

Altimeter and sampling of extremes

DE CARLO Marine

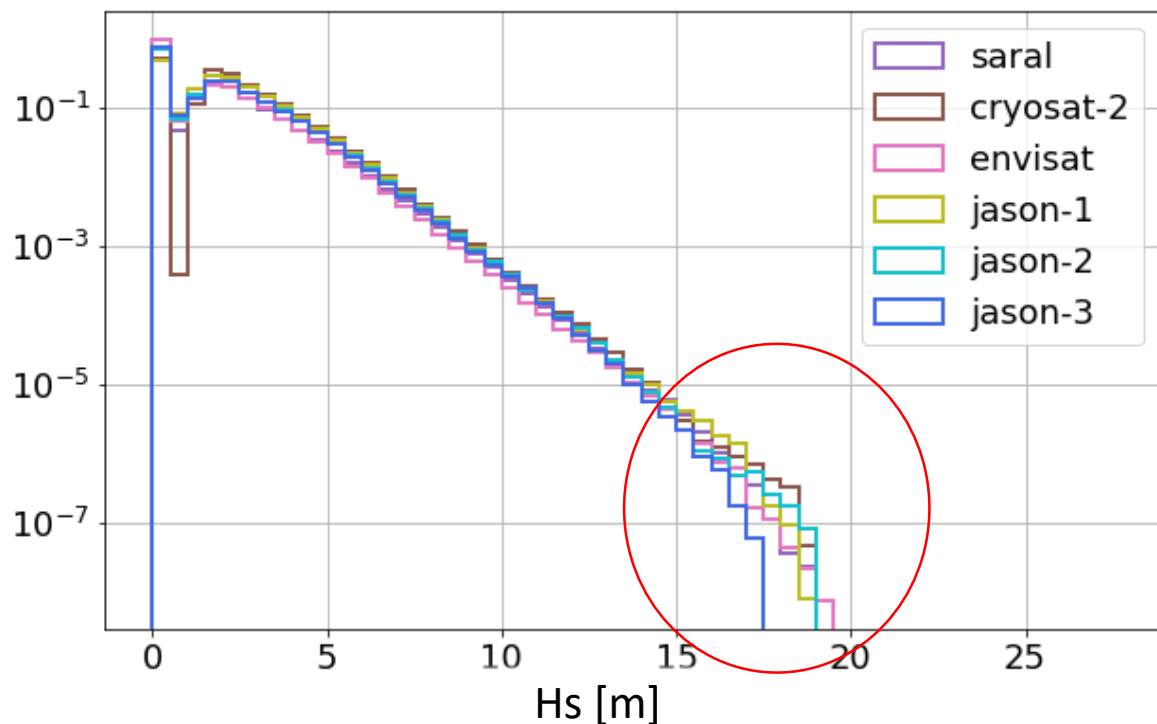
CNES Post Doctoral Researcher

LOPS, Brest
with Fabrice ARDHUIN



MAXSS Workshop – April 4th 2023

Context – studying extremes



- Distributions of SWH detected by altimeter (from CCI v2, *Dodet et al 2020*)
- Tail of the distribution is highly variable + sensitive to outliers

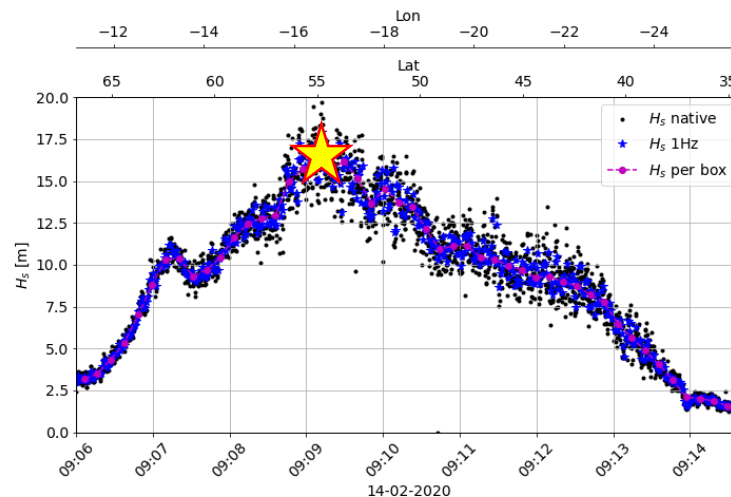
- ⇒ Which is the physical part?
- ⇒ Are the statistics reliable?
- ⇒ Addressing sampling issue

Methodology

Here: **'Hs event' point of view** vs all measurements

CCI SeaState database (looking at altimeters only) :

- Look at local maxima of H_s along the satellite tracks
- + flag to avoid coastal or sea ice effects
- Select only for H_s max > 10 m (20,886 values)



