

CMOD5.n, WVC = 26



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New GMFs

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From ASCAT to ERS – CMOD6

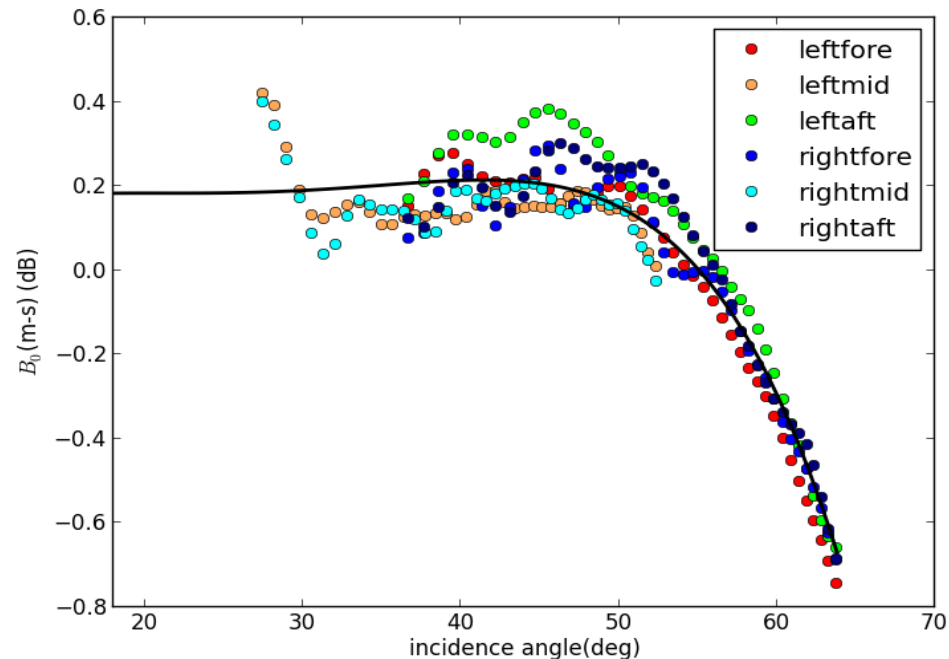
- Assumption: ASCAT (well calibrated) reference
 - Absolute linear calibration (transponders)
- Incidence-angle dependent bias, attributed to the GMF
 - CMOD5n developed for ERS, not validated at high incidence angles
- Beam-dependent bias, attributed to instrument calibration
- To account for ERS incidences, CMOD5na as in Verspeek et al., 2012, is corrected to become CMOD6, see below

Correction of CMOD5n



Assessment of the corrected CMOD6 GMF using scatterometer data

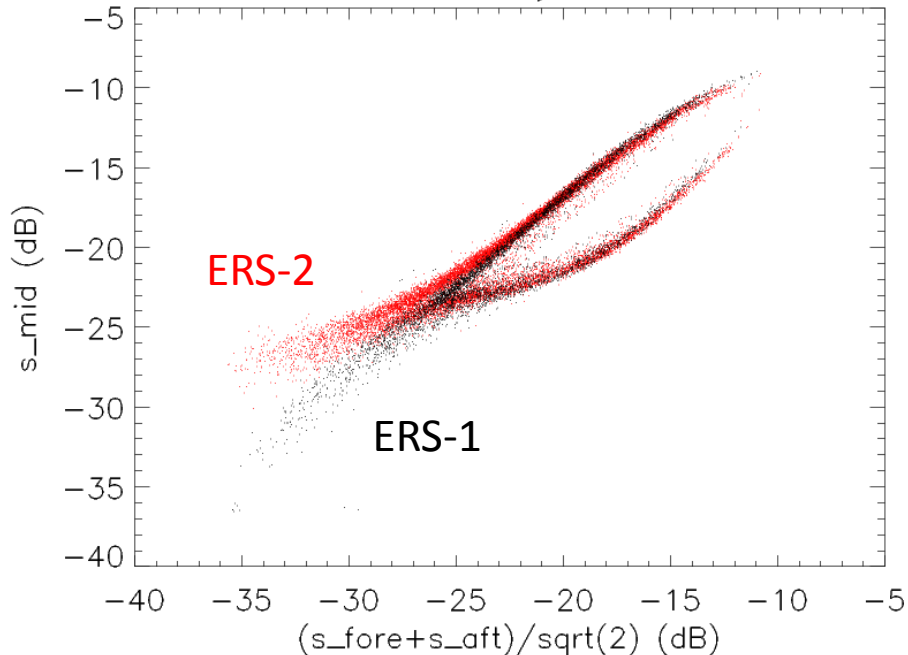
Anis Elyouncha and Xavier Neyt
Royal Military Academy (Belgium)
Ad Stoffelen and Jeroen Verspeek, KNMI



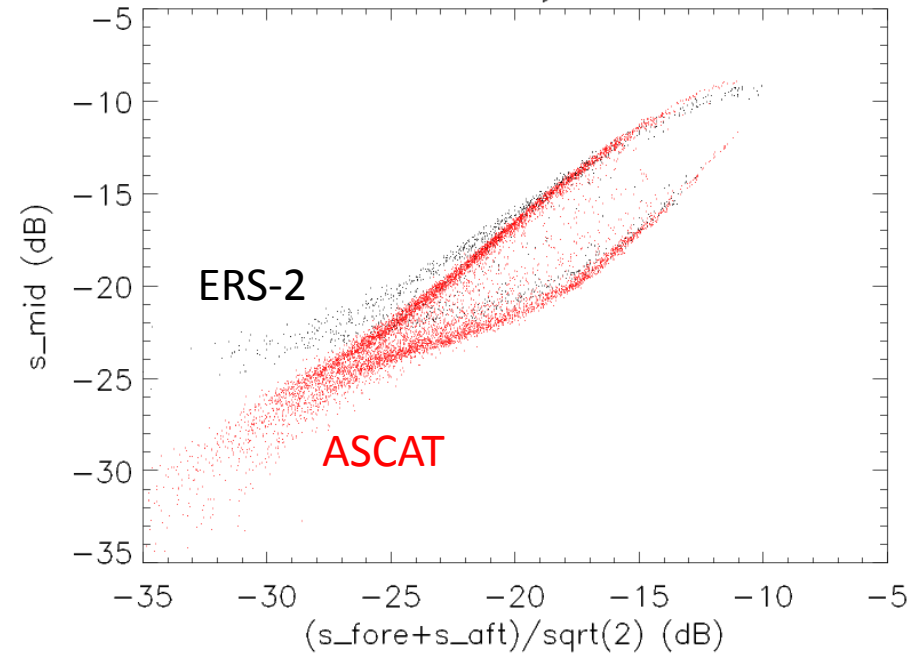
ERS1=ERS2=ASCAT?

- ERS-2 non-linearity
 - At low incidence angles (low backscatter)
 - Impact on CMOD5, as this is ERS heritage

