

The Global Land Surface Model ORCHIDEE

(ORganizing Carbon and Hydrology In Dynamic Ecosystems Environment)

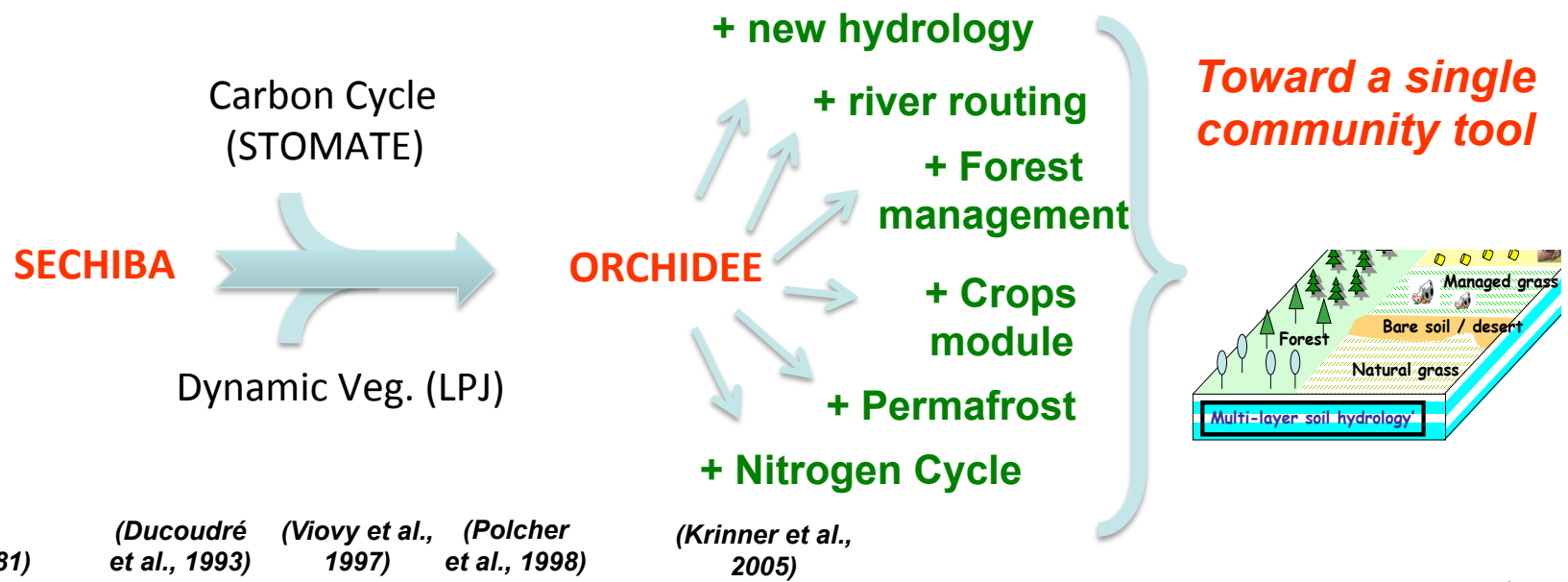


Plan

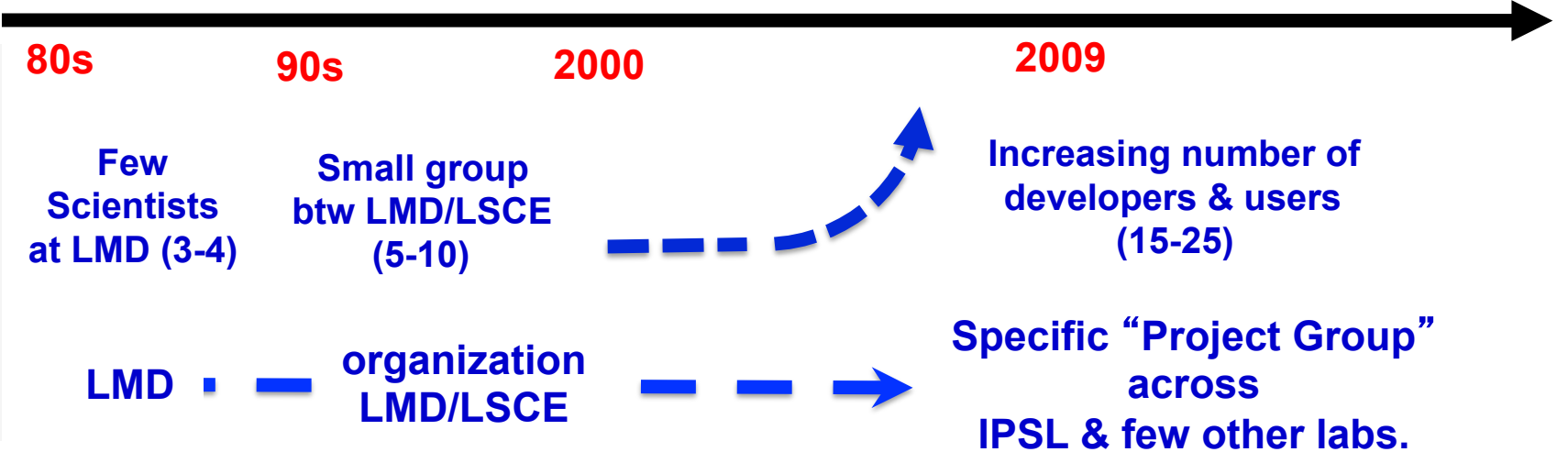
- ⌘ A brief history of ORCHIDEE & motivations
- ⌘ Formalism
- ⌘ Main processes
- ⌘ Configurations & Inputs requirements

