

Stable Water Isotopes and Water Tracers in CAM5

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Paleoclimate and Climate Variability and
Change Working Group Meeting

Thanks to many people

- David Noone
- Chuck Bardeen
- Esther Brady
- Tony Wong
- Anne-Katrine Faber
- Bette Otto-Bliesner
- Many More!

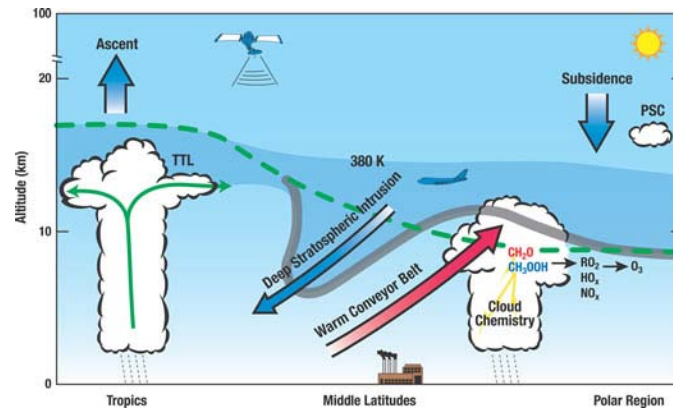
Why Water Isotopes

The addition of water isotopes into CESM can help with numerous scientific problems, including:

Model/Proxy Comparisons:



Atmospheric Hydrology

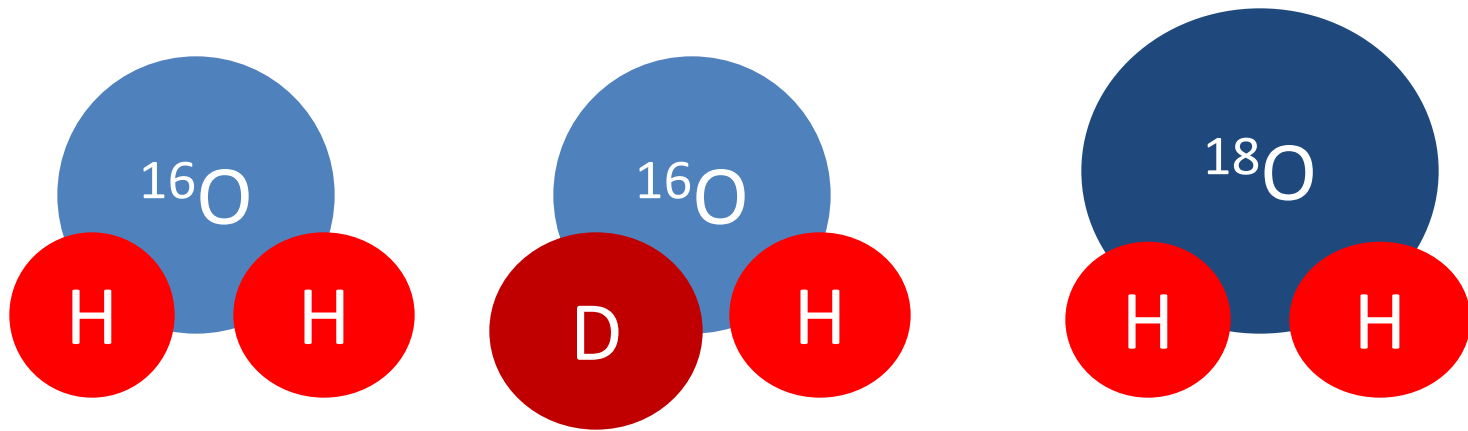


Parameterization development



Isotope Basics

Three different isotopic species (isotopologues) of water are currently simulated:



All numbers shown in this presentation are “delta” values (δD), in units of permil:

