



# Wave climate observed from satellites: trends and inter-annual variability

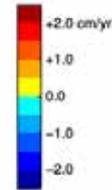
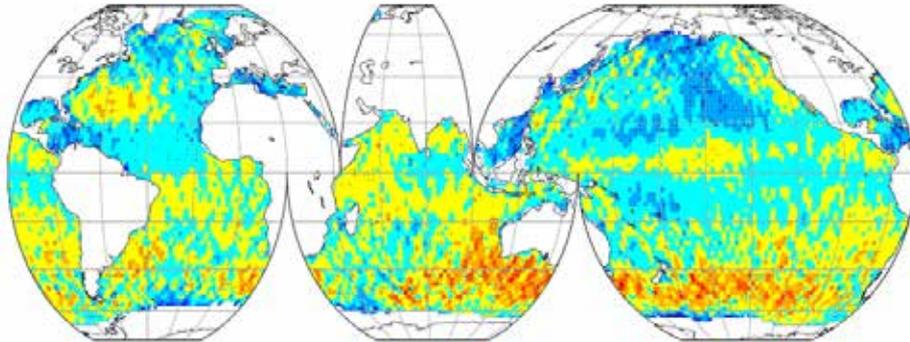
Justin Stopa, Pierre Queffeuilou, Fabrice Ardhuin,  
Alexis Mouche, Yves Quilfen, and Bertrand Chapron

Laboratoire d'Océanographie Physique et Spatiale  
(LOPS)

# Motivation

Sen's slope with Mann Kendall Test – AVR Hs

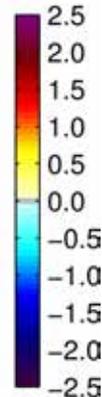
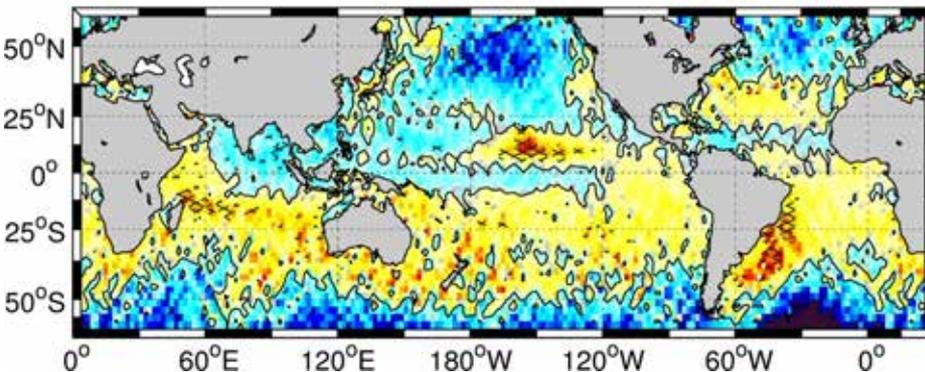
mean significant wave height (1985–2008)



Young, Zieger, and Babanin  
(Science 2011)  
- set the precedent

Monthly Average Hs (cm/yr) in 2  
degree bins

Sen's Slope ALT 1985–2008 (cm/yr)



Qualitatively agree but noticeable  
differences

IFR magnitudes  
-higher : -S Atl ; N Pac  
-lower : near Australia

*Queffeuilou and Croize-Fillon, 2016*

No consideration of inter-annual variability!

## 1. Data sources

- Altimeters: 1985-2017
- Synthetic aperture radars (SAR): 1995-2017

## 2. Climate Analysis: Trends vs Inter-annual variability

- Mean Hs (ALT)
- Mean Lp (SAR)

## 3. Conclusion

## 4. ESA CCI+ Sea State: sampling & consistency issues



1

## Datasets

- Altimeters
- SARs



# 2 Data sources: ALT & SAR



## Altimeters - IFREMER - Hs

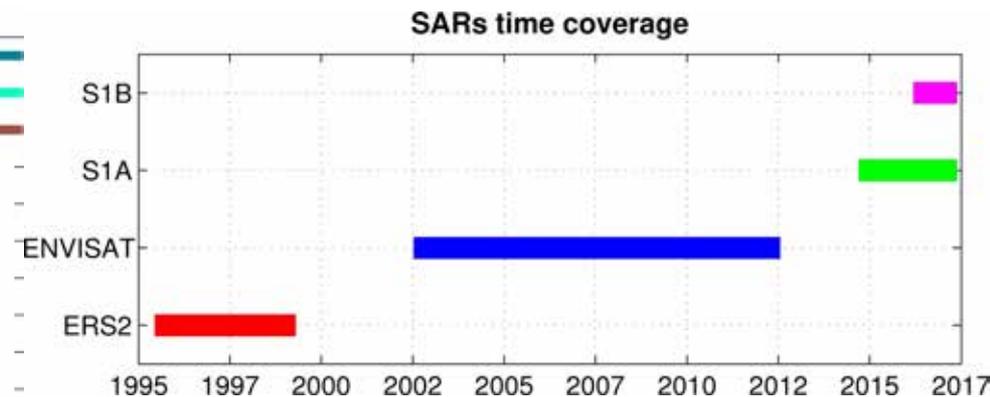
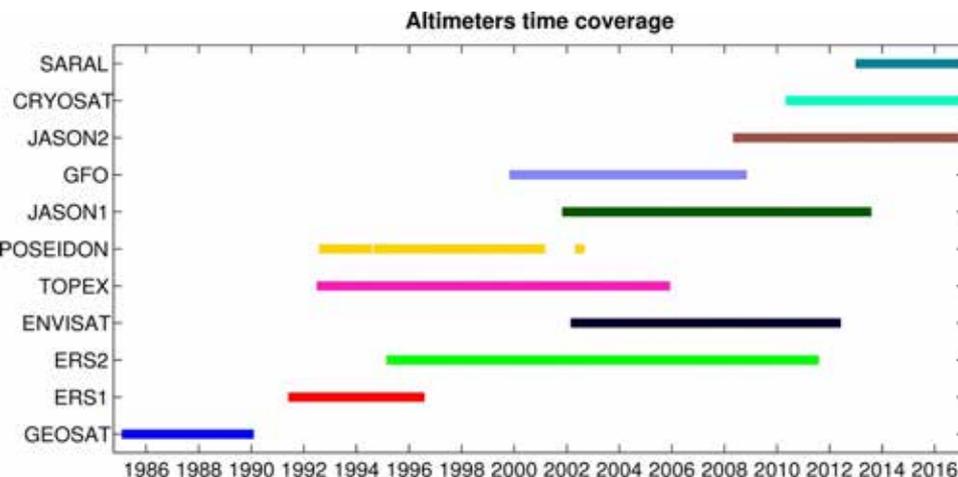
- Continuous coverage since 1992
- Quality controlled and calibrated to buoys (which are not consistent!)
- Consistent between platforms

## SARs - GlobWAVE - Lp

- Data gaps
- Quality controlled to buoys
- ESA CCI+ will revisit...