A brief history

Model



Project / Users

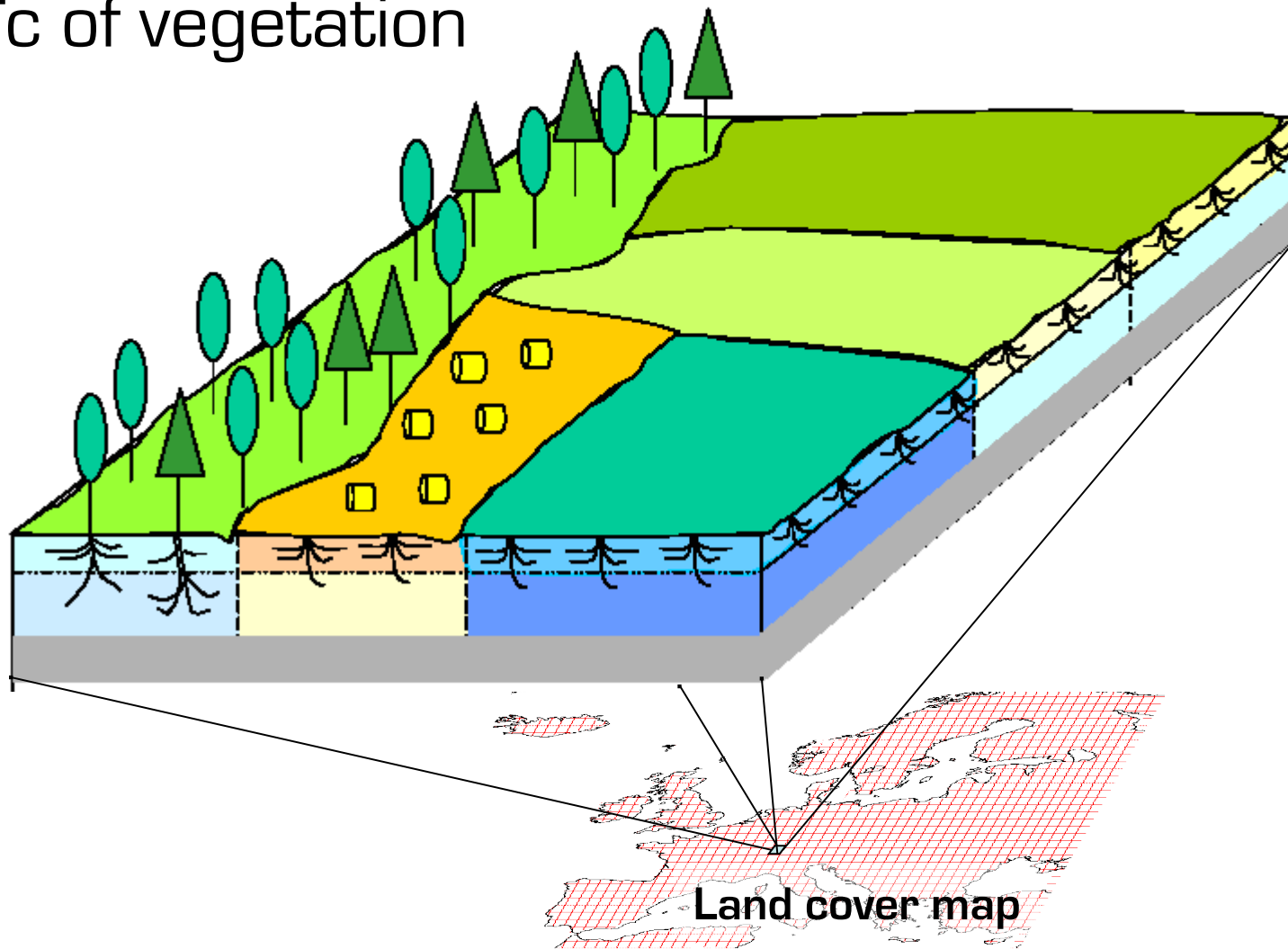


Objective

- ⌘ Simulate Energy, Water and Carbon fluxes at the land surface/atmosphere interface.
 - To be used for being the 'land surface' component of a Earth system model (IPSL-CM5).
 - Global => to represent the main vegetation cover.
 - For past, present and future climates
 - Module of vegetation dynamic
 - Process-based modeling

How the surface is represented ?

⌘ A mosaic of vegetation



How the surface is represented ?

⌘ In each grid cell, we account for:

– Bare soil

- $veget_max[1]$

– Vegetated lands

- $veget_max[2:nvm]$

– Other lands (so far, only the continental ice)

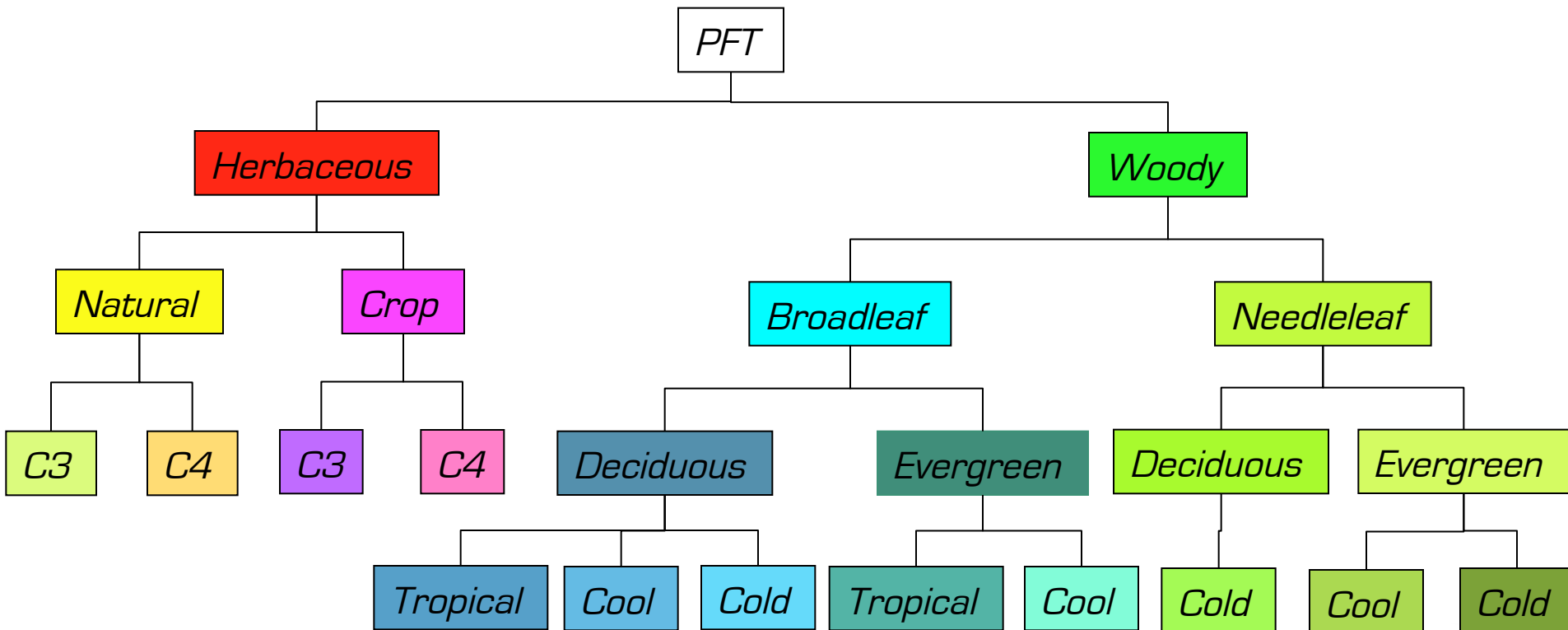
- $frac_nobio$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{nvm} (veget_max_i) + frac_nobio = 1$$

⌘ One soil type per grid cell (eg. one set of soil properties grid cell)

Vegetated lands

- ⌘ Concept of 'Plant Functional Types' (PFT)
- ⌘ Defined according to systematic, physiological, phenological, climatic conditions



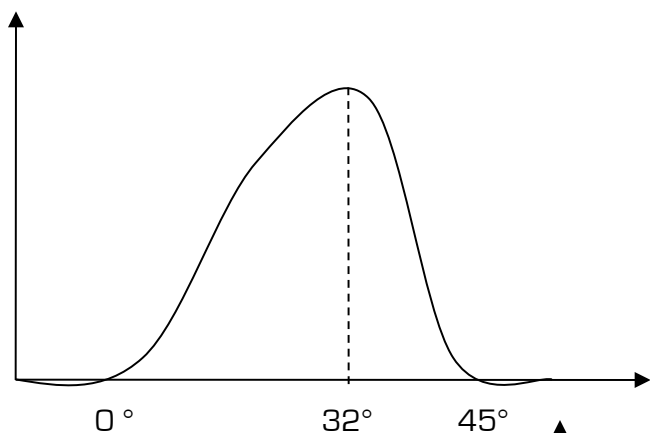
Plant Functional Types

- ⌘ A same set of equations governs PFT
- ⌘ But parameter values differ among PFT' s

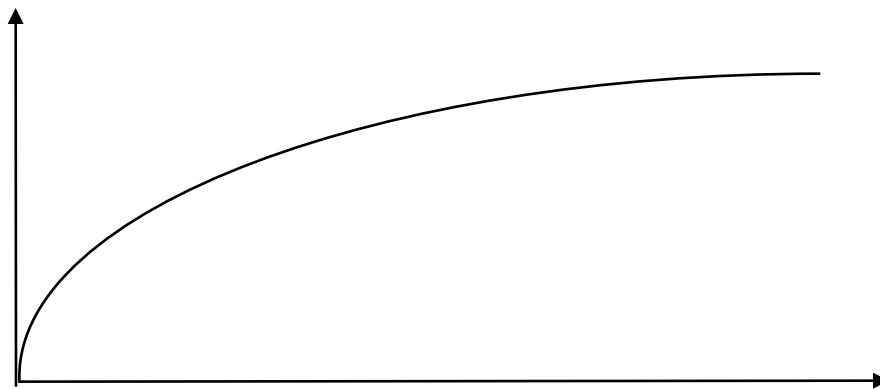
PFT	$V_{cmax,opt}$	T_{opt}	λ_{max}	Z_{root}	α_{leaf}	h	A_c	T_s	H_s
TrBE	50	37	10	1.25	0.12	25	910	-	0.3
TrBR	60	37	10	1.25	0.14	25	180	-	0.3
TeNE	37.5	27	5	1.	0.14	15	910	-	-
TeBE	37.5	32	5	1.25	0.14	15	730	-	-
TeBS	37.5	28	5	1.25	0.14	15	180	12.5	-
BoNE	37.5	25	4.5	1.	0.14	10	910	-	-
BoBS	37.5	25	4.5	1.	0.14	10	180	5	-
BoNS	35	25	4	1.25	0.14	10	180	7	-
NC3	70	$27.5 + 0.25T_l$	2.5	0.25	0.20	0.2	120	4	0.2
NC4	70	36	2.5	0.25	0.20	0.2	120	5	0.2
AC3	90	$27.5 + 0.25T_l$	6	0.25	0.18	0.4	150	10	0.2
AC4	90	36	3	0.25	0.18	0.4	120	10	0.2