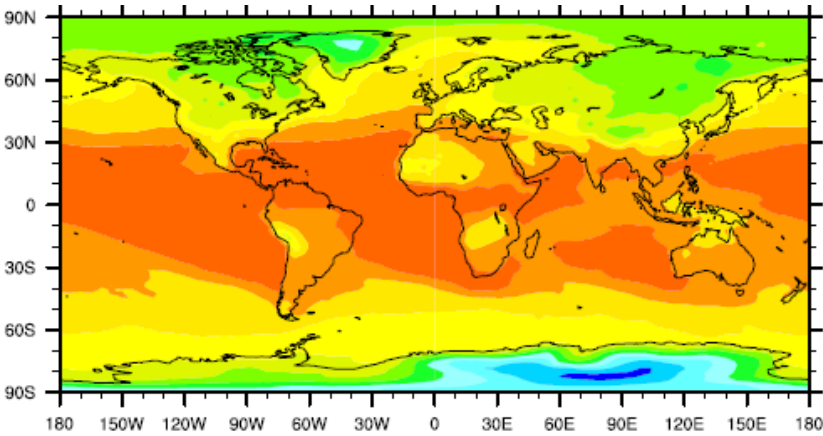
$$R = \frac{X}{H_2O} \quad \delta X = \left(\frac{R}{R_{std}} - 1 \right) * 1000$$

CAM5 simulations

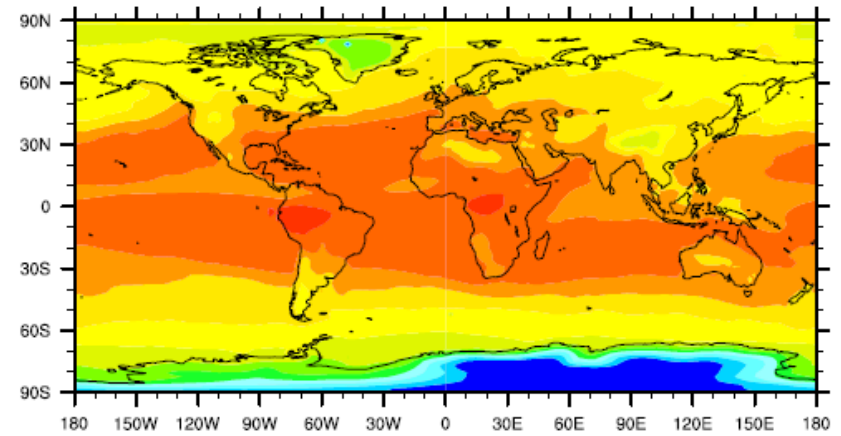
- 1.9 x 2.5 degree FV run
- Forced with 1995-2012 Boundary conditions (including prescribed SSTs and Sea Ice).
- Simple bucket model used to deal with isotopic land and sea ice surface fluxes (will eventually be replaced by iCLM4/iCICE4).
- Let's look at some results!

$\delta^{18}\text{O}$ Precipitation

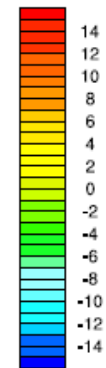
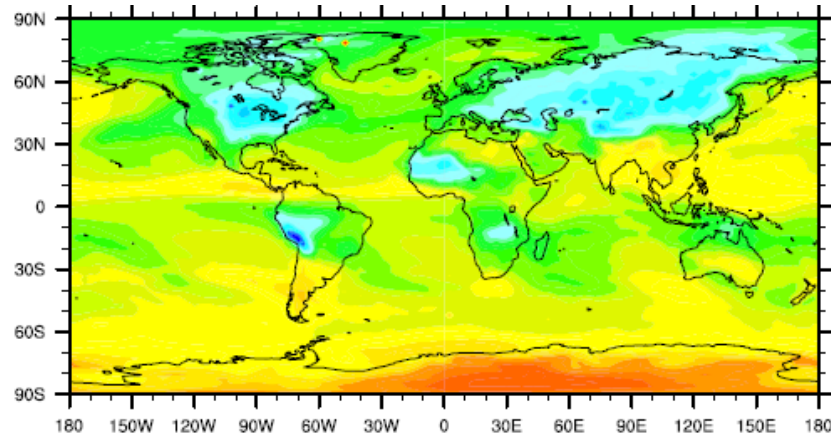
DJF



