

# Preliminary comparison of the various CyGNSS Wind Products available on the PO.DAAC and an overview of NOAA CyGNSS winds v1.1

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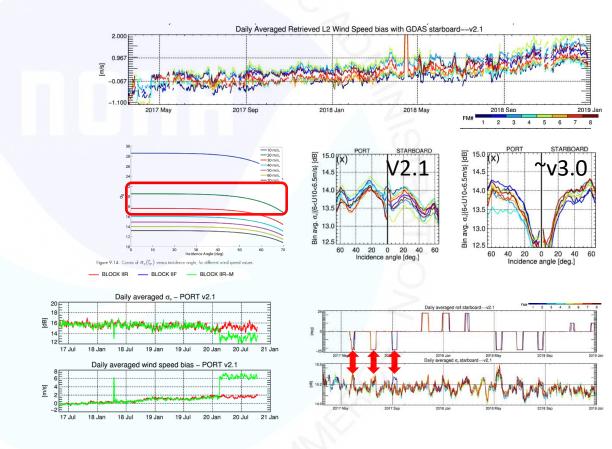
# Why so many versions?

#### Cal/Val challenges:

- 8 spacecraft, each with two receiving antennas
- No control and exact knowledge of the transmitted signals originating from 31 GPS satellites
- Received signal is quite sensitive to the transmit power and CyGNSS receiver antenna gain characteristics

#### As a result, it is key to ensure

- the absence of inter-satellite sigma0 biases
- absence of sigma0 biases between receive antennas
- verify sigma0 dependence as a function of incidence angle
- absence of biases due to GPS block type
- no attitude variation impact to the sigma0
- no signal drift





## CyGNSS L2 wind products (found on the PO.DAAC)

Product name	Level 1 source	Highlights
(UMICH) CyGNSS v2.1	v2.1	-uses their in-house 'minimum variance' retrieval technique -provides two different wind speed products ('fully-developed sea'fdsand 'young sea limited fetch'yslf) -excludes IIF data -25km wind speed samples provided at each DDM location
(UMICH) CyGNSS CDR v1.0	v2.1	-performs a sigma0 correction on a track-by-track basis (inspired from NOAA <sup>(1)</sup> ) -as such, requires the use of ancillary data (Merra2 winds) -similar retrieval method as UMICH v2.1 -also outputs two wind speed products -restores IIF data -lots of data being flagged -~2.5 months delay -25km wind speed samples provided at each DDM location
(UMICH) CyGNSS v3.0	v3.0	-same retrieval technique as v2.1 -also outputs two wind speed products -key difference is the use of a different Level 1 sigma0 data, which supposedly better accounts for the GPS transmit power while estimating sigma0 -25km wind speed samples provided at each DDM location
NOAA CyGNSS winds v1.1	v2.1	-performs a sigma0 correction on a track-by-track basis in order to remove unwanted intersatellite biases including 'inter-GPS block type' related biases -ancillary data used from ECMWF winds and IFREMER Wavewatch 3 significant waveheight -outputs a single wind speed product -25km 'along-track' gridded product with no overlap between grid cells

<sup>(1)</sup> Said, F., Jelenak, Z., Park, J., Soisuvarn, S., & Chang, P. S. (2019). First Look at NOAA CyGNSS winds in the Tropical Cyclone Environment. NOAA. Benevento: IEEE GNSS+R 2019. Retrieved from http://www.gnssr2019.org/files/gnssr\_mtg\_noaa\_20190521\_final[2454].pdf

-provided in 'near-real time'



