

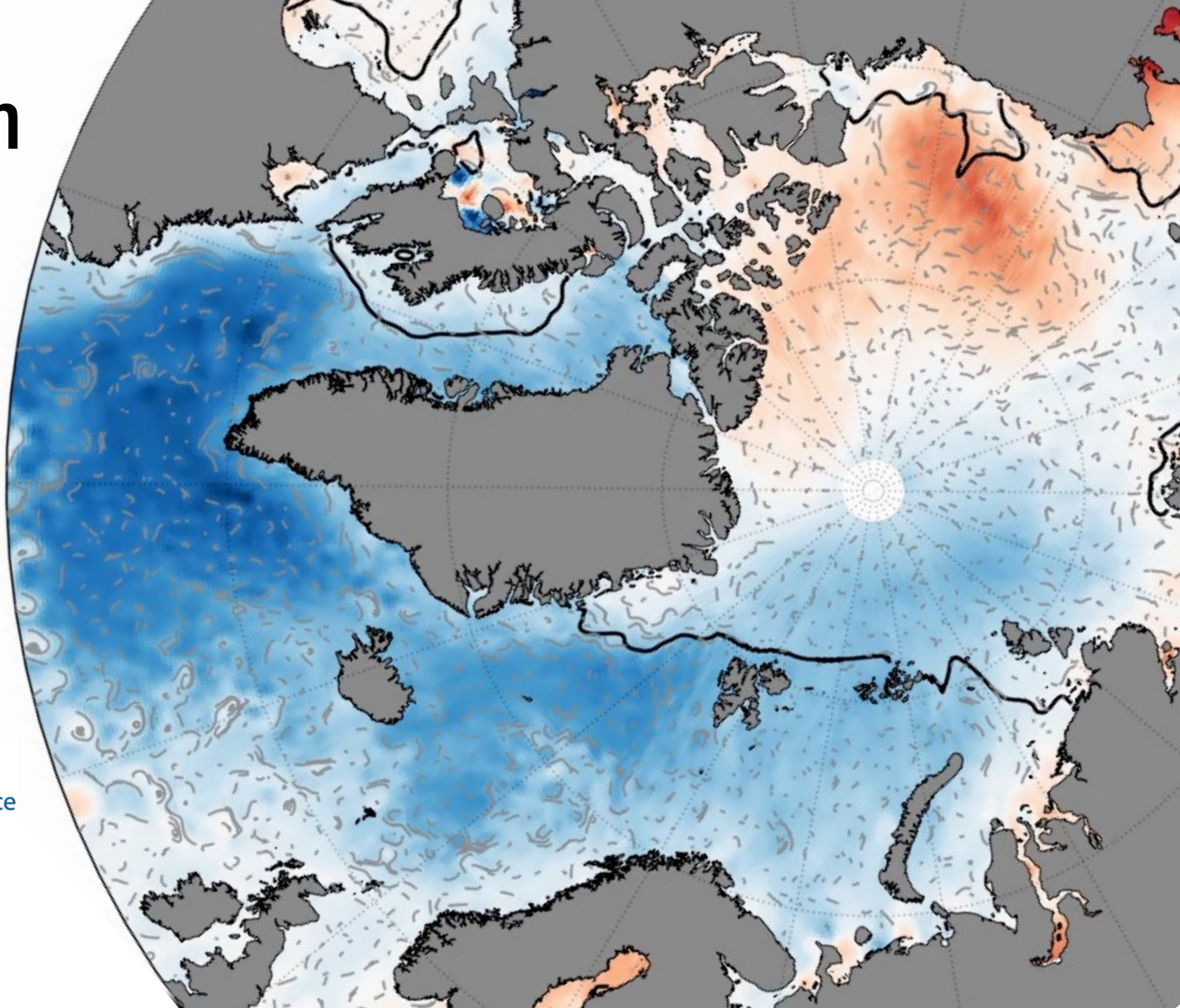
# CMEMS Next-gen polar sea level products

Pierre Prandi, Pierre Veillard,  
Matthis Auger, Yannice Faugère,  
Gérald Dibarboure

[pprandi@groupcls.com](mailto:pprandi@groupcls.com)



