

Monitoring statistics of the ERS-2 scatterometer for ESA

Cycle 128

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Hans Hersbach

European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts,

Shinfield Park, Reading, RG2 9AX, England

Tel: (+44 118) 9499476, e-mail: dal@ecmwf.int

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1 Introduction

The quality of the UWI product was monitored at ECMWF for Cycle 128. Results were compared to those obtained from the previous Cycle, as well for data received during the nominal period in 2000 (up to Cycle 59). No corrections for duplicate observations were applied.

During Cycle 128 data was received between 21:02 UTTC 16 July 2007 and 20:26 UTTC 20 August 2007. Received data was grouped into 6-hourly batches (centred around 00, 06, 12 and 18 UTC). No data was received for the batches of 06 UTTC 19 July 2007 and 18 UTTC 8 August 2007. Data is being recorded whenever within the visibility range of a ground station. From Hobart station no data has been received during Cycle 128. Data volume from Beijing station was low. Data coverage was over the North-Atlantic, the Mediterranean, the Gulf of Mexico, a small part of the Pacific west from the US, Canada and Central America, the Chinese Sea, a small part of the Indian Ocean South-East of Thailand and Indonesia, and the Southern Ocean close to the Antarctic (see Figure 2).

The asymmetry between the fore and aft incidence angles did not show large peaks.

Compared to Cycle 127, the UWI wind speed relative to ECMWF first-guess (FG) fields showed a stable standard deviation (on average 1.35 m/s for each Cycle). Bias levels were stable as well (on average -1.04, was -1.05 m/s).

Ocean calibration shows that inter-node and inter-beam dependencies of bias levels are large, but comparable to the situation for Cycle 127. Average bias levels were very similar (-0.94 dB, was -0.95 dB; see Figure 4).

The ECMWF assimilation and forecast system was not changed during Cycle 128.

The Cycle-averaged evolution of performance relative to ECMWF first-guess (FG) winds is displayed in Figure 1. Figure 2 shows global maps of the over Cycle 128 averaged UWI data coverage and wind climate, Figure 3 for performance relative to FG winds.

2 ERS-2 statistics from 16 July to 20 August 2007

2.1 Sigma0 bias levels

The average sigma0 bias levels (compared to simulated sigma0's based on ECMWF model FG winds) stratified with respect to antenna beam, ascending or descending track and as function of incidence angle (i.e. across-node number) is displayed in Figure 4.

Inter-node and inter-beam dependencies are stable compared to Cycle 127, but slightly larger than for a similar period one year ago (see Cyclic report 118). The gap between the fore/aft and mid beam is large (especially for the ascending tracks). Average bias levels are comparable (-0.94 dB, was -0.95 dB), being around 0.55 dB more negative than for nominal data in 2000 (around -0.4 dB; see Figure 1 of the reports for Cycle 48 to 59).

Long-term variations correlate with the yearly cycle, which, given the non-global coverage, is understandable. Therefore, the method of ocean calibration will probably only provide accurate information on calibration levels for globally or yearly averaged data sets.

The data volume of descending and ascending tracks was almost equal.

2.2 Incidence angles

For ESACA, across-node binning is, like the old processor, retained on a 25km mesh. From simple geometrical arguments it follows that variations in yaw attitude will lead to asymmetries between the incidence angles of the fore and aft beam. Indeed, this has been observed. Figure 5 gives a time evolution of this asymmetry. Also in this Figure, the occasions for which the combined k_p -yaw quality flag was set are indicated by red stars. The relation with incidence-angle asymmetries is obvious.

No large peaks occurred during cycle 128. The Sun is still near its phase of minimal activity. Some mild geomagnetic storms were observed around 21 July 2007 (source: www.spaceweather.com), which did not seem to affect ERS-2 attitude control.

2.3 Distance to cone history

The distance to the cone history is shown in Figure 6. Curves are based on data that passed all QC, including the test on the k_p -yaw flag, and subject to the land

and sea-ice check at ECMWF (see cyclic report 88 for details).

Like for Cycle 127, time series are (due to lack of statistics) very noisy, especially for the near-range nodes. Most spikes were found to be the result of low data volumes.

Compared to Cycle 127, the average level was somewhat lower (1.28 versus 1.32), however, still considerably higher (by 17%) than for nominal data (see top panel Figure 1).

The fraction of data that did not pass QC is displayed in Figure 6 as well (dashed curves).

2.4 UWI minus First-Guess wind history

In Figure 7, the UWI minus ECMWF first-guess wind-speed history is plotted.

The history plot shows a few peaks, which are usually the result of low data volume.

Figure 11 displays the locations for which UWI winds were more than 8 m/s weaker (top panel), respectively more than 8 m/s stronger (lower panel) than FG winds. Like for Cycle 127, such collocations are isolated, and often indicate meteorologically active regions, for which UWI data and ECMWF model field show reasonably small differences in phase and/or intensity. Deviations near the poles are the result of imperfect sea-ice flagging.

An example for a mismatch between ECMWF and UWI winds was the capture of Hurricane Dean on 19 August 2007 (Category 4), just before it hit Jamaica (see Figure 12). The top panel shows that maximum UWI winds (50 knots) are lower than corresponding ECMWF FG winds (55 knots). In addition, the UWI product suffers from some de-aliasing problems for a patch in the south west. For de-aliased CMOD5 winds, the situation is more realistic (although there may be some residual alias problems near the hurricane center). Winds up to 75 knots are recorded, which is now stronger than the ECMWF field. Although the ECMWF field gives a fair representation of the hurricane, there are some differences in the structure, such as a lack of cross-isobar flow at the southern sector.

Average bias levels and standard deviations of UWI winds relative to FG winds are displayed in Table 1. From this it follows that the bias of UWI winds was stable (-1.04 m/s, was -1.05 m/s), being around -0.2 m/s more negative than for nominal data in 2000.

On a longer time scale seasonal bias trends are observed (see Figure 1). As was highlighted in previous cyclic reports, it is believed that this yearly trend is partly induced by changing local geophysical conditions. Strong indication for this is a similar trend observed for QuikSCAT data when restricted to an area well-covered by ERS-2 (20N-90N, 80W-20E). Figure 17 shows time series for that area for both ERS-2 (top panel) and QuikSCAT (lower panel) for the period between 1 January 2004 and 20 August 2007 (end of Cycle 128). Results are displayed for at ECMWF actively assimilated data, i.e., CMOD5 winds for ERS-2 and 4%-reduced QuikSCAT winds on a 50km resolution. Note the increase in wind speed for ERS-2 since the introduction of the new model cycle at ECMWF on 7 June 2007. It reflects the

	Cycle 127		Cycle 128	
	UWI	CMOD4	UWI	CMOD4
speed STDV	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
node 1-2	1.40	1.39	1.38	1.37
node 3-4	1.34	1.33	1.34	1.33
node 5-7	1.29	1.30	1.31	1.31
node 8-10	1.30	1.31	1.30	1.31
node 11-14	1.34	1.34	1.33	1.33
node 15-19	1.32	1.33	1.35	1.36
speed BIAS	-1.05	-1.06	-1.04	-1.05
node 1-2	-1.56	-1.54	-1.50	-1.48
node 3-4	-1.33	-1.31	-1.29	-1.26
node 5-7	-1.09	-1.08	-1.08	-1.06
node 8-10	-0.89	-0.90	-0.91	-0.92
node 11-14	-0.84	-0.87	-0.85	-0.88
node 15-19	-0.89	-0.94	-0.87	-0.92
direction STDV	24.9	19.1	25.2	19.8
direction BIAS	-3.0	-2.8	-2.4	-2.7

Table 1: Biases and standard deviation of ERS-2 versus ECMWF FG winds in m/s for speed and degrees for direction.

switch from the CMOD5 to CMOD5.4 model function, which has increased ERS-2 wind speed by 0.48 m/s.

The standard deviation of UWI wind speed versus ECMWF FG was, compared to Cycle 127, unchanged (1.35 m/s).

For Cycle 128 the (UWI - FG) direction standard deviations were mostly ranging between 20 and 40 degrees (Figure 8), representing nominal variations. Averaged over the entire cyclic period, STDV for UWI wind direction has slightly increased (25.2 degrees, was 24.9 degrees). For at ECMWF de-aliased winds a similar trend was observed (STDV 19.8 degrees, was 19.1 degrees).

2.5 Scatterplots

Scatterplots of FG winds versus ERS-2 winds are displayed in Figures 13 to 16. Values of standard deviations and biases are slightly different from those displayed in Table 1. Reason for this is that, for plotting purposes, the in 0.5 m/s resolution ERS-2 winds have been slightly perturbed (increases scatter with 0.02 m/s), and that zero wind-speed ERS-2 winds have been excluded (decreases scatter by about 0.05 m/s).

The scatterplot of UWI wind speed versus FG (Figure 13) is very similar to that for (at ECMWF inverted) de-aliased CMOD4 winds (Figure 15). It confirms that the ESACA inversion scheme is working properly.

Winds derived on the basis of CMOD5 are displayed in Figure 16. The relative

standard deviation is lower than for CMOD4 winds (1.34 m/s versus 1.38 m/s). Compared to ECMWF FG, CMOD5 winds are 0.61 m/s slower.

Figure Captions

Figure 1: Evolution of the performance of the ERS-2 scatterometer averaged over 5-weekly Cycles from 12 December 2001 (Cycle 69) to 20 August 2007 (end Cycle 128) for the UWI product (solid, star) and de-aliased winds based on CMOD4 (dashed, diamond). Results are based on data that passed the UWI QC flags. For Cycle 85 two values are plotted; the first value for a global set, the second one for a regional set (for details see the corresponding cyclic report). Dotted lines represent values for Cycle 59 (5 December 2000 to 17 January 2001), i.e. the last stable Cycle of the nominal period. From top to bottom panel are shown the normalized distance to the cone (CMOD4 only) the standard deviation of the wind speed compared to FG winds, the corresponding bias (for UWI winds the extremes in node-wise averages are shown as well), and the standard deviation of wind direction compared to FG.

Figure 2: Average number of observations per 12H and per 125km grid box (top panel) and wind climate (lower panel) for UWI winds that passed the UWI flags QC and a check on the collocated ECMWF land and sea-ice mask.

Figure 3: The same as Figure 2, but now for the relative bias (top panel) and standard deviation (lower panel) with ECMWF first-guess winds.

Figure 4: Ratio of $< \sigma_0^{0.625} > / < \text{CMOD4}(\text{FirstGuess})^{0.625} >$ converted in dB for the fore beam (solid line), mid beam (dashed line) and aft beam (dotted line), as a function of incidence angle for descending and ascending tracks. The thin lines indicate the error bars on the estimated mean. First-guess winds are based on the in time closest (+3h, +6h, +9h, or +12h) T511 forecast field, and are bilinearly interpolated in space.

