



Université
de Toulouse



(Air)SWOT variational Data Assimilation: identification, sensitivities, and hierarchical models. Method and test Case on the Garonne River (France)

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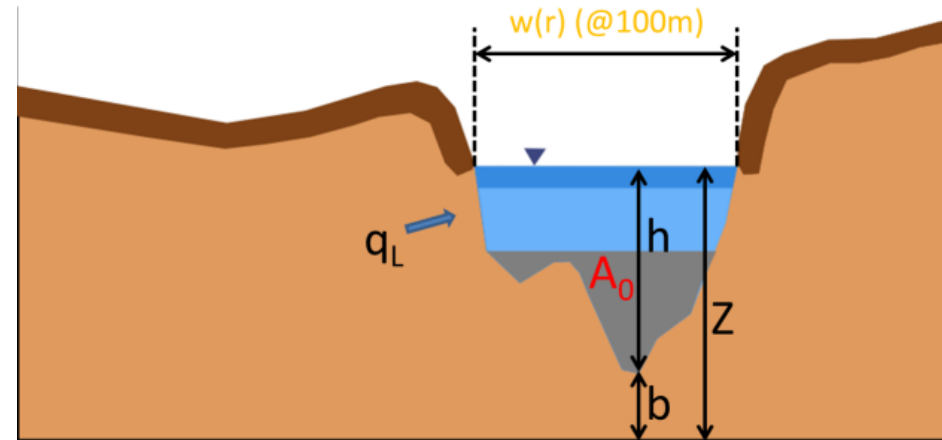
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Plan



- **Context of the issue: inversion algorithms for SWOT data**
- **Discharge identification on the Garonne river: preliminary tests**
- **Equifinality problem**
- **Current work: a hierarchy of models for morpho-hydraulics parameters identification**



The diagram illustrates a river reach between two boundaries at r and $r+1$. The vertical axis represents Elevation, and the horizontal axis represents Reach Number. The river bed is shown as a brown area sloping downwards. The water is represented by a blue area above the bed. The total water depth is labeled h , and the bed elevation is labeled b . The water surface elevation is labeled $Z(r) (@100m)$, and the water surface elevation at the next reach is labeled $d_x Z(r) (@1km)$. The water surface slope is indicated by a blue arrow labeled Q . The 'Overpass time' is marked between t_1 and t_2 on the vertical axis.

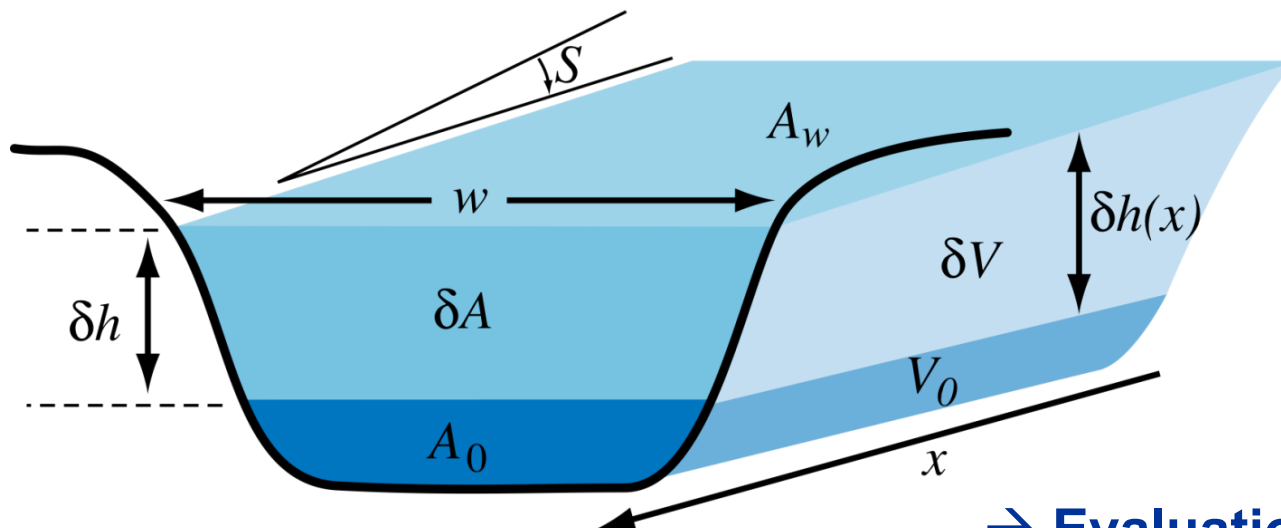
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Cross sectional Manning equation SWOT observables

