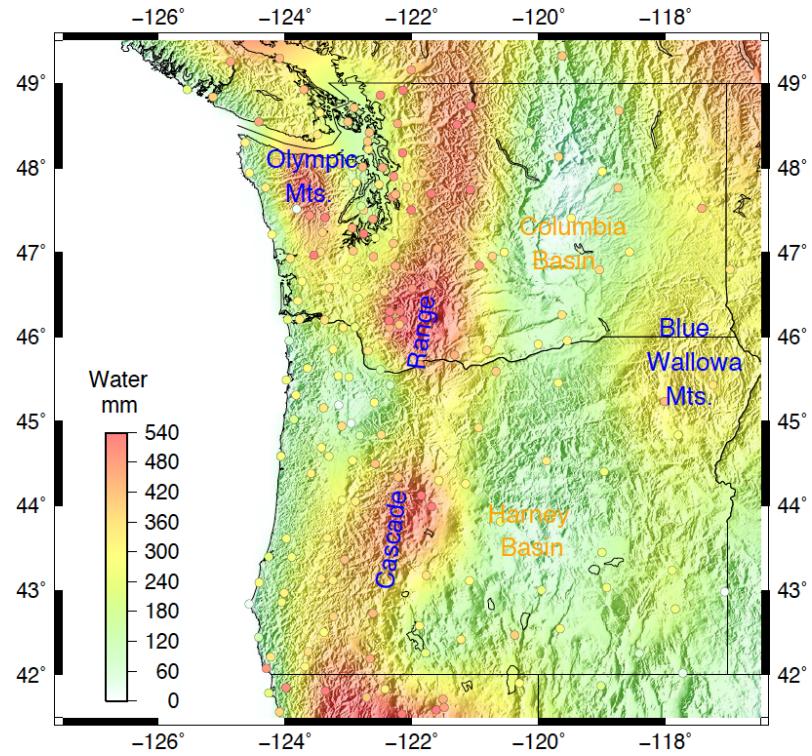


Water Storage Variations in California, Oregon and Washington Estimated From GPS Observation of Loading Deformation

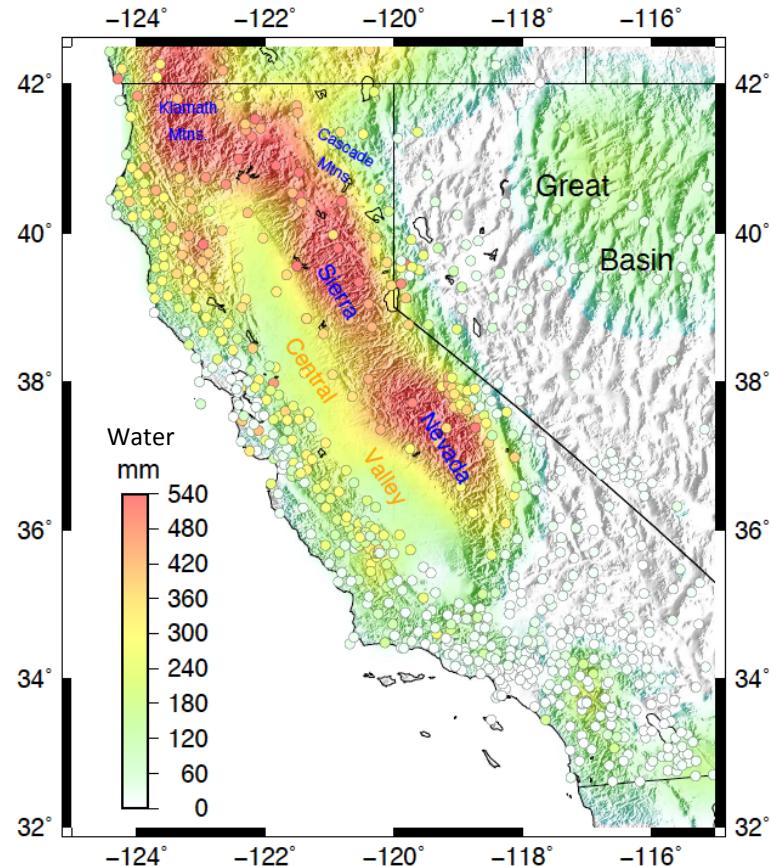
Yuning Fu, Donald Argus, Felix Landerer, David Wiese and Michael Watkins

Contact: Yuning Fu (Yuning.Fu@jpl.nasa.gov)

Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology



Washington & Oregon

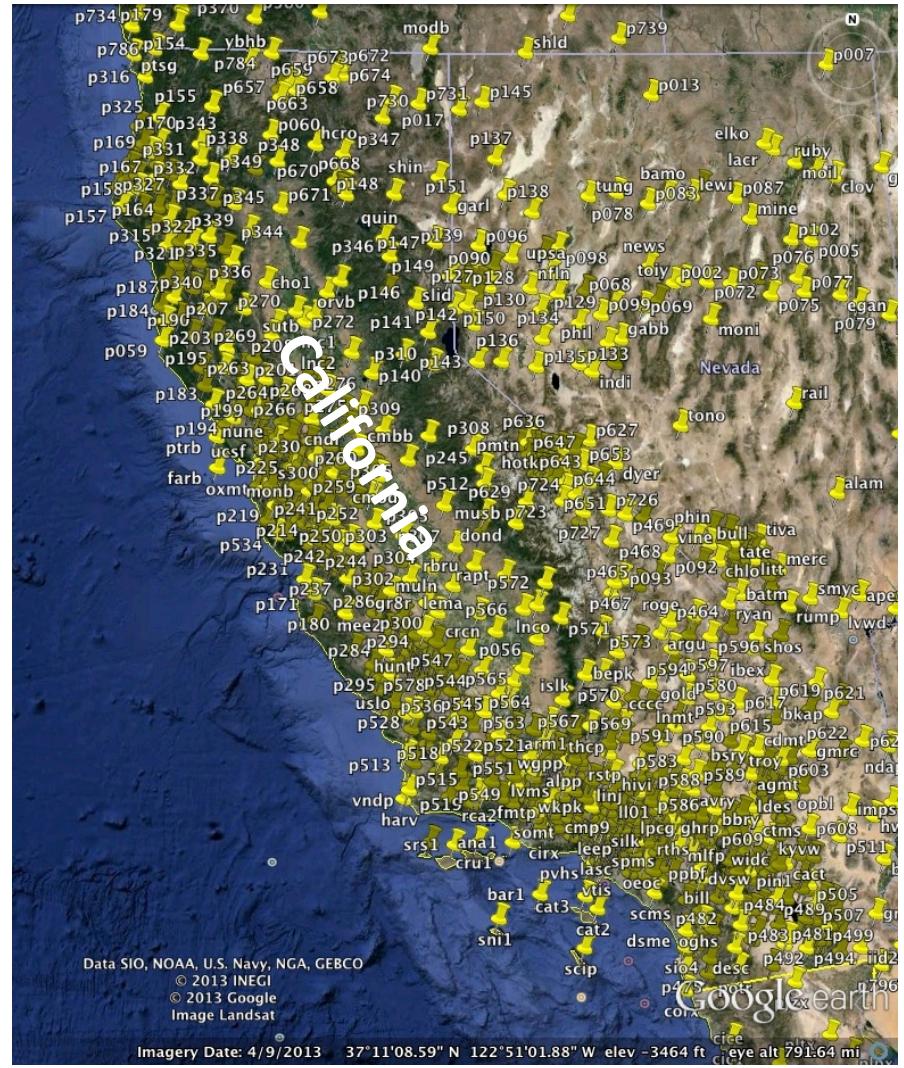
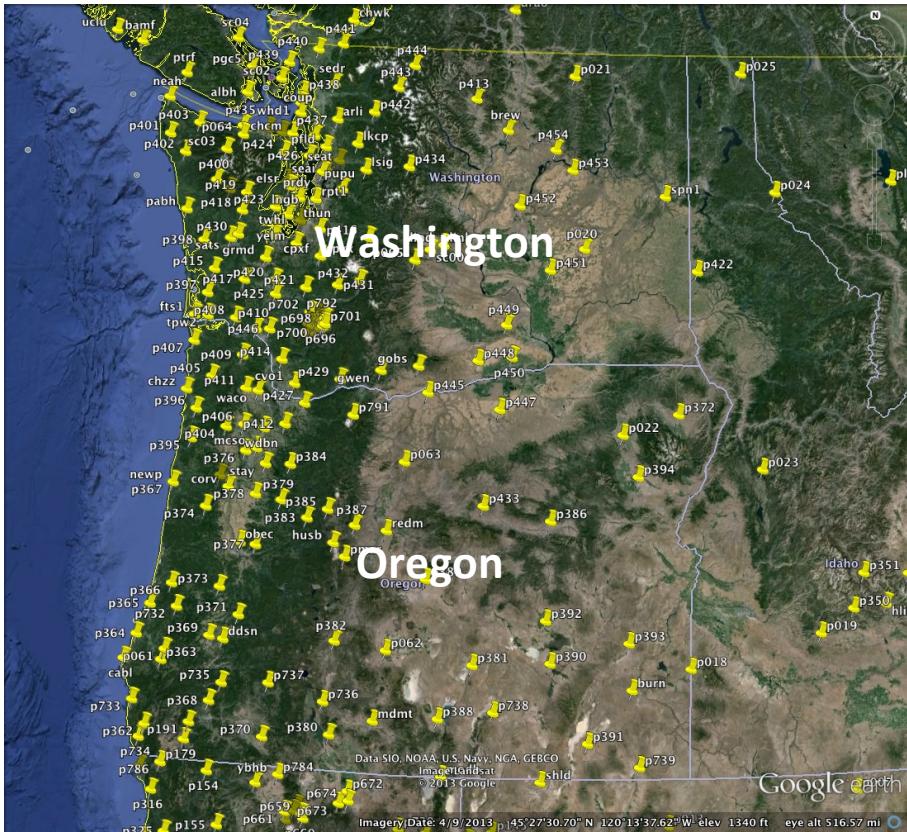


California

Outlines

- Motivation.
- GPS measured vertical loading deformation in the western U.S.
- Forward model: Crustal elastic loading deformation.
Surface load \longrightarrow Deformation
- Inversion strategy.
Deformation \longrightarrow Surface load
- Seasonal water storage in the western U.S.: California, Oregon and Washington.
- Time-variable monthly water storage change.
- GPS-inferred water: applications for GRACE and hydrological model.

