

Report on ENVISAT Radar Altimeter - 2 (RA-2)

Wind/Wave Product with Height Information (RA2 WWV 2P)

By: *Saleh Abdalla*

Date: *7 March 2006*

Overview:

Based on the data received during this month, on average, 16372 observations arrived at ECMWF every 6-hour window of which an average of 7802 observations were rejected initially because of one of the following reasons: being over land, being outside model domain, being a double observation or flagged for rain contamination. On average 72.43% of the remaining part passed the quality control. As can be seen in Figure 1, there was no data during the following periods (in terms of 6-hour time-windows; all times are in UTC):

- time windows from 12:00 on the 9th. to 18:00 on the 12th. of the month (both windows inclusive). The data loss during this period is due to the change in the BUFR format which caused data retrieval software to fail.

Furthermore, there was significant reduction in data volume during the following periods:

- time windows centred at 06:00 and 12:00 on the 1st. of the month,
- time window centred at 06:00 on the 9th. of the month.

Note that we are talking about the raw data which we downloaded in “bufr” format before they were processed. Most of data loss was due to delays in the availability of data files on ESA ftp servers.

▪ ECMWF Report on ENVISAT RA-2 for February 2006 ▪

Quality of Received Data:

For the period covered, the RA-2 Ku-band wave height data are generally of excellent quality. The S-band wave height observations, after removing the S-band anomaly related outliers, are of good quality. The quality of wind speed observations is good. The MWR products, after removing the ice contaminated observations, are generally in good agreement with the model (wet tropo correction is somewhat smaller than the model). **The rain flag was rather active during the whole month as was the case during last few months.**

Backscatter:

- ENVISAT Ku-band $\langle\sigma_0\rangle = 11.03$ dB (with a main peak at 11.1 dB and a secondary peak at 10.6 dB).
- ENVISAT S-band $\langle\sigma_0\rangle = 11.29$ dB (with a main peak at 10.6 dB and two secondary peaks at 10.1 and 10.8 dB).

Comparison Summary:

Table 1: Comparison of Surface Wind Speeds:

	RA2 - ECMWF		RA2 - Buoy	
	Bias (m/s)	SI (%)	Bias (m/s)	SI (%)
Global	+ 0.27	15.3	+ 0.09	16.4
Northern Hemisphere	+ 0.48	15.5	+ 0.19	16.5
Tropics	+ 0.13	15.8	- 0.62	11.3
Southern Hemisphere	+ 0.25	14.4	----	----

▪ ECMWF Report on ENVISAT RA-2 for February 2006 ▪

Table 2: Comparison of Ku-Band Significant Wave Heights:

	RA2 (Ku) - WAM		RA2 (Ku) - Buoy	
	Bias (m)	SI (%)	Bias (m)	SI (%)
Global	0.10	10.9	0.12	14.1
Northern Hemisphere	0.14	11.1	0.12	14.1
Tropics	0.08	10.0	0.12	13.5
Southern Hemisphere	0.10	10.7	----	----

Table 3: Comparison of S-Band Significant Wave Heights:

	RA2 (S) - WAM		RA2 (S) - Buoy	
	Bias (m)	SI (%)	Bias (m)	SI (%)
Global	+ 0.01	13.8	- 0.05	18.2
Northern Hemisphere	- 0.04	13.7	- 0.06	18.2
Tropics	+ 0.10	16.9	+ 0.05	17.0
Southern Hemisphere	- 0.03	12.0	----	----

• ECMWF Report on ENVISAT RA-2 for February 2006 •

Table 4: Comparison of Wet Tropo Correction and Total Column Water Vapour Values:

	MWR WTC - ECMWF WTC		MWR TCWV - ECMWF TCWV	
	Bias (m)	SI (%)	Bias (kg/m ²)	SI (%)
Global	- 0.013	8.2	- 0.53	7.8
Northern Hemisphere	- 0.012	11.1	- 0.97	10.4
Tropics	- 0.014	6.1	+ 0.17	5.5
Southern Hemisphere	- 0.012	9.5	- 0.73	9.1

Remarks:

- It is important to note that additional and stricter quality control criteria were used to eliminate the impact of “S-Band Anomaly” on S-Band significant wave height and the impact of ice (and land) contamination on MWR products. Therefore, most of the outliers used to exist in Figures 26-29 and 38-45 and extremely high scatter index values in Figures 37, 46 and 47 have been eliminated. This is reflected in reduced scatter index values in Tables 3 and 4.
- On 1 February 2006, the ECMWF operational model was changed (current operational cycle is CY30R1) and the related changes are as follows. The horizontal and vertical resolutions of atmospheric model were enhanced to T799 and 91 levels, respectively. The horizontal resolutions of the wave model was enhanced to 0.36°.

▪ ECMWF Report on ENVISAT RA-2 for February 2006 ▪

ENVISAT ASAR Wave Mode Level 1b is assimilated instead of ERS-2 SAR Wave Mode. Jason altimeter significant wave heights are also assimilated.

For further information and the other changes see:

http://www.ecmwf.int/products/data/operational_system/evolution/evolution_2006.html#1February2006

- According to the used land sea mask (which is used for the operational WAM run at ECMWF), about one third of all processed data have been collected over land. This value is too large and is caused by not filtering the land records.
- **The rain flag is responsible for the rejection of 12% of the data this month. As in the case of the last two months, it is more than two times higher than usual. There was one major event of over-active rain flagging on the 20th. of the month (lower panel of Figure 1). Furthermore, in addition to several minor events, the flag was rather active during the whole month similar to the previous month.**
- As a result of the implementation of the IPF version 5.02 processing chain, the wind speed product is now limited to a lower value of 1.18 m/s (Figures 4 and 5). This is an expected result as the algorithm was tailored to fit the model and the buoy wind speeds requiring this type of shift. Further adjustment was not found suitable below this value since there is some doubts about the capability of wind with lower speeds to generate any detectable surface water waves. Irrespective of this, the wind speed histogram of Figure 5 compares well with the model counterpart in Figure 6.
- As can be seen in Table 1 and Figures 7-10, the wind speed data are in good agreement with the wave model with a scatter index reduced by more than 5% compared to months before the implementation of the IPF version 5.02. ENVISAT wind speed product is now about 25 cm/s higher than the model. This value is supported by the comparison between the model and the in-situ observations. The upper limit of the algorithm is now shifted from 20.0 to 21.3 m/s.
- There is a trend for Ku-band wave heights to be overestimated by about 4.4% when compared to WAM results (4.7% in the NH, 4.8% in Tropics and 4.0% in SH). This is visually clear in the scatter plots in Figures 22-25 (Ku-band - WAM comparisons) and can be inferred from the symmetric slope values in same scatter plots. On the other hand, the RA-2 Ku-band wave heights are about 2.5% higher than buoy wave heights as can be seen in Figures 30-32 (Ku-band - buoy comparison).

▪ ECMWF Report on ENVISAT RA-2 for February 2006 ▪

- As a result of the additional quality control criteria of limiting the difference between the backscatter coefficient values from Ku- and S-band altimeters, most of the outliers (due to the well-known RA-2 S-band anomaly) in the S-band - wave model significant wave height scatter plots (Figures 26-29) were eliminated.
- The S-band overestimates significant wave heights at low sea states forming a tail in the scatter plots similar to ERS altimeter (see Figures 26-29 and 33-35).
- The S-band significant wave height product is slightly lower than the model except in the Tropics (with low sea state dominance).
- There was an abnormal hike in the bias and scatter index of S-band wave heights with respect to wave model on the 9th. of the month as can be seen in Figure 37.
- The ratio between Ku-band and S-band wave heights this month was around 1.02 as can be seen in Figure 48. The new processing chain (IPF ver. 5.02) caused this ratio to increase. It is important to notice the seasonal variation for this ratio with low values (~0.92-0.94) reached during the period from late April to late September and high values (slightly less than 1.0) during the remaining part of the year.
- Stricter quality control and the use of the model sea ice information eliminate most of the usual outliers in the scatter plots comparing the MWR derived wet tropospheric correction (WTC) and total column water vapour (TCWV) against the ECMWF model in the Northern and Southern Hemisphere (Figures 39, 41, 43 and 45). The scatter index values are now much smaller than before.
- **There is a small cloud of TCWV scatter plot outliers hanging below the main cloud at model values between 20 and 30 kg/m² as can be seen in Figures 42-45. It occurs almost anywhere. Although this type of outliers is always there, it was noticed only when it became clear in the rather long-period scatter plots. This will be investigated further at a later stage. The additional quality control criteria mentioned above did not help much to eliminate this kind of outliers.**

▪ ECMWF Report on ENVISAT RA-2 for February 2006 ▪

- While the MWR derived TCWV is now in good agreement with the model counterpart (MWR TCWV is slightly smaller than the model in the Extra Tropics), the MWR WTC is still consistently smaller (drier) than the model values.
- It is important to stress that one needs to keep in mind when making the comparison between the results presented here for the ENVISAT RA-2 and the results presented in the ERS-2 altimeter reports that the ERS-2 plots and statistics are done for super-observations composed of 30 individual observation, while the plots and statistics here are for super-observations with 11 individual observations. Therefore, it is natural for the RA-2 plots and statistics to show a bit more variability.
- ENVISAT RA-2 Ku-band significant wave height and ASAR Wave Mode Level 1b data as well as Jason altimeter significant wave height data are assimilated in the ECMWF wave model.

List of Figures:

- Figure 1: Time series of data reception for ENVISAT Altimeter data for February 2006.
- Figure 2: Distribution of the ENVISAT Altimeter Ku-band backscatter after QC for February 2006.
- Figure 3: Distribution of the ENVISAT Altimeter S-band backscatter after QC for February 2006.
- Figure 4: Distribution of the ENVISAT Altimeter wind speeds after QC for February 2006.
- Figure 5: Distribution of the ENVISAT Altimeter wind speeds after along track averaging for February 2006.
- Figure 6: Global distribution of ECMWF ocean surface wind speeds for February 2006.
- Figure 7: Comparison between ENVISAT Altimeter and ECMWF surface wind speeds for February 2006 (Global).
- Figure 8: Comparison between ENVISAT Altimeter and ECMWF surface wind speeds for February 2006 (Northern Hemisphere).
- Figure 9: Comparison between ENVISAT Altimeter and ECMWF surface wind speeds for February 2006 (Tropics).
- Figure 10: Comparison between ENVISAT Altimeter and ECMWF surface wind speeds for February 2006 (Southern Hemisphere).

■ ECMWF Report on ENVISAT RA-2 for February 2006 ■

- Figure 11: Comparison between ENVISAT Altimeter and buoy surface wind speeds for February 2006 (Global).
- Figure 12: Comparison between ENVISAT Altimeter and buoy surface wind speeds for February 2006 (Northern Hemisphere).
- Figure 13: Comparison between ENVISAT Altimeter and buoy surface wind speeds for February 2006 (Tropics).
- Figure 14: ENVISAT Altimeter wind speeds: Timeseries of daily bias (RA2 - model) and scatter index for February 2006.
- Figure 15: Distribution of the ENVISAT Altimeter Ku-band wave heights after QC for February 2006.
- Figure 16: Distribution of the ENVISAT Altimeter S-band wave heights after QC for February 2006.
- Figure 17: Distribution of the ENVISAT Altimeter Ku-band wave heights after along track averaging for February 2006.
- Figure 18: Distribution of the ENVISAT Altimeter S-band wave heights after along track averaging for February 2006.
- Figure 19: Distribution of the ERS-2 Altimeter wave heights after along track averaging for February 2006.
- Figure 19b: Distribution of WAM first guess (4V) wave heights collocated with ENVISAT for February 2006.
- Figure 20: Global distribution of WAM first guess wave heights for February 2006.
- Figure 21: Global distribution of WAM analysis (ERS-2 RA Assimilation) wave heights for February 2006.
- Figure 22: Comparison between ENVISAT Altimeter Ku-band and WAM significant wave heights for February 2006 (Global).
- Figure 23: Comparison between ENVISAT Altimeter Ku-band and WAM sig. wave heights for February 2006 (Northern Hemisphere).
- Figure 24: Comparison between ENVISAT Altimeter Ku-band and WAM significant wave heights for February 2006 (Tropics).
- Figure 25: Comparison between ENVISAT Altimeter Ku-band and WAM sig. wave heights for February 2006 (Southern Hemisphere).
- Figure 26: Comparison between ENVISAT Altimeter S-band and WAM significant wave heights for February 2006 (Global).
- Figure 27: Comparison between ENVISAT Altimeter S-band and WAM sig. wave heights for February 2006 (Northern Hemisphere).
- Figure 28: Comparison between ENVISAT Altimeter S-band and WAM significant wave heights for February 2006 (Tropics).
- Figure 29: Comparison between ENVISAT Altimeter S-band and WAM sig. wave heights for February 2006 (Southern Hemisphere).
- Figure 30: Comparison between ENVISAT Altimeter Ku-band and buoy significant wave heights for February 2006 (Global).
- Figure 31: Comparison between ENVISAT Altimeter Ku-band and buoy sig. wave heights for February 2006 (Northern Hemisphere).
- Figure 32: Comparison between ENVISAT Altimeter Ku-band and buoy significant wave heights for February 2006 (Tropics).
- Figure 33: Comparison between ENVISAT Altimeter S-band and buoy significant wave heights for February 2006 (Global).

■ ECMWF Report on ENVISAT RA-2 for February 2006 ■

- Figure 34: Comparison between ENVISAT Altimeter S-band and buoy sig. wave heights for February 2006 (Northern Hemisphere).
- Figure 35: Comparison between ENVISAT Altimeter S-band and buoy significant wave heights for February 2006 (Tropics).
- Figure 36: ENVISAT Altimeter Ku-band wave heights: Timeseries of daily bias (RA2 - model) and scatter index for February 2006.
- Figure 37: ENVISAT Altimeter S-band wave heights: Timeseries of daily bias (RA2 - model) and scatter index for February 2006.
- Figure 38: Comparison between ENVISAT MWR and ECMWF wet tropospheric correction for February 2006 (Global).
- Figure 39: Comparison between ENVISAT MWR and ECMWF wet tropospheric correction for February 2006 (Northern Hemisphere).
- Figure 40: Comparison between ENVISAT MWR and ECMWF wet tropospheric correction for February 2006 (Tropics).
- Figure 41: Comparison between ENVISAT MWR and ECMWF wet tropospheric correction for February 2006 (Southern Hemisphere).
- Figure 42: Comparison between ENVISAT MWR and ECMWF total column water vapour for February 2006 (Global).
- Figure 43: Comparison between ENVISAT MWR and ECMWF total column water vapour for February 2006 (Northern Hemisphere).
- Figure 44: Comparison between ENVISAT MWR and ECMWF total column water vapour for February 2006 (Tropics).
- Figure 45: Comparison between ENVISAT MWR and ECMWF total column water vapour for February 2006 (Southern Hemisphere).
- Figure 46: ENVISAT MWR wet tropospheric correction: Timeseries of daily bias (MWR-model) and scatter index for February 2006.
- Figure 47: ENVISAT MWR total column water vapour: Timeseries of daily bias (MWR-model) and scatter index for February 2006.
- Figure 48: Timeseries of daily global ratio between mean Ku-Band to mean S-Band significant wave heights since the 23rd. of April 2003.

ECMWF Report on ENVISAT RA-2 for February 2006

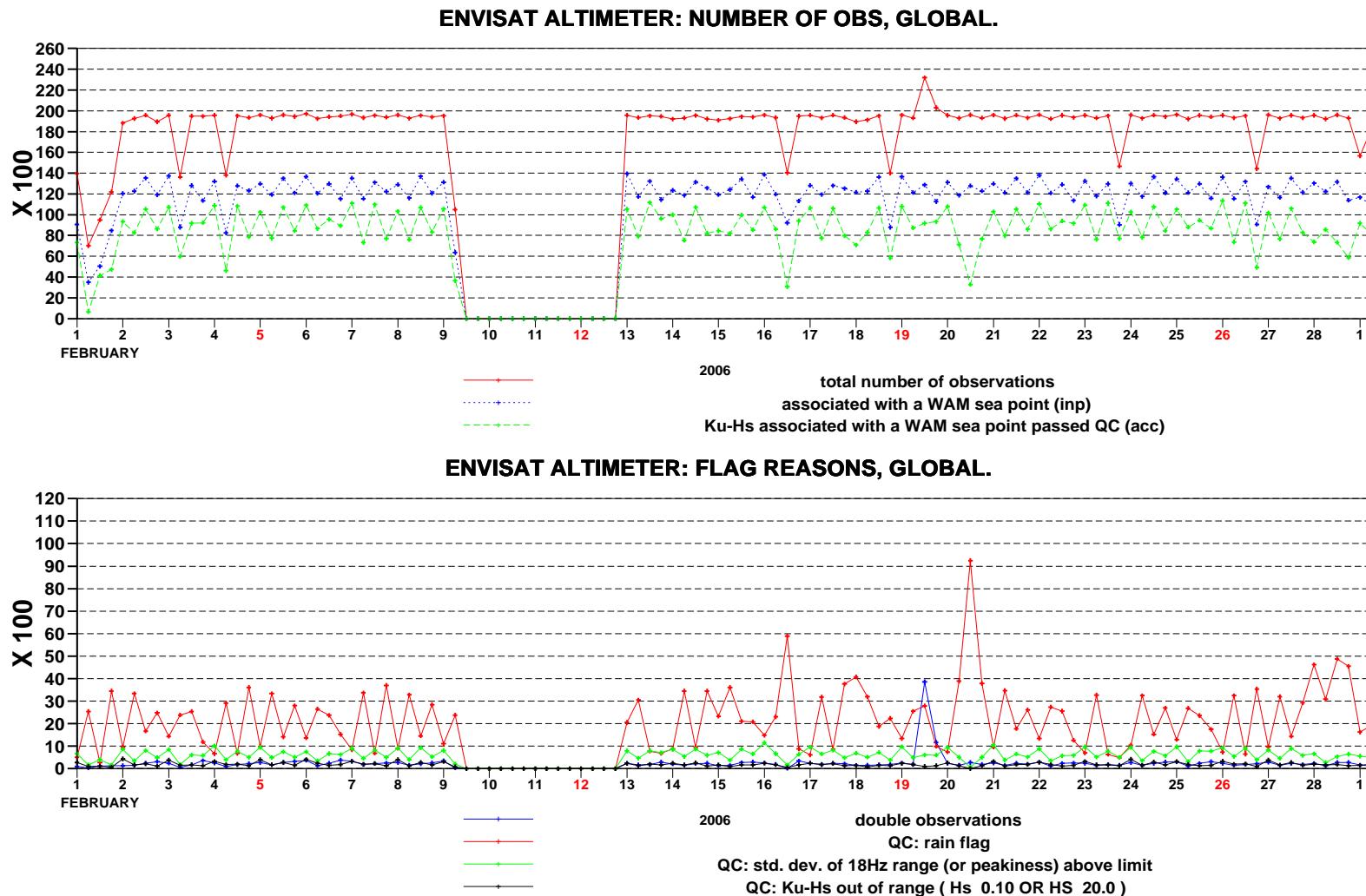


Figure 1: Time series of data reception for ENVISAT Altimeter data for February 2006

ECMWF Report on ENVISAT RA-2 for February 2006

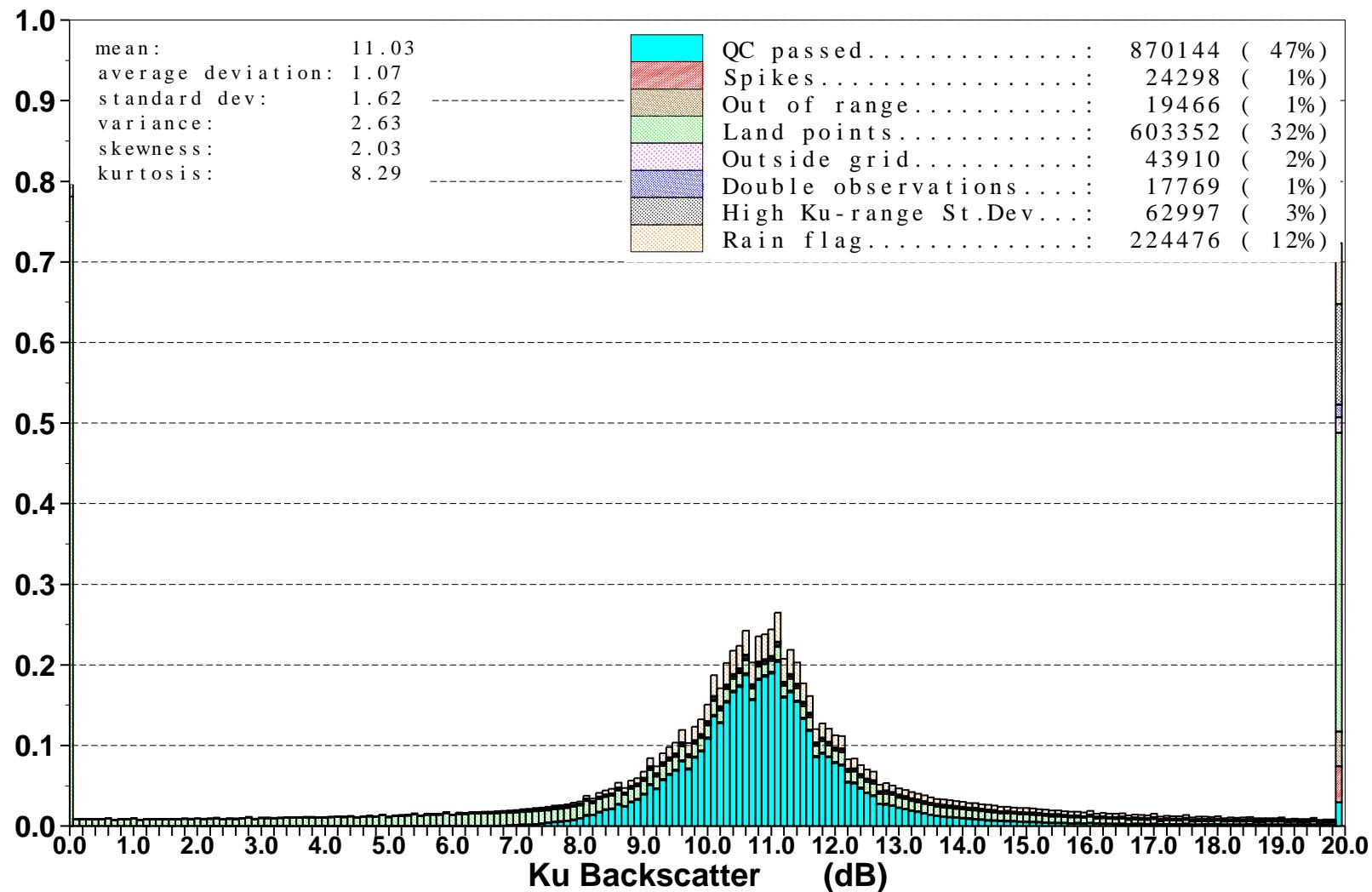


Figure 2: Distribution of the ENVISAT Altimeter Ku Backscatter after QC for February 2006

ECMWF Report on ENVISAT RA-2 for February 2006

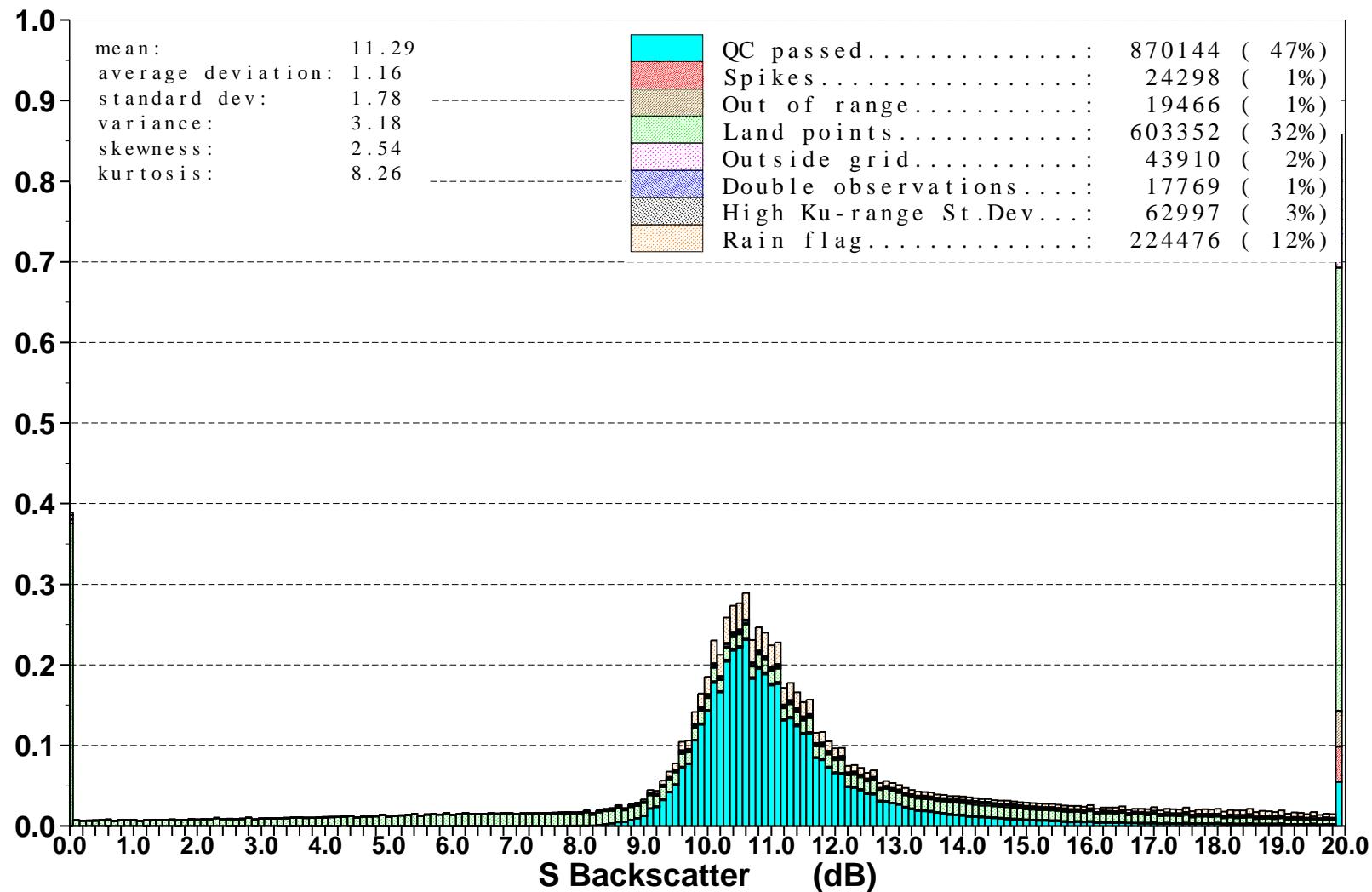


Figure 3: Distribution of the ENVISAT Altimeter S Backscatter after QC for February 2006