Response to environmental conditions

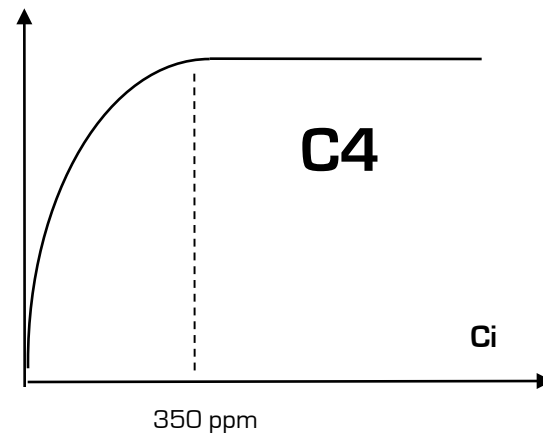
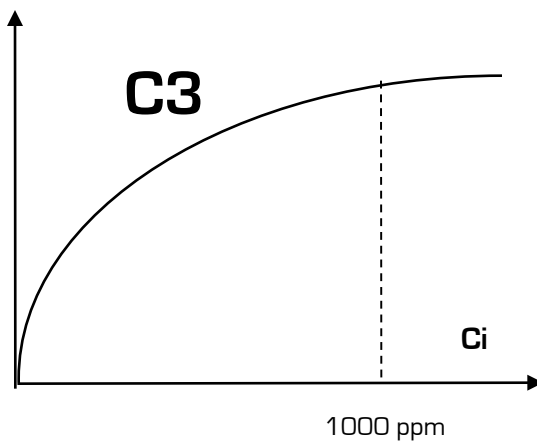
Temperature



Light



[CO₂]



Concept of externalization

- ⌘ By default 13 PFT's (named Metaclass) with pre-defined parameters setting
- ⌘ Most of the parameters can be modified by the user (see <http://forge.ipsl.jussieu.fr/orchidee/wiki/Documentation/OrchideeParameters> or orchidee.default file in the config/PARAM directory)
- ⌘ The number of PFT's can be extended
 - By setting the NVM parameter and PFT_TO_MTC (correspondance array linking a PFT to MTC)

Concept of externalization (2)

⌘ In the run.def

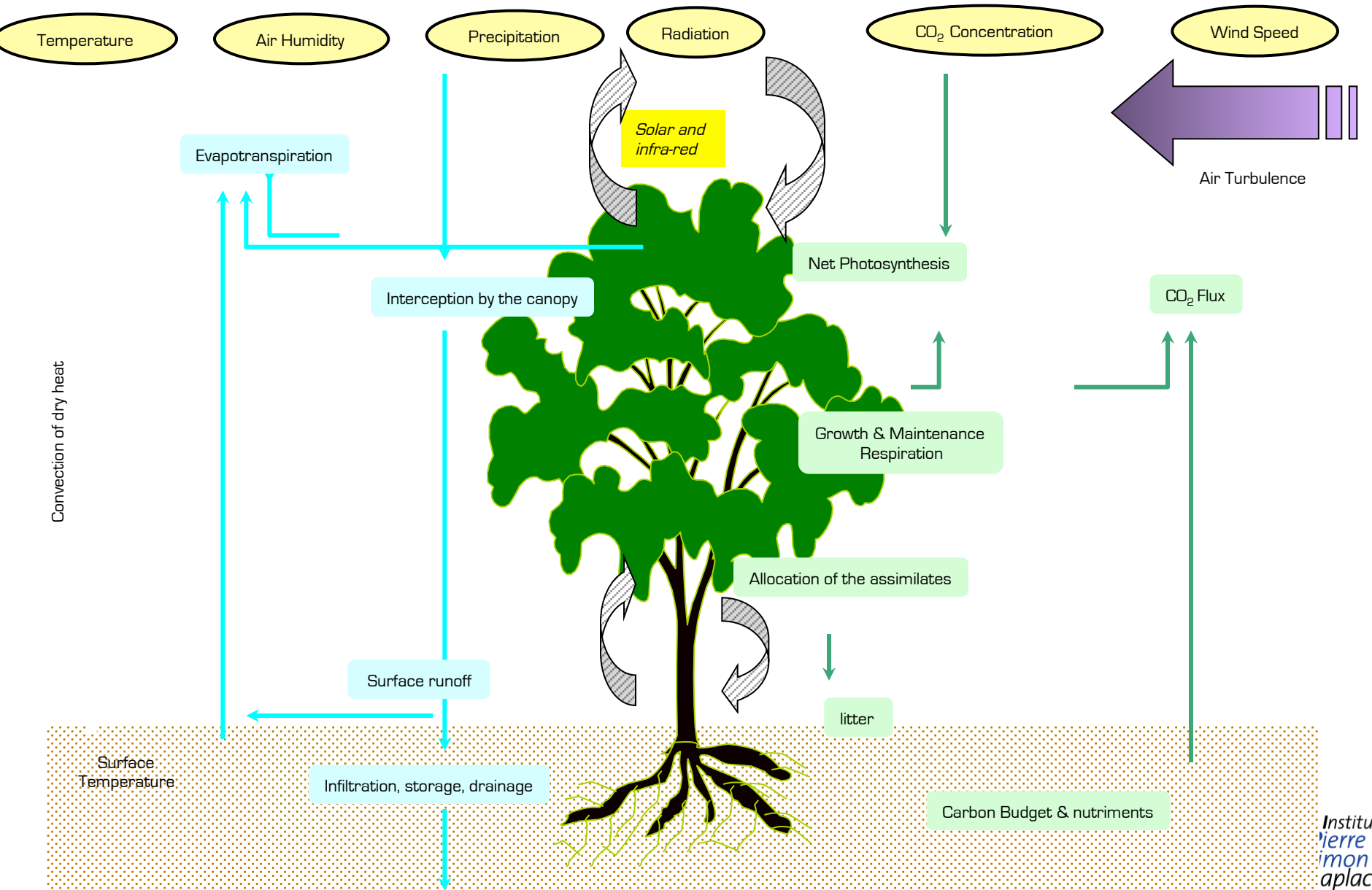
```
NVM=14
```

```
PFT_TO_MTC=1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,13
```

```
VCMAX25_14=100
```

=> The 14th PFT will inherit of all the parameter values of the 13th PFT, except for VCMAX25 that is set to 100.