Figure 5: Time series of the difference in incidence angle between the fore and aft beam. Red stars indicate the occurrences for which the combined k_p -yaw flag was set.

Figure 6: Mean normalized distance to the cone computed every 6 hours for nodes 1-2, 3-4, 5-7, 8-10, 11-14 and 15-19). The dotted curve shows the number of incoming triplets in logarithmic scale (1 corresponds to 60,000 triplets) and the dashed one indicates the fraction of complete (based on the land and sea-ice mask at ECMWF) sea-located triplets rejected by ESA flags, or by the wind inversion algorithm (0: all data kept, 1: no data kept).

Figure 7: Mean (solid line) and standard deviation (dashed line) of the wind speed difference UWI - first guess for the data retained by the quality control.

Figure 8: Same as Fig. 7, but for the wind direction difference. Statistics are computed for winds stronger than 4 m/s.

Figures 9 and 10: Same as Fig. 7 and 8 respectively, but for the de-aliased CMOD4 data.

Figure 11: Locations of data during Cycle 128 for which UWI winds are more

than 8 m/s weaker (top panel) respectively stronger (lower panel) than FG, and on which QC on UWI flags and the ECMWF land/sea-ice mask was applied.

Figure 12: Comparison between UWI (top panel) respectively de-aliased CMOD5 (lower panel) winds (in red) and ECMWF FG winds (in blue) for Hurricane Dean on 19 August 2007 (Category 4), just before it hit Jamaica.

Figure 13: Two-dimensional histogram of first guess and UWI wind speeds, for the data kept by the UWI flags, and QC based on the ECMWF land and sea-ice mask. Circles denote the mean values in the y-direction, and squares those in the x-direction.

Figure 14: Same as Fig. 13, but for wind direction. Only winds stronger than 4m/s are taken into account.

Figure 15: Same as Fig. 13, but for de-aliased CMOD4 winds.

Figure 16: Same as Fig. 13, but for de-aliased CMOD5 winds.

Figure 17: Wind-speed bias relative to FG winds for actively assimilated ERS-2 winds (based on CMOD5 before 7 June 2007; CMOD5.4 afterwards) for nodes 1-19 (top panel) respectively 50-km QuikSCAT (based on the QSCAT-1 model function and reduced by 4%) for nodes 5-34 (lower panel), averaged over the area (20N-90N, 80W-20E), and displayed for the period 1 January 2004 - 20 August 2007. Fat curves represent centred 15-day running means, thin curves values for 6-hourly periods. Vertical dashed blue lines mark ECMWF model changes.

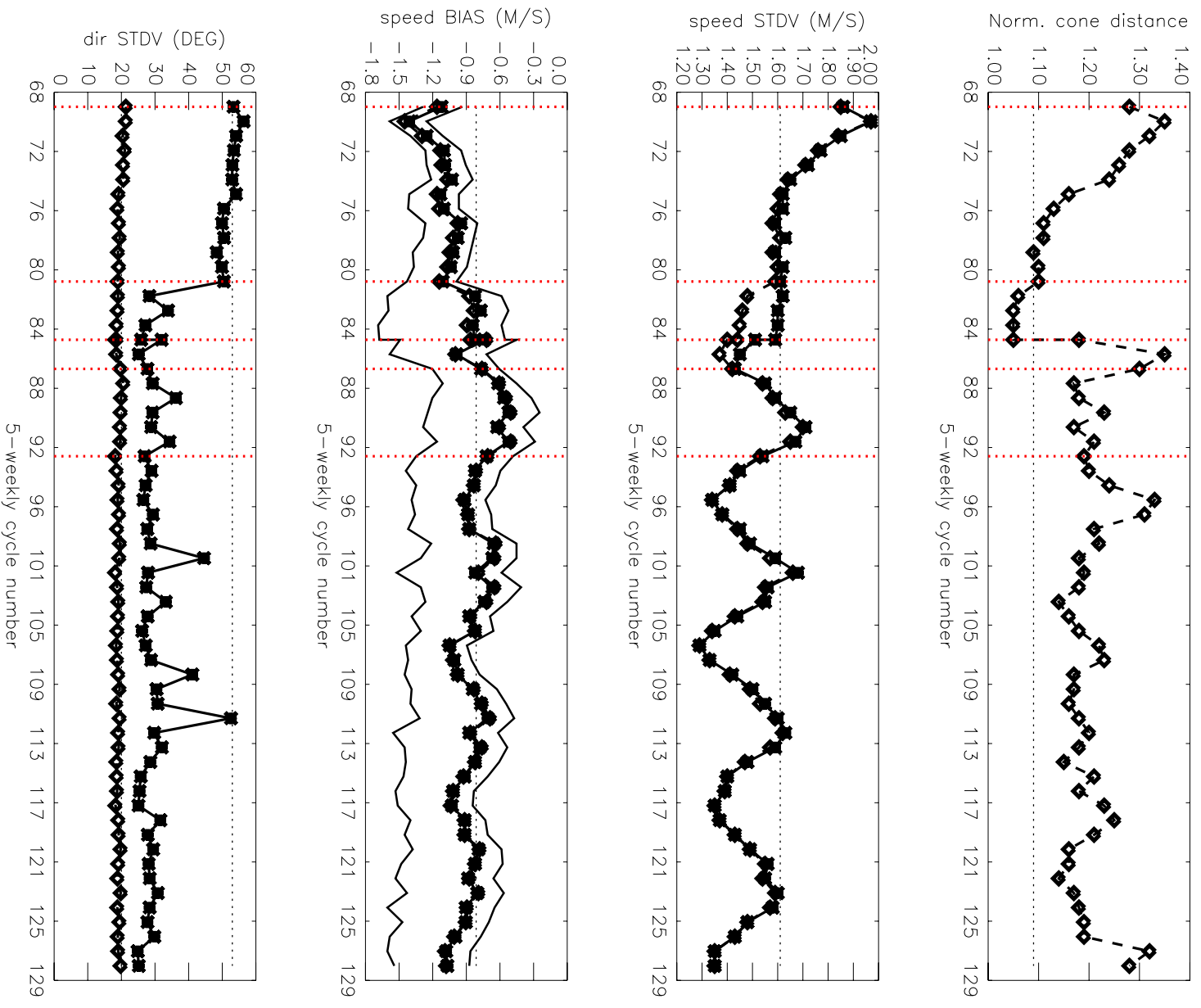
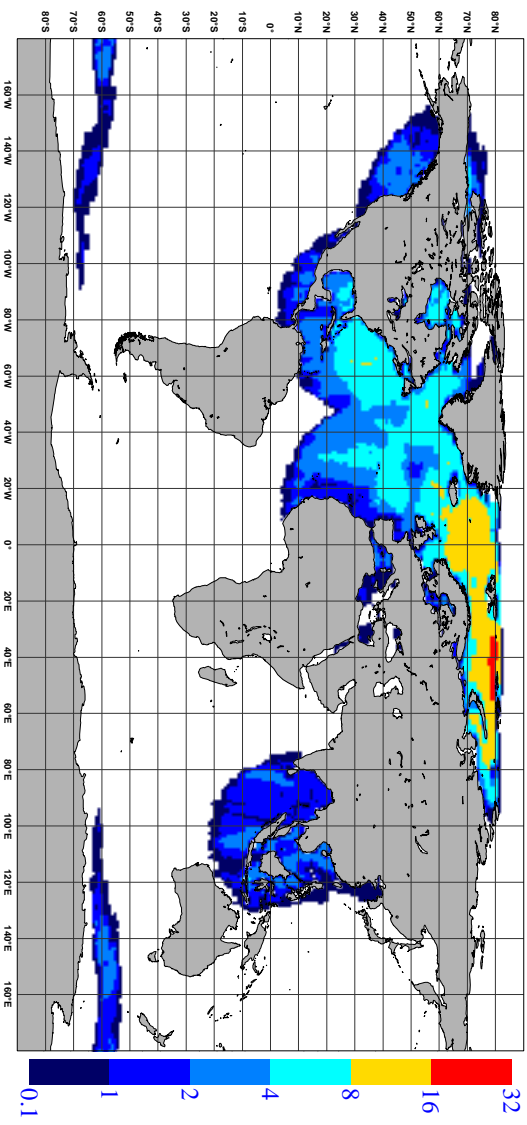


Figure 1

NOBS (ERS-2 UWI), per 12H, per 125km box
average from 2007071700 to 2007082018 GLOB:2.68



AVERAGE (ERS-2 UWI), in m/s.
average from 2007071700 to 2007082018 GLOB:5.67

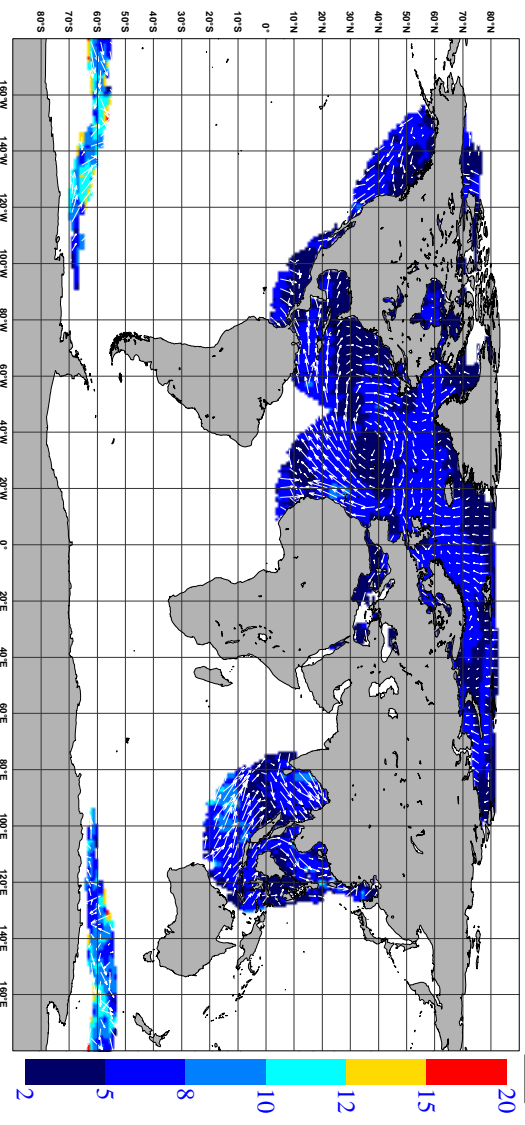
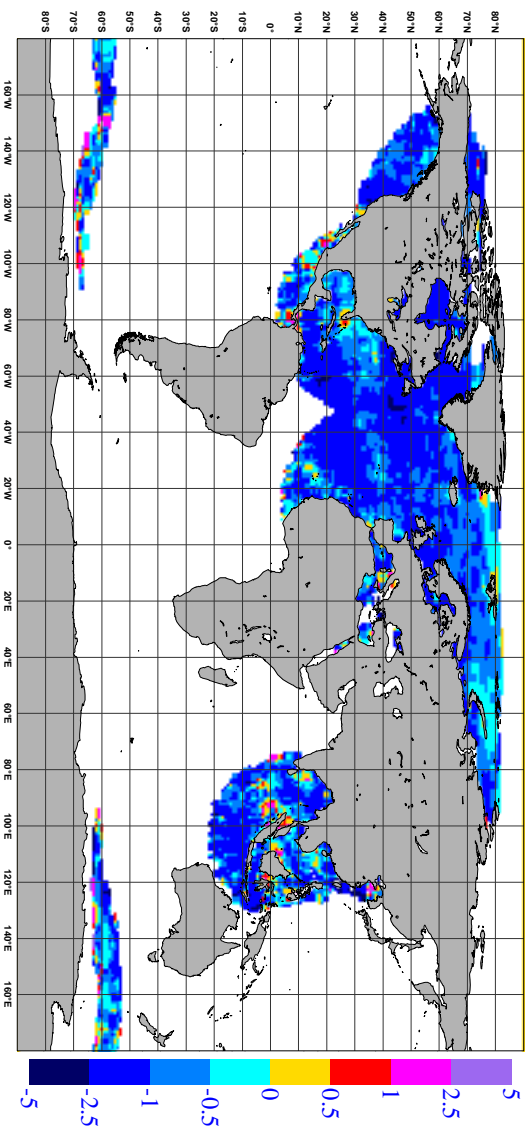


