


# Using Saildrone autonomous in situ data for satellite validation and research into upper ocean physics and ecology

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Saildrone Inc., The Schmidt Family Foundation,  
NASA Physical Oceanography

Satellite link  
for live data 



20 feet tall

Solar power  
for electronics  
Wind power  
for propulsion

23 feet long

Image credit: Saildrone, Inc.

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**Institutions:** Brown University, CODAR Ocean Sensors, Danish Meteorological Institute, Earth and Space Research, Ensenada Center for Scientific Research and Higher Education, Farallon Institute, NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory, NASA GMAO, NASA GSFC, Remote Sensing Solutions, San Francisco State University, Science Systems and Applications Inc., Scripps Institution of Oceanography, Universities Space Research Association, University of Baja California, University of California Davis, University of California Santa Cruz, University of Connecticut, University of Miami, University of Rhode Island, University of Delaware, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution.



# Sensors



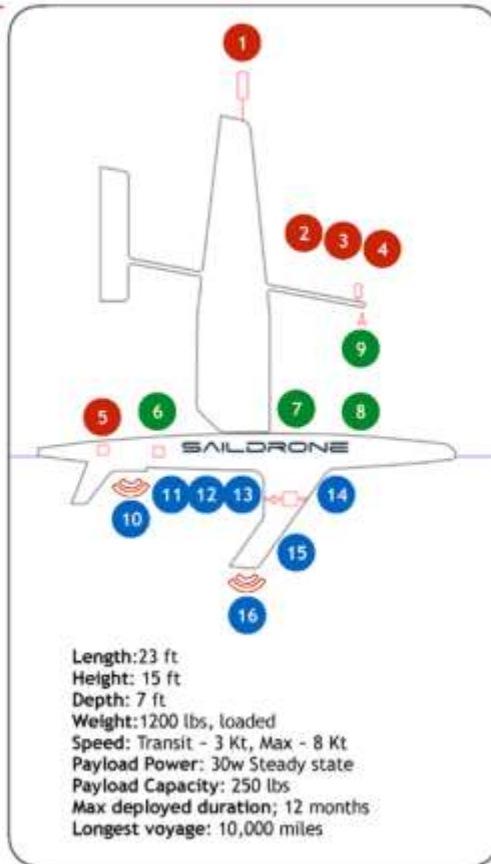
## SAILDRONE GEN 4 SPECIFICATIONS AND SENSOR SUITE

### Atmospheric Measurements

- Wind Speed** — 1 Anemometer @ +4.5m  
Gill Windmaster 3D ultrasonic 20H
- Wind Direction** — 1 Anemometer @ +4.5m  
Gill Windmaster 3D ultrasonic 20H
- Sunlight** — 2 Surface Pyrometer @ +2.2m  
DeLisle 11
- Air Temperature** — 3 Precision Air Temperature @ +2.2m  
Epson DS18B20
- Humidity** — 4 Meteorological Probe @ +2.2m  
Rotronic HC2 - 53 with rad shield
- Air Pressure** — 5 Digital Barometer @ +0.2m  
Vaisala BAROCAP PTB210

### Oceanic Surface Measurements

- Wave Height & Period** — 6 Dual GPS & IMU  
Vectronav / KVH
- pCO<sub>2</sub>** — 7 CO<sub>2</sub> System @ +0.3m  
PMEL ASVCO<sub>2</sub>
- Magnetic Field** — 8 Magnetometer @ 0m  
Barrington MAG 648
- Skin Temperature** — 9 SST IR Pyrometer @ +2.2m  
Heltronics KT15 II

