

The banner features a central illustration of a satellite orbiting a globe, which is contained within a large water droplet. The background is a stylized landscape with green hills and blue water. In the top right corner, there are logos for Cnes, NASA, CSA ASC, and UK SPACE. The text 'SWOT Science Team Meeting' is on the left, 'TOULOUSE France' is on the right, and the dates '19-22 September 2023' are at the bottom right. The website 'www.swot2023.org' is at the bottom left.

SWOT

Science Team Meeting

www.swot2023.org

TOULOUSE

France

19-22 September 2023

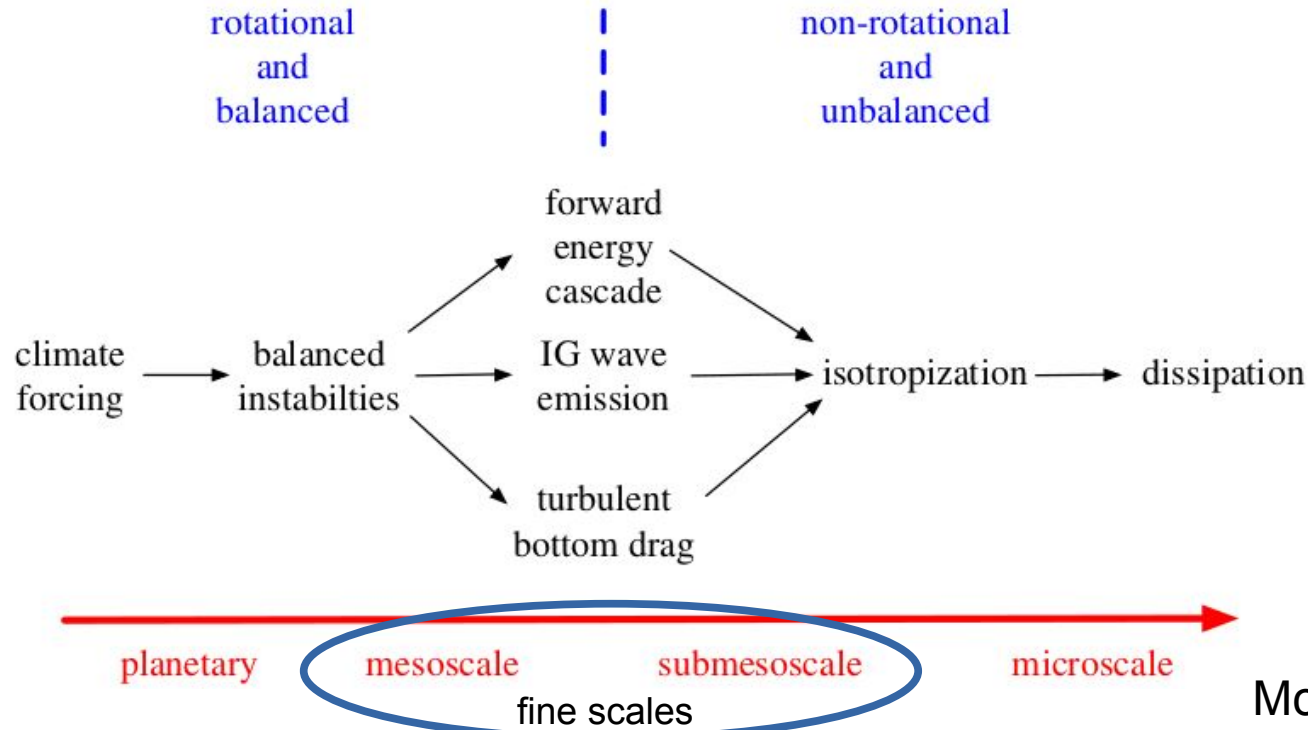
Regional Validation Working Group Splinter Session

F. d'Ovidio, J. Wang, A. Pascual – slides from R. Rolland, L. Rousselet,
SWOT Science Team

The « Fine Scales »

mesoscale and submesoscale (1-100 km, days – weeks)

A key regime for the energy cascade



McWilliams, 2016

A key regime for the energy cascade and for creating contrasted properties

First hints the '60-'70.

« Blind » discover of the fine scales

Deep-Sea Research, 1974, Vol. 21, pp. 499 to 528. Pergamon Press. Printed in Great Britain.

Energy partition in the large-scale ocean circulation and the production of mid-ocean eddies

A. E. GILL,* J. S. A. GREEN† and A. J. SIMMONS‡

OVER THE past century, a picture of the mean circulation of the ocean has been built up from temperature and salinity measurements (DEFANT, 1961). The mean currents (see Fig. 1) are only a few centimeters per second except in special regions of concentrated currents like the Gulf Stream. **However, direct measurements of currents have shown that the kinetic energy in time-dependent currents is greater than the kinetic energy of the mean currents** and that currents of 0.1 m s^{-1} are commonly observed. The first direct current measurements over a long period (14 months)

« Blind » discover of the fine scales

Energy partition in the large-scale ocean circulation and the production of mid-ocean eddies

A. E. GILL,* J. S. A. GREEN† and A. J. SIMMONS‡

observed. The first direct current measurements over a long period (14 months) in mid-ocean were made in 1959 and 1960 in a region 5000 m deep about 250 km west of Bermuda. These measurements have been reported and discussed by CREASE (1962) and SWALLOW (1971). It appears that the eddies observed have wavelengths (PHILLIPS, 1966) of 300–400 km and periods (SWALLOW, 1971) of 50–100 days.

« Blind » discover of the fine scales

An impression of how the eddies may be distributed in the horizontal at a particular time comes from measurements (Fig. 3) of sound velocity at 800 m made by BECKERLE (1972) (see also BECKERLE and La CASCE, 1973). The sound velocity is related to density

The large eddies also appear as 'noise' on closely spaced hydrographic sections

eddies can play an important role in the general circulation of the ocean. Future observational and model studies should aim to clarify this role in detail for different parts of the ocean.

Eddy Energy in the Oceans

KLAUS WYRTKI, LORENZ MAGAARD, AND JAMES HAGER

Department of Oceanography, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

Observations of surface drift currents made by merchant ships are used to calculate the kinetic energy of the mean flow as well as the kinetic energy of the fluctuations, which is interpreted as eddy kinetic energy. The distribution of these properties is charted for the North Atlantic Ocean based on 1° squares and for the world oceans based on 5° squares. Both distributions show essentially the same features, namely, high values in the western boundary currents and in the equatorial current system and low values in the subtropical gyres. The ratio between mean energy and eddy energy is high (about 1 to 2) in the strong currents and low (about 1/20 to 1/40) in the central and eastern portions of the gyres. Comparing mean and eddy energies in ocean and atmosphere, it becomes apparent that eddy-energies in the two systems are uncorrelated. The results are consistent with the idea that eddy motion in the ocean is generated in areas of strong mean shear flow and is subsequently distributed over the whole ocean.

First maps of the fine scales

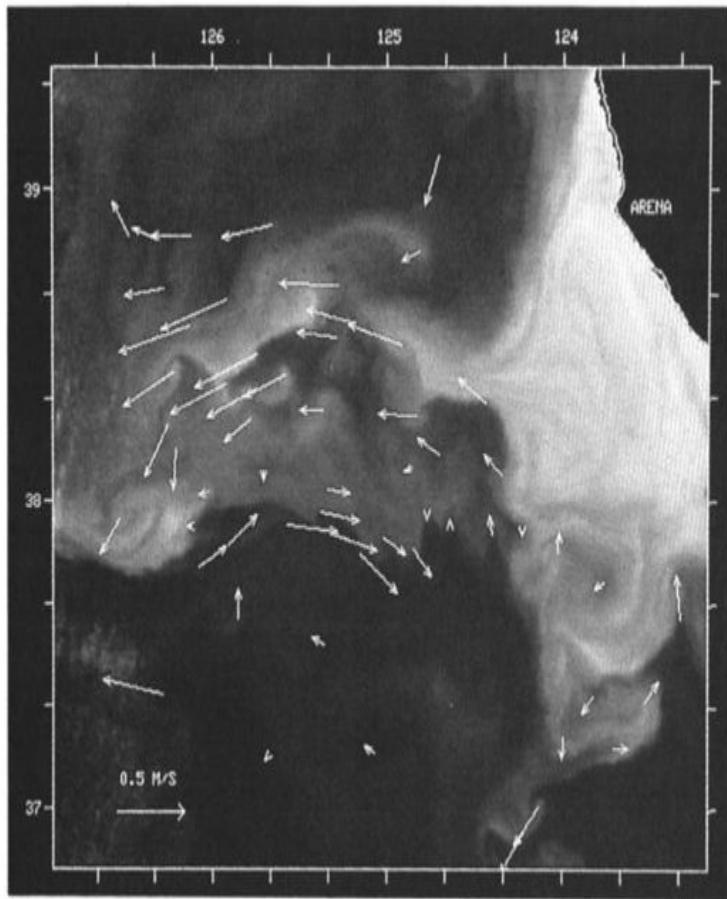
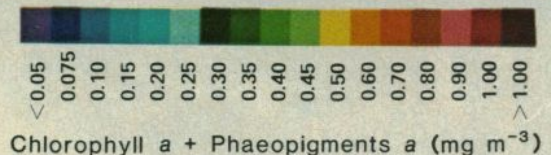
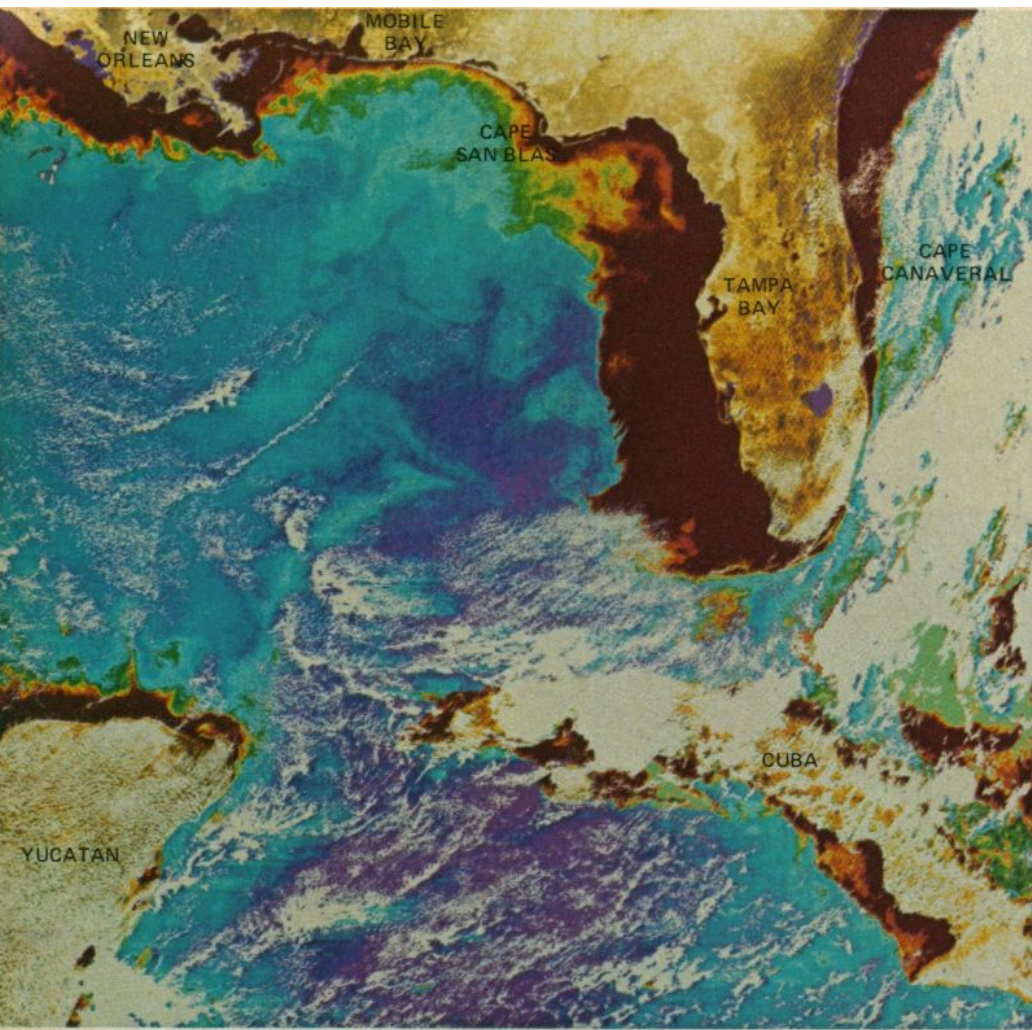