Motivation

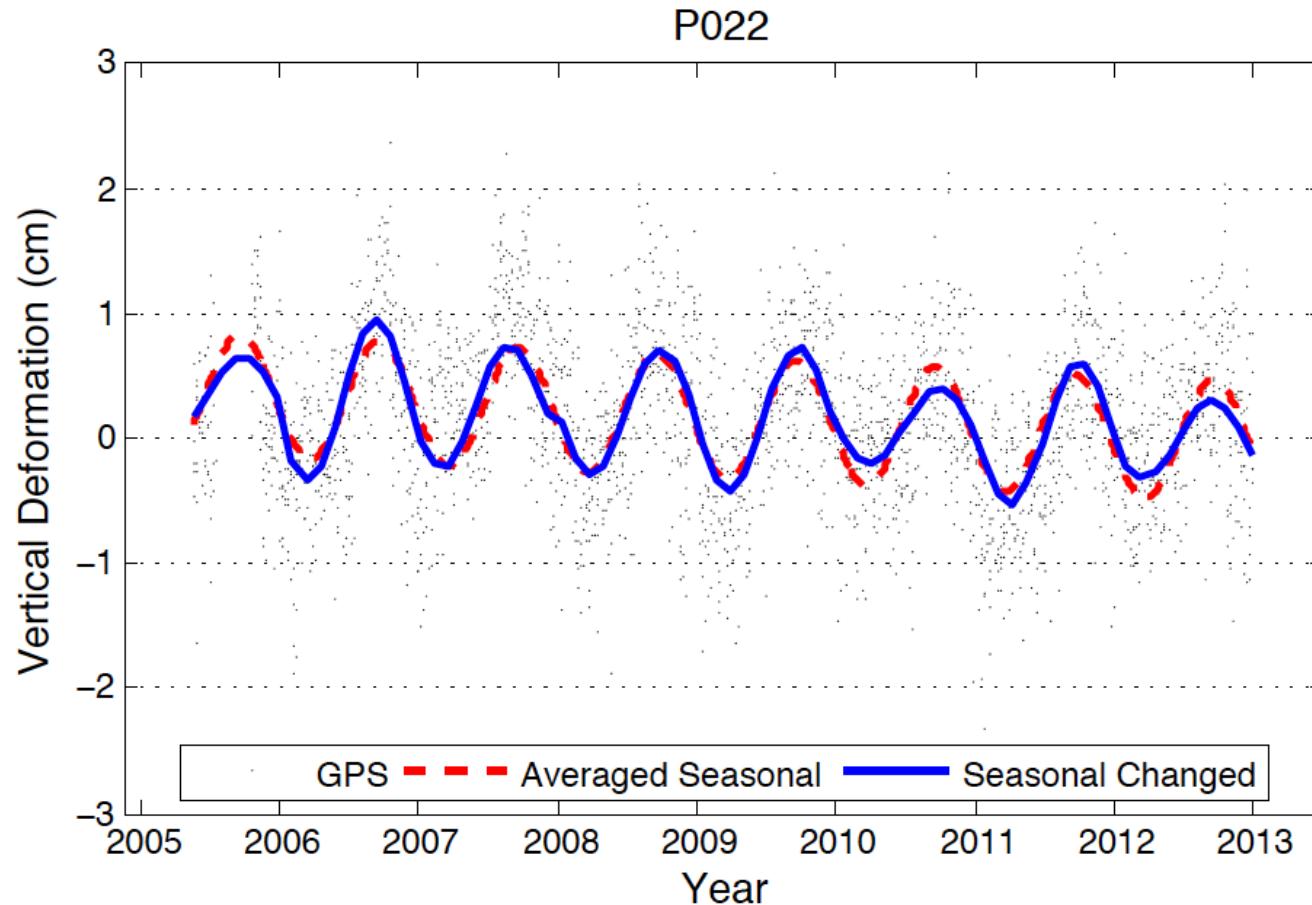


Acknowledgements

Plate Boundary Observatory UNAVCO
MEaSUREs NASA

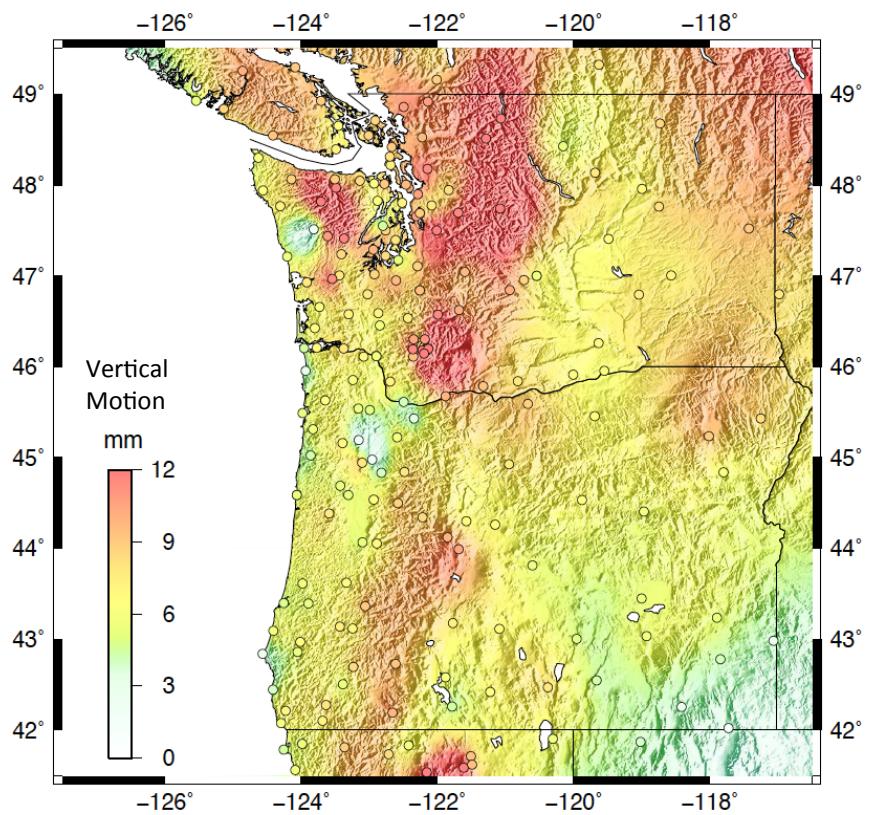
GPS Measurement (Height)

