COMPARISON OF SEA SURFACE WIND SPEEDS DERIVED FROM BHASKARA-II SAMIR DATA WITH SEATRUTH MEASUREMENTS

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ABSTRACT

The values of wind speed retrieved from *Bhaskara*-11 SAMIR data are compared with those obtained from sea-truth measurements from 3 to 10 June, 1982. The retrieved values, in general, are found to be slightly higher than the sea-truth values. They matched fairly well with the sea-truth when the wind speed is higher and it is felt that an improved prediction of satellite orbits and operation of SAMIR in alternate mode would yield better results from sea-truth compaigns.

Key-words: Bhaskara-II, SAMIR, sea surface wind speed.

India's second satellite for Earth Observations (SEO-II) named as *Bhaskara*-II was launched into a near circular orbit on 20 Nov. 1981 at an altitude of about 530 km with inclination of about 51° and period of about 95 minutes. The two primary payloads on board *Bhaskara* are a TV Camera system and a Satellite Microwave Radiometer (SAMIR) system.

The SAMIR payload on board *Bhaskara*-II consists of three Dicke type microwave radiometers which measure the microwave radiations received from the earth's surface at 31.4, 19.35 and 22.235 GHz. The radiations measured by SAMIR are finally expressed in terms of equivalent brightness temperatures. The SAMIR system has a spatial resolution of 125 km and a brightness temperature resolution of about 1°K. It can be operated in two modes, viz., normal mode and alternate mode. In the normal mode of operation, the space craft spin axis is maintained perpendicular to the orbit plane so that the radiometers scan along the satellite orbital track. In the alternate mode of operation, the space craft spin axis is maintained tangential to the orbit plane at a certain latitude so that the radiometers scan across the orbital track (*Bhaskara*-II SAMIR Data Users Guide, 1982).

To start with, the SAMIR system is being operated in the normal mode. During each spin of the satellite, each of the three radiometers measures brightness temperature at four different angular positions (look angles) with respect to the local vertical direction (nadir). These look angles off nadir and towards the earth are $+5.6^{\circ}$, $+2.8^{\circ}$, -2.8° , -5.6° .

From the earlier studies, the data from *Bhaskara*-1 SAMIR at 19 and 22 GHz was found to be useful for deriving information on sea surface winds (Pandey, Gohil and Sharma, 1980) and atmospheric moisture contents (Gohil

and Sarkar, 1982). It was considered that the data from *Bhaskara*-II SAMIR which has an additional channel at 31 GHz would be more useful. In order to validate the *Bhaskara*-II SAMIR data, sea-truth data was collected on board RV *Gaveshani* during 3-10 June, 1982 (Anon., 1982 and Bhandari, Pathak, Rana, Desai, Raju and Sarkar, 1982). The cruise track was so planned that it facilitated the observations along three predicted orbits (viz. orbit nos. 2967, 3006 and 3021) in the Arabian Sea. In this paper a comparison of the seatruth measurements carried out during this cruise with the sea surface wind speeds derived from *Bhaskara*-II SAMIR data is presented.

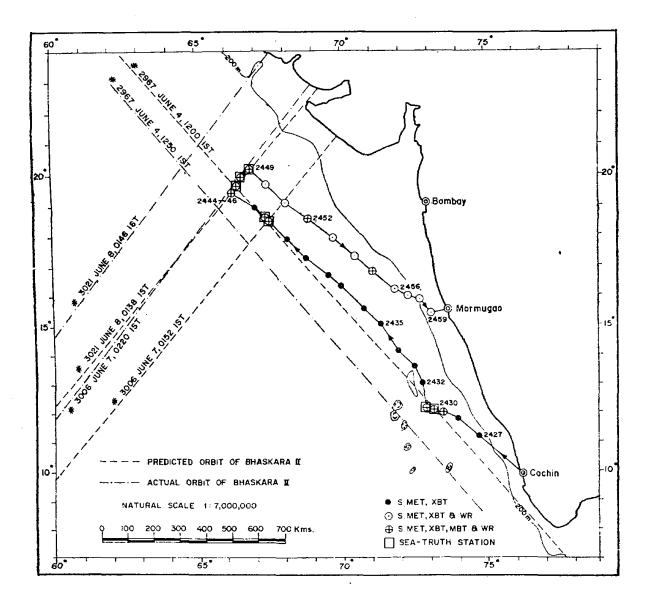


Fig. 1. Cruise track of RV Gaveshani, 3-10 June, 1982. (Abbreviations — S. MET.: Surface meteorological observations, XBT: XBT observations, WR: Wave recorder observations, MBT: MBT observations).

