

Experiments in soil physics – changes in "bare soil" parameterization

Andrzej Mazur, Grzegorz Duniec

**Institute of Meteorology and Water Management
National Research Institute
Department of Numerical Weather Forecasts – COSMO**

Contents

- Introduction.
- Changes in parameterization/theoretical description.
- Numerical experiments.
- Plans for next COSMO year.
- Summary

Changes in description of water flux through the soil surface

- Two options considered:

$$\vec{F}_m = \rho_w \left(1 + 1550 \frac{D_{\min}}{D_{\max}} \frac{B - 3,7 + \frac{5}{B}}{B + 5} \right) 1,02 D_{\max} s_u^{B+2} \left(\frac{s_t}{s_u} \right)^{\left\{ 5,5 - 0,8B \left[1 + 0,1(B-4) \log \frac{K_0}{K_R} \right] \right\}} \frac{s_t}{\sqrt{z_u z_t}} \vec{k}$$

- version 1 (with $a = -1, \frac{1}{2}, 1, 2$):

$$\vec{F}_m = \left(\frac{T}{T_0} \right)^a \rho_w \left(1 + 1550 \frac{D_{\min}}{D_{\max}} \frac{B - 3,7 + \frac{5}{B}}{B + 5} \right) 1,02 D_{\max} s_u^{B+2} \left(\frac{s_t}{s_u} \right)^{\left\{ 5,5 - 0,8B \left[1 + 0,1(B-4) \log \frac{K_0}{K_R} \right] \right\}} \frac{s_t}{\sqrt{z_u z_t}} \vec{k}$$

Changes in description of water flux through the soil surface

- Option 2:

$$\vec{F}_m = -D(\theta)\vec{\nabla}\theta$$

- version 1 (with $a = -1, \frac{1}{2}, 1, 2$):

$$\vec{F}_m = -D(\theta)\left(\frac{T}{T_0}\right)^a \vec{\nabla}\theta$$

- version 2:

$$\vec{F}_m = -D(\theta)e^{\left(\frac{T}{T_0}\right)} \vec{\nabla}\theta$$

Introduction of correction factor for water flux

- Correction factor, time-dependent:

$$\alpha(t) = -\frac{0,7}{t_s^2 - t_r^2} t^2 + \frac{1,5t_s^2 - 0,8t_r^2}{t_s^2 - t_r^2}$$

- In general (remember this until the last slide):

$$\alpha(t) = -\frac{\beta}{t_s^2 - t_r^2} t^2 + \frac{\chi \cdot t_s^2 - \gamma \cdot t_r^2}{t_s^2 - t_r^2}$$

- Fluxes through soil with correction factor (for $a = -1, 0, \frac{1}{2}, 1, 2$ etc.)

$$\vec{F}_m = -\alpha(t)D(\theta)\left(\frac{T}{T_0}\right)^a \vec{\nabla} \theta \quad \vec{F}_m = -\alpha(t)D(\theta)\exp\left(\frac{T}{T_0}\right) \vec{\nabla} \theta$$

Setup of analysis

Fields:

- Soil Water Content at 1, 2, 6, 18, 54, 162, 486 and 1458 cm.
- Soil Temperature at 1, 2, 6, 18, 54, 162, 486 and 1458 cm.
- Surface soil temperature.
- Air temperature and dew point temperature 2 m agl.
- Relative Humidity at 2 m agl.
- u- and v-wind component at 10 m a. g. l.
- Total precipitation.

Time period: from April, 1st to September, 30th, 2013 (spring and summer)

Comparison:

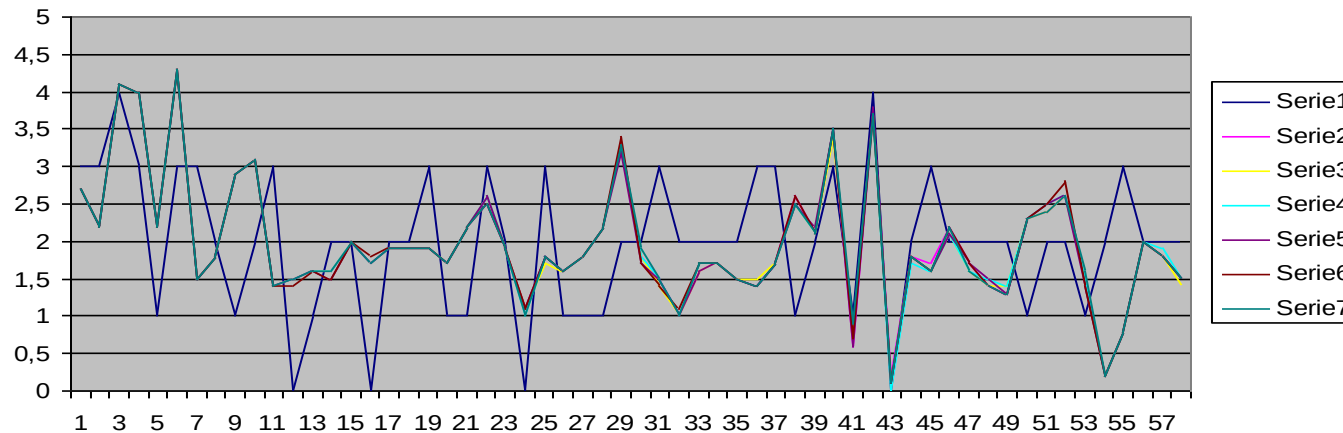
Results of COSMO Model (reference) with measurements at synops.

Results of COSMO Model (altered parameterization) with measurements at synops.

Results of different model versions (reference and altered parameterization).

