Database for Hydrological Time Series over Inland Waters (DAHITI)

Christian Schwatke, Denise Dettmering, Wolfgang Bosch, Franziska Göttl and Eva Boergens
Deutsches Geodätisches Forschungsinstitut (DGFI), München, Germany
(schwatke@dgfi.badw.de)

DAHITI – Website
http://openadb.dgfi.badw.de

Motivation

Since many years satellite altimetry is becoming increasingly important for hydrology. The fact, that satellite altimetry, originally designed for open ocean application, can also contribute reliable results over inland waters helps to understand the water cycle of the system earth and makes altimetry to a very useful sensor for hydrology. In this poster, we present the new "Database for Hydrological Time Series of Inland Waters" (DAHITI). This database provides water level time series for lakes, rivers, reservoirs, and wetlands from multi-mission satellite altimetry which are computed by a Kalman Filter approach.

Data

For the estimation of the water level time series we use altimeter data from all available altimeter missions. Figure 1 shows all altimeter missions since 1985. All data are cross-calibrated in advance to remove the range bias between the missions allowing to use all missions as a single altimeter system.

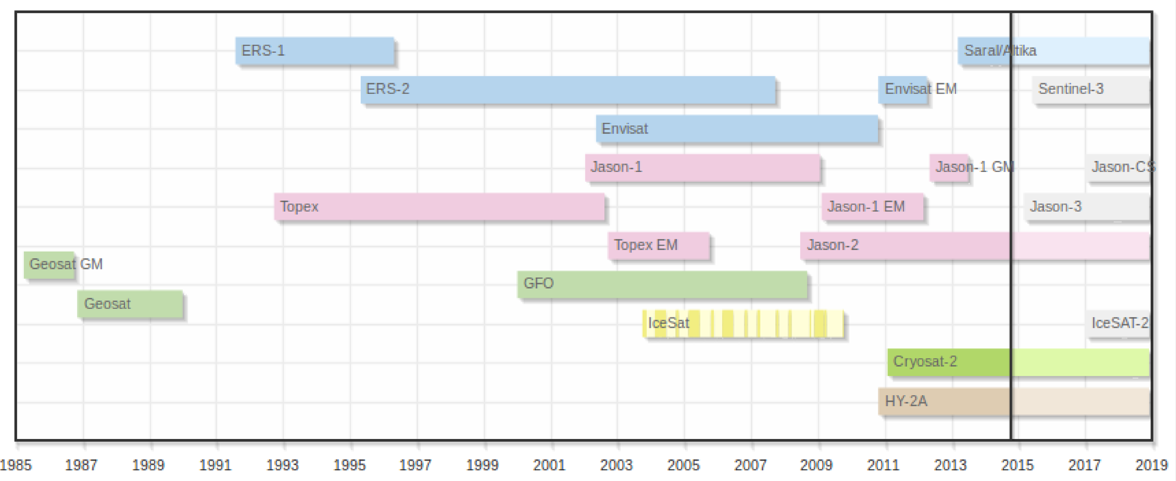


Figure 1: Overview of all satellite altimeter missions since 1985

Data Holding of DAHITI

The DAHITI database currently contains time series of about 210 worldwide distributed lakes, rivers, reservoirs, and wetlands which are shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2: Data holding of DAHITI (free available, on request)

Data Access

All time series of DAHITI are provided via OpenADB (Open Altimeter Database) (Schwatke et al., 2010), a database at DGFI which is available under **http://openadb.dgfi.badw.de**. After registration user have free access to all time series.

