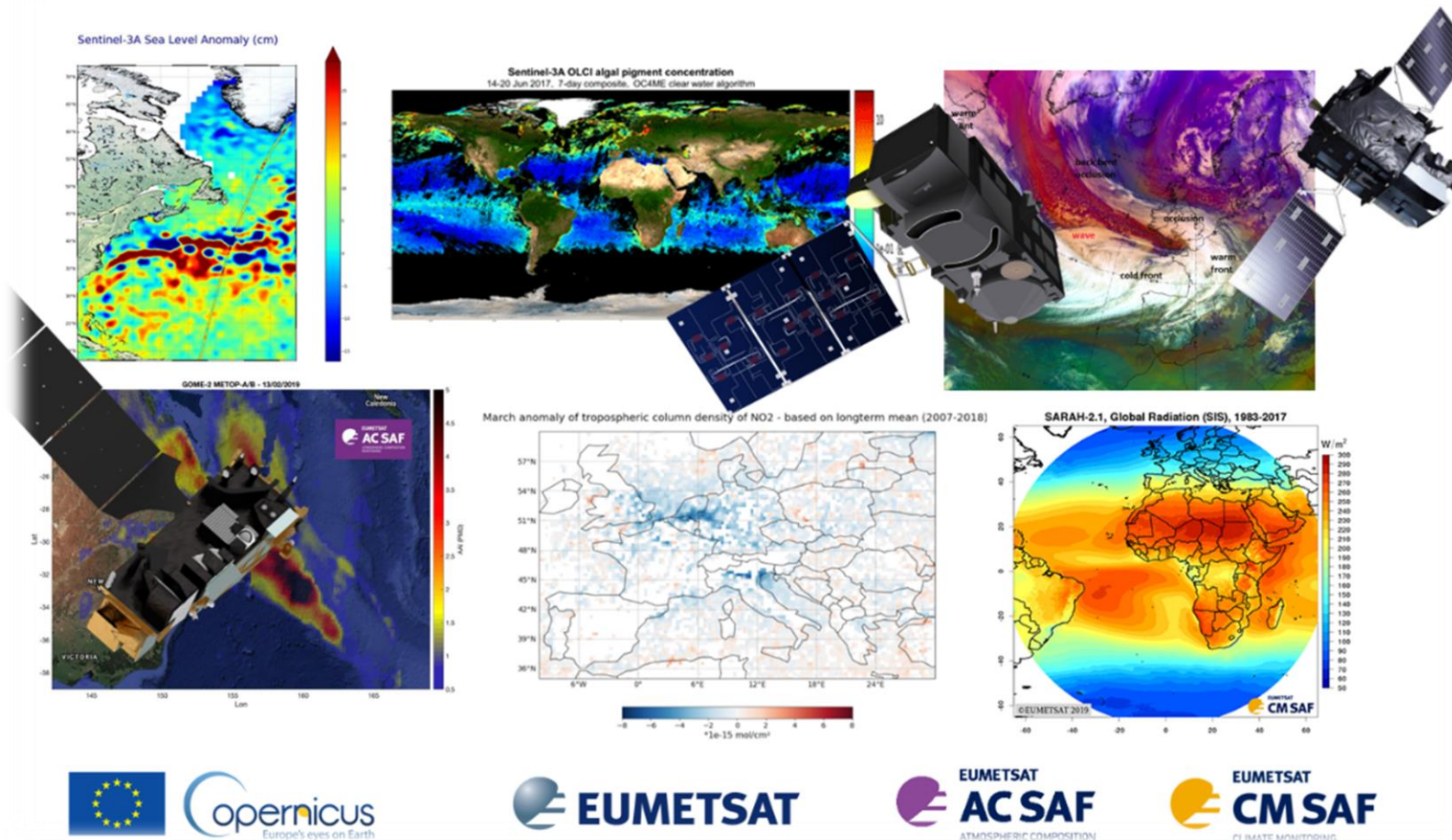


Welcome to the first short online course in the series

The session will begin at 12 UTC



If you have technical issues, please send a message in the chat box to **Support**.
For **Q&A**: go to Slido.com – event code: **#EUMSC1**

How high is the sea? A discovery of altimetry data



with Vinca Rosmorduc and Oliver Clements



Moderator: Federico Fierli





EUMETSAT

Welcome to EUMETSAT short courses !

- Intergovernmental organization since 1986 – Darmstadt - Germany
- Supply weather, ocean, environment and climate-related satellite data
24H 356D
- Users – Weather Services of Member States in Europe, and many other
worldwide
- > 600 staff from all Europe with diverse competences



EUMETSAT current programs

- METOP (trident)
- Meteosat
- Jason
- Sentinel3

New programs !

- Meteosat III Gen
- Polar II Gen
- Monitor CO2
- Sentinel 6,5,4



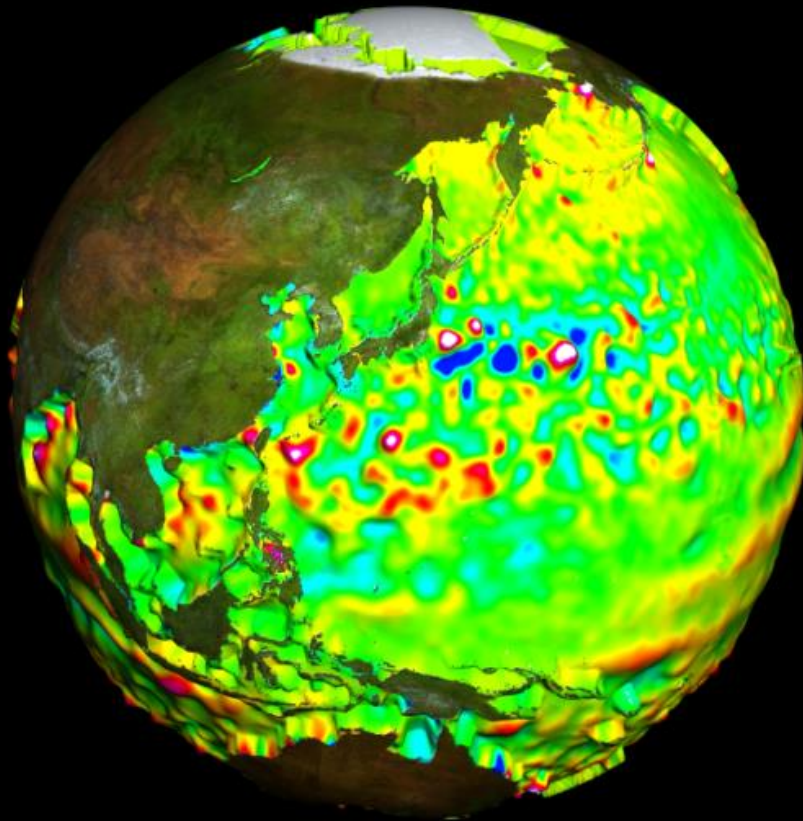
Make data available at best

- Gather (and satisfy) needs
- Grant data access
- Help and support Users
- Training (also on-line)
- Explore applications
- Communicate - outreach

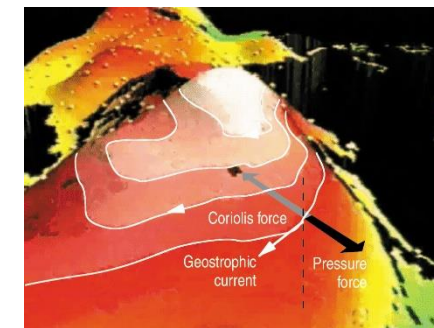
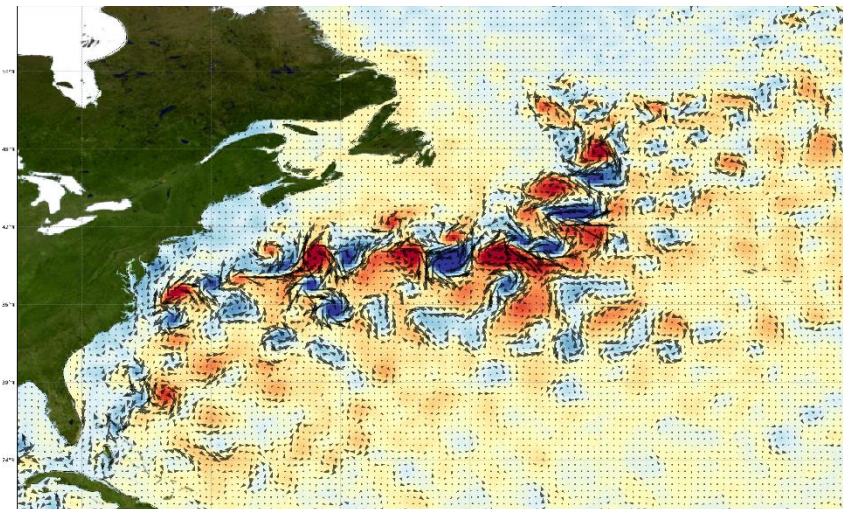
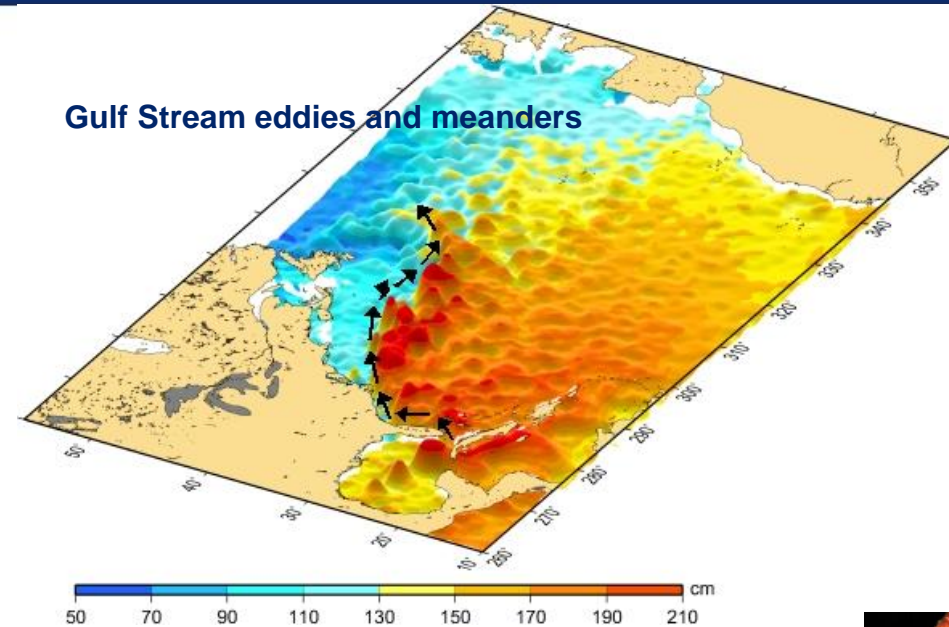


