

Investigation of ALMIP zone total water storage variations using GRACE

Laurent Longuevergne ¹ , Guillaume Favreau ²

Bridget Scanlon³ , Yahaya Nazoumou⁴
Himanshu Save⁵, Aaron Boone⁶

1. CNRS – Univ. Rennes 1, France
2. IRD – Univ. Montpellier 2, Montpellier, France
3. BEG - Jackson School of Geosciences, Austin, U
4. Univ. Niamey, Niamey, Niger
5. CSR, Univ. of Texas at Austin, Austin, USA
6. CNRM-GAME, France



- GRACE satellite, the first satellite of its kind

Measures time-variable gravity variations at spatial scales above 333 km with 10-day to monthly sampling

Gravity variations are interpreted as total water storage variations after correction of atmospheric and oceanic contributions (i.e. Surface water + soil moisture + groundwater storages)



Not a regular remote sensing instrument

Support of GRACE measurements are not grids, even if it can be provided as grids

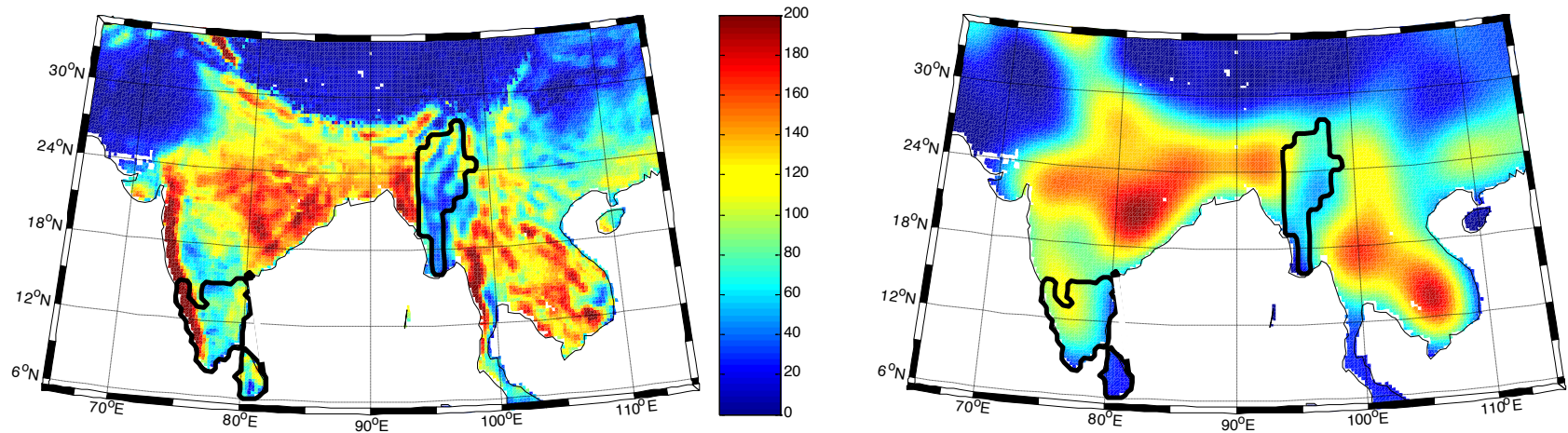
- Previous works over the AMMA region

Grippa et al. 2012 : comparison between GRACE and ALMIP models

Points out the ability of GRACE to monitor water storage variations
Highlights the importance of slow reservoir & ET modeling

Difficulty in using GRACE

- GRACE provide a spatially filtered image of reality



Amplitude of seasonal water storage variations

Modeled by GLDAS-NOAH
hydro-meteorological model

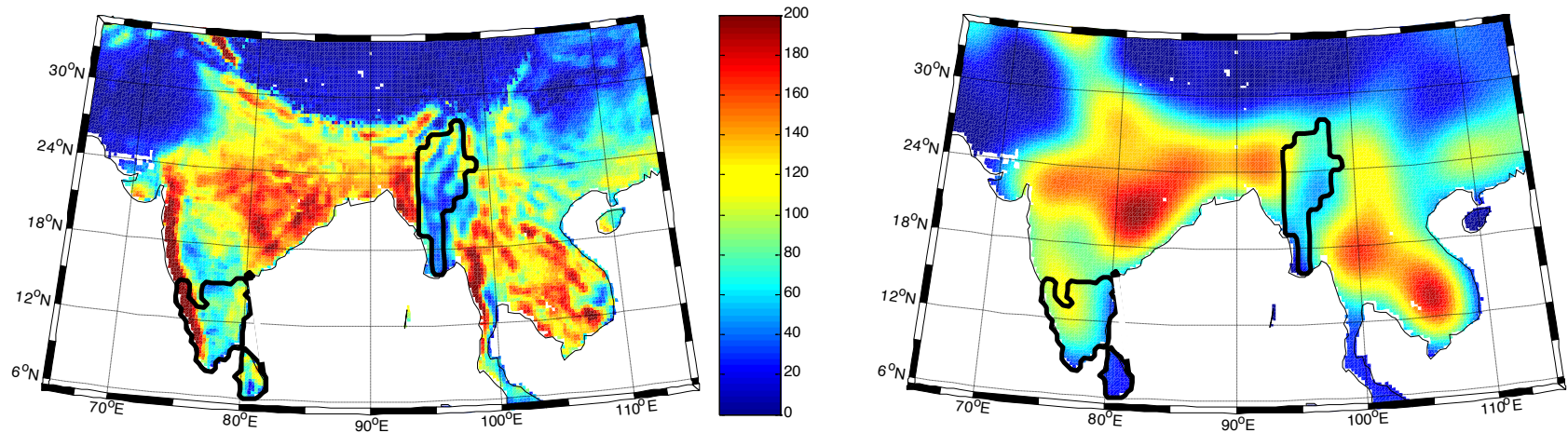
Same map, considering only
large-scale variations seen
by GRACE

- 2 ways to use GRACE

1. Continent-scale studies, models are filtered as GRACE
2. Space-limited areas (e.g. basin or region), GRACE requires corrections

Difficulty in using GRACE

- GRACE provide a spatially filtered image of reality



Amplitude of seasonal water storage variations

Modeled by GLDAS-NOAH
hydro-meteorological model

Same map, considering only
large-scale variations seen
by GRACE

- 2 ways to use GRACE

1. Continent-scale studies, models are filtered as GRACE

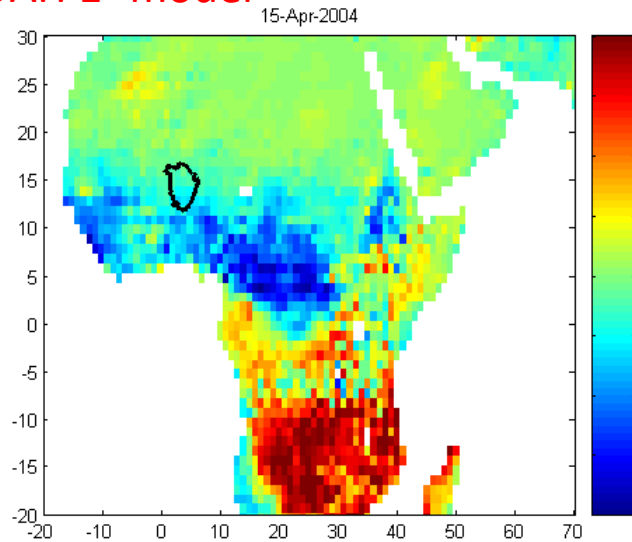
2. Space-limited areas (e.g. basin or region), GRACE requires corrections

Objectives of the study

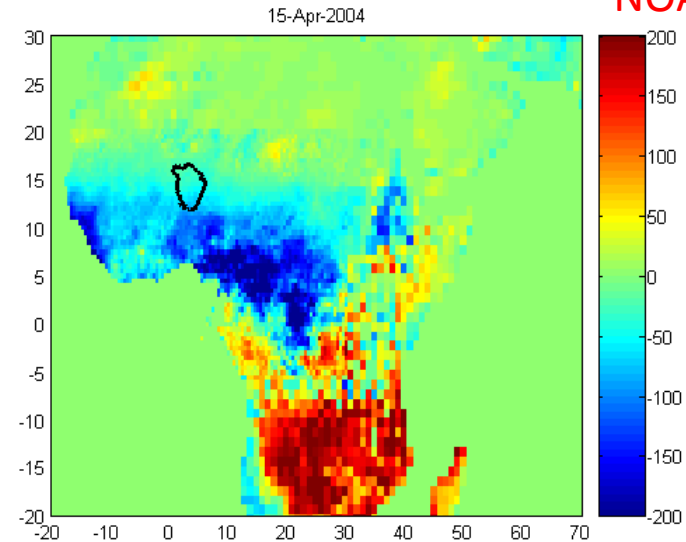
- 1. Compare GRACE and ALMIP models
 - ALMIP models first turned to GRACE resolution for an optimal use of information contained in GRACE data
 - Requires first nesting of ALMIP models (limited extend) into a global model GLDAS-NOAH to avoid border effects
 - GRACE solutions : CSR, GRGS and new regularized CSR
- 2. Interpret differences between GRACE and models
 1. GRACE errors -> estimated in the ocean
 2. LSM errors -> comparison among models
 3. Unmodeled contributions -> groundwater contribution

