

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.

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; satellite observations	AVISO (2025)	PUM: Ballarotta (2025c)

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). Recent studies have demonstrated that mesoscale eddies can be directly identified from SWOT wide-swath SSH
57 observations, particularly in regions with small Rossby radius of deformation (e.g., Verger-Miralles et al., 2025; de Marez et
58 al., 2026; Han et al., 2026; Fu et al., 2026). However, direct swath-based detection is more limited for larger mesoscale
59 eddies extending beyond the instantaneous SWOT swath coverage. Gridded products integrating SWOT observations,
60 provide a complementary approach by reconstructing spatially continuous fields, allowing both smaller-scale structures and
61 larger mesoscale eddies to be characterized. This study evaluates the added value of a new pre-operational Level-4 (L4)
62 surface product (MIOST with KaRIn; Ballarotta et al., 2025c), which integrates SWOT KaRIn data during the science phase
63 (September 2023–December 2024), by comparing it with existing CMEMS products based solely on nadir altimetry.

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

75 debris transport. Therefore, we evaluate the retention rate of particles inside Algerian eddies and thus the risk of marine
76 debris reaching the park's vicinity. Algerian eddies have been found to also be a very important dynamic structure for heat,
77 water masses and matter transport in the basin (e.g. Taupier-Letage et al., 2003; Escudier et al., 2016). In contrast to cyclonic
78 eddies, anticyclonic Algerian eddies last longer and are known to travel farther from their origin and play a stronger role in
79 regional connectivity (Pessini et al., 2018; Cotroneo et al., 2021). Their ability to trap and retain floating material has
80 important implications for both ecological impact and the dispersion of pollutants (Suaria and Aliani, 2014).

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

89 **2 Data**

90 **2.1 DUACS optimal interpolation (DUACS-OI)**

91 The *European Seas Gridded L4 Sea Surface Height* dataset (Table 1, product reference 1 and 2) from the Copernicus Marine
92 Service, provides Sea Level Anomaly (SLA) fields at $1/8^\circ$ resolution over European regional seas, at a daily temporal
93 frequency. The product is generated by the Data Unification and Altimeter Combination System (DUACS) system (*Centre*
94 *National d'Etudes Spatiales/Collecte Localisation Satellites*; CNES/CLS) using optimal interpolation of along-track
95 altimeter measurements from multiple satellites (Le Traon et al., 1998). It includes SLA, Absolute Dynamic Topography
96 (ADT), and derived surface geostrophic currents. ADT is obtained by adding the Mean Dynamic Topography (MDT) to
97 SLA. The MDT used is the Mediterranean 2020 product (MDT_CMEMS_2020_MED, Jousset et al., 2022). The dataset, is
98 available in Near-Real-Time (NRT, product reference 1) and delayed-time (DT, product reference 2), and supports studies of
99 mesoscale and large-scale sea level variability (e.g. Pascual et al., 2007; 2009; Marcos et al., 2015; Taburet et al., 2018;
100 Ballarotta et al., 2019; Sánchez-Román et al., 2023). The NRT data is updated daily, and at the moment of the study had a
101 temporal coverage from 04/10/2022 to 25/11/2024, while the delayed-time data from 01/01/1992 to 31/12/2023. Therefore,
102 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
103 analyses as it covers 2024.

104 2.2 MIOST with SWOT KaRIn (MIOST-K)

105 The Multiscale Inversion of Ocean Surface Topography (MIOST) product (Table 1, product reference 3) is a new-generation
106 gridded altimetry dataset that incorporates SWOT KaRIn data, i.e., two-dimensional swath (SSHA) observations. This global
107 product is available at a spatial resolution of $1/8^\circ$ and at daily temporal frequency. We utilized the experimental L4
108 multimission sea level product distributed by AVISO v2.0.1, which combines SWOT swath altimetry with conventional
109 nadir altimeter measurements. The dataset relies on the MIOST method (Ubelmann et al., 2021, 2022), a statistical technique
110 that reconstructs sea surface height fields by decomposing variability across multiple spatial and temporal scales. The
111 reconstruction combines SWOT KaRIn wide-swath observations, SWOT nadir data, and conventional nadir altimeter
112 measurements within broad spatio-temporal windows around the target date. In Delayed-Time (DT) mode, both past and
113 future observations are incorporated to constrain the interpolation process, with decreasing weights assigned to observations
114 farther away in time. This allows mesoscale structures sampled during nearby overpasses to contribute to the reconstructed
115 daily fields beyond the instantaneous SWOT and nadir ground-track coverage (see Fig. A1 for an example of the SWOT
116 coverage contributing to the reconstruction of day 20/04/24) (Ballarotta et al., 2025c). The MDT product used is also the
117 MDT_CMEMS_2020_MED (Jousset et al., 2022). More details can be found in Ballarotta et al., (2025c). These products
118 were processed by SSALTO/DUACS and distributed by AVISO (<https://www.aviso.altimetry.fr>) supported by CNES.