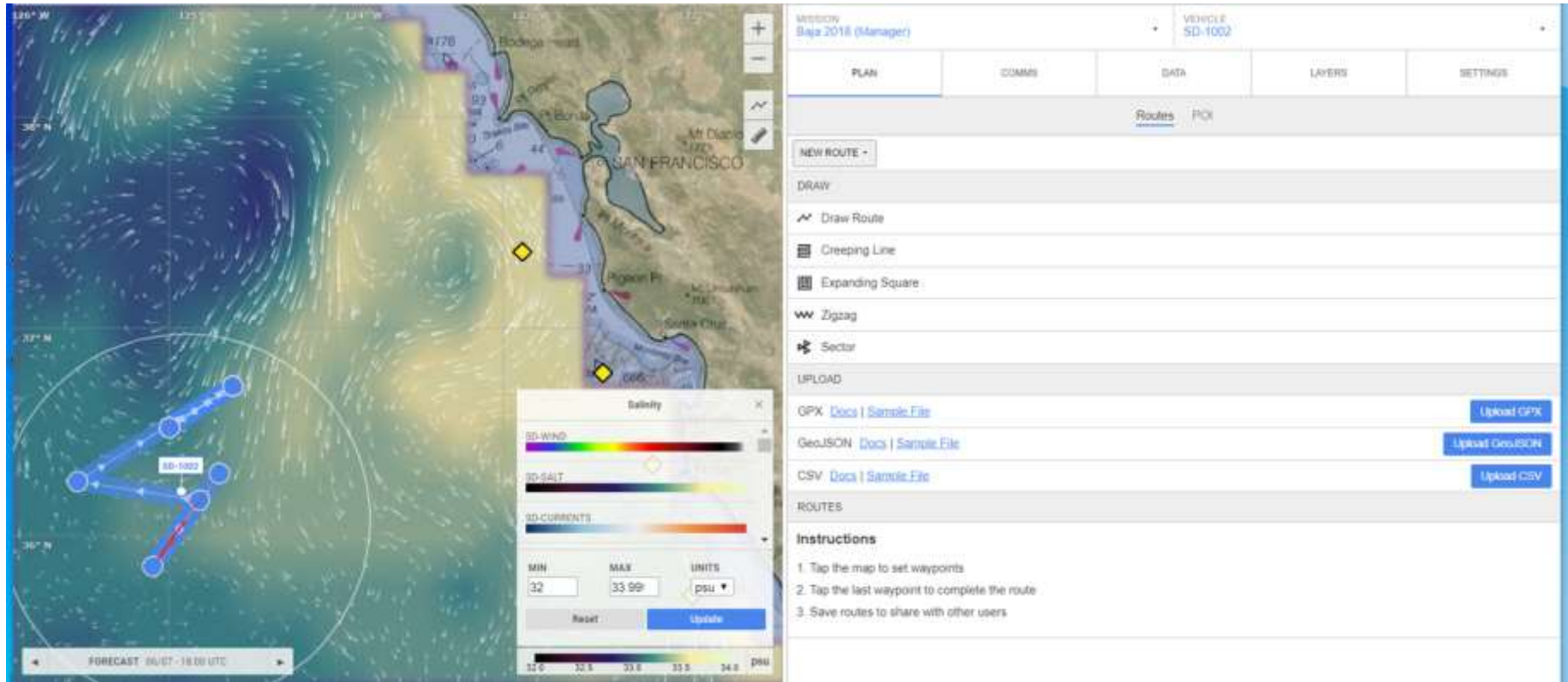


### Oceanic Sub-Surface Measurements

- Ocean Currents** — 10 ADCP @ -0.2m  
Teledyne RDI Workhorse 300 kHz
- Chla** — 11 Fluorometer @ -0.2m  
Sea-bird Scientific WET labs Eco Triplet
- CDOM Concentration** — 11 Fluorometer @ -0.2m  
Sea-bird Scientific WET labs Eco Triplet
- Red Backscatter** — 11 Fluorometer @ -0.2m  
Sea-bird Scientific WET labs Eco Triplet
- Dissolved Oxygen** — 12 Oxygen Optode @ -0.5m  
Aanderaa 4831
- pCO<sub>2</sub>** — 13 CO<sub>2</sub> System @ -0.5m  
PMEL ASVCO<sub>2</sub>  
Sea-Bird Scientific SBE Prawler  
Honeywell Durafet
- Water Temperature** — 14 Thermosalinograph @ -0.5m  
Teledyne RDI Citadel TS-NH
- Salinity** — 14 Thermosalinograph @ -0.5m  
Teledyne RDI Citadel TS-NH
- Marine Mammal Presence** — 15 Passive Acoustic Recorder  
Greenridge Sciences Inc.  
Acousonde
- Sea Surface Mass** — 16 WBAT @ -2.5m  
SIMRAD EK 80
- Bathymetry** — 16 Multi-beam Sonar @ -2.5m  
Norbit iWBMS



# Direct and task USV

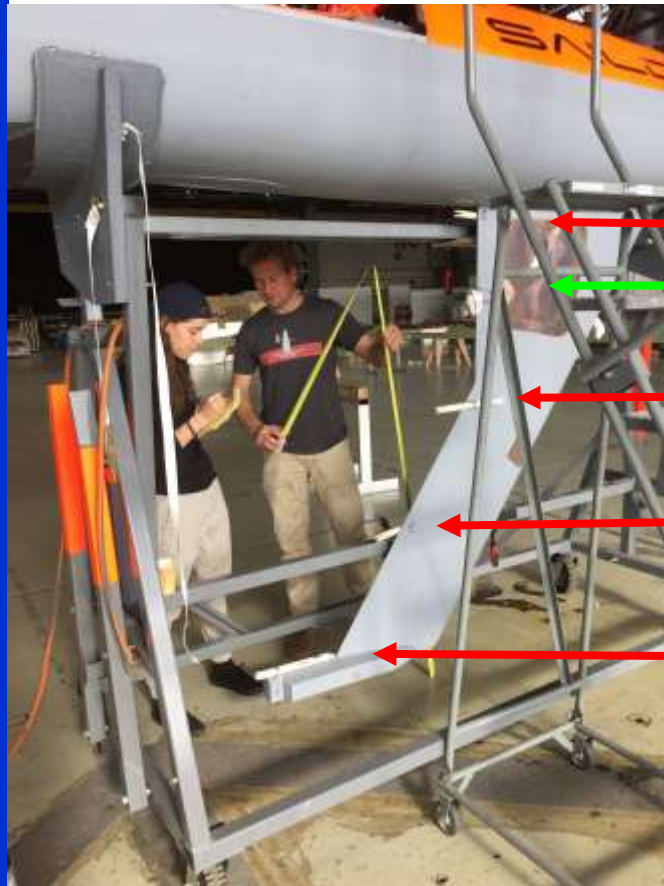


Data explorer : web interface for tasking USV. This allows for control of the USV to sample fronts and adjust the track as they move. Points are set, with a 'width' set that controls the distance the USV is allowed to vary from the track.



# April 11 - June 11, 2018

4 temperature loggers added by NASA  
Physical Oceanography Program



295mm

500mm

985mm

1420mm

1785mm





# Baja Cruise

11 April – 11 June 2018

60-day cruise

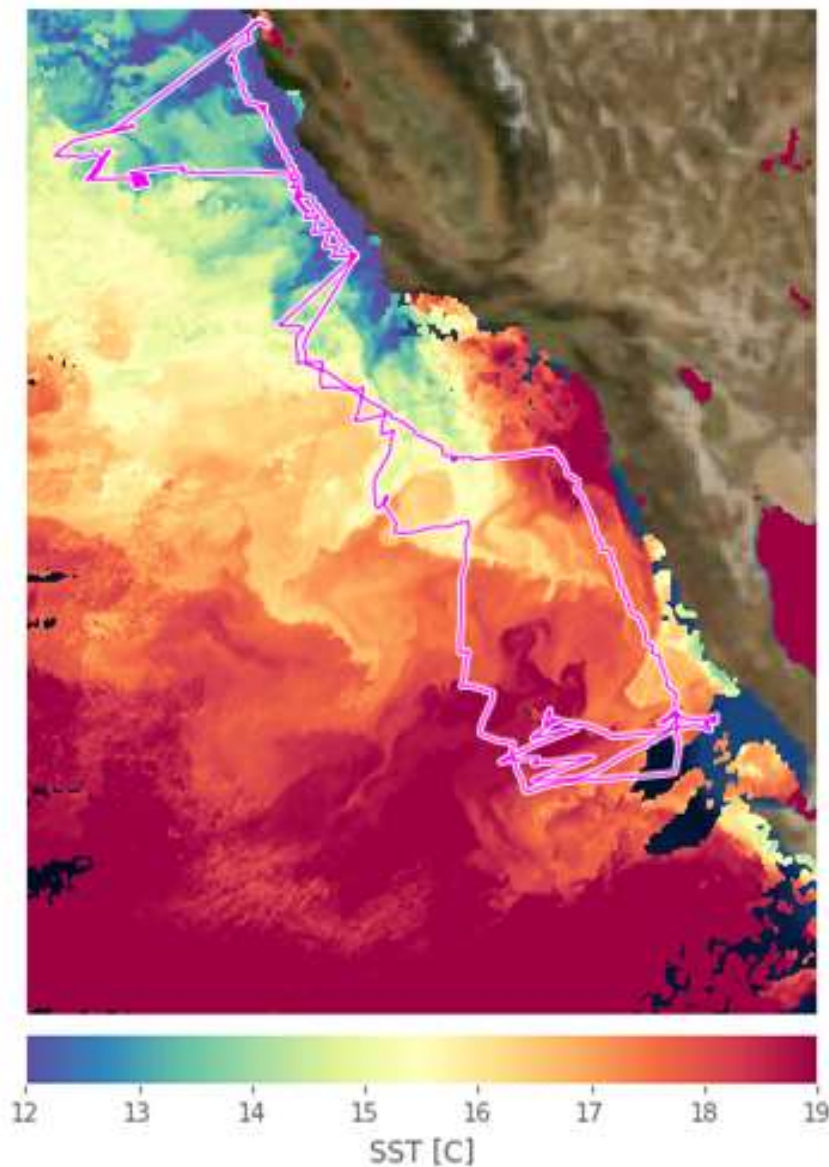
Along-wind and across wind  
sampling of fronts

Data freely available

NASA.PODAAC from CC-  
BY-NC license

Software repository for  
project:

