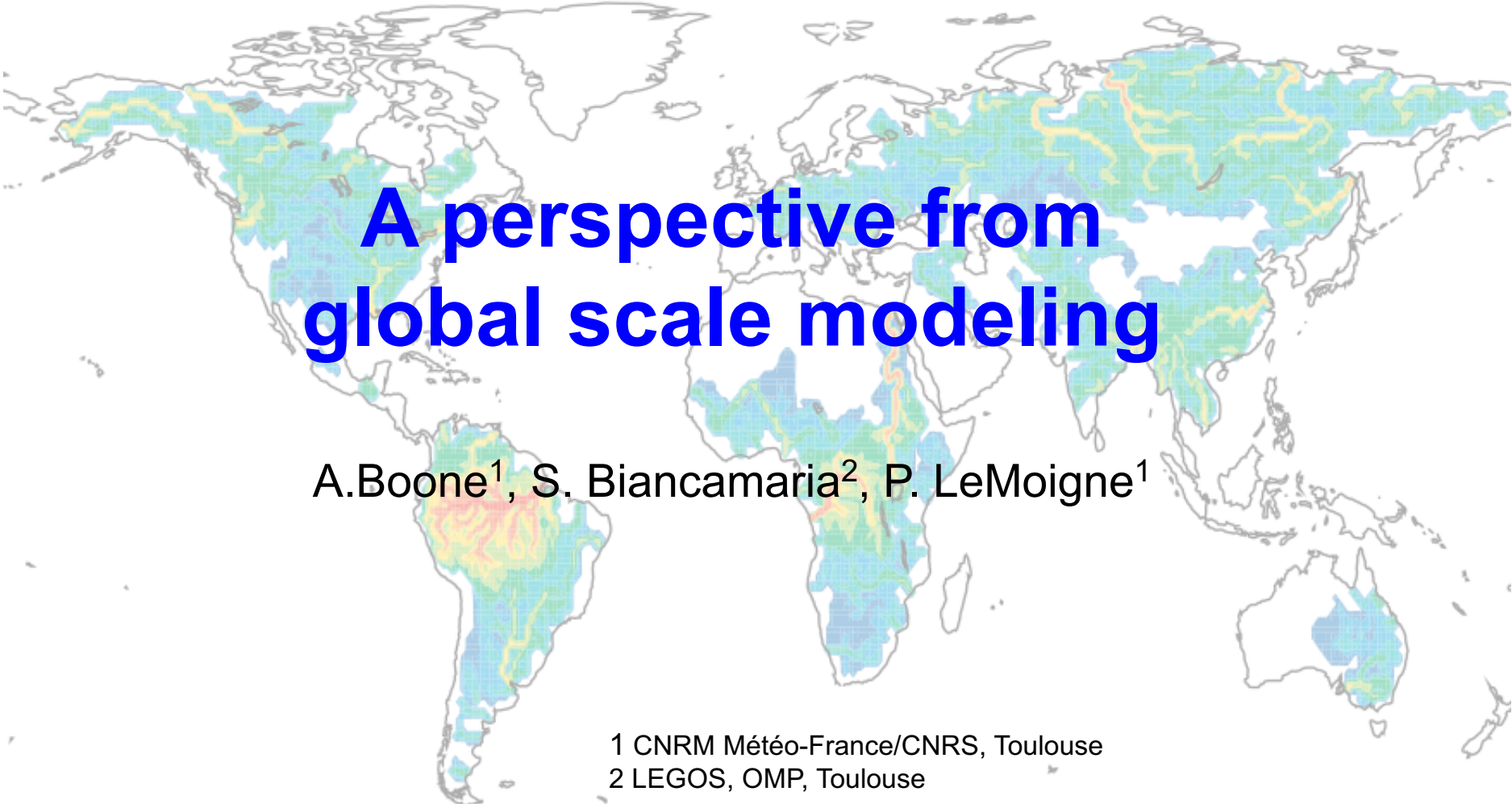


A world map with various regions highlighted in different colors: green, yellow, orange, and red. The colors are distributed across the continents, with higher concentrations in North America, Europe, and parts of Asia and Africa. The map is centered on the Atlantic Ocean.

