

■ ECMWF Report on ERS-2 RA for January 2000 ■

Title: Report on ERS-2 Radar Altimeter wave height and wind speed data.

By: Jean Bidlot

Date: 7 February 2000

Overview:

This month around 13447 observations arrived at ECMWF every 6 hours of which 81.62% passed the quality control. No data were received around the transition to the new year due to ESA preventive action for the millenium bug (figure 1). Data coverage was substantially reduced in the six hour time windows centered on the 0 and 6UT from the 16th to the 24th in part due to ECMWF failure to adapt to a change in the BUFR tables made by ESA. Data coverage was also reduced on the 8th at 6UT and on the 30th at 6 and 12 UT.

Note that we are talking about data which have arrived at ECMWF before they were needed for the operational data assimilation.

PLEASE SEE REMARKS BELOW (page 3)

Backscatter:

ERS-2 $\langle \sigma_0 \rangle = 11.03$ dB (one peak: at 11.1dB)

Wind Speed Comparison with ECMWF wind speeds (bias):

ERS-2 global: 0.156 m/s
ERS-2 northern hemisphere: 0.478 m/s
ERS-2 tropics: 0.117 m/s
ERS-2 southern hemisphere: 0.018 m/s

Wind Speed Comparison with buoy wind speeds (bias):

ERS-2 global: 0.21 m/s
ERS-2 northern hemisphere: 0.33 m/s
ERS-2 tropics: -0.66 m/s

Wave Height Comparison with ECMWF wave heights (bias):

ERS-2 global: -0.013 m (lowest waves measured: 0.6m)
ERS-2 northern hemisphere: 0.103 m
ERS-2 tropics: -0.022 m
ERS-2 southern hemisphere: -0.066 m

Wave Height Comparison with buoy wave heights (bias):

ERS-2 global: -0.21 m
ERS-2 northern hemisphere: -0.20 m
ERS-2 tropics: -0.29 m

Remarks:

If you refer to figure 13, it appears that the bias between model and satellite wind speed changes sign on the 16th of the month whereas no change in the behaviour of the wave height bias is visible (figure 24). There is still no apparent reason why it is so. It coincides with the change in the bufr header. We are not aware of any change to the altimeter wind speed retrieval and therefore puzzled by this abrupt change. Any input from ESA will be appreciated. It is however interesting to note that in the past seasons, the wind speed bias for the northern hemisphere does become positive during the winter months (see figure 26). The transition from negative to positive might actually be a real feature, but the shortage of data for the week following the bufr change might just have enhanced the transition. The behaviour of the wave height bias also indicates that the model winds have not changed indeed since no model changes were made in January.

Comparison Method:

The Altimeter wave height and wind speed data, as received by ECMWF from ESA through GTS, are the so-called fast delivery products. At ECMWF these data are subject to a quality control method, the details of which are described by Janssen et al. (1989) and Bauer et al. (1992). Consequently, superobservations are formed by averaging 30 consecutive data in order to match the spatial scales of the operational WAM model. Therefore, the collocation statistics are based on the comparison between these superobservations and operational wavemodel products.

In addition, since also wave observations from buoys are received through the GTS, the Altimeter products are also compared against buoy observations. Again, in order to have matching scales, the buoy observations are averaged over a six hour time window. Apart from this, also a height correction is applied to the wind speed observations, since not all buoys observe the winds at the standard height of 10 m. A default observation height of 5 m is assumed, and when available the actual observation height is used. In order to interpolate from the observation height to the standard height a

logarithmic wind profile with a roughness length as given by the Charnock relation is assumed, where the Charnock parameter is given the constant value of 0.018.

Figure captions:

- Figure 1: Time series of data reception for ERS-2 Altimeter data for January 2000.
- Figure 2: Distribution of the ERS-2 Altimeter Backscatter after QC for January 2000.
- Figure 3: Distribution of the ERS-2 Altimeter wind speeds after QC for January 2000.
- Figure 4: Distribution of the ERS-2 Altimeter wind speeds after along track averaging for January 2000.
- Figure 5: Global distribution of ECMWF ocean surface wind speeds for January 2000.
- Figure 6: Comparison of ECMWF wind speed results with ERS-2 Altimeter wind speed data for January 2000 (global).
- Figure 7: Comparison of ECMWF wind speed results with ERS-2 Altimeter wind speed data for January 2000 (northern hemisphere)
- Figure 8: Comparison of ECMWF wind speed results with ERS-2 Altimeter wind speed data for January 2000 (tropics)
- Figure 9: Comparison of ECMWF wind speed results with ERS-2 Altimeter wind speed data for January 2000 (southern hemisphere)
- Figure 10: Comparison of buoy wind speed observations with ERS-2 Altimeter wind speed data for January 2000 (global).
- Figure 11: Comparison of buoy wind speed observations with ERS-2 Altimeter wind speed data for January 2000 (northern hemisphere).
- Figure 12: Comparison of buoy wind speed observations with ERS-2 Altimeter wind speed data for January 2000 (tropics).
- Figure 13: ERS-2 Altimeter wind speeds; Timeseries of bias (ERS-2 - model) and scatter index (SI).
- Figure 14: Distribution of the ERS-2 Altimeter wave heights after QC for January 2000.
- Figure 15: Distribution of the ERS-2 Altimeter wave heights after along track averaging for January 2000.
- Figure 16: Global distribution of ECMWF wave heights for January 2000.
- Figure 17: Comparison of ECMWF wave height results with ERS-2 Altimeter wave height data for January 2000 (global).
- Figure 18: Comparison of ECMWF wave height results with ERS-2 Altimeter wave height data for January 2000 (northern hemisphere)
- Figure 19: Comparison of ECMWF wave height results with ERS-2 Altimeter wave height data for January 2000 (tropics)
- Figure 20: Comparison of ECMWF wave height results with ERS-2 Altimeter wave height data for January 2000 (southern hemisphere)

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Figure 21: Comparison of buoy wave height observations with ERS-2 Altimeter wave height data for January 2000 (global).

Figure 22: Comparison of buoy wave height observations with ERS-2 Altimeter wave height data for January 2000 (northern hemisphere).

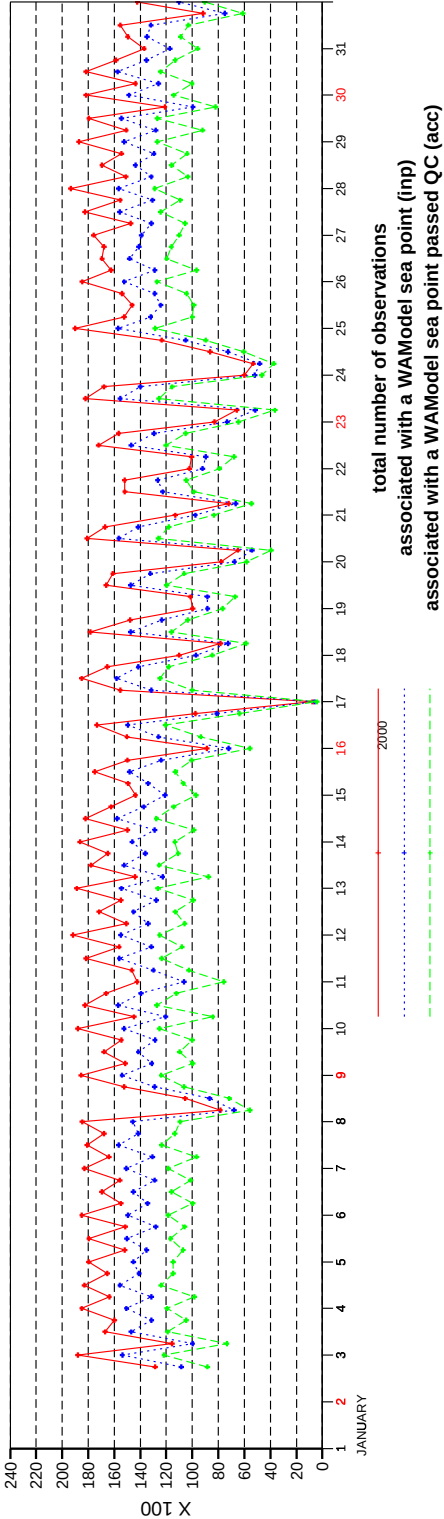
Figure 23: Comparison of buoy wave height observations with ERS-2 Altimeter wave height data for January 2000 (tropics).

Figure 24: ERS-2 Altimeter wave heights: Timeseries of bias (ERS-2 - model) and scatter index (SI) for January 2000.

Figure 25: ERS-2 Altimeter wave heights: Timeseries of bias (ERS-2 - model) and scatter index (SI) from December 1996 to January 2000

Figure 26: ERS-2 Altimeter wind speeds: Timeseries of bias (ERS-2 - model) and scatter index (SI) from December 1996 to January 2000

ERS 2/ALTIMETER: NUMBER OF OBS, GLOBAL.



ERS 2/ALTIMETER: NUMBER OF MEAN DATA, GLOBAL.

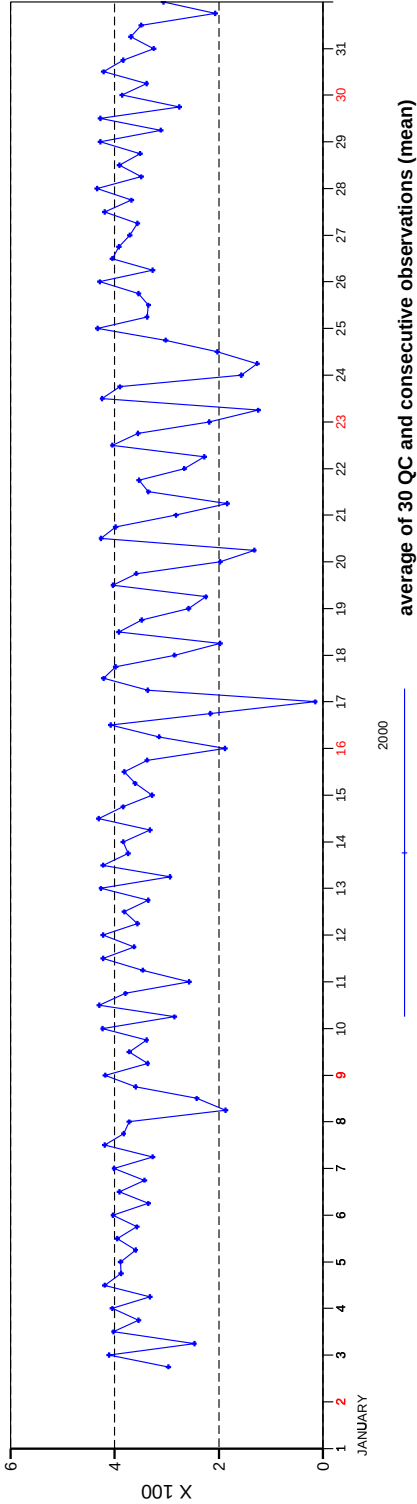


Figure 1: Time series of data reception for ERS-2 Altimeter data for January 2000

