

Impact of Passive Microwave SST on level 4 analysis

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Introduction

The ESA Sea Surface Temperature (SST) Climate Change Initiative (CCI) phase II project has recently generated a new climate data record (CDR) of SSTs based on infrared (IR) satellite data.

SSTs derived from passive microwave (PMW) data have the potential to overcome the shortcomings of IR data (poor performance where there is cloud and aerosols).

This project aims to determine the impact of using PMW SST data from the AMSR-E (200206 – 201109) and AMSR2 (201207 – 201612) instruments in addition to the IR data used in the phase II CDR.

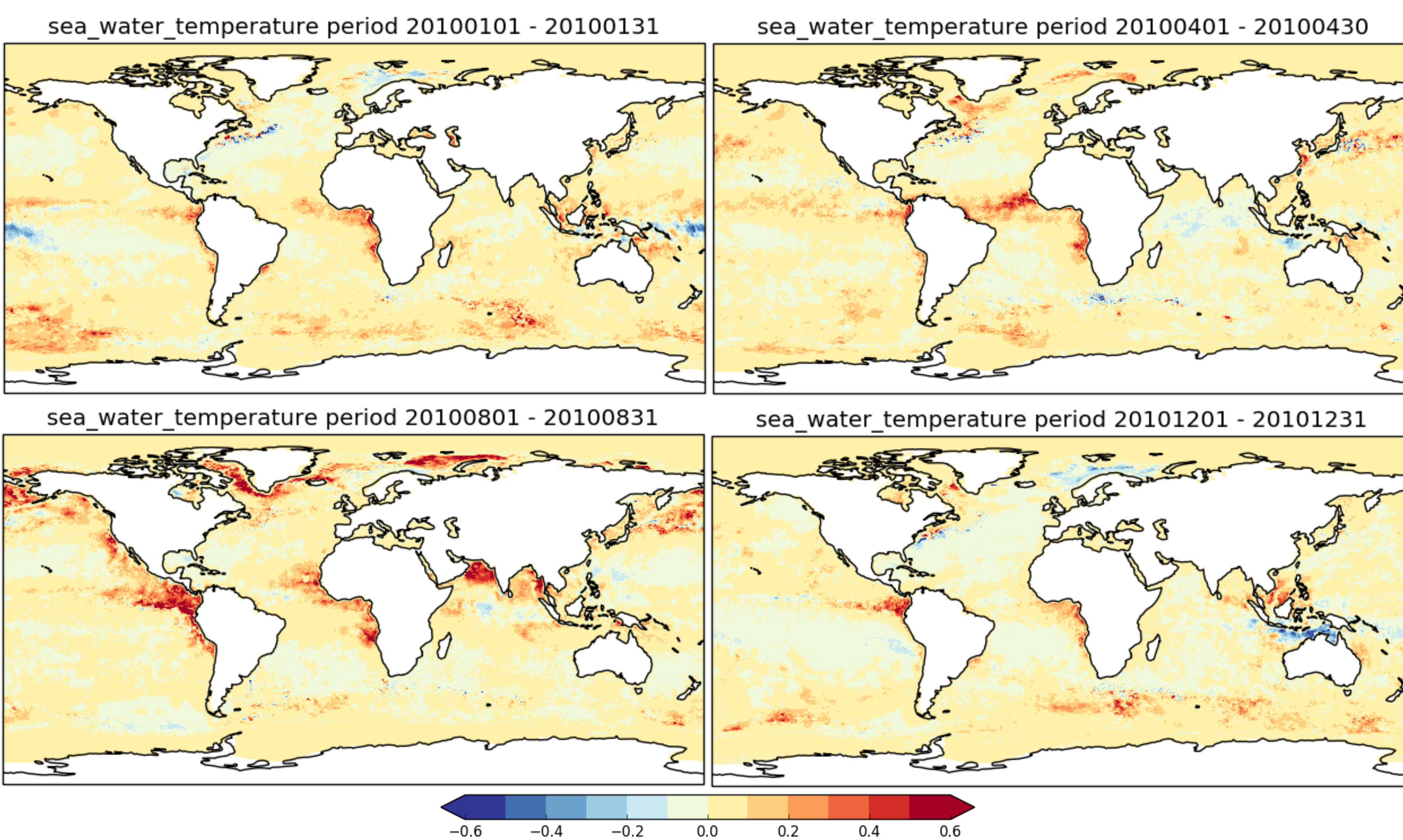


Fig 2: Monthly SST difference: IR+PMW minus IR-only control

Argo validation

Argo near-surface observations were compared to the two sets of analyses. Tables 1 and 2 show the results from the time periods that the AMSR-E and AMSR2 instruments were active.

