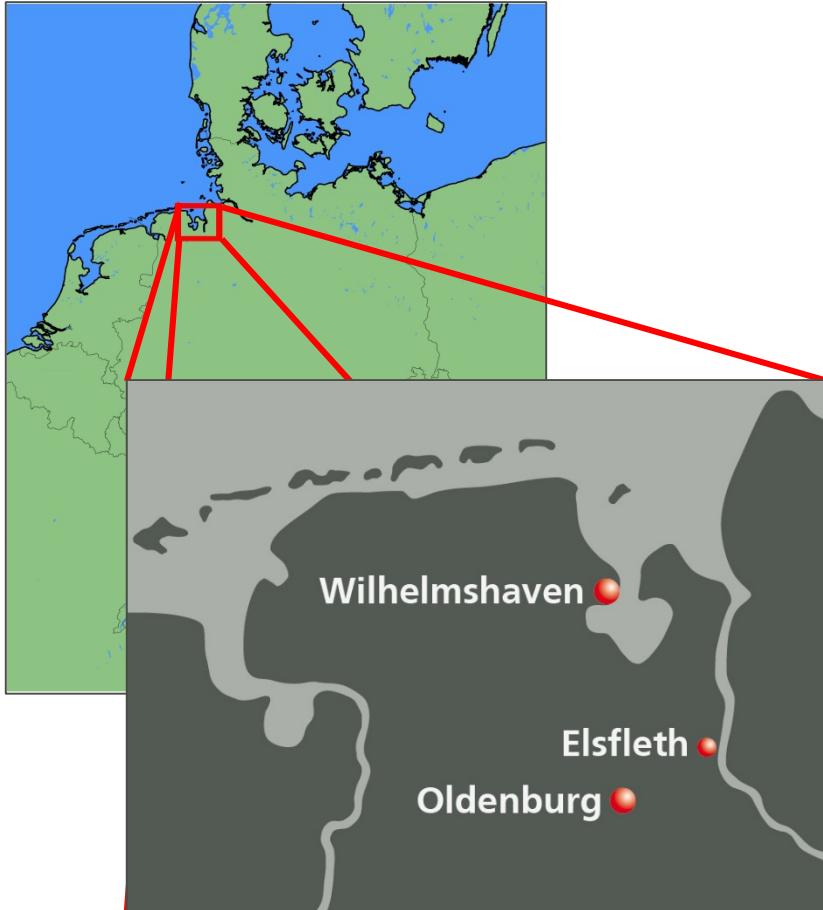


Estimation of significant wave heights using GNSS-SNR data from moving ships

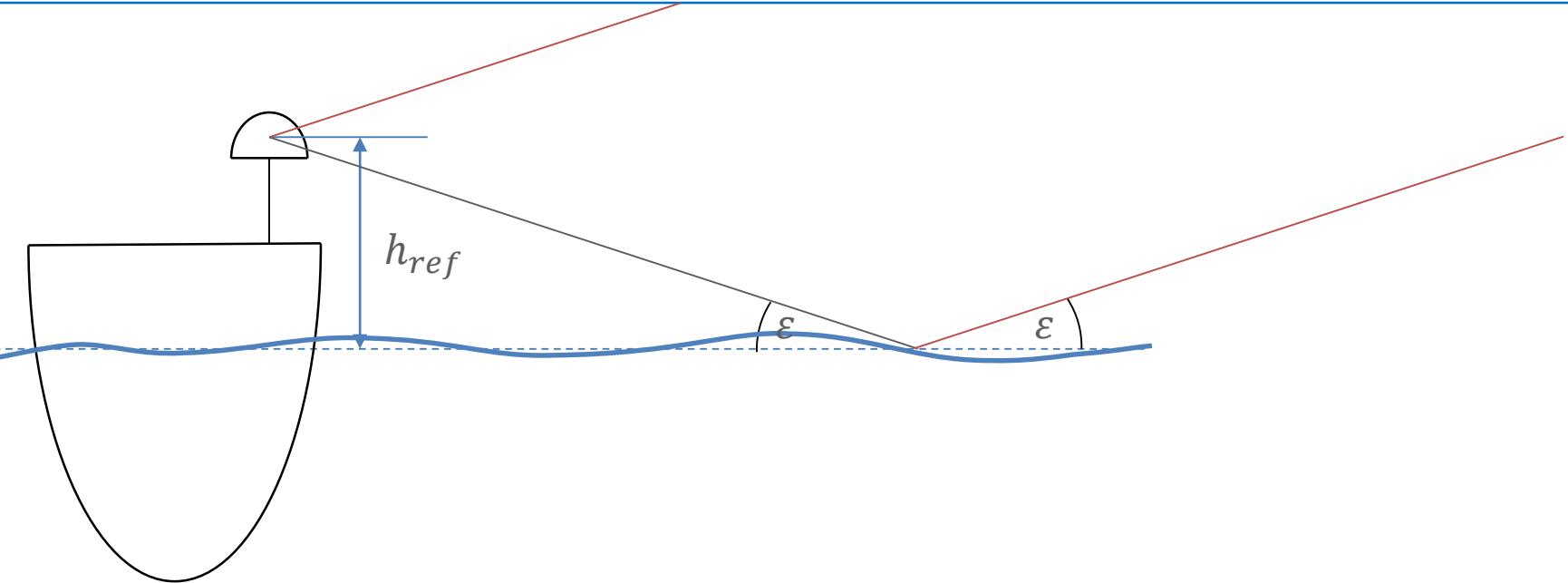
Felix Brummel, Ole Roggenbuck and Jörg Reinking