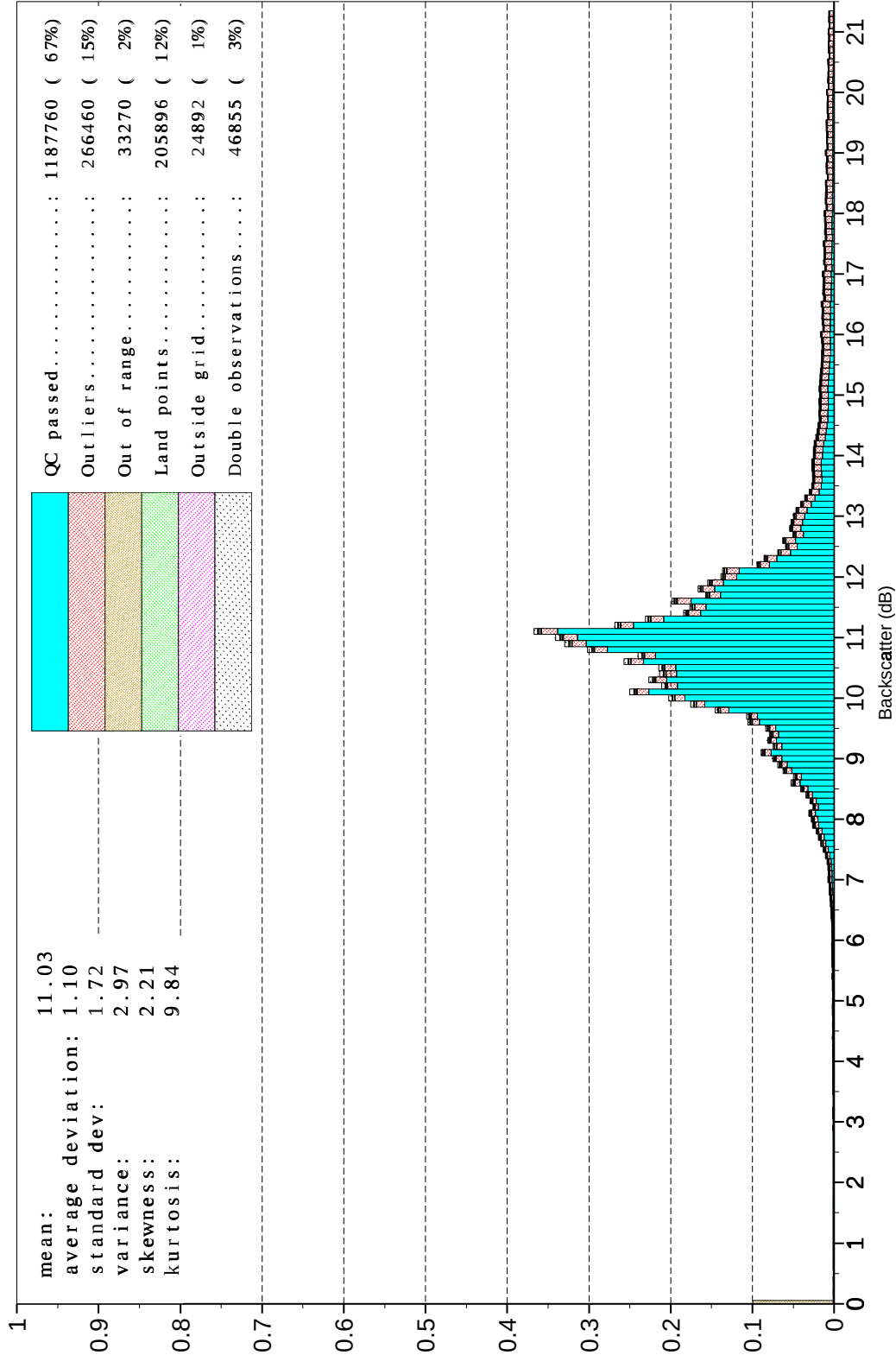


Figure 2: Distribution of the ERS-2 Altimeter backscatter after QC for January 2000

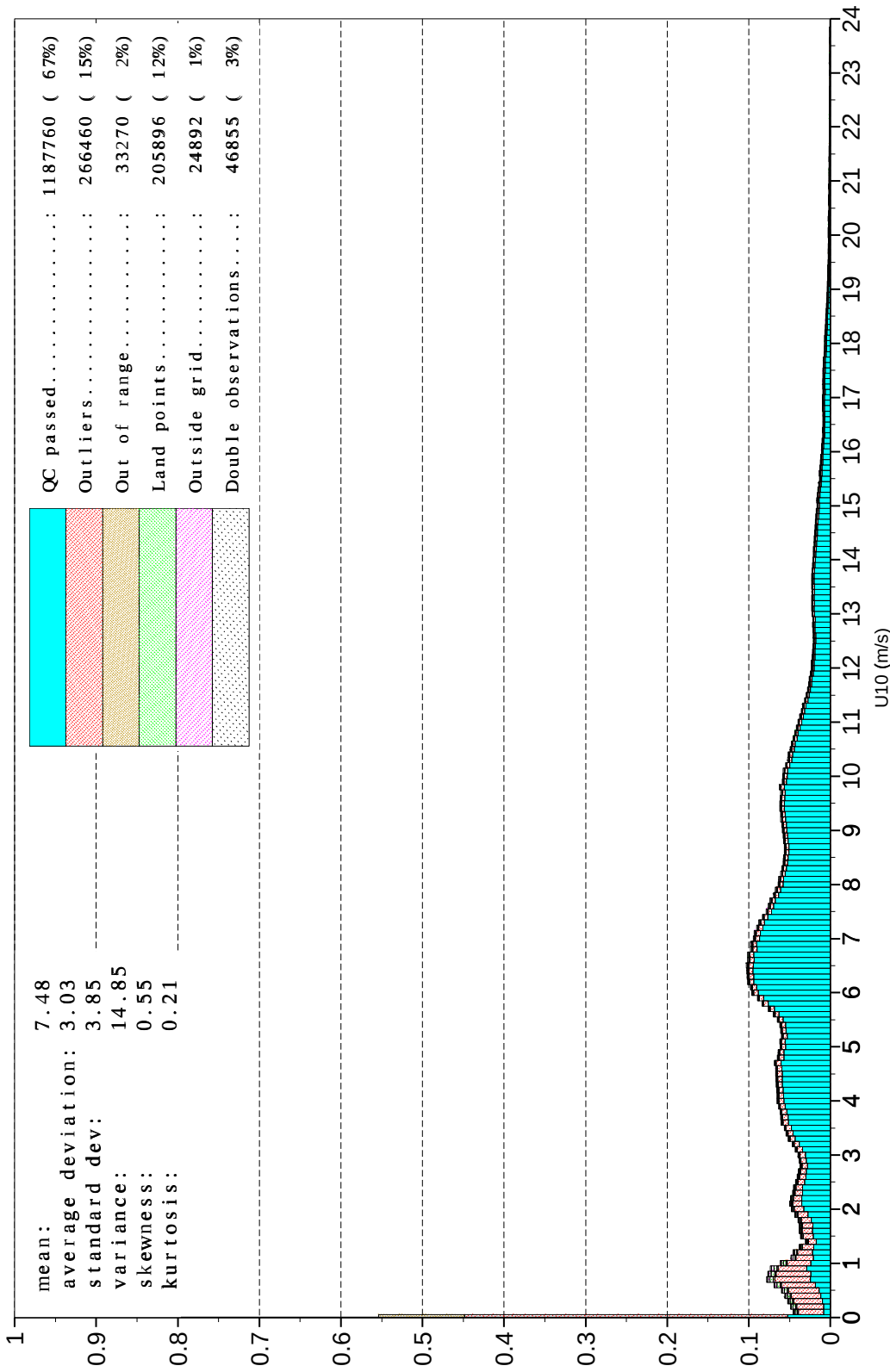


Figure 3: Distribution of the ERS-2 Altimeter wind speeds after QC for January 2000

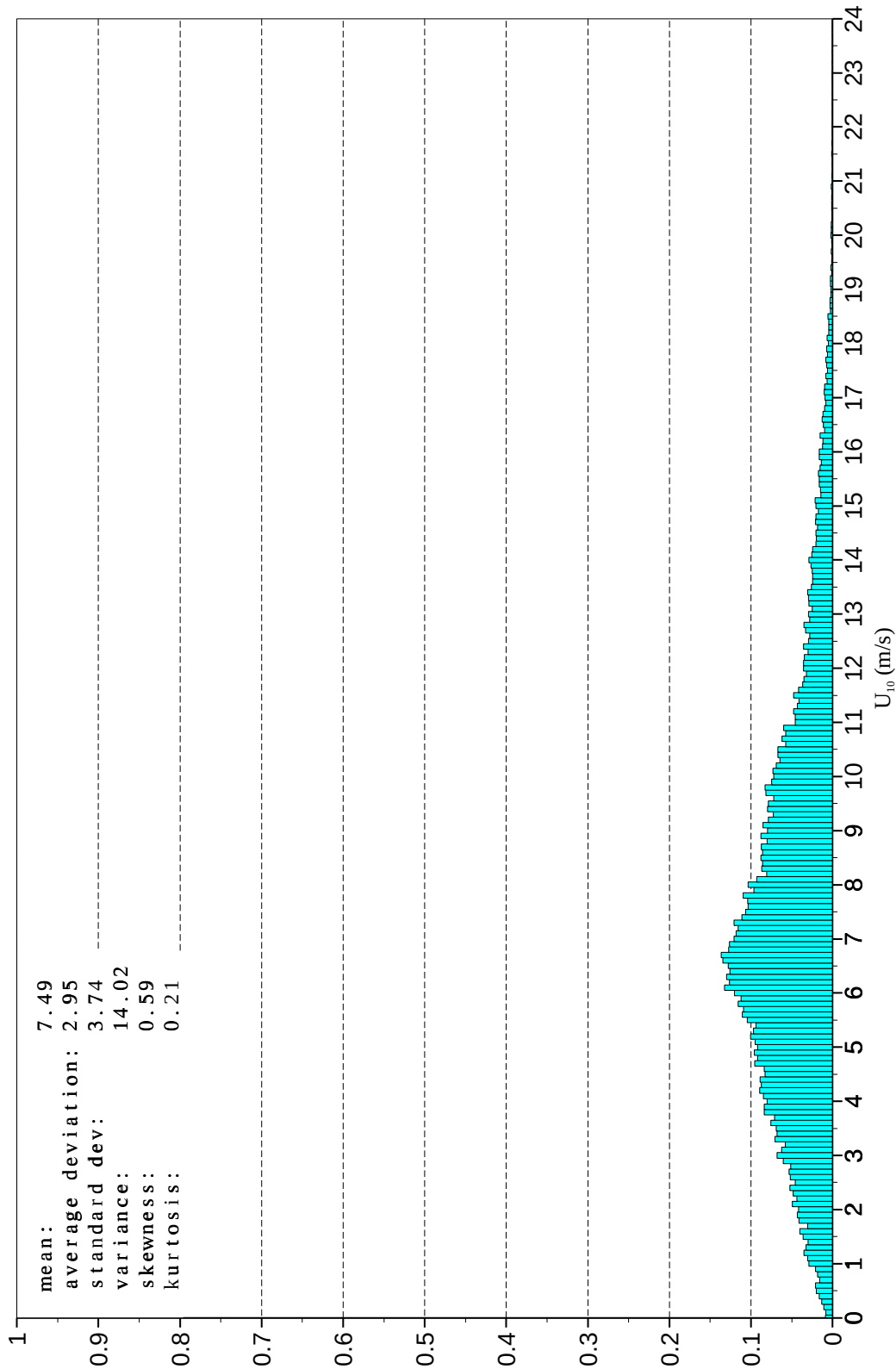


Figure 4: Distribution of ERS-2 Altimeter wind speeds after along track averaging for January 2000

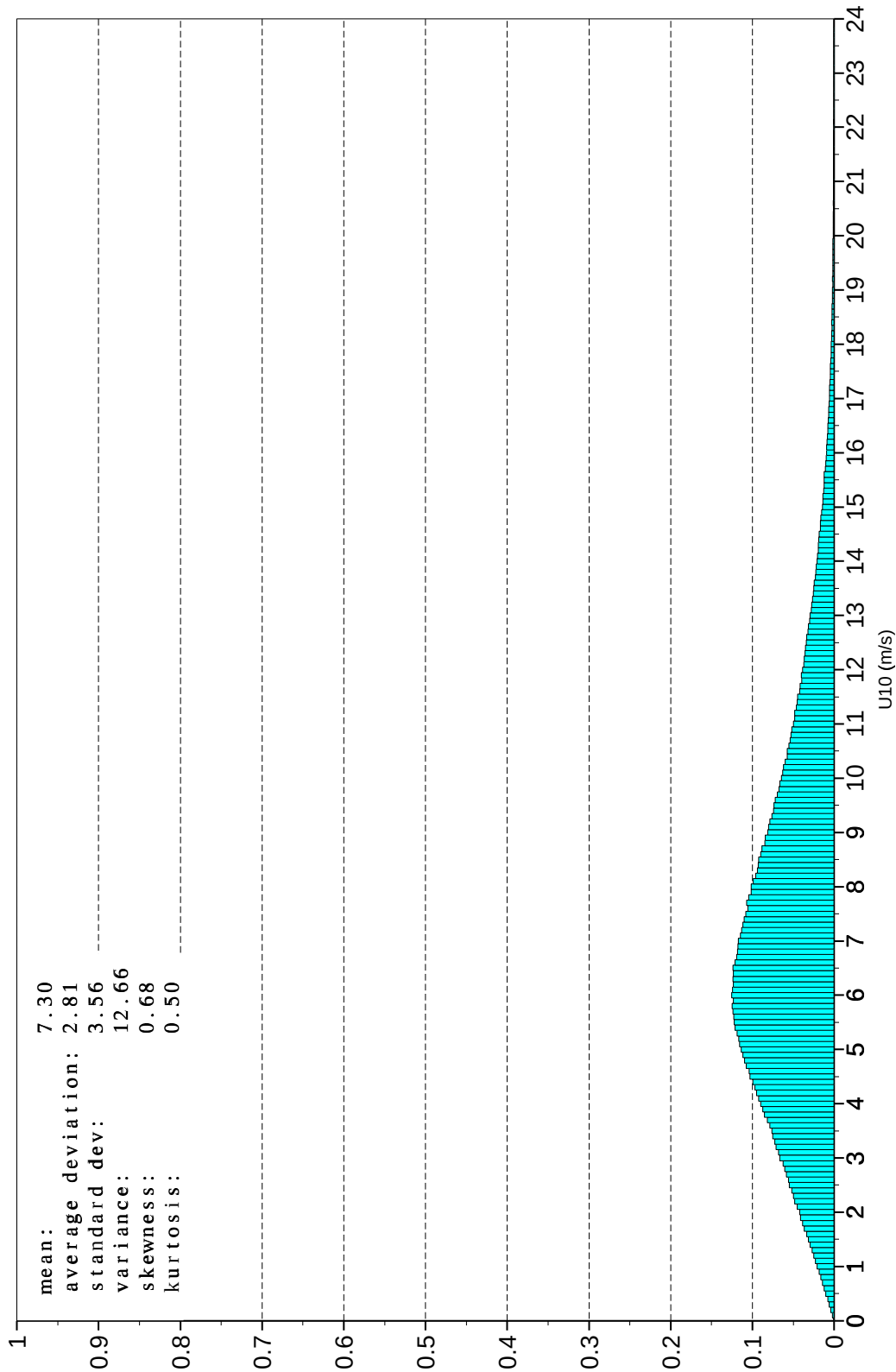


Figure 5: Global distribution of ECMWF ocean surface wind speeds for January 2000