P022, located in La Grande, Oregon

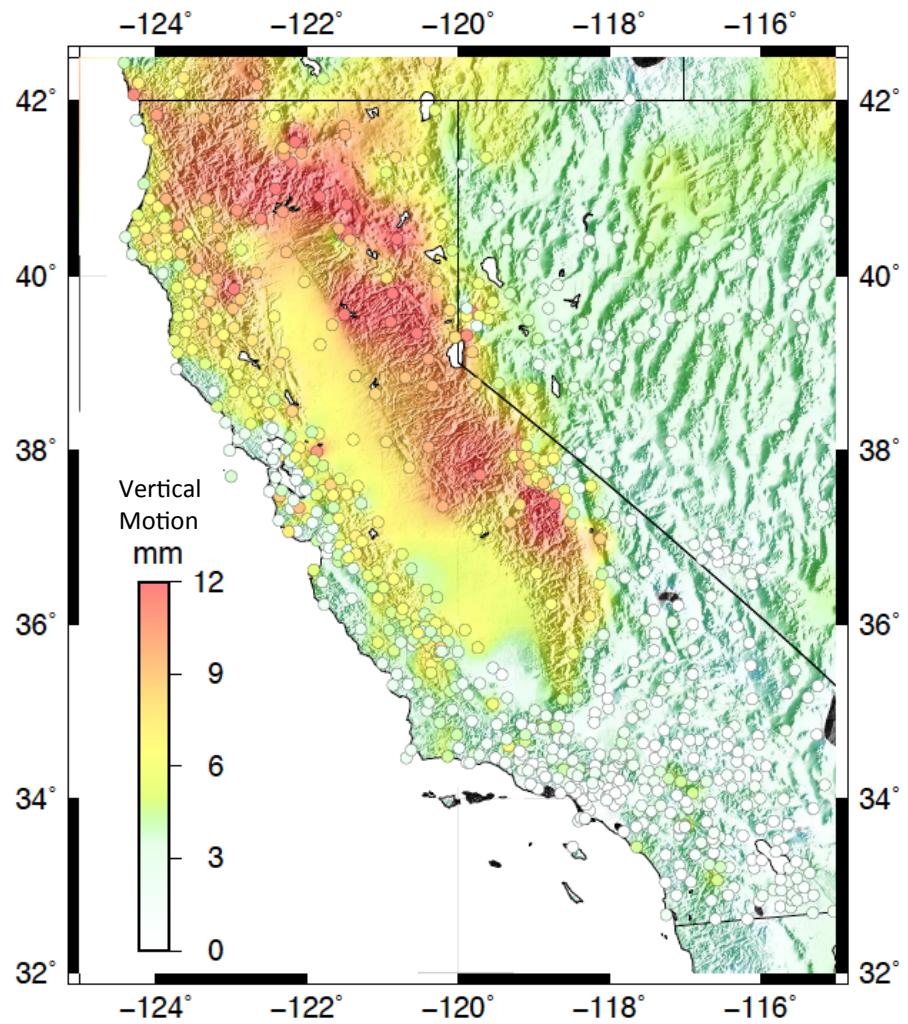


GPS Measured Multi-year Averaged Seasonal Vertical Motion

Vertical Motion
Oct to Apr



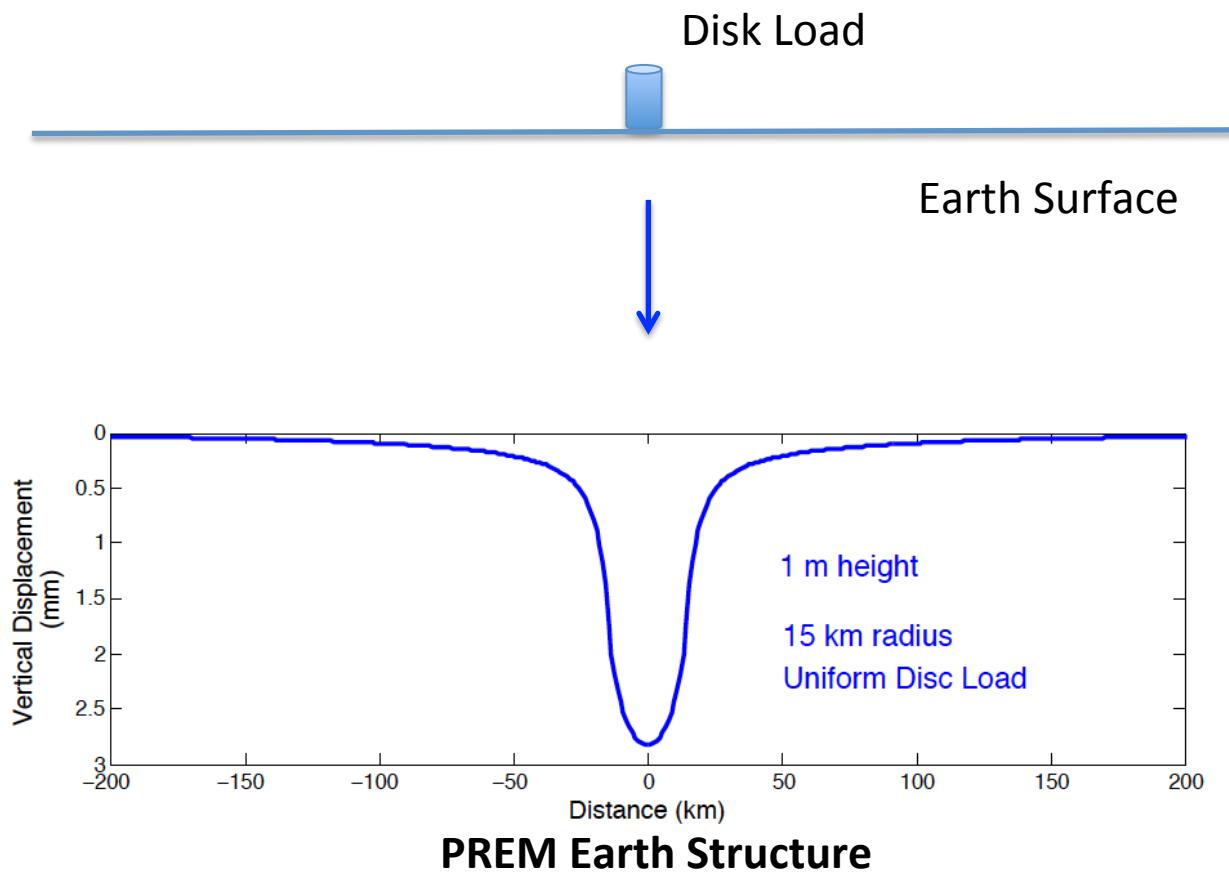
Washington & Oregon



California

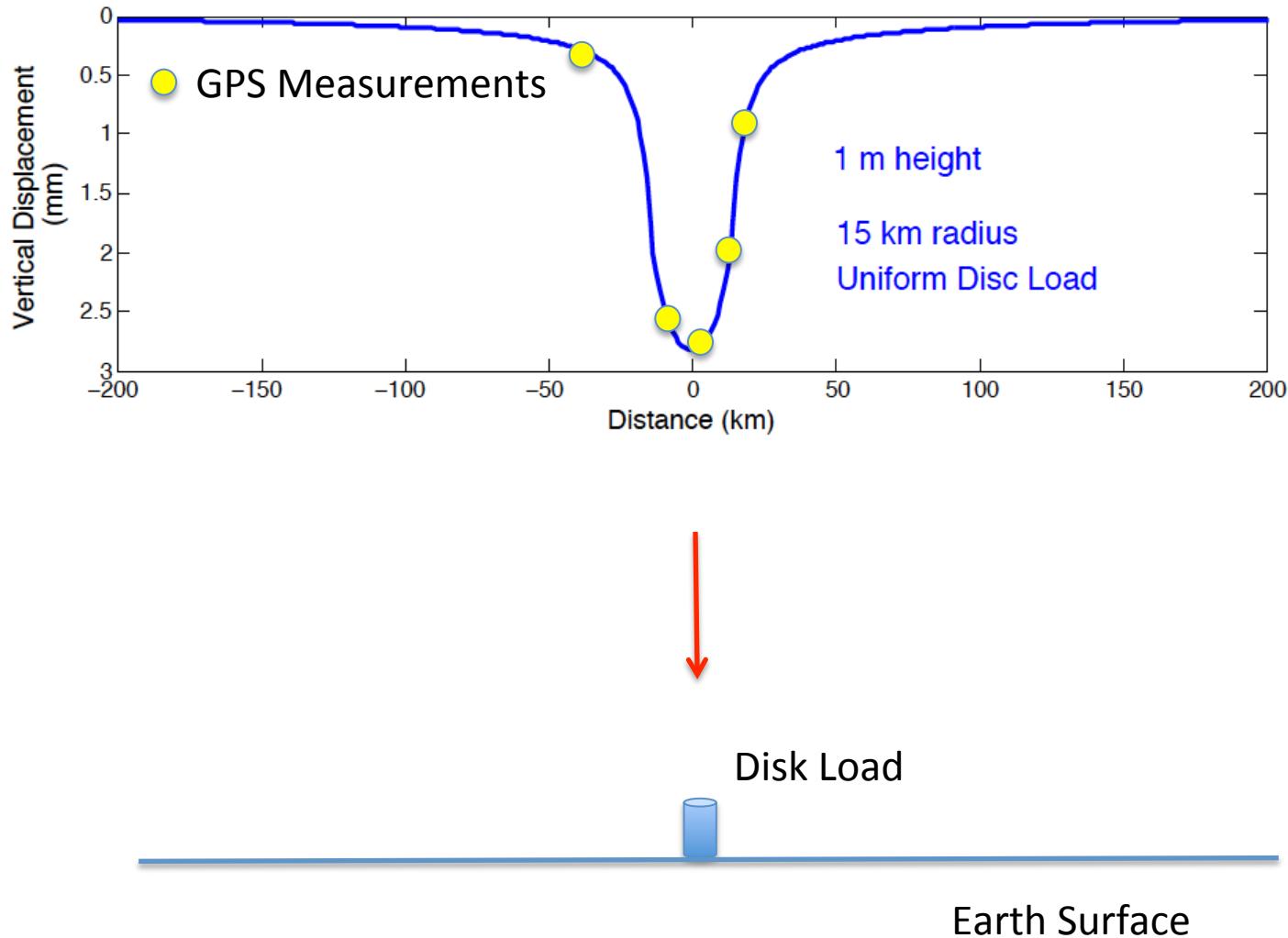
Forward model

Surface load → Deformation



Inverse Model

Deformation → Surface Load



Inversion Strategy

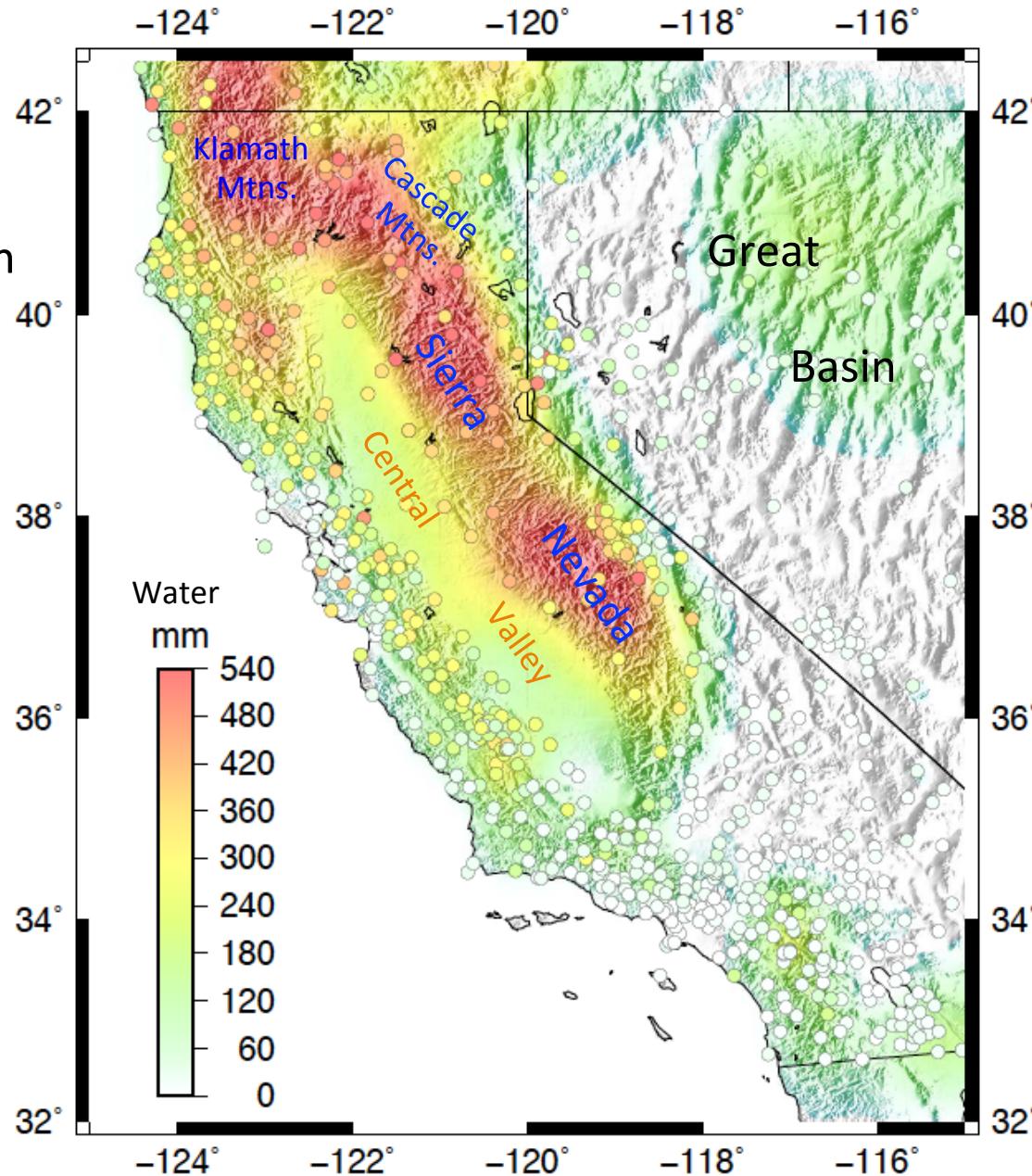
- Divide the whole region of Washington, Oregon and California into $0.25^\circ \times 0.25^\circ$ patches.
- A damped least square inversion strategy to evaluate the optimal surface water mass variations from GPS measured vertical seasonal deformation.

$$\underbrace{\|W(Gx - b)\|^2}_{Misfit(WRSS)} + \beta^2 \underbrace{\|Lx\|^2}_{Roughness} \rightarrow \min$$

