

# An enhanced Mean Sea Surface model developed by combining SWOT KaRIn and nadir altimetry data

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Arcachon, Oct. 2025*

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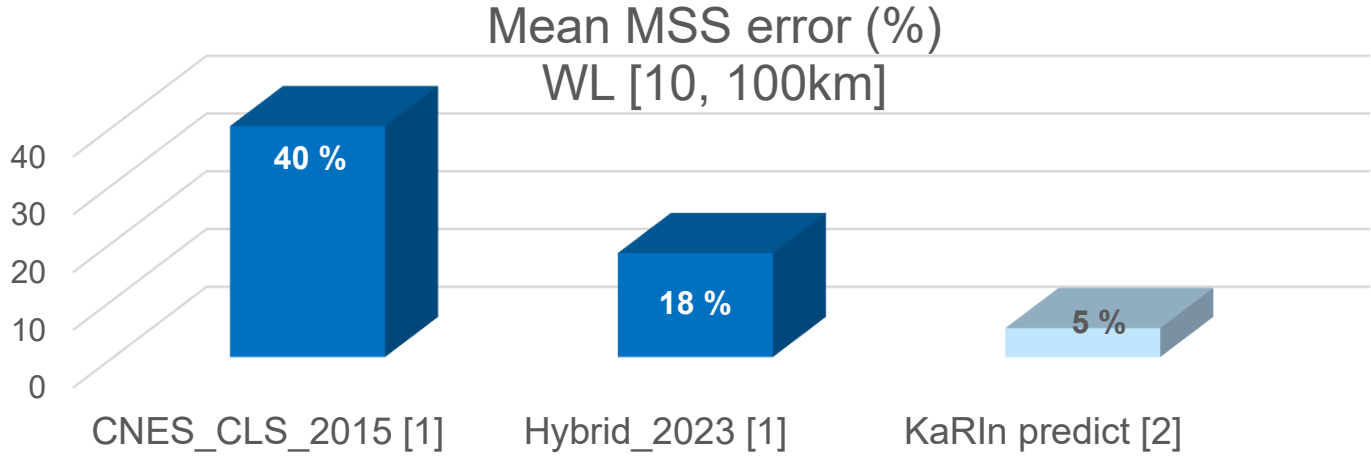
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# Context



# Context

Significant improvement of the MSS estimation done in the last years :

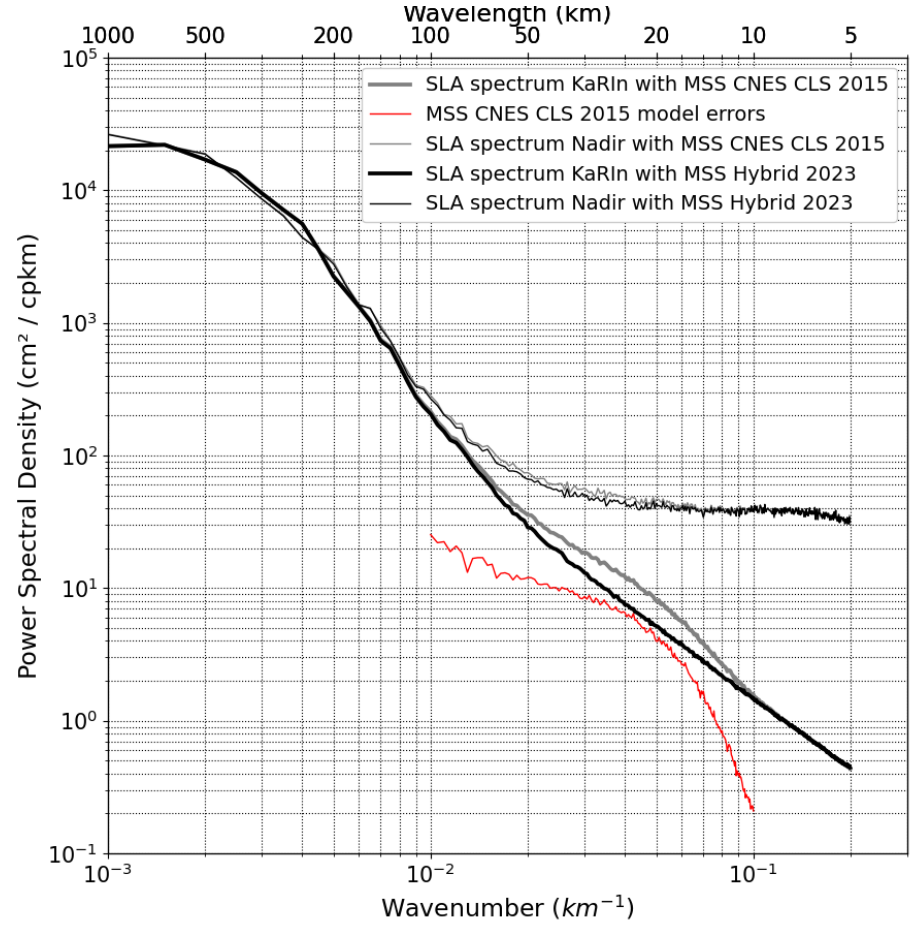


MSS errors at short wavelengths are still significant for KaRIn measurements:

- Mainly omission errors
- Create artificial hump on SSHA PSD at small mesoscale (WL [10, 100km])

Karin measurement now available for MSS estimation

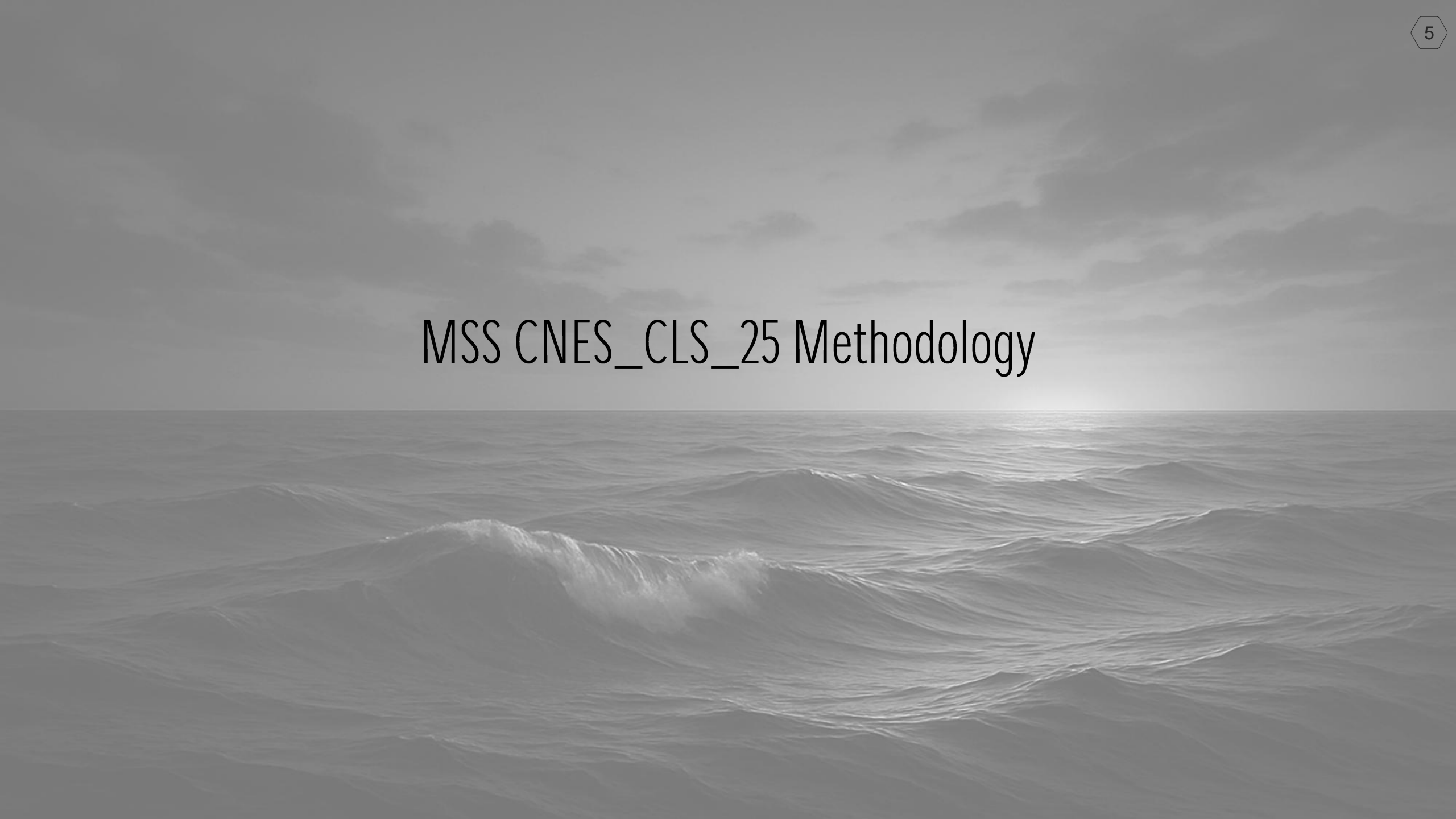
- More than 30 cycles in science phase should lead to MSS error < ~5% of SSHA variance [2]



