









ESTIMATING UNCERTAINTY OF SEA STATE OBSERVATIONS USING HIGH-**RESOLUTION NADIR ALTIMETRY AND MULTI-SENSOR REMOTE SENSING SYNERGIES**

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Satisfy user needs

CMS Wave-TAC User Survey 2023:

3 main needs identified for operationnal data





1 - 91% Additionnal variables from wave spectra (direction and period)

2 - 79% Increase the resolution for along track products near coasts and high variability areas

3 - 79% Uncertainty metrics associated to data

Altimeter response to different sea states

For both scenes Hs = 3 m

A)

Wind sea (Elfouhaily spectrum)



B)

200m Swell with strong spectral peakedness (reduced frequency & directional spread)

Altimeter response to different sea states

For both scenes Hs = 3 m

A)

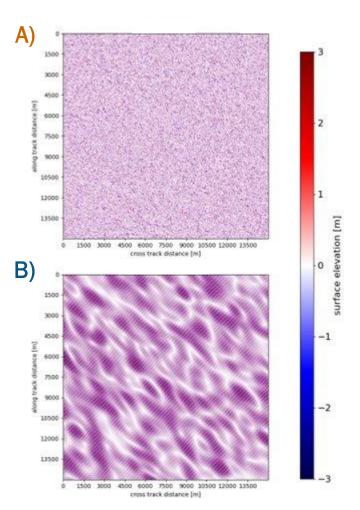
Wind sea (Elfouhaily spectrum)



B)

200m Swell with strong spectral peakedness (reduced frequency & directional spread)

Oceanic surface simulated



Altimeter response to different sea states

For both scenes Hs = 3 m

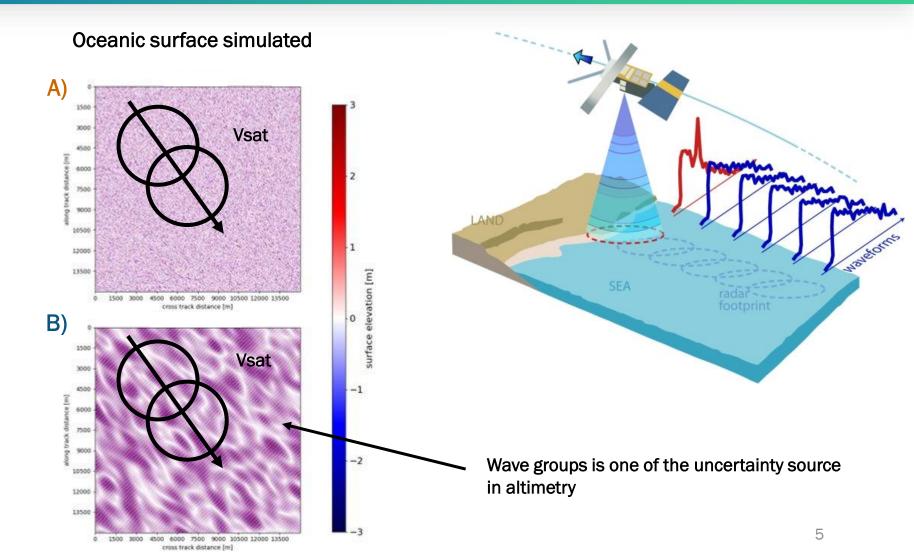
A)

Wind sea (Elfouhaily spectrum)



B)

200m Swell with strong spectral peakedness (reduced frequency & directional spread)



Wave groups increase SWH estimates variability

For both scenes Hs = 3 m

A)

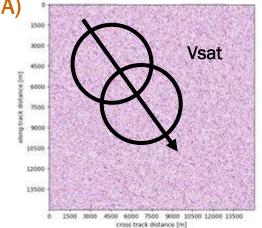
Wind sea (Elfouhaily spectrum)

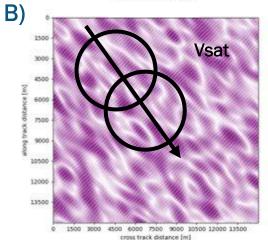


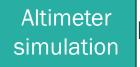
B)

