



# Scatterometer Response to Ocean Surface Winds and Waves

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# Presentation Outline

- Relationship between ocean surface wind and wave parameters
- Scatterometers data response to the different wave parameters
  - Significant Wave Height (SWH)
  - Whitecap Coverage
  - Mean Wave Direction
- Difference between Ku-band and C-band scatterometers

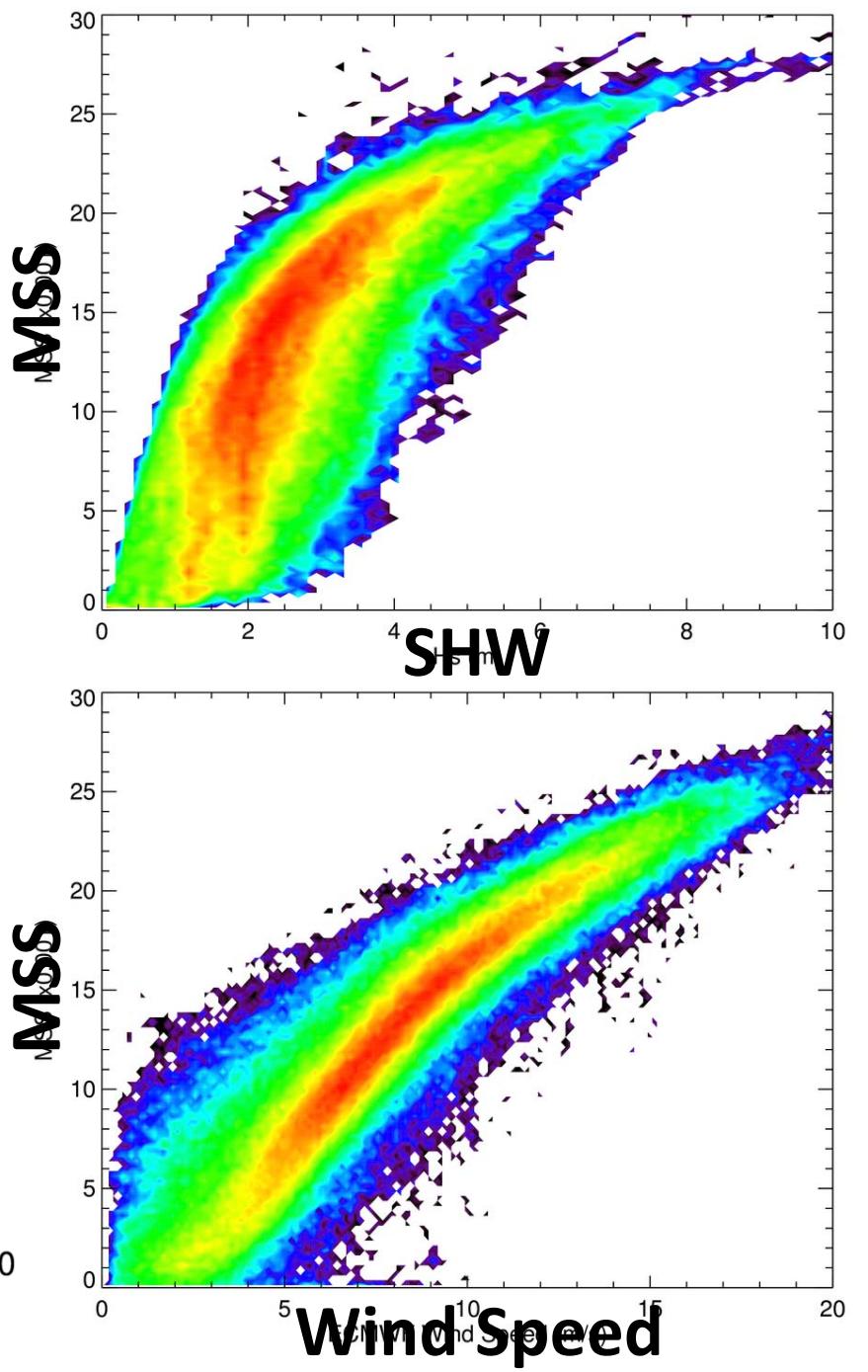
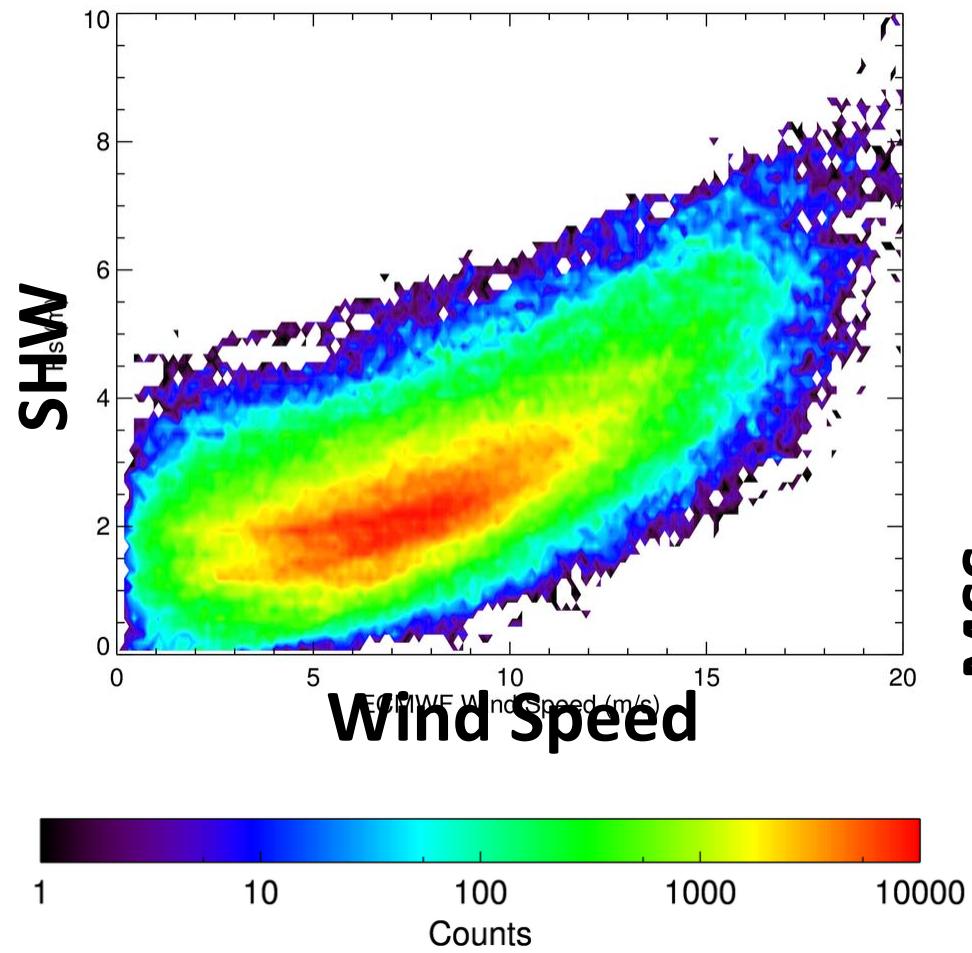


# Dataset Overview

- Scatterometer Winds (as a proxy of NRCS)
  - Ku-Band: JPL Rapidscat: Level 2B 12.5km and 25km winds
  - C-Band: ASCAT-A,B: 25km (12.5km sampling) winds
- Model Winds data
  - 25km gridded ECMWF winds
- Waves data
  - Ifremer Wavewatch model:
    - *Significant Wave Height, Hs* (**Full Spectrum, Wind Sea, First Swell**)
    - *Mean Direction* (**Full Spectrum, Wind Sea, First Swell**)
    - *Whitecap Coverage*
    - *Mean-Square Slope (MSS)*
- Model winds and waves gridded data were spatially and temporally interpolated to scatterometer observations: July 2014 – Sep 2015 (15 months)

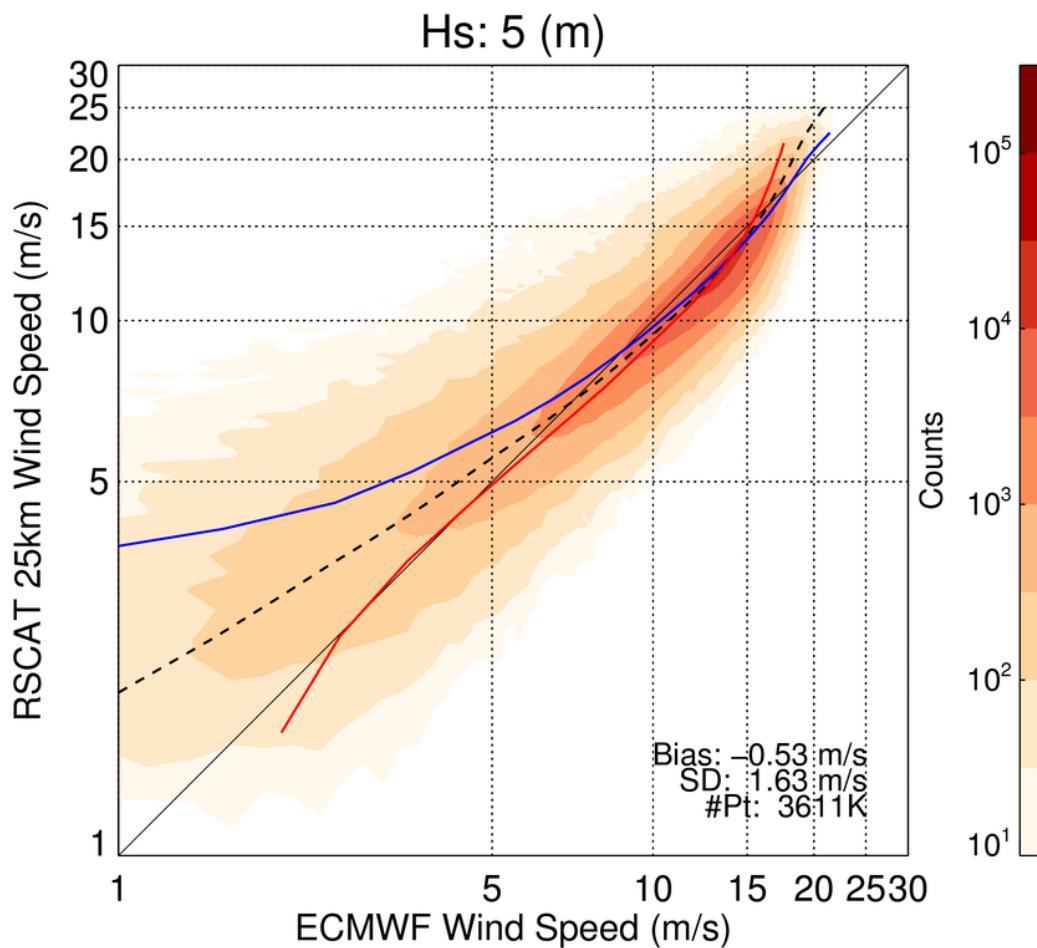


# Wind, SWH and MSS Relationship





# Scatter Density Plot Mean



## Conditional PDF

$$E[Y | X = x_n] = \sum y_i \frac{f_{XY}(x_n, y_i)}{f_X(x_n)}$$

$$E[X | Y = y_n] = \sum x_i \frac{f_{XY}(x_i, y_n)}{f_Y(y_n)}$$

## Conditional CDF

$$F_{Y|X}(y | x_n) = \frac{F_{XY}(x_n, y)}{F_X(x_n)}$$

$$F_{X|Y}(x | y_n) = \frac{F_{XY}(x, y_n)}{F_Y(y_n)}$$

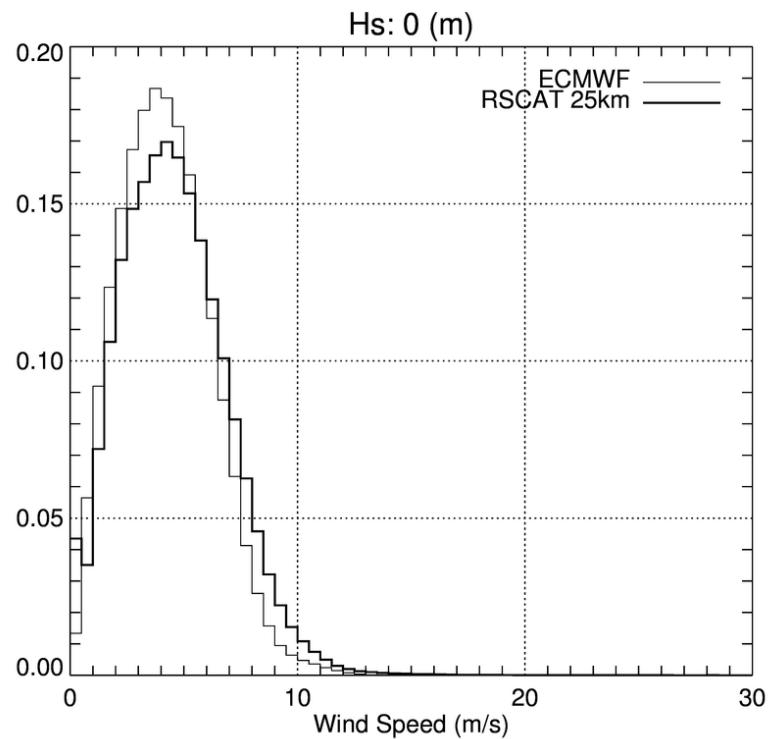
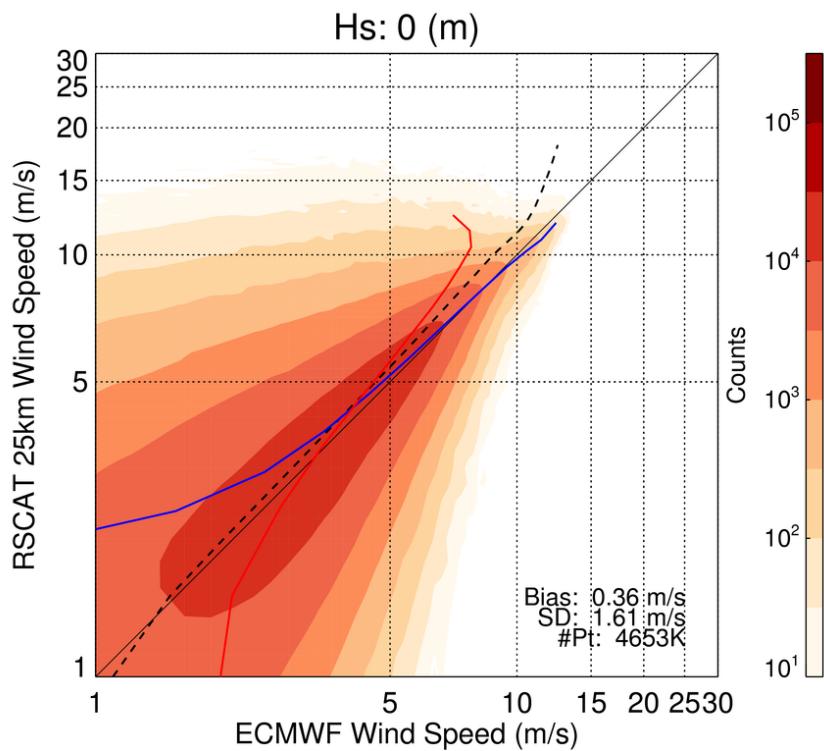
$$F_{Y|X}(y_n | x_n) = F_{X|Y}(x_n | y_n) \Rightarrow F_X(x_n) = F_Y(y_n)$$

