

living planet symposium BONN 23-27 May 2022

TAKING THE PULSE OF OUR PLANET FROM SPACE

Surface TRansport, kinetic Energy, Air-sea fluxes & Mixing (STREAM)

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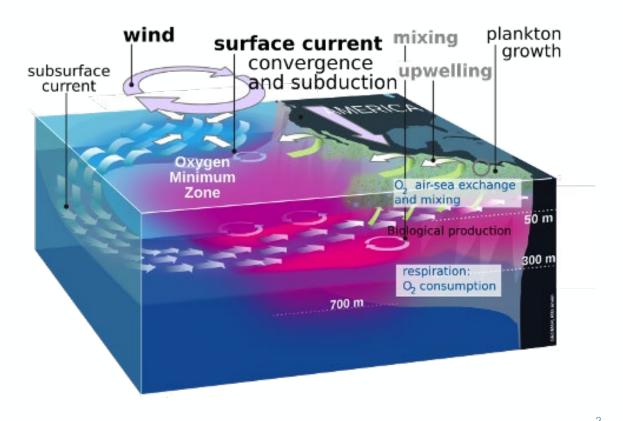
1. Context: measuring ocean dynamics at the air-sea interface

How is Earth losing its cool?

90% of the answer is in the ocean

Currents and **vertical fluxes** bring ocean in contact with the atmosphere

not just a temper issue: gas exchanges, ocean momentum, kinetic energy ...



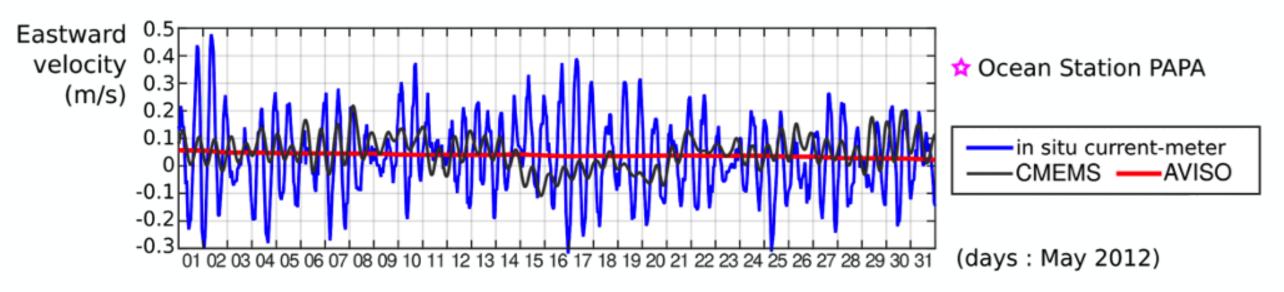




1. Context: if you think we know ocean surface currents...

...let's pick one of the few places with in situ data

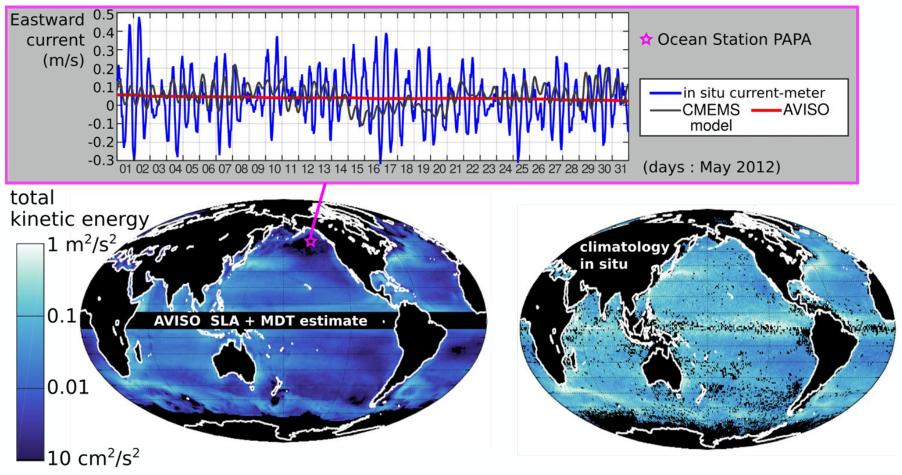
(thanks to M. Cronin et al., NOAA/PMEL)