Green's functions roughness weight
GPS observations Laplacian smooth operator

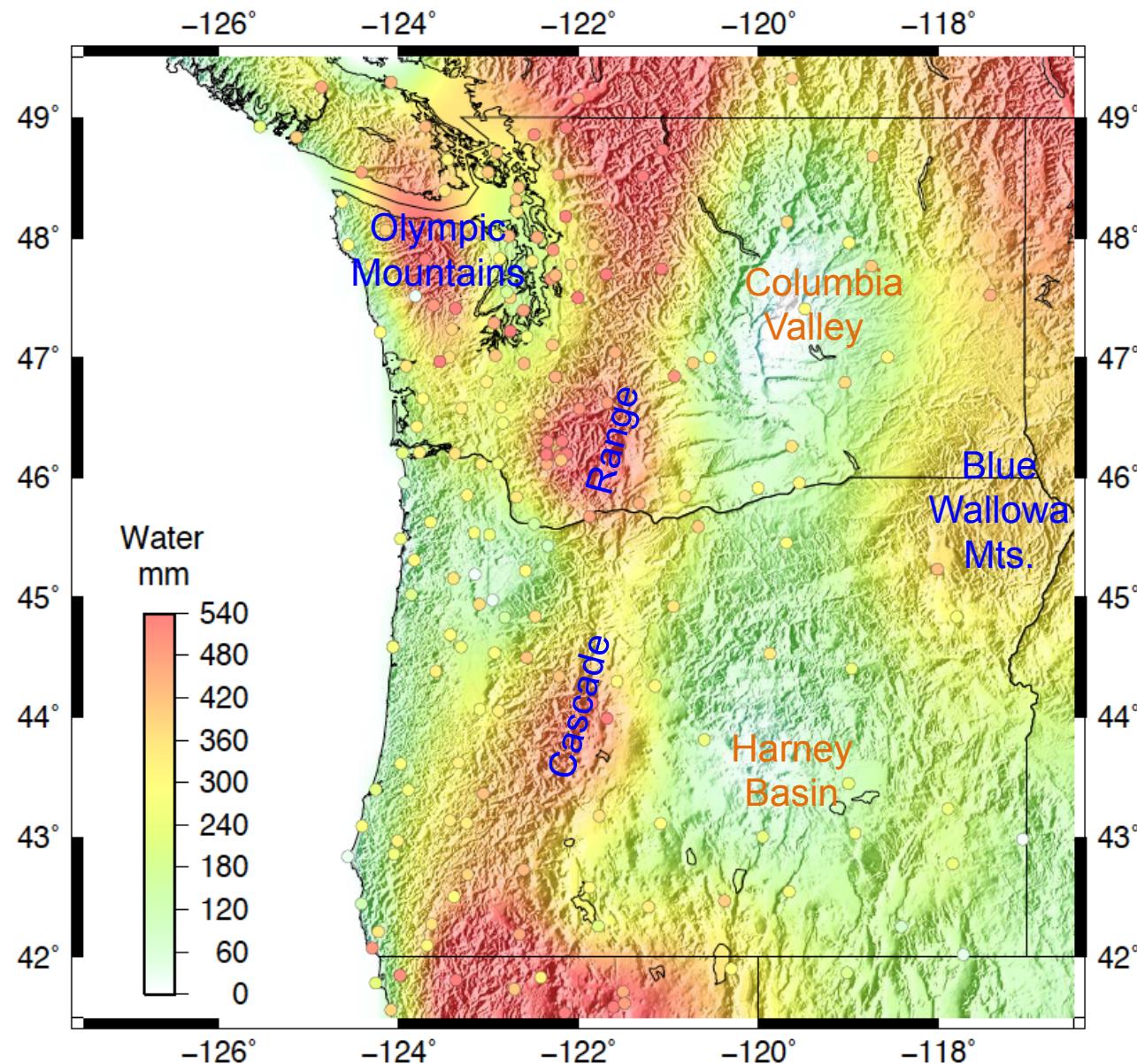
GPS Inversion Result: California

Seasonal
Water Variation
Oct to Apr

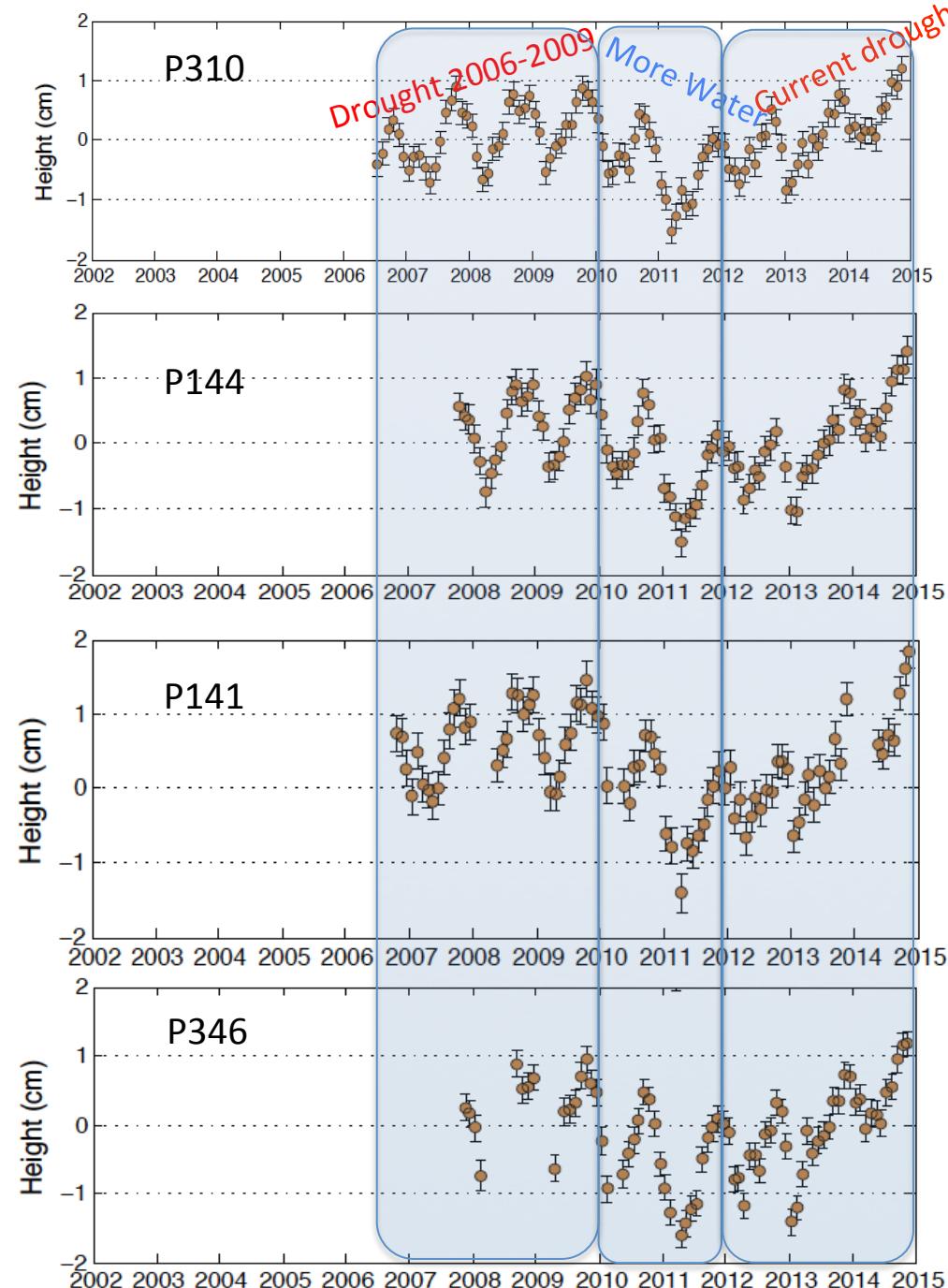


GPS Inversion Result: Washington and Oregon

Seasonal
Water Variation
Oct to Apr

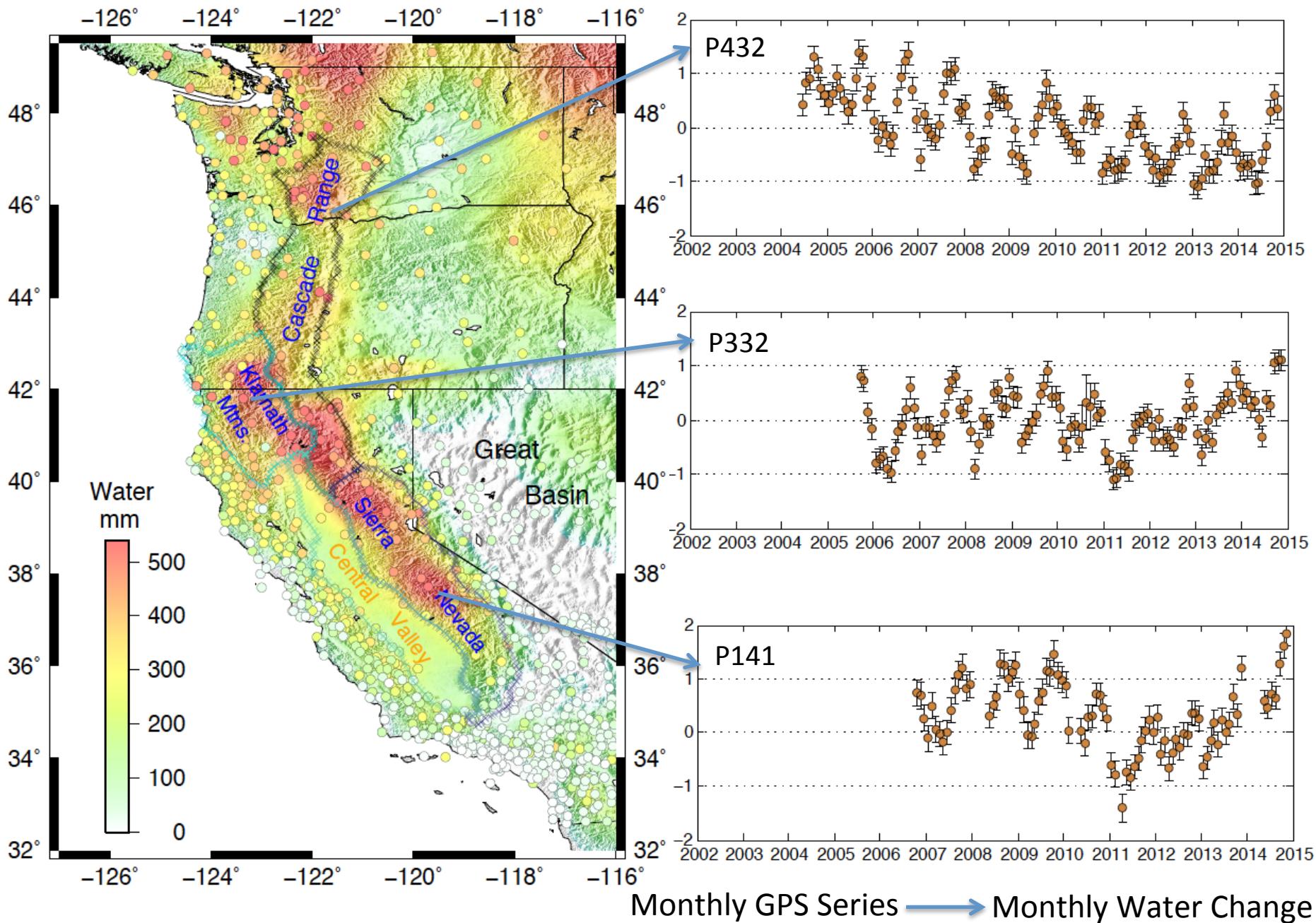


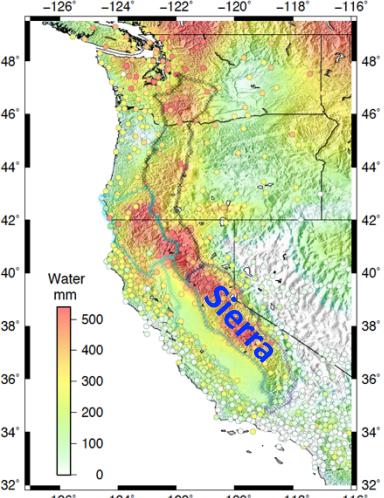
GPS monthly timeseries



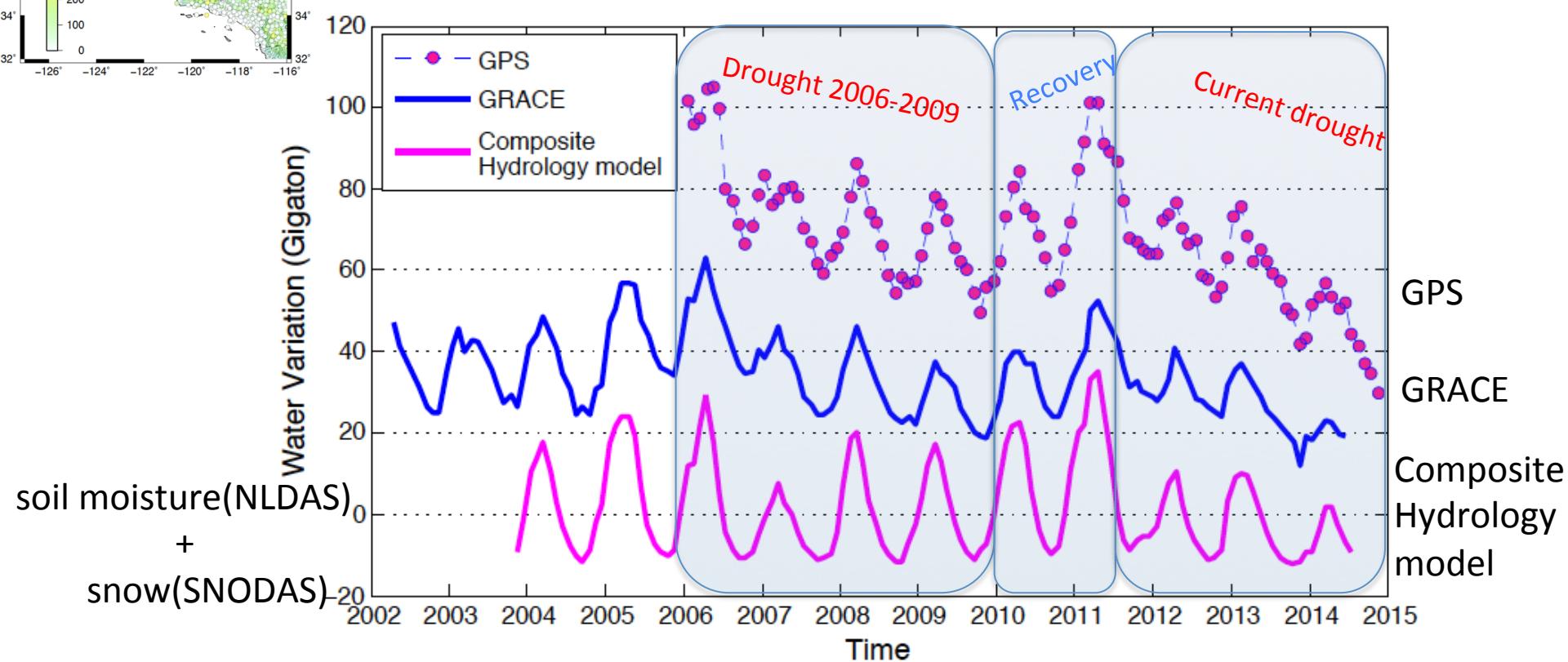
- **Sierra Nevada Mtns**
- Drought 2006-2009
- Heavy precipitation: 2010-2011
- Current drought: 2011 - now

Background: Seasonal Water Variation: Apr and Oct

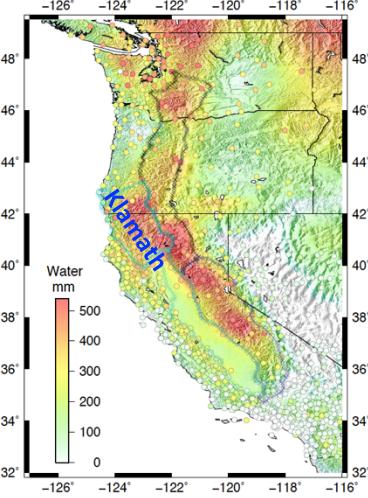




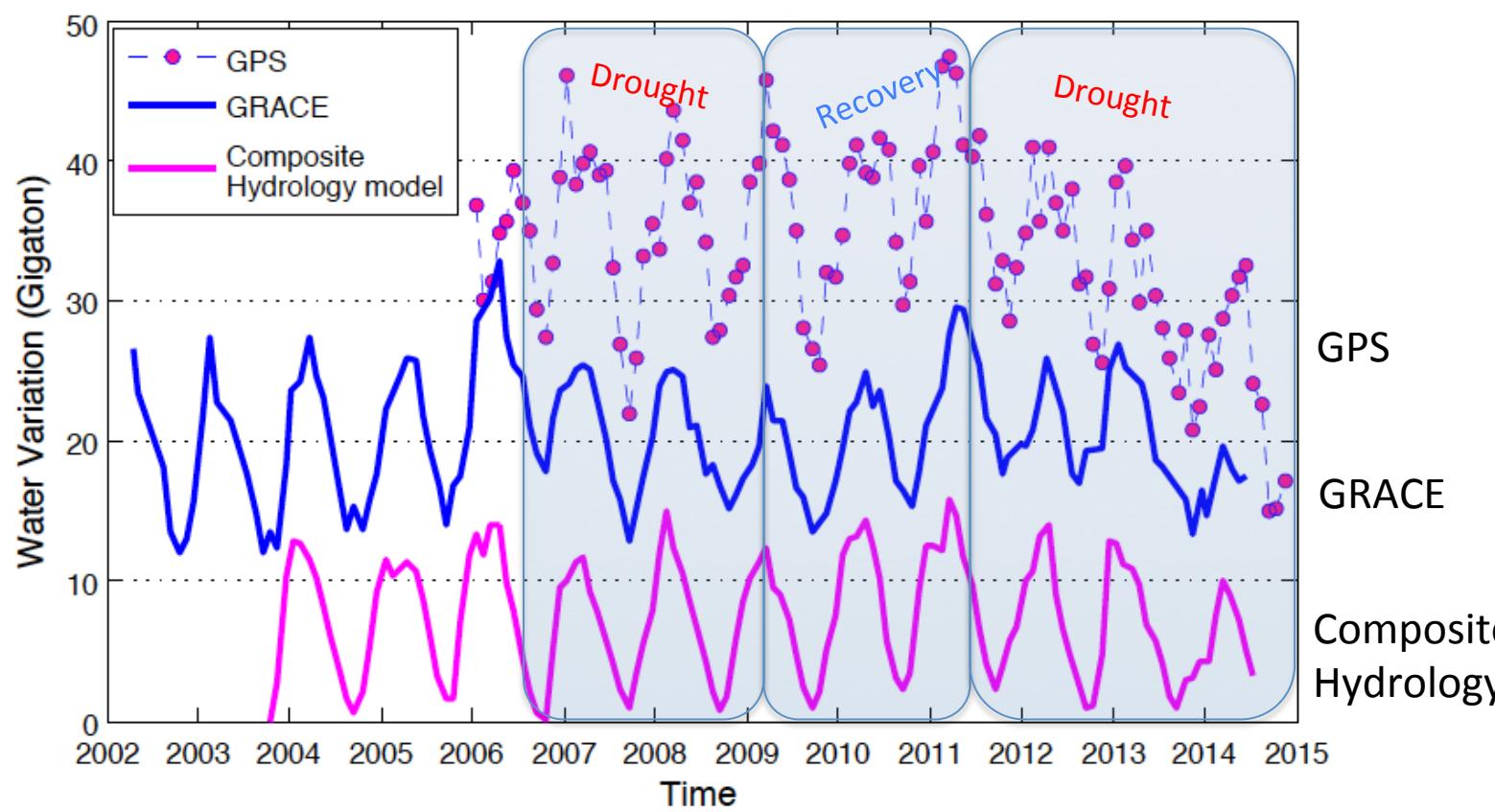
Sierra Nevada Mountains



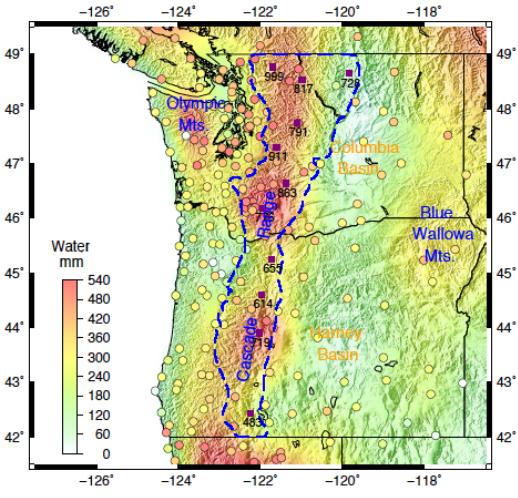
GRACE: JPL's mascon solutions, from D. Wiese, M. Watkins, and F. Landerer.