What can sea heights show? Eddies, gyres and meanders – variability in the ocean

Eddies (turbulence) in a major current (Kuroshio)



Gulf Stream eddies and meanders

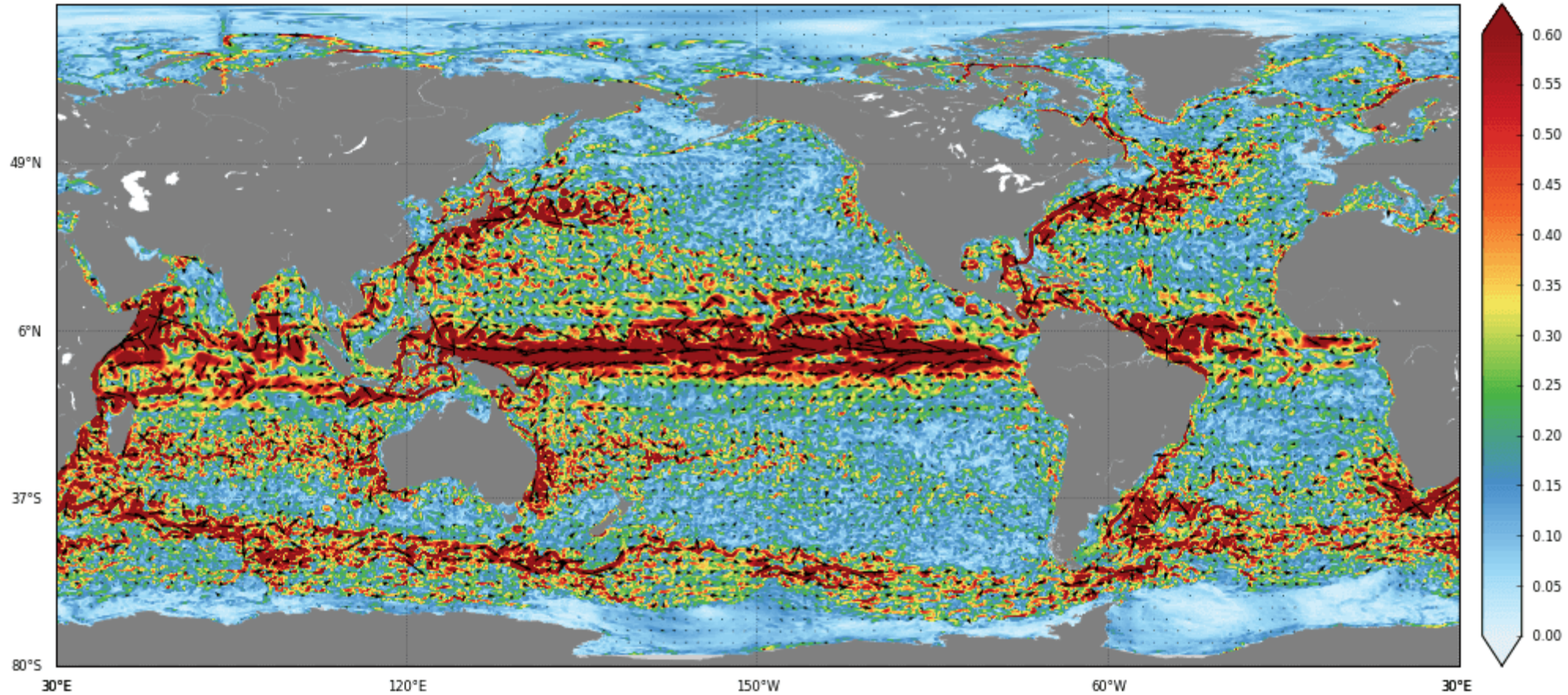


Gulf Stream eddies and associated currents

Forecasting the ocean (currents)



Daily Global Physical Bulletin 1/12° (PSY4QV3R1)
Date: 2020-09-19 (9-day forecast)
Global



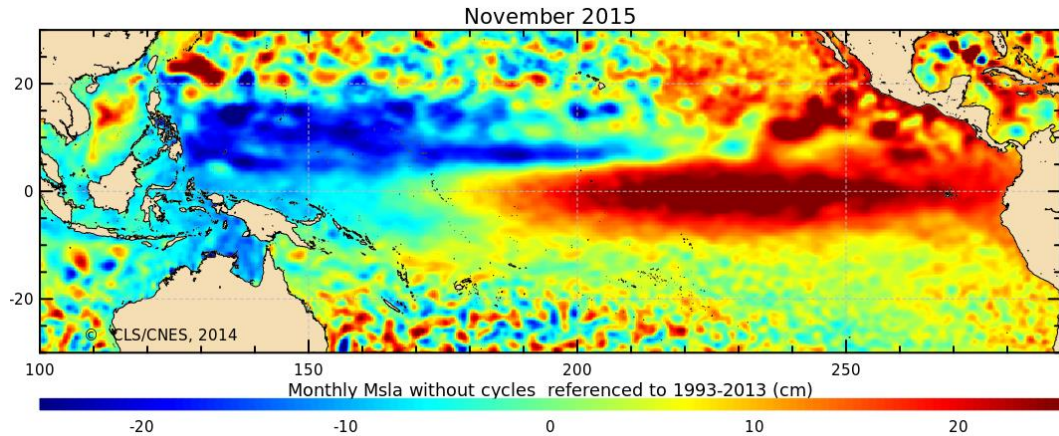
Depth (m) : 0
Time : 2020-09-10

Current (m/s)

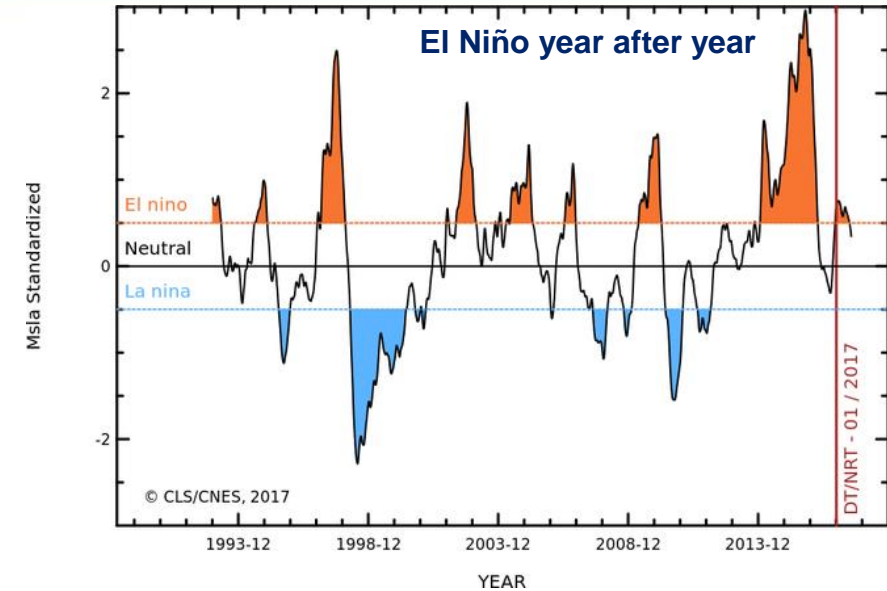
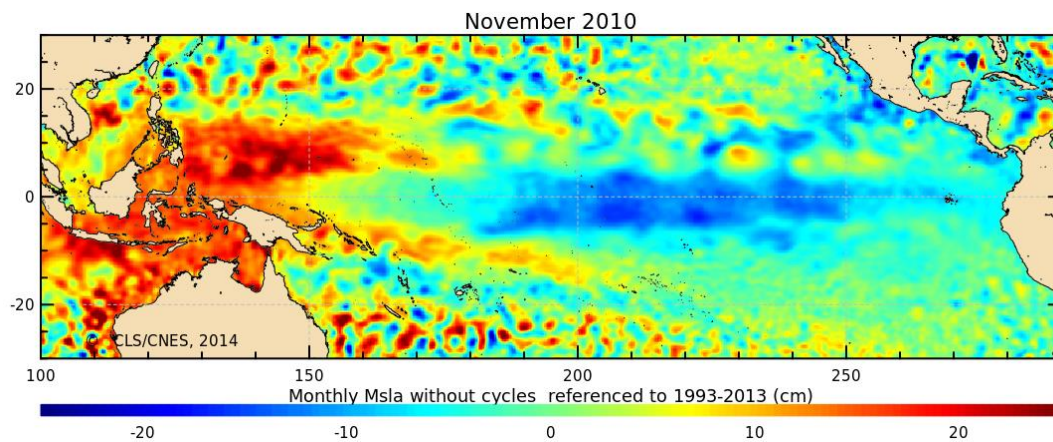
Max: 3.03
Min: 0.00
Average: 0.19

