Jason-1 GDR
Quality Assessment Report

Cycle 050

16-05-2003 25-05-2003

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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 Jason-1 mission. The document is associated with data dissemination on a cycle by cycle basis.
This document reports results from Jason-1 GDRs.

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
Instruments and sensors
CALVAL main results
General warnings

2 General quality assessment and cycle overview

2.1 Software version

This cycle has been produced with the CMA Reference Software V6.0_08. The content of this science software version is described by P.Vincent and al in "Memo to Jason-1 PIs and CoIs - April 8, 2003".

2.2 Cycle quality and performances

Data quality for this cycle appears to be nominal. Analysis of crossovers and sea surface variability indicate that system performances are close to nominal values that are obtained from the TOPEX/POSEIDON data. For this cycle, the crossover standard deviation is 7.71 cm rms. When using a selection to remove shallow waters (1000 m), areas of high ocean variability and high latitudes ($> |50|$ deg.) it lowers to 6.14 cm rms. The standard deviation of Sea Level Anomalies (SLA) relative to a 7-year mean (based on T/P data) is 10.94 cm.

Performances from crossover differences are detailed in the dedicated **section Crossover statistics**.
Detailed CALVAL results are presented in **section 4**.

2.3 Missing measurements

Missing measurements relative to a nominal ground track are plotted on **section Missing measurements**.
There are no missing passes.

3 Instruments and sensors

A detailed assessment of the Poseidon-2 sensor is made in separate bulletin to be found on the AVISO website . Herebelow the information is restricted to the calibration mode data since they bear directly on the quality of the products.

3.1 Poseidon-2 altimeter status

This section presents the general status of the altimeter for the current cycle and the main instrumental variations through the Jason-1 mission.

Two calibration modes are performed to monitor the altimeter internal drifts and to compute the altimetric parameters. They are programmed about three times per day, over land.

3.1.1 Point Target Response

The CAL1 mode measures the Point Target Response (PTR) of the altimeter in Ku and C bands. Among the parameters extracted from the PTR are :
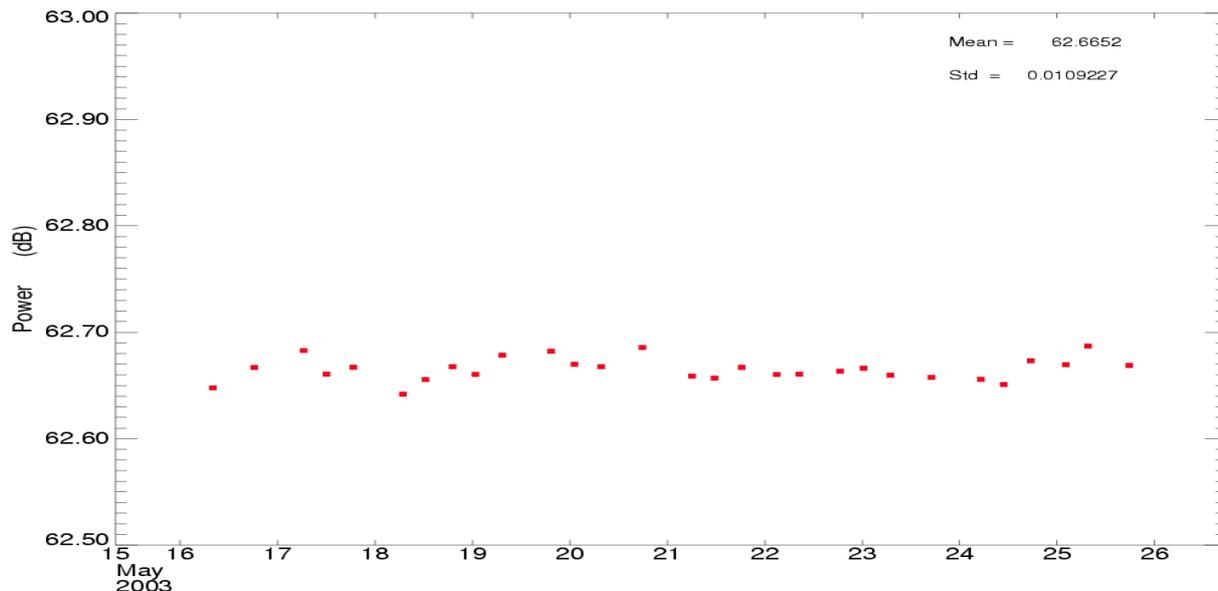- the internal path delay
- the total power in the PTR

The evolutions of these parameters as a function of time are plotted to monitor the aging of the altimeter.
 Notice that in the Jason-1 products, the range is corrected for the internal path delay and the backscatter coefficient takes into account the total power of the measured PTR.

POSEIDON2 – Cycle 050
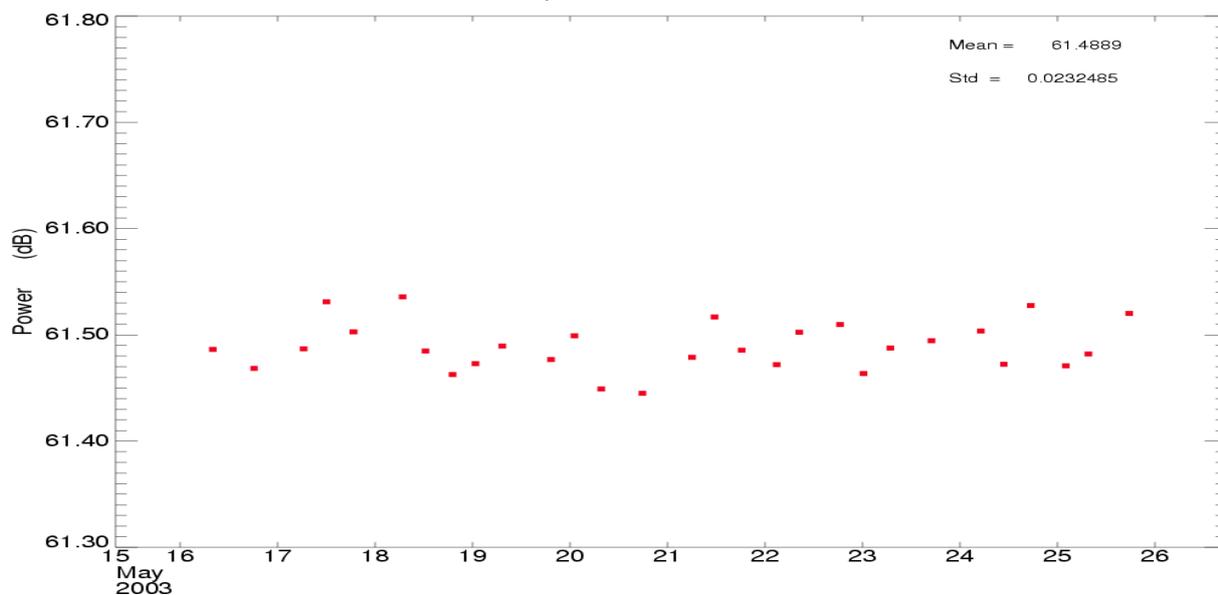
16/05/2003 to 25/05/2003