Figure 2

BIAS (ERS-2 UWI vs FIRST-GUESS), in m/s.
average from 2007071700 to 2007082018 GLOB:-1.02



STDV (ERS-2 UWI vs FIRST-GUESS), in m/s.
average from 2007071700 to 2007082018 GLOB:1.15

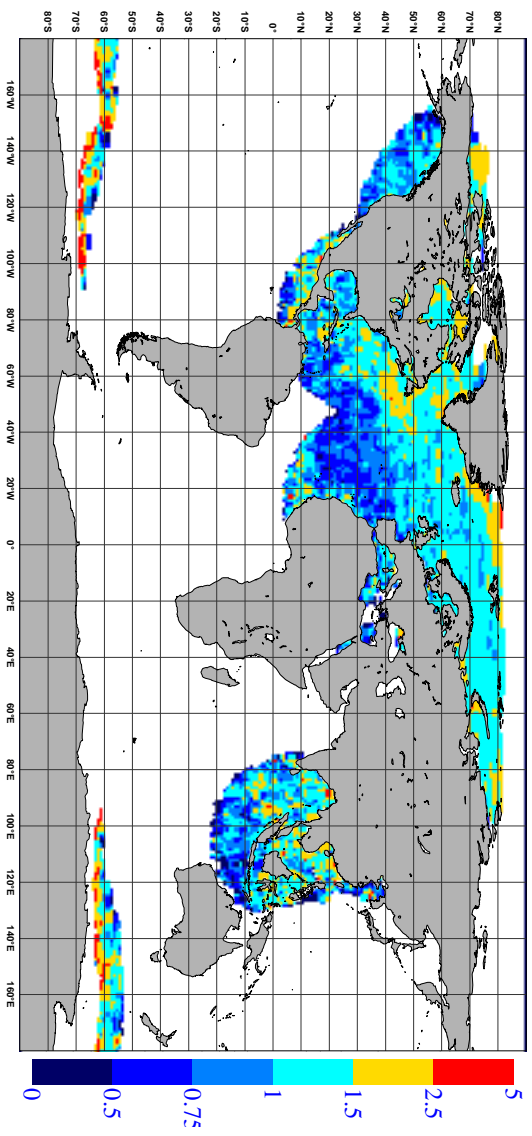


Figure 3

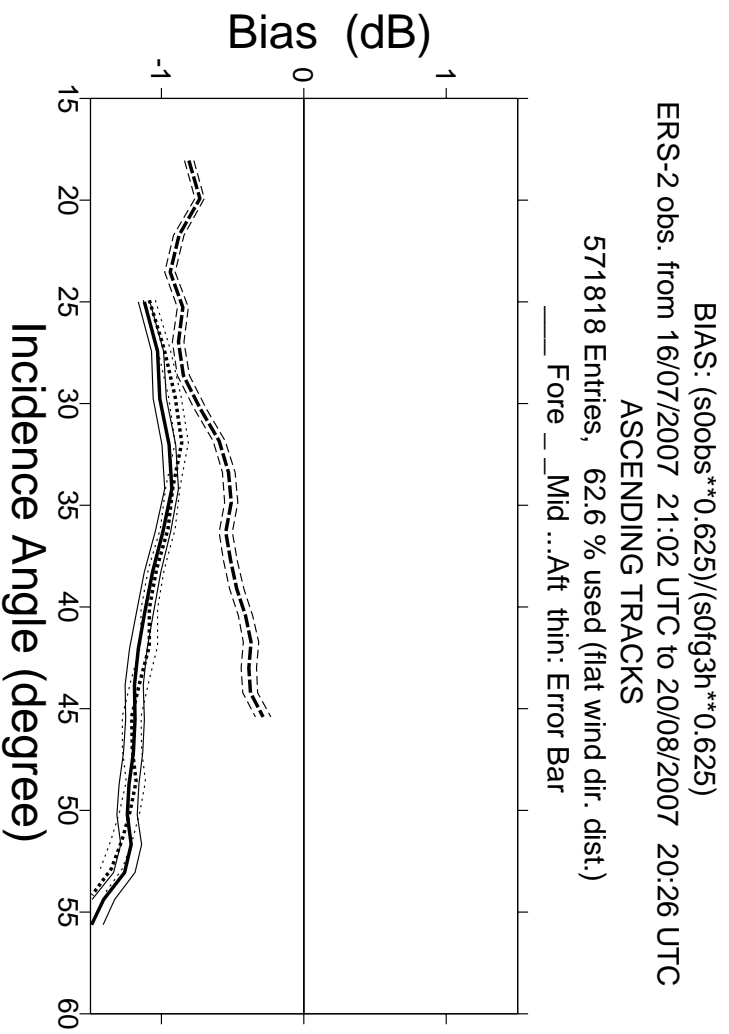
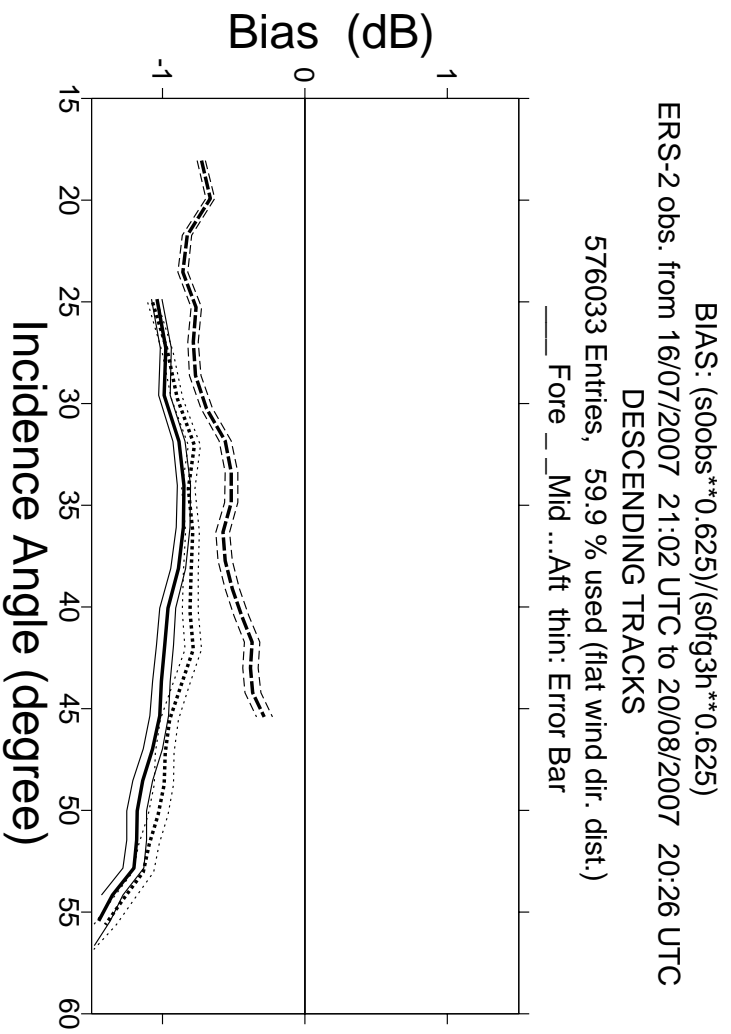