A perspective from global scale modeling

A.Boone¹, S. Biancamaria², P. LeMoigne¹

1 CNRM Météo-France/CNRS, Toulouse
2 LEGOS, OMP, Toulouse



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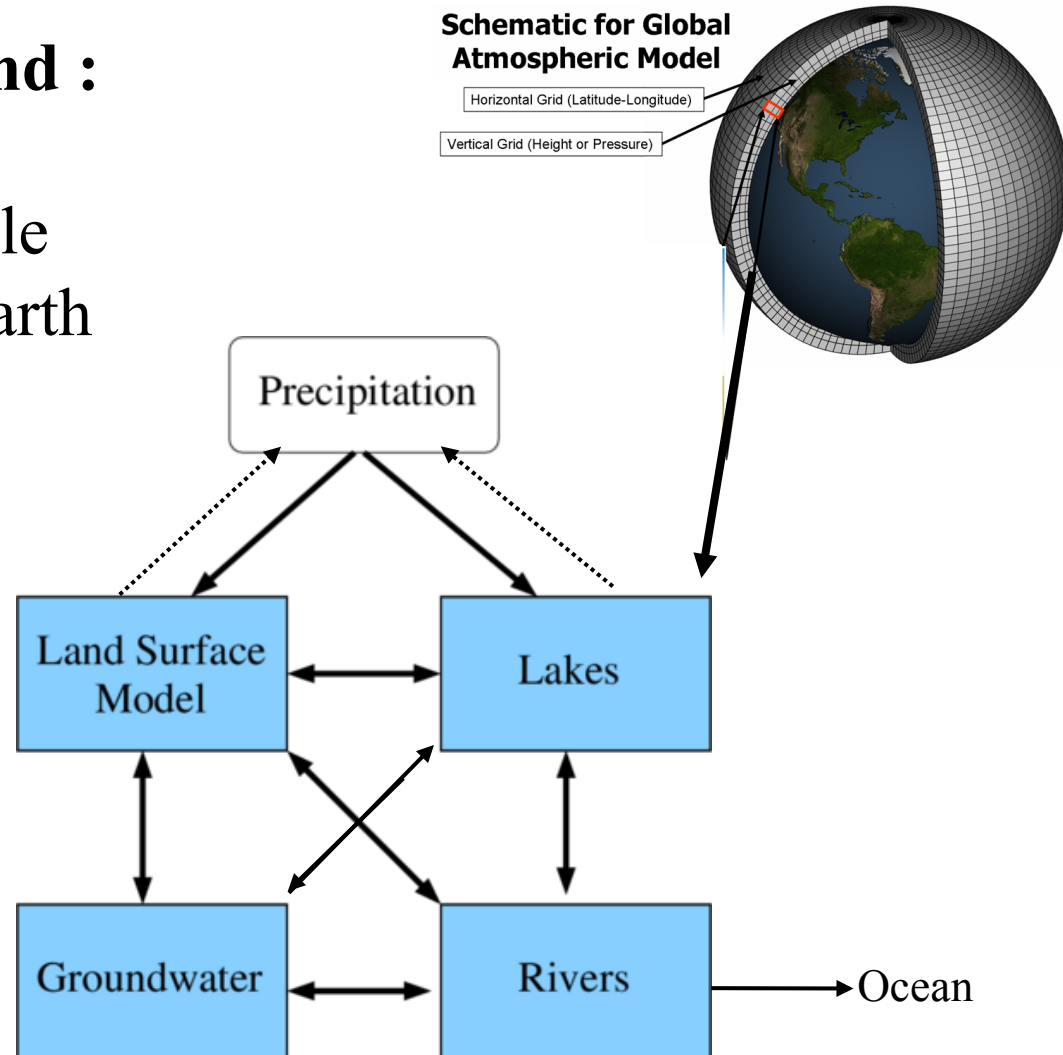
Outline :

- Land surface model (LSM) and River Routing Models (RRMs) in a large scale → global context
- Some examples of regional/global scale discharge (Decharme, LeMoigne, Emery, David et al...)
- Summarize value of a SWOT discharge product, even with significant errors...

Global Land surface-Hydrologic Modeling

Basic Background :

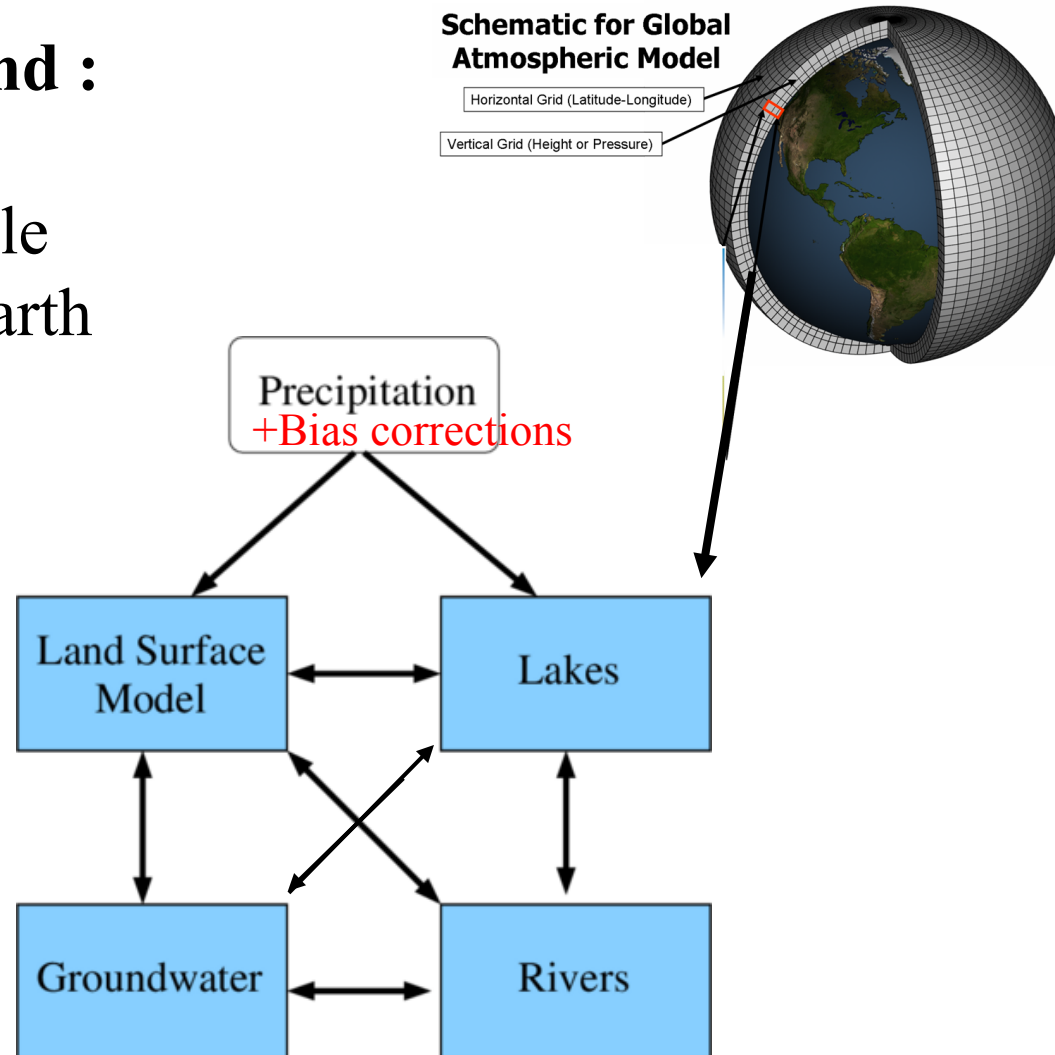
Hydrological cycle
components in Earth
System/Global
Climate models :