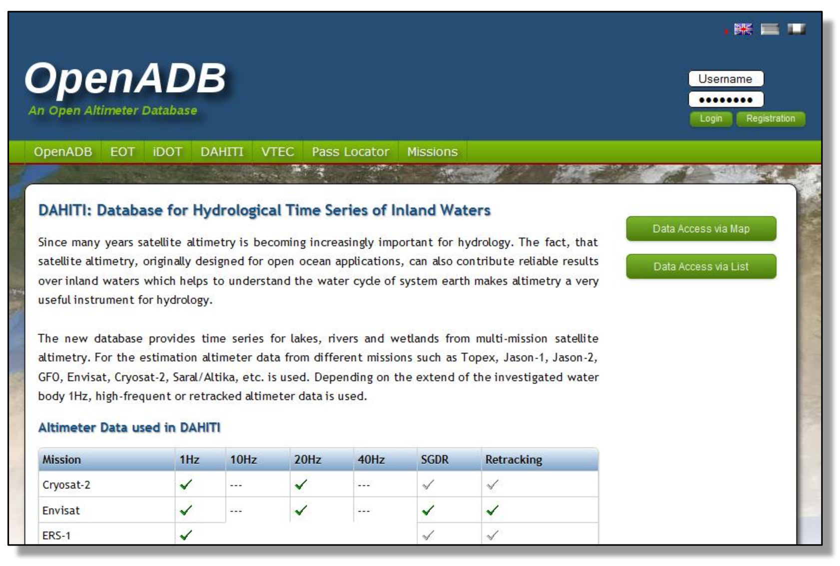


Figure 3: Website of DAHITI on OpenADB

Methodology

The methodology applied for DAHITI includes new approaches for outlier detection (Support Vector Regression (SVR)) (Burges, 1998) and estimation of water level time series by a Kalman Filter approach. The work flow is divided in a „Preprocessing" and an „Estimation" step.

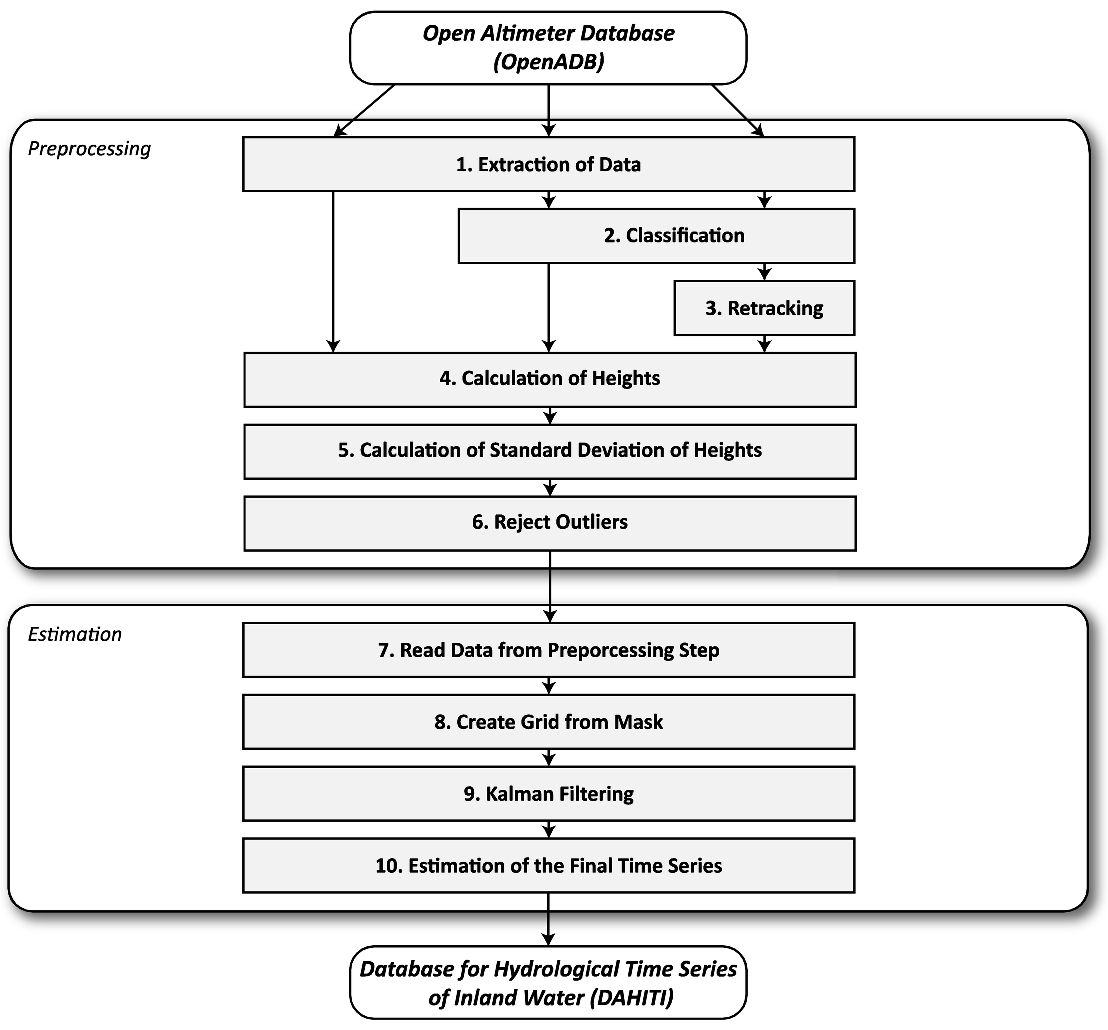


Figure 4: Flow chart for the estimation of water level time series from satellite altimetry

1. Extraction of Data

For each water body, all necessary altimeter data such as position, satellite height, range, geophysical corrections, time, geoid and waveforms are extracted from OpenADB.

