



# **Level-3 Coastal SLA from PISTACH products**



C. Dufau<sup>1</sup>, S. Labroue<sup>1</sup>, F. Collard<sup>1</sup>, S. Peyridieu<sup>1</sup>, M. Cancet<sup>2</sup>, C. Maheu<sup>1</sup>, A. Guillot<sup>3</sup>, N.Picot<sup>3</sup>

1-CLS, 2- NOVELTIS, 3-CNES Toulouse, FRANCE







#### **Main Objectives**

- 1. Develop a Level-3 processing adapted to the Level-2 PISTACH products
- 2. Produce Level-3 datasets for P.I. users and demonstration
- 3. Investigate the added value of PISTACH processing for coastal regions
- 4. Investigate the added value of PISTACH processing for open ocean regions thanks to higher resolution products







#### **Main Objectives**

- 1. Develop Level-3 processing adapted to the Level-2 PISTACH products
- 2. Produce Level-3 datasets for P.I. users and demonstration
- 3. Investigate the added value of PISTACH processing for coastal regions
- 4. Investigate the added value of PISTACH processing for open ocean regions thanks to higher resolution products

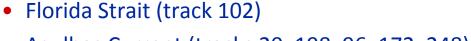






#### 2 - Production of datasets for PI users and demonstration

Level 3 products available for 4 regions over July 2008- July 2011



- US East Coast (tracks 50, 126)
- US West Coast (tracks 206 69 28 247)

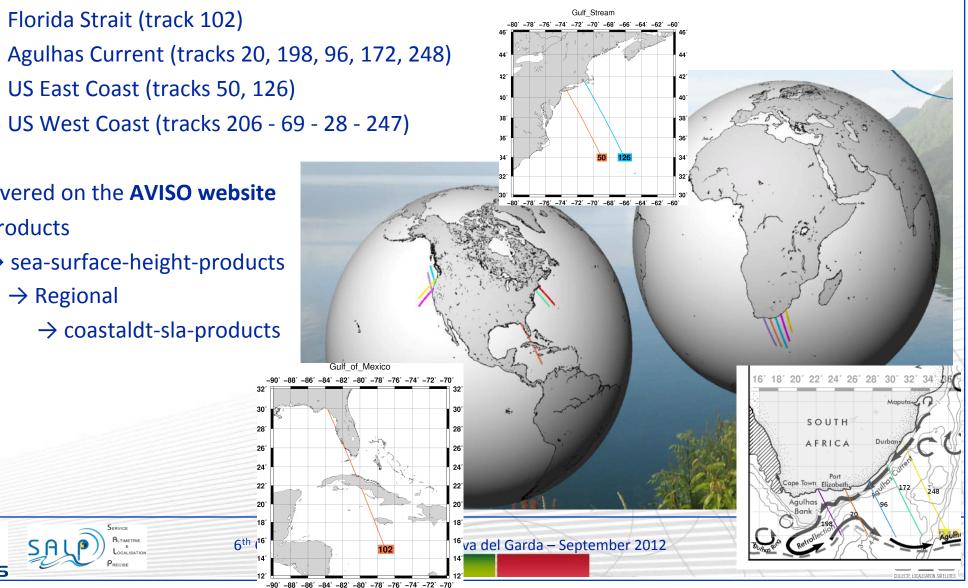
Delivered on the AVISO website

→ Products

→ sea-surface-height-products

→ Regional

→ coastaldt-sla-products













#### 2 - Production of datasets for PI users and demonstration

- Article in AVISO Newsletter on 25.07.2012 "Release of new regional products: Coastal DT SLA Jason-2"
- 2 Data Use Cases showing the results over the Florida strait and Agulhas Current

http://www.altimetry.info/html/use cases/data use case agulhas1 pistachL3 en.html http://www.altimetry.info/html/use cases/data use case flokeys1 pistachL3 en.html











How to prove that PISTACH SLA help to better monitor physical signal in coastal areas?

