

1 **New insights on mesoscale activity in the western Mediterranean**
2 **Sea**

3 Laura Gómez-Navarro^{1,2}, Maxime Ballarotta³, Diego Cortés-Morales¹, Marie-Isabelle Pujol³, Laura
4 Fortunato⁴, Baptiste Mourre¹, Ananda Pascual¹

5 ¹ IMEDEA (UIB-CSIC), Esporles, 07190, Spain

6 ² ICM (CSIC), Barcelona, 08003, Spain

7 ³ CLS, Ramonville-Saint-Agne, 31520, France

8 ⁴ Università degli studi di Napoli Parthenope, Dipartimento di Scienze e tecnologie, 80143, Naples, Italy

9 *Correspondence to:* Laura Gómez-Navarro (laura.gomez@icm.csic.es)

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Abstract. Mesoscale ocean variability plays a crucial role in regional circulation, heat transport, and the distribution of tracers such as nutrients, biological material, and pollutants. Mesoscale eddies are key drivers of these ocean dynamics, and their observation (particularly of small-scale and coastal structures) has been limited by the resolution of conventional altimetry products. The Surface Water and Ocean Topography (SWOT) mission provides unprecedented high-resolution sea surface height data, offering new opportunities to refine mesoscale observations and improve our understanding of their impact on surface ocean dynamics. In this study, we assess the potential of a new gridded altimetry product that incorporates SWOT wide-swath data (MIOST-K) and its differences with respect to the reference and widely used Copernicus Marine Environment Monitoring Service (CMEMS) product DUACS-OI, based solely in nadir altimetry. We analyze the eddy field in the western Mediterranean region, important for many different socio-economic activities like tourism, maritime transport, and fisheries and aquaculture. Compared to DUACS-OI, MIOST-K identifies a larger number of mesoscale eddies, particularly in coastal regions, and generally exhibits higher eddy kinetic energy (EKE) associated with the detected structures. We identify differences not only in the number of eddies, but also in their characteristics: e.g. size and associated EKE. This is relevant for defining optimum marine traffic routes, but also for operational activities such as marine pollution management. To evaluate the implications of these differences for transport and retention processes, we analyse the retention capacity of Algerian Eddies, which in the past have been found relevant in the transport of marine debris between the North African coast and the Balearic Islands. MIOST-K leads to substantially different particle retention estimates for some eddies, highlighting the sensitivity of transport processes to mesoscale circulation representation. Our findings evaluate how well SWOT-enhanced data affects the representation of mesoscale eddies and their velocity structures, showing important implications for ocean monitoring, climate studies, and marine ecosystem management.

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Table 1: Product table.

Product ref. no.	Product ID & type	Data access	Documentation
1	SEALEVEL_EUR_PHY_L4_NRT_008_060 ; satellite observations	EU Copernicus Marine Service Product (2025a)	Quality Information Document (QUID): Ballarotta et al. (2025a) Product User Manual (PUM): Pujol (2025a)
2	SEALEVEL_EUR_PHY_L4_MY_008_068 ; satellite observations	EU Copernicus Marine Service Product (2025b)	QUID: Ballarotta et al. (2025b) PUM: Pujol (2025b)
3	Gridded Sea Level Height and geostrophic velocities computed with Multiscale Interpolation; MIOST-K v2.0.1;	AVISO (2025)	PUM: Ballarotta (2025c)

	satellite observations		
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45 **1 Introduction**

46 As the ocean continues to undergo rapid physical and ecological change, the ability to monitor and understand its dynamics
47 at finer scales is increasingly critical. This study presents emerging approaches and technologies that are advancing our
48 capacity to observe ocean processes. Among these, the enhanced detection and characterization of mesoscale features (such
49 as eddies) represents an unprecedented leap forward, particularly in regions like the western Mediterranean Sea, where such
50 structures strongly influence circulation, ecosystem connectivity, and pollutant dispersion (e.g. Suaria and Aliani, 2014;
51 Cotroneo et al., 2021).

52 Conventional mesoscale monitoring has relied primarily on satellite altimetry products such as the Copernicus Marine
53 Environment Monitoring Service (CMEMS), Sea Level - Thematic Assembly Centre (SL-TAC) dataset (e.g. Le Traon et al.,
54 1998; Sánchez-Román et al., 2023). However, the launch of the Surface Water and Ocean Topography (SWOT) mission, and
55 its Ka-band Radar Interferometer (KaRIn) instrument, has opened new observational pathways (Morrow et al., 2019; Fu et
56 al., 2024). This study evaluates the added value of a new pre-operational Level-4 (L4) surface product (MIOST with KaRIn;
57 Ballarotta et al., 2025c), which integrates SWOT KaRIn data during the science phase (September 2023–December 2024),
58 by comparing it with existing CMEMS products based solely on nadir altimetry.

59 Using an eddy detection method based on Mason et al., 2014, we assess differences in the eddy field across both products.
60 We focus on key properties of eddies detected in both datasets, particularly Eddy Kinetic Energy (EKE). We center our
61 comparison in a case study focused on the Algerian eddies and their potential to transport floating marine debris towards
62 environmentally vulnerable areas of high biodiversity importance, such as the Cabrera National Park marine protected area
63 (Compa et al., 2020) and nearby regions (e.g. Ruiz-Orejón et al., 2019). In this region, mesoscale dynamics have been
64 identified as key facilitators of plastic pollution transport from the southern Mediterranean coast (Compa et al., 2020).
65 Several media reports (e.g. 20minutos, 2015; Última Hora, 2015; Diario de Mallorca, 2022) have documented large
66 quantities of marine debris reaching Cabrera National Park, underscoring the vulnerability of this protected area to the spread
67 of pollution. As bio-physical hotspots, eddies with longer retention times may enhance exposure risks for sensitive
68 ecosystems. The important role of Algerian eddies in transport and retention processes makes them a compelling target for
69 evaluating the added value of high-resolution SWOT-based surface current products in tracking and forecasting marine
70 debris transport. Therefore, we evaluate the retention rate of particles inside Algerian eddies and thus the risk of marine
71 debris reaching the park’s vicinity. Algerian eddies have been found to also be a very important dynamic structure for heat,
72 water masses and matter transport in the basin (e.g. Taupier-Letage et al., 2003; Escudier et al., 2016). In contrast to cyclonic

eddy, anticyclonic Algerian eddies last longer and are known to travel farther from their origin and play a stronger role in regional connectivity (Pessini et al., 2018; Cotroneo et al., 2021). Their ability to trap and retain floating material has important implications for both ecological impact and the dispersion of pollutants (Suaria and Aliani, 2014).

