

# Water level variations in the Issyk-Kul Lake and the role of climate variables

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GISCA 2023, Kyrgyz State Technical University, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan. 2023-05-30.

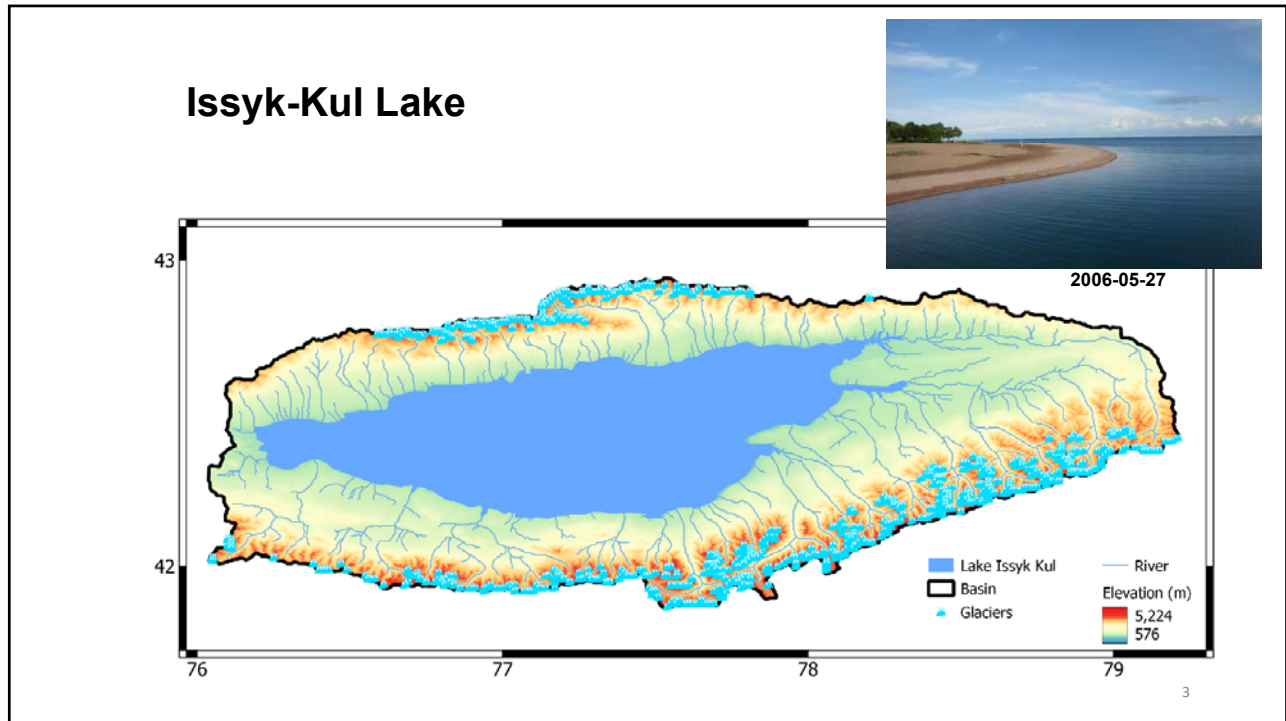
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## Outline

- Measuring water level variations in Issyk-Kul Lake
- Lake water level versus climate factors
- Lake water level versus total water mass estimated from GRACE
- Summary of conclusions

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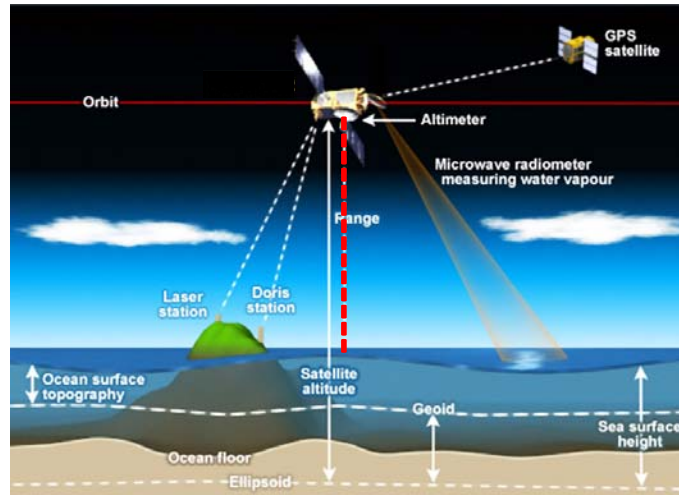


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## Measuring water level using satellite altimetry



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## Satellite Altimetry Missions

