

# Improvements of Soil Thermodynamics in ORCHIDEE for CMIP6

- Thermal properties: conductivity and capacity (new parameterizations, recent correction of bugs and tests)

$$C_p \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[ \lambda \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right]$$

- Vertical discretization

F. Wang, F. Cheruy, J-L Dufresne, A. Ducharne, J. Polcher, J. Ghattas,  
Anne Verhoef (U. Reading), C. Ottlé, P. Peylin, F. Hourdin, et al.

# 1. Soil Thermal Conductivity

**OLD**

$$\kappa(\theta) = \kappa_{dry} + \frac{\theta - \theta_w}{\theta_f - \theta_w} \times (\kappa_{wet} - \kappa_{dry})$$

$\theta$ : Volumetric soil moisture.

$\theta_f, \theta_w$ :  $\theta$  at field capacity & wilting point.

$\kappa_{dry}, \kappa_{wet}$  (prescribed).

(same property for different soil classes).

**CMIP6**

$$\kappa(\theta, st) = K_e(\theta, st) \times [\kappa_{sat}(st) - \kappa_{dry}(st)] + \kappa_{dry}(st)$$

$$\kappa_{sat}(st) = \left[ (\kappa_q^{q(st)} \kappa_o^{1-q(st)}) \right]^{1-n_p(st)} \kappa_w^{n_p(st)} \quad \kappa_{dry}(st) = \frac{0.135 \times [1 - n_p(st)] \times 2700 + 64.7}{2700 - 0.947 \times [1 - n_p(st)] \times 2700}$$