200m Swell with strong spectral peakedness (reduced frequency & directional spread)

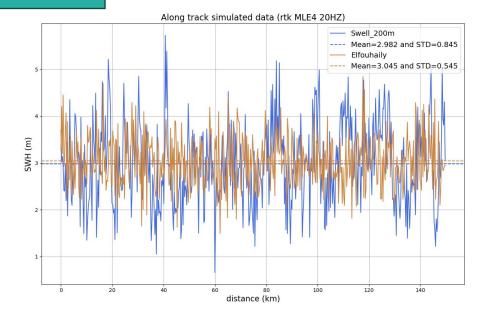




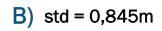


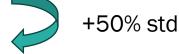


Estimated SWH



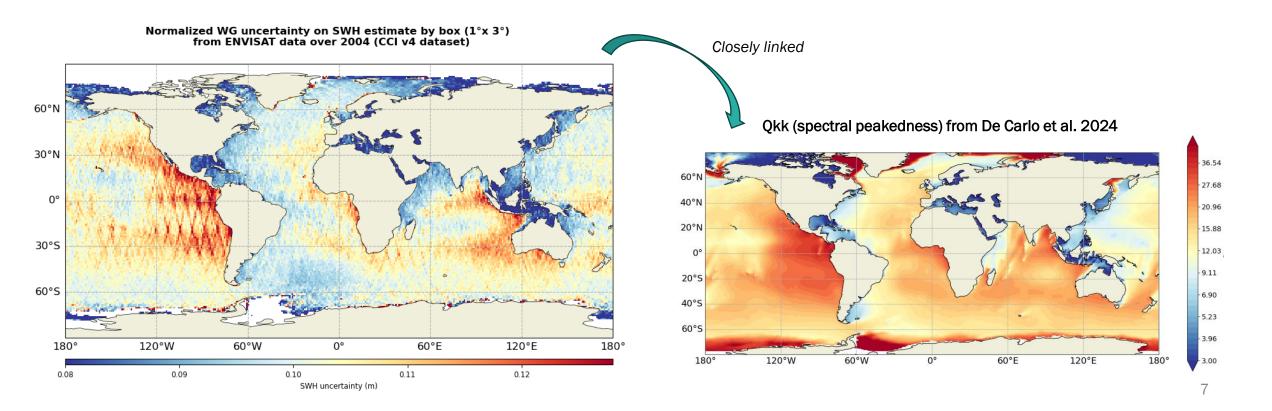






Deriving SWH uncertainty from SWH estimates variability

- This pollution of altimetric data can be isolated in an uncertainty field thanks to EMD filtering method (Quilfen et al 2021).
- This variability acts like a **correlated noise** and was shown to be **directly related** to the spectral peakedness **Qkk** (De Carlo et al 2023).



Multi sensor synergies to bridge wave groups uncertainty and sea state

2 main objectives reached



2 - 79% Increase the resolution for along track products near coasts and high variability areas

Provide users with a clean highresolution along-track SWH product, denoised from sea state variability



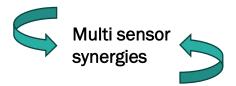
3 - 79% Uncertainty metrics associated to data

Provide an uncertainty field that brings additional info about sea state



Better sea state characterization!

- Our SWH uncertainty field brings additional information about sea state in nadir SWH products
- Nadir altimetry is not only Hs for waves!
- Recent missions (Sentinel-1, CFOSAT, SWOT) provide a 2D spectral view of sea state, offering new opportunities to link uncertainties with sea states observed by different sensors.

