

SWOT HR

~ FUTURE ALGORITHM WORK ~ **lake extent and reorganization of lake products**

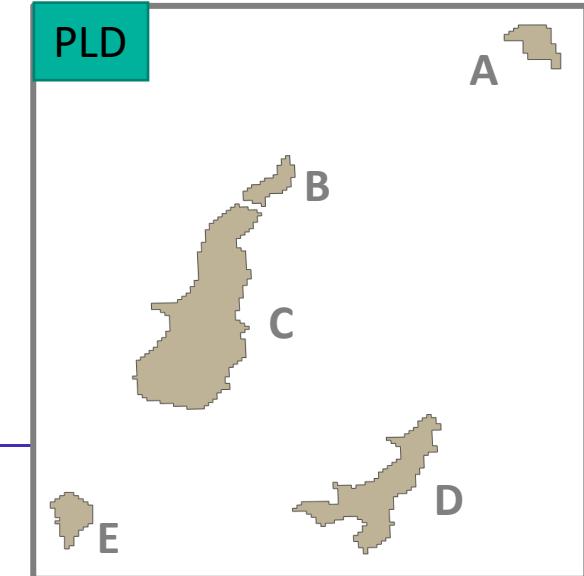
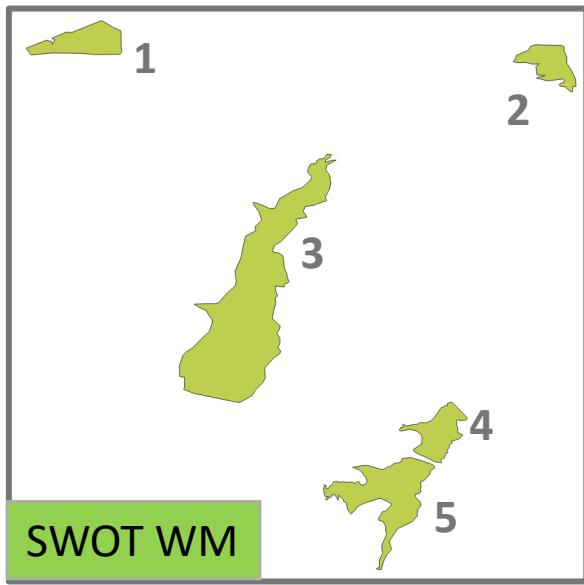
Claire Pottier, Roger Fjørtoft
on behalf of the HR Algorithm Development Team