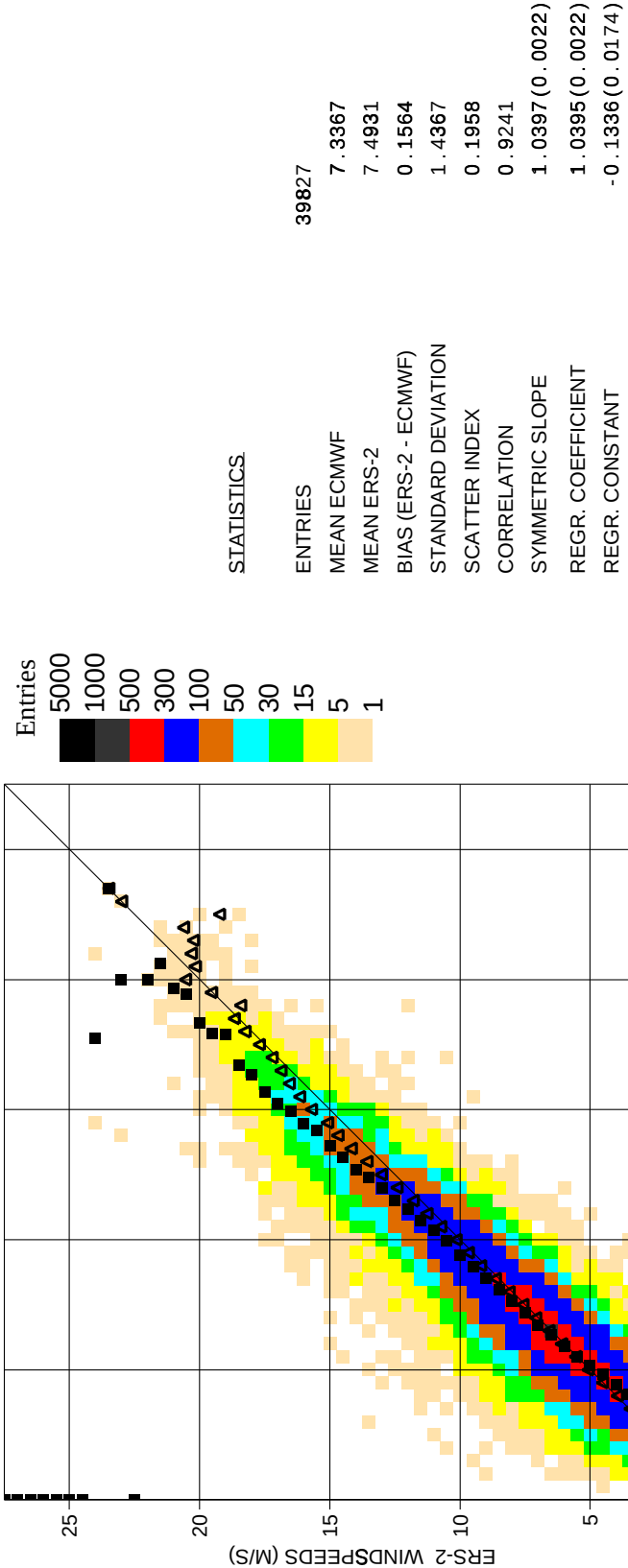


Figure 6. Comparison of ECMWF wind speed results with ERS2 Altimeter wind speed data for January 2000 (global)

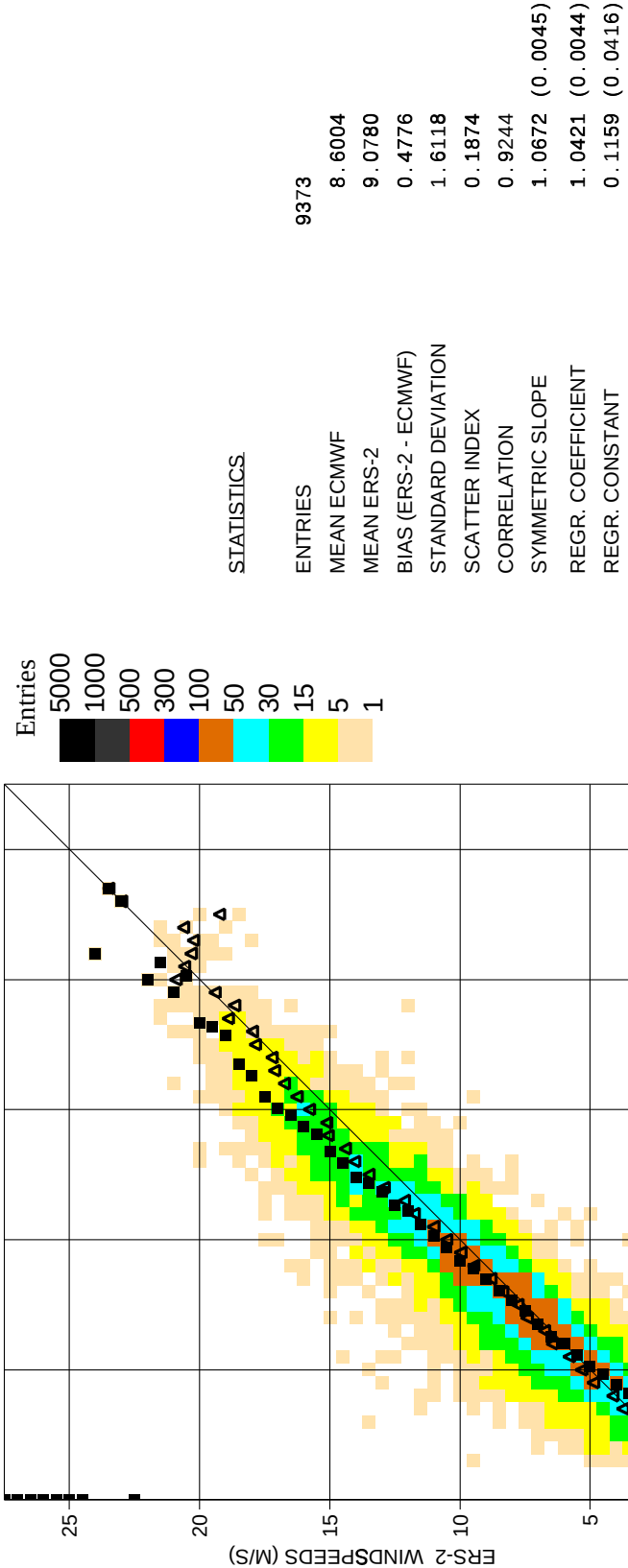


Figure 7. Comparison of ECMWF wind speed results with ERS-2 Altimeter wind speed data for January 2000 (n.hem.)

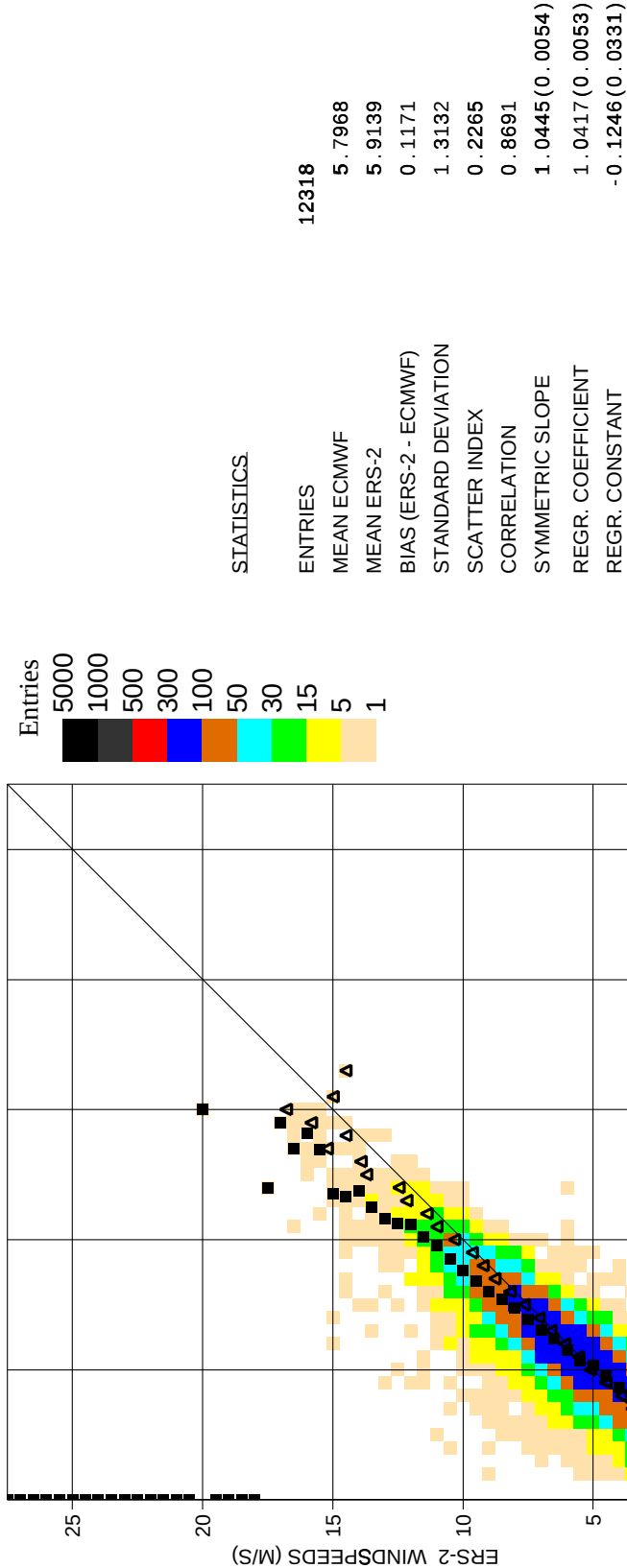


Figure 8. Comparison of ECMWF wind speed results with ERS-2 Altimeter wind speed data for January 2000 (tropics)

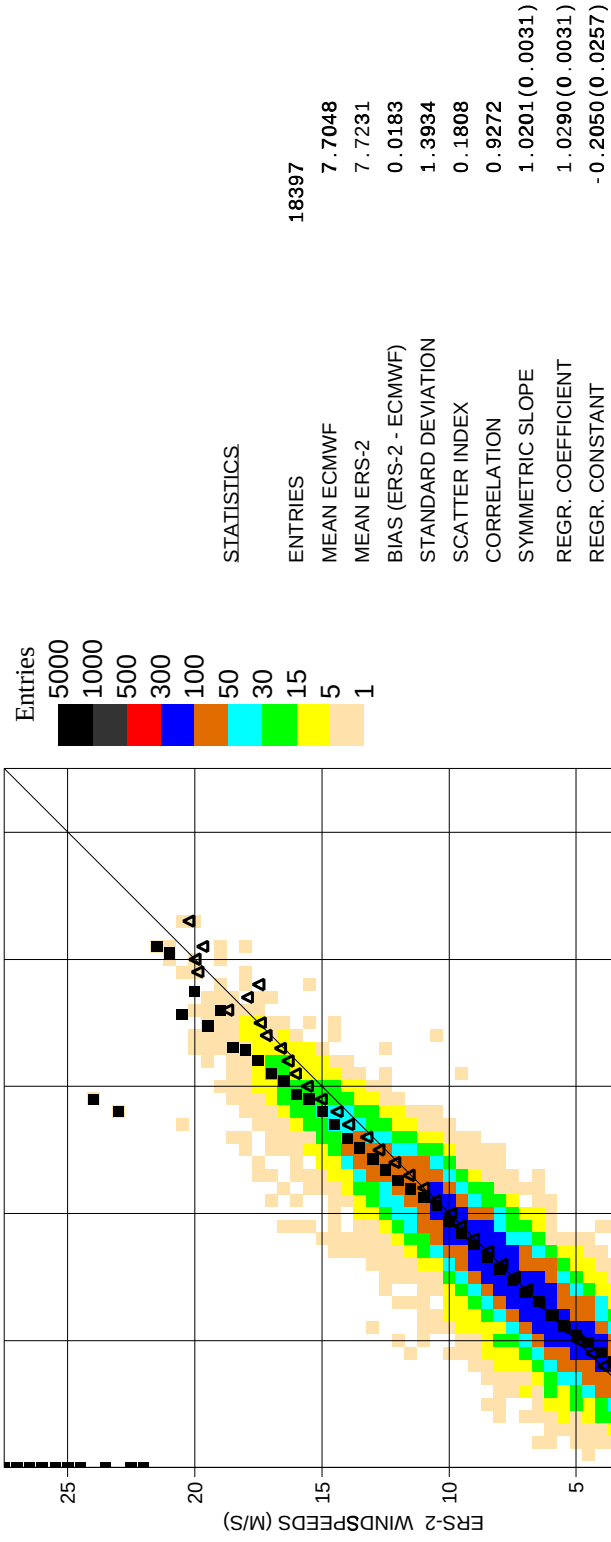


Figure 9. Comparison of ECMWF wind speed results with ERS2 Altimeter wind speed data for January 2000 (s.hem.)