*PSD of the KaRIn (thick solid line) and Nadir SSHA (thin solid line) when it is based on the CNES/CLS2015 MSS (grey); and when a more accurate MSS (here Hybrid 2023 model) is used instead (black). MSS CNES\_CLS\_2015 (red) estimated errors. From [1]*

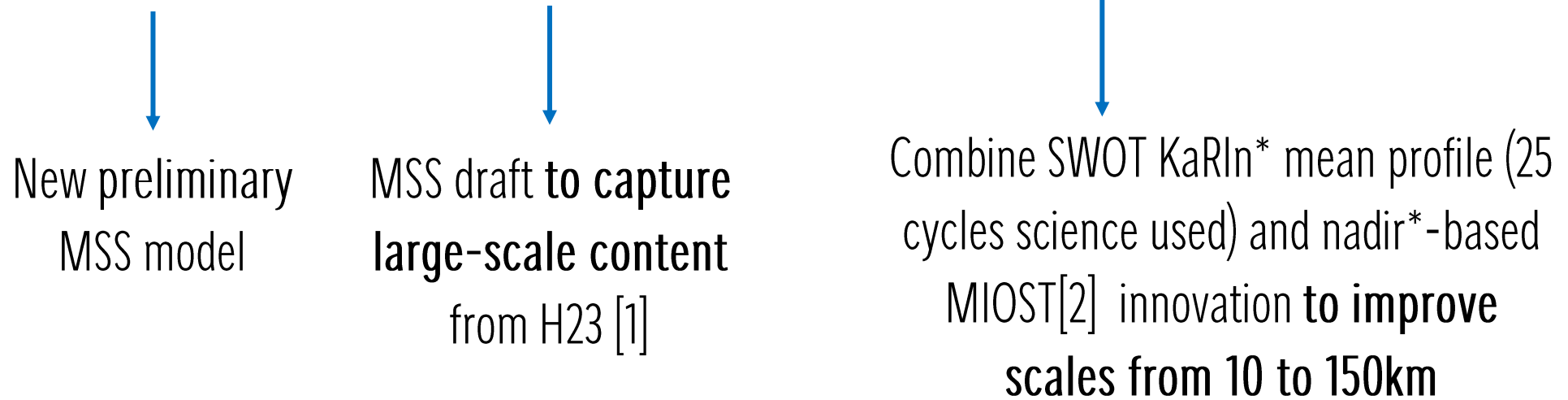
[1] Laloue et al, 2024. <https://doi.org/10.1029/2024EA003836>  
 [2] Dibarboure et Pujol, 2019. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.asr.2019.06.018>

# MSS CNES\_CLS\_25 Methodology



# Methodology MSS CNES\_CLS\_25

$$\mathbf{CNES\_CLS\_25 = H23 + InnovComb}$$



\*SSHA measurements including MSS compression correction

[1] Laloue et al, 2024. <https://doi.org/10.1029/2024EA003836>

[2] Ubelmann et al, 2021. <https://doi.org/10.1029/2020JC016560>

# KaRIn 2km MSS compression correction

Induced by discrepancy between L2 2km compression processing and MSS content & interpolation on KaRIn 2km positions:

$$\text{KaRIn SSH field 2km compressed} = \text{"compressed" SSHA} + \text{"compressed" MSS}$$

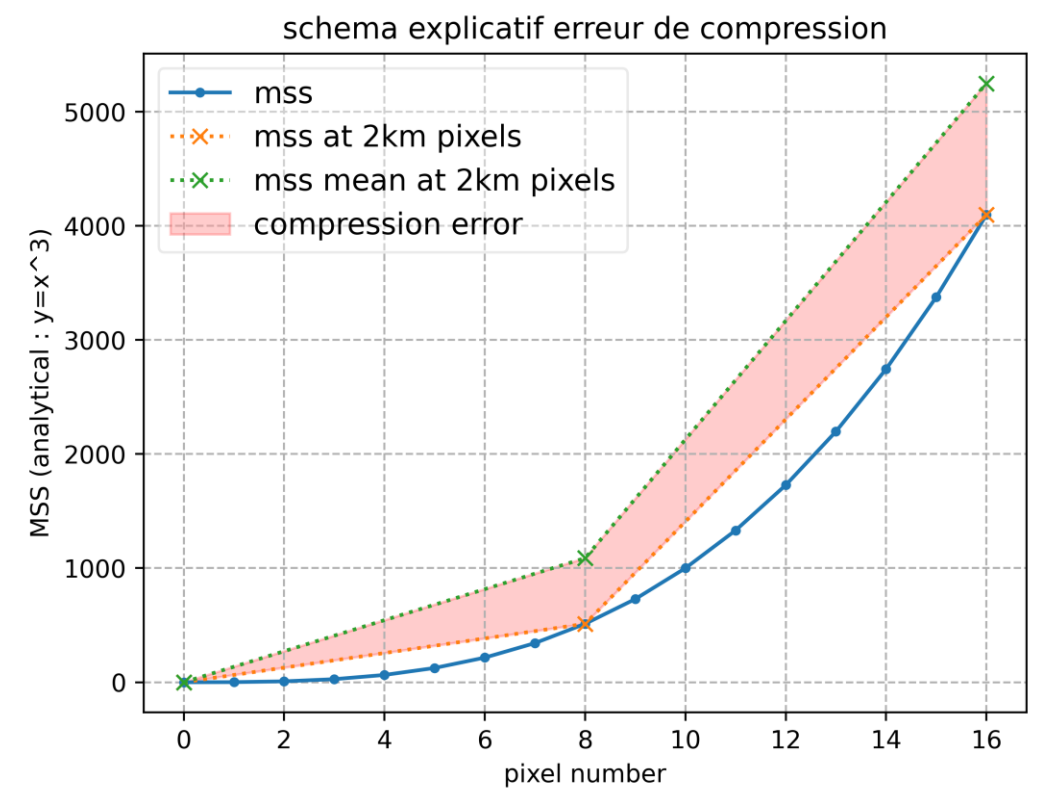
- Discrepancy visible in area of high curvature of the MSS
- MSS resolving equivalent 2km compressed signal should be used when combining with 2km KaRIn SSH
- MSS resolving equivalent 250m signal should be used when combining with 250m KaRIn SSH

Use a unique MSS solution expected to resolves the full geodetic signal :

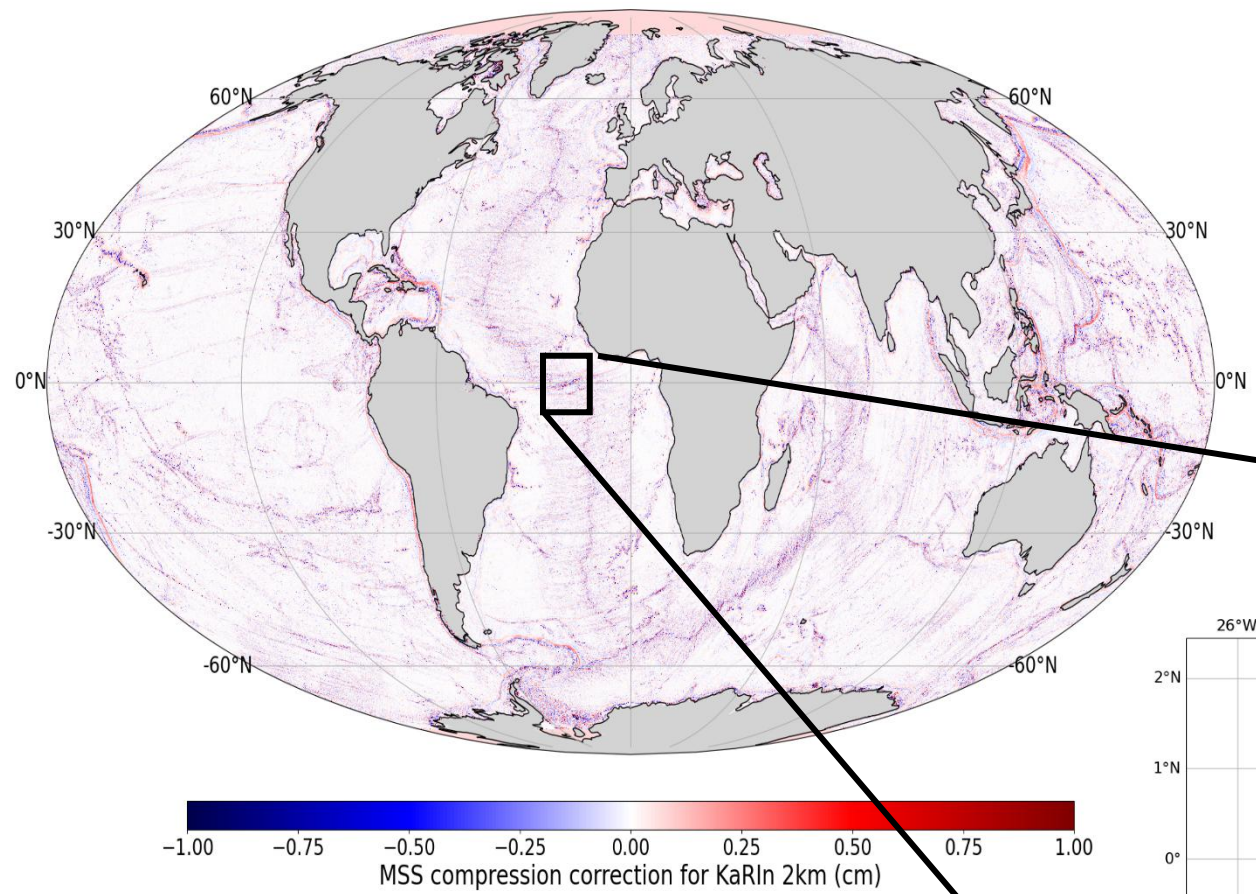
$$\text{MSS compression correction}_{\text{for Karin 2km}} = \text{MSS full resolution} - \text{Compressed MSS}_{\text{for Karin 2km}}$$

$$\text{MSS compression correction}_{\text{for nadir 1Hz}} = \text{MSS full resolution} - \text{Compressed MSS}_{\text{for nadir 1Hz}}$$

