



University of
Leicester



Earth Observation Science

GEO/CEOS Cal/Val Harmonisation Workshop, Gaithersburg Md, May 6-8 2008

SST Validation, a possible Case Study for Harmonisation?

David Llewellyn-Jones

Space Research Centre

Department of Physics and Astronomy

University of Leicester, UK



Calibration & Validation - the SST Example

- **Generic Considerations**
- **SST Validation Needs**
- **The Coordination of SST Space Data**
- **A Way Forward for GEO/CEOS?**



University of
Leicester



Some Generic Principles

Level 1 observables need to use calibrated sensors

- The Calibration procedures need to be:-
 - transferable
 - Repeatable
 - Traceable to recognised standards
 - Documented

Level 2 Observations need to be validated

- by *in situ* measurements, where possible
- Either directly
- or by consistency other measurements
- *In situ* measuring procedures should follow agreed protocols



University of
Leicester



Department for Environment
Food and Rural Affairs

Specific SST Validation Needs

- SST designated by GCOS as an Essential Climate Variable (ECV)
- SST observations now increasingly being used for Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP)
- This places high demands on accuracy ($\sim 0.2^{\circ}\text{C}$ or better), but also on coverage, consistency and long-term stability.
- This is problematical when data are collected on a mission-by-mission basis



University of
Leicester



The Coordination of SST Space Data

- Currently, there are 11+ sensors generating usable SST products
 - 2 AVHRRs (NOAA, EUMETSAT)
 - 1 AATSR (ESA)
 - 2 MODIS (NASA)
 - 4 Geostationary:- GOES E,W; METEOSAT, NT-SAT: (NOAA, EUMETSAT, Japan)
 - 2 Microwave:- TMI, AMSR-E (NASA, Japan)
- **These sensors have different but complementary qualities**, concerning accuracy, coverage, temporal sampling, cloud penetration etc



University of
Leicester





**The days of the
‘Shoot-out’ are over!!**

The GODAE/GHRSSST Pilot Project

GODAE = Global Ocean Data Assimilation Experiment

GHRSSST-PP = GODAE High-Resolution SST Pilot Project

- **International Consortium of providers, intermediaries and operational users**
- **Pilot Project - Funded by NASA, ESA, NOAA plus some contributions by others**
- **Long term funding still under negotiation**



**University of
Leicester**



What GHRSSST achieves

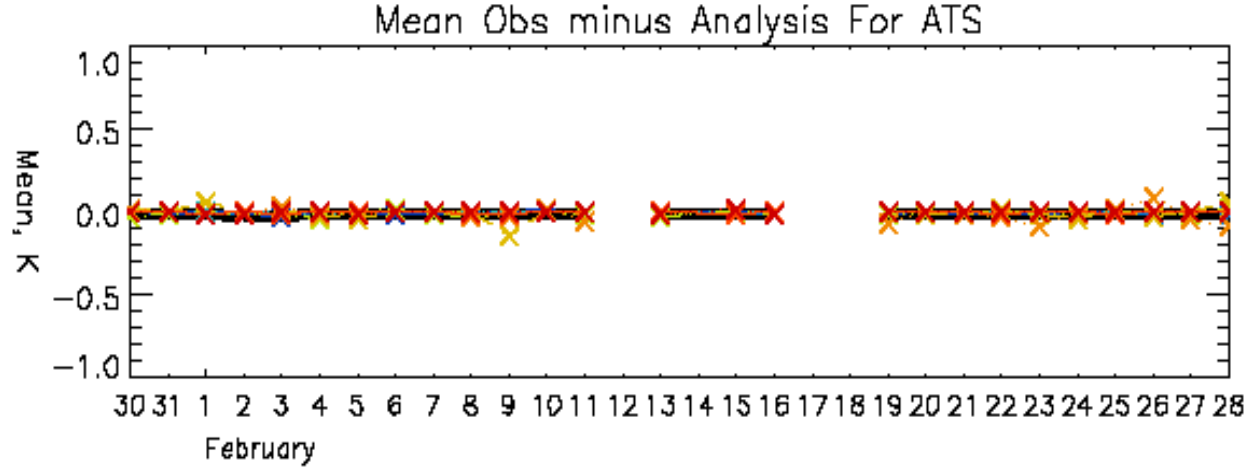
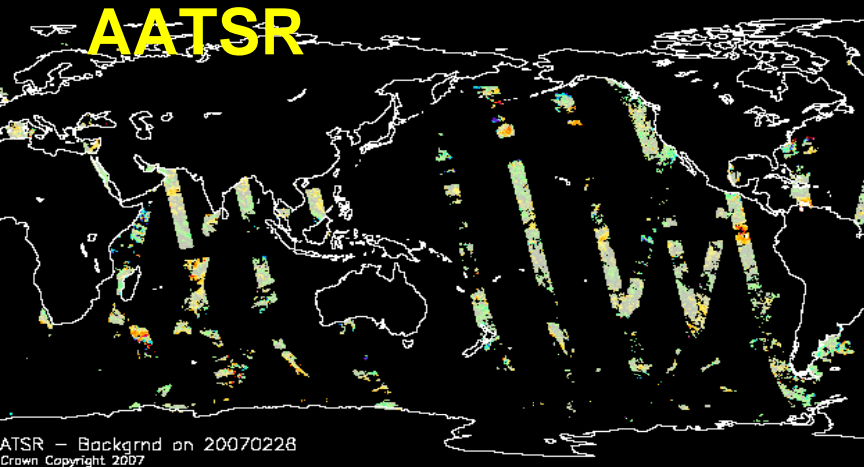
- **Delivers multiple SST fields to operational users**
 - in unified format (L2p – based on NETCDF)
 - and timely manner
- **Sensor-specific Error Statistics (SSES) provided with all SST values, within the K2p product content**
- **For the end-users, this facilitates co-registration, data-merging and inter-changeability**
- **Example: UK Met Office's OSTIA**



