

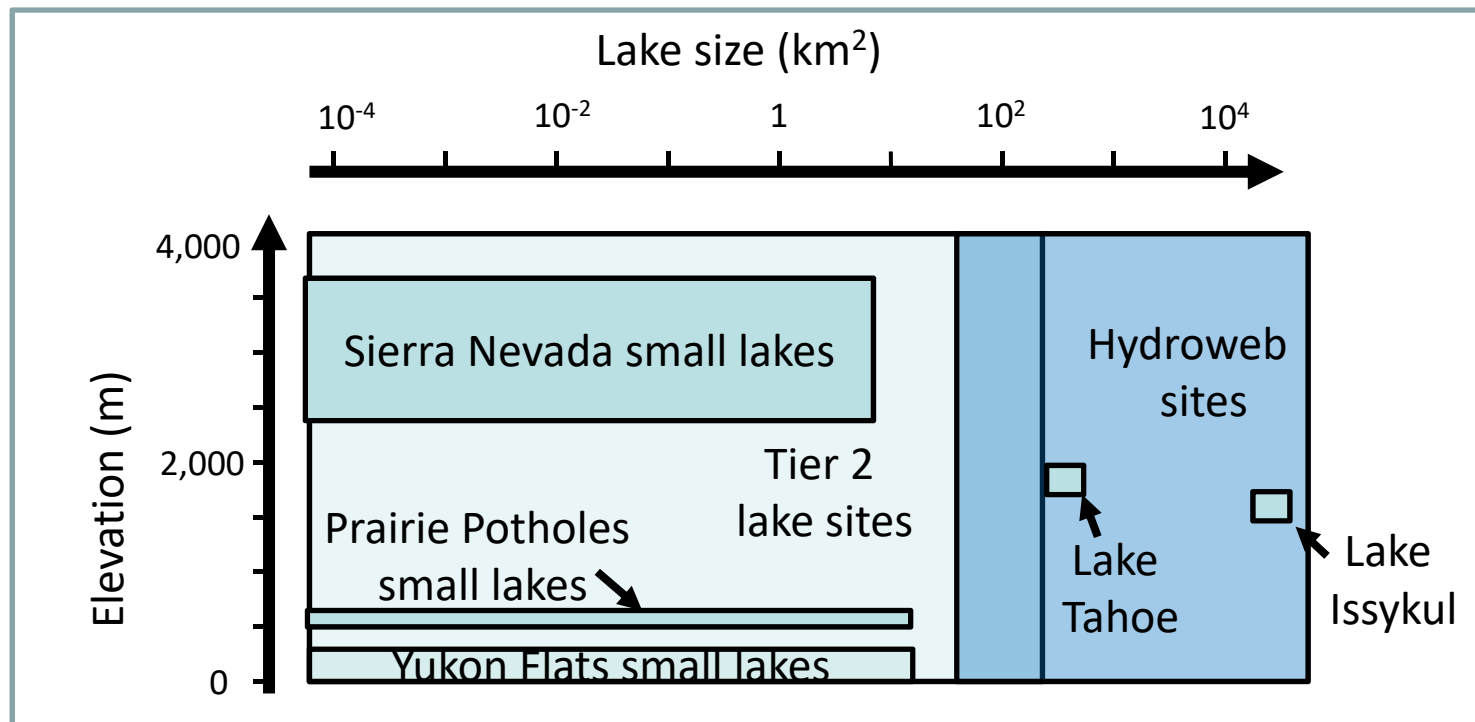
US Lakes Cal/Val

J. Toby Minear
University of Colorado, Boulder
ESOC / CIRES



Tier 1 Lake Sites

- Lake Issykkul (FR)
- Lake Tahoe (US)
- Prairie Potholes (US)
- Yukon Flats Lakes (US)
- Sierra Nevada (US)
- South American Lakes (FR)
- HydroWeb

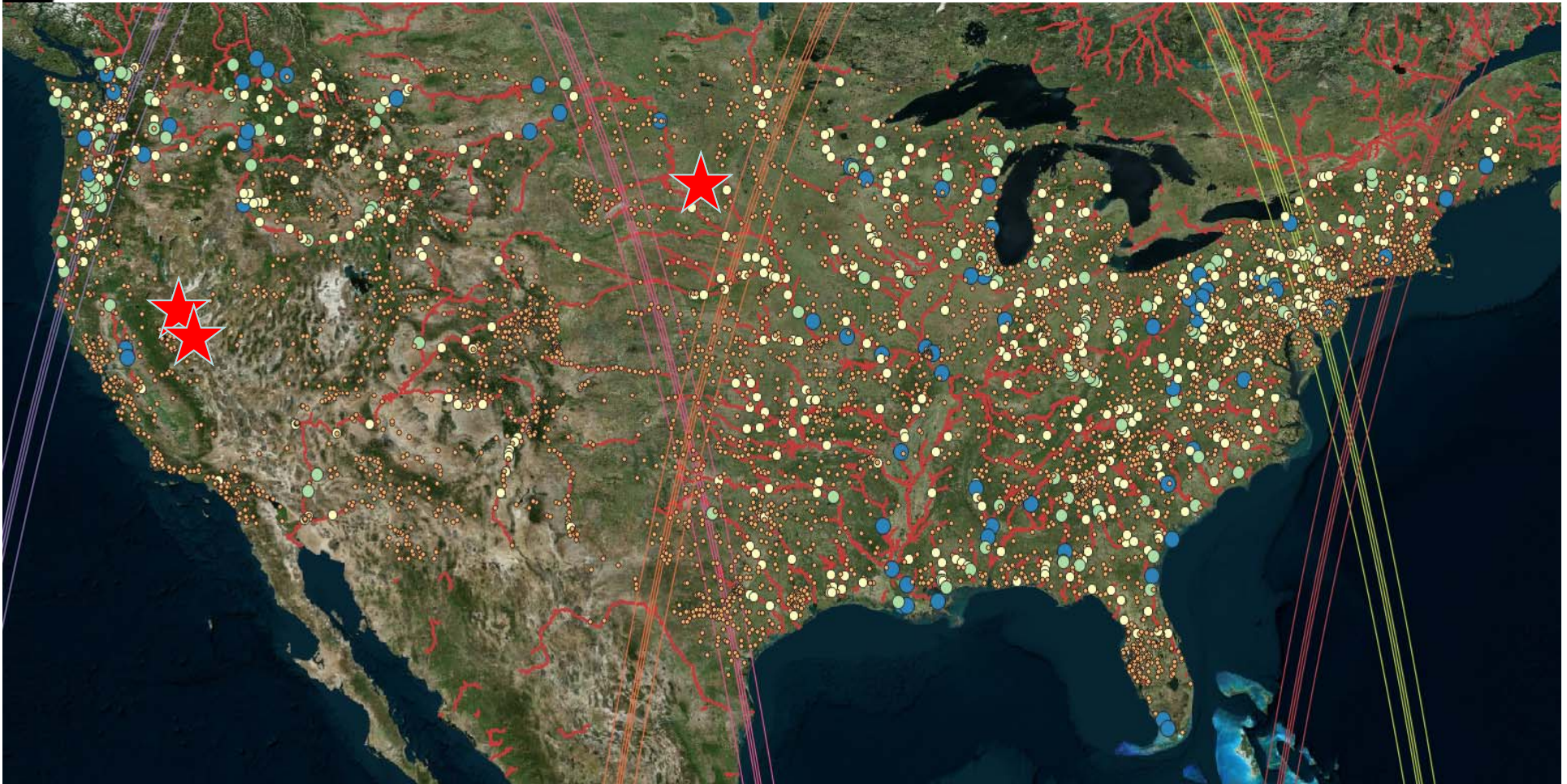




SWOT Cal/Val Lakes

None are under 1-day fast repeat

- Shift Prairie Potholes east to under the 1-day fast repeat orbit?