SWOT SCIENCE TEAM MEETING, ARCACHON, FRANCE
15 OCTOBER 2025

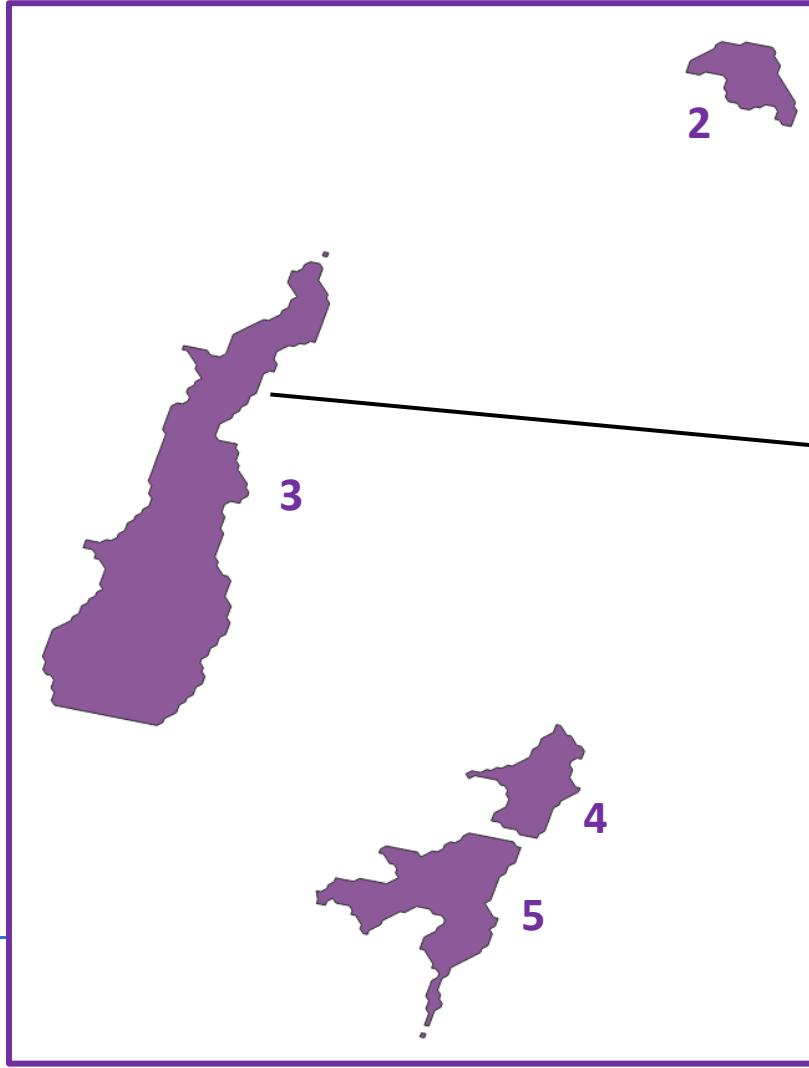


CURRENT LAKEESP PRODUCTS

LAKESP PRODUCT = 3 POLYGON SHAPFILES



Shapefile « _Obs »
= SWOT-observed water regions intersecting PLD

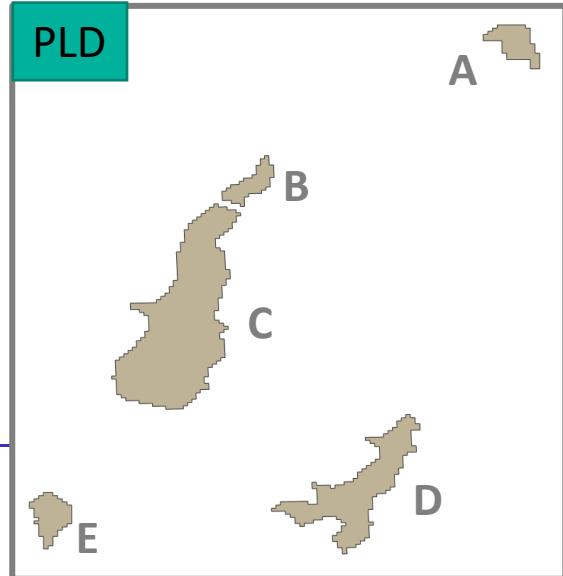
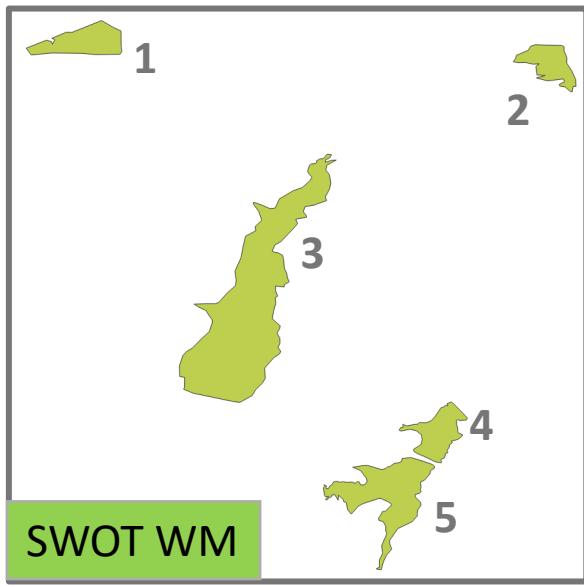


obs_id
lake_id
overlap
n_overlap
reach_id
time
time_tai
time_str
wse
wse_u
wse_r_u
wse_std
area_total
area_tot_u
area_detct
area_det_u
layovr_val
xtrk_dist
quality_f
dark_frac
ice_clim_f
ice_dyn_f
partial_f
xovr_cal_q
geoid_hght
solid_tide
load_tidef
load_tideg
pole_tide
dry_trop_c
wet_trop_c
iono_c
xovr_cal_c
lake_name
p_res_id

