

High resolution wind fields over the Black Sea derived from Envisat ASAR data using an advanced wind retrieval algorithm

**Werner Alpers⁽¹⁾, Alexis Mouche⁽²⁾, Andrei Yu. Ivanov⁽³⁾, and
Burghard Brümmer⁽⁴⁾**

(1) Institute of Oceanography, University of Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany

(2) CLS Radar Applications Division, Brest, France

(3) P.P. Shirshov Institute of Oceanology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia

(4) Meteorological Institute, University of Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany

In this investigation we apply a new wind retrieval algorithm developed by Mouche et al. 2012 to wind fields over the Black Sea.

Mouche, A., K.-F. Dagestad, F. Collard, G. Guitton, B. Chapron, J. Johannessen, V. Kerbaol, and M. W. Hansen, 2012: On the use of Doppler shift for sea surface wind retrieval from SAR, IEEE Trans. Geosci. Remote Sens., in press.

It uses three sources of information on wind direction:

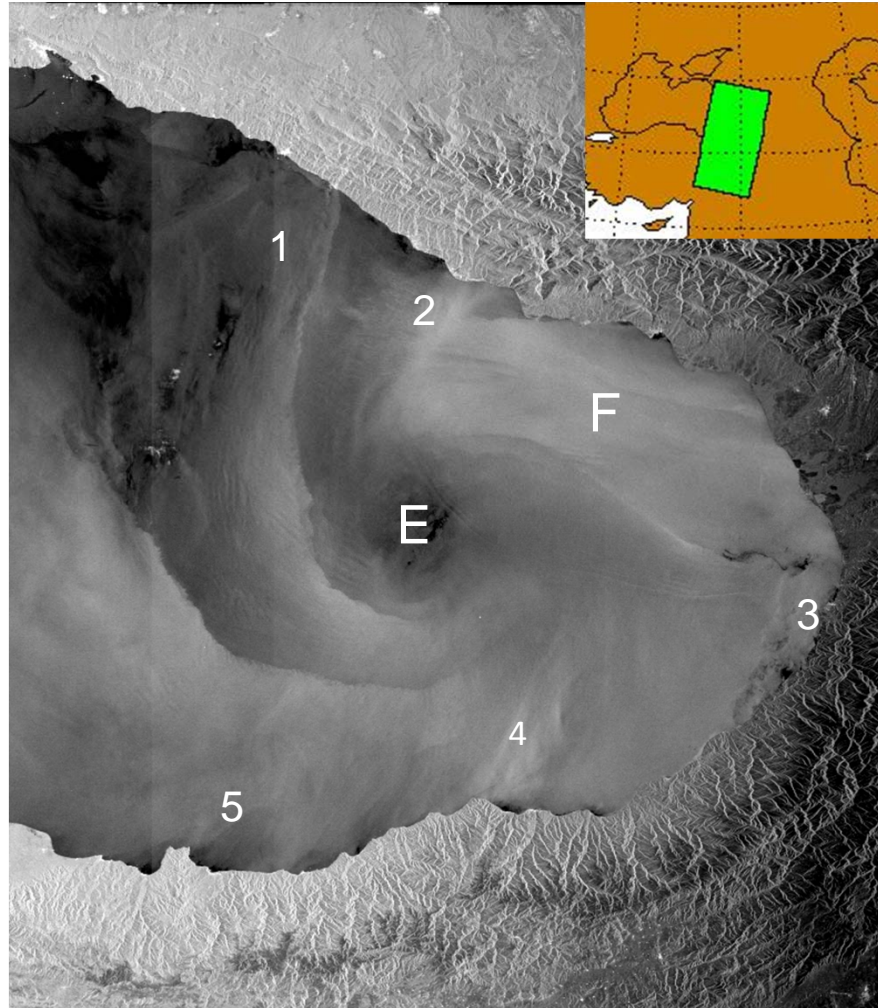
- 1) Model winds**
- 2) Normalized radar cross section**
- 3) Doppler shifts extracted from SAR data**

All three sources of Information are combined using the Bayesian method

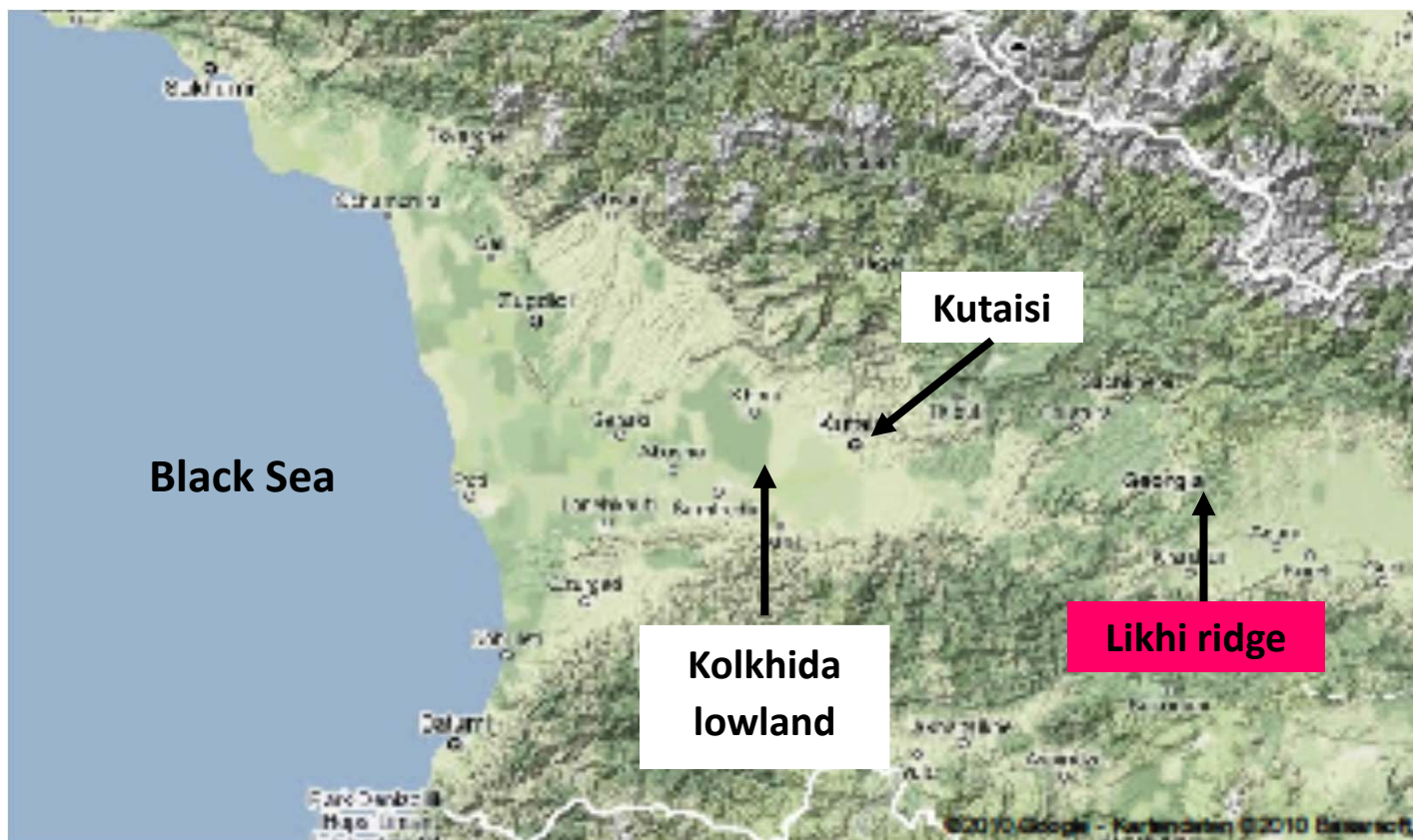
The Black Sea has a complex coastal topography giving rise to various local winds, like foehn winds, bora winds, gap winds, and katabatic winds interacting with synoptic-scale winds.

Thus the Black Sea is an ideal area to test algorithms to retrieve sea surface winds from SAR data.