Where the statistics are better by at least 0.02 between the types of analysis, the better of the two is highlighted in bold.

The results show that using PMW SST data improves the skill of the OSTIA analysis in all areas except the Mediterranean Sea.

Conclusion

Using PMW SST data results in:

- Increased number of observations globally, but most especially in areas poorly observed by IR data, such as tropical regions.
- Warmer sea surface temperatures distributed across the globe.
- Comparison to independent Argo data shows that PMW derived SSTs reduces the mean difference and standard deviation values.
- While the uncertainty was reduced, the spatial resolution remained the same.

The analysis shows that using PMW derived SSTs gives significant value to the analyses. It is therefore recommended that more PMW derived SST datasets are made available and utilised for future analyses.

The L4 analysis files are available for download. Please contact us at the email addresses below.

Comparison between level 4 analyses

The IR-only and IR+PMW data sets were processed using the Operational Sea Surface Temperature and Sea Ice Analysis (OSTIA) system to produce daily, global L4 analyses for the study period. The comparison shows that:

- The analysis relaxed to climatology less often in the tropics (more observations available).
- The global average timeseries shows that using PMW SST data results in a warmer sea (Fig. 1).
- Global monthly maps show that the warmer areas are distributed globally but are stronger in the tropics. Four months from 2010 are shown as an example (Fig. 2).
- Spectral analysis plots showed no significant differences between the two analyses. A plot from 2010 is given as an example (Fig. 3).

