

UNIVERSITY OF TWENTE.

**WATER RESOURCE  
APPLICATIONS –**  
Terrestrial Water Cycle from a Climate  
Perspective

**Z. (Bob) Su**  
University of Twente, ITC  
The Netherlands

With contributions from:

J. Wen (CAREE/CAS), Y. Ma (ITP/CAS), Y. He (NMC/CMA), M. Menenti  
(TUD), R. van der Velde, L. Dente, Y. Zeng, Z. Vekerdy, L. Wang, S. Lv

[z.su@utwente.nl](mailto:z.su@utwente.nl)  
[www.itc.nl/wrs](http://www.itc.nl/wrs)



FACULTY OF GEO-INFORMATION SCIENCE AND EARTH OBSERVATION

## What is the problem?

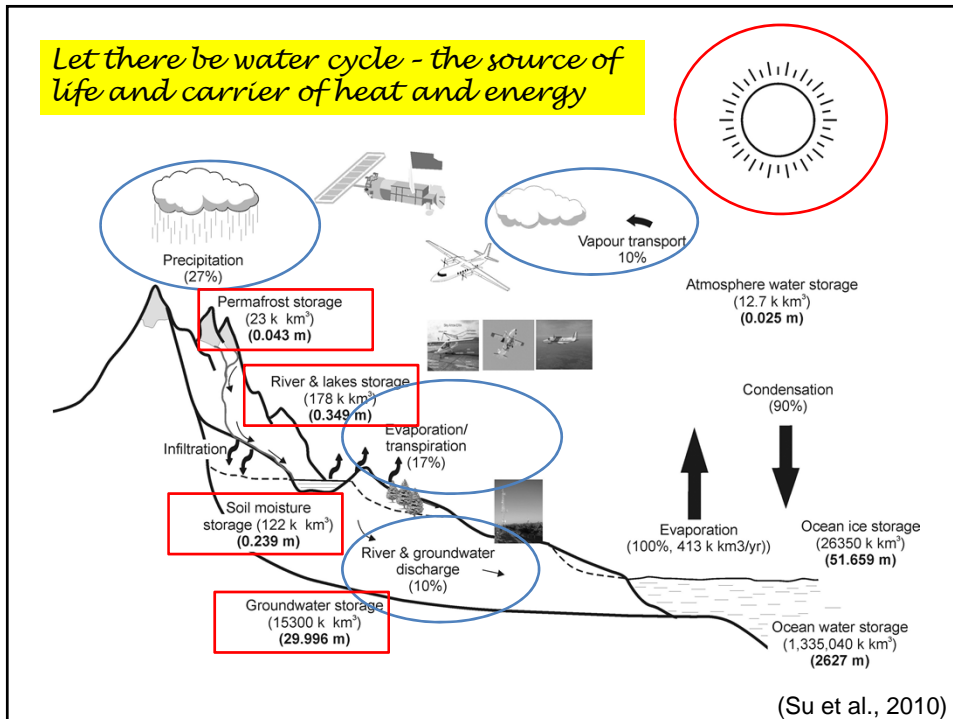


Water is essential to all life,  
but at what time scale do  
we see a tipping point ?

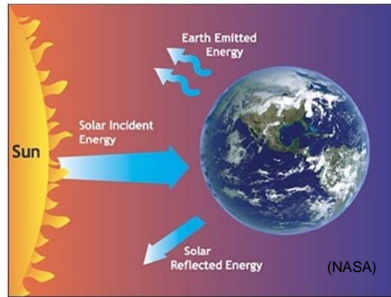


### Learning Objectives

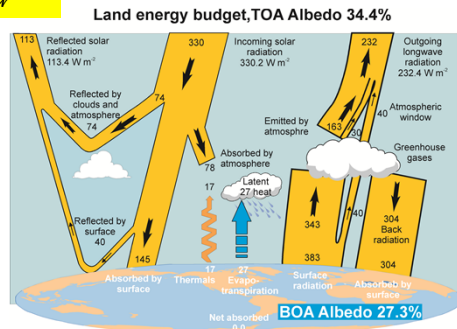
1. To understand basic ideas of the estimation of water availability
2. To familiarize with the data and data products for the derivation of different water availability terms
3. To understand the possibilities, limitations and for estimation of water availability using different approaches
4. To familiarize with the applications



Let there be light - the external solar driver



Global energy budget, TOA Albedo 29.8%



Ocean energy budget, TOA Albedo 28.3%

$$R_{net}^{\downarrow} = (1 - \alpha_p) R_S^0 - R_L^{\uparrow} \quad (1)$$

Global energy budget, TOA Albedo 29.8%

Ocean energy budget, TOA Albedo 28.3%

Land BOA Albedo 14.3%

Ocean BOA Albedo 9.9%

(Su et al., 2010)

Part I

Basic principles –  
Energy and mass conservation

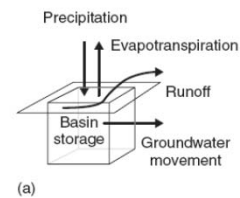
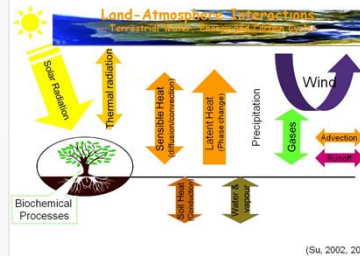
## (a) Land Energy & Water budgets

Change of the energy ( $S_E$ ) stored at the **land surface**, largely expressed as a change in **land surface temperature**

$$\frac{dS_E}{dt} = R_n^\downarrow - H - \lambda E - G_0 - A \quad (2)$$

$$R_n^\downarrow = (1 - \alpha)R_s^\downarrow + R_l^\downarrow - R_l^\uparrow \quad (3)$$

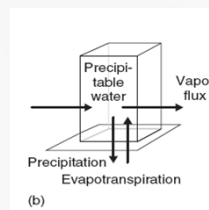
$$\frac{\partial S_w}{\partial t} = P - E - R_0 - R_u \quad (4)$$



