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Bayesian estimation of streamflow using satellite data and ground discharge measurements

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► **To cite this version:**

Jérôme Le Coz, C. Hangmei, Benjamin Renard, Pierre-Olivier Malaterre. Bayesian estimation of streamflow using satellite data and ground discharge measurements. AGU Fall Meeting, Dec 2018, Washington, United States. pp.1, 2018. <hal-02608445>

HAL Id: hal-02608445

<https://hal.inrae.fr/hal-02608445v1>

Submitted on 16 May 2020

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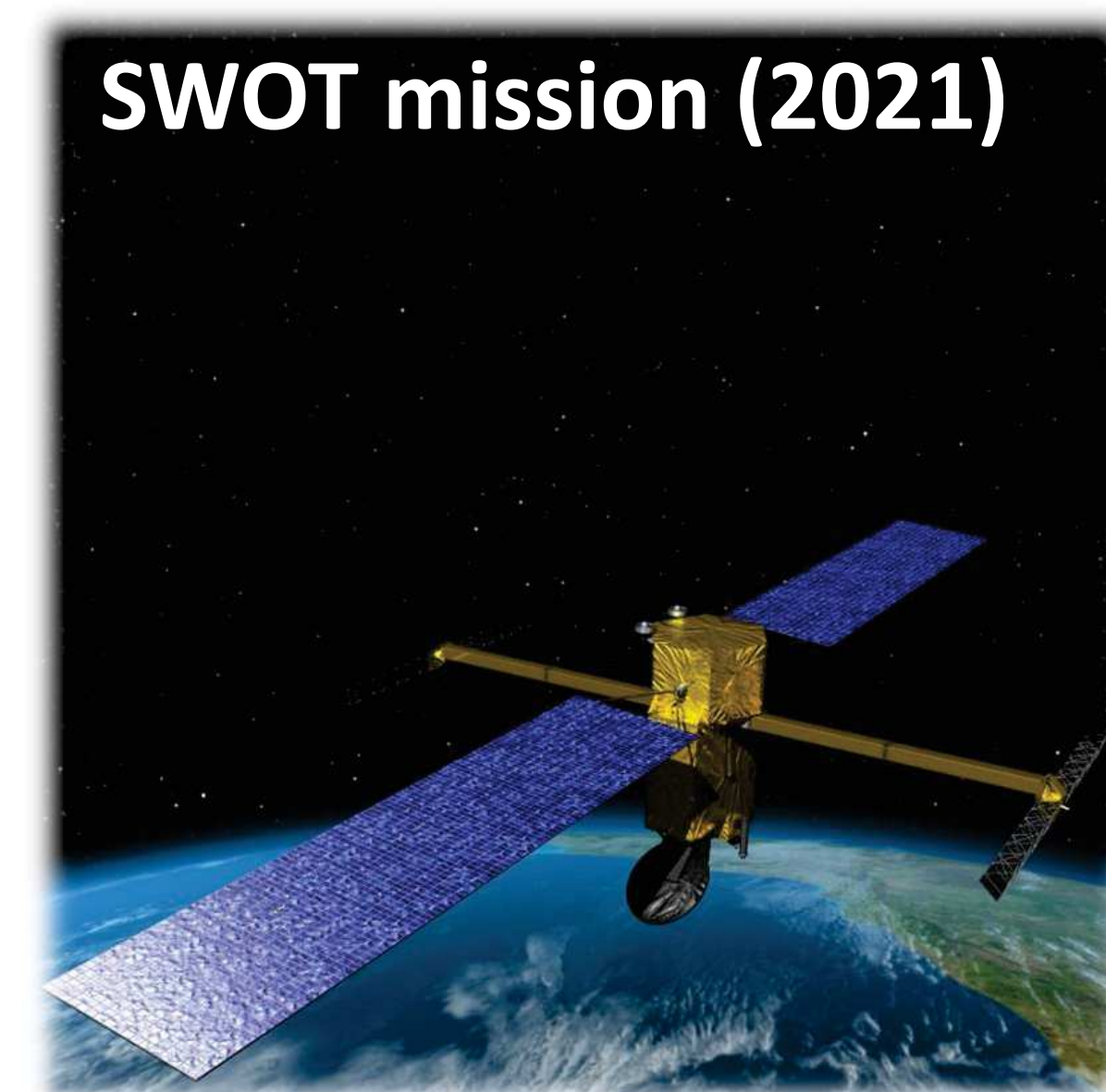
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Bayesian estimation of streamflow using satellite data and ground discharge measurements



Watching water: From sky and stream

- Future SWOT satellite (NASA/CNES) will provide river stage, slope and top width
- How to combine satellite remote sensing with ground discharge measurements to produce streamflow time series?



