



# Evaluation and Validation of NRT RapidScat Ocean Surface Vector Winds

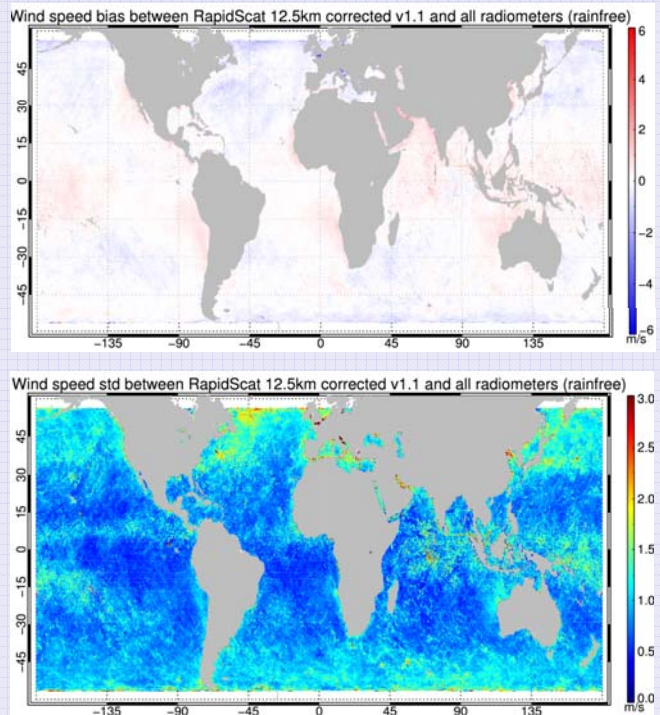
Faozi Said<sup>1,2</sup>, Seubson Soisuvann<sup>2</sup> (Golf), Paul S. Chang<sup>2</sup>, Zorana Jelenak<sup>2</sup>, Joseph Sienkiewicz<sup>3</sup>, and Michael Brennan<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Global Science & Technology- <sup>2</sup>NOAA/NESDIS/STAR- <sup>3</sup>NOAA/NWS/NCEP/Ocean Prediction Center- <sup>4</sup>NOAA/NWS/National Hurricane Center

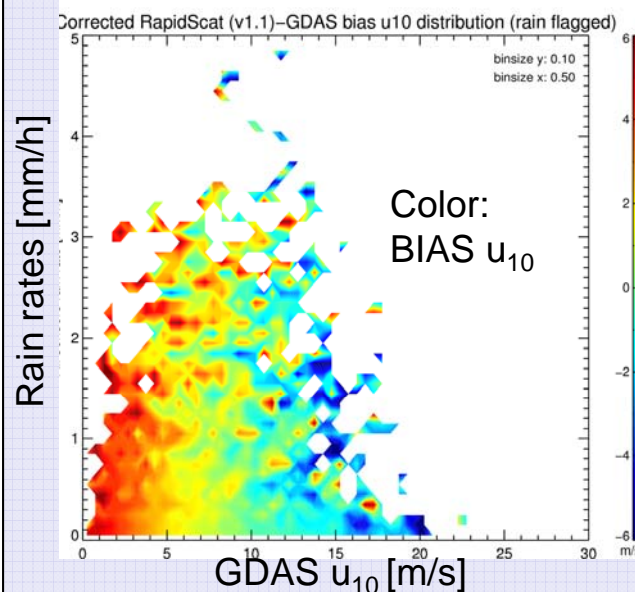


- ✧ Assessed quality of three different NRT RapidScat products using NWP models and RSS radiometer data
- ✧ Explored usability of rain flagged data for support of operational forecasting and warning functions
- ✧ Ensured stability of NRT RapidScat winds through daily time series analysis