2. Classification of Waveforms

This option allows us to classify altimeter waveforms into three classes ("linear brown", "linear exponential", "single peak") using the method of "Support Vector Machine (SVM)". (Schwatke et al., 2012)

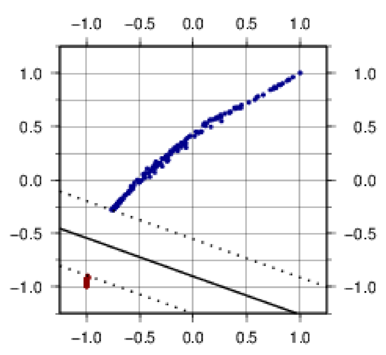


Figure 5: Example of a SVM model dividing two classes

3. Retracking of Waveforms

This option allows us to retrack waveforms after the classification step in order to estimate improved ranges. Every class is assigned to one retracking algorithm.

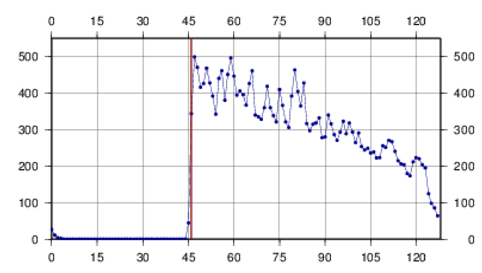


Figure 6: Example of a retracked waveform

4. Calculation of Final Heights

The final heights are estimated considering original or retracked ranges, geophysical corrections, geoid, and corrections for relative range biases between different missions.

5. Calculation of Standard Deviations

After estimating the final heights, along track standard deviation are computed.

6. Reject Outliers

In the last preprocessing step outliers are rejected. Hereby we use criteria such as location, max. standard deviation, height limits, along track Support Vector Regression (SVR), SVR for whole missions, waveform classes from classification.

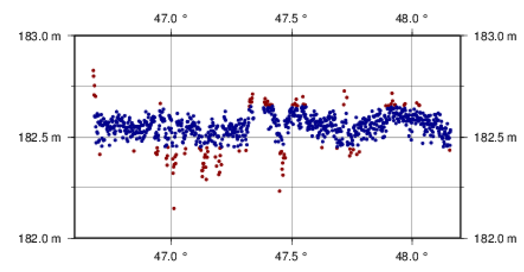


Figure 7: Outlier detection along track with Support Vector Regression

7. Read Data from Preprocessing Step

For the estimation of the water level time series we extract parameters such as longitude, latitude, time, height, and standard deviation.

8. Create Grid from Mask

A spatial grid is derived from a land/water mask which is necessary for the the Kalman filtering step.

9. Kalman Filtering

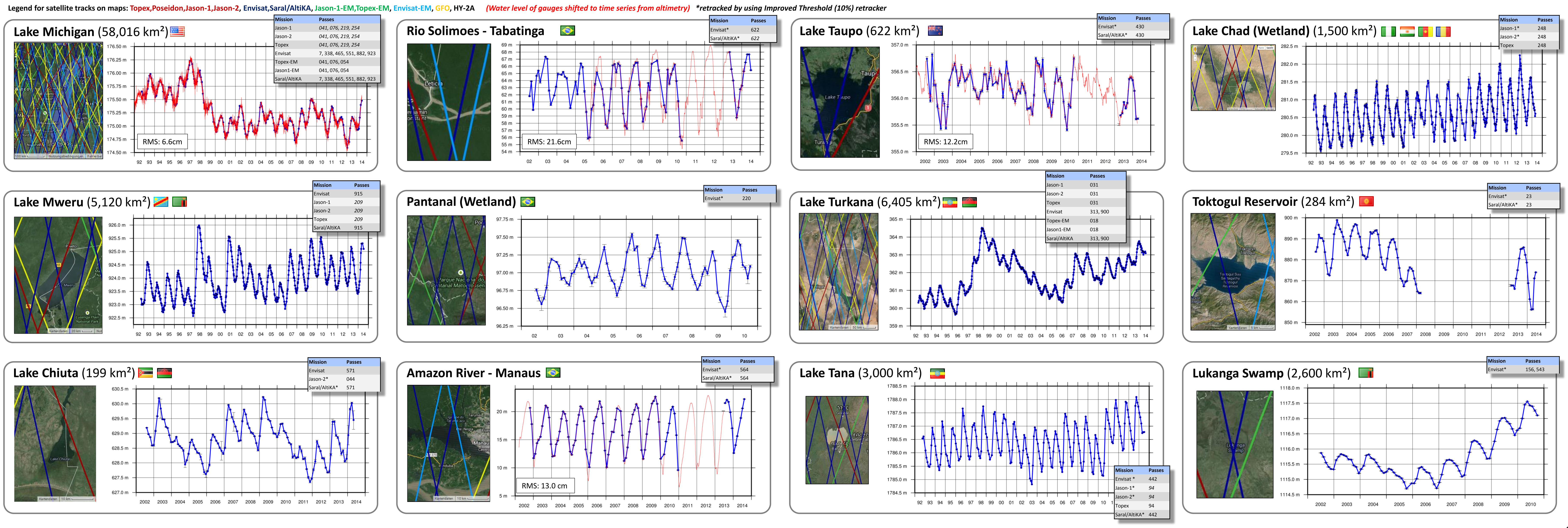
For the estimation of the water level time series we apply Kalman filtering with time-dependent altimeter measurements as input data. In addition, errors in the altimeter data are considered by using the standard deviations of the heights. The Kalman filter enables us to compute values of water level heights for every epoch and every grid node over the water body. In our case we make a forward and backward Kalman filtering to consider the water level height evolution before and after the current epoch. For more details see Schwatke and Bosch (2012).

