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Data assimilation of image data into a spatialized water and pesticide fluxes model

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Physically-based models represent detailed surface/subsurface transfer, but the required information does not allow their operational use. In situ data on pesticides in a catchment are usually rare and not continuous in time and space. Satellite images, on the other hand, well describe dynamic processes. This poster discusses the proposed methodology as well as the available study site data and modeling components.

The Morcille study site

The Morcille (Beaujolais Region, France) is a small watershed with high risk of pesticide contamination:
- steep slopes (> 25%), 70% of vineyard
- permeable sandy soils
- continental climate with Mediterranean influence
- Research on pesticides since 1985
- River quality and flow monitored between 2006 and 2011.

CATHY Hydrological model

Coupled surface/subsurface flow and transport [1-7]

- Richards eq. for variably saturated porous media:
  \[ \frac{\partial S_p}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial S_w}{\partial t} \left( \nabla K_p(\nabla p + \gamma_i) \right) + q_{ls} \]
- 1D diffusive wave equation at surface:
  \[ \frac{\partial Q}{\partial t} + c_L \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = D \frac{\partial^2 Q}{\partial x^2} + c_Q(h, p) \]
- Advection – dispersion equation
  \[ \frac{\partial C}{\partial t} = \nabla \left( D \nabla c \right) - \nabla (\gamma C) + R \]
- Linear adsorption and first order decay
  \[ K_d = C_p \frac{\partial ^2 C}{\partial p^2} = -\lambda C \]

First results with reactive solute transport

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Iso</td>
<td>CHlo</td>
<td>5.6e-6</td>
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<tr>
<td>DT150 (day)</td>
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<td>CHlo</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>param1</td>
<td>param2</td>
<td>param1 = CATHY, measured parameters</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Twin experiments

Simulation of virtual temporal series of surface water images with CATHY

Assimilation of images

- Usually, remote sensing data and sequences are under-used, though their content in information is very high (shapes evolution, correlations, . . . )
- HR Images would also help to identify the landscape elements (grass strips, hedges, . . . )
- Classical approaches: uncorrelated noise, because the proper description and numerical manipulation of non-diagonal error covariance matrices is complex
- How to provide observation error covariance matrices adapted to spatially correlated errors? [2]
- Focusing on the observations operator description, and distances definition in the DA scheme

Differences definition in the DA scheme

\[ \Delta x = \min \left( x_k - x_{k-1} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \left( \| H(x_k - x_{k-1}) - y_{k-obs} \|_2^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \]

4DVar

\[ J(x) = \frac{1}{2} \| H(x) - y_{k-obs} \|_2^2 \]

With B and R background and observation error covariance matrices
- would allow testing many more situations to help estimate the input parameters for the hydrological part of CATHY
- would reduce uncertainty for the pesticides transfer part
- no need for expensive Monte Carlo estimation, as long as the adjoint model coded.

Nudging / BFN : to consider?

- the poor man’s data assimilation method", very simple to implement but can be very efficient (Paniconi et al., 2003)
- the weighting functions can incorporate prior knowledge about the spatial and temporal variability

References


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