INTRODUCTION

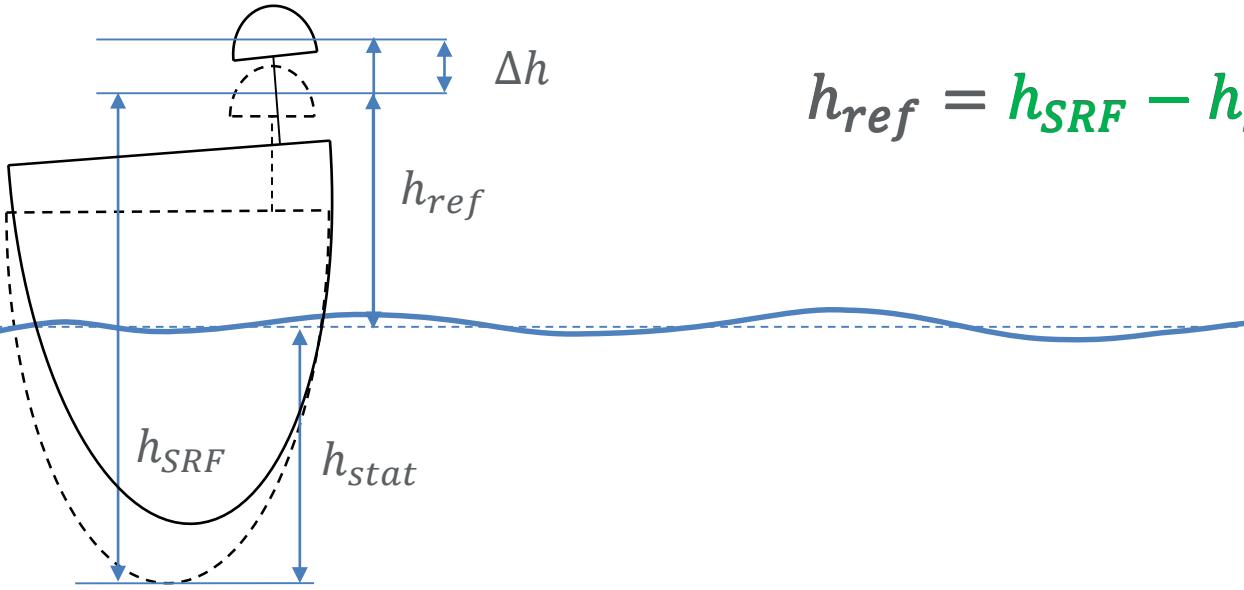


- Jade University close to North Sea coast
 - project to combine SSH from altimetry, tide gauges and ships
 - how to get SSH from a ship?
 - (possible) solution: GNSS reflectometry
 - accurate model necessary
- derive significant wave height (SWH) as a by-product!

GNSS REFLECTOMETRY: SNR FULL MODEL

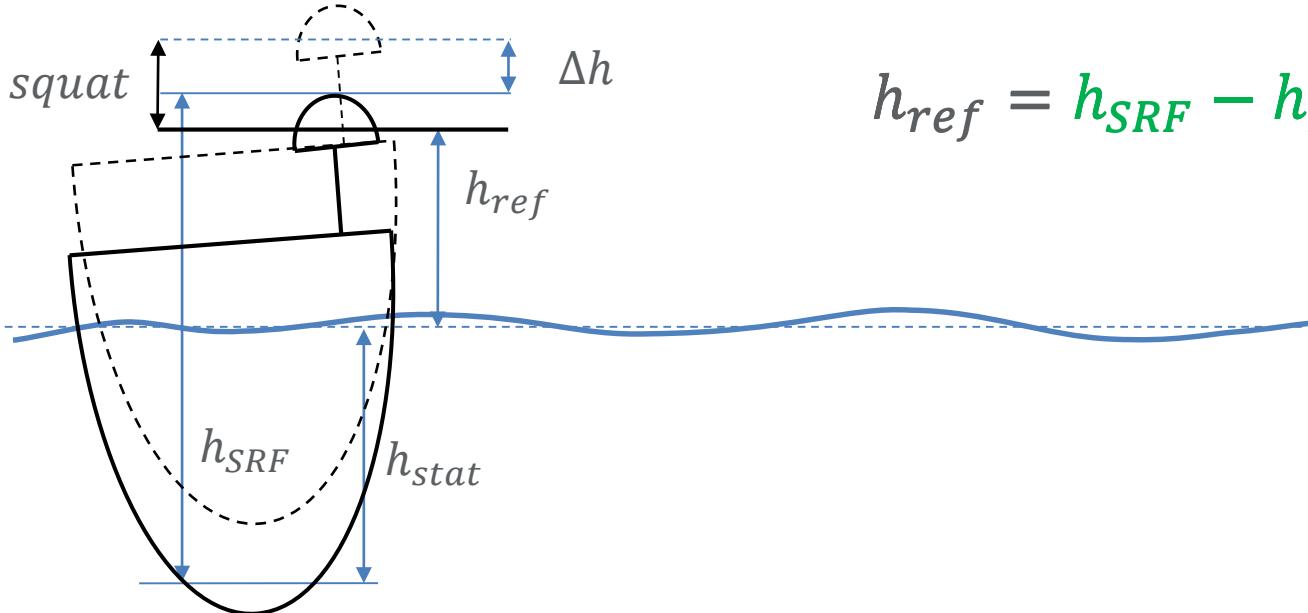


- signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) due to reflected signal
- $SNR = (a_0 + a_1 t + a_2 t^2 \dots) + e^{-k^2 \delta^2 x^2} \cdot \left(C_1 \sin \left(\frac{4\pi h_{ref}}{\lambda} x \right) + C_2 \cos \left(\frac{4\pi h_{ref}}{\lambda} x \right) \right)$
with $x = \sin \varepsilon$
- global optimization to determine δ and h_{ref}
- h_{ref} varies due to ship's attitude



$$h_{ref} = h_{SRF} - h_{stat} + \Delta h - \text{squat}$$

- h_{SRF} : height in ship's reference frame *constant*
- h_{stat} : static draft *constant*
- Δh : height change due to roll, pitch and heave *correctable*