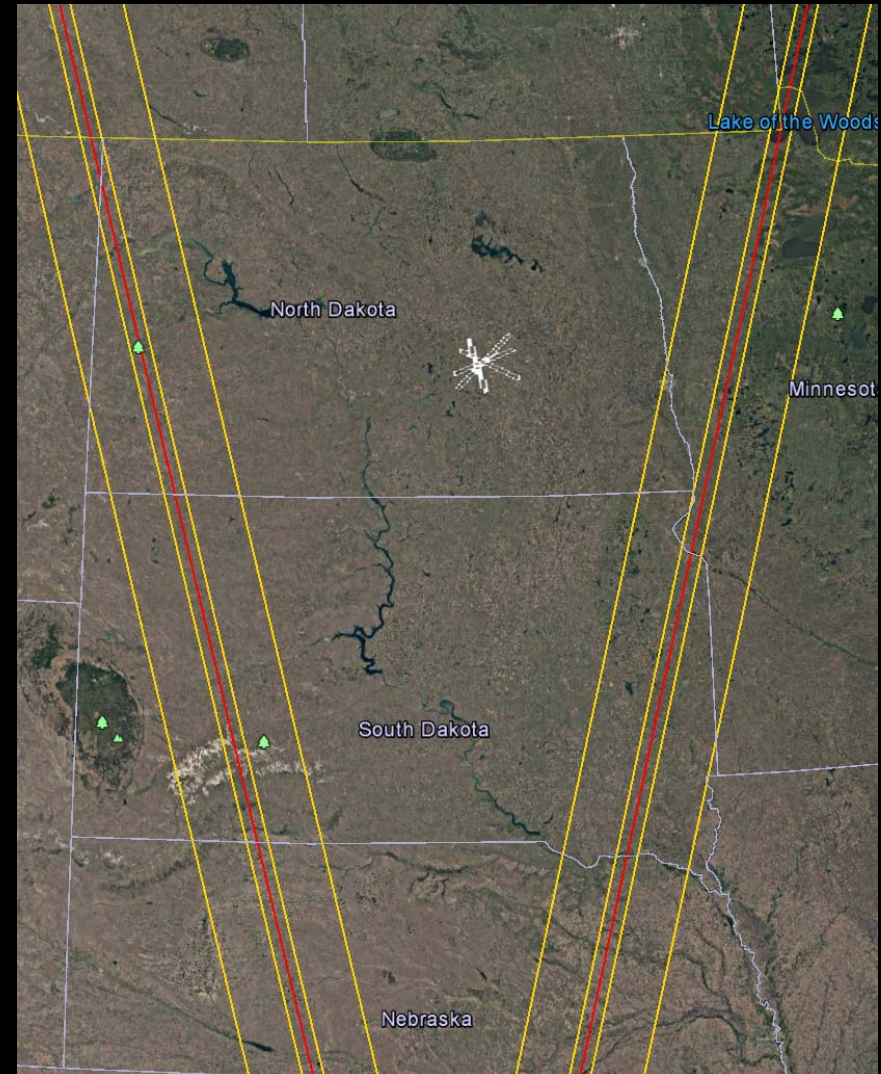
Prairie Potholes Tier 1 site

Cal/Val Site Goals (Cal/Val Study Plan, 2018):

- Validate SWOT measurements of surface-water height
- Validate SWOT measurements of inundated area for small waterbodies

Objectives for 2017:

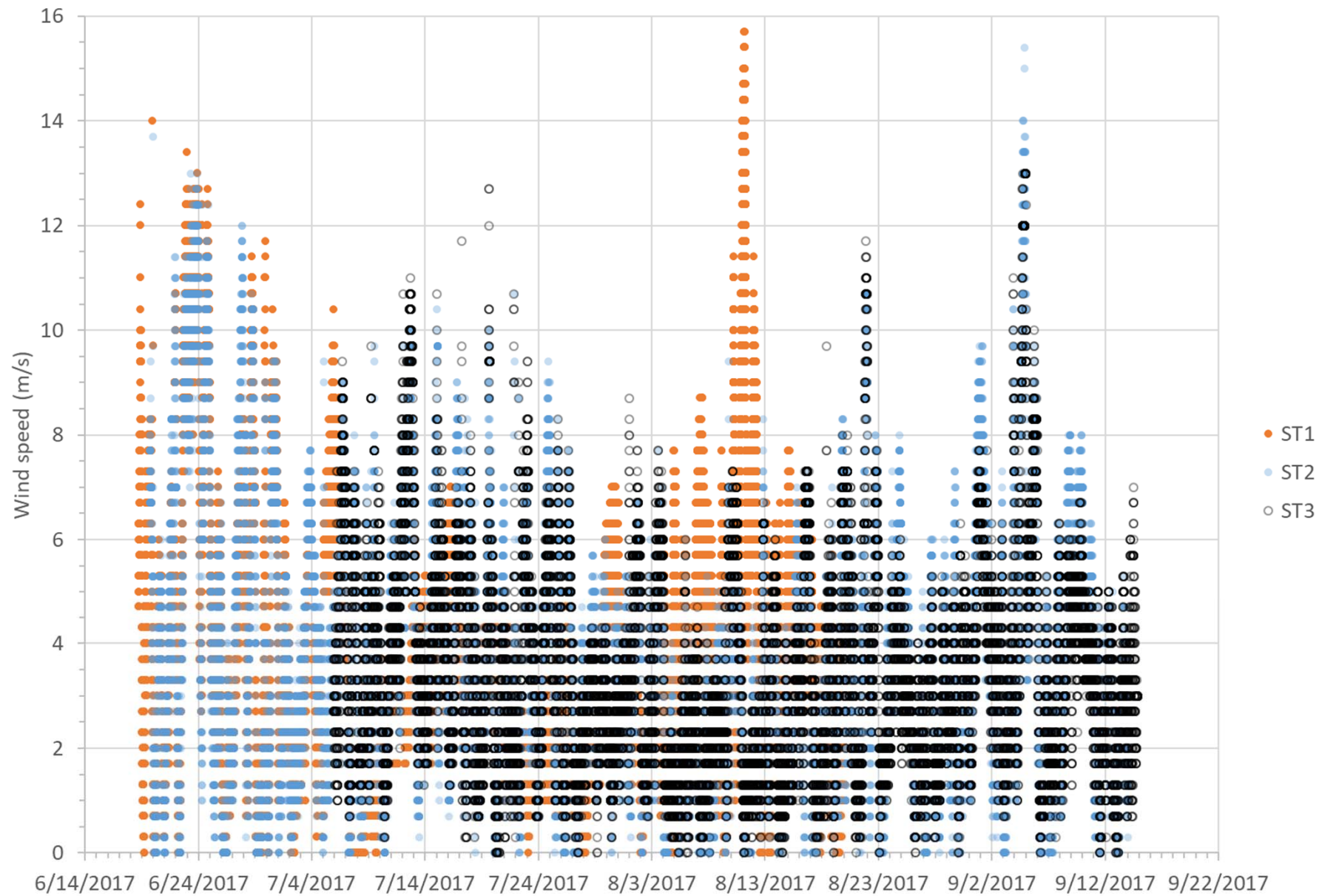
- Test of wind setup on lakes
- AirSWOT WSE over small lakes



Prairie Potholes Tier 1 site:



Windy



Instrumentation

Pressure transducers:

- 24 in-water transducers, 3 barometric
- 9 lakes

Weather stations:

- 3 stations deployed next to lakes of interest

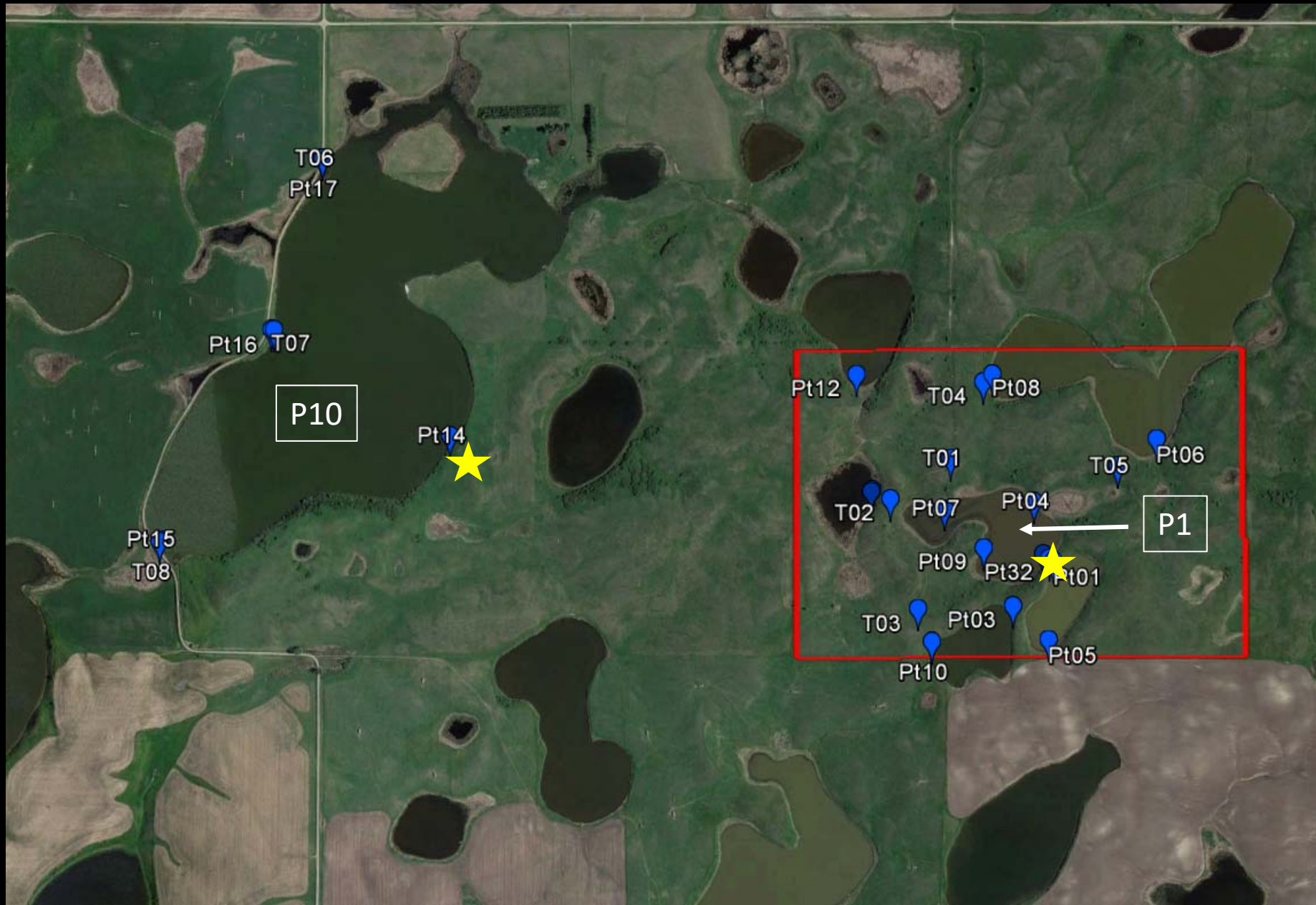
GNSS surveys:

- positioning for transducers (PPP, PPK)
- water extent survey (PPP, PPK)
- GNSS reflectometry (3x base)

Drone:

- water extent survey of (9/11/2017)

