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HIDDEN SURFACE DYNAMICAL MODES AND SSH RETRIEVALS FROM A JOINT ANALYSIS OF ALTIMETRY AND MICROWAVE SST

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1. INTRODUCTION

The availability of daily satellite Sea Surface Temperature (SST) data and theoretical results (see e.g., [1]) advocate for new methods to retrieve the Sea Surface Height (SSH) and the surface geostrophic currents from SST observations. The underlying hypothesis comes to assume that the local variations of the SST relate to the surface currents. Ocean turbulence models, such as the Surface Quasi Geostrophic (SQG) theory (cf. [2], [3]) or statistical methods like neural networks (cf. [4]) or latent class regressions (cf. [5]) provide different means to state the SST-SSH relationships. This later approach has the advantage to be completely parametric and to account for different transfer functions between SST and SSH. It relies on a conditional setting with respect to a hidden variable related to different dynamical modes at the surface of the ocean. In this paper, we aim at further developing such latent models with an emphasis on two aspects: (i) the modeling and learning of the spatio-temporal dynamics of the hidden dynamical modes using Markovian priors, (ii) the reconstruction of daily SSH fields from a joint analysis of microwave SST and altimetry observation series. We evaluate the proposed model both qualitatively and quantitatively with respect to the reference altimetry product.

2. REMOTE SENSING DATA

In this work, we achieve a joint analysis of microwave SST and altimetry. As altimetric data, we use the daily time Maps of Absolute Dynamic Topography (MADT) produced by Collecte Localisation Satellites (CLS) available online at http://www.aviso.oceanobs.com/. The considered SST data is the daily optimally interpolated microwave SSTs provided by Remote Sensing System (RSS) available online at http://www.ssmi.com/. The two data sources are interpolated at the same spatial resolution, i.e. 1/4°. Whereas the daily SST series actually involve daily satellite measurements, the daily MADT maps roughly refer to a weekly temporal resolution, as narrow-swath altimetry sensors involve a weekly revisit time. The considered study area is the Agulhas current for the year 2004.

3. PROPOSED APPROACH

This section first describes the considered latent model for the identification and characterization of the hidden dynamical modes. In a second step, we focus on the two specific objectives of this study.

The considered model relates the local SSH variability to the SST field in a neighboring region. For a given spatio-temporal location \((s,t)\), \(Y(s,t)\) encodes the local SSH variability through a 3-dimensional vector formed by the SSH value and the surface current \((U,V)\) and \(X(s,t)\) is the vectorized version of the local SST patch \(p\)-dimensional vector) centered in \(s\) at time \(t\) (cf. Fig. 1(a)). Assuming that different dynamical modes may be exhibited, we denote by \(Z(s,t)\) the latent variable corresponding to the hidden dynamical mode at ocean surface in play at location \(s\) and time \(t\). We assume that the conditional probability of \(Y\) given \(X\) and \(Z = k\) is given by

\[
p(Y|X, Z = k) \propto N_k(Y; X\beta_k, \Sigma_k)
\]

where \(N_k\) represents a multivariate Gaussian probability density function evaluated in \(Y\) with mean \(X\beta_k\) and covariance \(\Sigma_k\). The inference of model parameters (i.e. the statistical parameters given in Eq. (1) and the number of modes \(K\)) involves classical Bayesian inference techniques (cf. [5]). In the considered study region, we identify \(K = 4\) hidden dynamical modes, corresponding to 4 different slopes and covariances in the regression between \(X\) and \(Y\) (cf. Fig. 1(b)). We also show that the dynamical modes correspond to geostrophic or advective displacements with different amplitudes (cf. [5] for more details).

In operational situations, following Eq. (1), the SSH and surface currents can be predicted conditionally to the SST field and the hidden dynamical mode. In practice, the microwave SSTs are always available, even in cloudy conditions, and the SST observation is available daily. As mentioned above, the intrinsic altimetry time resolution is
the transition matrices using an Expectation-Maximization procedure (cf. [6]). Then, the posterior likelihoods of the hidden dynamical modes are evaluated from a forward-backward algorithm (cf. [7]). Given these posterior likelihoods and the daily SST local variations $X$, we apply Eq. (1) to reconstruct the SSH and surface geostrophic currents at a daily resolution. The scheme of the corresponding model is given in Fig. 2.

$$X(s, t) \rightarrow Y(s, t) \rightarrow Z(s, t) \rightarrow X(s', t) \rightarrow Y(s', t) \rightarrow Z(s', t) \rightarrow \ldots$$

**Fig. 2.** Directed acyclic graph of the proposed model. At a specific location $s$, we use a hidden Markov chain to model the temporal evolution of the dynamical mode $Z$. Then, we estimate the SSH and surface current ($Y$) conditionally to the local SST variations ($X$) and the dynamical mode. The delay between two consecutive times is one day.

### 4. RESULTS

Using the joint time series of SST and SSH, we are able to spatially and temporally track the hidden dynamical modes at the surface of the ocean (cf. Fig. 3). The first results of the hidden Markov model indicate a large variability in the estimations of the stationary laws and transition matrices. For instance, at locations situated in the main Agulhas current ($Z = 1$ in Fig. 3(a)), the transitions to the others dynamical modes is unlikely. By contrast, in the return Agulhas current moving from $36^\circ$S to $44^\circ$S along the year, the switching probabilities between $Z = 1, 2, 3$ are significant. Such an example is given in Fig. 3(b).

Then, knowing the temporal dynamics of $Z$ and the SST local variations, we reconstruct the SSH at each location $s$ for the year 2004. The results are very close to the MADT estimations, except in the Agulhas retroreflection region where the surface dynamics is more advective than geostrophic (cf. Fig. 4(a)). Moreover, the estimations differ during the austral summer, when the occurrence of the advective modes are more likely (cf. Fig. 4(b)). In the first results, we also remark a benefit to use the SST data to retrieve the warm core rings in the Agulhas current. Indeed, the MADT product only uses very sparse altimetric data and may not be able to spatially and temporally track these structures.

### 5. REFERENCES

[1] G. Lapeyre and P. Klein, “Dynamics of the upper oceanic layers in terms of surface quasigeostrophy theory,” Journal...
(a) Spatial distribution of the $K = 4$ dynamical modes for a given date. (b) Time series of the observed (lines) and filtered (filled areas) posterior likelihoods for each dynamical mode at location $36^\circ S, 36^\circ E$.

**Fig. 3.**

(b) Time series of the observed (lines) and filtered (filled areas) posterior likelihoods for each dynamical mode at location $36^\circ S, 36^\circ E$.

**Fig. 4.** Difference in space (a) and time (b) between the estimated SSH using model given in Fig. 2 and the reference SSH (coming from the MADT) along the year 2004.


