

Advances and Challenges in Land-atmosphere Interactions in TPE

– in-situ observation, remote sensing and modeling

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with contributions from

R. van der Velde, Y. Zeng, D. Zheng, X. Chen

S. Lv, Q. Wang, L. Yu, H. Zhao

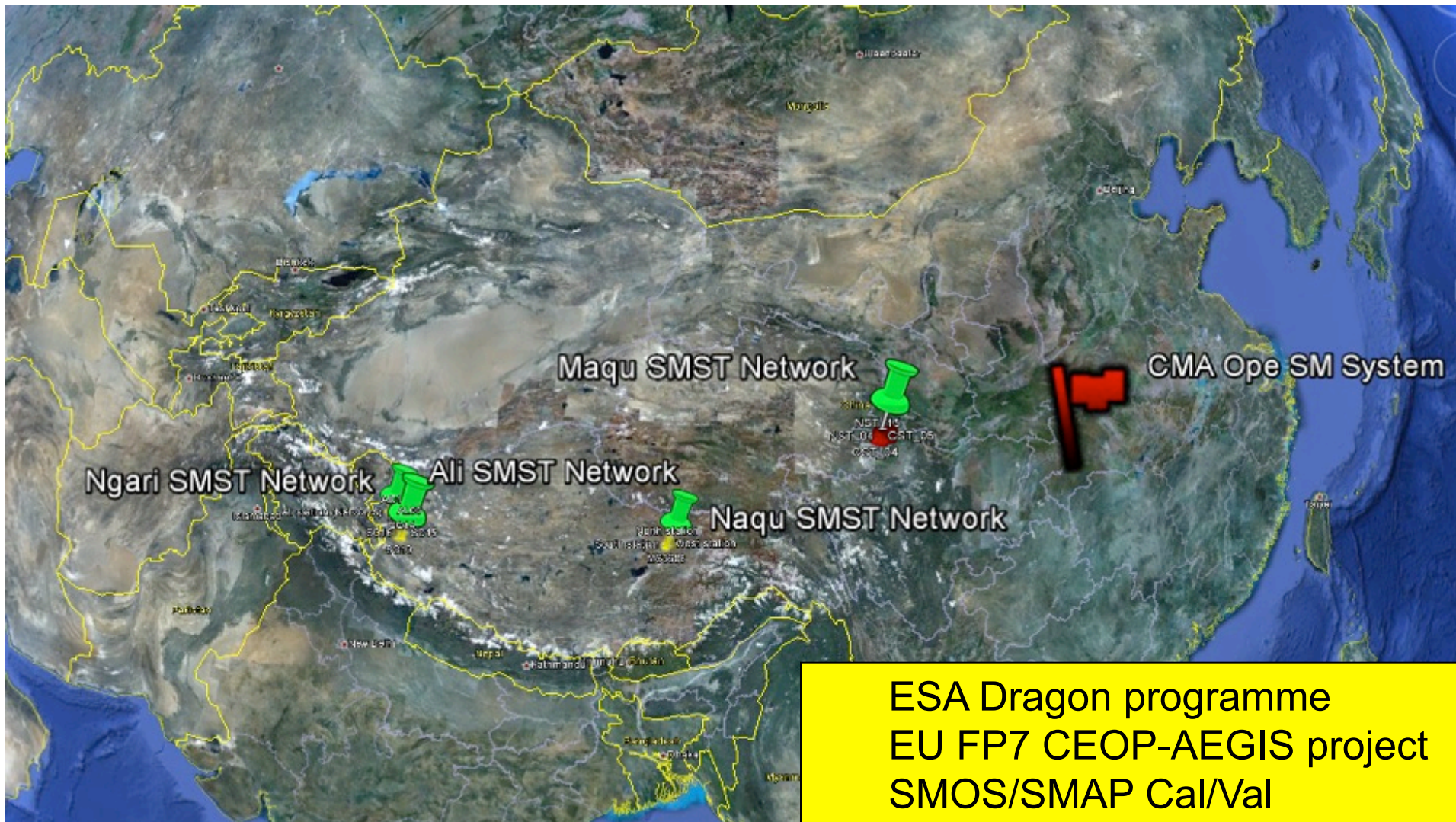
J. Wen, X. Wang (NIEER/CAS), Y. Ma (ITP/CAS)

in collaboration with

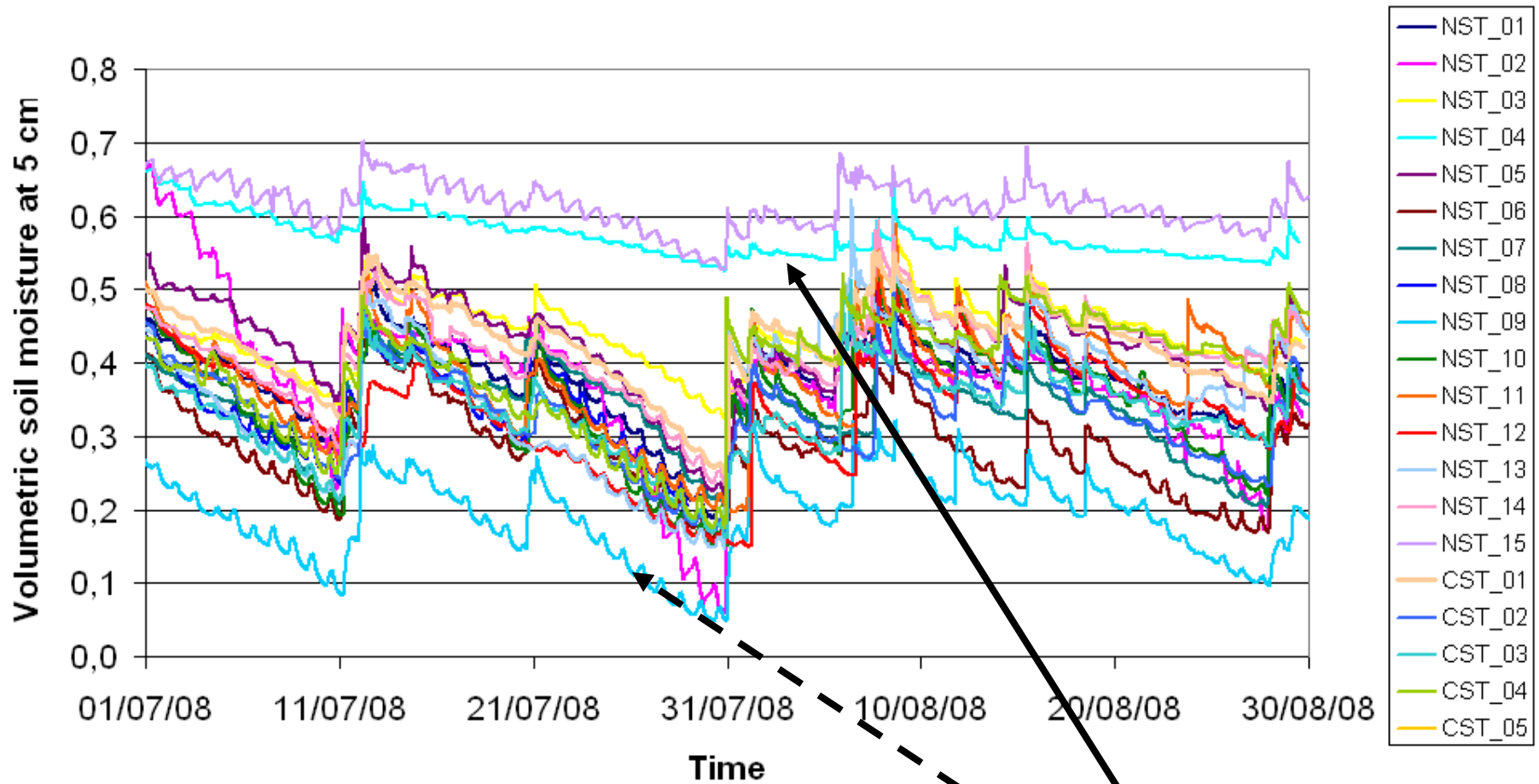
P. de Rosnay, G. Balsamo (ECMWF), M. Ek (NCEP),

P. Ferrazzoli (UR), M. Schwank (Eth)

Tibetan Plateau observatory of plateau scale soil moisture and soil temperature (Tibet-Obs)