Looking at the altimetry alone

> Focus on anomalies of across-track velocities

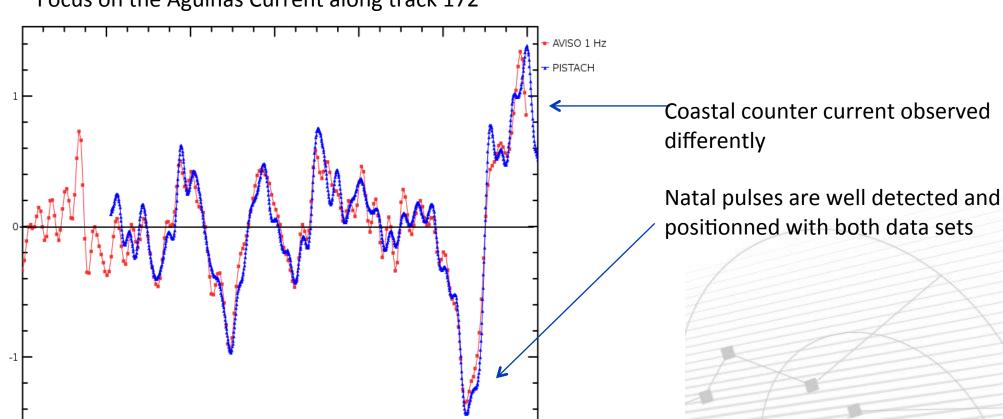






➤ Anomalies of across-track velocities

Focus on the Agulhas Current along track 172



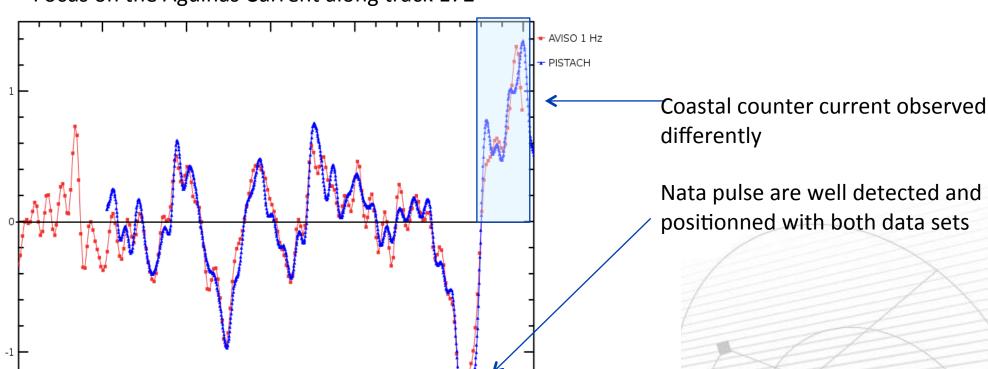






> Anomalies of across-track velocities

Focus on the Agulhas Current along track 172

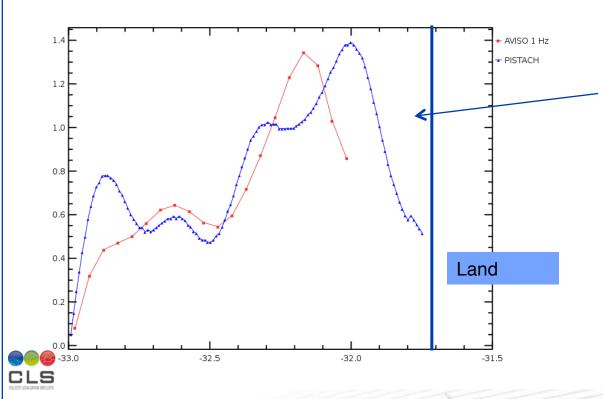








Anomalies of across-track velocities



**Zoom over the coastal part** along track 172

The Coastal counter current is observed differently in the two datasets

The maximum of the current is <u>moved by 10 km</u> between 1 HZ GDR and PISTACH data, located <u>closer to the coast with the PISTACH</u> data

