



Reliable oceanographic data sources: Ocean Remote Sensing: Data source, downloading and software (SNAP)

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OUTLINE

Introduction Data sources for the blue ocean (SST, sea level, waves, etc.) Data sources for the green ocean (chlorophyll-a concentration) First steps with Sentinel Data Hub for data downloading Sentinel-hub EO-Browser First steps with Sentinel Application Platform (SNAP) (practical lesson)





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or it works or behaves well in the way you expect:











Sentinel 3A SLSTR sea surface temperature (S3A_SL_2_WST) - September 2016

IR radiometry



EUMETSAT Comicus





Oceanic processes in time and spatial scales





Oceanic processes in time and spatial scales







Schematic illustrating the different RS methods and classes of sensors used in satellite oceanography, along with their applications (I. S. Robinson, 2004)



Users (you!) should ask themselves some basic questions to find the right satellite-derived dataset for their application:

- •What spatial and temporal resolutions do I need?
- •Do I need a skin or foundation (bulk) temperature (T^a at about 10 m)?
- •Do I need regularly gridded data with no data gaps?
- •What temporal range do I need?
- •Do I need near real time or non-critical time data?
- •Do I need level 2 ungridded data that contains ancillary data fields as well as complete error characteristics for each pixel?







Satellite data processing levels for users

Level 0, Level 1 and some also Level 1b i 'Raw data'

Level 2

 Derived geophysical variables at the same resolution and location as Level 1 source data

 Level 3

 Variables mapped on uniform space-time grid scales, usually with some completeness and consistency (quality controlled)

 Level 4

 Modeled output or variables derived from multiple measurements



Satellite data processing levels for users





Satellite data processing levels for users Level 4





Temporal resolution of the products





Temporal resolution of the products

Copernicus Sentinel-3 SLSTR SST 20181106



SLSTR Sea Surface Temperature from both Sentinel-3A and Sentinel-3B combined globally over <u>one day</u> for 6 November 2018



Sea Burger Bis Sentinel-3A / SLSTR WST NR [PB2.16]-N = 1427346, min = -1.99 C, max = 36.71 C 3.4 2.2 2.6 -1.0

Sentinel-3 SLSTR Sea Surface Temperature <u>Level-2 Ensemble Mean</u>, 15-19 June 2017. Composite product.



Monthly Mean Satellite-only Nighttime SST for January, 1994









Near Real-Time (NRT) vs. Non-Time Critical (NTC or delayed products)

If latency is your primary concern

NRT: Level 1b and Level 2 products at T<8 hours (even less) of satellite observation. Low level of processing. Operational needs.

If not...

NTC: science quality data products; internally consistent, wellcalibrated products. They are created using the best available ancillary, calibration and ephemeris information.



Spatial resolution of the products Optical imagery



Triple Sat Constellation 80 cm spatial resolution Landsat-8 image 15 m spatial resolution











SST Infrared and MW sensors



Infrared imaging radiometers:

•Passive radiometers operating in the thermal-infrared wavelengths.

•The observable variable is the Sea Surface Temperature (SST).

•In the thermal infrared and microwave parts of the spectrum most observed radiation will have been thermally emitted by the sea surface.

•In this way infrared and microwave radiometers can be used directly to measure the radiation temperature of surfaces.

•Given knowledge about the emissivity of the sea surface this can be used to estimate the physical temperature of the water.

•For infrared measurements there is a close relationship between emitted infrared radiation and SST.



Microwave sensors:

- •Passive radiometers operating in the microwave (MW) wavelengths.
- •One sensor type: Scanning microwave radiometers.
- •The observable variables are SST, salinity and surface roughness.
- •The amount of energy emitted by the surface in the MW part of the EM is much smaller than in the IR.
- For that reason, the spatial resolution of MW sensors is less finer than IRs.





https://www.ospo.noaa.gov/Products/ocean/sst.html



POES & GOES Polar & Geostacionary Operational Environmental Satellites (weather satellites) IR bands





https://podaac.jpl.nasa.gov/SeaSurfaceTemperature







https://catalogue.ceda.ac.uk/uuid/62c0f97b1eac4e0197a674870afe1ee6







Sea and Land Surface Temperature (SLSTR) Sentinel-3

https://scihub.copernicus.eu/





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Learn



https://psl.noaa.gov/map/clim/sst.shtml

🕎 Physical Sciences Laboratory

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☆ Home » Map Room » SST

PSL Map Room - Sea Surface Temperature (SST)

Plots created from daily, weekly, and monthly NOAA Optimum Interpolation (OI) Version 2 SST data.

