

Assessing and Improving SWOT's Hydraulic Visibility on French narrow rivers (20-100 m):

Precision Flow Lines and Slope variation in different flow condition.

Ledauphin T, Garambois P-A, Azzoni M, Samine Montazem A, Piasny G, Larnier K, Amzil S, Picot N., Fjortoft R, Maxant J, Yesou H.

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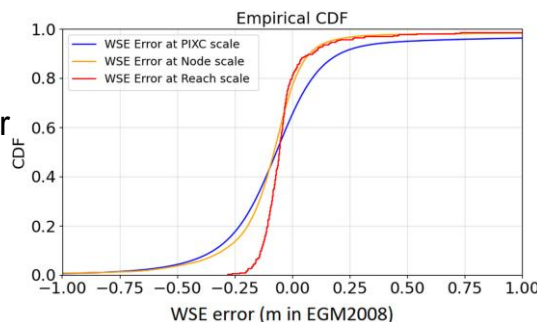
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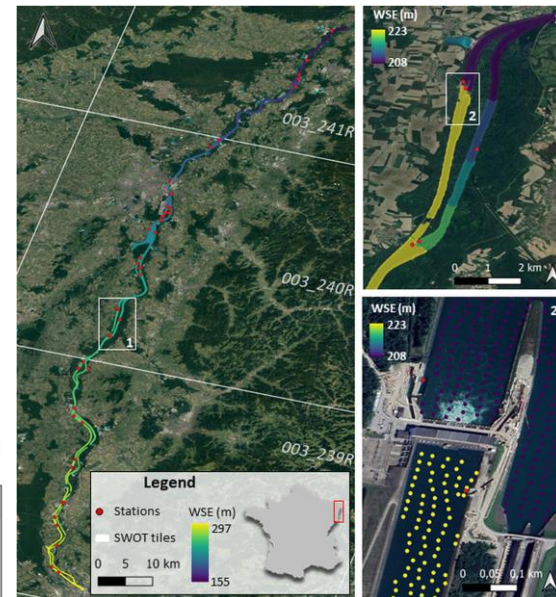

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- **CalVal period** : assessing SWOT data over a part of the Franco German Rhine River.
- **180 km** validated at **PIXC, Nodes** and **Reaches** scale with **44** water level **gauges** stations.
- Canalized and natural part of the Rhine, with :
 - Identification of hydraulic structures
 - Relationship between the topography of the river surface observed by SWOT and the topography of the river
 - Better understanding of river flow

- ➔ Presentation at Chapell Hill SWOT ST 2024.
- ➔ Recent publication on Earth and Space Science (AGU)



Scale	Number of comparisons	Median	Standard deviation	1 Sigma ad
WSE error at PIXC scale	1,205,076	-0.05 m	0.46 m	0.17 m
WSE error at Node scale	25,868	-0.07 m	0.13 m	0.12 m
WSE error at Reach scale	557	-0.06 m	0.43 m	0.10 m



Earth and Space Science

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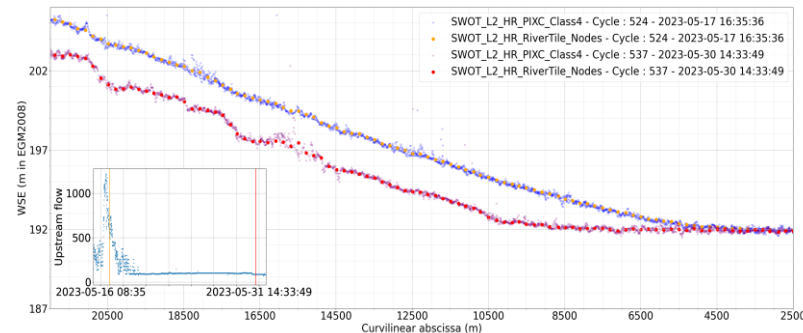
Assessing SWOT's Hydraulic Visibility on the Rhine: Precision Flow Lines and Slope-Based Flood Wave Propagation Signatures

T. Ledauphin, P.-A. Garambois, K. Larnier, M. Azzoni, C. Emery, N. Picot, S. Amzil, R. Fjortoft, J. Maxant, H. Yésou

First published: 30 June 2025 | <https://doi.org/10.1029/2025EA004309>



Volume 12, Issue 7
July 2025
e2025EA004309



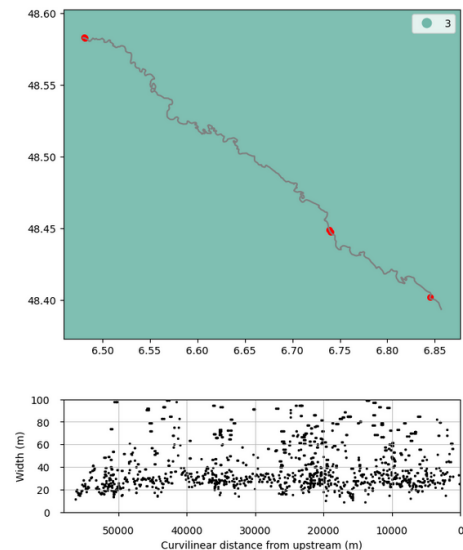
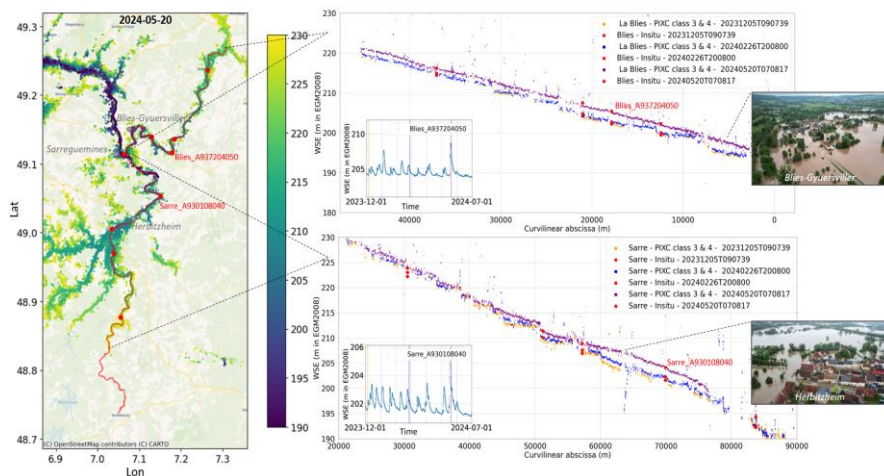
Goal : Assess SWOT Science Orbit detection capabilities for relatively narrow rivers

- Z accuracy: median bias and standard deviation.
- Spatio-temporal profile analysis: using a hydraulic model.
- Fine-scale slope calculation: accounting for spatio-temporal variability of measurement noise.