Bayesian rating curves

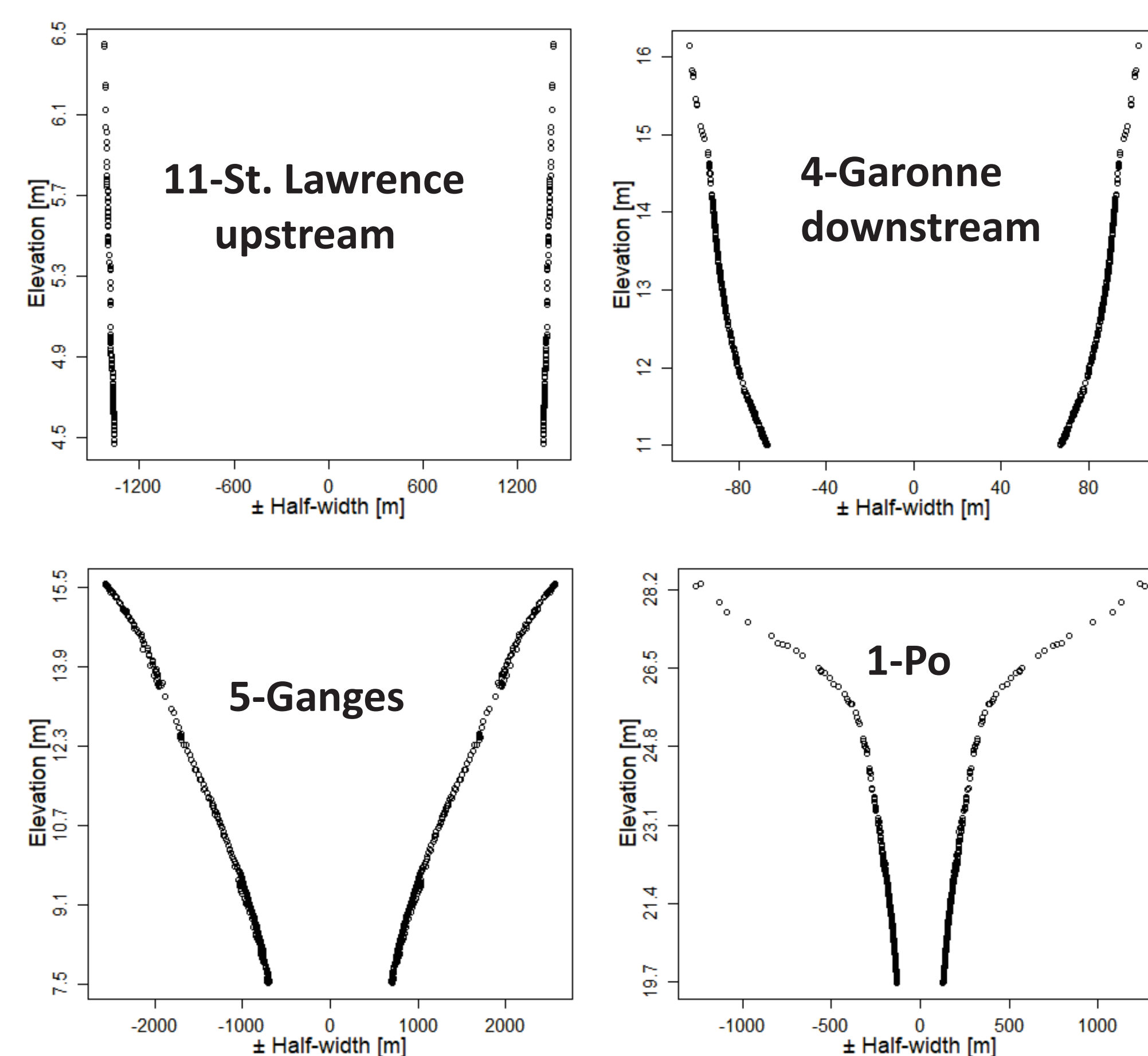
- Stage-width-slope-discharge models can be applied to satellite data to compute streamflows and provide parameter estimates to hydrodynamical models
- 3 models were developed based on the Manning equation for a single channel control and implemented in *BaM!* (Bayesian Modeling, Renard, 2017)

Model "h": $Q(h(t)) = k K_s \bar{B} \sqrt{\bar{S}} (h(t) - h_0)^M$
 Model "hS": $Q(h(t), \bar{S}(t)) = k K_s \bar{B} \sqrt{\bar{S}(t)} (h(t) - h_0)^M$
 Model "hSB": $Q(h(t), \bar{S}(t), \bar{B}(t)) = k K_s \bar{B}(t) \sqrt{\bar{S}(t)} (h(t) - h_0)^M$

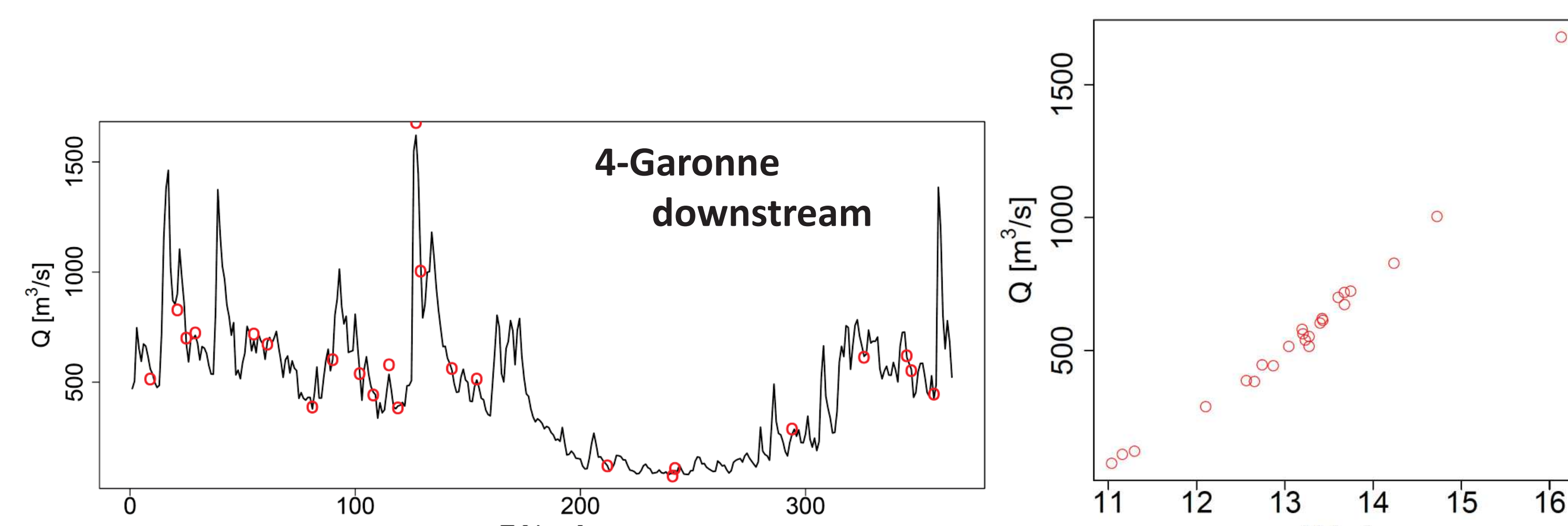
With Q discharge [m³/s], h stage [m], \bar{S} and \bar{B} reach-averaged slope [-] and width [m], t time, K_s Strickler flow resistance coefficient [m^{1/3}/s], h_0 mean bed elevation [m], k and M cross-section shape factor [-] and exponent [-].