ECMWF Report on ENVISAT RA-2 for February 2006

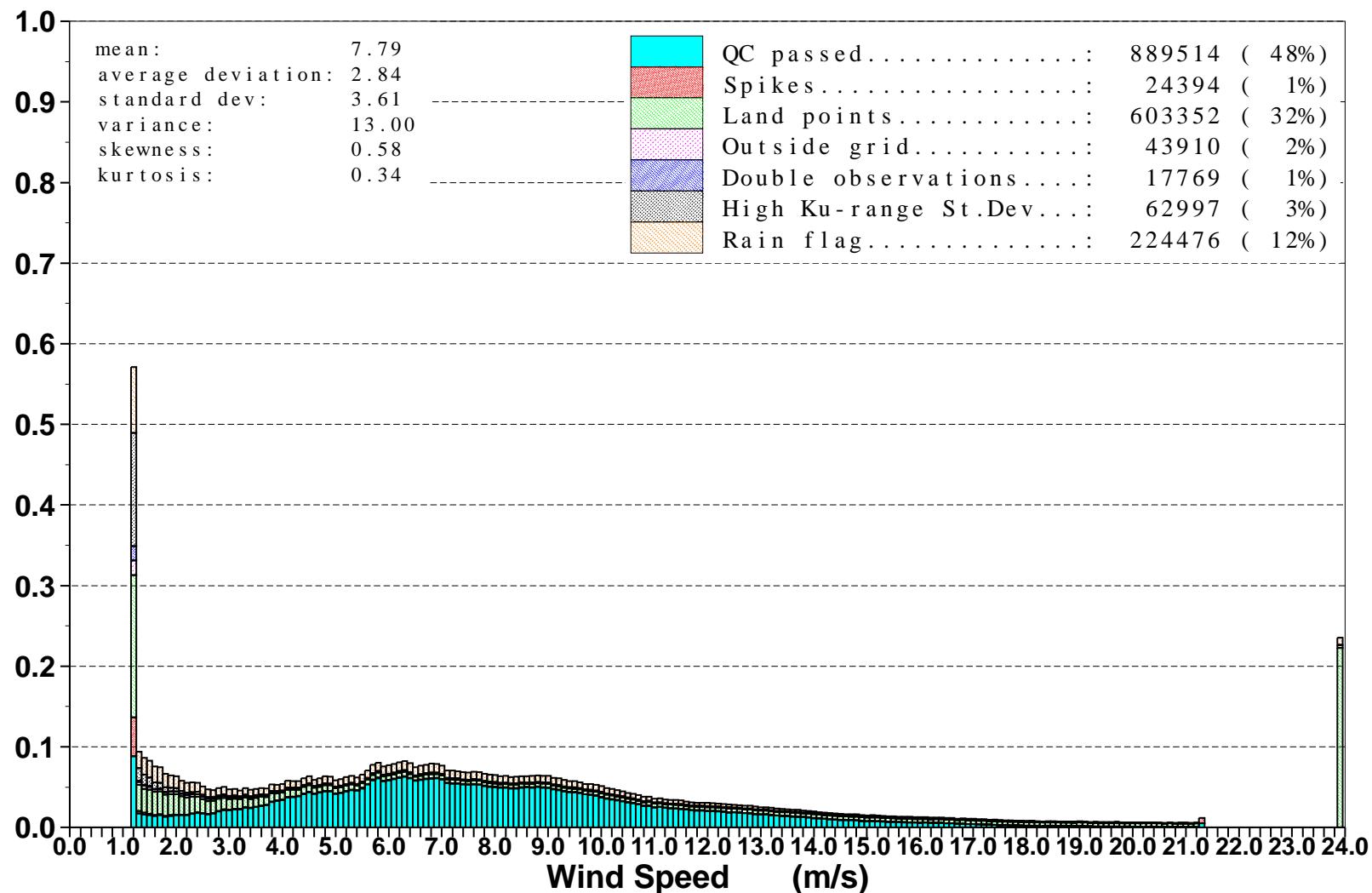


Figure 4: Distribution of the ENVISAT Altimeter Wind Speed after QC for February 2006

ECMWF Report on ENVISAT RA-2 for February 2006

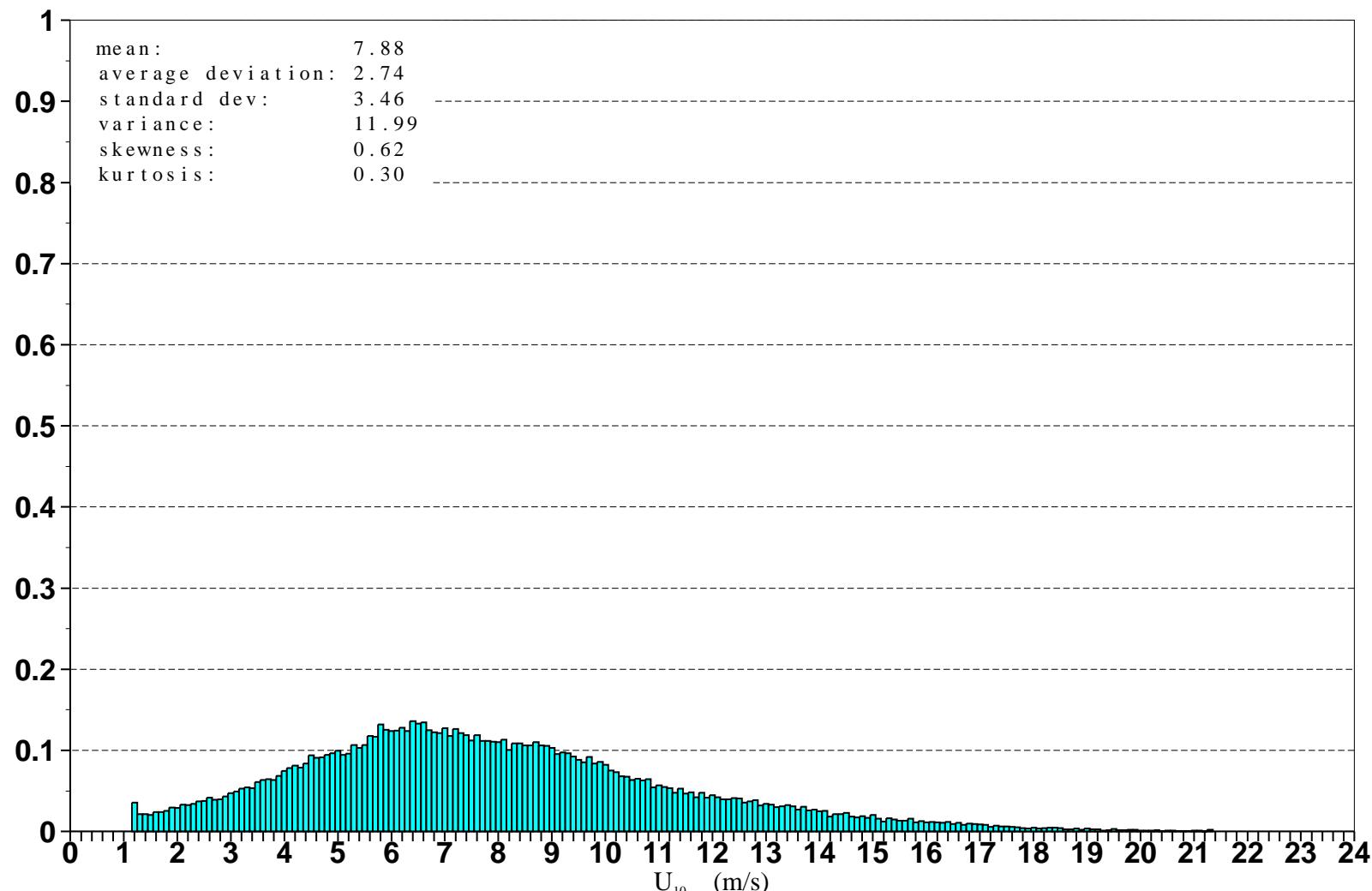


Figure 5: Distribution of ENVISAT Altimeter Wind Speeds after Along-Track Averaging for February 2006

ECMWF Report on ENVISAT RA-2 for February 2006

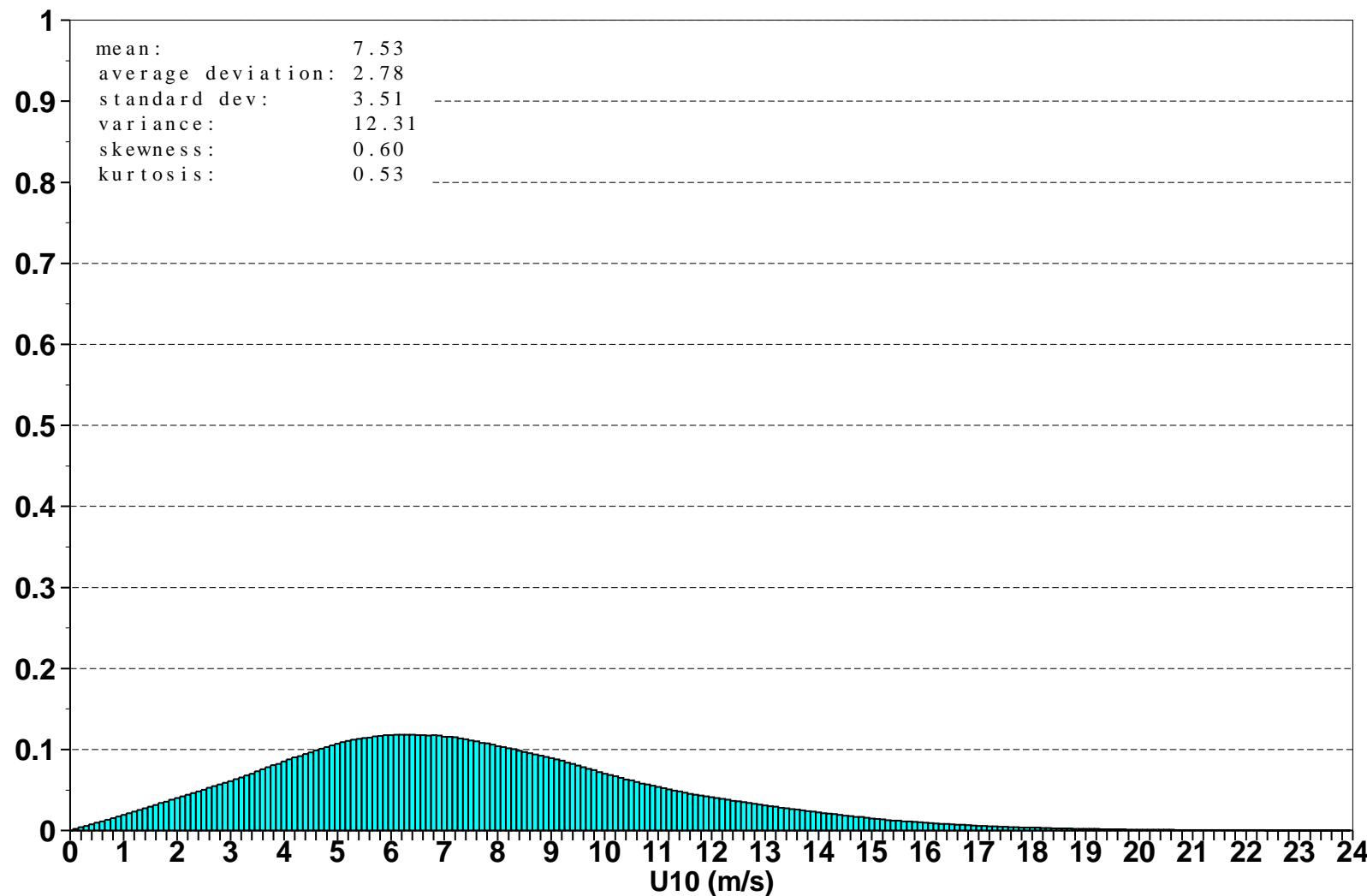


Figure 6: Global distribution of ECMWF Analysis ocean surface wind speeds for February 2006

ECMWF Report on ENVISAT RA-2 for February 2006

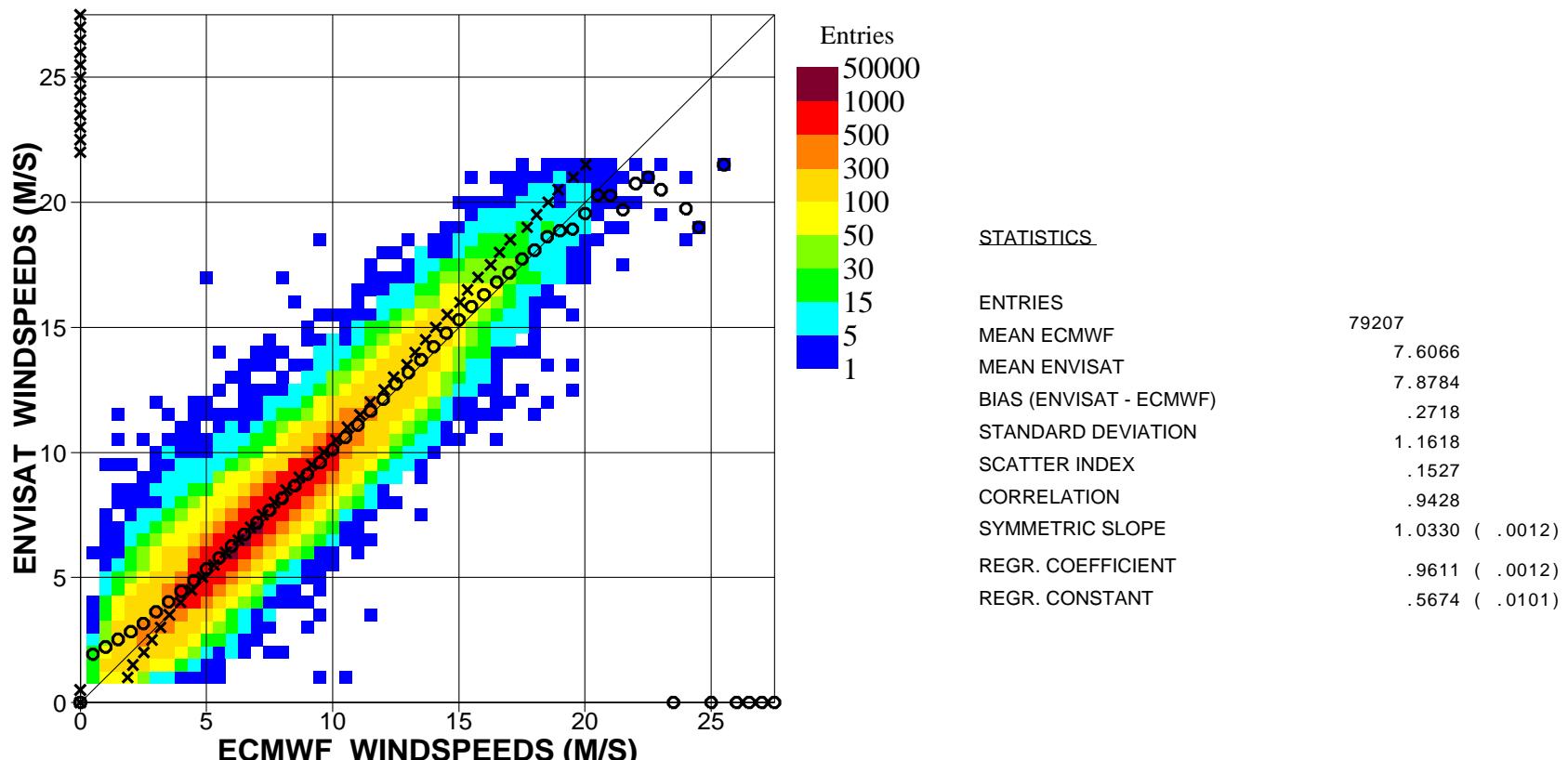


Figure 7. Comparison between ENVISAT Altimeter and ECMWF wind speeds for February 2006 (Global)

ECMWF Report on ENVISAT RA-2 for February 2006

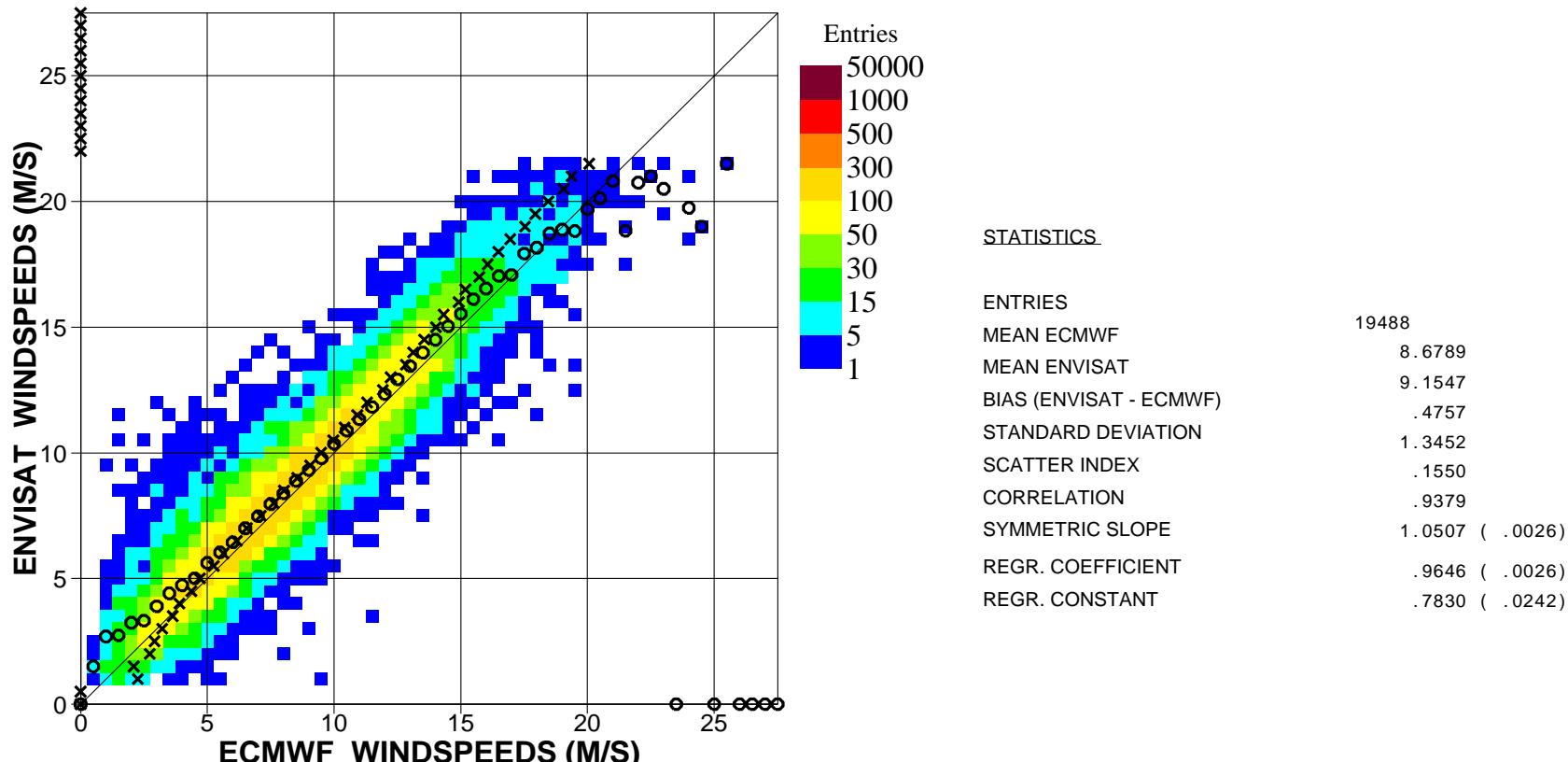


Figure 8. Comparison between ENVISAT Altimeter and ECMWF wind speeds for February 2006 (N.Hem.)

ECMWF Report on ENVISAT RA-2 for February 2006

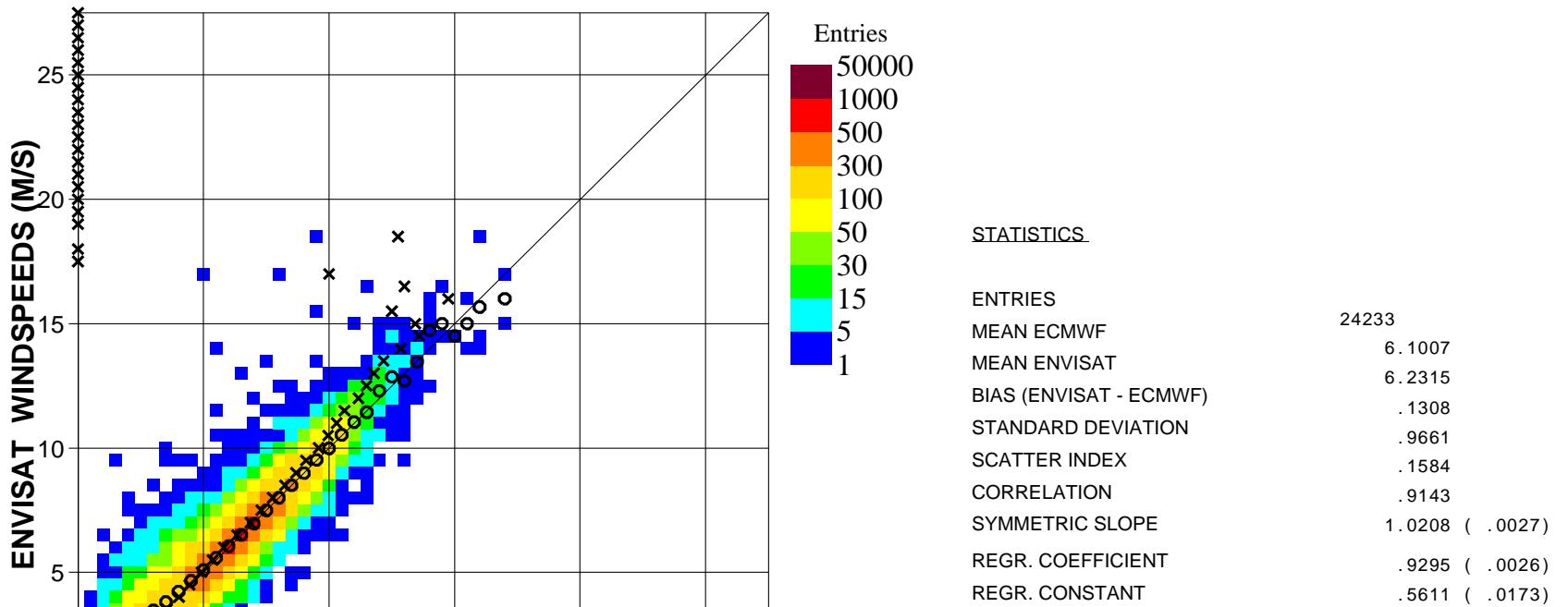


Figure 9. Comparison between ENVISAT Altimeter and ECMWF wind speeds for February 2006 (Tropics)

ECMWF Report on ENVISAT RA-2 for February 2006

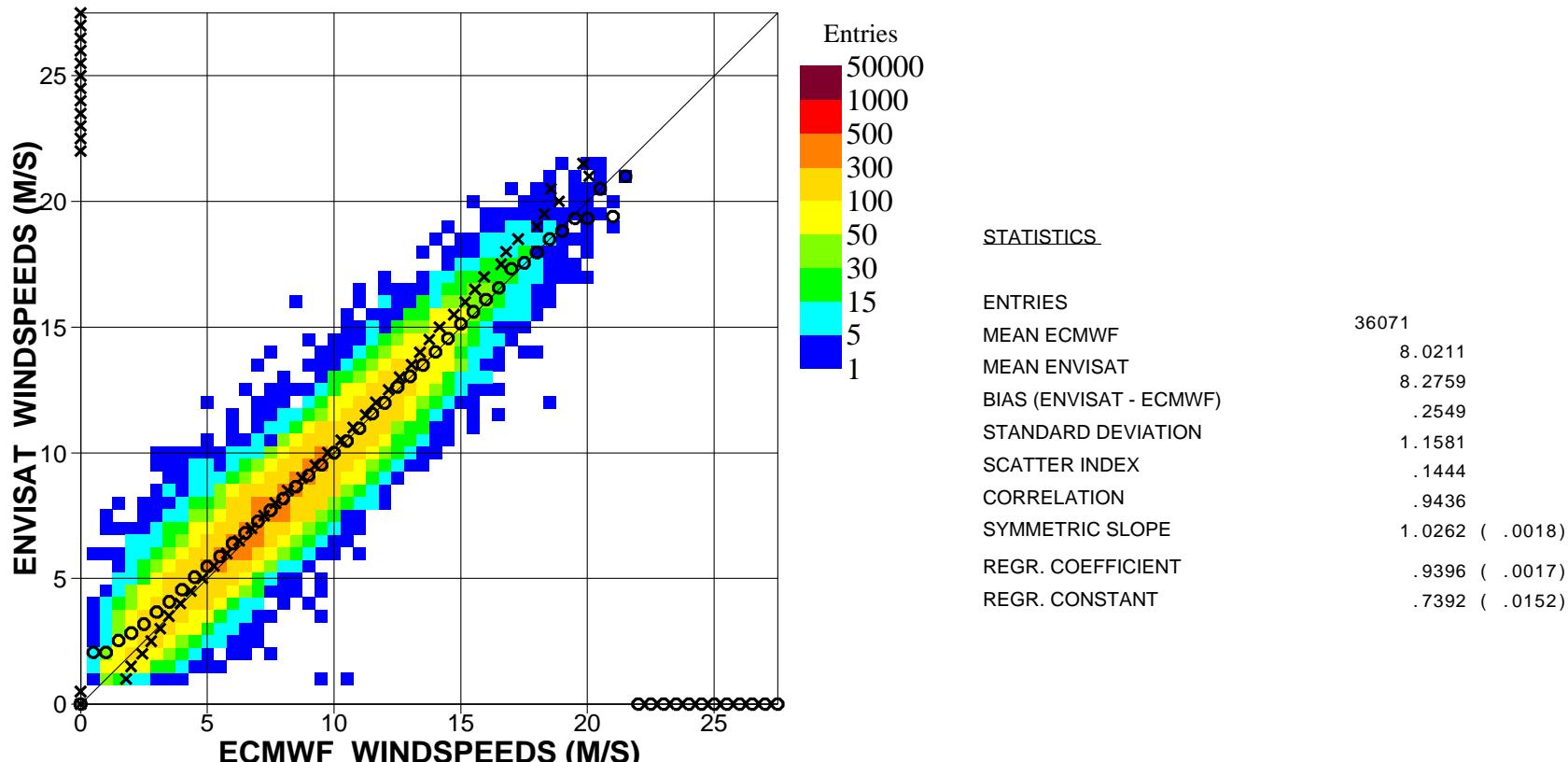


Figure 10. Comparison between ENVISAT Altimeter and ECMWF wind speeds for February 2006 (S.Hem.)