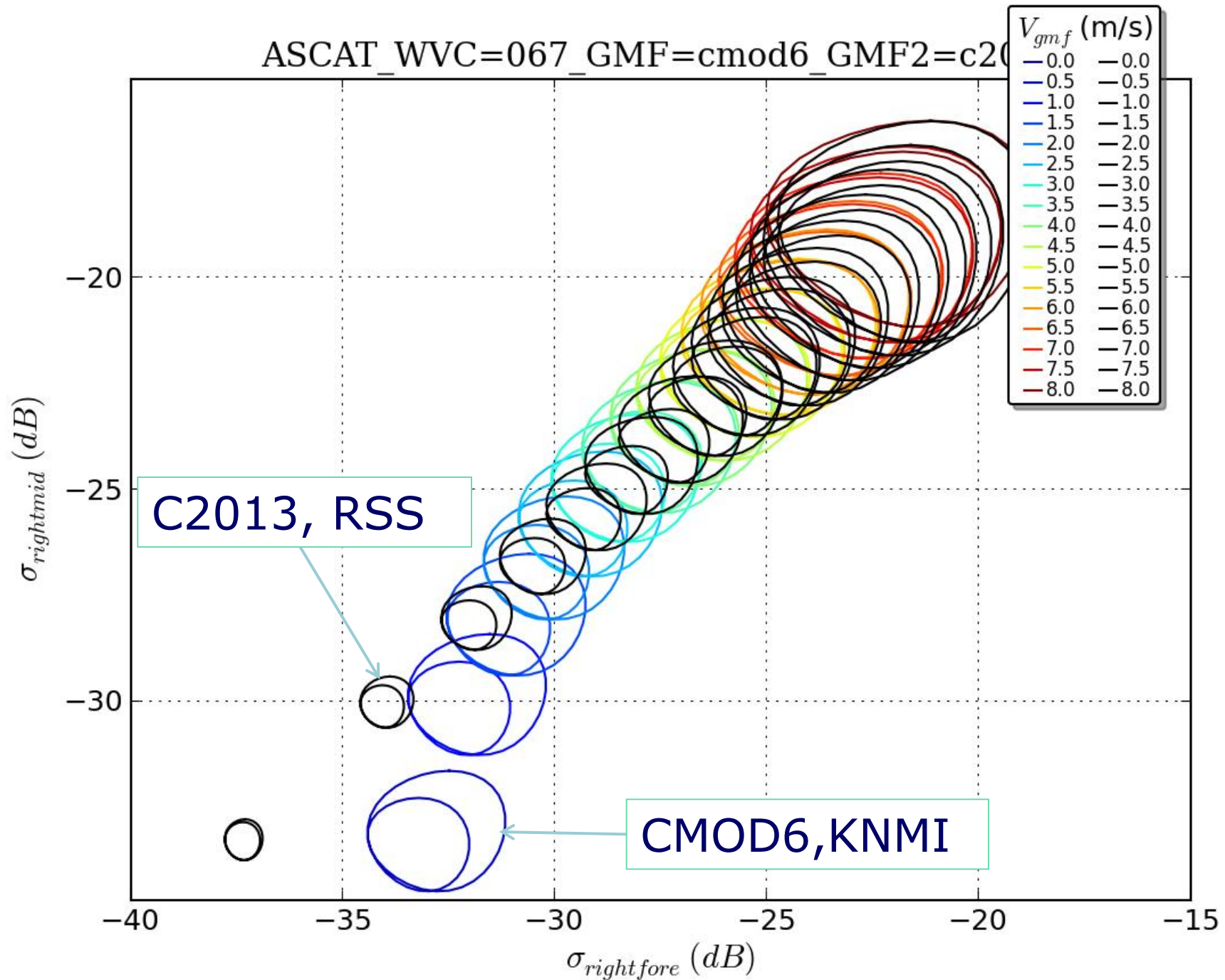
ERS-2 non linearity – WVC: 18,18

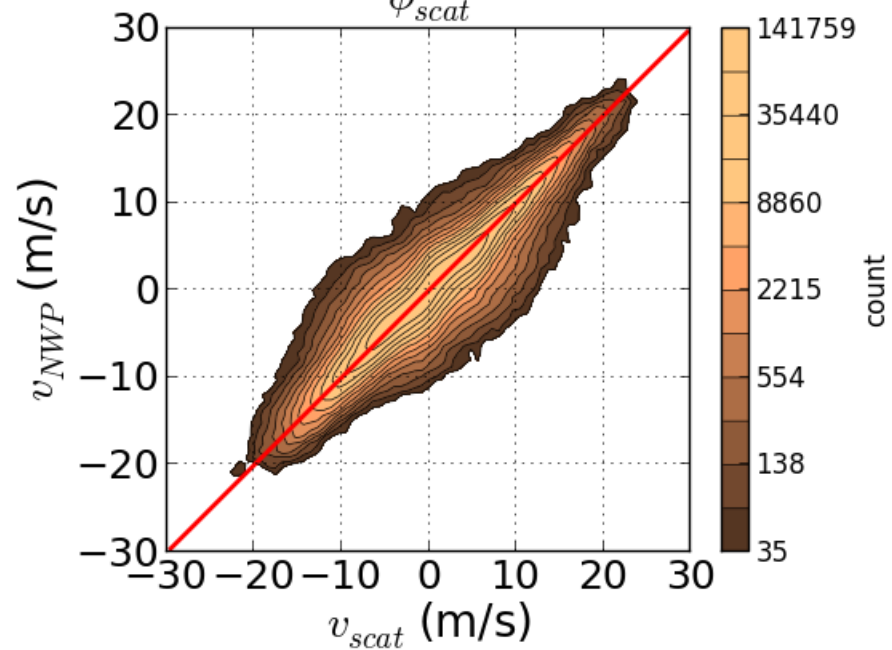
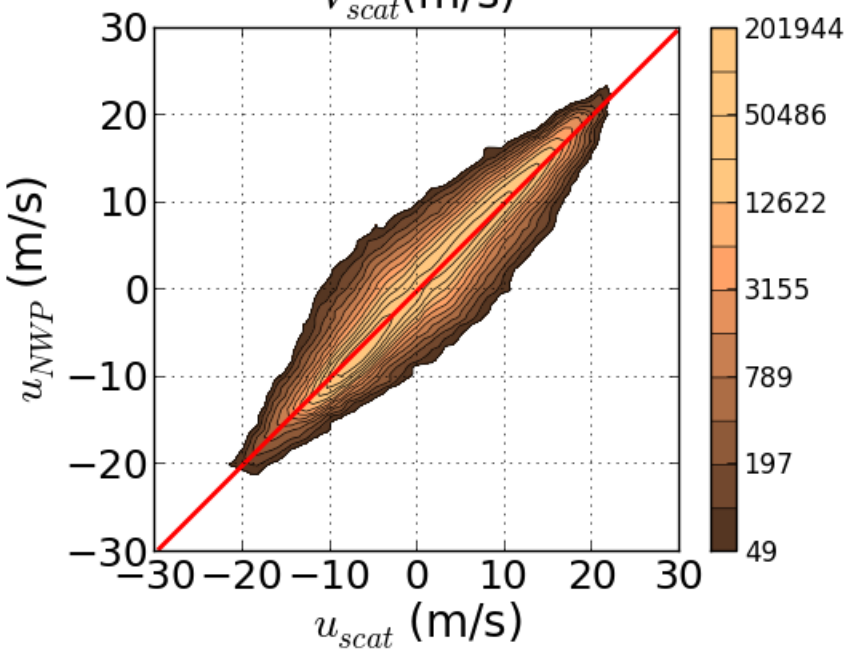
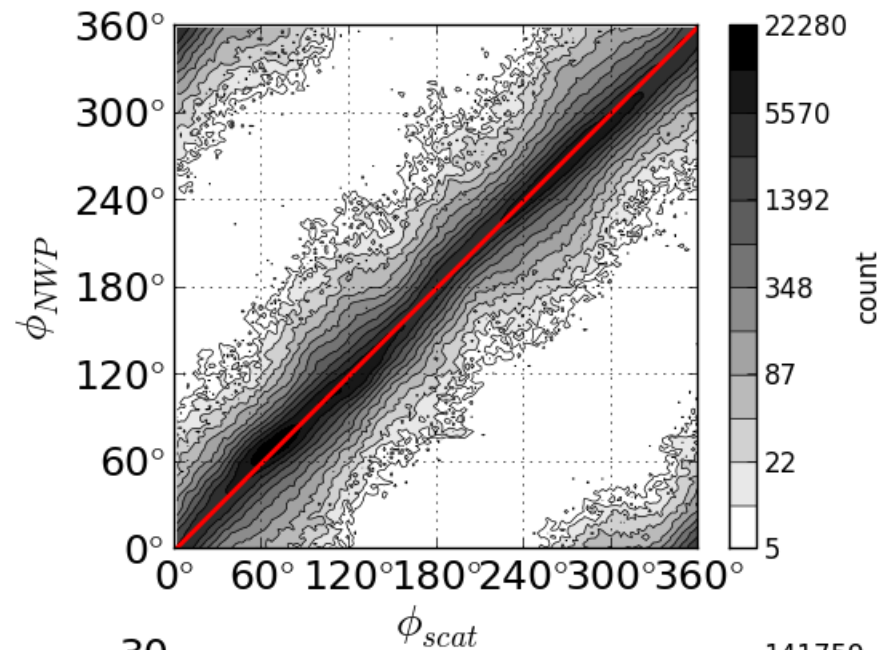
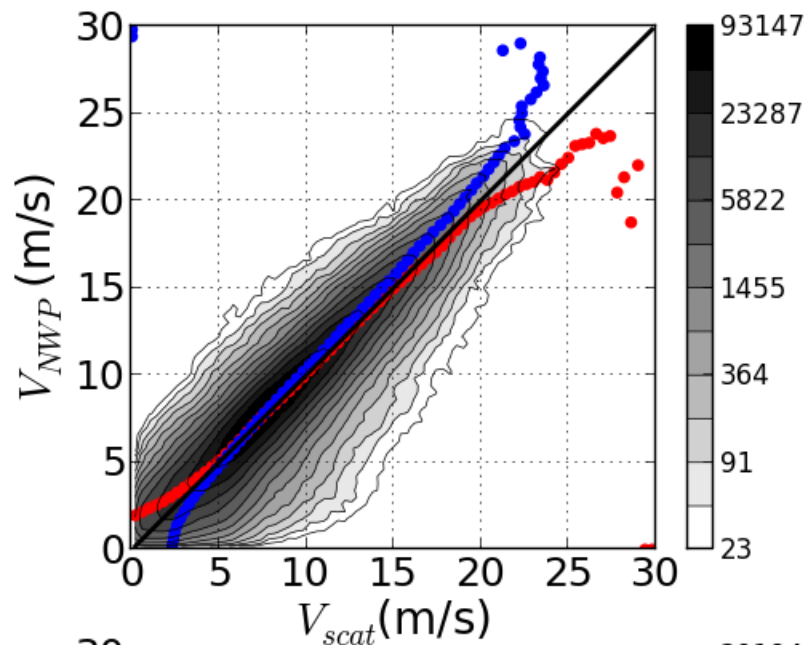


