



Hydrological features of the SURFEX-CTRIIP model driven by the MESCOAN surface reanalysis

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Outline

- ❑ Context and motivation
- ❑ Principle of modelling system
- ❑ Water and Energy balance components
- ❑ Hydrological evaluation

Context and Motivation

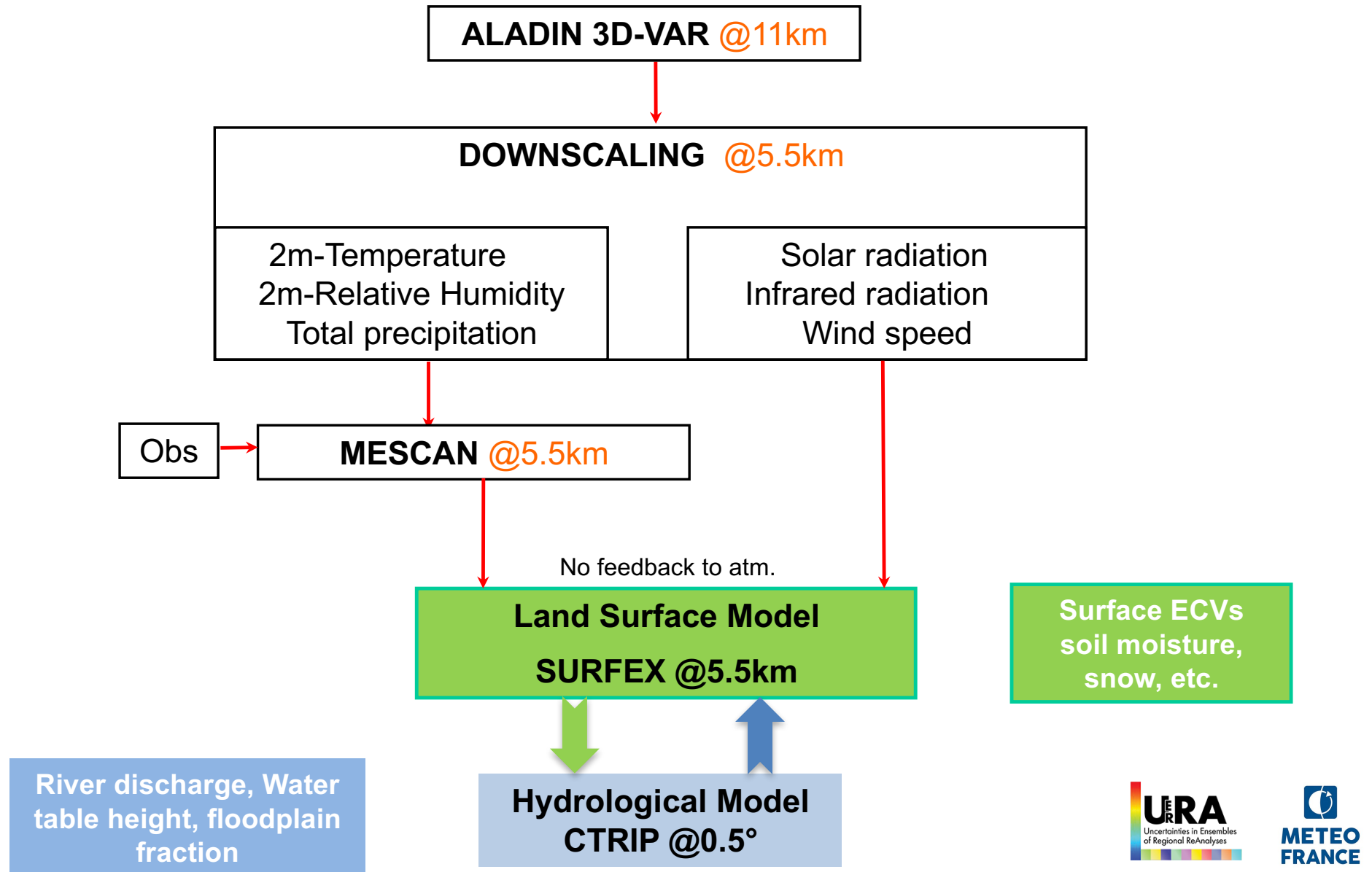
□ UERRA

- Development and production of an ensemble system of regional reanalysis
- Estimation of ECVs and their uncertainties

□ Motivation of the study

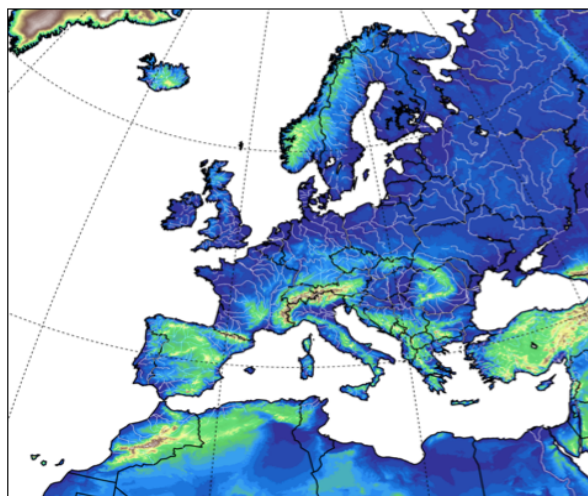
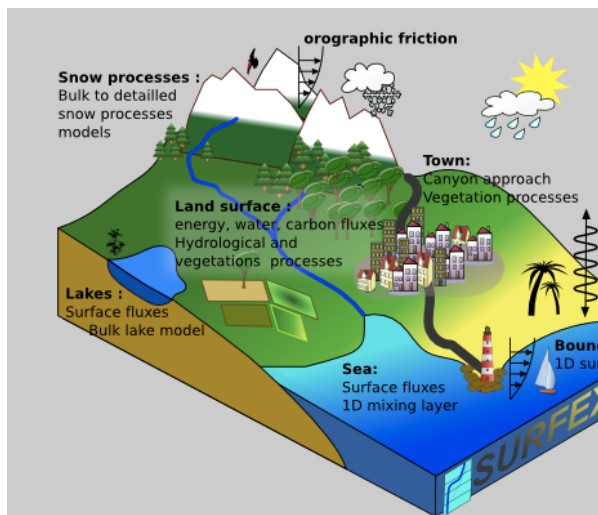
- To use the 50-yr high-resolution reanalysis over Europe
- To setup a coupled hydro-meteorological modelling system
 - To assess the reanalysis quality among discharges (independent variables)
 - For the main European rivers
 - **To provide the users:**
 - An estimate of land surface water balance components
 - » Applications: agriculture, droughts, irrigation, ...
 - An evaluation of the simulated discharged against measurements
 - » To be compared to existing systems like EU-HYPE, EFAS for floods, ...