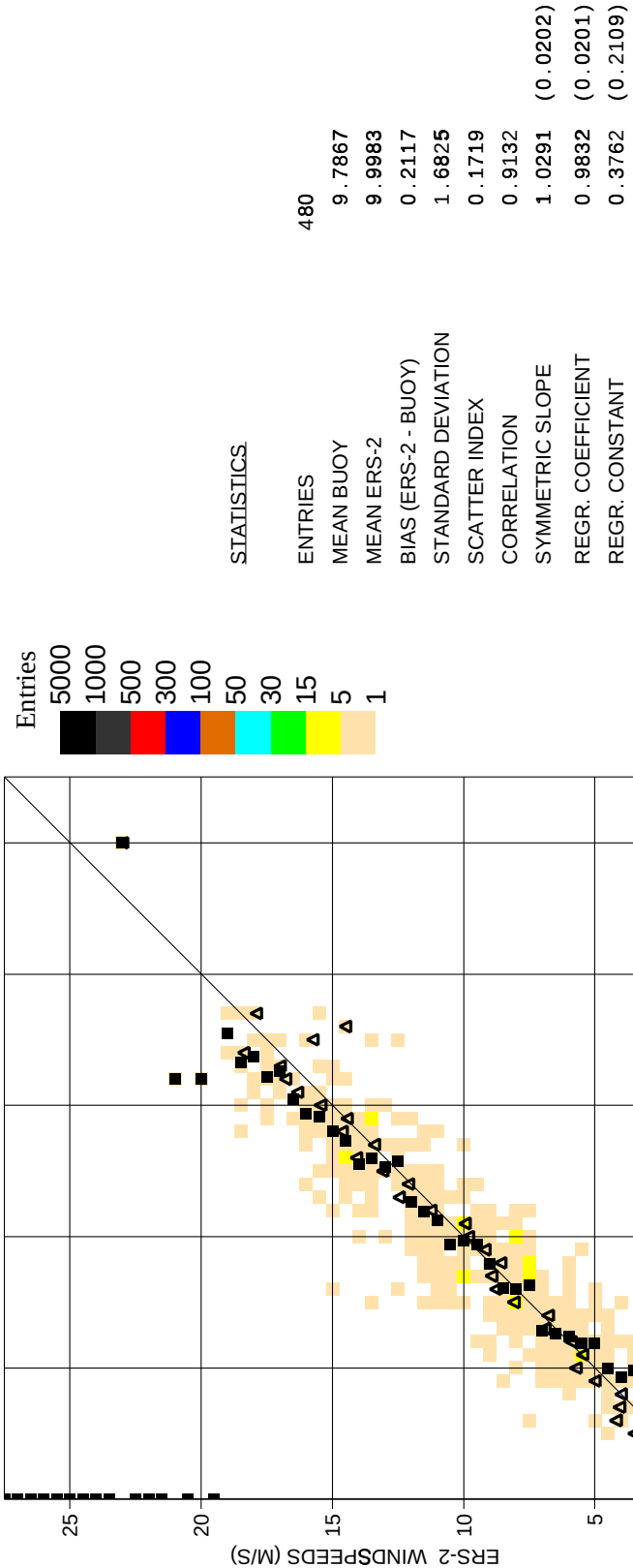


Figure 10. Comparison of buoy wind speed observations with ERS2 Altimeter wind speed data for January 2000 (global)

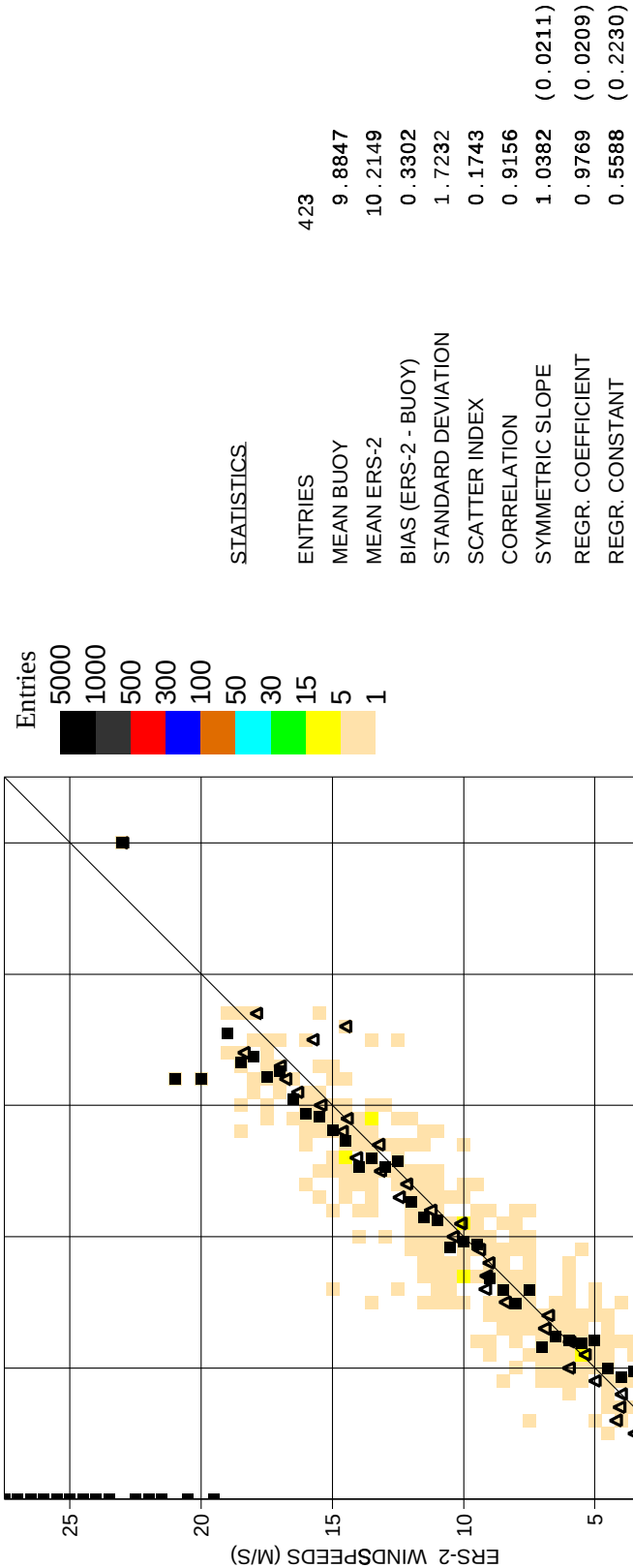


Figure 11. Comparison of buoy wind speed observations with ERS2 Altimeter wind speed data for January 2000 (n.hem.)

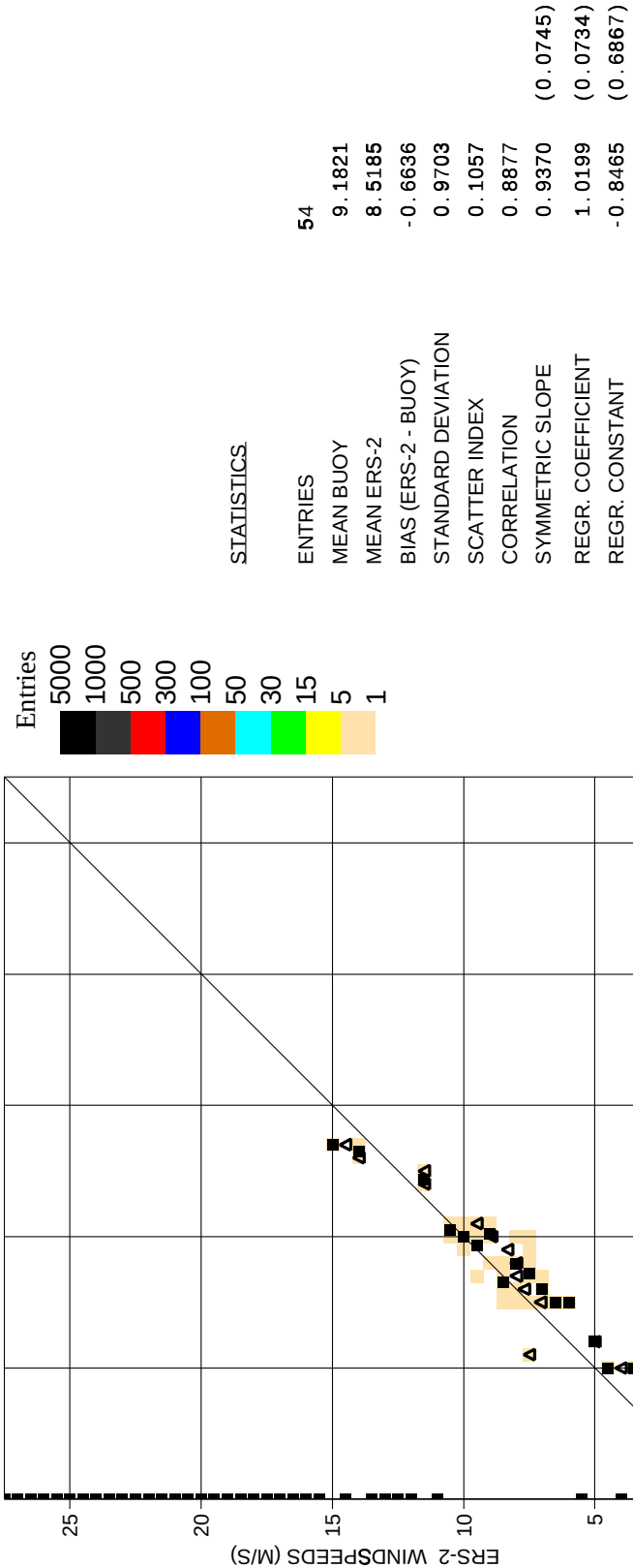


Figure 12. Comparison of buoy wind speed observations with ERS2 Altimeter wind speed data for January 2000 (hawaii)