# A closer look at the differences using timeseries

data separated by

GPS block types

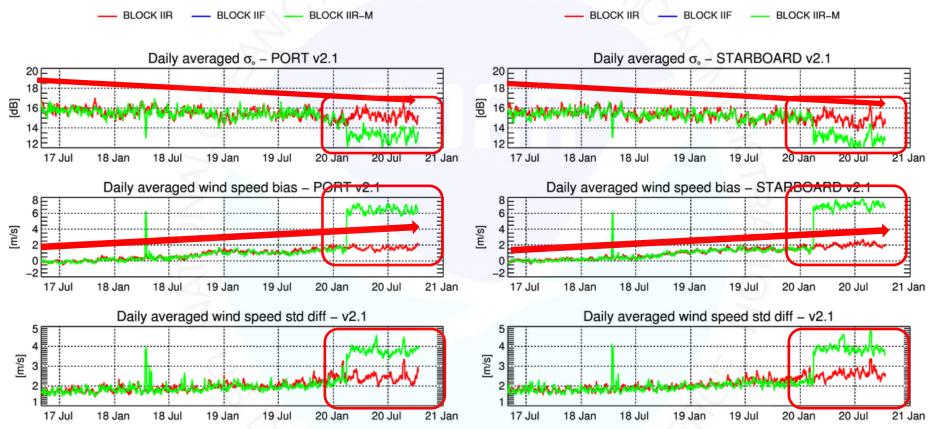
and

CyGNSS antenna

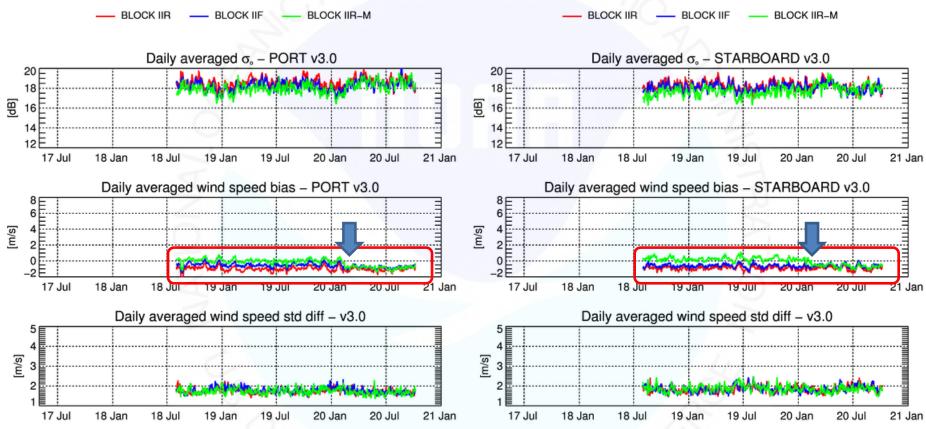
(wind speed bias/std error with ECMWF)