Example – results for 06.04.2013-00 UTC

wind speed



Series 1 – Measurement

Series 2 – Reference

Series 3 – $\sqrt{T}$

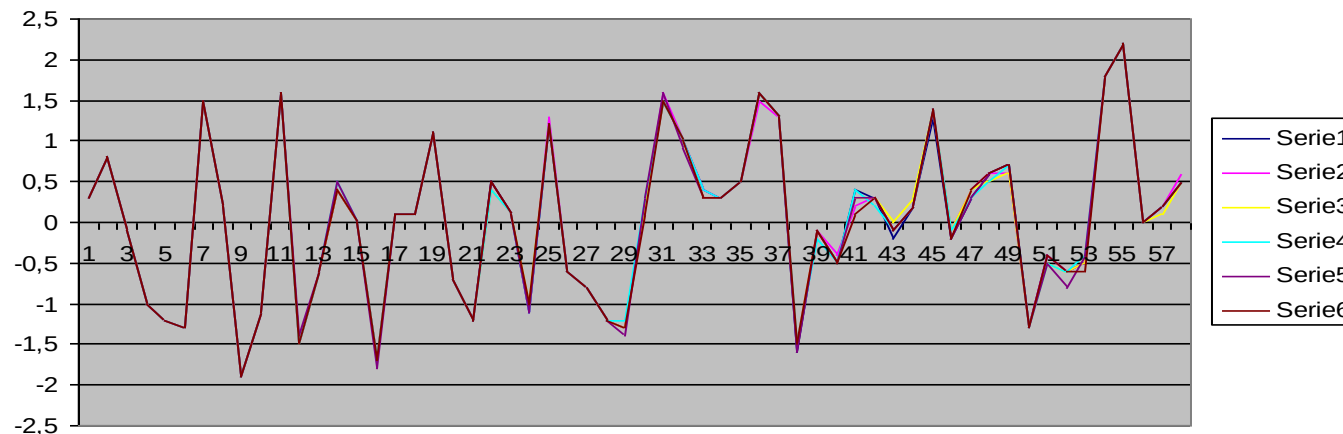
Series 4 – $f(T)$

Series 5 – $f(T^2)$

Series 6 – $\alpha(t)\exp(T)$

Series 7 – $\exp(T)$

difference (wind speed)



Series 1 – Reference

Series 2 – $\sqrt{T}$

Series 3 – $f(T)$

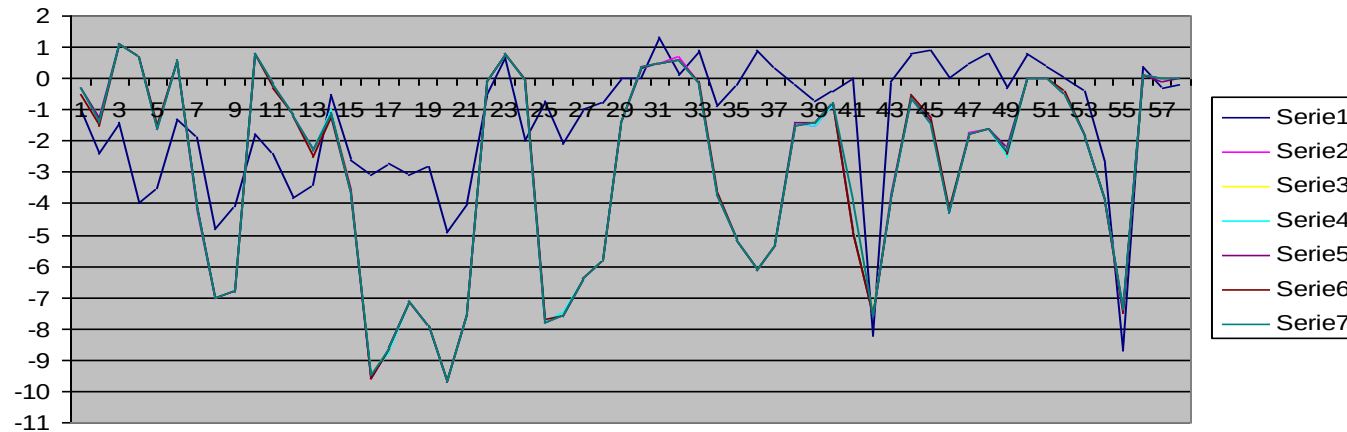
Series 4 – $f(T^2)$

Series 5 – $\alpha(t)\exp(T)$

Series 6 – $\exp(T)$

Example – results for 06.04.2013-00 UTC

air temperature



Series 1 – Measurement

Series 2 – Reference

Series 3 – $\sqrt{T}$

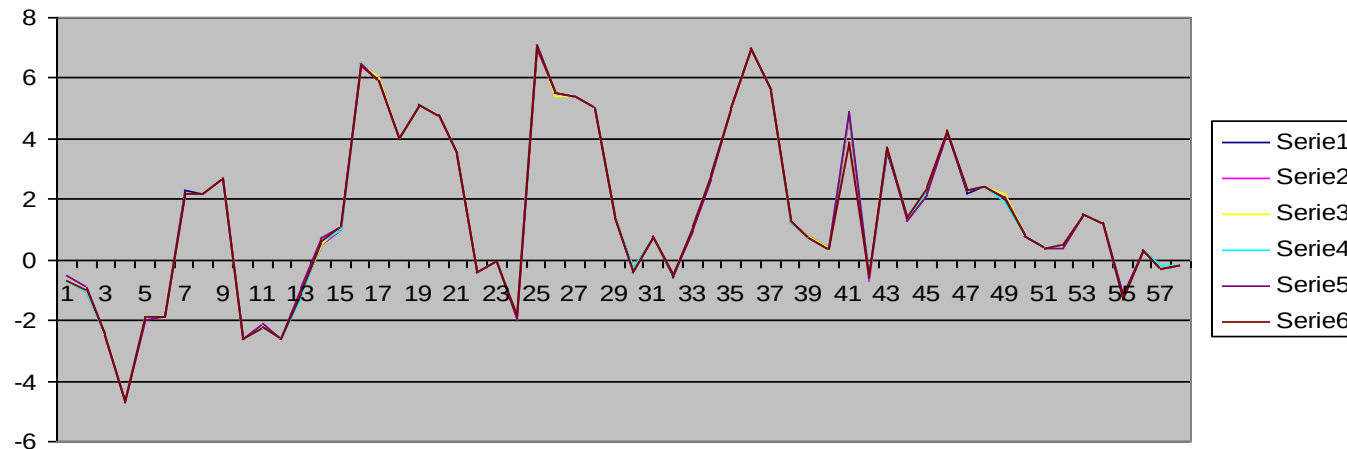
Series 4 – $f(T)$

Series 5 – $f(T^2)$

Series 6 – $\alpha(t)\sqrt{T}$

Series 7 – $\exp(T)$

difference (air temperature)



