



Jet Propulsion Laboratory  
California Institute of Technology

# Validation of SST and SSS Gradients Using the Saildrone Baja and Gulf Stream Deployments

1. Baja

2. Gulf Stream

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GHRSSST XXI Meeting



# Outline

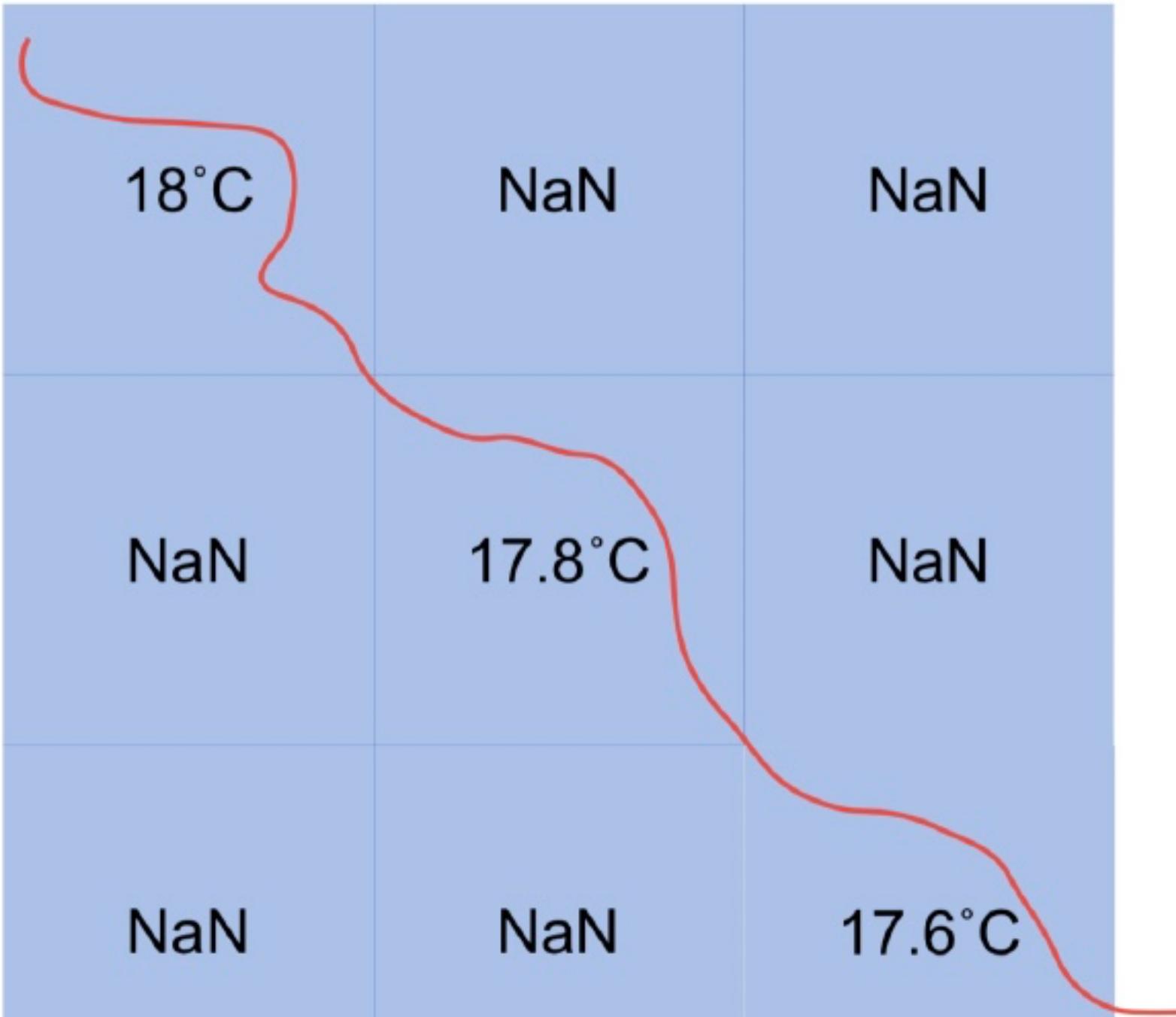
- New co-location strategy developed for the derivation and comparison of SST and SSS gradients.
- Derivation of comparison statistics for two Saildrone Deployments
  - California/Baja 2018
  - Gulf Stream 2019
- Comparisons with SST gradients derived from GHRSSST Level 4 data sets.
- Comparisons done with RSS SMAP Version 4.0 and JPL CAP Version 4.2



# Co-location Methodology

- For every grid point of a Level 4 SST/SSS product, all Saildrone measurements inside that grid point are averaged
- The "average acquisition time" of Saildrone measurements is computed for each grid point and then
- Sorted to generate a collocated time series of Level 4 SST/SSS/Saildrone
- Gradients are then derived as differences between successive points of the time series and accounting for the distance in space between points