Methodology : Selected study **sites** with reference **data enabling comparison**, use a **wavelet-based denoising algorithm** adapted to the node product (Montazem et al. 2025) for slope calculation.

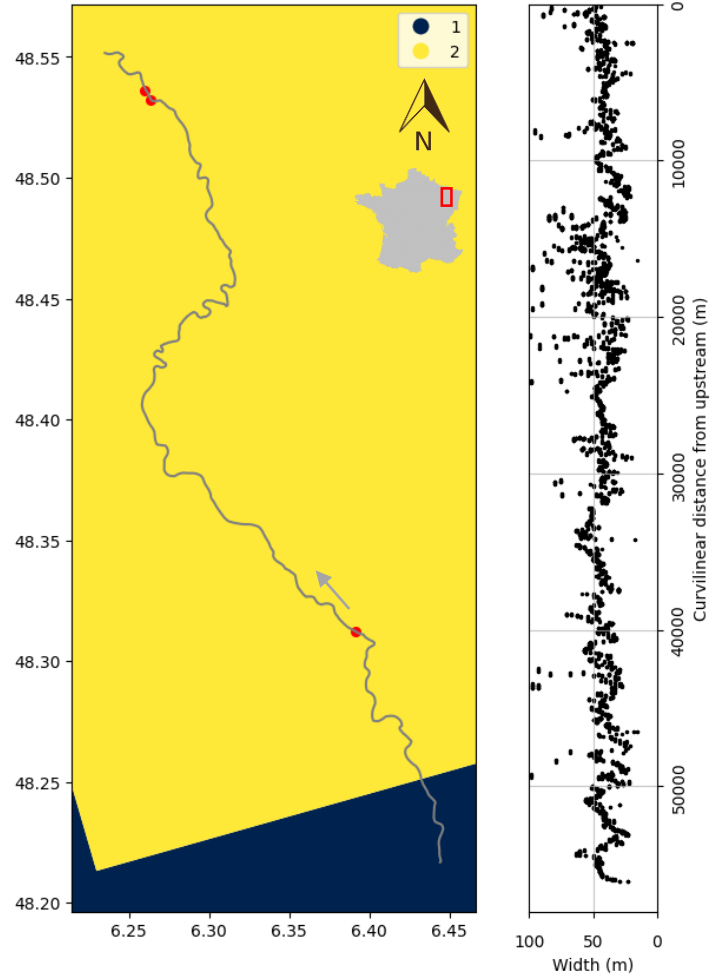
Selected sites :

- **Moselle River** : 25 - 100 meters width : **Work present Today**
- **Meurthe river** : 20 - 60 meters width : *In progress*
- **Sarre river** : Variation of the river topography during major flood event : *In progress*



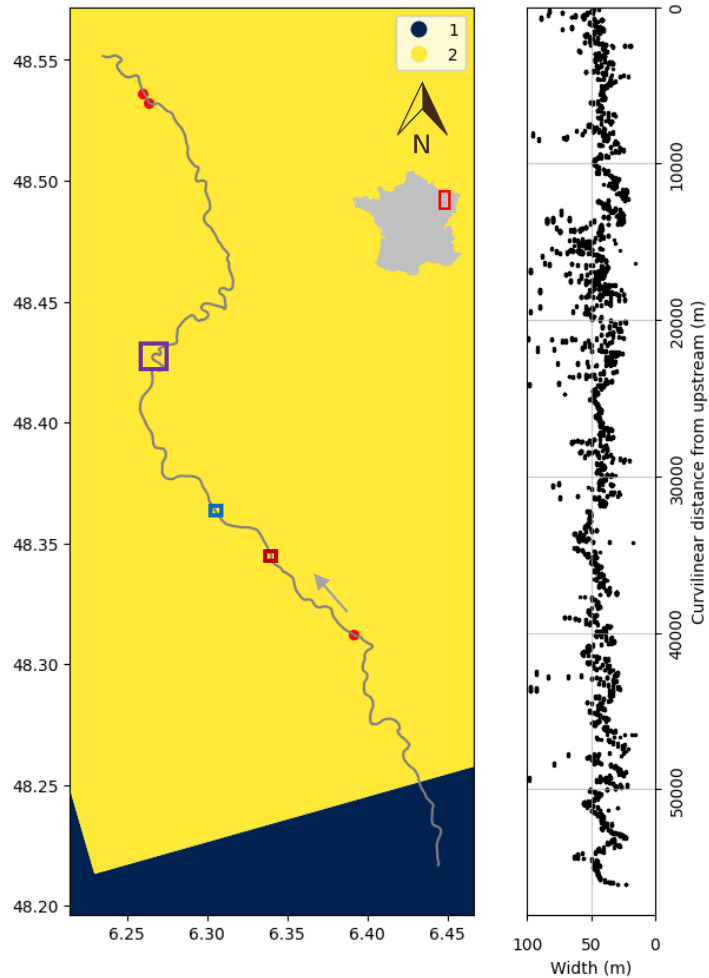
Moselle River :

