

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Jet Propulsion Laboratory California Institute of Technology Pasadena, California

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### Surface Water and Ocean Topography (SWOT) Mission

June 26-29, 2018

#### Current Pre-launch and Postlaunch Hydrology Cal/Val Plans Led by U.S.

J. Toby Minear, T. Pavelsky

### Outline



- Release of Cal/Val Study Plan (Jan 2018)
- Overview of Cal/Val sites
- Planned pre-launch studies
- Pre- and post-launch plan

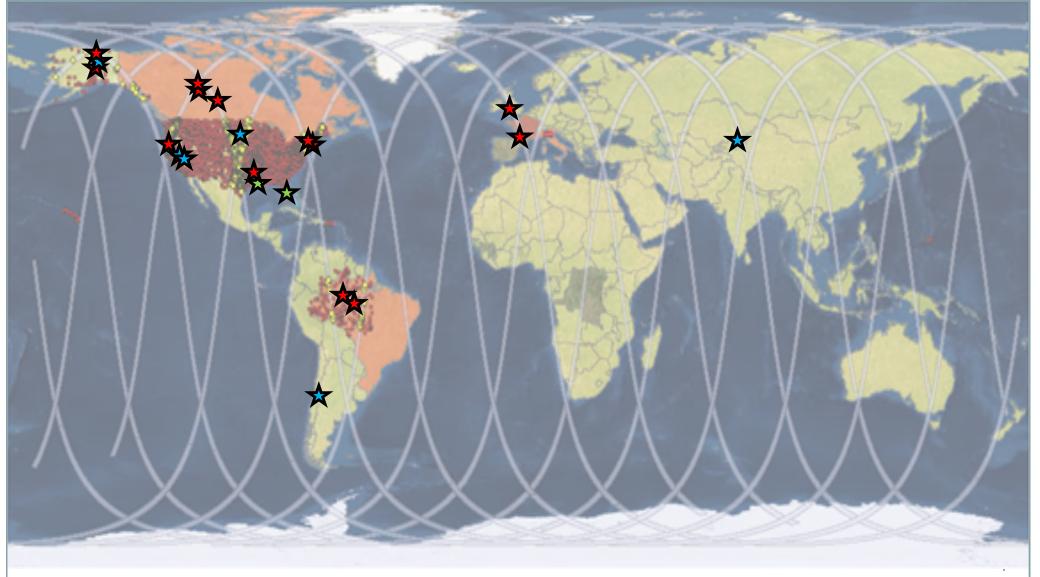
### Overview of Hydrology Cal/Val Sites (1/4)

- Tier 1 sites 'gold standard'
  - Numerous measurements at each site but relatively few sites
    - Existing data: Streamgages, aerial lidar, hydraulic model
    - SWOT planned measurements: Pressure transducers, GNSS surveys of water-surface elevations, discharge measurements, pre-launch hydraulic model, SWOT simulator, IR imagery for inundation extent
  - Rivers, Lakes, Wetlands, Tidal / Estuarine
  - In-depth evaluation of SWOT algorithms and measurements is possible
- **Tier 2 sites** more numerous, much less effort
  - Rely heavily on existing gage infrastructure
    - E.g. lake and streamgages
  - Rivers, Lakes
  - Increase geographic spread of SWOT Cal/Val
- In discussion: Remotely-sensed Cal/Val sites?

# Overview of Hydrology Cal/Val Sites (2/4)

Tier 1 sites:

• Rivers (red), lakes (blue), wetlands (green), tidal (black)

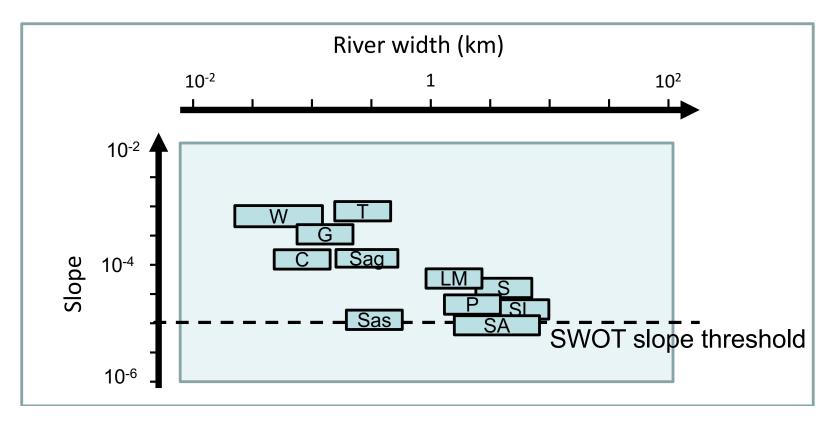


## Overview of Hydrology Cal/Val Sites (3/4)

#### Tier 1 River Sites:

- Willamette River (US)
- Garonne River (FR)
- Lower Mississippi River (US)
- Connecticut River (US)
- Tanana River (US)

