

Context & objectives: CalVal over small lakes

- Daily revisit during the CalVal orbit
- Assess SWOT L2 HR LakeSP products over a set of 20 small lakes:
 - Small to very small lakes : sizes ranging from 7 to 0.03 km²
 - Varied topographic settings: steep-sided reservoirs, lowland lakes near the Rhine River, step-sided lakes surrounded by forest...

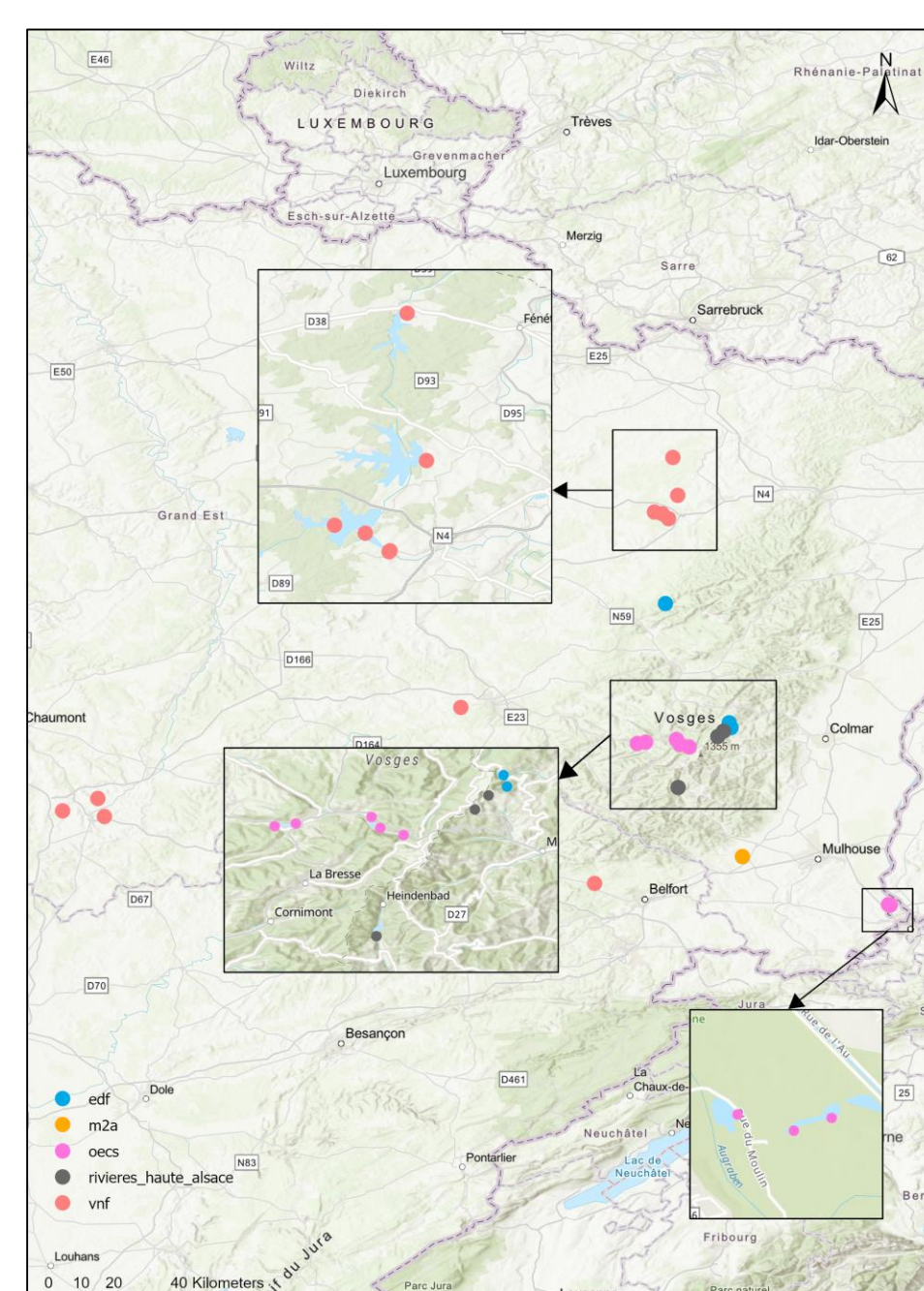


Fig.1: Lakes' locations

Method:

- Evaluation of the accuracy of the 2024 LakeSP PICO product.
- Evaluation of the accuracy of the PIXC classes (water only, land and water, dark water, etc.).
- Exploitation of Bright Land and Dark Water flags.
- Comparison of the in situ water elevations and the ones provided by the L2 SWOT HR LakeSP Prior products.
- Comparison of water area provided by the SWOT product and the ones derived either from quasi-synchronous VHR Pleiades and HR Sentinel-2 data

In situ and reference data

- Water extent based on 6 years of Sentinel-2 images, plus quasi simultaneous Sentinel-2 and Pleiades images
- Water elevation from historical data from institutes, municipalities, state agencies (VNF, DREAL, EDF, RHA ...), and Citizen Science networks (OECS initiative)
- Leveling of these stations through ICESat-2 data and field campaigns



Fig.2: OECS scale and leveling activity

Lake water surface assessment

- SWOT expect: relative error smaller than 15% for water bodies exceeding 250*250m² (i.e. 6,25 Ha)
- Results: a slight overestimation with a relative area error (1sigma) between 4 and 20%

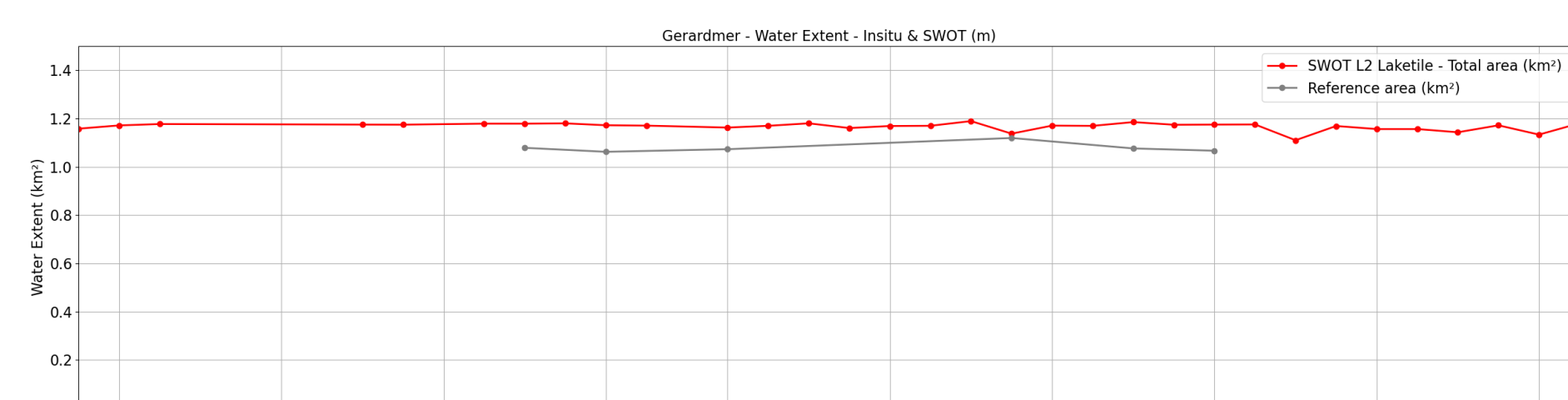
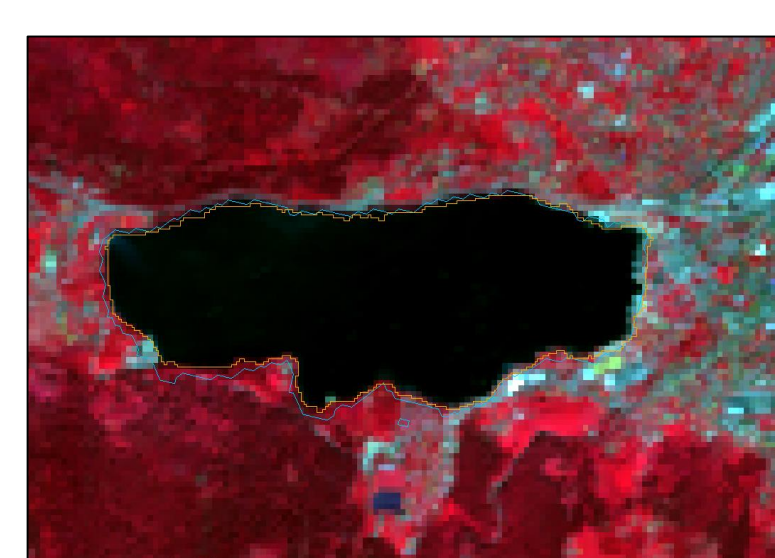