$$Q \approx \frac{1}{n} (A_0 + \delta A)^{5/3} w^{-2/3} (S_0 - \partial_x h)^{1/2}$$

Unobserved

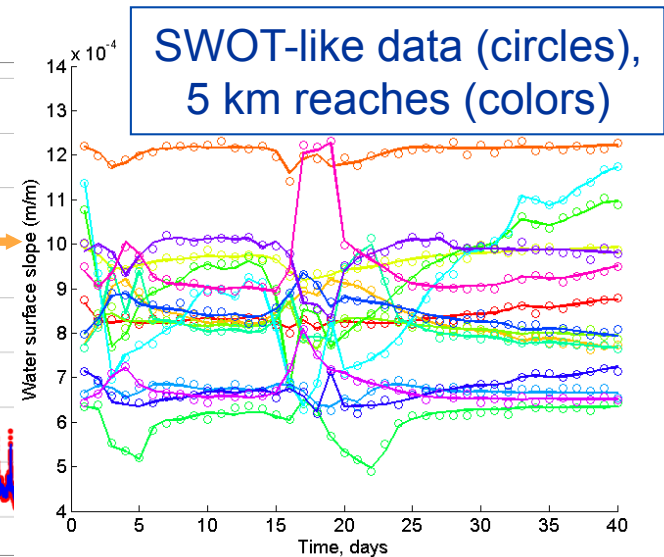
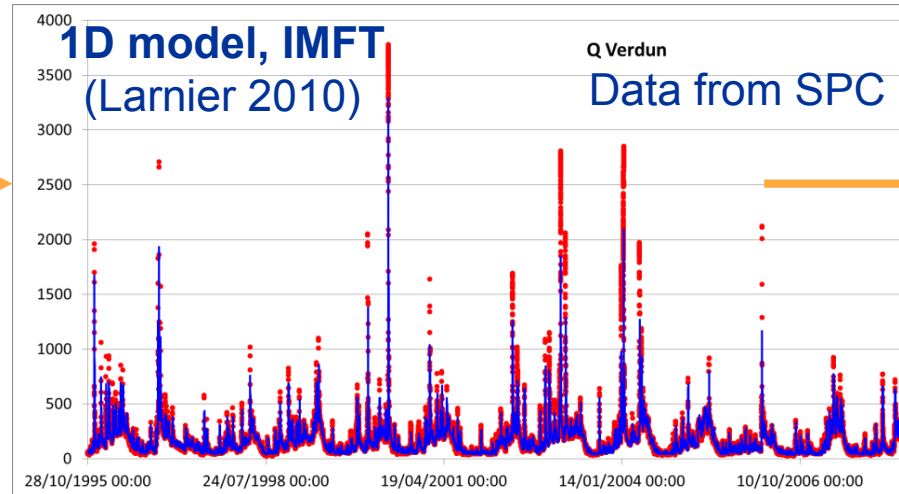
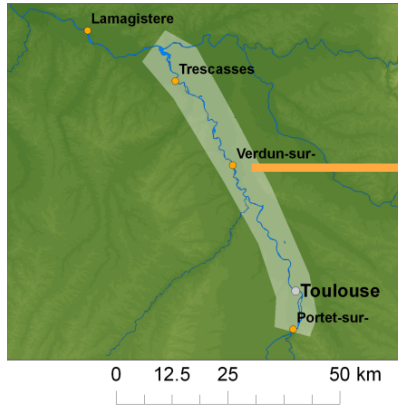
Observed



SWOT observables
(Source [Rodriguez 2012])

- Evaluation of n and A_0 ?
- n is not constant in time
- downstream averaging distance ?