Maqu: Soil moisture at 5 cm depth

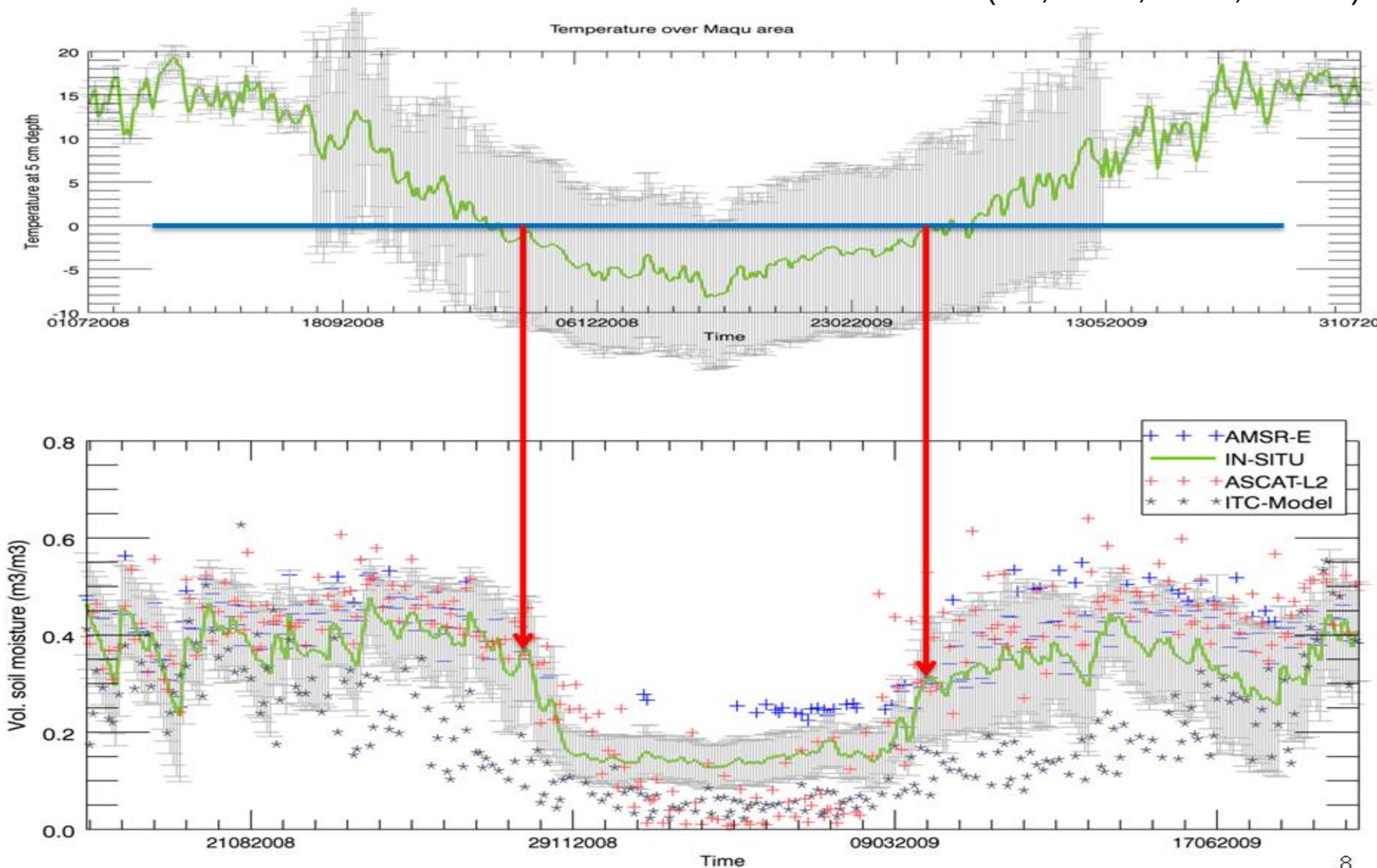


Organic soils

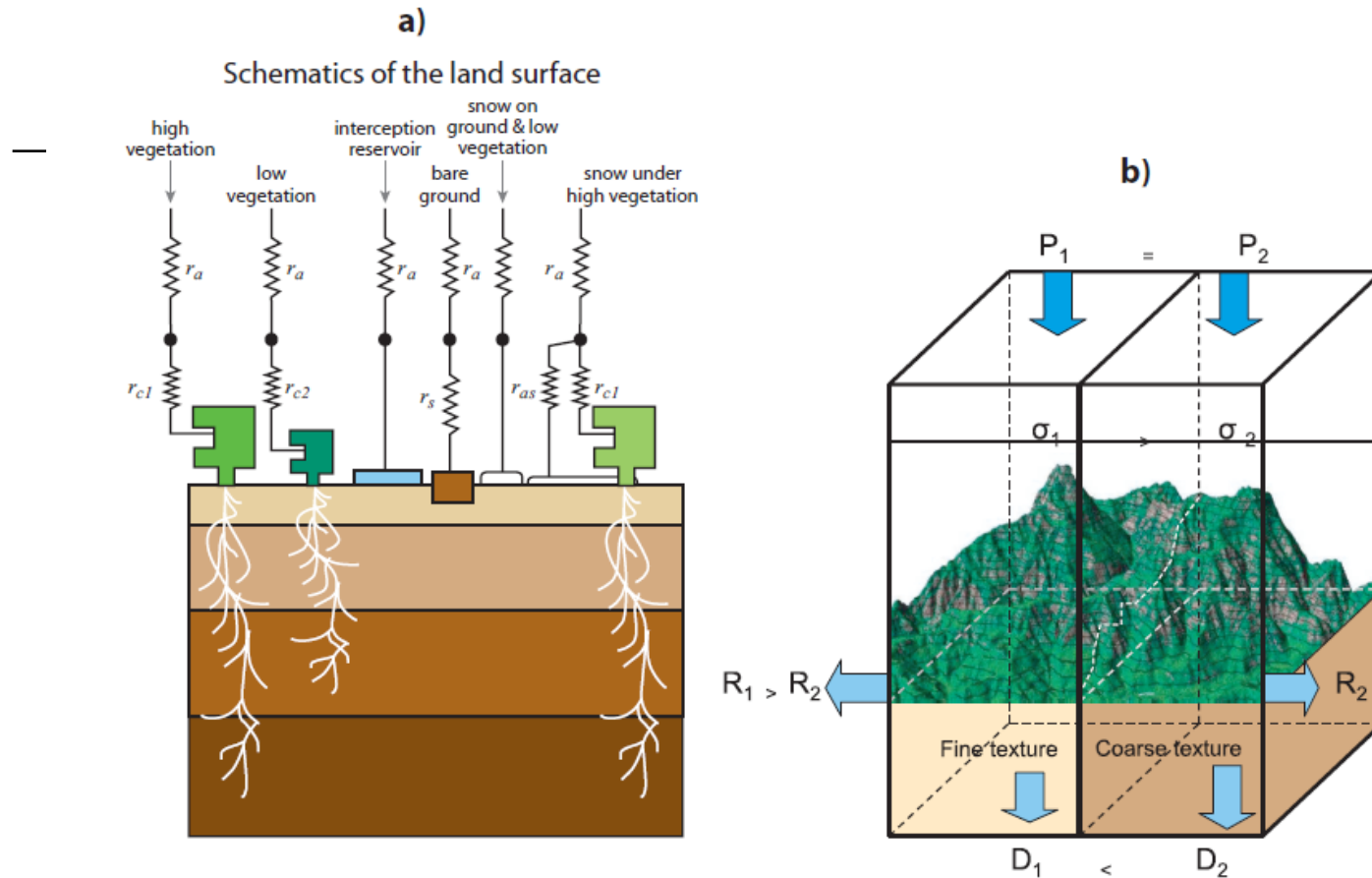
Sandy loam soil

Quantification of uncertainties in global products

(Su, et al., 2011, HESS)



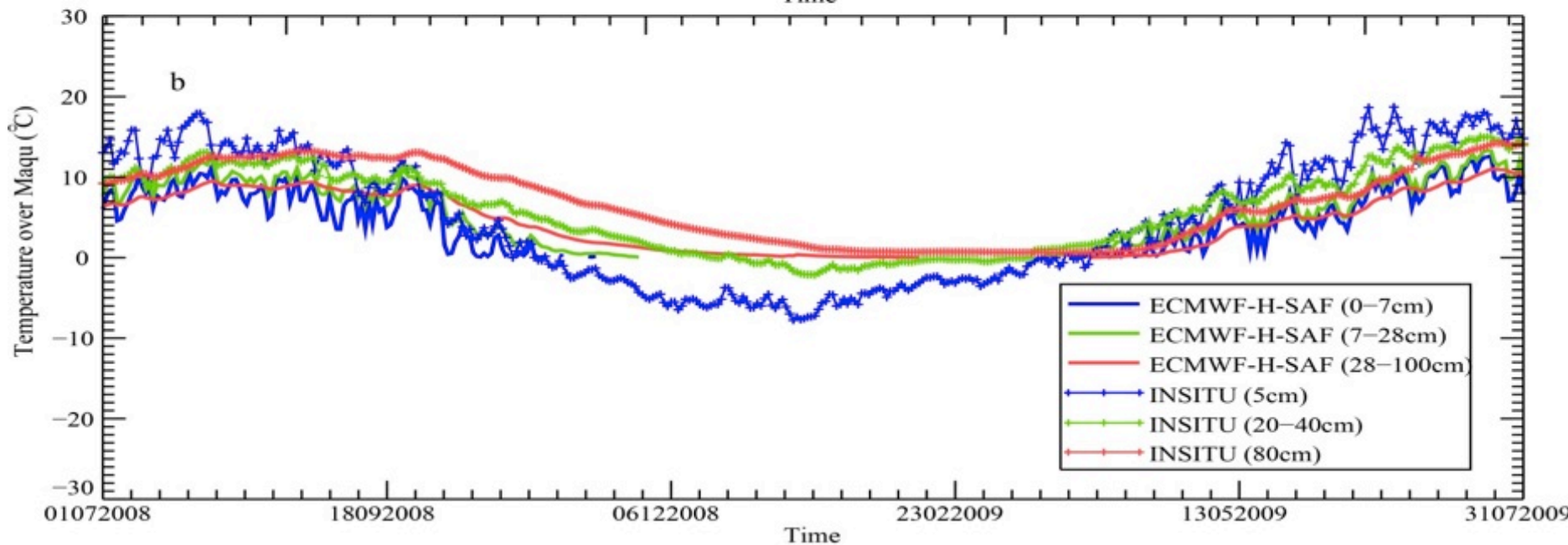
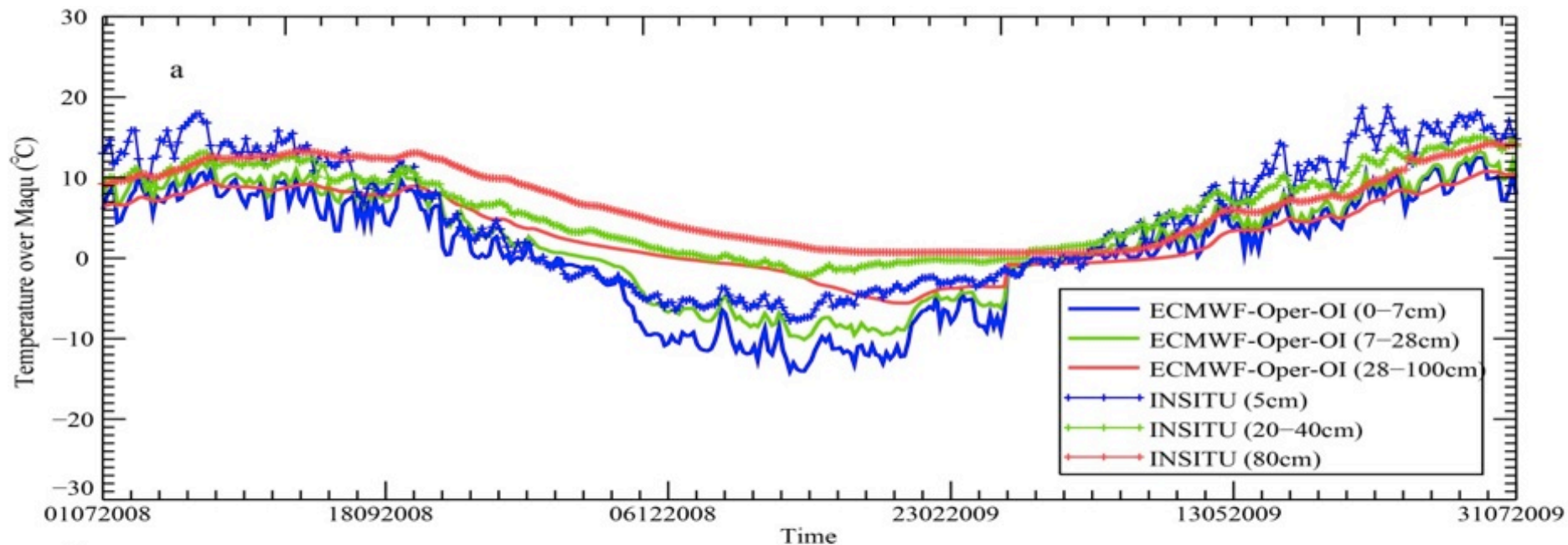
The Tiled ECMWF Scheme for Surface Exchanges over Land (TESSEL) & the HTESSEL (Hydrology TESSEL)



(a) TESSEL land-surface scheme, (b) spatial structure in HTESSEL (for a given precipitation $P_1 = P_2$ the scheme distributes the water as surface runoff and drainage with functional dependencies on orography and soil texture respectively) (Balsamo et al., 2006)

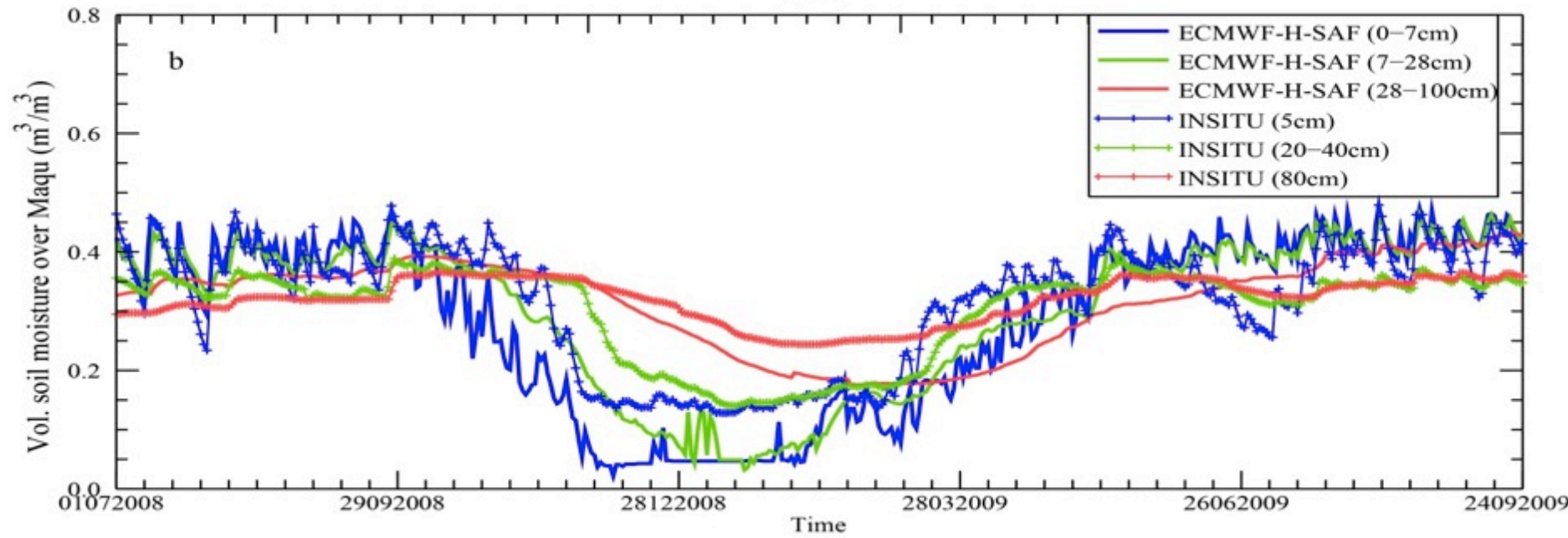
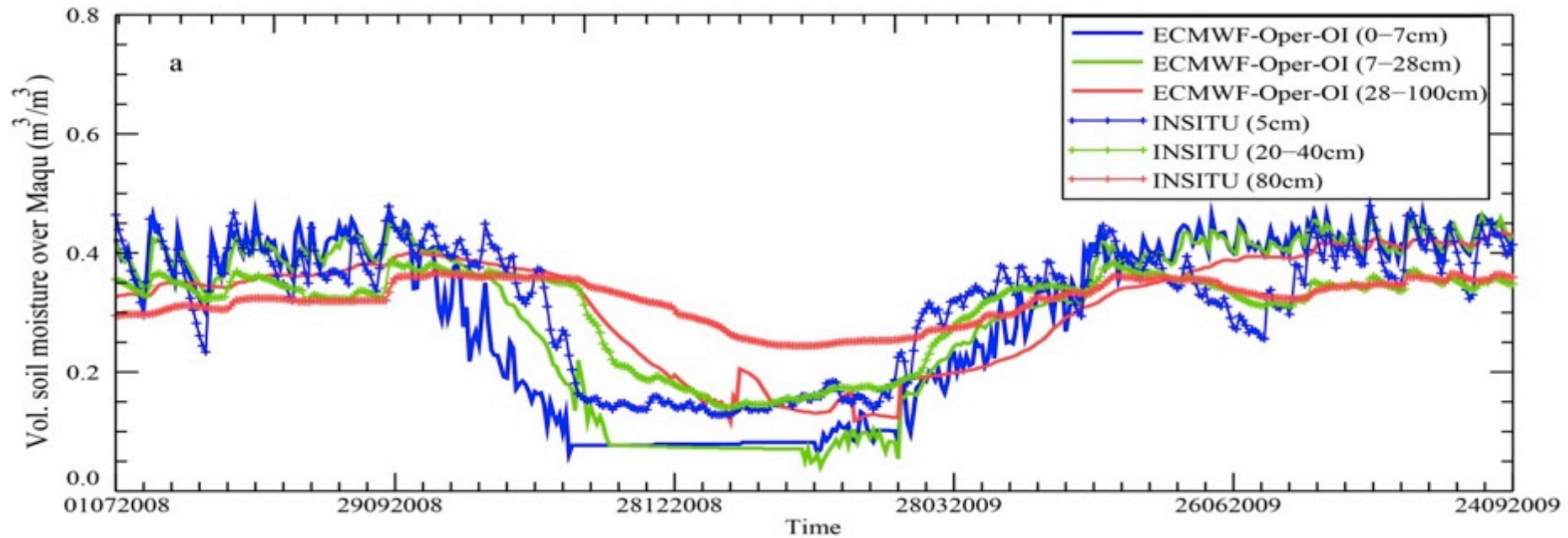
How good is soil temperature simulation/analysis?

