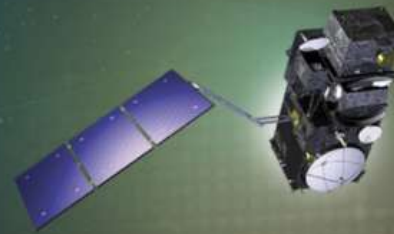




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Water level from Sentinel-3A and Sentinel-3B missions

L. Fenoglio, H. Uyanik, J. Chen

University of Bonn, Germany

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MOTIVATION

Rivers and coastal-to-land sites are mostly affected by climate changes and are at multi-risks (coastline retreat, flooding storms and river floods)

New missions, new processing, improved accuracy

SAR revised processing and products opens new possibilities for inland, coastal applications

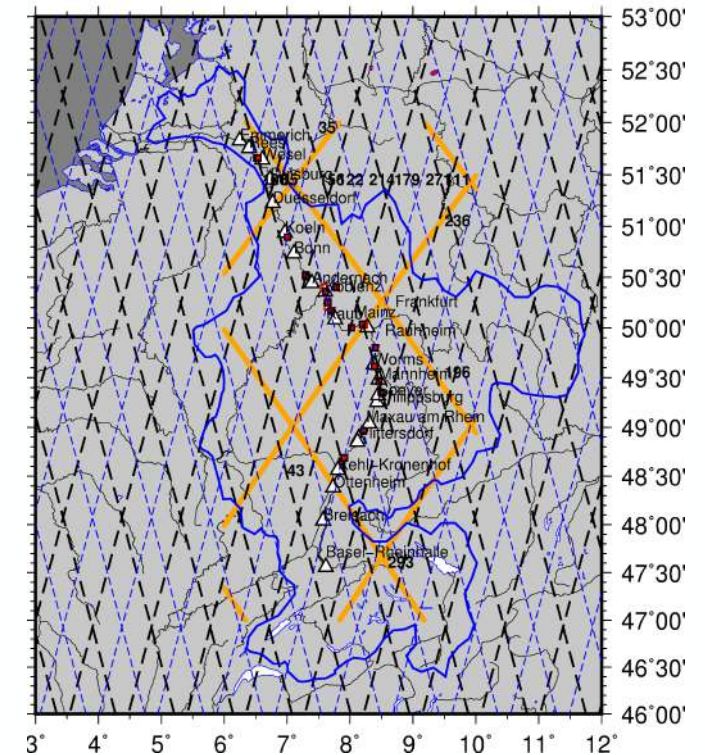


Fig. 1 Rhine catchment

MOTIVATION

Rivers and coastal-to-land sites are mostly affected by climate changes and are at multi-risks (coastline retreat, flooding storms and river floods)

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DETECT B01 in Collaborative Research CRC 1502 DFG will derive river discharge and water storage change from SAR & swath-altimetry for assimilation in hydrological model (<https://www.lf.uni-bonn.de/en/research/crc-detect>)

GNSS U-Bonn (2 + 10 until march 2023) + 4 Vortex MS for 4 bridges

B01-DETECT RHINE network for Sentinel-3

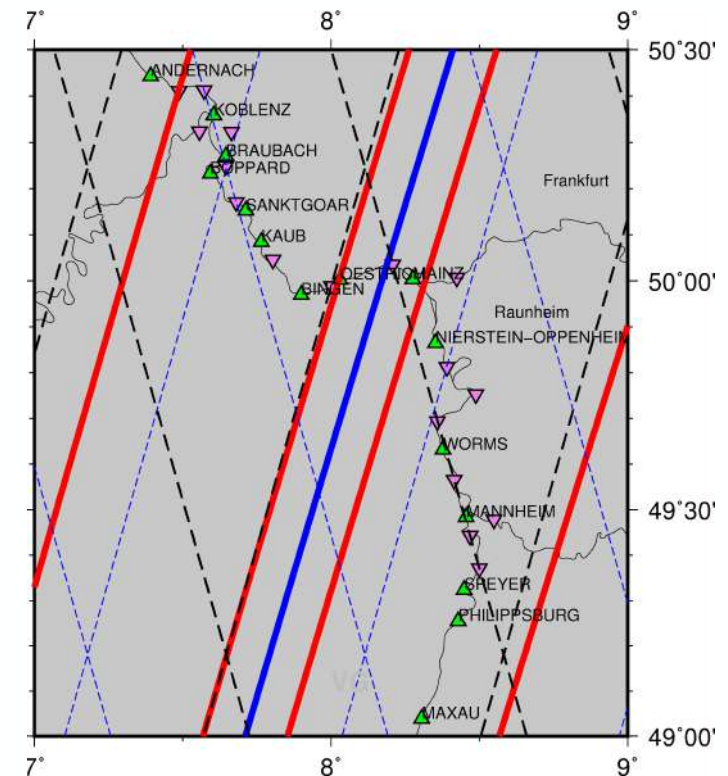


Fig. 2 ROI from SWOT cal/val

MOTIVATION

Rivers and coastal-to-land sites are mostly affected by climate changes and are at multi-risks (coastline retreat, flooding storms and river floods)

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GNSS U-Bonn (2 + 10 until march 2023) + 4 Vortex MS for 4 bridges

B01-DETECT RHINE network for Sentinel-3: 48 VG, **RG (> 40)**, reference DHHN2016, GCG2016 geoid