Copernicus  
Marine Service



# Polar Sea level products recap

1994 ERS-1 ground processor (Laxon)

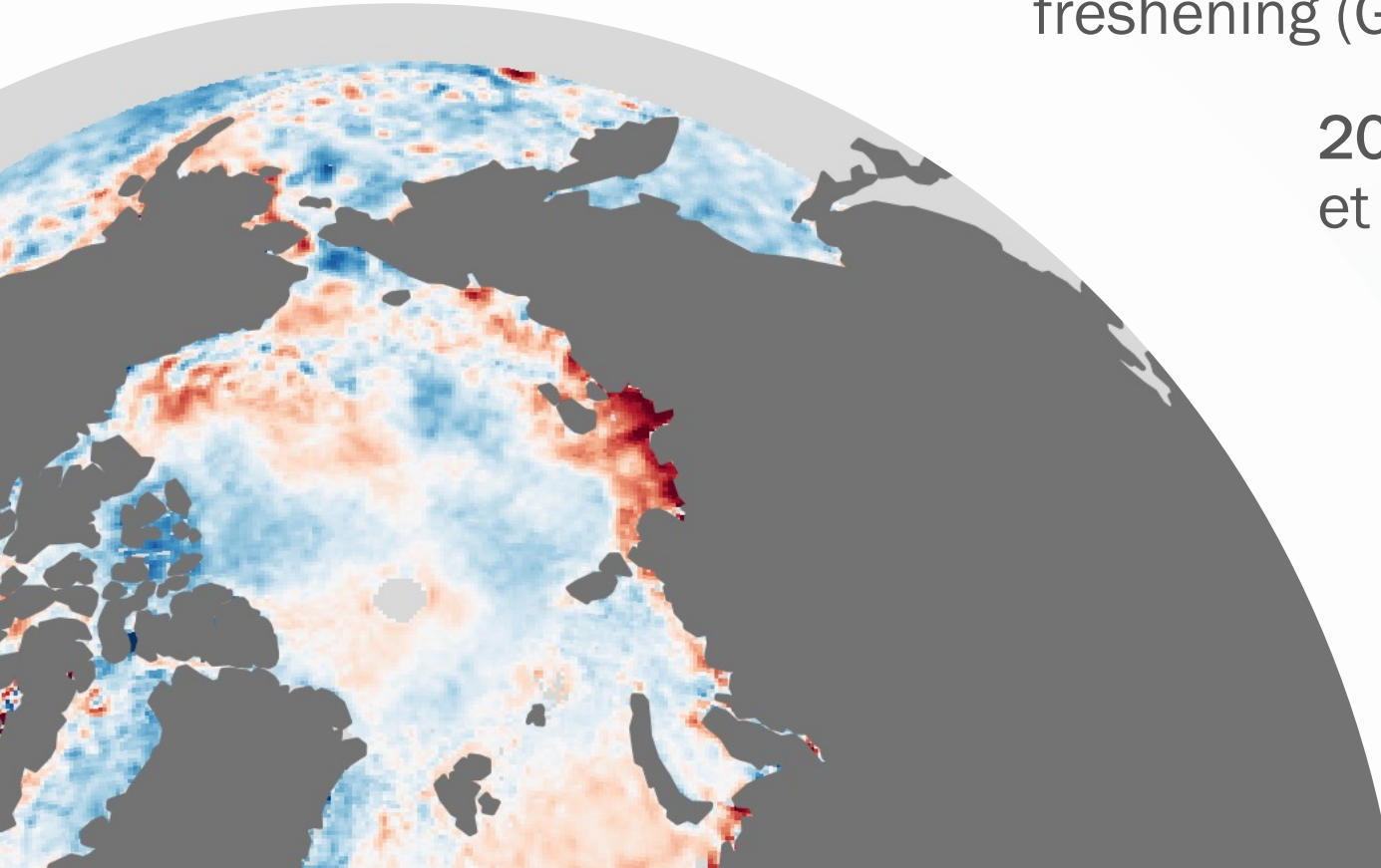
2004 map of Arctic sea level variance (Peacock and Laxon)

2012 altimetry observes the Beaufort Gyre freshening (Giles et al.)

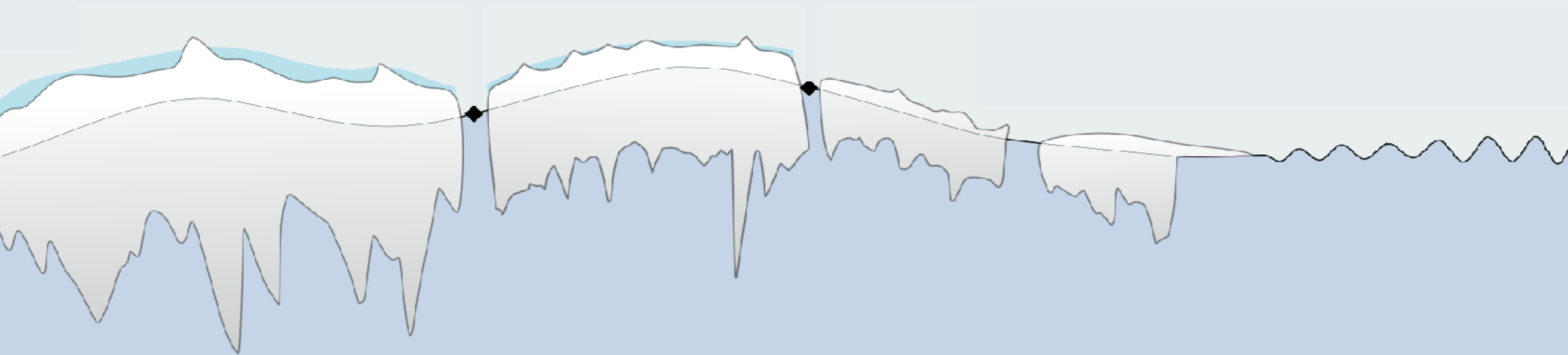
2016 CPOM dataset published (Armitage et al.)

