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2005—2015年黄河流域陆地水储量变化

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摘要:为研究 2005—2015 年黄河流域陆地水储量变化, 基于 GRACE RL05 重力数据及全球陆面同化系统模型 GL-DAS 进行陆地水储量反演, 通过排除煤炭开采引起的区域质量变化提高反演精度, 并分析降水、地下水变化对陆地水储量变化的影响。初步结果表明: 在时间上, 由 GRACE 卫星数据反演的黄河流域在 2005—2015 年陆地水储量变化趋势为 -5.20 mm/a , 2005—2006 年的变化趋势达到 -0.91 mm/月 , 各年内仅 7—9 月份呈现盈余状态; 在空间上, 流域西部呈现为盈余状态, 流域东部呈现为亏损状态; 煤炭开采量转换的等效水高变化趋势为 -1.95 mm/a , 扣除该水高趋势得到更精确的陆地水储量变化趋势为 -3.25 mm/a , 其对传统陆地水储量反演结果精度的影响不可忽略; 此外, 降水与地下水变化分别是导致上、下游区域陆地水储量变化的重要因素。本研究综合考虑煤炭开采量影响, 有助于提高传统陆地水储量反演方法精度。

关键词: GRACE; 黄河流域; 陆地水储量; 煤炭开采; 等效水高

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黄河流域作为中国四大流域之一, 矿产资源丰富, 煤炭储量占全国 50% 以上、产量占全国 70% 以上, 流域内分布了神东、晋中、宁东等国家能源战略规划的主要煤炭能源基地, 在我国社会经济发展中占有重要地位^[1-4]。近年来黄河流域生态问题逐渐引起社会各界关注, 制约了流域社会经济发展^[5], 流域的气候变化、人类活动导致陆地水储量变化, 研究黄河流域陆地水储量变化具有重要的科学意义^[6]。

陆地水储量变化是流域水文循环过程中的重要组成部分, 可以反映流域内水量平衡关系、人类活动和气候变化对流域水文变化的影响。利用地面绝对重力观测资料联合 GPS 观测数据, 研究地

面重力变化的精度虽然较高^[7], 但是受限于区域重力点位的数量、分布、线路平差及内插处理, 只适用于局部陆地水储量监测^[8-9]。由美国宇航局(NASA)和德国空间飞行中心(DLR)联合开发的 GRACE 重力卫星计划^[10], 使大尺度监测陆地水储量成为可能^[11]。当前, 采用 GRACE 重力卫星研究流域陆地水储量的方法已趋成熟: Li 等^[12]对长江流域的陆地水储量变化进行计算得到该流域的半年振幅可达当量水厚 $(0.7 \pm 0.5) \text{ cm}$; Tourian 等^[13]的研究发现, 亚马逊流域 61% 的总蓄水量变化发生在地表水体中; 张璐等^[14]、李洪超等^[15]研究发现黄河流域陆地水储量呈波动下降趋势; 谢京凯^[16]对黄河源区的陆地水储量进行了反演并

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分析了其主要驱动因素。然而,现有研究缺少对人类活动的定量分析,如煤炭开采等因素引起的质量变化。Chen 等^[17]也指出,尽管 GRACE 与 GLDAS 估算的流域水储量变化具有较高一致性,但仍存在许多估算误差,如何在 GRACE 数据处理中去除陆地水储量变化反演误差是一个挑战性问题^[18]。

基于此,在研究黄河流域陆地水储量时空变化时,除分析降水、地下水等因素外,还考虑了煤炭开采导致的区域质量变化,并在陆地水储量变化结果

中将其作为计算误差扣除,从而得到更精确的陆地水储量变化结果。

1 研究区概况

黄河流域在我国经济社会发展和生态安全方面具有十分重要的地位^[19],流域面积为 75.2 万 km²,大部分地区年降水量在 200~650 mm,降水量分布不均且冬干春旱。流域中自然资源丰富、分布广泛,见图 1,主要包括宁东、陕北、神东、晋北等能源基地^[20]。

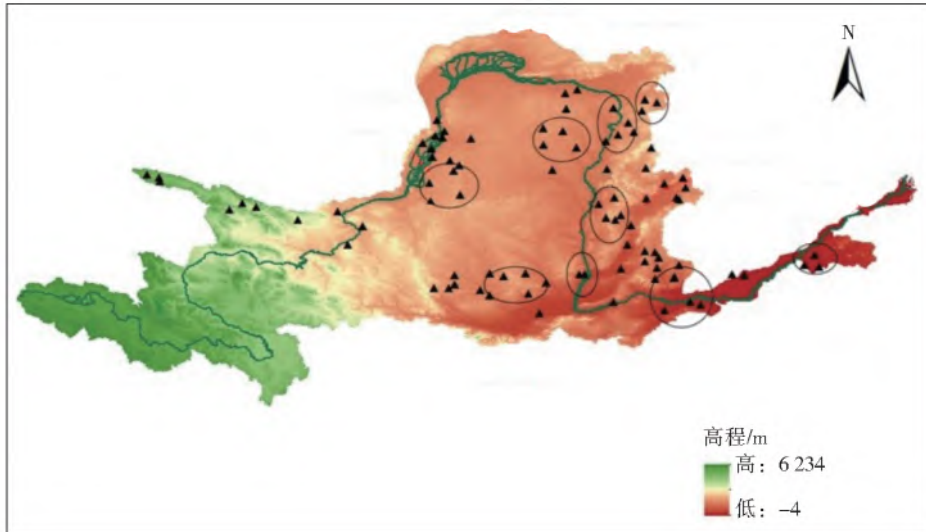


图 1 黄河流域能源基地及地势分布概况图^[21]