Methodology

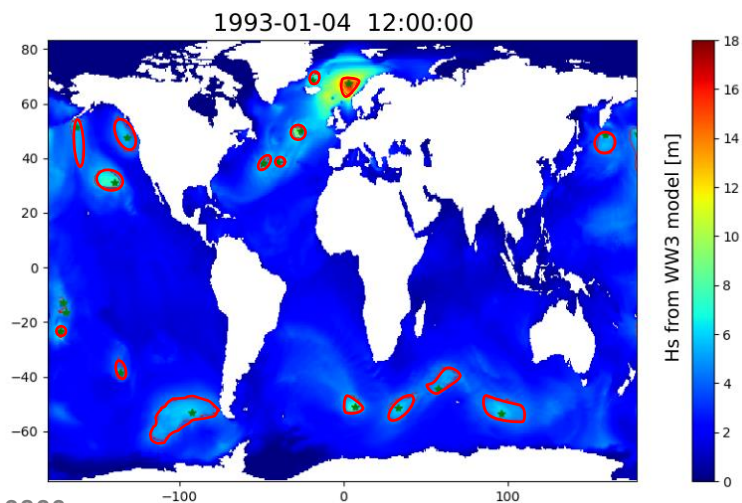
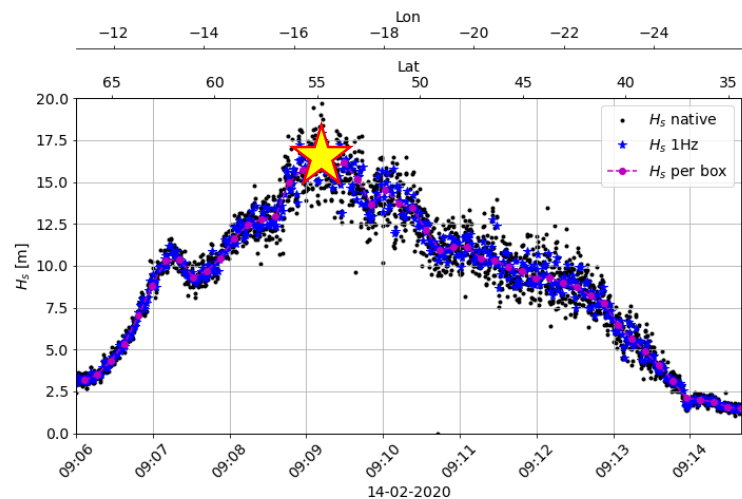
Here: **'Hs event' point of view** vs all measurements

CCI SeaState database (looking at altimeters only) :

- Look at local maxima of H_s along the satellite tracks
- + flag to avoid coastal or sea ice effects
- Select only for H_s max > 10 m (20,886 values)

WW3 wave model (Hindcast database, Alday et al 2021):

- Detection of zones of high H_s + tracking
- (adapted from eddy tracking algorithm)
- Select 'Hs storm' if $\max(H_s) > 10$ m (13,840 tracks)



