



APLICAÇÕES DAS SIMULAÇÕES ATMOSFÉRICAS EM ESTUDOS DE RECURSOS HÍDRICOS

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RENATA SANTOS

GRACIELLE CHAGAS

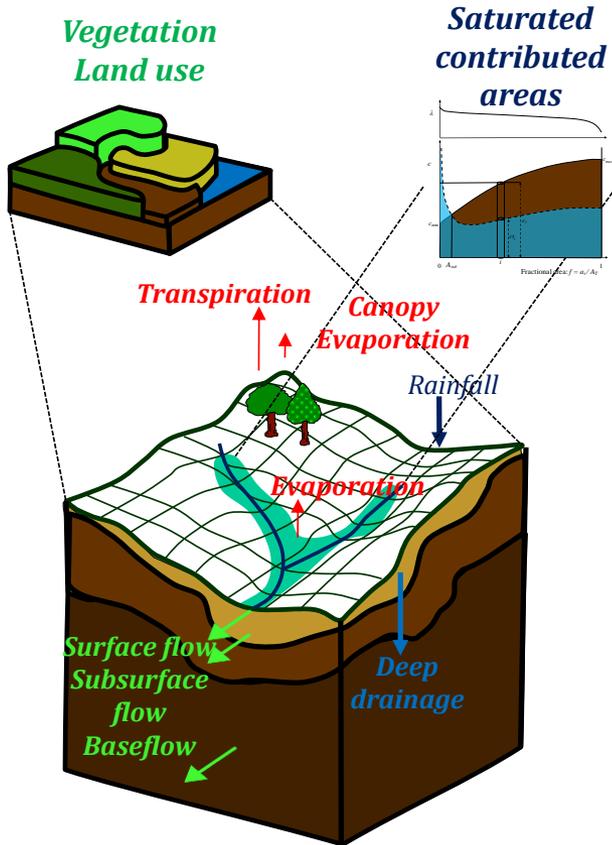
JOSÉ LÁZARO DE SIQUEIRA JÚNIOR

GUSTAVO PINTO

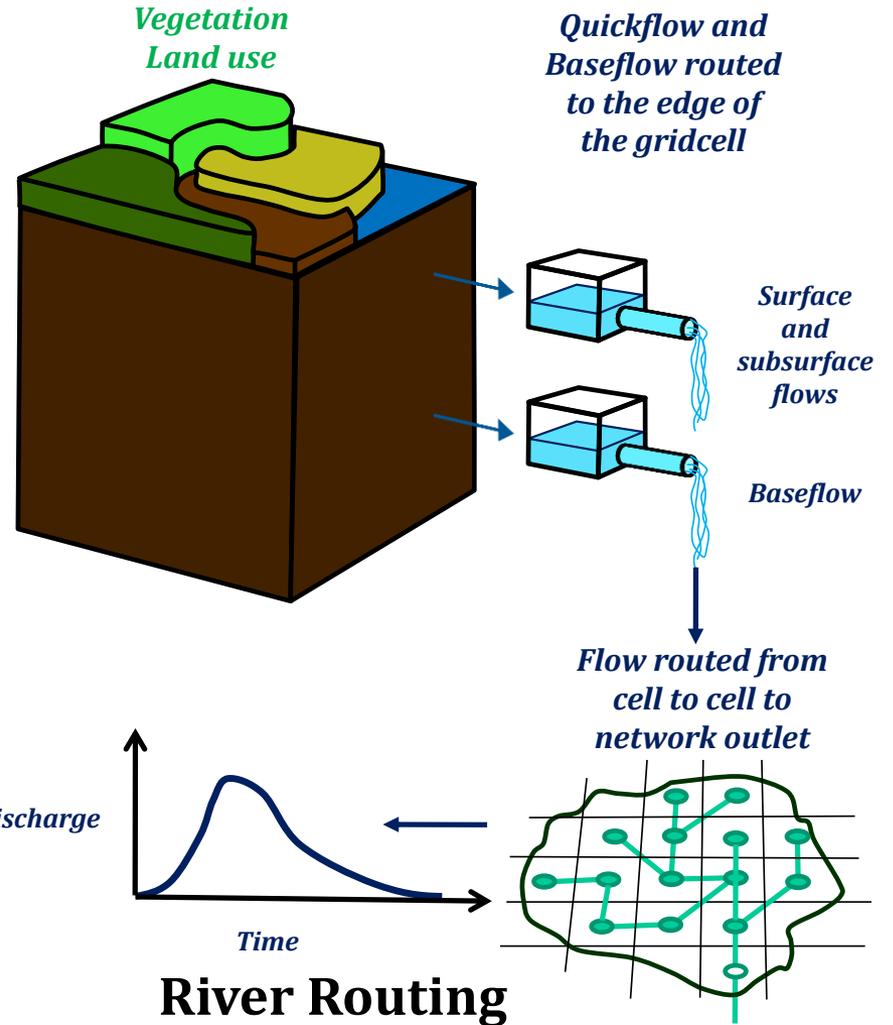
ISABEL PILOTTO

PROJEÇÕES HIDROLÓGICAS DOS EFEITOS DAS MUDANÇAS CLIMATICAS

MHD-INPE



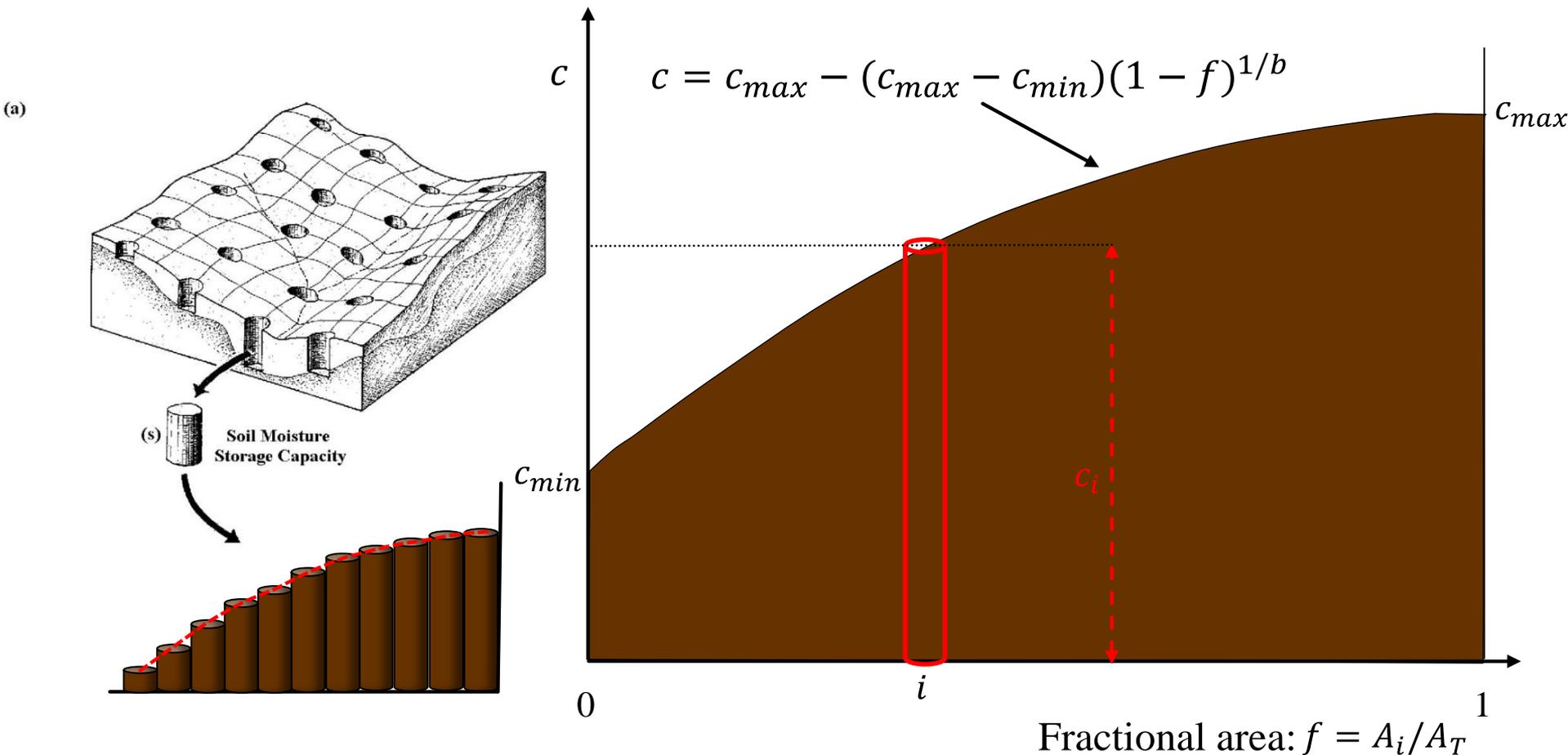
Runoff separation



River Routing

MHD-INPE

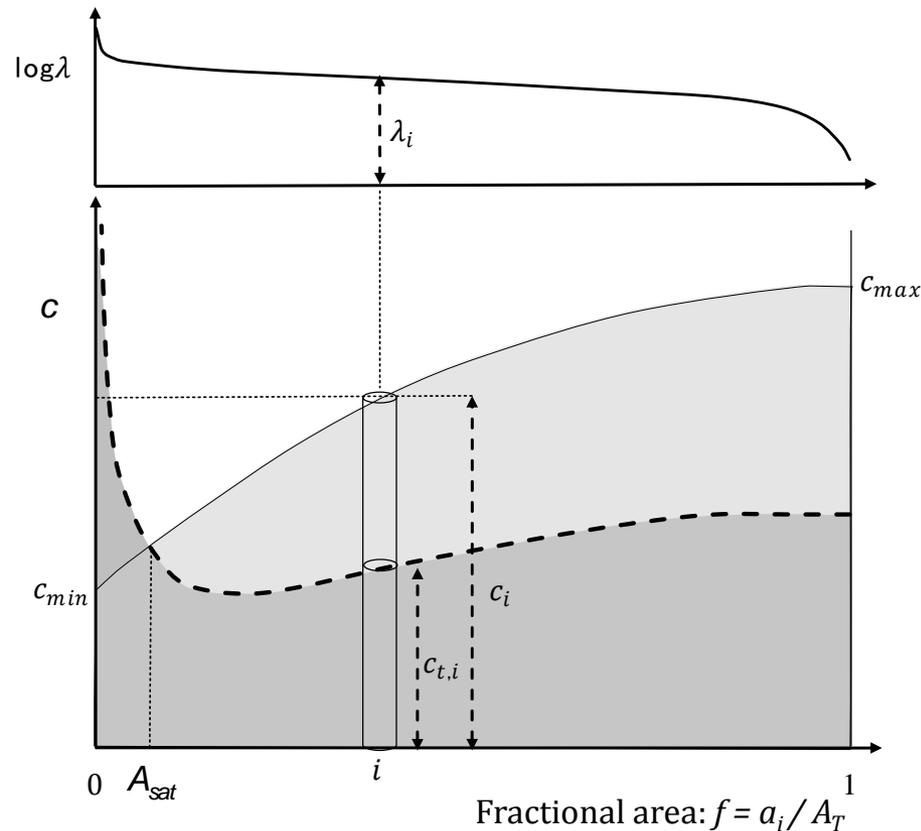
Formulação estatística da distribuição de armazenamento no solo (Xinanzjiang Model)



MHD-INPE

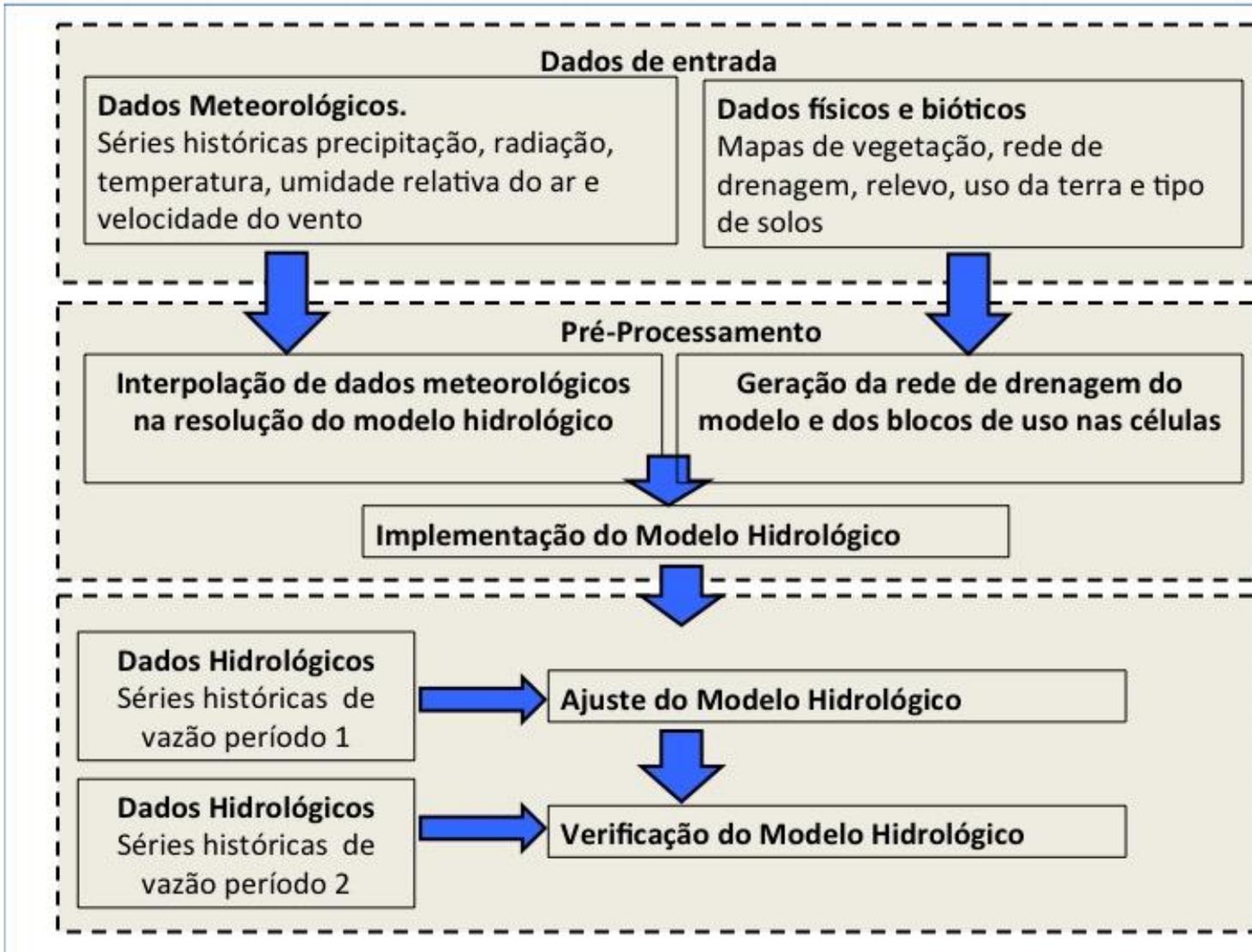
Filosofia TopModel (Índice Topográfico):

→ representar o efeito da topografia na organização espacial do conteúdo de água no solo na bacia

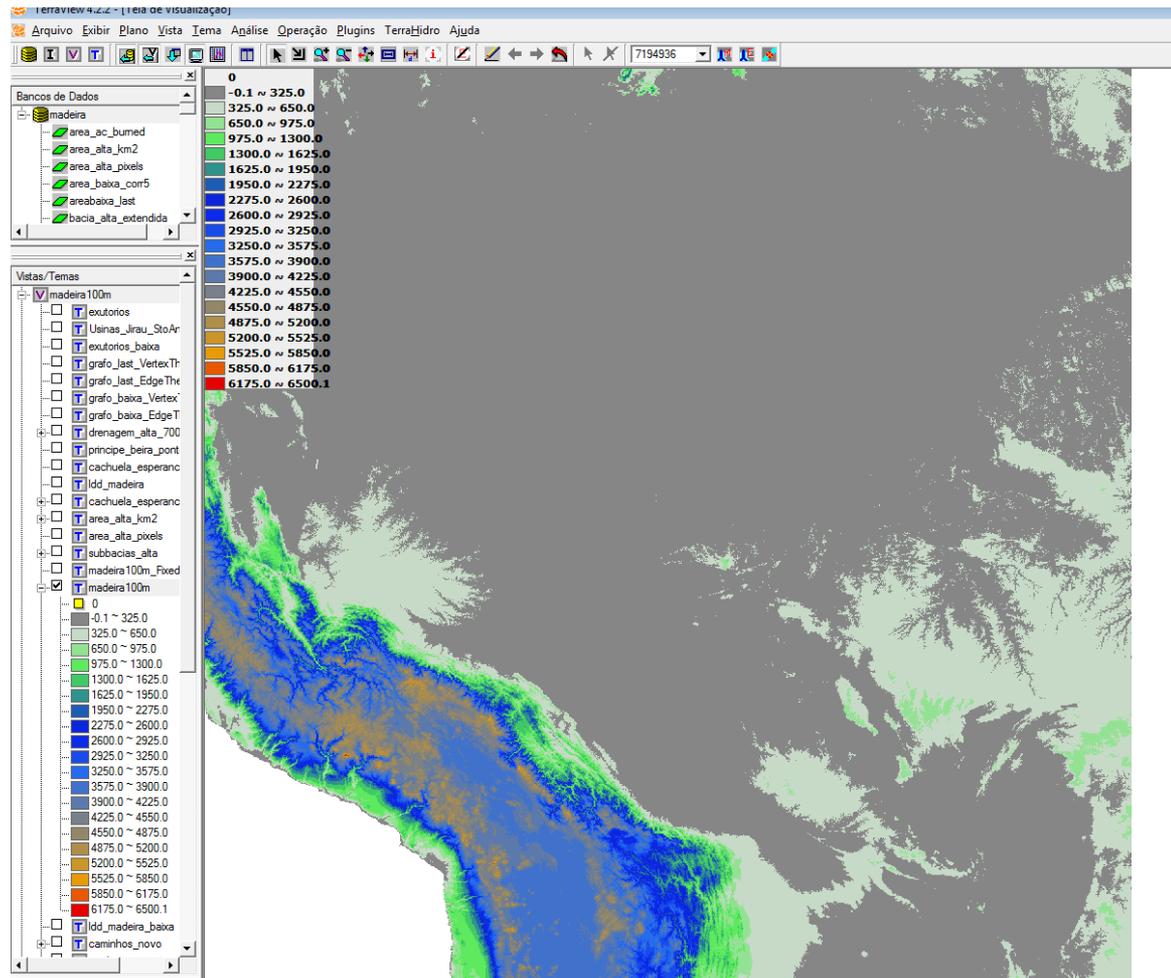
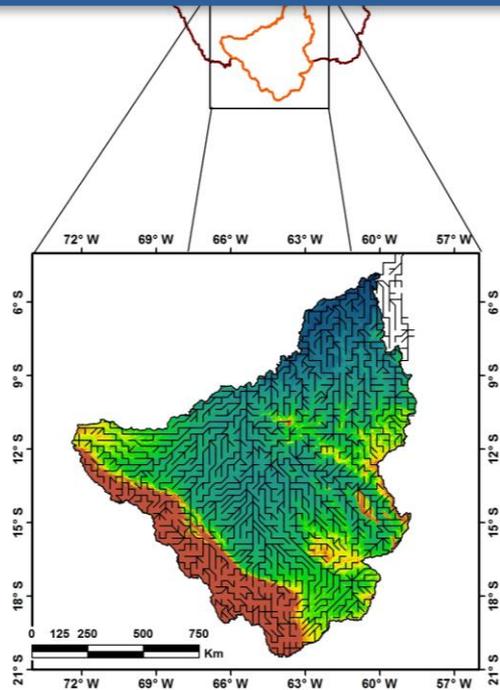


METODOLOGIA

IMPLEMENTAÇÃO E CALIBRAÇÃO DO MODELO HIDROLÓGICO



Rede de drenagem e geomorfologia

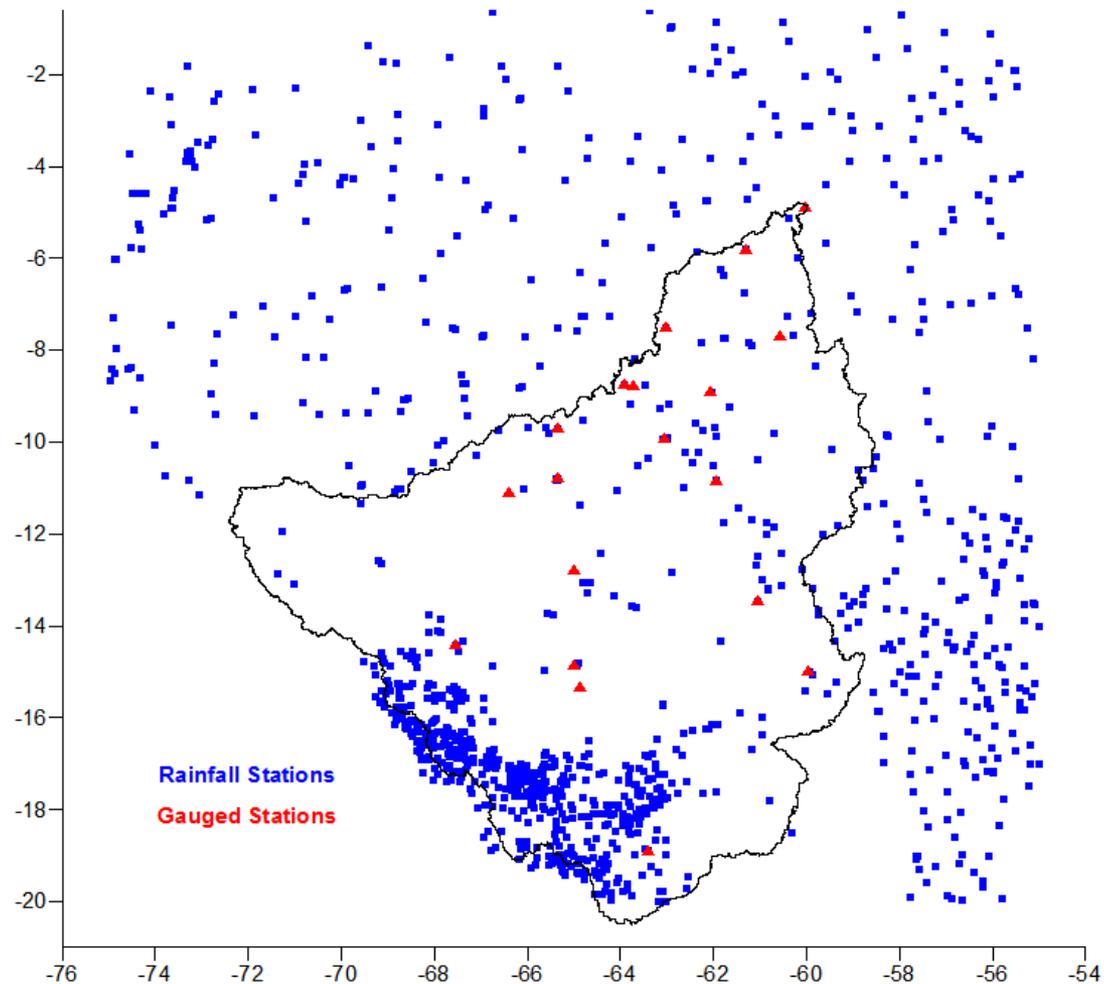


Long: -48:45:56.96 Lat: -20:51:39.73

Screenshot of the TerraHidro website interface, showing navigation options, search bar, and project information.