Fig. 1 Distribution of energy bases in the Yellow River basin

2 数据来源与处理

2.1 GRACE 卫星反演的陆地水储量数据

为得到黄河流域陆地水储量变化值,采用德克萨斯大学空间研究中心(CSR)发布的最新版本 GRACE Level-2 的 RL05 月重力场模型^[22],时间跨度为 2005—2015 年共 121 个月的数据(其中有些月份数据缺失),将 2004—2010 年的平均月重力场系数作为背景场,因为该时间段数据完整。针对截断误差、南北条带及噪声等产生的影响^[23],需要对数据进行去相关和高斯滤波处理^[24]。

由 GRACE 重力卫星提供的球谐系数解算地球表面物质质量分布变化的原理^[25]

$$T_c = \frac{\rho_c R}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{1+k'_n} \sum_{m=0}^n \bar{P}_{nm}(\cos\theta) \cdot (\Delta\bar{C}_{nm} \cos(m\lambda) + \Delta\bar{S}_{nm} \sin(m\lambda)) \quad (1)$$

式中: T_c 为陆地水储量变化值; m ; λ 为经度; θ 为余纬; R 为地球赤道半径(6 378.136 3 km); ρ_c 为地球平均密度(5 540 kg/m³); k'_n 为 n 阶负荷勒夫数; $\bar{P}_{nm}(\cos\theta)$ 为完全规格化的缔合勒让德多项式; $\Delta\bar{C}_{nm}$ 和

$\Delta\bar{S}_{nm}$ 分别表示 GRACE 数据中完全规格化的余弦系数变化量和正弦系数变化量。

在进行球谐函数展开处理之后即可利用下式得到用等效水高表示的物质质量变化^[26]为

$$h_c = \frac{T_c}{\rho_w} \quad (2)$$

式中: h_c 表示重力变化值转换成的等效水高变化量; m ; ρ_w 代表淡水的密度,取值为 1 000 kg/m³。

利用纬度余弦加权平均,得到月平均等效水高变化量^[27]为

$$h_m = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^t h_c(\theta_i, \lambda_i) \cos\theta_i}{\sum_{i=1}^t h_c(\theta_i, \lambda_i)} \quad (3)$$

式中: h_m 表示加权平均之后的等效水高变化量; m ; i 表示月份; t 表示月份总数;其他变量的含义同上。

采用尺度因子法对泄露误差进行校正,将 GLDAS 模型数据和 GRACE 重力数据进行相同的球谐展开、滤波处理等,利用滤波前后的 GLDAS 数据进行最小二乘拟合,取使得下式值最小的 k 值作为

尺度因子,将其与 GRACE 数据相乘完成信号恢复。最后利用相同纬度太平洋区域对应的格网点求得信号残差均方根,乘以尺度因子,得到研究区的观测误差估计^[28]。

$$\min = \sum (g_u - k g_f)^2 \quad (4)$$

式中: g_u 为 GLDAS 模型计算的地表水储量变化, m ; g_f 是对前者进行滤波之后的结果, m ; k 为尺度因子。

2.2 计算煤炭开采导致的质量损失

为将煤炭开采导致的质量损失转换为等效水高,根据各省市的煤炭开采数据年鉴统计黄河流域附近主要煤炭开采区 2005—2015 年各年份的煤炭开采量,并计算其引起的区域重力变化,计算公式为

$$h_a = \sum_{b=1}^K \frac{M_b}{S_b \rho_w} \quad (5)$$

式中: h_a 表示所有区域煤炭开采量转换成的等效水高值, m ; M_b 为各区域的煤炭开采量, t ; S_b 为各对应区域的面积, m^2 ; b 为各个省份或区域; K 为省份或区域个数; ρ_w 含义同上文。

2.3 降水资料的处理

为分析降水量对流域内陆地水储量变化的影响,降水数据采用中国气象数据网的中国地面降水月值 $0.5^\circ \times 0.5^\circ$ 格点数据集。对流域内 83 个气象监测站点降水数据空间插值,为保持数据的一致性,同样利用 2005—2010 年的月平均降水量作为背景值计算降水距平^[29]。

2.4 GLDAS 数据模拟地下水储量数据

为获取地下水储量变化值,需要利用 GLDAS 数据先对地表水储量变化值进行计算。GLDAS 水

文模型数据来自美国宇航局地球科学数据和信息中心^[30]。该模型发布的数据主要包括了输入与输出陆地表面的各项参数^[31],将提取出的相应数据进行与 GRACE 相同的滤波处理,模拟出 2005—2015 年黄河流域的土壤水、雪水当量、植物冠层地表水、径流变化量,上述变化量之和为水文模型得到的地表水储量变化^[32]。为了得到真正的水储量变化,需要考虑流域内大中型水库的蓄水量变化,从《黄河流域水资源公报》中获取每年大中型水库蓄水量变化。