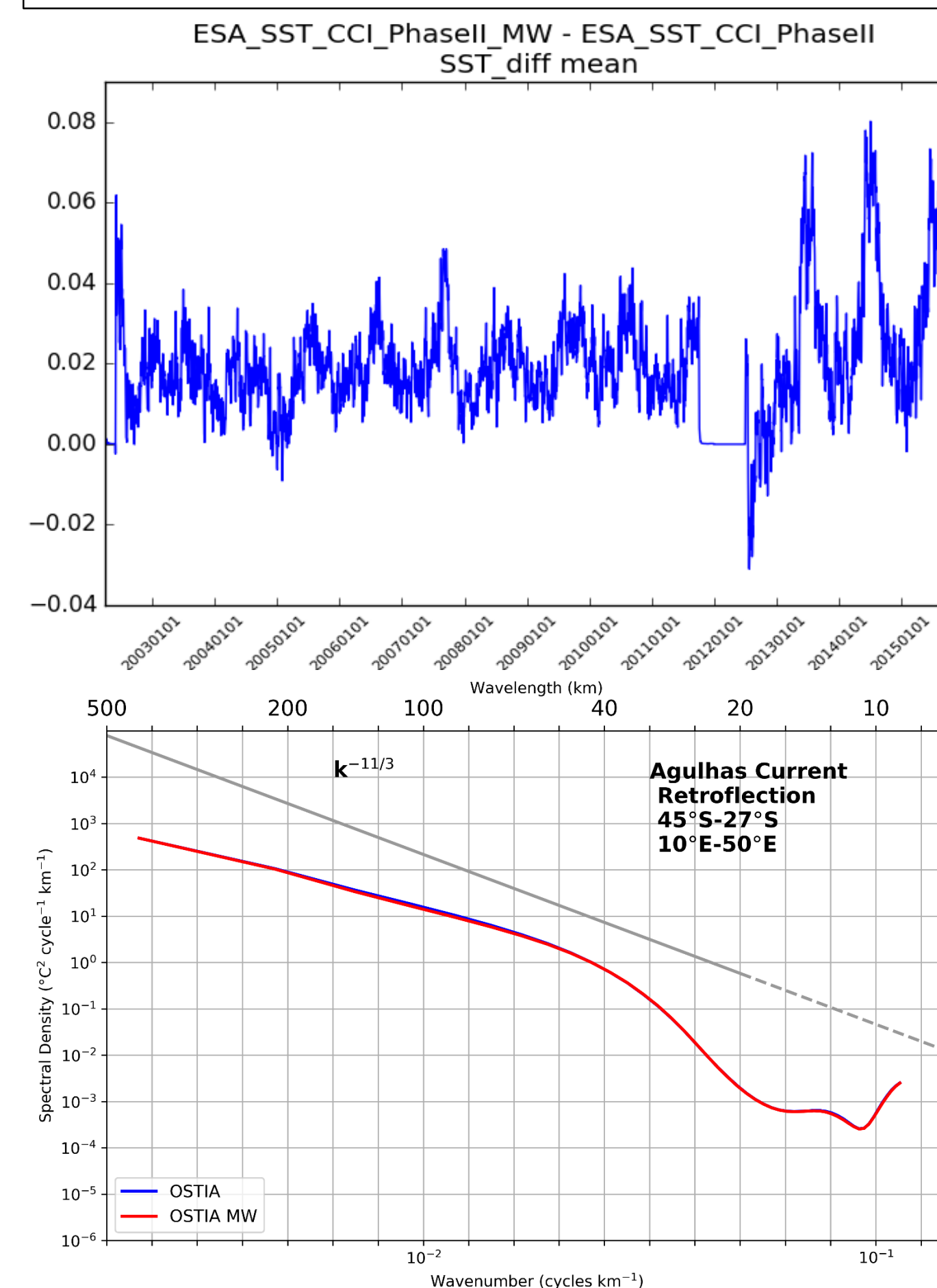


Fig 1: Time series global SST mean difference.

Fig 3: Spectral analysis - Agulhas current in 2010.

Region	AMSR-E		IR - only analyses		IR and PMW analyses		Number of matchups
	Mean difference (K)	Standard deviation of differences (K)	Mean difference (K)	Standard deviation of differences (K)	Mean difference (K)	Standard deviation of differences (K)	
Globe	-0.065	0.445	-0.040	0.415	0.473987		
Arctic	-0.188	0.532	-0.149	0.488	2754		
Mediterranean Sea	0.093	0.762	0.101	0.761	2941		
North Atlantic	-0.056	0.549	-0.027	0.517	63605		
Tropical Atlantic	-0.110	0.359	-0.053	0.324	24402		
South Atlantic	-0.056	0.432	-0.038	0.406	39860		
North Pacific	-0.059	0.478	-0.022	0.444	166408		
Tropical Pacific	-0.062	0.278	-0.042	0.260	102518		
South Pacific	-0.064	0.342	-0.052	0.325	113292		
Indian Ocean	-0.084	0.392	-0.060	0.352	84471		
Southern Ocean	-0.087	0.446	-0.066	0.423	93927		

Table 1: Results for the AMSR-E period (200206 – 201109)

Region	AMSR2		IR - only analyses		IR and PMW analyses		Number of matchups
	Mean difference (K)	Standard deviation of differences (K)	Mean difference (K)	Standard deviation of differences (K)	Mean difference (K)	Standard deviation of differences (K)	
Globe	0.053	0.452	0.026	0.395	337634		
Arctic	0.065	0.552	-0.048	0.526	3040		
Mediterranean Sea	-0.036	0.440	-0.042	0.433	6831		
North Atlantic	0.069	0.477	0.038	0.414	59418		
Tropical Atlantic	0.186	0.386	0.084	0.316	25910		
South Atlantic	0.072	0.540	0.033	0.468	25840		
North Pacific	0.036	0.468	0.002	0.410	116885		
Tropical Pacific	0.043	0.310	0.033	0.272	93485		
South Pacific	0.044	0.368	0.035	0.326	86940		
Indian Ocean	0.097	0.417	0.065	0.352	47506		
Southern Ocean	0.070	0.525	0.037	0.459	63027		

Table 2: Results for the AMSR2 period (201207 – 201612)

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