ERS-2 non linearity – WVC: 13,18



ASCAT_WVC=067_GMF=cmod6_GMF2=c20





CMOD6+C2013=CMOD7

- Adapt dimension C2013 table to dimensions of AWDP GMF table

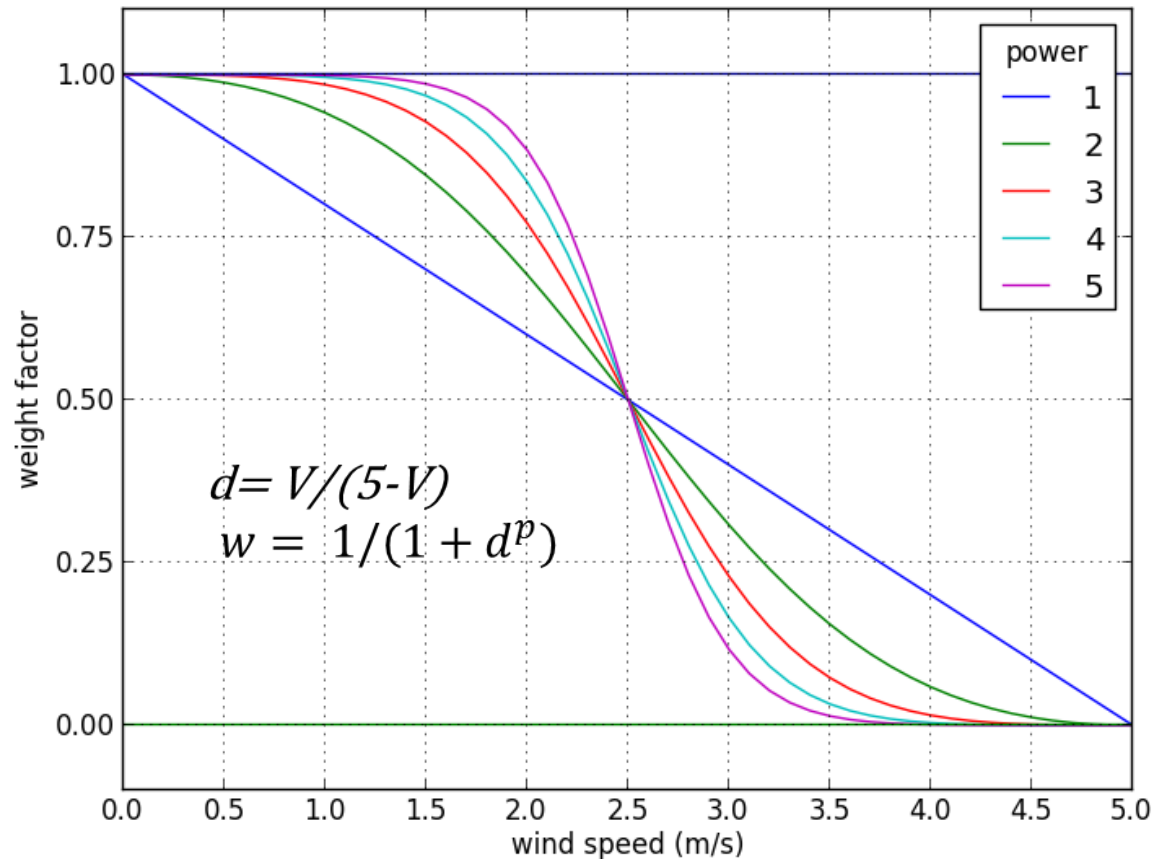
```
# c2013 original from Ricciardulli with VV and derivatives:
# LUT properties for gmf_c2013_t1.dat:
#=====
# wind min/max = 0.-70. (step 0.2) [m/s] --> 351 pts
# dir min/max = 0-180 (step 2.0) [deg] --> 91 pts
# inc min/max = 16-66 (step 0.5) [deg] --> 101 pts
#=====

c-vv2.dat:
#=====
# wind min/max = 0.2-50. (step 0.2) [m/s] --> 250 pts
# dir min/max = 0-180 (step 2.5) [deg] --> 73 pts
# inc min/max = 16-66 (step 1) [deg] --> 51 pts
#=====
```

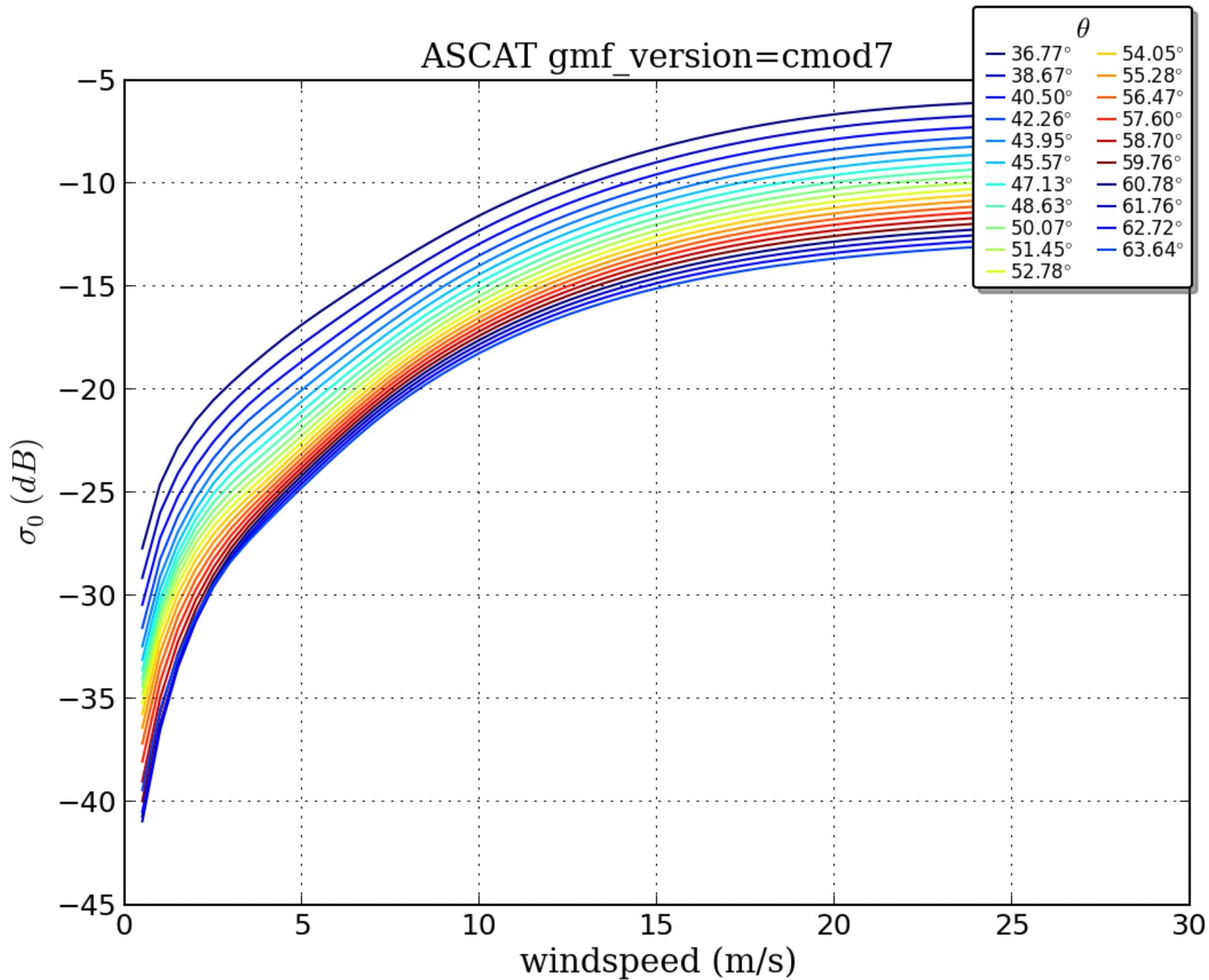
- Use CMOD6 for $V \geq 5$ m/s
- Interpolate between $V=0$ m/s and $V=5$ m/s



