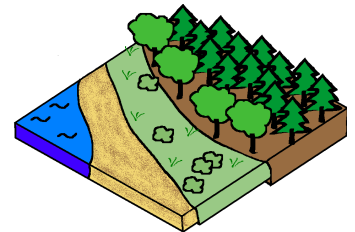


The externalized surface



Objectives

- **Simulate Exchanges between surface and atmosphere**
(momentum, heat, water, CO₂, chemical species)
- **Separate the surface schemes from the atmospheric model**
 - allows to use the same surface code for several atmospheric models
(AROME, MESONH, ALADIN, ARPEGE, off-line runs)
 - easy switch between surface schemes and options
- **Both simple schemes and up-to-date ones, including:**
 - imposed fluxes for « ideal » cases
 - tiling : 4 surfaces (sea, lakes, town, vegetation) in the grid mesh
 - tiling in the vegetation scheme itself : forest, grass, etc... schemes



The physical schemes



Sea and ocean :

prescribed SST, Charnock formula

→ will soon include a better bulk formulation

→ reflexion to implement a 1D oceanic mixing layer



Lakes :

prescribed temperature, Charnock formula



Vegetation and soil : **ISBA**

(Interface Soil Biosphere Atmosphere)



Town : **TEB**

(Town Energy Balance)

ISBA : general



Simulates: exchanges of heat and water, possibly of CO₂
soil and vegetation temperature,
soil liquid water, **soil ice, snow**

Coupled with a chemical deposition scheme

Tiling :

1 to 12 patches

Exemples:

1 patch = **classical aggregated scheme**

3 patches = 1 patch bare soils
+ 1 patch low vegetation
+ 1 patch trees

12 patches = flat bare soil + rocks + perm. snow
+ C₃, C₄ and irrigated crops, C₃, C₄ and irrigated grass
+ evergreen and deciduous broadleaf trees, needleleaf trees

ISBA : physics



Soil options: **Force restore, 2 layers** , temp, water, ice
Force restore, 3 layers , temp, water, ice
Diffusion, N layers , temp, water, ice

Vegetation options:

Noilhan and Planton 89 (~Jarvis)
AGS (photosynthesis and CO₂ exchanges)
AGS and interactive vegetation

Hydrology options:

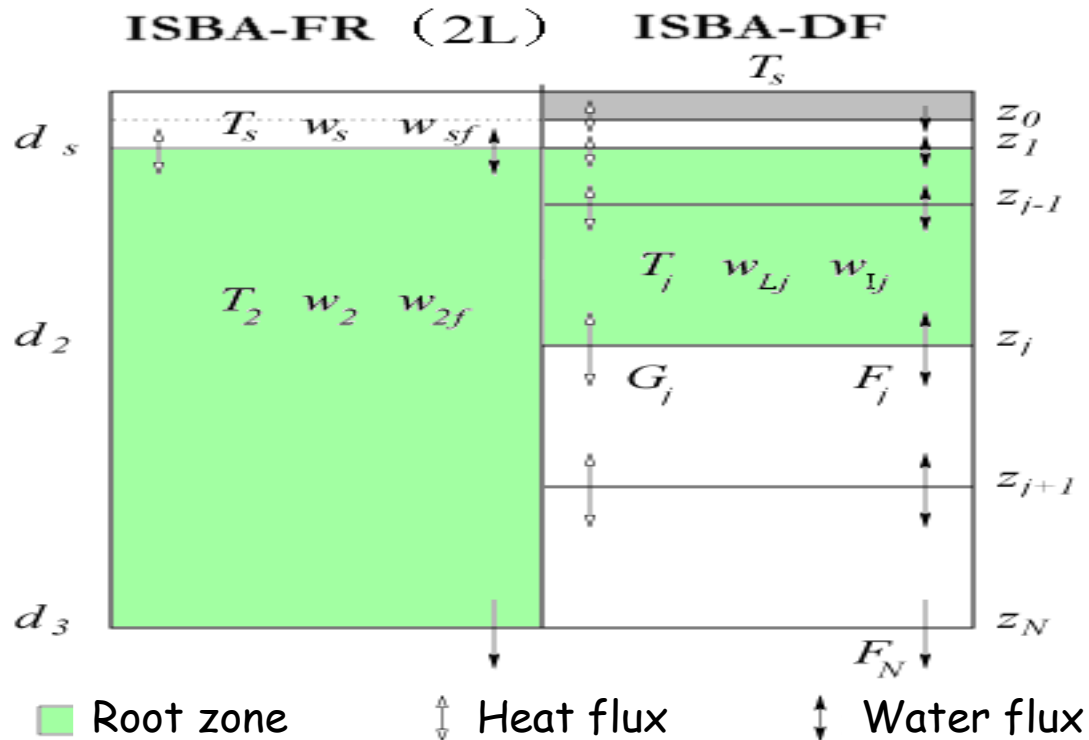
no subgrid process
subgrid runoff, subgrid drainage

Snow options:

Douville 95 (**1 layer, varying albedo**, varying density)
Boone and Etchevers 2000
(3 layers, albedo, density, liquid water in snow pack)

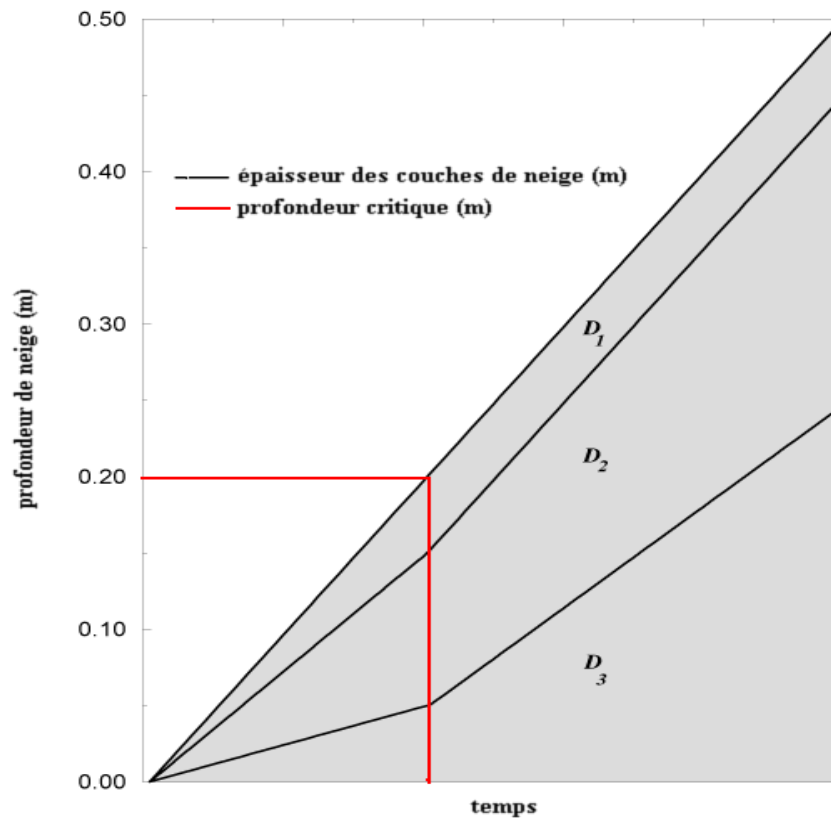
Diffusion version : ISBA-DF

- reference
- keep the same module for surface budgets and vegetation
- diffusion equations for heat and water
- temperature, liquid water, ice in the same layers
- possibility of soil texture profile; vertical root distribution



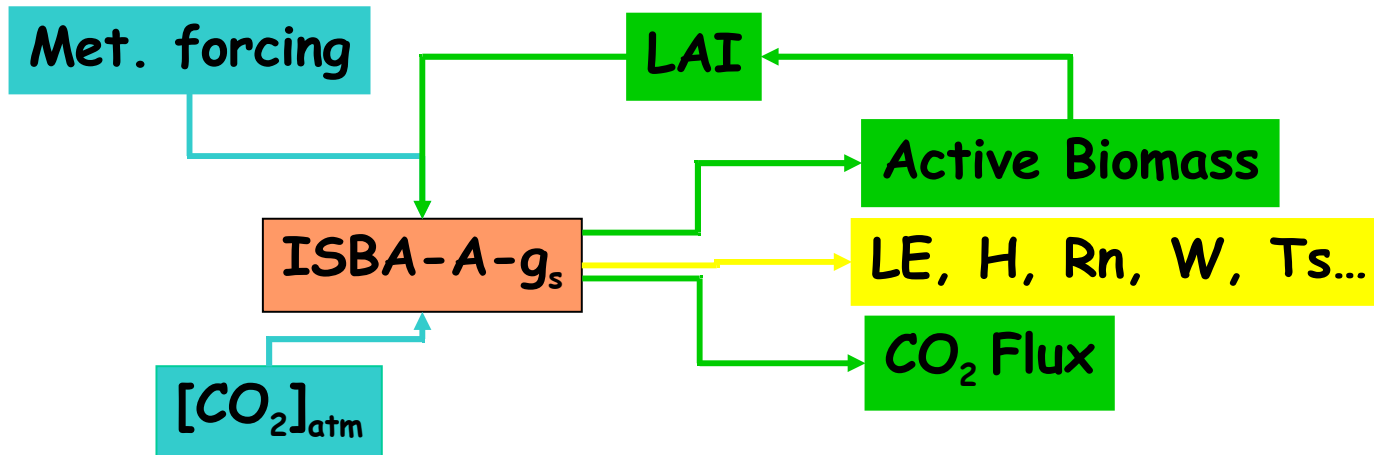
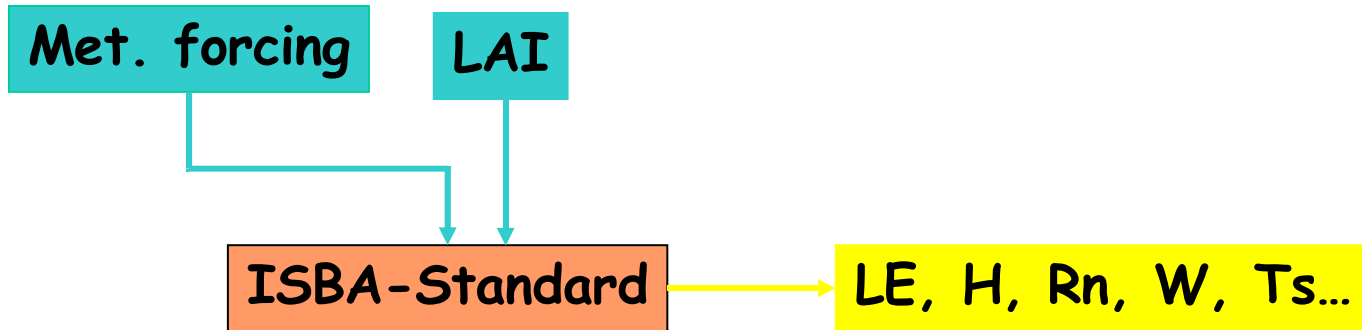
Discretisation verticale de la neige