Total power of the PTR in Ku band

Mean = 62.6652
Std = 0.0109227

POSEIDON2 – Cycle 050

16/05/2003 to 25/05/2003

Total power of the PTR in C band

Mean = 61.4889
Std = 0.0232485

POSEIDON2 – Cycle 050

16/05/2003 to 25/05/2003

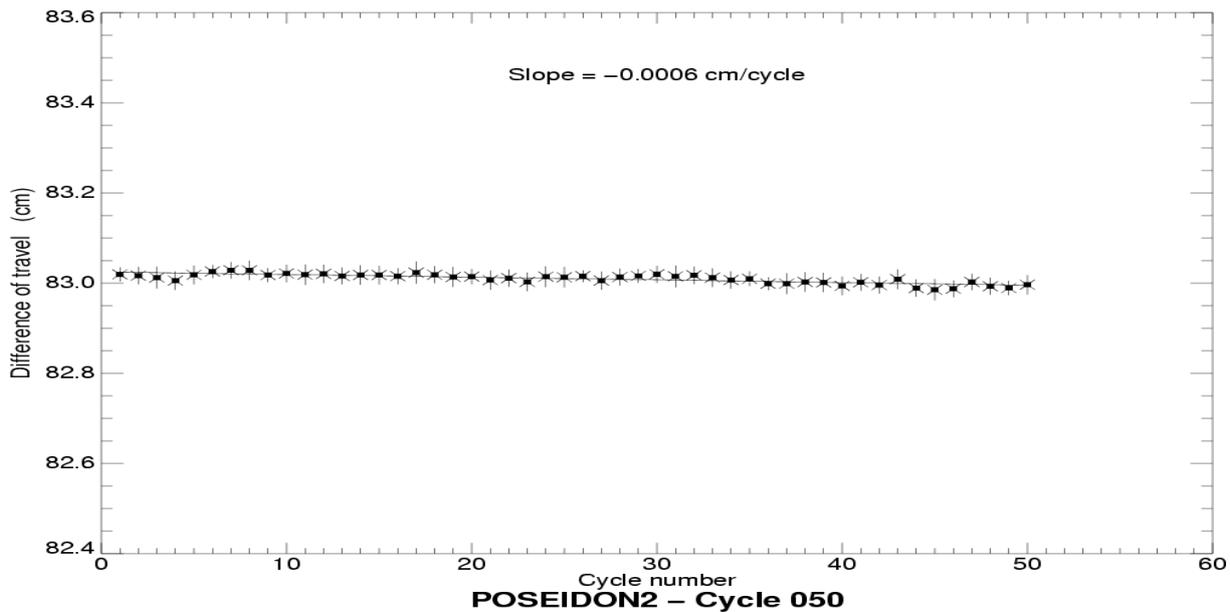### Difference of travel between E and R lines of the PTR in Ku band

Mean = 82.9965

Std = 0.0218361

POSEIDON2 – Cycle 050

16/05/2003 to 25/05/2003

Difference of travel between E and R lines of the PTR in C band

Mean = 83.7184

Std = 0.0396981
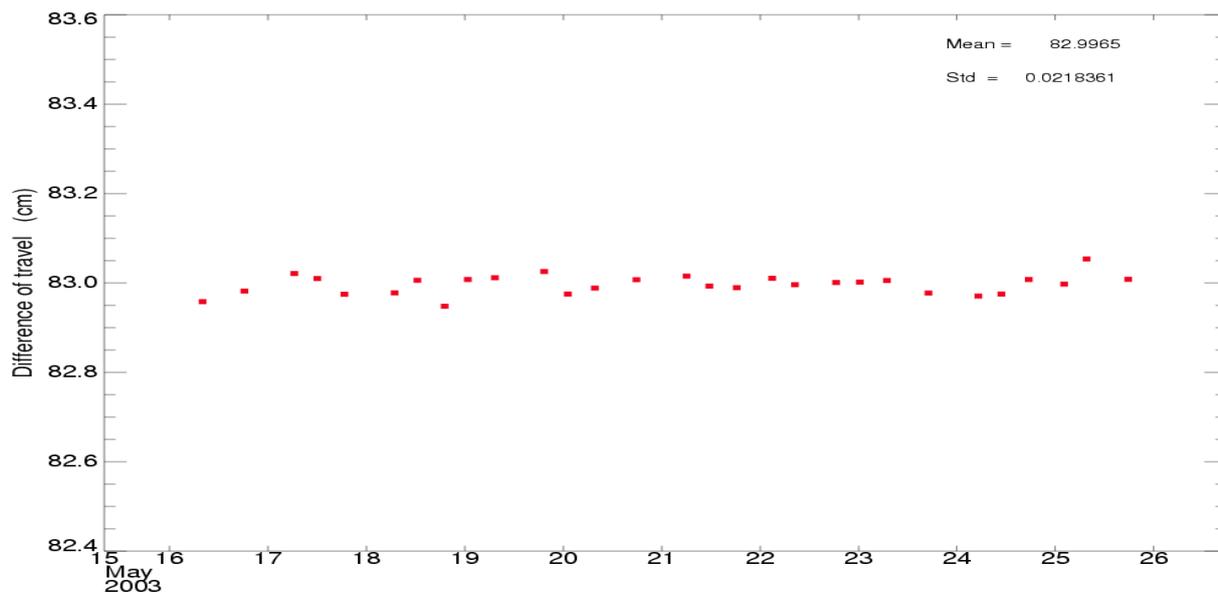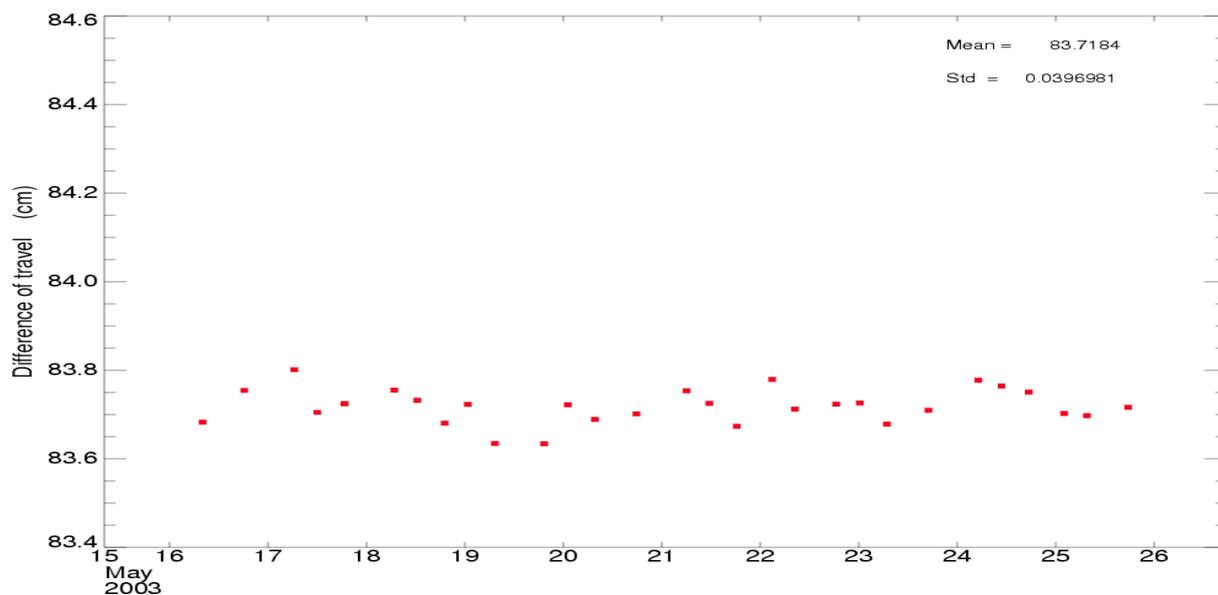
POSEIDON2 – Cycle 001 to Cycle 050