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

123 3 Methods

124 3.1 Py-eddy tracker

125 The py-eddy-tracker is an eddy tracking algorithm based on geometric and physical techniques. It was firstly developed by
126 Mason et al. (2014) and later updated by Delepouille et al. (2022). Since then, it has been widely used to study eddies and for
127 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
128 (Delepouille et al., 2022) to identify eddies from daily snapshots of Absolute Dynamic Topography (ADT) fields. Two types
129 of contours are identified by the algorithm: the effective contour (outermost closed contour defining the eddy extent) and the
130 speed contour (inner contour corresponding to the region of maximum mean azimuthal geostrophic velocity). Further details
131 can be found in Mason et al. (2014). Compared to SLA, ADT provides more reliable eddy identification, especially in the
132 Mediterranean Sea (Pegliasco et al., 2021, 2022), because it includes both the mean dynamic topography and its temporal
133 variability, helping distinguish mesoscale eddies from variations in persistent jets and recurrent circulation patterns included

134 in the MDT. A pre-processing and set of parameterizations are necessary to implement the py-eddy tracker (see Mason et al.,
135 2014; Pegliasco et al., 2022 for further details):

- 136 1) The ADT fields are filtered with a Bessel high-pass filter of 500 km to remove the background large-scale signal
137 and isolate the eddies (Pegliasco et al., 2022).
- 138 2) A detection step of 0.002 m was used between consecutive isolines. This corresponds to the height difference
139 between contour levels used to identify eddy boundaries. Starting from the eddy center (defined by a minimum
140 value for cyclonic eddies and a maximum value for anticyclonic eddies), closed ADT isolines are identified outward
141 at intervals of 0.002 m until the eddy edge is reached (Cui et al., 2025).
- 142 3) A maximum shape error of 55% is allowed for a detected contour to be identified as an effective eddy. This metric
143 is defined as the ratio between the circle fit and identified outermost contour. This shape error (Kurian et al., 2011)
144 limits the identification to eddies, and removes other elongated closed-contour structures like filaments (Mason et
145 al., 2019).

146 3.2 Particle simulations and eddy retention calculation

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

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

$$162 \text{ ERP} = \frac{N_T - N_0}{N_0} \times 100, \quad (1)$$

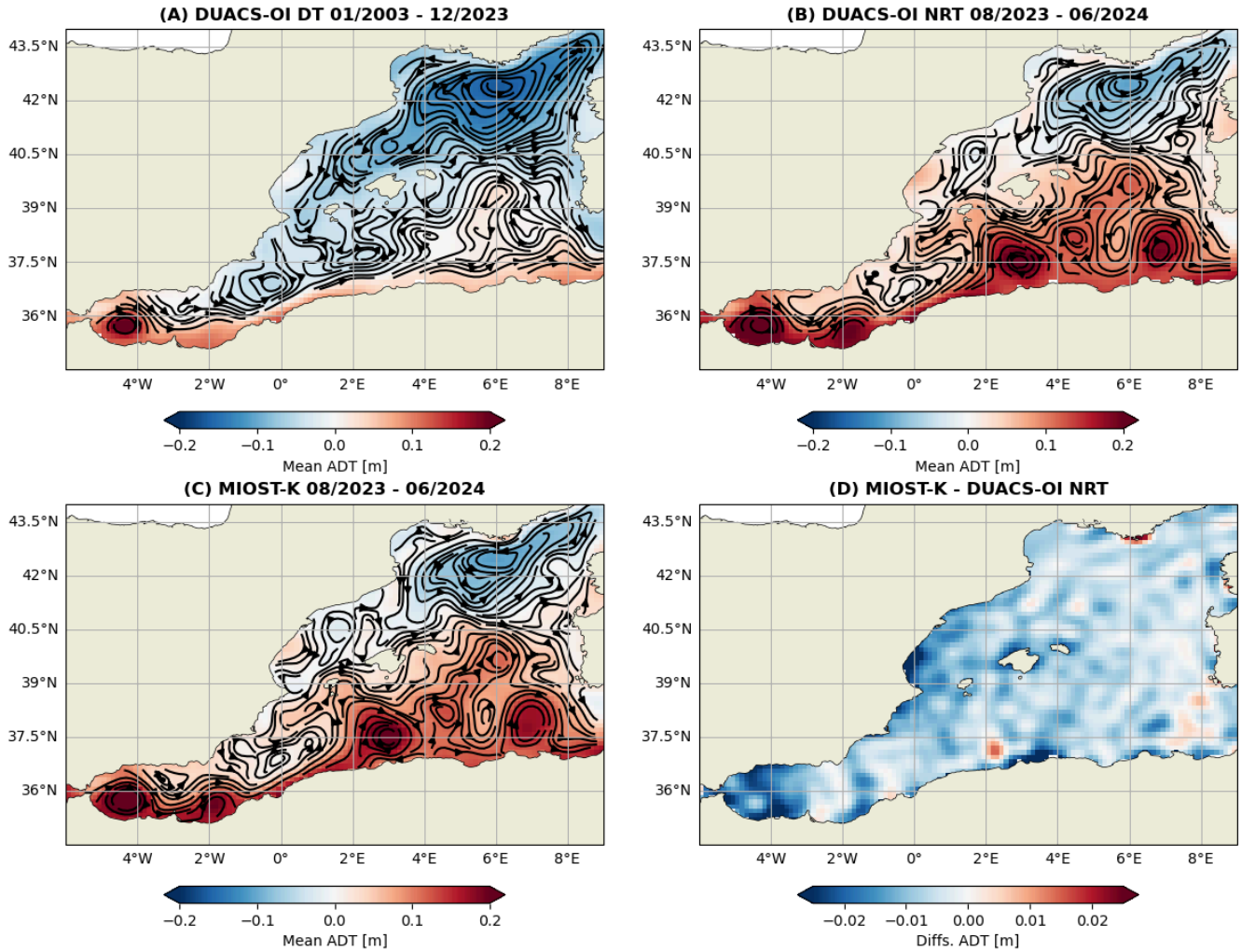
163 where N_T and N_0 are the number of particles at the final and the release days, respectively.

