



# LE CLIMAT ET L'APPORT DU SPATIAL

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JOURNÉES JC2 CNES  
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# QUI SUIS-JE?

## Formation

- 2005 Ingénieur aéronautique (ETSIAE, Madrid)
- 2020 Docteur en géodésie spatiale (Université de Toulouse)



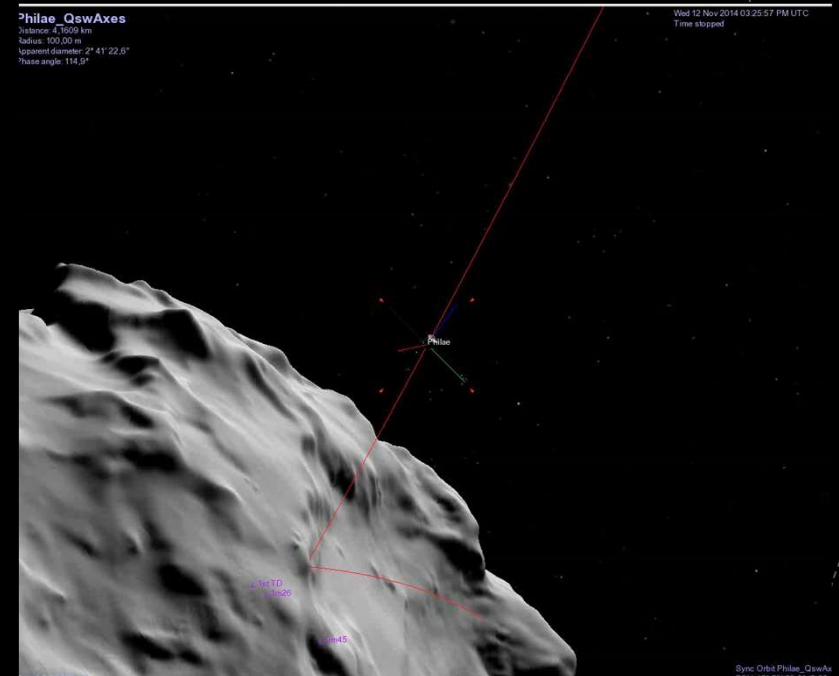
## Expérience

- 2005 Stage Fin d'études au SUPAERO
- 2006-2007 Ingénieur de développement COFRAMI
- 2007-2014 Ingénieur au CNES:  
- Rentrée atmosphérique et études interplanétaires  
- Participation à la mission Rosetta /Philae
- 2015- Scientifique au LEGOS  
- Géodésie spatiale, cycle de l'eau  
- Niveau de la mer, climat



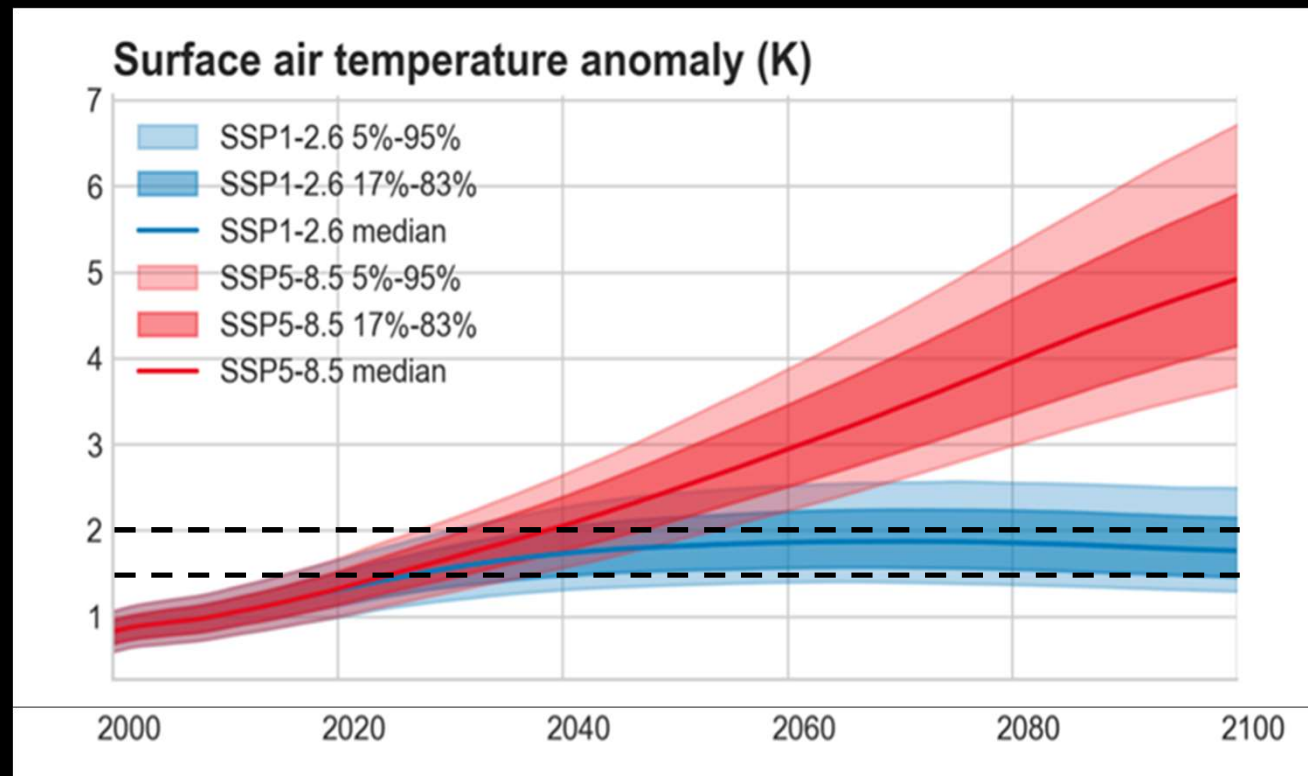
Philae\_CswAxes  
Distance: 4,1909 km  
Radius: 100,00 m  
Upward diameter: 2' 41' 22.6"  
Phase angle: 114.6°

Wed 12 Nov 2014 03:25:57 PM UTC  
Time stopped

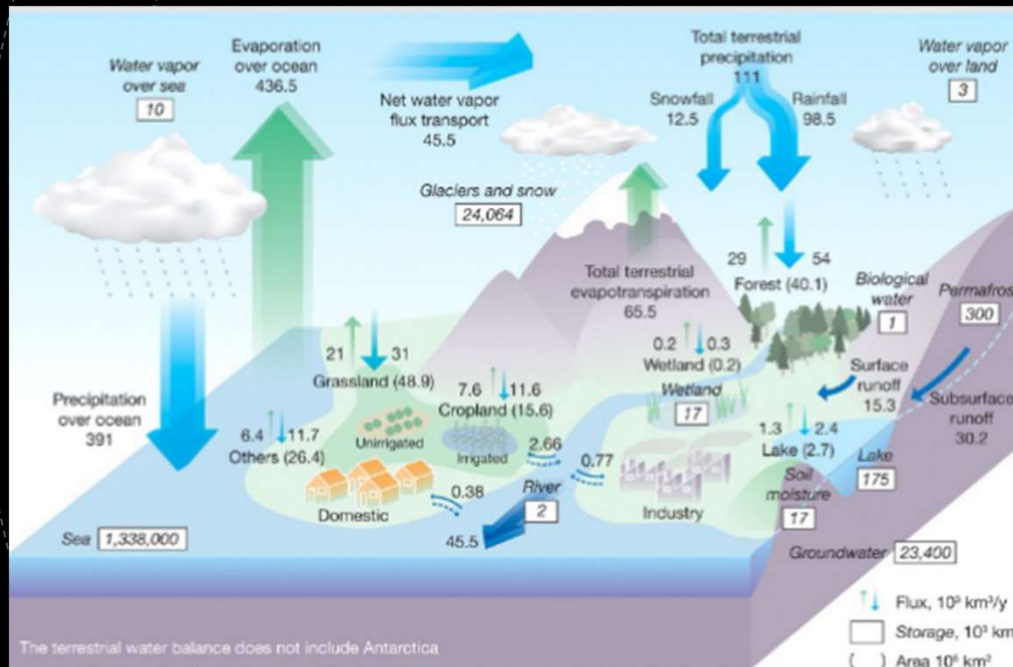


Sync Orbit Philae\_CswAxes

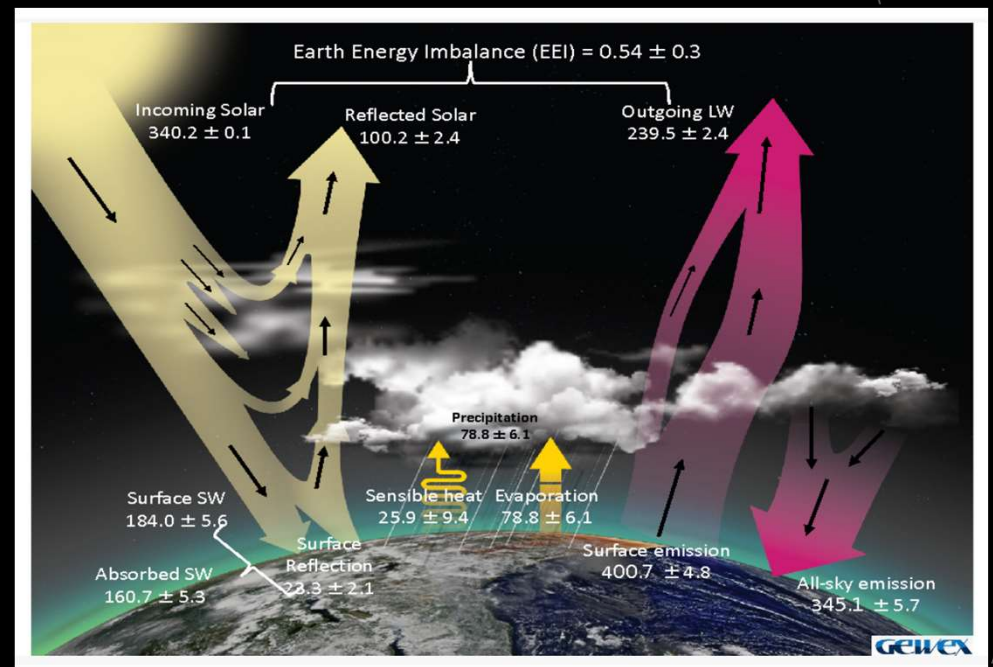
# SONDAGE:



# LE CYCLE DE L'EAU ET L'ENERGIE

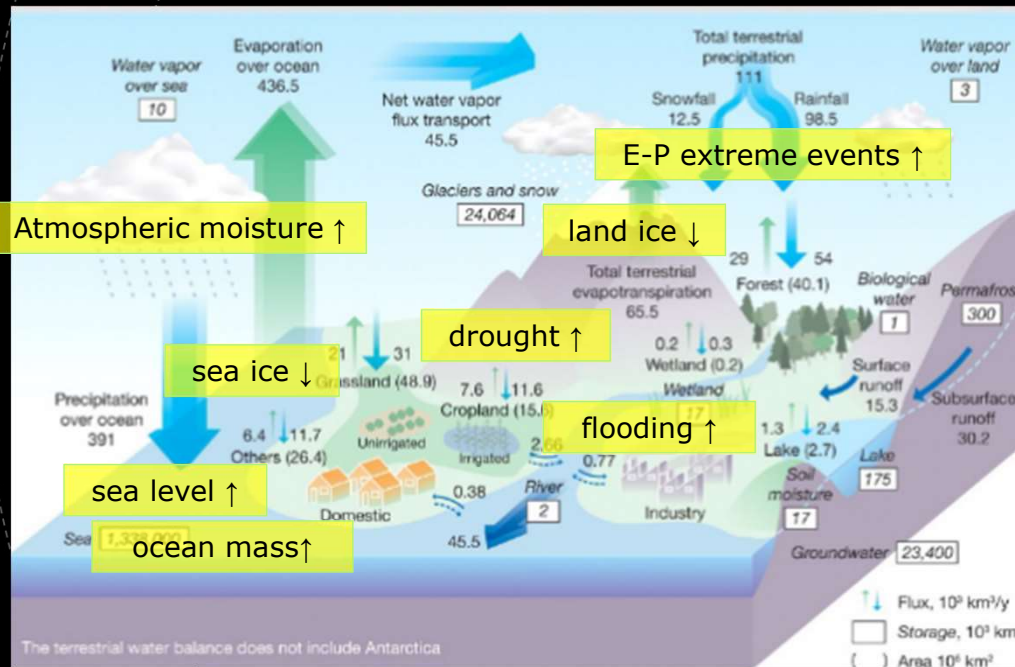


IPCC AR6

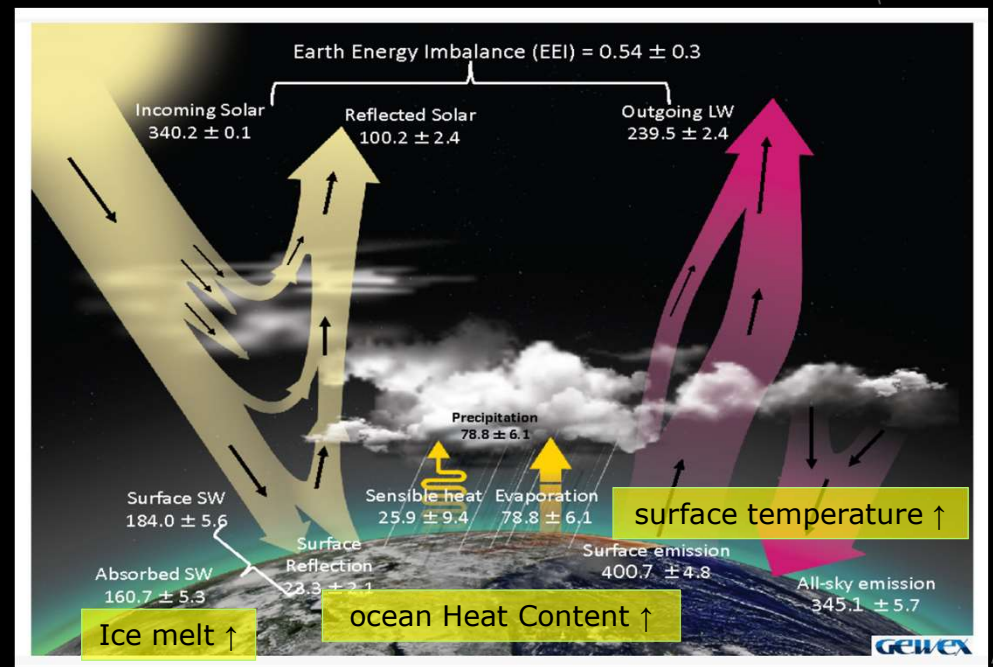


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# LE CYCLE DE L'EAU ET L'ENERGIE



AR6 Figure 8.1b



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# HOW TO OBSERVE LOCAL AND QUICK CHANGES IN A GLOBAL AND PERIODIC WAY?

Imagerie



Altimétrie



Gravimétrie



Radiation



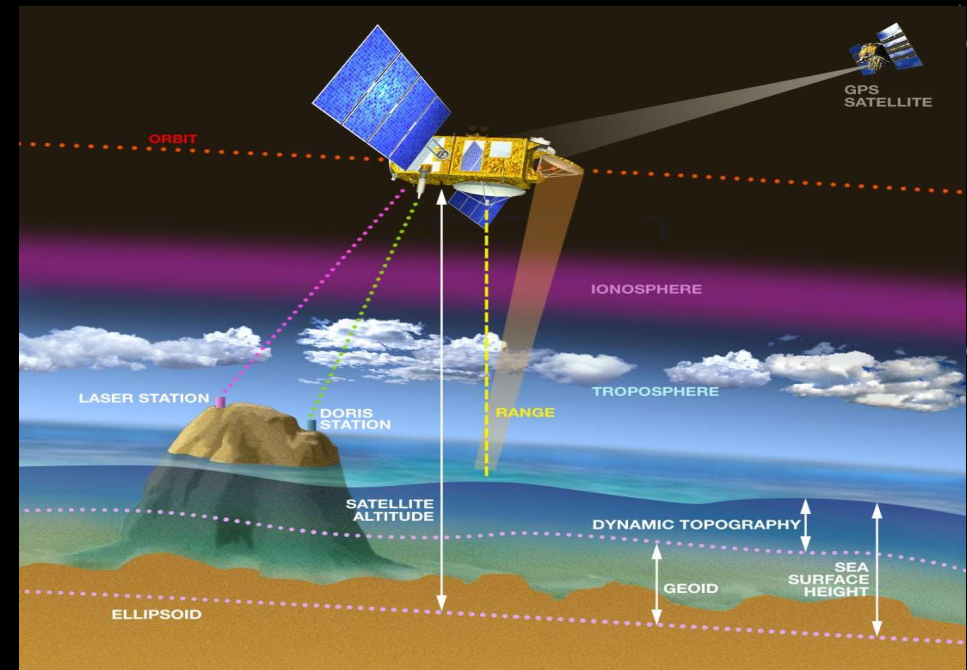
# ALTIMETRIE SPATIALE

**Time (t):** the onboard altimeter measures the round-trip time between the satellite and the surface

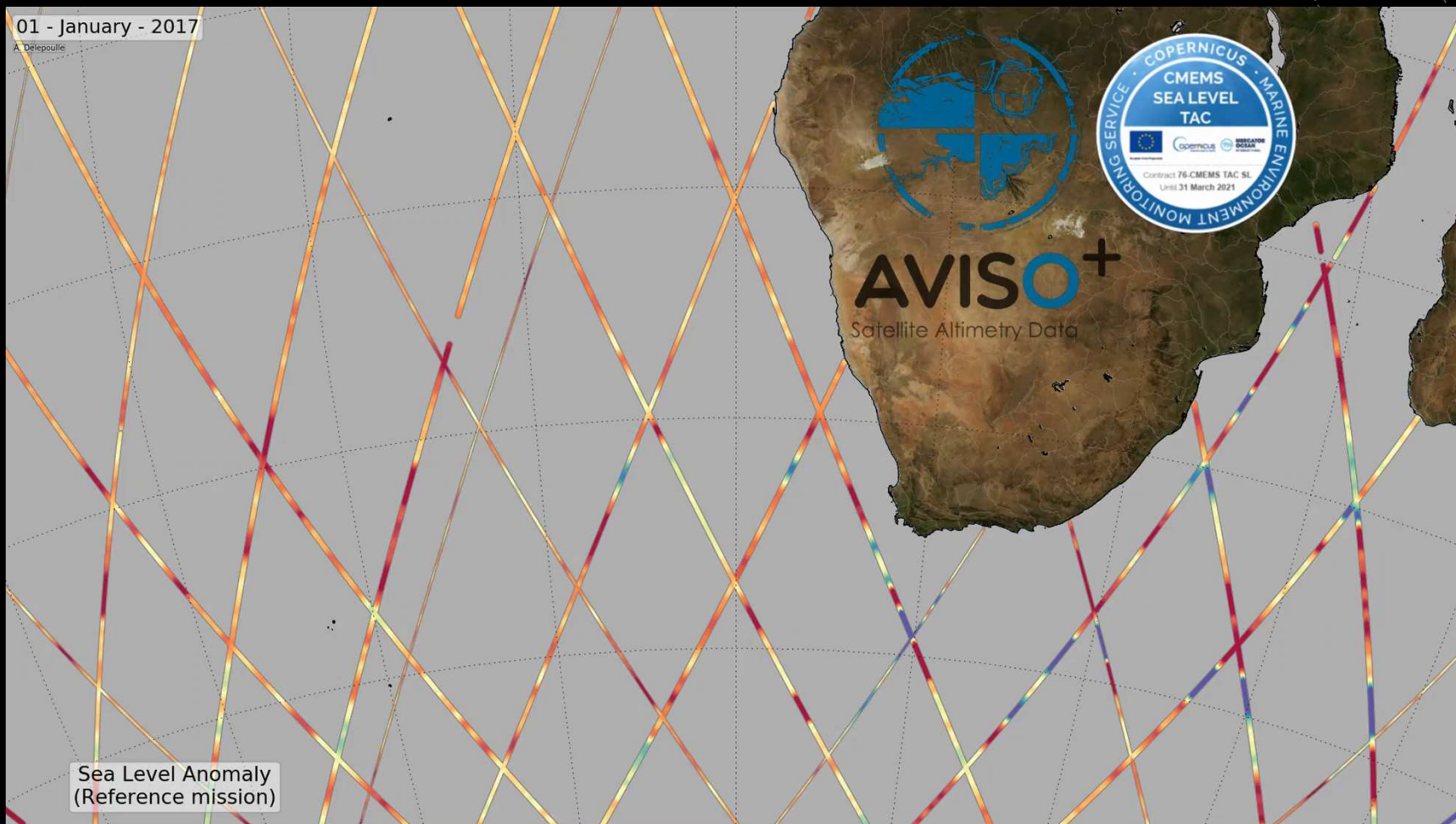
**Range (R):** the distance between the altimeter and the surface  
 $R = t/2c$  where  $c$  is speed of light