What can sea heights show? Large-scale ocean – atmosphere coupled phenomena

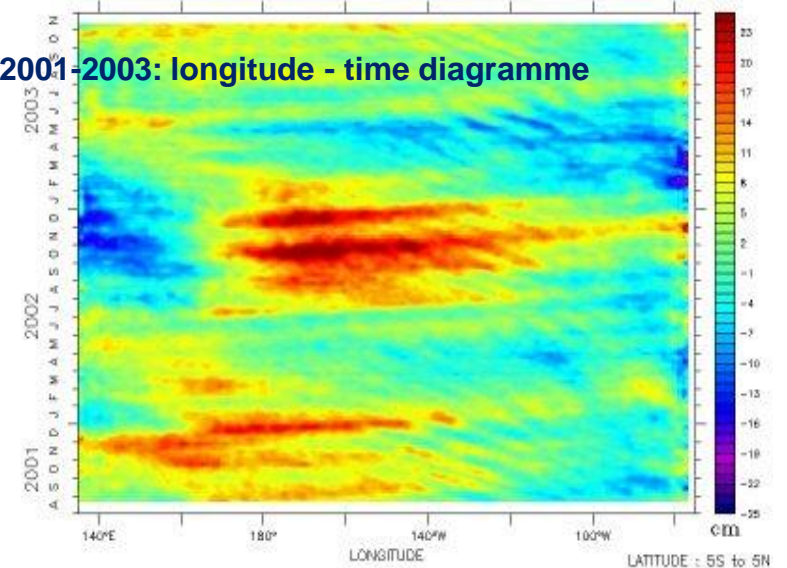
El Niño



La Niña



El Niño 2001-2003: longitude - time diagramme

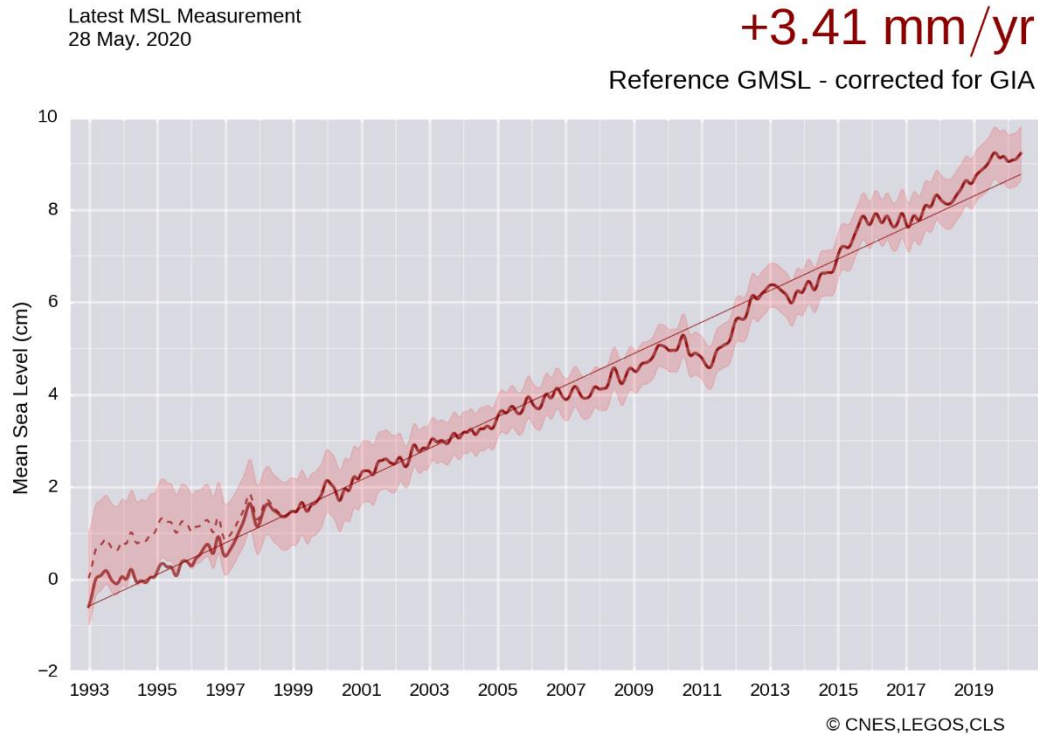


→ forecast

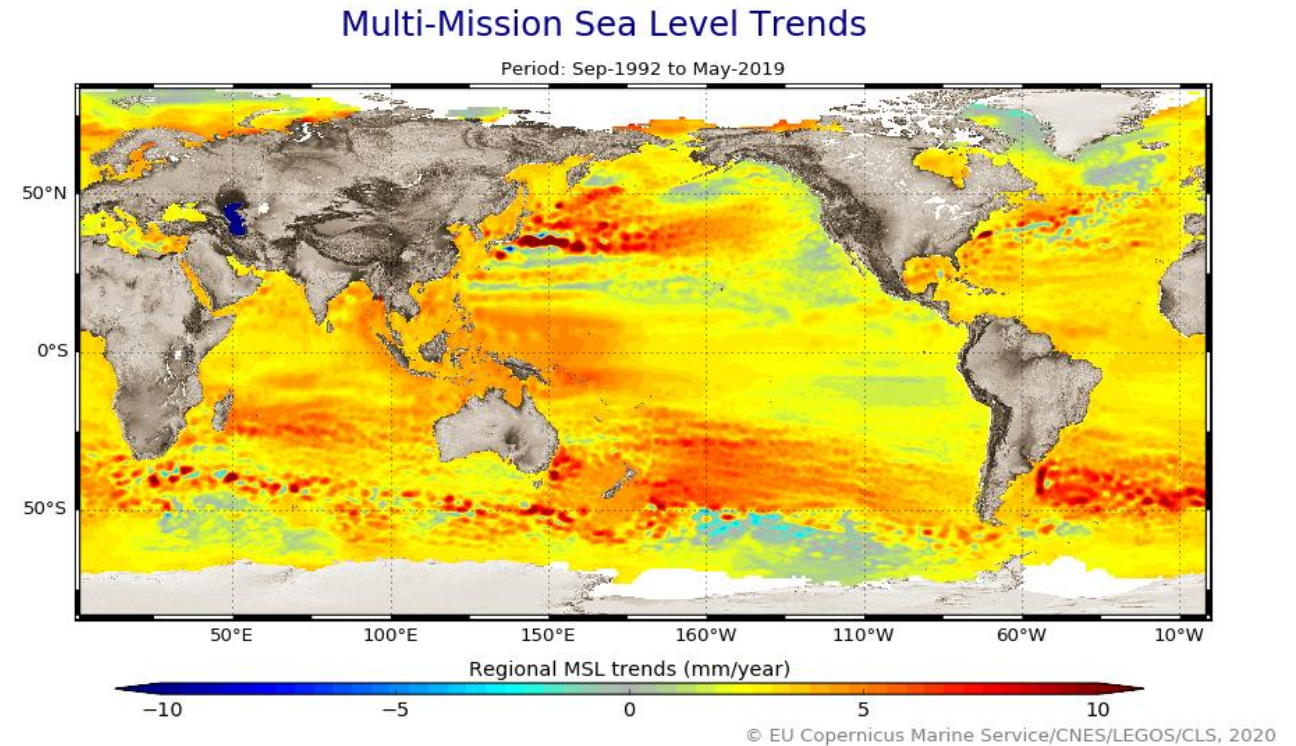
Q&A: go to Slido.com – event code: #EUMSC1

