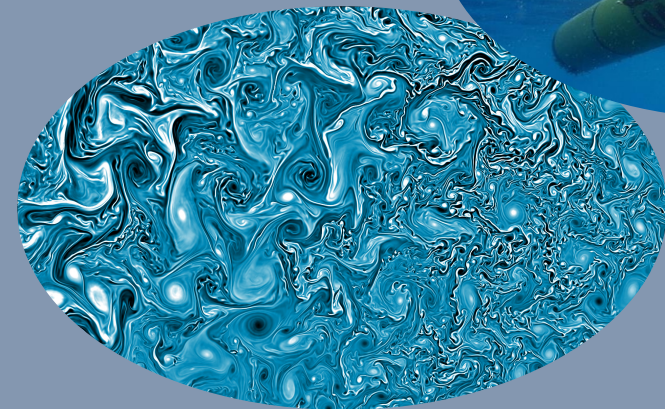


# Design of multi-platform sampling strategies for reconstruction of fine- scale ocean currents

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13 April 2022 COSS-TT



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de les Illes Balears

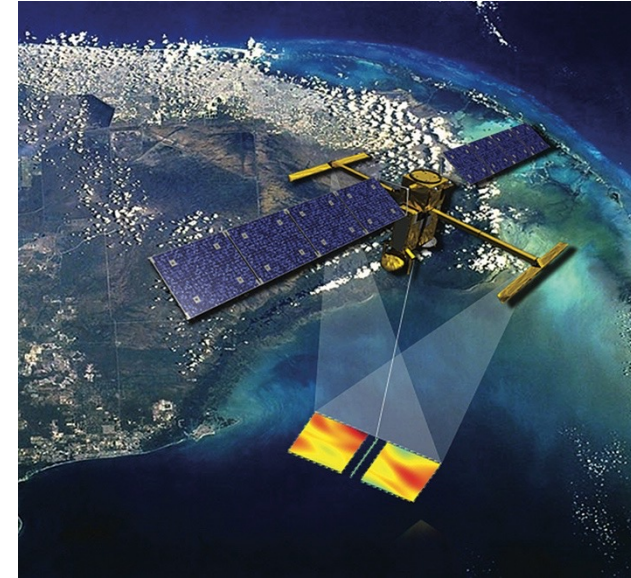


\*The EuroSea project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under Grant Agreement No. 862626.

# Context: SWOT mission validation

- The Surface Water Ocean Topography (**SWOT**) satellite mission will be a game changer in the observation of ocean circulation

**2D sea surface height (SSH) maps at unprecedented spatial resolutions of 15-30 km**



Morrow et al. EOS (2019)

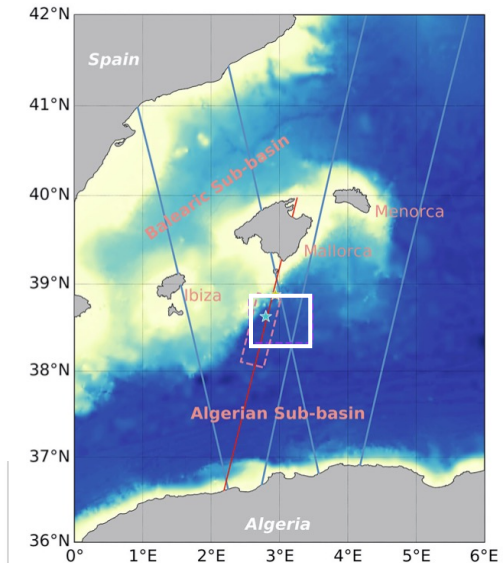
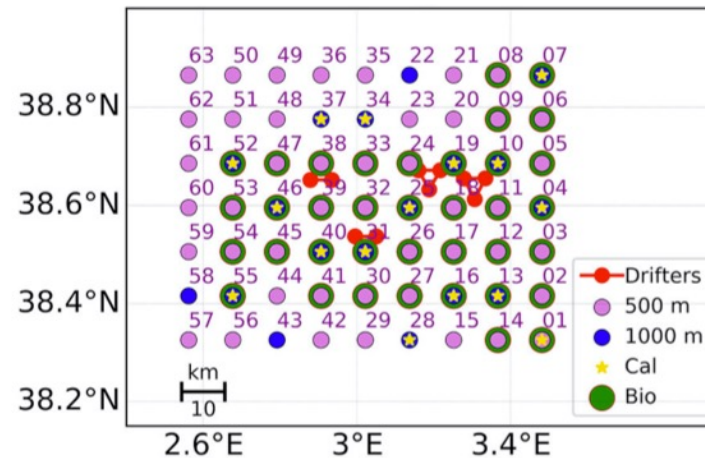
- Need to define **strategies for SWOT validation** using integrated high-resolution multi-platform observations