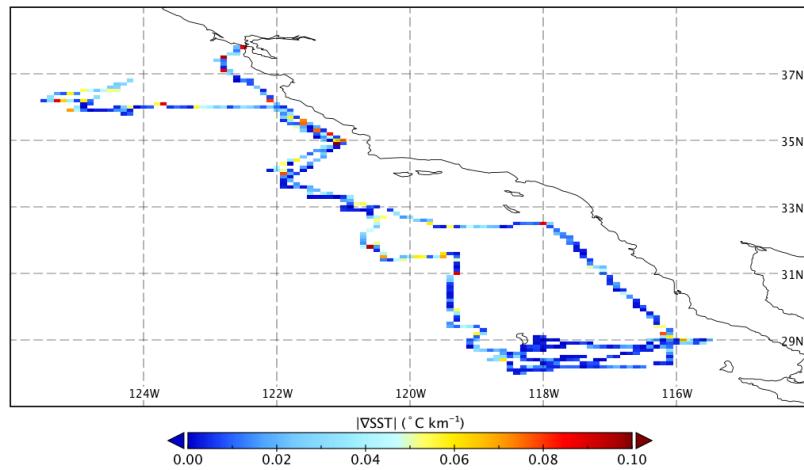




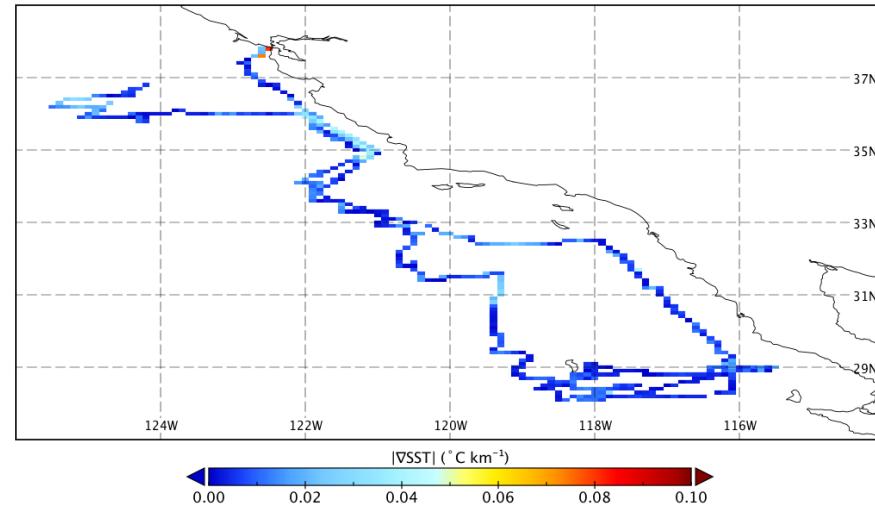
# SST/SSS Gradients Baja Deployment



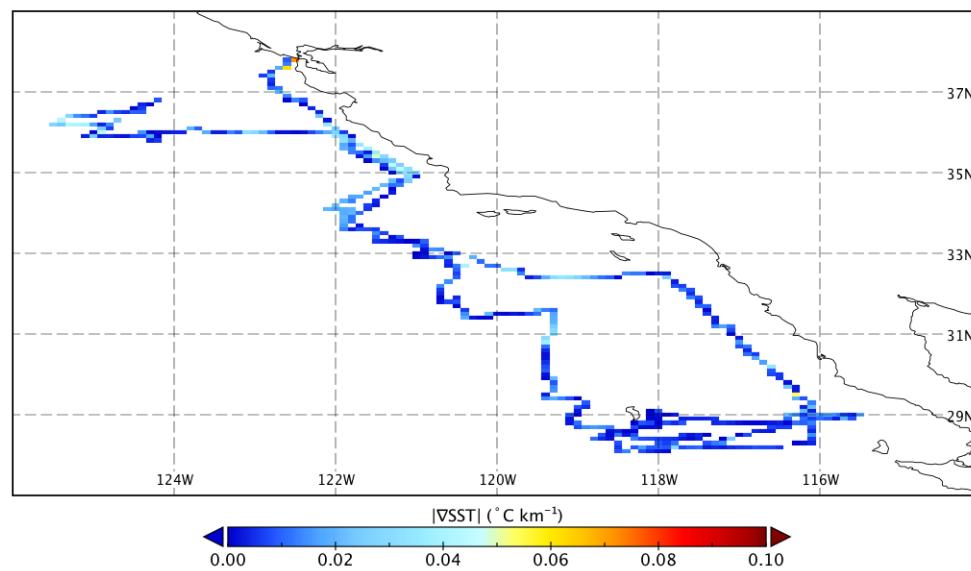
Saildrone SST



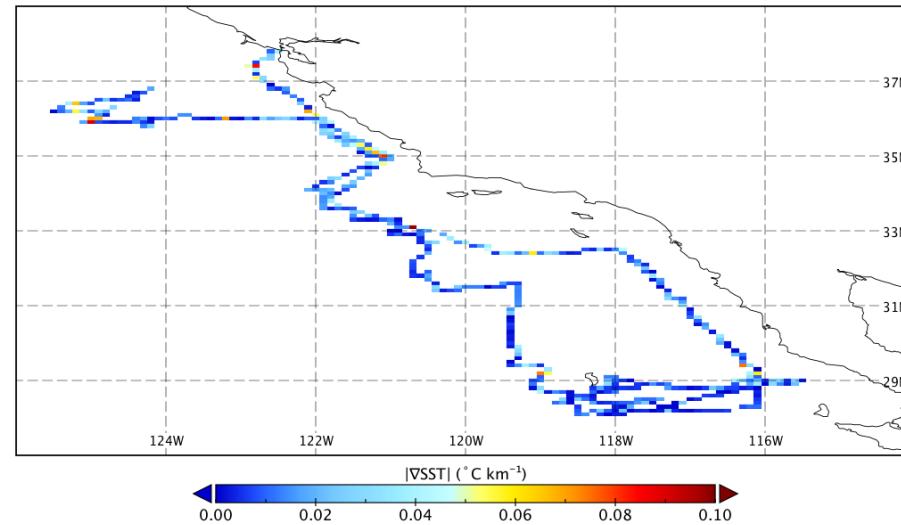
CMC SST



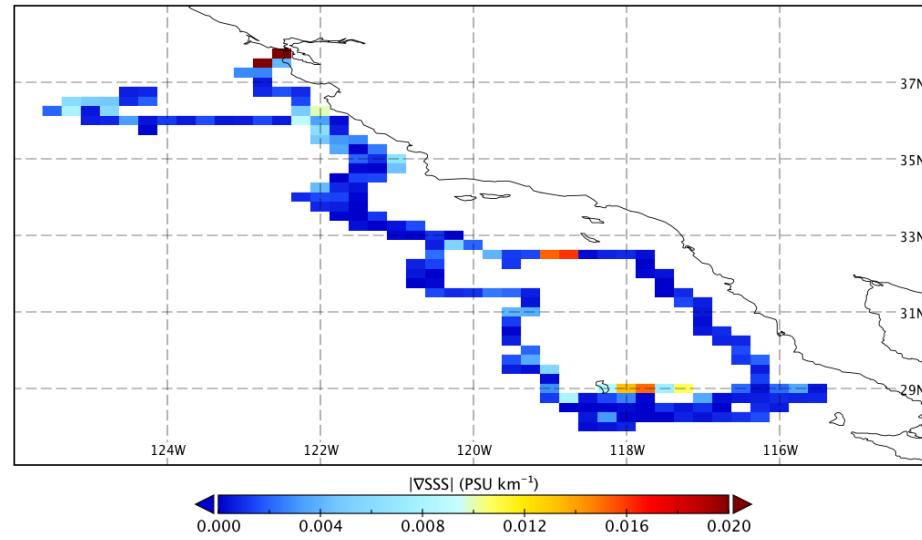
OSTIA SST



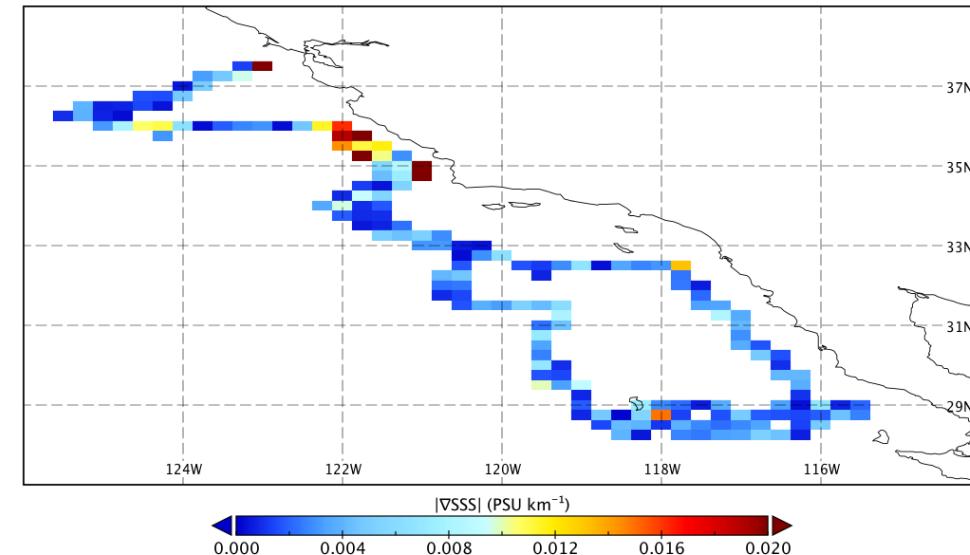
MUR SST