Cottonwood Lakes site

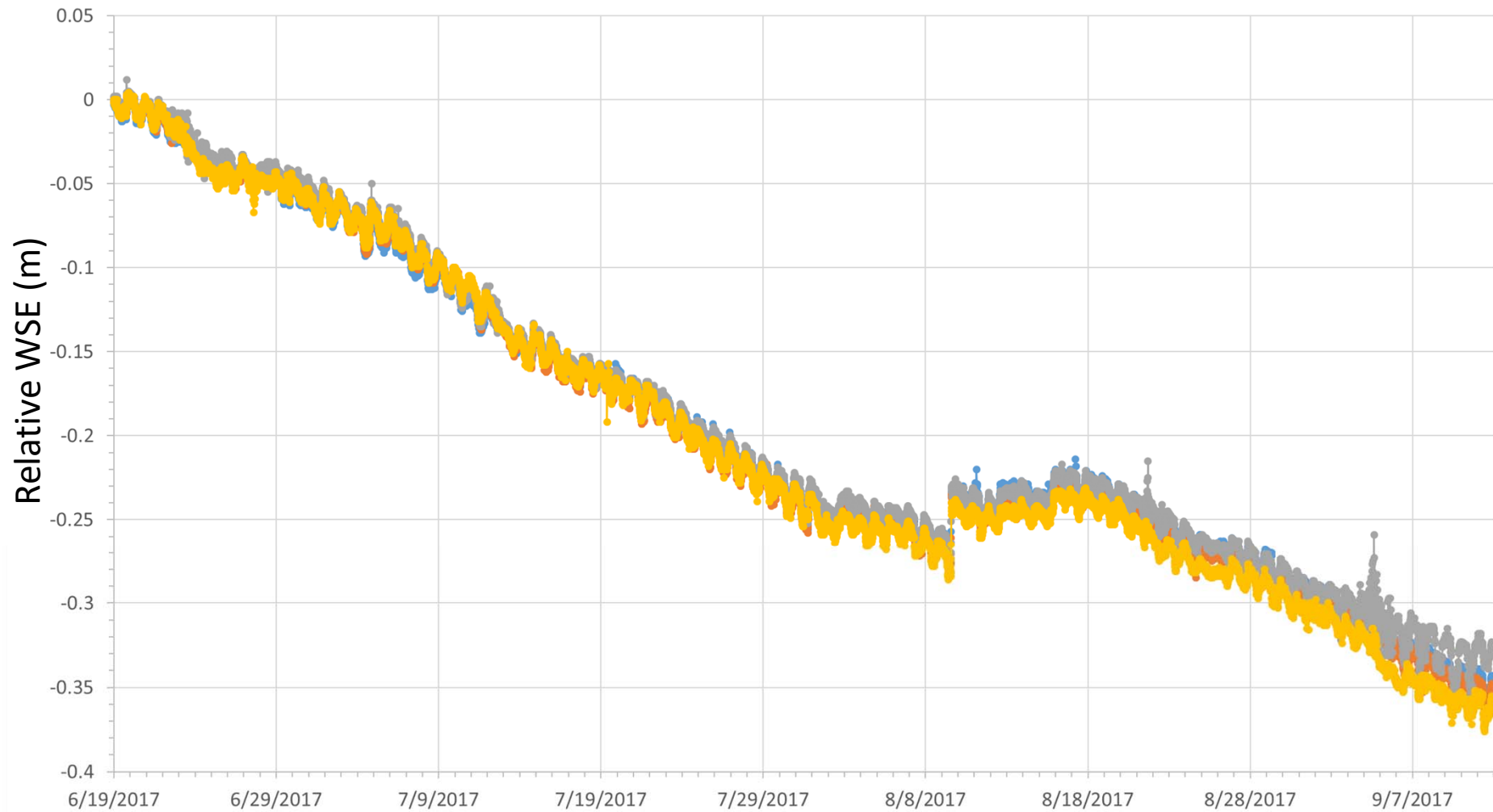


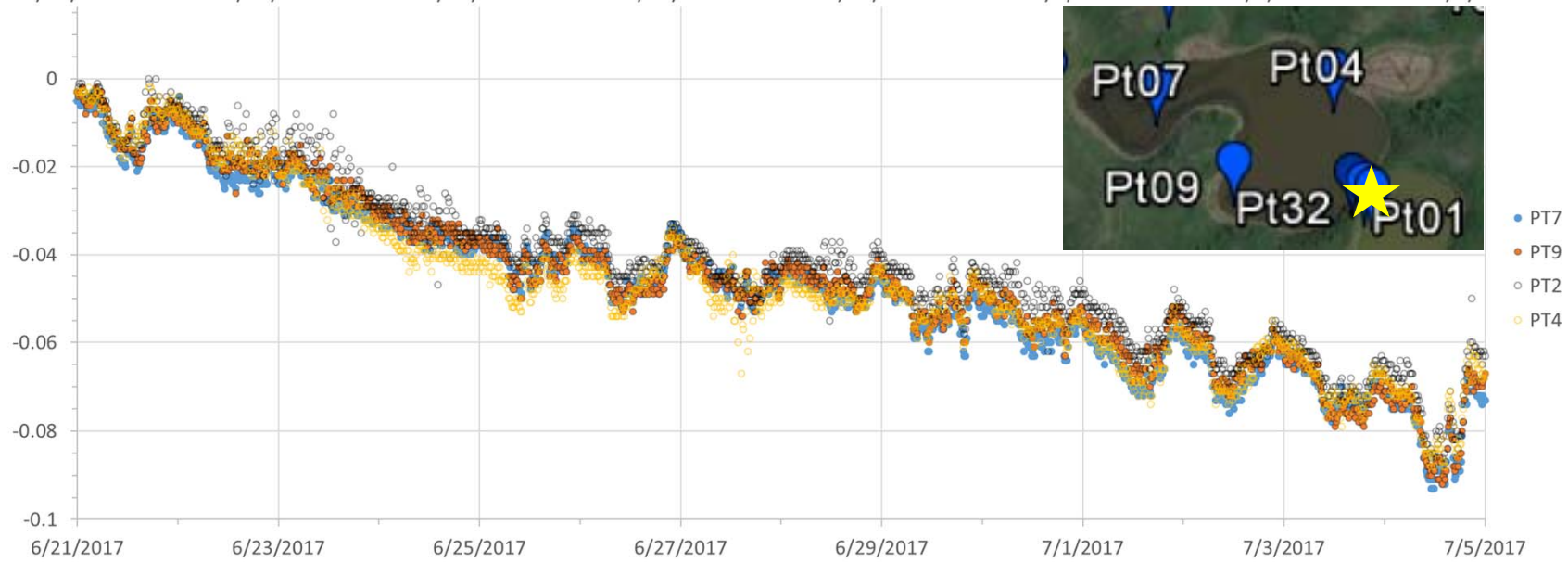
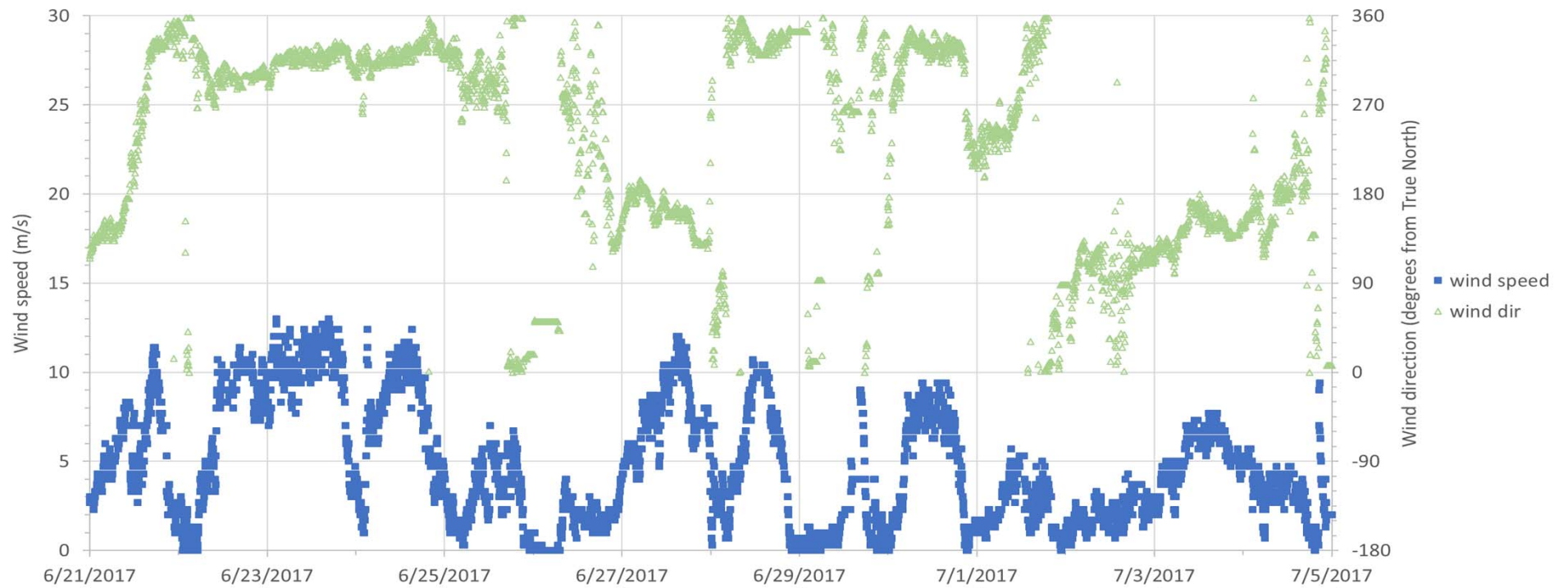
Cottonwood Lakes

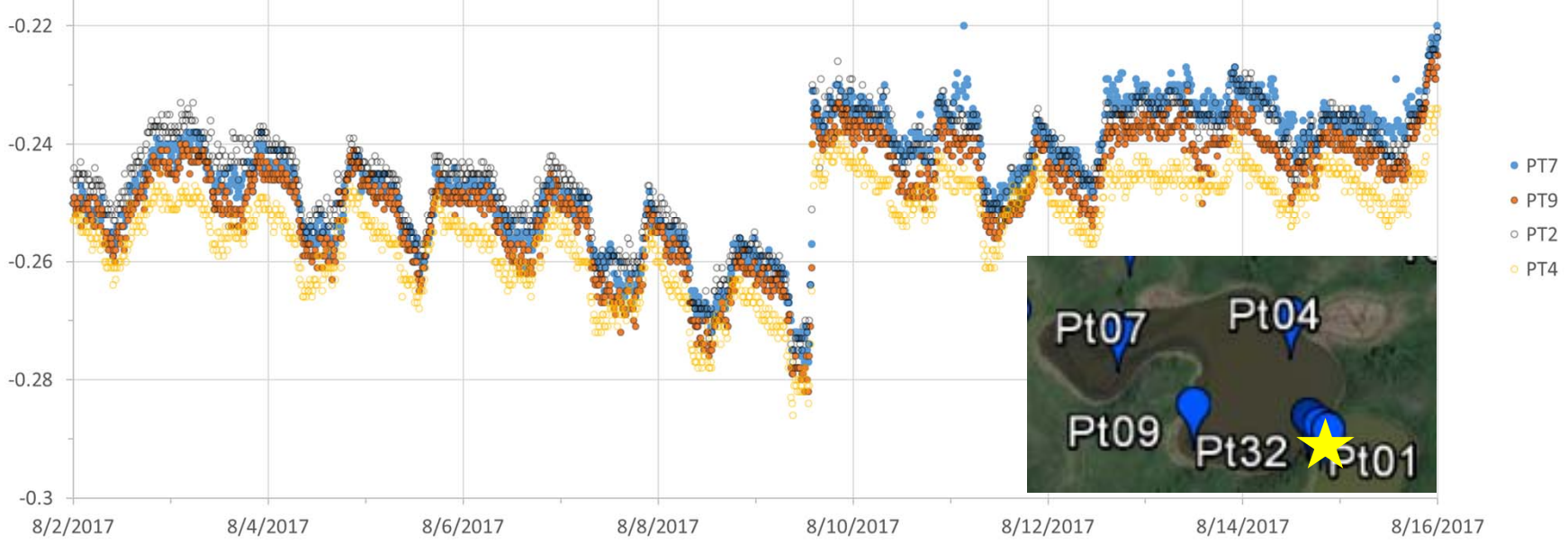
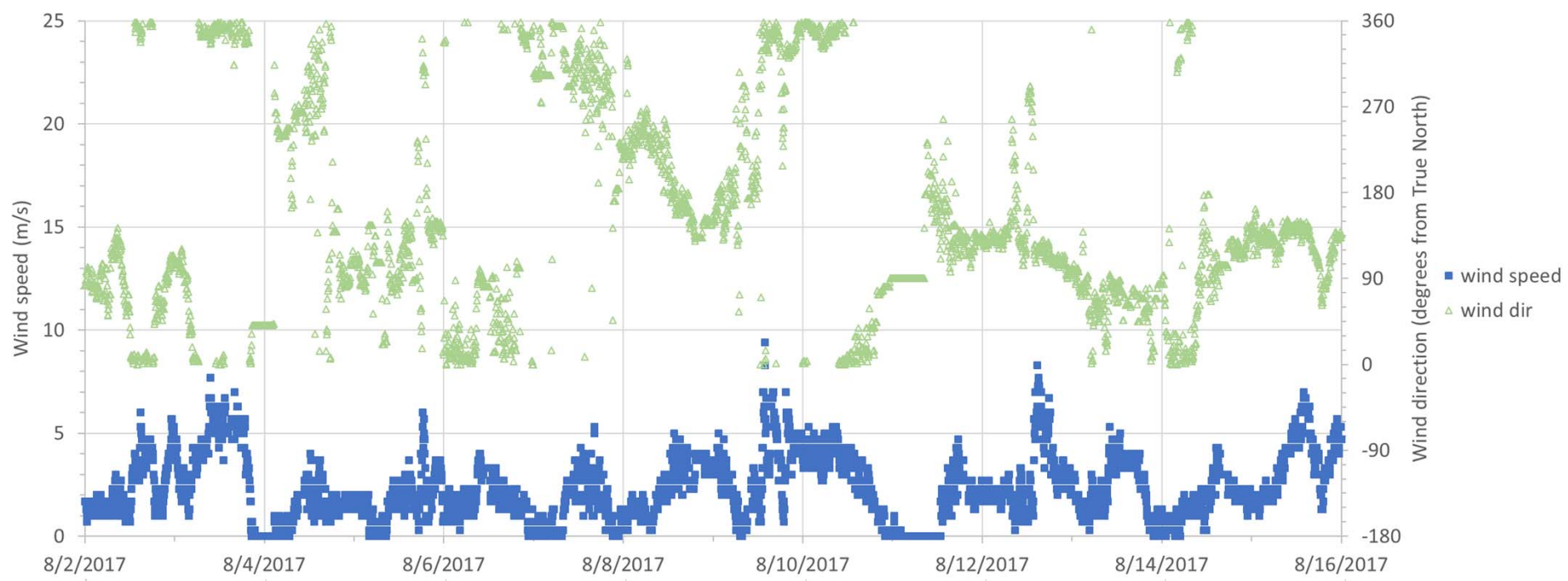