Series 1 – Reference

Series 2 – $\sqrt{T}$

Series 3 – $f(T)$

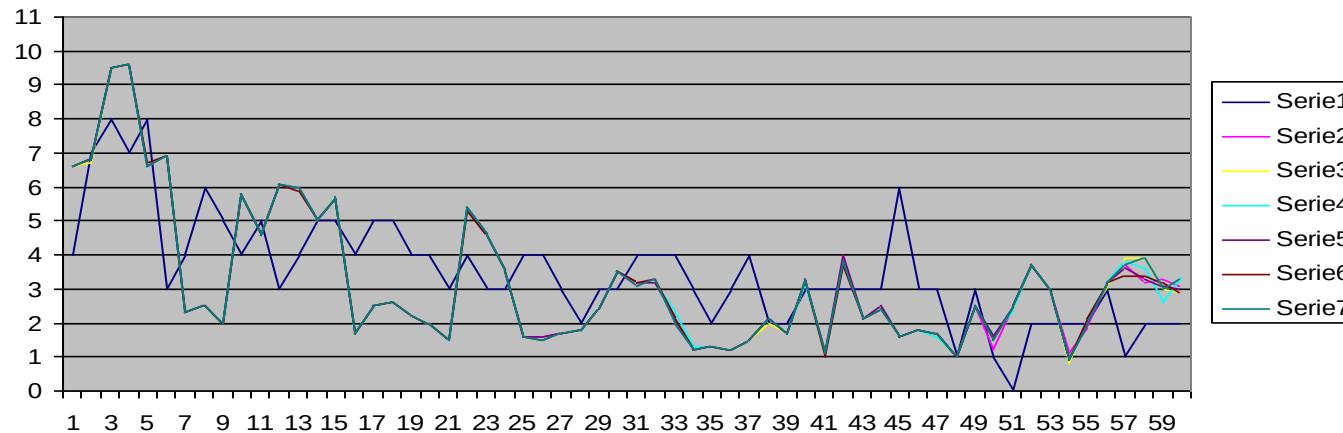
Series 4 – $f(T^2)$

Series 5 – $\alpha(t)\sqrt{T}$

Series 6 – $\exp(T)$

Example – results for 06.04.2013-12 UTC

wind speed



Series 1 – Measurement

Series 2 – Reference

Series 3 – $\sqrt{T}$

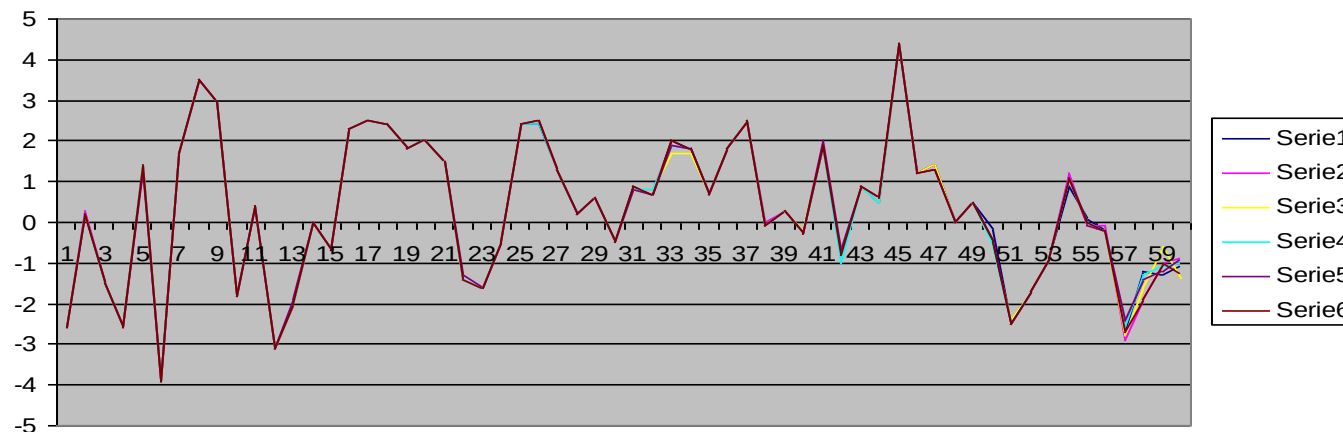
Series 4 – $f(T)$

Series 5 – $f(T^2)$

Series 6 – $\alpha(t)\exp(T)$

Series 7 – $\exp(T)$

difference (wind speed)