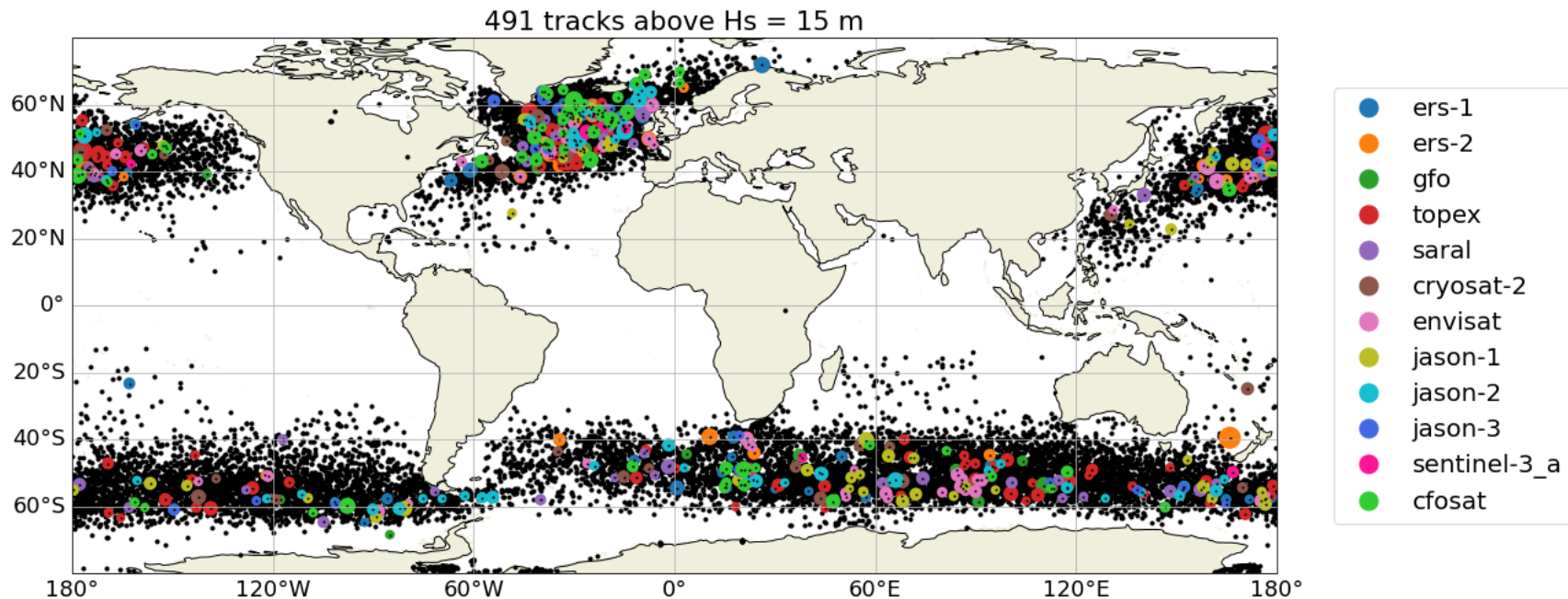
Results - CCI SeaState



- Latest version (v3)
- + v1 for satellites not in v3 (or bad : e.g. saral)
- 20,886 values

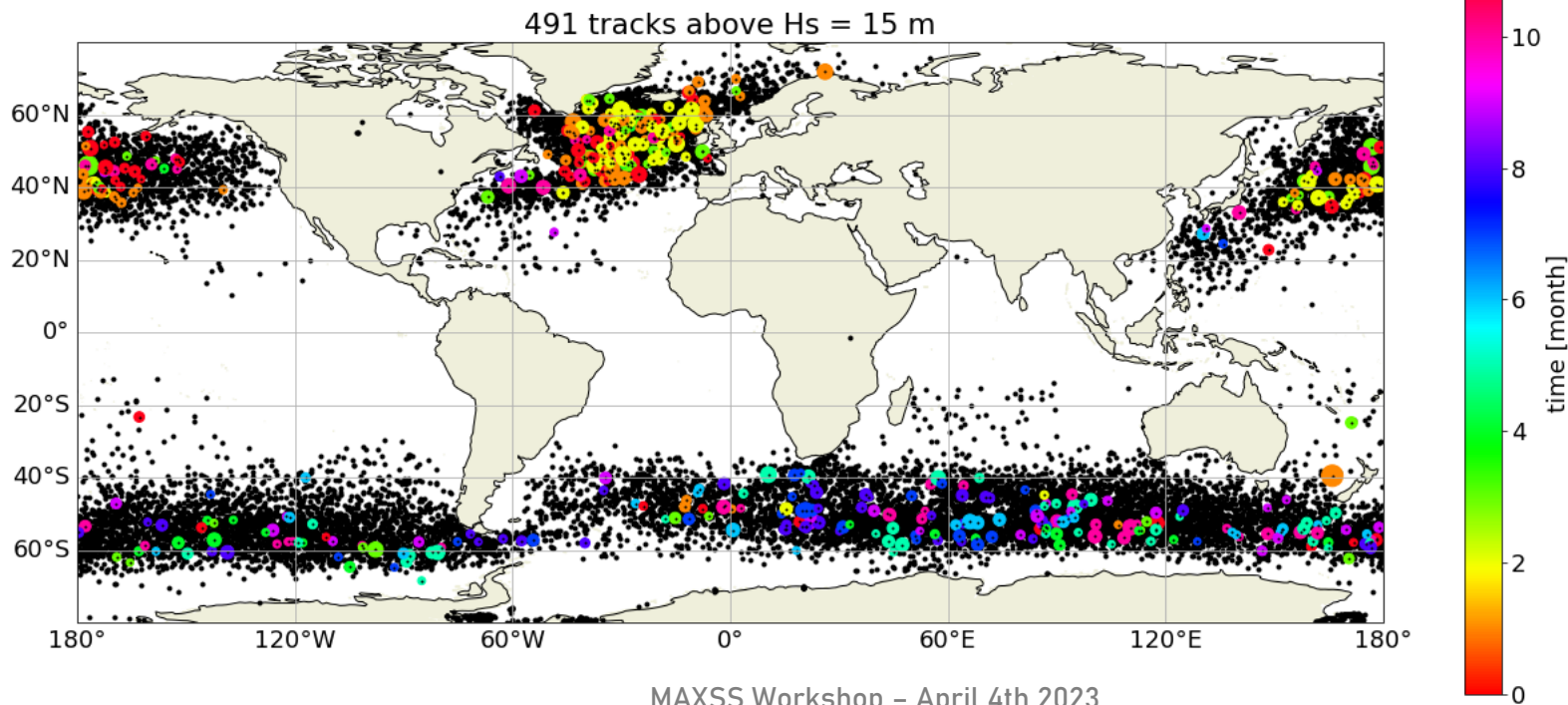
Results - CCI SeaState

- Local maxima in satellite tracks (1991 - 2020)
- Black dots Hs > 10 m
- Colored Hs > 15m : color = satellite