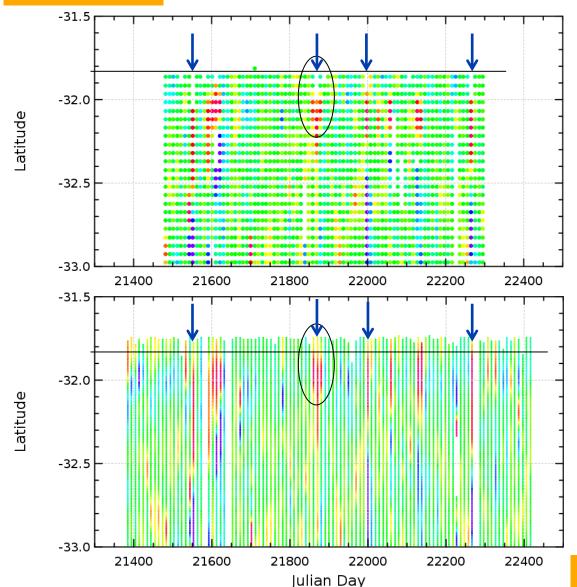






> Anomalies of across-track velocities





Latitude-Time diagrams of velocities (m/s) over the coastal part along track 172

Positive anomalies = coastal countercurrent

detected by both datasets

But

The inshore edge of the current is better tracked with PISTACH dataset

**PISTACH velocities** 

How to prove that PISTACH SLA help to better monitor physical signal in coastal areas?

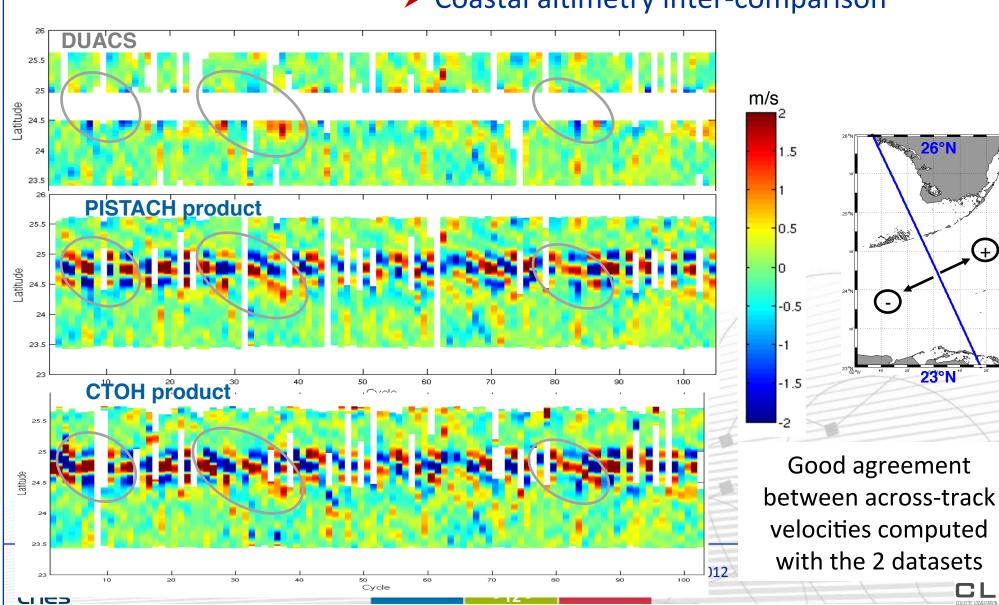
- The altimetry alone
  - PISTACH cross-track velocities anomalies are coherent both in time and space
  - Observed structures are close to the standard 1 Hz data sets but located differently
    => more confident in the PISTACH data because they provide more points to compute more accurately the velocities
- Comparison with external data sets
  - Comparison with other coastal altimetry products from CTOH







Coastal altimetry inter-comparison



How to prove that PISTACH SLA help to better monitor physical signal in coastal areas?