10/21/2020 4

#### v2.1

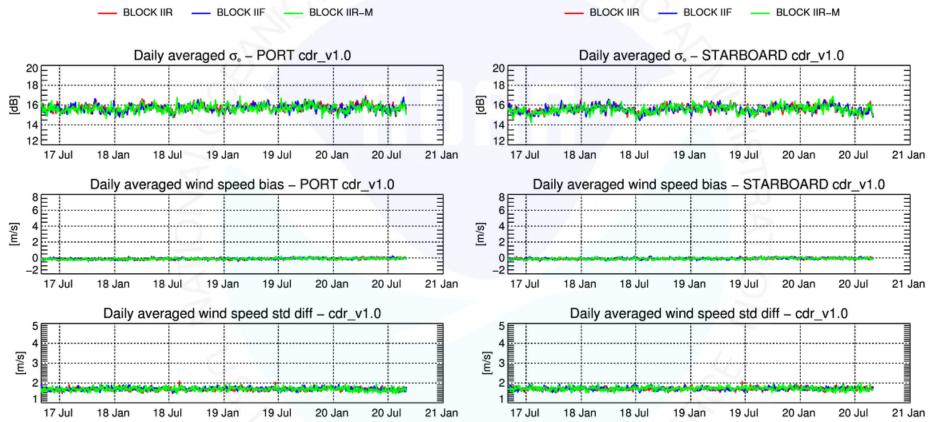


#### v3.0



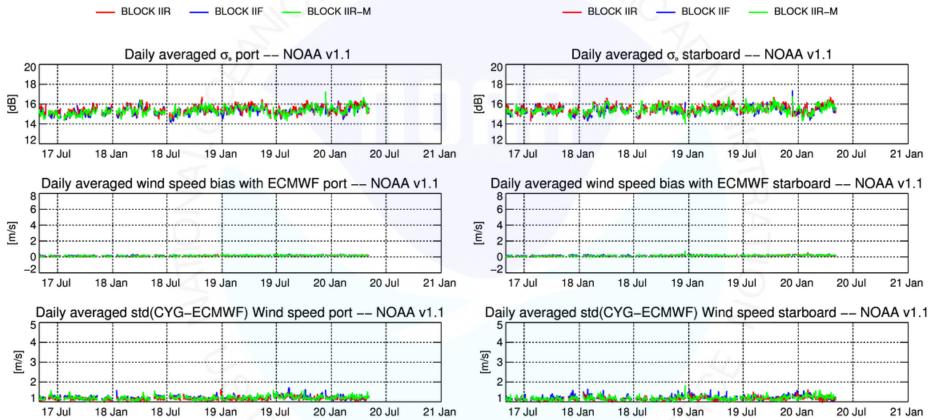


#### **CDR v1.0**





#### NOAA v1.1

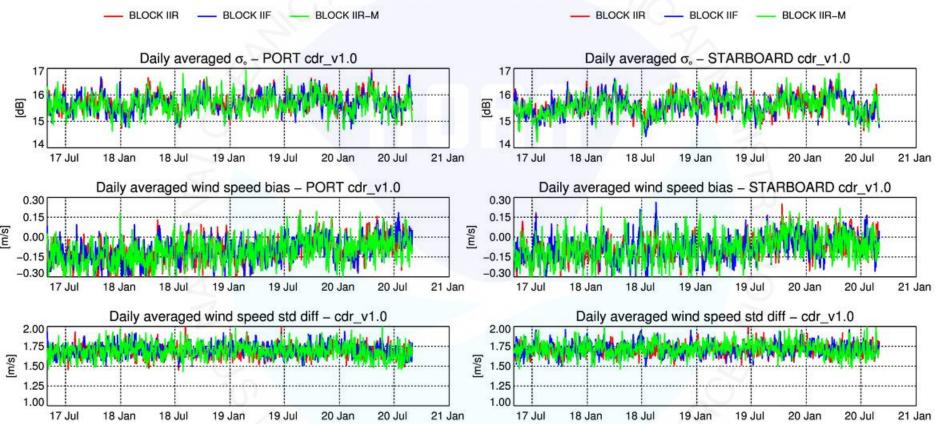




CDR v1.0 vs NOAA v1.1 (Y axes zoomed in)

