



# Envisat GDR Quality Assessment Report

**Cycle 009**

**24-09-2002 / 30-09-2002**

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## **1 Introduction. Document overview**

The purpose of this document is to report the major features of the data quality from the ocean Envisat mission. The document is associated with data dissemination on a cycle by cycle basis.

The objectives of this document are :

- To provide a data quality assessment
- To provide users with necessary information for data processing
- To report any change likely to impact data quality at any level, from instrument status to software configuration
- To present the major useful results for the current cycle

It is divided into the following topics:

- General quality assessment and cycle overview**
- CALVAL main results**
- Cross Calibration with ERS-2**
- Particular investigations**

## 2 Cycle overview

### 2.1 Data and software version

This cycle has been produced with the IPF processing chain V4.58 and the CMA Reference Software V6.3\_04.

### 2.2 Parameters

The parameters used to compute the sea surface height (SSH) for Envisat are:

- Ku range (ocean retracking)
- POE orbit
- Dual frequency ionospheric correction
- MWR derived wet troposphere correction
- ECMWF dry tropospheric correction
- Non parametric sea state bias
- Inverted barometer correction with time varying pressure
- Total geocentric GOT00 ocean tide height
- Geocentric pole tide height
- Solid earth tide height

### 2.3 Warnings and recommendations

833 passes are missing due to level1 B data unavailability (see section 3.1).

1 pass has no radiometer correction (see section 3.3).

High SSH-MSS values are found on pass 862 (see section 3.2).

### 2.4 Platform and instrument events

Payload switch down to load new software (08/09/2002 07:10:00 to 10/09/2002 19:07:11)

Orbit Inclination Maneuver (2002/09/09 23:35:34 to 2002/09/10 01:48:59 TAI)

Orbit Maintenance Maneuver (2002/08/26 17:07:44 to 2002/08/26 19:58:09 TAI)

### 2.5 Cycle quality and performances

The 833 first passes are missing. Good general results are obtained for the available data.

The crossover standard deviation is 4.87 cm rms when using a selection to remove shallow waters (1000 m), areas of high ocean variability and high latitudes ( $> |50|$  deg). The standard deviation of Sea Level Anomalies (SLA) relative to the CLS01V1 Mean Sea Surface is 11.0 cm. When using a selection to remove shallow waters (1000 m), areas of high ocean variability and

high latitudes ( $> |50|$  deg) it lowers to 9.4 cm .

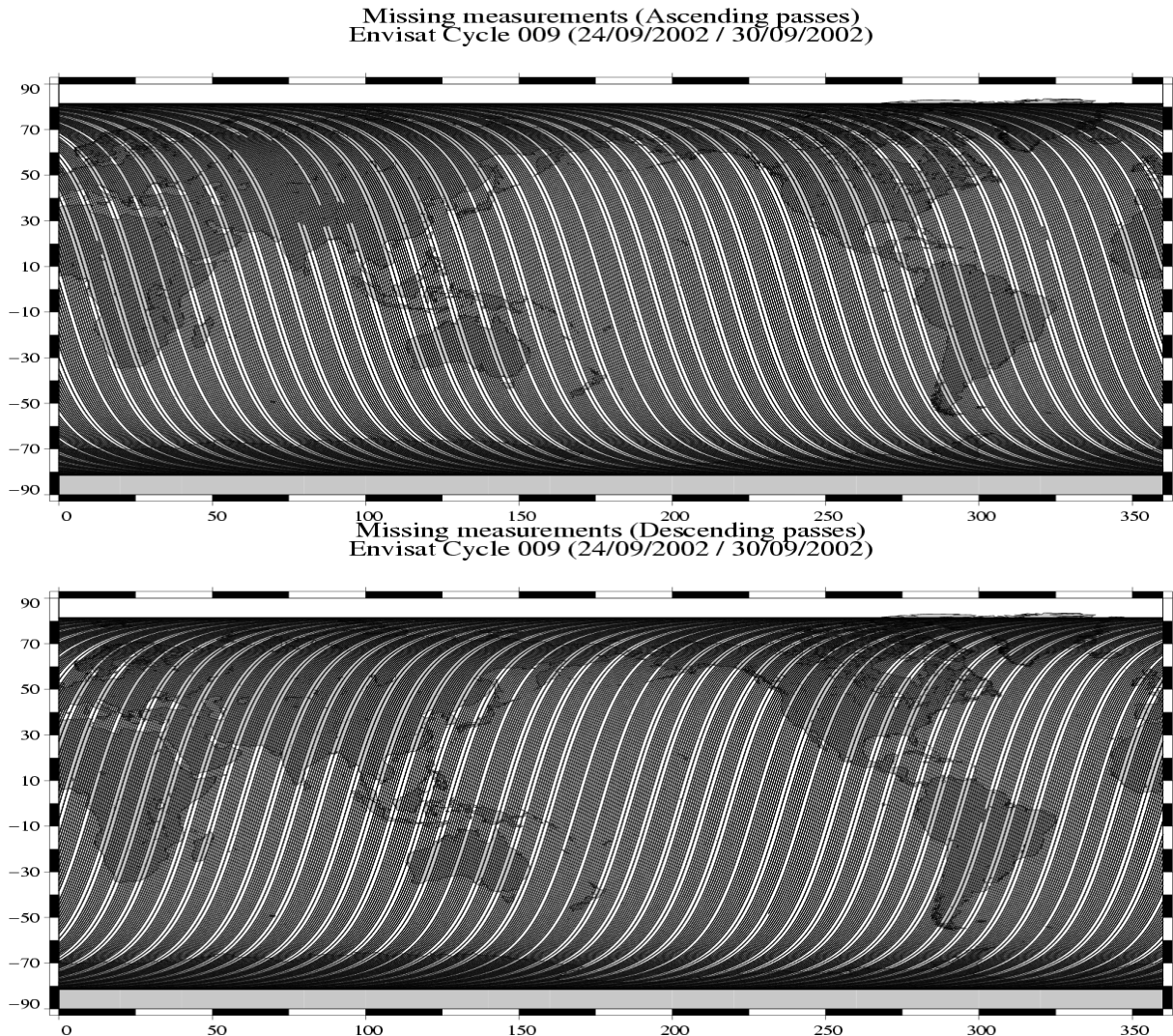
Detailed CALVAL results are presented in section [3](#).

### 3 CALVAL main results

This section presents results that illustrate data quality during this cycle. These verification products are produced operationally so that they allow systematic monitoring of the main relevant parameters.

#### 3.1 Missing measurements

425451 are present, and 2289185 (84.3%) are missing. The maps below illustrate missing 1Hz measurements in the GDRs, with respect to a 1 Hz sampling of a nominal repeat track.



833 passes (1-833) are missing due to a processing limited to data dated after 24/09/02 23:53:44  
1 pass is missing due to either to LRAC\_PDHSs data generation to level1 problems or ingestion pbs on F-PAc side.

#### 3.2 Orbit quality

### 3.2.1 Manoeuvres

On the 10-September-2002 , a single burn out-of-plane orbit inclination maintenance manoeuvre was executed as planned.

On the night between the 25th and 26th September 2002, a two-burn in-plane orbit maintenance manoeuvre was executed as planned.

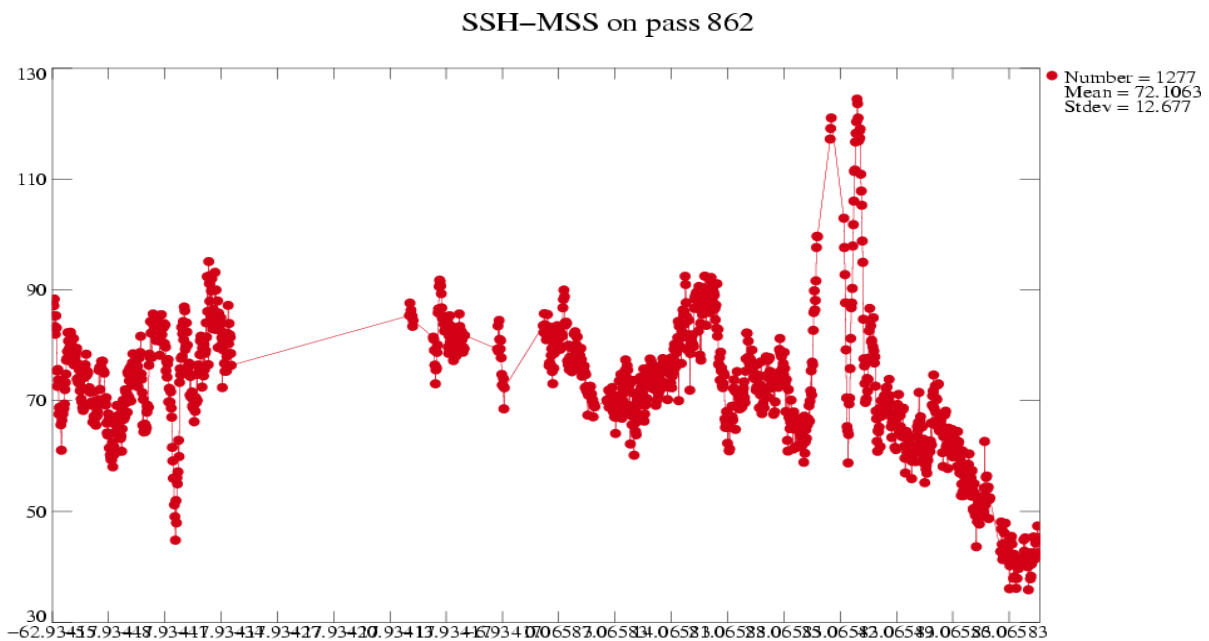
### 3.2.2 Doris and Laser performances

The next table gives statistics on Doris and Laser residuals:

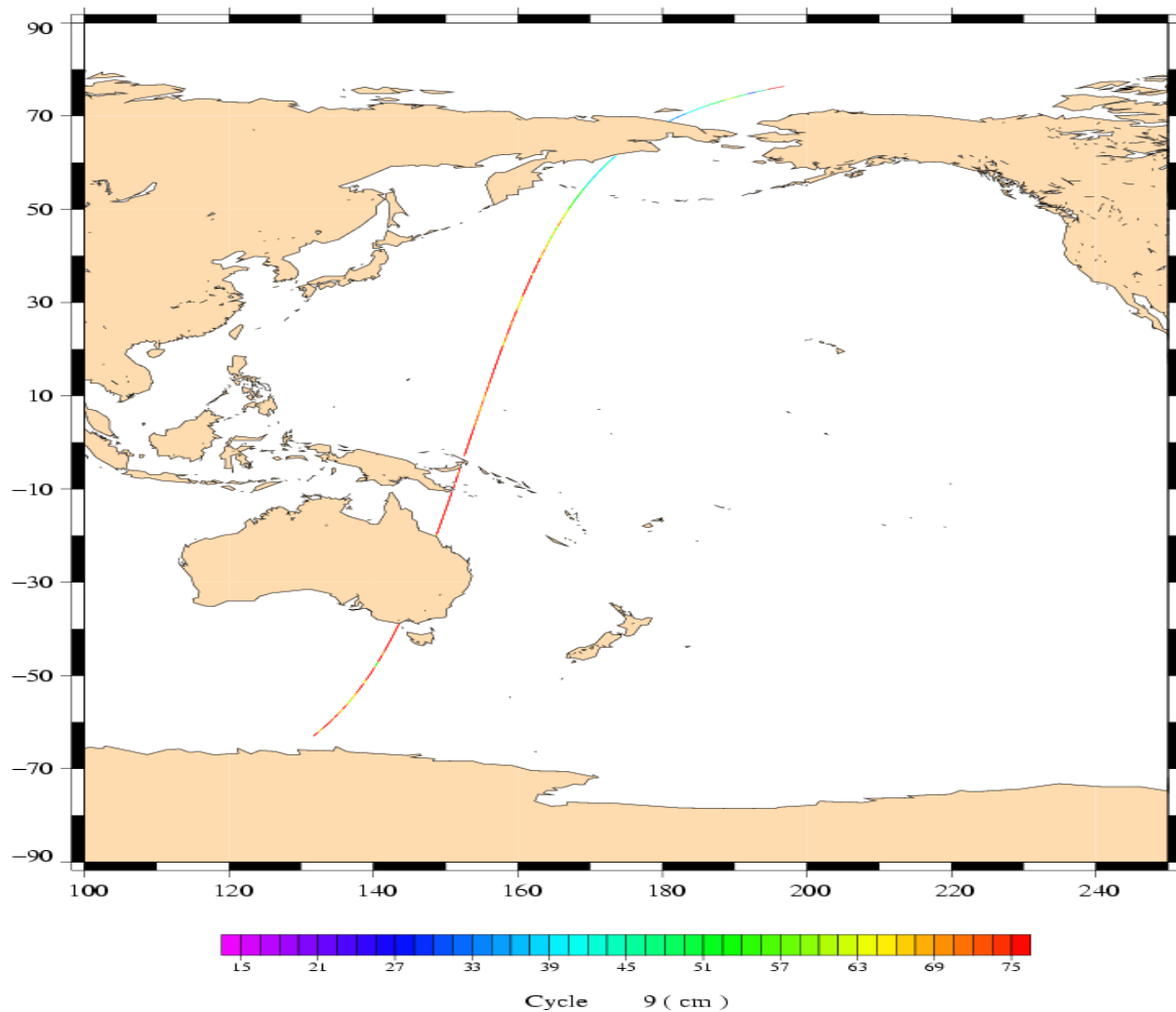
7-day Period	Number of Doris measurements	Number of Laser measurements	RMS of Laser measurements (cm)
23/09/2002 to 30/09/2002	38984	1232	2.06880

### 3.2.3 Impact on SLA

Pass 862 is impacted by the 25 September orbit inclination correction manoeuvre. High SSH-MSS are found on this pass. The following figures show this parameter.



Edited parameter by statistic on the pass : SSH – MSS  
Envisat Cycle 009



Users are advised to remove pass 862 from their dataset.



### 3.3 Edited measurements

#### 3.3.1 Statistics

Data editing is necessary to remove altimeter measurements having lower accuracy.

First, there is an editing using flags. Compared to the GDR product, two additional flags are computed:

**An ice flag** to detect sea ice measurements. A measurement is set to ice if, at high latitudes ( $> |50|$  deg), one of the following criteria is valid:

- Number of 20Hz measurement  $< 17$
- $|MWR - ECMWF|$  wet tropospheric correction  $> 10$ cm
- Peakiness  $> 2$

**A S-band anomaly flag:** this flag is set if  $|\text{Sigma0(Ku)} - \text{Sigma0(S)}| > 5$ dB

Notice that this flag is set over land and ice, even when no S-band anomaly occurs.

Parameter	Nb rejected	% rejected
Radiometer land flag	146080	38.92
Ice flag	120832	32.19
S-Band anomaly flag	53666	14.30

Then, measurements are edited using thresholds on several parameters. These thresholds are expected to remain constant throughout the Envisat mission, so that monitoring the number of edited measurements allows a survey of data quality.

The next table gives for each tested parameter, minimum and maximum thresholds, the number and the percentage of points removed.

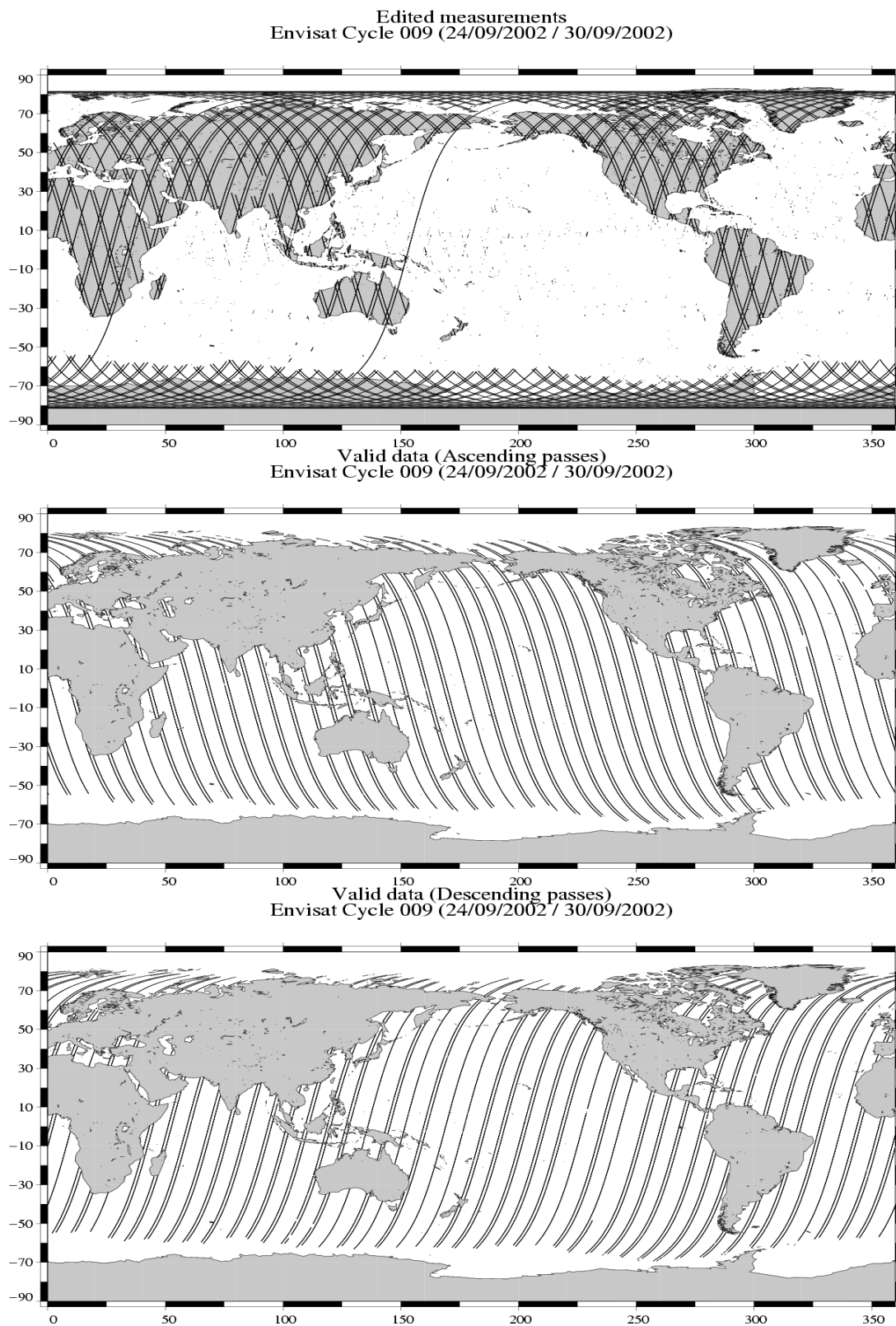
Parameters	Min Thres.	Max Thres.	Nb rejected	% rejected
Sea surface height (m)	-130.000	100.000	208	0.09
Variability relative to MSS (m)	-2.000	2.000	813	0.36
Number of 18Hz valid points	10.000	-	21	0.01
Std. deviation of 18Hz range (m)	0.000	0.250	2488	1.10
Off nadir angle from waveform (deg <sup>2</sup> )	-0.200	0.160	1673	0.74
Dry tropospheric correction (m)	-2.500	-1.900	0	0.00
Invert barometer correction (m)	-2.000	2.000	0	0.00
MWR wet tropospheric correction (m)	-0.500	-0.001	210	0.09
Dual Ionospheric correction (m)	-0.400	0.040	439	0.19
Significant wave height (m)	0.000	11.000	132	0.06
Sea state Bias (m)	-0.500	0.000	410	0.18
Backscatter coefficient (dB)	7.000	30.000	163	0.07
GOT00 ocean tide height (m)	-5.000	5.000	269	0.12
Long period tide height (m)	-0.500	0.500	0	0.00
Earth tide (m)	-1.000	1.000	0	0.00
Pole tide (m)	-5.000	5.000	0	0.00
RA2 wind speed (m/s)	0.000	30.000	0	0.00

A final editing is then performed on corrected sea surface height, using a spline fitting procedure, leading to remove 92 ( 0.04 %) measurements.