Main processes



Energy budget

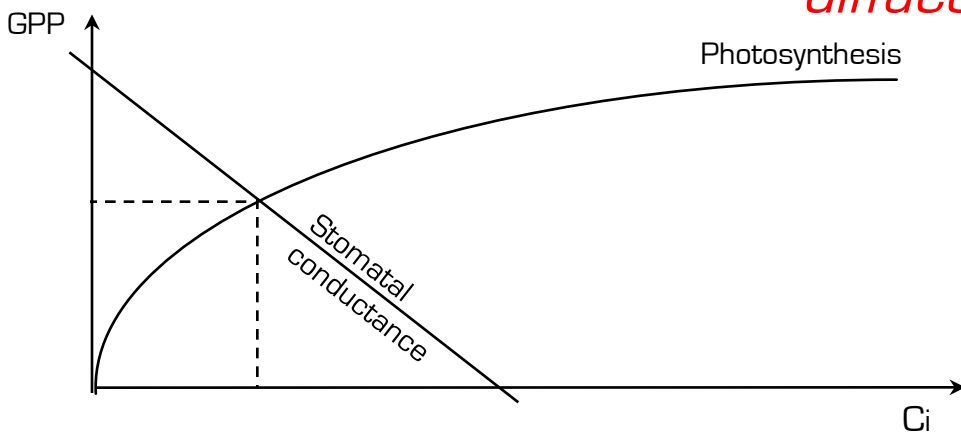
enerbil module

- ⌘ Calculation of the
 - Sensible heat flux
 - Latent heat flux
 - Transpiration
 - Evaporation of bare soil and leaf water
 - Sublimation
 - Net radiation
 - Soil and surface temperature
 - GPP calculation
- ⌘ *One calculation per grid cell*
- ⌘ *No vertical discretization*

Photosynthesis / stomatal conductance

diffuco module

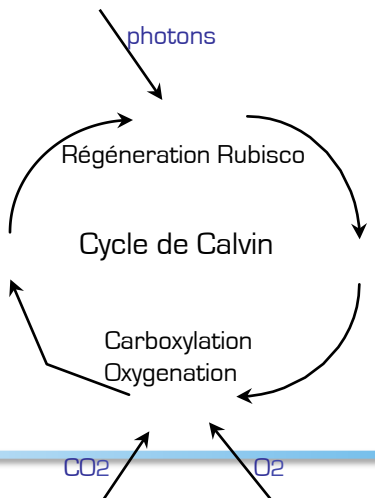
diffuco_trans_co2 routine



Photosynthesis
 (Farquhar et al., Collatz et al.)

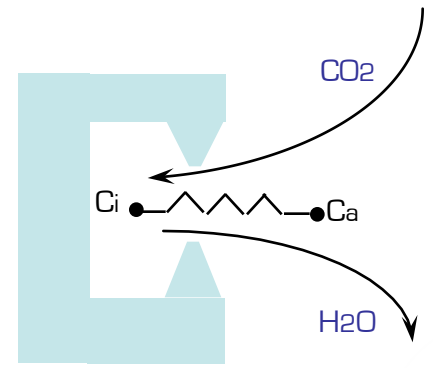
Stomatal conductance
 (Ball et al.)

$$A_n = f(V_{\text{carbox}}, V_{\text{régénér}}) - R$$



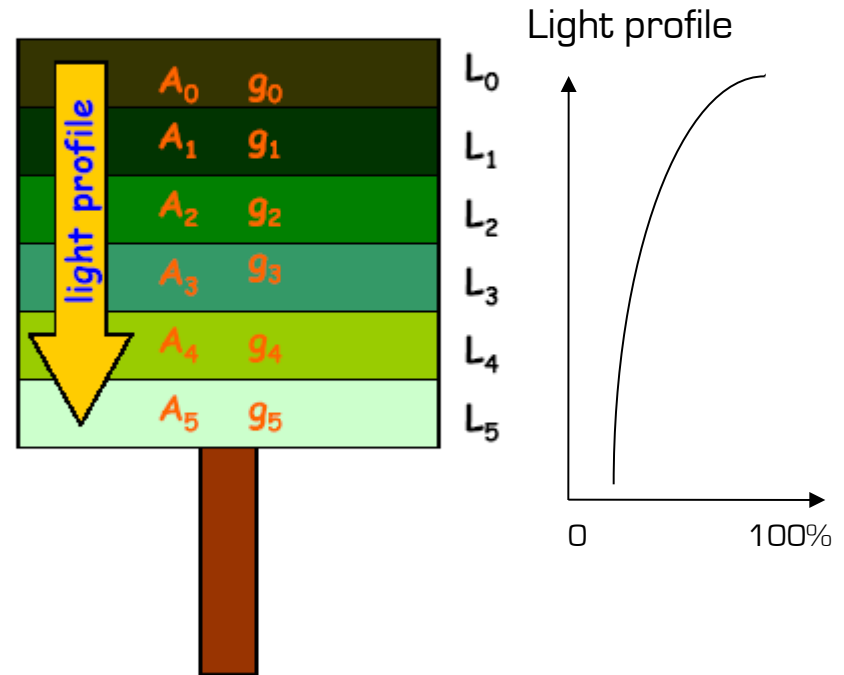
$$G_s = m A_n \cdot H_r / C_a$$

$$A_n = g_s (C_a - C_i)$$



From the leaf to the canopy

- ⌘ PS and Gs are calculated at each LAI level:
- ⌘ Beer-Lambert decrease of light in the canopy
- ⌘ Exponential decrease of V_{max} (but limited to 30%) to mimic nitrogen decrease
- ⌘ The others parameters (e.g CO_2 , rel hum..) are held constants.



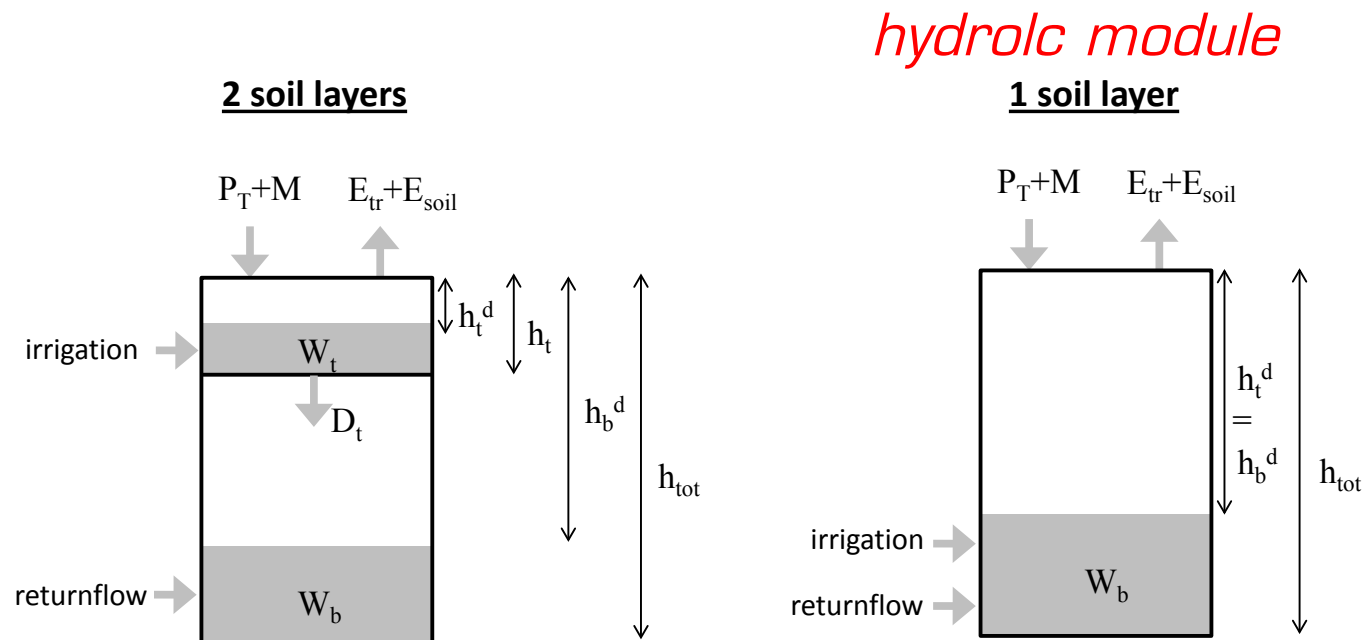
Soil temperatures

thermosoil module

- ⌘ Calculates the soil temperatures by solving the heat diffusion equation within the soil
 - the soil is divided into 7 layers, reaching to as deep as 5.5m down within the soil, with thicknesses following a geometric series of ratio 2.