## (b) Atmospheric water budget

$$\frac{\partial \rho q}{\partial t} = -\nabla \cdot (\rho v q) + \rho (E - P)$$

$$\overline{\nabla \cdot (vq)} = \overline{E} - \overline{P}$$



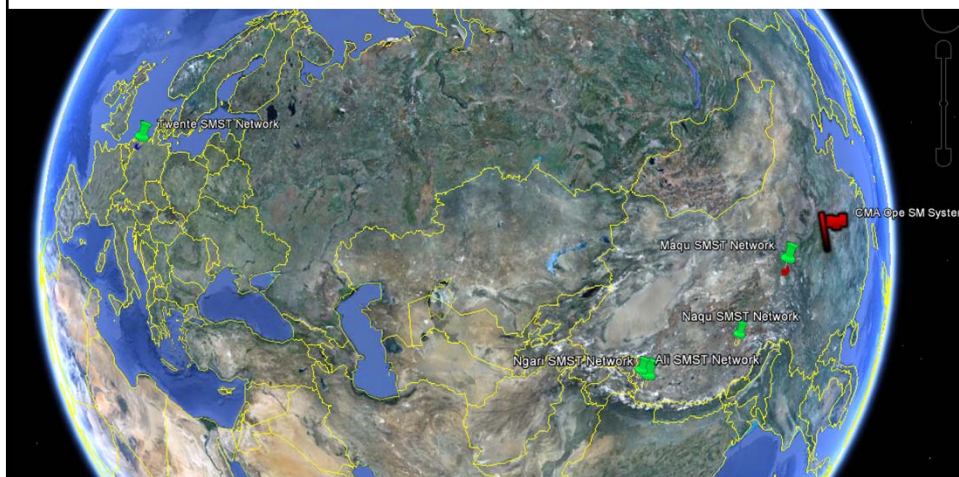


## Part II

### Observations – Process understanding in energy and mass conservation

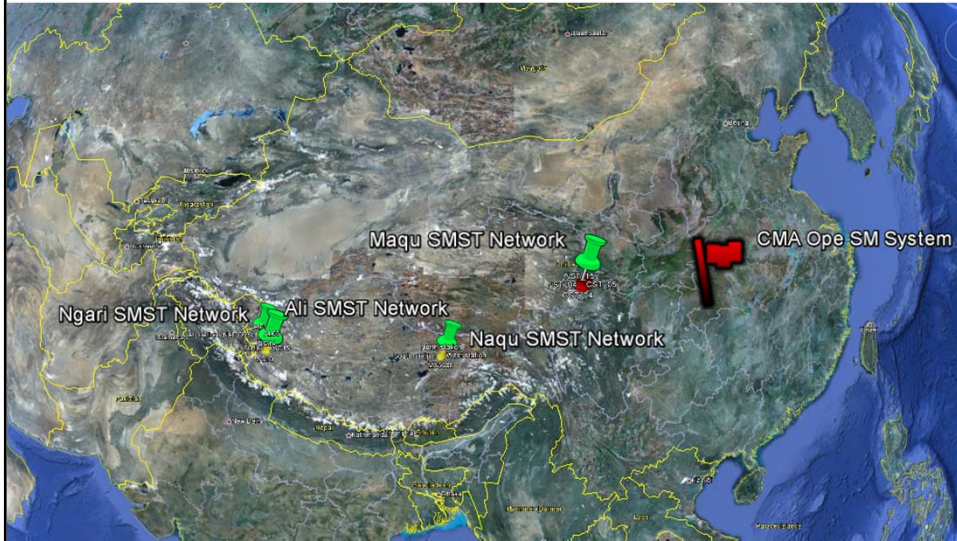
- In-situ observations
- Satellite observations

## ITC GEO Soil Moisture Soil Temperature Networks





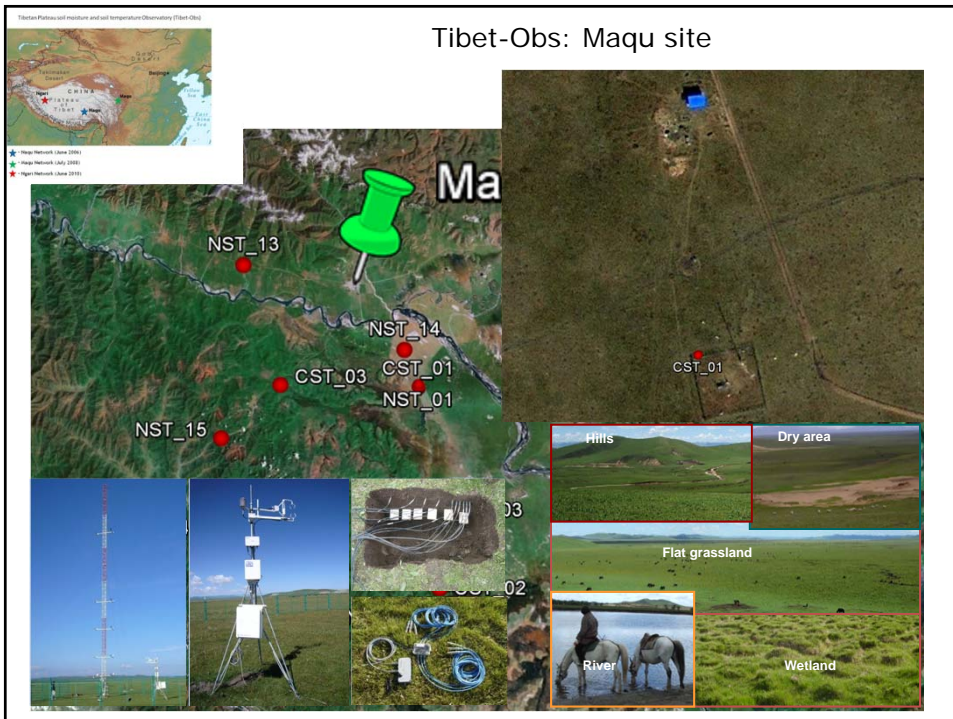
# Tibetan Plateau observatory of plateau scale soil moisture and soil temperature (Tibet-Obs)



Su et al. 2011, *Hydrol. Earth Syst. Sci.*,

[www.hydrol-earth-syst-sci.net/15/2303/2011/](http://www.hydrol-earth-syst-sci.net/15/2303/2011/)