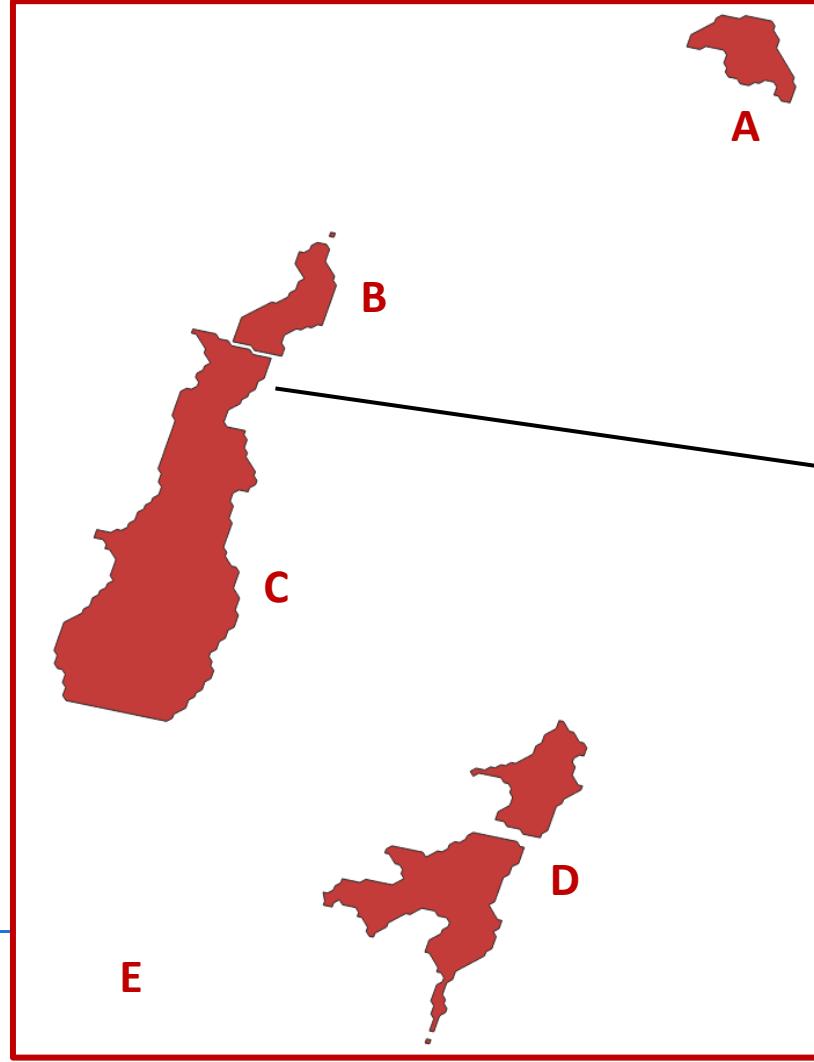
1 object
= 1 water region observed by SWOT and intersecting at least 1 PLD lake (possibly several)

Mean height of the water region
Area of the water region

LAKESP PRODUCT = 3 POLYGON SHAPEFILES



Shapefile « _Prior »
= SWOT-observed (and unobserved) PLD lakes



lake_id
reach_id
obs_id
overlap
n_overlap
time
time_tai
time_str
wse
wse_u
wse_r_u
wse_std
area_total
area_tot_u
area_detct
area_det_u
layovr_val
xtrk_dist
ds1_l
ds1_l_u
ds1_q
ds1_q_u
ds2_l
ds2_l_u
ds2_q
ds2_q_u
quality_f
dark_frac
ice_clim_f
ice_dyn_f
partial_f
xovr_cal_q
geoid_hght
solid_tide
load_tidef
load_tideg
pole_tide
dry_trop_c
wet_trop_c