Soil water balance

- Current standard version : a 2-layer bucket model
- One balance per PFT

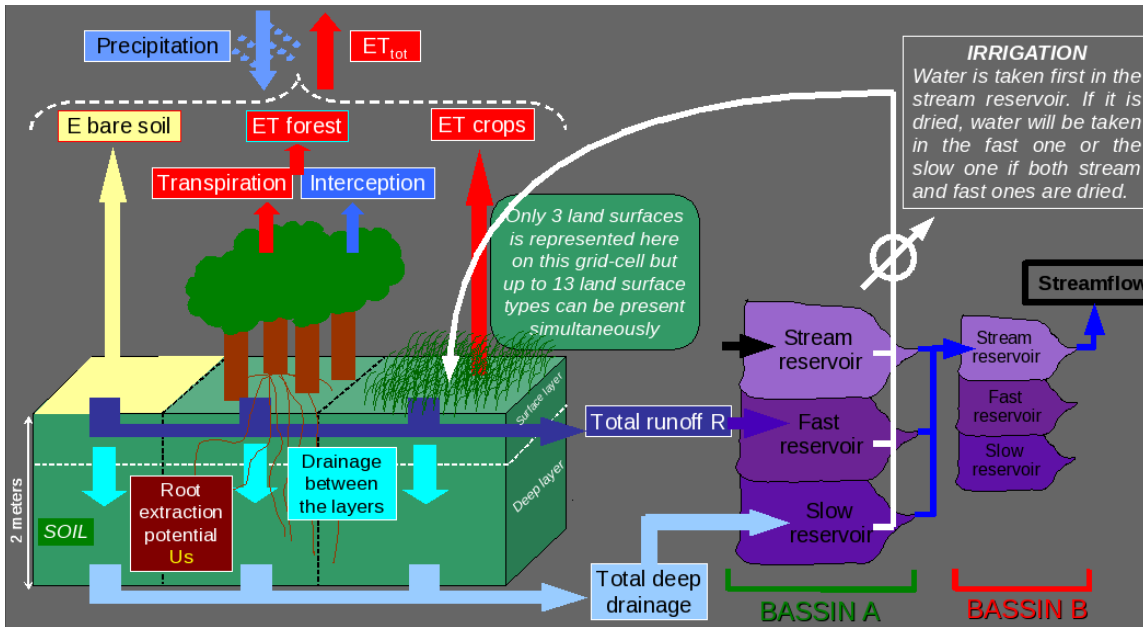


Symbol	Name in ORC	Units	Symbol	Name in ORC	Units
h_{tot}	dpu_cste	m	W_t	gqsb	kg.m ²
h_t^d	dss	m	W_b	bqsb	kg.m ²
h_t	dsg	m	D_t	gdrainage	kg.m ² .s ⁻¹
h_b^d	dsp	m			

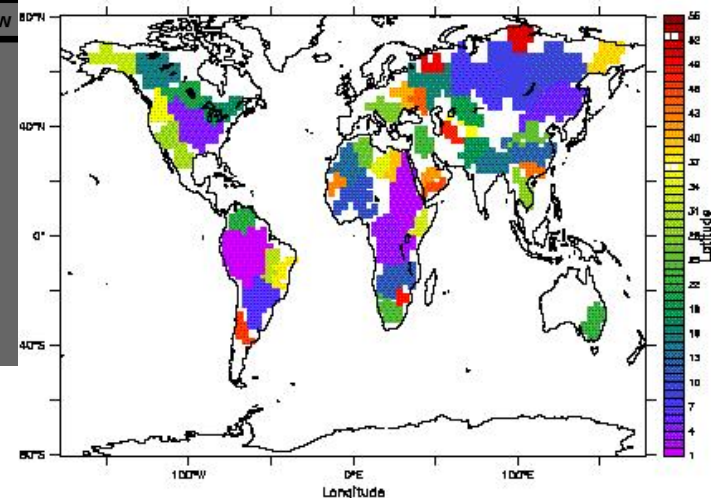
Routing / Irrigation

routing module

⌘ Routing parametrization to calculate water discharge to river



From Guimberteau (thesis, 2010)



The 50 major river basins on the LMD-GCM grid

Biomass and soil pools

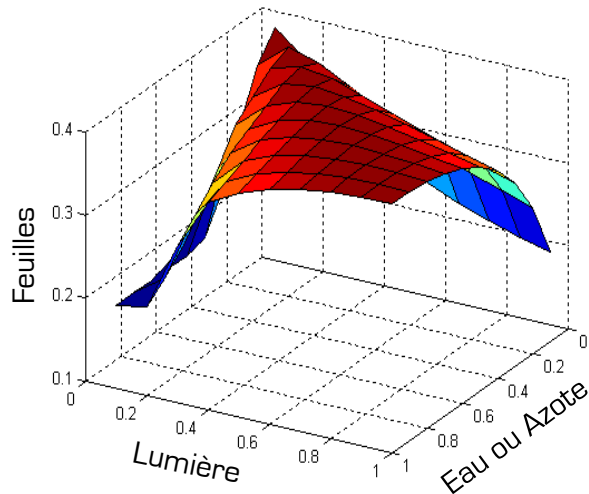
- ⌘ 8 pools of living biomass
 - Leaves, fine roots, above and below sapwood, above and below heartwood, ‘fruits’ and ‘reserves’
- ⌘ 4 pools of litter
 - Above/below, Structural & Metabolic
- ⌘ 3 pools of soil
 - Active, Slow and Passive

Allocation of assimilates

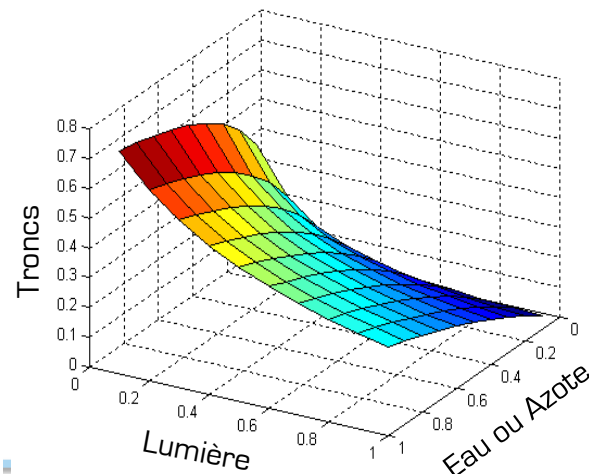
stomate_alloc module

- ⌘ Principle of resource optimisation
- ⌘ Allocation to leaves, branches, roots as a function of resources : water (H), nitrogen (N) and light (L)

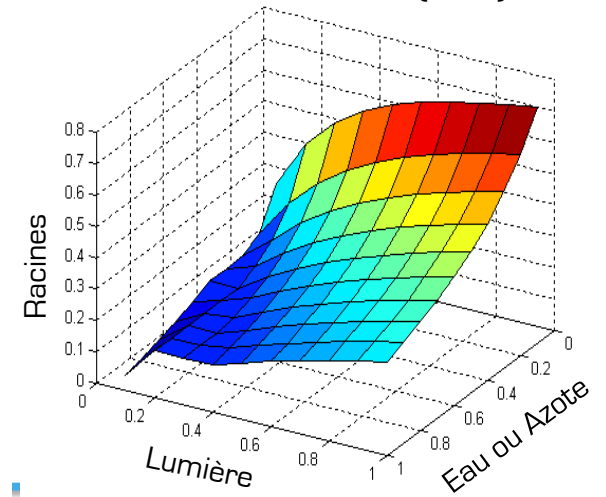
Leaf = 1 - Branch - Root



$$\text{Branch} = \frac{3 T_o \min\{H,N\}}{2 L + \min\{H,N\}}$$



$$\text{Root} = \frac{3 R_o L}{L + 2 \min\{H,N\}}$$



Phenology

⌘ Budburst model (Botta et al. 2000)

*stomate_phenology
module*

- Defined for each PFT based on Growing degree days, Number of chilling days, soil water, ...
- Calibrated at global scale from budburst estimated by satellite

⌘ Senescence

*stomate_turnover
module*

- Function of leaf age and environmental conditions
- For trees, a senescence stage is considered after what all leaves fall (while for grass senescence it is a continuous process)

