

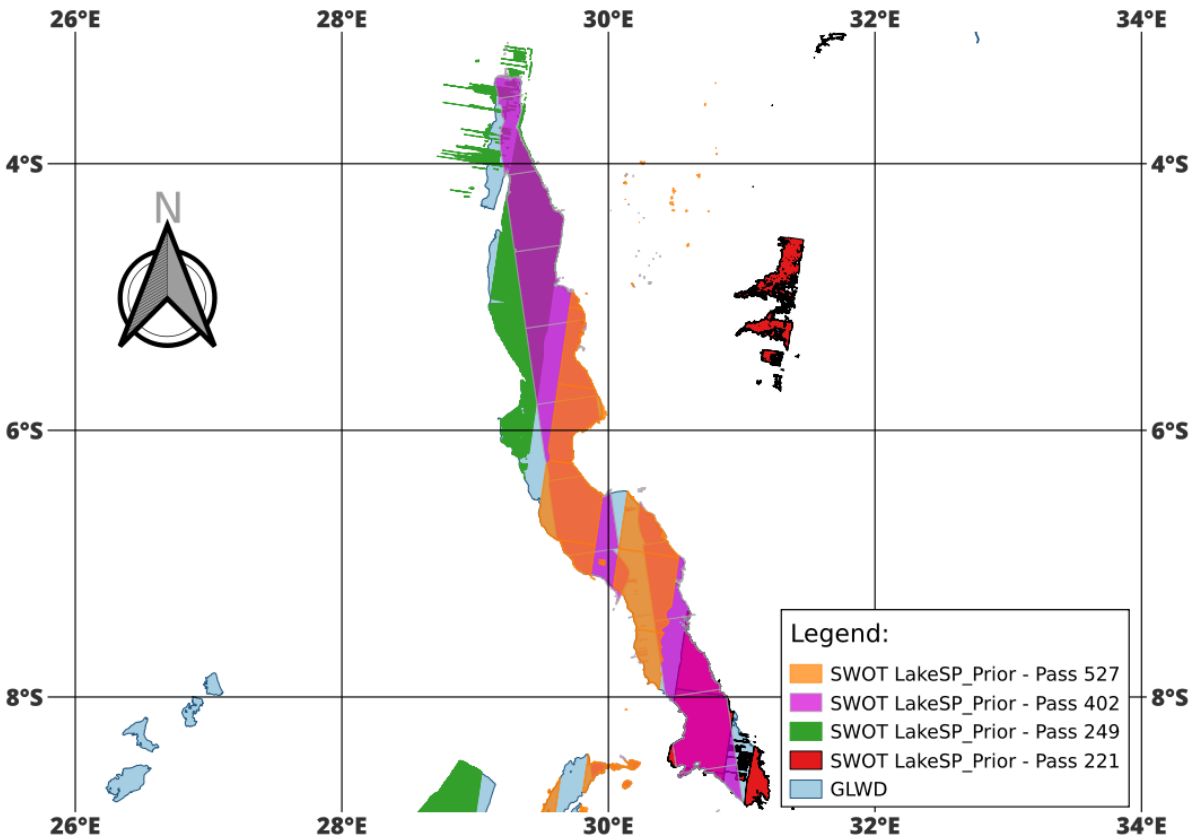
SWOT WSE from different tracks and geoid issue for Tanganyika lake (Africa)