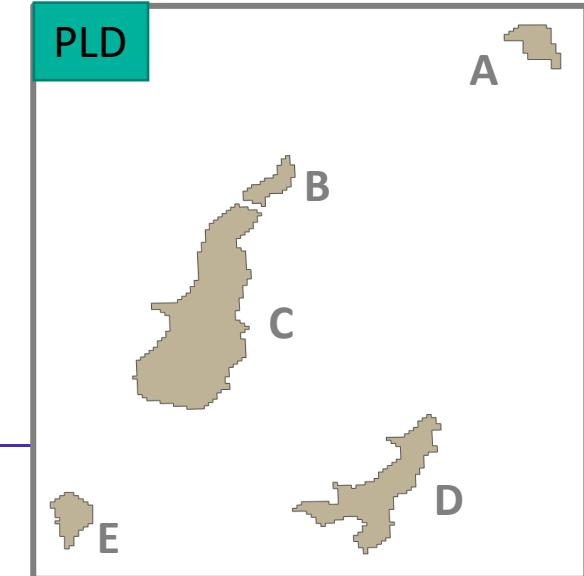
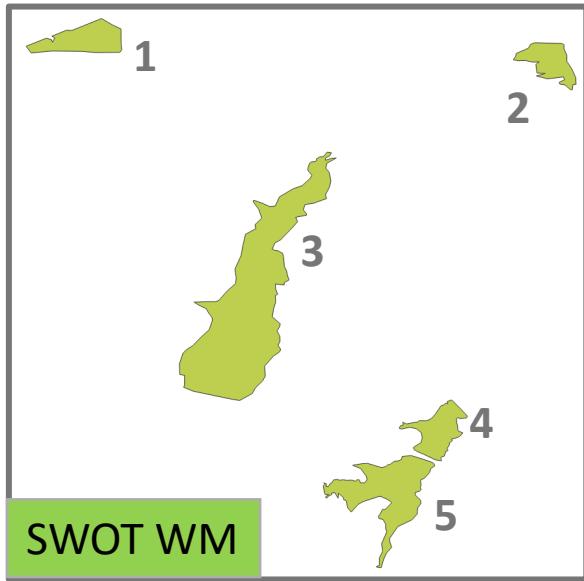
1 object
= 1 PLD lake, overflowed by SWOT
during the pass

(obtained by splitting or merging
_Obs objects to have one-to-one
relationship with PLD lakes)

