

[www.ostst-altimetry-2014.com](http://www.ostst-altimetry-2014.com)

# New frontiers of altimetry

Lake Constance - Germany,  
27-31 October 2014

Satellite Altimetry over rivers :  
from the data processing  
to thematic applications,  
with focus on the Amazon River

Stéphane CALMANT  
LEGOS / IRD

Why is river altimetry so different from ocean altimetry ?

Why is it so difficult to validate the series globally ?

What is the width limit ?

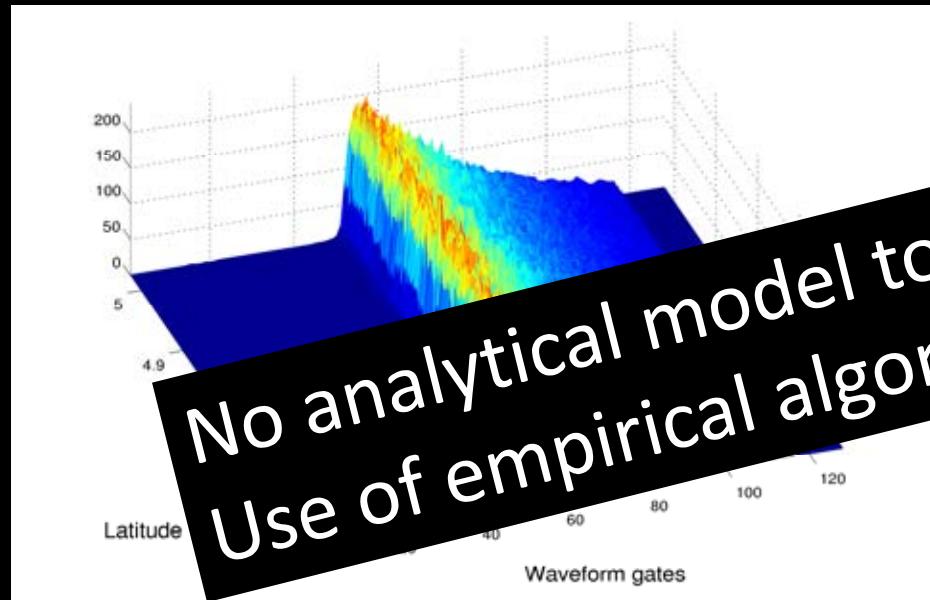
Even so.... Yes we can

Some examples of series and applications

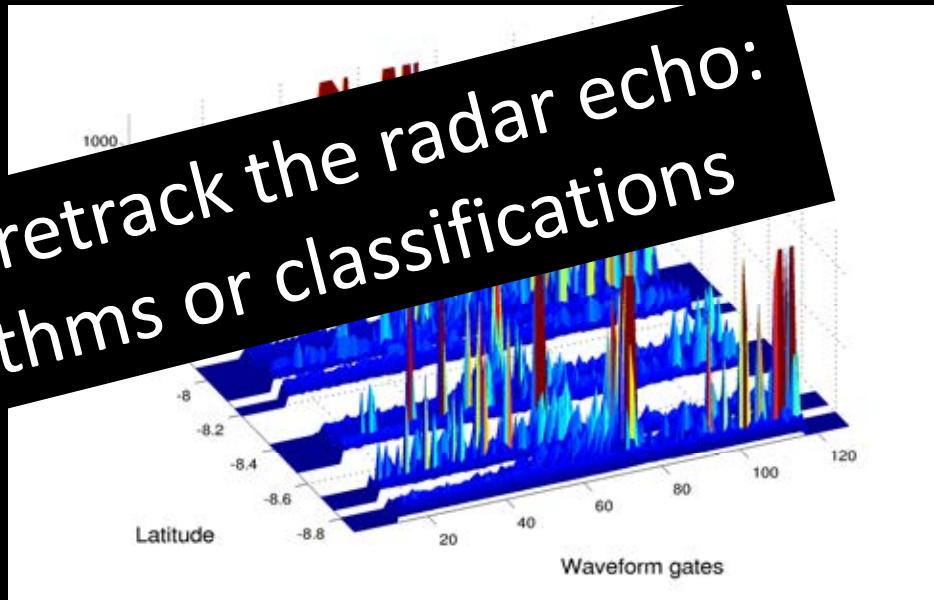
Past and Future

1- The waveforms are not homogenous

## AltiKa waveforms



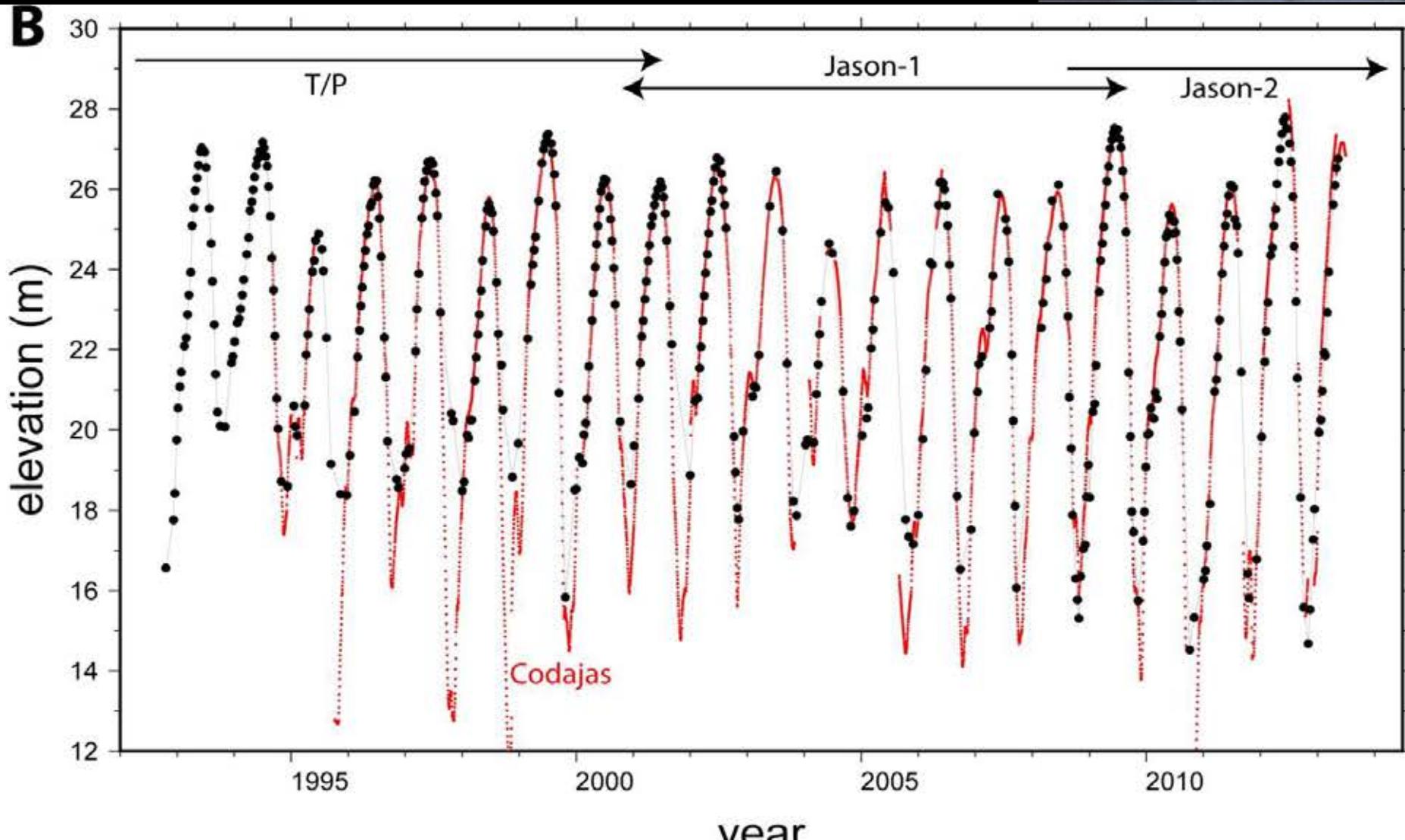
No analytical model to retrack the radar echo:  
Use of empirical algorithms or classifications