Difference of travel between E and R lines of the PTR in Ku band

Slope = −0.0006 cm/cycle

POSEIDON2 – Cycle 050

Difference of travel between E and R lines of the PTR in C band

Slope = −0.0029 cm/cycle

POSEIDON2 – Cycle 050

Total power of the PTR in Ku band

Slope = −0.0009 dB/cycle

POSEIDON2 – Cycle 050

Total power of the PTR in C band

Slope = −0.0019 dB/cycle
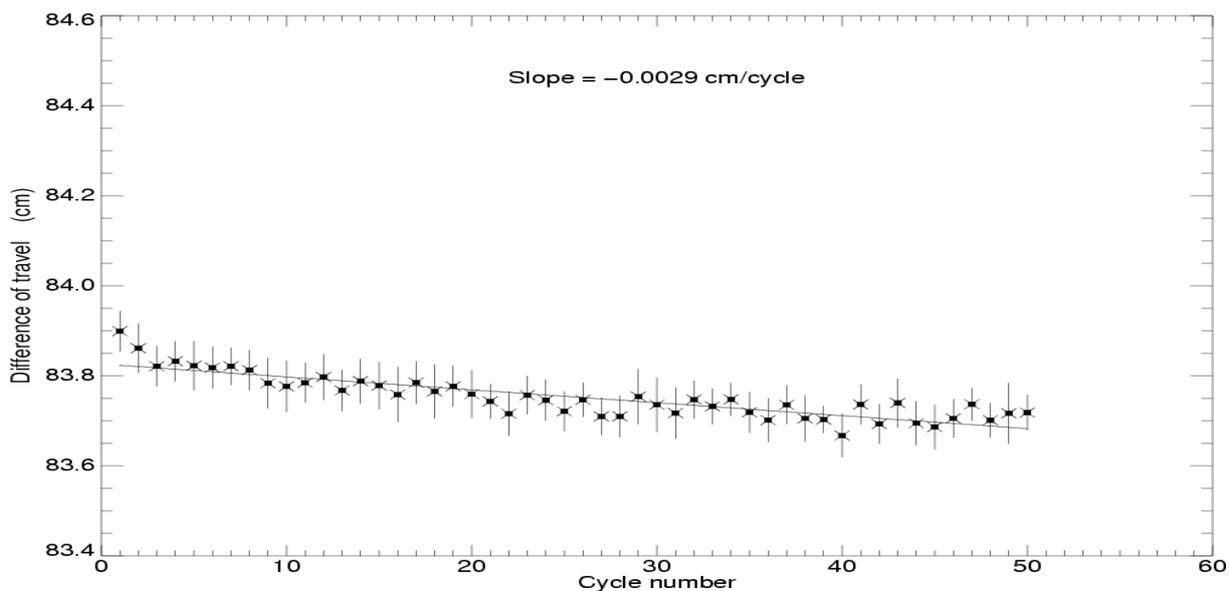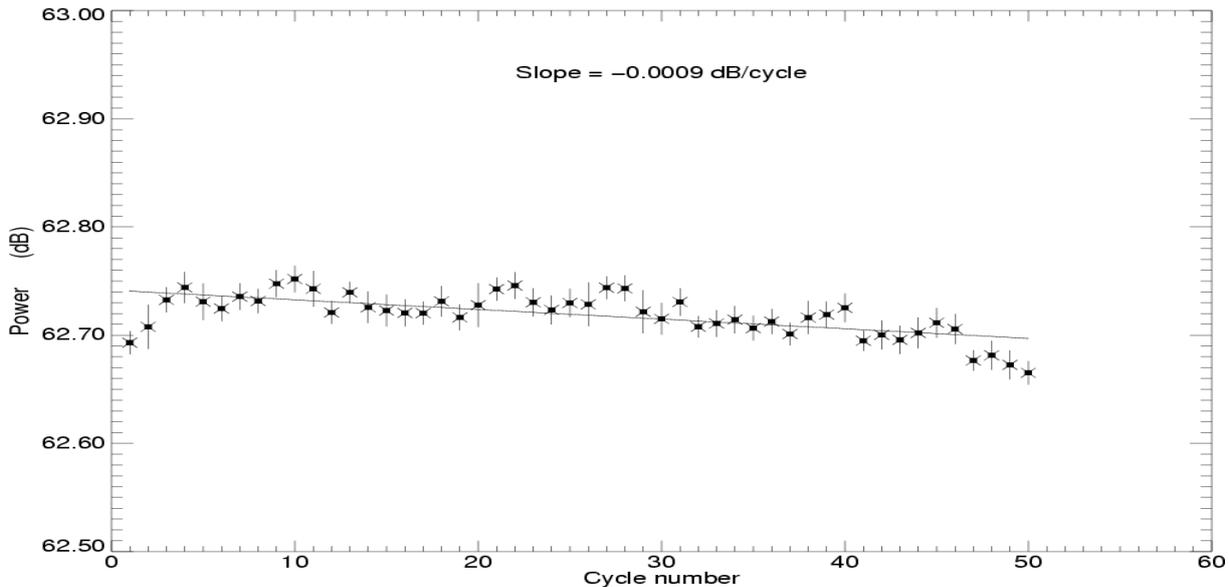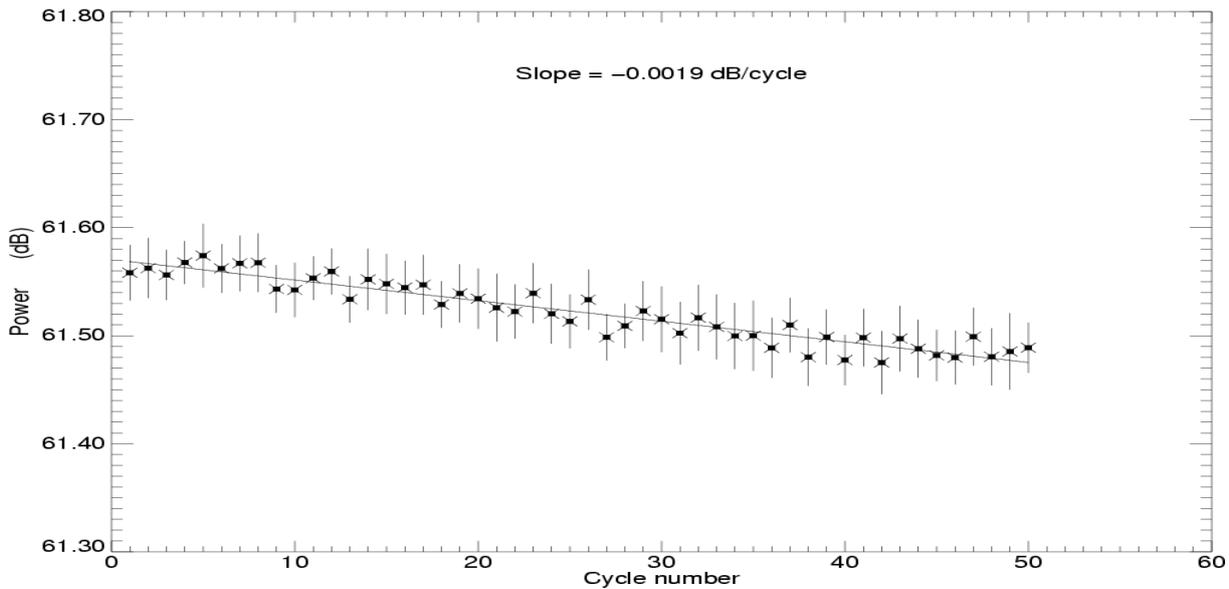
3.1.2 Low Pass Filter

The CAL2 mode measures the altimeter transfer function (Low Pass Filter).
The Low Pass Filter (LPF) is used to correct the waveforms and the PTR in the Jason-1 products.