\*Missing HY2, Sentinel-3

\*Missing ERS1



Queffelec and Croize-Fillon, 2016

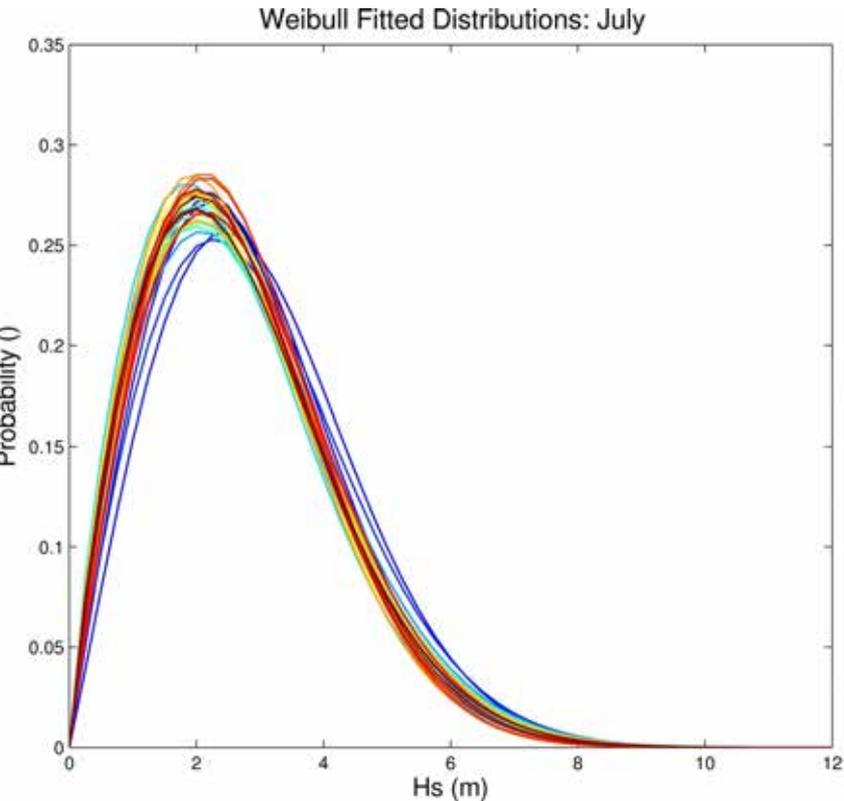
# 2 Data sources: Hs & Lp PDFs

Global Hs statistics

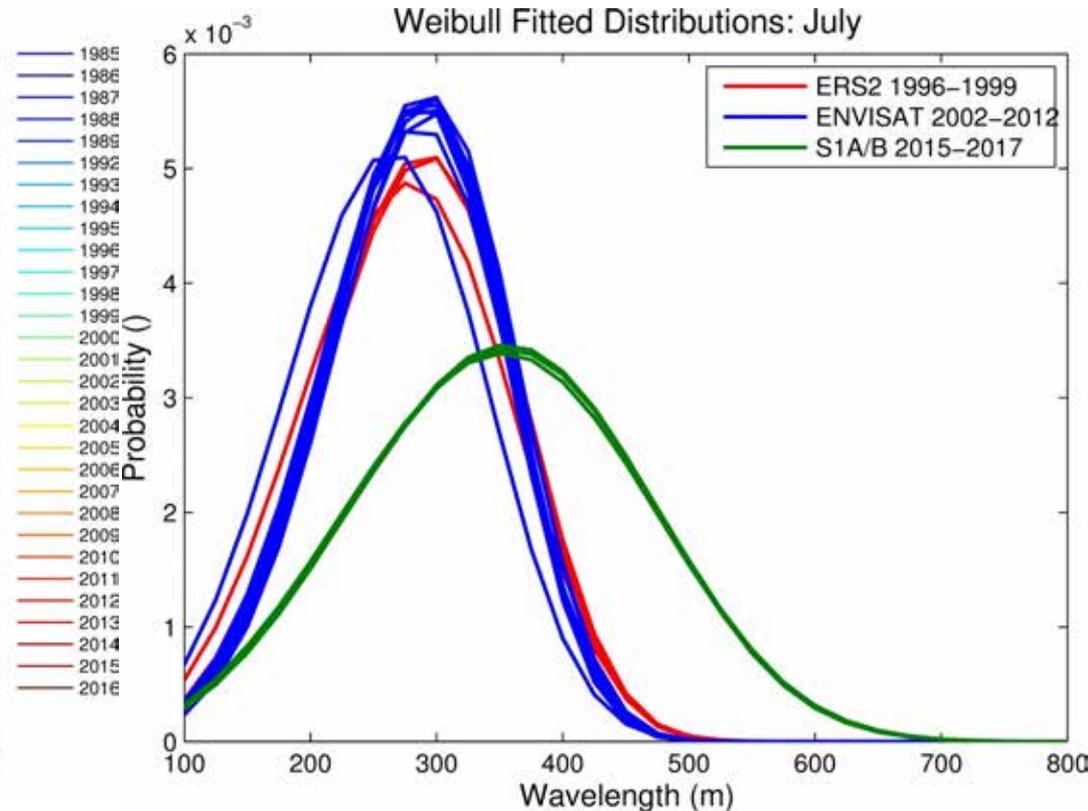
- GEOSAT is higher
- mean is stable for 32-year period
- larger deviations in extremes

Global Lp statistics (>azimuth cutoff)

- mean agrees:ERS2 & ENVISAT
- S1A/B PDFs are very different!
- subsequent analysis uses 1995-2012



Altimeters Hs



SAR Lp

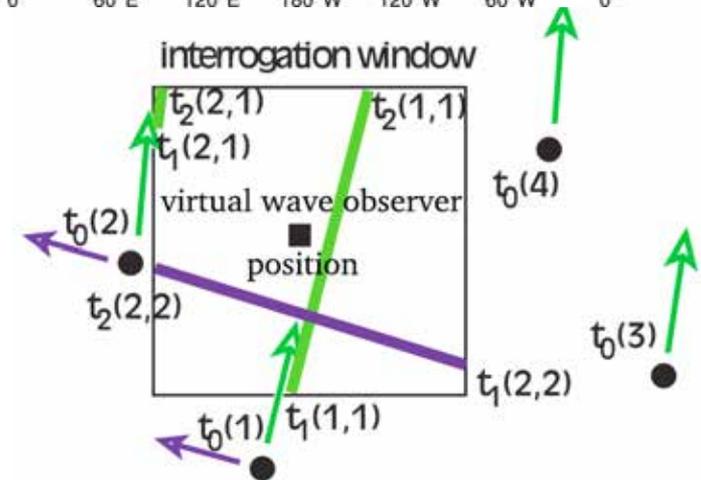
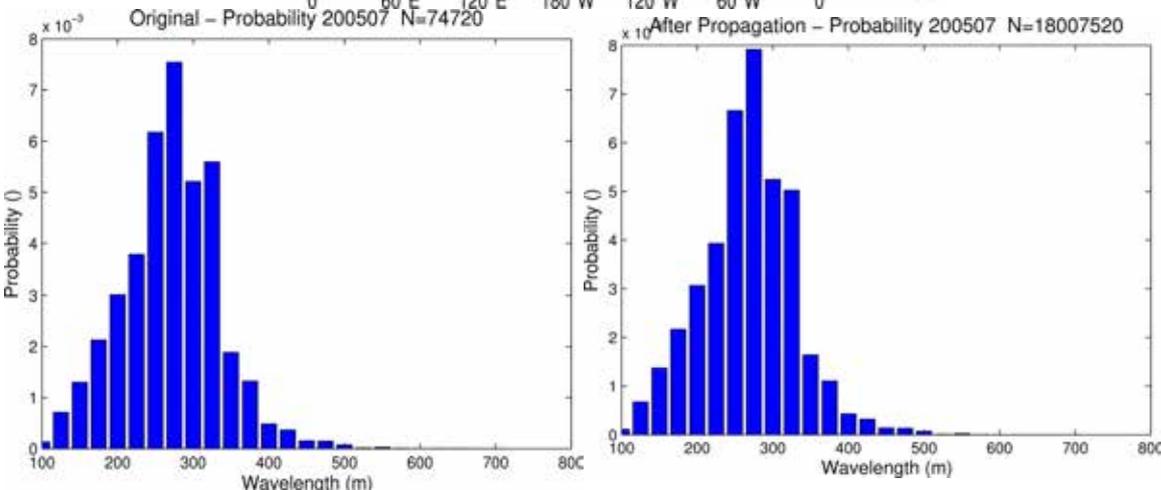
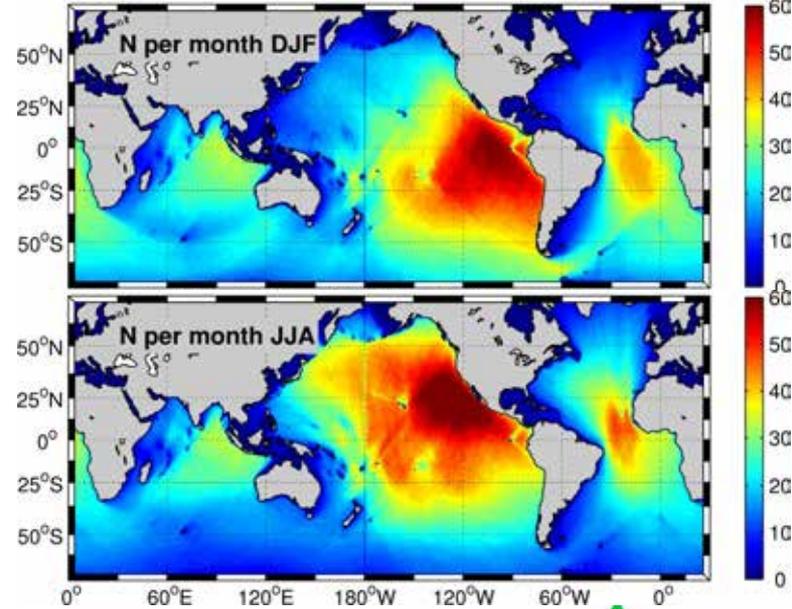
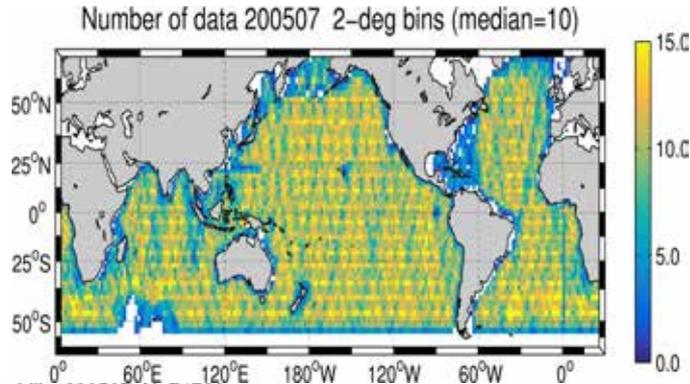
# 2 Data sources: SARs Lp

N/month are limited : ENVISAT ~ 12/month - (2 deg)

Swells decay slowly ( $10^{-7} \text{ m}^{-1}$ )  $\rightarrow$  forward propagate all wave partitions ( $>$ azimuth cutoff) along great circle routes at deep water group velocity

Enhances N and does NOT change the statistics!

