

ORCHIDEE DEV Meeting

06-Oct-2015

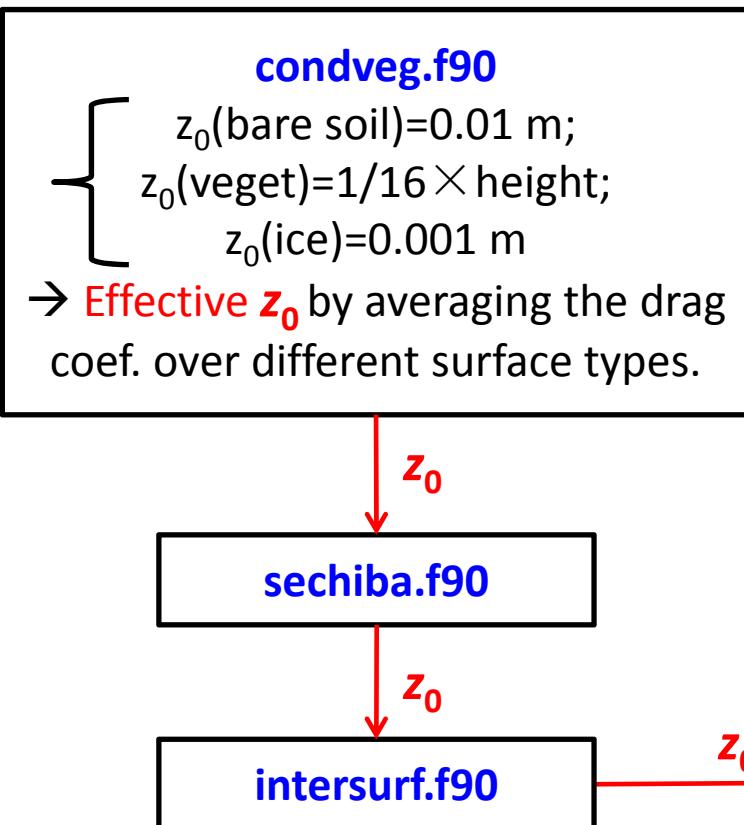
Testing Roughness Length (z_0) in LMDZOR

- z_0 and its Sensitivity Test in LMDZOR.
- T2m and LE Bias in CMIP6 Simulations.
- Testing Zero Plane Displacement and von Kármán Constant.