ECMWF Report on ENVISAT RA-2 for February 2006

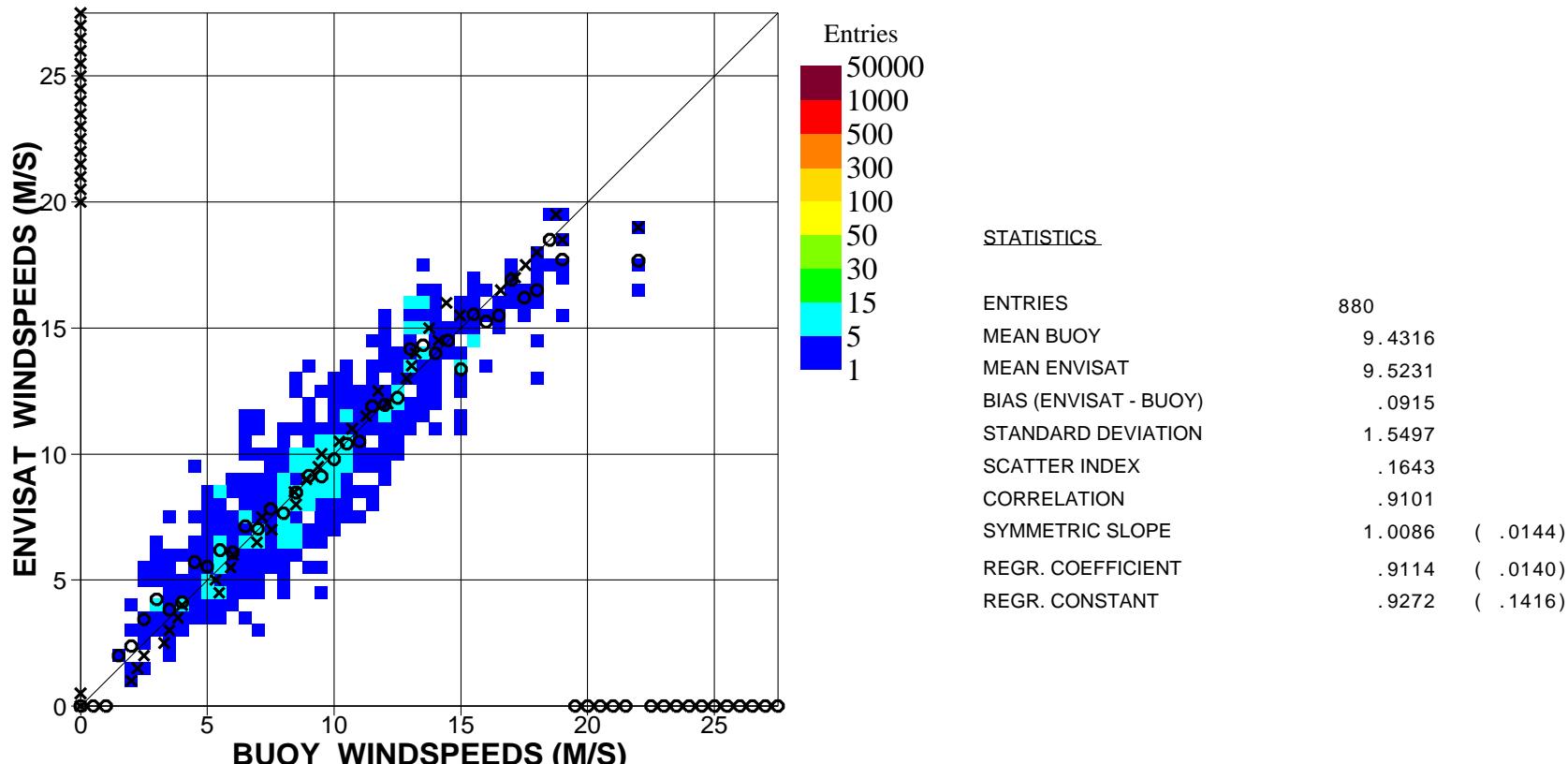


Figure 11. Comparison between ENVISAT Altimeter and buoy wind speeds for February 2006 (Global)

ECMWF Report on ENVISAT RA-2 for February 2006

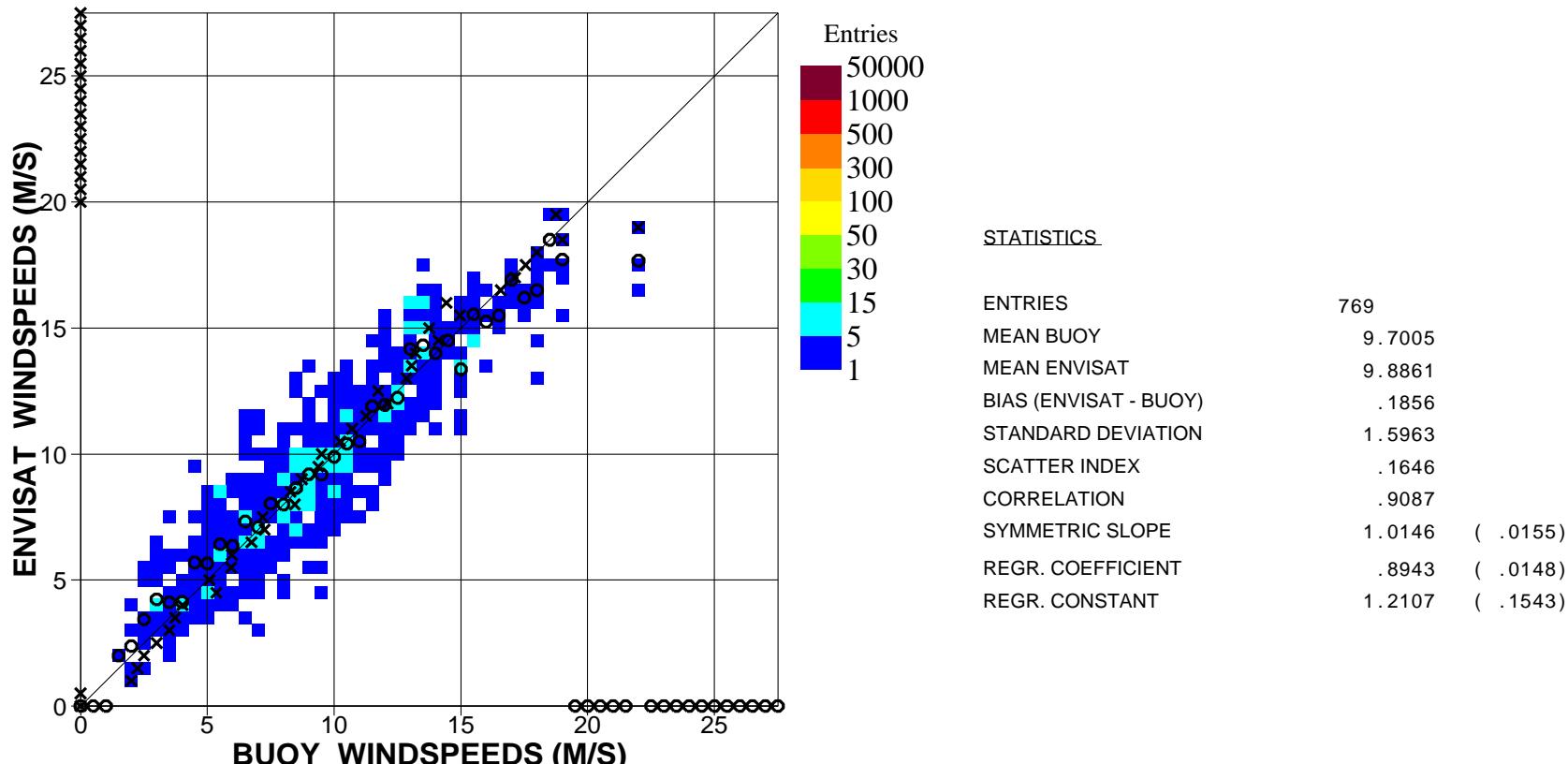


Figure 12. Comparison between ENVISAT Altimeter and buoy wind speeds for February 2006 (N.Hem.)

ECMWF Report on ENVISAT RA-2 for February 2006

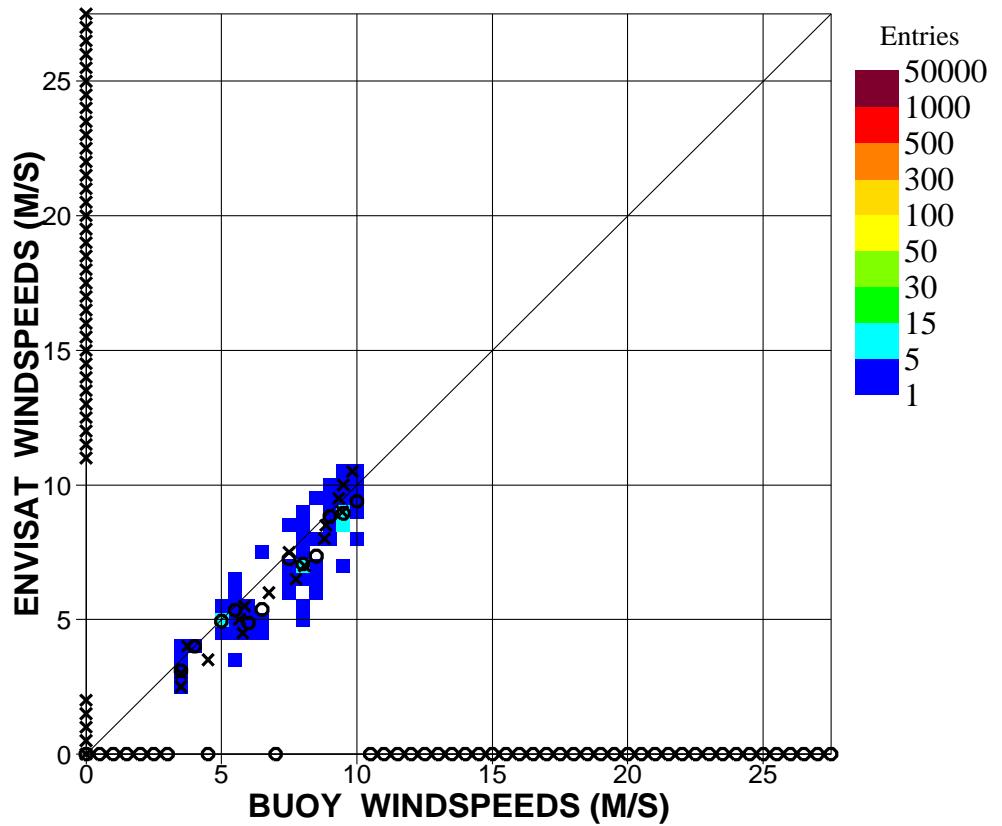


Figure 13. Comparison between ENVISAT Altimeter and buoy wind speeds for February 2006 (Tropics)

STATISTICS

ENTRIES	105
MEAN BUOY	7.6898
MEAN ENVISAT	7.0668
BIAS (ENVISAT - BUOY)	- .6230
STANDARD DEVIATION	.8664
SCATTER INDEX	.1127
CORRELATION	.8947
SYMMETRIC SLOPE	.9265 (.0464)
REGR. COEFFICIENT	.9409 (.0463)
REGR. CONSTANT	- .1683 (.3657)

ECMWF Report on ENVISAT RA-2 for February 2006

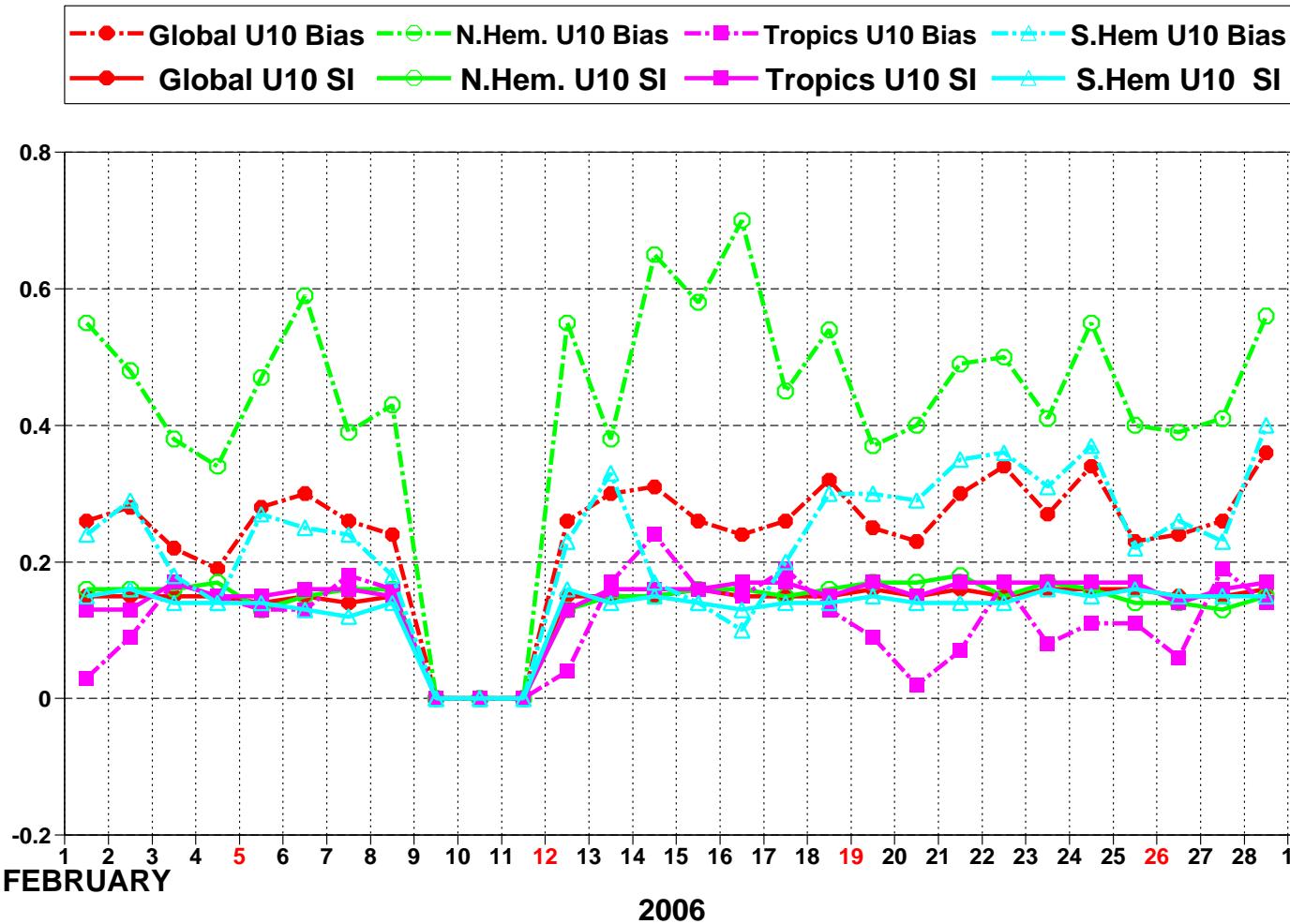


Figure 14: ENVISAT Altimeter wind speeds: Timeseries of bias (ENVISAT - ECMWF) and scatter index (SI)

ECMWF Report on ENVISAT RA-2 for February 2006

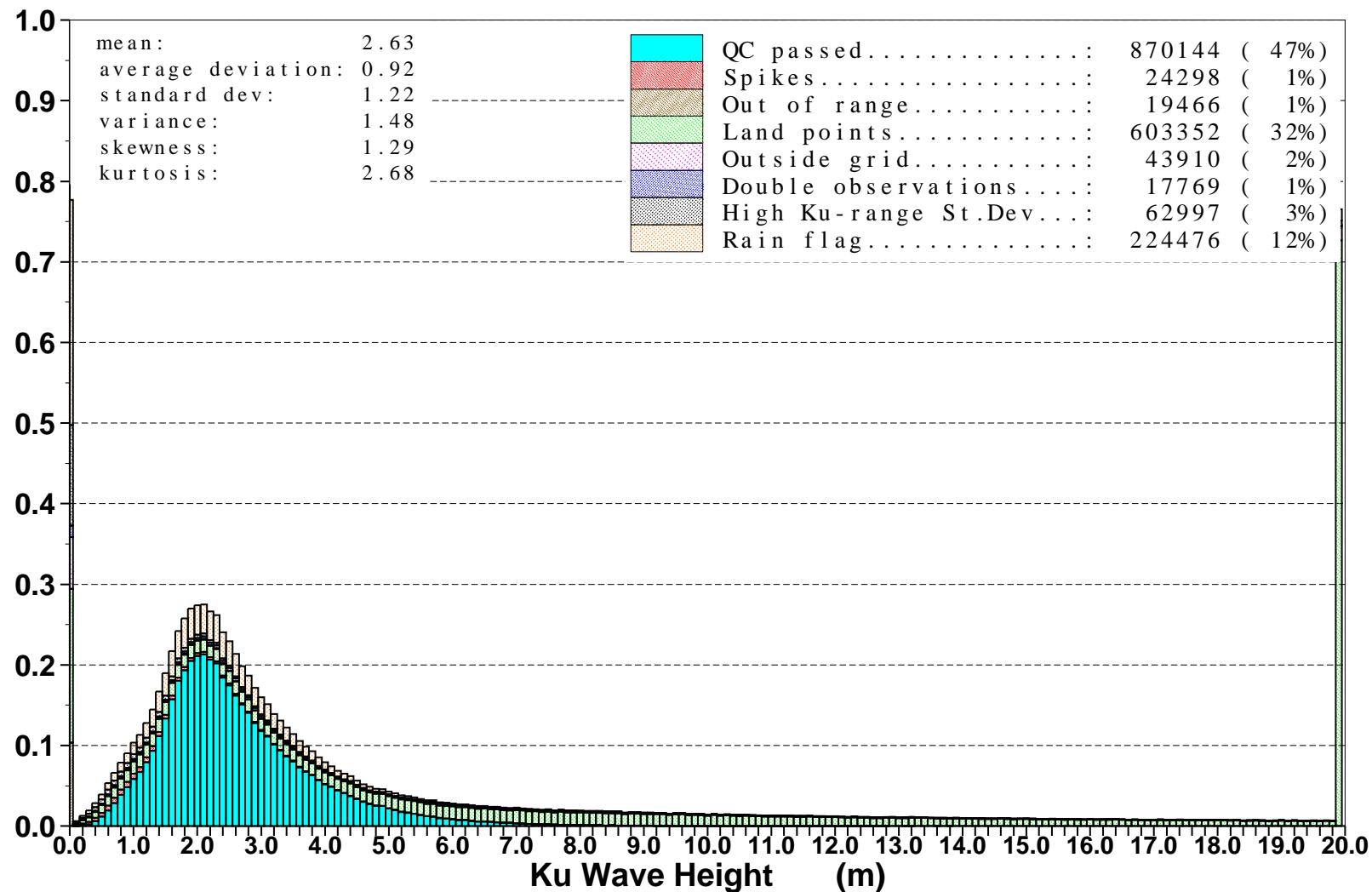
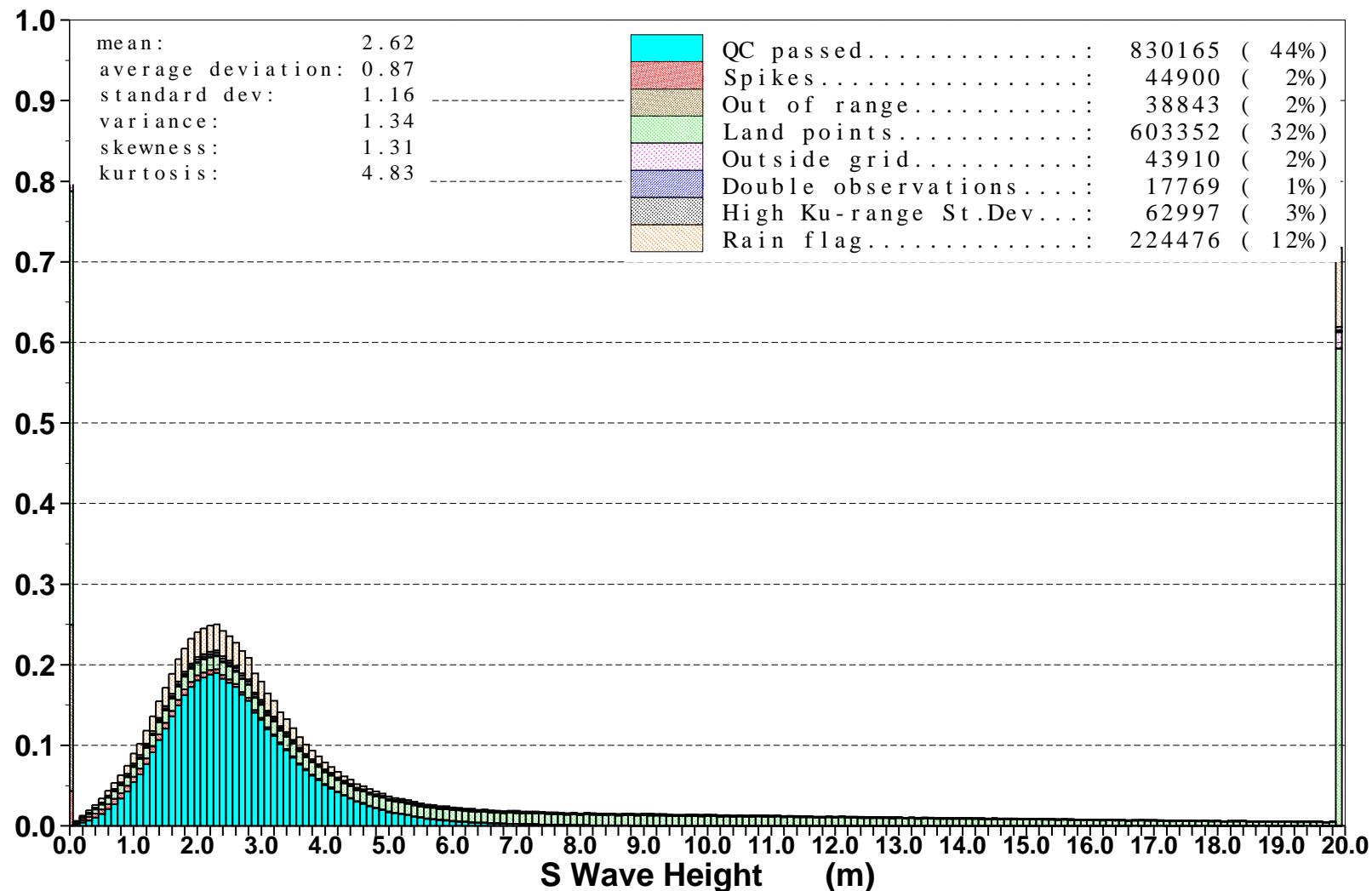


