

ARSET

Applied Remote Sensing Training

http://arset.gsfc.nasa.gov



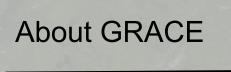
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Overview of the Gravity Recovery and Climate Experiment (GRACE) Data and Applications

Acknowledgements:
John Bolton (NASA-GSFC)
Brian Thomas (NASA-JPL)

Outline

- About GRACE
- GRACE Data and Access
- GRACE Data Applications



Courtesy: Materials provided for this presentation are courtesy of Brian Thomas, Jay Famiglieti (JPL), JT Reager (JPL), Matt Rodell (Goddard), John Bolten (Goddard)

GRACE

http://www.jpl.nasa.gov/missions/details.php?id=5882

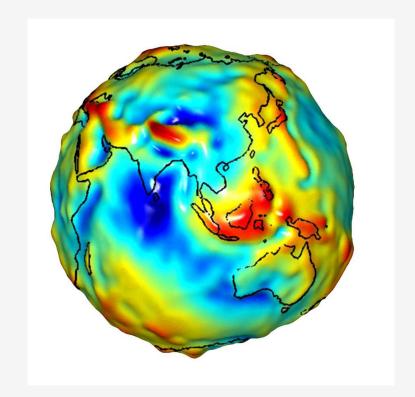


- GRACE is a twin satellite system
- Launched in May 2002
- Polar, sun-synchronous orbit
- Global Coverage
- Sensors
 - Microwave K-band Ranging Instrument
 - Accelerometers
 - Global Positioning System Receivers

GRACE

http://www.jpl.nasa.gov/missions/details.php?id=5882

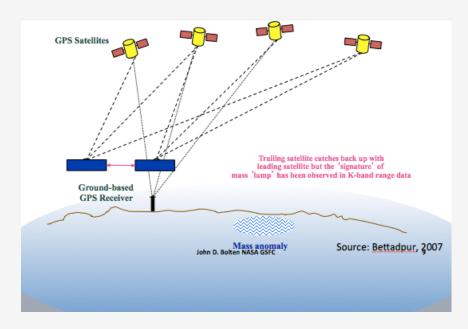
- GRACE is a joint satellite mission between NASA and the German Aerospace Center (DLR)
- Measures changes in total, columnintegrated Terrestrial Water Storage (TWS) from space
- Measurement of spacecraft to spacecraft distance within a few millionths of an inch requiring extremely sensitive instruments
- Provides a time-series of monthly, timevariable gravity field estimates



GRACE Satellite

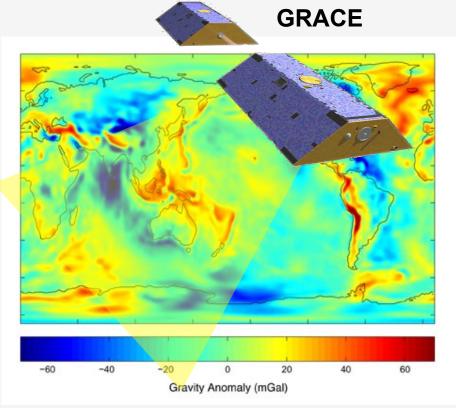
http://www.csr.utexas.edu/grace/science/

- Measures 250 gravity profiles per day that can be related to water storage within the Earth's surface
- Unique in its ability to monitor water at all levels, down to the deepest aquifer
- Weighs monthly increase/decrease of water storage with an accuracy of 1.5cm



How can gravity monitor water?

