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Extracting low frequency climate signal from GRACE data

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Abstract

For more than three years, the GRACE pair of satellites have been orbiting the Earth, monitoring the time variable mass distribution for scales ranging from regional to global. The GRACE data have been released for a broad scientific community and sets of gravity fields are available. This paper shows that there are evidences at interannual time scales for the presence of ENSO signal in the data, strongly correlated with the hydrological mass distribution, and also similar to the expected hydrological signature associated with the ENSO cycle. This signal dominates, at global scale, the one associated with geodynamic sources.

1 Introduction

The GRACE satellite mission gives access to the temporal variability of the gravity field at global scale. It is now in progress for more than three years, and 22 spherical harmonics development of the gravitational potential fields, distributed by the Center for Space Research (CSR, Austin, Texas) from April 2002 to July 2004, are now available for analysis (Tapley et al., 2004). Recently, 10-day solutions combining GRACE, CHAMP, and LAGEOS-1/2 SLR data starting in July 2002 and ending in March 2005 were provided by the French Centre National des Etudes Spatial (CNES, Toulouse, France) (Biancale et al., 2005).

Monitoring the gravity field as a function of time allows to follow the changes in mass distribution within the Earth system. This is of vital importance for studying the climate system, as it is very difficult to monitor, at global scale, the mass redistribution inside the superficial fluid layers, a mandatory task for improving our knowledge of the Earth climate. The GRACE data have already been shown successful in testing hydrological models at the annual (Tapley et al., 2004; Ramillien et al., 2004; Rowlands et al., 2005) and interannual (Andersen and Hinderer, 2005) periods. Another interest of the GRACE mission is the detection of mass changes due to tectonics (Mikhailov et

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al., 2004; Sun and Okubo, 2004). However, such signals are much weaker at global scale than those related to the fluid envelopes. Therefore, it is also necessary to extract the climate signal from the GRACE data prior to any geodynamic analysis.

We analyze GRACE data in order to investigate the low frequency signal and its physical meaning. More specifically, we expect a contribution from the El-Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO), a global signal in the climate system at interannual timescale. ENSO impact on the hydrology has been reported (e.g., Donders et al., 2005; Foley et al., 2002; Whiting et al., 2004), in various locations. Consequently, we can expect it to be observable in the data as a mode of common variability of the mass distribution at global scale over the continents. The ENSO impact on the ocean is known to be mainly steric and is consequently not expected to be associated with a noticeable gravity signal. To search for an ENSO signal in the GRACE data, the Empirical Orthogonal Function (EOF) decomposition is particularly well-suited. First developed for atmosphere science study, this method decomposes a given time varying field in modes of variabilities, in such a way that an important part of the variance can be retrieved from only a few modes, each mode being a time series associated with a geographical distribution. It is thus very efficient at retrieving common variability from noisy signals.

The paper is organized as follows. In Sect. 2, we explain how we prepare the data prior to analysis. In Sect. 3, a very short explanation about the EOF method is given. Section 4 is devoted to the EOF analysis of the available fields, and to the discussion of the results. In Sect. 5, we look for the ENSO signature in the hydrology field over 20 years. Discussion and concluding remarks are given in Sect. 6.

2 Data used and their preparation

Two sets of GRACE data were used in this study: (1) the CSR solution, with 22 monthly solutions between April 2002 and July 2004, with a missing field in June 2003, and (2) the CNES solution, with 86 monthly solutions, separated by 10 days. As we wanted to have equally spaced data, we linearly interpolate the first dataset to get the missing

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data point. The spatial field has been reconstructed on 4-degree by 4-degree grids, from the spherical harmonics development, up to degree 25, with half a Hamming window progressively cutting off from degree 15.

We then removed a composite annual cycle; at each data point, the average seasonal signal (over the existing 2.3 years of data) was estimated and subtracted, and the results were smoothed with a 4-month window, in order to emphasize the low frequency signal.

From the second dataset, a composite seasonal cycle has been removed, and a 4-month smoothing has been applied on the residuals.

We assume that the internannual signal has an hydrological origin, consequently, we finally keep only continent data, as this is where the hydrology signal is, and we used the land dynamics (LaD) hydrology, see [Milly and Shmakin \(2002\)](#), for comparison. The data are available from January 1980 to April 2004, with a 1 degree resolution. For comparison with the GRACE results, we decimated them to the same resolution as our reconstructed field.