Fig. 8. Mean surface velocity field obtained by tracking thermal features between Figures 6a and 6b and between 6b and 6c overlaid on the image for July 22, 1100 UT.

During the '70-'80, filaments (submesoscale) also started to emerge from ocean color and sea surface temperature images, suggesting further physical processes as well as the importance of the fine scales on the marine biosphere.

Flament et al. 1985



First maps of the fine scales

During the '70-'80, filaments (submesoscale) also started to emerge from ocean color and sea surface temperature images, suggesting further physical processes as well as the importance of the fine-scale variability for the marine biosphere.

«.. to improve our understanding of the state of the standing crop of phytoplankton. This new information may, in turn, lead to improved methods for managing and exploiting fisheries. Another poten- .. »

Nimbus 7 Coastal Zone Color Scanner (2 November 1978)
From Hovis et al. 1980

Fine-scale challenges

1. Energy cascade, heat/material transport, air-sea fluxes, coast-open ocean continuum

Earth System
Models
CMIP6

	Model name	Ocean component	Horizontal	Vertical	
1	ACCESS-CM2	MOM5	1 x 1	z* 50	
2	ACCESS-ESM1-5	MOM5	1 x 1	z* 50	
3	BCC-CSM2-MR	MOM4-L40	1 x 1	z 40	
4	BCC-ESM1	MOM4-L40	1 x 1	z 40	
5	CAMS-CSM1-0	MOM4	1 x 1	z 50	
6	CESM2	POP2	1 x 1	z 60	
7	CESM2-FV2	POP2	1 x 1	z 60	
8	CESM2-WACCM	POP2	1 x 1	z 60	
9	CESM2-WACCM-FV2	POP2	1 x 1	z 60	
10	CNRM-CM6-1	NEMO3.6	1 x 1	z* 75	
11	CNRM-ESM2-1	NEMO3.6	1 x 1	z* 75	
12	CanESM5	NEMO3.4.1	1 x 1	z 45	
13	EC-Earth3	NEMO3.6	1 x 1	z* 75	
14	EC-Earth3-Veg	NEMO3.6	1 x 1	z* 75	
15	GFDL-CM4	MOM6	0.25 x 0.25	$\rho - z^* 75$	
16	GFDL-ESM4	MOM6	0.5 x 0.5	$\rho - z^* 75$	
17	GISS-E2-1-G	GISS Ocean	1.25 x 1	z 40	
18	GISS-E2-1-G-CC	GISS Ocean	1.25 x 1	z 40	
19	GISS-E2-1-H	HYCOM	1 x 1	$z - \rho - \sigma 32$	
20	HadGEM3-GC31-LL	NEMO-HadGEM3-GO6.0	1 x 1	z* 75	
21	INM-CM5-0	INM-OM5	0.5 x 0.25	$\sigma 40$	
22	IPSL-CM6A-LR	NEMO3.6	1 x 1	z* 75	
23	MCM-UA-1-0	MOM1	2 x 2	z 18	
24	MIROC-ES2L	COCO4.9	1 x 1	$z - \sigma 62$	
25	MIROC6	COCO4.9	1 x 1	$z - \sigma 62$	
26	MPI-ESM-1-2-HAM	MPIOM1.6.3	1.5 x 1.5	z 40	
27	MPI-ESM1-2-HR	MPIOM1.6.3	0.4 x 0.4	z 40	
28	MPI-ESM1-2-LR	MPIOM1.6.3	1.5 x 1.5	z 40	
29	MRI-ESM2-0	MRI.COM4.4	1 x 0.5	z* 60	
30	NESM3	NEMO3.4	1 x 1	z 46	
31	NorCPM1	MICOM	1 x 1	$z - \rho 53$	
32	NorESM2-LM	MICOM	1 x 1	$z - \rho 53$	
33	NorESM2-MM	MICOM	1 x 1	$z - \rho 53$	
34	SAM0-UNICON	POP2	1 x 1	z 60	
35	UKESM1-0-LL	NEMO-HadGEM3-GO6.0	1 x 1	z* 75	