$$y_n = F_Y^{-1}(F_X(x_n))$$

One should use conditional CDF to get correct scatter plot fit

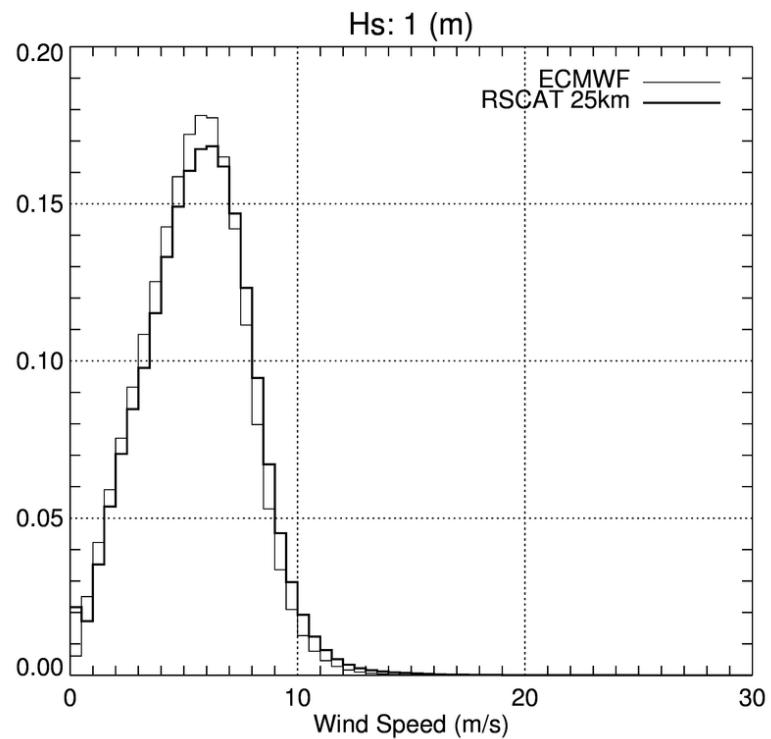
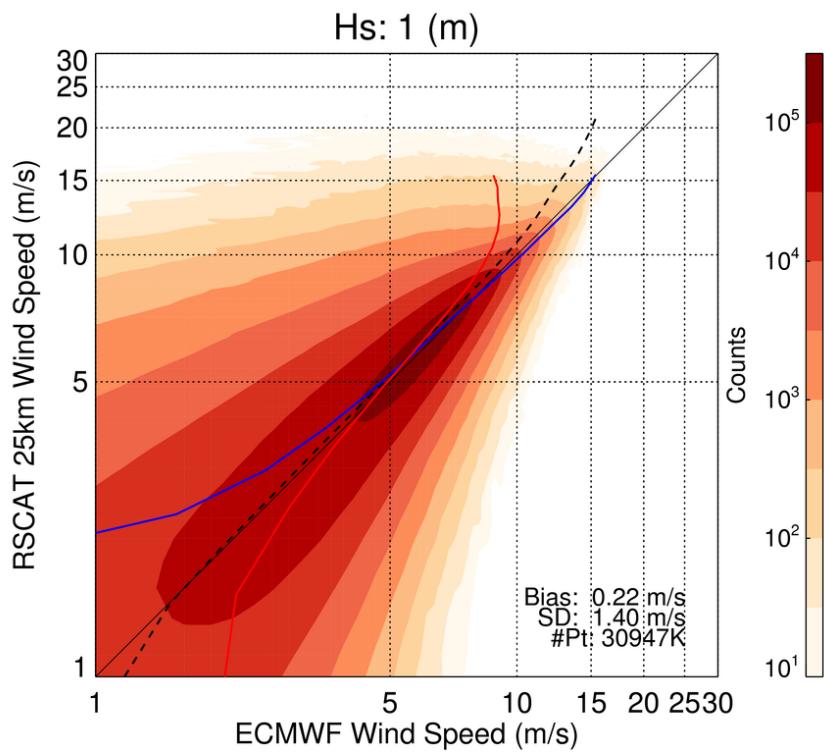


# Hs: 0 (m)



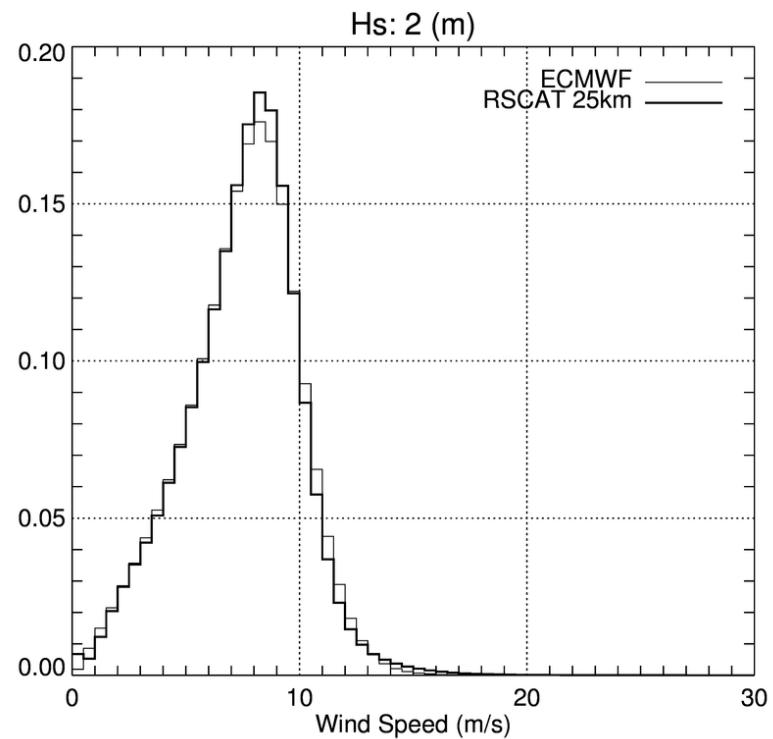
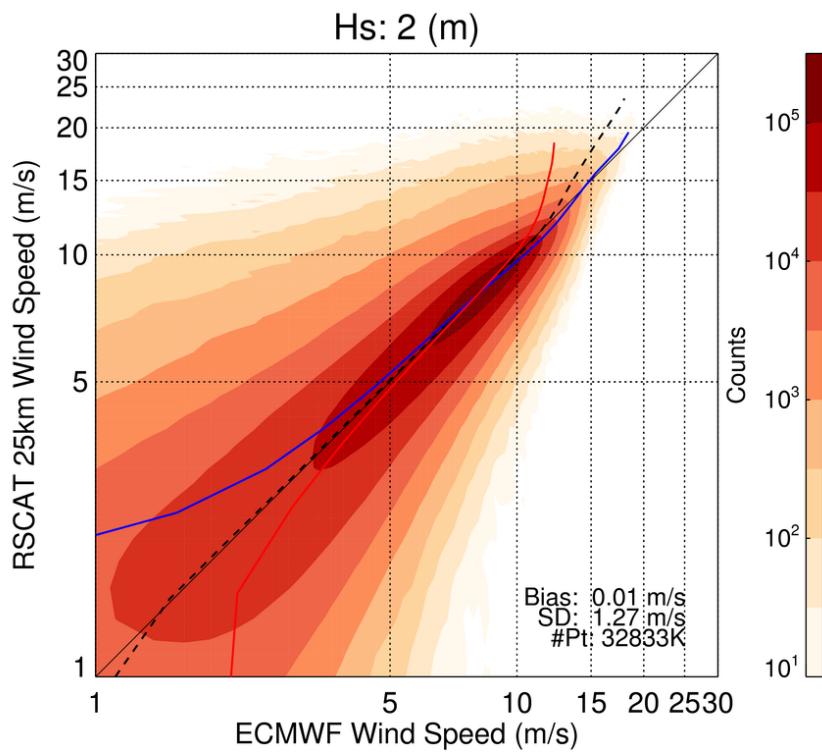


# Hs: 1 (m)



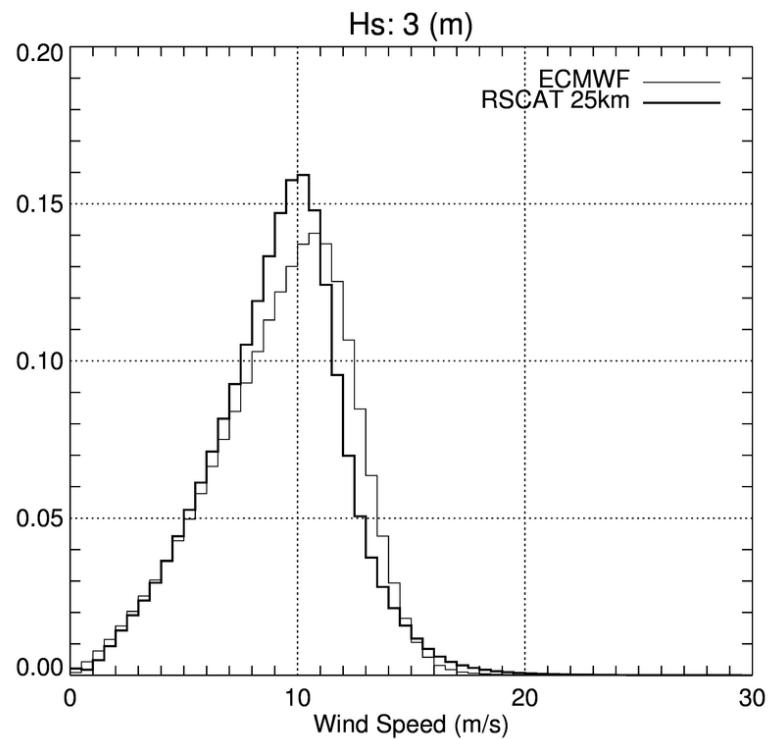
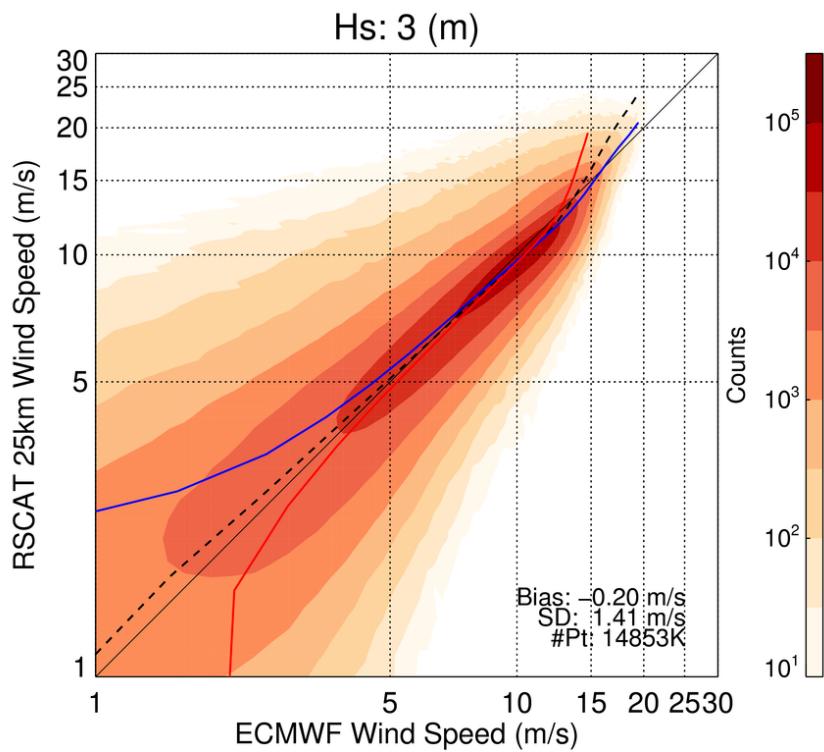