**Altitude ( $h_{sat}$ ):** the position and height of the satellite is computed (GPS & DORIS system) relative to an arbitrary reference surface, an ellipsoid

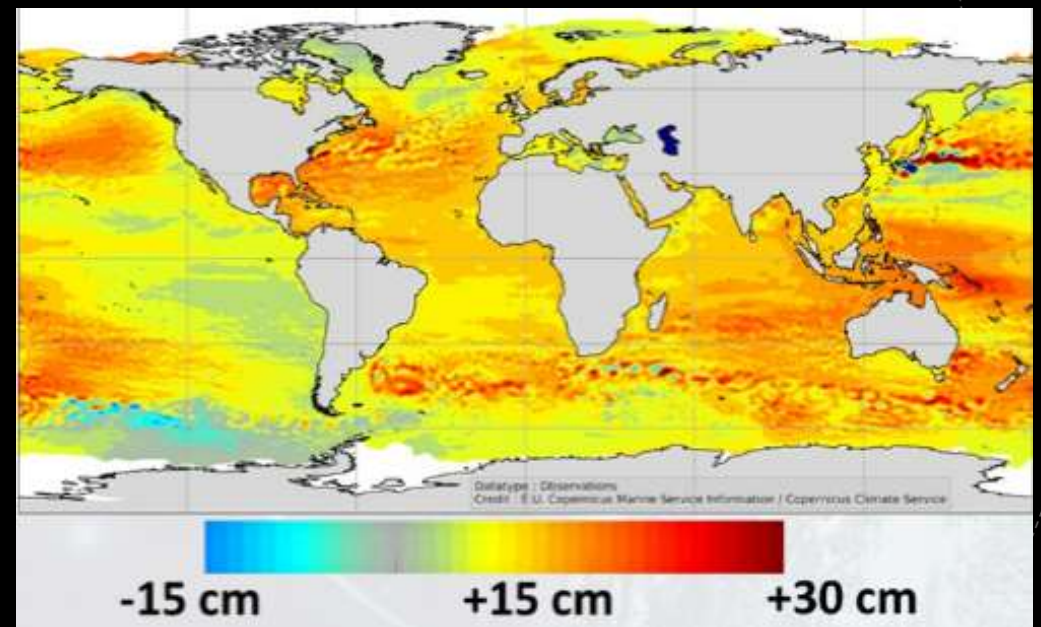
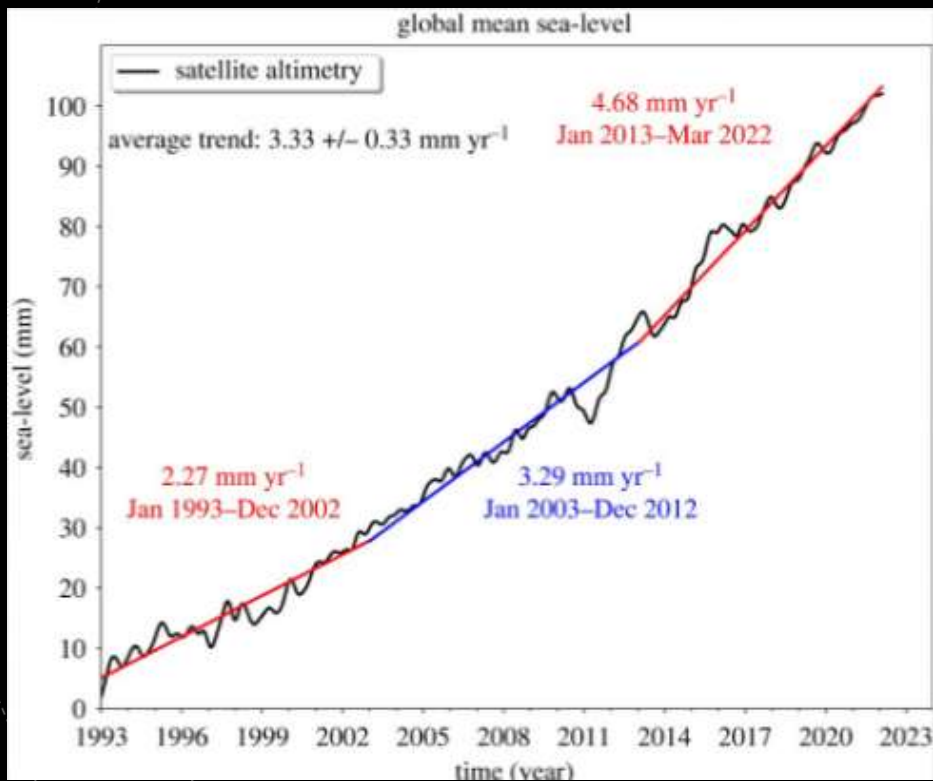
**Sea surface height (SSH):** height above a reference ellipsoid  
 $SSH = h_{sat} - R$



# ALTIMETRIE SPATIALE





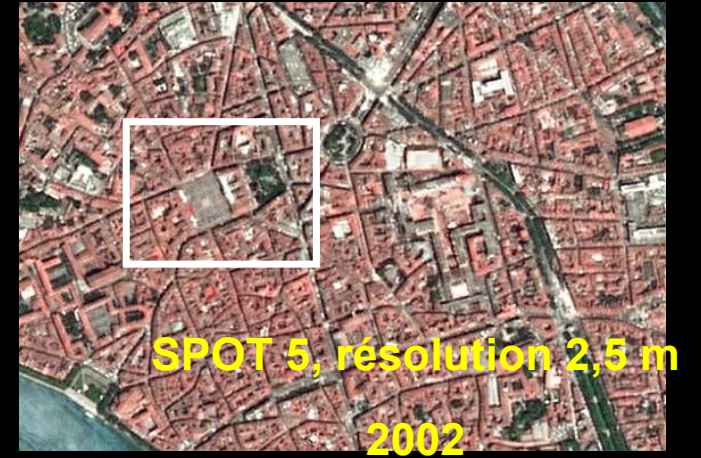
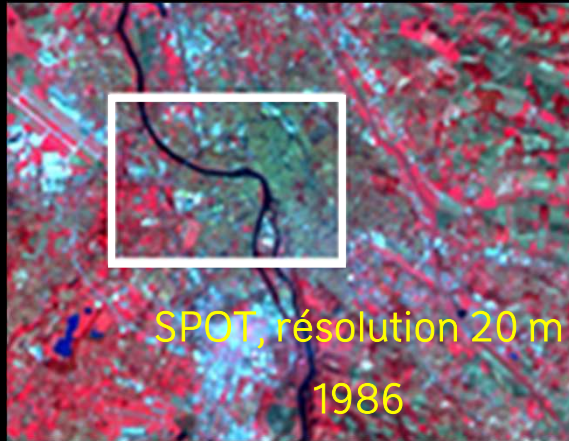