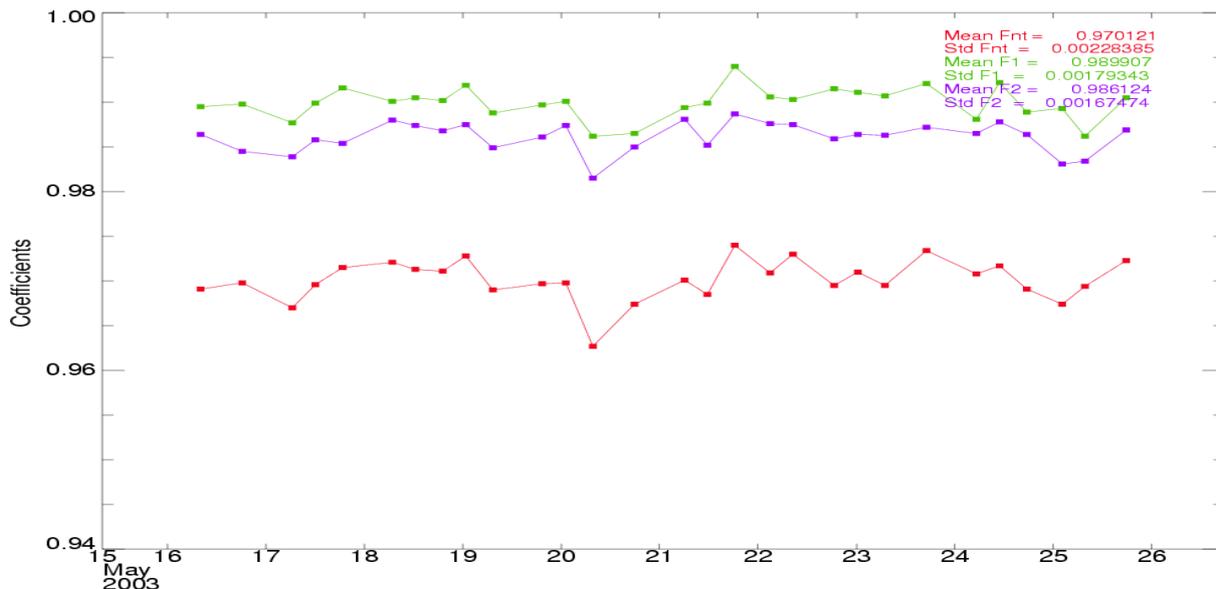The LPF mean power is given by the mean value of the LPF samples in a given frequency band. The following figures monitor the evolutions of this parameter versus time.
The Fnt, F1 and F2 coefficicents are used to compute the mispointing angle in the OSDR products: Fnt is the mean value of the filter into a window on the first plateau; F1 (resp. F2) is the mean value of the filter into a window at the beginning (resp. end) of the trailing edge.
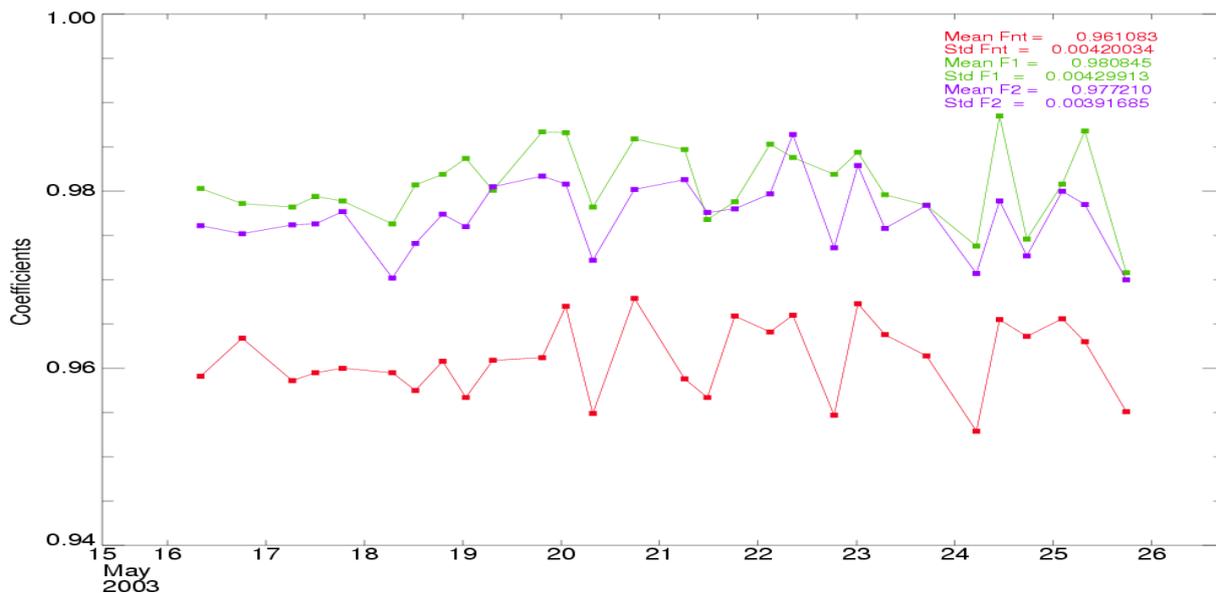
POSEIDON2 – Cycle 050

16/05/2003 to 25/05/2003

Fnt, F1 and F2 coefficients in Ku band

Mean Fnt =   0.970121
Std Fnt =   0.00228385
Mean F1 =   0.989907
Std F1   =   0.00179343
Mean F2 =   0.986124
Std F2   =   0.00167474

POSEIDON2 – Cycle 050

16/05/2003 to 25/05/2003

Fnt, F1 and F2 coefficients in C band

Mean Fnt =   0.961083
Std Fnt =   0.00420034
Mean F1 =   0.980845
Std F1   =   0.00429913
Mean F2 =   0.977210
Std F2   =   0.00391685

4 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.

4.1 Missing measurements

The map below illustrates missing 1Hz measurements in the GDRs, with respect to a 1 Hz sampling of a nominal repeat track.

Missing measurements
Jason−1 Cycle 050 (16/05/2003 / 25/05/2003)
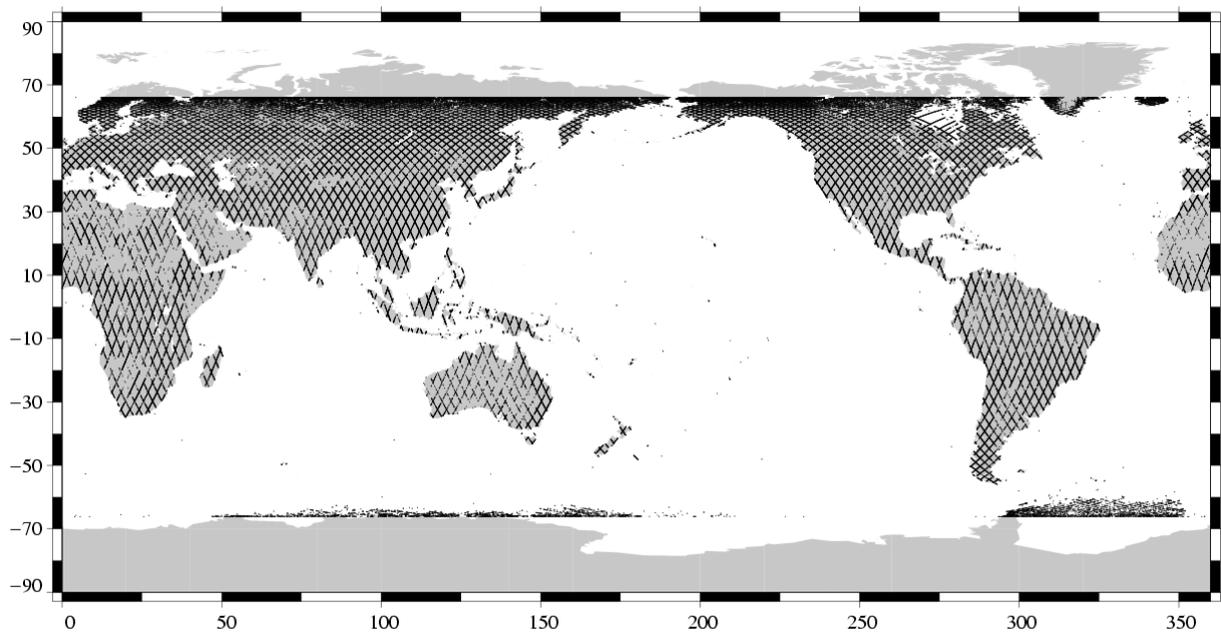
4.2 Edited measurements

Editing criteria were initially defined in ("Notice attached to Jason-1 IGDR products made available for distribution" by Vincent et al., March 29, 2002). The same criteria are relevant for the GDR product (to be found in Aviso and PODAAC User Handbook : IGDR and GDR Jason User Products, SMM-MU-M5-OP-13184-CN, April 2003).

The editing criteria are defined as minimum and maximum thresholds for various parameters. Measurements are edited if at least one parameter does not lie within those thresholds. These thresholds are expected to remain constant throughout the Jason-1 mission, so that monitoring the number of edited measurements allows a survey of data quality.

In the following, the altimeter state flag (alt_state_flag) is used instead of the radiometer state flag (rad_state_flag). Indeed, this allows to keep more data near the coasts and then to detect potential anomalies in these areas. Furthermore, there is no impact on global performance estimations since the more significant results are derived from analyses in open ocean areas.

The rain flag is not used for data selection since it is not yet tuned.