Fine scales not resolved,
must be parameterized

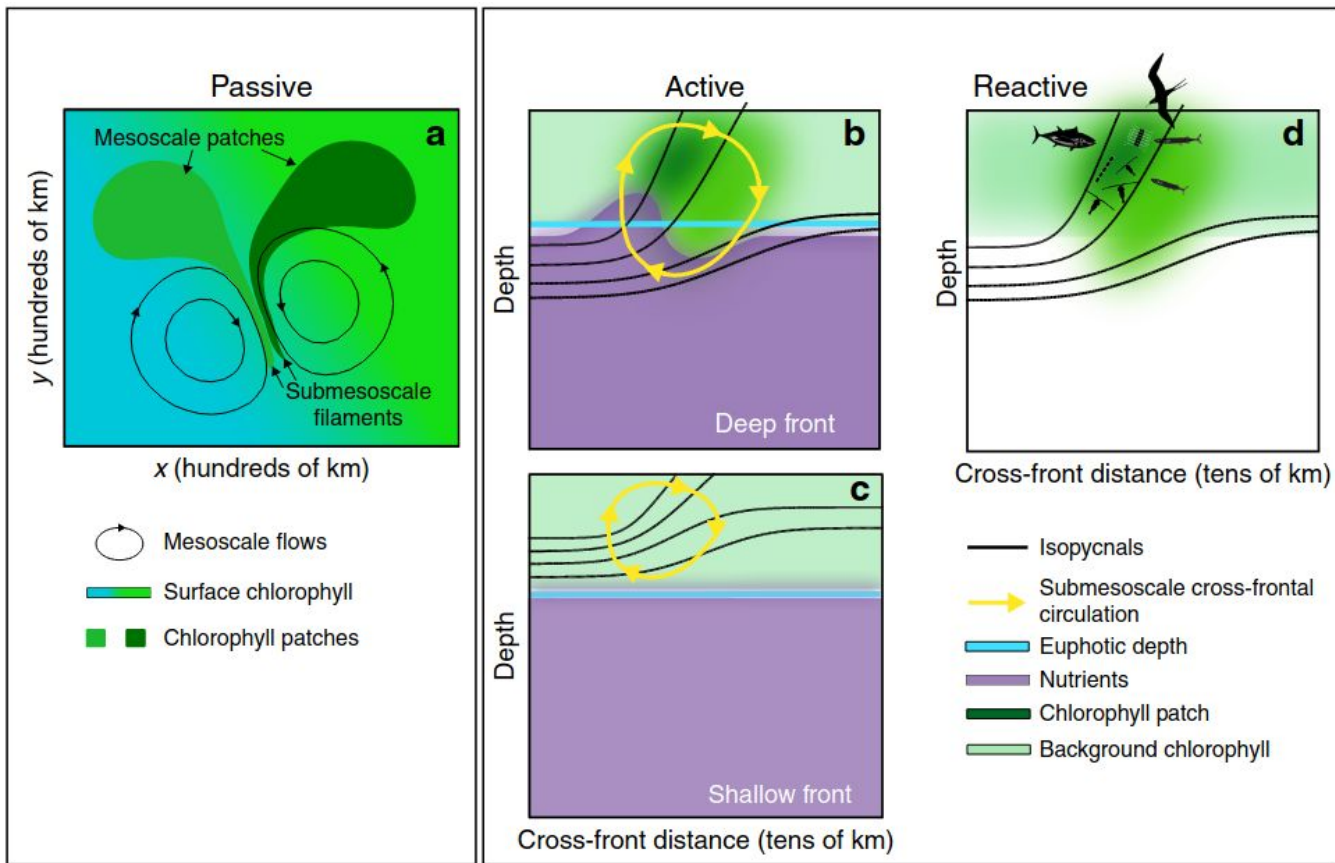
Fine-scale challenges

2. Biogeochemistry and marine ecology

Quite well understood

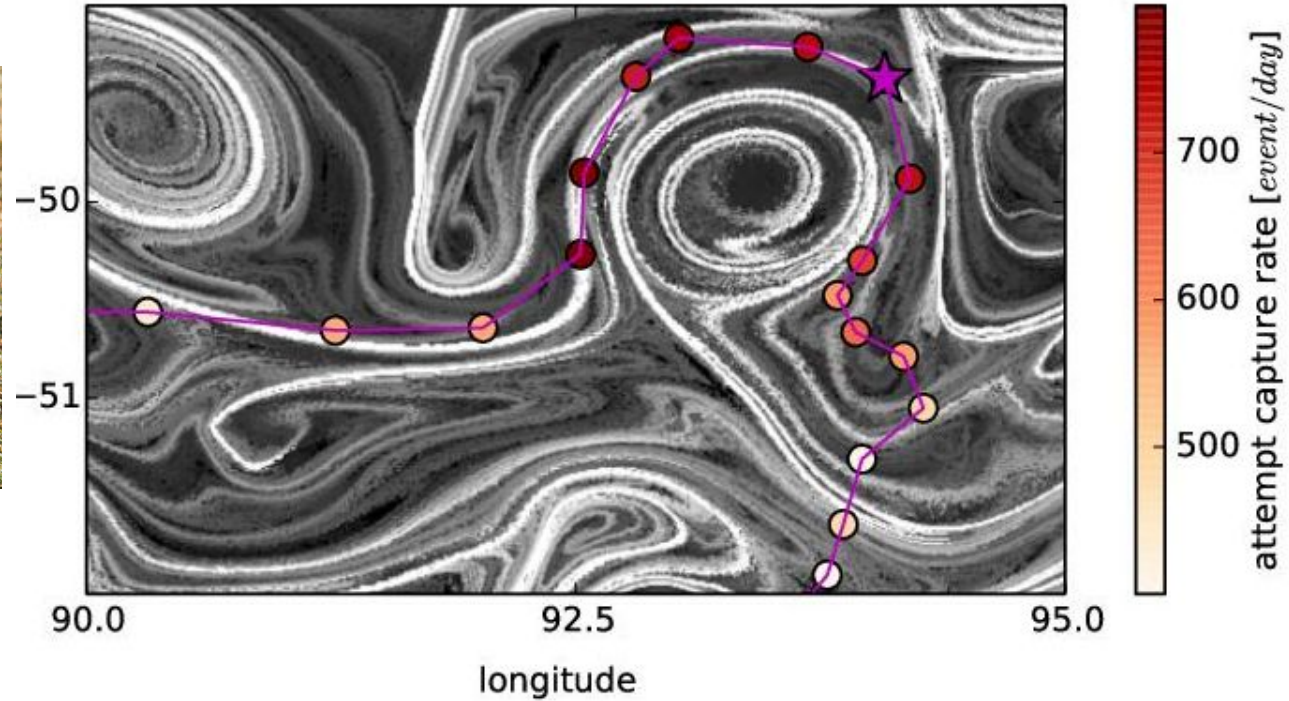
In large part understood

Largely unknown !



Fine-scale challenges

2. Biogeochemistry and marine ecology

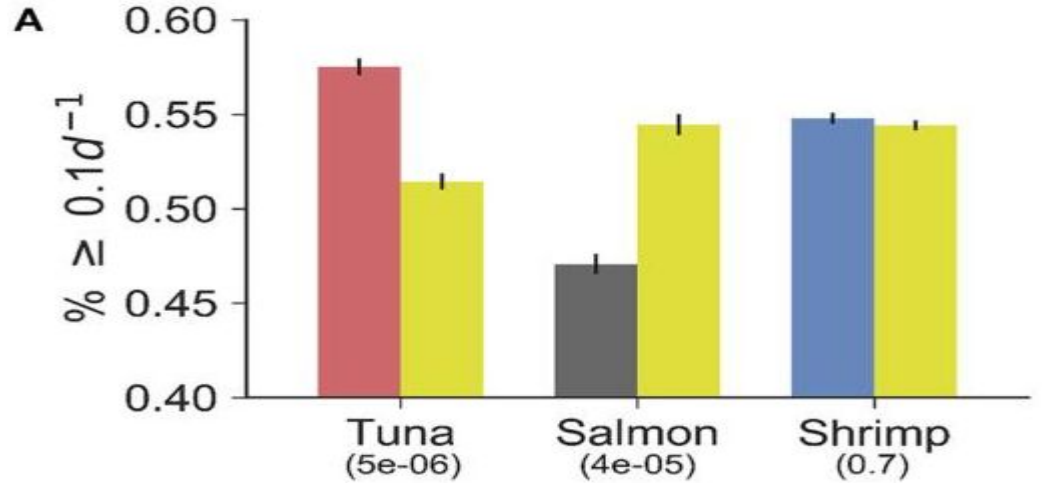
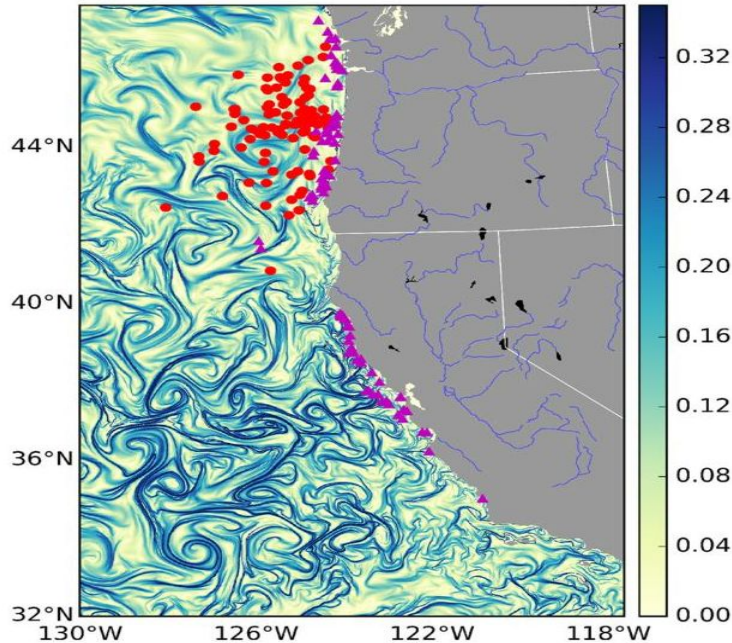


Fine-scale challenges

2. Biogeochemistry and marine ecology

Fishermen Follow Fine-Scale Physical Ocean Features for Finance

James R. Watson^{1,2*}, Emma C. Fuller³, Frederic S. Castruccio⁴ and Jameal F. Samhouri⁵



Conservation and management in the open ocean need 1-100 km scale information, and need it soon

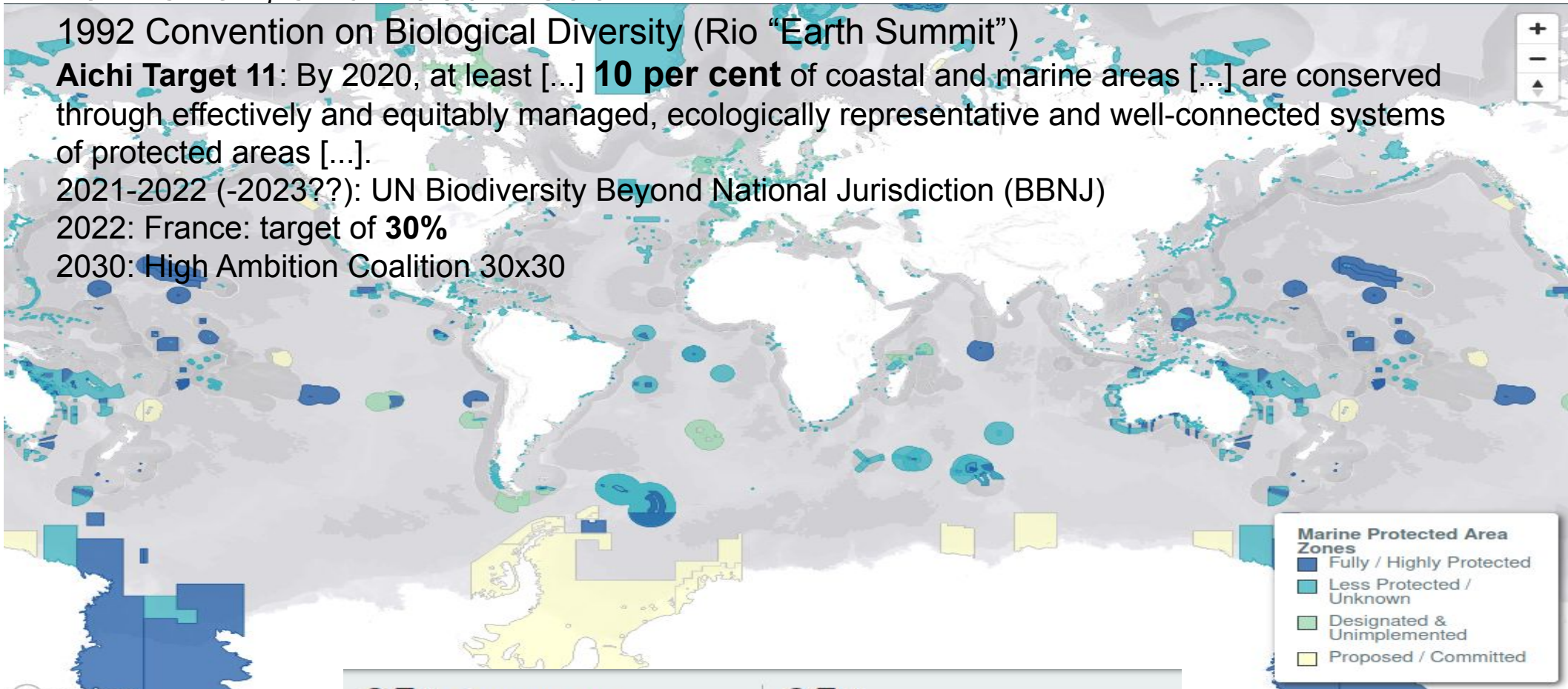
1992 Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio “Earth Summit”)

Aichi Target 11: By 2020, at least [...] **10 per cent** of coastal and marine areas [...] are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas [...].