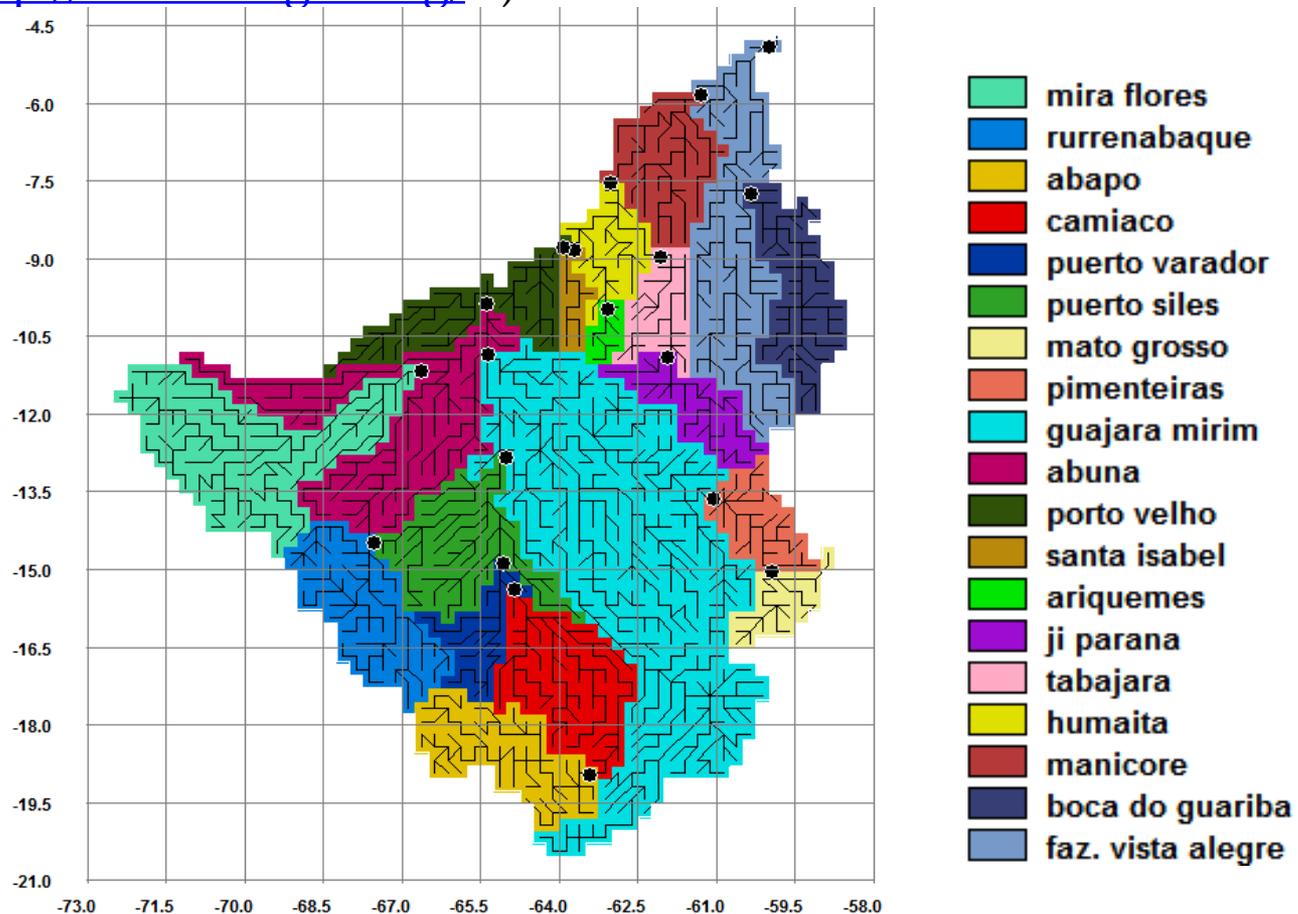
TerraHidro: A Distributed Hydrology Modelling System With High Quality Drainage Extraction

Estações Pluviométricas e Fluviométricas



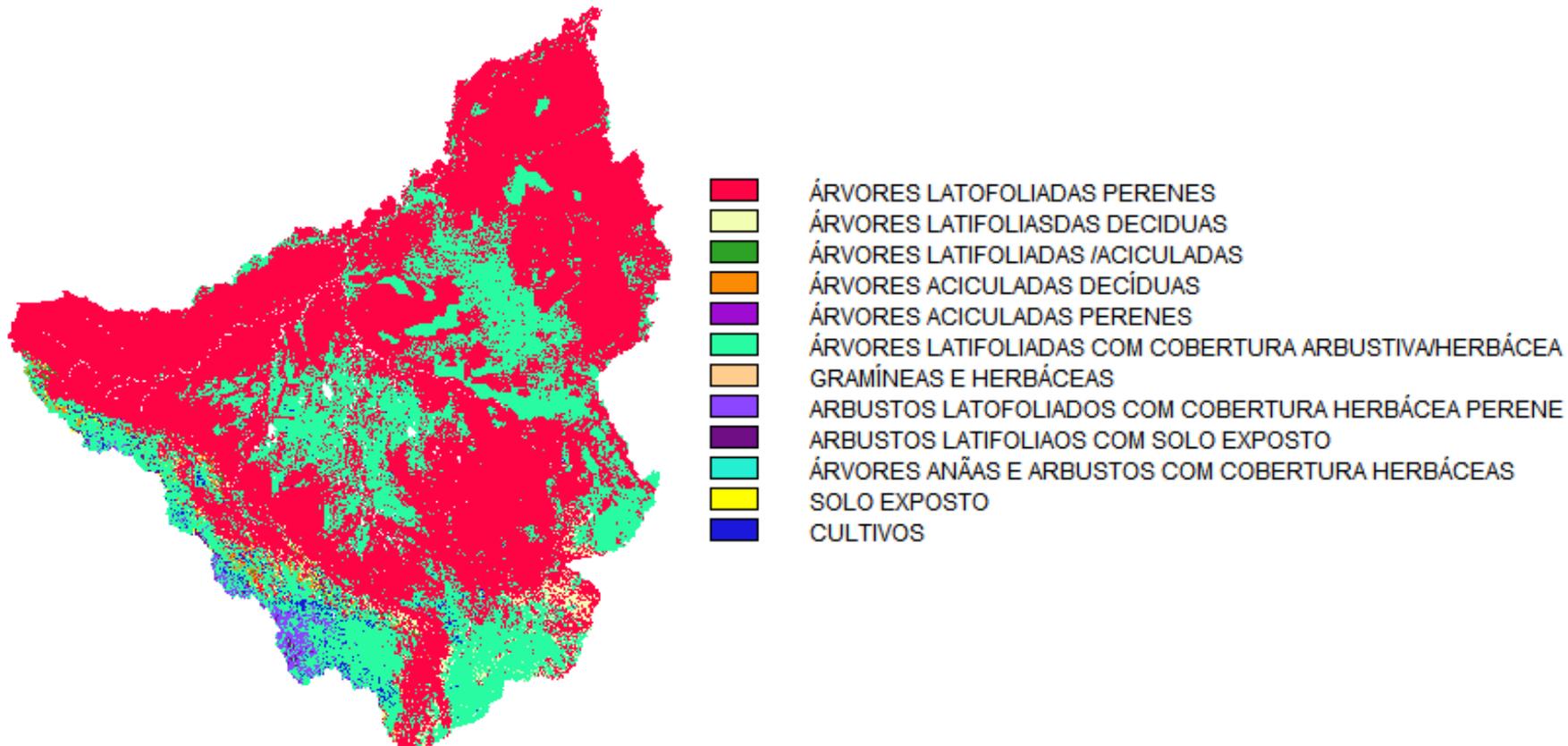
MHD-INPE: Rede de Drenagem

A rede de drenagem foi obtida a partir do modelo digital de elevação SRTM 4 na resolução 0.00833° (~90 metros), disponibilizado pelo CGIAR-CSI (<<http://srtm.csi.cgiar.org/>>).



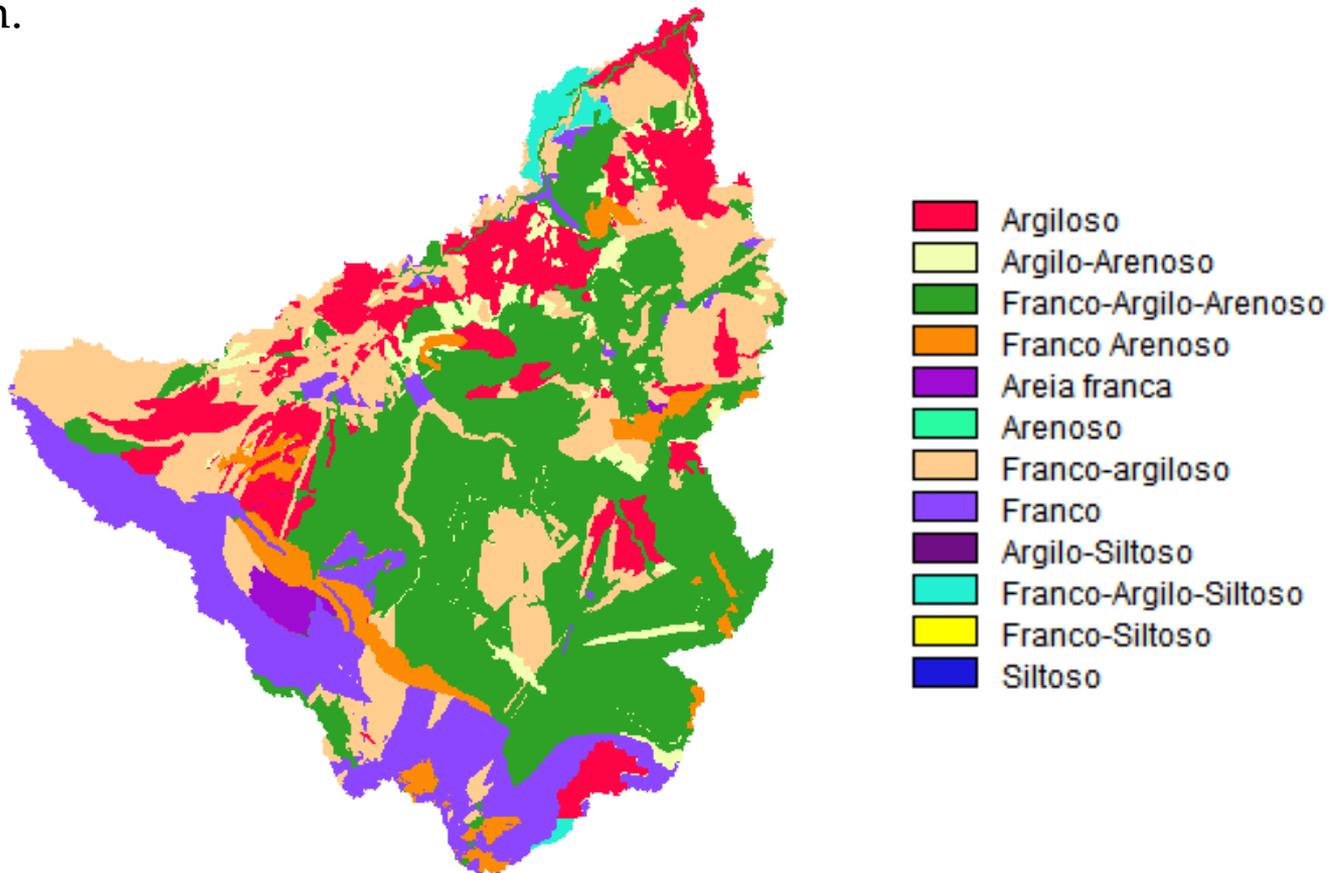
MHD-INPE: Vegetação

Obtido do projeto ProVeg (SESTINI, et al, 2002), disponível na resolução de 1 km no site <http://proveg.cptec.inpe.br/index.shtml>. Neste projeto, foi utilizado como mapa base a classificação do RADAM e foram atualizados os usos da terra usando dados de desmatamento do Prodes digital de 1997.



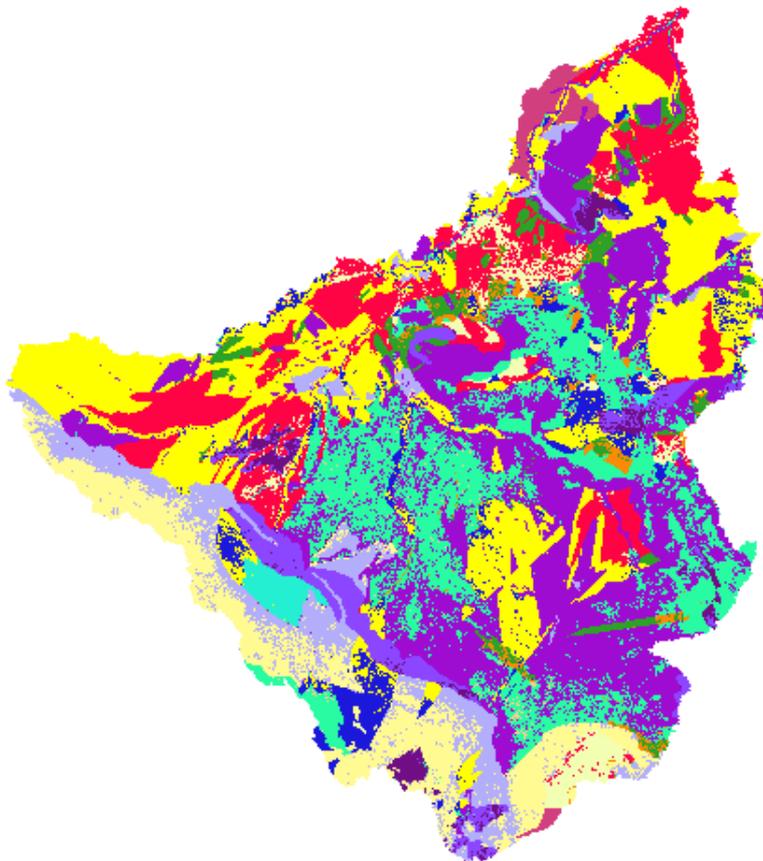
MHD-INPE: Solos

A classificação dos tipos de solo na bacia do rio Madeira foi derivado a partir dos mapas de solo fundação independente ISRIC - *World Soil Information* - SOTERLAC (Dijkshoorn; Huting; Tempel, 2005); resolução de 2 km.



MHD-INPE: Unidades de Resposta Hidrológica

Os grupos de solo (8 classes) foram combinados aos tipos de vegetação (3 classes) para gerar os blocos com os quais são subdivididas as células do modelo hidrológico distribuído, resultando em 15 blocos .



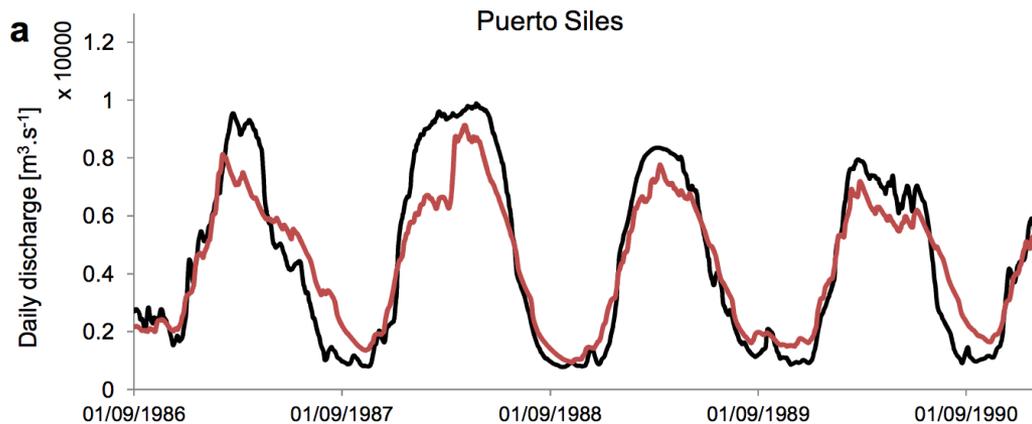
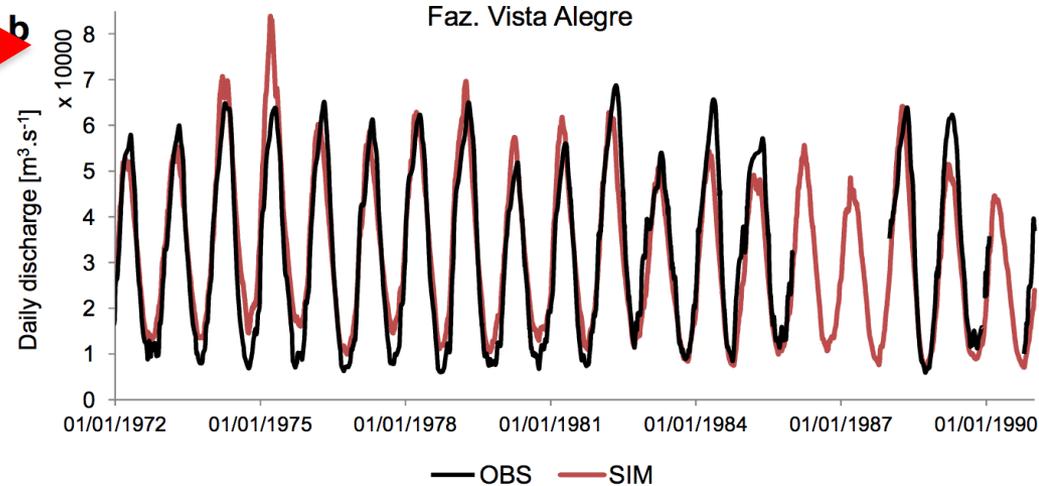
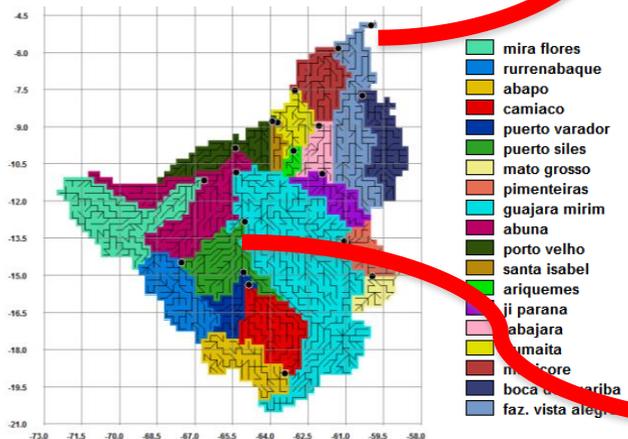
- Argiloso + Floresta
- Argiloso + Pastagem
- Argiloso Arenoso + Floresta
- Argiloso Arenoso + Pastagem
- Franco Argiloso Arenoso + Floresta
- Franco Argiloso Arenoso + Pastagem
- Franco Argiloso Arenoso + Cultivos
- Franco Arenoso + Floresta
- Franco Arenoso + Pastagem
- Areia Franca + Floresta
- Franco Argiloso + Floresta
- Franco Argiloso + Pastagem
- Franco + Floresta
- Franco + Pastagem
- Franco Argiloso Siltoso + Floresta

Resultados da Calibração MGB-INPE aplicado na Bacia do Rio Madeira 1970- 1990

Climatic Change
DOI 10.1007/s10584-015-1338-x

Impacts of future climatic and land cover changes on the hydrological regime of the Madeira River basin

J. L. Siqueira Júnior • J. Tomasella • D. A. Rodriguez



COEFICIENTES DE PERFORMANCE

$$NSE = 1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (QS_i - QO_i)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (QO_i - \overline{QO})^2}$$

$$ENSLog = 1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (\text{Log}(QO_i) - \text{Log}(QP_i))^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (\text{Log}(QO_i) - \text{Log}(\overline{QO}))^2}$$

$$R2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (QS_i \cdot QO_i) - \sum_{i=1}^n (QS_i) \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n (QO_i)}{\sqrt{[n \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n (QS_i)^2 - (\sum_{i=1}^n (QS_i))^2] \cdot [n \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n (QO_i)^2 - (\sum_{i=1}^n (QO_i))^2]}}$$

$$LR2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (QS_i \cdot QO_i) - \sum_{i=1}^n (QC_i) \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n (QO_i)}{\sqrt{[n \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n (QS_i)^2 - (\sum_{i=1}^n (QS_i))^2] \cdot [n \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n (QO_i)^2 - (\sum_{i=1}^n (QO_i))^2]}}$$

$$KGE = 1 - \sqrt[2]{(r-1)^2 + (\alpha-1)^2 + (\beta-1)^2}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\sigma_s}{\sigma_o}$$

$$\beta = \frac{\mu_s}{\mu_o}$$

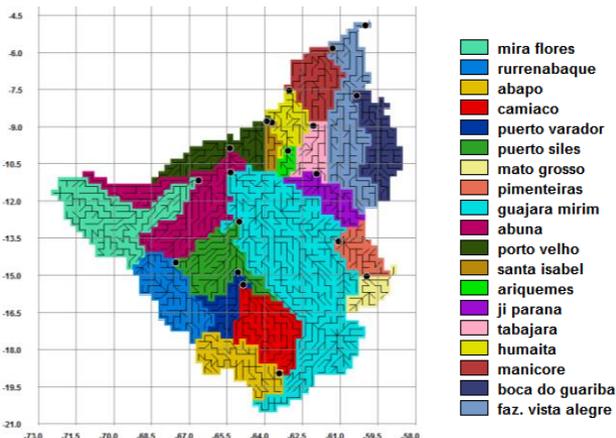
$$BIAS = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n QS_i - \sum_{i=1}^n QO_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n QO_i}$$

Resultados da Calibração MGB-INPE aplicado na Bacia do Rio Madeira 1970- 1990

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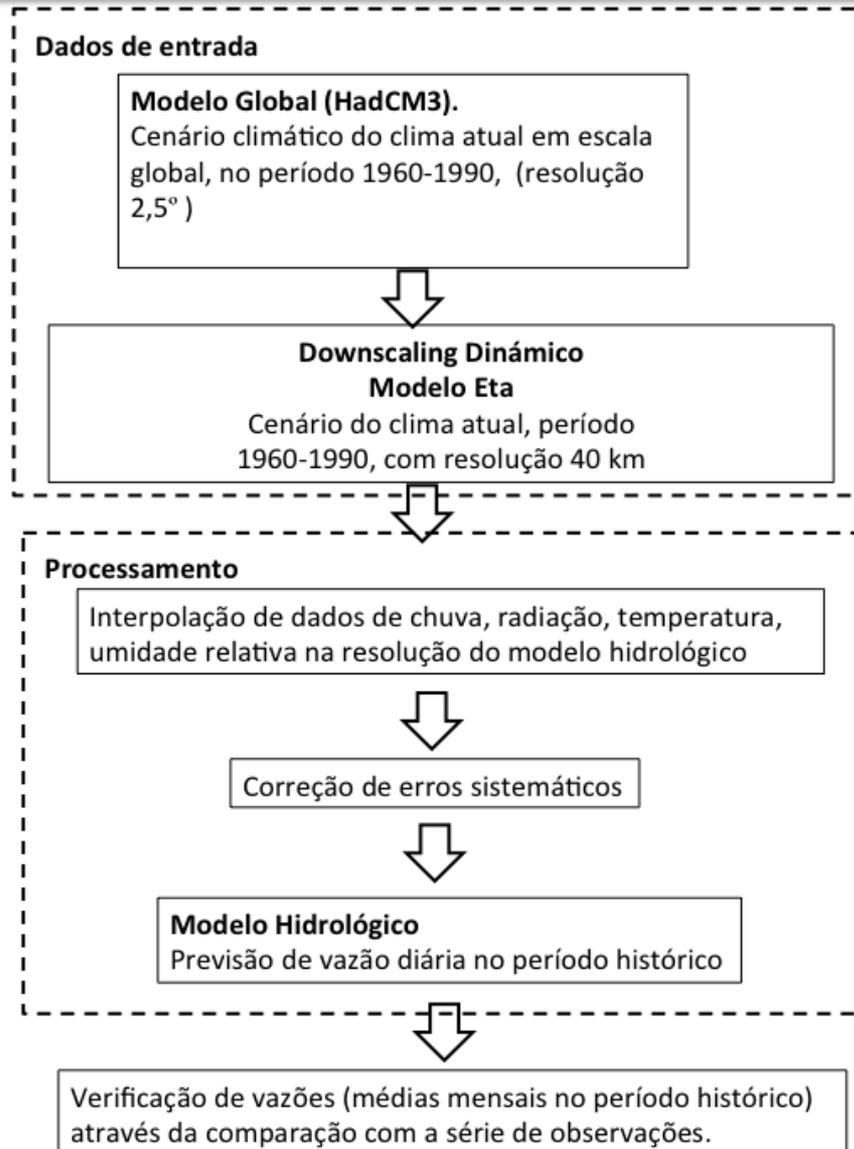


1970 - 1990

Sub-bacia	Rio	Codigo	Nash	NashLog	R2	Errv
Mira Flores	Rio Madre de Dios	1	0.53	0.63	0.73	13.8%
Rurrenabaque	Rio Beni	2	0.74	0.70	0.76	-7.2%
Abapo	Rio Grande	3	0.72	0.72	0.72	3.9%
Camiaco	Rio Mamoré	4	0.78	0.75	0.80	-3.5%
Puerto Varador	Rio Mamoré	5	0.79	0.80	0.82	0.7%
Puerto Siles	Rio Mamoré	6	0.80	0.78	0.86	-7.1%
Mato Grosso	Rio Guaporé	7	0.84	0.85	0.86	6.2%
Pimenteiras	Rio Guaporé	8	0.77	0.84	0.82	2.6%
Guajara-Mirim	Rio Mamoré	9	0.71	0.75	0.72	-6.7%
Abunã	Rio Madeira	10	0.89	0.86	0.89	1.1%
Porto Velho	Rio Madeira	11	0.83	0.85	0.84	3.5%
Santa Isabel	Rio Candeias	12	0.79	0.79	0.81	0.3%
Ariquemes	Rio Jamari	13	0.58	0.76	0.68	7.5%
Ji Paraná	Rio Ji-Paraná	14	0.79	0.87	0.80	-5.2%
Tabajara	Rio Ji-Paraná	15	0.84	0.88	0.86	-10.4%
Humaitá	Rio Madeira	16	0.79	0.82	0.80	3.7%
Manicoré	Rio Madeira	17	0.77	0.80	0.78	-0.1%
Boca da Guariba	Rio Aripuanã	18	0.93	0.92	0.93	-5.0%
Fazenda Vista Alegre	Rio Madeira	19	0.87	0.85	0.87	-0.4%

METODOLOGIA

Impactos das Mudanças Climáticas nos Recursos Hídricos



METODOLOGIA

Correção de erros Sistemáticos

Theor Appl Climatol (2010) 99:187–192
DOI 10.1007/s00704-009-0134-9

ORIGINAL PAPER

Statistical bias correction for daily precipitation in regional climate models over Europe

C. Piani · J. O. Haerter · E. Coppola

It is well known that general circulation model (GCM) precipitation output cannot be used to force hydrological or other impact models without some form of prior bias correction if realistic output is sought (Sharma et al. 2007; Hansen et al. 2006; Feddersen and Andersen 2005). The errors in GCM daily precipitation afflict the entire intensity spectrum: a low number of dry days, which are compensated by too much drizzle, a bias in the mean, and the inability to reproduce the observed high precipitation events (Boberg et al. 2007; Leander and Buishand 2007). It is customary for climate modelers to present future global or regional temperature or precipitation projections in terms of the relative changes in the statistics (Piani et al. 2007; Gutowski et al. 2007). For these projections to be translated into forcing fields for impact models, metadata with realistic statistics and which incorporate the projected statistical changes must be derived.