What can sea heights show? Long-term global-averaged variations

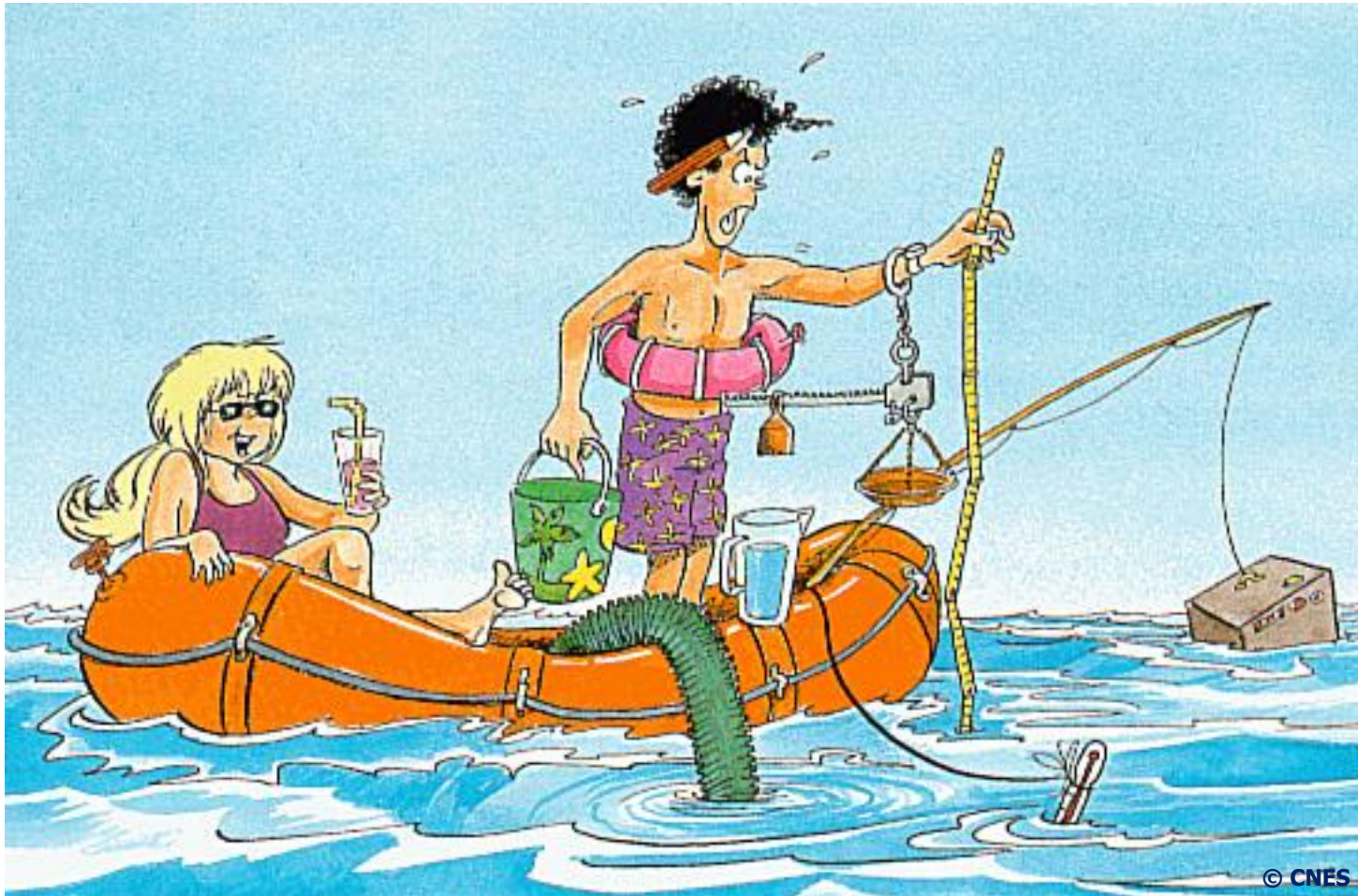
Global Mean Sea Level



& its geographical variations



- How would you measure sea height?



1- go at sea & launch a rope?

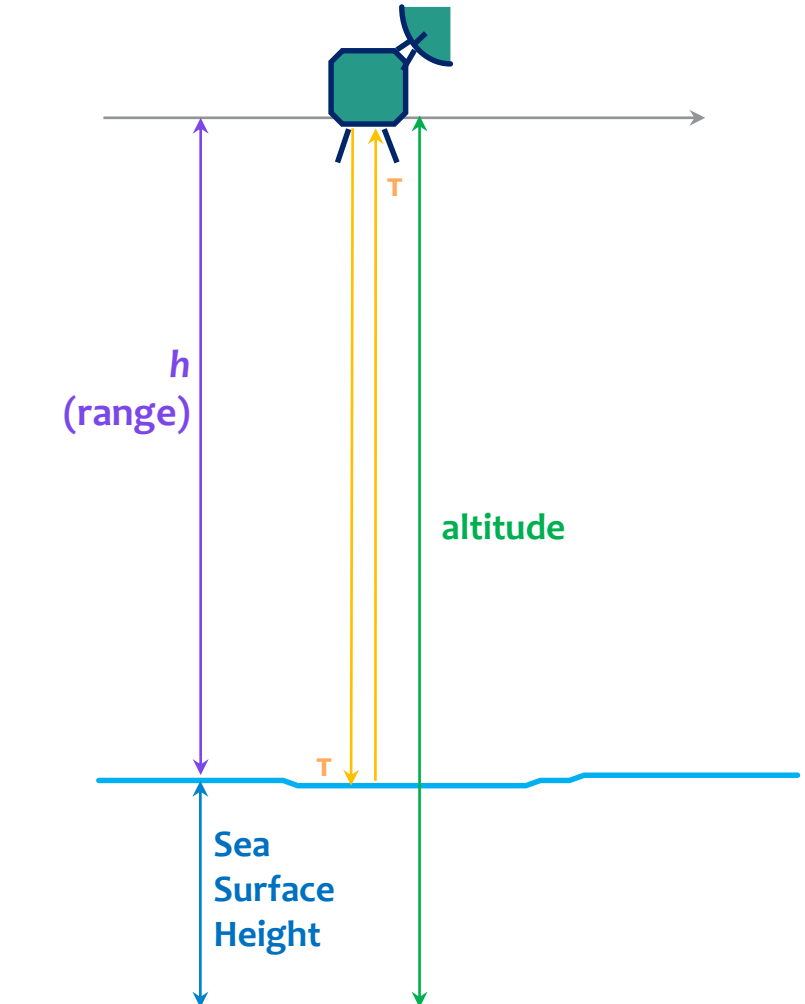
2- use a telemeter from a plane or satellite?

3- use a tide gauge?

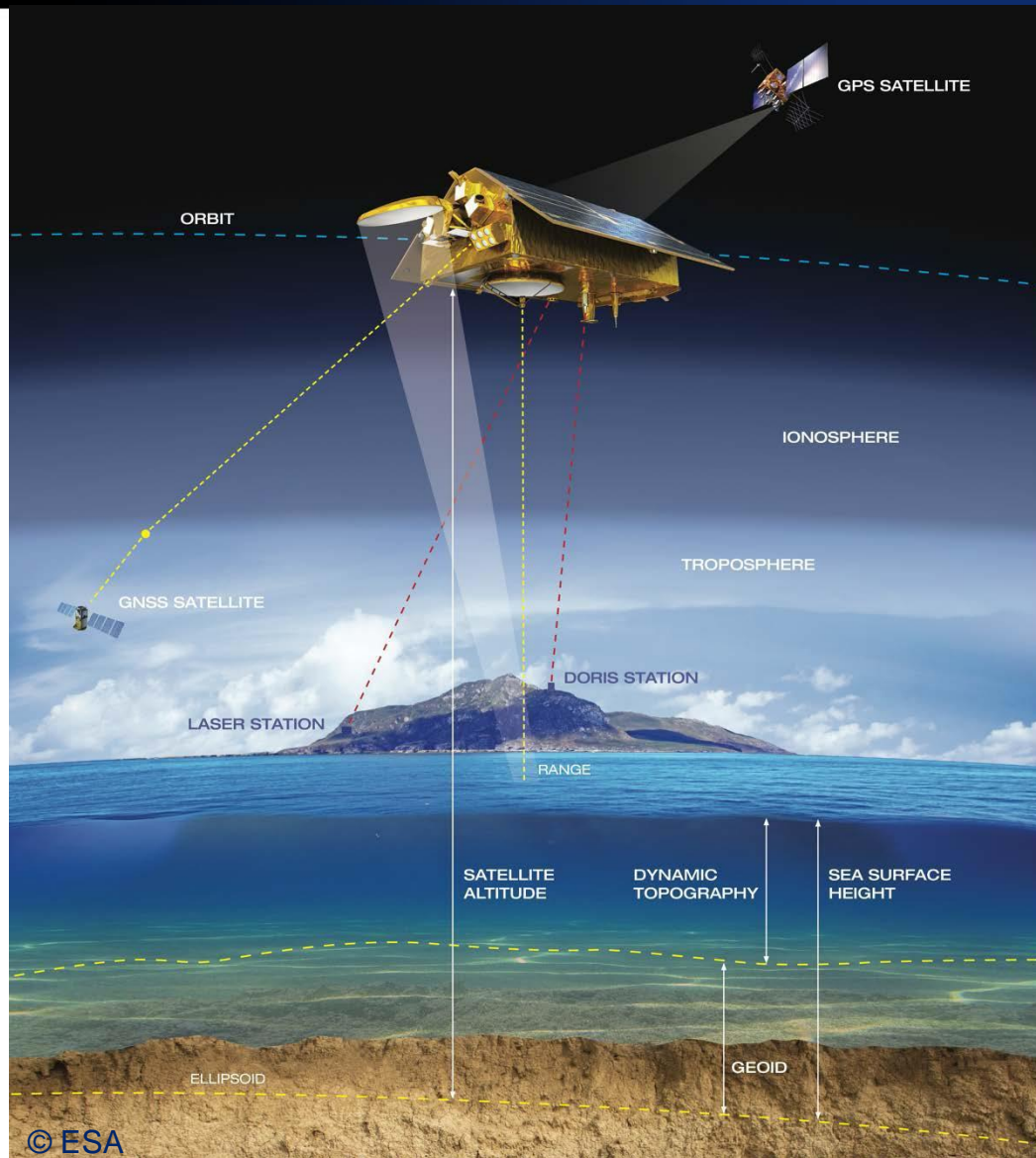
How it works? (ultra-simplified)

- Satellite emits a radar signal towards the surface
- Measures its travel time $2T$, from emit to return
- Satellite-to-surface distance (range)
$$h = T * c$$

(c: light velocity $\approx 3 \times 10^8$ m/s)
- **altitude** measured by dedicated instruments
- Sea Surface Height is
$$SSH = \text{altitude} - \text{range}$$



