

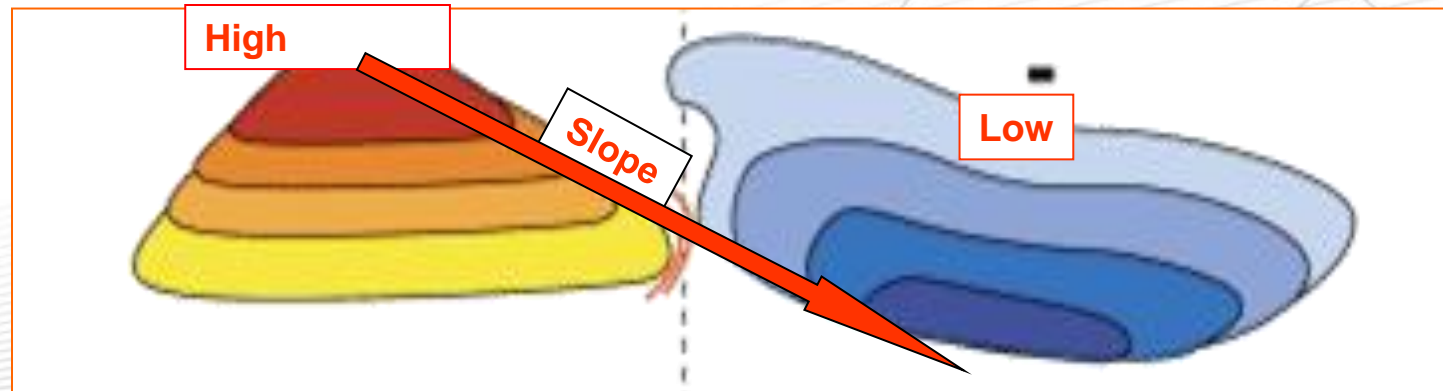


Altimetry

Workshop IPEE/CLS - 3-FEB-2010

Dynamic topography

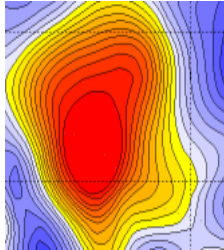
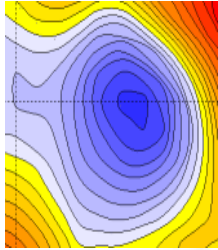




- Global oceanic circulation:
 - sea level variations
 - sea surface currents
- => observed by altimetry
- Spatial altimetry shows:
 - that sea surface = **highs** and **lows**
 - Highs + lows appear and disappear over time
- After comparison with mean sea level, by removing tides and waves, sea level variations are **sea level anomalies**.



Eddies

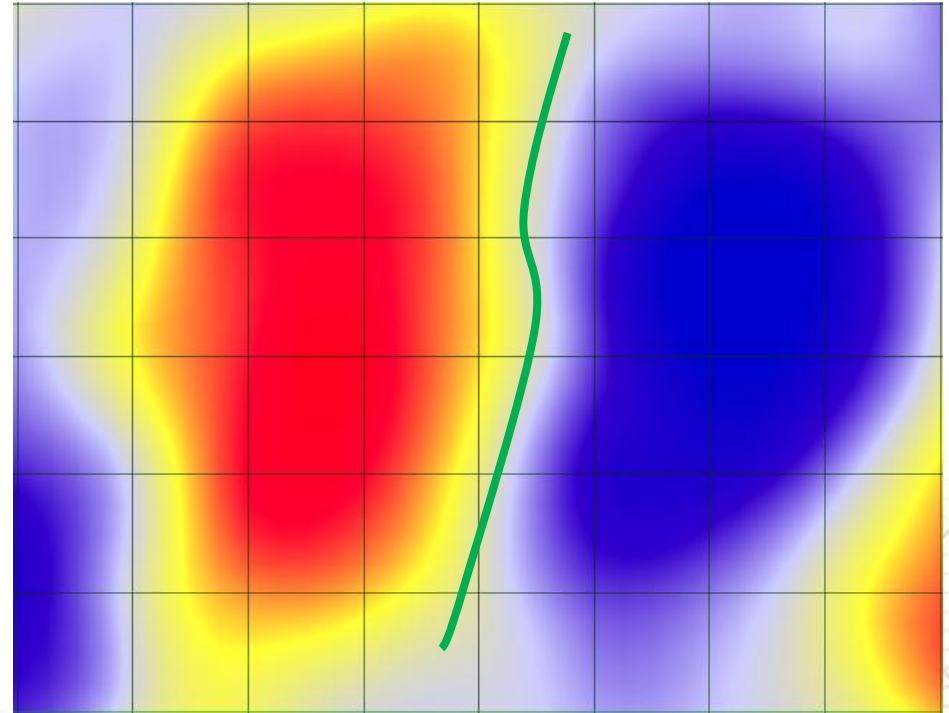
Ocean:

- Eddies and fronts
- Size from ~10 km to ~100 km

	Anticyclonic eddy (“bump”)	Cyclonic eddy (“low”)
		
Generally	Warm water	Cold water
North hemisphere		
South hemisphere		

Fronts located between

- positive eddies ("high")
- negative eddies ("low")
- in area where currents are maximum



In frontal zones there are

- **Convergence**: warmest waters are diving from the surface in depth
- **Divergence**: upwelling of cold water from depth to the surface

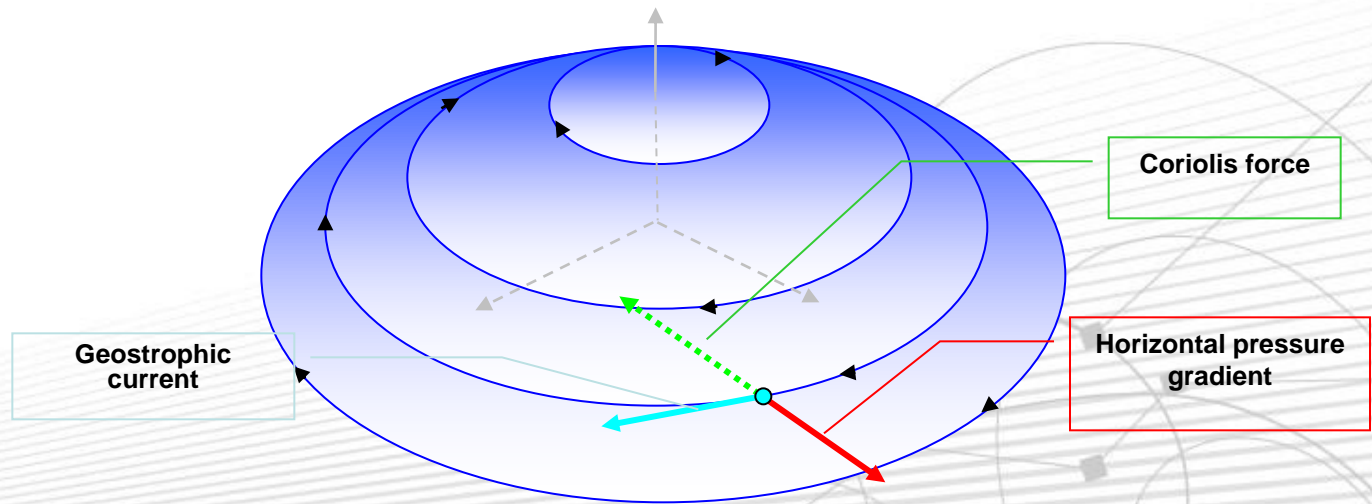
Surface currents

A difference in altitude generate a force that pushes water from highest levels to lowest level

→ Pressure gradient

But, due to the Coriolis force, each horizontal force is linked to a current taht is orthogoanl to the axe of this difference:

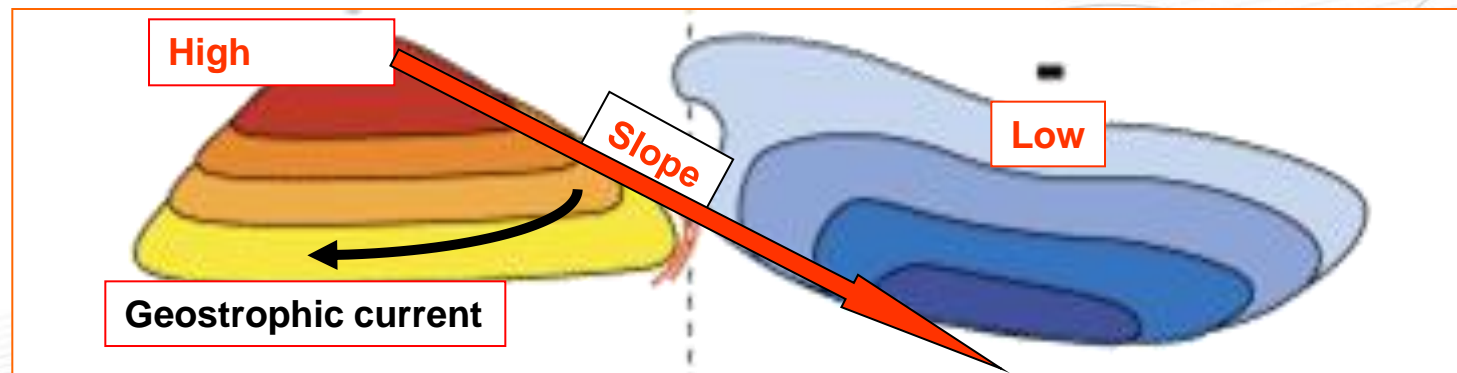
→ Geostrophic current



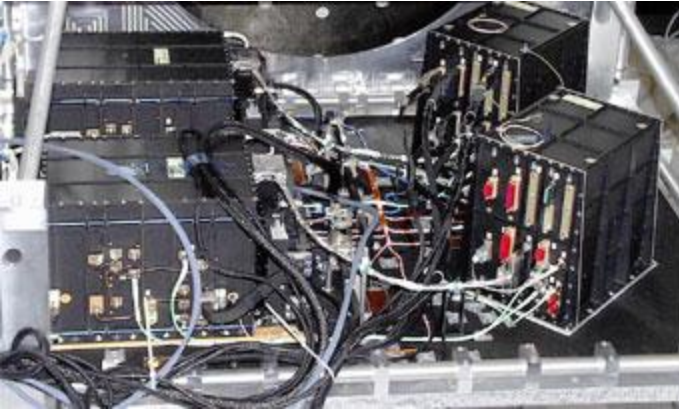
Surface currents

To summarize: **sea level anomalies** generate **sea surface currents**:

- In the northern hemisphere: currents are rotating anti-clockwise at the sea surface
- In the southern hemisphere: currents are rotating clockwise at the sea surface



What is an altimeter?