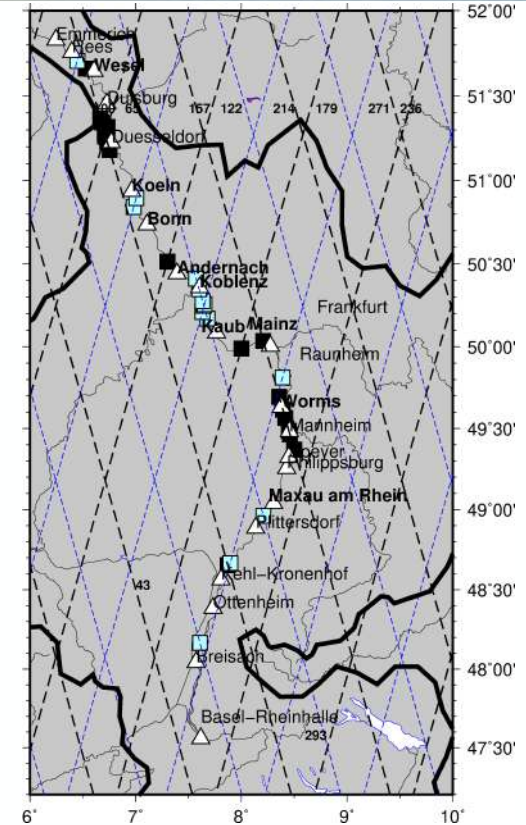


Fig. 3 VG S3A (light blue) and VG S3A (black), gauge (white)

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OUTLINE

Data

Sentinel-3A/3B start – Dec 2019 (Copernicus land, 20 Hz **SR_2_LAN_**____
Sentinel-3A/3B Thematic Hydrology Product (THP) 20 Hz, Jun–Sept 2022 **SR_2_LAN_HY**
Sentinel-3A/3B start – Sept. 2019 (SARVatore/Earth Console coastal/inland water 80 Hz)
Sentinel-3A/3B Year 2018 FFSAR (CLS SMAP), 80 Hz, 640 Hz

Region

River Rhine

Methods

Virtualpass, TsHydro, revised Virtualpass@NodesReach

Results with : operational LAND, Earth Console SAMOSA+, Thematic Hydrology Product Inland , FF-SAR



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Data used

Previous S3VT (6th S3VT)

80Hz SAMOSA+ (Dinardo et al. 2018)