(Su & de Rosnay, et al. 2013, JGR)

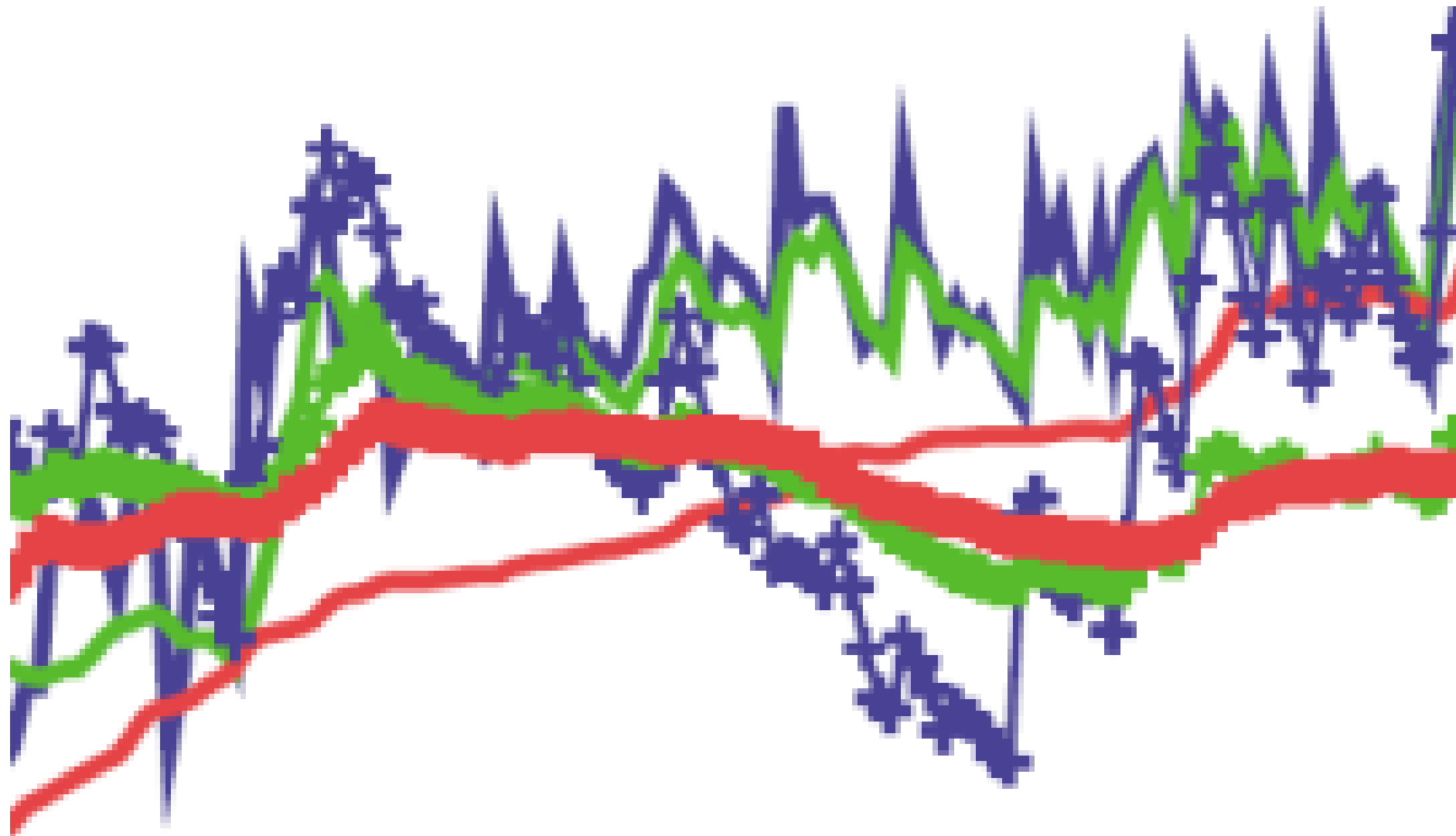


How good is soil moisture analysis/assimilation?

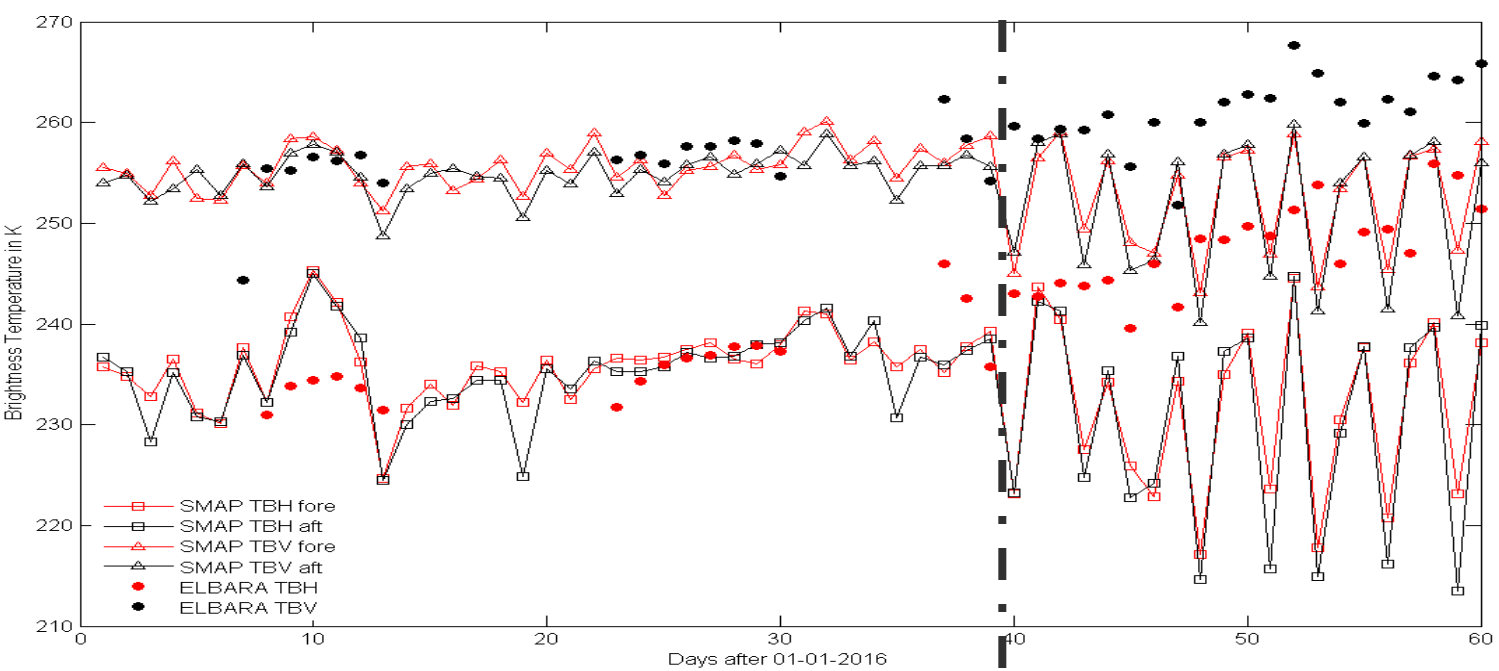
(Su & de Rosnay, et al. 2013, JGR)



How good is soil moisture assimilation?



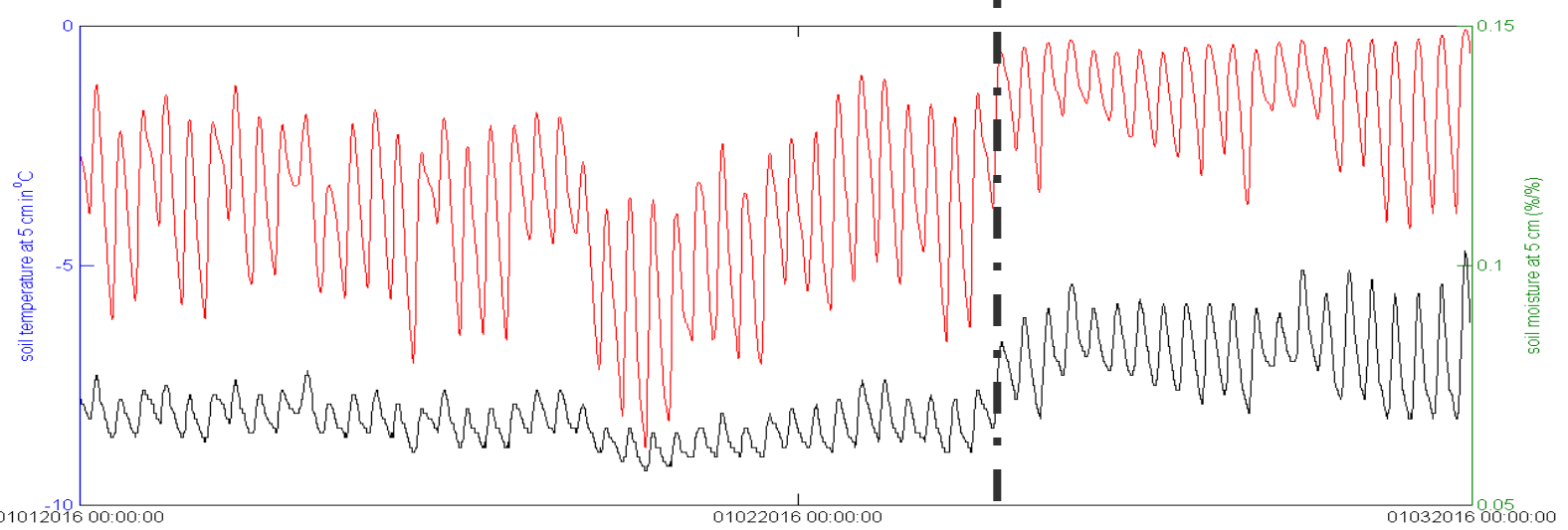
Why does SMAP underestimate ELBARA Tb?



DOY 1:
01-01-2016

DOY 40:
10-02-2016

DOY 60:
29-02-2016



Noah LSM

N: National Centers for Environmental Prediction (NCEP)
O: Oregon State University (Dept of Atmospheric Sciences)
A: Air Force (both AFWA and AFRL - formerly AFGL, PL)
H: Hydrologic Research Lab - NWS (now Office of Hydrologic Dev -- OHD)

Noah LSM provides a complete description of the physical processes with a limited number of parameters.