How it works (slightly more realistic)



$$\text{SSH}_{\text{corr}} = \text{Altitude} - \text{Range} - \text{Corrections}$$

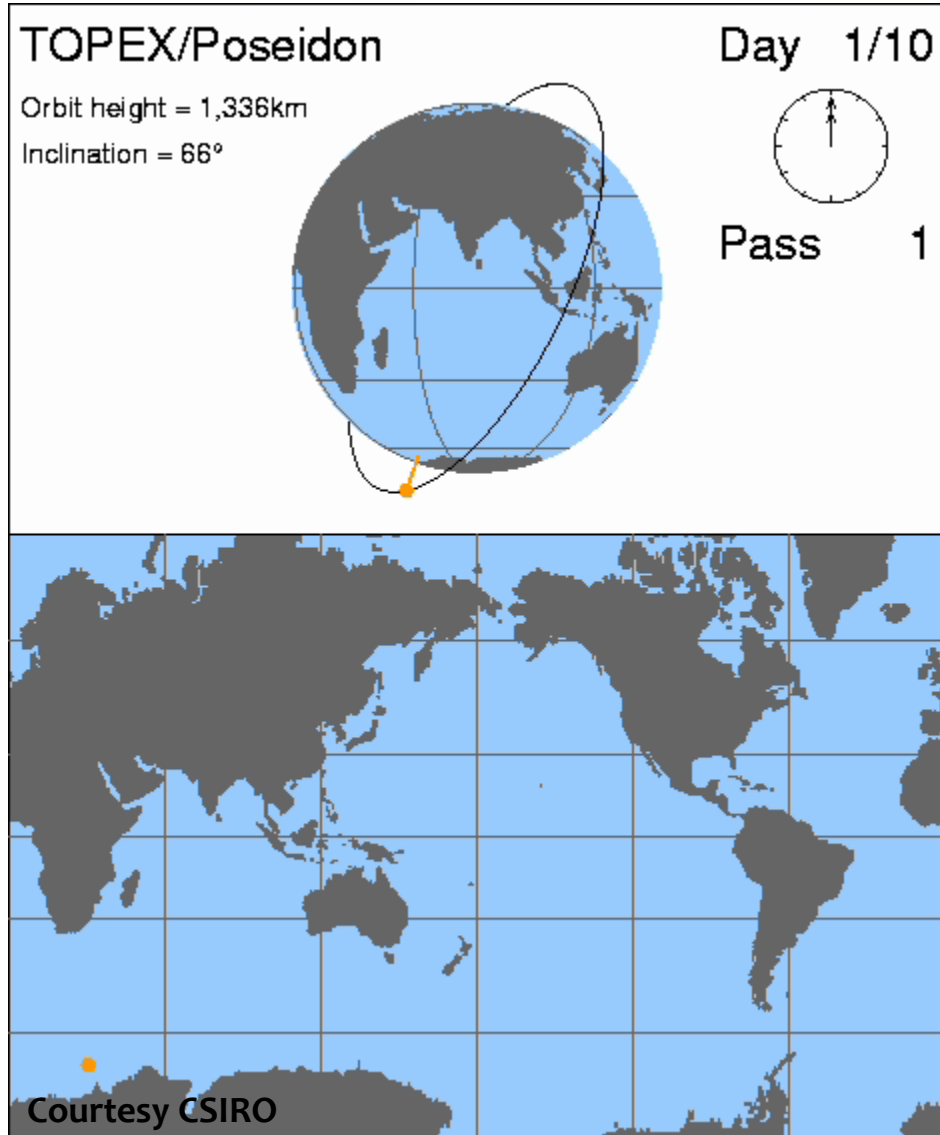
Corrections applied:

- water in the troposphere (“wet tropo”)
- electrons in the ionosphere
- dry gases in the atmosphere (“dry tropo”)
- atmospheric pressure (“inverse barometer”)
- sea state bias (wave crests reflect radar beam less than troughs)
- tides (ocean, solid Earth, pole)

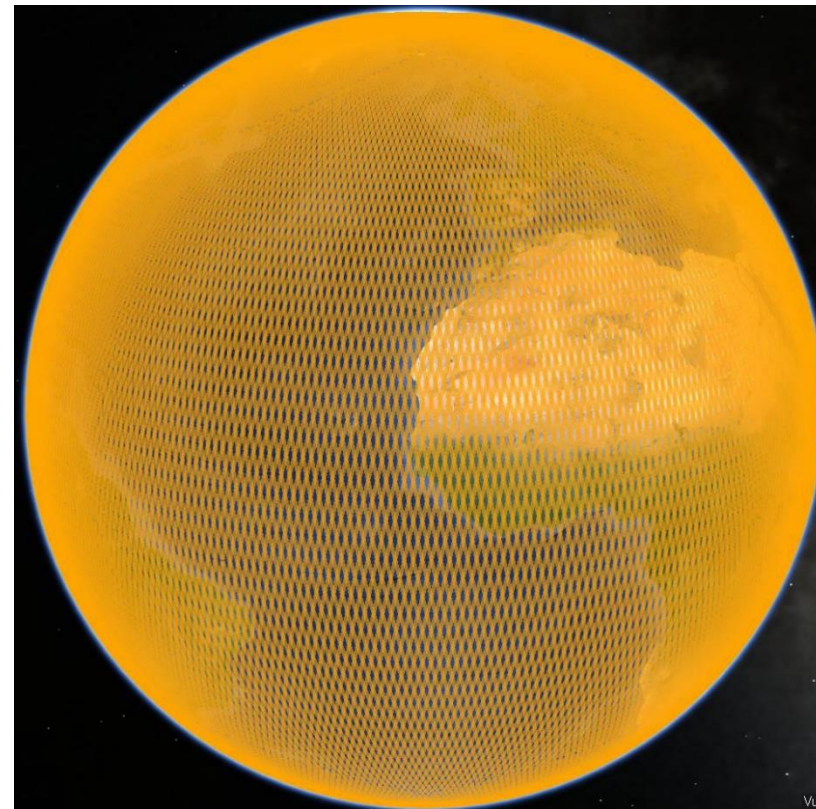
All are **subtracted** from the rough SSH.

Level-2 “reduced” or “standard” data

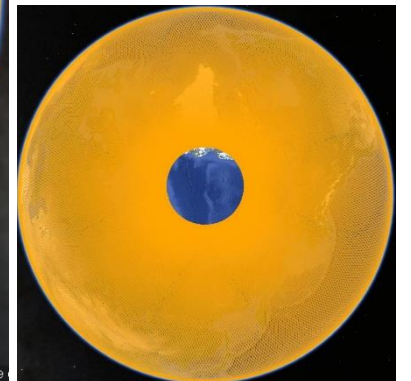
!! Altimetry is not imagery... (for now)



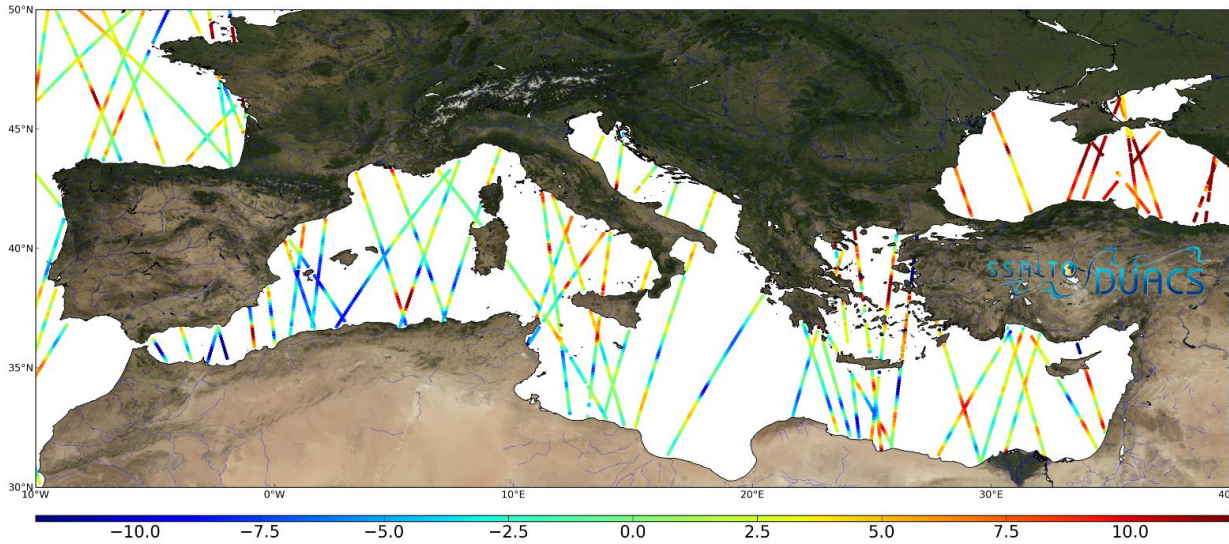
NB. altimetry data = a narrow thread of measurements just beneath the satellite.
“along-track” data