- 3 variable layers
- resolution of thermal and density gradients in snow pack
- liquid water in snow pack and refreezing
- Heat flux at base of snow pack
- Solar flux transmission through snowpack



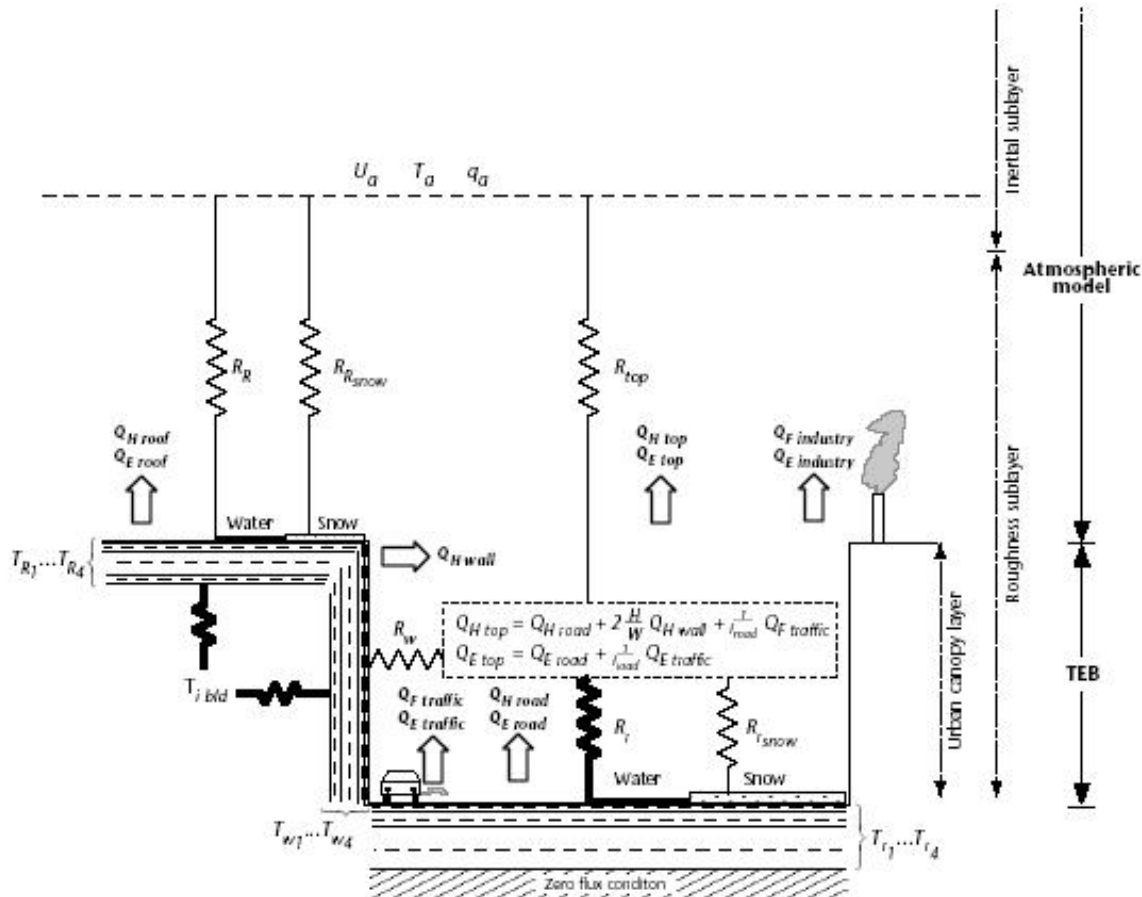
Surface Scheme : ISBA-A-gs

ISBA-A-gs



TEB : physics

Masson 2000, Masson et al 2002, Lemonsu et al 2003



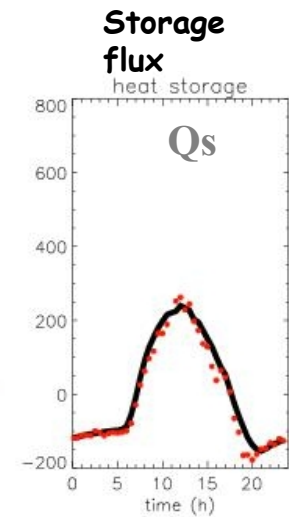
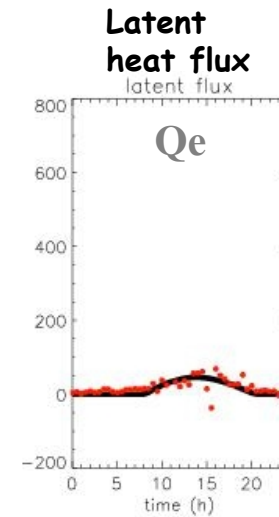
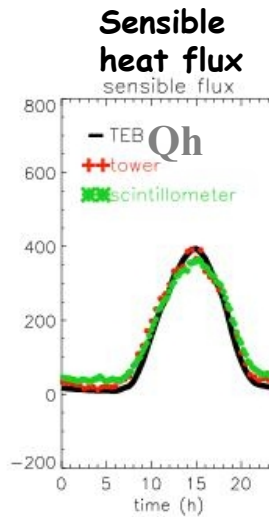
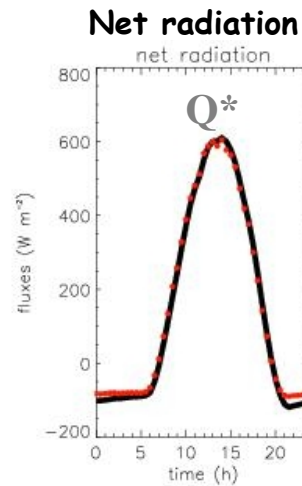
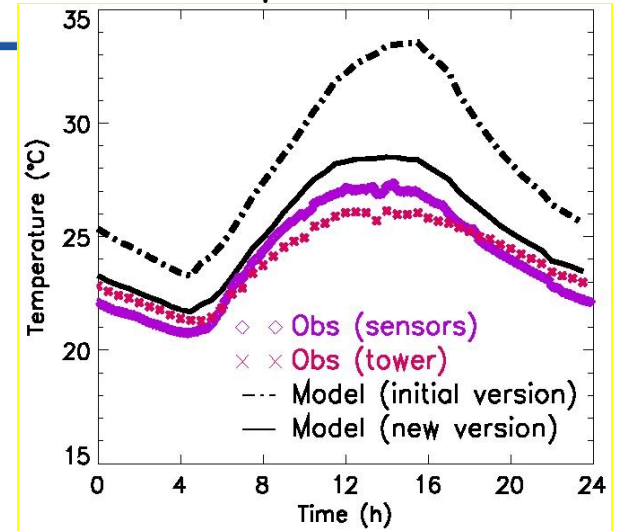
- Only 1 road, 1 roof, and 2 *identical* facing walls
- ONLY ONE WALL SEB
- Only one wall temp.
- Only one road temp.

- Rain and snow interception
- Latent heat fluxes
- Heat conduction in the materials
- Anthropogenic fluxes

TEB has been validated on several urban sites:

Mexico City, Vancouver (Masson et al 2002)
Marseilles (Lemonsu et al 2003)

Air temperature



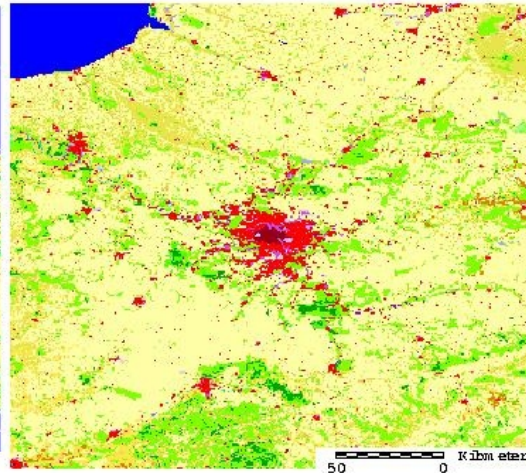
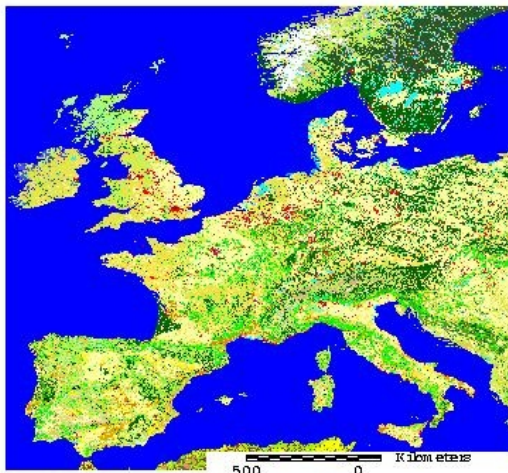
Surface energy budget, observed and simulated