<https://github.com/cgentemann/Saildrone>

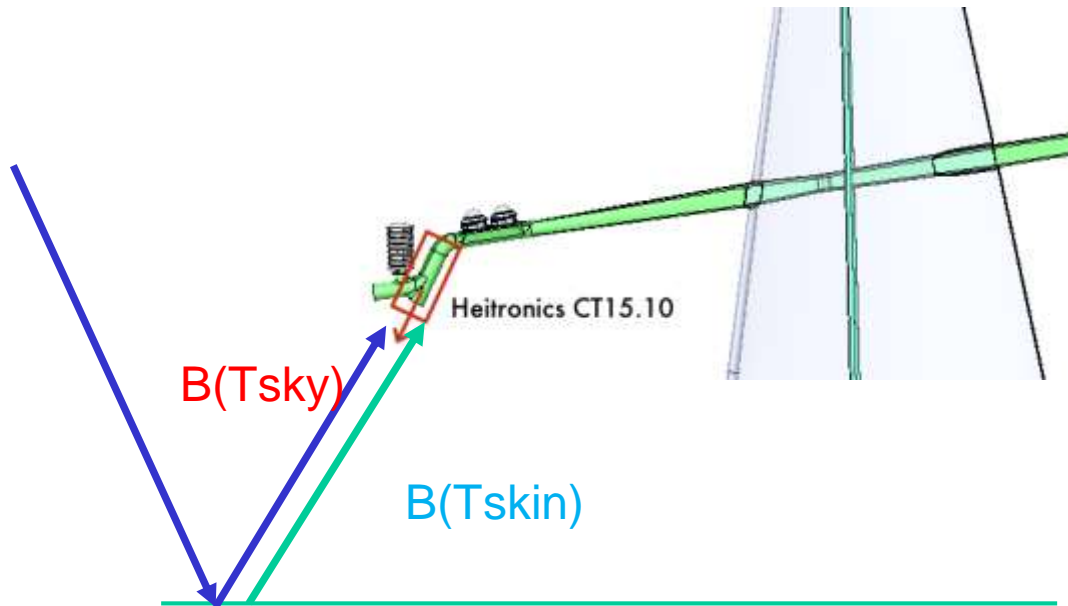




# Physics of observation

CT15 is measuring the skin temperature and reflected sky temperature

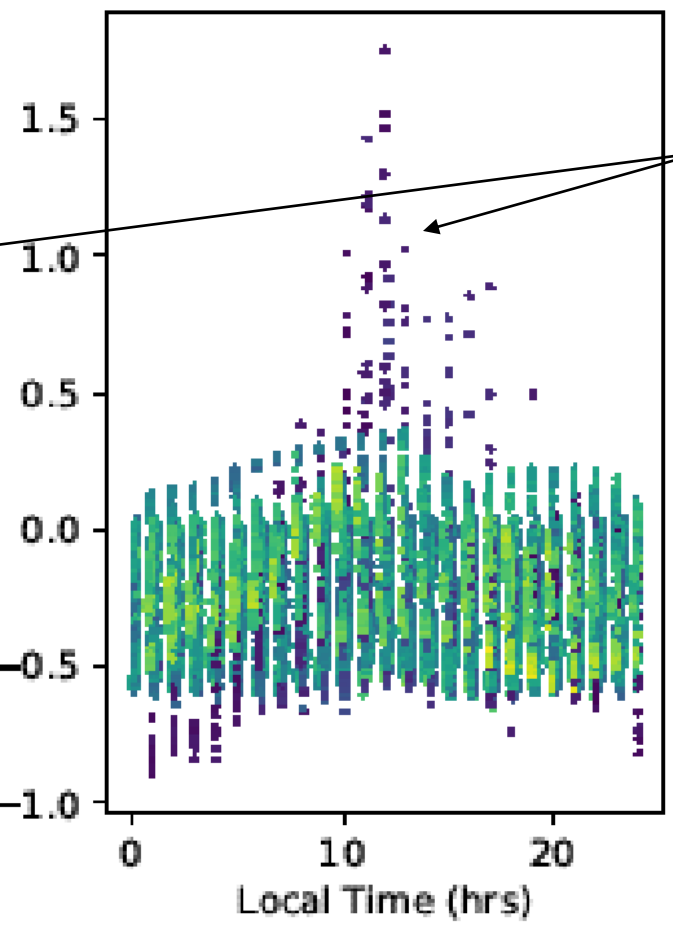
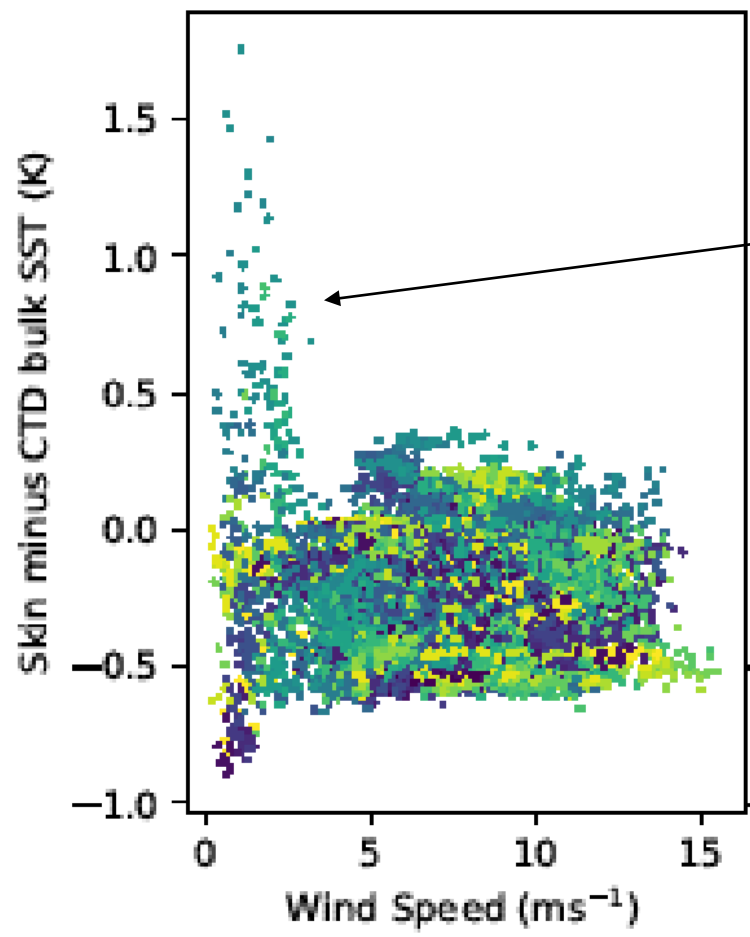
$$L_{sea}(\lambda) = \epsilon B T_{skin} + (1 - \epsilon) L_{sky}$$



At 55 deg there is .96 emissivity  
Changes with angle of observation  
In reality reflected radiance is quasi-specular