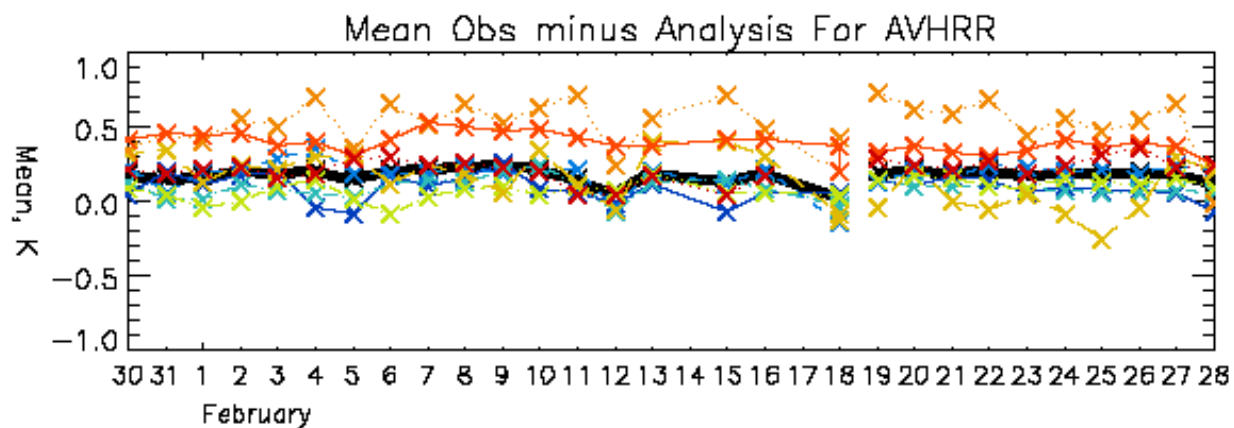
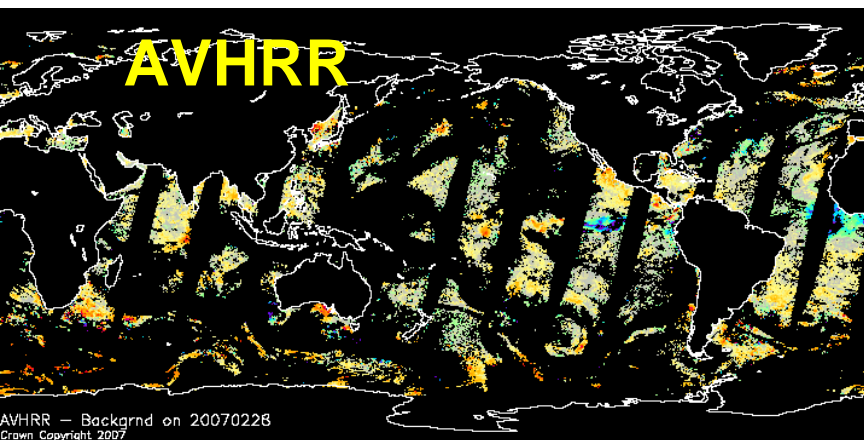
University of
Leicester