Fig. 3: Comparison of SWOT LW surface and Sentinel-2 derived extents over Gerardmer Lake

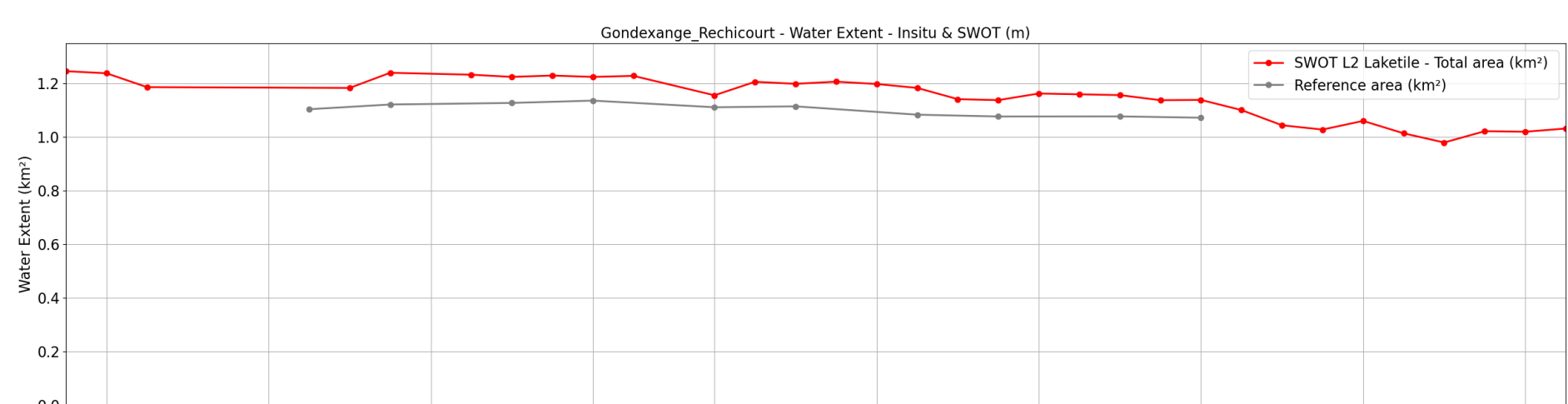
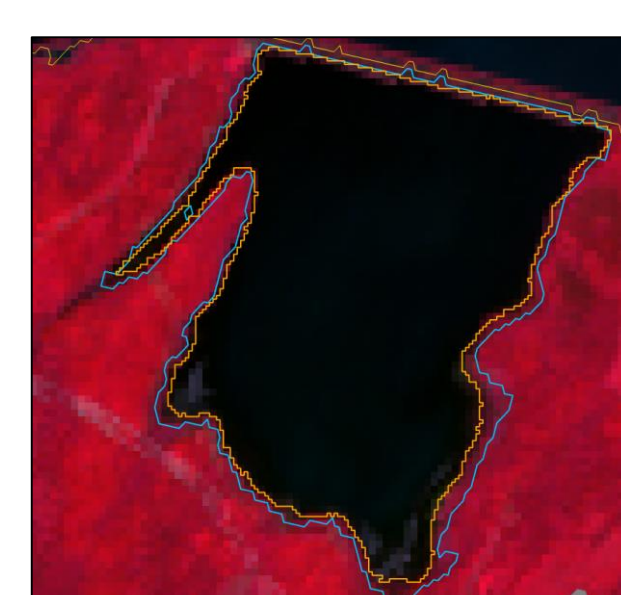