Global Land surface-Hydrologic Modeling

Basic Background :

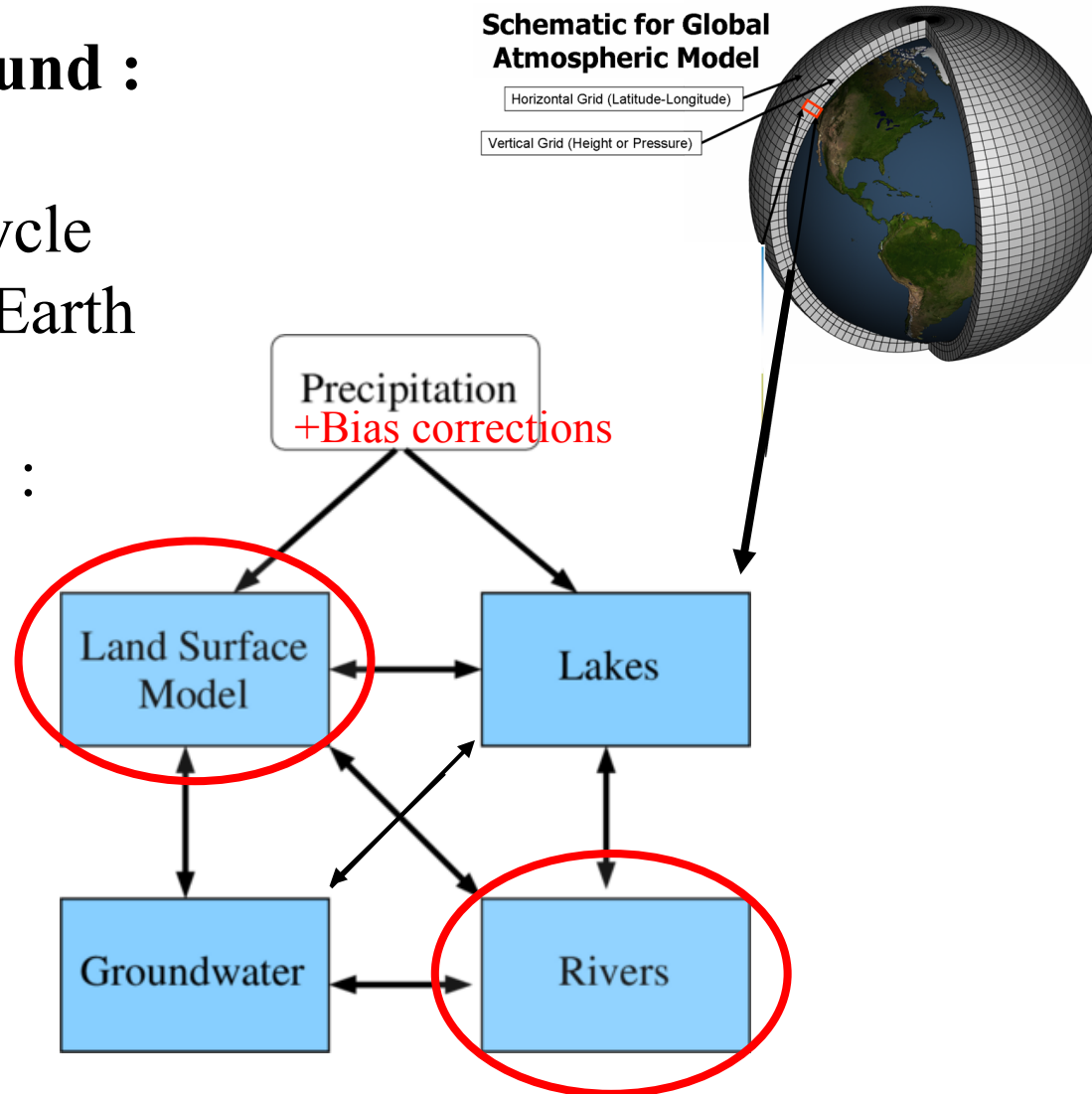
Hydrological cycle
components in Earth
System/Global
Climate models :