METODOLOGIA

Correção de erros Sistemáticos

- Delta Change (e.g. Hay et al 2000)
- Regressão Linear Múltipla (e.g. Hay and Clark, 2003)
- Analogue Methods (e.g. Moron et al 2008)
- Quantile mapping (Panofsky e Brier 1968)
- Percentil-Percentil:
 - “Estatística” (e.g. Piani et al 2010)
 - 2 PDFs Empíricas (e.g. Wood e Maurer 2002)
 - 3 PDFs Empíricas (e.g. Bardossy e Pegram 2011)
- Estocásticos (e.g. Hwang e Graham 2013 – HESSD)

METODOLOGIA

Correção de erros Sistemáticos

as well as the generality of its applicability increases. BC methods often impair the advantages of circulation models by altering spatiotemporal field consistency, relations among variables and by violating conservation principles. Currently used BC methods largely neglect feedback mechanisms, and it is unclear whether they are time-invariant under climate change conditions. Applying BC increases agreement of climate model output with observations in hindcasts and hence narrows the uncertainty range of simulations and predictions without, however, providing a satisfactory physical justification. This is in most cases not transparent to the end user. We argue that this hides rather than reduces uncertainty, which may lead to avoidable forejudging of end users and decision makers.

HESS Opinions

“Should we apply bias correction to global and regional climate model data?”

U. Ehret¹, E. Zehe¹, V. Wulfmeyer², K. Warrach-Sagi², and J. Liebert¹

¹Institute of Water Resources and River Basin Management, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology KIT, Karlsruhe, Germany

²Institute of Physics and Meteorology, University of Hohenheim, Hohenheim, Germany

Hydrol. Earth Syst. Sci., 16, 3391–3404, 2012
www.hydrol-earth-syst-sci.net/16/3391/2012/
doi:10.5194/hess-16-3391-2012

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METODOLOGIA

Correção de erros Sistemáticos

W04505

BÁRDOSSY AND PEGRAM: DOWNSCALING PRECIPITATION USING RCMS

W04505

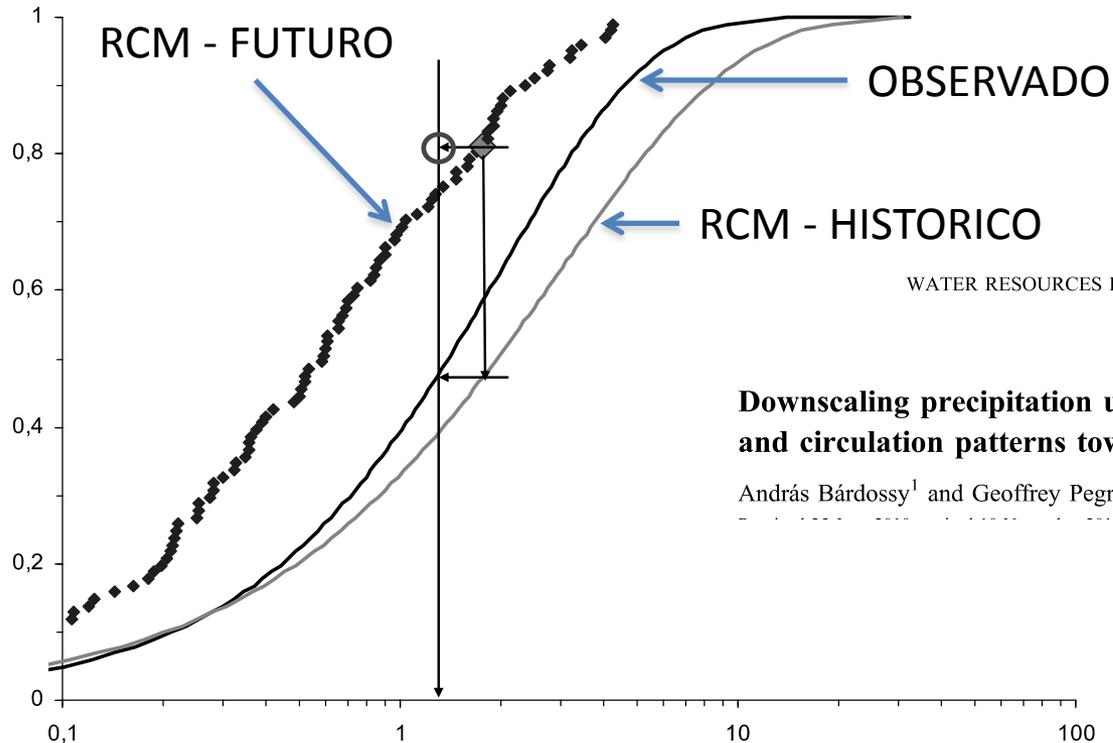


Figure 11. A sketch of the double quantile-quantile transform relating a given RCM future fdf to the observed cdf through the corresponding RCM cdf; the latter would be obtained from the observation period (see equation (2)). The vertical axes show cumulative probabilities, and horizontal axes are in millimeters. The sources are as follows: black line, observed cdf; gray line, RCM-based cdf (observation period); black diamonds, RCM future fdf. The RCM future point (large gray diamond) is matched with the same value on the observed RCM cdf, shifted at the same quantile level to the observed cdf and back to the same quantile level at the future value to give the point in the circle, in the process preserving the rank of the shifted value.

Correção de erros sistemáticos: Precipitação ETA

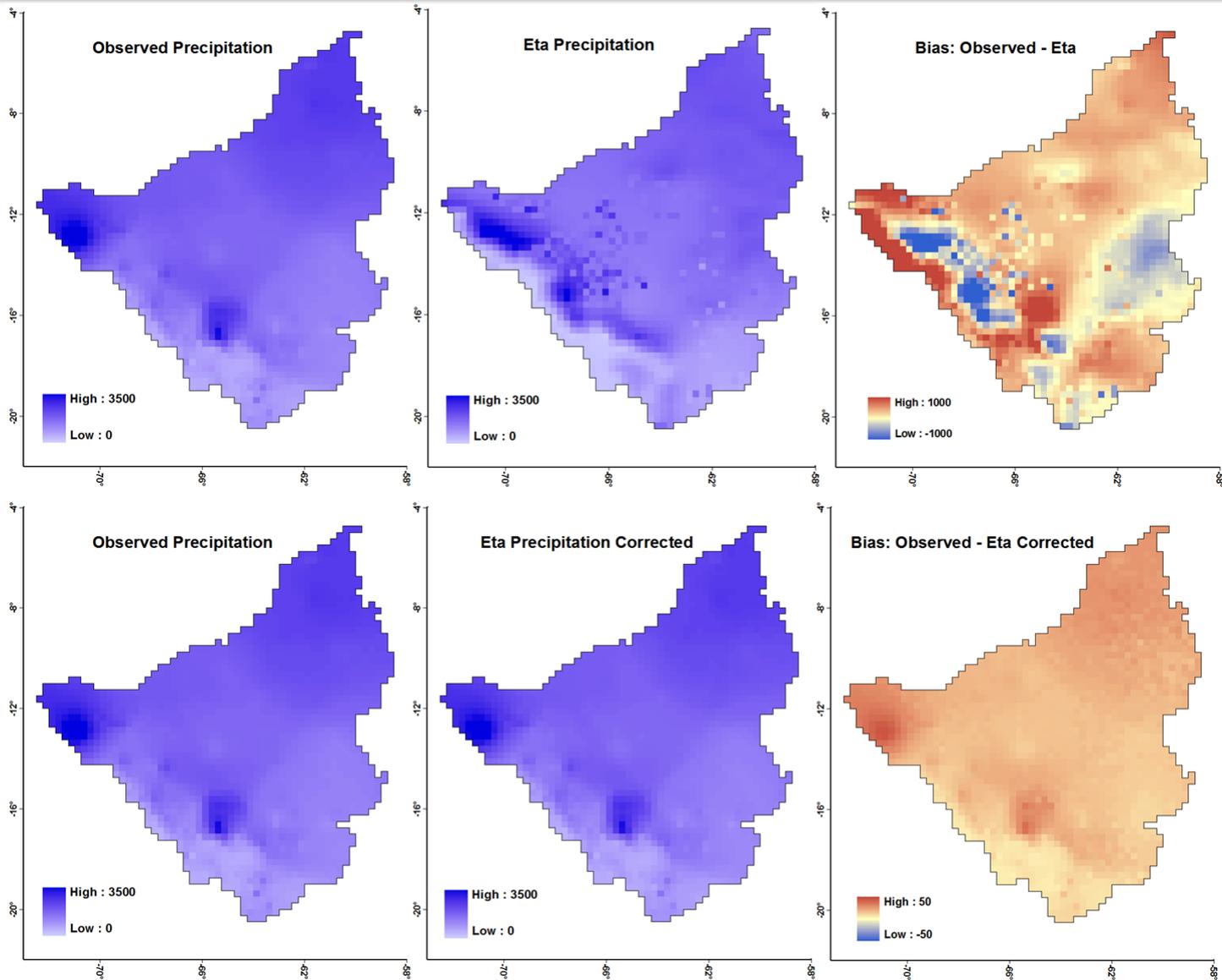
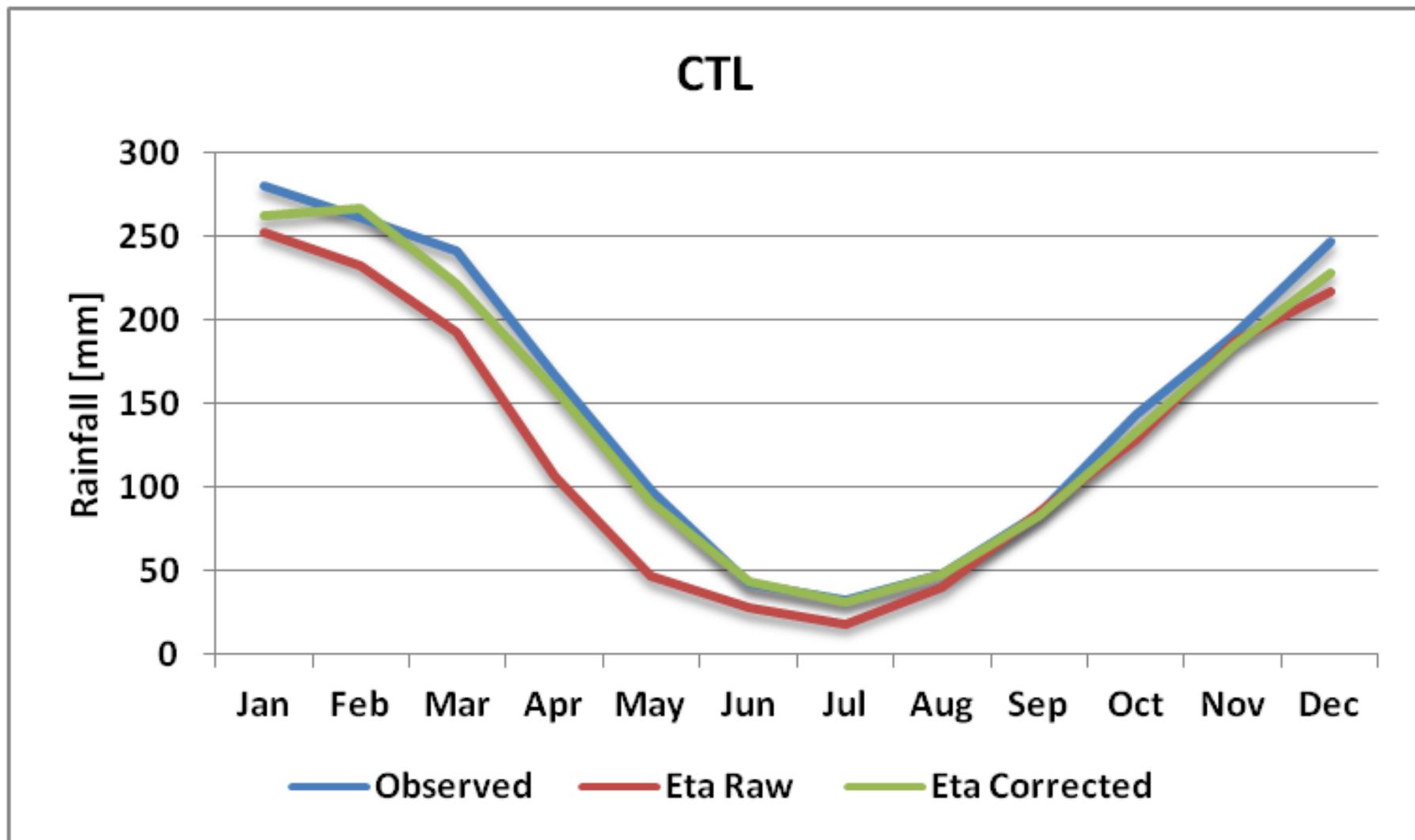


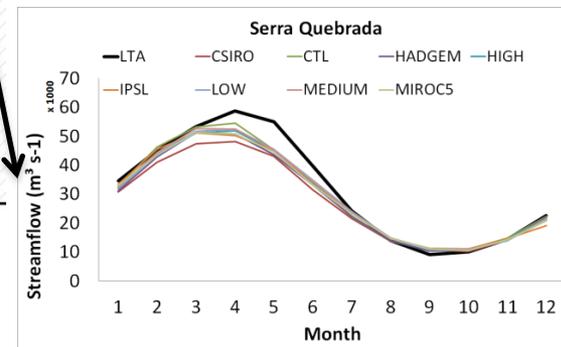
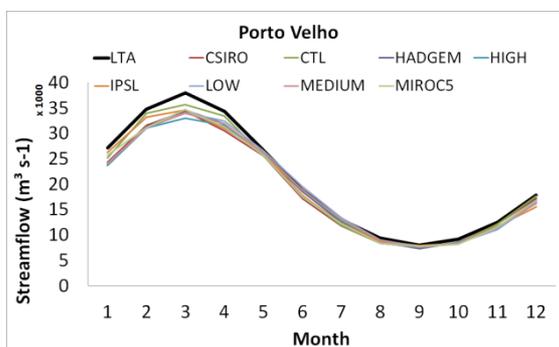
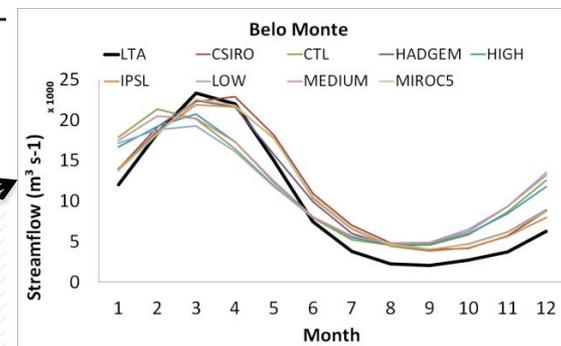
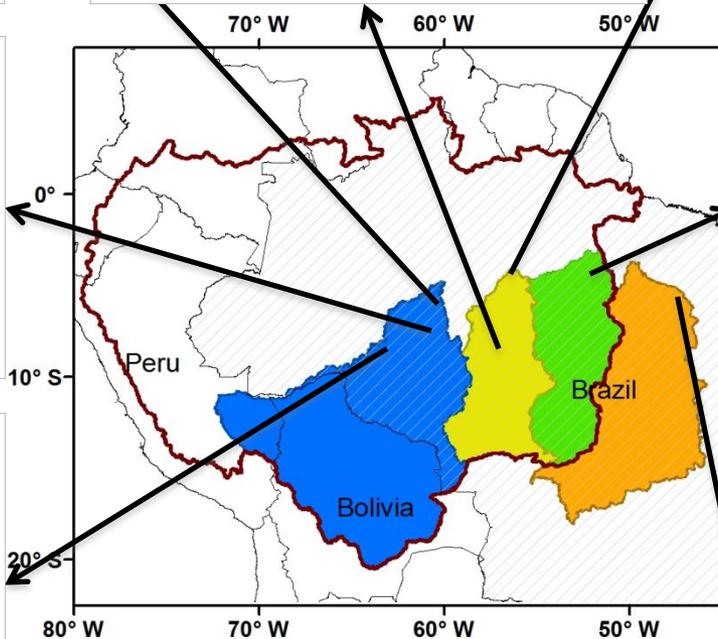
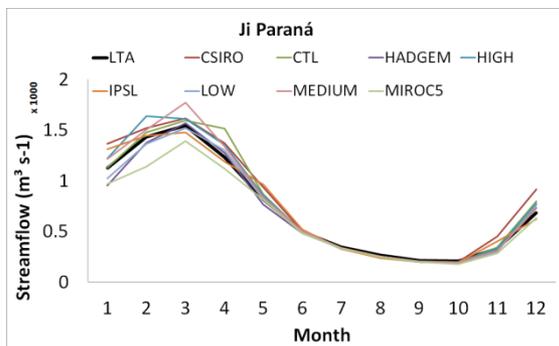
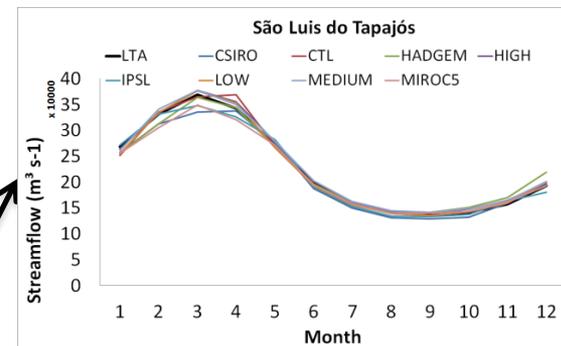
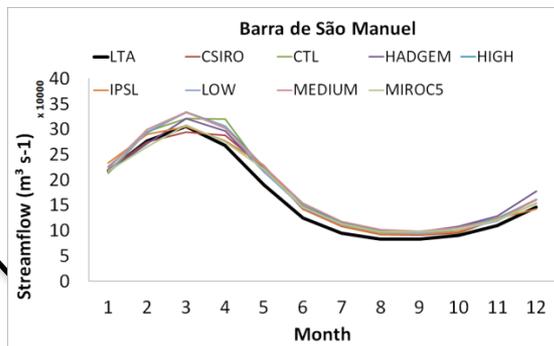
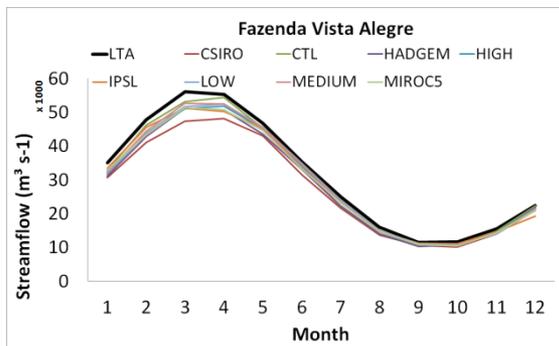
Figura 4 - Médias anuais de precipitação(milímetros) observada, modelo Eta(controle) para o período 1970 a 1990 e a diferença entre as médias(erro sistemático).