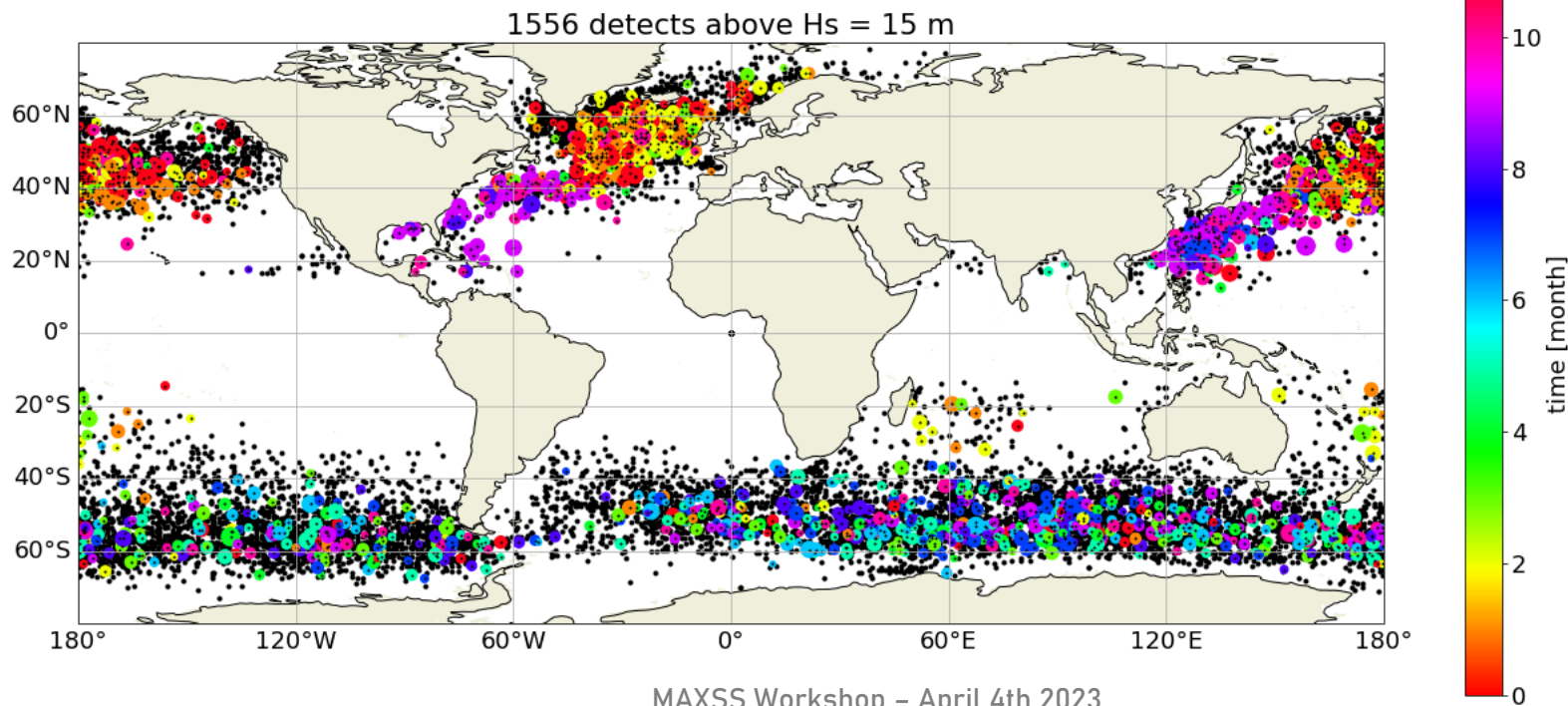
Results - CCI SeaState

- Local maxima in satellite tracks (1991 - 2020)
- Black dots $H_s > 10$ m
- Colored $H_s > 15$ m : color = month of measurement