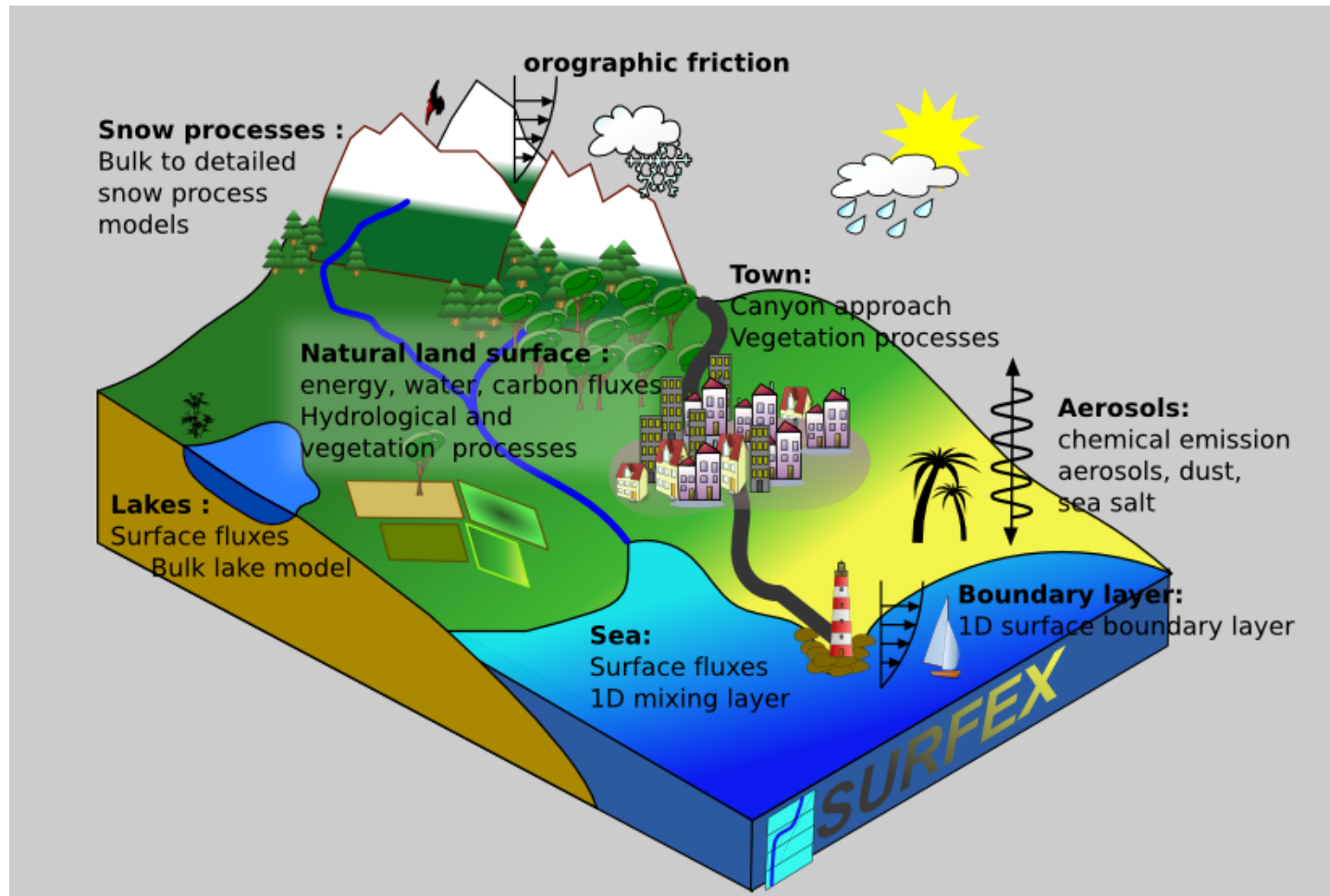
Global Land surface-Hydrologic Modeling

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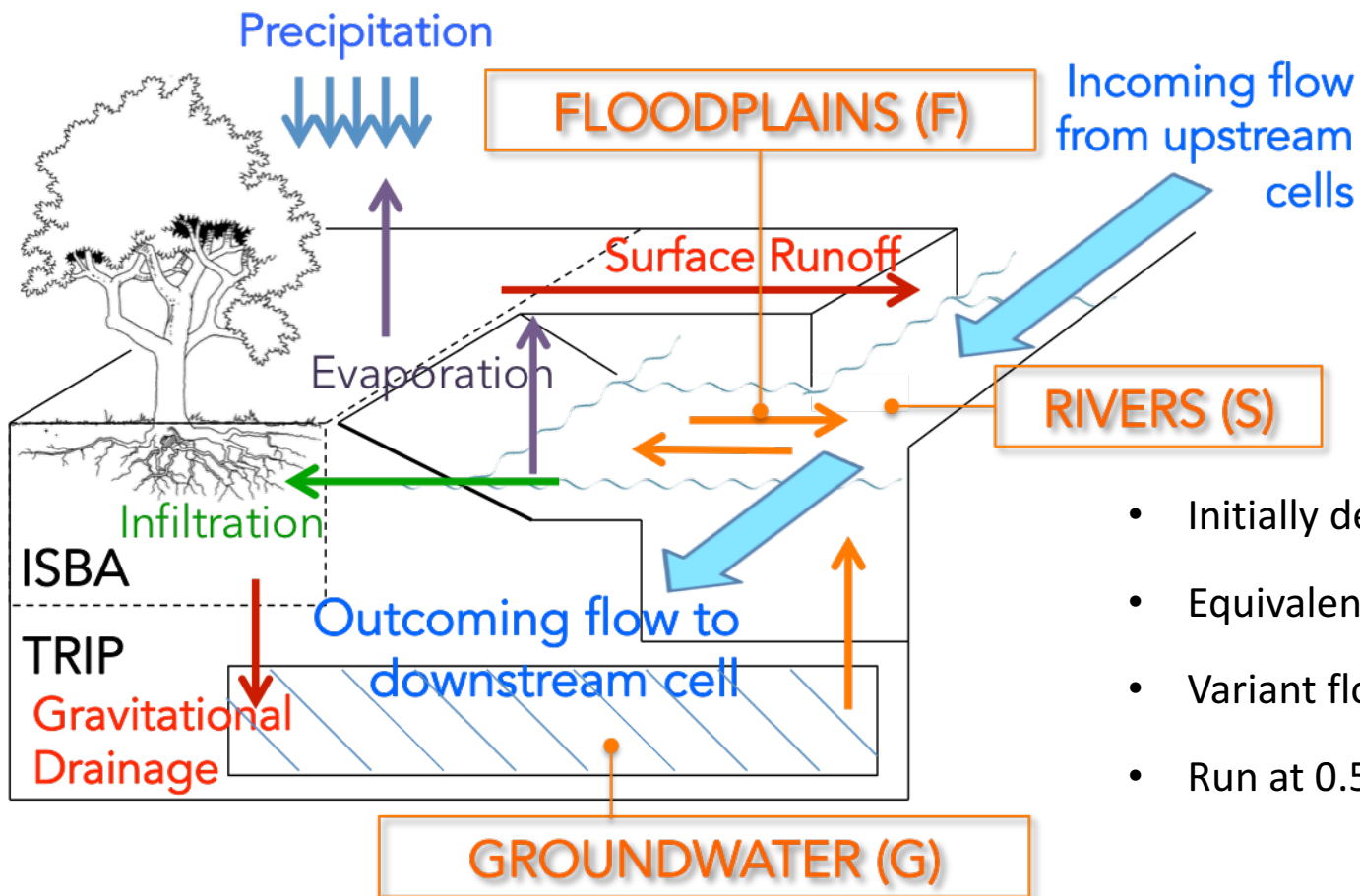