Altimeter

=

Radar instrument onboard a satellite

=

Measures the Range
i.e. its altitude respect to the surface of the Earth

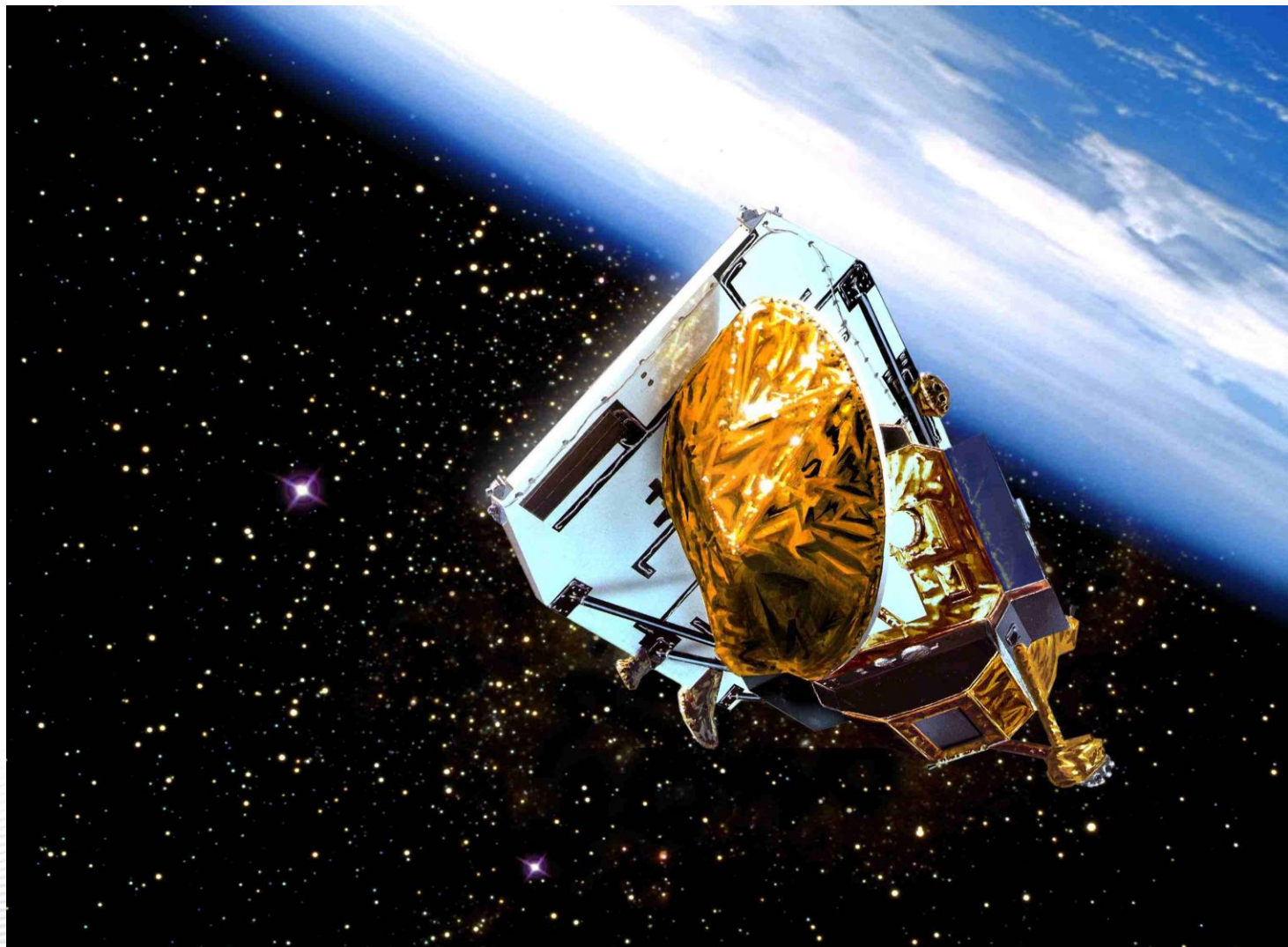
Over sea measure → [Sea Level Anomalies \(SLA\)](#)



TOPEX/Poséidon satellite



GFO satellite



ENVISAT satellite

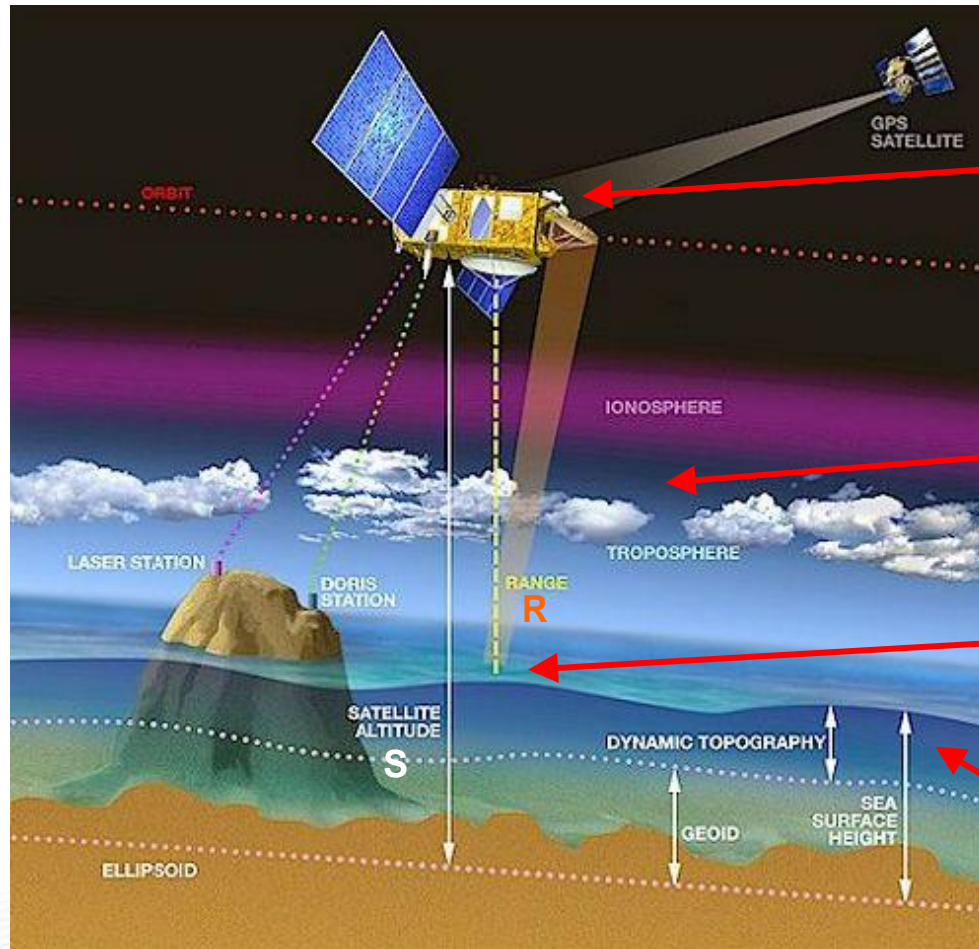


JASON satellites



Various corrections need to be applied to the signal

$$SLA = S - R - \Sigma \text{Corr.}$$



Instrumental corrections

The satellite is moving during the measure, the instruments are not perfect ...

Environmental corrections

The atmosphere modifies the signal propagation

Sea surface state corrections

The sea surface is not flat ...