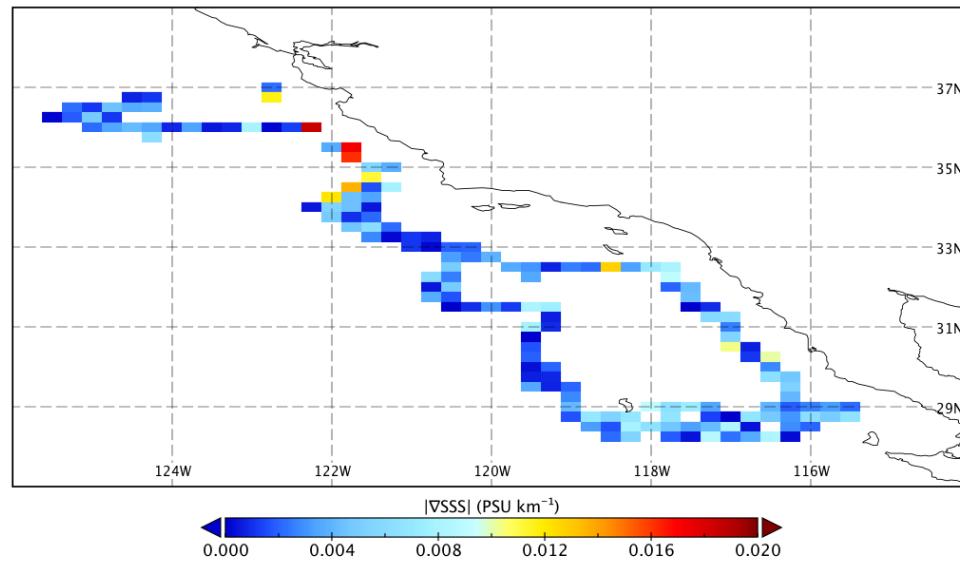
Saildrone SSS



JPLSMAP SSS



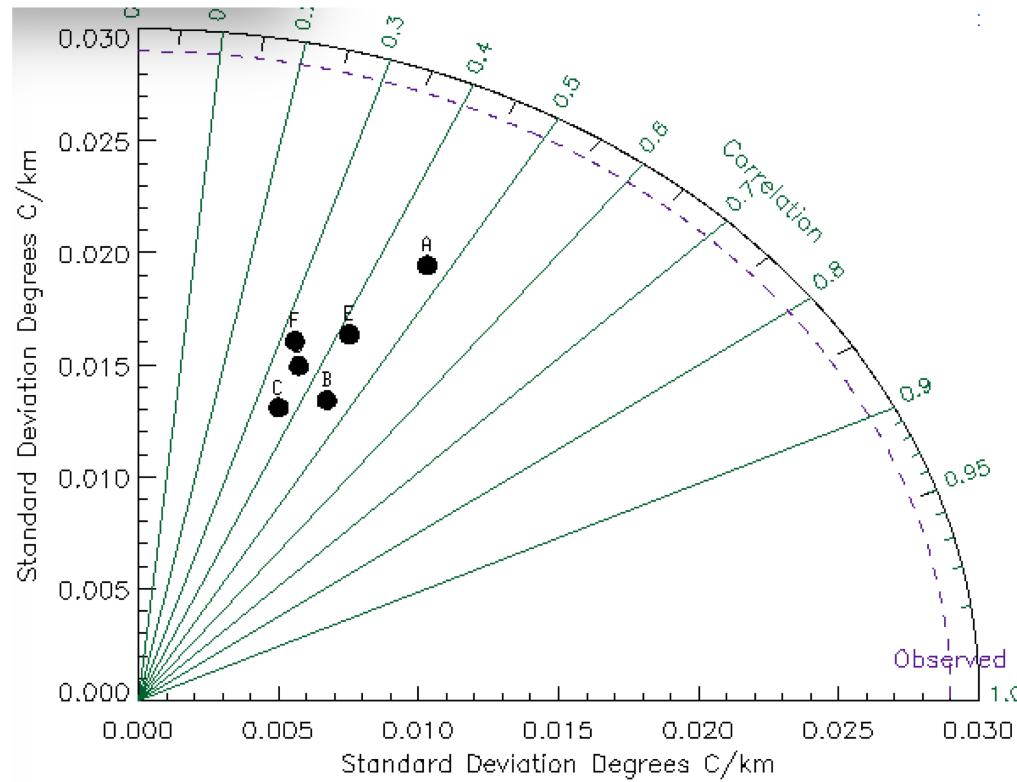
RSS40km SSS



		<b>Bias</b>	<b>RMSE</b>	<b>Correlation</b>
CMC	SST	-0.074	0.417	0.975
	$ \nabla \text{SST} $	-0.009	0.022	0.315
K10	SST	0.137	0.475	0.969
	$ \nabla \text{SST} $	-0.007	0.022	0.293
REMESS	SST	0.075	0.401	0.977
	$ \nabla \text{SST} $	-0.007	0.023	0.243
OSTIA	SST	0.022	0.365	0.980
	$ \nabla \text{SST} $	-0.008	0.022	0.306
DMI	SST	0.040	0.489	0.966
	$ \nabla \text{SST} $	-0.008	0.023	0.255
MUR	SST	0.285	0.500	0.975
	$ \nabla \text{SST} $	-0.003	0.021	0.395
JPLSMAP	SSS	0.141	0.414	0.429
	$ \nabla \text{SSS} $	0.002	0.005	0.128
RSS v4	SSS	-0.170	0.336	0.464
	$ \nabla \text{SSS} $	0.002	0.004	0.072



