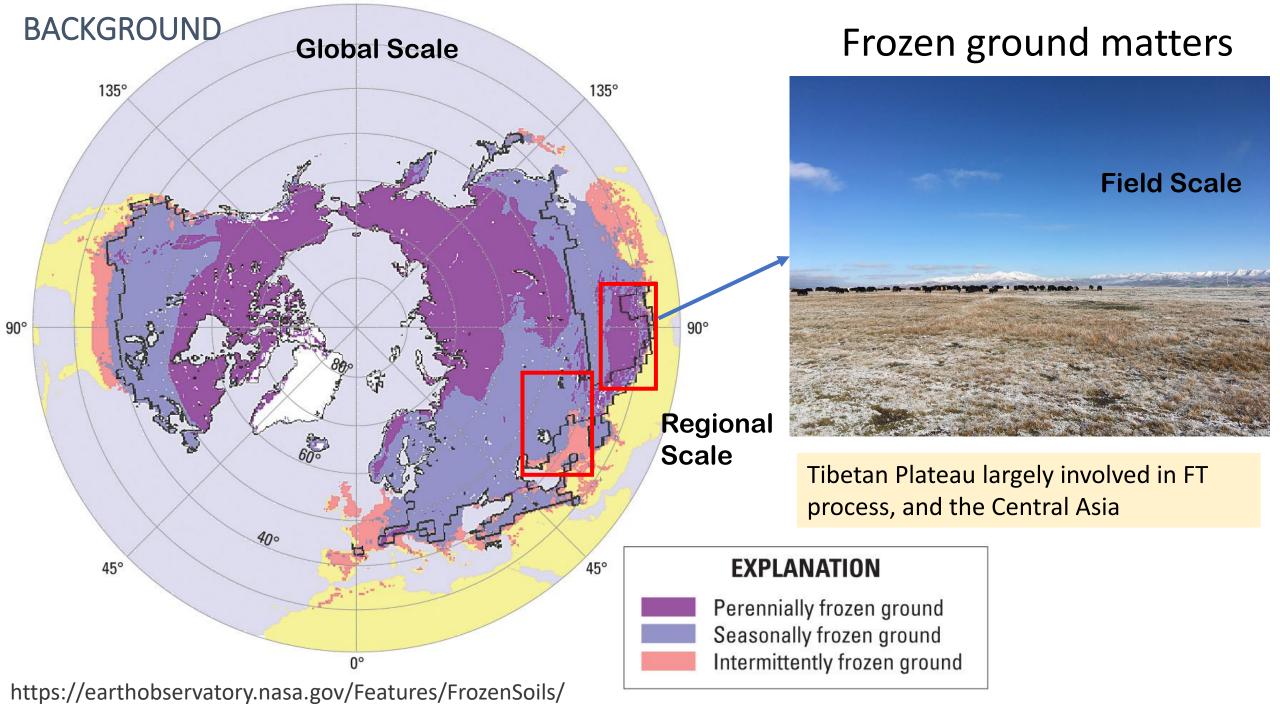


Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 18 – 20 May 2023

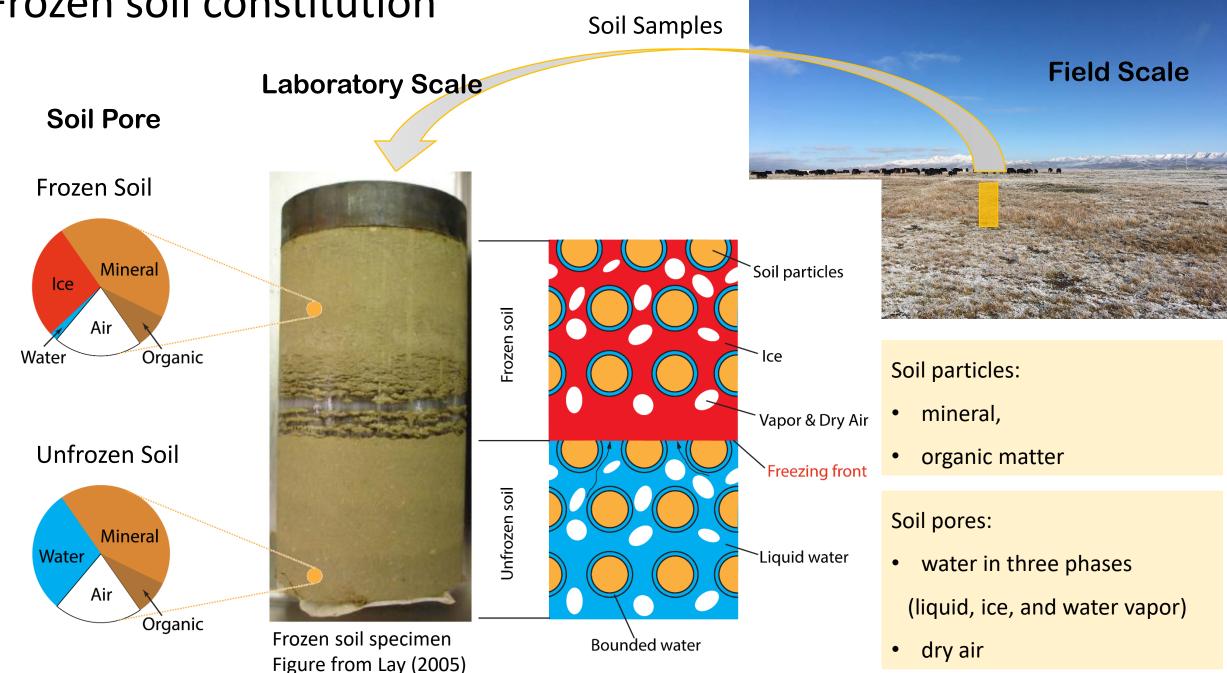


# Role of soil water and heat transfer physics in portraying the ecosystem functioning

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# Frozen soil constitution



# WHY COLD REGIONS IMPORTANT?

2.0 Global surface temperature warming, 1.5 observed human influence simulated human & 1.0 A MMARY natural 0.5 simulated natural only 0.0 🏠 (solar & volcanic) -0.5 IPCC, 2021 1850 1900 1950 2000 2020