# Skin minus bulk difference



Diurnal warming of surface skin layer

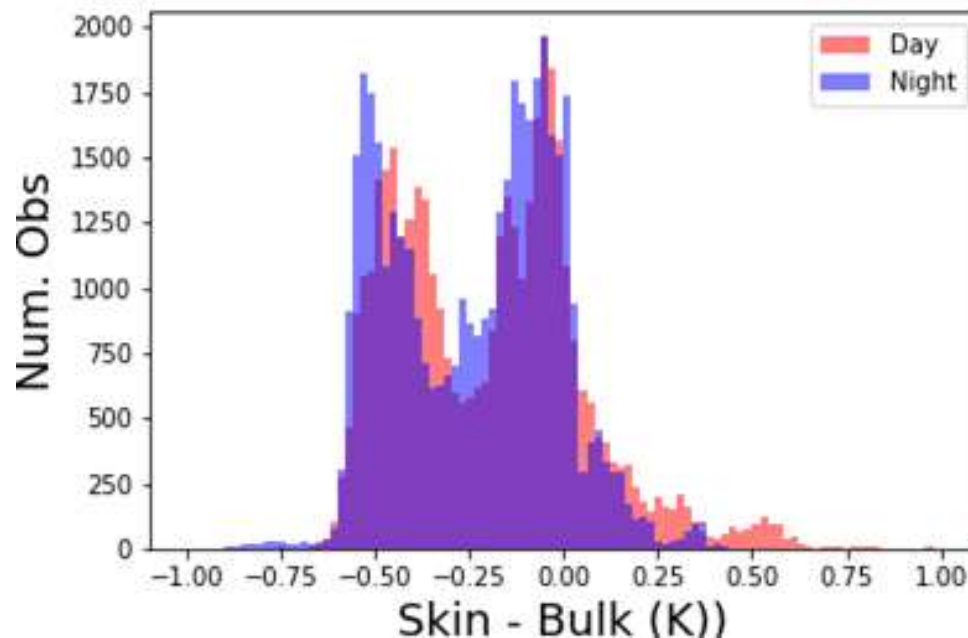
Noise due to reflected sky radiation ?



# Bulk SST

Two measurements of 'bulk' SST at 0.6 m depth from the O2 sensor and a CTD. Comparison between the two 'bulk' SSTs below. There is a \*very\* small difference that is wind speed dependent, but they essentially are independently measuring the same temperature to  $O(0.01)$

	SST (K)		
	mean	SD	#
SB1 – SB4	0.003	0.076	77708
SB2 – SB4	0.002	0.065	77708
SB3-SB4	0.001	0.054	77708
CTD – SB4	0.002	0.042	77478
O2-SB4	-0.014	0.042	77478
IR-SB4	-0.212	0.229	76997



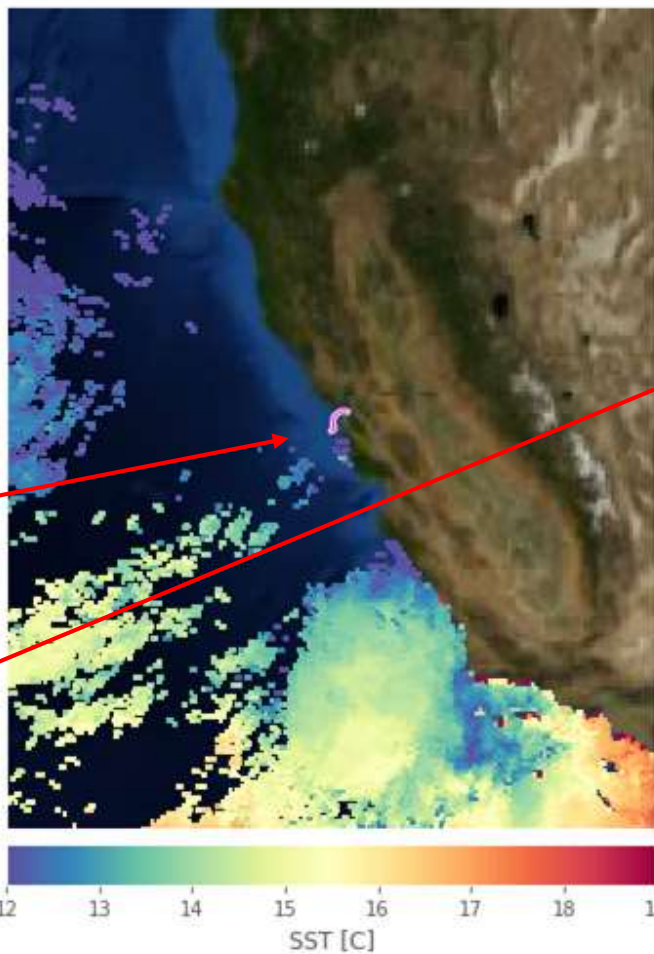
**Bulk SST is a high quality observation, bias is NOT in the bulk SST**



