Remote sensed sea surface temperature: a case study in Indonesia

---

Abstrak

As satellite oceanography matures, there is an increasing demand for quantitative satellite data. Numerous scientific users are concerned by the determination of Sea Surface Temperatures (SST), dynamical oceanography, deep water convection, and pollution. Numerous physical and technological factors prevent to achieve accurate satellite measurements of SST. The main contamination due to the atmosphere (water vapor) and can lead to errors up to 10 Kelvin. The variability of sea surface emissivity and the sensor noise lead also to errors. The use of radiometric correction permits to get SST maps with more or less good accuracy according to the type of processing. In Indonesia the reception of the GMS and NOAA data must be used for a systematic analysis of the accuracy of the remote sensed SST in order to get n automatic routine mapping of these SST.