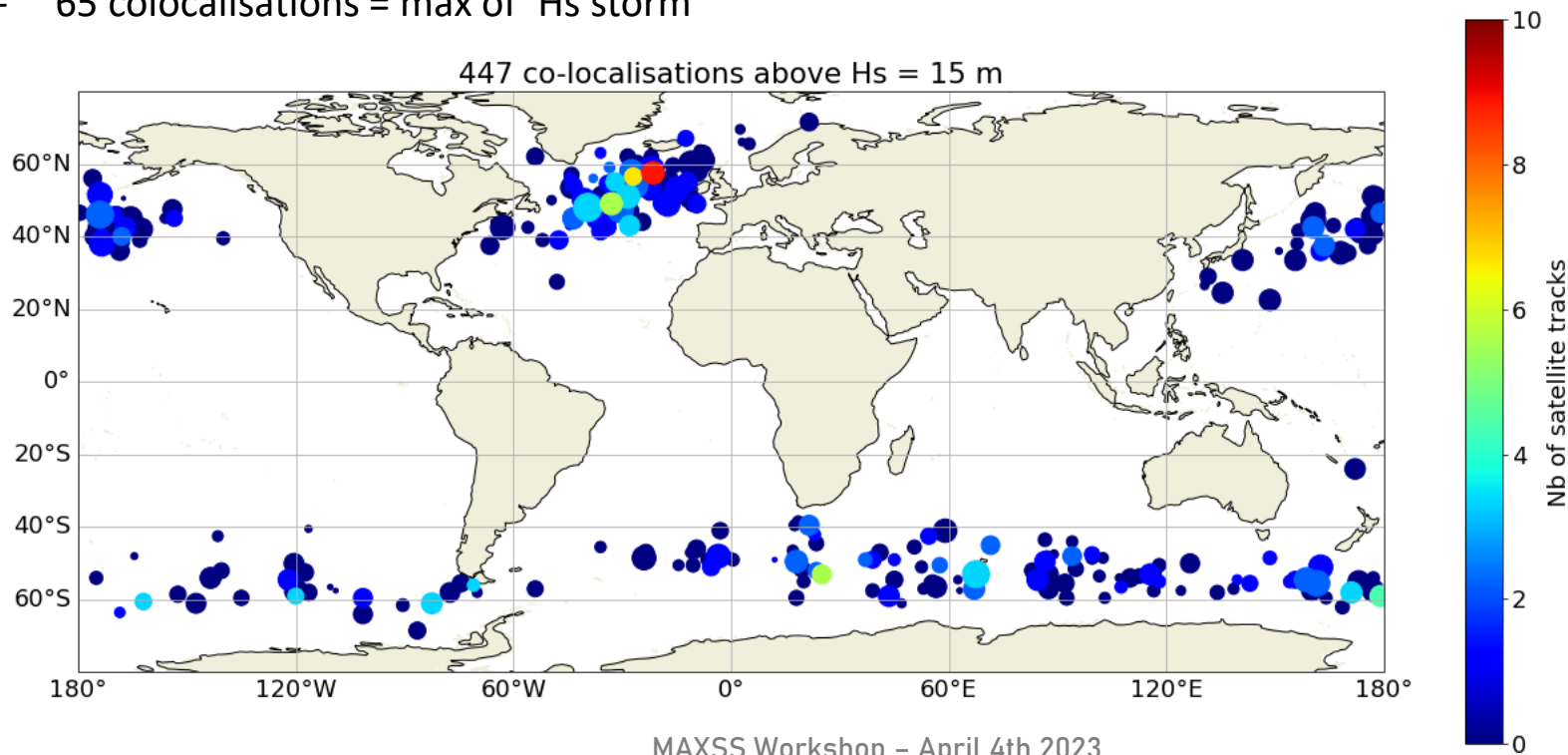
Results - Model

- Select 'Hs storm' if $Hs_{max} > \text{threshold}$
- Black dots $Hs > 10$ m
- Colored $Hs > 15$ m : color = month of measurement