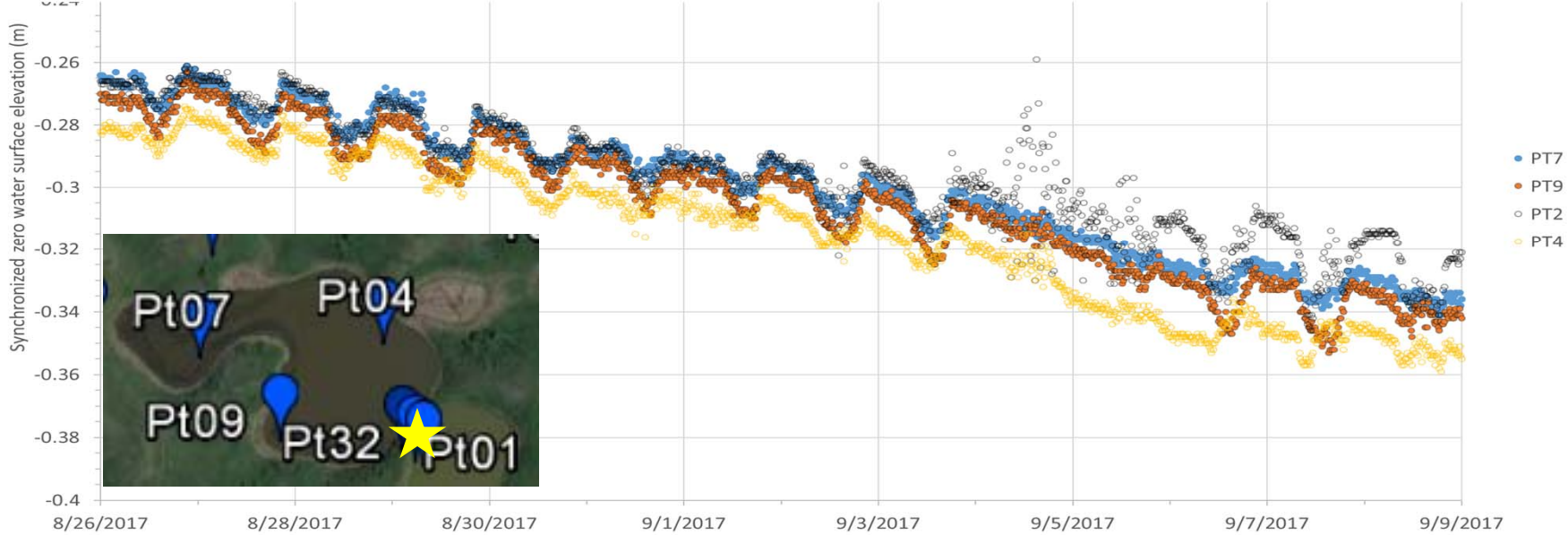
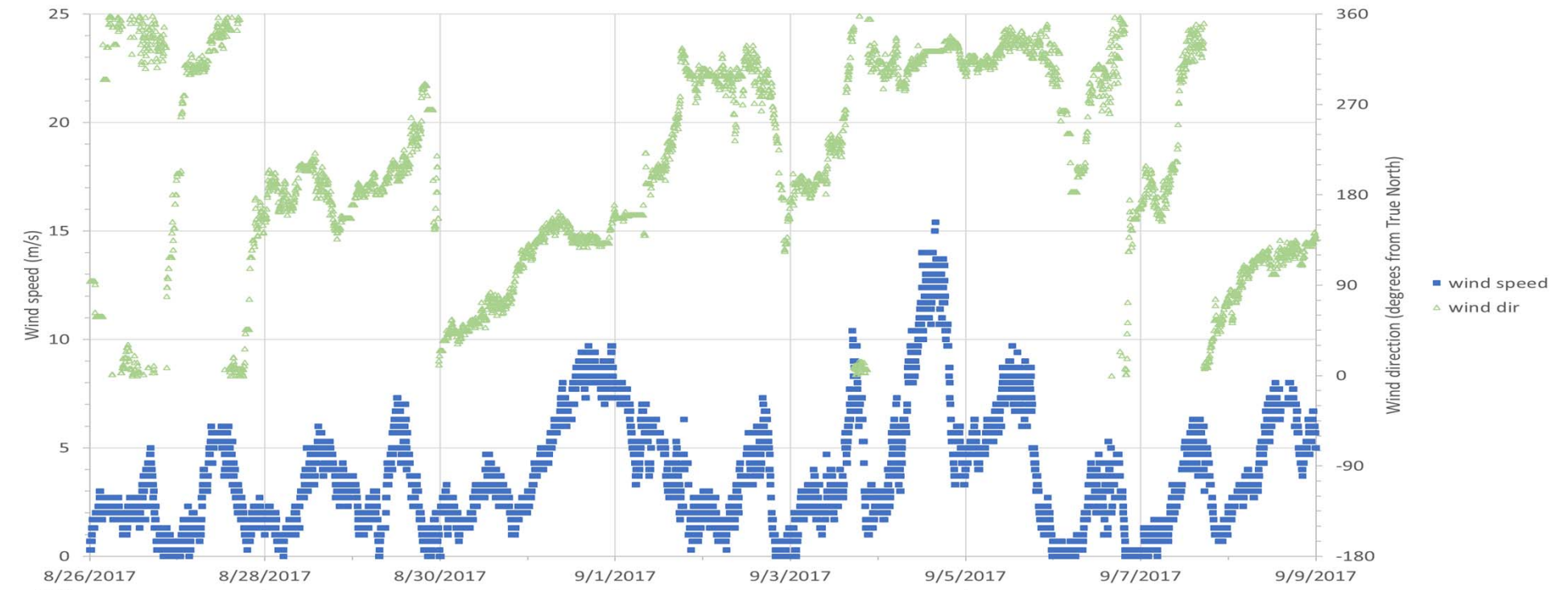
Lake P1, looking west. Note the relatively high topography.

