

climate change initiative

# RIVER DISCHARGE

# Combined satellite-based river discharge

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User Workshop

Météo-France, Toulouse

03-04 June 2024



river  
discharge  
cci





## Sensor

## Limits

## Advantages

### RADAR ALTIMETRY



Problems with spatial coverage and temporal frequency (SWOT and multi-mission can help)

Accurate and reliable

### NEAR INFRARED SENSORS



Cloud coverage, freezing soils and water

Large spatial and temporal coverage

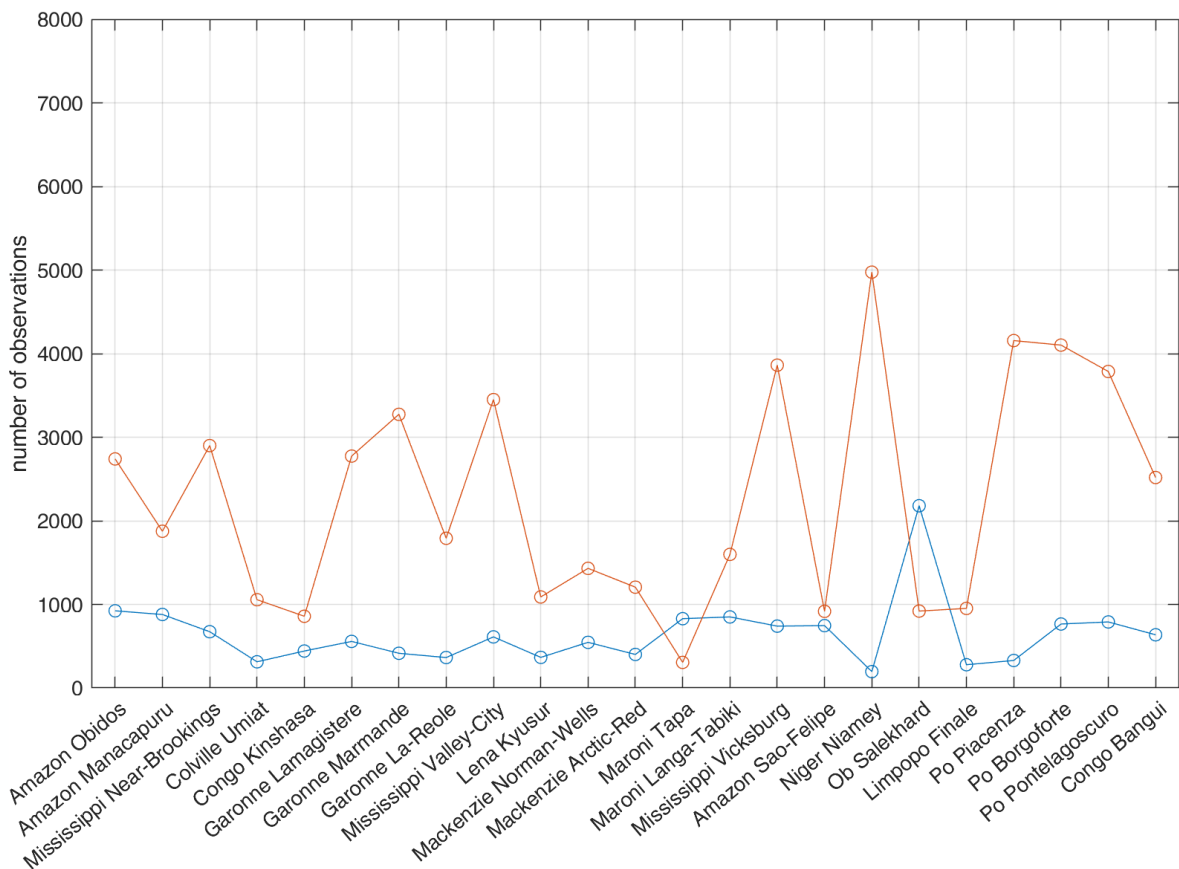
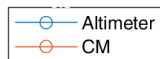
Tarpanelli et al. 2019, *Adv Space Res*, [doi:10.1016/j.asr.2019.08.005](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.asr.2019.08.005)