## Tibet-Obs: Maqu site

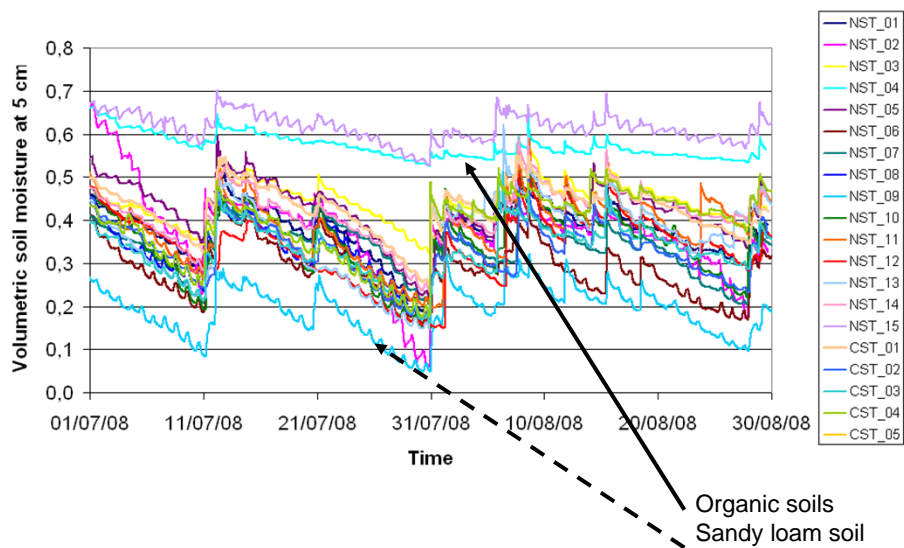


## Station description (Maqu)

- 2/3 soil moisture & temperature probes
- 5, 10 & 20 cm deep (few profiles deep 80 cm)
- 1 datalogger
- data collected every 15 min
- memory capacity of 1 year
- completely buried
- site revisit to download data:
  - beginning and end of monsoon season in Maqu



Maqu Network: Soil moisture at 5 cm depth of all the stations



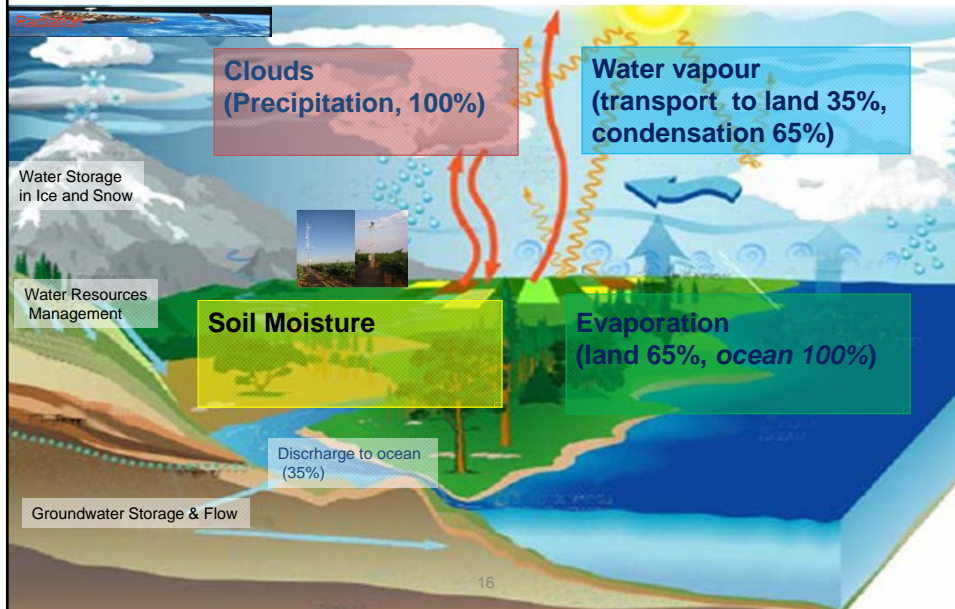


### Part III

- Reliability of global data products

### ESA STSE programme:

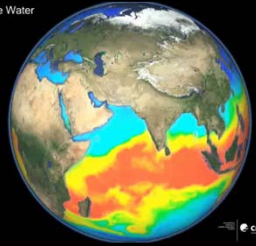
#### Water Cycle Multimission Observation Strategy (WACMOS)





Future R&D needs – consistency of ECVs (essential Climate Variables)  
(Closing the Water Cycle with Earth Observation)

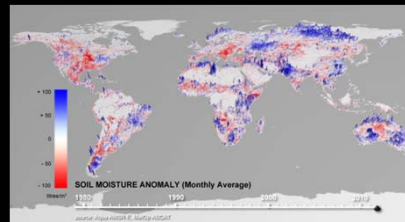
Total Precipitable Water  
(HOAPS v3.1)  
Daily averages for 2005



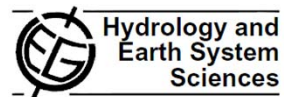
TPW / kg m<sup>-2</sup>  
0 10 20 30

The WACMOS global soil moisture product

<http://www.esa-soilmoisture-cci.org/node/127>



Hydrol. Earth Syst. Sci., 15, 2303–2316, 2011  
www.hydrol-earth-syst-sci.net/15/2303/2011/  
doi:10.5194/hess-15-2303-2011  
© Author(s) 2011. CC Attribution 3.0 License.



**The Tibetan Plateau observatory of plateau scale soil moisture and soil temperature (Tibet-Obs) for quantifying uncertainties in coarse resolution satellite and model products**

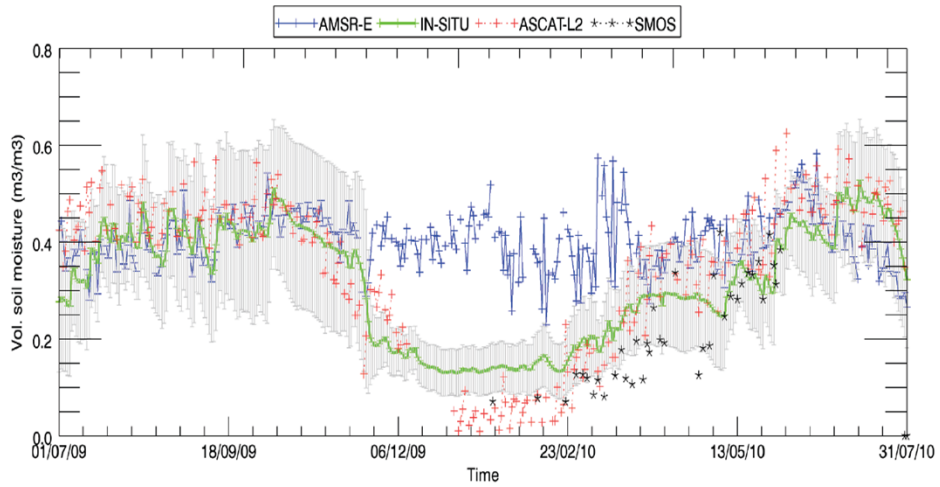
Z. Su<sup>1</sup>, J. Wen<sup>2</sup>, L. Dente<sup>1</sup>, R. van der Velde<sup>1</sup>, L. Wang<sup>1</sup>, Y. Ma<sup>3</sup>, K. Yang<sup>3</sup>, and Z. Hu<sup>2</sup>