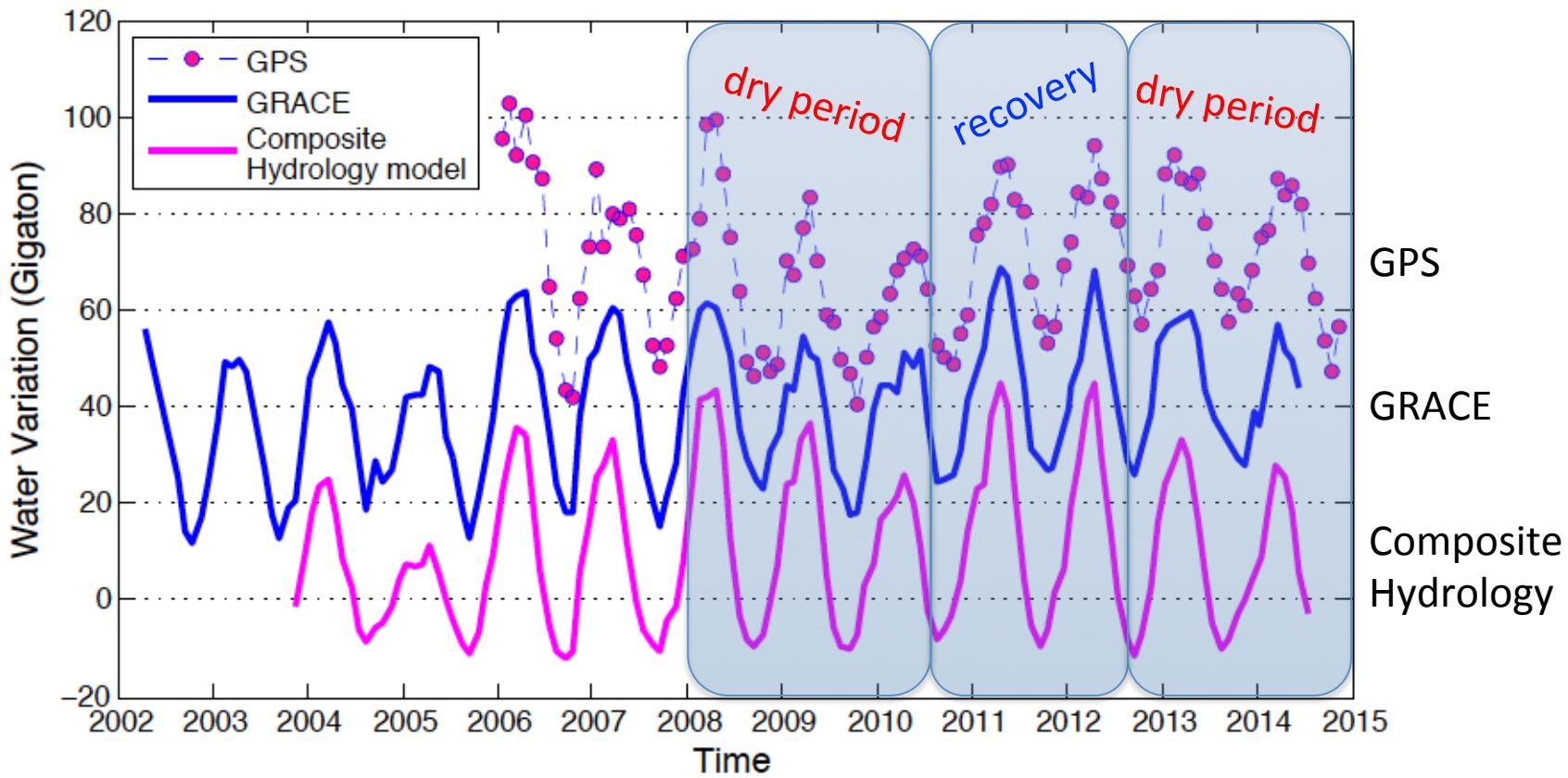
Klamath Mountain



GRACE: JPL's mascon solutions, from D. Wiese, M. Watkins, and F. Landerer.