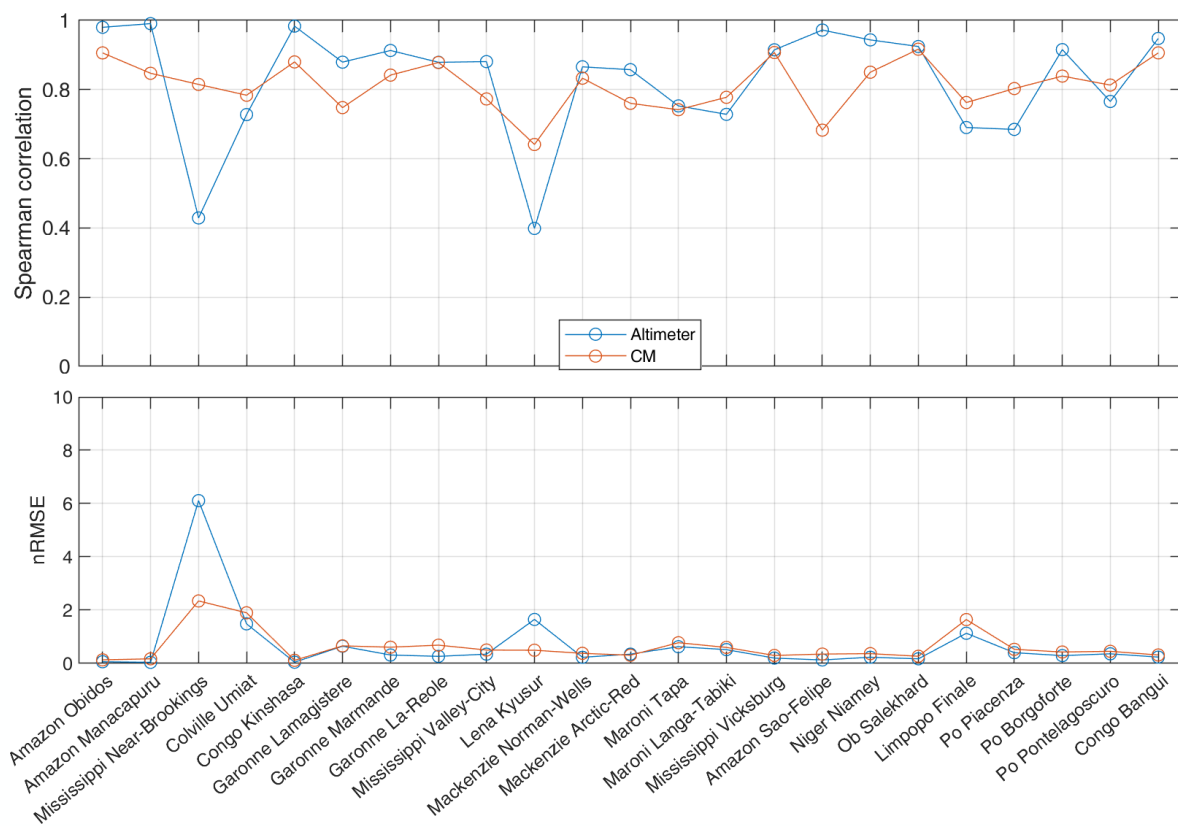
# RATIONALE



### Number of observation Alt-CM copula



### Comparison Alt-CM copula

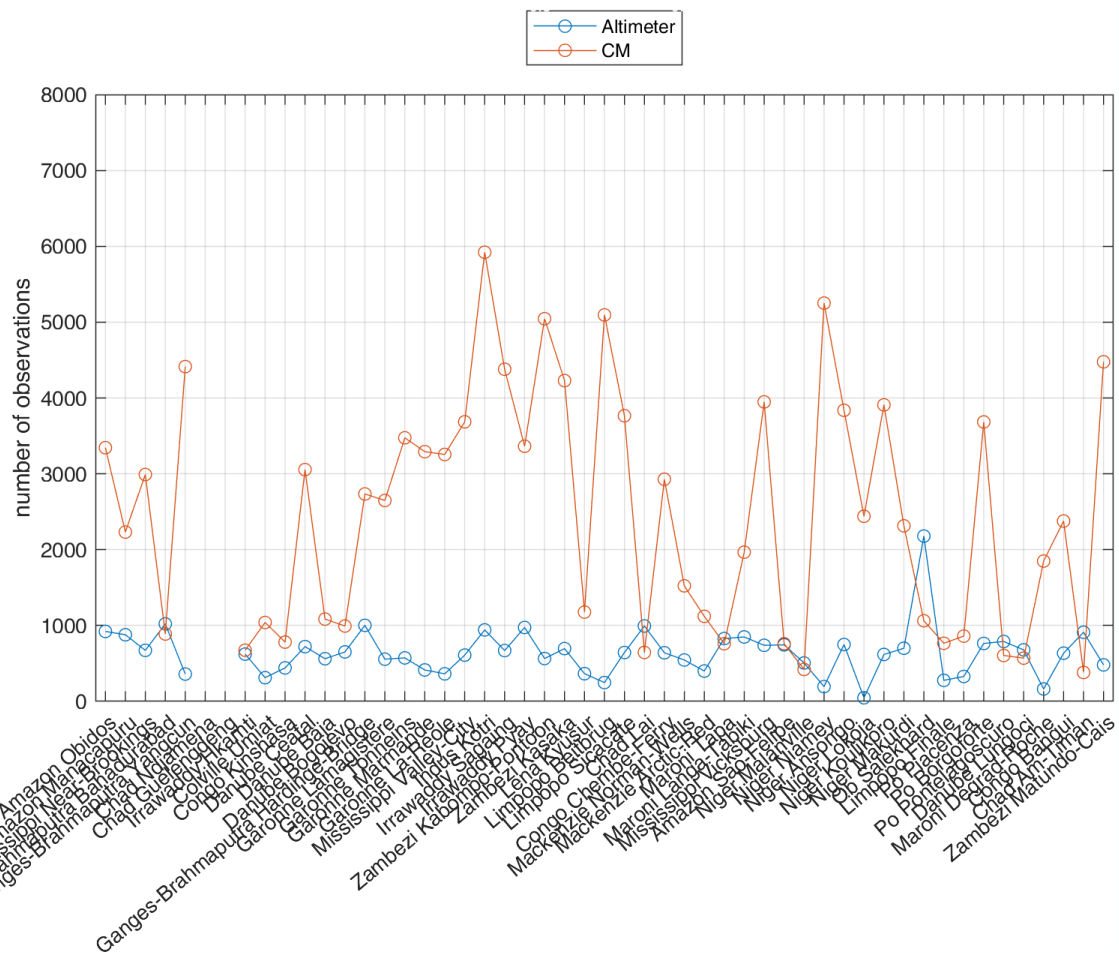




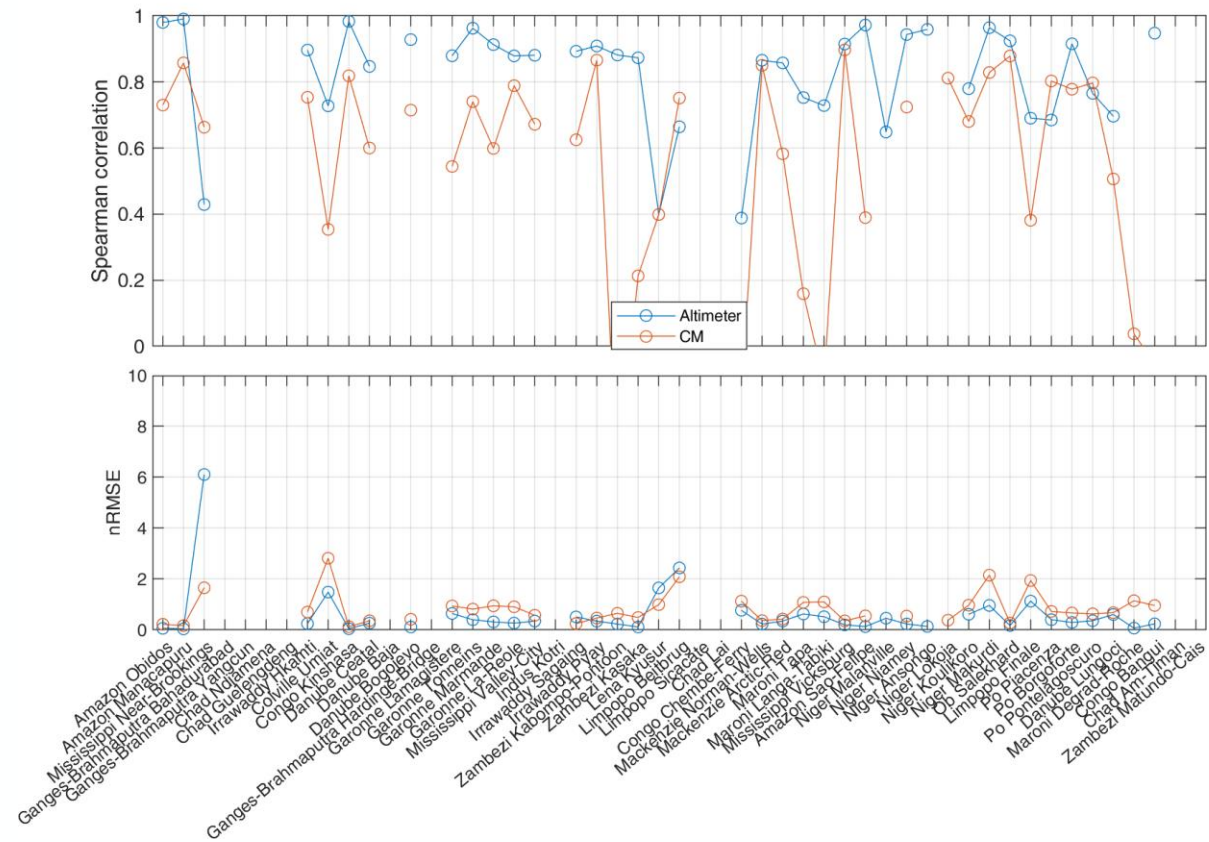
# RATIONALE



### Number of observation Alt-CM uncal

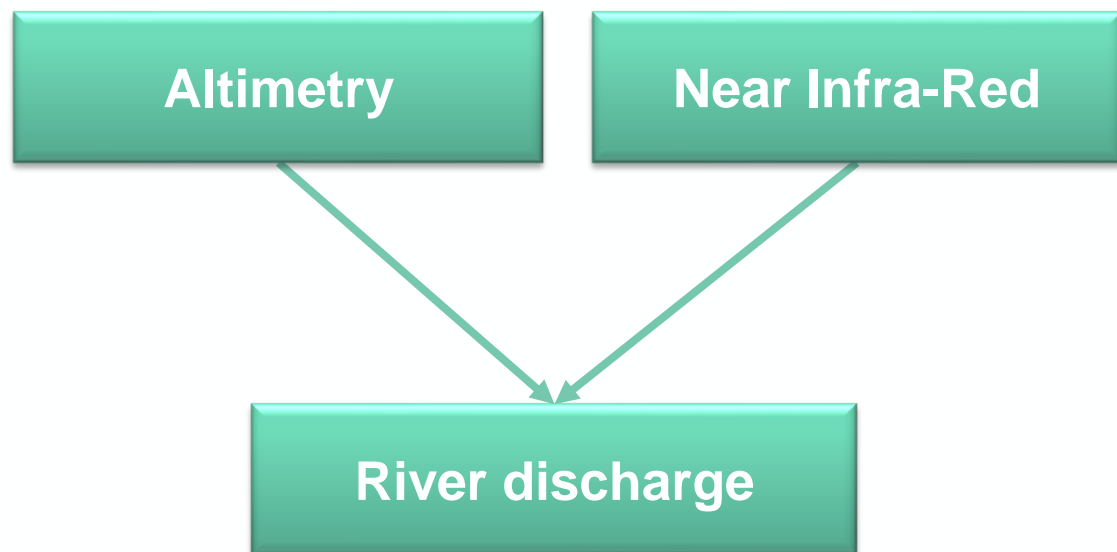


### Comparison Alt-CM uncal





The solution is to merge the two information but  
**HOW?**



Several approaches have been implemented within the ESA projects (RIDESAT and STREAMRIDE) that allow to maximize the information coming from both altimetry and multispectral approaches:

- RIDESAT approach
- statistical approach (Copula or cdf)
- Level 3 approach (Q obtained by CM and WL)
- Machine learning



$$\frac{Q}{A_b} = \alpha (H - H_{min})^\beta \cdot \left(\frac{C}{M}\right)^\gamma$$