Hydro-meteorological Modelling System

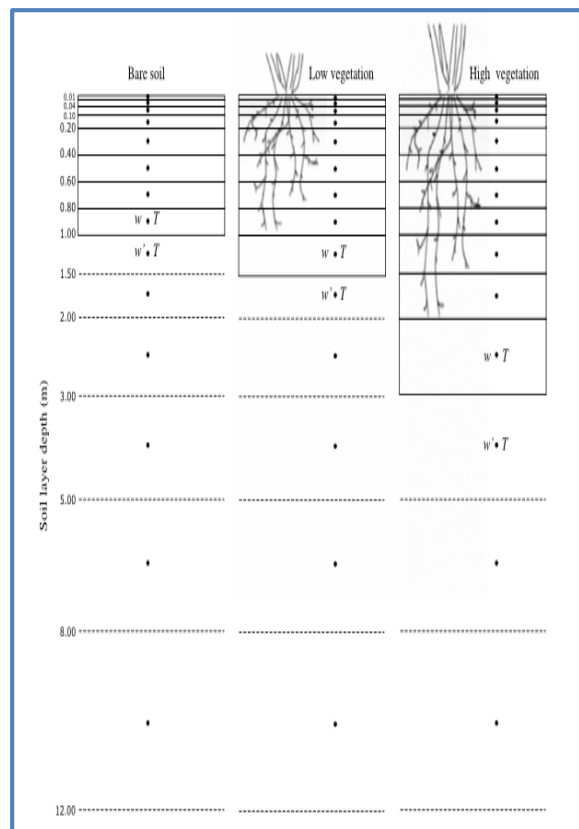


Land Surface Model SURFEX

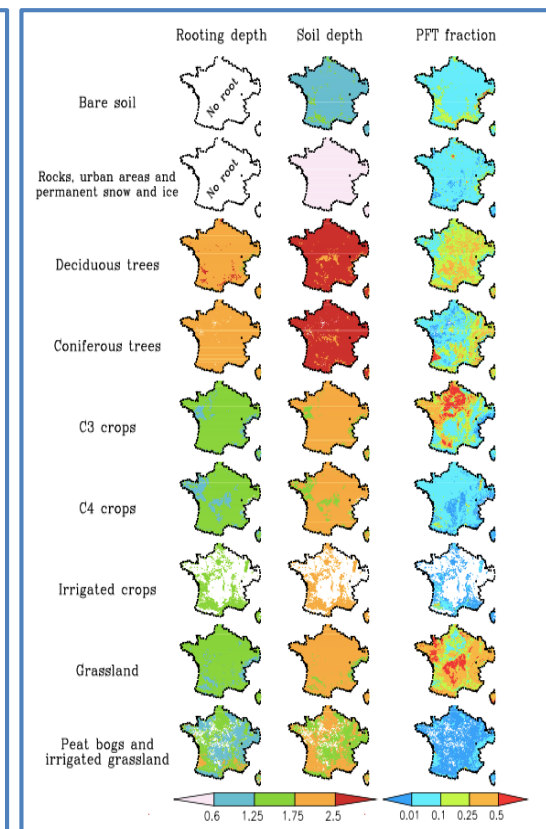
Tiling approach



Soil vertical discretization

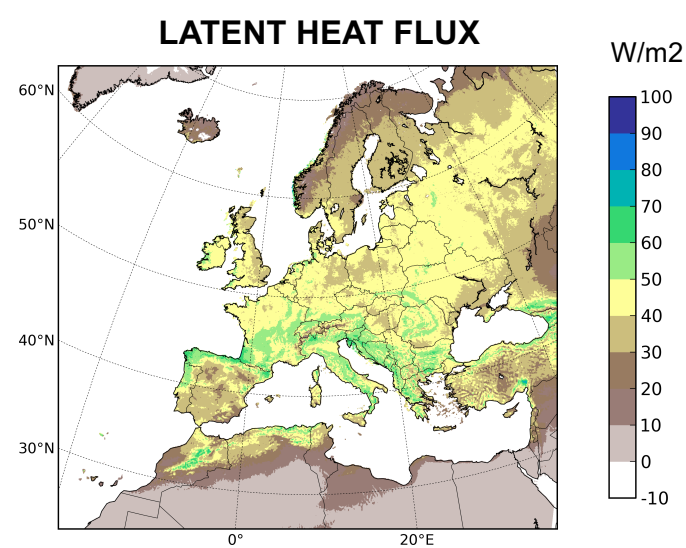
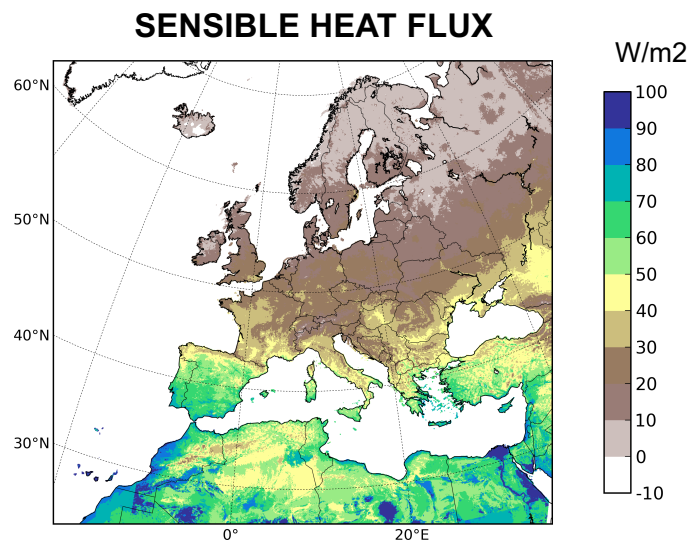
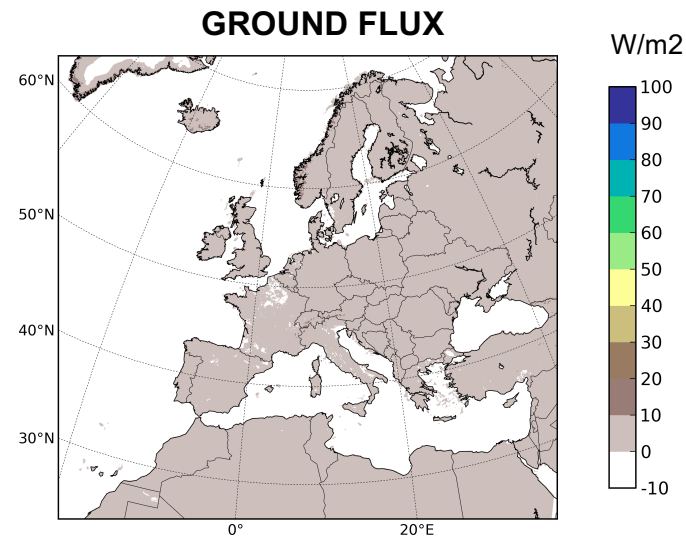
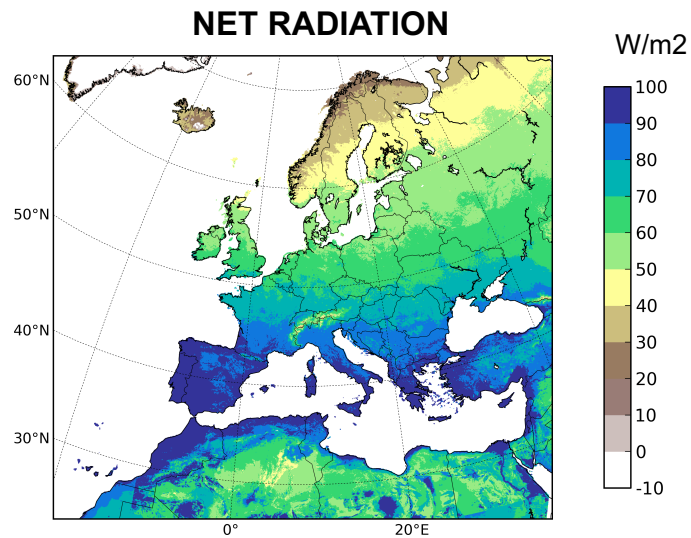