Nesting ALMIP models into GLDAS-NOAH

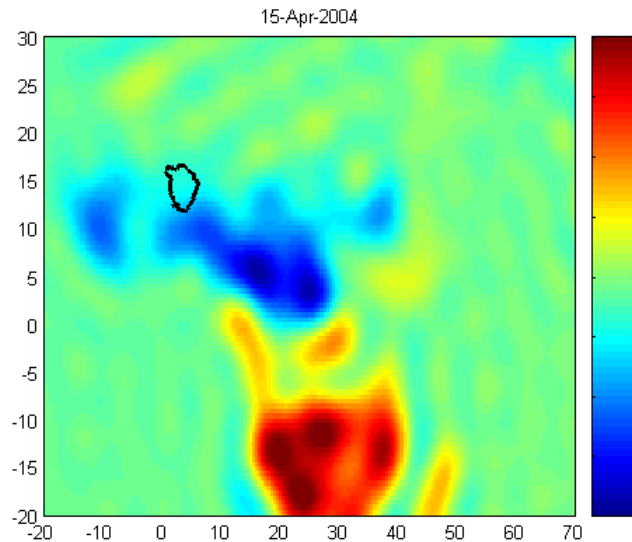
Original NOAH 1° model



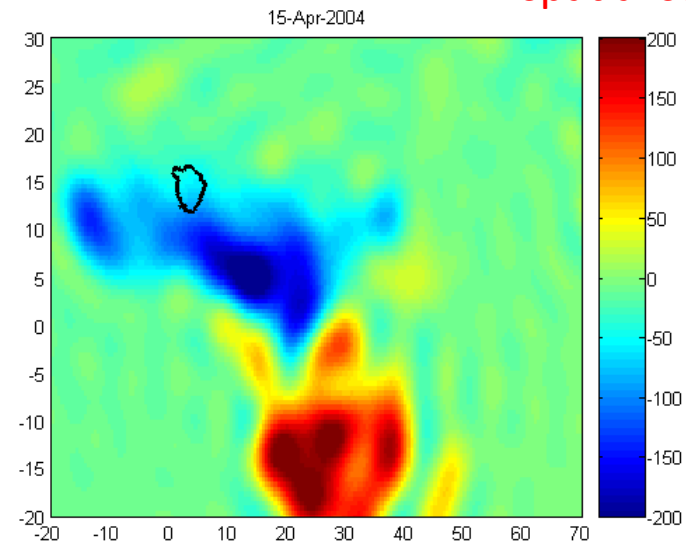
NOAH 1° + nested
ALMIP model



Original NOAH 1° model, spatial scales > 400 km



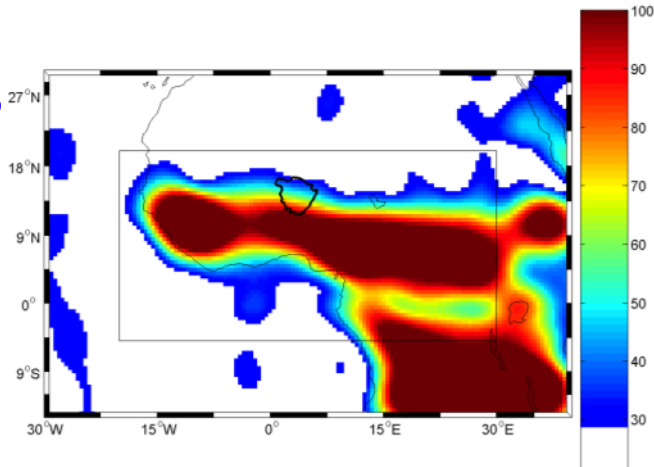
Original NOAH 1° + nested ALMIP model,
spatial scales > 400 km



