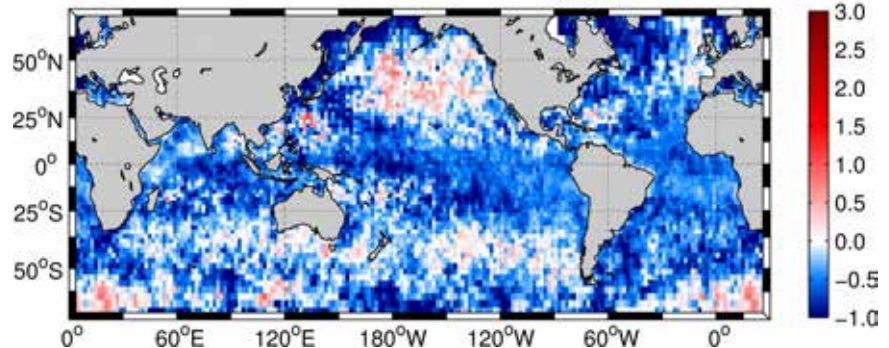
$$F(x; \mu, \sigma, \gamma) = \exp \left\{ - \left[1 + \gamma \left(\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} \right)^{-1/\gamma} \right] \right\}$$

Annual maximum using GEV 1985-2016

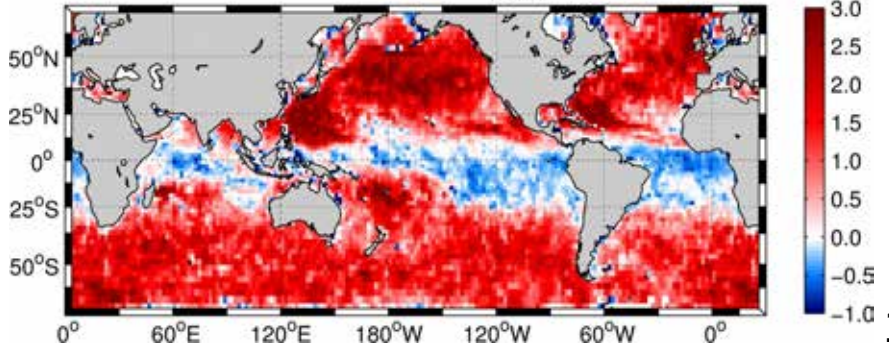
Altimeters miss important events!

