



## **Global hydrological budget derived from atmospheric circulation model and GRACE time-variable gravity**

**B. F. Chao**, and A. Y. Au

Space Geodesy Laboratory, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD 20771, USA  
(chao@bowie.gsfc.nasa.gov)

The continental hydrological budget has several components all varying as a result of geophysical and climatic processes; the variability is mainly seasonally but with considerable non-seasonal signals. The governing equation is  $S$  (water storage) =  $P - E - R$ , where the continents exchange water mass with the atmosphere in the form of precipitation minus evapo-transpiration  $P - E$ , and with the ocean by way of runoff  $R$ . The runoff  $R$ , including the surface as well as underground and cryospheric components, have traditionally been difficult to monitor or model; but now by combining the following two data sets one can in principle obtain a global estimate for  $R$ : (1) The space gravity mission GRACE yields monthly  $S$  estimate globally on a spatial resolution of  $\sim 1000$  km over the last 3 years. (2) The atmospheric circulation model output, such as from NCEP, provides proxy estimates for global  $P - E$  at  $\sim$ daily and  $\sim 200$  km resolutions (where the proxy  $P - E$  is calculated from the integrated water vapor flux within a given column of air.) This represents a new application of the GRACE observations. We calculate these hydrological budget quantities, subject to the spatial and temporal resolutions afforded by the data, for both seasonal and non-seasonal signals. These results can be compared and contrasted with existing estimates or estimation algorithms of  $R$  and provide insights for the validity of the latter.