### 3.3.2 Figures

The following maps are complementary: they show respectively the removed and selected measurements in the editing procedure.



### 3.3.3 Comments

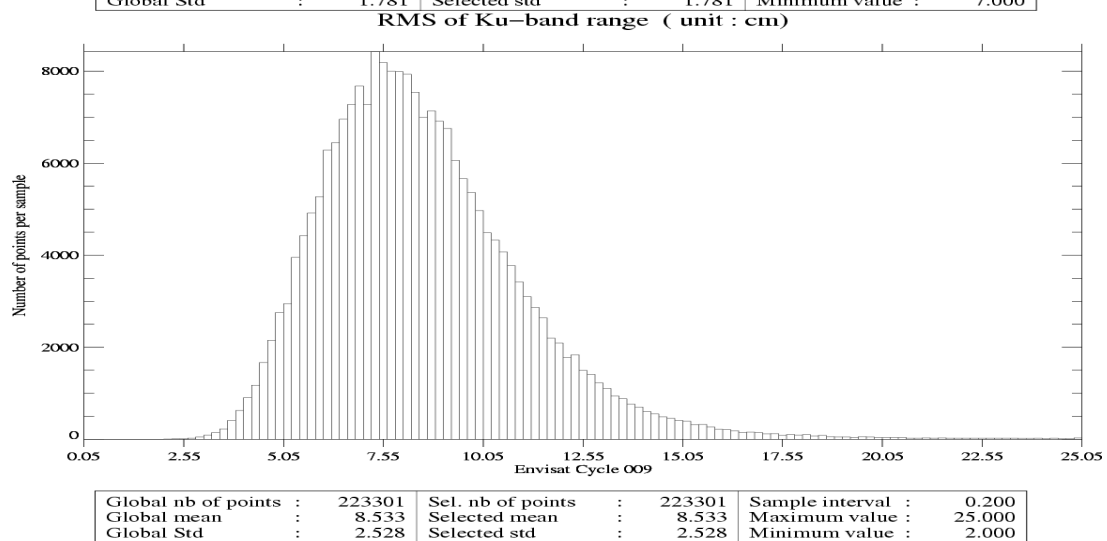
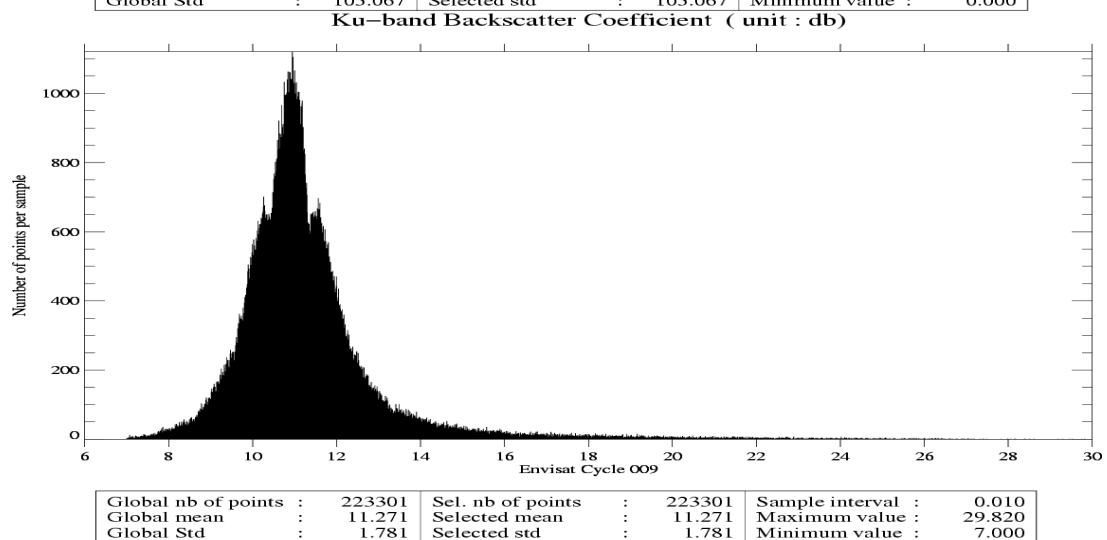
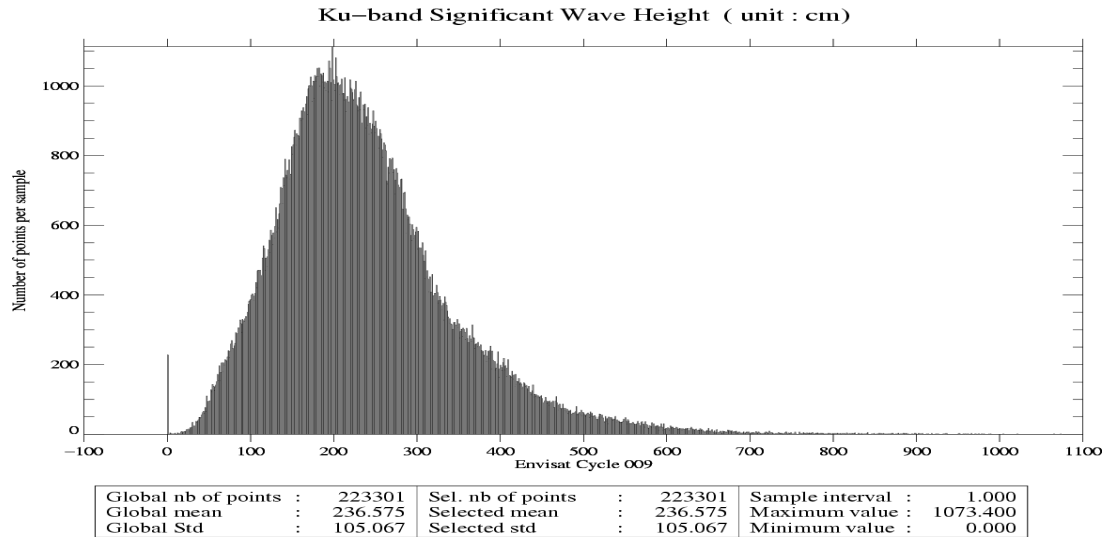
168 passes have been delivered. Among these passes:

- 1 pass is entirely edited on the radiometer land flag (no MWR correction)

Wet areas appear in the plot of removed data. Similar features are observed with other altimeters (T/P, Jason) mainly due to rain contamination.

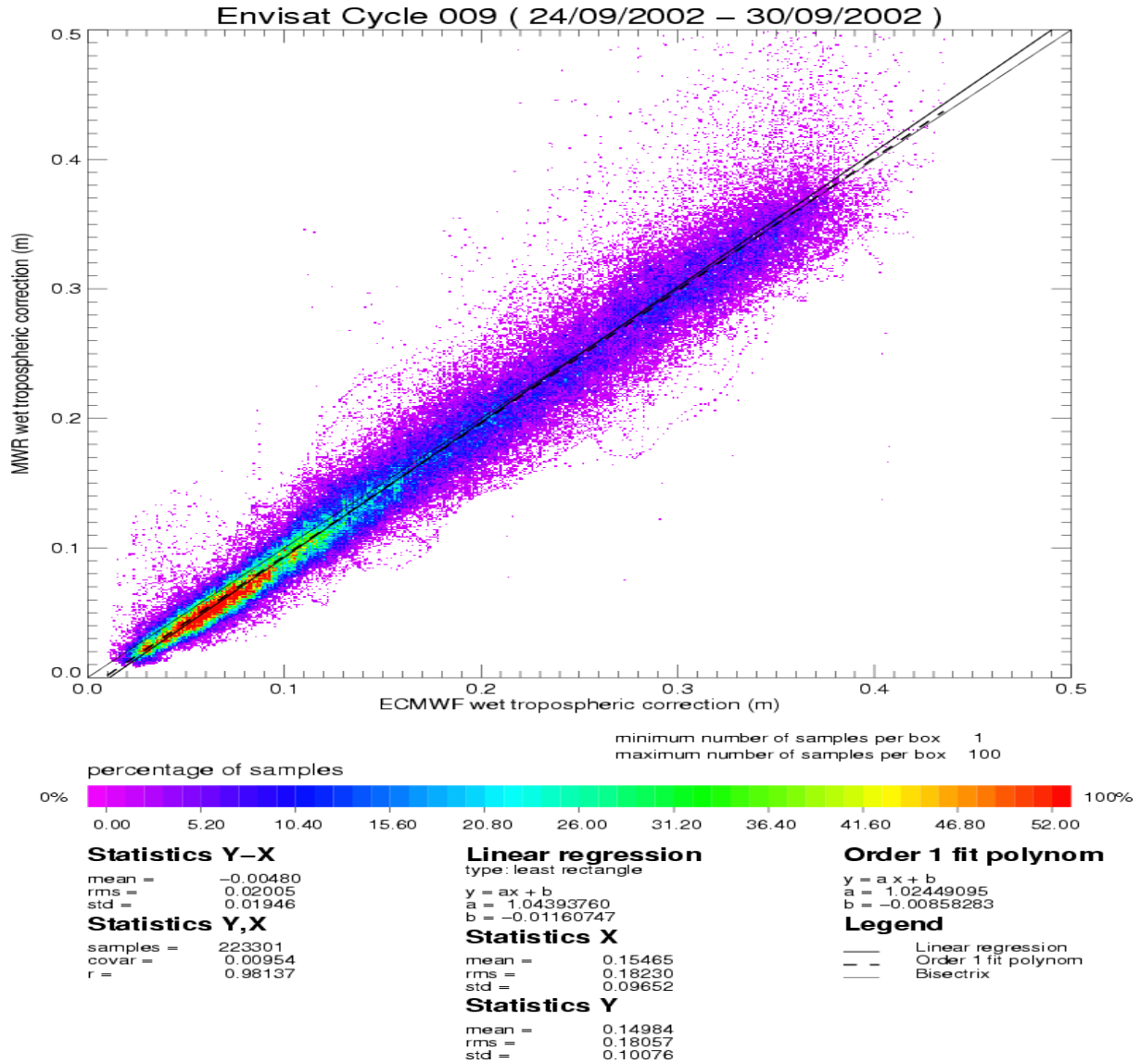
### 3.4 Altimeter parameters

In order to assess and to monitor altimeter parameter measurements, histograms of Envisat Ku-band Significant Wave Height (SWH), Backscatter coefficient (Sigma0) and RMS of altimeter range are computed.