#### Plants suffering from the cold stress



Abrupt permafrost thaw, ground collapse, permafrost carbon emissions

#### **Climate Warming** Permafrost Carbon Feedback $CO_2$ CO. Atmospheric C to climate change **GHG** Emission Plant C Soil drying Active layer C Active layer C \_ake drainage Lake and wetland formation Thawed C Thawed C Erosion into aqquatic systems **Carbon Release** Aerobic Anaerobic Frozen C Sub-permafrost Aquifer DOC **Permafrost Thaw**

(Image credit: Scott Zolkos) ALL A LAR TO BURN IN AN

(Schuur et al. 2015, Nature)

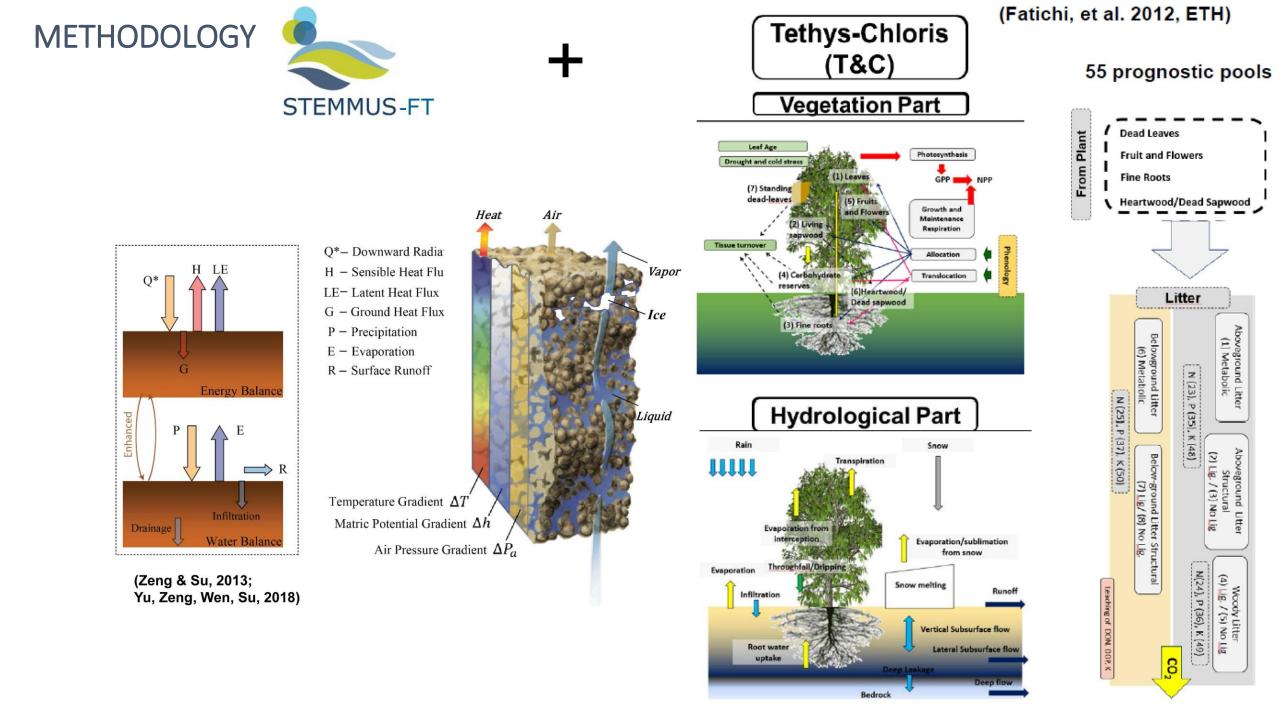
GHG: greenhouse gases, CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>

