IOVWST 2025 Discussion of Goals from Yesterday

Input from Mark, Session Chairs, and the IOVWST organizing Committee







Suggested Action: Comparison data recommendation

- We continue to need comparison (meaning calibration) data
 - We'd like to continue to have data from the open ocean
 - And to be notified when there are
 - Changes in metadata
 - Changes in calibration
 - We need data in near coastal regions, for extremes, and for rare conditions.
 - Extreme winds and rain are still conditions for which we believe there is greater room for improvement, and higher impact for societal applications.
 - We recommend continued data collection associated with tropical cyclones
 - We recommend, if possible, correction and reprocessing of the SFMR data record
 - We recommend increased use of Doppler radar to obtain near surface wind profiles (winds and multiple heights near the surface)
 - We recommends continued work to improve adjustment of these winds to 10 m winds (Mark, Ralph, Zorana)
 - Absolute calibration (even if indirectly from sensor to sensor) (EUMETSAT)



Suggested Action: Comparison data recommendation

- We strongly recommend intercalibration of remotely sensed winds
 - Coastal winds from SAR, HF radars and scatterometers
 - Aircraft data would be welcome
 - Check for impacts of proximity to the coast and shallow water
 - Satellite to satellite calibration under as wide a range of parameter space as possible
- We recommend continued work and improvements of near-coastal products
 - Bryan, Giuseppe,
- We recommend collaborating across sensors to improve retrievals at multiple polarizations
 - Ad, Chris Jackson



Suggested Action: Surface Currents

- Summary of the situation:
 - In the oceanography community, there is a strong interest in surface currents
 - May oceanographers in this group are working on surface current modeling, with a wide variety of approaches
 - Luc Lenain's approach looks very interesting (in a good sense of this phrase)
 - SMODE provided invaluable data
 - However, the community is limited by a lack of open ocean surface truth
- What can we do to get more surface truth?
 - How useful are currents from high frequency radar data?
 - How useful are single vector component SAR data?



Suggested Action: Suggestions for better linking efforts on modeling processes with Remotely Sensed Data

- We've seen some exciting progress in modeling processes related to wind/wave/ocean coupling.
- We're seeing progress in remote sensing that might be informative regarding these processes
- Can we help each other move forward?



Suggested Action: Winds Validation

Statement:

- We can intercalibrate wind most remotely sensed wind to a truly remarkable degree of accuracy!
 - However, there are some sensors (or processed datasets) that are noticeably dissimilar to other data sets
 - CYGNSS due to calibration to neutral winds rather than Equivalent neutral winds.
 - CFOSat's scatterometer's dependence on wind speed
 - While these differences are very minor for many applications, we'd prefer consistence
 - Differences in spatial scale, noise and consequently variability are going to be important for the interpretation of extremes and sampling requirements of calibration for extremes
- How to do move forward with 'truth' for extremes?
 - IWRAP seems good, but there are sampling issues impacting 10m winds
 - How does sampling impact links between mean winds and 1-minute maximum winds?
 - Note: it shouldn't otherwise interpretation is impractical.



Suggested Action: How can surface wind data by more useful for Tropical Cyclone forecasts?

- I suspect that we are under utilizing the measurements.
- However, we also need better modeling of the extreme winds
- There seems to be progress on both these topics.
 - How can remotely sensed winds, and other data, help modelers?



Suggested Action #1: Put limits on how much stress (or U10EN or U10SE) depends on sea state

- There is a wide variety of parameterizations of how friction velocity and the drag coefficient depend on sea state.
 - Extreme differences in the function dependence on sea state (e.g., wave age and difference between wind and wave directions of propagation).
 - These are equivalent to stating that stress depends on sea state.
- Since satellites seem to respond to stress, this seems like a plausible means to test for dependencies of sea state on stress.
 - Provided that we can demonstrate that unaccounted for errors in scatterometer U10EN, U10SE, or stress are tiny relative to observed dependencies
 - It isn't clear we can make this statement at this time, but this seems like a good goal.
- How do we proceed?
 - CFOSAT Marco L. working on this
 - Systematic errors in retrievals
 - Ray update work based on feedback
 - Ad Examine if there is a systematic change in cone statistics (residuals)
 - Others?



Suggested Action: The links between winds, Marine Heat Waves, and Atmospheric Rivers

- These are high impact events for which surface wind data appears to be very useful.
 - Can we do a better job communicating the value of surface winds for these applications?

• Several of the mission updates point to data that could be used to further such studies.



Suggested Action: Reconsider metric for value of winds to NWP

- Are we using a reasonable metric for the impact of winds on NWP
 - It appears to be 'What gives the greatest improvement?'
- Is this metric largely focused on synoptic scales and 'good' weather conditions?
 - The result is then what is the smoothest good wind, which means a larger spatial scale average of well calibrated winds.
 - Would it be more reasonable to focus on high impact weather?



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