10. Estimation of the Final Time Series

For every time step a mean height of all grid nodes is estimated considering an error limit.

Results

Legend for satellite tracks on maps: Topex,Poseidon,Jason-1,Jason-2, Envisat,Saral/AltiKA, Jason-1-EM,Topex-EM, Envisat-EM, GFO, HY-2A (Water level of gauges shifted to time series from altimetry) *retracked by using Improved Threshold (10%) retracker



Validation

For validation we compare in-situ data with time series from satellite altimetry and estimate correlation and RMS.

Name	Surface Area	Corr.Coeff	RMS [cm]
Lake Michigan	58.016 km²	0.983	6.6
Lake Mead	640 km²	0.999	16.7
Lake Taupo	622 km²	0.931	12.2
Lake Constance	536 km²	0.908	19.1
Rio Solimoes - Tabatinga	---	0.992	21.6
Amazon River - Manaus	---	0.999	13.0

Table. 4: RMS and correlation. between time series from satellite altimetry and in-situ data.

Discussion / Outlook

- DAHITI provides time series of inland waters for hydrological applications.
- A new strategy using Support Vector Regression for outlier detection and a Kalman filter approach for the estimation of water level time series leads to reliable time series which show high correlation and RMS with gauges.
- In future, DAHITI will be extended to smaller water bodies where an improved classification and retracking strategy is necessary to archive reliable time series.
- In order to achieve this, we will implement and investigate additional retrackers and extend the number of waveform classes.

References:

- *Schwatke C., Bosch W.:* ***Kalman filter Approach for geophysical lake level Time Series using multi-mission Altimetry.*** *20 Years of Progress in Radar Altimetry, Venice, Italy, 2012-09-24/29*
- *Schwatke C., Koch T., Bosch W.:* ***Classifying Radar-Echos of Envisat Altimeter Data for an Optimized Retracking.*** *6th Coastal Altimetry Workshop, Riva del Garda, Italy, 2012-09-20/21*
- *Schwatke C., Bosch W., Savcenko R., Dettmering D.:* ***OpenADB - An Open Database for Multi-Mission Altimetry.*** *EGU, Vienna, Austria, 2010-05-05*
- *Burges C.J.C.:* ***A Tutorial on Support Vector Machines for Pattern Recognition.*** *Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery, Vol 2, Issue 2, 121-167, 1998*

Acknowledgement:

OpenADB holdings are based on altimetry missions operated by CNES/NASA (TOPEX, Jason-1), ESA (Envisat, Cryosat-2), USNavy/NOAA (GFO), CNES/NASA/Eumetsat/NOAA (Jason-2), and ISRO/CNES (Saral/AltiKA). The mission data are disseminated by AVISO, ESA, NOAA, and PODAAC. The time series of gauges are provided by NOAA Tides and Currents, Water Survey of Canada, Agência Nacional de Agua and National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (NIWA)

8th Coastal Altimetry Workshop, 23-24 October 2014
Ocean Surface Topography Science Team Meeting 2014, 27-31 October 2014
Lake Constance, Germany