- Width : 25 – 100 m



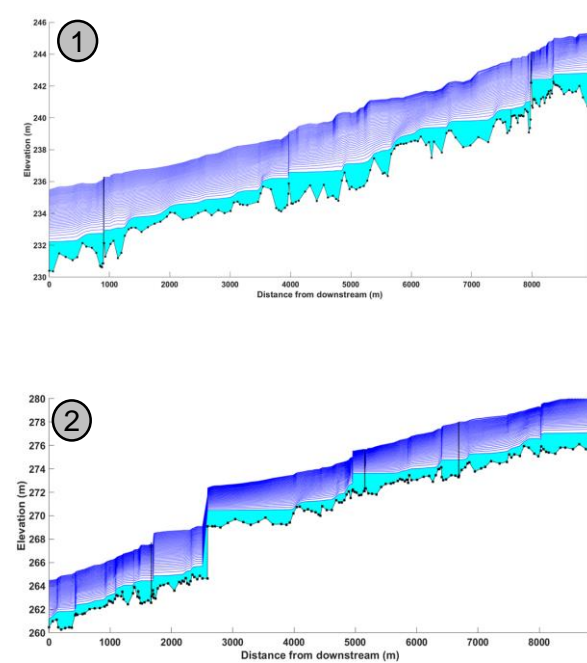
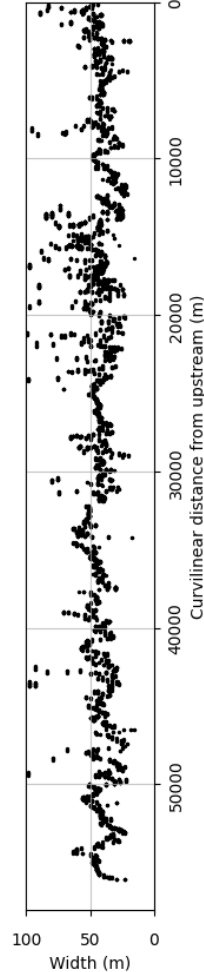
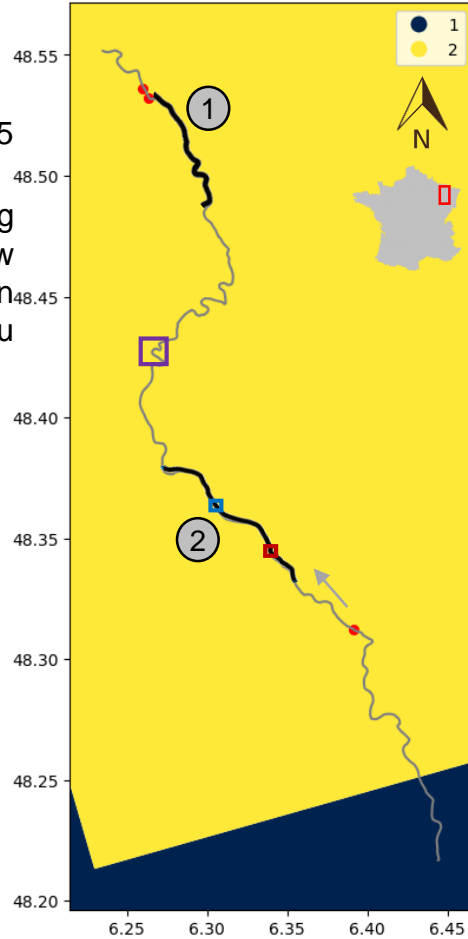
Moselle River :

- Width : 25 – 100 m
- Interesting morphology (dams, weirs, meanders, ..)



Moselle River :

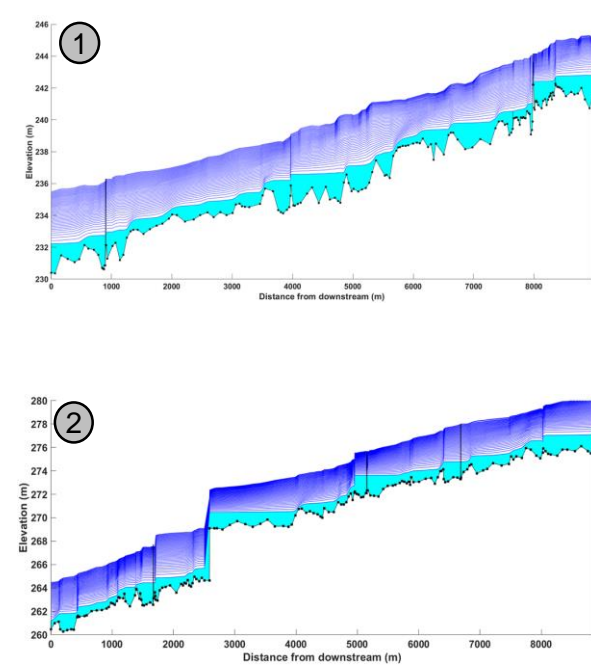
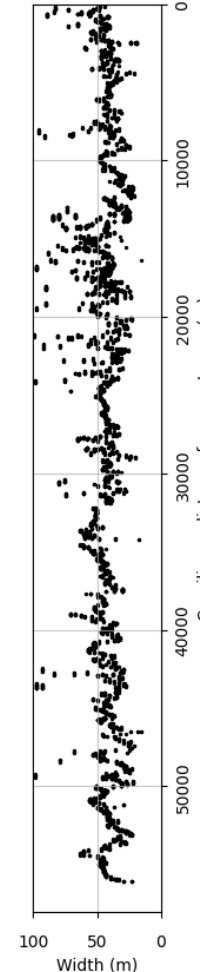
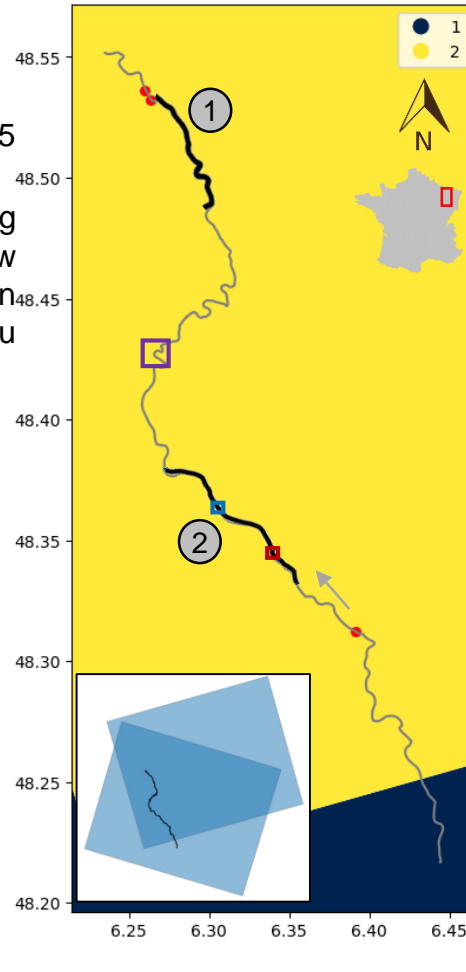
- Width : 25 – 100 m
- Interesting morphology (dams, weirs, meanders, ..)
- **Gauges:** 3 stations (WSE and discharge every 5 minutes) from Vigicruves
- **Water surface elevation profiles:** Produced using a 1D HEC-RAS hydraulic model for different flow conditions, as part of Guillaume Piasny's PhD on hydro-sedimentary modeling with dense in situ surveys.