OCEAN

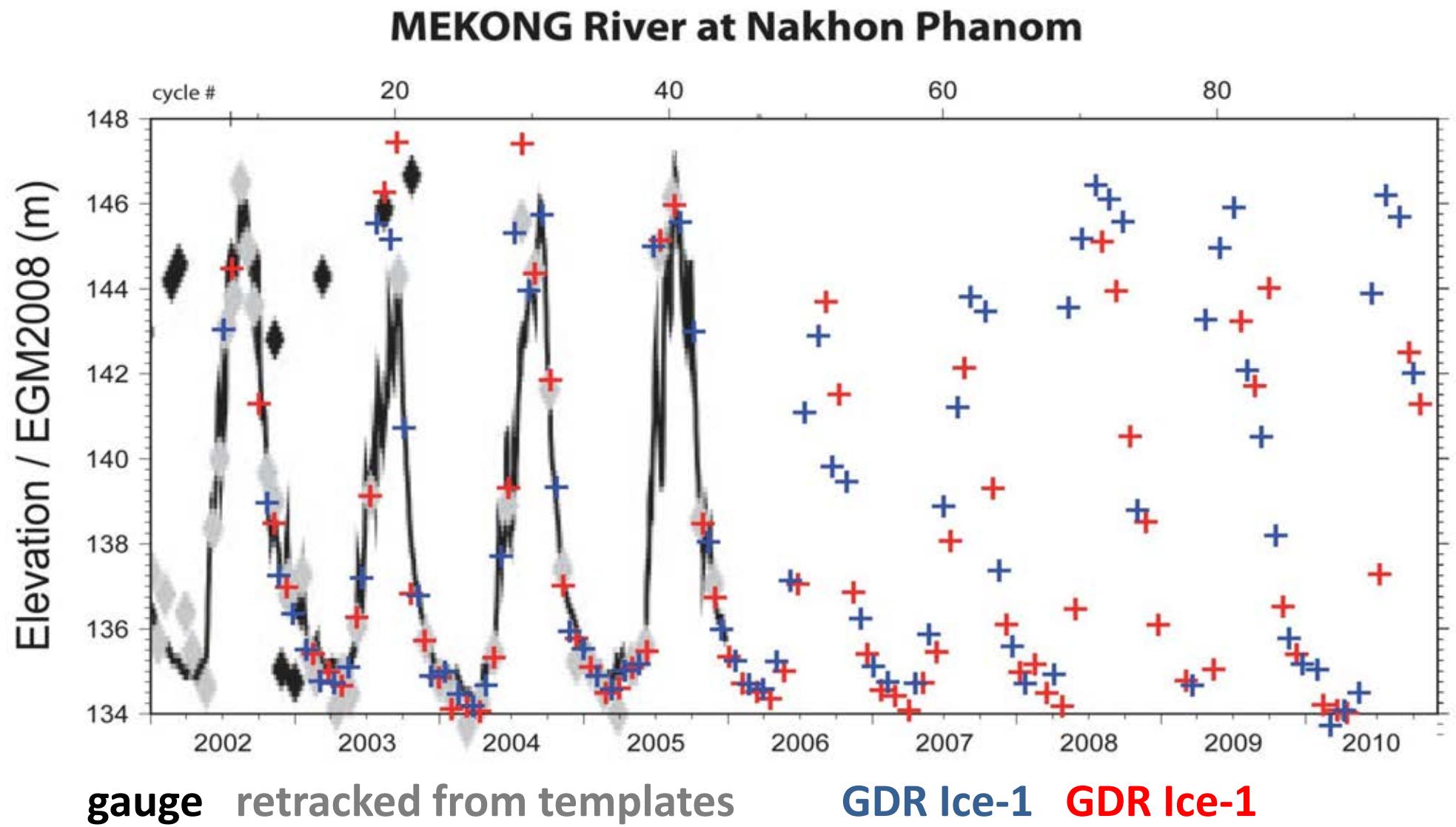
CONTINENT

## 2- not a unique way to process the echoes

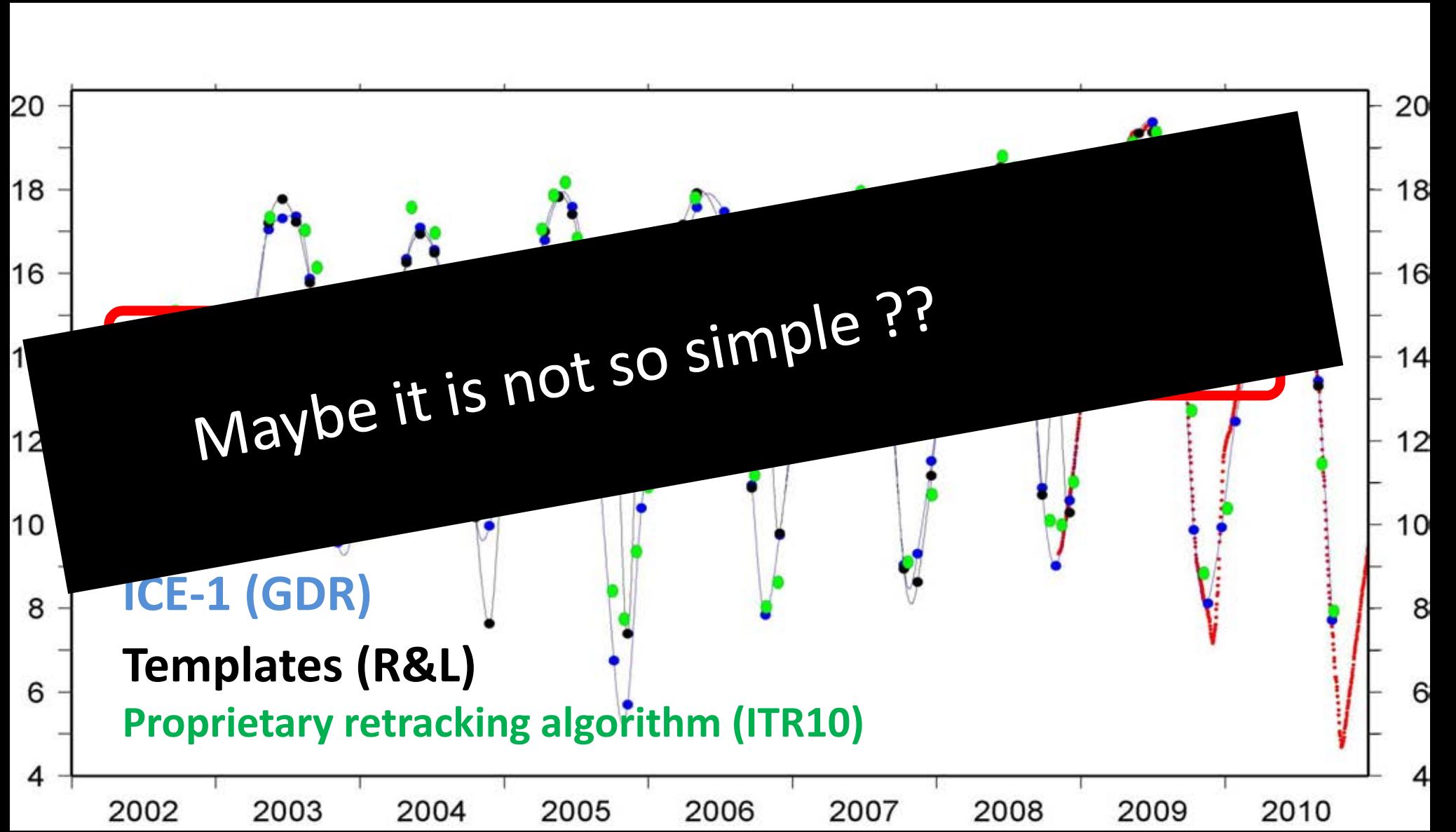


Proprietary retracking ITR10      gauge

## 2- not a unique way to process the echoes

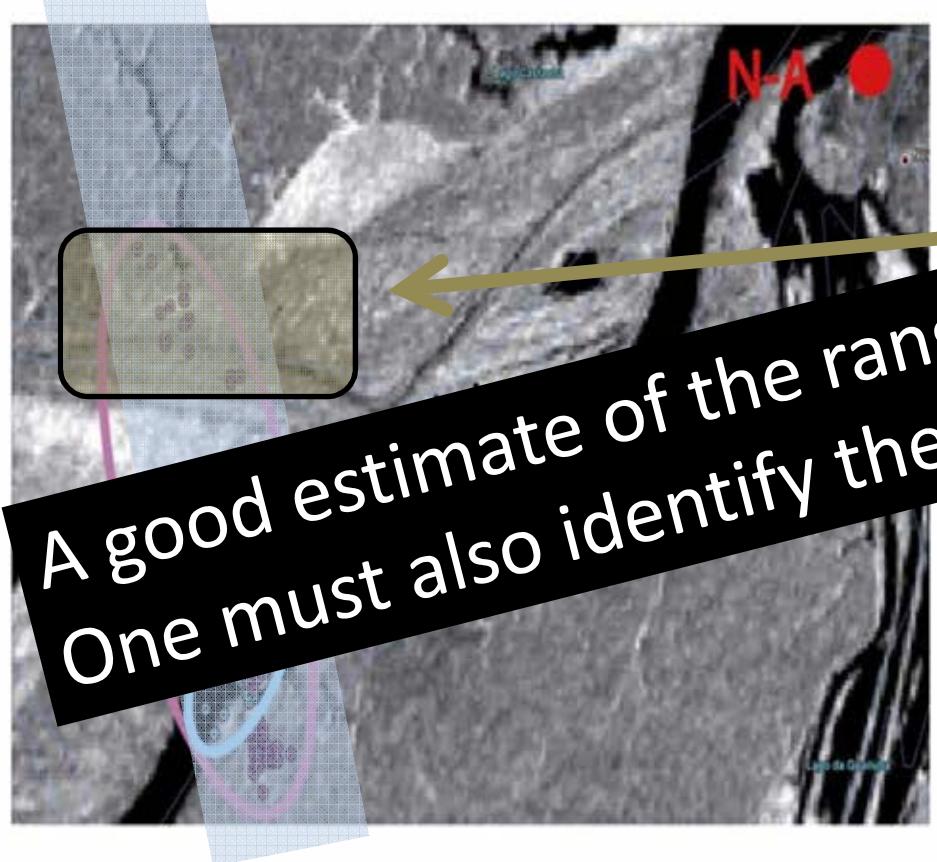


## 2- not a unique way to process the echoes

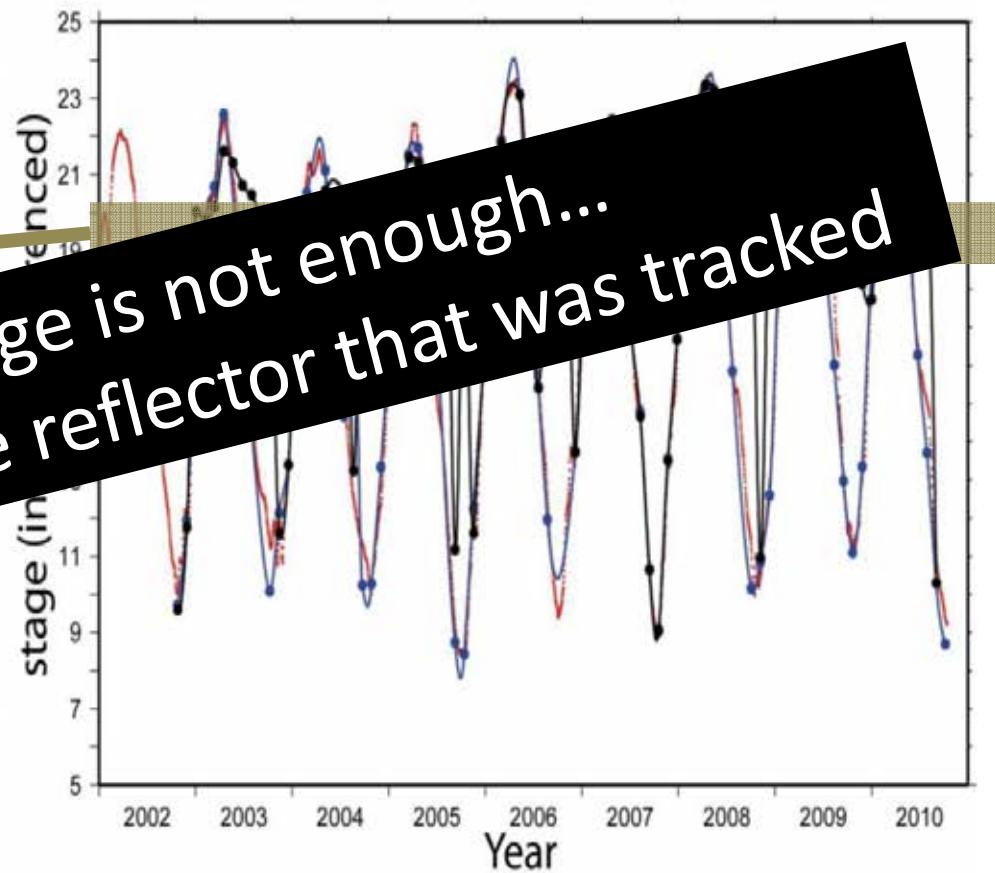


### 3- Identification of river echoes is not straightforward

Envisat

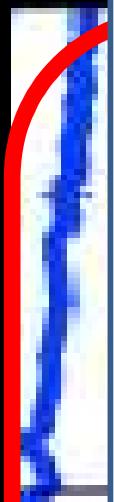


A good estimate of the range is not enough...  
One must also identify the reflector that was tracked

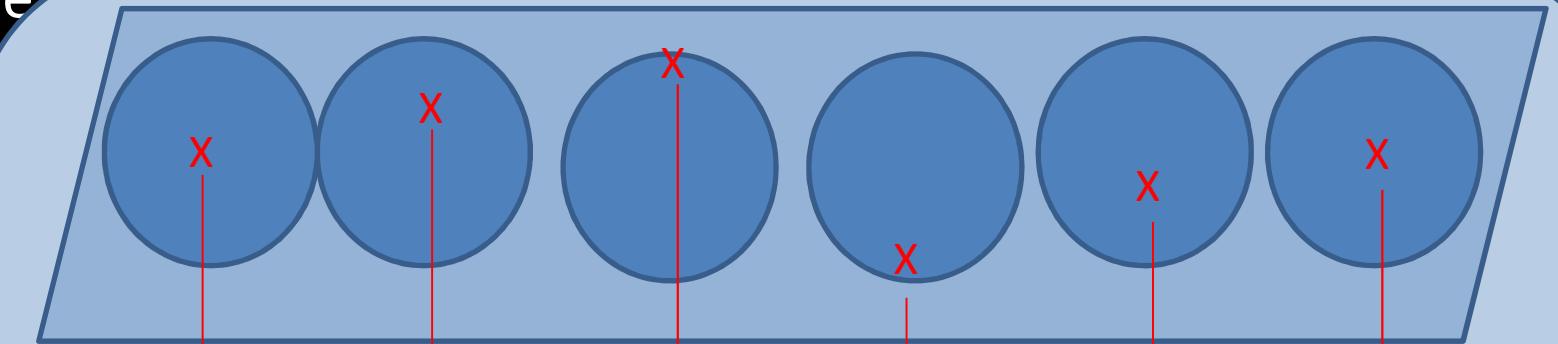


## 4- Areal

### Cross rev

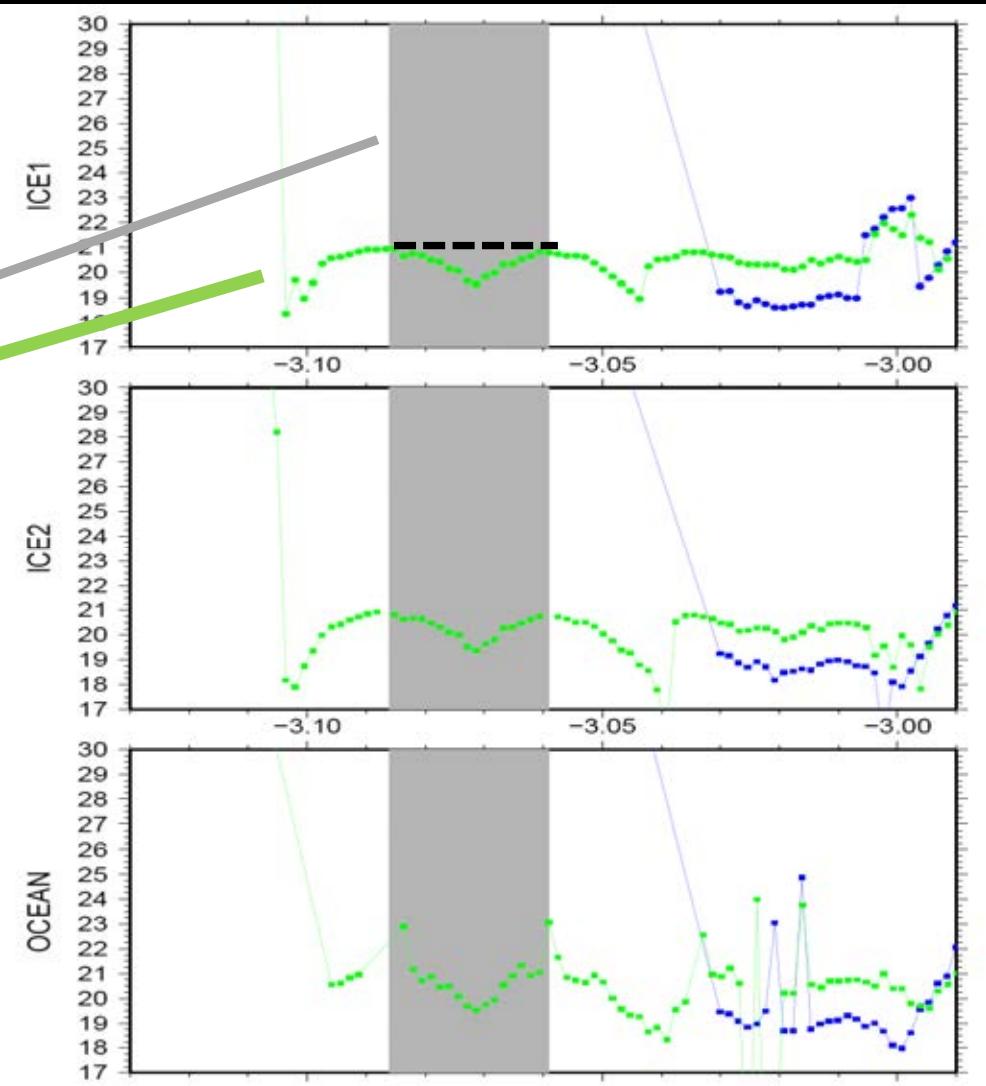
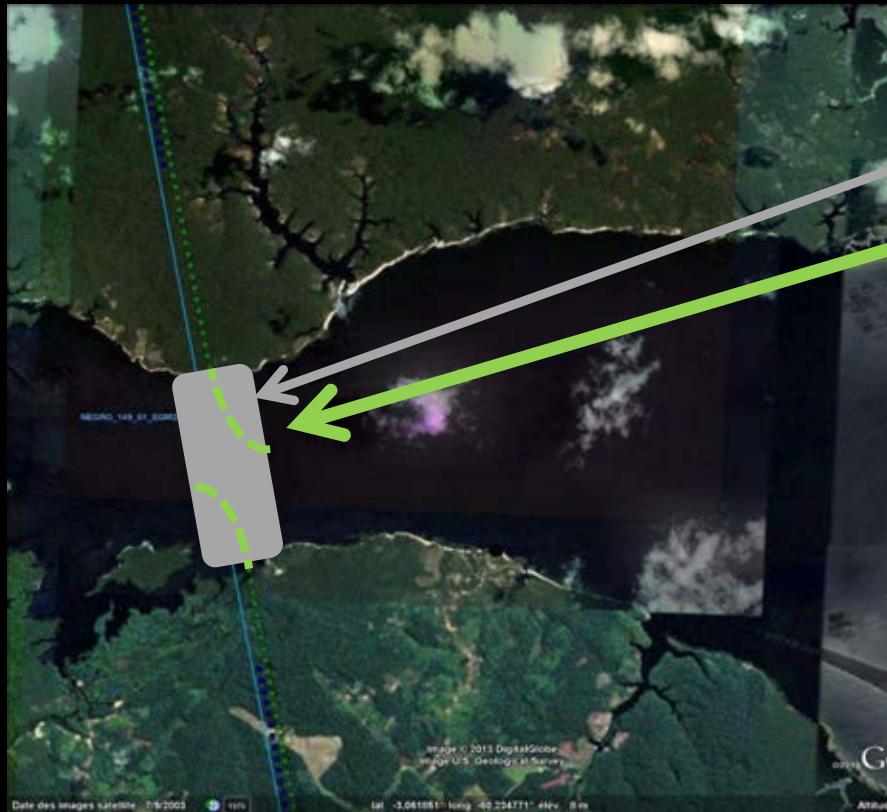


Cross-track deviations -> Pair of parabolas in the ranges

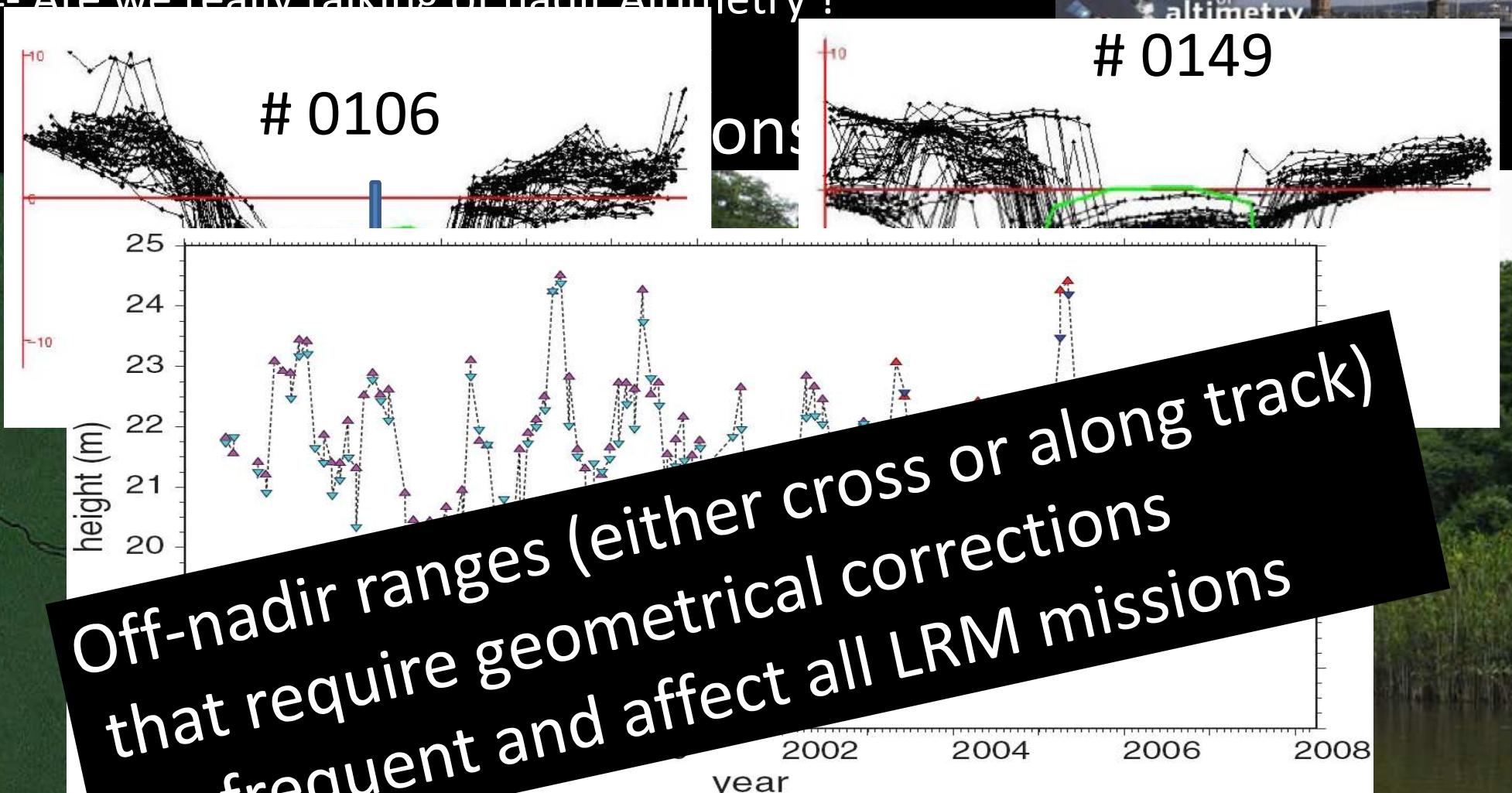


## 4- Are we really talking of nadir Altimetry ?

## Cross-track deviations in the AltiKa measurements ?



#### 4- Are we really talking of nadir Altimetry ?



Why is river altimetry so different from ocean altimetry ?

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What is the width limit ?

Even so.... Yes we can

Some examples of series and applications

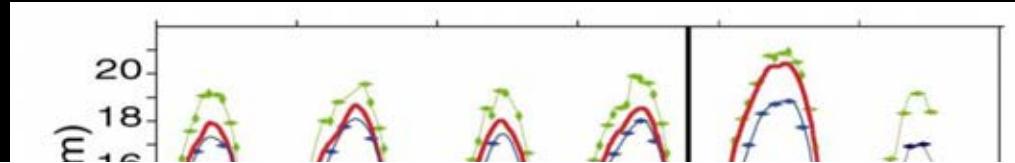
Past and Future

1- are there gauges available ??