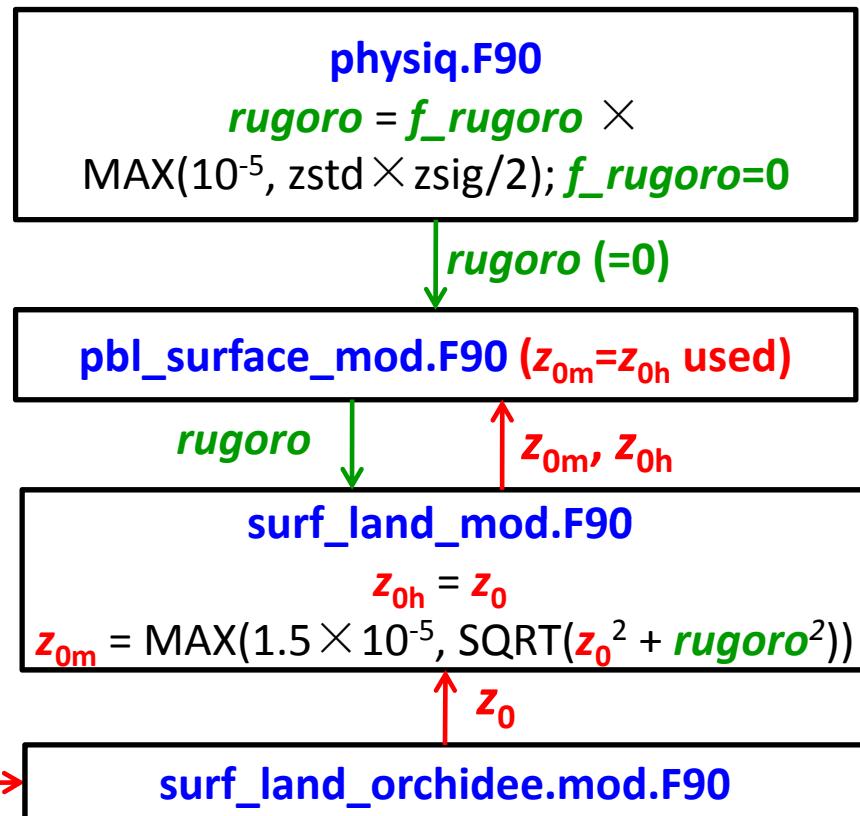
Fuxing WANG

Roughness Length (z_0) in LMDZOR

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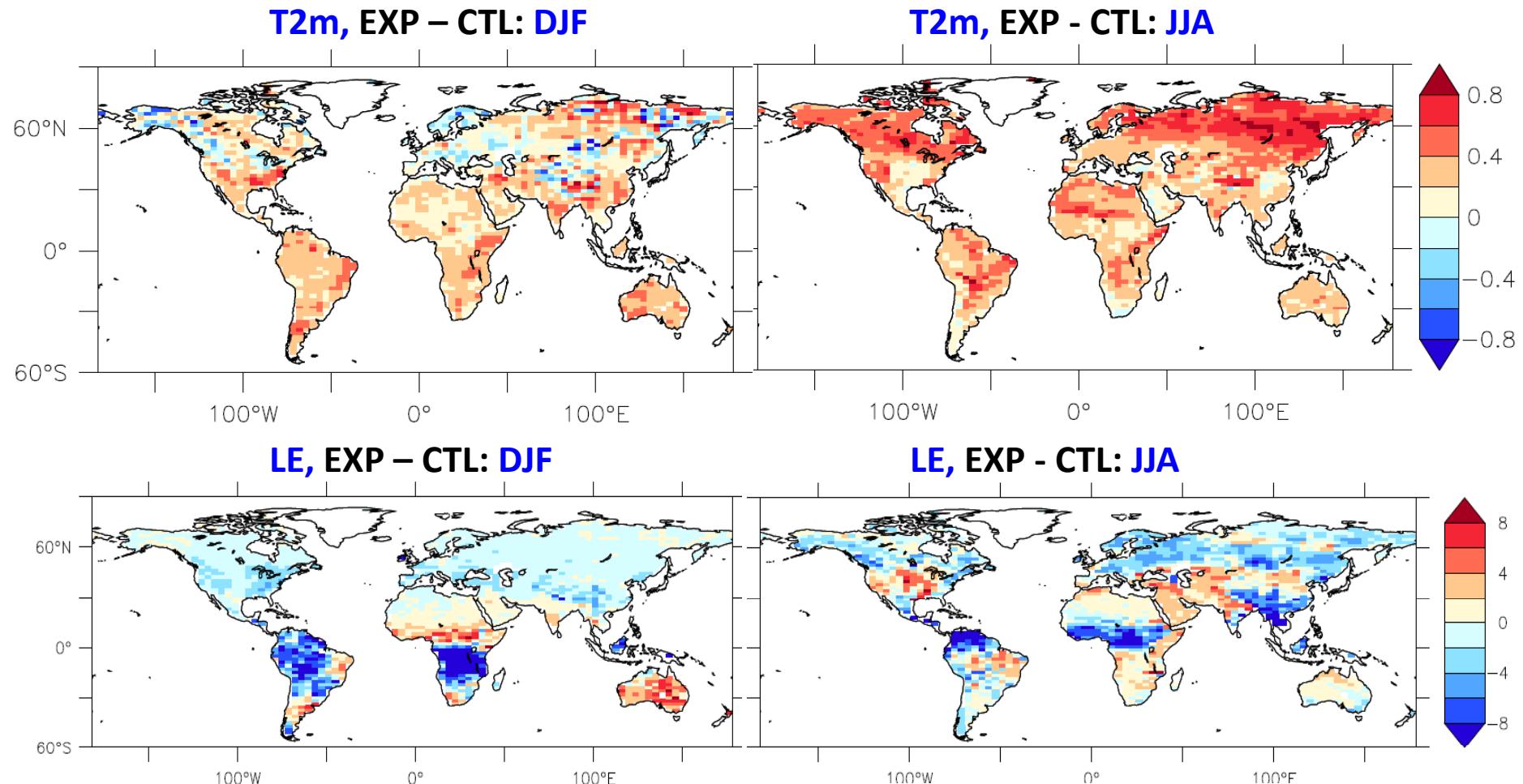
LMDZ



z_{0m} (pressure fluctuations) = z_{0h} (molecular diffusion) ??

Simple z_0 Tests ($z_{0h} = z_{0m}/10$) in LMDZOR

CTL: $z_{0h} = z_{0m}$; EXP: $z_{0h} = z_{0m}/10$; ORC (CWRR); LMDZ (NPv3.2); $96 \times 95 \times 39$; 1Y (nudged)

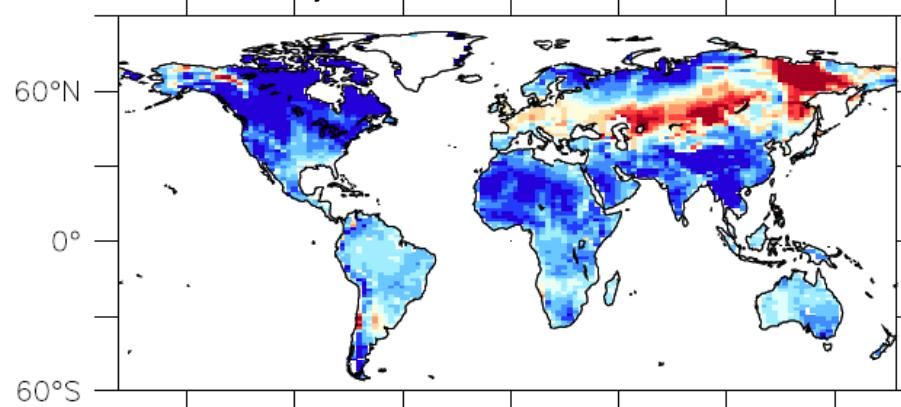


T2m increases (LE decreases) with z_{0h} decrease → Does it improves the simulation or not ??

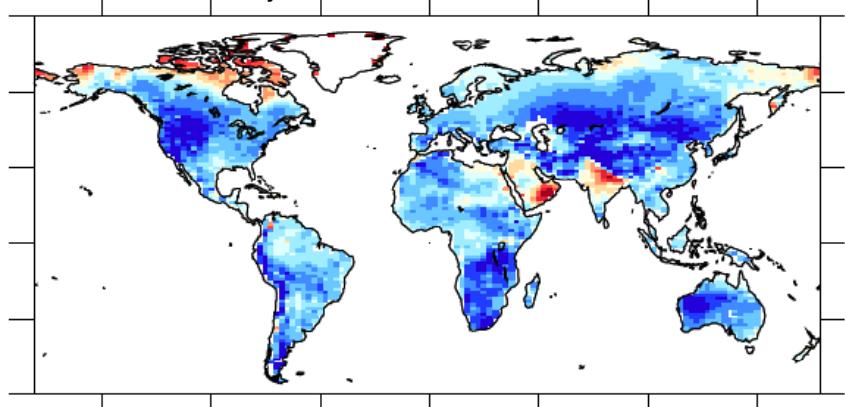
T2m and LE Bias in CMIP6 Simulation

ORC (CWRR): r2992; LMDZ (NPv5.17h): r2327; $144 \times 142 \times 79$; 5Y climatology.