S. Biancamaria and J.-F. Crétaux

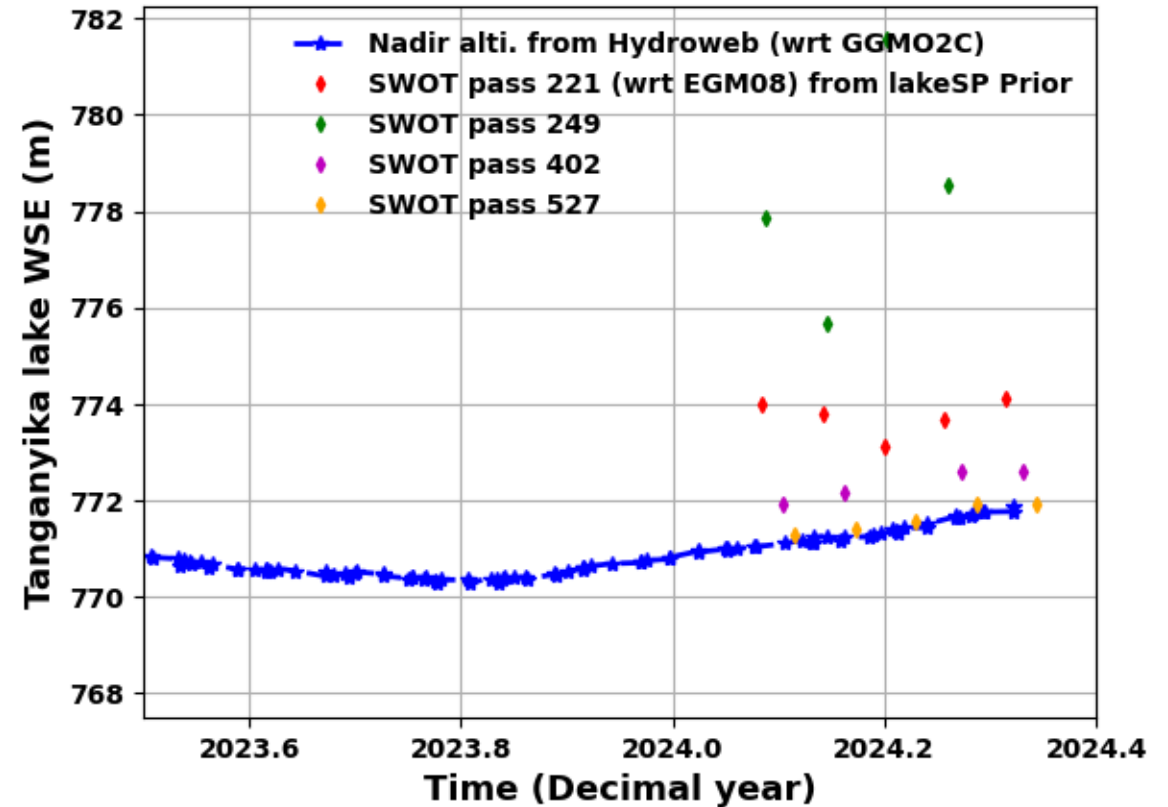
- Tanganyika lake area $\sim 32,800$ km²
- Longest and second deepest lake in the world, it contains 17% of open surface fresh water on Earth surface