2021-2022 (-2023??): UN Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ)

2022: France: target of **30%**

2030: High Ambition Coalition 30x30



Marine Protected Area Zones

- Fully / Highly Protected
- Less Protected / Unknown
- Designated & Unimplemented
- Proposed / Committed

2.7% of ocean area is in implemented and fully / highly protected zones

3.7% is in implemented but less protected zones

Conventional Altimetry

Jason-type constellation



All-weather, global Sea Surface Height, resolution down to 70-100km, ~1 week



Scales <70-100km, <~1 week



Coastal areas



Ageostrophic dynamics

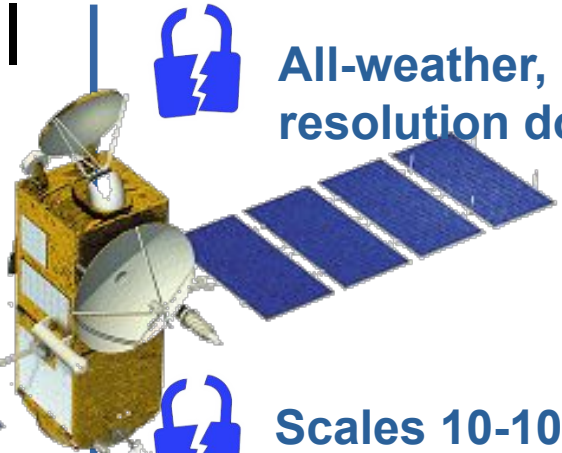
Positional errors ~10+ km

Underestimation of gradients

Large uncertainties in coastal dynamics

Conventional Altimetry

Jason-type constellation



All-weather, global Sea Surface Height, resolution down to 70-100km, ~1 week



Scales 10-100km : « small mesoscale » and « mesoscale »



Scales 1-10 km, < ~1 week



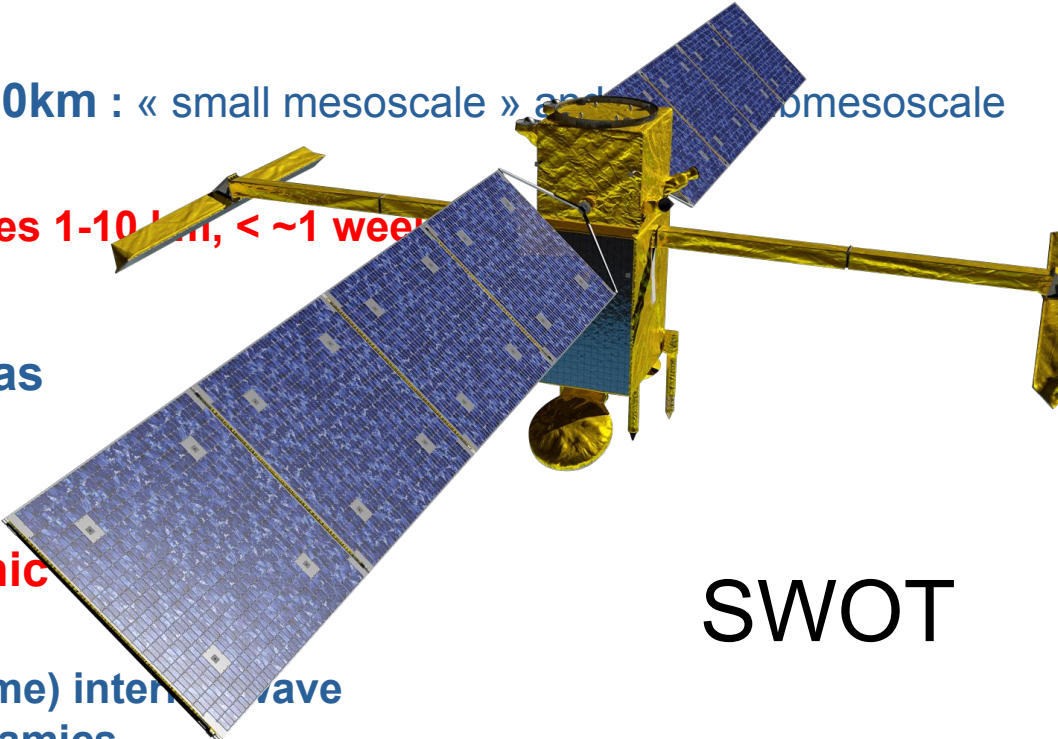
Coastal areas



Ageostrophic



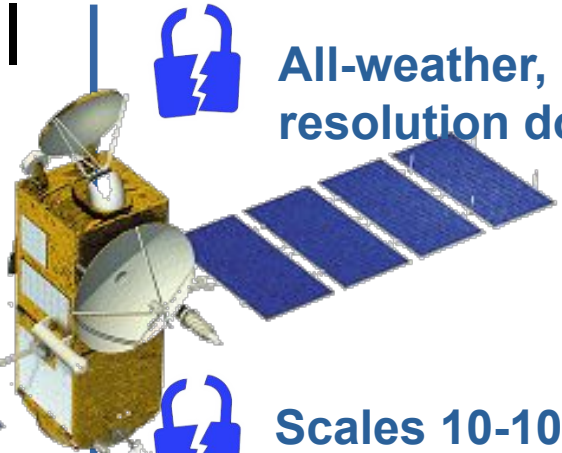
(some) internal wave dynamics



SWOT

Conventional Altimetry

Jason-type constellation



All-weather, global Sea Surface Height, resolution down to 70-100km, ~1 week



Scales 10-100km : « small mesoscale » and « big mesoscale »



Scales 1-10 km, < ~1 week



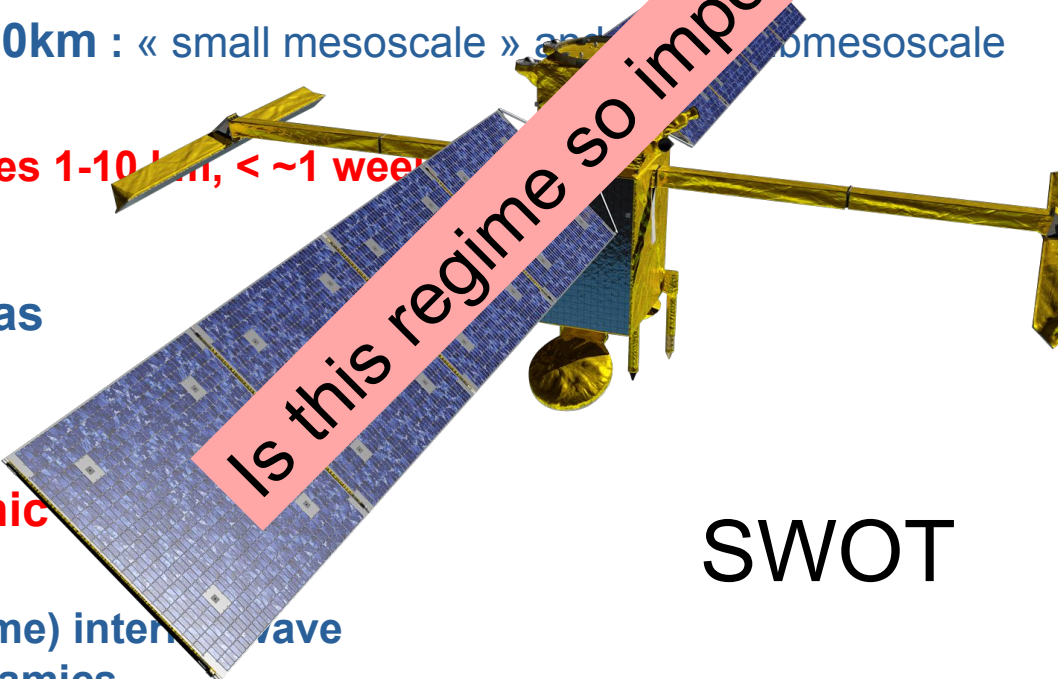
Coastal areas



Ageostrophic



(some) internal wave dynamics



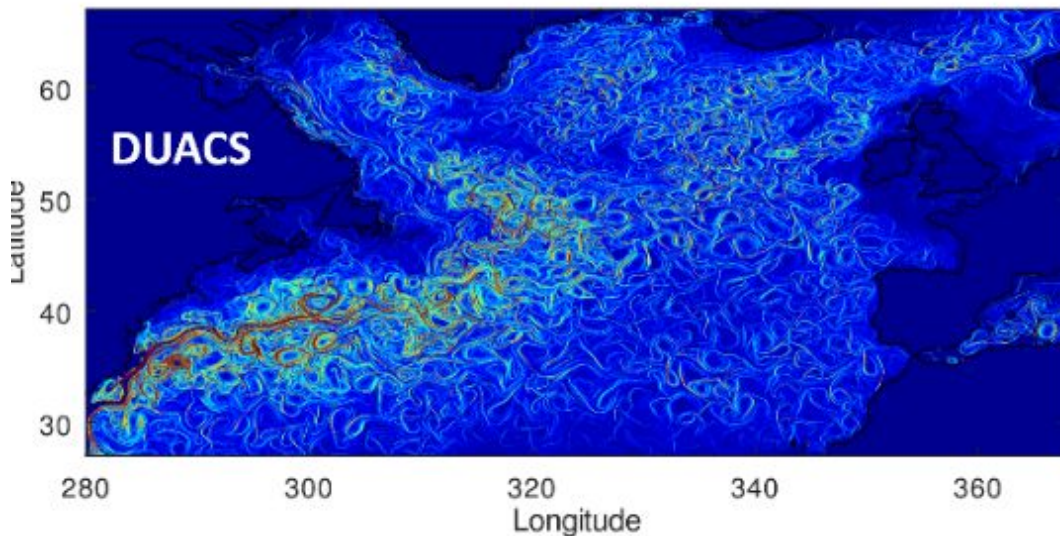
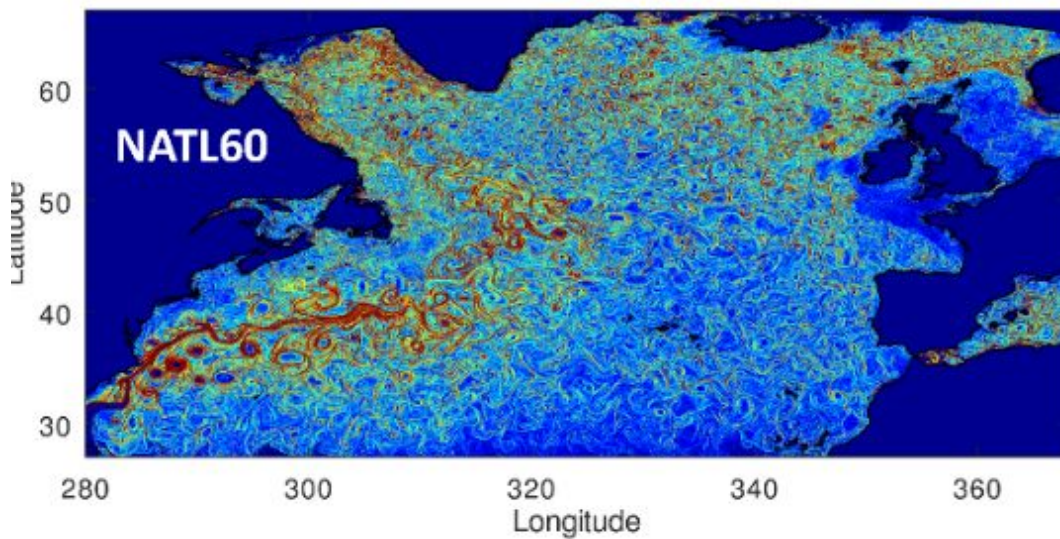
Is this regime so important ?

