# Coastal Modelling and SWOT Simulation

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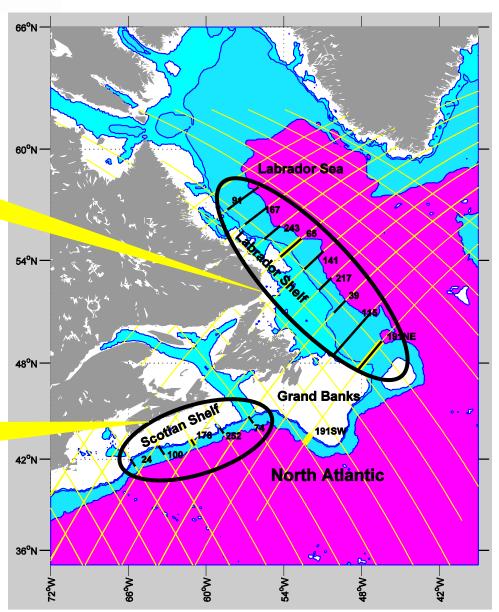




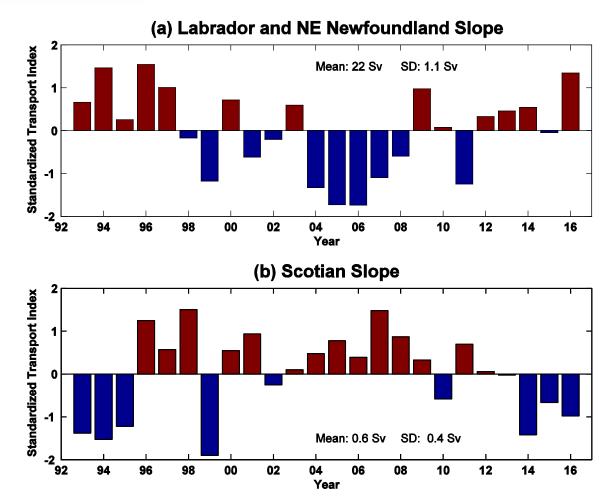




**Scotian Slope** 

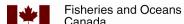






 In 2016 LC transport was above normal by about 1.5 SD over the Lab and NE Nfld Slope and below normal by 1 SD over the Scotian Slope





### Coastal Ocean Model

- Coastal waters of Newfoundland, Canada
- A Finite-Volume Community Ocean Model (FVCOM, Chen et al., 2003; 2011)
- Horizontal grid size from tens of meters to a few kilometers
- Model running period: May 1, 2016 to June 30, 2016
- Results for the last 21 days are used

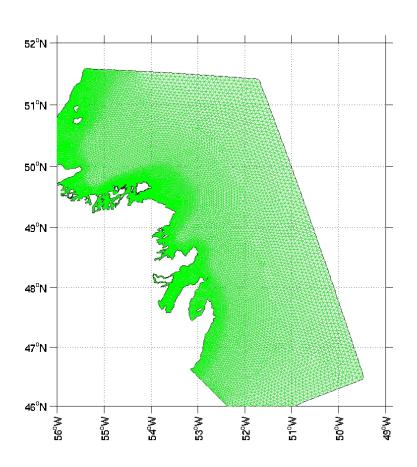


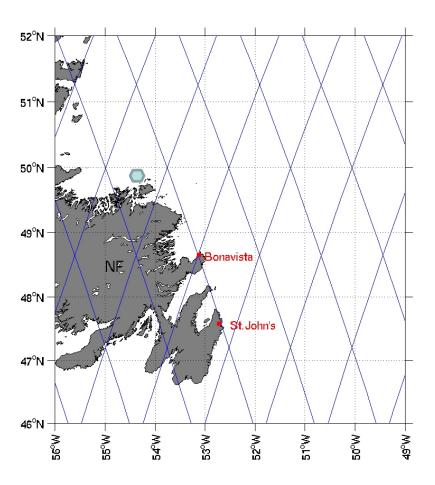


### **SWOT Simulator**

- SWOT simulator (Version 1.1, Gautier et al., 2016)
- Six main errors considered: KaRin noise, roll error, phase error, baseline dilation error, timing error and wet tropospheric correction error
- 21 days (one cycle) data are studied.