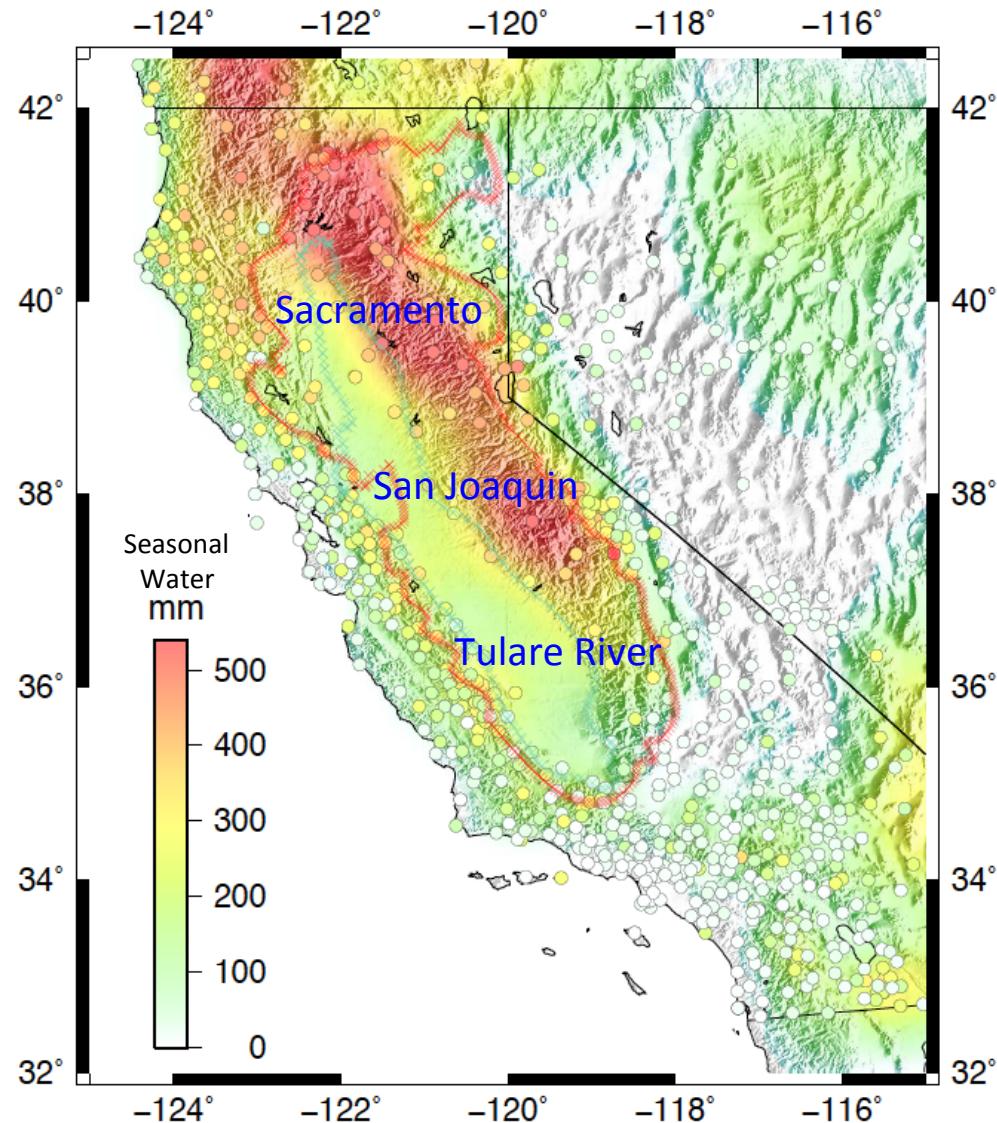


Cascade Range in Washington & Oregon



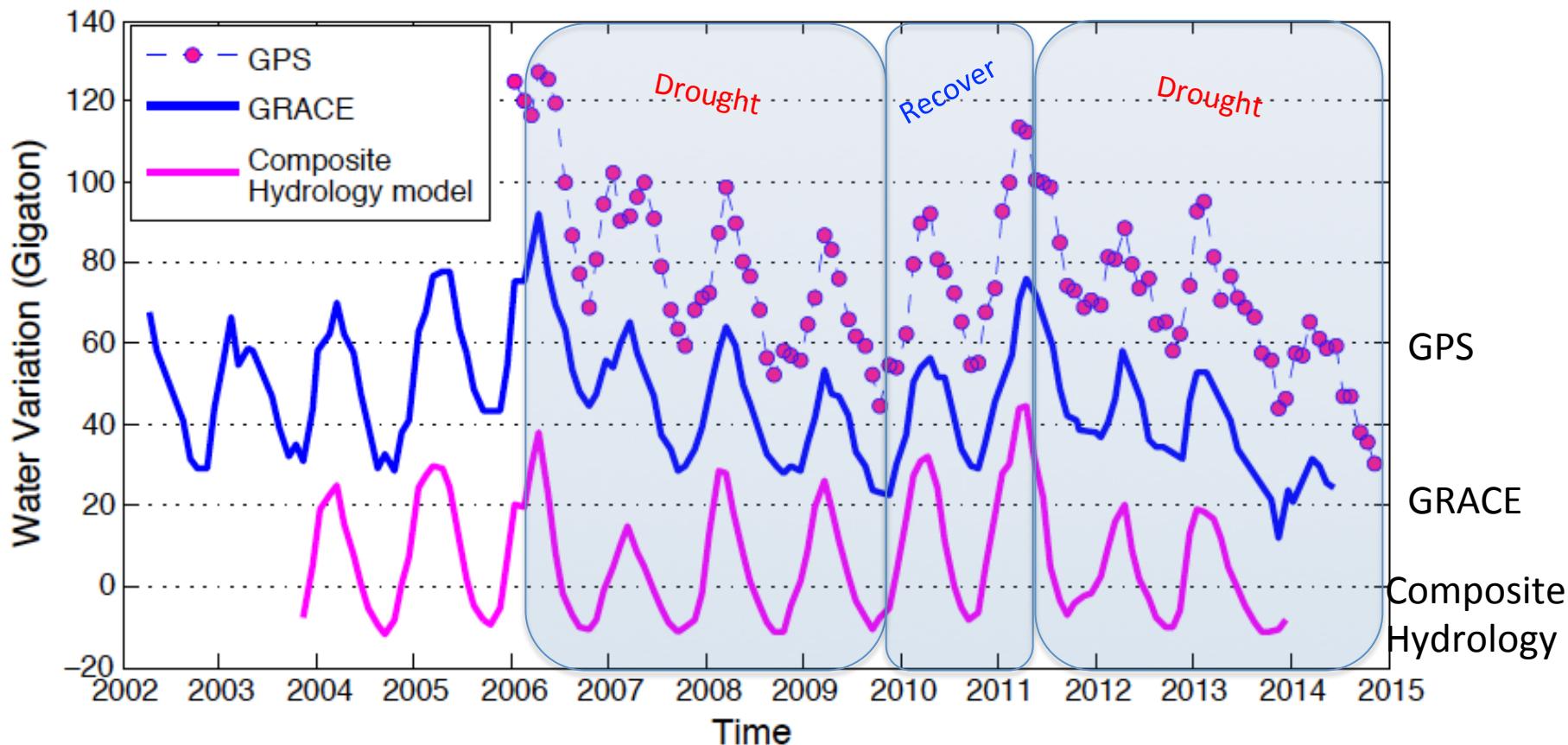
California

Sacramento + San Joaquin + Tulare River basin – Central Valley

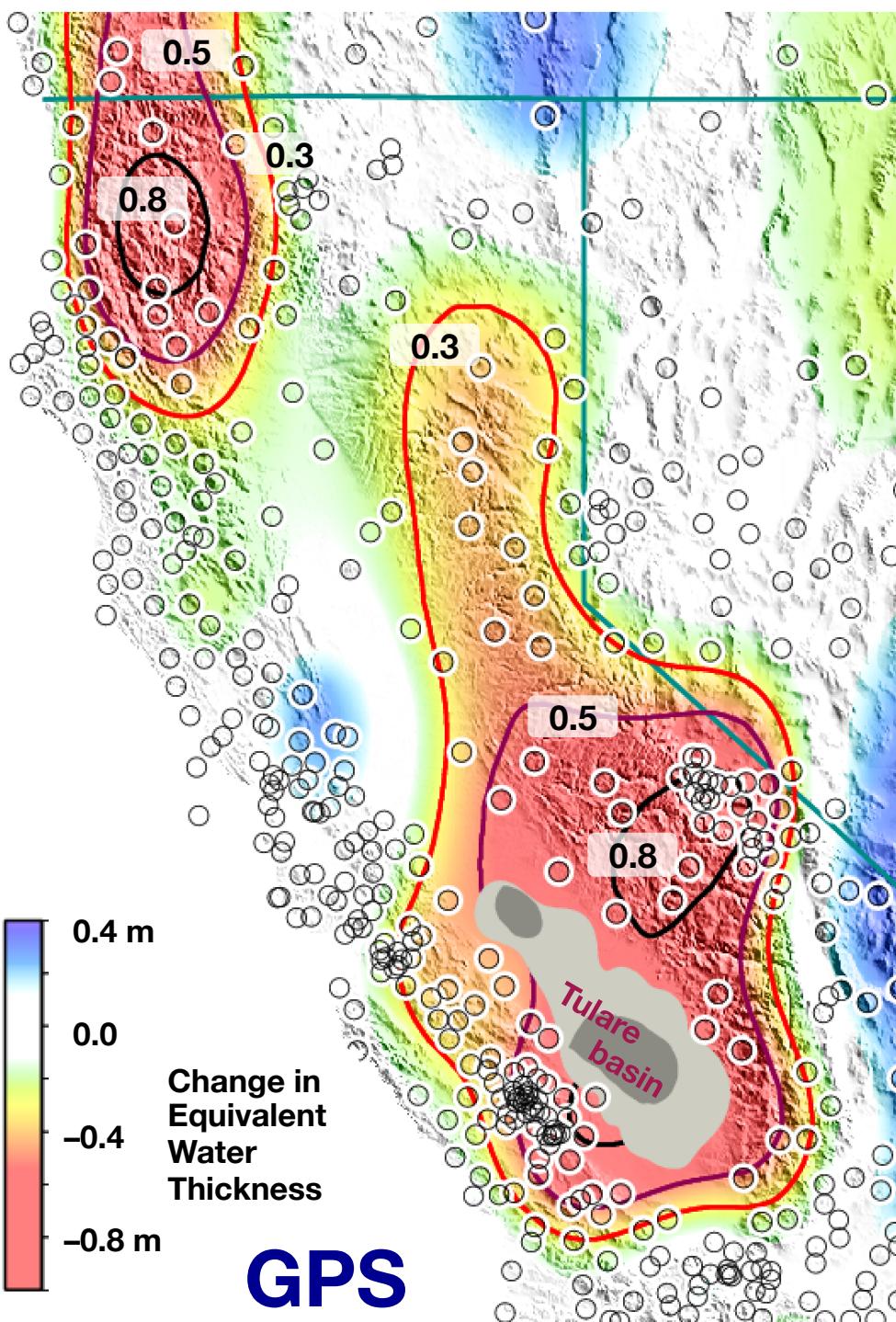


California

Sacramento + San Joaquin + Tulare River basin – Central Valley



GRACE: JPL's mascon solutions, from D. Wiese, M. Watkins, and F. Landerer.



Decrease in Water Thickness during 3 Years of Drought GPS (Oct 2011–Oct 2014)

Changes in Reservoir Storage have been removed.

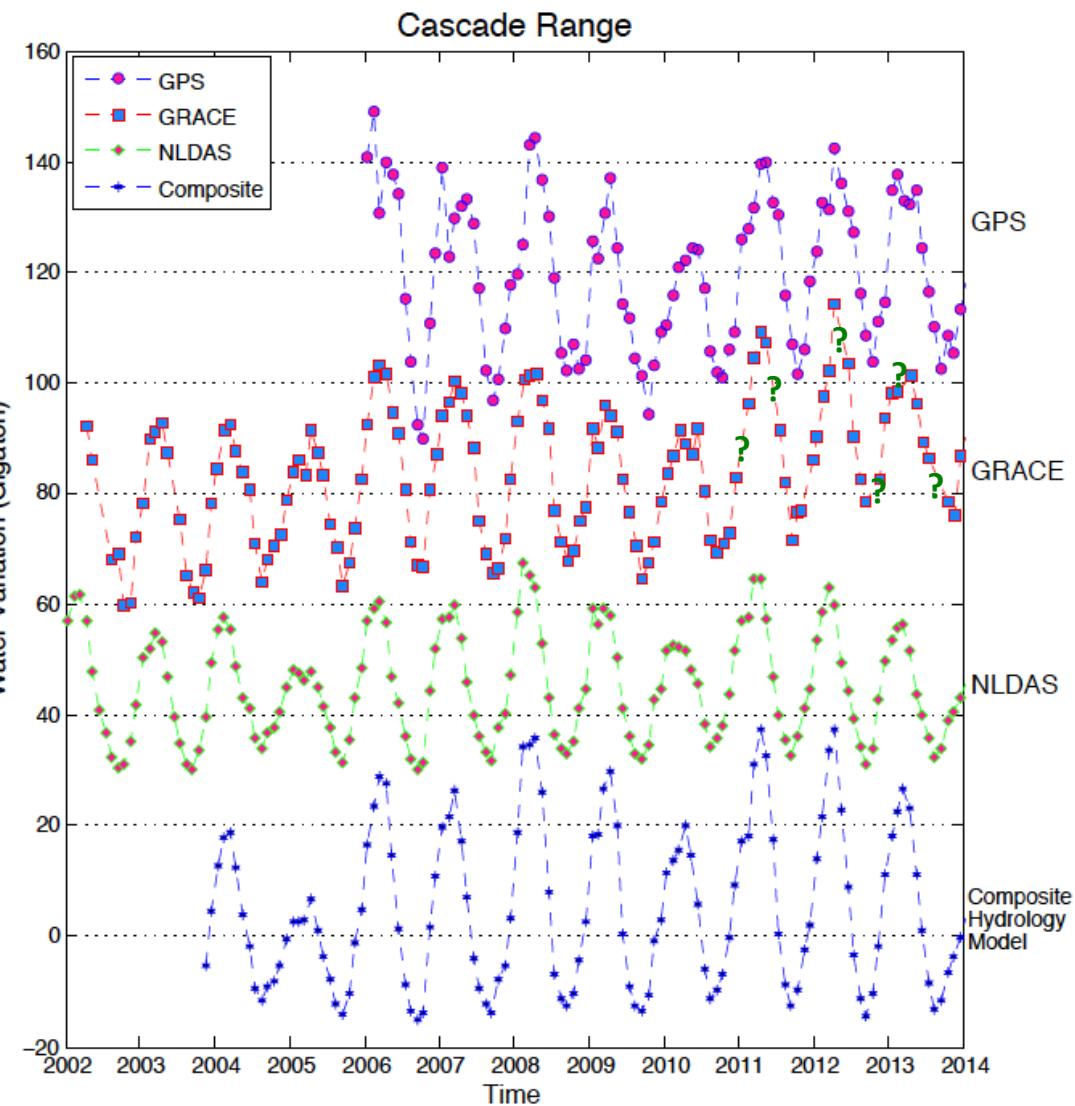
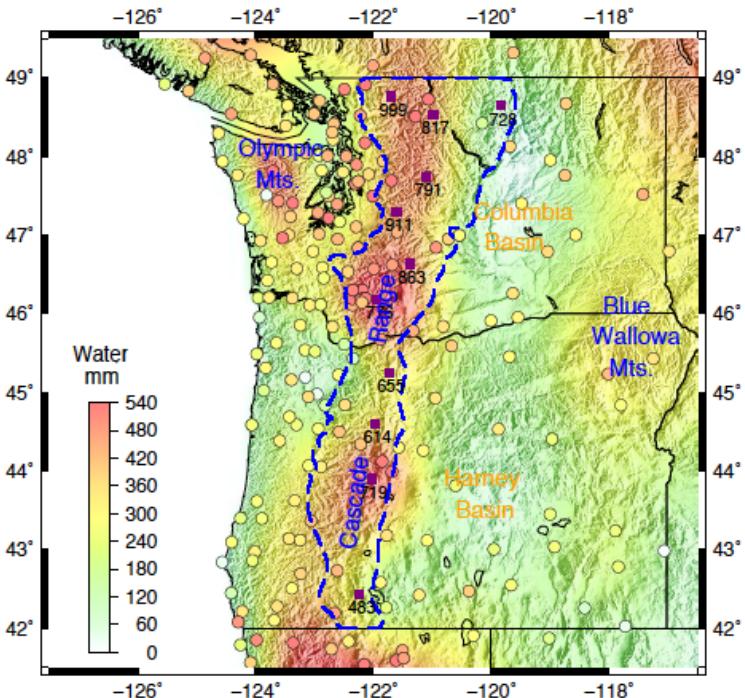
Because Snow in October is negligible, interpret to be the sum of:

- (1) Soil Moisture,
- (2) Sierra Nevada Mountain Fracture Groundwater, and
- (3) perhaps Central Valley Aquifer Groundwater