164 4 Results

165 The general circulation of the western Mediterranean has been thoroughly studied in the past. The new SWOT data is
166 unveiling smaller oceanic scales and partially or even unobserved dynamics, but the impact of this on the general circulation
167 patterns will be better understood when we have more years of SWOT data. Currently, with more than one year of SWOT
168 data during the science phase, we can already infer a first estimate of how and if these general circulation patterns are
169 affected by this new dataset, and thus the consequences this could have for different monitoring efforts (Fig. 1). Fig. 1A is
170 included as a reference representation of the mean circulation over 20 years in the western Mediterranean. The main
171 circulation features shown in Fig. 1A are also observed in the shorter-term averages shown in panels B and C, indicating that
172 the large-scale circulation is consistently represented in both datasets. Differences between Figs. 1B and C arise mainly at the
173 smaller-scale features and in the characteristics of the mesoscale structures, already suggesting that the inclusion of SWOT
174 observations impacts the representation of mesoscale circulation. Although part of these differences may also arise from
175 intrinsic methodological differences between the DUACS-OI and MIOST reconstruction approaches, previous comparisons
176 based solely on nadir altimetry showed relatively small differences between the two products in the Mediterranean
177 (Ballarotta et al., 2023; Verbrugge et al., 2024). This suggests that the higher differences observed here are strongly
178 influenced by the inclusion of SWOT wide-swath observations in MIOST-K. These differences are further highlighted in the
179 mean ADT difference field shown in Fig. 1D, particularly in coastal regions and along energetic circulation pathways (e.g.
180 Alboran Sea and Algerian Current). However, the magnitude of these differences is about an order of magnitude smaller
181 than the values in the ADT field (note the limits of colorbar in Figures 1B, 1C and 1D). This is expected from the enhanced
182 spatial sampling provided by SWOT wide-swath observations compared to conventional nadir altimetry (e.g.
183 Lopez-Radcenco et al., 2019; Ballarotta et al., 2025), particularly for mesoscale and coastal structures (e.g. Dibarboure et al.,
184 2024). In contrast to the effectively one-dimensional along-track sampling of nadir altimeters, SWOT provides
185 two-dimensional swath measurements, and the implications of these differences are further explored through the analysis of
186 daily eddy variability in the following sections.

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

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

202 particularly in areas such as the Gulf of Lion, thereby reducing the number of identified eddies. The daily temporal
203 variability of anticyclonic and cyclonic eddy counts is shown in panels (E) and (F), respectively. Despite high temporal
204 variability, MIOST-K consistently identifies a larger number of eddies than DUACS-OI throughout most of the analysis
205 period. For anticyclonic eddies, MIOST-K detects on average 19.0 ± 2.0 eddies per day (mean $\pm$ standard deviation),
206 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
207 MIOST-K and DUACS-OI, respectively. The temporal correlation between the two daily eddy-count time series is low for
208 both anticyclonic ($r = 0.253$) and cyclonic eddies ($r = 0.165$). This likely reflects the sensitivity of daily eddy counts to
209 product-dependent differences not only in eddy detection, but also splitting, merging, and lifetime, rather than fundamental
210 differences in the temporal variability of mesoscale activity.