Respirations

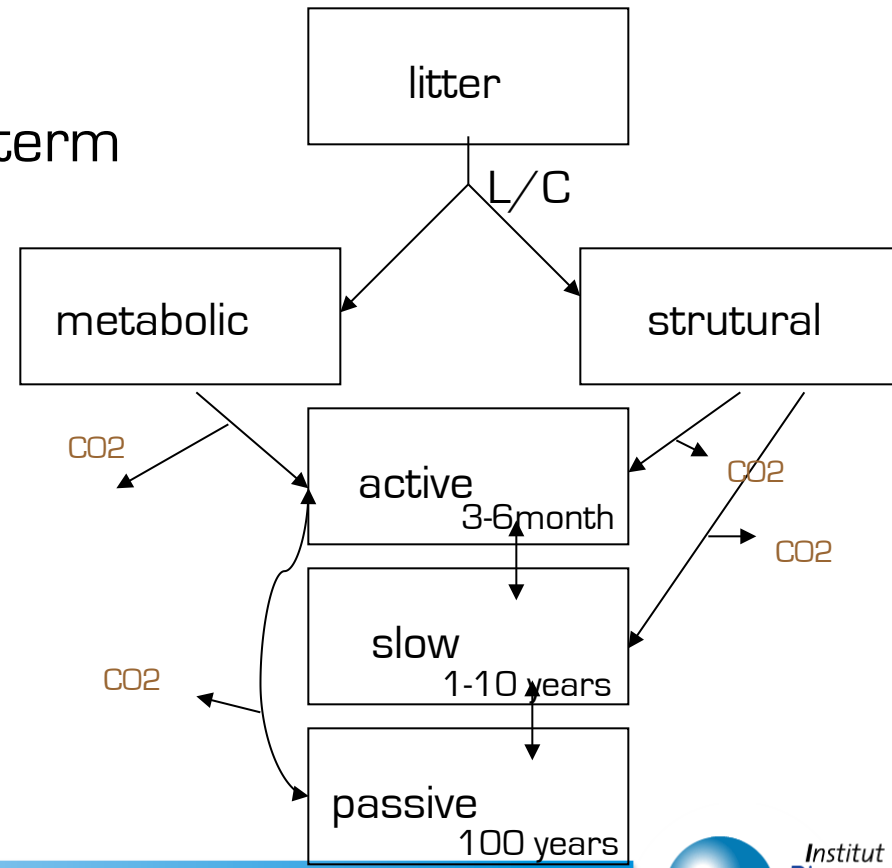
⌘ Autotrophic respiration

- Maintenance *stomate_resp module*
 - linear response to temperature (Ruimy et al.)
 - potential adaptation to long term temperature
- Growth *stomate_npp module*
 - a fixed part of assimilates

⌘ Heterotrophic respiration

- Century-like model

*stomate_litter &
stomate_soilcarbon
modules*



Land cover change

stomate_lcchange module

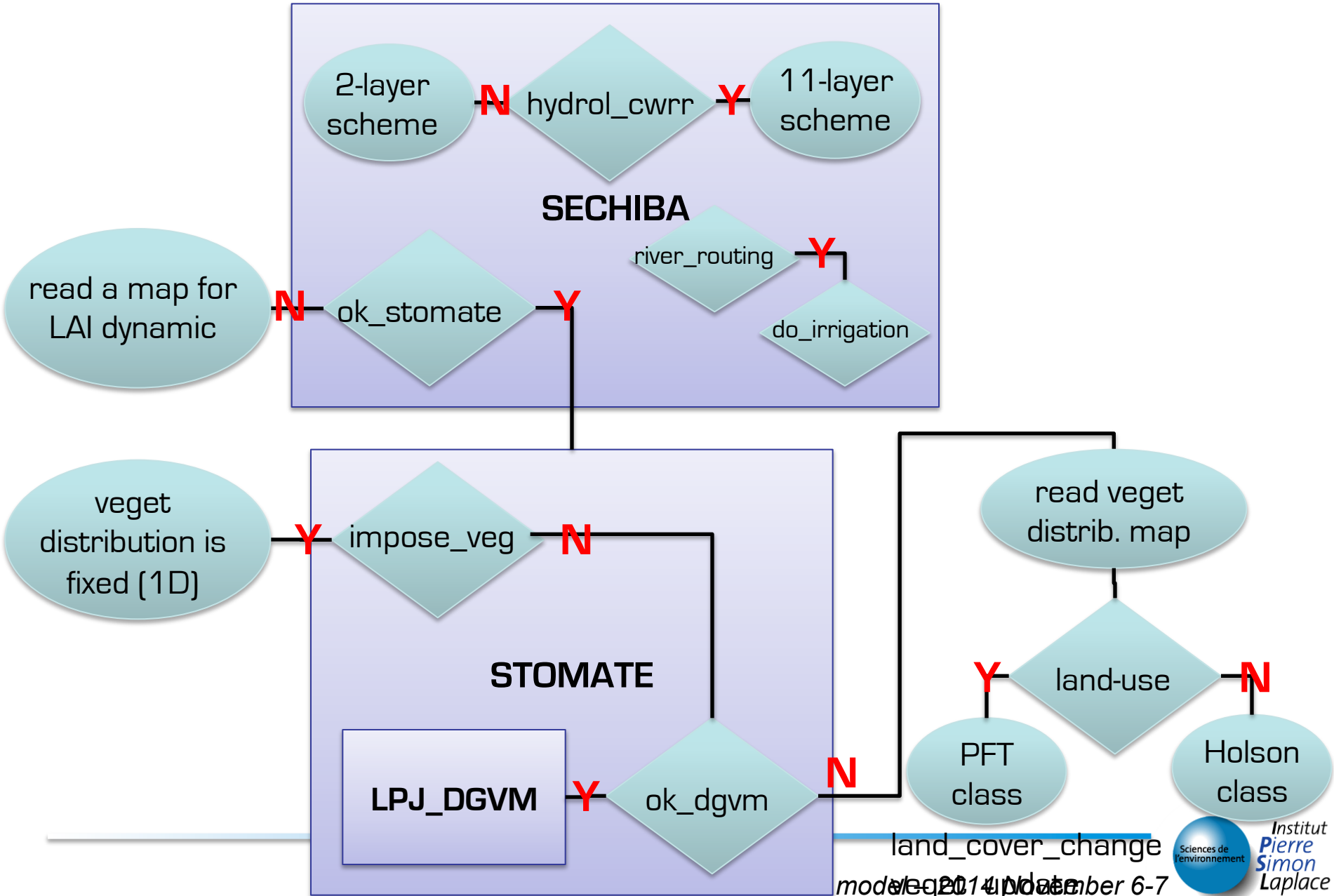
- ⌘ Vegetation map can vary from one year to another
 - For decreasing PFT
 - A part of biomass is exported and goes to 3 decomposition pools (1 year, 10 year 100 years), the rest goes to litter of increasing PFTs.
 - Soil carbon of decreasing PFT is diluted to soil carbon of increasing PFT's
 - When a PFT disappears => reset to its initial state
 - When a PFT appears => growth from seed