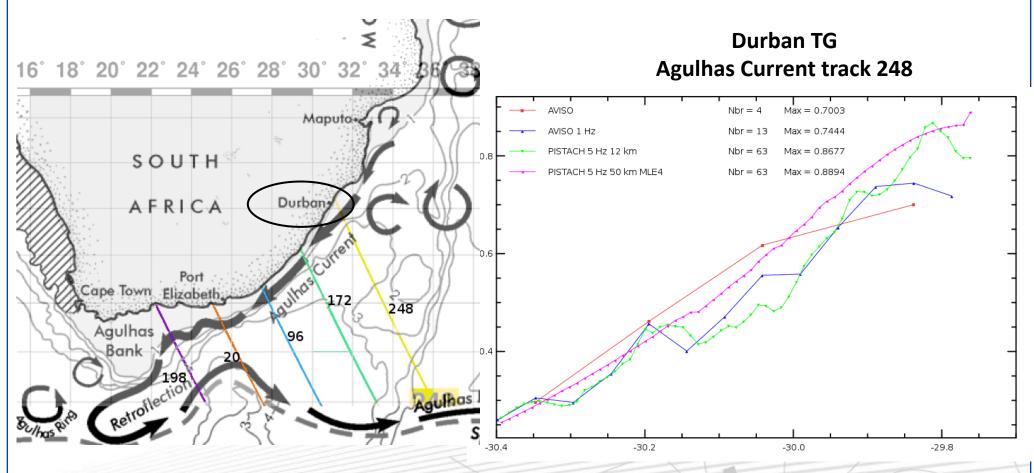
- The altimetry alone
  - PISTACH cross-track velocities anomalies are coherent both in time and space
  - Observed structures are close to the standard 1 Hz data sets but located differently
    => more confident in the PISTACH data because they provide more points to compute more accurately the velocities
- Comparison with external data sets
  - Comparison with other coastal altimetry products from CTOH
  - Comparison with coastal Tide Gauges







Comparison with Tide Gauges



#### Thanks to PISTACH L3 SLA

- the location of the maximum of correlation between altimetry and tide gauge is better determined.
- the correlation is improved by 10 % in some cases

How to prove that PISTACH SLA help to better monitor physical signal in coastal areas?

- The altimetry alone
  - PISTACH cross-track velocities anomalies are coherent both in time and space
  - Observed structures are close to the standard 1 Hz data sets but located differently
    => more confident in the PISTACH data because they provide more points to compute more accurately the velocities
- Comparison with external data sets
  - Comparison with other coastal altimetry products from CTOH
  - Comparison with coastal Tide Gauges
  - Comparison with coastal ADCP in Florida Strait (Cancet et al., 5<sup>th</sup> coastal meeting)
  - Comparison with ADCP in Agulhas Current (See M.Cancet's talk)







How to prove that PISTACH SLA help to better monitor physical signal in coastal areas?

- The altimetry alone
  - PISTACH cross-track velocities anomalies are coherent both in time and space
  - Observed structures are close to the standard 1 Hz data sets but located differently
    => more confident in the PISTACH data because they provide more points to compute more accurately the velocities
- Comparison with external data sets
  - Comparison with other coastal altimetry products from CTOH
  - Comparison with coastal Tide Gauges
  - Comparison with coastal ADCP in Florida Strait (Cancet et al., 5<sup>th</sup> coastal meeting)
  - Comparison with ADCP in Agulhas Current (See M.Cancet's talk)







This ambitious objective was followed to investigate which spatial scales of the geophysical signal can really be dragged out altimetry, both in SLA and in SLA slope (velocity).