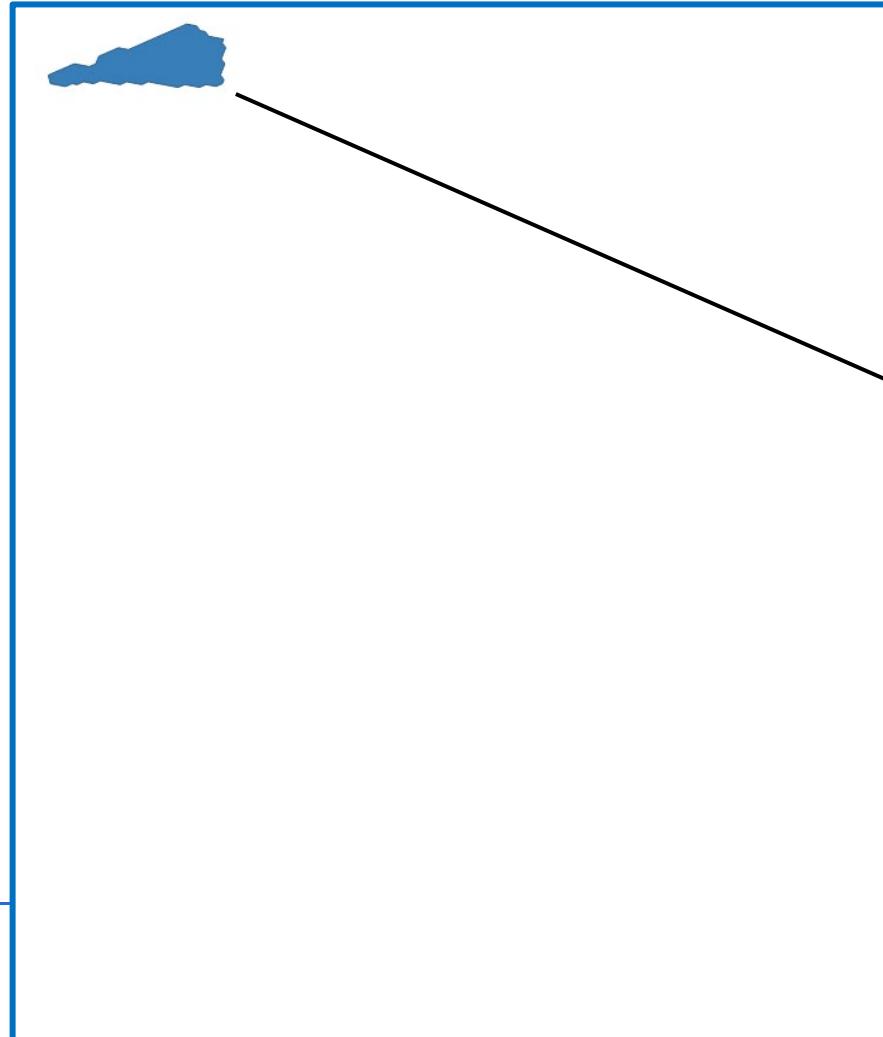
Mean height of the PLD lake
Area of the PLD lake

Storage change
(2 algorithms [Crétaux et al.])

LAKESP PRODUCT = 3 POLYGON SHAPEFILES



Shapefile « _Unassigned »
= water regions not linked to PLD (nor PRD)



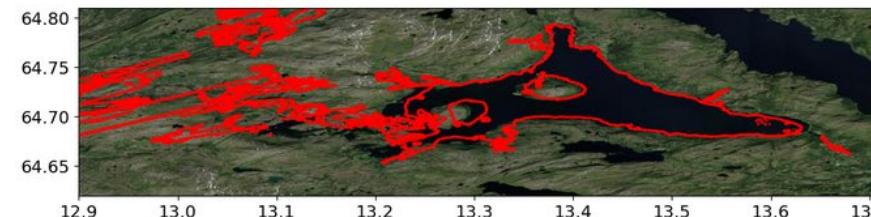
obs_id
time
time_tai
time_str
wse
wse_u
wse_r_u
wse_std
area_total
area_tot_u
area_detct
area_det_u
layovr_val
xtrk_dist
quality_f
dark_frac
ice_clim_f
ice_dyn_f
partial_f
xovr_cal_q
geoid_hght
solid_tide
load_tidef
load_tideg
pole_tide
dry_trop_c
wet_trop_c
iono_c
xovr_cal_c