This study evaluates how SWOT KaRIn observations affect the representation of surface mesoscale activity in gridded altimetric products over the western Mediterranean. By comparing eddy fields derived from legacy and SWOT-enhanced datasets, we assess differences in the representation of surface circulation, focusing particularly on EKE and eddy retention capacity. More accurate surface mesoscale information can support route planning strategies aimed at reducing ship emissions (e.g. Wang et al., 2023) and improve the identification of pollutant transport pathways toward ecologically sensitive areas such as Cabrera National Park. Beyond improving our understanding of mesoscale dynamics, the overarching objective is to evaluate the added value of high-resolution SWOT-enhanced altimetry for applications ranging from marine pollution mitigation to improved maritime operations and ecosystem management.

2 Data

2.1 DUACS optimal interpolation (DUACS-OI)

The *European Seas Gridded L4 Sea Surface Height* dataset (Table 1, product reference 1 and 2) from the Copernicus Marine Service, provides Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) fields at $1/8^\circ$ resolution over European regional seas, at a daily temporal frequency. The product is generated by the Data Unification and Altimeter Combination System (DUACS) system (*Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales/Collecte Localisation Satellites*; CNES/CLS) using optimal interpolation of along-track altimeter measurements from multiple satellites (Le Traon et al., 1998). It includes SLA, Absolute Dynamic Topography (ADT), and derived surface geostrophic currents. ADT is obtained by adding the Mean Dynamic Topography (MDT) to SLA. The MDT used is the Mediterranean 2020 product (MDT_CMEMS_2020_MED, Jousset et al., 2022). The dataset, is available in Near-Real-Time (NRT, product reference 1) and delayed-time (DT, product reference 2), and supports studies of mesoscale and large-scale sea level variability (e.g. Pascual et al., 2007; 2009; Marcos et al., 2015; Taburet et al., 2018; Ballarotta et al., 2019; Sánchez-Román et al., 2023). The NRT data is updated daily, and at the moment of the study had a temporal coverage from 04/10/2022 to 25/11/2024, while the delayed-time data from 01/01/1992 to 31/12/2023. Therefore, the DT product is only used for the analysis of the mean circulation (fig. 1), and the NRT product is used for the rest of analyses as it covers 2024.

2.2 MIOST with SWOT KaRIn (MIOST-K)

The Multiscale Inversion of Ocean Surface Topography (MIOST) product (Table 1, product reference 3) is a new-generation gridded altimetry dataset that incorporates SWOT KaRIn data, i.e., two-dimensional swath (SSHA) observations. This global product is available at a spatial resolution of $1/8^\circ$ and at daily temporal frequency. We utilized the experimental L4

multimission sea level product distributed by AVISO v2.0.1, which combines SWOT swath altimetry with conventional nadir altimeter measurements. The dataset relies on the MIOST method (Ubelmann et al., 2021, 2022), a statistical technique that reconstructs sea surface height fields by decomposing variability across multiple spatial and temporal scales. The reconstruction combines SWOT KaRIn wide-swath observations, SWOT nadir data, and conventional nadir altimeter measurements within broad spatio-temporal windows around the target date. In Delayed-Time (DT) mode, both past and future observations are incorporated to constrain the interpolation process, with decreasing weights assigned to observations farther away in time. This allows mesoscale structures sampled during nearby overpasses to contribute to the reconstructed daily fields beyond the instantaneous SWOT and nadir ground-track coverage (see Fig. A1 for an example of the SWOT coverage contributing to the reconstruction of day 20/04/24) (Ballarotta et al., 2025c). The MDT product used is also the MDT_CMEMS_2020_MED (Jousset et al., 2022). More details can be found in Ballarotta et al., (2025c). These products were processed by SSALTO/DUACS and distributed by AVISO (<https://www.aviso.altimetry.fr>) supported by CNES.

The inclusion of SWOT's Ka-band Radar Interferometer (KaRIn) observations improves the resolution of SSH fields, allowing finer-scale ocean dynamics (such as mesoscale and submesoscale structures) to be resolved. This experimental product (from hereinafter MIOST-K) provides daily gridded maps of SSH and derived geostrophic velocities, offering new opportunities to study ocean surface variability at unprecedented detail. (Ballarotta et al., 2025c)

3 Methods

3.1 Py-eddy tracker

The py-eddy-tracker is an eddy tracking algorithm based on geometric and physical techniques. It was firstly developed by Mason et al. (2014) and later updated by Delepouille et al. (2022). Since then, it has been widely used to study eddies and for the generation of updated eddy field datasets (e.g. Pegliasco et al. 2022). In this study, we use version 3.6.1 of the algorithm (Delepouille et al., 2022) to identify eddies from daily snapshots of Absolute Dynamic Topography (ADT) fields. Two types of contours are identified by the algorithm: the effective contour (outermost closed contour defining the eddy extent) and the speed contour (inner contour corresponding to the region of maximum mean azimuthal geostrophic velocity). Further details can be found in Mason et al. (2014). Compared to SLA, ADT provides more reliable eddy identification, especially in the Mediterranean Sea (Pegliasco et al., 2021, 2022), because it includes both the mean dynamic topography and its temporal variability, helping distinguish mesoscale eddies from variations in persistent jets and recurrent circulation patterns included in the MDT. A pre-processing and set of parameterizations are necessary to implement the py-eddy tracker (see Mason et al., 2014; Pegliasco et al., 2022 for further details):

- 1) The ADT fields are filtered with a Bessel high-pass filter of 500 km to remove the background large-scale signal and isolate the eddies (Pegliasco et al., 2022).

- 2) A detection step of 0.002 m was used between consecutive isolines. This corresponds to the height difference between contour levels used to identify eddy boundaries. Starting from the eddy center (defined by a minimum value for cyclonic eddies and a maximum value for anticyclonic eddies), closed ADT isolines are identified outward at intervals of 0.002 m until the eddy edge is reached (Cui et al., 2025).
- 3) A maximum shape error of 55% is allowed for a detected contour to be identified as an effective eddy. This metric is defined as the ratio between the circle fit and identified outermost contour. This shape error (Kurian et al., 2011) limits the identification to eddies, and removes other elongated closed-contour structures like filaments (Mason et al., 2019).

3.2 Particle simulations and eddy retention calculation

We calculate the eddy particle retention to quantify how differences in eddy properties, such as size, intensity, and associated EKE, influence particle transport and trapping. For this analysis, Lagrangian simulations are performed using the OceanParcels Lagrangian framework v2.4.2 (Delandmeter and van Seville, 2019) to simulate 2D trajectories of virtual particles at the sea surface. Particles are advected using the velocity fields of the two datasets (DUACS-OI and MIOST-K). A fourth order Runge-Kutta particle advection scheme is used with a run-time time-step (dt) of 25 minutes. Particles are treated as infinitesimal, passive and buoyant tracers transported exclusively by horizontal advection, with no additional physical processes included. Simulations are performed with particles released within a 2 by 2° box around identified Algerian eddies' contours separated by 1/30° (~3.5 km) with an advection time (T) of 20 days. The inner (speed) eddy contour is used here, to keep the eddy's more coherent inner core. This timescale represents a trade-off between the minimum lifetime of the Algerian eddies (~60 days) and the requirement that enough particles remain within the eddy core during the simulation. Particles which leave the domain are removed from the analysis. Here we showcase the impact on the retention capacity by selecting 3 Algerian eddies as representative examples. Further details are shown in Table C1.