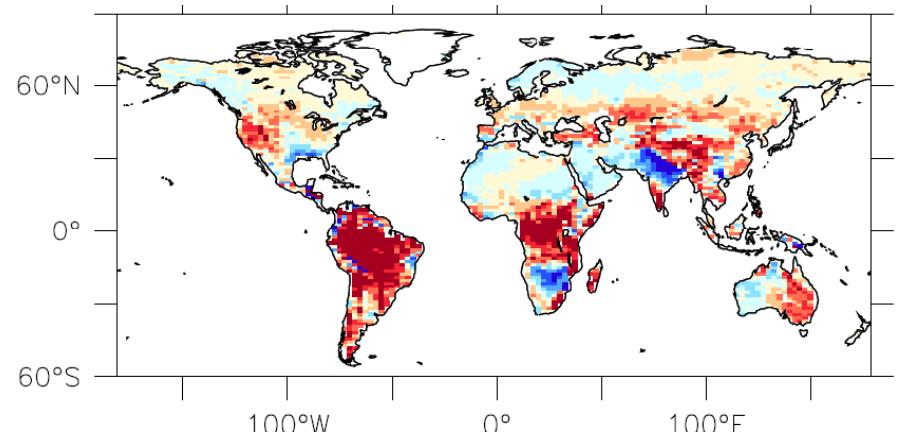
T2m, LMDZOR – CRU: DJF



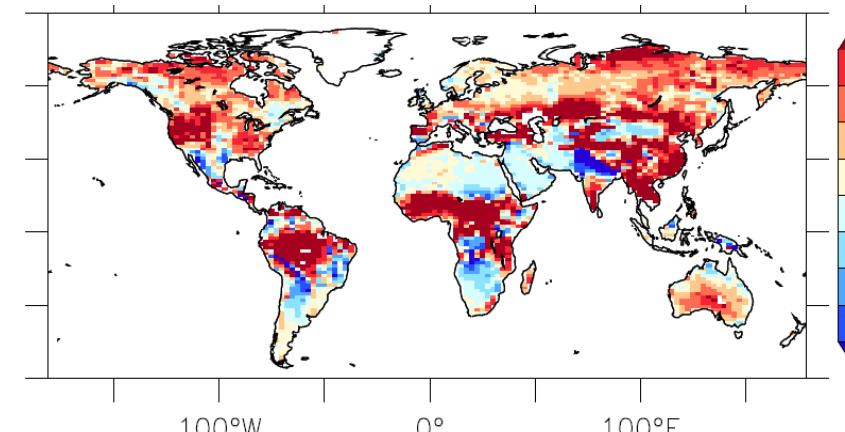
T2m, LMDZOR – CRU: JJA



LE, LMDZOR – landfluxEVAL: DJF



LE, LMDZOR – landfluxEVAL: JJA



(1) In LMDZOR, T2m underestimated (LE overestimated) over most regions;

(2) Lower z_{0h} could eliminate part of T2m and LE bias.

More z_{0h} Parameterizations

$z_{0h} \neq z_{0m}$ in following models ...

Model	z_{0h}
ECHAM6	$z_{0h} = z_{0m} * e^{(2-86.276z_{0m})0.375}$
MetUM	$z_{0h} = \alpha * z_{0m}$; α varies over different surfaces
CNRM, CLM4.5, ECMWF	$z_{0h} \neq z_{0m}$
JMA	$z_{0h} = z_{0m}/7.4$
Noah, SMHI	$\ln(z_{0m}/z_{0h}) = \kappa B - 1$

Two more schemes tested in LMDZOR:

(1) S02 proposed by Nicolas V.: Su et al. [2001, JAM]; Su [2002, HESS].

In red: parameters need to calibrate.

$$kB^{-1} = \frac{k \cancel{C}_d}{4 \cancel{C}_t \frac{u^*}{u(h)} (1 - e^{-\frac{n}{2}})} f_c^2 + \frac{k \frac{u^*}{u(h)} \frac{z_{0m}}{h}}{C_t^*} f_c f_s + kB_S^{-1} f_s^2$$