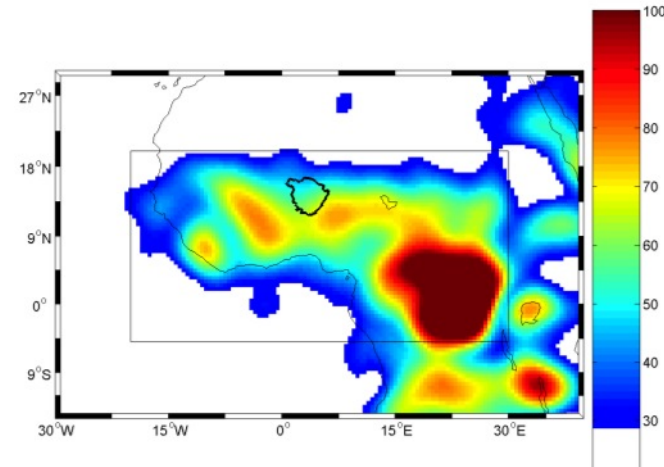
Variability between GRACE and models

- Example of CLSM model

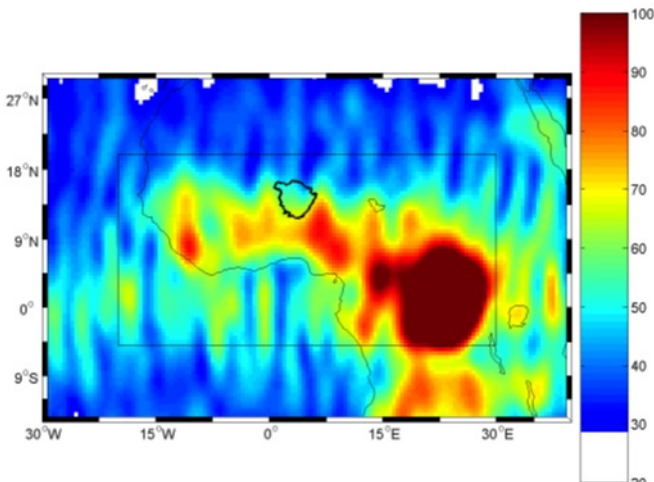
GRACE GRGS
variability



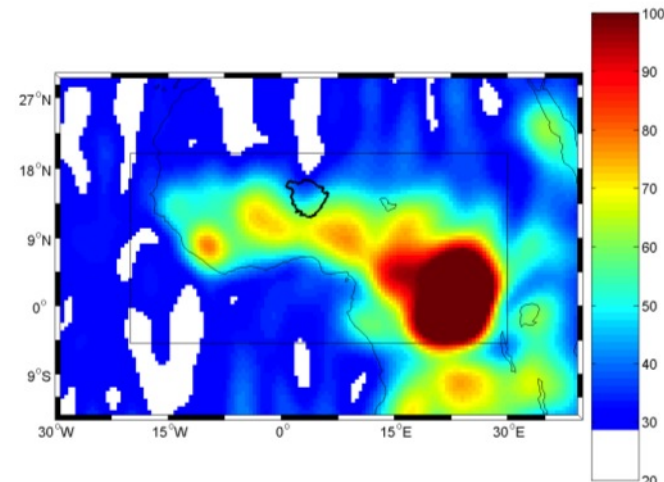
Residuals
GRGS – CLSM
variability



Residuals
CSR – CLSM
variability



Residuals
regularized
CSR - CLSM

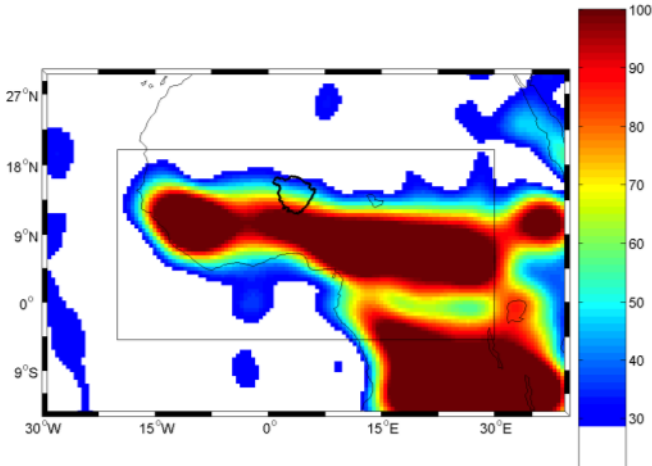


GRACE noise level ~ 30 mm, white color is non-significant

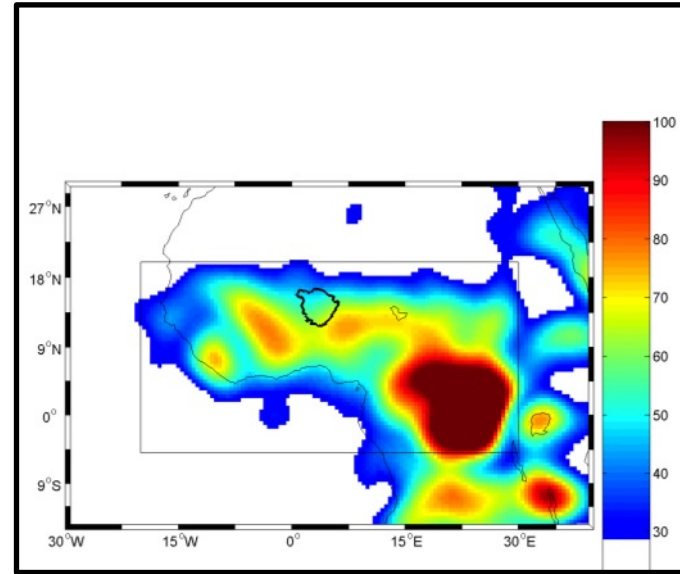
Variability between GRACE and models

- Example of CLSM model

GRACE GRGS
variability