Sentinel-3:
27-day track revisit



Merging satellites to improve spatial resolution



Intercalibrated data (“level 3”) from all satellites available on a given period

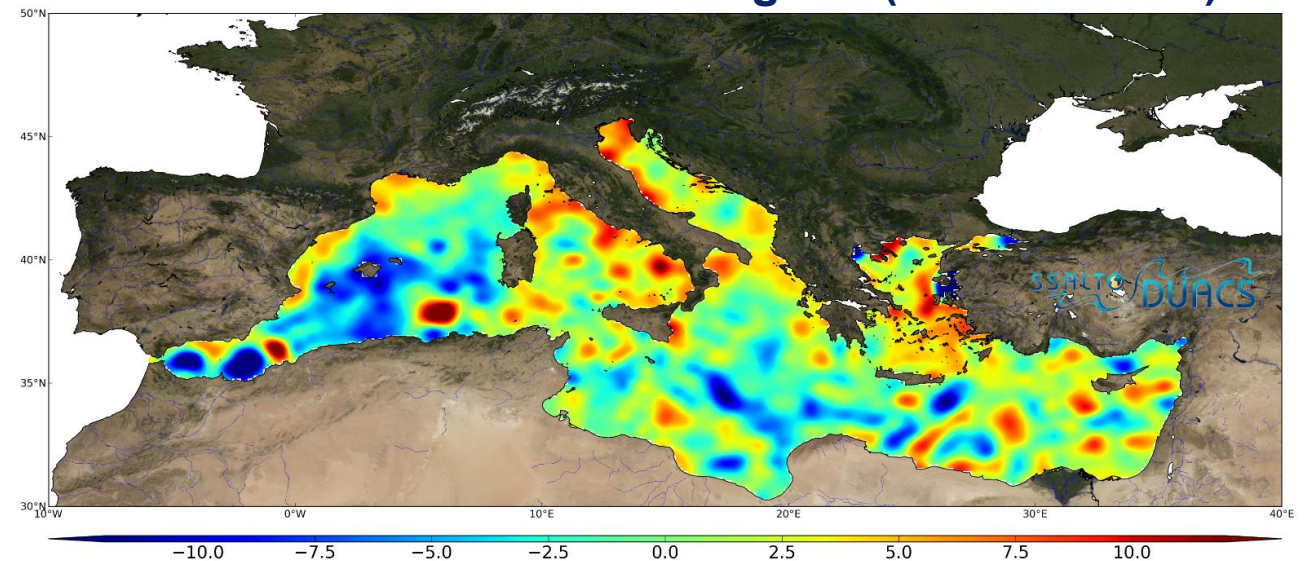
(data available through <https://marine.copernicus.eu>)



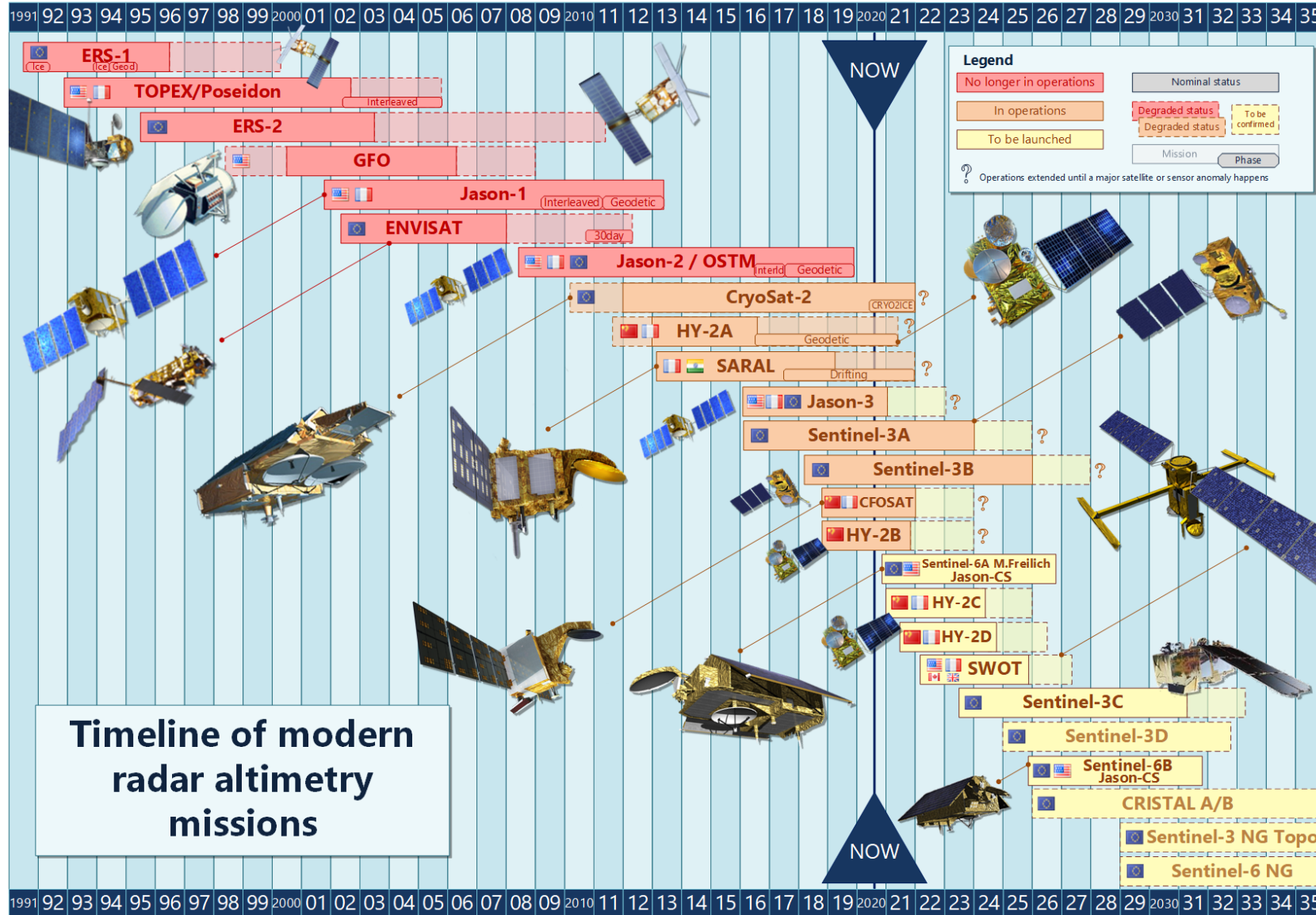
Optimal interpolation method



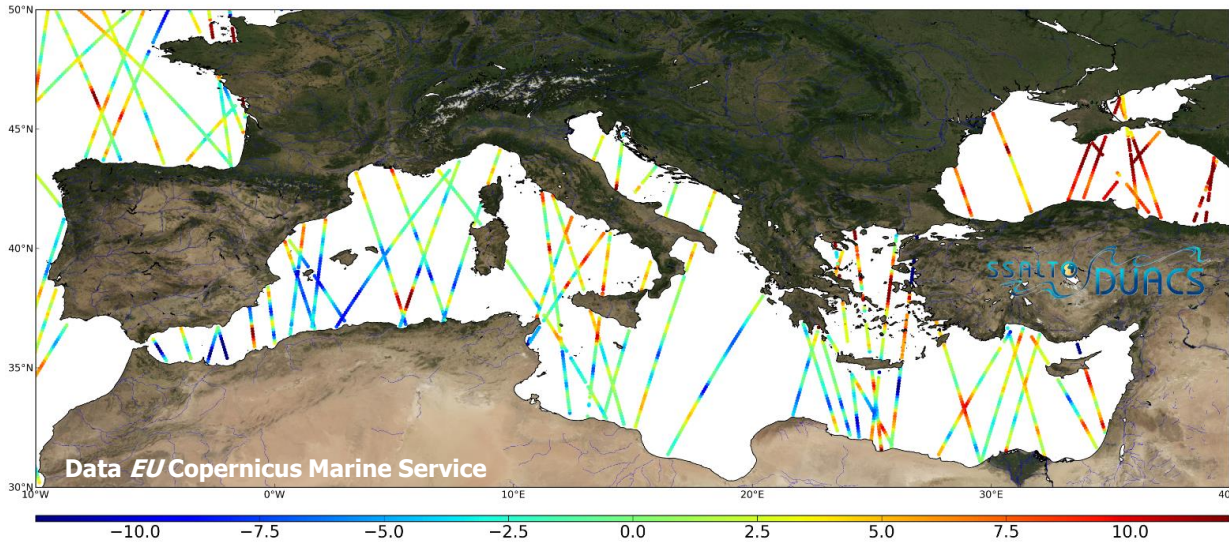
grids (“level 4 data”)