Next, the eddy retention is calculated as the relative difference in the number of particles enclosed by the eddy contour between the release day and 20 days later. The Eddy Retention Percentage (ERP) is then calculated as:

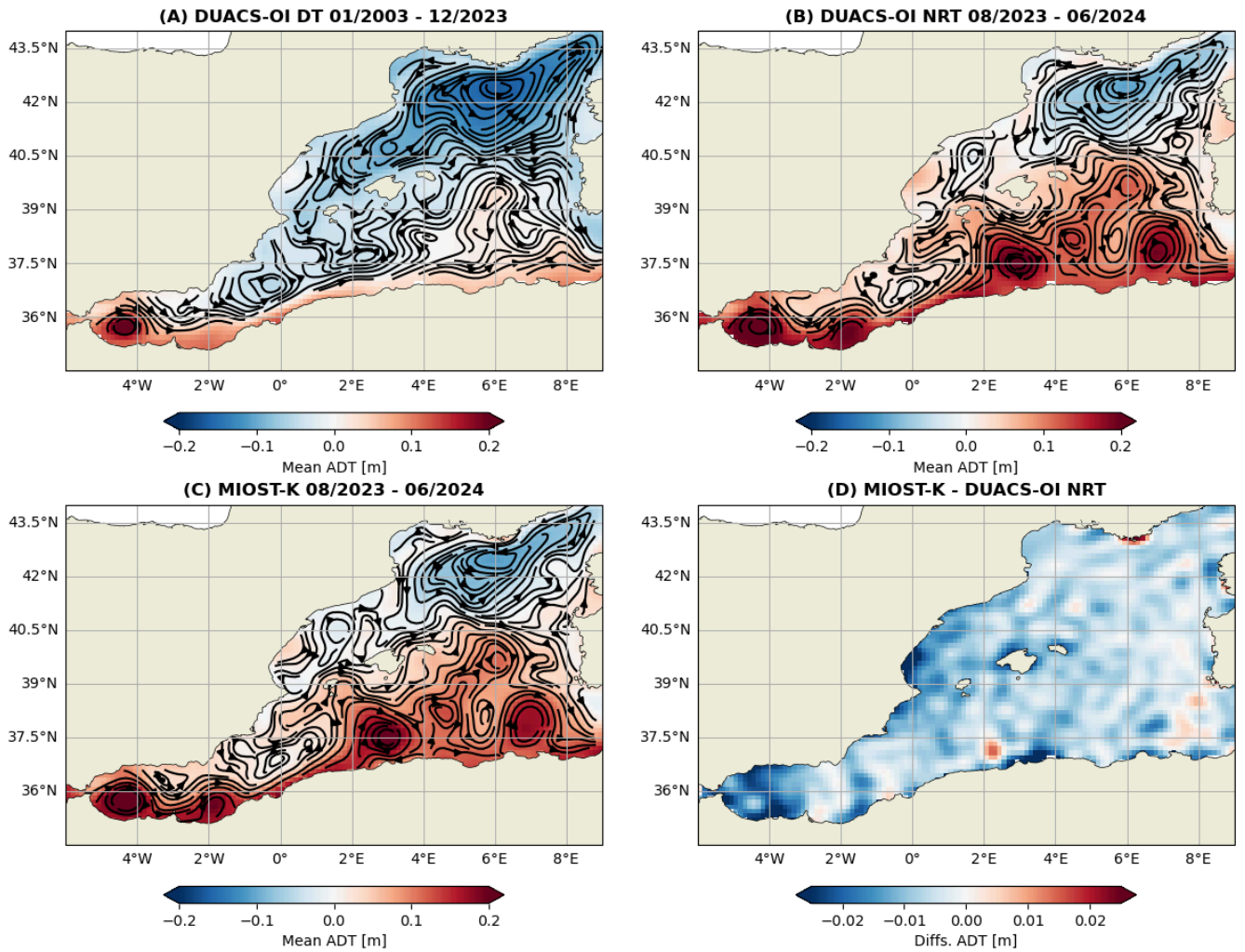
$$ERP = \frac{N_T - N_0}{N_0} \times 100, \quad (1)$$

where N_T and N_0 are the number of particles at the final and the release days, respectively.

4 Results

The general circulation of the western Mediterranean has been thoroughly studied in the past. The new SWOT data is unveiling smaller oceanic scales and partially or even unobserved dynamics, but the impact of this on the general circulation patterns will be better understood when we have more years of SWOT data. Currently, with more than one year of SWOT

data during the science phase, we can already infer a first estimate of how and if these general circulation patterns are affected by this new dataset, and thus the consequences this could have for different monitoring efforts (Fig. 1). Fig. 1A is included as a reference representation of the mean circulation over 20 years in the western Mediterranean. The main circulation features shown in Fig. 1A are also observed in the shorter-term averages shown in panels B and C, indicating that the large-scale circulation is consistently represented in both datasets. Differences between Figs. 1B and C arise mainly at the smaller-scale features and in the characteristics of the mesoscale structures, already suggesting that the inclusion of SWOT observations impacts the representation of mesoscale circulation. Although part of these differences may also arise from intrinsic methodological differences between the DUACS-OI and MIOST reconstruction approaches, previous comparisons based solely on nadir altimetry showed relatively small differences between the two products in the Mediterranean (Ballarotta et al., 2023; Verbrugge et al., 2024). This suggests that the higher differences observed here are strongly influenced by the inclusion of SWOT wide-swath observations in MIOST-K. These differences are further highlighted in the mean ADT difference field shown in Fig. 1D, particularly in coastal regions and along energetic circulation pathways (e.g. Alboran Sea and Algerian Current). However, the magnitude of these differences is about an order of magnitude smaller than the values in the ADT field (note the limits of colorbar in Figures 1B, 1C and 1D). This is expected from the enhanced spatial sampling provided by SWOT wide-swath observations compared to conventional nadir altimetry (e.g. Lopez-Radcenco et al., 2019; Ballarotta et al., 2025), particularly for mesoscale and coastal structures (e.g. Dibarboure et al., 2024). In contrast to the effectively one-dimensional along-track sampling of nadir altimeters, SWOT provides two-dimensional swath measurements, and the implications of these differences are further explored through the analysis of daily eddy variability in the following sections.