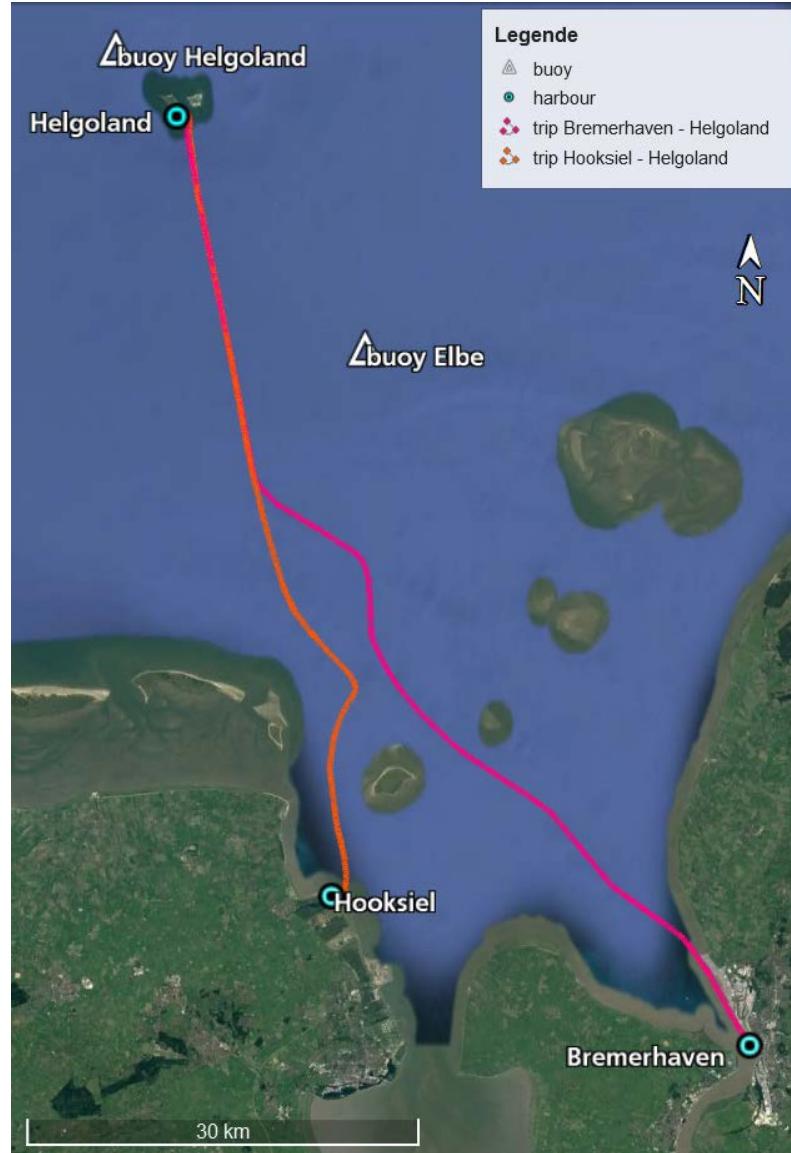


$$h_{ref} = h_{SRF} - h_{stat} + \Delta h - \text{squat}$$

- h_{SRF} : height in ship's reference frame *constant*
- h_{stat} : static draft *constant*
- Δh : height change due to roll, pitch and heave *correctable*
- *squat*: change of sinkage and trim *unknown*
 - function of speed through water and under keel clearance
- *analysis of time intervals with constant squat*

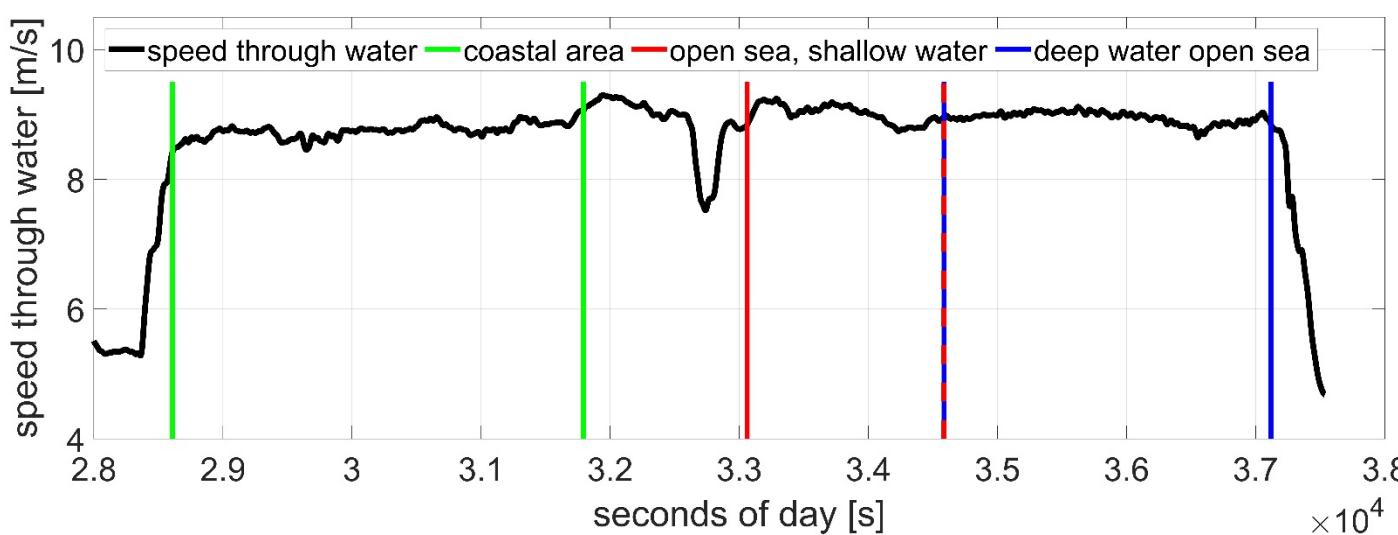
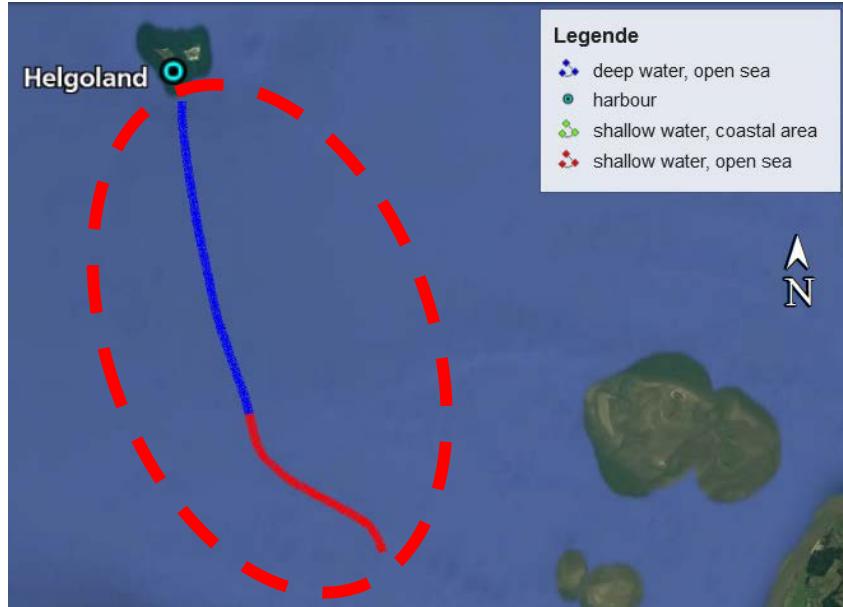
EXPERIMENTAL DATA