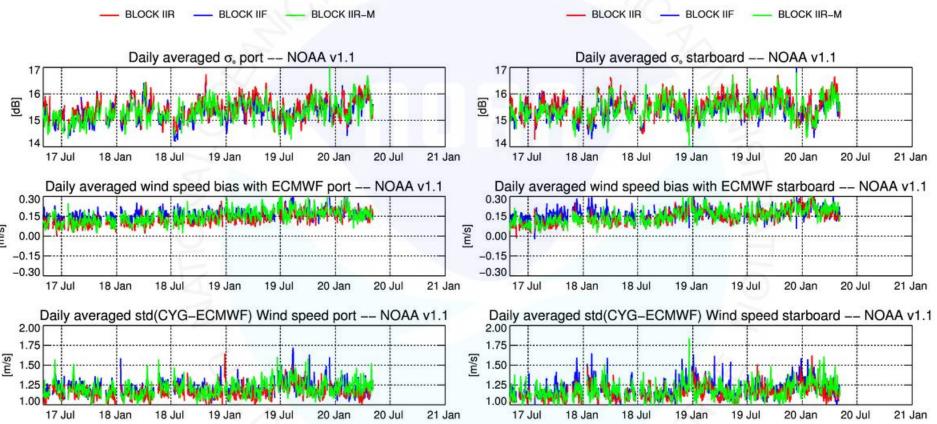


#### **CDR v1.0**





#### NOAA v1.1



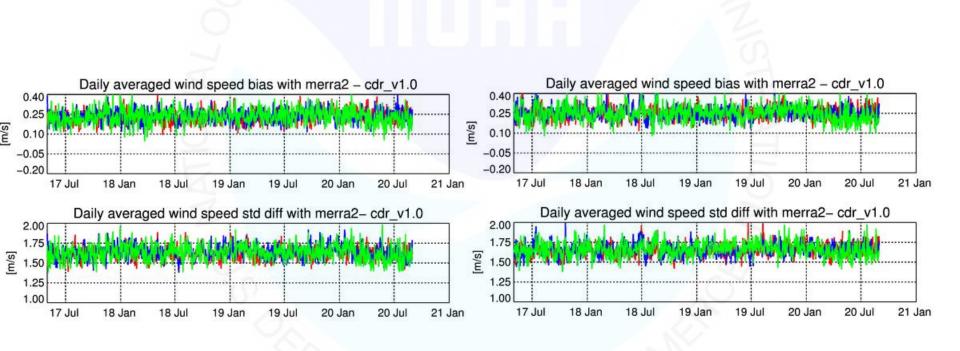


CDR v1.0
Compared to MERRA-2
winds and ECMWF



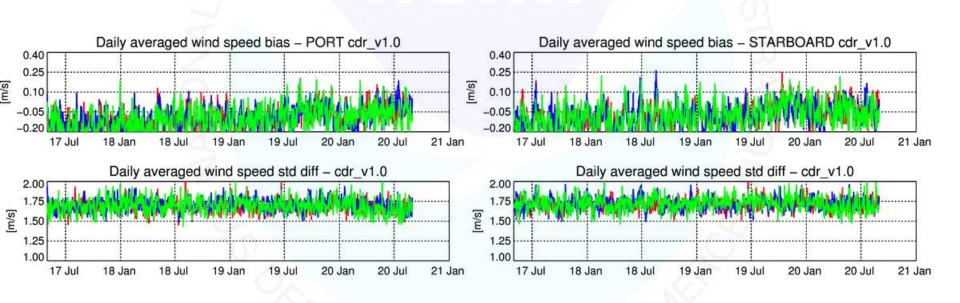
### CDR v1.0 wind compared to Merra 2







## CDR v1.0 compared to ECMWF

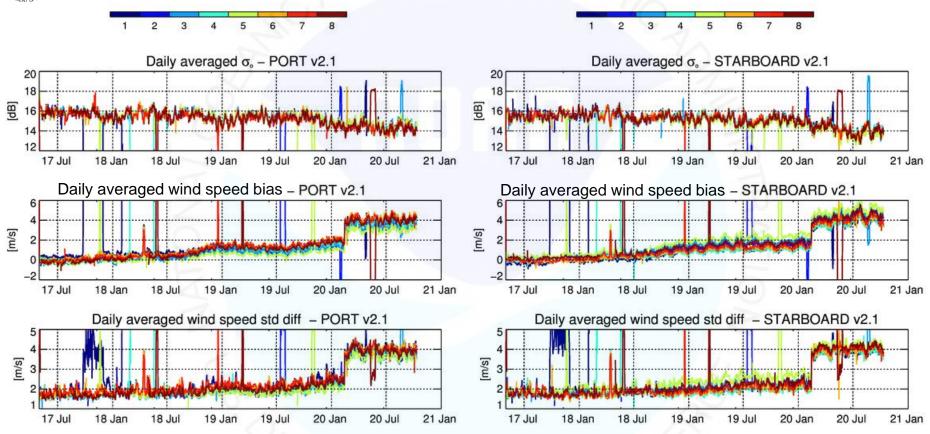




# Data now separated by CyGNSS observatory and CyGNSS antenna (wind speed bias/std error with ECMWF)

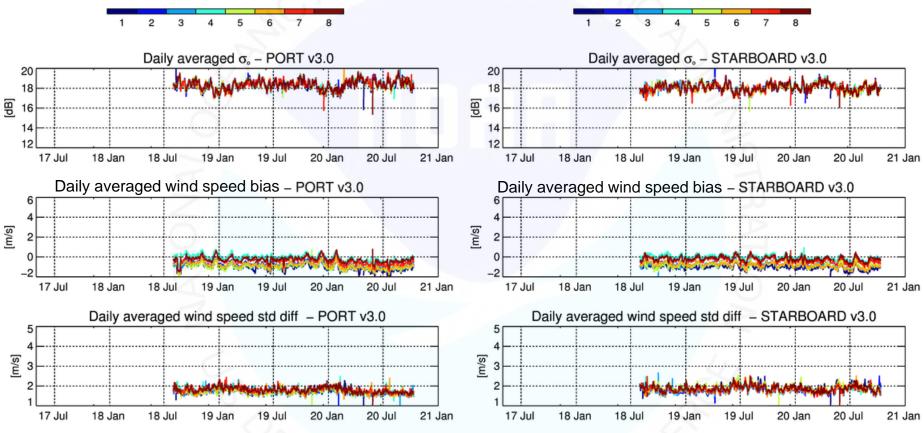


#### v2.1



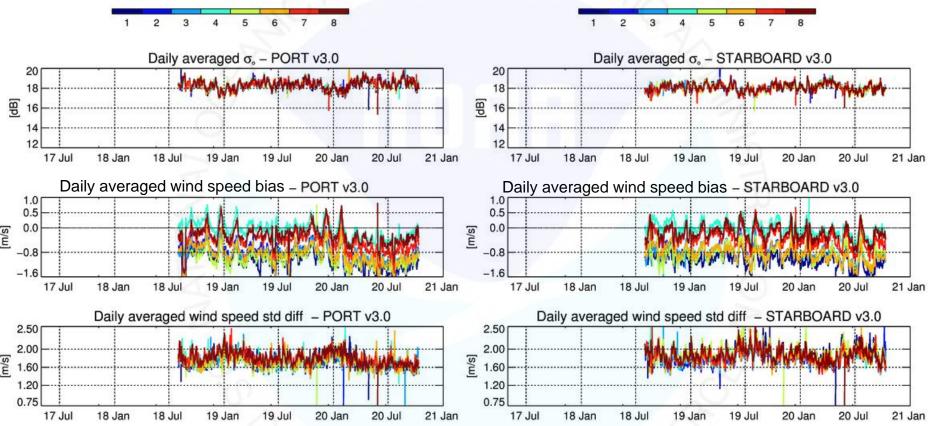