*Tarpanelli et al. in preparation*

satellite altimeter      NIR band

## MAIN LIMITATIONS:

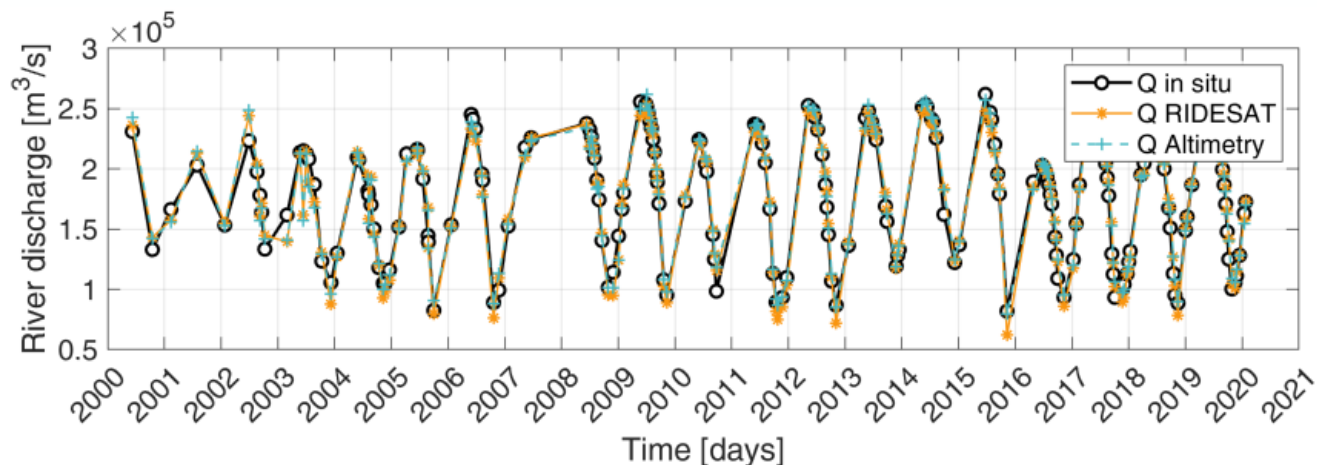
- **Underestimation** of the peak values due to multispectral sensors (presence of the clouds during high flow events)
- **Low frequency** of the time series due to the altimeter revisit time

## SOLUTION:

**Multi-mission approaches** help to increase the frequency of the temporal series and the monitoring of the extreme events with the radar sensors