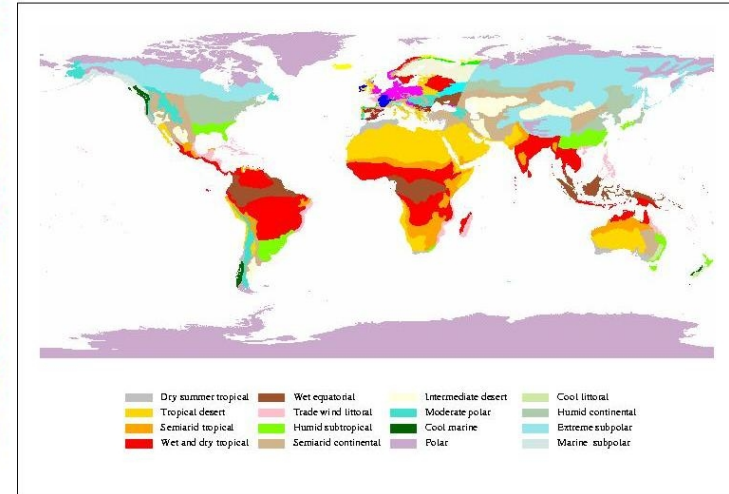
Initialization of physiographic fields

Use of ECOCLIMAP database

- Resolution 1 km
- on the entire globe
- All surface fields necessary to surface schemes
- Take into account the climate variability from one region to another



Land cover map



Climate map

Initialization of physiographic fields

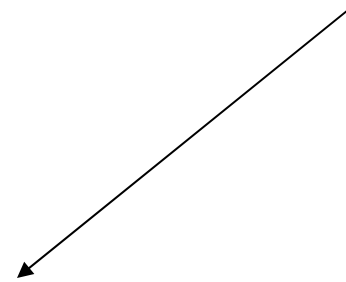
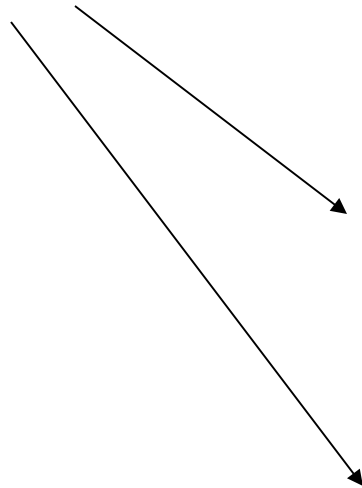


Method to build ECOCLIMAP database :

NDVI satellite
Monthly maps

Land cover map

Climate map



215 ecosystems

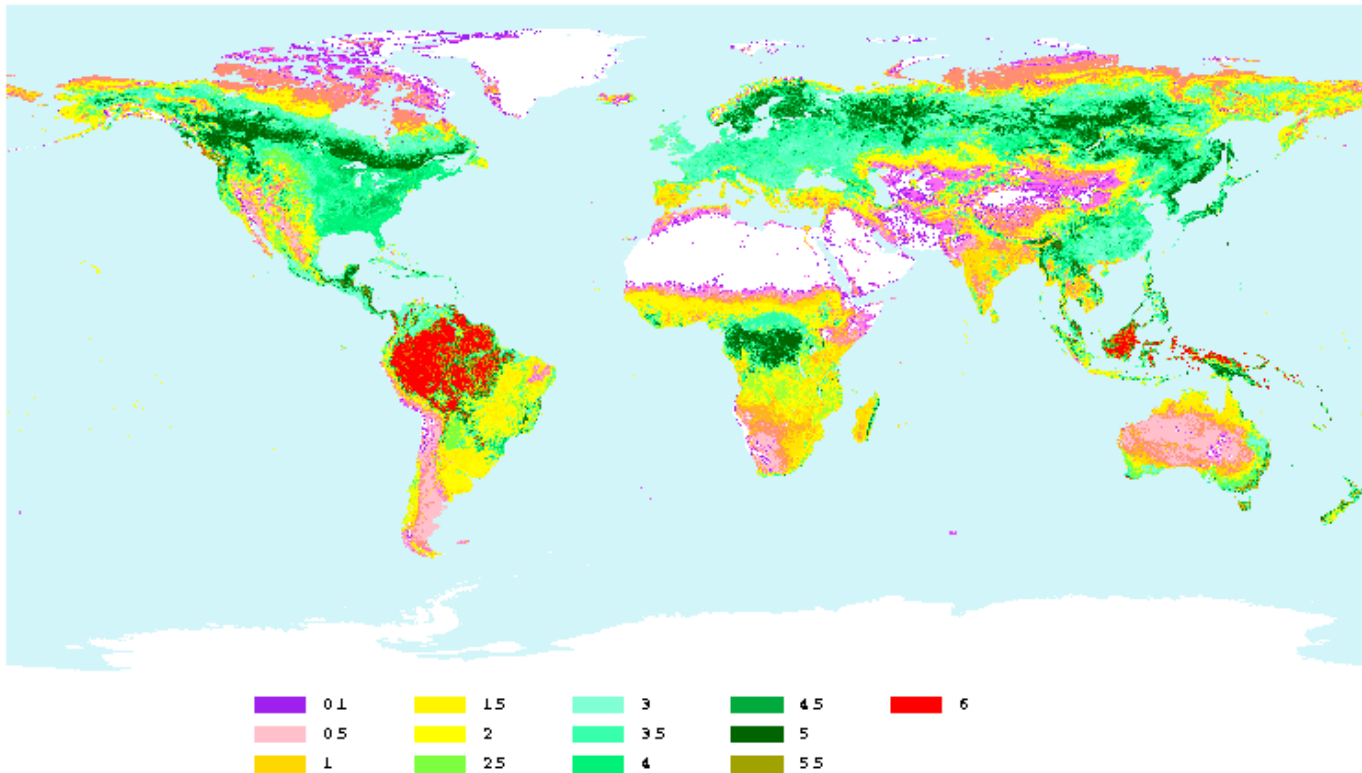


LAI monthly maps, etc...

Initialization of physiographic fields



Maps of LAI from ECOCLIMAP database (Masson et al 2003)



Leaf Area Index in June

The externalized surface algorithm ?

During run, at each timestep

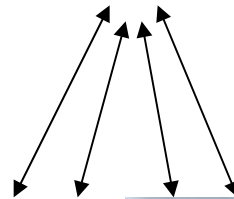
Radiative fluxes
Sun position
Atm. Forcing
Rain, snow fall

Albedo,
Emissivity,
radiative temp.