JJA



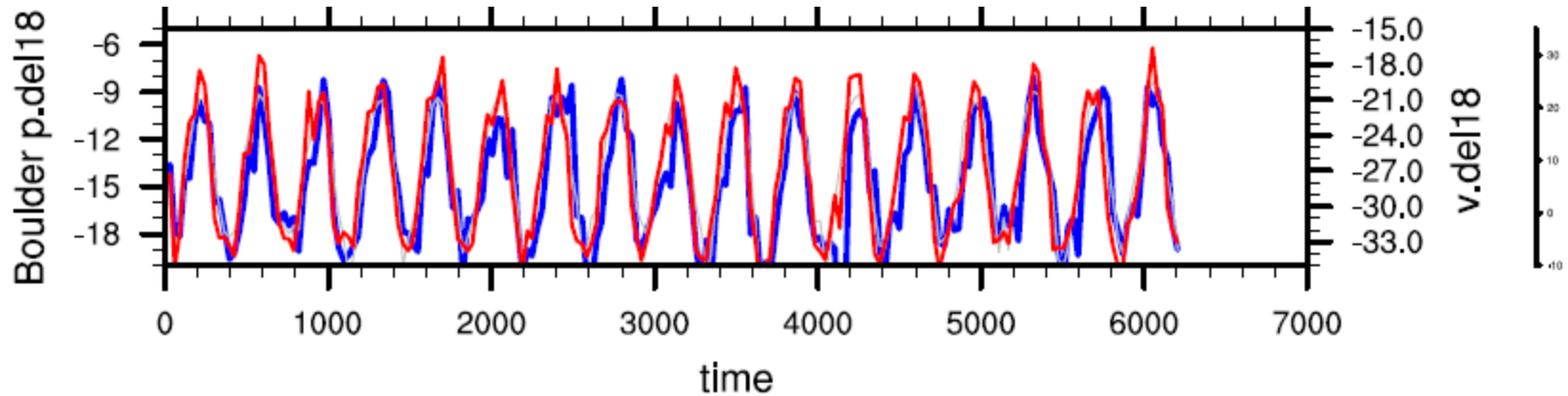
DJF-JJA



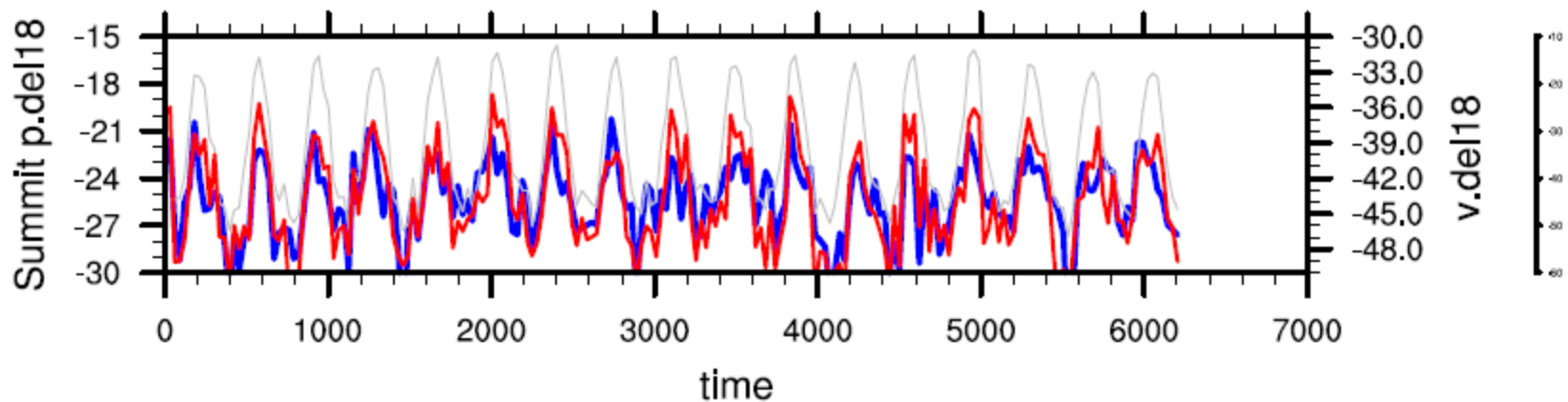
$\delta^{18}\text{O}$ Precipitation