**Example 1:
Foehn wind (F)
encounters an
atmospheric eddy (E)**

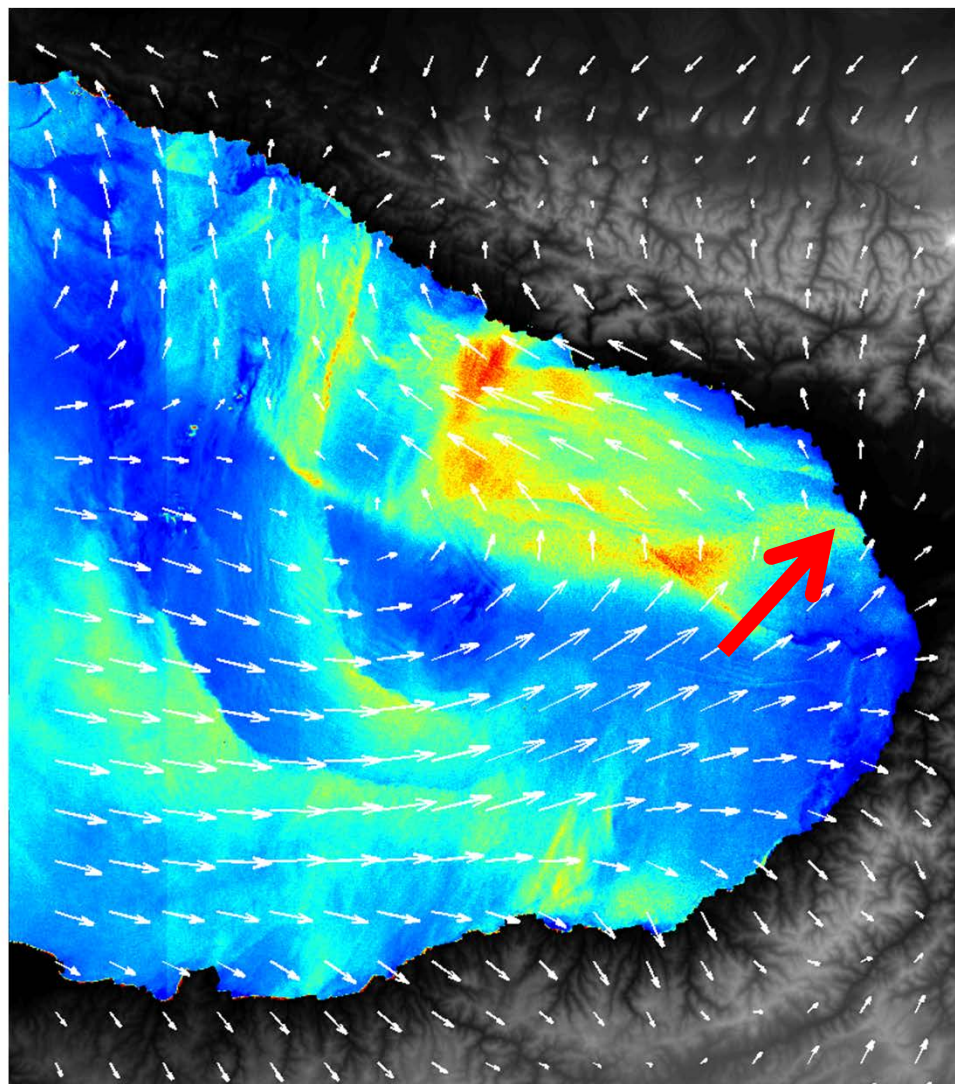


SAR image acquired by the ASAR onboard the Envisat satellite in the Wide Swath mode (VV polarization) at 0732 UTC 13 September 2010 over the eastern section of the Black Sea. The imaged area is 400 km x 480 km. The inset shows the location of the SAR scene. The letter E denotes the center of the atmospheric cyclonic eddy and F the wind band associated with the foehn. The other features marked by numbers are explained in the text. © ESA

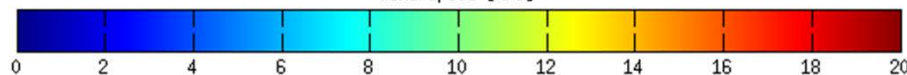


Topography of the Kolkhida lowland (Rioni River Basin) . © Google maps

SAR-derived wind field using the wind direction from the NCEP model



Wind speed [m/s]



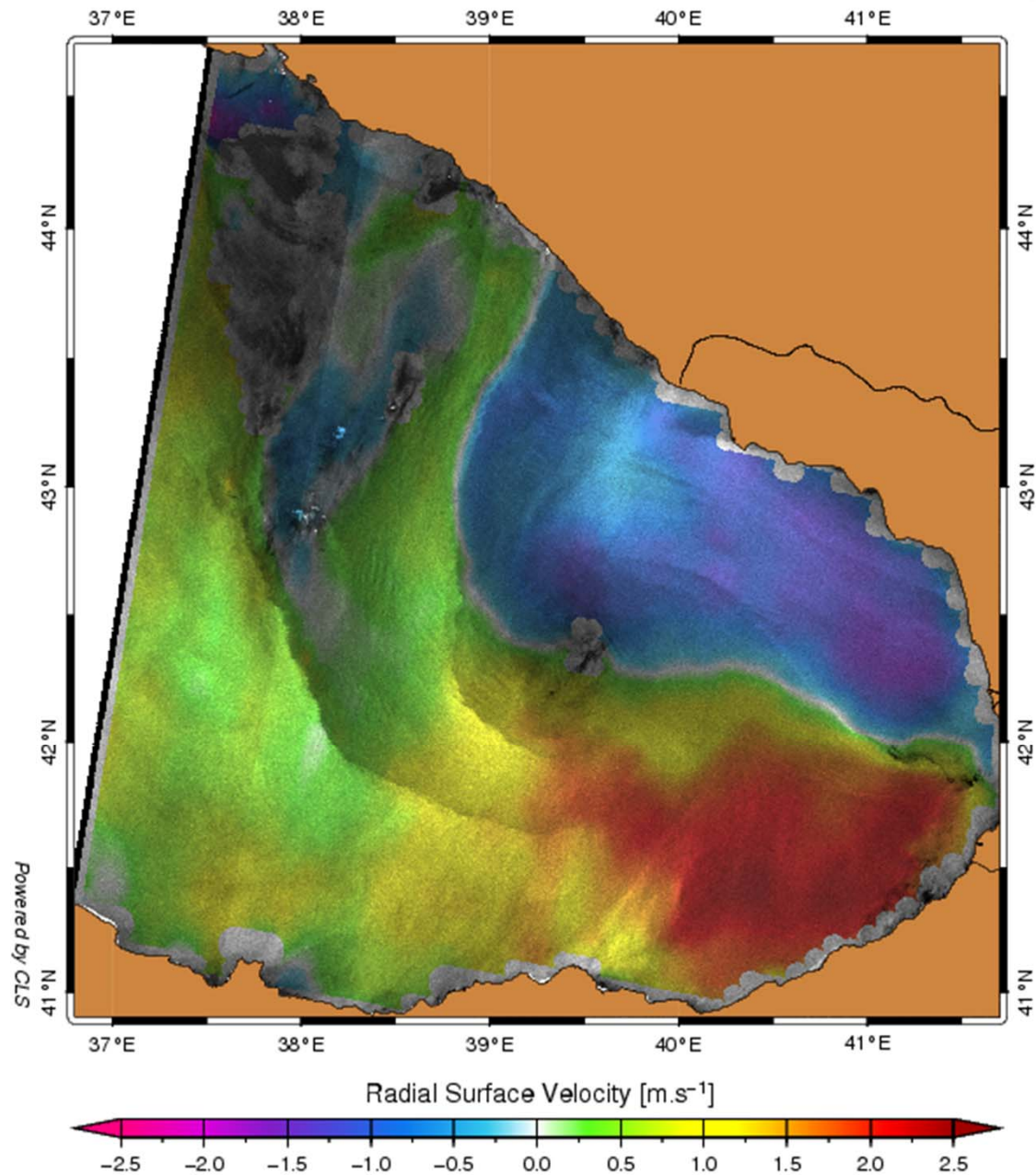
Envisat ASAR Wind Speed 13-Sep-2010 07:31:50
Wind dir: NCEP GFS 0.5 deg (+01:28) - Algorithm: cmod4