Momentum fluxes
Heat flux
Water vapor flux
CO2 flux
Chemical fluxes



Surface
run



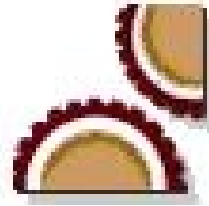
Atmospheric model

surface

The externalized surface algorithm



Initialization
of Physiographic
fields



Initialization
of Variables
fields



Run



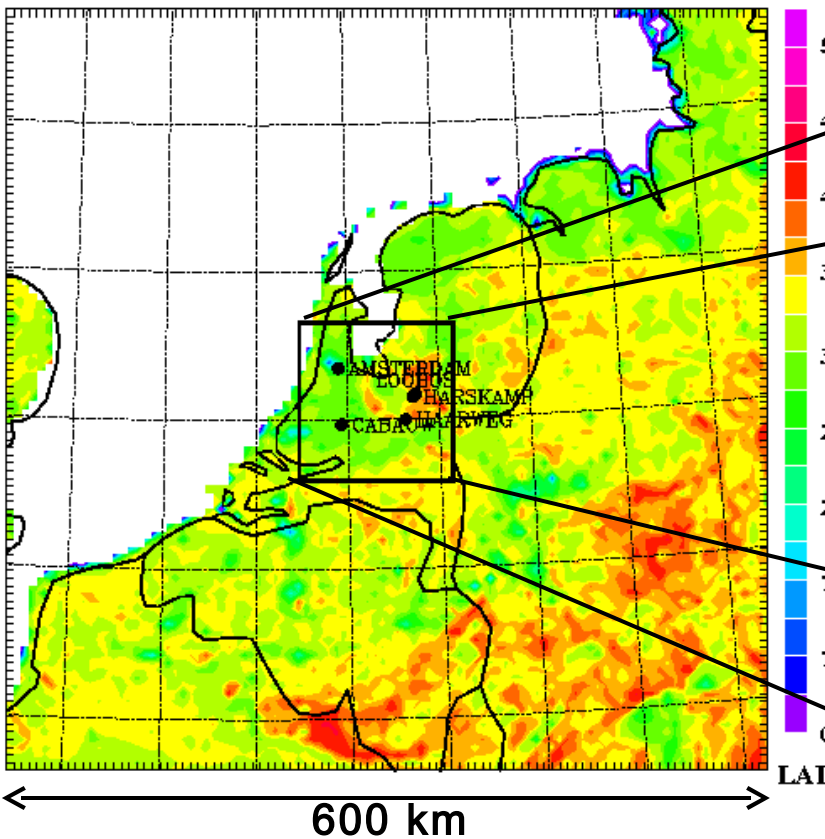
Diagnostics

Initialization of physiographic fields

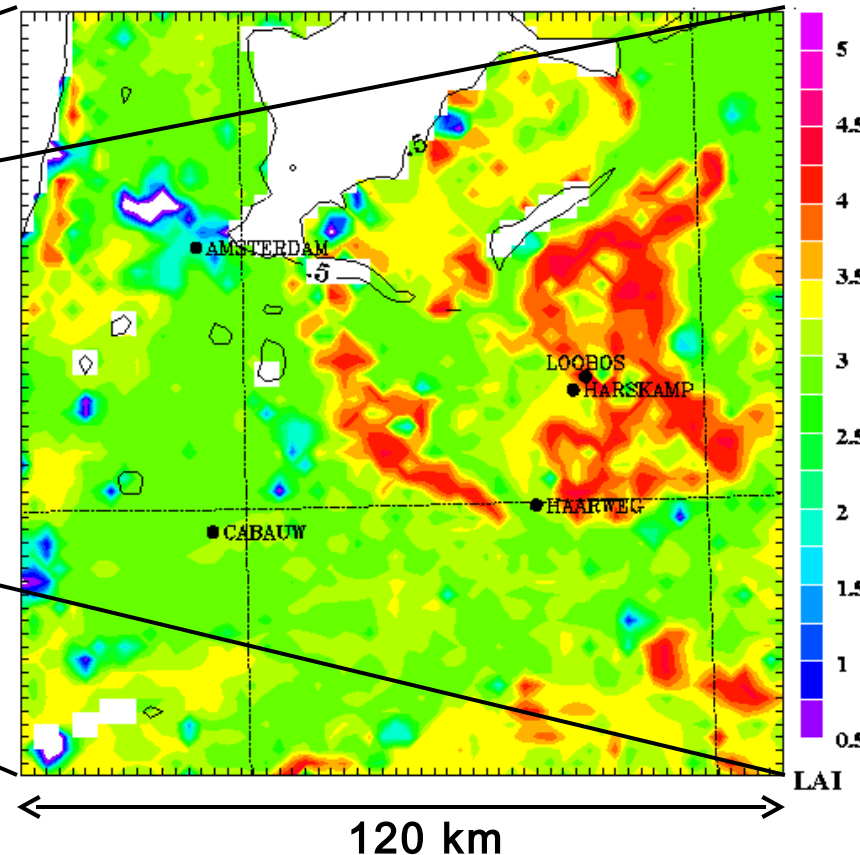


PGD : preparation of physiographic fields at any scale
(including subgrid orographic fields from 30' Gtopo30 data)

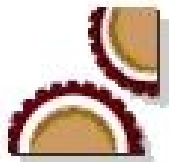
Example of LAI produced by externalized PGD over Netherlands
 $\Delta=6$ km



$\Delta=2$ km



Initialization of prognostic fields



ECMWF

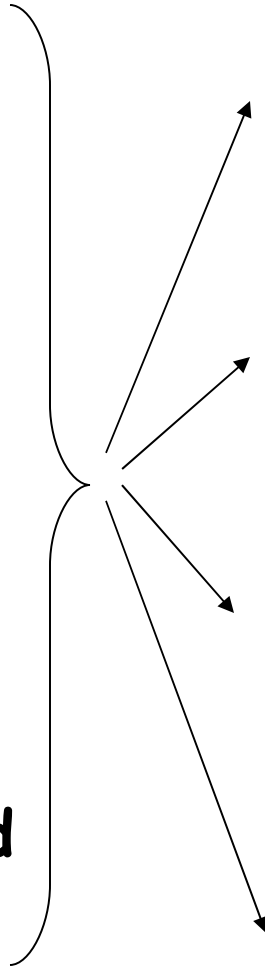
ARPEGE

ALADIN

MESONH

MOCAGE

**Prescribed
fields**



Initialization of:

SST

Water temperature

Soil temperature profile
Water and soil ice profiles
Leaf interception reservoir
Snow mantel characteristics

Wall, roof, road temp. profiles
Water and snow reservoirs



Run

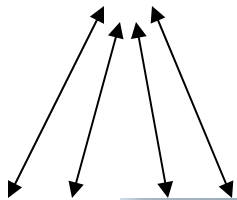
Before first time step

Type of input file
Sun position

Albedo,
Emissivity,
radiative temp.



Surface
Initialisation



During run, at each timestep

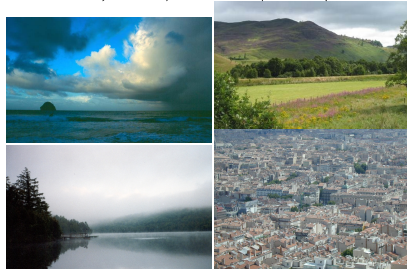
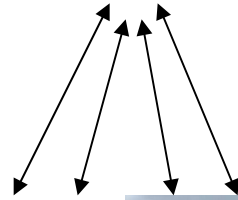
Radiative fluxes
Sun position
Atm. Forcing
Rain, snow fall

Albedo,
Emissivity,
radiative temp.

Momentum fluxes
Heat flux
Water vapor flux
CO2 flux
Chemical fluxes



Surface
run

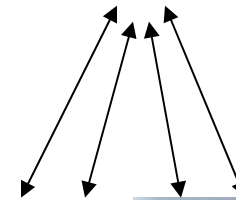


Output files

Type of output file



Surface
writing



Atmospheric model

surface

Diagnostics



- 2m temperature and humidity
- 10m wind
- energy budgets
- water budgets
- all physiographic fields from Ecoclimap

And this for:

- the whole surface (aggregated diagnostics)
- each type of surface (sea, lakes, vegetation, town)
- each patch in case of several patches in ISBA

One example of use of externalized surface

Meso-NH 1D run

CABAUW (grassland) :
16.07.2002

Initialisation at 6H :

✗ CO₂ :

- 0-200m Cabauw tower data

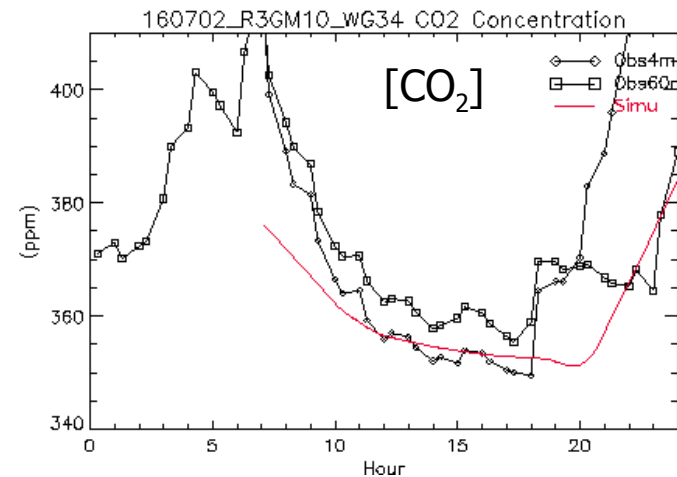
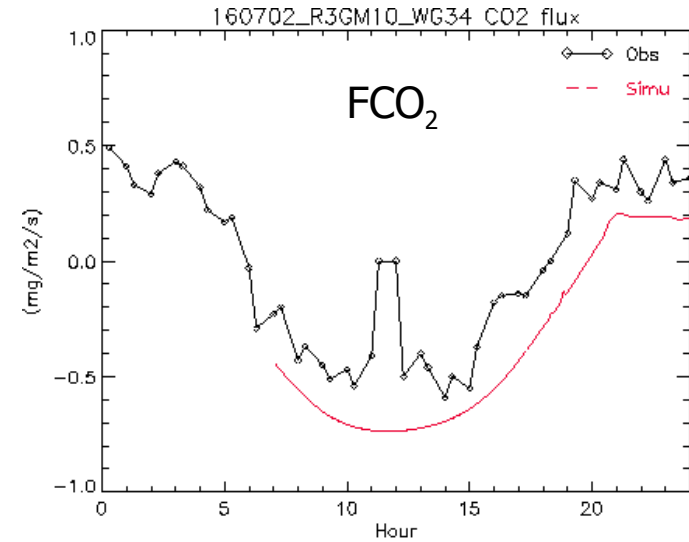
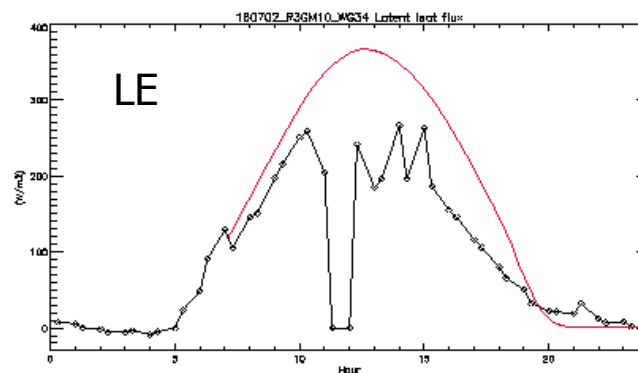
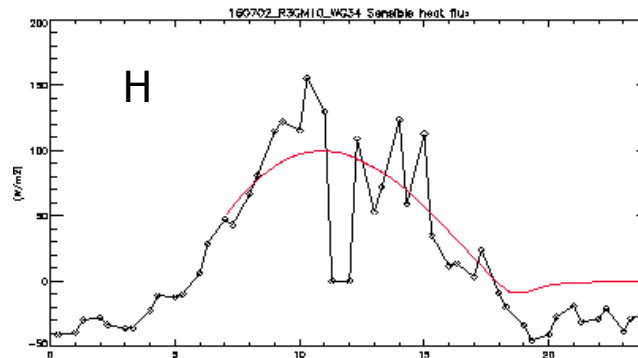
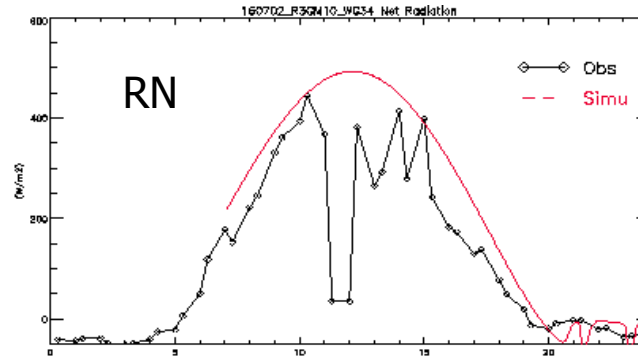
- 200-2000m : aircraft data