European Earth Observation Satellites Sentinel 1-6



SEASAT (1978)  
 GEOSAT (1985)  
**Topex/Poseidon** (1992)  
 JASON 1-3 (fr 2001)  
 Sentinel 1-6 (fr 2014)

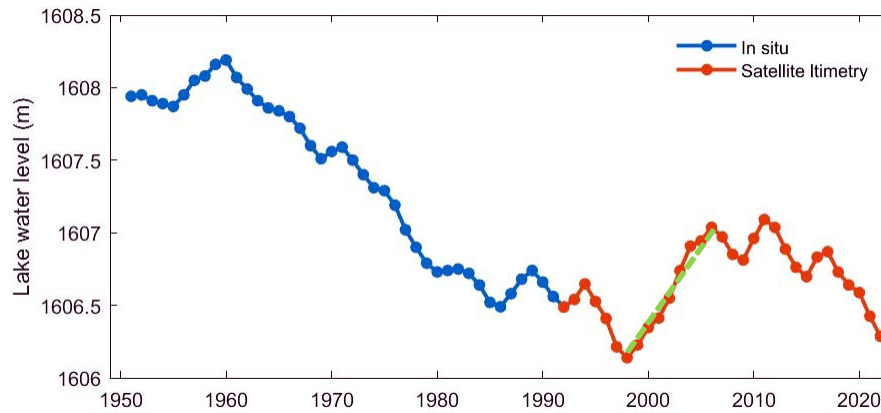
### **Sentinel-3** (2018)

- Measurements of sea surface topography, land/ocean temperature
- Near-polar, sun-synchronous, high inclination orbit (98.65°)
- Orbit altitude: 815 km
- **Altimeter range accuracy: 3 cm**

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## Lake water level variations in Issyk-Kul Lake



Hiatus - abnormal rise in water level  
(1998-2011)

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## What might affect the lake water level (LWL) ?

### External factors – climate variables

- Precipitation
- Runoff, i.e. basin water inflow
- Evaporation
- .....

*ERA5 Data Set 1950-2021  
From **European Center for Mid-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF)***

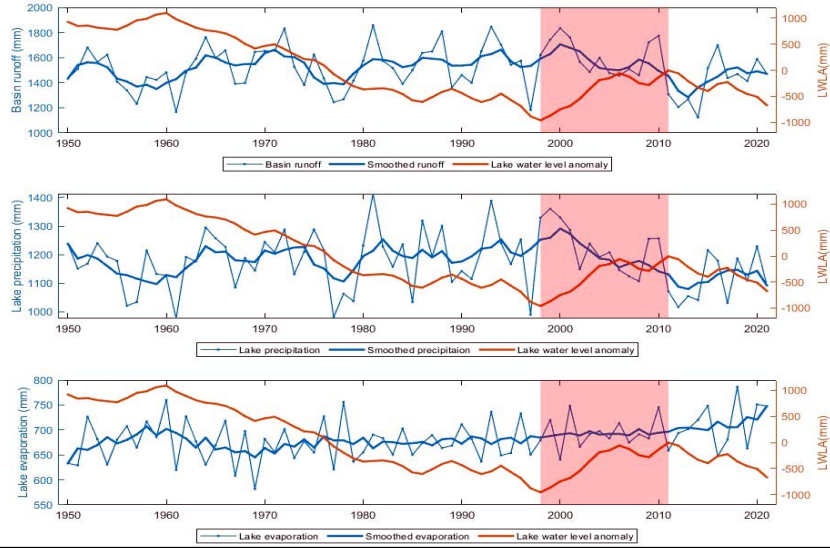
### Internal factors

- Water withdrawal from feeding rivers for agriculture etc
- Glacier melting
- .....

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## Lake water level variations vs climate variables



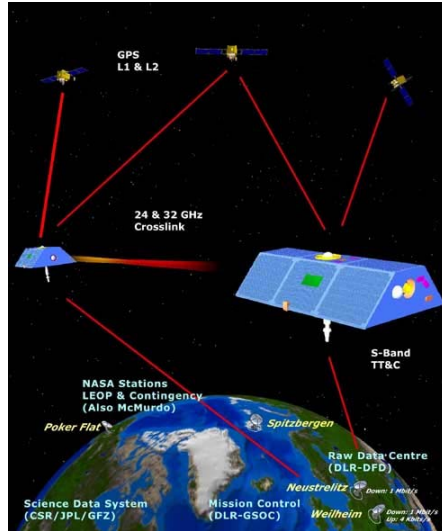
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## Linear trend in lake water level vs climate variables (mm/year)