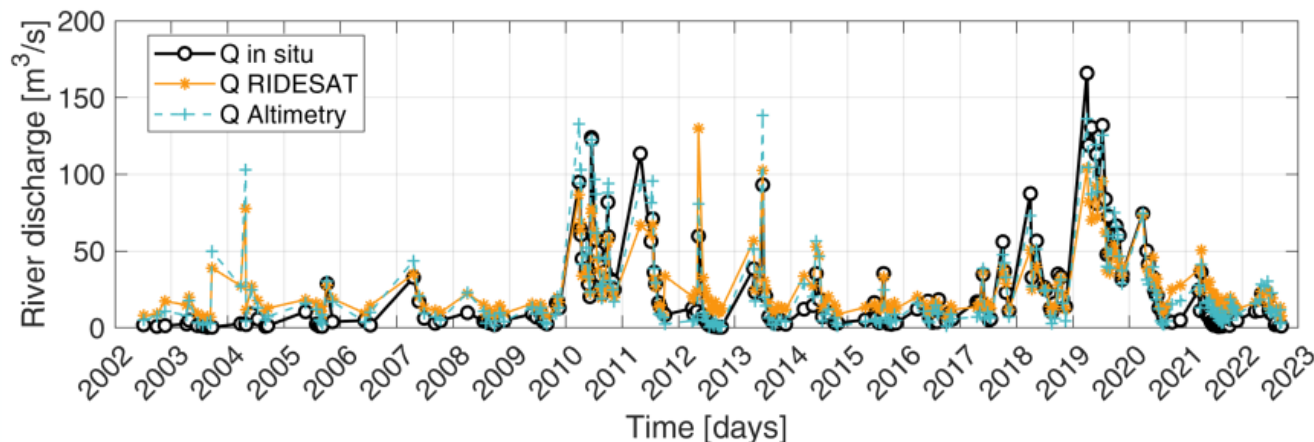
# RIDESAT approach



## Amazon at Obidos

R= 0.982  
RRMSE=5.31%  
NSE=0.964  
KGE=0.982

R=0.985  
RRMSE=4.92%  
NSE=0.969  
KGE=0.981



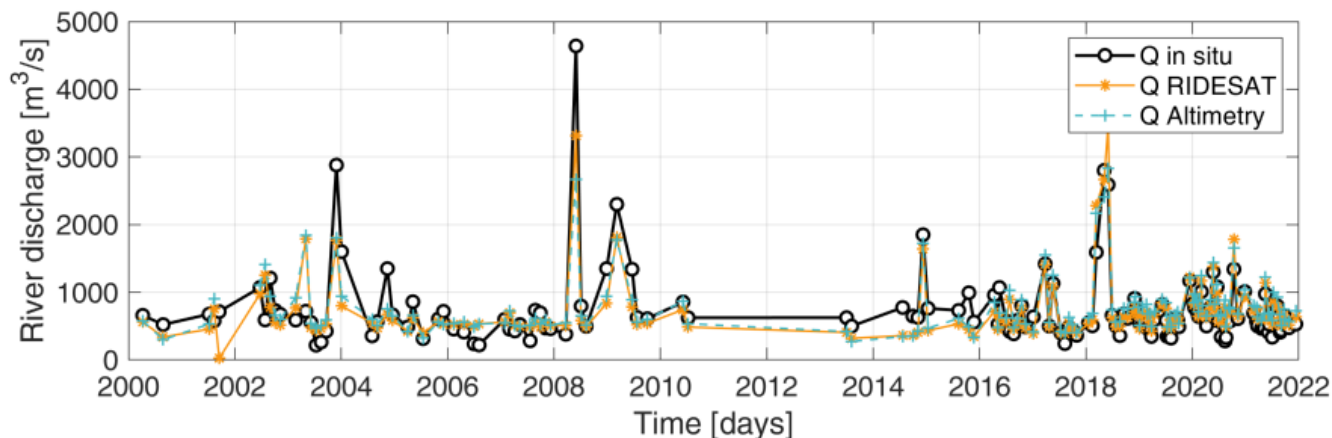
## Bix Sioux at Near Brookings

R= 0.87  
RRMSE=71.1%  
NSE=0.714  
KGE=0.626

R=0.913  
RRMSE=58.7%  
NSE=0.805  
KGE=0.829



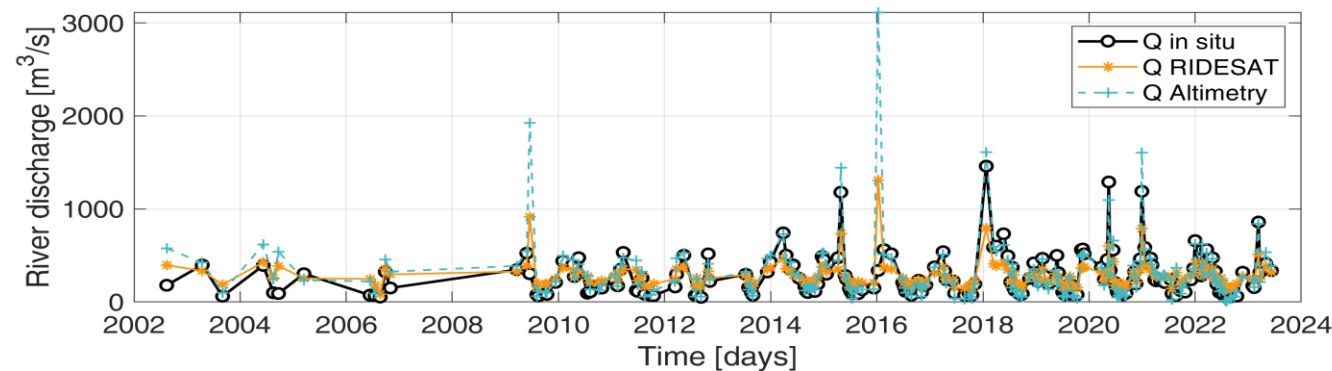
# RIDESAT approach



## Po at Borgoforte

R= 0.838  
RRMSE=29.3%  
NSE=0.699  
KGE=0.732

R=0.745  
RRMSE=40.4%  
NSE=0.426  
KGE=0.722



## Garonne at Lamagistere

R= 0.724  
RRMSE=58.8%  
NSE=0.506  
KGE=0.514

R=0.685  
RRMSE=92.4%  
NSE=-0.216  