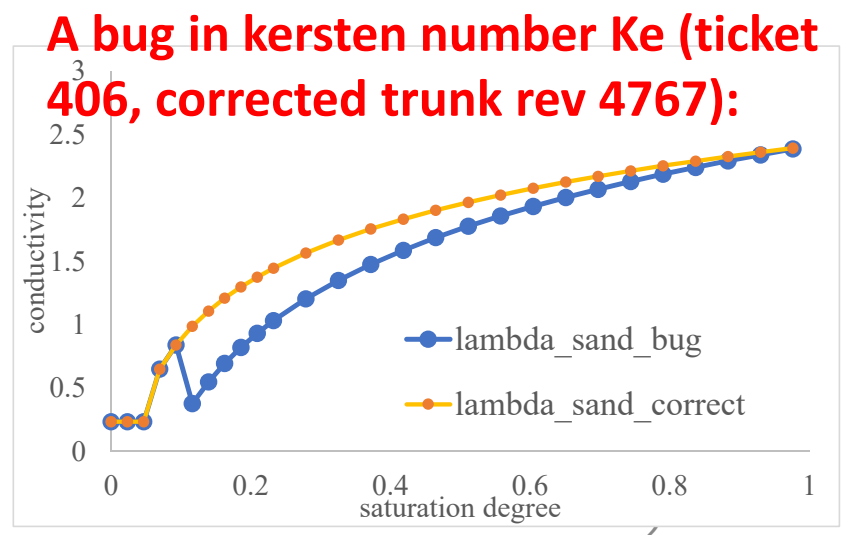
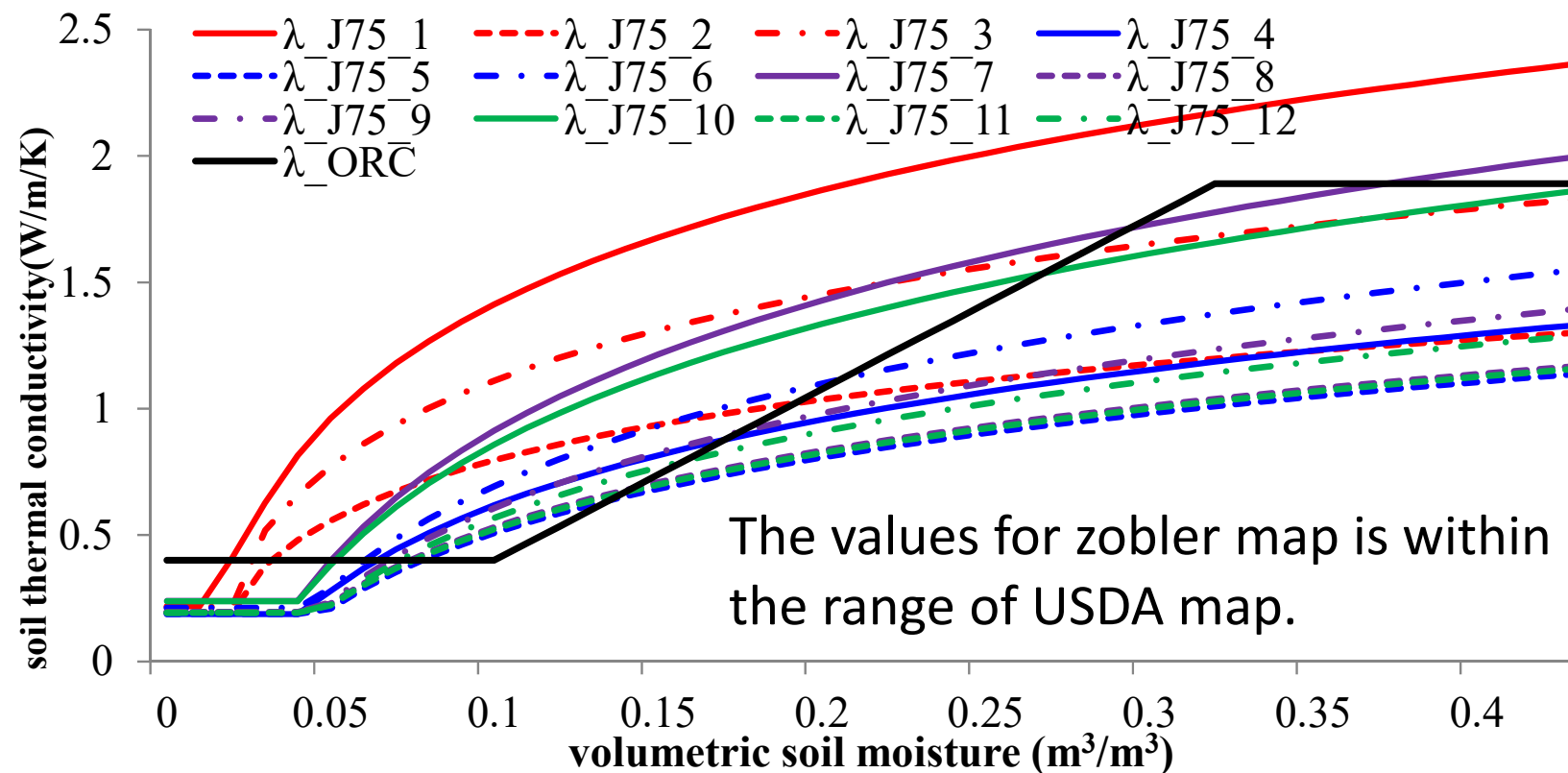
$$K_e(\theta, st) = (0.7 \times \log \left[ \frac{\theta(st)}{n_p(st)} \right] + 1.0), \theta/n_p > 0.05,$$

Coarse [1-3 of USDA; 1 of FAO]

$$K_e(\theta, st) = \log \left[ \frac{\theta(st)}{n_p(st)} \right] + 1.0, \theta/n_p > 0.1,$$

Fine [other classes]

*Johansen, O. [1975, J75], Peters-Lidard et al. [1998]*



# 2. Soil Heat Capacity

## OLD

$$C_p(\theta) = C_{dry} + \frac{\theta - \theta_w}{\theta_f - \theta_w} \times (C_{wet} - C_{dry})$$

$\theta$ : Volumetric soil moisture.

$\theta_f, \theta_w$ :  $\theta$  at field capacity & wilting point.

$C_{dry}, C_{wet}$ , (prescribed).

(same property for different soil classes).