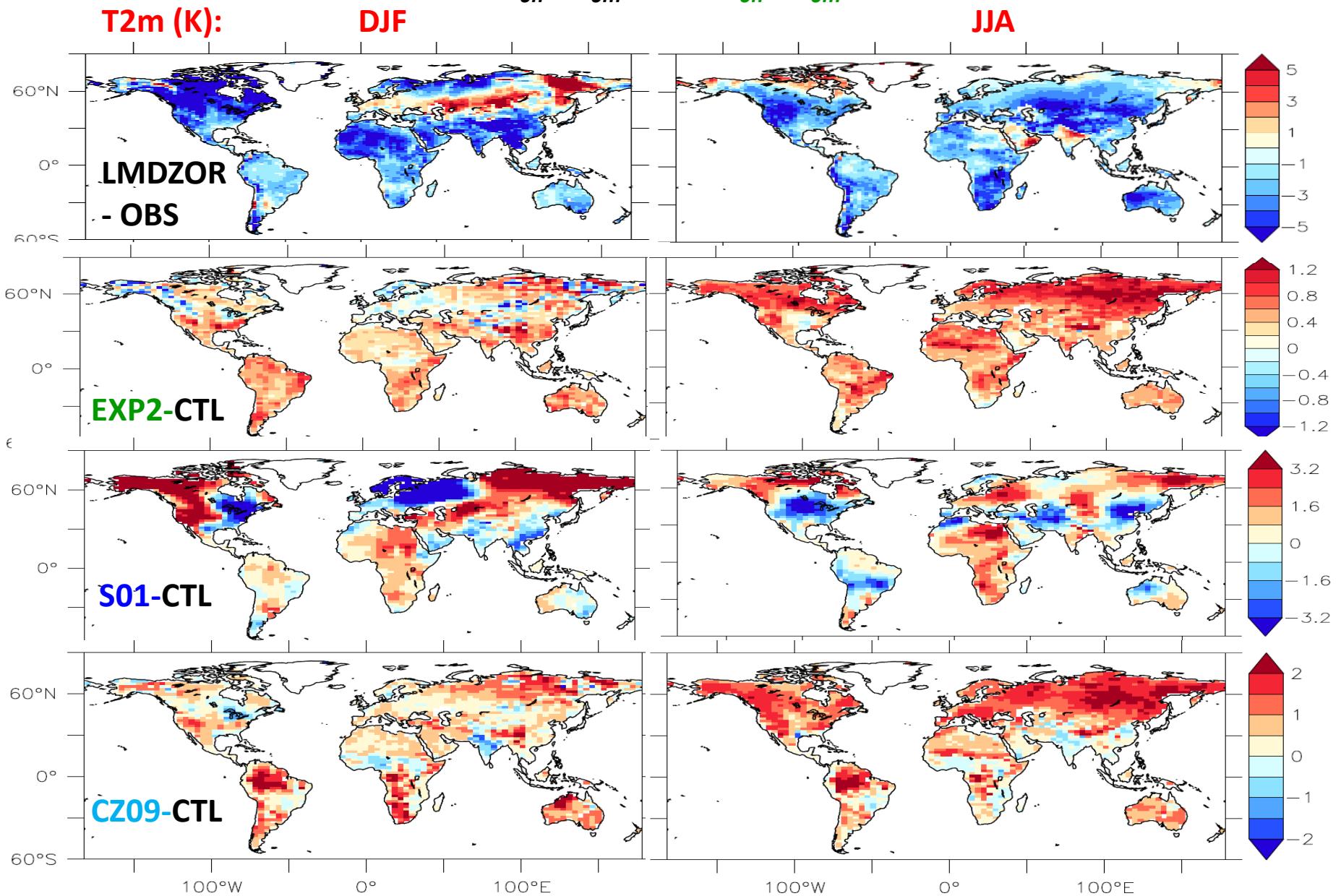
$$\frac{z_{0m}}{h} = (1 - \frac{d}{h}) e^{-k \frac{u(h)}{u^*}}$$

(2) CZ09: Chen and Zhang [2009, GRL, Noah 3.4.1]

$$\kappa B^{-1} = 10^{-0.4 \times h} \kappa Re_*^{1/2}$$

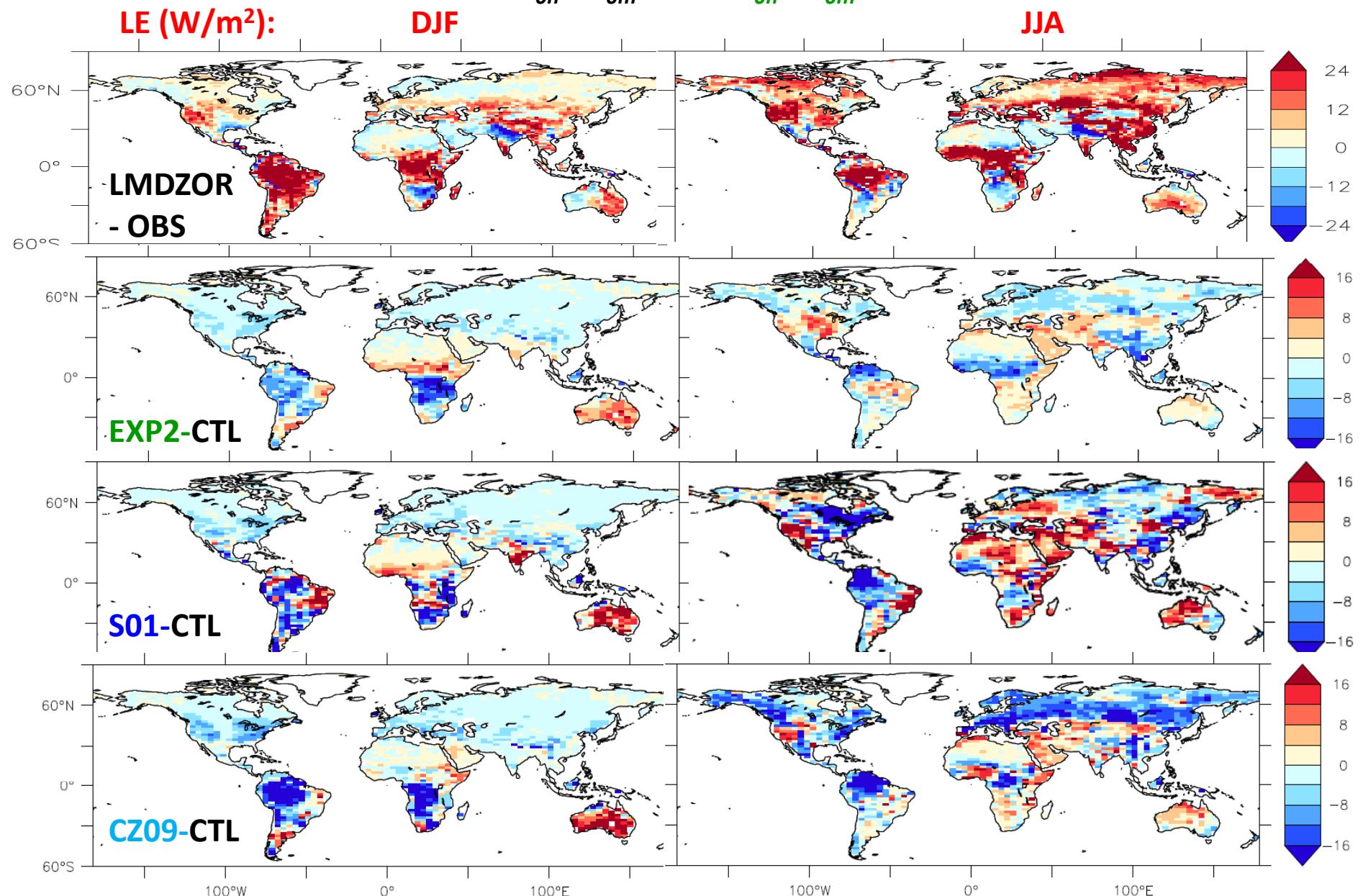
Inter-Comparison of T2m in z_0 Tests (LMDZOR)