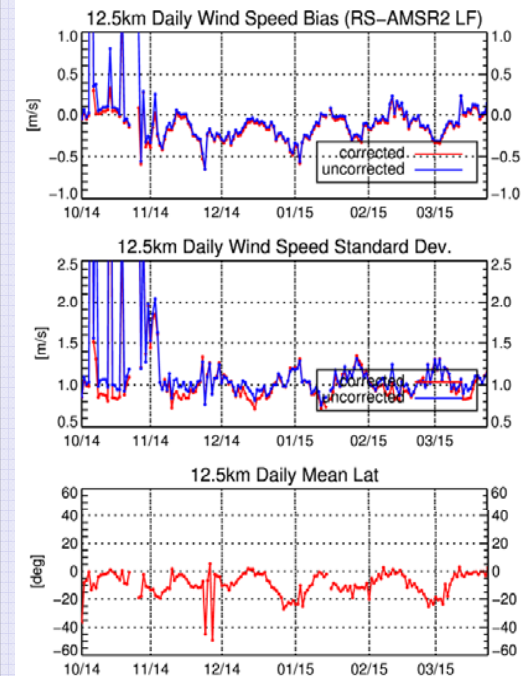
## Wind Retrieval Performance



## Exploring Usability of RapidScat Rain Flagged Data



## Time series analysis





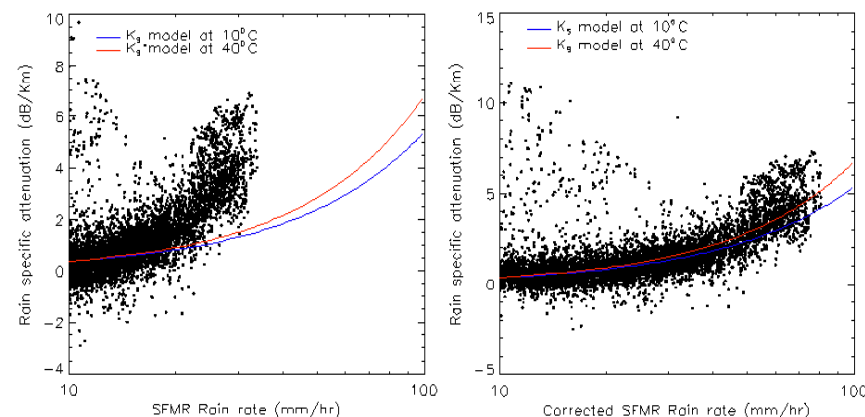
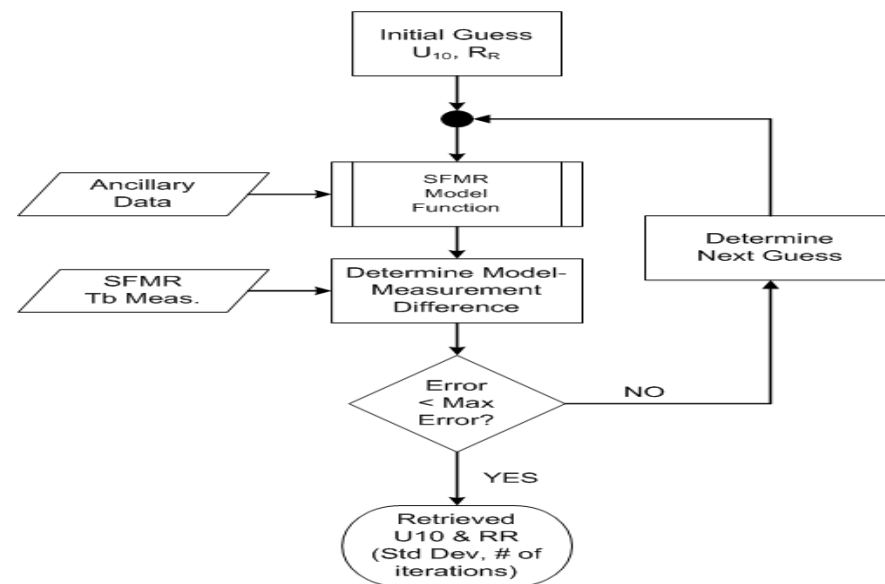
# SFMR Reprocessing Project – Ocean Winds Observations



Suleiman Alsw Weiss<sup>1</sup>, Joe Sapp<sup>1</sup>, Zorana Jelenak<sup>2</sup>, Paul S. Chang<sup>3</sup>, and James R. Carswell<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Global Science & Technology, <sup>2</sup>UCAR, <sup>3</sup>NOAA/NESDIS/STAR, <sup>4</sup>Remote Sensing Solutions

- NOAA Ocean Winds field experiments program has three main objectives:
  - Calibration and validation of satellite-based sensors and advanced data products
  - Development and improvement of space-based ocean surface vector wind (OSVW) products
  - Testing of new remote sensing technologies for future satellite missions (risk reduction & feasibility studies)
- The goal is to have a consistent data set of SFMR and *in situ* measurements
  - More than 10 years of SFMR, sondes and buoys
- SFMR retrievals were reprocessed using a new rain absorption coefficient
  - Derived using IWRAP Ku-band reflectivity