Figure 15: Distribution of the ENVISAT Altimeter Ku Wave Height after QC for February 2006

ECMWF Report on ENVISAT RA-2 for February 2006



ECMWF Report on ENVISAT RA-2 for February 2006

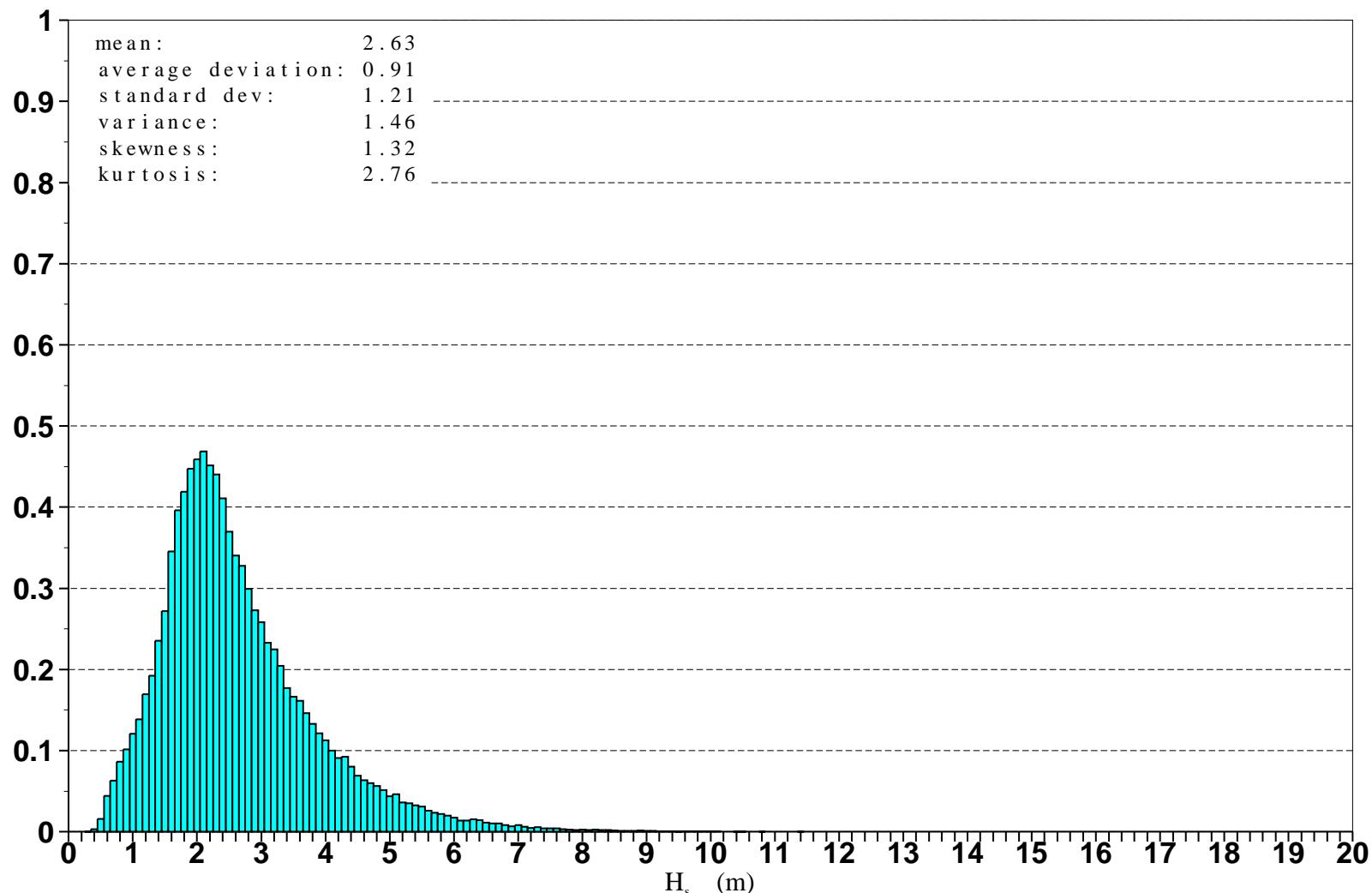


Figure 17: Distribution of ENVISAT Altimeter Ku-Band Wave Heights after Along-Track Averaging for February 2006

ECMWF Report on ENVISAT RA-2 for February 2006

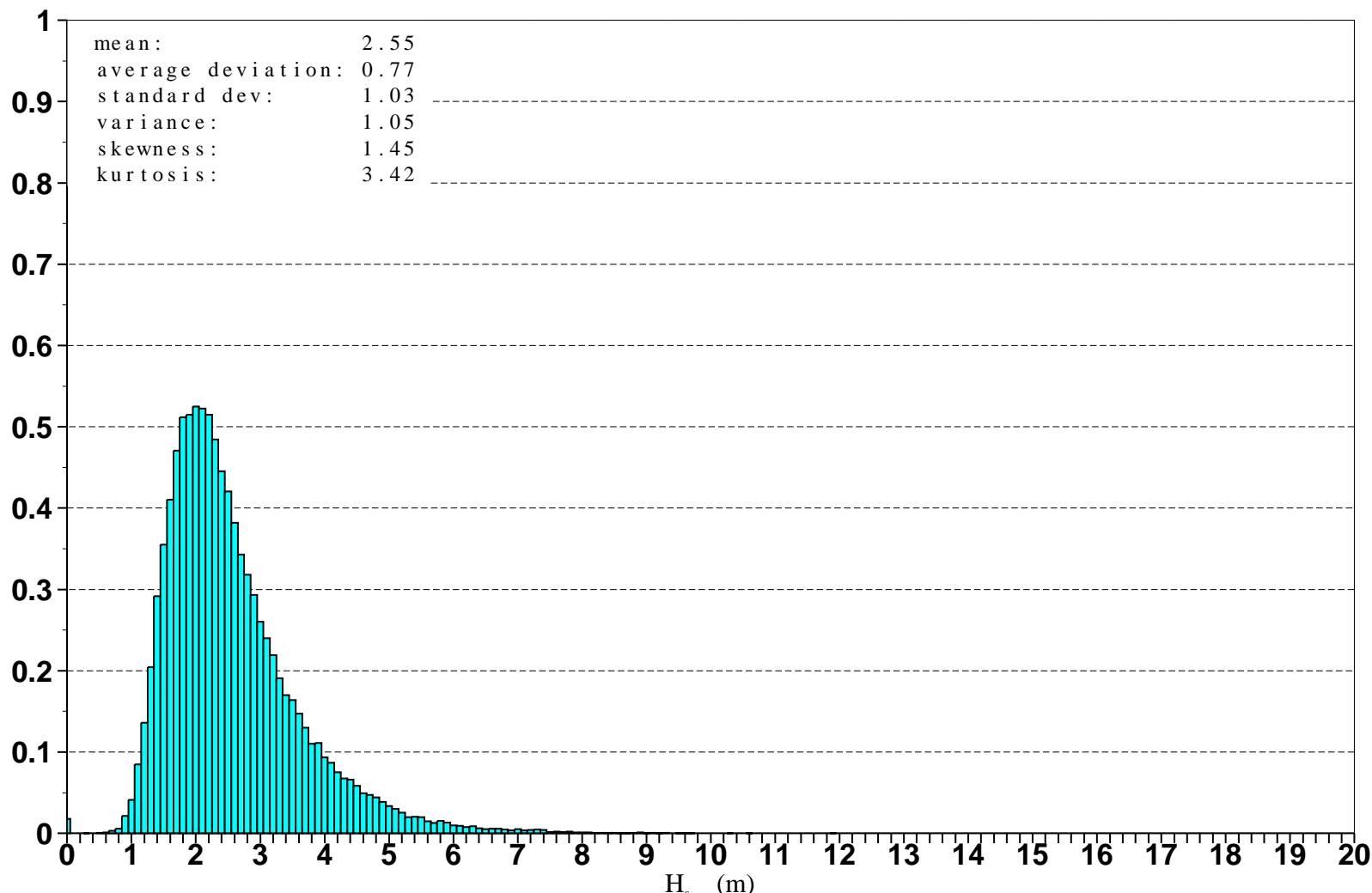


Figure 18: Distribution of ENVISAT Altimeter S-Band Wave Heights after Along-Track Averaging for February 2006

ECMWF Report on ENVISAT RA-2 for February 2006

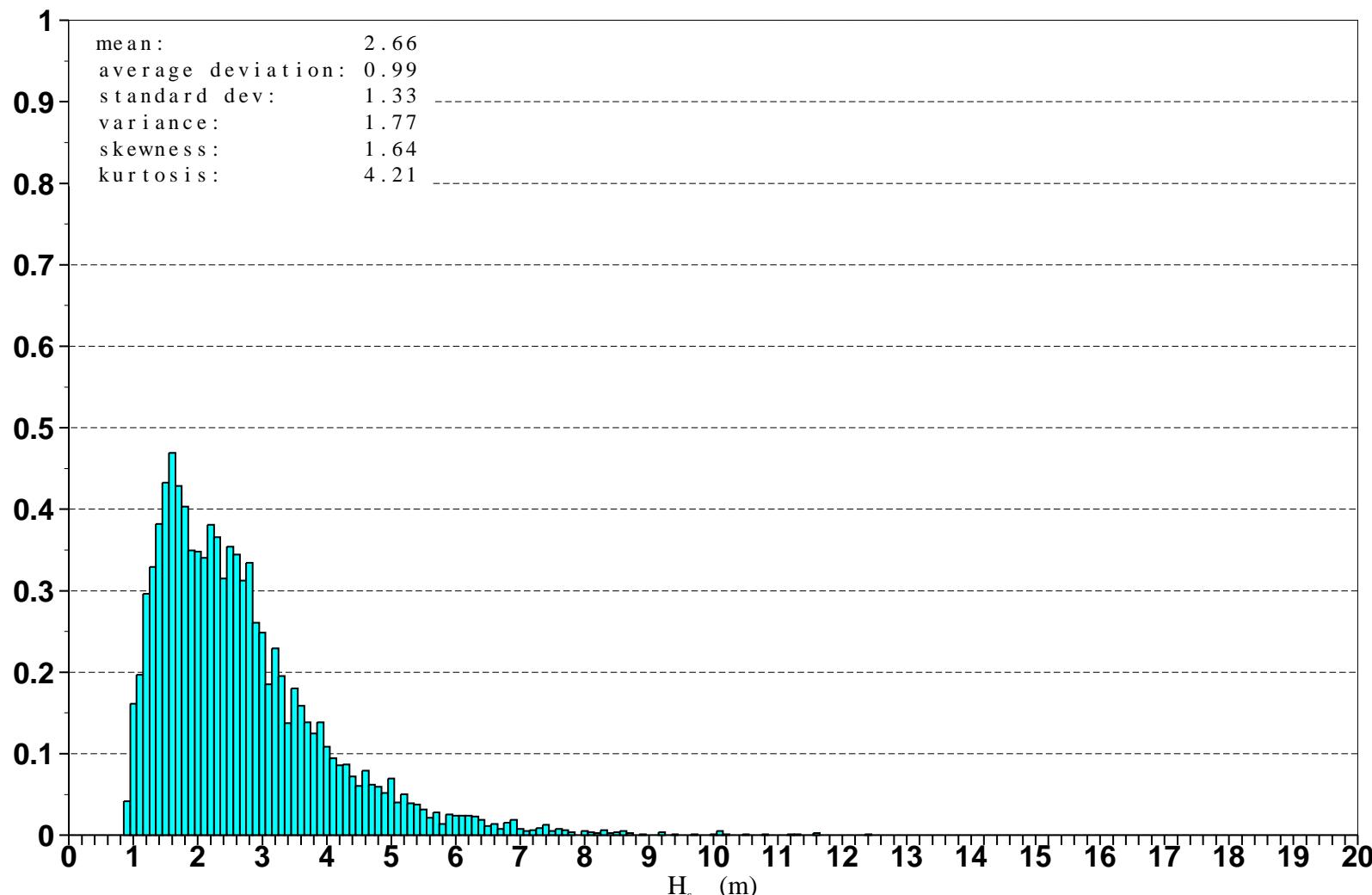


Figure 19: Distribution of ERS-2 Altimeter Wave Heights after Along-Track Averaging for February 2006

ECMWF Report on ENVISAT RA-2 for February 2006

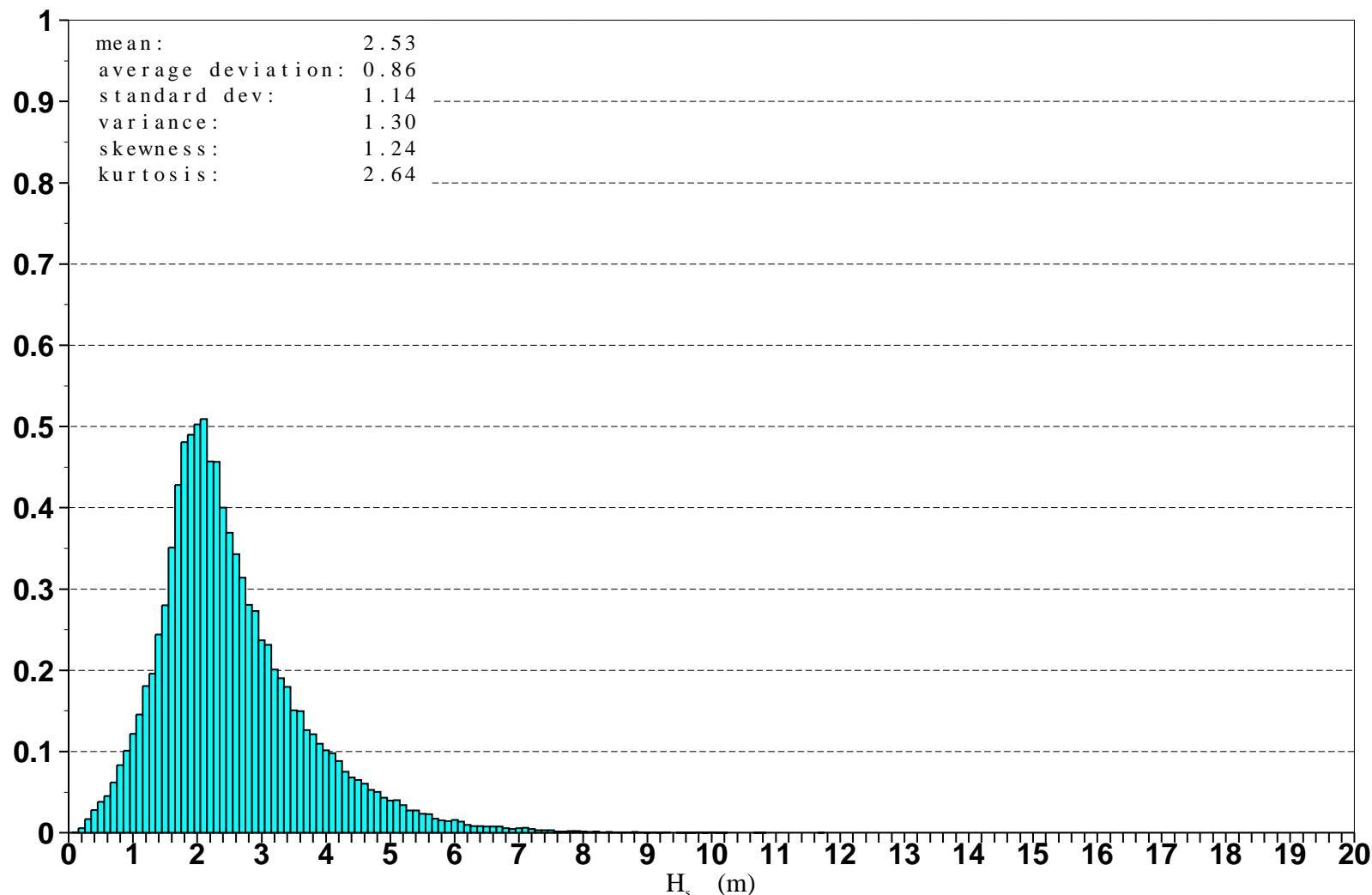


Figure 19b: Distribution of WAM 4V Wave Height (Collocated with ENVISAT) for February 2006

ECMWF Report on ENVISAT RA-2 for February 2006

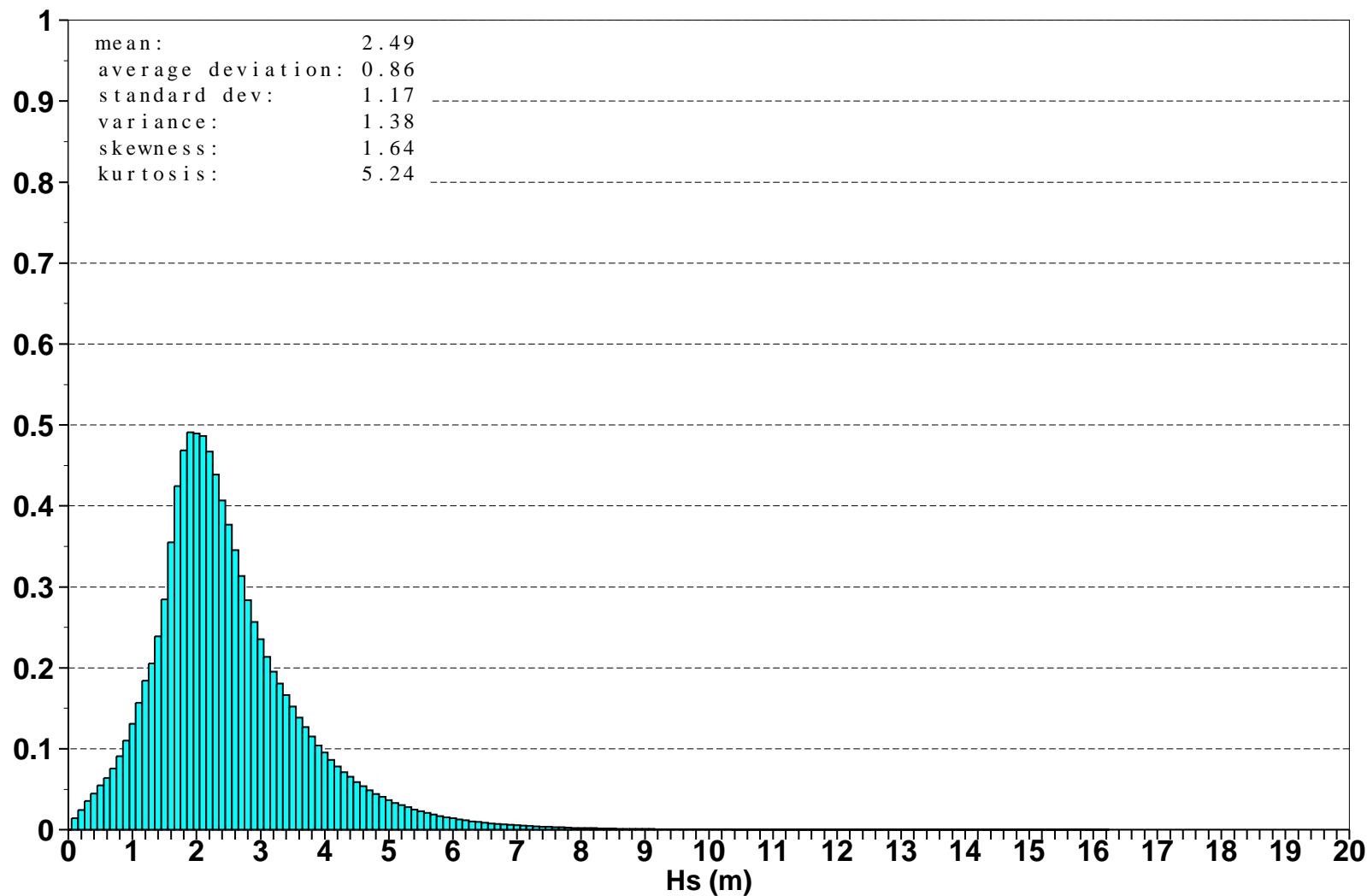


Figure 20: Global distribution of ECMWF First-Guess wave heights for February 2006

ECMWF Report on ENVISAT RA-2 for February 2006

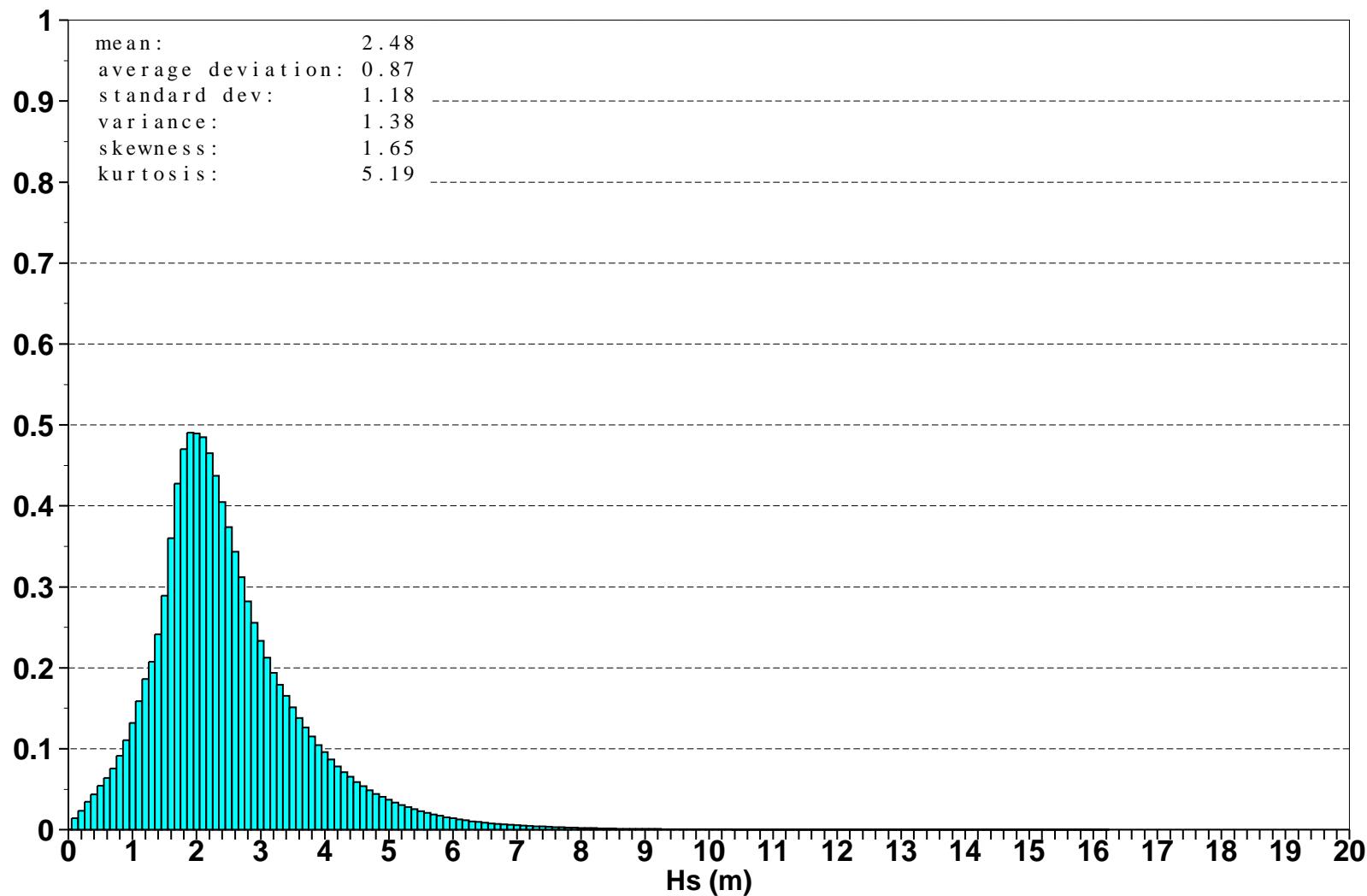


Figure 21: Global distribution of ECMWF Analysis wave heights for February 2006

ECMWF Report on ENVISAT RA-2 for February 2006

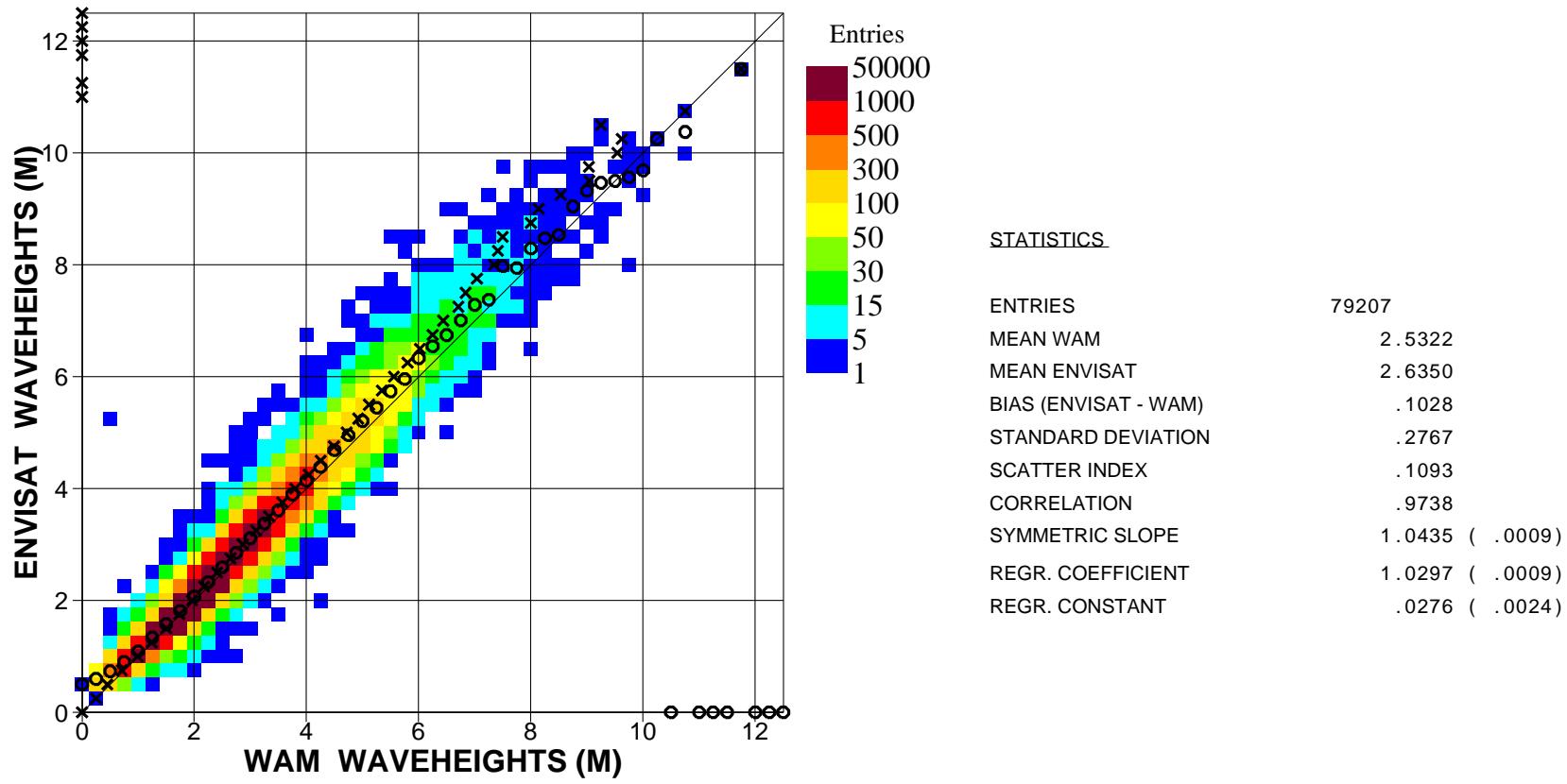


Figure 22. Comparison between ENVISAT Altimeter Ku-Band and WAM (first guess) significant wave heights for February 2006 (Global)