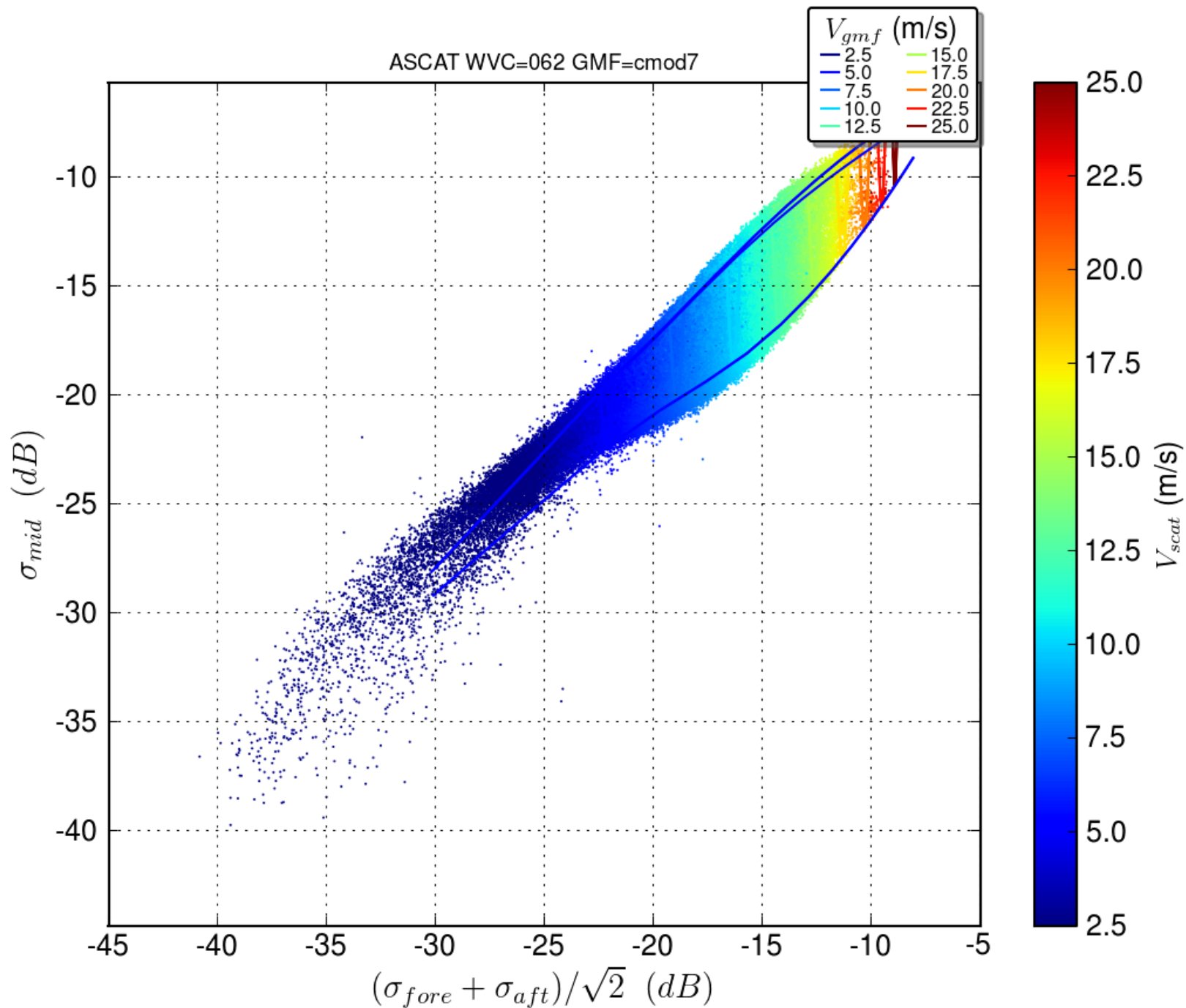
Interpolation weight function



ASCAT gmf_version=cmod7

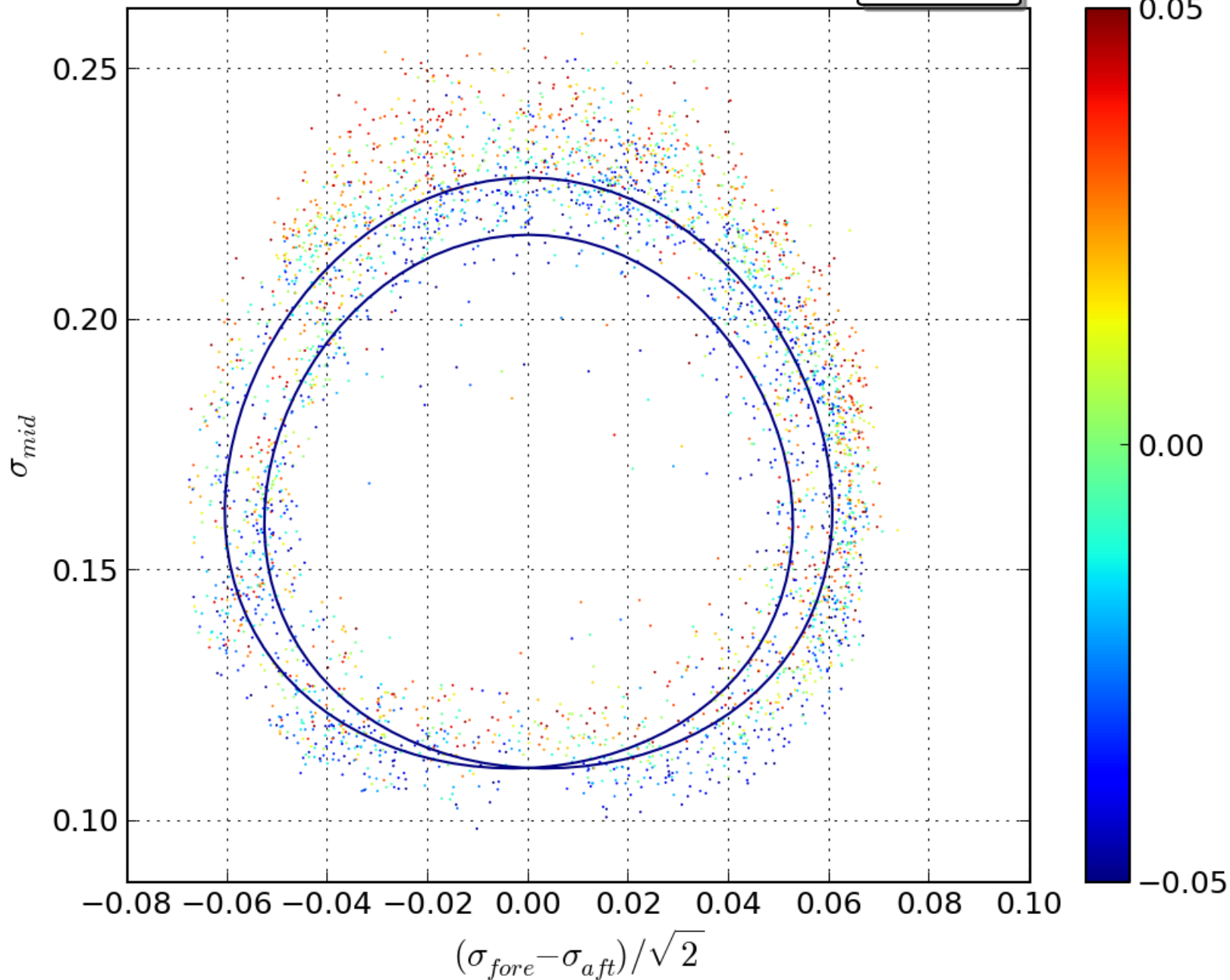


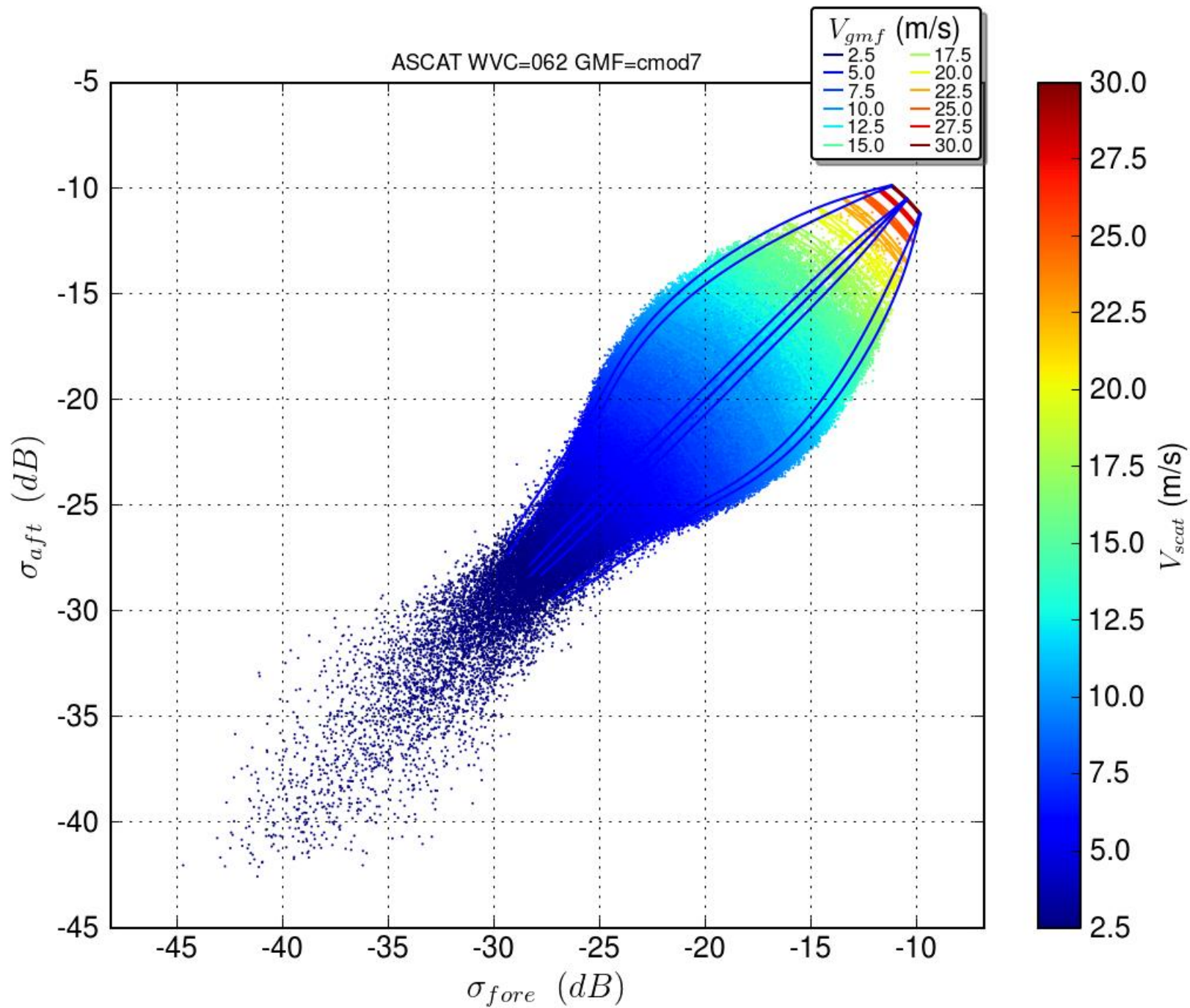
ASCAT WVC=062 GMF=cmod7