- above 2000 m : constant profile

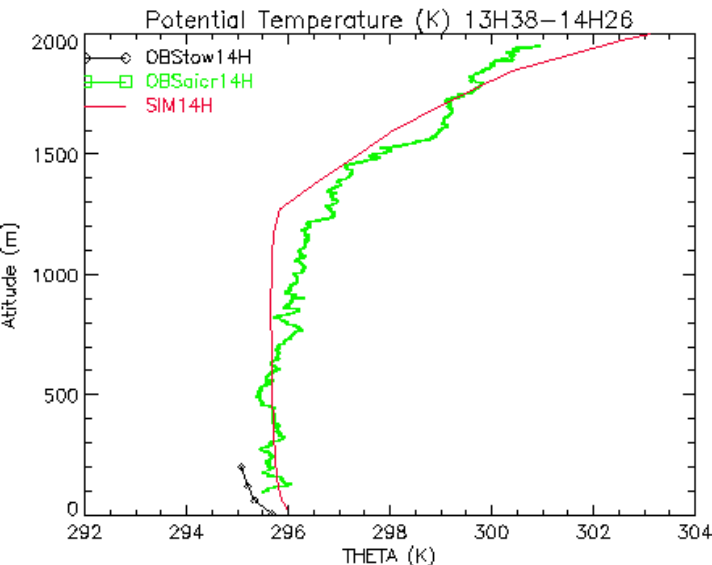
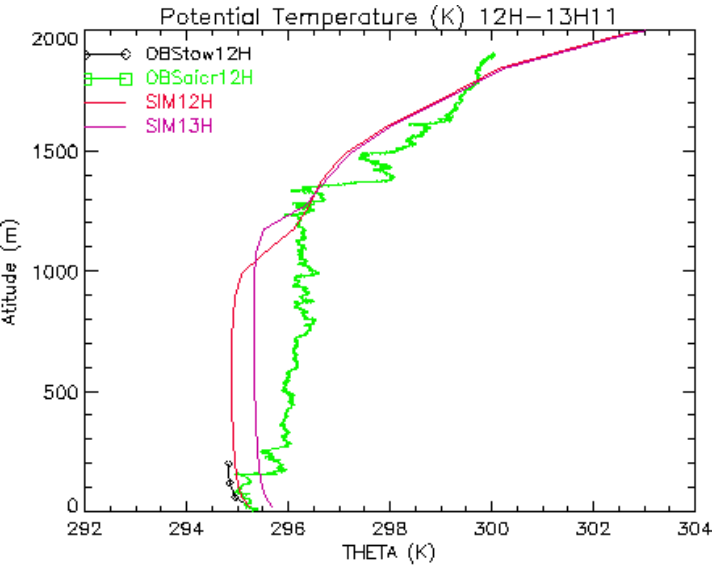
✗ Other parameters :

- 0-2000 m aircraft profile

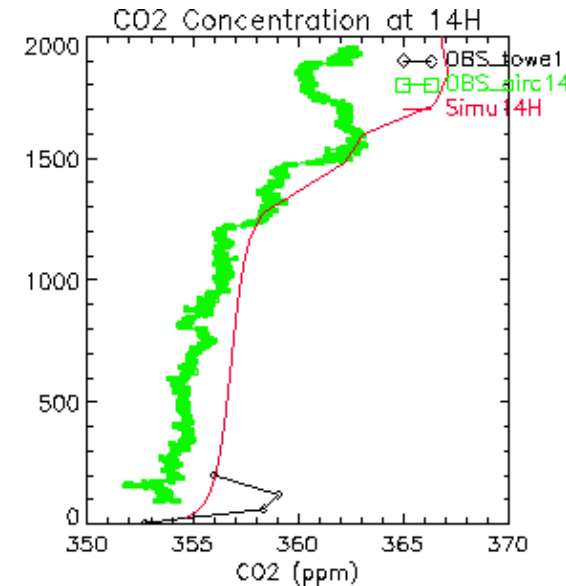
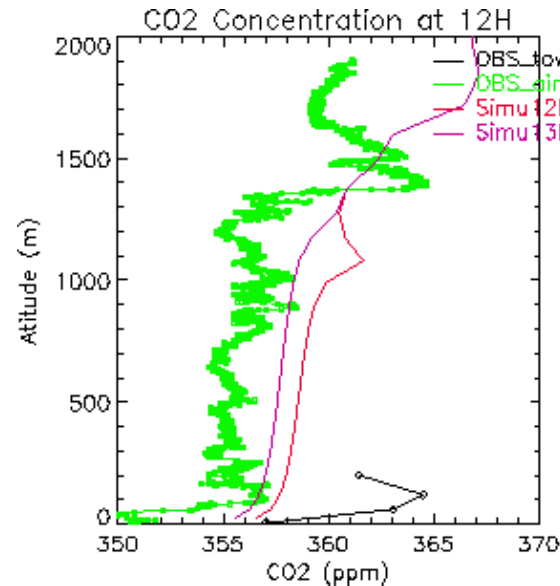
- above 2000 m : constant gradient



One example of use of externalized surface



Meso-NH 1D run



Results for CABA UW :
16.07.2002

Comparison of vertical profiles
Of potential temperature and CO2

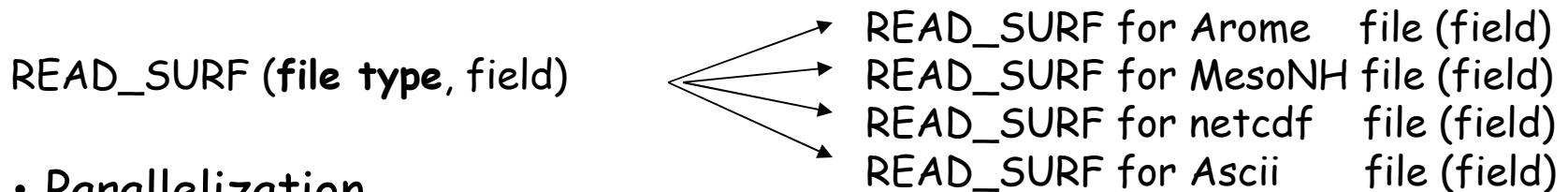
Conclusion and perspectives

- Externalized surface is implemented :
 - in AROME
 - in MESO-NH
 - offline
- Exactly the same code
 - portability
 - easy to implement physical evolutions in all atmospheric models
- What needs to be done :
 - Assimilation :
 - of surface fields
 - of operationnal 2m obs. in atmospheric assimilation
 - Improvement of sea and lake schemes
 - building of an extensive database of validation cases
 - ...

How to use the same code in different universes?

- File types (MESO-Nh, netcdf, Ascii, ALADIN?)

- All reading (writing) orders from the surface are given by the same routine
- This routine, READ_SURF, chooses the correct reading routine:



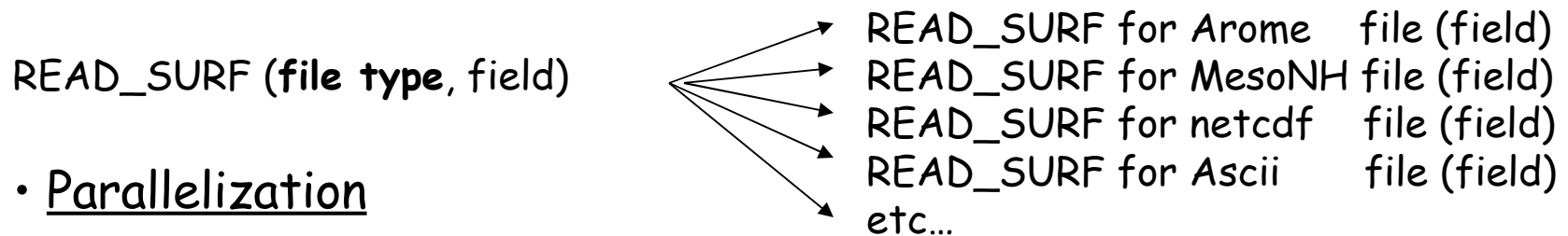
- Parallelization

Parallelisation is done when fields are read or written

How to use the same code in different universes?

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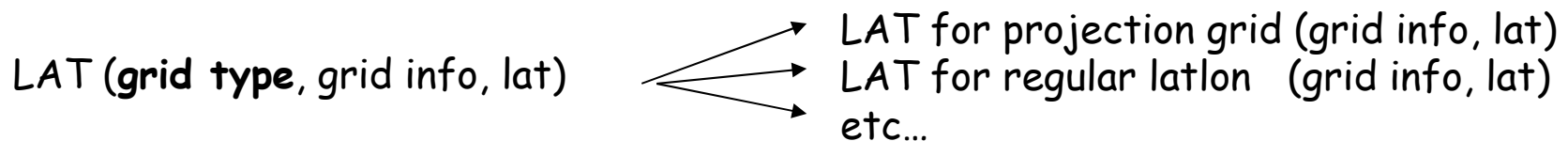


- Parallelization

Parallelisation is done when fields are read or written

- Different grids :

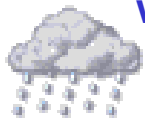
- grid type characteristics is stored in a pointer
- everytime the grid is needed, then a generic routine is called:



Objectives:

- Projet: **GEWEX Rhône: GLASS, GSWP2**
- International Inter-comparison Project 15 (+ 3 **ELDAS**) SVATs
- 3 year simulation (1986-1989) of regional-scale water and energy budgets (**ELDAS**)
- Evaluation of snow and discharge simulations (**ELDAS**)
- Impact of changing spatial scale on the simulations