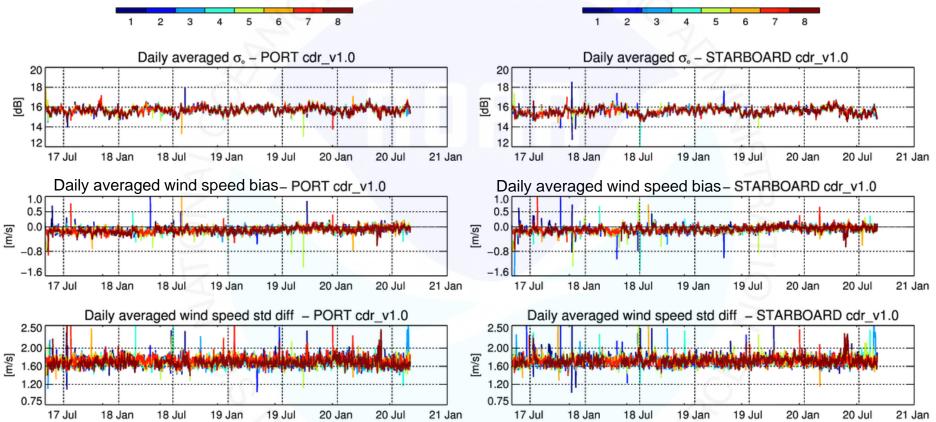


#### v3.0 (same plots but different wind speed axes)



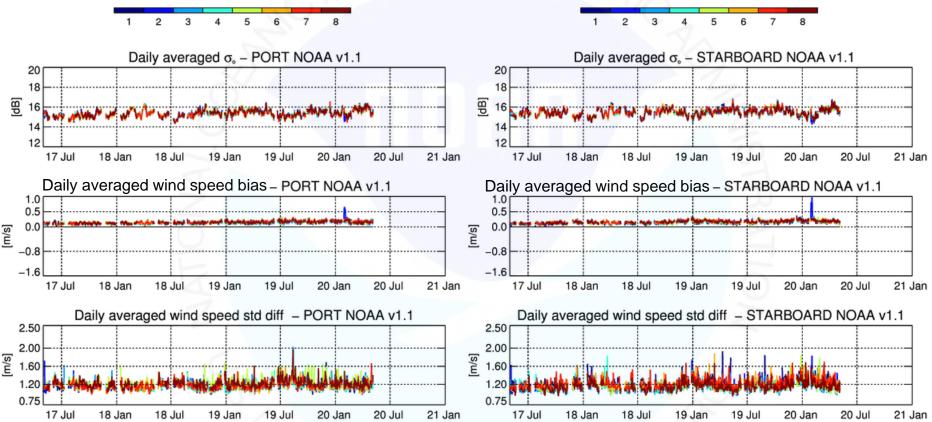


#### cdr v1.0





#### NOAA v1.1

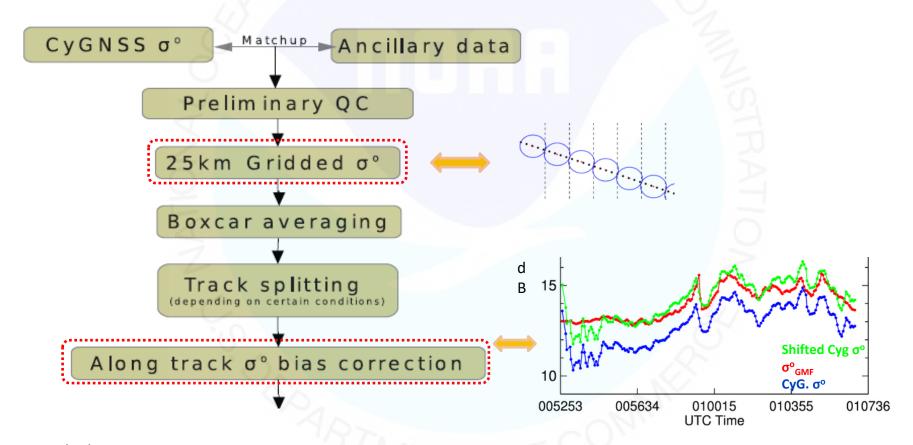




# Overview of NOAA CyGNSS wind product Version 1.1

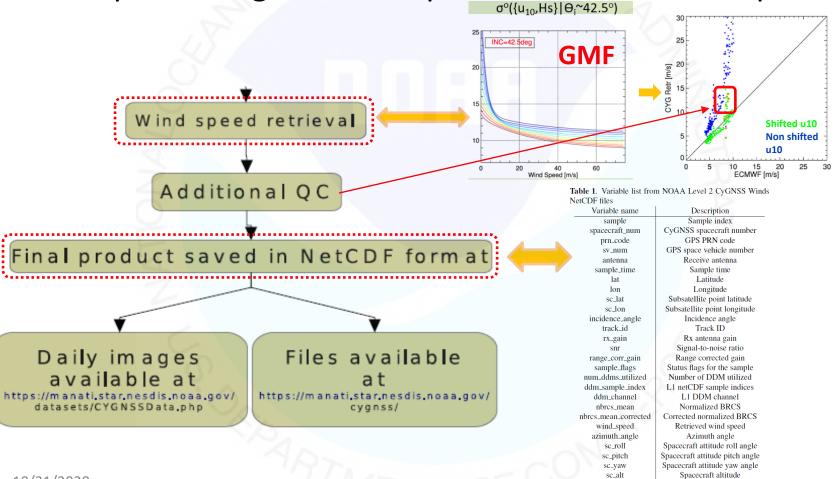


#### Data processing chain and product content description





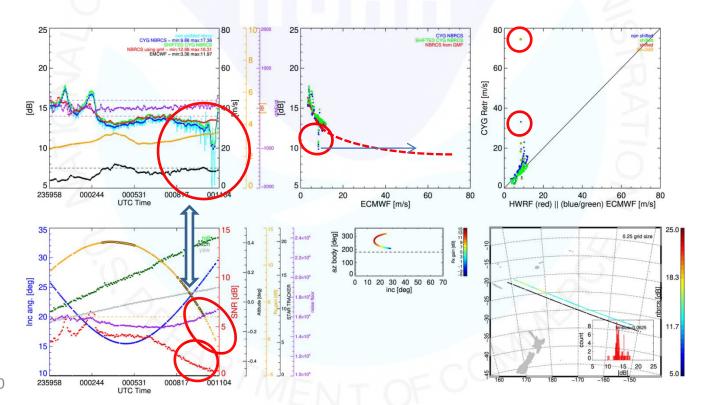
Data processing chain and product content description





# A word about quality control...

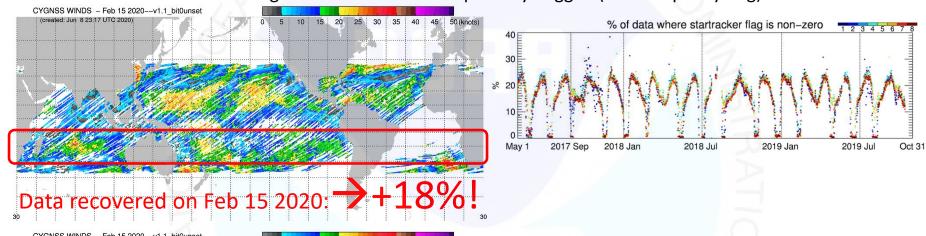
- Low Rx gain combined with Low SNR ranges mostly filtered out
- Algorithm implemented to detect block IIF tracks affected by power flex event
- Roll, Pitch, Yaw > 5 deg
- Track associated to Starboard antenna but showing on the Port side and vice versa

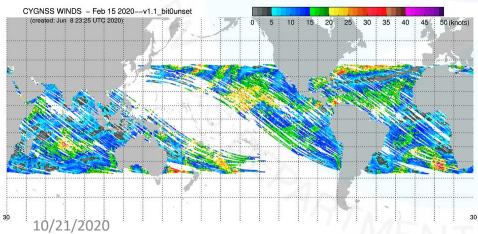




# A word about quality control...

Data with Star tracker flag set now included and partially flagged (bit 6 of quality flag)





#### Between May 1st 2017 until Oct 15th 2019:

- % of full data set with star tracker flag set: ~17.85
- → Now only flagging about 4.82% of the full data set