SWOT L2 HR LakeSP Prior vector product compared to nadir altimetry

SWOT Passes on Tanganyika lake



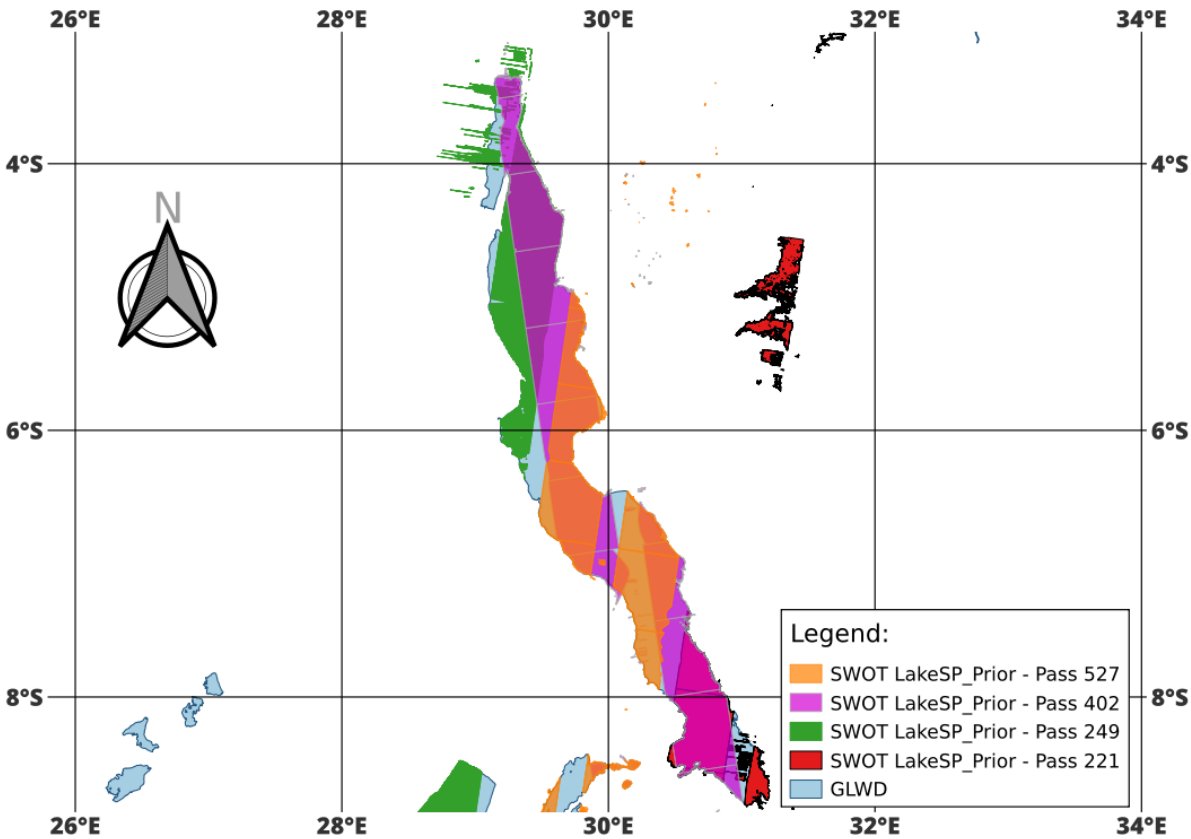
LakeSP Prior PIC0



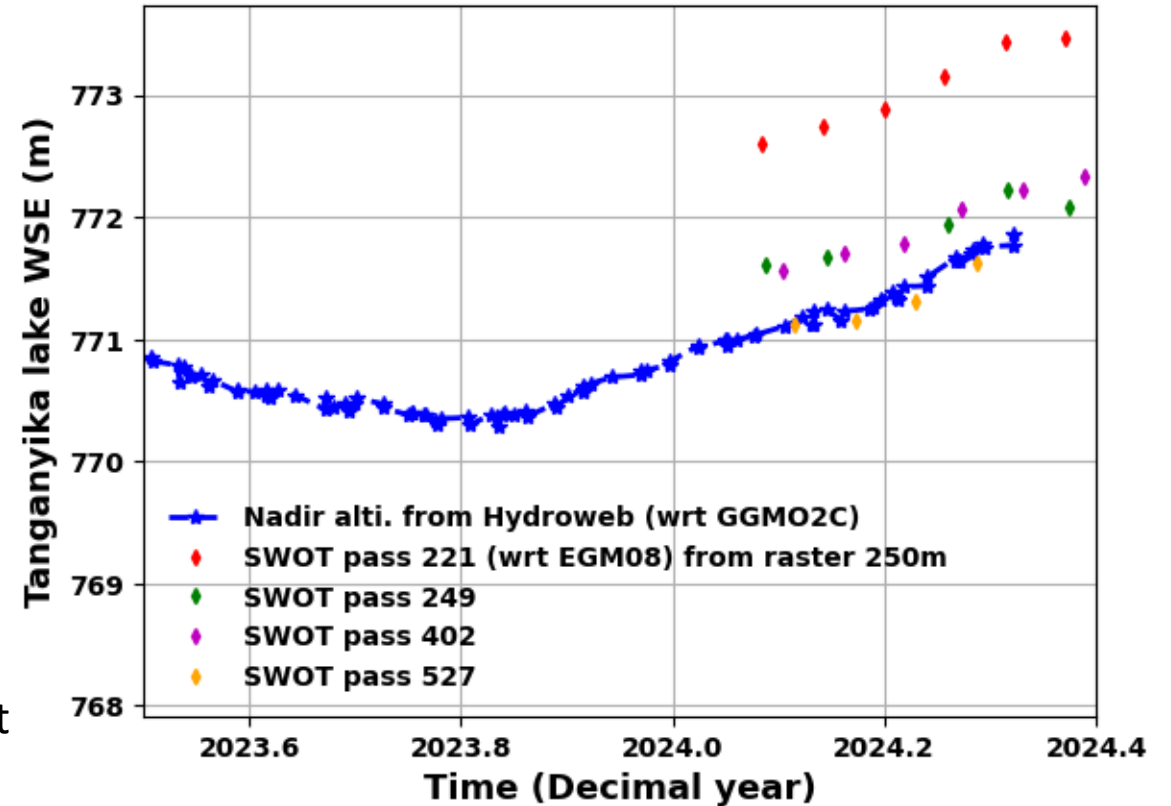
- WSE from nadir altimetry quite different from SWOT WSE
- Seems to have some issue with one swath for pass 249
- Biases between WSE from different SWOT passes -> due to the coarse geoid