# Context: PRE-SWOT experiment in 2018

- In preparation for SWOT validation: PRE-SWOT multi-platform experiment in 2018
  - Collect in situ data from different platforms (CTD, ADCP, drifters, water samples) to explore the 3D circulation at scales of 20 km wavelength (SWOT scales)

## PRE-SWOT sampling strategy



frontiers  
in Marine Science

ORIGINAL RESEARCH  
published: 25 August 2021  
doi: 10.3389/fmars.2021.679644

### Fine-Scale Ocean Currents Derived From *in situ* Observations in Anticipation of the Upcoming SWOT Altimetric Mission

OPEN ACCESS

Bàrbara Barceló-Llull<sup>1\*</sup>, Ananda Pascual<sup>1\*</sup>, Antonio Sánchez-Román<sup>1</sup>, Eugenio Cutolo<sup>1</sup>, Francesco d'Orlando<sup>1</sup>, Gina Fitriani<sup>1</sup>, Enrico Ser-Giacomi<sup>1</sup>, Simón Ruiz<sup>1</sup>, Evan Mason<sup>1</sup>, Frédéric Cyr<sup>1</sup>, Andrea Doglioli<sup>1</sup>, Baptiste Mourre<sup>1</sup>, John T. Allen<sup>1</sup>, Eva Alou-Forn<sup>1</sup>, Benjamin Casas<sup>1</sup>, Lara Díaz-Barroso<sup>1</sup>, Franck Dumas<sup>1</sup>, Laura Gómez-Navarro<sup>1</sup> and Cristian Muñoz<sup>1</sup>

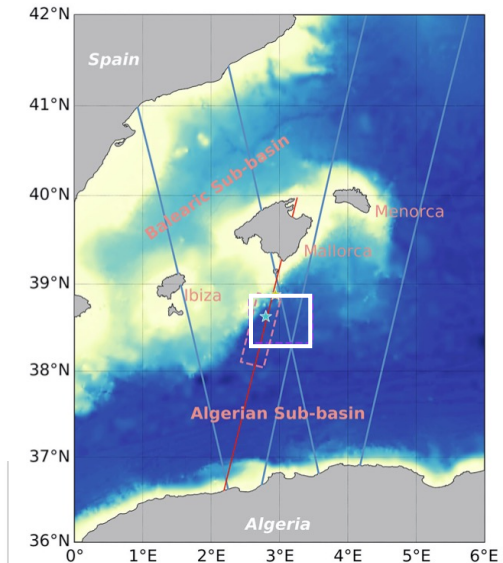
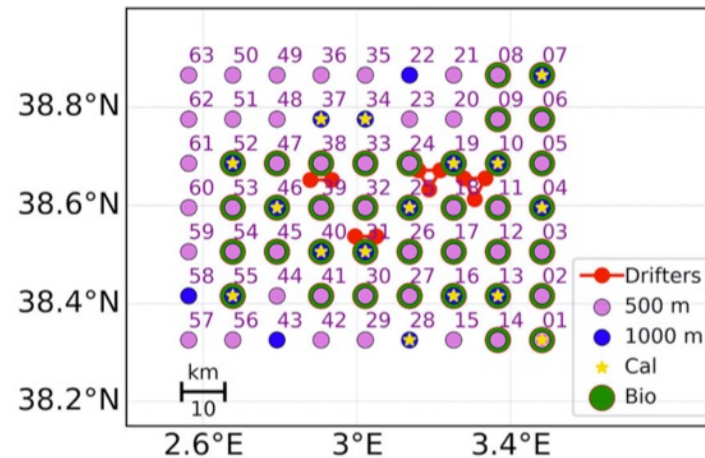
<sup>1</sup> Gèlis Research, Centre Nacional de Recerca

Barceló-Llull,  
Pascual, et al.  
(2021)

# Context: PRE-SWOT experiment in 2018

- In preparation for SWOT validation: PRE-SWOT multi-platform experiment in 2018
  - Collect in situ data from different platforms (CTD, ADCP, drifters, water samples) to explore the 3D circulation at scales of 20 km wavelength (SWOT scales)
- Spatial optimal interpolation to reconstruct the observations of T and S
  - Widely used in field experiments (e.g., Rudnick, 1996; Pascual et al., 2004; Barceló-Llull et al., 2017; Ruiz et al., 2019)
  - It assumes quasi-synoptic observations