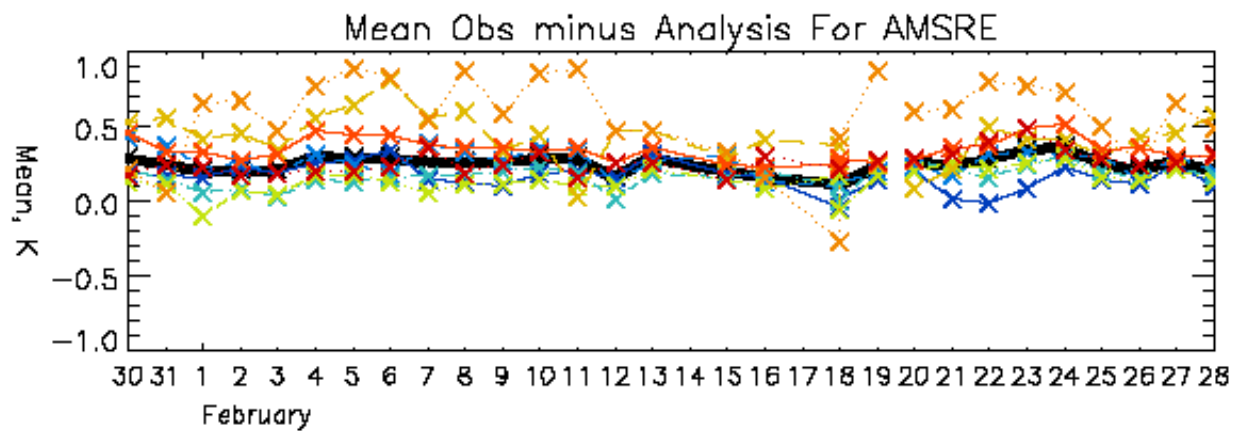
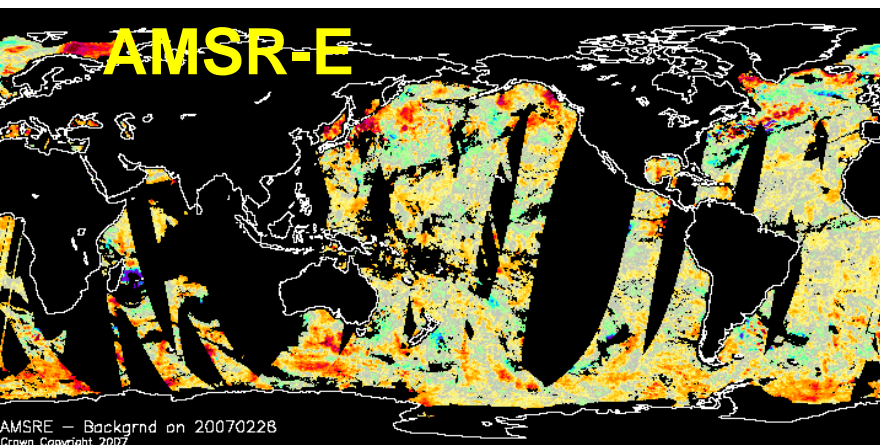
AATSR



AVHRR



AMSRE



Implications for Cal/Val Programmes

- **Emphasis now on product rather than sensor**
- **Operational and climate users need continuity and consistency of performance**
- **Hence, continuity and consistency of validation**
- **How might this be achieved?**



University of
Leicester



Validation of SST - the AATSR example

Three levels:

- 1) Basic monitoring and checking against Global Buoy network – to check for gross errors and drift etc
- 2) Higher-accuracy autonomous sensors on ships of opportunity
- 3) High-precision special campaigns