The number and percentage of points removed by each criterion is given on the following table. Note that these statistics are obtained with measurements already edited for altimeter land flag (14.91 % of points removed) and ice flag (7.77 % of points removed).

| Parameters	Min threshold	Max threshold	Unit	Nb removed	% removed
Sea surface height	-130.000	100.000	m	8439	1.55
Sea level anomaly	-10.000	10.000	m	12310	2.27
Nb measurements of range	10.000	_	_	10599	1.95
Std. deviation of range	0.000	0.200	m	11167	2.06
Square off nadir angle	-0.200	0.160	deg^2	9061	1.67
Dry tropospheric correction	-2.500	-1.900	m	49	0.01
Inverted barometer correction	-2.000	2.000	m	31	0.01
JMR wet tropospheric correction	-0.500	-0.001	m	646	0.12
Ionospheric correction	-0.400	0.040	m	9479	1.75
Significant wave height	0.000	11.000	m	6894	1.27
Sea State Bias	-0.500	0.000	m	6975	1.28
Backscatter coefficient	7.000	30.000	dB	5649	1.04
Ocean tide	-5.000	5.000	m	4579	0.84
Equilibrium tide	-0.500	0.500	m	0	0.00
Earth tide	-1.000	1.000	m	0	0.00
Pole tide	-15.000	15.000	m	0	0.00
Altimeter wind speed	0.000	30.000	$m.s^{-1}$	8585	1.58

4.2.1 Figures

The following two maps are complementary: they show respectively the removed and selected measurements in the editing procedure.
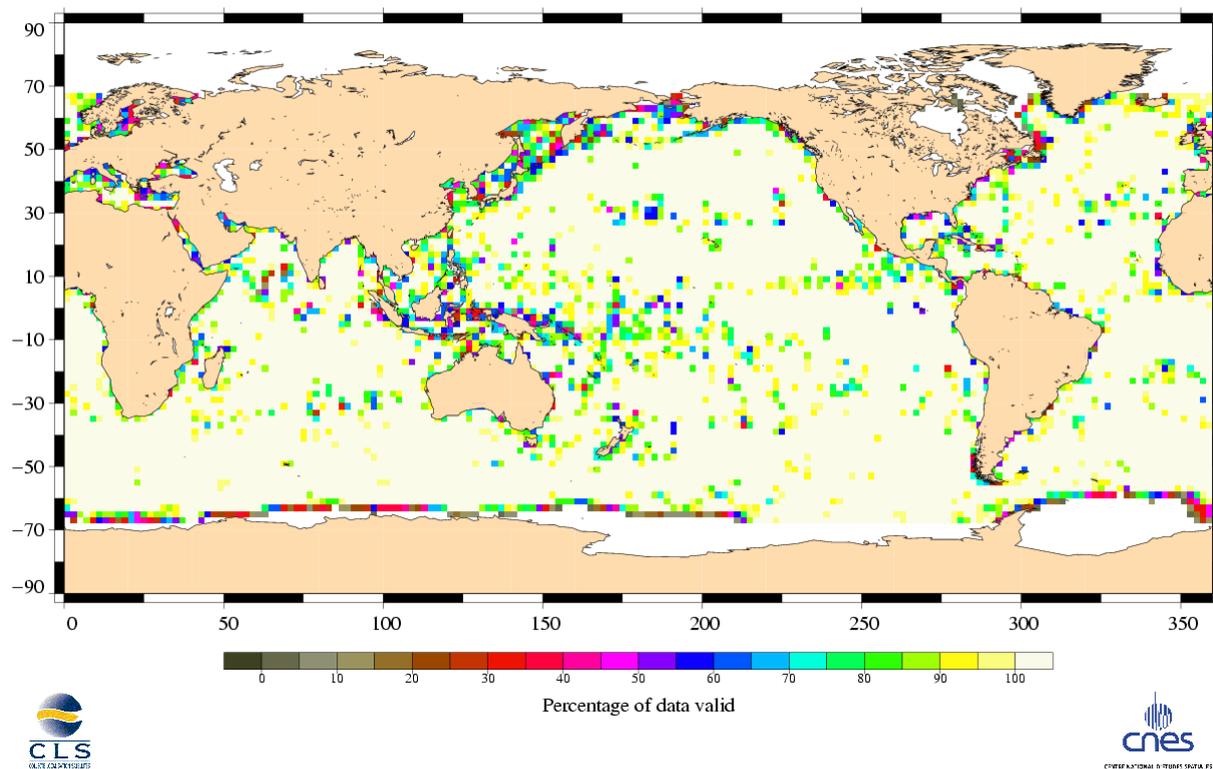
Edited measurements
Jason−1 Cycle 050 (16/05/2003 / 25/05/2003)
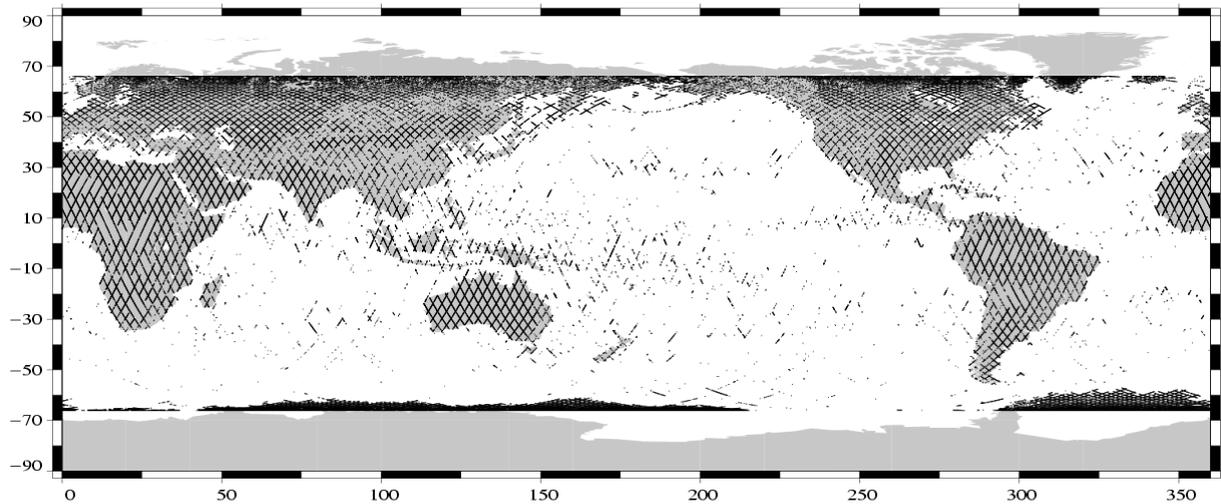
Valid data
Jason−1 Cycle 050 (16/05/2003 / 25/05/2003)
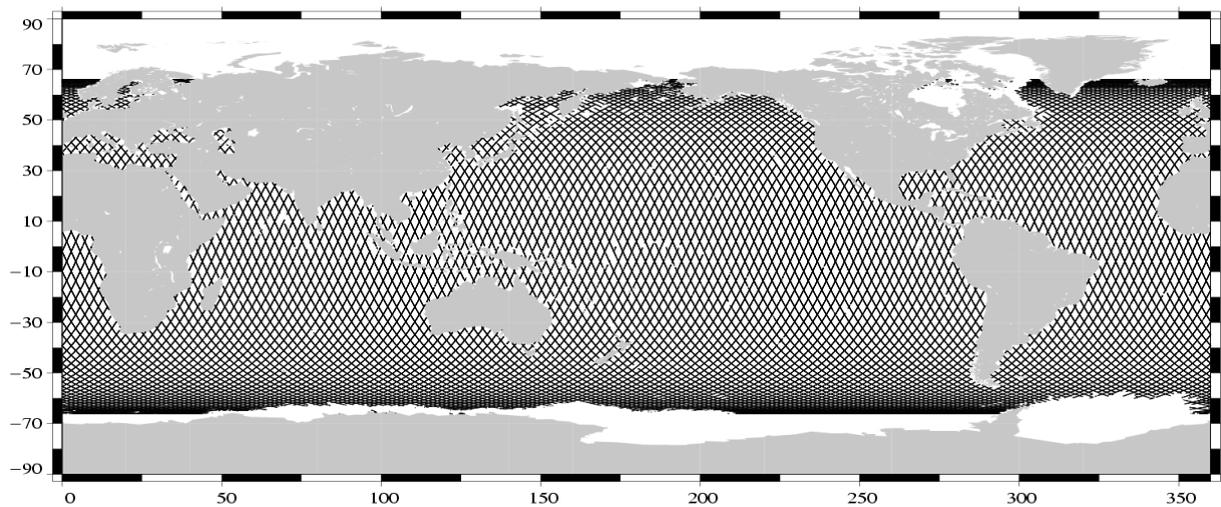
Percentage of valid data relative to the nominal pass
Jason−1 Cycle 050 (16/05/2003 / 25/05/2003)

Percentage of data valid

4.2.2 Comments

For the purpose of this quality assessment report, the GOT99.2 GDR field tide model has been replaced by GOT99.3 since the former is not available over the Black Sea, the Caspian and the Baltic sea.