To compare with the ENSO, we used the Southern Oscillation Index (SOI, i.e. scaled difference of pressure anomaly between Darwin and Tahiti, see [Trenberth, 1984](#)) smoothed with the same 4-month window.

3 Methods used: the EOF and SVD decompositions

To characterize the spatio-temporal variability of the gravity field, we choose to use the EOF decomposition. This method is explained in details for instance in [Preisendorfer \(1988\)](#). The EOF decomposition represents a space-time data set $(x_i(t_j), i=1, \dots, n, j=1, \dots, m)$ in terms of a given number N of variability modes, each of which is a time series $A_k(t)$ and a geographical distribution $X_k(i)$, with

$$x_i(t_j) = \sum_{k=1}^N A_k(t_j) X_k(i) \quad (1)$$

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These modes are obtained from the eigen value decomposition of the covariance matrix $\mathbf{R}=\mathbf{F}^T\mathbf{F}$, with the matrix $F_{ij}=x_i(t_j)$. The eigenvalues represent the variance explained by the mode of variability, and the eigenvectors, often called EOF as they are orthogonal, represent the space distribution of the modes. The modes are sorted by decreasing eigenvalue, so that the first mode explains more variance than any other. The time variability associated with each EOF can be retrieved by projecting the matrix \mathbf{F} on the eigen vector.

To retrieve the modes of common variability between two datasets, we used the Singular Value Decomposition (SVD). This method is classically applied when two combined data fields ($x_i(t_j)$ and $y_i(t_j)$, $i=1, \dots, n$, $j=1, \dots, m$) are to be analysed. The method decomposes the signal into time series associated with pairs of spatial patterns. Each pair explains a fraction of the covariance between the two fields. The covariance matrix is then defined as

$$\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{x}^T\mathbf{y} \quad (2)$$

A singular value decomposition is then performed on the covariance matrix

$$\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{U}\mathbf{L}\mathbf{V}^T \quad (3)$$

The columns of \mathbf{U} are the singular vectors for x , and the columns of \mathbf{V} those of y . Similarly as what was done for the EOF, each data field is then projected on the singular vectors in order to obtain the time series.

4 EOF decomposition of the GRACE data

We performed an EOF decomposition on the continent gravity data. The results are shown on Fig. 1. The left panel displays the eigen value as a function of the EOF number. Most of the variance is explained by the first two modes. The two first modes are interannual (see the right panel of Fig. 1). Note that the seasonal cycle has been removed, otherwise it would be the first mode.

We focus on the continental hydrology, and we do not show results for the ocean area. Nevertheless, the time series associated with the first two ocean EOFs are very similar to the one of the continents.

The ENSO is a very important signal in the climate system, and it is global scale. Number of studies have reported impact of the ENSO on the pluviometry and on the hydrology, locally and globally (e.g. [Dilley and Heyman, 1995](#); [Cayan et al., 1999](#); [Soden, 2000](#)). Consequently, we expect an ENSO associated signal to be found as a common mode of variability in the mass distribution at the Earth surface, coming from mass variation in hydrology. In [Fig. 2](#), we display the time series of the first EOF and the SOI. The correlation coefficient between the two is equal to 0.89. To assess the significance of this coefficient, we need to estimate the number of degrees of freedom of the system. This number is classically obtained, for time series, by dividing the length of the signal by the decorrelation time, i.e. the lag for which the auto-correlation drops below e^{-1} . We found that there are 3 degrees of freedom in our signal, which makes the computed correlation coefficient significant at more than 98%. This support our hypothesis that the first EOF mode is related to the ENSO cycle. On the left panel, we display the geographical pattern associated with this first mode. We discuss it here bellow, in comparison with the hydrological signal.

A similar analysis has been performed on the larger data set from [Biancale et al. \(2005\)](#), and the results are displayed in [Fig. 3](#). In this case, the ENSO related mode is still present, but appears as the second mode of variability. The first one (not shown) is either a trend or a periodic signal whose period is longer than 5 years.