zero-padding + hamming

20Hz SAMOSA2, 20Hz ocog

HYDROCOASTAL Project

20Hz

Zero-padding

No hamming window

Thematic Hydrology Products

Zero-padding

hamming windows

FF-SAR ocog, PTR, multiplePTR

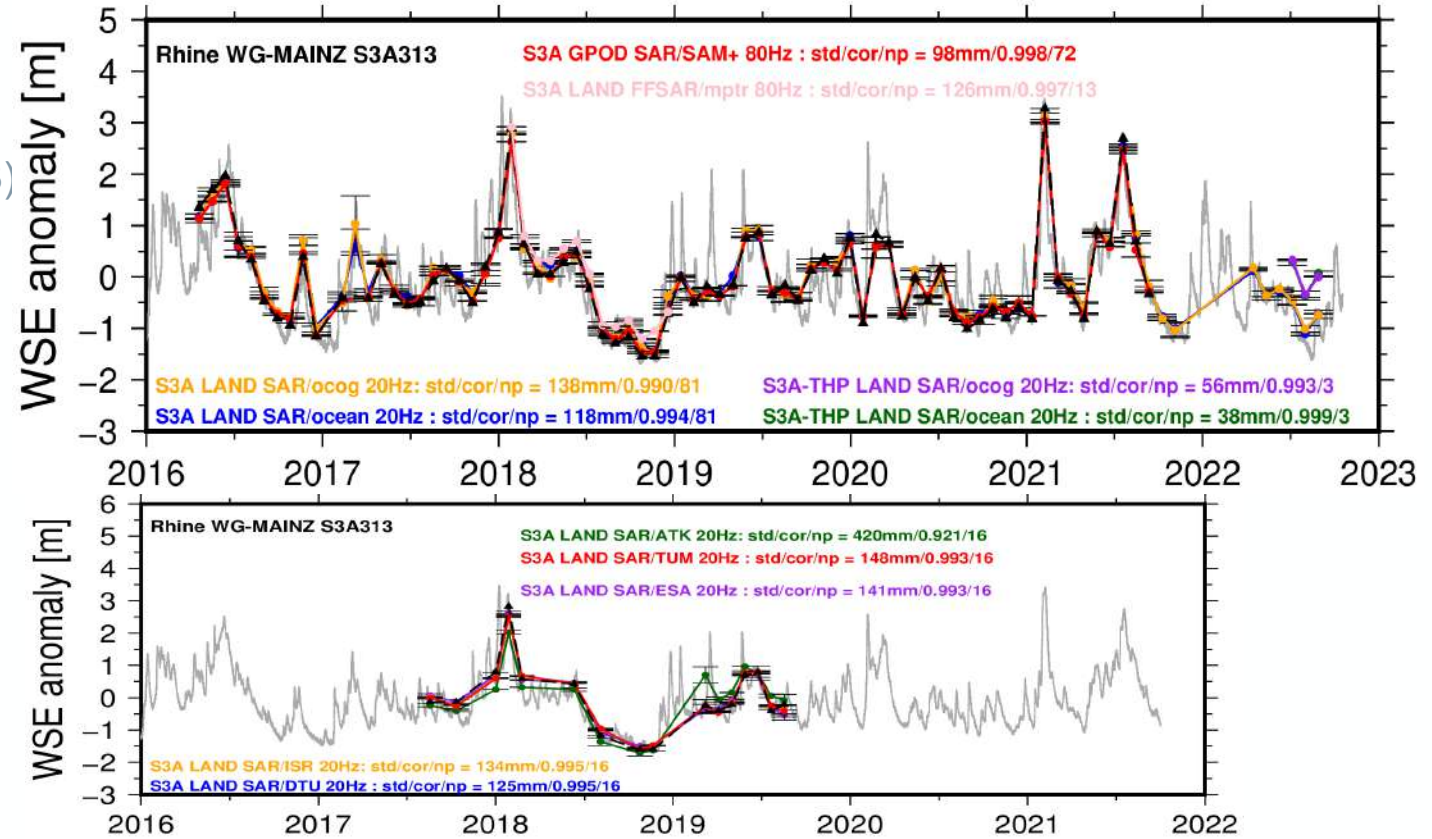


Fig. 4 WSA from S3A pass 157 and orbit 313 in Mainz from LAN product, THP, SAMOSA+ FF-SAR



Accuracy

48 VGs SAMOSA+ 2016-2021

Effect of orientation with Unfocused SAR on the DETECT-RHINE Network

Review for rivers (mean = 0.24 m, med = 0.18 m)

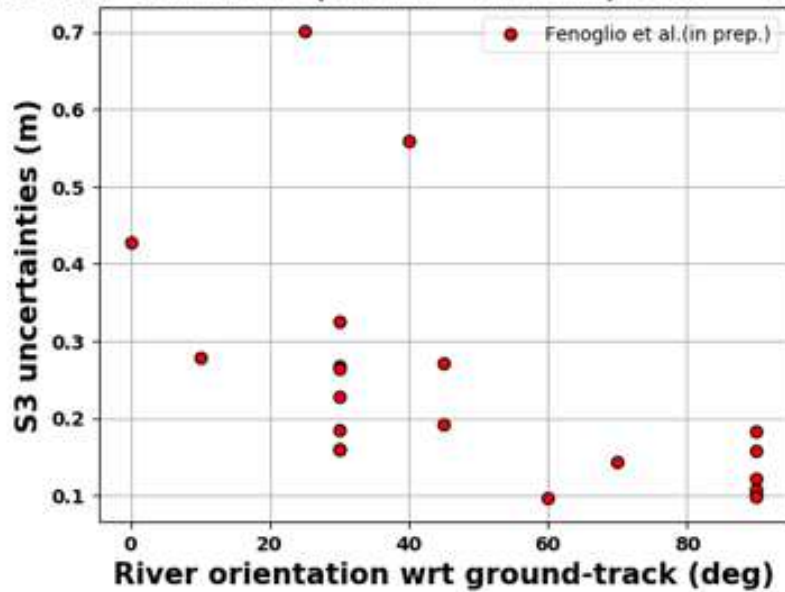


Fig. 5 Accuracy dependence from track orientation relative to river

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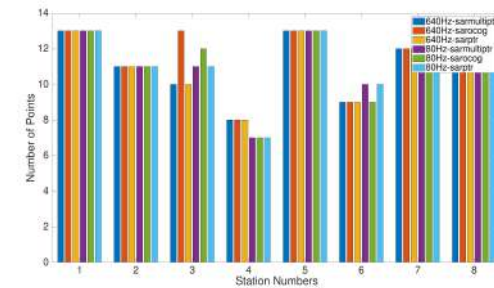
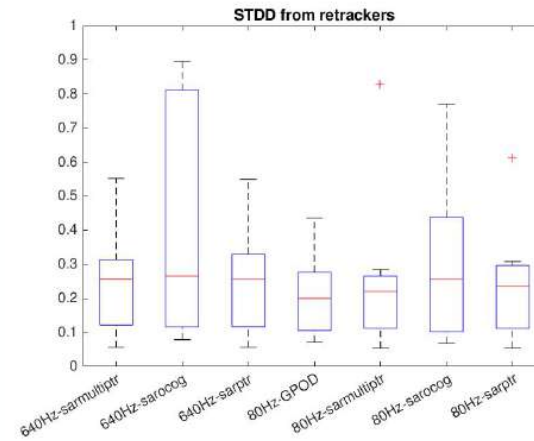
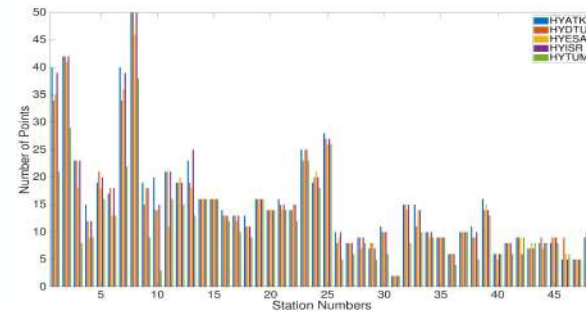
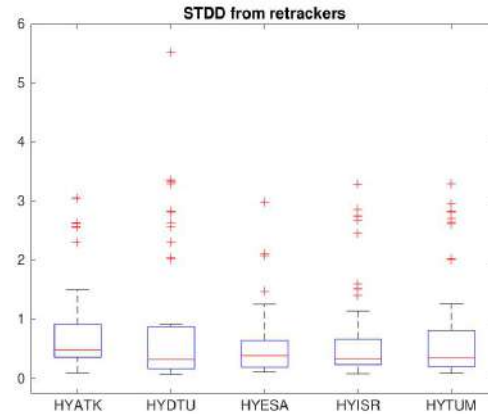
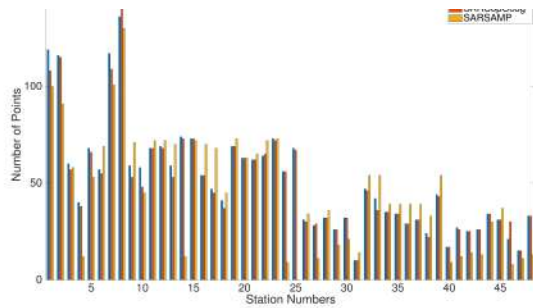
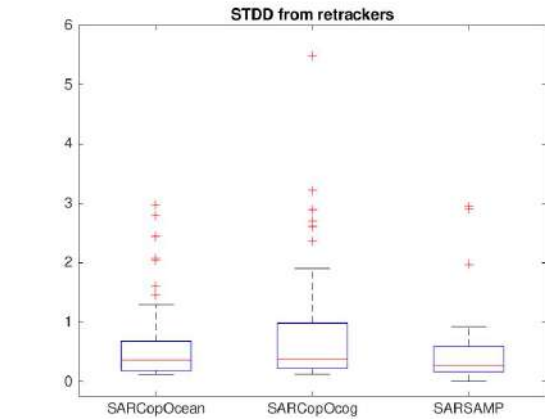