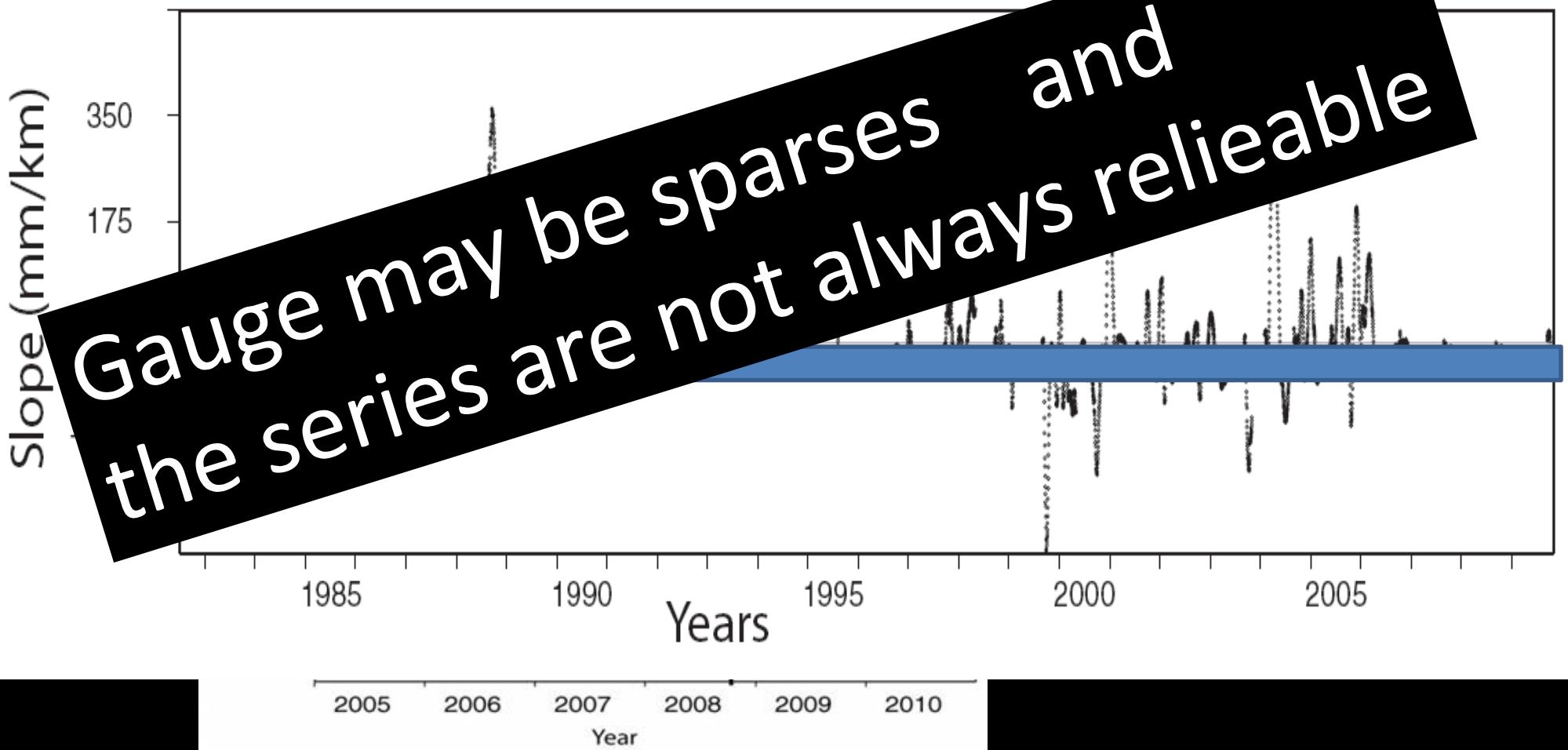
AFTER 2000



## 2- Are the gauges reliable enough ??

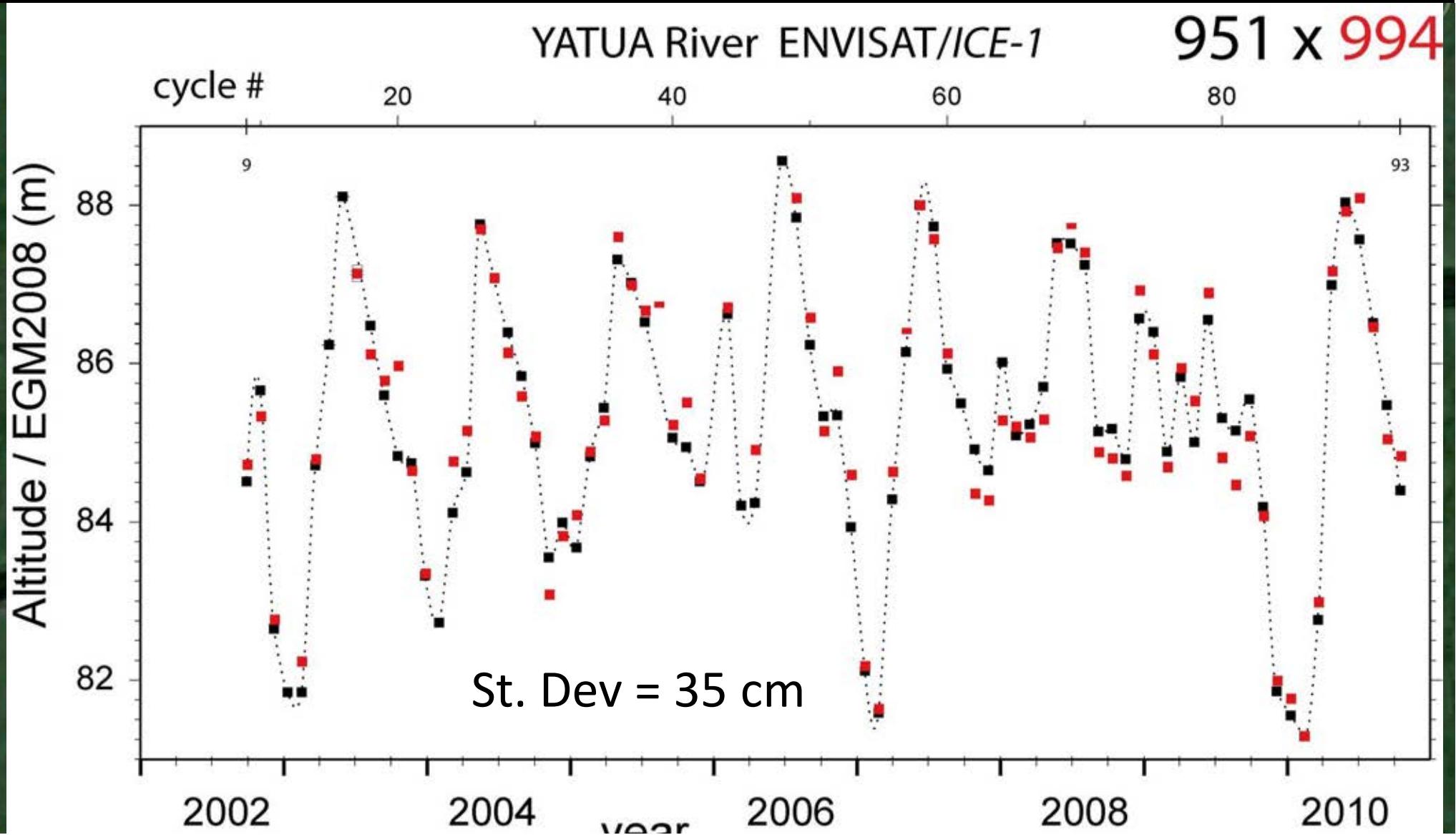


Before

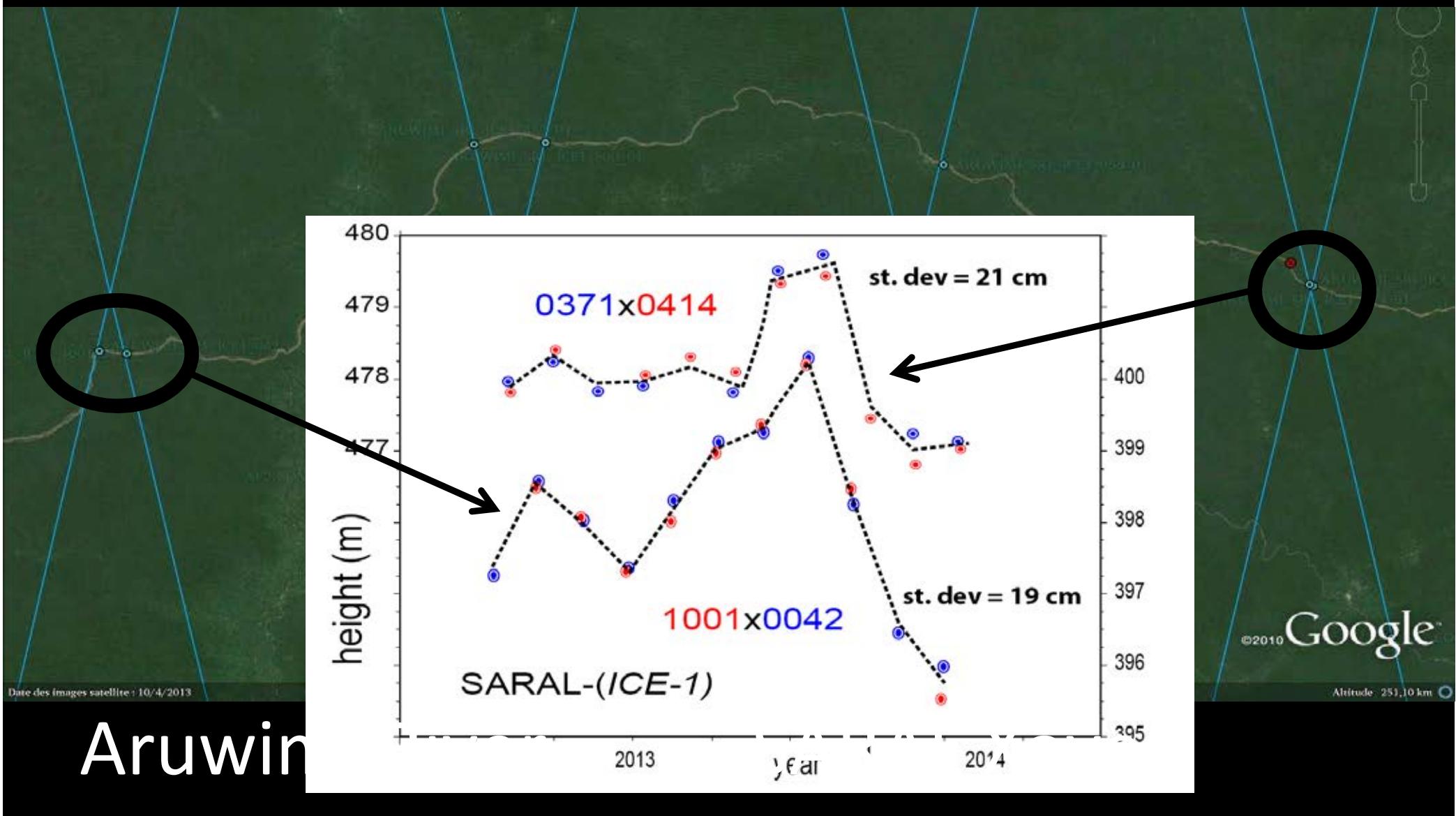




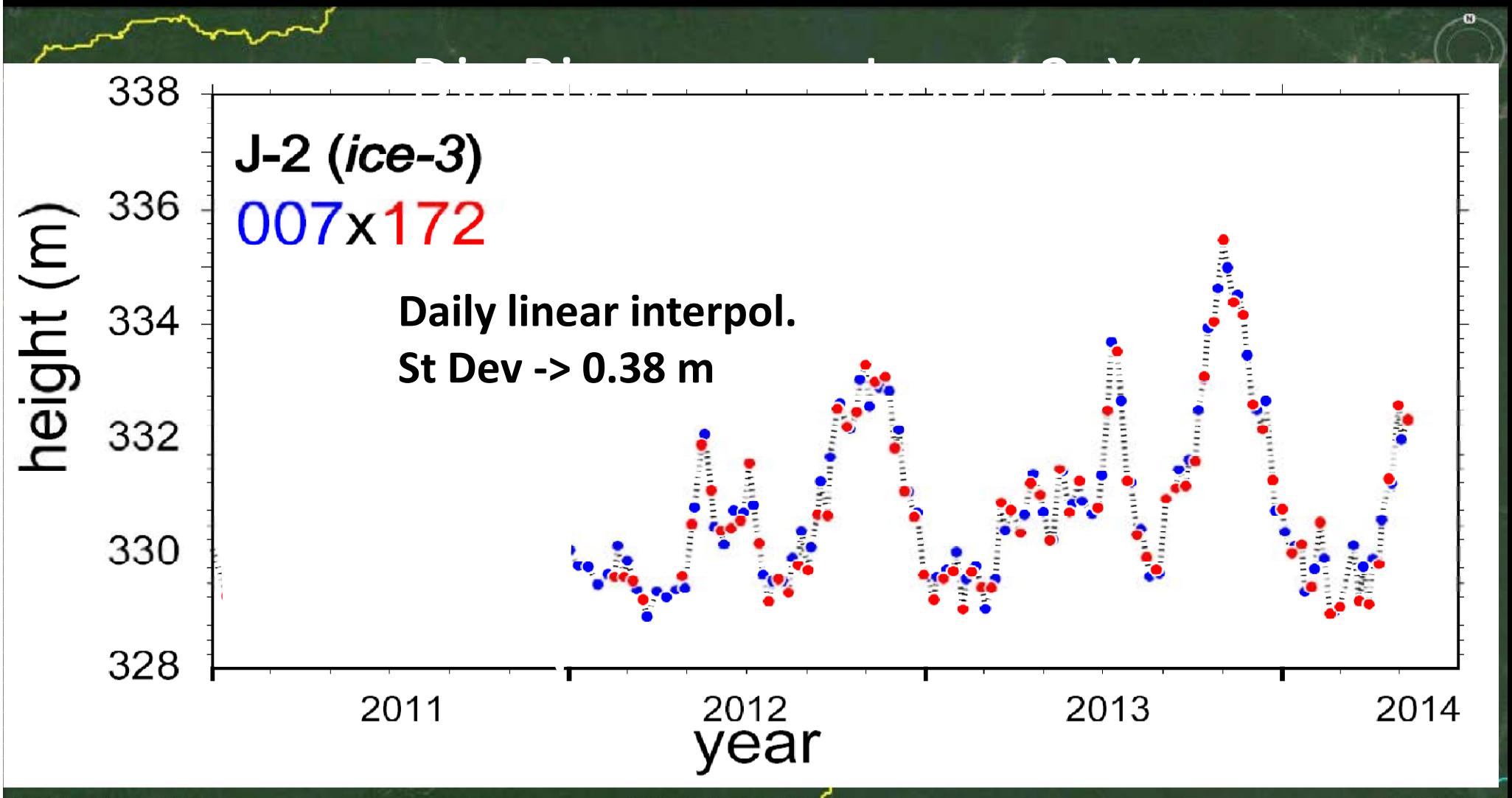
## 2<sup>nd</sup> option : Internal calibration at cross-overs



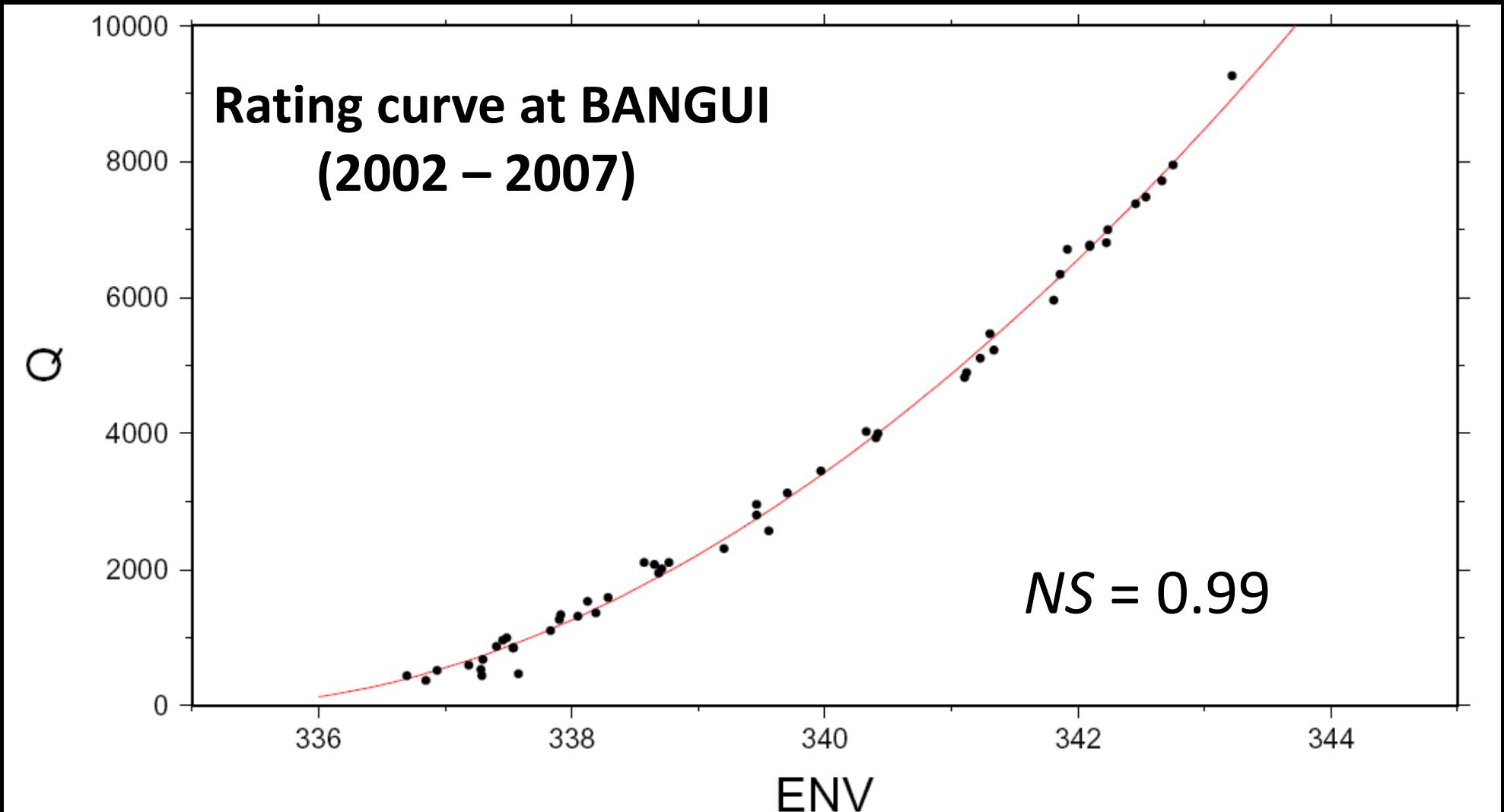
# 2<sup>nd</sup> option : Internal calibration at cross-overs



## 2<sup>nd</sup> option : Internal calibration at cross-overs



## 3rd option : compare to Independant data



Why is river altimetry so different from ocean altimetry ?