2km SSH compression processing : weighted mean of 250m SSH in 2x2km boxes

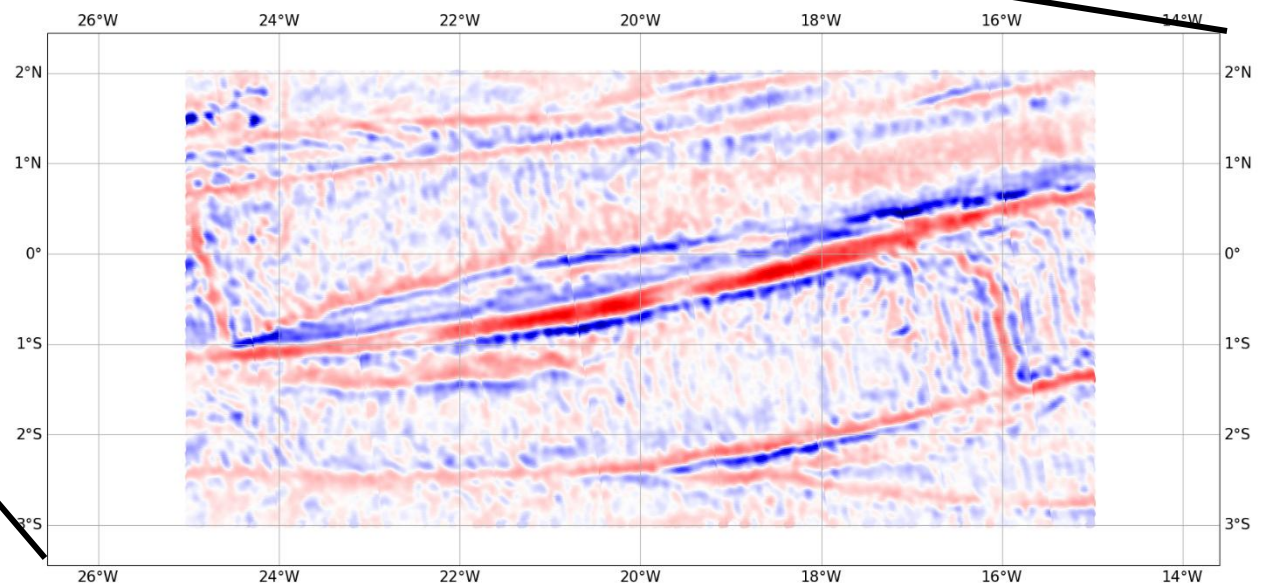


# KaRIn 2km MSS compression correction

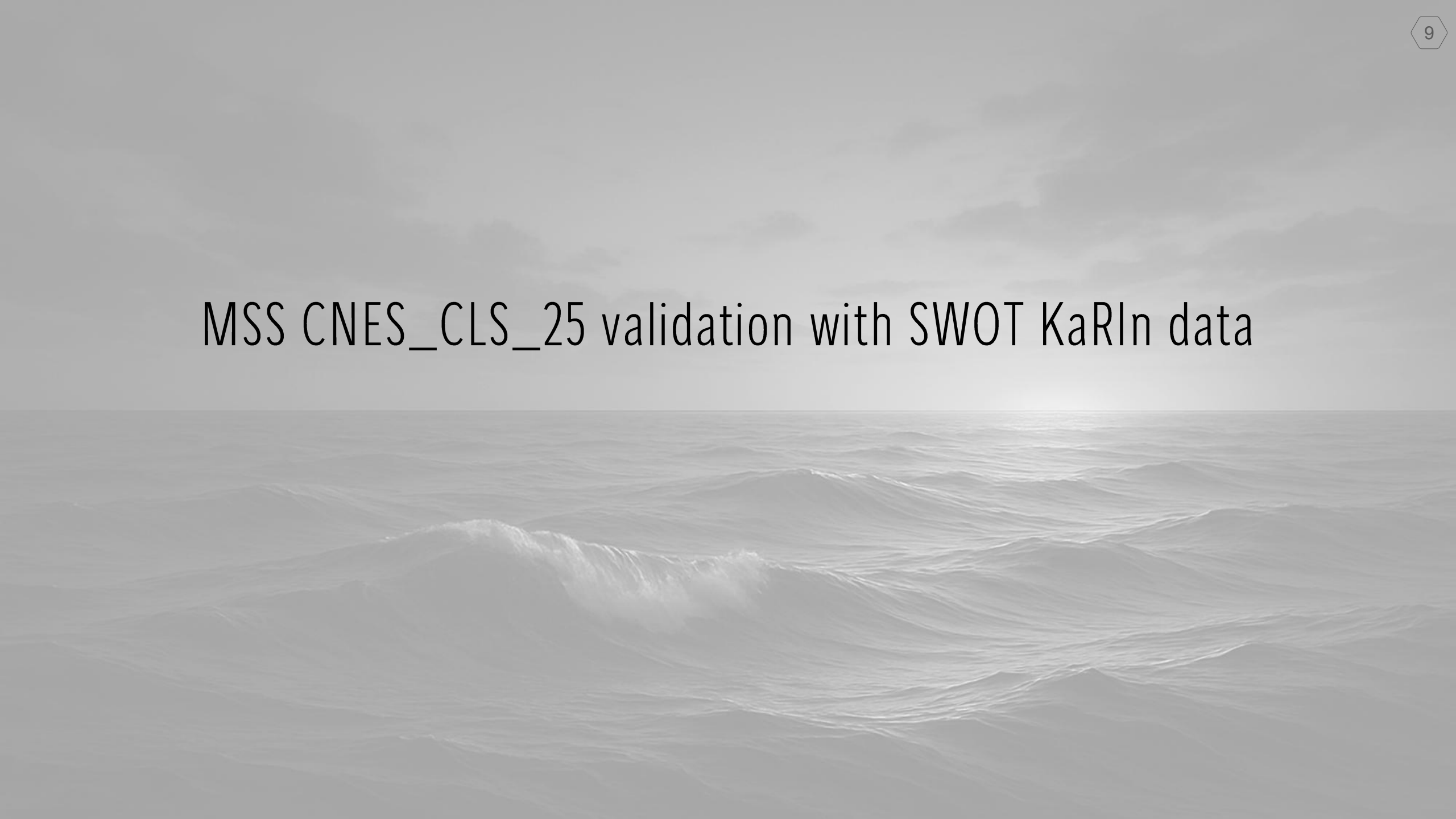


## MSS compression correction

- ➔ Up to 1 cm for KaRIn 2km;
- ➔ up to 4 cm for 1Hz nadir measurement



# MSS CNES\_CLS\_25 validation with SWOT KaRIn data

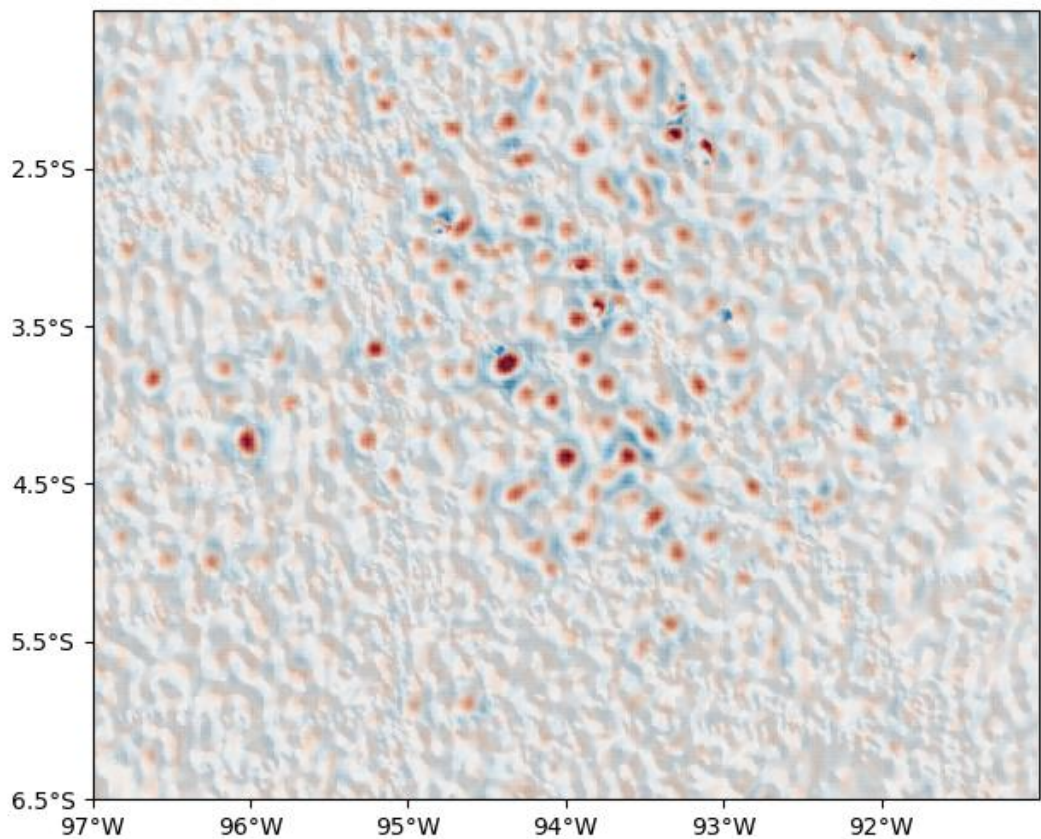


