

CryoSat-Plus For Oceans CP40

CP40 Team

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CryoSat Plus for Oceans (CP40)

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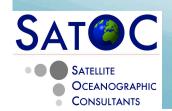
- ITT issued by ESA in September 2011, with a deadline of November 2011
- CP40 consortium: SatOC as prime, partners are CLS, DTU Space, isardSAT, NOC, Noveltis, STARLAB, TU Delft, University of Porto.
- Brings in experience and knowledge from SAMOSA, CoastALT, and CCI for Sea Level.
- CNES agreed to financially support CLS participation
- Project Kicked Off in June 2012, with a planned 2 year duration.



CryoSat Plus for Oceans (CP40)

Objectives:

- Build a sound scientific basis for new applications of CryoSat-2 data over the open ocean, polar ocean, coastal seas and for sea-floor mapping.
- Generate and evaluate new methods and products that will enable the full exploitation of the capabilities of the CryoSat-2 SIRAL altimeter, and extend their application beyond the initial mission objectives.
- Ensure that the scientific return of the CryoSat-2 mission is maximised. Preparation for Sentinel-3, Jason C-S



CP40 Sub-Themes – Science Objectives

Open Ocean

- Meso-scale features < 100km
- RDSAR processing, New SAR re-tracking schemes

Coastal Ocean

- SAR Mode: Fine scale coastal features / minimise land contamination
- SARIN Mode: Discriminate/mitigate contamination from off-nadir land targets

Polar Ocean

- Processing schemes applicable to sea-ice affected regions
- Improvements to mean sea surface, mean dynamic topography, polar ocean circulation, polar tide models

Sea Floor

SAR Mode: Ability to map uncharted sea-mounts / features

Geophysical Corrections

lonosphere, wet troposphere, regional tide models



Technical Challenges

SAR Echo Model

 SAR echo is hybrid pulse limited and beam limited, new echo model needed – applies developments from SAMOSA project.

Continuity across modes and with previous missions

Generating LRM like products from SAR mode data

Doppler Processing

 Waveform calibration, beam forming/stacking, range alignment/ compression, multi-looking

How to process to resolve ocean features

- New processors
- Improved corrections.



CP40 Overview

- Define user and scientific requirements
- Describe State of the Art
- Develop and validate products for ocean applications in four themes (open ocean, coastal ocean, polar ocean, sea floor bathymetry), plus geophysical corrections
- Large scale assessment of products
- Scientific Road Map for development and exploitation
 - Maximise exploitation of CryoSat-2 data
 - Planning and preparation for future SAR altimeter missions



State of the Art

Known issues with ESA Cryosat-2 products (Baseline A and B).

- Need to resolve mispointing, time tag, tracking point issues
- Effect of truncation of waveform trailing edge in Baseline B
 - Does it change sensitivity of retrieved SSH to mispointing?
 - impact on coastal applications (mitigate land signals)?
- Some addressed in new FD Marine Product, and to be addressed in "Baseline C" – expected early 2014.

Other Issues

- Is there an effect of long waves, wave direction on SAR SSH and SWH?
- Spreading of the SAR leading edge (in baseline B) impacts
 C2 SAR retrieval accuracy
- Sea State Bias model for SAR waveform re-tracking



CP40 Data Sets Coverage

		Initial Development and Validation	Large scale assessment
1	LRM for Open Ocean	Global (RADS & CLS)	N/A
2	RDSAR for Open Ocean	NE Atlantic / Pacific SAR boxes	Pacific and N Atlantic SAR boxes
3	SAR for Open Ocean	NE Atlantic / Pacific SAR boxes	Pacific and N Atlantic SAR boxes
4	SAR for Coastal Ocean	NE Atlantic SAR region	NE Atlantic SAR boxes
5	SARIn for Coastal Ocean	Cuba, Chilean Coast	N/A
6	SAR for Polar Ocean	Arctic (initially Baffin Bay)	Lats > 60° N
7	SAR for Sea Floor Mapping	Pacific SAR Boxes	
8	Improved wet trop correction	Global, full C2 mission	
9	Improved iono correction	Mediterranean Sea, European continental shelf	
10	Improved regional tides	North East Atlantic (coastal)	



CP40 Results Presentation

Objectives

- Presentation of CP40 results: Assessment of CryoSat-2 products for ocean applications
- How do the products from the different processing schemes compare?
- What are the additional benefits of CryoSat-2 data?

Recommendations

- Issues for further investigation
- Roadmap to develop / fully exploit CryoSat-2 data in ocean applications
- How to apply findings to support planning / preparation of future missions