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185 **Figure 1: General circulation represented by the mean Absolute Dynamic Topography (ADT) and the mean velocity field**
 186 **(streamlines) calculated from the different altimetric products: (A) 20 years mean from DUACS-DT (product reference 2), (B) 11**
 187 **months mean of DUACS-NRT (product reference 1), (C) 11 months mean of MIOST-K (product reference 3) and (D) mean ADT**
 188 **difference between MIOST-K and DUACS-OI ((C) - (B)).**

189 We obtain the daily eddy identification fields for both datasets from August 2023 to June 2024 (inclusive), and calculate the
 190 total number of cyclonic (blue) and anticyclonic (red) eddies. An example of all the eddies identified daily during April 2024
 191 is shown in panels (A) and (B) in Fig. 2 for DUACS-OI and MIOST-K, respectively. The spatial distribution of eddy centre
 192 counts, computed in 1 by 1° bins over the full study period, is shown in panels (C) and (D). Both products identify high eddy
 193 activity in the central and northwestern Mediterranean, and the Alboran Sea, although MIOST-K generally detects a larger
 194 number of eddies, particularly in coastal regions such as west of Corsica (also observed in Fig. 2A and B). Complementary
 195 observations, including satellite chlorophyll data, support the presence of coastal eddies in this region (Fig. B1; Fortunato et
 196 al., 2025). Moreover, the DUACS-OI product appears to merge multiple nearby cyclonic eddies into one larger structure,

197 particularly in areas such as the Gulf of Lion, thereby reducing the number of identified eddies. The daily temporal
198 variability of anticyclonic and cyclonic eddy counts is shown in panels (E) and (F), respectively. Despite high temporal
199 variability, MIOST-K consistently identifies a larger number of eddies than DUACS-OI throughout most of the analysis
200 period. For anticyclonic eddies, MIOST-K detects on average 19.0 ± 2.0 eddies per day (mean $\pm$ standard deviation),
201 compared to 12.5 ± 2.0 for DUACS-OI. For cyclonic eddies, the mean daily counts are 20.4 ± 3.1 and 16.6 ± 2.4 for
202 MIOST-K and DUACS-OI, respectively. The temporal correlation between the two daily eddy-count time series is low for
203 both anticyclonic ($r = 0.253$) and cyclonic eddies ($r = 0.165$). This likely reflects the sensitivity of daily eddy counts to
204 product-dependent differences not only in eddy detection, but also splitting, merging, and lifetime, rather than fundamental
205 differences in the temporal variability of mesoscale activity.

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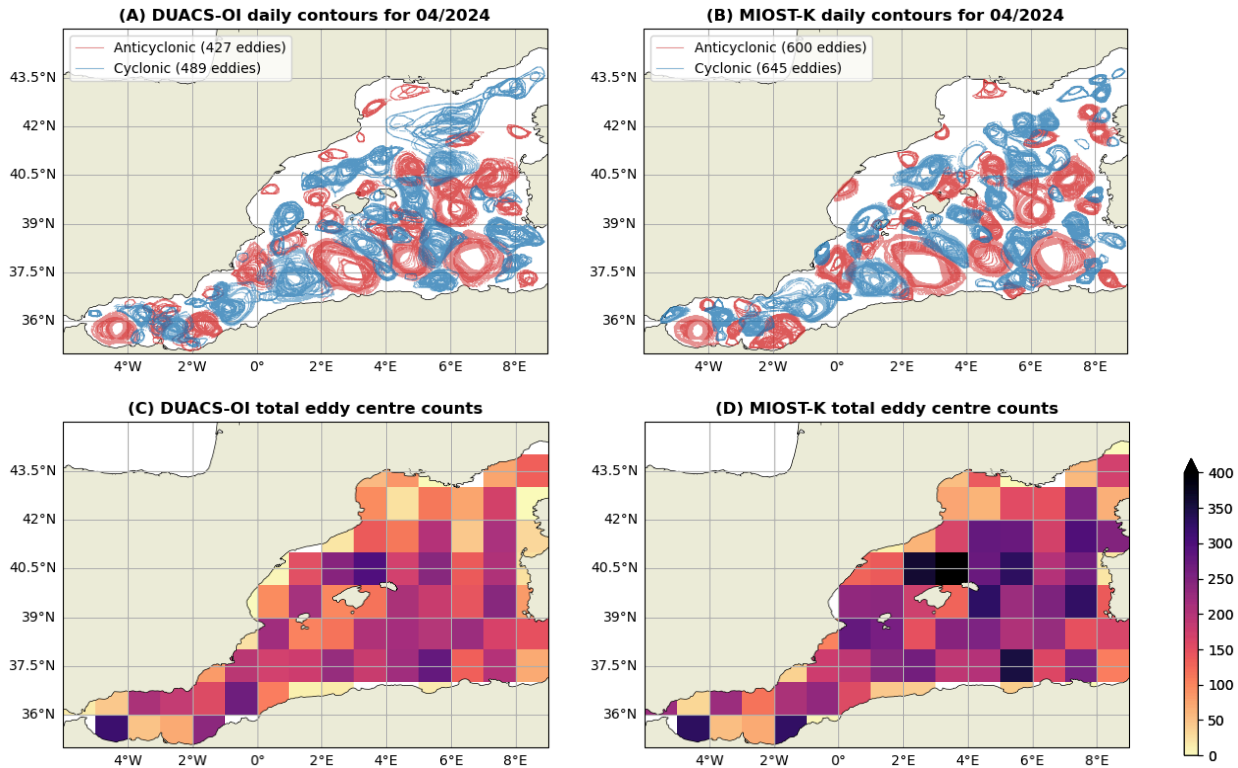
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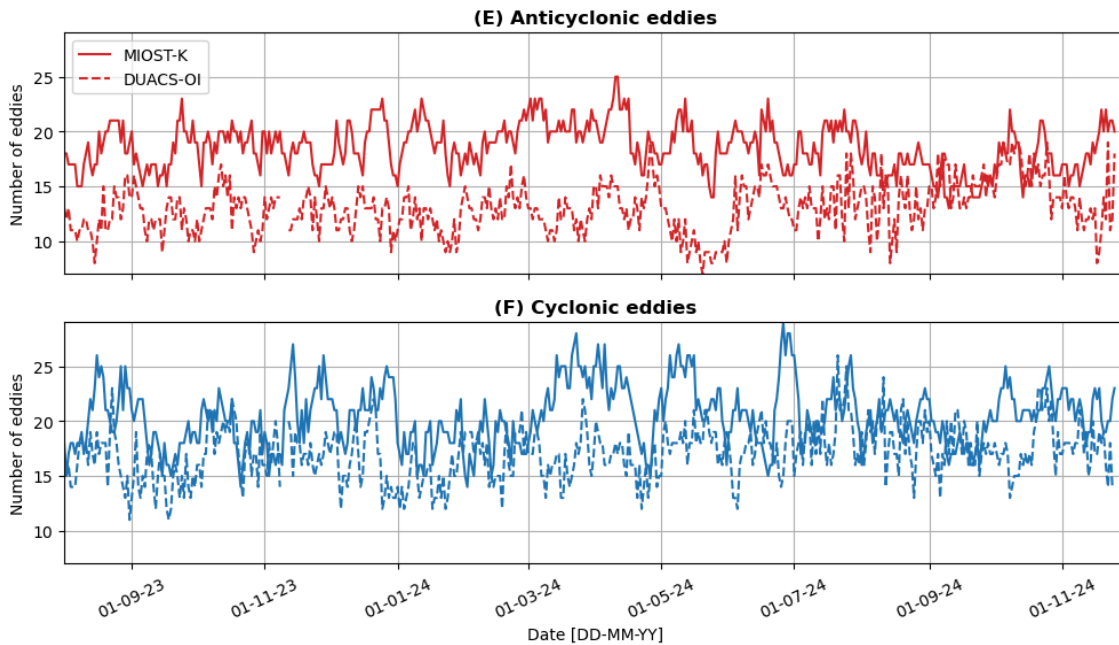
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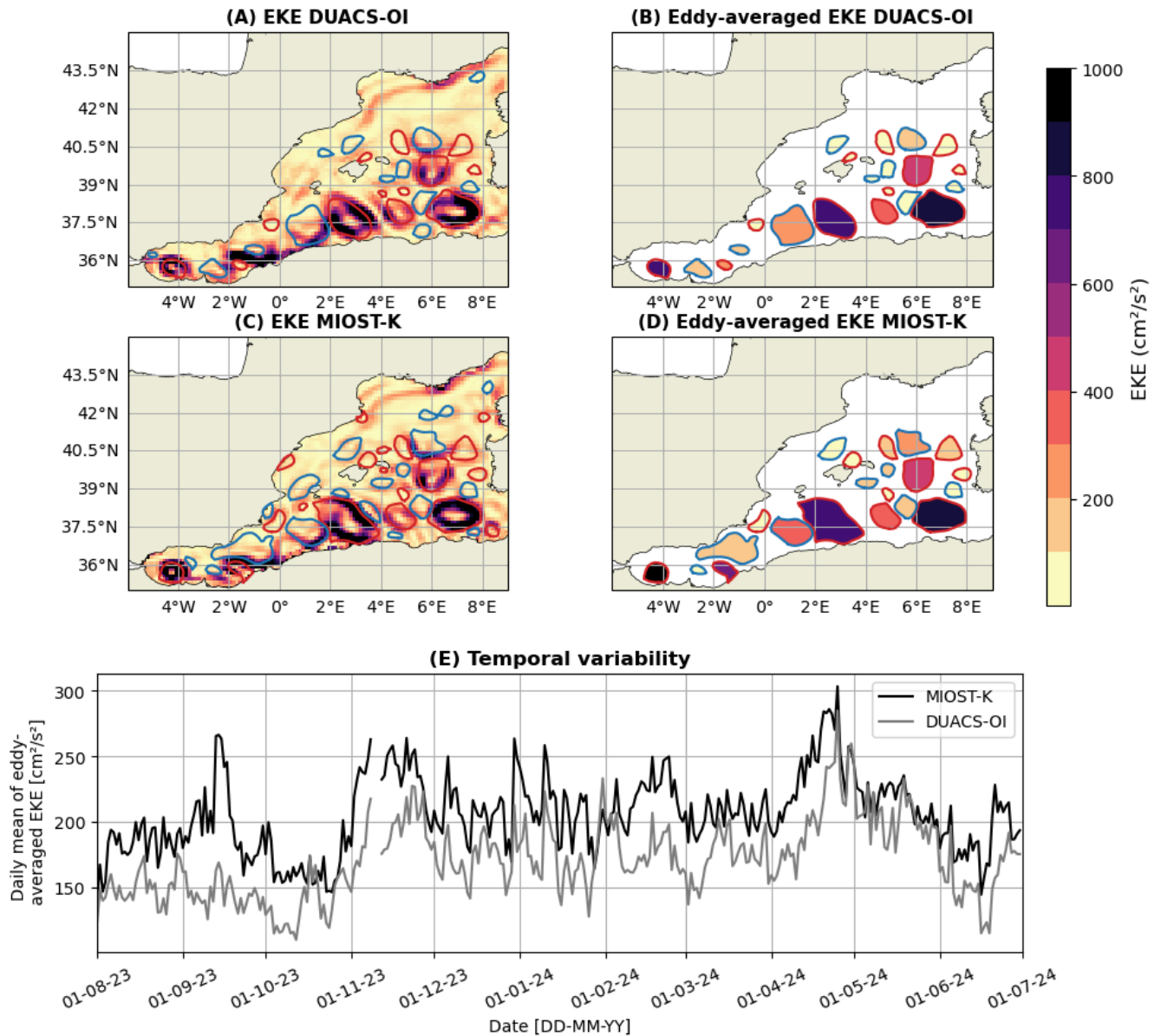