HEC-RAS hydraulic model from Guillaume Piasny's PhD 2024

Moselle River :

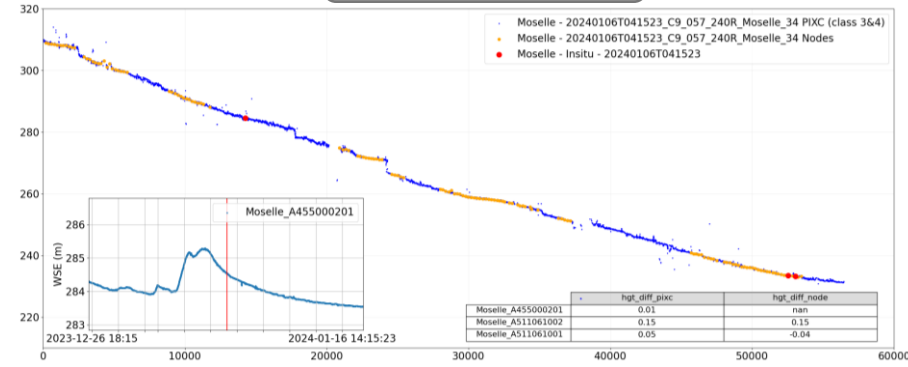
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- Science Orbit : 07/2023 to 05/2025
- 2 SWOT overpasses (tiles) kept



HEC-RAS hydraulic model from Guillaume Piasny's PhD 2024

- River SP products are **incomplete** over this site compared to **the richness of PIXC**
- Analysis of **PIXC** version C - **classes 3 & 4**
- Including PIXC class 3 increases point cloud density over this narrow river.
- Additional corrections are applied to adjust WSE to EGM 2008.

Nodes vs PIXC at one date (high water level)



Filtering needed :

- Intersection with minor bed polygon
- PIXC points flagged as bad are removed (geoloc & classif quality flags) and cross track dist < 10 km & > 60 km

SWOT PIXC
Classes 3 & 4

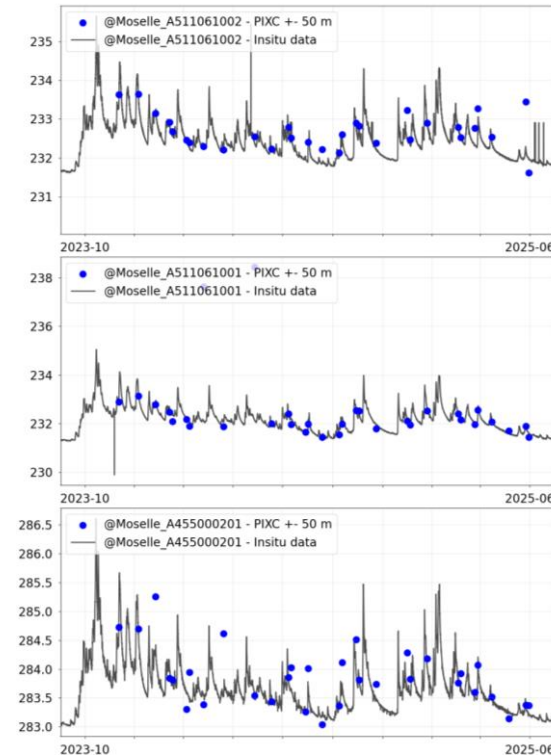
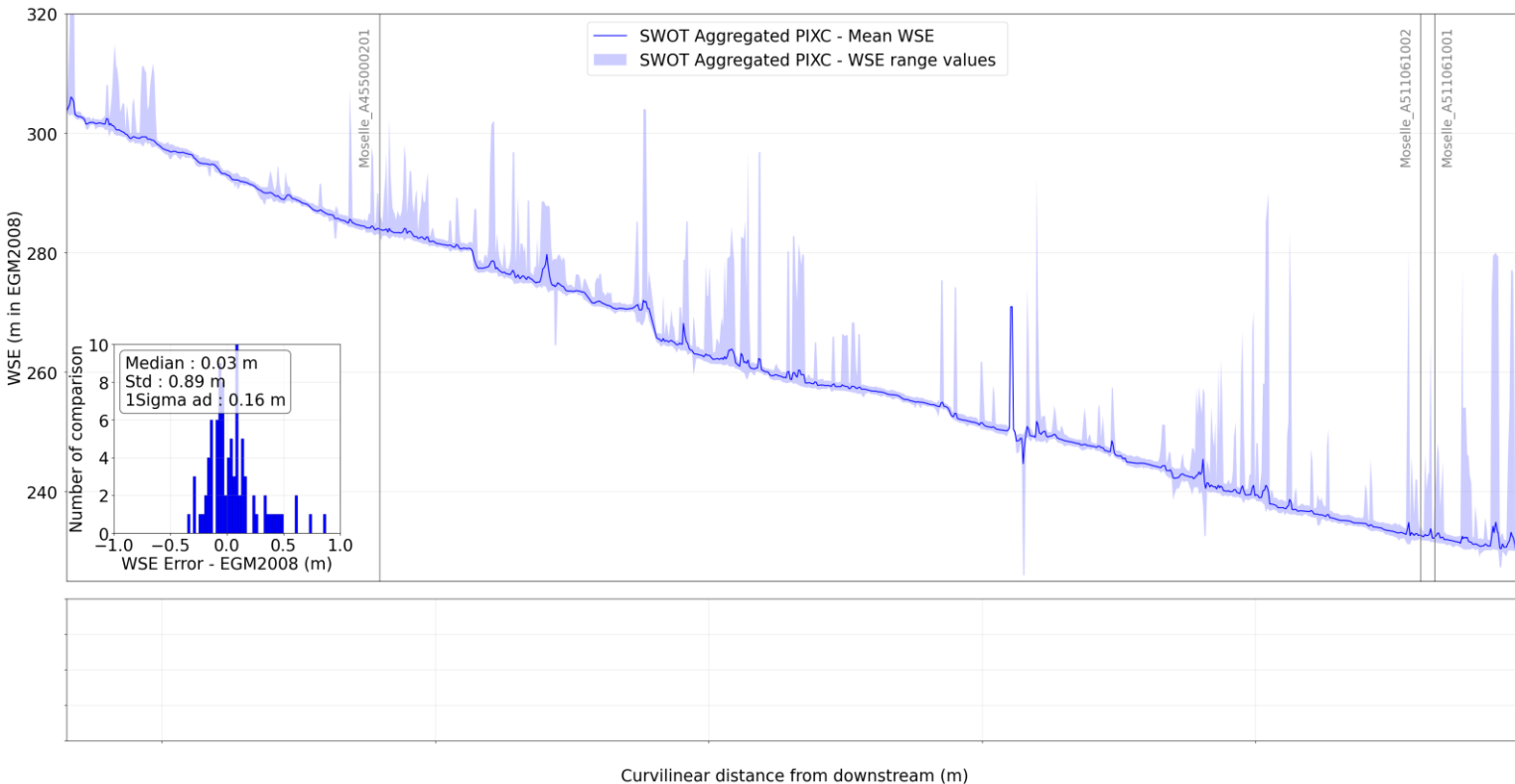


