

# Present and future altimeter capability

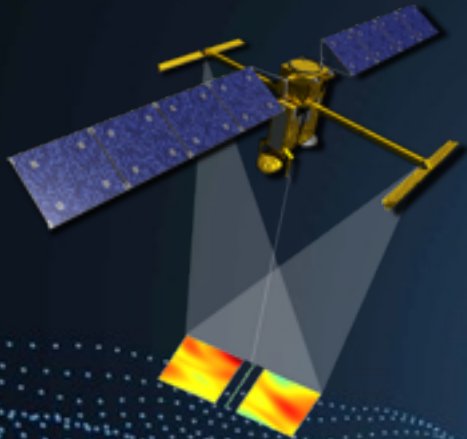
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With inputs from:

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C Ubelmann & S Metref (Datlas), R Morrow & F Lyard (Legos), M Cancet (Noveltis),

R Fablet & M Beauchamp (IMT), V Bellemin (IGE), M Auger (LOCEAN)



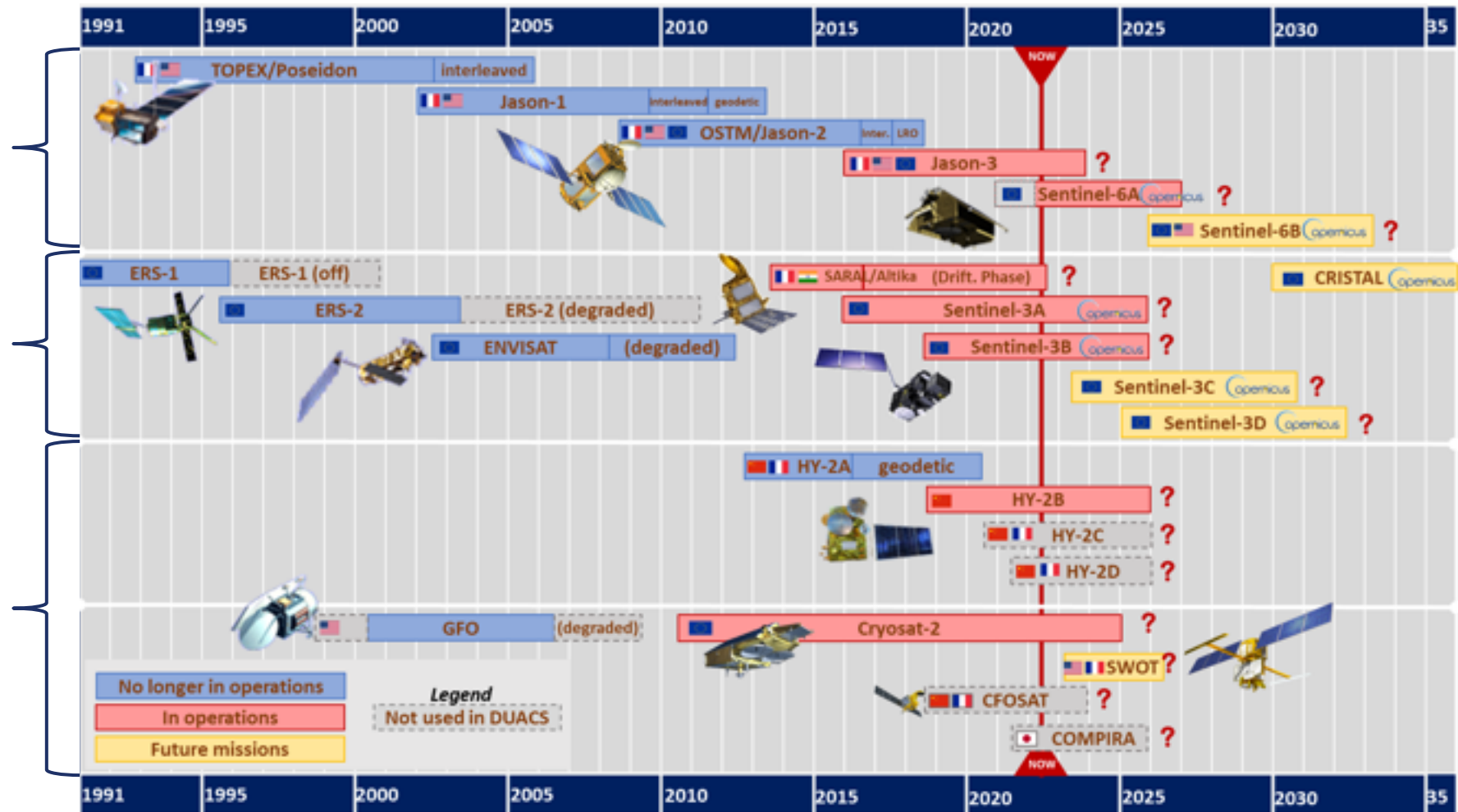
DUACS



datlas



- Reference altimeter (for climate) **Topex/Poseidon, Jason** series and now Sentinel-6 to retrieve large climate scales.
- Coverage altimeters (ERS1/2, Envisat, Sentinel3A/B)**, are needed to retrieve the mesoscale signals.
- Same for **collaborative missions (GFO, SARAL, HY2B)** and **opportunity missions (Cryosat-2, CFOSAT)**

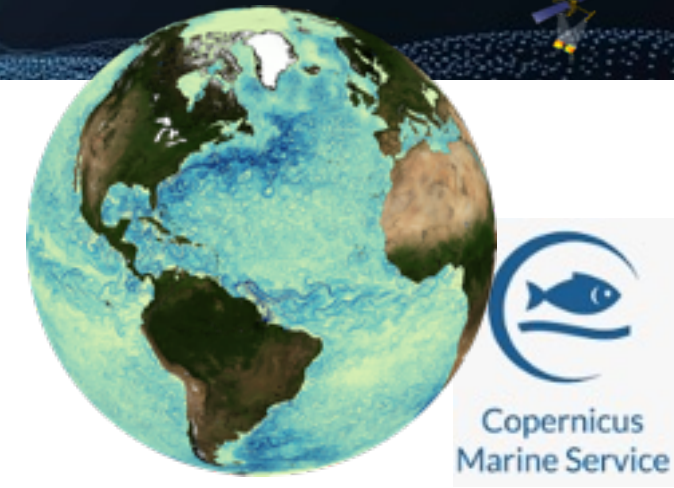


Altimetry products built from 15 missions ingested over the past 27 years (100+ years cumulated data)



## Context:

- Operational production of derived altimetry observation fields in the **Marine Copernicus Service => ingested in 23 Observed products (and all the Model product)**
  - Surface topography and associated geostrophic Current in SL-TAC
  - Total current (including Eckman) and 3D state of the ocean in MultiOps
  - SWH products

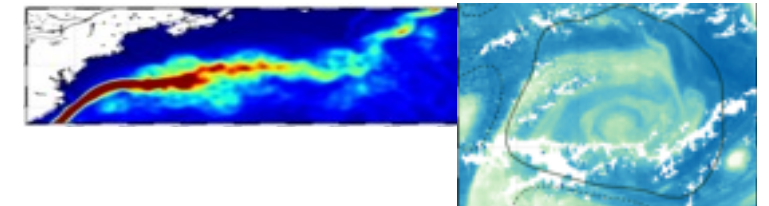


Geostrophic current from:

CMEMS	Globcurrent
DUACS/aviso	Surcouf

=> All the same, produced since 1998 by **DUACS system**, distributed on Aviso up to 2015, distributed in Marine Copernicys Service since then, available in the **Sea Level product**, and used in the surface current product (**Copernicus-Globcurrent**)

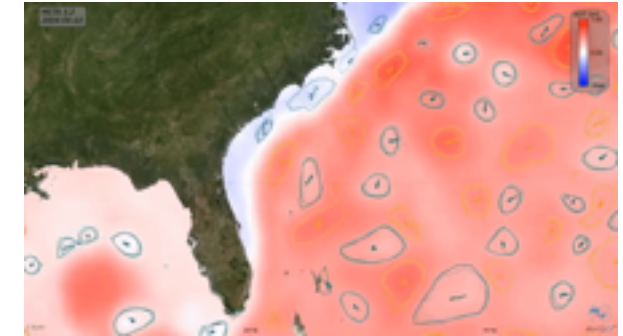
- R&D activities, demonstration product **supported by CNES**
  - New altimetry processing
  - New geophysical correction
  - New mapping algorithms, derived products



Outline: Capability of altimetry (focus on derived current):  
=>Today / Next months / Next years