Series 1 – Reference

Series 2 – $\sqrt{T}$

Series 3 – $f(T)$

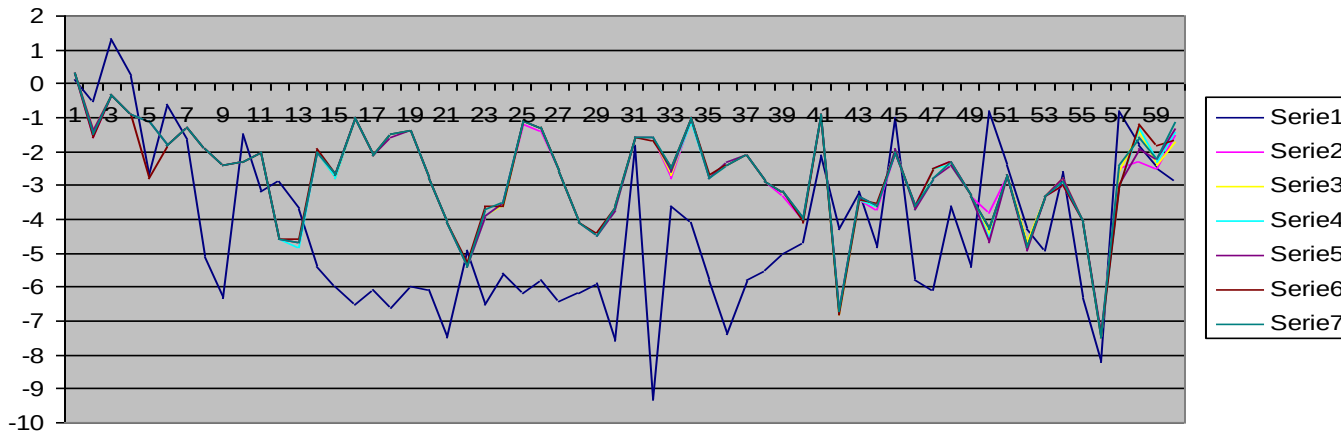
Series 4 – $f(T^2)$

Series 5 – $\alpha(t)\exp(T)$

Series 6 – $\exp(T)$

Example – results for 06.04.2013-12 UTC

dew point temperature



Series 1 – Measurement

Series 2 – Reference

Series 3 – $\sqrt{T}$

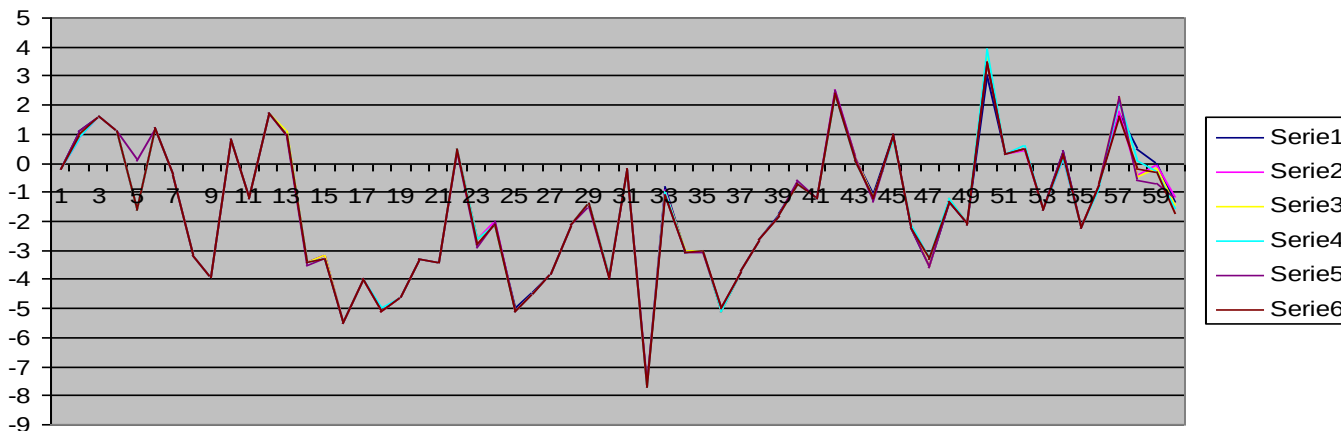
Series 4 – $f(T)$

Series 5 – $f(T^2)$

Series 6 – $\alpha(t)\sqrt{T}$

Series 7 – $\exp(T)$

difference (dew point temperature)



Series 1 – Reference

Series 2 – $\sqrt{T}$

Series 3 – $f(T)$

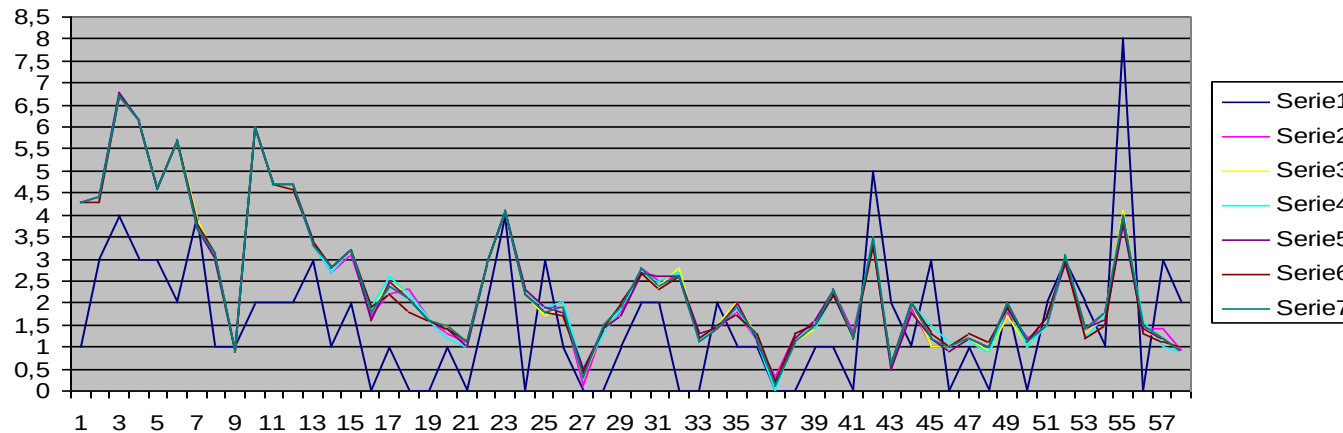
Series 4 – $f(T^2)$

Series 5 – $\alpha(t)\sqrt{T}$

Series 6 – $\exp(T)$

Example – results for 12.06.2013-00 UTC

wind speed



Series 1 – Measurement

Series 2 – Reference

Series 3 – $\sqrt{T}$

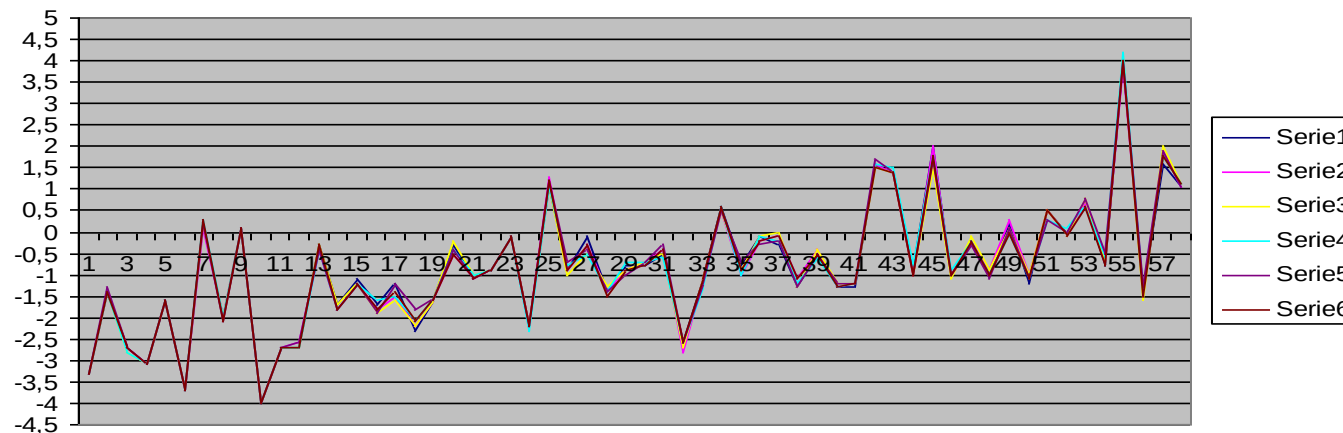
Series 4 – $f(T)$

Series 5 – $f(T^2)$

Series 6 – $\alpha(t)\exp(T)$

Series 7 – $\exp(T)$

difference (wind speed)