Correção de erros sistemáticos: Precipitação ETA



**VALIDAÇÃO DAS SIMULAÇÕES HIDROLÓGICAS DO
PERÍODO HISTÓRICO USANDO DADOS DE
MODELOS CLIMÁTICOS**

VERIFICAÇÃO DAS SIMULAÇÕES DO PERÍODO HISTÓRICO



1970-1990

 **Amazônia**
 **Madeira**
 **Tapajós**
 **Tocantins**
 **Xingú**

COEFICIENTES DE PERFORMANCE

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$$R2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (QS_i \cdot QO_i) - \sum_{i=1}^n (QS_i) \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n (QO_i)}{\sqrt{\left[n \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n (QS_i)^2 - \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (QS_i) \right)^2 \right] \cdot \left[n \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n (QO_i)^2 - \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (QO_i) \right)^2 \right]}}$$

$$LR2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (QS_i \cdot QO_i) - \sum_{i=1}^n (QC_i) \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n (QO_i)}{\sqrt{\left[n \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n (QS_i)^2 - \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (QS_i) \right)^2 \right] \cdot \left[n \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n (QO_i)^2 - \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (QO_i) \right)^2 \right]}}$$

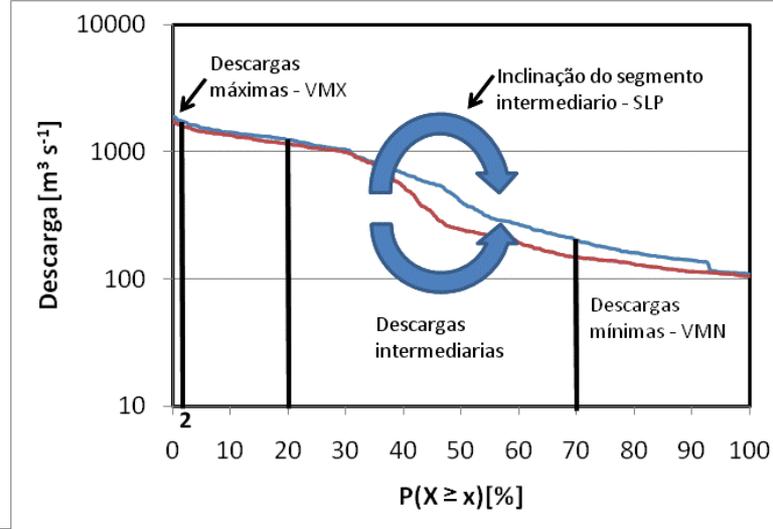
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$$\alpha = \frac{\sigma_s}{\sigma_o}$$

$$\beta = \frac{\mu_s}{\mu_o}$$

$$BIAS = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n QS_i - \sum_{i=1}^n QO_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n QO_i}$$

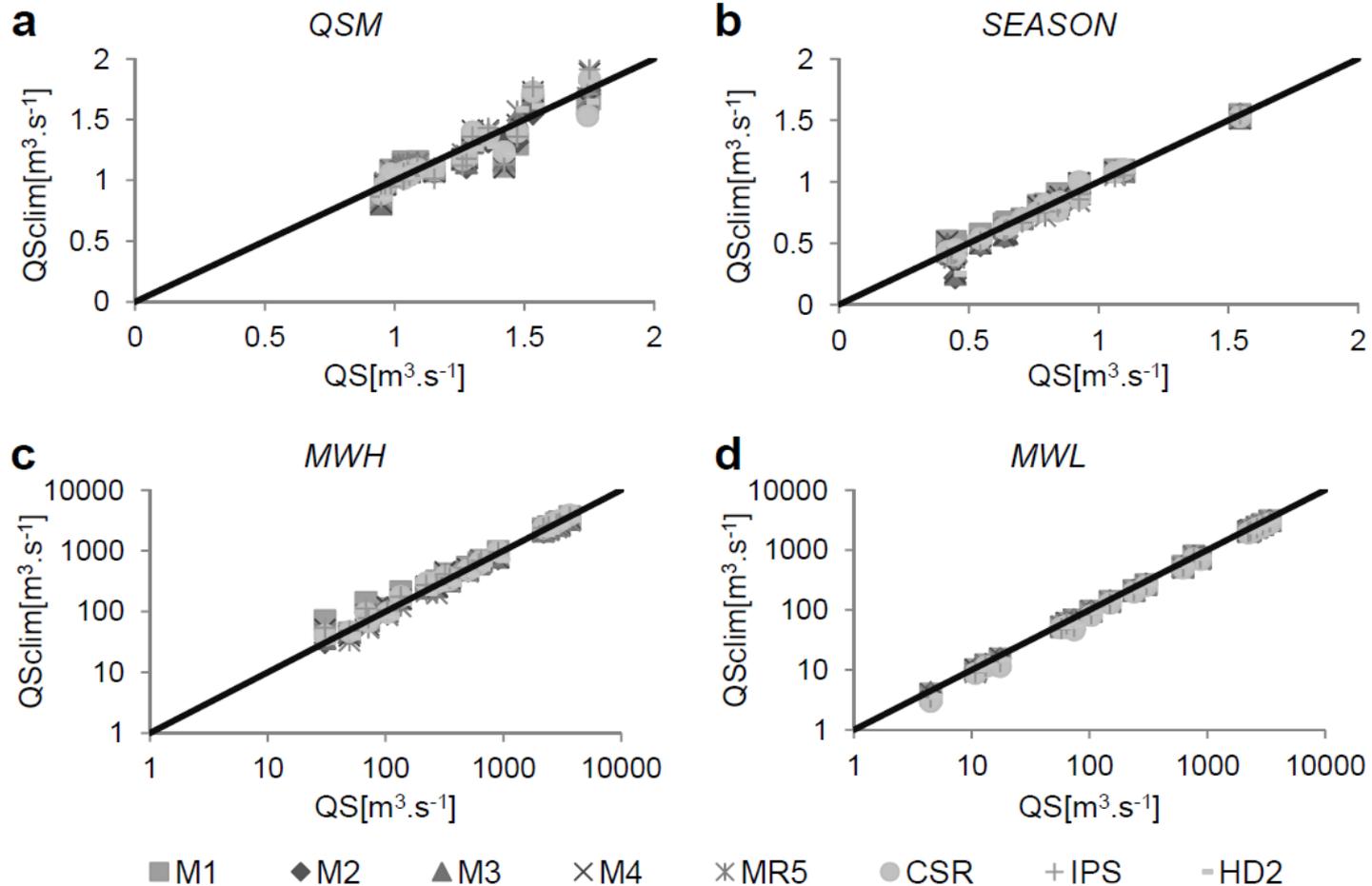
FDC's signature measures



Name	Description	Equation
<i>SEASON</i>	Differences between wet and dry seasons discharges	$Season = \frac{\text{meanWet} - \text{meanDry}}{\text{mean}}$
<i>QSM</i>	Slope of the FDC at the medium range, indicating the variability in the medium range of the runoff coefficients	$QSM = \frac{0.8 \text{ quantile} - 0.2 \text{ quantile}}{\text{mean}}$
<i>MWH</i>	High flow segment of the FDC, which indicates the watershed response to large precipitation events	$MWH = \frac{\sum_{h=1}^H Q_h}{H}$ <p>$h = 1, 2, \dots, H$ flows with exceedance probabilities < 0.05</p>
<i>MWL</i>	Low-flow segment of the FDC. Indicates the long-term sustainability of flow	$MWL = \frac{\sum_{l=1}^L Q_l}{L}$ <p>$l = 1, 2, \dots, L$ flows with exceedance probabilities $0.7 - 0.95$</p>

Validation of MHD for Madeira River Basin:

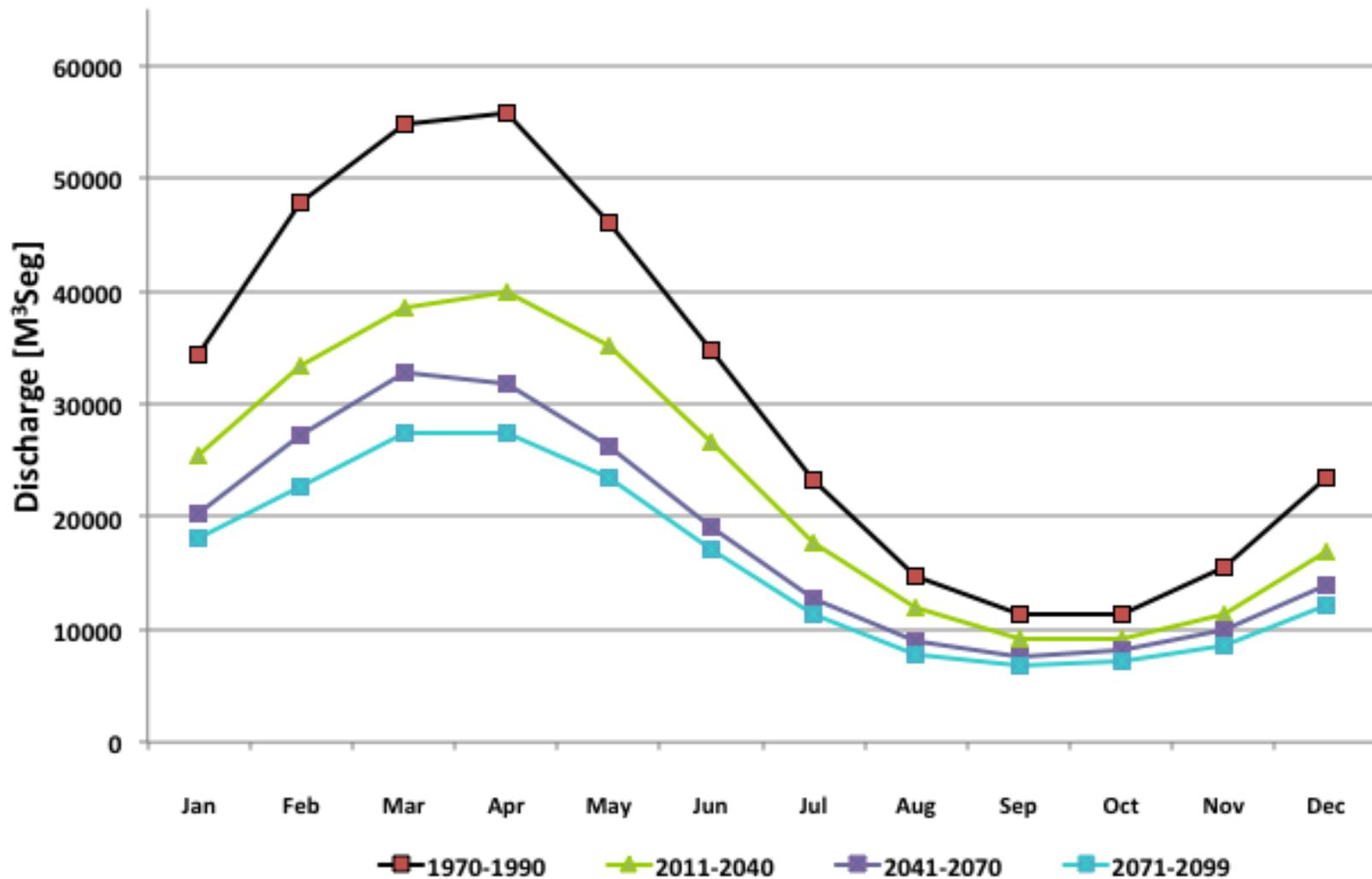
Comparison of model simulation forced by historical observed data versus climate models for the period os 1970-1990



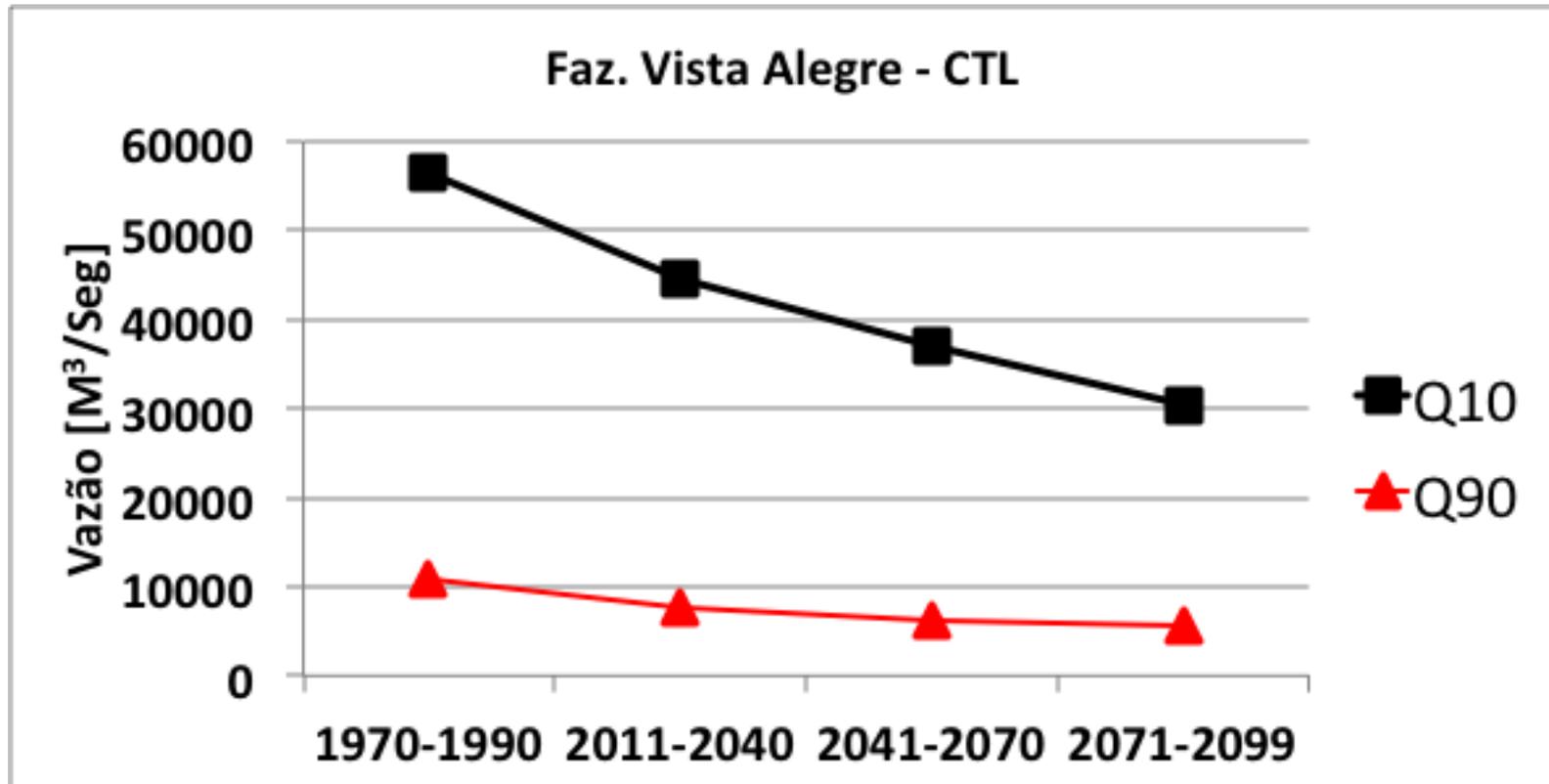
ANÁLISES DOS IMPACTOS DAS MUDANÇAS CLIMÁTICAS NAS VAZÕES

Impactos das Mudanças Climáticas nas Descargas

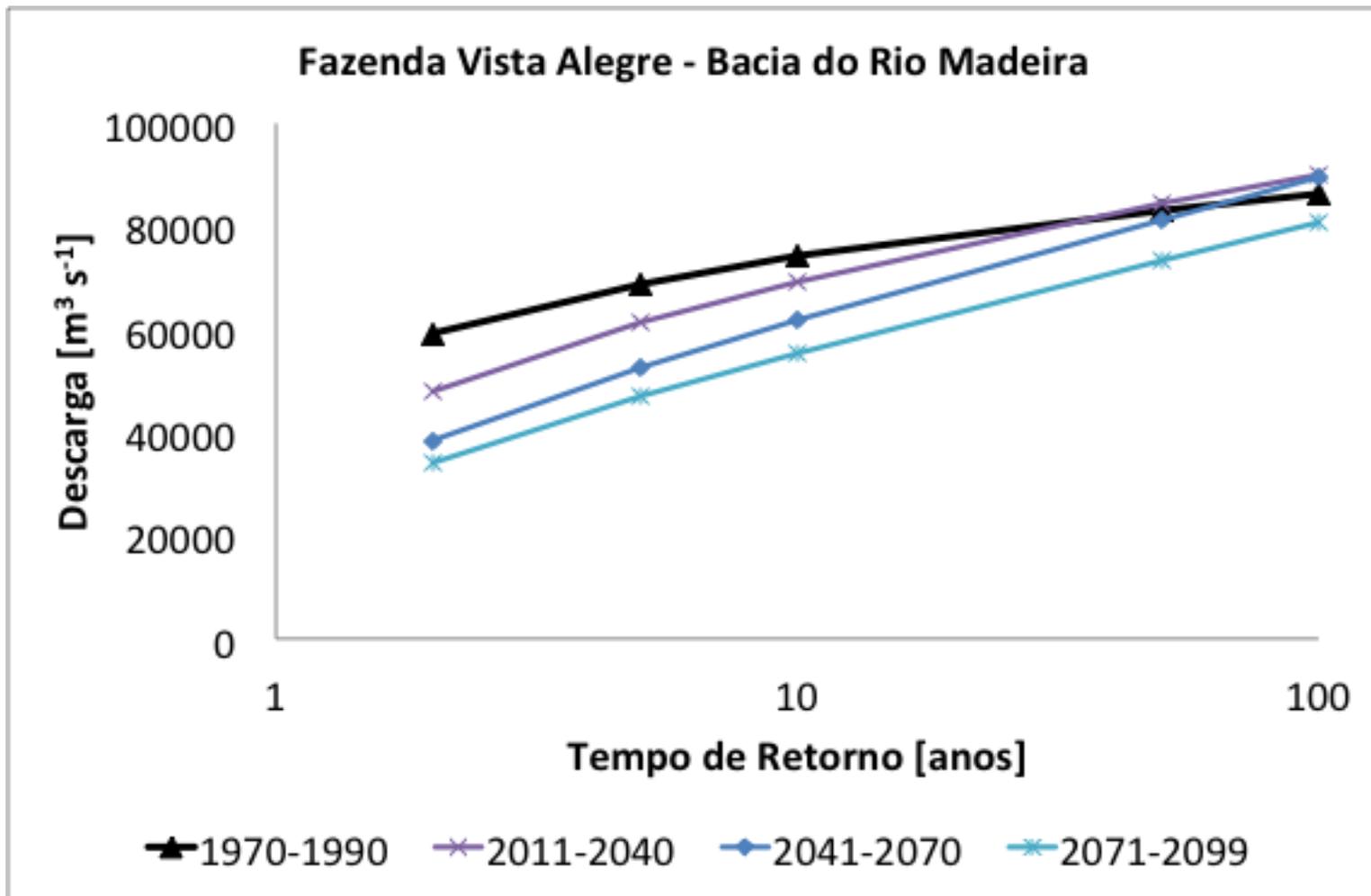
Mean Discharge in the Madeira River - CTL



Impactos das Mudanças Climáticas nas Descargas



Impactos das Mudanças Climáticas nas Descargas



INCERTEZAS

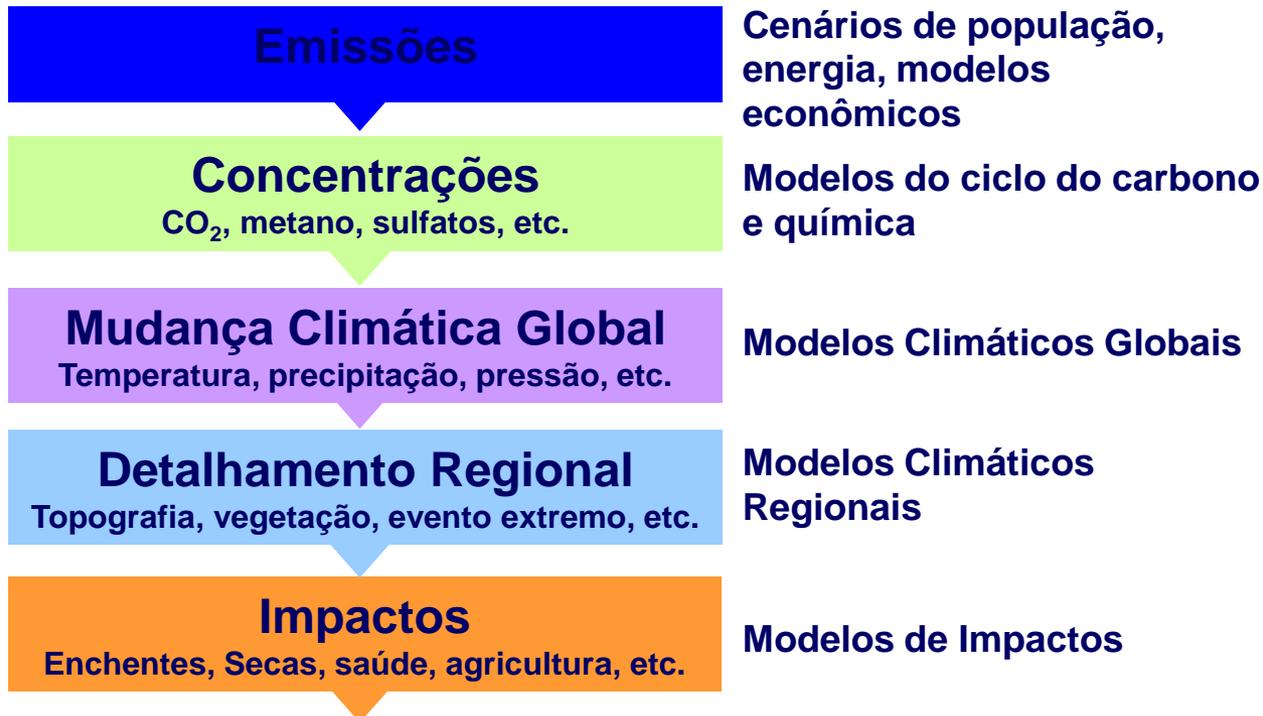
The accuracy of climate predictions is limited by fundamental, irreducible uncertainties. Uncertainty means that more than one outcome is consistent with expectations. For climate prediction, uncertainties can arise from limitations in knowledge (for example, cloud physics), from randomness (for example, due to the chaotic nature of the climate system), and also from intentionality, as decisions made by people can have significant effects on future climate and on future vulnerability (for example, future greenhouse gas emissions, population, economic growth, development etc.). Some of these uncertainties can be quantified, but many simply cannot, meaning that there is some level of irreducible ignorance in our understandings of future climate (Dessai and Hulme, 2004).

Dessai, S. and Hulme, M. 2004. 'Does climate adaptation policy need probabilities?', *Climate Policy* 4: 107–128.

INCERTEZAS

Cadeia de incertezas na modelagem climática

Projetar os Impactos da Mudanças Climáticas



INCERTEZAS

- As incertezas representam limitações para a tomada de decisões com respeito à mitigação dos impactos, baseadas num paradigma de otimização.
- Não obstante, diante deste contexto de incertezas, tomadores de decisão precisam da integração de conhecimentos que considerem os múltiplos fatores de stress que condicionam o ambiente de decisão.
- Aplicação de análises exploratórias, que consideram múltiplos cenários, explorando sistematicamente as implicações de um amplo intervalo de condicionantes e políticas.

Dessai, S.; Hulme, M.; Lempert, R.; Pielke Jr., R. Climate prediction: a limit to adaptation? Em: Adapting to Climate Change – Thresholds, Values, Governance. Adger, W.N.; Lorenzoni, I.]; O’Birem, K.L. (Eds). Cambridge University Press , 2009,

Kiparsky, M.; Milman, A.; Vicuña, S. Climate and Water: Knowledge of Impacts to Action on Adaptation. Annu. Rev. Environ. Resour v. 37, p. 7.1-7.32, 2012.

Projeções climáticas

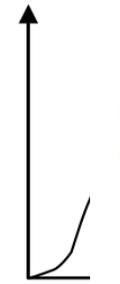
Cenários socioeconômicos

- Uso do solo
- População
- Desenvolvimento
- Industria
- Energia
- Meio ambiente
- ...