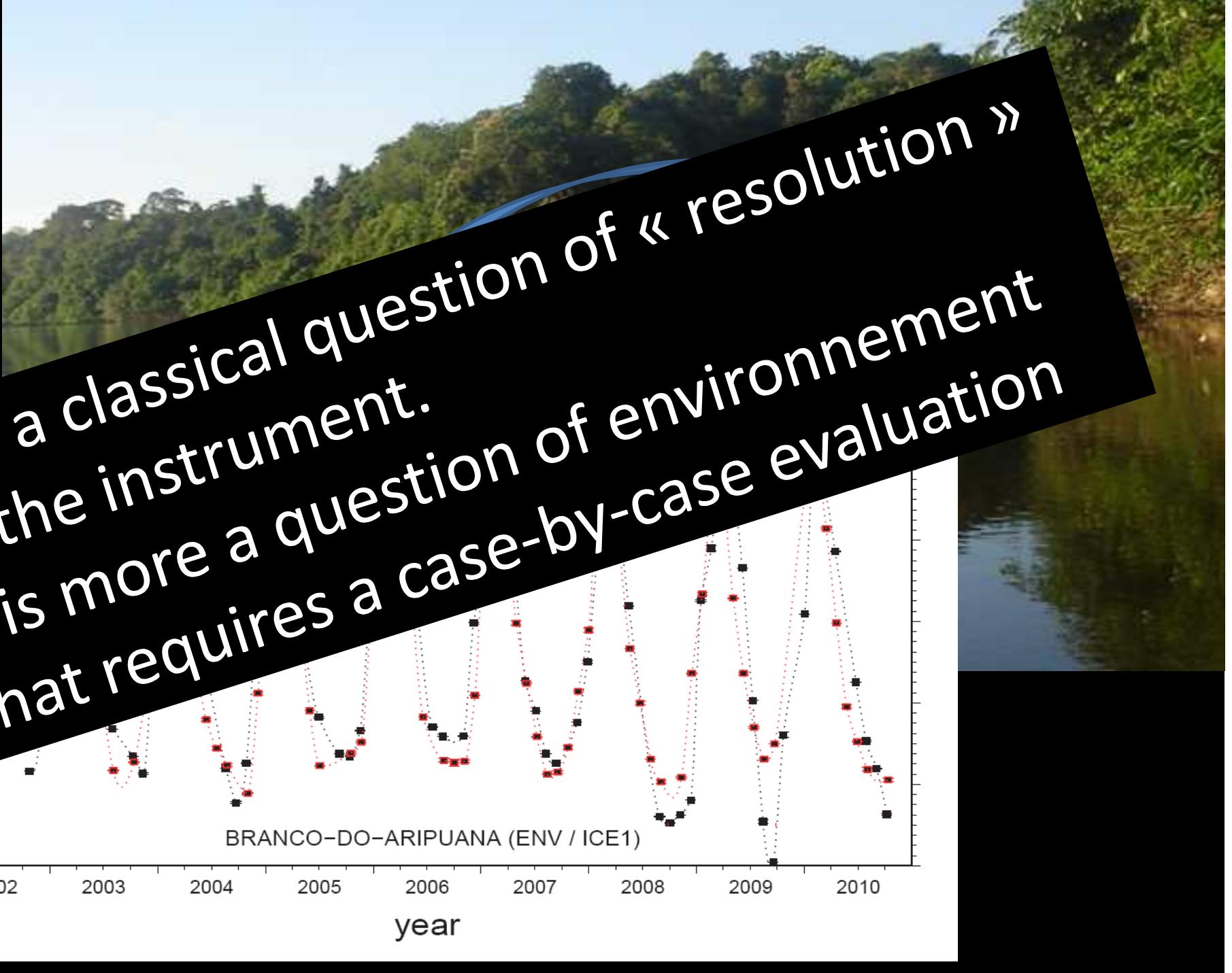
Why is it so difficult to validate the series globally ?

What is the width limit ?

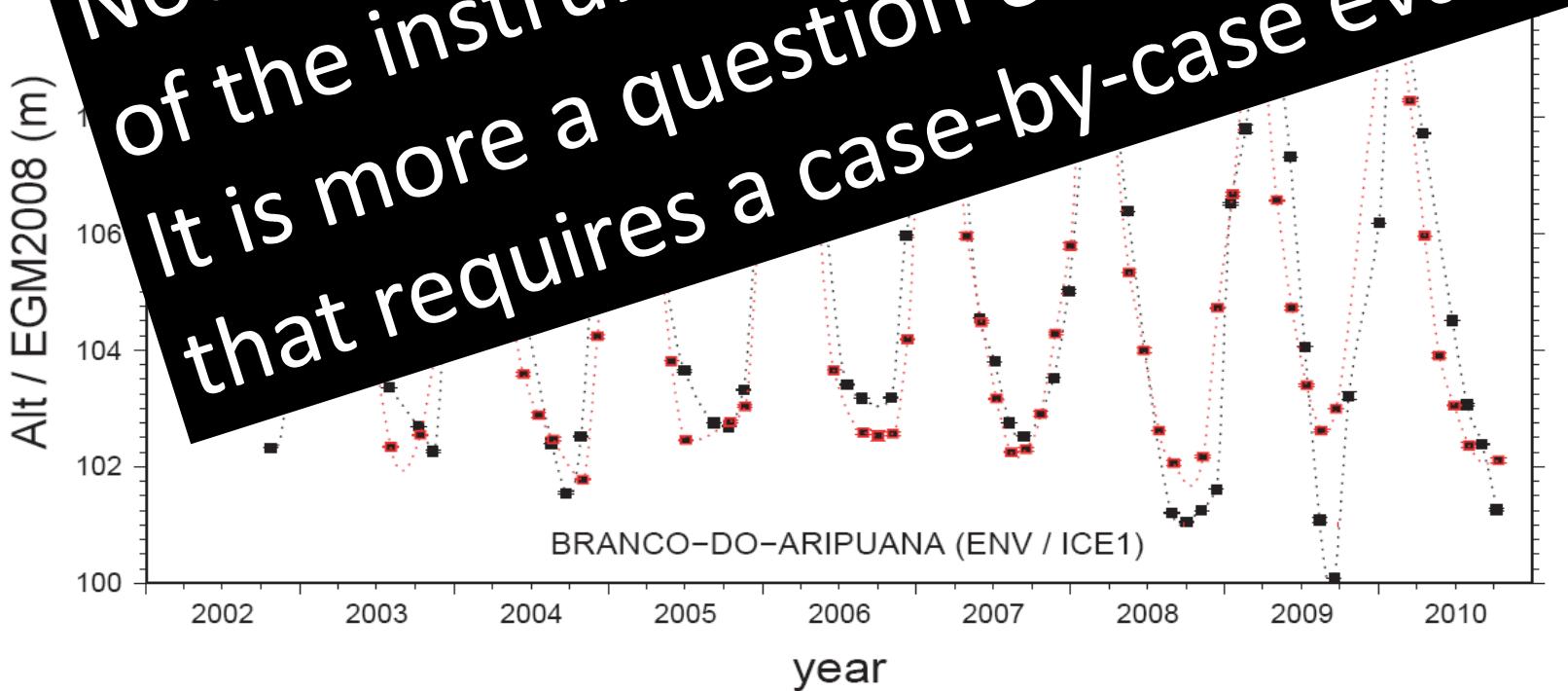
Even so.... Yes we can

Some examples of series and applications

Past and Future



Not a classical question of « resolution »  
of the instrument.  
It is more a question of environnement  
that requires a case-by-case evaluation



Why is river altimetry so different from ocean altimetry ?

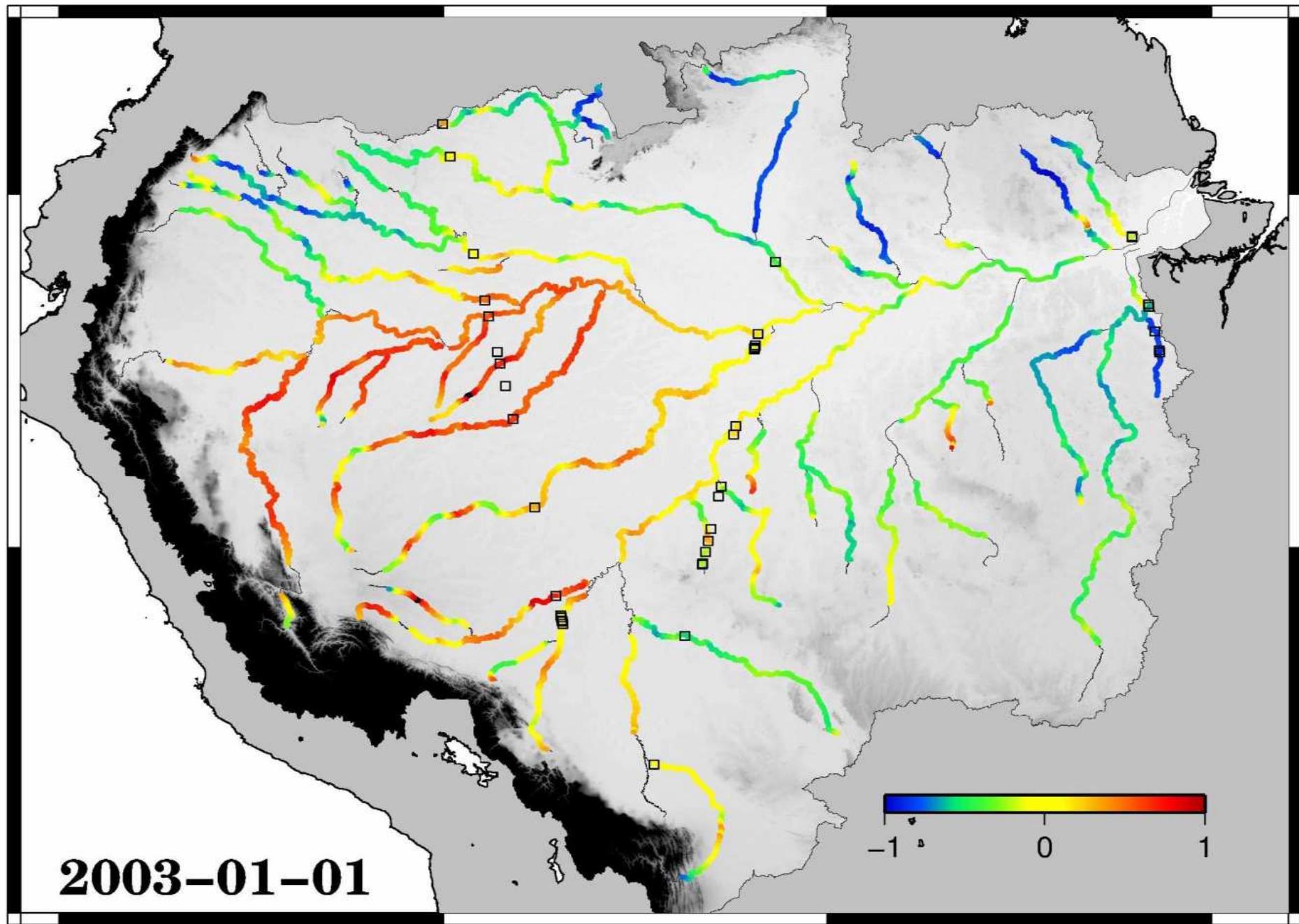
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Even so.... *Yes we can*

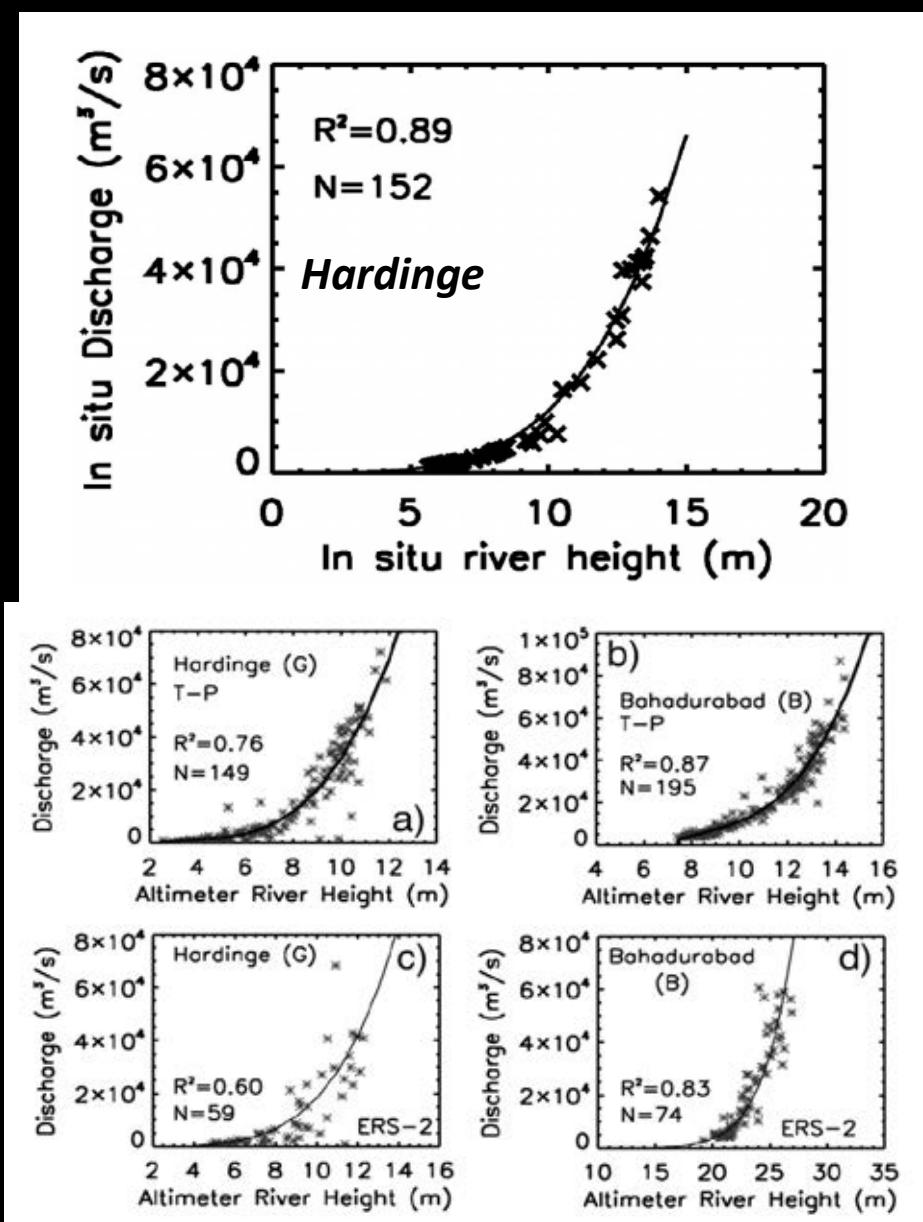
Some examples of series and applications