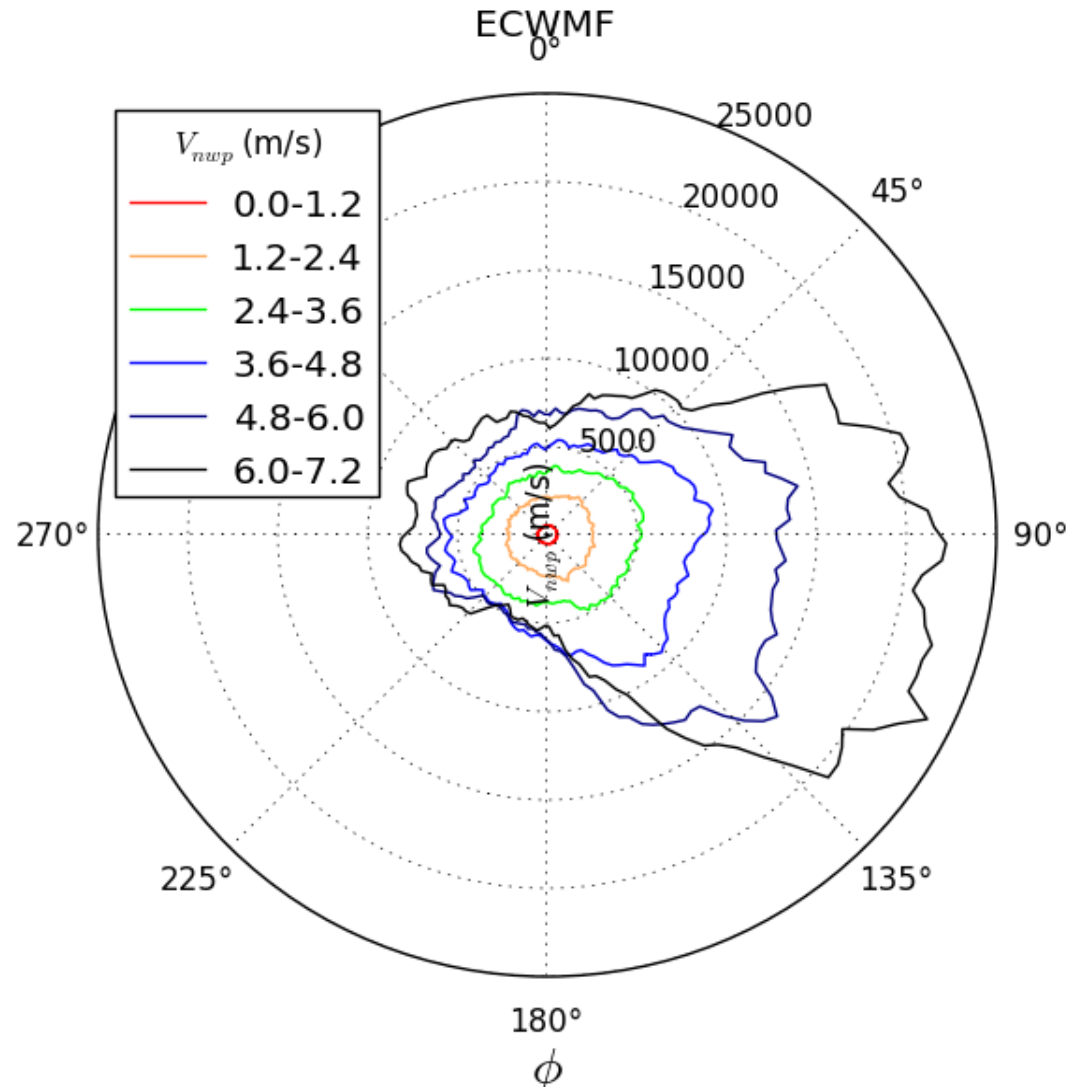
ASCAT WVC=062 GMF=cmod6

V_{gmf} (m/s)
— 15.0



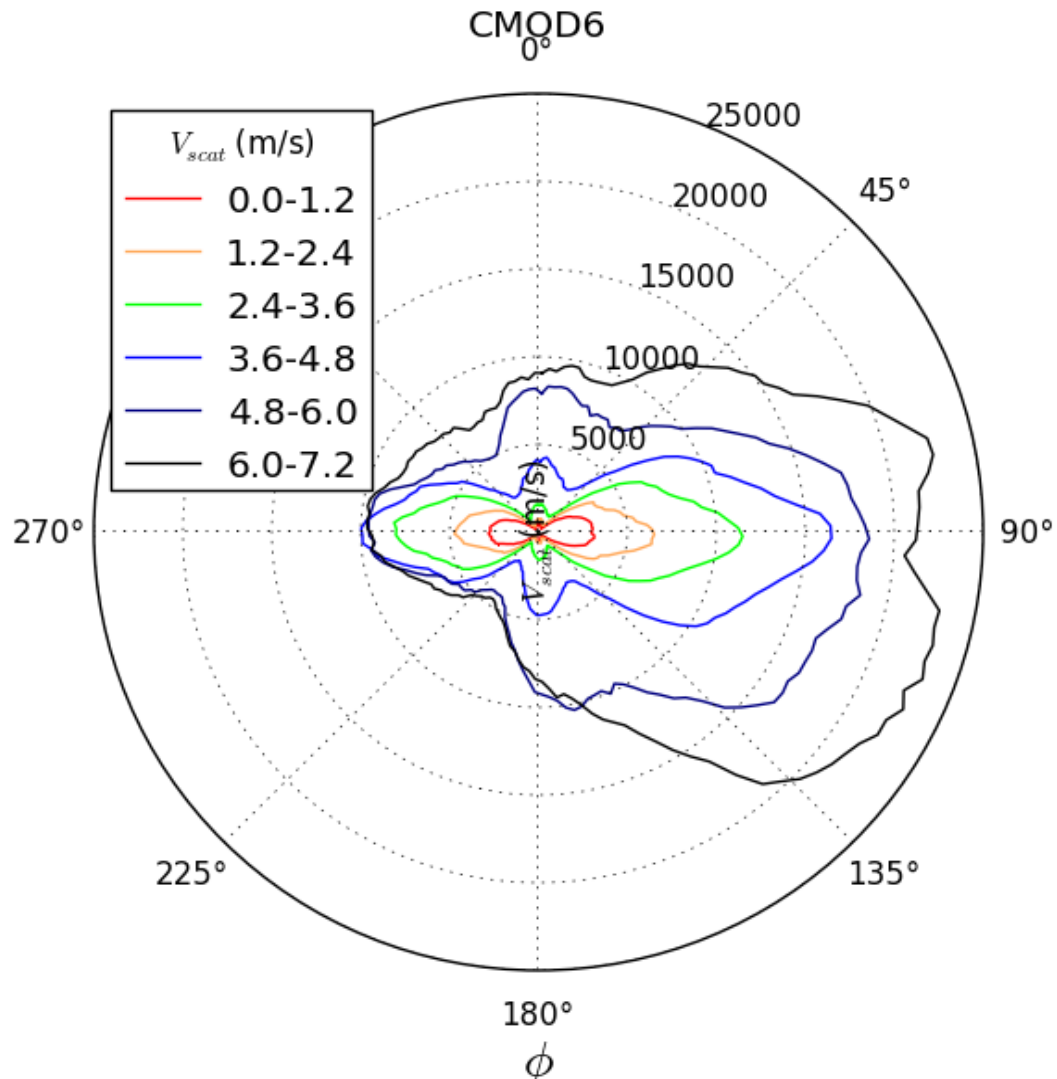


Ebuchi plots - ECMWF



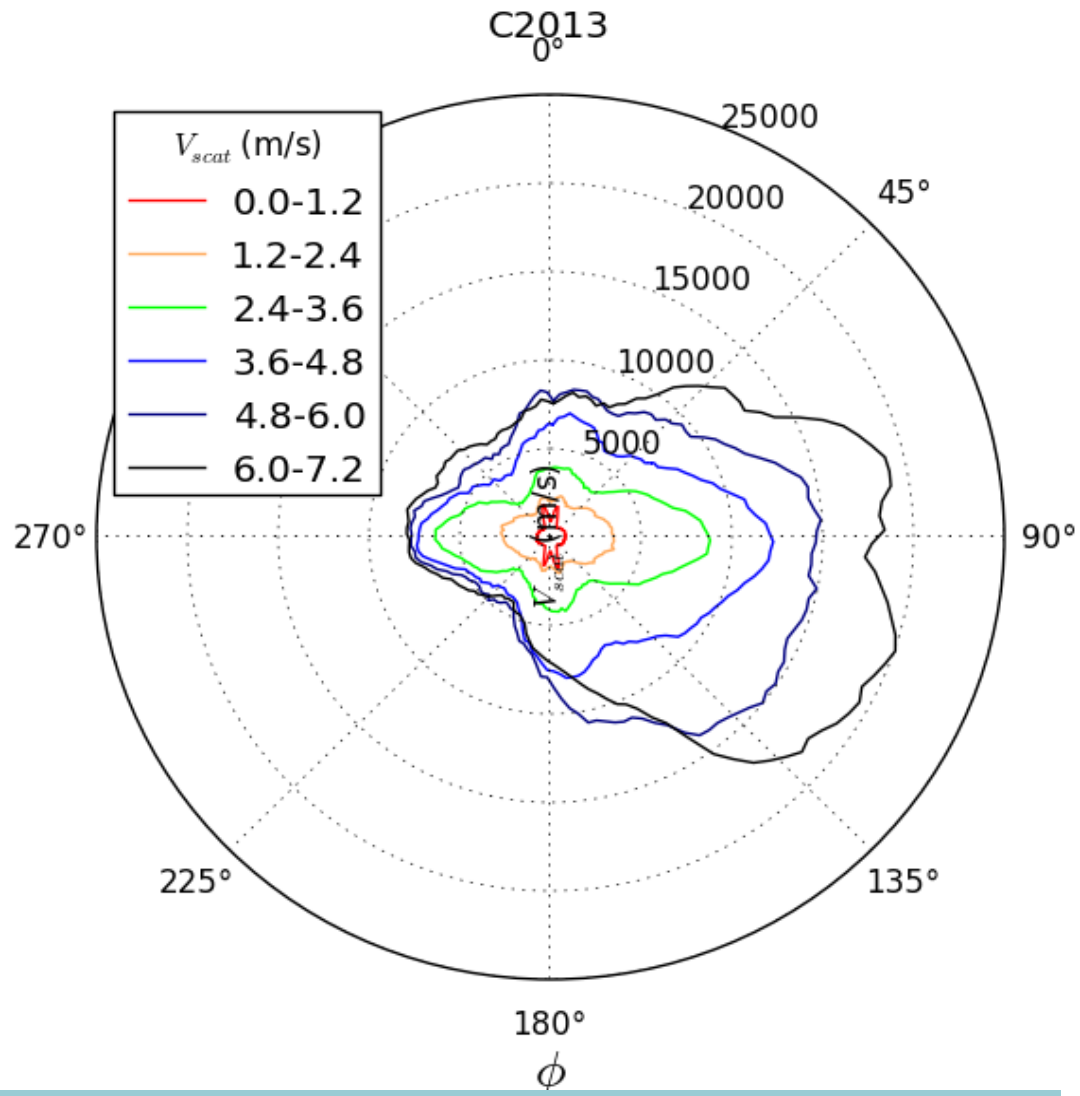


CMOD6