## PRE-SWOT sampling strategy



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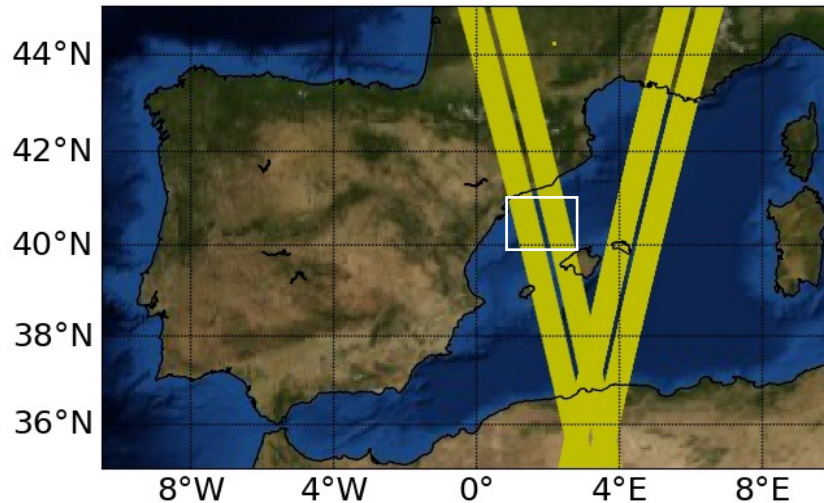
Bàrbara Barceló-Llull<sup>1\*</sup>, Ananda Pascual<sup>1\*</sup>, Antonio Sánchez-Román<sup>1</sup>, Eugenio Cutolo<sup>1</sup>, Francesco d'Orlando<sup>1</sup>, Gina Filiani<sup>1</sup>, Enrico Ser-Giacomi<sup>1</sup>, Simón Ruiz<sup>1</sup>, Evan Mason<sup>1</sup>, Frédéric Cyr<sup>1</sup>, Andrea Doglioli<sup>1</sup>, Baptiste Mourre<sup>1</sup>, John T. Allen<sup>1</sup>, Eva Alou-Forn<sup>1</sup>, Benjamin Casas<sup>1</sup>, Lara Díaz-Barroso<sup>1</sup>, Franck Dumas<sup>1</sup>, Laura Gómez-Navarro<sup>1</sup> and Cristian Muñoz<sup>1</sup>

Edited by:  
Gilles Reverdin,  
Centre National de la Recherche

Barceló-Llull,  
Pascual, et al.  
(2021)

# Optimizing multi-platform sampling strategies through OSSEs

**Objective:** Improve the design of multi-platform experiments aimed to validate SWOT observations through Observing System Simulation Experiments (OSSEs)



- Focus on SWOT scales ~20 km
- Results for the Mediterranean

# Observing System Simulation Experiments

## Models

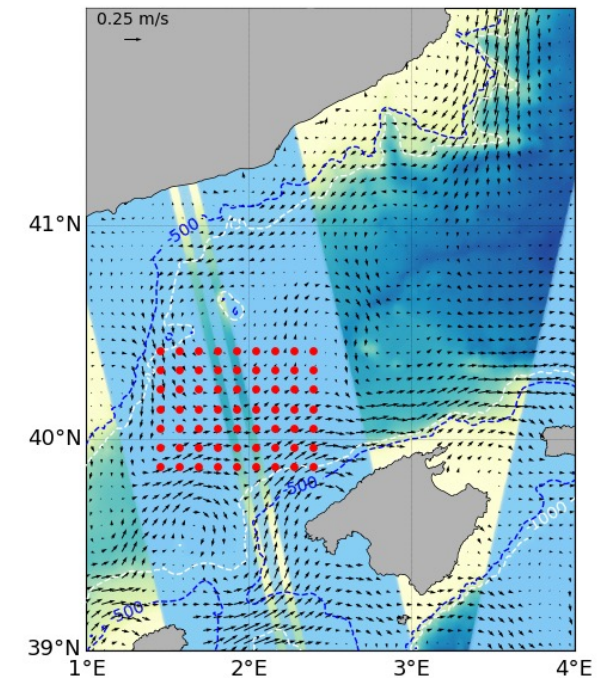
<b>eNATL60</b>	1.5 km, hourly <i>Ajayi et al. (2020)</i>
<b>WMOP</b>	2 km, daily <i>Mourre et al. (2018)</i> <i>Aguiar et al. (2020)</i>
<b>CMEMS</b>	4 km, daily <i>Escudier et al. (2020)</i>