Synthetic satellite and ground data

- Benchmark dataset for 19 river sites from Durand et al. (2016)
- Simulated time series of stage, slope and top width with added uncertainties



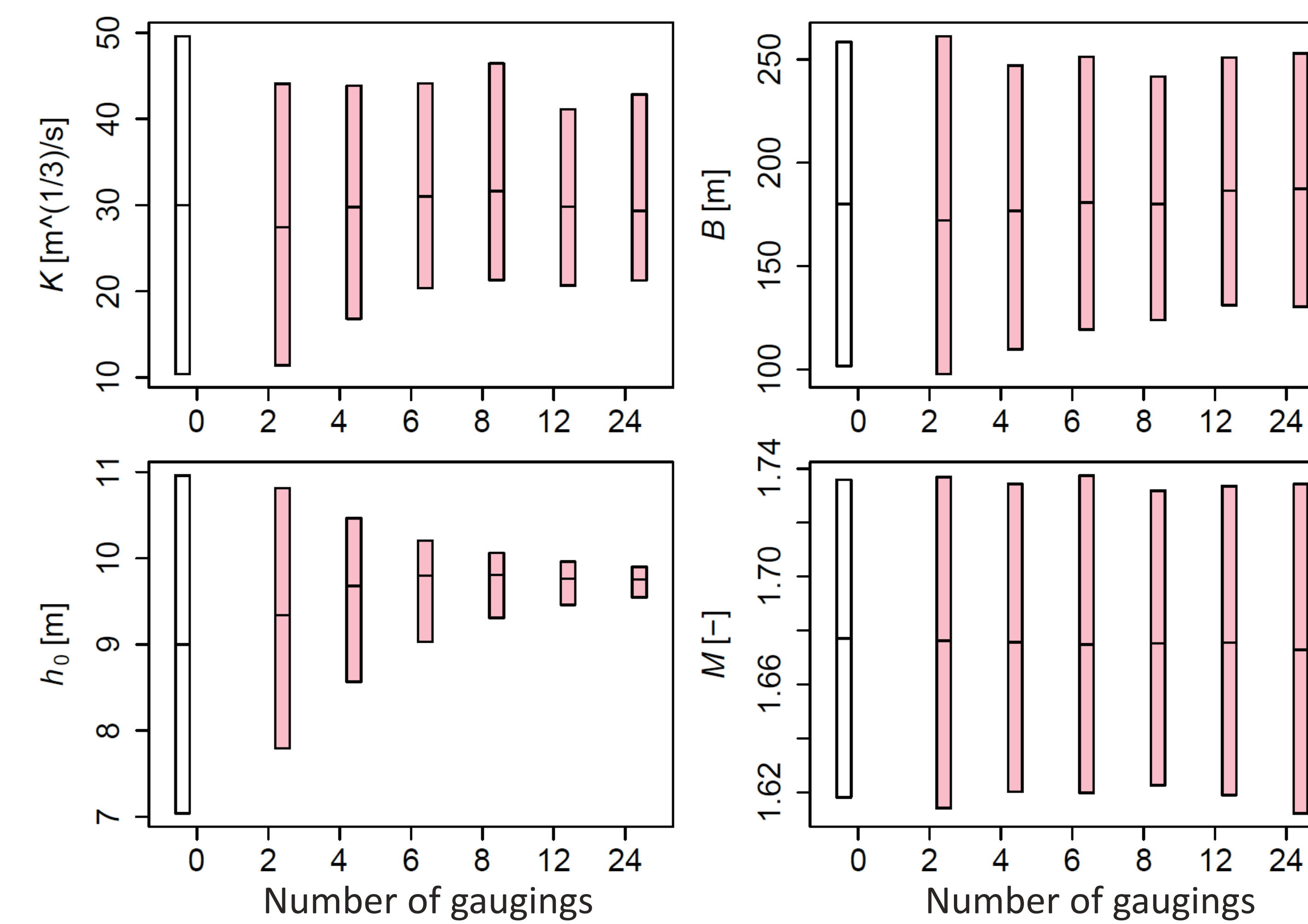
Reconstruction of the reach-averaged geometry: at-station width-elevation cross-sectional shapes