- Soil water flow;
- Soil heat flow;
- Heat exchange with the atmosphere;

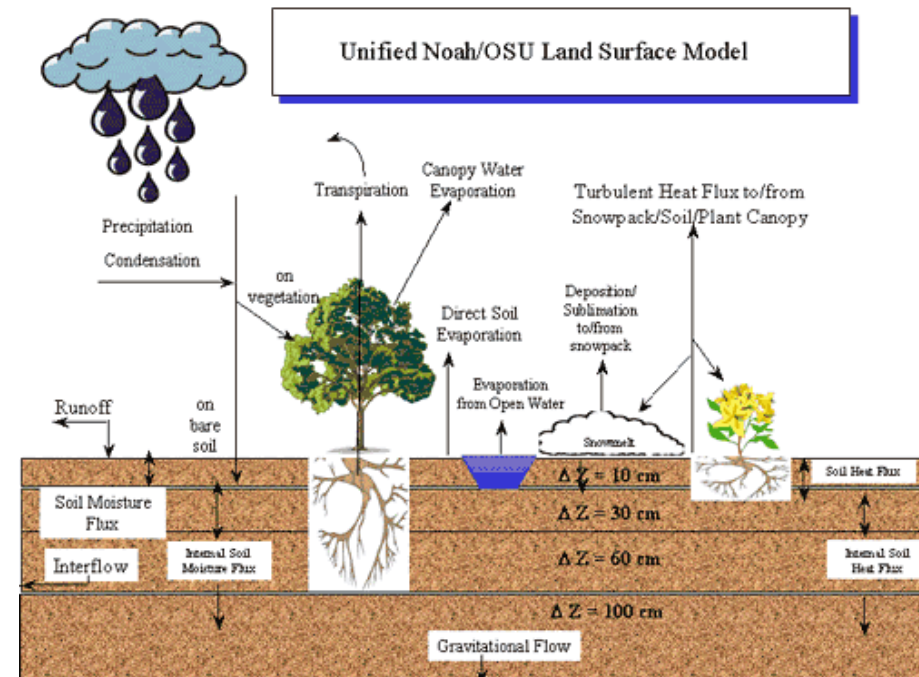
(Zheng et al., 2014, 2015a,b, JHM; Zheng et al. 2016, 2017, JGR)

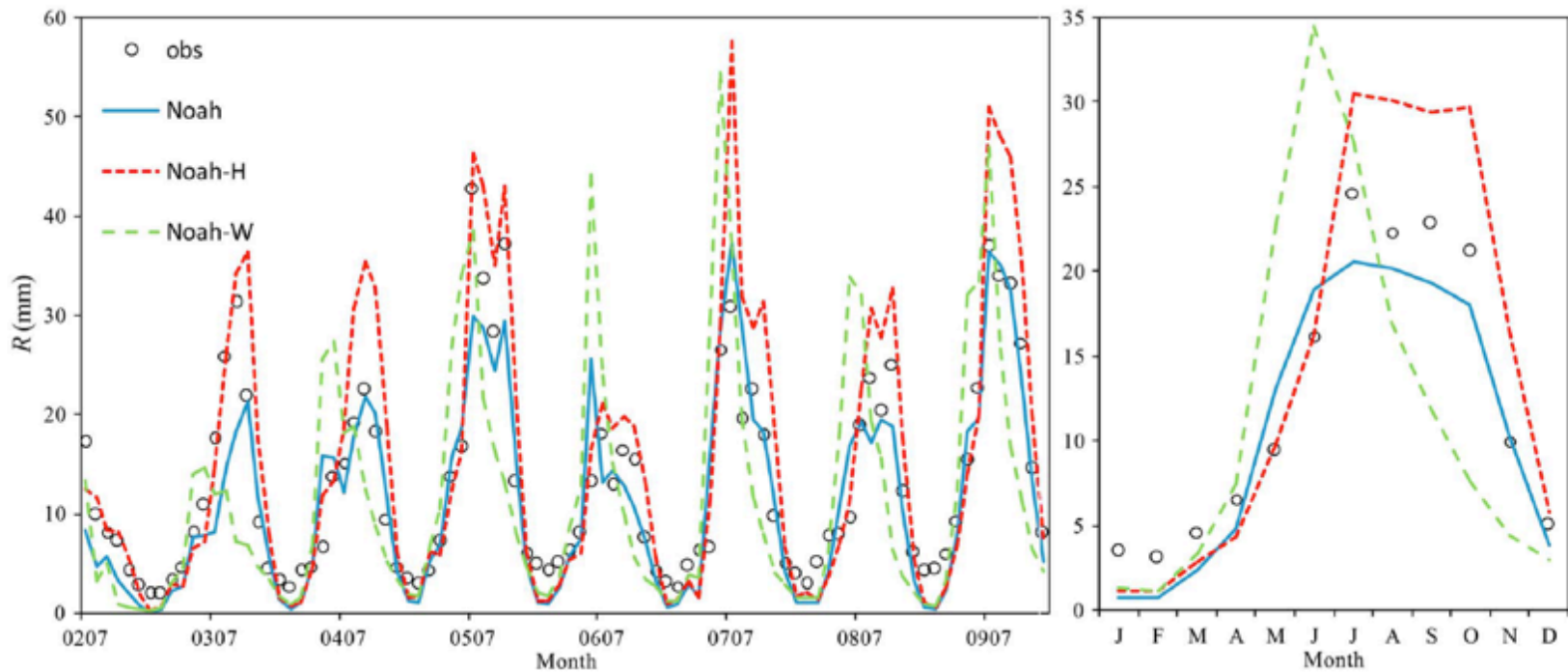
- Snow pack;

(Malik et al., 2012, JHM; 2013, JGR; 2011, RSE)

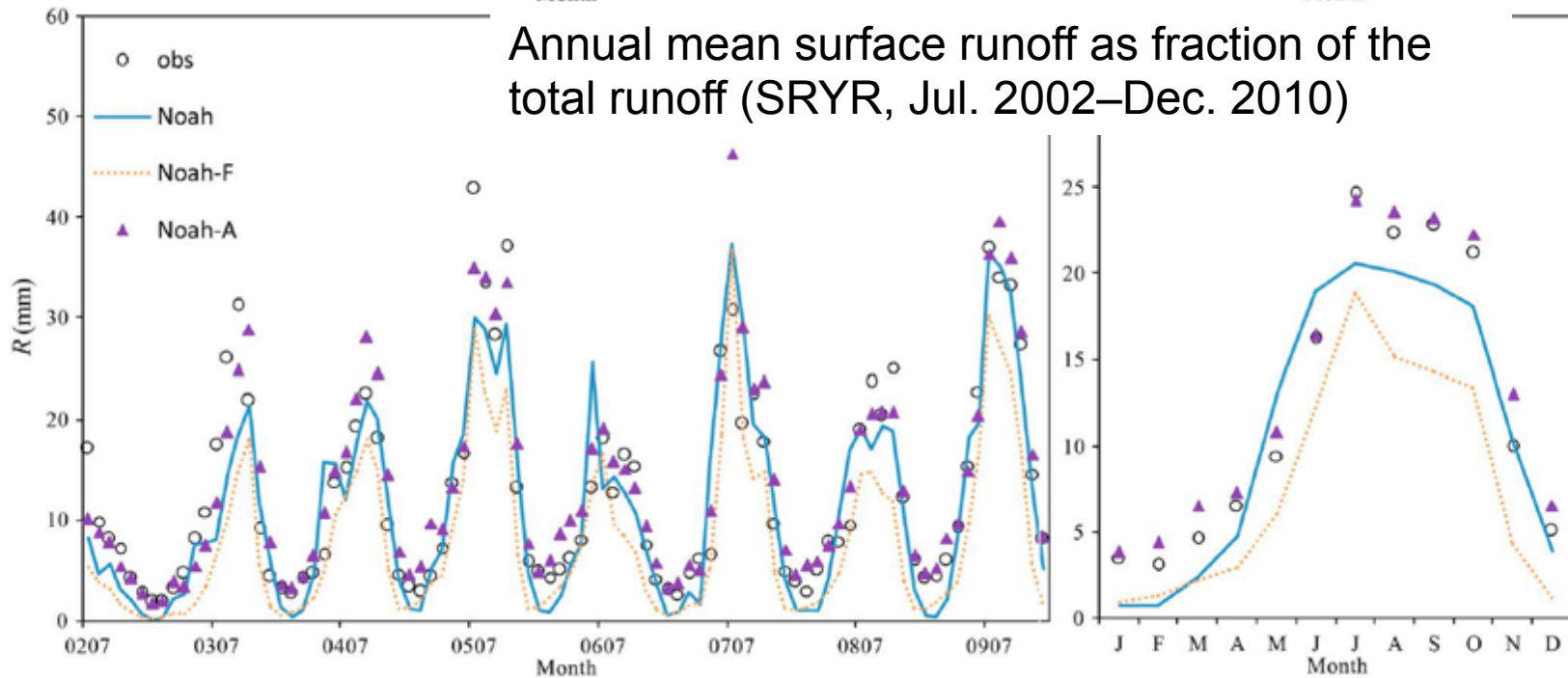
- Frozen soil;

(NWO SMAP freeze/thaw, Zheng et al., 2017 TGRS)

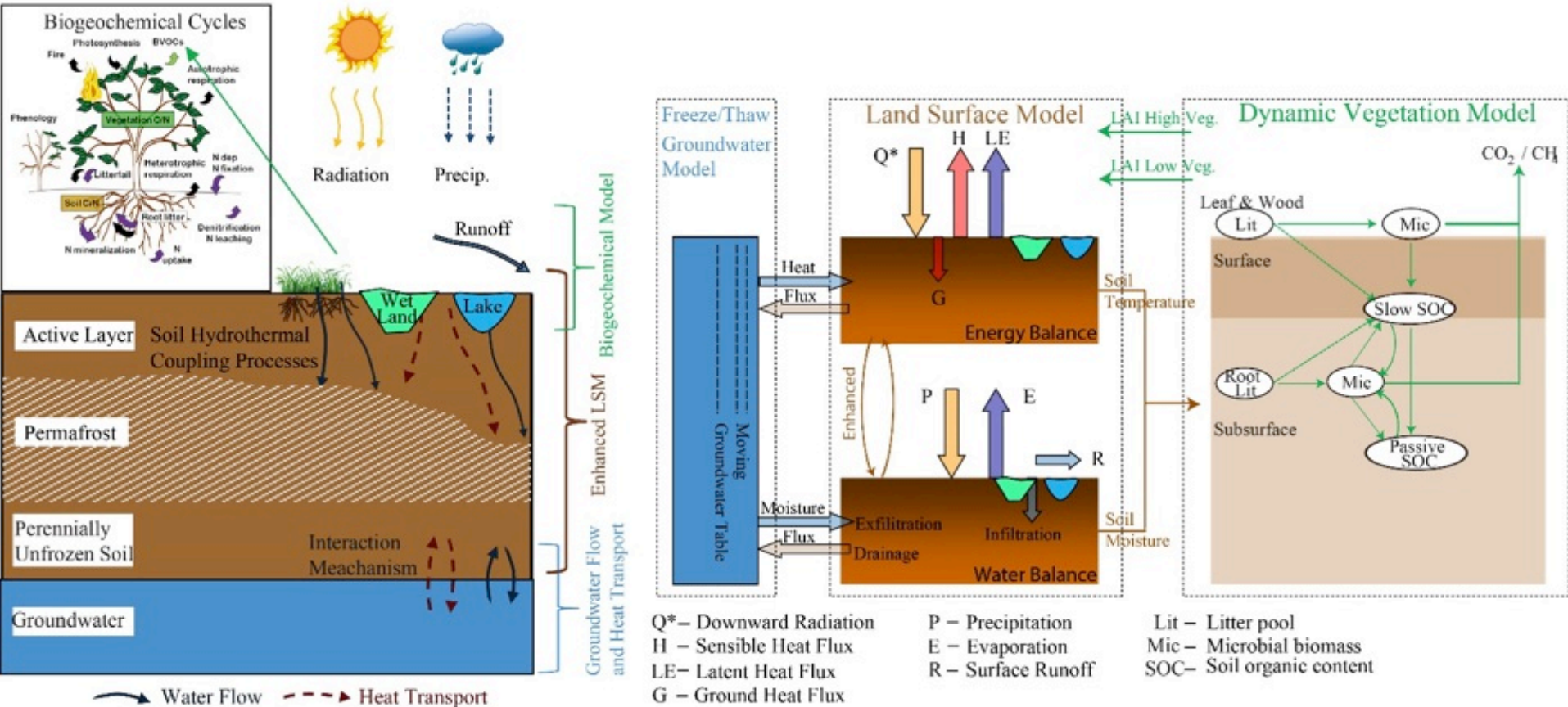




Annual mean surface runoff as fraction of the total runoff (SRYR, Jul. 2002–Dec. 2010)



STEMMUS - Simultaneous Transfer of Energy, Momentum and Mass In Unsaturated Soil



a) Physical processes

b) Coupling processes



STEMMUS-FT (Freezing/Thawing) model

Soil Water Phase Change

Soil Water Transport

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\rho_L \theta_L + \rho_V \theta_V + \rho_i \theta_i) = \rho_L \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[K \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial z} + 1 \right) + D_{TD} \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} + \frac{K}{\gamma_w} \frac{\partial P_g}{\partial z} \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[D_{vh} \frac{\partial h}{\partial z} + D_{vT} \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} + D_{va} \frac{\partial P_g}{\partial z} \right] - S$$