Doppler velocity retrieved from the SAR data

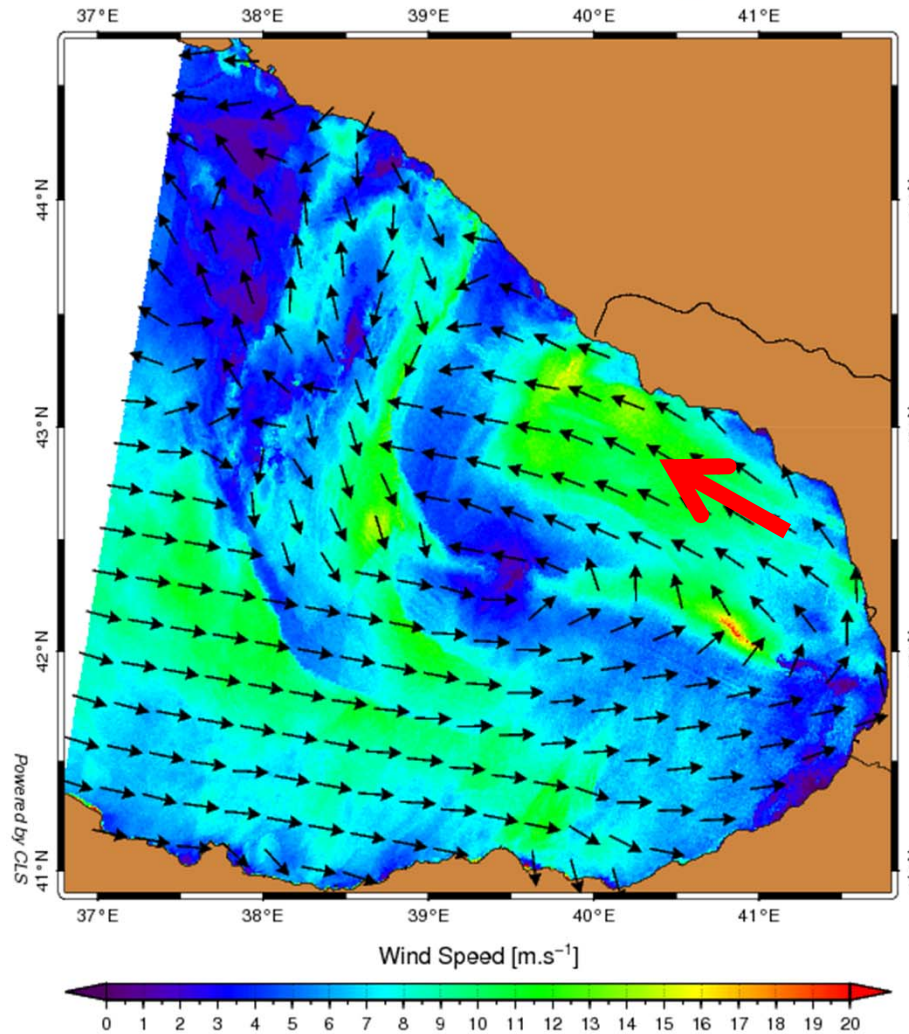
Green-Yellow-Red
colors: Wind blows
to the right (in an
easterly direction).

Blue-purple colors:
Wind blows to the
left (in a westerly
direction).

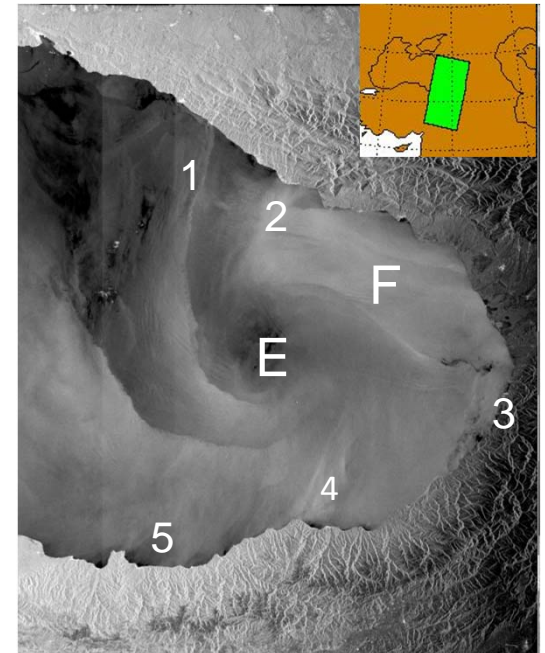
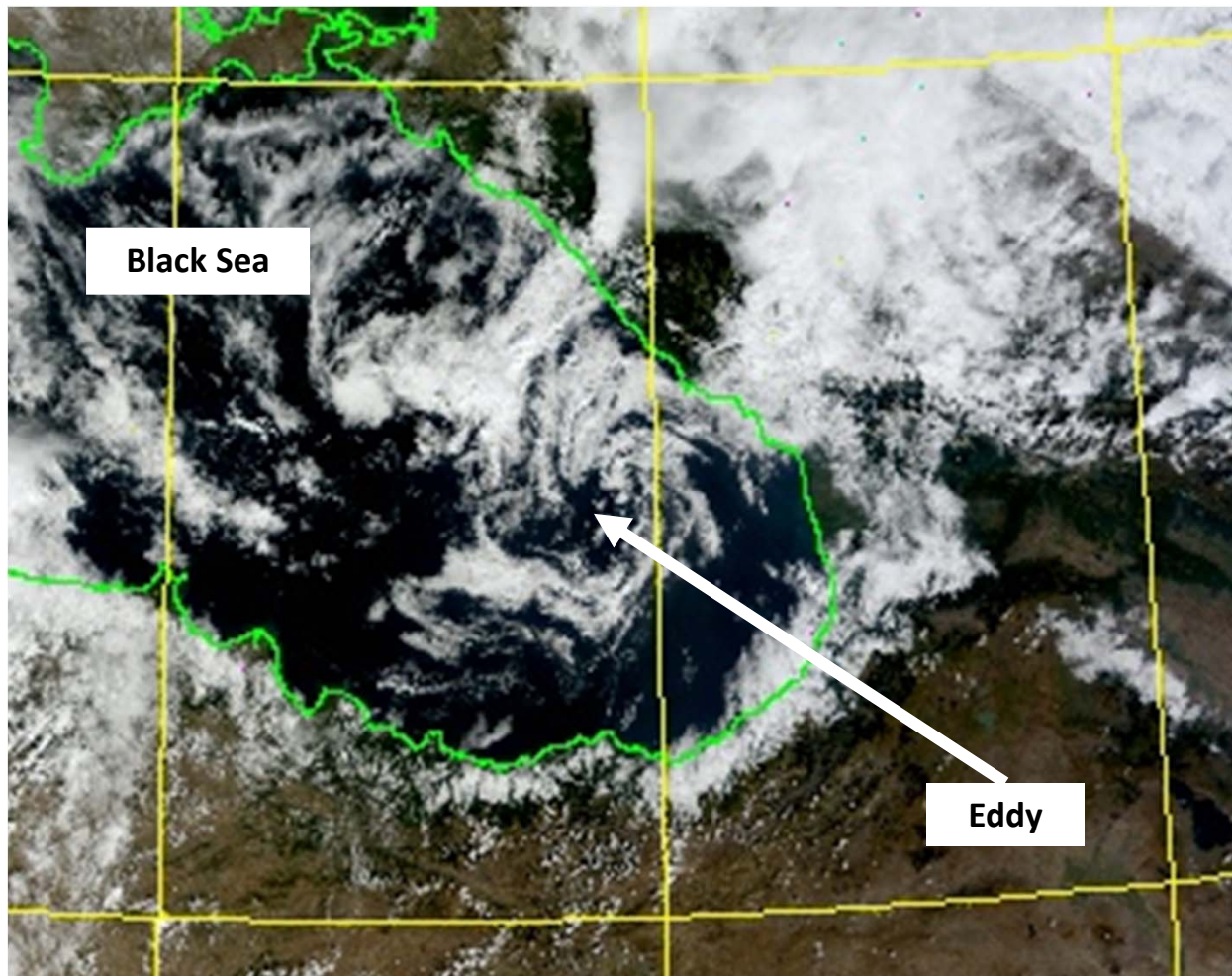


