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## The Global Gravity-based Groundwater Product (G3P): first results

Ehsan Sharifi<sup>1</sup>, Andreas Güntner<sup>1</sup>, and the G3P team\*

<sup>1</sup>GFZ German Research Centre for Geosciences, Section Hydrology, Potsdam, Germany (ehsan.sharifi@gfz-potsdam.de)

\*A full list of authors appears at the end of the abstract

The Global Gravity-based Groundwater Product (G3P) aims at developing a satellite-based groundwater storage (GW) data set as a new product for the EU Copernicus Climate Change Service. As the world's largest distributed freshwater storage, GW is a key resource for mankind, industrial, and agricultural demands. In Copernicus, there is no service available yet to deliver data on this fundamental resource, nor is there any other data source worldwide that operationally provides information on changing groundwater resources in a consistent way, observation-based, and with global coverage. Therefore, G3P develops an operational global groundwater service as a cross-cutting extension of the existing Copernicus portfolio. G3P capitalizes from the unique capability of GRACE and GRACE-FO satellite gravimetry as the only remote sensing technology to monitor subsurface mass variations, and from other satellite-based water storage products to provide a data set of groundwater storage change for large areas with global coverage. G3P is obtained by using a mass balance approach, i.e., by subtracting satellite-based water storage compartments (WSCs) such as snow water equivalent, root-zone soil moisture, glacier mass, and surface water storage from GRACE/GRACE-FO monthly terrestrial water storage anomalies (TWSA). For a consistent subtraction of all individual WSCs from GRACE-TWSA, the individual WSCs are filtered in a similar way as GRACE-TWSA, where optimal filter types were derived by analyses of spatial correlation patterns. G3P groundwater variations are provided for almost two decades (from 2002 to the present), with the monthly resolution, and at a 0.5-degree spatial resolution globally. In this contribution, we also illustrate preliminary results of the G3P data set and of its uncertainties, as well as its evaluation by independent groundwater data.

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**G3P team:** Julian Haas, Wouter Dorigo, Adrian Jäggi, Claudia Ruz Vargas, Saniya Behzadpour, Eva Boergens, Christian Briese, Sergio Contreras Lopez, Jean François Crétaux, Neda Darbeheshti, Henryk Dobslaw, Inés Dussaillant, Frank Flechtner, Johannes Hunink, Richard Kidd, Miriam Kosmale, Neno Kukurić, Andreas Kvas, Kari Luojus, Torsten Mayer-Gürr, Ulrich Meyer, Adam Pasik, Frank Paul, Vanessa Pedinotti, Maxime Vayre, Lionel Zawadzki, and Michael Zemp