Average N: ERS2 & ENVISAT (crossing seas)





2

## Results

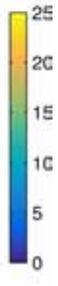
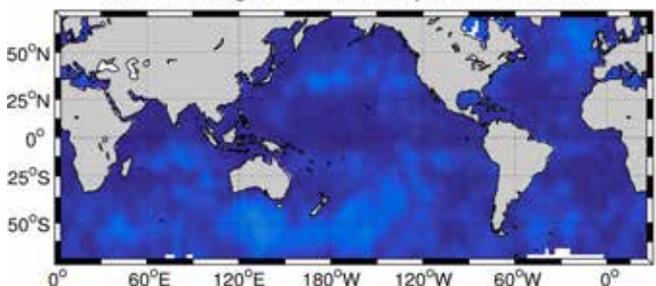
-Trends vs Inter-annual variability



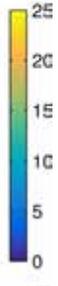
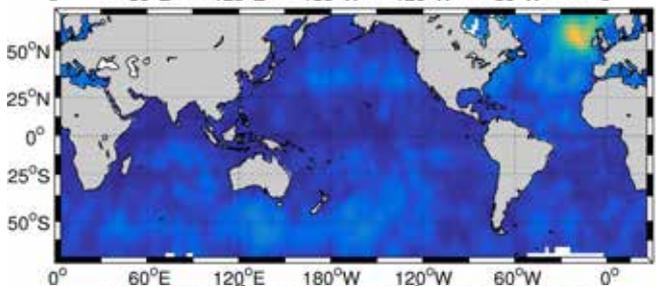
# 3 Results: Hs Multi-variant Regression



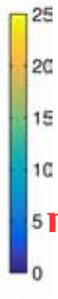
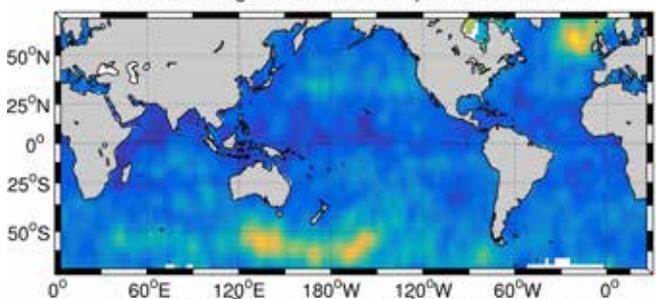
Hs: Percentage of Variance Explained 1995–2012



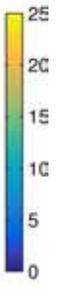
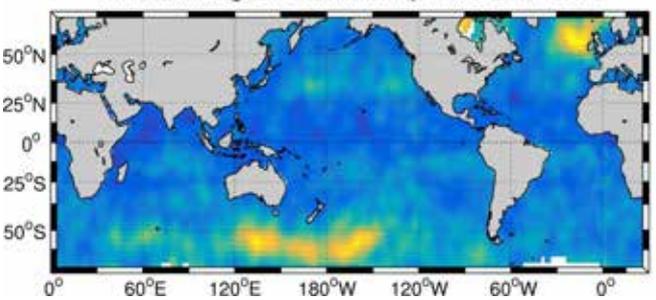
$$\eta = a_0 + a_1 t + \epsilon$$



$$\eta = b_0 + b_1 t + b_2 AO + \epsilon$$



$$\eta = c_0 + c_1 t + c_2 AO + c_3 AAO + \epsilon$$



$$\eta = d_0 + d_1 t + d_2 AO + d_3 AAO + d_4 AMO + \epsilon$$

1995-2012 – 18 years

Hs

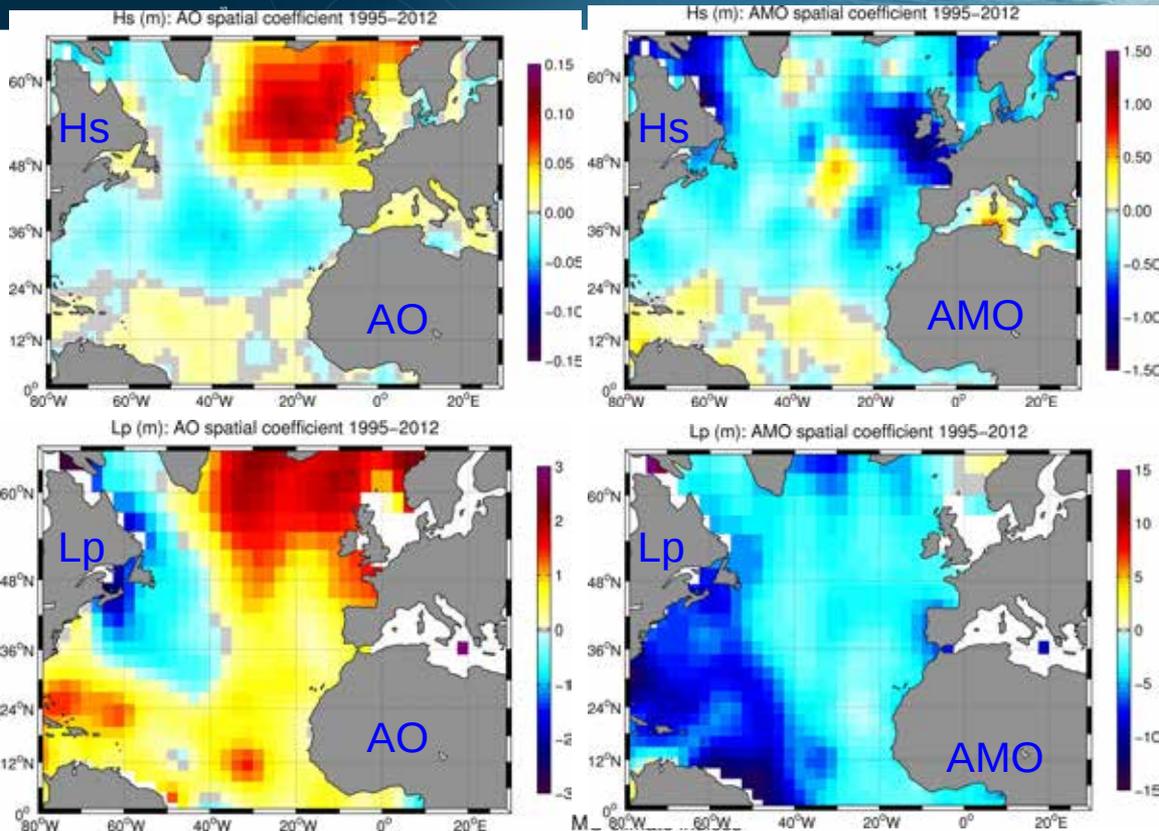
-AO and AAO explain more of the variability in the N Atl and SO >(10-20)%

-weaker relationships with ENSO, PDO, and AMO

Lp (not shown)

-weak relationships (<10%) with: NAO, SAM, ENSO, PDO, AMO,...

