Assimilating surface moisture satellite images into a coupled and spatialized water quality model: strategies and challenges

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Assimilating surface moisture satellite images into a coupled and spatialized water quality model: strategies and challenges

Emilie Rouzies (INRAE, France)

PhD supervised by Arthur Vidard (LJK/Inria, France) and Claire Lauvernet (Inrae, France)
Introduction

Context
Introduction

Context
Introduction

The PESHMELBA model

Development of the **PESHMELBA** model (Rouzies et al. 2019) to simulate pesticide transfers and fate on small agricultural catchments

- Simulations of heterogenous landscapes composed of plots, vegetative filter zones, hedges, ditches and rivers

- Modular structure to explore landscape management scenarios
✓ Process-oriented, fully spatialized model
✓ Water transfers on surface and subsurface + pesticide advection, adsorption and degradation
Introduction

The PESHMELBA model

✓ Process-oriented, fully spatialized model

✓ Water transfers on surface and subsurface + pesticide advection, adsorption and degradation

✓ One module ≡ one process or ensemble of processes on a landscape element

✓ Coupling of modules within the OpenPALM coupler (Buis, Piacentini, and Déclat 2006) turning the structure flexible
Introduction
The PESHMELBA model

✓ Process-oriented, fully spatialized model
✓ Water transfers on surface and subsurface + pesticide advection, adsorption and degradation
✓ One module \equiv one process or ensemble of processes on a landscape element
✓ Coupling of modules within the OpenPALM coupler (Buis, Piacentini, and Déclat 2006) turning the structure flexible

⇒ Complex structure may lead to additional difficulties to diagnose model behavior!

Emilie Rouzies (INRAE, France) Assimilation in the PESHMELBA model 4/17
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This is our objective...but before, it is necessary to **quantify** and **reduce** the uncertainty associated to PESHMELBA output variables.
We have a dream that one day PESHMELBA will be used as a decision-making tool to set up management scenarios and to identify an optimal landscape configuration for pesticide transfer mitigation.

This is our objective...but before, it is necessary to **quantify** and **reduce** the uncertainty associated to PESHMELBA output variables.

**PhD objectives**

1. **Quantify**: performing an uncertainty analysis and a sensitivity analysis of the model

2. **Reduce**: performing data assimilation to integrate different sources of data: soil moisture images, ERT measurements and in-situ data of pesticide concentration
Introduction

PhD Objectives - Part 2: reducing the uncertainty

1. Assimilate surface moisture images to improve moisture dynamics modelling both in surface and subsurface

2. Estimate input parameters that would be set for the landscape management scenarios exploration
1. Assimilate surface moisture images to improve moisture dynamics modelling **both in surface and subsurface**

2. Estimate input parameters that would be set for the landscape management scenarios exploration

⇒ Joint-estimation abilities are investigated
Material and method

Study case

First attempt of GSA and DA in the PESHMELBA model: let’s keep it simple...but realistic! (types of landscape elements, number of parameters, climate conditions...)

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Material and method

Study case

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Study case

**First attempt of GSA and DA in the PESHMELBA model:** let’s keep it simple...but realistic! (types of landscape elements, number of parameters, climate conditions...)

3 soil types + 2 vegetation types + ...

⇒ 145 parameters !!!
Material and method
Uncertainty and sensitivity analysis

Main findings from UA/GSA on moisture temporal serie:

✓ Surface moisture is mostly gaussian.

✓ High dependency on surface water content at saturation $\theta_{sat}$.