SWOT L2 HR 250m Raster product compared to nadir altimetry

SWOT Passes on Tanganyika lake



Raster 250m - WSE qual=0

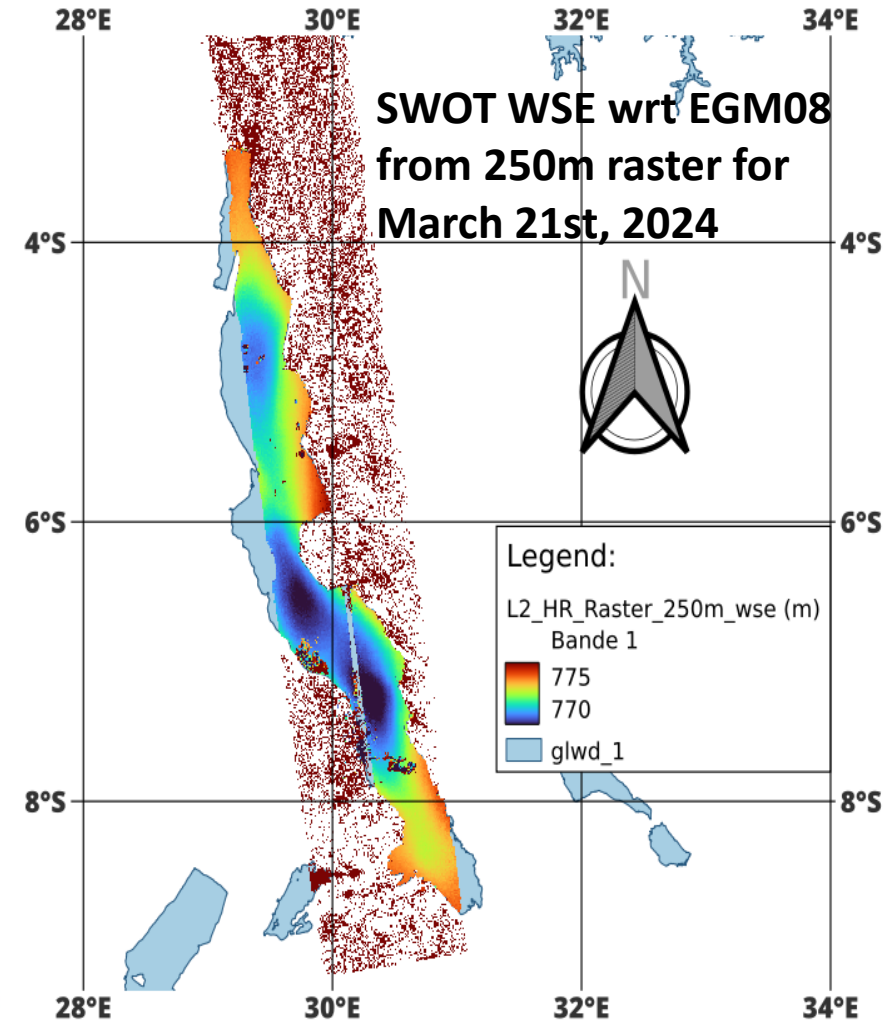
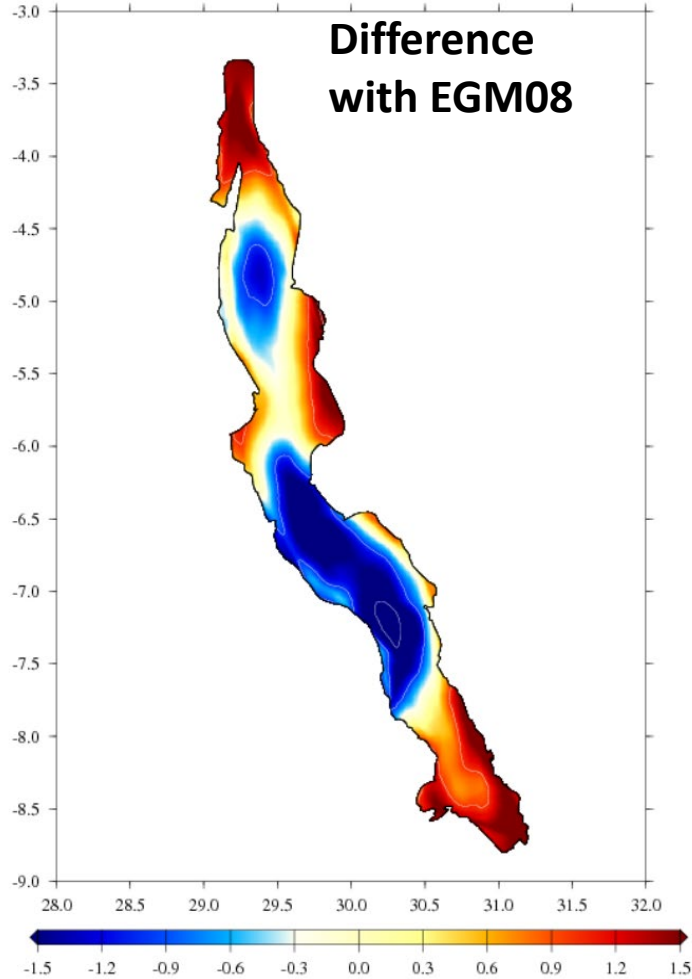
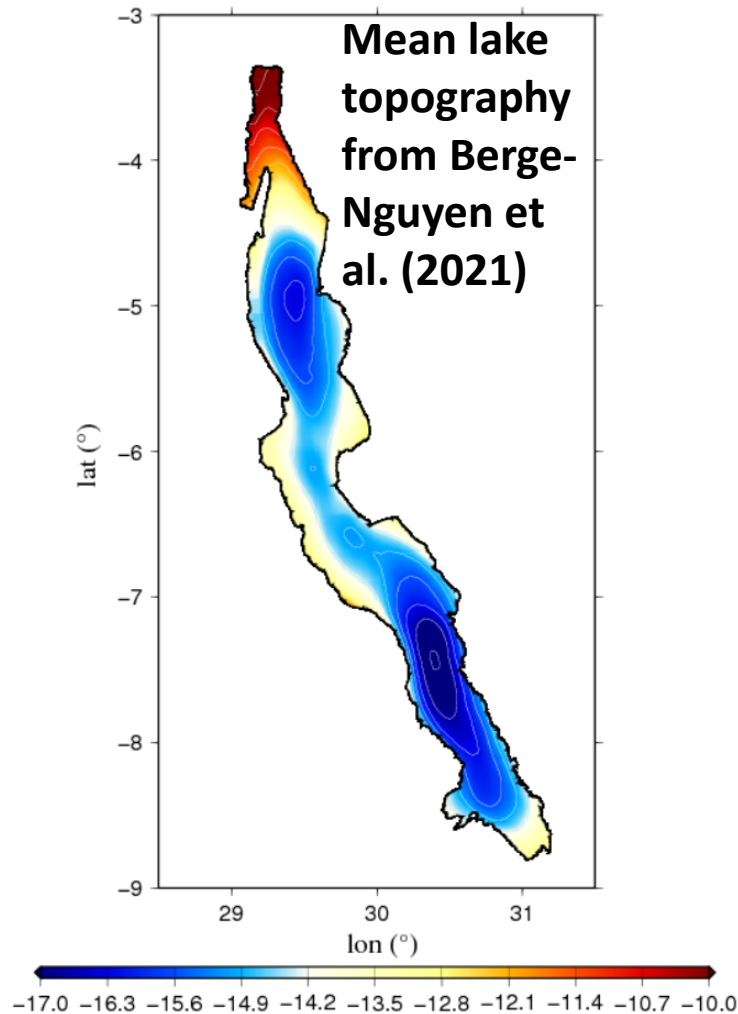