Wet zones appear in the plot of removed data, as it was also the case for Topex and Poseidon altimeters: measurements may be corrupted by rain.

Compared with the usual maps obtained for Topex, there are less removed data in these zones and in the areas of strong sea states.

4.3 Altimeter parameters

In order to assess and to monitor altimeter parameter measurements, histograms of Jason-1 Ku-band Significant Wave Height (SWH), Backscatter coefficient (Sigma0) and RMS of altimeter range are computed for the valid data set previously defined.
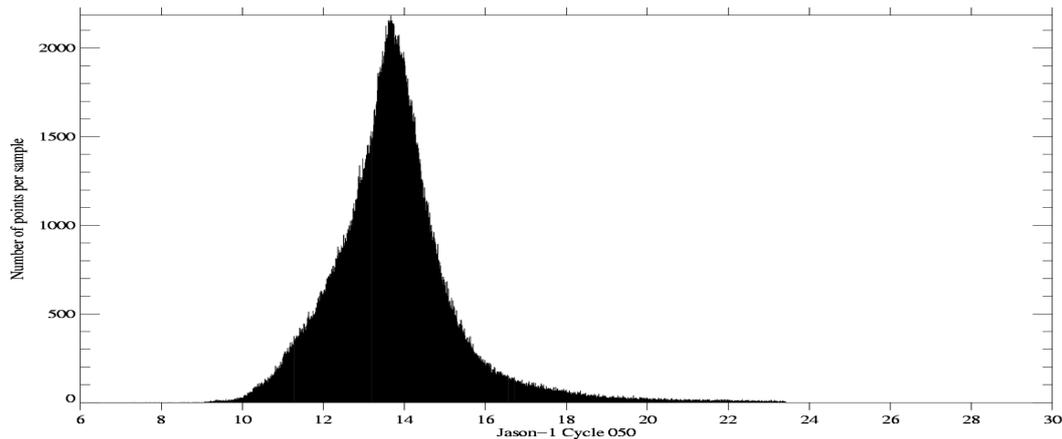
Ku−band Significant Wave Height (unit : cm)
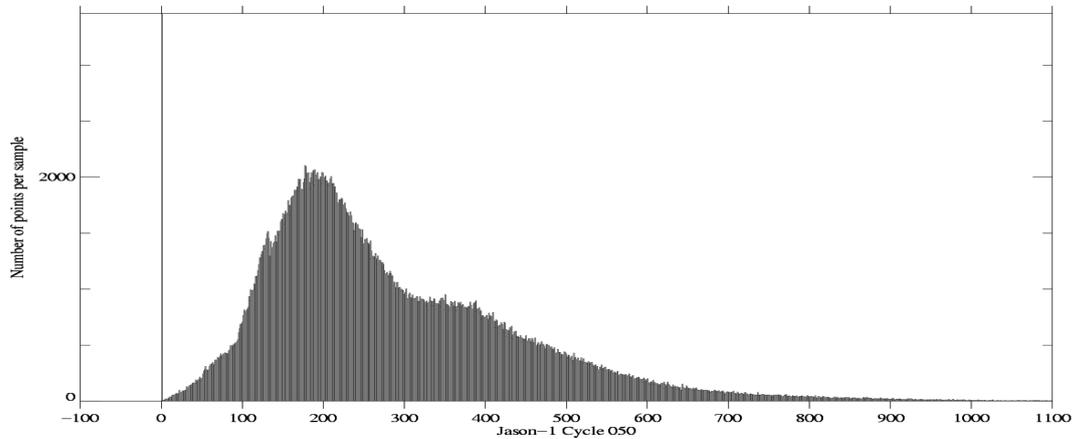
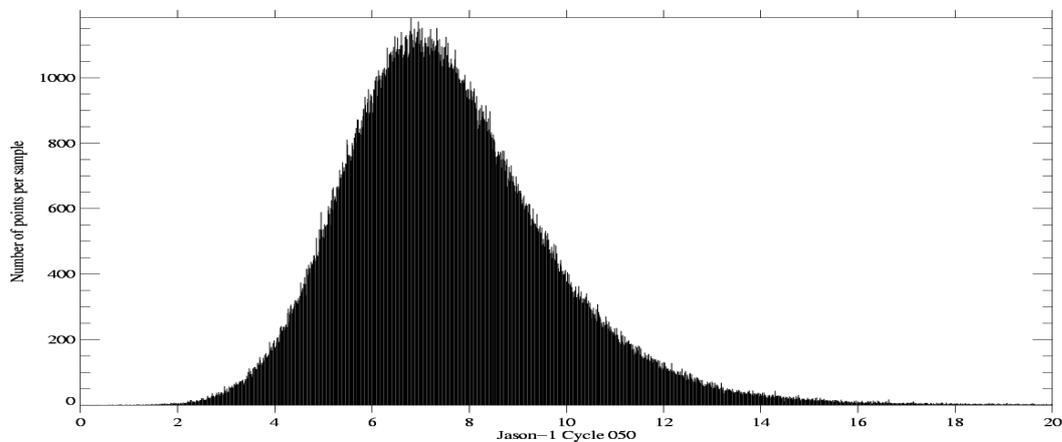|					
Global nb of points :	523477	Sel. nb of points :	523477	Sample interval :	1.000
Global mean :	281.738	Selected mean :	281.738	Maximum value :	1099.500
Global Std :	153.263	Selected std :	153.263	Minimum value :	0.000

Ku−band Backscatter Coefficient (unit : db)

Global nb of points :	523477	Sel. nb of points :	523477	Sample interval :	0.010
Global mean :	13.745	Selected mean :	13.745	Maximum value :	23.410
Global Std :	1.571	Selected std :	1.571	Minimum value :	7.320

RMS of Ku−band range (unit : cm)

Global nb of points :	523477	Sel. nb of points :	523477	Sample interval :	0.010
Global mean :	7.561	Selected mean :	7.561	Maximum value :	20.000
Global Std :	2.115	Selected std :	2.115	Minimum value :	0.590