KGE=0.393

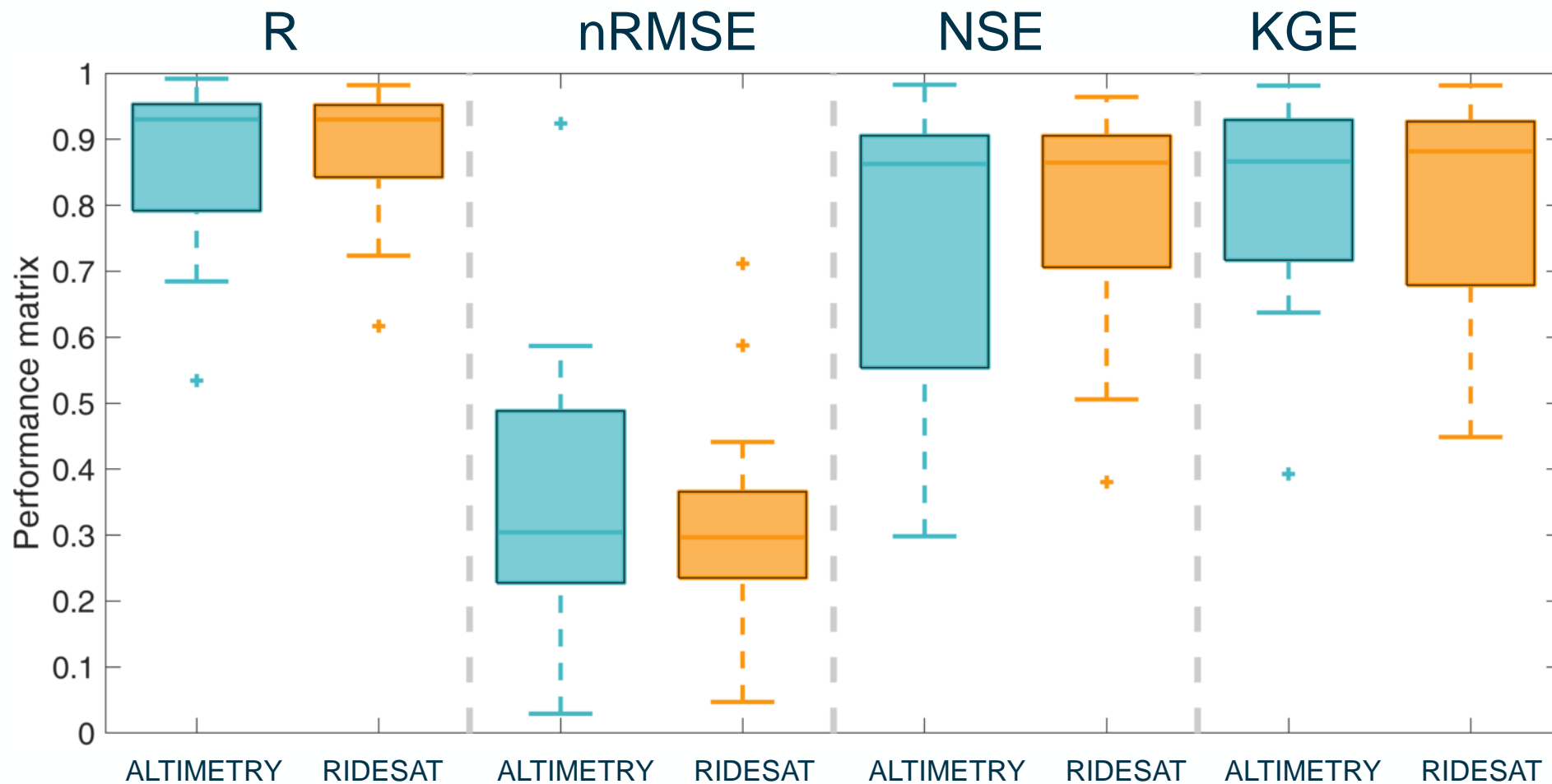




# RIDESAT approach



## Results for 16 sites with CM from calibrated procedure

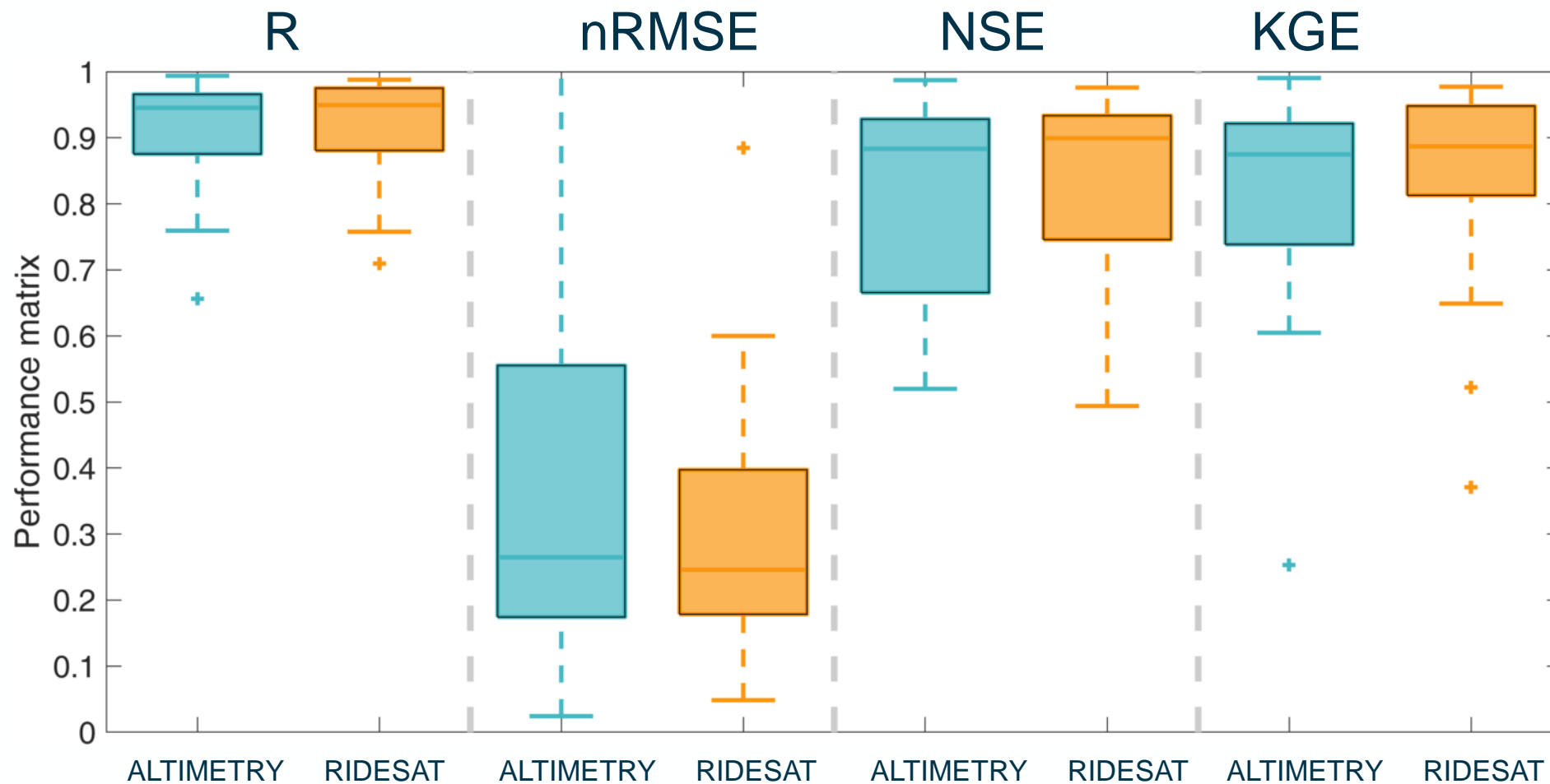




# RIDESAT approach

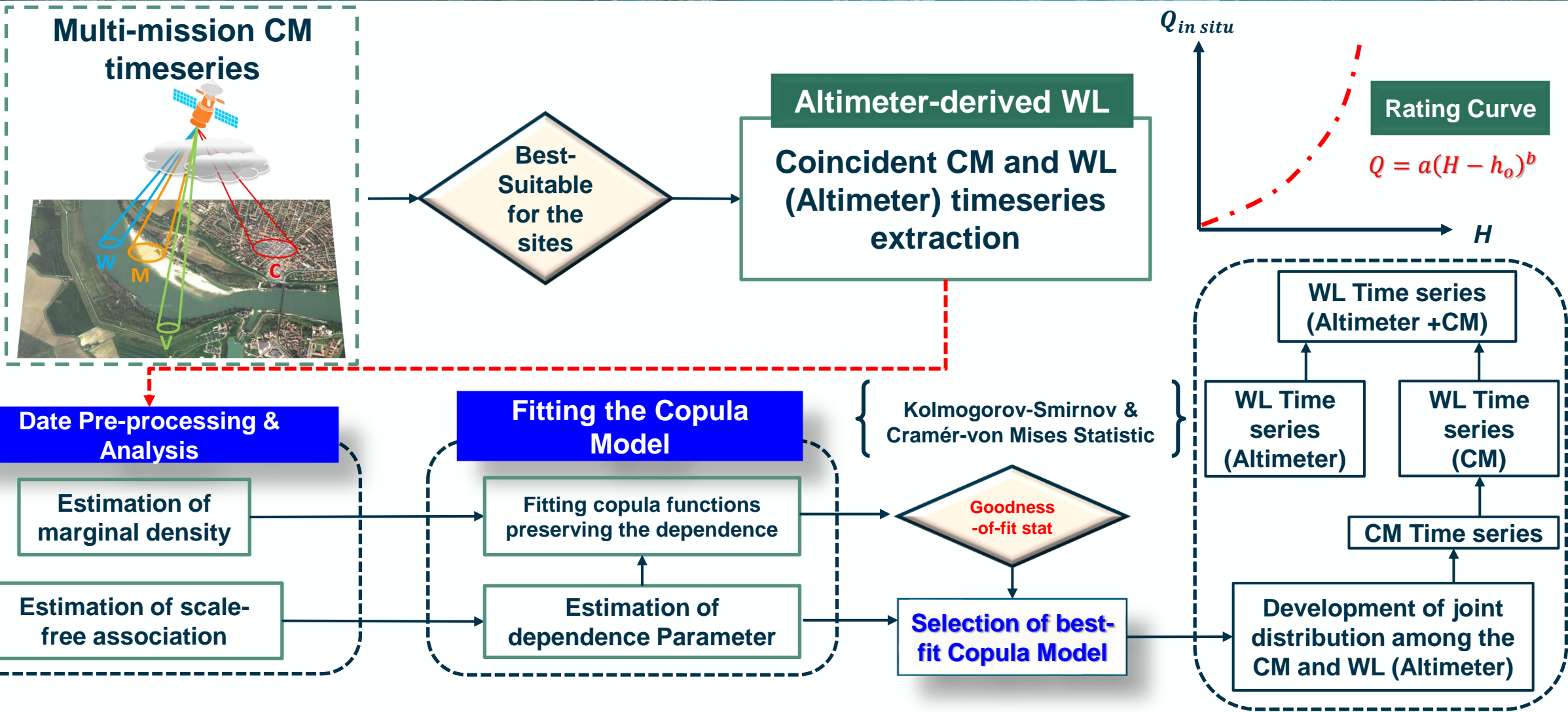


## Results for 16 sites with CM from uncalibrated procedure





# Copula Approach

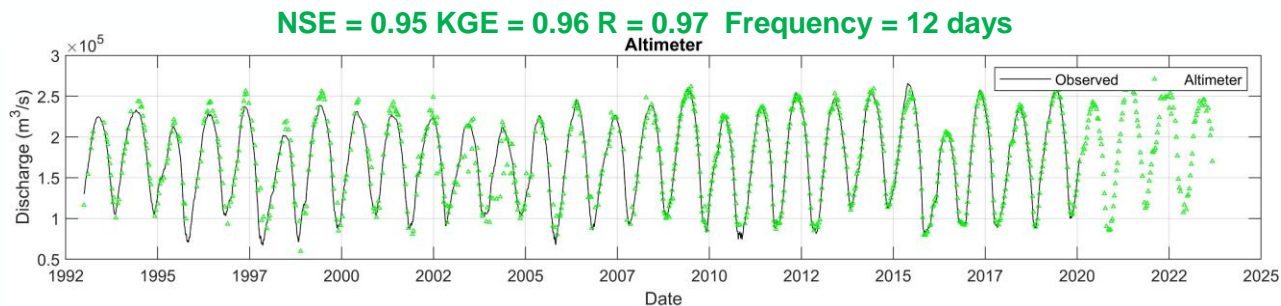




# Copula Approach

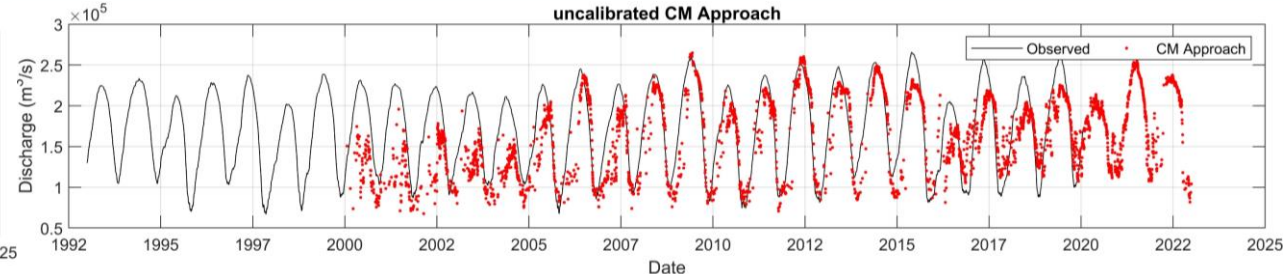
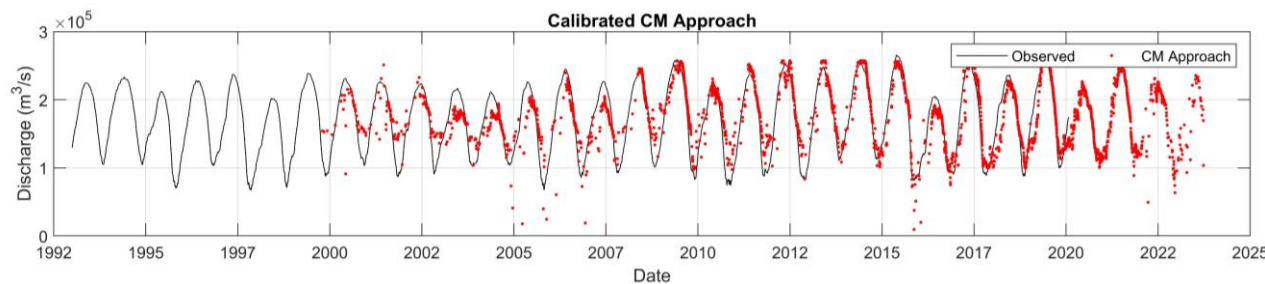


## Obidos Station, Amazon River



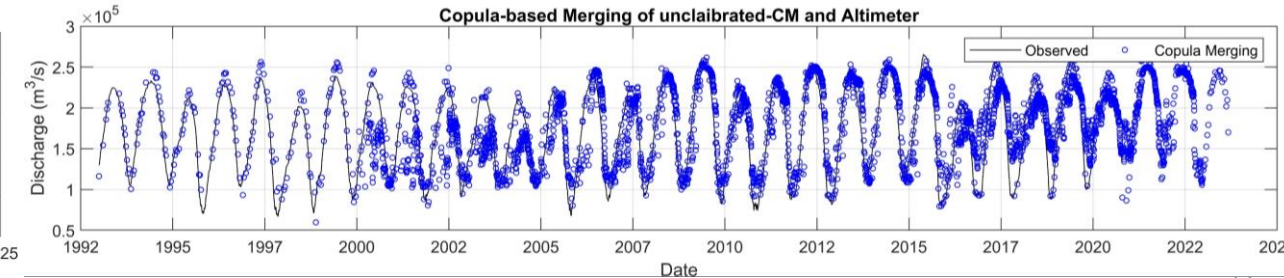
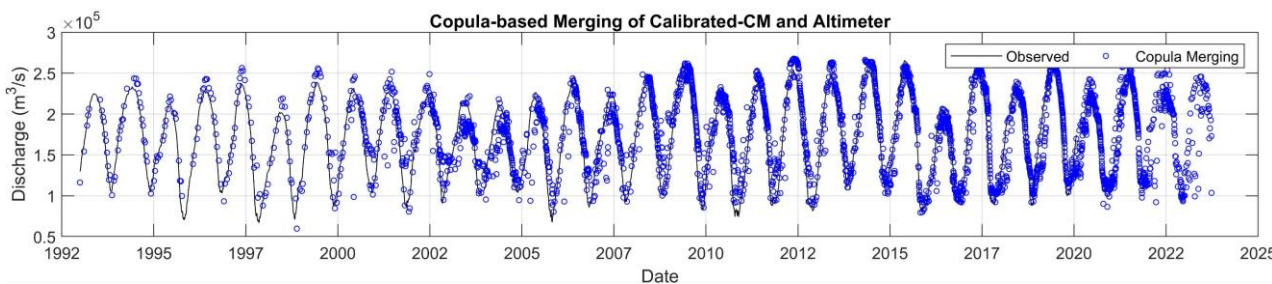
**NSE = 0.77 KGE = 0.83 R = 0.89 Frequency = 3.1 days**