# New seamounts

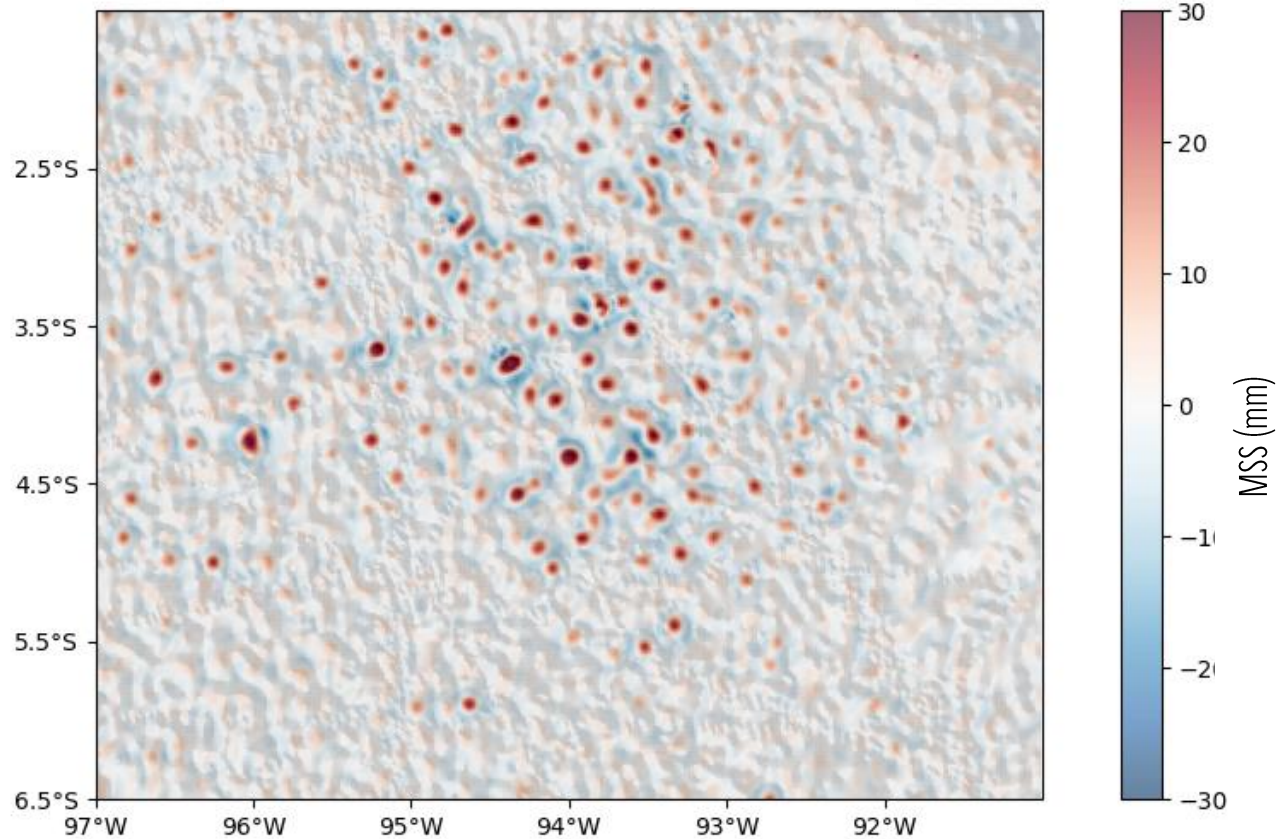
Visualisation of the short wavelengths (<20km) of the MSS

Seamounts improved in quantity and intensity in CNES\_CLS\_25.

MSS H23



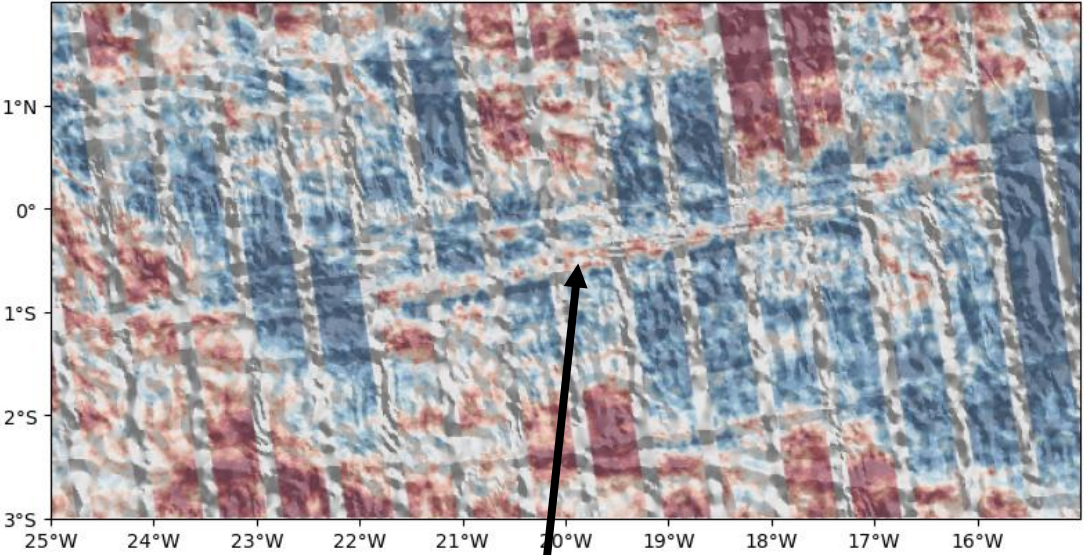
MSS CNES\_CLS\_25



# Geodesic signatures in the SWOT KaRIn SSHA removed

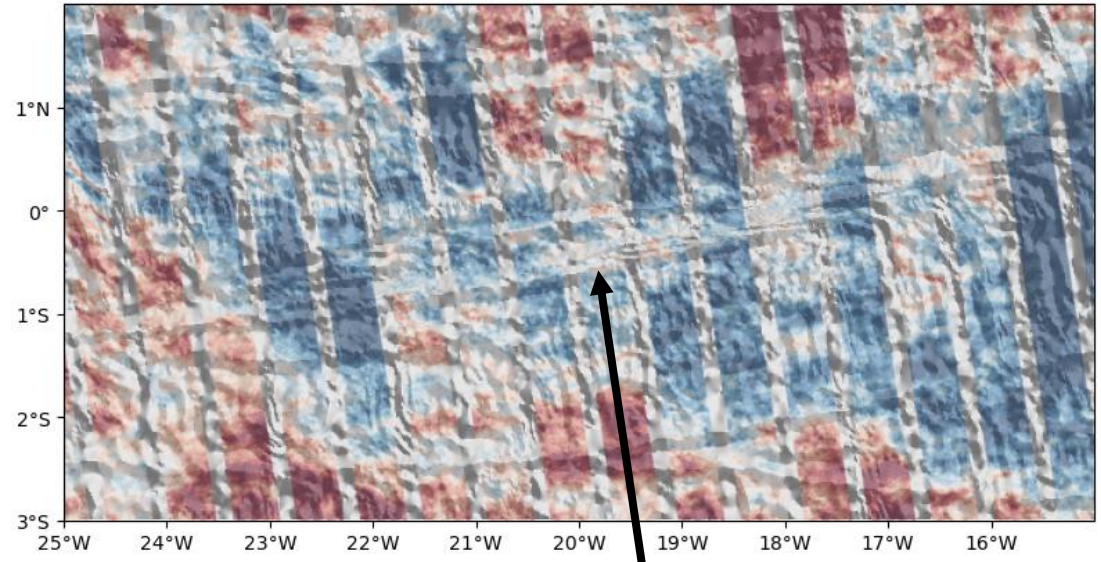
Visualisation of KaRIn SSHA superimposed with bathymetric gradients