4.4 Crossover statistics

SSH crossover statistics are computed from the valid data set. They are used to estimate the data quality and to monitor the system performances.
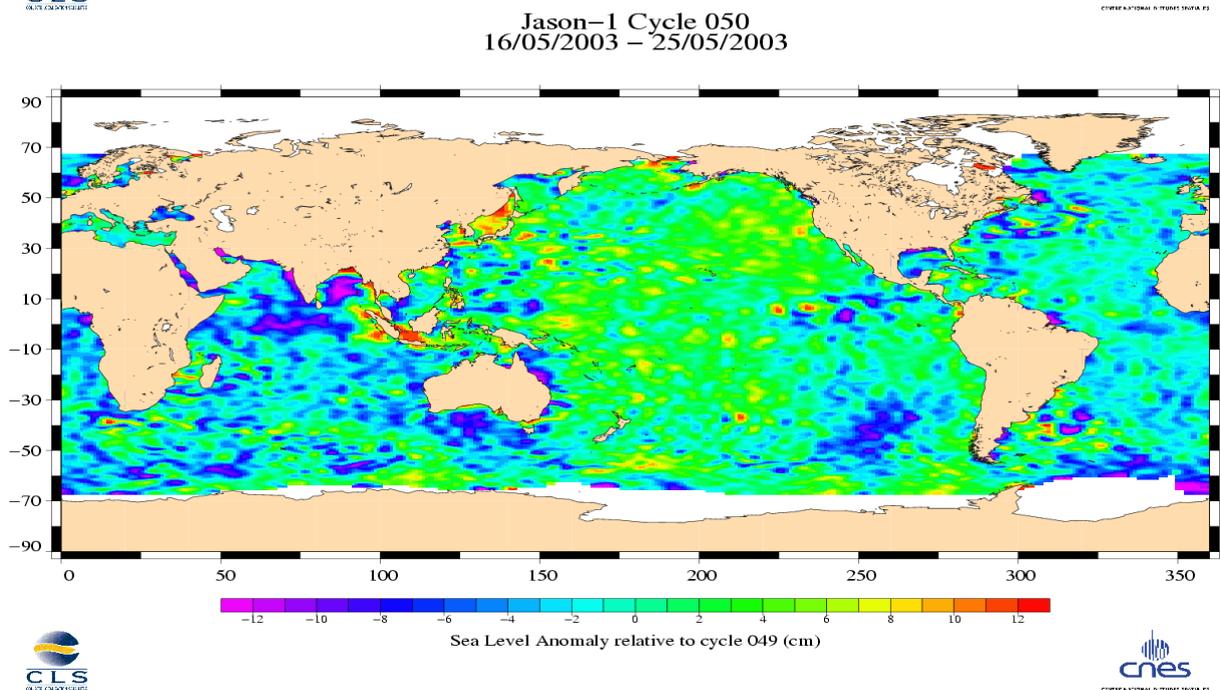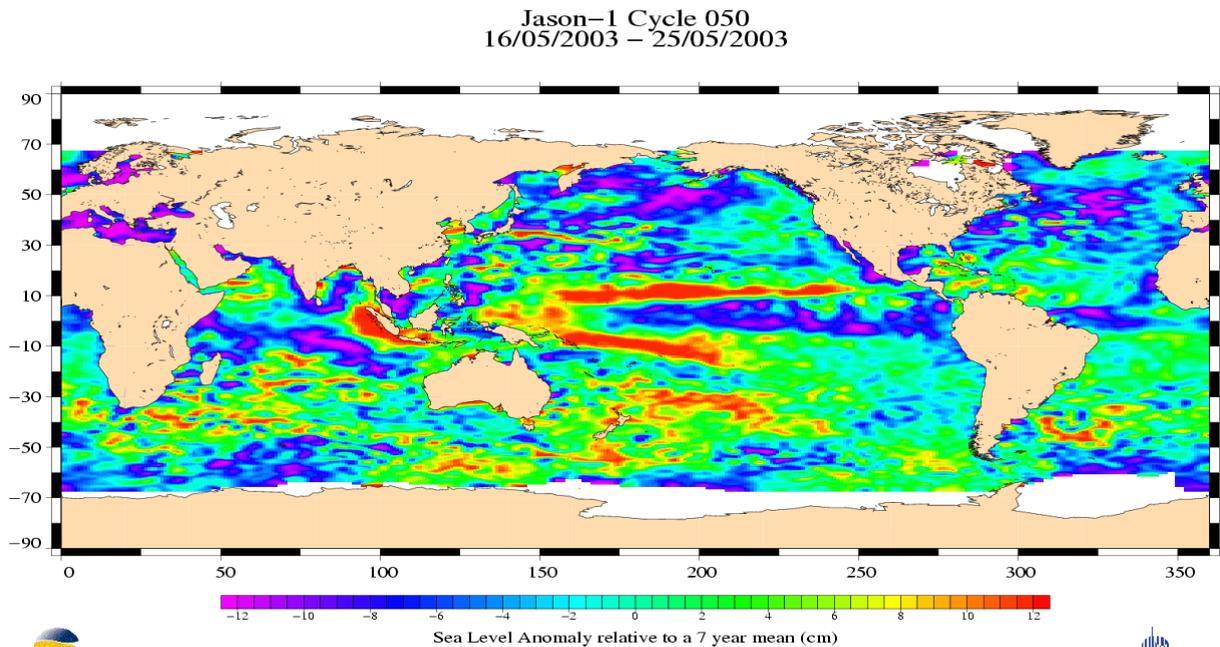
After data editing and using the standard Jason-1 algorithms, the crossover standard deviation is about 6.14 cm rms, when using a selection to remove shallow waters (1000 m), areas of high ocean variability and high latitudes ($> |50|$ deg.).

4.5 SSH variability

4.5.1 Jason-1 Sea Level Anomalies

Repeat-track analysis is routinely used to compute Sea Level Anomalies (SLA) relative to the previous cycle and relative to a mean profile. SLA relative to a 7-year mean (based on TOPEX/Poseidon data) shows general oceanic features in good agreement with what is observed with TOPEX/Poseidon.

The SSH differences relative to the previous cycle 049 are plotted on the bottom figure. The differences seem homogeneous and do not exhibit any particular trackiness pattern, showing the good quality of the orbit calculation in the Jason-1 GDRs.

Jason−1 Cycle 050
16/05/2003 − 25/05/2003

Sea Level Anomaly relative to a 7 year mean (cm)

Jason−1 Cycle 050
16/05/2003 − 25/05/2003

Sea Level Anomaly relative to cycle 049 (cm)

4.5.2 Comparison to a Mean Sea Surface

The two following maps respectively show the map of Jason-1 SLA relative to the MSS and differences higher than a 30 cm threshold (after centering the data). The latter figure shows that apart from isolated measurements that should be removed after refining the editing thresholds, higher differences are located in high ocean variability areas, as expected.

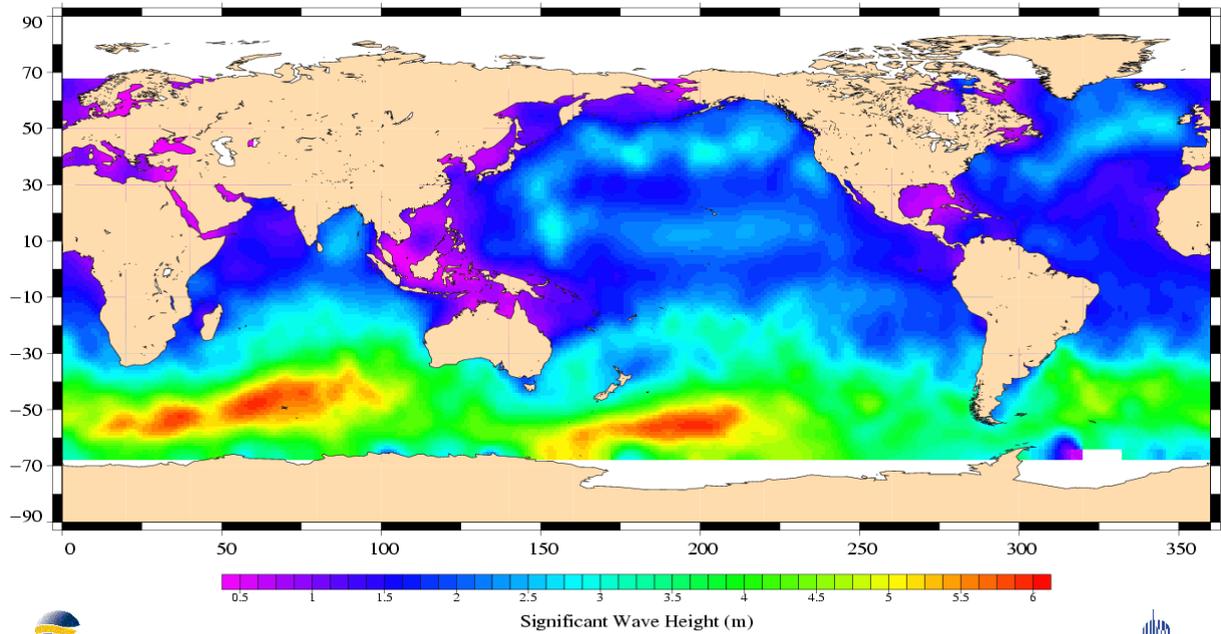Jason−1 Cycle 050
16/05/2003 − 25/05/2003