The mass distribution estimated from the second EOF on the longer dataset (bottom panel of [Fig. 3](#)) does not exactly match the first EOF obtained from the shorter dataset (bottom panel of [Fig. 2](#)). Nevertheless, some important features appear in both. For instance, except for a positive anomaly in central Europe, the Eurasia mass distribution look fairly similar in the two maps. Considering the correlation between the EOF and SOI time series, it is reasonable to assume that these anomaly maps represent the gravity signal over the continent associated with the ENSO cycle.

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5 EOF decomposition of the LAD data

In order to test whether this mass variation is due to a continental hydrology signal, we applied the same analysis to the hydrology data. In Fig. 4, we display the results from the EOF analysis applied to the LAD data whose simulation ends in April 2004. The first EOF time series is well correlated with the SOI. The correlation coefficient is 0.95, and is significant at the 99% level, considering that there are again 3 degrees of freedom. The left right panel represents the mass distribution which would be associated with the ENSO.

Whereas the gravity and hydrology maps are not identical, they have some important common features. In particular, the mass anomalies in South America, in Eurasia and in some part of North America are present and in phase on both EOF. In order to have a global measurement of the agreement, we compute a correlation coefficient between the two fields obtained on the same period (Figs. 2 and 4): it is at the level of 33%, but it is difficult to assess the number of degrees of freedom for 2D fields. As we go to spherical harmonics up to degree 15 before cutting off, we have 136 coefficients, so, we can assume that the 25 degrees of freedom needed to be significant at the 95% level are there. Comparing with the longer dataset, the geographical patterns of the two EOF decompositions agree even better. Consequently, it seems reasonable, considering that both the time series and the geographical patterns agree, to assume that the signal we obtain by the EOF analysis of the GRACE data is due to an hydrological signal.

To confirm this hypothesis, we computed a Singular Value Decomposition (SVD) of the two set fields. The results we obtained showed that the SVD modes are similar both in time series and in geographical patterns to the one obtained by the EOF.

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6 ENSO signature in the LAD hydrology

We have shown that there are low frequency signals in the GRACE data, and in the LaD hydrology, which are similar both temporally and spatially. We have also shown that the time variability is well correlated with the SOI for the same epoch. Nevertheless, such time limited datasets are quite short to be sure that the extracted signal is ENSO related. We used thus the whole 20 years of LaD data, to find the hydrology signature of the ENSO. We computed a map of the covariance between the SOI and the hydrology.

The results are displayed on Fig. 5. As shown by comparison with Fig. 4, the geographical patterns are quite similar, and there are an obvious similarities with the anomaly map obtained from the EOF decomposition of the gravity data from Biancale et al. (2005). This strongly supports that the signal we have retrieved from the GRACE data is indeed associated with the ENSO cycle.

7 Conclusions

Our aim was to investigate the interannual signal in the GRACE data, and in particular, we thought likely that the ENSO cycle, which is the largest global climate mode, would be present in the GRACE data. Of course, finding a signal which is supposed to be at interannual period with a few year of data is very challenging, but we think we found some convincing evidences that there are long term variability present in the GRACE data, and that an important part of it comes from the hydrological signal associated with the ENSO cycle.

We found 2 modes explaining most of the variance of the low frequency GRACE signal. One of this is associated the SOI. In addition, a mode with a very similar time series and a reasonably similar geographical pattern is also present in the hydrology data. Moreover, the geographical pattern associated with this first mode is typical of the hydrological signature of the El-Niño. More data are necessary to see if this second EOF mode is actually linked or not to those climate signals.

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To conclude, we have shown that GRACE have captured, during those two years of available data, signal coming from long term variability in the climate system. Extracting the mass variation associated with global scale phenomenon as the ENSO cycle is be of broad interest for many scientists of the Earth sciences. Global time variable gravity missions are unique opportunities to provide a global information on the water distribution, which is necessary to constrain global circulation models of the climate system.

These results also show the efficiency of the EOF method to retrieve consistent signal, for instance of climate origin, in the GRACE data. It also shows how this signal can be separated from signal of Earth interior origin, a mandatory task to use GRACE data to study geodynamics.

Acknowledgements. This study was supported by CNES. This paper is the IPGP contribution #2133.