SWOT

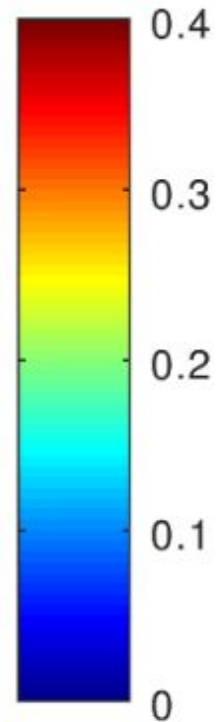
08-01-2013

Yes !

Model prediction of what we can expect from SWOT in terms of frontogenesis



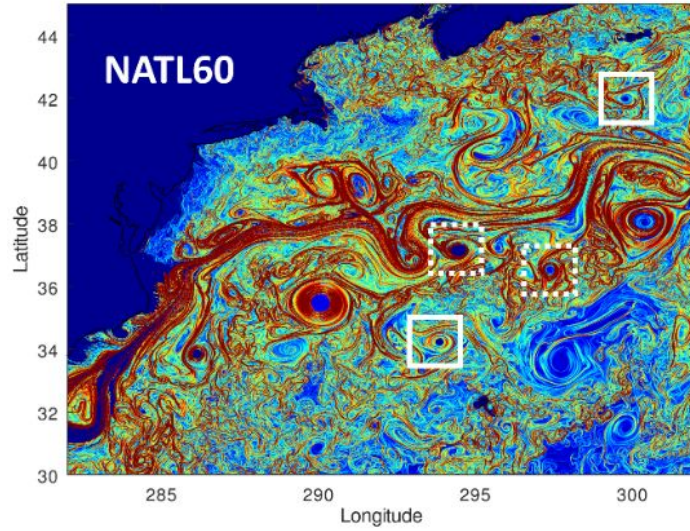
FSLE (day⁻¹)



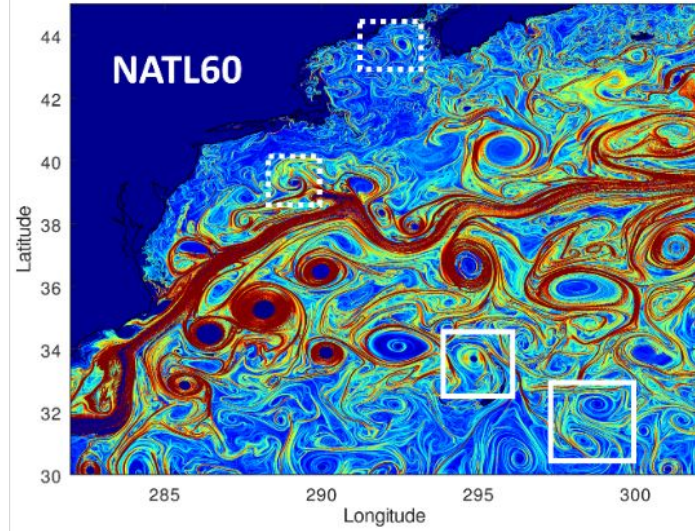
R. Rolland

Model prediction of what we can expect from SWOT in terms of frontogenesis

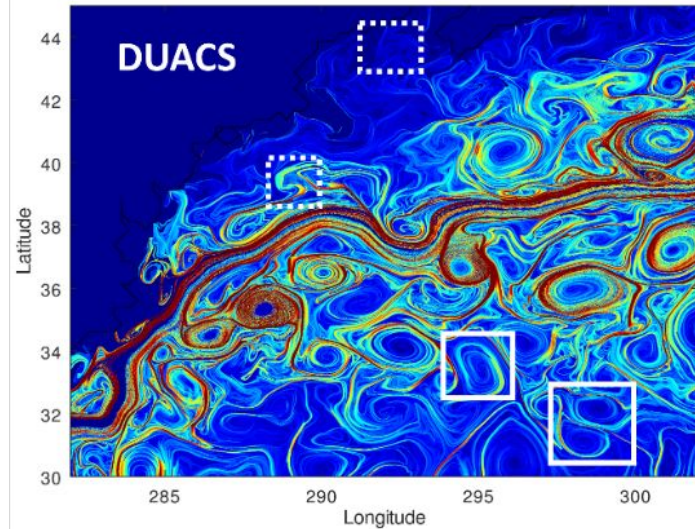
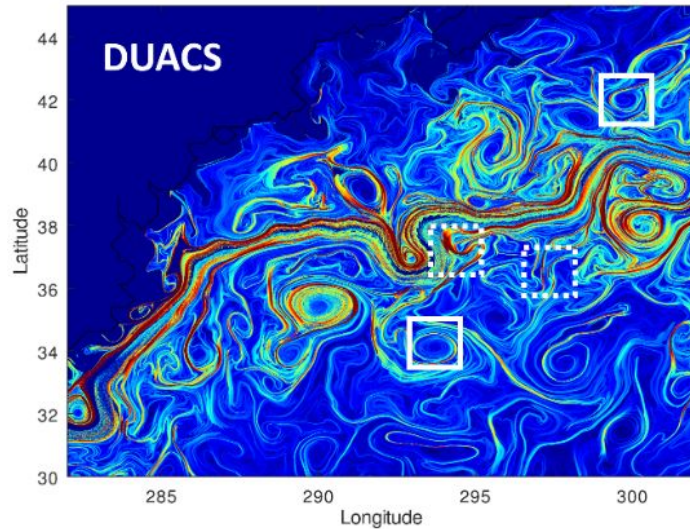
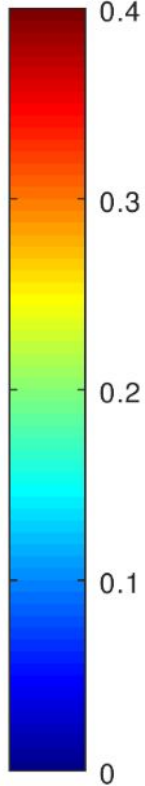
02-01-2013