SAR-derived wind field by including Doppler

13-September-2010 07:32:51 (UTC)
ENVISAT WSM Product

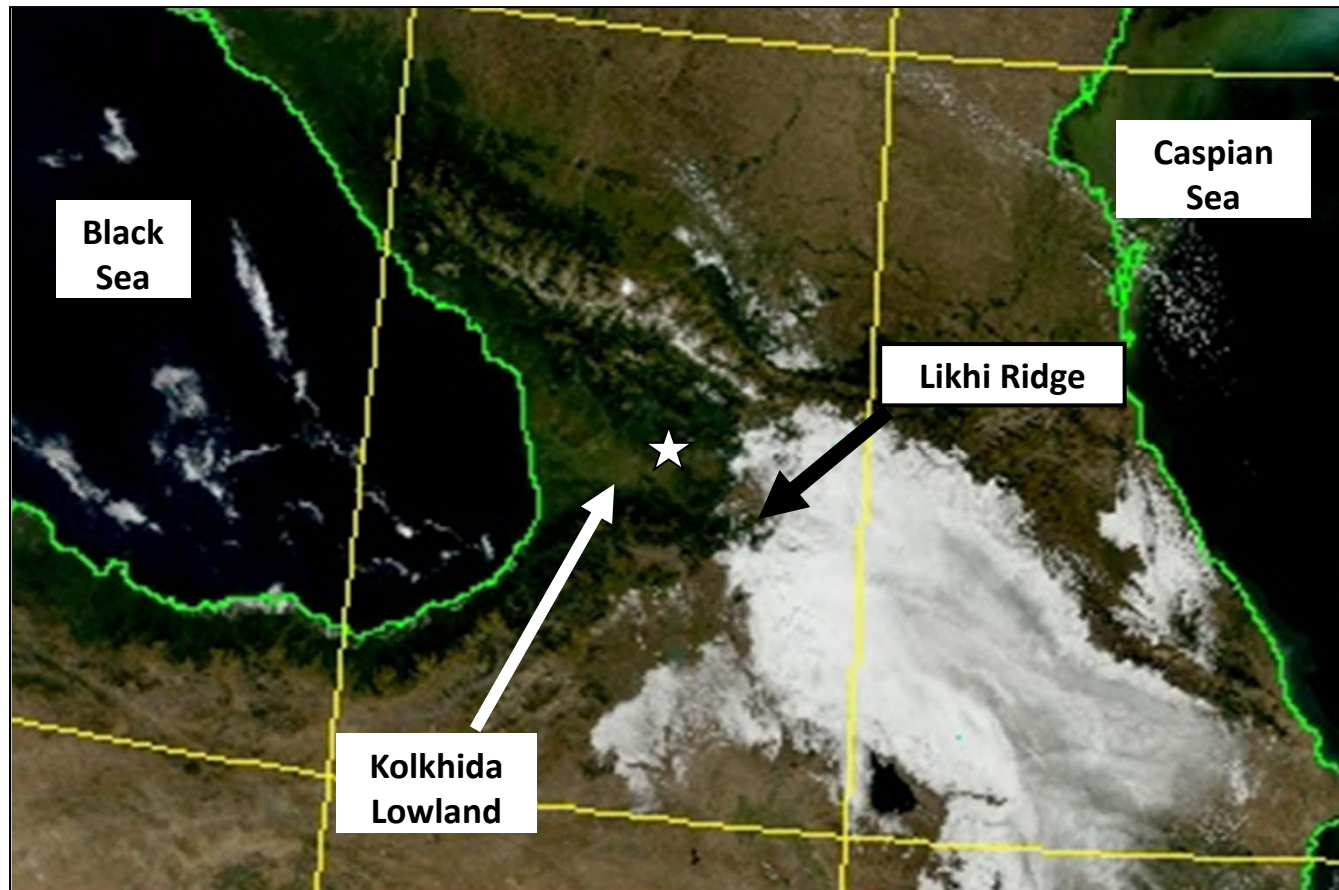


Good!



MODIS Terra color composite image acquired at 0830 UTC 13 September 2010 showing in the eastern section of the Black Sea a cyclonic eddy in the cloud pattern. The inserted latitude and longitude lines have a grid spacing of $5^{\circ} \times 5^{\circ}$. © NASA GSFC.

Characteristic foehn feature: Cloud-free area on the lee side of the mountain ridge



MODIS Terra color composite image acquired at 0745 UTC 12 September 2010, approximately 24 hours before the SAR data acquisition, showing the eastern section of the Black Sea, the Caucasus area with the Kolkhida Lowland, and the western section of the Caspian Sea. The star denotes the location of the Kutaisi weather station. Note the blocking of the low-level clouds by the Likhi Ridge. © NASA GSFC.

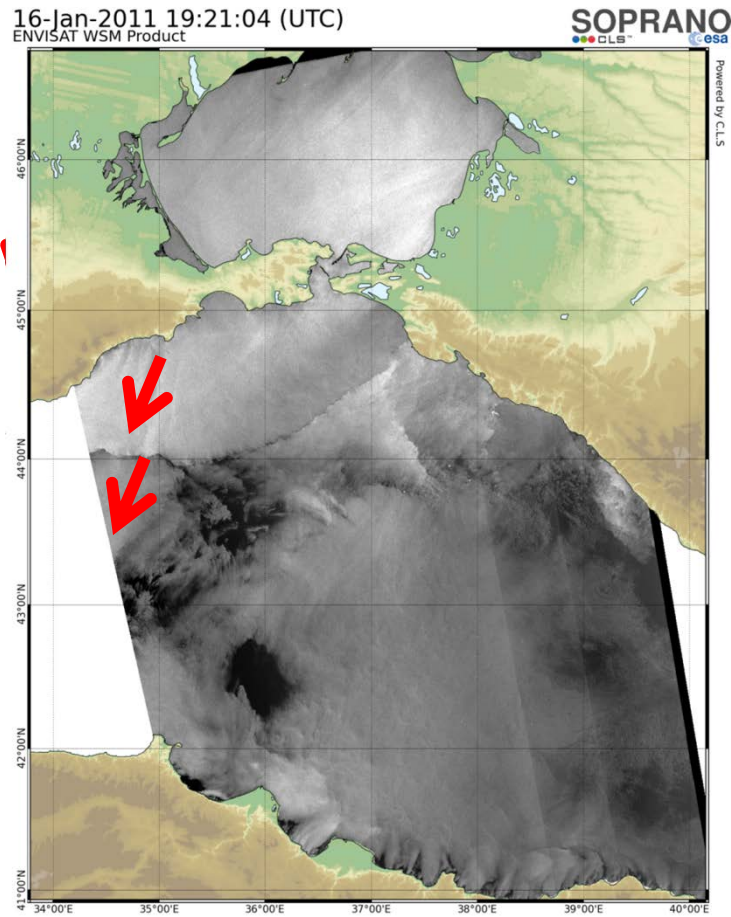
Example 2: 16 January 2011, 1910 UTC, event

*Cold front over
the Black Sea*

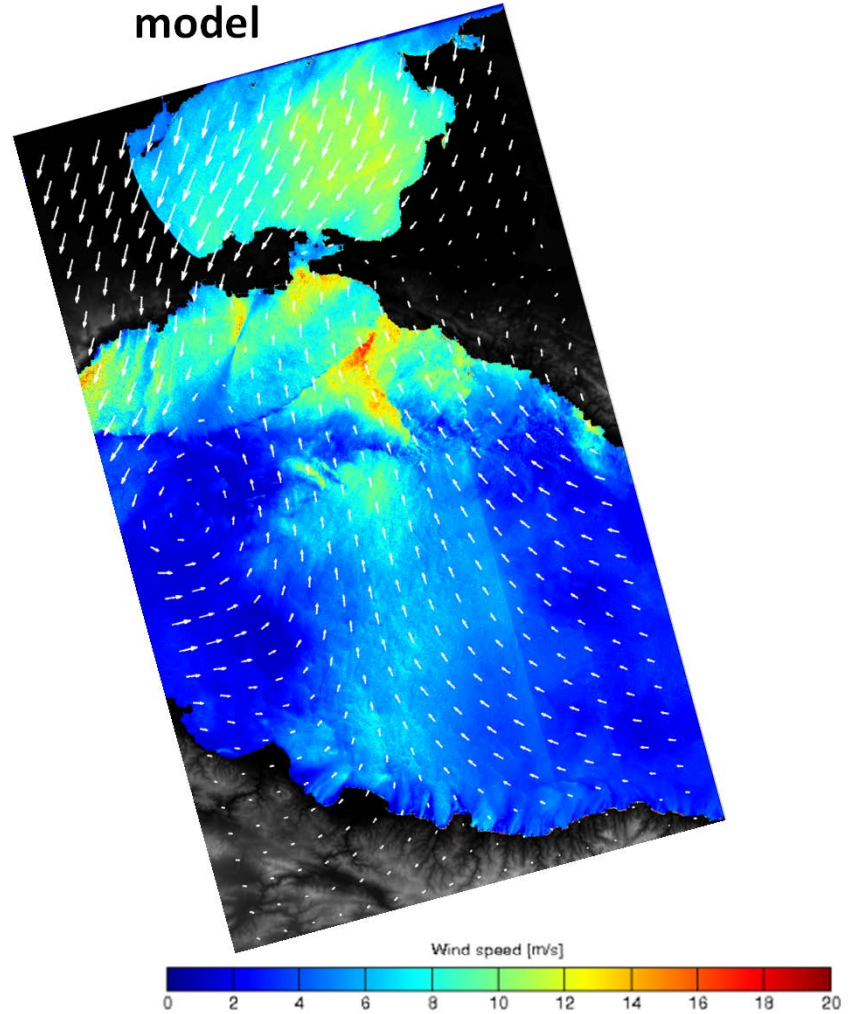
Ground weather map, UK Met Office
17 June 2011, 00 UTC