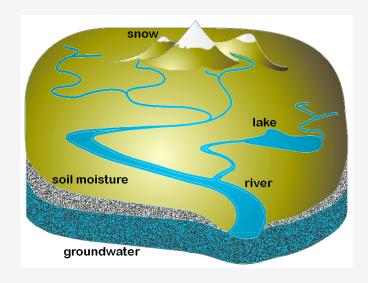
- Long-term average distribution of the mass within the Earth system determines its mean or static gravity field
- Variations of Earth's gravity field largely determined from
 - motion of water and air on time scales ranging from hours to decades



^{*}Reference: http://www.csr.utexas.edu/grace/asdp.html

From Gravity to Equivalent Terrestrial Water Thickness

- Observed monthly changes in gravity are caused by monthly changes in mass
- Mass changes can be thought of as concentrated in a very thin layer of water at the surface, whose thickness changes
- Vertical extent is measured in centimeters, much smaller than the radius of the Earth or the horizontal scales of the changes, which are measured in kilometers



^{*}Reference: http://grace.jpl.nasa.gov/data/monthly-mass-grids/

Ground Water from Terrestrial Water Storage

- GRACE has no vertical resolution
 - cannot distinguish between water stored as snow, soil moisture, and ground water
- Differences between Terrestrial Water Storage (TWS) anomalies and changes in water storage determined by land surface models allows for vertical disaggregation of the signal in order to constrain model states

surface water & snow soil moisture ground water

GRACE-derived terrestrial water storage change

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Ground Water from Terrestrial Water Storage

 $P - ET - Q = \Delta TWS$ [terrestrial water balance]

 $\Delta TWS = \Delta GW + \Delta SM + \Delta SWE + \Delta SW$

 $\Delta GW = \Delta TWS - \Delta SM - \Delta SWE - \Delta SW$

P = precipitation

ET = evapotranspiration

Q = river discharge

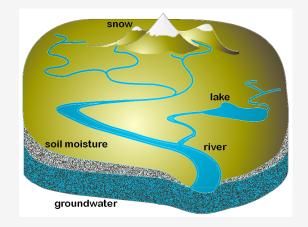
 Δ TWS = change in terrestrial water storage [from GRACE]

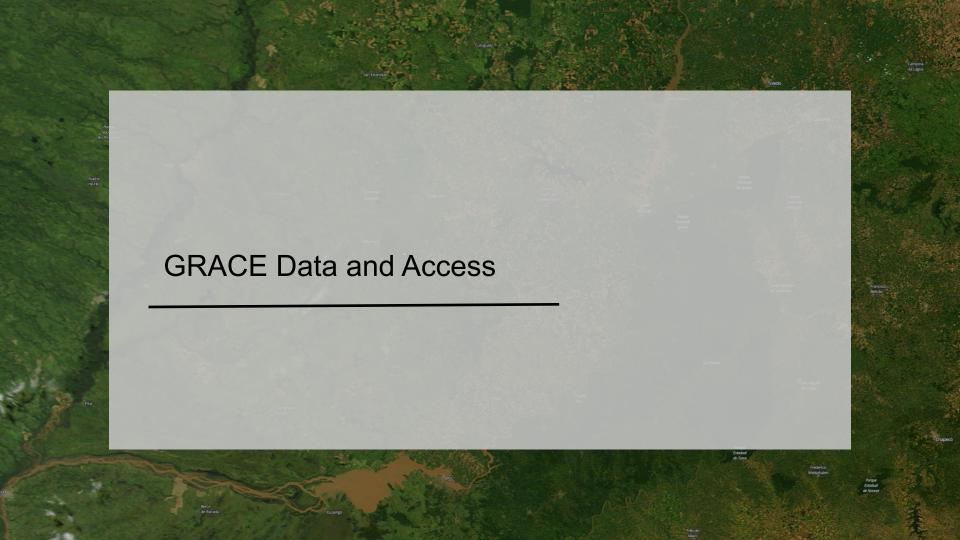
 ΔGW = change in groundwater storage [unknown]

 ΔSM = change in soil moisture ΔSWE = change in snow water equivalent

 ΔSW = change in surface water storage

[ΔGW, ΔSM, ΔSW from Global Land Data Assimilation System (GLDAS) models]

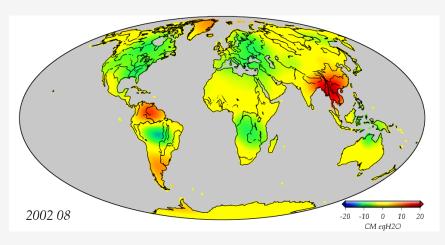




GRACE Terrestrial Water Storage Data

- Provides monthly anomalies (deviations from the mean) in total column water
 - groundwater, soil moisture, snow
- Spatial Resolution: 150,000km² (~ 380km)
- Given the extremely high precision of GRACE, the resulting errors are ~1.5cm for monthly storage anomalies at the 150,000km² scale