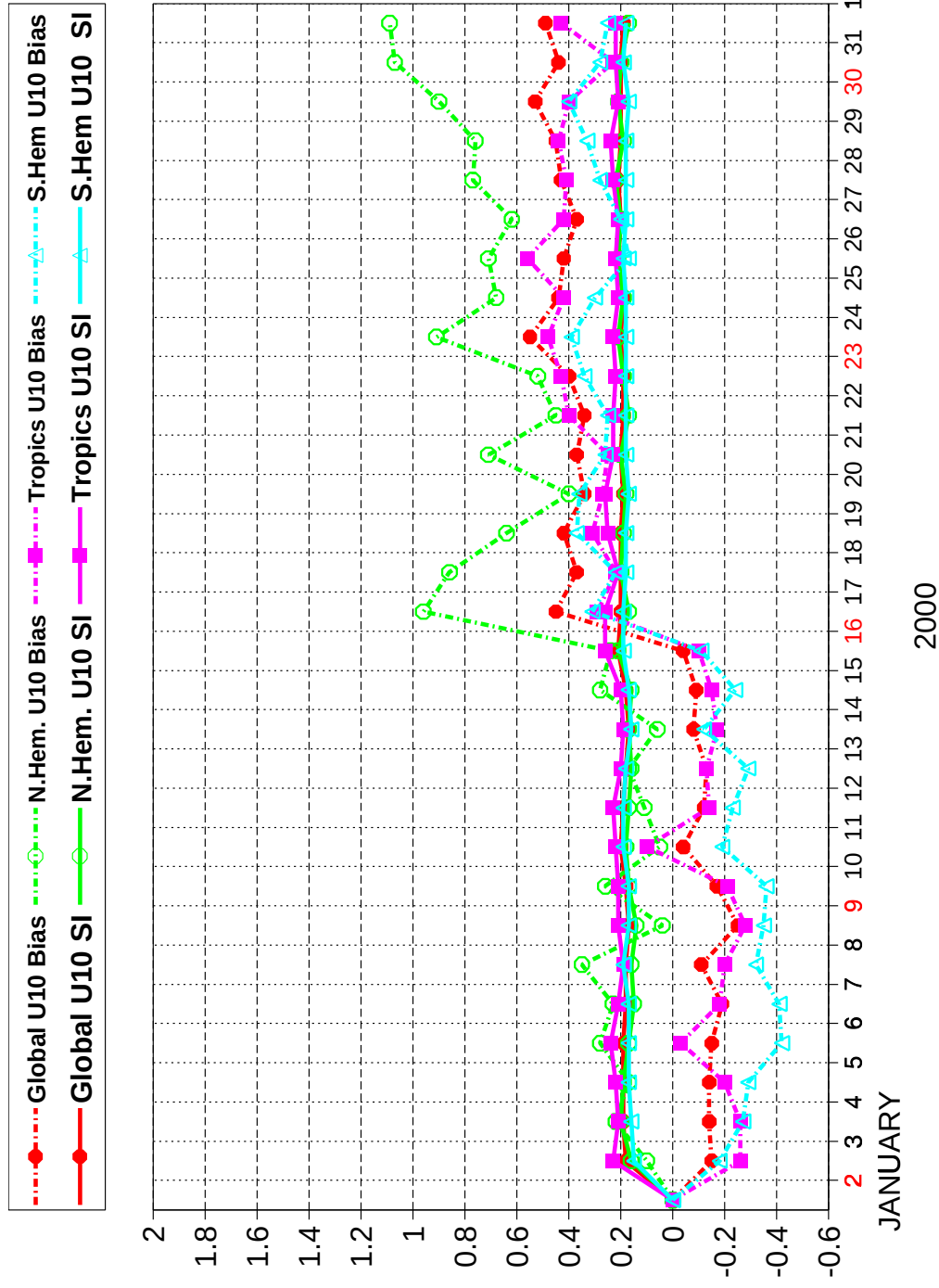


Figure 13: ERS-2 Altimeter wind speeds: Timeseries of bias (ERS-2 - model) and scatter index (SI)

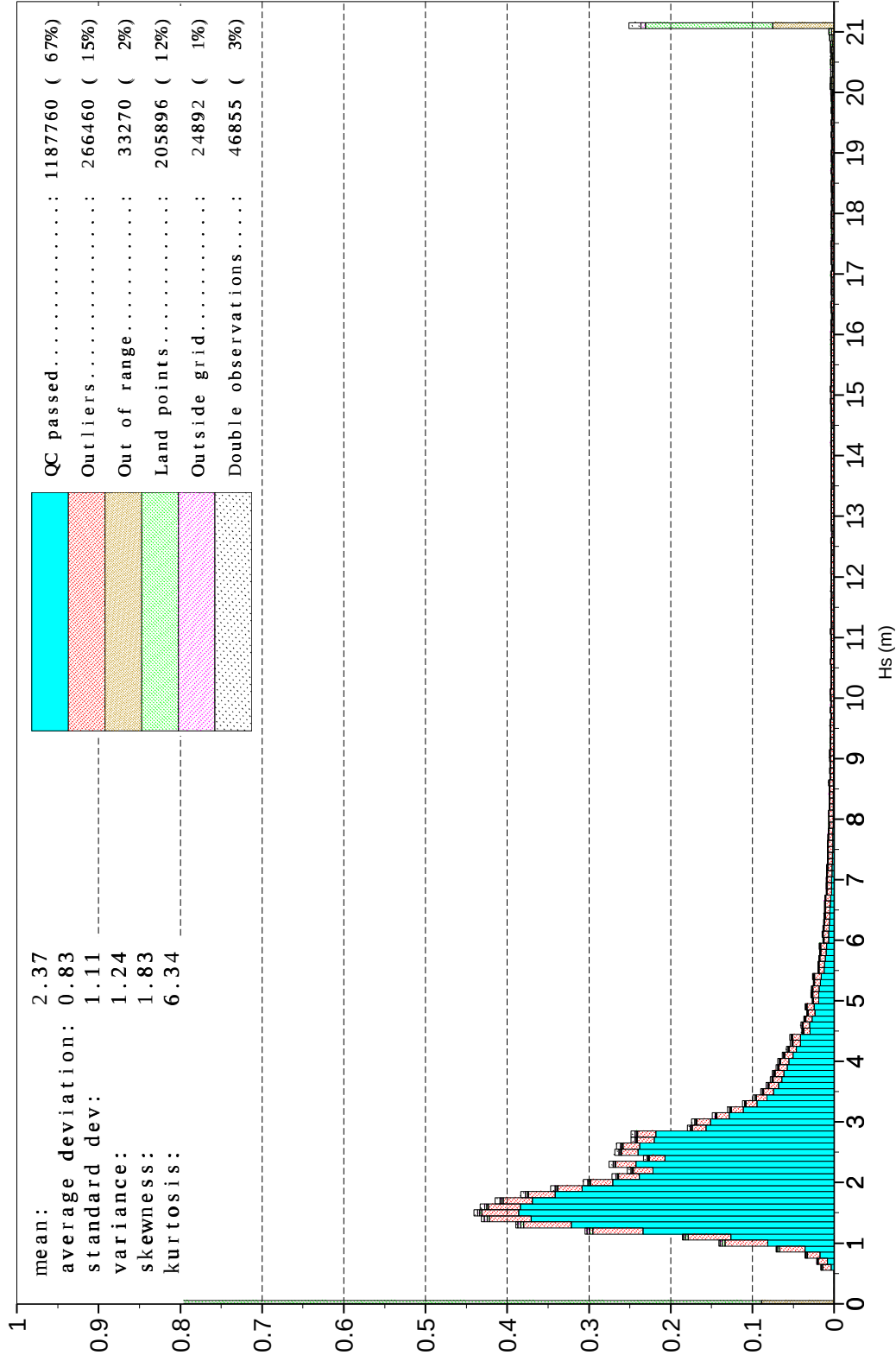


Figure 14: Distribution of the ERS-2 Altimeter wave heights after QC for January 2000

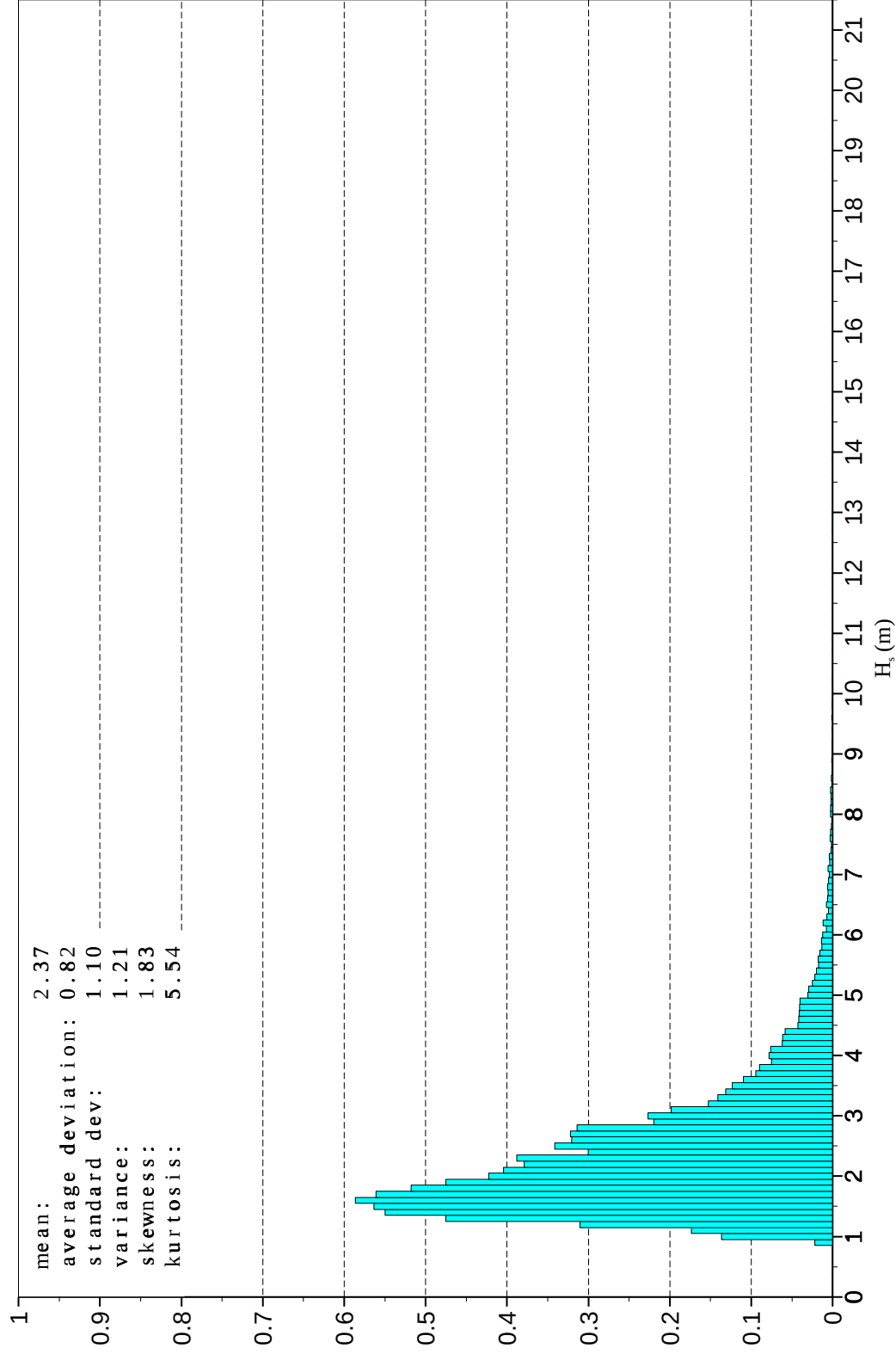


Figure 15: Distribution of ERS-2 Altimeter wave heights after along track averaging for January 2000