3 结果与分析

3.1 GRACE 卫星反演的陆地水储量变化结果

3.1.1 误差估计和结果验证

求得尺度因子 k 为 1.08,将 GRACE 重力卫星反演数据乘以尺度因子进行重力信号恢复。利用太平洋相应区域求得 GRACE 信号残差均方根并乘以尺度因子 k ,得到研究区 GRACE 观测误差的估计为 15.3 mm,小于 CSR 官方公布的全球月测不确定性 2 cm,因此上述计算得到的数据满足要求。

目前通常利用 GLDAS 水文模型计算地表水储量变化值对 GRACE 反演结果进行验证,采用降水量数据减去 GLDAS 模型得到的蒸散发、径流量数据,与 GRACE 数据反演结果对比,见图 2。GRACE 反演的陆地水储量变化与上述方法计算得到的实测值振幅与频率大体一致,且相关性为 0.57 (>0.5),满足要求。

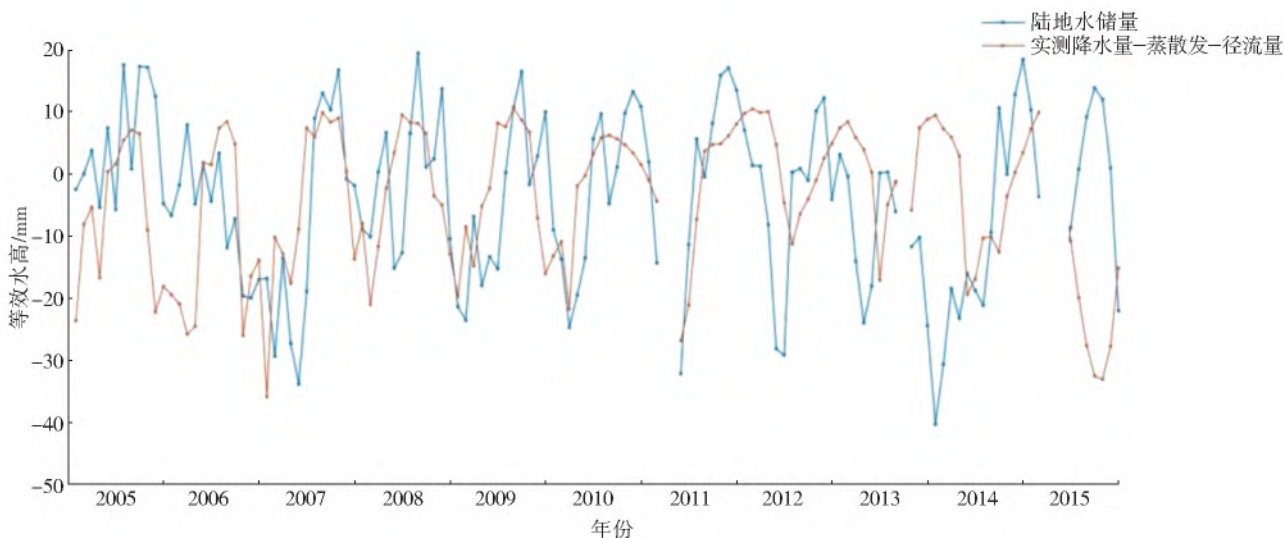


图 2 GRACE 反演的陆地水储量变化与计算的实测值对比

Fig. 2 Comparison between land water reserves retrieved by GRACE and calculated measured values

3.1.2 陆地水储量的时间变化

根据上述原理反演黄河流域 2005—2015 年陆地水储量变化,见图 3,流域内陆地水储量变化趋势为 -5.20 mm/a 。其中,2004—2006 年大旱也在陆地水储量变化中体现,2005—2006 年减少趋势达到 -0.91 mm/月 。计算黄河流域 2005—2015 年各月份陆地水储量变化均值,受黄河流域汛期影响,每年 7、8、

9 月陆地水储量处于盈余状态,大量降雨及上游冰川融化使黄河流域地表水剧增,9 月等效水高增至 2.05 cm ,10 月基本持平,其他月份减少,1 月减少量达到 14.43 cm 。

1—12 月平均陆地水储量变化见图 4,结果表明:由于青藏高原积雪消退,2—6 月黄河流域东部等效水高逐渐增多,此时西部和准格尔盆地西北地区水储量增加则主要受冰雪融水汇入影响^[33]。