# ALTIMETRIE SPATIALE





# IMAGERIE SPATIALE





# IMAGERIE SPATIALE

RECONSTRUIRE LA 3D





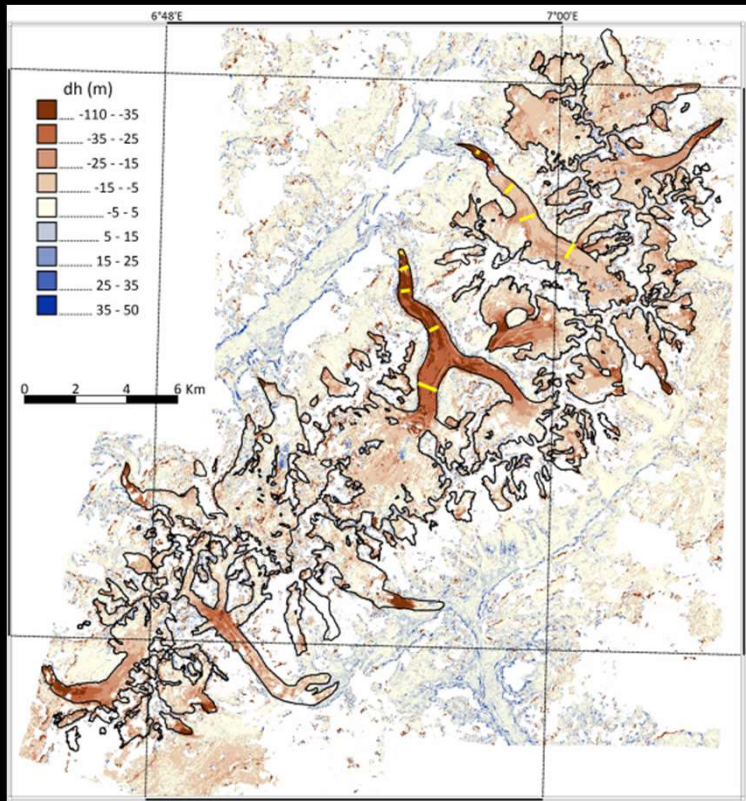
# IMAGERIE SPATIALE

Mer de Glace

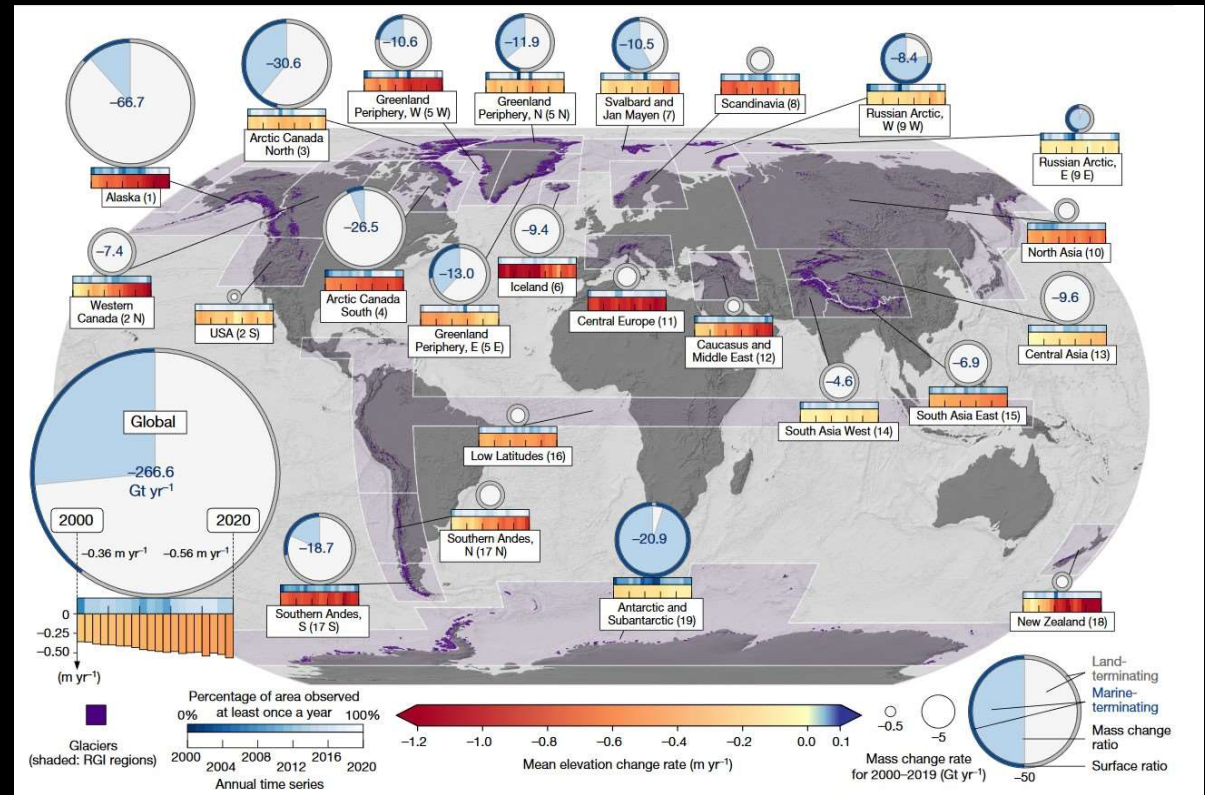


# IMAGERIE SPATIALE

Elevation changes of glaciers in Mont-Blanc area between 2003 and 2012

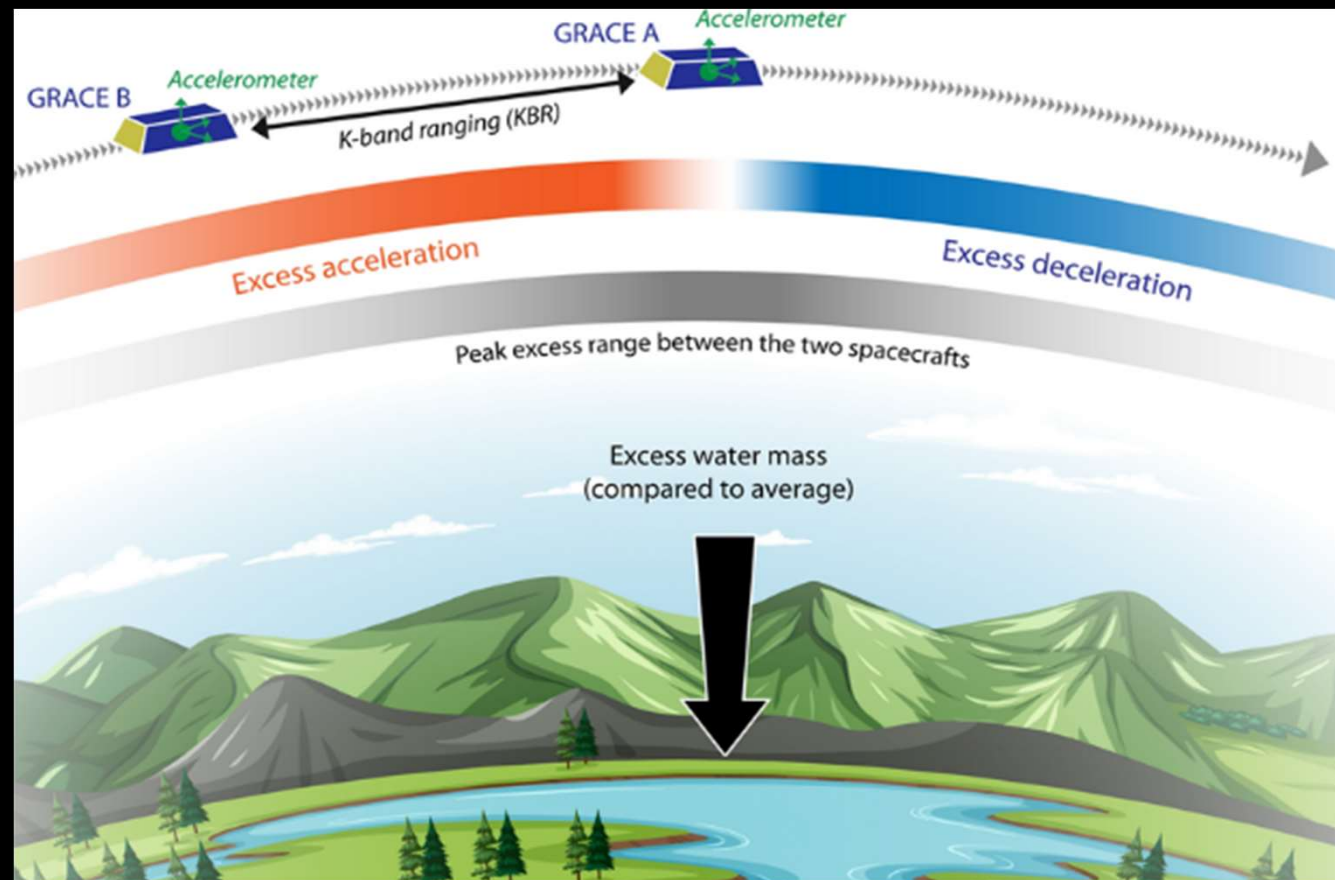


Glacier mass changes over the whole Earth from 2000 to 2020