# 2 Results: Hs + Lp Multi-variant Regression



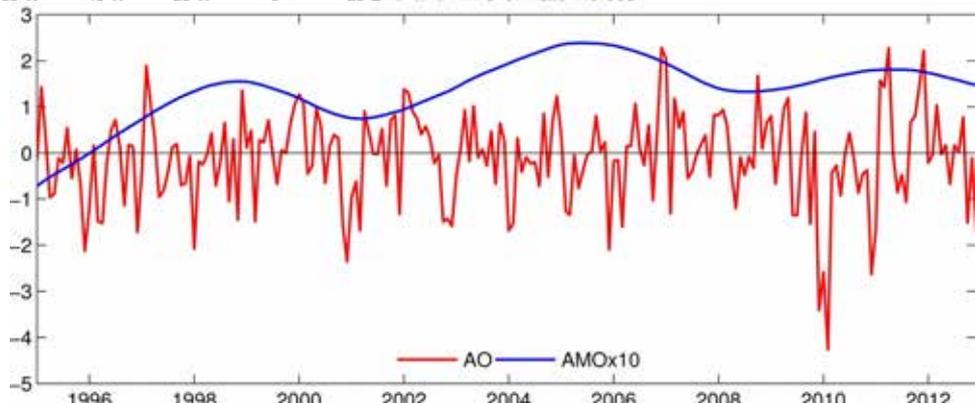
$$\eta = b_0 + b_1 t + b_2 AO + b_3 AMO + \epsilon$$

AO+AMO – explained 35% variance in domain

AO – typical dipole pattern  
similar features in Hs and Lp

AMO: (+) during 1995-2012;  
loading pattern is negative

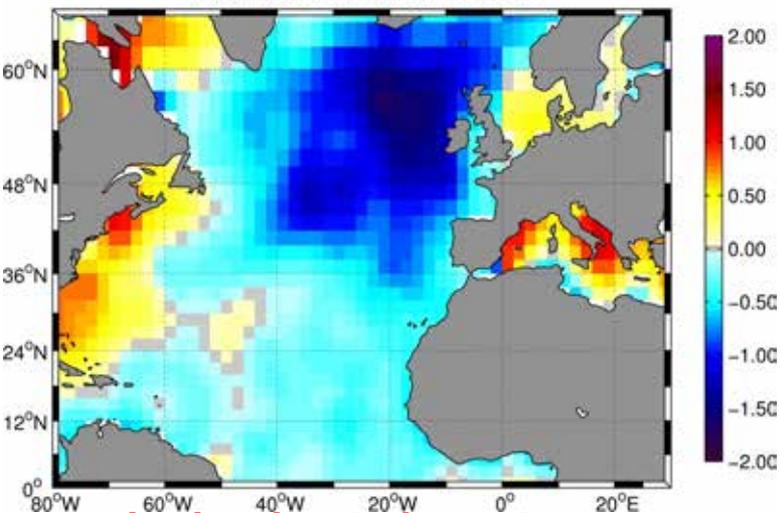
Similar features in Hs and Lp



# 2 Results: Hs Multi-variant Regression

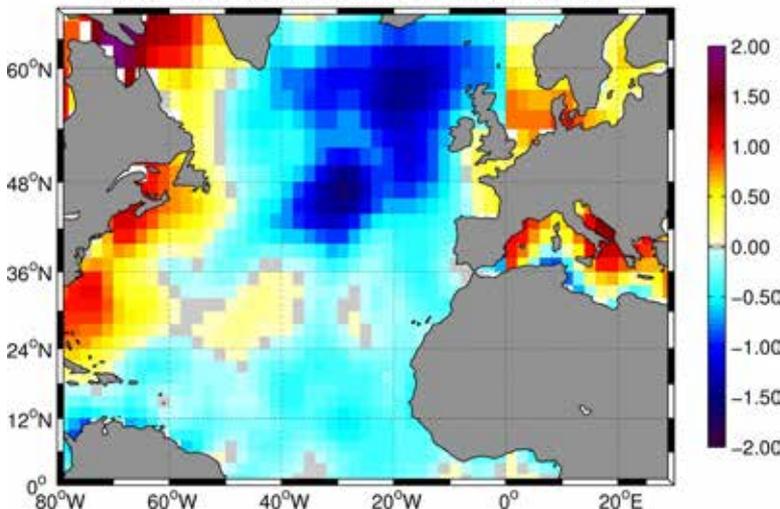
$$\eta = a_0 + a_1 t + \epsilon$$

Linear Trend (cm/yr): 1995–2012



$$\eta = b_0 + b_1 t + b_2 AO + b_3 AMO + \epsilon$$

Linear Trend (cm/yr) (with AO & AMO): 1995–2012

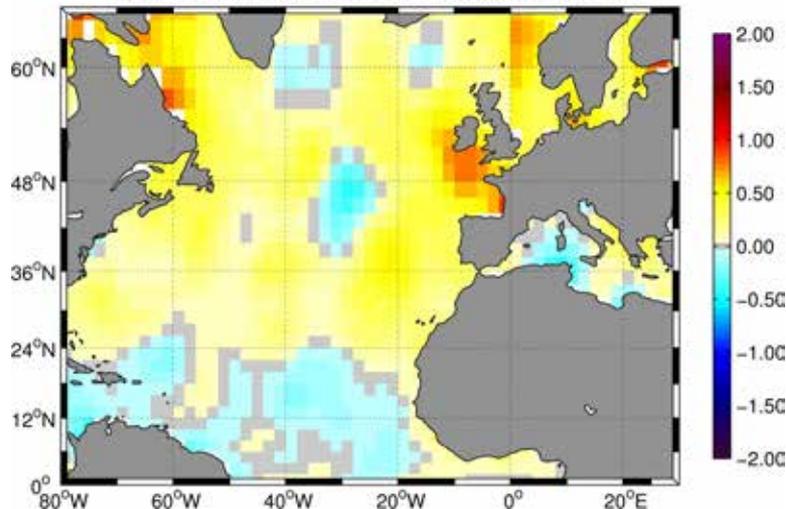


Patterns are similar

When climate oscillations are included  
non stationary trend increases/decreases  
in N/S

$$b_1 - a_1$$

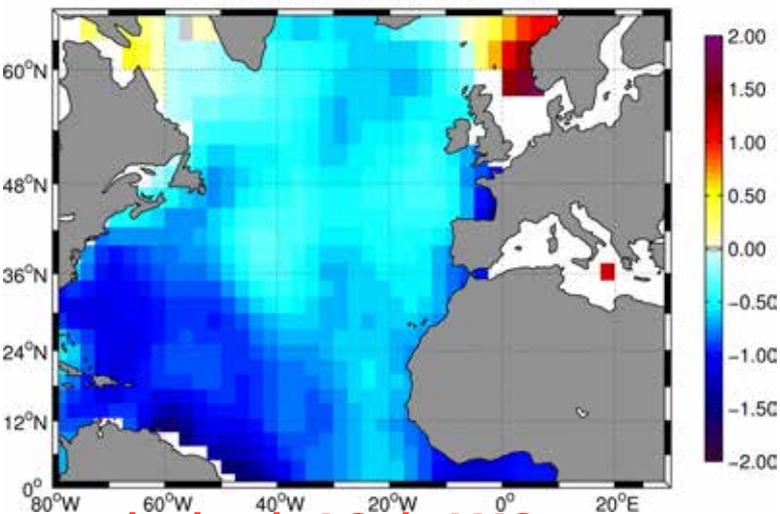
Hs Aliased Linear Trend  $b_1 - a_1$  (cm/yr): 1995–2012



# 2 Results: Lp Multi-variant Regression

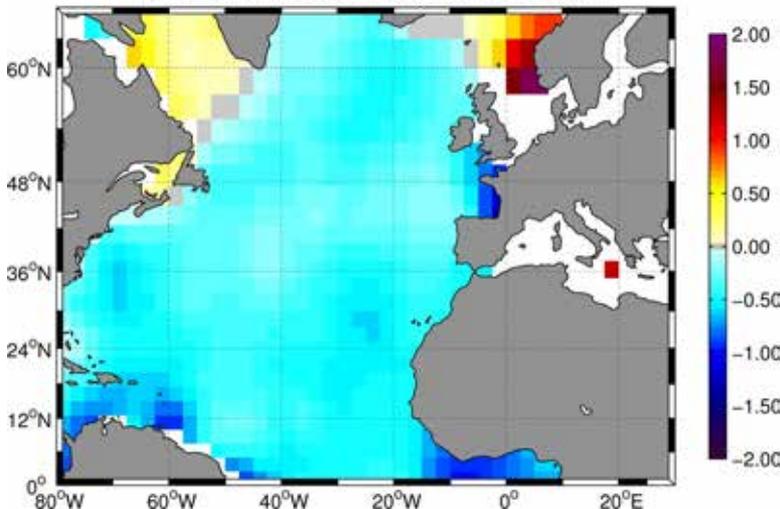
$$\eta = a_0 + a_1 t + \epsilon$$

Lp Linear Trend (m/yr): 1995–2012



$$\eta = b_0 + b_1 t + b_2 AO + b_3 AMO + \epsilon$$

Lp Linear Trend (with AO) (m/yr): 1995–2012



Near Norway – Hs trends disagree

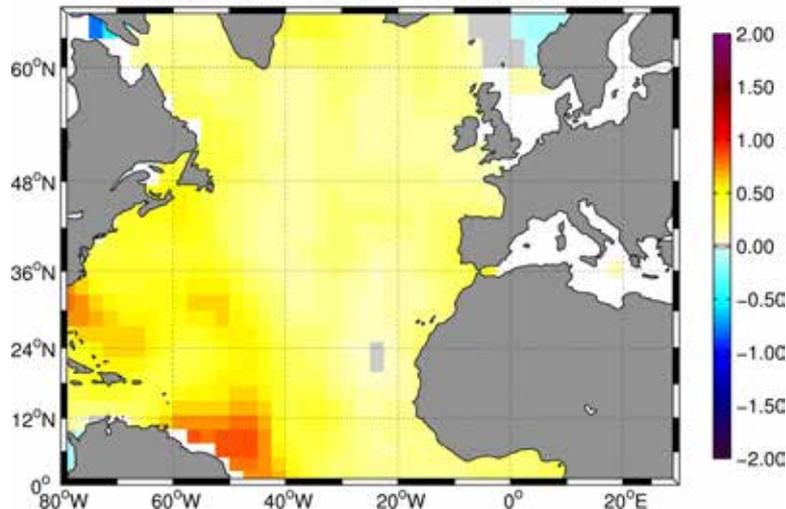
Decreasing wave lengths

When AO & AMO are included

-non stationary trend becomes positive  
(less negative)