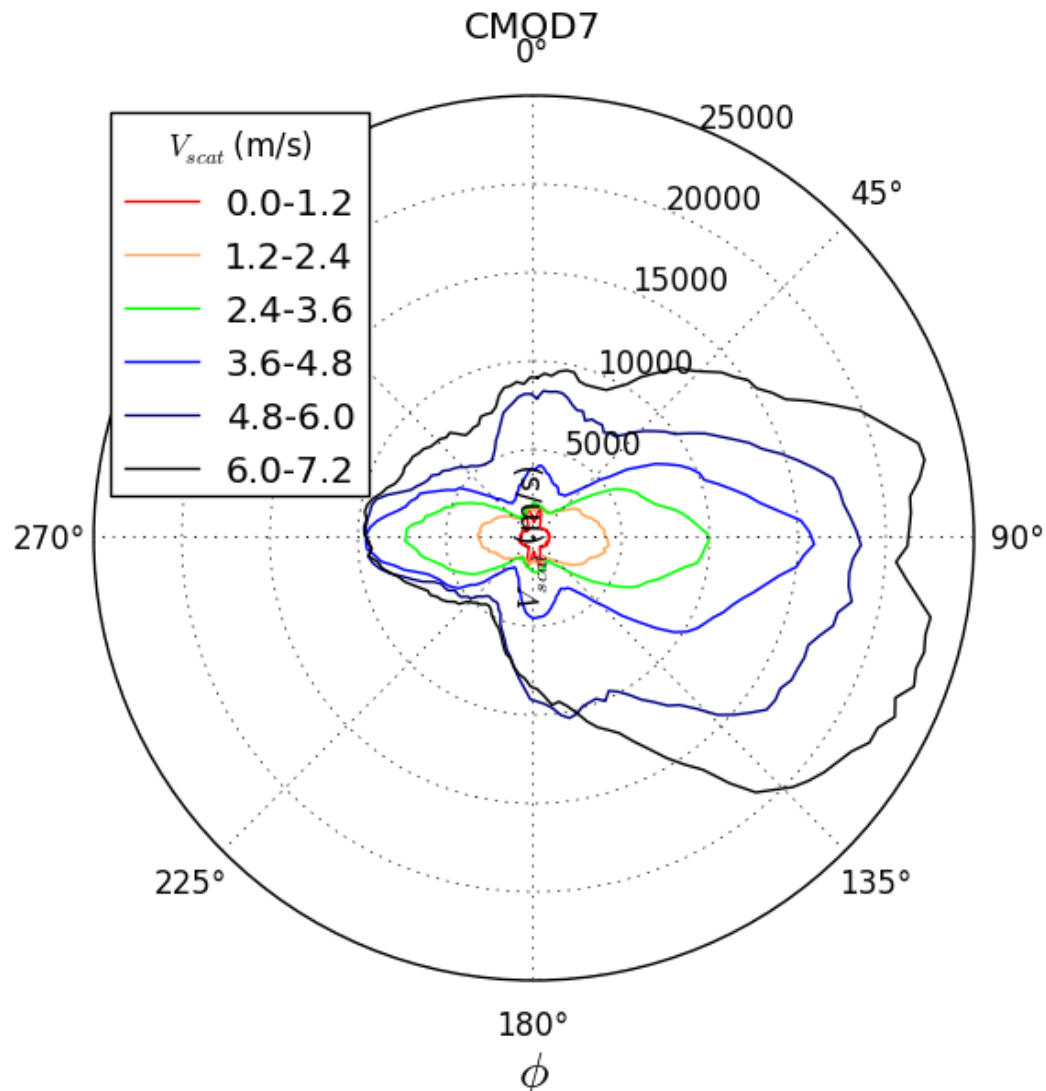




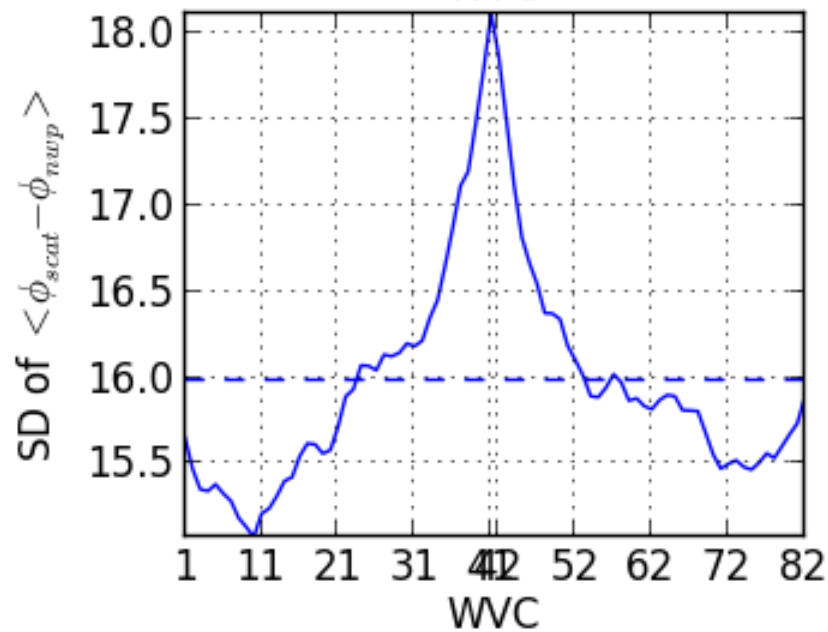
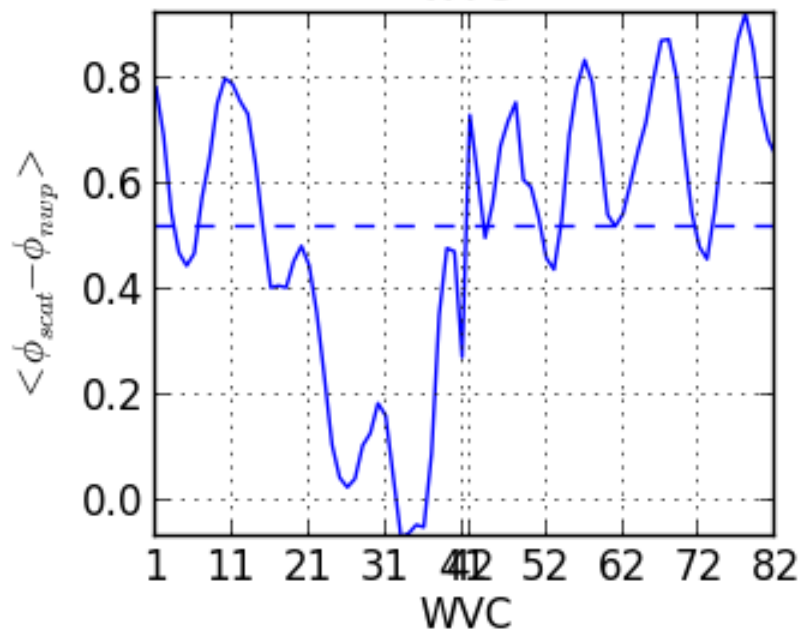
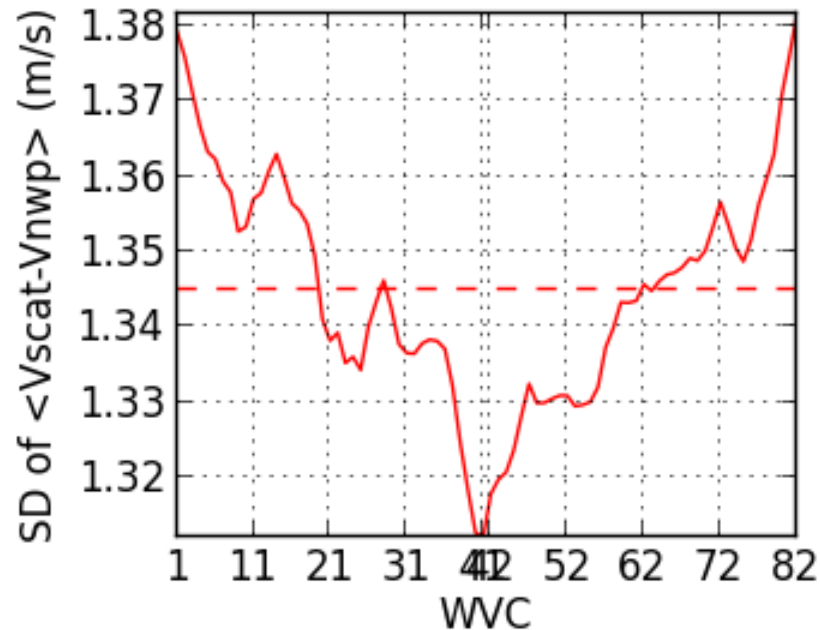
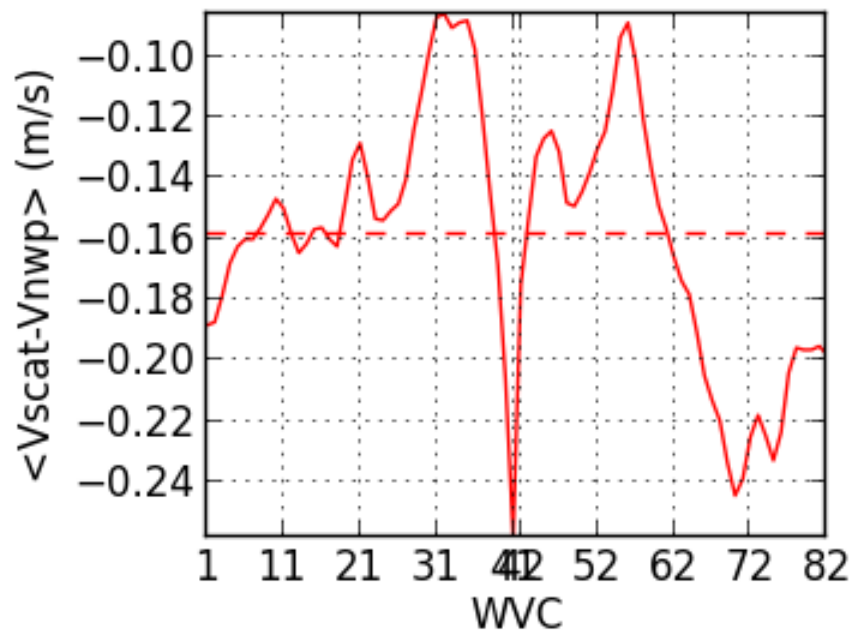
C2013