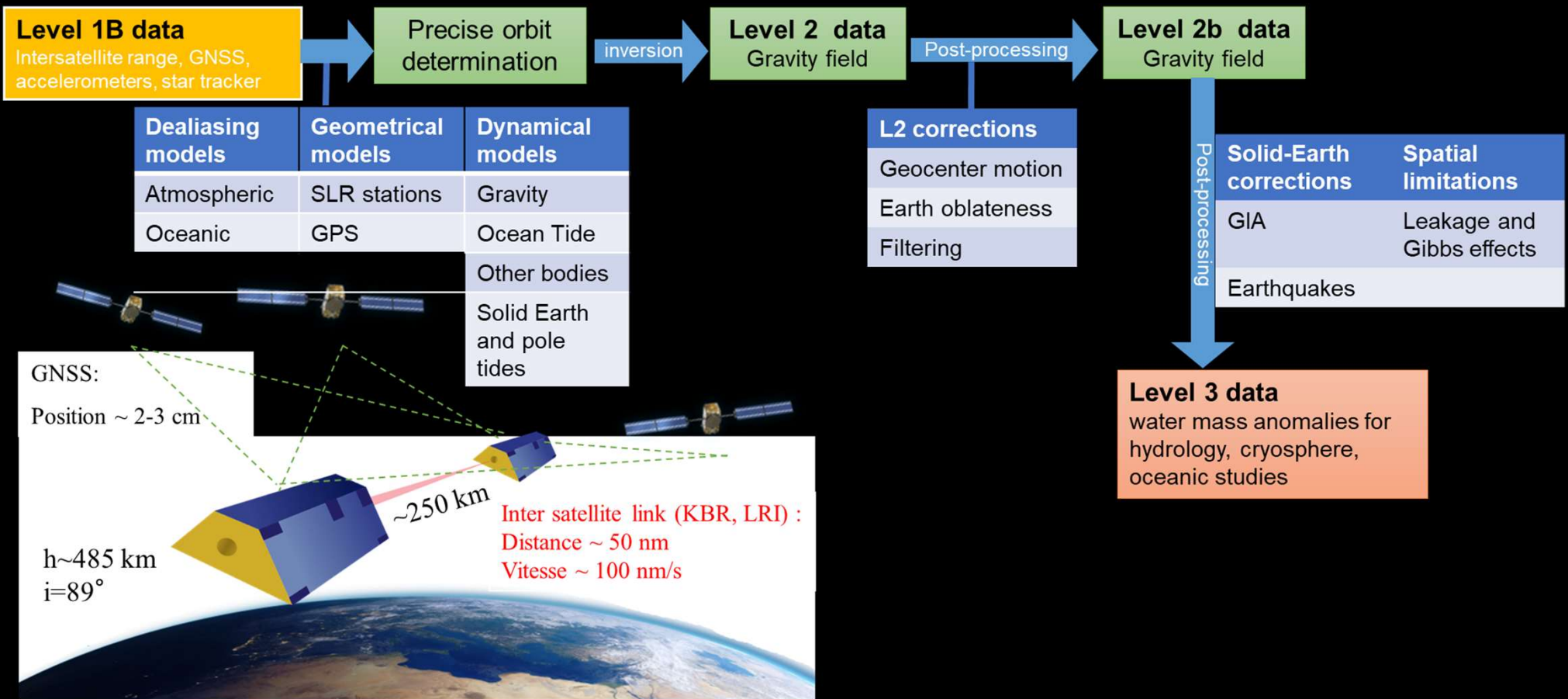




# GRAVIMÉTRIE SPATIALE

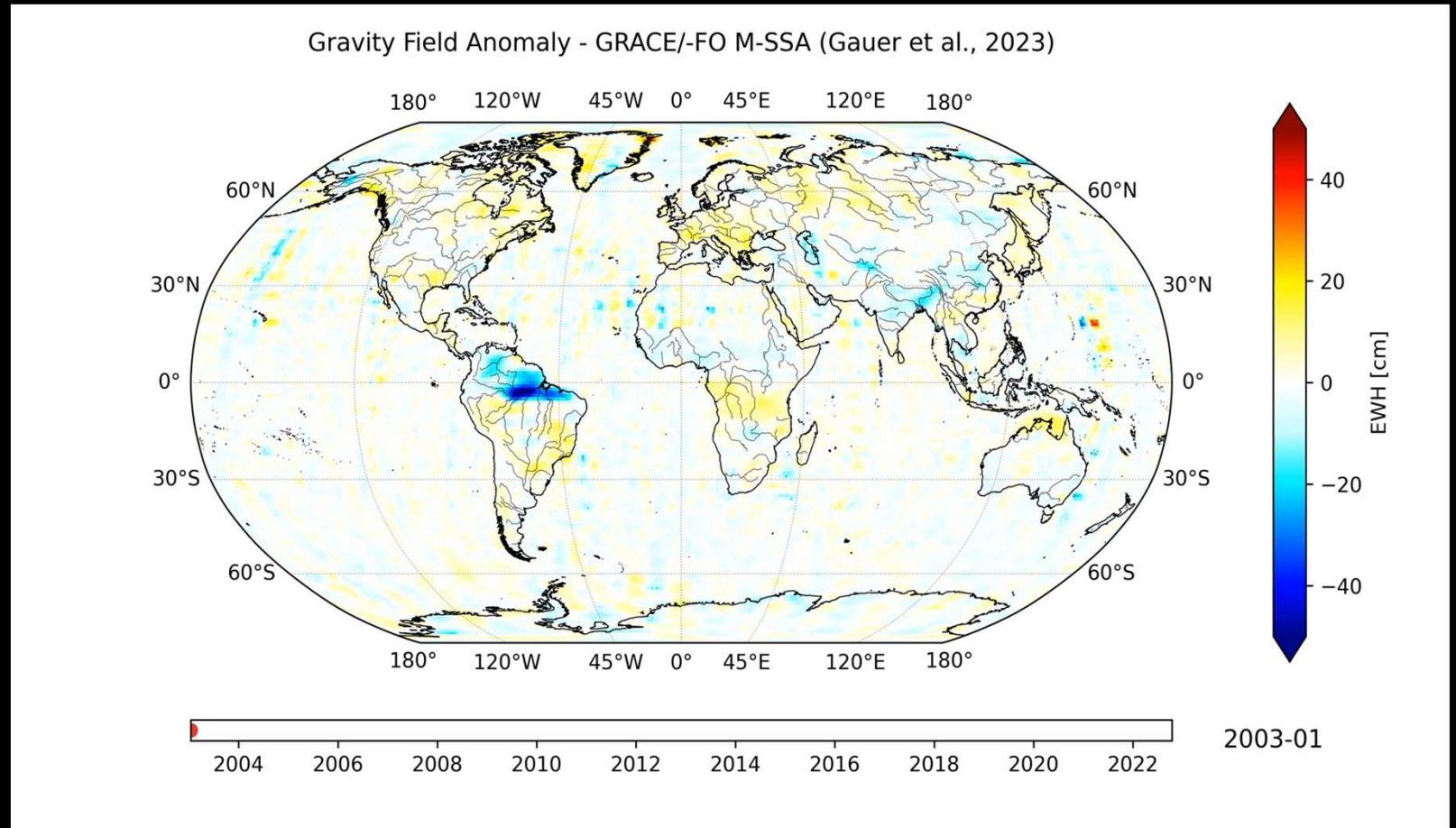


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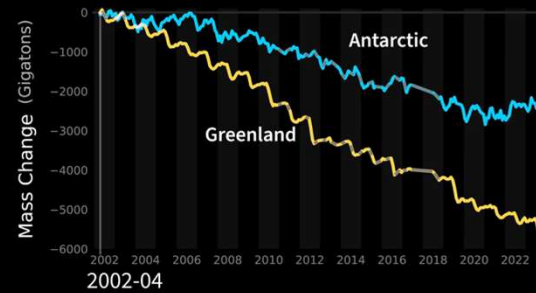
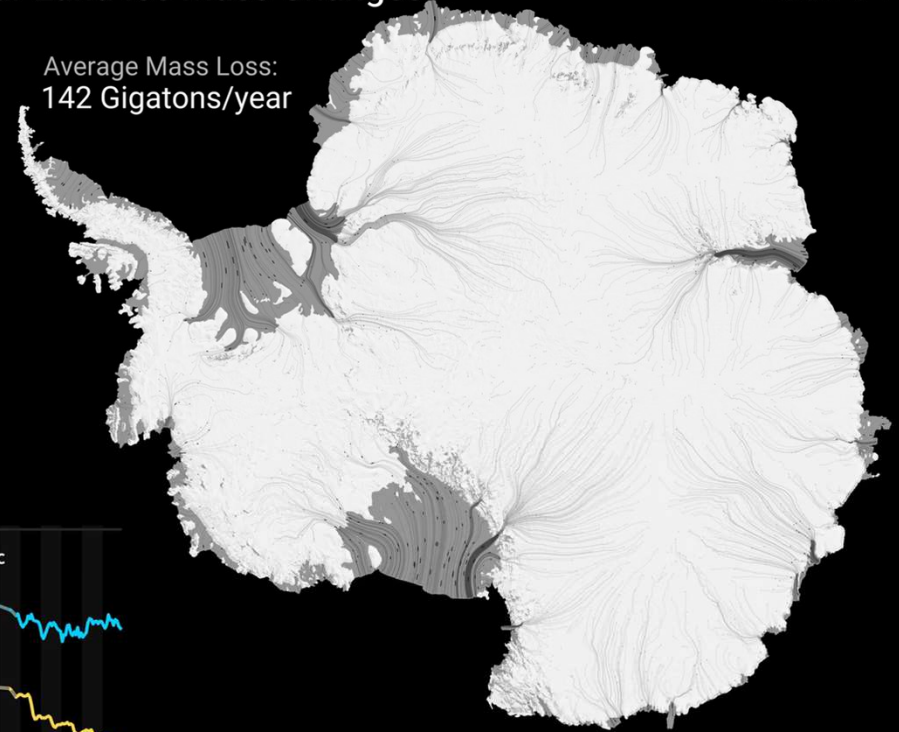
GRACE AND GRACE-FO Observations of Polar Land Ice Mass Changes

2002-04

Average Mass Loss:  
269 Gigatons/year

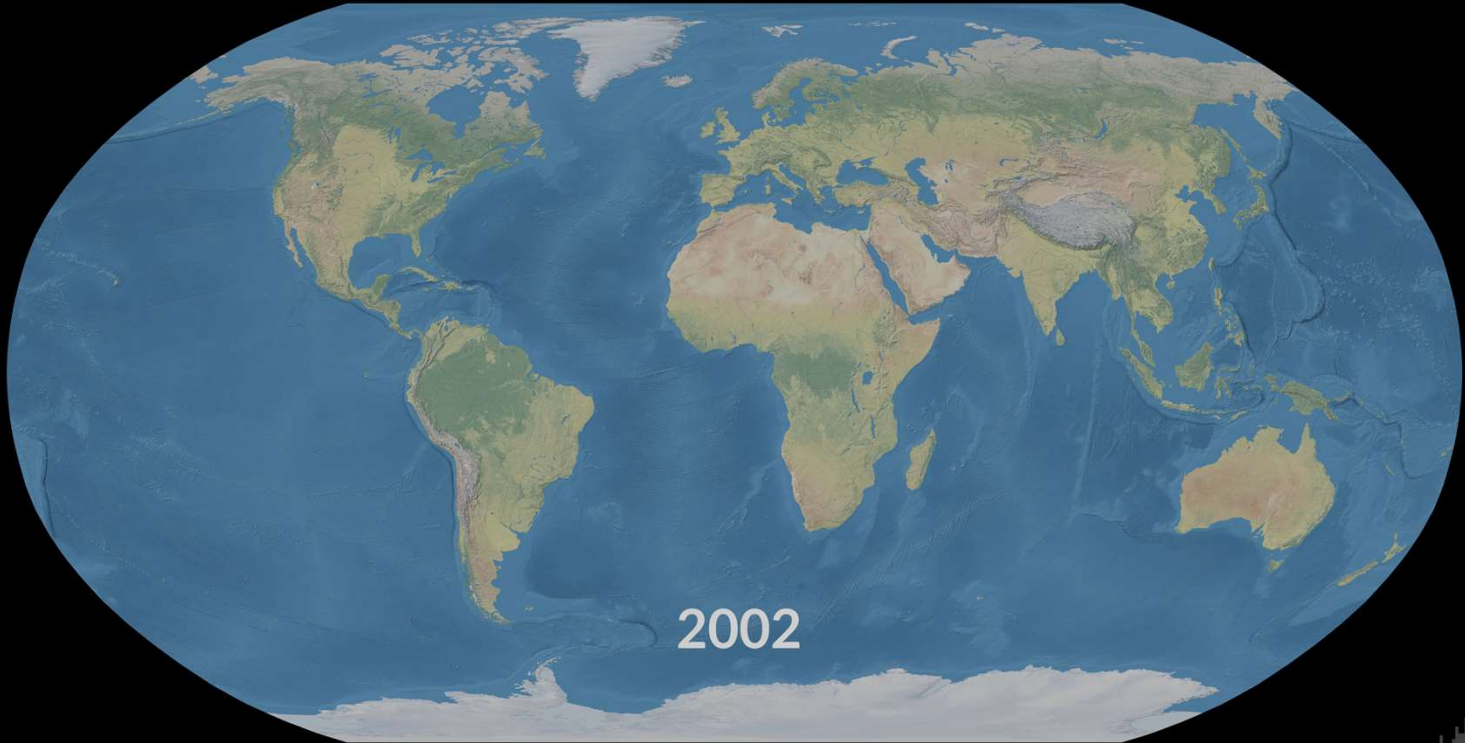
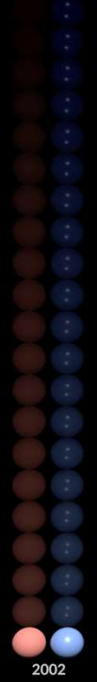