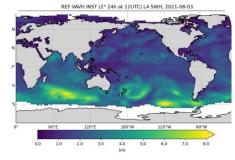


A variety of complementary products

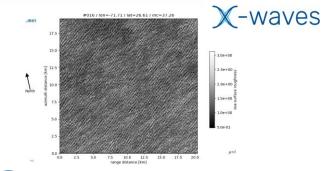
https://ovl.oceandatalab.com/



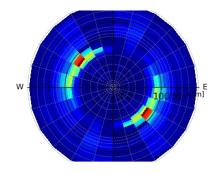
Nadir L3 along track products



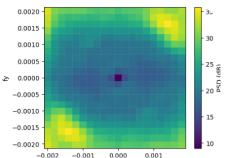
L4 maps



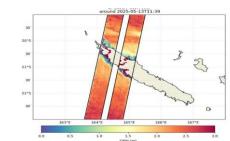
Sentinel-1 WV images



SWIM L2P BOX



SWOT L3 WW



SWH 2D KaRIn



Multi sensor synergies: Erin usecase



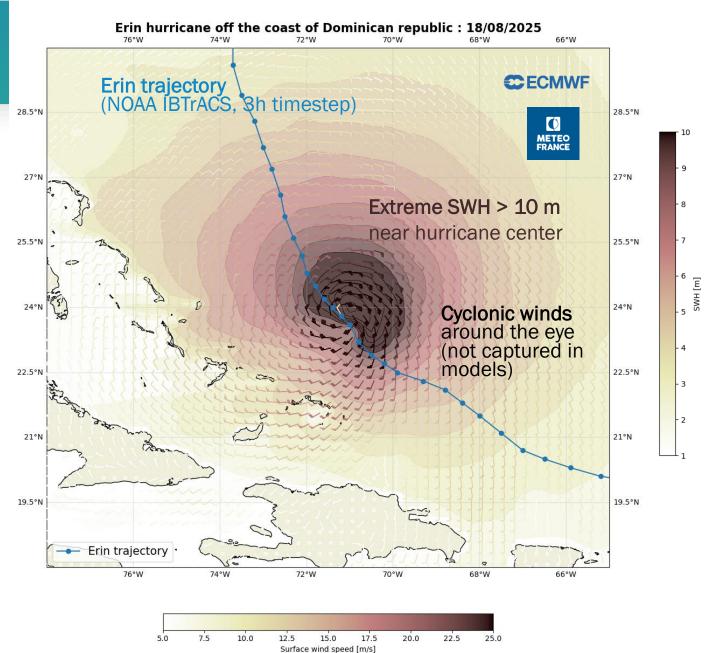


Start with model maps

Focus on:

1 / the **peak intensity of the hurricane** off the coast of Dominican Republic on August 18, 2025 with extreme high waves.

MFWAM SWH & ECMWF wind models 18 Aug 2025, 21:00 UTC



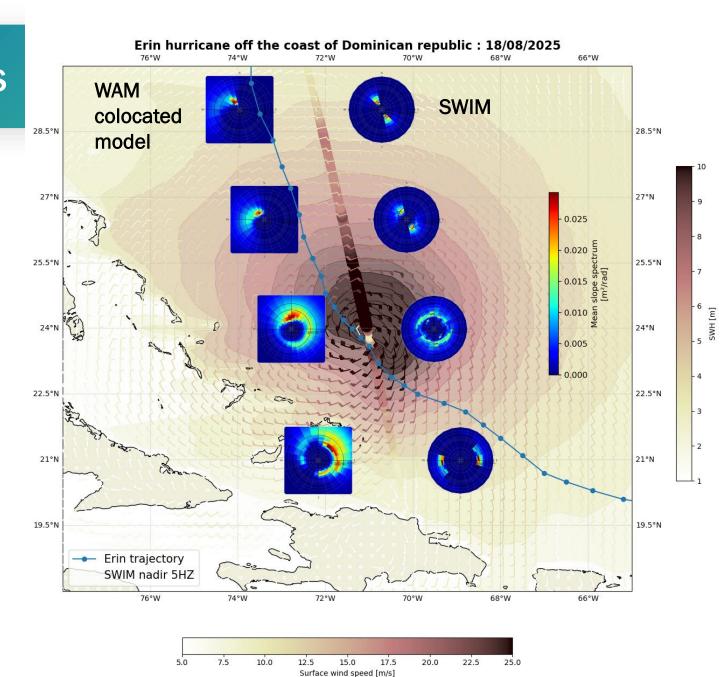
SWIM brings crucial insights

2D ocean wave spectra (3° lat bins along track):

Main insights:

- Different sea states along hurricane track
 South: complex sea after cyclone passage
 North: strong swell generated by the hurricane and propagating following its trajectory
- Swirling winds in hurricane core

MFWAM SWH & ECMWF wind models 18 Aug 2025, 21:00 UTC CFOSAT pass 18 Aug 2025, 22:30 UTC

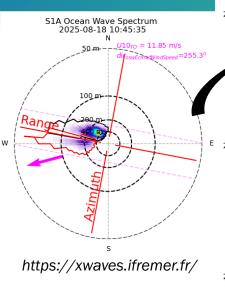


S1 makes it visible

SAR Sentinel-1 WV images High-resolution sea state view

 $(20 \text{ km} \times 20 \text{ km})$

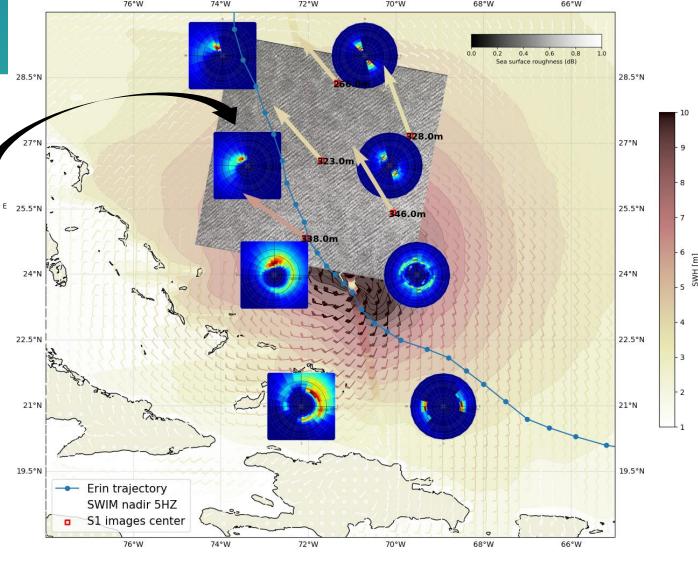
*Here, image size has been deliberately wenlarged for better visualization



S1 WV Wave spectra can be derived from the images

The swell train generated by Erin is clearly visible on S1 images

S1 overpass around 11:00 \rightarrow >10 h before SWIM. This explains the small SWH offset between model, SWIM, and S1



17.5

Surface wind speed [m/s]

Erin hurricane off the coast of Dominican republic: 18/08/2025

22.5

20.0

Bridge WG uncertainty & sea state

WG Uncertainty field estimation

From along-track variability of residual (raw vs. denoised 5Hz SWH)

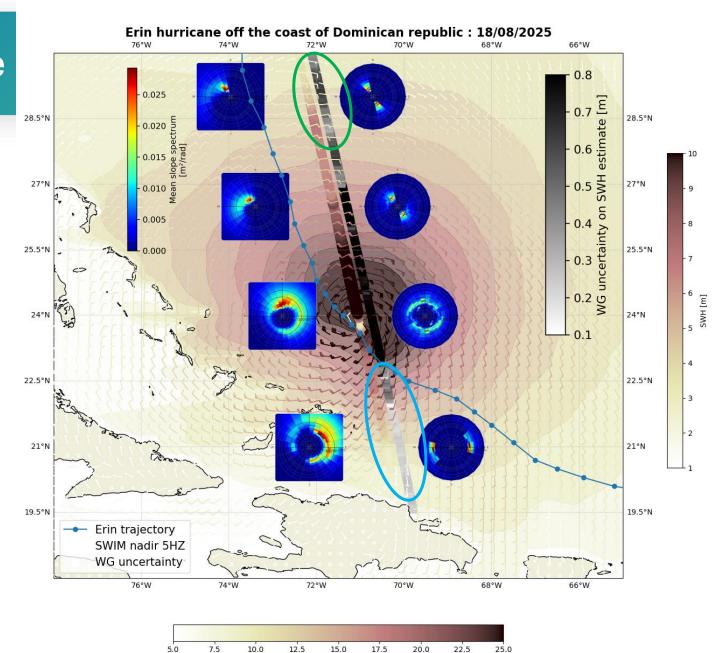
Main insights:

Highlights presence of wave groups

Case study

Blue & Green areas → similar SWH ...but higher uncertainty in green vs. blue

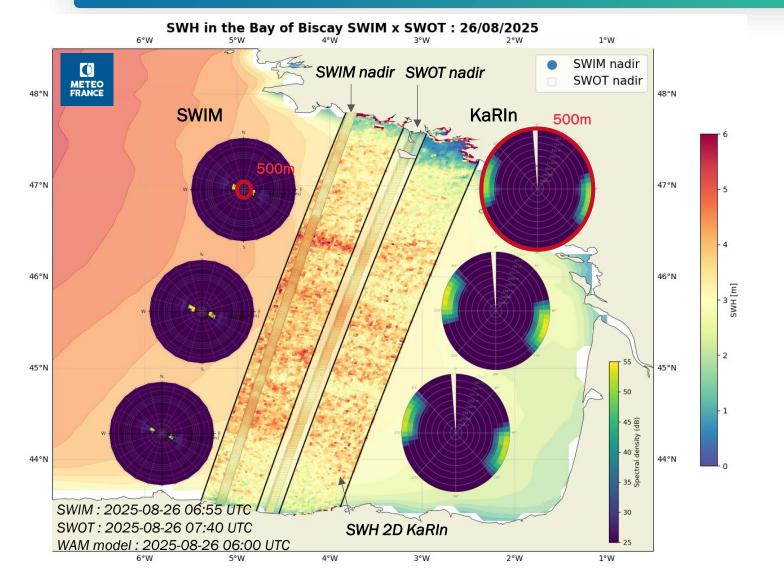
Blue = swell dominated area (strong Qkk)
Green = more complex wind driven sea



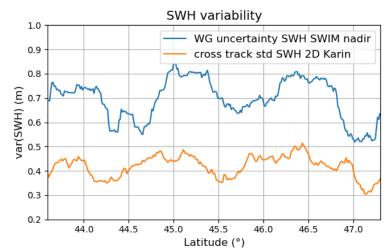
Surface wind speed [m/s]

Observing Erin's cyclonic swell through SWOT-SWIM synergy





- ➤ 2D ocean wave spectra (1.5° latitude bins along track)
- \blacktriangleright A long swell ($\lambda_p \approx 500$ m) from the East is consistently observed by SWIM and the KaRIn_L3_LR_WW product derived from 250 m SSHA (Ardhuin et al., 2024)
- ➤ KaRIn SWH can also be impacted by WG (Villas Bôas et al., 2025)



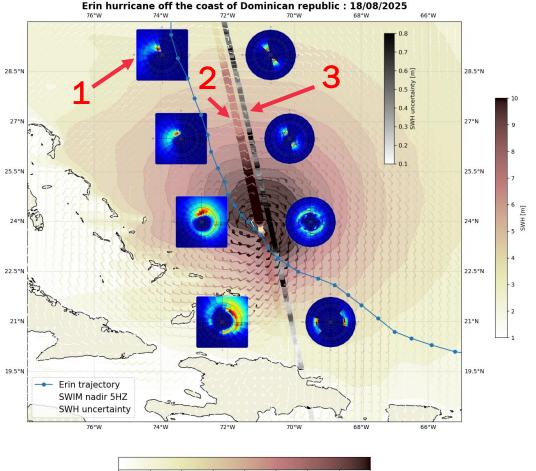
KaRin cross track std seems correlated with SWIM along track wave groups uncertainty

Multi Sensor Synergy: Advancing sea state characterization

- Complementarity across missions and observing systems is essential for an improved description and understanding of sea state, wave dynamics, and extreme events.
- Nadir altimetry is **not only Hs**! It can bring crucial **information about sea state**

- 1 91% Additionnal variables from wave spectra (direction and period)
- **2** 79% **Increase the resolution** for along track products near coasts and high variability areas
- 3 79% Uncertainty metrics associated to data





Thank you for your attention!

1 year of data available here: https://www.aviso.altimetry.fr/en/data/products/windwave-products/wave-experimental-products.html

Contact: anigou@groupcls.com