- Only pixels with WSE quality indicator = 0 (i.e. “good”) are kept
- No more issue with swath for pass 249
- Biases between WSE from different SWOT passes -> due to the coarse geoid

Geoid issue and mean lake surface topography

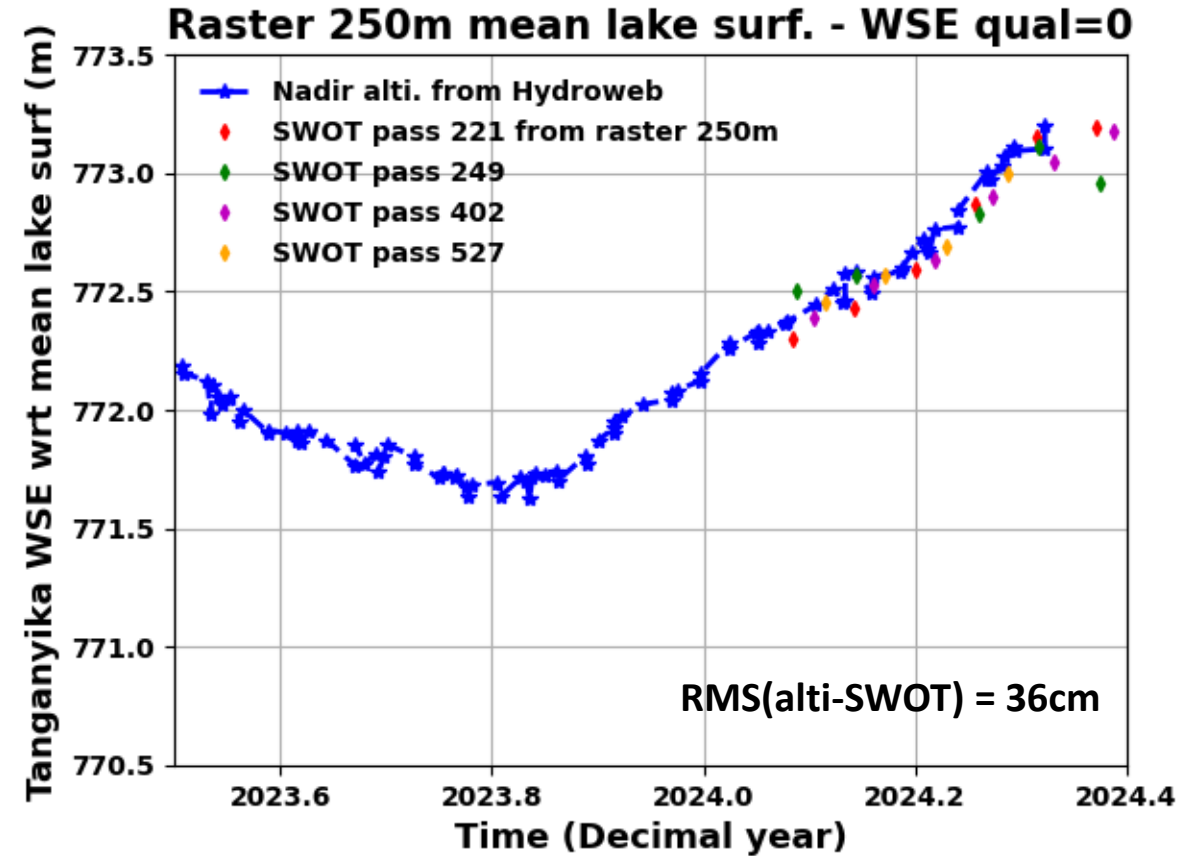
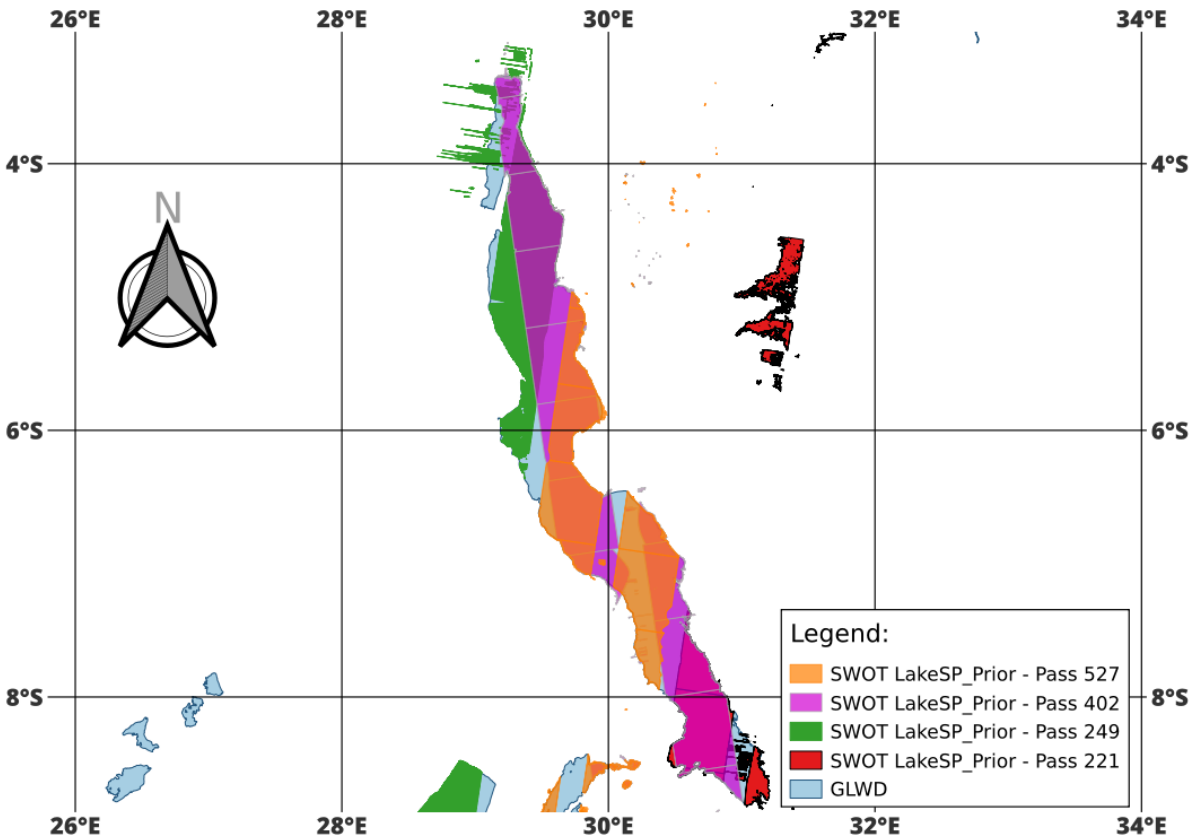
- For big lakes like Tanganyika, L2 HR product are not adapted (EGM2008 is too coarse)
- Specific processing needed (i.e. selecting an appropriate precise geoid corresponding to the mean lake topography):

TANGANIKA : Geoide MBNJFC_2021



SWOT L2 HR 250m Raster referenced to mean lake topography

SWOT Passes on Tanganyika lake



- SWOT time series wrt appropriate reference is much better, as expected
- Biases between alti and SWOT is only due to the different vertical reference used