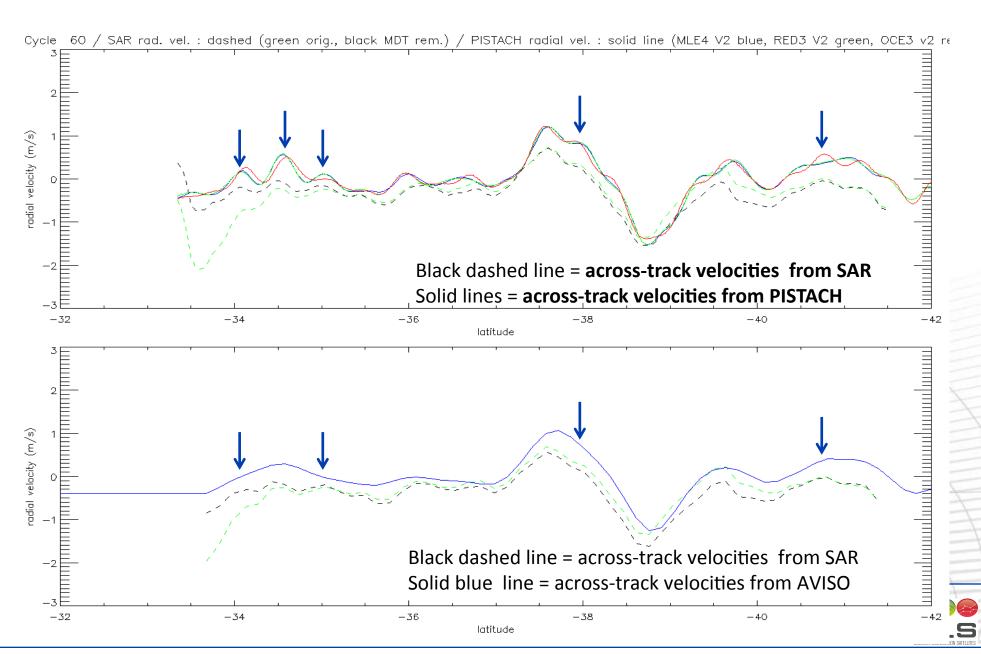
It appears first that <u>PISTACH velocities</u> obtained from 50km filtered-SLA can recover <u>small scale structures</u> that are not observed with the AVISO products (1hz filtered and sub-sampled)

Such small structures are also confirmed by the collocated SAR measurements.









This ambitious objective was followed to investigate which spatial scales of the geophysical signal can really be dragged out altimetry, both in SLA and in SLA slope (velocity).

It appears first that <u>PISTACH velocities</u> obtained from 50km filtered-SLA can recover small scale structures that are not observed with the AVISO products (1hz filtered and sub-sampled)

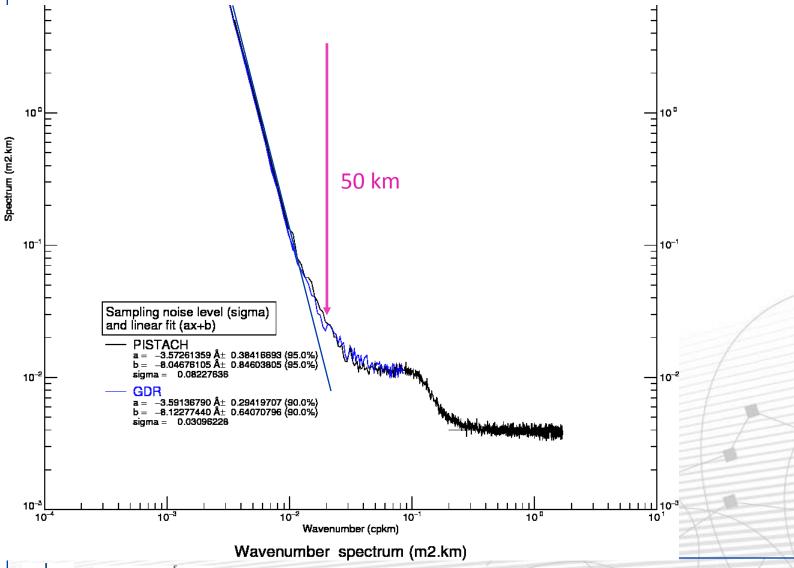
Such small structures are also confirmed by the collocated SAR measurements

In term of <u>Sea Level</u>, PISTACH L3 profiles exhibit small scales structures below 50km which contain both geophysical signal and correlated errors. This is evidenced by spectral analysis which shows a signal to noise ratio too low for extracting accurate signal.