Rooting and soil depths According to PFTs

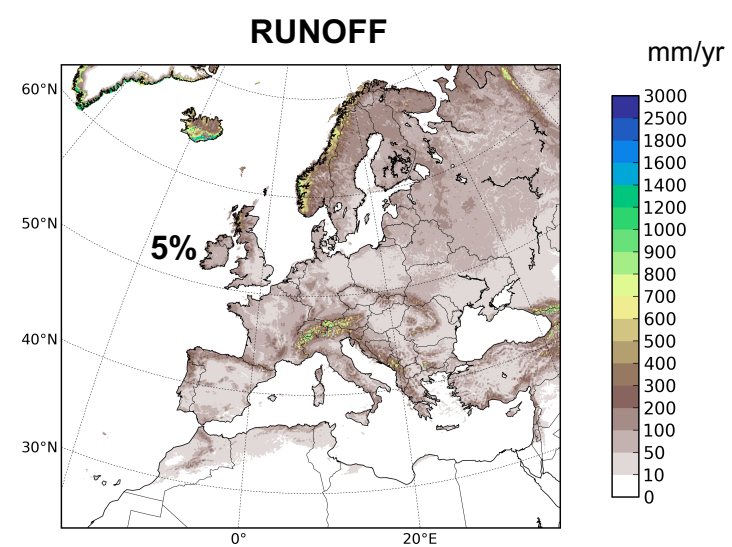
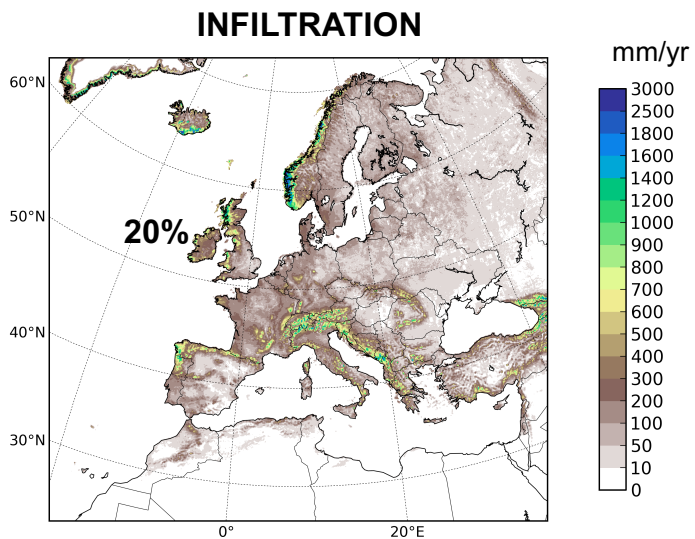
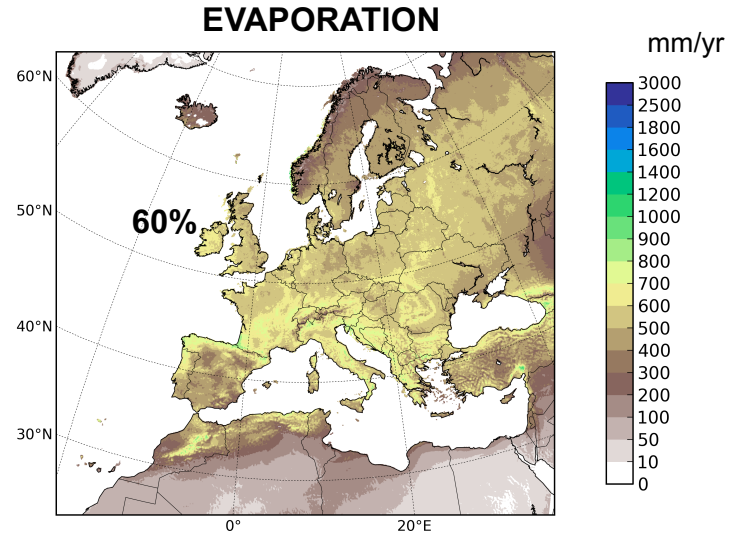
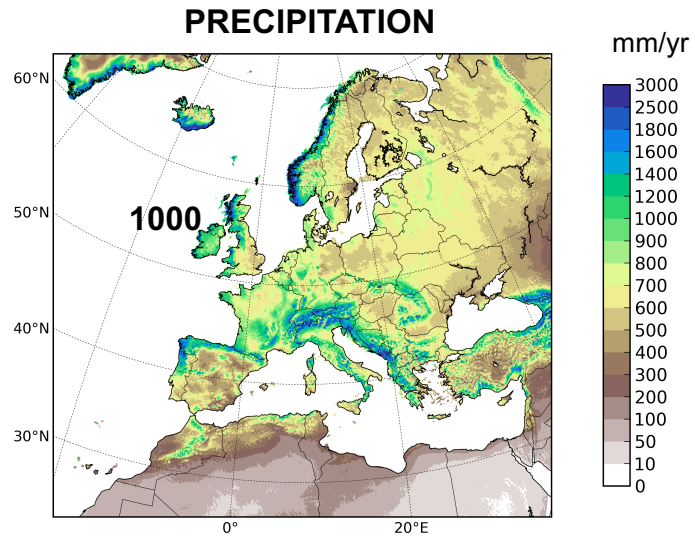