Figure 4

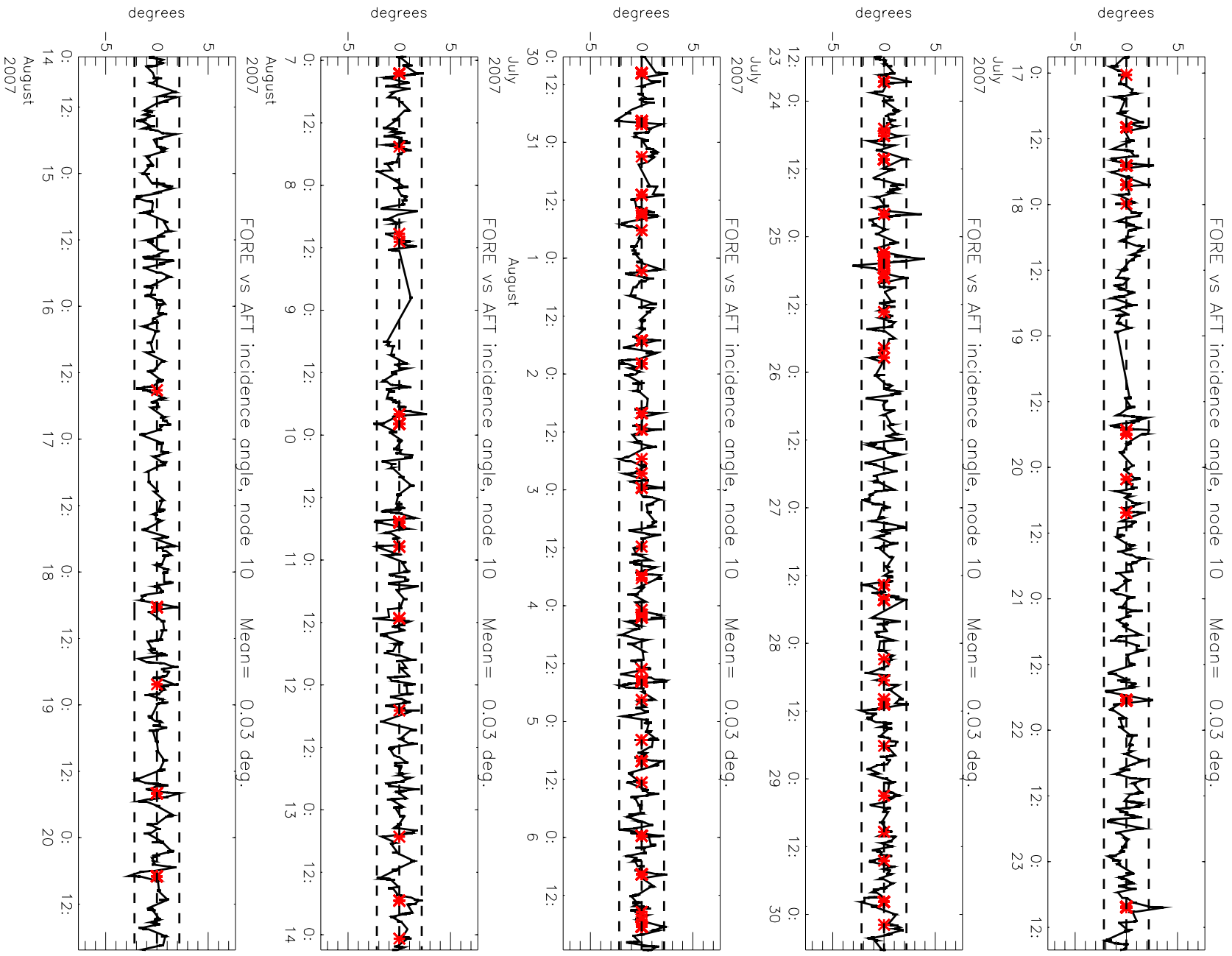


Figure 5

Monitoring of Sigma0 triplets versus CMOD4 for ERS-2

from 2007071700 to 2007082018

(solid) mean normalised distance to the cone over 6 h

(dashed) fraction of complete sea-point observations rejected by ESA flag or CMOD4 inversion

(dotted) total number of data in log. scale (1 for 60000)

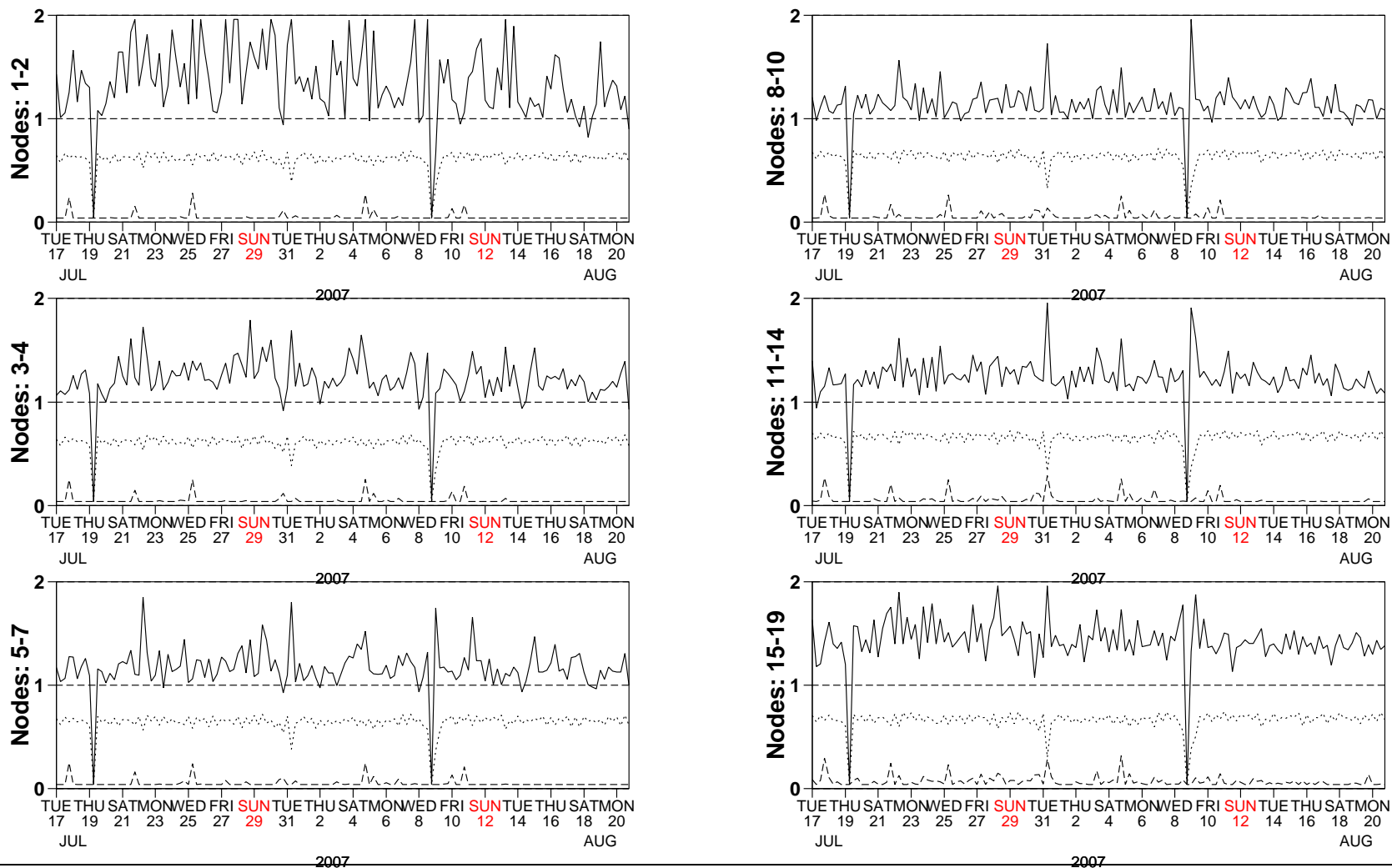


Figure 6

Monitoring of UWI winds versus First Guess for ERS-2

from 2007071700 to 2007082018

(solid) wind speed bias UWI - First Guess over 6h (deg.)

(dashed) wind speed standard deviation UWI - First Guess over 6h (deg.)

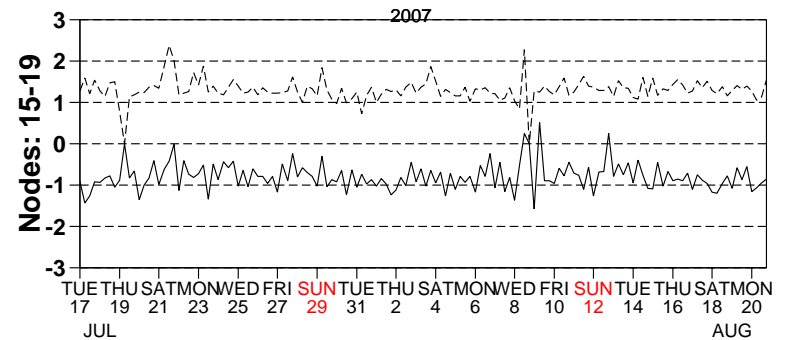
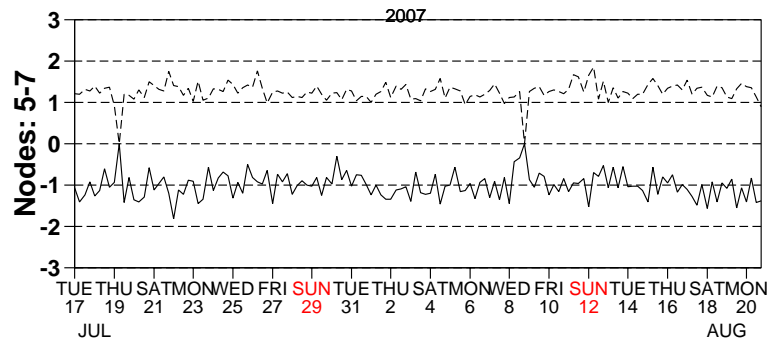
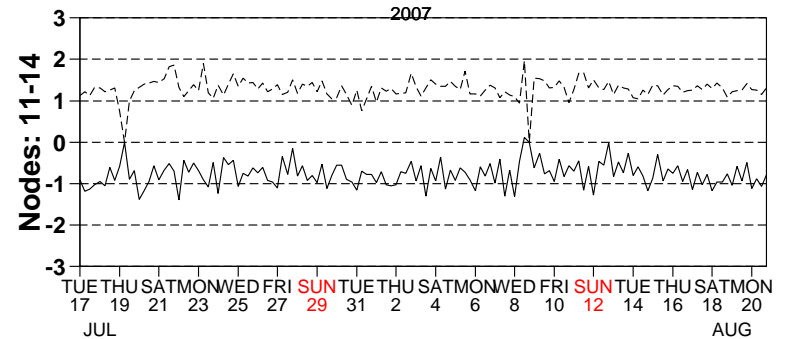
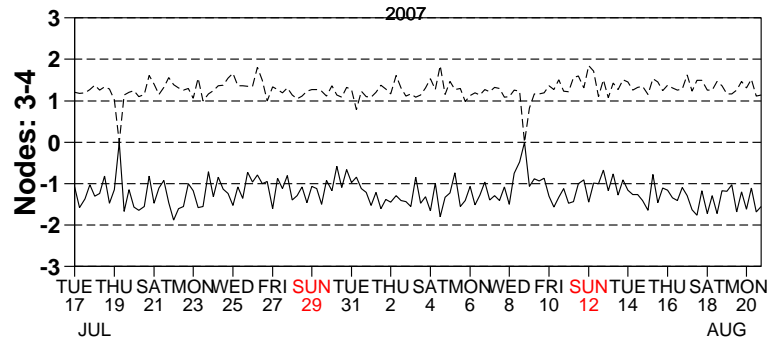
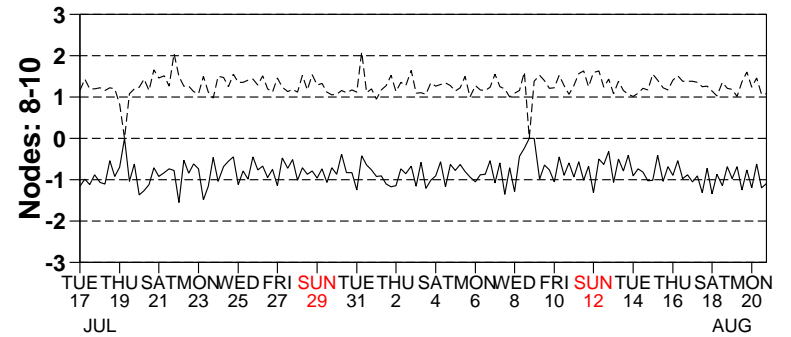
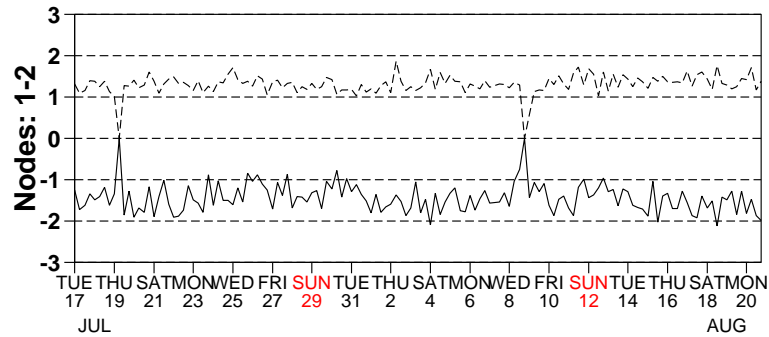


Figure 7

Monitoring of UWI winds versus First Guess for ERS-2

from 2007071700 to 2007082018

(solid) wind direction bias UWI - First Guess over 6h (deg.)