ECMWF Report on ENVISAT RA-2 for February 2006

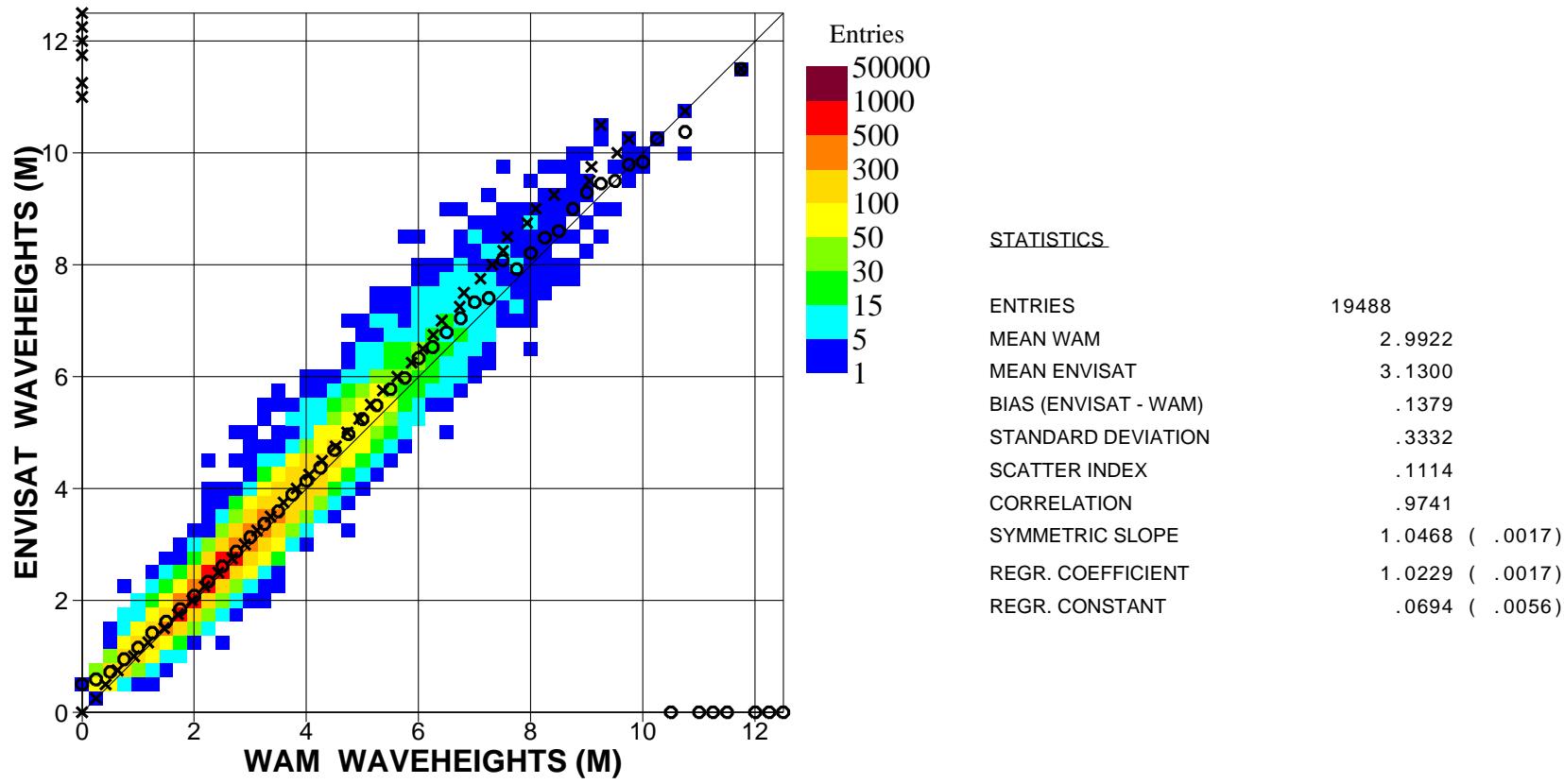


Figure 23. Comparison between ENVISAT Altimeter Ku-Band and WAM (first guess) significant wave heights for February 2006 (N.Hem.)

ECMWF Report on ENVISAT RA-2 for February 2006

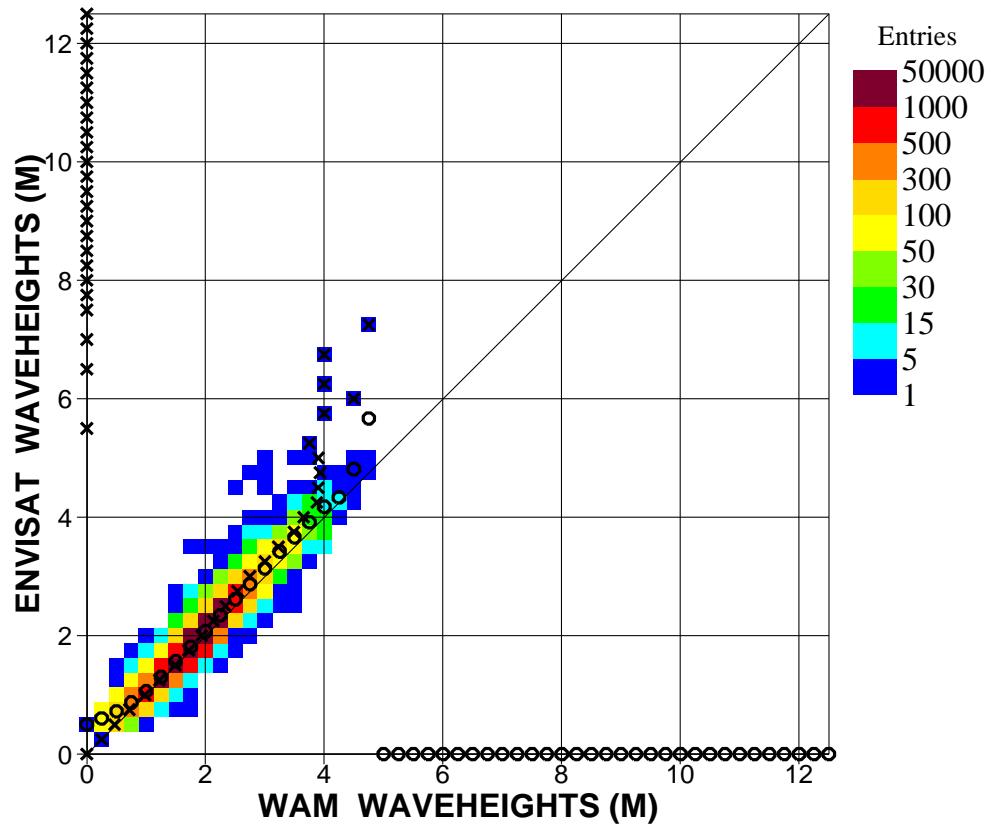


Figure 24. Comparison between ENVISAT Altimeter Ku-Band and WAM (first guess) significant wave heights for February 2006 (Tropics)

STATISTICS

ENTRIES	24233
MEAN WAM	1.8378
MEAN ENVISAT	1.9215
BIAS (ENVISAT - WAM)	.0837
STANDARD DEVIATION	.1837
SCATTER INDEX	.1000
CORRELATION	.9611
SYMMETRIC SLOPE	1.0481 (.0019)
REGR. COEFFICIENT	1.0284 (.0019)
REGR. CONSTANT	.0315 (.0037)

ECMWF Report on ENVISAT RA-2 for February 2006

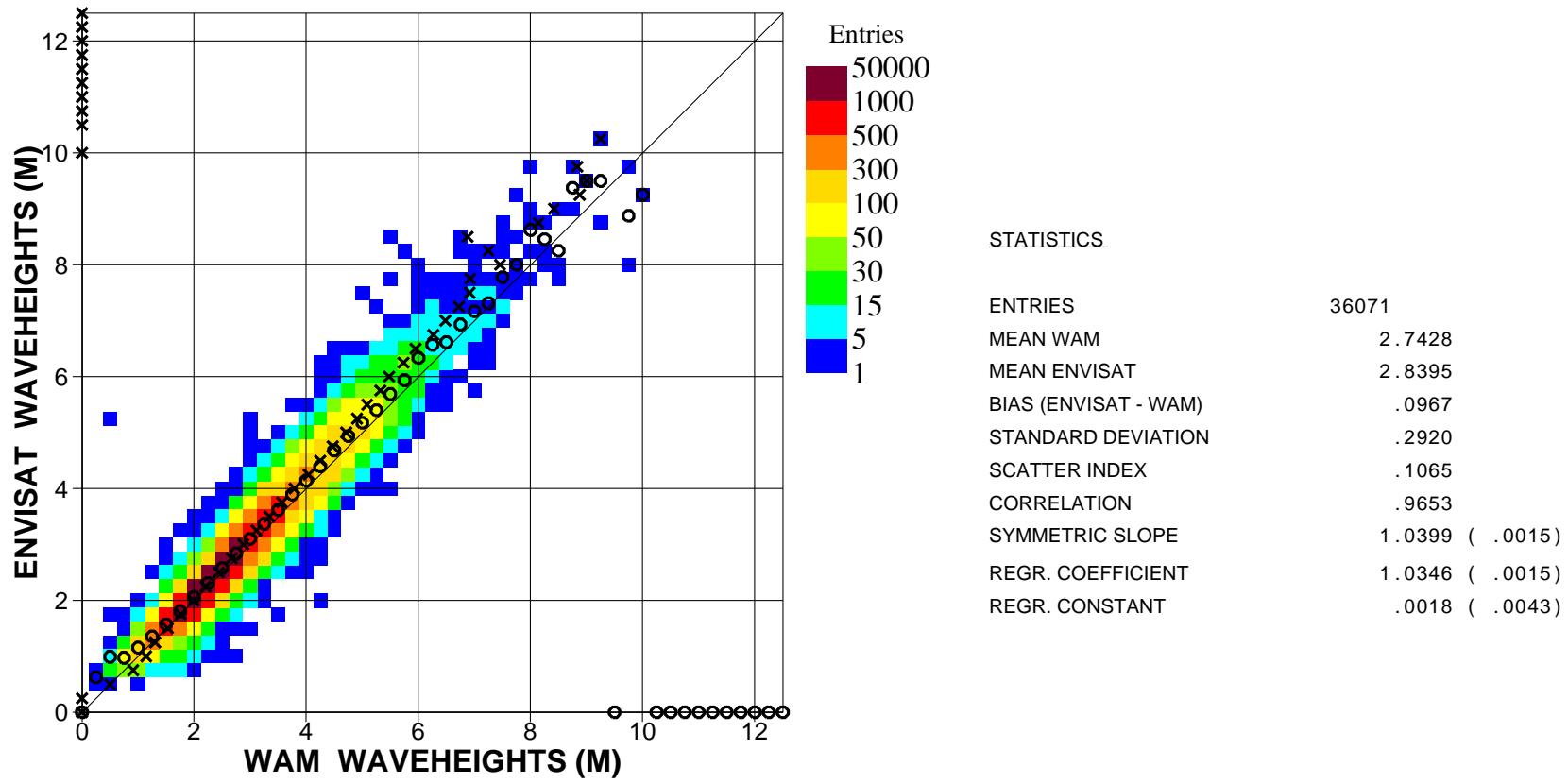


Figure 25. Comparison between ENVISAT Altimeter Ku-Band and WAM (first guess) significant wave heights for February 2006 (S.Hem.)

ECMWF Report on ENVISAT RA-2 for February 2006

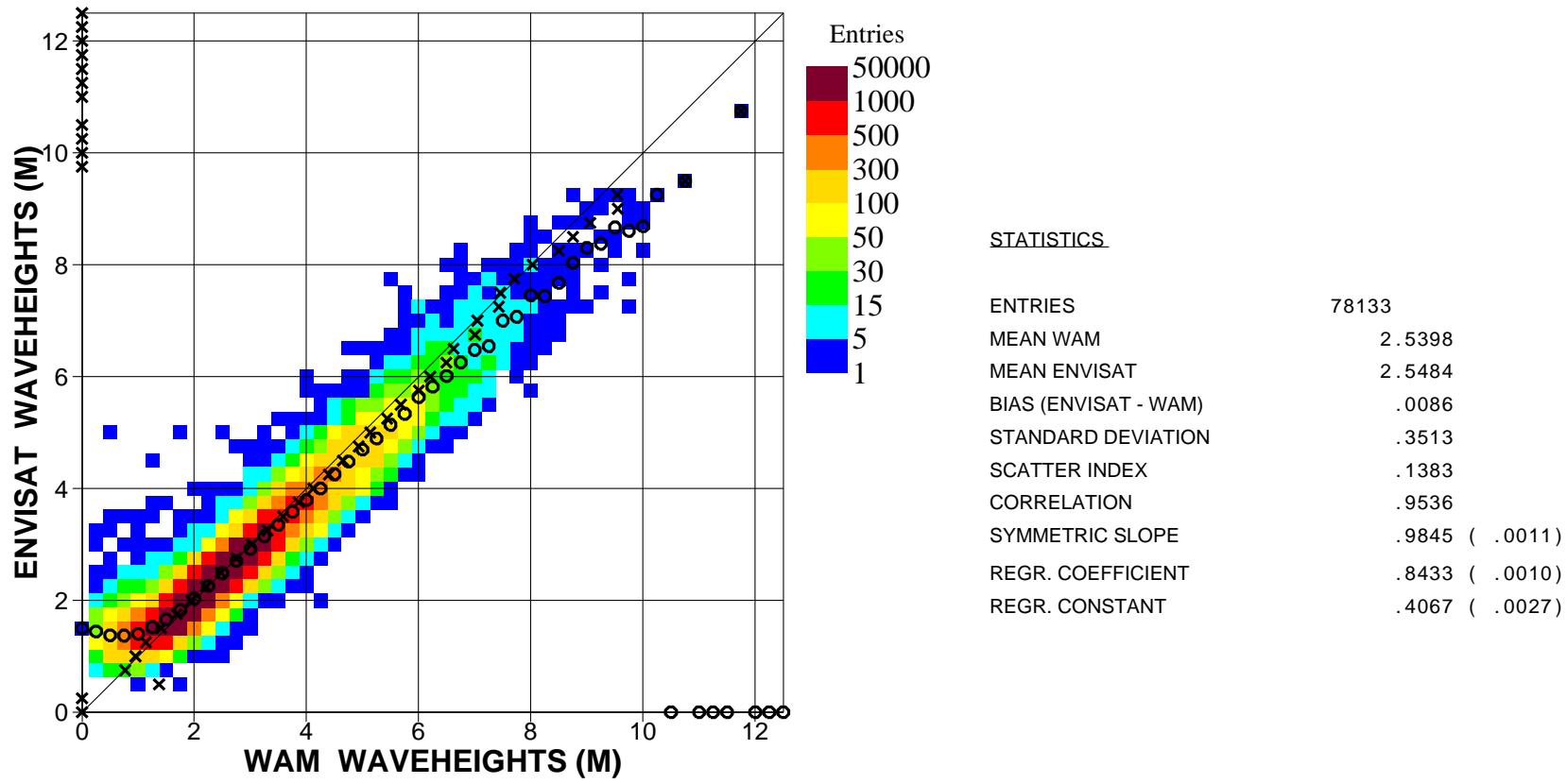


Figure 26. Comparison between ENVISAT Altimeter S-Band and WAM (first guess) significant wave heights for February 2006 (Global)

ECMWF Report on ENVISAT RA-2 for February 2006

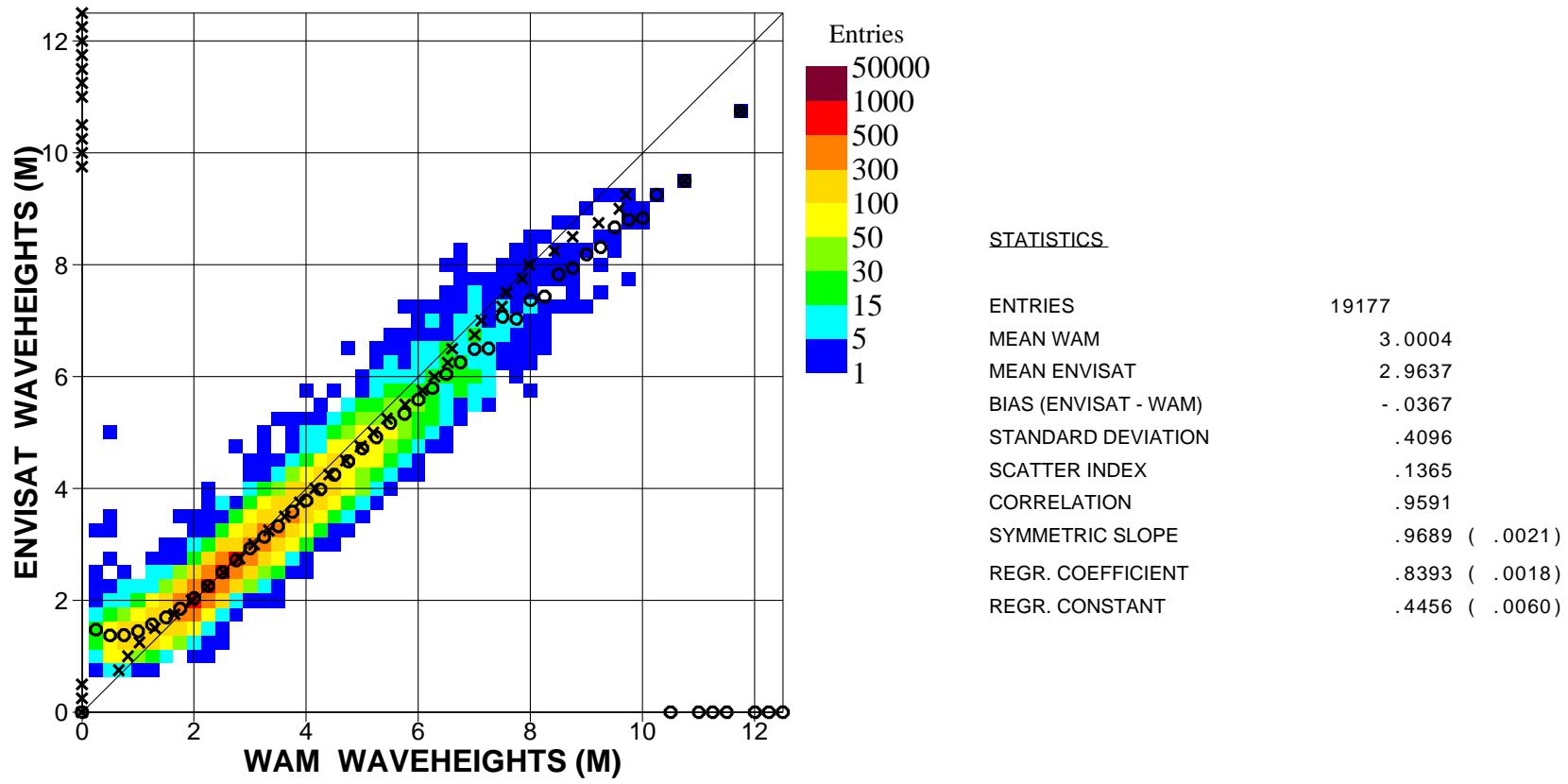
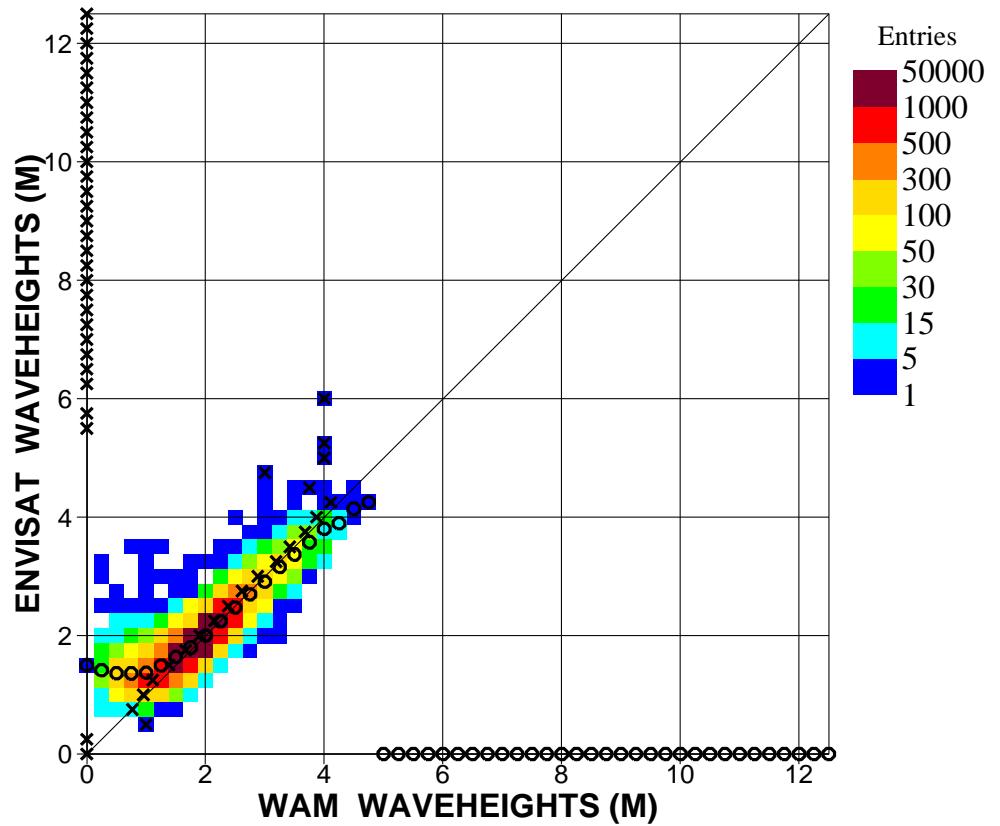


Figure 27. Comparison between ENVISAT Altimeter S-Band and WAM (first guess) significant wave heights for February 2006 (N.Hem.)