Average Mass Loss:  
142 Gigatons/year



F. Landerer (NASA/ JPL Caltech)

Dry Wet  
2022



GLOBAL TEMPERATURE

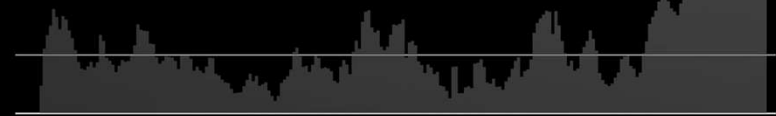


+1°C

+5°C

0°

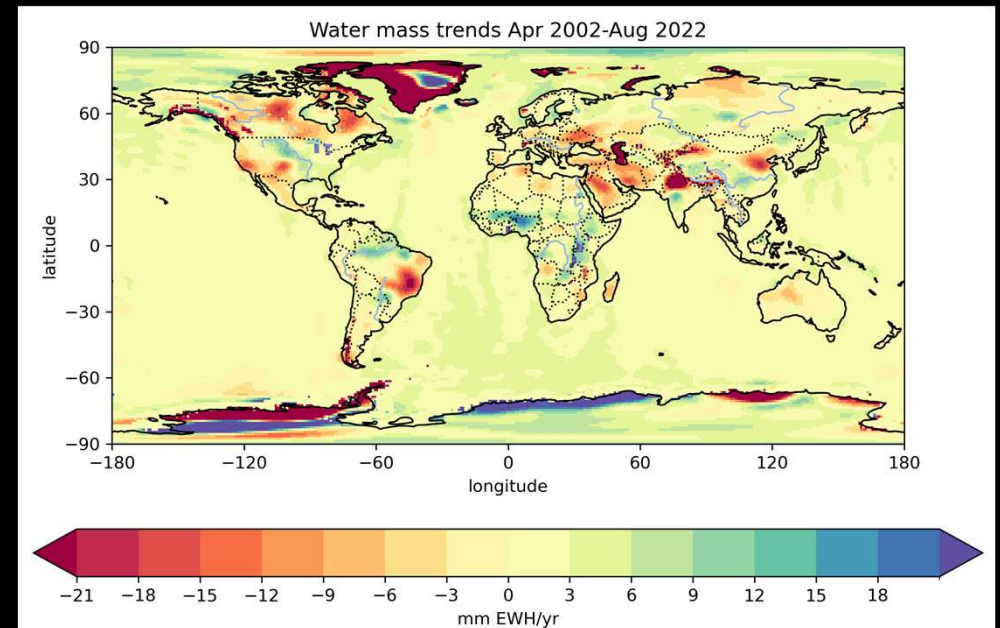
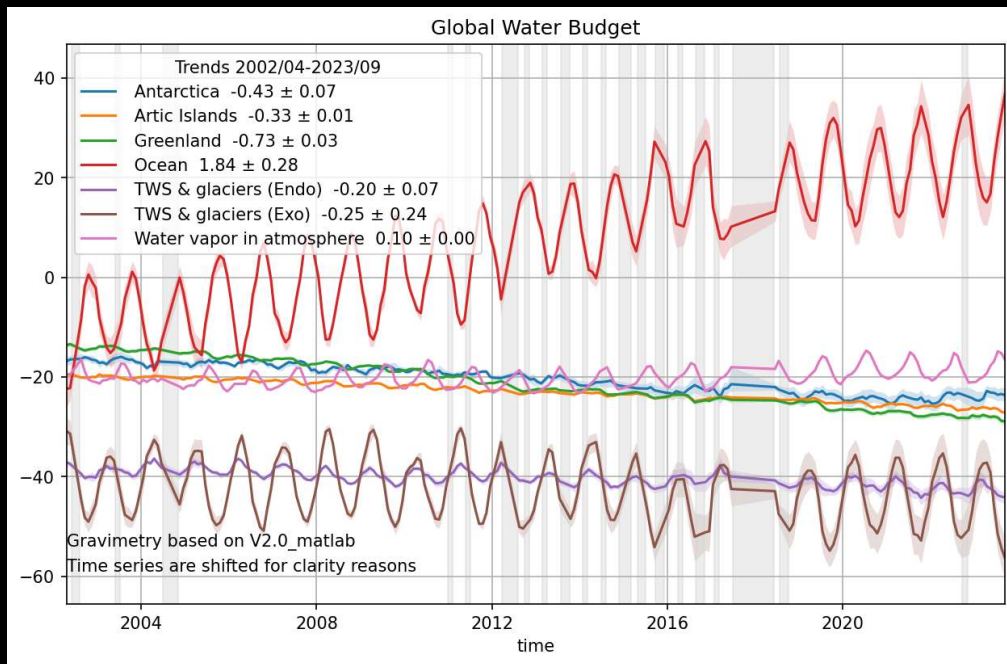
TOTAL INTENSITY





# GRAVIMÉTRIE SPATIALE

## Bilan Global d'eau



$$\Delta M_{\text{Ocean}} + \Delta M_{\text{Atm}} + \Delta M_{\text{Cryosphere}} + \Delta M_{\text{LWS}} = 0$$

where:

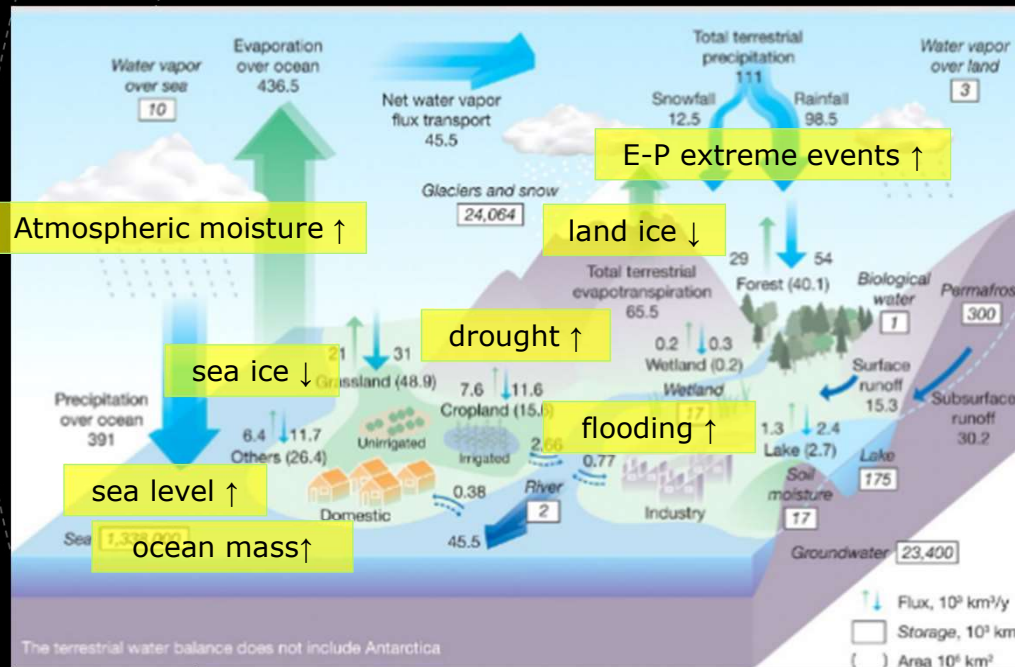
$$\Delta M_{\text{Cryosphere}} = \Delta M_{\text{Greenland}} + \Delta M_{\text{Antarctica}} + \Delta M_{\text{Glaciers}}$$

$$\Delta M_{\text{LWS}} = \Delta M_{\text{LWS ENDO}} + \Delta M_{\text{LWS EXO}}$$