Fig. 4: Comparison of SWOT LW surface and Sentinel-2 derived extents over Gondrexange Lake

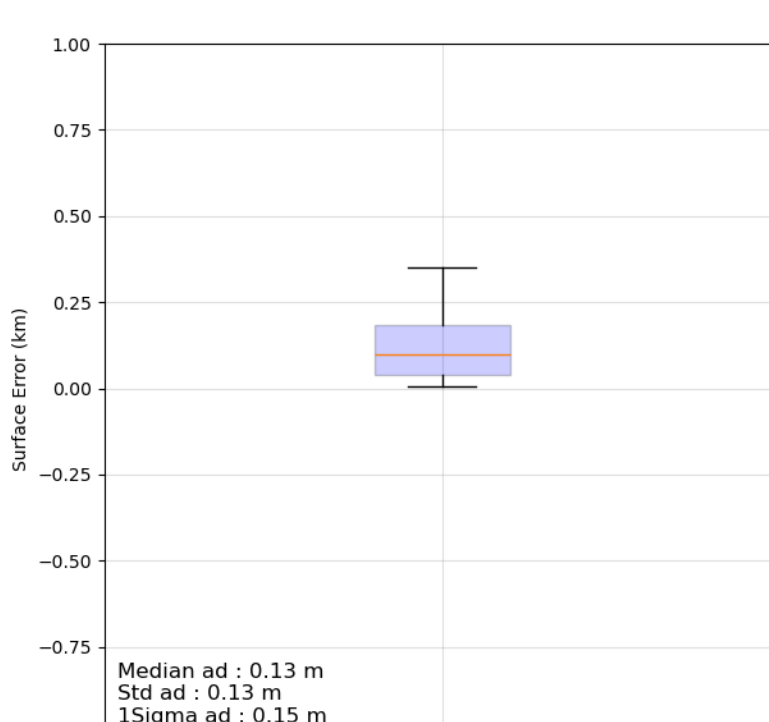
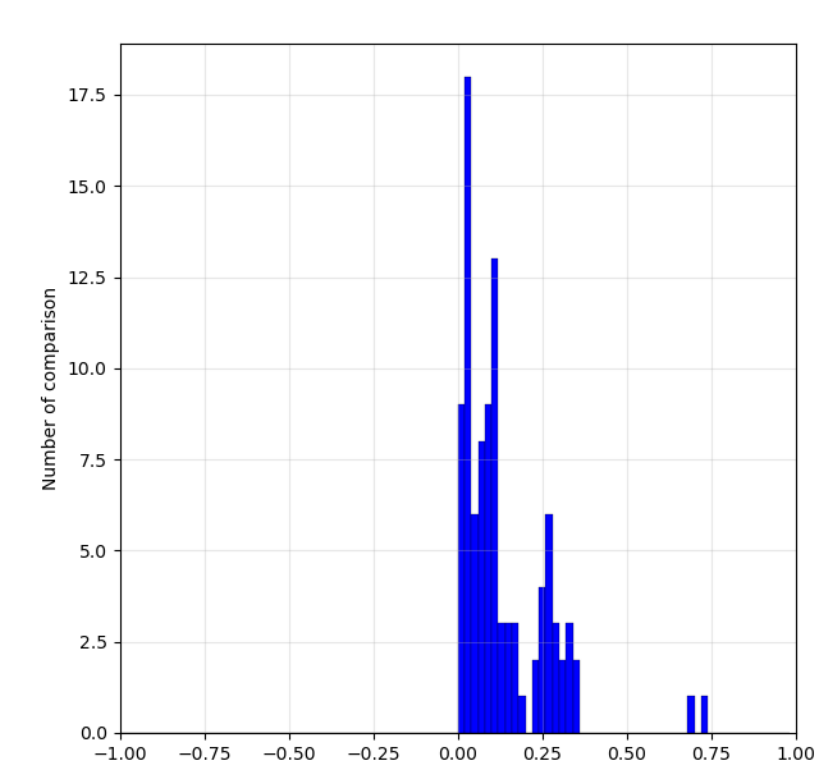