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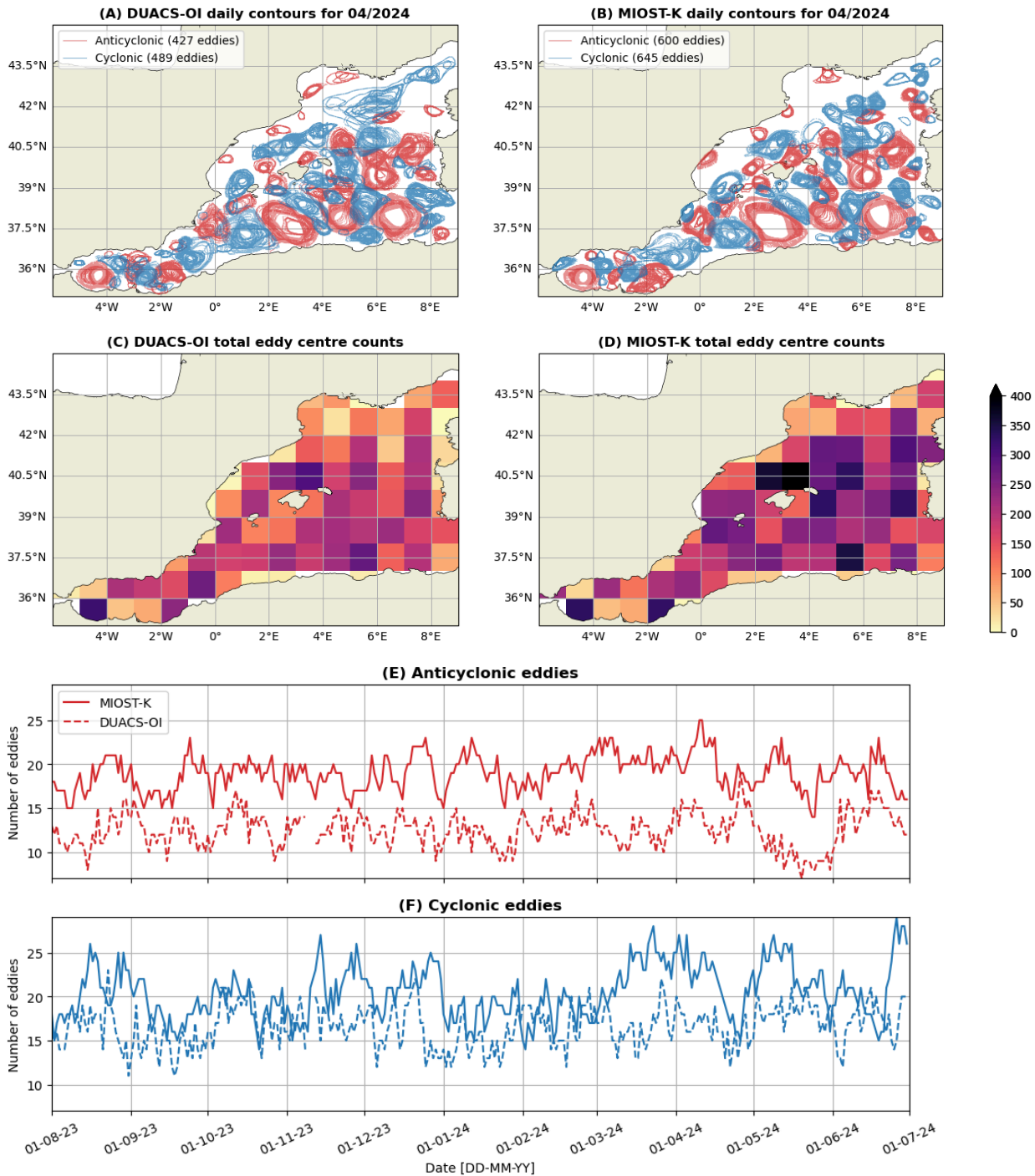
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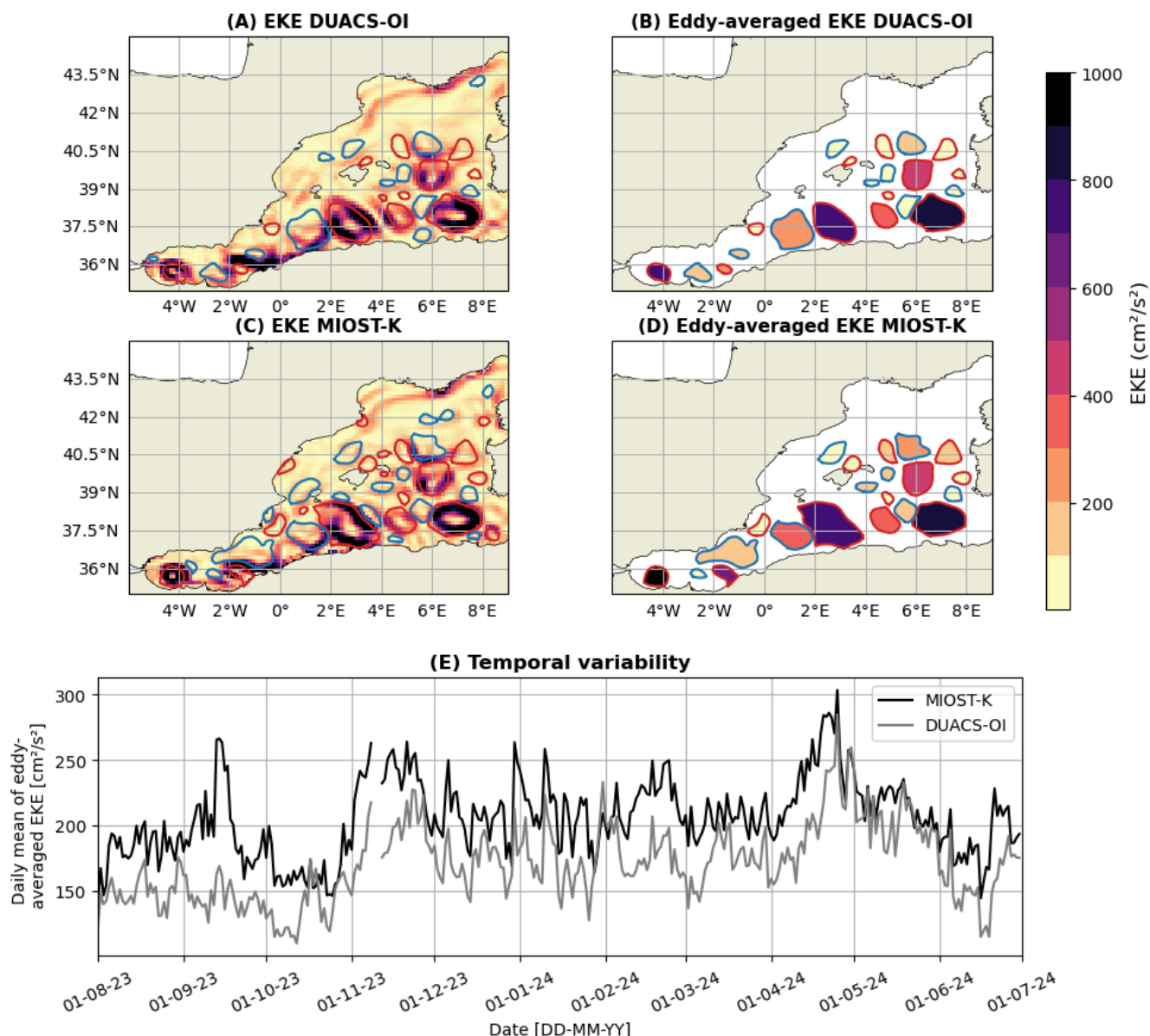
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228 Figure 2: Number of daily eddy identifications. Panels (A) and (B) show all the daily eddies (outer contours) identified during
 229 April 2024 for DUACS-OI (product reference 1) and MIOST-K (product reference 3), respectively. Panels (C) and (D)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