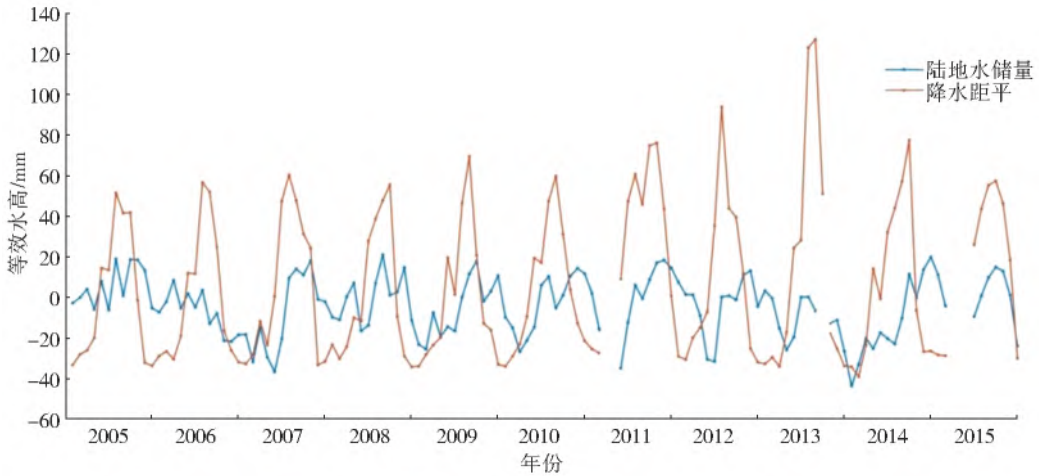


图 3 GRACE 计算的 2005—2015 年黄河流域陆地水储量变化等效水高及降水距平
Fig. 3 The change of land water storage in the Yellow River basin from 2005 to 2015 equivalent water height calculated by GRACE and precipitation interval

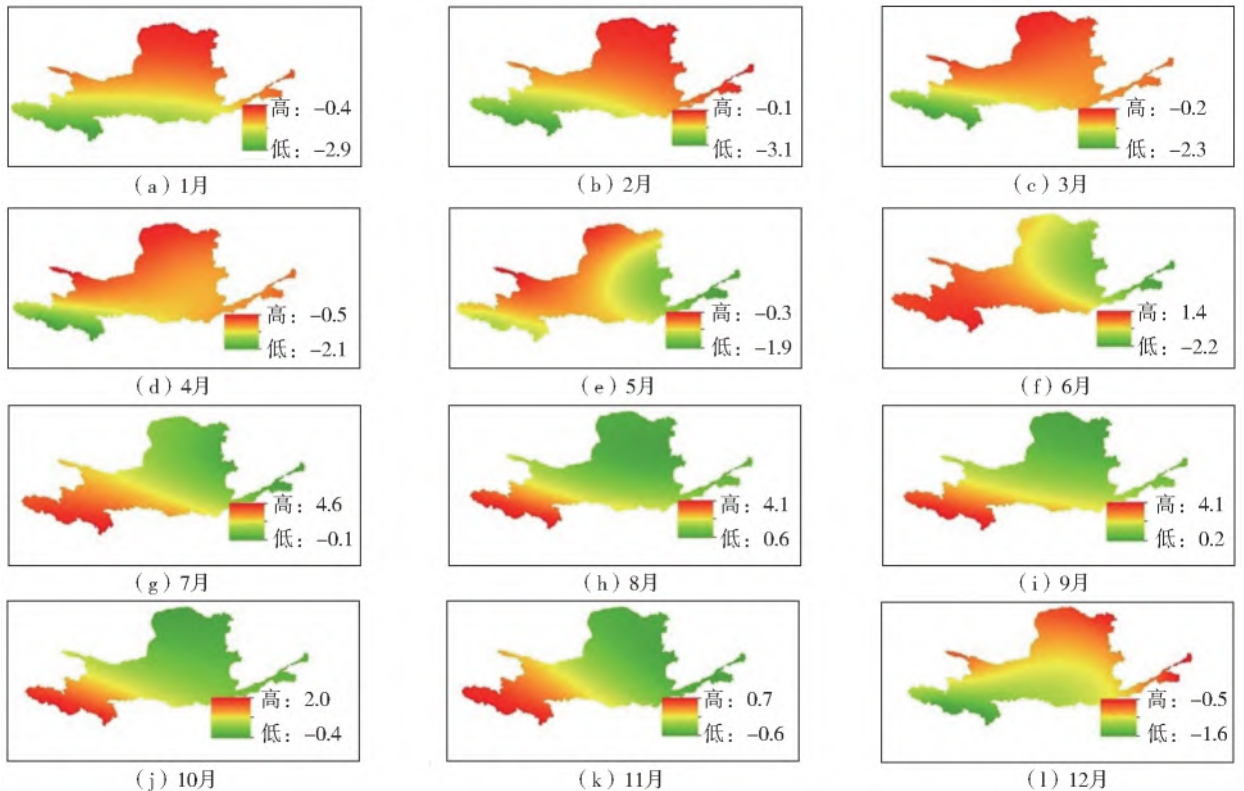


图 4 GRACE 计算的黄河流域 2005—2015 年月平均陆地水储量变化

Fig. 4 Change charts of average land water storage calculated by GRACE in the Yellow River basin from 2005 to 2015

