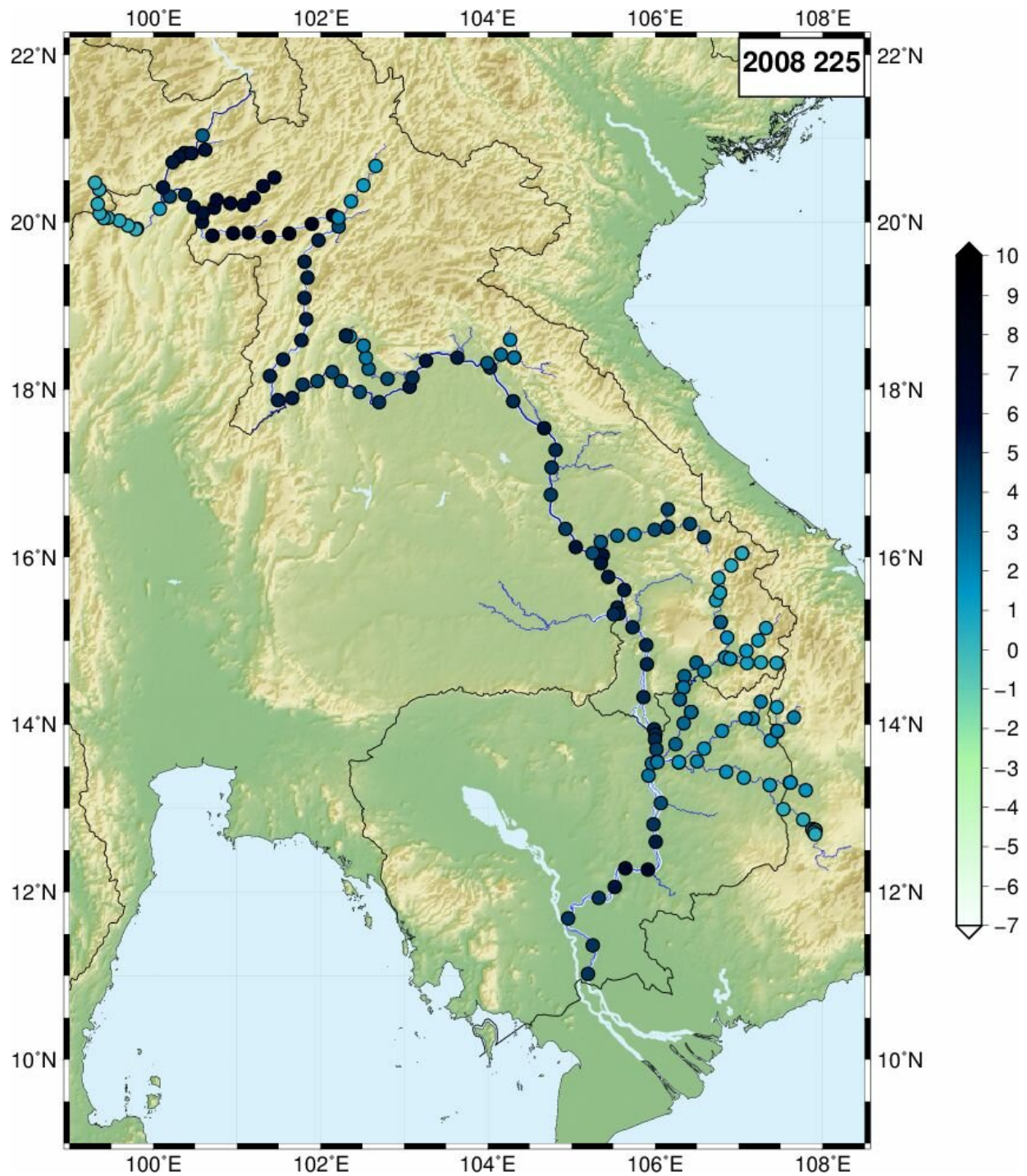


# River levels tracked from space

January 30 2019

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Water levels in the river system of the Mekong on August 13, 2008. The measurements (unit: metres) indicate anomalies compared with long-term mean values. The water levels at the points shown were determined using the Kriging approach from altimeter observations at discrete intersection points. The enormously high water levels along the main river, which led to severe flooding,

are clearly visible. The floods were caused by extreme rainfall in the northern part of the river system due to tropical storm Kammuri (early August 2008).  
Credit: DGFI-TUM

The 4,300 kilometer Mekong River is a lifeline for Southeast Asia. If this mighty river system bursts its banks, flooding can affect the lives and livelihoods of millions of people. A new method developed by a team of researchers at the Technical University of Munich (TUM) makes it possible to monitor complex river basins using satellite data only.

Water levels in the Mekong basin, which extends through six countries in Southeast Asia, are subject to considerable seasonal fluctuations. A [new model](#) now makes it possible to compute how [water levels](#) are impacted on various sections of the river by [extreme weather events](#) such as heavy rainfall or drought over extended periods.

## **Statistical modelling of the river system**

To model the flow patterns of the river, with its complex network of distributaries, Claudia Klüppelberg, a professor of Mathematical Statistics at TUM, used [statistical methods](#) to link satellite data. A team at the German Geodetic Research Institute at TUM applied specially developed algorithms to raw measurement data collected from satellite missions. The new model makes it possible to extrapolate [water](#) level data for certain points to determine the levels at almost any location in the entire river system.

## **Calculating water levels with satellite data**

Altimetry instruments transmit radar waves from satellites to Earth.

These signals bounce back from the water surface towards the source. "By measuring the time taken by the radar waves to travel that distance, we can calculate the water levels," says Florian Seitz, a professor of Geodetic Geodynamics at TUM. "However, that is possible only where the satellite's track crosses a body of water. But for purposes of the water supply, hydrological analysis and safety issues such as the potential risk of flooding, it is equally important to know the water levels at other points."

## **Linking data from different satellite missions**

Altimetry satellites on repetitive orbits usually pass over the same points on a repeating cycle of 10 to 35 days. As a result, water level data are captured for each of these points at regular intervals. The researchers also used observations collected by an SAR altimetry satellite. Instead of following a repetitive orbit, this satellite collects data at a given point on the river just once. However, the points covered are distributed throughout the entire river system. The SAR altimetry method is also superior to conventional systems in terms of accuracy.

The researchers of the involved institutes combined the different types of [satellite data](#) using a statistical method known as universal kriging. "Being able to include these additional, highly [accurate measurements](#) with a good spatial distribution in our model greatly improved the quality of the results," says Claudia Klüppelberg.

## **A single method for all major river systems**

"The seasonal fluctuations in water levels on the Mekong, the diverse topography, and the regular flooding enabled us to test many different scenarios," says Florian Seitz. "The methods we have developed are applicable to all major river systems—even where there are no [ground](#)

[stations](#) to measure water levels."

**More information:** Eva Boergens et al, Observing water level extremes in the Mekong River Basin: The benefit of long-repeat orbit missions in a multi-mission satellite altimetry approach, *Journal of Hydrology* (2019). [DOI: 10.1016/j.jhydrol.2018.12.041](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhydrol.2018.12.041)

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