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223 Figure 2: Number of daily eddy identifications. Panels (A) and (B) show all the daily eddies (outer contours) identified during
 224 April 2024 for DUACS-OI (product reference 1) and MIOST-K (product reference 3), respectively. Panels (C) and (D) show the
 225 eddy centre counts in 1x1° bins, for DUACS-OI and MIOST-K, respectively. Panels (E) and (F) show the temporal variability of
 226 the anticyclones and cyclones, respectively, identified throughout the study period.

227 With the inclusion of the SWOT data, we also observe changes in the already observed big mesoscale eddies of the
228 DUACS-OI product. An important change is in the EKE associated with these eddies. Firstly, the EKE field is retrieved
229 (Delepoulle et al., 2022) for each daily field (Figs. 3A and 3C). Then we find the eddies that match for both datasets and
230 calculate the mean EKE associated to these eddies. i.e., the eddy-averaged EKE (Figs. 3B and 3D). Fig. 3E shows the
231 temporal variability of the daily mean of eddy-averaged EKE (daily mean EKE) of all the matching eddies identified.
232 MIOST-K shows a higher daily mean throughout the majority of the study's time period. Both datasets reach their maximum
233 during the same energetic event on 25/04/2024, although the MIOST-K value is approximately 6% higher than in
234 DUACS-OI. More importantly, specific daily differences between the products can be substantially larger, with MIOST-K
235 exhibiting increases of up to 78% relative to DUACS-OI during certain energetic mesoscale events, such as on 16/09/23. On
236 96% of the days, the daily mean in MIOST-K is higher than in DUACS-OI (we also checked the differences in the daily
237 maximum of eddy-averaged EKE, and these are higher 93% of the time). This enhanced EKE representation is likely
238 associated with the improved spatial sampling, two-dimensional swath geometry, and enhanced representation of
239 higher-wavenumber variability enabled by SWOT observations. Furthermore, SWOT observations are expected to exhibit
240 substantially lower noise levels than conventional nadir altimeters (Vergara et al., 2023), which may also contribute to the
241 differences observed. This has important implications for KE trend studies (e.g. Martínez-Moreno et al., 2019; Barcelo-Llull
242 et al., 2025), which in turn also can mean a challenge for current climate model projections (Barcelo-Llull et al., 2025). For
243 example, Hogg et al. (2015) mention the significant impact EKE trend variations have on the ocean's carbon and heat sinks
244 in regions like the Southern Ocean, where increasing EKE has been associated with changes in the efficacy of these sinks
245 and the consequent global climatic implications. In the western Mediterranean Sea, where mesoscale eddies strongly
246 influence transport and exchanges between subbasins, the enhanced EKE representation identified in MIOST-K may
247 similarly have important implications for regional heat, salt, and carbon-related transport processes. For example, the higher
248 EKE observed in the energetic Alboran Sea eddies shown in Fig. 3 could affect the representation of heat and salt exchanges
249 through the Strait of Gibraltar (e.g. Bryden et al., 1994; Tsimplis and Bryden, 2000; Sánchez-Román et al., 2009; Hargous et
250 al., 2026). Such differences in EKE and mesoscale structure representation may also influence particle transport and
251 retention estimates, with implications for marine pollution management and offshore spatial planning, as explored in the
252 Algerian eddy case study presented in the following section.