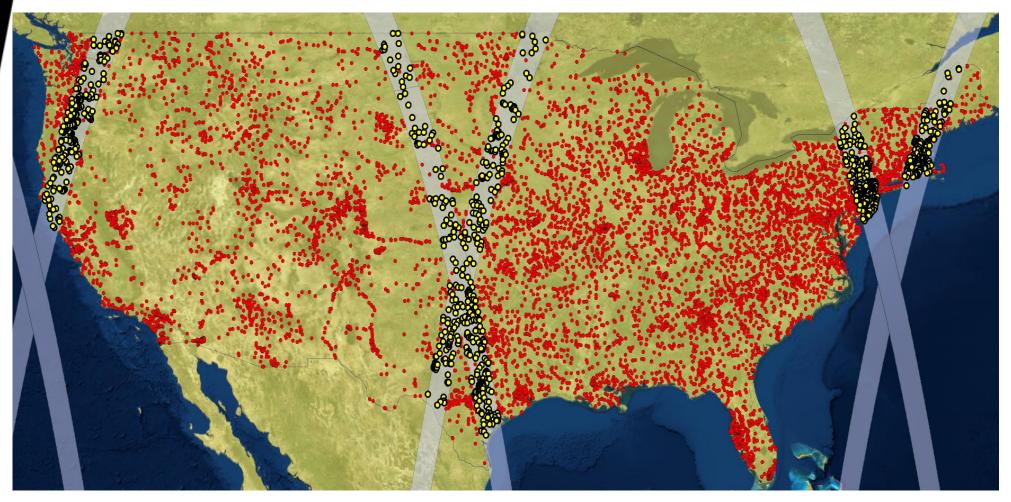
- Peace River (CAN)
- Slave River (CAN)
- Saint Lawrence River (CAN)
- Saskatchewan River (CAN)
- Sagavanirktok River (US)
- South America

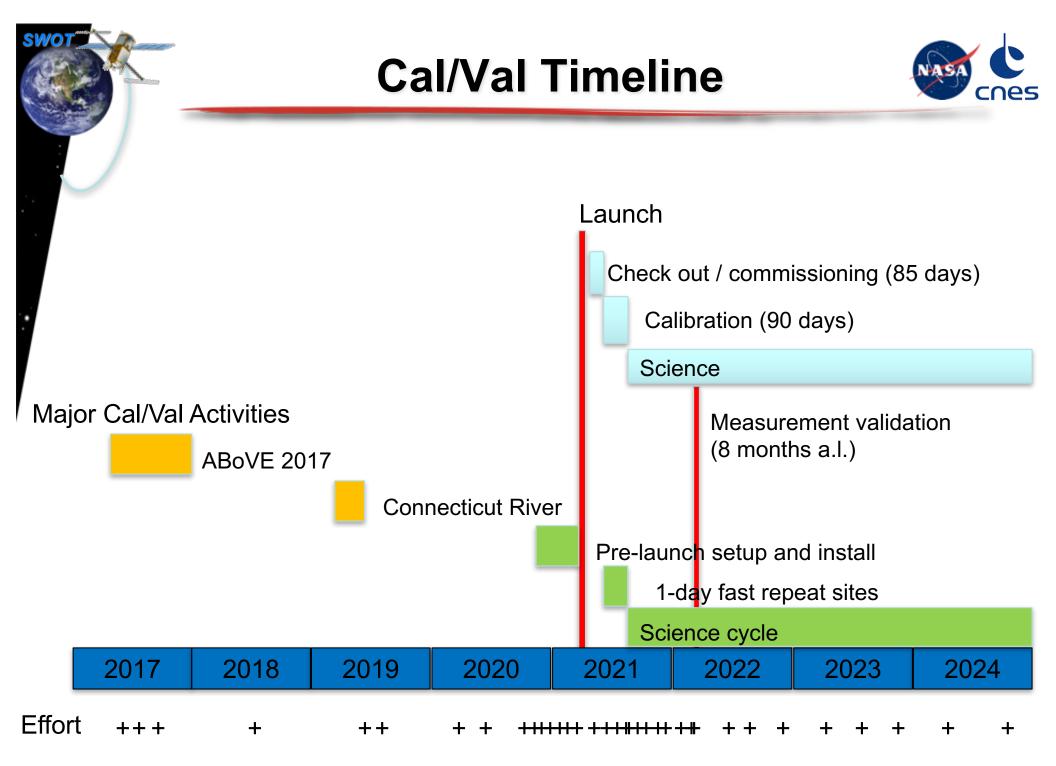


# Overview of Hydrology Cal/Val Sites (4/4)

Tier 2 sites:

- US Tier 2 possible sites, 75 being selected
- All are 'Tier 3' sites





### Completed Pre-launch Activities (2017)

- Cal/Val Study Plan published (Jan 2018)
- ABoVE 2017 (more talks today)
- Prairie Potholes Tier 1 site
  - Wind setup study
- Cal/Val methods / standards tested and improved
  - Tier 1: Inundation extent (boat-based, drone)
  - Tier 1: Water surface elevations (boat-based, DEM)
  - Tier 2: Water surface elevations

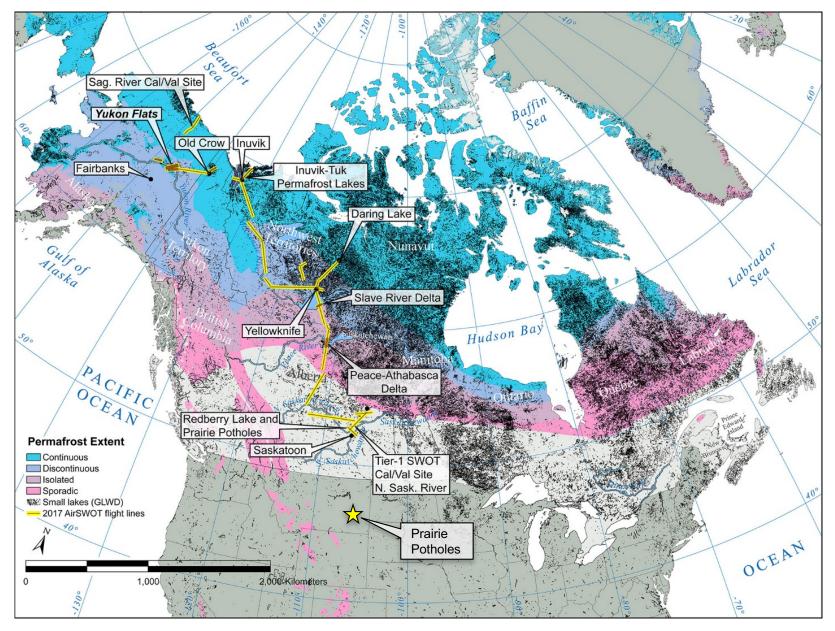
### Planned Pre-launch Studies (2018+)

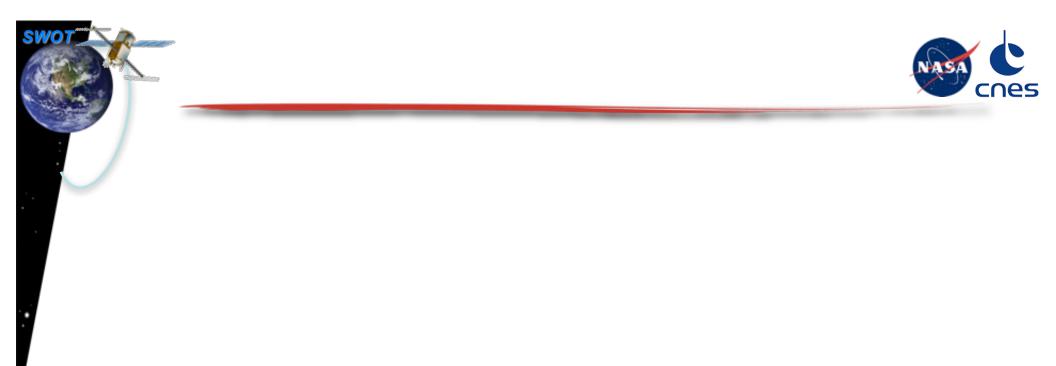
- Spatial variation in river water surface elevations (2018)
- Standards and methods for Tier 1 and Tier 2 sites (fall 2018)
- AirSWOT alternatives (2018+)
- Site selection for Tier 2 sites (2018+)
- Superelevation study (2018)
- Land cross-over site in Oklahoma (2018+)
- Tier 1 layover (2018)
- Vegetation phenomenology (2019)
- Connecticut River and Tidal Tier 1 study (2019)
  - River ice