SSHA using MSS H23

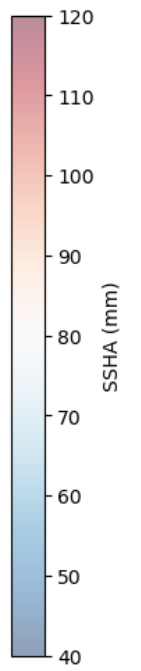


**Geodesic structure signature in the KaRIn SSHA**

SSHA using MSS CNES\_CLS\_25



**Strongly reduced geodesic structure signature in the KaRIn SSHA**

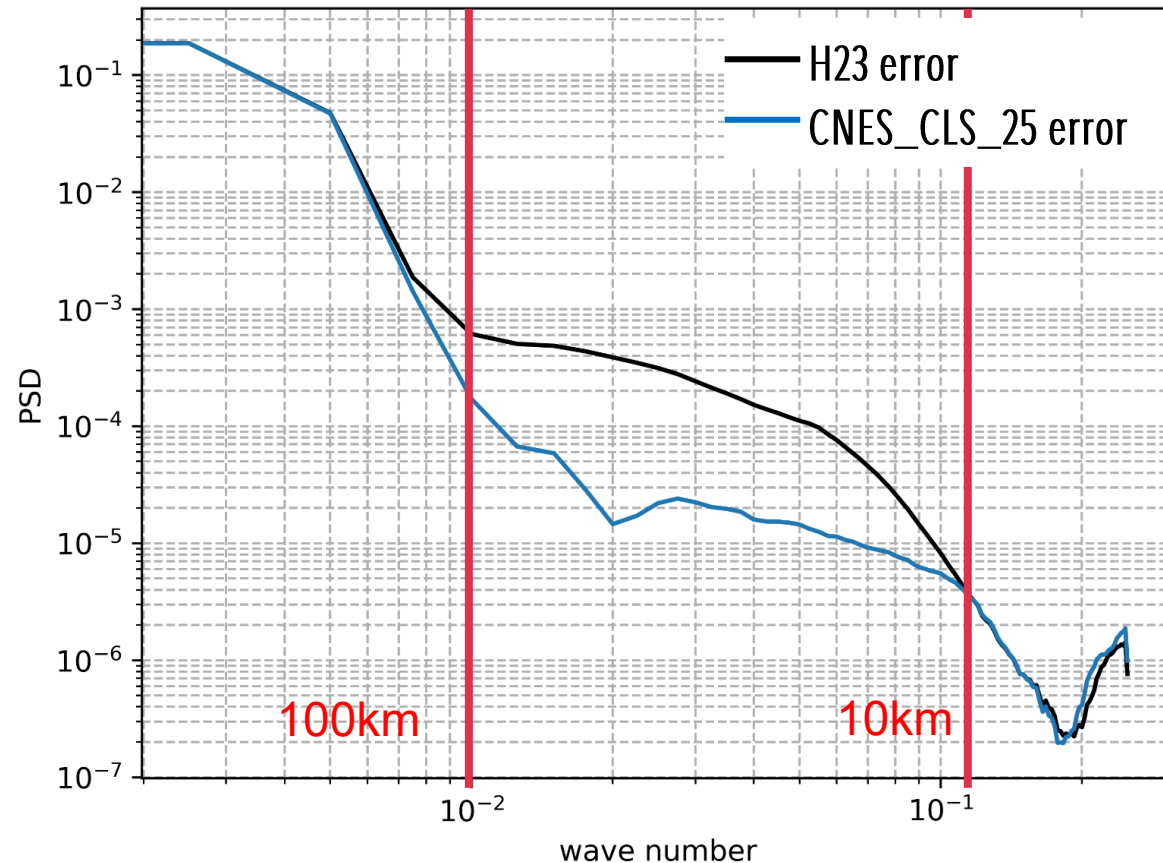


# MSS error reduction (data SWOT KaRIn calval phase)

CNES\_CLS\_25 error between 10 & 100km: 2,7% of SSHA variance\*;

- Reduced by 81% vs H23 errors
- Ocean variability commission errors  $\approx 75\%$  of mss error
- Imperfect content at WL <10km : residual H23 MSS errors and no geodetic signal

### MSS Error PSDs



MSS	MSS error PSD in cm <sup>2</sup> & % of SSHA PSD (integration on [10km; 100km])
H23	0,15 cm <sup>2</sup> ; 18% [1]
CNES_CLS_25	0,027 cm <sup>2</sup> ; 2,7%

\*Data SWOT KaRIn calval L3 2km v2.0.1, all cycles used,  $\Delta_{cycle}=66$ , pixels 6 to 28 and 40 to 62, MSS error methodology from [2]

[1] Laloue et al, 2024. <https://doi.org/10.1029/2024EA003836>

[2] Dibarboure et Pujol, 2019. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.asr.2019.06.018>

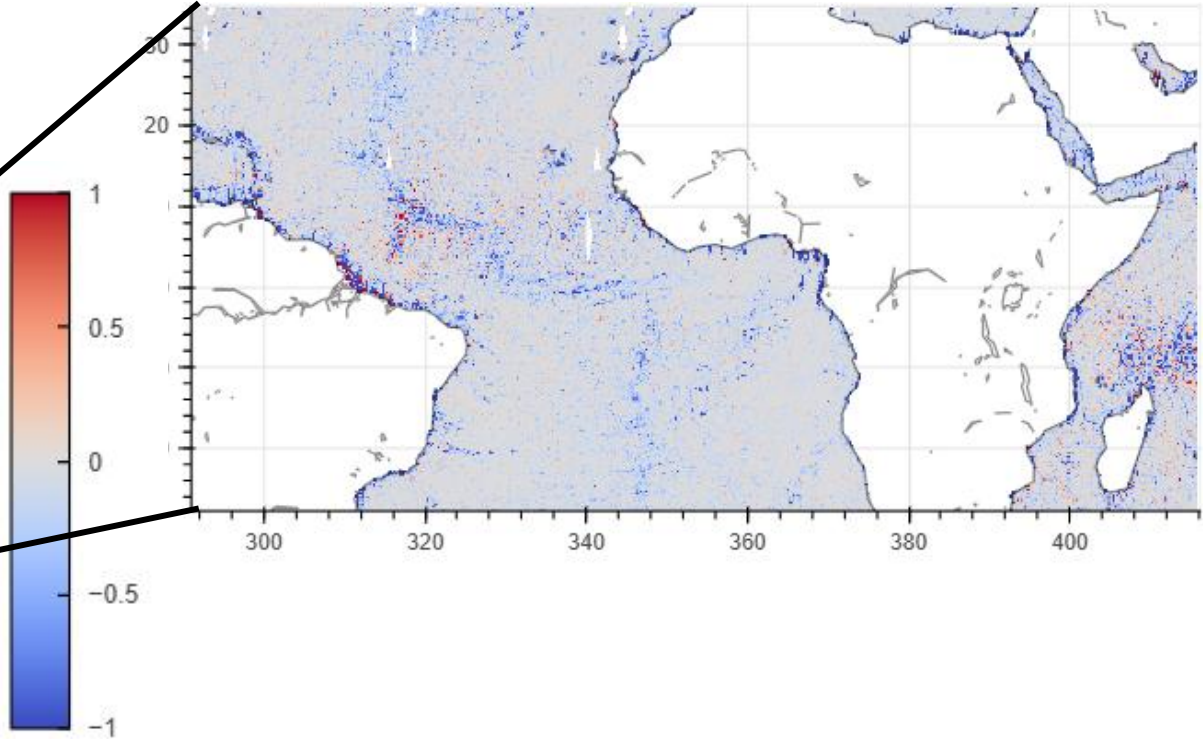
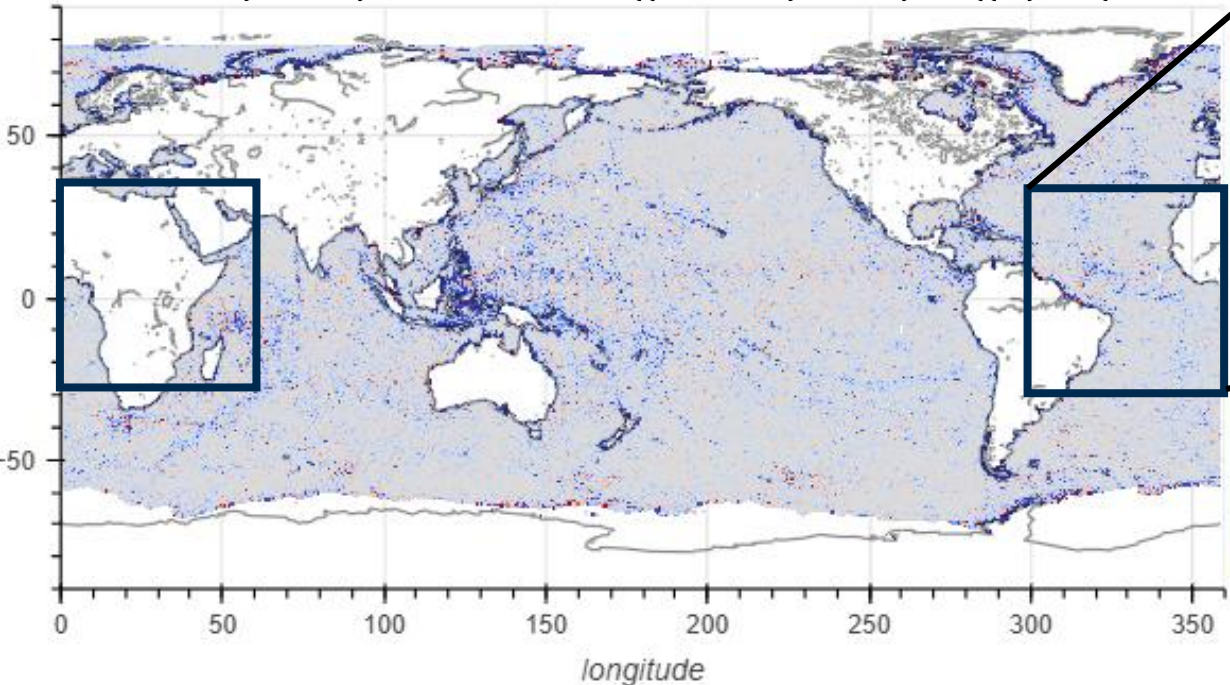
# SSHA SWOT KaRIn science variance reduction