JOURNAL OF GEOPHYSICAL RESEARCH: ATMOSPHERES, VOL. 118, 1–15, doi:10.1002/jgrd.50468, 2013

**Evaluation of ECMWF's soil moisture analyses using observations on the Tibetan Plateau**

Z. Su,<sup>1</sup> P. de Rosnay,<sup>2</sup> J. Wen,<sup>3</sup> L. Wang,<sup>1</sup> and Y. Zeng<sup>1</sup>

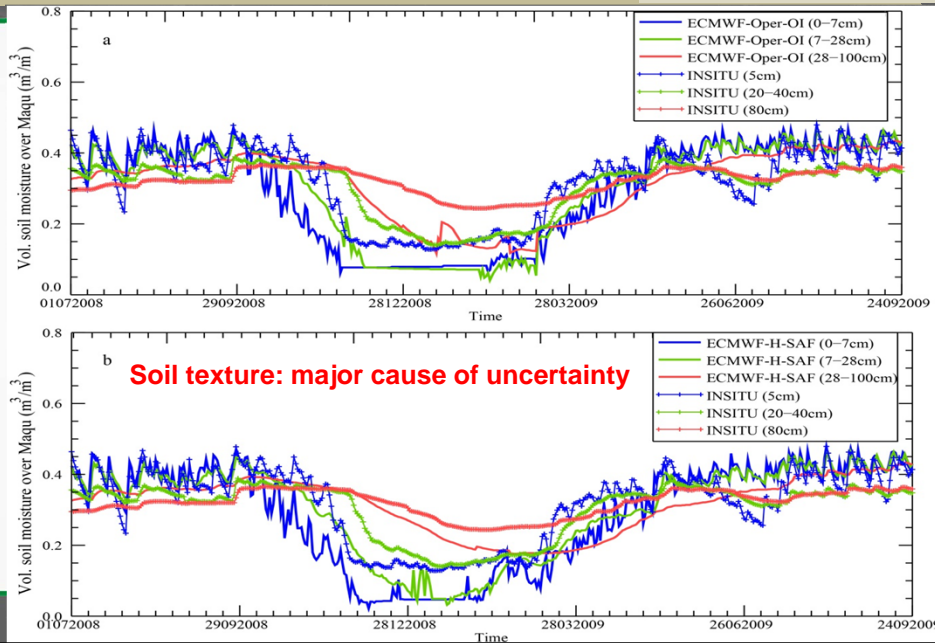
Quantification of uncertainties in global products (Su et al., 2011, HESS)

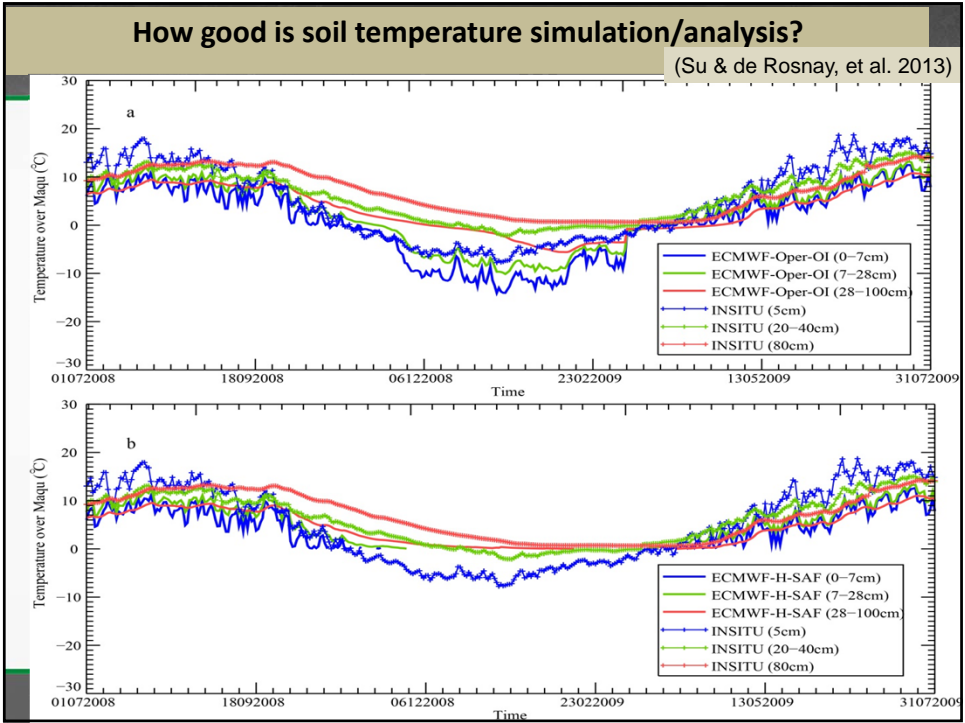


The AMSR-E, ASCAT-L2 and SMOS soil moisture retrieval the Maqu area vs observations at 5 cm soil depth (20 stations)

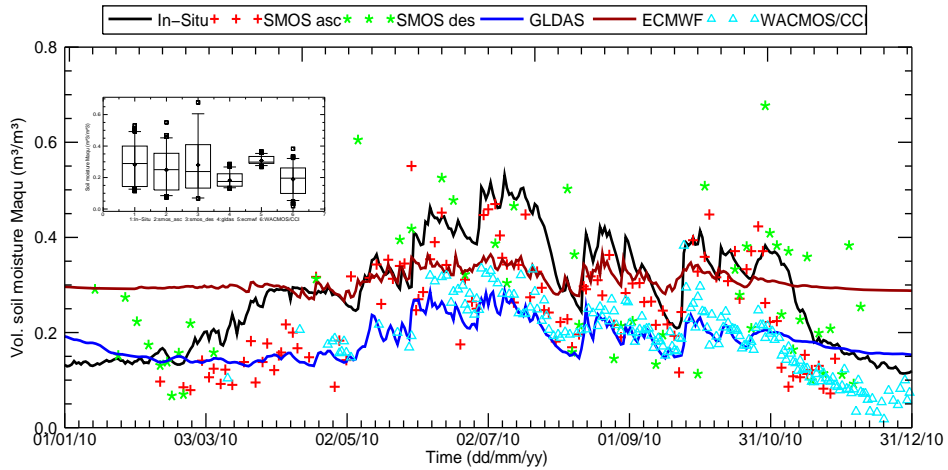
How good is soil moisture analysis/assimilation?