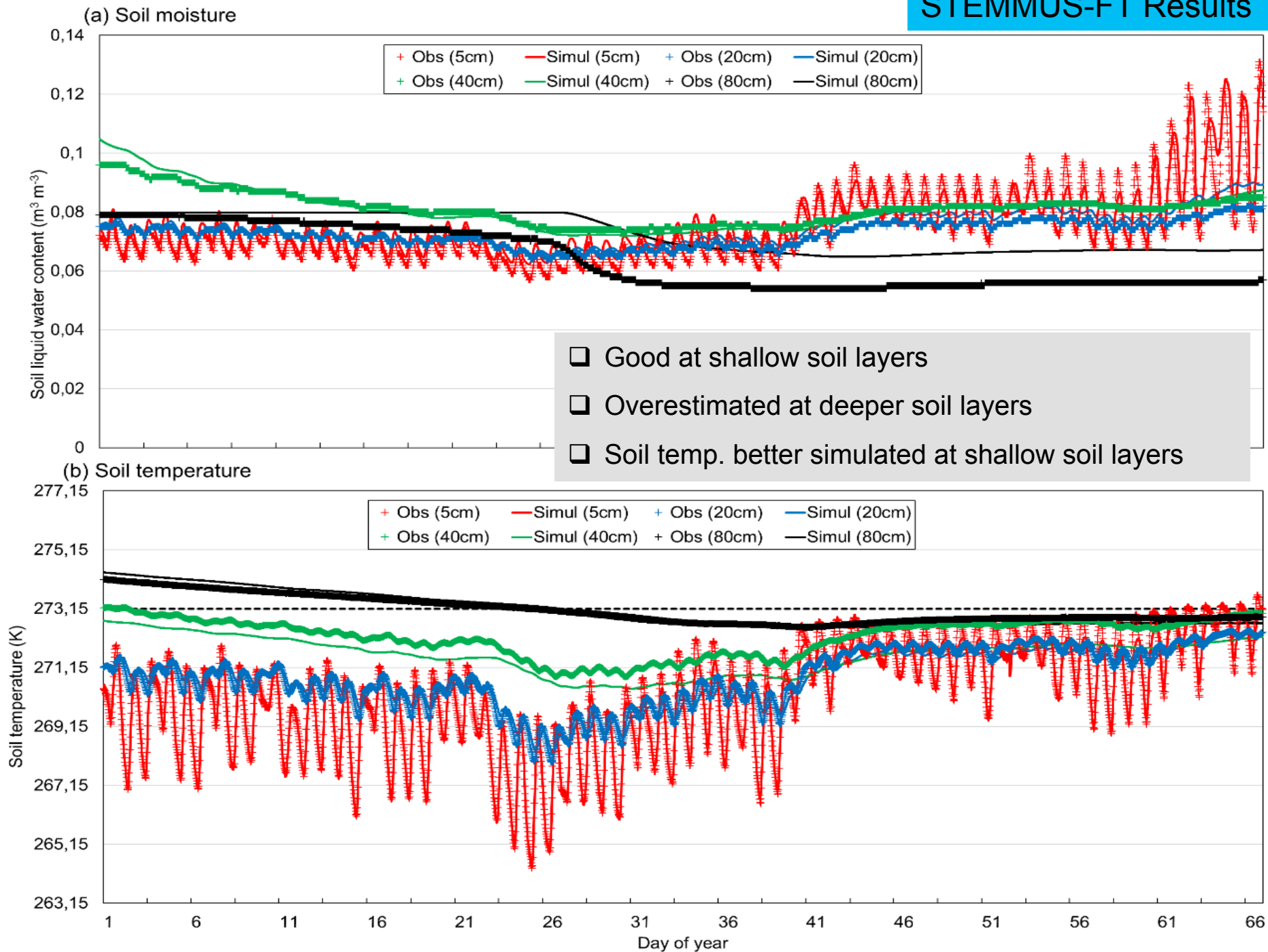
Soil Heat Transport

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial}{\partial t} [(\rho_s \theta_s C_s + \rho_L \theta_L C_L + \rho_V \theta_V C_V)(T - T_r) + \rho_V \theta_V L_0 + \rho_i \theta_i L_f] - \rho_L W \frac{\partial \theta_L}{\partial t} \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\lambda_{eff} \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right) - \frac{\partial q_L}{\partial z} C_L (T - T_r) - \frac{\partial q_V}{\partial z} [L_0 + C_V (T - T_r)] - C_L S (T - T_r) \end{aligned}$$

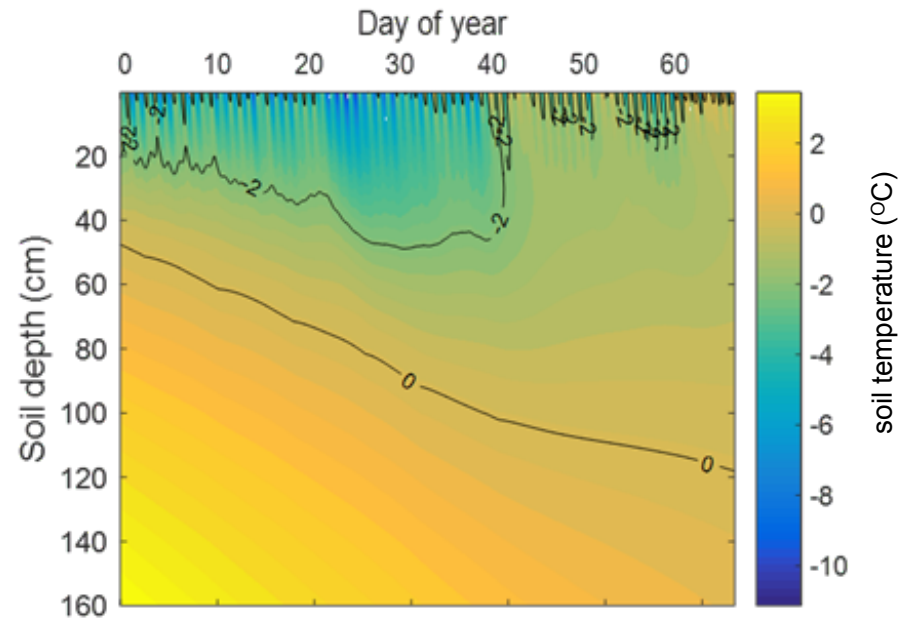
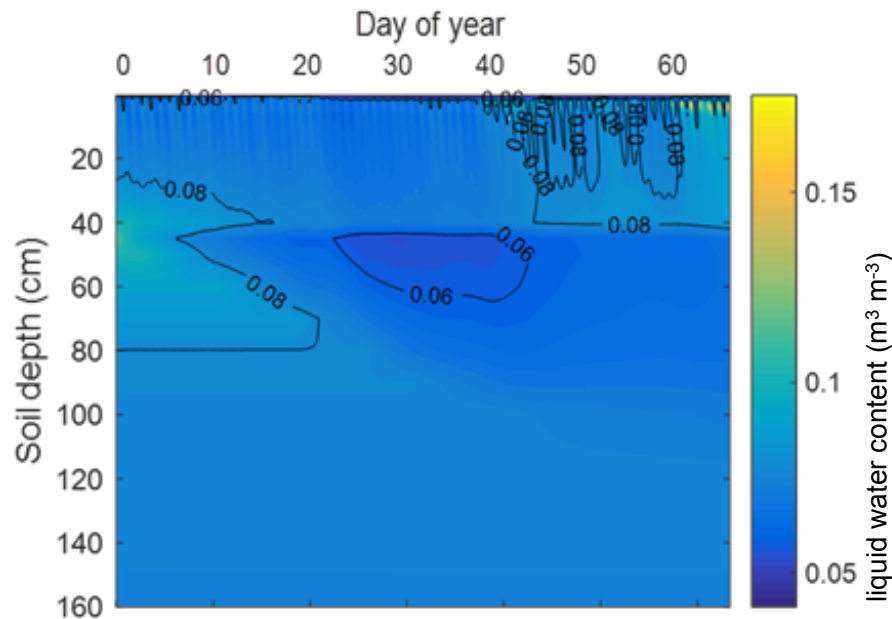
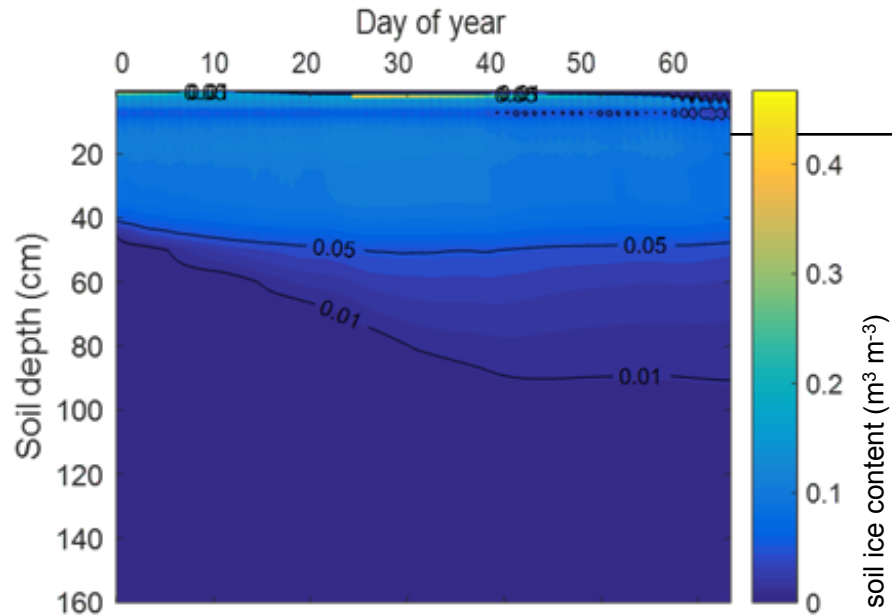
Soil Dry air Transport

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} [\varepsilon \rho_{da} (S_a + H_c S_L)] = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[D_e \frac{\partial \rho_{da}}{\partial z} + \rho_{da} \frac{S_a K_g}{\mu_a} \frac{\partial P_g}{\partial z} - H_c \rho_{da} \frac{q_L}{\rho_L} + (\theta_a D_{Vg}) \frac{\partial \rho_{da}}{\partial z} \right]$$

(Zeng et al., 2011 JGR,
Zeng et al., 2011 WRR,
Yu et al., 2016, HESS)