2019 DTU processes the full record (Rose et al.)

2021 new polar sea level products based on the combination of 3 altimeters (Auger et al, Prandi et al.)



# Sea level retrieval in polar oceans

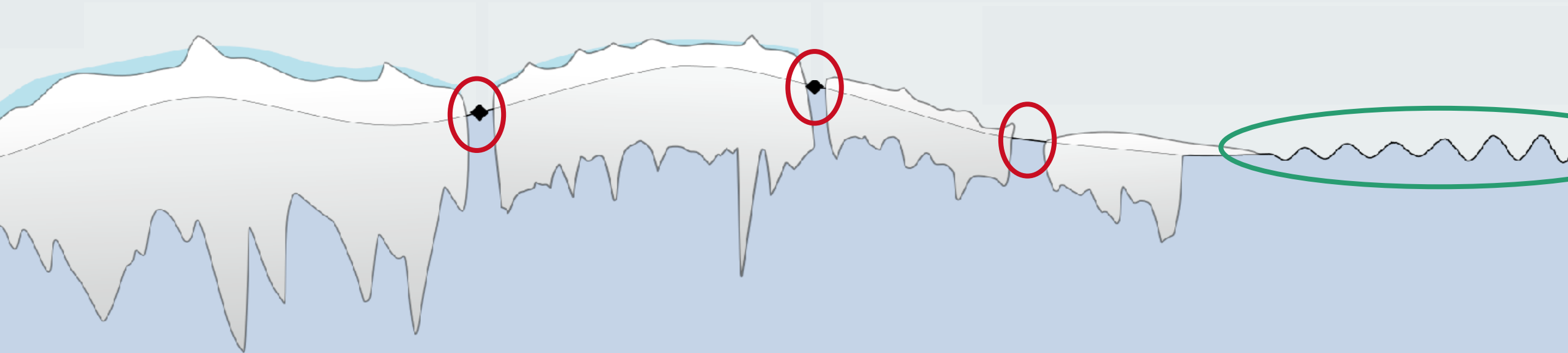




# Sea level retrieval in polar oceans

## Classification to select leads and ocean

- Neural Net based (Poisson et al., 2018, Longép  et al., 2019)