CNES\_CLS\_25 error reduction leads to SSHA variability reduction:

- Mainly visible along geodetic structures
- Mean reduction at  $\lambda$  in [10, 100km]: -11%
- Maximal reduction near  $\lambda=20$ km: -20%

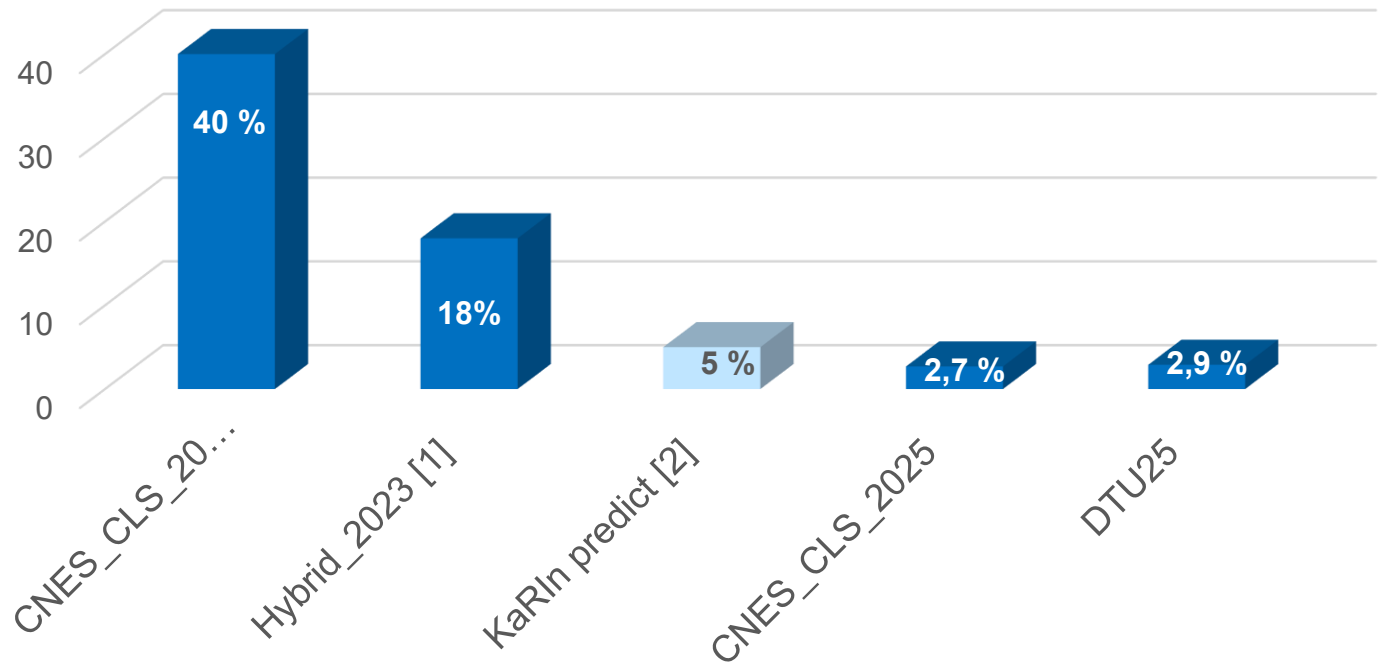
Small spots of SSHA variance increase : signature of commission errors (e.g. internal tides)

$$\text{Var}(\text{SSHA}(\text{CNES\_CLS\_25})) - \text{Var}(\text{SSHA}(\text{H23})) \text{ (cm}^2\text{)}$$



# MSS error reduction

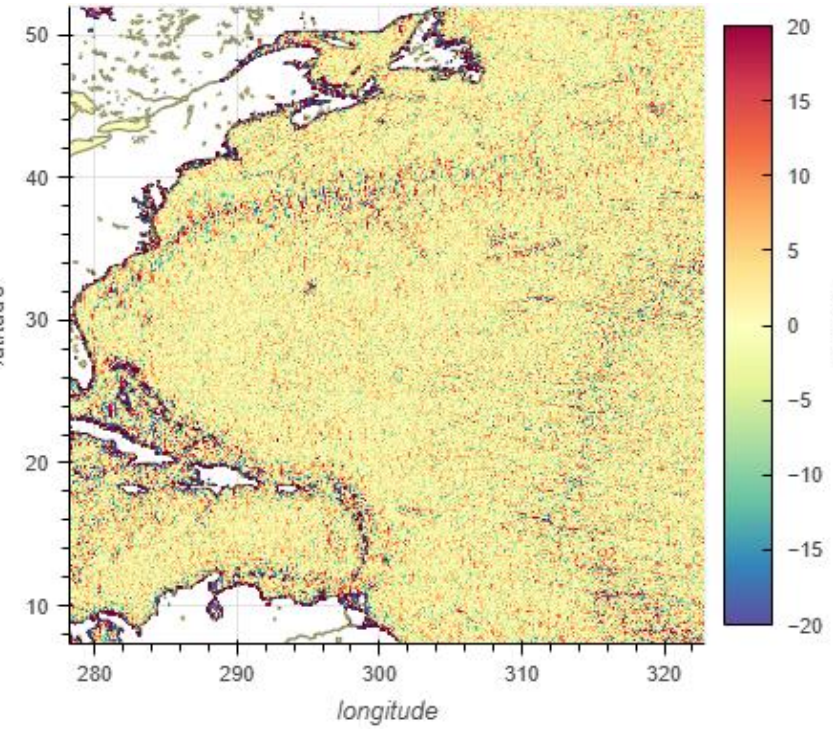
Mean MSS error (%)  
WL [10, 100km]



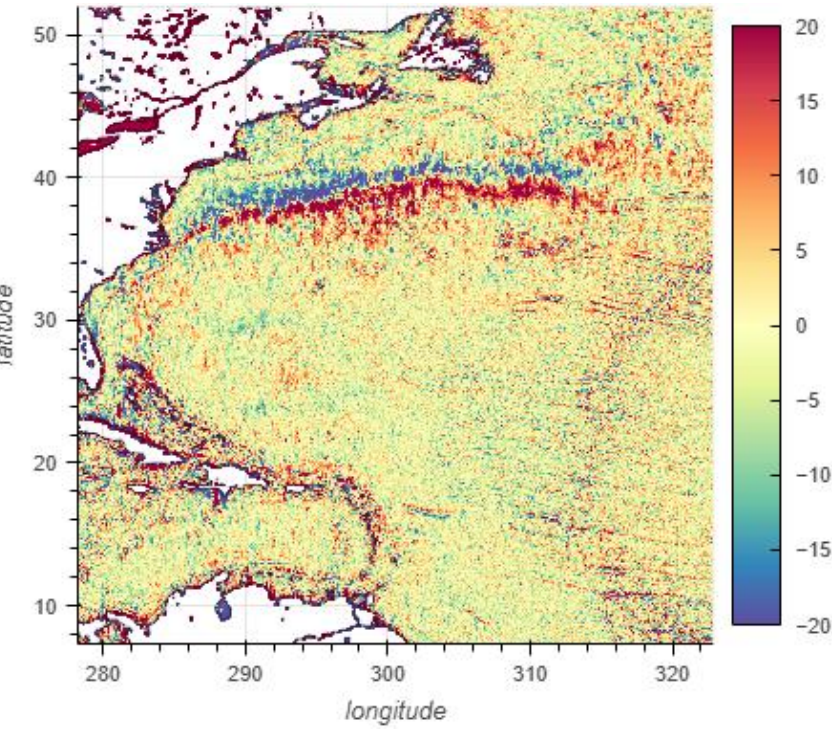
- **New generation of MSSs with relatively low error budget (& lower than expected)**
- ➔ The MSS is probably no longer the primary source of error for KaRIn at small scales
  
- **Nearly the same performances between CNES\_CLS\_25 & DTU25 MSSs.** Each one has its own strengths and weaknesses