1 object
= 1 SWOT-observed water region

Mean height over the water region
Area of the water region

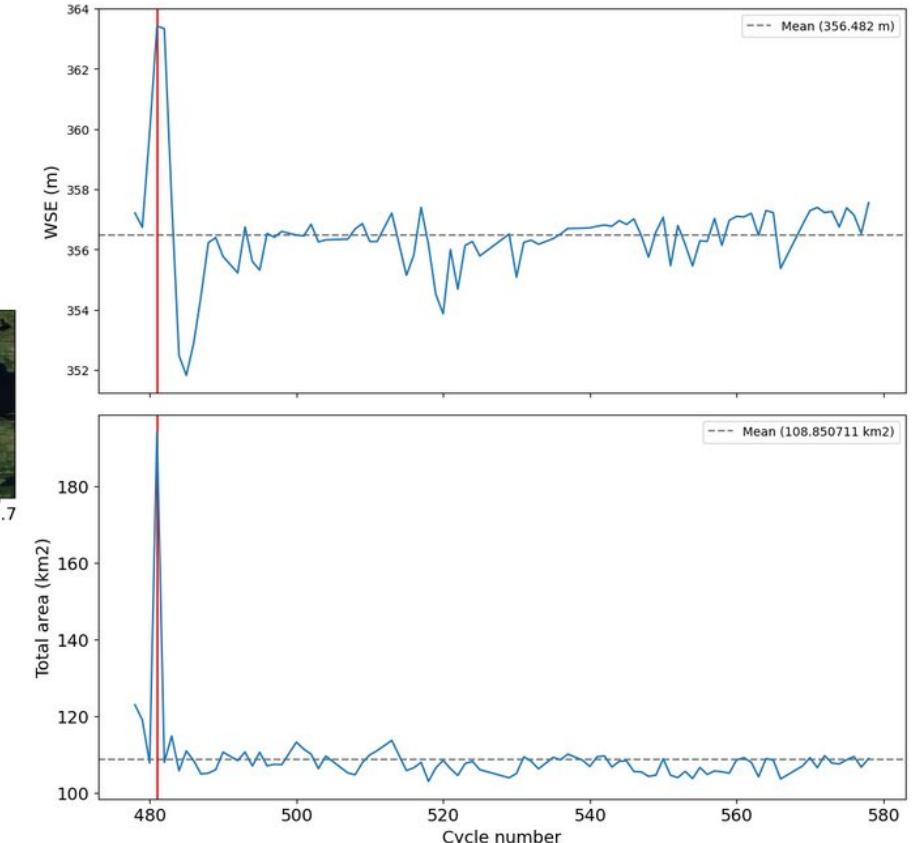
LIMITATIONS: BIG LAKE WSE ERRORS ARE OFTEN LINKED TO OVER-DETECTION OF WATER

- Example: Tunnsjø lake, Norway (LakeSP_Prior PGC0 product)
 - Huge area and WSE outlier caused by severe over-detection of water on April 5th 2023 (probably linked to melting snow)



- LakeSP_Prior (and _Obs) products were designed to be able to capture extreme events such as flooding.
- Their lake extents are therefore not strongly constrained by prior knowledge of water surfaces, and not robust to over-detection of water (wet soil, snow...)

PLD lake = 2510394982 - Cycle = 481 - Date = 2023-04-05 08:07:05



LIMITATIONS

- To be able to detect unusual events such as inundations, the LakeSP_Prior products contain **everything** that has been detected as water by SWOT
- Even in version D, it often incorporates regions that are not water (e.g. ice, soil, layover...)
- This leads to erroneous water surface elevations and regions that are not connected to lakes
- LakeSP_Obs and LakeSP_Prior share the same file structure
- The water surfaces are therefore split into objects that are split into objects is different: per observation in the _Obs file, and per Prior polygon
- Filenames are identical
- A lot of people use the LakeSP_Obs file because they believe that it contains the Observations and that the LakeSP_Prior file contains Prior data

It's time to change!



PROPOSITION FOR NEW LAKESP PRODUCT

LIMITATIONS

- To be able to detect unusual events such as inundation, the LakeSP_Obs shapefile must contain **everything** that the LakeSP_Prior shapefile contains. This is a problem for _Prior products which contain polygons representing land surface elevation and area when these regions are connected to lakes.
- Even in version 1.0, the LakeSP_Obs shapefile contains a lot of water (wet soil, layover...)
- This leads to errors in the LakeSP_Prior shapefile when calculating surface elevation and area when these regions are connected to lakes
- LakeSP_Obs and LakeSP_Prior shapefiles are **redundant**.
 - The water surfaces are stored in both shapefiles. The LakeSP_Obs shapefile contains objects per observation, and the LakeSP_Prior shapefile contains objects per PLD (Point of Land Drainage) for the same observation.
- Filenames are **confusing**:
 - A lot of people use the LakeSP_Obs shapefile, even though they believe that it contains the Observations and that the LakeSP_Prior file only contains Prior data.