STEMMUS-FT Profile of ice, liquid water and temperature

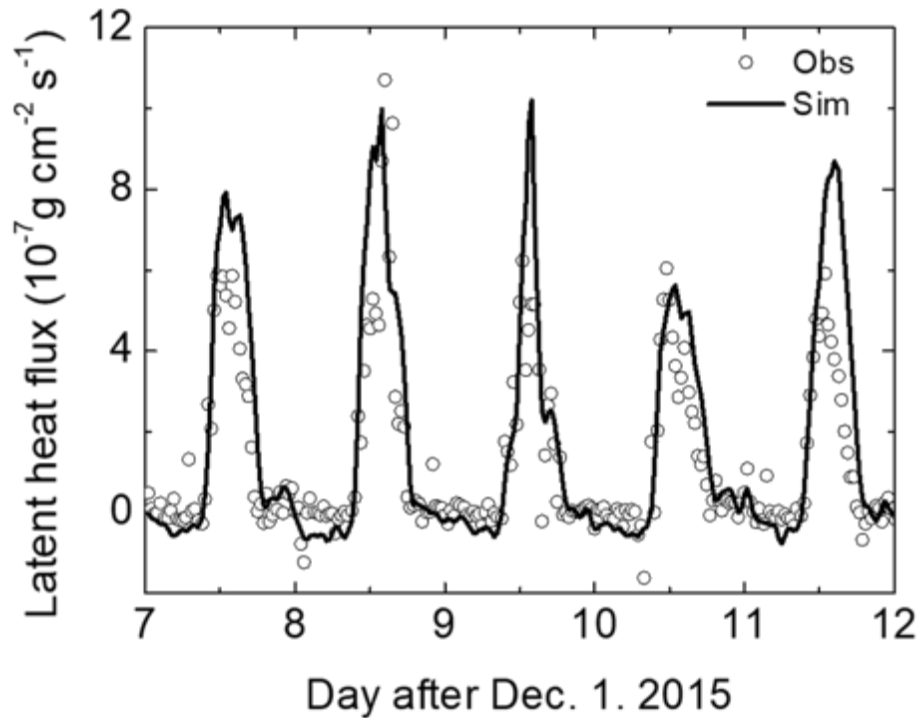


Freezing front increase along with the zero isotherm

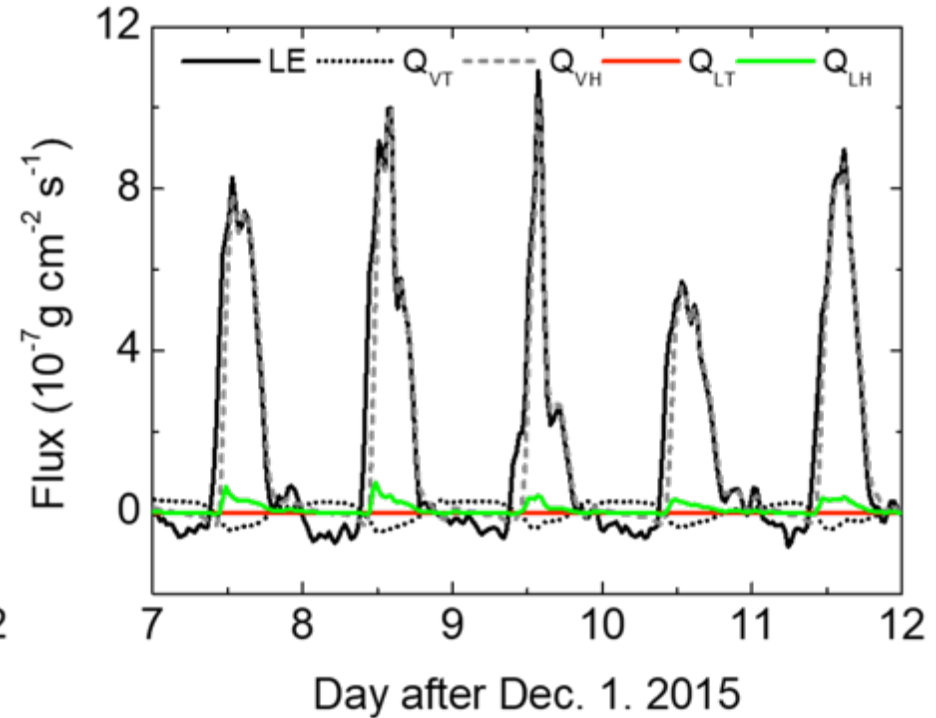
Soil liquid water content behave differently

STEMMUS-FT results

Surface fluxes

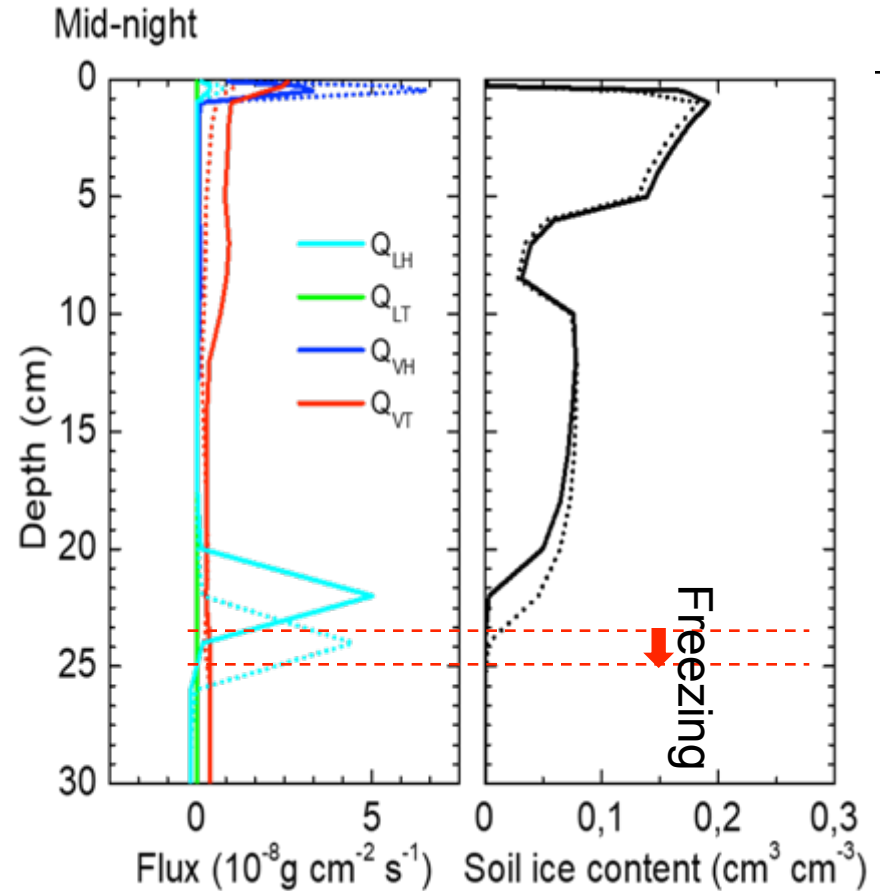
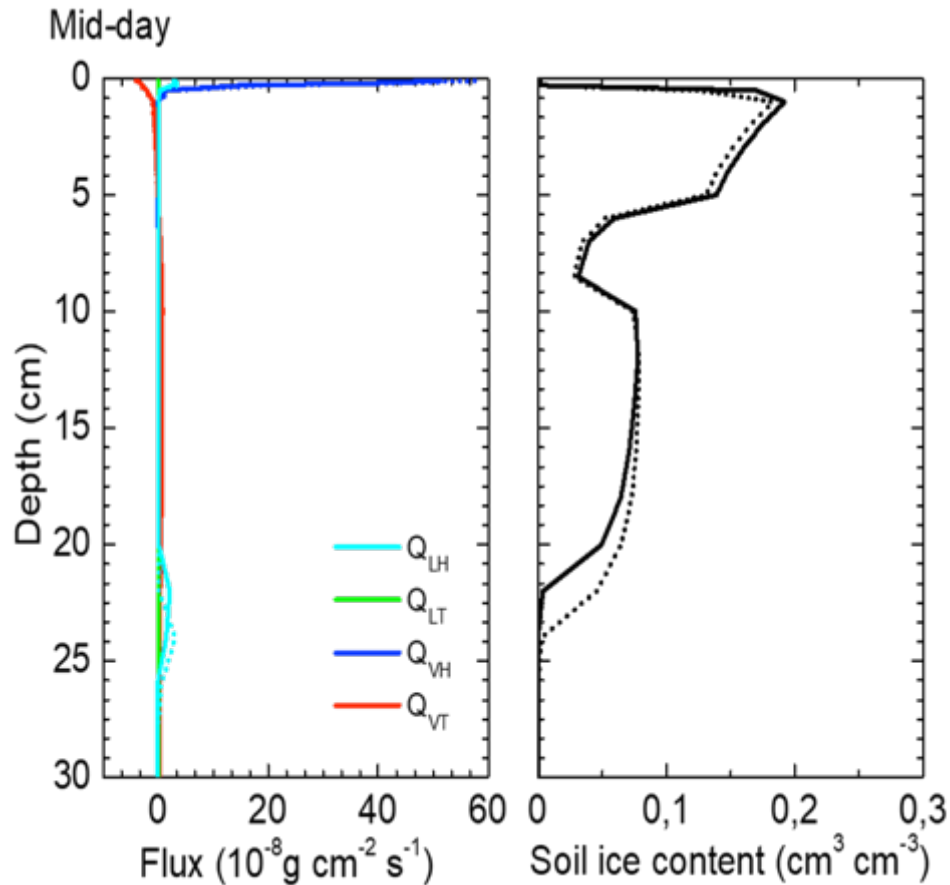


(a) Latent heat flux



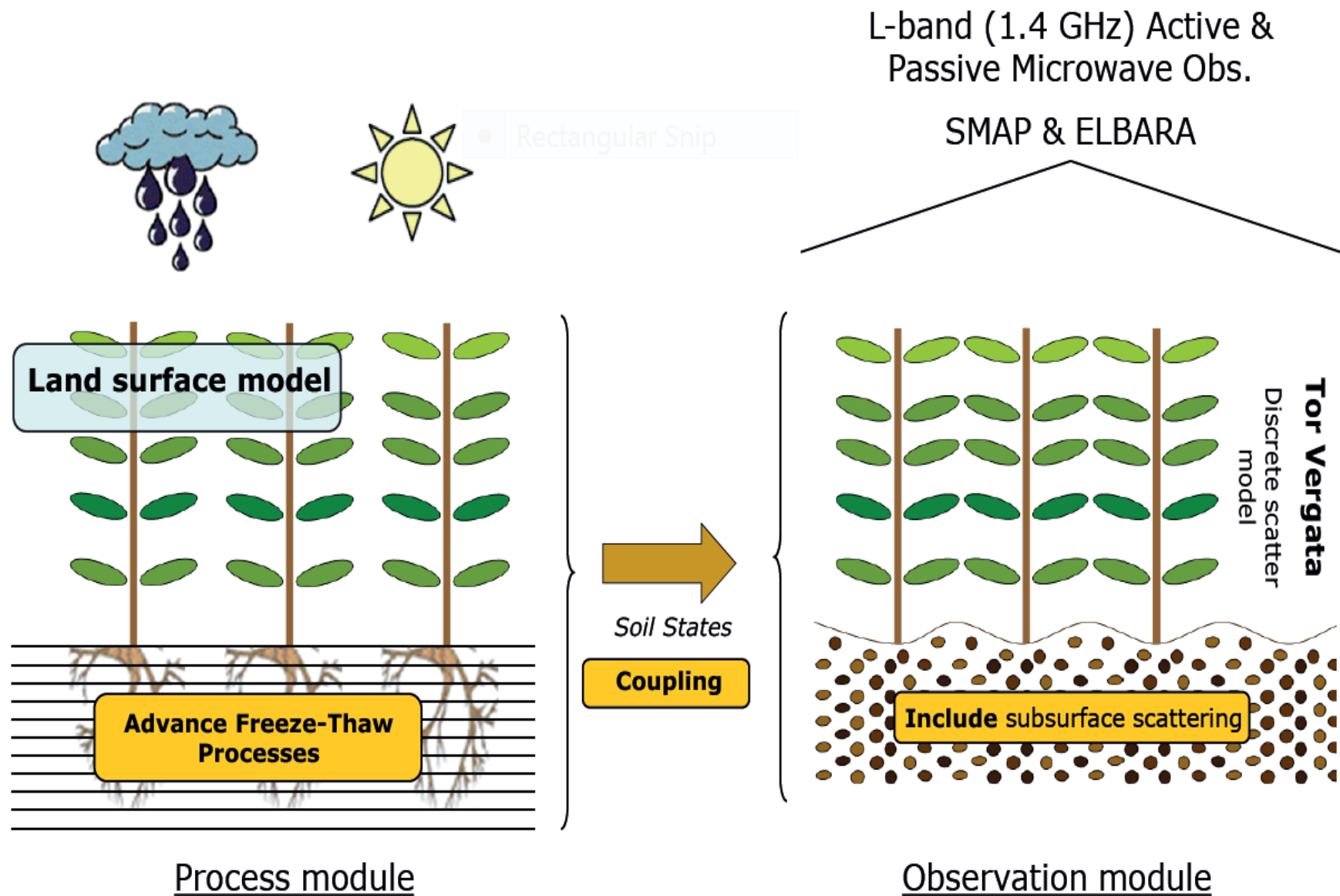
(b) Surface (0.1cm) thermal/isothermal liquid and vapor flux

What STEMMUS-FT model tells us?