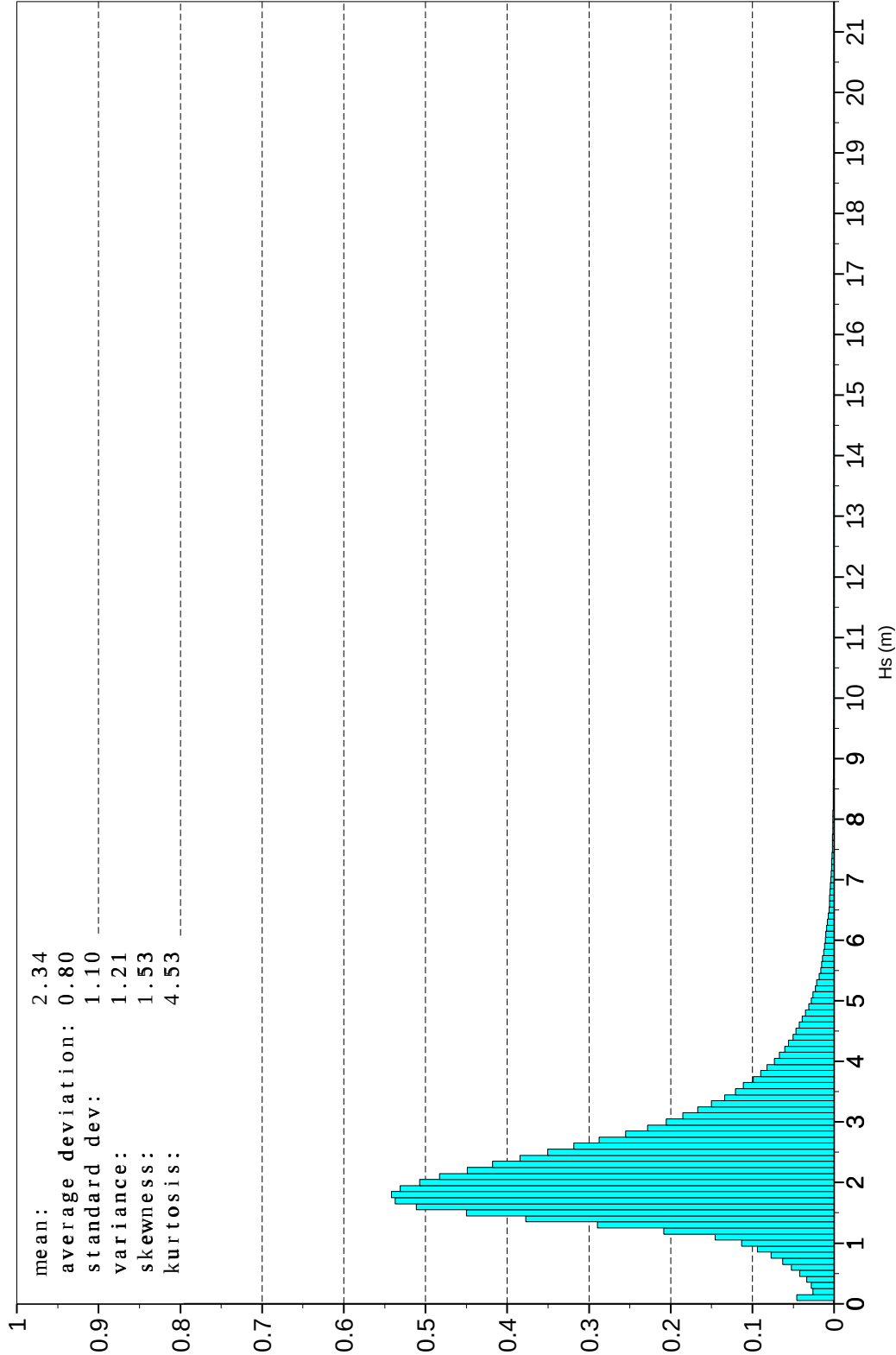


Figure 16: Global distribution of ECMWF wave heights for January 2000

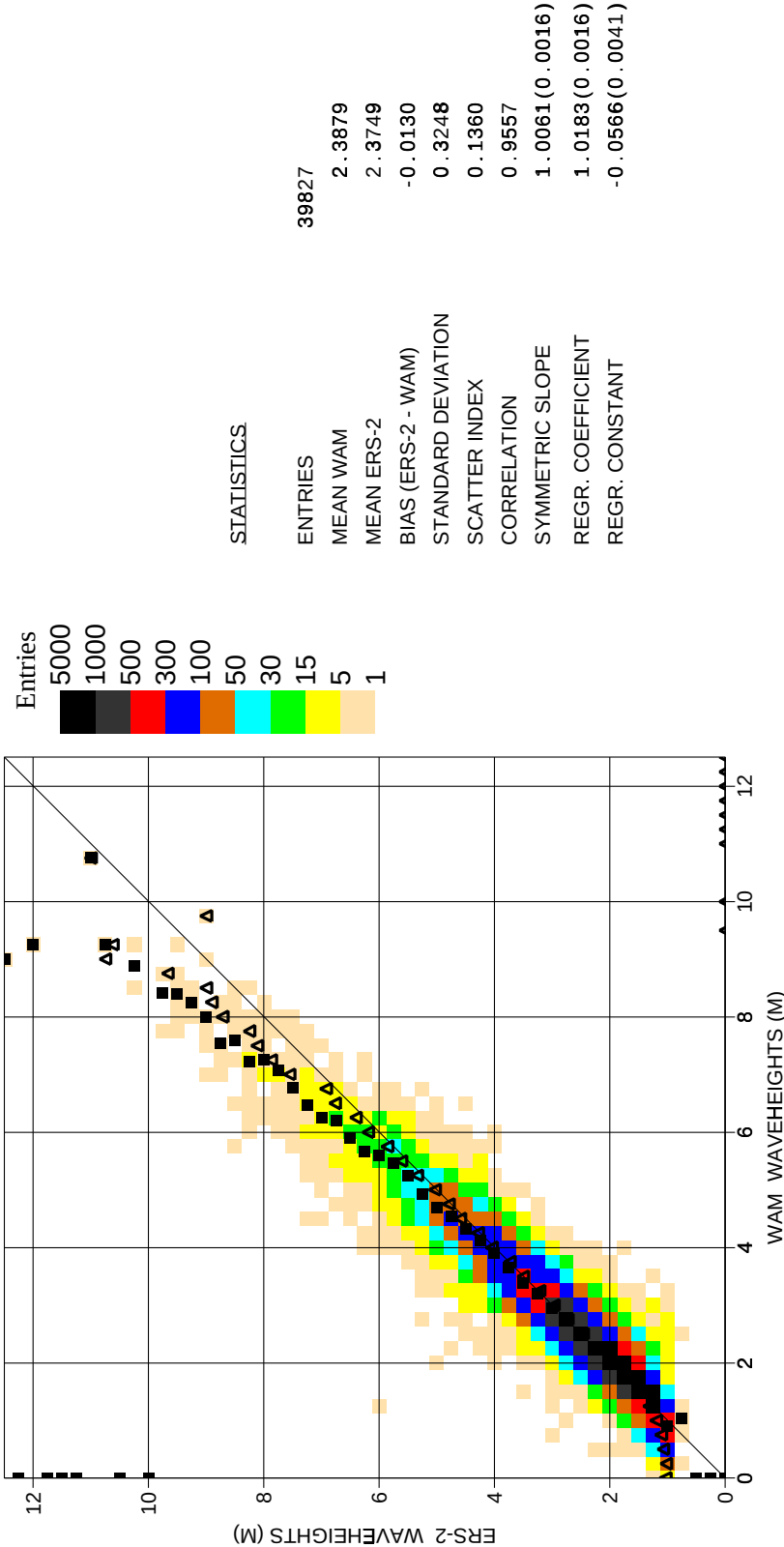


Figure 17. Comparison of ECMWF wave height results with ERS2 Altimeter wave height data for January 2000 (global)

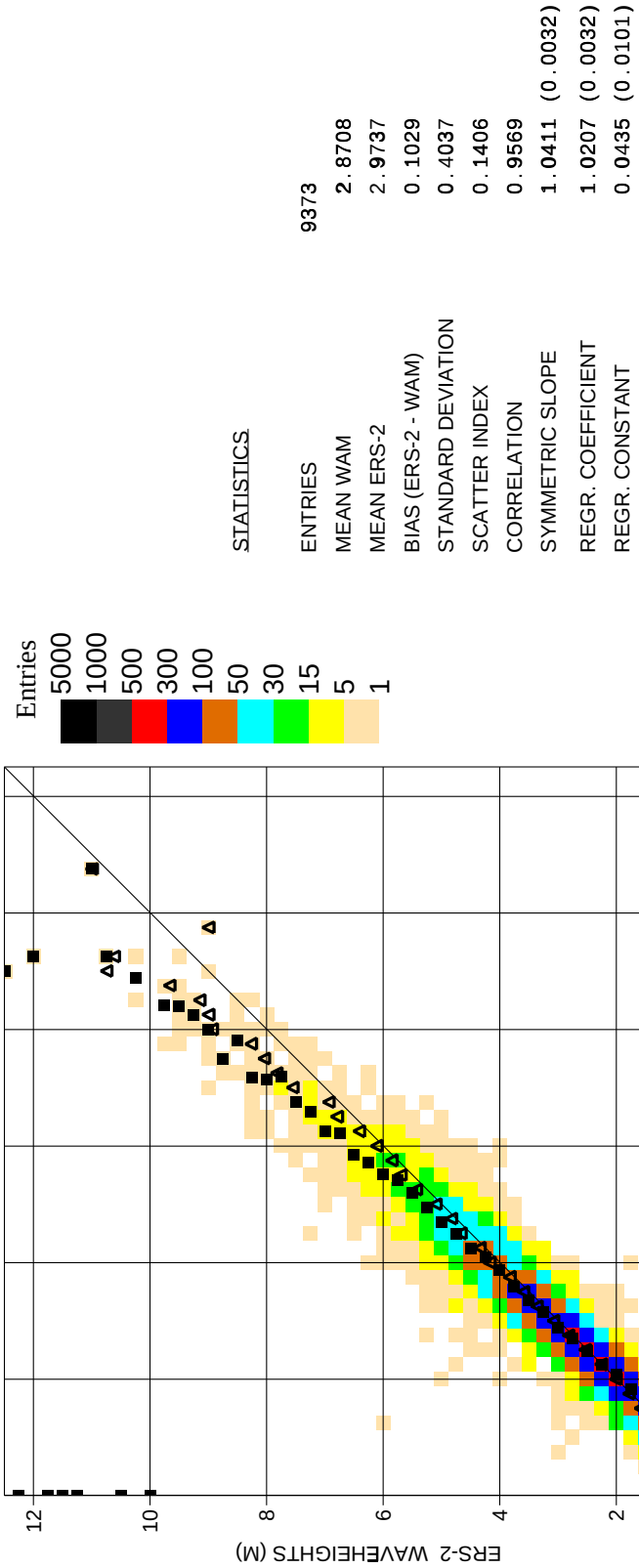


Figure 18. Comparison of ECMWF wave height results with ERS2 Altimeter wave height data for January 2000 (n.hem.)

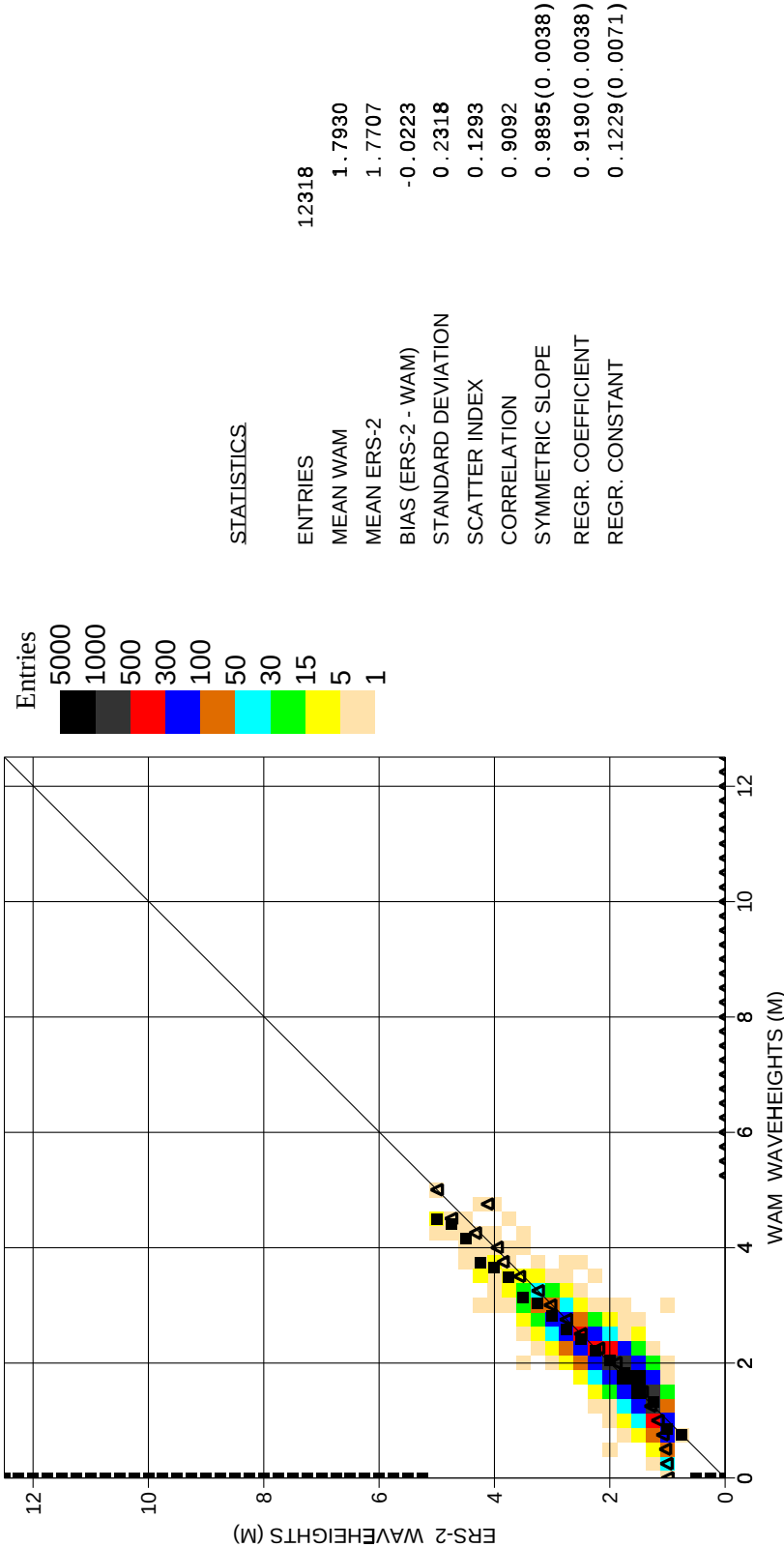


Figure 19. Comparison of ECMWF wave height results with ERS2 Altimeter wave height data for January 2000 (tropics)