$$b_1 - a_1$$

Lp Aliased Linear Trend  $b_1 - a_1$  (m/yr): 1995–2012





3&4

## Concluding Remarks

- Trend conclusion
- ESA CCI+ Sea State



# 3 Conclusion

Trends from Hs and Lp are surprisingly consistent!

Once impact from inter-annual variability is reduced:

N. Atlantic – trends are reduce (closer to 0) and are still negative

Inter-annual variability plays an important role in trends on short-time scales (<30 years)

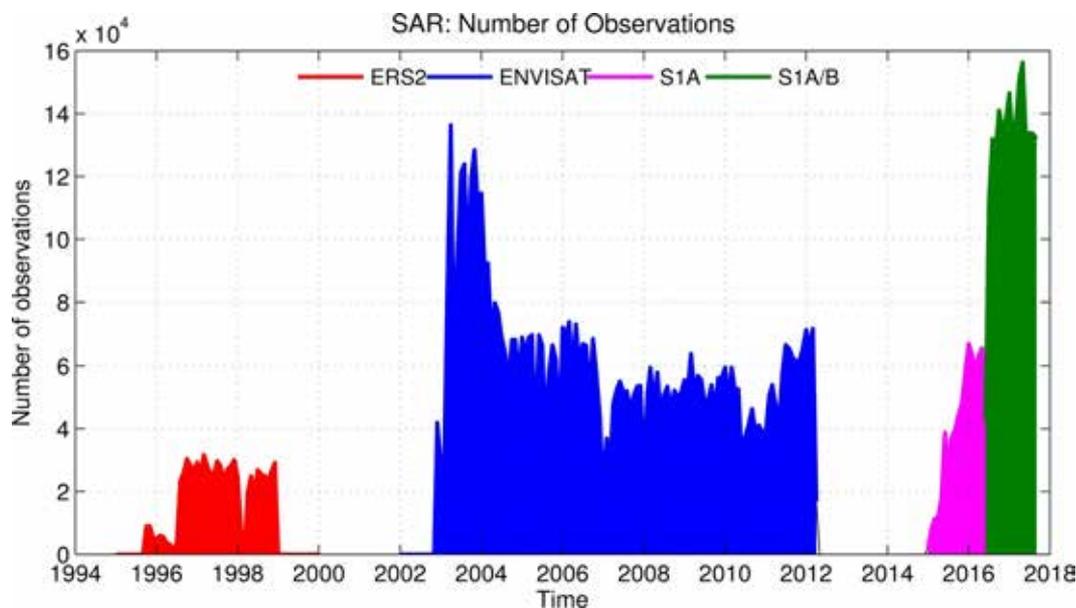
Can we measure Hs  $\sim 1$  cm/yr and Lp  $\sim 1$  m/yr?

No error bars... prefer to use uncertainty ranges of variables and use Monte Carlo methods to estimate trend uncertainties

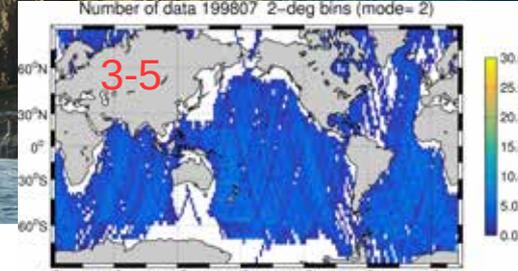
- ESA Sea State CCI+ will revisit

# 4 Sampling: SAR

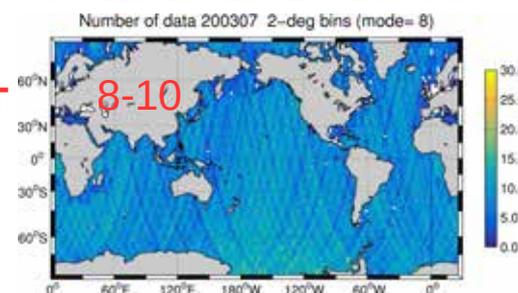
199807  
ERS2



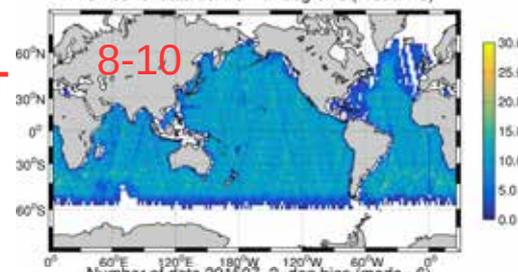
Number of acquisitions per month (L2-product)  
 -2 data gaps: 1999-2003 & 2012-2015  
 -footprint, spatial resolution, noise are different between each platform → affecting the quality



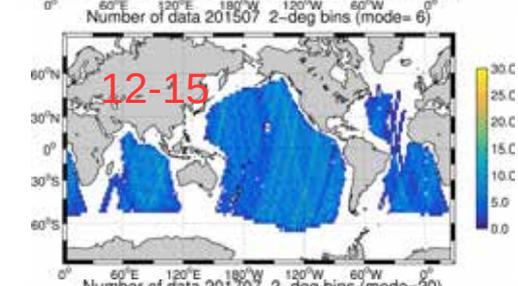
200307  
ENVISAT



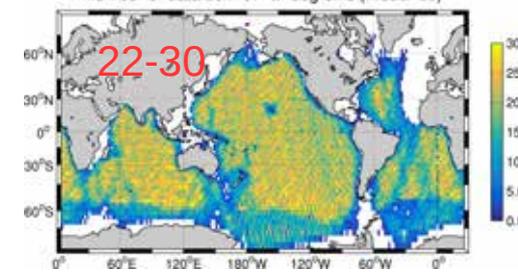
201107  
ENVISAT



201507  
S1A

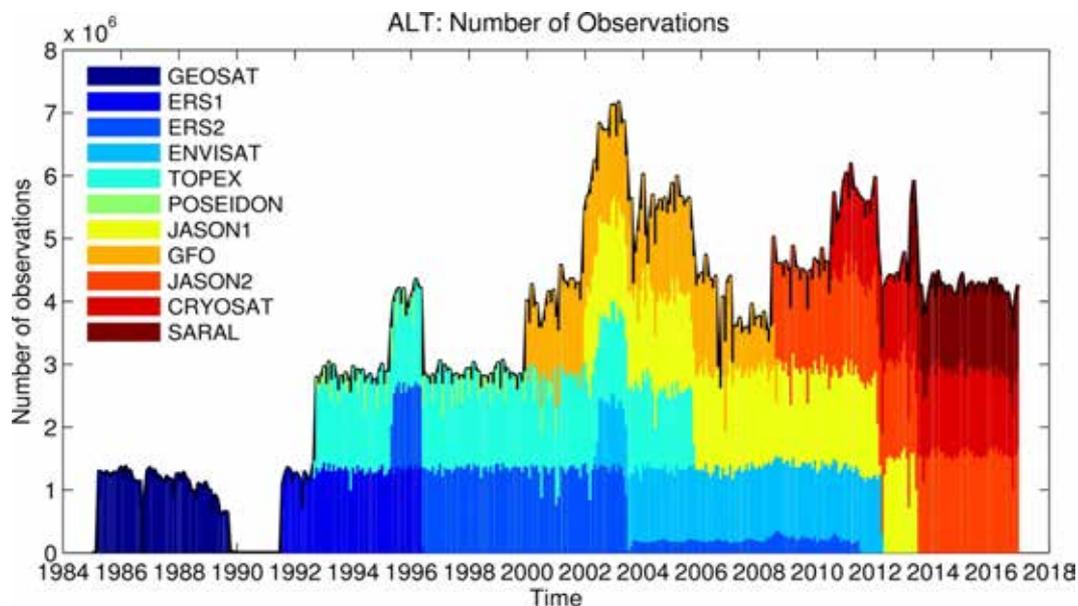


201707  
S1A/B



# 4 Sampling: ALT

198807  
1 SAT

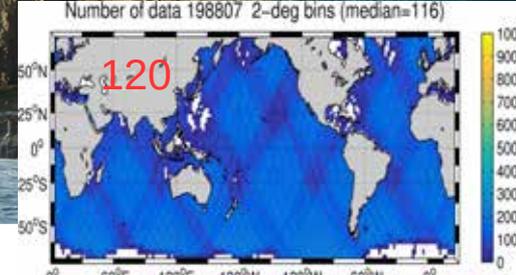


Number of Acquisitions per month (L2-product)