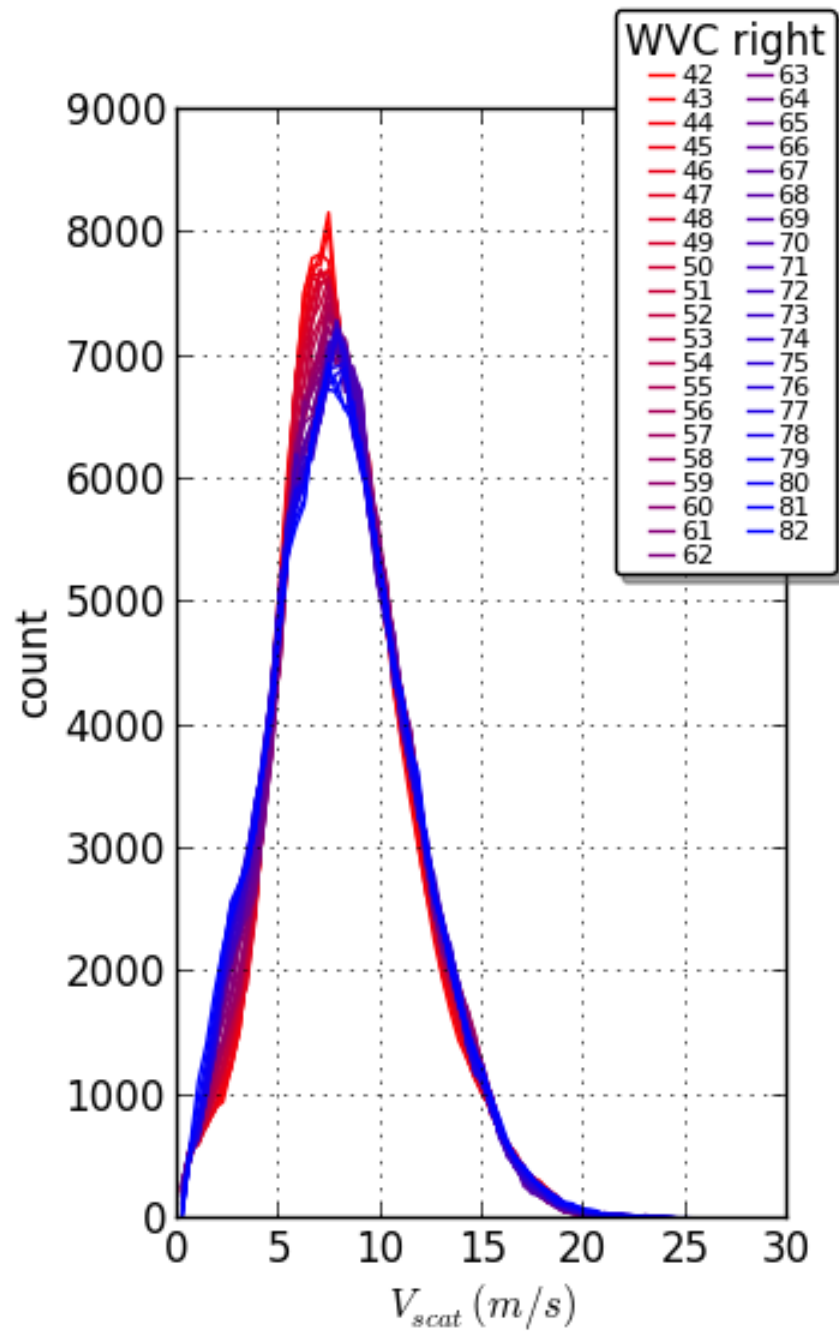
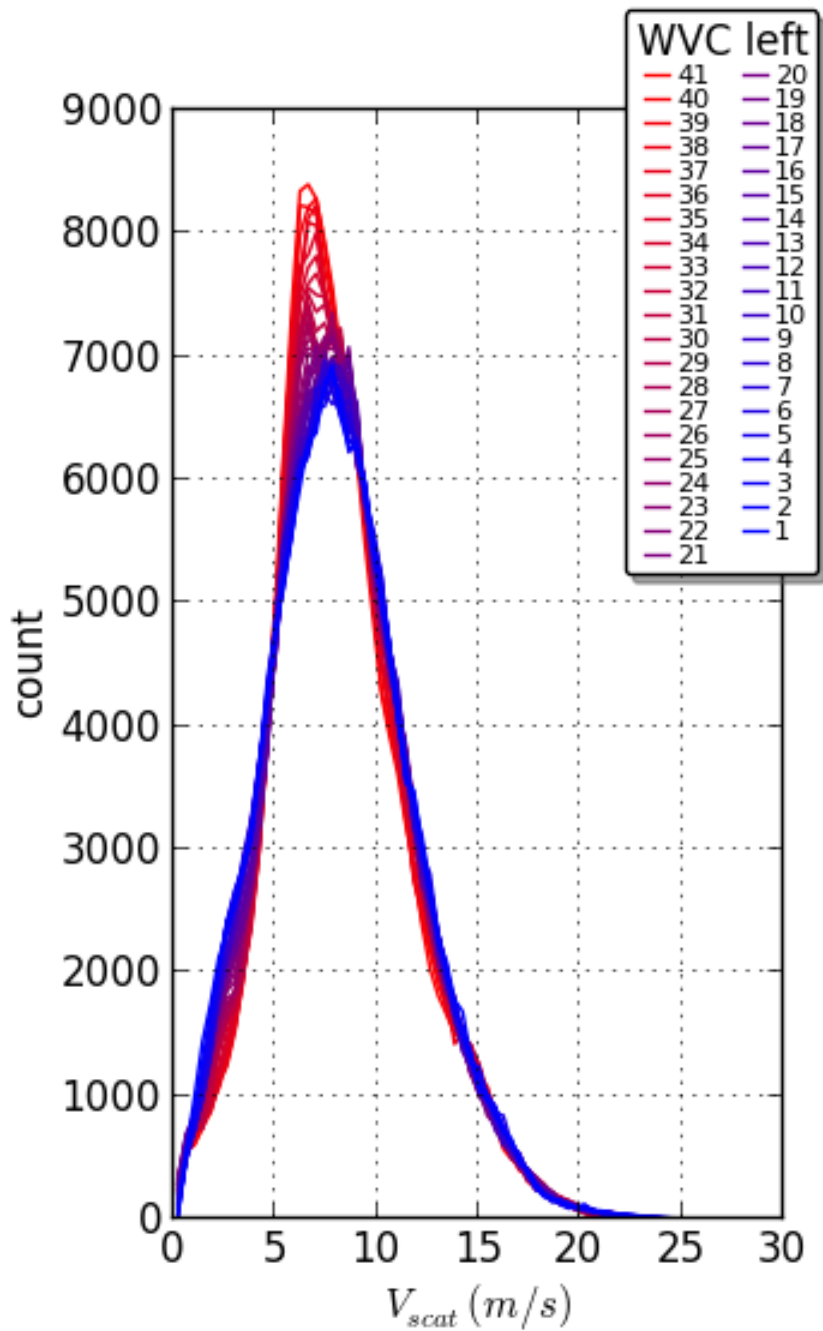
CMOD7 (trial)