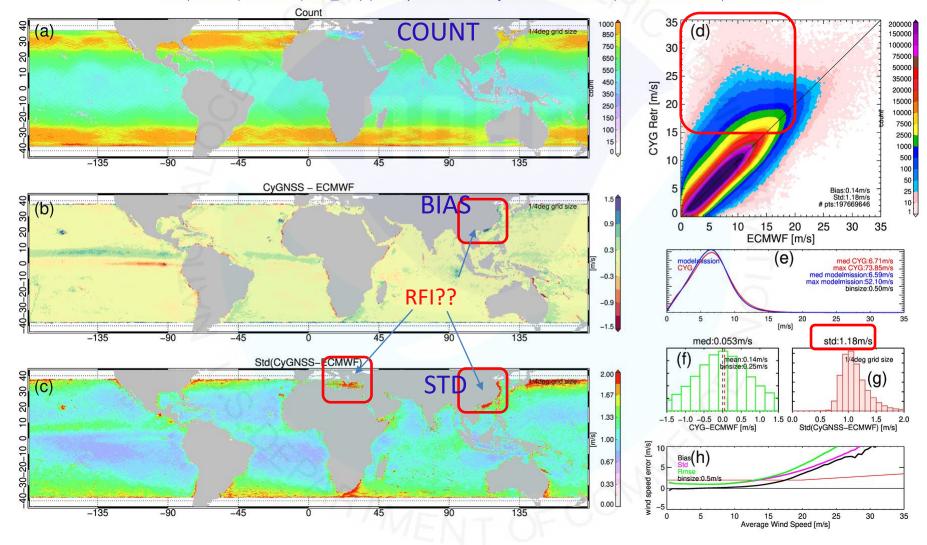
25



NOAA v1.1 overall performance

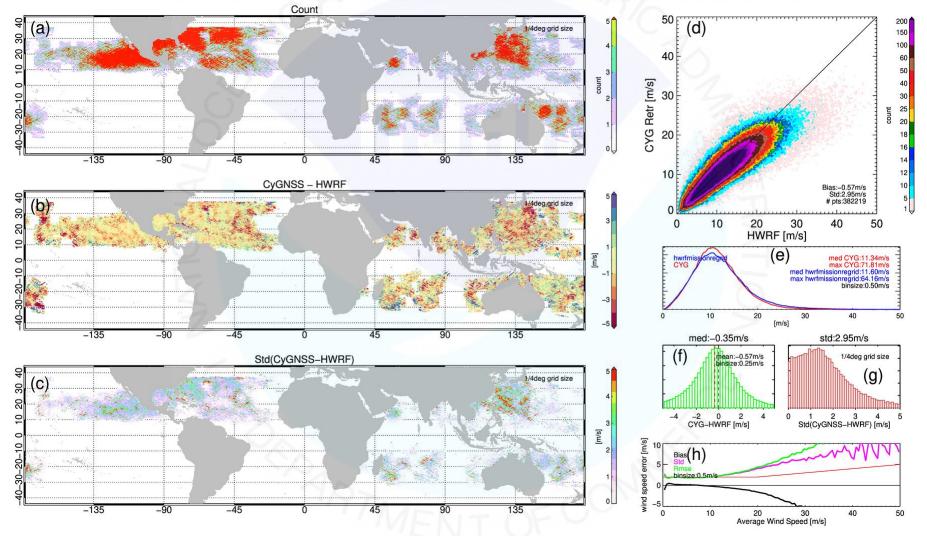


# Overall performance against ECMWF — v1.1 | all FMs | All blocks | both\_ant | | Time period: 2017 May 1st-2019 Oct 05th | NOAA L2 dataset | time window: N/A



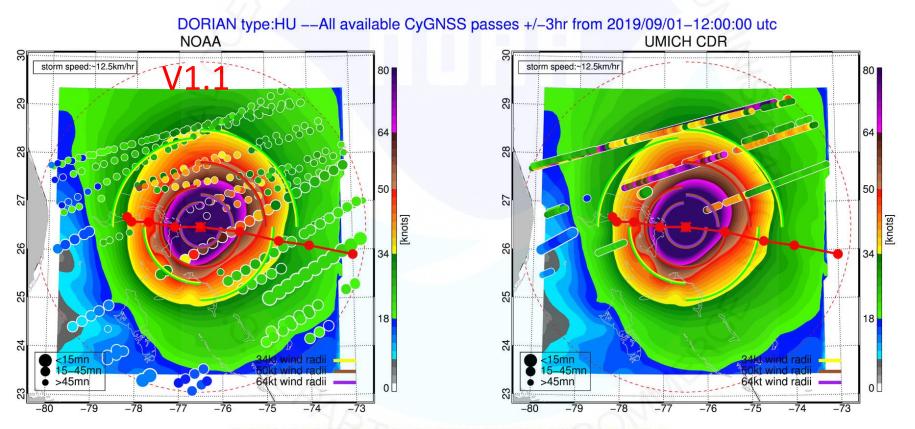


# Overall performance against HWRF — v1.1 | all FMs | All blocks | both\_ant | | Time period: 2017 May 1st-2019 Oct 05th | NOAA L2 dataset | time window: N/A