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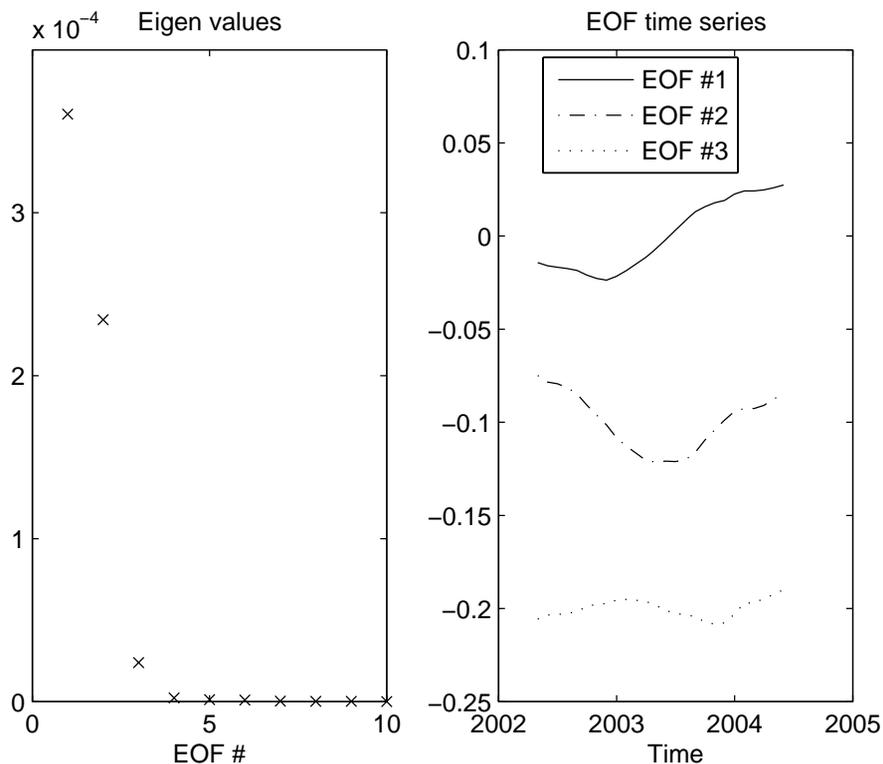


Fig. 1. EOF decomposition of the CSR GRACE data: the left panel shows the eigen values, which are a measure of the variance explained by the EOF, and the right panel shows the time series associated with the EOF, for the three first modes. An arbitrary shift has been added to separate the time series.

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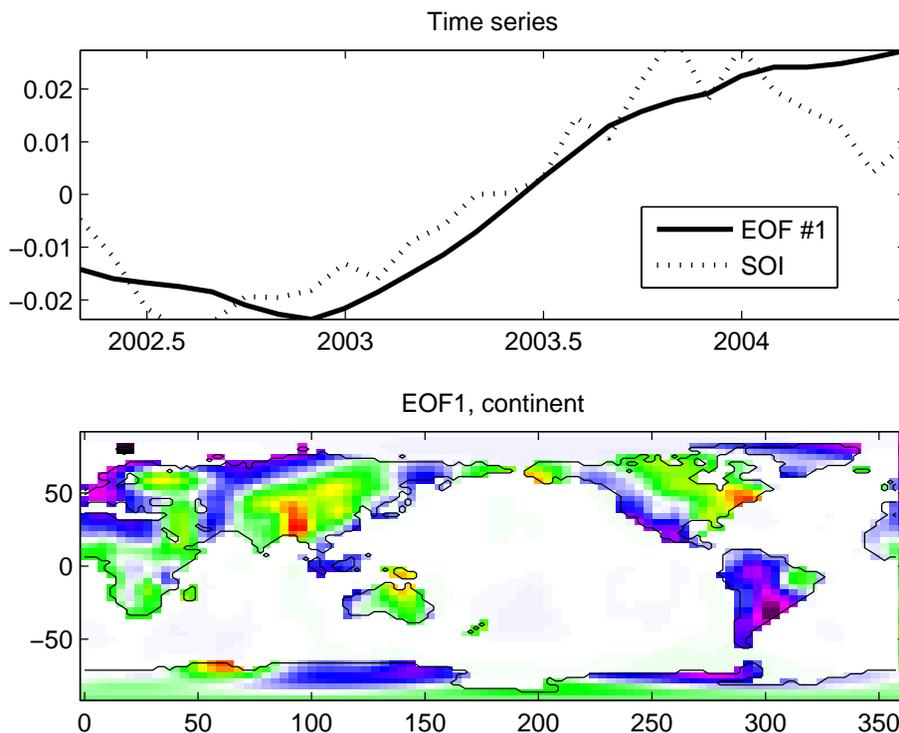