Series 1 – Reference

Series 2 – $\sqrt{T}$

Series 3 – $f(T)$

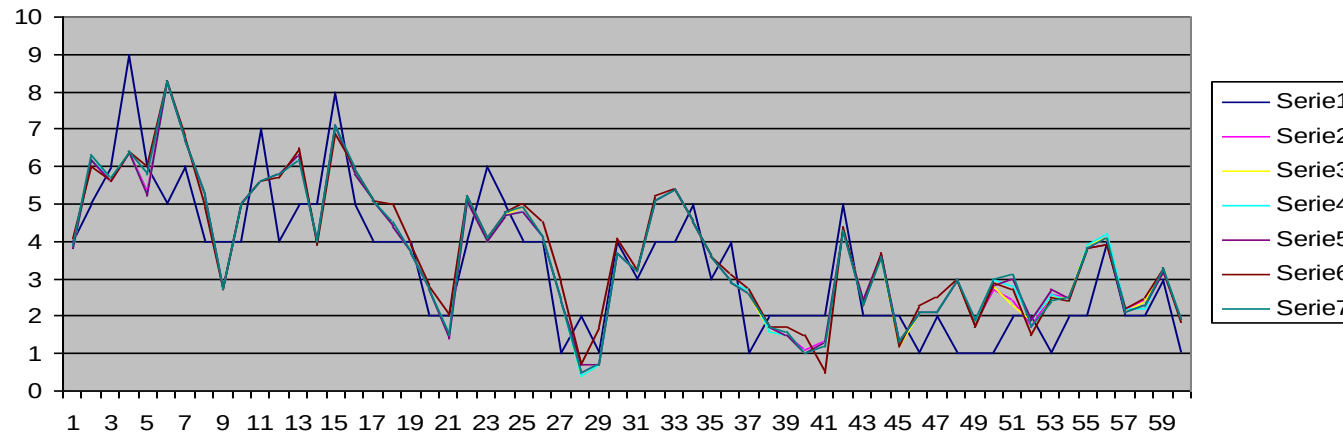
Series 4 – $f(T^2)$

Series 5 – $\alpha(t)\exp(T)$

Series 6 – $\exp(T)$

Example – results for 12.06.2013-00 UTC

wind speed



Series 1 – Measurement

Series 2 – Reference

Series 3 – $\sqrt{T}$

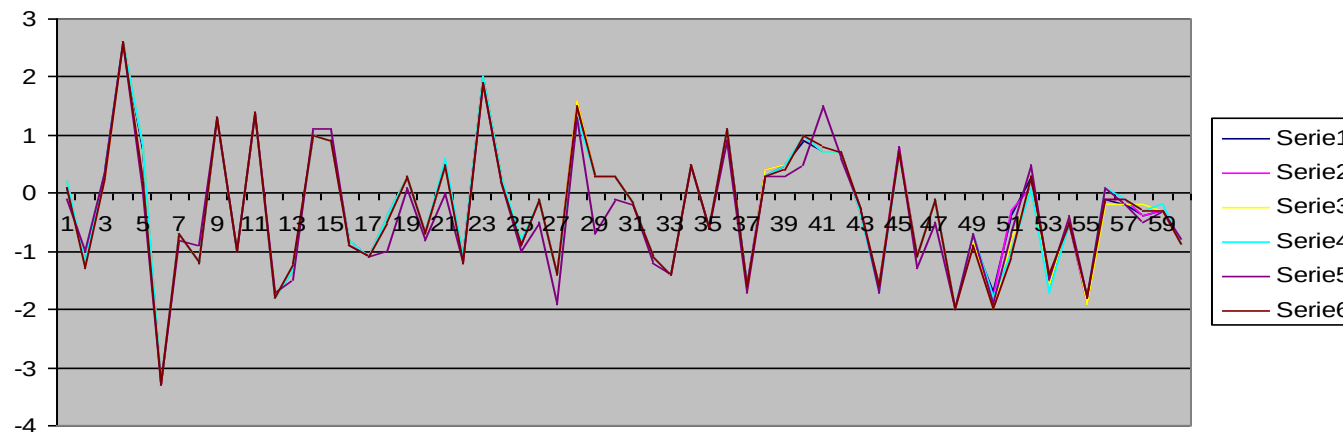
Series 4 – $f(T)$

Series 5 – $f(T^2)$

Series 6 – $\alpha(t)\sqrt{T}$

Series 7 – $\exp(T)$

difference (wind speed)