SAR image



SAR-derived wind field using the wind direction from the NCEP model



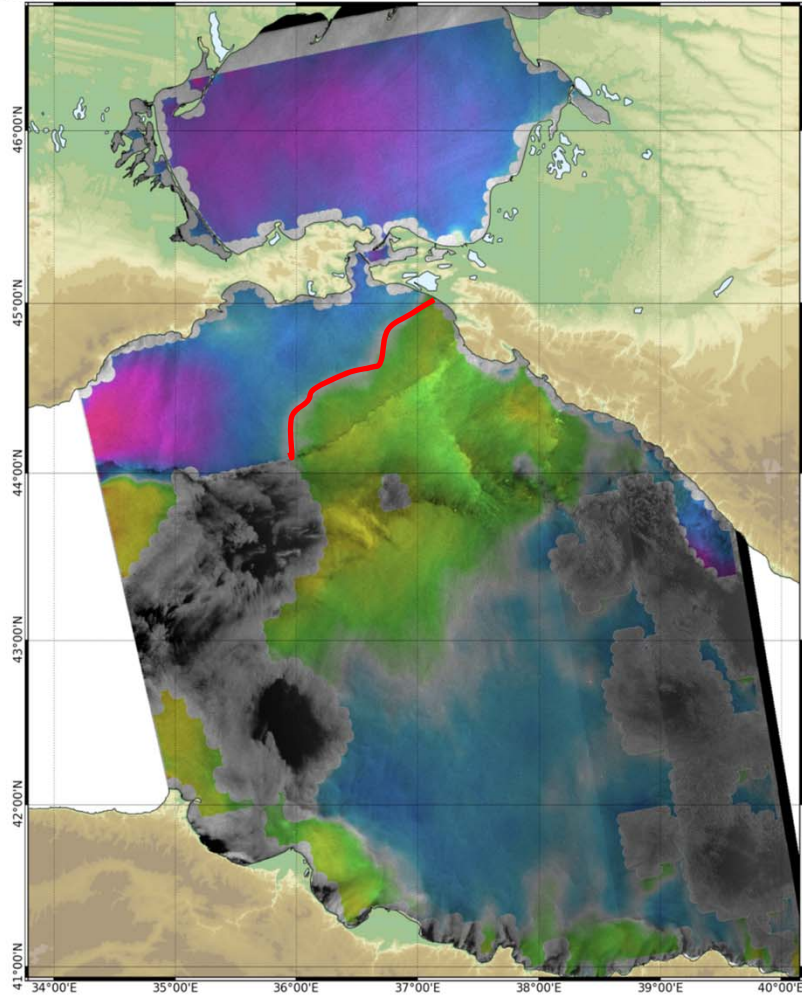
Envisat ASAR Wind Speed 16-Jan-2011 19:19:56
Wind dir: NCEP GFS 0.5 deg (-01:19) - Algorithm: cmod4



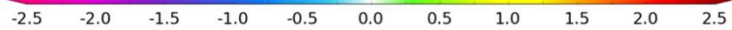
Radial surface velocity

16-Jan-2011 19:21:04 (UTC)
ENVISAT WSM Product

SOPRANO
CLM[™] ESA



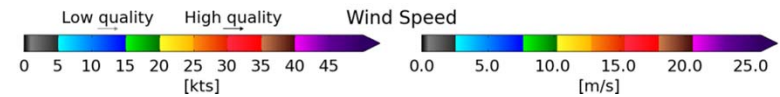
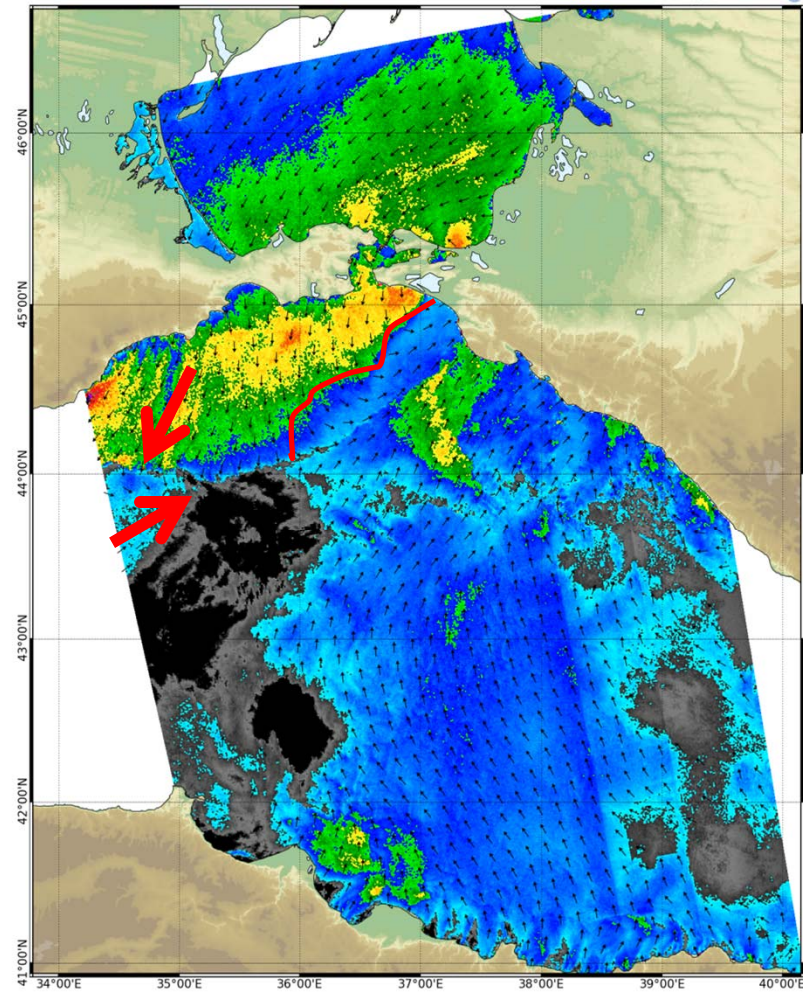
Radial Surface Velocity [m/s]