Test of a discharge algorithm: upper Garonne river (Toulouse - Malause)



First guess (A_0 , n), SWOT obs (w , Z , $d_x h$)

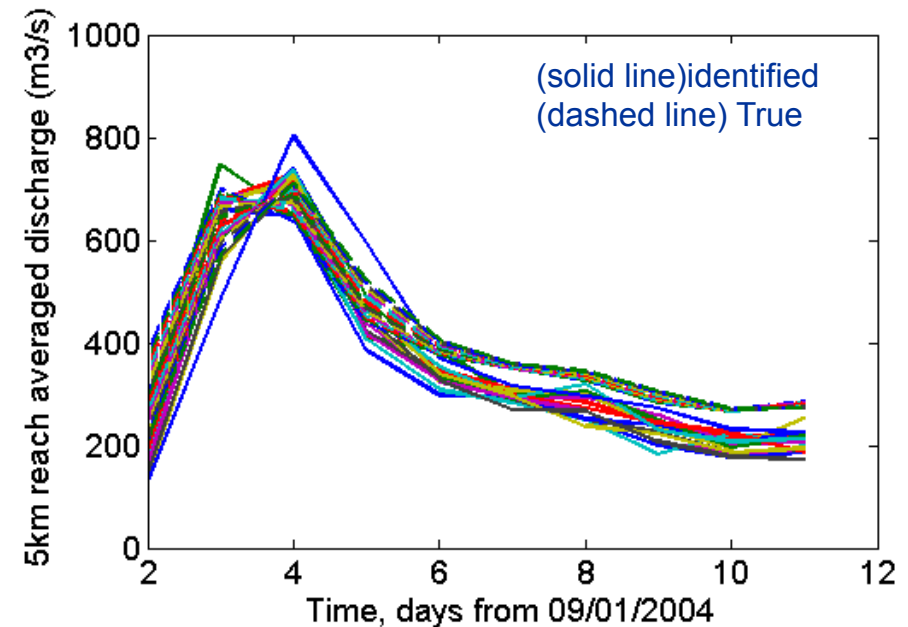
Mass and Manning equations

+

Metropolis algorithm (MCMC)

Identification of (A_0 , n)... Hence Q

Algorithm from [Durand et al., 2013]



Sensitivity of discharge uncertainty upper Garonne river (Toulouse - Malause)