- ferry to island Helgoland
- Hemisphere L1/L2 equipment
 - 1 used for SWH estimation
- 1 Hz recording rate
- 85 days (July - September) with 2 journeys/day
- buoy data as ground truth for evaluation
 - resolution of only 0.1 m



EXPERIMENTAL DATA

- constant speed through water
- separate by 25 m UKC
 - 322 intervals
- damping and squat for each interval
- problems with dry areas in the Wadden Sea
 - usage of open sea intervals (145)

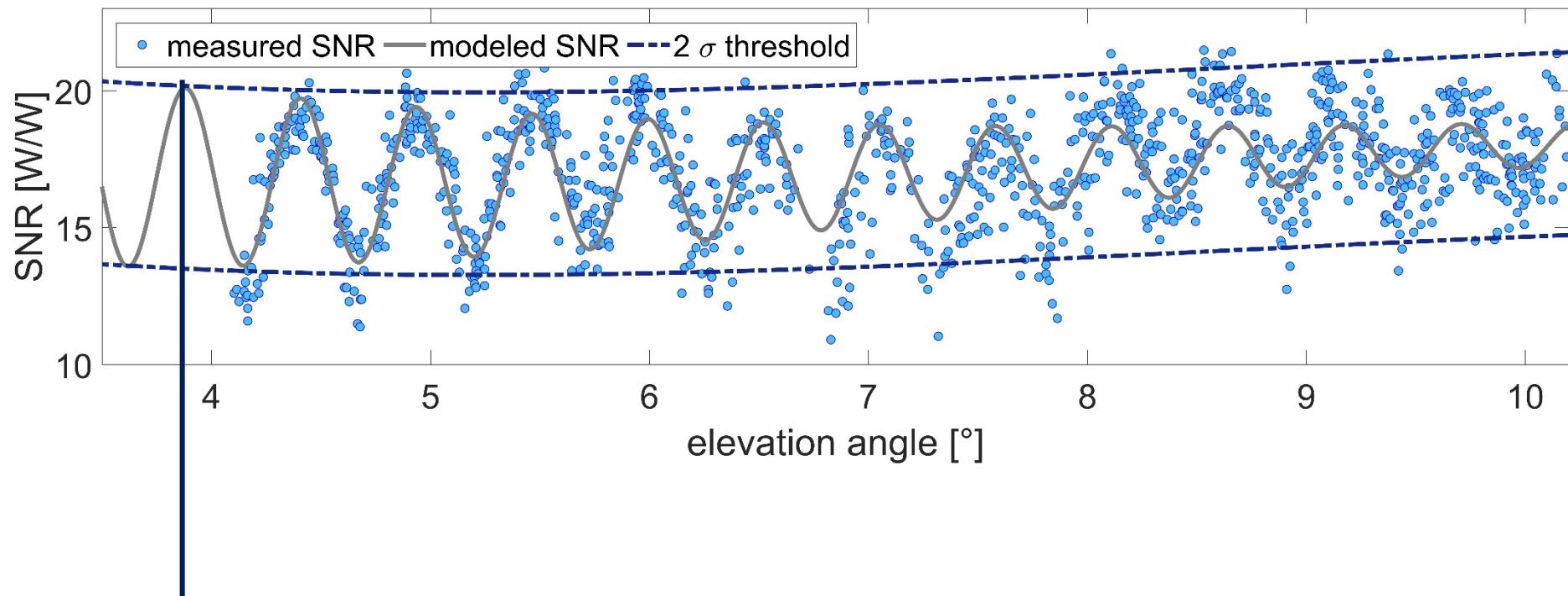


- empirical model to derive SWH from elevation angle where coherence is lost [Alonso-Arroyo et al. (2015)]

$$e_0 = 55.44 \cdot e^{-3.3 \cdot SWH}$$

- e_0 : elevation angle where modeled amplitude gets insignificant
 - consideration of damping necessary