Past and Future

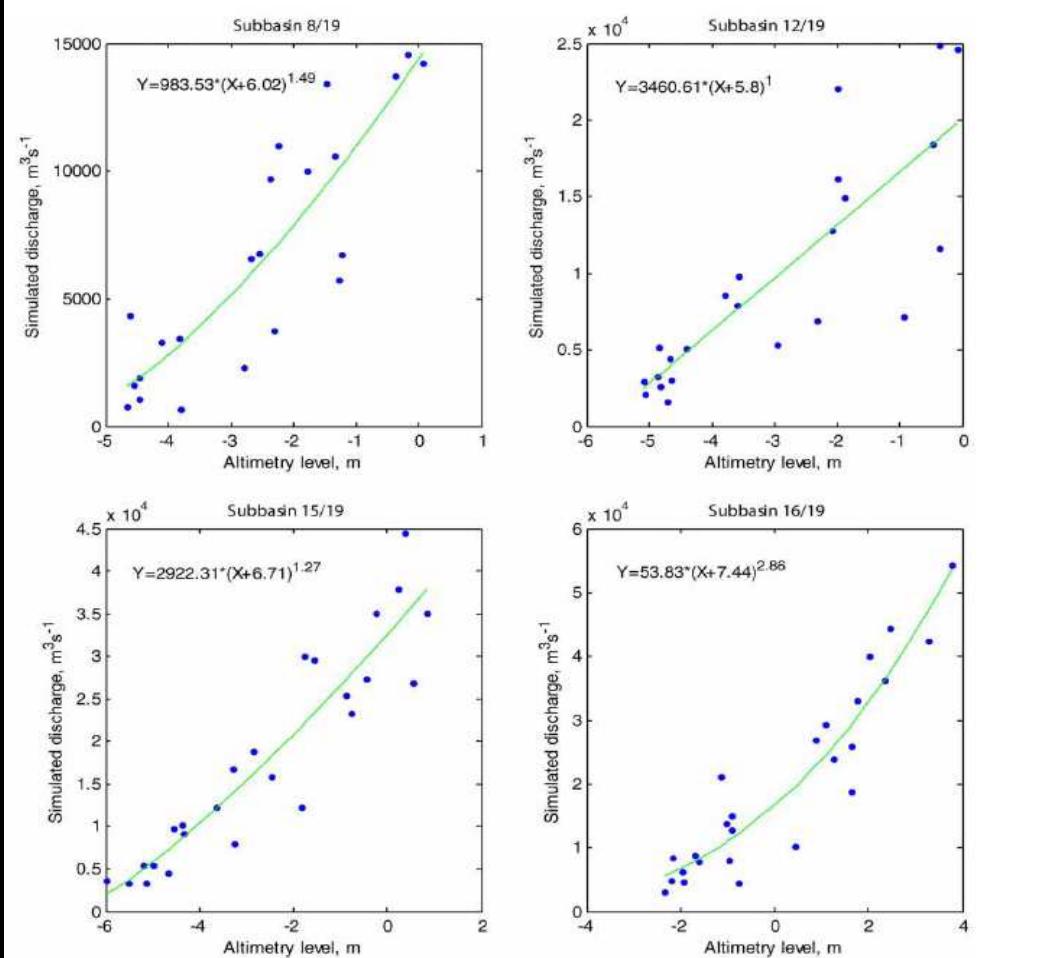


# From stage to discharge

Finsen *et al.* 2013



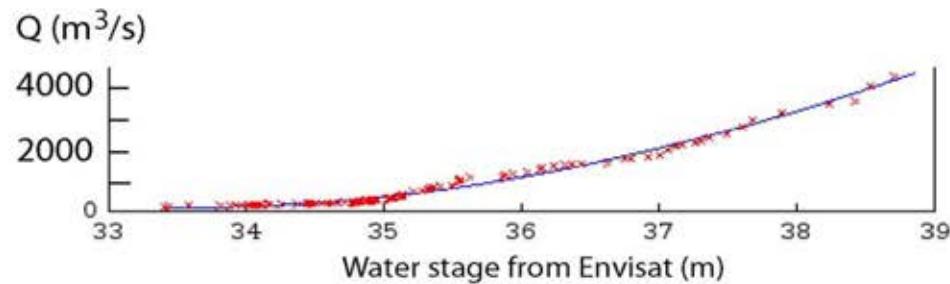
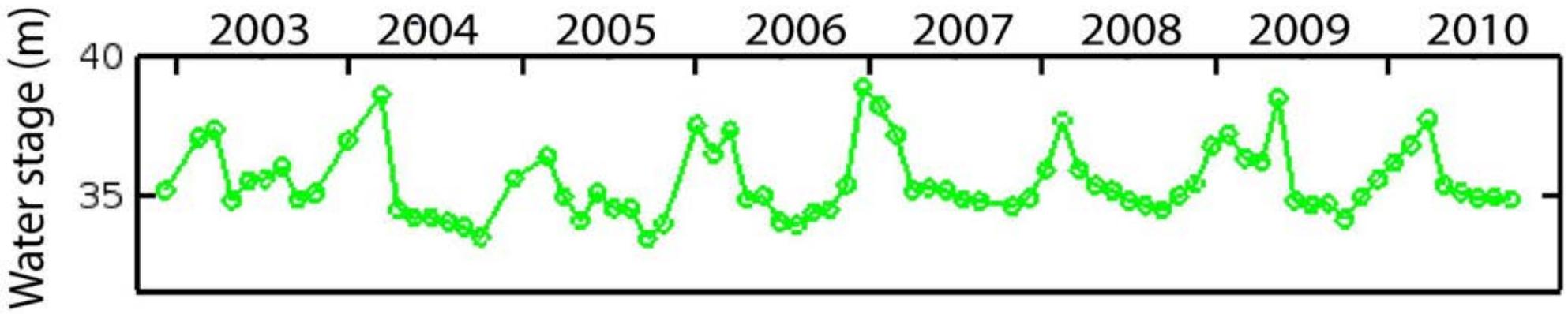
Papa *et al.* (2010)



Gange

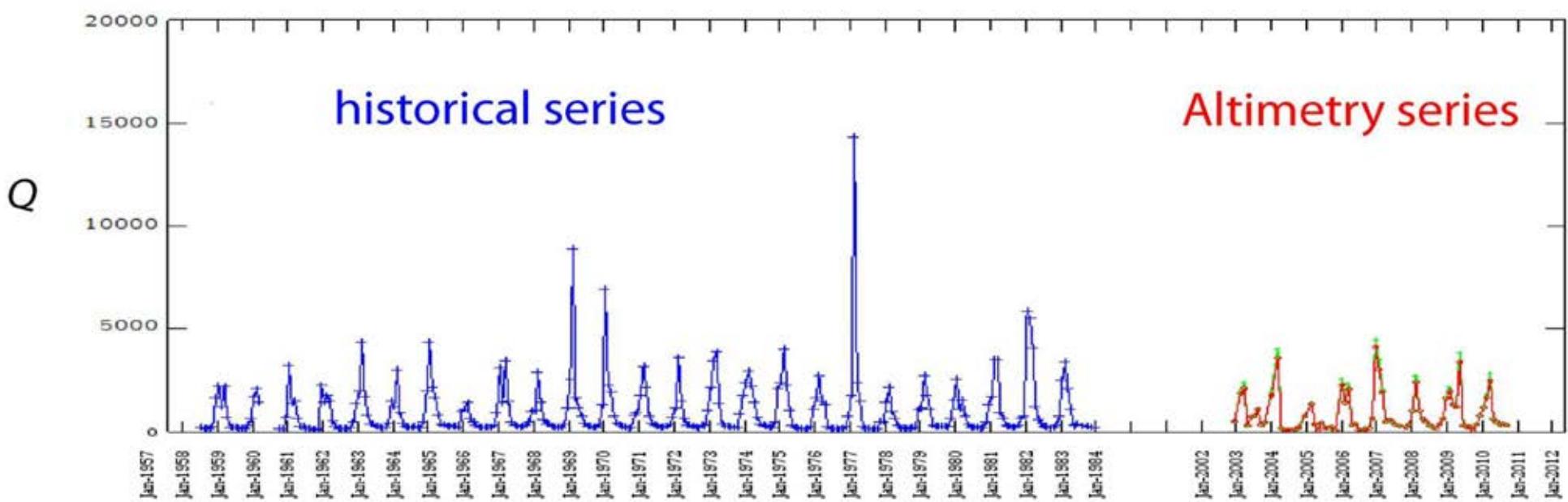


Brahmapoutra

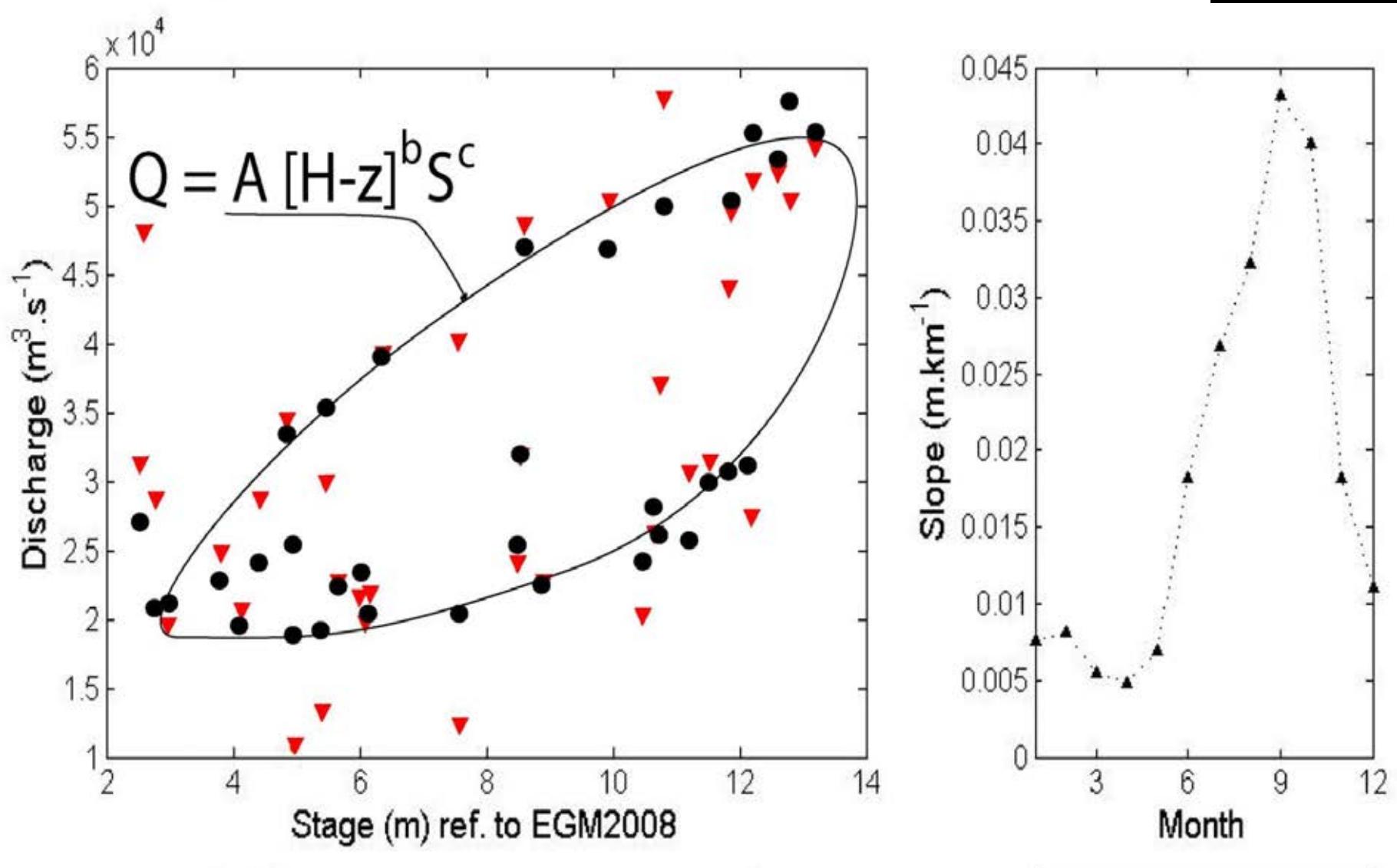


Quantile method by Tourian *et al.* (2013)

(by J. Andriambeloson)

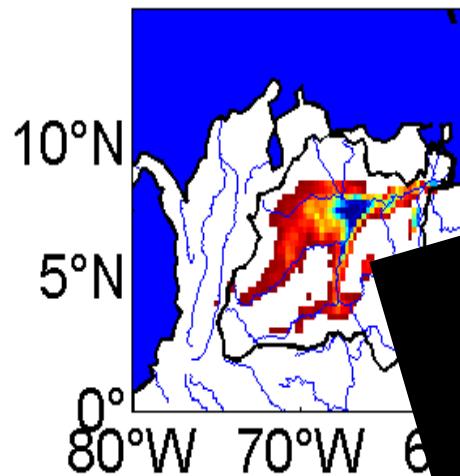


# Altimetry for backwater effects



## Storage change by combination with surface estimates

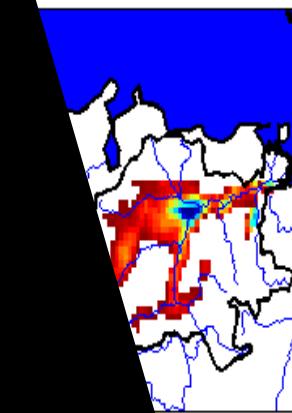
a) 2003



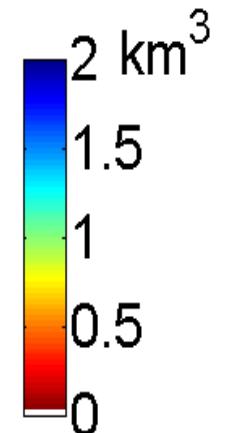
b) 2004



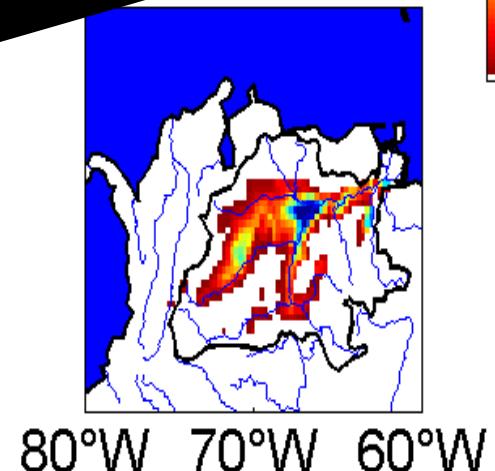
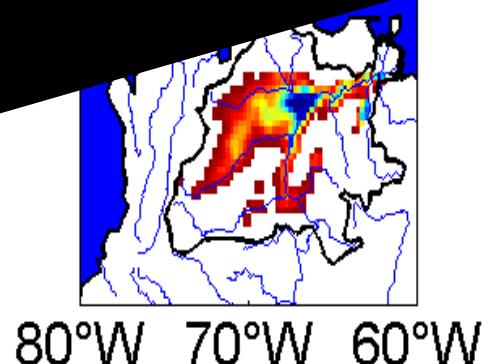
c) 2005



YOU  
Yes we can



Frappart et al. (2014)



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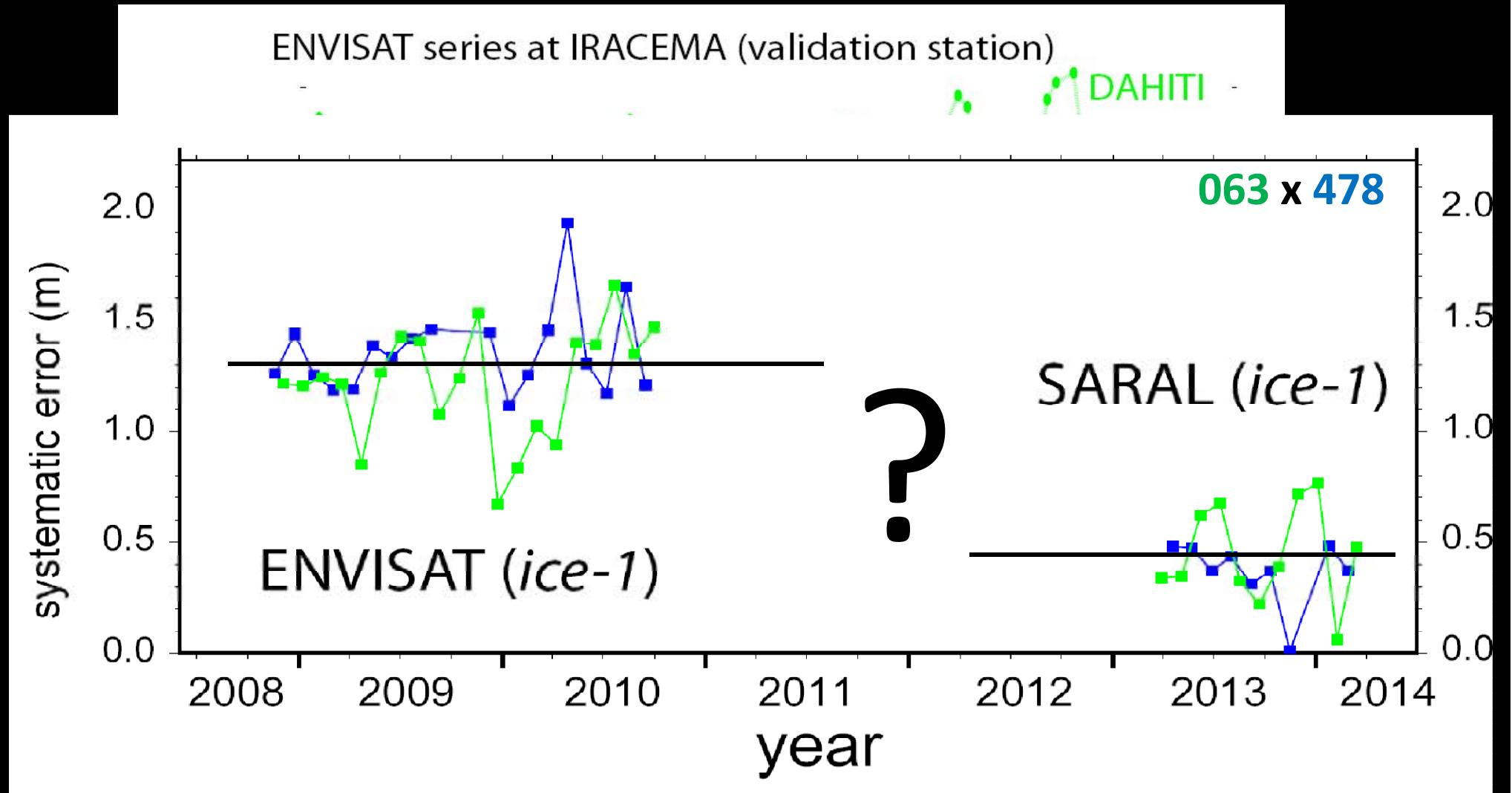
Even so.... Yes we can

Some examples of series and applications

Past and Future

# Continuity from past to future :

The key question of bias (systematic error)



# *The future*



2014: Jason-2 (LRM Ku /10 days) **GAP wrt T/P**

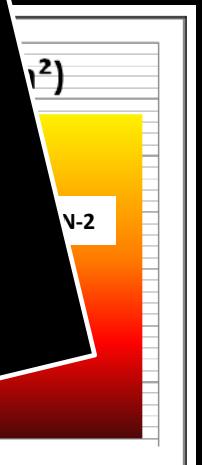
AltiKa (LRM Ka /35 days) **GAP wrt ENVISAT**

Cryosat - 2 (LRM/SAR/SARIn)

Global coverage by SWOT ->  
put all the ongoing missions  
(and predecessors ?) in a  
common reference frame