[Garambois and Roux 2013]
Blog: swotdawg.wordpress.com

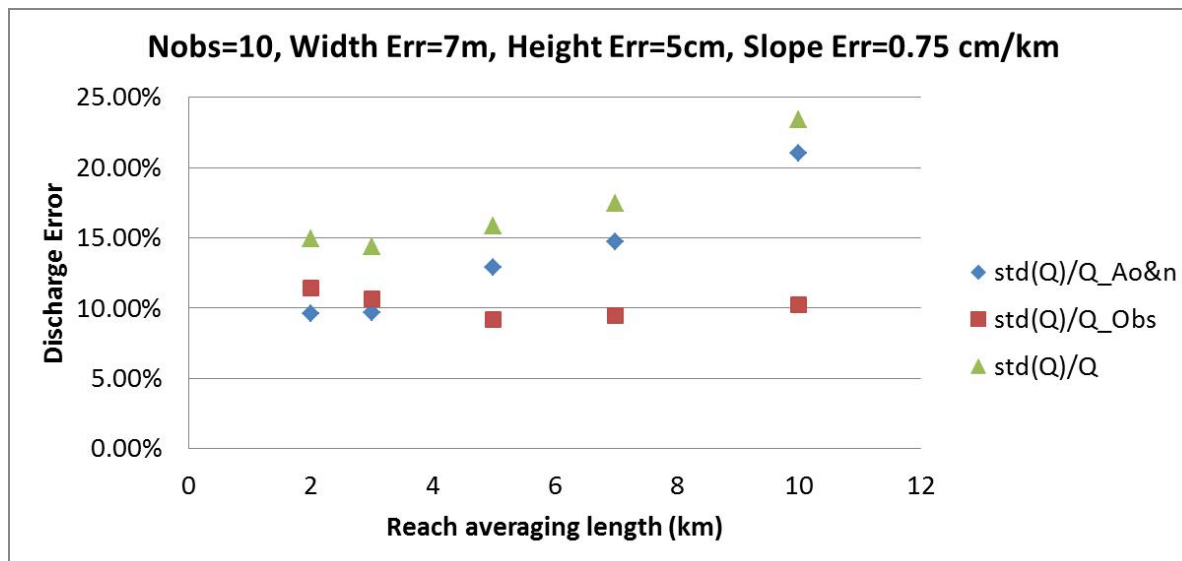
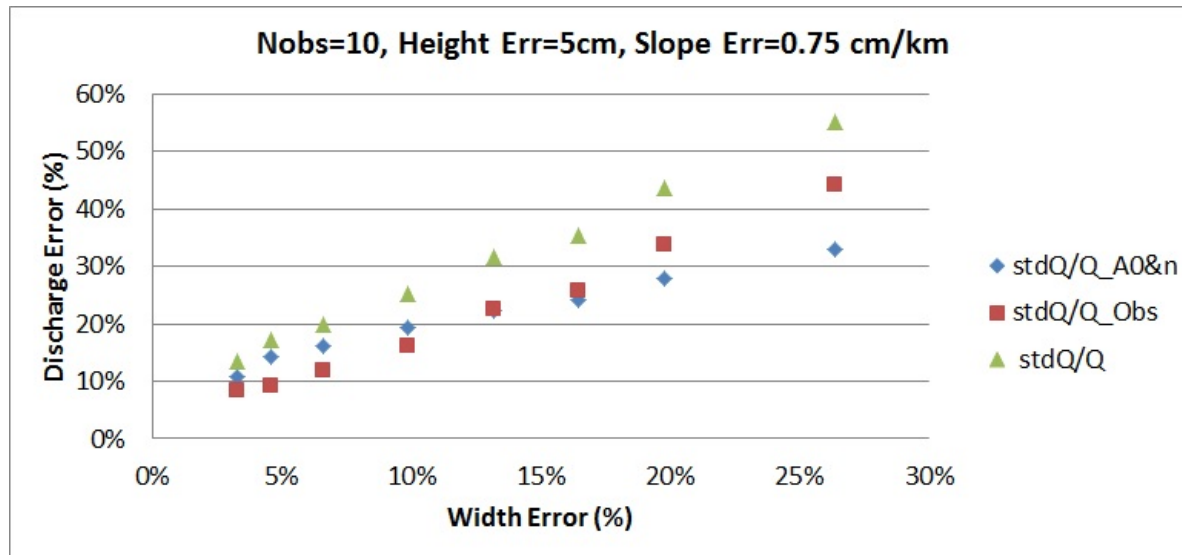
Discharge identifications with
different noise levels (e.g. width)

→ 15% width error max acceptable
→ SDT requirement

How to define a reach ?