Simulation of 24 discharge measurements (a.k.a. gaugings): "realistic" sampling of discharges + measurement uncertainties

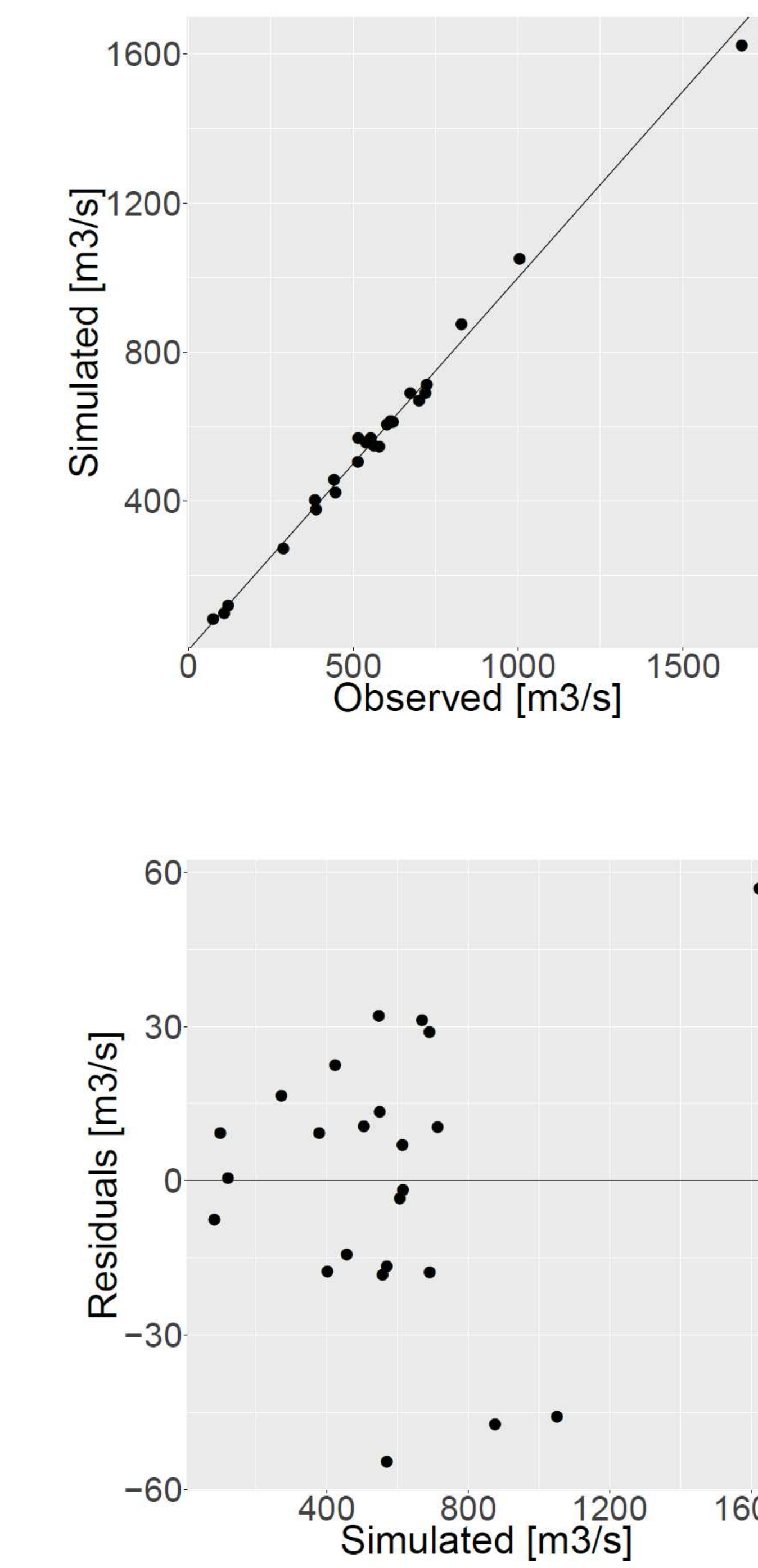
Rating curve estimation

- The mean bed elevation (h_0) is identified better than parameters that make the $K_s \bar{B} \sqrt{\bar{S}}$ product
- The "h" and "hS" models usually yield smaller residuals and better fits than the "hSB" model
- The top width of a river may not be representative of the mean control width