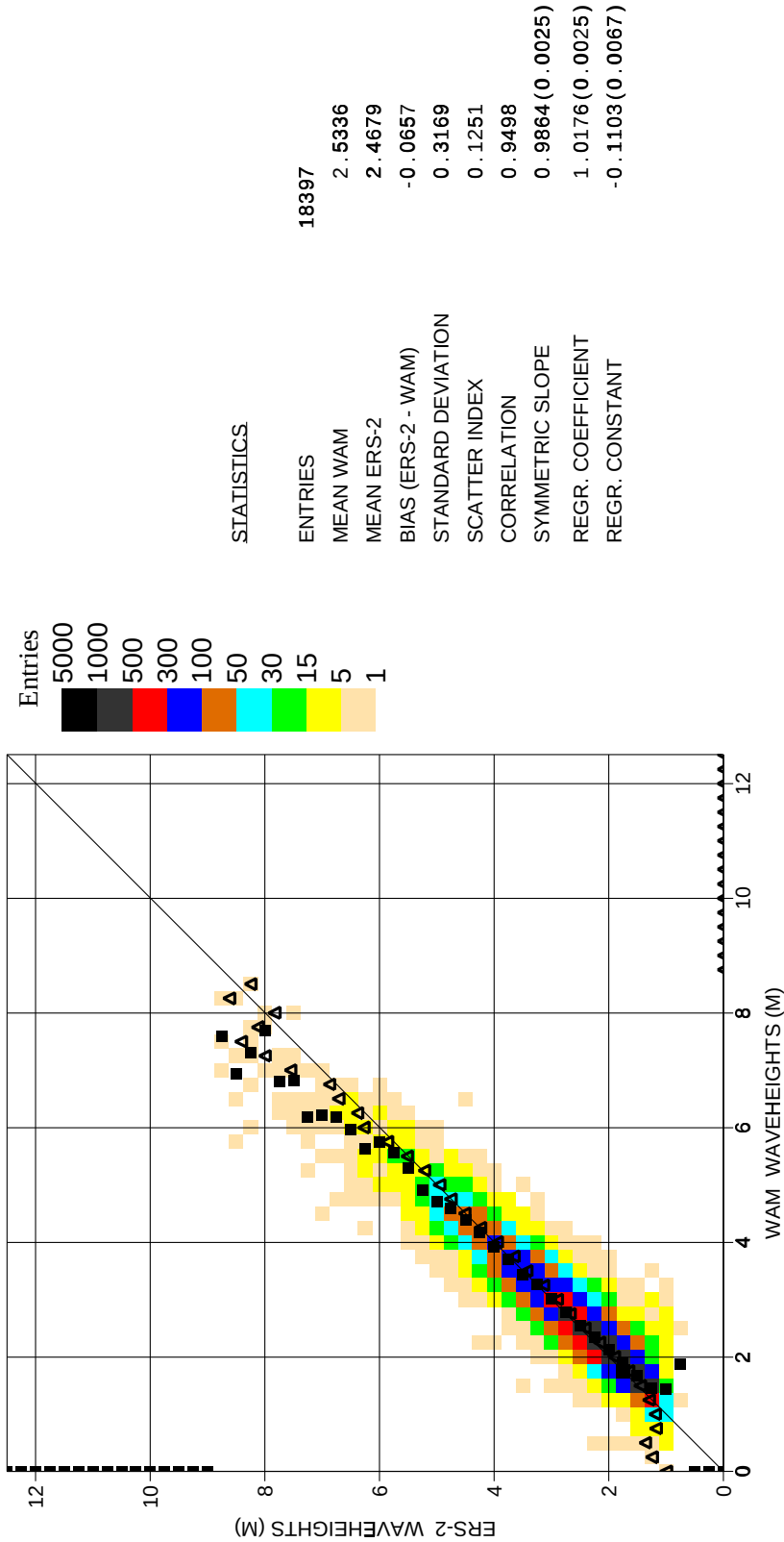


Figure 20. Comparison of ECMWF wave height results with ERS2 Altimeter wave height data for January 2000 (s.hem.)

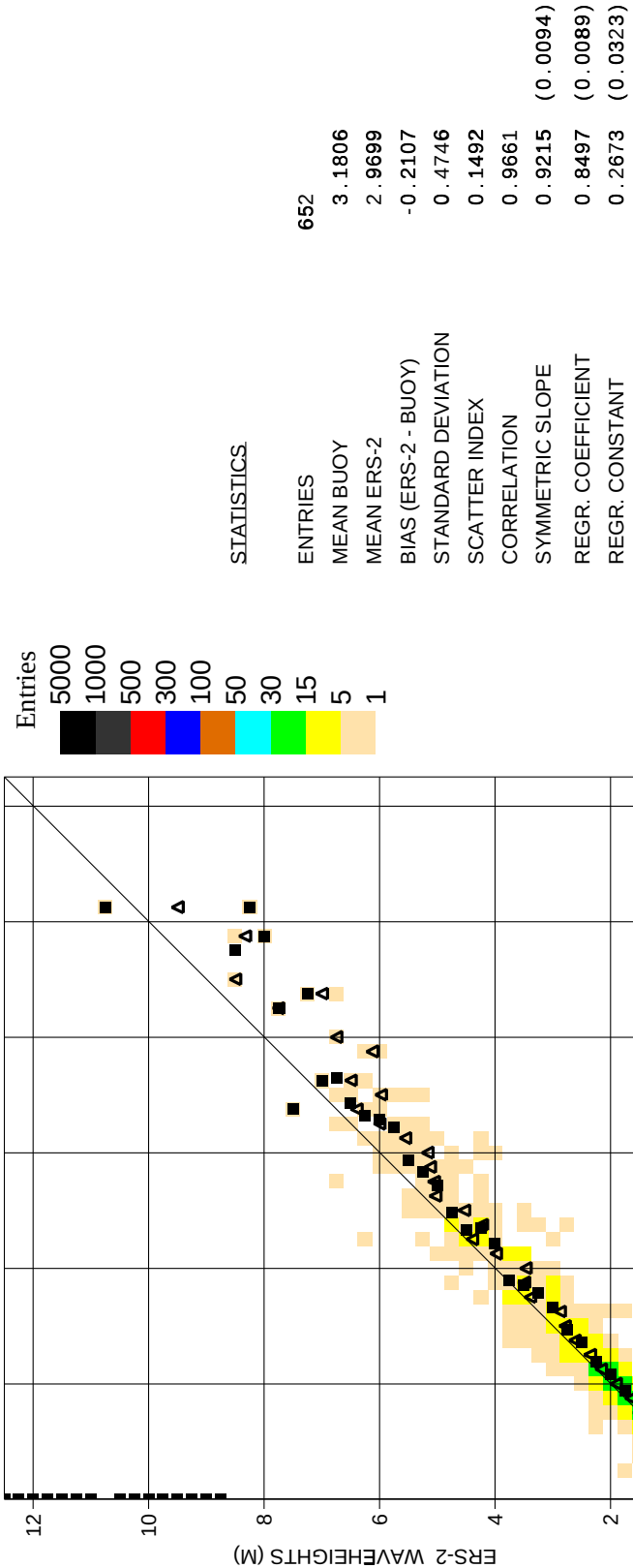


Figure 21. Comparison of buoy wave height observations with ERS2 Altimeter wave height data for January 2000 (global)

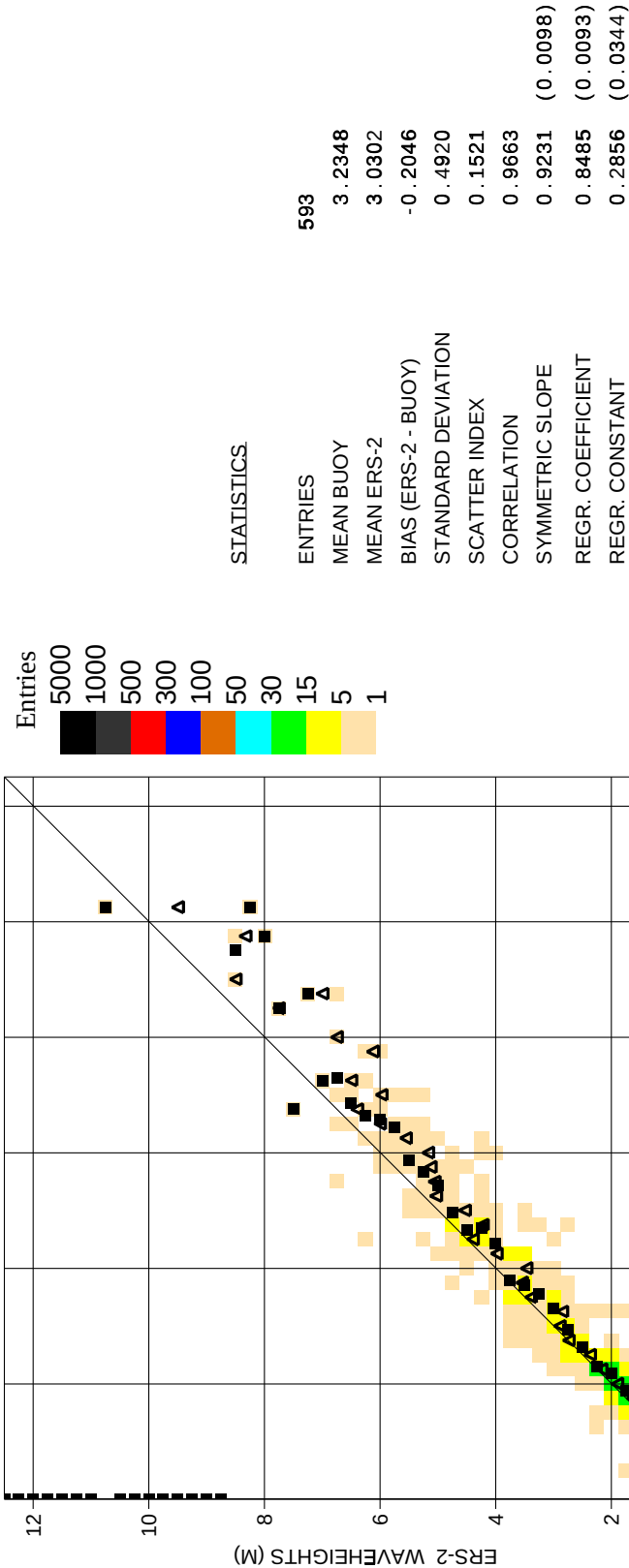


Figure 22. Comparison of buoy wave height observations with ERS2 Altimeter wave height data for January 2000 (n.hem.)

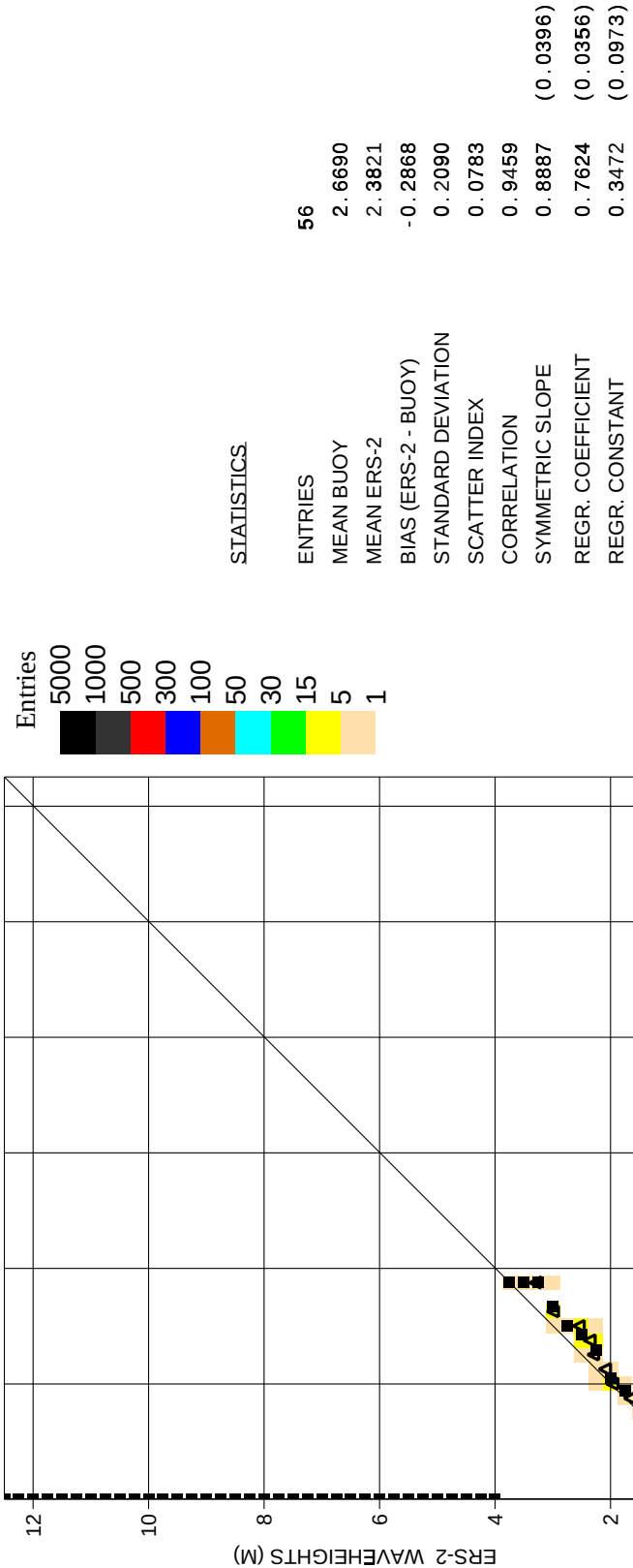


Figure 23. Comparison of buoy wave height observations with ERS2 Altimeter wave height data for January 2000 (hawaii)

