

Precision of Jason-3 and Sentinel-3A Total Water Envelope assessed at tide gauge stations in the German Bight



Saskia Esselborn¹, Julia Illigner¹,
Tilo Schöne¹, Robert Weiß²

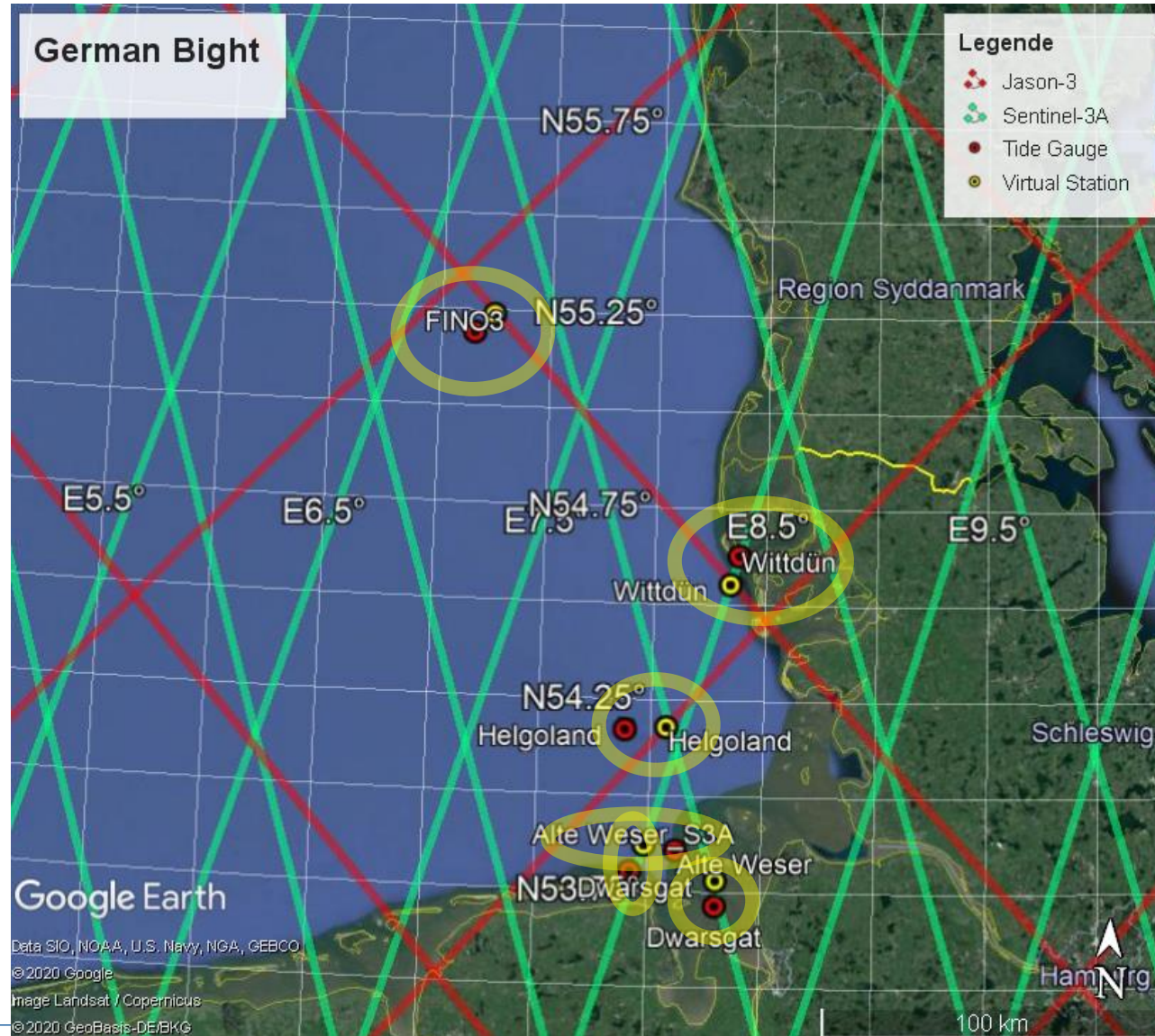
¹GFZ, Helmholtz Centre Potsdam

²BfG, German Federal Institute of Hydrology

Outline

- Assessment of Jason-3 and Sentinel-3A precision at six tide gauge stations in the German Bight (SE North Sea)
- Sea level in the area is dominated by semidiurnal tides
- tidal and barotropic dynamic is not known with sufficient accuracy: comparison of total water level envelop (including tides and inverse barometer/barotropic ocean dynamic)