$\Rightarrow$ Joint-estimation will focus on estimating such parameters.
Chosen method should be suited to heterogeneous structure of the model, highly nonlinear processes and landscape discontinuities but also suited to PESHMELBA high computational cost.
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**Material and method**

**DA method**

**DEnKF** (Evensen, 2009)

- **Update** $E_k$
- Analysis at time $t_k$: KF variance minimizing scheme on the ensemble

**ES** (van Leeuwen and Evensen 1996)

- **Update** $E_0:k$
- EnKF single analysis on full trajectory

**LEMES** (Bocquet and Sakov, 2014)

- **Update** $E_k$
- Ensemble 4D-variation analysis to get new initial conditions at time $t_k$

**Computational cost for iterative method cannot be afforded ...**
Material and method

Ingredients

Observation

✓ Twin experiments
✓ Freq. of observation: 24h (⚠️ overestimated)
✓ Obs. error: ~5% of observed surface moisture
✓ Assumption: one surface moisture observation per landscape element

Ensemble

✓ 50 members
✓ Ensemble spread by perturbing the 145 input parameters

DEnKF set-up

✓ State vector dimension: 316 (will increase ++ for real case application)
✓ No inflation
Results

EnKF vs ES

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Results

EnKF vs ES

Surface moisture time serie

HU4 - Moisture in cell 0 - EnKF

HU4 - Ensemble error/precision - EnKF

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Results

EnKF vs ES

Surface moisture time serie

Assimilation in the PESHMELBA model
Results

EnKF vs ES

Surface moisture time serie

Surface parameters
Results
EnKF-subsurface

Subsurface moisture time serie

HU4 - Moisture in cell 10 - EnKF

HU4 - Ensemble error/precision - EnKF
Results

EnKF-subsurface

Subsurface moisture time serie

HU4 - Moisture in cell 10 - EnKF

HU4 - Ensemble error/precision - EnKF
Results
EnKF-subsurface

Subsurface moisture time serie

⇒ No strong effect of DA to correct moisture in subsurface compartment
Results

Correlation matrix - extract

*Extract of the ensemble correlation matrix for numerical cells from plot 14 at time 24h*
Results

Correlation matrix - extract

Extract of the ensemble correlation matrix for numerical cells from plot 14 at time 24h
No correlation can be established between surface and subsurface. Dynamics strongly differs between the model compartments.
Results
Full correlation matrix
Results

Full correlation matrix

Ponctual moisture observations in subsurface may improve DA performances.

Next step: try and integrate field measurements from Electrical Resistivity Tomography (ERT)
Accounting for observation error correlation

Strategy

Available data sources: satellite surface moisture images + punctual ERT measurements: both affected by spatial correlations of error

⚠️ Spatial correlations are often ignored ($R$ treated as diagonal matrix): may lead to unsatisfactory DA performances (Stewart, Dance, and Nichols 2013; Chabot et al. 2015)
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Allows for parcimonious representation of the signal + description of noise influence on structures instead of pixels

Left: correlated white noise. Right: decomposition of the noise in a wavelet space with three scales. From Chabot et al. (2020)
✓ Observations can be described by their coefficients in the wavelet basis by wavelet operator $W$: $y_w = Wy$

✓ Error covariance matrix can be approximated by a diagonal matrix $D_w$ in this new basis. A change of variable is performed:

$$D_w = W^T R W$$

where $W$ gathers the wavelet coefficients.
Accounting for observation error correlations
Technical implementation

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DEnKF Analysis scheme is re-written:

$$x^a = \bar{x}^f + X^f w^a$$

with $w^a = (I_m + Y_f^T R^{-1} Y_f)^{-1} Y_f^T R^{-1} \delta$

$$= (I_m + (Wy_f)^T D_w^{-1} (Wy_f))^{-1} (Wy_f)^T D_w^{-1} (W\delta)$$
Accounting for observation error correlations

Technical implementation

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\]

⇒ Should lead to affordable additional computational cost (Chabot, Nodet, and Vidard 2020)
✓ On-going development of a DA framework based on ensemble methods in the PESHMELBA coupled model.

✓ Assimilating surface moisture images allows for satisfying correction of surface moisture variable and surface parameters estimation

✓ Correction does not propagate towards subsurface component

✓ Next step (1): integration of ERT measurements may improve DA performances for the subsurface

✓ Next step (2): wavelet transformation to account for observation error spatial correlations (satellite images and ERT measurement)