# Hs: 2 (m)



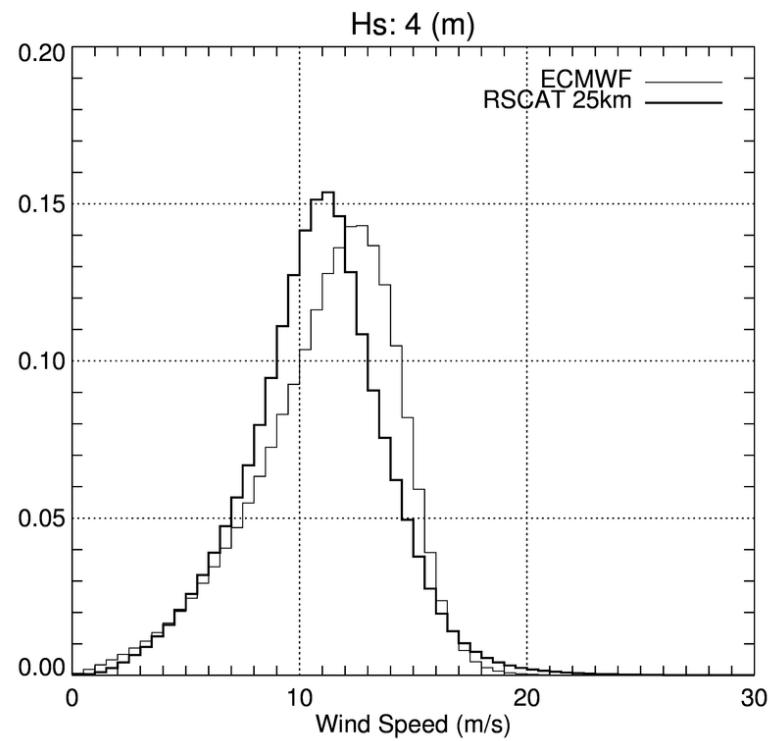
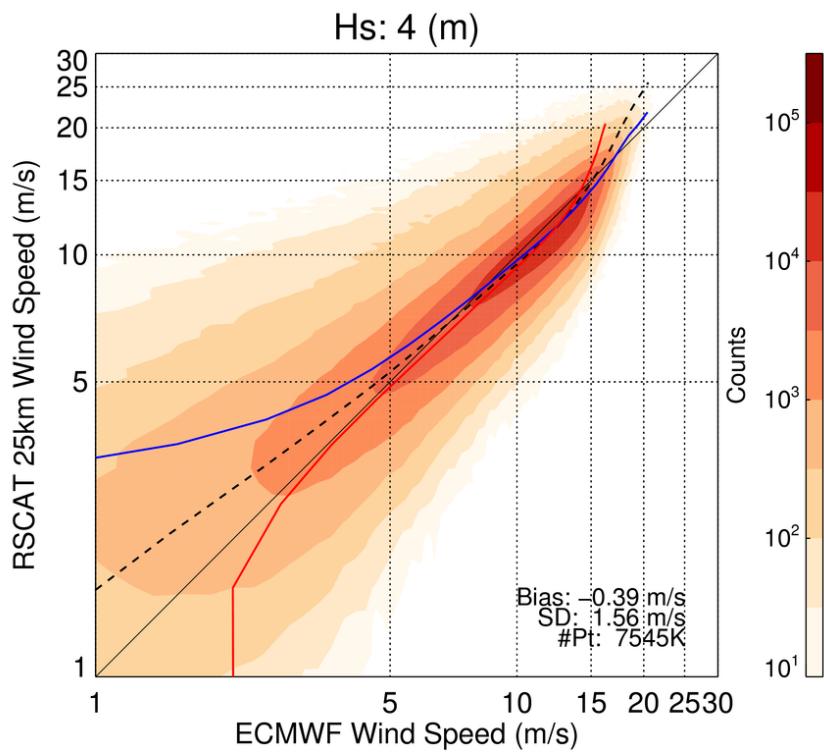


# Hs: 3 (m)



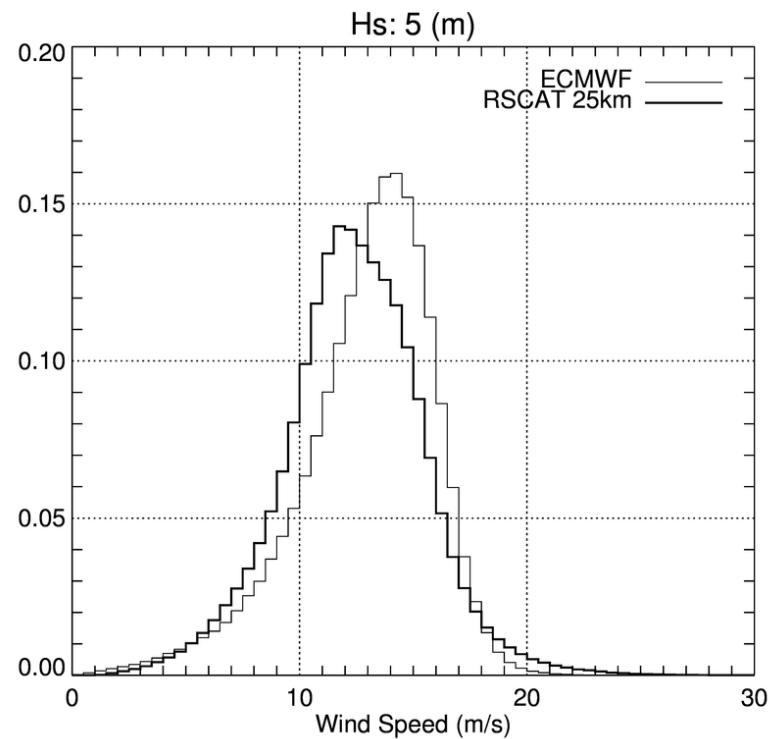
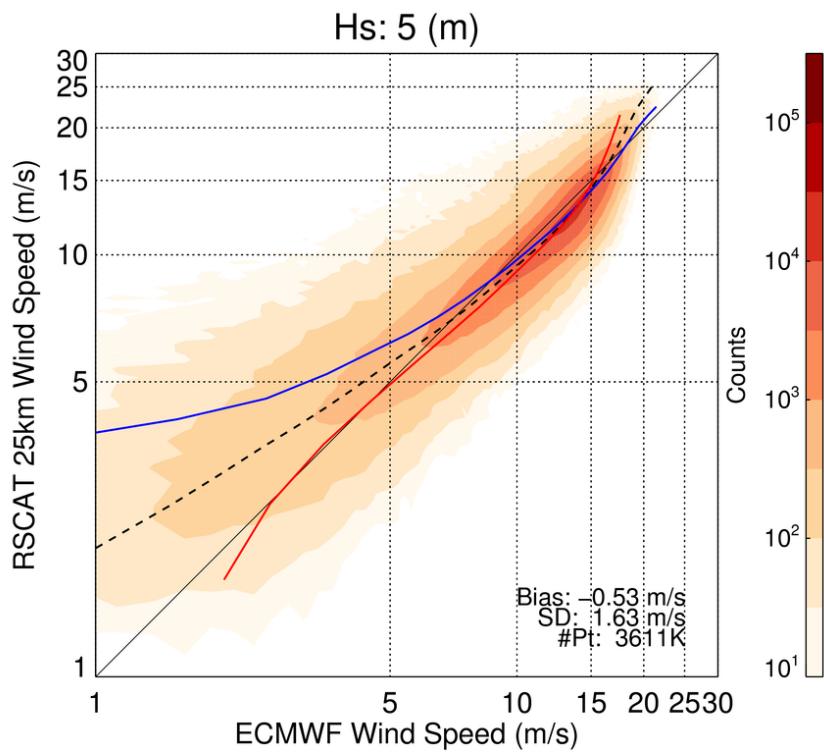


# Hs: 4 (m)



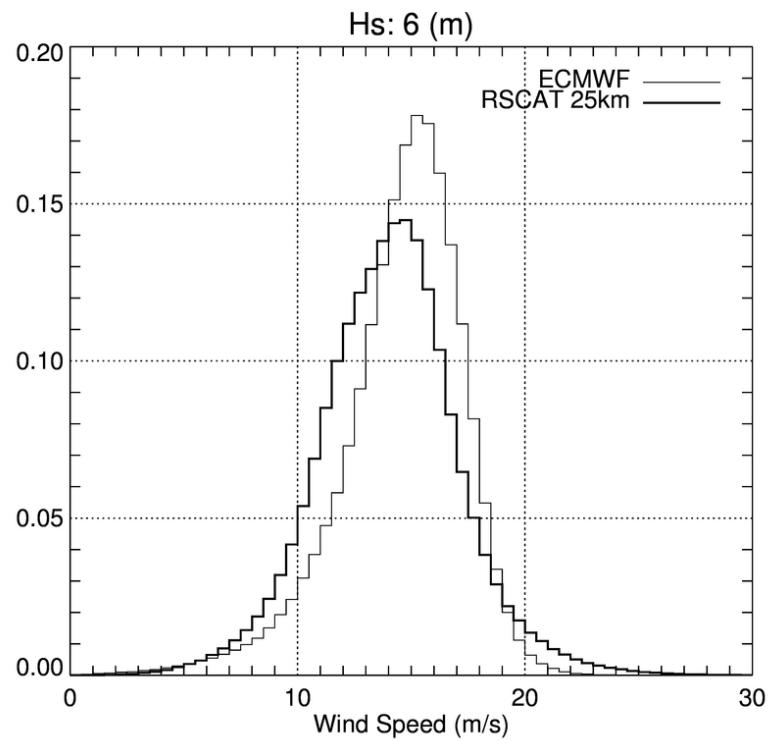
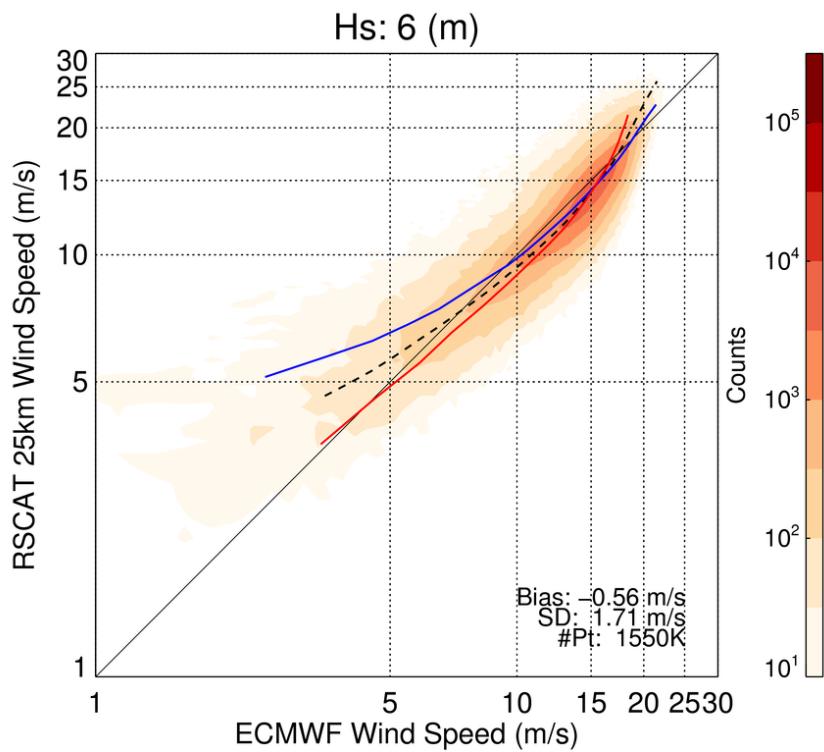


# Hs: 5 (m)



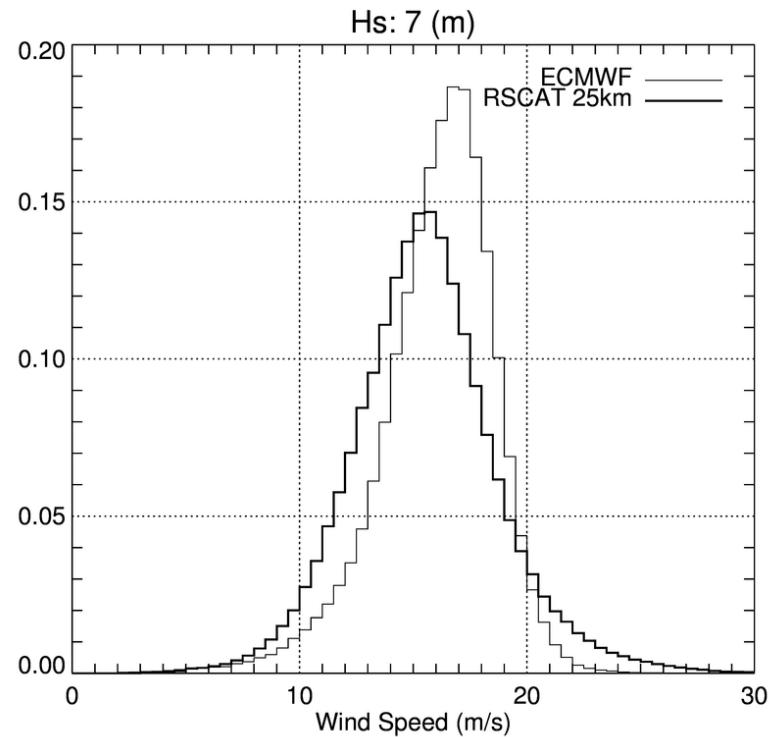
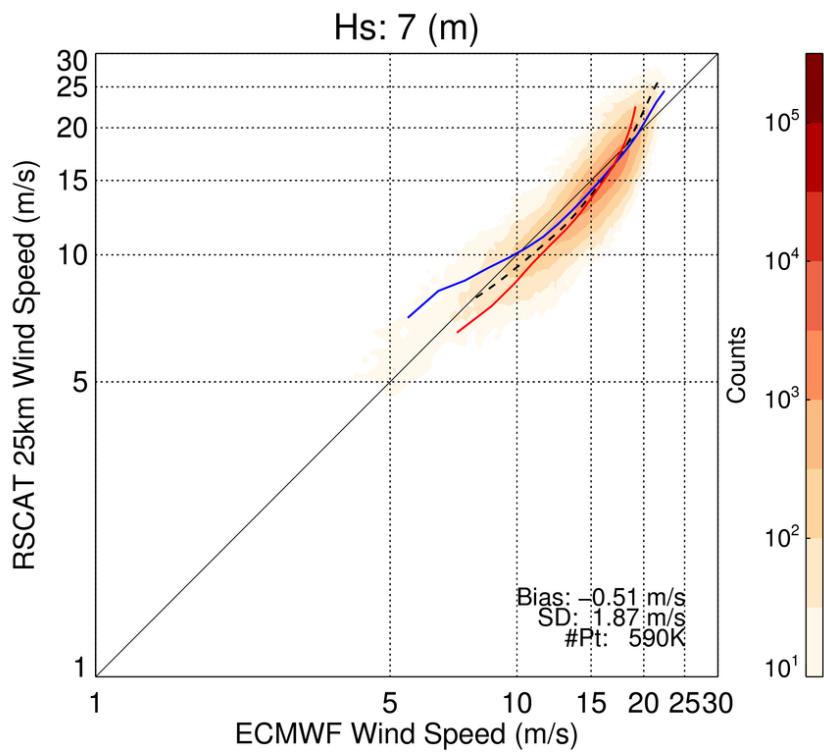