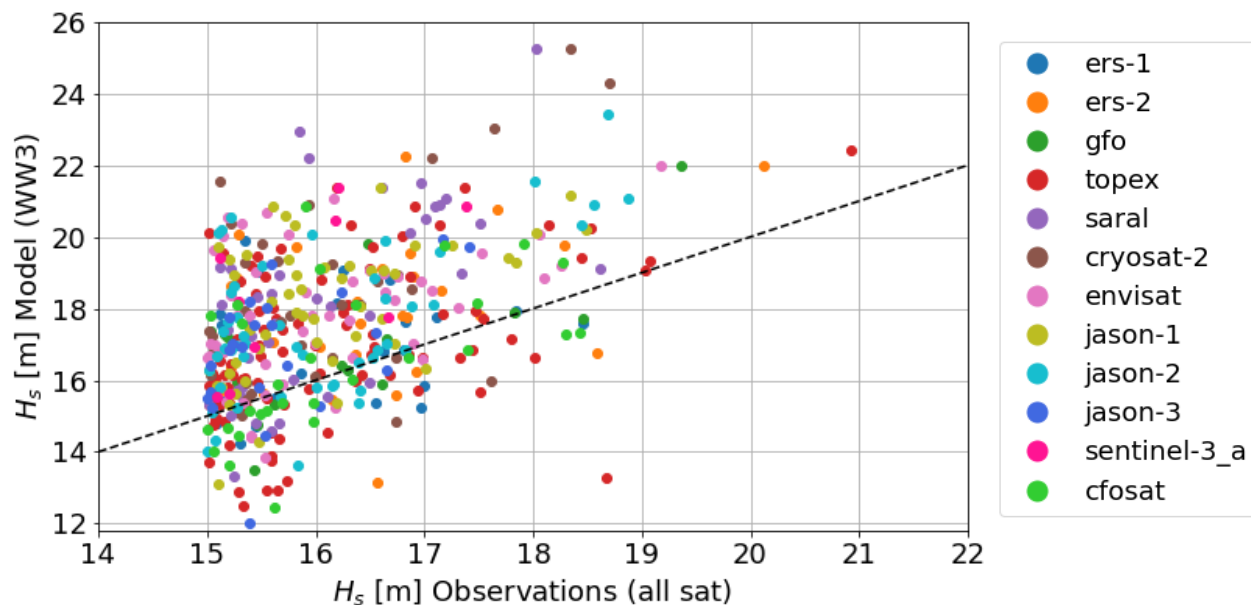


Results - Colocalisations

- 447 Colocalisations between satellite maxima and model 'Hs storms'
- Mean distance between obs. and model = 172 km
- 65 colocalisations = max of 'Hs storm'