48 VGs LAND & SAMOSA+ 2016-2021

48 VGs ESA Hydrocoastal 2016-2021

8 VGs FF-SAR CLS SMAP 2018

Accuracy



	SARCopOcean	SARCopOcog	SARSAMP
MEDIAN	0,367	0,381	0,267
MEAN	0,654	0,847	0,479

	ATK	DTU	ESA	ISR	TUM
MEDIAN	0,494	0,324	0,394	0,338	0,354
MEAN	0,813	0,926	0,671	0,691	0,795

	640Hzsarmultiptr	640Hzsarocog	640Hzsarpr	80HzGPOD	80Hzsarmultiptr	80Hzsarocog	80Hzsarpr
MEDIAN	0,256	0,266	0,256	0,201	0,221	0,256	0,236
MEAN	0,249	0,794	0,251	0,209	0,260	0,304	0,244

Fig. 6 Accuracy for 3 case studies



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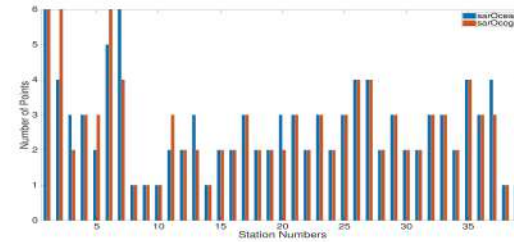
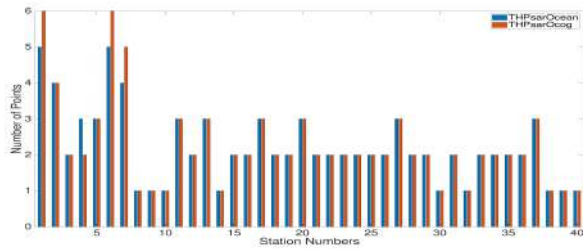
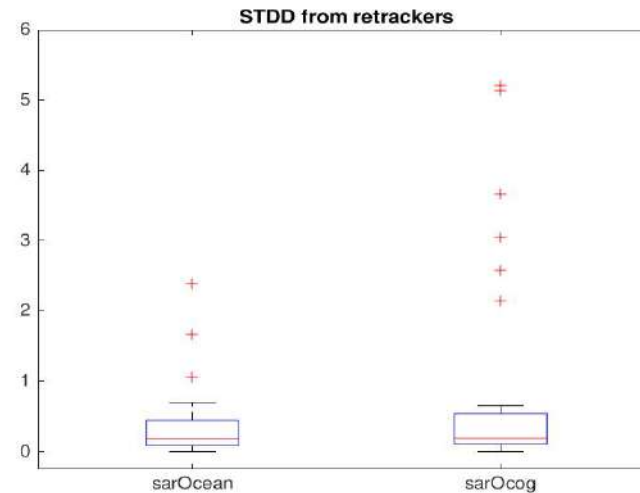
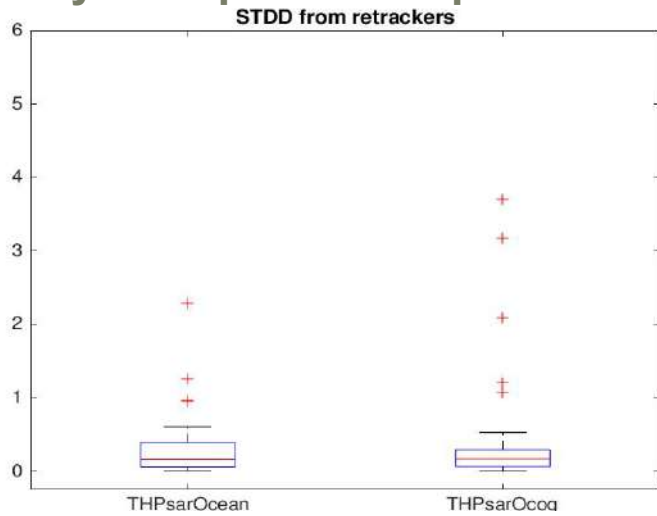
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Accuracy: comparison of products STDD op. S-3 LAND products (right) against S-3 THP products (left)