# Comparison CNES\_CLS\_25 & DTU25: interannual content

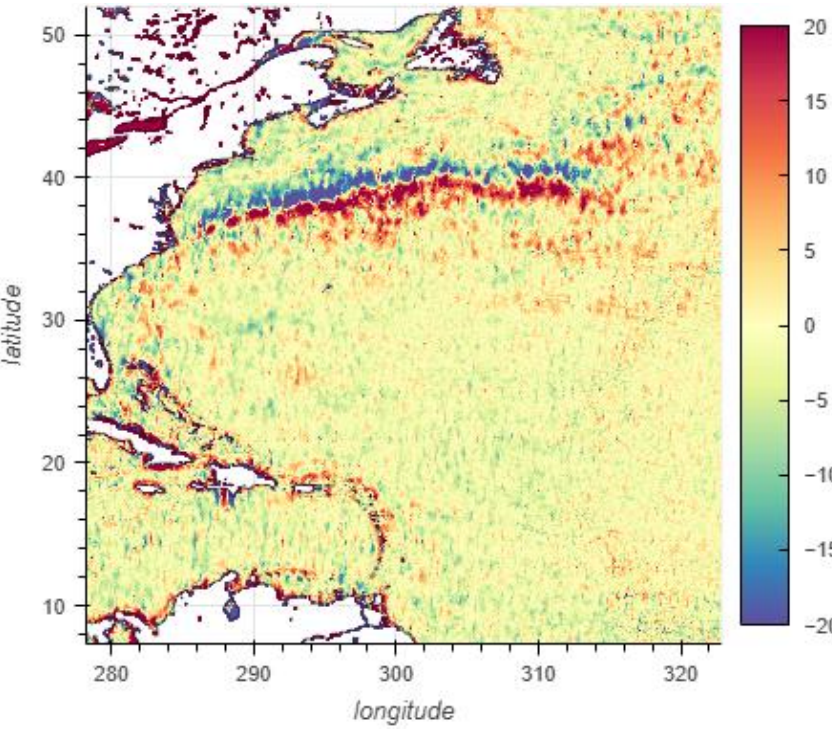
CNES\_CLS\_25 - H23 (mm)



DTU25 - H23 (mm)



DTU25 - CNES\_CLS\_25 (mm)

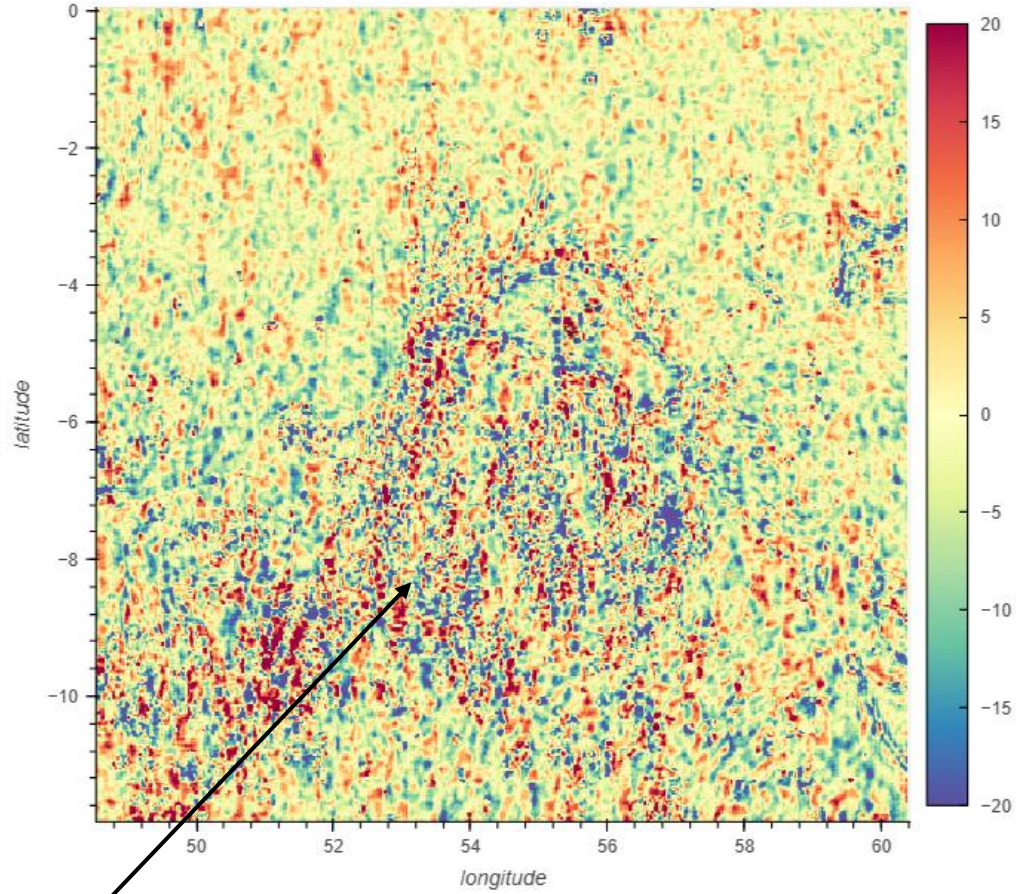
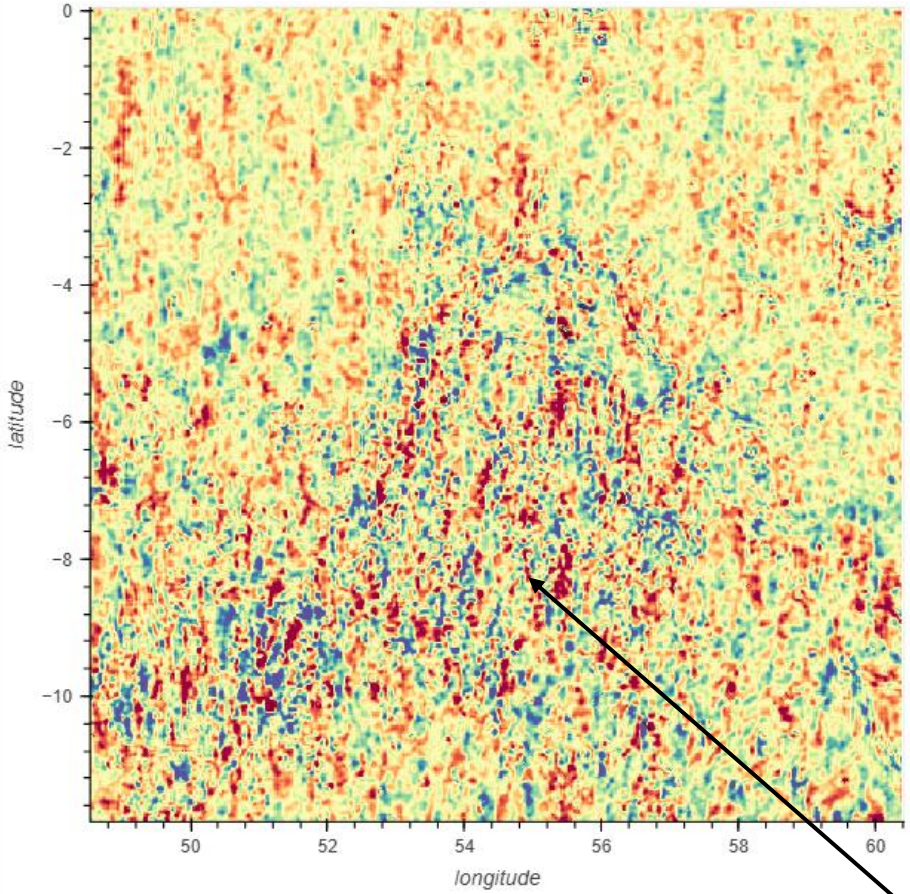


Different mean dynamic content in CNES\_CLS & DTU MSSs

# Comparison CNES\_CLS\_25 & DTU25: internal tides (commission error)

CNES\_CLS\_25 - H23(mm)

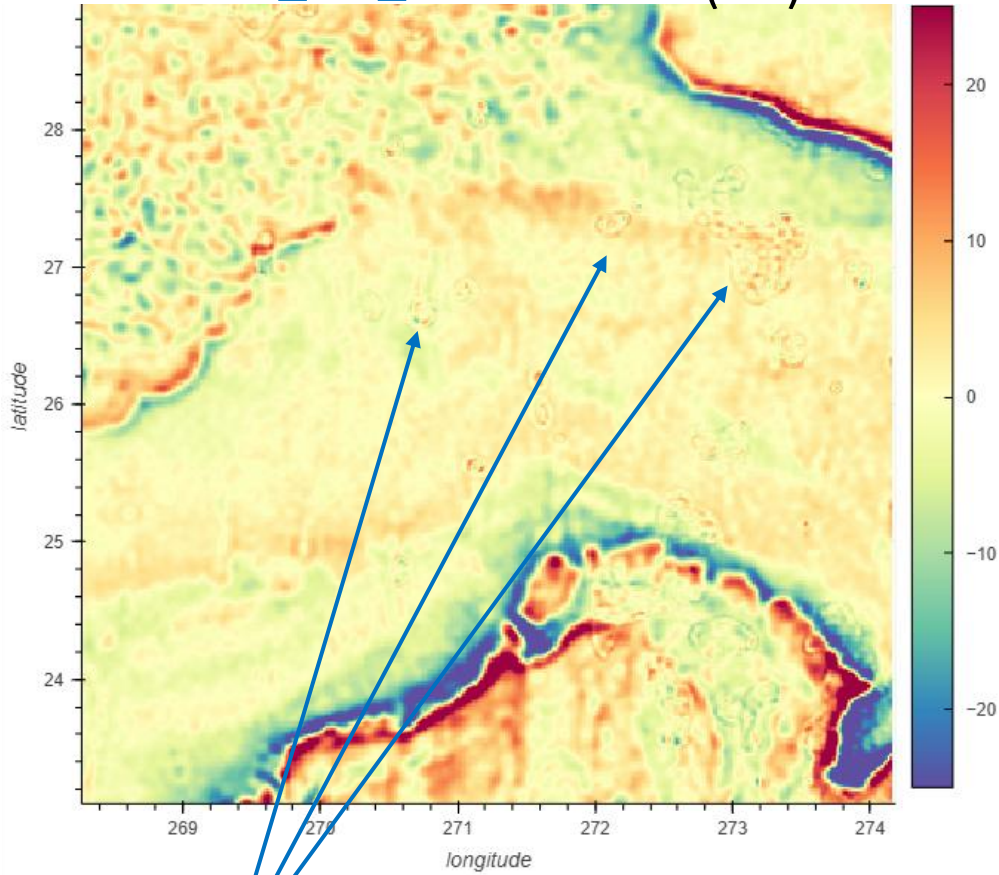
DTU25 - H23 (mm)