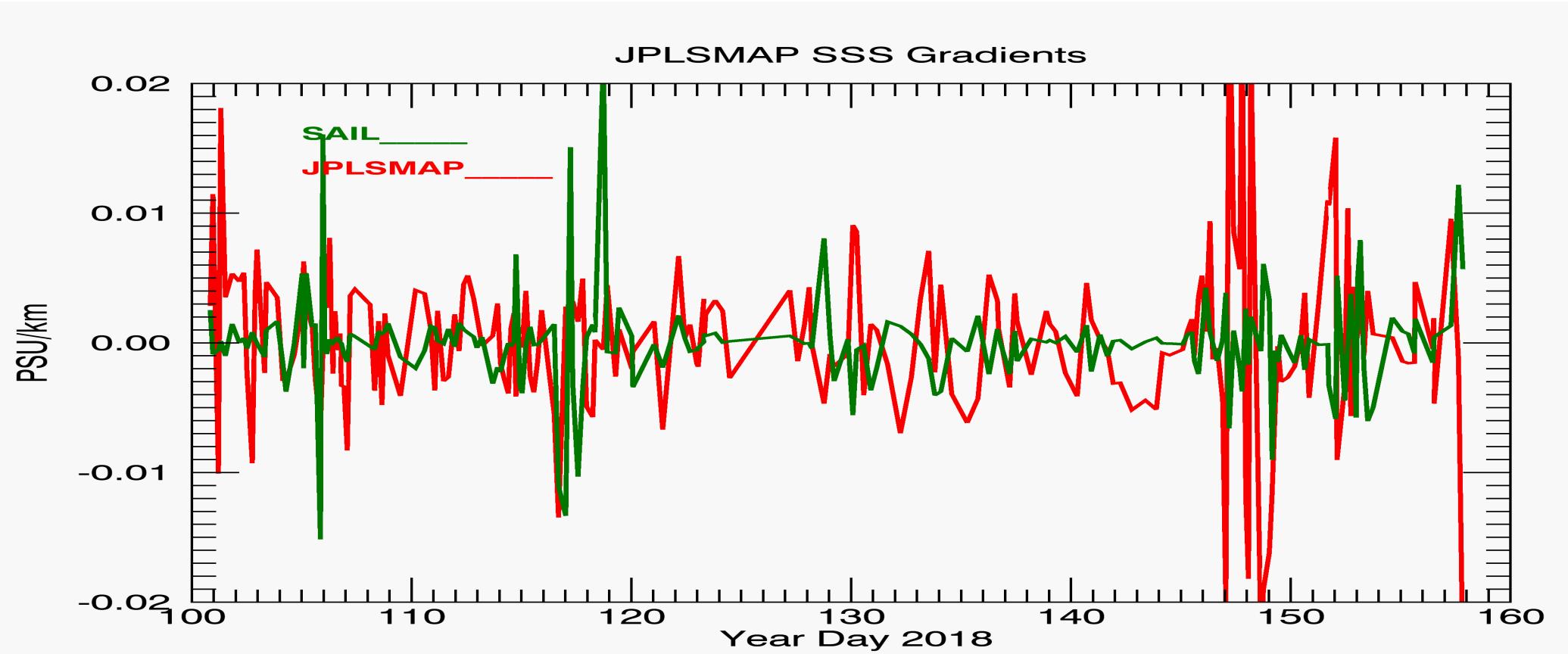
# Taylor Diagram SST Gradients



**A=MUR**  
**B=OSTIA**  
**C=CMC**  
**D=DMI**  
**E=K10**  
**F=REMSS**

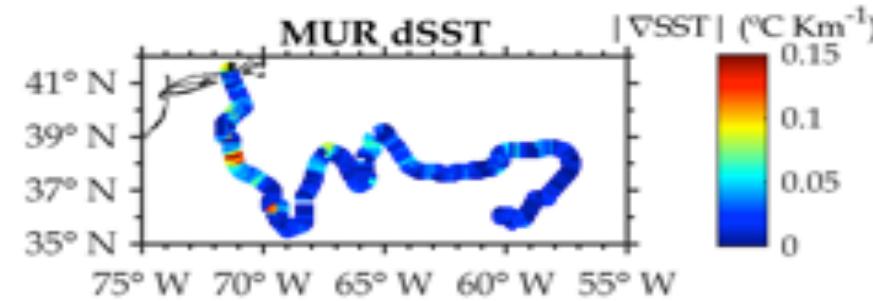
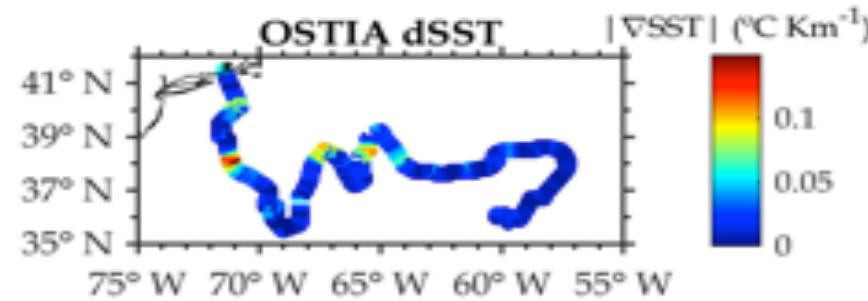
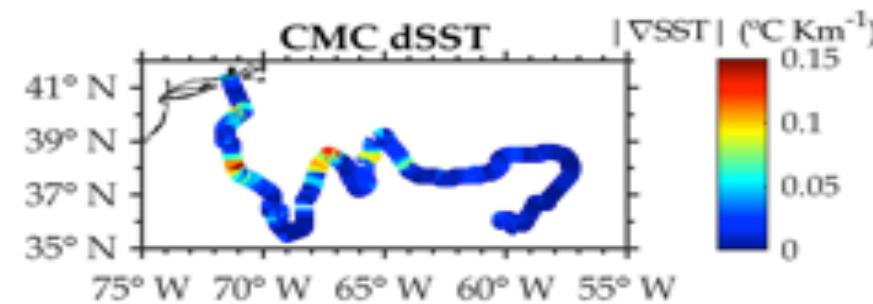
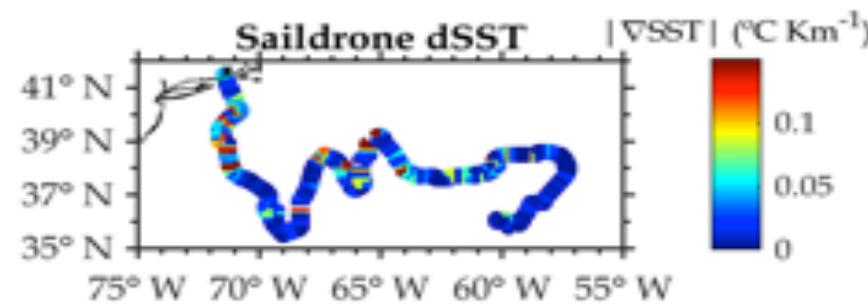