### 3.5 Radiometer

In order to assess and to monitor radiometer measurements, a scatter plot between the radiometer wet troposphere correction and the ECMWF model is computed for the valid data set previously defined.

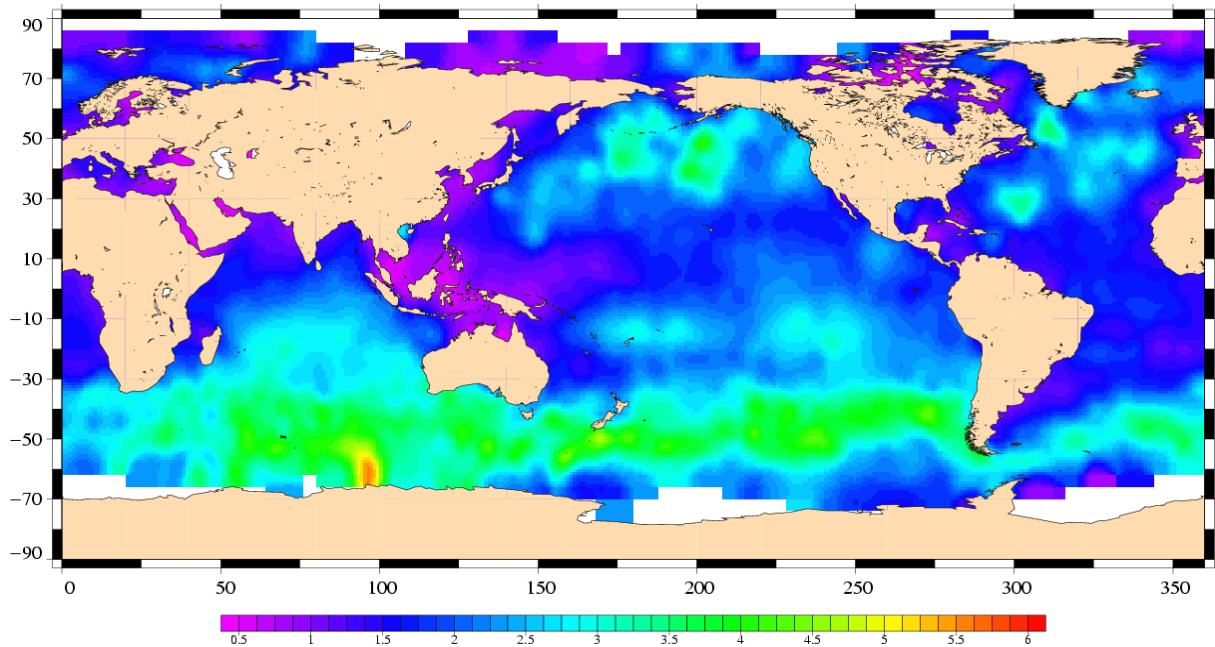


The radiometer-model mean difference is 0.5 cm. A drift on the Envisat 23.8GHz brightness temperature has been detected and has to be monitored on the long term. Note that the neural algorithm is now implemented on Envisat.

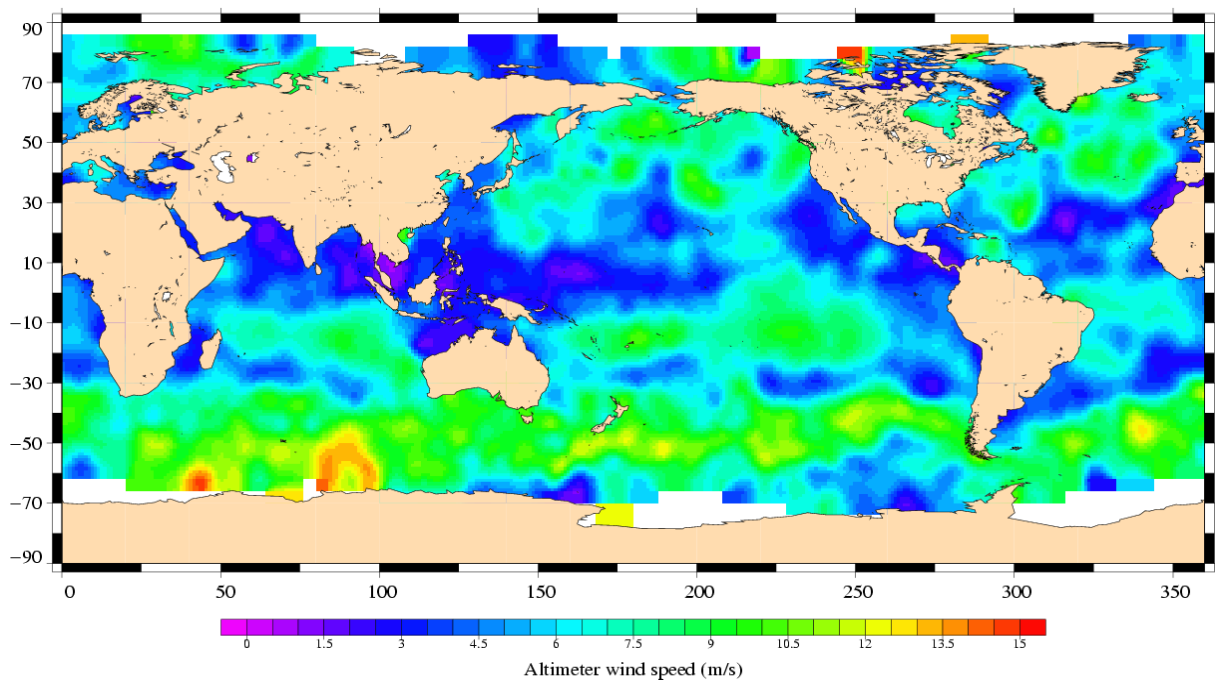
### 3.6 Wind and wave maps

These two figures show wind and wave estimations derived from 35 days of altimeter measurements.

Envisat Cycle 009  
24/09/2002 – 30/09/2002



Significant Wave Height (m)  
Envisat Cycle 009  
24/09/2002 – 30/09/2002



## 3.7 Crossover statistics

### 3.7.1 General comment

SSH crossover statistics are computed from the valid data set. They are used to estimate the data quality and to monitor the system performances. After data editing and using the standard Envisat algorithms, the crossover standard deviation is about 5.24 cm rms, when using a selection to remove shallow waters (1000 m). When using an additional selection to remove areas of high ocean variability and high latitudes ( $> |50|$  deg) it lowers to 4.87 cm rms. This statistic is a stable estimation of the system performance as it is not influenced by sea ice coverage.

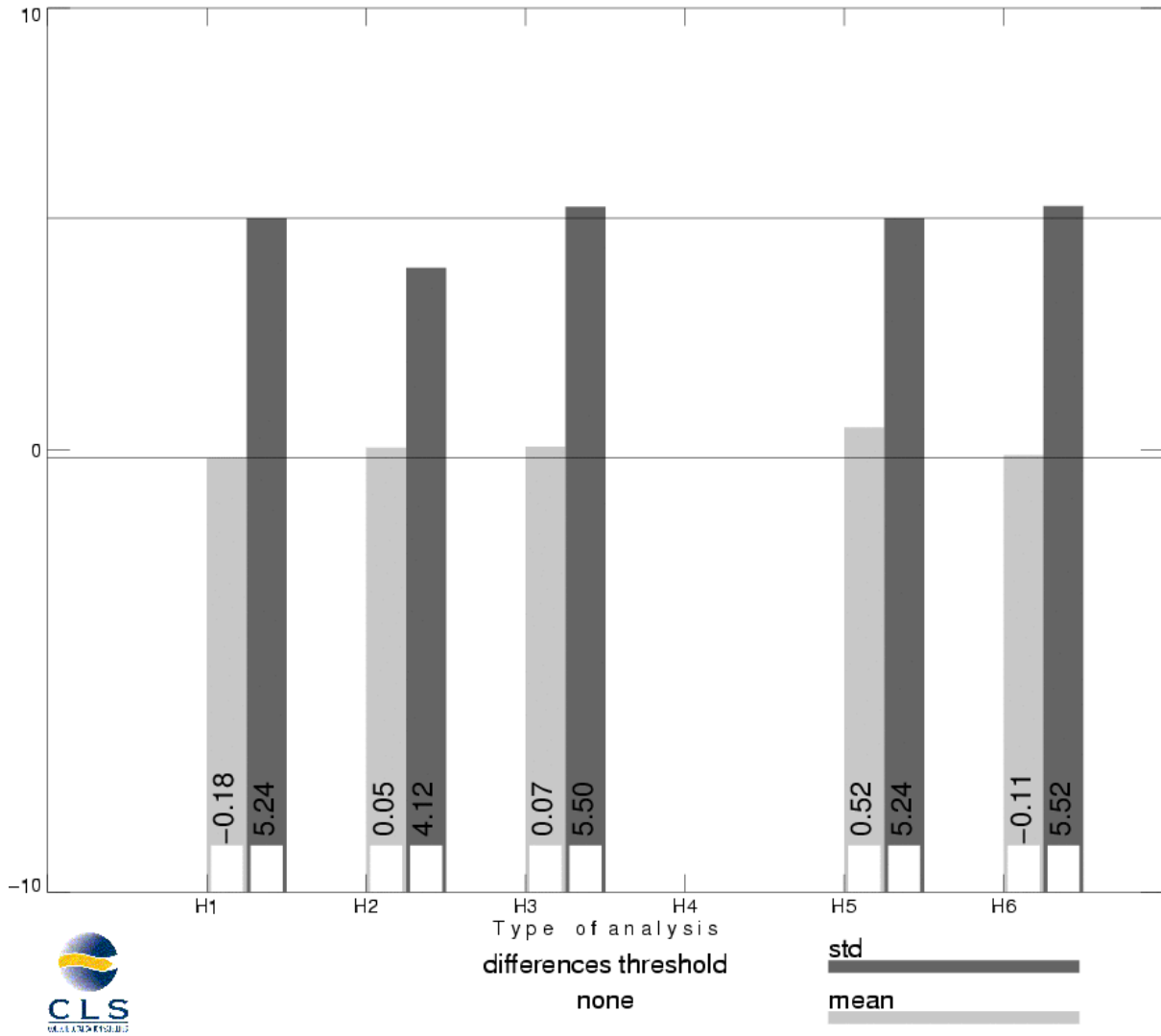
### 3.7.2 Impact of geophysical corrections

