

Monitoring Water and Energy Cycles at Climate Scale in the Third Pole Environment (CLIMATE-TPE)

Zhongbo Su^{1,5*}, Yaoming Ma^{2*}, Xuelong Chen², Xiaohua Dong³, Junping Du¹, Cunbo Han², Yanbo He⁴, Jan G. Hofste¹, Maoshan Li⁵, Mengna Li¹, Shaoning Lv⁶, Weiqiang Ma², María José Polo⁷, Jian Peng⁸, Hui Qian⁹, Jose Sobrino¹⁰, Rogier van der Velde¹, Jun Wen⁵, Binbin Wang², Xin Wang¹¹, Lianyu Yu¹, Pei Zhang¹, Hong Zhao¹, Han Zheng⁹, Donghai Zheng², Lei Zhong¹² and Yijian Zeng¹

¹ University of Twente, Faculty of Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation (ITC), Enschede, The Netherlands

² Institute of Tibetan Plateau Research, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100101, China

³ College of Hydraulic and Environmental Engineering, China Three Gorges University, Yichang 443002, Hubei, China

⁴ National Meteorological Center, China Meteorological Administration, 100081, Beijing, P.R. China

⁵ College of Atmospheric Sciences, Plateau Atmosphere and Environment Key Laboratory of Sichuan Province, Chengdu University of Information Technology, Chengdu, China

⁶ Department of Atmospheric and Oceanic Sciences & Institute of Atmospheric Sciences, Fudan University, Shanghai, China

⁷ Grupo de Dinámica Fluvial e Hidrología, Universidad de Córdoba, 14071-Córdoba, Spain

⁸ Department Remote Sensing, Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research – UFZ, Leipzig, Germany

⁹ Chang'an University, Key Laboratory of Subsurface Hydrology and Ecological Effect in Arid Region of Ministry of Education, School of Water and Environment, Xi'an 710054, China

¹⁰ Global Change Unit, Departament de Termodinàmica, Facultat de Física, Universitat de València, Spain

¹¹ Key Laboratory of Land Surface Process and Climate Change in Cold and Arid Regions, Northwest Institute of Eco-Environment and Resources, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Lanzhou, China

¹² School of Earth and Space Sciences, University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei, China

* Correspondence: z.su@utwente.nl (ZS); yyma@itpcas.ac.cn (YM)

Abstract: The CLIMATE-TPE project aimed to advance understanding the interactions between the Asian monsoon, the Tibetan Plateau surface and the plateau atmosphere in terms of water and energy budgets, which is essential for assessing and understanding the causes of changes in cryosphere, and hydrosphere in relation to changes of plateau atmosphere in the Asian monsoon system and for predicting the possible changes in water resources in the Third Pole Environment. A core innovation of the project was to verify or falsify recent hypotheses (e.g. links between plateau heating and monsoon circulation, snow cover and monsoon strength, soil moisture and timing of monsoon) and projections of the changes of glaciers and permafrost in relation to surface and tropospheric heating on the Tibetan Plateau as precursors of monsoon pattern changes and glaciers retreat, and their impacts on water resources in South East Asia. This paper reports results related to: (1) A platform of in-situ observation stations of hydrosphere-pedosphere-atmosphere-cryosphere-biosphere interactions over the Tibetan Plateau, (2) Multiyear in-situ L-Band microwave radiometry of land surface processes, (3) Evaluation and generation of land surface heat fluxes and evapotranspiration, (4) Climate scale monitoring of soil moisture and soil temperature and validation of large scale soil moisture products, (5) Trajectory of water vapor transport in the canyon area of Southeast Tibet, and (6) Vertical characteristics of water vapor exchange between upper troposphere and lower stratosphere.