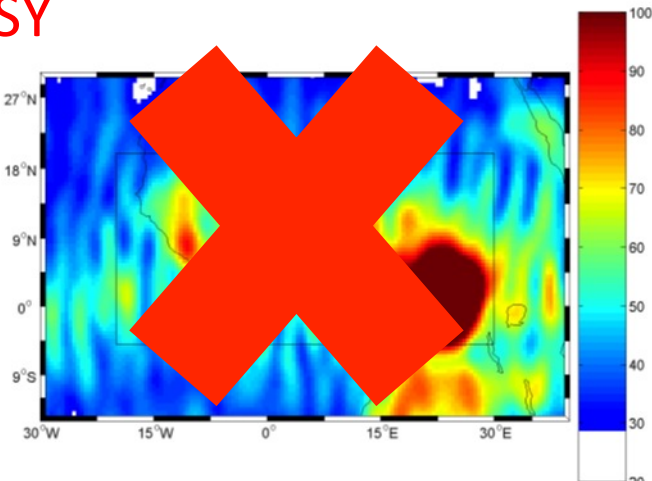


Residuals
GRGS – CLSM
variability

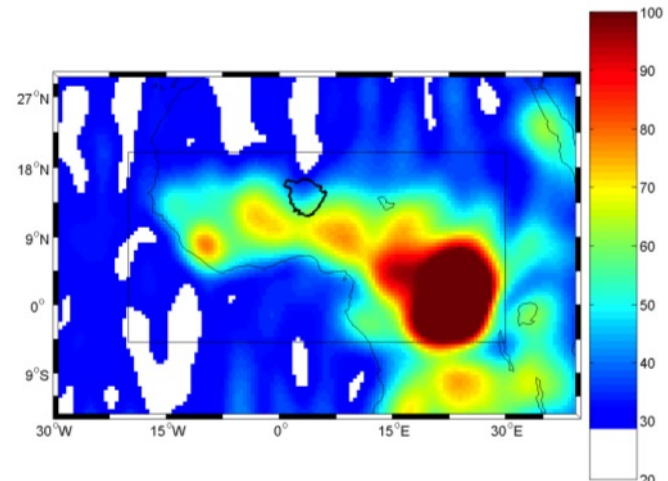


TOO NOISY

Residuals
CSR – CLSM
variability



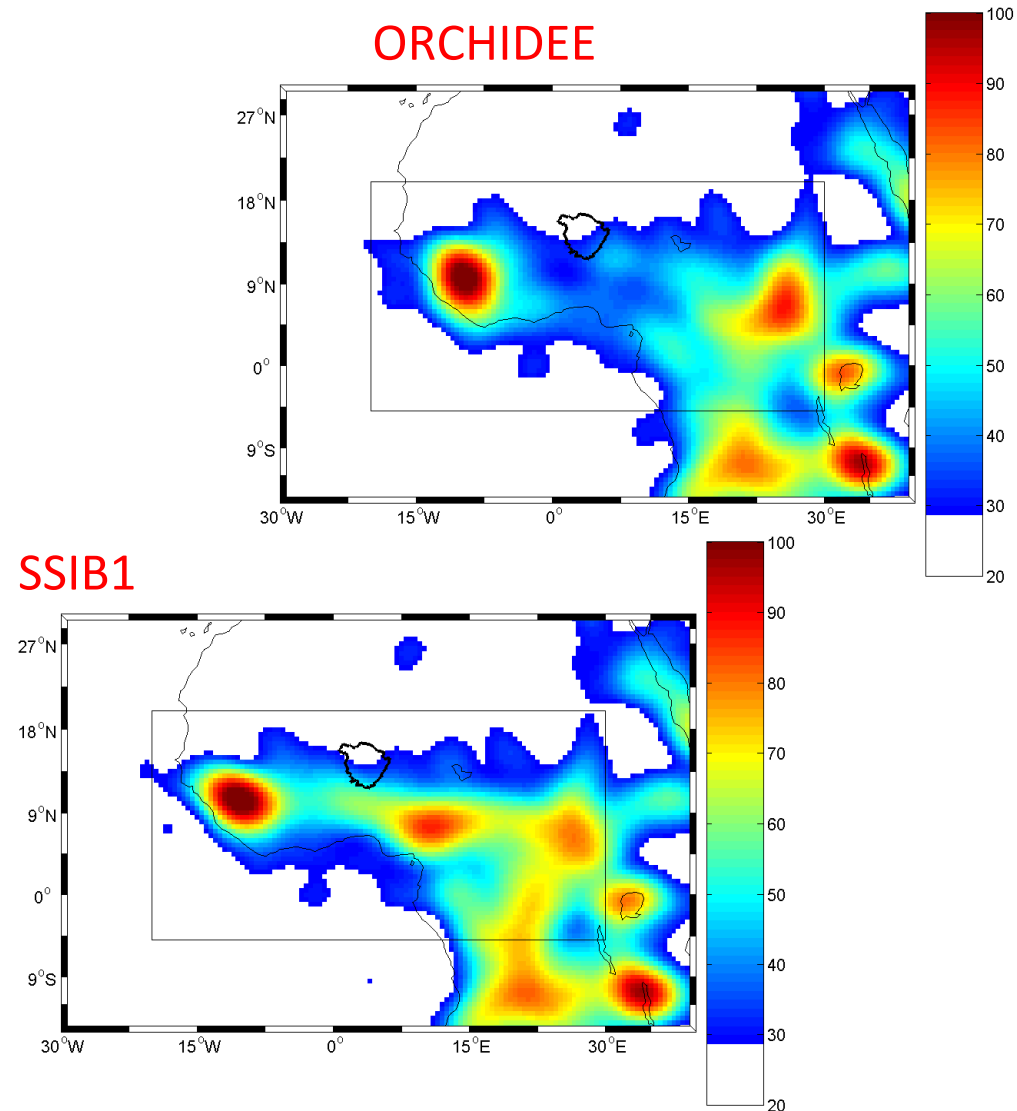
Residuals
regularized
CSR - CLSM



GRACE noise level ~ 30 mm, white color is non-significant

Variability between GRACE and models

- ALMIP model comparison: residuals in GRACE GRGS - MODEL

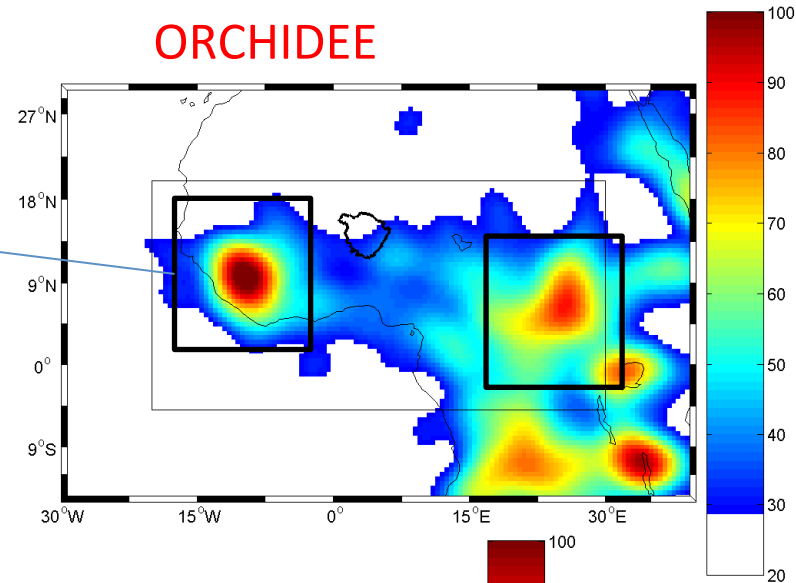


Variability between GRACE and models

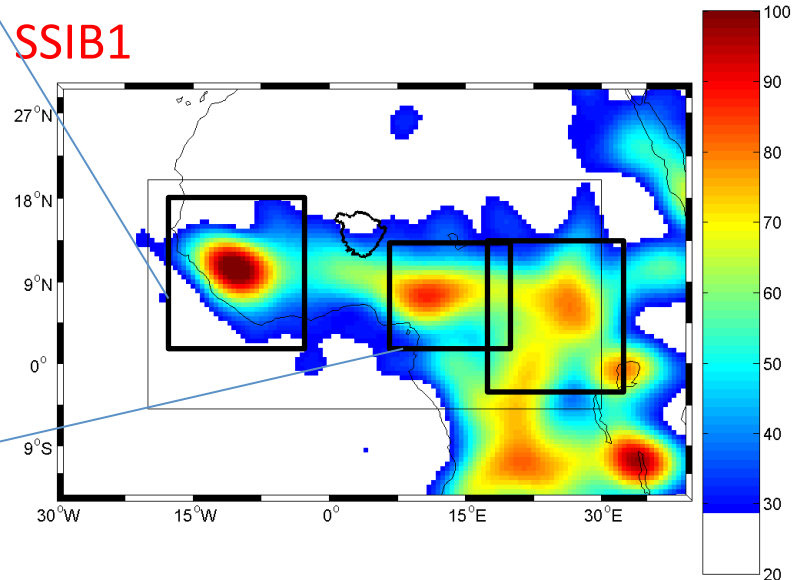
- ALMIP model comparison: residuals in GRACE GRGS - MODEL