These graphical products are not guaranteed to be updated on a regular basis. They are intended to serve as examples of our ongoing work. You are free to use and distribute these images, but we request that you acknowledge PSL when you do use them. Please read the disclaimer page for additional information, including how to cite this work.

Totals (Updated: Oct 24 10:10 MDT)



Animations: Weekly 🛇 Seasonal 🛇 Annual 🛇



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- •The altimeter is a radar at vertical incidence (nadir instrument).
- •The signal returning to the satellite is from quasi-specular reflection.
- •Measure distance between satellite's centre of mass and sea (called 'Range') by measuring the travel time of the emitted signal.
- •Determine position of satellite (precise orbit).
- •Hence determine height of sea surface.
- •Give three parameters: sea level, significant wave height and wind speed at sea Surface (10 m).
- •Give information along the satellite track (along-track product). Using more than 2 satellites it is possible to obtain gridded products.



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http://rads.tudelft.nl/rads/rads.shtml







https://podaac.jpl.nasa.gov/Altimetric_Data_Information



Home

NASA and NOAA Altimetric and Ocean Surface Topography Data Information

Intro	Missions	Data Centers	Data Access	Coastal	Hydrological	Climatology	Sea Level	SAR
Waves	Glossary	Related Links						
The pur especia descript multiple	The purpose of this page is to provide information on what satellite altimetric data are available for scientific research, especially from NASA's PO.DAAC and NOAA's NODC. While this page does not contain any data, it provides succinct descriptions and pointers to the data via dataset information pages or online tools. The information is broken up into multiple sections:							
• Miss • Data data	a Centers –	Provides informat	tion on mission r	past, prese nandated ar	nd and future sat nd non-mandated	data centers th	at archive and	distribute
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https://www.aviso.altimetry.fr/en/home.html







Hurricane Katrina August 28, 2005









https://manati.star.nesdis.noaa.gov/datasets/ASCATData.php

STAR National Environmental Sal	Center for Satellite Applications and Research Wellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS)
NOAA NESDIS STAR SOCD	OSWT Home Product Description Data Products Research Contact US
▶ OSWT Home	
Product Description	Data from Satellite/Instruments: <u>Advanced Scatterometer (ASCAT METOP-A)</u>
Data Products	NOAA wind vectors 10x15 (25 x) 2021 x 10 x 25 x 0 Global/80N80S.180E180W)
QuikSCAT/SeaWinds	
▶ OSCAT	Ascending Pass
▶ RapidSCAT	
ASCAT (METOP-A) >>	ASCAI-A 25KM NDAA Winds Oct 25 16:07 UTC 2021 ascending
ASCAT (METOP-B)	
ASCAT (METOP-C)	
▶ Wind SAT	
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▶ SMAP	
ERS-2	
▶ SSM/I	
GCOMW1/AMSR2	
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https://www.remss.com/



> 33+ Year - Climate Data Record (CDR) - Merged Microwave - Air-Sea Essential Climate Variables (AS-ECV)





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Chl-a Optical sensors



•Passive radiometers operating in the visible and near-infrared (IR) wavelengths.

•They are commonly known as Ocean Colour Remote Sensing (Multispectral scanners and Imaging spectrometers).

•It was historically one of the first techniques used to study the ocean from space.

•IMPORTANT: is the only technique which penetrates beneath the surface skin of the ocean and "sees" directly into the surface layers down to a depth of several meters or more.

•We are dealing here with the reflected EM signal in the water photic column (and under some conditions, the EM signal reflected by the sea floor).

•Sensors receive (measure) this energy (radiance arriving to the top-of-atmosphere).

•From the relative magnitude of the water-leaving radiance detected by the different spectral channels of a radiometer, methods have been developed to estimate the concentration of those water constituents which give the sea its color.

















https://oceancolor.gsfc.nasa.gov/











https://www.oceancolour.org/



References & Citation Information

For complete details of relevant references, DOIs, and citation informaton please see the <u>Ocean Colour section of the ESA Climate</u> website



Composite Browser

Access a range of products composited in different periods. Data can be searched by time ranges, periods, products & wavelengths.



Web GIS Portal

View, manipulate & analyse data.



OPeNDAP

OPeNDAP

A freely available framework that simplifies all aspects of scientific data networking, making local data available to remote locations regardless of storage format.

FTP

Download large sets of data easily. Version 5.0 datasets available now.



Sentinel-hub EO-Browser

https://apps.sentinel-hub.com/eo-browser/





First steps with Sentinel Application Platform (SNAP) (practical lesson)