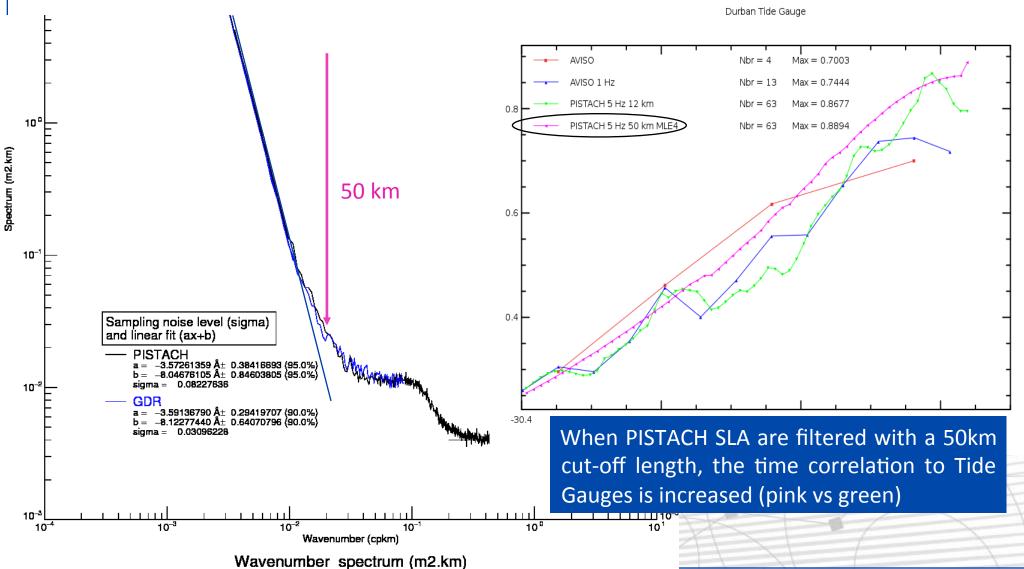




















This ambitious objective was followed to investigate which spatial scales of the geophysical signal can really be dragged out altimetry, both in SLA and in SLA slope (velocity).

It appears first that <u>PISTACH velocities</u> obtained from 50km filtered-SLA can recover small scale structures that are not observed with the AVISO products (1hz filtered and sub-sampled)

Such small structures are also confirmed by the collocated SAR measurements

In term of <u>Sea Level</u>, PISTACH L3 profiles exhibit small scales structures below 50km which contain both geophysical signal and correlated errors. This is evidenced by spectral analysis which shows a signal to noise ratio too low for extracting accurate signal

→ Comparison with other HR datasets of Sea Level would validate the small scales content. Thus a multi-mission HR processing would serve this investigation.







## **Conclusion/Prospection**

L3 altimetry products have been conceived from L2 PISTACH products and their contribution for observing the coastal ocean has been evidenced.

These L3 products have been provided over several selected areas. They are available onto the AVISO website together with **Data Use Cases** with BRAT.

To **go further** in this production **of PISTACH products**, the PISTACH prototype would be soonly updated and apply on new satellite missions (see E.Bronner's talk).

Establishing a strong link between coastal altimetry and the coastal models community is also crucial. Collaborations with members of the GODAE COSS-TT group (see V. Kourafalou's talk) should start in the coming months.

This work has also risen a strong questioning of altimetry errors at small scales and these high resolution PISTACH data sets constitute an interesting mean of validation for SAR mode missions (Cryosat-2, Sentinel-3) and SWOT.