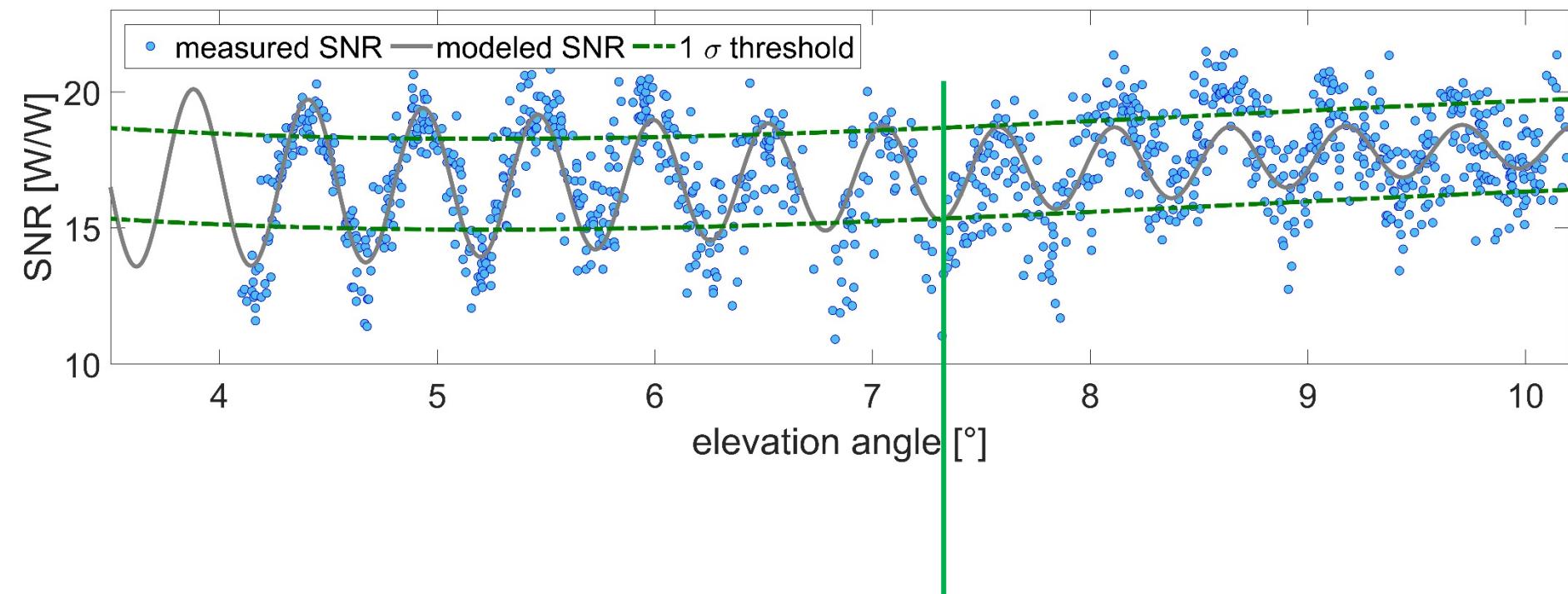
IMPACT OF LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE



2σ SWH: 0.82 m

- which level of significance?

IMPACT OF LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

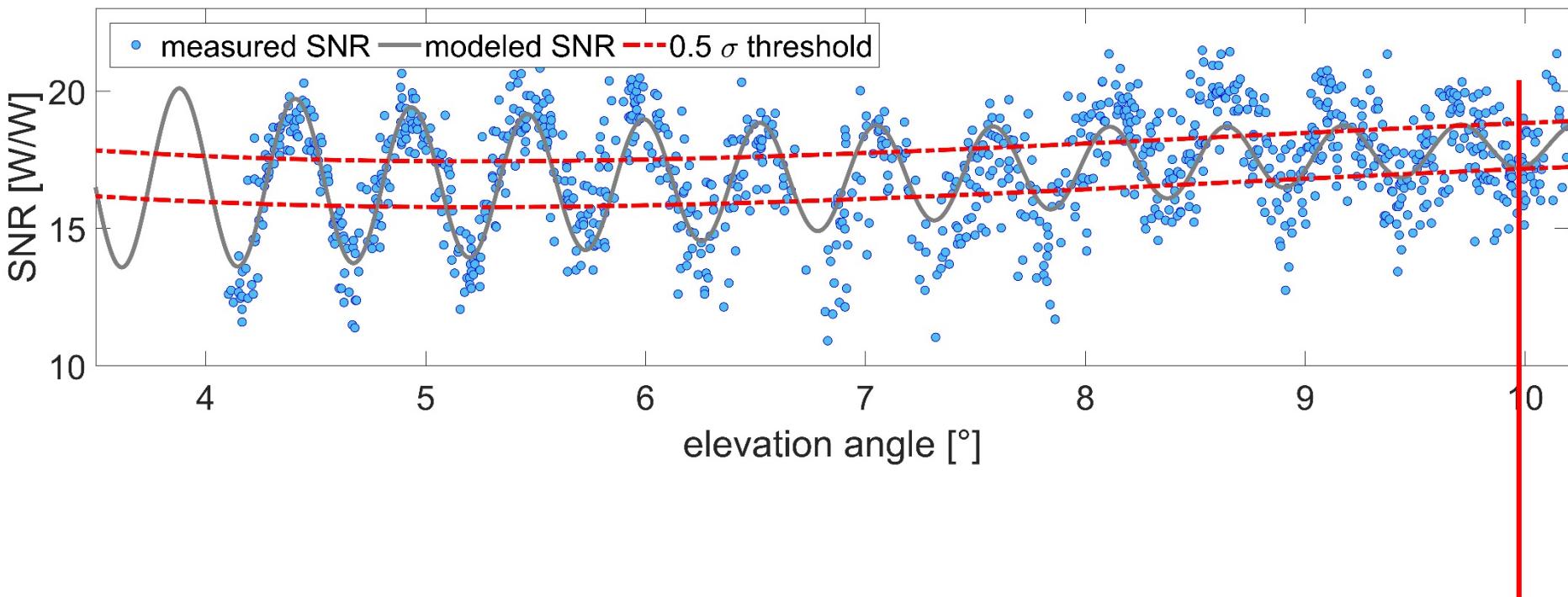


2σ SWH: 0.82 m

1σ SWH: 0.61 m

- which level of significance?