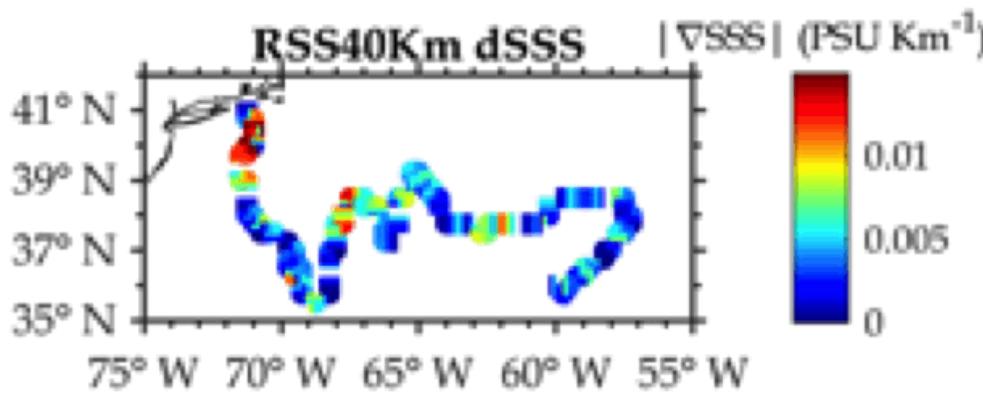
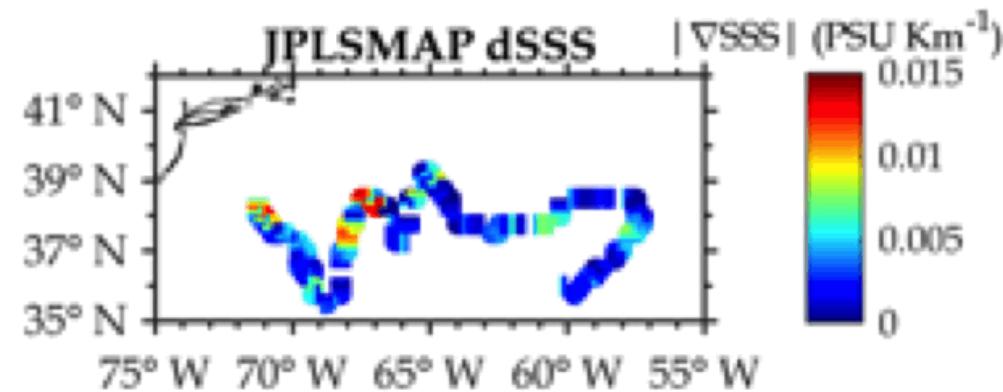
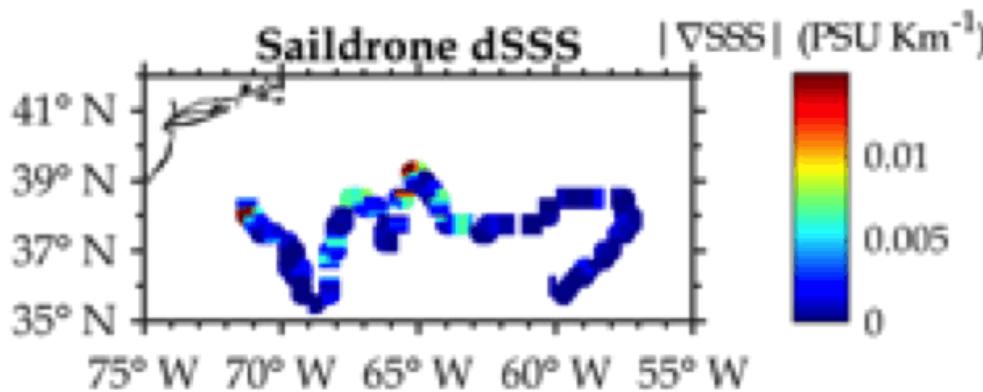
# JPLSMAP