Add a new shapefile, similar to LakeSP_Prior but more strongly constrained by prior data

Discard the LakeSP_Obs shapefile

Make filenames more meaningful

NEW LAKESP SHAPEFILE → PIXC SELECTION FOR AREA

CURRENT _PRIOR (* will be renamed)

- classification =
 - 3 = water near land
 - 4 = open water
 - 5 = dark water
 - 6 = low-coherence water near land
 - 7 = low-coherence open water
- classification_qual AND geolocation_qual NOT "bad"
+ variable bright_land_flag NOT 1 = bright_land
+ exclude pixels having classification_qual.
detected_water_but_no_prior_water=1 AND
classification_qual.specular_ringing_degraded=1
- pixels gathered in slant (range, azimuth) plane (radar
geometry)

NEW SHAPEFILE

- SAME CRITERIA
+ constraints from prior data to limit the extent
- classification_qual.detected_water_
but_no_prior_water = 0 (=1 when water is detected but the
*prior water probability is low, based on thresholded GSWO also used
for dark water flagging*)
- Other options to investigate:
 - prior_water_prob > 0? (*probability of water occurring
from a prior water mask, currently GSWO*)
 - OR PLD polygon? (*too strict?*)
 - OR segmentation, to keep only the “flat” water
and exclude the wet shorelines? (*feasibility TBC and
possibly too time consuming?*)
 - OR broader bright_land_flag? (*beyond urban areas*)

NEW LAKESP SHAPEFILE

→ PIXC SELECTION FOR WATER SURFACE ELEVATION

CURRENT _PRIOR (* will be renamed)

- PIXC inside the detected water region
- IF nb of PIXC of classification 4 > 5:
 - Keep only these PIXC
- ELSE:
 - Keep also PIXC of classification 3

NEW SHAPEFILE

- SAME criteria = PIXC inside the detected water region (*better results now that the PIXC pixels selected for the water region are more strongly filtered?*)
- 2 other options under test:
 - PIXC inside the PLD polygon
 - PIXC such as prior_water_prob > 95% (TBC)

NEW LAKESP SHAPEFILE

→ METHOD TO COMPUTE WATER SURFACE ELEVATION

CURRENT _PRIOR (* will be renamed)