(dashed) wind direction standard deviation UWI - First Guess over 6h (deg.)

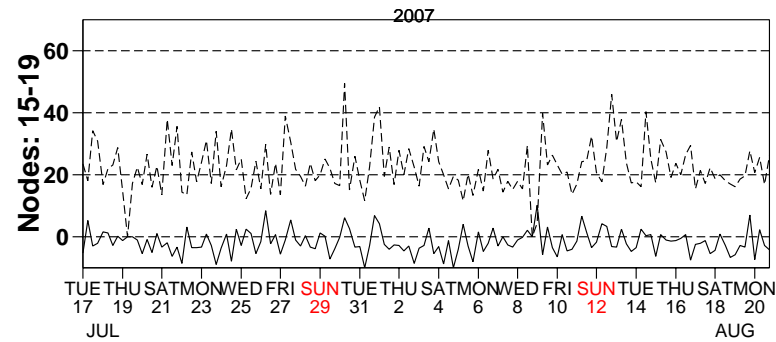
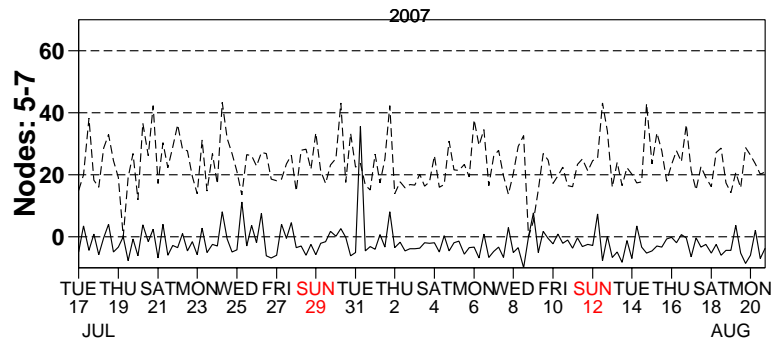
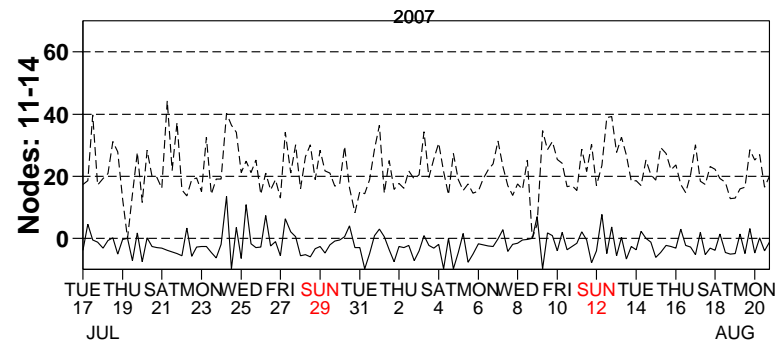
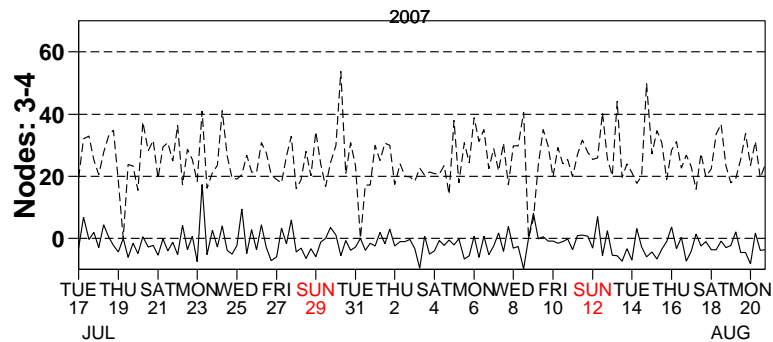
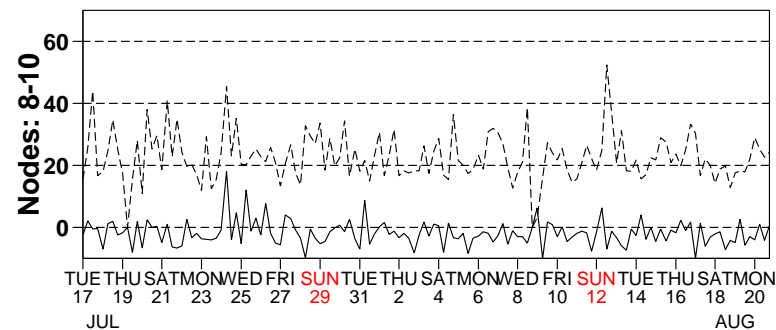
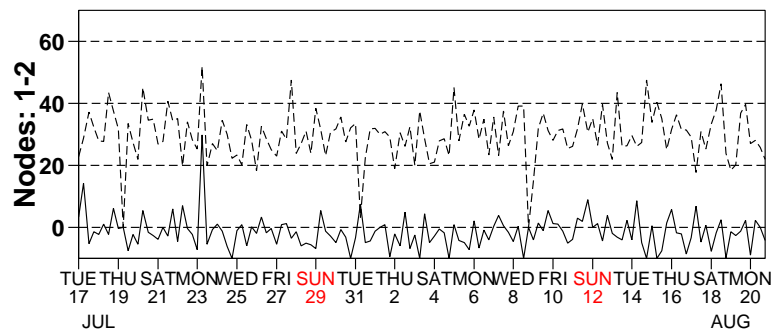


Figure 8

Monitoring of de-aliased CMOD4 winds versus First Guess for ERS-2

from 2007071700 to 2007082018

(solid) wind speed bias CMOD4 - First Guess over 6h (deg.)

(dashed) wind speed standard deviation CMOD4 - First Guess over 6h (deg.)

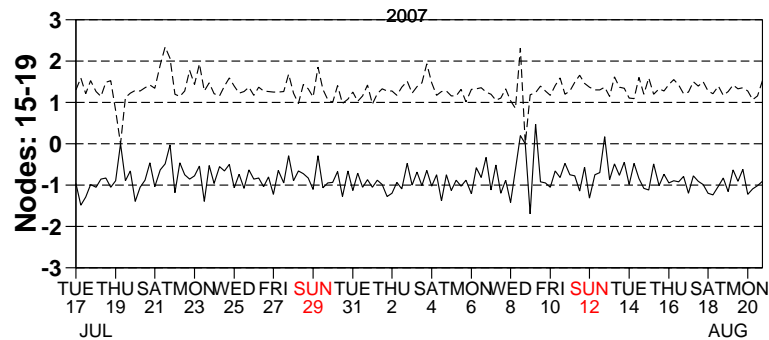
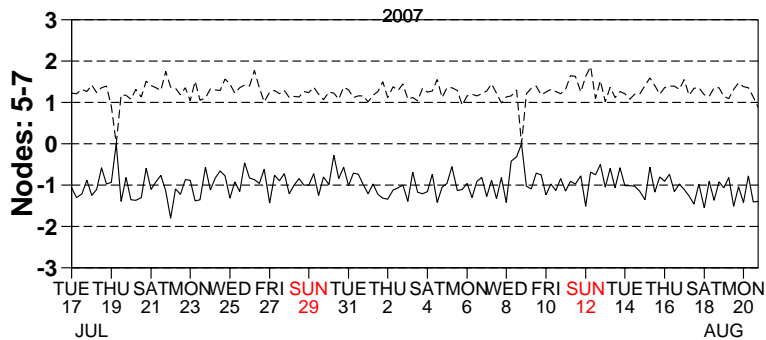
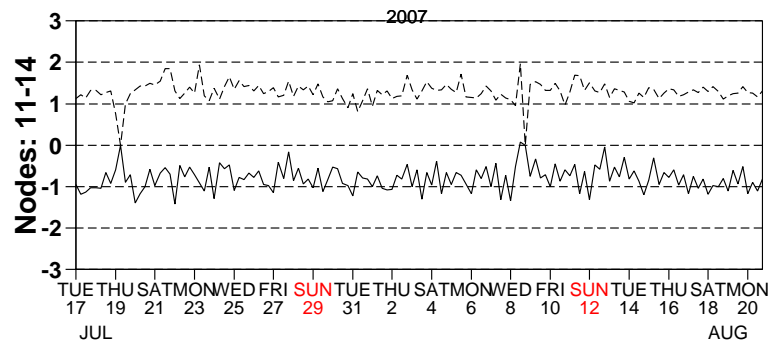
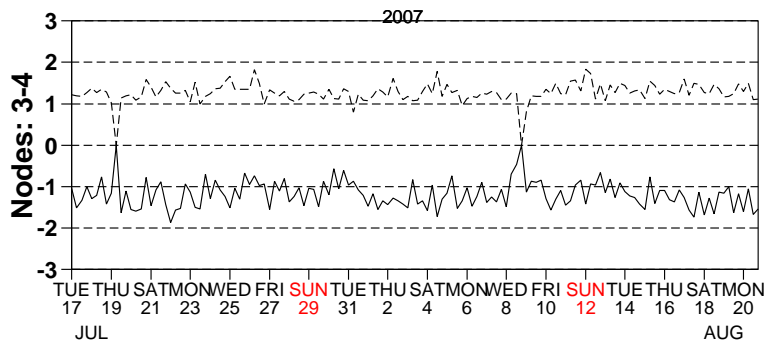
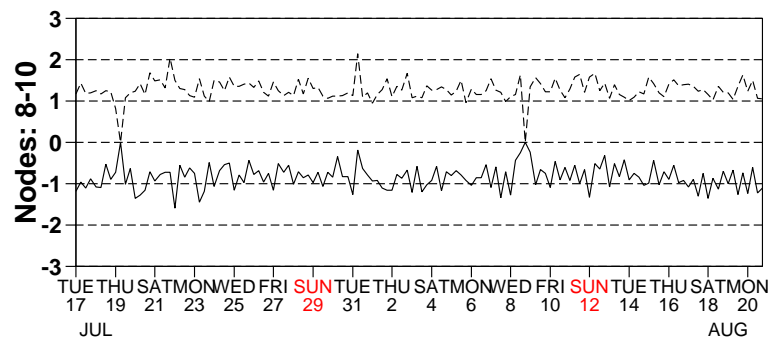
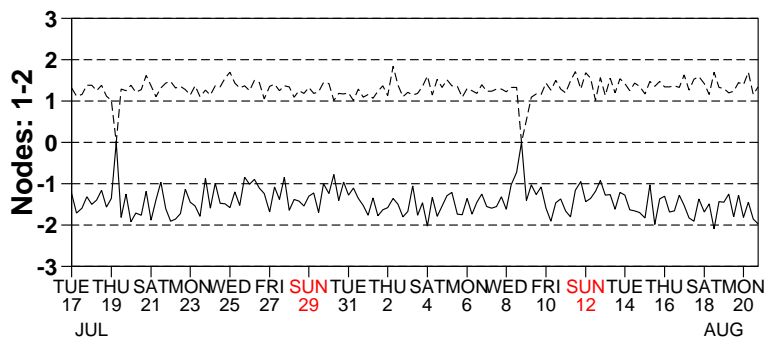