# Gulf Stream



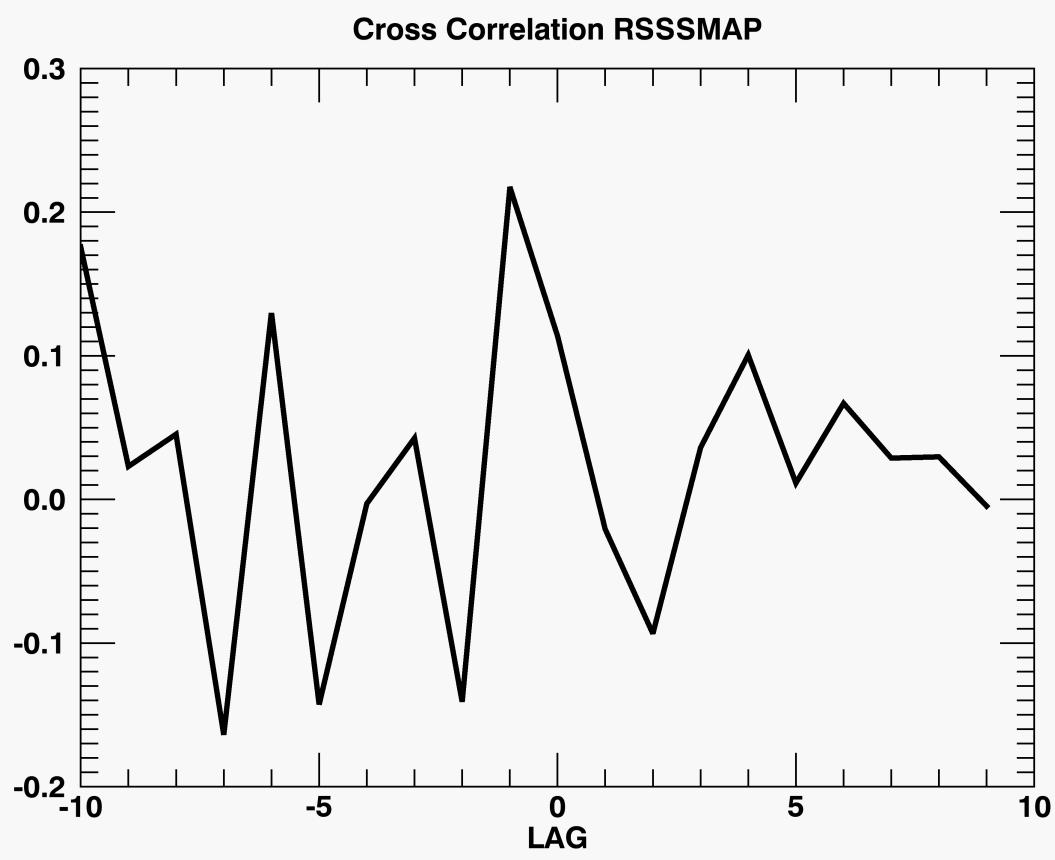
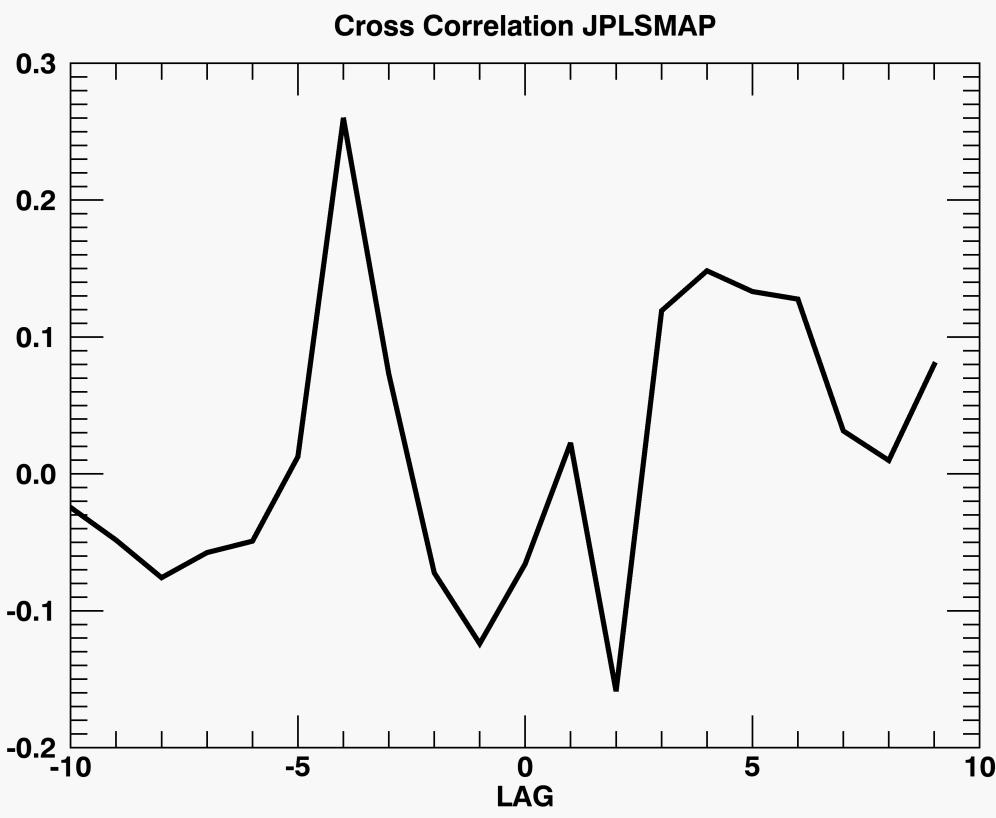




		Bias	RMSE	Correlation
CMC	SST	-0.350	1.310	0.962
	$ \nabla SST $	-0.012	0.054	0.374
K10	SST	-0.688	1.928	0.917
	$ \nabla SST $	-0.009	0.062	0.072
REMSS	SST	-0.085	0.962	0.977
	$ \nabla SST $	-0.016	0.055	0.342
OSTIA	SST	-0.209	1.185	0.968
	$ \nabla SST $	-0.012	0.053	0.371
DMI	SST	0.002	1.401	0.951
	$ \nabla SST $	-0.017	0.058	0.210
MUR	SST	-0.051	1.057	0.975
	$ \nabla SST $	-0.010	0.054	0.321
JPLSMAP	SSS	-0.325	0.437	0.591
	$ \nabla SSS $	0.001	0.006	0.084
RSS v4	SSS	-0.151	0.457	0.932
	$ \nabla SSS $	0.001	0.007	0.140