**NSE = 0.36 KGE = 0.70 R = 0.72 Frequency = 2.51 days**



**NSE = 0.84 KGE = 0.89 R = 0.91 Frequency = 2.5 days**

**NSE = 0.61 KGE = 0.76 R = 0.78 Frequency = 2.21 days**



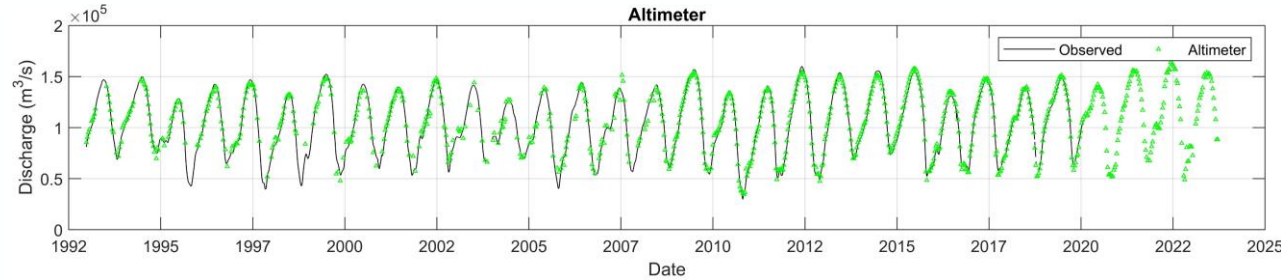


# Copula Approach



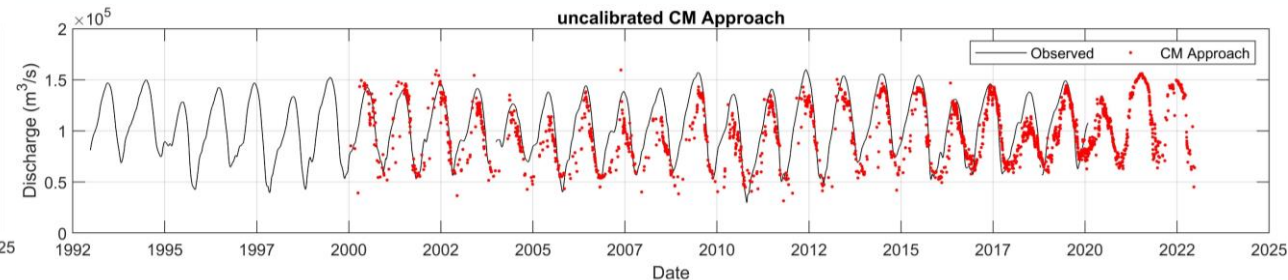
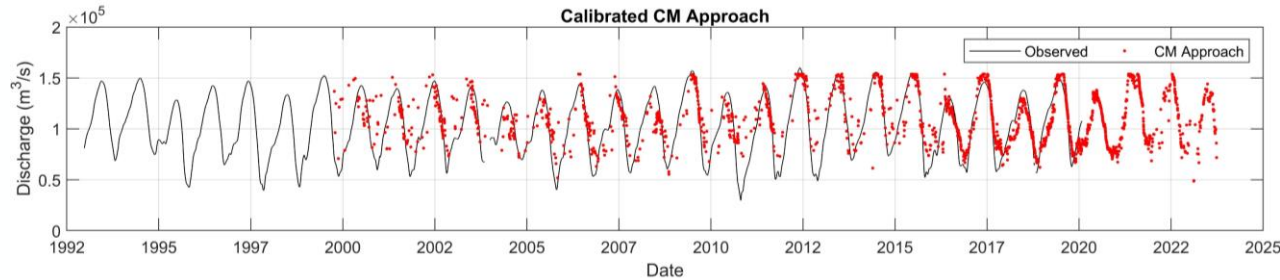
## Mancapuru Station, Amazon River

**NSE = 0.95 KGE = 0.96 R = 0.97 Frequency = 12 days**



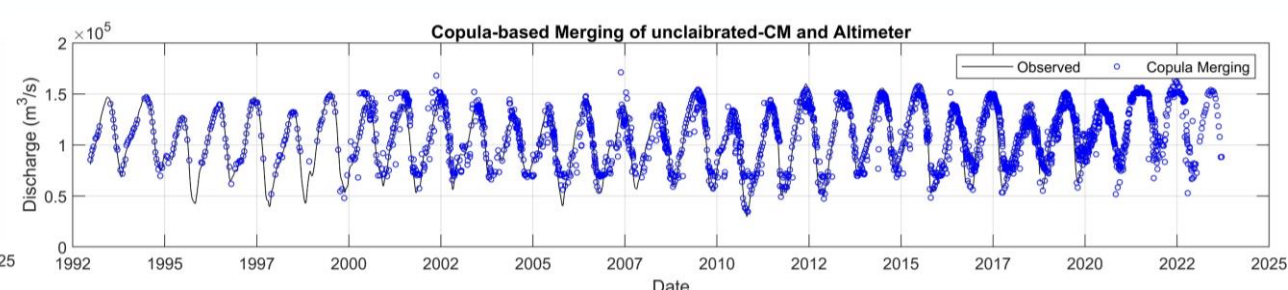
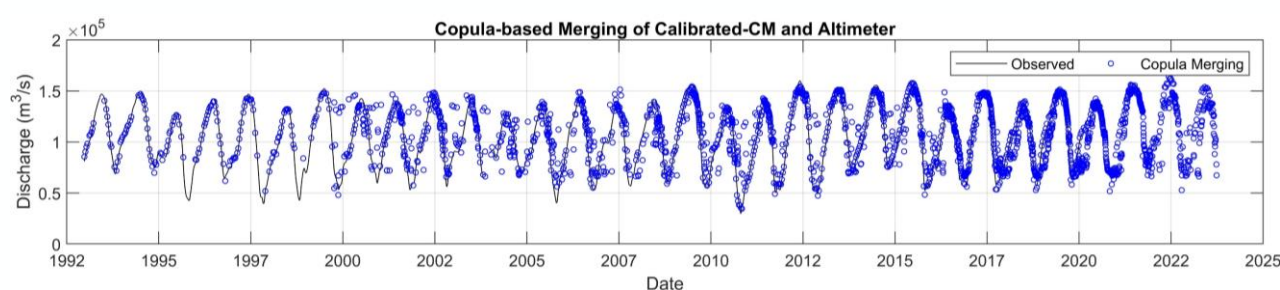
**NSE = 0.63 KGE = 0.72 R = 0.79 Frequency = 4.7 days**

**NSE = 0.48 KGE = 0.78 R = 0.83 Frequency = 4.6 days**



**NSE = 0.75 KGE = 0.84 R = 0.87 Frequency = 3.5 days**

**NSE = 0.8 KGE = 0.85 R = 0.89 Frequency = 3.2 days**



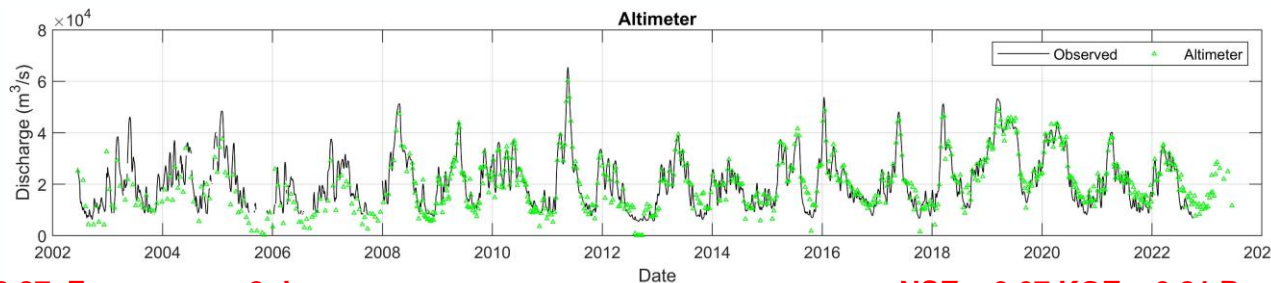


# Copula Approach



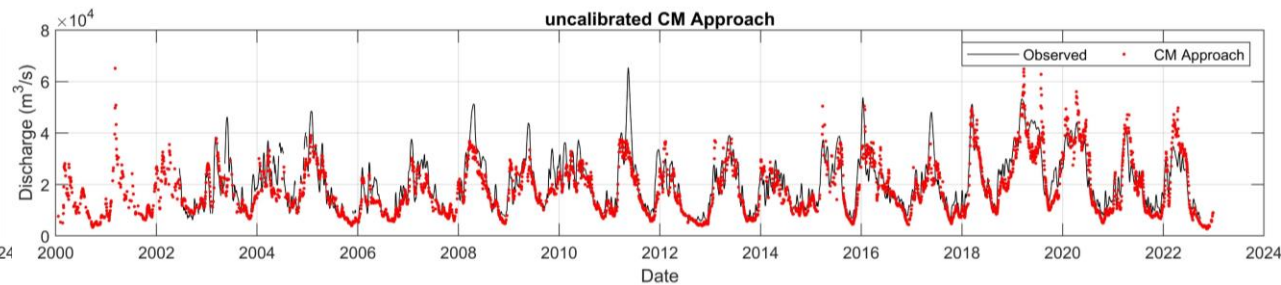
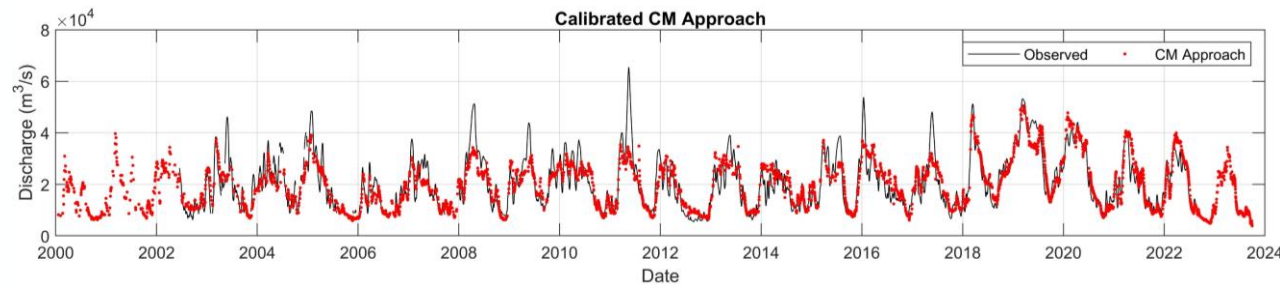
## Vicksburg Station, Mississippi River