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

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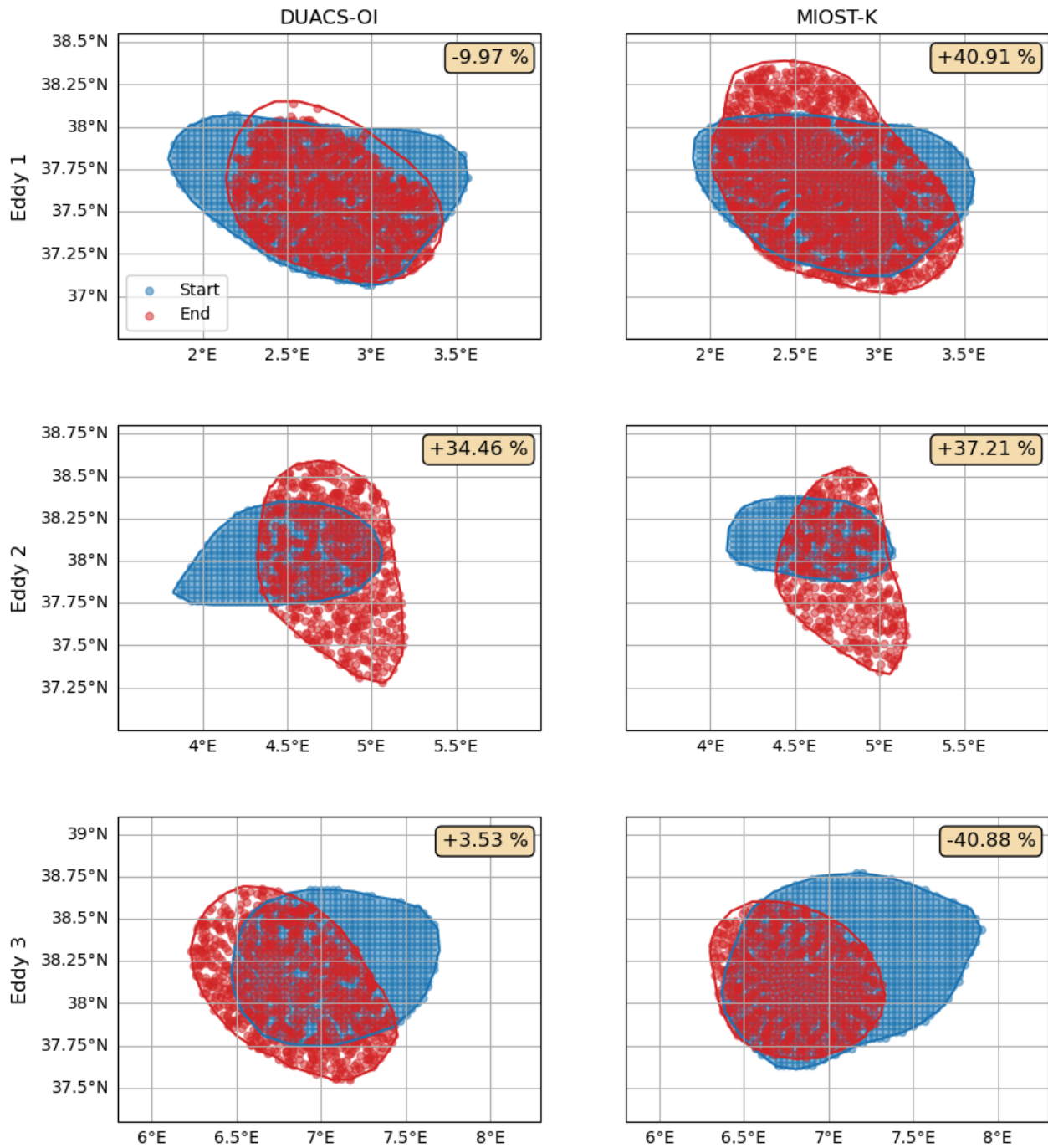


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260 Figure 3: Temporal variability of Eddy Kinetic Energy (EKE) associated with the detected eddies. Panels (A) and (C) show the
 261 EKE field on 20/04/2024 and all the identified anticyclonic (red) and cyclonic (blue) outer eddy contours, for DUACS-OI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

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

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



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

290 5 Discussion

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

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299 The increase in eddy detections with MIOST-K is more pronounced for anticyclonic eddies than for cyclonic eddies.
300 Although the origin of this eddy asymmetry was not specifically investigated here, it may be related to the improved
301 detection of smaller-scale and coastal eddies, where the differences between the products are strongest. In the western
302 Mediterranean, anticyclonic eddies tend to be more persistent, coherent, and longer-lived than cyclonic eddies (Stegner et al.,
303 2021), potentially increasing their detectability in SWOT products. Similar asymmetries have also been observed by SWOT
304 in other regions, and are generally explained by the greater stability and propagation capacity of anticyclonic eddies,
305 allowing them to persist longer and propagate farther (de Marez et al., 2026). This enhanced detection of anticyclonic eddies
306 may also be relevant for the monitoring of long-lasting surface temperature anomalies associated with these structures, which
307 could contribute to the development of local marine heatwaves (Aguilar et al., 2022).

308

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

314

315 The eddy identification algorithm used to identify eddies is quite sensitive to pre-processing choices and parameterizations
316 (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
317 the conclusions obtained should be minimal. The Eulerian method used here is commonly implemented in the community,
318 namely in altimetry. Many other eddy identification and tracking techniques exist which use an Eulerian framework (e.g.
319 Ioannou et al., 2024), but also Lagrangian ones, which could help to better capture retention capabilities, as Lagrangian
320 structures could assess material coherence in space and time simultaneously (e.g. Beron-Vera et al., 2013; Haller et al., 2016;
321 Liu et al., 2019). To further validate the robustness of our retention findings, future work could extend the Lagrangian
322 analysis to a larger ensemble of eddies. Statistical comparison across datasets would help quantify whether observed

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

It is worth mentioning that, by design, conventional interpolation methods tend to filter out small-scale features detected by SWOT, leading to an underrepresentation of fine-scale eddies (typically around 50 km in diameter, or <100 km in wavelength) in Level-4 products such as DUACS and MIOST. Moreover, SWOT captures a broader range of high-resolution ocean dynamics, including nonlinear eddies and internal waves, that are beyond the reach of nadir altimeters and not resolved by current mapping techniques. Recent studies have shown that mesoscale eddies can be identified directly from SWOT wide-swath SSH observations (e.g. Verger-Miralles et al., 2025; de Marez et al., 2026; Han et al., 2026; Fu et al., 2026). This direct approach is less suited to larger eddies that extend beyond the swath, but preserves the fine-scale information contained in SWOT observations and avoids the smoothing introduced by Level-4 mapping. However, a key limitation lies in the coarse temporal sampling imposed by the 21-day repeat cycle of the science phase, which hinders the analysis of rapidly evolving fine-scale dynamics (Archer et al., 2025). To fully exploit SWOT's potential, especially at submesoscales, new frameworks are needed. Promising advances in this direction are emerging from data- and model-driven mapping approaches (e.g., Fablet et al., 2021; Le Guillou et al., 2023, 2024) and in the development of robust validation strategies tailored to SWOT observations (Coadou-Chaventon et al, 2025; Verger-Miralles et al, 2025).