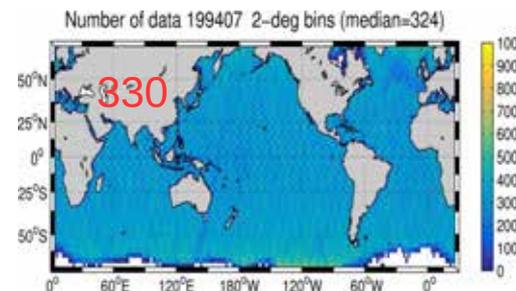
-1 data gap: 1990-1991

-2-3 orders of magnitude more than SAR

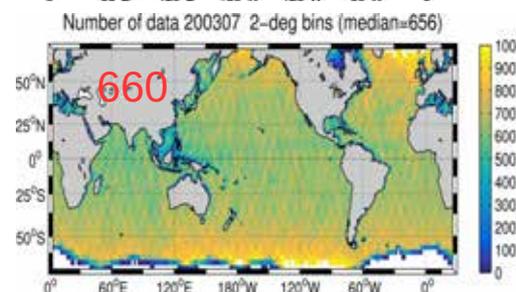
-oceans are continuously observed >1993 with more than 2 platforms



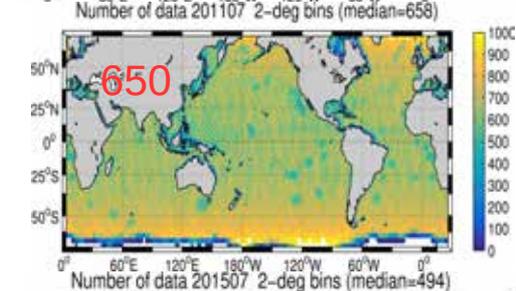
199407  
2 SAT



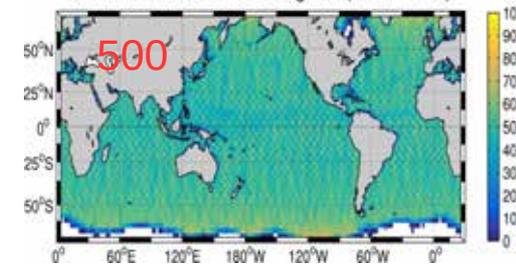
200307  
5 SAT



201107  
5 SAT



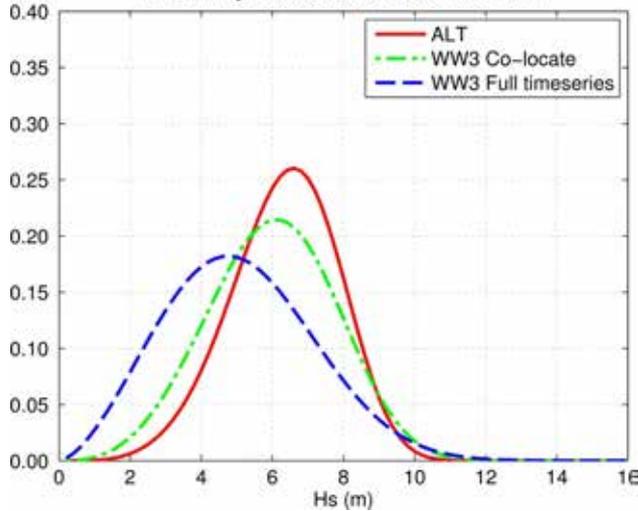
201507  
3 SAT



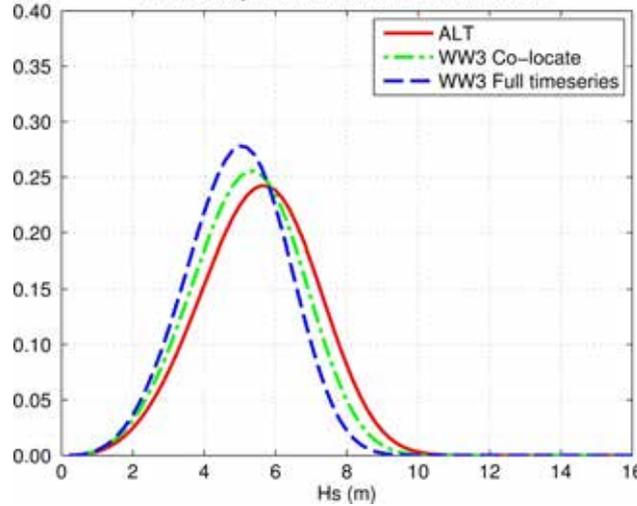
# 4 Sampling ALT: N. Atlantic

$$F(x; \sigma, \gamma) = (\gamma/x)(x/\sigma)^\gamma \exp\{-(x/\sigma)^\gamma\}$$

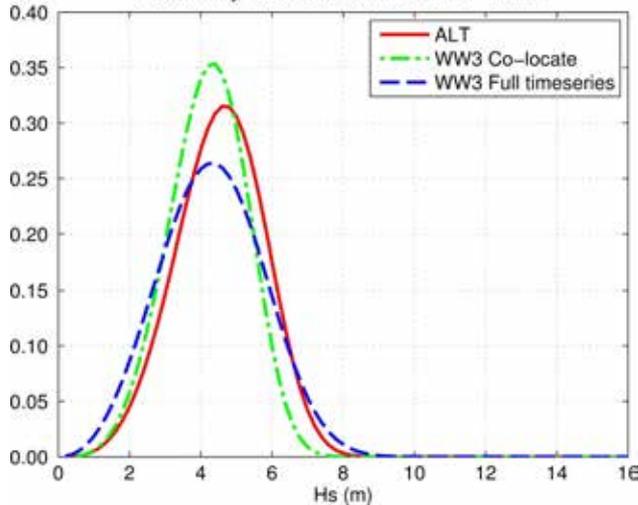
Probability Distributions 1986 Prc=1.7%



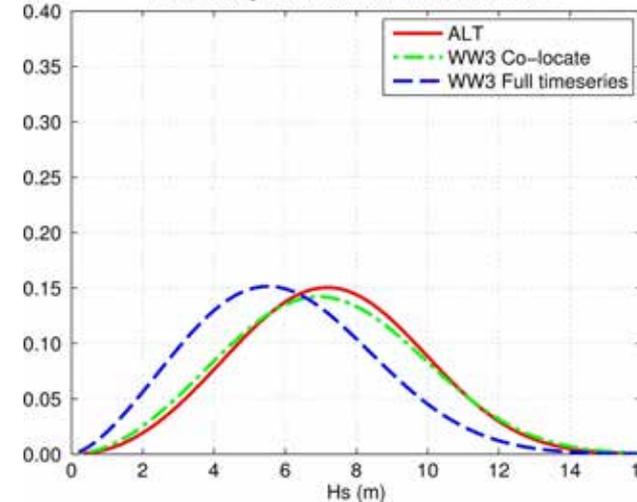
Probability Distributions 1993 Prc=4.4%



Probability Distributions 2004 Prc=10.5%



Probability Distributions 2014 Prc=8.3%



WW3 relative to ALT:  
underestimates (shifted  
to the left)