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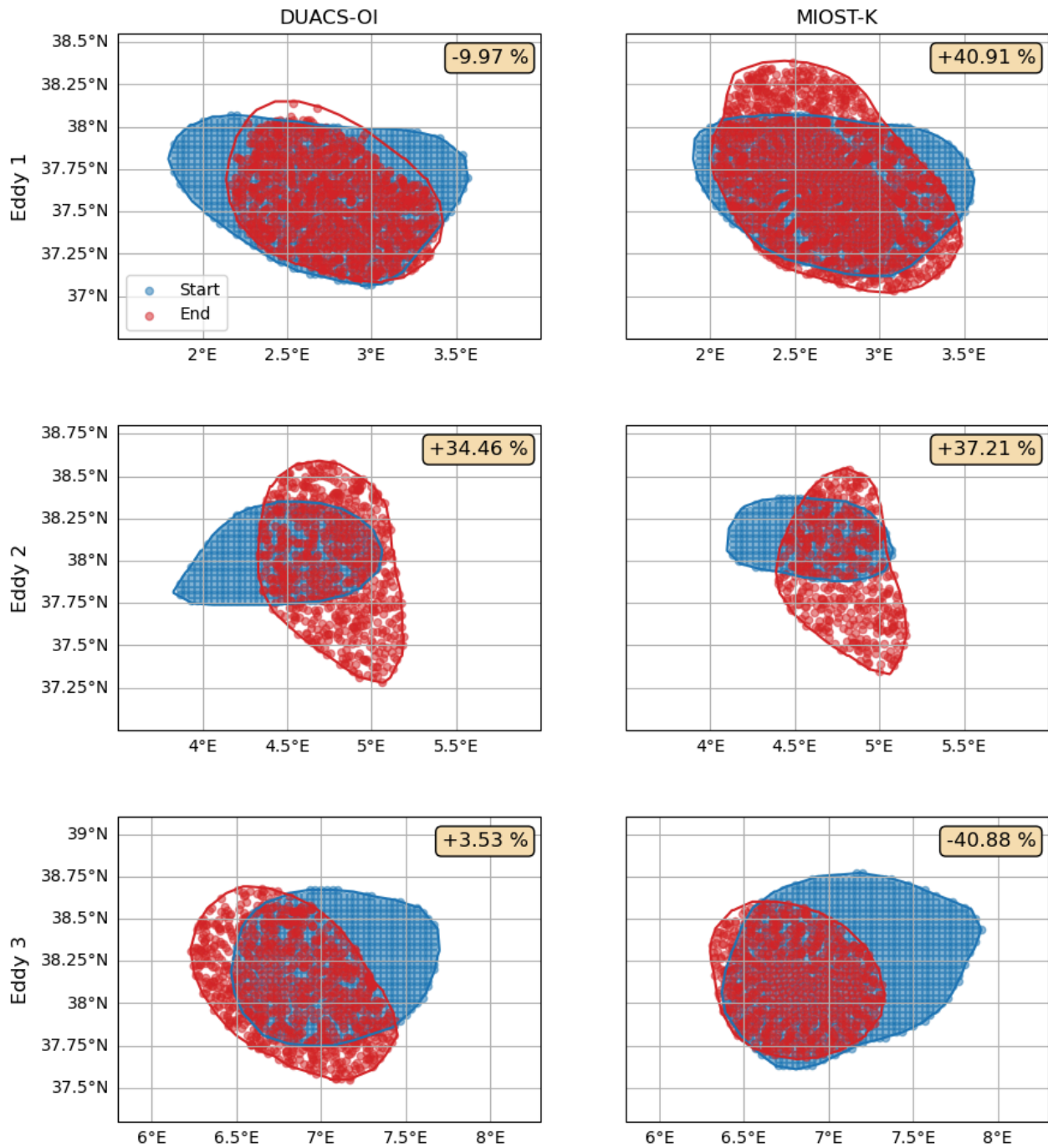


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255 Figure 3: Temporal variability of Eddy Kinetic Energy (EKE) associated with the detected eddies. Panels (A) and (C) show the
 256 EKE field on 20/04/2024 and all the identified anticyclonic (red) and cyclonic (blue) outer eddy contours, for DUACS-OI (product
 257 reference 1) and MIOST-K (product reference 3), respectively. Panels (B) and (D) show the individual eddy-averaged EKE of only
 258 the eddies identified in both datasets on that date. (E) shows the temporal variability of the spatially averaged EKE within
 259 detected, matching eddy contours and averaged across all eddies for each day for DUACS-OI (dashed) and MIOST-K (solid).

260 Figure 4 illustrates three examples of Algerian Eddies and their retention capacity. All three eddies were observed in
 261 different regions of the Algerian Basin during multiple SWOT KaRIn overpasses throughout their respective 20-day
 262 advection periods (approximately five overpasses for each case), supporting the use of these examples to assess the influence

263 of SWOT-enhanced reconstruction on particle retention estimates. After 20 days, the eddies retain substantially different
264 percentages of particles, reflecting the strong variability in mesoscale transport and retention processes across the subbasin.
265 Such differences are expected between Algerian eddies, as their retention capacity can depend on their dynamical state,
266 including eddy intensity, coherence, deformation, interaction with the surrounding circulation, and eddy lifetime stage. We
267 therefore consider three different eddy examples to illustrate how differences in mesoscale representation between
268 DUACS-OI and MIOST-K can impact transport and retention estimates under different dynamical conditions. In Eddy 1, the
269 DUACS-OI eddy shows leakage, while the MIOST-K eddy retains and even increases the number of particles inside the
270 eddy contour. In Eddy 2, both products retain more particles, although retention is slightly higher in MIOST-K. In contrast,
271 Eddy 3 exhibits stronger leakage in MIOST-K, while DUACS-OI retains slightly more particles. This demonstrates an
272 important impact of the differences in eddy properties identified between the operational DUACS-OI and the new dataset,
273 MIOST-K. Despite only subtle qualitative differences in eddy contours (Fig. 2), the particle retention over just 20 days shows
274 high variability, likely linked to the higher EKE structures observed in the SWOT-enhanced product (Fig. 3). These
275 differences are not only scientifically relevant but may also have practical implications for environmental monitoring and
276 marine spatial planning. The same eddy can exhibit opposite retention and leakage behaviours depending on the product
277 used. If applied operationally, such contrasting representations could lead to substantially different estimates of the transport
278 and accumulation of pollutants, marine litter, nutrients, fish larvae, or aquaculture-derived waste, potentially influencing
279 pollutant dispersion assessments, aquaculture site suitability, or ecosystem management strategies.