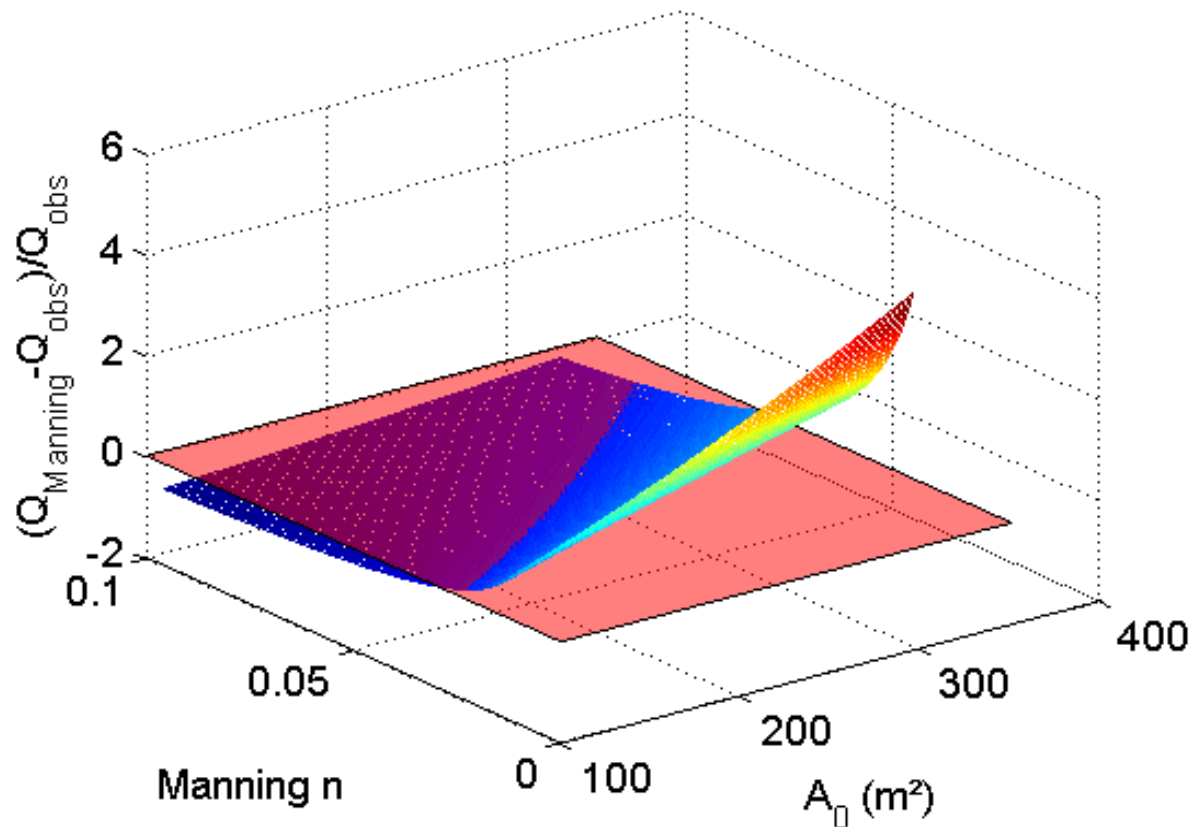
→ Reach > 5km no representative
of the hydraulic behaviour of the
Garonne river

→ If not global uncertainty
dominated by uncertainty due to
 A_0 and n



Roughness (n)/geometry (A_0): equifinality

5km reach averaged quantities



[Garambois and Monnier 2013]
Blog: swotdawg.wordpress.com

Forward Manning discharge given
different (A_0, n) for the Garonne
river

A_0 and n are embedded in
the friction slope term which
is non linear.

→ Infinity of (A_0, n) solutions.

- **NB: Sensitivities of each parameter with Dassflow possible**
- **But does not imply indentifiability of a unique (A_0, n)**

A hierarchy of models for morpho hydraulic parameter identification



Parameters and river discharge identification with SWOT like data:

Manning equation, LISFLOOD-FP + Kalman filter

[Durand et al. 2010, 2013] [Biancamaria et al.2011], [Yoon et al. 2012]).