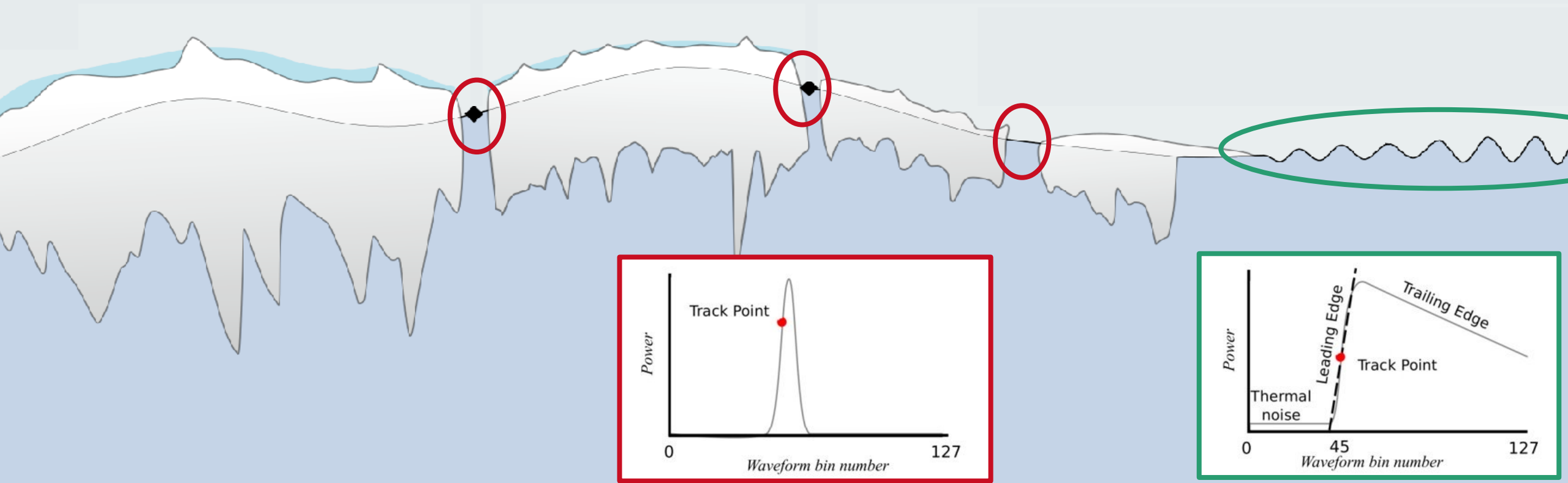




# Sea level retrieval in polar oceans

## Range estimation through retracking

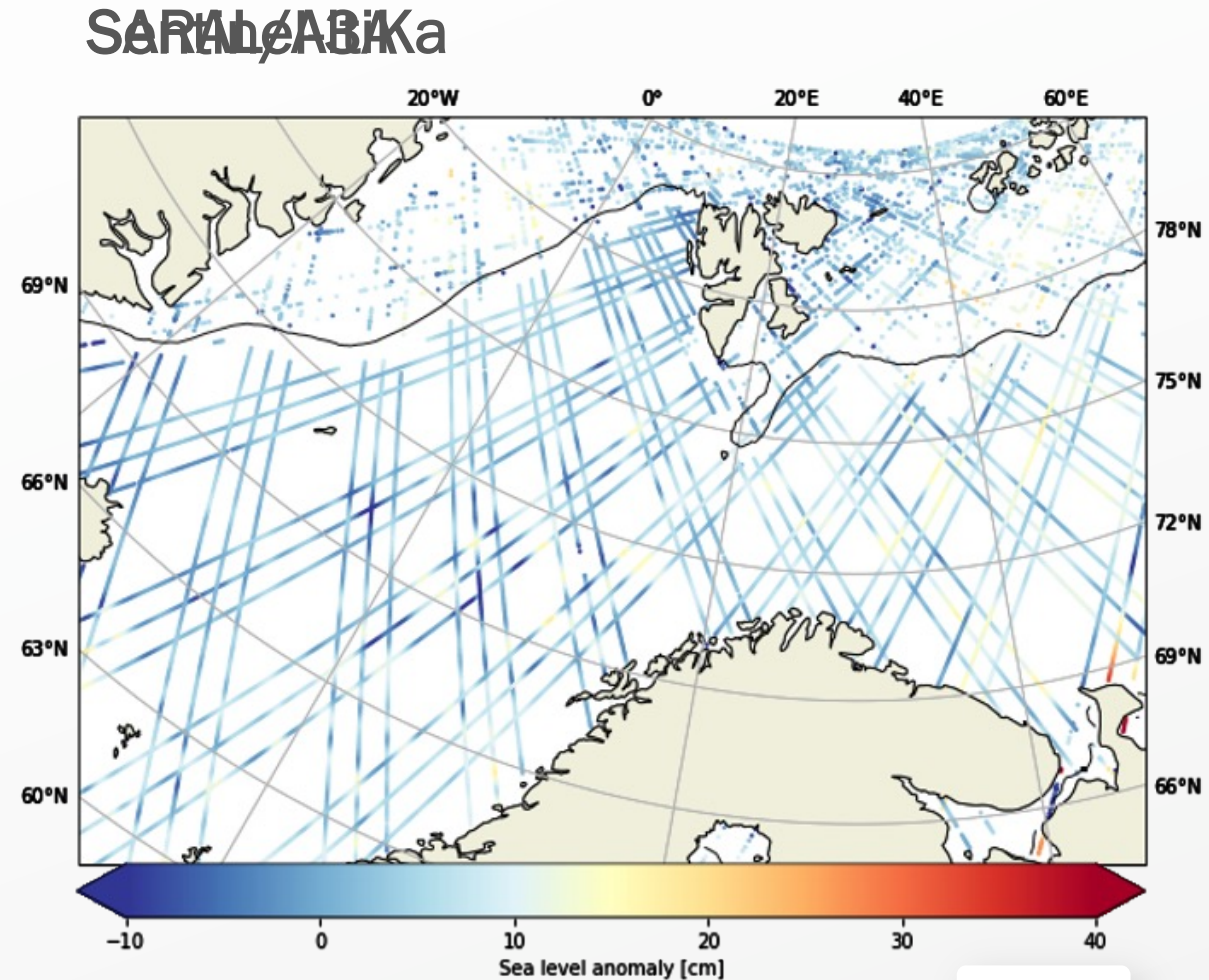
- Adaptive retracker (Poisson et al., 2018) on LRM able to process **both** specular and diffuse echoes,
- Empirical TFMRA retracker on SARM for specular echoes



# Processing continuity is a must have

Most polar ocean products process leads and open ocean echoes differently,  
Empirical bias estimation is required,  
This bias is **highly uncertain**,