CTL: $z_{0h} = z_{0m}$; EXP2: $z_{0h} = z_{0m}/100$; EXP3: S01; EXP4: CZ09.



Inter-Comparison of LE in z_0 Tests (LMDZOR)

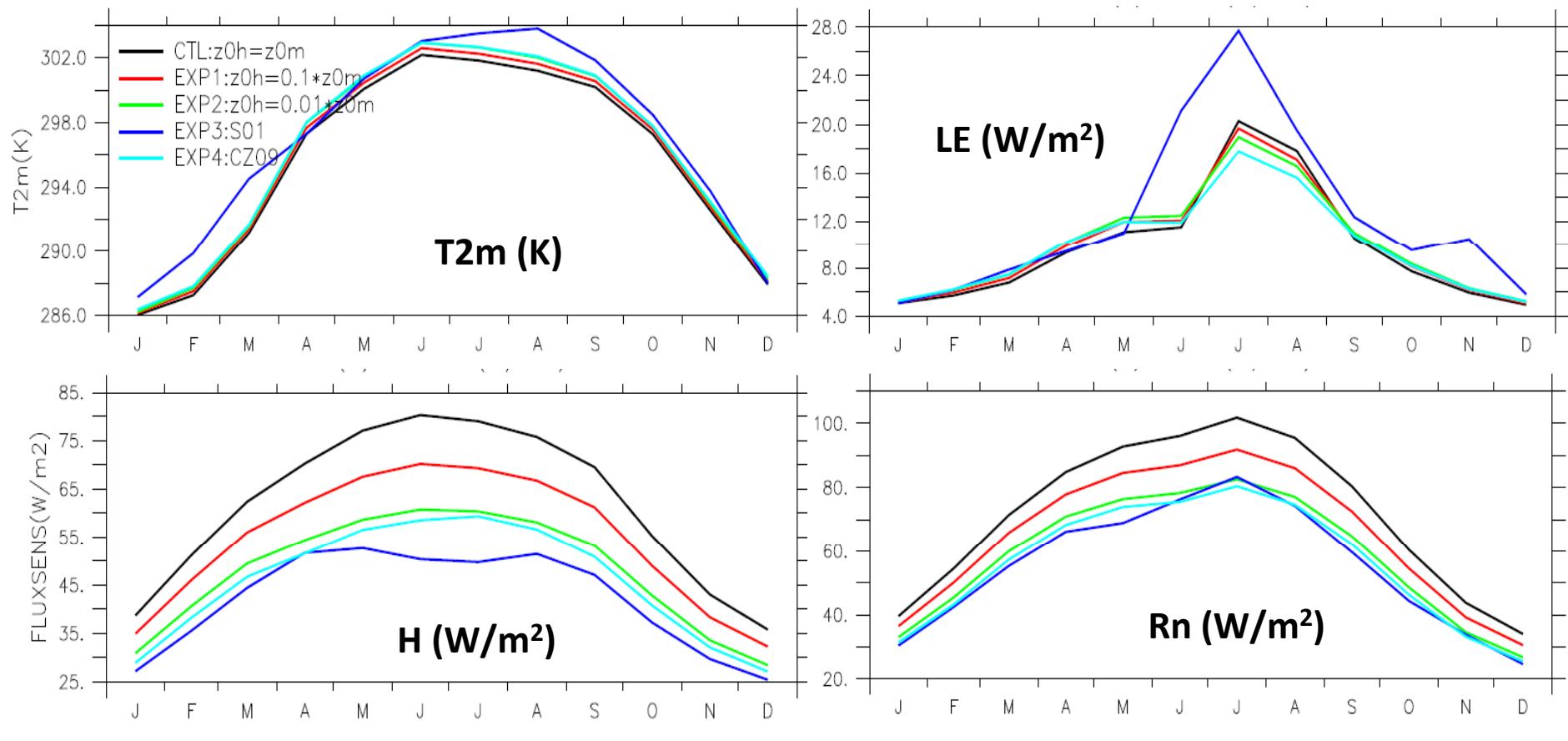
CTL: $z_{0h} = z_{0m}$; EXP2: $z_{0h} = z_{0m}/100$; EXP3: S01; EXP4: CZ09.