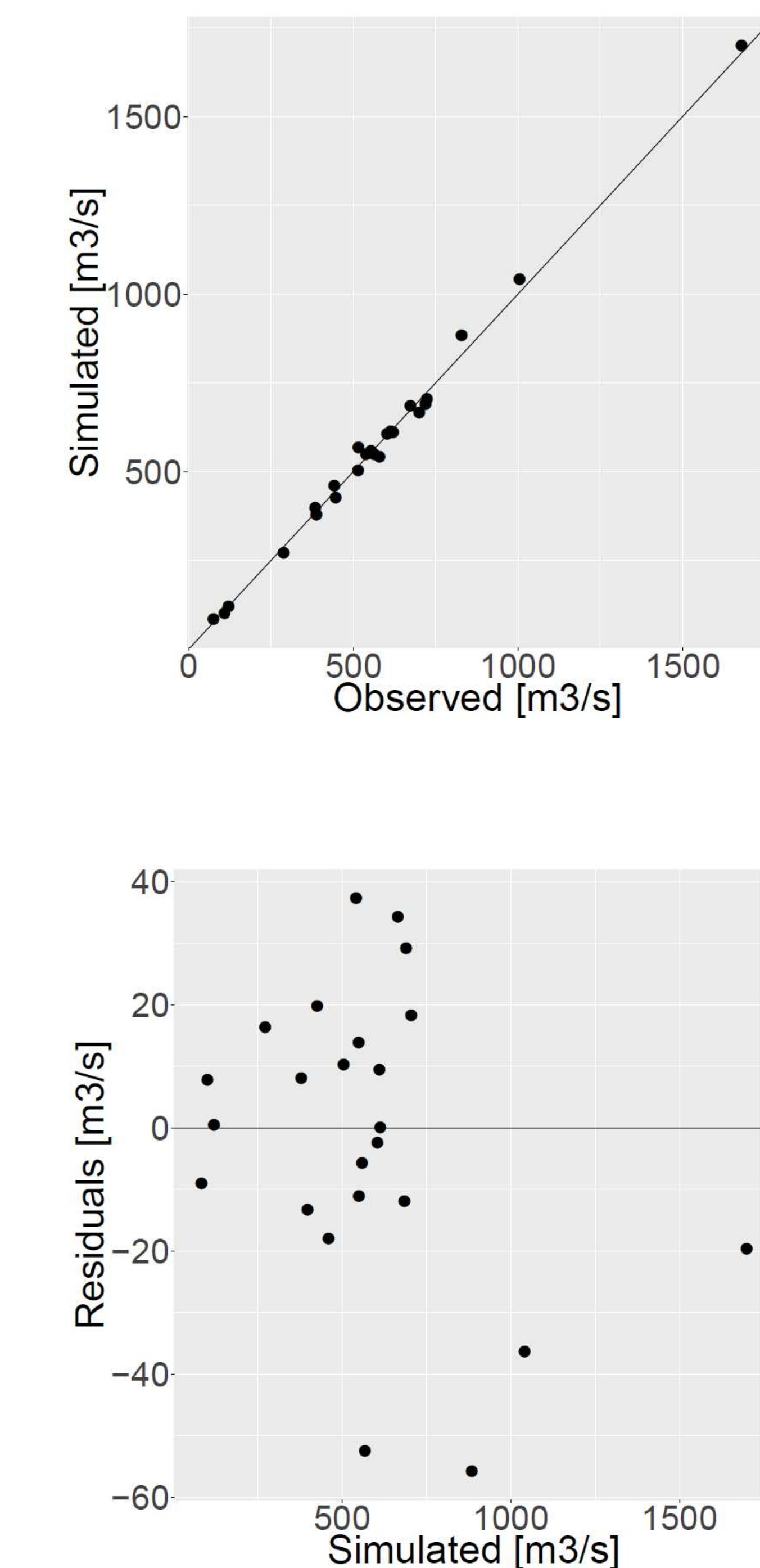


Parameters uncertainties vs. number of gaugings: prior (white) and posterior (pink) quantiles (2.5%, 50%, 97.5%) of the parameters (K_s , B , h_0 , M) of the "hS" model applied to the Garonne downstream site