Series 1 – Reference

Series 2 – $\sqrt{T}$

Series 3 – $f(T)$

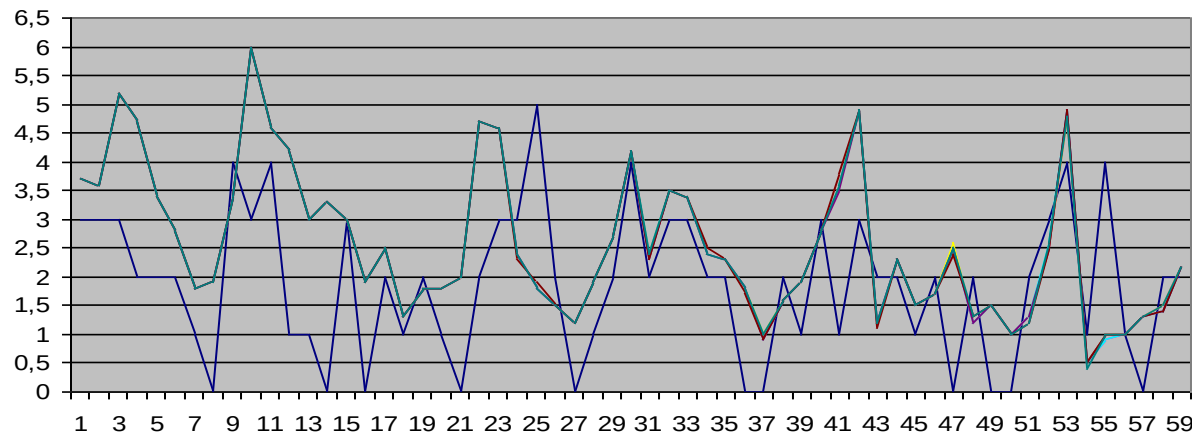
Series 4 – $f(T^2)$

Series 5 – $\alpha(t)\sqrt{T}$

Series 6 – $\exp(T)$

Example – results for 06.09.2013-00 UTC

wind speed



Series 1 – Measurement

Series 2 – Reference

Series 3 – $\sqrt{T}$

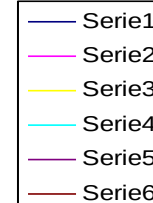
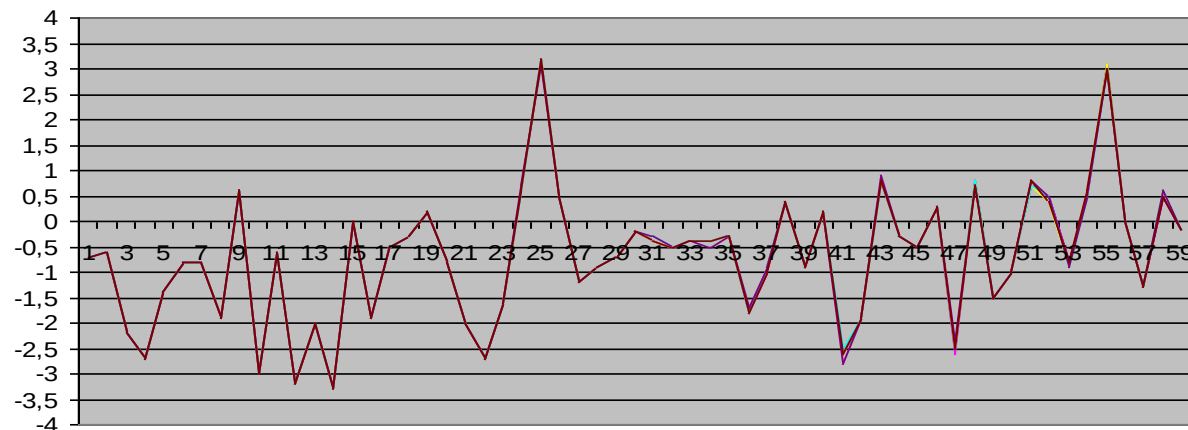
Series 4 – $f(T)$

Series 5 – $f(T^2)$

Series 6 – $\alpha(t)\exp(T)$

Series 7 – $\exp(T)$

difference (wind speed)



Series 1 – Reference

Series 2 – $\sqrt{T}$

Series 3 – $f(T)$

Series 4 – $f(T^2)$

Series 5 – $\alpha(t)\exp(T)$

Series 6 – $\exp(T)$

Statistical analysis

For all fields following statistics were produced (data for two seasons):

- a) RMSE, R (Pearson) Correlation coefficient
- b) Coordinates of "Mass Center" of field t_x of differences

$$\vec{r}_d = \frac{\sum \vec{r}_x \cdot t_x}{\sum t_x}$$

MDV – Maximum Difference of Values

$$MDV = \max [|t_r(i, j) - t_c(i, j)|] \cdot \text{sign}[t_r(i, j) - t_c(i, j)]$$

- c) NDV – Normalized Difference of Values

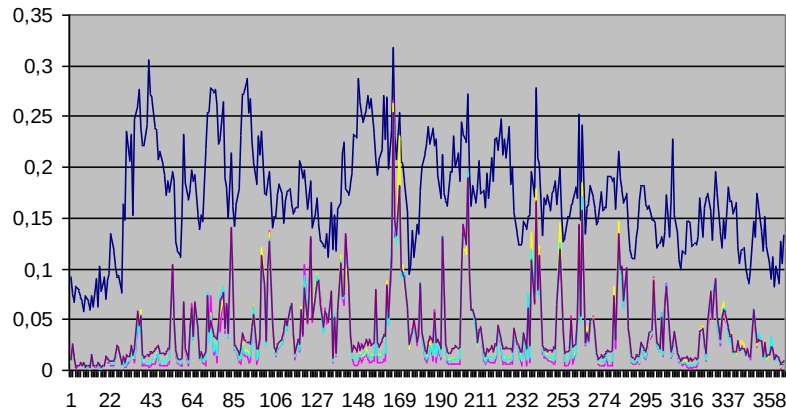
$$NDV = \frac{\langle T_c \rangle - \langle T_r \rangle}{\langle T_r \rangle} \cdot 100\%; \quad \langle T_x \rangle = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{i_{\max}} \sum_{j=1}^{j_{\max}} t_x(i, j)}{i_{\max} \cdot j_{\max}}$$