40 VG



	THP sarOcean	THP sarOcoq
MEDIAN	0.165	0.171
MEAN	0.338	0.485

	sarOcean	sarOcoq
MEDIAN	0.176	0.190
MEAN	0.354	0.826

Fig. 7 Accuracy for LAND and THP LAND



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Accuracy: comparison of evaluation methods

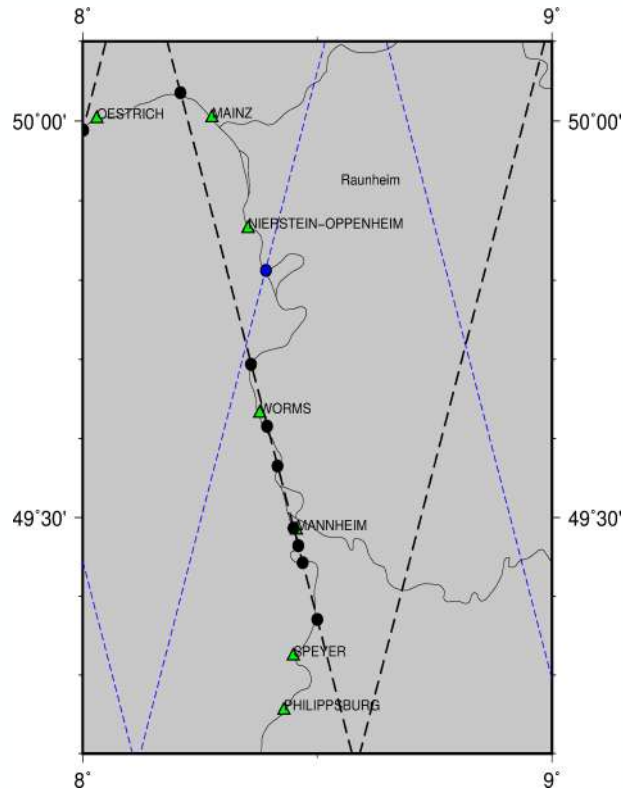


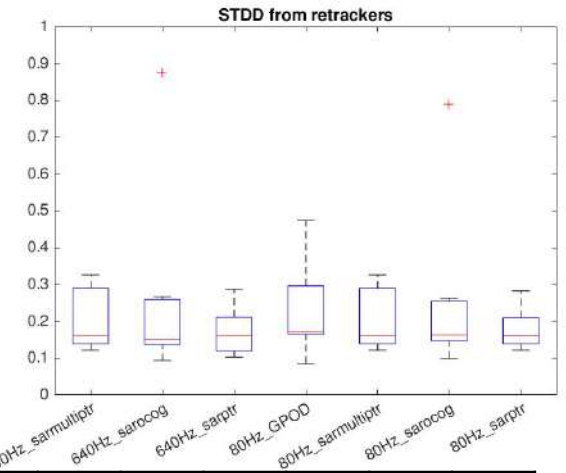
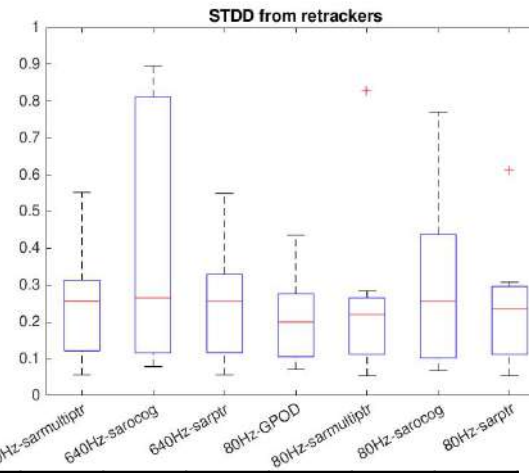
Fig. 9 . S3A (black) with the 8 VG from Mainz to Speyer. S3B (blue) and gauge (green)

S-3 FF-SAR CLS SMAP, USAR SAMOSA+ on the Mainz-Speyer line

8 VG

Time-series @VG: Virtualpass & tsHydro methodology

Fig. 8 Accuracy for case FF-SAR using 2 methods



MEDIA	0,256	0,266	0,256	0,201	0,221	0,256	0,236
MEAN	0,249	0,794	0,251	0,209	0,260	0,304	0,244

	0,161	0,150	0,161	0,172	0,161	0,163	0,160
	0,390	0,258	0,171	0,228	0,390	0,252	0,178