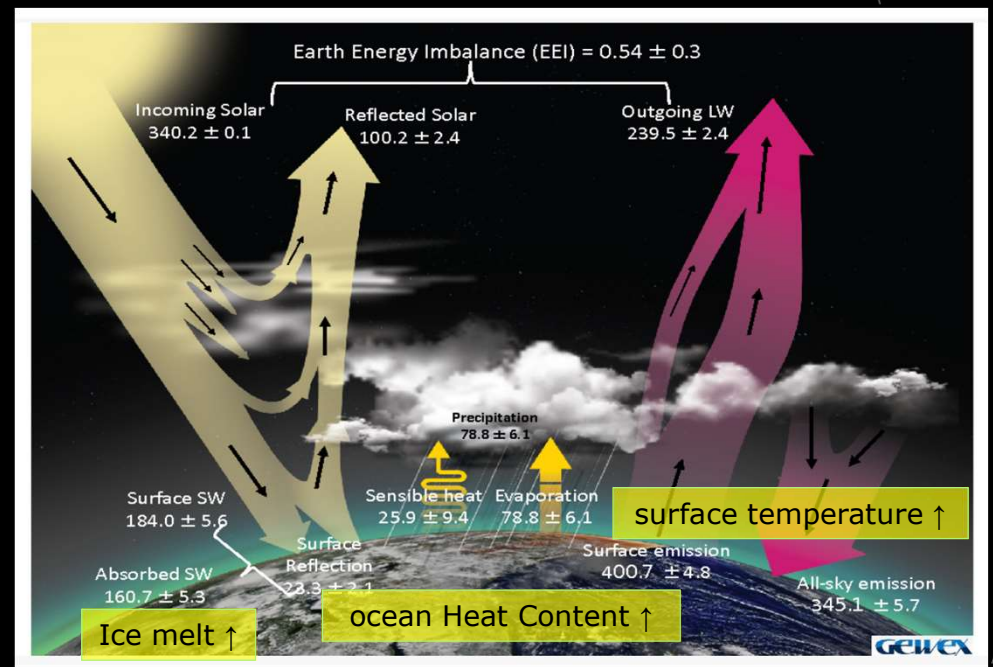
Update from Blazquez et al 2018



# LE CYCLE DE L'EAU ET L'ENERGIE

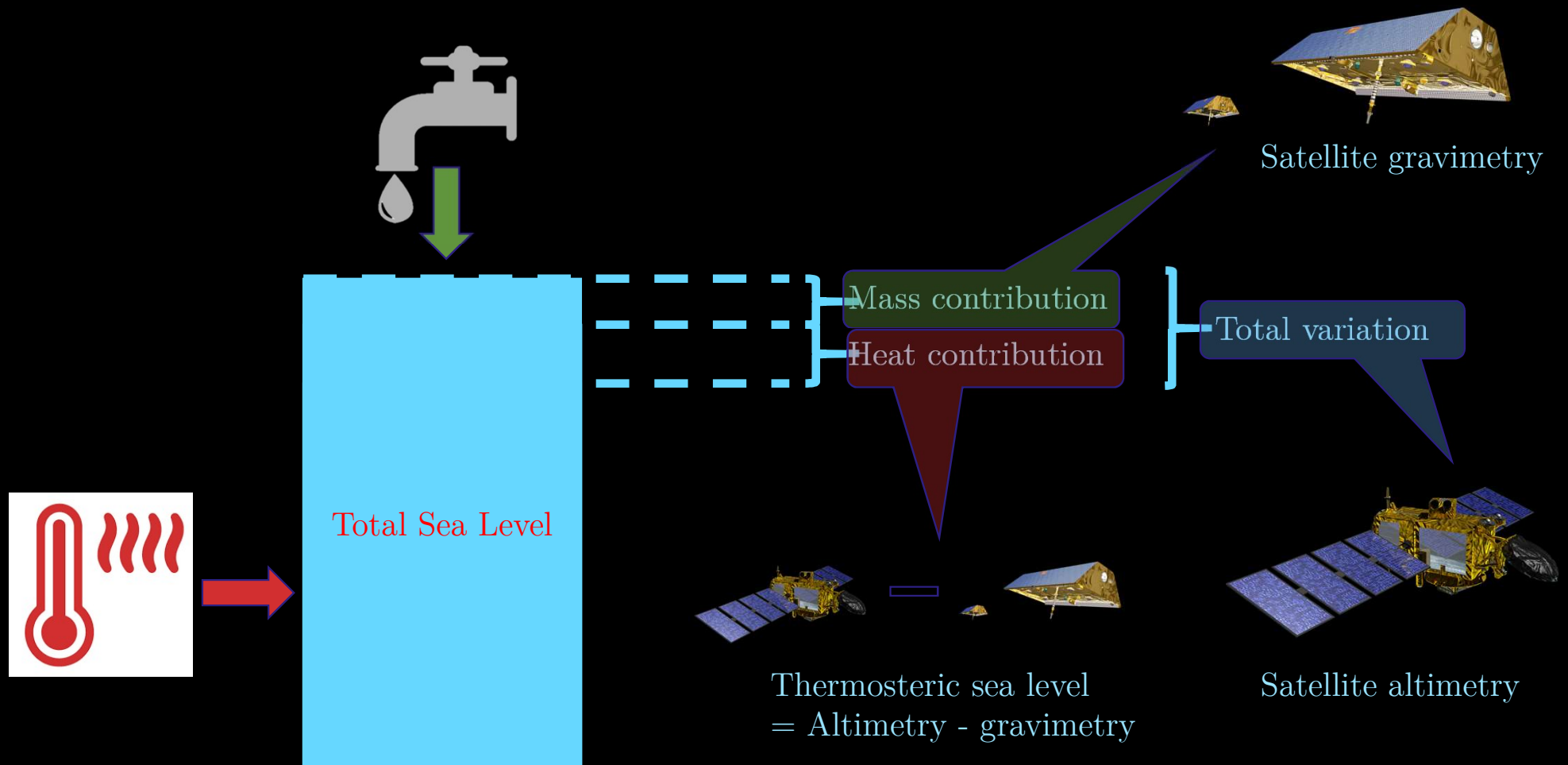


AR6 Figure 8.1b

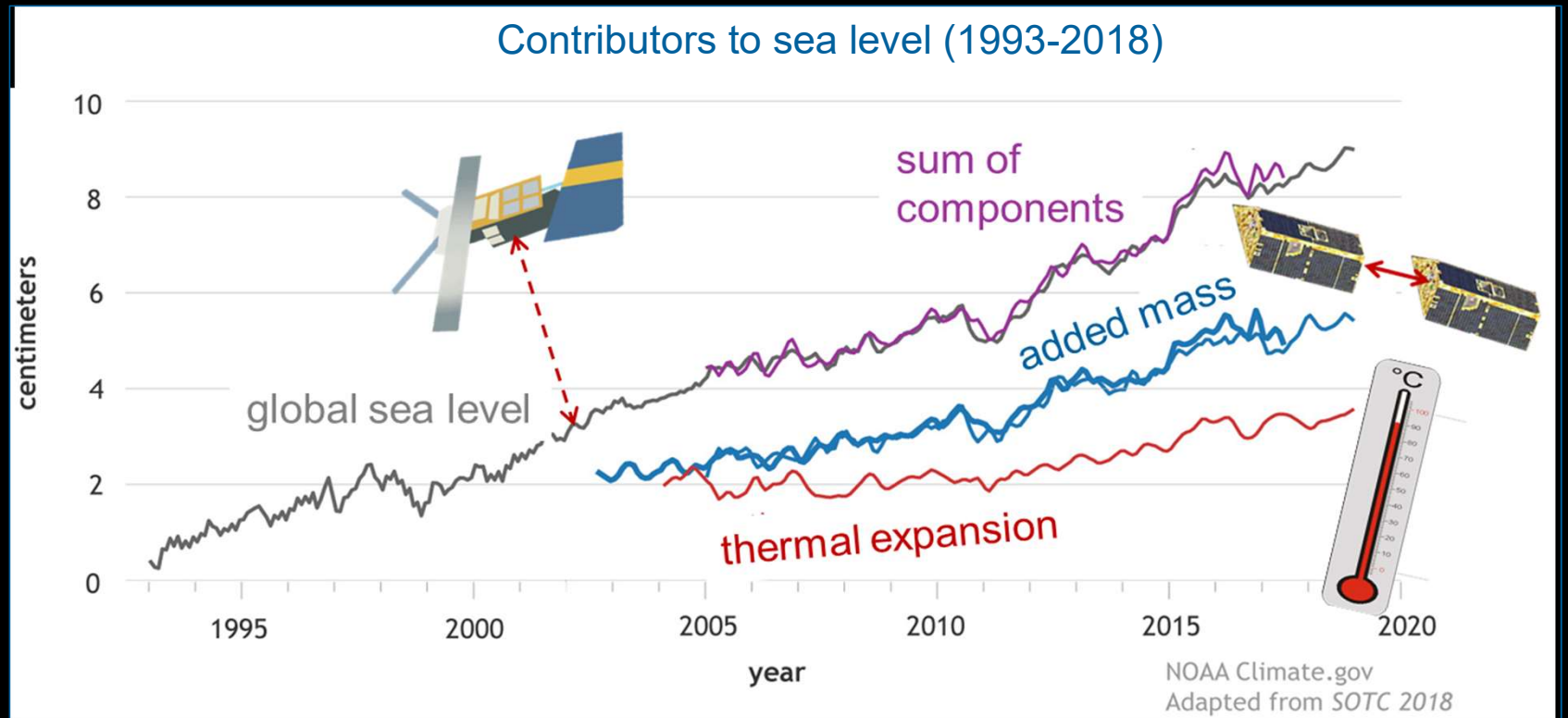


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# BILAN NIVEAU DE LA MER

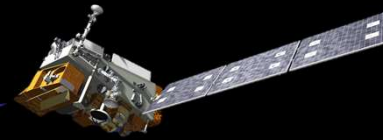
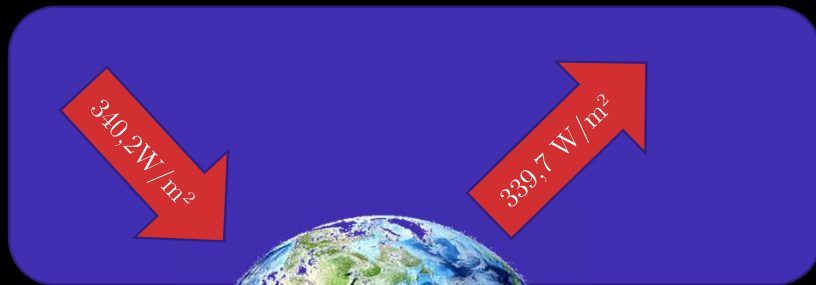