- Estimation of RMS errors, Correlation coefficients and drifts

Tide Gauge Stations and Satellite Tracks



Jason-3 (02/2016-12/2019): **139** overflights

Sentinel-3A (04/2016-12/2019): **52** overflights

Red dots: tide gauges
Yellow dots: virtual altimetry stations

OSTSTM 2020, Esselborn et al.

Data

Altimetry: Jason-3 and Sentinel-3A (2016-2019)

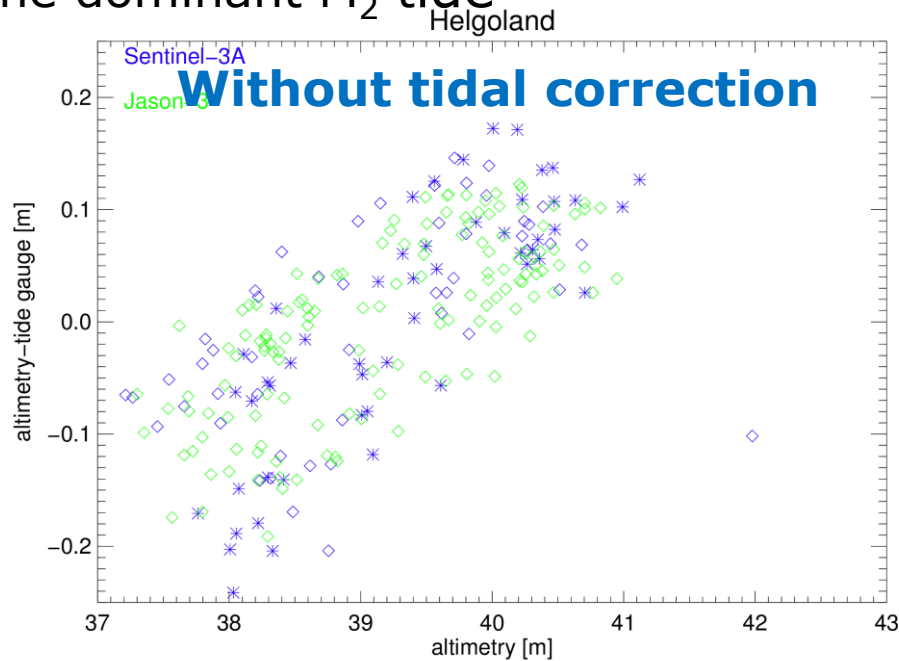
- 20 Hz level 2 altimetry data
- OCEAN and SEAICE retracker
- GIM for ionospheric and ECMWF for wet tropospheric correction
- no corrections for ocean tides and dynamic atmosphere (TWLE)
- Interpolation (over 20 km) to virtual stations (2-13 km from tide gauges)