### **AirSWOT 2017 Flights**



AirSWOT flights as part of NASA ABoVE project





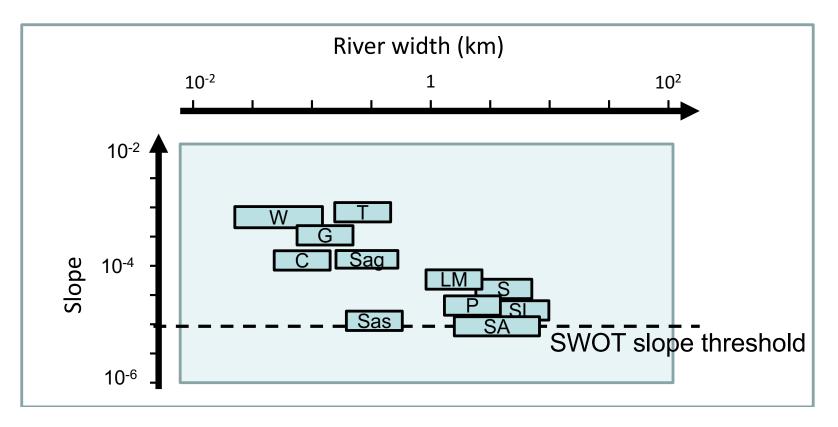
#### **Supplementary Slides**

## **Tier 1 River Sites**

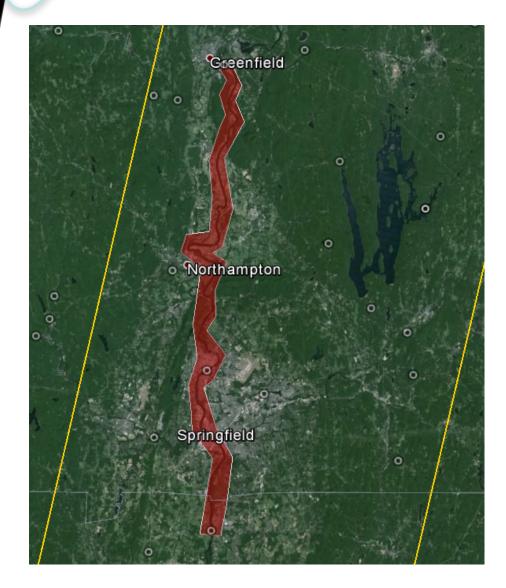


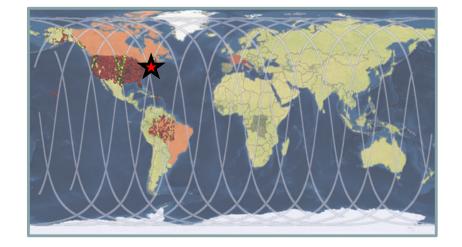
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- Peace River (CAN)

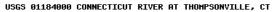
- Slave River (CAN)
- Saint Lawrence River (CAN)
- Saskatchewan River (CAN)
- Sagavanirktok River (US)
- South America