# Hs: 6 (m)



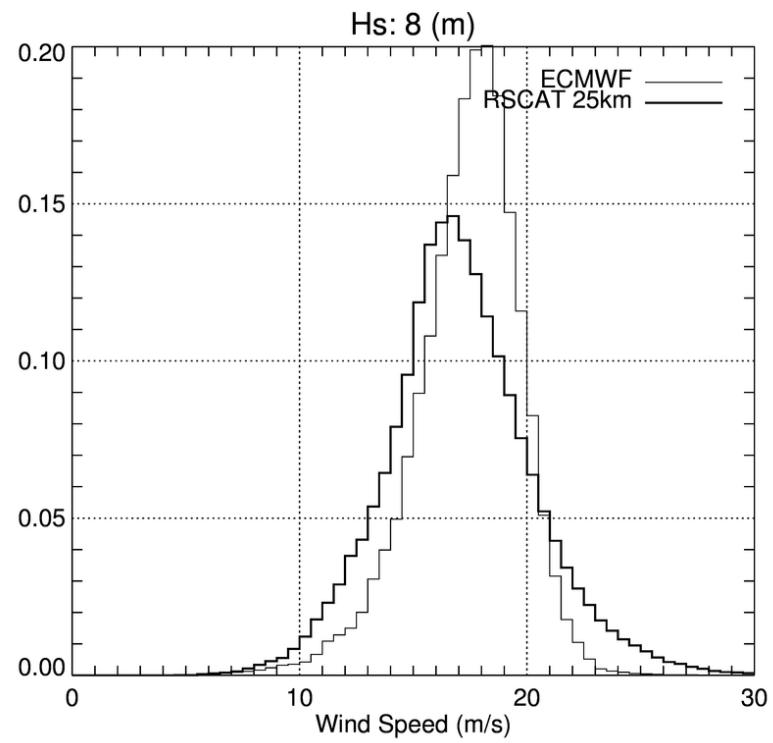
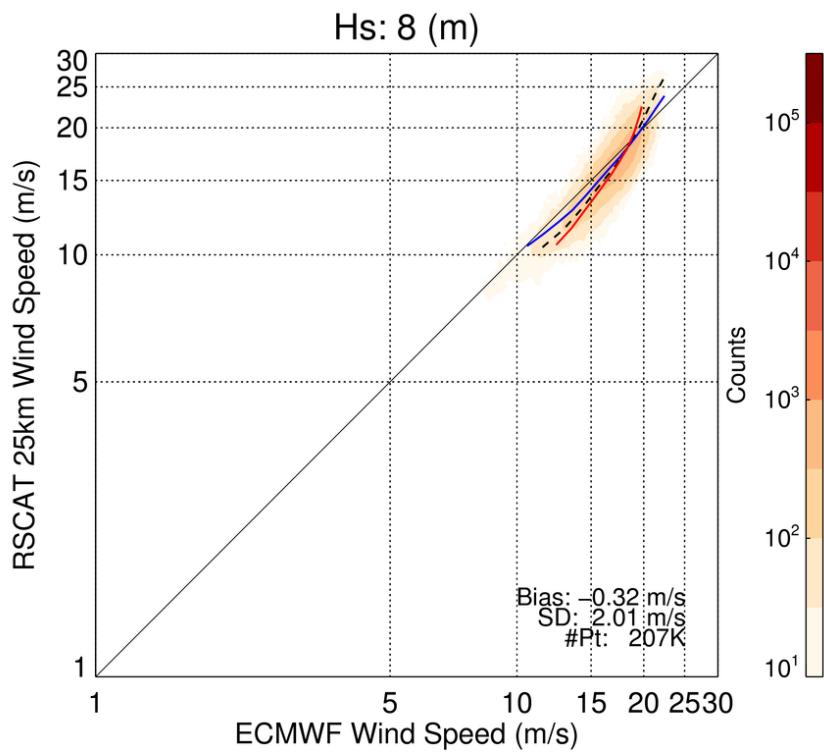


# Hs: 7 (m)



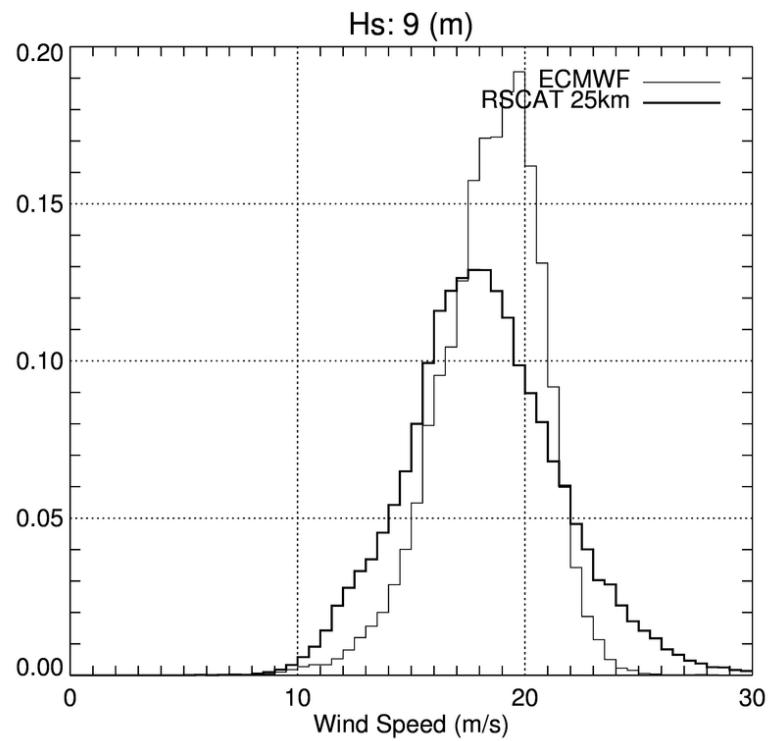
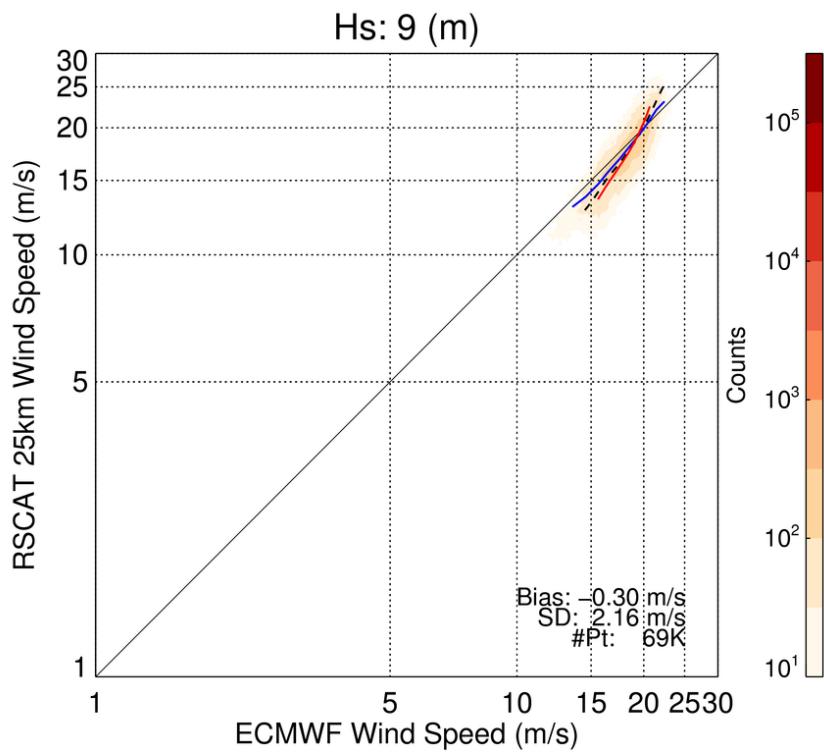


# Hs: 8 (m)



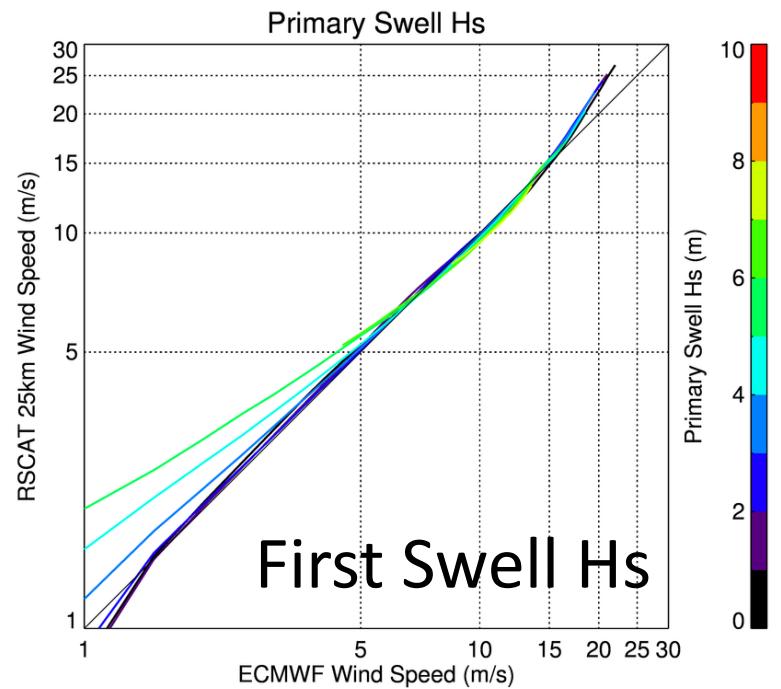
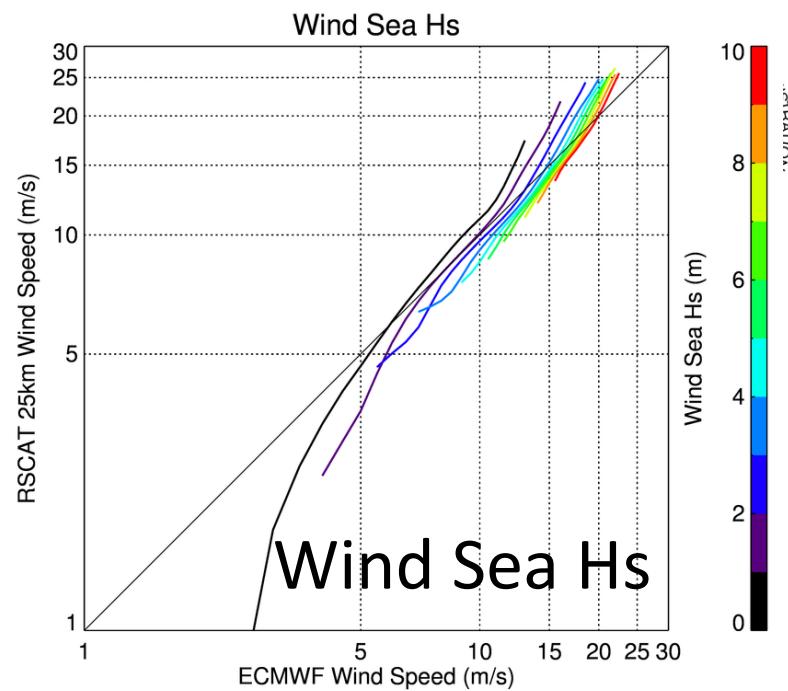
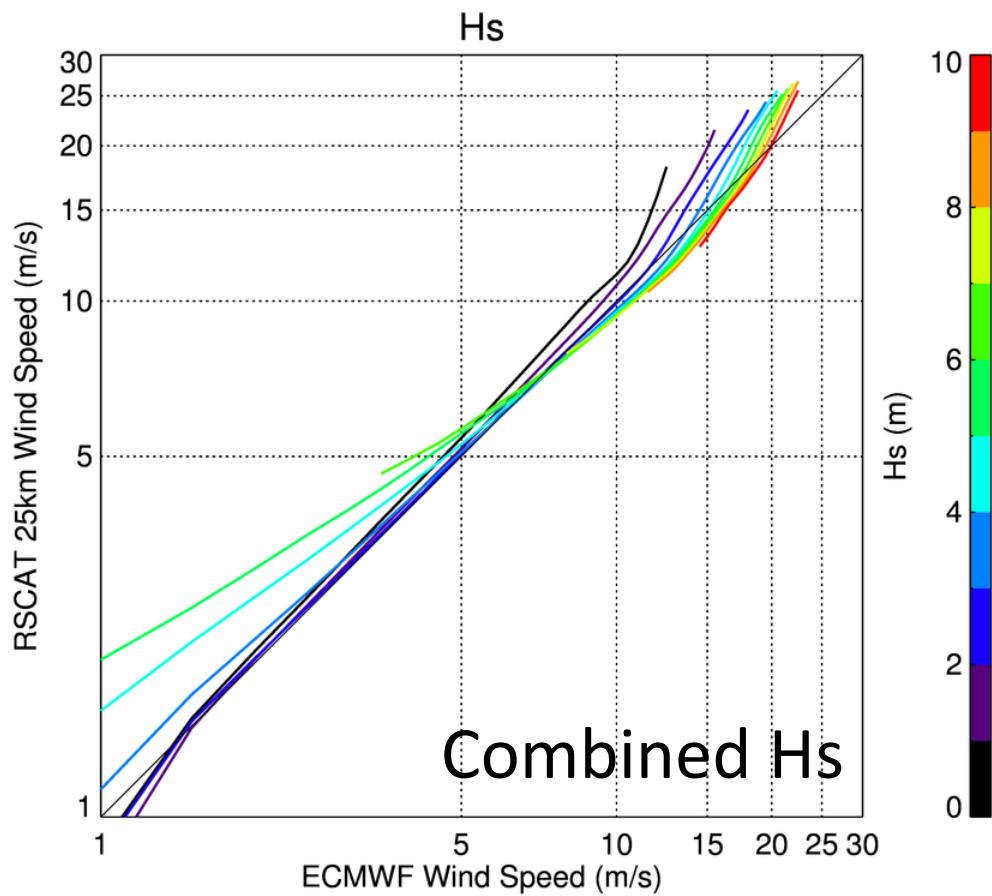