(a)

(b)



# X-factor and the Spatial Response Functions of QuikSCAT and RapidScat

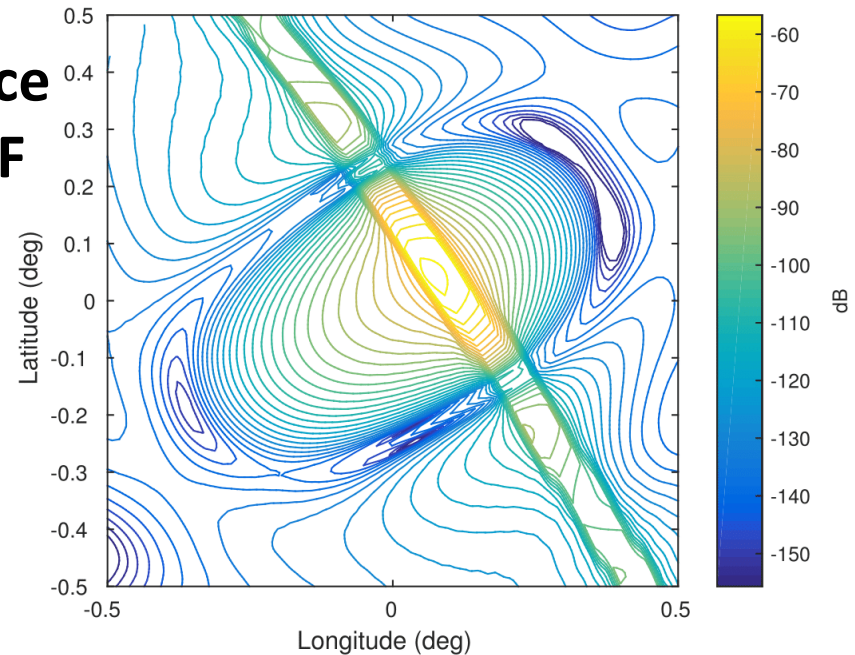
$$P_r = X\sigma^0$$

$$X = \frac{P_t^2}{(4\pi)^3} \int SRF(x, y) dA$$

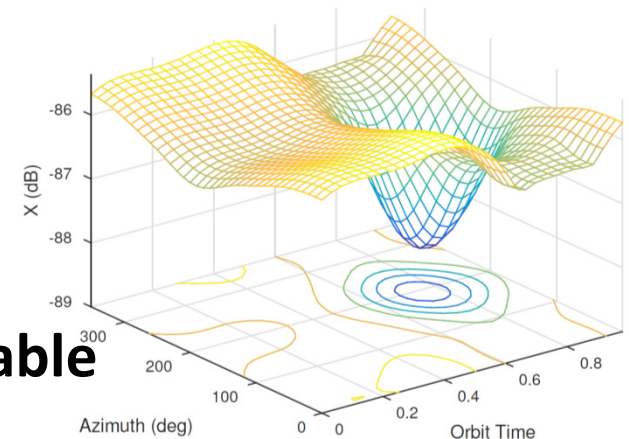
$$SRF(x, y) = \frac{G(x, y)^2 F(x, y)}{R(x, y)^4}$$

- Calculation of X-factor is computationally intensive
- Pre-computed and stored as table which is interpolated
- New tables needed for RapidSCAT
  - Use with QuikSCAT processing code
  - Variable ISS orbit

**Slice SRF**



**H-pol X-factor table**





# Evaluation and Validation of Simulated CYGNSS Winds over Large Range of Tropical Cyclones and Preliminary Analysis of TechDemoSat-1 GNSS Reflectometry Wind Product

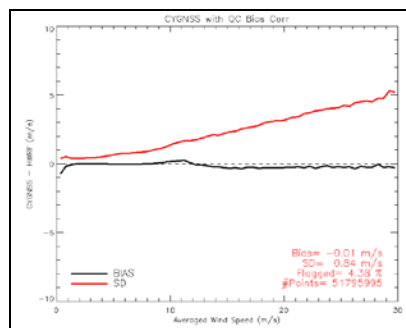
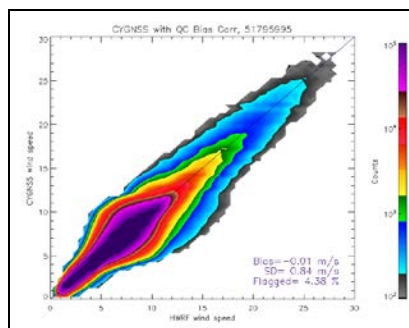
Seubson Soisuvarn, Faozi Said, Zorana Jelenak and Paul Chang