3.1.3 陆地水储量的空间变化

图 5 表明:流域陆地水储量变化呈现两级分化,分界线在陕西东部附近。上游陆地水储量呈

明显增加趋势,但中下游部分水储量亏损状态明显增大,且越往东部亏损越大,年均降水分布表明该区域降水量并非最少,亏损严重区域采煤基地

分布密集,见图6,可知煤炭开采引起的区域质量变化不可忽视。

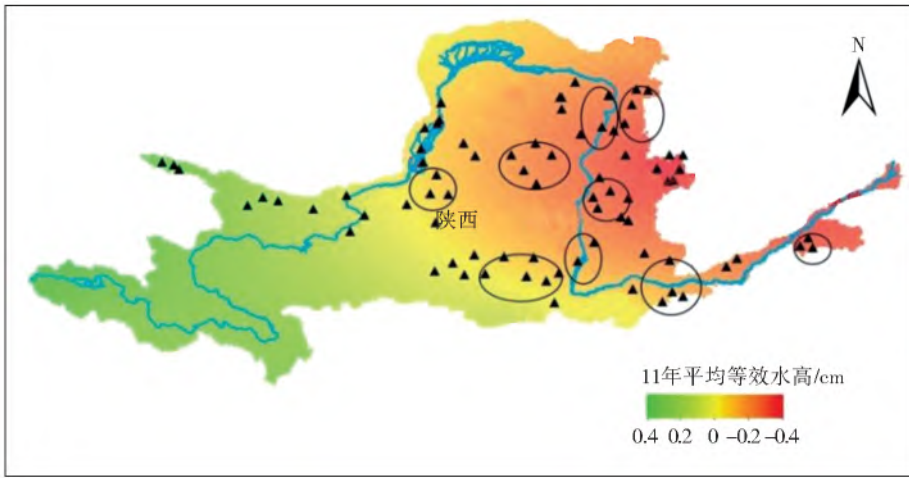


图5 GRACE卫星计算得到的黄河流域2005—2015年陆地水储量变化

Fig. 5 Change map of land water storage in the Yellow River basin from 2005 to 2015 calculated by GRACE

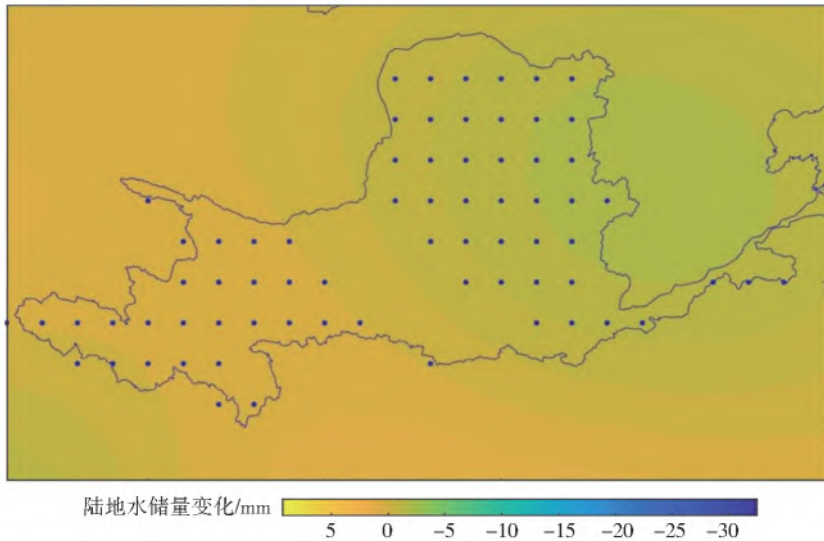


图6 流域中变化趋势通过显著性检验的点(图中蓝色圆点所在区域表示通过了显著性检验)

Fig. 6 The points in the Yellow River basin where the change trend passes the significance test (The area of the blue dot in the figure indicates that it has passed the significance test)

为显著反映2005—2015年黄河流域陆地水储量变化趋势的空间变化特征,将Theil-Sen Median趋势分析以及Mann-Kendall检验相结合。首先利用趋势分析结果对黄河流域内每个格网点的月变化趋势(slope)分级,由于slope严格等于0的区域基本上不存在,因此将介于 -2×10^{-5} 和 2×10^{-5} 之间的区域定义为持平区域,小于 -2×10^{-5} 的区域定义为减少区域,而大于 2×10^{-5} 区域则定义为增加区域。将Mann-Kendall检验在0.05置信水平上的显著性检验结果进行划分: $-1.96 \leq Z \leq 1.96$ 时为变

化不显著; $Z > 1.96$ 或者 $Z < -1.96$ 则表示变化显著。结合两者结果,得到格网点尺度上的变化趋势,由表1可知,黄河流域51.2%区域内陆地水储量显著降低,33.3%区域内陆地水储量显著增加,持平区域占比少。结合陆地水储量变化及显著性检验结果,由图5和图6可知,3种变化趋势呈现明显的空间分布特征,青海附近显著增加,甘肃东部和陕西西部持平,往东显著减少,表明在不同区域导致陆地水储量变化的原因存在差异。

表1 各格网点月变化趋势统计
Tab. 1 Monthly trend statistics of each grid

slope值/(cm·月 ⁻¹)	Z值	T _c 变化趋势	区域面积占比/%
$\text{slope} < -2 \times 10^{-5}$	$Z > 1.96$ 或 $Z < -1.96$	明显降低	51.2
$-2 \times 10^{-5} \leq \text{slope} \leq 2 \times 10^{-5}$	$-1.96 \leq Z \leq 1.96$	持平	15.5
$\text{slope} > 2 \times 10^{-5}$	$Z > 1.96$ 或 $Z < -1.96$	明显增加	33.3

3.2 煤炭开采导致的区域质量变化

根据黄河流域能源基地分布概况及 GRACE 卫星计算得到的黄河流域 2005—2015 年陆地水储量变化图,见图 1 和图 5,可以看出,流域内大型矿区集中在晋陕和内蒙古地区,重力逐渐减小的地区,矿区分布增多,说明煤炭开采导致的区域质量变化不可忽视。