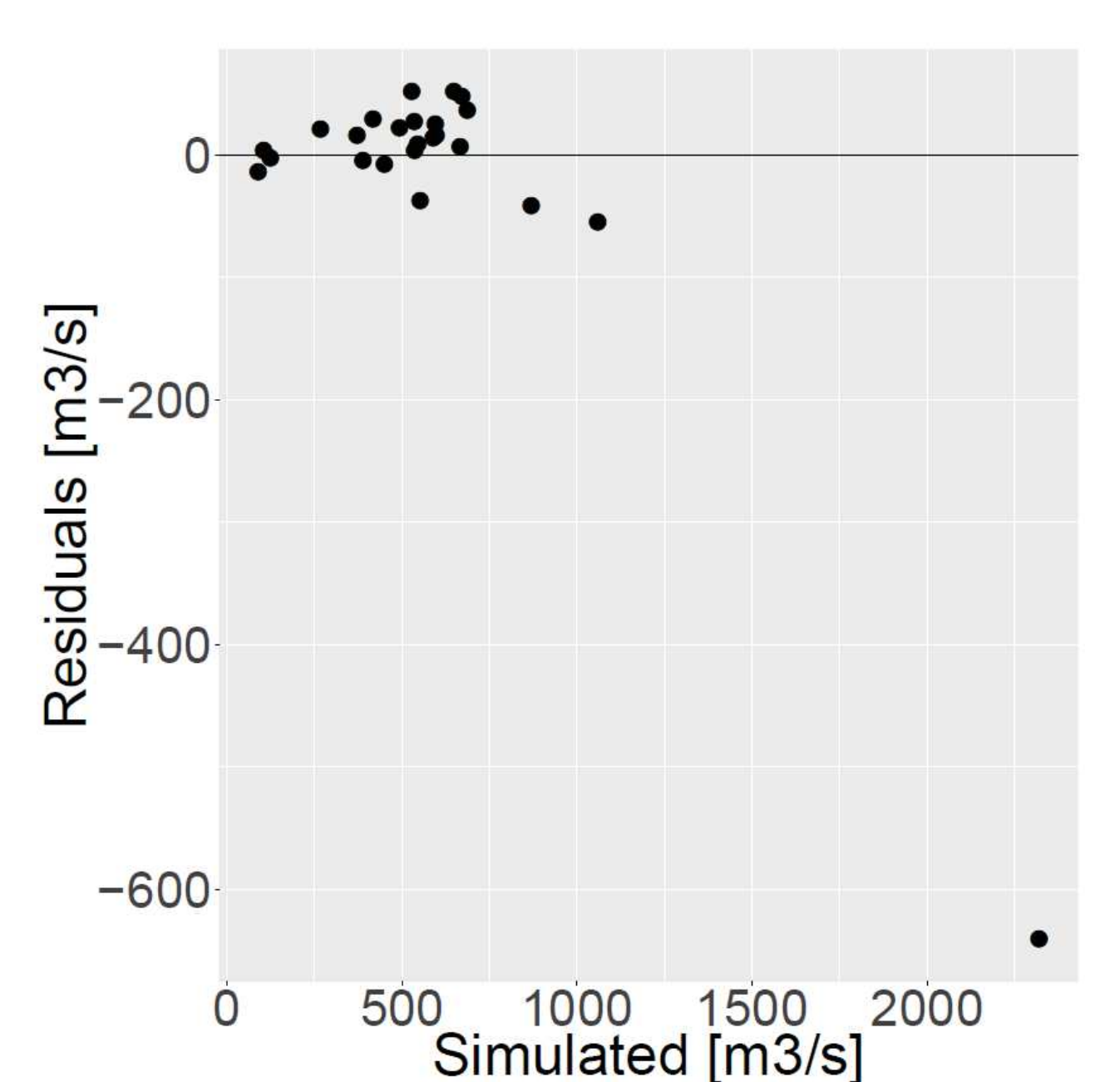
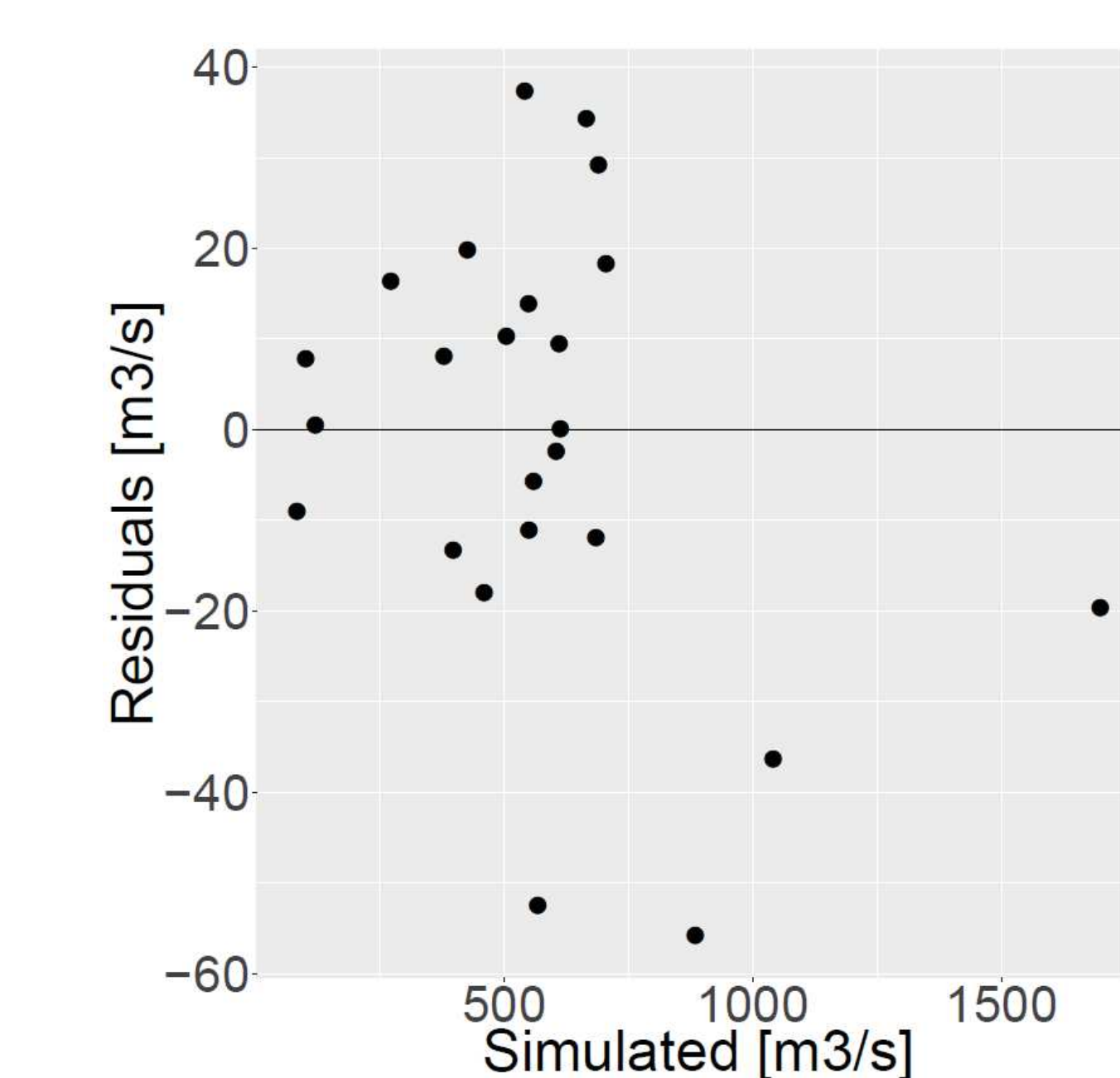