IMPACT OF LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE



2σ SWH: 0.82 m

1σ SWH: 0.61 m

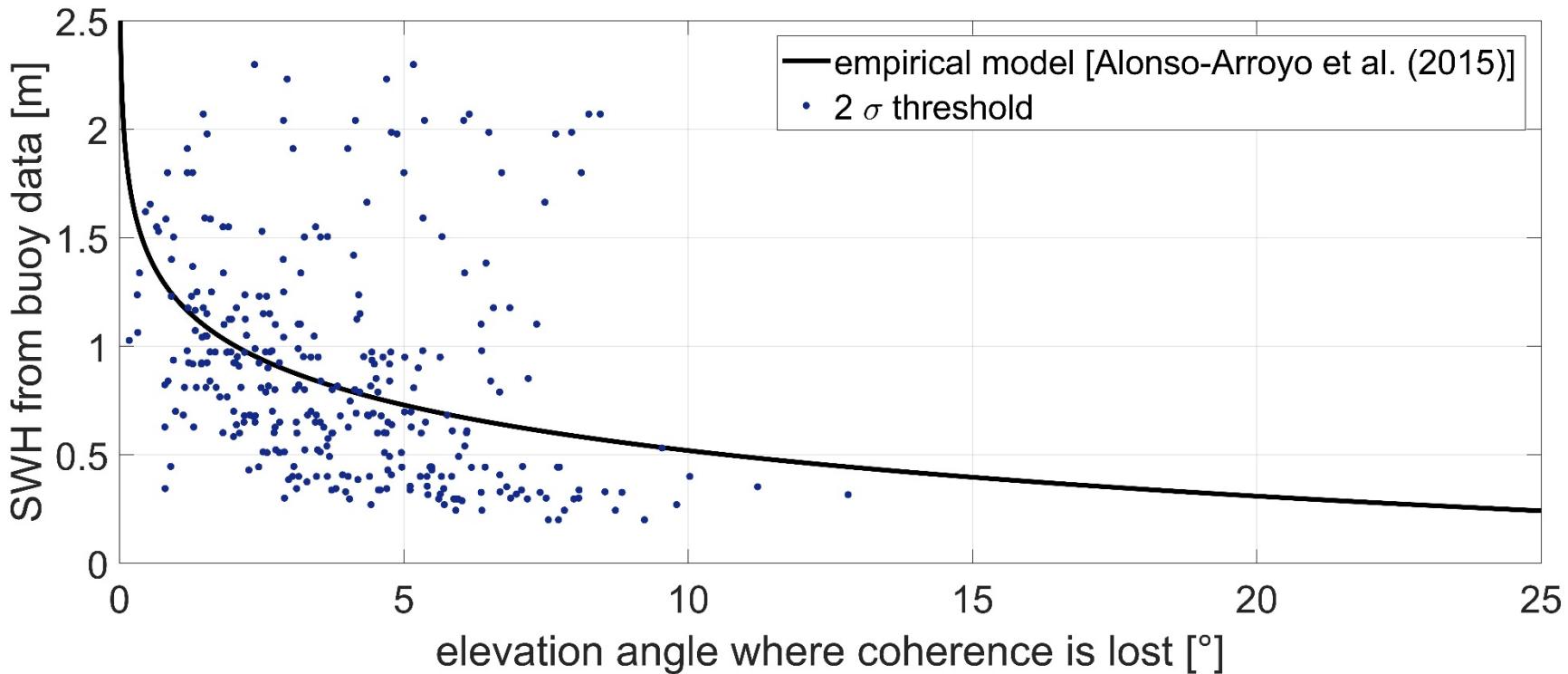
0.5σ SWH: 0.52 m

- which level of significance?