Seasonal Cycles (Sahara)

CTL: $z_{0h} = z_{0m}$; **EXP1:** $z_{0h} = z_{0m}/10$; **EXP2:** $z_{0h} = z_{0m}/100$; **EXP3:** S01; **EXP4:** CZ09.

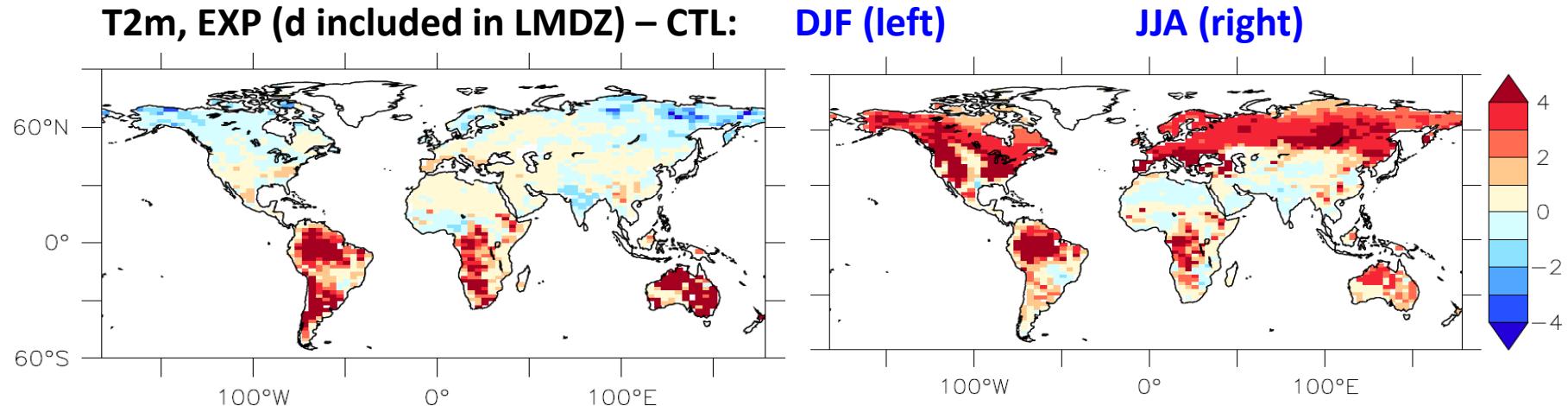
ORC (CWRR); LMDZ (NPv3.2); $96 \times 95 \times 39$; 1Y (nudged).



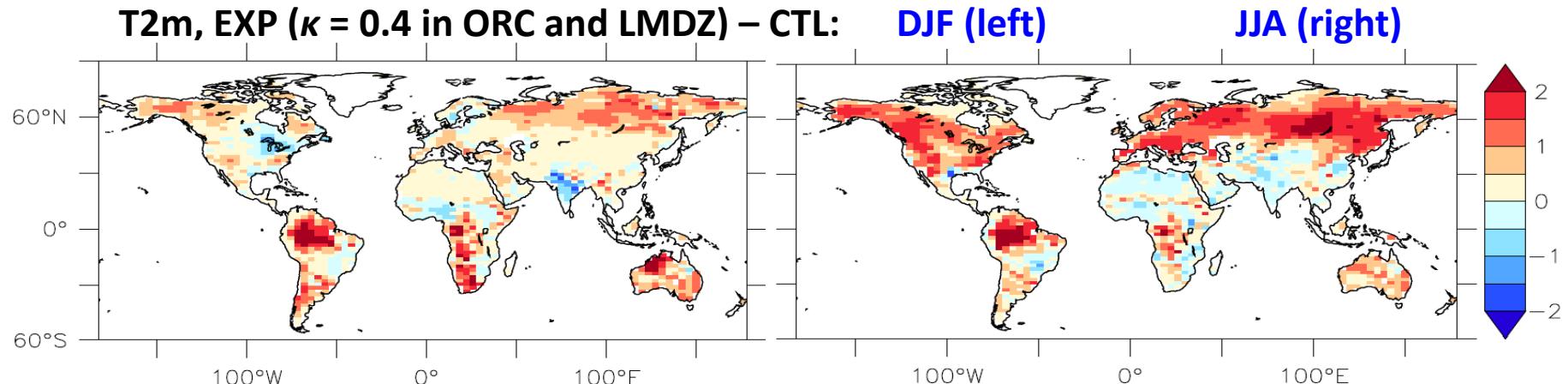
T2m increases (H , Rn decreases) in all experiments over the Sahara.

Zero Plane Displacement (d) and von Kármán Constant (κ) in LMDZOR

(1) Question: d is calculated in ORC, but not used by LMDZ.



(2) Question: $\kappa = 0.4$ in LMDZ, but $\kappa = 0.35$ in ORC. Inconsistent.



d included or κ consistent \rightarrow T2m increase (most regions).

Conclusions

- In general, $z_{0h} \neq z_{0m}$, but $z_{0h} = z_{0m}$ in LMDZOR.
- Different z_{0h} parameterizations were tested in LMDZOR:
 - 1. $z_{0h} = z_{0m}/10$; 2. $z_{0h} = z_{0m}/100$; 3. S01; 4. CZ09. ($z_{0h} < z_{0m}$ in 3 and 4);
 - T2m increases (LE decreases) with the decrease of z_{0h} ;
 - These modifications compensate part of CMIP6 T2m and LE bias.
- T2m in LMDZOR also influenced (increase) by:
 - including zero-plane displacement in LMDZ; or
 - using consistent von Kármán Constant (=0.4).