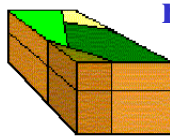
SAFRAN



weather



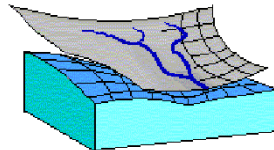
SVAT



runoff



MODCOU



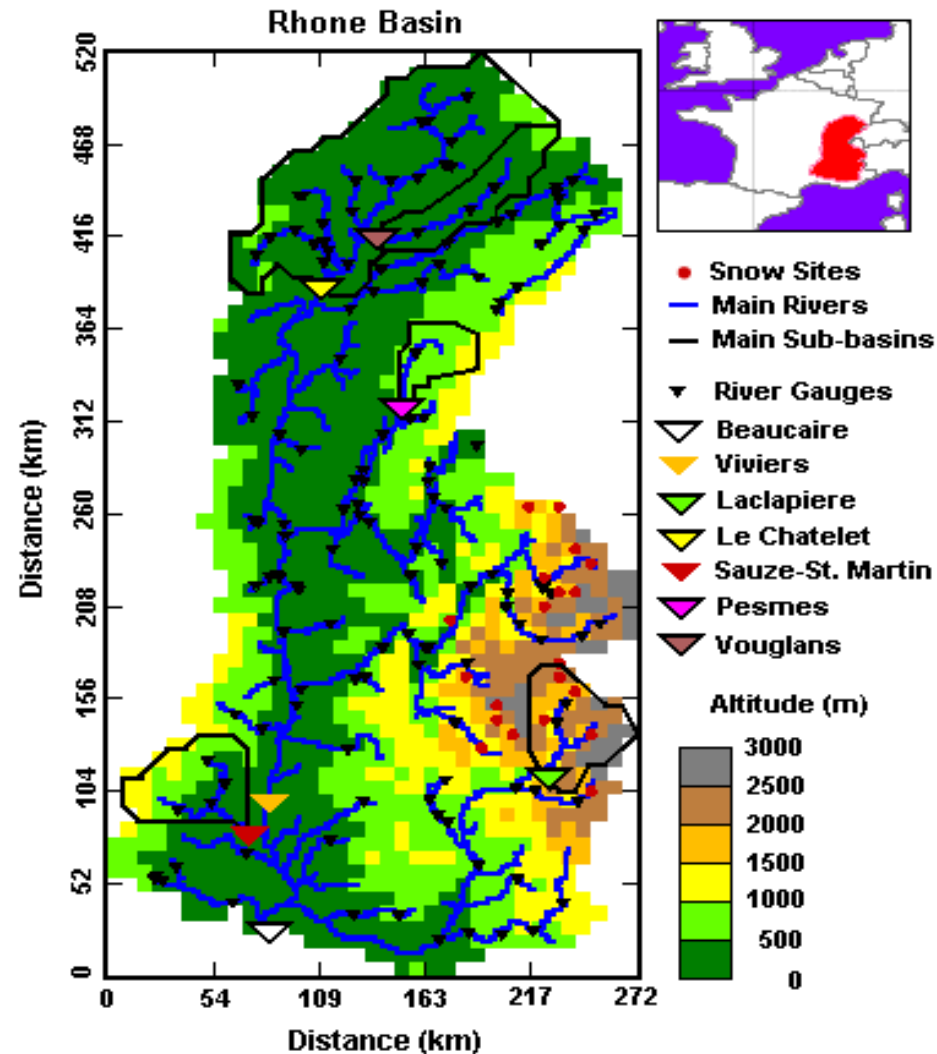
Snow



Discharge

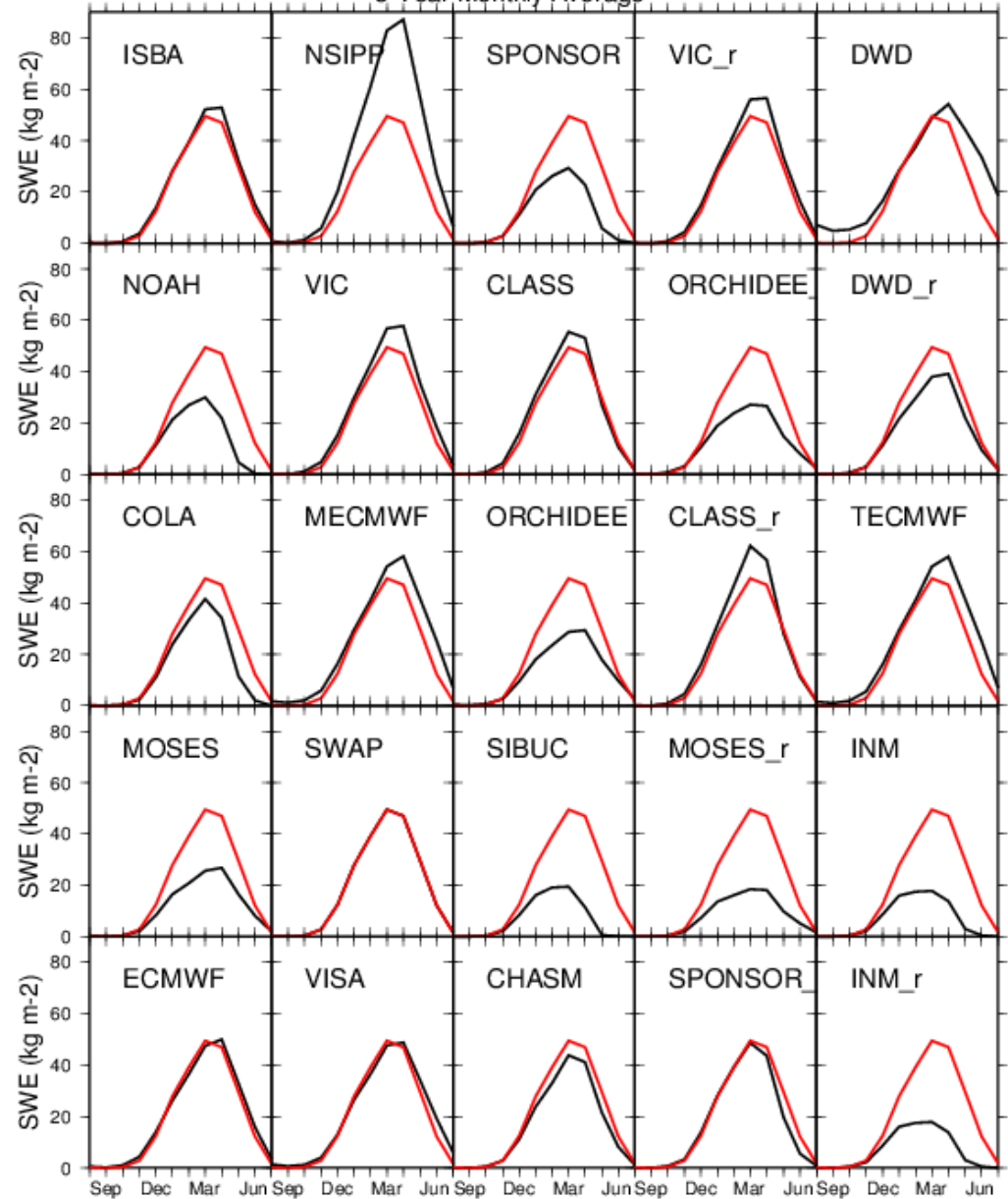


← Evaluation using observations

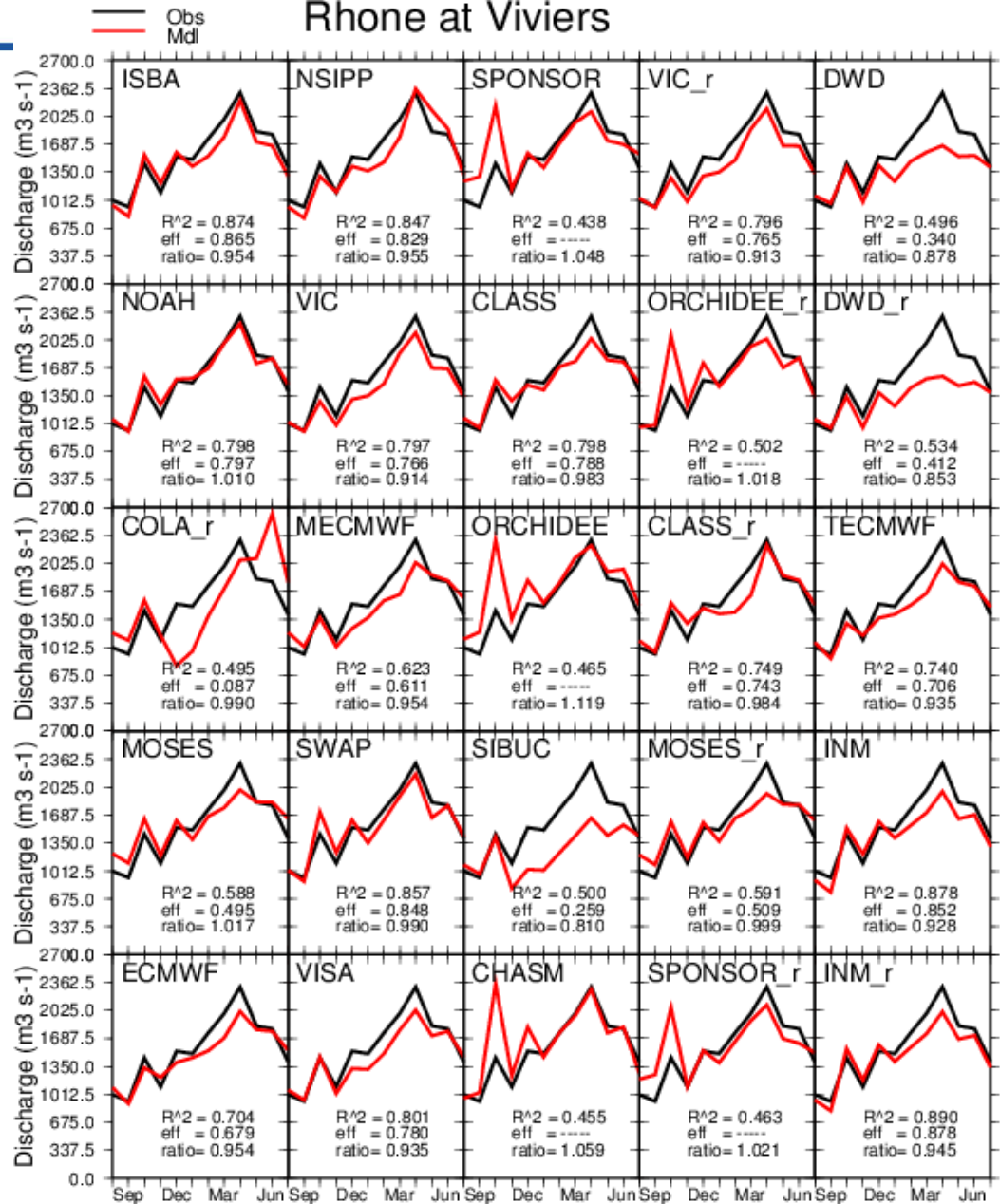


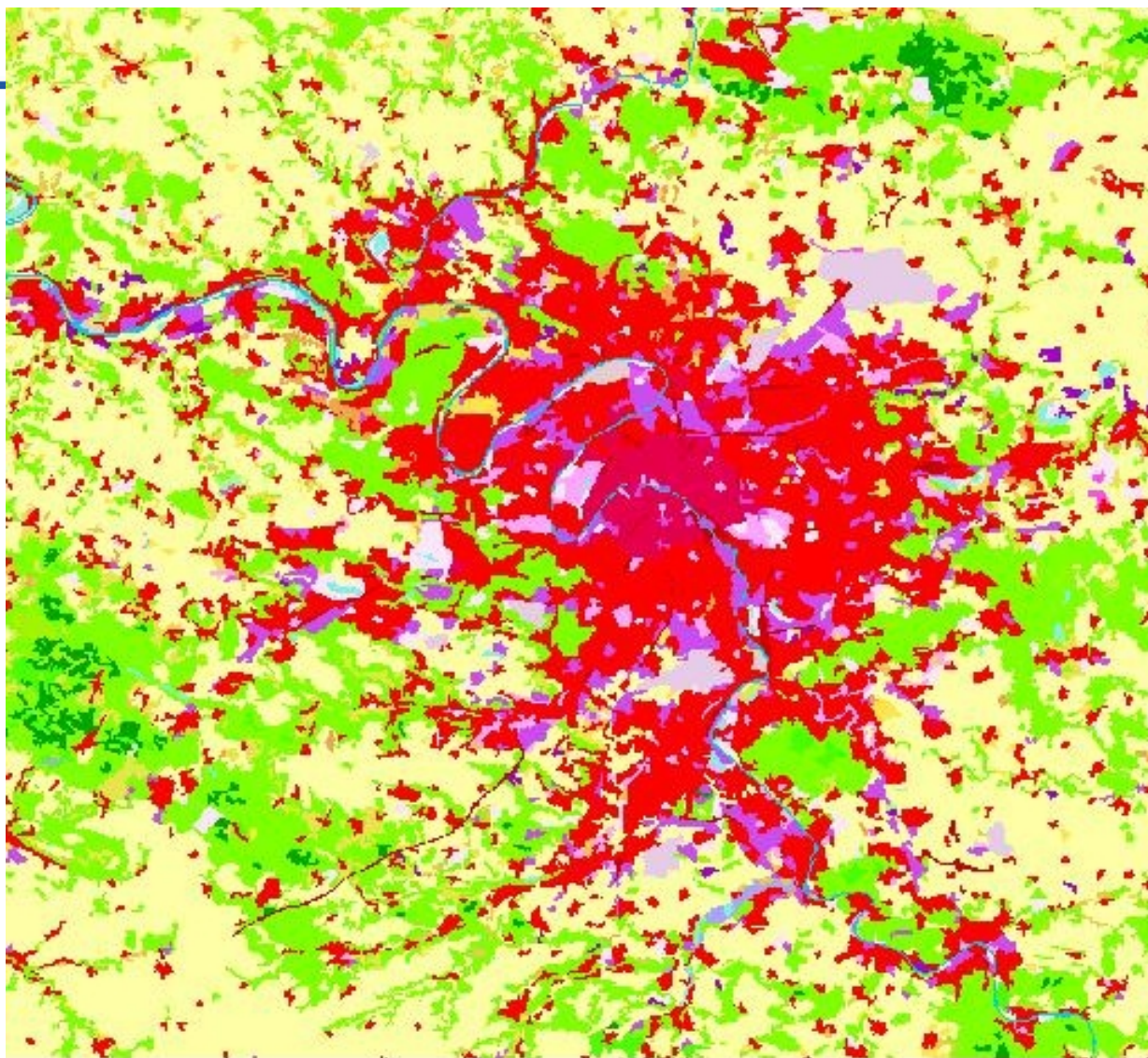
Rhone-AGG Rhone AGGregation experiment

— SWAP (reference) Snow Water Equivalent
3-Year Monthly Average

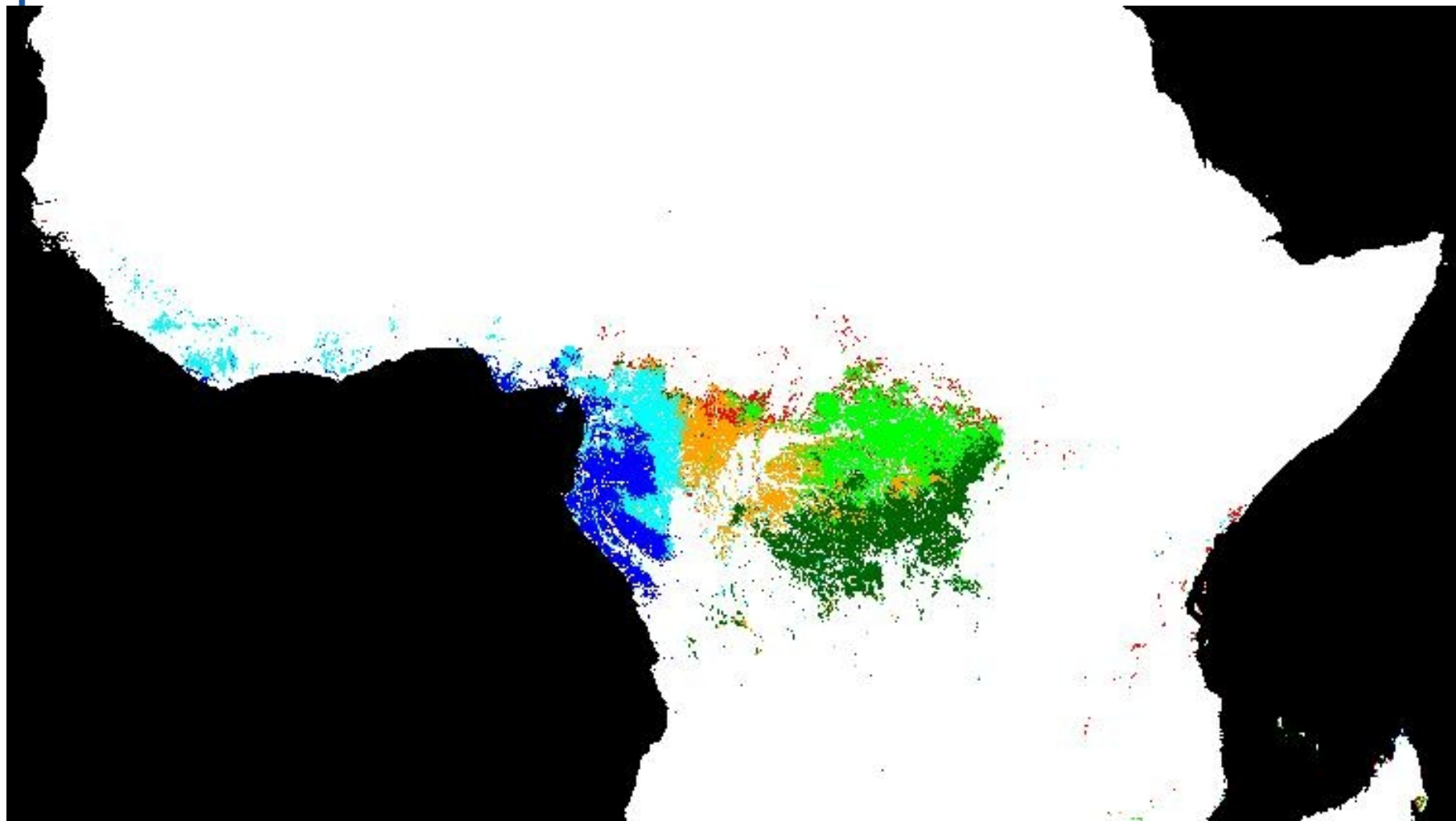


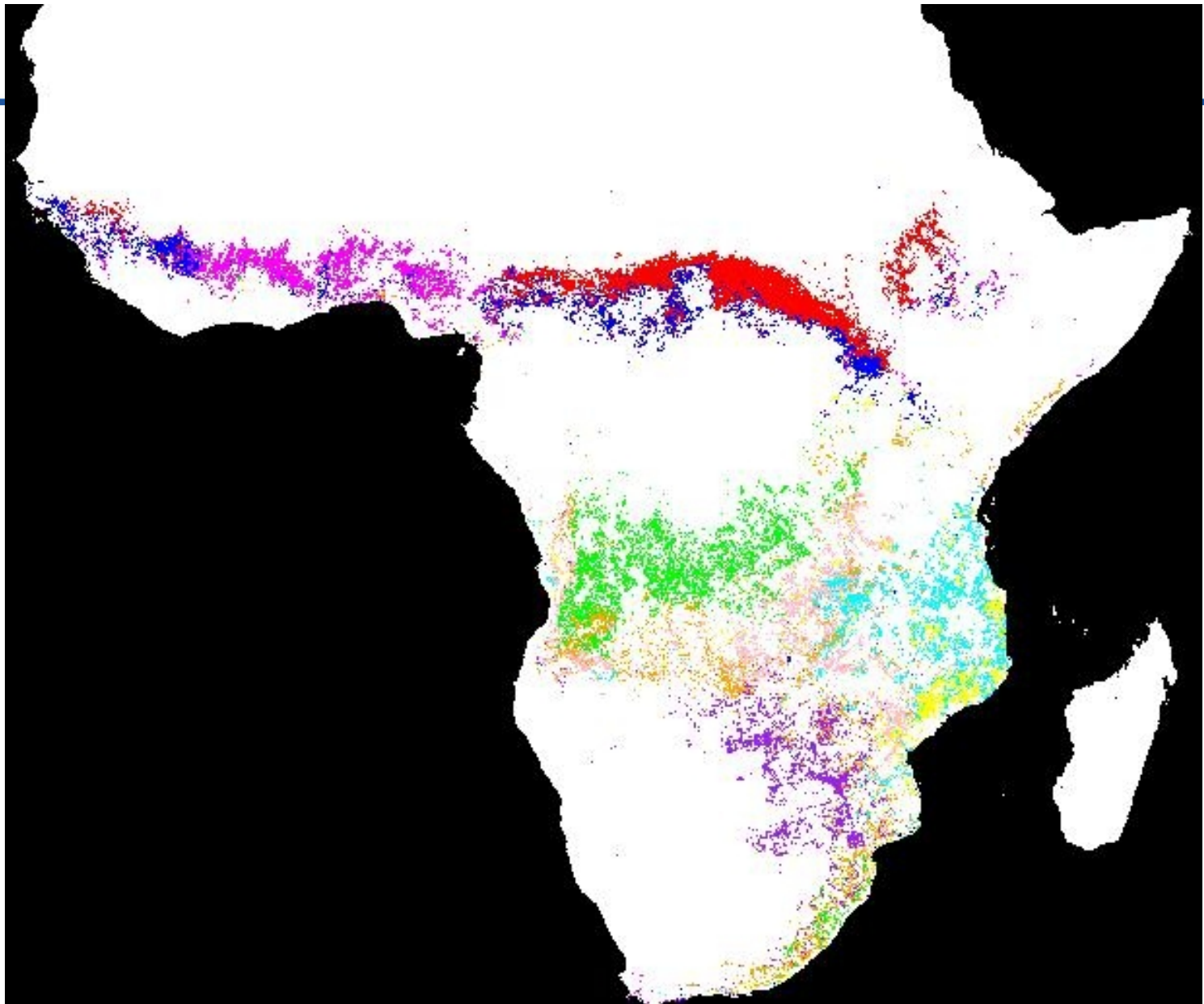
Rhone at Viviers



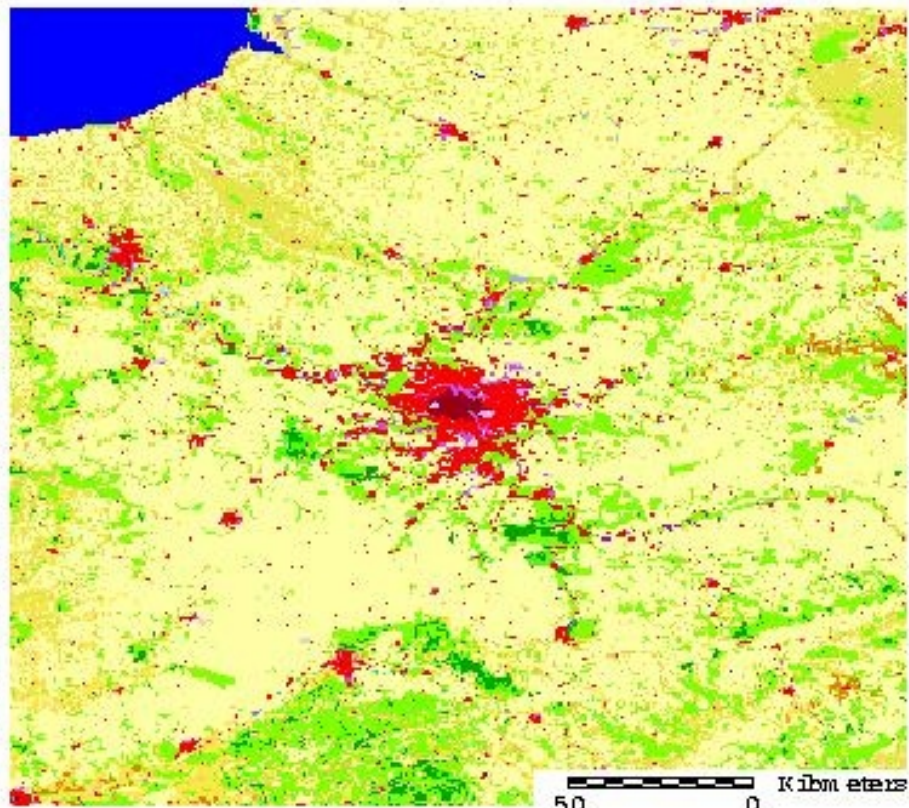


**CORINE 2000 raster 100m de résolution
(Source IFEN)**