Geophysical corrections

The measure contains some signals that we don't want to analyse

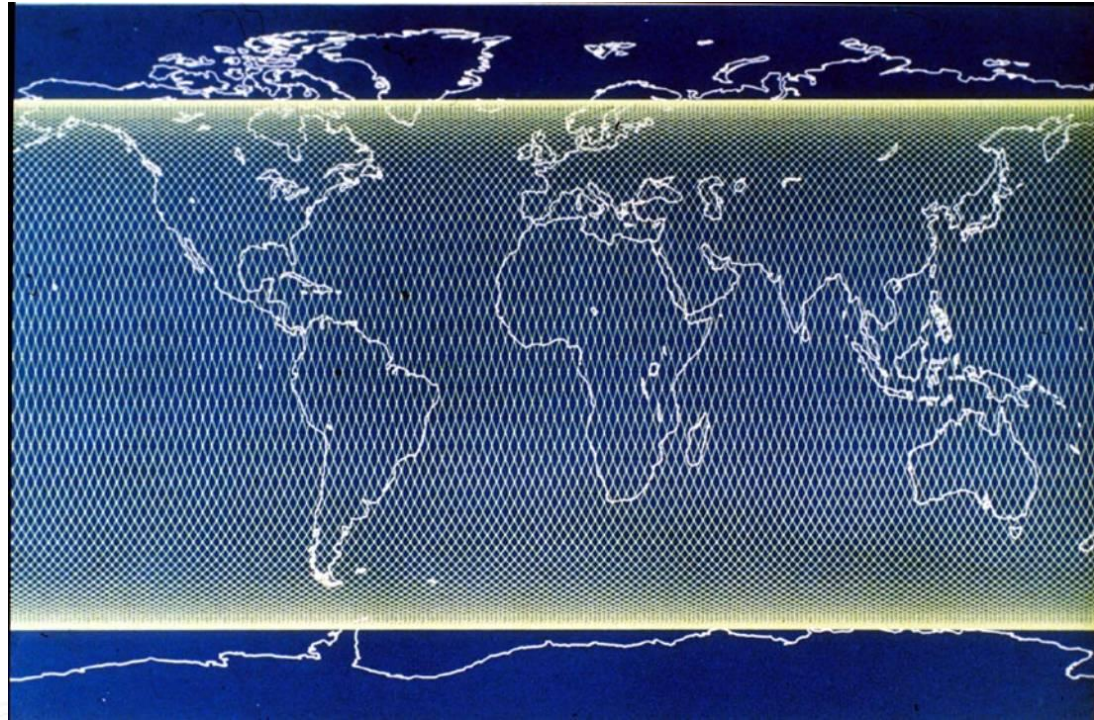
Key components of an altimetric mission

- Highly performing radar altimeters
- Precise orbit determination systems
- Additional systems (e.g. radiometer)
- [projetorbites US.exe](#)

Satellite altimetry coverage

Exact repeat orbits (to within 1 km)

- Spatial coverage :
 - global
 - homogeneous
 - Nadir (not swath)
- Temporal coverage :
 - repeat period
 - 10 days, T/P-Jason-1/2
 - 17 days, GFO
 - 35 days, ERS/ENVISAT

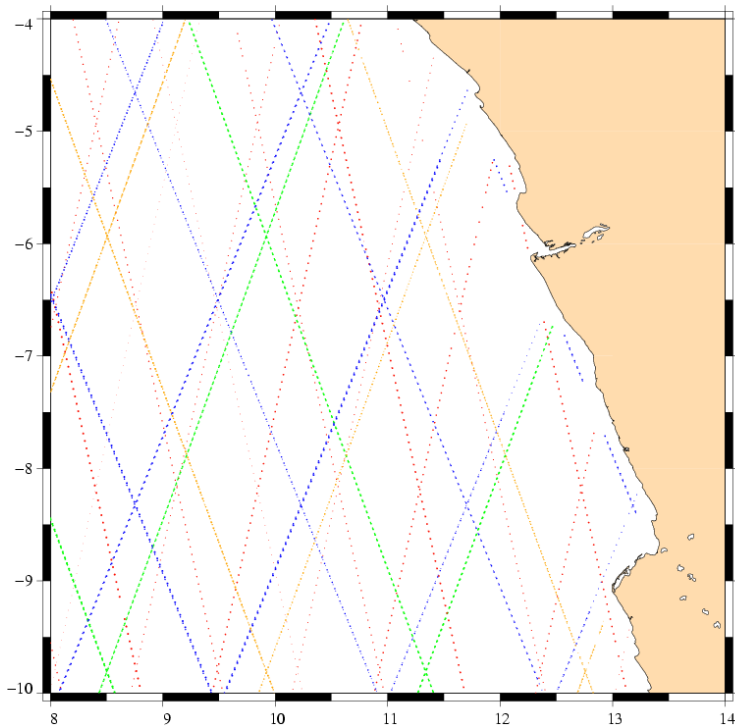


1 measure/1 s (every 7 km)
all weather (radar)

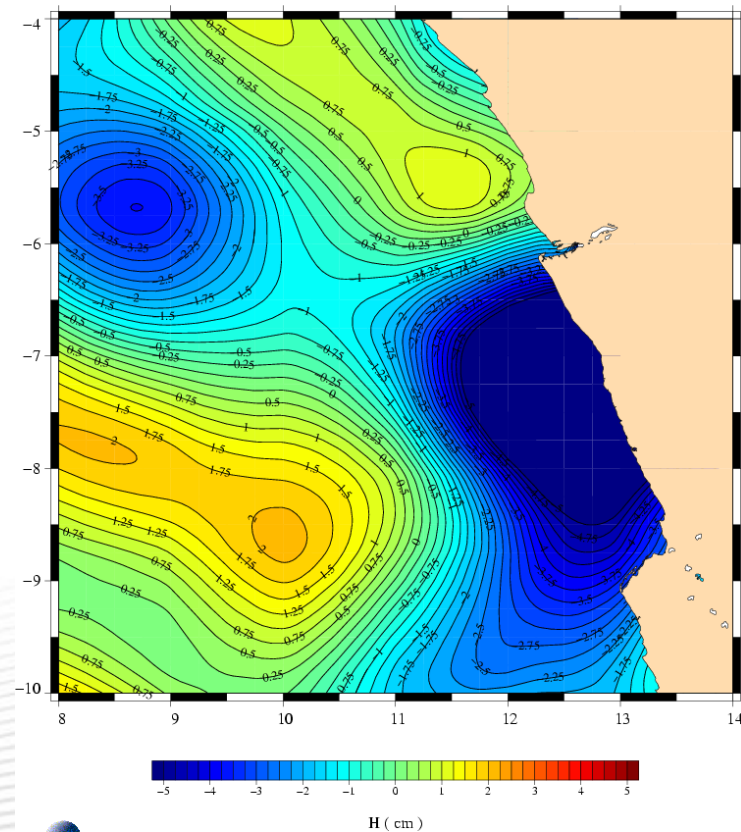
TOPEX/Poseidon or Jasons Sampling

Maps of SLA

CLS data – Jason (Green) – ENVISAT (Red) – GFO (Blue) – TP (Orange)
Date : 19-May-2004



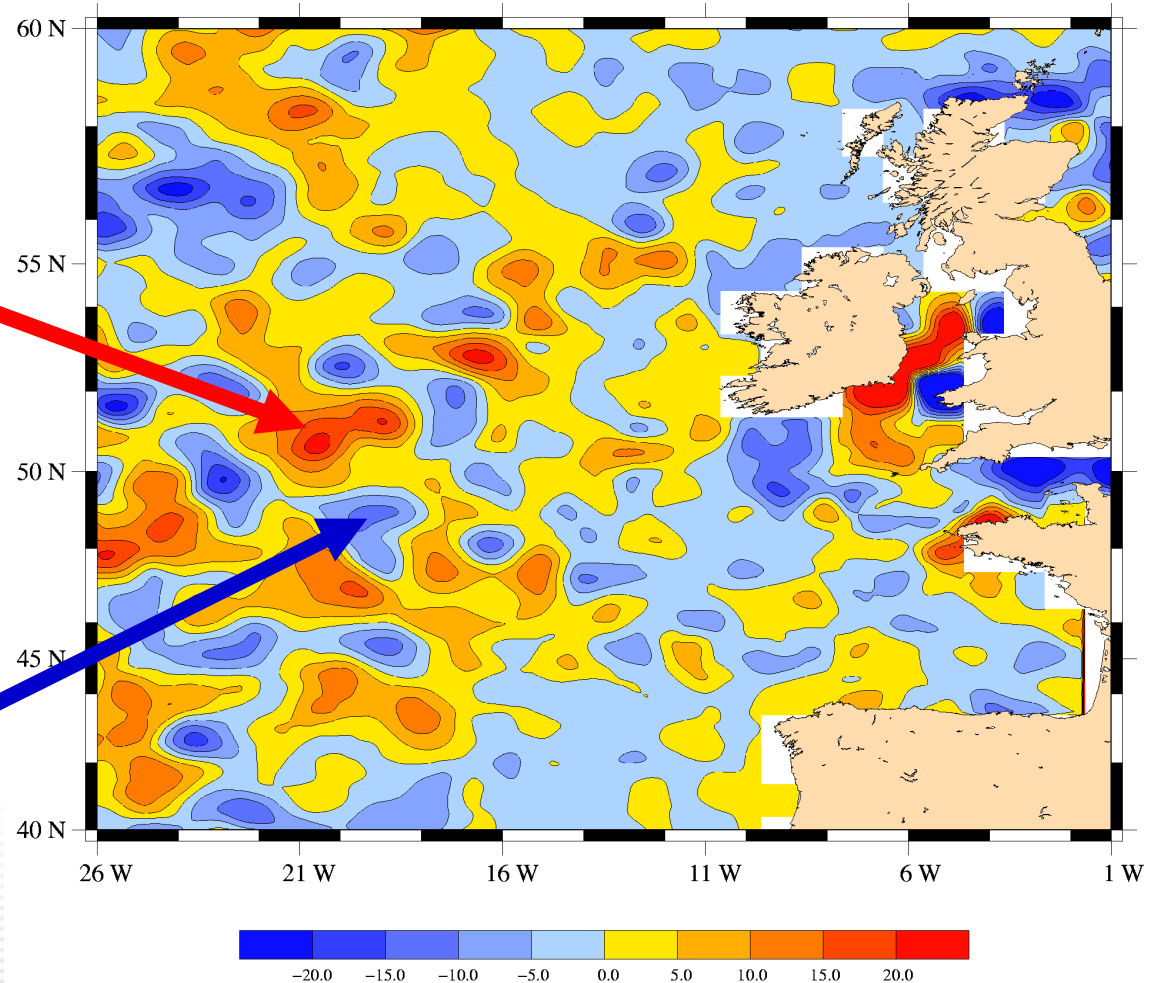
SSALTO/DUACS – NRT SLA – Merged product
19-May-2004 (CNES day 19862)