1. Context: State of the art in ocean current obs & modelling

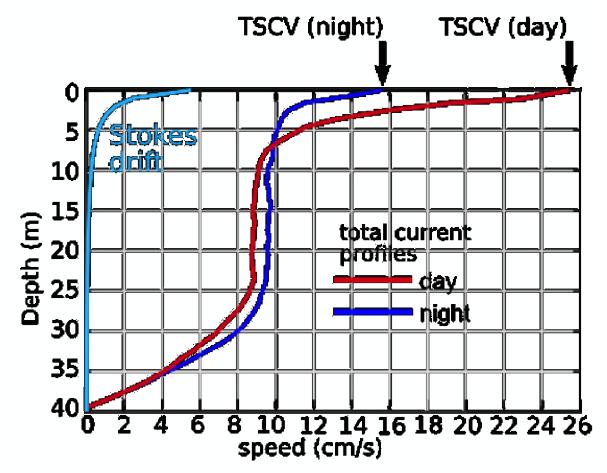


most ocean places: > 90% of kinetic energy is missing in altimetry-derived « surface current estimates »

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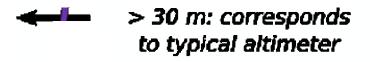


2. Open questions: current & mixing



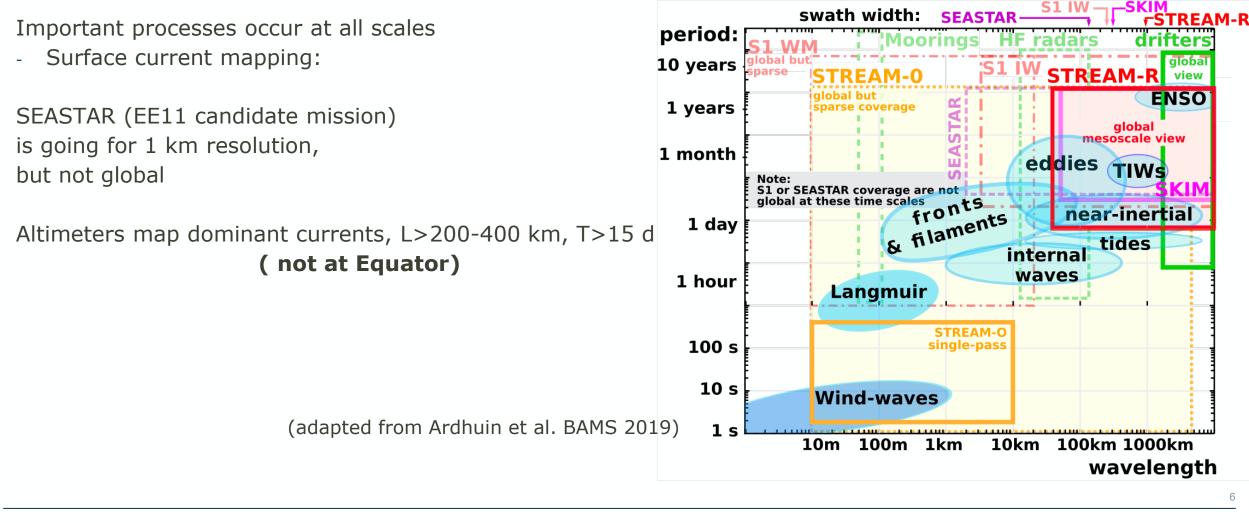
Depth of measurements for different instruments: **0.1 m: STREAM-R** 0.4 m: CARTHE drifter 1.0 m: HF radar (12 MHz)