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281 Figure 4: Eddy retention capacity of three Algerian Eddies examples for DUACS-OI (left panels, product reference 1) and
 282 MIOST-K (right panels, product reference 3). Blue (red) particles and contours (inner eddy contours) correspond to the initial
 283 (final) dates (see Table C1). Only particles inside the eddy contours are shown. The top right box indicates the eddy retention
 284 percentage, with positive (negative) values indicating retention (leakage).

285 5 Discussion

286 In this study, we highlight the value of incorporating wide-swath altimetric observations for advancing the representation of
287 mesoscale ocean dynamics. A key dynamic property of mesoscale eddies is their associated EKE. Results indicate a notable
288 increase in signal strength, with MIOST-K capturing regional means of daily EKE up to 1.8 times greater than DUACS-OI.
289 This result is important due to its link with the understanding of atmosphere-ocean interactions, especially in the current
290 climate change scenario. Better monitoring these structures, not only their occurrence, but their characteristics, is key for
291 related monitoring studies of for example sea surface temperature, and marine operational activities such as forecasts of
292 extreme events and marine fisheries management.

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294 The increase in eddy detections with MIOST-K is more pronounced for anticyclonic eddies than for cyclonic eddies.
295 Although the origin of this eddy asymmetry was not specifically investigated here, it may be related to the improved
296 detection of smaller-scale and coastal eddies, where the differences between the products are strongest. In the western
297 Mediterranean, anticyclonic eddies tend to be more persistent, coherent, and longer-lived than cyclonic eddies (Stegner et al.,
298 2021), potentially increasing their detectability in SWOT products. Similar asymmetries have also been observed by SWOT
299 in other regions, and are generally explained by the greater stability and propagation capacity of anticyclonic eddies,
300 allowing them to persist longer and propagate farther (de Marez et al., 2026). This enhanced detection of anticyclonic eddies
301 may also be relevant for the monitoring of long-lasting surface temperature anomalies associated with these structures, which
302 could contribute to the development of local marine heatwaves (Aguilar et al., 2022).

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304 We also observe clear changes in the retention capacity of Algerian eddies with MIOST-K over a 20-day period. This result
305 has important consequences for marine pollution management strategies, namely those that can affect marine protected areas
306 like the Cabrera National Park (Compa et al., 2020). This also influences the transport properties of these eddies related to
307 the redistribution of temperature, salinity and nutrients, which influence the circulation of the area, and the nutrient inputs in
308 other regions of the western Mediterranean Sea (e.g. Bryden et al., 1994; Hargous et al., 2026).

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310 The eddy identification algorithm used to identify eddies is quite sensitive to pre-processing choices and parameterizations
311 (e.g. Pegliasco et al., 2021), and could be refined in follow-up studies. Here it is used to compare 2 datasets, so the impact on
312 the conclusions obtained should be minimal. The Eulerian method used here is commonly implemented in the community,
313 namely in altimetry. Many other eddy identification and tracking techniques exist which use an Eulerian framework (e.g.
314 Ioannou et al., 2024), but also Lagrangian ones, which could help to better capture retention capabilities, as Lagrangian
315 structures could assess material coherence in space and time simultaneously (Cortes-Morales et al., in prep.). To further
316 validate the robustness of our retention findings, future work could extend the Lagrangian analysis to a larger ensemble of
317 eddies. Statistical comparison across datasets would help quantify whether observed differences are consistent and

318 significant, and whether eddy properties such as size or eccentricity correlate with retention efficiency. This would also
319 support the operational use of eddy-based transport estimates in pollution risk forecasting and coastal marine management.
320 Lastly, we take advantage of a very novel dataset (MIOST-K), but it is under continuous improvement due to the young age
321 of SWOT. It will be interesting to continue this study with a longer series of data to further evaluate these mesoscale eddies
322 in the Mediterranean region and look further into the improvement of the coastal eddy field in the region (Fortunato et al.,
323 2025).

324

325 It is worth mentioning that, by design, conventional interpolation methods tend to filter out small-scale features detected by
326 SWOT, leading to an underrepresentation of fine-scale eddies (typically around 50 km in diameter, or <100 km in
327 wavelength) in Level-4 products such as DUACS and MIOST. Moreover, SWOT captures a broader range of high-resolution
328 ocean dynamics, including nonlinear eddies and internal waves, that are beyond the reach of nadir altimeters and not
329 resolved by current mapping techniques. A key limitation lies in the coarse temporal sampling imposed by the 21-day repeat
330 cycle of the science phase, which hinders the analysis of rapidly evolving fine-scale dynamics (Archer et al., 2025). To fully
331 exploit SWOT's potential, especially at submesoscales, new frameworks are needed. Promising advances in this direction are
332 emerging from data- and model-driven mapping approaches (e.g., Fablet et al., 2021; Le Guillou et al., 2023, 2024) and in
333 the development of robust validation strategies tailored to SWOT observations (Coadou-Chaventon et al, 2025;
334 Verger-Miralles et al, 2025).

335 6 Conclusions

336 This study provides new insights on how the monitoring capabilities of surface circulation, namely mesoscale activity, will
337 improve with the new wide-swath satellites such as SWOT. This is relevant to improve operational oceanography services,
338 for example in managing and forecasting marine pollution events. The objective is to assess changes in the mesoscale eddy
339 field by quantifying eddy count, variability, and associated kinetic energy. We then examine how the detected eddy
340 properties affect their retention capacity. While this study is not intended as a comprehensive intercomparison of the
341 DUACS-OI and MIOST-K products, it does show how the surface currents monitoring scenario might change in the near
342 future, opening the door to a better representation of the different processes involved and its implications.

343

344 The results show the promising potential of new wide-swath products to better understand the eddy field, achieving specific
345 capacities, particularly for observing small mesoscale eddies and resolving features in coastal areas. We also find that the
346 already observed mesoscale eddy field by conventional products (DUACS-OI) has notable differences when compared to
347 new products including SWOT (MIOST-K). An increase in Eddy Kinetic Energy (EKE) is found, which plays a vital role in
348 the Mediterranean Sea by driving the variability of ocean circulation, redistributing heat, salt, and nutrients, and supporting
349 marine productivity in this climatically sensitive region. Mesoscale eddies, which contribute to EKE, influence biological

hotspots, the dispersion of pollutants, marine heatwaves and local weather patterns such as Mediterranean cyclones. Monitoring EKE is therefore essential for improving ocean forecasting, managing fisheries, and understanding the impacts of climate change. This requires high-resolution observations from satellites, autonomous platforms, and regional cooperation to effectively track these dynamic processes and inform environmental management and policy. With this new dataset, the gap of high-resolution satellite data is further filled. The retention capacity of the eddies is strongly affected with this new data, meaning that once this data is incorporated into the operational products, a better estimation of marine pollution impacts will be possible. This will be of importance for different marine management strategies, especially those related to marine pollution and fisheries management.