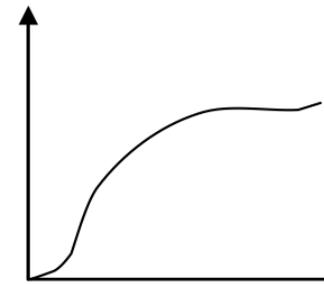
expected damage



expected damage



expected damage



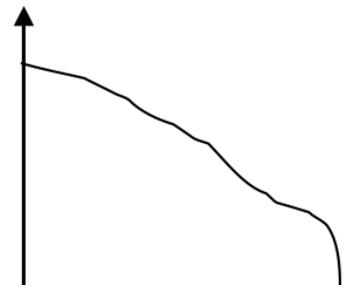
expected damage



expected damage



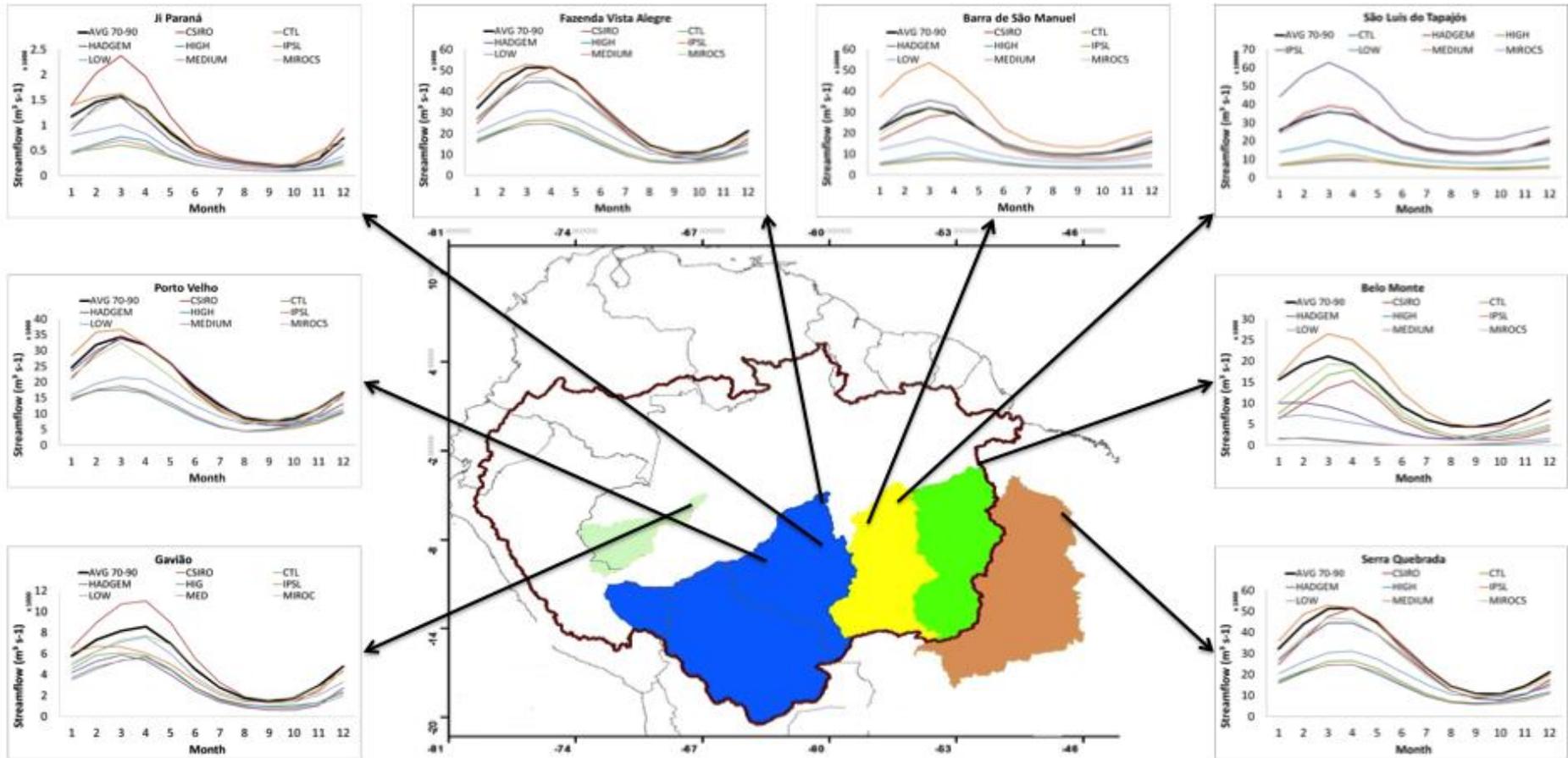
expected damage



susceptibility characteristics

MHD-INPE

Mudanças Ambientais Globais Grande escala



2071-2100

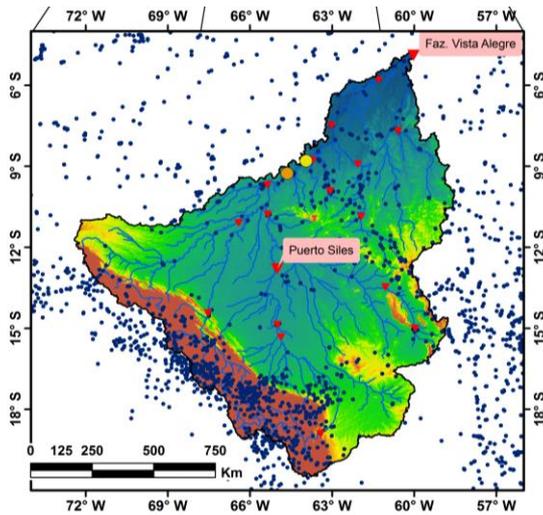
Tocantins
 Juruá
 Amazonas
 Madeira
 Xingú
 Tapajós

MHD-INPE

Mudanças Ambientais Globais

Grande escala

Mudanças Climáticas



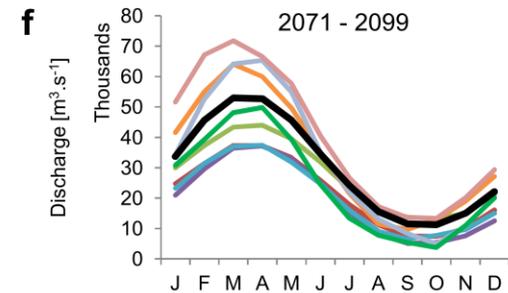
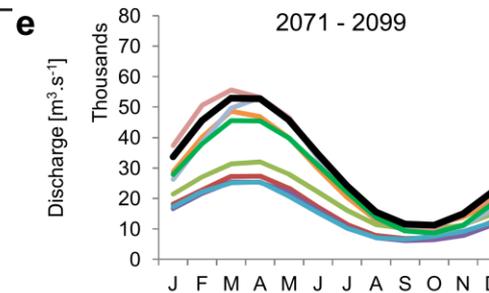
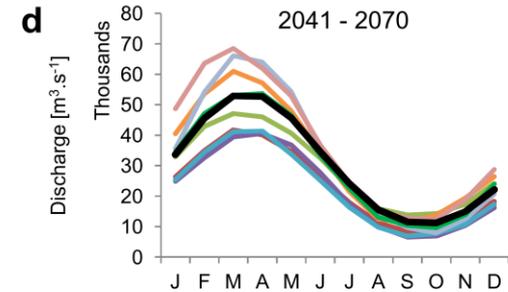
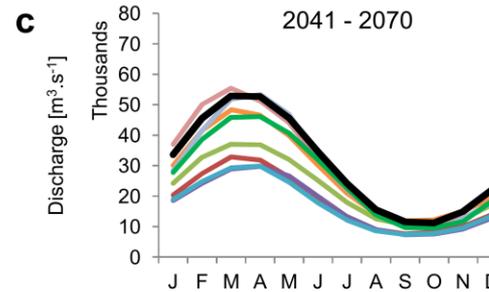
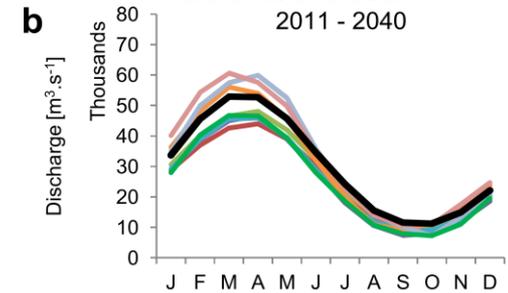
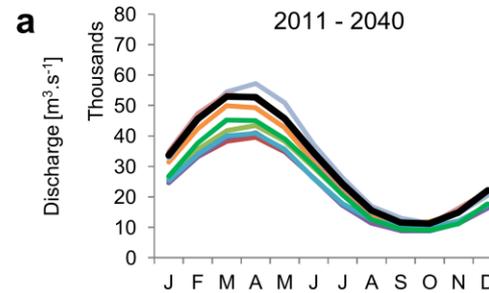
Climatic Change
DOI 10.1007/s10584-015-1338-x

**Impacts of future climatic and land cover changes
on the hydrological regime of the Madeira River basin**

J. L. Siqueira Júnior • J. Tomasella • D. A. Rodriguez

Mudanças Climáticas

Uso do solo



— M1 — M2 — M3 — M4 — MR5 — CSR — IPS — HD2 — Base Line

MHD-INPE

Mudanças Ambientais Globais

Grande escala

PROJEÇÕES DE DESCARGAS EXTREMAS SOB IMPACTOS DAS MUDANÇAS CLIMÁTICAS NA REGIÃO AMAZÔNICA

Projections of extreme streamflows under climate change scenarios in Amazonia

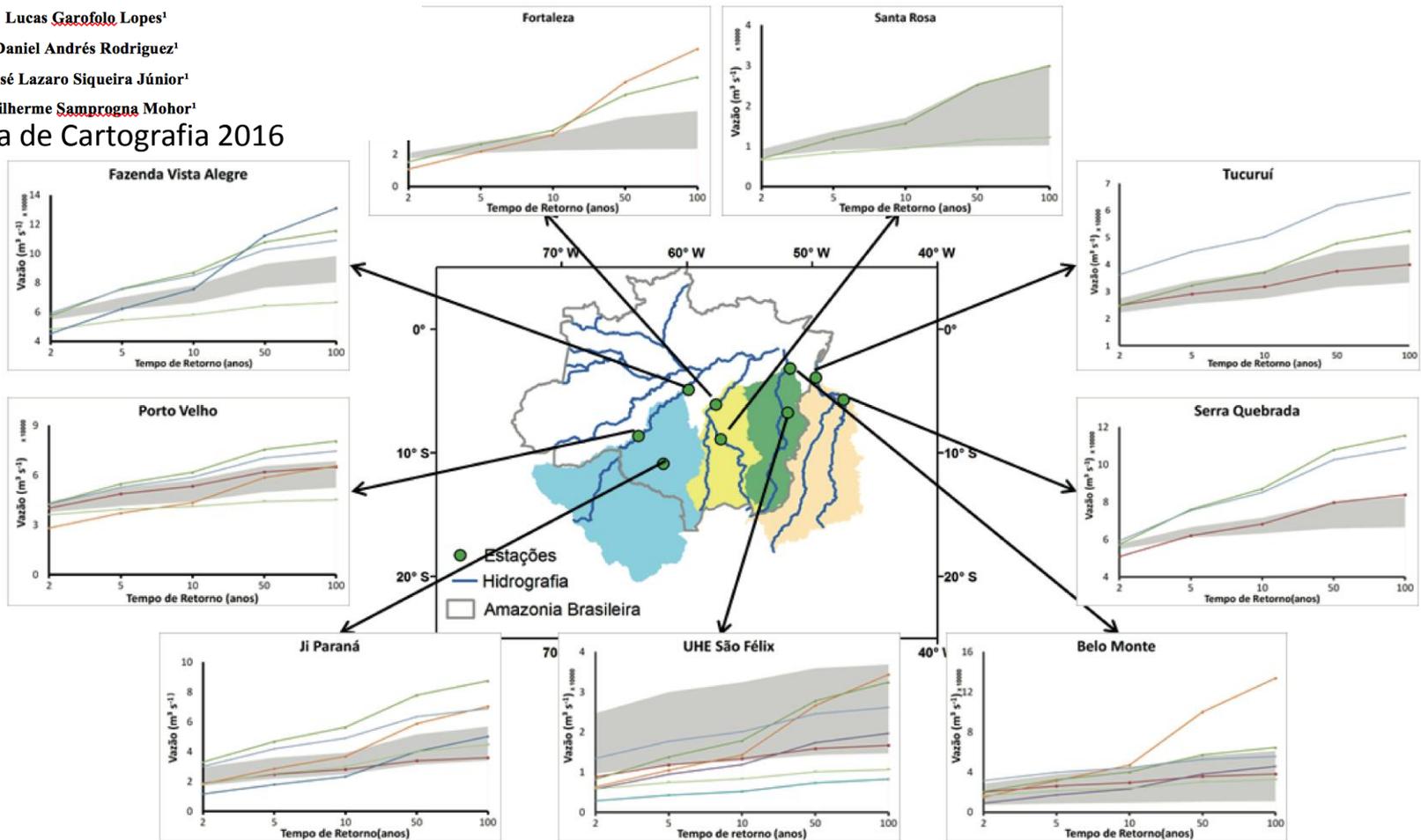
Lucas Garofolo Lopes¹

Daniel Andrés Rodriguez¹

José Lázaro Siqueira Júnior¹

Guilherme Sampogna Mohor¹

Revista Brasileira de Cartografia 2016



GEV 2041-2070

MHD-INPE

Mudanças Climáticas

Vulnerabilidade na produção de hidroenergia

Journal of Hydrology: Regional Studies xxx (2015) xxx–xxx

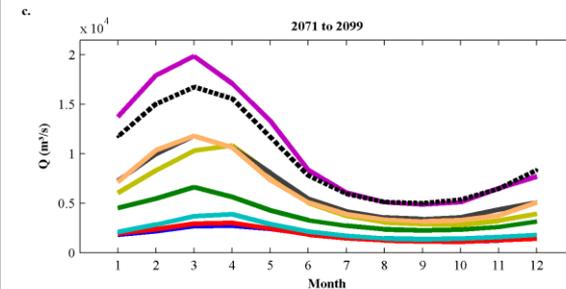
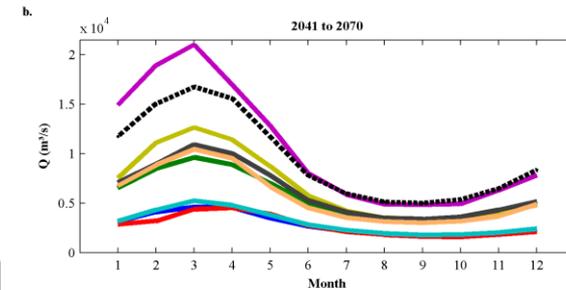
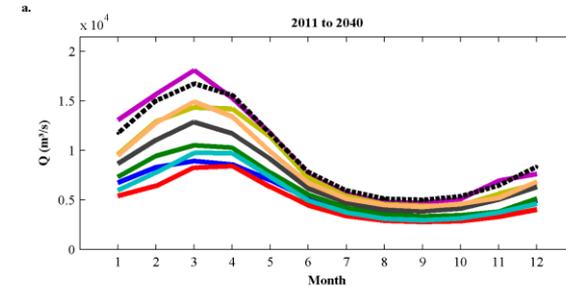
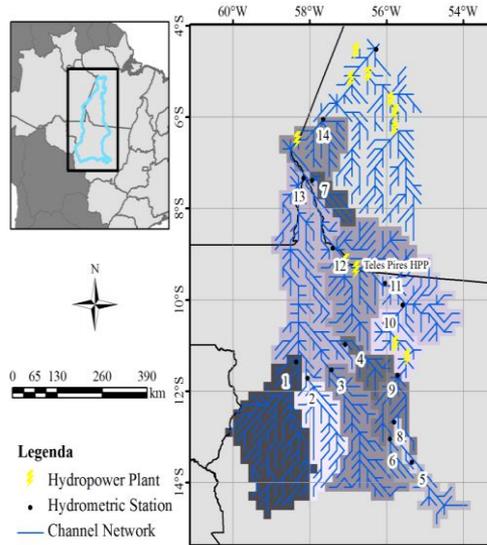
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ELSEVIER



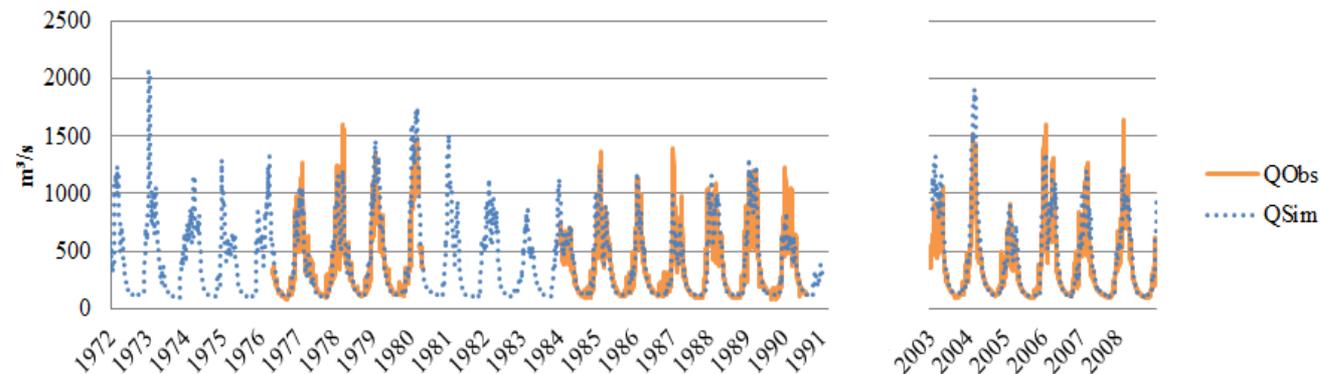
M1 M2 M3 M4 Base Line
IPSL CSIRO MIROC HadGEM

Exploratory analyses for the assessment of climate change impacts on the energy production in an Amazon run-of-river hydropower plant

Guilherme Samprogna Mohor, Daniel Andrés Rodriguez*, Javier Tomasella¹, José Lázaro Siqueira Júnior

Earth System Science Center, National Institute for Space Research, Cachoeira Paulista, SP, Brazil

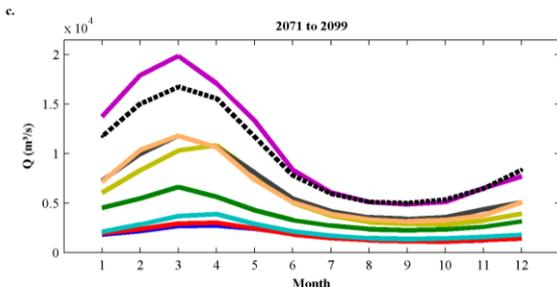
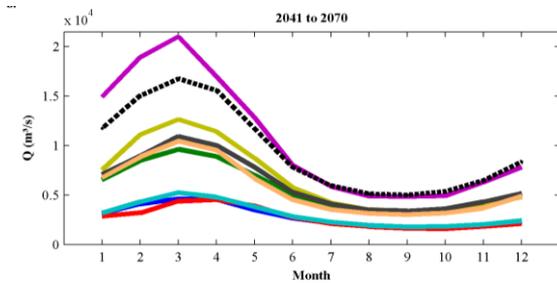
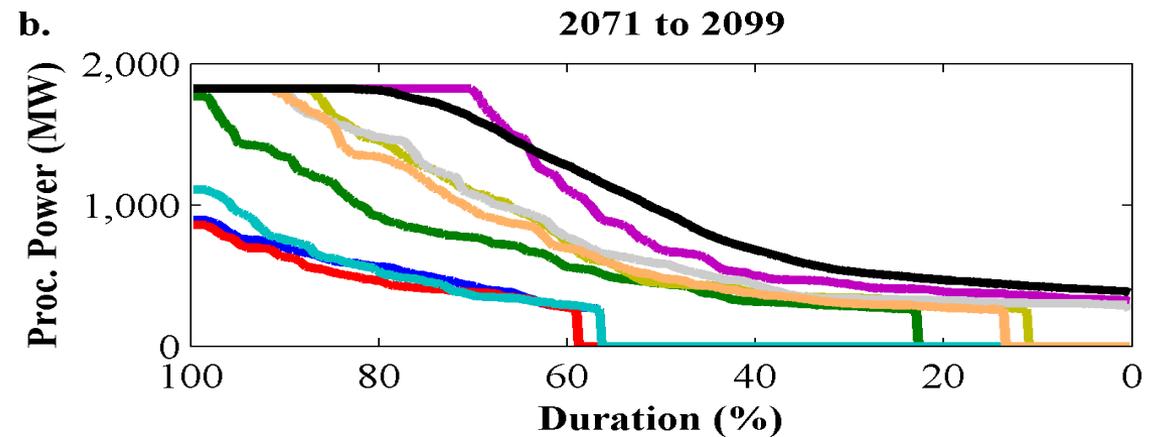
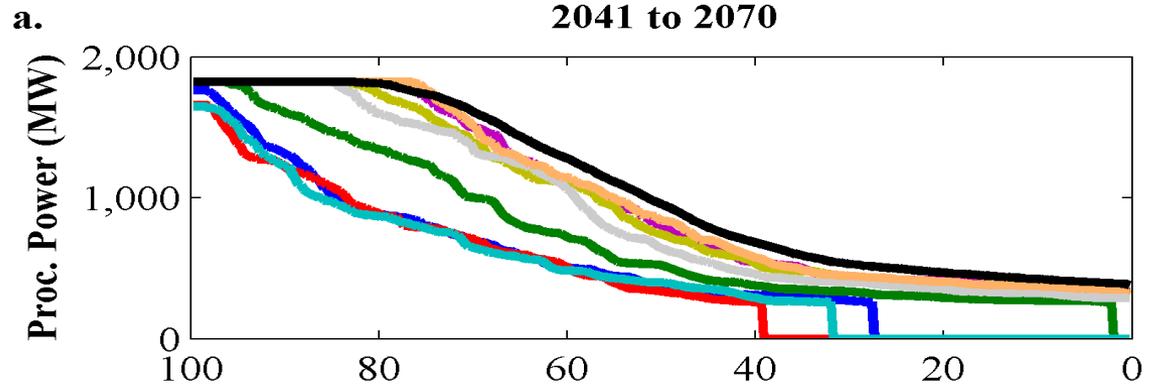
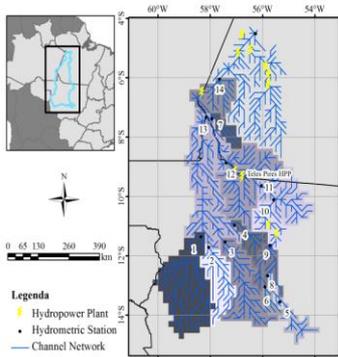
8. Teles Pires



MHD-INPE

Mudanças Climáticas

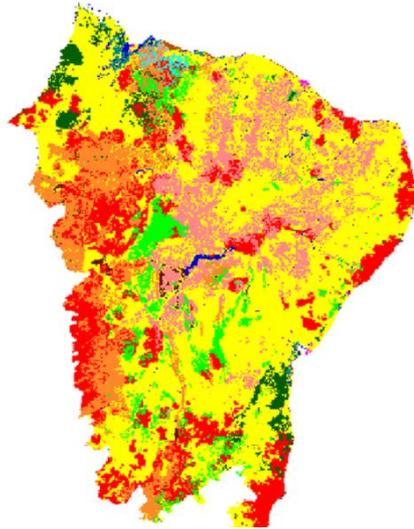
Vulnerabilidade na produção de hidroenergia



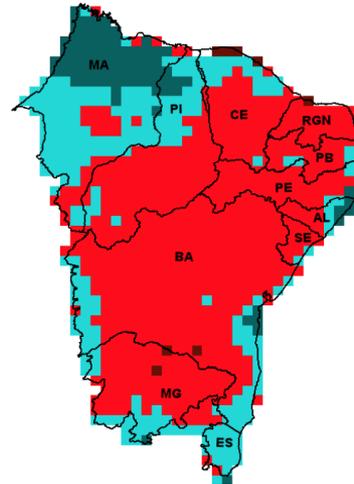
- M1
- M2
- M3
- M4
- Base Line
- IPSL
- CSIRO
- MIROC
- HadGEM

CENÁRIOS DE VULNERABILIDADE À DESERTIFICAÇÃO

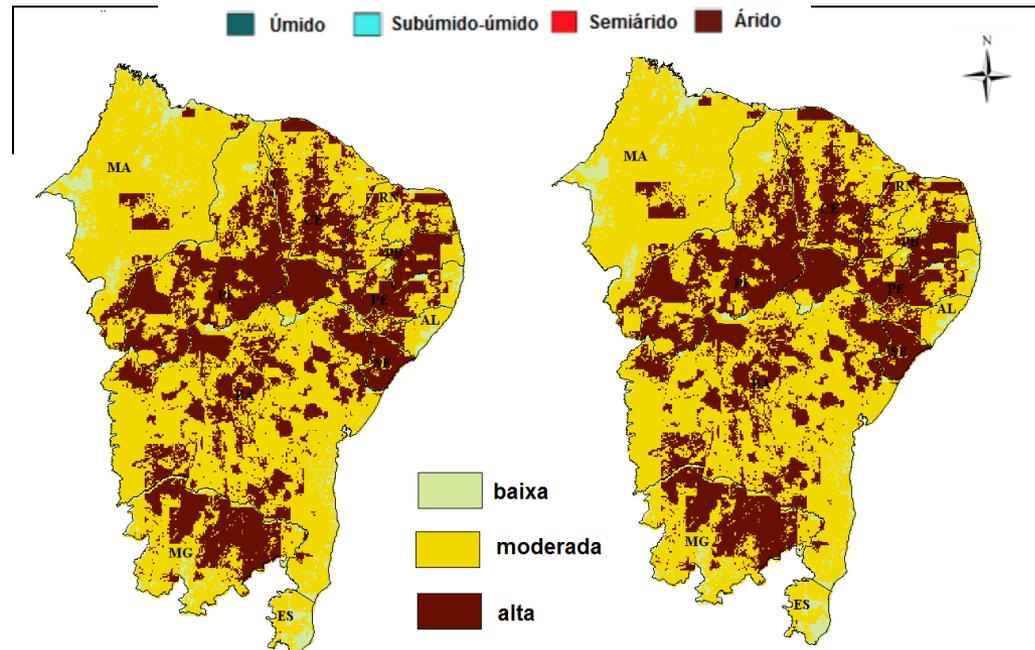
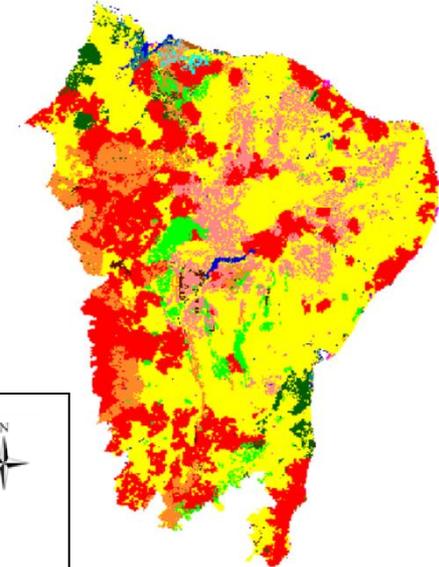
Uso e cobertura da terra
Cenário Otimista_2040



ÍNDICE DE ARIDEZ 2040



Uso e cobertura da terra
Cenário Pesimista_2040



Ministério da
Ciência, Tecnologia
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GOVERNO FEDERAL
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SUSCEPTIBILIDADE À DESERTIFICAÇÃO NO SEMIÁRIDO
BRASILEIRO: TENDÊNCIAS ATUAIS E CENÁRIOS
DECORRENTES DAS MUDANÇAS
CLIMÁTICAS E DO USO DA TERRA.