The SAMIR data for the normal mode operation after processing and recalibration was obtained from Space Applications Centre in the form of brightness temperatures at 19, 22 and 31 GHz frequencies for $\pm 2.8^{\circ}$ and $\pm 5.6^{\circ}$ look angles. From these data sea surface wind speeds are computed using the following regression relations developed by Sarkar and Gohil (1982) viz.

$$SW = -14.429 - 0.11872 T_{B19} + 0.18331 T_{B99}$$
 (1)

$$SW = -26.218 + 0.15966 T_{B19} + 0.1624 L T_{B33} - 0.16842 T_{B33}$$
 (2)

where SW is the surface wind speed in m/s and T_{B19} , T_{B22} and T_{B31} are the brightness temperatures at 19, 22 and 31 GHz respectively.

Sea-truth data on surface winds were collected on board RV Gaves hani using a calibrated cup anemometer. Calibrated cup anemometers are typically accurate to within \pm 1% of the actual reading above 5 m/s and to \pm 5 cm/s below (Busch, Christensen, Kristensen, Lading and Larsen, 1980). Data on actual orbits of Bhaskara-II indicated a spatial difference of about 100 to 150 km and time difference of 8 to 50 minutes between the predicted and actual orbits (Fig. 1). Assuming that the sea surface winds do not change significantly within 250 km and remain fairly constant upto 3 hours, a comparison between the surface wind speeds derived from SAMIR data and those

Table I. Comparison of retrieved results with sea-truth for Bhaskara-II Orbit No. 2967 (Date: 4.6.1982; Time: 1249-1250 hrs.)

S.	Sat.	Pass	Location		View	Brightn	ess Tem	p. (°K)	surface wind	l speed (m/s)
No.	Lat.	(N)	Long.	(E)	angle	19 GHz	22 GHz	31 GHz	Eqn (1)	Eqn (2)
1	120	497	710	10'	+ 5.6	171	226	174	6.70	8.50
2	120	491	710	101	+2.8	170	225	174	6,63	8.17
3	120	491	710	10′	-2.8	169	224	176	6.57	7.52
4	120	491	710	10'	5.6	170	224	171	6.45	8.50
5	120	20/	710	331	+ 5.6	173	231	170	7.38	10.30
6	120	201	710	331	+2.8	173	230	180	7.19	8.46
7	120	201	710	331	-2.8	174	227	180	6.53	8.13
8	120	20/	710	33/	5.6	172	227	182	6.76	7.47
9	110	211	720	411	+ 5.6	178	235	186	7.52	9.06
10	110	21/	720	417	+2.8	177	2 35	186	7.64	8.89
11	110	21'	720	411	-2.8	174	234	184	7.81	8.59
12	110	21/	720	41/	-5.6	174	233	181	7.62	8.93
13	100	51′	720	41/	+5.6	178	235	186	7.52	9.06
14	100	51'	720	4]/ -	+2.8	176	2 35	186	7.75	8.74
15	100	51′	720	41/	2.8	174	234	185	7.81	8.42
16	100	511	720	41/	-5.6	174	233	182	7.62	8.77
17	100	22′	730	04/	+5.6	180	238	190	7.82	9.19
18	100	22'	730	04/	+2.8	178	237	191	7.88	8.54
19	100	22'	730	041	-2.8	179	237	184	7.76	9.88
20	100	22′	730	041	5.6	178	2 35	172	7.52	11.41
Soa-f	euth	. 9 3	5 m/c (12	40 hrs	at station	2430 T		1/NL Long	72027(E)	

Sea-truth — 8.35 m/s (1240 hrs. at station 2430, Lat. 12°11'N Long. 73°22'E)

^{- 5.22} m/s (1420 hrs. at station 2431, Lat. 12°19'N Long. 73°15'E)

obtained from sea-truth measurements is made. The atmospheric stability conditions were not considered in the present wind speed comparison.

The values of brightness temperature from Bhaskara-II SAMIR and sea surface wind speeds retrieved therefrom together with the corresponding values of wind speed measured during sea-truth cruise are presented in Tables I, II and III for orbits 2967, 3006 and 3021 respectively. To facilitate comparison, average values of wind speeds derived from eqns. (1) & (2) and sea-truth measurements are given in Table IV. It may be seen that the wind speed retrieved from SAMIR data is, in general, slightly higher than the sea-truth values. The values derived from the brightness temperature at 19 and 22 GHz using eqn. (1) matched fairly well with the sea-truth when the wind speed is higher. However, these inferences need to be verified further, as the sea-truth observations available for this study are very few (in the statistical sense) covering a limited range.

Perhaps, an improved prediction of Bhaskara-II orbits with less errors in both space and time would have facilitated collection of more realistic sea-

Table II.	Comparison	of	retrieved	results	with	sea-truth	for	Bhaskara-II	Orbit	No.	3006
	(Date: 7.6.	198	32; Time:	0200-0	201).						