Terrestrial Water Storage Anomalies



^{*}Reference: Jay Famiglietti, JPL, 2015

GRACE Level-2 Data Access

There are three centers for GRACE data access:

- 1. JPL data portal:
 - ftp://podaac.jpl.nasa.gov/allData/grace
- 2. GFZ data portal:
 - <u>http://isdc.gfz-potsdam.de</u>
- 3. GRACE Website at University of Texas at Austin Center for Space Research (CSR):
 - http://www.csr.utexas.edu/grace
 - Latest data format release: http://www.csr.utexas.edu/grace/RL05.html

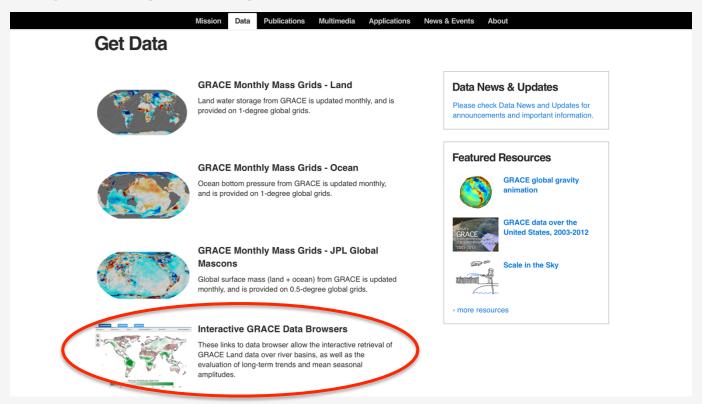
Grace Level-3 Data Access

Several GRACE users have put together resources to create & distribute valueadded (or Level 3) products from GRACE project data products

- GRACE Tellus: http://grace.jpl.nasa.gov/data/get-data/
 - Provides time-series of surface mass anomalies in map form, after suitable treatment for smoothing and corrections
- CU, Boulder: http://geoid.colorado.edu/grace/
 - Provides an interactive tool for calculation error-corrected mass anomalies in regional or global time series
- ICGEM: http://icgem.gfz-potsdam.de/ICGEM/ICGEM.html
 - Distributes a full range of current and historical static Earth gravity field models
 - Also includes tutorials and software resources for physical geodetic calculations, and contains links to related gravity field services

JPL Grace Data Portal

http://grace.jpl.nasa.gov/data/get-data/



GRACE Data Formats

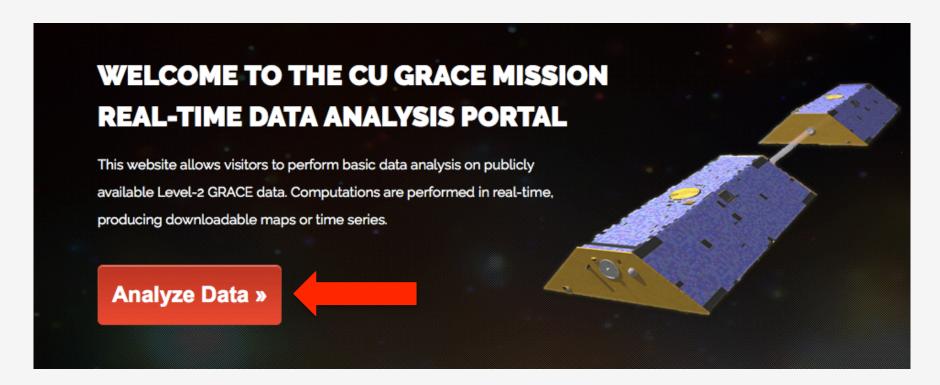
http://grace.jpl.nasa.gov/data/get-data/

- Mass Concentration Blocks (mascons)
- Avoids spherical harmonics calculations
- Available at 0.5-degree grid, but recognizes original 3-degree resolution
- Gain factors are used for hydrologybased analysis