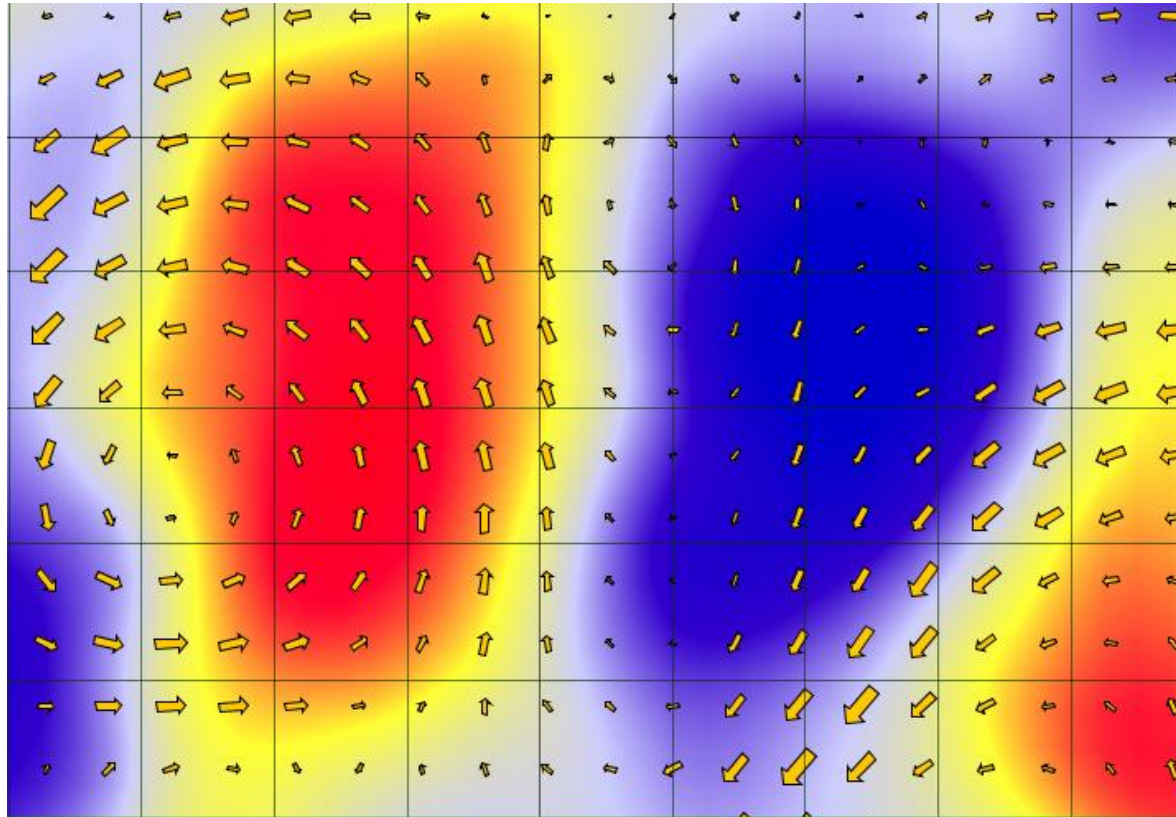
Maps of SLA

A high (bump) in the topography of the ocean (**orange/red**) is an anticyclonic structure linked to **warm waters**.

A low (hollow) is a cyclonic structure (**blue**) that is linked to cold waters where plankton is upwelling occurs (**plankton going up**)



Maps of geostrophic currents



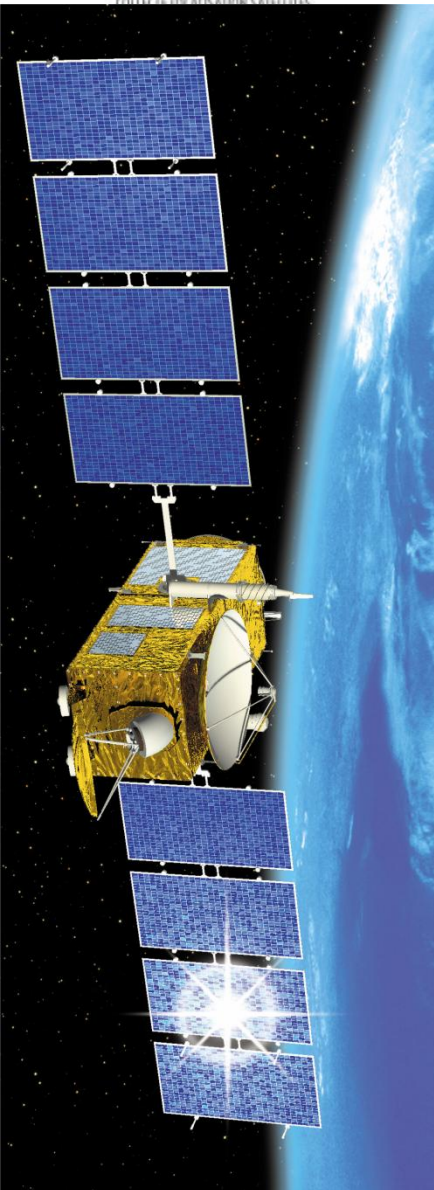
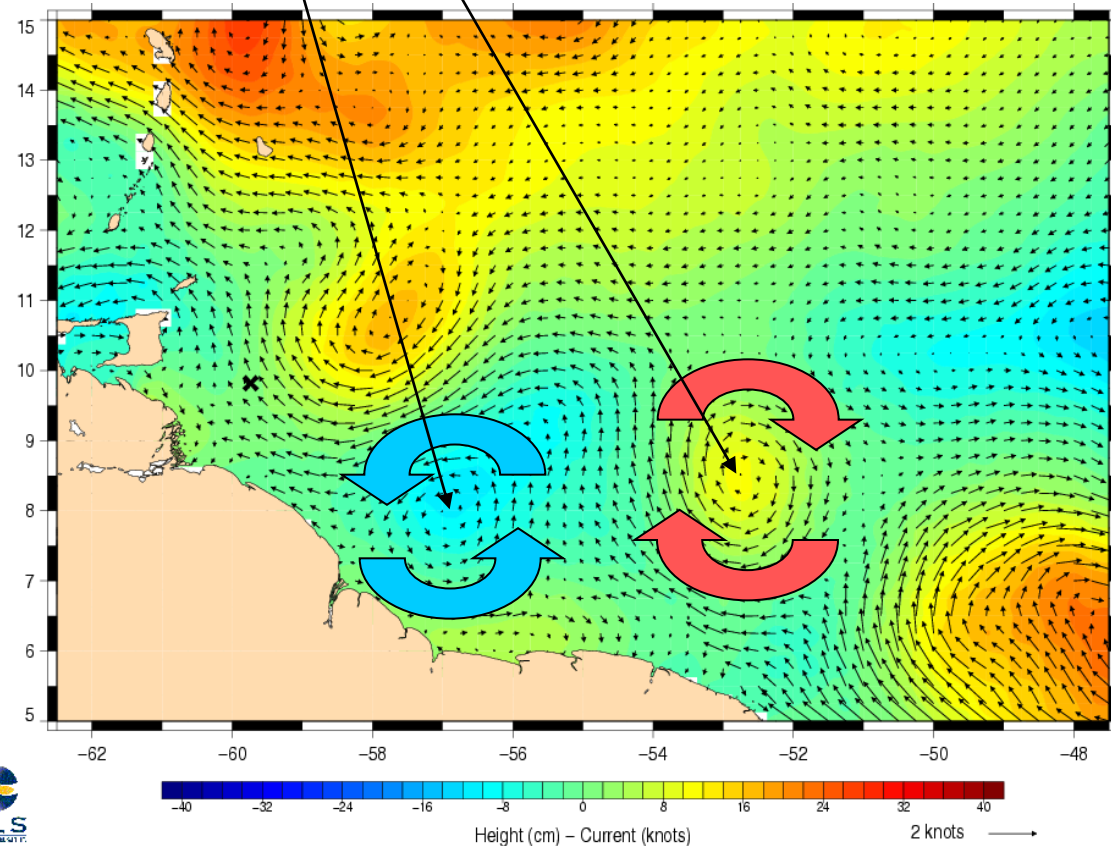
Maps of **geostrophic currents** are useful to localize

