

Third Space for Hydrology Workshop

Surface Water Storage and Runoff: Modeling, In-Situ data and Remote Sensing

15-17 September 2015

ESA-ESRIN, Frascati (Rome), Italy

Version 9 - 11 September 2015

ID

Day 1, Tuesday 15 September 2015			
08:15	09:00	45	Registration
Opening Session			
Chairs: Jérôme Benveniste, Jean-François Crétaux			
09:00	09:15	15	Welcome
09:15	09:30	15	Workshop Objectives
09:30	09:50	20	The Surface Water Ocean Topography Mission (1): Capabilities for Hydrology
09:50	10:10	20	New Characterization of SAR Mode Altimetry Data over Inland Waters
10:10	10:40	30	Coffee Break
Session 1: Space Techniques			
Chairs: Philippa Berry, Nicolas Bercher			
10:40	11:00	20	The potential study of the spatial and temporal hydrological variability of French rivers and estuaries from the SWOT satellite
11:00	11:20	20	Inland water analysis of Cryosat2 FBR data within CRUCIAL
11:20	11:40	20	The potential of CryoSat-2 SAR mode data for lake level estimation
11:40	12:00	20	Exploitation of the delay/Doppler altimeter high performances over inland water domain
12:00	12:20	20	From Cryosat-2 to Sentinel-3 – Retrieval of River System Heights
12:20	12:40	20	Discussion
12:40	14:00	80	Lunch
Session 2: Space Techniques (cnt'd)			
Chairs: Ole Andersen, Philip Callahan			
14:00	14:20	20	Spatial resolution and error estimate of GRACE temporal gravity field models
14:20	14:40	20	Water storage variations at different temporal scales derived from GRACE data by wavelet-based multi-resolution representation (MRR) and principal component analysis (PCA)
14:40	15:00	20	Water bodies mapping with SWOT: what can we learn from GPM mission and the legacy of SAR imagery?
15:00	15:20	20	Generation and use of SAR Images derived Water Masks in Altimetry and Hydrology
15:20	15:40	20	Discussion
15:40	16:10	30	Coffee break
Session 3: Space Techniques (cnt'd) - 15			
Chairs: Mohammed Tourian, Augusto Getirana			
16:10	16:30	20	Surface Water Derivation with WaMaPro to support hydrological Applications
16:30	16:50	20	Multi-satellite-derived surface and sub-surface water storage variations at river basin to global scales
16:50	17:10	20	Innovative Retracking Strategies for Complex Radar Echoes Over Continental Water Bodies
17:10	17:30	20	Discussion
17:30	18:30	60	Poster Session
18:30	19:30	60	Ice Breaker Reception

Day 2, Wednesday 16 September 2015			
Session 4: Space Techniques (cont'd) - 16			
Chairs: Angelica Tarpanelli, Jérôme Benveniste			
08:30	08:50	20	Synergy of in situ and multi-mission satellite altimetry: dealing with systematic biases and river slope estimations
08:50	09:10	20	Towards global river bathymetry estimate at 15m resolution using fusion of free remote sensing datasets, Google Earth Engine and geomorphological assumptions
09:10	09:30	20	A Kalman Filter approach to estimate river discharge using multi-mission altimetric water level time series
09:30	09:50	20	Using satellite rainfall (TRMM) to estimate inundation flowpaths
09:50	10:10	20	Discussion
10:10	10:40	30	Coffee Break
Session 5: Monitoring Spatio-temporal Changes from Space: Applications to Water Resources Management			
Chairs: Jean-François Crétaux			
10:40	11:00	20	Thematic Exploitation Platform for Hydrology
11:00	11:20	20	Flood extent mapping service in the Hydrology Thematic Exploitation Platform
11:20	11:40	20	Hydraulic model calibration by using satellite altimetry: comparison of different products
11:40	12:00	20	Operational Use of Satellites for Managing African Water Basins - A case of Small Reservoirs in the Volta basin
12:00	12:20	20	How much does each part of a watershed contribute annually to hydropower production?
12:20	12:40	20	Discussion
12:40	14:00	80	Lunch
Session 6: Modelling and Assimilation			
Chairs: Julius Wellens-Mensah			
14:00	14:20	20	Stem Drag Coefficient Calculation Using Uniform and Non-Uniform Assumption of Flow
14:20	14:40	20	Evaluation of explicit solution scheme of the two-dimensional overland flow model
14:40	15:00	20	Estimation of river discharge from in-situ and remote sensing data, using variational data assimilation and a full saint-venant hydraulic model
15:00	15:20	20	Potential value of satellite-based stream level observations to calibrate hydrological models
15:20	15:40	20	Discussion
15:40	16:10	30	Coffee break
Session 7: Modelling and Assimilation (cnt'd)			
Chairs: Vincent Haeffliger			
16:10	16:30	20	Combining Envisat type and CryoSat-2 altimetry to inform hydrodynamic models
16:30	16:50	20	Assimilation of virtual SWOT river water elevations in a regional hydrometeorological model
16:50	17:10	20	River discharge assessment at ungauged river sites by using water level time series derived by altimetry products: the case study of the Danube River
17:10	17:30	20	Discussion
17:30	18:30	60	Poster Session (continued)
19:45			Dinner (no host)