ECMWF Report on ENVISAT RA-2 for February 2006



STATISTICS

ENTRIES	23824
MEAN WAM	1.8444
MEAN ENVISAT	1.9475
BIAS (ENVISAT - WAM)	.1031
STANDARD DEVIATION	.3120
SCATTER INDEX	.1692
CORRELATION	.8620
SYMMETRIC SLOPE	1.0372 (.0034)
REGR. COEFFICIENT	.7343 (.0028)
REGR. CONSTANT	.5932 (.0054)

Figure 28. Comparison between ENVISAT Altimeter S-Band and WAM (first guess) significant wave heights for February 2006 (Tropics)

ECMWF Report on ENVISAT RA-2 for February 2006

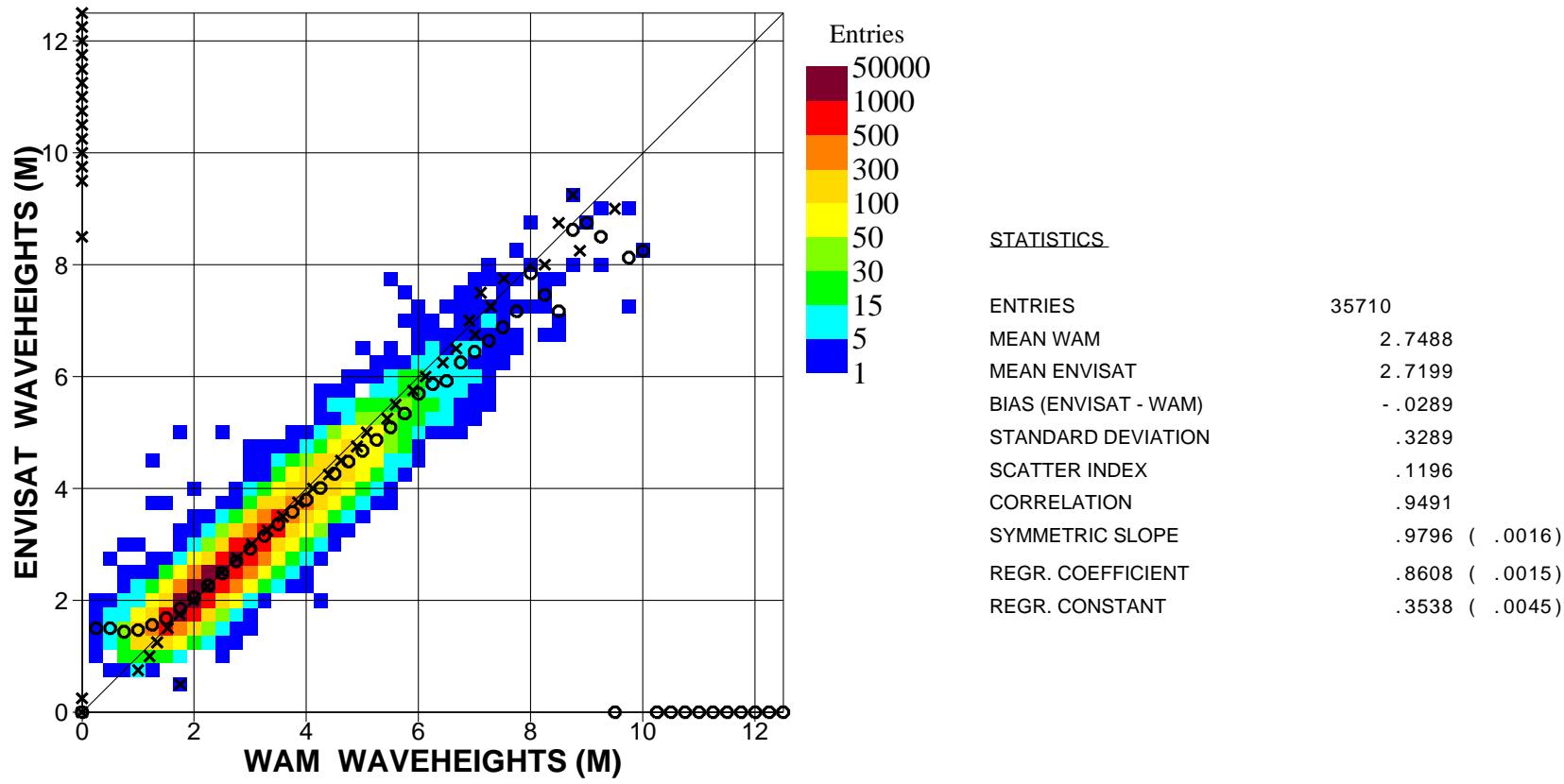
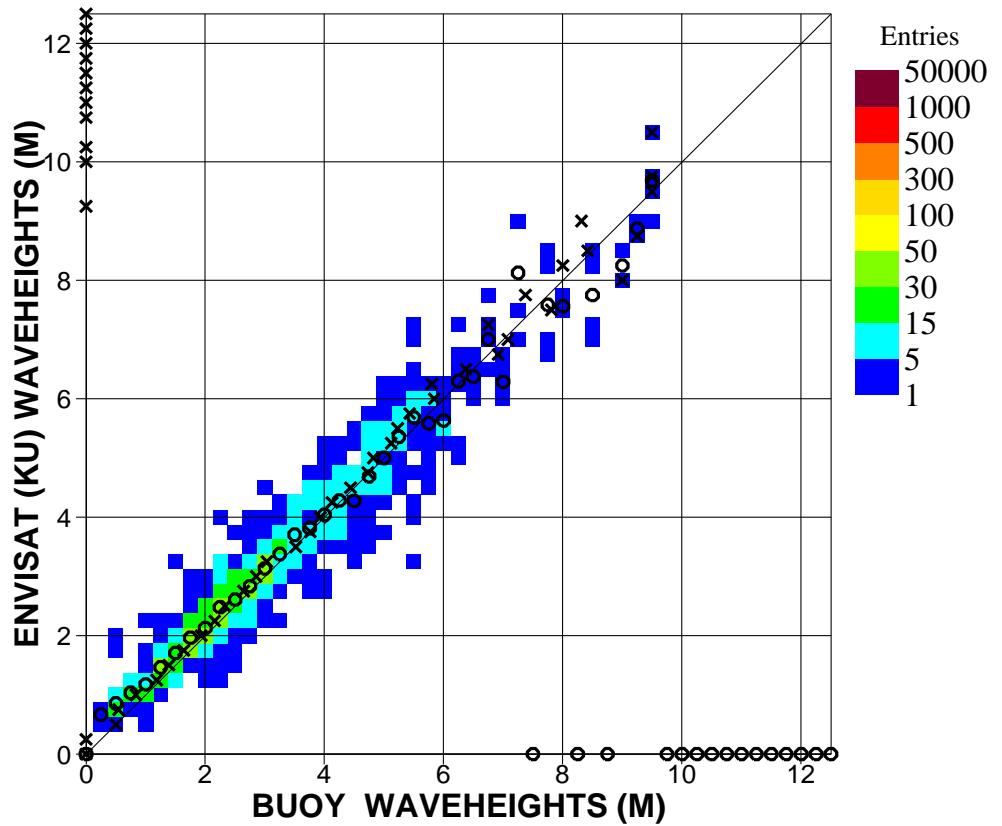


Figure 29. Comparison between ENVISAT Altimeter S-Band and WAM (first guess) significant wave heights for February 2006 (S.Hem.)

ECMWF Report on ENVISAT RA-2 for February 2006



STATISTICS

ENTRIES	1365
MEAN BUOY	3.0214
MEAN ENVISAT	3.1377
BIAS (ENVISAT - BUOY)	.1163
STANDARD DEVIATION	.4261
SCATTER INDEX	.1410
CORRELATION	.9642
SYMMETRIC SLOPE	1.0248 (.0074)
REGR. COEFFICIENT	.9396 (.0070)
REGR. CONSTANT	.2989 (.0240)

Figure 30. Comparison between ENVISAT Altimeter Ku-Band and buoy significant wave heights for February 2006 (Global)

ECMWF Report on ENVISAT RA-2 for February 2006

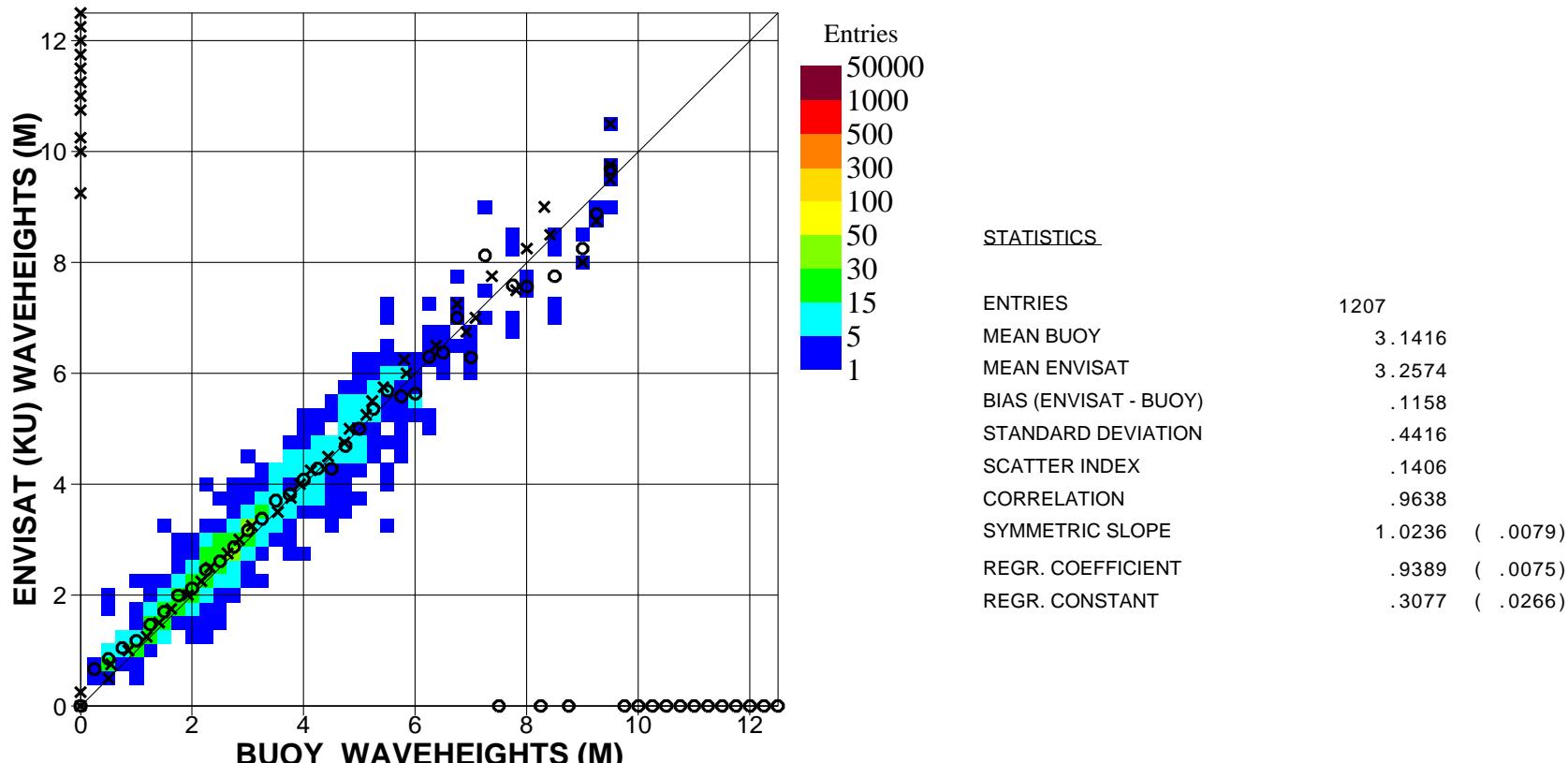


Figure 31. Comparison between ENVISAT Altimeter Ku-Band and buoy significant wave heights for February 2006 (N.Hem.)

ECMWF Report on ENVISAT RA-2 for February 2006

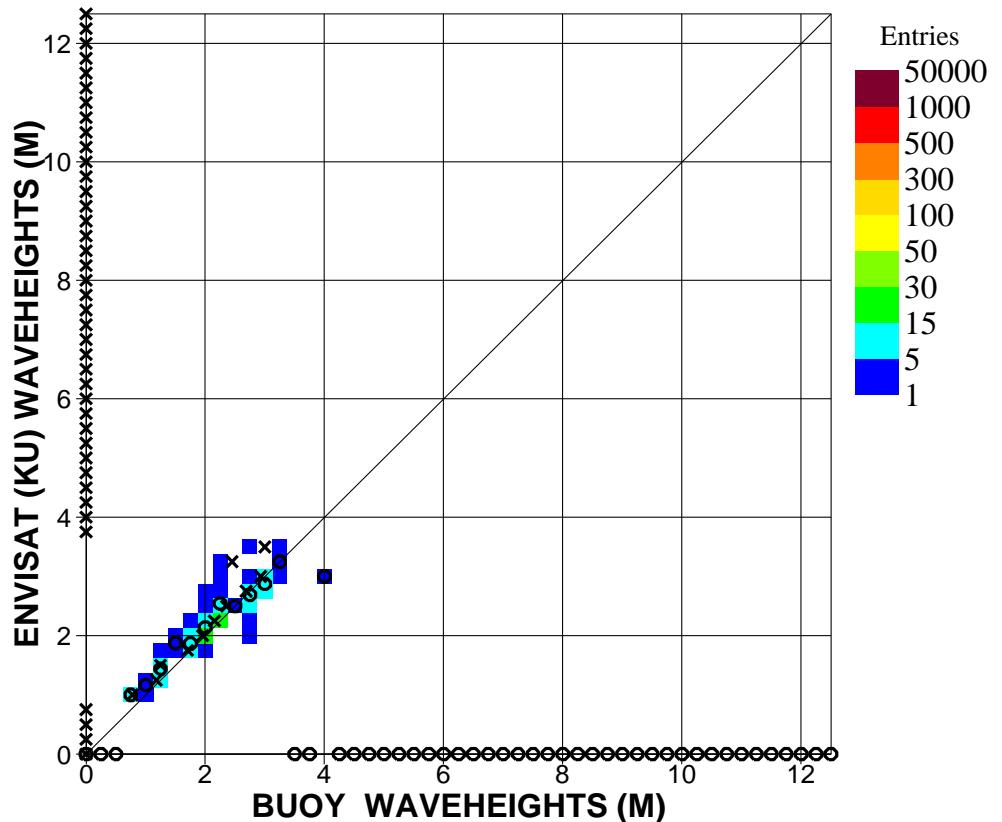


Figure 32. Comparison between ENVISAT Altimeter Ku-Band and buoy significant wave heights for February 2006 (Tropics)

STATISTICS

ENTRIES	152
MEAN BUOY	2.1083
MEAN ENVISAT	2.2233
BIAS (ENVISAT - BUOY)	.1150
STANDARD DEVIATION	.2848
SCATTER INDEX	.1351
CORRELATION	.8884
SYMMETRIC SLOPE	1.0451 (.0393)
REGR. COEFFICIENT	.8237 (.0348)
REGR. CONSTANT	.4866 (.0763)

ECMWF Report on ENVISAT RA-2 for February 2006

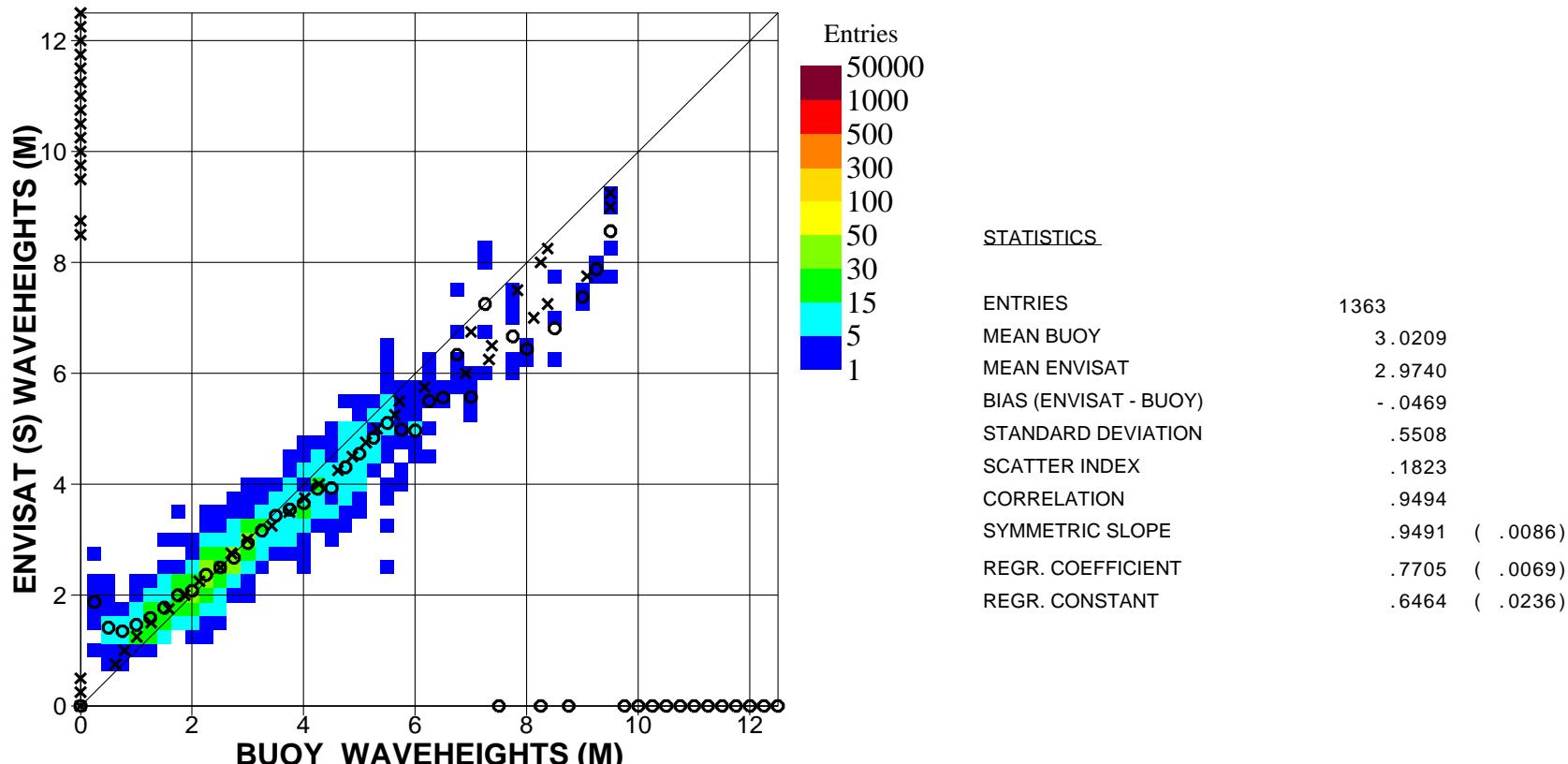
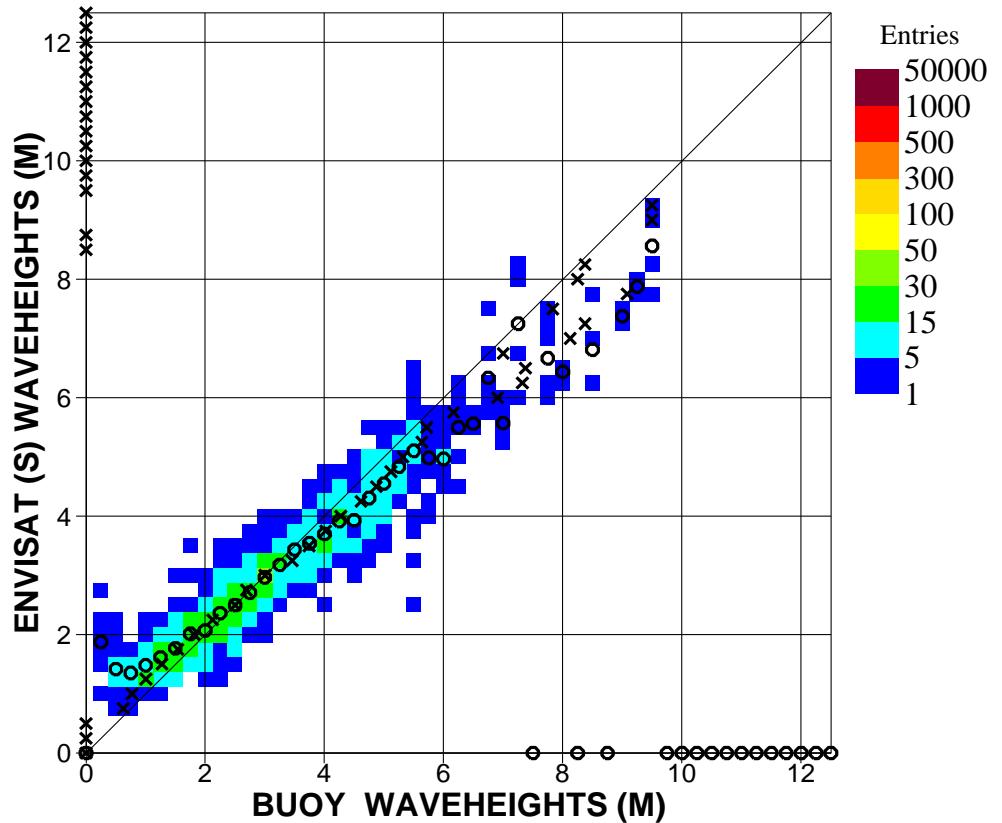


Figure 33. Comparison between ENVISAT Altimeter S-Band and buoy significant wave heights for February 2006 (Global)

ECMWF Report on ENVISAT RA-2 for February 2006



STATISTICS

ENTRIES	1205
MEAN BUOY	3.1412
MEAN ENVISAT	3.0809
BIAS (ENVISAT - BUOY)	-.0603
STANDARD DEVIATION	.5701
SCATTER INDEX	.1815
CORRELATION	.9494
SYMMETRIC SLOPE	.9460 (.0091)
REGR. COEFFICIENT	.7675 (.0073)
REGR. CONSTANT	.6700 (.0260)

Figure 34. Comparison between ENVISAT Altimeter S-Band and buoy significant wave heights for February 2006 (N.Hem.)

ECMWF Report on ENVISAT RA-2 for February 2006

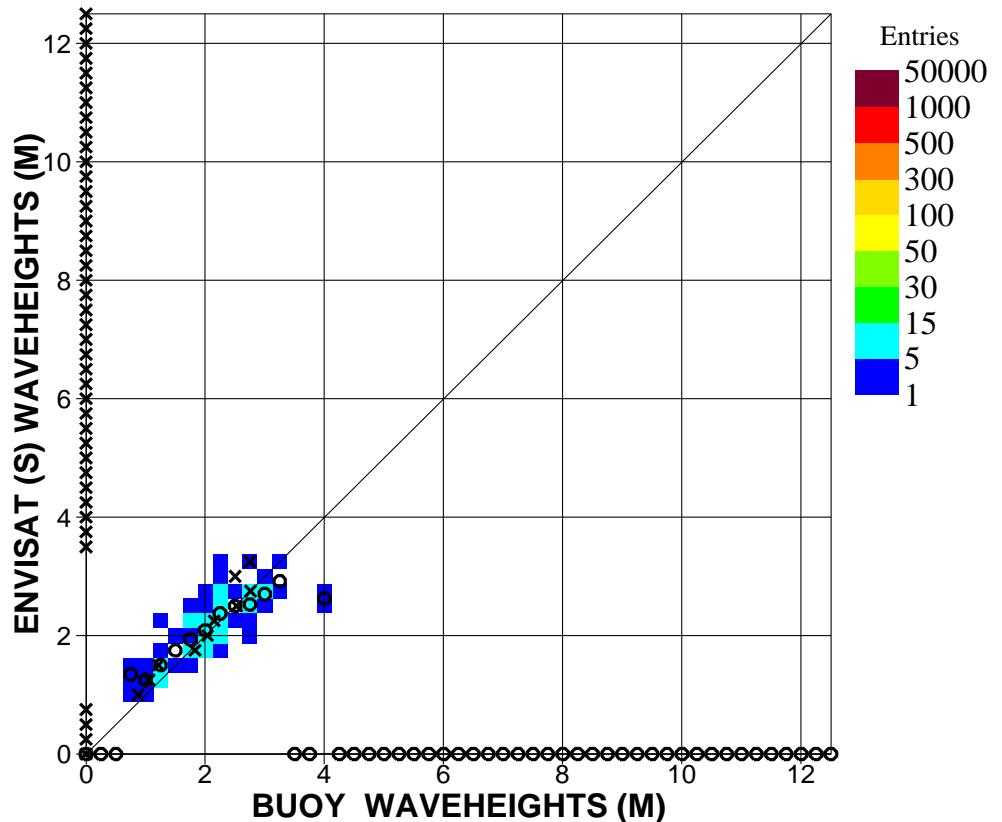


Figure 35. Comparison between ENVISAT Altimeter S-Band and buoy significant wave heights for February 2006 (Tropics)

STATISTICS

ENTRIES	152
MEAN BUOY	2.1083
MEAN ENVISAT	2.1628
BIAS (ENVISAT - BUOY)	.0545
STANDARD DEVIATION	.3589
SCATTER INDEX	.1702
CORRELATION	.8149
SYMMETRIC SLOPE	1.0088 (.0481)
REGR. COEFFICIENT	.6369 (.0370)
REGR. CONSTANT	.8200 (.0812)

ECMWF Report on ENVISAT RA-2 for February 2006

Global SWH Bias N.Hem. SWH Bias Tropics SWH Bias S.Hem SWH Bias
Global SWH SI N.Hem. SWH SI Tropics SWH SI S.Hem SWH SI