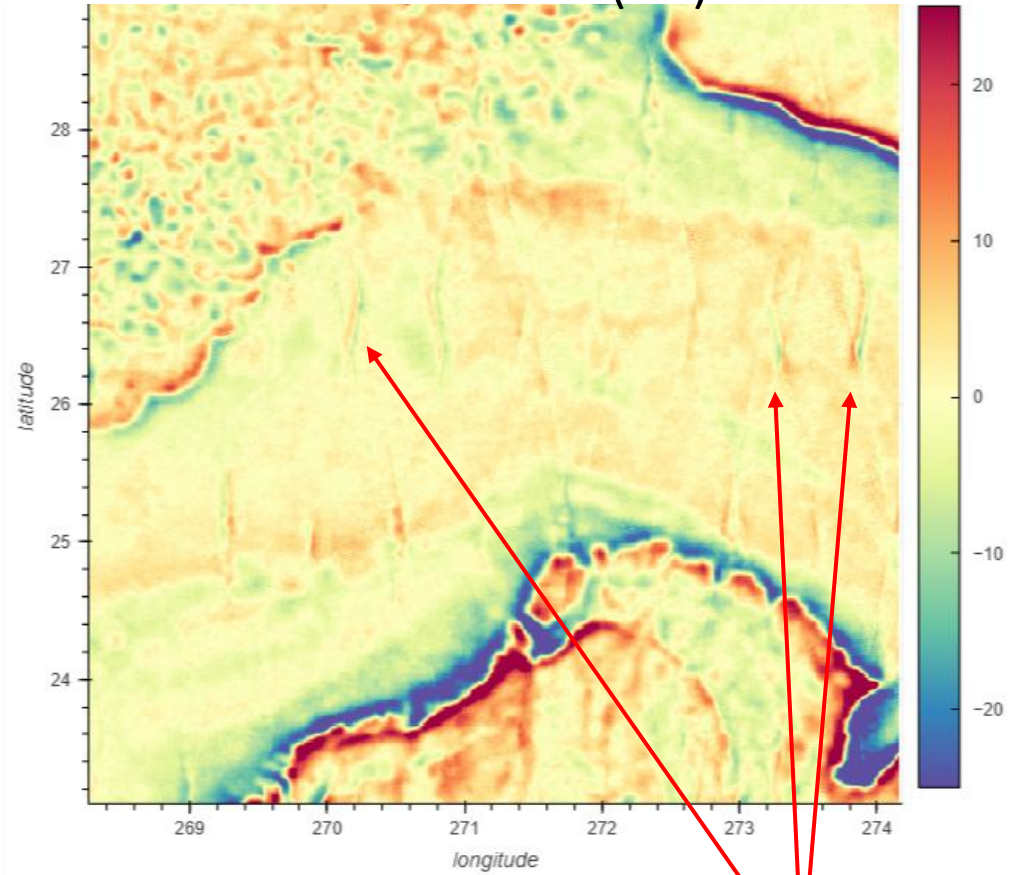
Internal tides residues

# Comparison CNES\_CLS\_25 & DTU25: artefacts (commission error)

CNES\_CLS\_25 v2  $\lambda < 20\text{km}$  (mm)



DTU25  $\lambda < 20\text{km}$  (mm)



H23 Hybridation artefacts residues

KaRIn tracks artefacts

# Summary and Perspectives

A grayscale photograph of a vast ocean with a prominent wave in the foreground, under a cloudy sky. The text "Summary and Perspectives" is centered over the image.

# Summary

## Conclusions:

- Significant contribution of KaRIn measurements for MSS error reduction at short WL : the error of the **new generation of MSSs** is **< 3% of 2km SSHA variance at WL [10, 100km] in open ocean, i.e. error reduced by ~80% vs H23 MSS.**
  - Mainly explained by reduction of the omission errors : new geodetic structures introduced or better observed in the MSS thanks to KaRIn measurements
  - Commission error still present : represents  $\approx 75\%$  of the MSS errors
- **CNES\_CLS\_25  $\approx$  DTU25 MSS in term of performances in open ocean (WL [10, 100km]).** Each one has its strengths and weaknesses
- **CNES\_CLS\_25** includes a compression correction in the processing allowing to retrieve the full MSS signal from KaRIn 2km & nadir 1hz measurements:
  - This MSS **must not be interpolated directly on 2km KaRIn or 1Hz nadir measurements, but must be « compressed »**
  - This MSS can be directly interpolated on KaRIn 250m & HR measurements

# Data availability and perspectives

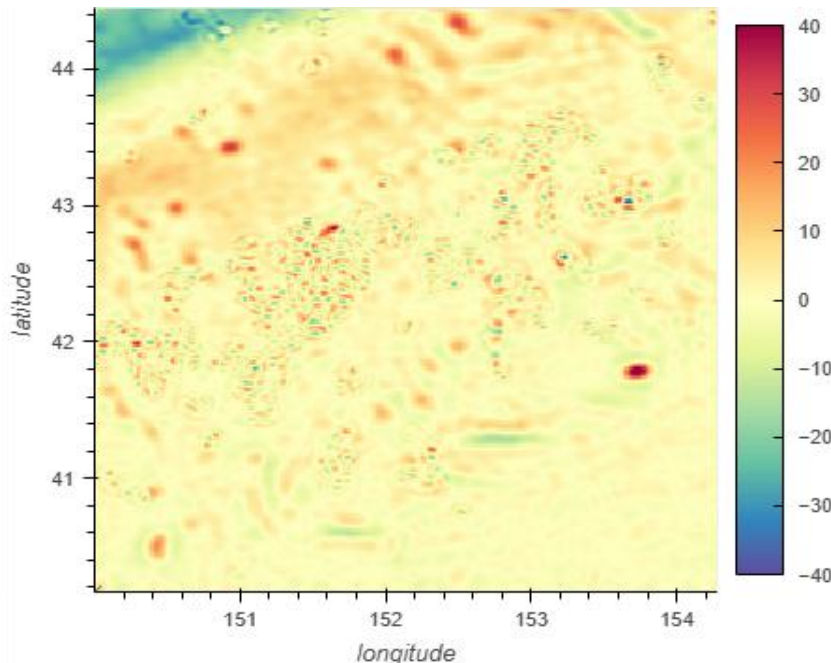
**Nov 2025:** CNES\_CLS\_25 beta version available in SWOT KaRIn L3 2km v3 products (including compression correction)

**Dec 2025:** MSS CNES\_CLS\_25 final version available on AVISO+

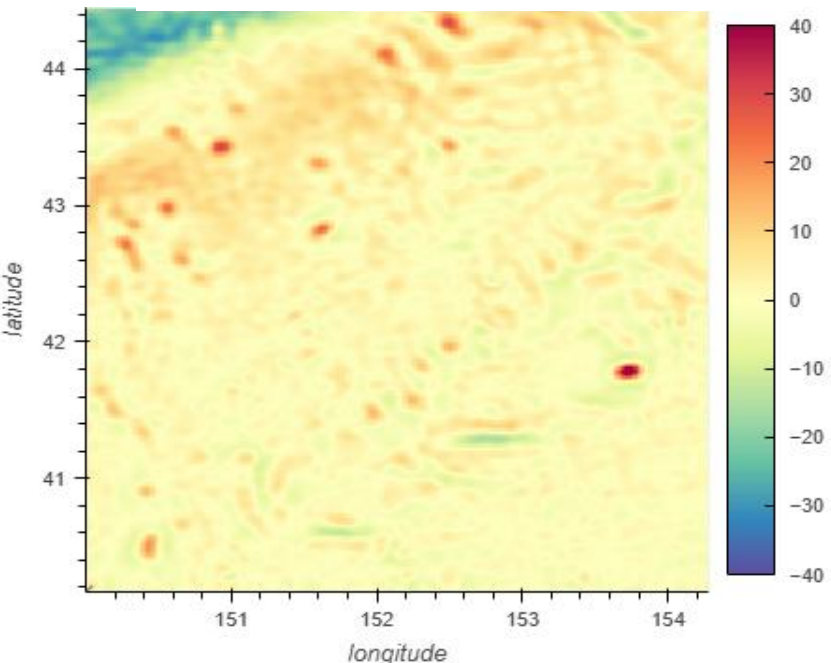
- More KaRIn cycles used (31 , as for DTU25)
- Reduced residual H23 hybridation artefacts

Short WL (< 20km) of the MSS (units: mm)

MSS CNES\_CLS\_25 beta



MSS CNES\_CLS\_25 final



*Thank you for your attention !*