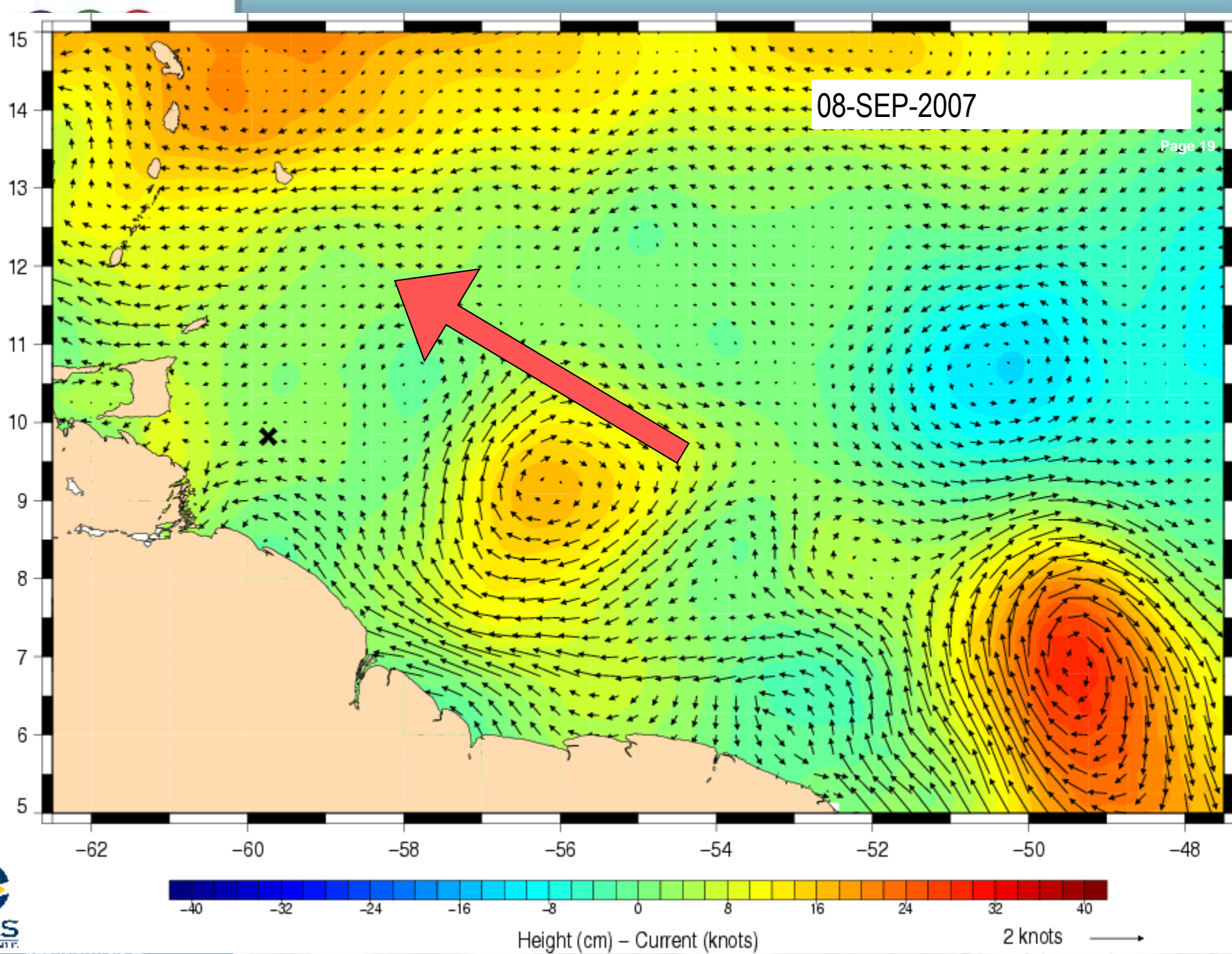
- Characteristics of the dynamic of the ocean (fronts and eddies)
- To be combine with maps of ocean color to confirm increase of decrease
- Areas rich of phytoplankton

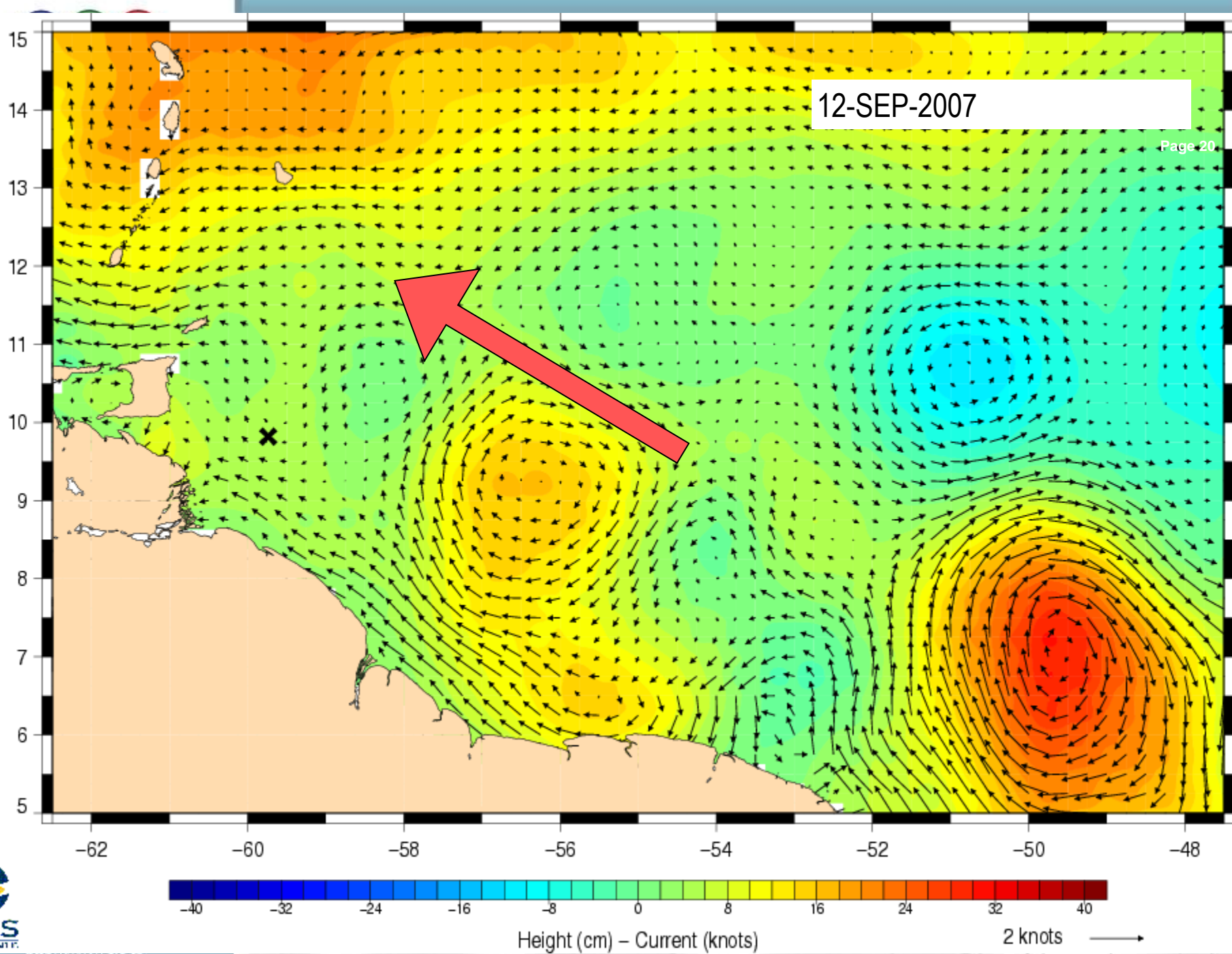
Detecting oceanic eddies

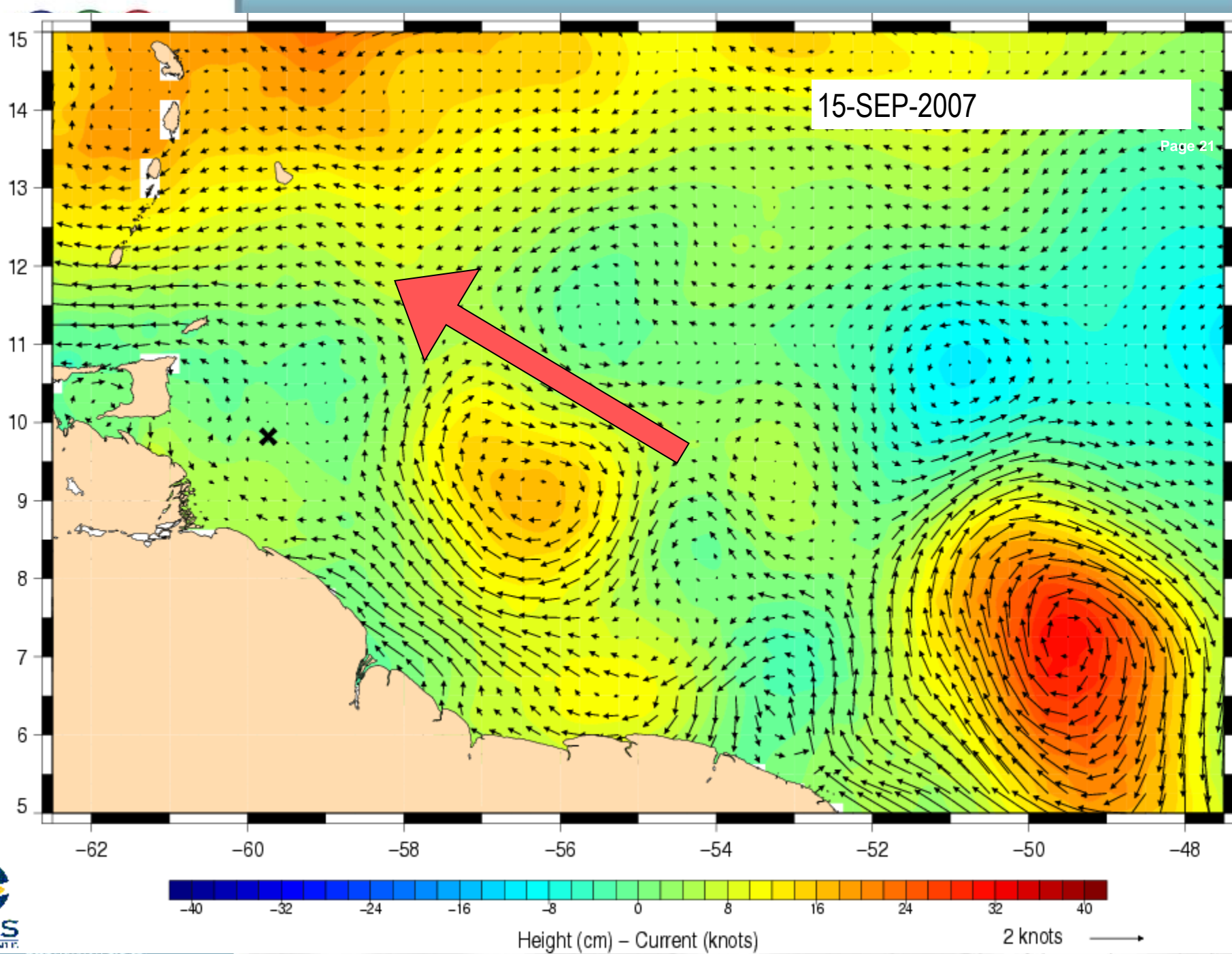
With satellite observations of **ocean topography and currents**:

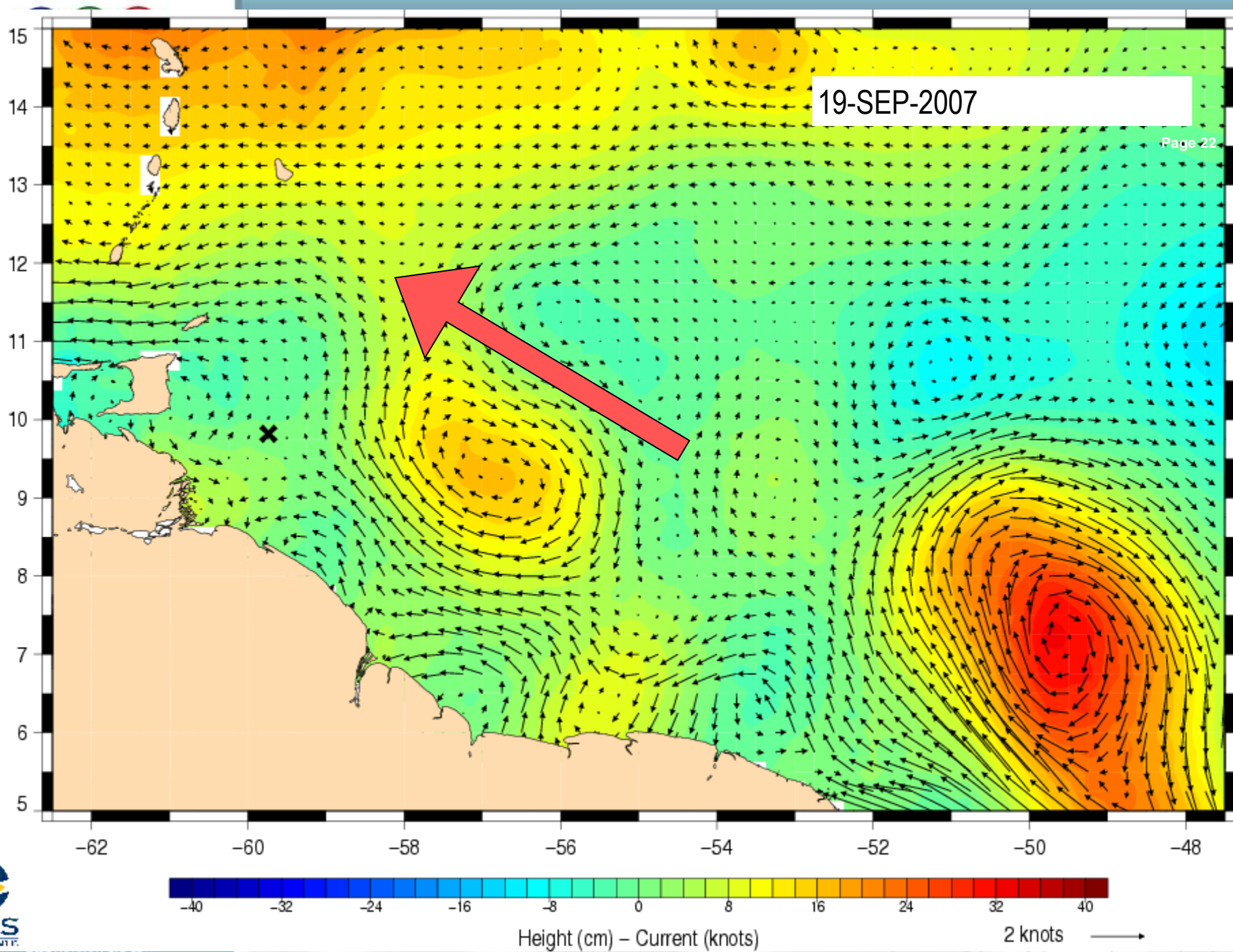
- Anticyclonic in red (**bump**)
- Cyclonic in blue (**hollow**)
- **Currents** are turning around eddies