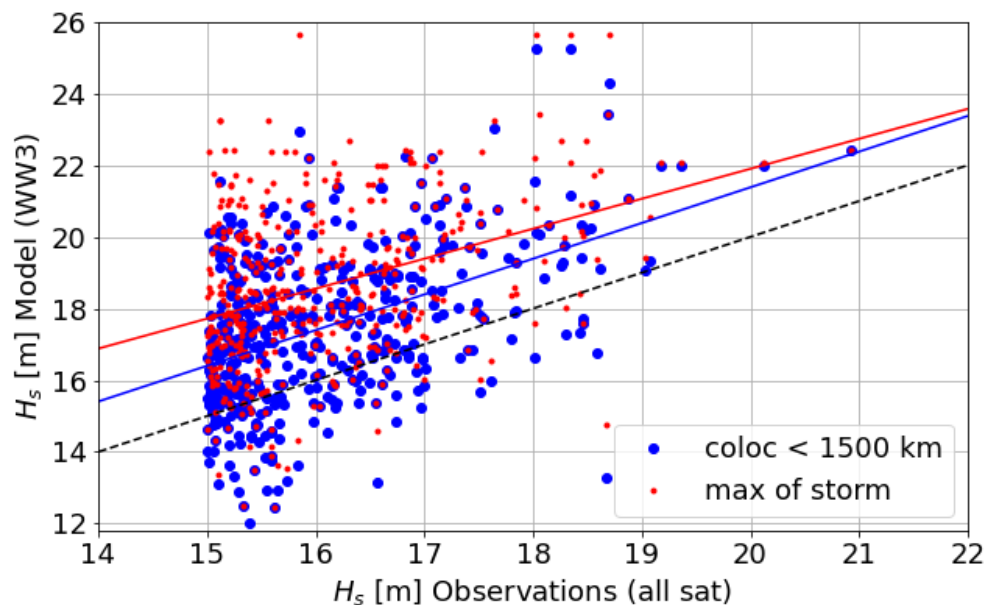


Results - Colocalisations



- H_s observed vs model :
model > obs

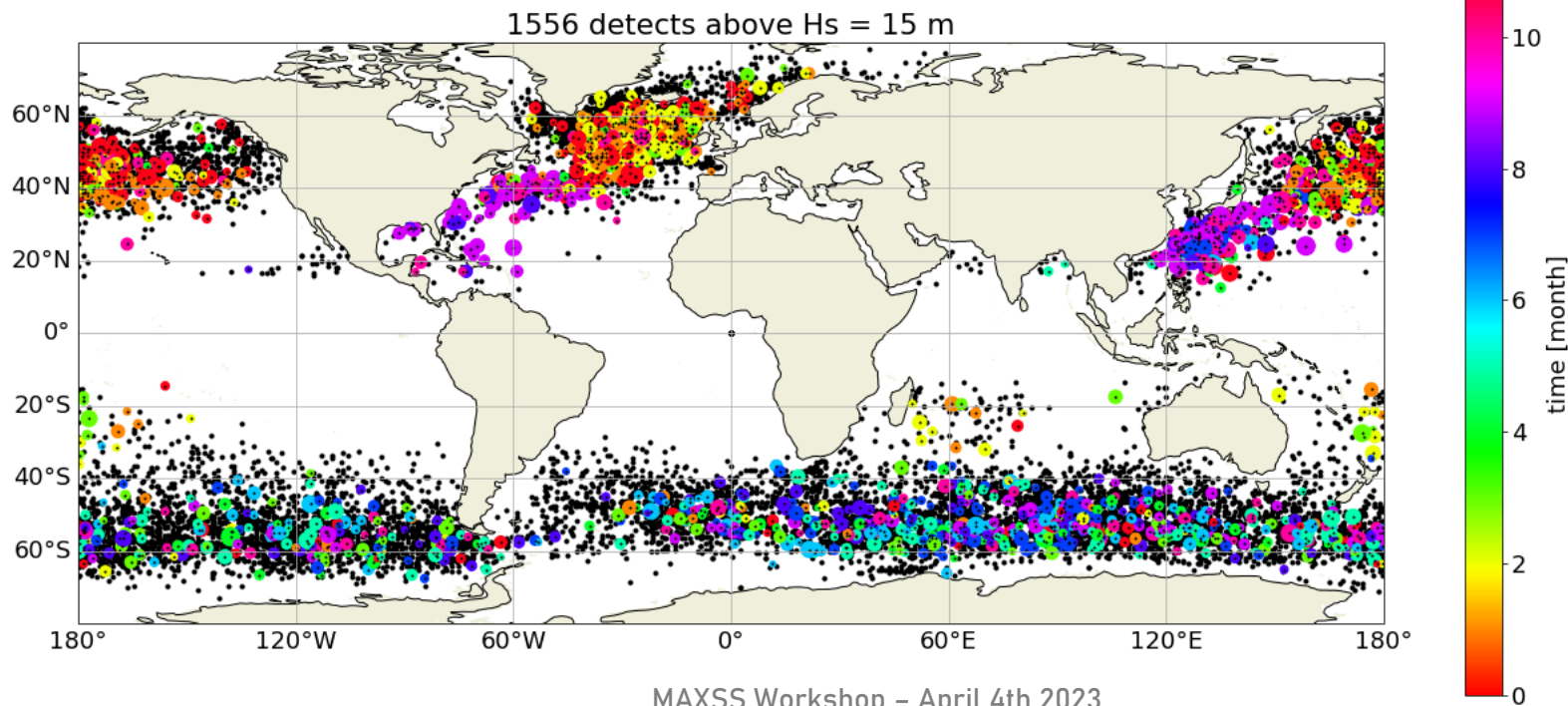
Results - Colocalisations



- H_s observed vs model : model > obs (known issue of the parameterization due to excessive 'wind boost')
 \Rightarrow offset = 1,6 m
- In red : value max for 'Hs storm' = even when colocalisation max(H_s) may not be seen