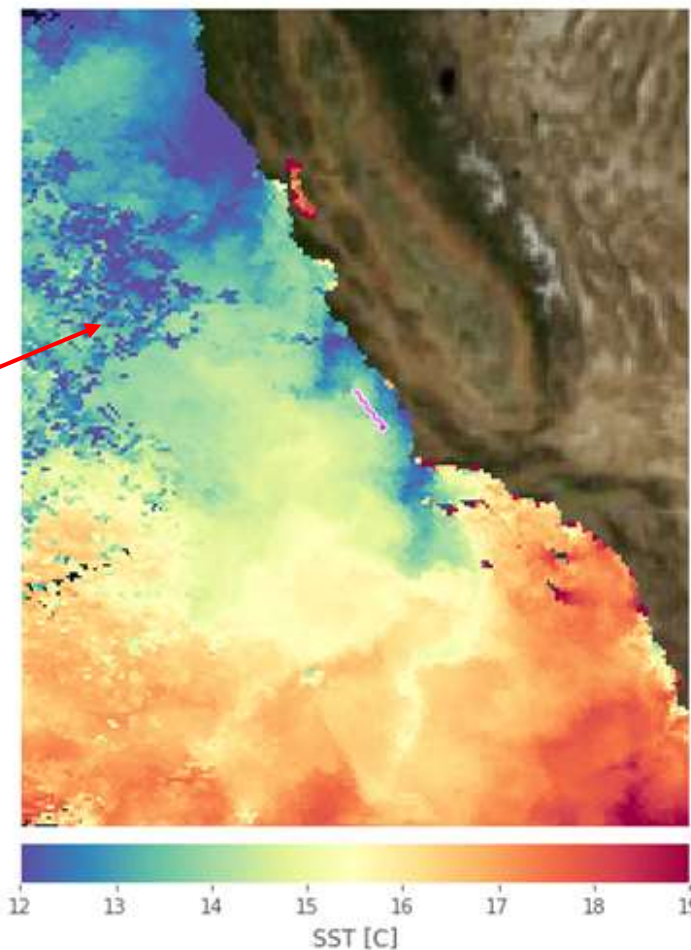


# Collocated Sairdrone data with GOES 16 SST data

Cloudy day in SD area



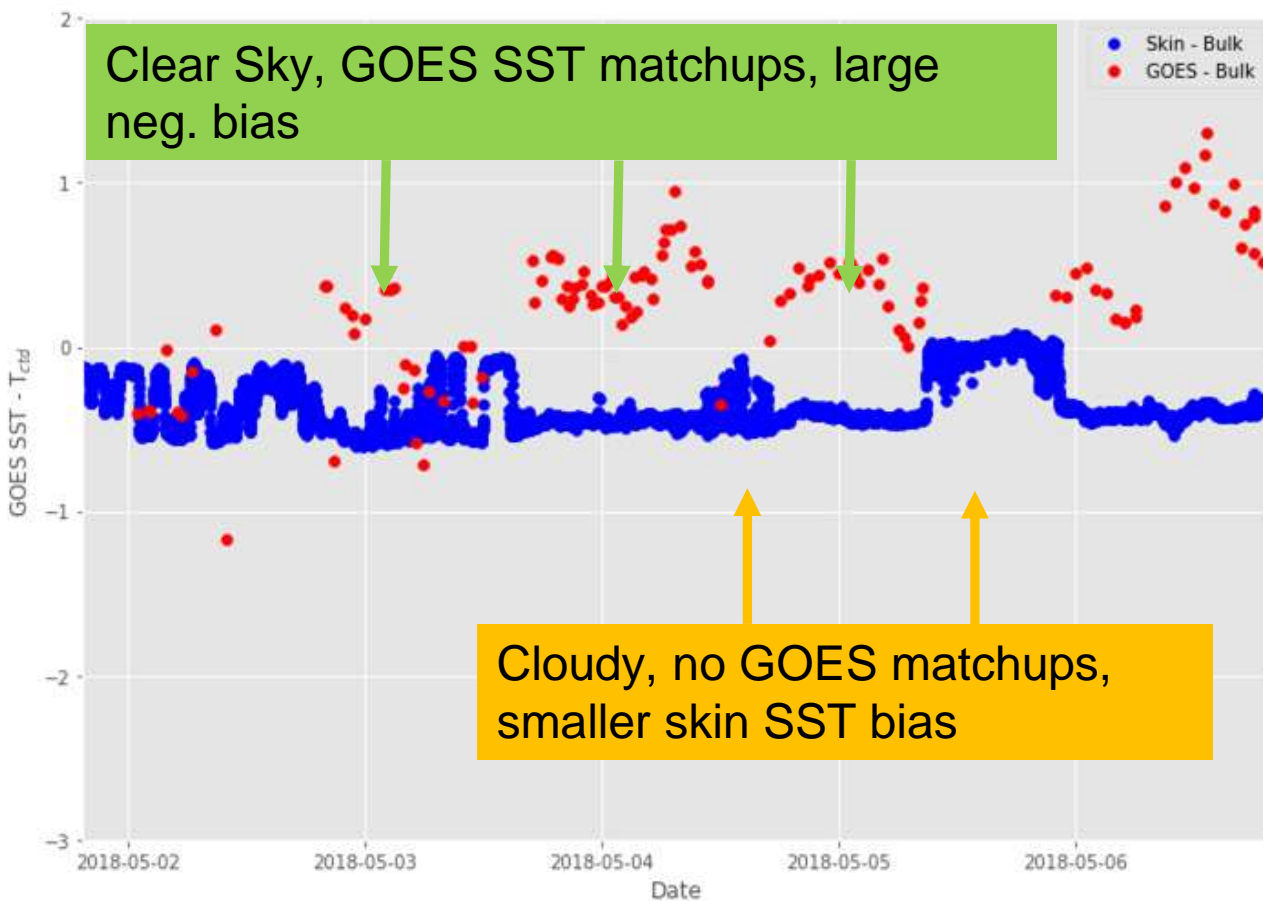
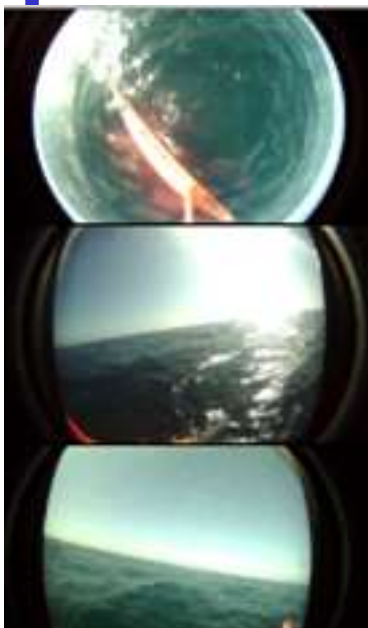
Clear sky in SD area, cloud contamination in other areas



SD track for day shown in pink. 24 hour average of GOES SSTs shown in image. Missing data means that it was cloudy. Cold 'speckle' shows cloud contamination in SSTs. Cloud mask not perfect.



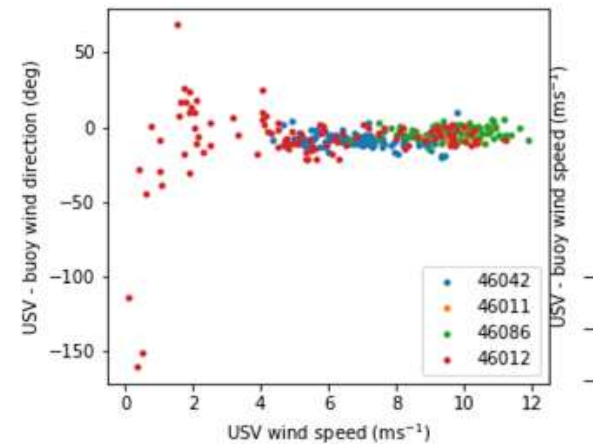
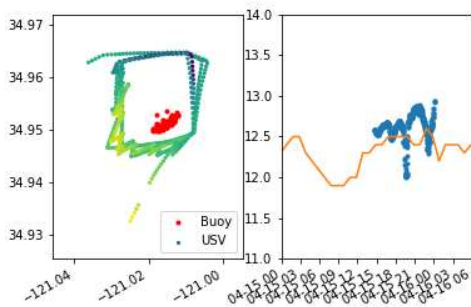
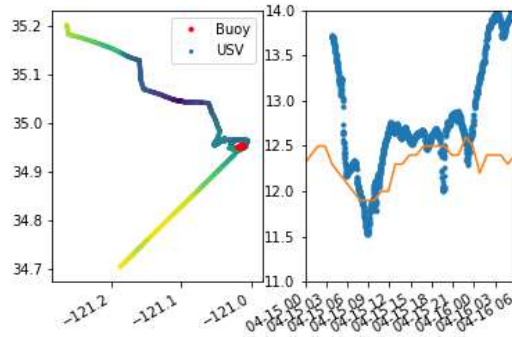
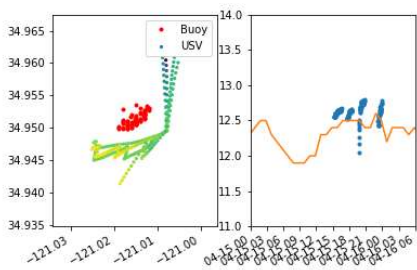
# Time series of collocated GOES and SD data





# In situ Buoy Validation

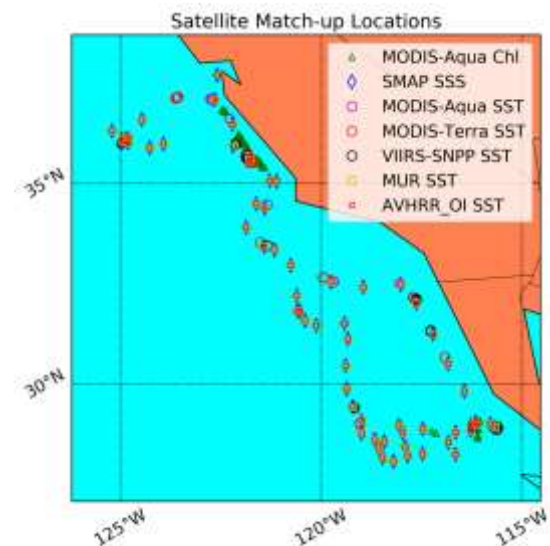
	Mean bias	Median bias	Correlation	Standard deviation	Robust standard deviation	MAE	#
SST(K)	-0.01	-0.03	0.99	0.22	0.16	0.16	87
Air Temp (C)	0.01	0.00	0.98	0.17	0.12	0.13	87
Air Pres. (hPa)	-13.31	-16.12	0.61	6.29	0.34	13.47	87
Wind speed (ms <sup>-1</sup> )	0.32	0.30	0.98	0.52	0.54	0.49	307
Wind dir (deg)	-6.26	-6.59	0.95	5.77	5.32	7.08	278