Land surface model : ISBA-SURFace EXternalisée (SURFEX)



Model & Data

The global ISBA-CTRIP hydrologic model



- Initially designed to convert surface runoff into
- Equivalent river with rectangular section + gr
- Variant flow velocity calculated with the Man
- Run at $0.5^\circ \times 0.5^\circ$ ($\sim 50\text{km} \times 50\text{ km}$)

Decharme et al. (2012)



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ISBA-CTRIP :

1 deg resolution (LSM
and TRIP river network)

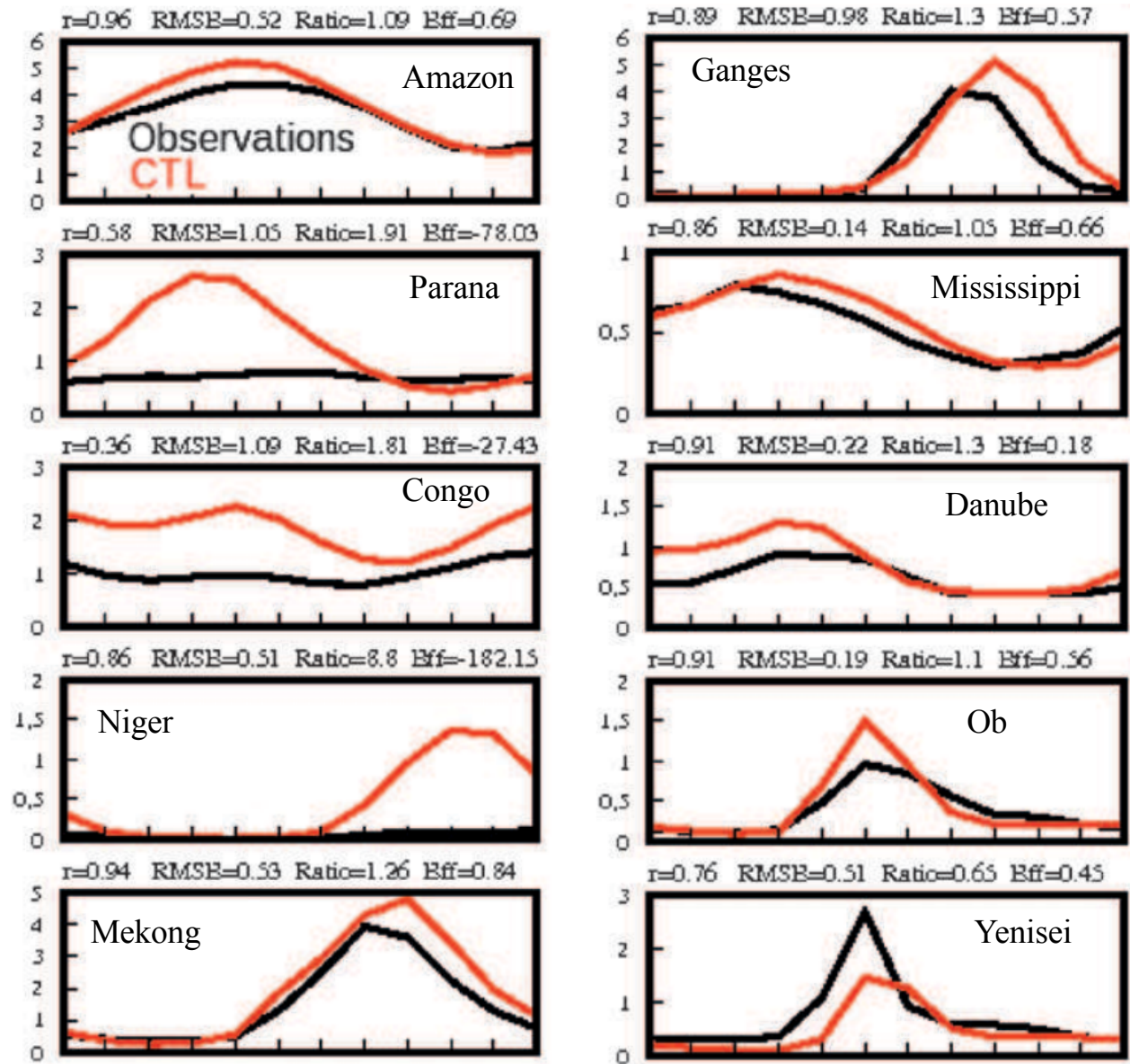
Simple groundwater
scheme, Manning
velocity