Institute of Meteorology and Water Management National Research Institute

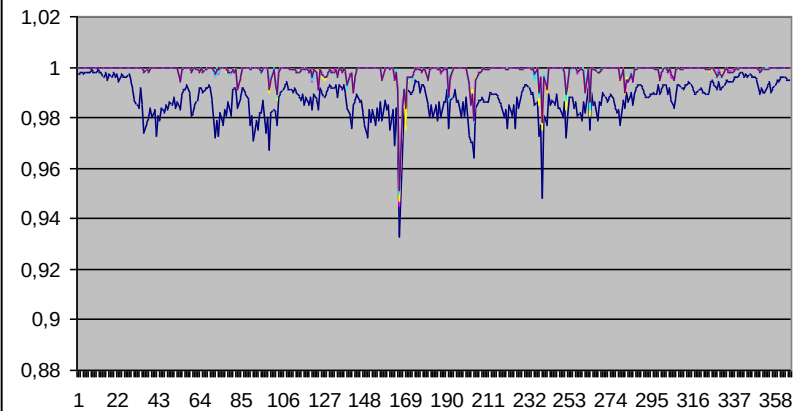
Statistical analysis – examples



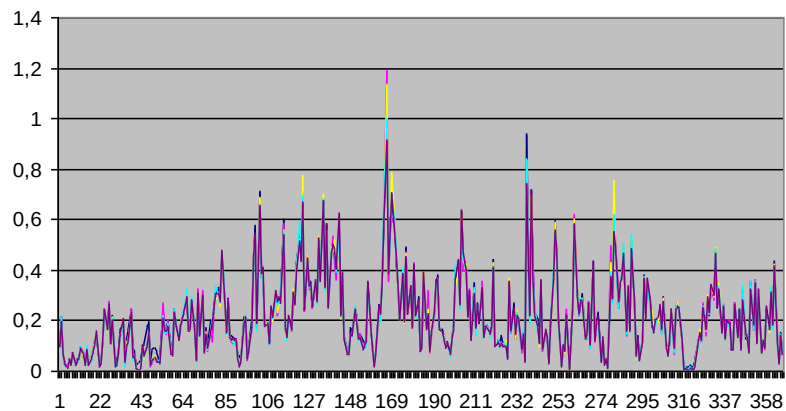
WSO1 - RMSE



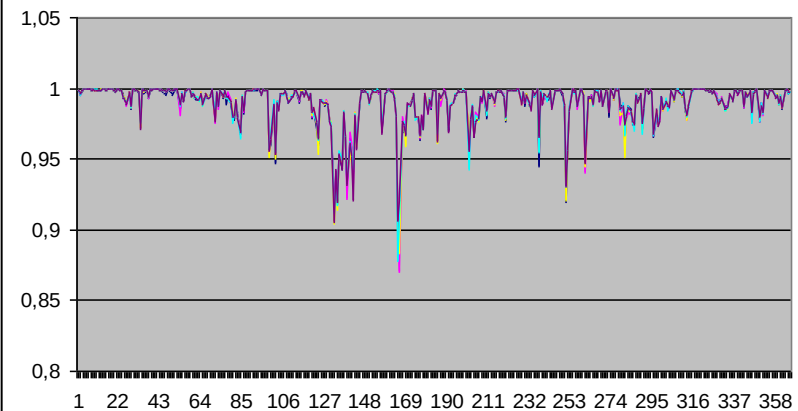
WSO1- CORRELATION COEFFICIENT



U10-RMSE



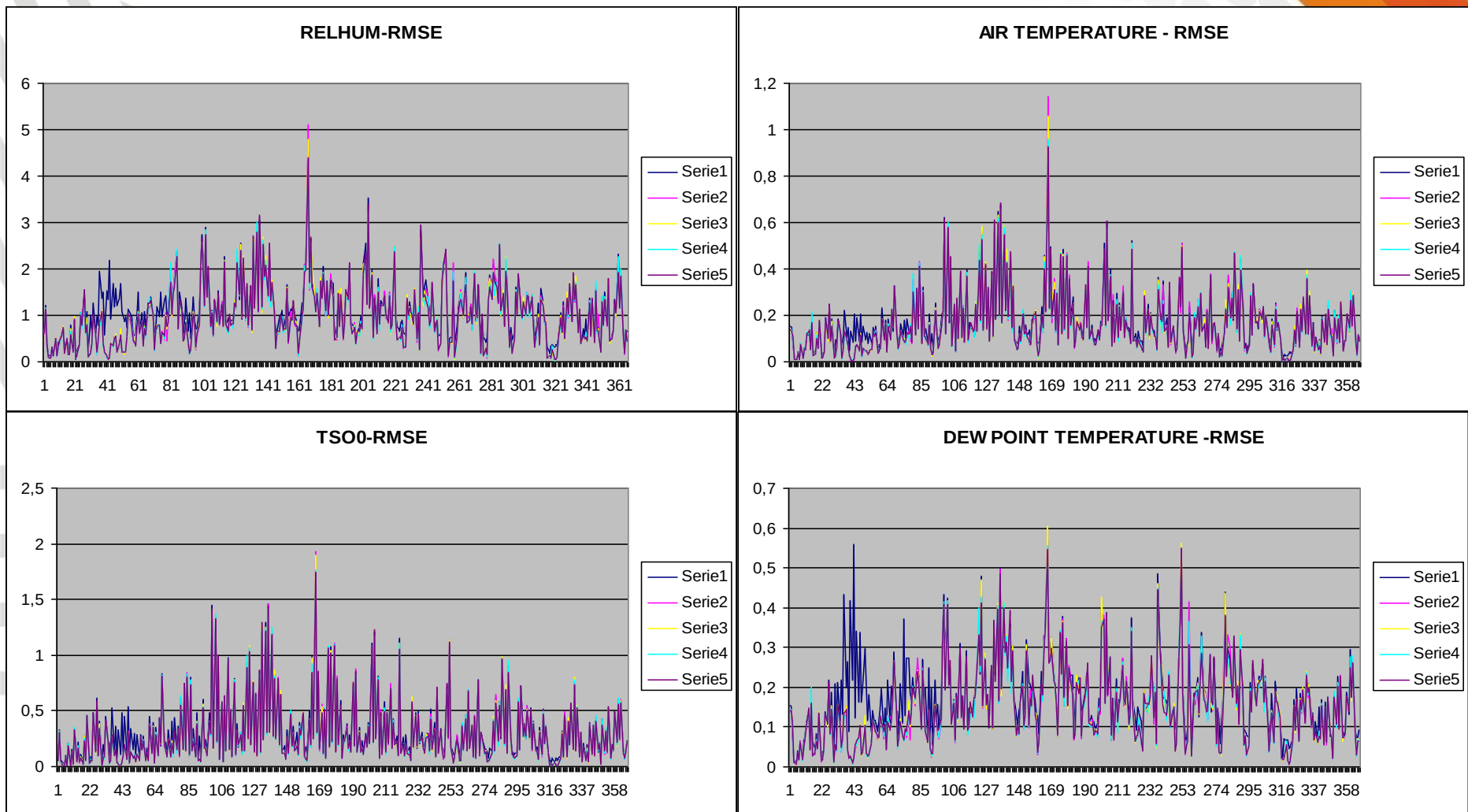
U10 - CORRELATION COEFFICIENT



**Series 1- reference – $\exp(T)$; Series 2 – reference – $\sqrt{T}$; Series 3 – reference – $f(1/T)$;
Series 4 – reference – $f(T)$; Series 5 – reference – $f(T^2)$**