(Su & de Rosnay, et al. 2013)

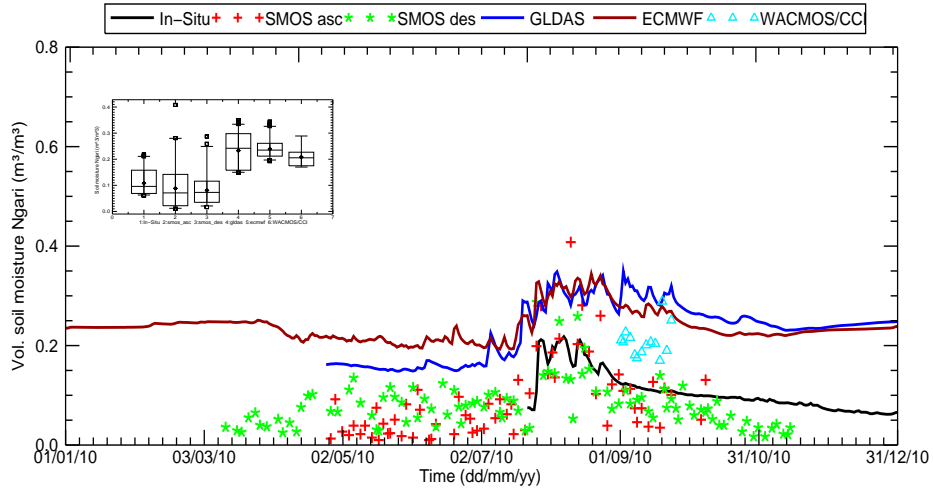





## Maqu SMST Network – validation




# Ngari SMST Network – validation





HAROKOPIO UNIVERSITY



- **SEBS algorithm updated/validated for different land covers (forest, cold/arid regions, glaciers/snow and water surface, & low vegetations)**
- **A processing chain developed in the ESA WACMOS project (wacmos.itc.nl)**
- **A high performance SEBS GPU implementation open source code :**  
<http://code.google.com/p/sebs-gpu/>

```

graph TD
    EO[EO data] --> L1[SEBS - L1 preprocessor]
    L1 --> L2[SEBS - L2 preprocessor]
    L2 --> RS[SEBS - ReSampler]
    MD[Meteo Data RF Data] --> RS
    RS --> L3[SEBS - L3 core processor]
    UA[Uncertainty assessment] --> L3
    L3 --> SS[SEBS - SS core processor]
    SS --> P3[SEBS - L3 postprocessor Data merging]
    P3 --> ET2[ET L2]
    P3 --> ET3[ET L3]
    
```

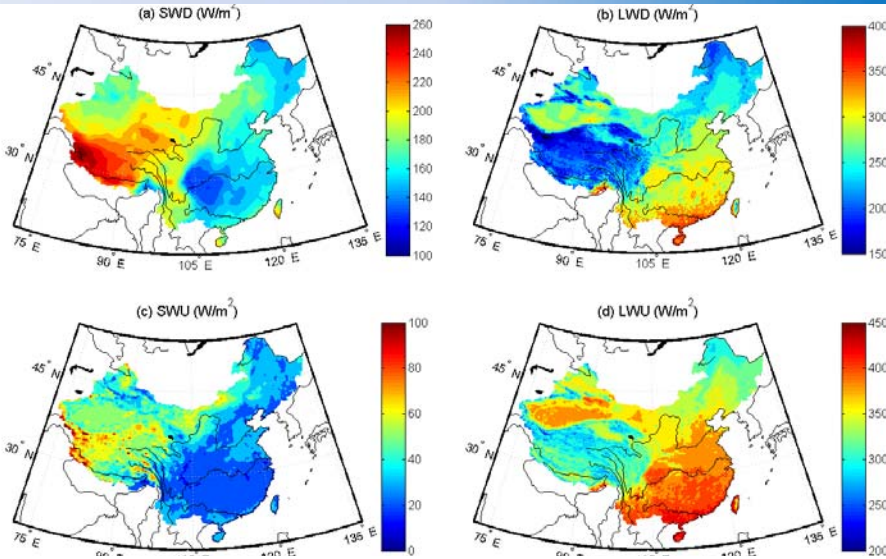
**References:**

- Chen et al., 2013, An improvement of roughness height parameterization of the surface energy balance system (SEBS) over the Tibetan Plateau. *J. Appl. Meteorol. Clim.*, 52 (2013)3, 607-622.
- Abouali, et al., 2013, [A high performance GPU implementation of Surface Energy Balance System \(SEBS\) based on CUDA-C](#). *Environ. Mod. & Software*, 41, 134-138.

→ 4th ADVANCED TRAINING COURSE IN LAND REMOTE SENSING  
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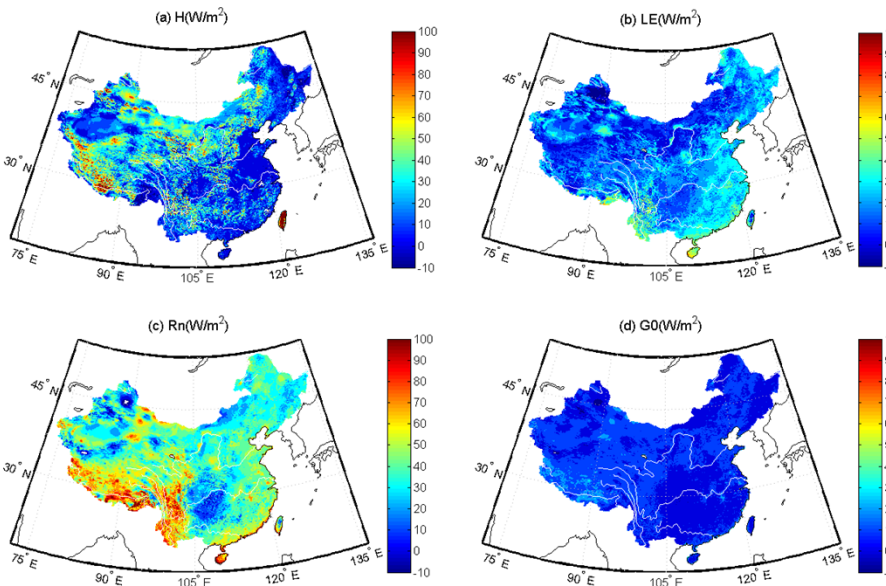


Yearly average of (a) downward shortwave radiation (SWD), (b) downward longwave radiation (LWD), (c) upward shortwave radiation (SWU), (d) upward longwave radiation (LWU) from 2000 to 2010.