Princeton Forcing, 1986-
2006

Rainfall bias Corrections
→ GPCC

GRDC discharge for
evaluation

(Decharme et al., 2010)

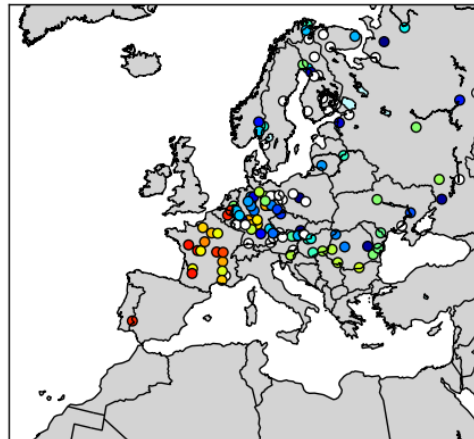


River Discharges: 1962-1995

ISBA-CTRIP 0.5 deg res

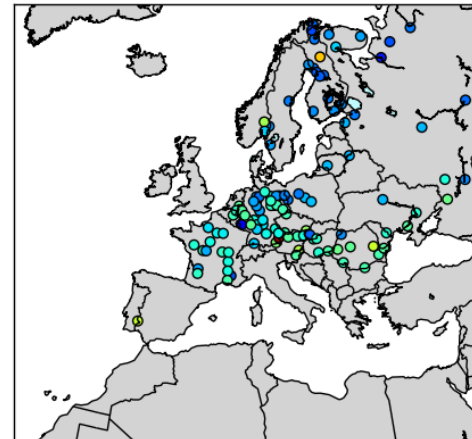
GRDC
gauging
stations

Nash Efficiency

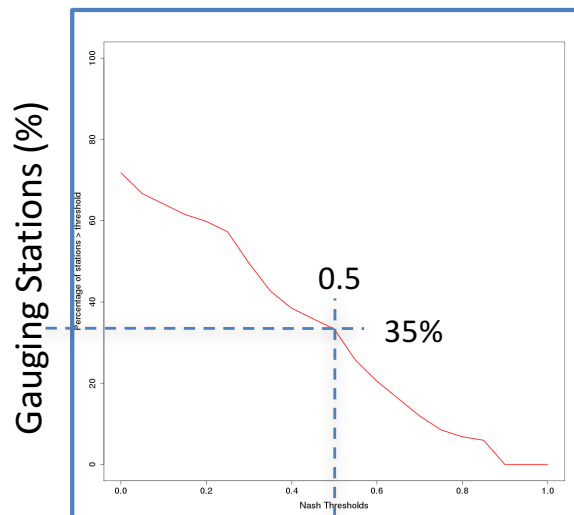


0.0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 1.0

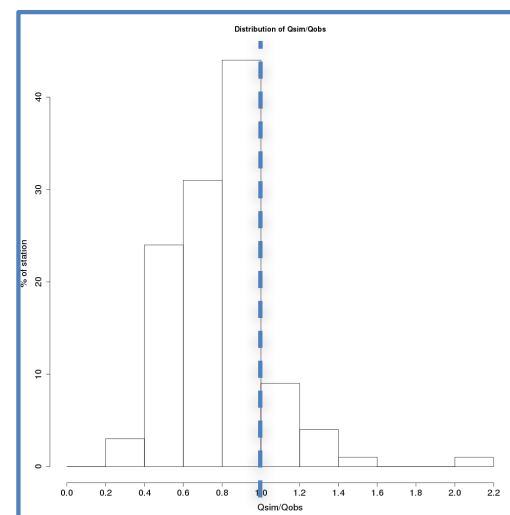
Discharge ratio



0.000.250.500.751.001.251.501.752.00



Nash Efficiency



Discharge ratio

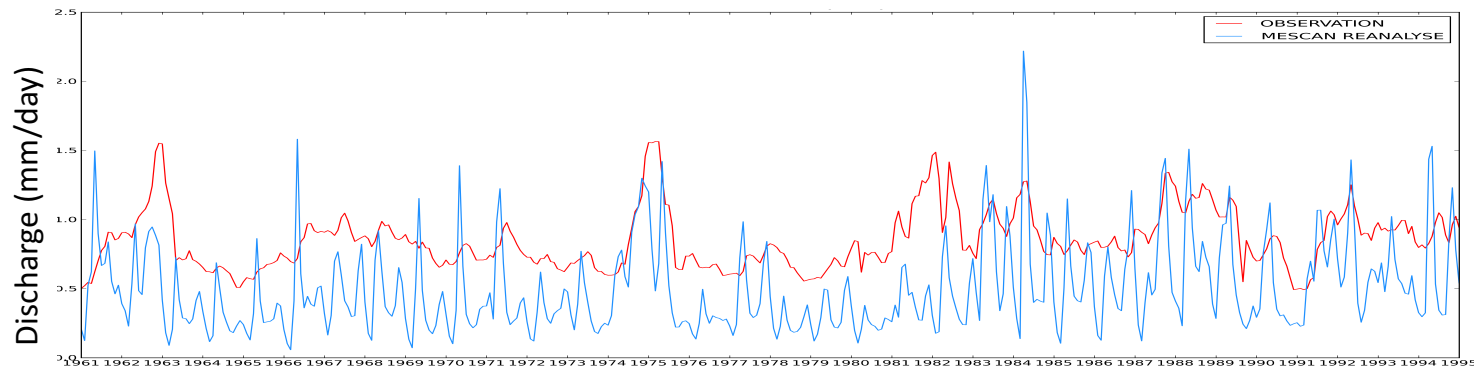
Le Moigne et al.