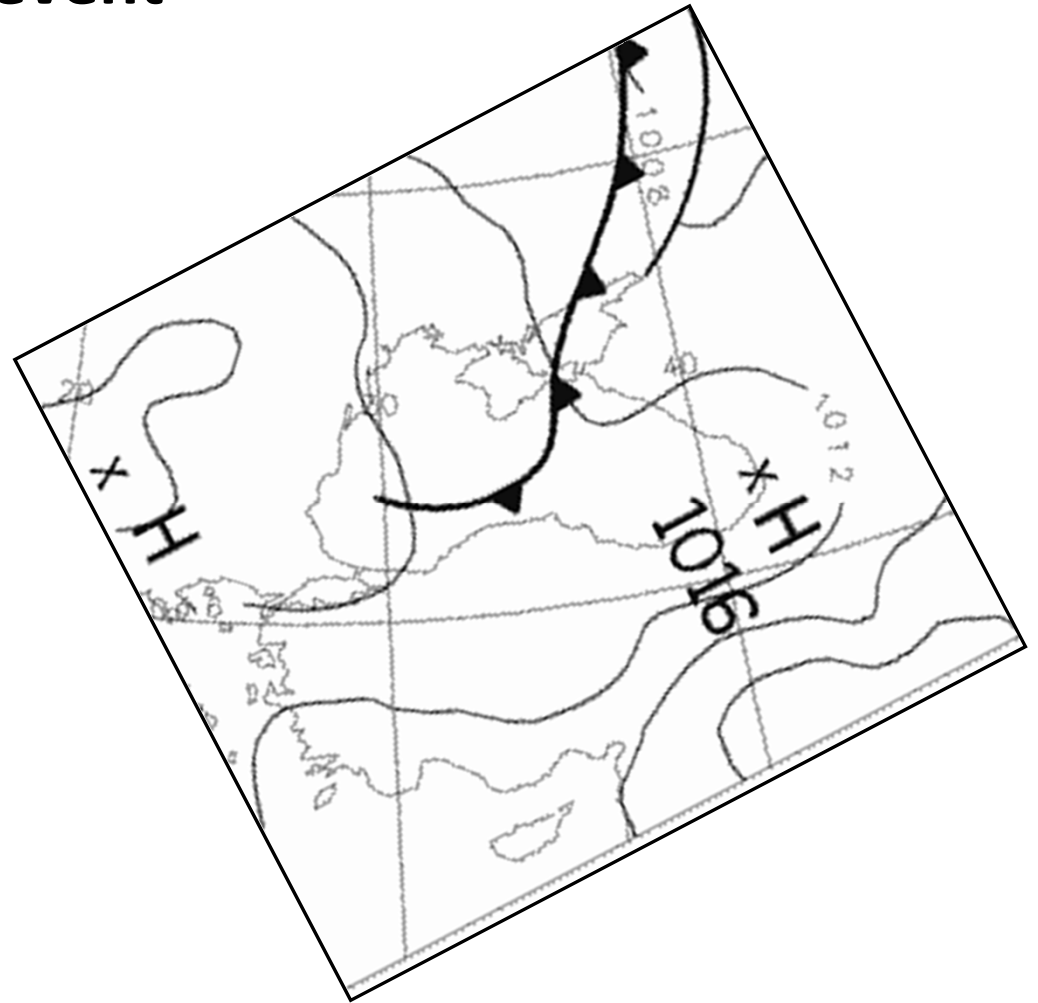
SAR-derived wind field by including Doppler

16-Jan-2011 19:21:04 (UTC)
ENVISAT WSM Product

SOPRANO
CLM[™] ESA



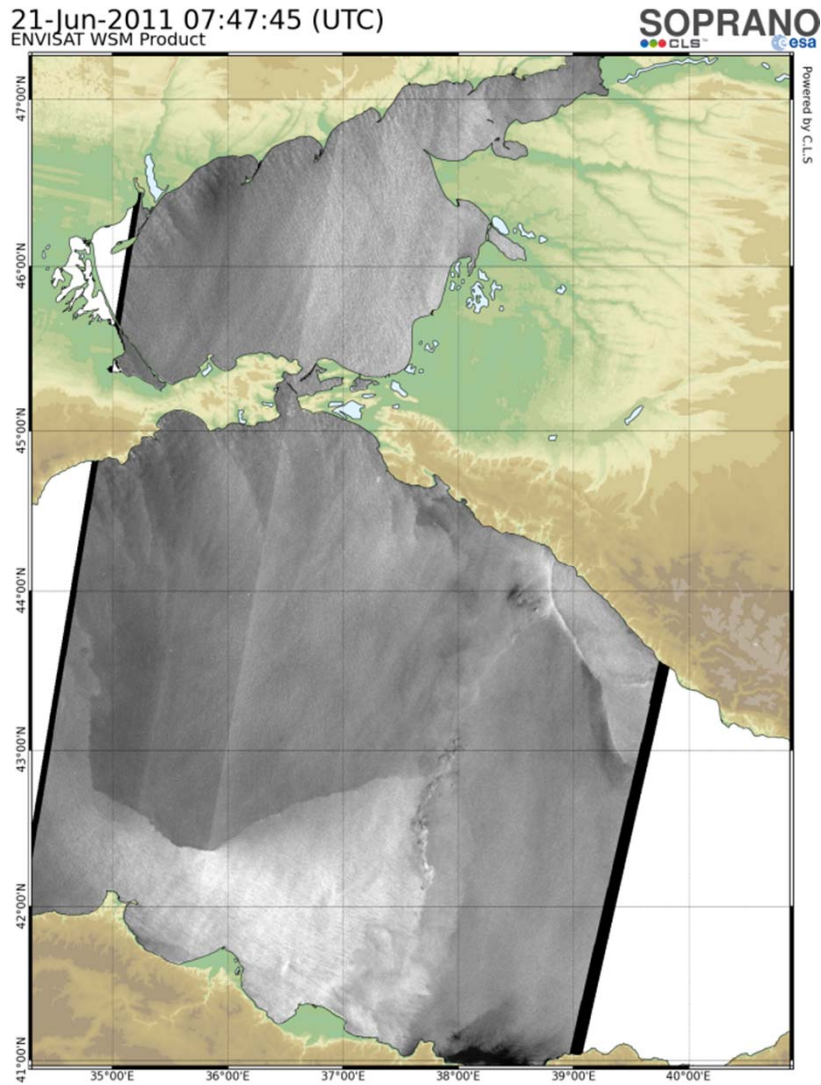
Example 3:
21 June 2011, 0747 UTC, event



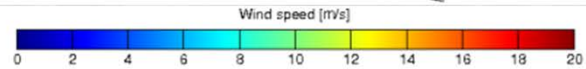
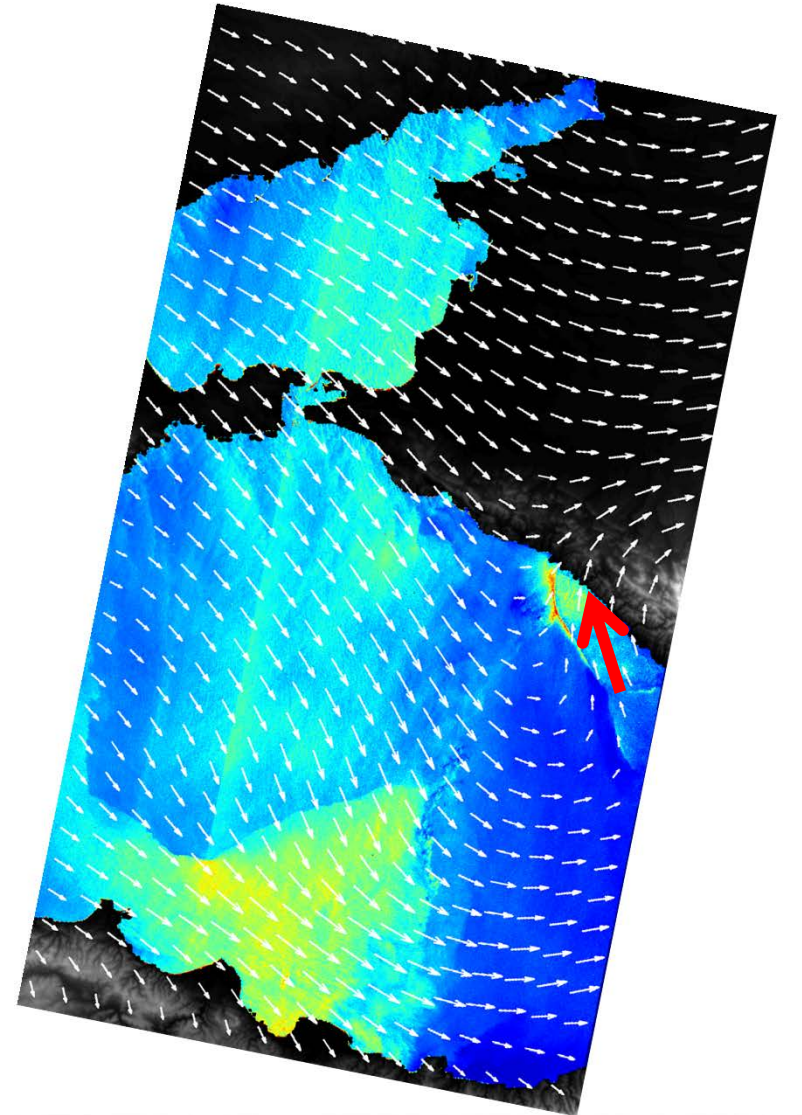
*Cold front over
the Black Sea*