Cottonwood Lake P1



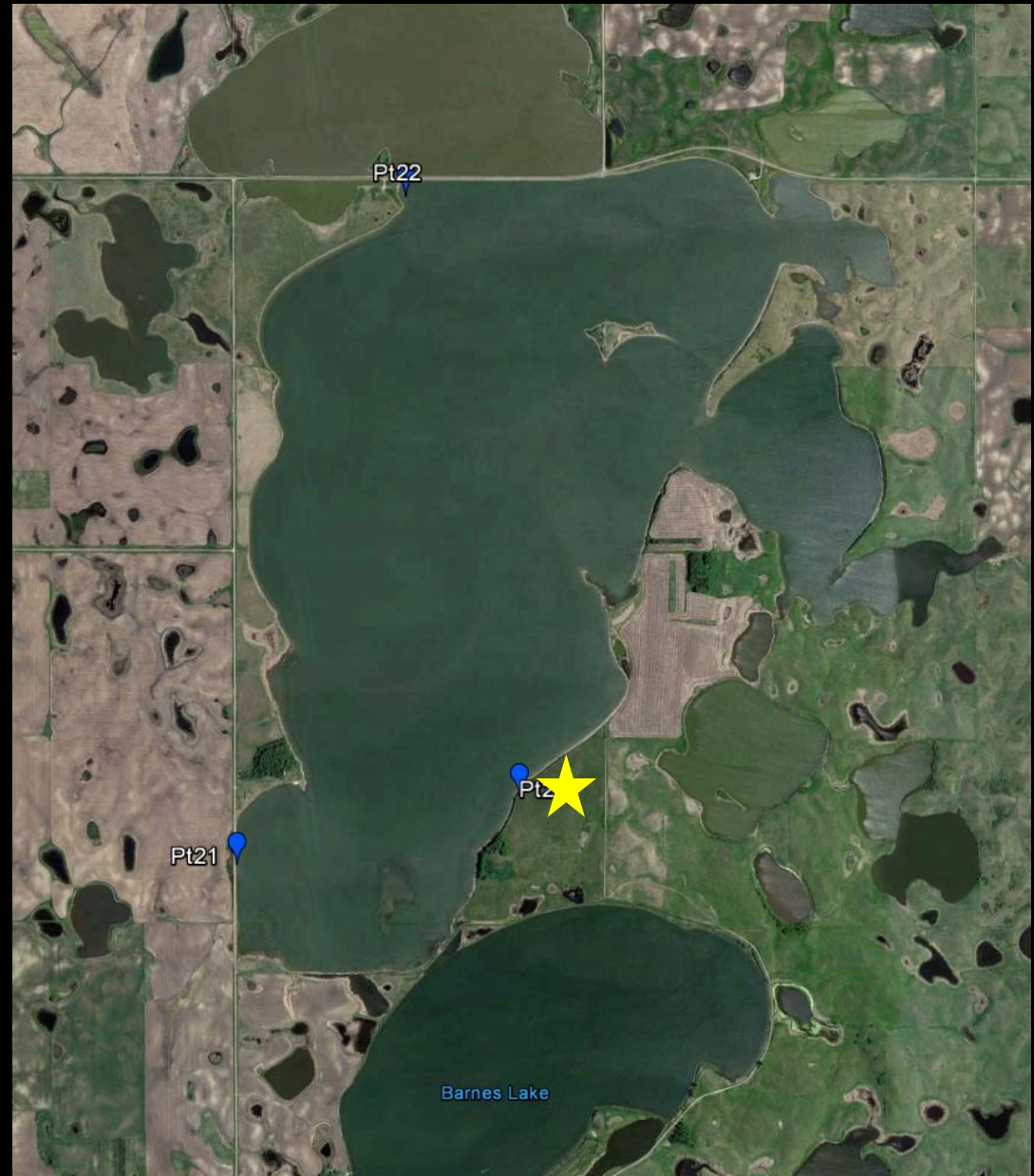


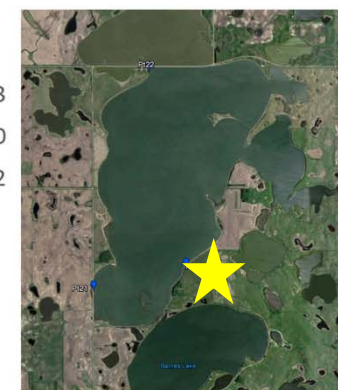
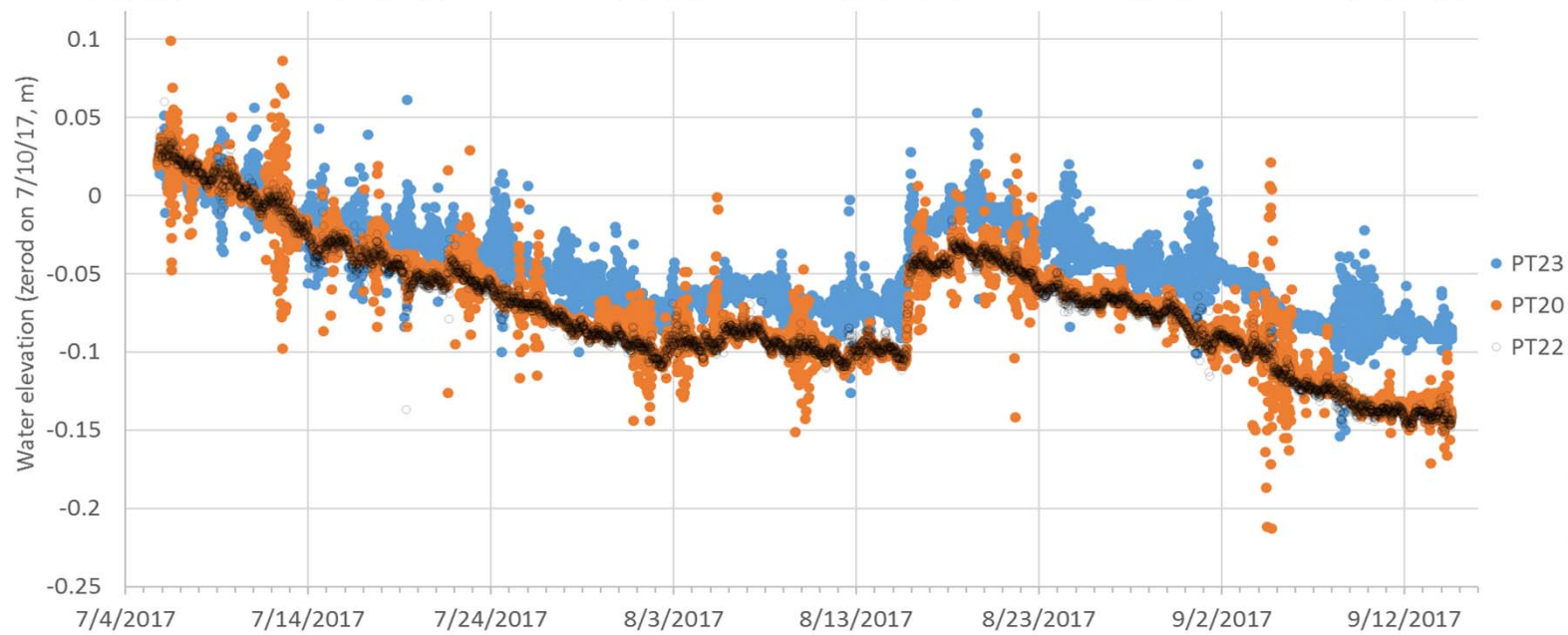
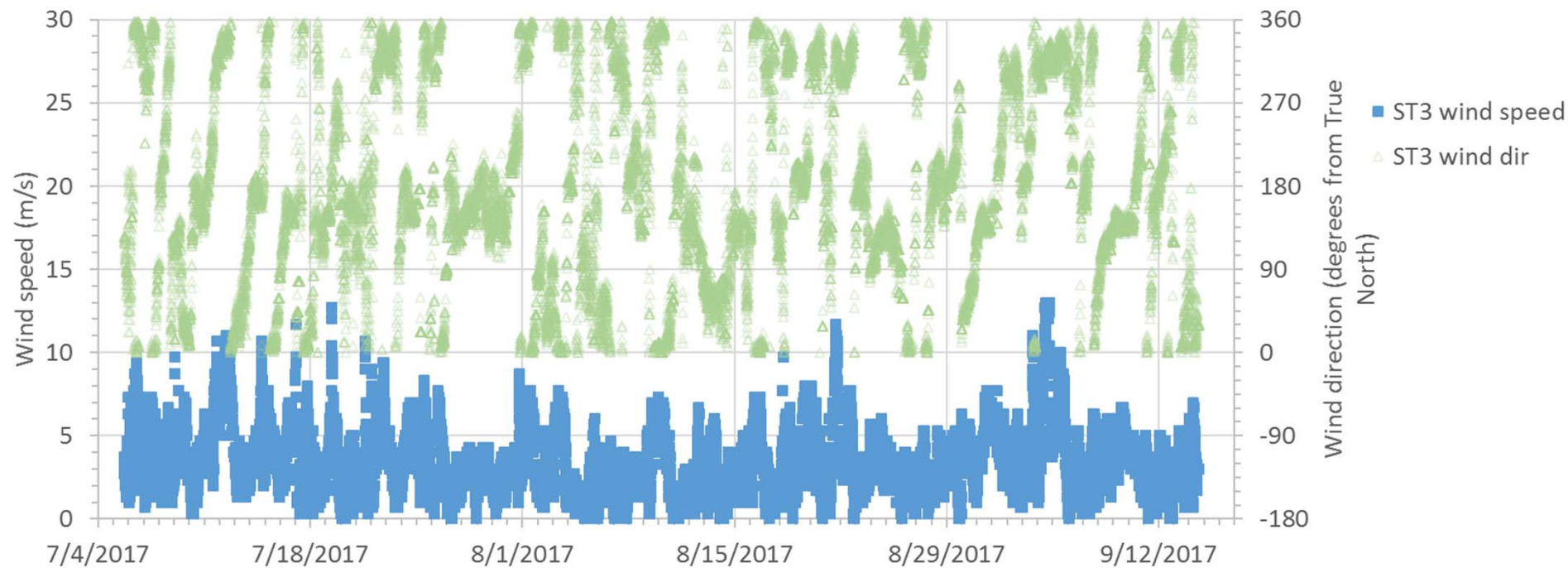