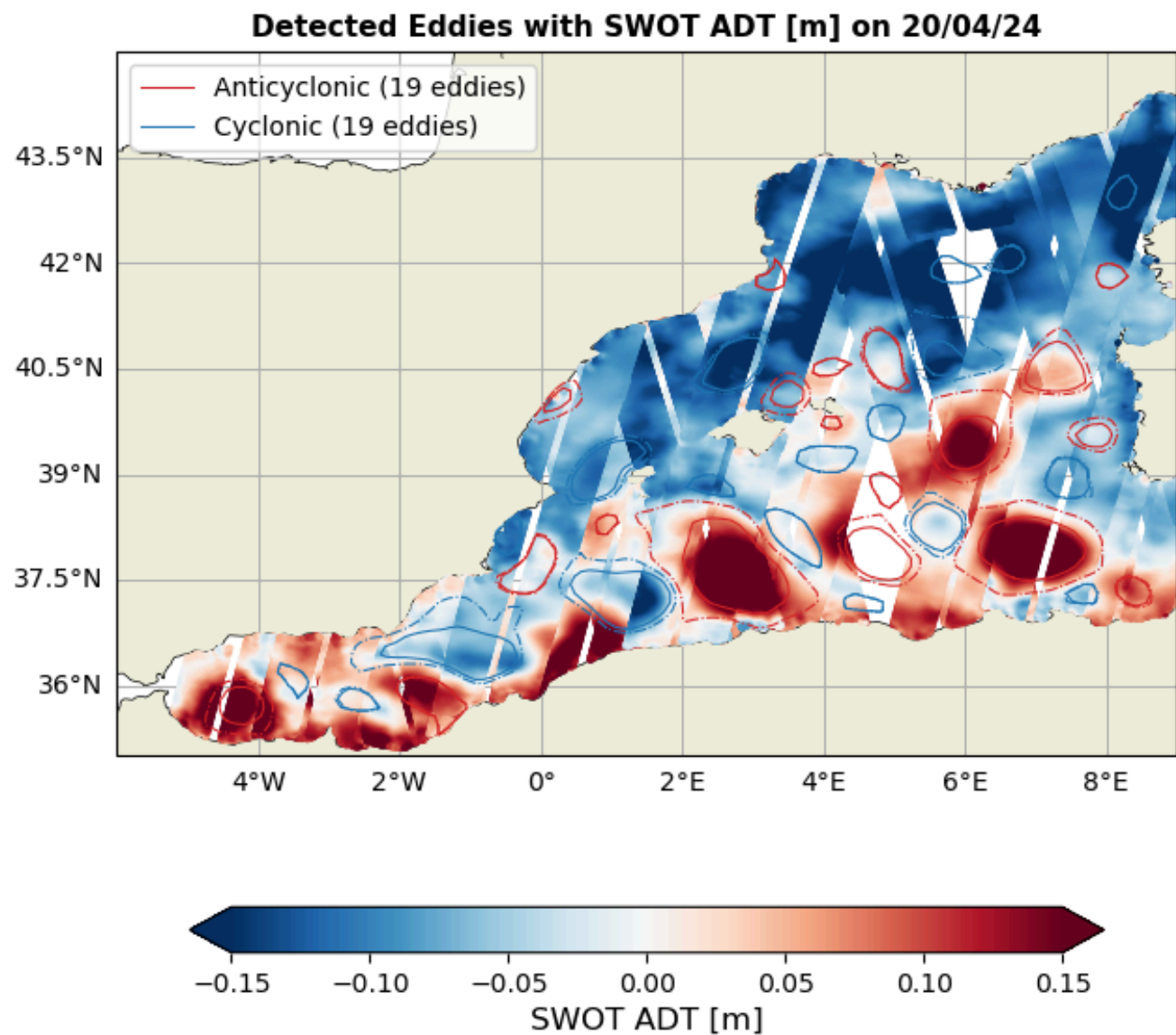
6 Conclusions

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

The results show the promising potential of new wide-swath products to better understand the eddy field, achieving specific capacities, particularly for observing small mesoscale eddies and resolving features in coastal areas. We also find that the already observed mesoscale eddy field by conventional products (DUACS-OI) has notable differences when compared to