FF-SAR in 2018-04-18

8 VGs FF-SAR CLS SMAP

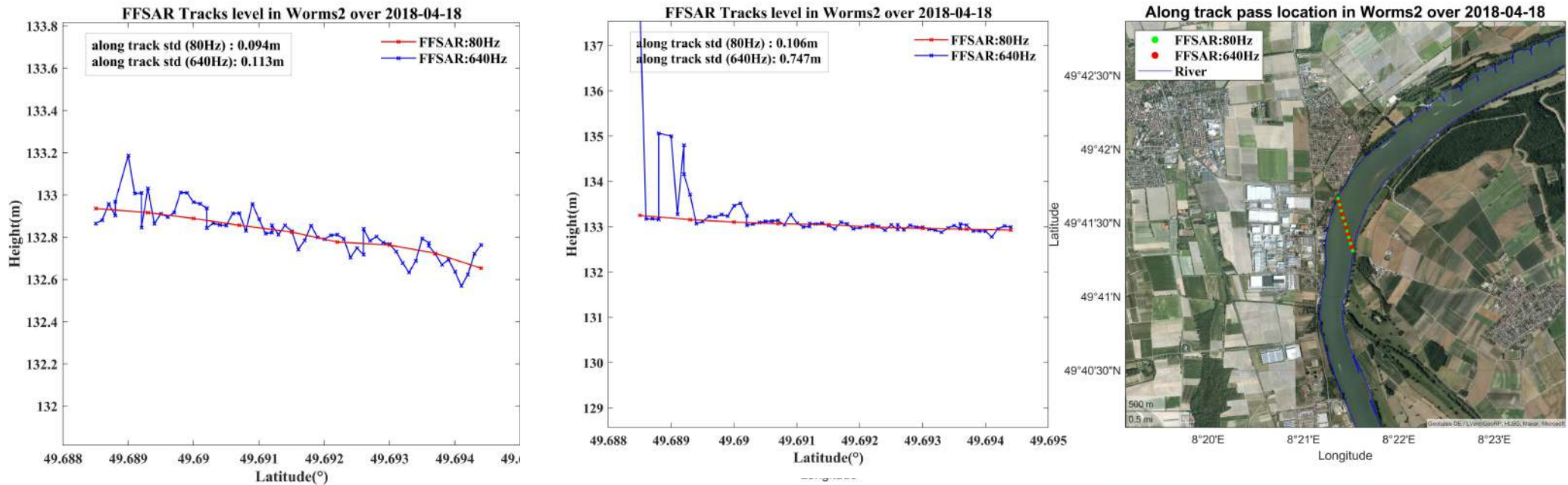
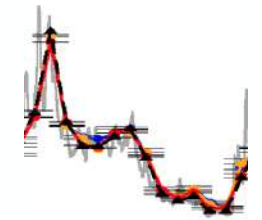


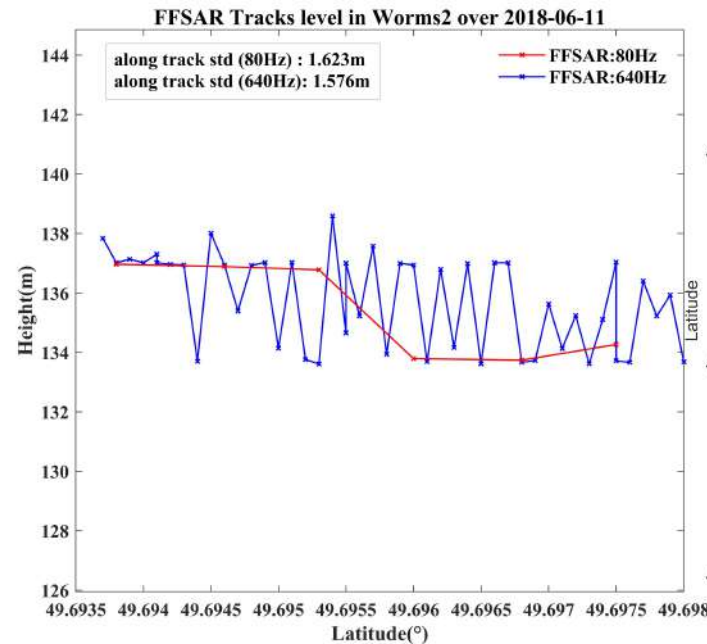
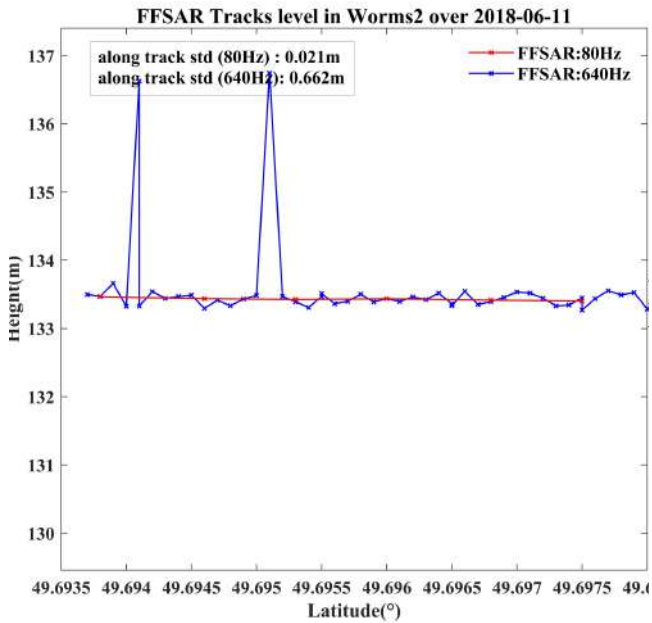
Fig. 10 Water Surface Anomaly (WSA) from FF-SAR with mptr (left) and ocog (right)