# Satellite validation

Parameter	Comparison Data	Mean Bias	Median Bias	Correlation	Standard Deviation	Robust Standard Deviation	MAE	#
<b>SST</b>	MUR SST	0.32°C	0.29°C	0.98	0.41°C	0.34°C	0.4	5833
	AVHRR_OI SST	-0.03°C	0.050°C	0.95	0.59°C	0.652°C	0.603	60
	MODIS-Aqua SST, nighttime	0.123°C	0.156°C	0.99	0.314°C	0.190°C	0.271	20
	MODIS-Terra SST, nighttime	-0.008°C	0.343°C	0.93	0.896°C	0.155°C	0.215	40
	VIIRS-SNPP SST, nighttime	0.131°C	0.065°C	0.99	0.255°C	0.146°C	0.202	31
<b>SSS</b>	JPL SMAP SSS	-0.16 PSU	0.212 PSU	0.61	0.33 PSU	0.248 PSU	0.756	60
<b>Chl (multiplicative metrics)</b>	MODIS-Aqua OCI Chl	237.6%	250.4%	N/A	N/A	N/A	337.6%	176
<b>Wind speed</b>	RSS CCMP V2 vector wind	0.09 m/s	-0.02 m/s	0.90	1.05 m/s	0.85 m/s	0.76	492
<b>Wind direction</b>	RSS CCMP V2 vector wind	-3.44 deg	-3.06 deg	0.58	14.03 deg	6.39 deg	7.78	492





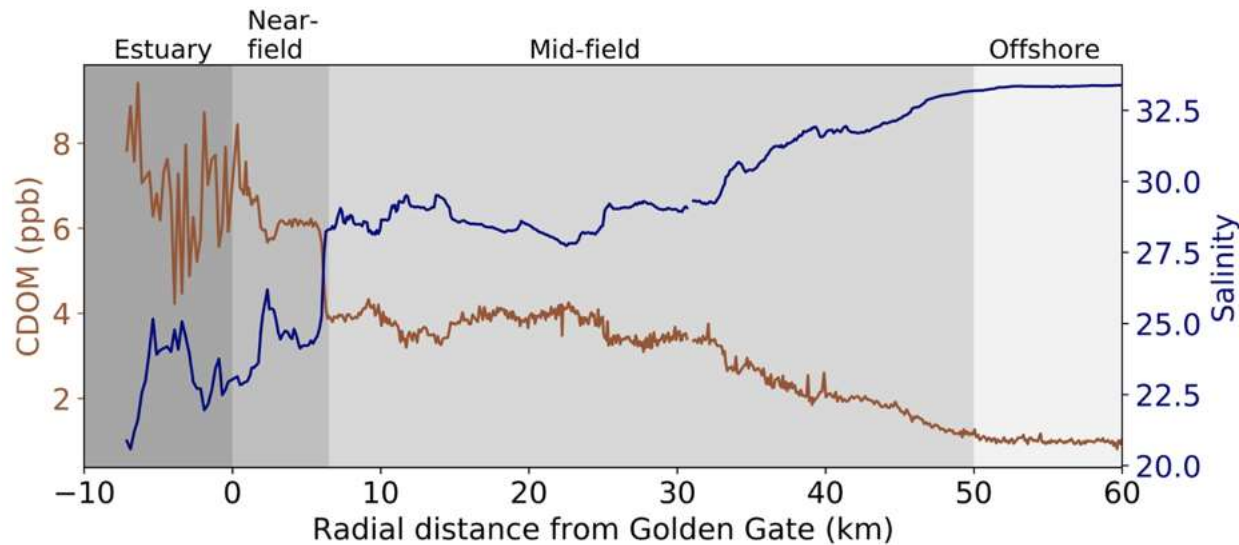
# Validation Summary

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- Results are good for all except skin (physics) and pressure (sensor)
- Saildrone has no inhouse calibration facility at this time. They depend on the calibration by manufacturers. This is not unusual.
- The pressure sensor used for our cruise was used for a previous cruise and it may have been exposed to some moisture causing a problem for our cruise. This problem was apparent immediately.
- Saildrone now performs pre-cruise checklist.



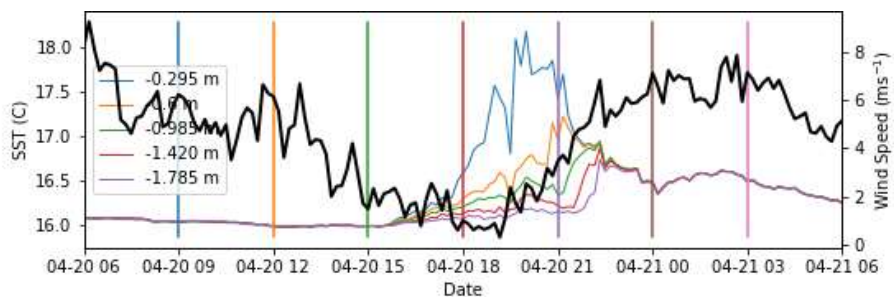
# SF Bay plume



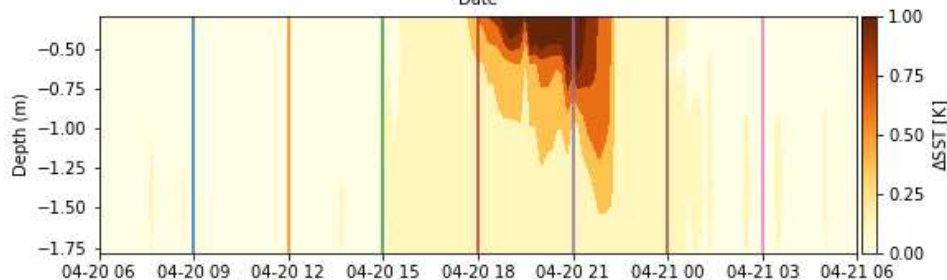
Near-surface salinity and colored dissolved organic matter (CDOM) as a function of radial distance from the Golden Gate Bridge obtained by the Saildrone on 11-12 of April, 2018. Negative distances refer to the San Francisco Bay estuary, and positive refer to the adjacent continental shelf in the Gulf of the Farallones.