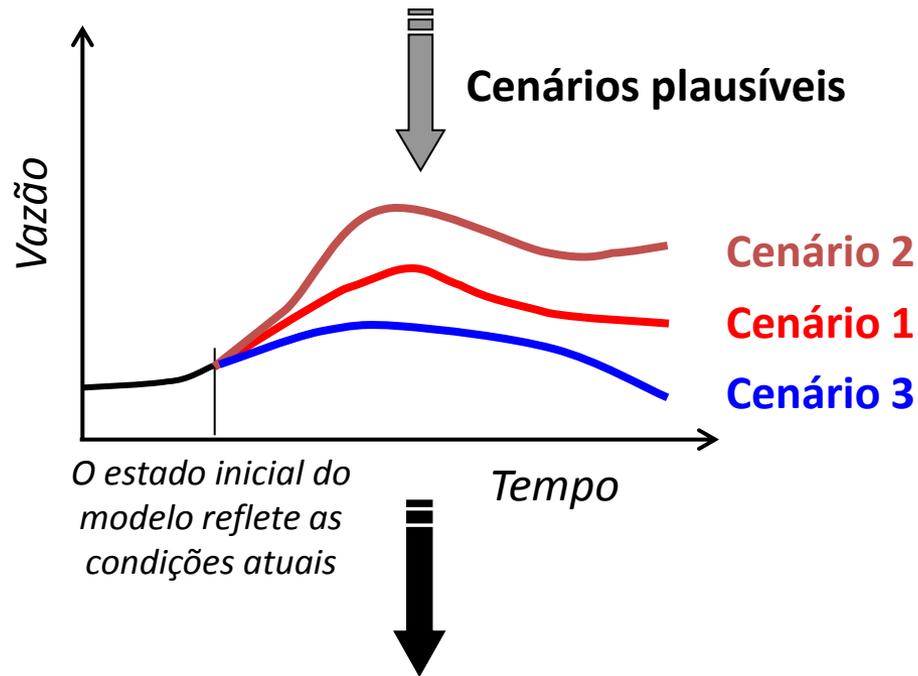
Rita Marcia da Silva Pinto Vieira

Tese de Doutorado do Curso de Pós-
Graduação em Ciência do Sistema
Terrestre, orientada pelo Dr. Javier
Tomasella e Dra. Regina Célia dos
Santos Alvalá

PREVISÕES DE VAZÕES

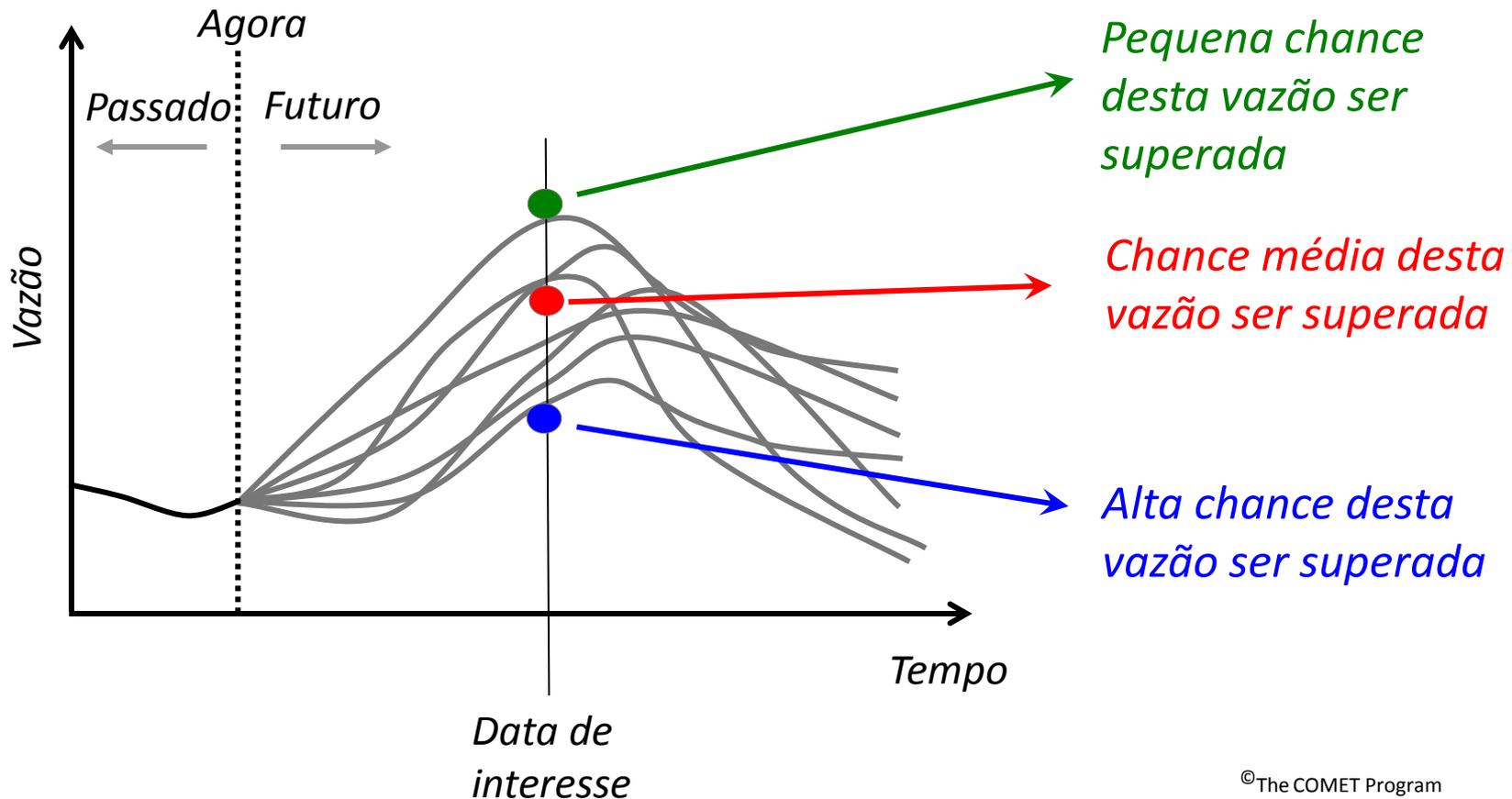
A técnica de previsão por conjunto

Múltiplos cenários de vazão associados aos dados meteorológicos históricos ou previsões de tempo ou sazonais

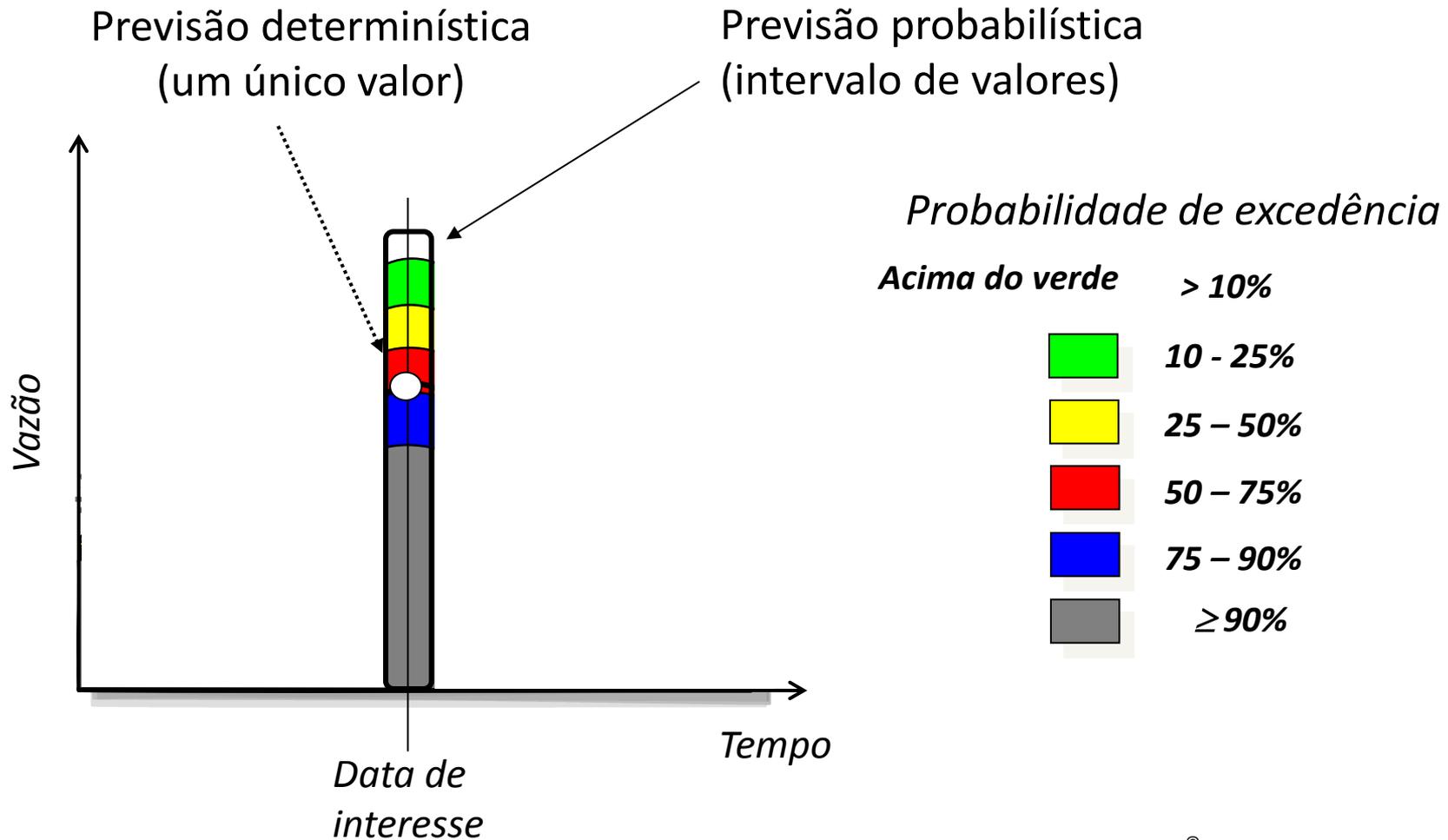


Os resultados são usados em análises estatísticas para gerar previsões com valores probabilísticos associados.

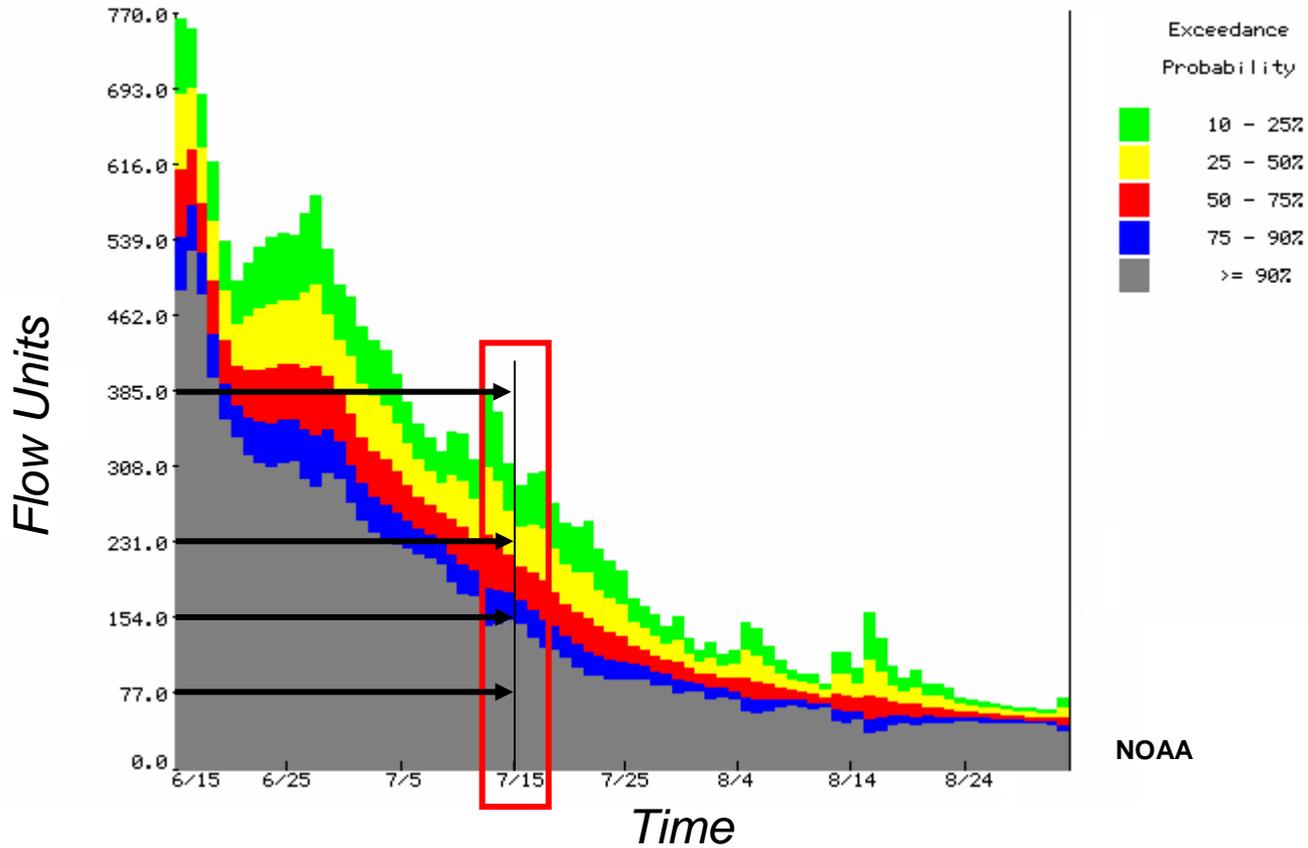
A técnica de previsão por conjunto (cont.)



A técnica de previsão por conjunto(cont.)

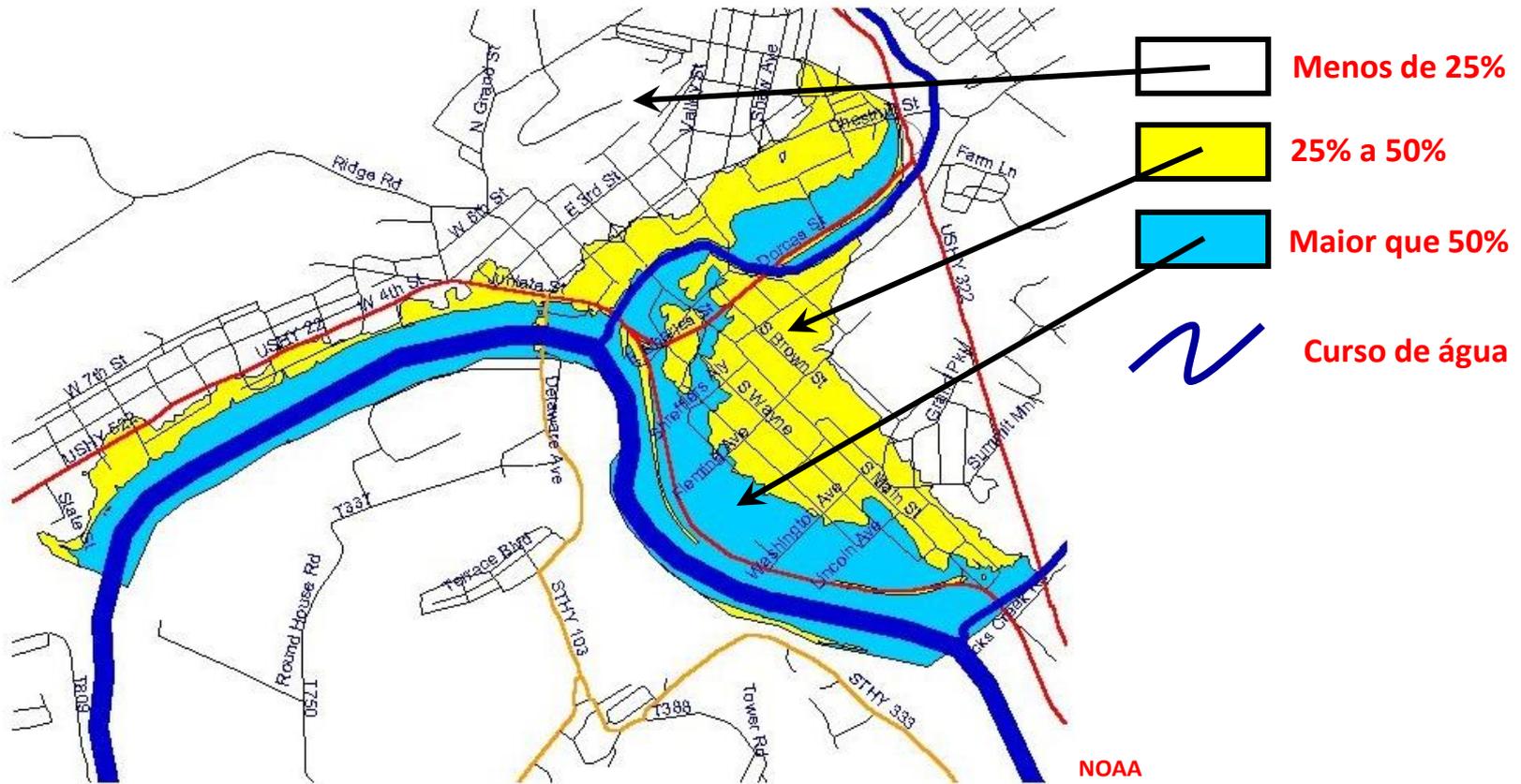


Produto – Gráfico de Probabilidade

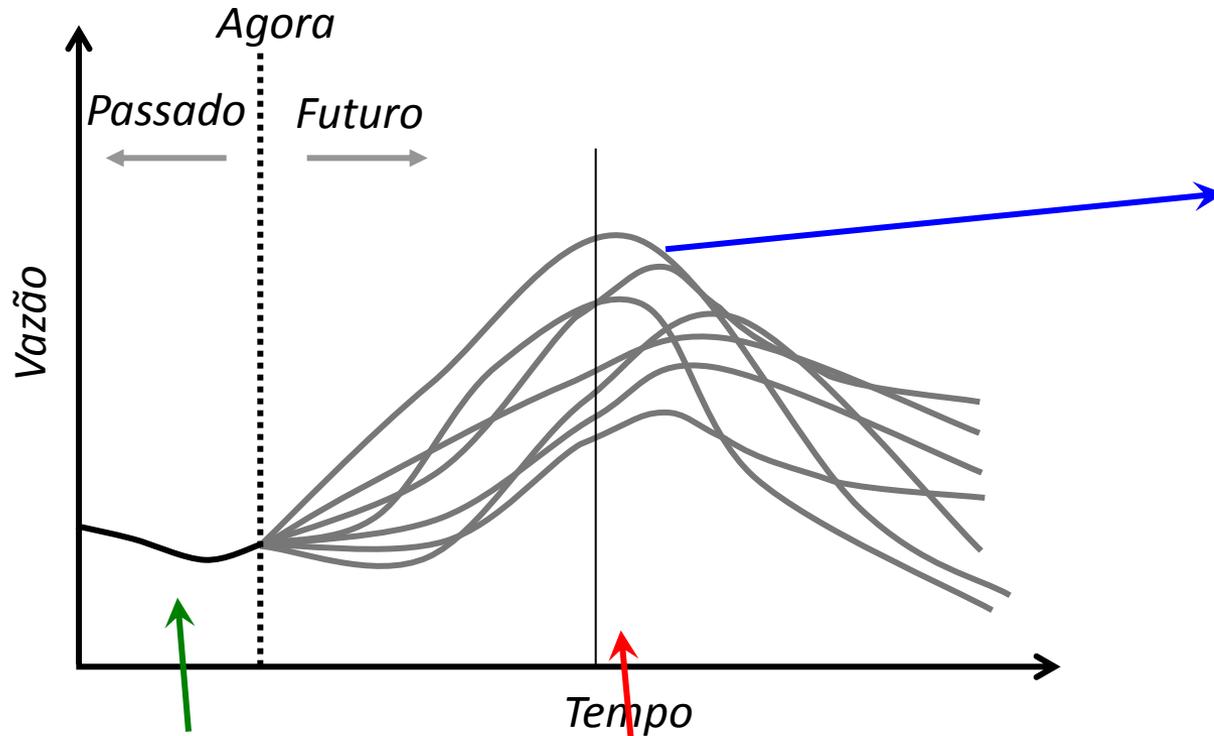


Mapa de cheias probabilístico

Probabilidade de alagamento



Deficiências dos sistemas de previsão por conjunto



Umidade do solo, vazão, precipitação, etc, são pobremente monitorados em tempo real. Qual o seu grau de incerteza?

Os modelos hidrológicos não são perfeitos, geram incertezas que não são quantificadas na previsão

As previsões meteorológicas por conjunto estão afetadas pelo bias e podem não representar todas as fontes de incertezas das previsões, além de não apresentarem adequada resolução espacial.

Resumo

- Previsão de vazão por conjunto
 - Usa cenários iniciais do modelo hidrológico
 - Podem ser usados dados históricos ou previsões hidro-meteorológicas
 - Gera um conjunto de simulações de vazão
 - Fornece valores probabilísticos
 - Previsões de níveis, vazão, ou volume
- Permite simulações históricas ou condicionais
- Configuração de saídas flexíveis
 - Permite variado períodos e previsão e parametrizações
- Várias ferramentas de verificação

DISPERSAO DE ERROS NAS SIMULAÇÕES HIDROLÓGICAS

MHD-INPE

Precipitação estimada por sensores remotos

Journal of Hydrology 527 (2015) 943–957

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Journal of Hydrology

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/jhydrol



Propagation of satellite precipitation uncertainties through a distributed hydrological model: A case study in the Tocantins–Araguaia basin in Brazil

Aline S. Falck^{a,b,*}, Viviana Maggioni^c, Javier Tomasella^{a,d}, Daniel A. Vila^a, Fábio L.R. Diniz^a

^aCenter for Weather Forecast and Climate Studies (CPTC/INPE), Brazil

^bNational Center for Natural Disaster Monitoring and Warning (CEMADEN), Brazil

^cDept. of Civil, Environmental & Infrastructure Engineering, George Mason University, USA

^dEarth System Science Centre (CCST/INPE), Brazil

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A.S. Falck et al. / Journal of Hydrology 527 (2015) 943–957

Table 2
Calibration/validation of the hydrological model.