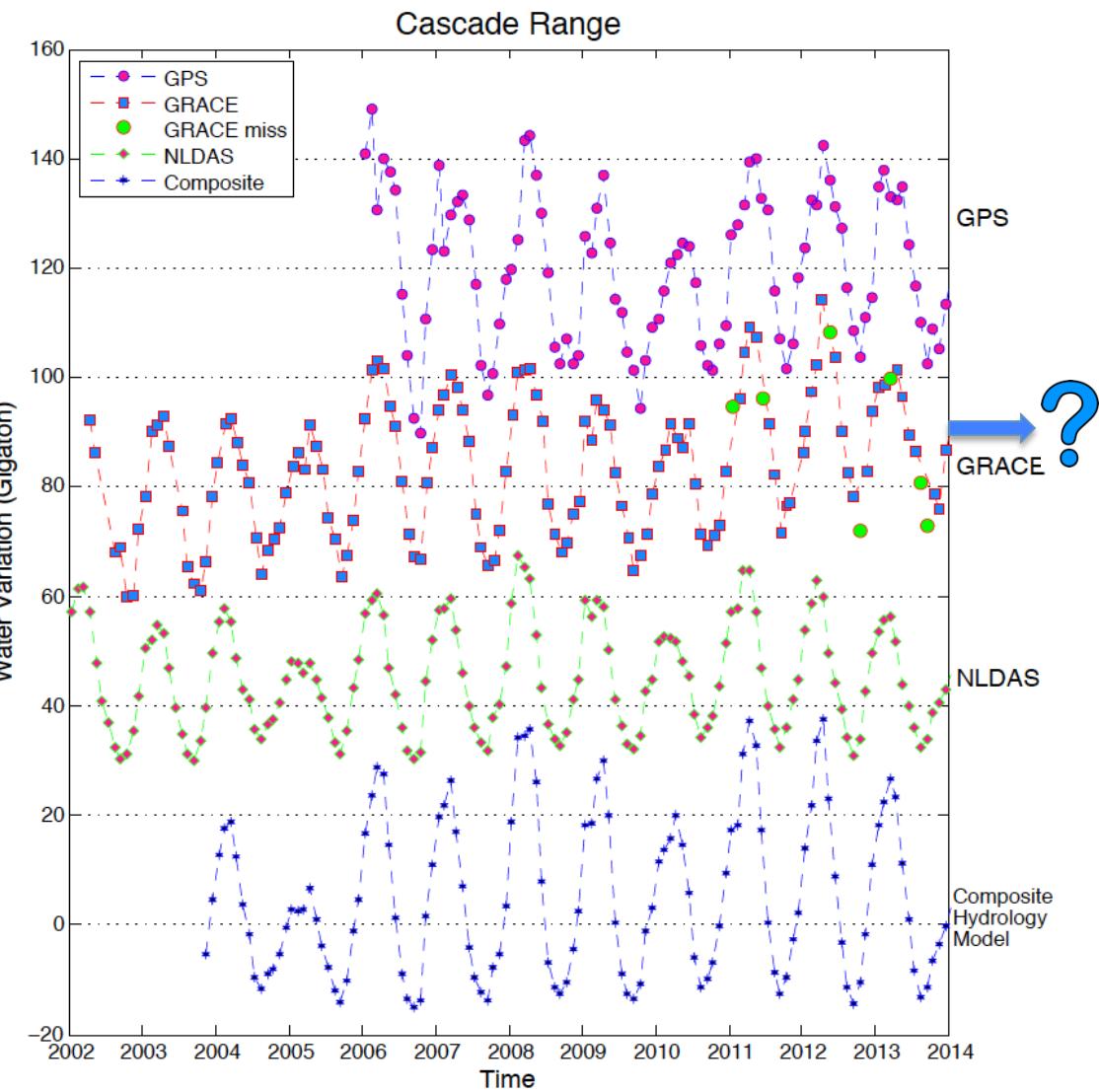
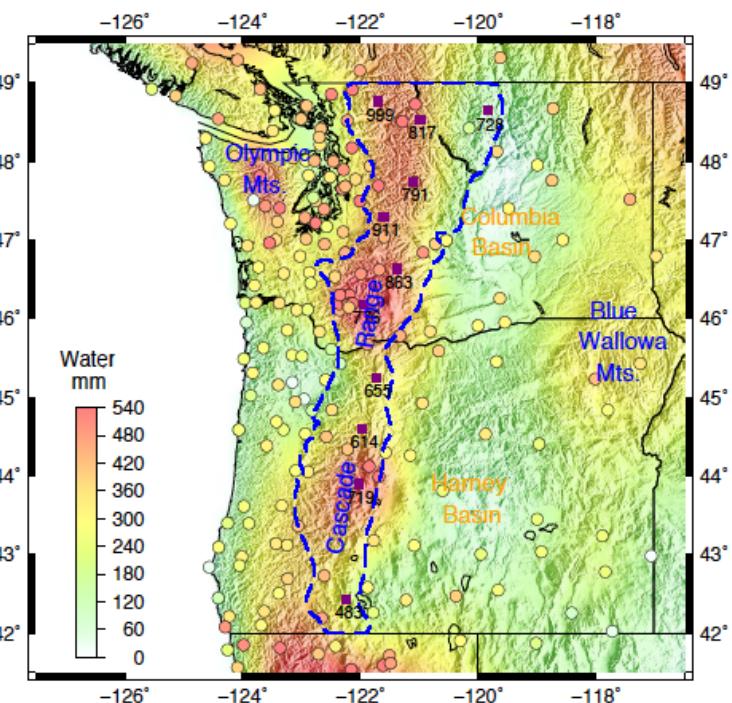
Result

The southern Sierra Nevada mountains lost 30 Gigatons of soil moisture and fracture groundwater from Oct 2011 to Oct 2014

Application for GRACE: Fill GRACE Missing Periods with GPS-determined Water

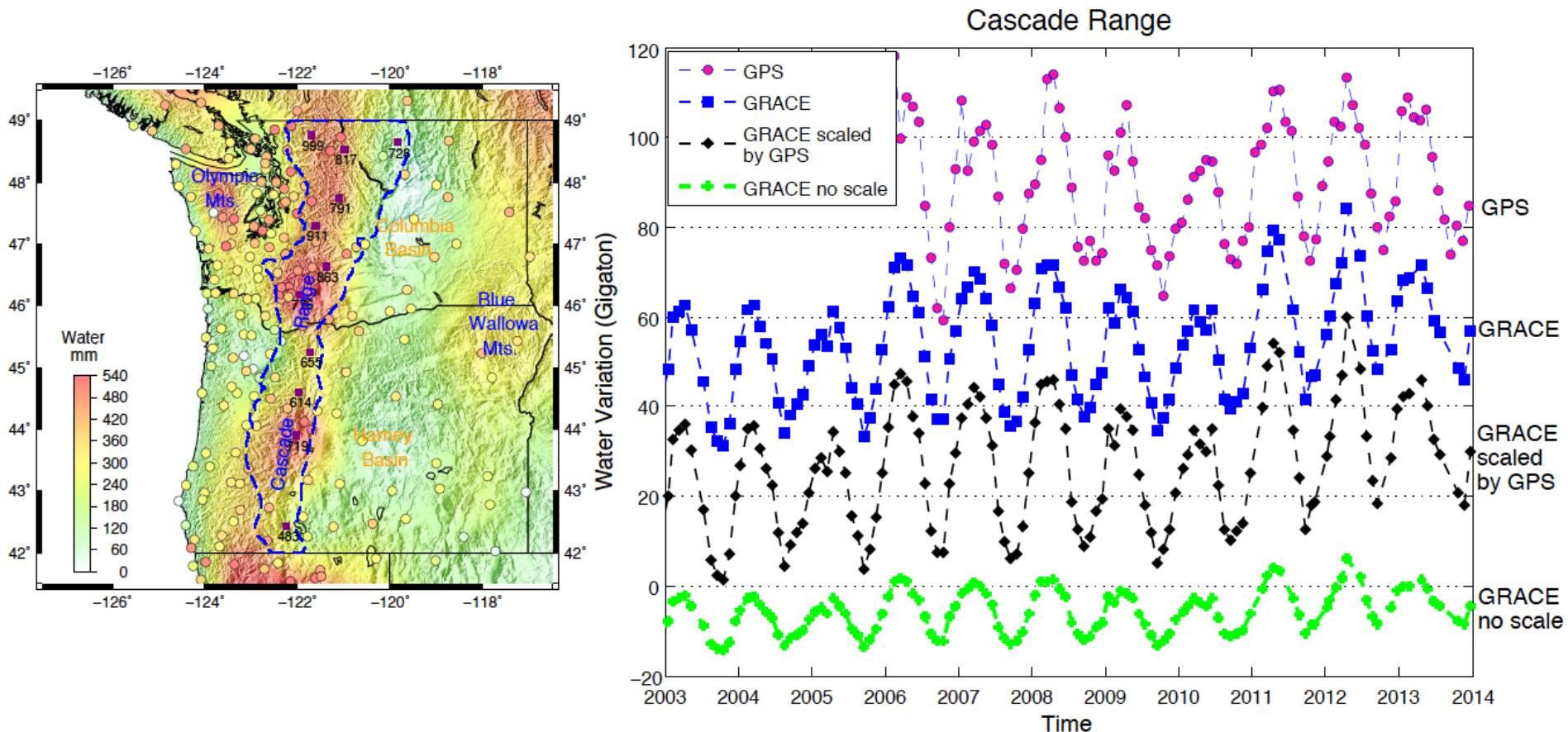


Application for GRACE: Fill GRACE Missing Periods with GPS-determined Water



Application for GRACE

Determine Local Scaling Factors for GRACE from GPS



"GPS", GPS inversion result.

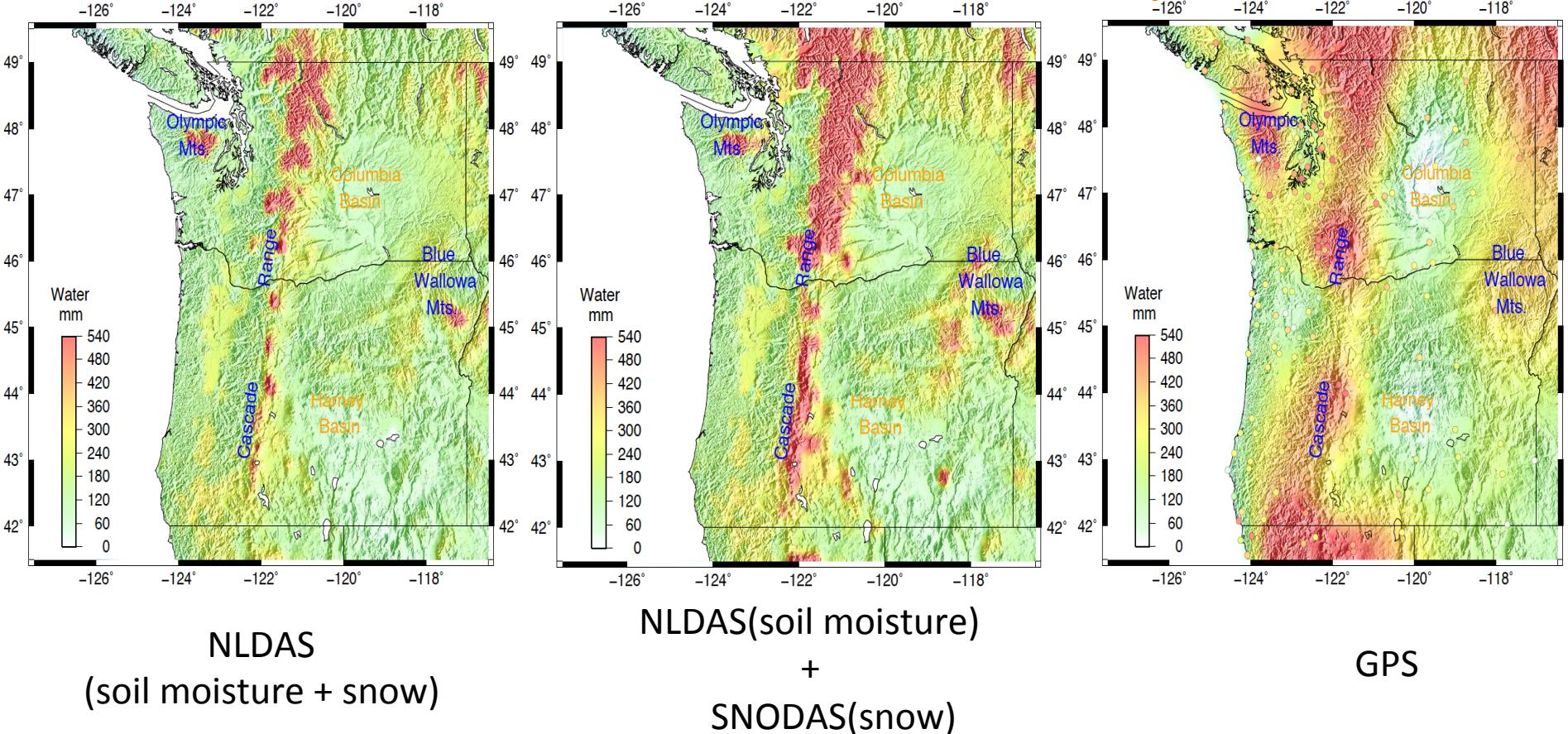
"GRACE no scale", GRACE original solution without scaling.

"GRACE", GRACE measurements scaled with gain factors from the GRACE Tellus website (<http://grace.jpl.nasa.gov>) [Landerer and Swenson, 2012].

"GRACE scaled by GPS", GRACE measurements scaled with GPS-determined water change series.

Application for Hydrology Model: Distinguish Between Different Hydrological Models

Seasonal Terrestrial Water Change from Oct to Apr



- NLDAS underestimates the snowfall volume.
- GPS can be an independent measurement to distinguish different hydrology models.

Summary and Conclusion

- As an independent measurement, a dense continuous GPS network provides high-resolution estimation of surface water storage variations.
- GPS-determined water series can fill gaps in the current GRACE mission, also in the transition period from the current GRACE to the future GRACE Follow-on mission.
- GPS distinguishes between different hydrological models, and indicates NLDAS underestimates the snowfall volume in the western U.S.
- GPS can resolve time-varying water storage change in the western U.S., and can be used to monitor water resource change in near real-time; complementary to GRACE.

Acknowledgments

- JPL's GPS processing team: A. Moore, S. Owen, M. Heflin, S. Desai, W. Bertiger and other members.
- Plate Boundary Observatory, UNAVCO, MEaSUREs NASA
- NASA Postdoctoral Program (NPP).

A wide-angle photograph of a mountain range under a dramatic sky. The mountains are dark blue-grey, silhouetted against a bright, cloudy sky. In the foreground, a snow-covered mountain slope descends from the left. A black satellite dish mounted on a tripod stands on the right side of the slope. The dish has a bright reflection on its surface.