Ground weather map, UK Met Office
21 June 2011, 00 UTC

SAR image



SAR-derived wind field using the wind direction from the NCEP model



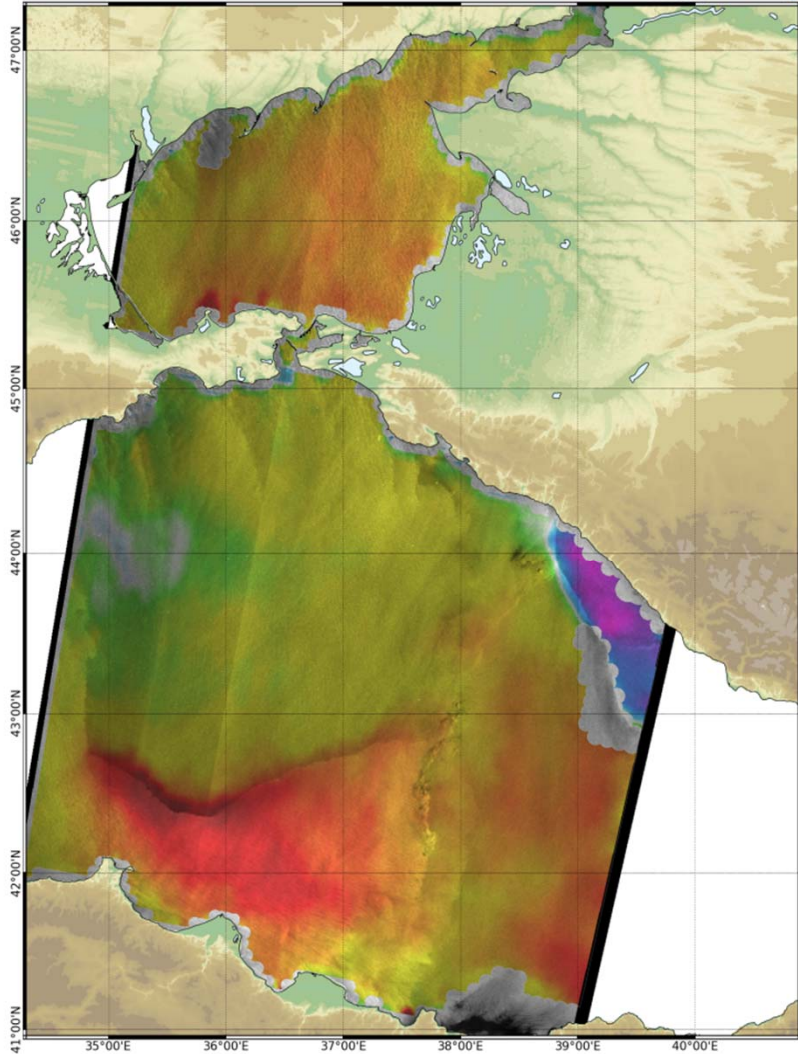
Envisat ASAR Wind Speed 21-Jun-2011 07:46:19
 Wind dir: NCEP GFS 0.5 deg (+01:13) - Algorithm: cmod4



Radial surface velocity

21-Jun-2011 07:47:45 (UTC)
ENVISAT WSM Product

SOPRANO
CLS ESA
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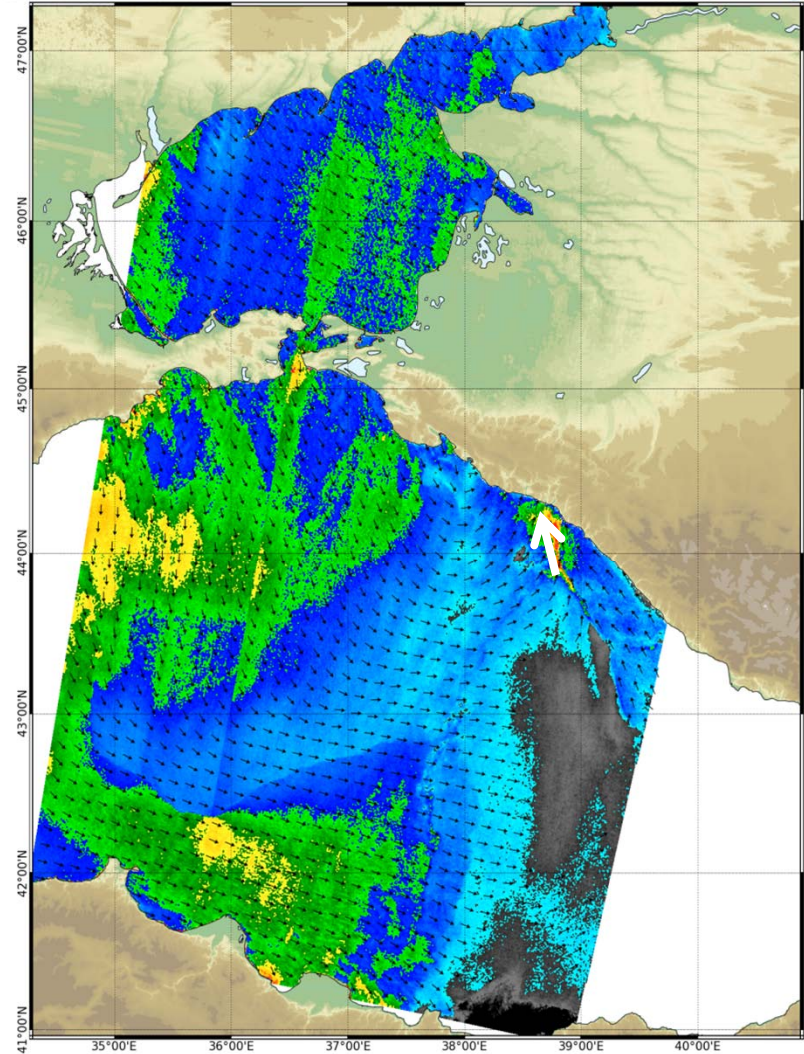
Radial Surface Velocity [m/s]



