isardSAT[®]

CryoSat-2 SARin Mode for Coastal Altimetry

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(Synthetic Aperture, interferometric mode)

LRM

SAR

SARin





(Nadir discrimination is possible)

LRM



SAR



Image: Terra/Modis/Nasa

SARin



SARINM: The Across-Track discrimination is based in the Phase Difference (PhD) \rightarrow Angle of Arrival (AoA)



SARin Mode allows discrimination of coastal echoes between sea and land



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SARin Mode allows discrimination of coastal echoes between sea and land



What happens in Altimetry near the coast?

 Coastal signals are not ocean like waveforms, but contaminated by land and calm waters reflections → the retracking processing needs some help.



 It is necessary to avoid all the "non ocean" (Off-Nadir) information when retracking.

isardSAT Proposed solution

• Main L1 data selected for the processing:



[–] Geolocation, Roll, Altitude, Window_delay...

isardSAT Proposed solution

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– Geolocation, Roll, Altitude, Window_delay...

isardSAT Proposed solution

• Algorithm developed:

1. Iterative process to find a seed for the L2 retracker avoiding off-nadir targets.

2. The L2 processing consists in a retracking method developed by Cristina Martin-Puig (isardSAT), inherited from the SAMOSA model.



isardSAT Area of Interest

Zones of interest for this investigation:

• CP4O request for specific SARin mode area: The Cuban Archipelago



Example of how the current L2 products lose the Nadir signal near the coast.

Geolocations from L2I products corrected based in ESA retracking outputs.



Example of how the current L2 products lose the Nadir signal near the coast.



Example 1: CUBA, pass over North cays

Sea Surface Height - isardSAT(yellow), ESA(red) -10 SSH ESAL2I SSH isardSAT -12 -14 -16-Sea Surface Height (m) -18 -20 -22 -24 -26 -28 -30 23.1 23.12 23.14 23.16 23.18 23.2 23.22 23.24 23.26 23.28 23.3 Latitude (degrees)

Example 2: CUBA, pass over SW cays



Example 3: CUBA, pass over same SW cays (now descending pass)



Example 4: CUBA, pass over NE cays



Example 4: CUBA, pass over NE cays



Example 5: CHILE, parallel track wrt to coast line



Example 5: CHILE, parallel track wrt to coast line



Example 5: CHILE, parallel track wrt to coast line

90 SSH ESAL2 SSH isardSAT 80 .de = -20.5199(deg); Epoch = 153 20.5226[deg]: Epoch = 149.3144; seed = 2 -20.5254[deg]: Epoch = 149.9876; seed = 2 70 Sea Surface Height (m) 05 09 40 °0088000 000000000000 0 30 20 -20.5 -20.55 -20.6 Latitude (degrees)

isardSAT Conclusions

- Some conclusions:
 - Coastal zones are very likely to produce contaminated waveforms, affecting the SSH retrieval.
 - Nadir determination can be solved from AoA, useful in coastal waveforms.
 - An adapted Retracking method, seeded by a post-L1b dedicated algorithm, improves the SSH results in coastal areas.
 - Coastal Altimetry Community could be highly benefited from this solution, that also can be applied in **inland waters**.
 - This investigation shows the SARin specific potencial to improve the SSH results in problematic scenarios as coastal zones.

isardSAT Work to be done & Proposals

• Work to be done:

> SARin for Coastal Ocean:

- Fine tuning of the retracker seed production and the retracking solution.
- Extensive assessment of the method's results.
- Produce a test data set to be considered in coastal zones.
- The improved SSH retrievals could offer a potential validation data set to be used in next missions to come (e.g. *Sentinel-3* CalVal campaign) in both coastal regions and inland waters.
- Adapt the overall processing to other approaches with the same objective.



Thank You