- Models used to simulate CTD observations and as the “ocean truth”
- 3 models to test sensitivity

## Configurations

<b>Reference</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• CTD casts</li><li>• <math>z_{\max}</math>: 1000 m</li><li>• dx: 10 km</li><li>• Summer</li></ul>
<b>#1</b>	$z_{\max}$ : 500 m
<b>#2</b>	dx: 5, 8, 12, 15 km
<b>#3</b>	uCTD
<b>#4</b>	Winter
<b>#5</b>	Gliders

## CTD profiles of the Reference configuration



- Region of study within a swath of SWOT

# Improvement of the optimal interpolation (OI) algorithm

*Before reconstructing all configurations...*

## Drawbacks of the spatial OI used in field experiments

- 1) Assumption of quasi-synopticity
- 2) No specific date for the resulting map



## Spatio-temporal OI algorithm

$$C(r, t) = e^{-\frac{r^2}{2L^2}} e^{-\left(\frac{t}{T}\right)^2}$$

Escudier et al. (2013)

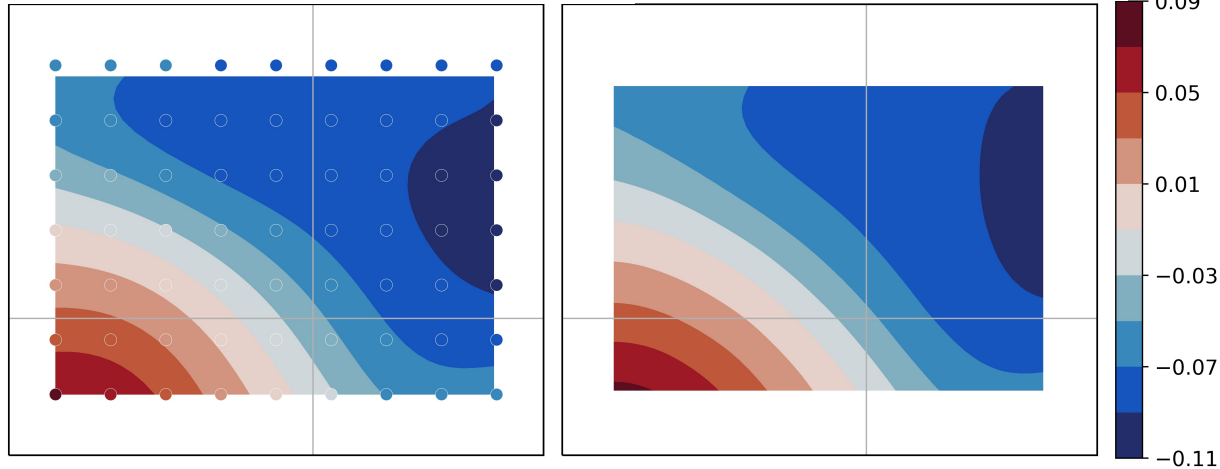
**Which temporal  
correlation scale  
should we use?**



# Analysis of the temporal correlation scale (Lt)

Reconstructed SSH (m)  
Pseudo-obs + OI map

“Ocean truth” SSH (m)



Reconstruction and “ocean truth” date: 2009-07-04 03:30  
Spatio-temporal OI with Lt = 10 days

