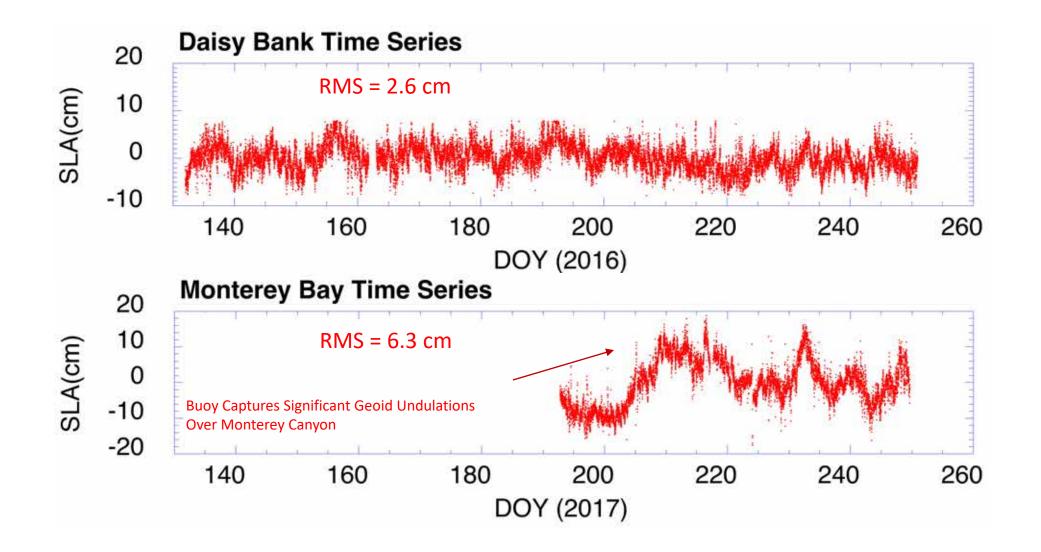
A synergistic approach to SWOT Ocean Calval

Lee-Lueng Fu

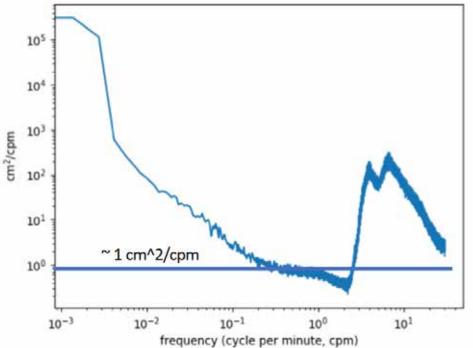
CL#18-3689

Sea Level Anomaly from 6-minute GPS Buoy Data: Daisy Bank (2016) vs. Monterey Bay (2017)