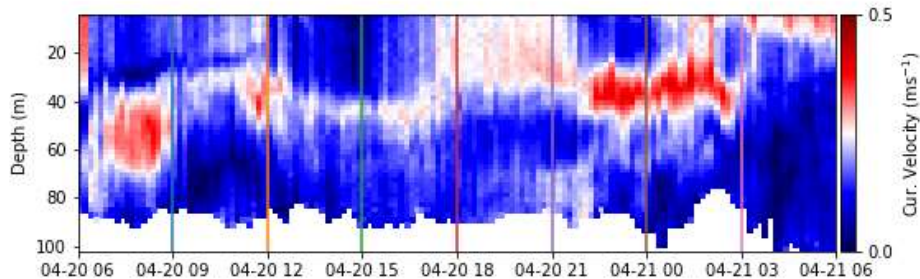
# Diurnal Warming



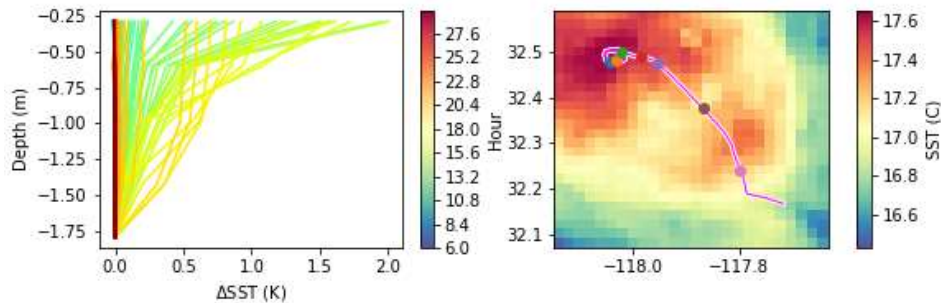
Timeseries of temperatures from different depth sensors. Wind speed in black.



Temperature at different depths



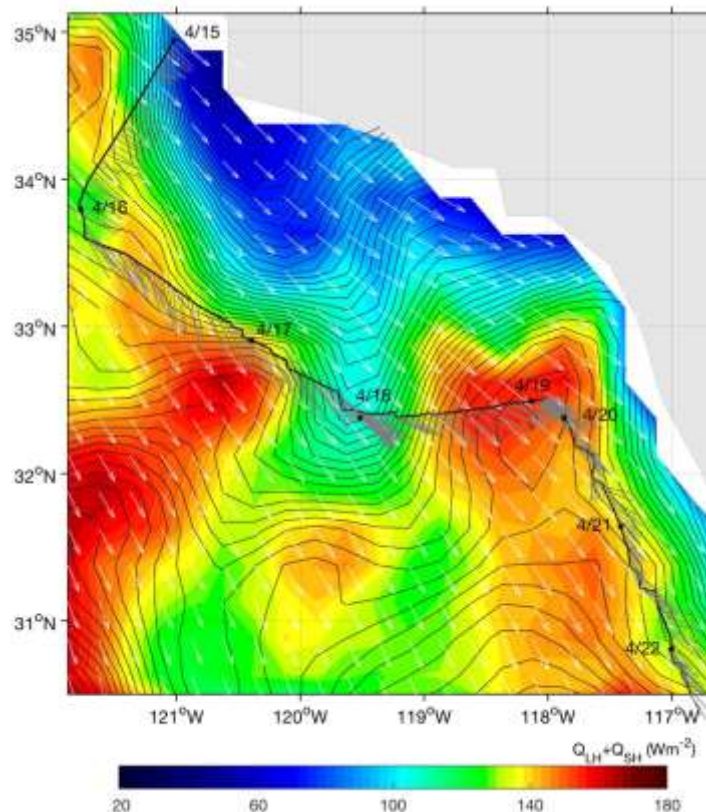
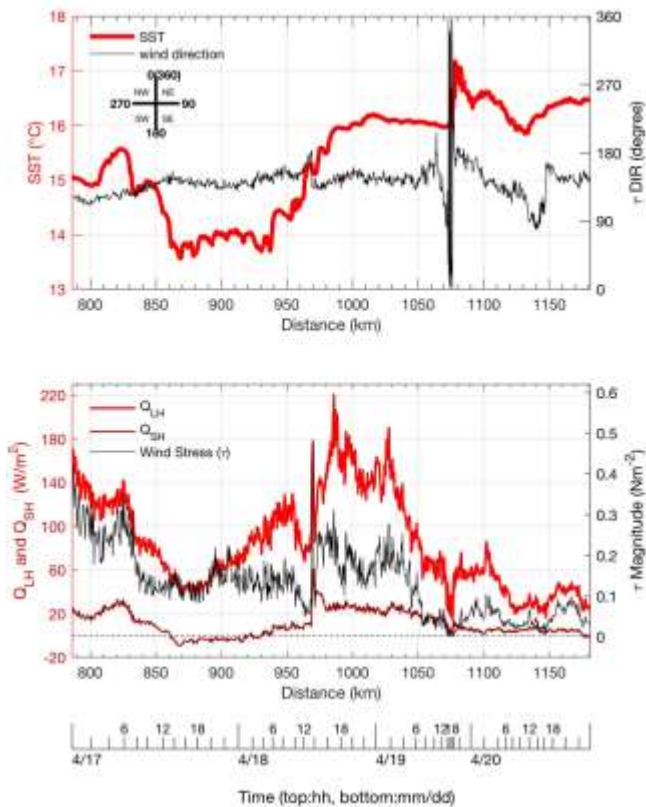
ADCP horizontal velocity, jet appears under warming



Vertical shape of warming SST distribution in area



# Air-sea fluxes



(left) Top: Time series of USV measurements of SST (red) and wind stress direction (black) during April 17 – 20 (see the time mark placed at the bottom) (corresponding to the distance between 780 – 1180 km that is marked on the x-axis). Bottom: Time series of wind stress (black), surface latent ( $Q_{LH}$ ; red) and sensible ( $Q_{SH}$ ; dark red) fluxes derived from USV surface meteorological measurements. (Right) Daily-mean field of wind stress (white vectors) and  $Q_{LH} + Q_{SH}$  (colors) on April 18. The USV's track and measurements of wind vectors (gray) are superimposed.





# Next steps

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- Organize research / publications on topics:
  - Coastal front analysis
  - Offshore front analysis
  - Across / Along winds front differences
  - Circulation in frontal regions
  - Baroclinic Instability waves along fronts
  - Diurnal warming in surface layer



Sea Ice Remnant Svalbard July 17, 2008  
Image credit: Camille Seaman



# 2019-2022: 5 Arctic Cruises

5 operational agencies using data: ECMWF, UK Met Office, US Navy, Environmental Canada, DMI use our data to different extents.

1 testing: NCEP receives the data from GTS but doesn't assimilate them.