Fouta-Dialon
&
Sudan

ORCHIDEE



SSIB1

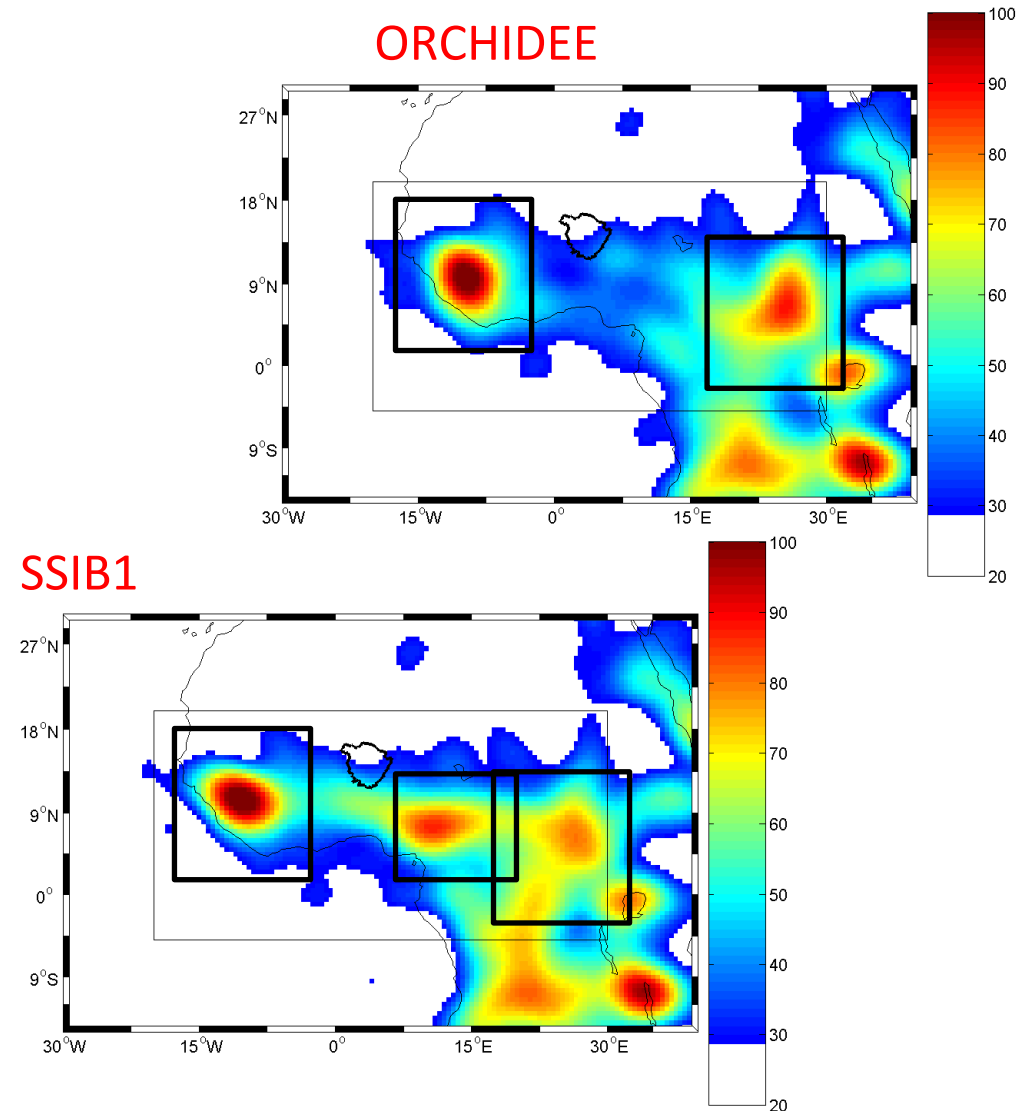


Jos plateau

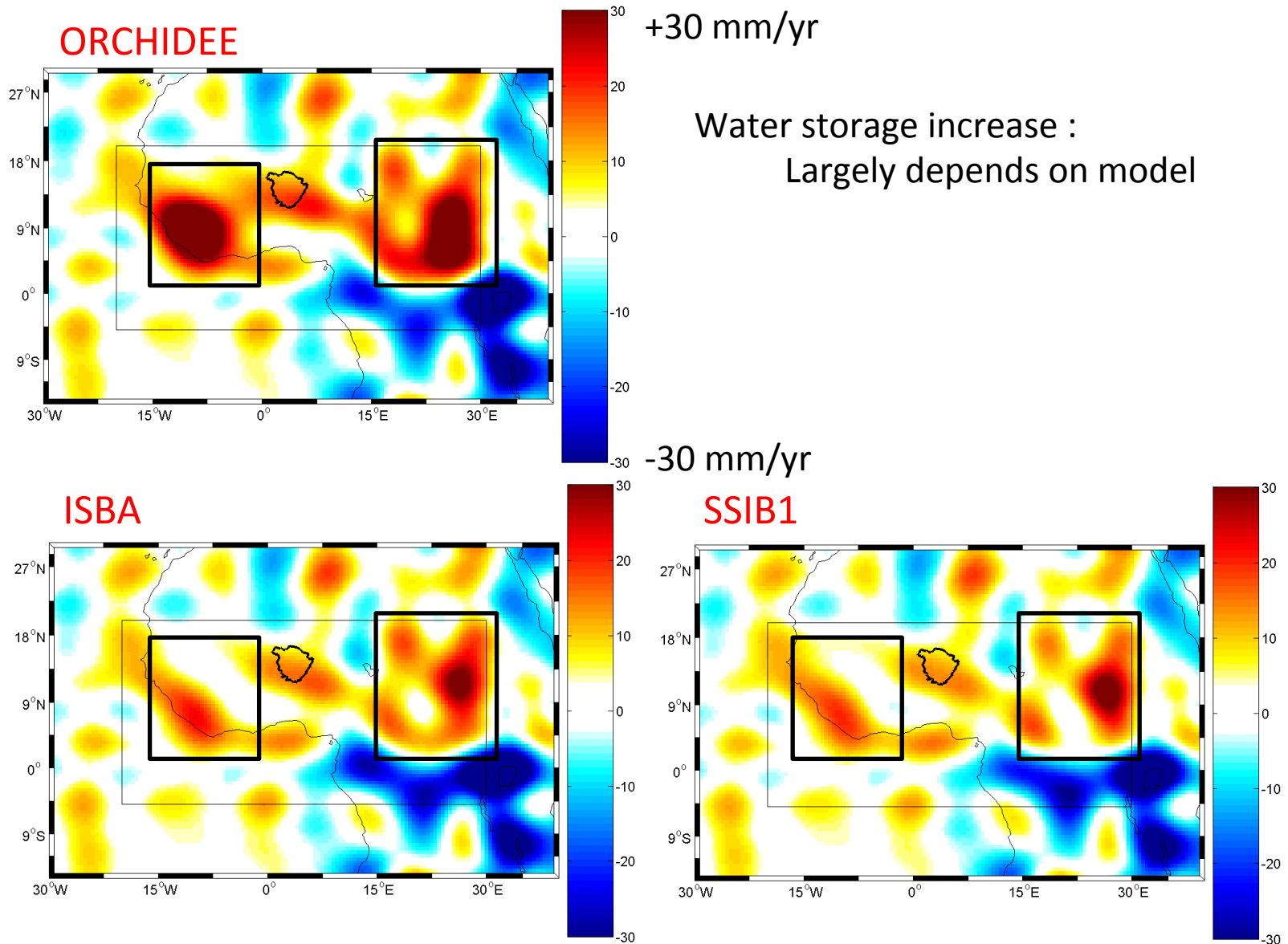
Variability between GRACE and models

- ALMIP model comparison: residuals in GRACE GRGS - MODEL

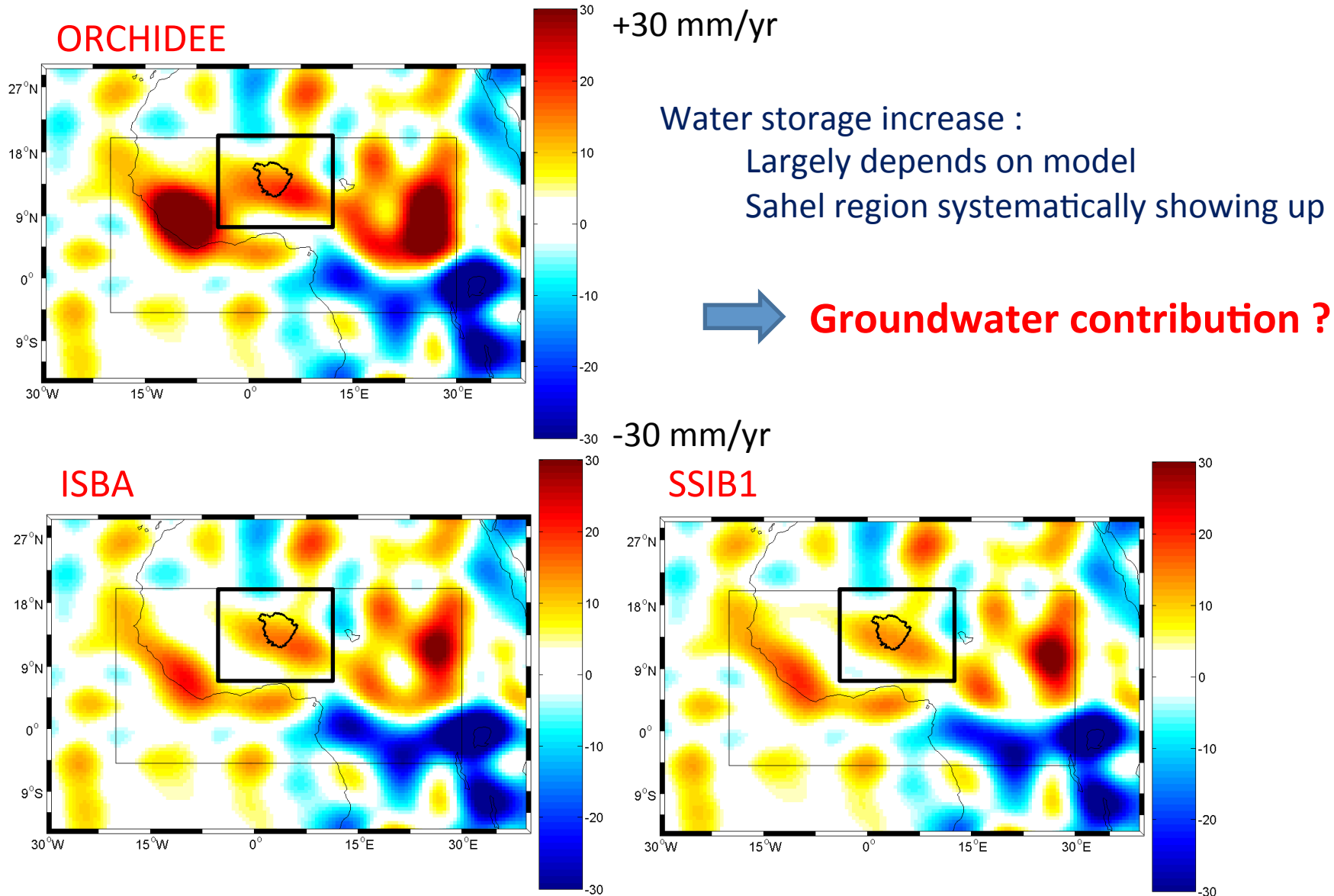
	Residual variability [mm]	Residual Seasonal cycle [mm]
CLSM	48	28
HTESSEL	40	25
ISBA	41	28
ISBA_DIF	47	27
JULES	40	26
NOAH	40	28
ORCHIDEE	40	26
ORCHIDEE WILT	40	25
SETHYS	45	27
SSIB1	41	29
SWAP	41	30
GRACE error	30	10