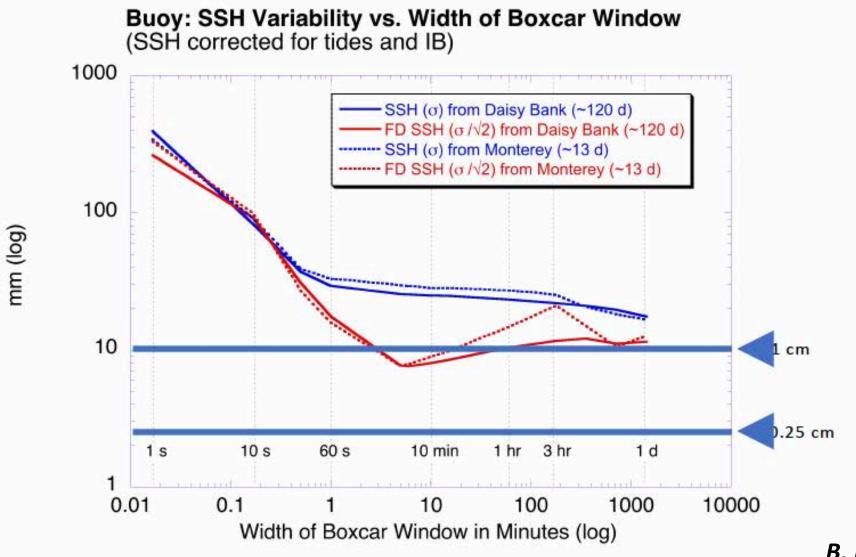


Geodetic Objectives by an array of GPS buoys

- Using an array of GPS buoys acting as open ocean tide gauges
- Each buoy is anchored to the bottom to provide time series at a fixed location.
- The dense SWOT sampling allows collocation between SWOT and buoys.
- To meet the SWOT SSH accuracy on the 7.5 km x 7.5 km nominal grids, the insitu measurement must meet 0.4 cm (rms) accuracy.
- The wave signals are band-limited and can be mostly removed by low-pass filtering.
- The noise floor leads to errors less than 1 cm (rms) at periods >1 min, or, ~ 0.25 cm at >15 min
- Minimal MSS error over the scale of the watch circle (~ 4 km radius).



Residual high-frequency variability after tamporal smoothing



B. Haines/JPL

High-resolution SSH by airborne laser

Reciprocal passes across the Loop Current

SCRIPPS INSTITUTION OF OCEANOGRAPHY UC Sam Diego

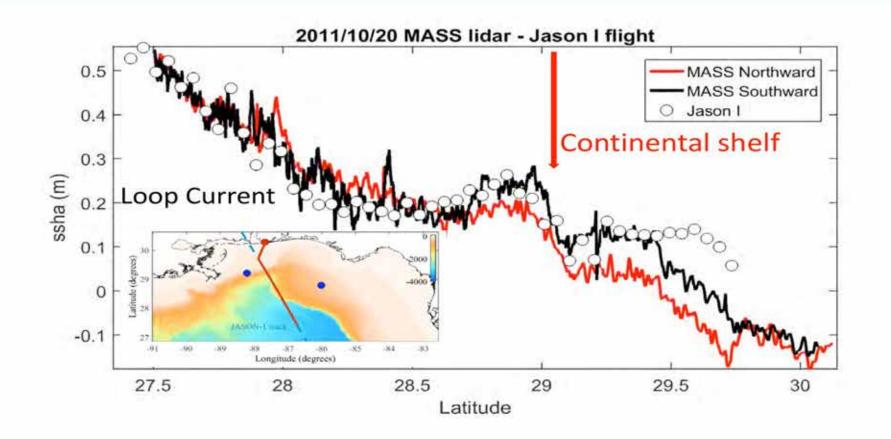
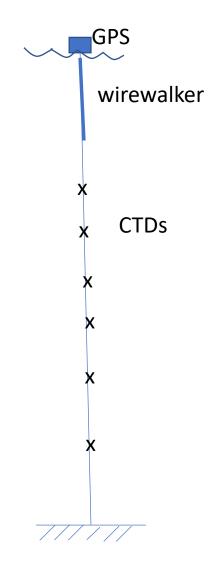