CMOD7



CMOD7

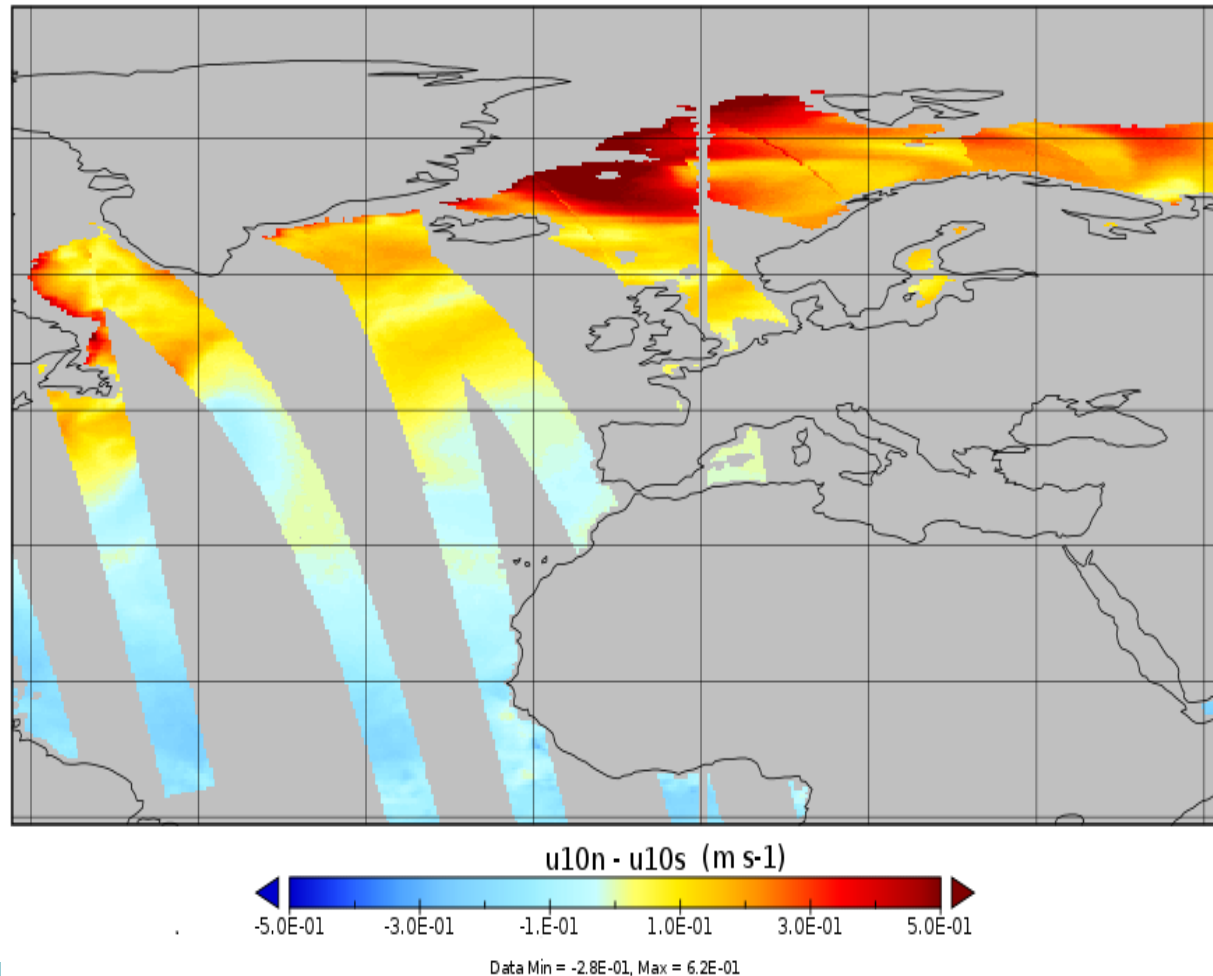


Stress-equivalent Winds, U10S

Equivalent neutral winds, u_{10N} , depend only on u_* , surface roughness and the presence of ocean currents and were used for backscatter geophysical model functions (GMFs)

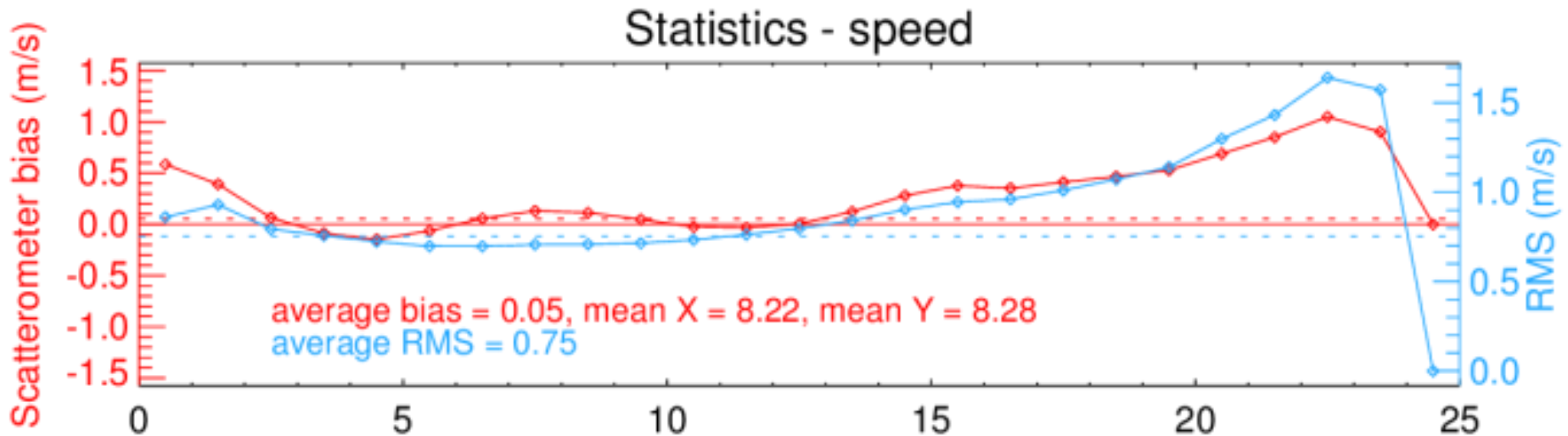
Stress-equivalent wind, $u_{10S} = \sqrt{\rho_{air}} \cdot u_{10N} / \sqrt{\rho_{ref}}$ is a better input for backscatter GMFs

Implemented in MyO FO v5 and under evaluation in the IOVWST



Rapidscat vs ASCAT

- November thru March, < 30 min, < 25 km & closest
- Good comparison, but different speed scale and QC
- High latitude winds are different; due to speed scale?
- RSCAT NSCAT4 winds higher at low and high end (vs CMOD6)
- Low ASCAT winds too often rejected (need CMOD7?)
- Accepted data appear generally good, but many rejected winds appear close to the diagonal, which calls for RSCAT QC improvements
- Further in-depth analysis needed

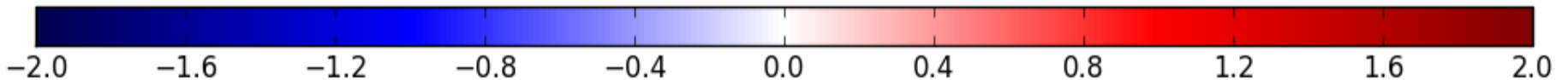
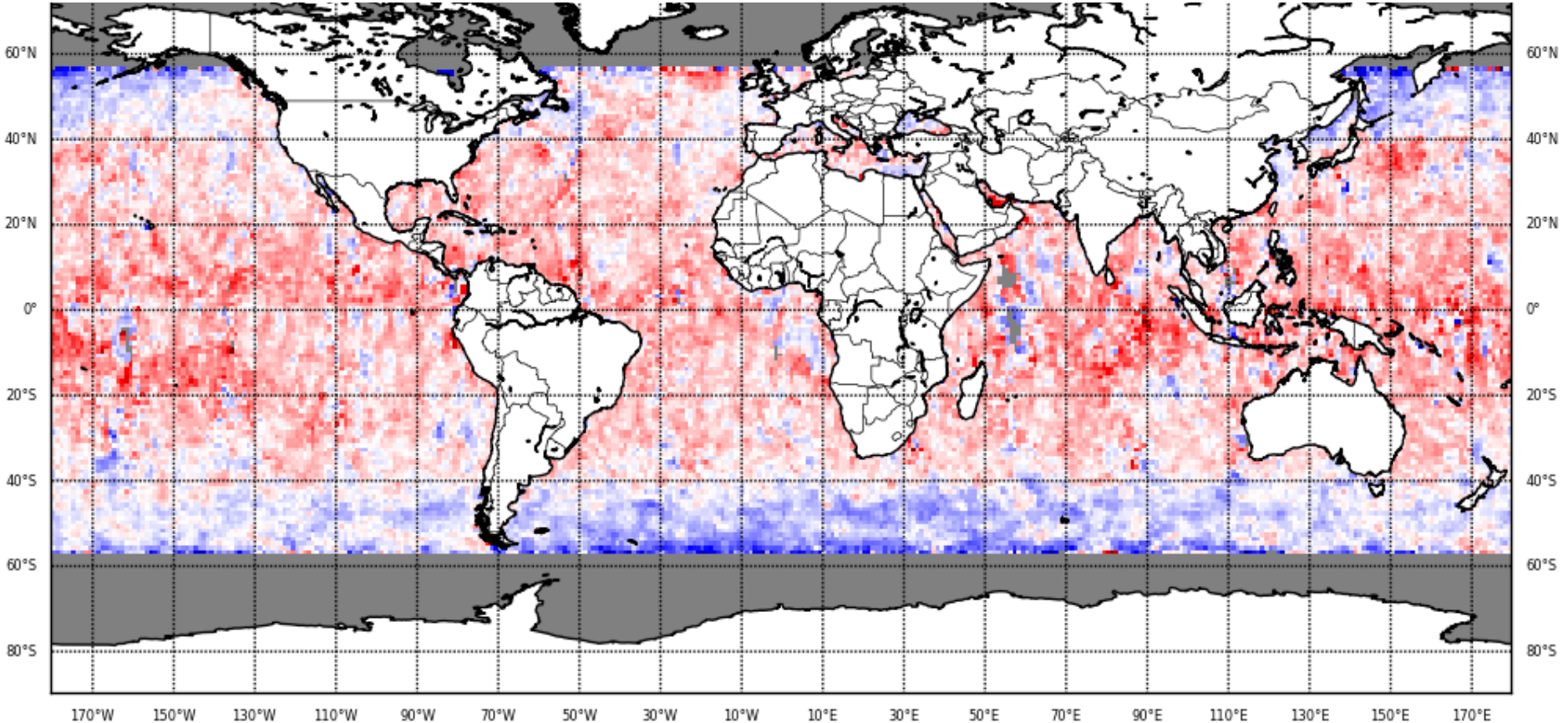


Rapidscat vs ASCAT



all swaths

November thru March, < 30 min, < 25 km & closest



Biaswindsnelheid: Rapidscat - Ascata (m/s)

Conclusions

- C2013 biased for winds > 15 m/s with respect to moored buoy winds (and ECMWF winds)
- C2013 shows improved winds for $V < 5$ m/s, since based on ASCAT
- CMOD7 uses CMOD6 for $V \geq x$ m/s and mix of CMOD6 and C2013 for $V < x$ m/s
- First trial CMOD7 interpolation between C2013 and CMOD6 works well; use C2015?
- Wind statistics of CMOD7 vs WVC will be improved by PDF matching
- U10S
- Account for surface tension to explain C and Ku band differences?