# Hs: 9 (m)



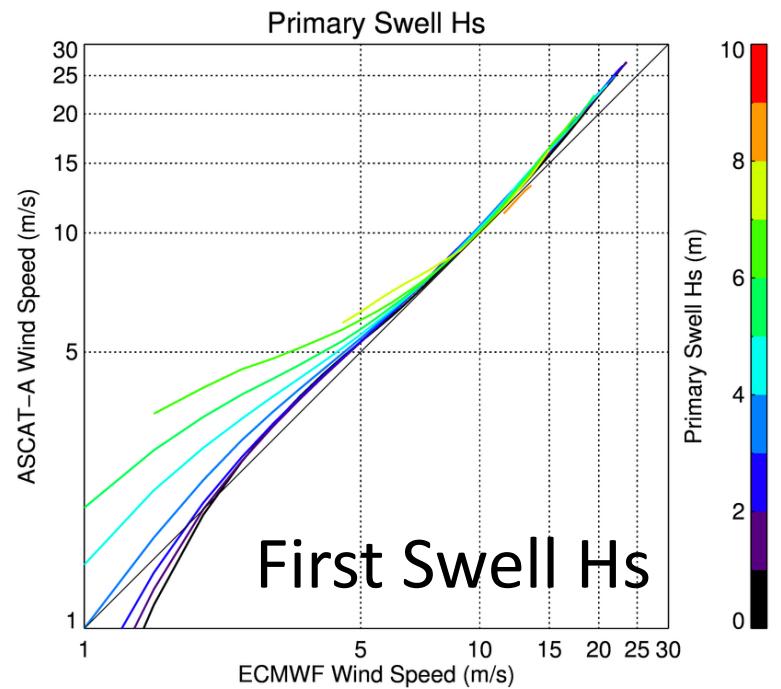
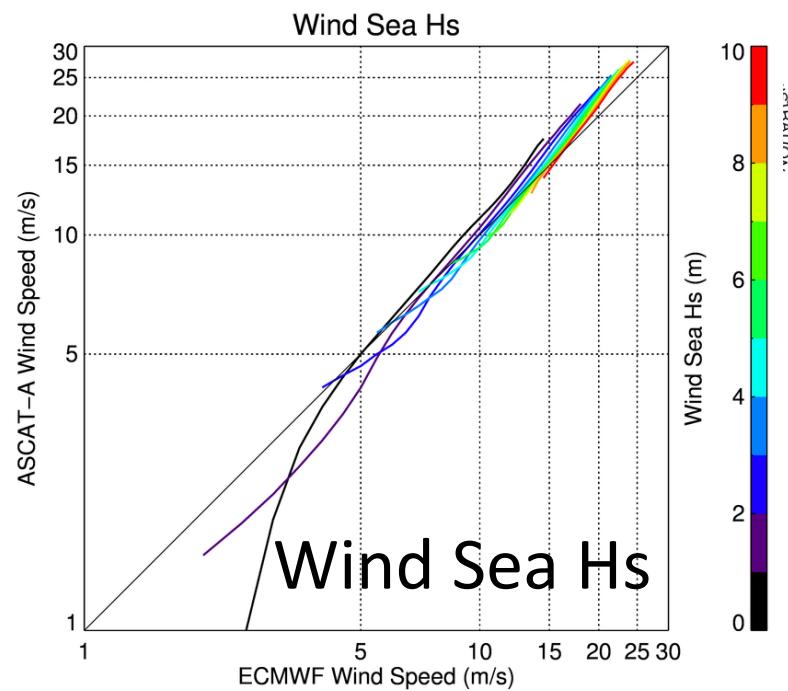
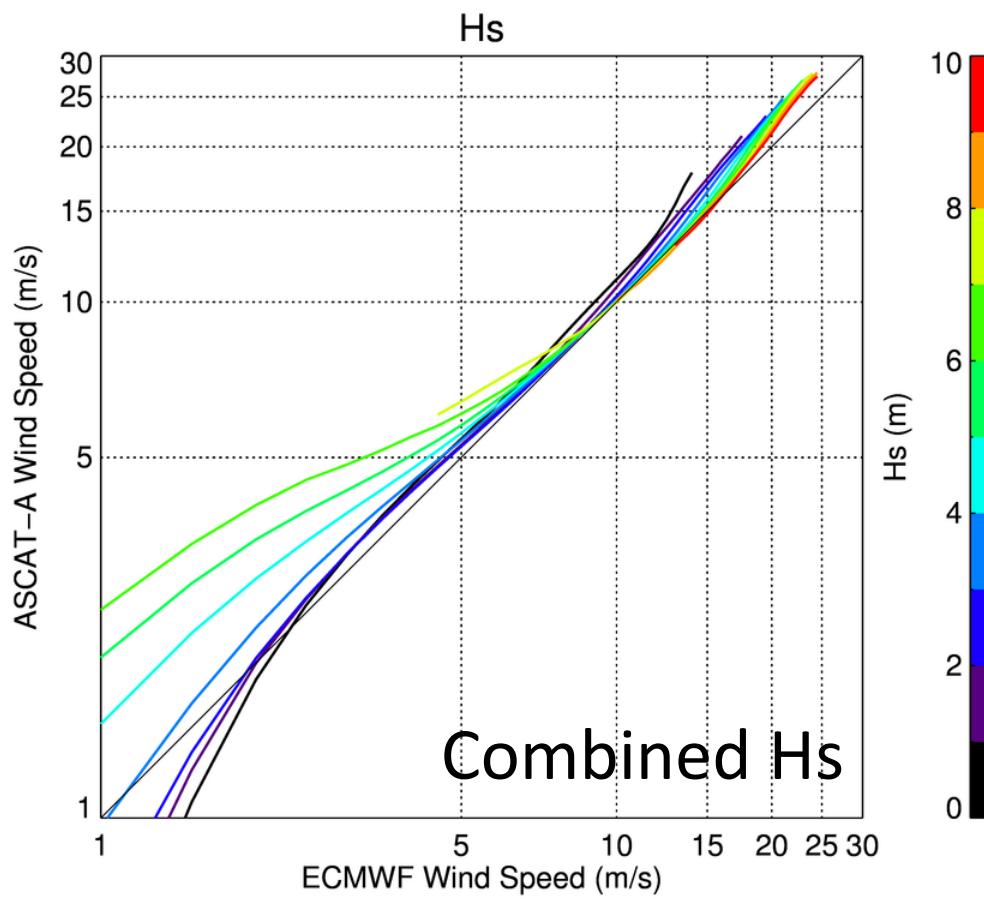