Variability relative to a Mean Sea Surface (cm)
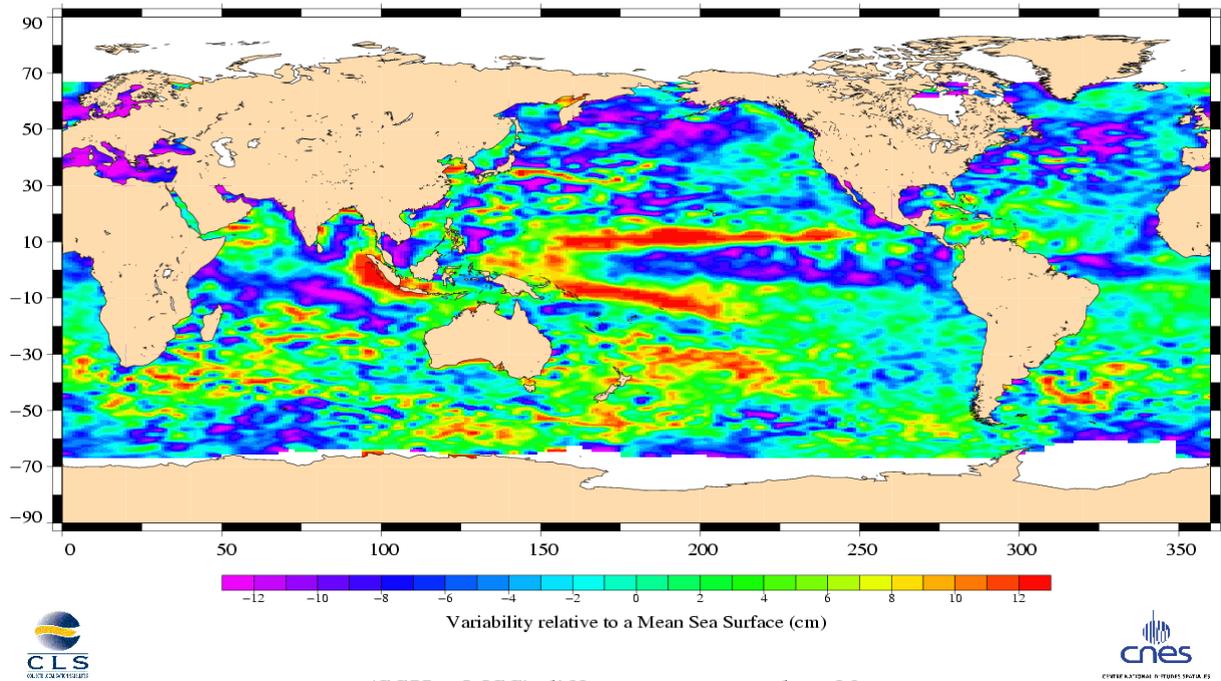
(SSH − MSS) differences greater than 30 cm
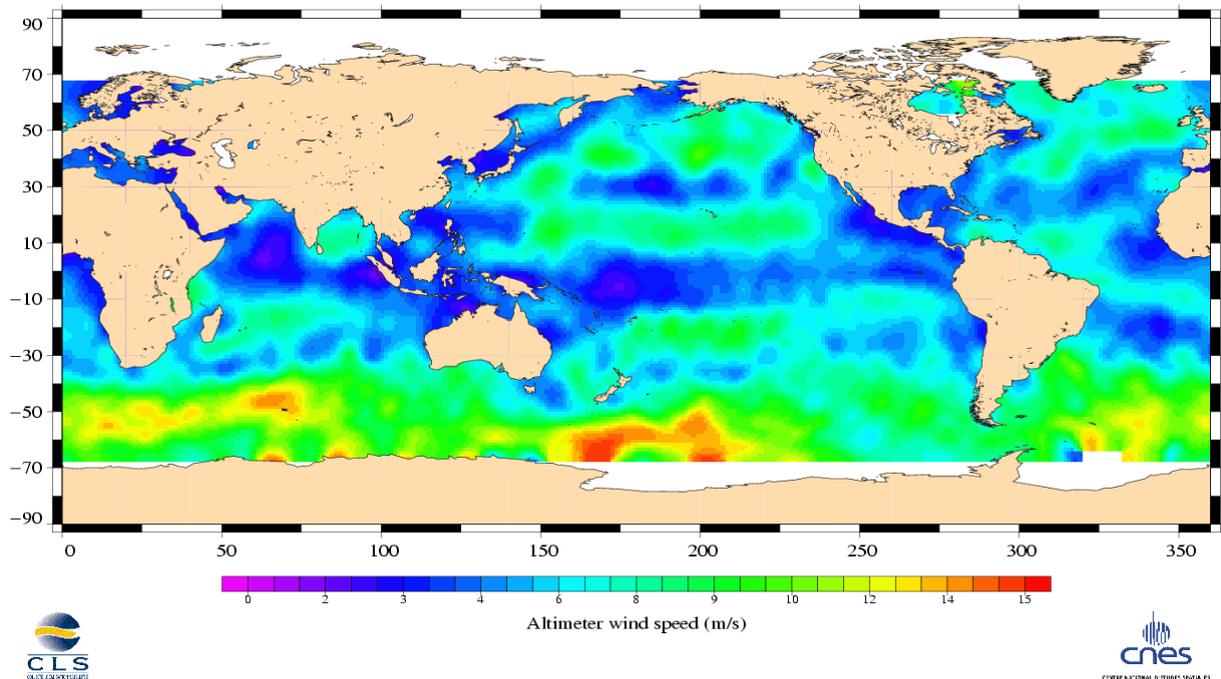Jason / Cycle 050
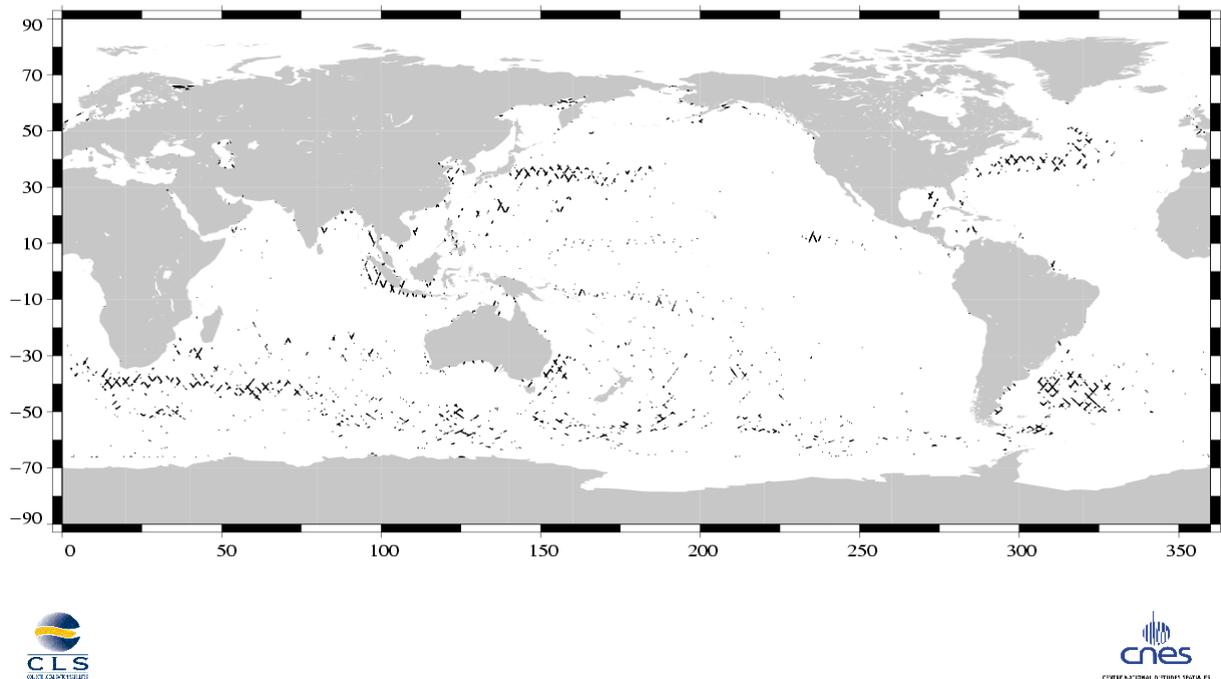
4.6   Wind and wave maps

These two figures show wind and wave estimations derived from 10 days of altimeter measurements.

Jason−1 Cycle 050
16/05/2003 − 25/05/2003

Significant Wave Height (m)

Jason−1 Cycle 050
16/05/2003 − 25/05/2003

Altimeter wind speed (m/s)

5 General warnings

5.1 Altimeter wind speed default values : minor warning

The altimeter wind speed algorithm was adjusted on TOPEX data before the Jason-1 launch. It gives very few negative values which are set to default values in the GDR. The user may note that a valid SSB value is present in the product when altimeter wind speed values are set to default : this is because negative wind values enter the SSB algorithm; such a feature remain to be corrected to clean up the wind algorithm. It is also clear that the wind algorithm should be better tuned to Jason-1 data in the near future.