### MOTIVATION

- PCF, the magnitude and timing remain uncertain.
- ESMs, single phase flow assumption.
- unrealistic physical interpretations, two phase flow physics needed.

#### **Questions:**

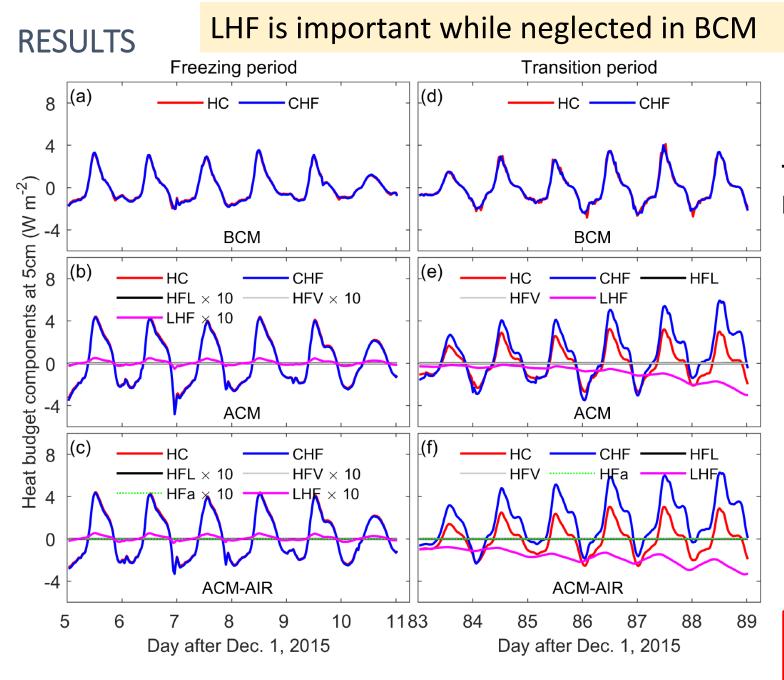
- How does different vadose zone physics affect our interpretation of soil hydrothermal regimes?
- Furthermore, how does such difference affect ecosystem functioning (carbon status)?



## METHODOLOGY

Model Explanation			Soil Physical Processes
Sing-Phase flow		unCPLD	Independent water and heat transfer;
			No ice effect on soil properties;
			No latent heat due to phase change;
Sing-Phase flow with Freeze-Thaw	BCM	unCPLD-FT	FT induced water and heat transfer coupling; Ice effect on soil properties;
			Latent heat due to phase change;
Two-Phase flow with Freeze-Thaw	ACM	CPLD	Tightly coupled water and heat transfer;
			Ice effect on soil properties;
			Latent heat due to phase change;
			Convective heat due to liquid/vapor flow.
Two-Phase flow with Freeze-Thaw and airflow	ACM-AIR		Tightly coupled water and heat transfer;
			Ice effect on soil properties;
			Latent heat due to phase change;
			Convective heat due to liquid/vapor flow.