Institute of Meteorology and Water Management National Research Institute

Statistical analysis – examples



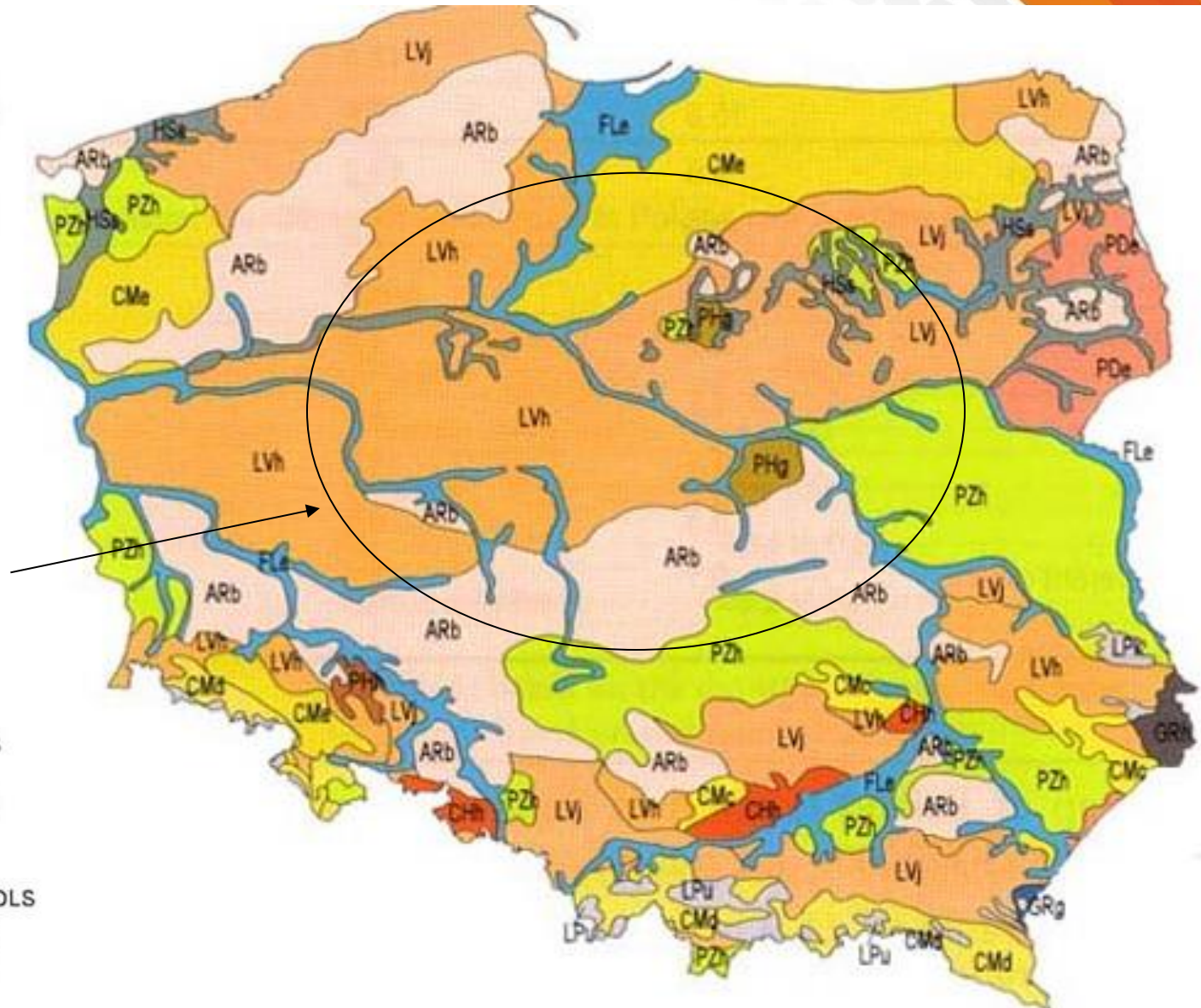
**Series 1- reference – $\exp(T)$; Series 2 – reference – $\sqrt{T}$; Series 3 – reference – $f(1/T)$;
Series 4 – reference – $f(T)$; Series 5 – reference – $f(T^2)$**

Institute of Meteorology and Water Management National Research Institute

Statistical analysis – examples



- ARb - Cambic ARENOSOLS
- CHh - Haplic CHERNOZEMS
- CMe - Eutric CAMBISOLS
- CMd - Dystric CAMBISOLS
- CMc - Calcaric CAMBISOLS
- FLe - Eutric FLUVISOLS
- GRg - Gleyic GREYZEMS
- GRh - Haplic GREYZEMS
- HSS - Terric HISTOSOLS



Parameterization sensitive area
– Mass Center of differences

- LPk - Rendzic LEPTOSOLS
- LPq - Lithic LEPTOSOLS
- LPu - Umbric LEPTOSOLS
- LVh - Haplic LUVISOLS
- LVj - Stagnic LUVISOLS
- PDe - Eutric PODZOLUVISOLS
- PHg - Gleyic PHAEZEMS
- PHh - Haplic PHAEZEMS
- PZh - Haplic PODZOLS

Plans and to-do list

- a) ...to continue tests of altered parameterization using ensemble forecast (COTEKINO)
- b) ... to introduce correction to Richards' equation *via* a change in numerical scheme.
- c) ... to prepare a new parameterization of thermal processes
- d) ... to combine type of soil (clay, sand, loam...) with different values of exponent "a"
- e) ... to utilize a different values of β , χ and γ

$$\alpha(t) = -\frac{\beta}{t_s^2 - t_r^2} t^2 + \frac{\chi \cdot t_s^2 - \gamma \cdot t_r^2}{t_s^2 - t_r^2}$$

- f) ... to enter in theoretical work on parameterization of plants physiology and its influence on soil processes in model.

Summary

- New parameterization has an impact on Soil Water Content (SWC). This impact declines with depth. It also influences the soil temperature, but mostly in the upper part of soil and only in case if soil is not frozen.
- ...it influences on (improves forecasts of) other meteorological fields (windspeed, temperature, dew point, specific water vapor content).
- results are sensitive to parameterization with exponential dependence of temperature together with corrective ratio introduced (best results so far!)
- New parameterization influenced soil fields – magnitude of the influence quantitatively unknown due to lack of other measurements than soil temperature at four levels.
- Further improvement is expected with changes to Richards' equation



Thank you for attention



Grzegorz Duniec, Andrzej Mazur
Instytut Meteorologii i Gospodarki Wodnej
Państwowy Instytut Badawczy
Institute of Meteorology and Water Management
National Research Institute
01-673 Warszawa, ul.: Podleśna 61
tel. +48 22 56-94-134
grzegorz.duniec@imgw.pl
andrzej.mazur@imgw.pl
www.imgw.pl
www.pogodynka.pl