WSH from **retracker multiptr** has smaller noise than from retracker ocog



FF-SAR in 2018-06-11

8 VGs FF-SAR CLS SMAP



Along track pass location in Worms2 over 2018-06-11

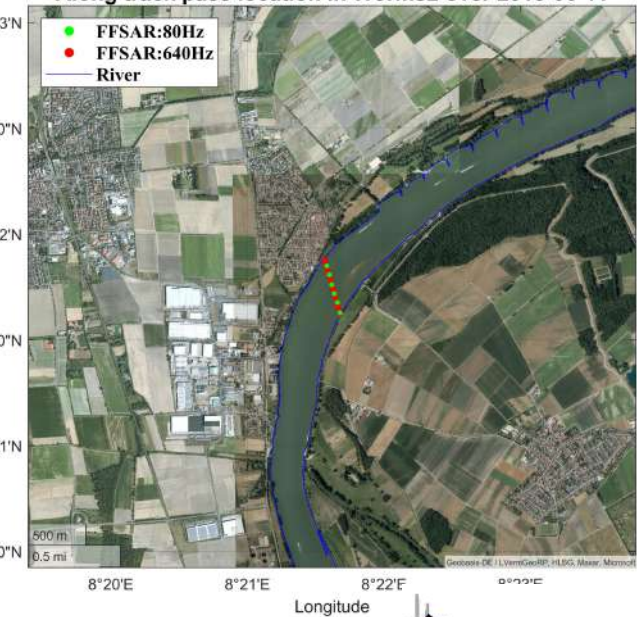
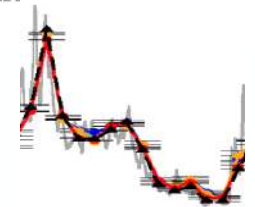


Fig. 11 Water Surface Anomaly (WSA) from FF-SAR with mptr (left) and ocog (right)

WSH from **retracker multiptr** has smaller noise than from retracker ocog



FF-SAR in 2018-08-31 mptr (left) and ocog (right)

8 VGs FF-SAR CLS SMAP

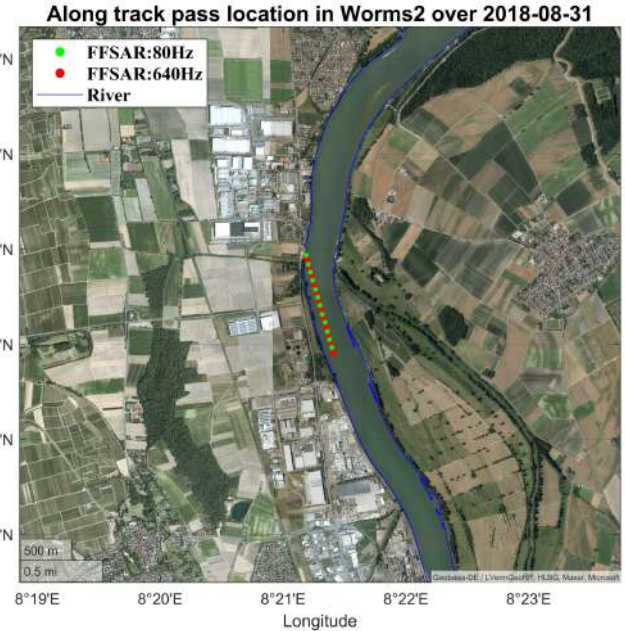
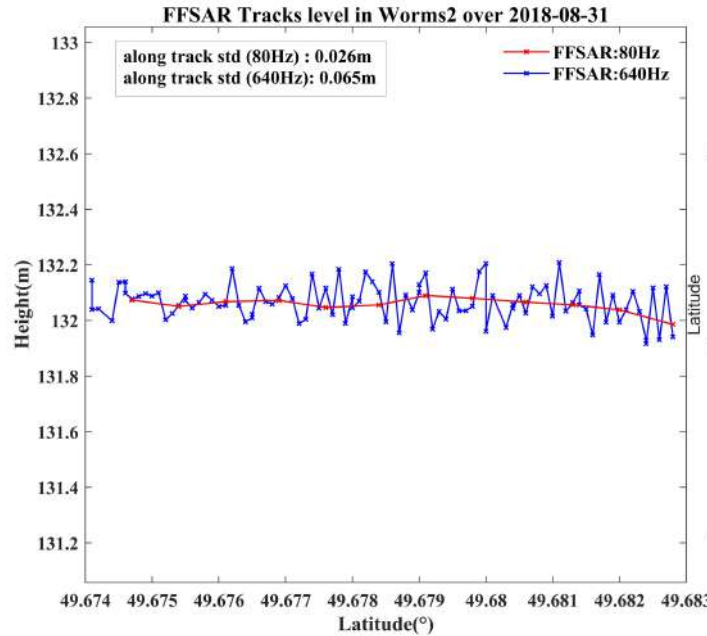
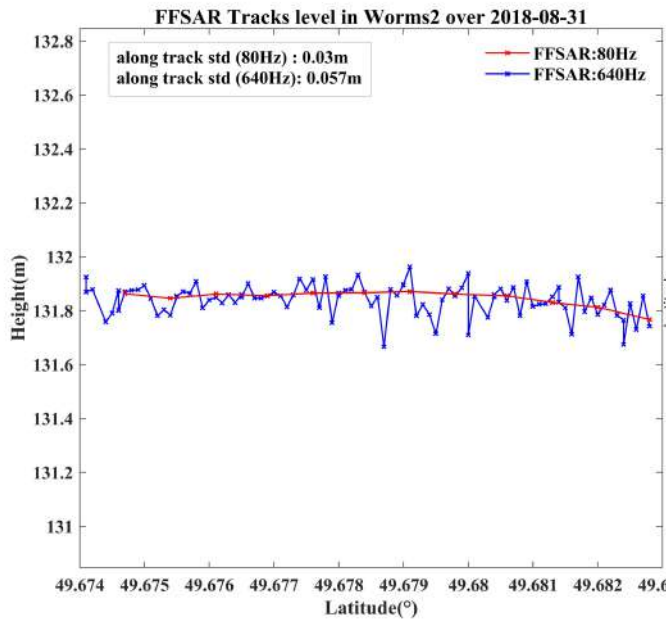
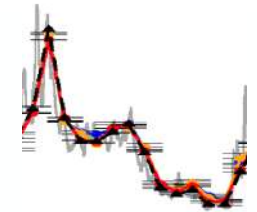


