Comparison between Climate Forecast System Reanalysis (CFSR) weather data and data from meteorological stations in Brazil to evaluate the suitability of CFSR data for SWAT

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Hydrological Modeling - Input Data Challenges

Input Data

- Static data
 - Topography (DEM)
 - Soil type
 - Soil cover (natural vegetation vs. land use)
 - (River map)

Dynamic data (weather data)

- Temperature
- Precipitation
- (Solar radiation)
- (Relative humidity)
- (Wind speed)

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- Precipitation
- (Solar radiation)
- (Relative humidity)
- (Wind speed)
- Impossible to reassess!

Alternatives to observed weather data

Name	Organization	Spatial res.	Temporal res.	Period
CRU	University of	0.5°	Monthly	1901–2012
	East Anglia			
MERRA	NASA	${\sim}0.5^{\circ}$	Hourly	1979–present
	GMAO			
CFSR	NCEP	0.5°	6 hourly	1979–2010

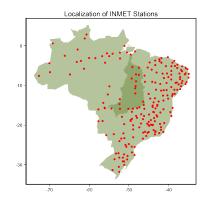
CFSR

- ▶ First climate reanalysis that includes atmosphere and ocean
- More accurate representation of observed mean precipitation in tropical regions (Wang et al. 2011, Clim Dyn)

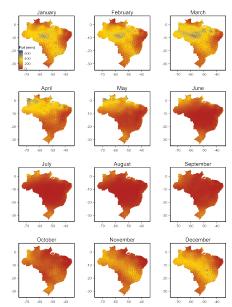
CFSR vs. INMET observations in Brazil

$\begin{array}{l} \mbox{Comparing CFSR to observed} \\ \mbox{weather data} \end{array}$

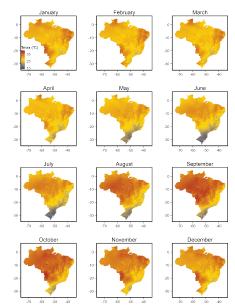
- INMET observed data
 - 209 stations: 1980-2010
 - (15 in the Tocantins Basin)
 - Uneven distribution
- CFSR for Brazil
 - 12,201 'stations'
 - (642 in the Tocantins Basin)



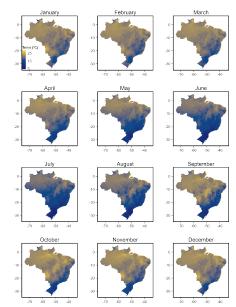
Geographic Consistency - Monthly Precipitation



Geographic Consistency - Maximum Daily Temperature



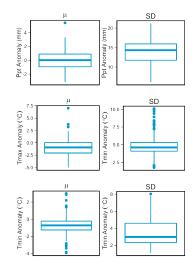
Geographic Consistency - Minimum Daily Temperature



Daily Anomalies: Frequency Distribution

 $\mathsf{Anomaly} = \mathsf{CFSR} - \mathsf{INMET}$

- INMET stations paired with closest CFSR station
- Frequency distribution μ
- ► Frequency distribution *SD*

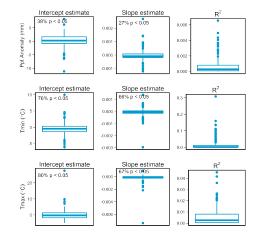


Daily Anomalies: Linear Regressions

Anomaly = CFSR - INMET

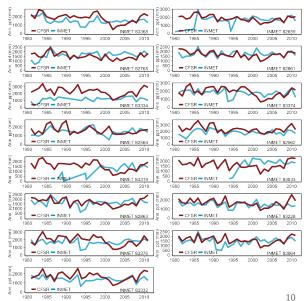
► Anomaly time series → linear regression

•
$$f(x) = a + bx$$



Annual Precipitation Time-Series

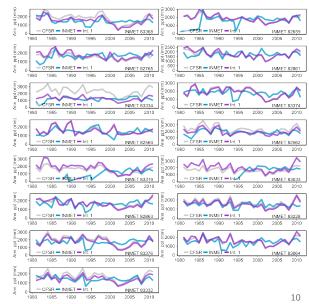
INMET vs. CFSR



Annual Precipitation Time-Series

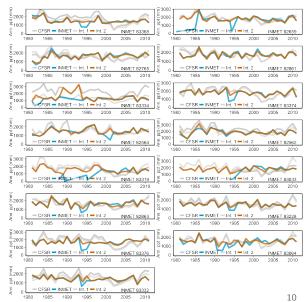
INMET vs. CFSR INMET vs. Int. 1

- $CF = \frac{CFSR}{INMET}$ $\frac{CFSR}{CF} = Interpolation$
- Corrected by means of monthly ratios (months as factors, i.e. Januaries, Februaries, etc.)



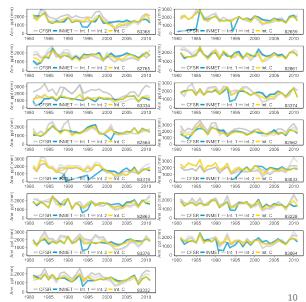
Annual Precipitation Time-Series

- INMET vs. CFSR INMET vs. Int. 1 INMET vs. Int. 2
 - Corrected by means of monthly ratios (months as time series, i.e. January 1980, February 1980, etc.)

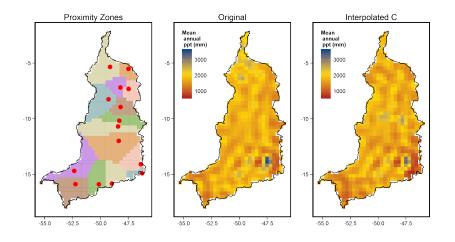


Annual Precipitation Time-Series

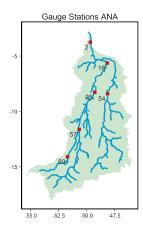
- INMET vs. CFSR INMET vs. Int. 1 INMET vs. Int. 2 INMET vs. Int. C
 - Combination of both previous methods.
 - Whenever possible, use of Int. 1
 - Whenever INMET lack, use of Int. 2

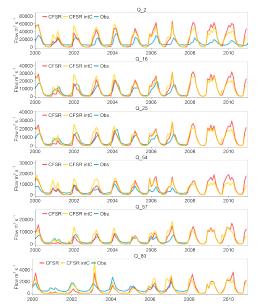


Applying the Correction Factor



Interpolated Data Set Used in SWAT





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Conclusion

- In the broad picture, CFSR represented Brazilian weather and is therefore a good alternative to observed data, especially for large-scale projects.
- Nevertheless, we advice a comparison with observed data previous to the use of CFSR for hydrologic modeling, and, if necessary, apply correction methods.

Acknowledgments

- ► Swiss National Science Foundation
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- ANA's personal, sending flow data

Thank you for your time!