08-01-2013

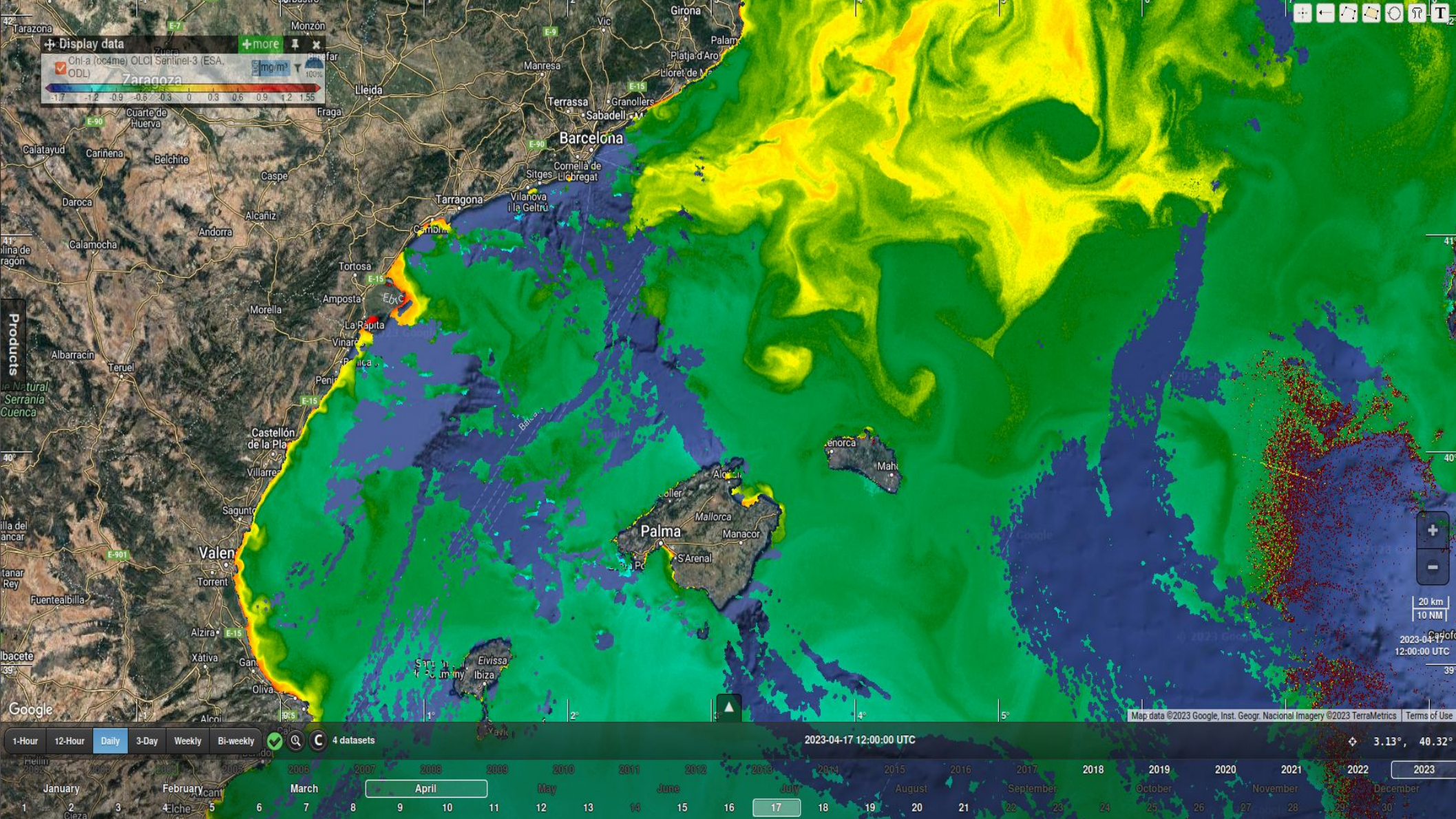


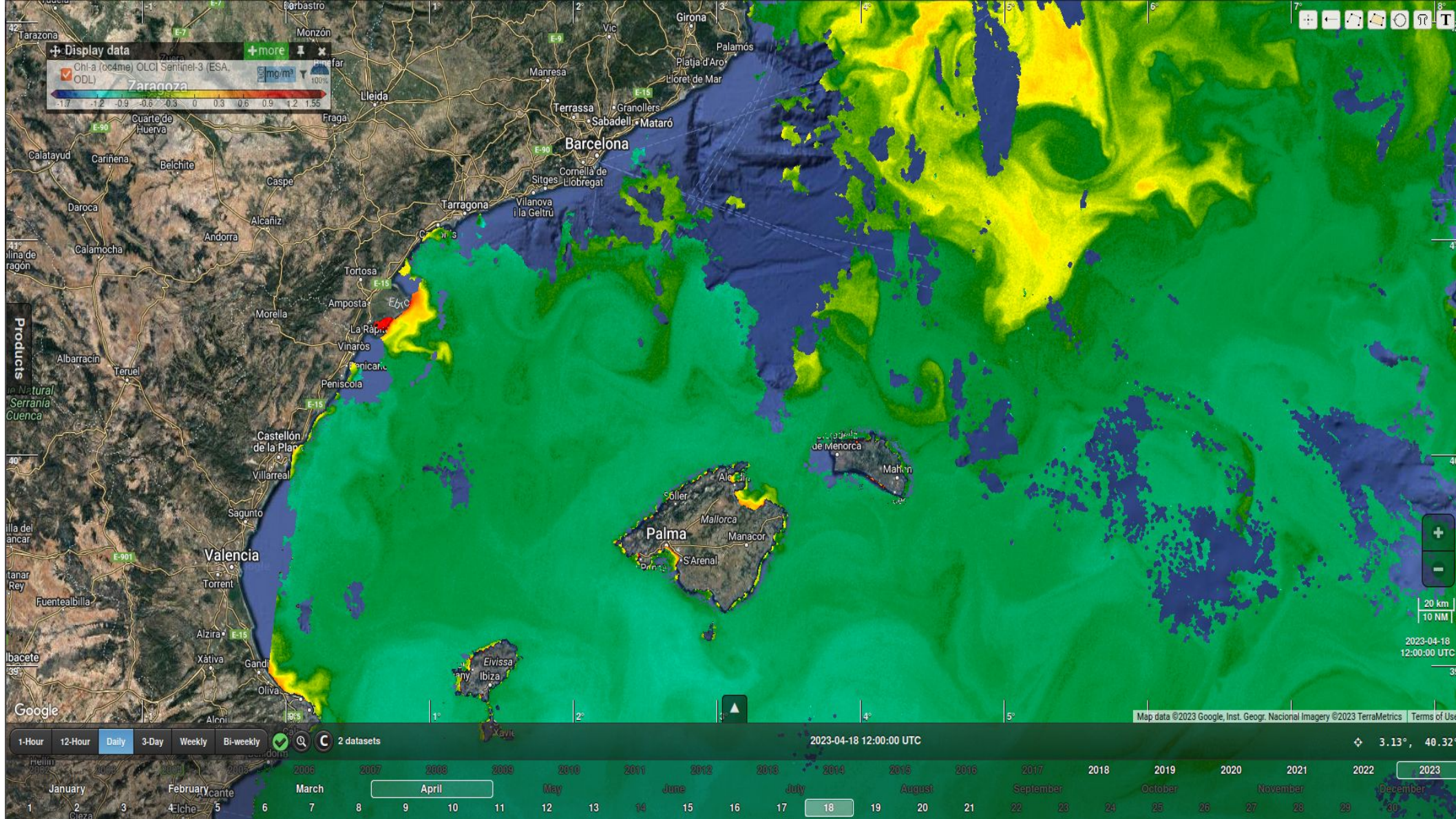
FSLE (day⁻¹)

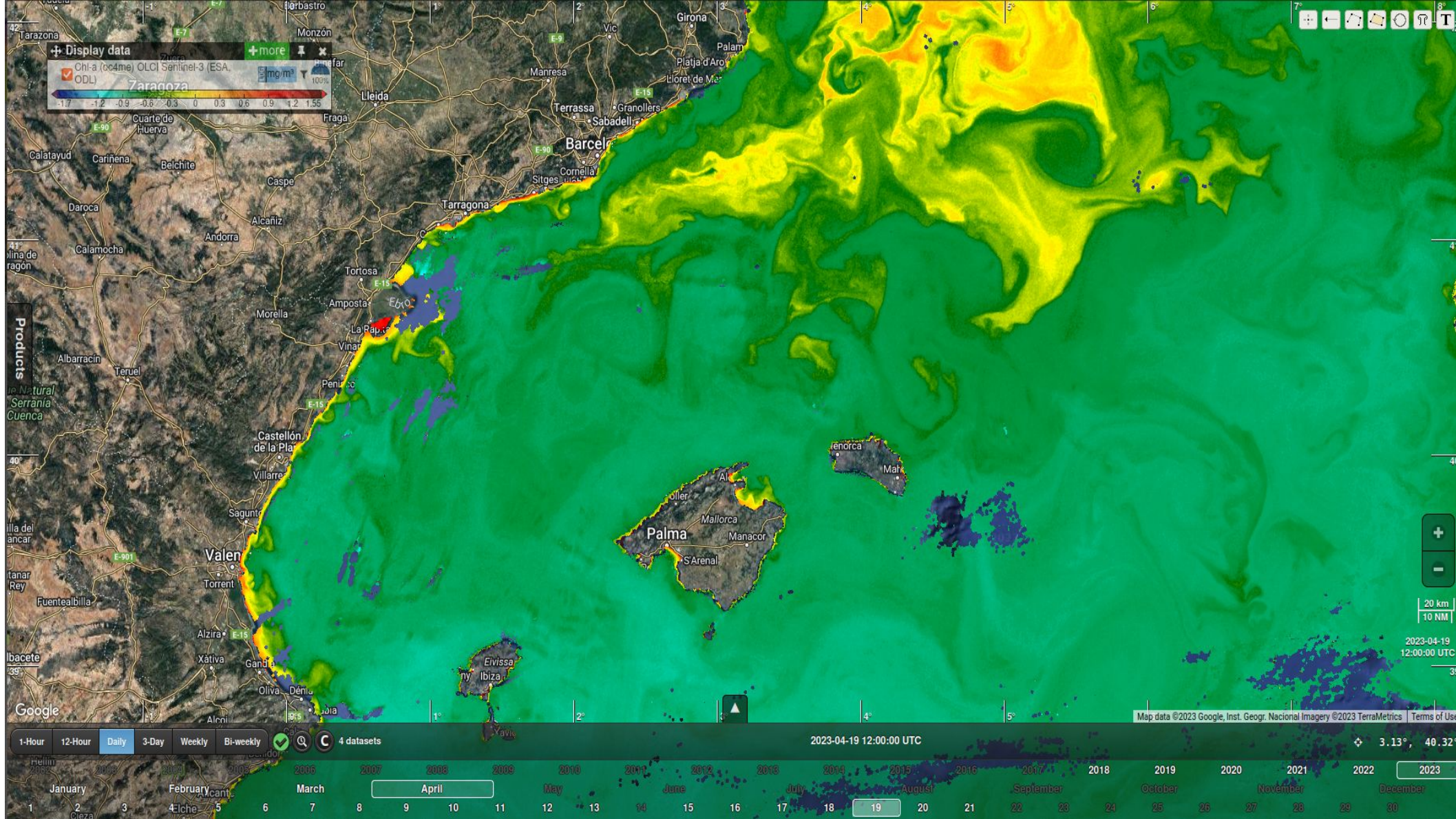


R. Rolland

.. and what about real cases ?