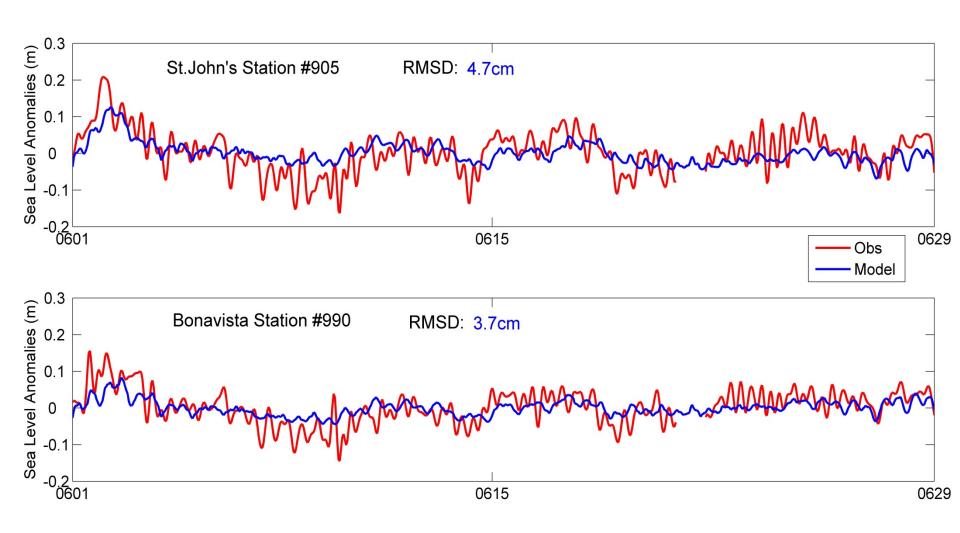






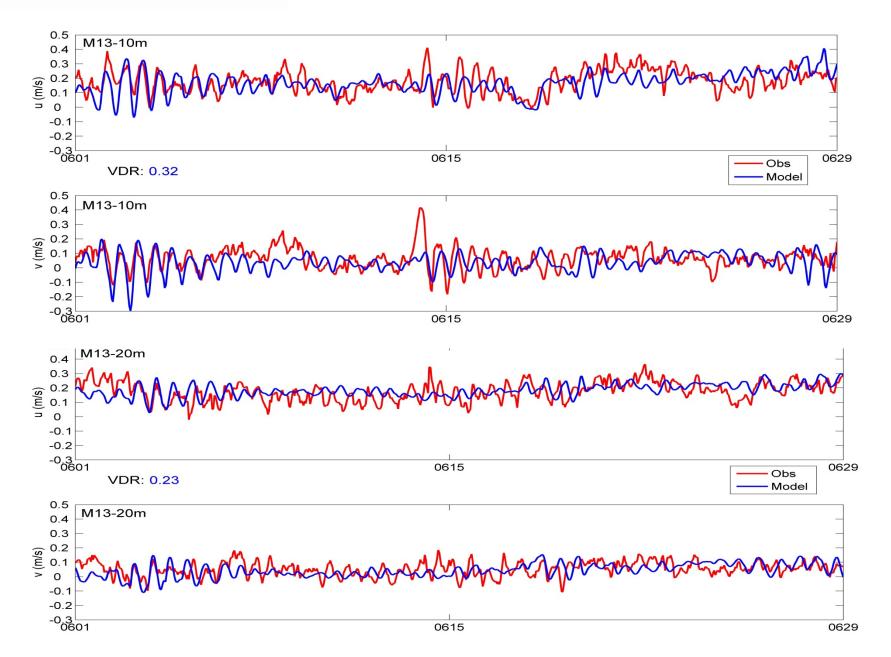


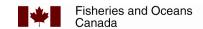
## De-tided Hourly Sea Level Anomalies



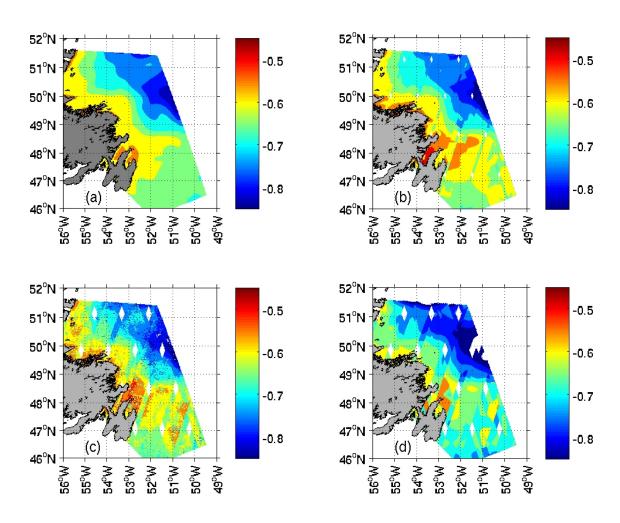






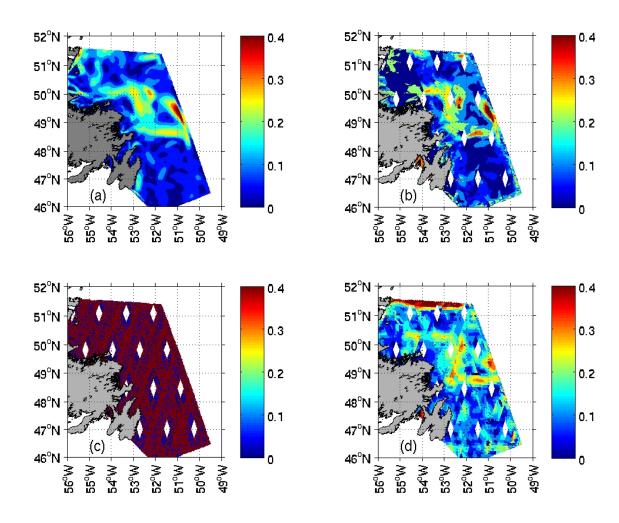


## SSH (m)

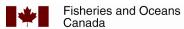




## Surface Geostrophic Currents (m/s)

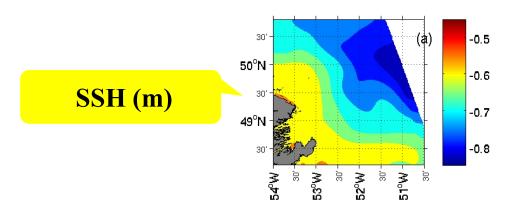


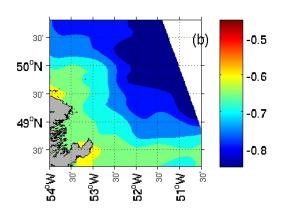




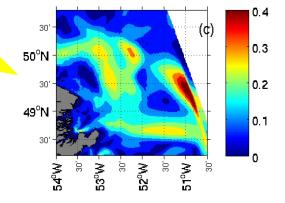
## Truth

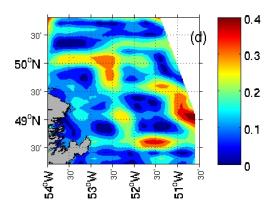
## Mapped











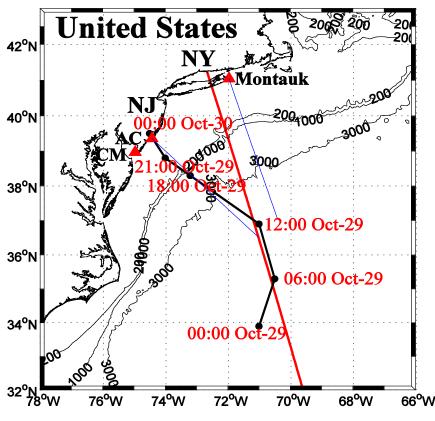