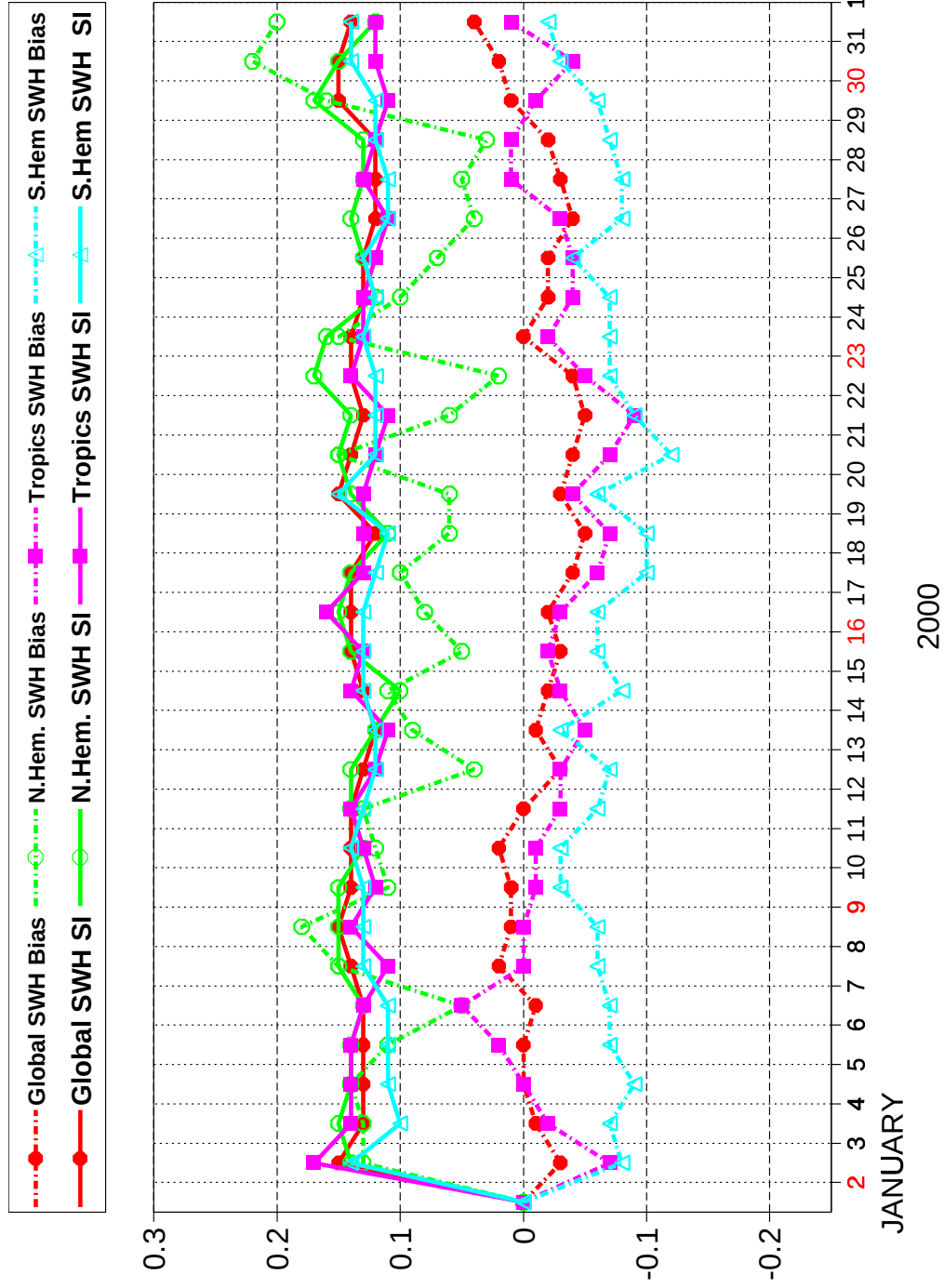


Figure 24: ERS-2 Altimeter wave heights: Timeseries of bias (ERS-2 - model) and scatter index (SI)

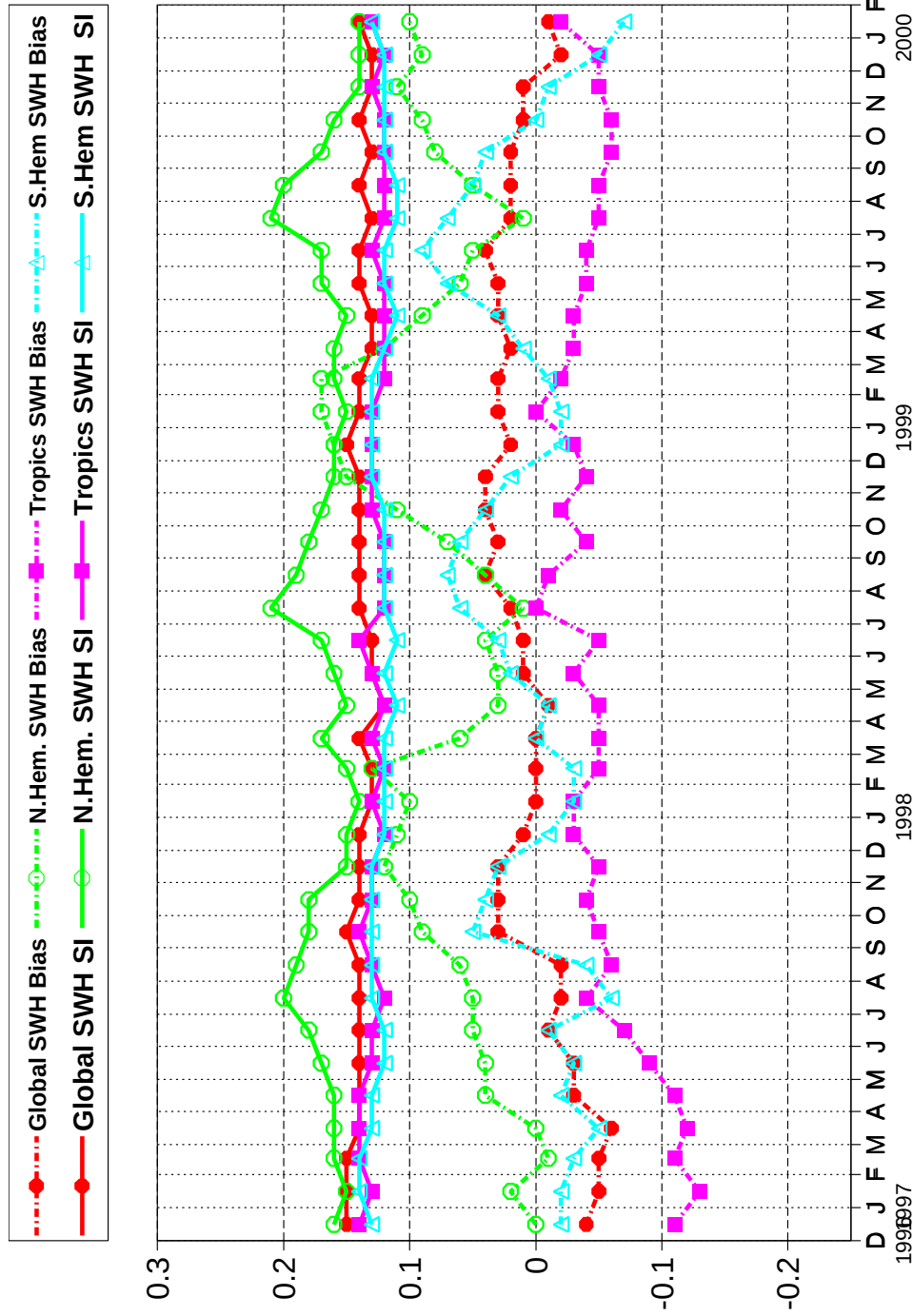


Figure 25: ERS-2 Altimeter wave heights: Timeseries of bias (ERS-2 - model) and scatter index (SI)

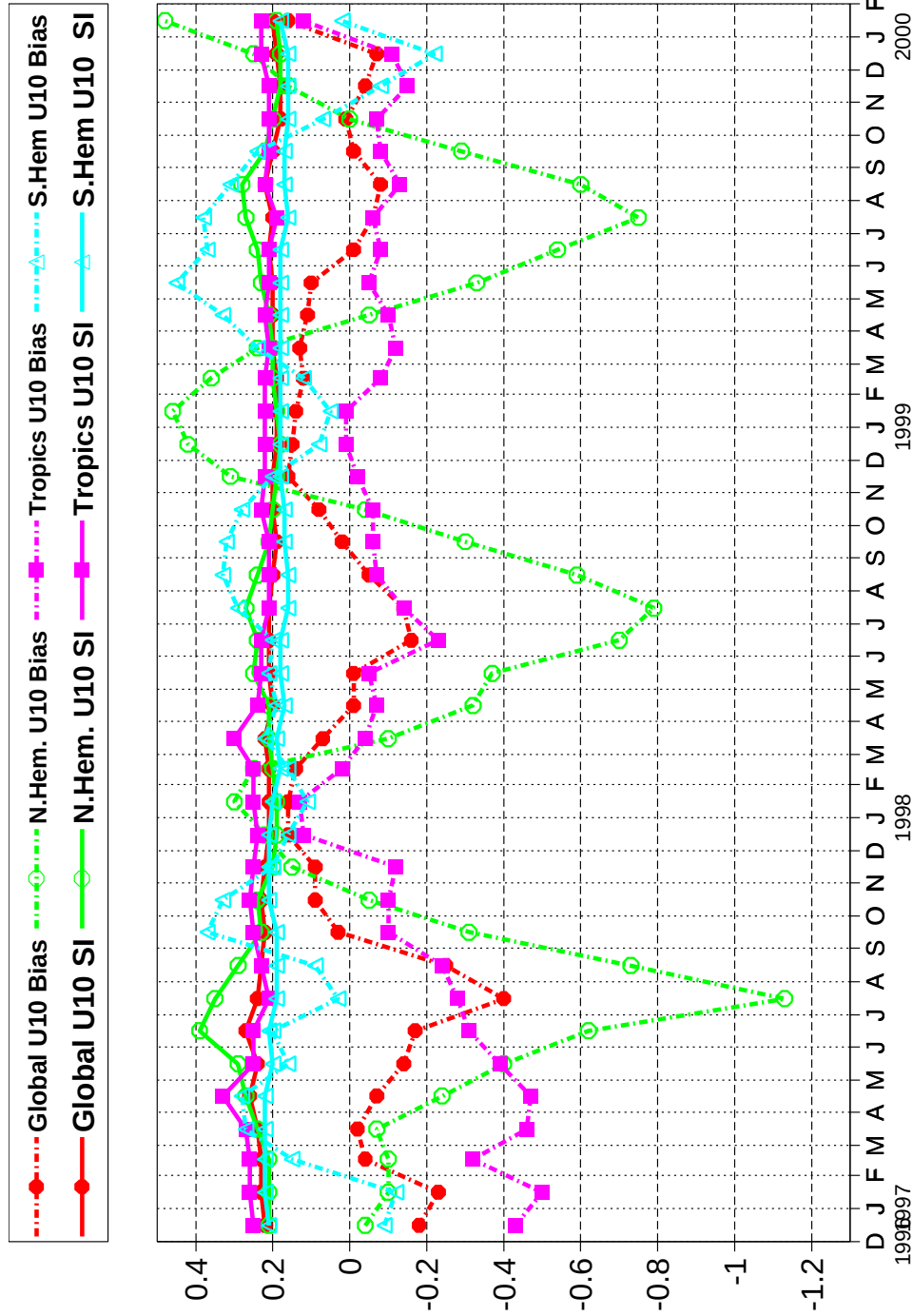


Figure 26: ERS-2 Altimeter wind speeds: Timeseries of bias (ERS-2 - model) and scatter index (SI)