In UERRA computations are performed for each vegetation type and aggregated over the tile "nature" before being archived

Energy Balance Components: 1961-1995



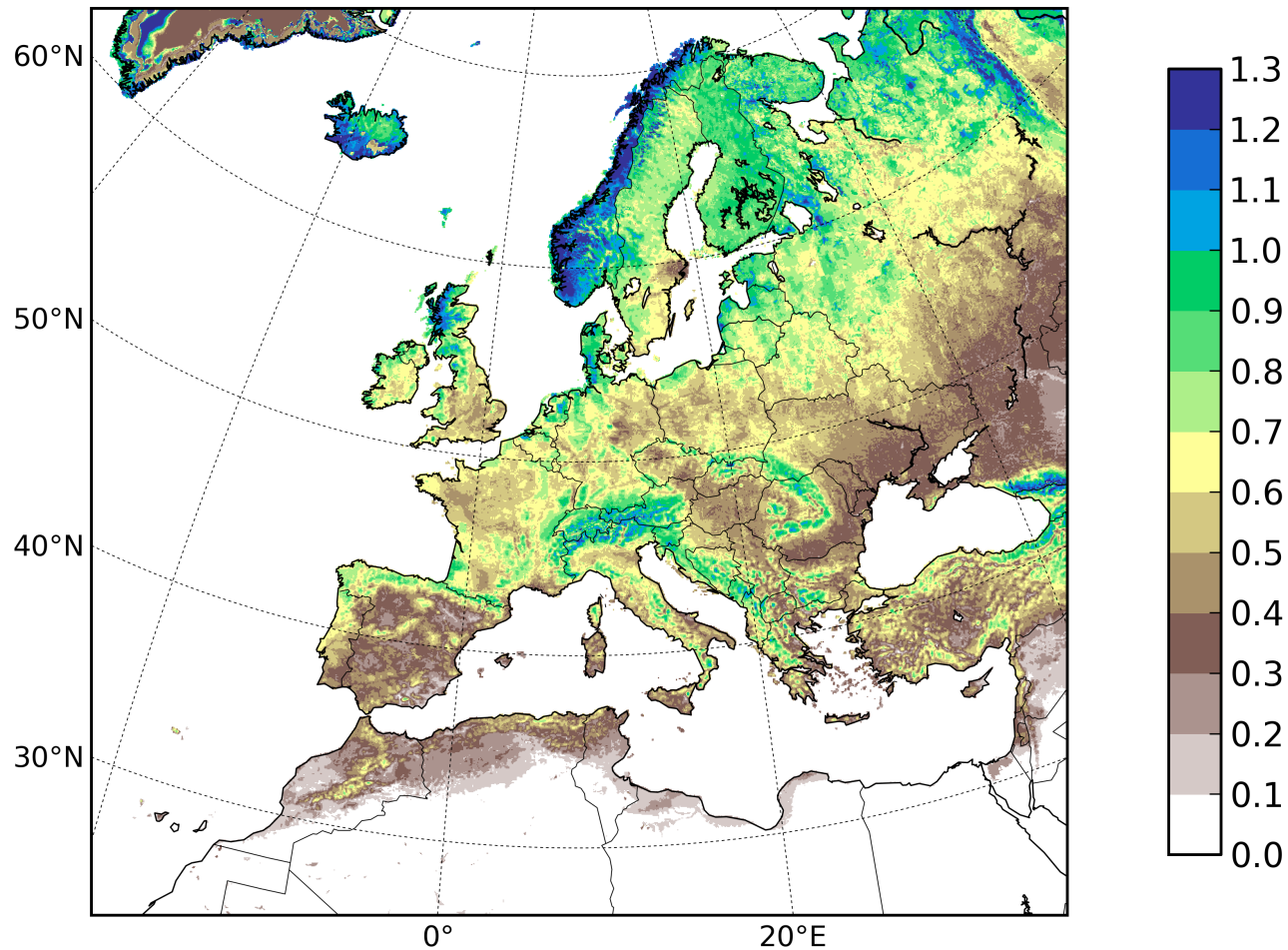
Water Balance Components: 1961-2010



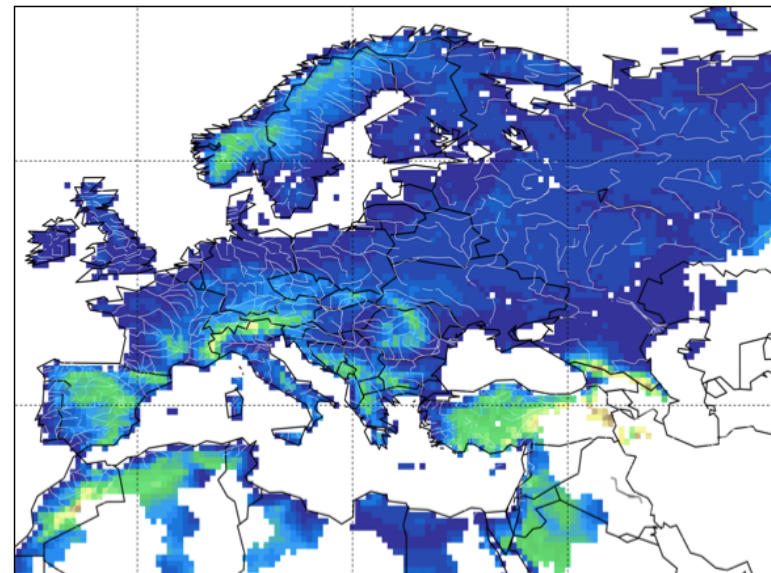
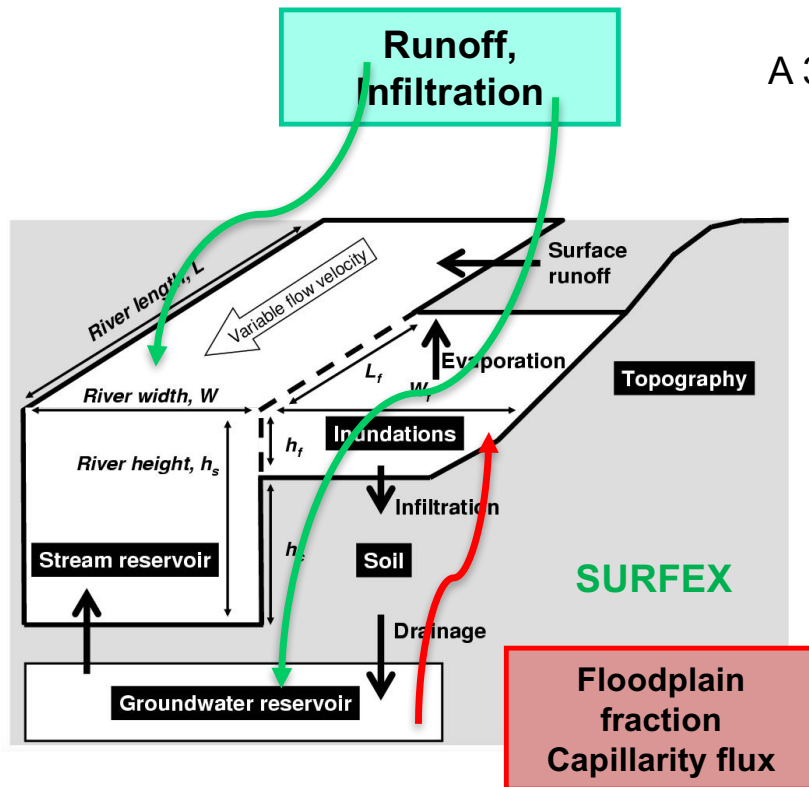
Soil Wetness Index: 1961-2010

Water storage = Precip – Evap – Runoff – Infiltration