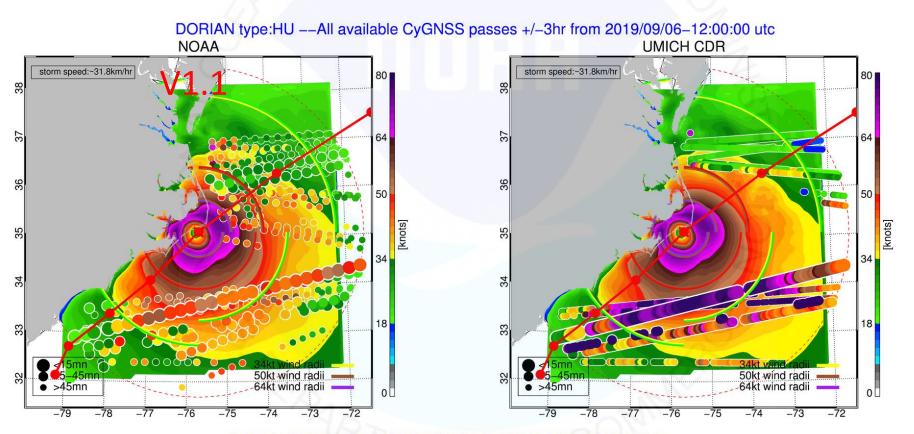


# Example TC overpass



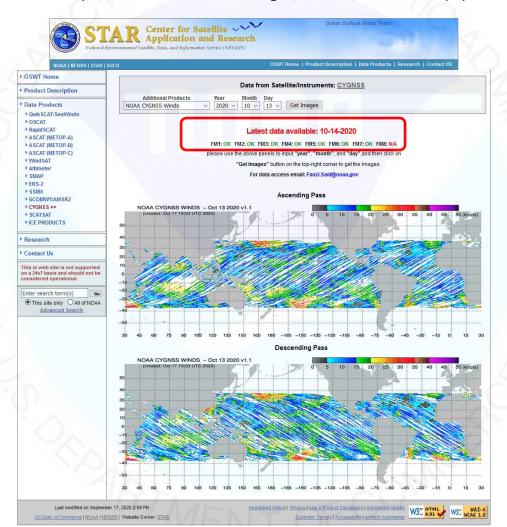


# Example TC overpass



## v1.1 images available on the 'manati' website

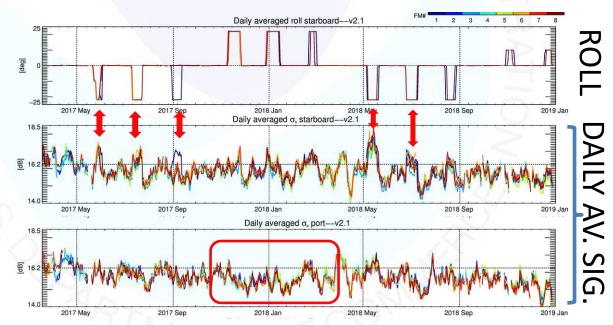
https://manati.star.nesdis.noaa.gov/datasets/CYGNSSData.php





# **Future works**

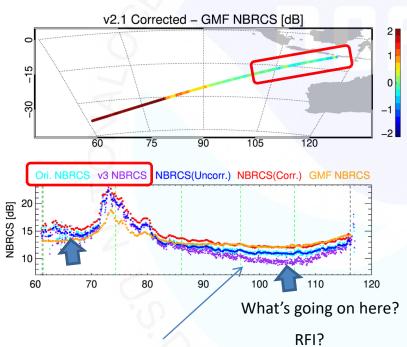
- Will begin assessing the possible impact of CYGNSS data on NOAA operations
- Recall that Roll, Pitch, Yaw > 5 deg data is currently flagged out. Plan is to figure out how much of the high roll angle data can be recovered





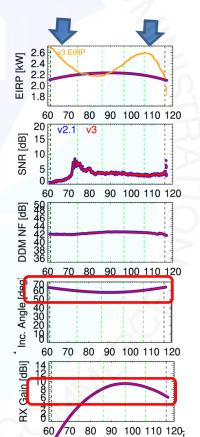
# **Future works**

Carefully inspect v3.0 sigma0 performance



Originally noticed these sigma0 'drifts' in v2.1..

Rx gain? EIRP? All of the above?





# Lessons learned When designing spacecraft, ensure

- absence of inter-satellite sigma0 biases
- absence of sigma0 biases between receive antennas
- verify sigma0 dependence as a function of incidence angle
- absence of biases due to GPS block type
- no attitude variation impact to the sigma0
- Resiliency to signal drift