Measurement protocol in AATSR Validation plan



University of
Leicester



CEOS Radiometer Inter-comparison *Miami 2001*

SISTeR

ISAR

A-MAERI

DAR011

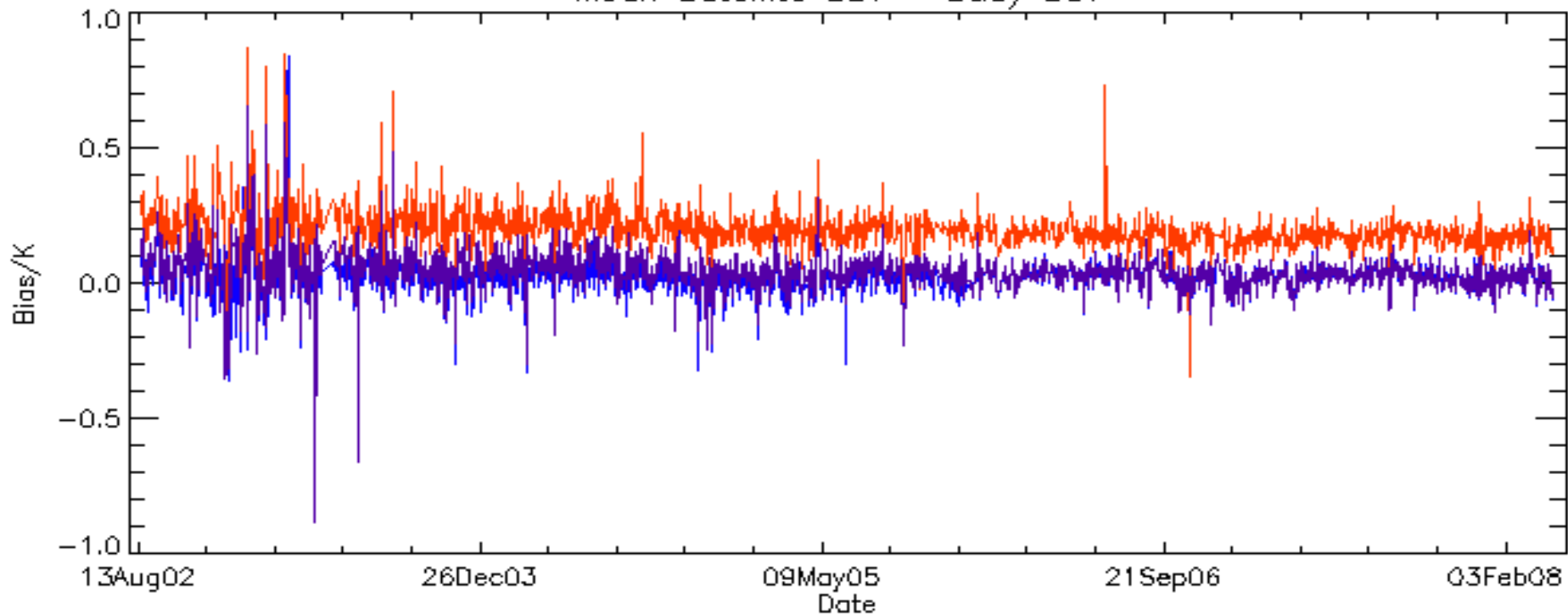
**An essential element
of the AATSR Validation Programme!!**



Long-term Stability of AATSR

AATSR: All Data

Mean Satellite SST – Buoy SST



ESA operational dual-view skin SST
UL derived Dec 2005 Case C coefficients
Met Office derived Bulk SST



University of
Leicester



Buoy (Bulk) versus AATSR_{skin} & AATR_{Bulk}

Match-ups	AATSR Skin				AATSR Bulk			
	N	Bias	St. Dev	% ±0 .3	N	Bias	St. Dev.	% ±0 .3
Day D2 PL	65028	-0.02	0.33	N/A	59498	+0.14	0.33	65.17
Night D2 PL	70074	-0.10	0.33	N/A	64641	+0.05	0.32	69.32
Night D3 PL	70117	+0.04	0.26	N/A	64674	+0.20	0.25	66.94
Day D2 UC	65020	+0.08	0.33	N/A	59489	+0.23	0.33	56.02
Night D2 UC	70088	-0.01	0.33	N/A	64652	+0.14	0.32	63.89
Night D3 UC	70118	0.00	0.26	N/A	64668	+0.15	0.24	72.64

PL: Pre-launch SST coefficients; UC: December 2005 Case C coefficients

Match-up data from Met Office



University of
Leicester



Validation of multi-sensor products

- **An operational data product requires an operational validation programme**
- **Need for maintained “validation networks”**
- **Project specific funding can be unsatisfactory if multi-sensor data are used**



University of
Leicester



Summary so far

- **SST from Space is now treated as a multi-sensor product, exploiting complementary qualities of sensors**
- **Climate and operational applications require Consistency in conduct and coverage of validation activities**
- **AATSR provides an example of a validation programme that could be applied to other parameters**



University of
Leicester



What is needed for SST?