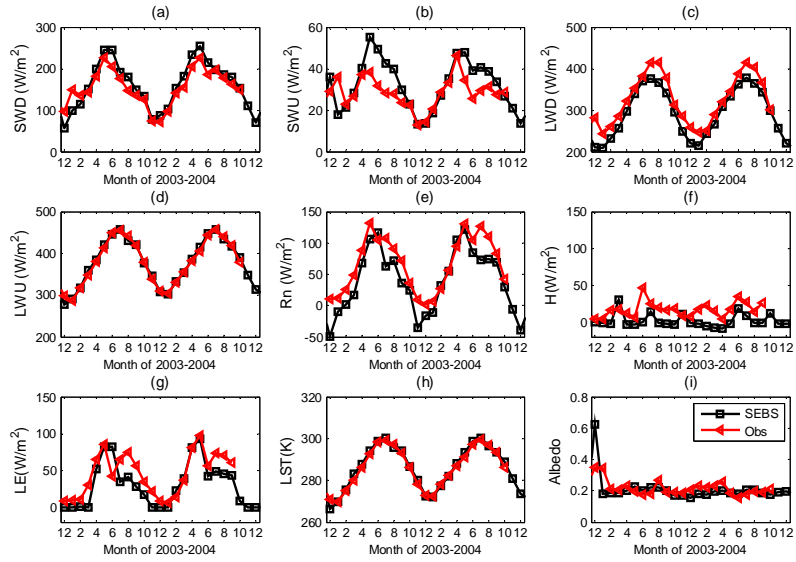


(Chen et al. 2013, Development of an 11 years (2000-2010) land surface energy balance product in China (in review))

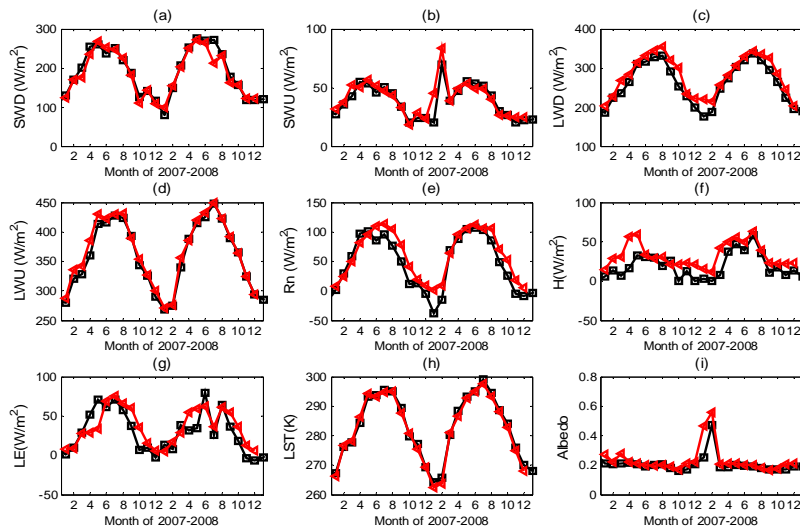
Multiyear mean of the retrieved fluxes (2000-2010), (a) sensible heat flux (H), (b) latent heat flux (LE), (c) net radiation (Rn), (d) ground heat flux (G0).



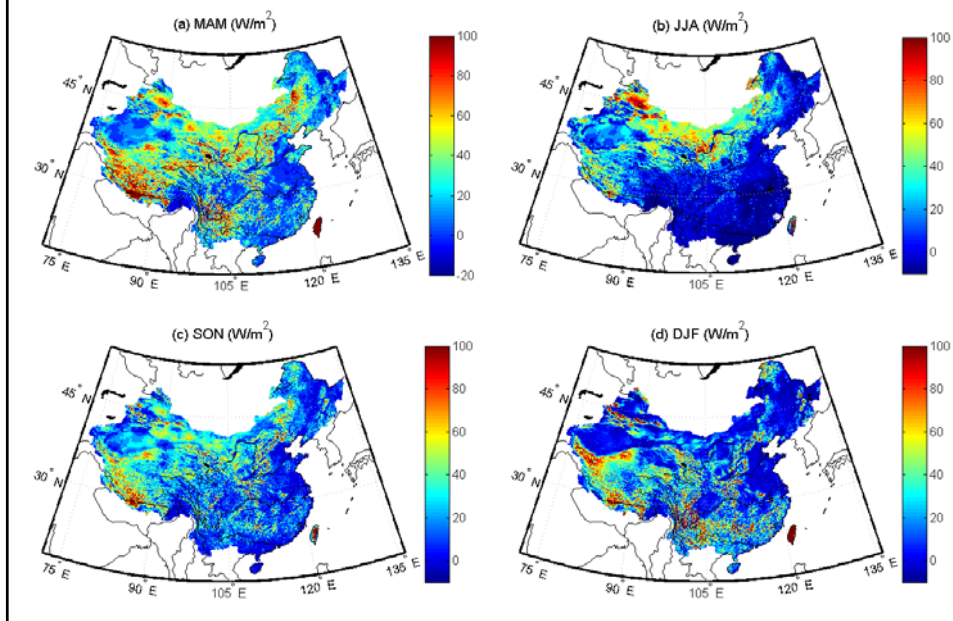
### SEBS input and output variables vs measurement at Yucheng station



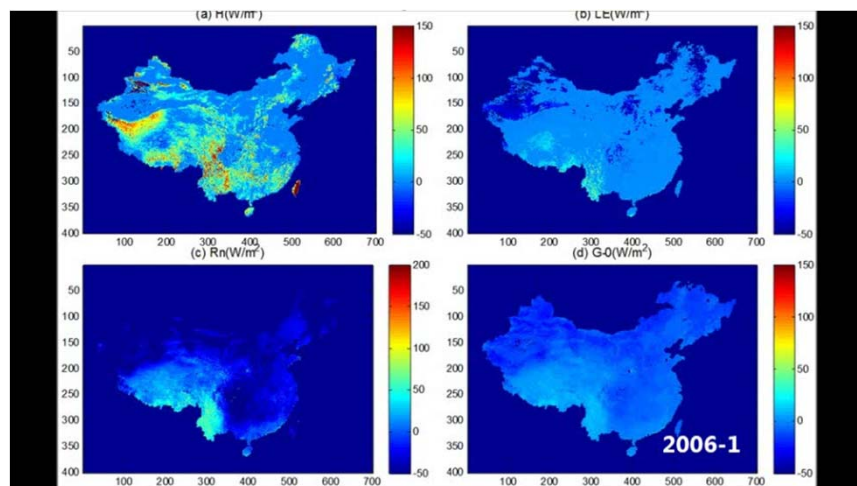
### SEBS input and output variables vs measurement at SACOL station (Semi-Arid Climate and Environment Observatory of Lanzhou University)