**NSE = 0.95 KGE = 0.96 R = 0.97 Frequency = 12 days**



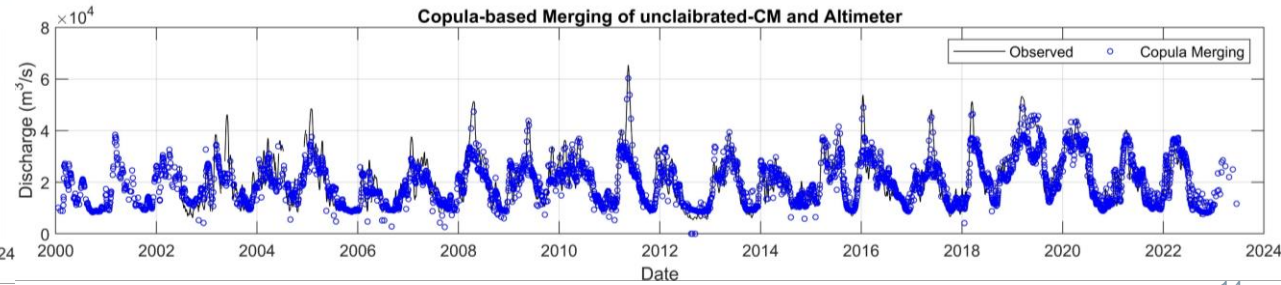
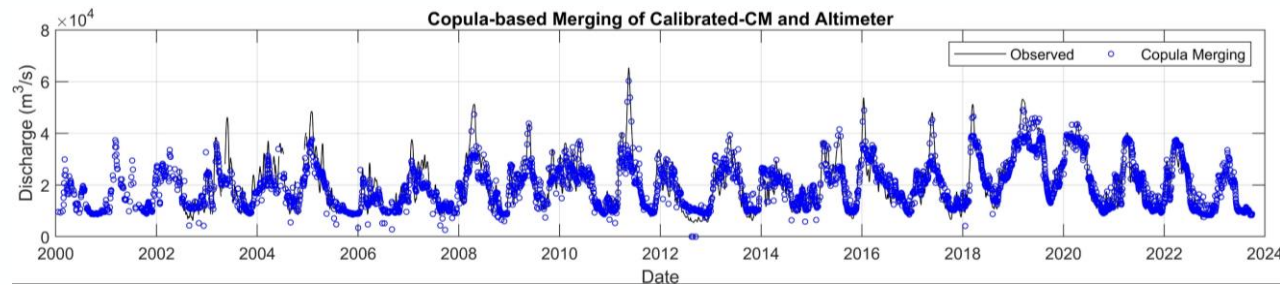
**NSE = 0.75 KGE = 0.8 R = 0.87 Frequency = 2 days**

**NSE = 0.67 KGE = 0.81 R = 0.84 Frequency = 2 days**



**NSE = 0.76 KGE = 0.76 R = 0.89 Frequency = 2 days**

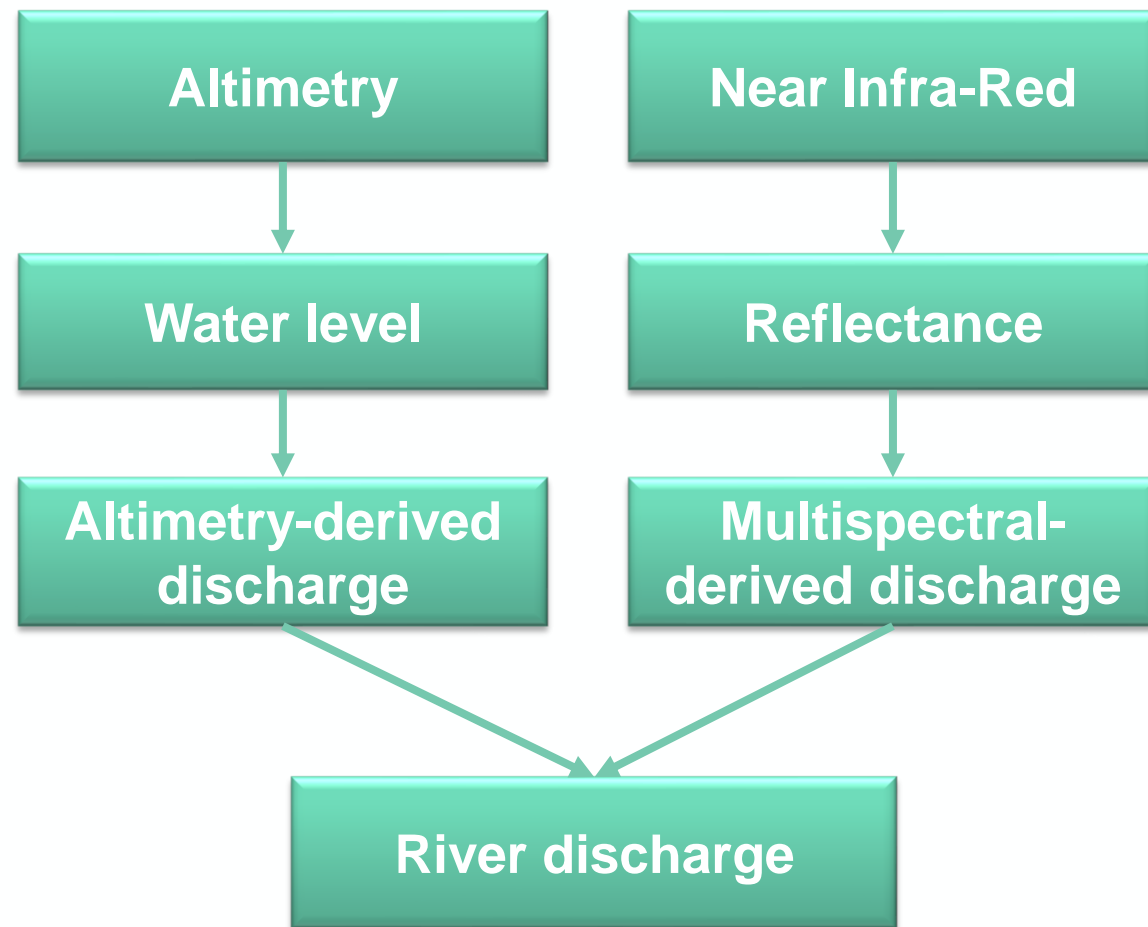
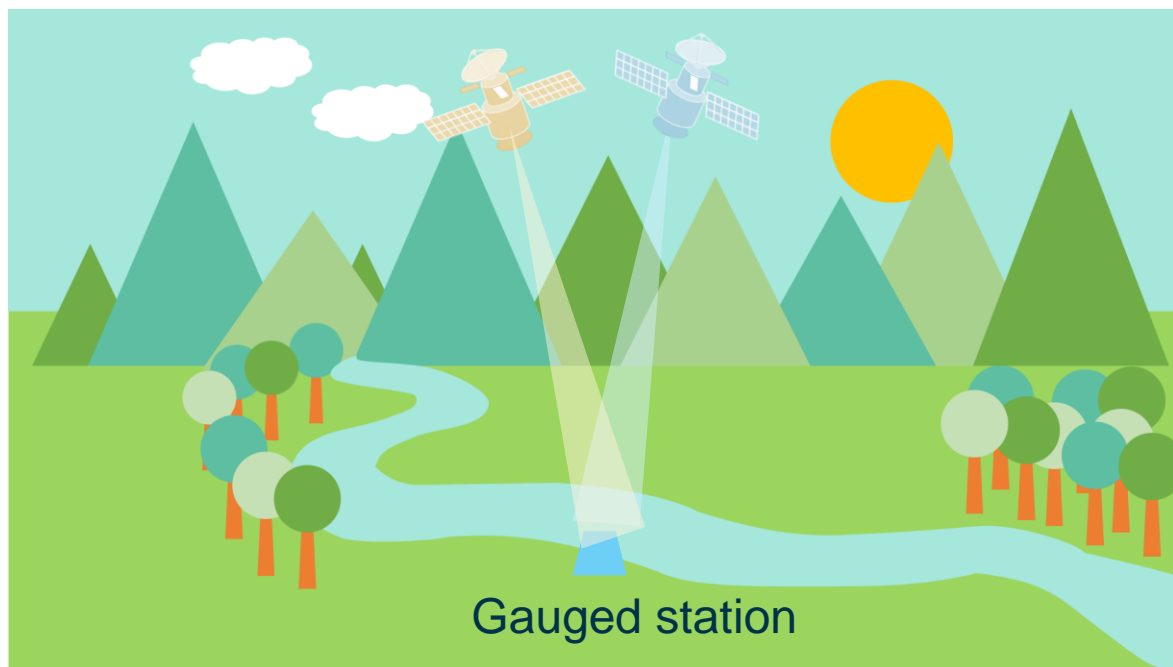
**NSE = 0.73 KGE = 0.73 R = 0.86 Frequency = 2 days**