Thank You !

- Presentation already stop from here.
- The slides hereafter might be facilitate later discussion.

Formulas for S01

$$\frac{z_{0m}}{h} = (1 - \frac{d}{h})e^{-k\frac{u(h)}{u^*}}$$

$$kB^{-1} = \frac{kC_d}{4C_t \frac{u^*}{u(h)} (1 - e^{-\frac{n}{2}})} f_c^2 + \frac{k \frac{u^*}{u(h)} \frac{z_{0m}}{h}}{C_t^*} f_c f_s + kB_S^{-1} f_s^2$$

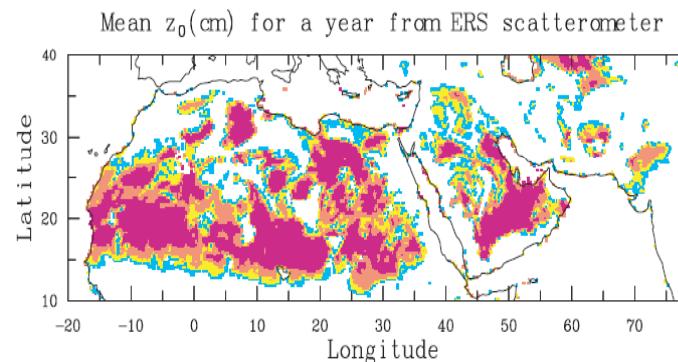
$$kB^{-1} = \ln(\frac{z_{0m}}{z_{0h}}) \quad \zeta(z) = \int_0^z [\frac{C_d(z') \alpha(z')}{P_m(z')}] dz' \approx C_d \times LAI \quad \frac{u^*}{u(h)} = c_1 - c_2 e^{-c_3 \zeta(h)}$$

$$n = \frac{\zeta(h)}{2 \left[\frac{u^*}{u(h)} \right]^2} \quad \nu = 1.327 \times 10^{-5} \frac{p_0}{p} \left(\frac{T}{T_0} \right)^{1.81} \quad kB_S^{-1} = 2.46 (Re_*)^{1/4} - \ln(7.4) \\ C_t^* = Pr^{-2/3} Re_*^{-1/2} \quad Re_* = \frac{z_{0m} u^*}{\nu}$$

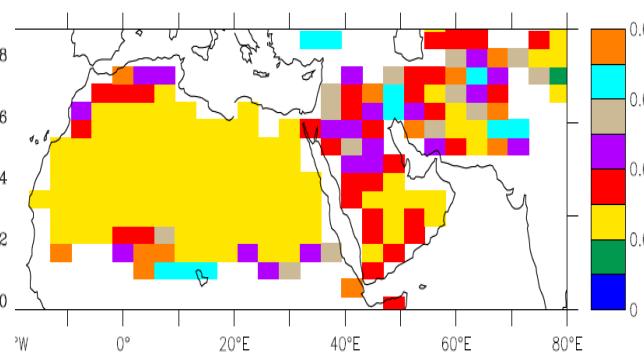
B^{-1} : inverse Stanton number; f_c : fractional canopy coverage and f_s is its compliment; u : wind speed (m/s); u^* ($=\tau_0/\rho$) $^{1/2}$:friction velocity, τ_0 : surface shear stress ($\text{kg}/\text{m}/\text{s}^2$), ρ :density of air (kg/m^3); p and T : ambient pressure and temperature, $P_0=101.3\text{kPa}$, $T_0 = 273.14\text{K}$; ν : fluid kinematical viscosity (m^2/s); c_1 ($=0.320$), c_2 ($=0.264$), c_3 ($=15.1$): model constants related to the bulk surface drag coefficient and to the substrate or soil drag coefficient c_s as discussed by Massman [1997]; $\zeta(h)$: cumulative leaf drag area per unit planform area, $\zeta(h) \approx C_d \times LAI$; C_d : drag coefficient of the foliage elements assumed to take the value of 0.2 [Su, 2002]; α : vertical leaf area density function; P_m : momentum shelter factor; C_t : heat transfer coefficient of the leaf. For most canopies and environmental conditions, C_t is bounded as $0.005N \leq C_t \leq 0.075N$ (N : number of sides of a leaf to participate in heat exchange); $C_t = 0.01$ currently (why ?). For bare soil, kB_S^{-1} by [Brutsaert ,1982].