Altimetry since 1990s



Merging satellites to improve spatial resolution



Intercalibrated data (“level 3”) from all satellites available on a given period

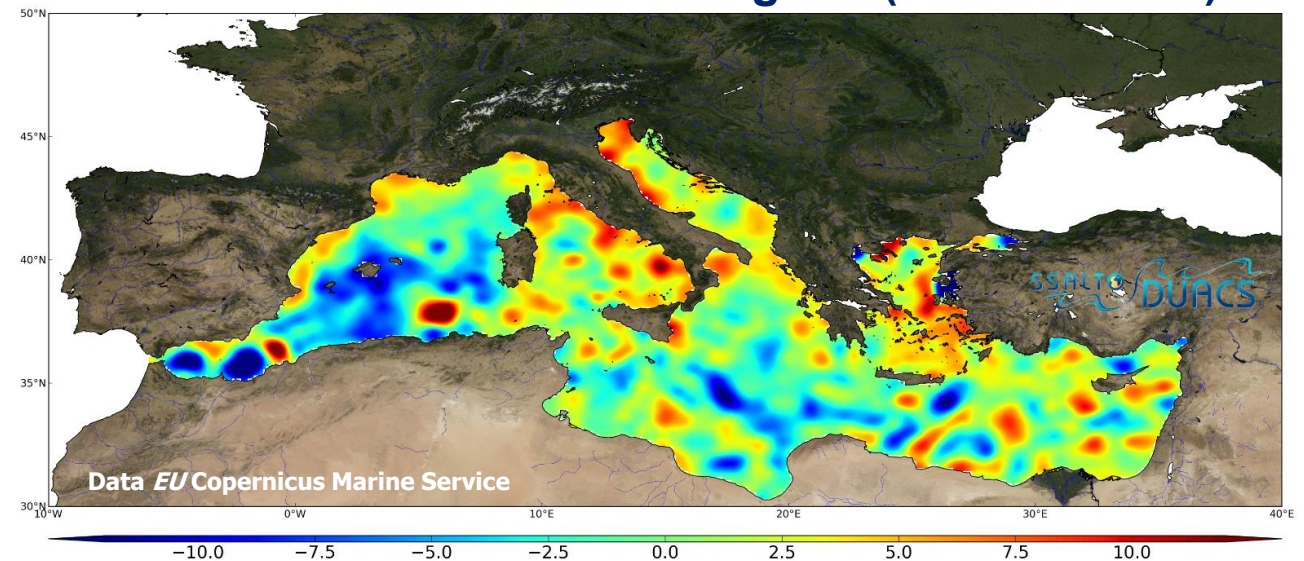
(data available through <https://marine.copernicus.eu>)



Optimal interpolation method



grids (“level 4 data”)



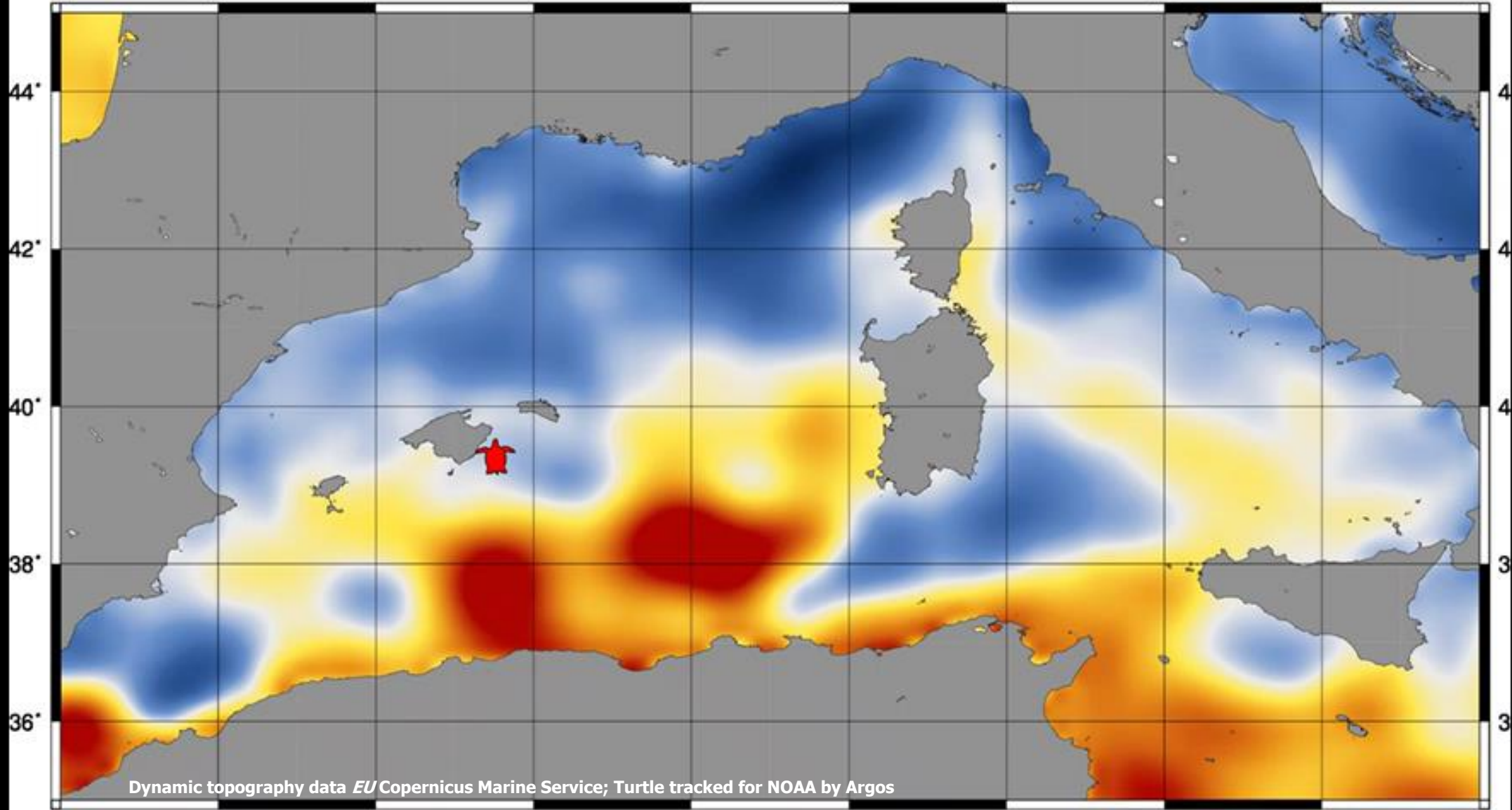
Some use cases

Follow Vita, the loggerhead turtle

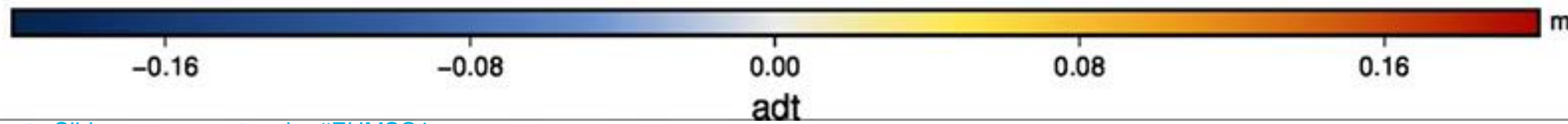
- Marine animals live in an environment of currents, temperature and nutrients
- The satellite tracks can show correlations with satellite oceanography data – including sea surface heights and associated currents



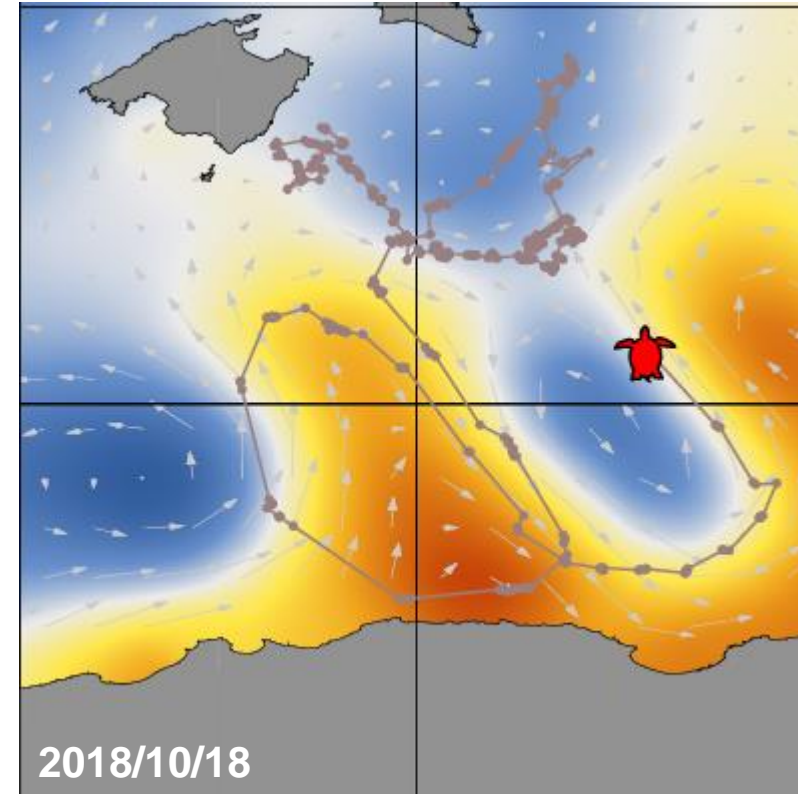
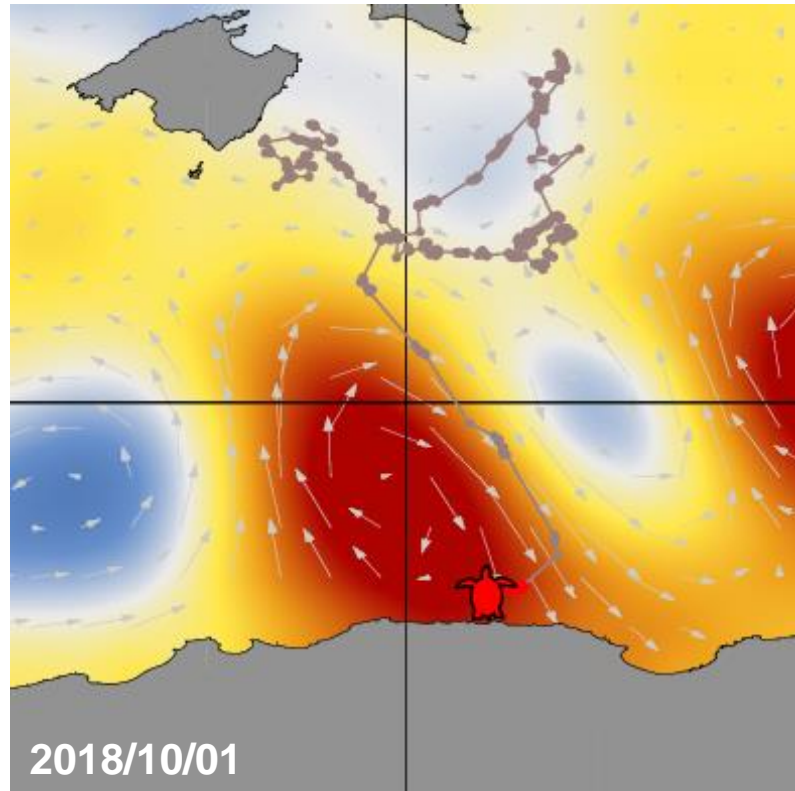
2018-07-31 -2° 0° 2° 4° 6° 8° 10° 12° 14° 16°