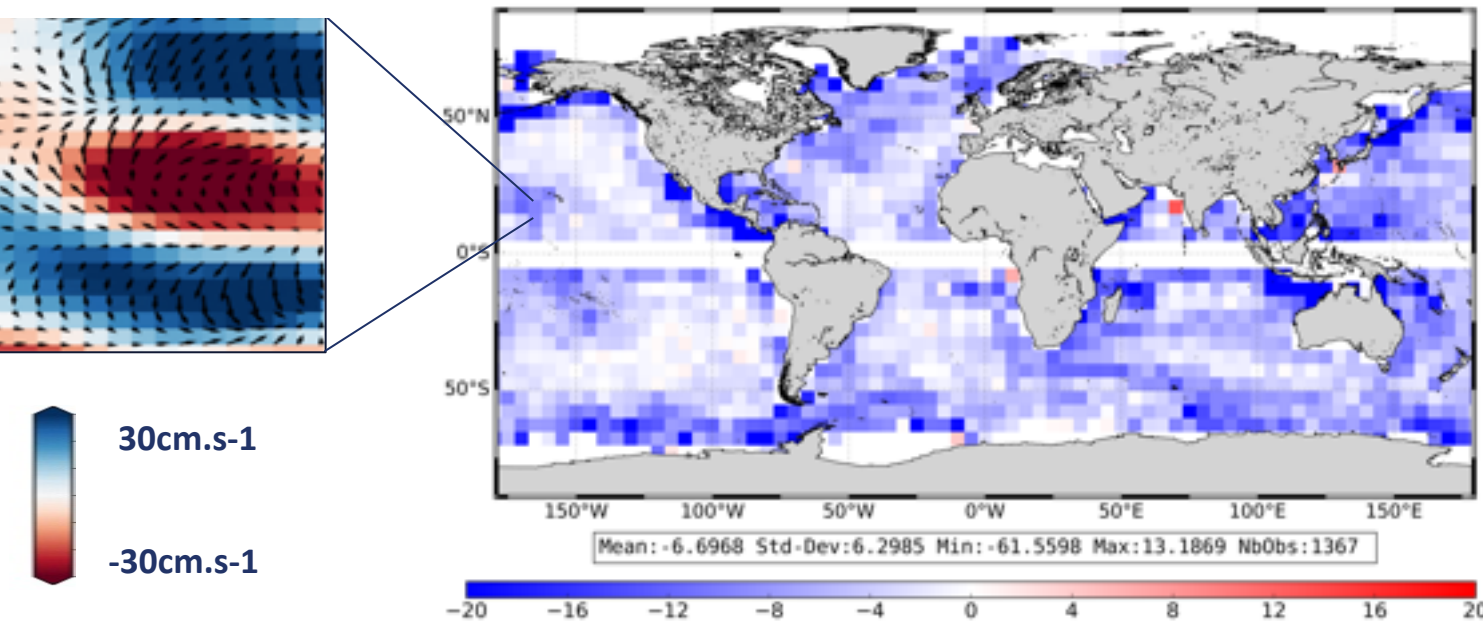


- Full reprocessing in 2021 leads to a better description of the mesoscale (DT2021)  
=>10% Improvement of gridded Sea Level at Global scale relative to DT2018
- Regional distribution of this improvement =>up to 20% Improvement on geostrophic currents at mesoscales by comparison to drifting buoys

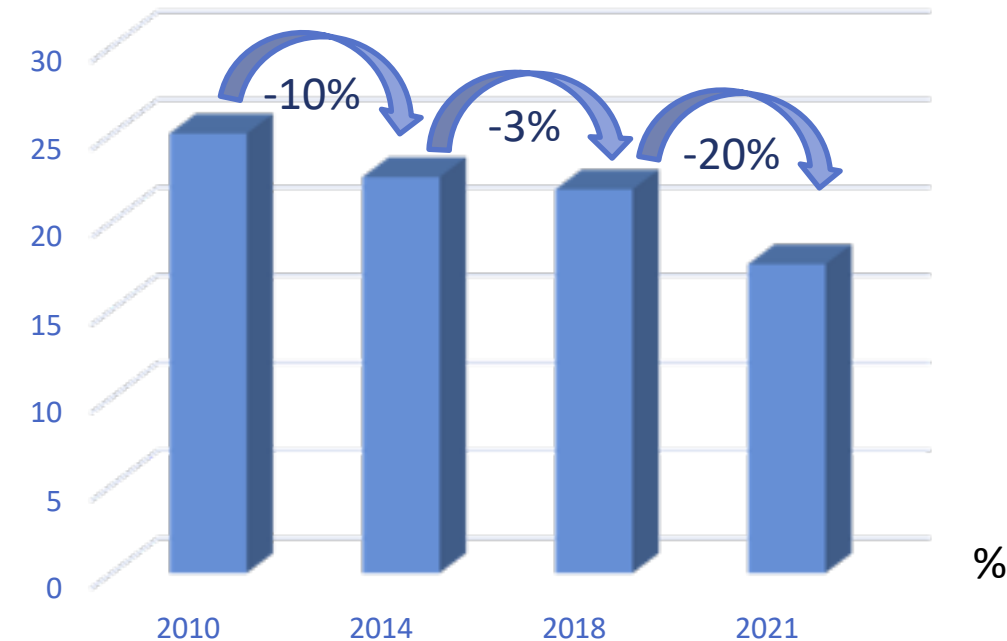


MIOST Coherent  
Internal Tide (2021)  
Hawaii area

Error reduction using independent drifting buoys  
corrected from NIO & Eckman (2015-2020)



Error estimation (cm<sup>2</sup>)  
Open ocean/variance > 200 cm<sup>2</sup> / wavelength 65-500km

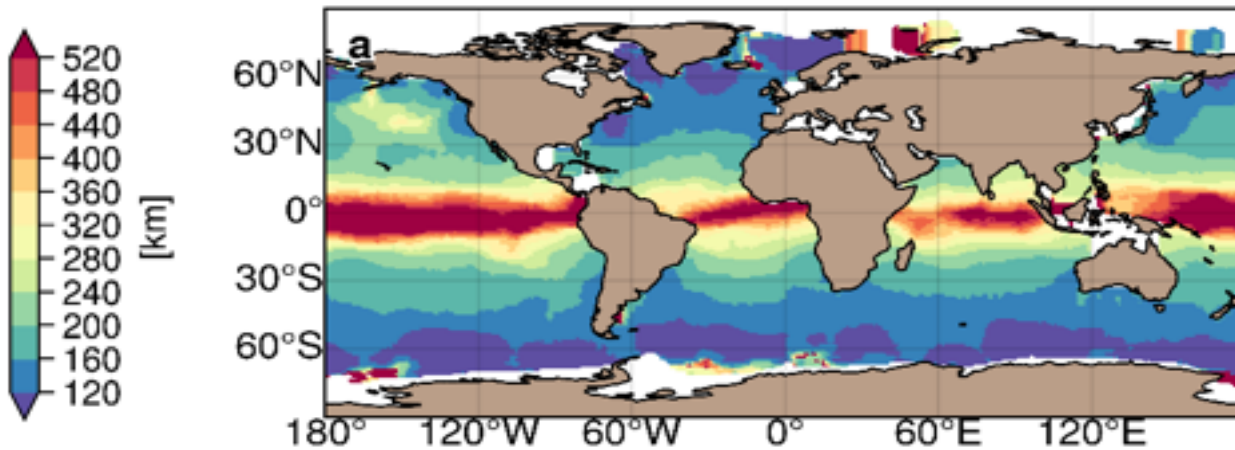




New MIOST & multivariate mapping approach developed to improve the mapping performance:

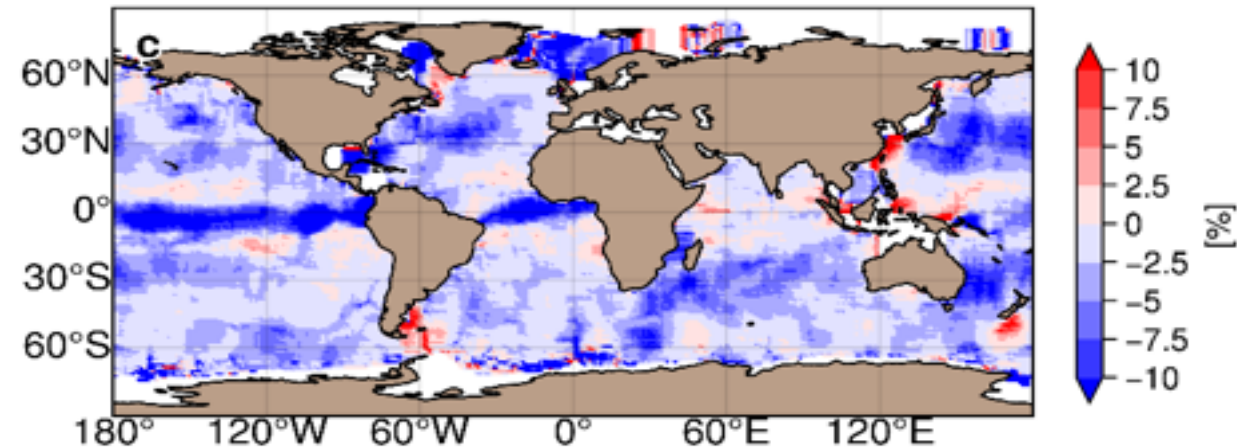
- Multiscale: decomposition of the observed signal into different physical contributions.
- multivariate: able to exploit the geostrophic signature resulting from the synergy of altimetry and drifter observations.
- OSE studies showed the interest of SWOT : improvement of the MIOST maps compared to DUACS OI map (CMEMS)

Effective resolution DUACS



*Ballarotta et al 2019*

Gain/loss effective resolution

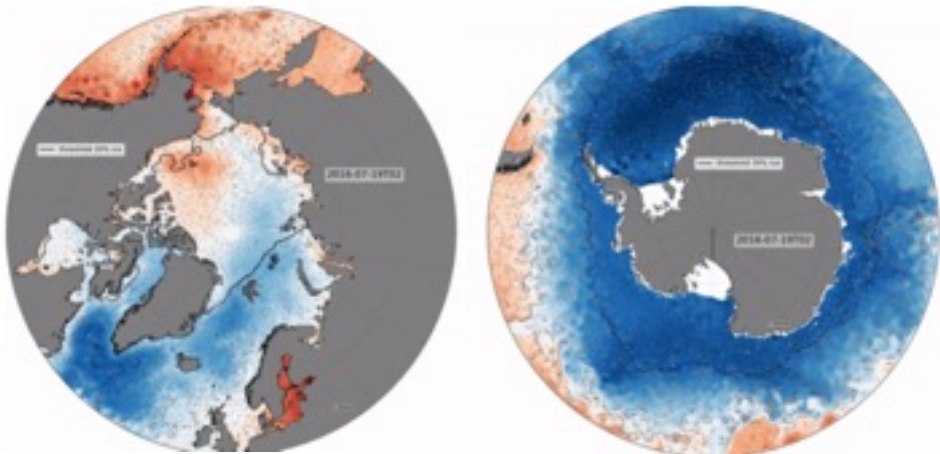


blue : MIOST have a better resolution

- 4 year MIOST demo product available, ESSD Paper from Ballarotta et al (see [Pre-Print](#))

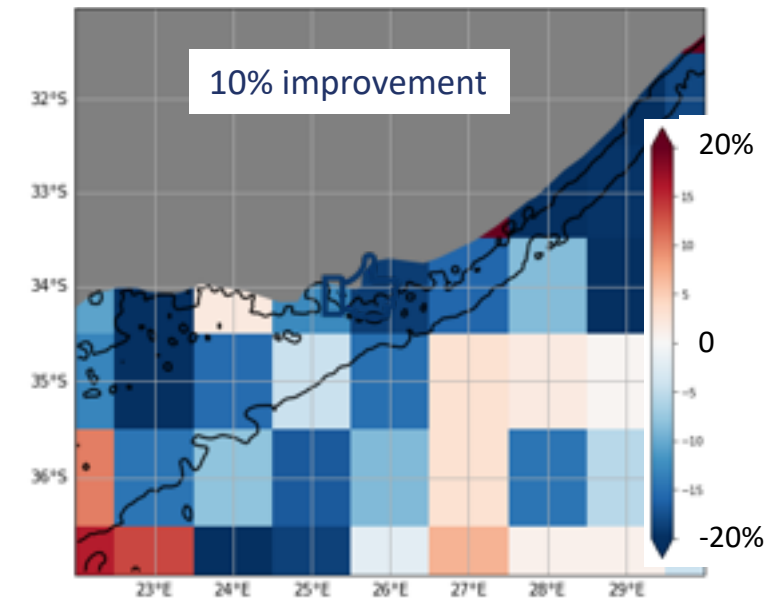
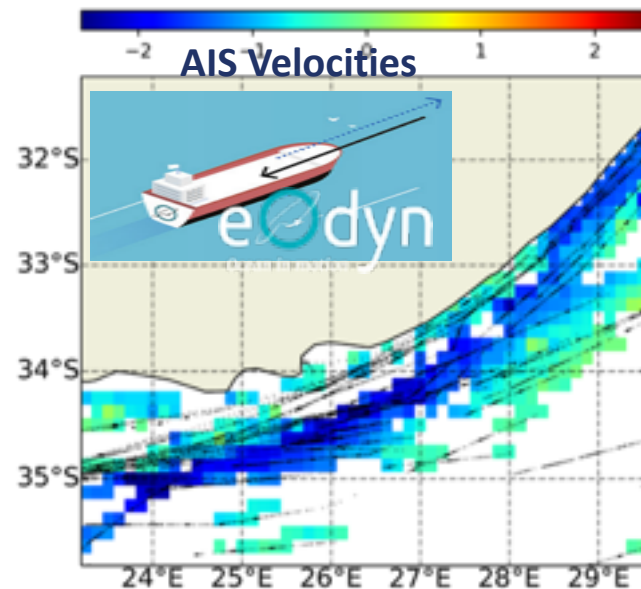
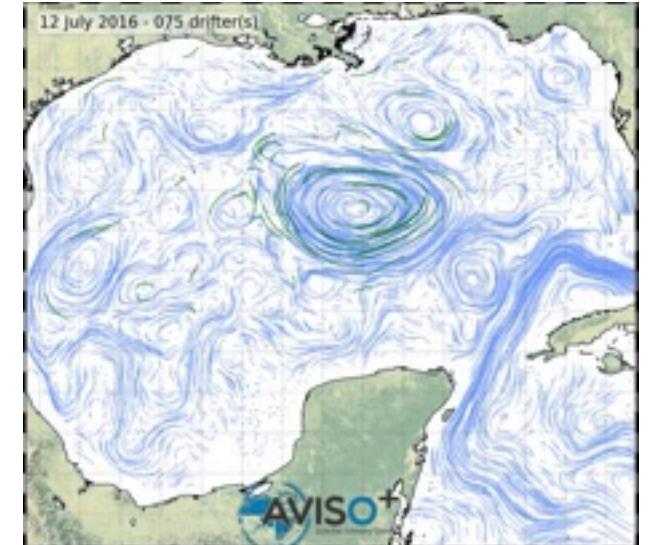
## Polar demo product

- Satellite echoes from AltiKa, Sentinel-3A and Cryosat-2 are processed within the leads and combined to obtain multimission **Sea Level and geostrophic currents over the sea ice covered areas in Arctic and Antarctic**
- **Along-tracks and maps** covering the whole high latitudes were produced for **2013-2020** and validated



## Multivariate demo products

- Combination of Altimetry/drifters/AIS
- Simultaneous estimation of H/U/V
- Improvement of geostrophy (potentially ageostrophy also)





# Today: Experimental high resolution along-track L3 product for Sea level & currents

→ Samples already  
available

→ OP production in  
CMEMS from 29<sup>th</sup>  
November 2022 :