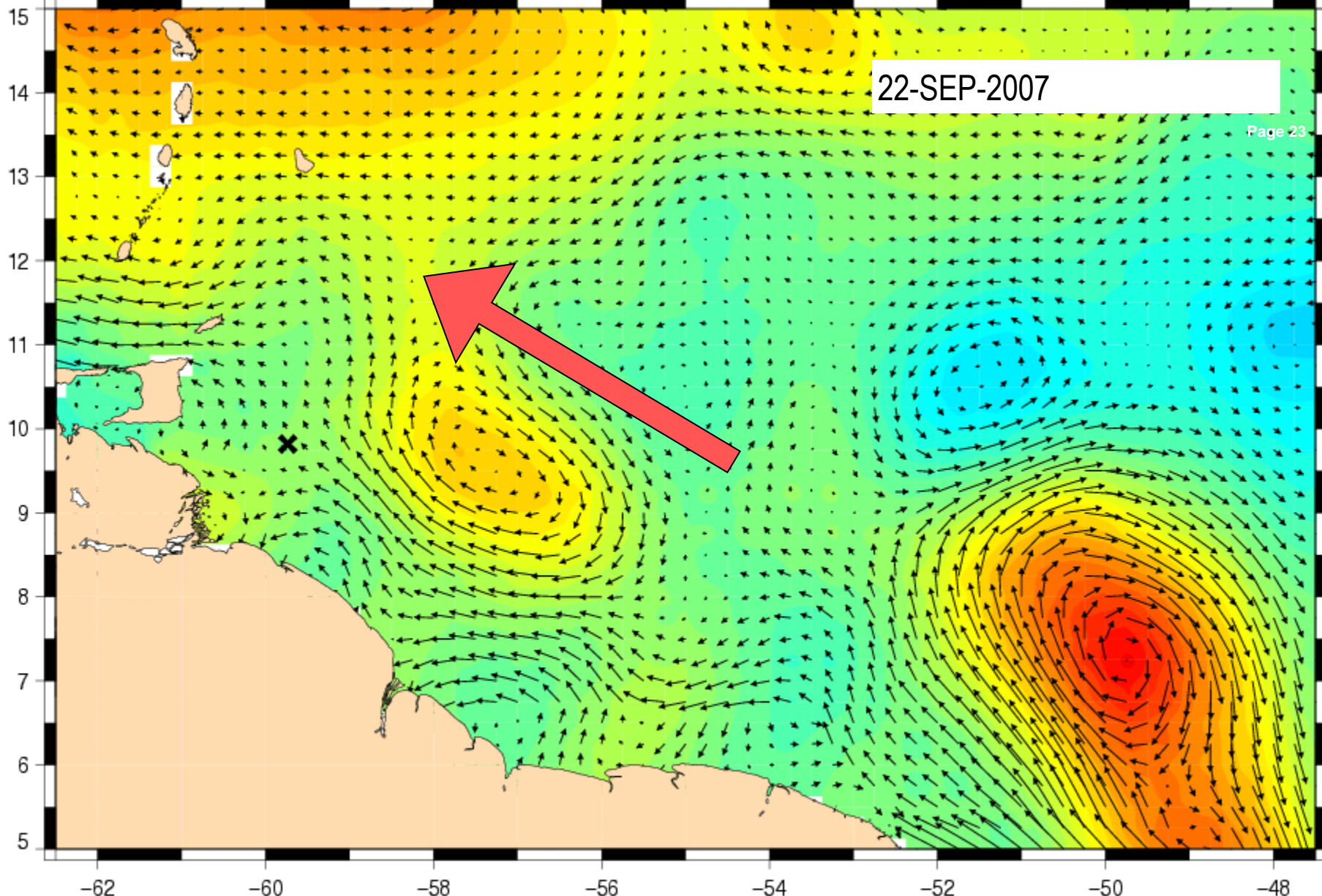






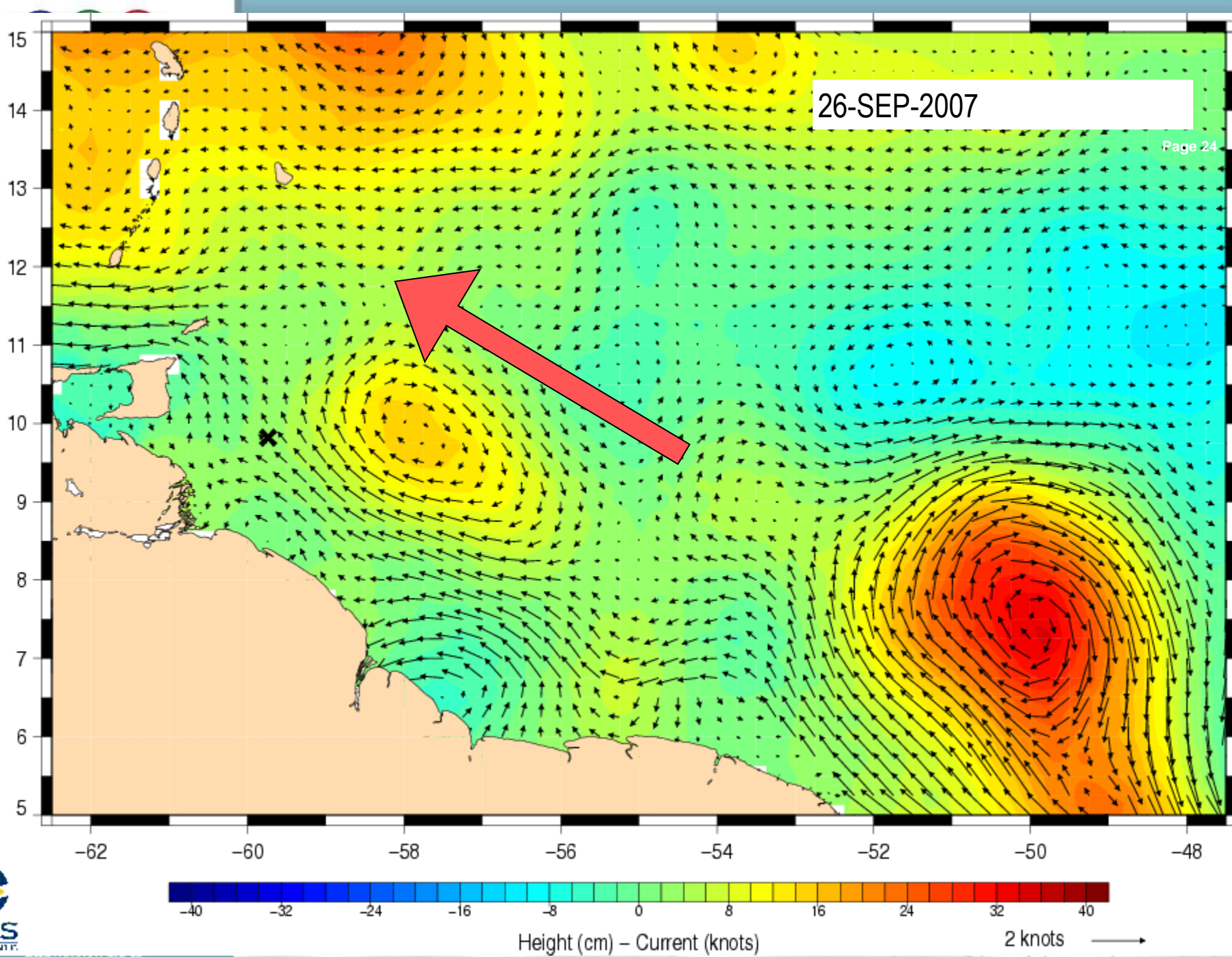
22-SEP-2007

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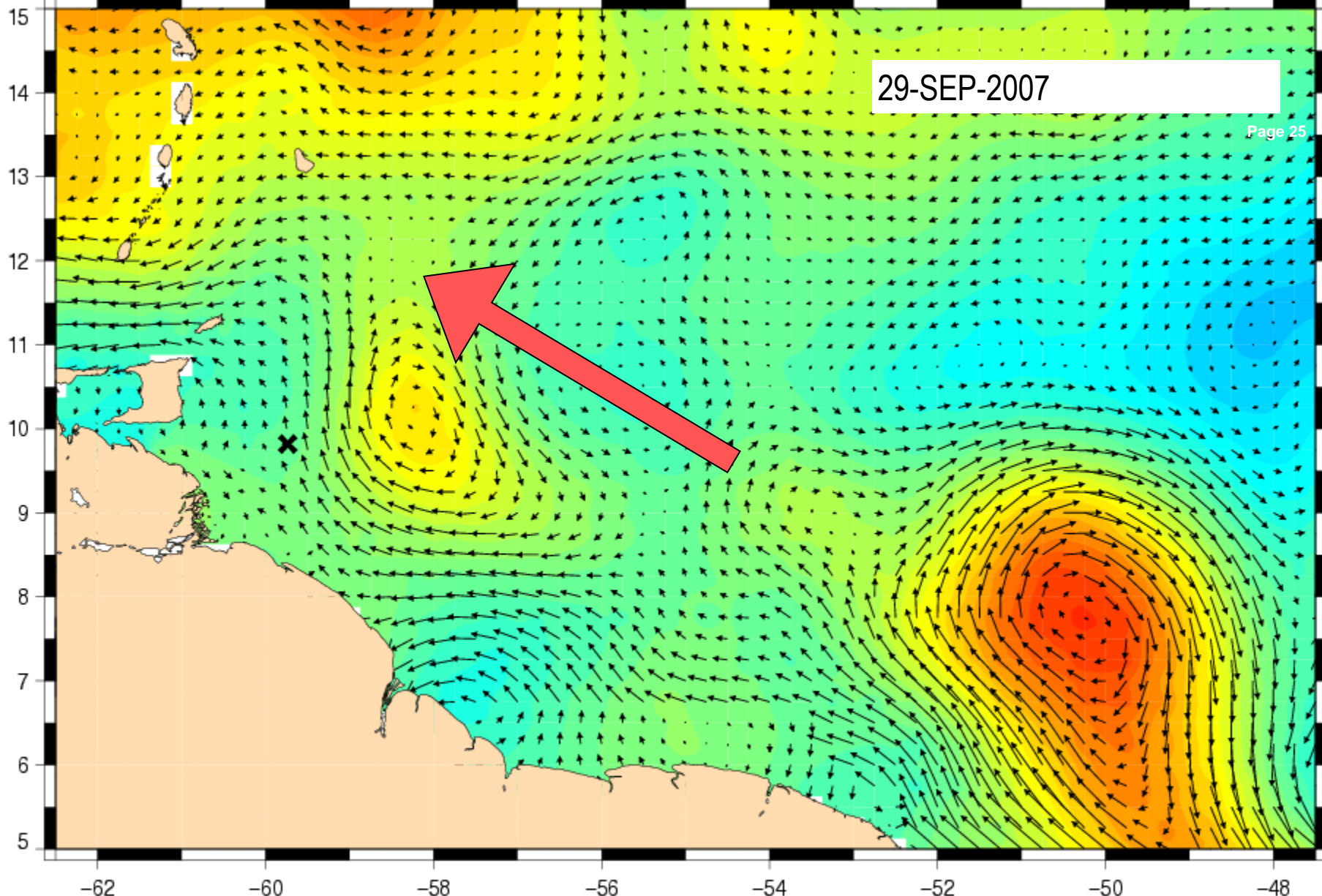
Height (cm) - Current (knots)