## CMIP6

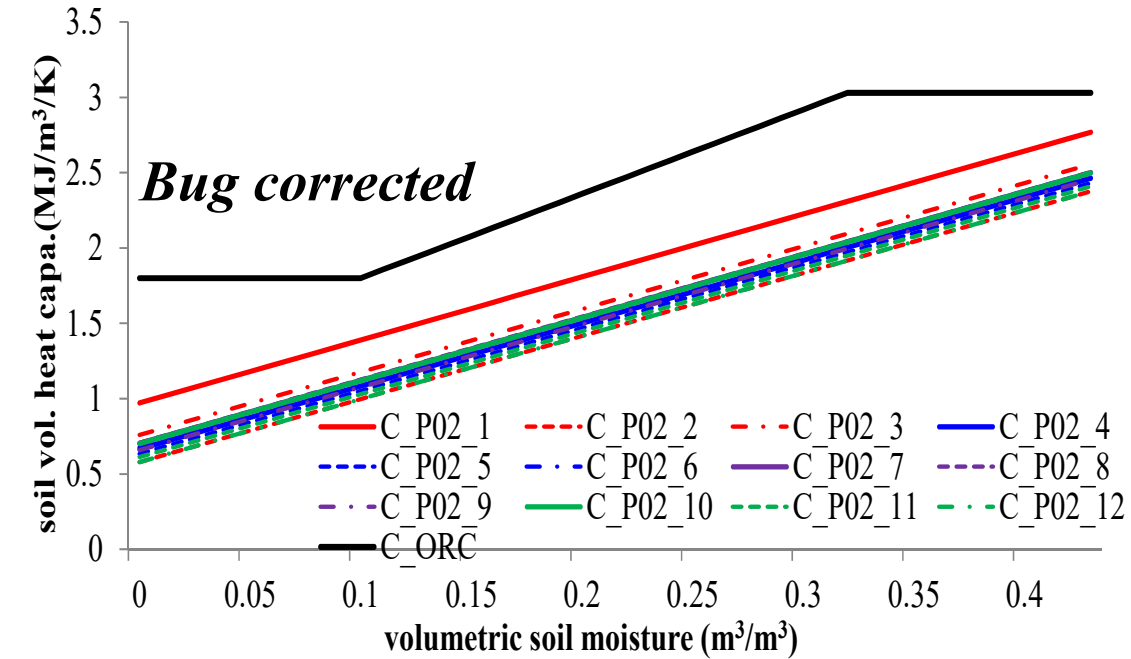
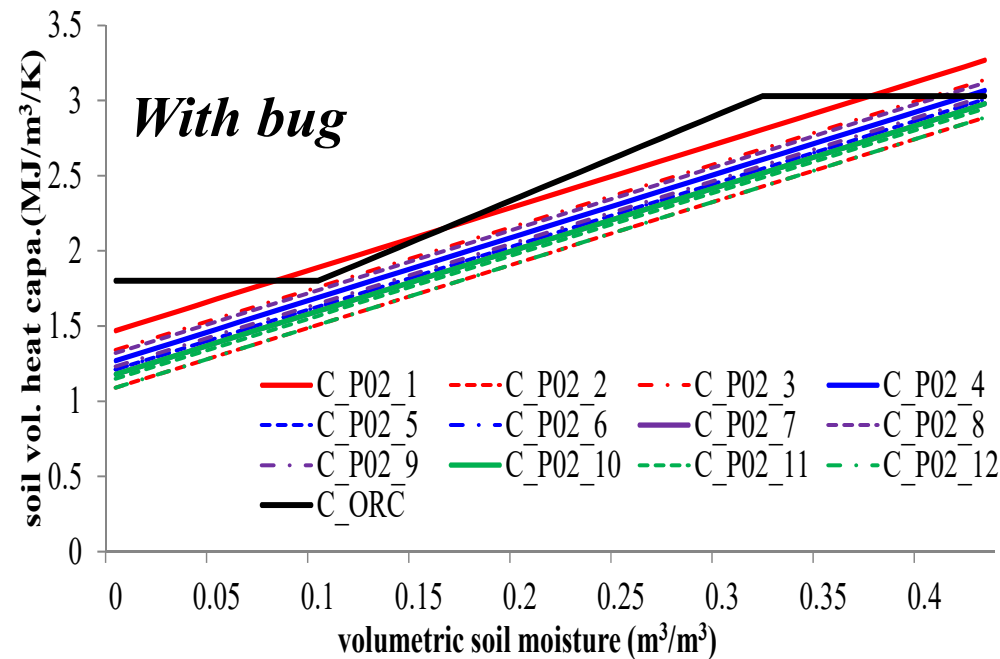
$$C_p(\theta, st) = C_{v,d}(st) * (1 - \theta_s) + \frac{W(st)}{\Delta z} \times C_{v,w}$$