$$SWI = (Wg - Wwilt) / (Wfc - Wwilt)$$



Coupling SURFEX to CTRIP Hydrological Model

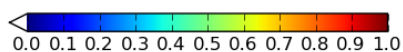
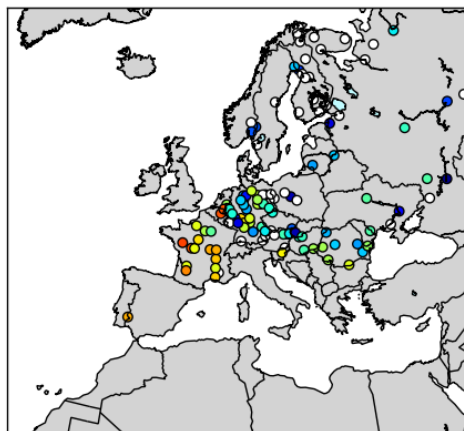


CTRIP computes:
River discharge, Water table height, floodplain fraction

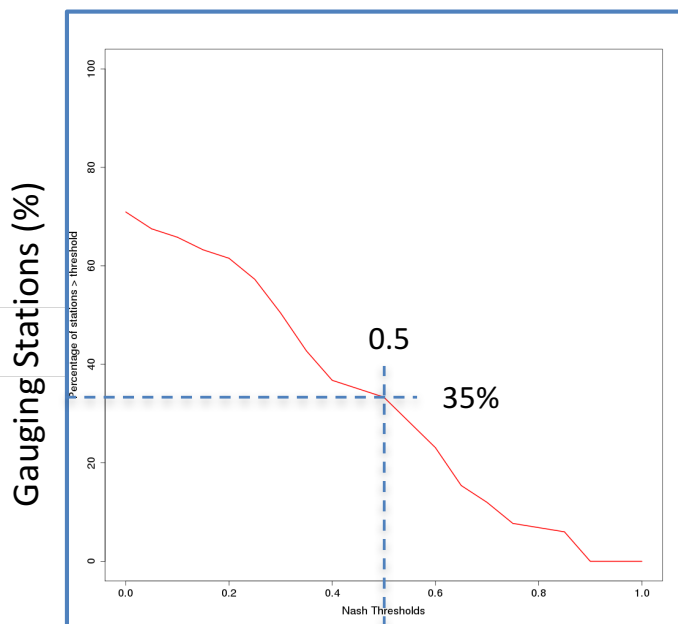
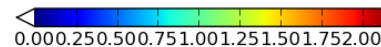
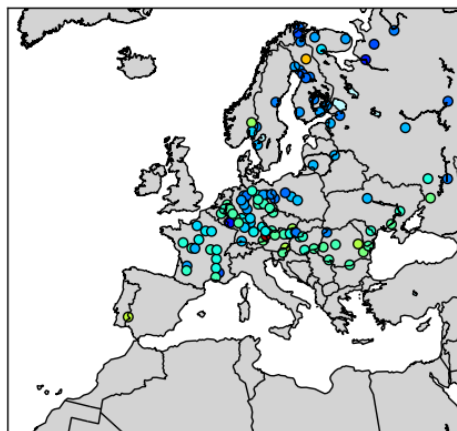
River Discharges: 1961-2010