Figure 9

Monitoring of de-aliased CMOD4 winds versus First Guess for ERS-2

from 2007071700 to 2007082018

(solid) wind direction bias CMOD4 - First Guess over 6h (deg.)

(dashed) wind direction standard deviation CMOD4 - First Guess over 6h (deg.)

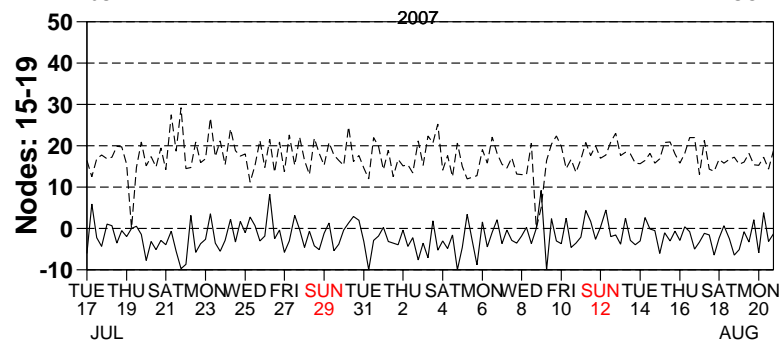
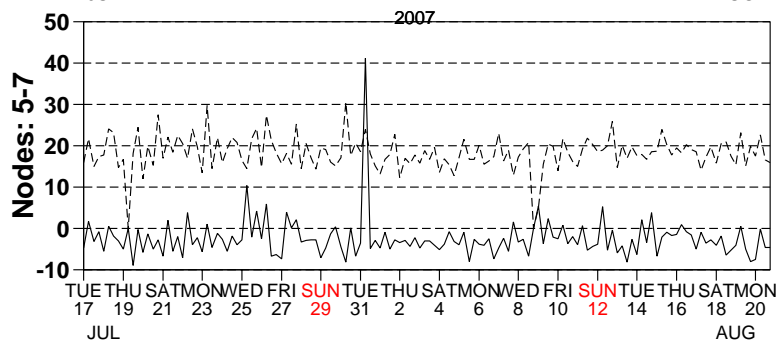
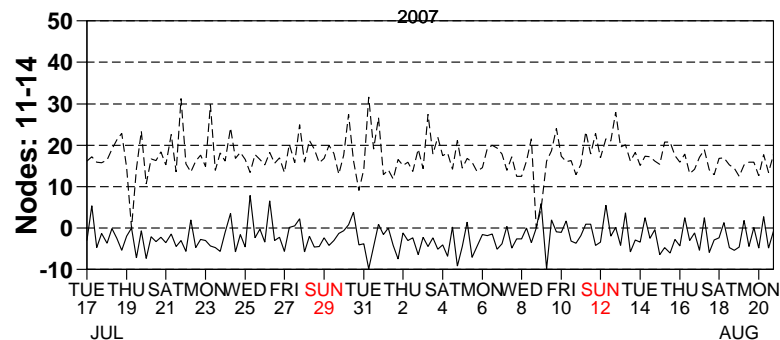
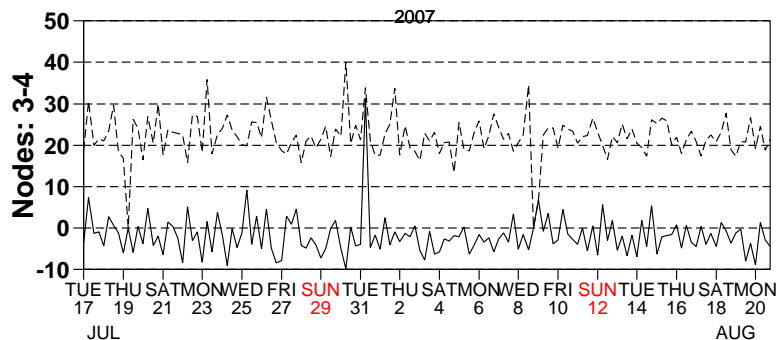
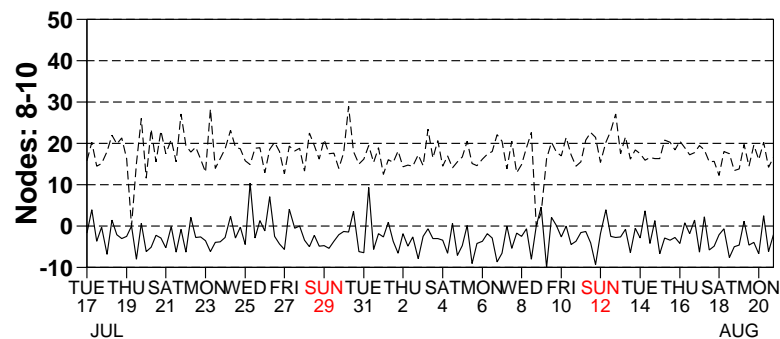
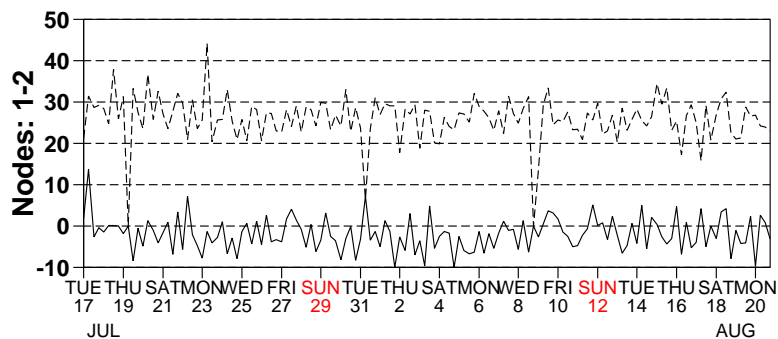
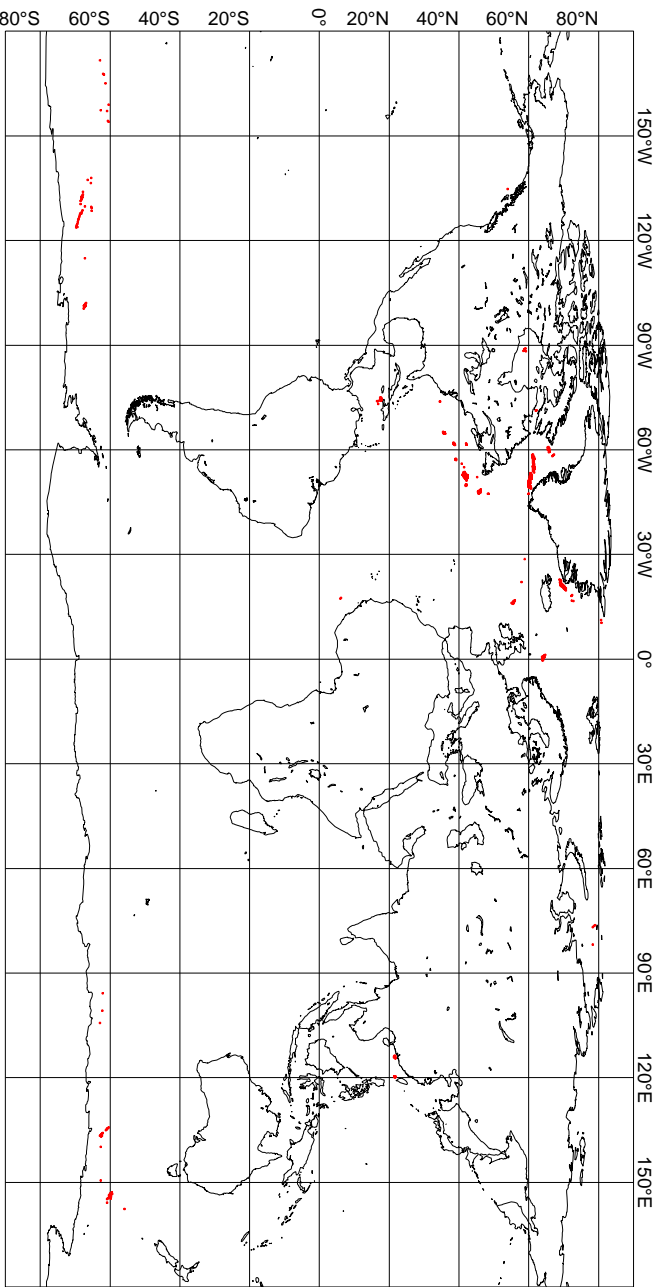


