

Arctic sea surface temperature monitoring with SGLI onboard GCOM-C

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It has two years passed since the launch of the Global Change Observation Mission-Climate (GCOM-C) satellite which carries an optical sensor the Second Generation Global Imager (SGLI). SGLI has a switchable spatial resolution from 250 m x 250 m to 1 km x 1 km which allows monitoring of various geophysical phenomena. Skin sea surface temperature (SST) is determinable from the split window data of SGLI. Retrieved SSTs are available for January 2018 to the latest with stable accuracy. The comparison result of SGLI SST and buoy data shows RMSD of ~0.45 K for the global ocean and ~0.4 K for arctic seas. In the conference, an outline of SGLI SST will be introduced by focusing on the SSTs for the arctic area which were captured with SGLI.

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