120 GRDC gauging stations

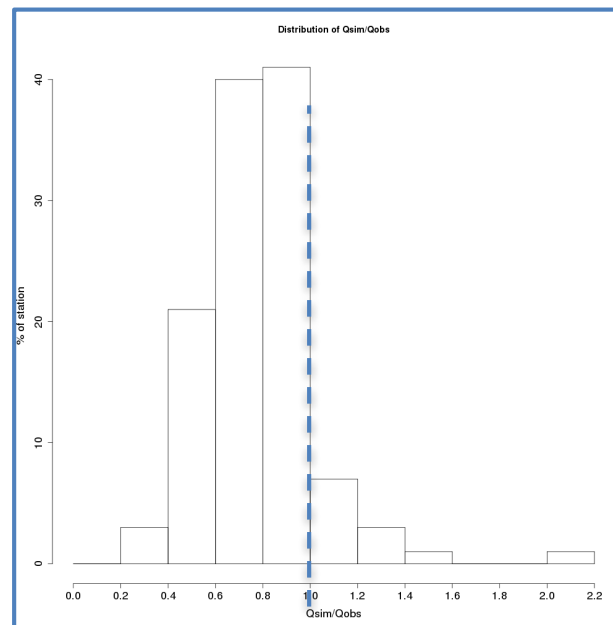
Nash Efficiency



Discharge ratio



Nash Efficiency



Discharge ratio

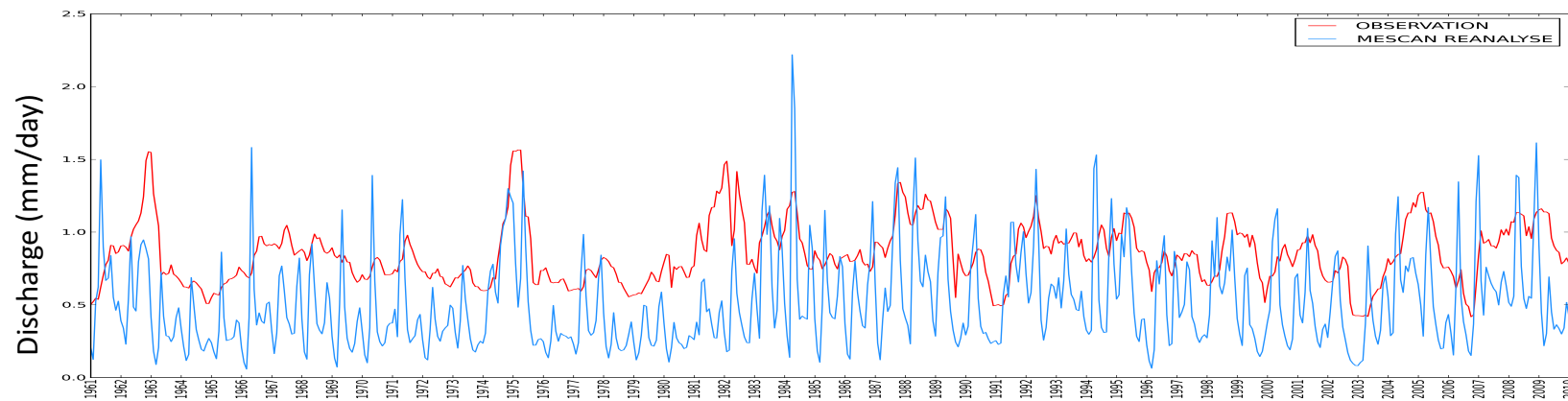
River Discharges: 1961-2010

How to explain discharge underestimation?

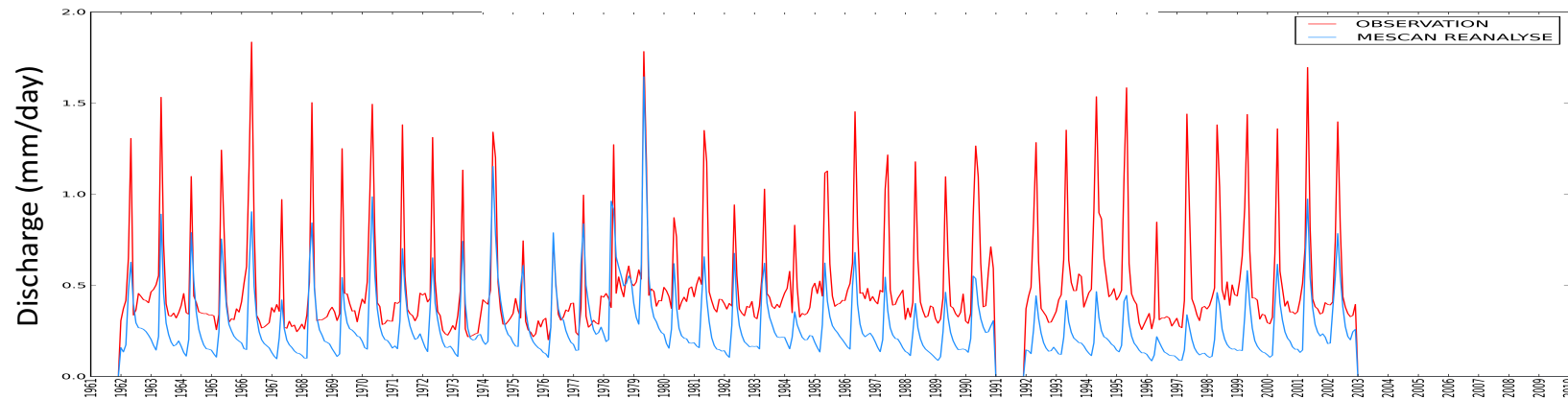
Physics of the system: Radiation overestimation, Underestimation of precipitation

Human activity not accounted for in the model: Presence of dams

Vuoksi river @ Tainionkoski station (Finland)



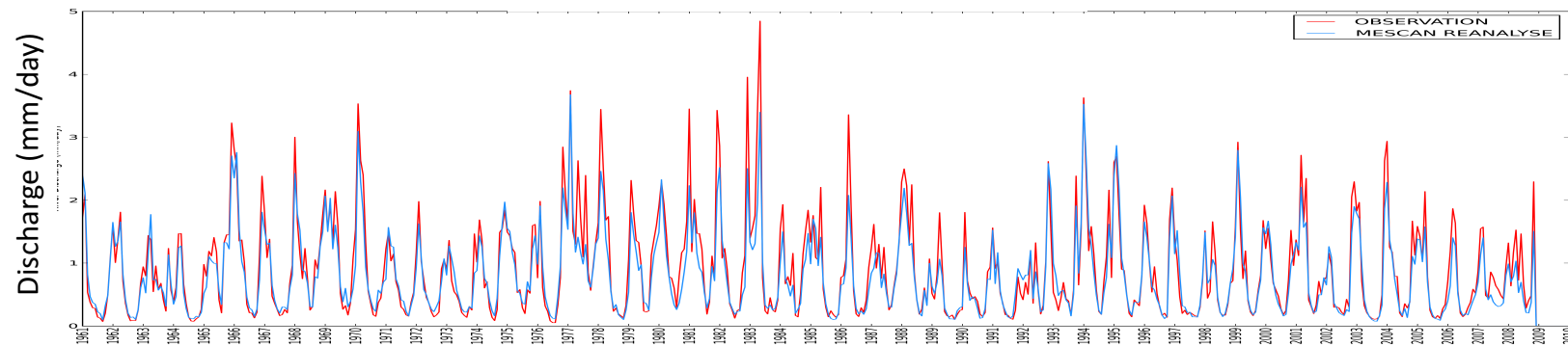
Volga river @ Volgograd Power Plant (Russia)