River Discharges: 1962-1995

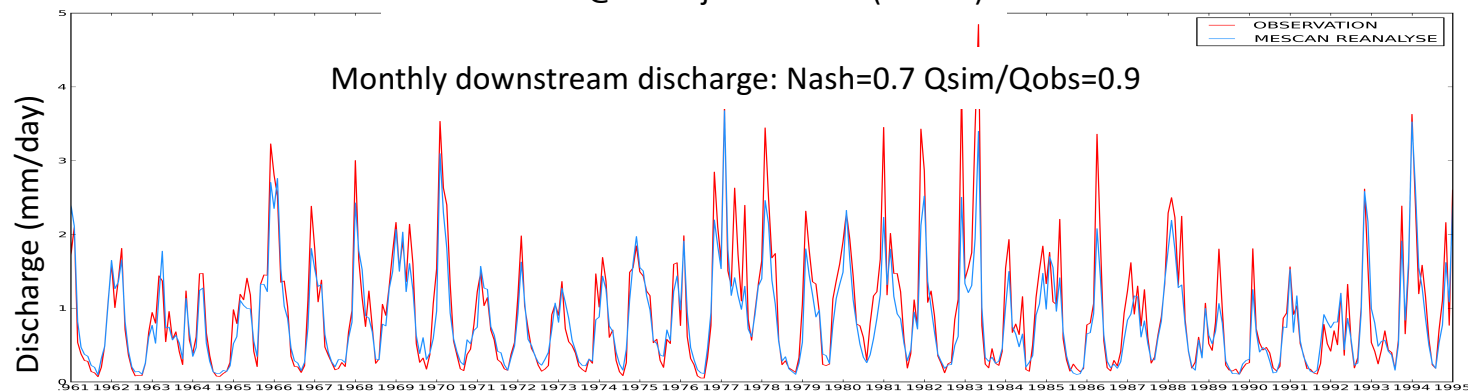
How to explain discharge underestimation?

- Physics of the system: Radiation overestimation, Underestimation of precipitation
- Human activity not accounted for in the model: Presence of dams

Vuoksi river @ Tainionkoski station (Finland)



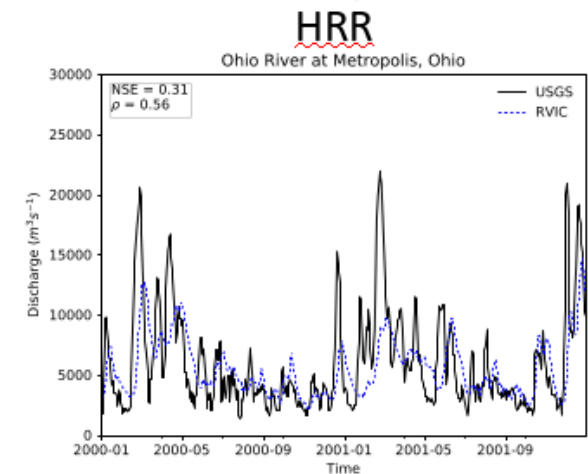
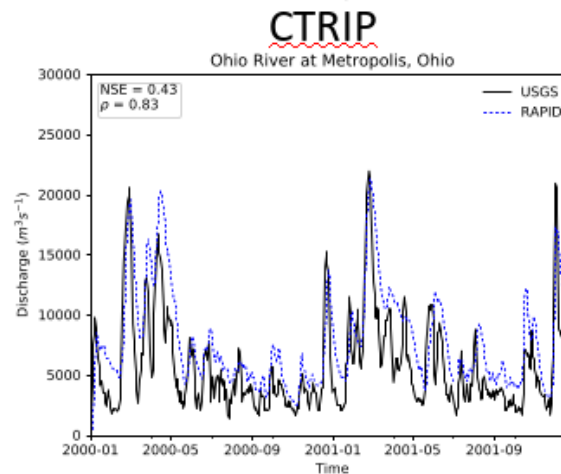
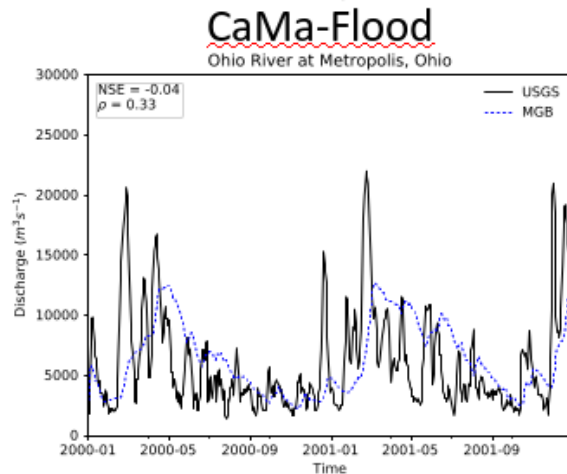
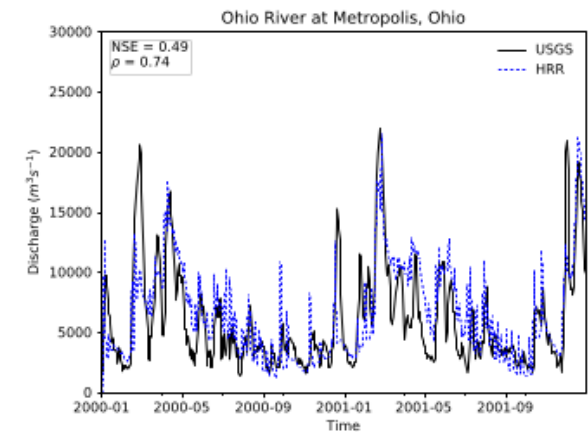
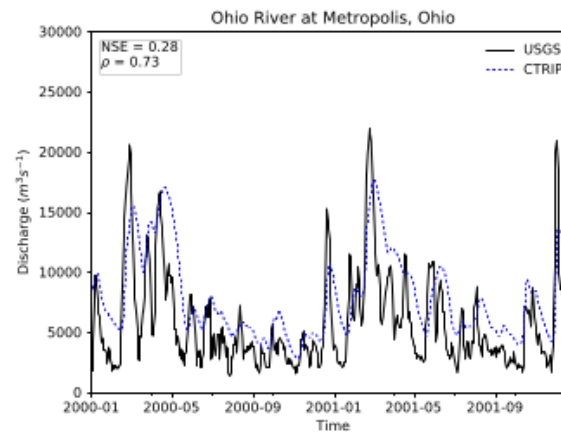
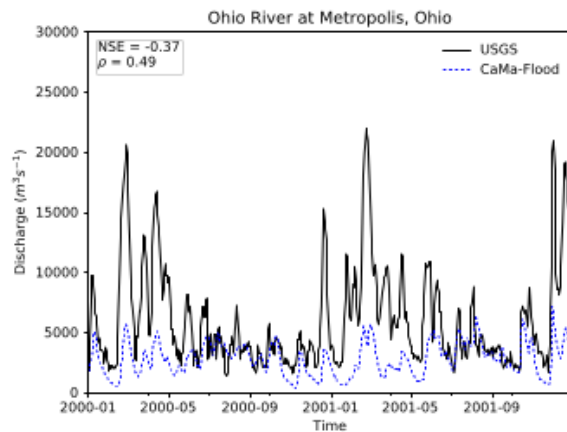
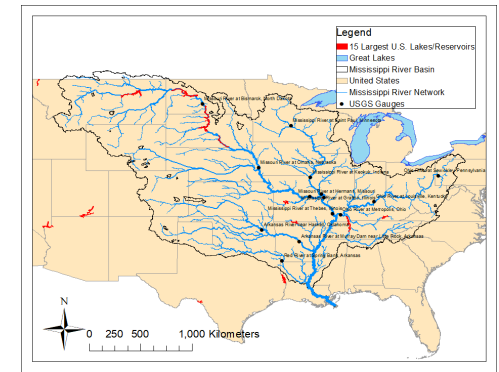
La Loire river @ Montjean station (France)