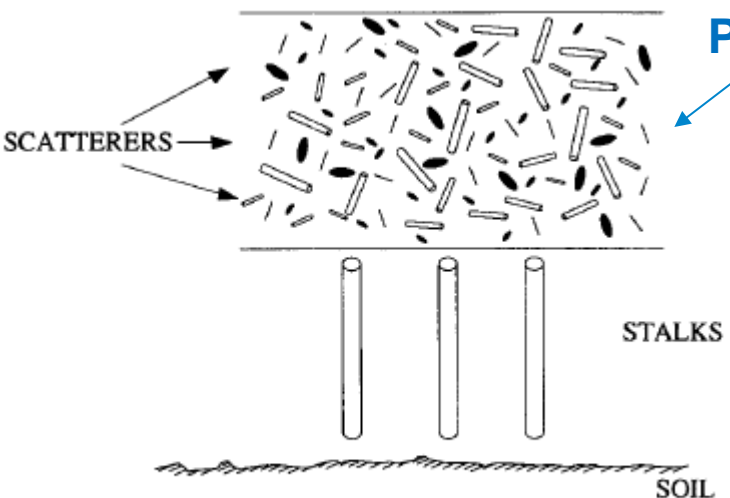
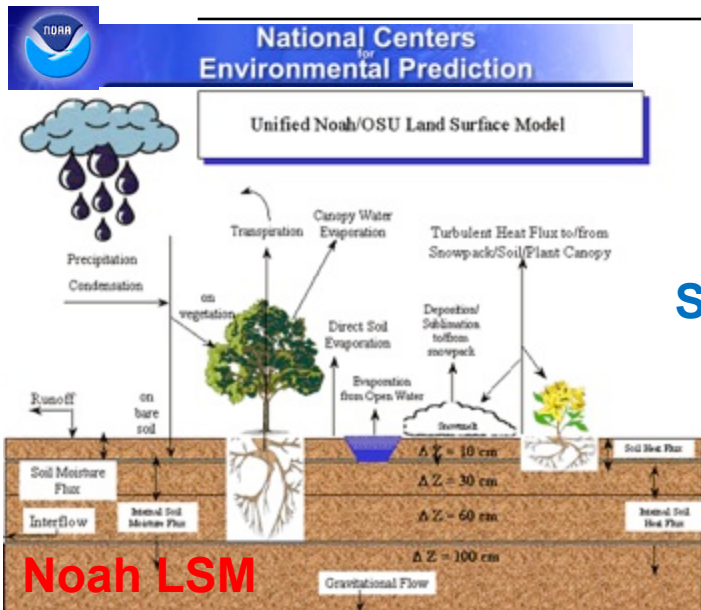
— Solid lines: Dec. 11 2015

----- Dashed lines: Dec. 12 2015



5. Coherent process modeling and radiative transfer modelling

Noah-Tor Vergata OSSE (Observation Operator)



Surface SMST **Four Phase Dielectric Mixing Model**

$$\epsilon^\eta = (\theta_s - \theta) \epsilon_{air}^\eta + \theta_{liq} \epsilon_w^\eta + (\theta - \theta_{liq}) \epsilon_{ice}^\eta + (1 - \theta_s) \epsilon_{matrix}^\eta$$

SMST Profiles

Effective Temperature

$$T_{eff} = \int_0^\infty T_s(z) \alpha(z) \exp\left[-\int_0^z \alpha(z') dz'\right] dz$$

Permittivity

Emissivity

Brightness Temperature

Noah-Tor Vergata Simulations

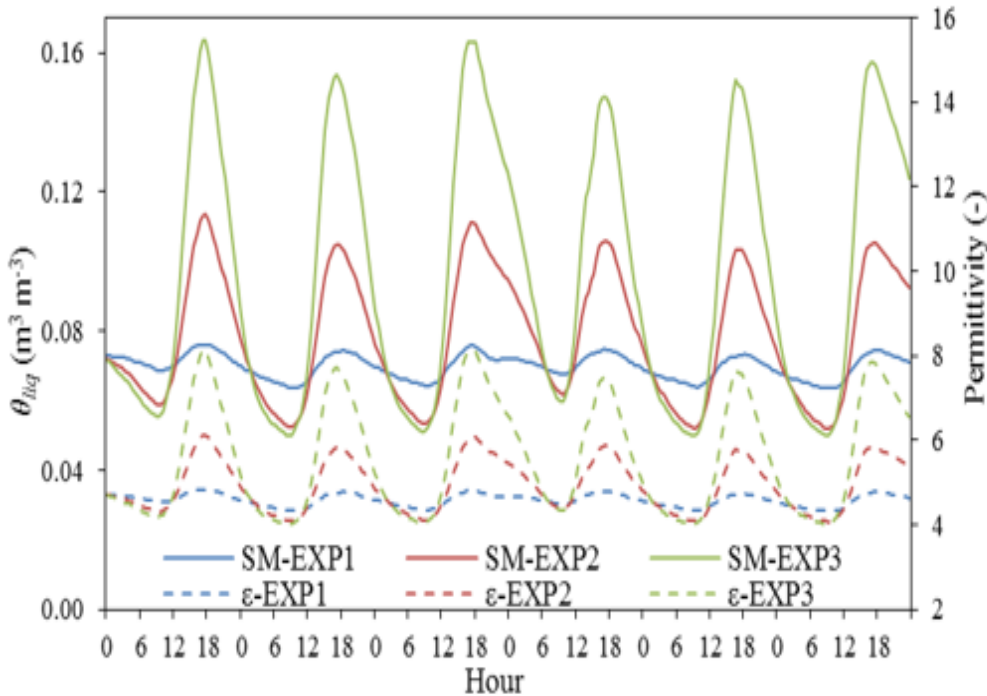
Frozen Period: DOY 1-6

EXP1: SMST in situ measurements at 5 cm

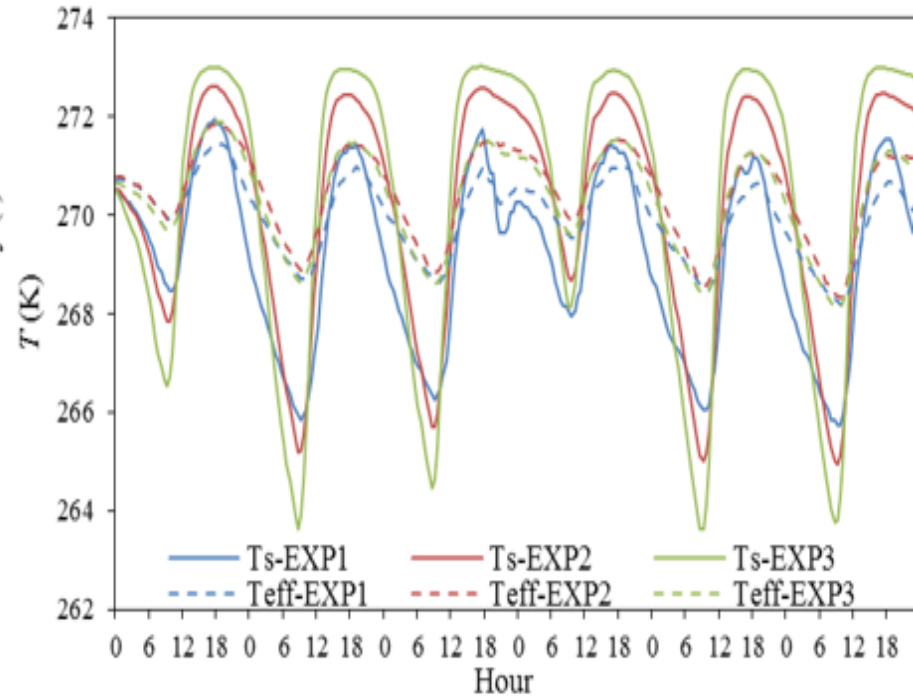
EXP2: SMST Noah 4-layer (0.1, 0.4, 1.0, 2.0) midpoint of top layer at 5 cm

EXP3: SMST Noah 5-layer (0.05, 0.1, 0.4, 1.0, 2.0) midpoint of top layer at 2.5 cm

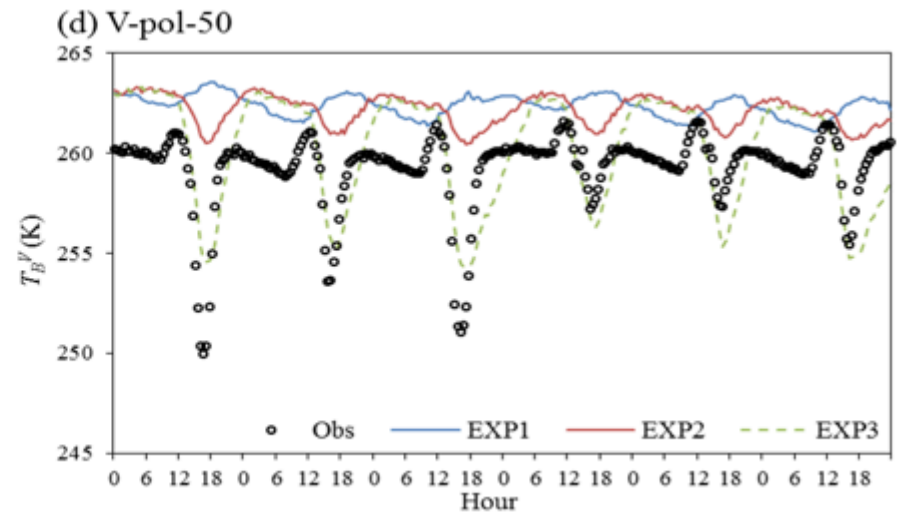
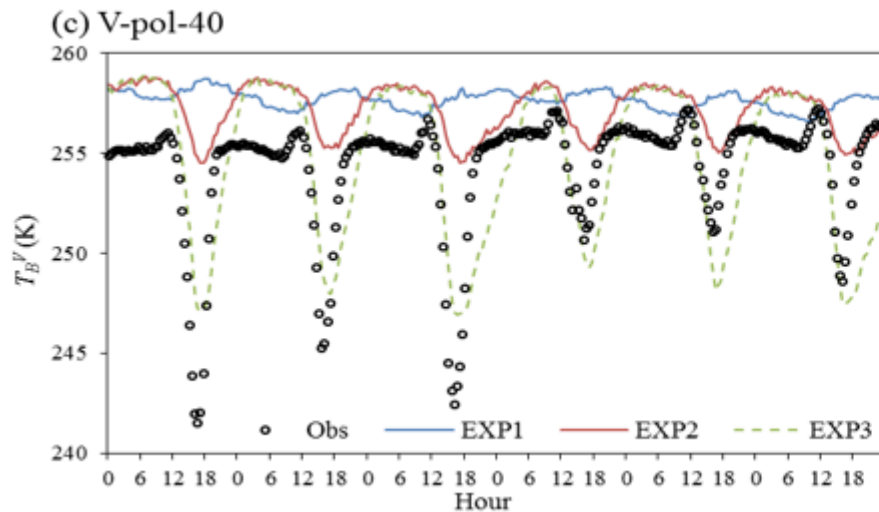
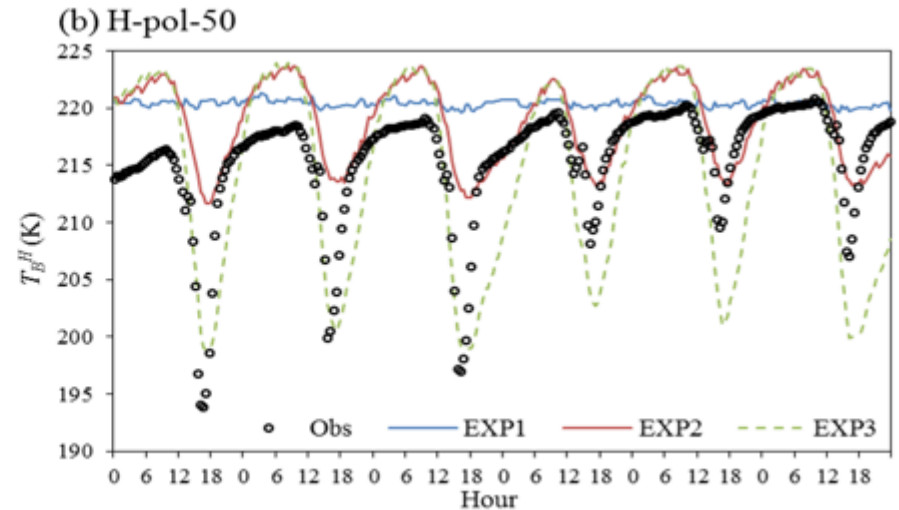
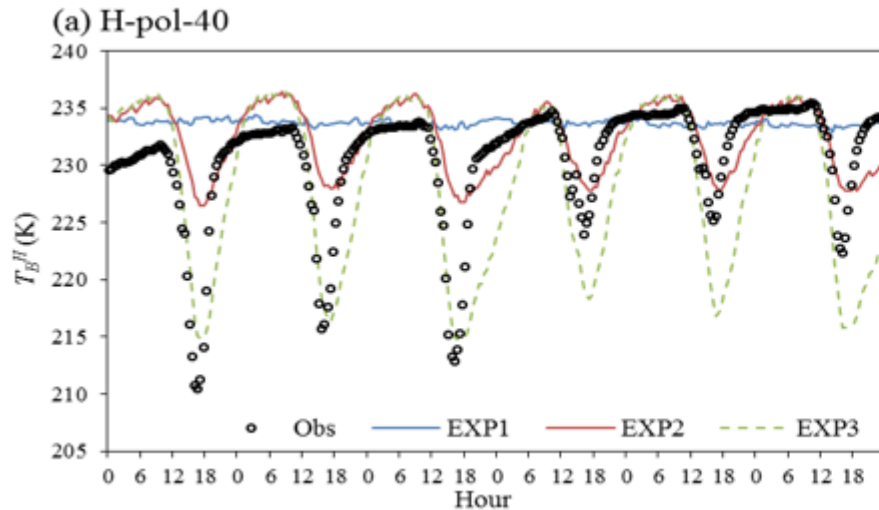
(a) Top Layer Soil Moisture and Permittivity