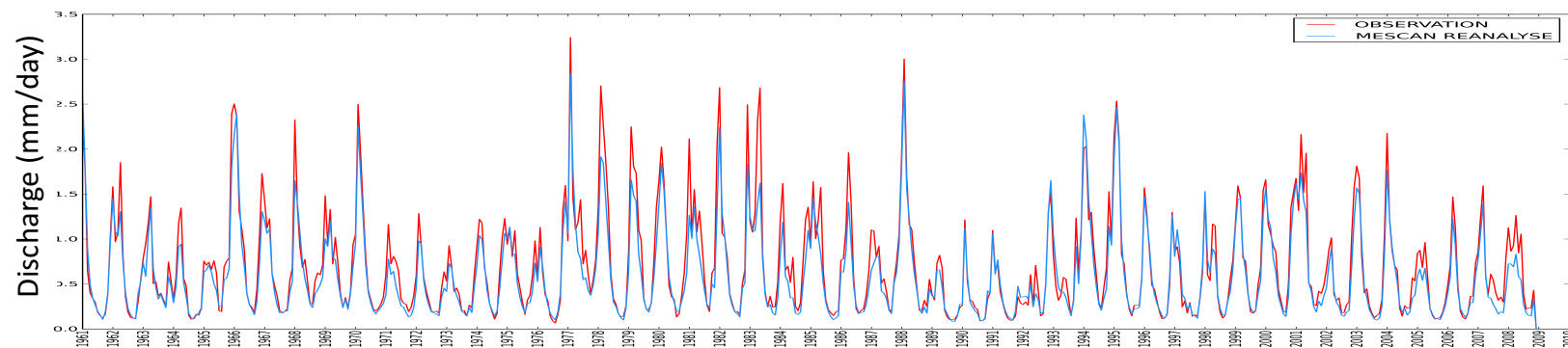
La Loire River in France



La Loire @ Nevers station – Nash=0.86

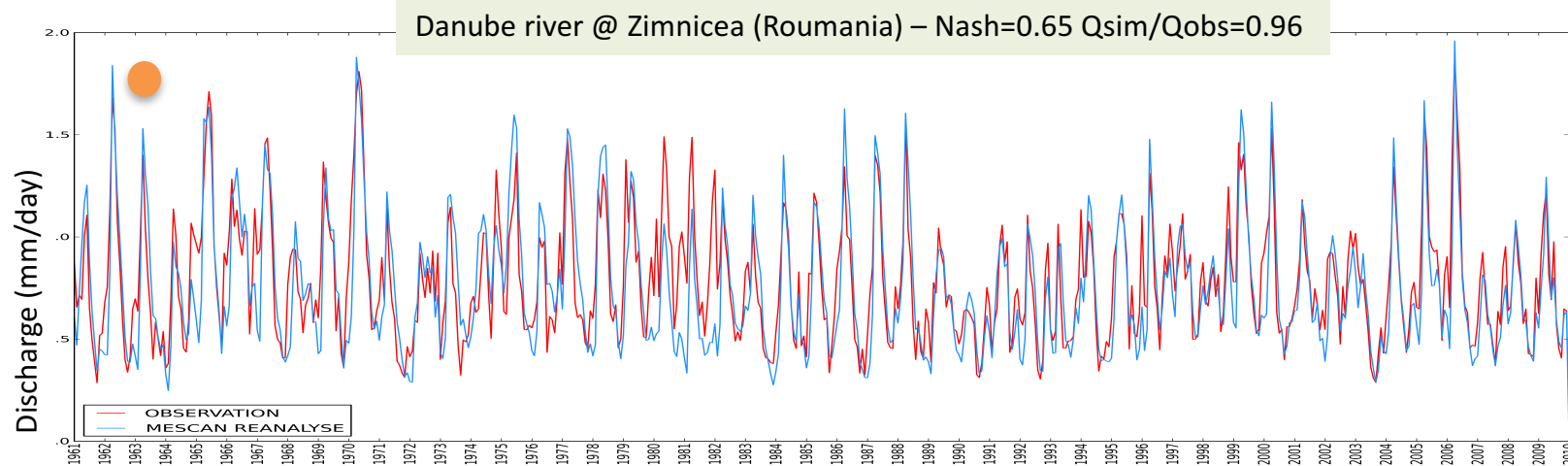
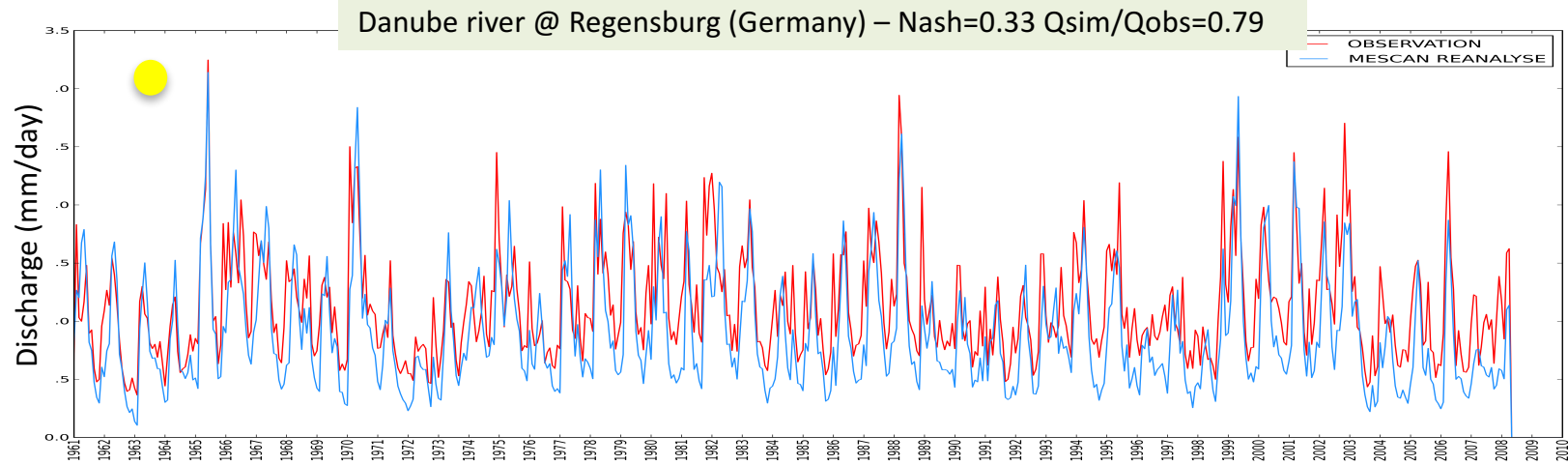