NOAA / NESDIS / STAR

## CYGNSS Cal/Val

- Simulation from HWRF 2010-2011 AL EP Hurricane Seasons (43 storm)
- Wind Speed Validation with model, satellite and aircraft data
- Quality Control

## CYGNSS Wind Speed Performance



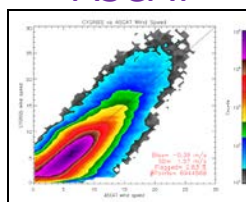
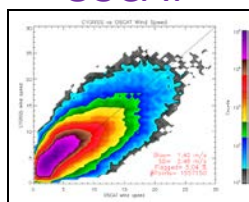
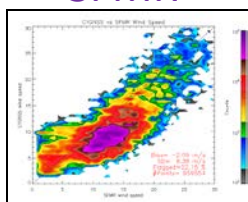
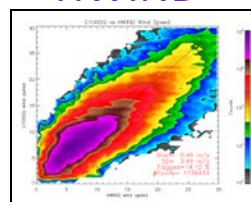
## Storm Over pass Statistics

HWIND

SFMR

OSCAT

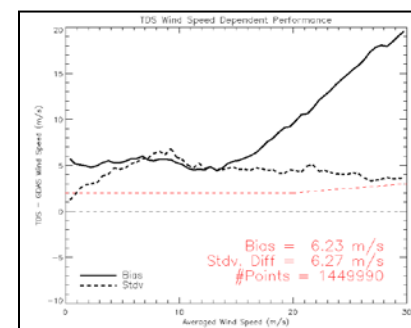
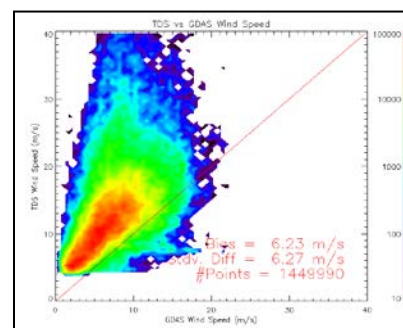
ASCAT



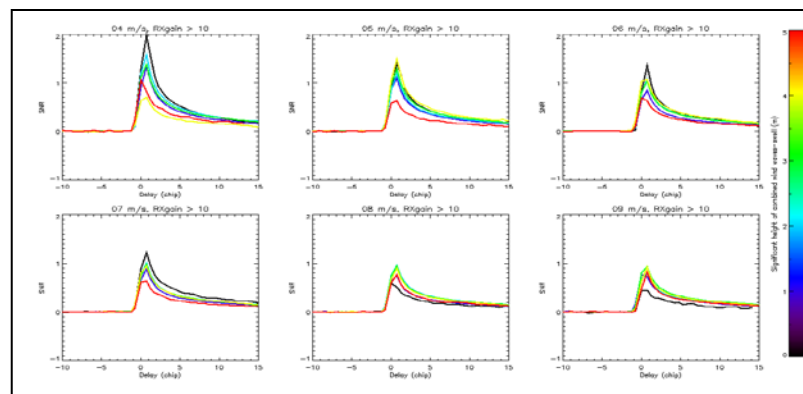
## TechDemoSat-1 SGR ReSI First Look

- L2 Wind Speed Bias
- L1B Wind and Wave Dependence

## TDS Wind Speed Bias



## Wind and Wave Dependence



*The Simulation And Performance Analysis Of The CFOSAT  
RFSCAT*

*Risheng Yun (National Space Science Center, Chinese  
Academy of Sciences) XingouXu, Xiaolong Dong, Di Zhu*

*Evaluation of Ocean Vector Wind Data from ISS/RapidScat*  
*Naoto Ebuchi (Hokkaido University)*

*A Method for Quality Assessment of Scatterometer-  
retrieved wind fields*

*Zengzhou Hao (The Second Institute of Oceanography,  
SOA) Delu Pan, Fang Gong and Tianyu Wang*