# RapidScat Hs Response





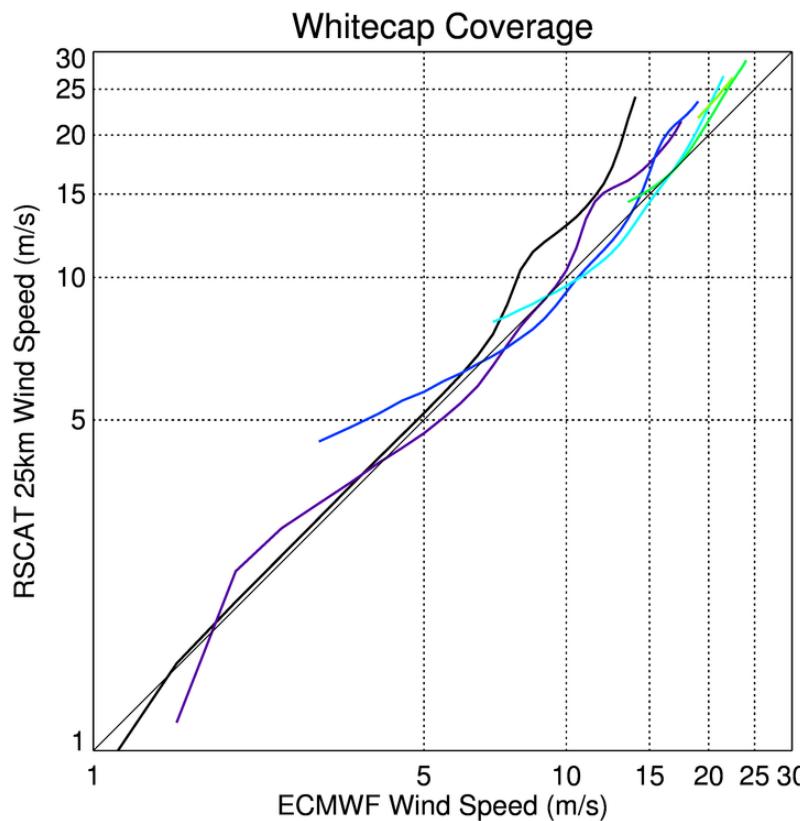
# ASCAT Hs Response



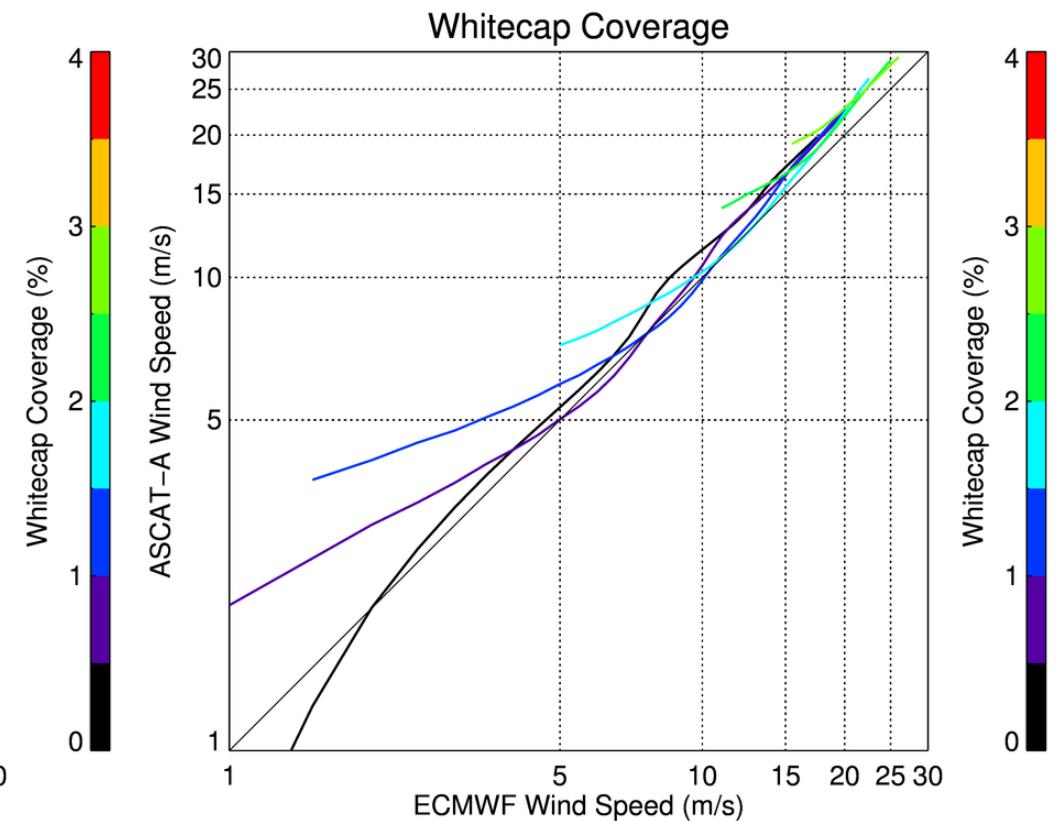


# Whitecap Coverage

## RapidScat

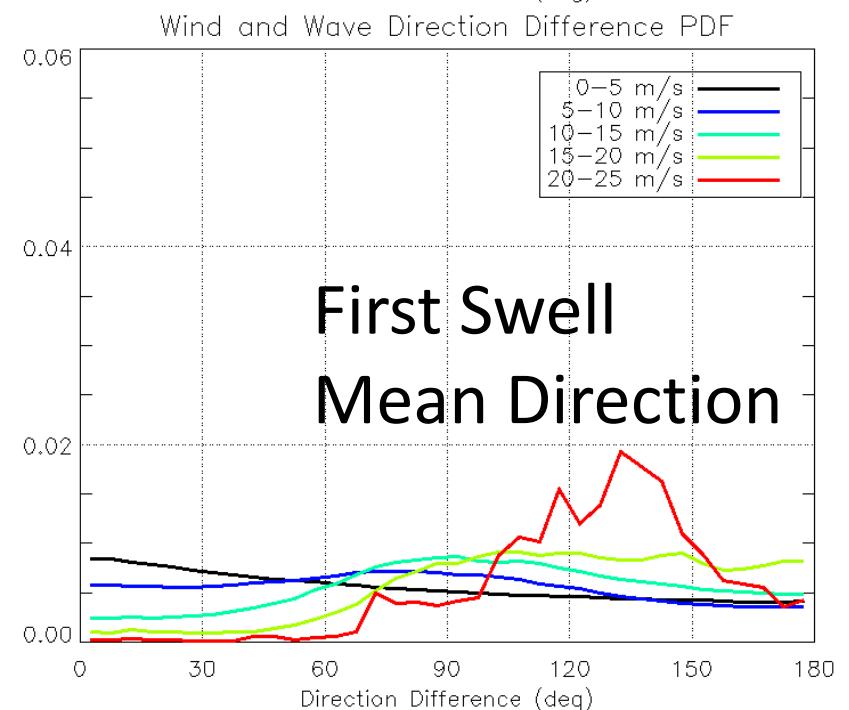
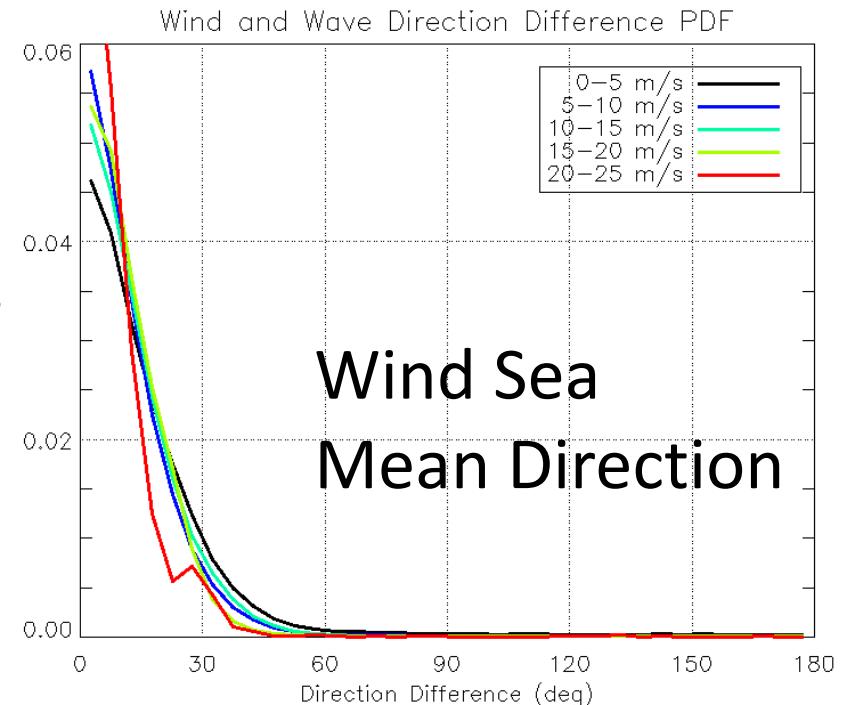
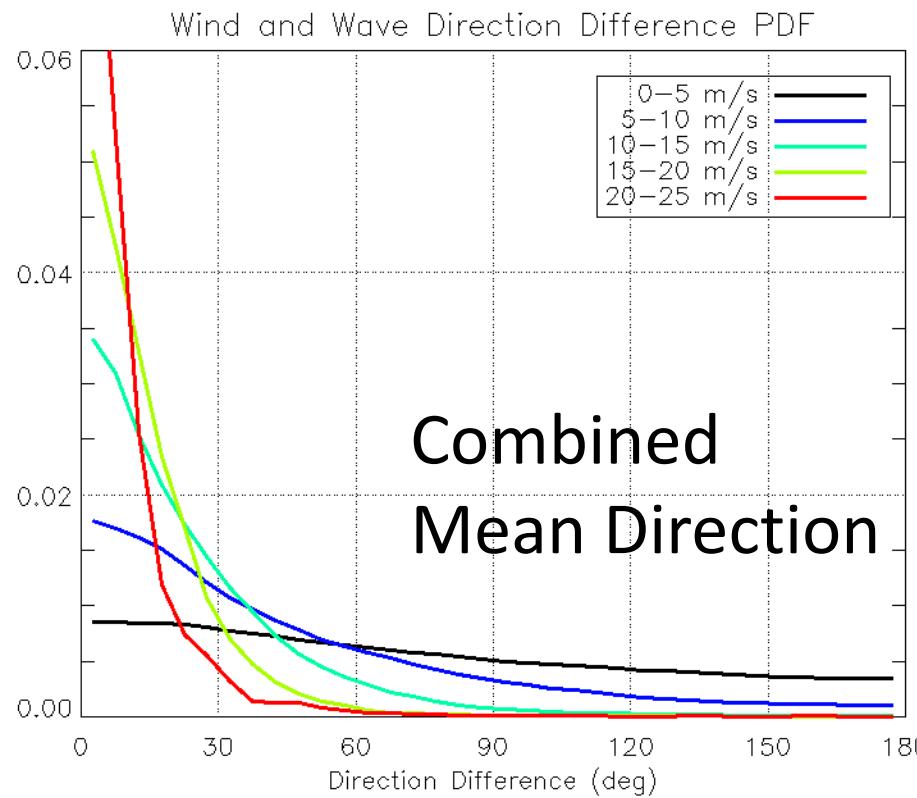


## ASCAT





# Wind and Wave Direction Difference PDF





# Summary

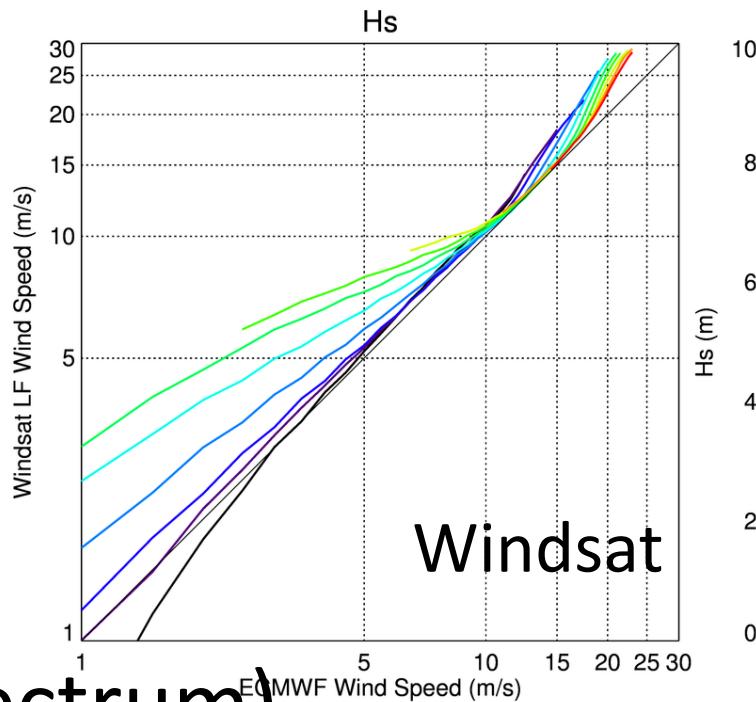
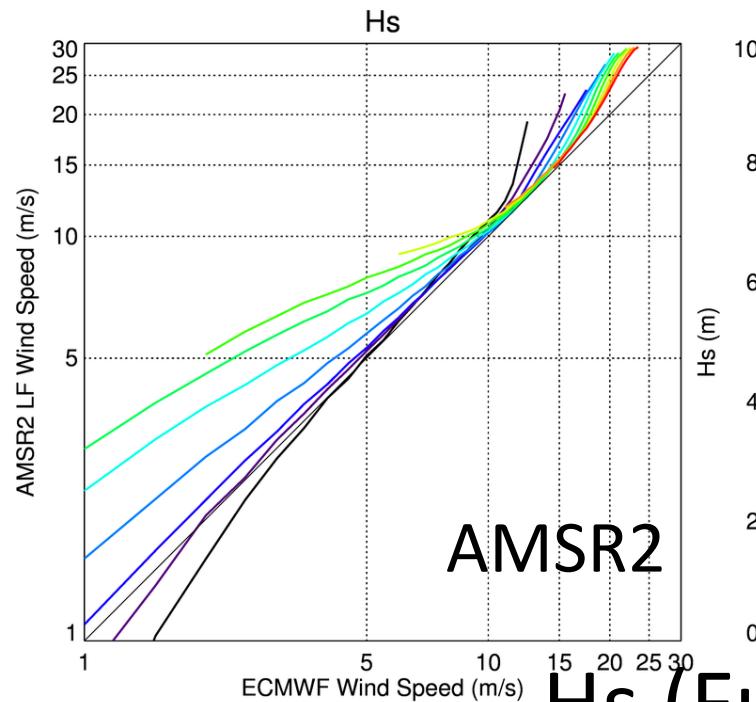
- Scatterometer wind speed is used to investigate scatterometer wave response
  - Use scatter plot bias (Conditional CDF)
- Both Ku- and C-band has sensitivity to primary swell for wind speed < 5 m/s
- At higher wind, Ku-band exhibit some sensitivity with wind sea wave but not in C-band
- C-band appear to have sensitivity with whitecap at low wind
- Wind and wind wave direction are highly correlated for all wind speed, however, wind and swell wave direction has little correlation and exhibit reverse trend with wind speed



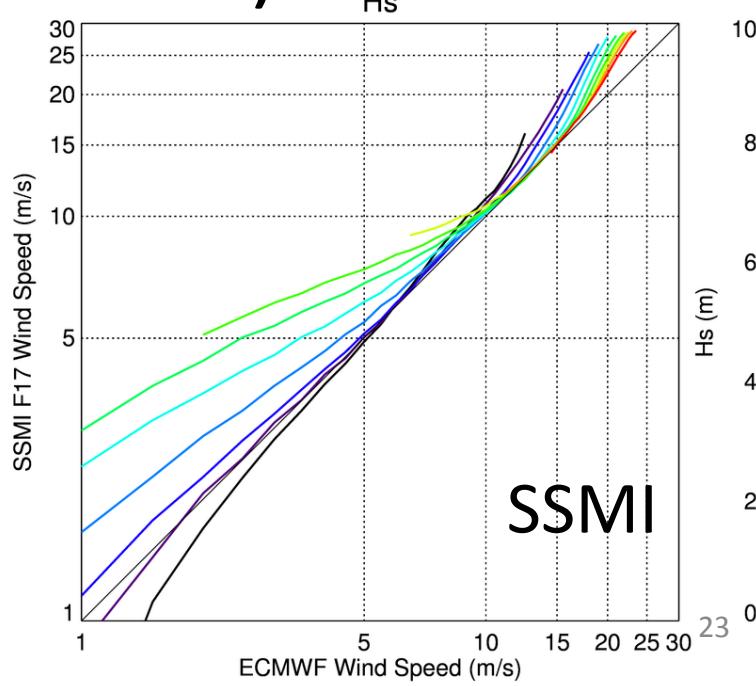
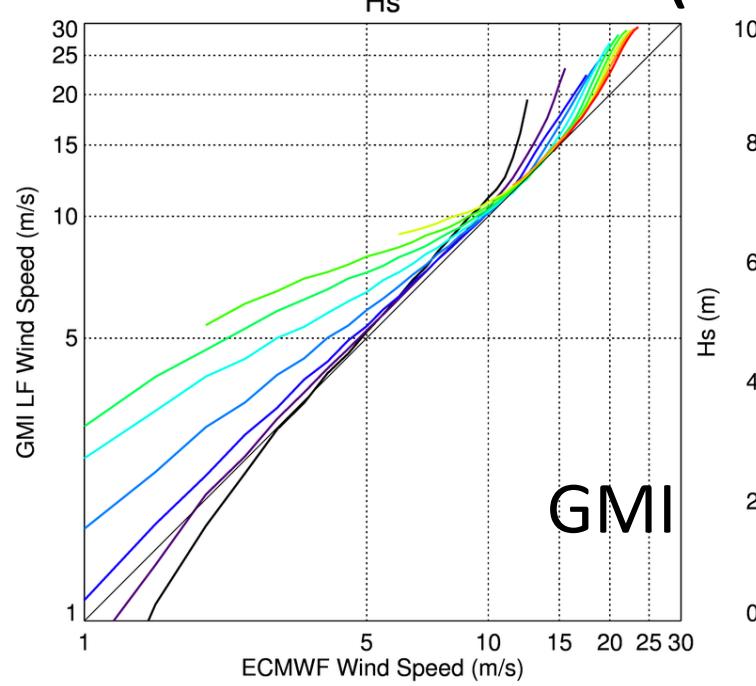
# backup