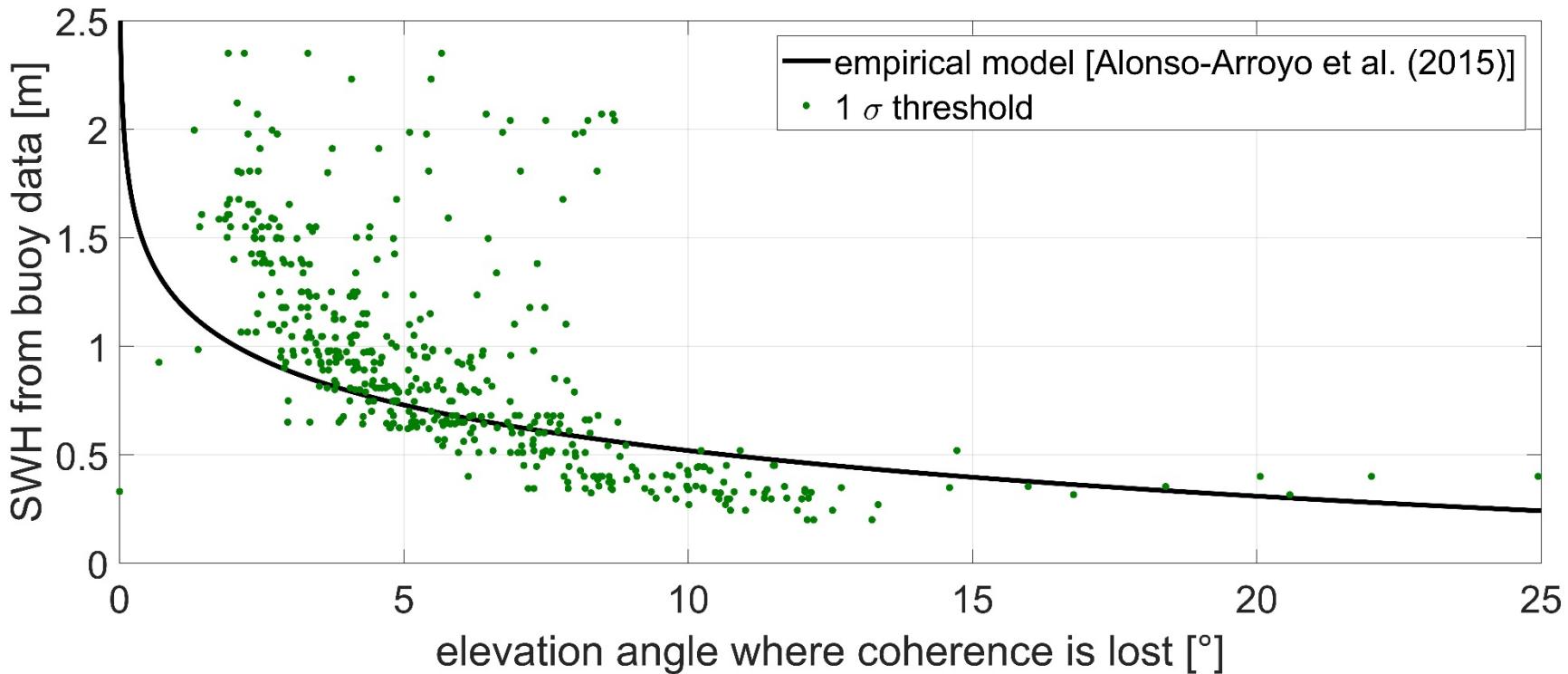


buoy SWH: 0.40 m

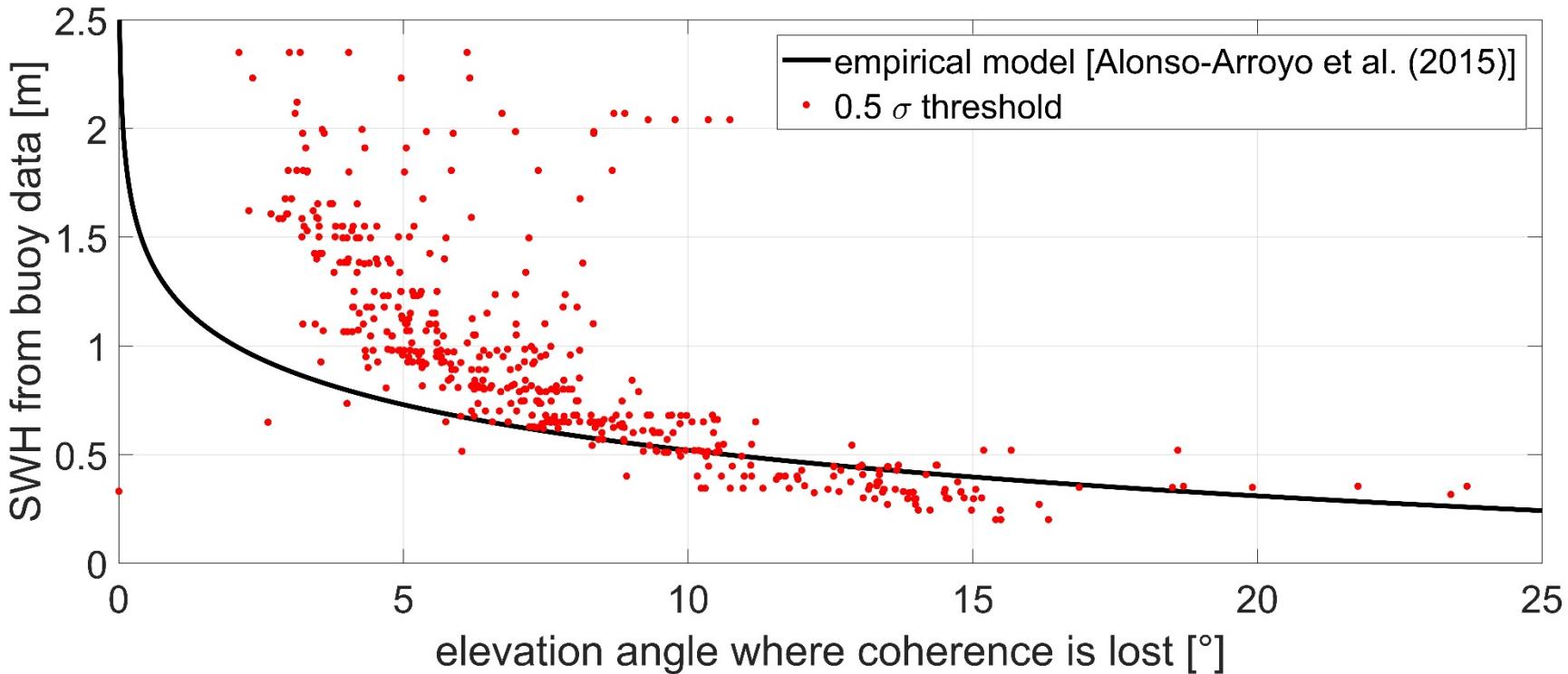
- data differs to model of Alonso-Arroyo et al. (2015)
- horizontal shift with variation of threshold
- less scattering at lower thresholds



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- data differs to model of Alonso-Arroyo et al. (2015)
- horizontal shift with variation of threshold
- less scattering at lower thresholds
- functional model → extension