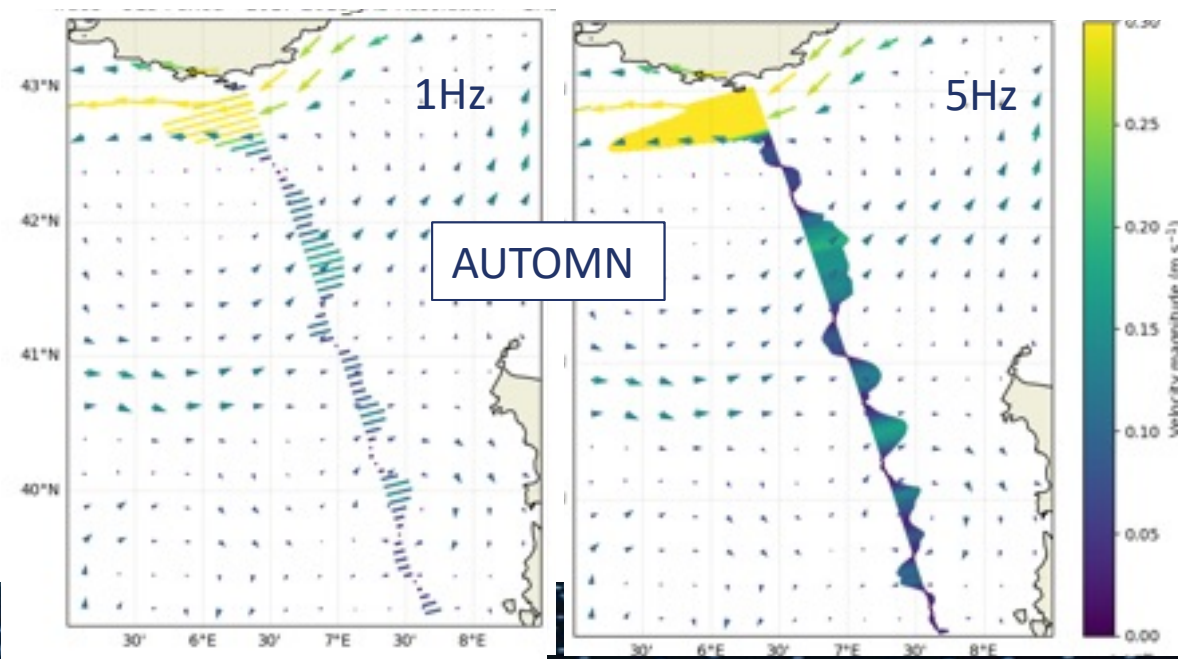
- S3A/B SAR
- S6A SAR
- J3 LRM

H2B/C expected in 2023

→ Reprocessed time  
series TBD

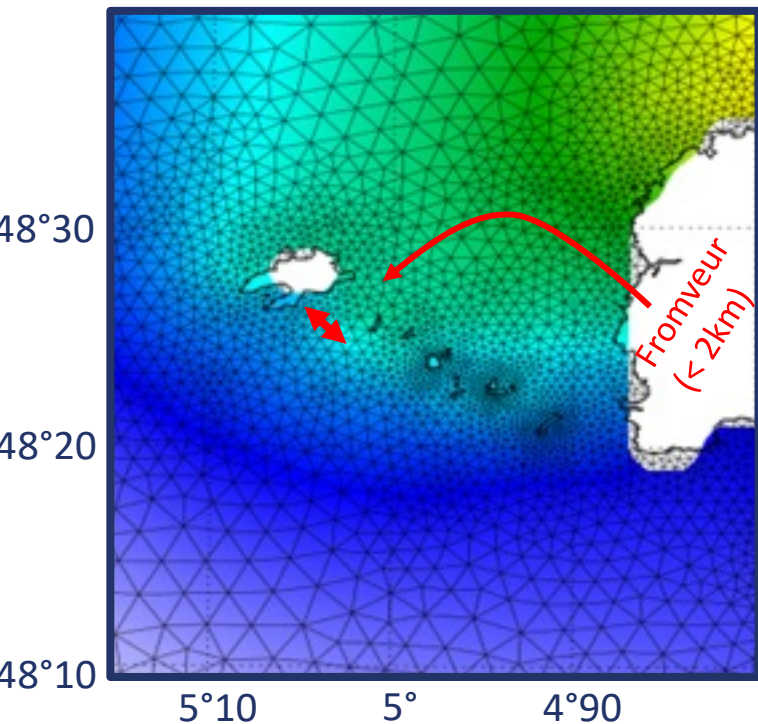
- Use 20Hz upstream+Innovative processing :
  - SAR measurement (C2, S3A) processed with **LR-RMC** technique (S3A; Moreau et al, 2021)
  - LRM processed with **adaptive technique** (J3, Thibaut et al, 2017) and including noise reduction correction (J3, Tran et al, 2021)
  - Up-to-date corrections and L3 processing standards
- 5Hz (~1 km) L3 samples product delivered for the North Atlantic area:
  - available on AVISO (doi:10.24400/527896/a01-2021.003) & CMEMS (doi:10.48670/moi-00137)
- Different variables available, including geostrophic current in X-track direction.
- Improved restitution of the signal compared to the conventional 1Hz product :
  - **Resolve shorter wavelength** : 35 km (S3A) to 55 km (J3) (~65km for 1Hz)
  - **Optimize data availability in coastal areas** : up to ~5km (~10km for 1Hz)
  - **Improve the consistency with independent TG signal** : variance of the SLA differences reduced by 5% (S3A) to 17% (J3) compared to 1Hz
  - **Improve the restitution of the coastal currents** : Intensity, Location and seasonal variability improved

S3A geostrophic current, 2017-2018 seasonal mean  
Pass 513, near Porquerolle Island (Med Sea),



## Fes2022 barotropic tide

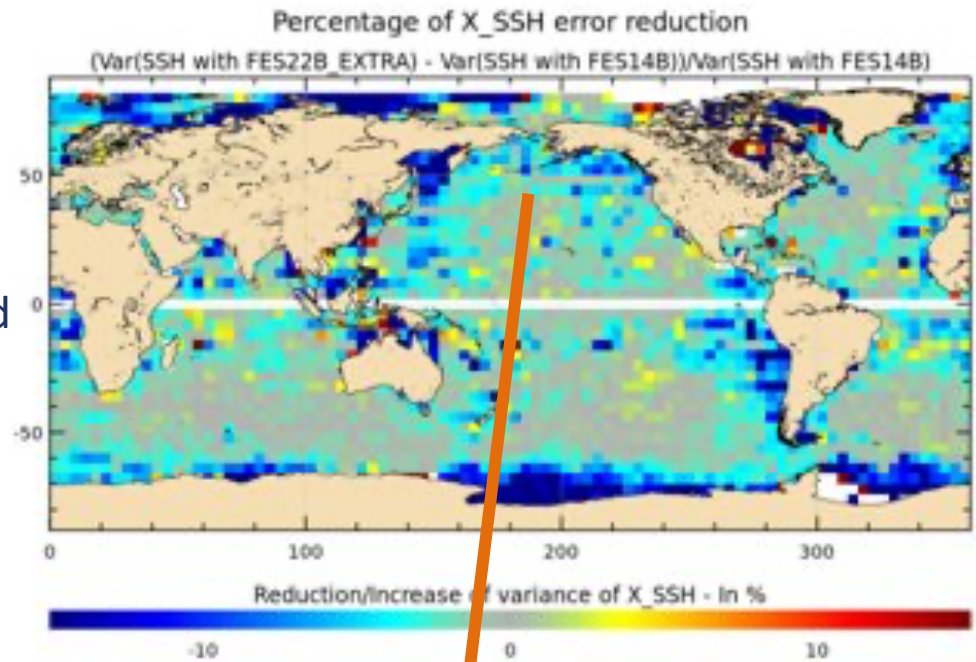
- Improved bathymetry partly through the use of regional bathymetry
- New high resolution mesh: 8 times more elements than on the FES14B grid
- Assimilation of new databases: TG, extension of the altimeter period, etc.
- Improved polar coverage and accuracy



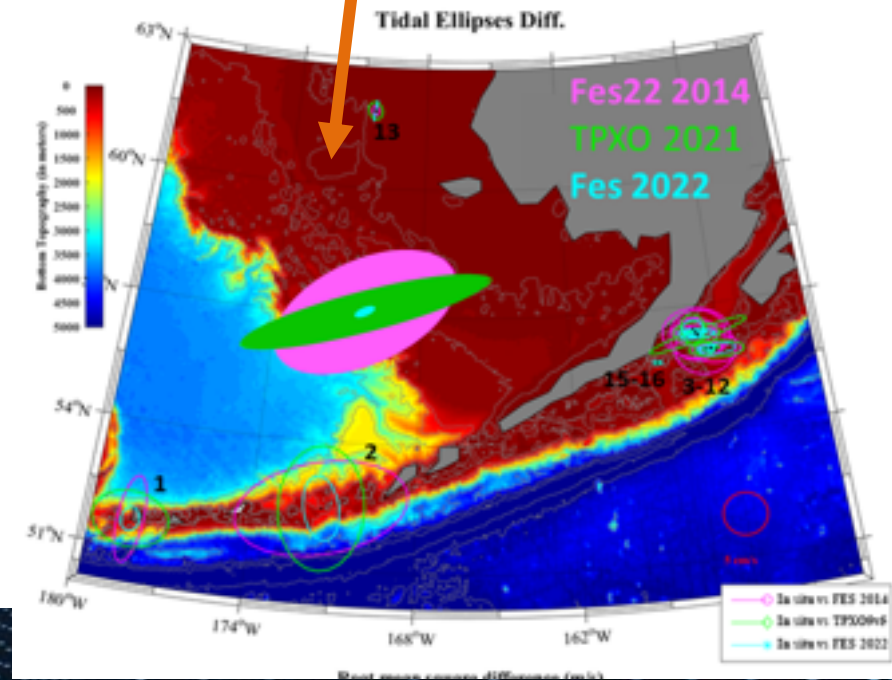
## Algo Performance:

- Great improvements: >10% of error reduction on Topography for low bathymetry areas and polar regions
- Very good consistency of FES22 currents with in situ measurements

On Aviso Nov 2023



## Currents assessment in Aleoutian islands





- Mean Sea Surface and Mean Dynamic Topography are crucial for High Resolution applications

## MSS CNES-CLS22

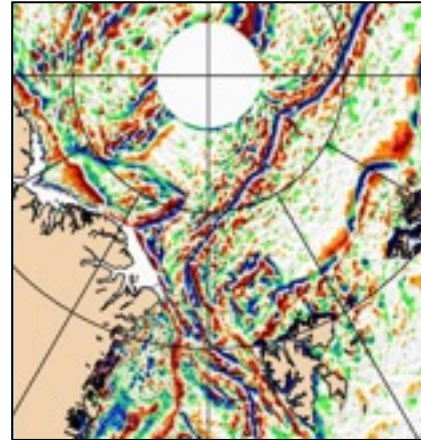
Repeat mission 1Hz + non repeat mission Cryosat-2 & Altika) at Full Res

Altimetry measurement 6 billions altimetry measurements used (x300 compared with version!)

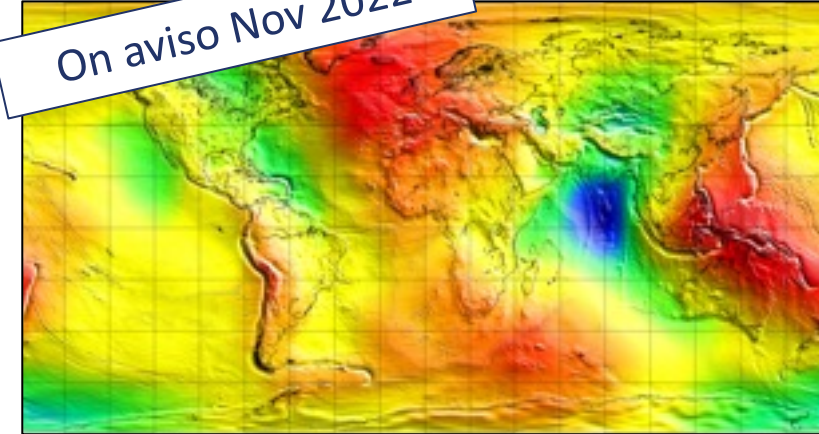
Coastal processing & slope correction (Sandwell and Smith, 2014)

New correlation scales

Ingestion of Arctic leads measurement in sea ice covered areas



On aviso Nov 2022



Strong improvement at small scales and in Arctic

## MDT CNES-CLS22

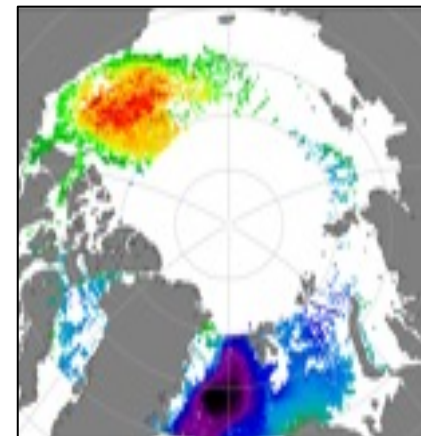
input MSS: MSS CNES-CLS22

Geoid GOCO06S (GOCE data fully reprocessed)

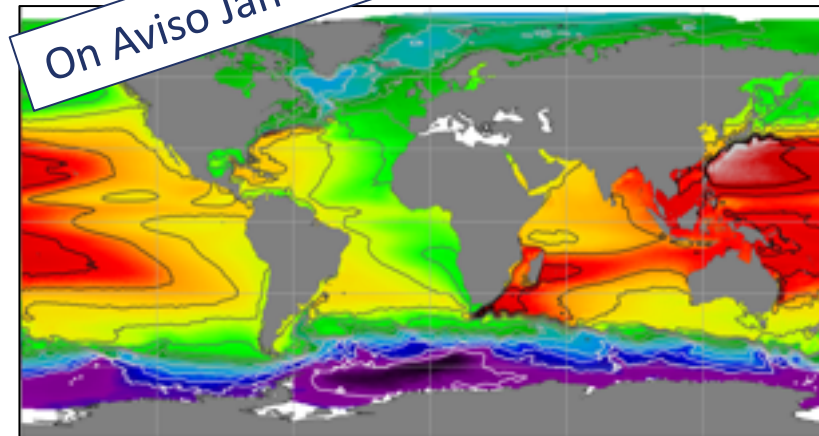
First guess Optimal filter (Rio et al, 2011) + lagrangian filter along the coast to avoid streamline going into land

