

The method deriving sea surface temperature - an empirical study on geostationary meteorological Himawari-8 satellite.

*Yung Shiang Lee¹, ChunYi Lin², YuMei Yeh¹, fengchun Su², Yu-Hsin Cheng³

1. Hsing Wu University, Taiwan, R.O.C., 2. National Museum of Marine Science & Technology, Taiwan, R.O.C., 3. State Key Laboratory of Marine Environmental Science, College of Ocean and Earth Sciences, Xiamen University, Xiamen, China

Sun-synchronous satellites significantly better than geostationary satellites at a time resolution. Recent studies sea surface temperature (SST) mostly as a reference material Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS). The equatorial region of the tropical Pacific SST bias main factors are wind speed and latent heat in past studies. In this study, deriving the SST in the equatorial region of the western tropical Pacific. Using information from geostationary meteorological Himawari-8, which data products are level 0. The time span of the data is from July 2015 to December 2016. We apply and compare data mining techniques to improve the quality of Himawari-8 SST. In past study, by a logistic regression approach, it can be determined with an accuracy of 0.4°K and an improvement of the correction to 95%.

Keywords: Sea Surface Temperature, tropical Pacific, Wind speed, latent heat