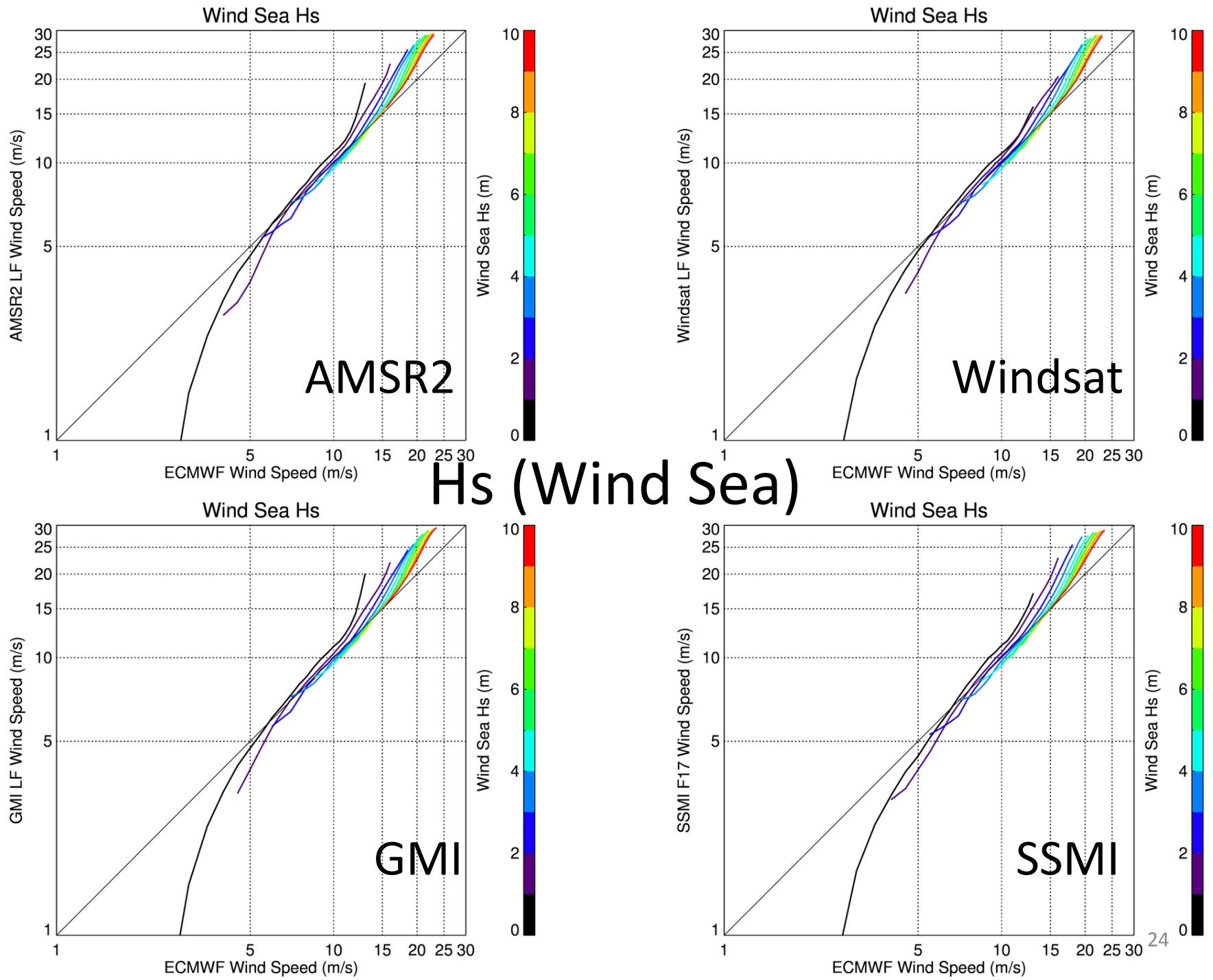


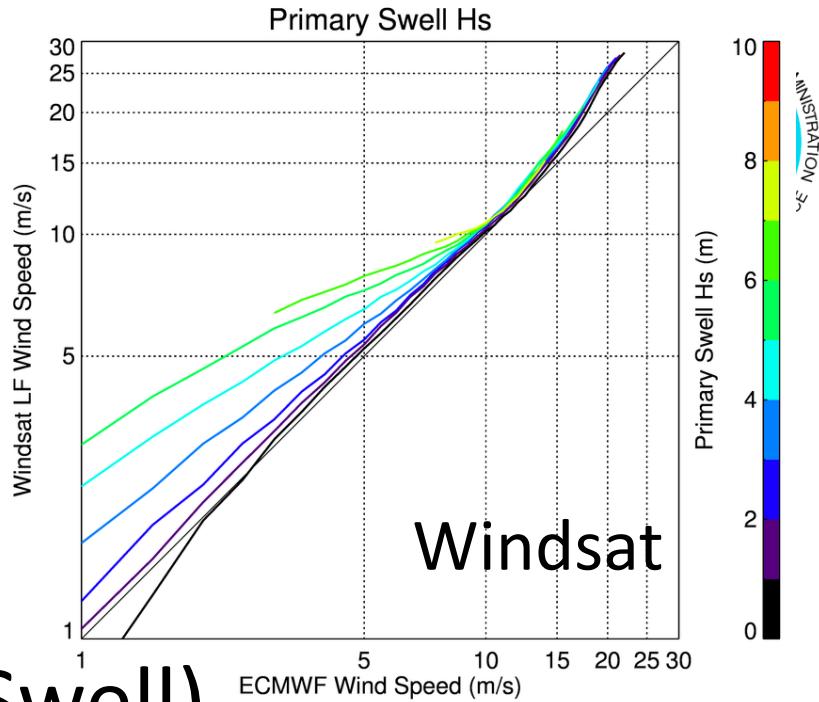
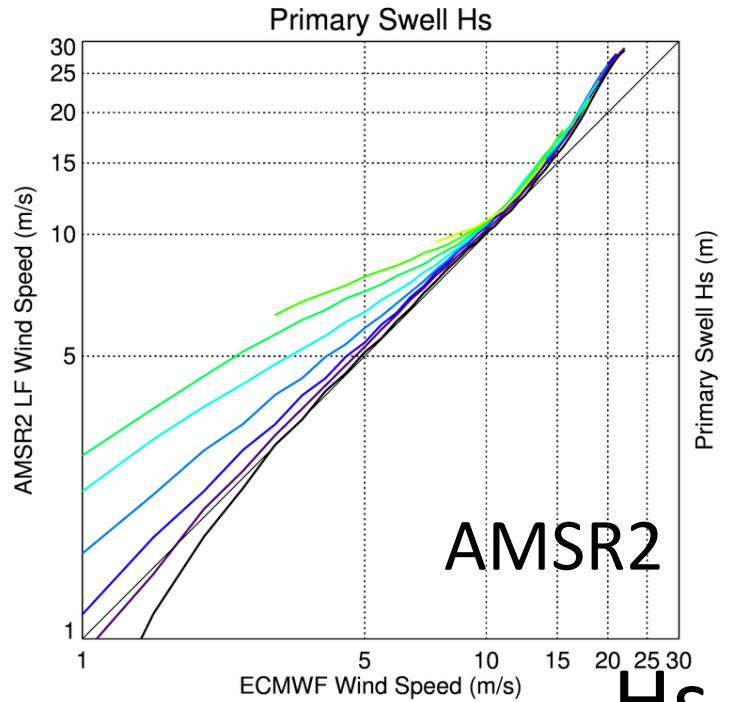
# Radiometer Wind Results (data from RSS)



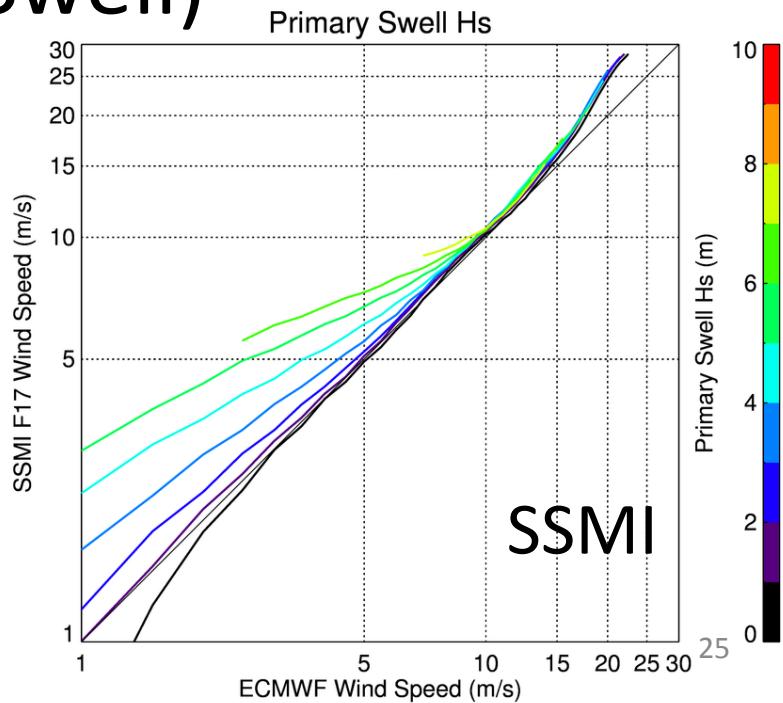
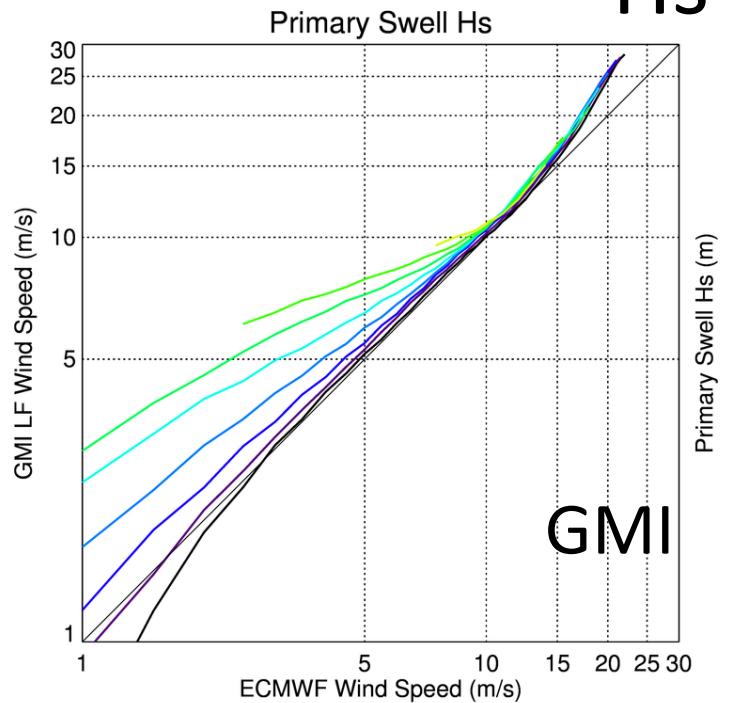
# Hs (Full Spectrum)