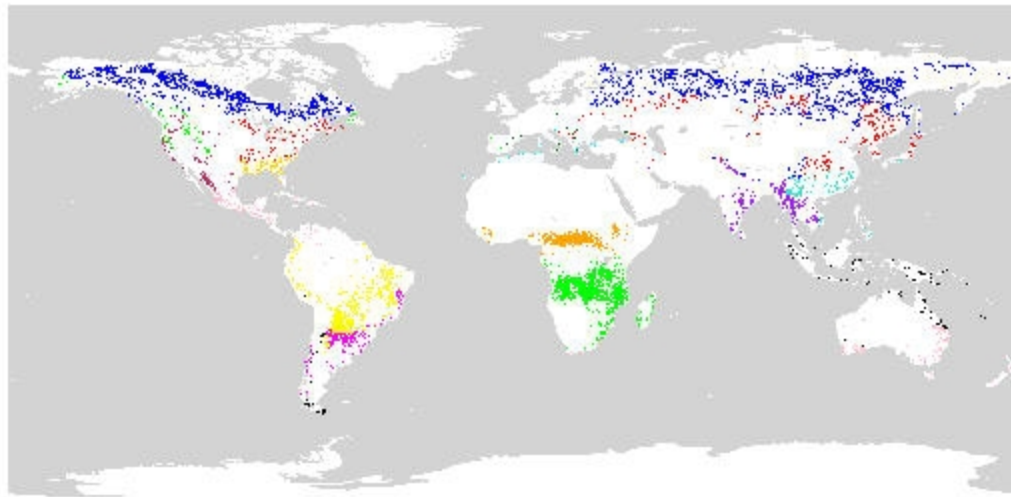


Classe Deciduous Woodland (GLC2000)

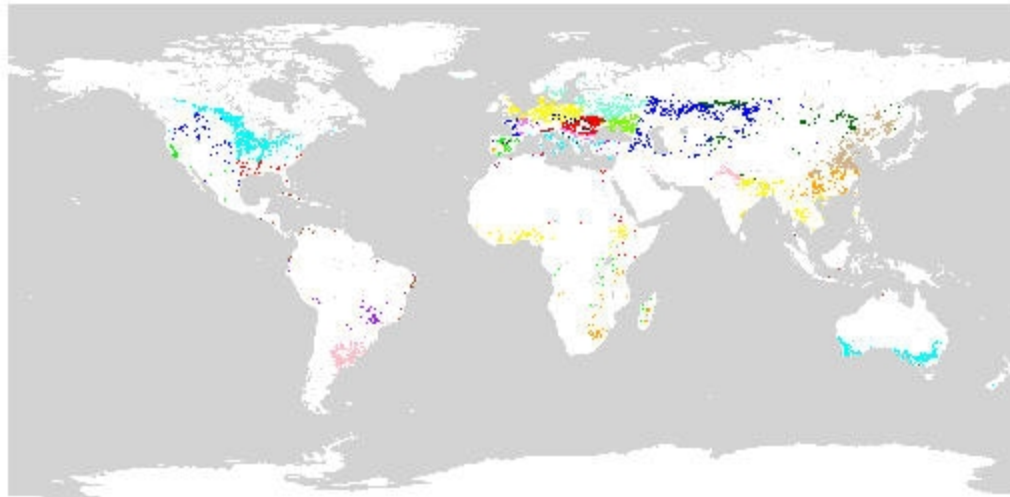


- | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Sea | Port and leisure facilities | Agro-forestry areas | Burnt areas |
| Continuous urban fabric | Non-irrigated arable land | Broad-leaved forest | Glaciers and perpetual snow |
| Discontinuous urban fabric | Permanently irrigated land | Coniferous forest | Inland marshes |
| Industrial areas and construction sites | Rice fields | Mixed forest | Peat bogs |
| Road and rail networks and associated infrastructure | Vineyards | Natural grasslands | Salt marshes |
| Fortified areas | Fruit trees and berry plantations | Moors and heathlands | Salines |
| Airports | Olive groves | Sclerophyllous vegetation | Intertidal flats |
| Mines and extraction sites | Pastures | Transitional woodland scrub | Water courses |
| Dump sites | Annular loops associated with permanent crops | Beaches, sand, dunes | Water bodies |
| Construction sites | Complex cultivation patterns | Bare rocks | Coastal lagoons |
| Green urban areas | Land principally occupied by agriculture, with or without permanent crops | Sparsely vegetated areas | Estuaries |

Corine Land cover (1990) sur l'Europe à 250m de résolution



Les différents types de woodland



Les différents types de cultures