Tide gauges: Fino3, Helgoland, Wittdün, LT Alte Weser, Wangerooge, Dwarsgat

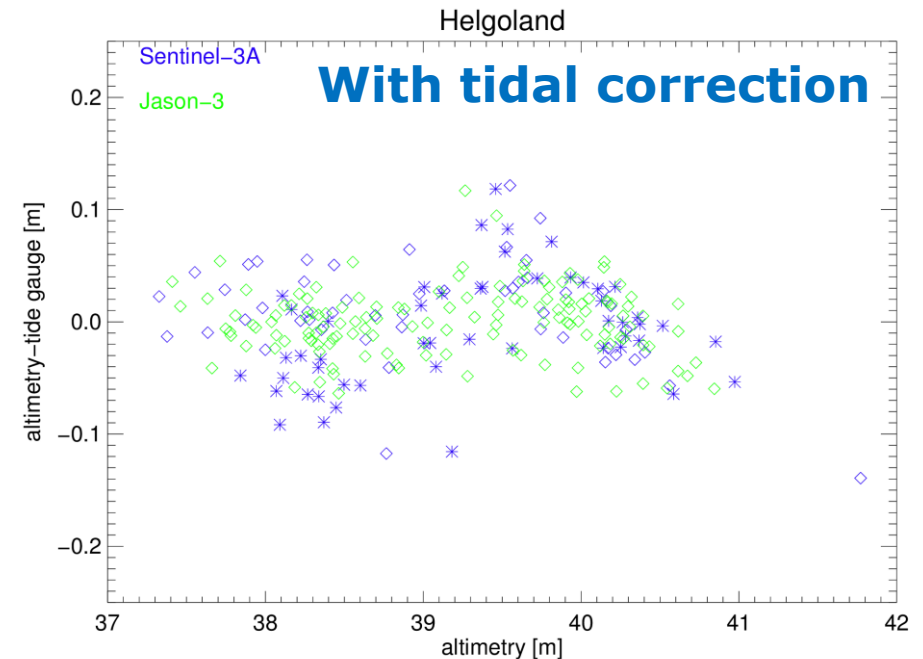
- georeferenced by GPS
- data every minute
- outliers eliminated

Tidal Correction

Tide gauge and altimetry are not exactly collocated, giving rise to