- **Continue Buoy network**
 - Major enhancements not likely
- **Enlargement of autonomous radiometer coverage –**
 - set up an ‘Autonomous Radiometer Network’ (ARN)
 - To be operated according to agreed protocols
- **High-precision campaigns continue on *ad hoc* basis?**
- **Funding Issue is key**
 - Some Project-specific verification activities, provider-funded
 - Networks need a different funding approach, perhaps user-driven



University of
Leicester



Generic Considerations

- **GHRSSST is an example to be noted and, hopefully, followed by other satellite-observed ECV's**
- **For each parameter, there needs to be a network of 'sites', e.g. the ARN, maintained to agreed standards**



University of
Leicester





ach

**Top-down?
or Bottom-up?**

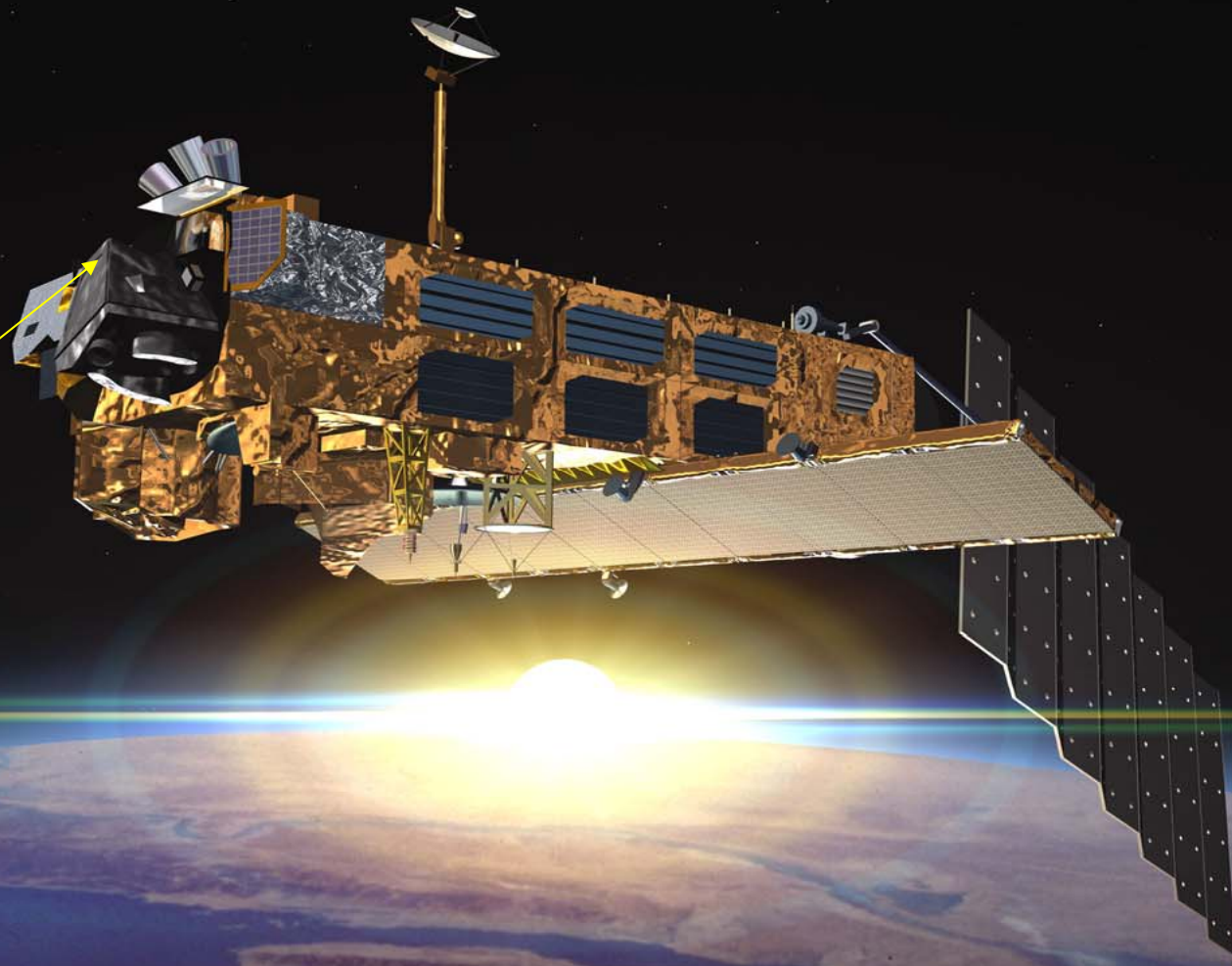


University of
Leicester



EENVISAT

*Europe's
largest
satellite*



AATSR



, launched March 2002

**Sun-synchronous orbit, 1030 local time
daylight descending**