Full time series from  
WW3 shifts

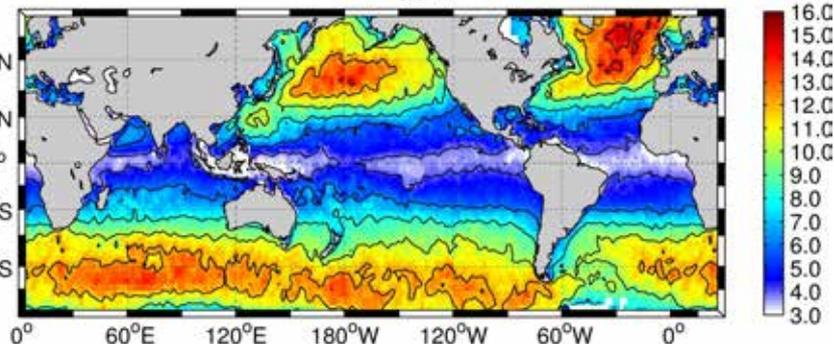
-Mean to left

-higher probability in  
largest waves

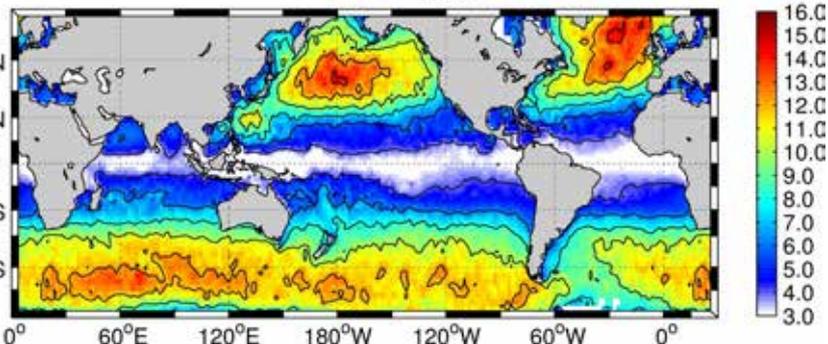
# 4 Sampling ALT: Extreme Hs (TR=10 yrs)



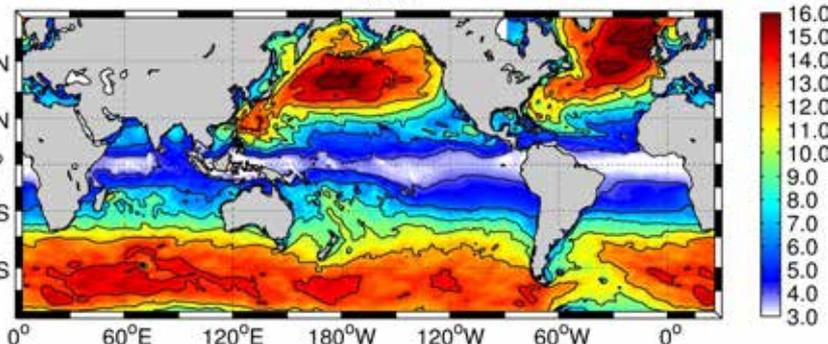
Altimeters: Hs  $T_{\text{return}} = 10$  yrs



WW3 Co-locate: Hs  $T_{\text{return}} = 10$  yrs



WW3: Hs  $T_{\text{return}} = 10$  yrs



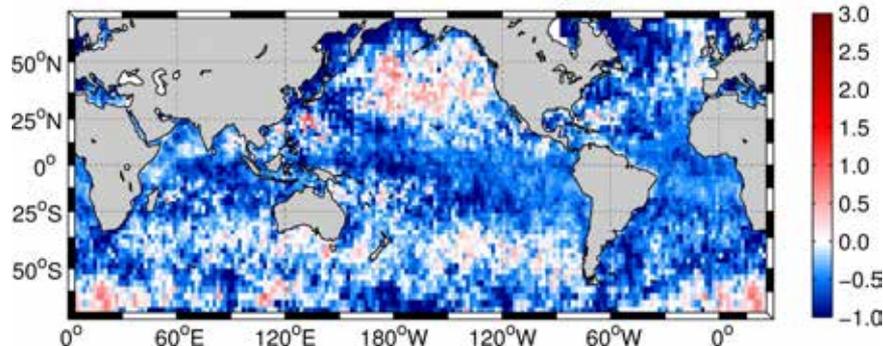
$$F(x; \mu, \sigma, \gamma) = \exp\left\{-\left[1 + \gamma\left(\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}\right)^{-1/\gamma}\right]\right\}$$

Annual maximum using GEV 1985-2016

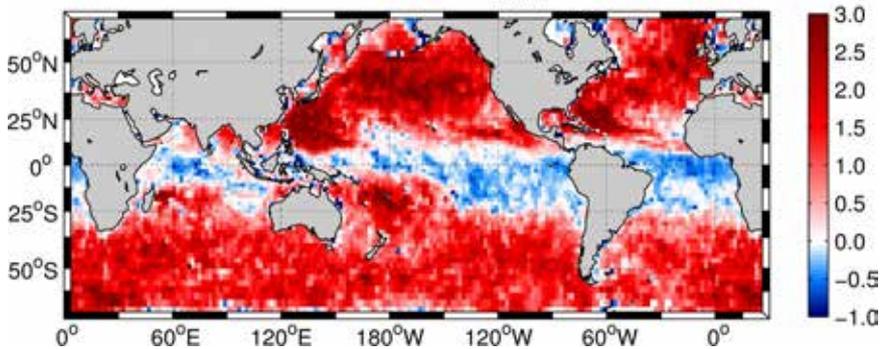
Altimeters miss important events!

Full time series >2.5 m compared to ALT

WW3 Co-locate - Altimeters: Hs  $T_{\text{return}} = 10$  yrs



WW3 - Altimeters: Hs  $T_{\text{return}} = 10$  yrs





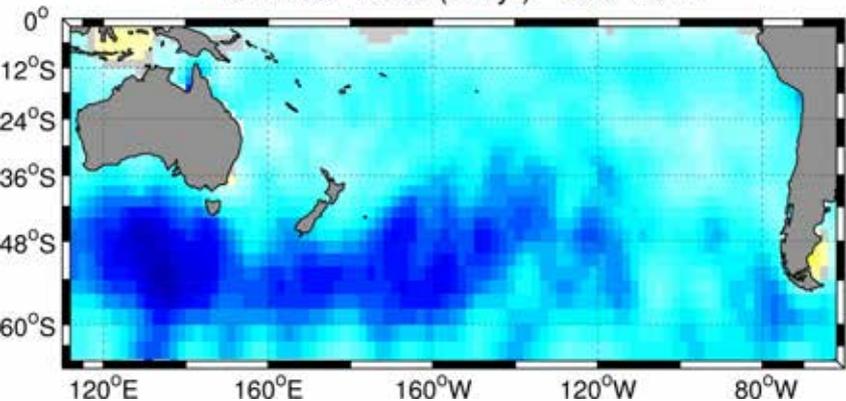
Thank you

[justin.stopa@ifremer.fr](mailto:justin.stopa@ifremer.fr)

# 2 Results: Hs South Pacific

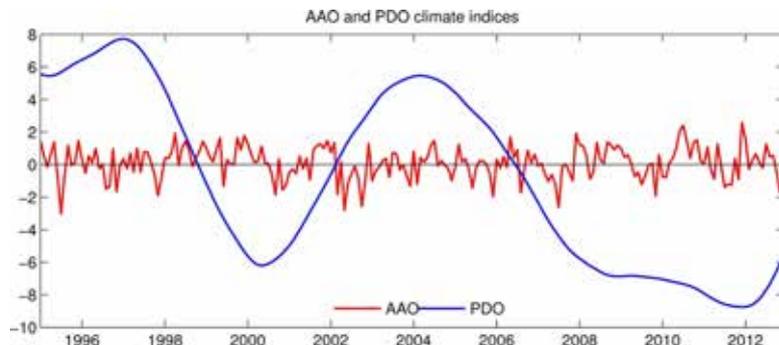
$$\eta = a_0 + a_1 t + \epsilon$$

Hs Linear Trend (cm/yr): 1995–2012



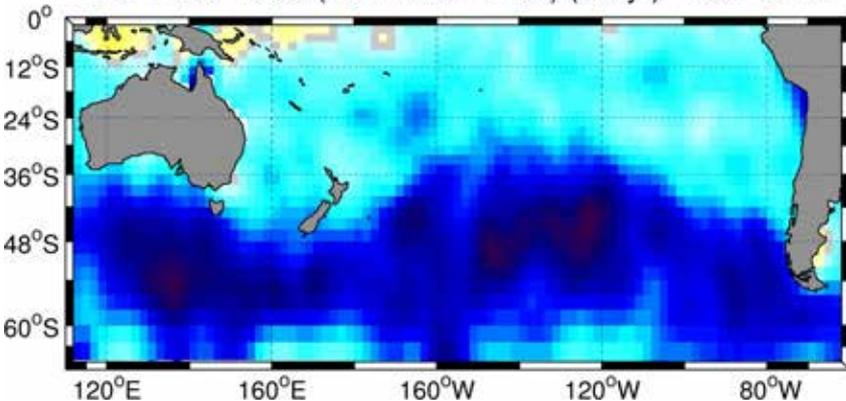
Decreasing Trends!