Apply flag filters &
Polygon intersection



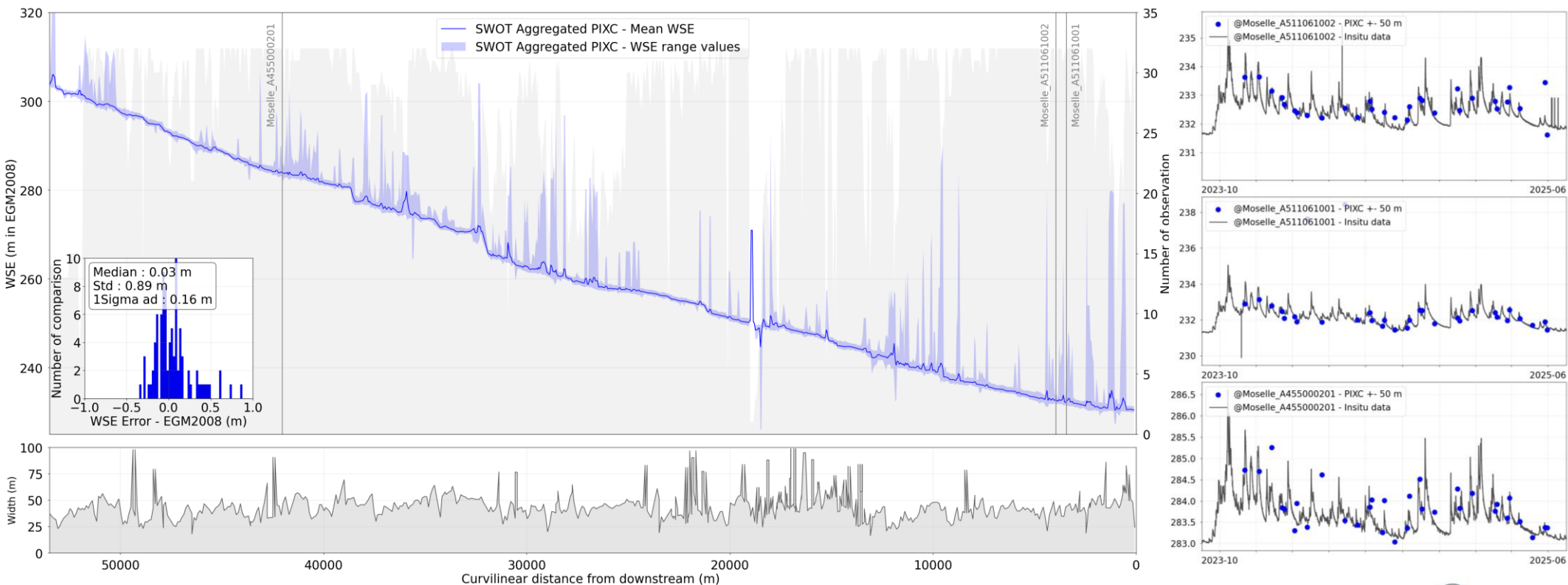
- River Polygon
- River Centerline
- SWOT PIXC Class 3
- SWOT PIXC Class 4

- **Jul 2023 – May 2025** : 2 passes (tiles), **32 cycles** retained; acquired **under different flow rates and water levels**
- **Aggregation**: PIXC data aggregated at 50 m reach intervals to **visualize spatial variation** → **Noisy with outliers**
- **Comparison**: **In situ** measurements vs **PIXC data** within ± 50 m of each gauge for each cycle → **Good results locally**



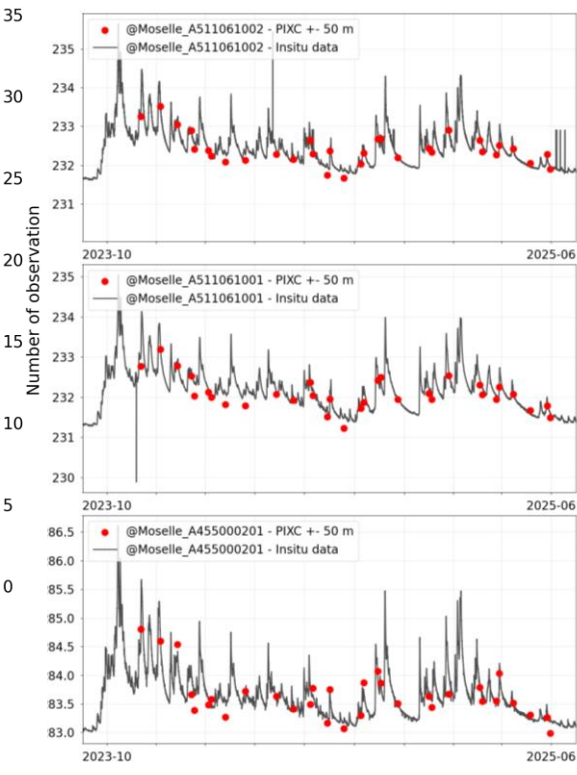
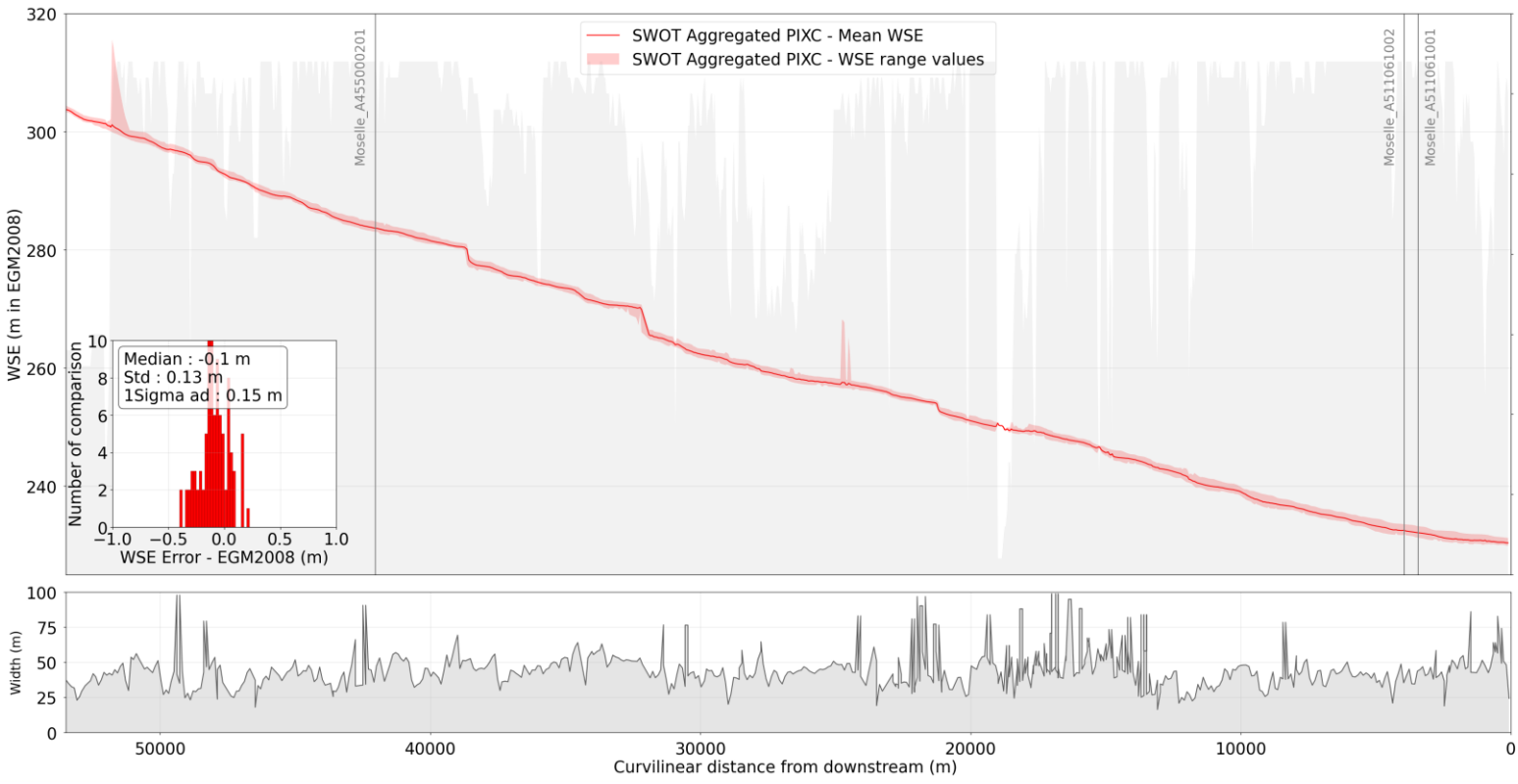
Curvilinear distance from downstream (m)