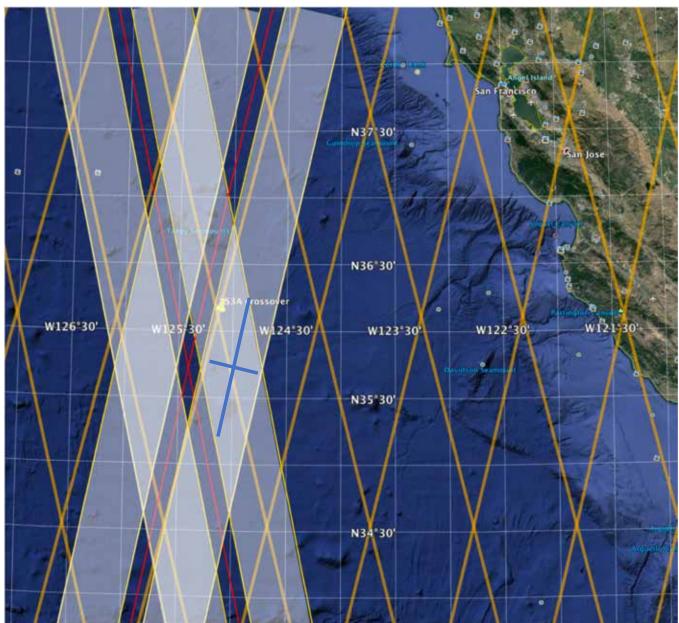
Fig. 6: SSHA estimated from two MASS lidar passes ("northbound" and "southbound") over the same Jason-I track (see insert). Note that the satellite pass occurred in the middle of the southbound lidar pass (black).

K. Melville and L. Lenain /SIO

Oceanographic objectives by an array of hydrographic sensors

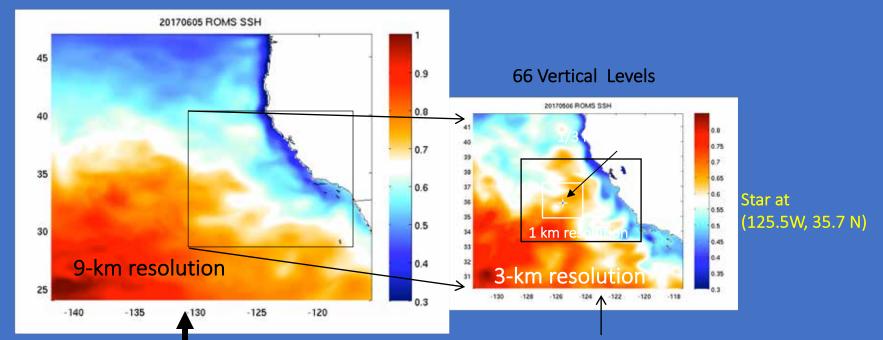
- Pending the results of the pre-launch experiment, we might replace gliders with moored wirewalkers.
- If the variability below 500 m is significant, we might need to add CTDs below the wirewalker.
- If GPS proves able to meet the requirement for validating the SSH spectrum, a GPS sensor will be mounted on top of the wirewalker.





Possible configurations of the ocean in-situ arrays

Cal/Val Model Configuration



Climatological WOA13 + monthly anomaly T/S and geostrophic velocities from gridded Argo, and AVISO SSH.

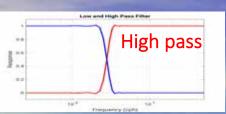
Regional Ocean Modeling System (ROMS)

Tidal forcing (10 constituents)

(The 3-km domain size smaller than 1/5 of the semidiurnal barotropic tidal wavelength)

(Today's talk focus on the 1-km domain)

RMSE





38

37

36

35

38

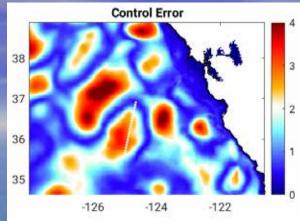
37

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35

-126

-126





-124

-124

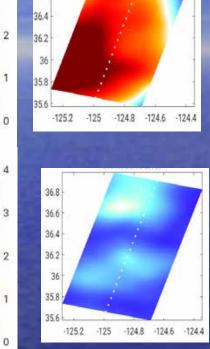
DA All Error

-122

-122

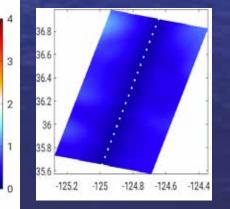
Routine DA

Routine and Glider DA

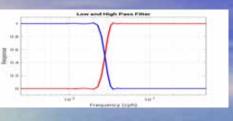


36.8

36.6







NO DA

Routine DA

Routine and Glider DA