When climate oscillations are included trend decreases (becomes negative)



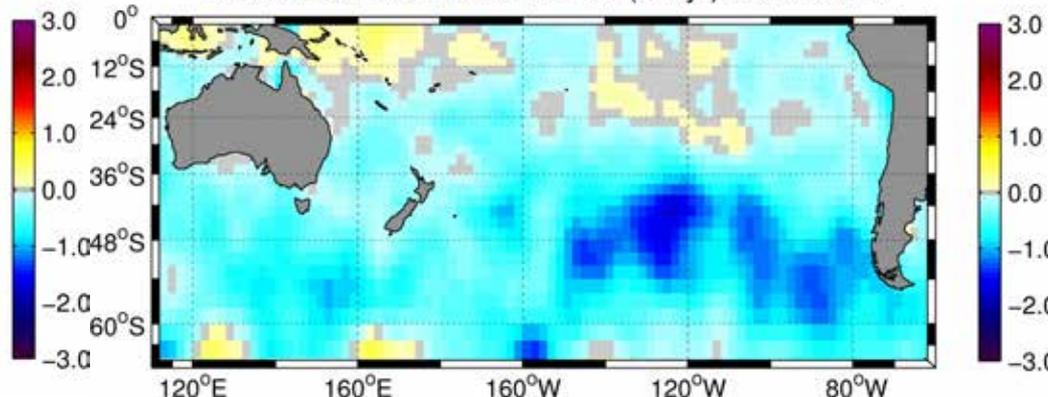
$$\eta = b_0 + b_1 t + b_2 AAO + b_3 PDO + \epsilon$$

Hs Linear Trend (with AAO + PDO) (cm/yr): 1995–2012



$$b_1 - a_1$$

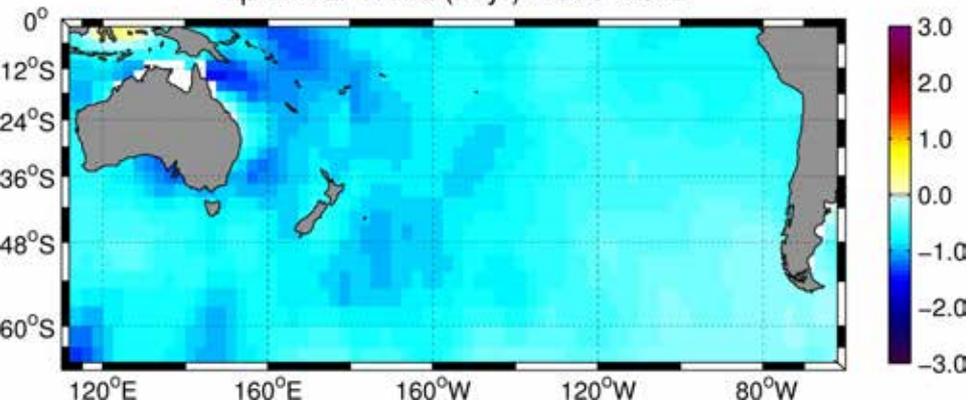
Hs Aliased Linear Trend  $b_1 - a_1$  (cm/yr): 1995–2012



# 2 Results: Lp South Pacific

$$\eta = a_0 + a_1 t + \epsilon$$

Lp Linear Trend (m/yr): 1995–2012



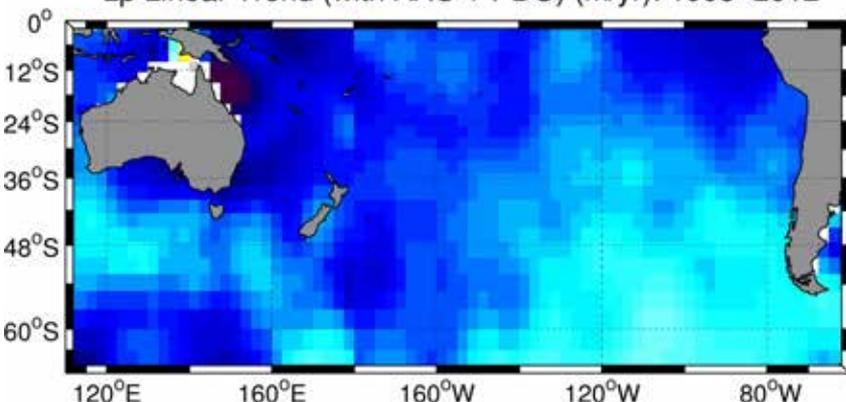
Decreasing Trends similar to Hs

When climate oscillations are included trend decreases (becomes negative)

Can we measure ~1 m/yr?

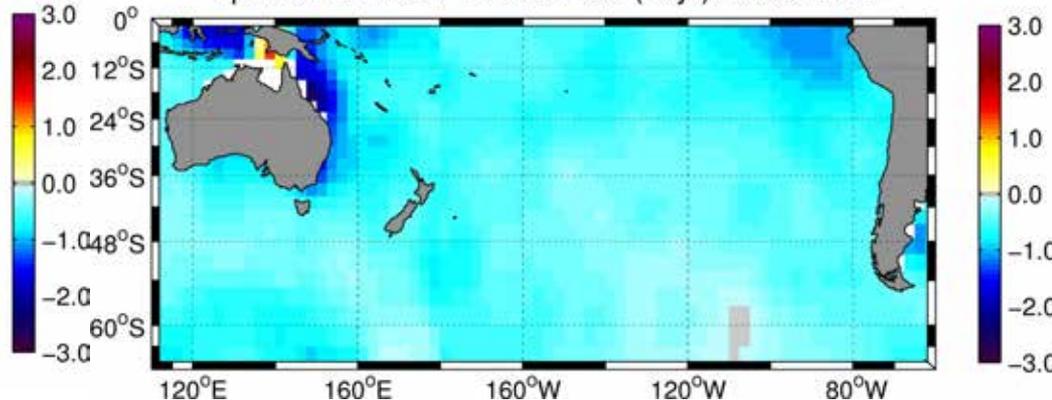
$$\eta = b_0 + b_1 t + b_2 AAO + b_3 PDO + \epsilon$$

Lp Linear Trend (with AAO + PDO) (m/yr): 1995–2012



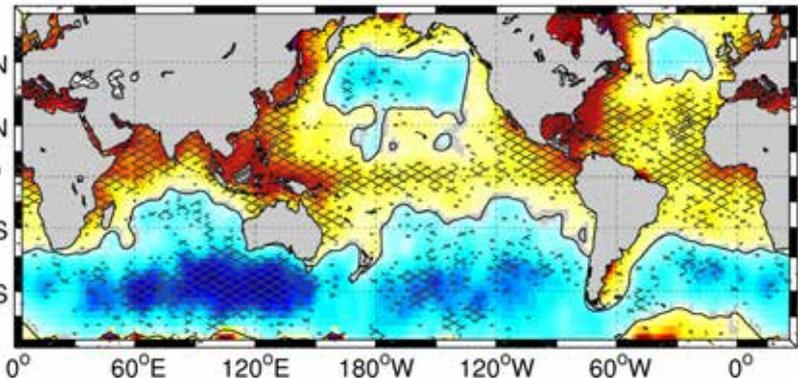
$$b_1 - a_1$$

Lp Aliased Linear Trend  $b_1 - a_1$  (m/yr): 1995–2012



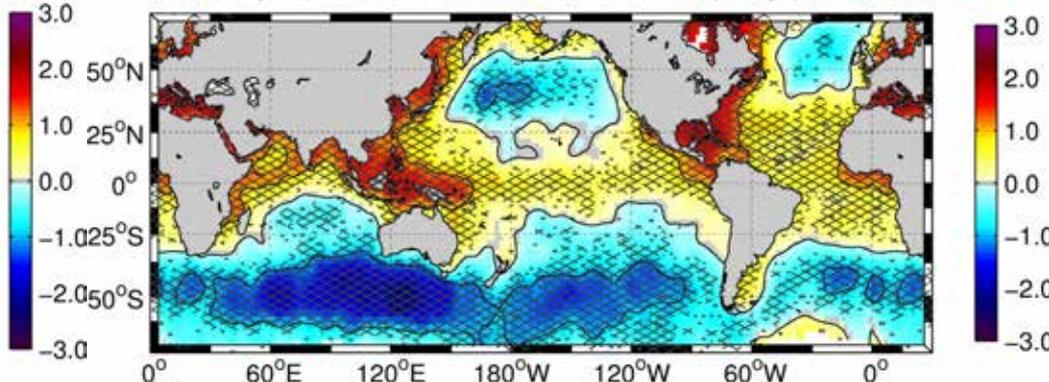
# 3 Results: Method comparison

Sen's Slope Hs AVR (cm/yr) 1993–2015



Same method as Young et al., Science 2011

Linear Slope (removal of seasons) Hs AVR (cm/yr) 1993–2015



Linear trend with removal of seasons

$$\eta = a_0 + a_1 t + \varepsilon_a$$

Sen's slope with Mann-Kendall significance test

Linear trend with significance test

Patterns are nearly similar between the two methods: 1993-2015

Need to have Hs precision ~1 cm/yr