SAR-derived wind field by including Doppler

21-Jun-2011 07:47:45 (UTC)
ENVISAT WSM Product

SOPRANO
CLS ESA
Powered by CLS

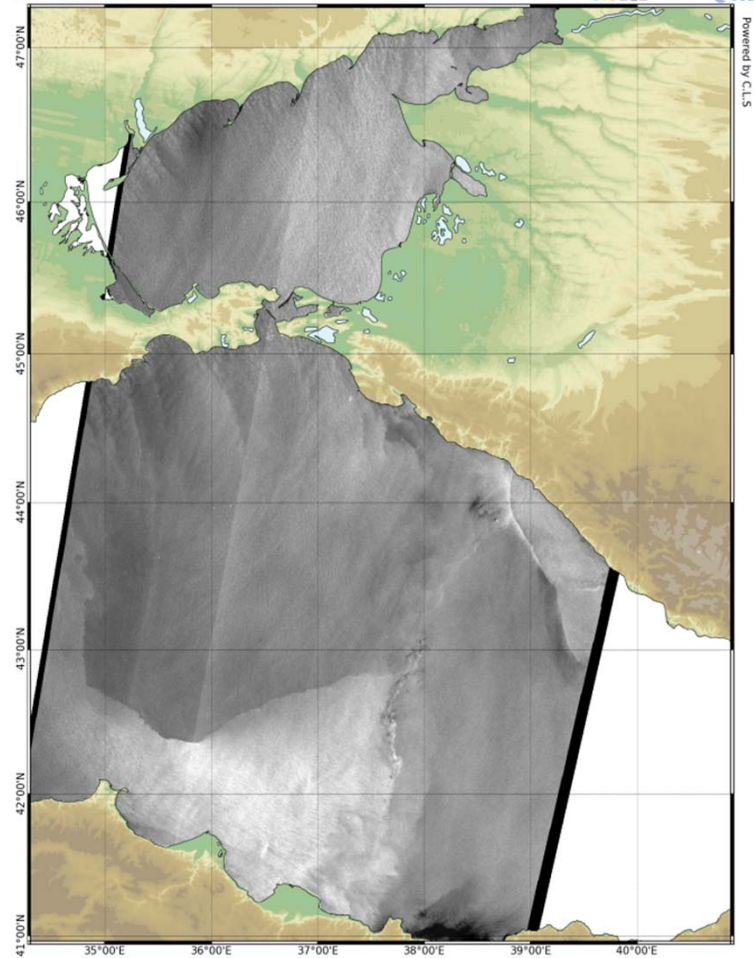


Low quality High quality Wind Speed

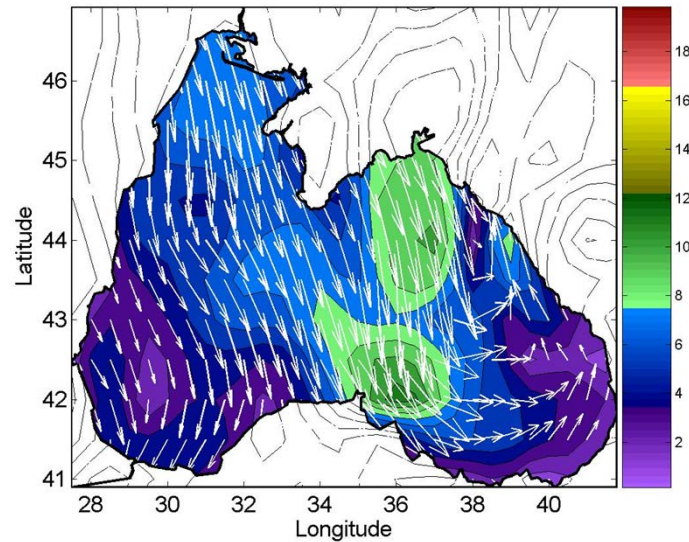


Wind direction is a matter of debate!

21-Jun-2011 07:47:45 (UTC)

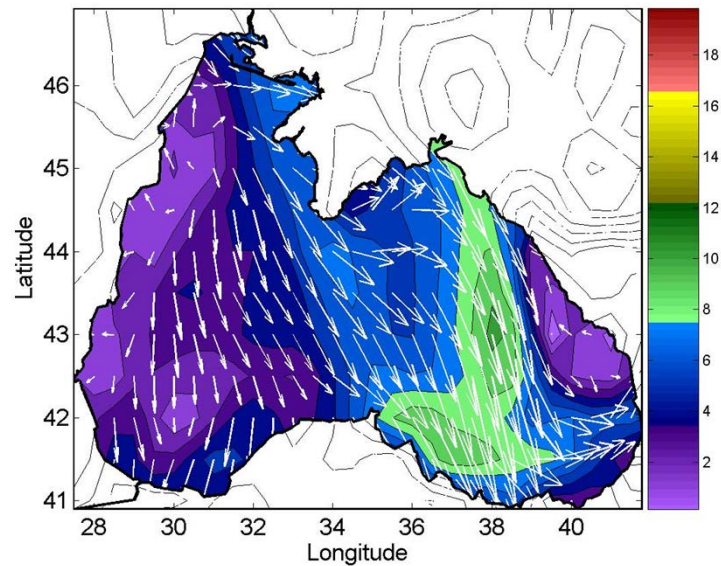


Wind speed 2011062106



00
UTC

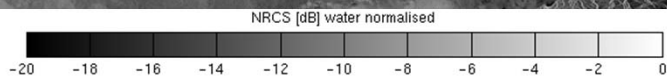
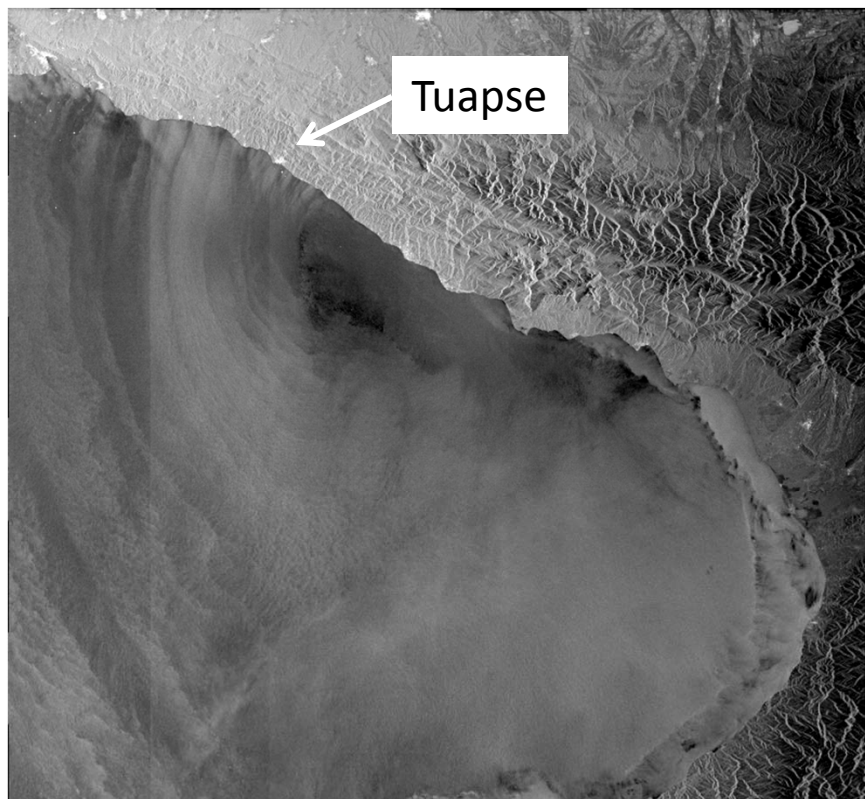
Wind speed 2011062112



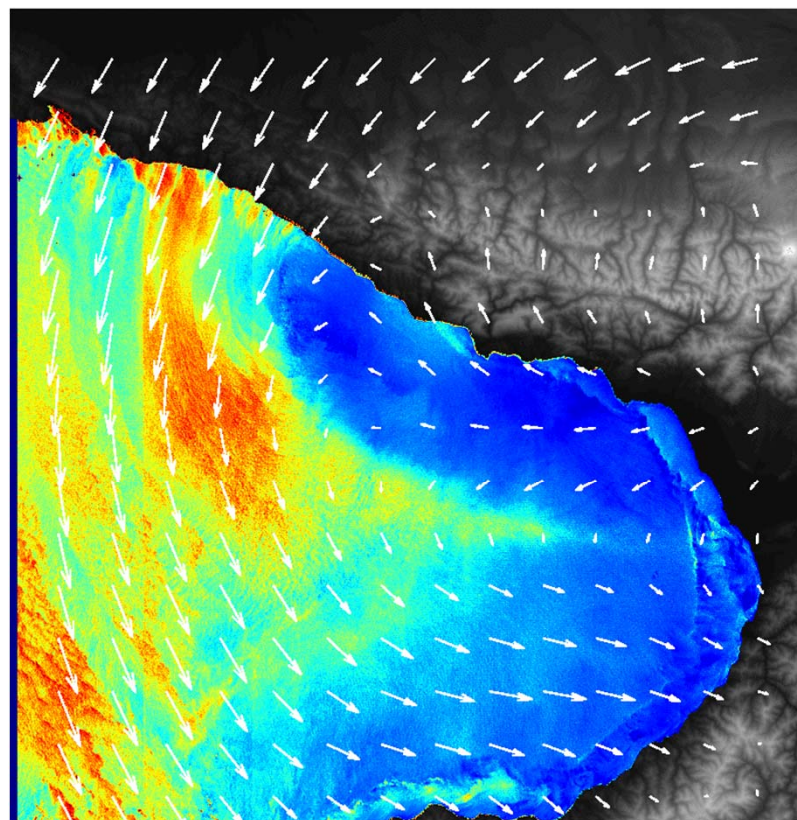
12
UTC

web-site of Marine Hydrophysical
Institute in Sevastopol(Ukraine)

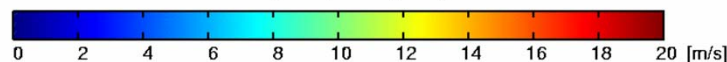
Typical wind jet linked to the coastal topography



Envisat ASAR WSM V/V DESCENDING
02-NOV-2009 07:31:53



Envisat ASAR Wind Speed 02-NOV-2009 07:31:53
Wind dir: NCEP 0.5 degree (+01:28) - Algorithm: cmod4



Conclusions

- The new SAR wind retrieval algorithm including Doppler information (Mouche et al., 2012) gives, in general, better results than the algorithms using only model winds or linear features visible on SAR images.
- However, sometimes human intervention is needed in this automatic wind retrieval algorithms to obtain correct wind fields.

Thank you for your attention