355 new products including SWOT (MIOST-K). An increase in Eddy Kinetic Energy (EKE) is found, which plays a vital role in
356 the Mediterranean Sea by driving the variability of ocean circulation, redistributing heat, salt, and nutrients, and supporting
357 marine productivity in this climatically sensitive region. Mesoscale eddies, which contribute to EKE, influence biological
358 hotspots, the dispersion of pollutants, marine heatwaves and local weather patterns such as Mediterranean cyclones.
359 Monitoring EKE is therefore essential for improving ocean forecasting, managing fisheries, and understanding the impacts of
360 climate change. This requires high-resolution observations from satellites, autonomous platforms, and regional cooperation
361 to effectively track these dynamic processes and inform environmental management and policy. With this new dataset, the
362 gap of high-resolution satellite data is further filled. The retention capacity of the eddies is strongly affected with this new
363 data, meaning that once this data is incorporated into the operational products, a better estimation of marine pollution
364 impacts will be possible. This will be of importance for different marine management strategies, especially those related to
365 marine pollution and fisheries management.

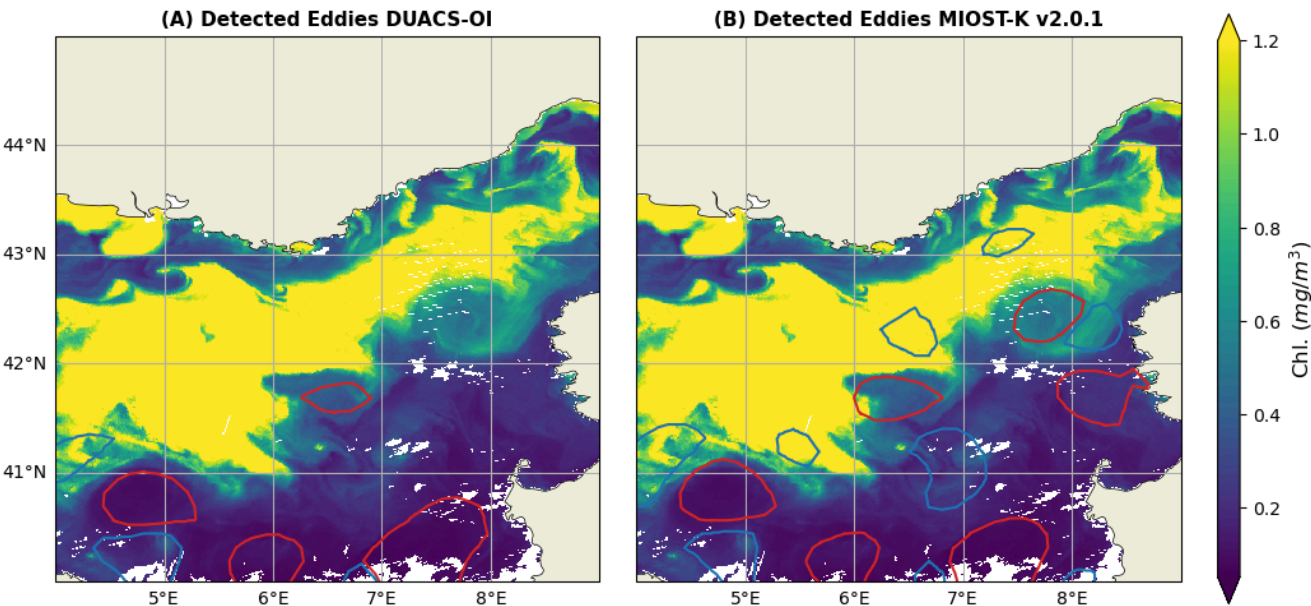
366 Our findings demonstrate that incorporating SWOT wide-swath observations affects the representation of surface mesoscale
367 features in the western Mediterranean, including in regions where conventional altimetry has limitations. By comparing eddy
368 characteristics such as associated EKE and retention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



375
376 Figure A1: Outer (dashed) and inner (solid) eddy contours identified with MIOST-K on 20/04/24. The background fields are all the
377 SWOT L3 ADT (filtered) [m] observations on 20/04/24 +/- 10 days.

378 SWOT L3 LR ADT 2 km (Expert v2.0.1) data was obtained from AVISO (AVISO/DUACS, 2024).

381



382

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

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

390 Appendix C

391 **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

392

393 **Code availability**

394 The codes used in this study are available on GitHub:
395 [https://github.com/LauraGomezNavarro/paper-OSR10 Gomez-Navarro etal 2026](https://github.com/LauraGomezNavarro/paper-OSR10_Gomez-Navarro_etal_2026), and the version used for the manuscript
396 is published on Zenodo: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.22659162> (Gómez-Navarro, 2026).

397 **Data availability**

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

400 **Author contribution**

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

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