2015  
2015  
2017 :  
2020 : J  
SW

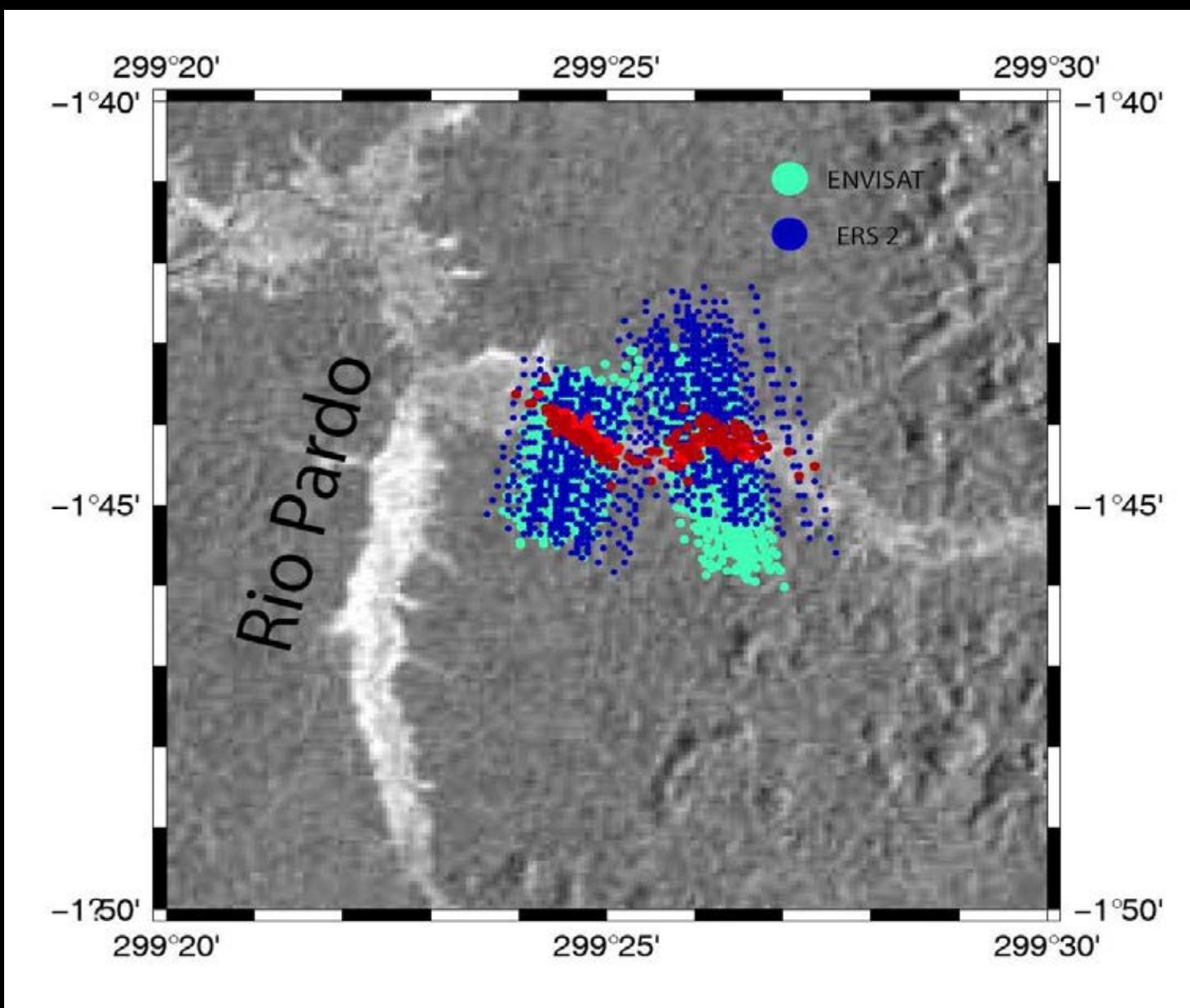
/Zx/22 j + LRM Ku)



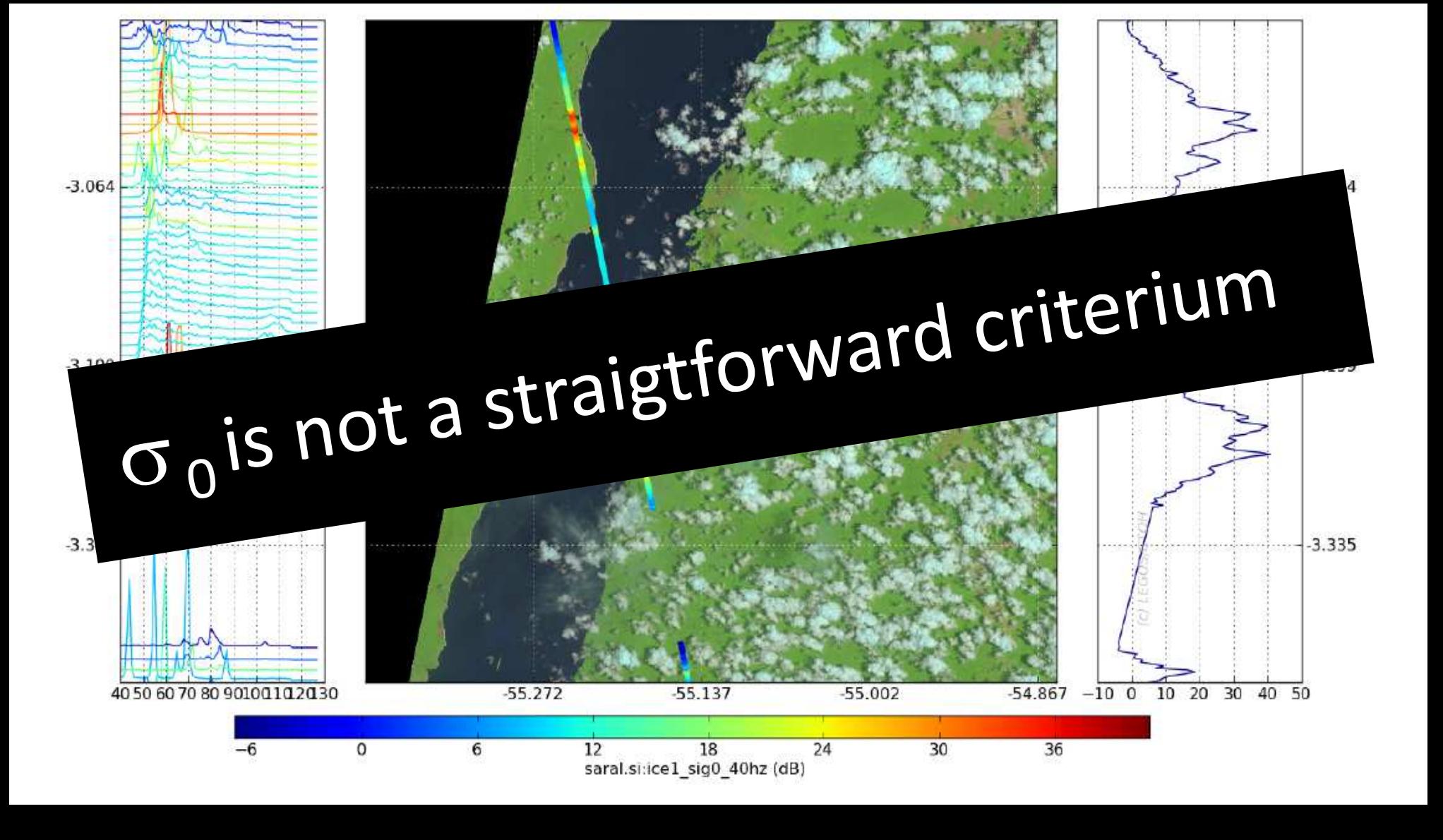


Thank you for coming

# SPARES



# Automatisation ?



*The past*



Present without past has no future

ENVISAT  
SARAL

Brazzaville



Kinshasa

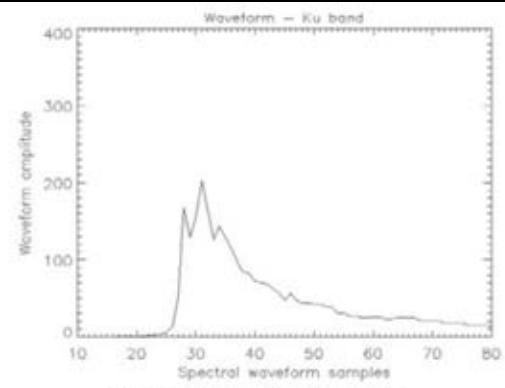


Kimbamalge © 2014 DigitalGlobe  
© 2014 Google

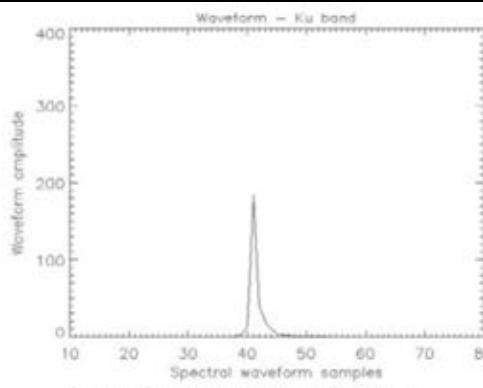
Image © 2014 CNES / Astrium

lat -4.257685° long 15.460187° élév. 270 m

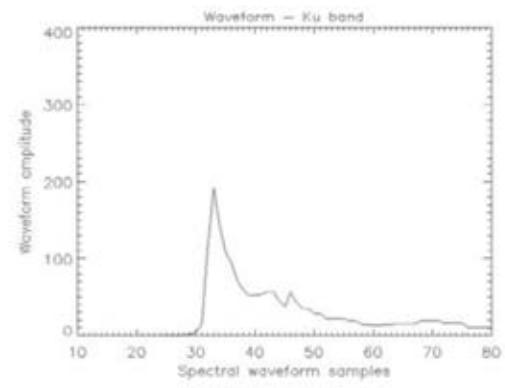
Date des images satellite : 17/6/2014



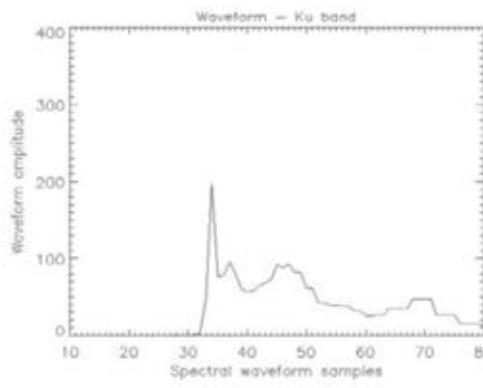
(a) Forme d'onde océanique



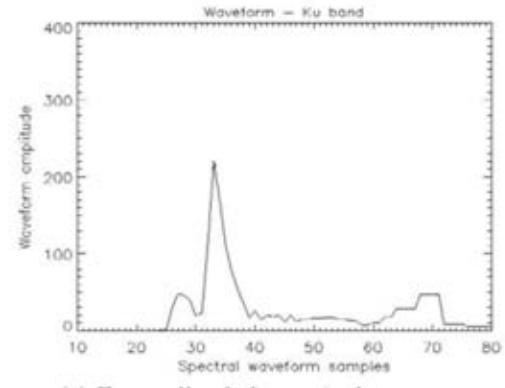
(b) Forme d'onde quasi-spéculaire



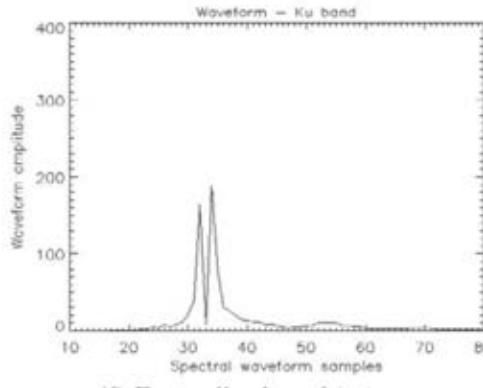
(c) Forme d'onde large pic de type a



(d) Forme d'onde large pic de type b

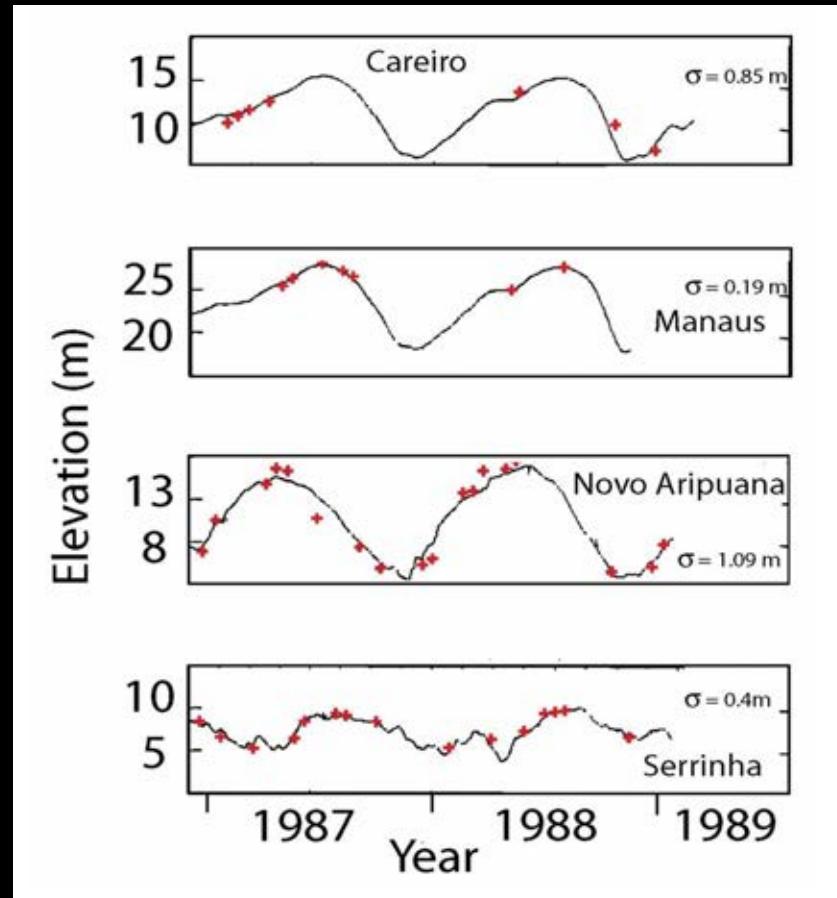


(e) Forme d'onde large pic de type c



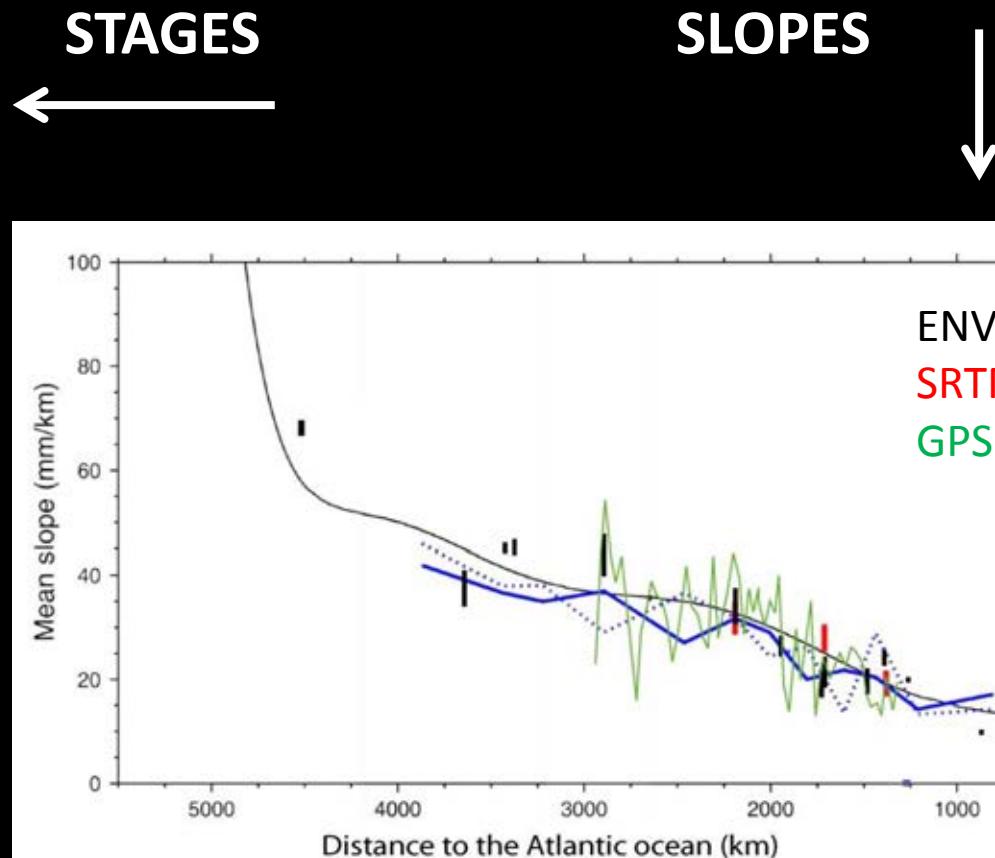
(f) Forme d'onde multi-pics

# Tribute to the pionners



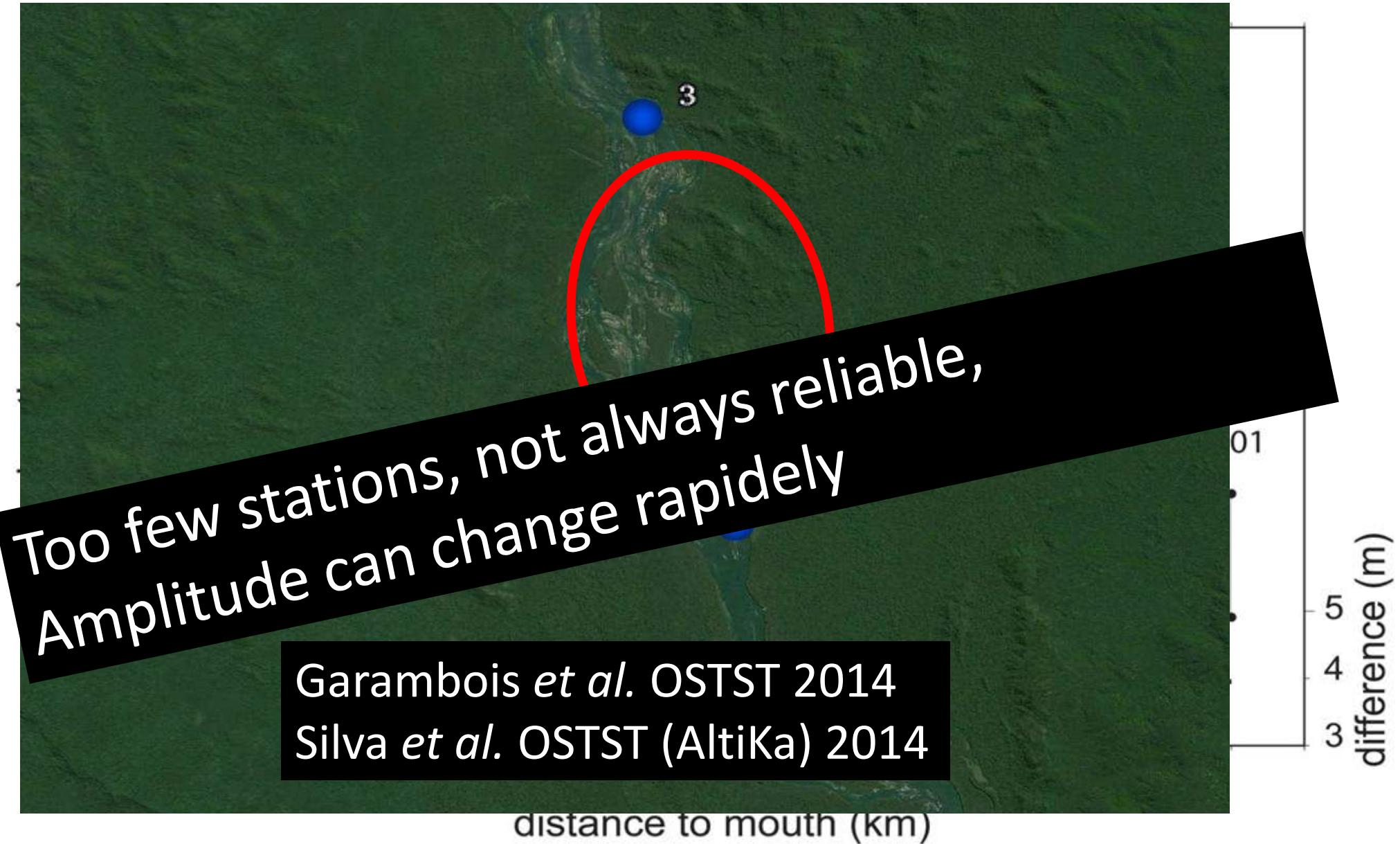
**+** = GEOSAT

Koblinsky *et al.* (1993)