slight differences in amplitude and phase of the dominant M_2 tide



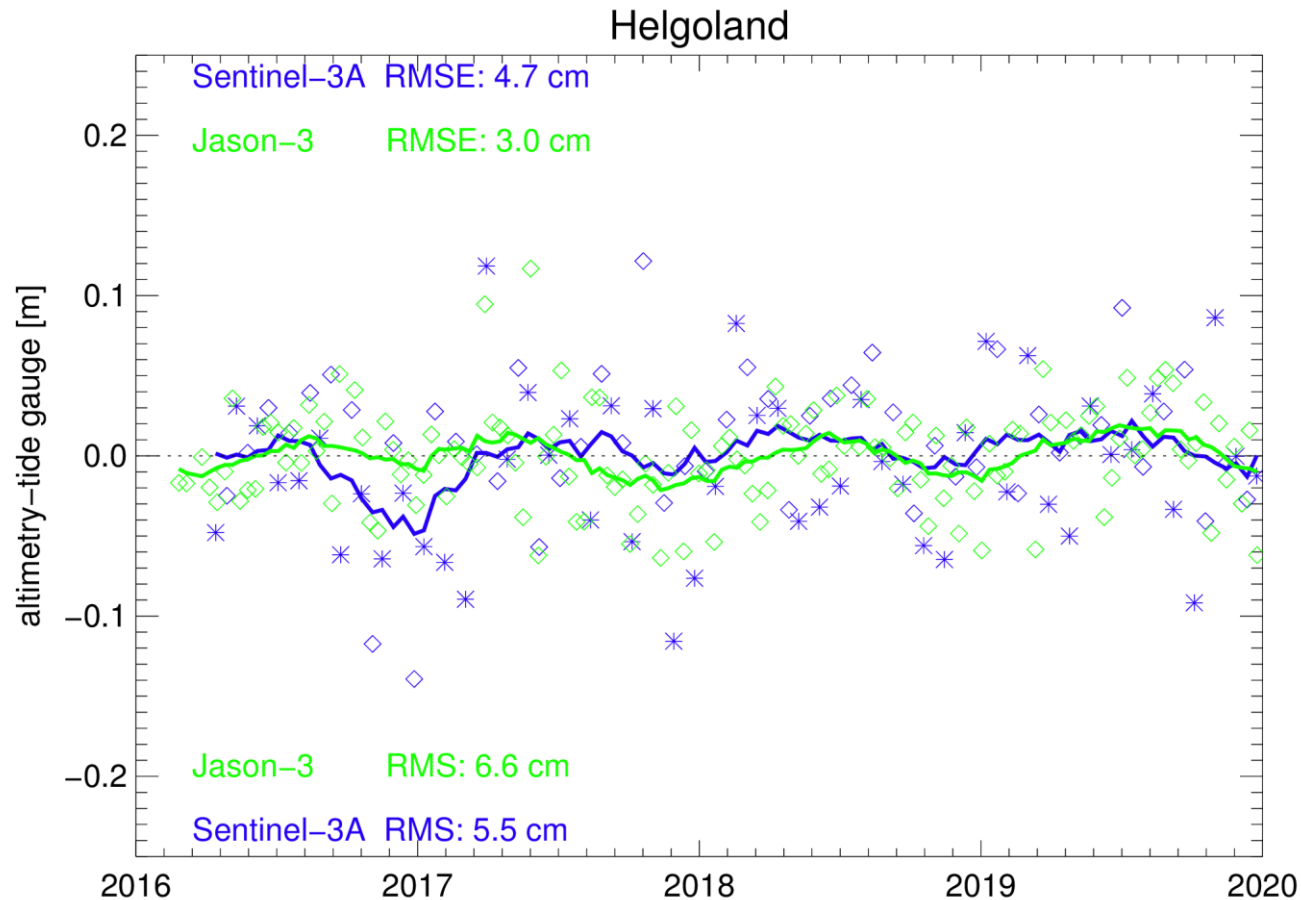
Scale, time shift, bias and drift are estimated by minimization of the RMS errors and maximization of the correlation coefficient between gauge and altimetry.