开采的煤炭,不管是否被转运出该区域,最终都会被燃烧消耗^[34],因此首先根据式(5)计算煤炭开采量引起的区域重力变化,再转换为等效水高。如表 2 所示,11 年内主要煤炭开采区域陆地水储量变化总值为-78.27 cm,而煤炭开采引起的区域质量减少为 13.893 cm 等效水高,占该区域陆地水储量变化值的 17.8%,相当于 1.61×10^{10} t 的非水资源变化量被归算为陆地水储量减少值。表 3 表明:山西、内蒙古、陕西、宁夏 4 个采煤大省(自治区)的采煤量分别引起的区域质量变化趋势为-4.91、-5.91、-1.27、-0.65 mm/a,引起黄河流域区域平均质量变化趋势为-1.95 mm/a。与黄河流域陆地水储量相比,煤炭开采引起的区域质量变化占比达到 18.66%。这些开采量数据来自该流域内主要大型煤炭开采基地,实际开采及转运量会比该结果更大。

煤炭被开采、转运及燃烧,直接导致该区域质量减少,区域内的重力发生变化^[35],以往的陆地水储量反演结果将该等效水高归算在内,成为误差源之一。扣除煤炭影响后,黄河流域水储量变化趋势为-3.25 mm/a。

3.3 降水对陆地水储量变化的影响

对降水数据进行克里金插值,得到 2005—2015 年黄河流域年均降水量空间分布图,见图 7。分析

月降水距平与 GARCE 数据计算的陆地水储量变化值,见图 3,可得到流域内陆地水储量变化与降水距平具有一定程度的相关性(相关系数 $r=0.33$, $p<0.01$),可知降水量是影响黄河流域陆地水储量变化的原因之一,并且降水量在每年的 7、8、9 月份剧增,导致黄河径流增加,是黄河流域陆地水储量变化呈现明显时间特征的重要原因。

表 2 黄河流域主要煤炭开采数据
Tab. 2 Main coal mining data in the Yellow River basin

年份	总采煤量/ 万 t	相对于采煤区域的 等效水高转化值/cm	采煤区域陆地水 储量变化值/cm
2005	86 476.04	0.78	8.29
2006	92 391.33	0.82	-9.81
2007	102 078.55	0.92	-11.10
2008	117 110.02	0.92	-1.46
2009	123 917.89	1.14	-1.05
2010	151 914.05	1.39	-9.29
2011	182 543.08	1.61	-13.10
2012	176 940.67	1.50	-3.75
2013	212 217.51	1.80	-13.20
2014	211 091.67	1.79	-15.20
2015	156 996.09	1.18	-8.60
总计	1 613 676.90	13.85	-78.27

表 3 2005—2015 年主要省份煤炭开采总量
及区域质量变化趋势

Tab. 3 The total amount of coal mining and the trend of regional quality change in major provinces from 2005 to 2015

省(自治区)	总采煤量/万 t	区域质量变化趋势/(mm · a ⁻¹)
山西	84.70	-4.91
内蒙古	43.21	-5.91
陕西	28.68	-1.27
宁夏	4.78	-0.65

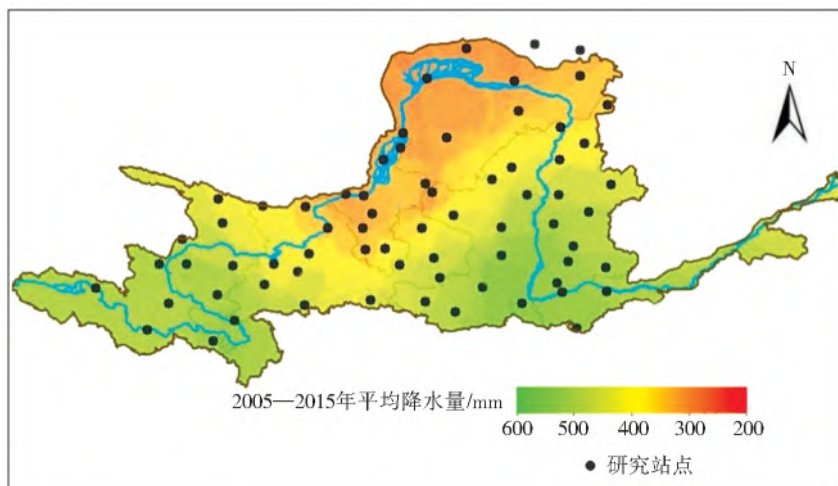


图 7 2005—2015 年黄河流域年均降水量空间分布

Fig. 7 Spatial distribution of annual average precipitation in the Yellow River basin from 2005 to 2015

3.4 地下水储量的变化对陆地水储量的影响

从2005—2015年黄河流域年均降水量和GRACE卫星计算得到的黄河流域2005—2015年陆地水储量变化,从空间变化特征来看(图7和图5),晋陕豫交界处往东南,年均降水量大,陆地水储量却显著减少。从《黄河水资源公报》中获取的11年中大型水库蓄水量变化值转换为等效水高为0.014 mm,每年的变化量更小,因此在计算地下水储量变化时忽略该项数据,最后根据水量平衡方程,计算得到地下水储量变化趋势为 -3.0 mm/a (图8),可知地下水的减少是引起黄河流域陆地水储量减少的原因之一。比较地下水储量等效水高变化与GRACE计算的陆地水储量等效水高变化,见图9。陆地水储量变化值与地下水储量变化值显著相关($r=0.72, p<0.01$),与地表水储量变化相关性小($r=0.29, p<0.01$),而地表水储量变化不包括地下水储量变化,进一步说明地下水储量减少是导致黄河流域陆地水储量减少的原因之一。