$C_d$ : Dry capacity, Pielke [2002].

**Bug: 1- $\theta_s$  was missing (ticket 410, corrected trunk rev 4768).**

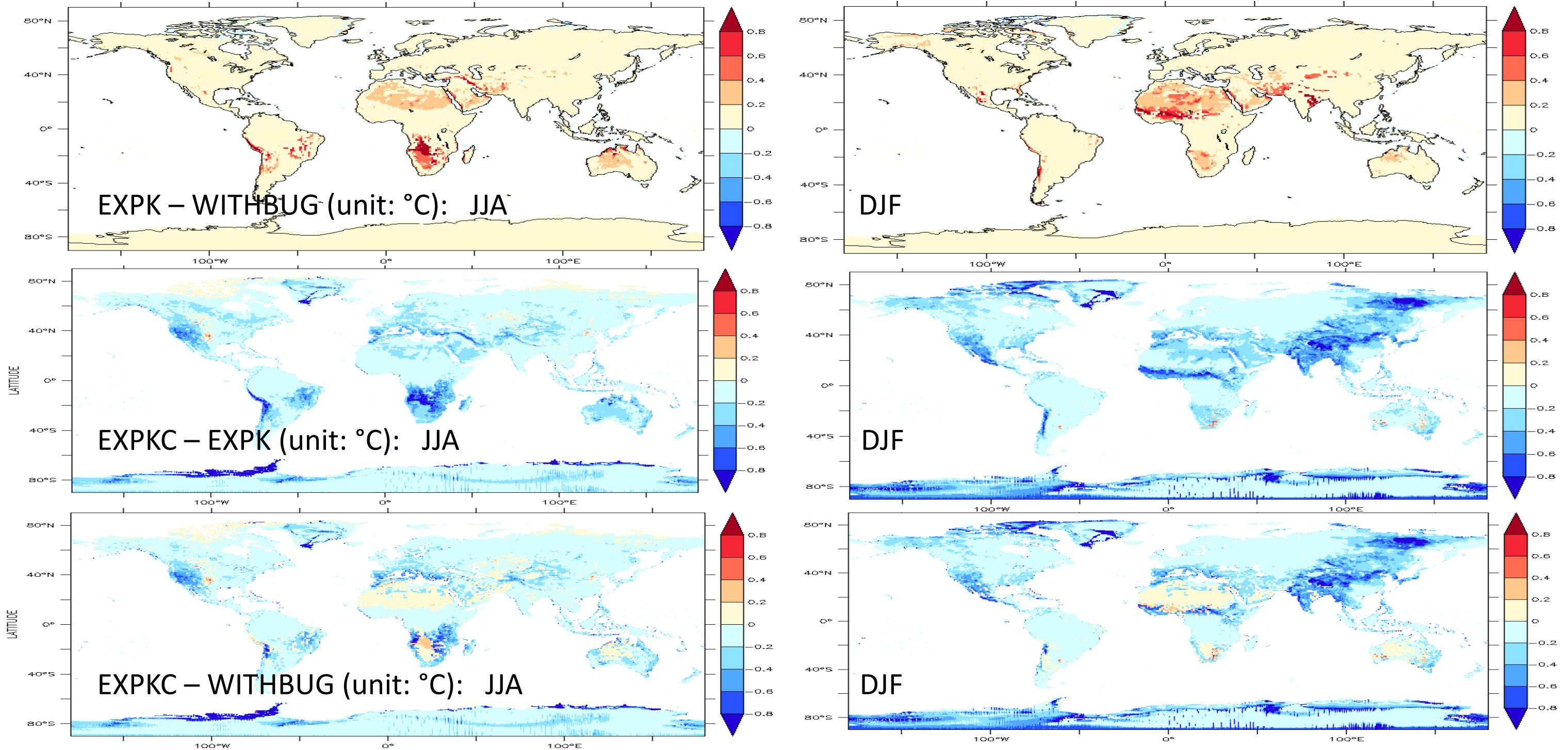
$$m_t C_t = m_d C_d + m_w C_w \Rightarrow \rho_t C_t = \frac{m_d}{V_T} C_d + \frac{m_w}{V_T} C_w =$$

