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利用重力卫星GRACE监测亚马逊流域2002—2010年的陆地水变化

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Terrestrial water storage changes in the Amazon basin measured by GRACE during 2002—2010

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摘要

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摘要 本文利用GRACE (Gravity Recovery and Climate Experiment) 卫星重力资料研究了亚马逊流域2002—2010年的陆地水变化,并与水文模式和降雨资料进行了比较分析.在年际尺度上,GRACE结果表明:2002—2003年和2005年,亚马逊流域发生明显的干旱现象;2007年至2009年,陆地水呈逐年增加的趋势,并在2009年6月变化值达到最大,为 $772 \pm 181 \text{ km}^3$;自2009年6月至2010年12月,陆地水总量又急剧减少了 $1139 \pm 262 \text{ km}^3$,这相当于全球海平面上升 $3.2 \pm 0.7 \text{ mm}$ 所需的水量.水文模式得到的亚马逊流域陆地水在2010年也表现出明显的减少.降雨资料与GRACE观测资料有很好的一致性.在2005年和2010年的干旱期,亚马逊流域的降雨显著减少,说明降雨是亚马逊流域陆地水变化的重要因素.此外,本文采用的尺度因子的方法有效地降低了GRACE后处理误差的影响.

关键词 GRACE, 亚马逊流域, 陆地水

Abstract: We estimate the terrestrial water storage (TWS) changes in the Amazon basin using GRACE, and compare the results with that of hydrological models and precipitation data. On inter-annual timescales, GRACE results show obvious drought events in 2002—2003 and 2005. From 2007 to 2009, TWS shows a significant increase, and reaches the maximum ($772 \pm 181 \text{ km}^3$) in June 2009. From June 2009 to December 2010, TWS reduces $1139 \pm 262 \text{ km}^3$, which is equivalent to $3.2 \pm 0.7 \text{ mm}$ global sea level rise. Results from hydrological models also show an obvious TWS decrease in 2010, which are consistent with GRACE's results. In drought seasons of 2005 and 2010, the precipitation in the Amazon basin decreases significantly, which indicates that the precipitation is a key factor of TWS changes. In addition, the scaling factor method we used in this study reduces GRACE post-process errors in the Amazon basin significantly.

Keywords GRACE, Amazon basin, Terrestrial water storage

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