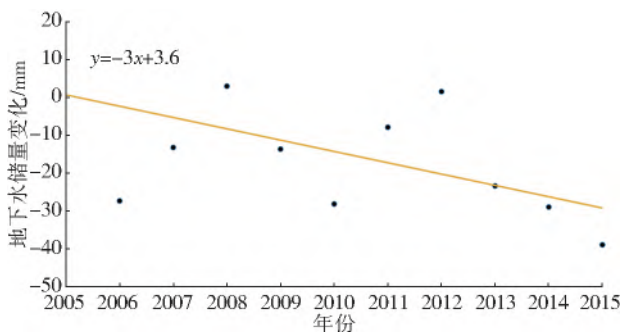


图8 2005—2015年黄河流域地下水储量变化

Fig. 8 Changes of groundwater reserves in the Yellow River basin from 2005 to 2015

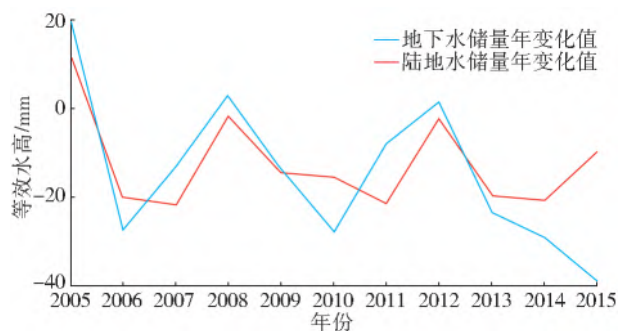


图9 黄河流域地下水储量变化与GRACE计算的陆地水储量变化

Fig. 9 Changes of equivalent water height of groundwater storage in the Yellow River basin and the change of equivalent water height of land water storage calculated by GRACE

4 讨论与结论

4.1 讨论

关于GLDAS模型数据提取精度,为保证与

GRACE数据反演结果具有一致性和可比性,采取相同的滤波及加权方法减少数据处理误差。误差估计中,选择的相同纬度对应区域可能不全是海洋,或者平移后由于研究区经度跨度较大导致部分浅水区或陆地包含在内,使结果产生差异;另外,在前期数据处理过程中,不同的滤波方法可能也会导致海洋区域的重力信号与真实值有出入,但最终误差结果小于2 cm,因此文中的计算结果具有可信性^[36]。在结果验证部分,GLDAS数据反演结果不包含地下水、深层土壤水等的变化,因此与GRACE反演数据会有差异,由GRACE反演的陆地水储量变化、降水量和GLDAS的计算结果相关性为0.57(>0.5),反演数据基本满足研究要求^[37],并且由图2看出,两者振幅和趋势产生差异主要在2005、2006年,可能与该时间段内的大旱有关。流域中下游除了图1标注的主要产煤地区外,还有大量大中型煤炭开采基地,被开采出来的煤炭直接导致流域区域质量减少,文中提到煤炭开采导致黄河流域陆地水储量减少是从区域质量减少的角度考虑的,将这部分减少量扣除后得到更精确的陆地水储量变化结果。另外,煤炭开采还可能通过引起流域径流减少,从而导致流域陆地水储量减少,但该结论需更深入的研究加以验证^[38]。

利用文中方法得到的结果较传统方法结果更为精确,有助于真实描述黄河流域陆地水储量的变化。煤炭开采量转换的等效水高变化趋势为 -1.95 mm/a ,分别占对应煤炭开采区域、黄河流域陆地水储量变化的17.8%和18.66%,可见其影响不可忽略。另外,地下水储量变化的计算结果(-3.00 mm/a)与杨钰泉等^[39]的研究结果(-3.46 mm/a)存在一些差异,原因可能是2015年月份数据缺失,滤波方法或滤波半径选择不一致。人口数量增加、煤炭大量开采、地下水减少都属于人类活动,后续研究可以从细化并深入分析人类活动对陆地水储量变化产生的具体影响角度出发,深入的影响机制也应该从土壤侵蚀、植被结构、地形地貌等多维因素结合分析。

4.2 结论

陆地水储量变化具有明显时间特征,研究时间段内黄河流域的陆地水储量变化趋势为 -3.25 mm/a ,7、8、9月份陆地水储量增加,11月至次年6月则减少。

陆地水储量变化具有明显空间特征,黄河流域陆地水储量变化呈现为西增东减。流域上游,降水量和水储量都丰沛,中下游降水量增加但陆地水储

量减少。

精确陆地水储量变化结果,煤炭开采引起区域质量变化转换为等效水高,变化趋势为 -1.95 mm/a ,与 11 年内黄河流域陆地水储量变化总量相比,煤炭开采引起的区域质量变化占比达到 18.66%,是陆地水储量计算的一个重要误差源。此外,降水与地下水分别是导致上、下游区域陆地水储量变化的重要因素。

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Changes of land water storage in the Yellow River basin from 2005 to 2015

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Abstract: A large number of major coal energy bases of national energy strategic planning are distributed in the Yellow River basin, which occupy an important position in China's social and economic development. In recent years, the ecological problems of the Yellow River basin have gradually attracted the attention of all sectors of society, and its fragile ecological environment has seriously restricted the social and economic development of the basin. The changes in land water reserves caused by climate change and human activities are investigated, and the errors caused by coal mining in the calculation process of land water reserve changes in the Yellow River basin are investigated.