Day 3, Thursday 17 September 2015			
Session 8: Modelling and Assimilation (cnt'd)			
Chairs: Selma Cherchali			
08:30	08:50	20	EarthLab Water Services
08:50	09:10	20	River discharge estimation using effective River width: A comparison between Landsat and MODIS images
09:10	09:30	20	Actual evapotranspiration estimation from rainfall-runoff budget and satellite observation (SEBS and LSA SAF) application to the Medjerda basin Tunisia
09:30	09:50	20	Introduction of a modified soil heat flux approach and its potential for improving remote sensing based surface energy balance
09:50	10:10	20	Discussion
10:10	10:40	30	Coffee Break
Session 9: Modelling and Assimilation (cnt'd)			
Chairs: Selma Cherchali			
10:40	11:00	20	2D hydrodynamics of Pearl River Estuary using D-Flow Flexible Mesh
11:00	11:20	20	Water storage monitoring in the Yangtze River's connecting lakes based on 15 years of DRAGON EO imagery, altimetry time series and field measurements
11:20	11:40	20	Passu Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) Mapping
11:40	12:00	20	Improving flood predictions via sequential assimilation of SAR-derived inundation extent maps
12:00	12:20	20	Toward the use of the SWOT data to improve hydrological global-scale modeling
12:20	12:40	20	Discussion
12:40	14:00	80	Lunch
Session Summaries from Chairs, Discussion and Closing Remarks			
Chairs: Jérôme Benveniste, Jean-François Crétaux			
14:00	14:15	15	Space Techniques
14:15	14:30	15	Monitoring Spatio-temporal changes from space
14:30	14:45	15	Modelling and Assimilation
14:45	15:15	30	Round Table Discussion
15:15	15:45	30	Plenary discussion and recommendations
15:45	16:00	15	Closing discussion and wrap-up
16:00	16:00	0	End of Workshop

Poster Sessions - Scheduled on day 1 Tuesday 15 September 17:30-18:30, day 2 Wednesday 16 September 17:30-18:30

Title	author	
Session P1: Space Techniques		
Chairs: N Bercher, O Andersen, P Callahan, M Tourian		
1	EGSIEM - a new Horizon2020 project to improve accessibility to gravity field products for hydrology	Sean Bruinsma et al.
2	Groundwater Changes In The Amazon Basin From Multi-Satellite Observations And Hydrological Models	Frédéric Frappart, F. Papa, J. Tomasella, G. Ramillien, A. Guentner, T. Emilio, J. Schiatti, J. Carvalho, L. Se
3	HYSOPE : an operational processing center for lakes and rivers observation	Philippe Pacholczyk, Jean-Francois Cretaux, Marie-Claude Gennero, Stephane Calmant
4	ArcGIS software for Flood risk management in response on Climate Change in Georgia	Kakha Nadiradze
5	Effects of land use land cover changes on stream flow	Dawd Temam
6	Climate Change Impact on Variability of Rainfall Intensity in Upper Blue Nile Basin	Lakemariam Yohannes Worku
7	MAPS: the Multi-mission Altimetry Processing Software	Frédéric Frappart, Vincent Marieu, Stéphane Calmant, Frédérique Seyler
8	Surface Soil Moisture from SRAL Satellite Radar Altimetry	Philippa A.M. Berry, Robert Balmbra
9	Inland Water Masking and its role in successful inland water height retrieval	Richard Smith, Philippa Berry, Mark Salloway
10	Determining cross sections of small water courses using LIDAR point data	Jennifer Roelens, Jos Van Orshoven, Jan Diels, Stefaan Dondoyne, Seppe Deckers
11	Water surface and volume monitoring with the future SWOT mission: Generation and use of DEM	laurence fruteau

Operational Use of Satellites for Managing African Water Basins - A Case of Small Reservoirs in the Volta Basin

While the impact of climate change is exacerbating issues of pollution, land degradation, poor ecosystem services, and unsustainable use of water resources across the Africa Continent, the need for more water infrastructure is becoming more eminent. Lack of water infrastructure investment coupled with slow uptake of No/Low regret investment projects is gradually inhibiting the continent's economic development. This situation calls for a better planning of new water infrastructure and an efficient management of existing ones. This is easier said than done especially where most reservoirs are not (properly) gauged. The small reservoirs project (www.smallreservoirs.org) has shown over the past decade that it is possible to monitor the surface extent of water bodies from space (using satellite imagery) and to combine this with the areas covered by the water and their volumes using a field correlation developed from bathymetric surveys (Annor et al., 2009, Liebe et al., 2005). The area alone explained over 98% of the variance in the Area-Volume correlation giving a strong indication that monitoring stored water in reservoirs by just their surface areas from space was doable and quite accurate. Long time series of both optical (landsat, spot, rapideye, quickbird) and radar (ASAR, ESR-1/2, Radarsat-2) images have been used for these analyses with all showing very promising results. Recently it has been shown that a combination of both optical and radar satellite images yield optimal results especially with clouds affecting optical images in the rainy season, and radar images sometimes requiring more polarizations modes to reduce the effect of Bragg scattering. This algorithm was developed using a Bayesian classification system (Eilander et al., 2014) which creates more room for seamless integration of in-situ data and satellite data for improved classification of water bodies for flood mapping, runoff estimation and water balance assessment. The surface area-volume correlation was first developed in 2002 and re-evaluated after 10 years. It turned out that the correlation has not been affected much by sedimentation at least for the Volta basin. This cannot be said to be true for all basins, which points to the continued need for a dedicated effort of using in situ data combined with new observation systems, such as the Sentinels, to develop and update these correlations. We show in this research that the sentinels are a great addition to the satellite constellations available for near-real-time water monitoring combined with cost-effective TAHMO ground stations for operational water management in the Volta basin to support decision making in agriculture to alleviate poverty.