Our findings demonstrate that incorporating SWOT wide-swath observations affects the representation of surface mesoscale features in the western Mediterranean, including in regions where conventional altimetry has limitations. By comparing eddy characteristics such as associated EKE and retention capacity, we show how these improvements can directly support marine applications such as pollution risk assessment for the protection of marine reserves. Looking ahead, the integration of next-generation satellite technologies and data-processing methodologies will be essential to further refine surface current products. This work contributes to a framework for ongoing monitoring and evaluation of regional circulation patterns, and underscores the importance of sustained innovation in ocean observing systems.

Appendices

Appendix A

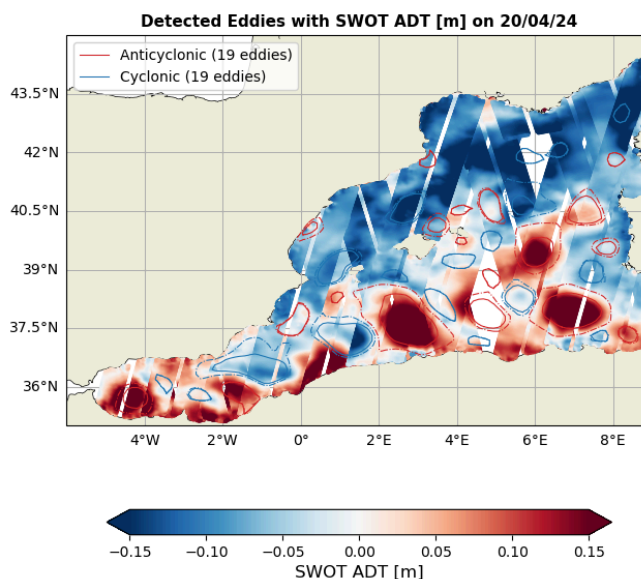
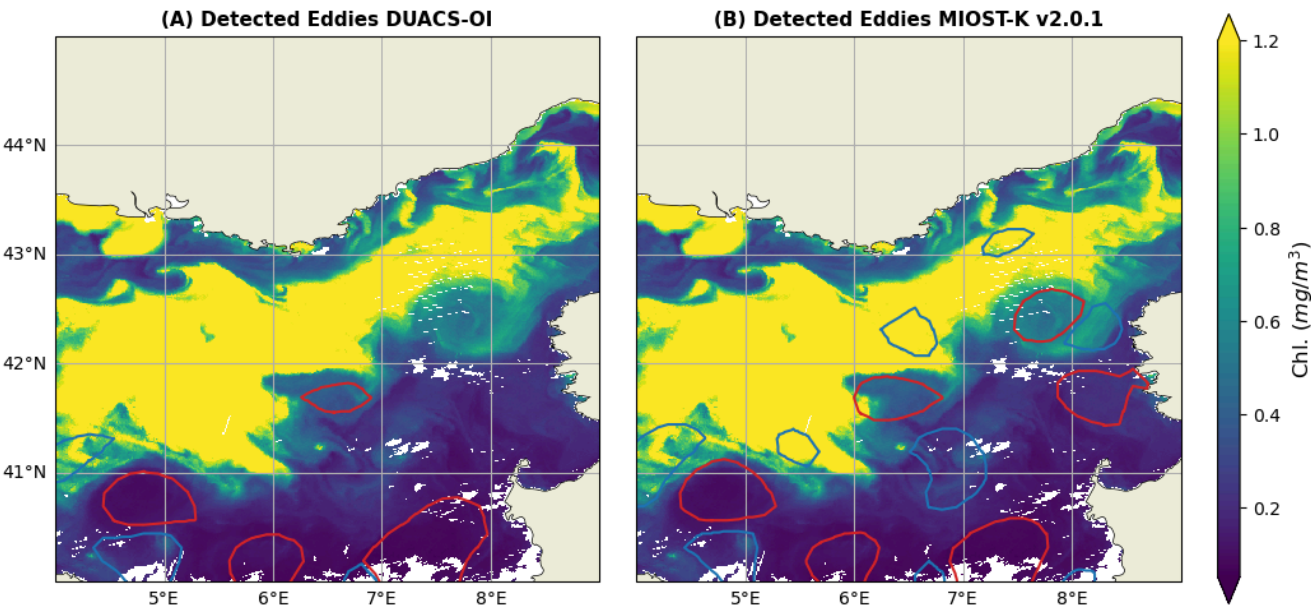


Figure A1: Outer eddy contours identified with MIOST-K on 20/04/24. The background field are all the SWOT L3 ADT [m] observations on 20/04/24 +/- 10 days.

371



372

373 **Figure B1: Chlorophyll fields (Chl.) on 02/04/24 with the corresponding eddy outer contours (anticyclonic red, cyclonic blue) for**
374 **DUACS-OI (left) and MIOST-K (right).**

375 Daily level-3 chlorophyll-*a* concentrations at 1 km spatial resolution were obtained from the multi-sensor dataset
376 cmems_obs-oc_med_bgc-plankton_my_l3-multi-1km_PID, distributed within the Copernicus Marine product
377 *Mediterranean Sea, Bio-Geo-Chemical, L3, daily Satellite Observations (1997–ongoing)* (product ID:
378 OCEANCOLOUR_MED_BGC_L3_MY_009_143; DOI: 10.48670/moi-00299). Last accessed on: 17/05/2026. (Berthon
379 and Zibordi, 2004; Volpe et al., 2019)

380 Appendix C

381 **Table C1. Eddy retention information.**

	Date		Number of particles (DUACS-OI; MIOST-K)	
	Initial	End	Initial	End
Eddy 1	01/04/2024	21/04/2024	1123; 1078	1011; 1519
Eddy 2	01/02/2024	21/02/2024	502; 344	675; 472
Eddy 3	01/02/2024	21/02/2024	821; 1140	850; 674

382

383 **Code availability**

384 The codes used in this study are available on GitHub:
385 https://github.com/LauraGomezNavarro/paper-OSR10_Gomez-Navarro_etal_2026, and the version used for the manuscript
386 is published on Zenodo: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.16940147> (Gomez-Navarro_2025).

387 **Data availability**

388 The data used in this study can be downloaded directly from the Copernicus Marine Service and the AVISO websites. The
389 exact product names are given in Table 1, and the associated DOIs are indicated in the references.

390 **Author contribution**

391 LGN, AP, MIP, MB, DCM, and LF contributed to the conceptualization of the study. LGN carried out the formal analysis,
392 investigation, and prepared the original draft of the manuscript. DCM, AP, and LGN developed the methodology. MIP and
393 MB curated the data. All authors contributed to the review and editing of the manuscript.

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