Fig. 5: Histogram of surface differences (SWOT-S2) for all Vosges and Lorraine lakes by date

Lake water elevation assessment

- SWOT Expects: height accuracy shall be 10 cm or better for water bodies exceeding 1km² and 25 cm or better for water bodies between 250*250m² and 1km².
- Results confirm the quality SWOT's measurements in terms of absolute water level with a wse error (1sigma) of 5 to 11 cm
- Obtain water's height values even over very small reservoirs such as Vert and Forlet Lake

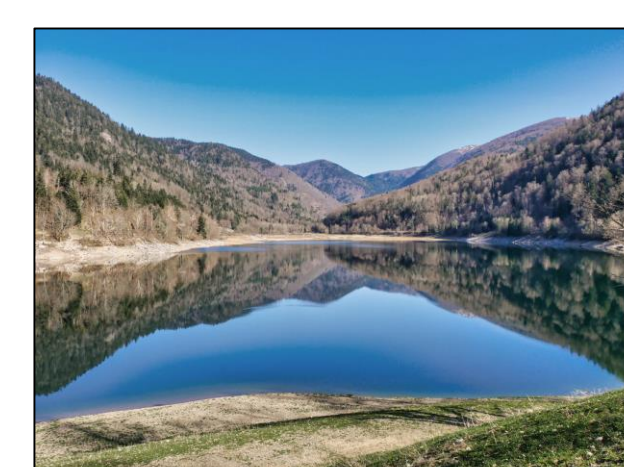
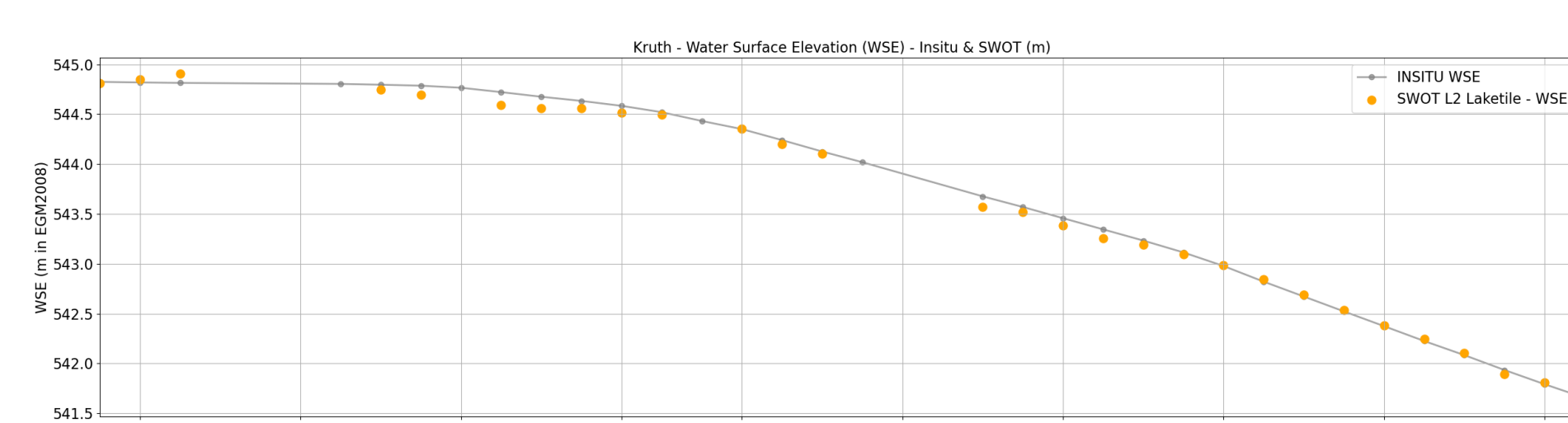