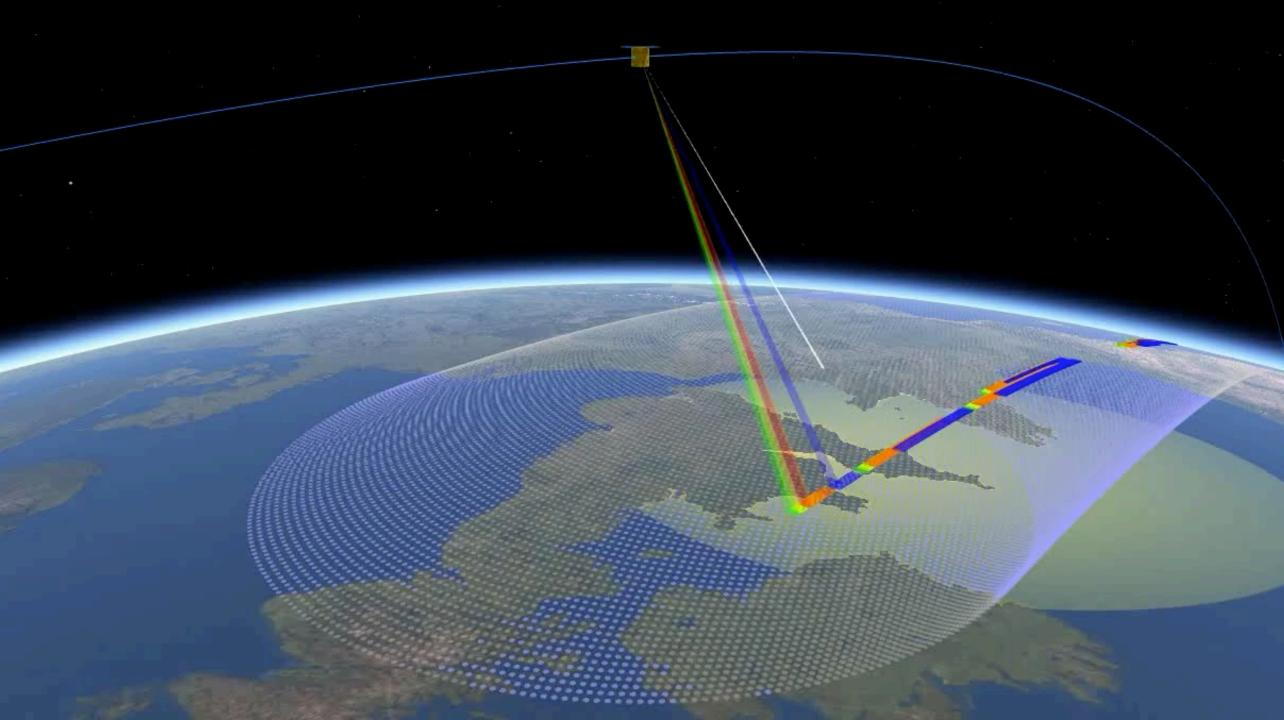






2. Open questions: current & mixing ... what scales?

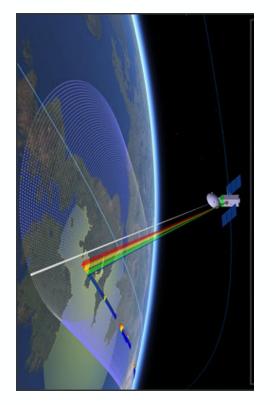


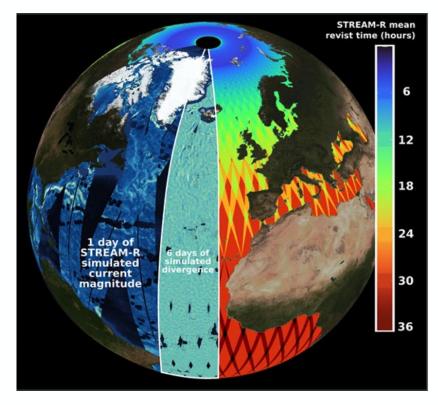




3. Measurement concept: 2 instruments

 Ka-band pencil beam Doppler radar (STREAM-R) for surface wind & current vectors: 1000 km wide swath 1-day global revisit at 25 km resolution (see Ubelmann et al. JGR 2021 for implications)



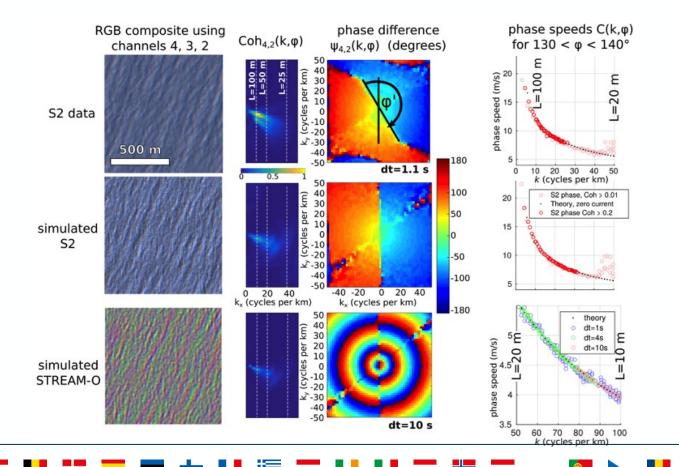


STREAM-R, a « more ambitious » SKIM is close to the baseline also envisaged for NASA proposal « OdySea »