# BILAN NIVEAU DE LA MER





# Measuring the Ocean heat uptake

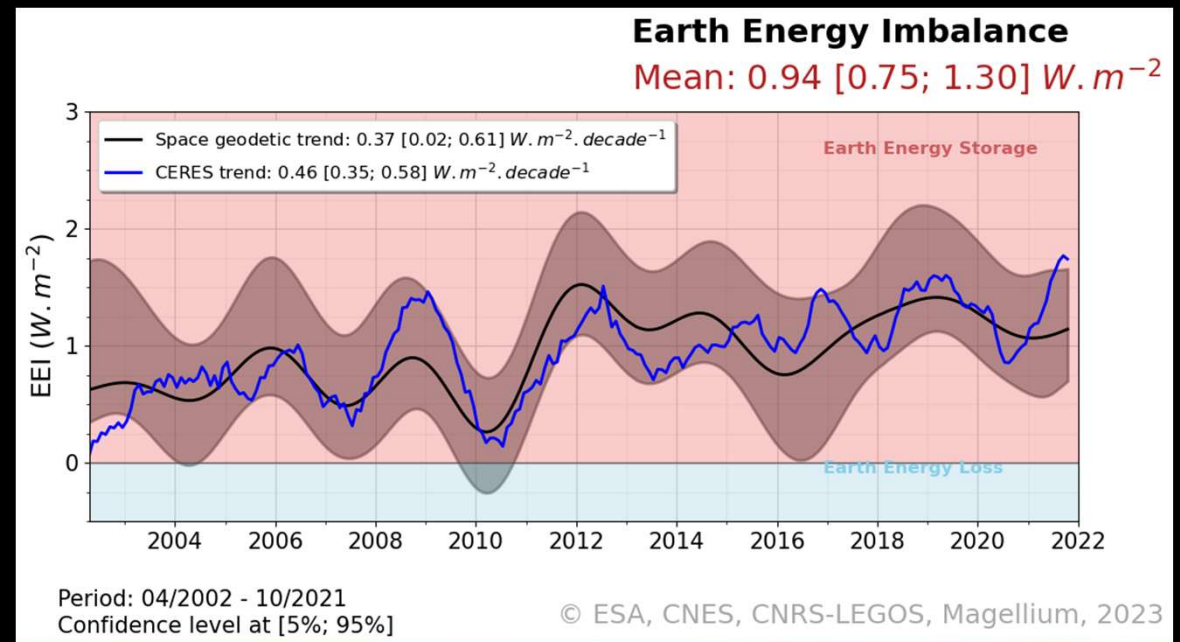


CERES

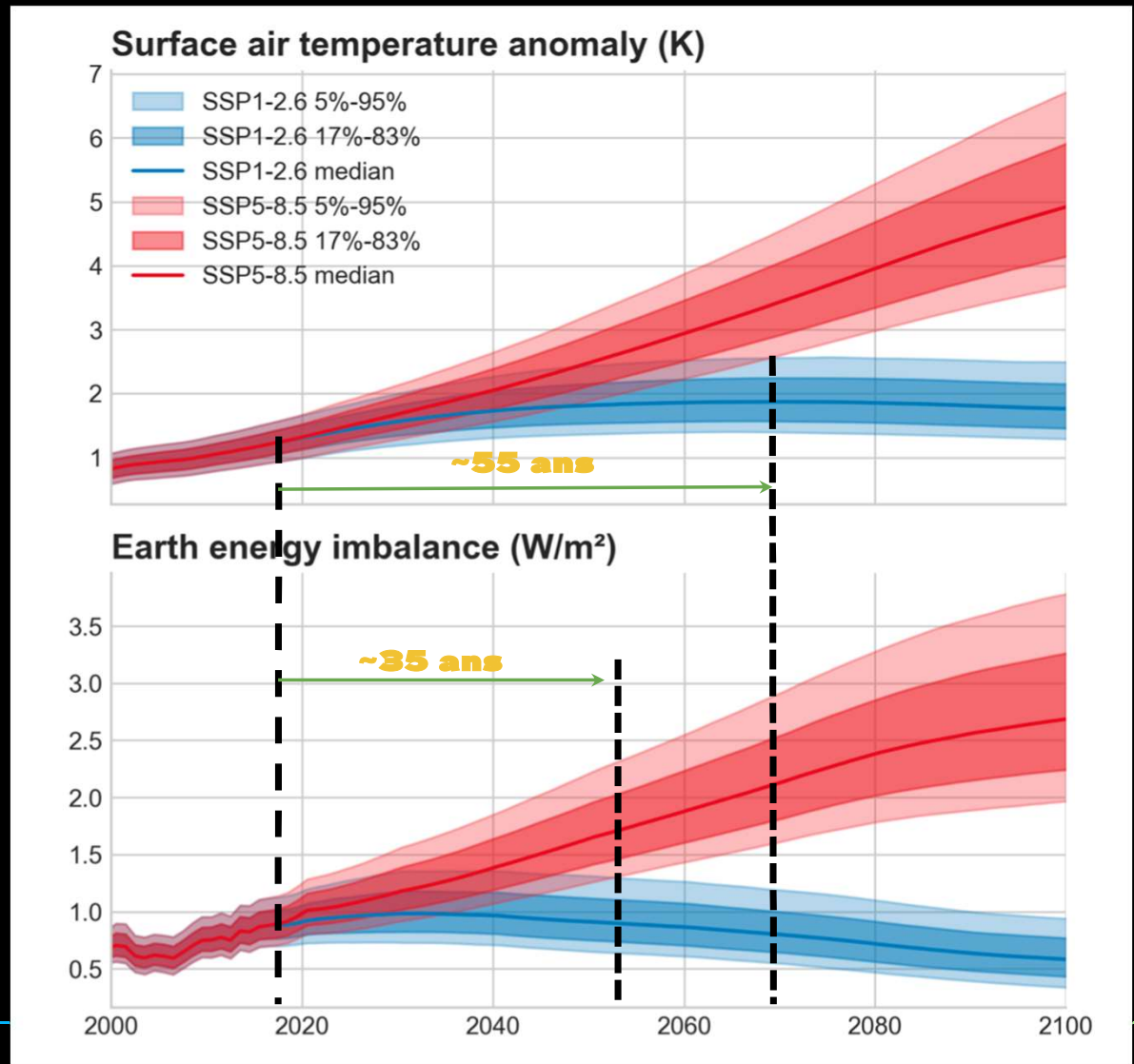
Absorbed = **EEI** = 0,54 ± 0,3 W/m<sup>2</sup>  
90% goes into the ocean

→ Ocean heat uptake :

$$OHU = \frac{dOHC}{dt} = 0,90 * EEI$$

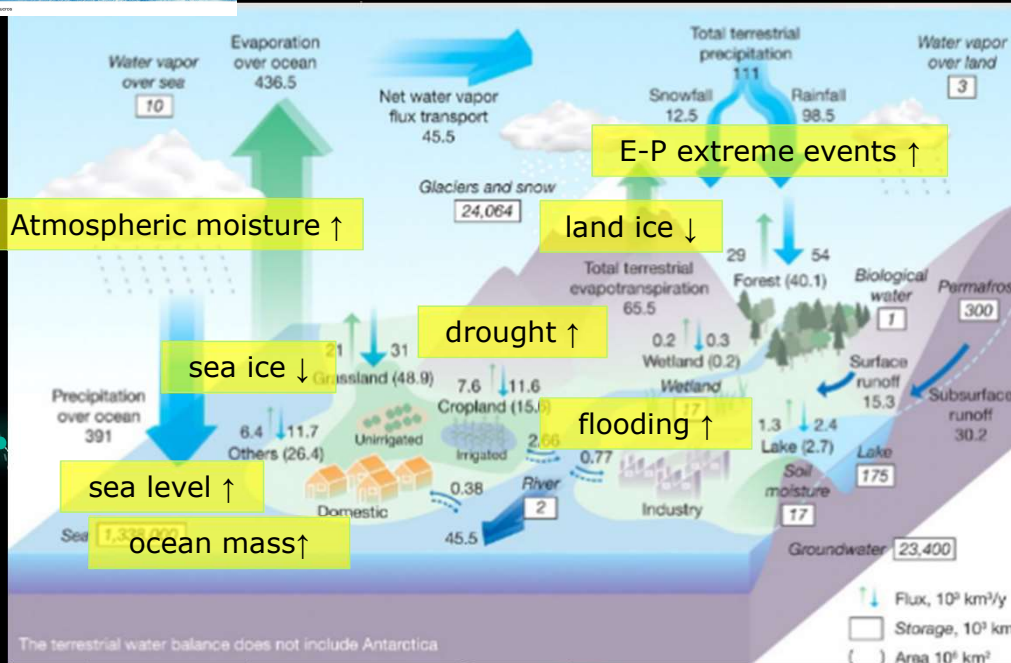


# MEASURING EEI VS AIR TEMPERATURE ANOMALY

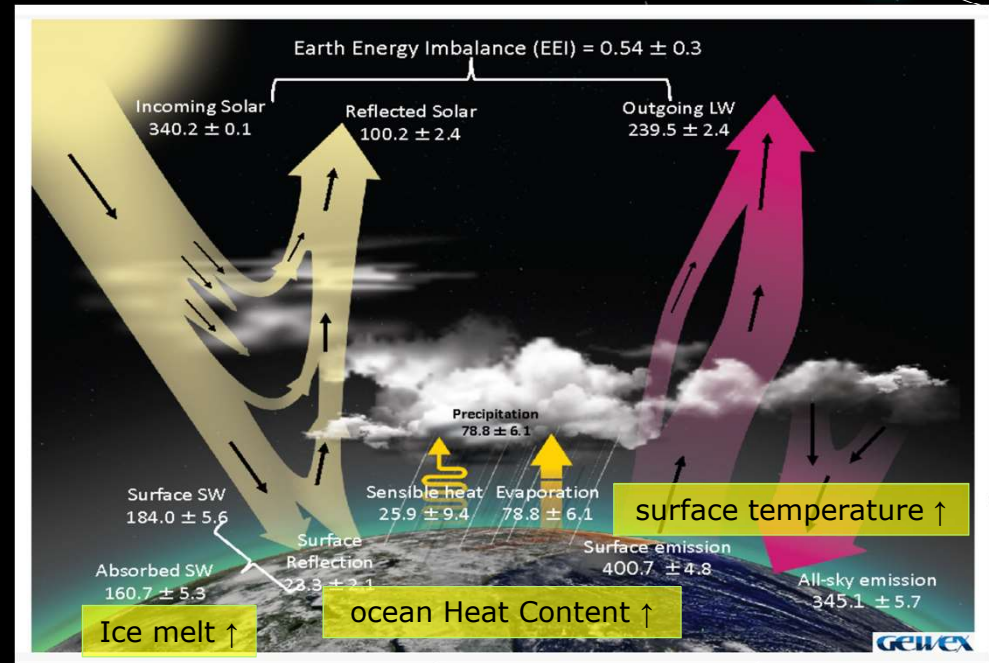




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AR6 Figure 8.1b



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