$$\frac{m_d}{V_d} \frac{V_d}{V_T} C_d + \frac{V_w}{V_T} \rho_w C_w = \rho_d \left(1 - \frac{V_w}{V_T}\right) C_d + \frac{V_w}{V_T} \rho_w C_w$$



The new thermal properties (capacity + conductivity) induce an decrease of  $T_s$  (1-2K) [Wang et al., 2016, GMD]

# Small impacts of bugs (conductivity & capacity) on Surf. T (WFDEI\_GPCC; offline; no freezing)

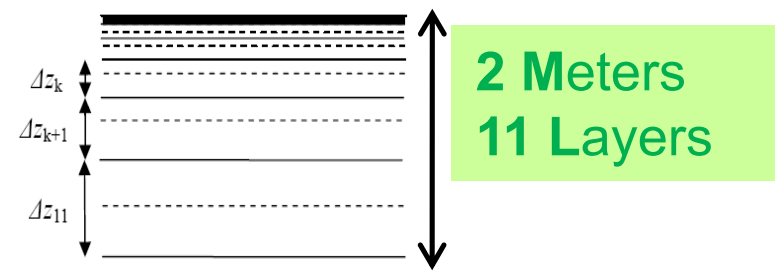


The impacts in coupled mode are also small:

<https://vesg.ipsl.upmc.fr/thredds/fileServer/IPSLFS/fabric/lmdz/MultiSimu/THERMPROP/BIASGLOBJJA.html>

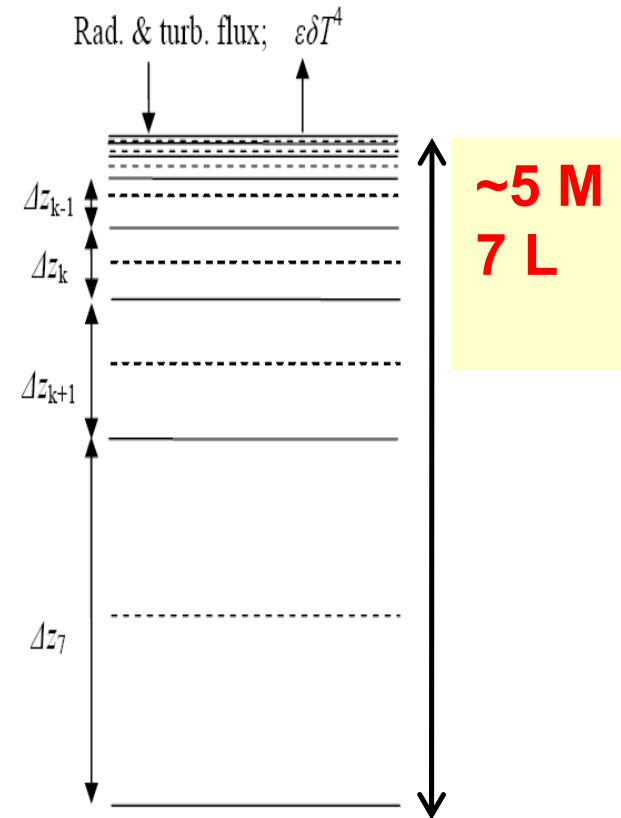
### 3. Same soil vertical discretization for temperature and moisture