Precipitation $\delta^{18}\text{O}$

Vapor $\delta^{18}\text{O}$



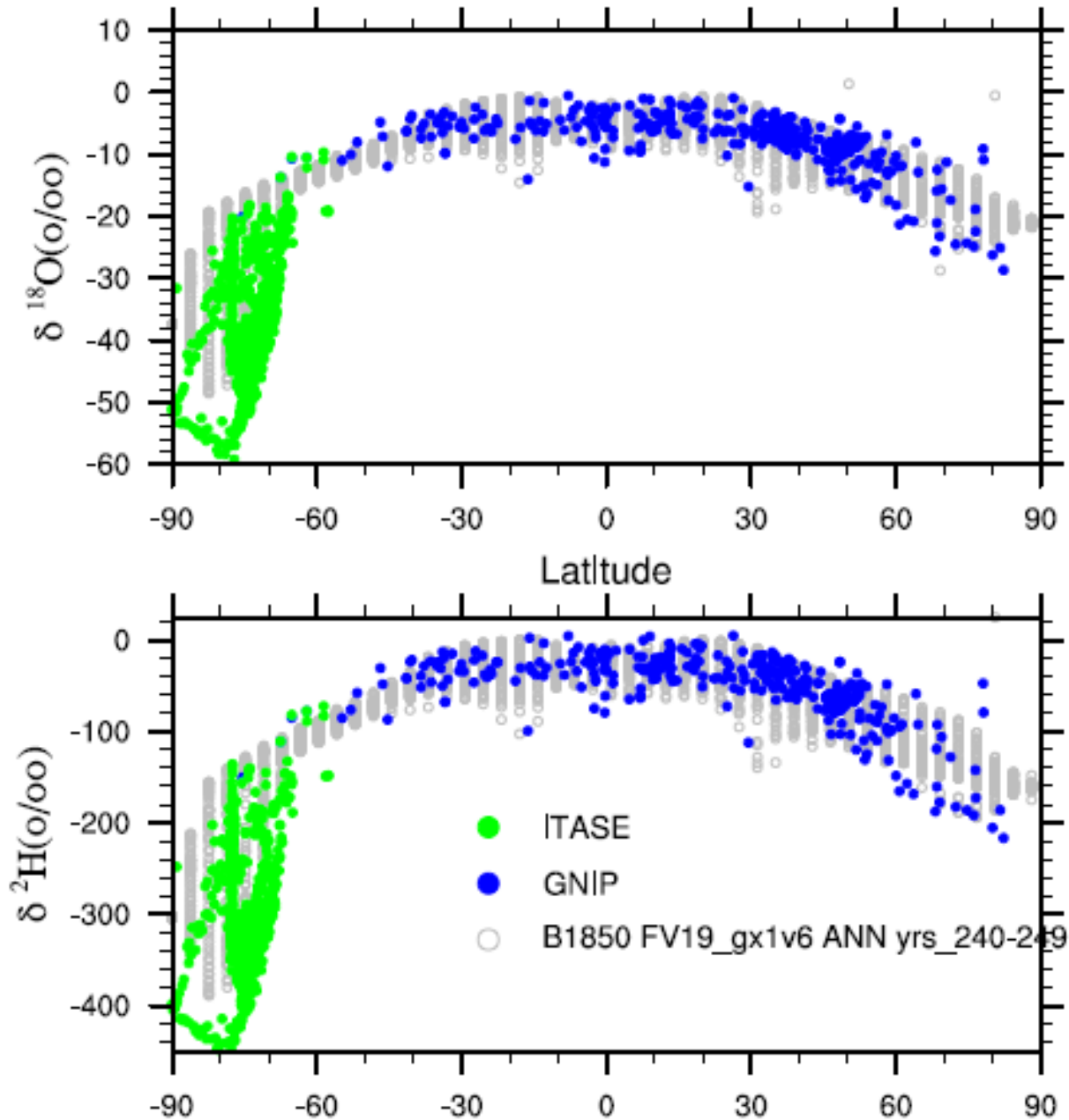
Observed Precipitation seasonal cycle: 6-23 permil



