SWOT calval joint slides

Jean-François Cretaux Colin Gleason Taylor Rowley

Let's use a hokey device to go over calval

- WHY / POURQUOI
- WHO / QUI
- WHERE / OÙ
- WHEN / QUAND
- WHAT / QUOI
- HOW / COMMENT
- FAQ / QUESTIONS



- Formally, to assess SWOT performance relative to Science Requirements
- Formally, to inform SWOT data processing and data products
- Informally, because everyone is working hard and needs to know that SWOT is doing what it is supposed to

<u>WHO</u>	<u>CNES</u> Nicolas Picot, Roger Fjortoft Jean-François Cretaux Muriel Berge-Nguyen			<u>JPL</u> Shailen Desai Curtis Chen Brent Williams		<u>US Calval ST</u> Colin Gleason Toby Minear Tamlin Pavelsky
<u>French Calval ST</u> Stephane Calmant Hervé Yesou Jean-Christophe Poisson Kevin Larnier, <u>India</u> Stephane Calmant		South America Stephane Calmant Adrien Paris Daniel Moreira Marielle Gosset Fabrice Papa Rodrigo Abarca Juan Gabriel Leon 		 <u>ECCC/CSA</u> Megan Garner Daniel Peters 		Taylor Rowley Larry Smith Mac Doherty Camryn Kluetmeier Bo Wang Sebastian Munoz
J. Indu , Kyrgyzstan / Madagaso				Uni. Canterbury James Brasington		

Stephane Calmant Jean-François Cretaux Adrien Paris Muriel Berge-Nguyen Tilo Schöne Manuela Grippa, ...

<u>L UIOPC</u>

Luciana Fenoglio-Marc Angelica Tarpanelli Karina Nielsen

<u>WHERE</u>

NASA Tier 1

During fast sampling Connecticut River inland reach Connecticut River tidal reach Willamette River Waimakariri River Pacific Northwest Lakes Prairie Pothole Lakes

After fast sampling Sagavanirktok River Mississippi River North Saskatchewan River Lake Tahoe Sierra Lakes Yukon Flats lakes Peace Athabasca Delta

CNES/IRD Tier 1

French sites

Maroni River Garonne River Rhine River Rhine Valley lakes Pyrénées lakes

In international cooperation

<u>Madagascar</u> Tsiribihina river <u>Kyrgyzstan</u> lake Issykkul <u>Brazil</u>: Amazon (& Negro) rivers

CNES/IRD Tier 2

In international cooperation

<u>Brazil</u> Sao Fransisco rivers Nordeste reservoirs <u>Colombia</u> Meta & Orenoque rivers <u>Mali</u>: small lakes in Sahel <u>Chile</u>: Fagnano

During & after the fast sampling











Lake Fagnano, Chile





CNES timeline

• • •



We are "validating" these data products

- RiverSP reach WSE
- RiverSP reach slope
- RiverSP reach width
- RiverSP node WSE
- RiverSP node width
- LakeSP lake WSE
- LakeSP lake area

"validate" has a specific definition to the project

We'll "characterize" a lot more data products



• Water Surface Slope:

 – 1.7 cm/km over a 10 km reach for river widths greater than 100 m

Water Surface Elevation (WSE):

- -10 cm error per 10 km reach >1 km²
- 25 cm error for 250 m $^2-1$ km 2 or per 10 km reach
- Water Surface Extent:
 - less than 15% relative error



<u>HOW</u> Tools of the trade: Pressure transducers



HOW Tools of the trade: Surface GNSS



PPP

hgps

h_r‡

DTC

GPS station

MULTUR

GRS80

Σcorr

Alt



<u>HOW</u>

Tools of the trade: ADCP

Discharge measurements in support of the Cal/val over the river sites : Madagascar, South America, France, India





Coincident Cal/NaGeo & ADCP along several cross sections





HOW Tools of the trade: lidar

WSH measured by vorteX.io VTX-1 Saône 21/05/2020









Water Surface Height IGN69 (m)



<u>HOW</u>

Water Surface Slope

- Calculated per 10 km reach with node averages
 - GNSS long-profiles
 - Array of pressure transducers (3-4/reach)
 - Airborne lidar flights



Predefined ~10 km reach



Water Surface Elevation





LakeSP WSE & Raster products



Intercomparison with instantaneous kinematic GNSS

GNSS transects Pressure transducers Airborne lidar flights

Intercomparison with A priori Mean lake surface



Water Surface Extent

- Calculated per 10 km reach
 - Shoreline walks
 - Airborne Imagery
 - Airborne lidar flights

Predefined ~10 km reach



Effective width = $\frac{\text{water surface area}}{\text{reach length}}$



NASA validation workflow





CNES validation workflow



HOW Joint Willamette campaign

- Willamette River
 Tier 1 CalVal site
- Based on 2D
 hydraulic model
- ~200km
- 16 SWORD reaches
- Range of modeled WSE from 100 m³/s to 450 m³/s



Slide Courtesy Toby Minear

<u>HOW</u> Joint Willamette campaign

- Full suite of SWOT products being produced
- Useful for comparison to CalVal field data
 - Existing (2015, 2022)
 - Planned (2022 'dry run')



Slide Courtesy Toby Minear

<u>HOW</u> Joint Willamette campaign

- Data: 2015 (existing), 2022 (existing and planned)
- Pressure transducers, long profiles, ADCP cross sections



Detail of longitudinal profile GNSS (2015), multiple passes at varied flows

Slide Courtesy Toby Minear



Longitudinal profile GNSS (2015)





I have field data. Can you use it for calval?

Not yet! We have a strictly defined calval task focused on making it to the validation meeting (~14 mo after launch) ready to assess SWOT performance with confidence. This doesn't mean you can't use it for your own validation

Why aren't you using site xxx?

There are >200,000 rivers and millions of lakes in the SWOT data product. We have selected sites that cover a range of latitudes, morphologies, and flow regimes while maximizing calval orbit overlap and considering seasonality and 'edge cases' for SWOT as a sensor. We're confident that the picture that emerges from this work will be adequate for official SWOT validation.



When would I be able to get the SWOT data products at my site?

The objectives from the project is that these data will be available as soon as possible once they would have been validated by CNES & JPL.

I want to do calval. Can I?

Yes! CNES/NASA have clearly defined the scope of Mission CalVal, but that doesn't mean other efforts aren't welcome. You know your science best, so do what calval works for you and share it with the community.



Will SWOT work out of the box?

JPL is expecting errors and surprises after we start looking at data, and this may change some things. Calval is therefore a living practice

French/US points to discuss in our joint session