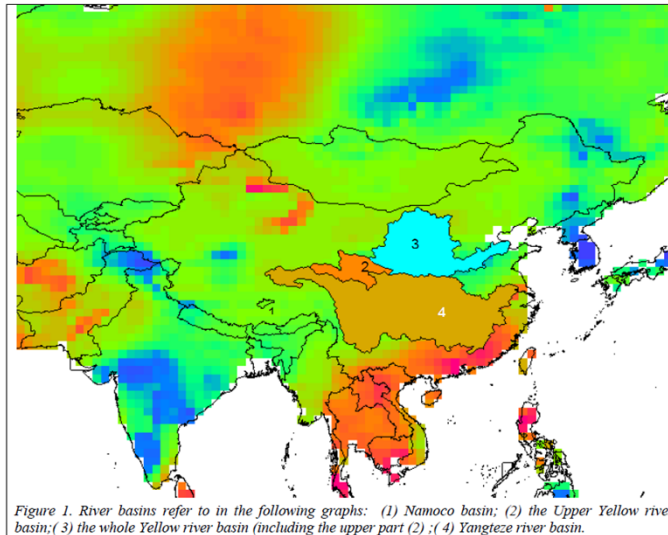
Average sensible heat flux (a) March-May (MAM), (b) June-August (JJA), (c) September-November (SON), (d) December- February (DJF) from 2000-2010.



## A 10-year heat fluxes dataset for

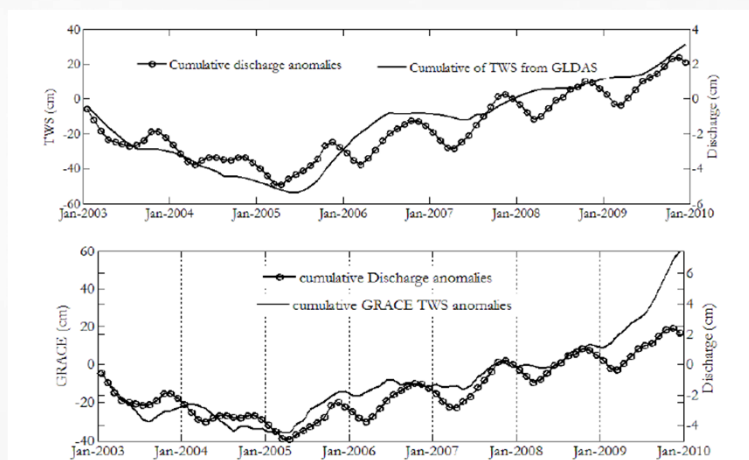


## Climate change impacts and adaptation in River Basins



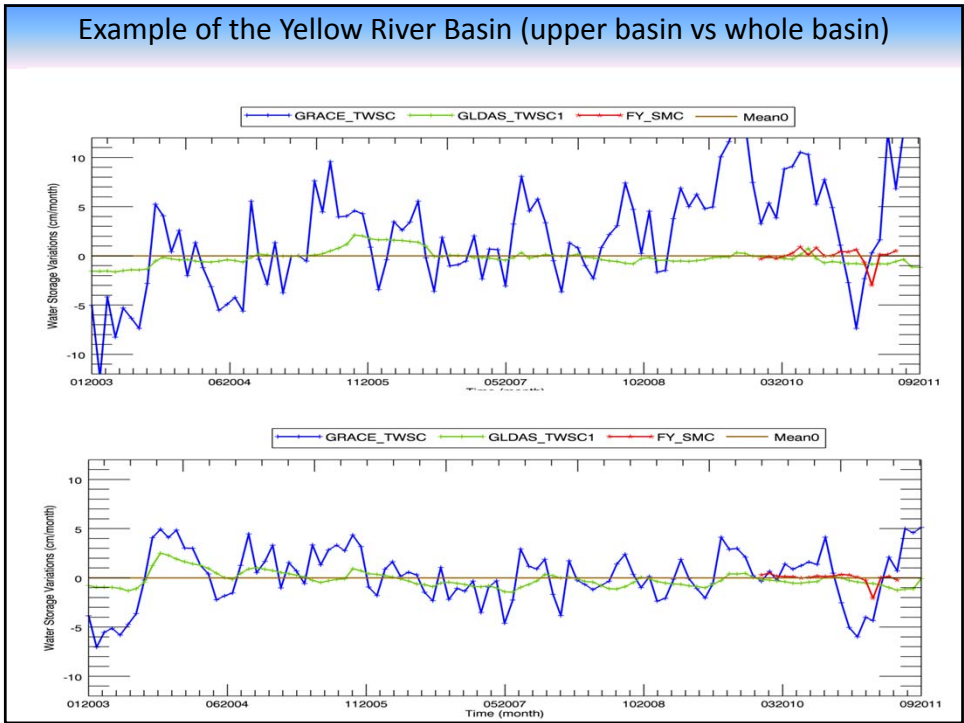
31

### Cumulative discharge anomalies (right axis) and TWS estimated from GRACE observations and GLDAS state variables (measured discharge at Lanzhou station)