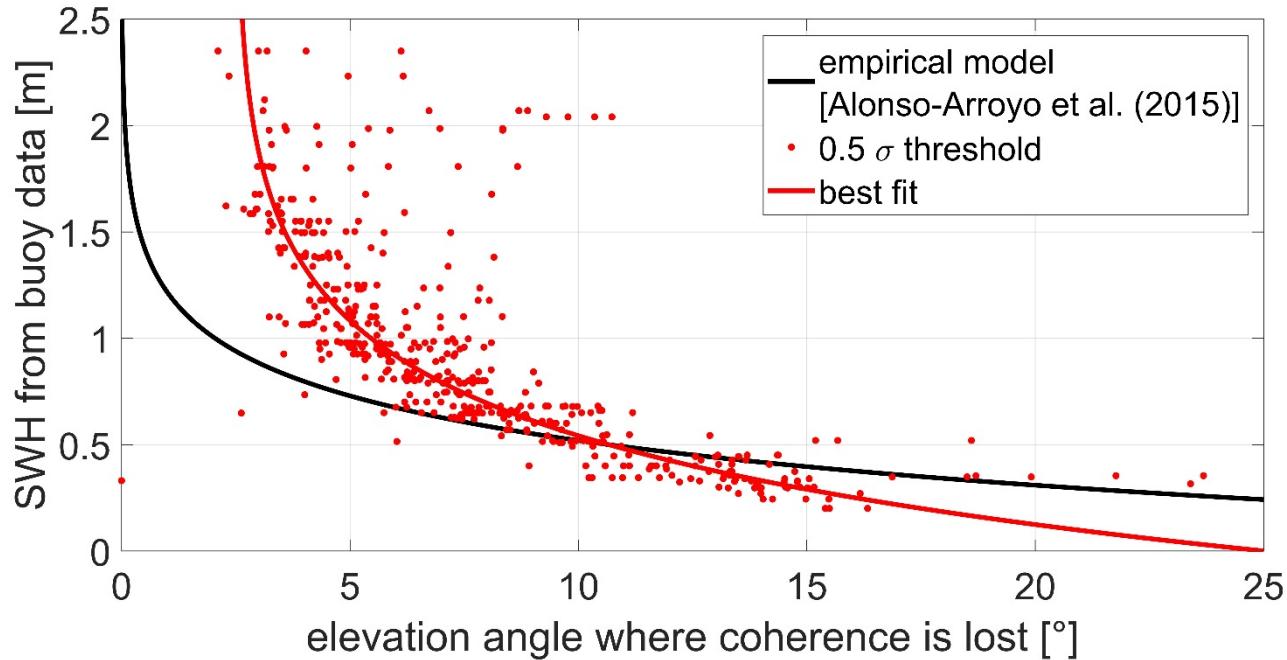
$$e_0 = a \cdot e^{b \cdot SWH} + c$$

$$a + c = 25^\circ$$

- best fit to experimental data

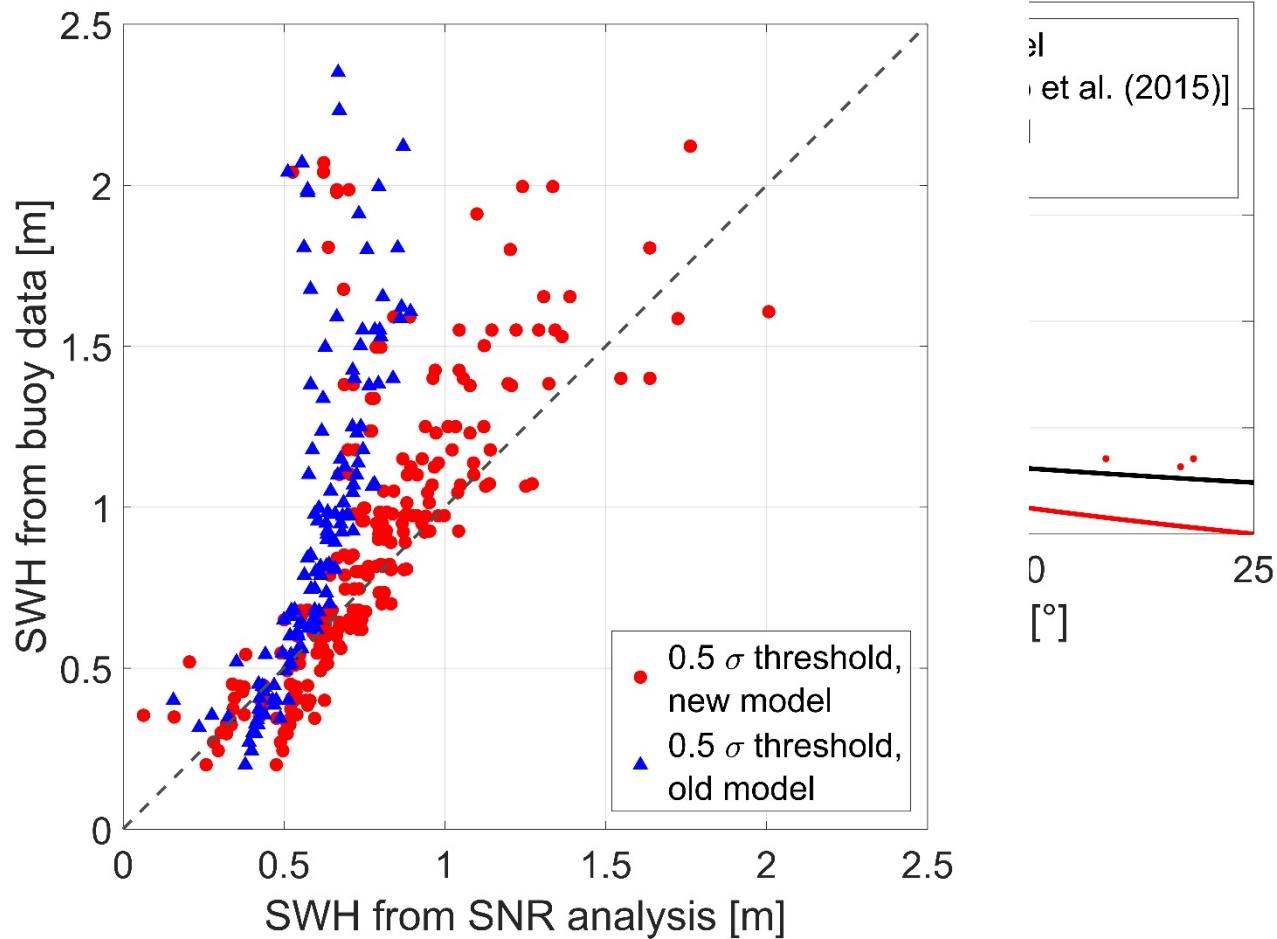
$$e_0 = 22.50 \cdot e^{-2.02 \cdot SWH} + 2.50$$

- best result with threshold of 0.5σ



NEW FUNCTIONAL MODEL

- best result with threshold of 0.5σ
- estimated SWH with new model fits better to SWH from buoys



- estimation of SWH with GNSS-SNR on moving ships possible!
 - knowledge of ships attitude necessary
 - constant speed and under keel clearance (squat)
- influence of level of significance
- better ground truth data for SWH necessary
- extend or use other functional model?

- our approach:
 - SWH < 1.3 m observable in open sea

Thank you for your attention!