Figure 10

**UWI winds more than 8 m/s weaker than ECMWF First Guess
CYCLE 128, 2007071700 to 2007082018, QC on ESA flags**



**UWI winds more than 8 m/s stronger than ECMWF First Guess
CYCLE 128, 2007071700 to 2007082018, QC on ESA flags**

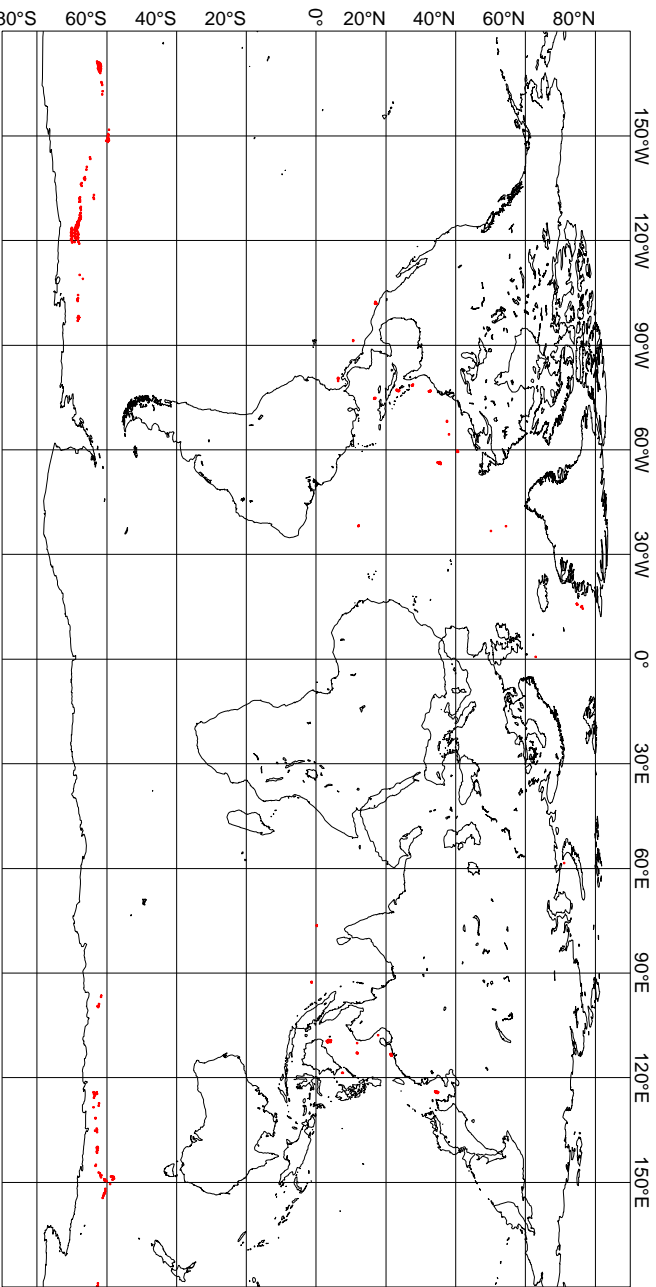
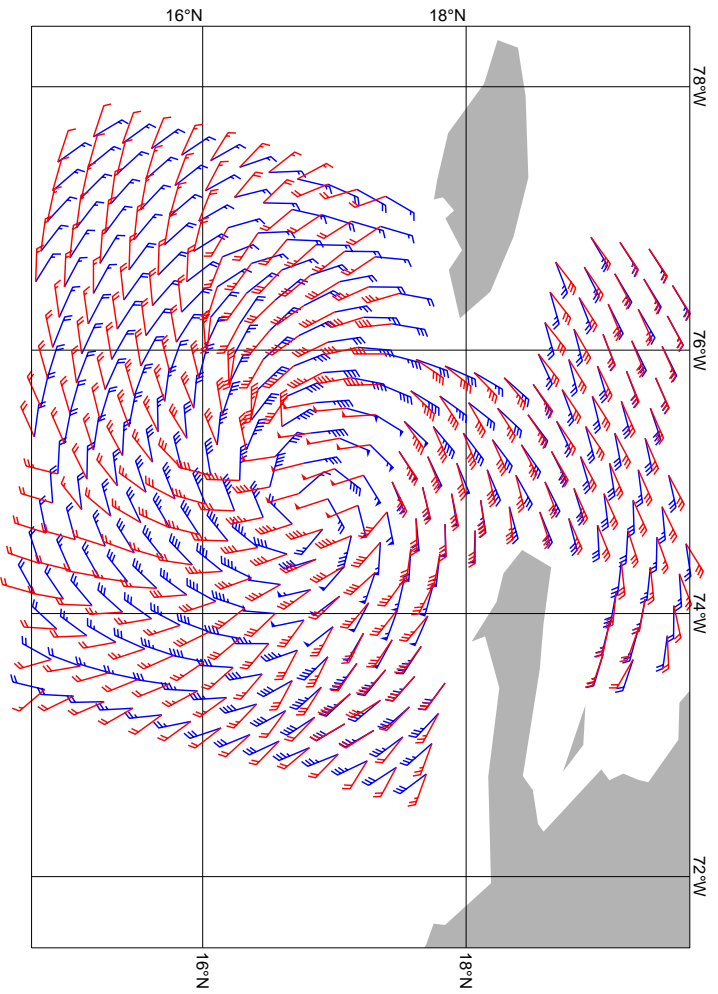