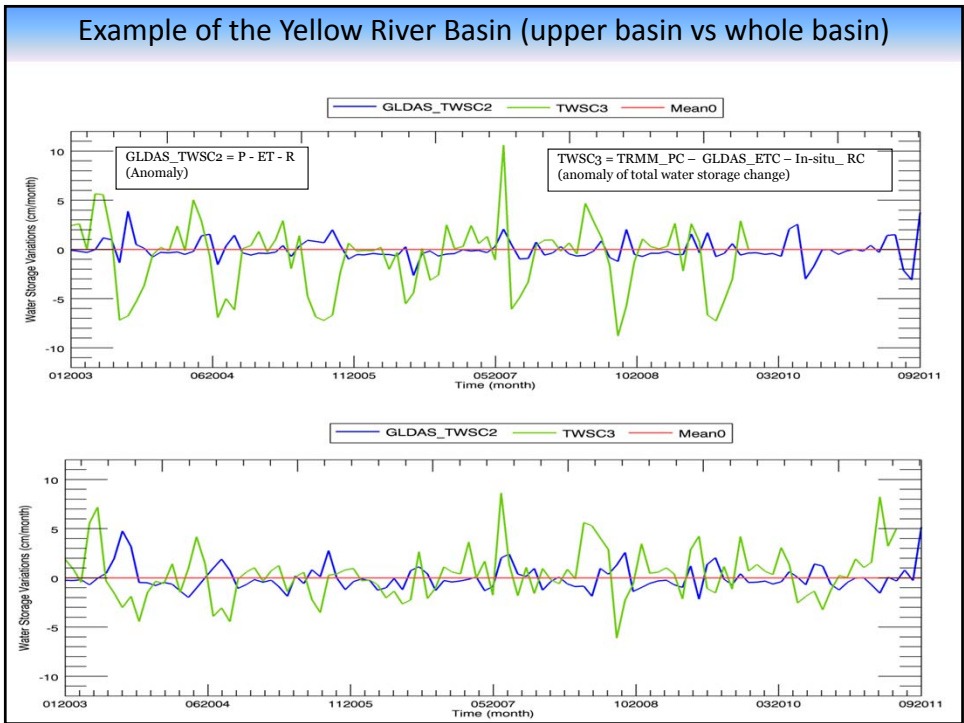




### Example of the Yellow River Basin (upper basin vs whole basin)



### Example of the Yellow River Basin (upper basin vs whole basin)



## A Roadmap From Process Understanding To Adaptation

### Climate Change Adaptation In Water Resources

#### Describe

- Trends (change)
- Variability (natural cycle)
- Outliers

#### Understand

- Attribution (variability vs. error)
- Consistency Process (e.g. Volcanic eruption, fire/aerosol)
- Feedback links (e.g. ENSO teleconnection)

#### Detect

- Hot Spot
- Quality issue
- Outside Envelope

#### Predict

- Impacts

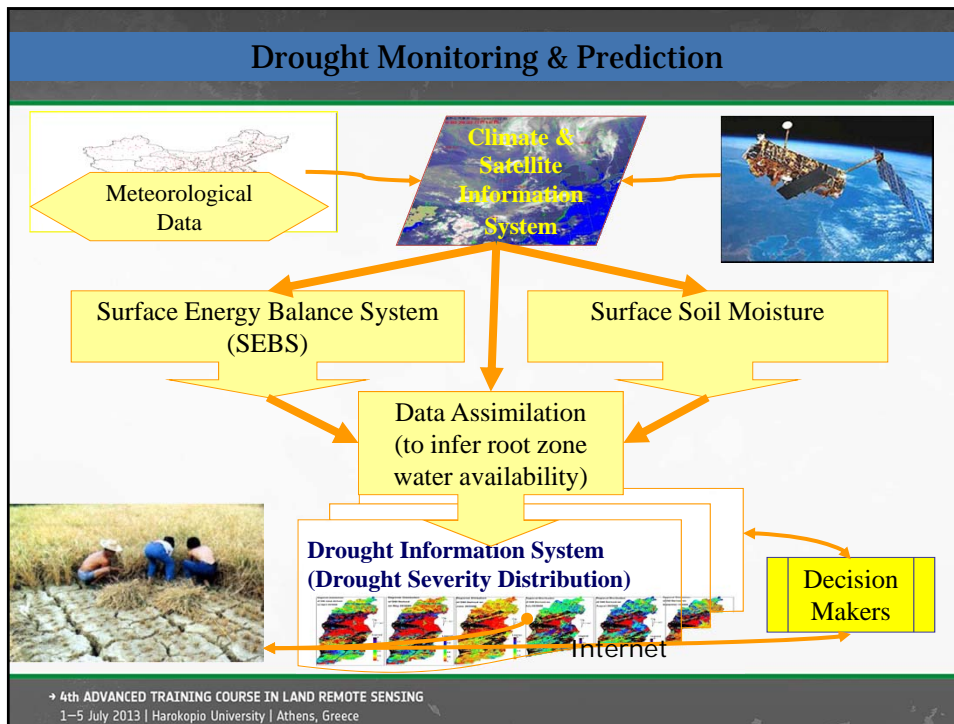
#### Adapt

- Consequences

## What is Drought ?

Dry Condition: No transpiration

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## Practical - Part 1 – Energy balance and evaporation

### Objectives

1. To derive land surface biophysical parameters using MODIS and AATSR data
2. To apply SEBS to derive surface energy balance terms (net radiation, soil heat flux, sensible heat flux, latent heat flux and evaporation)

Materials (Prepared by Lichun Wang, ITC)

- Practical SEBS exercise (MODIS part) – Exercise 1 & 2
- Practical SEBS exercise (AATSR part) – Exercise 3

Software

- ILWIS, ModisSwathTool, HDFView
- BEAM

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## Referances/Further Readings

- Su, Z., Wen, J., Dente, L., van der Velde, R., Wang, L., Ma, Y., Yang, K., and Hu, Z. 2011, The Tibetan Plateau observatory of plateau scale soil moisture and soil temperature (Tibet-Obs) for quantifying uncertainties in coarse resolution satellite and model products, *Hydrol. Earth Syst. Sci.*, 15, 2303–2316, 2011, [www.hydrol-earth-syst-sci.net/15/2303/2011/](http://www.hydrol-earth-syst-sci.net/15/2303/2011/).
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- Abouali, M., J. Timmermans, J.E. Castillo, Z. Su, 2013, A high performance GPU implementation of Surface Energy Balance System (SEBS) based on CUDA-C, *Environ. Mod. & Software*, 41, 134-138.
- Chen, X., Z. Su, Y. Ma, K. Yang, J. Wen, J., Y. Zhang, 2013, An improvement of roughness height parameterization of the surface energy balance system (SEBS) over the Tibetan Plateau. *J. App. Meteorol. Climatol.*, 52 (2013)3, 607-622.
- Chen, X., Z. Su, Y. Ma, S. Liu, Q. Yu, Z. Xu, 2013, Development of an 11 years (2000-2010) land surface energy balance product in China (in prep.)
- Wang, B., Y. Ma, Z. Su, X. Chen, 2013, An evaluation of two models at the small Namco lake on the Tibetan Plateau (in review)
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- Salama M.S., R. Van der Velde, L. Zhong, Y. Ma, M. Ofwono, Z. Su, 2012, Decadal variations of land surface temperature anomalies observed over the Tibetan Plateau by the Special Sensor Microwave Imager (SSM/I) from 1987 to 2008, *Climatic change* 114 (3-4), 769-781.
- Huang, Y., M.S. Salama, M.S. Krol, R. van der Velde, A.Y. Hoekstra, Y. Zhou, and Z. Su, 2013, Analysis of Long-term Terrestrial Water Storage Variations in the Yangtze River Basin, *Hydrol. Earth Syst. Sci.*, 17, 1985–2000, 2013, [www.hydrol-earth-syst-sci.net/17/1985/2013/](http://www.hydrol-earth-syst-sci.net/17/1985/2013/), doi:10.5194/hess-17-1985-2013.