We want to better understand:

- 1) The sensitivity and identifiability of hydraulic parameters,
- 2) the sensitivity of discharge estimation to model assumptions
- 3) the sensitivity of discharge estimation to SWOT errors

Current work:

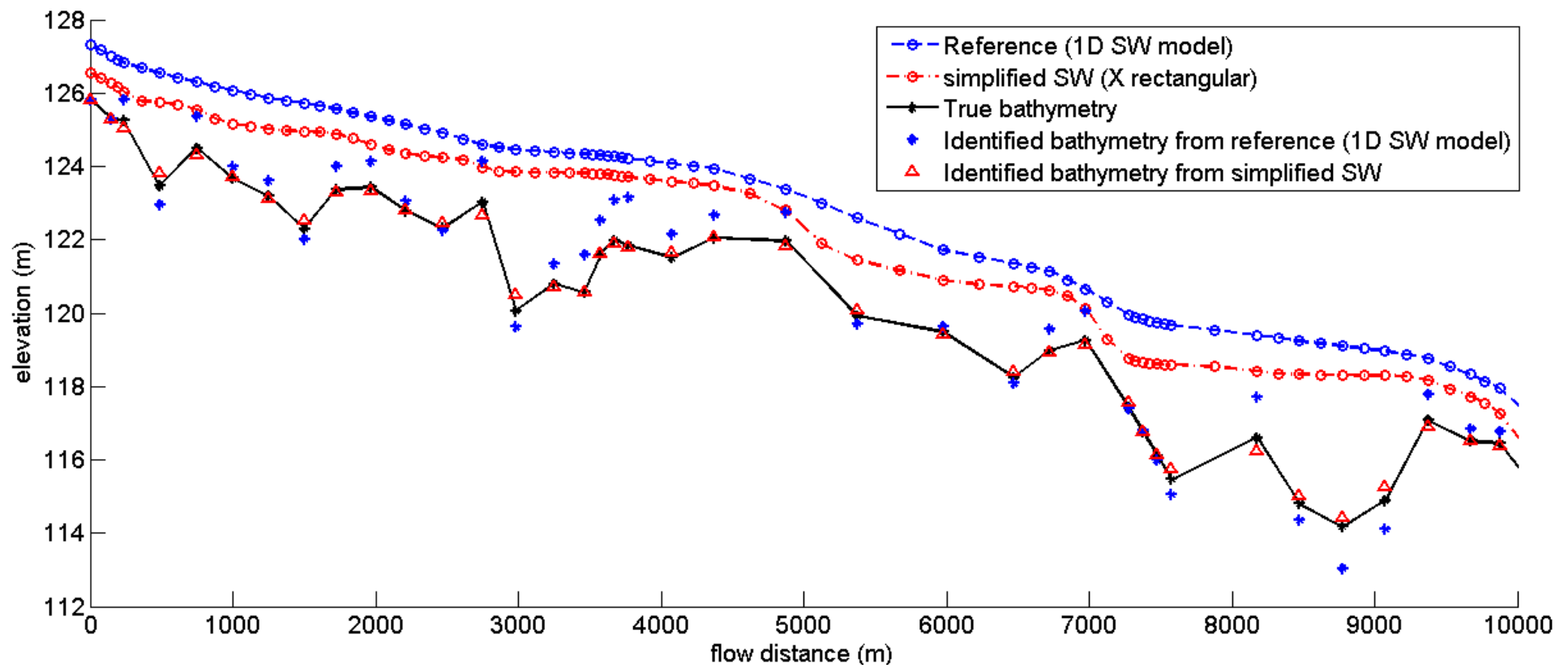
Elaboration/assessment of a model hierarchy with variational data assimilation and uncertainty reduction.

Hierarchical models:

- “0.5D” Permanent and uniform flow,
- 1D Gradually varied flow
- 2D unsteady flow including sensitivity, calibration-identification: DassFlow software. To be assessed with SWOT-like data and bathymetry.

A rough river topography identification

SWOT observables (w , Z , $d_x h$) + 1 depth observation



[Garambois and Monnier 2013]

→ Toward an iterative hierarchical model for uncertainty reduction ?

Under progress at IMT - INSA