3. Measurement concept: 2 instruments

• Optical push-frame 5-beams (**STREAM-O**) giving 5 m resolution and 1 to 10 s time lags: 10 km wide swath Phase shifts for different wavelengths should give currents at different depths, linked to mixing



Simulated inter-beam coherence (STREAM proposal for EE11)





3. Measurement concept: 2 instruments

Vertical shear of current of 5 cm/s can be resolved for a 8 km x 8 km area using only 3 beams (Ardhuin et al. 2021)

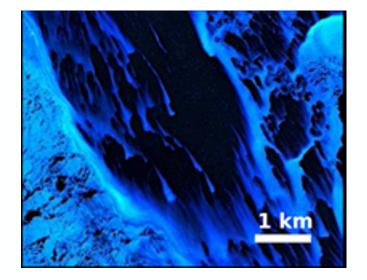
TSCV (night) TSCV (day) phase speed Depth of measurements for different instruments: sensitivity kernels -0.1 m: STREAM-R 0 L=10 m 0.4 m: CARTHE drifter 5 5 stokes 1.0 m: HF radar (12 MHz) L=240 m drift 10 10--1.5 m: STREAM-O, L=10 m 15 m:SVP drifter STREAM-O, L=90 m 15 15-Depth (m) Depth (m) total current 20 20profiles -40 m: STREAM-O, L=240 m day 25 25night 30 30-> 30 m: corresponds 35 35to typical altimeter 40 geostrophic velocity estimate 40 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 8 6 4 speed (cm/s)

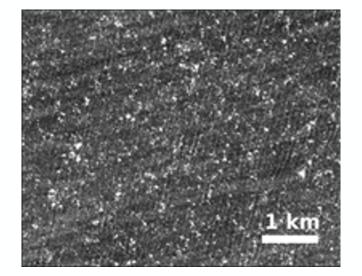


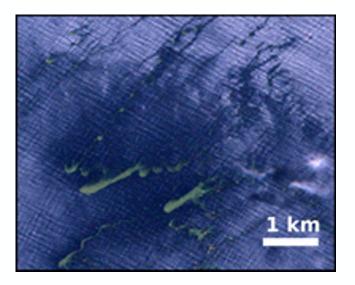


3. STREAM-O ... the places you'll see

 A sparse sampling of the oceans at high resolution reveals patterns related to wind, waves & currents (ice floes, Langmuir turbulence, sargassum, slicks ...)