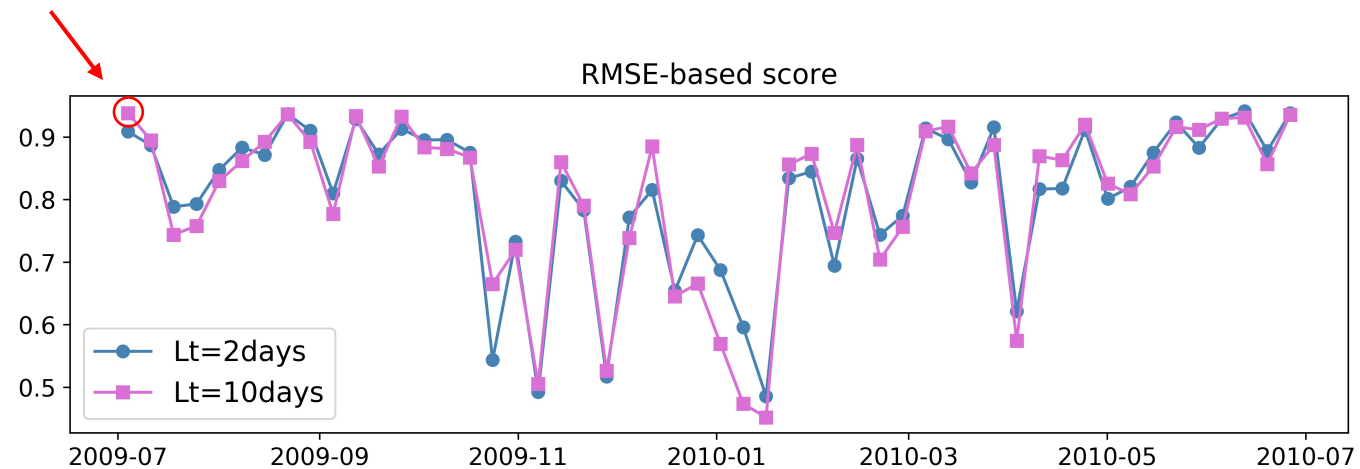
RMSEs = 0.94

RMSE-based score (RMSEs)

$$\text{RMSEs} = 1 - [\text{RMS}(\text{SSH}_{\text{rec}} - \text{SSH}_{\text{true}}) / \text{RMS}(\text{SSH}_{\text{true}})]$$

1 = perfect reconstruction; 0 = bad reconstruction

Similar RMSEs for both Lt:  
**we can use Lt = 10 days and consider quasi-synoptic pseudo-observations**