## Summary

- The inshore Labrador Current is captured fairly (better) by spatial filtering of SWOT-like data within each swath (by mapping).
- We will work on assimilating SWOT-like data into the FVCOM model.



### Hurricane Sandy by HY-2A



#### Surge magnitude at the coast:

- Tide gauge: 1.73 m
- Altimetry:  $1.83 \pm 0.04 \,\mathrm{m}$

#### Cross-shelf decay scale:

- Tide gauge: 75 km
- Altimetry:  $68 \pm 5 \text{ km}$

Chen et al., 2014



## Hurricane Isaac by Jason-1 and Jason-2

#### Surge magnitude at the coast:

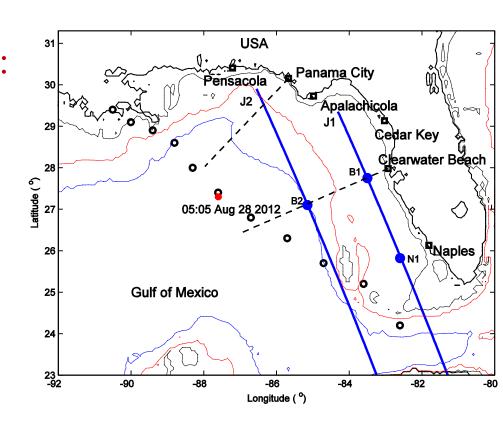
• Tide gauge: 0.58 m

• Altimetry: 0.60 m

#### Cross-shelf decay scale:

• Tide gauge: 190 km

• Altimetry: 190-220 km



Han et al., 2017