This figure shows the impact of geophysical corrections on crossover mean and rms. A selection is used to remove shallow waters (1000 m).

For this analysis two corrections have been computed: a long wave length and a model ionospheric correction. The long wave length estimation is performed by a global minimization of crossover differences using a (1 and 2 cycles/revolution) sinusoidal model. The model ionospheric correction is computed using the JPL's version of the GPS Ionosphere Maps (JPL GIM) thanks to the procedures provided by Remko Scharro (internet communication to the CCVT community, December 12, 2002).

# ENEN – CROSSOVER STATISTICS

Impact of geophysical corrections



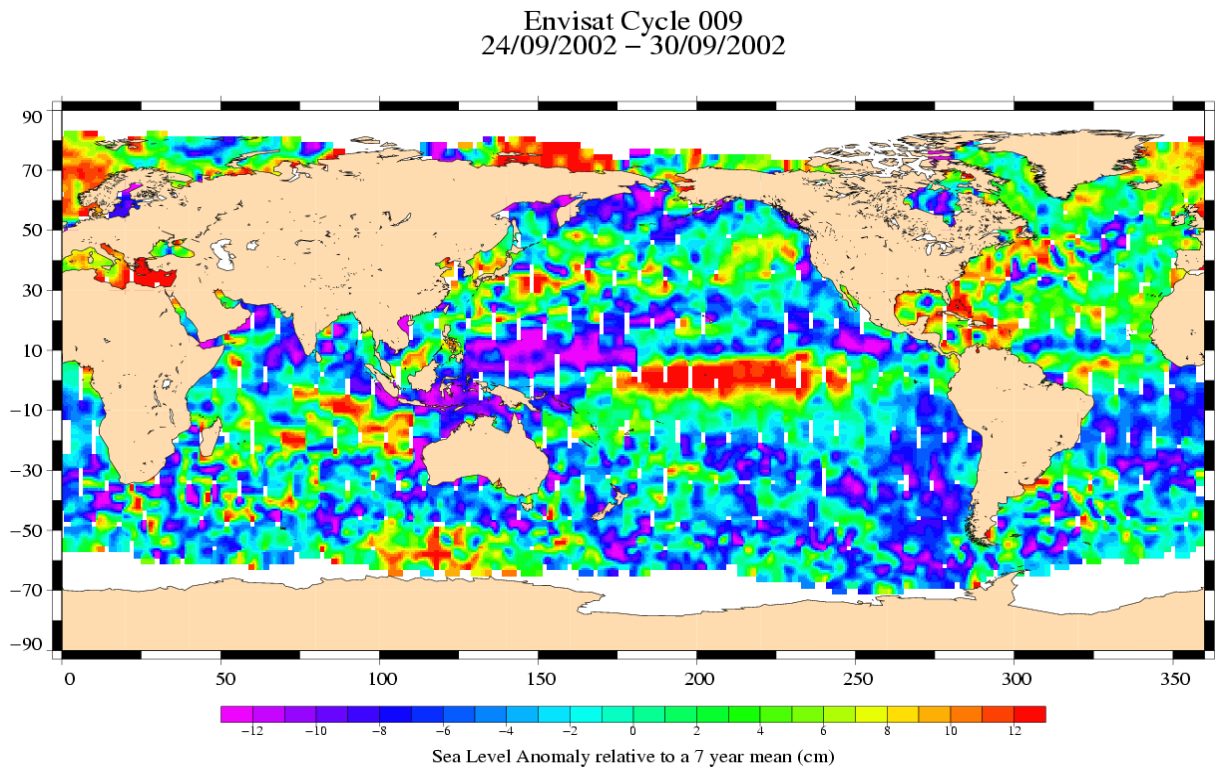
H1 = SSH	H4 = SSH with DORIS ionospheric correction (in product)
H2 = SSH applying a long wave length error (computed)	H5 = SSH with FES02 tide model (in product)
H3 = SSH with GIM ionospheric correction (computed)	H6 = SSH with ECMWF wet tropospheric correction (in product)



### 3.8 SSH variability

#### 3.8.1 Sea Level Anomaly

Repeat-track analysis is routinely used to compute Sea Level Anomalies (SLA) relative to the previous cycle and relative to a mean profile. The mean profile has been computed using ERS-1 and ERS-2 data and has been adjusted on the 7 year TP mean profile. In order to see fine features SLA are centered about the mean value.



### 3.8.2 Comparison to a precise Mean Sea Surface

The MSS from the product is used as a reference to compute SLA. Global statistics of Envisat SSH-MSS are (cm):

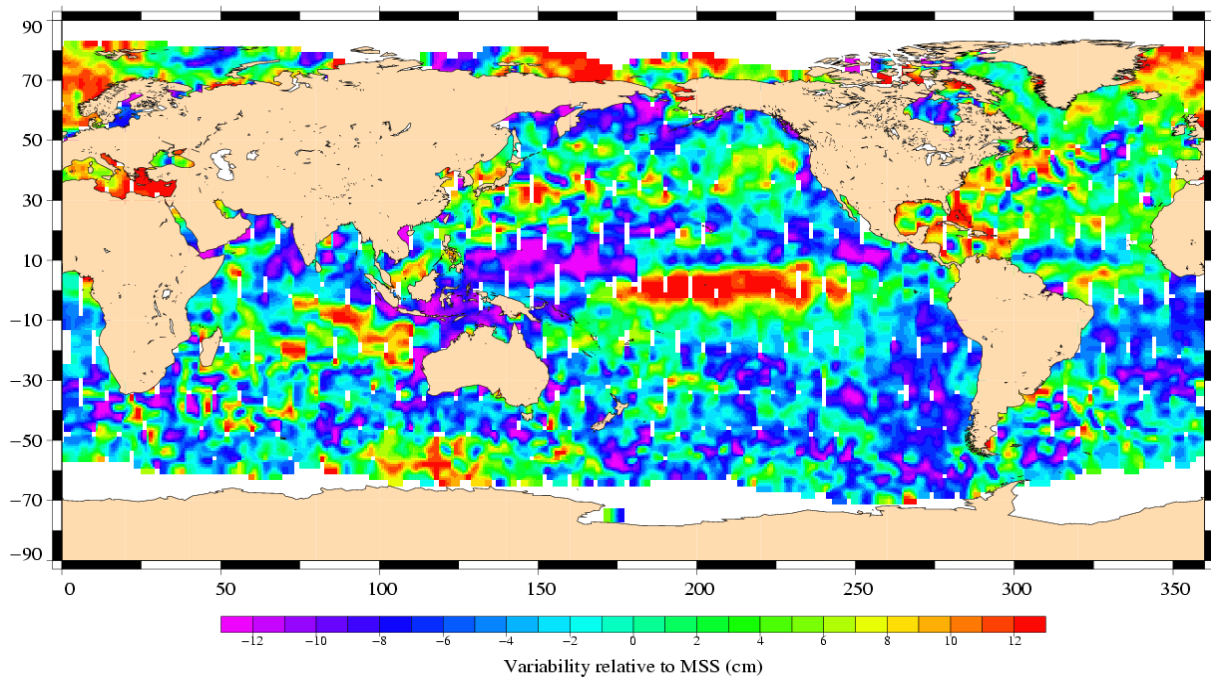
Number	Mean	Std. dev.
248894	44.15	11.04

When using a selection to remove shallow waters (1000 m), areas of high ocean variability and high latitudes ( $> |50|$  deg) statistics are:

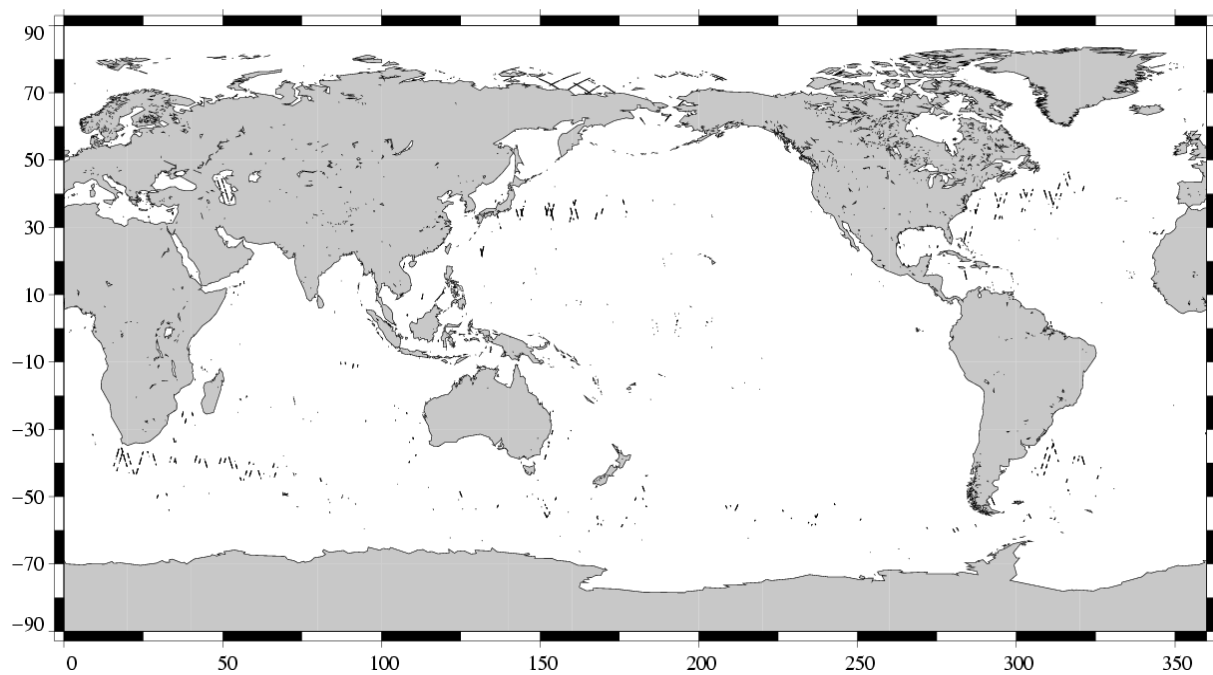
Number	Mean	Std. dev.
153774	43.81	9.41

The two following maps respectively show the map of Envisat SLA relative to the MSS and differences higher than a 30 cm threshold. In order to see fine features SLA are centered about the mean value. The latter figure shows that apart from isolated measurements, higher differences are located in high ocean variability areas, as expected.

Envisat Cycle 009  
24/09/2002 – 30/09/2002



(SSH - MSS) centered, differences greater than 30 cm  
Envisat / Cycle 009



## 4 Cross Calibration with ERS-2

Envisat flies on the same ground track as ERS-2, 30 minutes ahead. This section presents results that illustrate the difference with ERS-2.

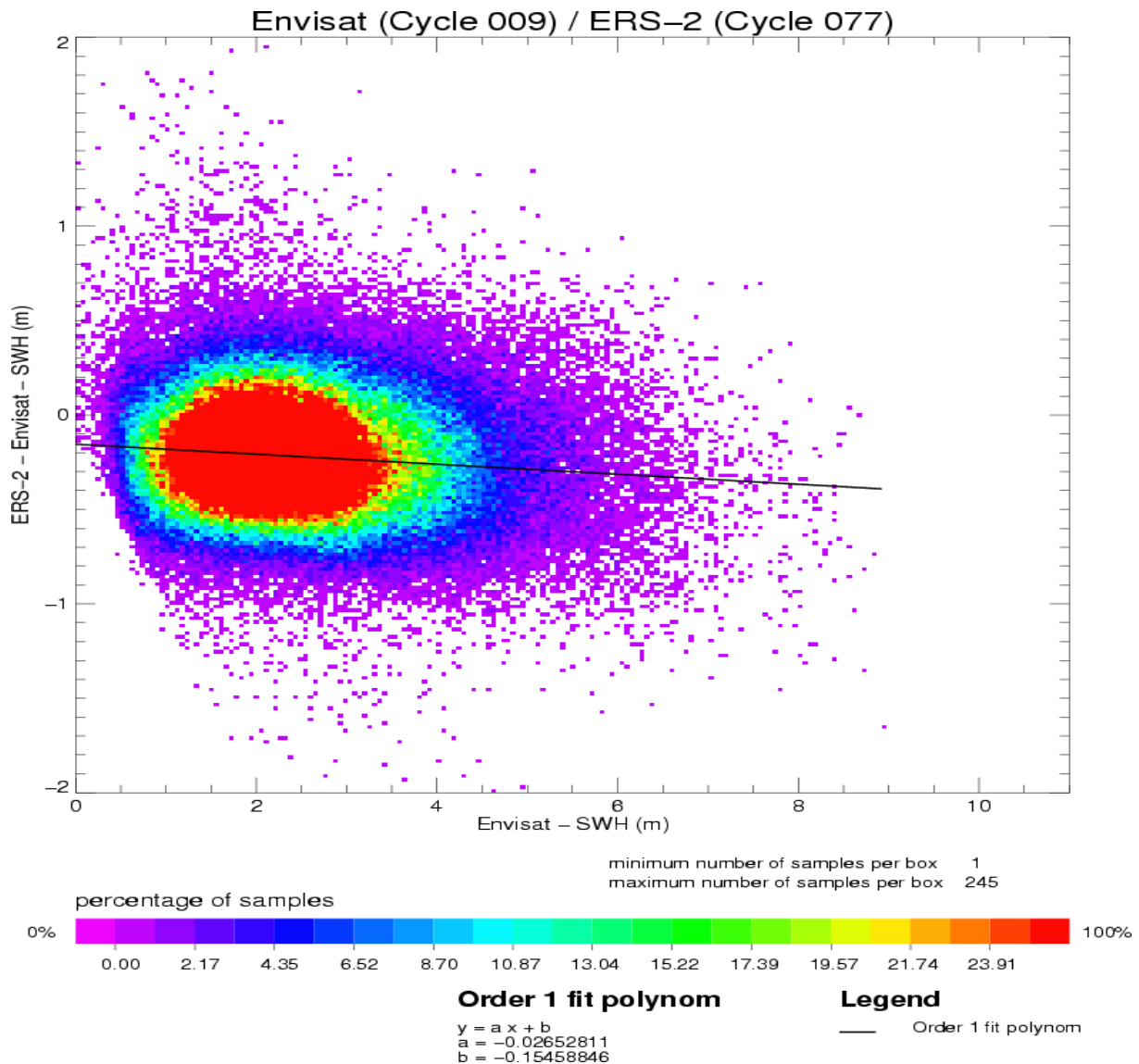
Envisat cycle 009 data are collocated to data from ERS-2 GDR cycle 076 in order to compare the main parameters from repeat-track analysis.

### 4.1 [ERS-2 - Envisat] Ku SWH differences

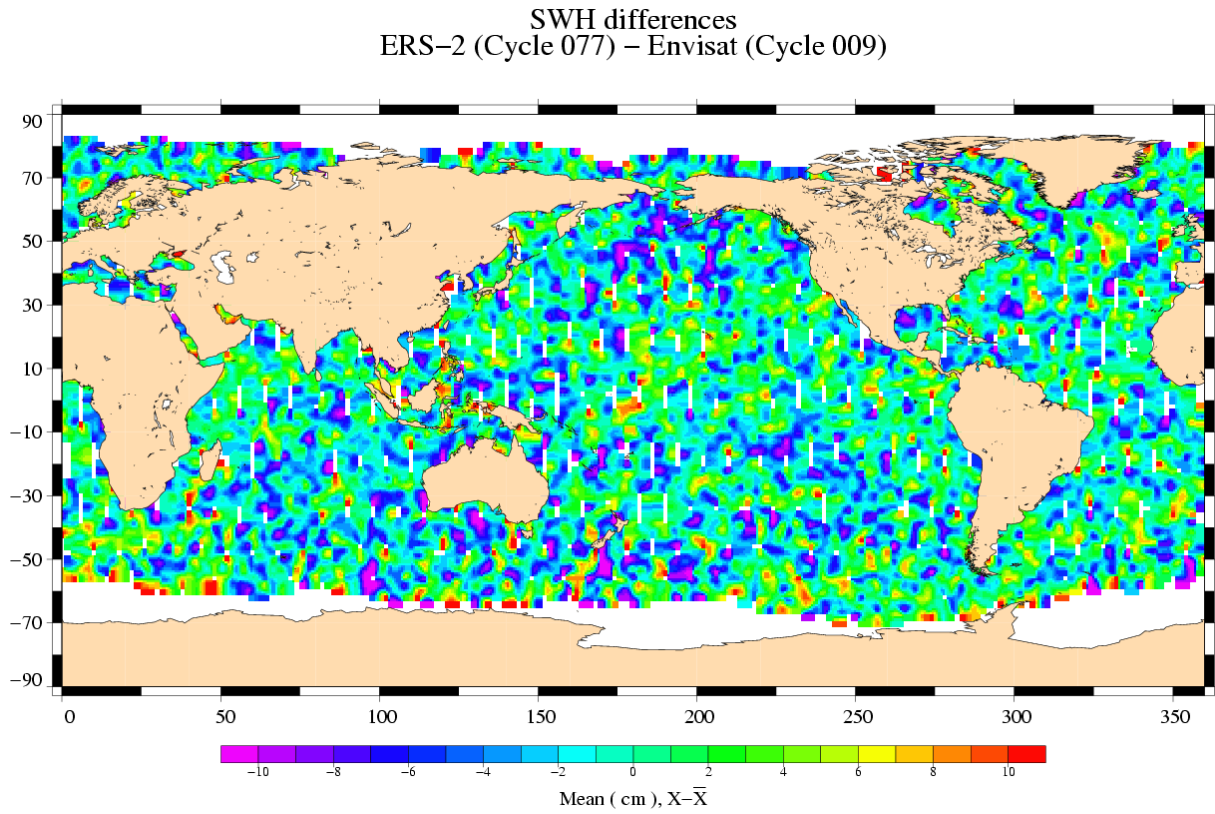
Global statistics of [ERS-2 - Envisat] Ku SWH differences are (cm):

Number	Mean	Std. dev.
241548	-20.88	26.09

The scatter plot between Envisat and ERS-2 Ku SWH measurements is given on the following figure:



These differences are plotted on the following figure (data are centered about the mean value).