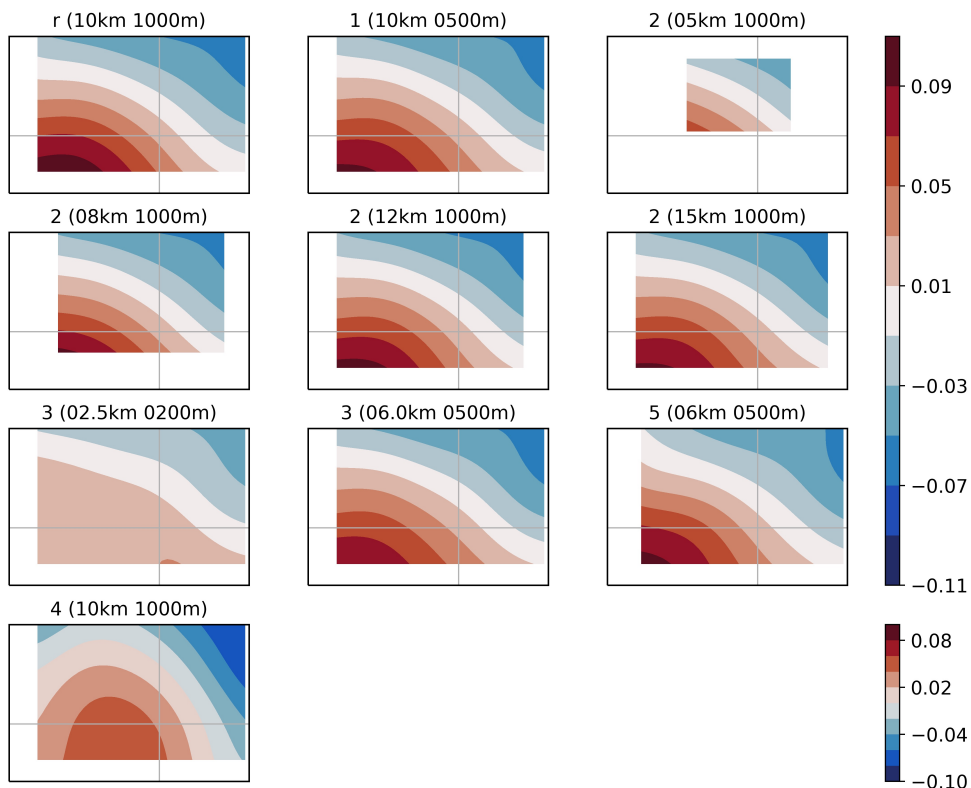


# Spatio-temporal OI reconstruction

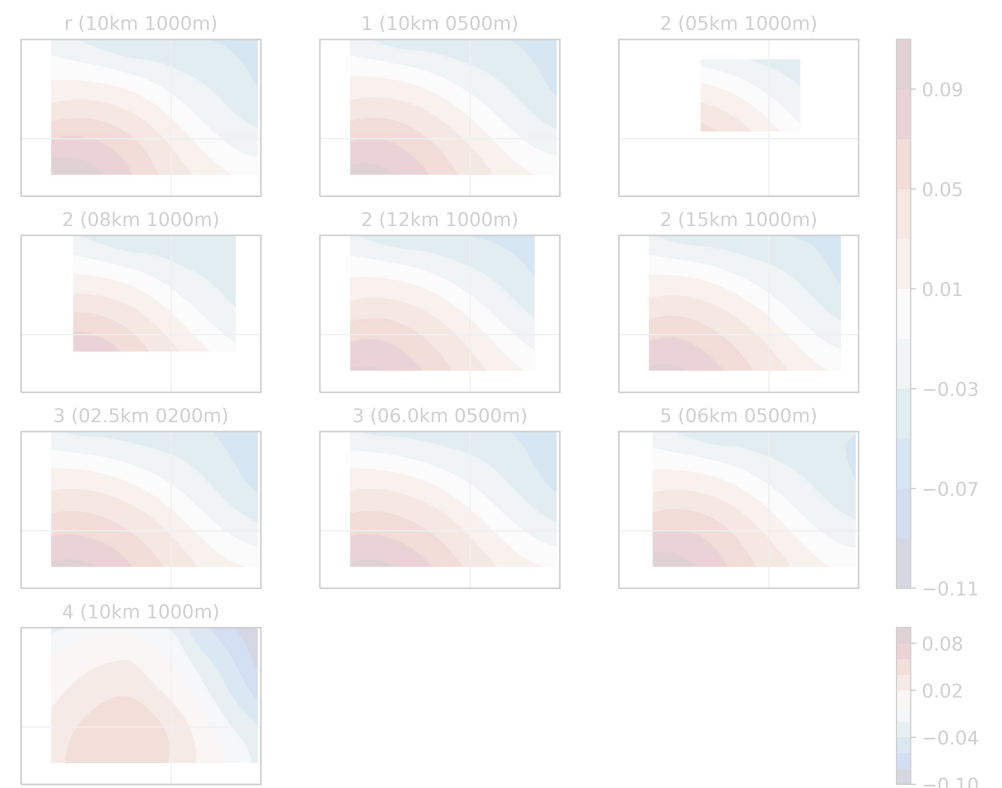
**Reconstruct all configurations with the spatio-temporal OI**

- 1) Interpolate T and S pseudo-observations ( $L_x=20\text{km}$ ,  $L_t=10\text{days}$ )
- 2) Calculate DH and geostrophic velocity at the ocean surface
- 3) Calculate the RMSEs for each configuration (and model)