2 knots →



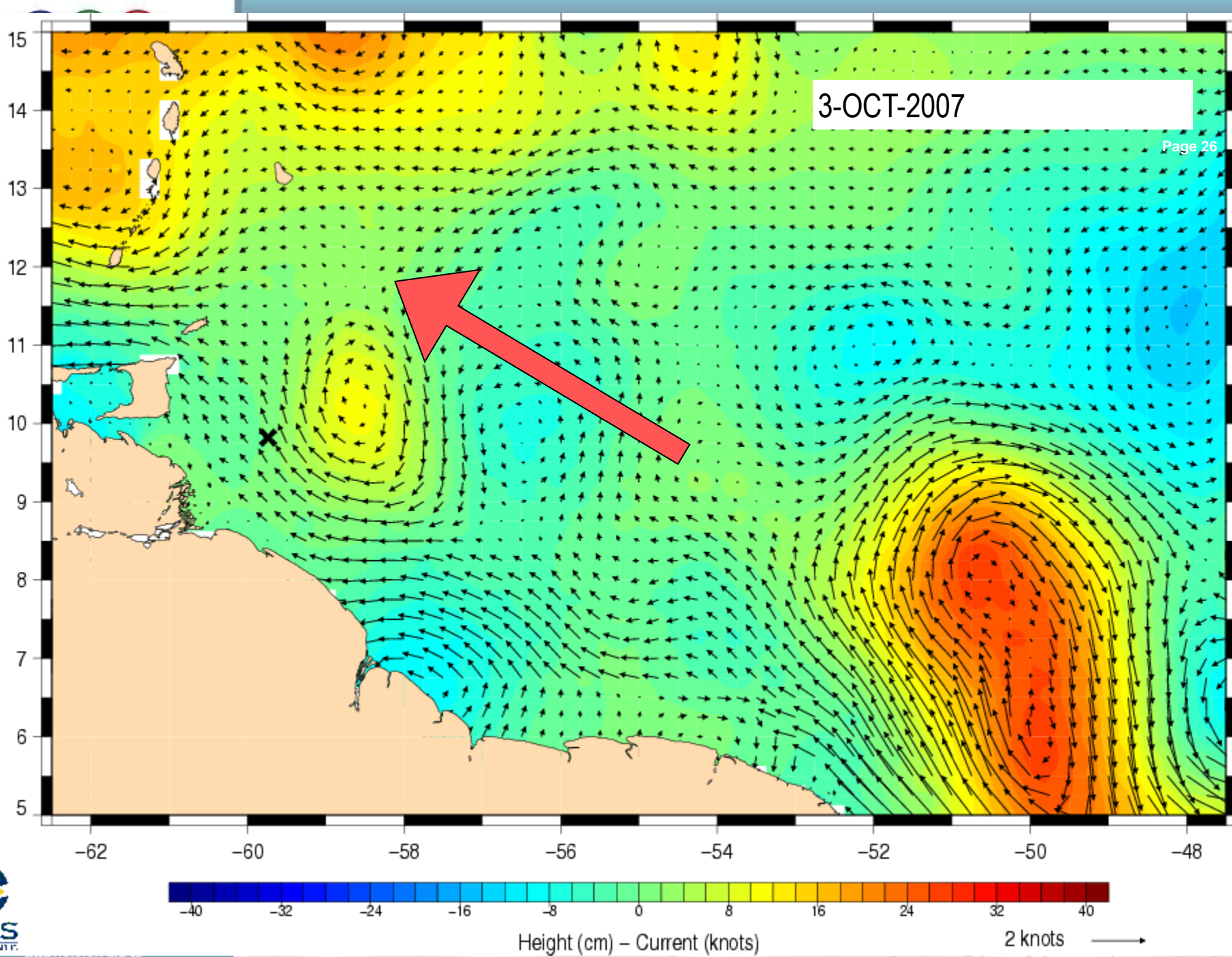
29-SEP-2007

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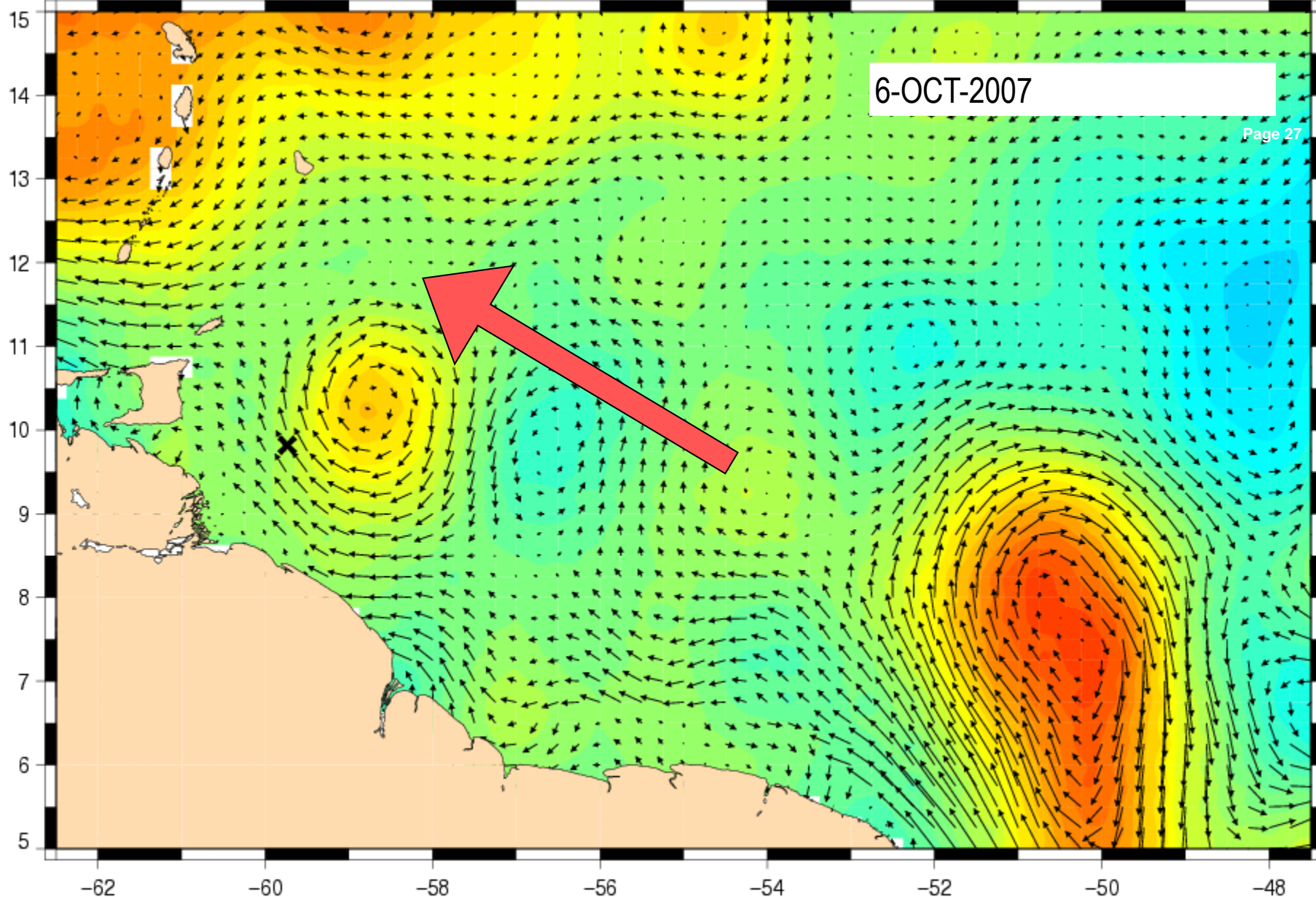
Height (cm) - Current (knots)

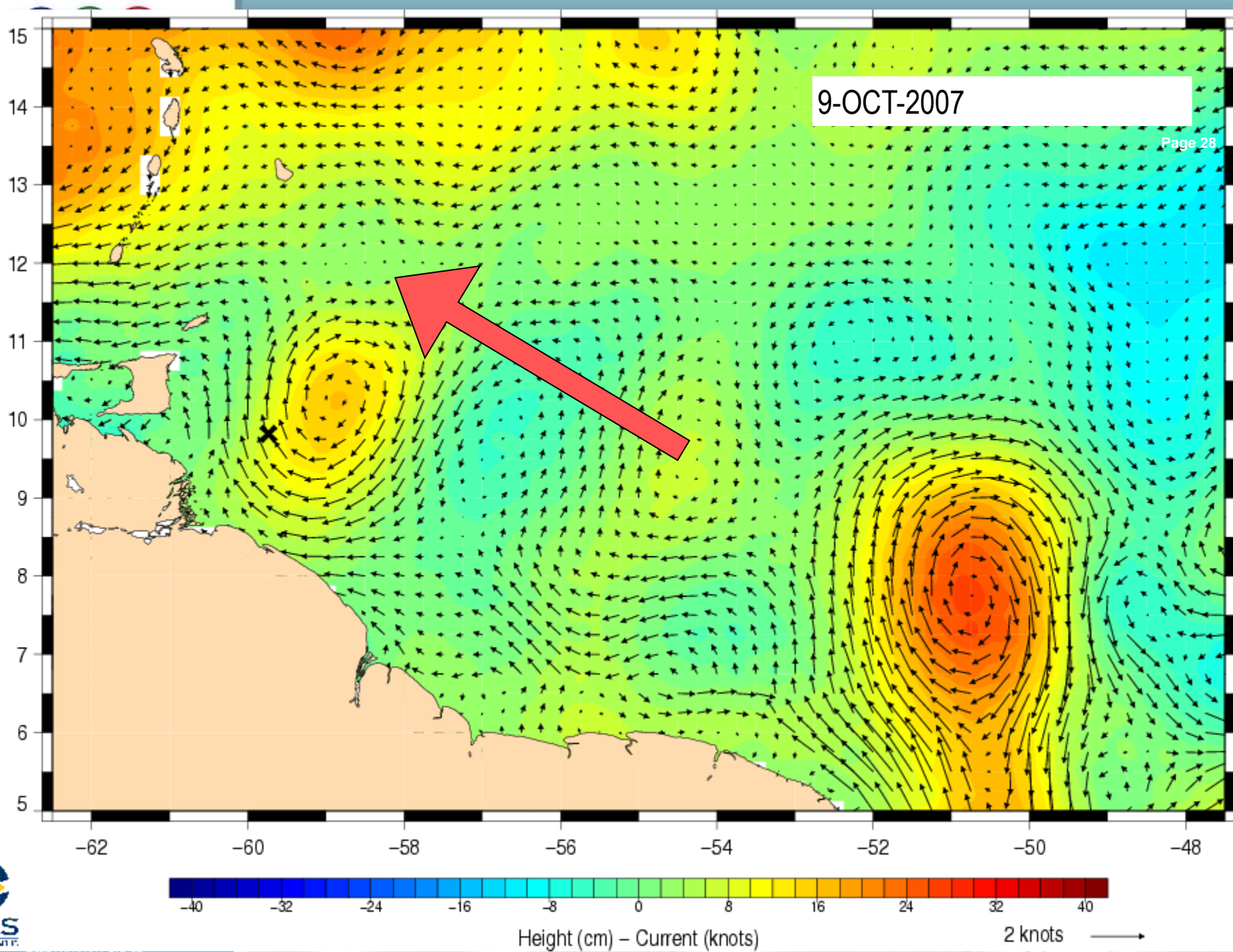
2 knots →



6-OCT-2007

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Satellite observations of altimetry

SSALTO/DUACS – NRT SLA – Merged product
24-Feb-2009 (CNES day 21604)

Gulf of Bengal:

- To **delineate** fronts
- To **localize** warm eddies
- To **localize** cold eddies