Here SARAL/AltiKa with the adaptive retracking provides a continuous baseline



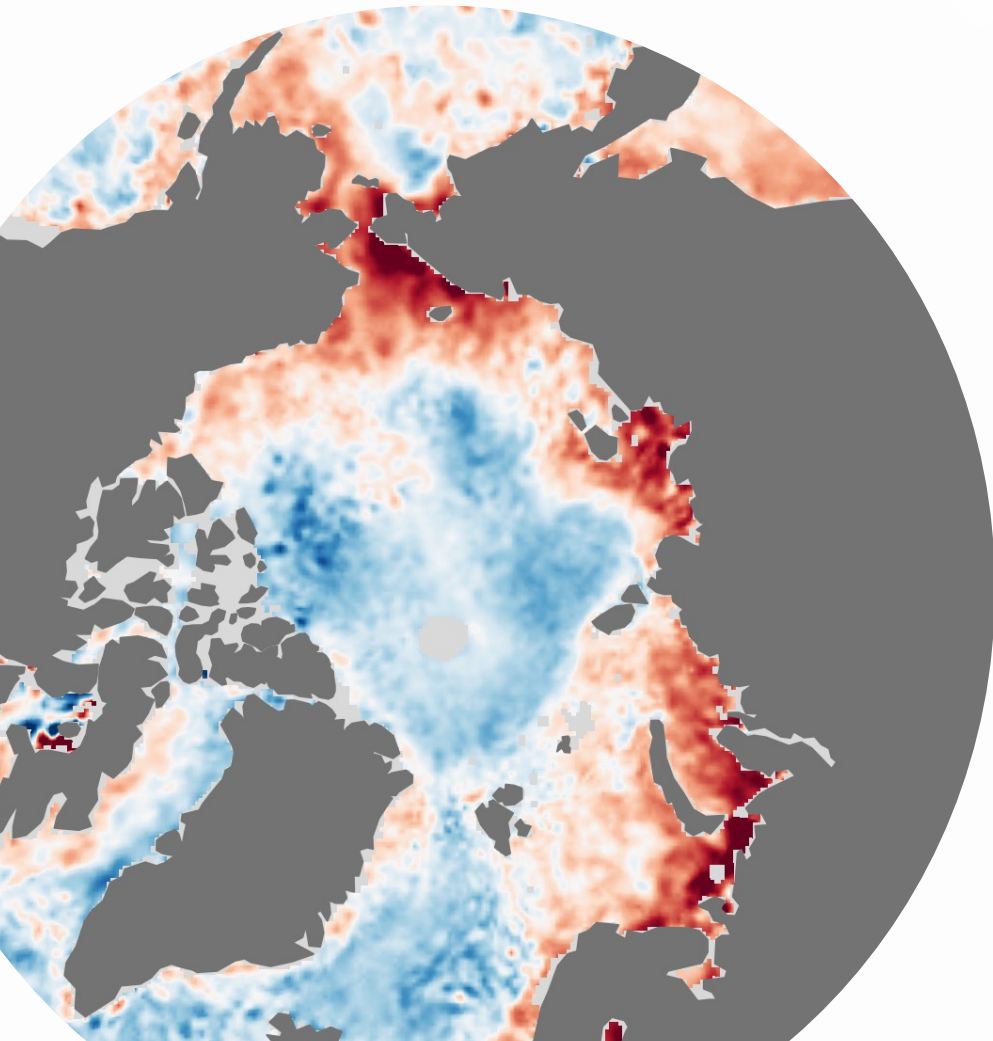
# Key features

Combining CryoSat-2, Sentinel-3A and SARAL/AltiKa provides  
a much better sampling

Processing continuity on SARAL/AltiKa provides  
a reference for cross-calibration

Optimal interpolation scheme maps along-  
track data to 3 day/25 km grid

Looks nice, but how good is it really ?