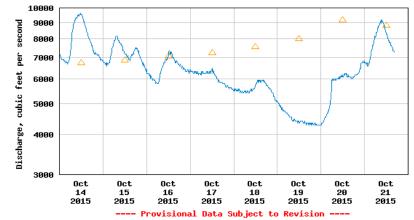


# Tier 1 Example: Connecticut River







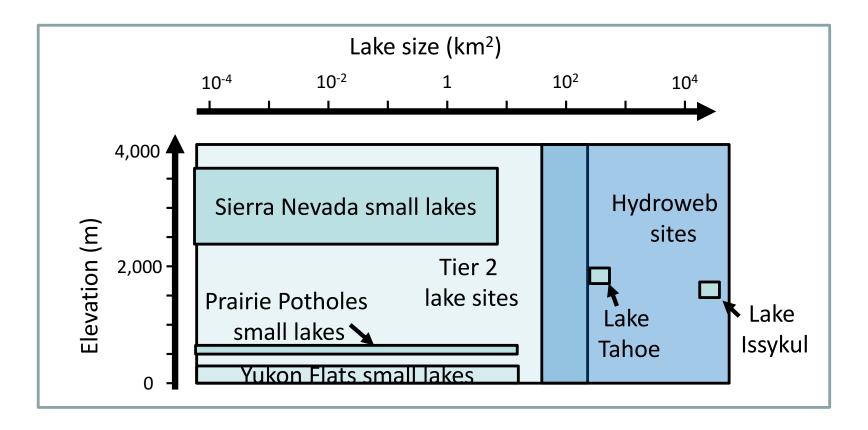


### **Tier 1 Lake Sites**



- Lake Issykkul
- Lake Tahoe
- Prairie Potholes Small Lakes
- Yukon Flats Lakes

- Sierra Nevada Alpine Lakes
- Chilean Lakes
- South American Lakes
- HydroWeb



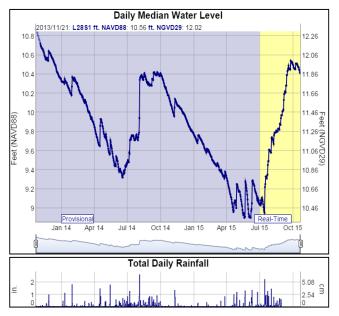
## **Tier 1 Wetland and Tidal Sites**



#### Wetlands:

- Mississippi Delta
- Yukon Flats Wetlands
- Everglades
- Tidal / Estuarine:
  - Severn
  - Connecticut

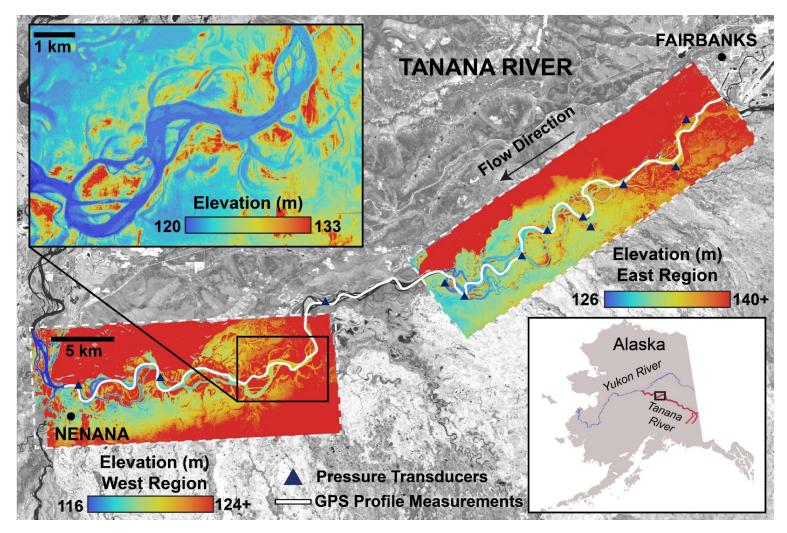




#### **AirSWOT 2015 Results**



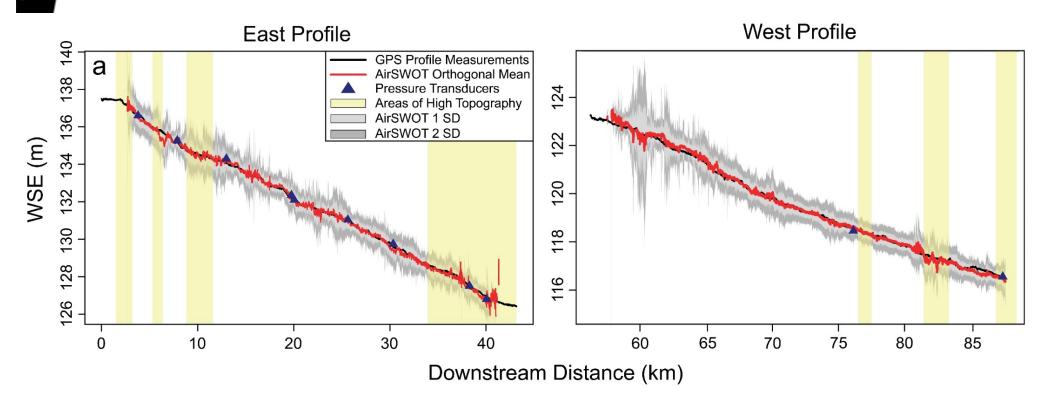
#### AirSWOT Results: Tanana River, AK (June 9, 2015)



#### **AirSWOT 2015 Results**



#### Water Surface Elevation (WSE) Results: Tanana River, AK



### **Conclusions from AirSWOT 2015**



- Results on the Tanana and Willamette suggest that AirSWOT can, in some respects, do what it promised: provide SWOT-quality measurements of WSE and slope.
- AirSWOT can detect spatial variations in slope that are on the scale of 1 cm/km.
- We are still down in the weeds figuring out some aspects of AirSWOT error characteristics, and additional data will really help us out.
- Data from the 400 MHz inner swath will be required to do most of the phenomenology work that we want to do.