Fig. 2. Top panel: First EOF time series computed on the CSR GRACE data, and scaled SOI. Bottom panel: Geographical pattern associated with the first EOF. The results have to be understood as the factor multiplying the time series. Warm colors indicate places where the mass distribution is in phase with the time series, and cold colors indicate places where it is out of phase.

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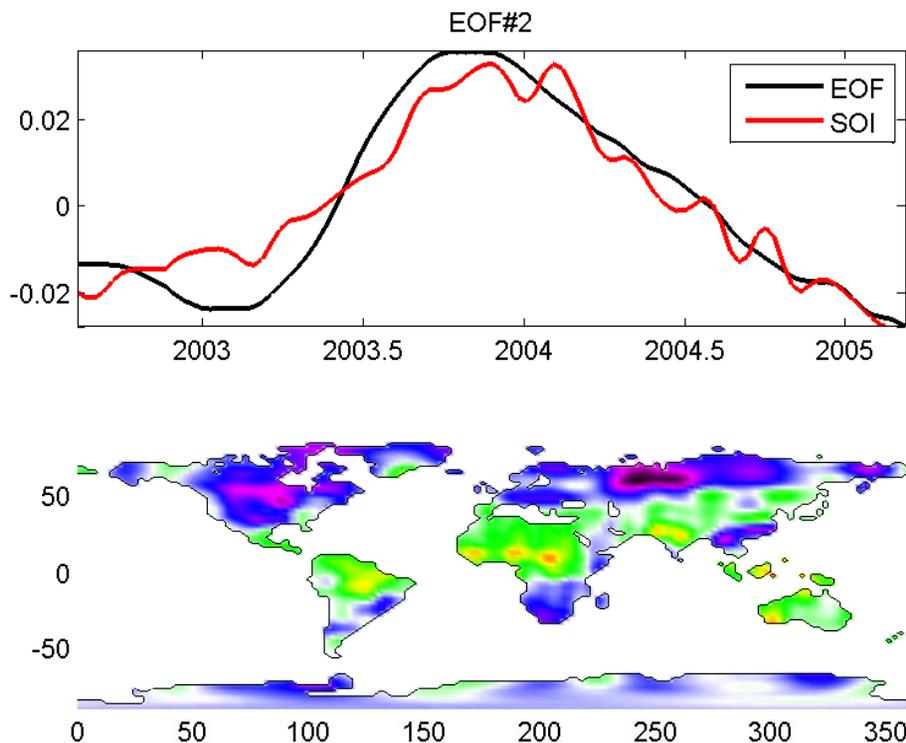


Fig. 3. Top panel: Second EOF times series computed from the CNES data and scaled SOI. Bottom panel: Geographical pattern associated with the second EOF. The results have to be understood as the factor multiplying the time series. Warm colors indicate places where the mass distribution is in phase with the time series, and cold colors indicate places where it is out of phase.