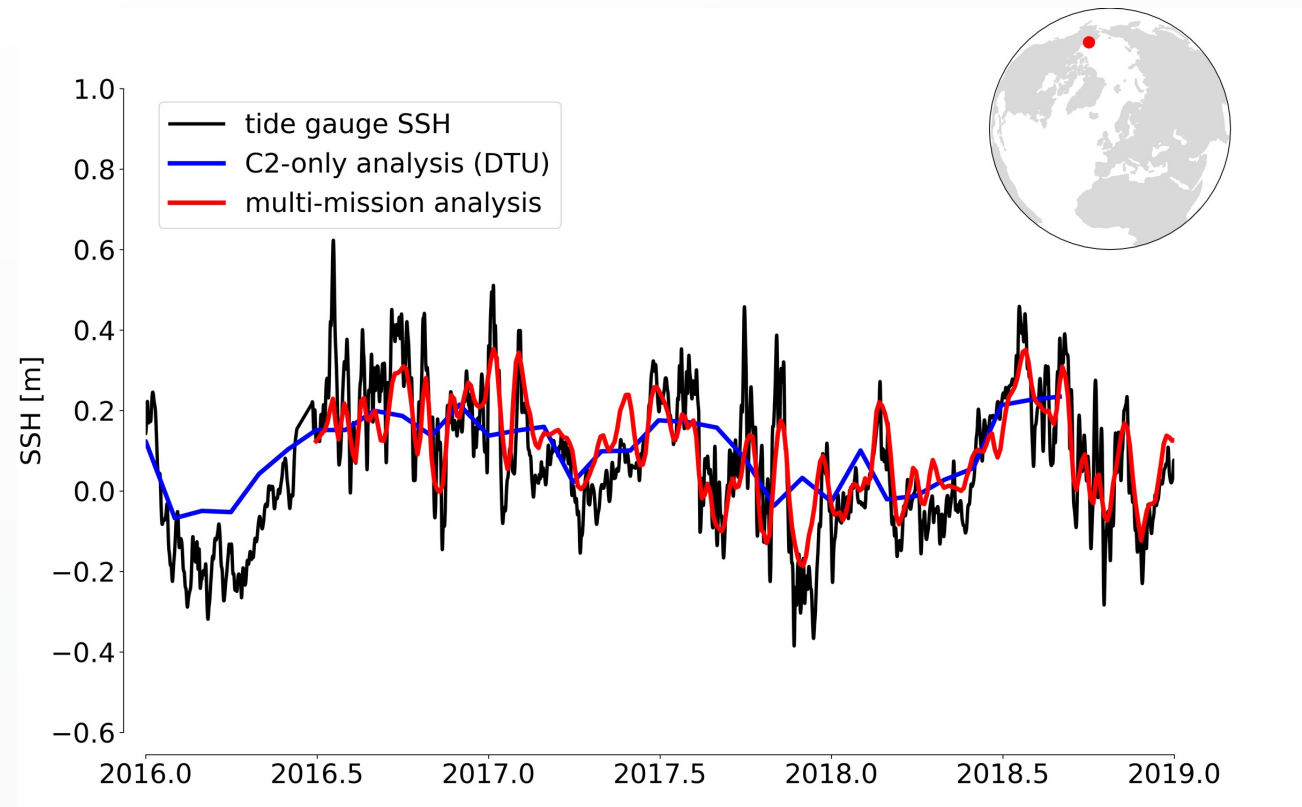
# Comparisons to in-situ measurements

In situ measurements are scarce in polar oceans,

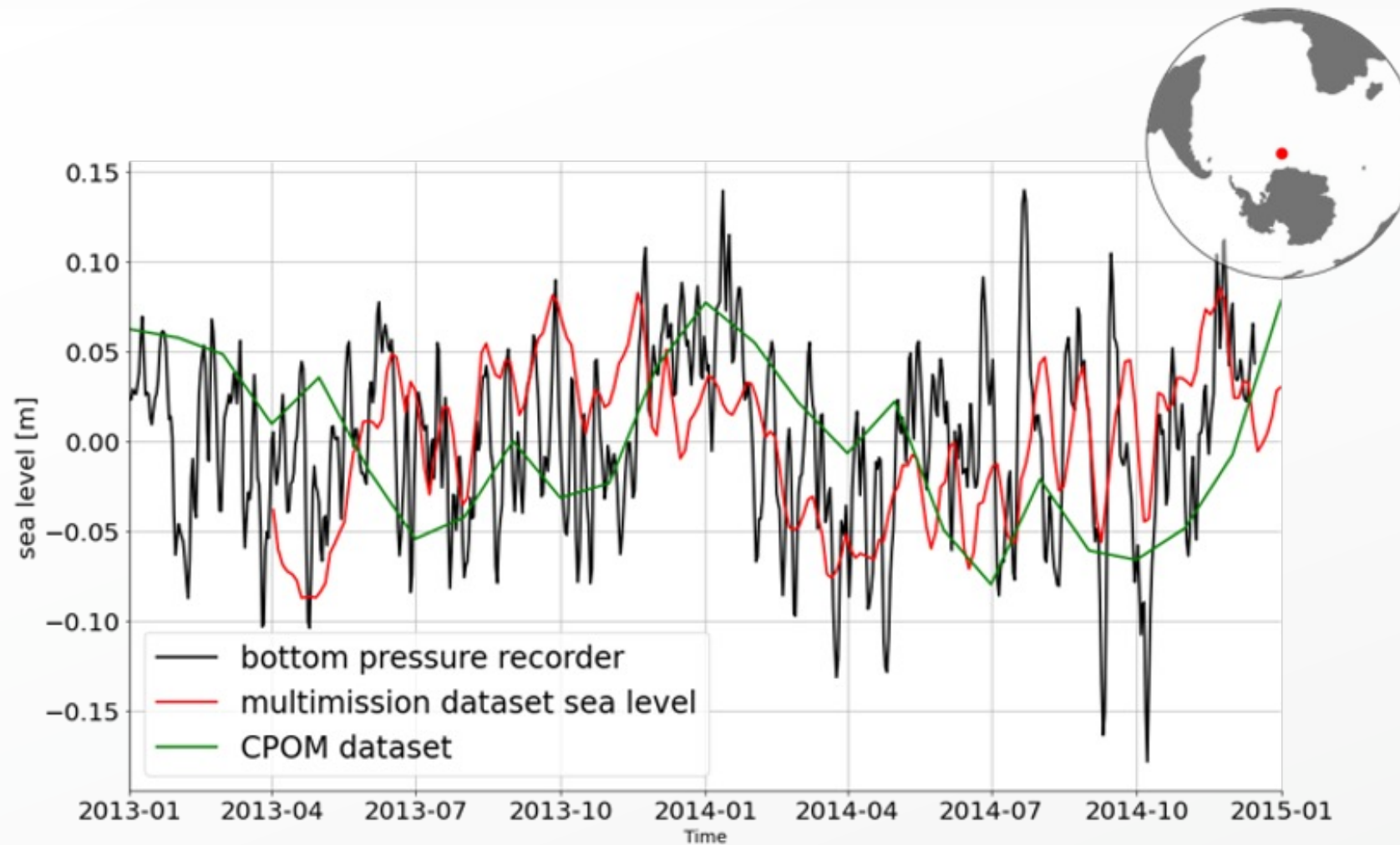
Prudhoe Bay area is seasonally ice-covered