- Terrestrial Water Storage Anomaly and Scaling Factors
- netCDF or ASCII format
- 1-degree global grid

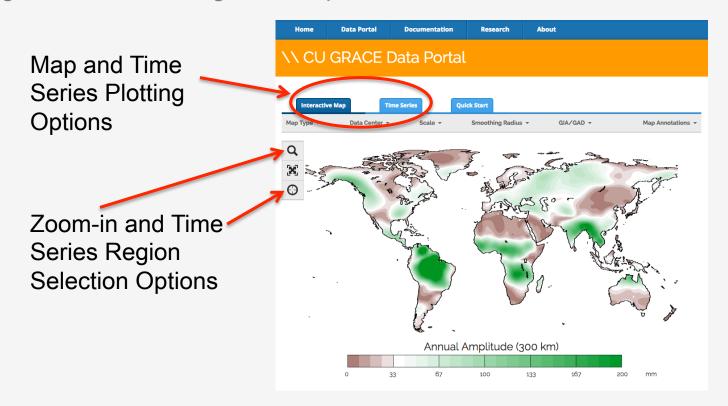
GRACE Interactive Data Analysis and Download Portal

http://geoid.colorado.edu/grace/



GRACE Interactive Data Analysis and Download Portal

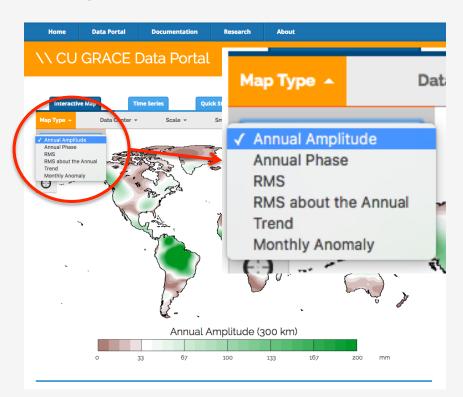
http://geoid.colorado.edu/grace/dataportal.html



GRACE Interactive Data Analysis and Download Portal

http://geoid.colorado.edu/grace/dataportal.html

GRACE Data Selection Options

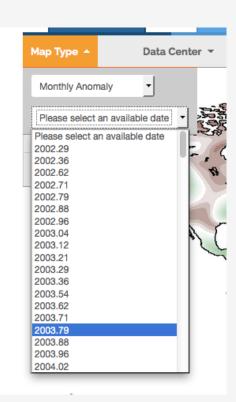


Monthly Terrestrial Water Storage Data: Time Selection

http://geoid.colorado.edu/grace/dataportal.html

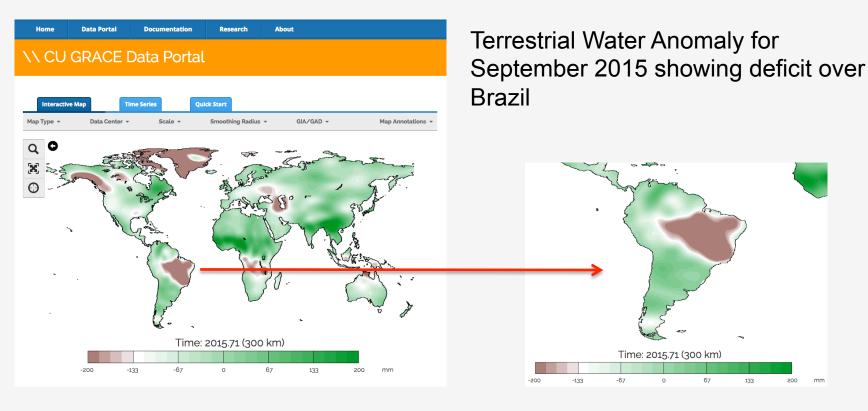
Time Selection

- YYYY:DY
- DY=Decimal Year
 - Day of Year/365
- DY=0.79
 - Represents 0.79*365=288th Day of the Year = 15 October
 - 2010.79 selects data for October 2010