**OLD: Different layers for Water & Temp.**

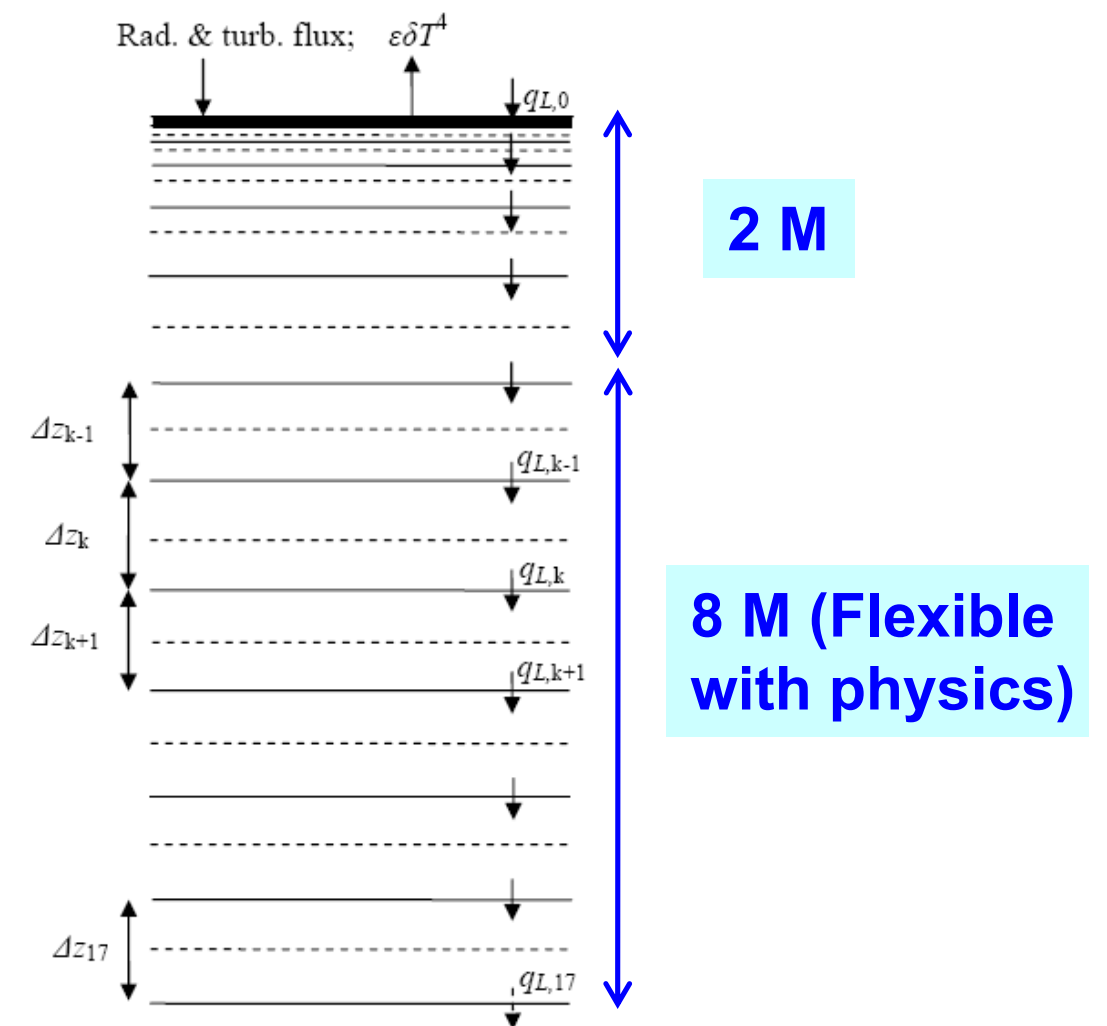


**Hydrology**

**CMIP6: New discretization [Wang et al., 2016, GMD]**



**Thermodynamics**



**Thermodynamics**

# Conclusions:

- Main developments for CMIP6 in soil thermal: vertical discretization and new thermal properties.
- The  $T_s$  changes  $< \pm 1K$  for new discretization , decreases 1-2K for new thermal properties.
- The impacts of bugs (recently found) on surface meteorology is small for both offline and coupled mode.