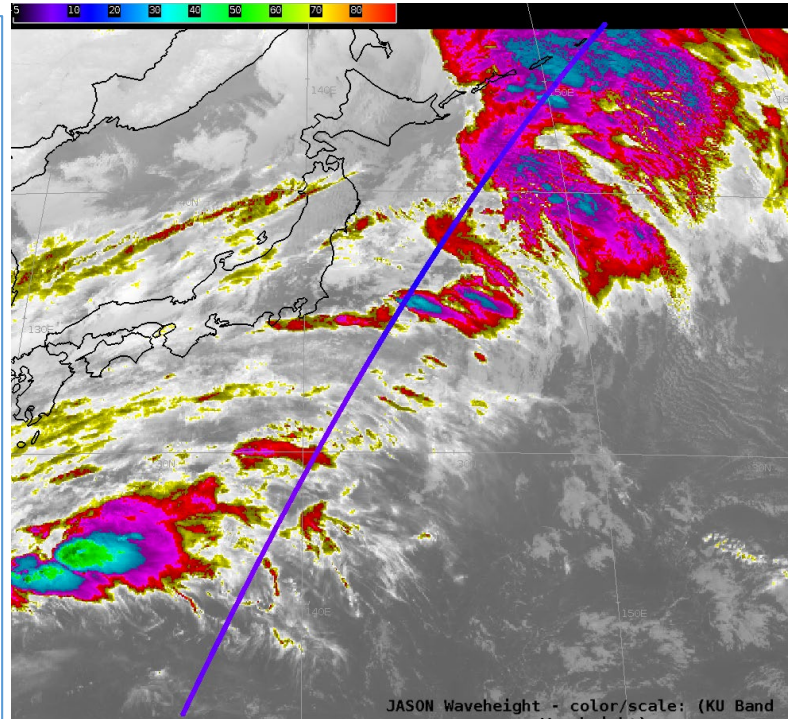


Why are Jason Wave Heights important

Wave Height information is critical for shipping concerns over the ocean where observations are scarce. Jason Wave Heights are altimetric: the satellite detects its own height above the sea surface, to an accuracy of better than 3-1/2 cm. Jason satellites monitor the height of the ocean at high precision, to document ocean elevation changes over long periods of time. Wave actions are a by-product of this accuracy. Ocean altimetry satellites include JASON-3, Saral/AltiKA, Cryosat-2 and Sentinel-3b). Only JASON is in AWIPS. **Significant Wave Height** is defined as the mean of the highest third of all waves that occur in a time period.



JASON wave heights over the western Pacific, 1630 UTC 04 December 2018, along with AHI Band 13 (10.41 μm) Brightness Temperatures

Specifications

- ✓ Coverage over oceans and Great Lakes
- ✓ Spatial resolution depends on sea state, but generally about 5 km (cross-track) and 11 km (along-track)
- ✓ You should ignore points over land or within 15-20 km of land
- ✓ Estimated accuracy to within 0.5 m or 10%, whichever is larger
- ✓ Does not require clear field of view
- ✓ Coverage Equatorward of 66°, Repeat Cycle of 9.9 days after 254 orbits

Impact on Operations

Primary Application: JASON wave heights are an important ground truth in wave estimates in regions where ship and buoy information is scarce.

Jason acronym: Joint Altimetry Satellite Oceanography Network. Jason lead the argonauts seeking the golden fleece.

Characterization: Wave height is derived from the shape and intensity of the altimeter radar echo, a ~2-5 km footprint (depending on sea state), to within 10% or 0.5 meters, whichever is greater.

Online: [Jason data at OSPO](#). [Significant Wave Height from NOAA STAR](#).

Resources

NOAA OSPO

[Jason-3 Product Handbook](#)

[COMET Training](#)

Hyperlinks will not work in AWIPS, but they do in VLab