Fig.6: comparison of in situ water altitude and SWOT measurements, Kruth Reservoir- ~ 0.52 km², 1 sigma = 0.052 m

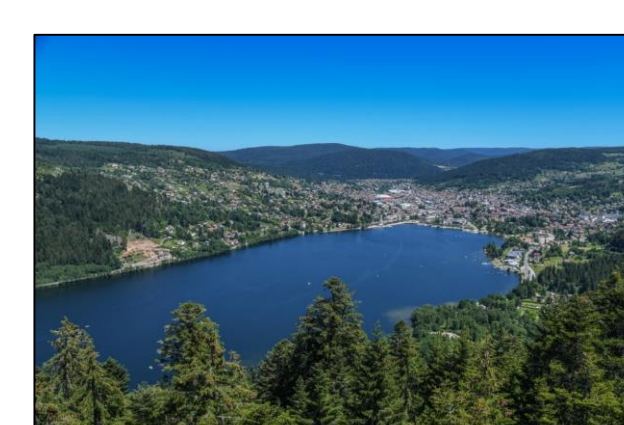
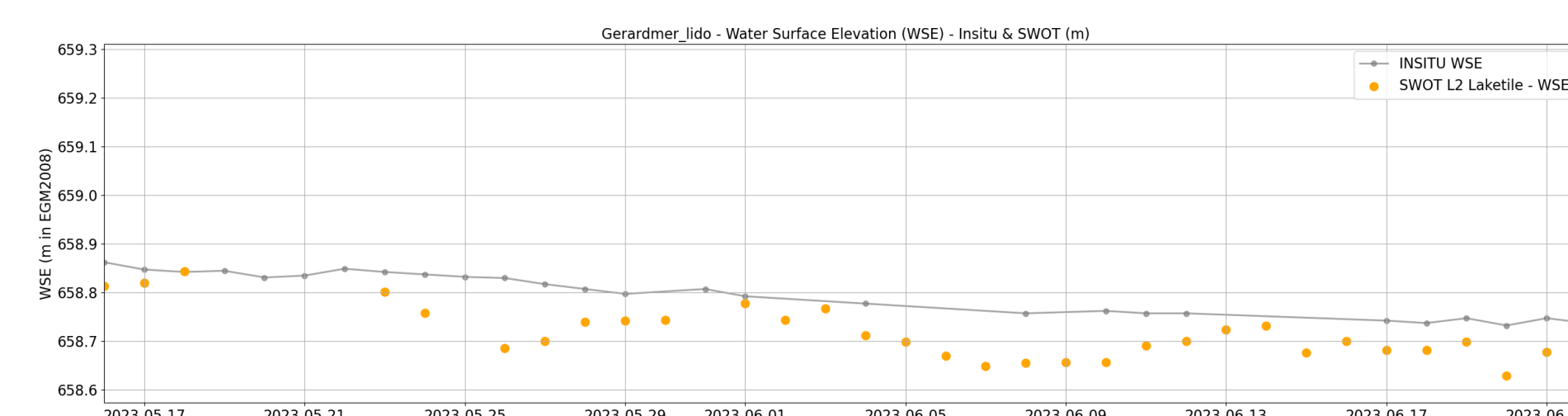