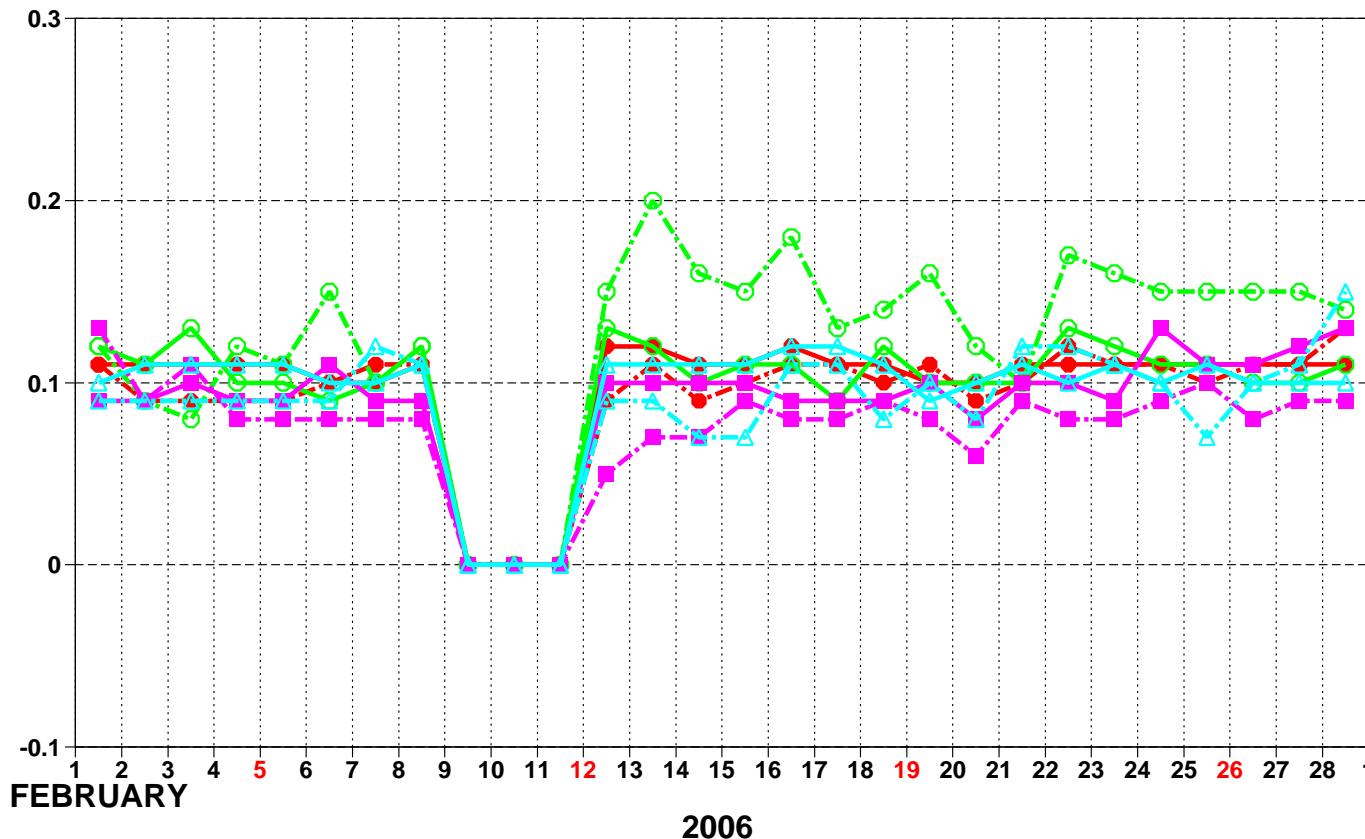


Figure 36: ENVISAT Altimeter Ku-band wave heights: Timeseries of bias (ENVISAT - WAM_FG) and scatter index (SI)

ECMWF Report on ENVISAT RA-2 for February 2006

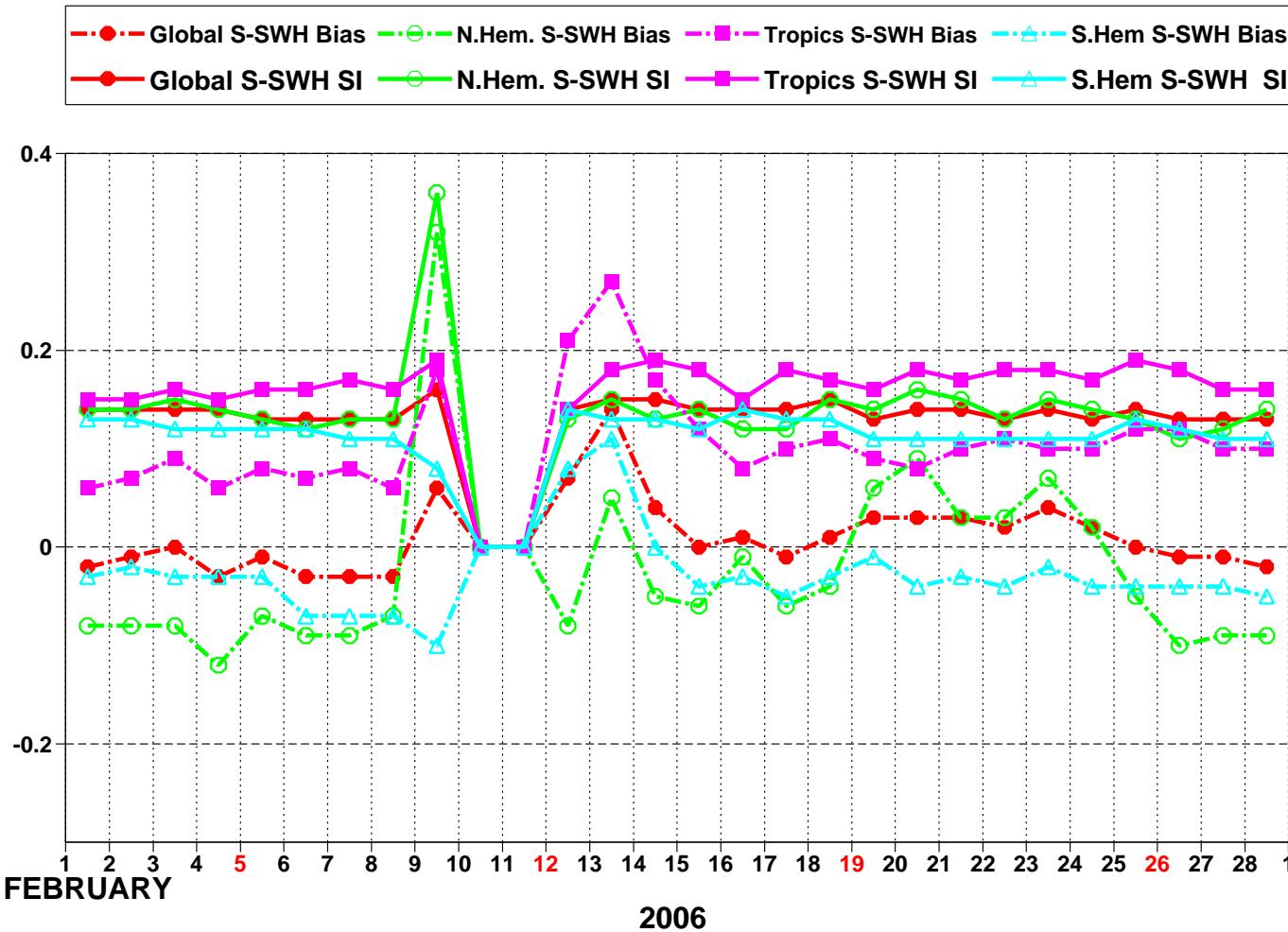


Figure 37: ENVISAT Altimeter S-band wave heights: Timeseries of bias (ENVISAT - WAM_FG) and scatter index (SI)

ECMWF Report on ENVISAT RA-2 for February 2006

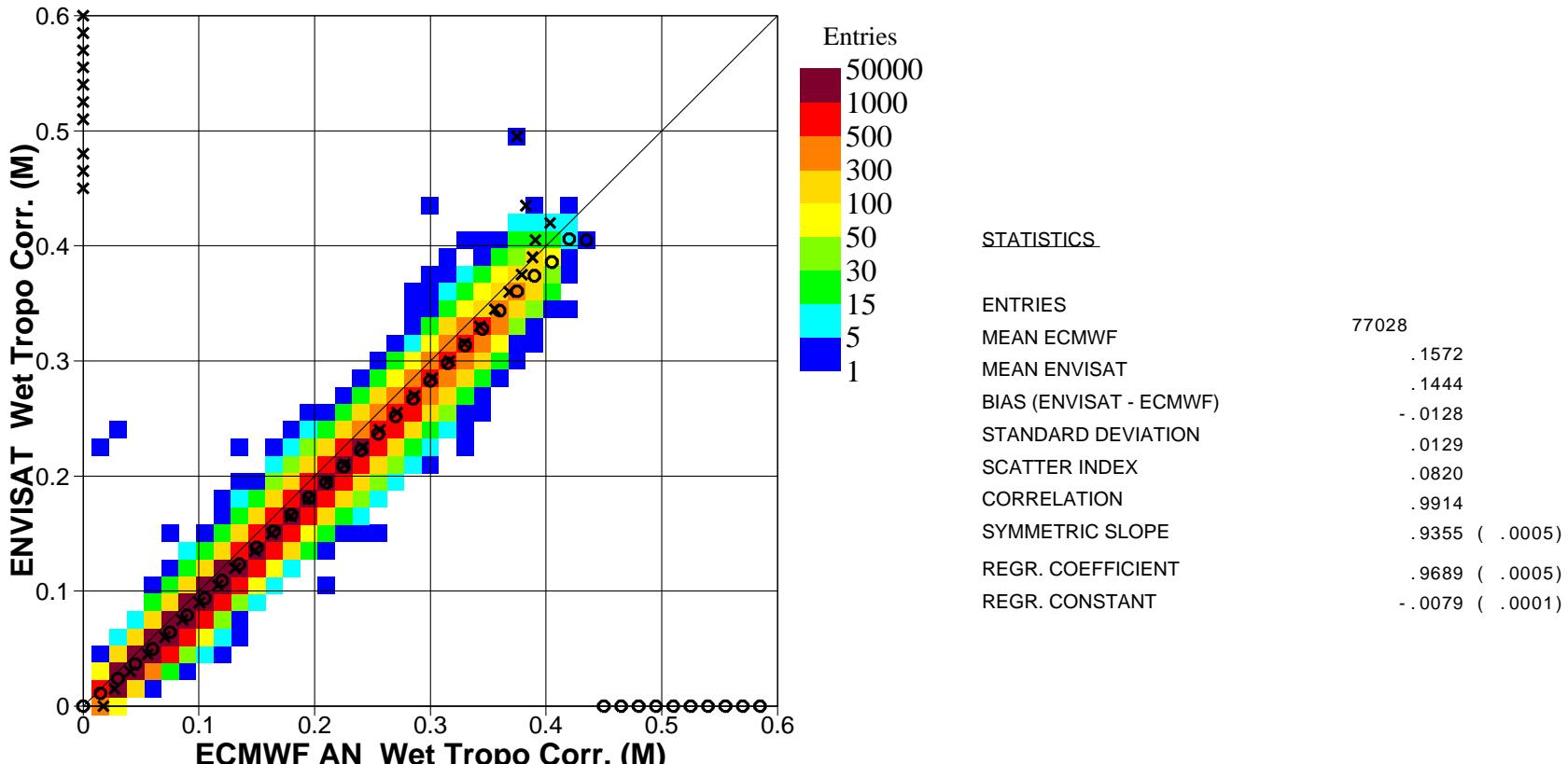


Figure 38. Comparison between ENVISAT MWR and ECMWF (analysis) wet tropo correction for February 2006 (Global)

ECMWF Report on ENVISAT RA-2 for February 2006

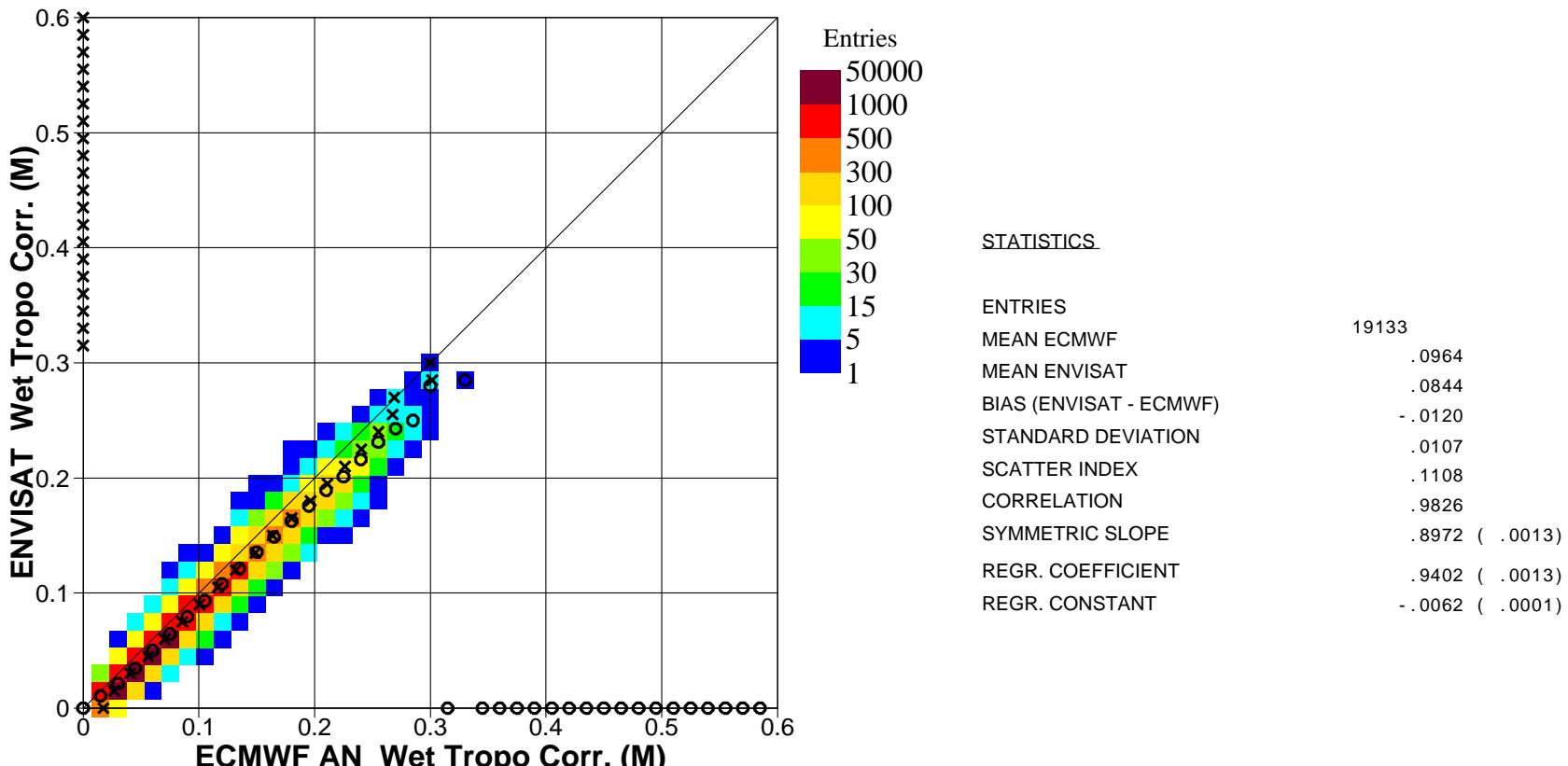


Figure 39. Comparison between ENVISAT MWR and ECMWF (analysis) wet tropo correction for February 2006 (N.Hem.)

ECMWF Report on ENVISAT RA-2 for February 2006

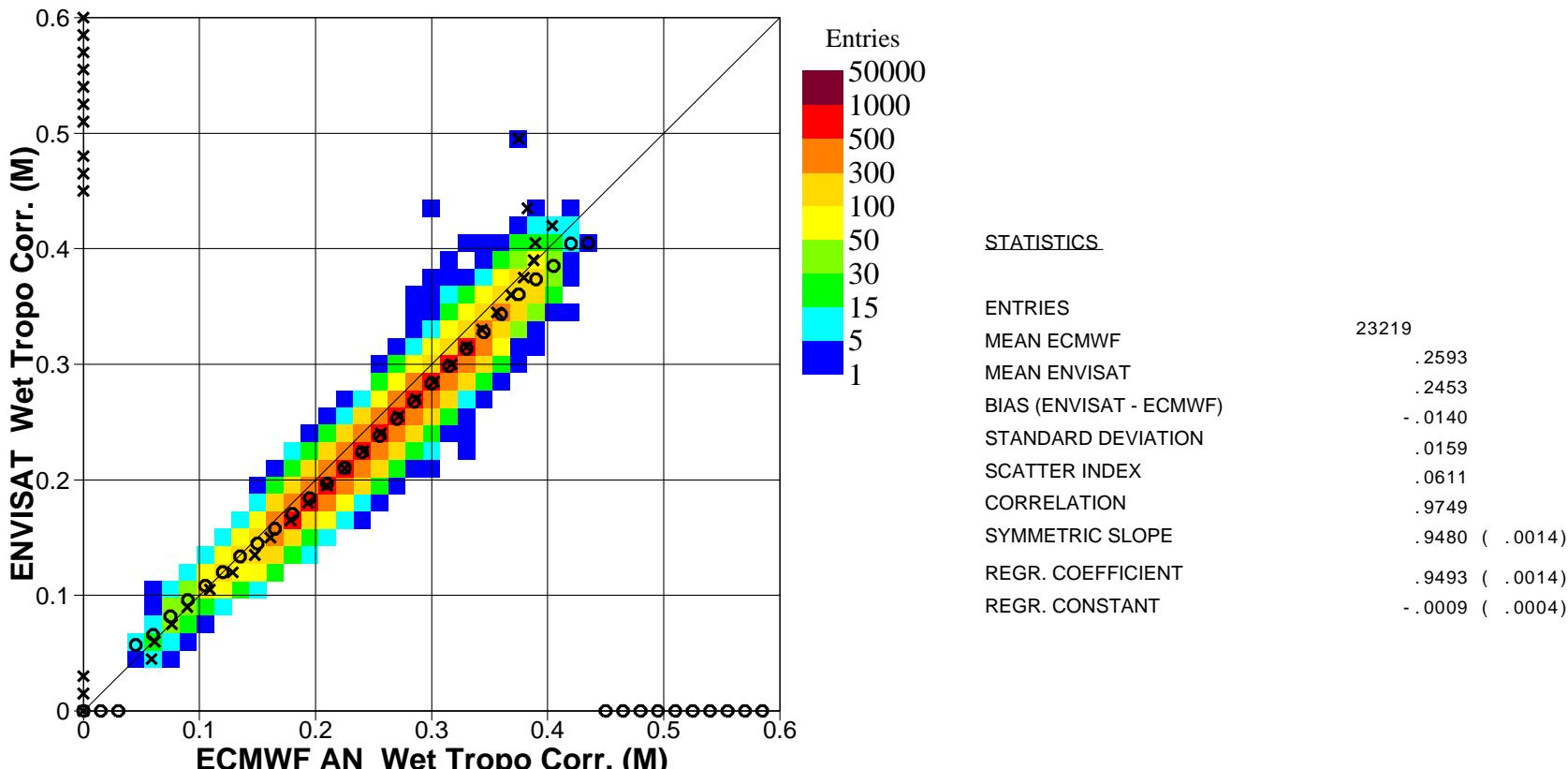


Figure 40. Comparison between ENVISAT MWR and ECMWF (analysis) wet tropo correction for February 2006 (Tropics)

ECMWF Report on ENVISAT RA-2 for February 2006

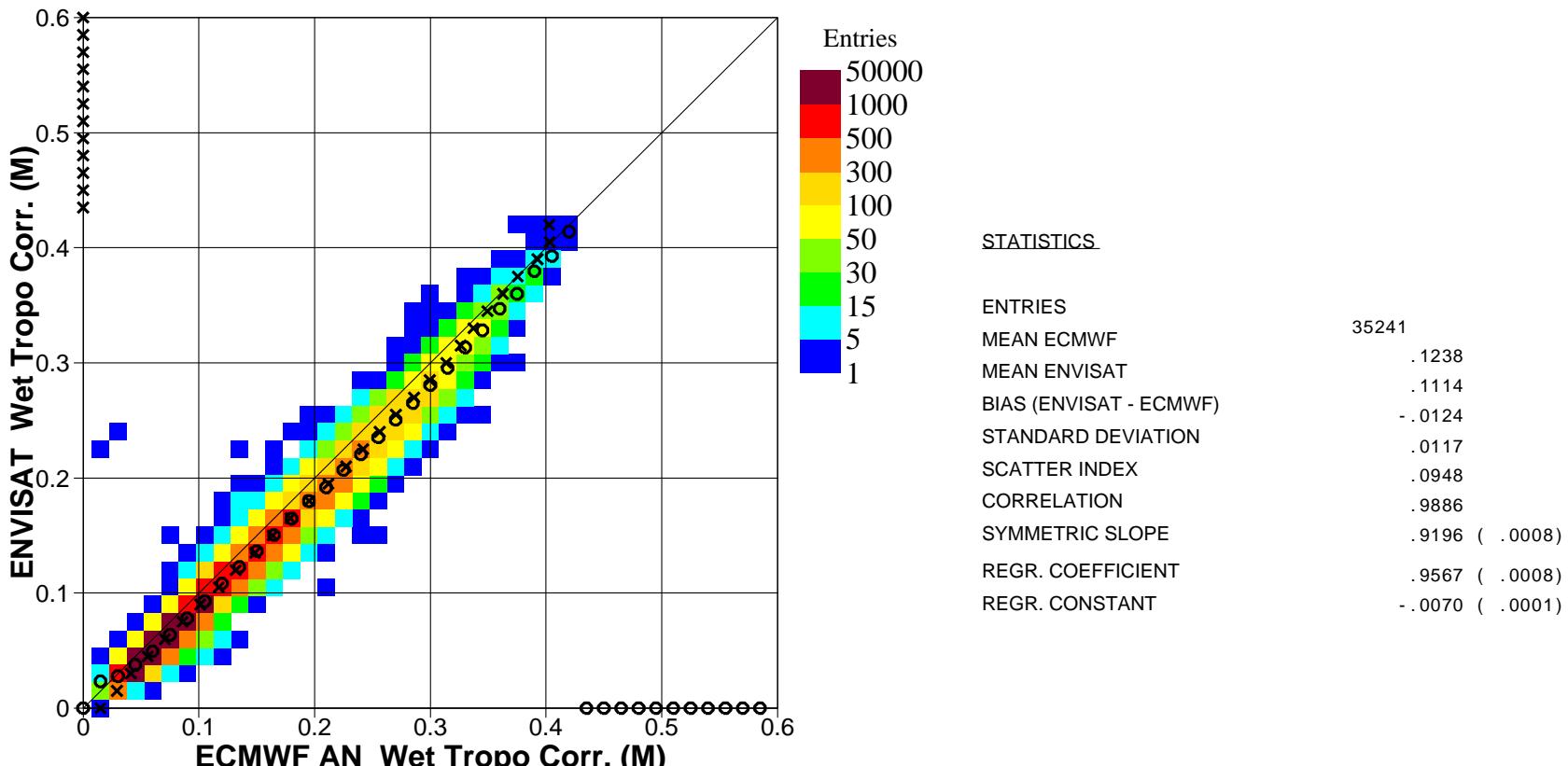


Figure 41. Comparison between ENVISAT MWR and ECMWF (analysis) wet tropo correction for February 2006 (S.Hem.)