Vegetation dynamic

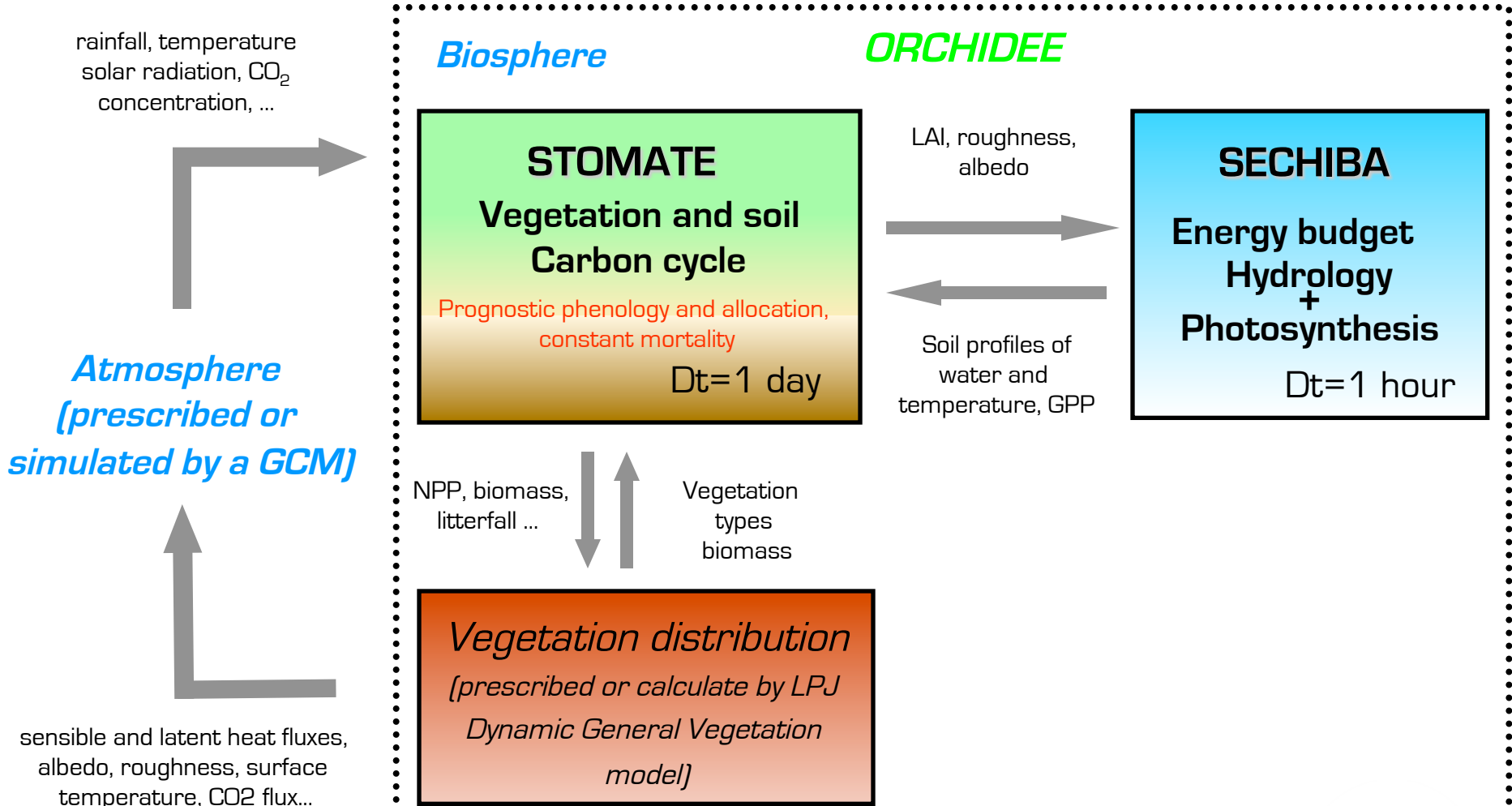
lpj_kill, lpj_pftinout, lpj_constraints modules

- ⌘ Taken from LPJ model
- ⌘ All PFT' s are able to growth in each grid cell
 - Climate constraints define regeneration and adaptation of PFT's
 - Ligth competition when canopy closure (PFT with NPPmax dominate)
 - Trees ever dominate the grass

Configurations



ORCHIDEE, standard version

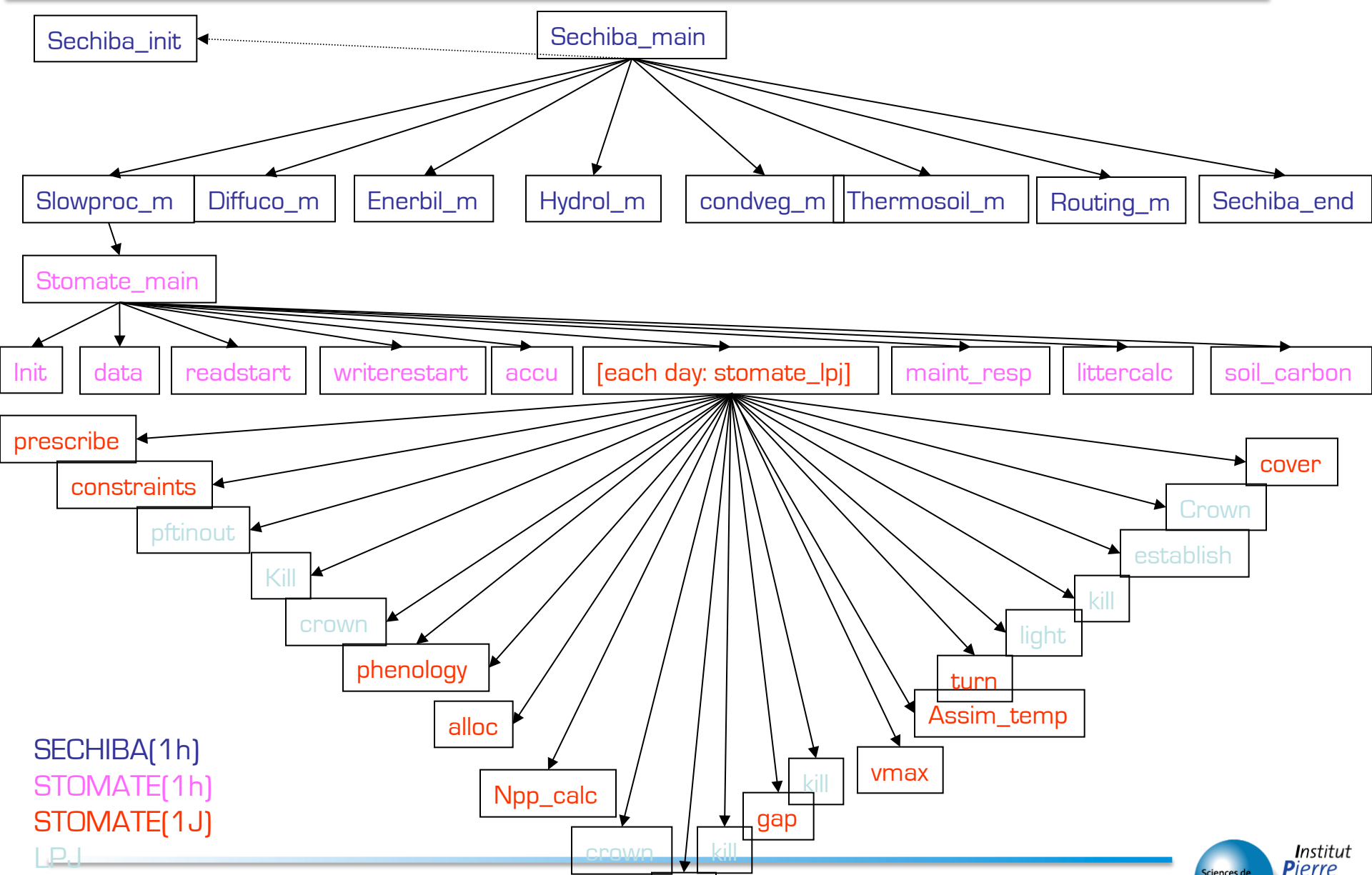


Structure of the code

⌘ Use of a modular structure

- All the variables are dynamics (allocatable)
- For each module:
 - A « main point » <module>_main
 - An initialisation procedure (l_first_<module> (including reading of initial state)
 - an optional end procedure
 - a call to write of restart
- All the variables are transmitted by subroutine parameters

Subroutine Call graph



SECHIBA(1h)
 STOMATE(1h)
 STOMATE(1J)
 LPJ

Module description (1)

⌘ SECHIBA

- Diffuco: diffusion coefficients (+photosynthesis)
- Enerbil: energy budget
- Hydrolc,Hydrol: soil water budget (2 levels bucket, 1 1 levels complex)
- Condveg: toolbox for vegetation
- Thermosoil: Soil temperature
- Routing: routing of water
- Slowproc: link to STOMATE + simplified parametrisation of LAI

Module description (2)

⌘ STOMATE

- Stomate: main point of stomate: accu of variables+ writing of forcing...
- Stomate_lpj: interface to 1 day processes
- Main_resp: maintenance respiration
- Littercalc: litter respiration and pools
- Soil_carbon: soil respiration and pools
- Prescribe: prescribe some parameters where no DGVM