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- Noise vs **River width** (from minor bed polygon) and **number of cycles with available data**



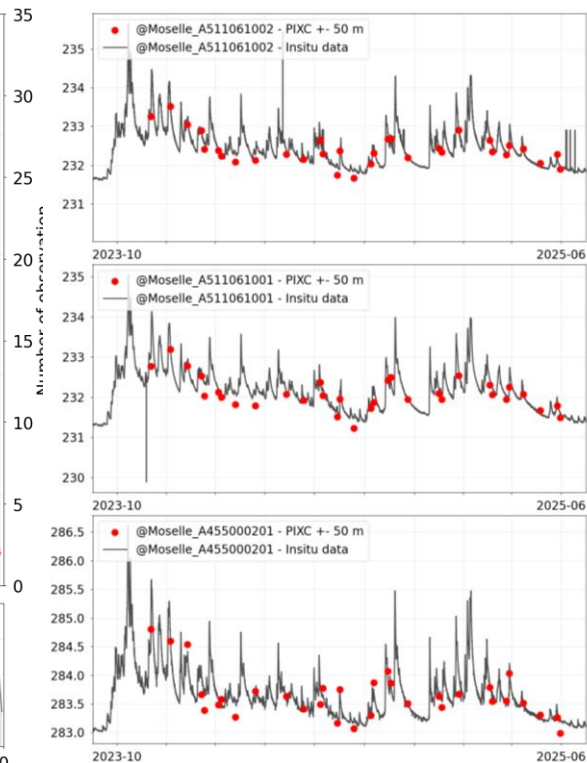
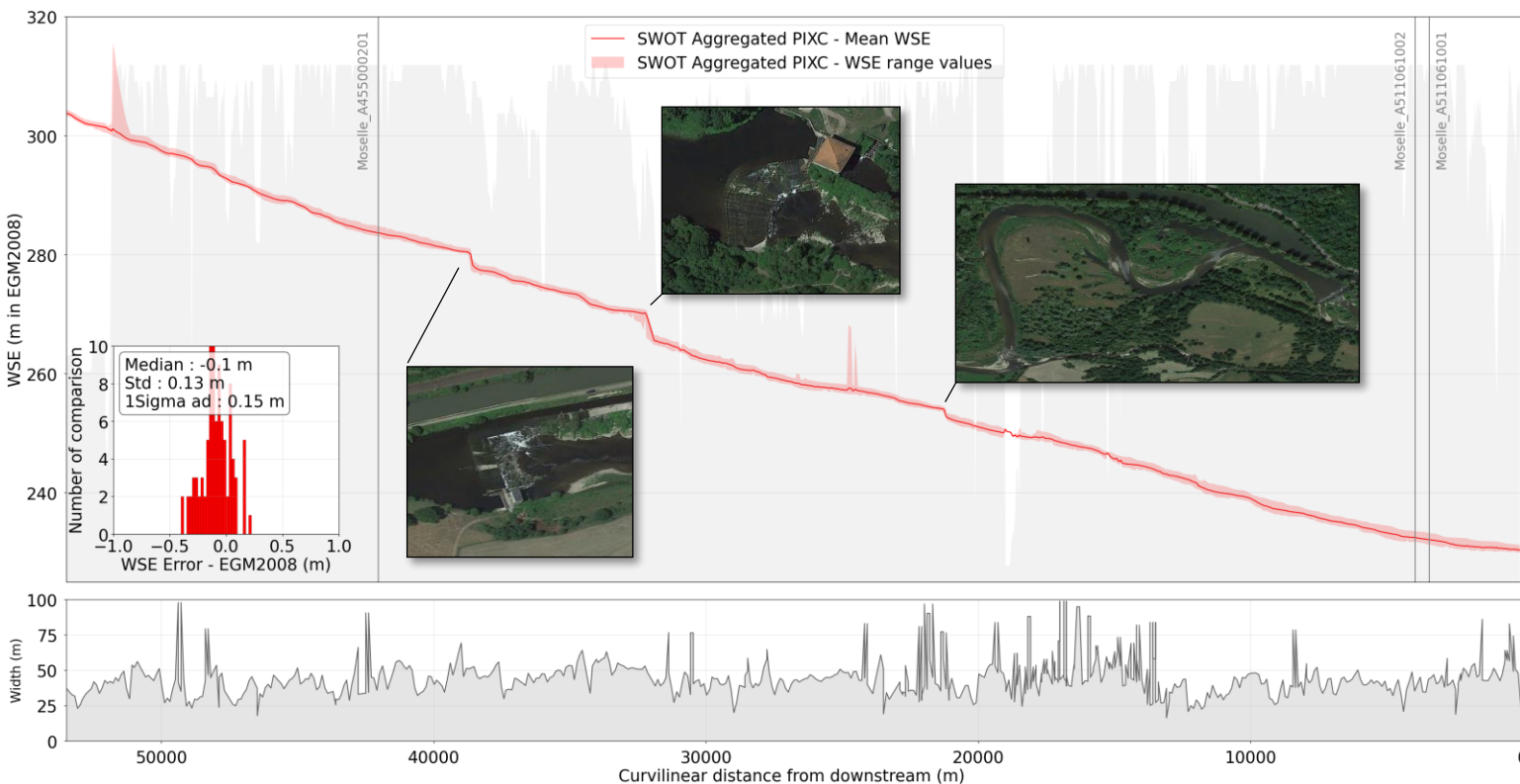