Birkett *et al.* (2002)

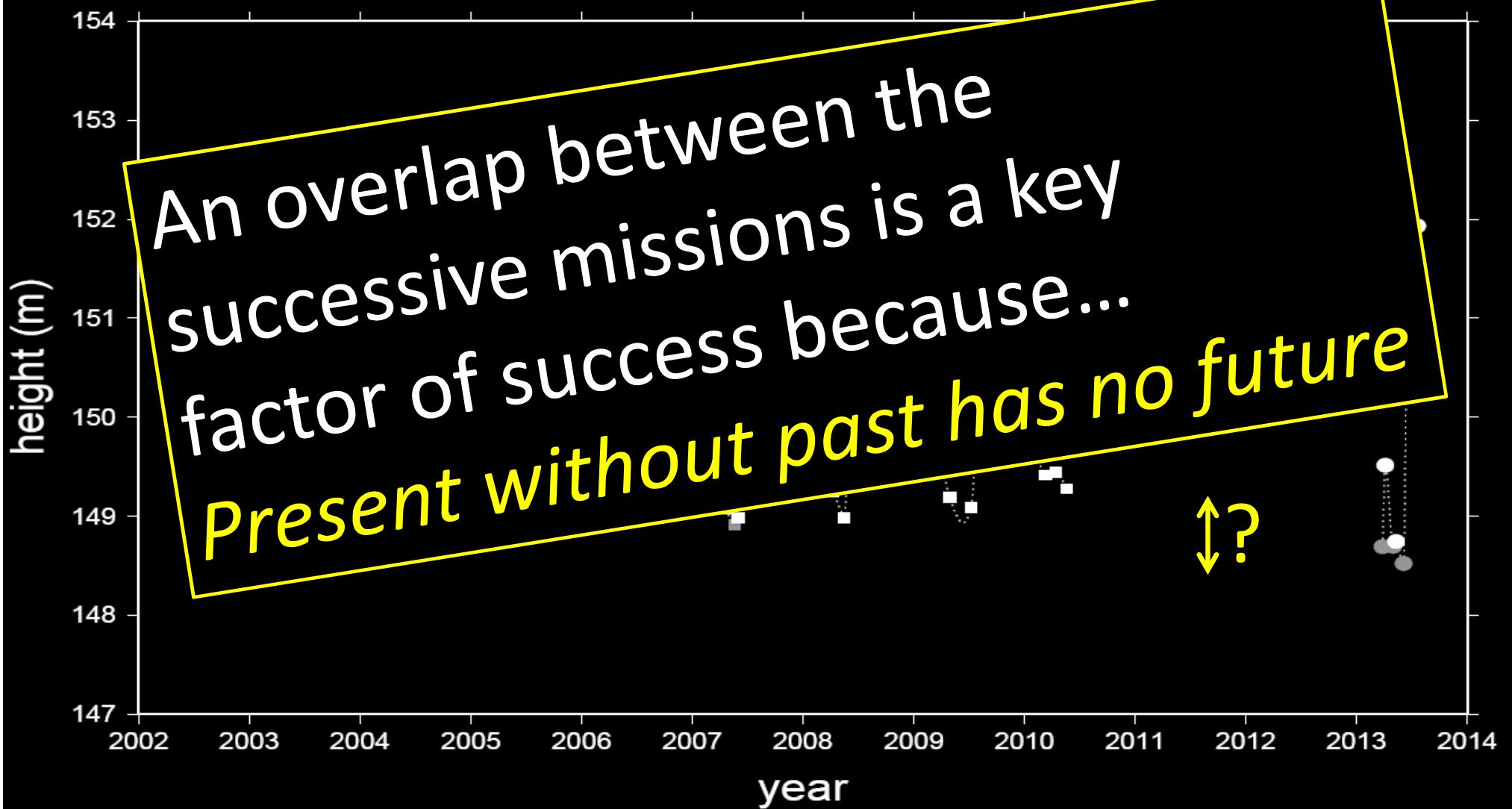
# Envisat Altimetry over the Xingu river