# Level 3 approach

The river discharges obtained by the single sensors are combined at Level 3 by weight averaging.

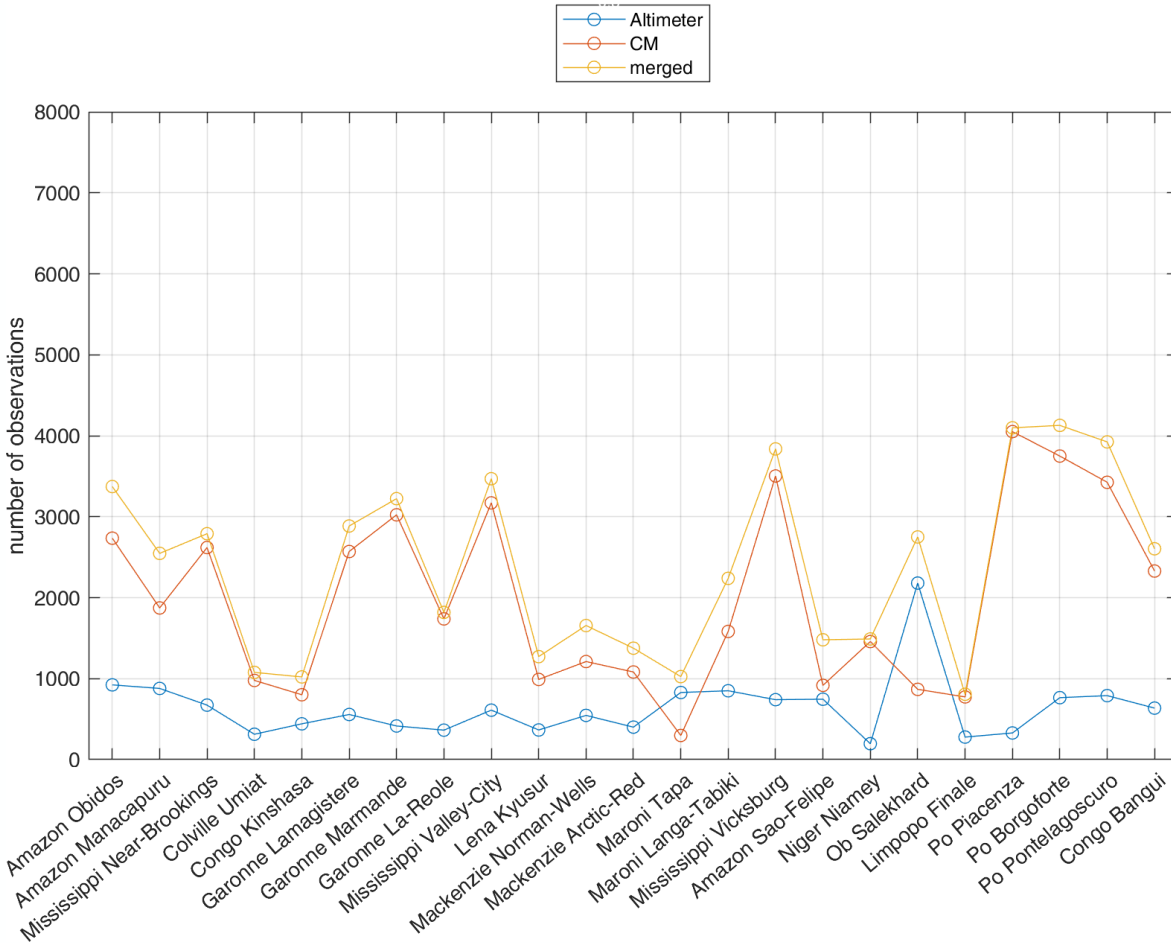




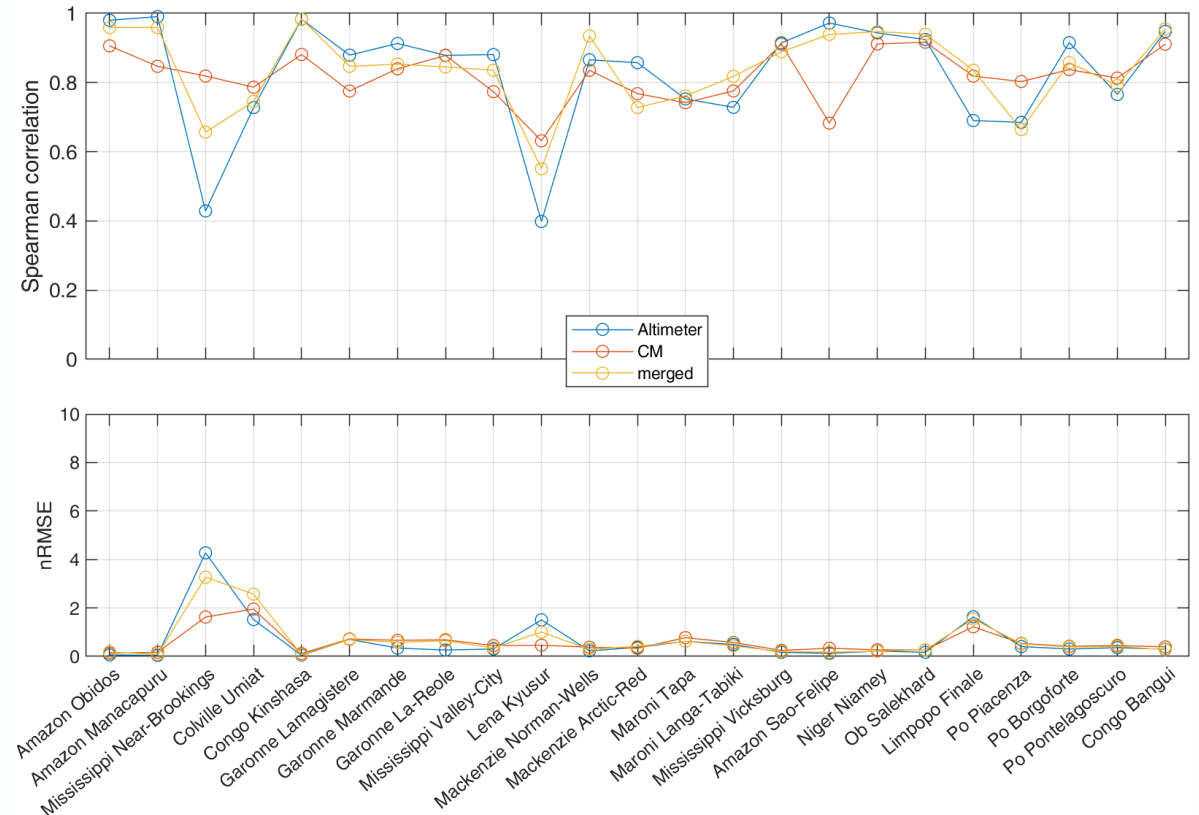
# Level 3 approach



### Number of observation Alt-CM copula



### Comparison Alt-CM copula







- ✓ The **combination** of the satellite sensors data is necessary to **overcome** the **limitations of the single sensors**.
- ✓ Several methods have been tested with **improvements** on the **river discharge** values or on the **frequency** of the time series. Further analyses are on going to try to obtain both.
- ✓ Further tests are necessary to evaluate the **benefits at monthly scale useful for the climate trends**.
- ✓ A measure of **uncertainty** of the river discharge is important and necessary. Further analysis will be focused on its estimation.



# river discharge cci

[climate.esa.int/projects/river-discharge](https://climate.esa.int/projects/river-discharge)