Fig. 12 Water Surface Anomaly (WSA) from FF-SAR with mptr (left) and ocog (right)

WSH from **retracker multiptr** and from **retracker ocog** have similar noise (3cm)



Merging of VGs for river monitoring - over 500 km and in 2 months

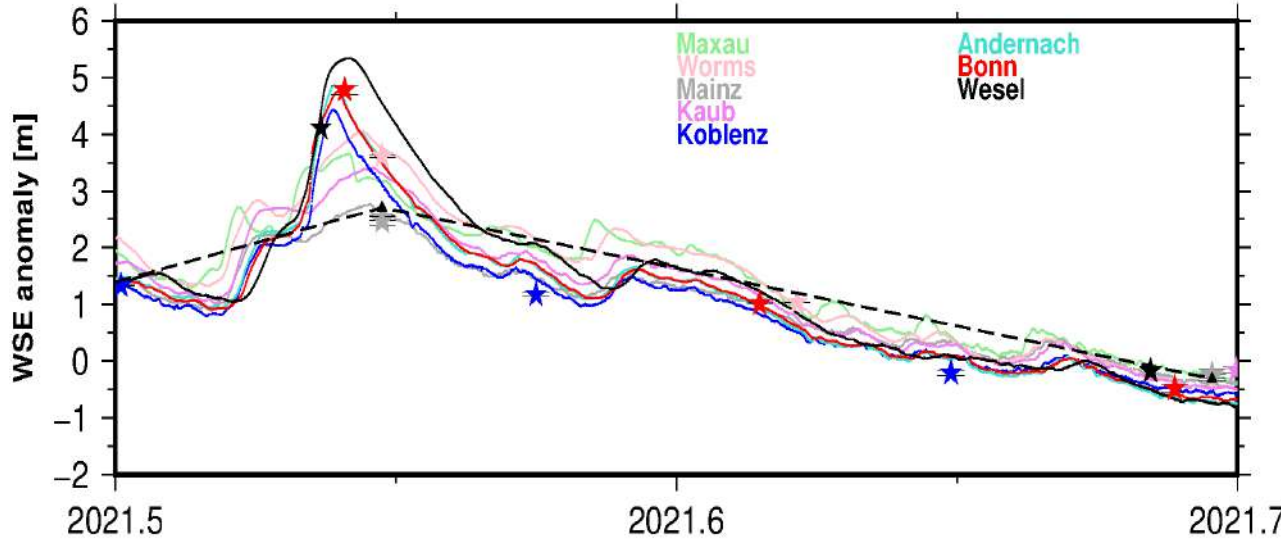
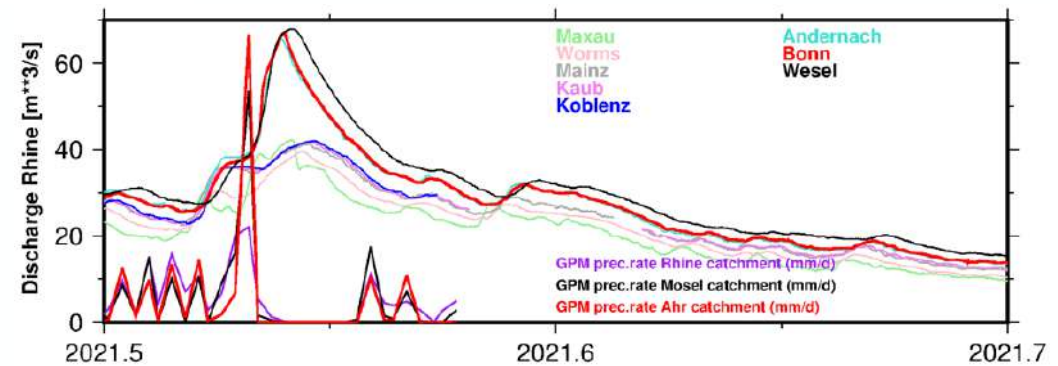


Fig. 13 Rhine high water July 2021 from Sentinel-3 (stars) and in-situ gauges (lines)

Fig. 14 Discharge from in-situ (lines) and precipitation (bottom)





CONCLUSION

An assessment of the Water Surface Height (WSH) provided in the Hydrology Thematic products was performed over the river Rhine.

The **accuracy** is estimated by comparison with in situ gauges, the **noise level** of the WSH is estimated by computing the topography variation over consecutive 20/80/640 Hz measurements.

With THP, accuracy has increased (11 cm vs 5 cm). and the **noise level** decreased (only 3 obs. pro VS).
Noise reduction is due to **zero-padding** (better range resolution) and hamming window processing already recognized by using SAMOSA+ (Dinardo 2019, Fenoglio et al., 2020).

With FF-SAR (SMAP/CLS), accuracy has increased and the **noise level** is decreased at 80 Hz (> 2 cm)
Accuracy of FF-SAR and SAMOSA+ are similar (for 8 VS, median is 22-20 cm or 15-17 cm method-depending).



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Thanks for your attention

Low water in Lorch am Rhine, 5th August 2022