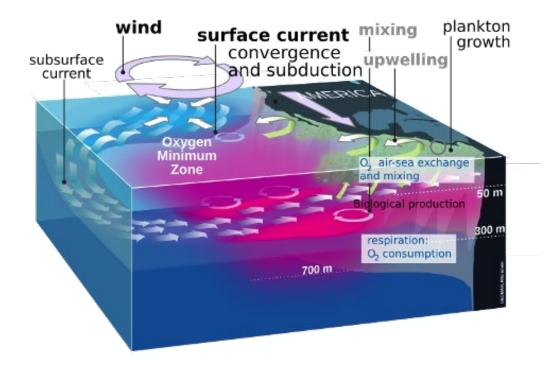


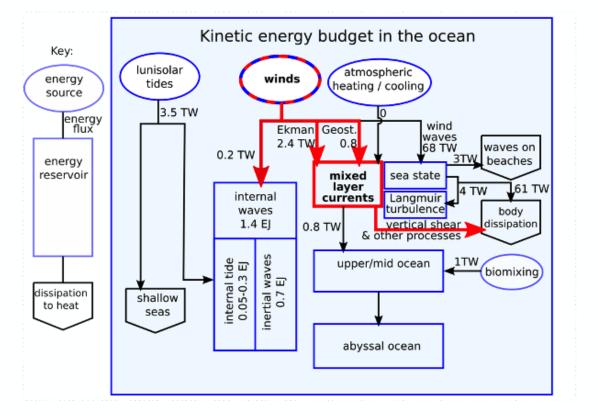






4. Science and products





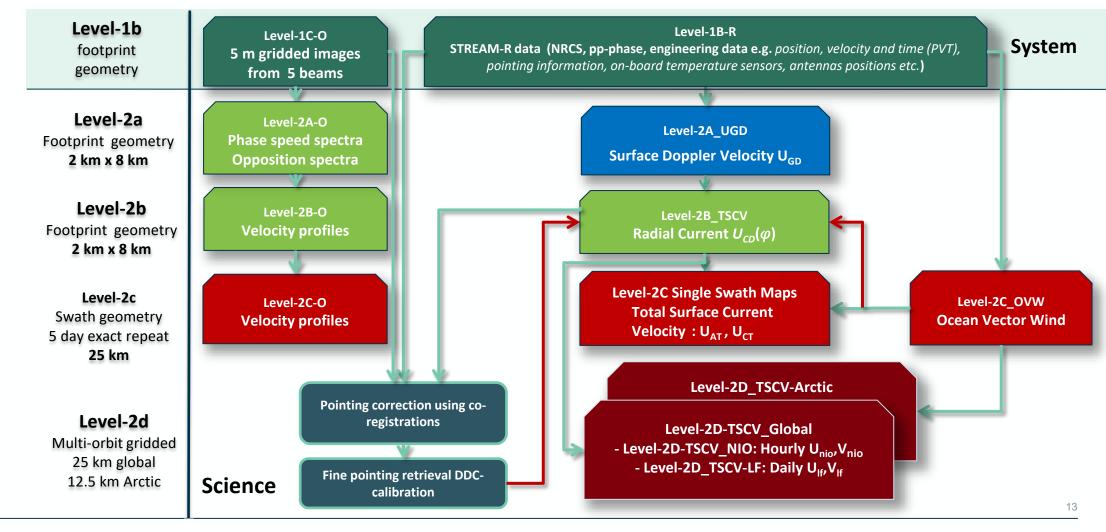
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4. Science and products



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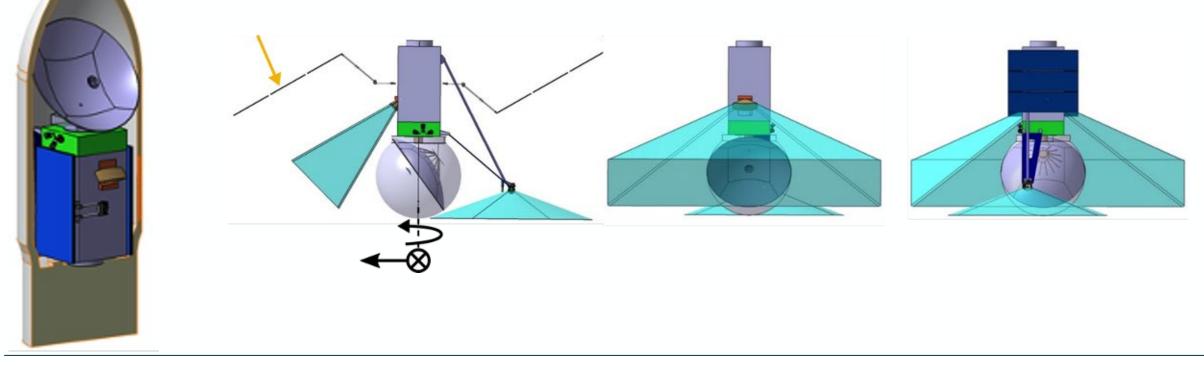




5. Engineering challenges

- big rotating antenna
- O(1 microradian) pointing knowledge

STREAM-O data can be used to diagnose / refine STREAM-R pointing issues.



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What's next for ocean current remote sensing?

SKIM (12° incidence Doppler scat, waves & currents) was proposed to EE9 STREAM (45° incidence Doppler scat, winds and currents + Optical) was proposed to EE11: "too expensive" OdySea (55° incidence Doppler scat, winds and currents) is being prepared for 2022 NASA explorer

Also some ocean coverage at higher resolution will be given by Harmony (EE10) and maybe SEASTAR (EE11)... while Sentinel 1s are still providing sparse 1-component Doppler (with remaining issues due to thermal control) and Sentinel 2s have O(30 cm) mispointing uncertainties that give O(30 cm/s) current uncertainties

Was STREAM proposal too bold for the EE11 call? Should we split away the optical part (cost + other opportunities)?

We will be looking at different options

7. Acknowledgements

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