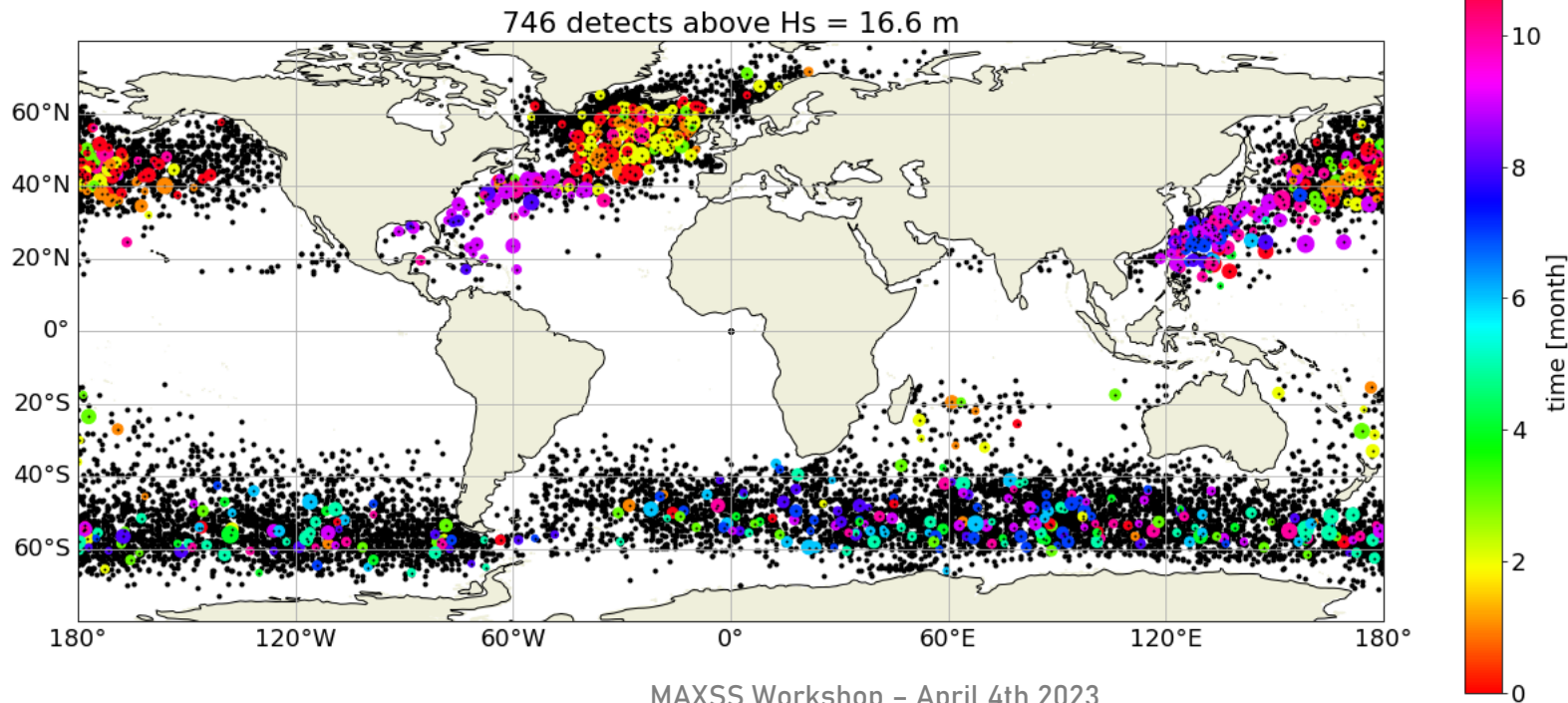
Results - Model

- Select 'Hs storm' if $Hs_{max} > \text{threshold}$
- Black dots $Hs > 10$ m
- Colored $Hs > 15$ m : color = month of measurement

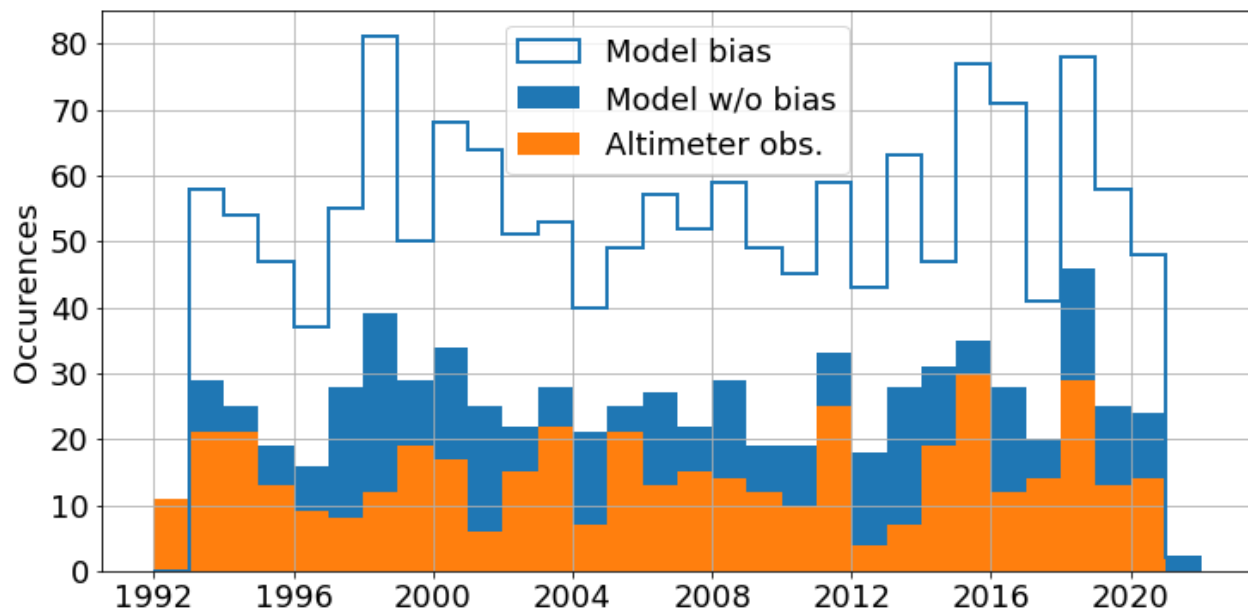


Results - Model

- Select 'Hs storm' if $Hs_{max} > \text{threshold}$
- Black dots $Hs > 10 \text{ m}$
- Colored $Hs > 15 + 1,6 \text{ m}$: color = month of measurement




Results - Comparisons



- Number of storms seen/predicted by year.
- With Hs shift for the model:
~ 25 storms with Hs > 15m by year
- With the CCI SeaState (altimeters only): ~ half those storms are detected
- Merely 16 storms have been sampled 3+ times.

Work in progress ...

- First results of the study
- To Do :
 - Include v4 CCI SeaState when available
 - Investigate sampling vs number of altimeters
 - Look at other sources of data (such as SAR, seismic data)

A wide-angle photograph taken from the International Space Station (ISS) looking down at Earth. The image shows a vast expanse of the planet's surface, covered in a dense layer of white clouds. The blue of the oceans is visible between the cloud-covered landmasses. In the upper right corner, a portion of the ISS's robotic arm and other structural elements are visible, extending into the blackness of space. The curvature of the Earth is clearly visible at the top of the frame.

Thank you
for your attention