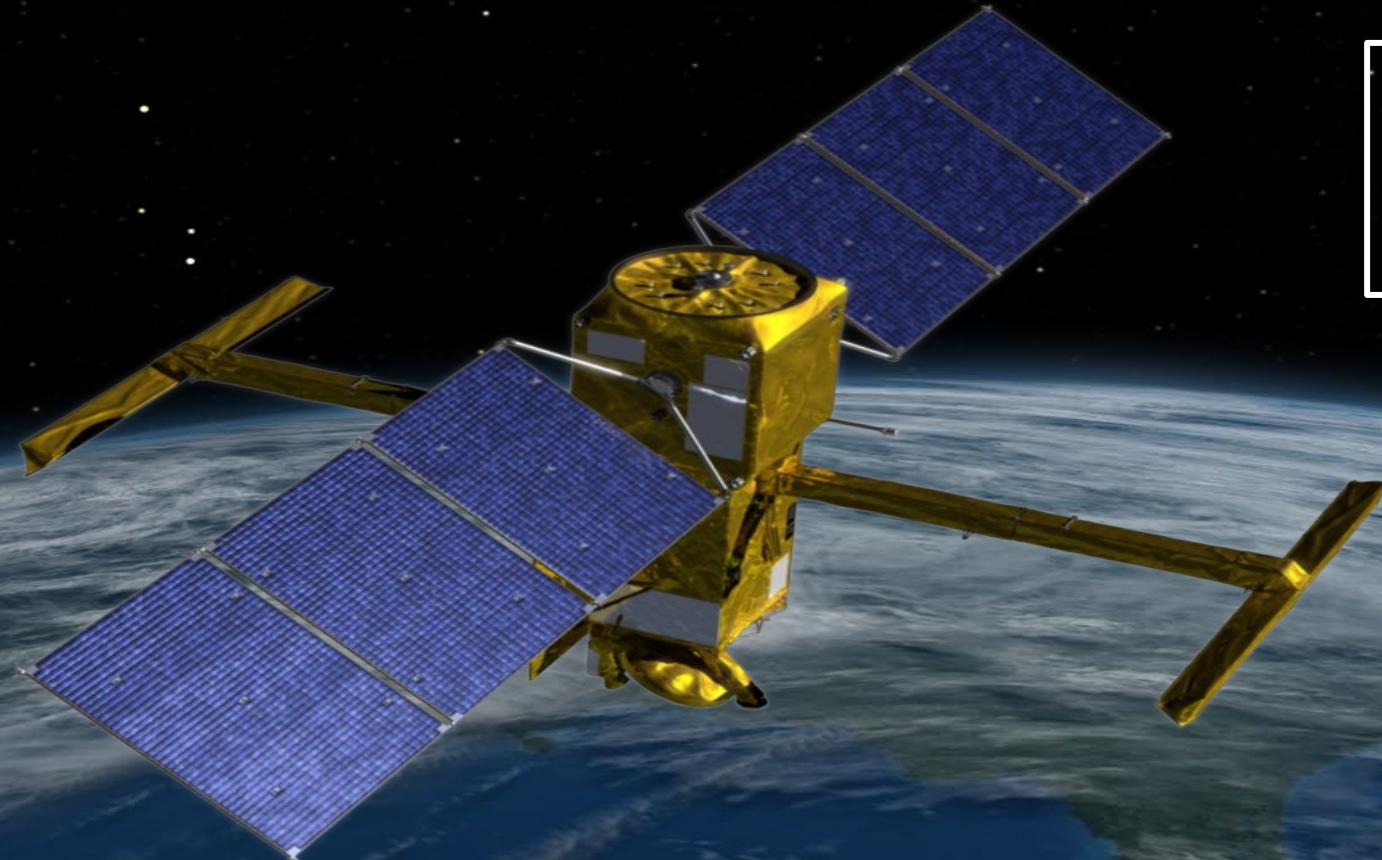
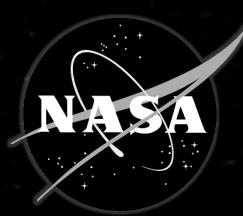
- Same as in RiverSP products = uncertainty-weighted average of the wse_p of each selected PIXC [B. Williams, JPL]:
 - $wse_p = height_p - geoid_p - solid_tide_p - load_tide_fes_p - pole_tide_p$
 - Weights: $w_p = 1 / height_std_p^2$
where $height_std_p = phase_noise_std_p * dheight_dphase_p$
 - $phase_noise_std_p$ = the phase noise standard deviation
 - $dheight_dphase_p$ = sensitivity of height estimate to interferogram phase

NEW SHAPEFILE

- SAME method (*better results now the PIXC pixels selected for the water region are more strongly filtered?*)
- 3 other options under test:
 - Median of wse_p
 - Filter the « height » outliers out of mean $+/- 1*std$ before computing the mean of wse_p
 - Filter the « sig0 » outliers out of mean $+/- 1*std$ before computing the mean of wse_p

ON-GOING WORK

- Prototype already implemented (covering all the options)
- Will soon be tested on a large dataset
 - Quantify the improvement w.r.t current version PxDO
 - Estimate the best options (end of year)
- Provide a time series over a tile of this new product to the science community (~early 2026)
- Other evolutions (for all shapefiles):
 - Improve the quality bitflag (and thereby also the general quality flag)
 - Populate the dynamic ice flag based on SWOT data
 - Add new attributes (TBC):
 - Bring the new PIXC variables related to the previous and next xovers down to the lake product level
 - Add a « big lake » flag by computing the standard deviation of the geoid in the PLD lake
 - ...



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Thank you for your attention!