- **Application of a Wavelet-based denoising algorithm :**
 - High-quality longitudinal processing: **preserves the signal.**
 - **Noise reduction:** maintains multiscale hydraulic coherence.
 - Profiles well denoised: significant **reduction in standard deviation.**

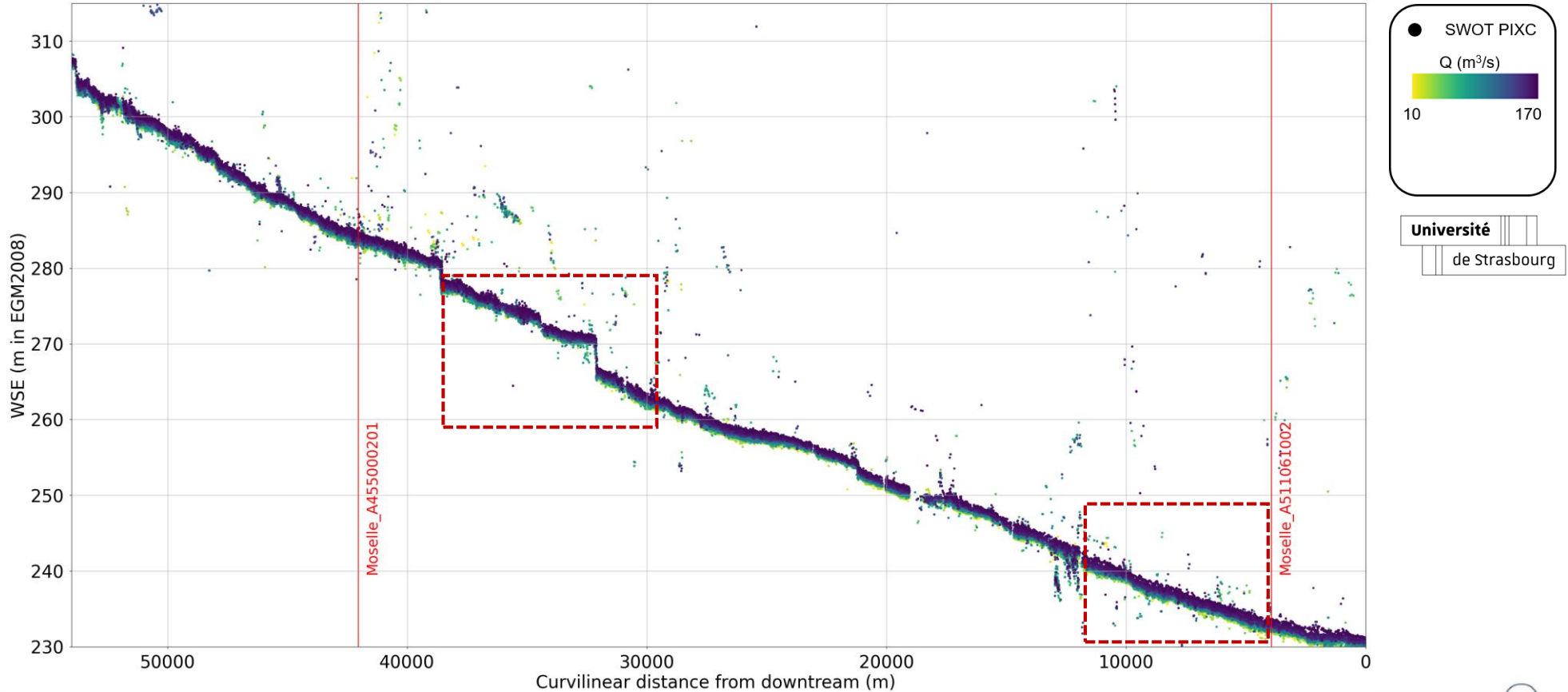




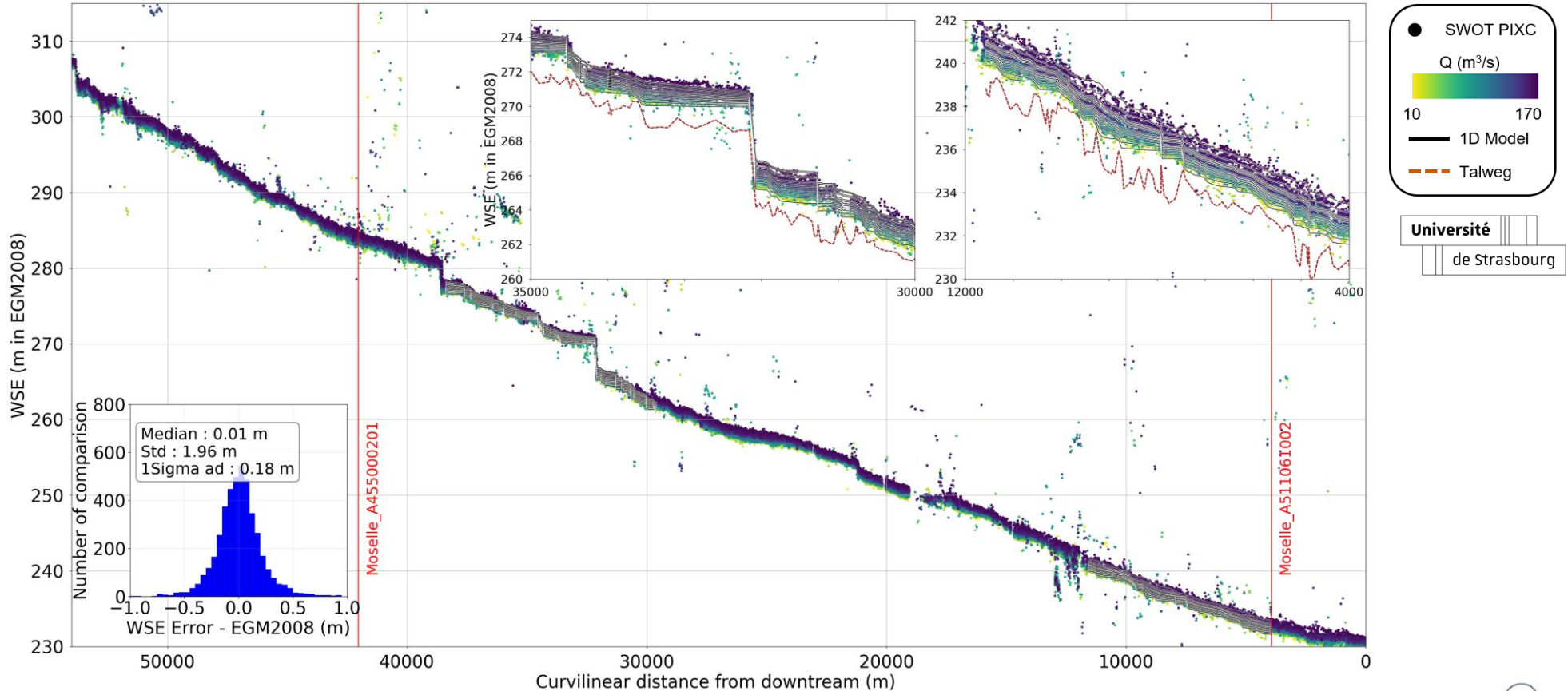
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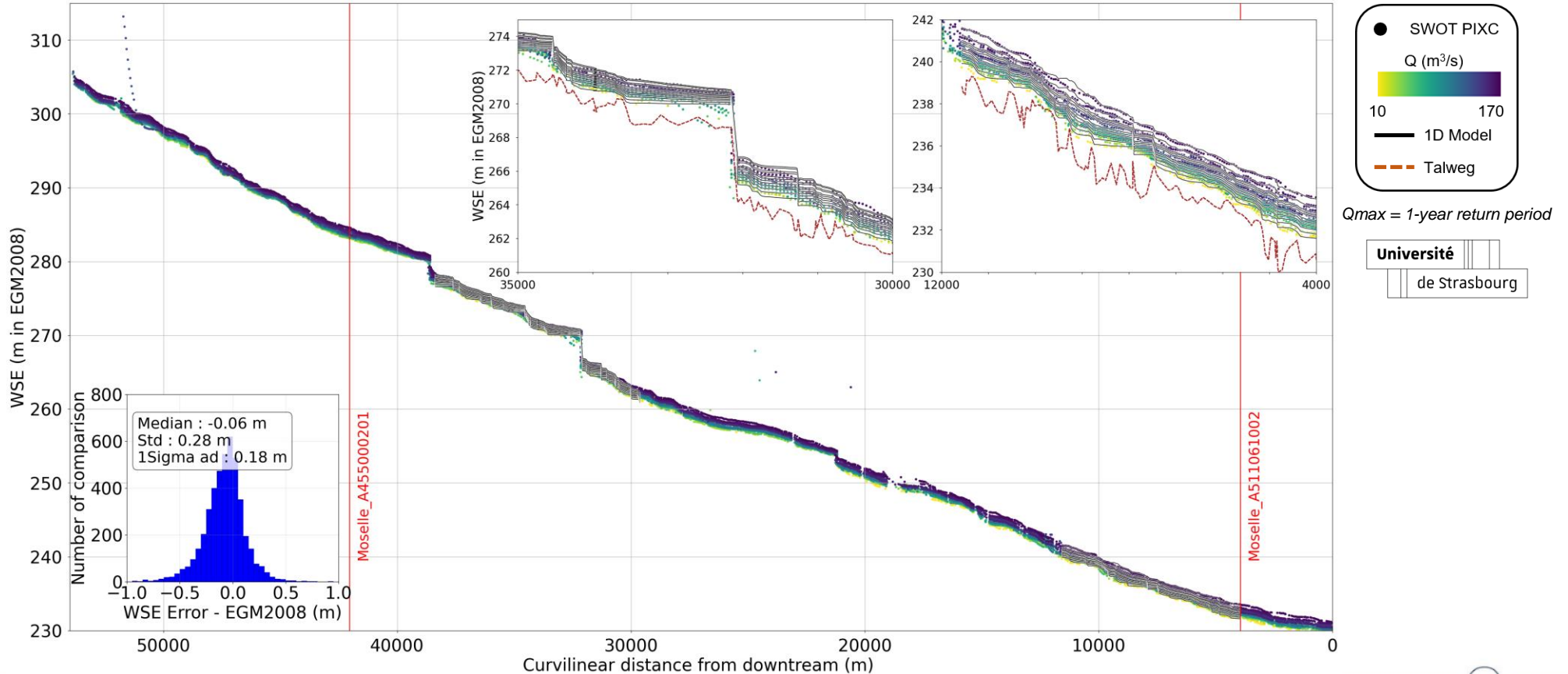
- **Two parts of the rivers** with river profiles from **1D Model – 2 x 8 km**
- **Associated a discharge (Q)** with **each profile** for the 32 SWOT acquisitions, **using the nearest gauge** (upstream gauge for the upstream modeled section and downstream gauge for the downstream section).



- Two parts of the rivers with river profiles from 1D Model – 2 x 8 km
- Associated a discharge (Q) with each profile for the 32 SWOT acquisitions, using the nearest gauge (upstream gauge for the upstream modeled section and downstream gauge for the downstream section).
- Compared SWOT profiles to the corresponding 1D profile modeled at an equivalent flow.



- Same methodology for the denoised data association
- Significant **reduction in standard deviation**
- **Multi-temporal validation: using a high-resolution model**
- Overall assessment: very **effective method** to see the effect of the denoising method



- **Spatio-temporal SWOT information can be denoised, even on small rivers (denoising algorithm applied without tuning - method transferable).**
- **Excellent fit between hydraulic model and denoised SWOT product for various discharges.**
- **Longitudinal signal preserved at multiple scales including on fine hydraulic signatures.**
- Method currently applied at the Garonne basin scale (Hydr'Avatar ESA project) and other studies over the Sarre and Meurthe rivers.
- **Accurate slope calculation under study at node scale (Montazem et al.).**
- NB. Optimal combination of noisy SWOT data and more or less uncertain hydraulics requires data assimilation approach.