Display data

Chl-a (oc4me) OLCI Sentinel-3 (ESA)
ODL

Zaragoza



+ more

100%

mg/m³

Google

1-Hour 12-Hour Daily 3-Day Weekly Bi-weekly 4 datasets

2023-04-19 12:00:00 UTC



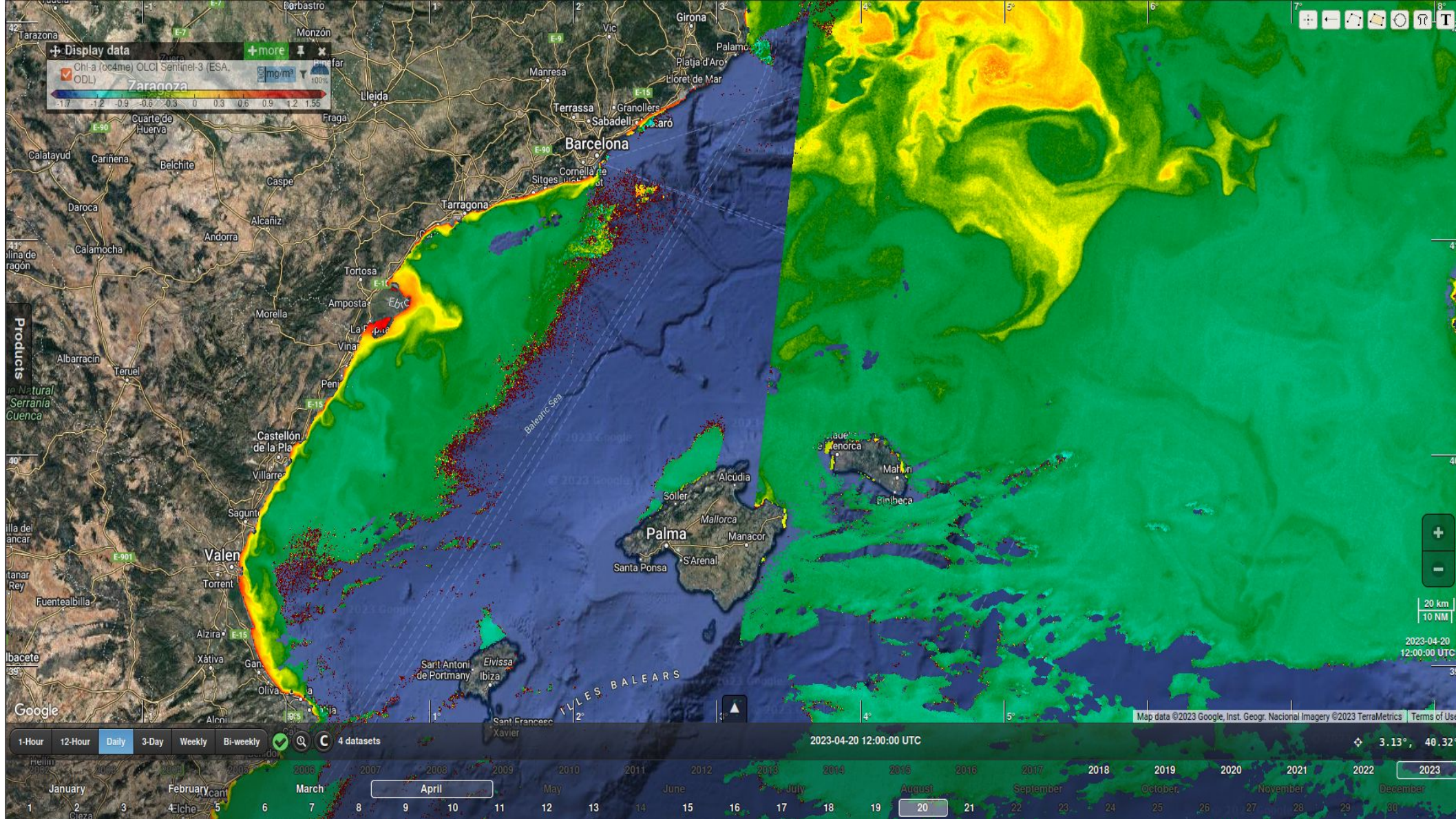
Map data ©2023 Google, Inst. Geogr. Nacional Imagery ©2023 TerraMetrics Terms of Use