(b) Top Layer Temperature and Effective Temperature

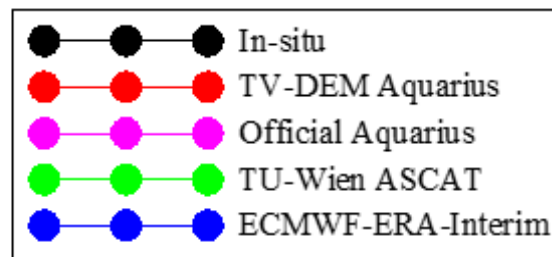
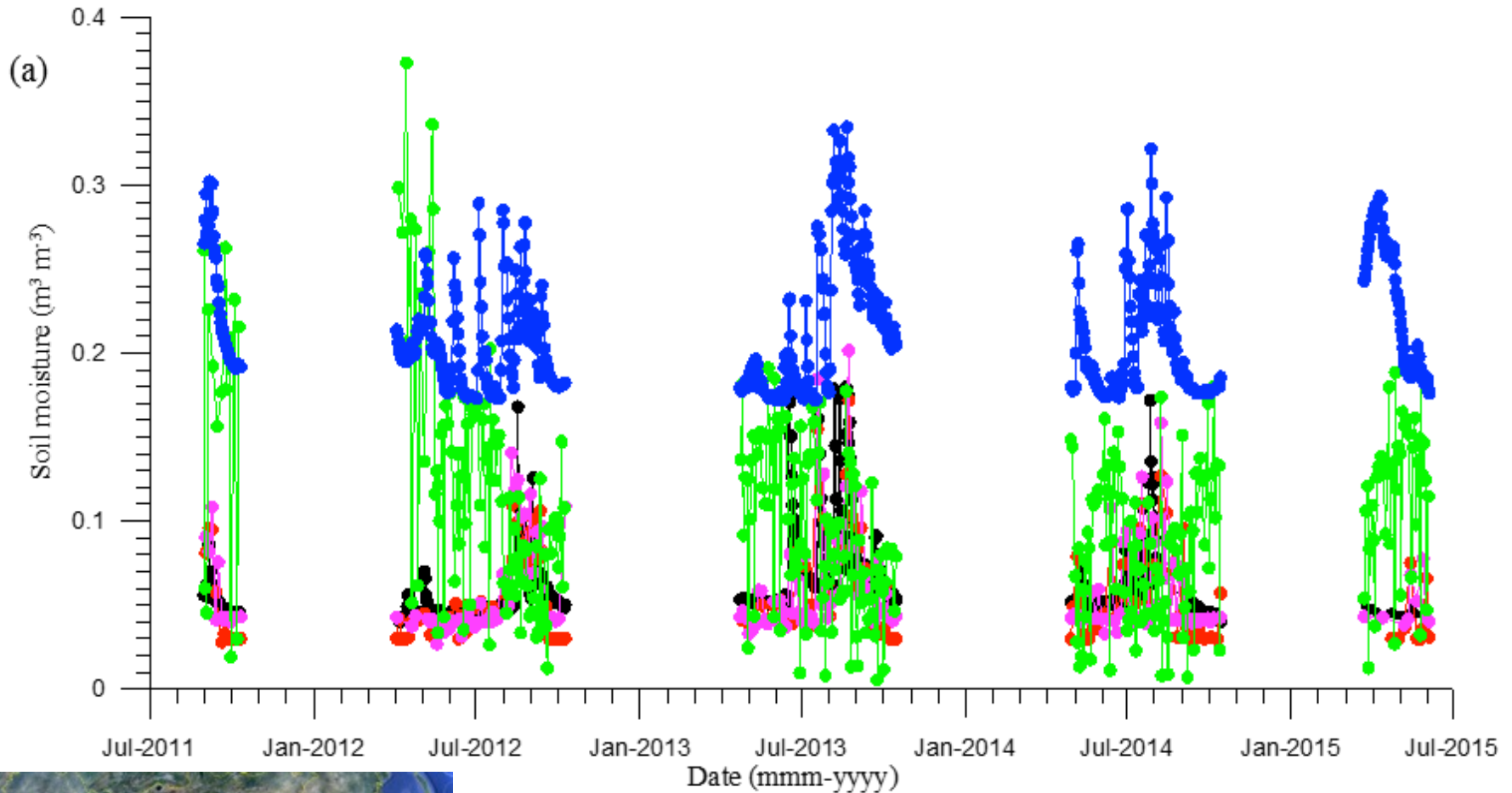


Noah-Tor Vergata Simulations



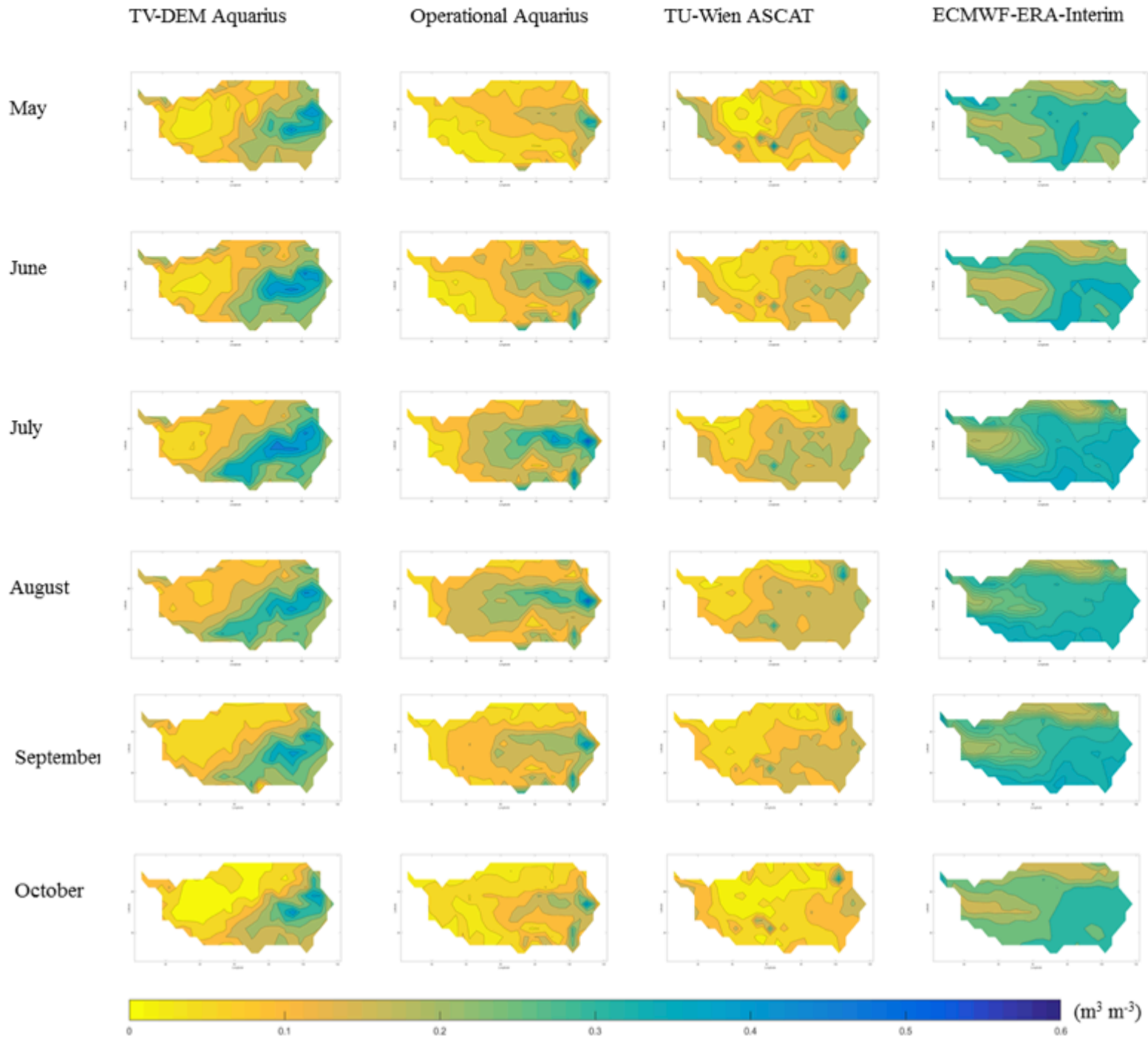
TB signature of diurnal soil freeze/thaw cycle is more sensitive to the liquid water content of soil surface layer than in situ measurements at 5 cm depth

Implication for retrievals (Aquarius A/P)



(a) Ngari
(b) Naqu
(c) Maqu

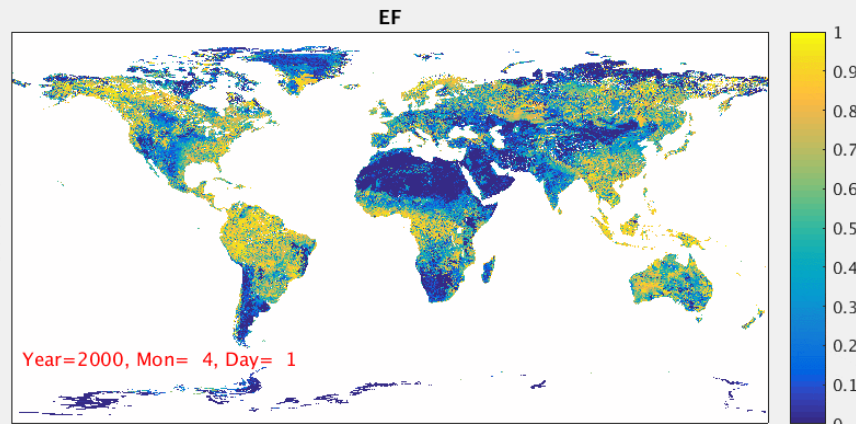
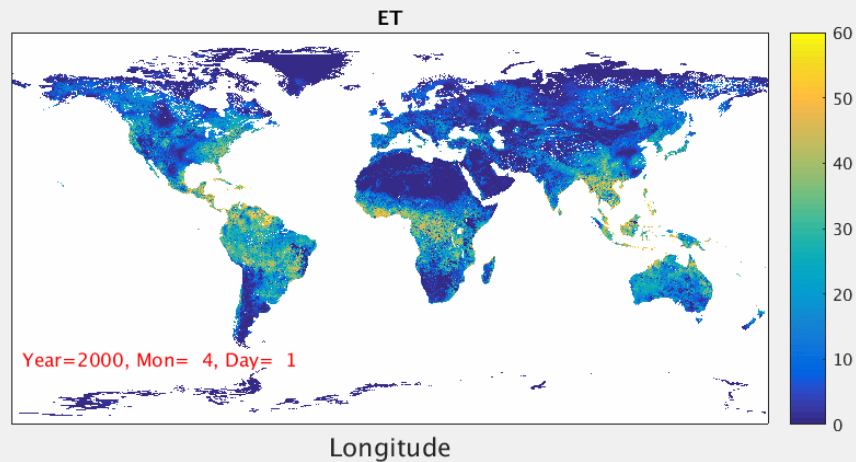
(Wang et al., 2017, RSE)



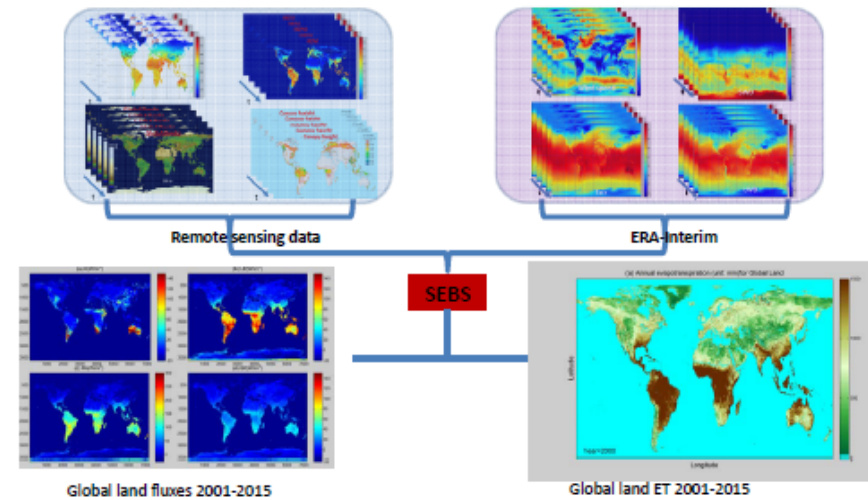
Implication for quantifying monsoon patterns

High Resolution Hydrologic and Ecosystem Fluxes

2000 – Near Present at 5km x 5km Daily



Remote Sensing based global land surface flux and ET data



(Su, 2002, HESS; Chen et al., 2013, JAMC; Chen et al., 2014, ACP)

AN INTEGRATED MODELLING SYSTEM