Dynamic topography data EU Copernicus Marine Service; Turtle tracked for NOAA by Argos



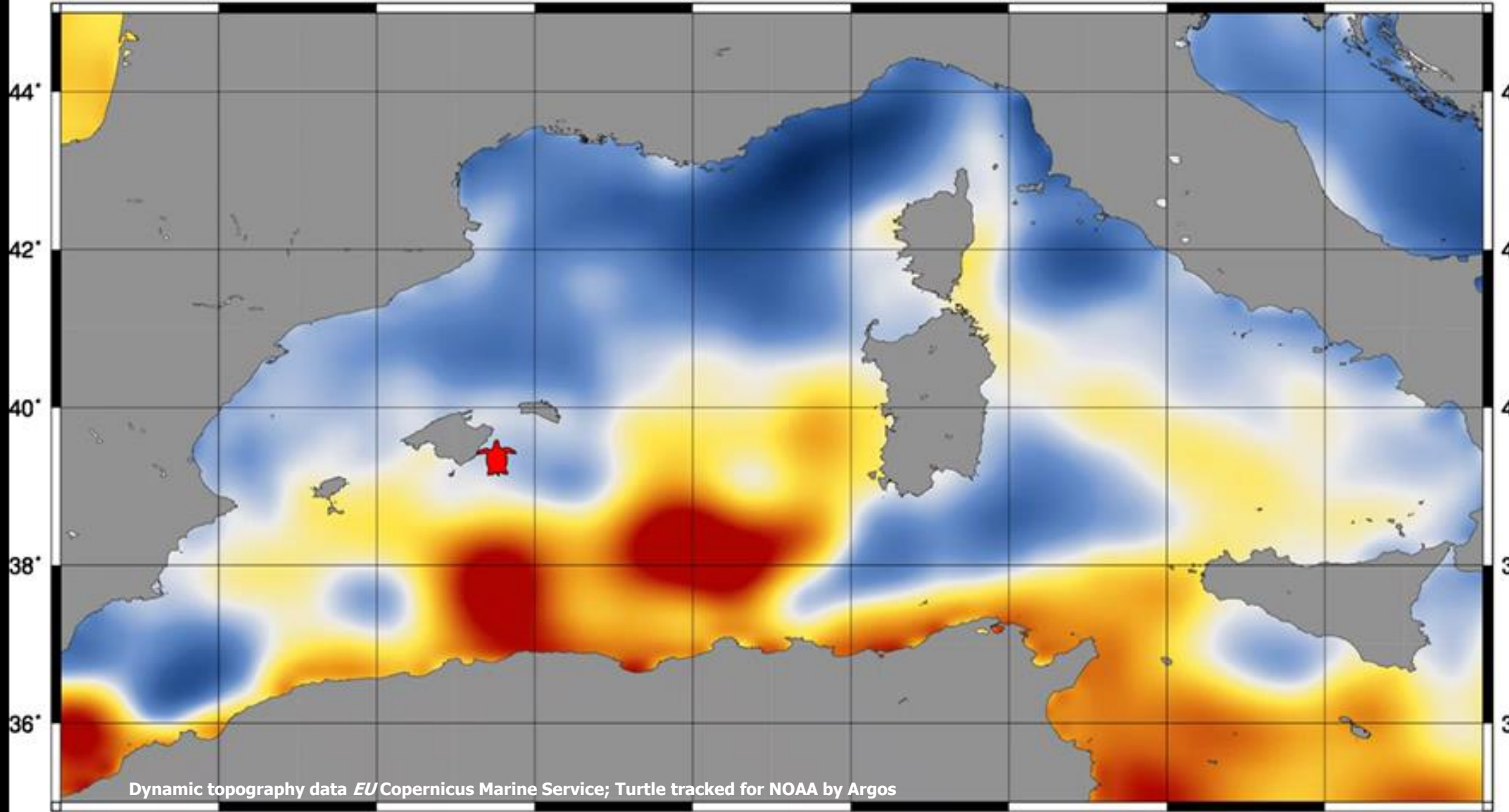
Follow Vita, the loggerhead turtle



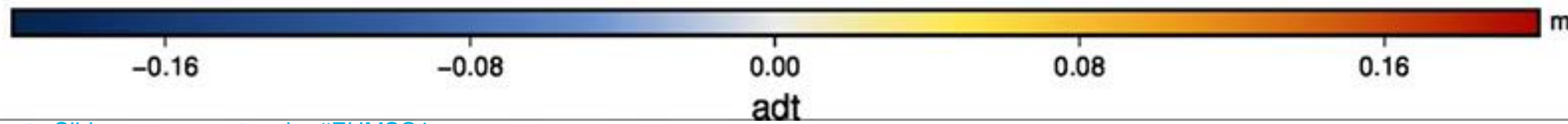
Dynamic topography data EU Copernicus Marine Service; turtle tracked for NOAA by Argos



2018-07-31 -2° 0° 2° 4° 6° 8° 10° 12° 14° 16°



Dynamic topography data EU Copernicus Marine Service; Turtle tracked for NOAA by Argos



Sea Level at Miami (FL, USA)



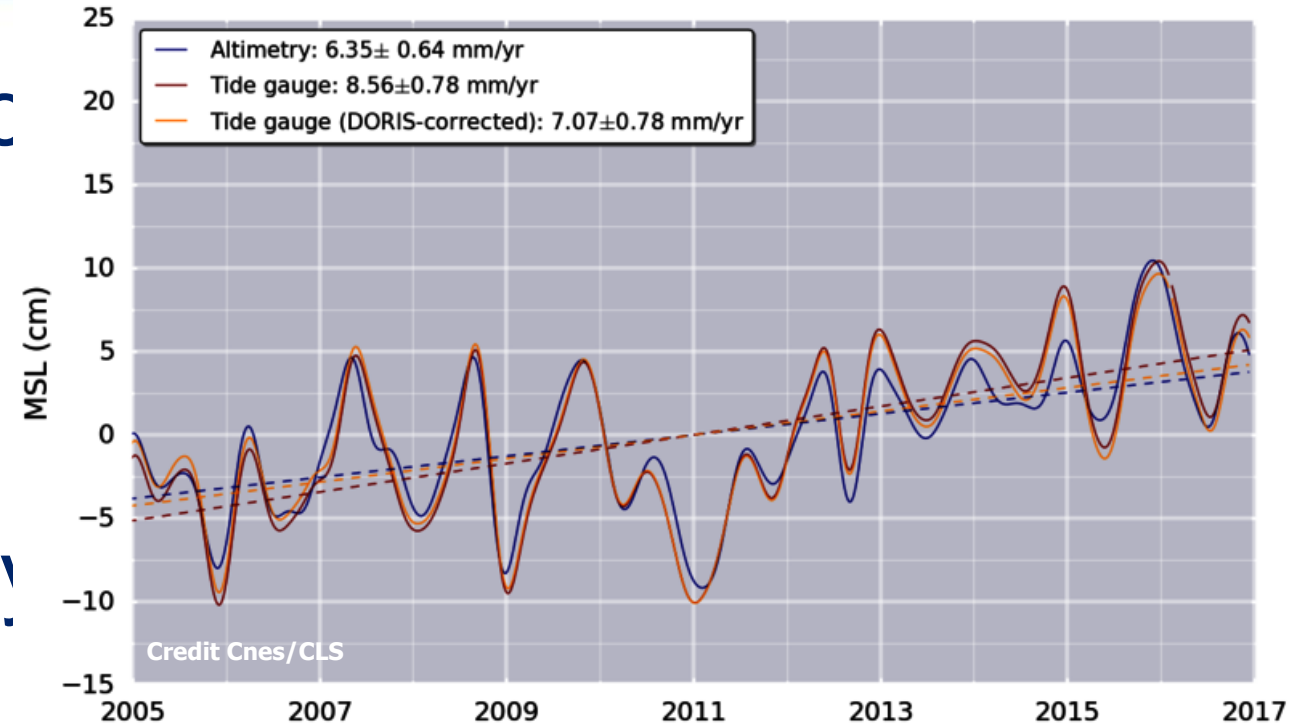
Photo Miami Dade County



Photo Miami Dade County

Sea Level at Miami (FL, USA)

- NB. you need to know also the land vertical moves (GPS gauge, Doris...) to assess possible problems
- Here land is going down by 1.5 mm/yr
- and sea level from altimetry is rising by 6.35 mm/yr



- Now it's your turn to investigate the data