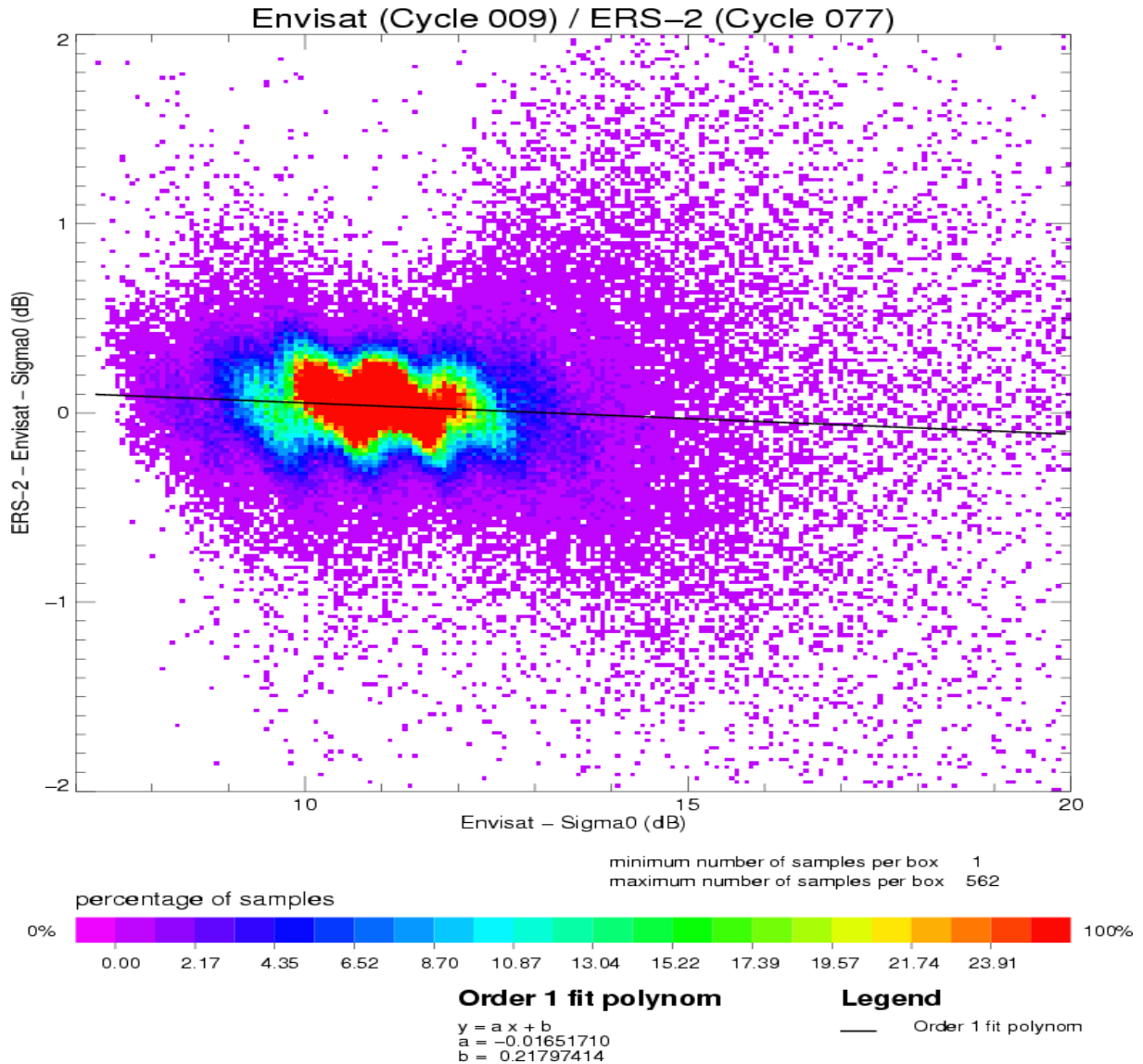
High SWH areas appear due to greater differences for high SWH values.

## 4.2 [ERS-2 - Envisat] Ku Sigma0 differences

Global statistics of [ERS-2 - Envisat] Ku Sigma0 differences are (dB):

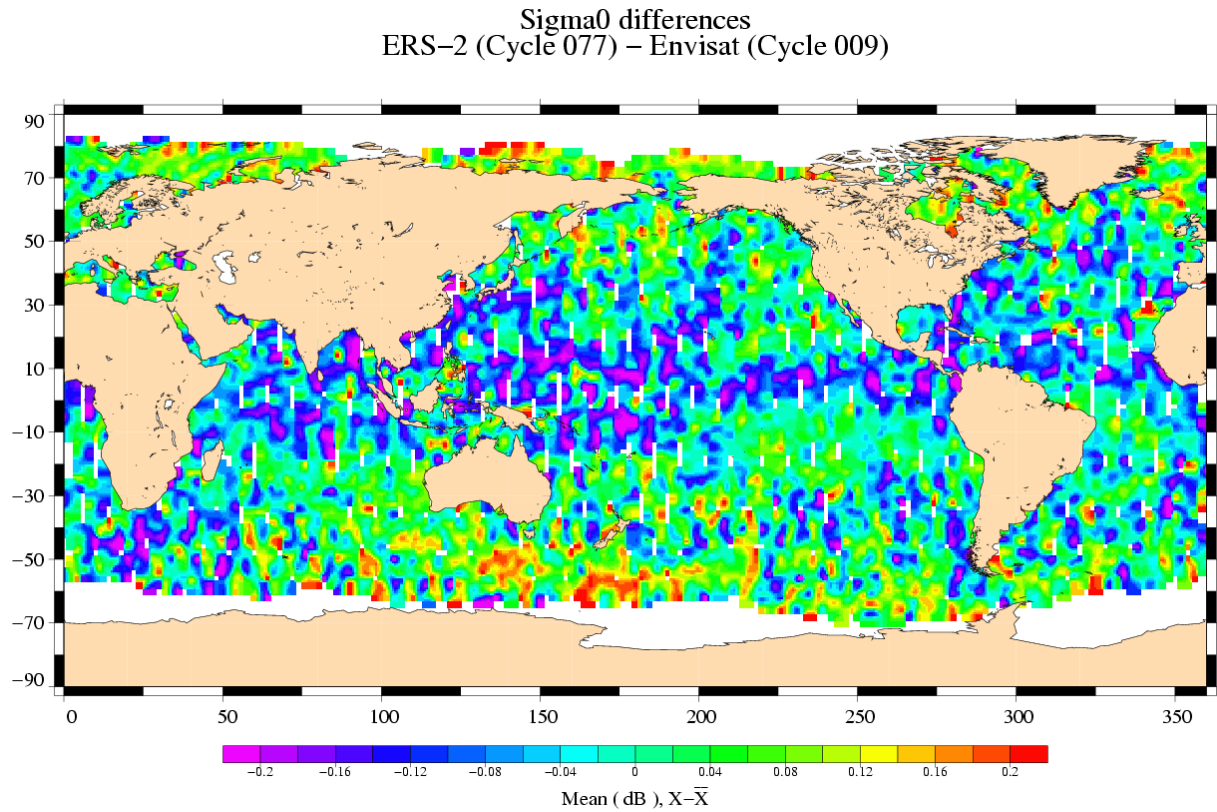
Number	Mean	Std. dev.
241548	0.04	0.29

The scatter plot between Envisat and ERS-2 Ku Sigma0 measurements is given on the following figure:



Particular features on the scatter plot mainly come from the shape of ERS-2 histogram.

The differences are plotted on the following figure (data are centered about the mean value).



Wet areas appear because the ERS-2 atmospheric attenuation on Sigma0 is incomplete (it only contains cloud liquid water path attenuation), contrary to Envisat one.