Full time series >2.5 m compared to ALT

WW3 Co-locate - Altimeters: Hs $T_{\text{return}} = 10$ yrs



WW3 - Altimeters: Hs $T_{\text{return}} = 10$ yrs





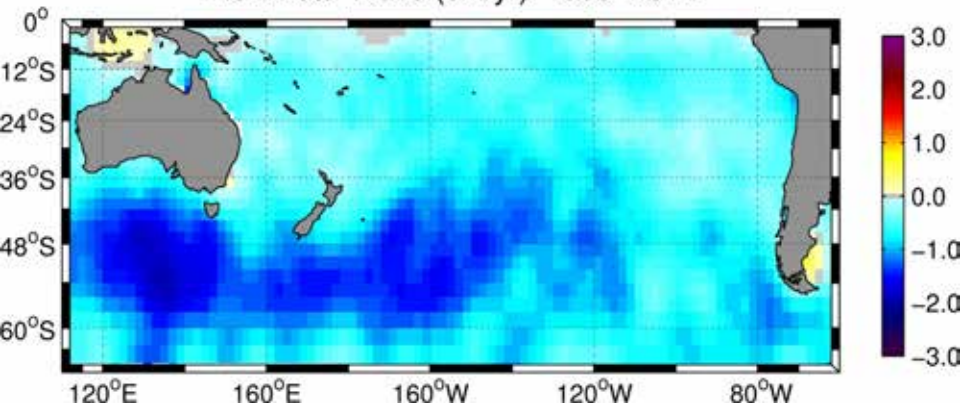
Thank you

justin.stopa@ifremer.fr

2 Results: Hs South Pacific

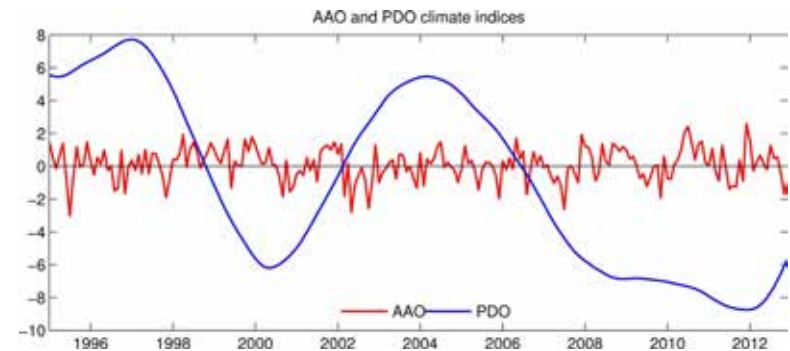
$$\eta = a_0 + a_1 t + \epsilon$$

Hs Linear Trend (cm/yr): 1995–2012



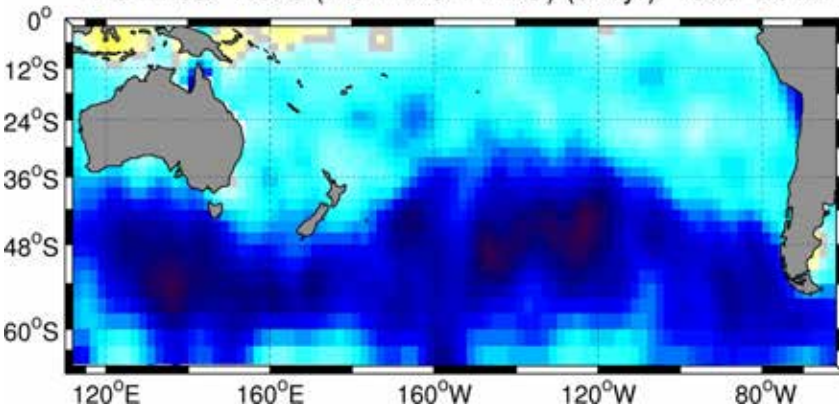
Decreasing Trends!

When climate oscillations are included
trend decreases (becomes negative)



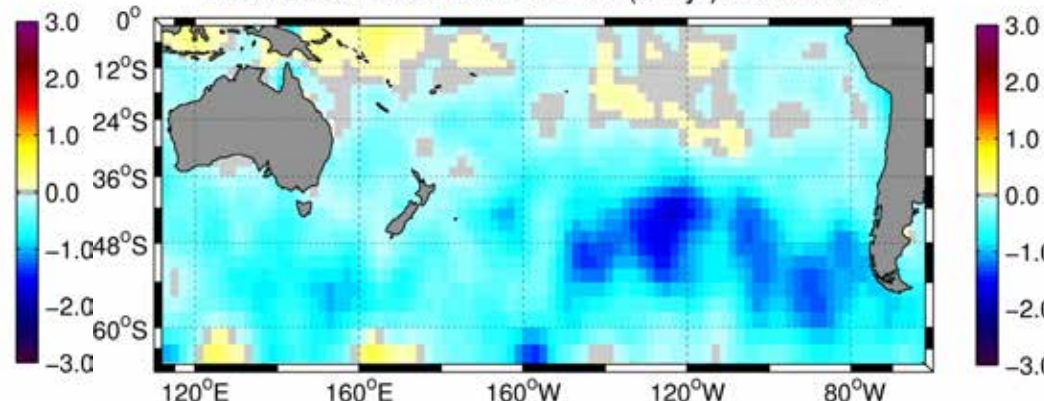
$$\eta = b_0 + b_1 t + b_2 \text{AAO} + b_3 \text{PDO} + \epsilon$$

Hs Linear Trend (with AAO + PDO) (cm/yr): 1995–2012



$$b_1 - a_1$$

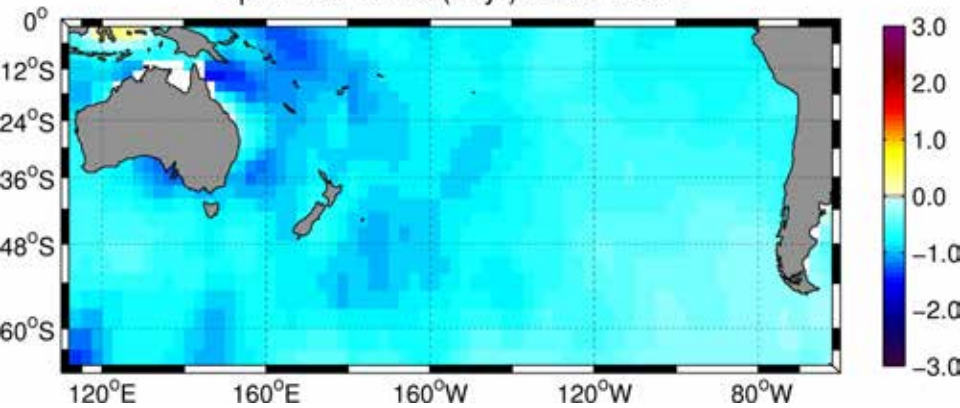
Hs Aliased Linear Trend $b_1 - a_1$ (cm/yr): 1995–2012



2 Results: Lp South Pacific

$$\eta = a_0 + a_1 t + \epsilon$$

Lp Linear Trend (m/yr): 1995–2012



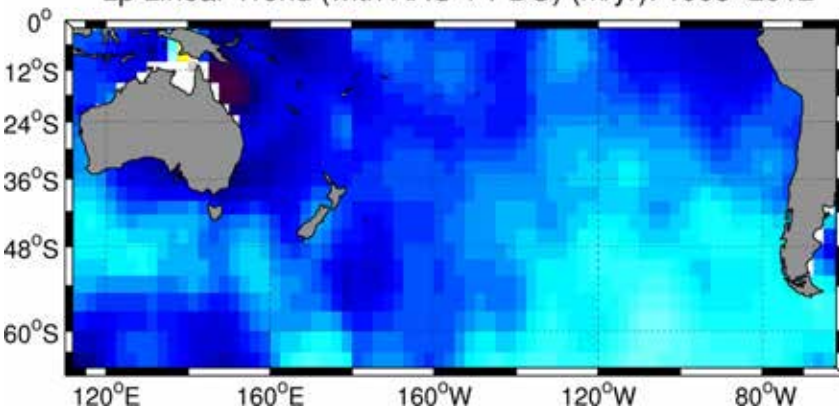
Decreasing Trends similar to Hs

When climate oscillations are included trend decreases (becomes negative)

Can we measure ~1 m/yr?