ECMWF Report on ENVISAT RA-2 for February 2006

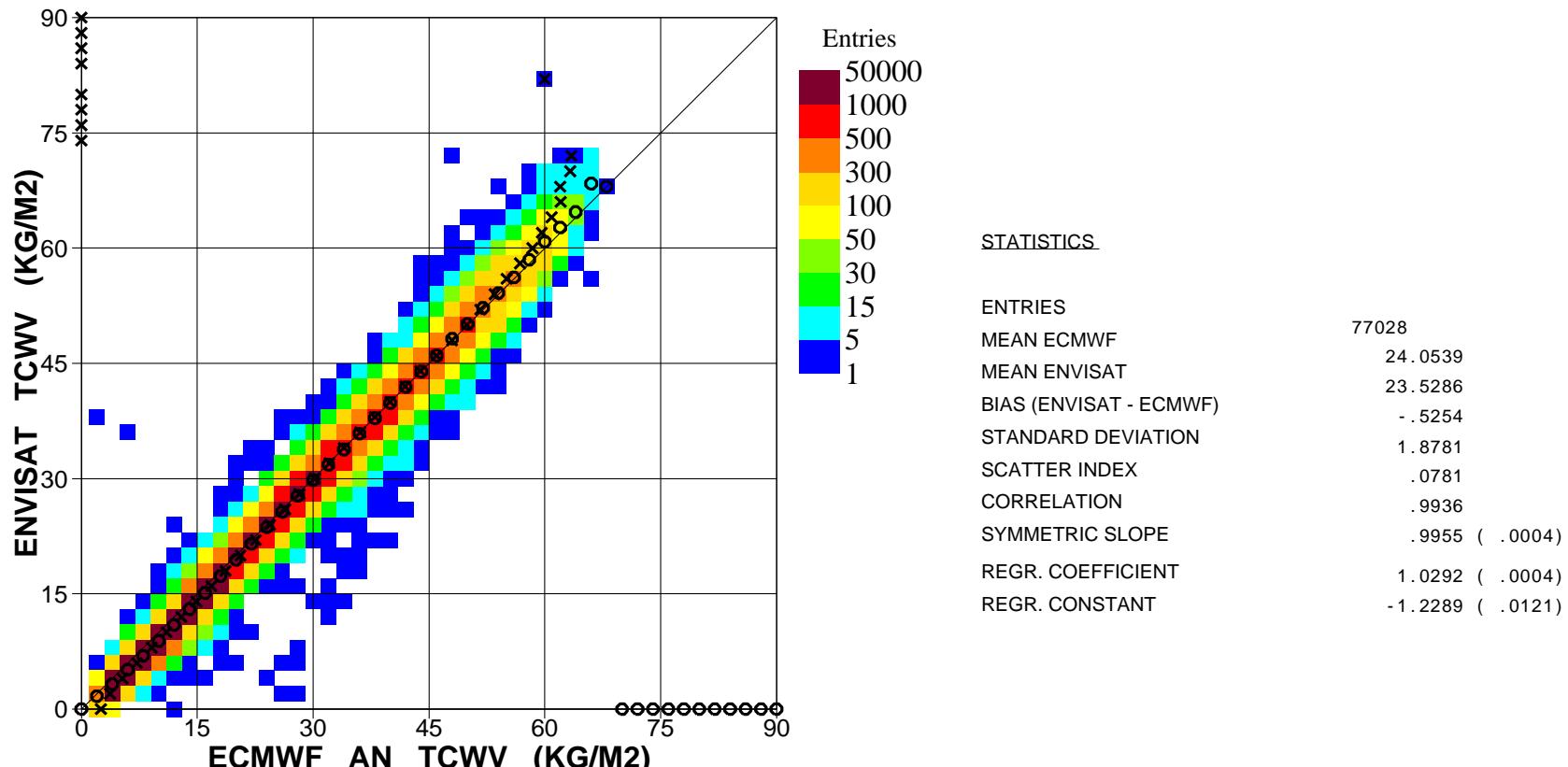


Figure 42. Comparison between ENVISAT MWR and ECMWF (analysis) total column water vapour for February 2006 (Global)

ECMWF Report on ENVISAT RA-2 for February 2006

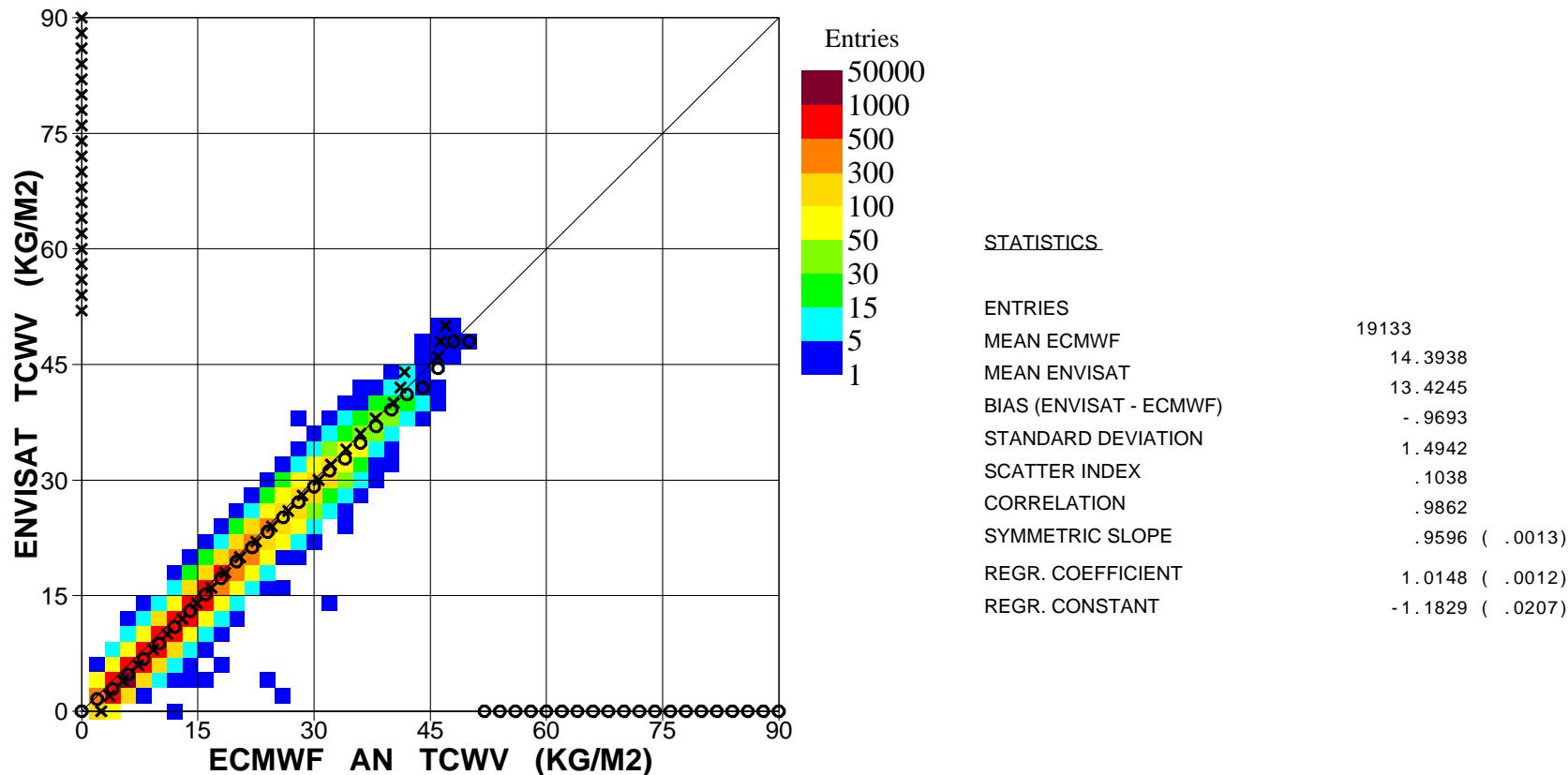


Figure 43. Comparison between ENVISAT MWR and ECMWF (analysis) total column water vapour for February 2006 (N.Hem.)

ECMWF Report on ENVISAT RA-2 for February 2006

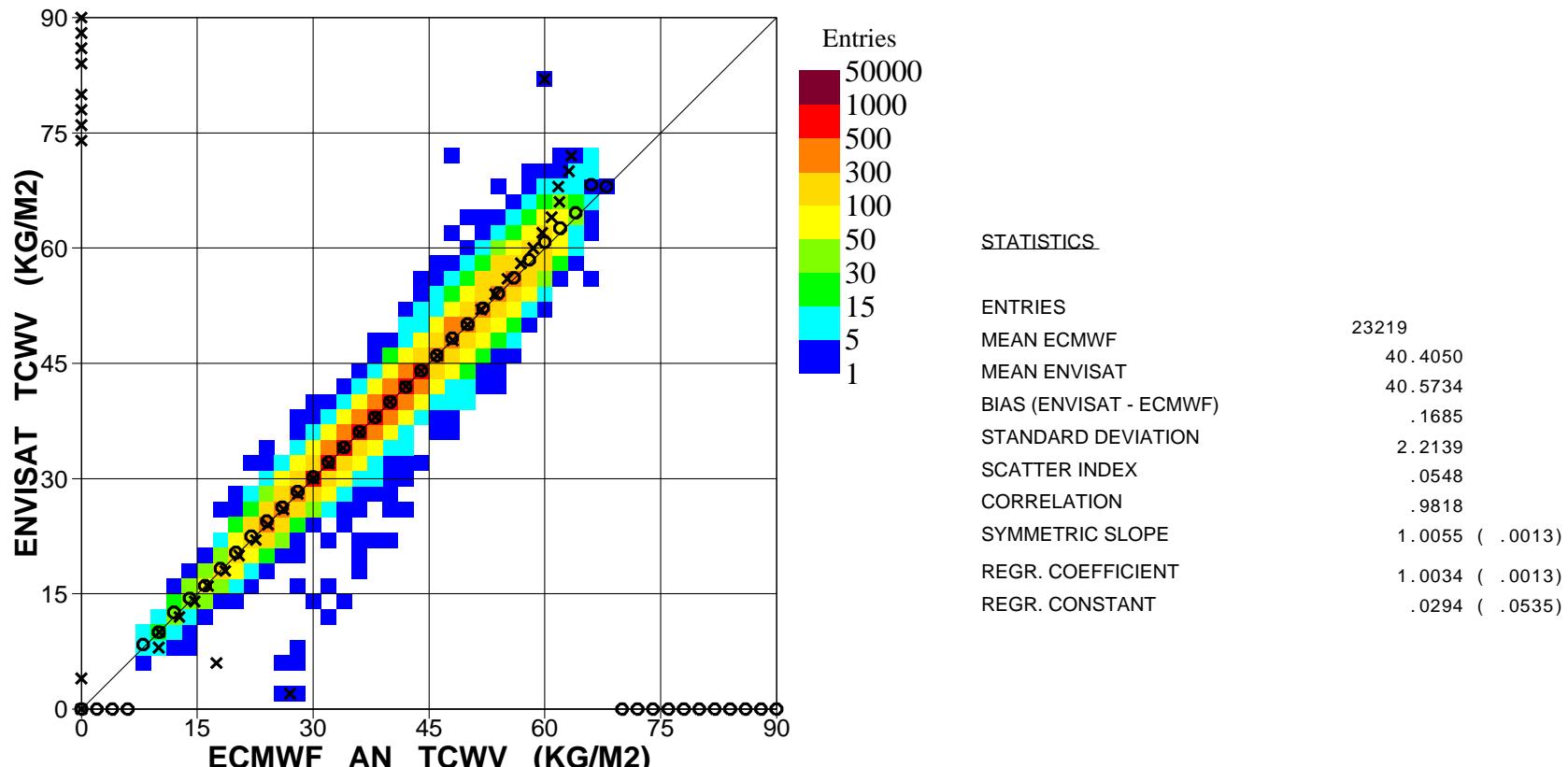
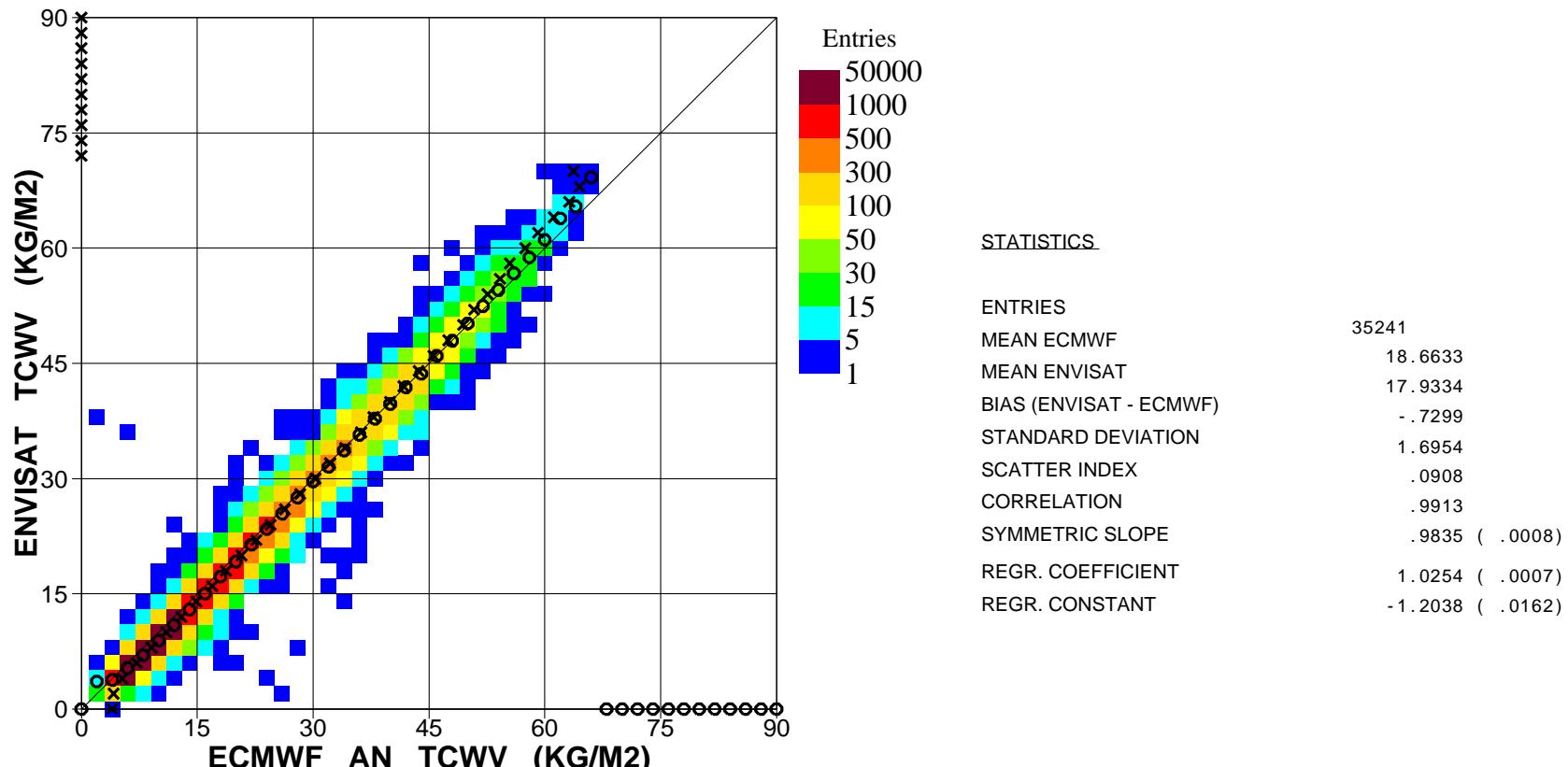


Figure 44. Comparison between ENVISAT MWR and ECMWF (analysis) total column water vapour for February 2006 (Tropics)

ECMWF Report on ENVISAT RA-2 for February 2006



ECMWF Report on ENVISAT RA-2 for February 2006

Global WTC Bias N.Hem. WTC Bias Tropics WTC Bias S.Hem WTC Bias
Global WTC SI N.Hem. WTC SI Tropics WTC SI S.Hem WTC SI

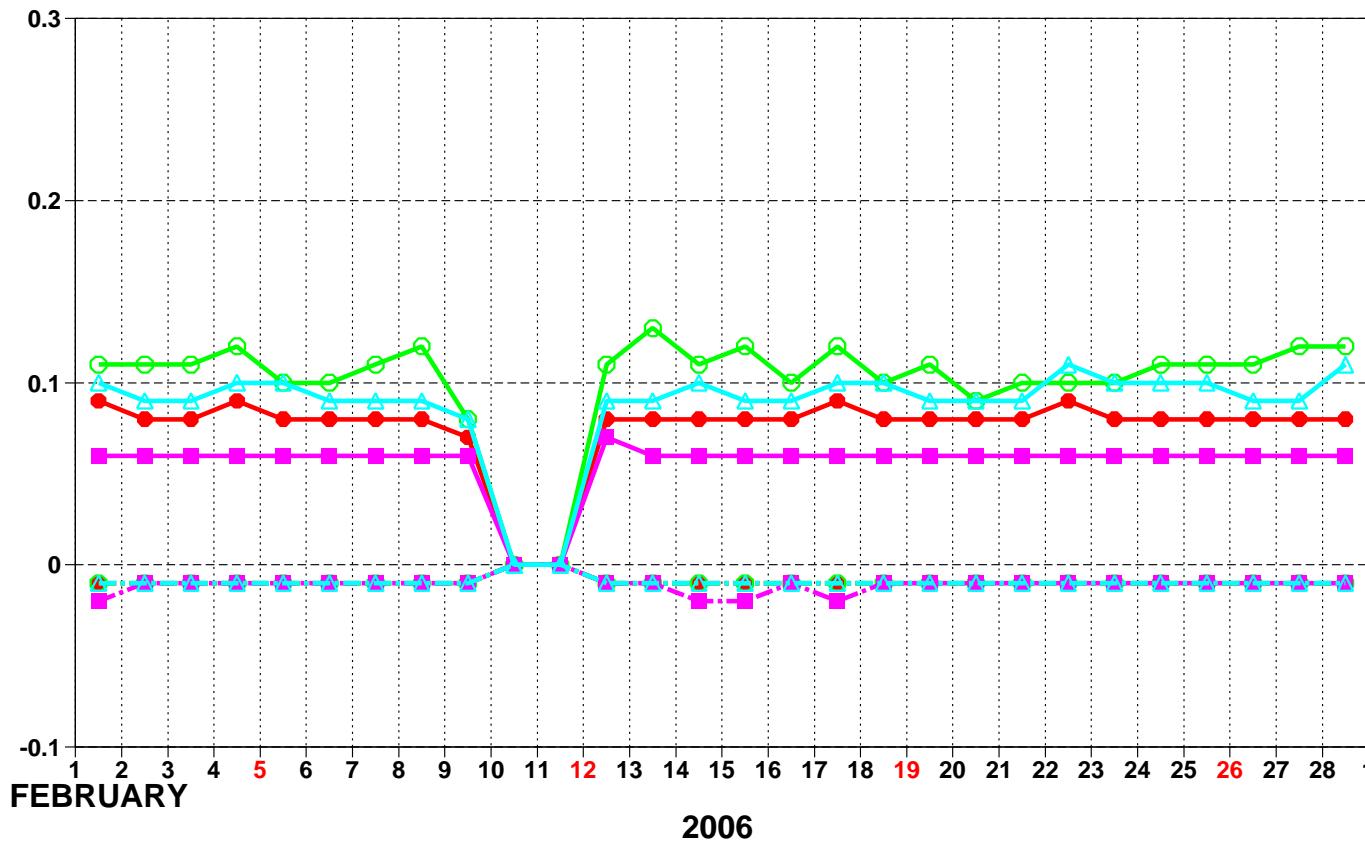


Figure 46: ENVISAT Altimeter wet tropo correction: Timeseries of bias (ENVISAT - ECMWF) and scatter index (SI)

ECMWF Report on ENVISAT RA-2 for February 2006

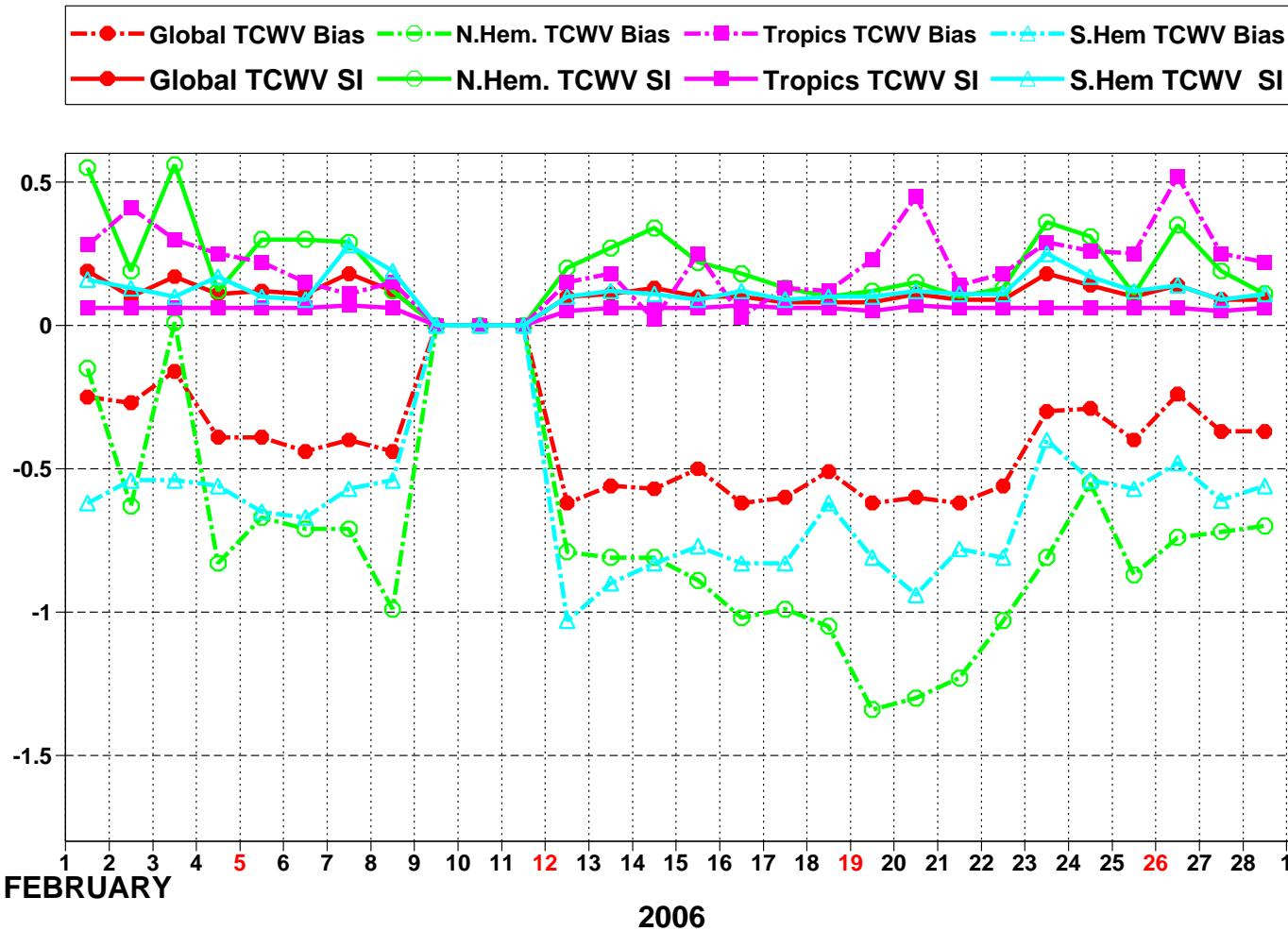


Figure 47: ENVISAT Altimeter total column water vapour: Timeseries of bias (ENVISAT - ECMWF) and scatter index (SI)

■ ECMWF Report on ENVISAT RA-2 for February 2006 ■

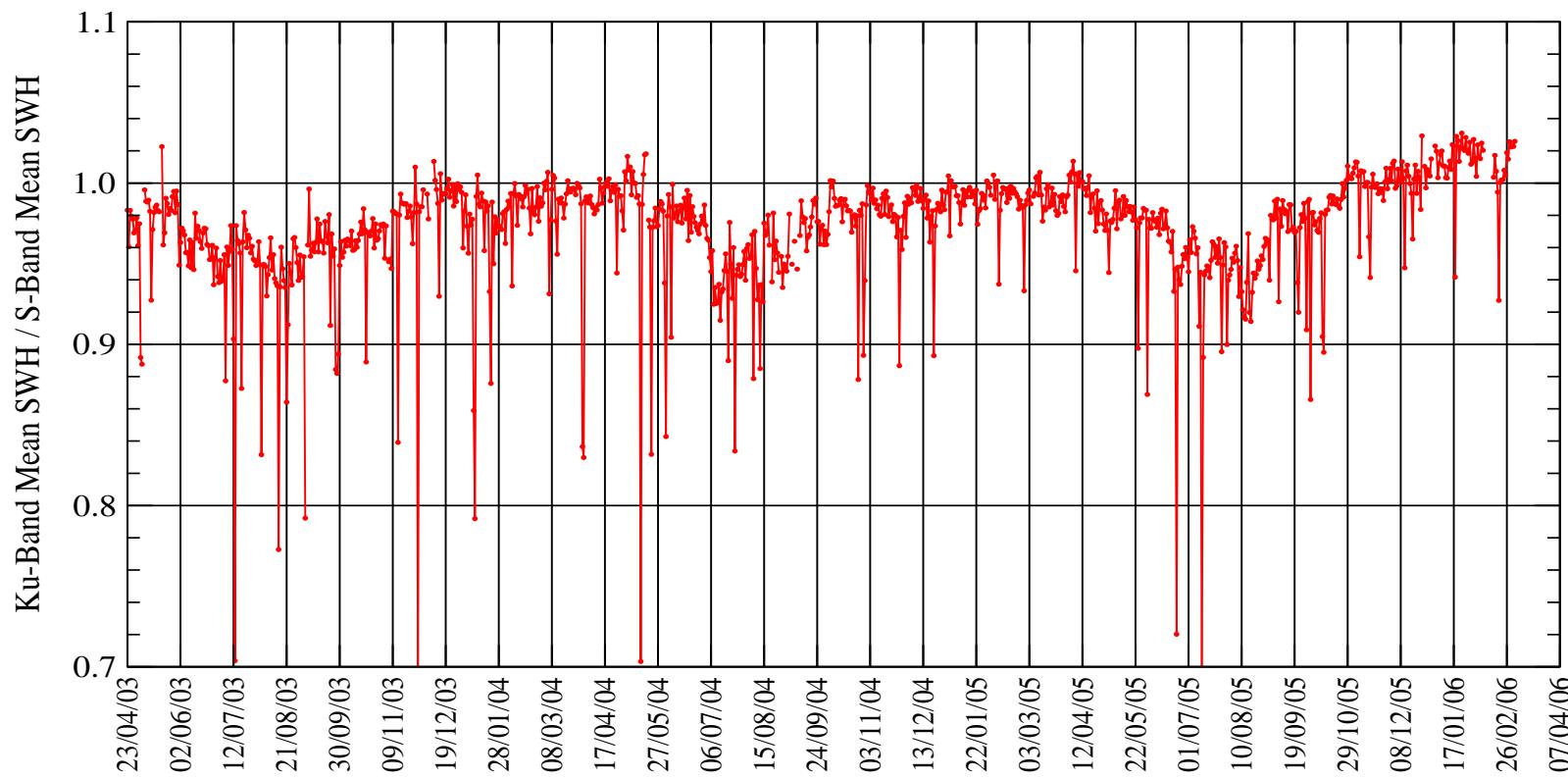


Figure 48: Timeseries of daily global ratio between mean Ku-Band to mean S-Band significant wave heights since the 23rd. of April 2003.

Saleh Abdalla

European Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasts
Shinfield Park, Reading, Berkshire RG2 9AX, England
Telephone: U.K. (0118) 949 9703, International (+44 118) 949 9703
Telex 984 7908 ECMWF G, Telefax (0118) 986 9450, e-mail abdalla@ecmwf.int