**Reconstructed DH anomaly (dyn m)**  
at the upper layer for all configurations [eNATL60]



**“Ocean truth” SSH anomaly (m)**  
at the upper layer for all configurations [eNATL60]

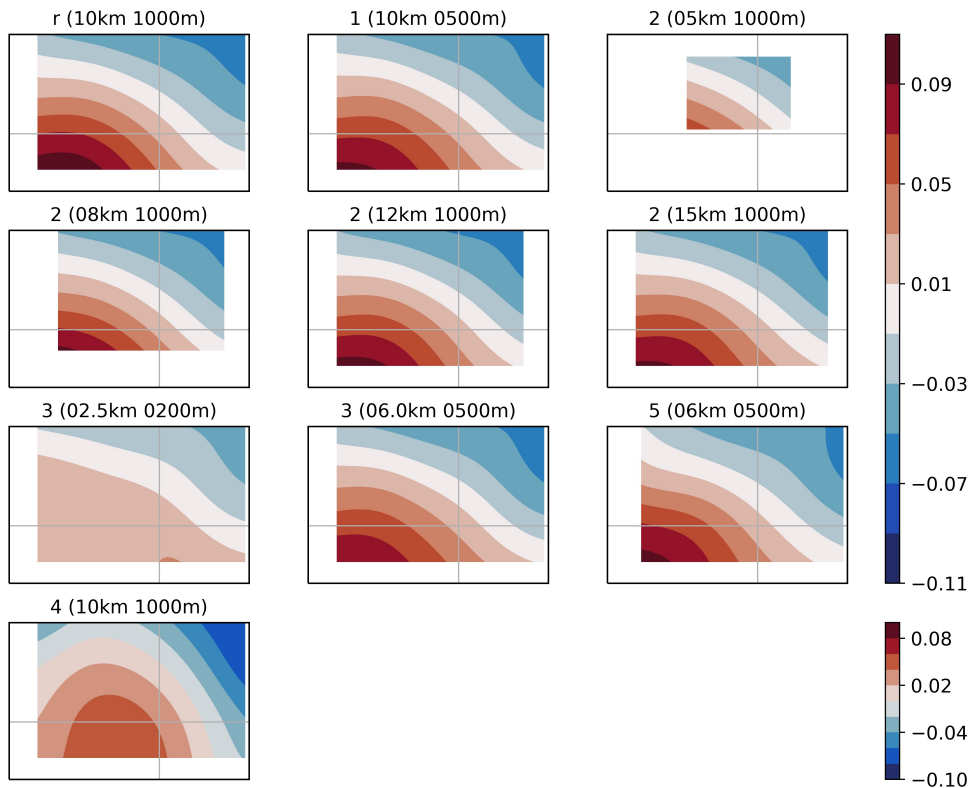


# Spatio-temporal OI reconstruction

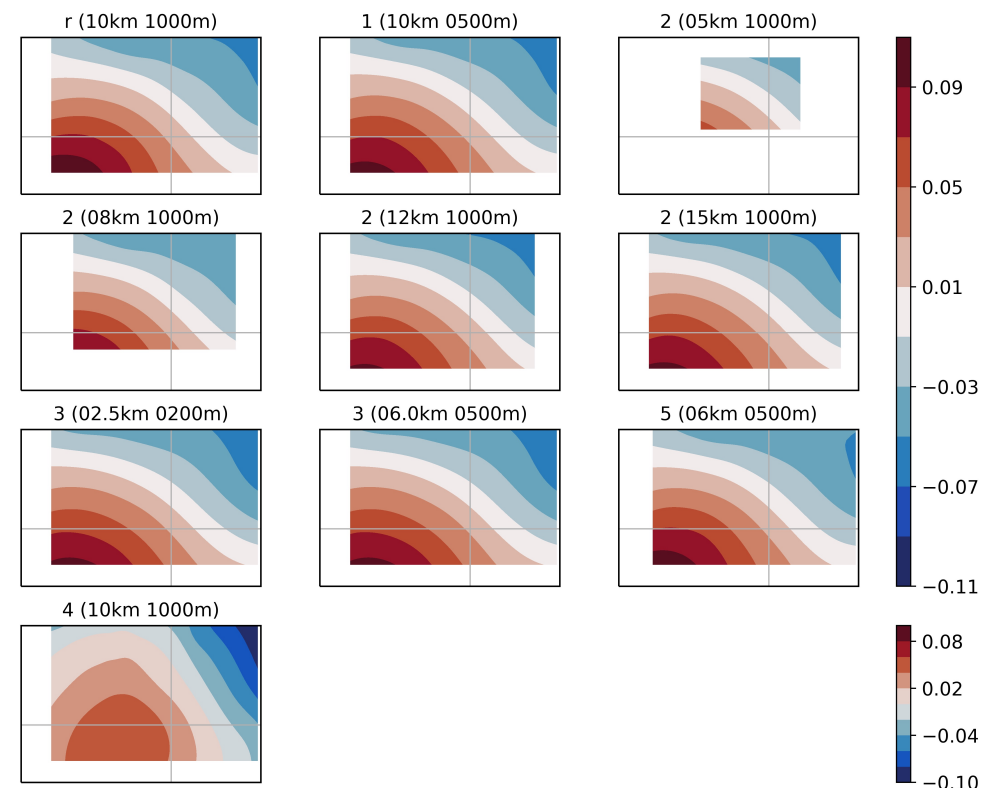
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at the upper layer for all configurations [eNATL60]



**“Ocean truth” SSH anomaly (m)**  
at the upper layer for all configurations [eNATL60]



# Results based on the RMSEs

Ranking (RMSEs, conf)