Observed Precipitation seasonal cycle: 7-10 permil

Plots from Anne-Katrine Faber

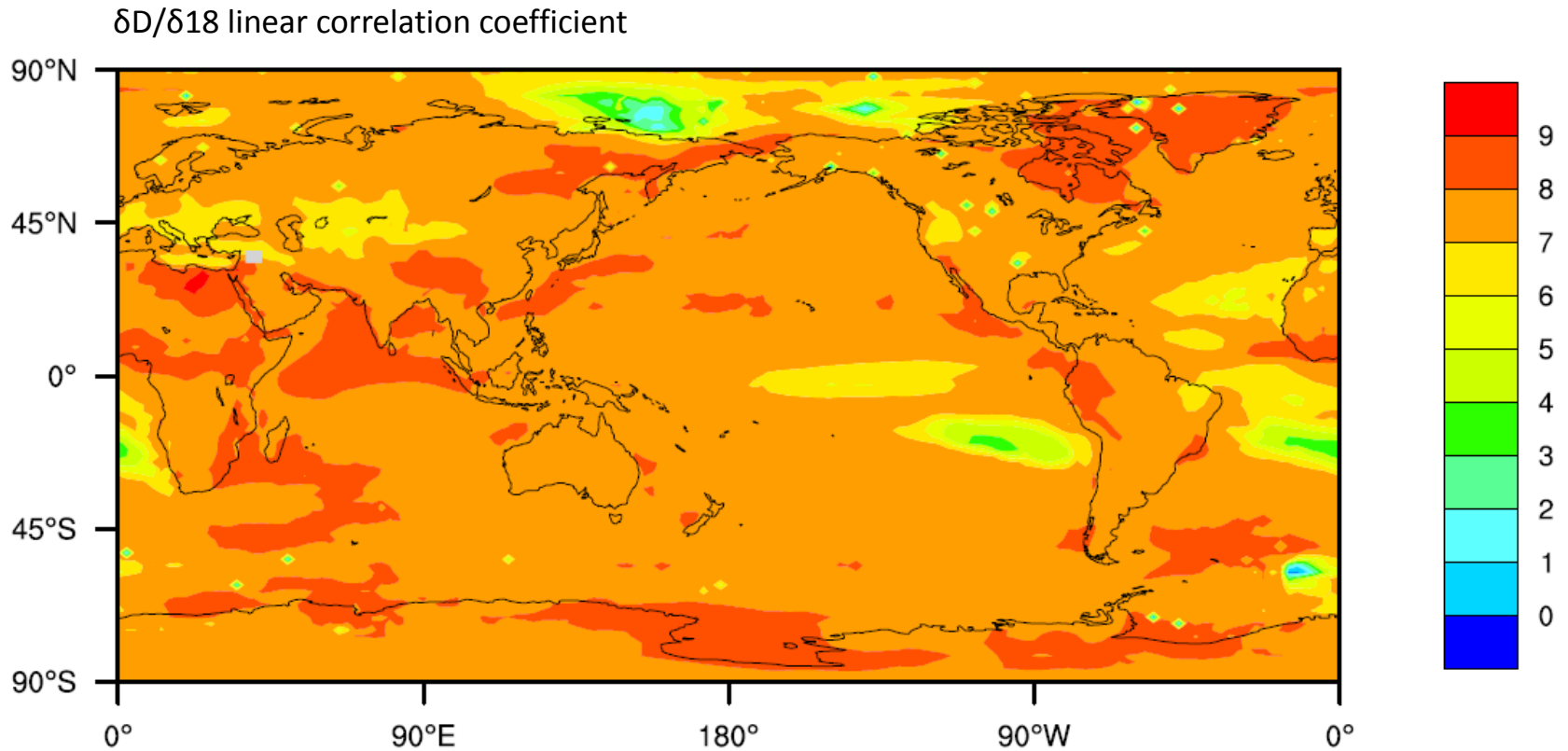
iCAM5 vs. Obs.