Surface drifters and T/S profiles + and 1993-07/2021 + update of the processing

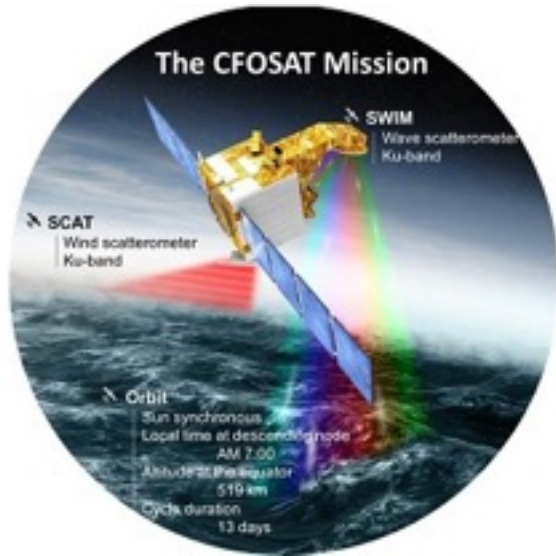
New In situ data in Arctic regions



On Aviso Jan 2023

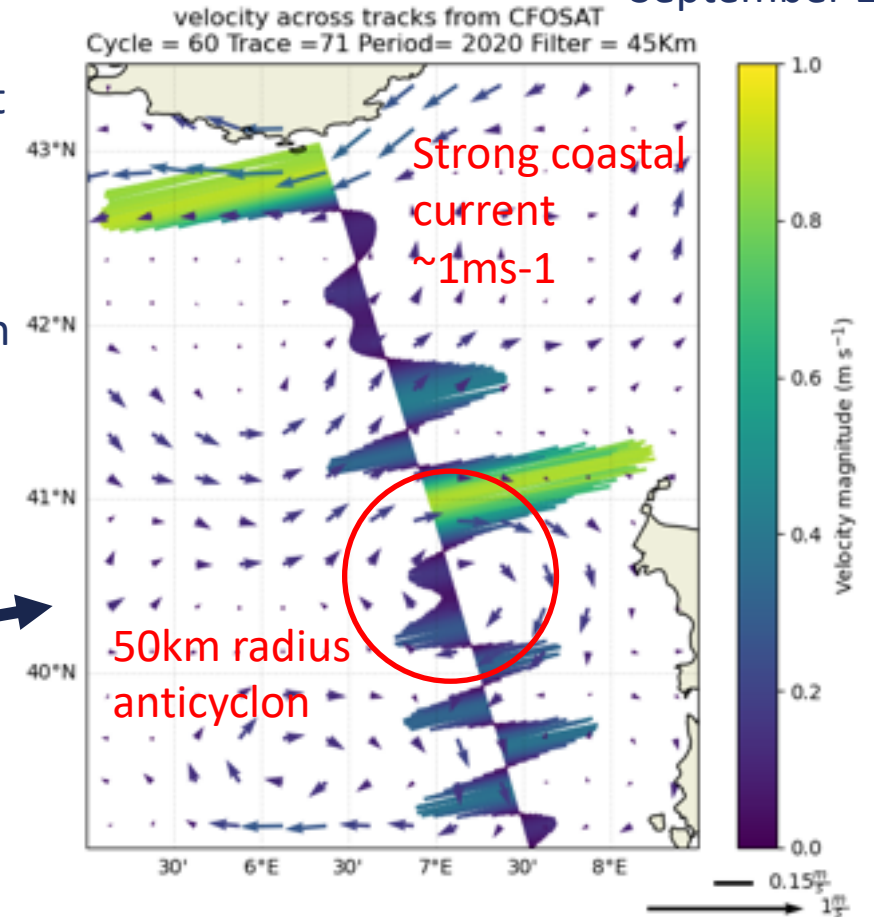
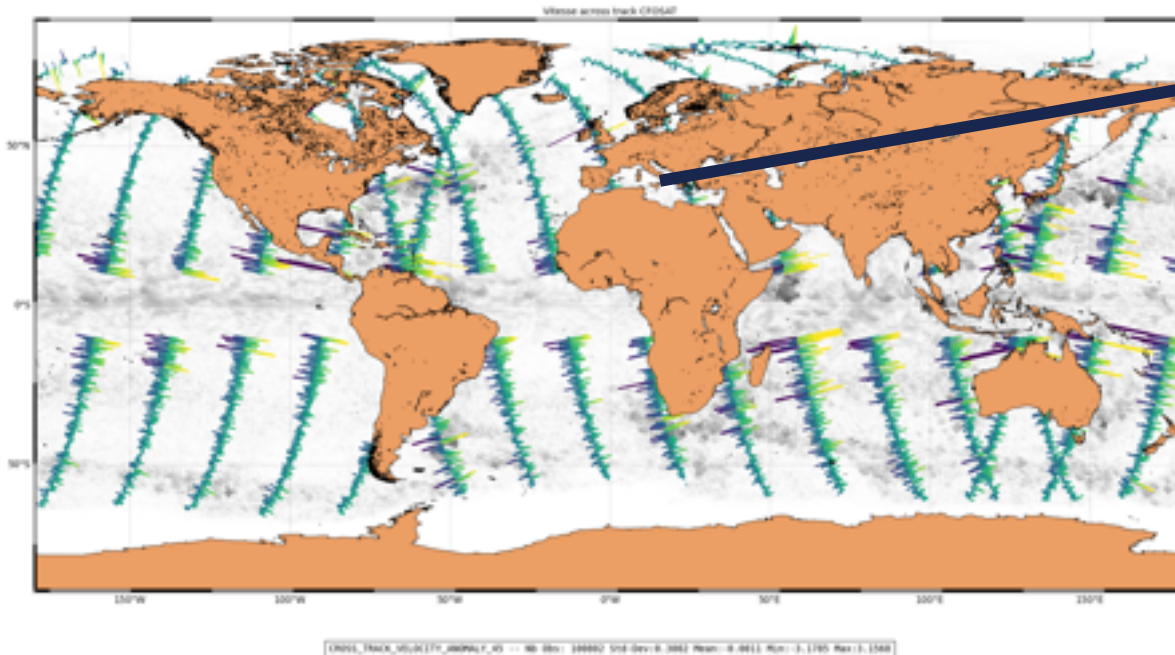






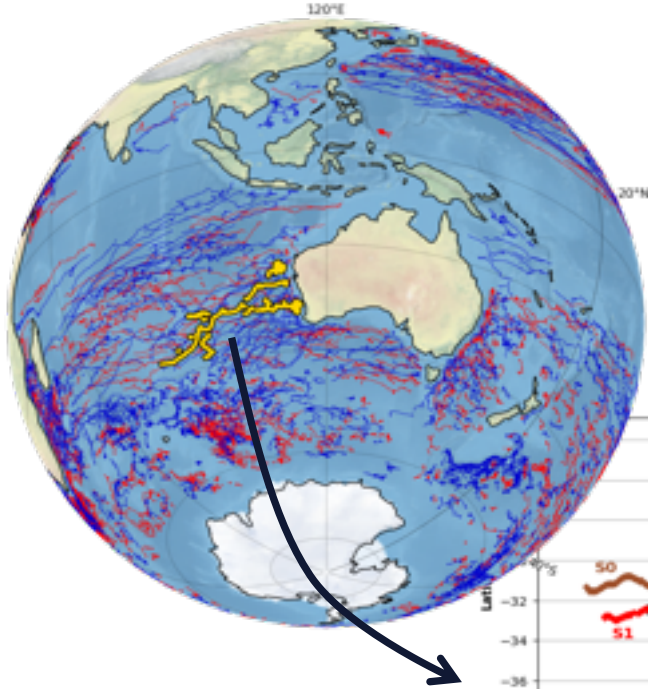
## CFOSat altimeter system capability

- Poor performances at large scales due to Orbit quality => DUACS multimission used instead (>1000km wavelength)
- Good performances at mesoscales.
- With appropriate filtering (~50km), CFSat can provide an interesting set of across-track Geostrophic Currents
- Example shows 1 day of coverage at 5Hz

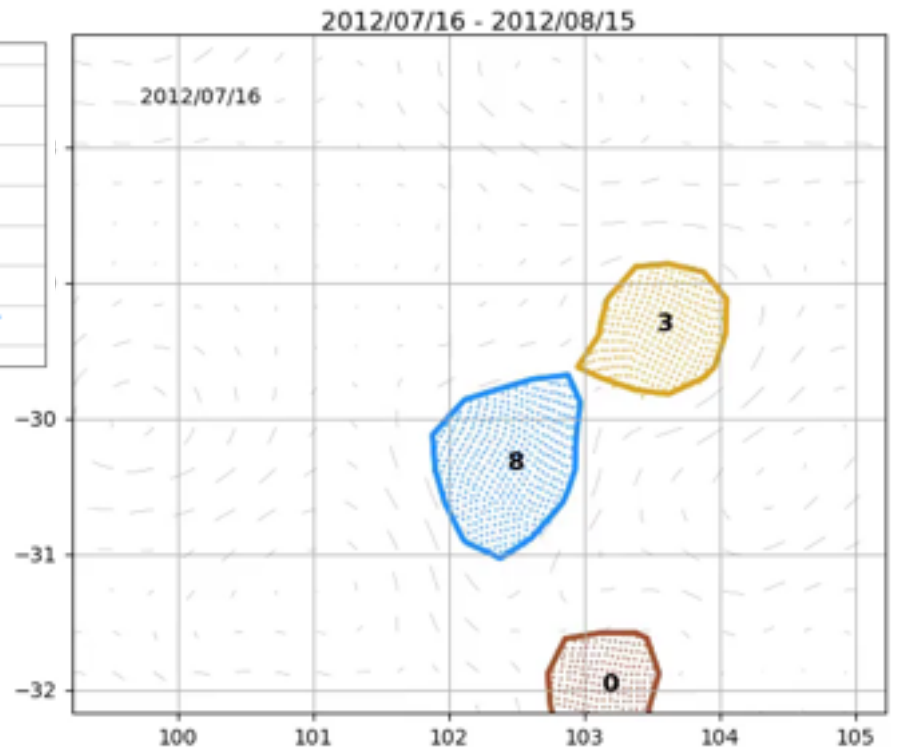
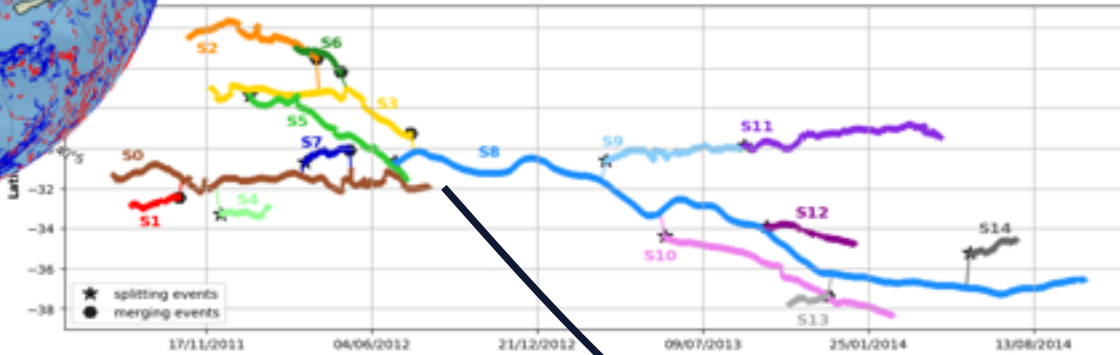
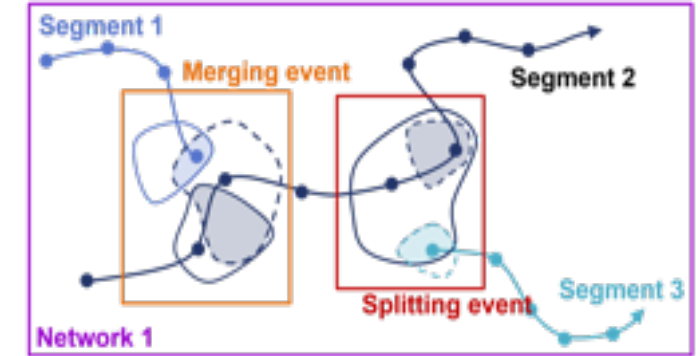