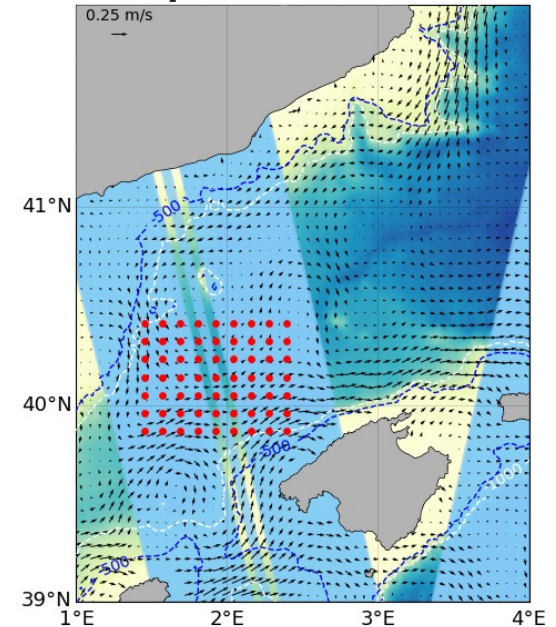
01 0.8820 Med\_conf\_3\_dep\_0500m\_res\_06.0km\_Sep\_eNATL60  
02 0.8706 Med\_conf\_1\_dep\_0500m\_res\_10km\_Sep\_eNATL60  
03 0.8706 Med\_conf\_2\_dep\_1000m\_res\_15km\_Sep\_WMOP  
🏆 04 0.8695 Med\_conf\_r\_dep\_1000m\_res\_10km\_Sep\_eNATL60  
05 0.8685 Med\_conf\_2\_dep\_1000m\_res\_05km\_Sep\_eNATL60  
06 0.8662 Med\_conf\_2\_dep\_1000m\_res\_12km\_Sep\_eNATL60  
07 0.8604 Med\_conf\_2\_dep\_1000m\_res\_12km\_Sep\_WMOP  
08 0.8603 Med\_conf\_2\_dep\_1000m\_res\_15km\_Sep\_eNATL60  
🏆 09 0.8592 Med\_conf\_r\_dep\_1000m\_res\_10km\_Sep\_WMOP  
10 0.8426 Med\_conf\_2\_dep\_1000m\_res\_05km\_Sep\_WMOP  
11 0.8401 Med\_conf\_2\_dep\_1000m\_res\_08km\_Sep\_WMOP  
12 0.8090 Med\_conf\_3\_dep\_0500m\_res\_06.0km\_Sep\_WMOP  
13 0.7934 Med\_conf\_1\_dep\_0500m\_res\_10km\_Sep\_WMOP  
14 0.7910 Med\_conf\_5\_dep\_0500m\_res\_06km\_Sep\_eNATL60  
15 0.7859 Med\_conf\_5\_dep\_0500m\_res\_06km\_Sep\_CMEMS  
16 0.7844 Med\_conf\_2\_dep\_1000m\_res\_08km\_Sep\_eNATL60  
🏆 17 0.7167 Med\_conf\_r\_dep\_1000m\_res\_10km\_Sep\_CMEMS  
18 0.7050 Med\_conf\_2\_dep\_1000m\_res\_15km\_Sep\_CMEMS  
19 0.6896 Med\_conf\_3\_dep\_0500m\_res\_06.0km\_Sep\_CMEMS  
20 0.6626 Med\_conf\_2\_dep\_1000m\_res\_12km\_Sep\_CMEMS  
21 0.6434 Med\_conf\_1\_dep\_0500m\_res\_10km\_Sep\_CMEMS  
22 0.6385 Med\_conf\_2\_dep\_1000m\_res\_08km\_Sep\_CMEMS  
23 0.6291 Med\_conf\_3\_dep\_0200m\_res\_02.5km\_Sep\_WMOP  
24 0.5679 Med\_conf\_5\_dep\_0500m\_res\_06km\_Sep\_WMOP  
25 0.4628 Med\_conf\_3\_dep\_0200m\_res\_02.5km\_Sep\_eNATL60  
26 0.4597 Med\_conf\_2\_dep\_1000m\_res\_05km\_Sep\_CMEMS  
27 0.4268 Med\_conf\_3\_dep\_0200m\_res\_02.5km\_Sep\_CMEMS

- Which is the best configuration considering all models?

Reference configuration



- ✓ Evaluation of different sampling strategies for SWOT validation through OSSEs using 3 models (eNATL60, WMOP, CMEMS)
- ✓ Spatio-temporal OI algorithm to reconstruct in situ observations
- ✓ Sensitivity test of the temporal correlation scale: low sensitivity for values ranging from 2 to 10 days
- ✓ Best reconstruction considering all models: reference configuration (CTD casts,  $dx = 10$  km,  $z_{\max} = 1000$  m; similar to PRE-SWOT sampling strategy)
  
- ✓ Perspectives:
  - Diagnostic for other variables (surface currents, vorticity)
  - Analysis in the Atlantic
  - Diagnose the temporal variability
  - Test different methods of reconstruction: machine learning techniques (IMT-Atlantique) and model data assimilation (SOCIB)
  - Real multi-platform experiment during the SWOT fast-sampling phase in 2023 (pending funding 🙌)



# Thank you!

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