	1950-1997	1998-2011	2012-2022
Lake level	$-42 \pm 2$	$68 \pm 10$	$-49 \pm 10$
Runoff	$1.7 \pm 1.76$	$-16 \pm 10$	$34 \pm 16$
Precipitation	$0.9 \pm 1$	$-15 \pm 4$	$12 \pm 8$
Evaporation	$0.1 \pm 0.4$	$0.2 \pm 2$	$4 \pm 5$

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## Gravity Recovery And Climate Experiment (GRACE)



- US-German project launched 2002
- two low satellites at 200km distances, 250 km altitude
- relative velocity has been measured with accuracy of about **0.001 mm/s**
- in order to determine the **gravitational potential V of the Earth at monthly interval (2002-2022)**
- Bjerhammar(1968): Energy integral

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## Estimation of changes in *total water mass* from GRACE data

### Gravitational potential of the Earth

$$V(r, \bar{\phi}, \lambda) = \frac{GM}{r} + \frac{GM}{R} \sum_{n=2}^{n_{\max}} \left(\frac{R}{r}\right)^{n+1} \sum_{m=0}^n (\bar{A}_{nm} \cos m\lambda + \bar{B}_{nm} \sin m\lambda) \cdot \bar{P}_{nm}(\sin \bar{\phi})$$

### Changes in gravitational potential of the Earth

$$\Delta V(r, \bar{\phi}, \lambda) = \frac{GM}{R} \sum_{n=2}^{n_{\max}} \left(\frac{R}{r}\right)^{n+1} \sum_{m=0}^n (\Delta \bar{A}_{nm} \cos m\lambda + \Delta \bar{B}_{nm} \sin m\lambda) \cdot \bar{P}_{nm}(\sin \bar{\phi})$$

### Changes in surface density on the Earth

$$\Delta \sigma = \frac{\rho_{ave}}{3} \frac{GM}{R \gamma} \sum_{n=2}^{n_{\max}} \left[ \frac{2n+1}{1+\ell_n} \sum_{m=0}^n (\Delta \bar{C}_{nm} \cos m\lambda + \Delta \bar{S}_{nm} \sin m\lambda) \cdot \bar{P}_{nm}(\sin \bar{\phi}) \right]$$

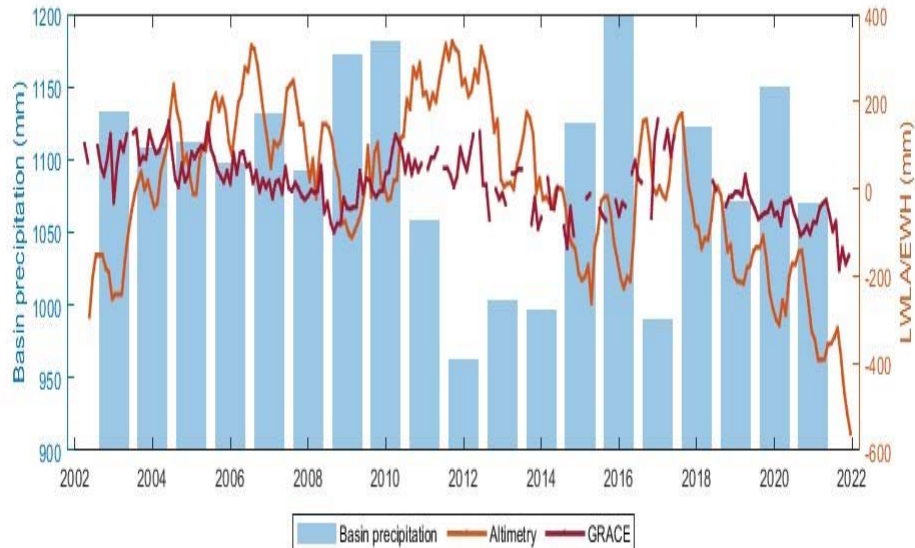
### Changes in *total water mass*, expressed as *Equivalent Water Height*:

$$EWH = \frac{\Delta \sigma}{\rho_w}$$

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## Water level, total water mass vs basin precipitation



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## Summary

- ❑ Satellite altimetry is an effective method to monitor LWL variations
- ❑ ERA5 data sets indicate that climate factors might **not** explain LWL variations in Issyk-Kul region, including the hiatus period 1998-2011
- ❑ GRACE-derived total water mass changes can **not** explain the hiatus during 1998-2011. But total water mass changes and LWL changes have **consistent trend** during the last 16 years period (2007-2022).
- ❑ More studies are needed:
  - ✓ Effects of glacier melting, water consumption, etc
  - ✓ Regional data sets: precipitation, runoff, water consumption, glacier melting, etc etc

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