z_0 : ORC vs. Remote Sensing

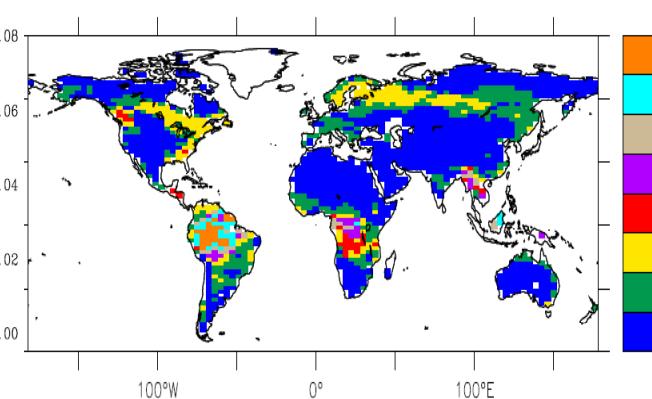
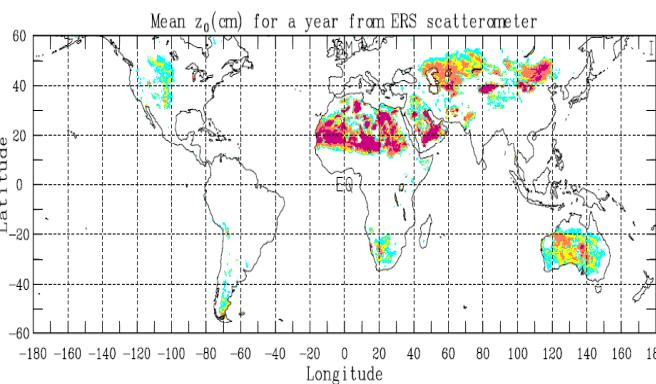
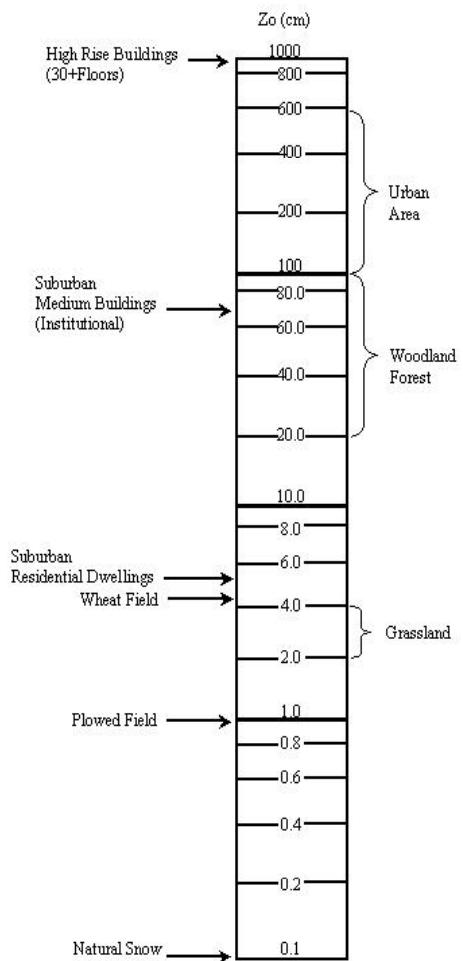
z_{0m} (in cm): RS



$z_{0m}=z_{0h}$ (in m): LMDZOR

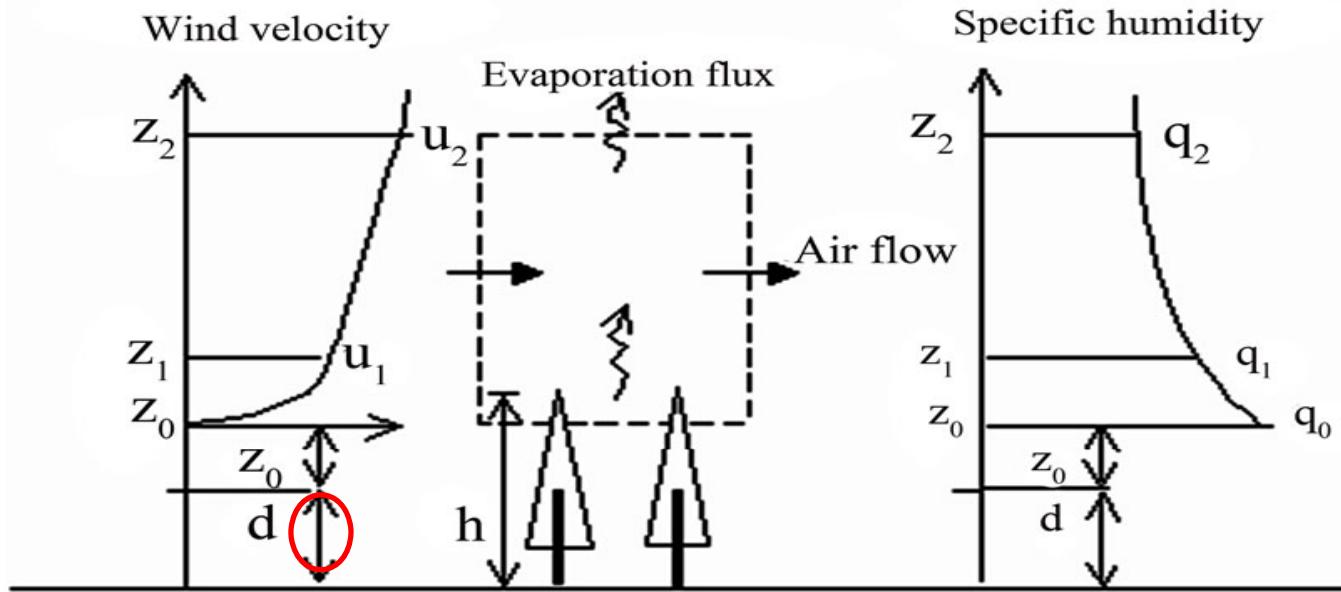


from PNNL (in cm)



RS data only available over bare soil. [C. Prigent et al., 2005, JGR].

Zero Plane Displacement (d)



$$u = \frac{u^*}{\kappa} \left[\ln \left(\frac{z - d}{z_{0m}} \right) - \Psi_m \left(\frac{z - d}{L} \right) + \Psi_m \left(\frac{z_{0m}}{L} \right) \right]$$

$$\theta_0 - \theta_z = \frac{P_r \theta^*}{\kappa} \left[\ln \left(\frac{z - d}{z_{0h}} \right) - \Psi_h \left(\frac{z - d}{L} \right) + \Psi_h \left(\frac{z_{0h}}{L} \right) \right]$$

d not used by LMDZ (i.e., $d=0$).