The GRACE gravity satellite data is processed using MATLAB programming to obtain the surface gravity disturbance from 2005 to 2015. Since the gravitational change of the surface is basically caused by the change of land water reserves, the gravitational disturbance is converted to the equivalent water height to express the change of land water reserves and analyze its temporal and spatial changes. The GLDAS data was used to calculate the change value of surface water reserves. In the process of treatment, the same filtering method as the GRACE gravity satellite data was adopted, and the change value of land water reserves was subtracted from the change value of surface water reserves to the change value of groundwater reserves. The precipitation data was cross-interpolated to obtain the spatial distribution of the average annual precipitation in the Yellow River basin from 2005 to 2015.

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Thirty-six physical parameterization schemes based on the WRF model are used to establish the ensemble rainfall forecast. The relative error (E_R), critical success index (I_{CS}), and the root mean square error (E_{RMS}) are used to comprehensively evaluate the rainfall forecast. Meixi distributed hydrological model is constructed based on China flash flood hydrological model (CNFF-HM). The peak flood discharge error, peak present time error, and Nash efficiency coefficient are used to evaluate the flood forecast. The coupled meteorological and hydrological system is formed by the WRF model and Meixi distributed hydrological model. The research also uses a statistical model that is developed based on the heteroscedastic extended Logistic algorithm to post-process the rainfall ensemble forecast results.

For rainfall storms caused by Saola typhoon, the E_R s based on 36 schemes are between 0.88% and 21.00%. In spatial dimension, the I_{CS} s are between 0.736 8 and 0.758 2, and the E_{RMS} s are between 0.133 1 and 0.221 6. In the time dimension, the I_{CS} s are both 0.687 5 and the E_{RMS} s are between 0.592 4 and 0.760 0, respectively. The error of peak flow discharge based on coupled meteorological and hydrological systems is 11.3%. With rainfall forecasting post-process, the error of peak flow discharge is 3.97%. Likewise, for rainfall storms caused by Hagibis typhoon, the E_R s based on 36 schemes are between 24.32% and 68.51%. In spatial dimension, the I_{CS} s are between 0.347 0 and 0.487 9, and the E_{RMS} s are between 0.521 6 and 0.845 1. In the time dimension, the I_{CS} s are between 0.329 2 and 0.435 6, and the E_{RMS} s are between 1.300 1 and 1.634 9, respectively. The error of peak flow discharge based on coupled meteorological and hydrological systems is -86.89%. With rainfall forecasting post-process, the error of peak flow discharge is -48.95%.

Forecasted rainfall in spatial dimension performs better than that in time dimension with different physical parameterizations schemes. The ensemble rainfall forecast is appropriately used for flood forecast with the coupled meteorological and hydrological system, which can efficiently reduce the forecasting uncertainty. Reasonable post-processing methods should be used to process the numerical rainfall forecast. For the rainfall with even spatiotemporal distribution, flood forecast with the coupled meteorological and hydrological system has certain advantages compared to flood forecast based on observed rainfall. For the rainfall with uneven spatiotemporal distribution, the forecast still has room for improvement.

Key words: WRF model; physical parameterization; CNFF-HM; meteorological and hydrological coupling; ensemble forecasting

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The temporal and spatial changes of land water reserves in the Yellow River basin were obtained. The change trend of land water reserves in the Yellow River basin from 2005 to 2015 was -5.20 mm/a, and the change trend of land water reserves in 2005-2006 reached -0.91 mm/month, and only July-September showed a surplus state in each year. In order to significantly reflect the spatial change characteristics of the change trend of land water reserves in the Yellow River basin from 2005 to 2015, combined Theil-Sen median trend analysis and Mann-Kendall test were used and it was found that 51.2% of the regional terrestrial water reserves had decreased significantly, 33.3% of the regional terrestrial water reserves had increased significantly, and the proportion of flat areas was small. The final results showed that the western part of the basin was in a surplus state, and the eastern part of the basin was in a state of loss. The coal mining data of various provinces and cities in the Yellow River basin were counted and converted into equivalent water height, and the change trend was -1.95 mm/a, and the change trend of land water reserves was -3.25 mm/a, which was more accurate after deducting the trend. Through correlation analysis, it was obtained that the change of inland water reserves and the precipitation level have a certain degree of correlation (correlation coefficient $r=0.33, \rho<0.01$). It can be seen that precipitation was one of the reasons affecting the change of land water reserves in the Yellow River basin, and the precipitation increased sharply in July, August and September every year, resulting in an increase in the runoff of the Yellow River, which was an important reason for the obvious temporal characteristics of the change of land water reserves in the Yellow River basin.

Through the above calculation and analysis, it was proved that the influence of coal mining on the accuracy of the inversion result of traditional land water reserves could not be ignored. In addition, precipitation and groundwater changes were important factors that lead to changes in terrestrial water reserves in the upstream and downstream regions, respectively. The influence of coal mining volume was comprehensively considered, which helps to improve the accuracy of the traditional inversion method of land water reserves.

Key words: GRACE; the Yellow River basin; land water storage; coal mining; equivalent water height