Fig.7: comparison of in situ water altitude and SWOT measurements Gerardmer reservoir, ~ 1.07 km², 1 sigma = 0.076 m

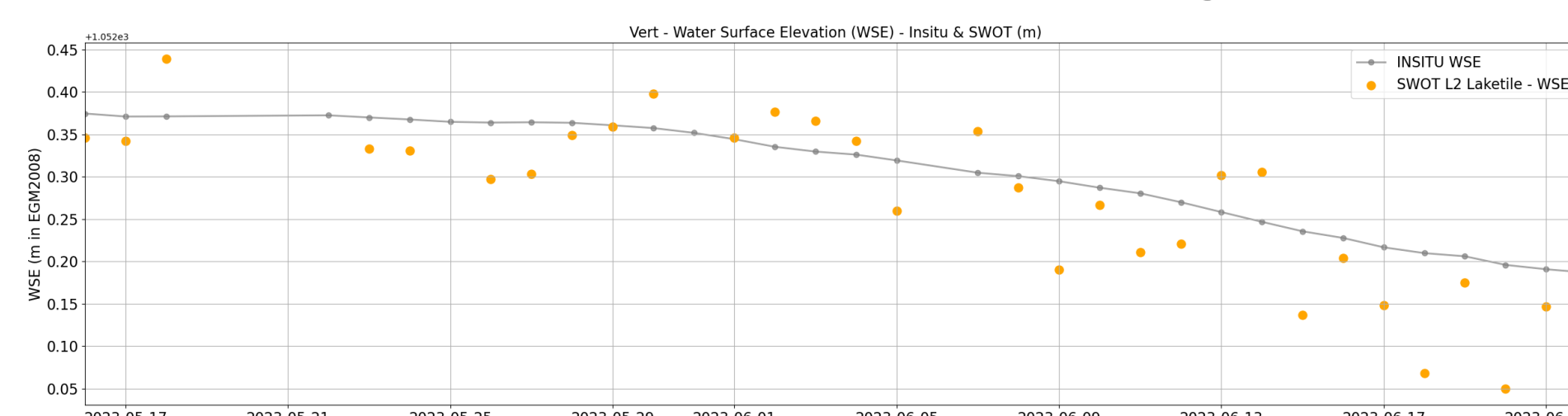


Fig.8: comparison of in situ water altitude and SWOT measurements for the Lac Vert, ~0,05 km², 1 sigma = 0.06 m

Lake name (& PLD ID)	Size in PLD (km ²)	Abs(SWOT- In situ) 1 sigma, in m
Gérardmer (2320165822)	1.07	0.076
Longemer (2320167252)	0.67	0.059
Stock [main] (2320165452)	3.88	0.053
Stock [Etang des femmes] (2320165422)	0.75	0.057
Gondrexange [gros étang] (2320166602)	2.93	0.102
Gondrexange [Réchicourt] (2320166622)	0.93	0.066
Gondrexange [cornée Gondrexange] (2320166632)	0.53	0.153
Mittersheim2 (2320165272)	0.6	0.064
Mittersheim1 (2320163222)	0.65	0.059
Kruth-wildenstein (2320167333)	0.52	0.052
Forlet (2320165812)	0.02	0.109
Vert (2320167122)	0.05	0.060