Long-term variations : GRACE minus models



Long-term variations : GRACE minus models



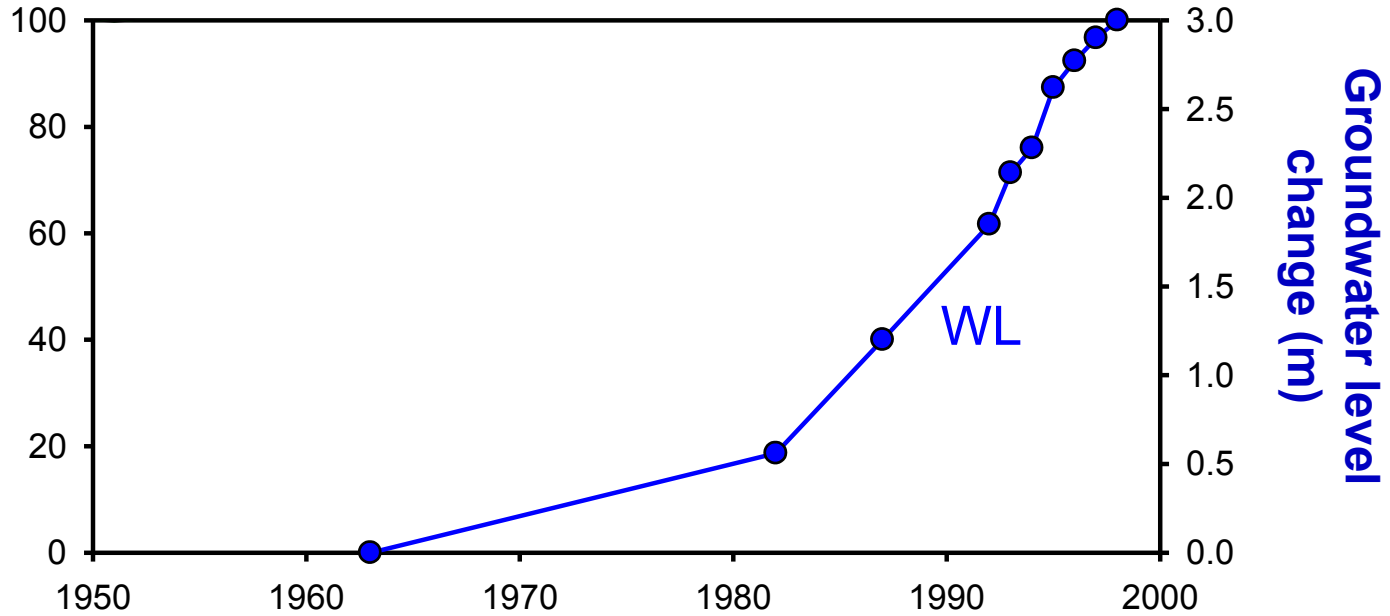
The Continental Terminal aquifer



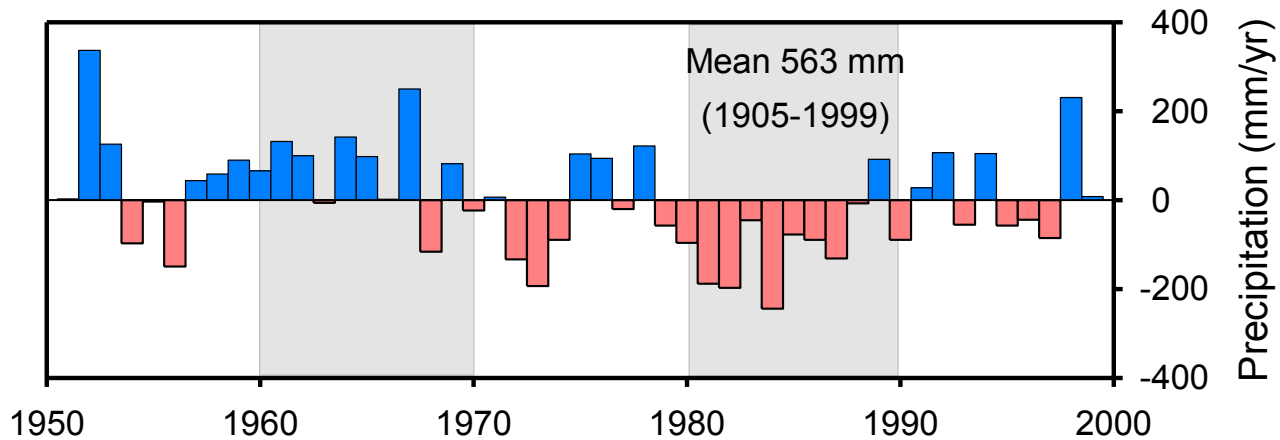
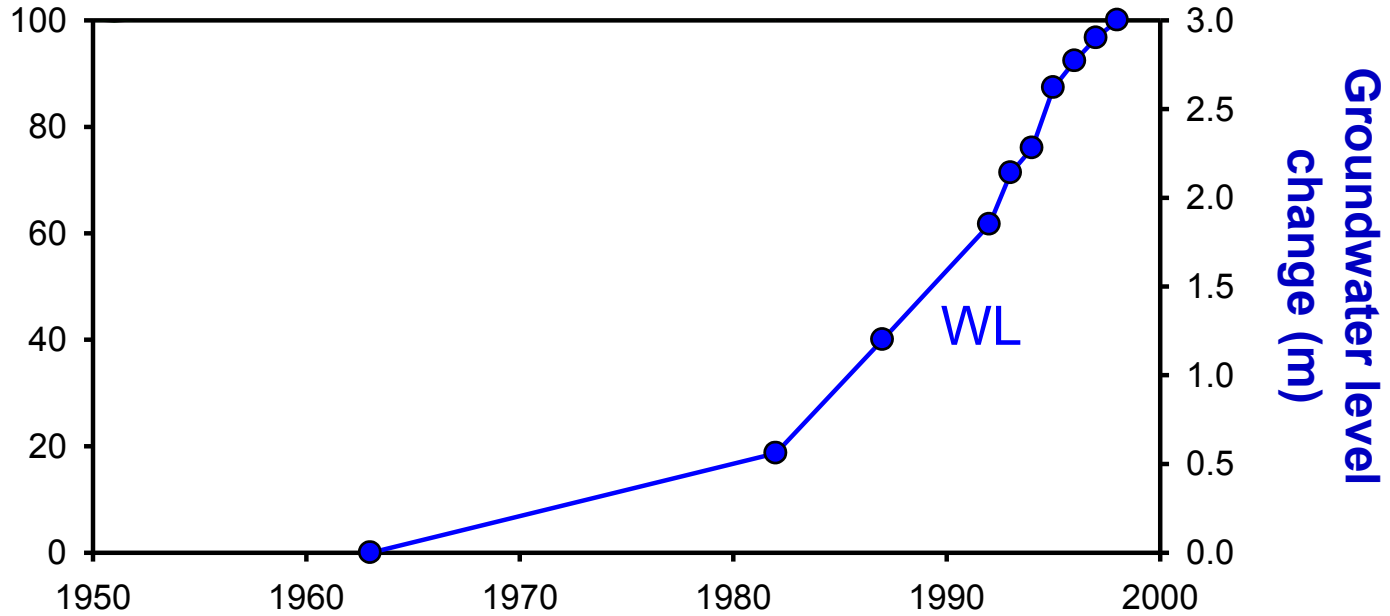
Studied since 1990s
International AMMA project