La Loire @ Montjean station – Nash=0.89

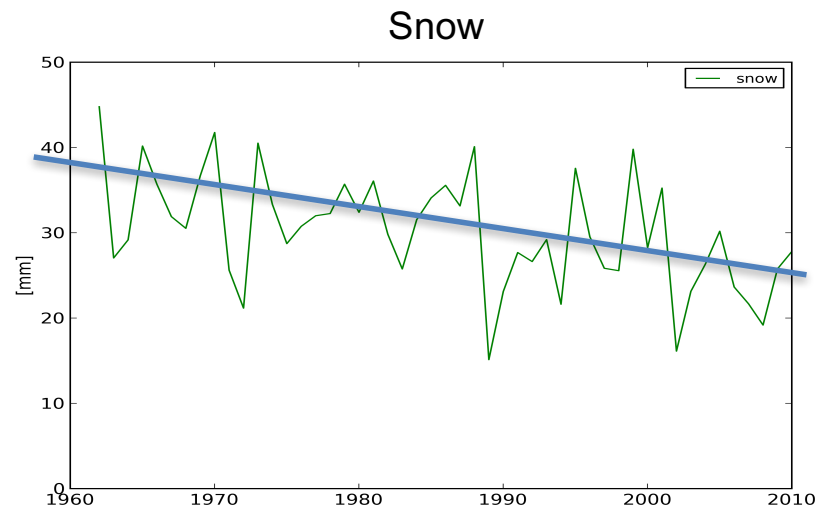
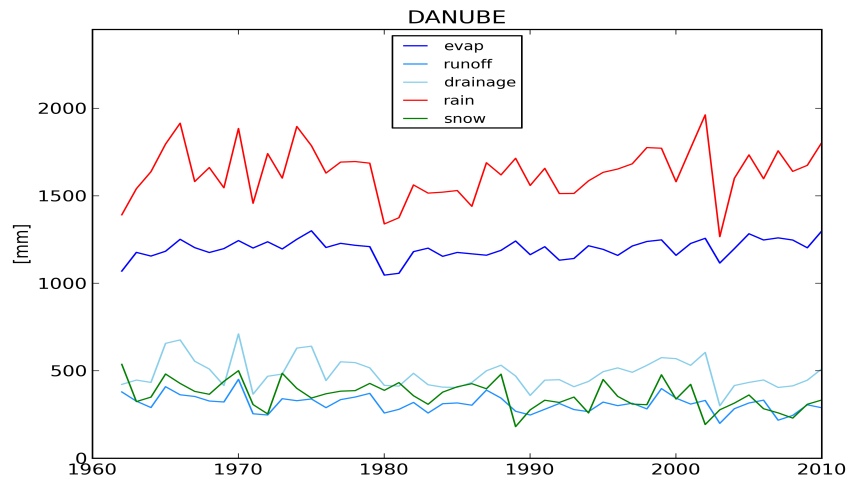


The Danube River

A complex catchment area in terms of climate, morphology, human practices, etc.



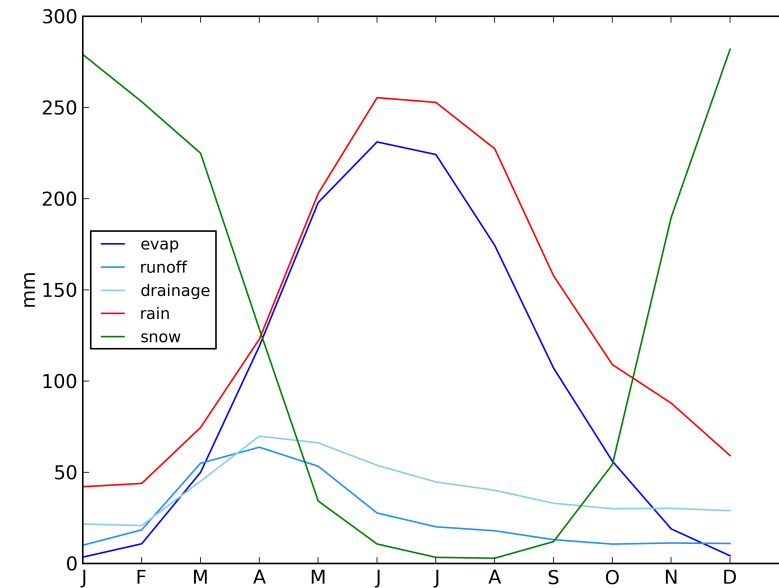
The Danube River



Danube catchment area



Typical of a mountainous area with a balance between rain and evaporation during summer, snow in winter, and increasing runoff and infiltration after melting



Summary

- ❑ A hydro-meteorological modelling system was set up to assess the UERRA reanalysis performance over Europe using independent variables
- ❑ Production of a climatology of the water balance components: surface runoff, soil deep infiltration, soil moisture, evaporation, etc.
- ❑ Comparisons over Europe highlight discharge underestimation, that can be attributed to human activity and system errors
- ❑ Studying the 55-yr reanalysis will help understanding inter-annual variability of river discharge
- ❑ SURFEX-CTRIIP is a valuable dataset for users to study droughts, floods, etc.
- ❑ 1961-2015 data will be available in ECMWF MARS archiving system
- ❑ A draft report is available (D4.8). Final version will be delivered in December.

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Thanks for your attention!