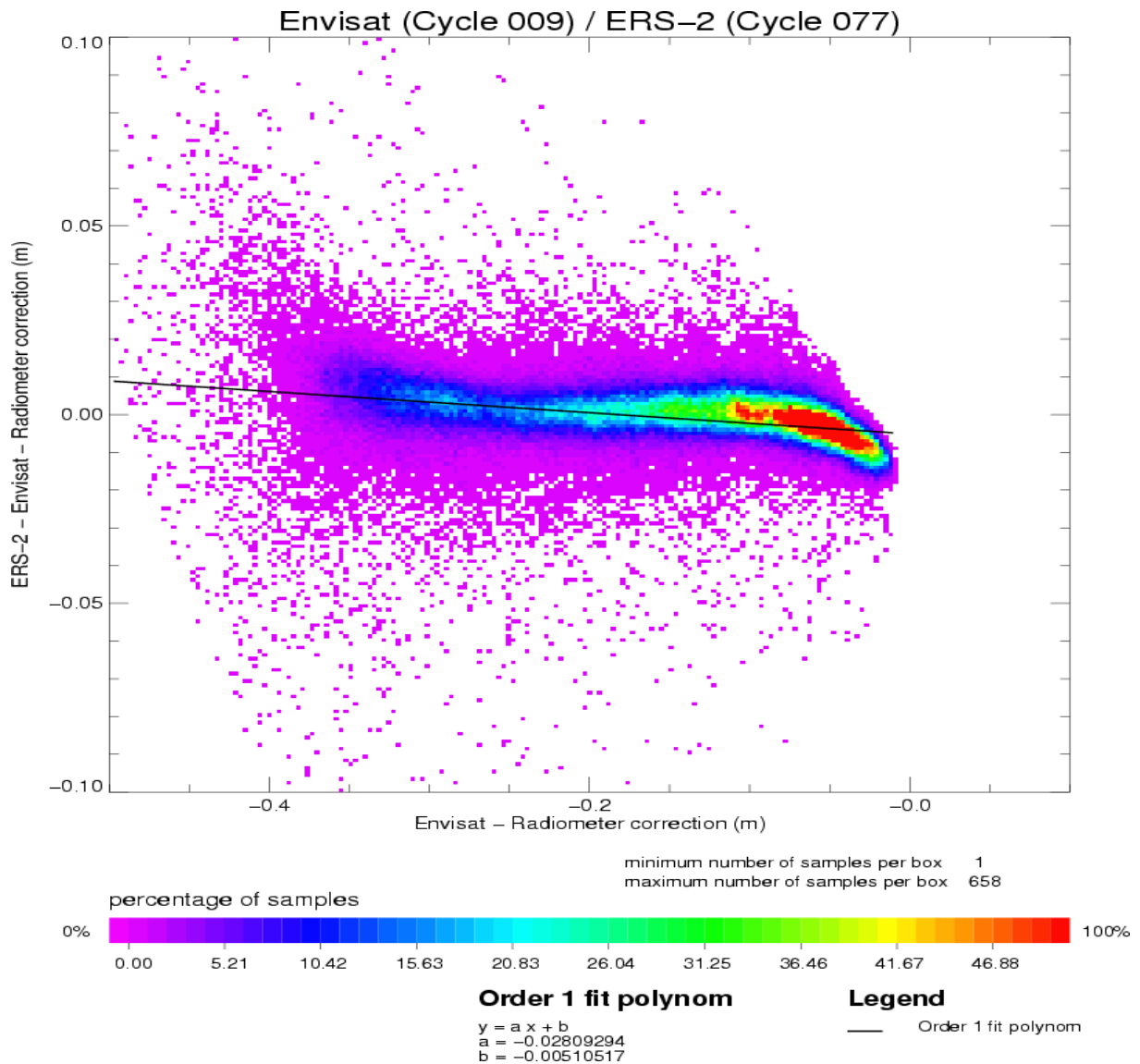
### 4.3 [ERS-2 - Envisat] radiometer wet troposphere correction differences

The ERS-2 radiometer correction is recomputed to correct the gain drop and the drift of the 24 GHz brightness temperature (Obligis et al., 2003).

Global statistics of [ERS-2 - Envisat] radiometer wet troposphere correction differences are (cm):

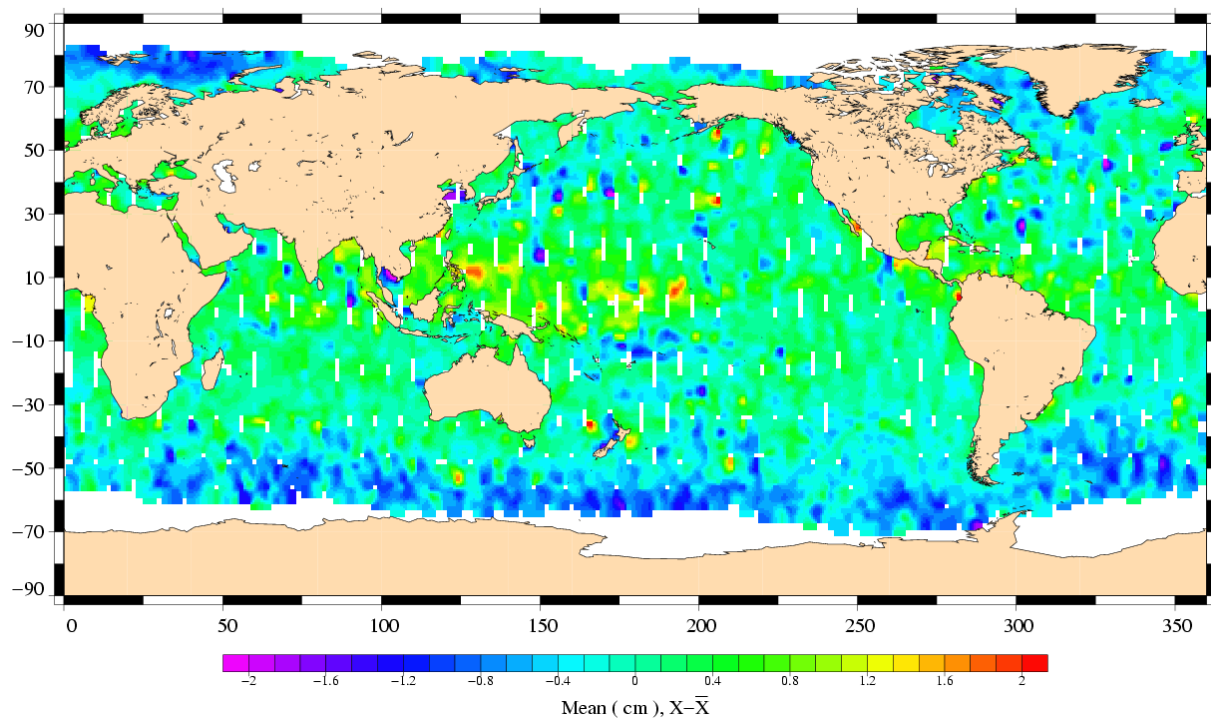
Number	Mean	Std. dev.
241548	-0.04	0.84

The scatter plot between Envisat and ERS-2 radiometer wet troposphere corrections is given on the following figure:



The differences between Envisat and ERS-2 radiometer corrections are plotted on the following figure (data are centered about the mean value).

Radiometer correction differences  
ERS-2 (Cycle 077) – Envisat (Cycle 009)



The two MWR corrections are consistent except in dry areas where ERS-2 under-estimates this correction.

#### 4.4 [ERS-2 - Envisat] SSH differences

In order to compare the ERS-2 SSH with the Envisat SSH, ERS-2 GDRs have been updated with algorithms and corrections similar to Envisat:

- Range corrected from SPTR, USO, time tag bias
- DGME04 orbit
- ECMWF wet tropospheric correction
- Model dry tropospheric correction
- 3-parameters sea state bias
- Inverted barometer correction with time varying pressure
- Total geocentric GOT00 ocean tide height
- Geocentric pole tide height
- Solid earth tide height
- GIM ionospheric correction

The correction used for Envisat are those described in 2.2 except for:

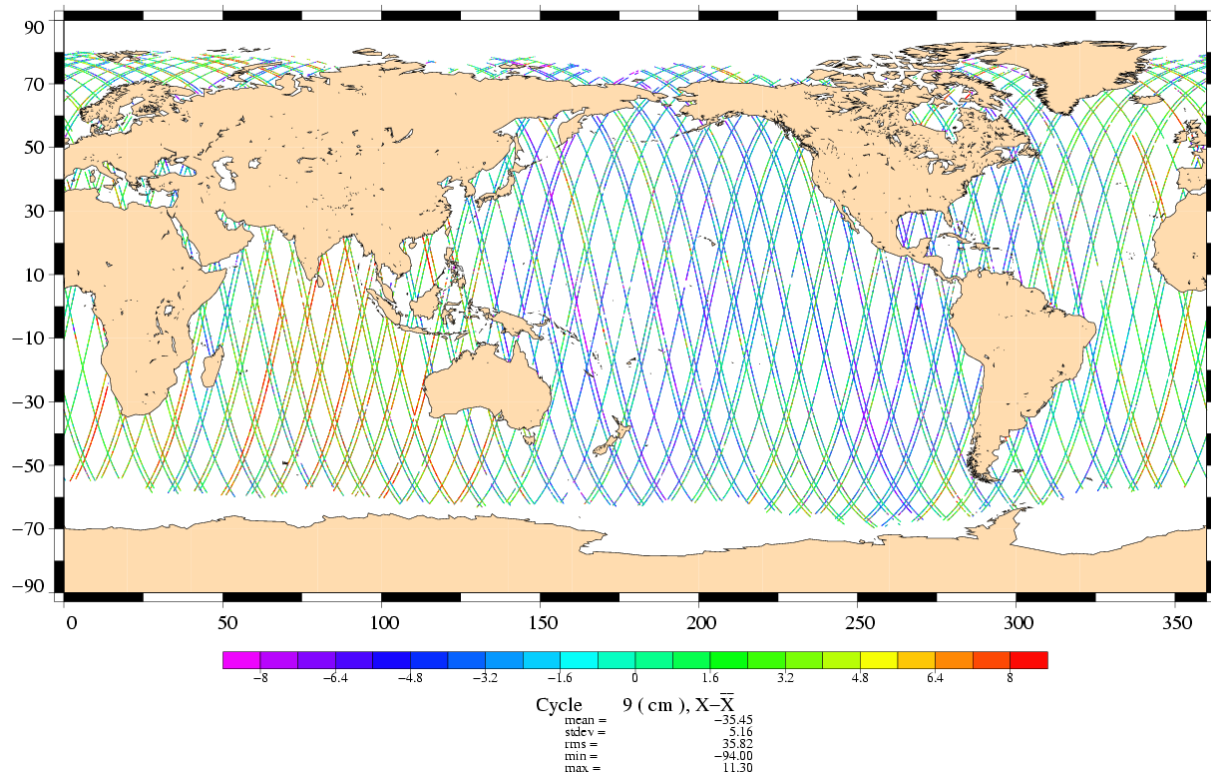
- Total geocentric GOT00 ocean tide height
- GIM ionospheric correction
- ECMWF wet tropospheric correction

Global statistics of [ERS-2 - Envisat] SLA differences (cm):

Number	Mean	Std. dev.
241548	-35.45	5.16

These SSH differences are plotted on the following figure.

Corrected SLA (GIM iono, ECMWF (gaussian) wet tropo configuration)  
ERS-2 (Cycle 077) – Envisat (Cycle 009)



The main source of differences is the ERS-2 orbit errors.

## 5 Particular investigations

None