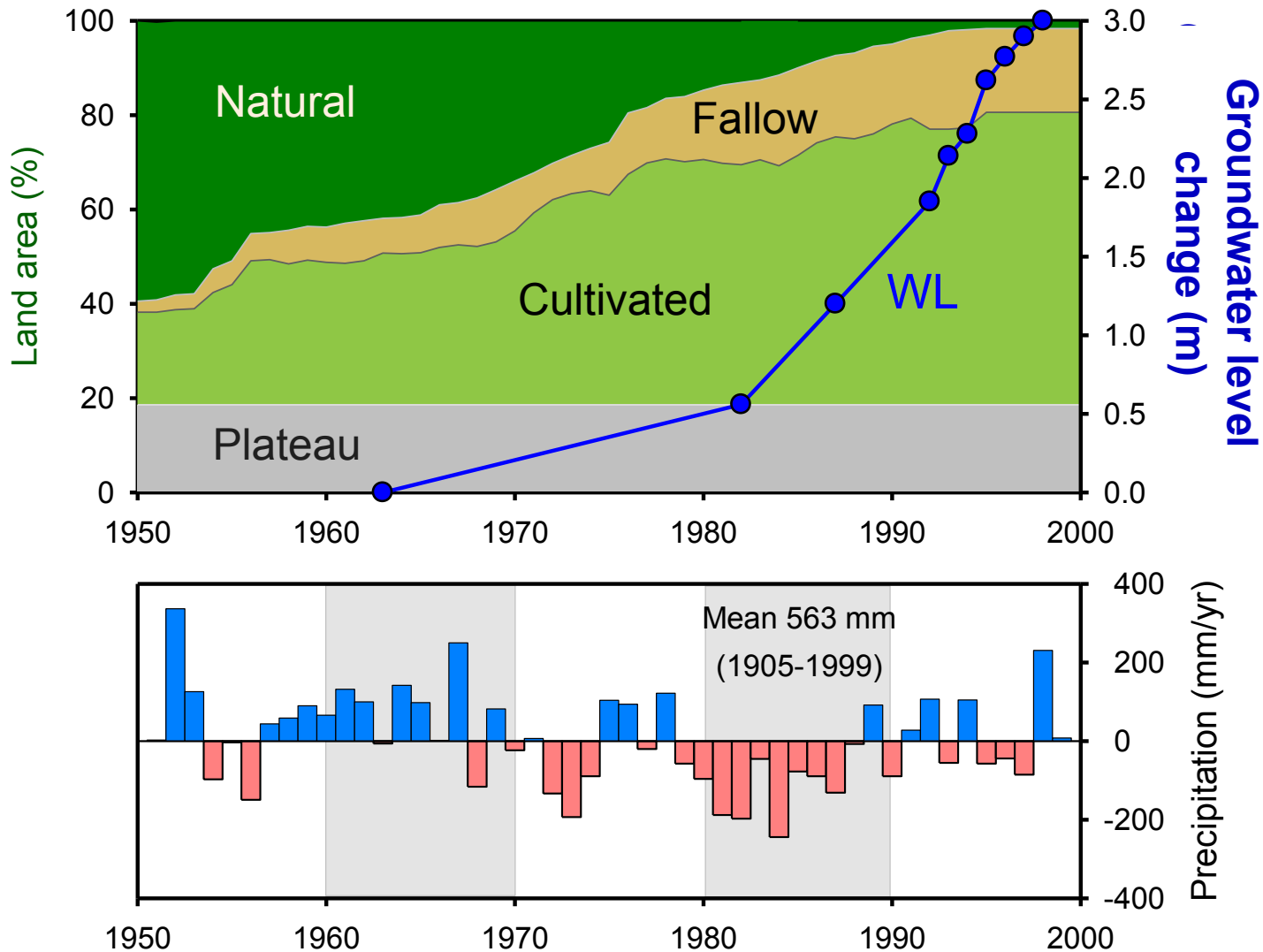
GW level rising



GW level rising, no link to climate

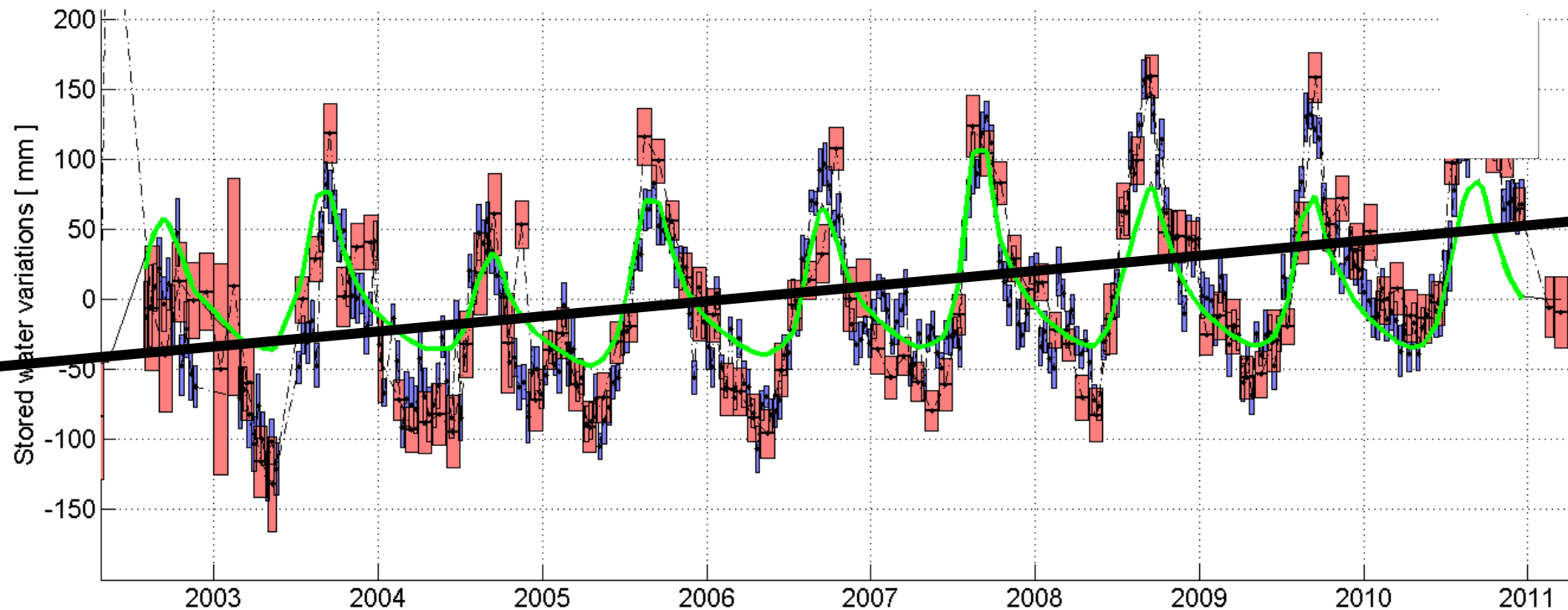
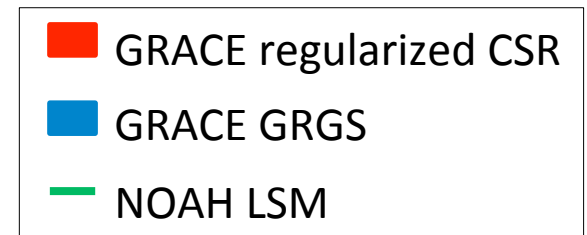