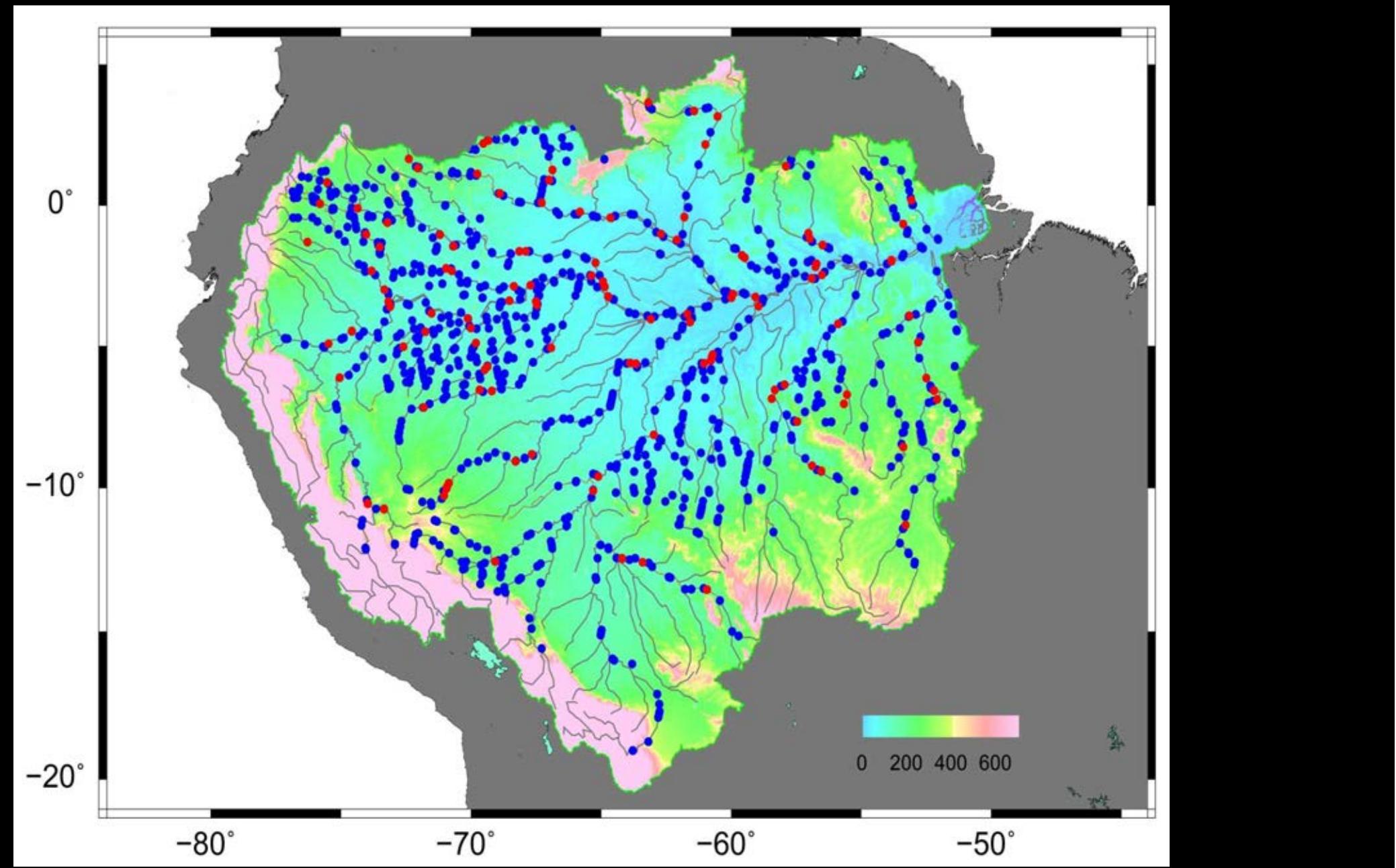


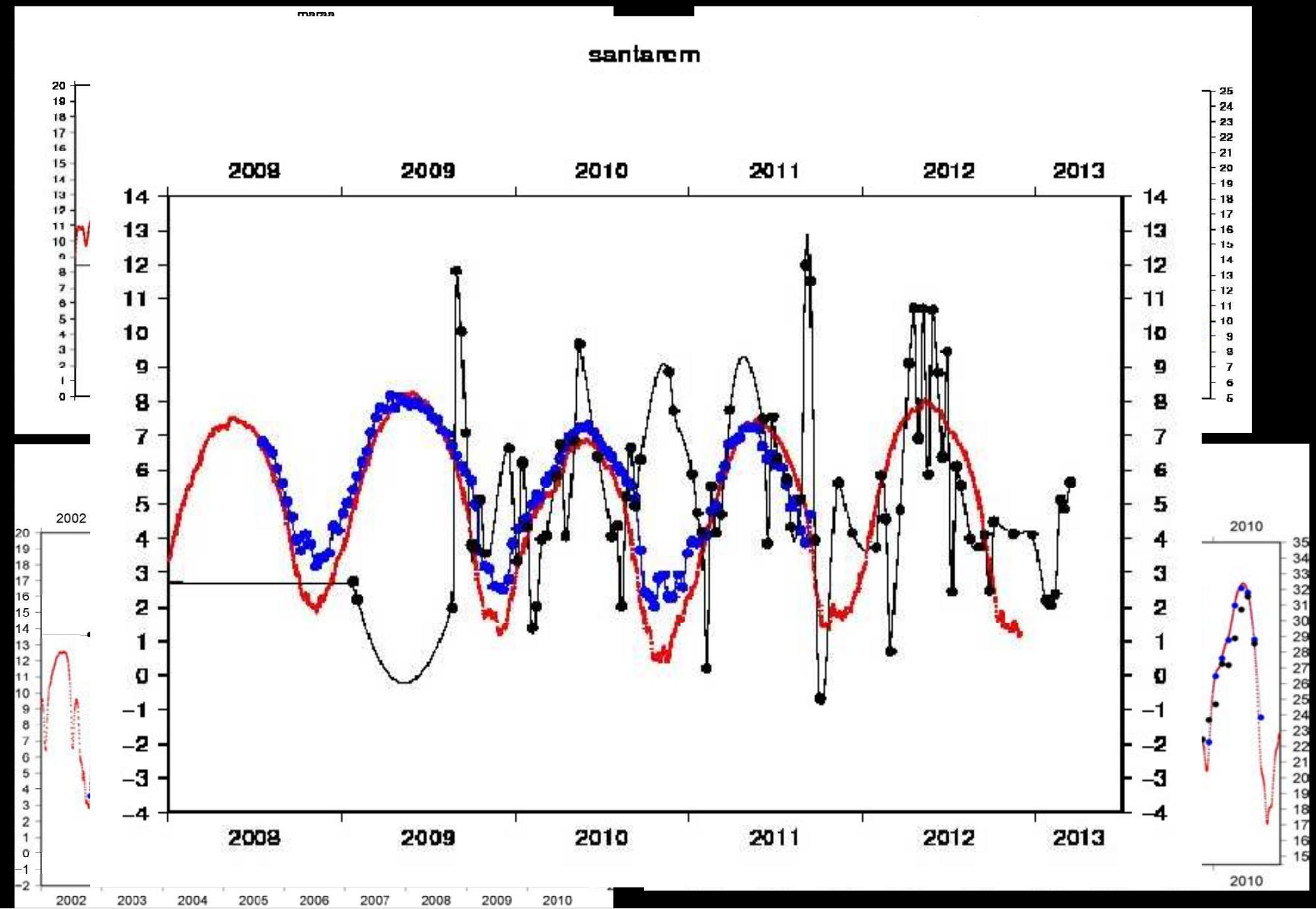
Linking ENVISAT

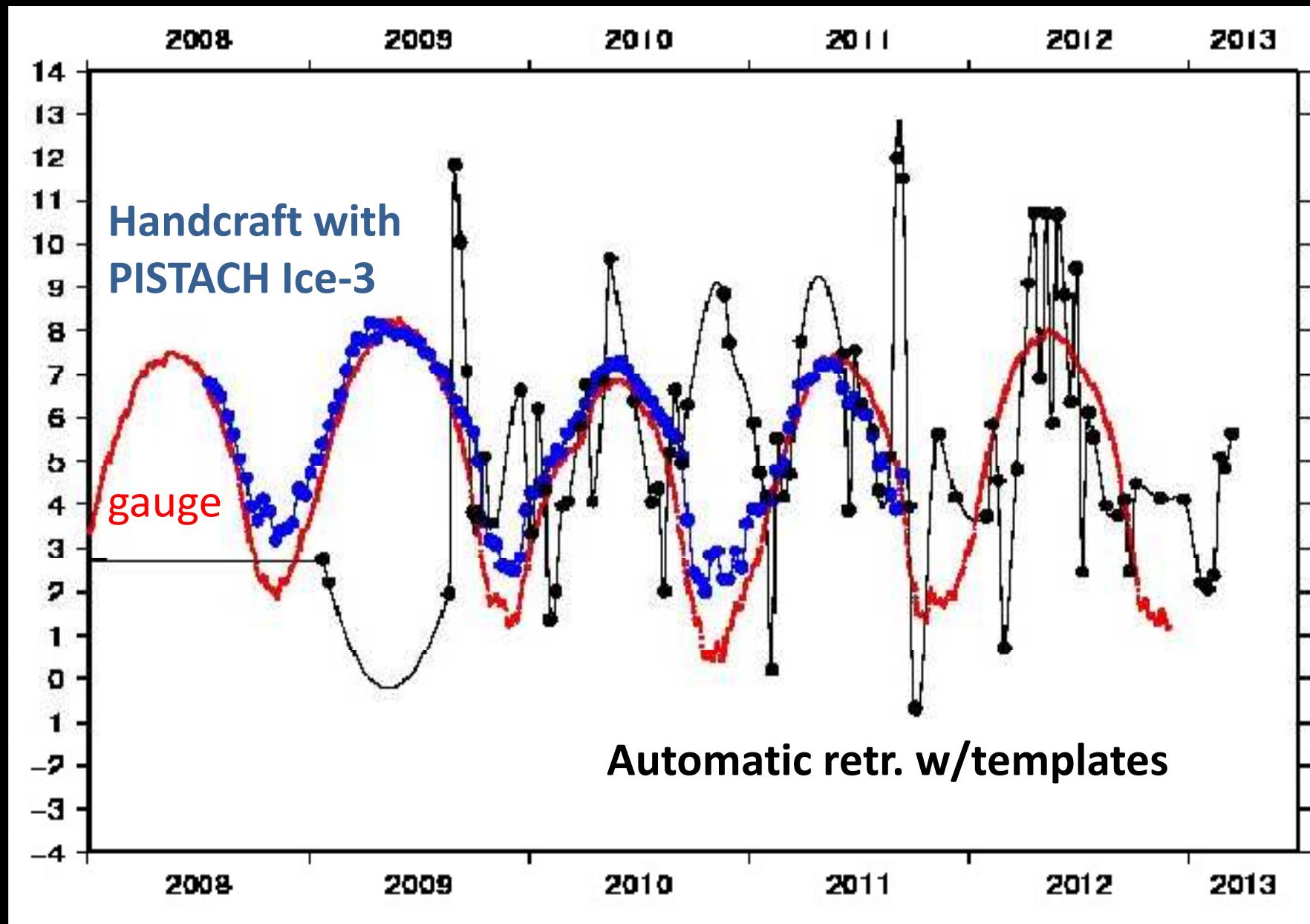
to

SARAL









# Jason-2 altimetry over the Congo

Desc. Tr. # 076 Jason-2



Image © 2014 CNES / Astrium  
Image Landsat

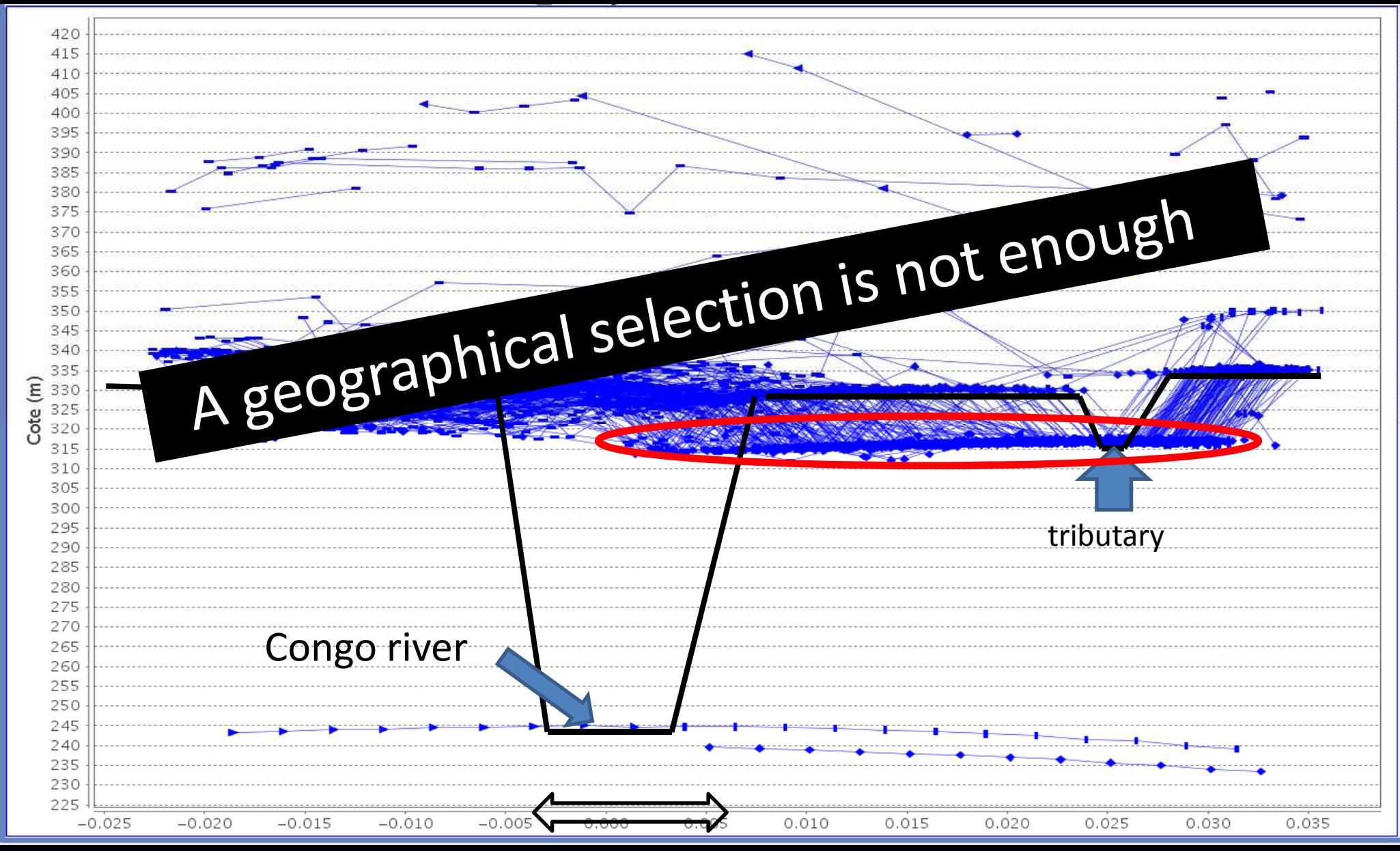
Image © 2014 DigitalGlobe

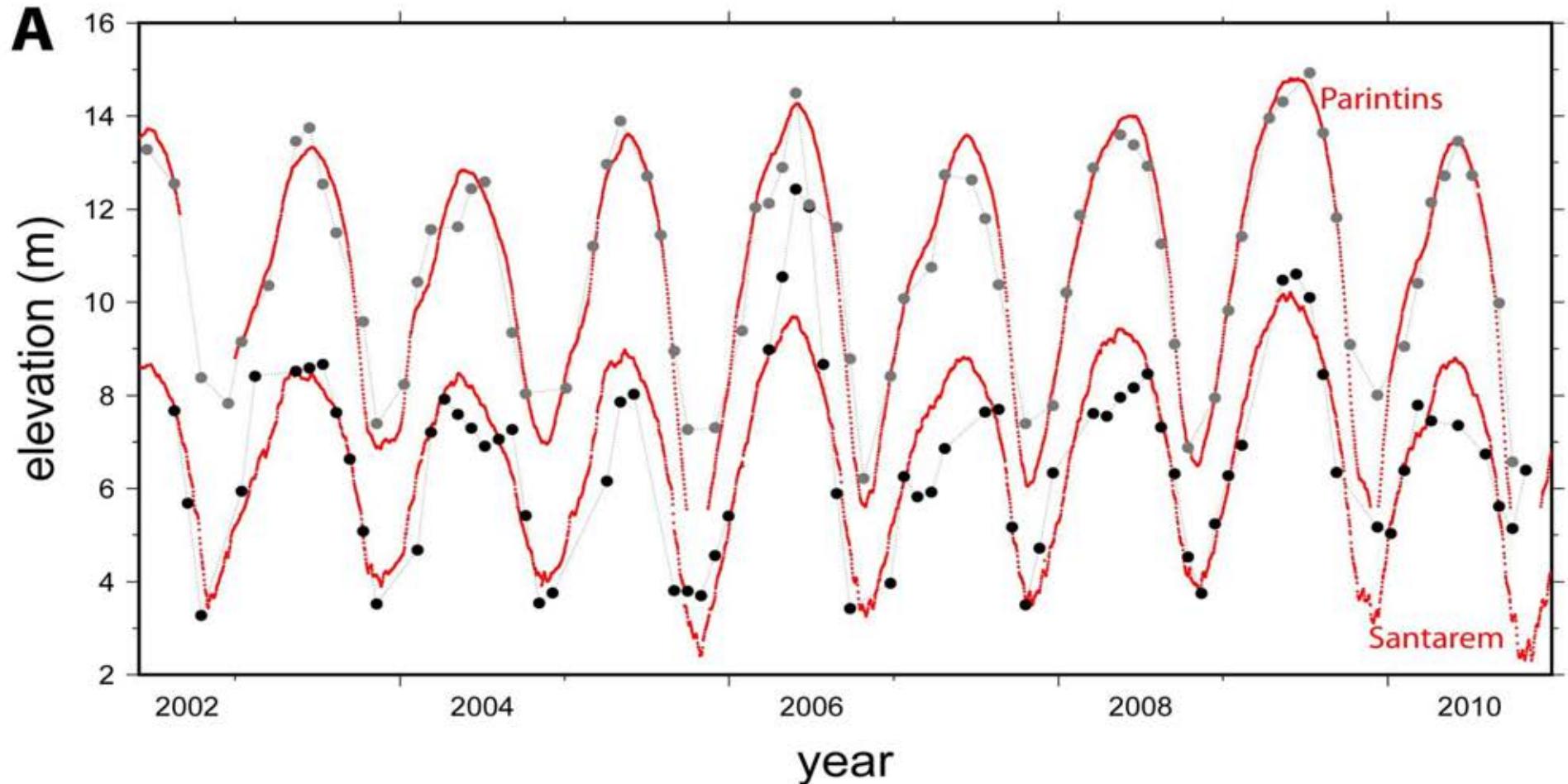
Date des images satellite : 28/4/2014 2012

Lat : -4,486089° long : 15,129968° élév : 456 m

©2010 Google™

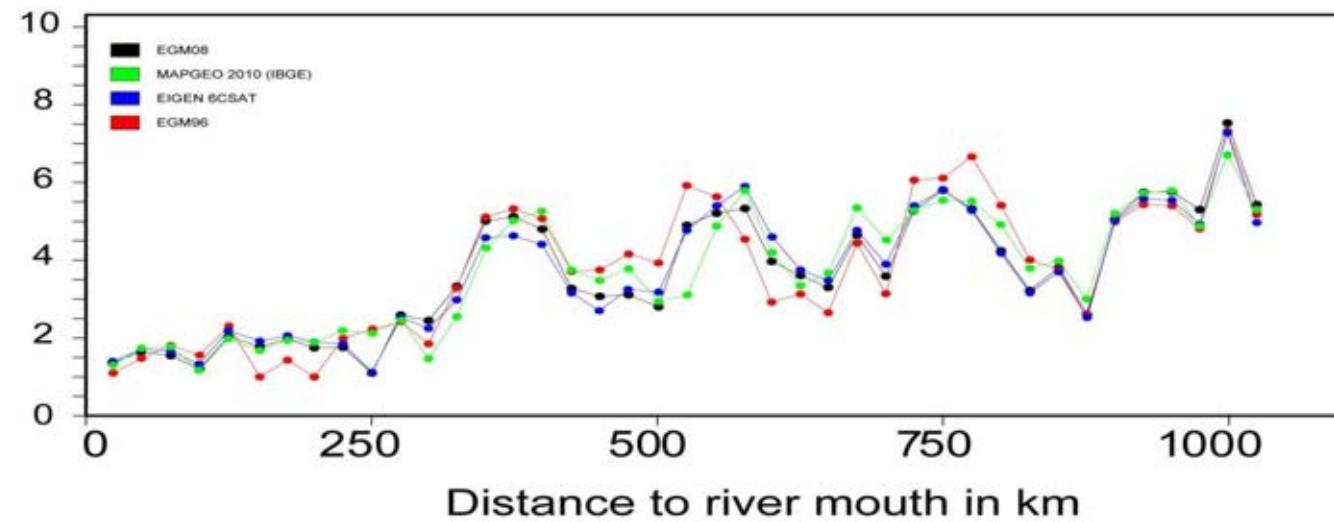
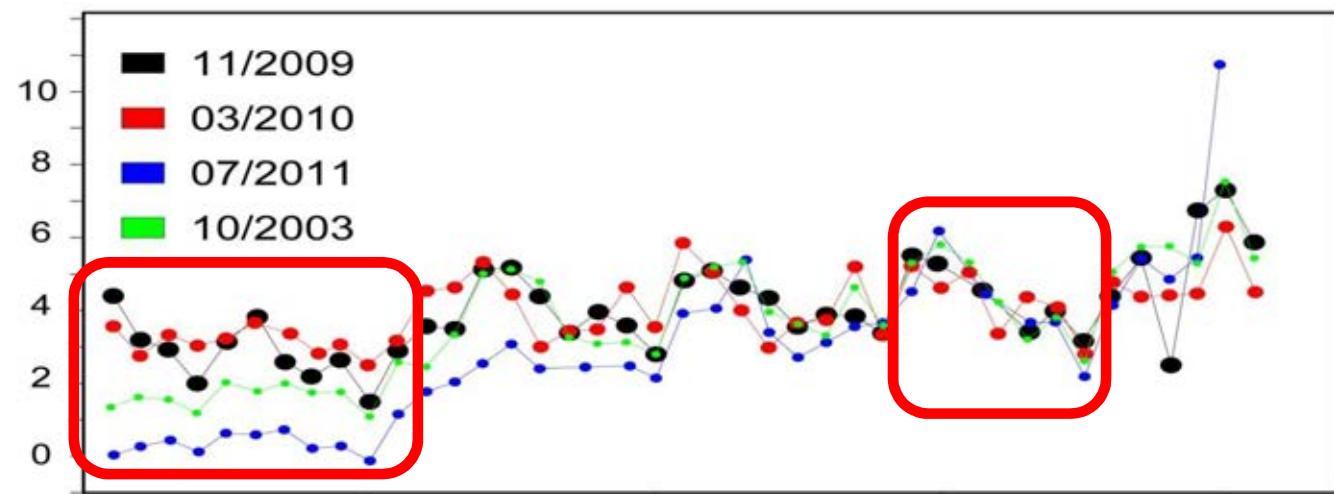
Altitude : 623 m

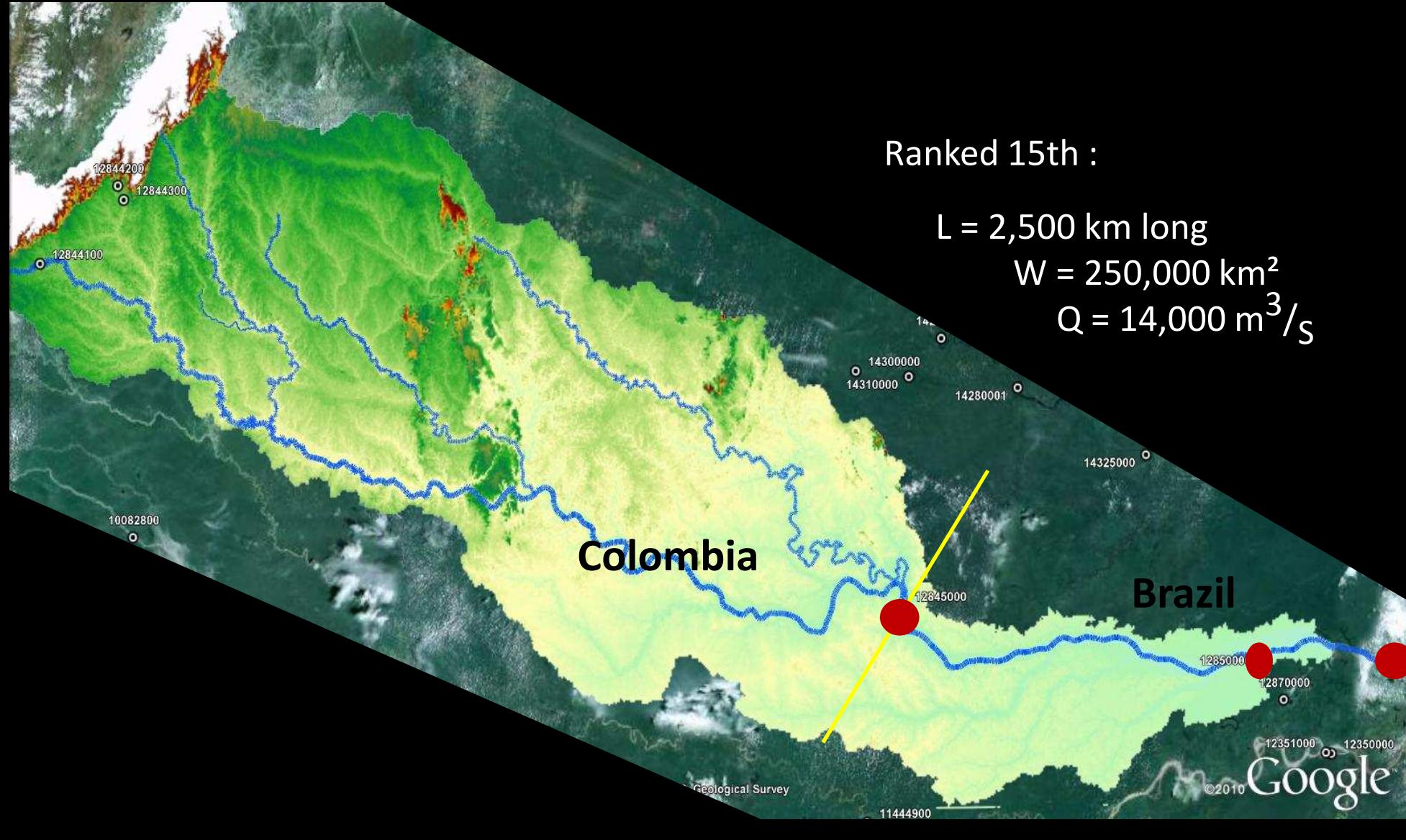




## GPS profiles on the Madeira river

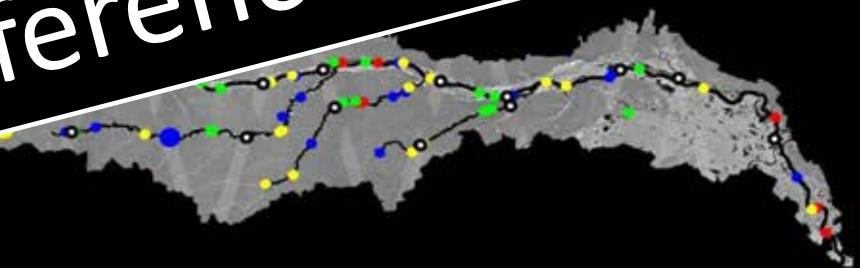
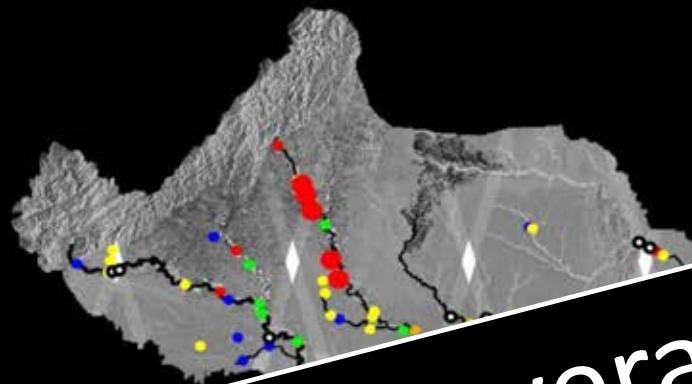
Slope (cm/km)





Global coverage by SWOT ->  
put all the other measurements  
in an common reference frame

X1 22



# SARAL/ICE-1 on the Aruwimi River