S.	Sat.	Pass	Location		View	Brightne	ss Tem	p. (°K)	Surface wind	speed (m/s)
No.	Lat.	(N)	Long.	(E)	angle	19 GH z	22 GHz	31 GHz	Eqn (1)	Eqn (2)
1	180	02′	640	54/	+ 5.6	168	231	176	7.97	8.49
2	180	02'	640	541	+2.8	168	232	177	8.15	8.49
3	180	02'	640	547	2.8	168	232	180	8.15	7.98
4	180	021	640	541	5.6	171	231	181	7.61	8.13
5	18•	321	650	19/	+5.6	166	228	177	7.66	7.52
6	180	32/	650	197	+2.8	167	228	176	7.54	7.85
7	180	3 2 ′	650	19,	—2 .8	170	232	177	7.92	8.81
8	180	321	650	19,	5.6	171	232	180	7.81	8.46
9	190	01/	650	44+	+ 5.6	165	227	178	7.59	7.03
10	190	011	65°	441	<u>+</u> 2.8	166	228	177	7.66	7.52
11	190	01'	650	4 /	-2.8	168	230	177	7.79	8,16
12	190	017	65°	441	—5 .6	168	231	179	7.97	7.99
13	190	3 0 ′	6 6°	09/	+5.6	164	225	175	7.35	7.05
14	190	30/	660	0 97	+2.8	163	226	175	7.65	7.05
15	190	301	660	091	2.8	165	228	176	7.78	7.49
16	190	30/	660	09/	5.6	167	230	179	7.91	7.67
17	190	59/	660	341	+ 5.6	164	225	176	7.35	6.88
18	190	59/	660	341	+ 2.8	165	225	178	7.23	6.70
19	19•	591	660	34'	—2 .8	165	225	178	7.23	6.70
20	190	591	660	344	-5.6	166	226	178	7.29	7.03
21	200	281	670	0 0′	+5.6	164	225	175	7.35	7.05
22	200	28'	670	00′	+2.8	165	224	177	7.04	6.71
23	200	28'	670	00'	-2.8	165	225	178	7.23	6.70
24	200	28'	670	0 0/	5.6	166	226	177	7.29	7.19

Sea-truth — 4.10 m/s (0150 hrs. at station 2441, Lat. 18°25' N Long. 67°47' E)

^{- 4.40} m/s (0455 hrs. at station 2442, Lat. 18°39' N Long. 67°31' E)

Table III. Comparison of retrieved results with sea-truth	for	Bhaskara-II	Orbit	No.	3021
(Date: 8.6.1982; Time: 0146-0147 hrs.)					

S.	Sat	. Pass	Location		View	Brightn	ess Tem	p. (°K)	Surface wind	d speed (m/s)
No.	La	t. (N)	Long.	(E)	angle	19 GHz	22 GHz	31 GHz	Eqn (1)	Eqn (2)
1	200	04'	640	26'	+ 5.6	164	227	174	7.71	7.54
2	200	04/	640	261	+2.8	165	227	178	7.59	7.03
3	200	047	640	26′	-2.8	170	229	179	7.37	8.02
4	20°	04/	640	26′	-5.6	171	232	181	7.80	8.29
5	200	33/	640	52'	+5.6	163	225	176	7.46	6.72
6	200	33'	640	521	+2.8	164	225	178	7.35	6.54
7	200	33/	640	52'	-2.8	166	225	178	7.11	6.86
8	20°	33/	640	52′	5.6	167	223	179	6.62	6.53
9	210	02/	650	18′	+5.6	163	220	179	6.55	5.40
10	210	02′	65°	184	+2.8	164	221	175	6.61	6.40
11	210	027	650	184	2.8	166	222	179	6.56	6.21
12	210	02/	650	18'	5.6	167	223	179	6.62	6.53
13	210	31'	650	441	+5.6	163	218	172	6.18	6.26
14	210	31/	650	441	+2.8	167	216	176	5.33	5.90
15	210	311	650	441	-2.8	165	217	173	5.76	6.25
16	210	31'	650	441	5.6	168	218	177	5.59	6.21
17	220	00'	66°	11/	+5.6	165	220	177	6.31	6.06
18	220	0 0′	660	111	+2.8	163	221	178	6.73	5.73
19	220	001	660	117	2.8	164	220	175	6.43	6.24
20	220	001	660	11'	-5.6	164	222	177	6.80	6.22
Sea-t	ruth -	- 4.90	m/s (230	0 hrs	s. at station			2'N Long	. 66 °30/E)	

Table IV. Comparison of retrieved results with sea-truth (average values).

Bhaskara-II		Average wind speed (m/s) from						
Orbit No.	Date -	Eqn. (1)	Eqn. (2)	Sea-truth				
2967	4.6.1982	7.72	8.83	6.79				
3006	7.6.1982	7.61	7.53	4.25				
3021	8.6.1982	6.72	6.55	5.13				

truth data and thereby contributed to better results. Further, if SAMIR was operated in alternate mode, by which 500 km on either side of the satellite track could be scanned, its data would have been more useful.

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^{-- 5.90} m/s (0135 hrs. at station 2448, Lat. 19°59'N Long. 66°42'E)

^{- 4.60} m/s (0410 hrs. at station 2449 Lat. 20°14'N Long. 66°53'E)

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