Sub-basin	Name	Calibration (2000–2008)		Validation (2008–2011)	
		NASH	LNASH	NASH	LNASH
B1	Rio das Mortes	0.87	0.88	0.69	0.66
B2	Xavantina	0.85	0.89	0.85	0.89
B3	Tesouro	0.56	0.72	0.52	0.69
B4	Peres	0.65	0.59	0.78	0.83
B5	Travessão	0.72	0.87	0.65	0.78
B6	Luiz Alves	0.83	0.91	0.81	0.89
B7	Conceição do Araguaia	0.93	0.96	0.86	0.94
B8	Xambioá	0.95	0.93	0.93	0.77
B9	Ceres	0.76	0.85	0.59	0.80
B10	Ponte Quebra Linha	0.63	0.82	0.34	0.53
B11	Nova Roma (Faz.Sucuri)	0.83	0.91	0.47	0.69
B12	Jacinto	0.86	0.89	0.48	0.88
B13	Miracema do Tocantins	0.84	0.83	0.58	0.67
B14	Jatobá (Faz. Boa Nova)	0.76	0.84	0.45	0.62
B15	Porto Real	0.88	0.89	0.83	0.89
B16	Carolina	0.91	0.87	0.68	0.76
B17	Descarreto	0.92	0.91	0.82	0.82
B18	Itupiranga	0.87	0.85	0.91	0.89
B19 ^a	Tucuruí	0.93	0.80	0.90	0.77

^a Streamflow naturalized by the Brazilian National System Operator (ONS).

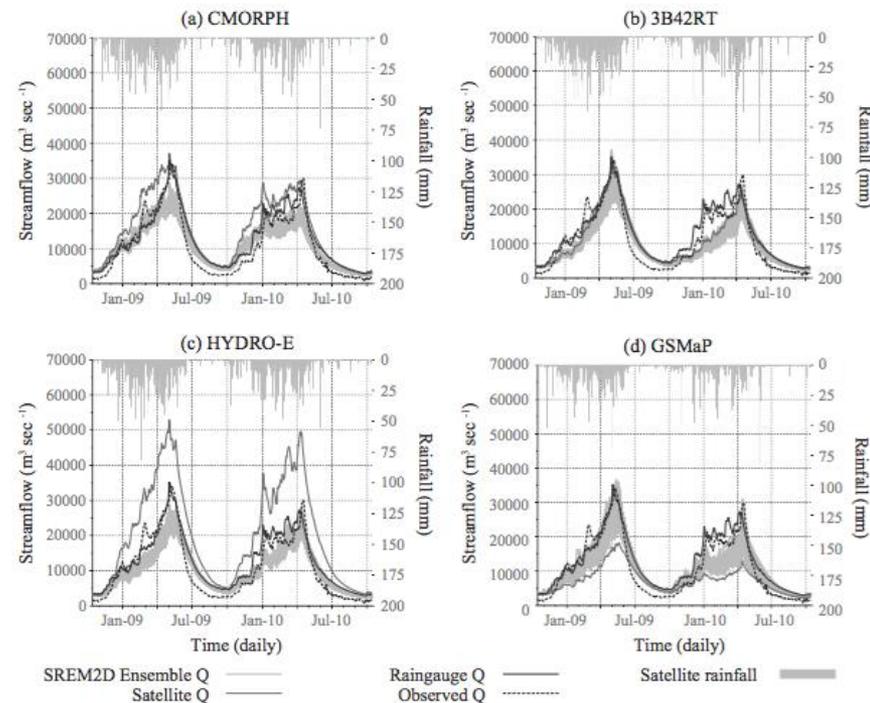


Fig. 6. Time series of streamflow for a large basin (B19) from October 15, 2008 until October 14, 2010 for (a) CMORPH, (b) 3B42RT, (c) HYDRO-E and (d) GSMaP. The black solid line represents the streamflow simulated using raingauges, the black dashed line represents the observed streamflow, the gray line represents the streamflow simulated using original satellite products, the light gray lines represent the streamflow simulated using SREM2D ensemble, and the gray vertical bars represents the satellite product rainfall. The units of streamflow are $\text{m}^3 \text{s}^{-1}$ and of rainfall are mm.

PREVISÃO DE VAZÕES EXTREMAS UTILIZANDO PREVISÕES ATMOSFÉRICAS

Tabela : Valores das funções objetivo da calibração com dados diários

Bacia	Nash	Log Nash	R2	R2L
1	0.8	0.846	0.803	0.85
2	0.836	0.873	0.842	0.874
3	0.644	0.821	0.66	0.823
4	0.85	0.875	0.853	0.876
5	0.416	0.616	0.522	0.703
6	0.694	0.04	0.767	0.053
7	0.702	0.815	0.753	0.852
8	0.708	0.675	0.722	0.687
9	0.798	0.854	0.821	0.861
10	0.627	0.406	0.776	0.462

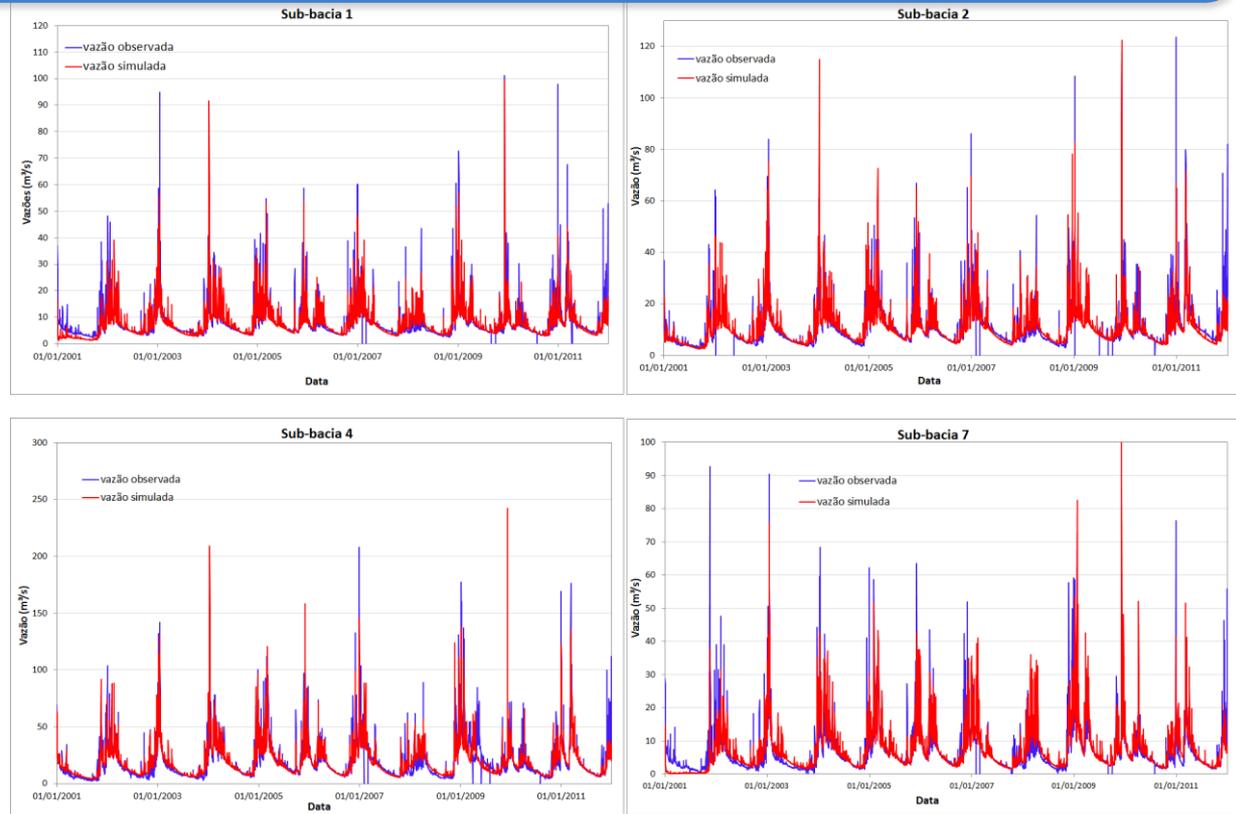
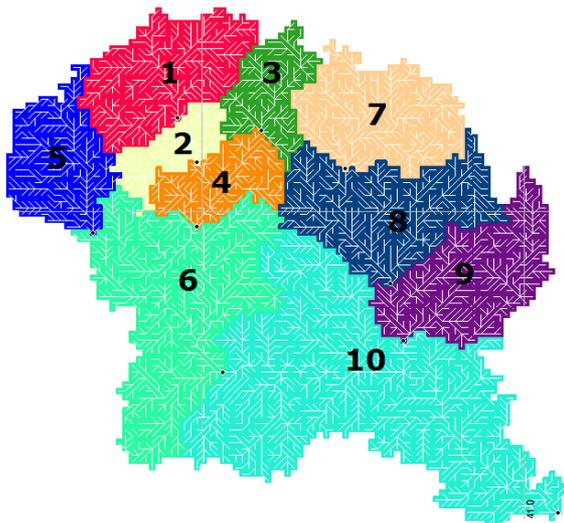


Figura: Calibração com dados diários no período de 2001 a 2011, sub-bacias 1, 2 4 e 7

Bacia do Rio Itapemirim

PREVISÃO DE VAZÕES EXTREMAS UTILIZANDO PREVISÕES ATMOSFÉRICAS

Tabela : Valores das funções objetivo da calibração com dados horários

Sub-bacia	Nash	Lnash	R2	R2L	Errv (%)
1	0.30	0.51	0.31	0.54	0.6
2	0.44	0.66	0.47	0.66	-3.5
3	0.49	0.71	0.51	0.71	-8.2
4	0.60	0.75	0.60	0.77	0.3
5	0.41	0.64	0.45	0.64	-14.8
6	0.69	0.76	0.70	0.77	-5.0
7	0.56	0.57	0.57	0.58	-2.7
8	0.48	0.62	0.50	0.63	-4.5
9	0.68	0.73	0.69	0.73	-3.1
10	0.68	0.47	0.75	0.81	25.3

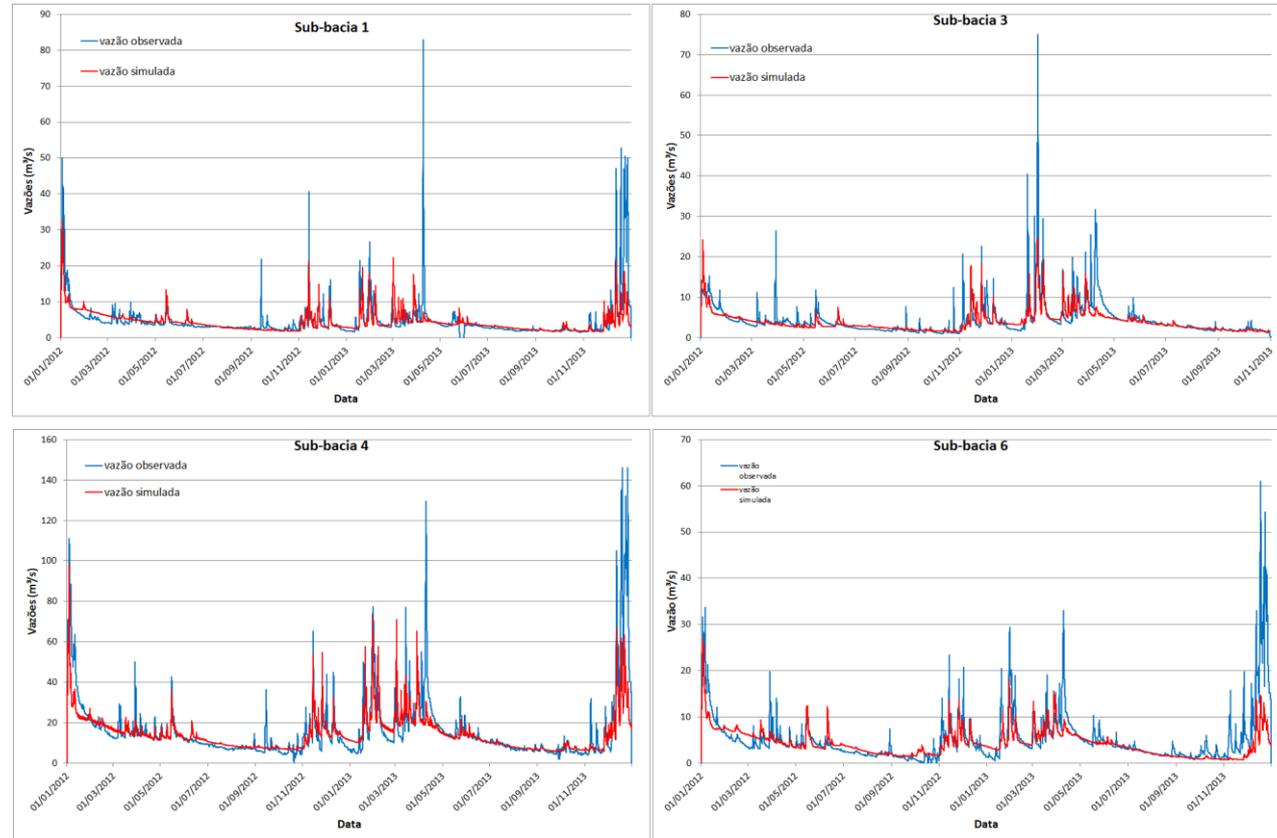
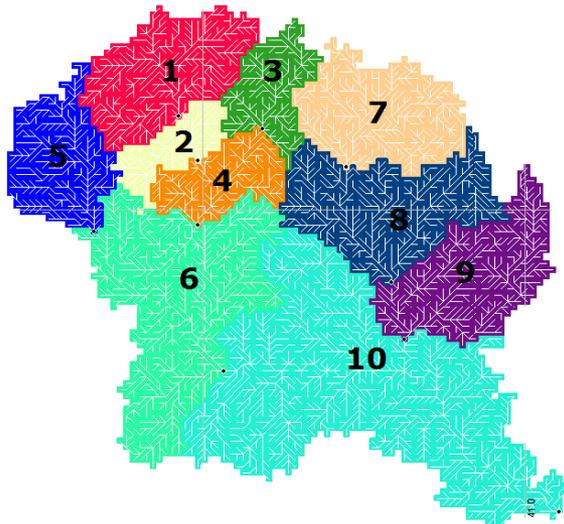


Figura: Calibração com dados horários no período de 2012 a 2013, sub-bacias 1, 3, 4 e 6

Bacia do Rio Itapemirim

PREVISÃO DE VAZÕES EXTREMAS UTILIZANDO PREVISÕES ATMOSFÉRICAS

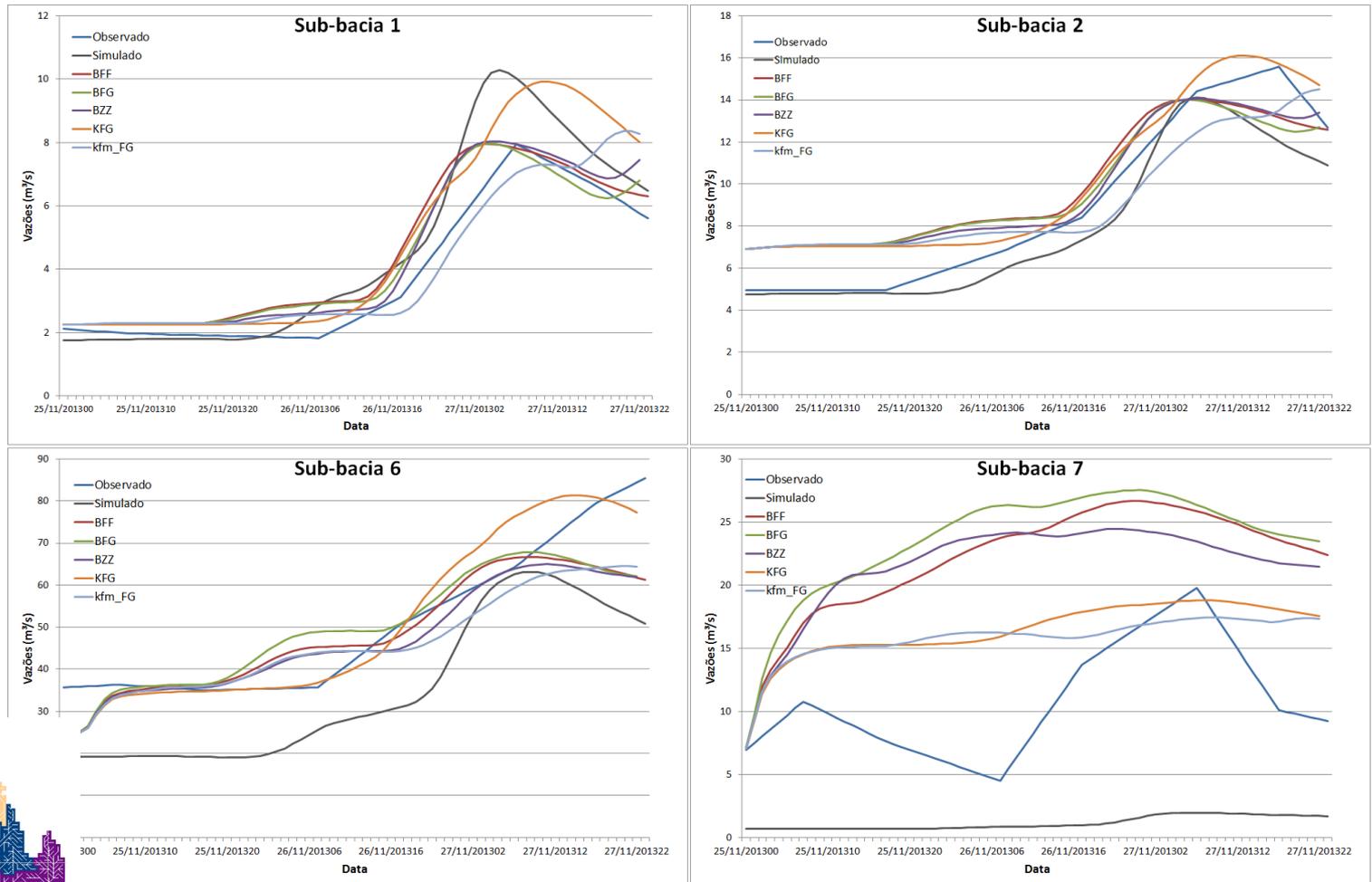
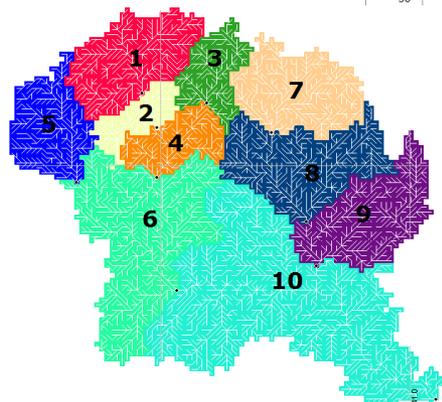


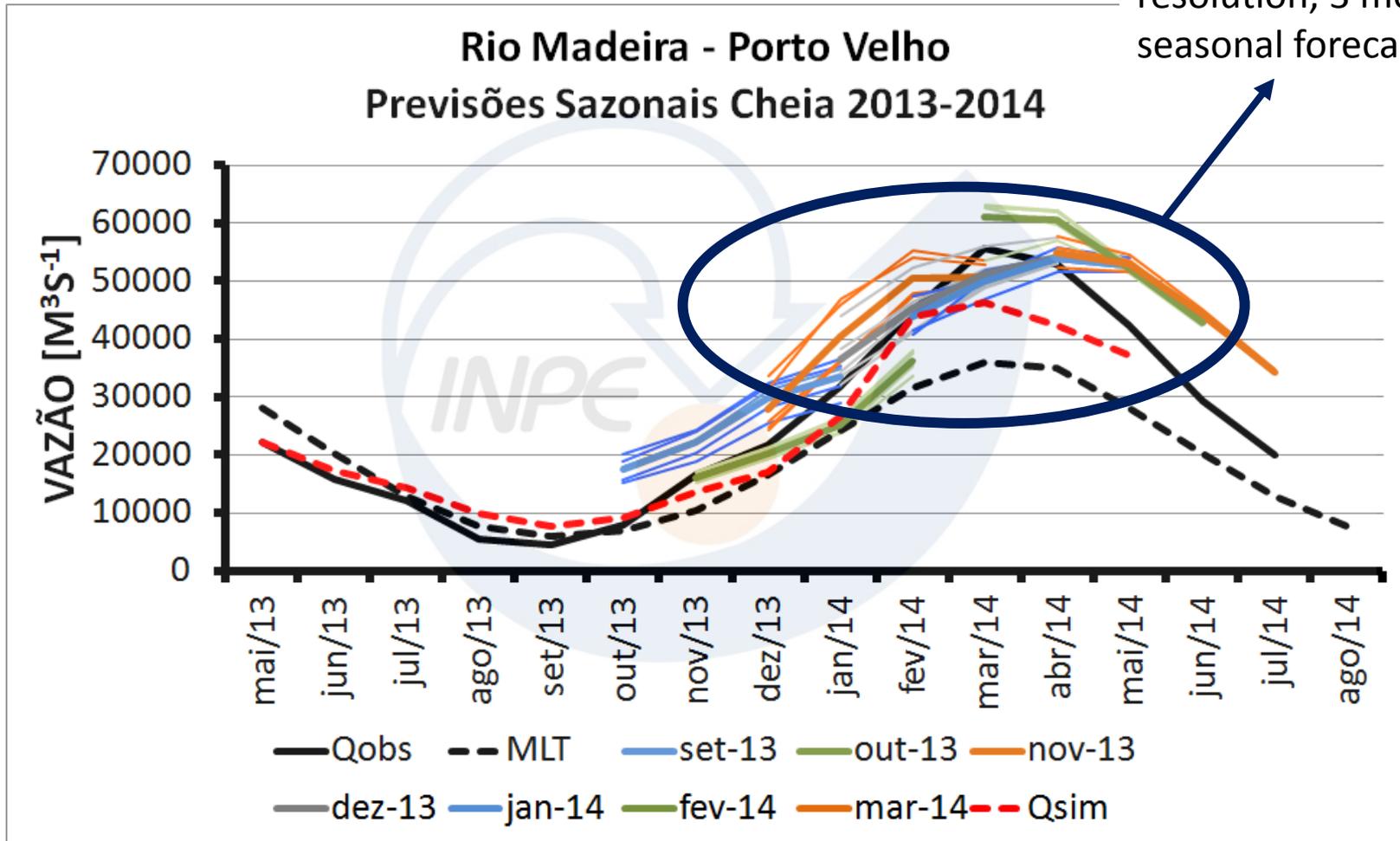
Figura: Previsão com o modelo Eta 5km para 27/11/2013, nas sub-bacias 1, 2, 6 e 7