Le Moigne et al.

RiverMIP Project (David et al., NASA-JPL)

Model simulations



MGB

RAPID

RVIC



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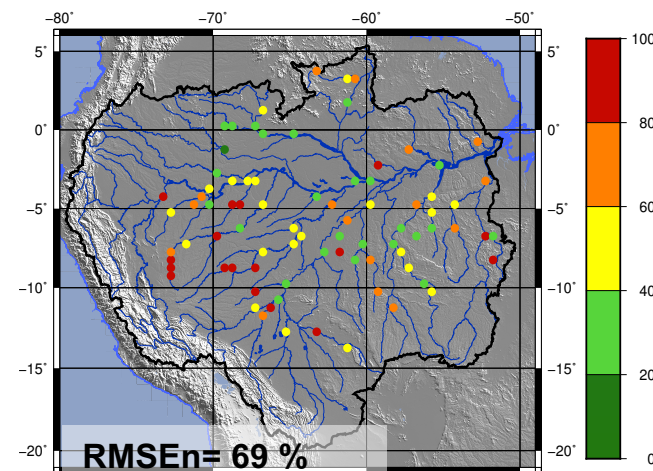
Model and Data

Free run performances and study objective

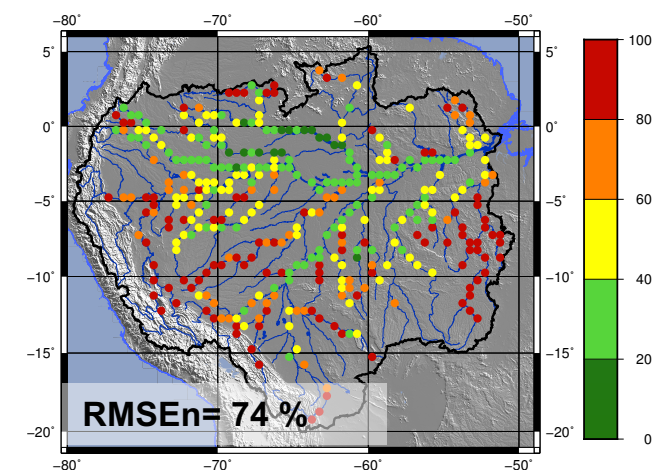
(Emery et al. 2018 : see presentation from Thurs)

- Study area: whole Amazon basin
- Time period: year 2009 (ENVISAT)
- In situ discharges from Brazilian Water Agency used for validation: 81 active gauges
- Free run RMSEn over entire basin:
 - With in situ = 69 %
 - With ENVISAT alone = 74 %

In situ



ENVISAT



Discharge simulation degrades for smaller basins...

Perspectives :

- Global scale RRM's are being improved (higher resolution, incorporation of satellite data...)
- Discharge generally well simulated globally, however, specific time periods and basins characterized by large errors (bias and correlation...)
- Errors : **Precipitation**, physiographic data, simplified or missing **RRM physics (parameters)**, **runoff generation by LSMs**, coupling to aquifers, lakes/reservoirs, **anthropization**...
- How will SWOT discharge be used :
 - Evaluation of LSM-RRM simulated discharge
 - Assimilation (parameter est. And hindcast-reanalysis, hydrologic forecast....)

Global Land surface-Hydrologic Modeling

Basic Background :

Hydrological cycle
components in Earth
System/Global
Climate models :