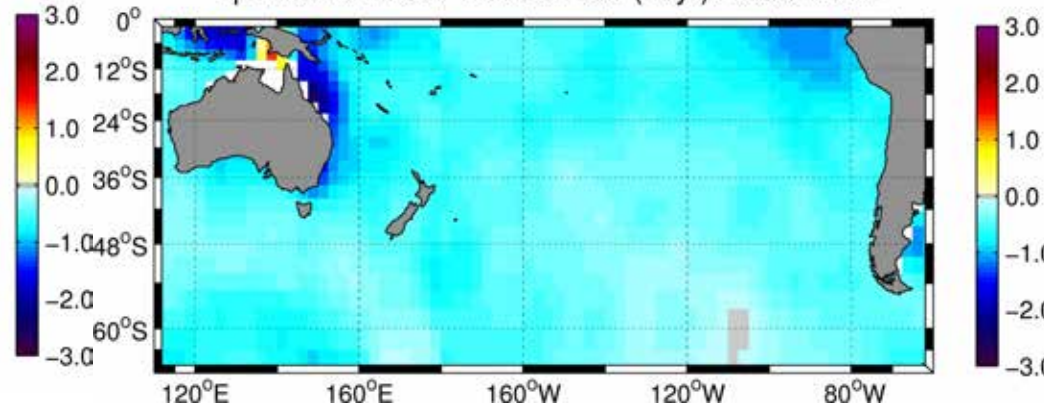
$$\eta = b_0 + b_1 t + b_2 AAO + b_3 PDO + \epsilon$$

Lp Linear Trend (with AAO + PDO) (m/yr): 1995–2012



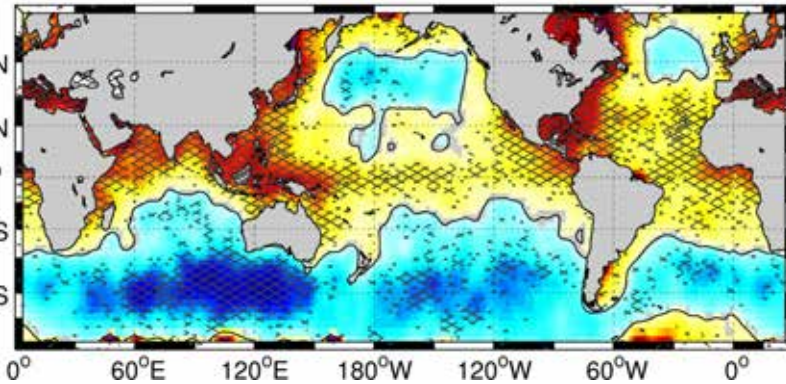
$$b_1 - a_1$$

Lp Aliased Linear Trend $b_1 - a_1$ (m/yr): 1995–2012



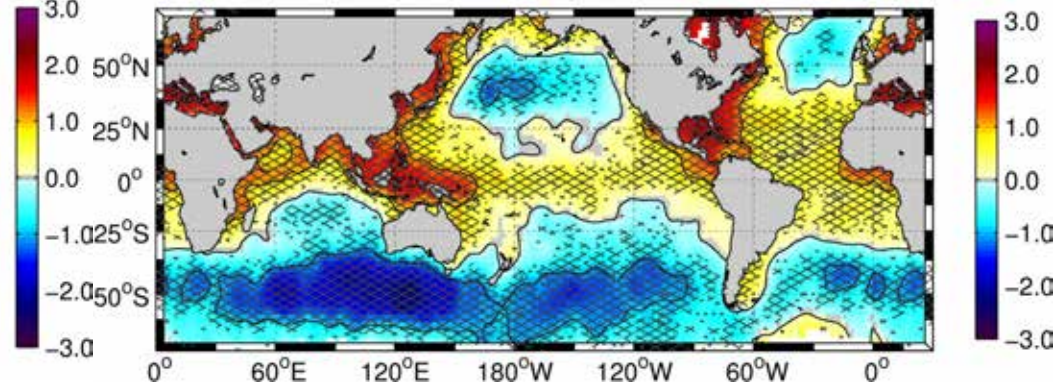
3 Results: Method comparison

Sen's Slope Hs AVR (cm/yr) 1993–2015



Same method as Young et al., Science 2011

Linear Slope (removal of seasons) Hs AVR (cm/yr) 1993–2015



Linear trend with removal of seasons

$$\eta = a_0 + a_1 t + \epsilon_a$$

Sen's slope with Mann-Kendall significance test

Linear trend with significance test

Patterns are nearly similar between the two methods: 1993-2015

Need to have Hs precision ~1 cm/yr