Bacia do Rio Itapemirim

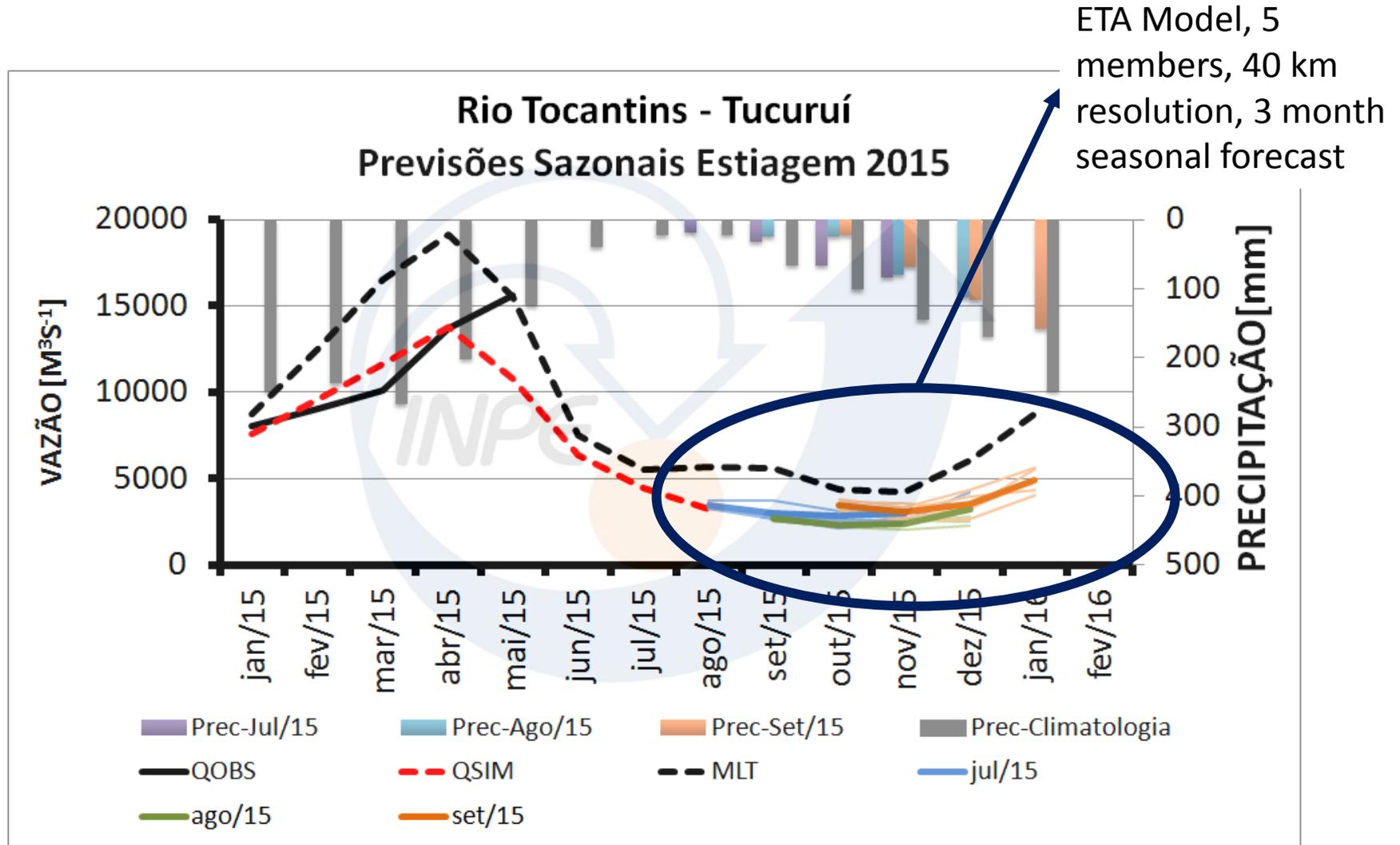


Previsão de vazão por conjunto na Bacia do Madeira

ETA Model, 5 members, 40 km resolution, 3 month seasonal forecast

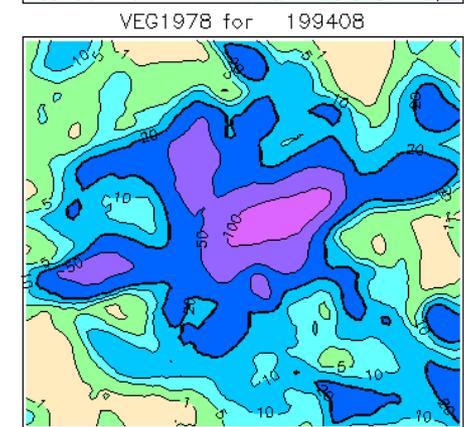
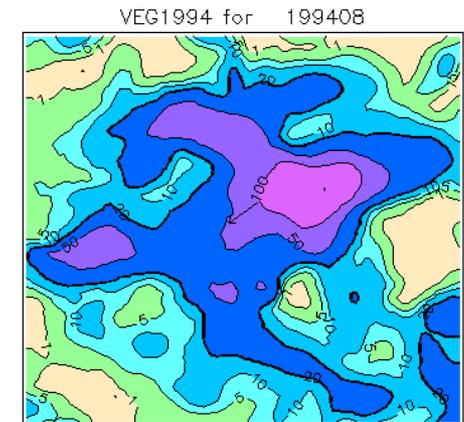
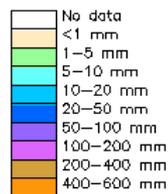
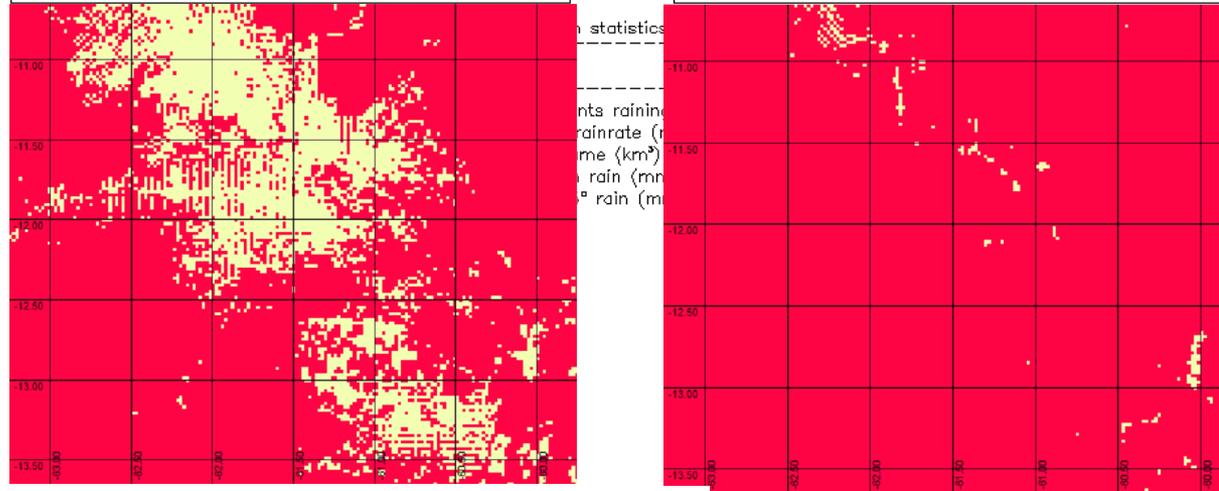
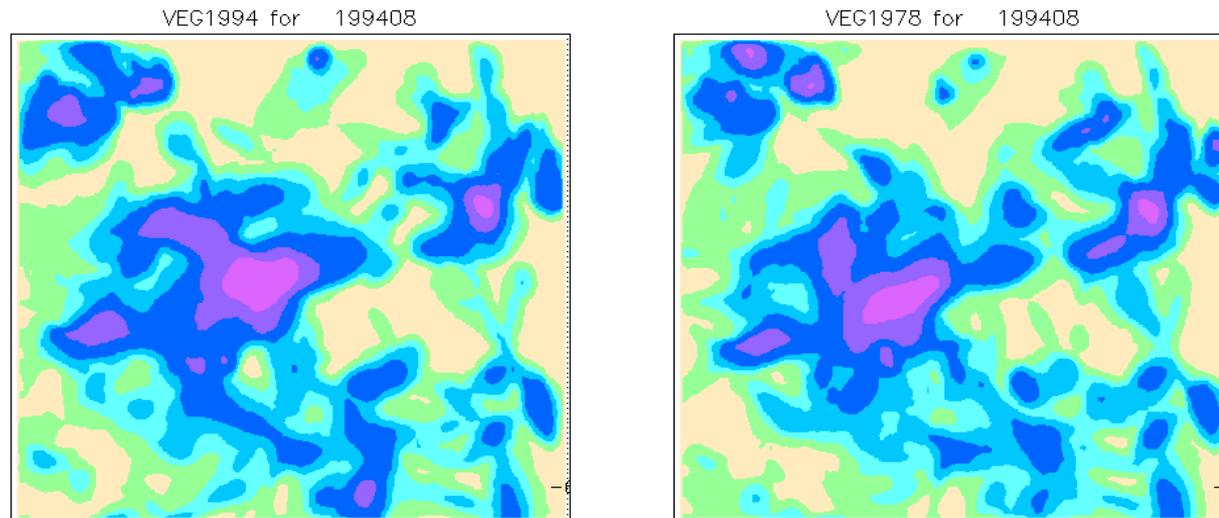


Previsão de vazão por conjunto na Bacia do Tocantins Araguaia

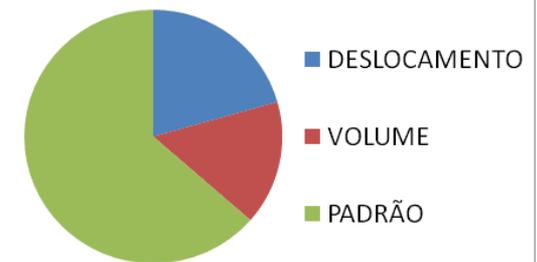


MUDANÇAS NO USO DO SOLO

Diferenças nos campos de precipitação acumulada (15 dias) sob condições prístinas e de mudança no uso do solo

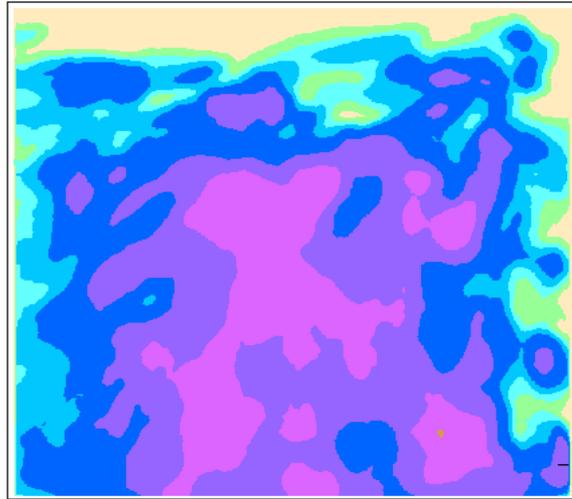


AGOSTO - PREC > 20 mm

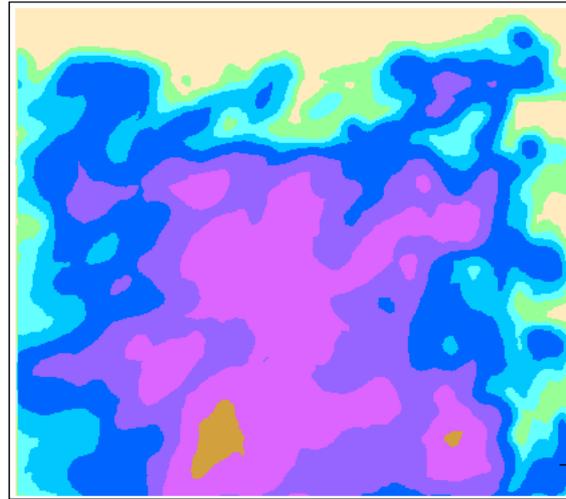


Diferenças nos campos de precipitação acumulada (15 dias) sob condições prístinas e de mudança no uso do solo

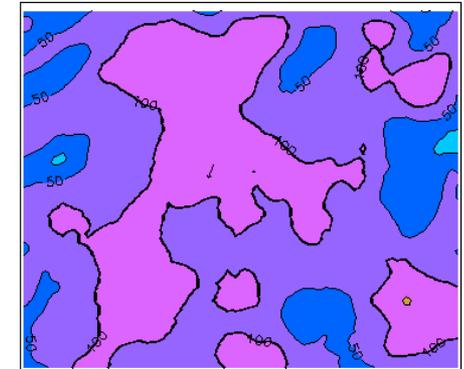
VEG1986 for 198701



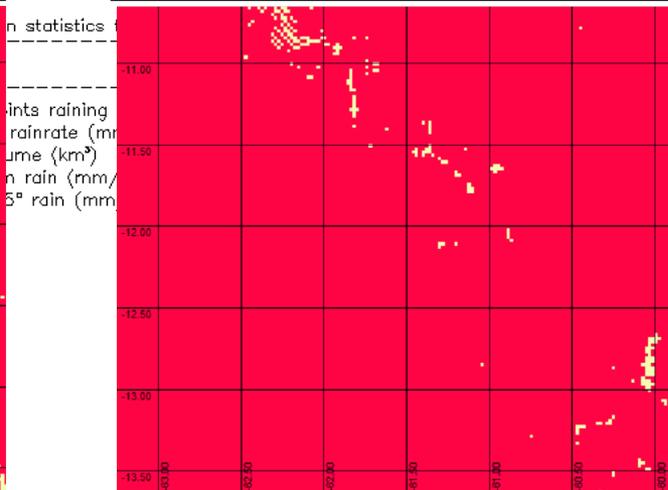
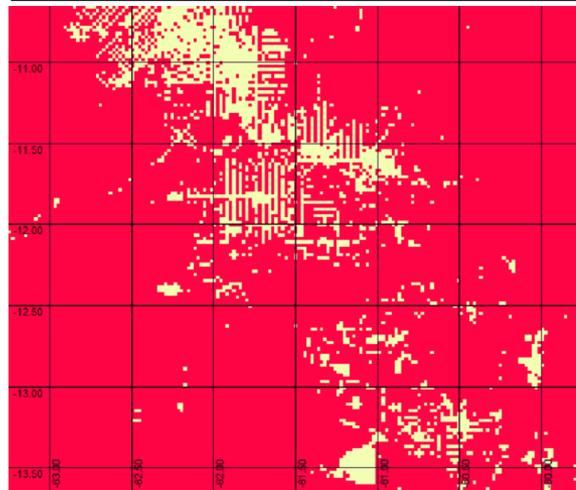
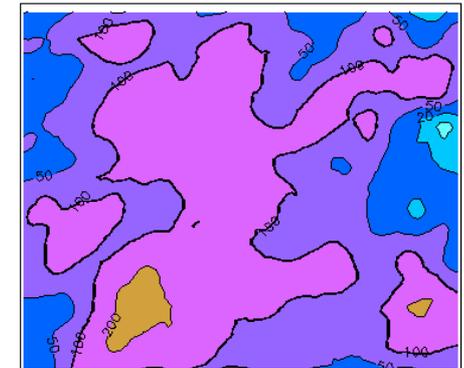
VEG1978 for 198701



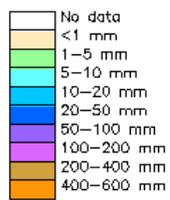
VEG1986 for 198701



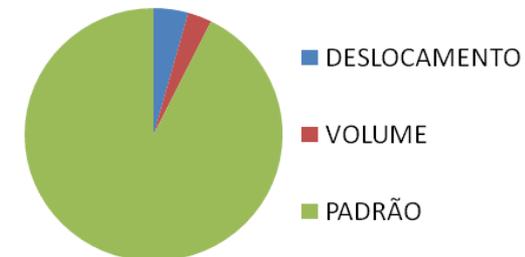
VEG1978 for 198701



Statistics
 - Number of days raining
 - Mean rain rate (mm/h)
 - Total volume (km³)
 - Mean rain (mm/day)
 - 5° rain (mm)



JANIEIRO - PREC > 100 mm



PREVISÕES DE UMIDADE NO SOLO

Modelo de balanço hídrico

- Cálculo da ETP

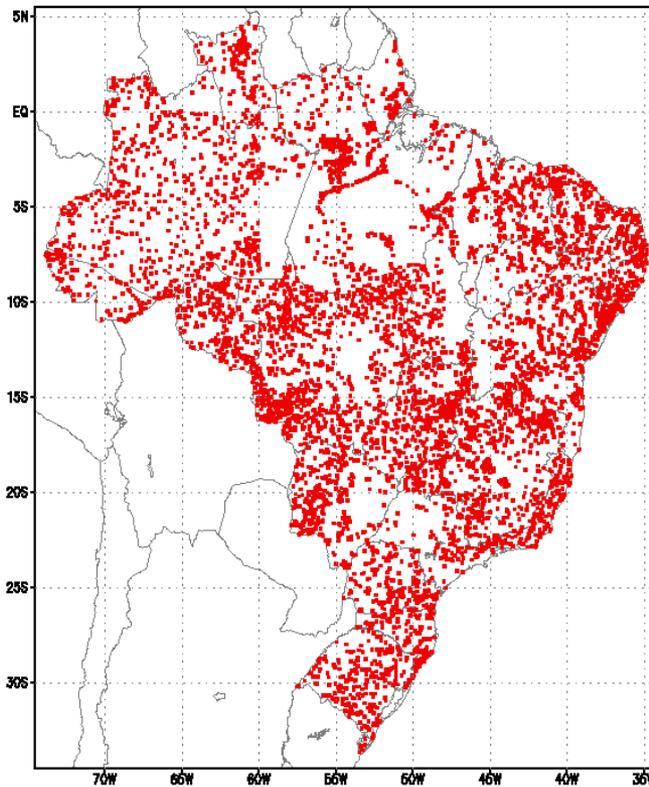
$$\begin{cases} ETR = \frac{S}{AFD} ETP & S < AFD \\ ETR = ETP & S \geq AFD \end{cases}$$

- Cálculo do armazenamento

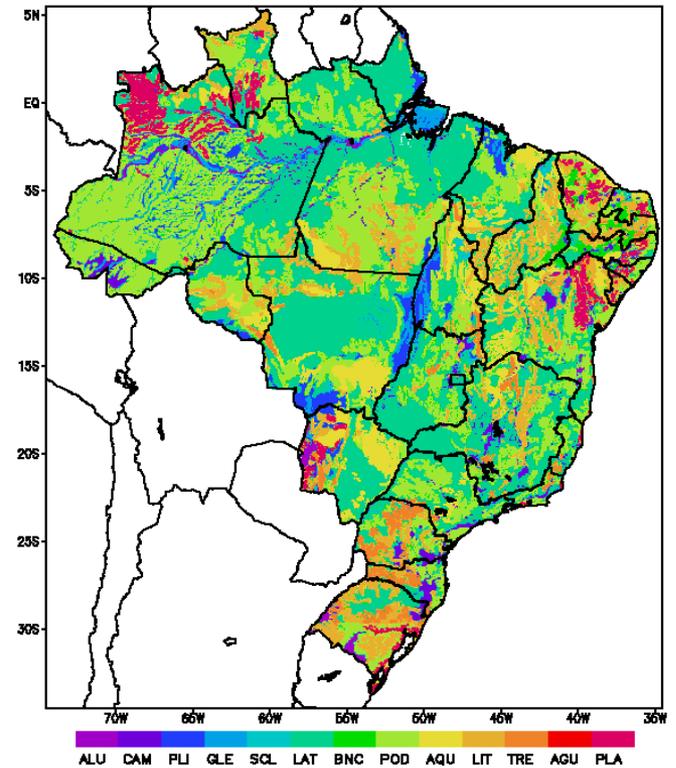
$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial t} = P - ETR \qquad \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} = Ks \left(\frac{S}{S \text{ max}} \right)^\eta$$

Dados de solos usados na paramterização do modelo

Localizacao dos perfis de solo



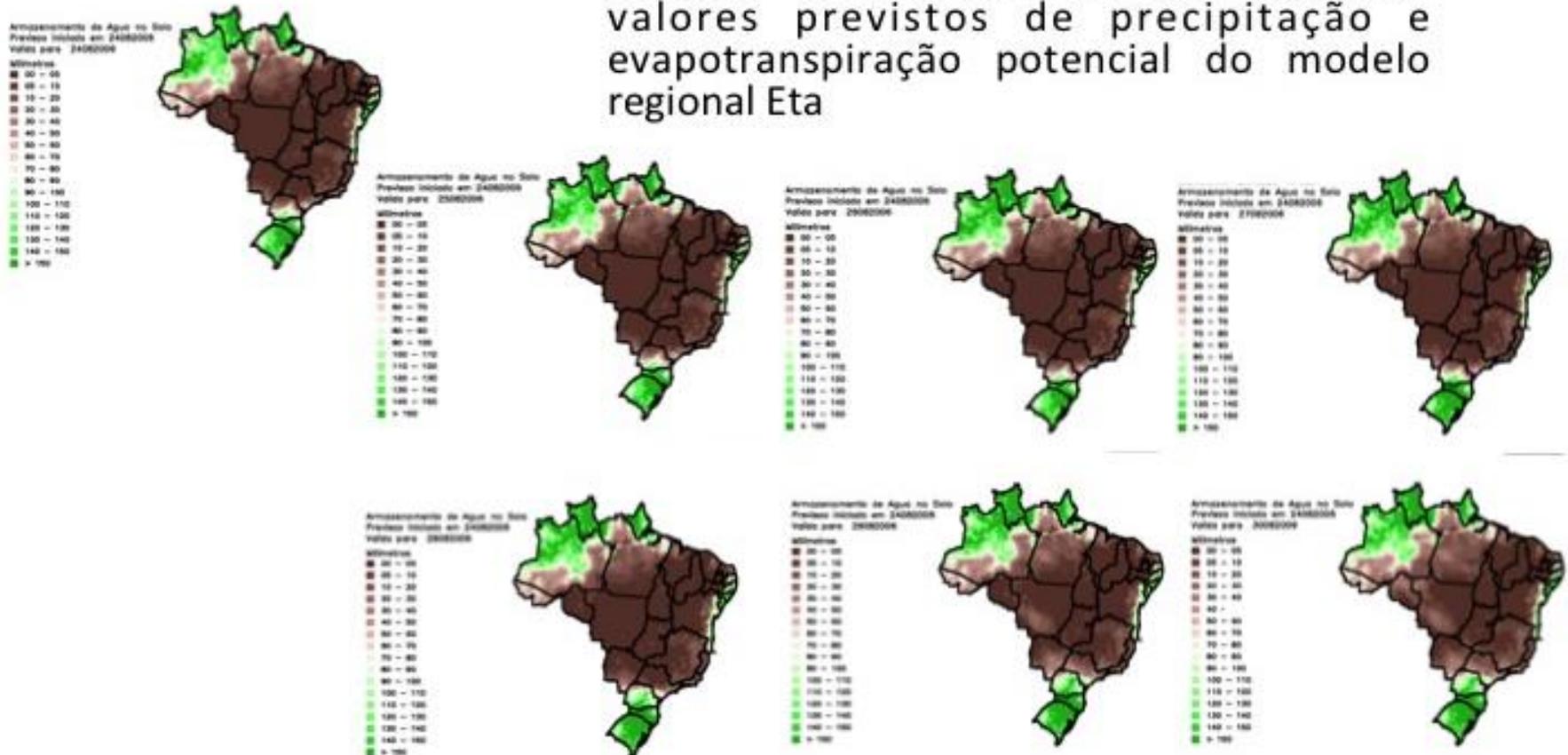
Mapa de solos do Brasil (Embrapa, 1980)



PREVISÕES DE ÁGUA DISPONÍVEL NO SOLO

Previsão da distribuição espacial de umidade do solo

- Previsão de umidade do solo utilizando valores previstos de precipitação e evapotranspiração potencial do modelo regional Eta



PREVISÕES DE ÁGUA DISPONÍVEL NO SOLO

Estudo dos erros nas previsões de umidade do solo. Bias (CAD > 50%) Janeiro de 2004.

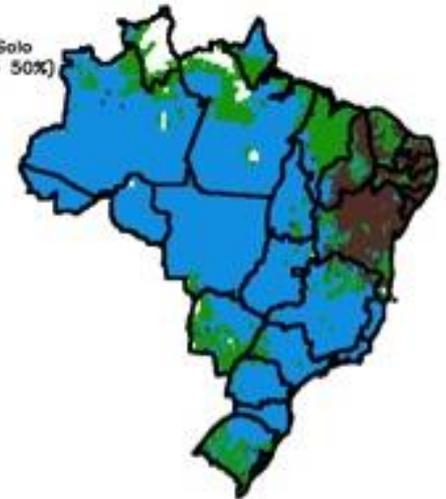
Armazenamento de Água no Solo
Validação da previsão (CAD > 50%)
BIAS - Previsão de 24 horas
JANEIRO 2004

■ BIAS < 1
■ BIAS = 1
■ BIAS > 1



Armazenamento de Água no Solo
Validação da previsão (CAD > 50%)
BIAS - Previsão de 168 horas
JANEIRO 2004

■ BIAS < 1
■ BIAS = 1
■ BIAS > 1



PREVISÕES DE ÁGUA DISPONÍVEL NO SOLO

Estudo dos erros nas previsões de umidade do solo. Bias (CAD < 50%) Janeiro de 2004.

Armazenamento de Água no Solo
Validação da previsão (CAD < 50%)
BIAS - Previsão de 24 horas
JANEIRO 2004

■ BIAS < 1
■ BIAS = 1
■ BIAS > 1



Armazenamento de Água no Solo
Validação da previsão (CAD < 50%)
BIAS - Previsão de 168 horas
JANEIRO 2004

■ BIAS < 1
■ BIAS = 1
■ BIAS > 1





OBRIGADO!

APLICAÇÕES DAS SIMULAÇÕES ATMOSFÉRICAS EM ESTUDOS DE RECURSOS HÍDRICOS

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GUSTAVO PINTO

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