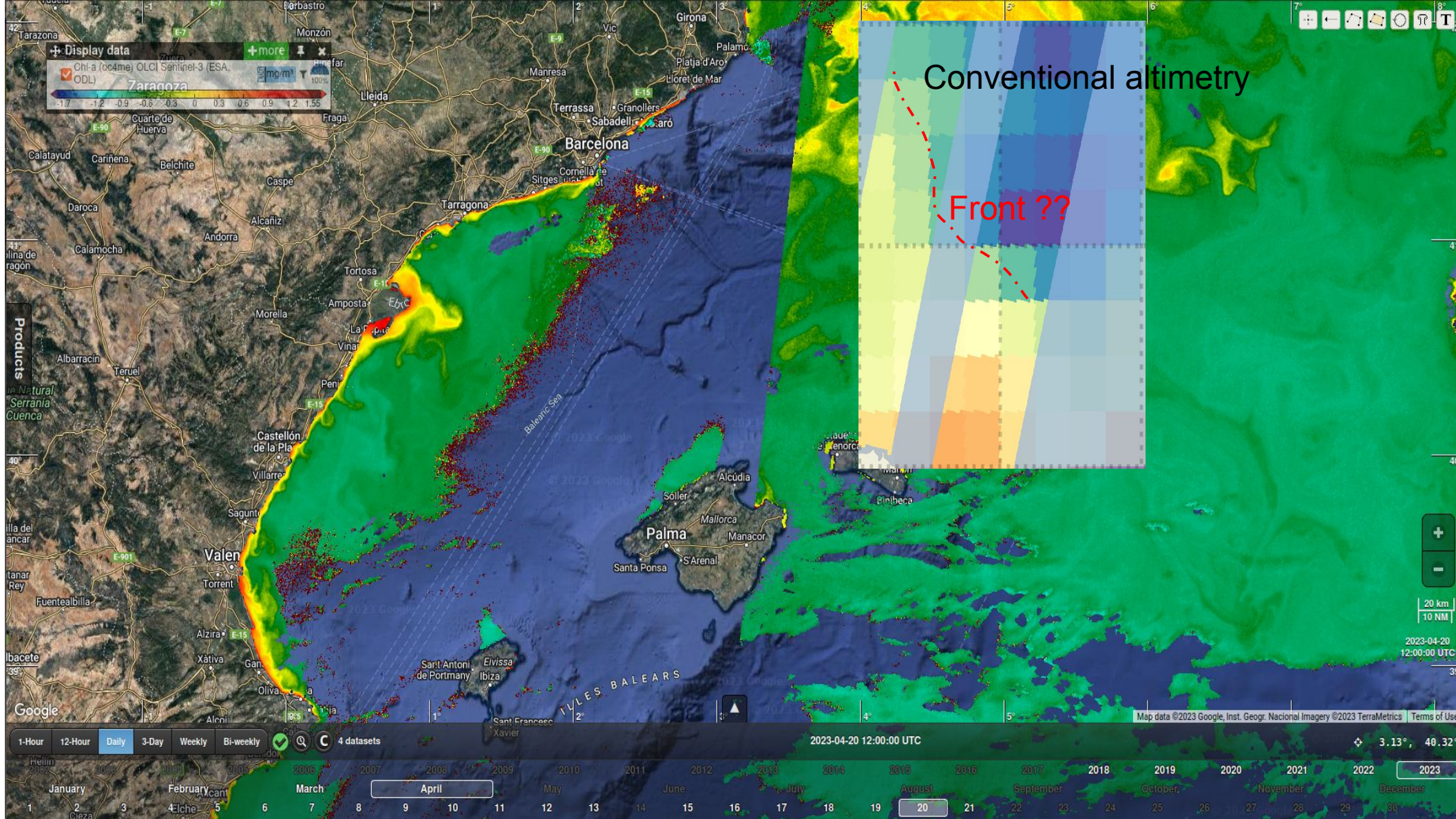
20 km

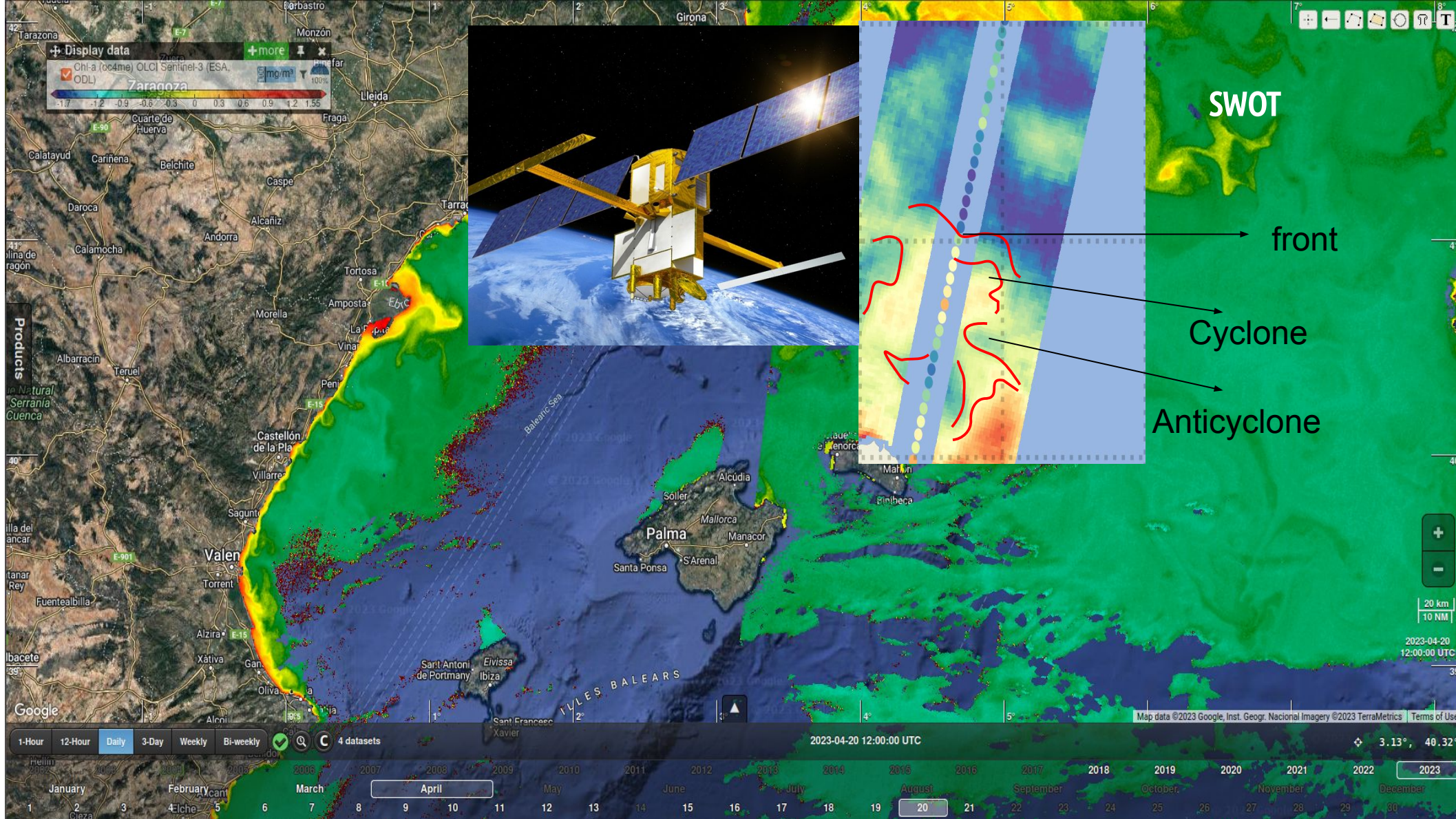
10 NM

2023-04-19 12:00:00 UTC

3.13° 40.32°







SWOT

front

Cyclone

Anticyclone

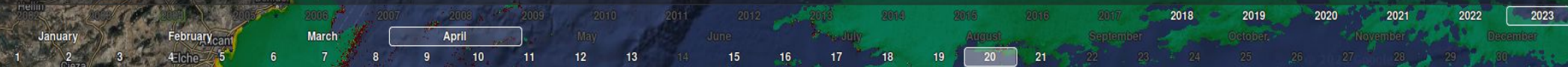
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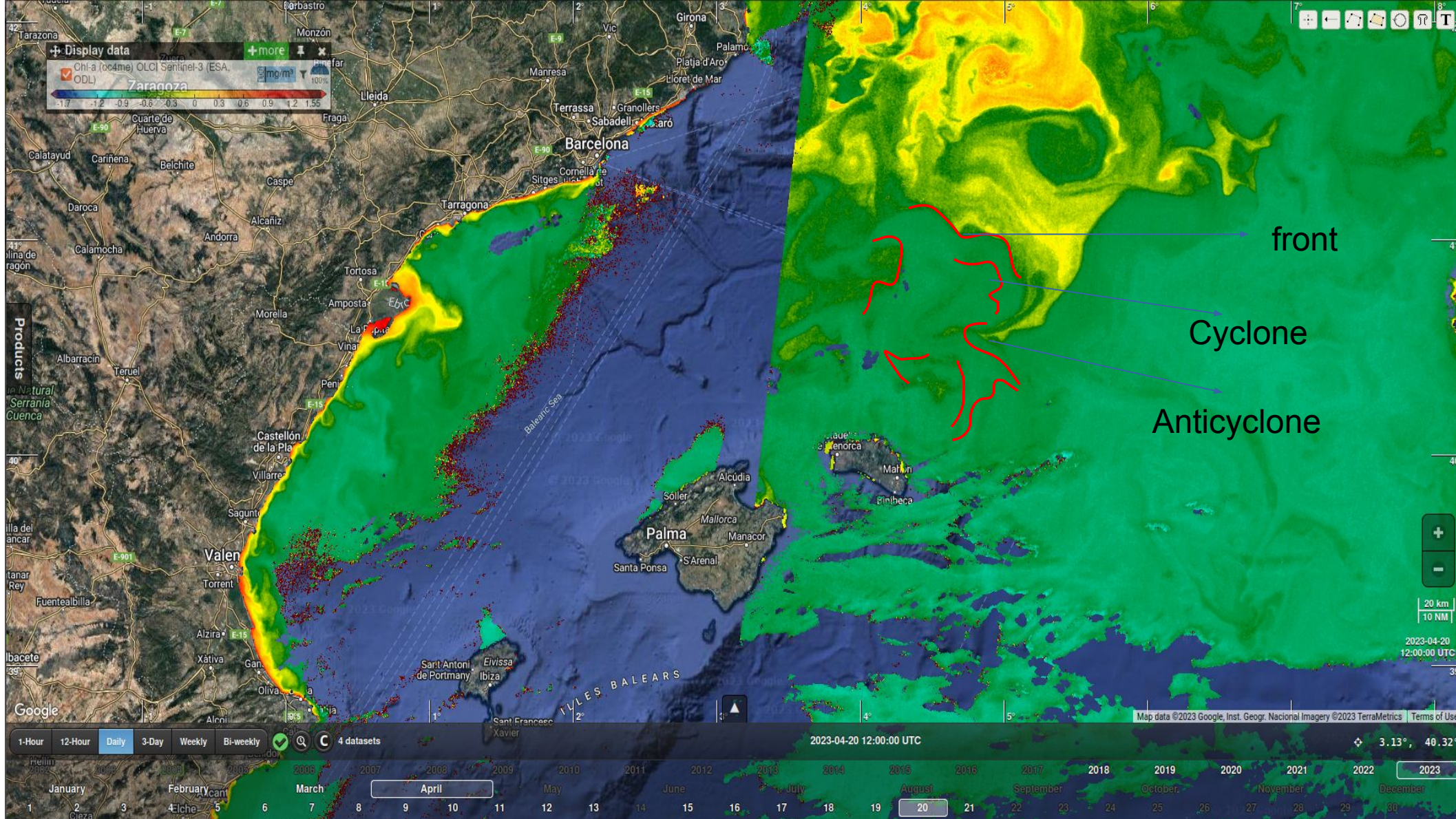
2023-04-20 12:00:00 UTC

20 km
10 NM

Map data ©2023 Google, Inst. Geogr. Nacional Imagery ©2023 TerraMetrics Terms of Use

1-Hour 12-Hour Daily 3-Day Weekly Bi-weekly 4 datasets





Display data +more

Chl-a (oc4me) OLOI Sentinel-3 (ESA)
ODL

Zaragoza

100%

1.7 -1.2 -0.9 -0.6 -0.3 0 0.3 0.6 0.9 1.2 1.55

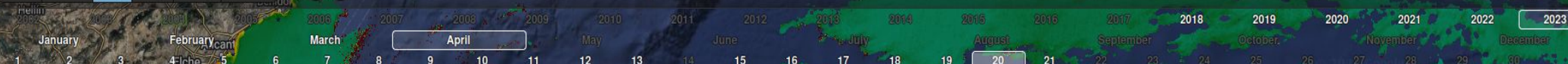
front

Cyclone

Anticyclone

2023-04-20 12:00:00 UTC

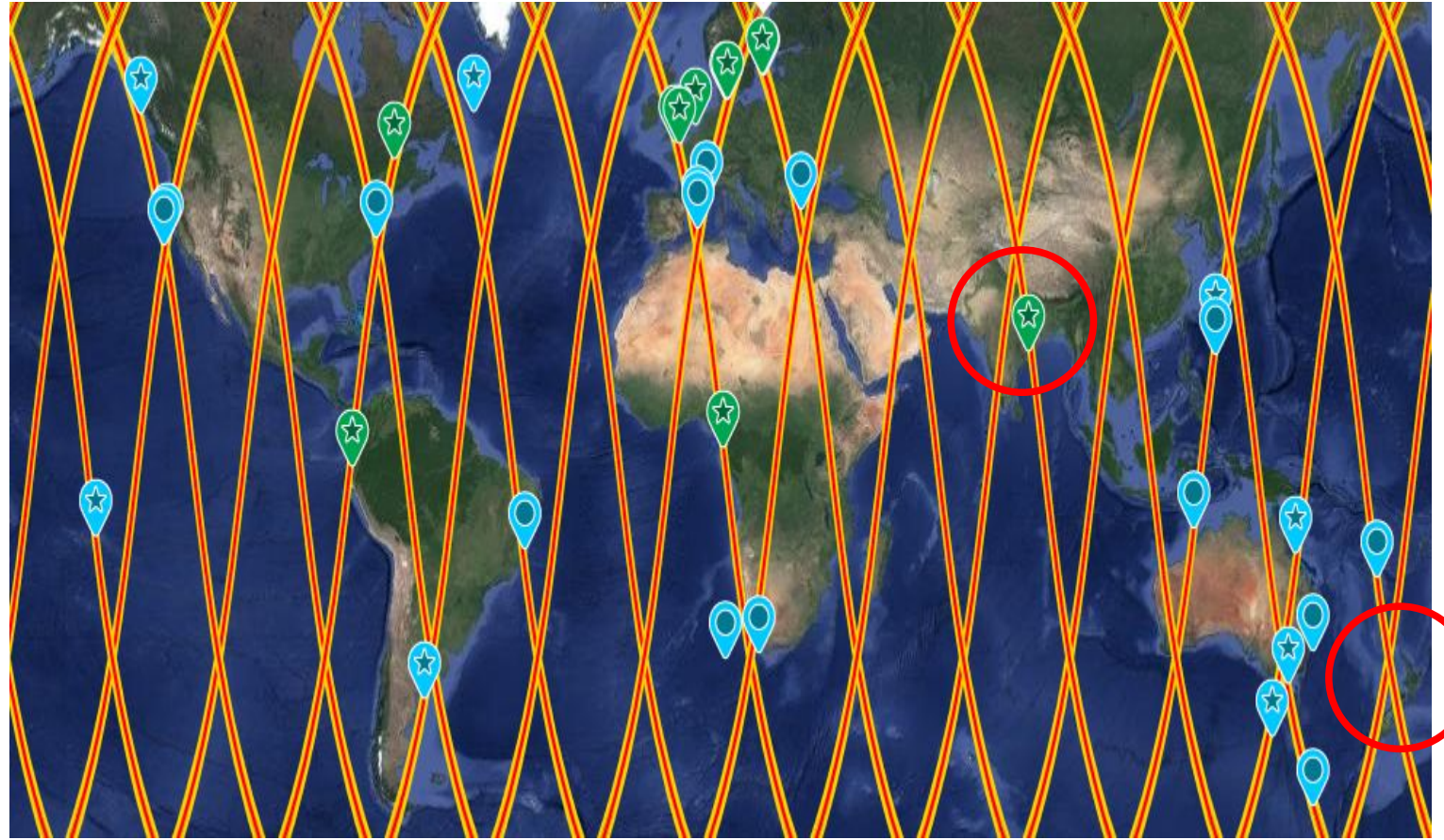
1-Hour 12-Hour Daily 3-Day Weekly Bi-weekly 4 datasets





SWOT Adopt-a-Crossover Consortium

<https://www.swot-adac.org>

SWOT AdAC



14  offshore (ship)

7  offshore (infrastructure)

9  coastal/estuary



What is the future of AdAC and Regional Validation WG after the fast sampling phase ?

1. AdAC still needed ?
2. What are the best way of using in situ data ?
3. what are the possible synergies with other WG ?
4. Which plan for conferences, special issues, etc. ?

1-day orbit

21-day orbit

SWOT **Adopt-A-Crossover** (AdAC)



SWOT **Adaptive-Campaigns** (AdaC)
as part of Center for Topographic studies of the Ocean
and Hydrosphere

1. Community

Pis of campaigns in SWOT
swaths/crossovers



Pis of **campaigns with strong
fine-scale component**

2. Science support

- Multi-satellite products, SPASSO and other
software tools for sampling strategy.



- Multi-satellite products, SPASSO and other
software tools for sampling strategy

1 Science Officer (Louise)

+ **Support for SWOT L3/L4 products handling**

+ **Support for in situ data qualification**

1 Science Officer (Louise)

1 Data Officer (Lloyd Izard)

3. Comm support

Comm Officer