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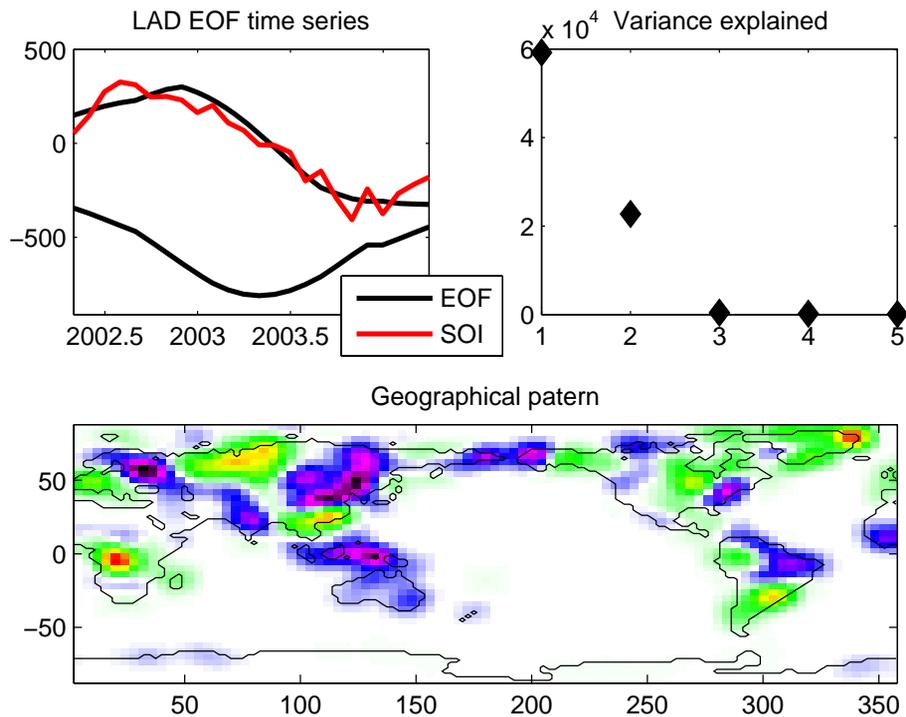
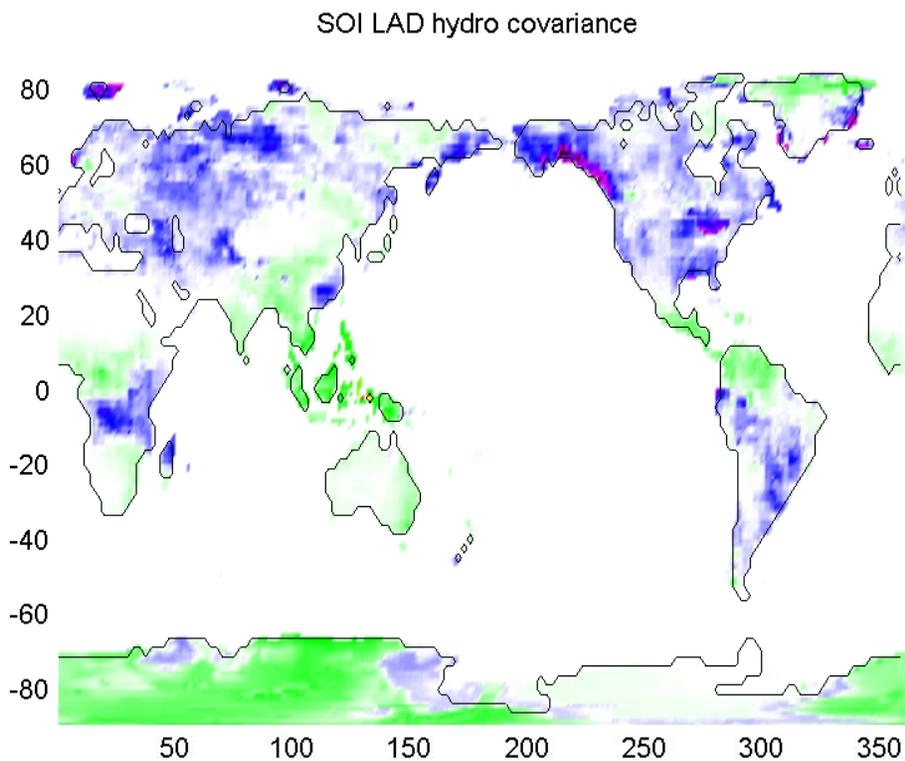


Fig. 4. Left top panel: First two EOF time series and scaled SOI of the LAD hydrology model. Right top panel: eigen values for the first 5 EOF. Bottom panel: Geographical pattern associated with the first EOF.

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**Fig. 5.** Covariance Map of the hydrology and SOI.[Title Page](#)[Abstract](#)[Introduction](#)[Conclusions](#)[References](#)[Tables](#)[Figures](#)[◀](#)[▶](#)[◀](#)[▶](#)[Back](#)[Close](#)[Full Screen / Esc](#)[Printer-friendly Version](#)[Interactive Discussion](#)