Instrument Processing Splinter Summary OSTST October 2011

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Main Topics

- General Comments ("parenthood")
- CryoSat Processing
 - Methods
 - Results
 - Conclusions
- Sea State Bias
- Radiometer Processing
- Recommendations and Plans

General Comments

- SAR is the wave of the future
- Disappointing not to have Hy2A results
- Processing requires full, correct model of system instrument, propagation, surface
 - Essential for SAR processing of CryoSat (elliptical beam, 2D Att)
- Don't solve for things known well enough a priori, e.g., if attitude is well controlled, known, plug it in and use MLE3 not MLE4
 - BUT, then need to insure "consistency" between Jason-1 that needs MLE4 and Jason-2 done with MLE3
 - CNES recommends MLE4 for open ocean
- See Recommendations
 - We know how to improve Sea State Bias, but implementing it will be messy
 - We know how to improve Radiometer processing GDR-D

CryoSat-2 Processing

- LRM, SAR waveforms (WF) on L1B
 - Make SAR into WF like standard altimeter (LRM)
 - Stack, align
 - CLS Numerical retracking
- Results
 - Reduced noise, but can be bias
 - Generally good agreement with some empirical corrections reaches near-Jason accuracy
- Conclusions, comments
 - Need to understand some discrepant results
 - Most problems have been identified, fixes known. Many will be corrected in Feb 2012 software delivery
- (Not directly addressed in Instrument Processing) To make fully usable for SSH, SSHA needs consistent corrections
 - Tropo, Iono, SSB
 - Time Tag issue
 - Cal/val

Sea State Bias Highlights

- Ngan Tran: 3D model with wave period (Tm) from WaveWatch-III (1 deg, 6 hr, ECMWF winds)
 - Improves along-track RMS by ~ 1.25 cm^2, especially in stormy or strong current areas (even though mean model diff is not large) and near coasts.
 - Improvement in Jason crossover ~ 0.2 cm^2, but not in EnviSat (other problems in data?)
 - Changes Jason-1 (1-293) sea level trend from 2.56 to 2.25 mm/yr.
 Regional changes -1 mm/yr in some areas, especially southern ocean
- Ole Andersen: Long Term Trend
 - CLS non-parametric model from RADS shows -0.76 mm/yr from 1993-2010
 - Shows up to -2.5 mm/yr in southern ocean: south of -40 about half of sea level trend could be attributed to SSB trend
 - Lower coherence of sea level change with thermosteric effect when SSB applied

Radiometer Highlights

- Calibration remains crucial "assisted" for I/GDR; longterm, multi-sensor analysis essential for full accuracy (1 mm/yr)
 - Built-in calibration could be crucial for climate mission
- Significant improvements have been made for coastal processing
- Large-scale CLS project to compare data to SSMI
 EnviSat MWR has good agreement
- Rain, ice flagging can be important in comparisons

Recommendations and Plans

- CryoSat-2 provides excellent data, but it needs consolidated processing, product for general use
 - IGDR needs MOE in a couple of days (who will do it?)
 - Who will pull all the pieces together to get good SSHA?
 - Need additional cal/val
- Investigate next step in retracking: numerical/non-parametric retracking (models: full convolutional; tabularized model (derivatives); parametrized)
 - Can it be made efficient for operational processing?
 - Are errors understood?
- Sea State Bias Model
 - Improved models understood; implementation somewhat messy but should be done by ?? (Will not be possible in GDR-D)
 - Need to look at long term trend (also recent paper claiming large trend in wind speed)
- Radiometer processing
 - Improved processing will be implemented for GDR-D
 - Continued multi-sensor analysis is important
 - Intercomparison of coastal algoirthms should be done

BACKUP

Processing Highlights

- Methods
 - Residuals
 - External data
- Results
 - Improvement
- Conclusions, comments
 - Models understood; implementation relatively straight forward
- Other
 - Other