One mission alone can not represent high frequency sea level signals

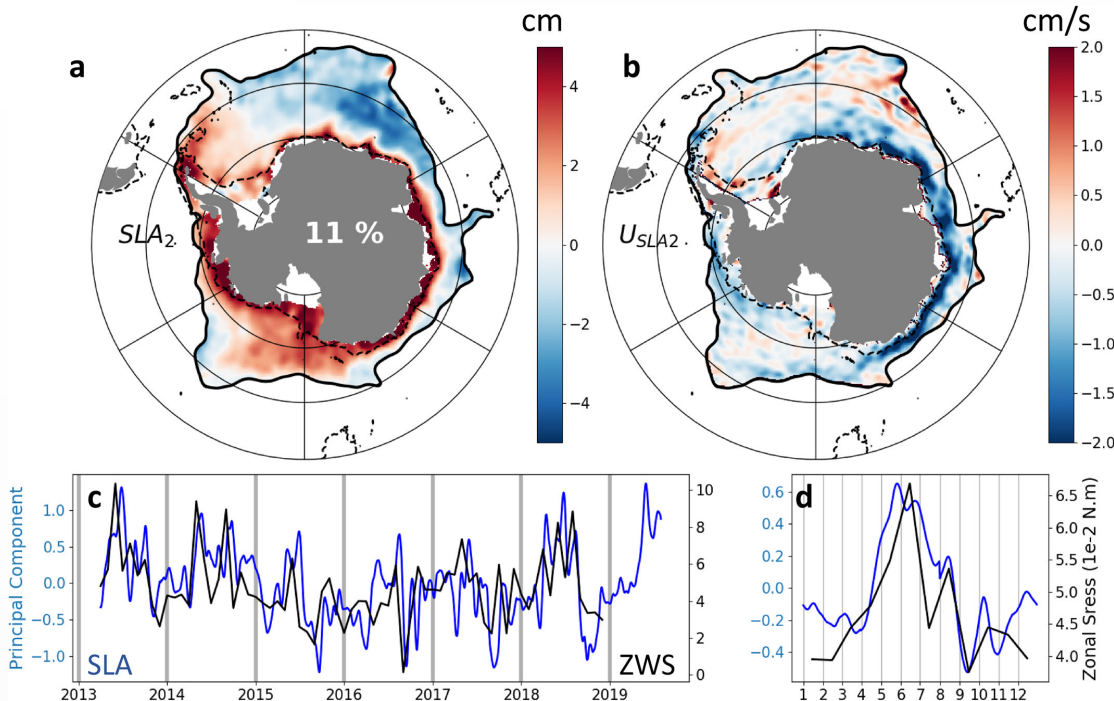
Better agreement with our multi-mission dataset



# Another example with a BPR in the Southern Ocean



# Linking to ocean circulation patterns



Auger et al. (2022) link observed SL variability to atmospheric forcings,

They find that SL/currents patterns are explained by wind forcings through wind stress curl,

The variability observed is consistent with seasonal to inter-annual wind stress effects,

## JGR Oceans

Research Article | [Open Access](#) | [CC](#) [BY](#)

### Subpolar Southern Ocean Seasonal Variability of the Geostrophic Circulation From Multi-Mission Satellite Altimetry

Matthis Auger [✉](#) Jean-Baptiste Sallée, Pierre Prandi, Alberto C. Naveira Garabato