Figure 11

UWI winds (red) versus ECMWF FG winds (blue)
Hurricane Dean 20070819 15:21 UTC



CMOD5 winds (red) versus ECMWF FG winds (blue)
Hurricane Dean 20070819 15:21 UTC

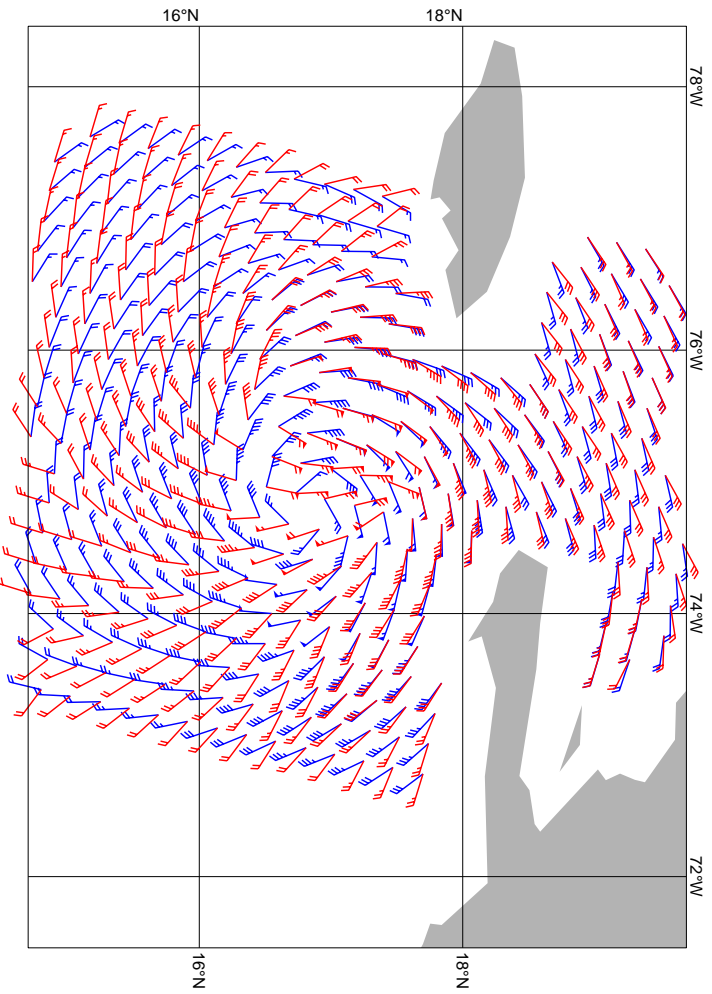


Figure 12

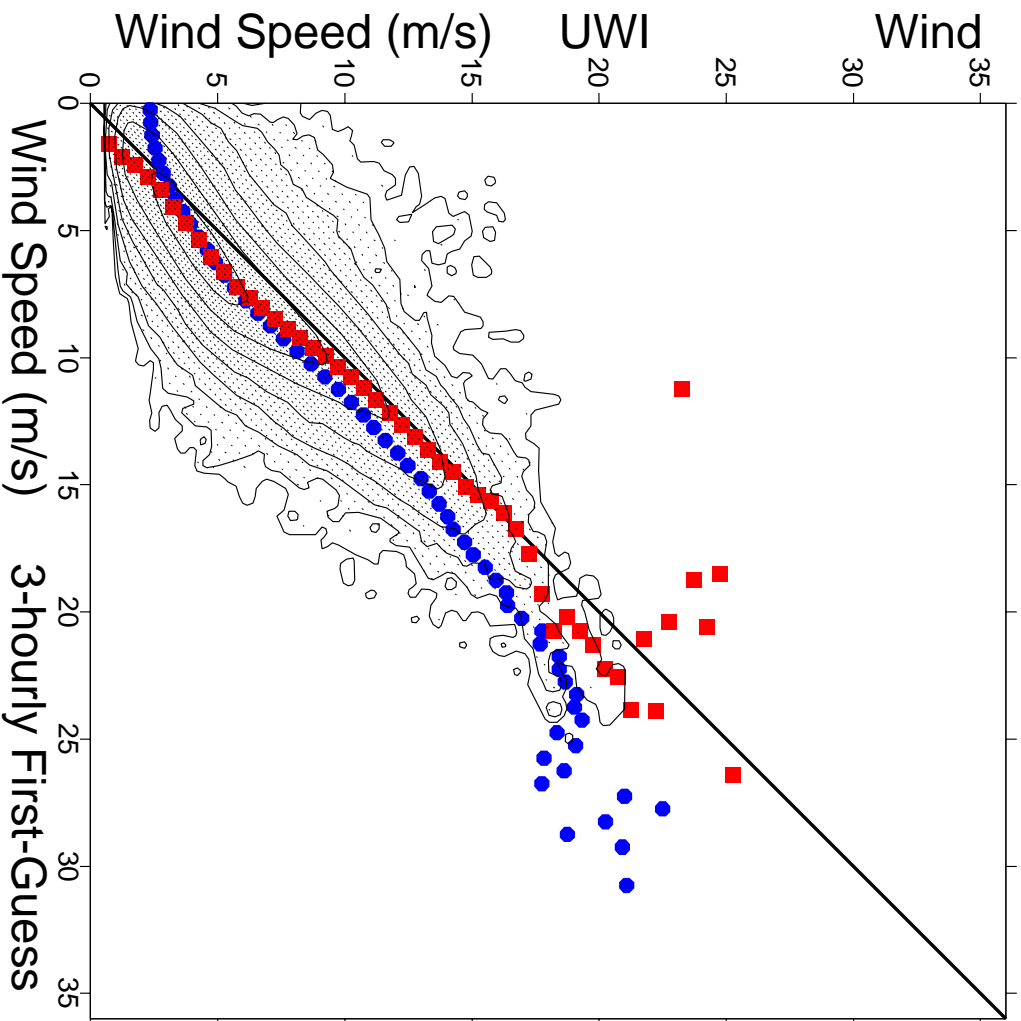


Figure 13

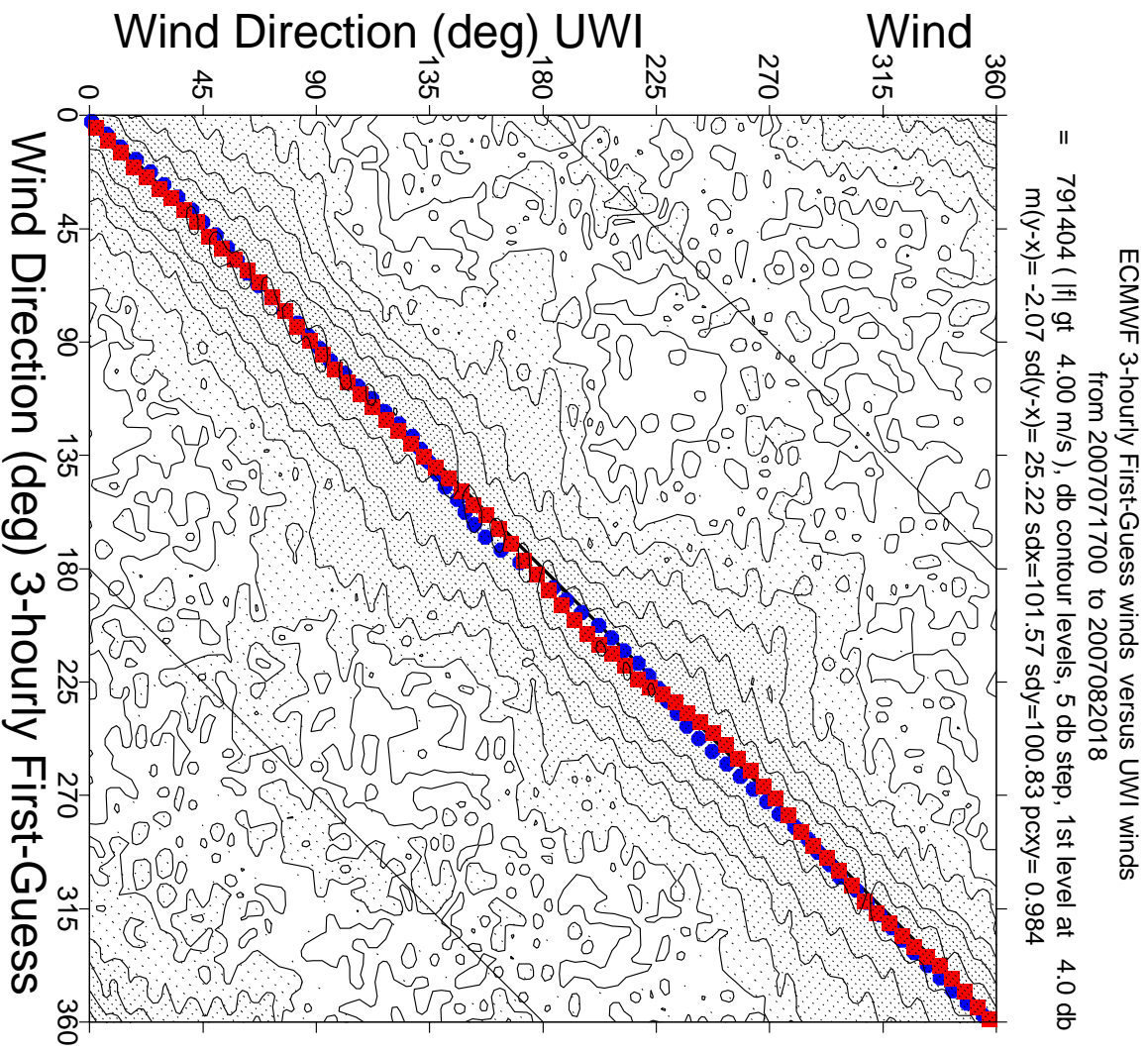


Figure 14

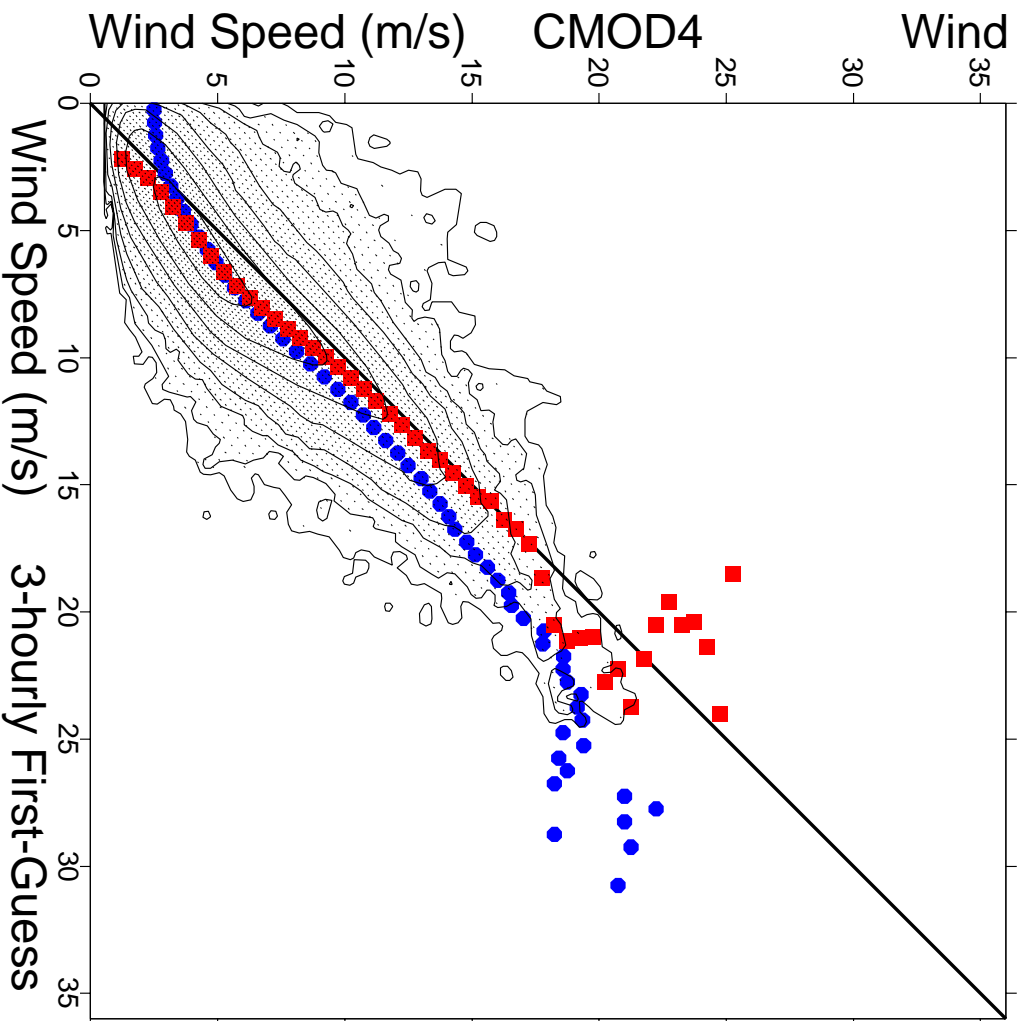


Figure 15

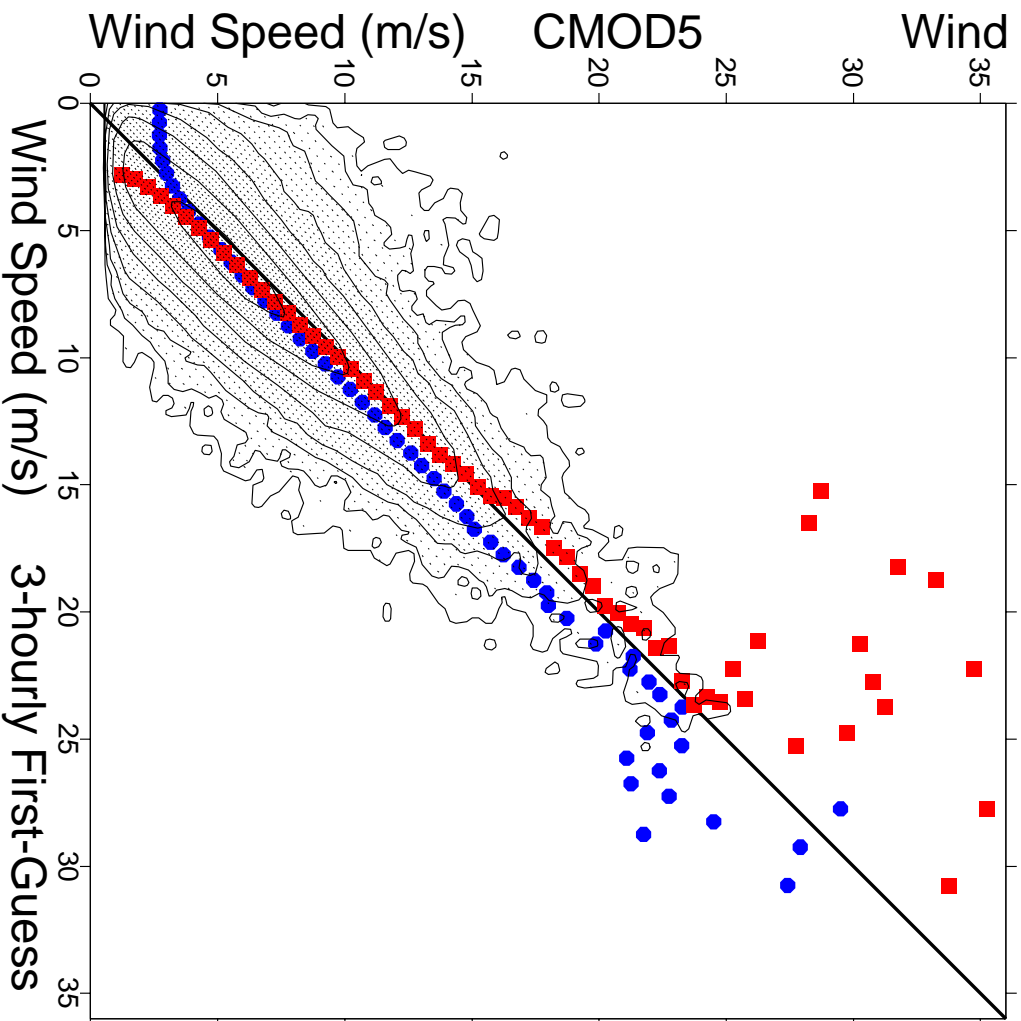


Figure 16

Figure 17