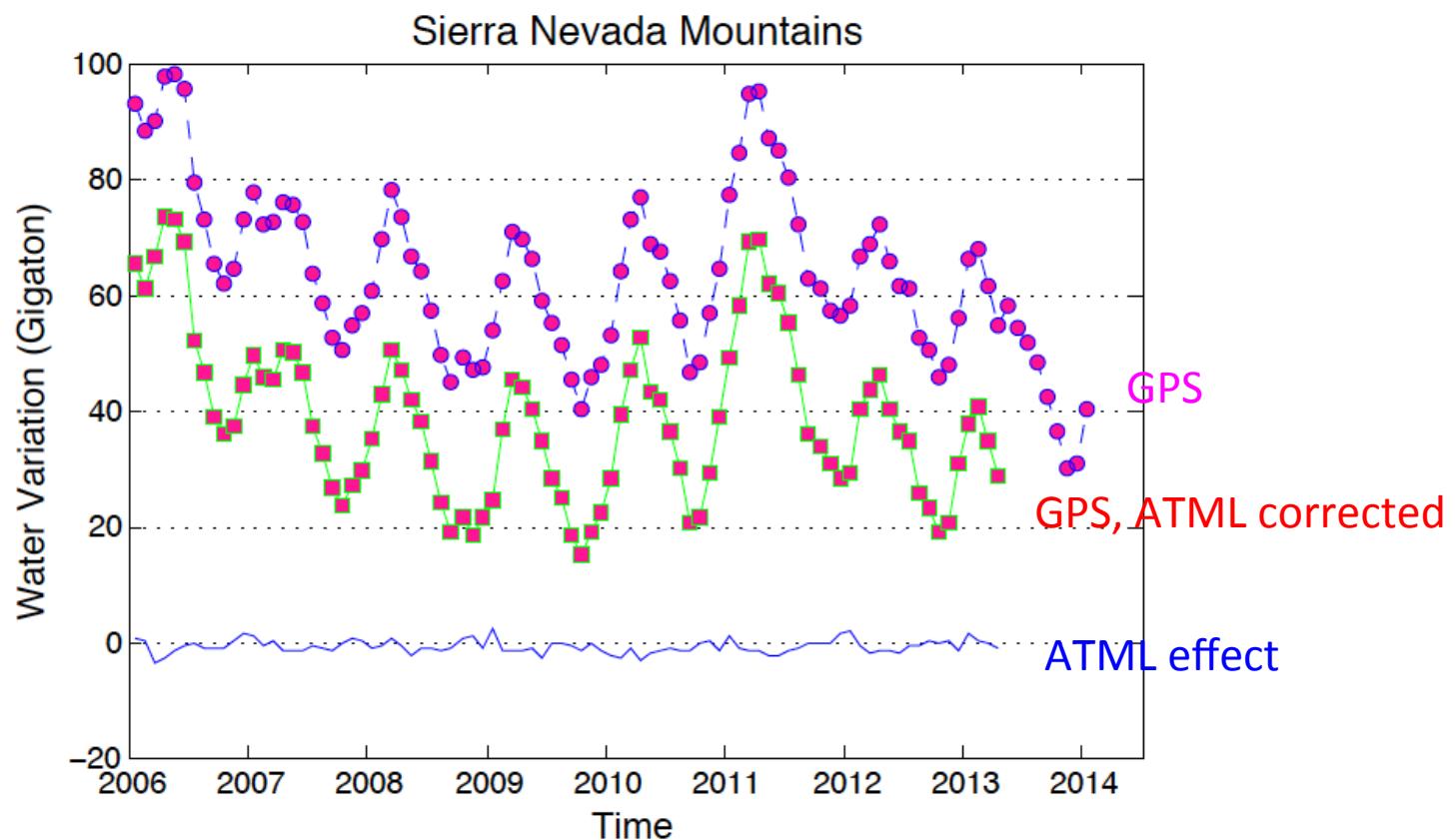
Thanks for your attention!

Yuning Fu
Yuning.Fu@jpl.nasa.gov

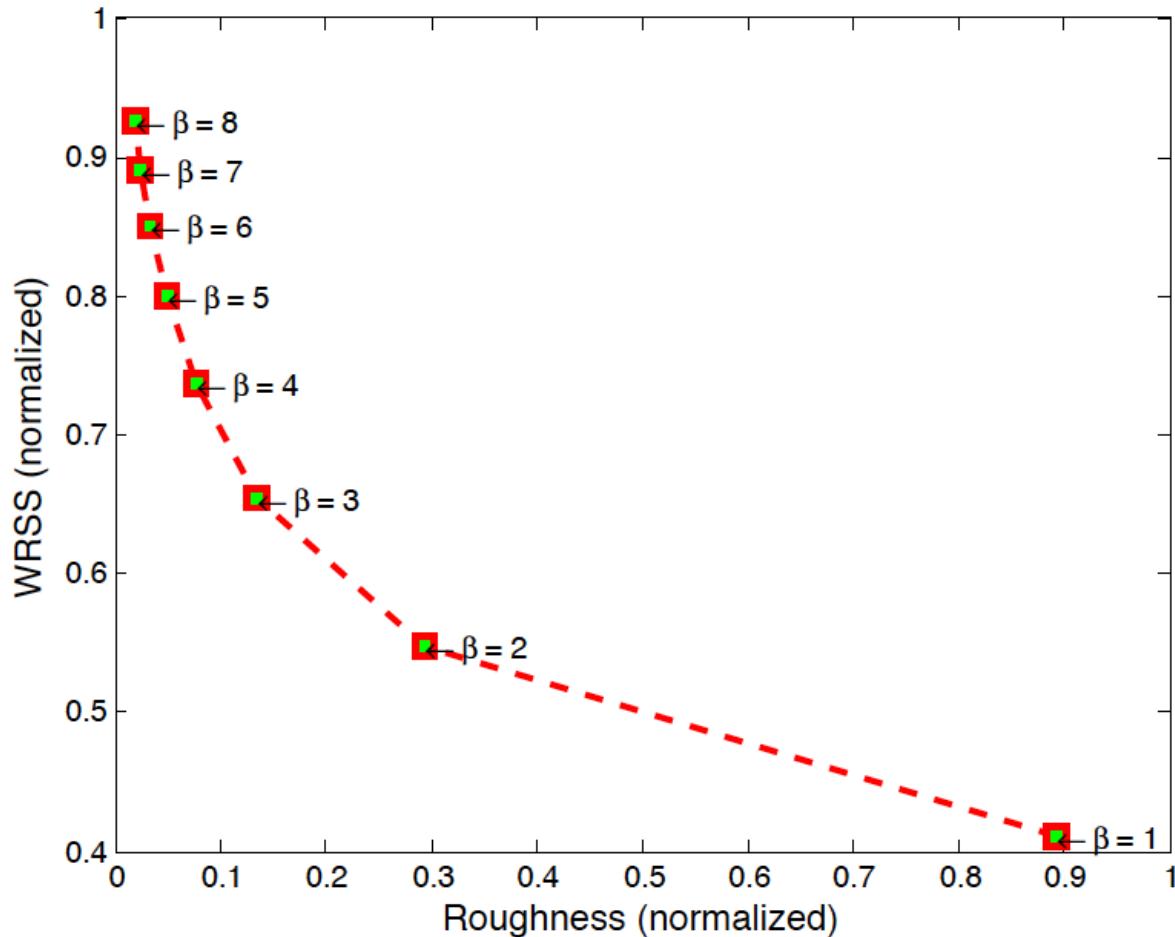
Photo: UNAVCO

Backup slide: Atmosphere Effect

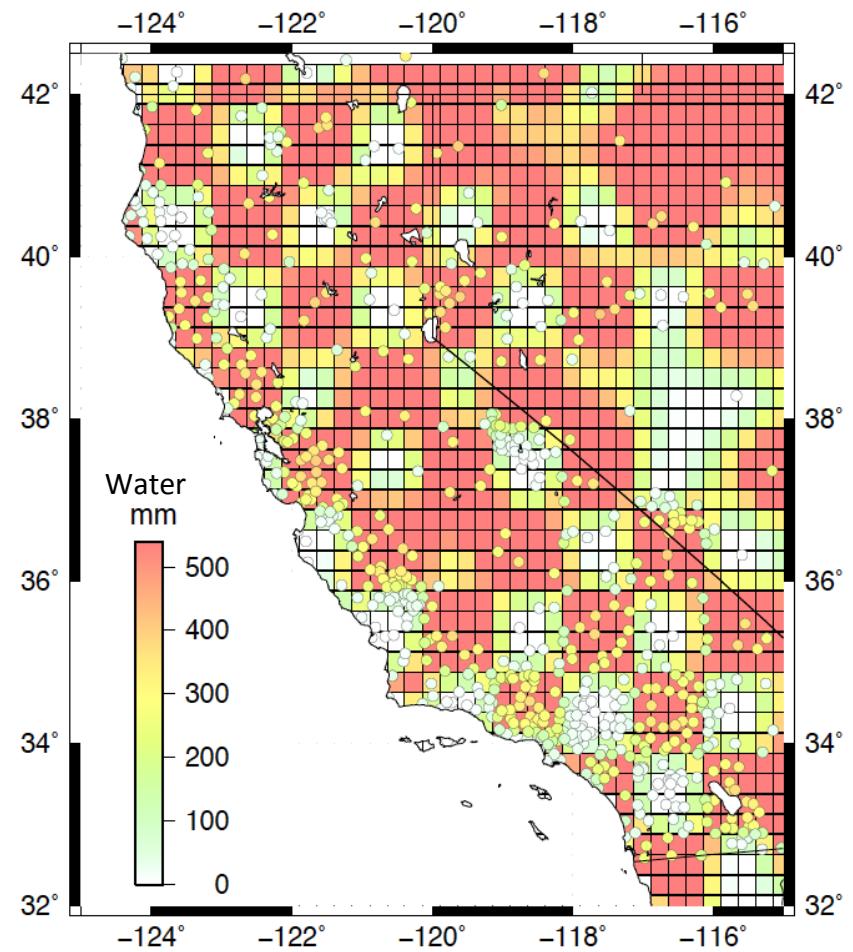
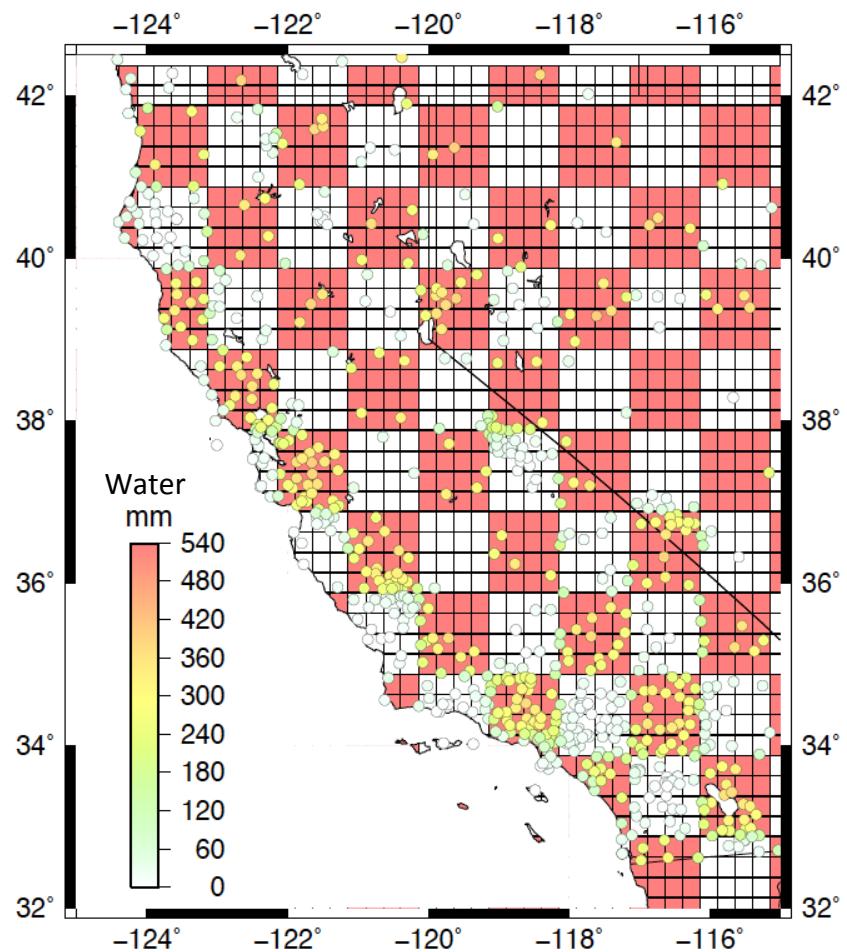
ECMWF (European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecast model)



Backup slide: how to choose Roughness Weight



Backup slide: Checkerboard Test



Backup slide: Checkerboard Test