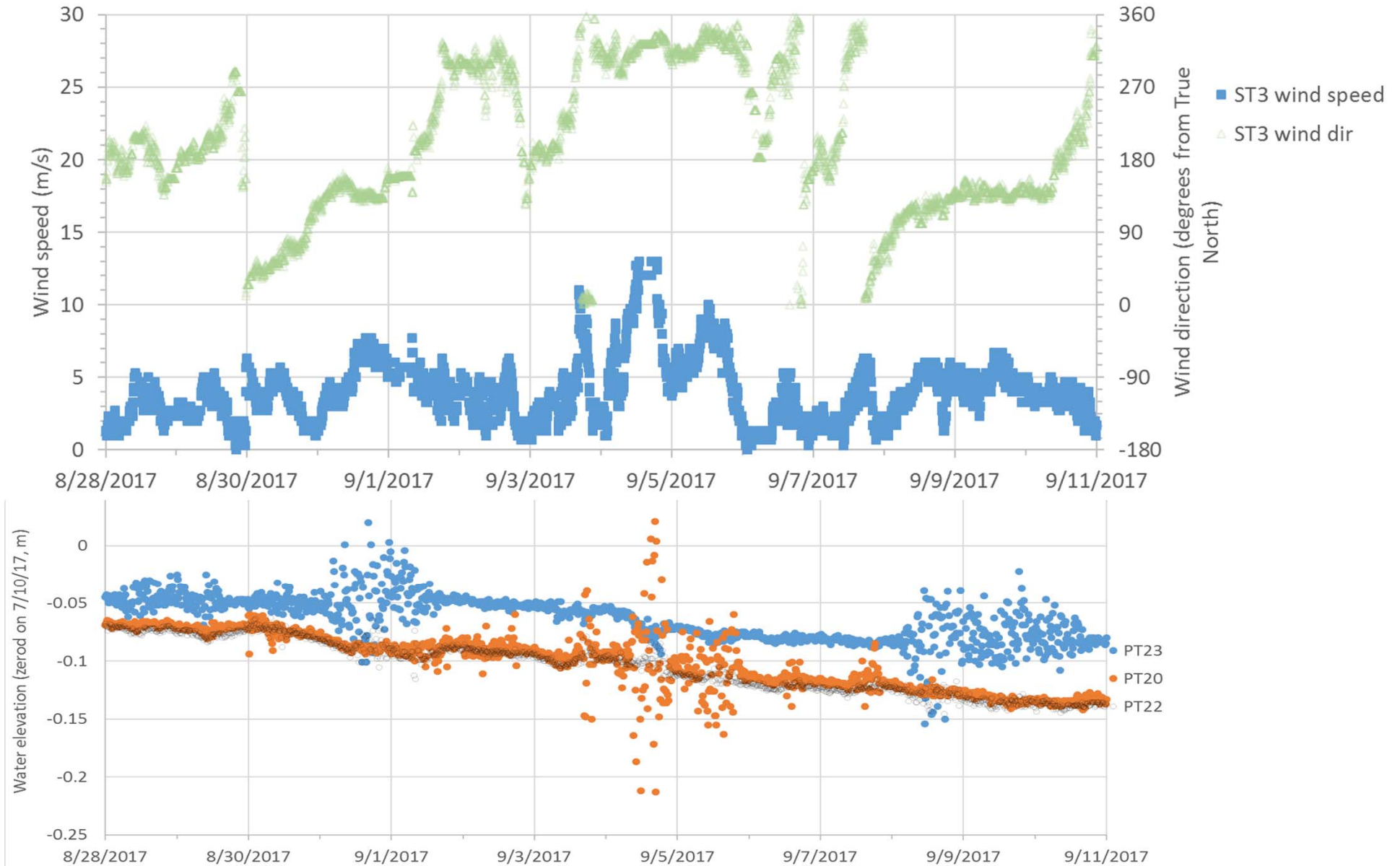
Mallard Lake

- Largest lake
- ~2.5 km wide





Mallard Lake



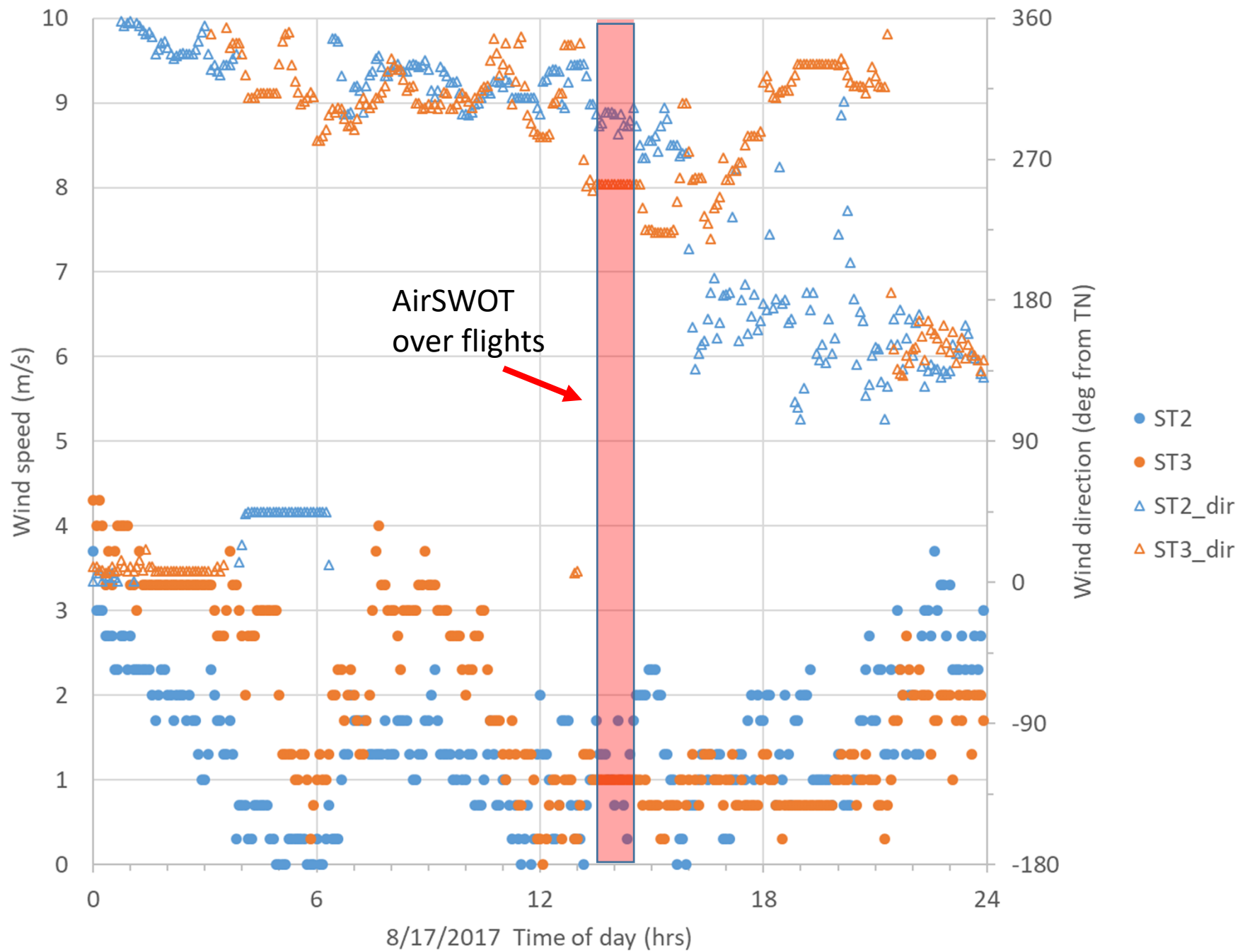
AirSWOT Timeline

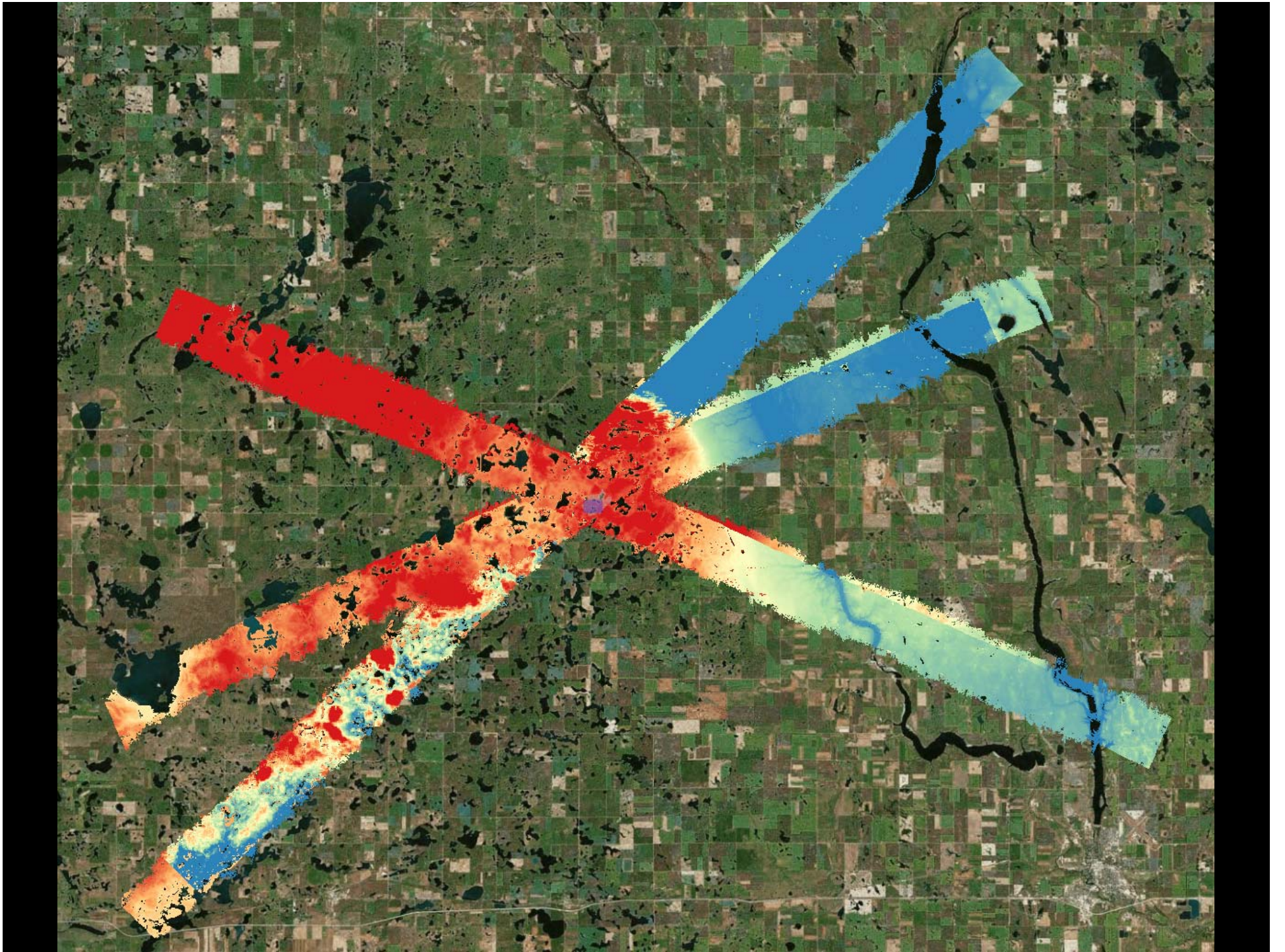
Prairie Potholes during ABoVE 2017:

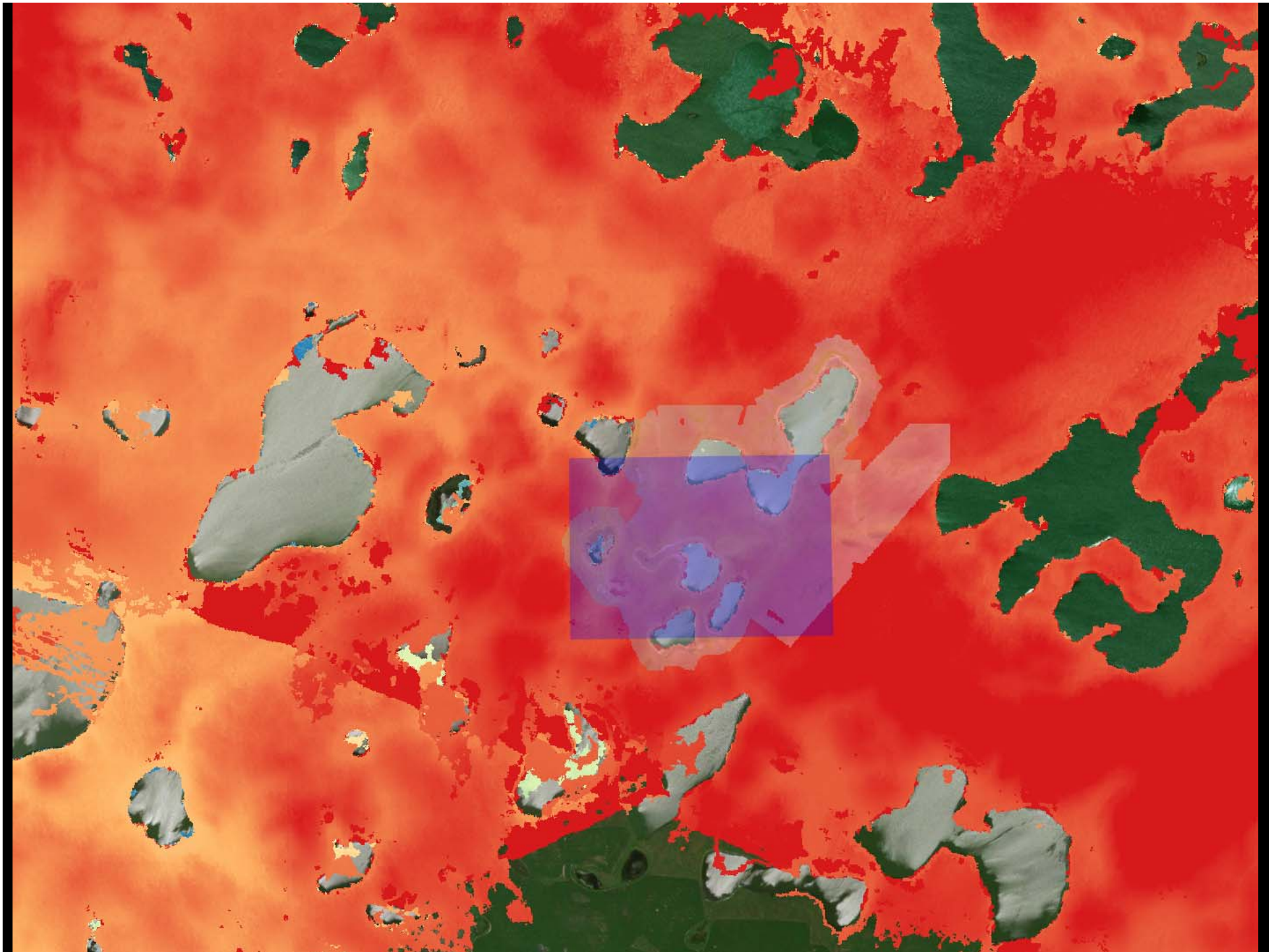
On North leg, AirSWOT was originally scheduled to fly 7/6/2017 but had instrument issues, focused instead on N. Sask

On return trip, during ~1 hr on 8/17/2017, AirSWOT collected 3x up-and-back strips for 6 total flight lines (total length ~350 km) over the Prairie Potholes site

Did not collect the 4th strip (Mallard Lake)









Take aways

- Under most wind conditions (<10 m/s), these lakes have less than 2 cm variation in WSE from edge to edge
- With wind over 10m/s, it appears that superelevation of the lake surface can occur, even in small well-sheltered lakes, though it could be from waves
- Pressure transducers may be susceptible to drift, particularly if left out for longer than 1 month. Drift rate can be as much as ~ 1 cm/month. It is unclear if the mechanism is biologic fouling or settling of mounts into underlying substrate

Implications

- May need to place multiple transducers in lakes, though if waves are determined to be the culprit, averaging over them might work.
- Placing pressure transducers much deeper might reduce the effect of waves
- Place barometric transducer in a very sheltered location
- Need to revisit, clean and reset pressure transducers every month (?)