- More dynamic in across track direction compared to gridded maps
- Interest of using perfectly collocated SWIM SWH spectra and across track current
- Demo product over 1 year (2021) available early 2023





- Managing interactions between mesoscale eddies (e.g. merging and splitting events) is necessary to properly understand the dynamics of these structures.
- The daily detected eddies are gathered in networks, where segments are linked by interactions identified by an Eulerian method
- Assessment



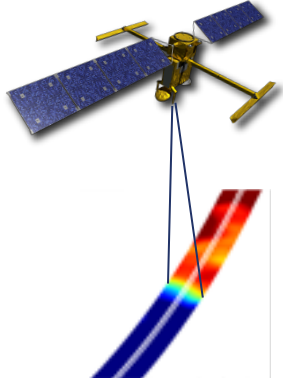
30-year atlas META3.2 (w/o interaction) available

30-year atlas META4 (with interaction) available end 2022 on Aviso (30M obs, 20K interactions)

[Open source code](#)



The particles injected in S3 before the merging and advected forward in time wrap around the core of S8 and stay stable in time.

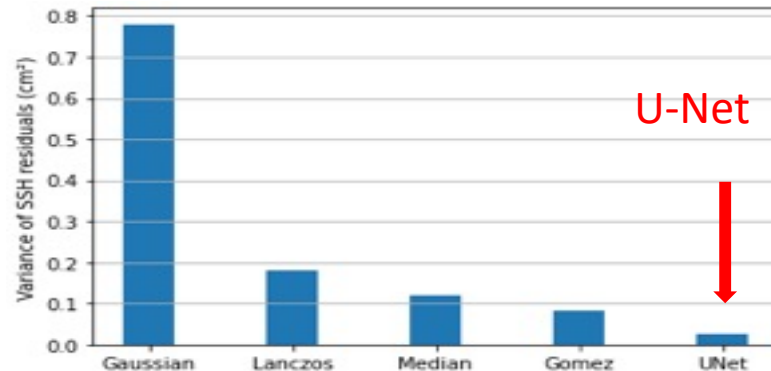


## SWOT launch december 2022!!

Access to 2D fields:

=>need 2D Multivision Xcal, 2D Editing procedure , 2D Filtering, 2D longwave length homogeneisation, subsampling, ...

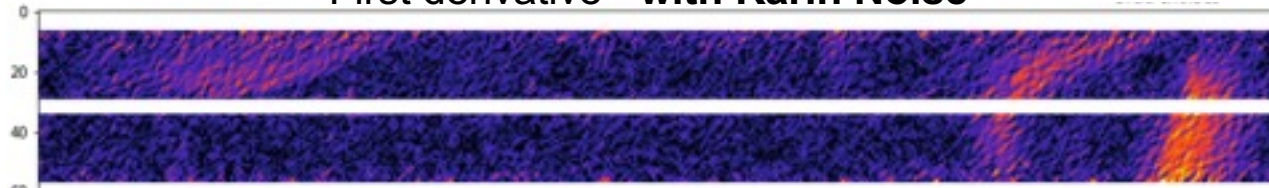
→ Exemple : use of a **IA-based (U-Net)** method to mitigate the Karin noise, better results than classical filters (Gaussian, Lanczos, Median filters) =>**10km resolution capability** based on current simulated error scenario



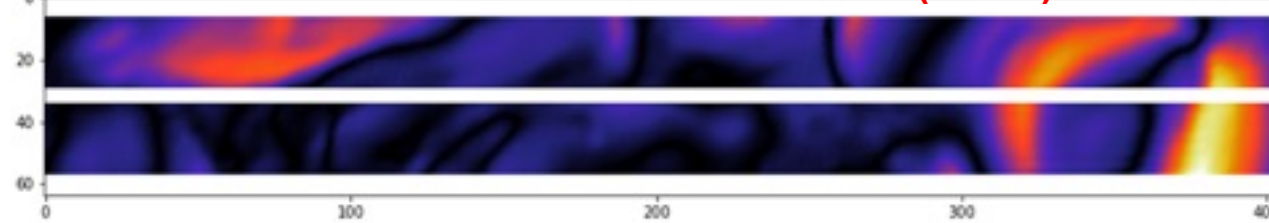
Set up of a datachallenge:

<https://github.com/ocean-data-challenges>

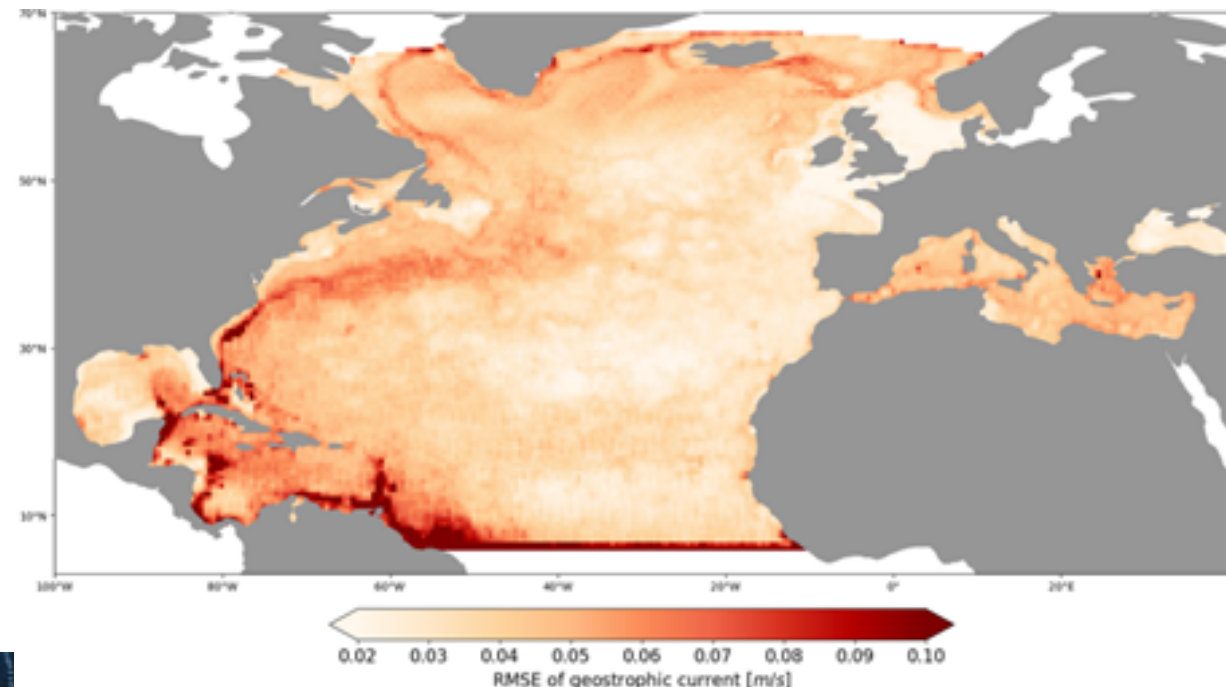
First derivative - with Karin Noise



First derivative - **noise removed (U-Net)**



Geostrophic current error - **noise removed (U-Net)**

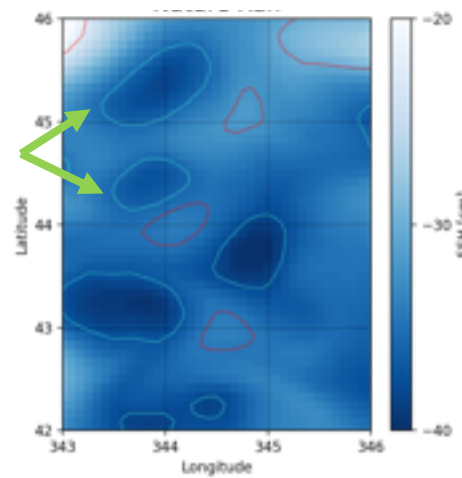




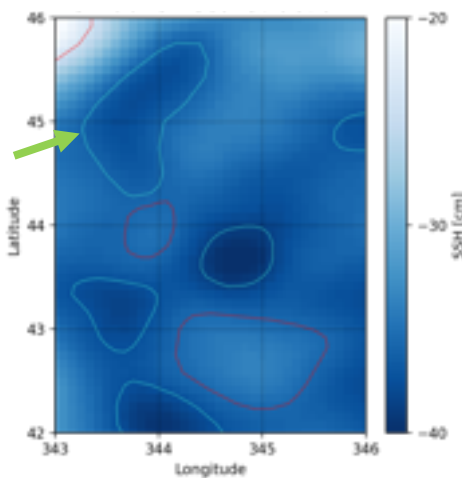
## Mapping OSSE experiments

V. Bellemin-Laponnaz et al,  
Paper in prep.

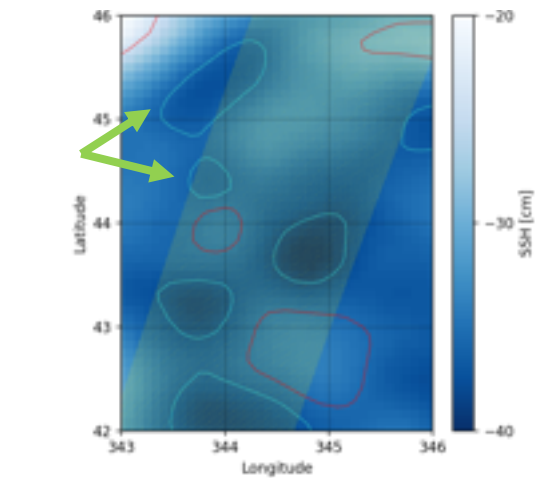
Truth (GLORYS12)



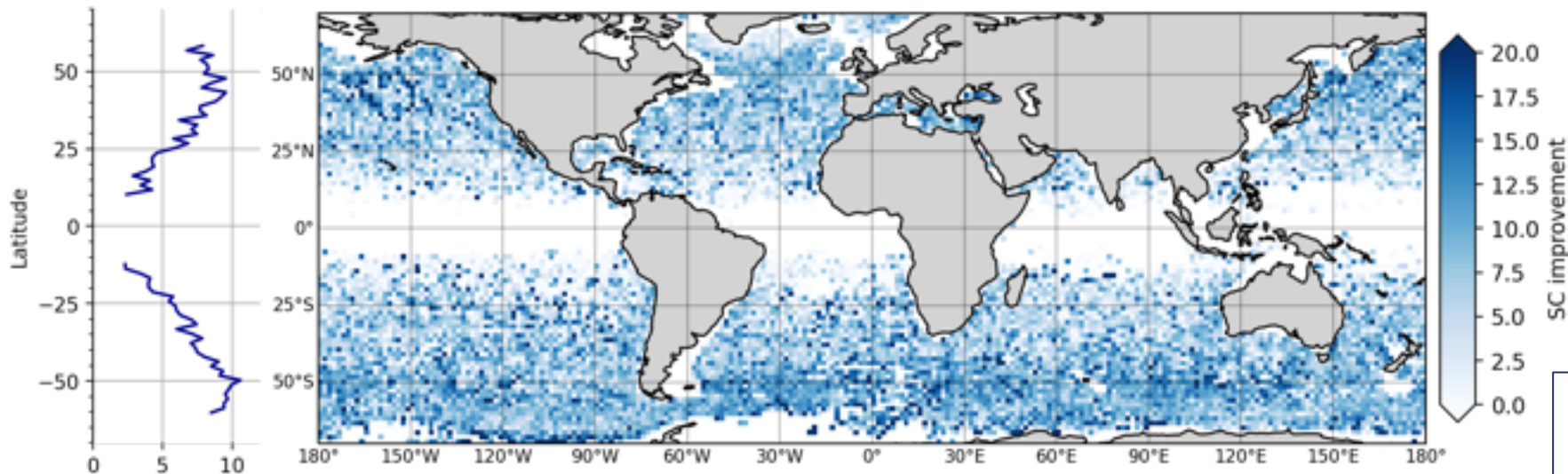
3 Nadirs reconstruction



3 Nadirs + SWOT reconstruction



## SC improvement when SWOT is added to a 3 Nadirs constellation (eddy with radius < 50km)



- Improvement in eddy detection accuracy (SC) btw. 5 to 10 %
- Higher at high latitudes

SC : Percentage of the eddy surface well mapped by satellite reconstruction



- Interest of « datachallenges » to intercompare the methods on a fair basis (same input, same diagnostics, ...)
- Exemple of the BOOST-SWOT datachallenge (ANR project with MEOM-IGE, Ocean Next, IMT-Atlantique, CLS)

The screenshot shows the GitHub repository for 'Ocean Data Challenges'. The repository is public and has 2 repositories listed. The pinned repositories are '2020a\_SSH\_mapping\_NATL60' and '2021a\_SSH\_mapping\_OSE'. Both are Jupyter Notebooks with 16 and 2 stars respectively. The repository description is 'Hosting collaborative data challenge related to ocean sciences.' The page also shows a search bar, navigation links (Overview, Repositories, Packages, People, Teams, Projects, Settings), and a list of people involved in the project.

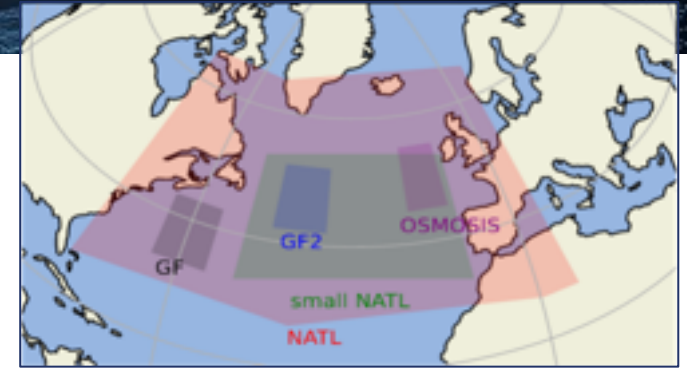
More info on  
<https://www.aviso.altimetry.fr/en/data/products/ocean-data-challenges.html>

Follow up in a Copernicus Marine Service Evolution project



- Datachallenge over the GulfStream region (GF)

Method	$\mu$ (RMSE)	$\sigma$ (RMSE)	$\lambda_x$ (degree)	$\lambda_t$ (days)
duacs 4 nadirs	0.92	0.01	1.42	12.0
bfm 4 nadirs	0.92	0.02	1.23	10.6
dymost 4 nadirs	0.91	0.01	1.36	11.79
miost 4 nadirs	0.93	0.01	1.35	10.19
4DVarNet 4 nadirs	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>8.01</b>
duacs 1 swot + 4 nadirs	0.92	0.02	1.22	11.15
bfm 1 swot + 4 nadirs	0.93	0.02	0.8	10.09
dymost 1 swot + 4 nadirs	0.93	0.02	1.2	10.07
miost 1 swot + 4 nadirs	0.94	0.01	1.18	10.14
4DVarNet 1 swot + 4 nadirs	<b>0.95</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>5.29</b>



Best results for the AI based 4DVarNet algo (R. Fablet) trained on Natl60

- AI method 4DVarNet have very good mapping performances in **OSSE: 50% improvement vs OI DUACS (space and time)** in a « swot + 4 nadirs » configuration
- Application on **real data (OSE)** is also **positive: 30% improvement (space)** resolution vs OI DUACS in a « 4 nadirs » configuration => also demonstrates the quality of eNatl60 fields
- Adding SST information to the SSH** still improves the metrics: up to 50% improvement in OSSE (time), 10% in OSE (space)
- 4VarNet is promising to optimize the use SWOT data in the gridded Sea Level products

Fablet et al. Learning Variational Data Assimilation Models and Solvers. JAMES, 2021.

<https://agupubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1029/2021MS002572>

M Beauchamp et al, Intercomparison of data-driven and learning-based interpolations of along-track nadir and wide-swath swot altimetry observations. Remote Sensing

- SWOT demo products target - **Fall 2023**
  - SWOT 21-day : demo products after release of prevalidated products by CNES
  - SWOT-1 day: after reprocessing by JPL
- Preoperational Products (on the fly) - **end 2023**
- SWOT operational in Copernicus Marine service - **2024+**



We welcome any contribution for L3/L4 processing for intercomparison and possible integration

More info:

[CNES/Aviso Catalogue](#)

[Marine Service Catalogue](#)

contact: [yfaugere@groupcls.com](mailto:yfaugere@groupcls.com)



# Thank You !