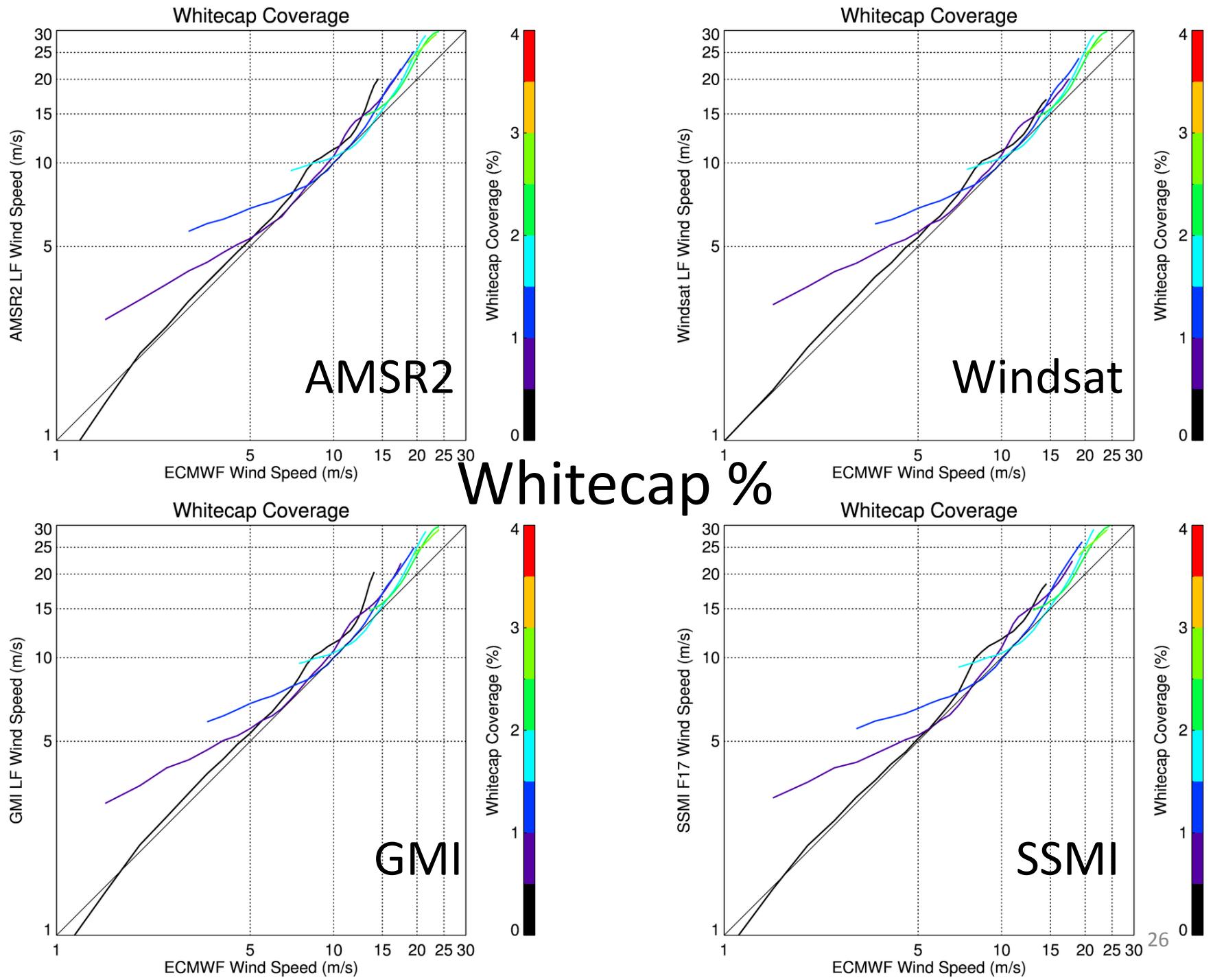






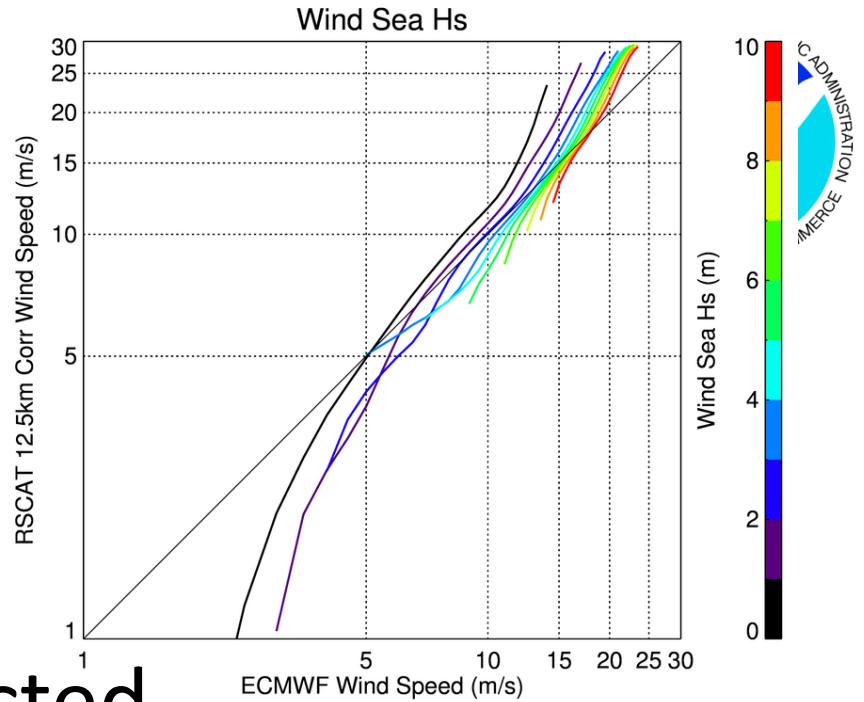
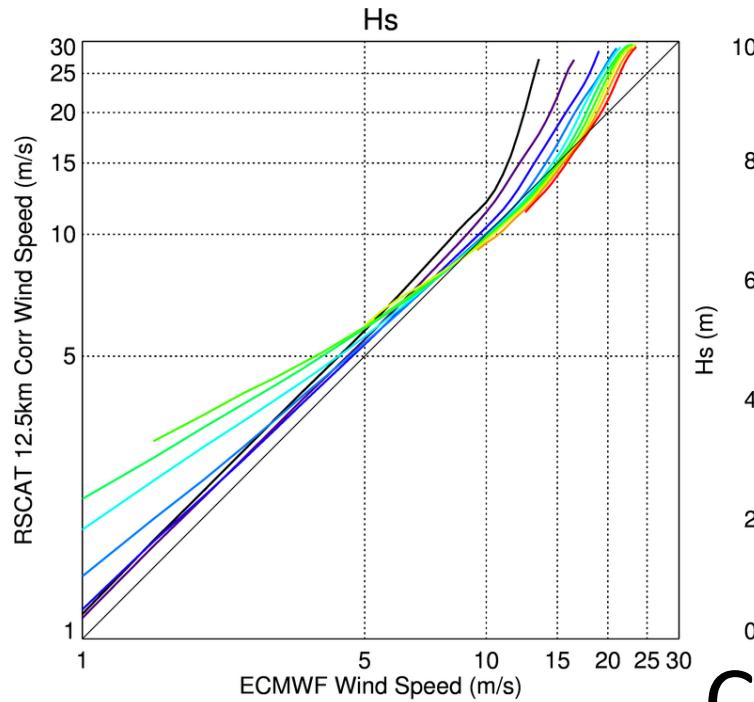
# Hs (First Swell)



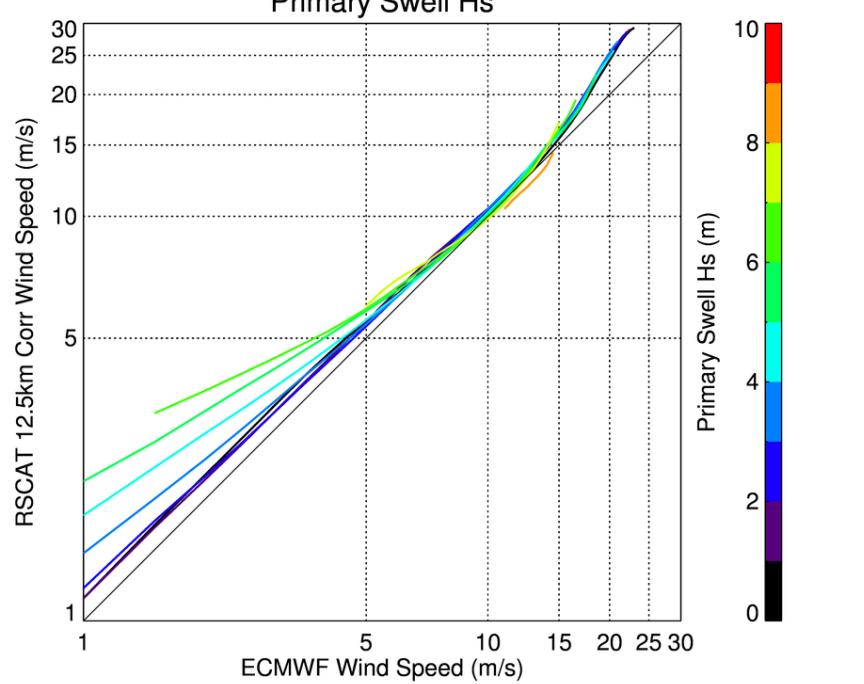
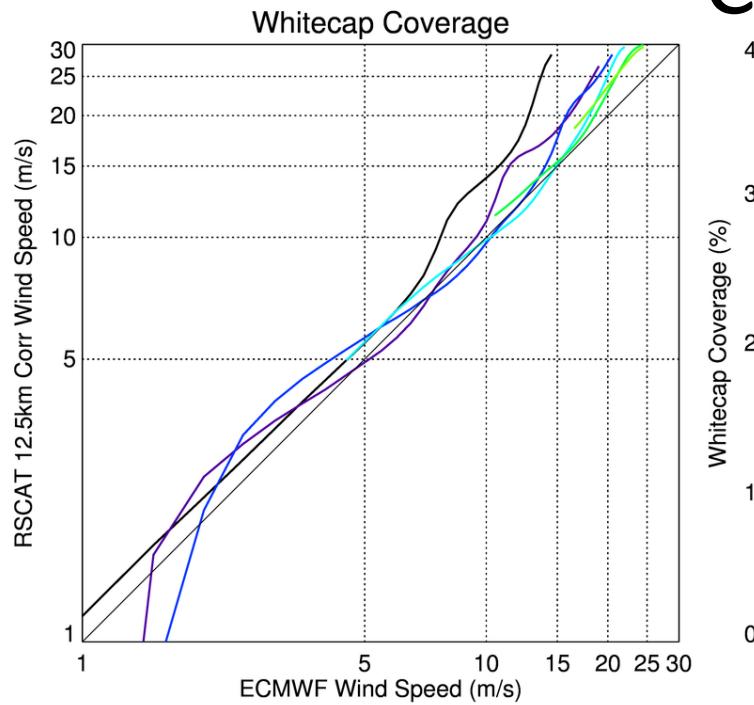


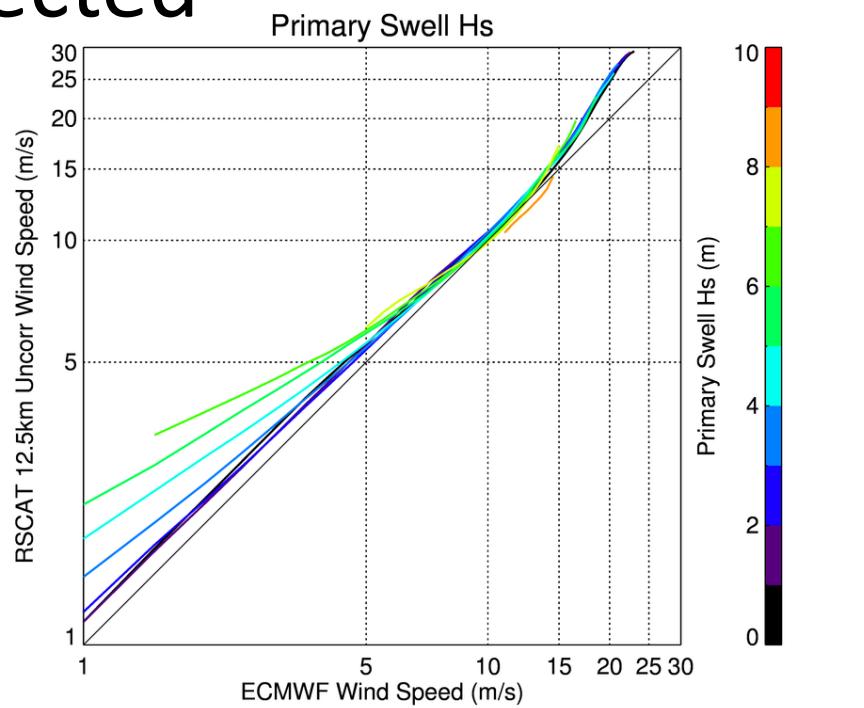
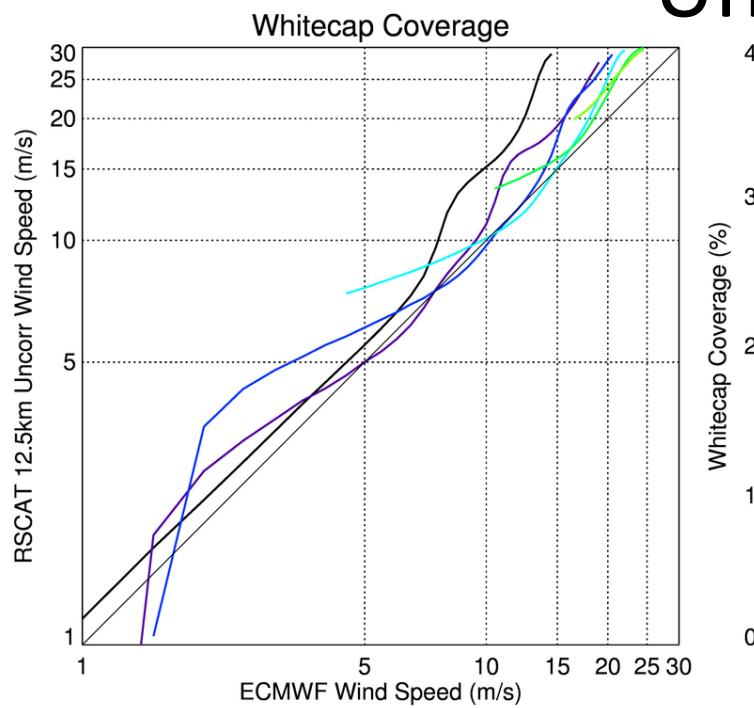
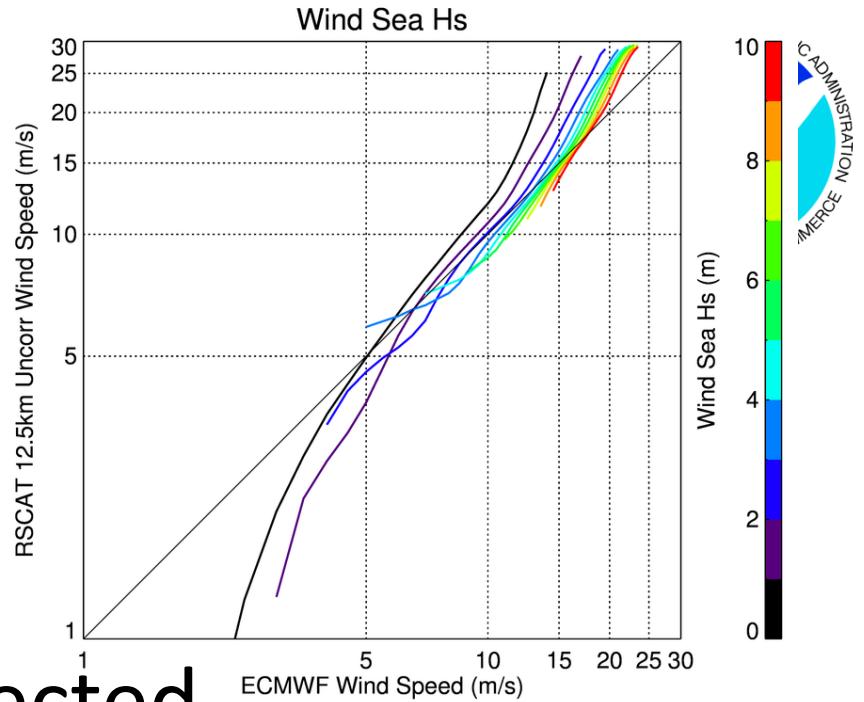
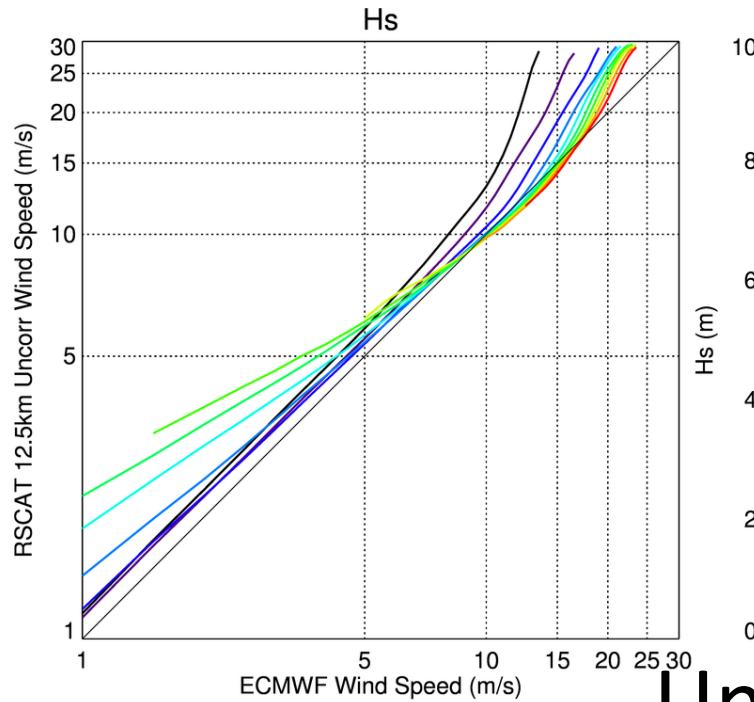


# RapidScat 12.5 km



# Corrected





# Uncorrected

C  
ADMINISTRATION  
MERGE



# ASCAT-B

