On using water surface slope for estimating discharge in critical backwater conditions: case study of the Poyang lake, China.

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The Poyang lake

- Located in Jiangxi province
- connected to the middle reach of the Yangtzé River
- Watershed 162000 km²
 - Water levels variations from 8m to 20m



Rating curves and slopes from altimetry



The water level in Poyang Lake is ruled by 1°) water from the watershed and 2°) water from the Yangtze River. And that impact the

surface Water variation from 350 km² to 3500 km²



Legend :



 \triangleright RC with backwater: $Q = a * (h - h_0)^3 * \sqrt{S}$ > S taken from in situ, altimetry and monthly means > Levelling approximate conditions: high water (Yangtze): Yangtze ≥ Hukou > Xingzi > Poyang; low water: Poyang > Xingzi > Hukou > Yangtze



Converting stages into discharge

To retrieve a calculated Discharge value from height we also need to take into account the slope between the yangtze River and the Poyang Lake.

> Two-variable rating curve equation first tested: $Q = a * (h - h_0)^{5/3}$

In situ data (h & Q) available at Hukou & Xingzi Inclusion of WSS (Water surface slope) in the RC equation tested (S from in situ & satellite altimetry)



Discussion

- > The RC formulation with slope is able to retrieve correct discharges most of time; new method to be built for negative slopes.
- \succ Altimetry data can be used to level in situ and/or to obtain slopes in NRT or at monthly time steps.
- > SWOT observation (e.g. height & slope) will ensure the correct estimate of discharge input from the Poyang lake into the Yangtze river.

References:

> Paris et al. (2016), Stage-discharge rating curves based on satellite altimetry and modeled discharge in the Amazon basin, WRR

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