$SL_{\text{alti}} - SL_{\text{gauge}} = F(SL_{\text{alti}})$ -> scaled tidal amplitudes
 ellipse instead of straight line -> phase shift

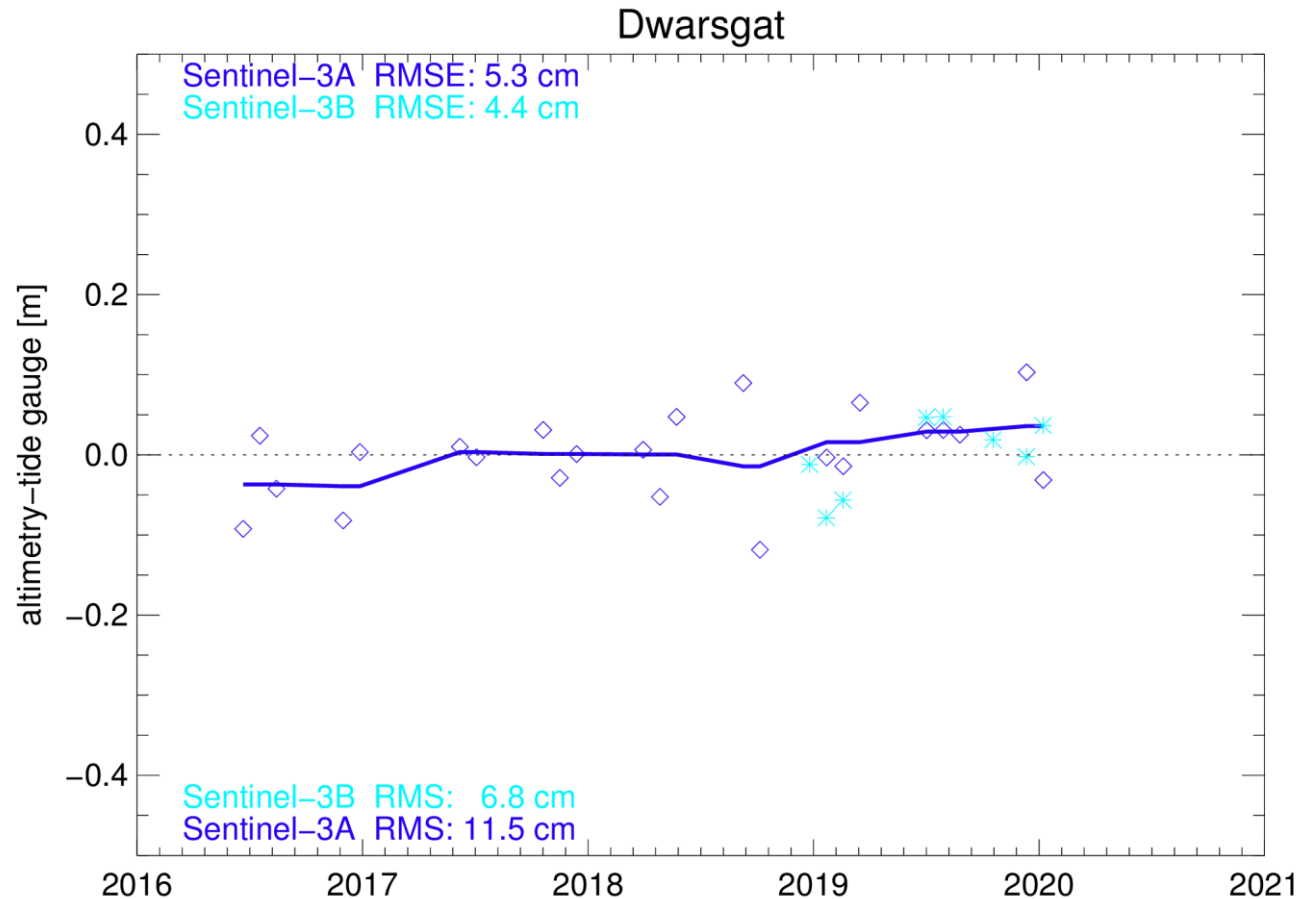
Sentinel-3A: $\Delta t = 7$ min, scale = 0.93
 Jason-3: $\Delta t = 6$ min, scale = 0.94

Helgoland: Difference Gauge/Altimetry (tidal correction applied)



Diamond:
ascending
Star: descending
Solid line:
3-month boxcar
RMSE: RMS error
RMS: 20 Hz
internal RMS

Dwarsgat: Difference Gauge/Altimetry (tidal correction applied)



Diamond:
ascending
Star: descending
Solid line:
3-month boxcar
RMSE: RMS error
RMS: 20 Hz
internal RMS

Statistical Values

Tide gauge	Mission	RMS error [cm]	Correlation coefficient	Distance [km]	Collocated values
Fino3	J3	2.9	0.997	2	138
Helgoland	S3A / J3	4.7 / 3.0	0.999 / 0.999	13	101 / 137
LT Alte Weser	S3A	3.1	0.999	9	52
Wangerooge	S3A	3.5	0.999	9	52
Wittdün	S3A / J3	6.1 / 7.4	0.998 / 0.998	8	49 / 49
Dwarsgat	S3A	4.1	0.997	7	23

Summary

- The precision of Jason-3 (02/2016-12/2019) and Sentinel-3A (04/2016-12/2019) altimetry is assessed at 6 collocated tide gauge stations in the German Bight
- Tide gauge stations are georeferenced by GPS, data every minute
- 20 Hz level 2 altimetry data, standard retracker, no corrections for ocean tides and dynamic atmosphere (TWLE), interpolation over 20 km, distance to gauges: 2-13 km
- Slightly different tidal phase and amplitude at gauge and altimetry locations -> correction for scale and time shift improves the RMS errors by 15-75%
- Excellent correlation at all stations (≥ 0.997)
- RMS error: 2.9-3.0 (7.4) cm for Jason-3 at the open ocean (coast), 3.1-6.1 cm for Sentinel-3A
- Drift: not significant for Jason-3, positive drift for Sentinel-3A 6-13 \pm 5 mm/year depending on location