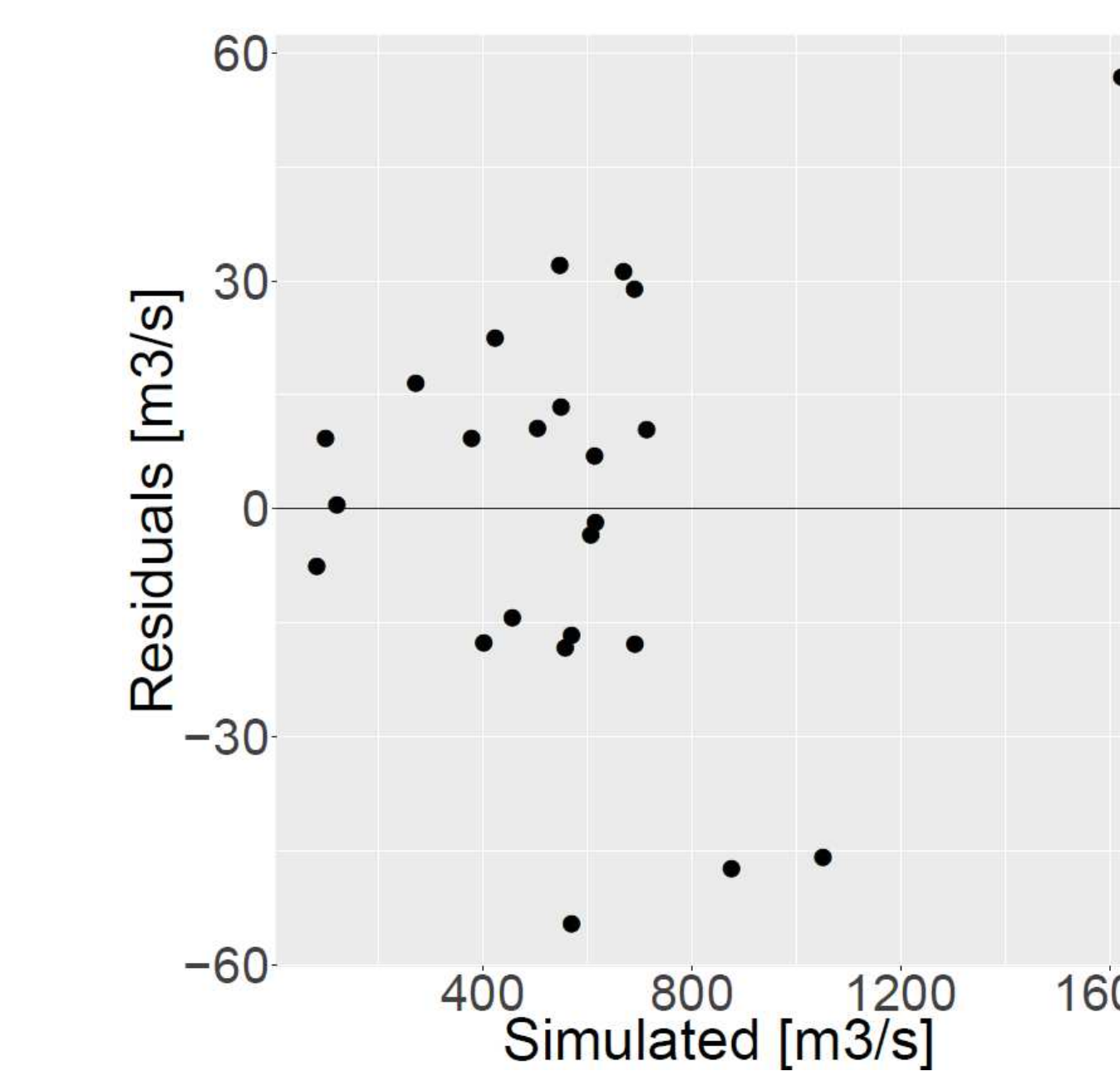
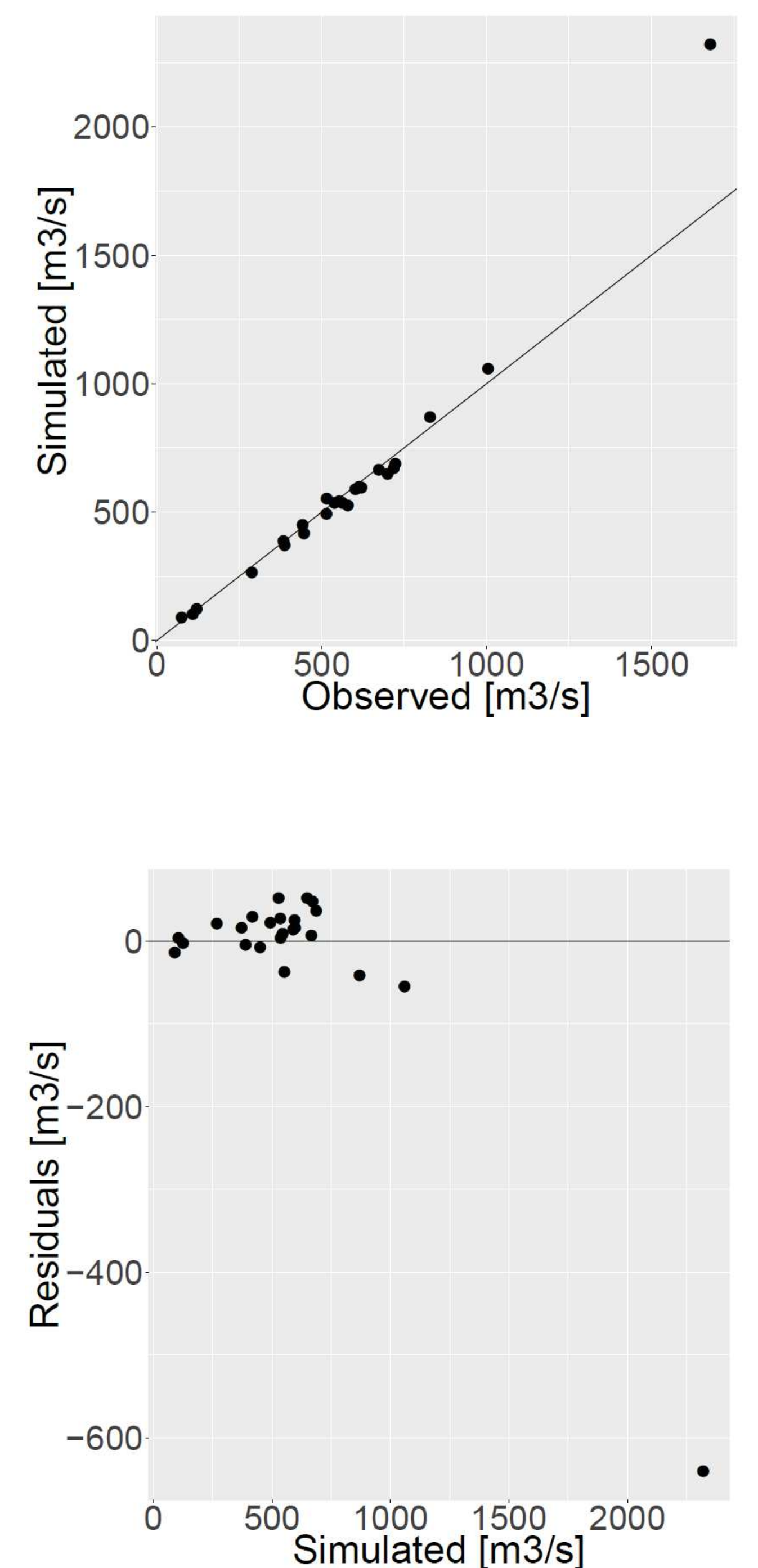
Model "h"