Fig.9. Synthesis of water level error at 1 sigma

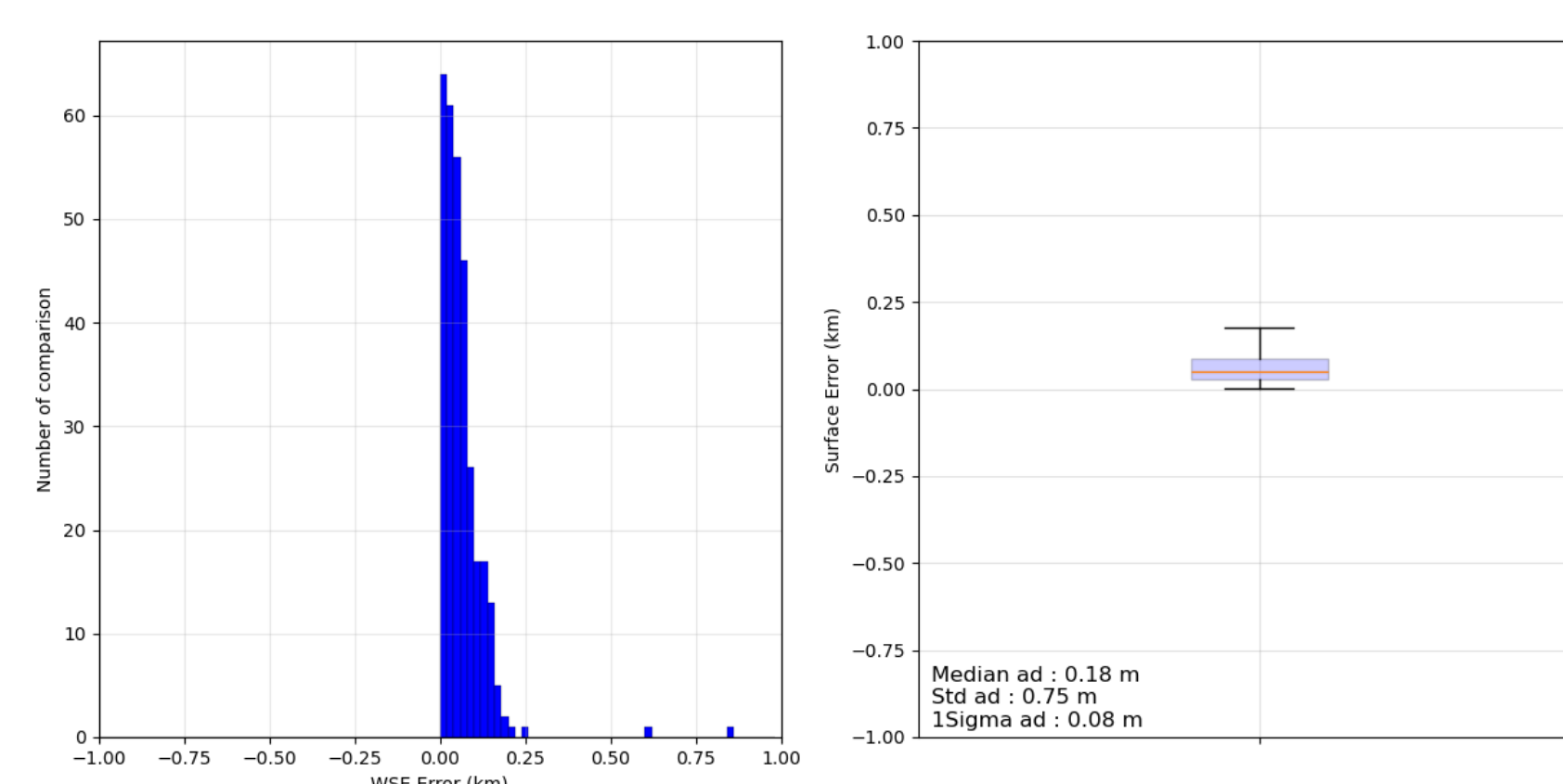


Fig. 10: Histogram of water elevation differences (SWOT-In situ) for all Vosges and Lorraine lakes by date (Global 1sigma = 8 cm)

Conclusion-perspectives

- Water extent and water elevation errors lower than the SWOT requirements, wse error (1sigma) of 5 to 11 cm
- Able to follow the reservoirs' behaviors (drainage or stability)
- Next steps:
 - Consolidating and extending to more other lakes exploiting the science orbit data
 - Leveling campaign to insure the best accuracy for reference in situ data set