#### Energy components



# Time series of model simulated soil heat budget components.

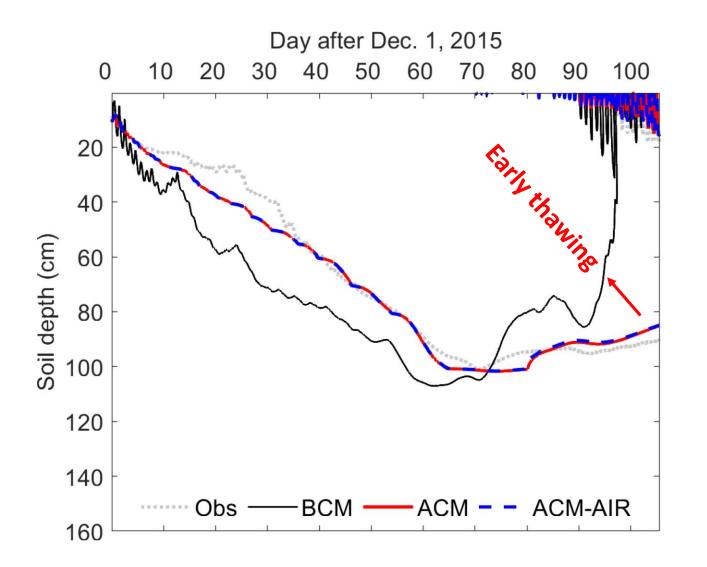
HC, change rate of heat content,
CHF, conductive heat flux divergence,
HFL, convective heat flux divergence due to liquid water flow,
HFV, convective heat flux divergence due to water vapor flow,
HFa, convective heat flux divergence due

to air flow,

LHF, latent heat flux divergence.

How does different vadose zone physics affect our interpretation of soil hydrothermal regimes?

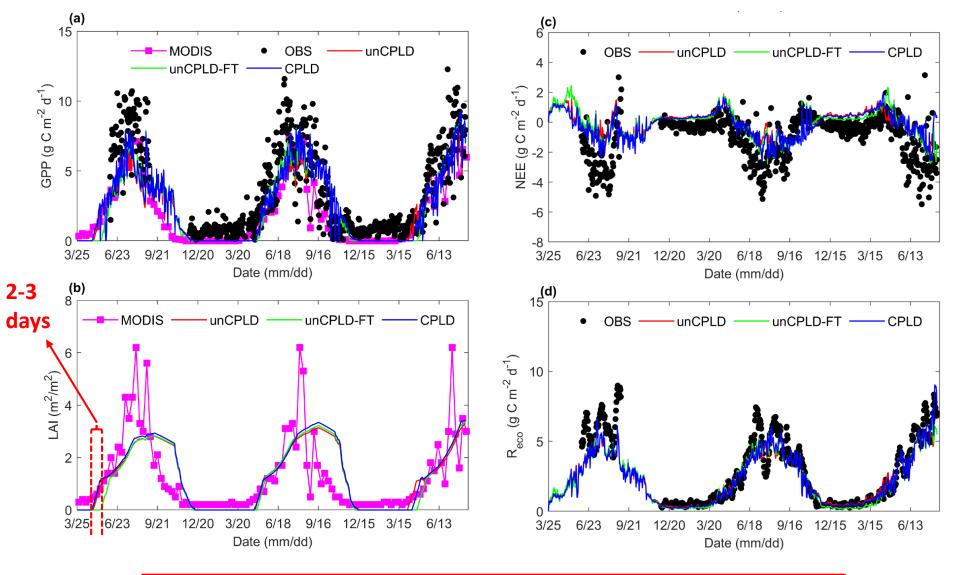
#### Early warming of frozen soil simulated by BCM



Comparison of measured (Obs) and model simulated soil freezing front propagation (FFP) using Basic Coupled Model (BCM), Advanced Coupled Model (ACM) and Advanced Coupled Model with Airflow (ACM-AIR).

#### 2-3 days uncertainties in vegetation phenology

#### Carbon components



Temporal variations of ecosystem carbon budget components (25th Mar. 2016 – 12th Aug. 2018).

GPP, Gross Primary Production, LAI, Leaf Area Index, NEE, Net Ecosystem Exchange, R<sub>eco</sub>, Ecosystem respiration.

How does such soil hydrothermal difference affect the ecosystem functioning (carbon status)?

## SUMMARY

- Models with single phase flow physics cannot produce the slowing effect due to phase change-induced heat exchange, result in the early thawing of frozen soils.
- The vegetation greens earlier in response to the early warming of subsurface soil, which affects the cold region ecosystem functioning (carbon status).
- The model uncertainty (from the single-phase flow assumption) should be further investigated in terms of better projection of future climate change.