Model "hS"



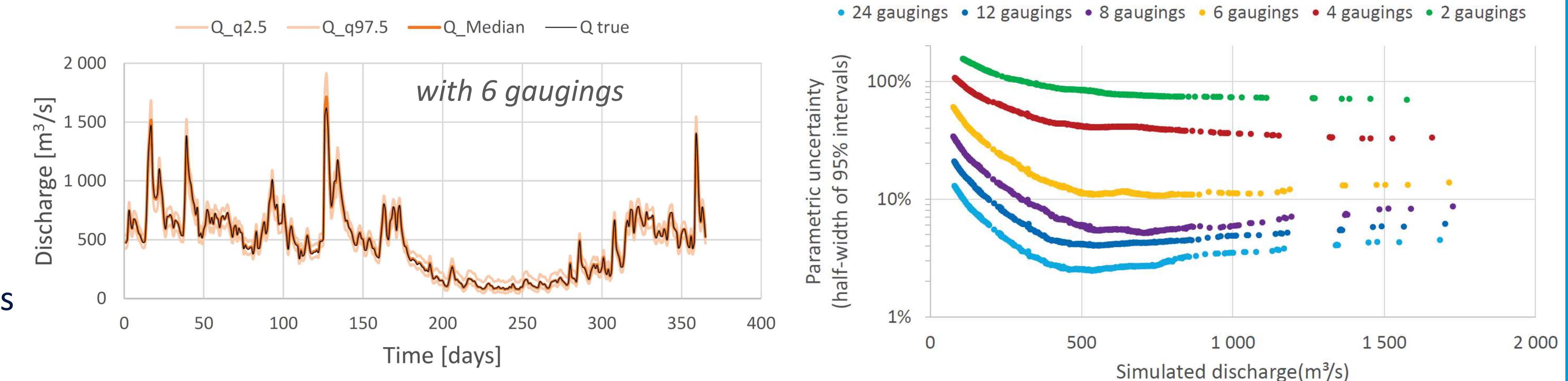
Model "hSB"



Discharge residuals and goodness-of-fit of the 3 models estimated using all the 24 gaugings of the Garonne downstream site

Streamflow uncertainties

- Acceptable uncertainties require using 6 gaugings or more, typically
- Streamflow relative uncertainty is higher for low flows: due to transition to a section-control, as shown by near-zero, constant slopes
- Similar results are obtained for other sites depending of breakpoints in the cross-sectional geometry and control transitions



Streamflow parametric uncertainties of the "hS" model applied to the Garonne downstream site

What's next?

- More sensitivity tests, at all sites in the benchmark
- More prior knowledge on channel geometry from ground measurements
- Include the uncertainties of the input data (SWOT measurements)
- Combine several controls (cf. BaRatin method, Le Coz et al., 2014) and use slope measurements to identify them

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