GW level rising, related to land use changes



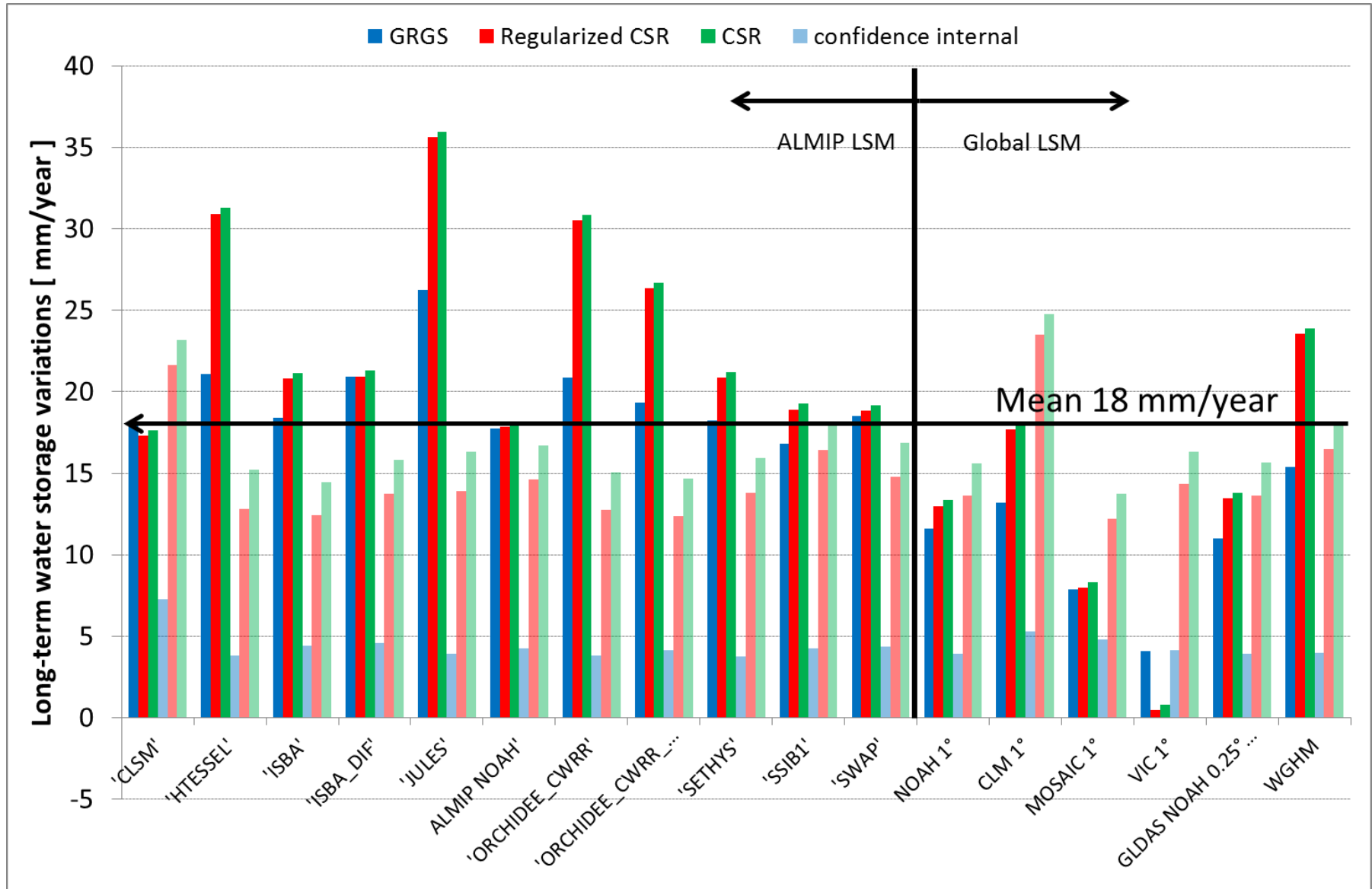
GRACE monitoring of the CT region

Long-term variation : 18 ± 10 mm/year



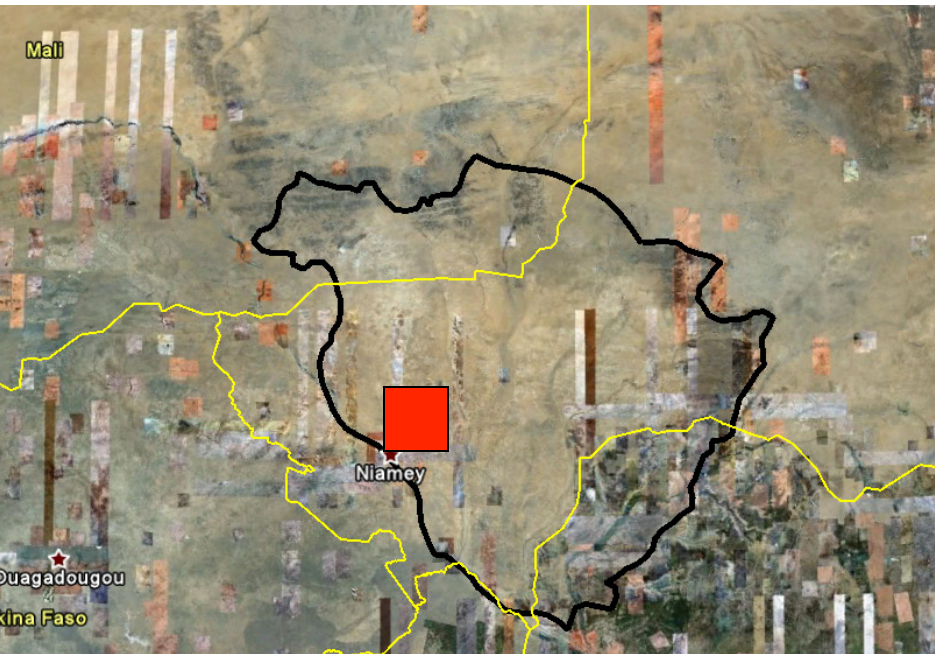
Interannual water accumulation on CT

- Long-term evolution of GRACE (3 solutions) minus LSM (17 LSM)



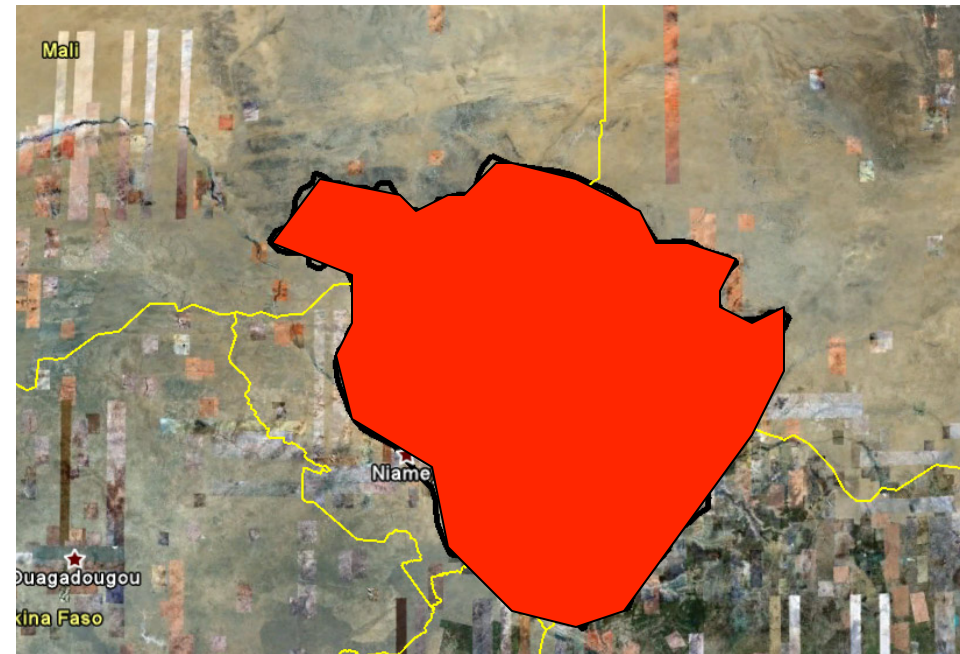
Synthesis on CT aquifer

Groundwater results



Area: 10 000 km²
Trend: +23 mm/yr

GRACE results



Area: 150 000 km²
Trend: +18 mm/yr

GRACE can be used to regionalize trends

- 1. Comparison GRACE – ALMIP models
 - Large variability among models as compared to GRACE
 - Water towers concentrate most model errors
 - A good model for seasonal variations is not necessarily a good model for describing long-term variations

- 2. Extraction of groundwater contribution
 - Over the Continental Aquifer System, long-term groundwater level rise ~ 18 mm/year
 - Spatially, the GW level rise extends beyond the CT aquifer according to GRACE

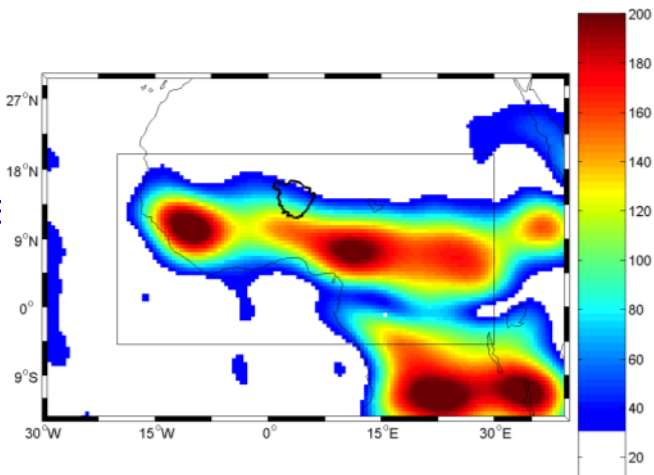
Thanks for attention



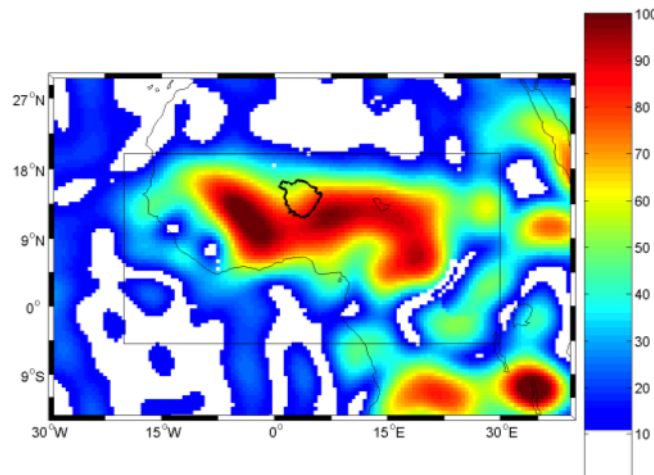
Amplitude of seasonal, cycle GRACE and models

- Example of CLSM model

GRACE GRGS
amplitude of
seasonal cycle

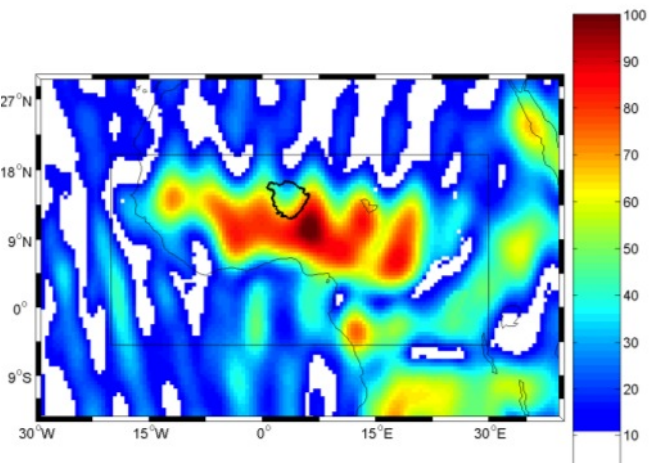


Residual
seasonal cycle



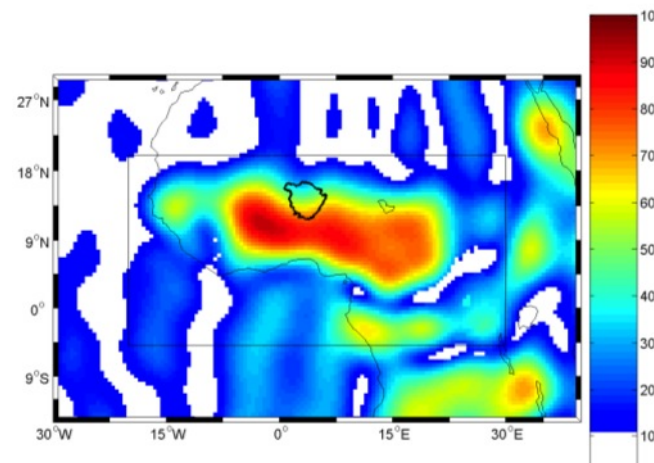
GRGS - CLSM

Residual
seasonal cycle



CSR - CLSM
variability

Residual
seasonal cycle



regularized
CSR - CLSM

GRACE noise level ~10 mm, white color is non-significant