First published: 01 June 2022 | <https://doi.org/10.1029/2021JC018096>

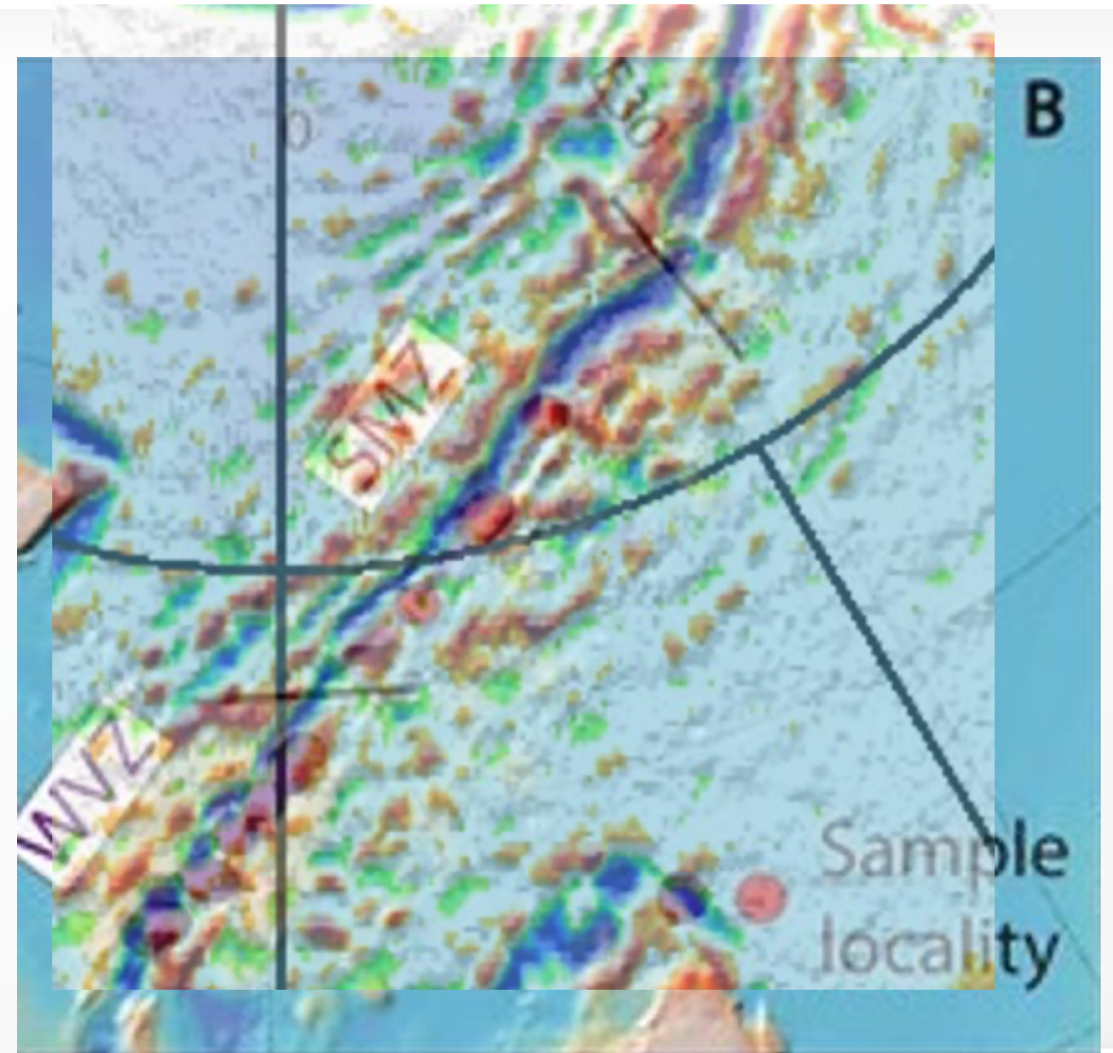


# Inclusion of leads measurement in MSS solution

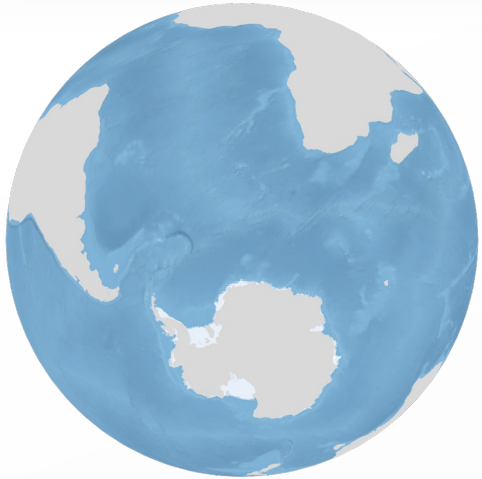
Leads measurements were included in the CNES/CLS22 MSS model,

Revealing new features, unobserved by the CNES/CLS15 model,

Consistent with local seafloor topography



# Product wrap-up – all available on AVISO



From April 2013 to July 2019  
All latitudes below 50°S  
Up to 3 missions  
Gridded

Both products to be updated by  
Dec22/Jan23 over 2013 to 2021  
With new tide and MSS/MDT models



From July 2016 to July 2020  
All latitudes above 50°N  
Up to 3 missions  
Gridded **and along-track**

Talk by A. Bonaduce today@5:30 about using  
these products for DA

# Conclusions

We've built polar sea level products based on measurements from three satellite altimetry missions,  
These products have higher temporal and spatial resolution than previously existing ones,  
We are still validating and welcome feedbacks from the user community.

One key performance asset is (at least) **one reference mission with a processing continuity from open ocean to leads**,

These are prototypes, prefiguring future CMEMS operational products,

To meet CMEMS constraints, upstream data sources with **ad-hoc processing and validation** are required, for current and future missions



# Perspectives



## Leverage upcoming processings improvements

New classification and retracking methods, especially for SAR mode,  
FES22 tidal models, updated mean sea surface solution, mapping method  
Extend product backward using Envisat reprocessed data

## Encourage the use of leads data

Feed data to improve MSS and tide models in polar areas,  
Support science users & modelers