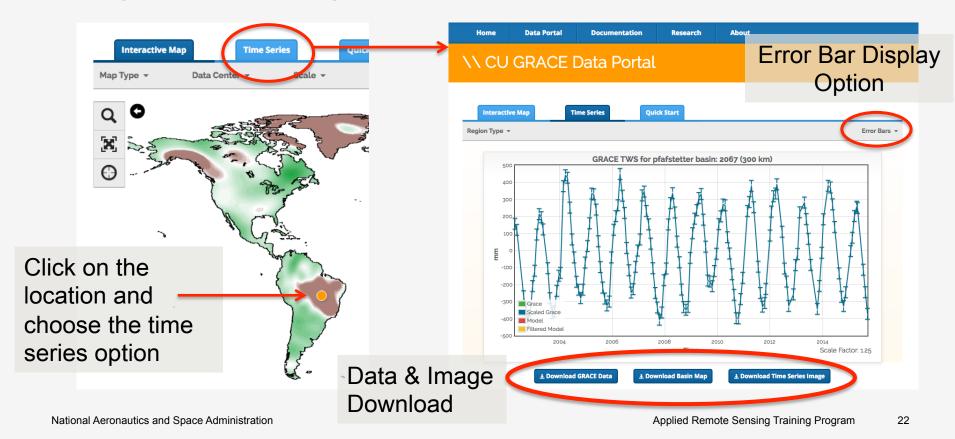
Monthly Terrestrial Water Storage Anomaly Visualization

http://geoid.colorado.edu/grace/dataportal.html



Time Series of Monthly Terrestrial Water Storage Anomaly

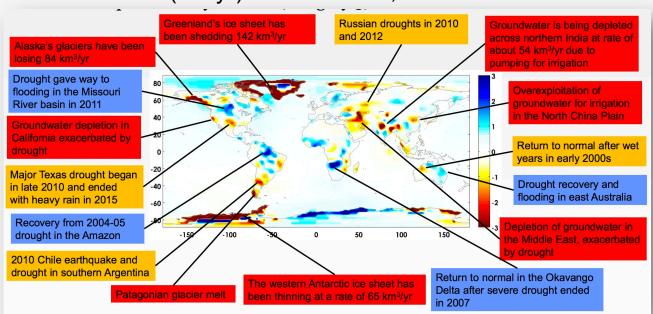
http://geoid.colorado.edu/grace/dataportal.html





GRACE Provides Emerging Trends in Freshwater Resources

Rate of Change of Terrestrial Water Storage (TWS) as an Equivalent Height of Water (cm/yr) from GRACE, 2002 - 2015



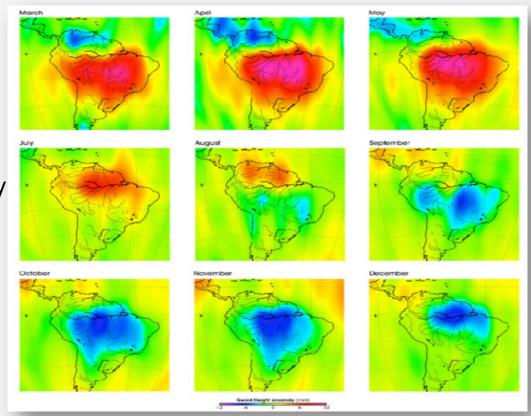
^{*}Source: Matt Rodell (NASA-GSFC)

GRACE Observes the Seasonal Hydrologic Cycle in the Amazon

Basin

GRACE data has relatively low spatial resolution

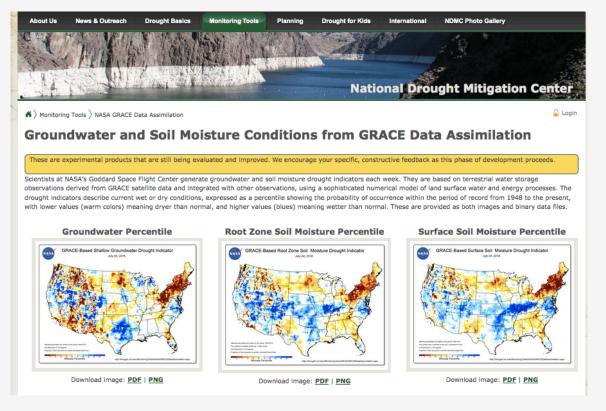
- Useful in monitoring large-scale terrestrial water changes
- Image on the right shows monthly change (2003) compared to 14month average