SAILDRONE



NASA Physical Oceanography Program

## SAILDRONE GEN 4 SPECIFICATIONS AND SENSOR SUITE

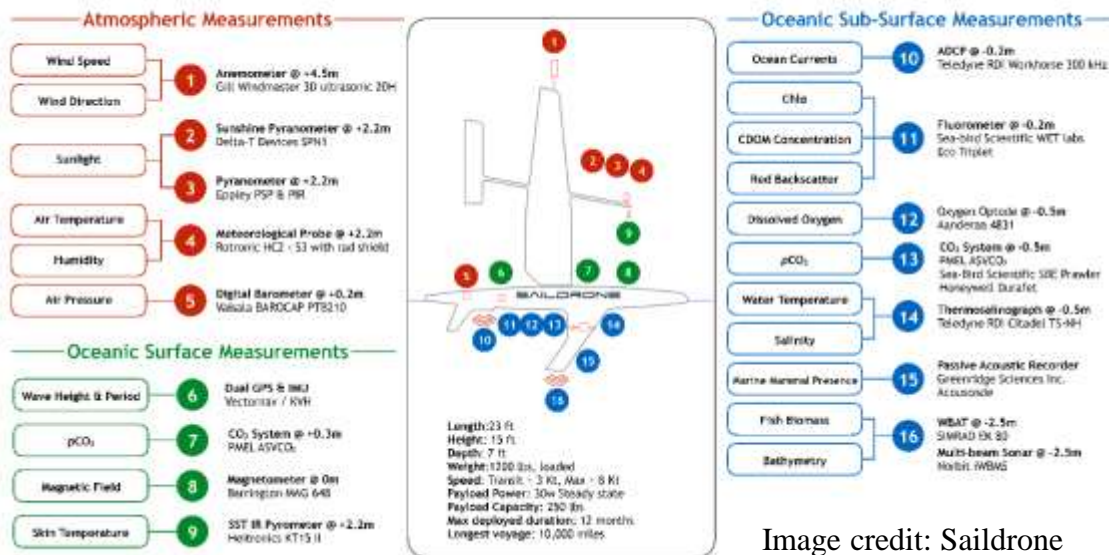


Image credit: Saildrone





https://mission.saildrone.com/missions/2124/drones/10377?offset=1440&interval=5&groups=payload\_photos

Chelle G.

MISSION Arctic Collab 2019

VEHICLE SD-1037

PLAN

COMMS

DATA

LAYERS

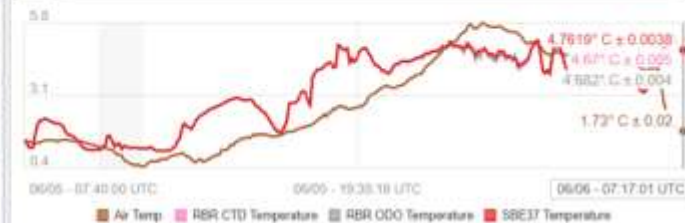
Data Sensors Vehicles Log

Time Period / Datasets

Save to Log



Temperature (°C)



Infrared Temperature (°C)



Sea IR Temperature Sky IR Temperature Wleg IR Temperature

See Ice 2019-06-05T22:25:00.000Z

71.757375, -156.327024

12:51 AM  
6/6/2019



# ATL2MED Mission

Starting in Cabo Verde, the overall goal using SAILDRONE unmanned surface vehicles (USVs) is to primarily 1) conduct an eddy hunt and survey of the Coast of Cabo Verde and 2) to connect the ICOS OTC stations with one USV that offers high-accuracy carbon measurements in order to cross-validate carbon measurements between stations.

The mission is planned to start at Cabo Verde 1 November 2019 and the end is in Trieste (Italy) in February 2020. Along this transect are 7 fixed stations (Cabo Verde, ESTOC, DYFAMED, W1M3A, E2M3A, Miramare, PALOMA), 5 of them being part of ICOS OTC.





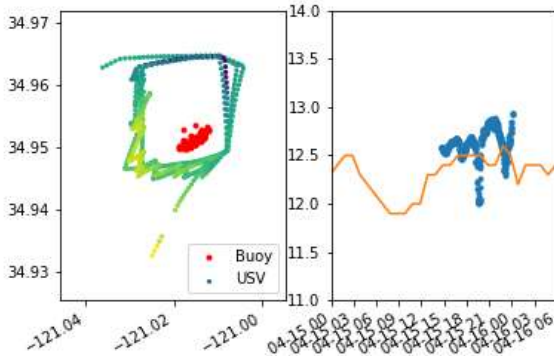
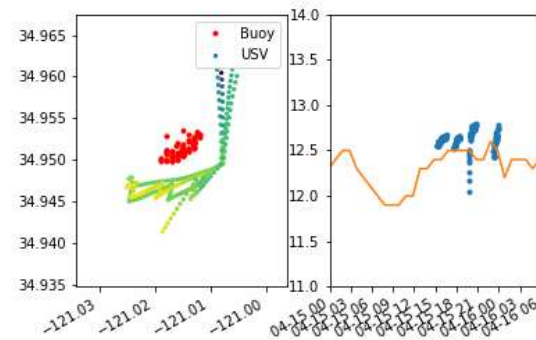
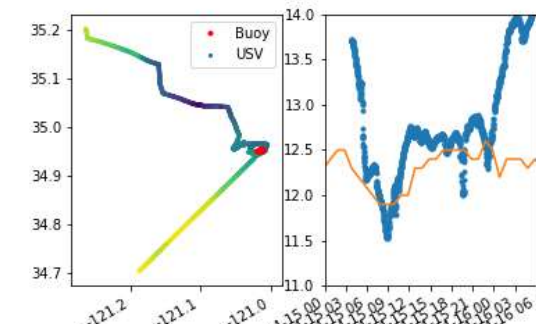
# Extra

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# In situ Buoy Validation



	Mean bias	Median bias	Correlation	Standard deviation	Robust standard deviation	MAE	#	
SST (K)	46011	0.20	0.77	0.19	0.13	0.22	19	
	46012	-0.14	-0.14	1.00	0.01	0.14	2	
	46042	-0.02	-0.03	0.84	0.06	0.05	13	
	46086	-0.06	-0.05	0.93	0.05	0.06	18	
	46028	-0.03	-0.04	0.91	0.31	0.29	22	
	46047	-0.19	-0.19	0.76	0.08	0.08	13	
<b>ALL</b>	<b>-0.01</b>	<b>-0.03</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>87</b>	
Air temperature (C)	46011	0.23	0.80	0.13	0.21	0.23	19	
	46012	-0.01	-0.01	1.00	0.04	0.06	2	
	46042	0.00	-0.03	0.90	0.07	0.09	13	
	46086	-0.02	-0.02	0.98	0.07	0.06	18	
	46028	-0.17	-0.20	0.95	0.12	0.14	22	
	46047	0.04	0.05	0.94	0.06	0.07	13	
<b>ALL</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>87</b>	
Air pressure (hPa)	46011	-13.67	-16.20	0.39	6.09	13.79	19	
	46012	-15.68	-15.68	1.00	0.12	15.68	2	
	46042	-12.02	-15.84	0.03	7.06	12.42	13	
	46086	-13.73	-16.46	0.23	6.20	13.77	18	
	46028	-13.87	-16.12	0.59	5.67	13.98	22	
	46047	-12.16	-15.94	0.20	6.96	12.41	13	
<b>ALL</b>	<b>-13.31</b>	<b>-16.12</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>6.29</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>13.47</b>	<b>87</b>	
Wind speed (ms <sup>-1</sup> )	46011	0.44	0.41	0.93	0.49	0.52	112	
	46012	0.43	0.23	0.78	0.45	0.48	13	
	46042	0.28	0.30	0.91	0.45	0.45	74	
	46086	0.22	0.13	0.98	0.56	0.58	108	
	<b>ALL</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>307</b>
	Wind direction (deg)	46011	-8.39	-8.47	0.89	4.51	8.73	112
46012		-4.57	-4.11	0.78	3.05	4.64	13	
46042		-3.2	-3.37	0.84	4.00	4.14	74	
46086		-6.37	-6.95	0.96	7.49	7.22	79	
<b>ALL</b>		<b>-6.26</b>	<b>-6.59</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>5.77</b>	<b>5.32</b>	<b>7.08</b>	<b>278</b>