# Cross-Correlations

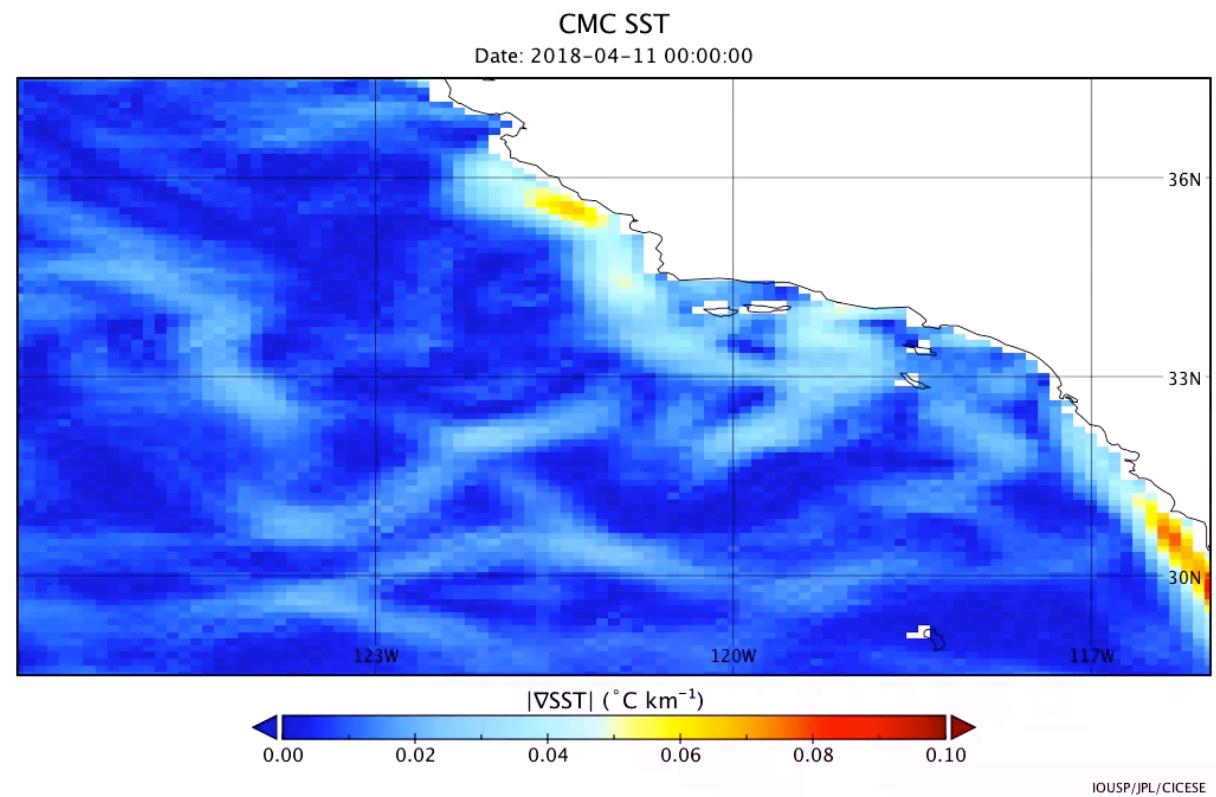
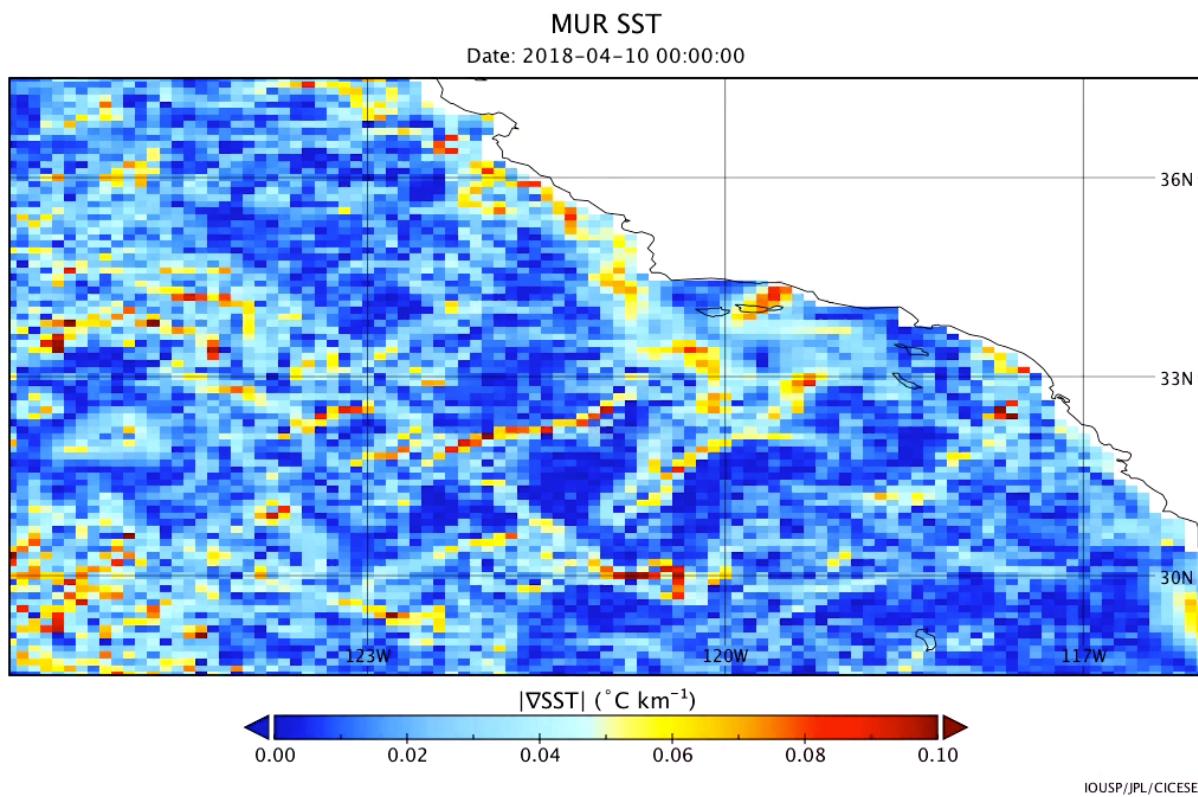


# Conclusions

- Correlations between the GHRSSST Level 4 SST products and Saildrone were above 0.90, indicative that, overall, the GHRSSST L4 products are doing a good job at reproducing the SST values in the Baja/California coastal upwelling region and the Gulf Stream.
- However, correlations of SST gradients drop significantly with larger differences between the products. For the California/Baja deployment the MUR derived SST gradients showed the best correlation.
- For the Gulf Stream deployment SST showed clear relationships to major frontal features associated with the Gulf Stream. Correlations range from 0.3 to 0.4.
- A primary conclusion is that comparisons of SST gradients are critical for applications to coastal regimes, where mesoscale-submesoscale dominate. Statistical relationships that apply to correlations between SST and in-situ data do not necessarily apply to gradients. The Saildrone deployments provide an excellent platform for validating and the application of SST gradients.



# Animation SST Gradients Baja



# Animations Gulf Stream