Module description (3)

⌘ STOMATE_LPJ

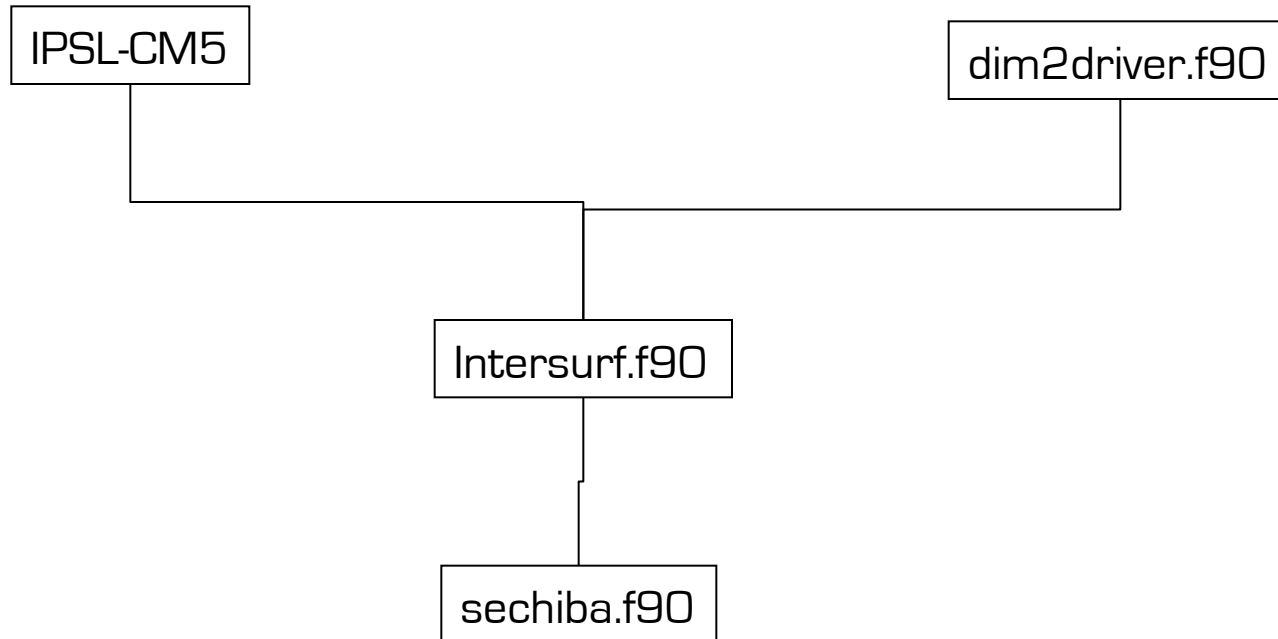
- Crown: crown area of trees
- Phenology: determination of beginning of leaves
- Alloc: allocation of NPP
- NPP_calc: update of carbon pools
- Fire: fire probability
- Gap: tree mortality
- Vmax: estimation of Vmax as a function of leaf age
- Assim_temp: estimation of PS temperature response
- Turn: leaf turnover
- Light: estimation of light competition
- Establish: rate of PFT expansion
- Cover: estimation of veget_max (max fractionnal coverage)

Module description (4)

⌘ LPJ

- Constraints(DGVM): constrain for PFT survival
- Pftinout: estimation of PFT that appear/disappear
- Kill: killing of a PFT

Top structure



Model Interface

- ⌘ Meteorological forcings (from monthly to half-hourly)
 - split_dt parameter

Precipitation

Radiation

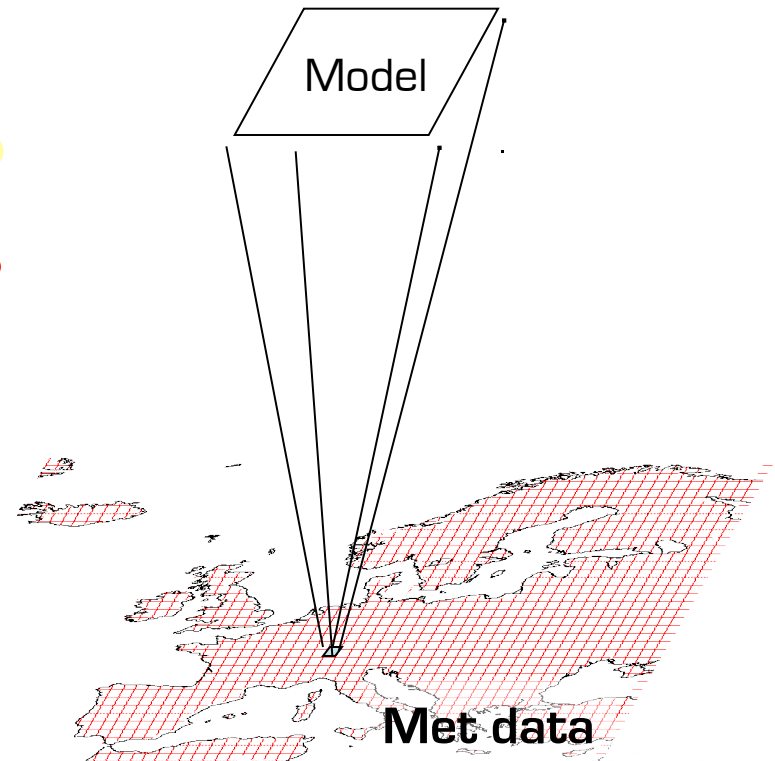
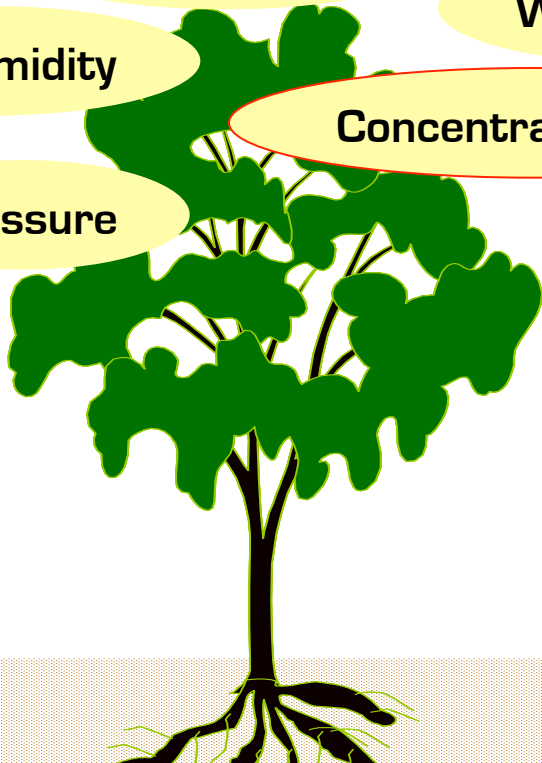
Temperature

Wind speed

Air Humidity

Concentration CO₂

Pressure



Meteorological forcings

- ⌘ One often uses reanalysis or in-situ data with different time resolution (3h, 6h, 1/2 hour, ...)
- ⌘ The time step of a simulation is defined by the time resolution of the forcing and the value of the SPLIT_DT parameter
- ⌘ SPLIT_DT is the number of model iterations done per forcing time period.
- ⌘ Default value of SPLIT_DT is 12 (one assumes a 6-hourly forcings)

Other forcings

- ⌘ Soil data (class, texture)
 - ⌘ Long-term mean temperature map
 - ⌘ Optional (=fⁿ of the configuration)
 - LAI map (SECHIBA alone)
 - Vegetation map (ORCHIDEE without vegetation dynamic)
 - Routing/irrigation maps
 - Restart files (initial conditions)
 - + Parameter file (run.def)
- => All the files are in NetCdf,
– except the run.def : ASCII file <parameter=value>

Outputs

- ⌘ ‘history’ files
 - One/two for SECHIBA component
 - One/two for STOMATE component
- ⌘ Restart files for next simulations (driver, sechiba, stomate components)