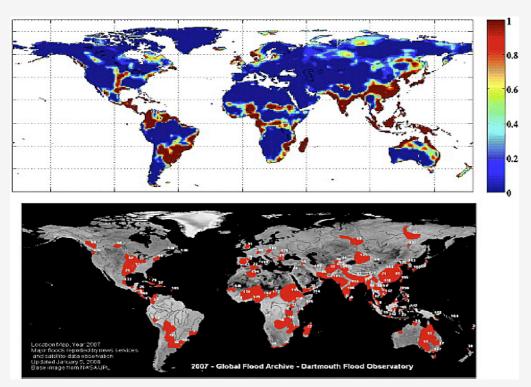
^{*}Courtesy of: Paul Thompson, GRACE Science Team

GRACE Ground Water Data Used for Drought Monitoring

http://drought.unl.edu/MonitoringTools/NASAGRACEDataAssimilation.aspx



Potential for Flood Prediction

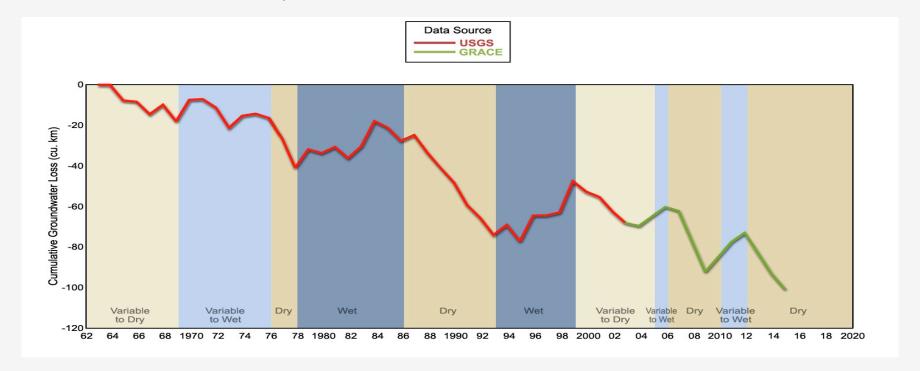


GRACE-Based Flood Index Maxima, May 2007

Recorded Floods, Dartmouth Flood Observatory, May 2007

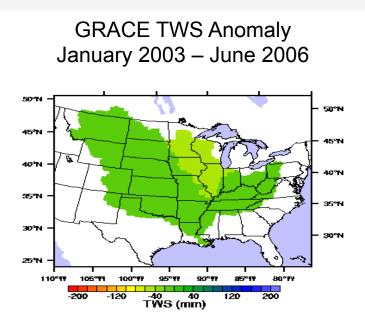
*Reference: J.T. Reager (JPL) and J. Famiglietti (JPL), 2009

Regional Groundwater Studies California Central Valley

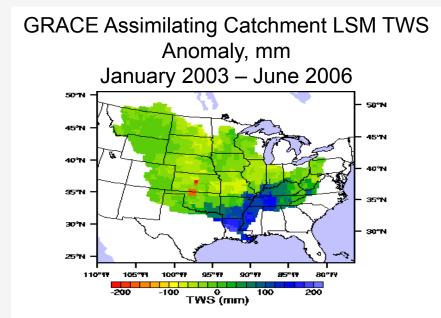


^{*}Reference: Thomas et al., in prep

Assimilation of GRACE Terrestrial Water Storage (TWS) Data Results in Higher Resolution & Better Accuracy Than Models Alone



From scales useful for water cycle and climate studies...



...to scales needed for water resources and agricultural applications

^{*}Reference: Matt Rodell (NASA-GSFC)

GRACE- Monitoring Groundwater Depletion in India



Monitoring Terrestrial Water Change in Brazil