Plots from
Esther Brady

CAM5 simulations

The Meteoric Water Line is the slope of the $\delta D/\delta^{18}O$ values in precipitation

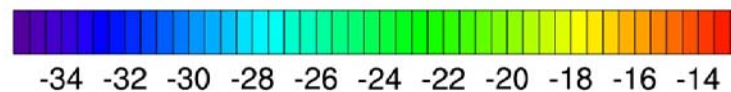
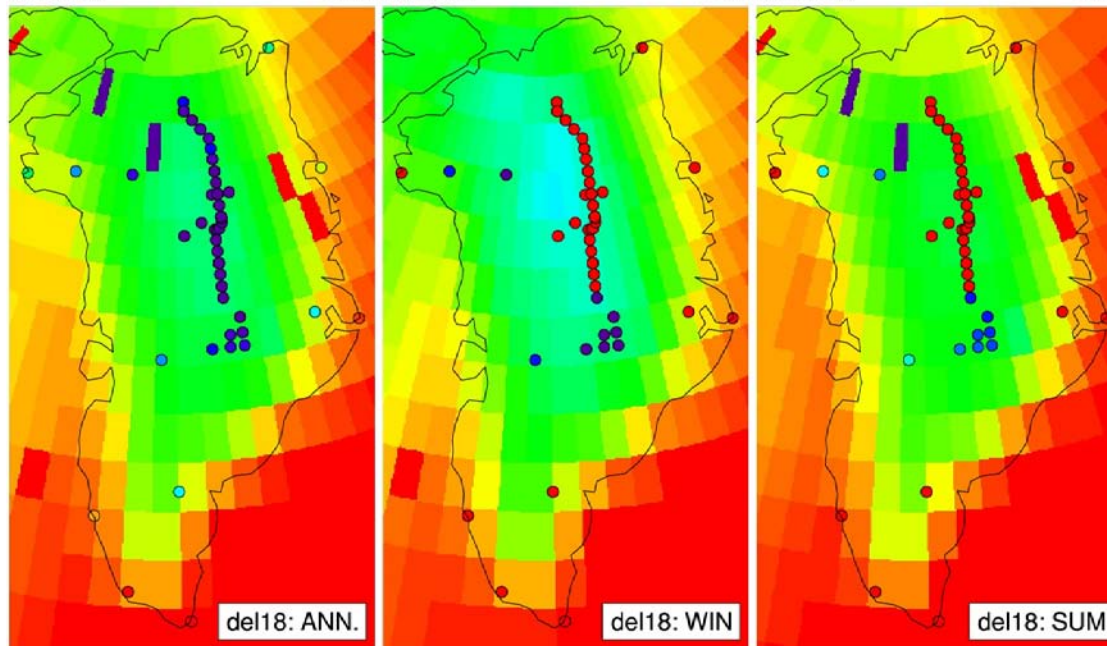


Global Theoretical value = 8

Simulate Global Average = 7.6

Research example: Greenland

Greenland is important because numerous ice cores have been drilled there, and it is a region with many isotopic measurements to compare with the model.



Plot from Anne-Katrine Faber

Research example: Greenland

What controls the isotopic values of precipitation in Summit, Greenland (72°N, 38°W)?

Try multi-linear regression:

$$\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{summit}} = A * T_s + B * \text{RH} + C * R_{\text{Ind/ice}}$$

T_s = Surface Air Temperature anomalies

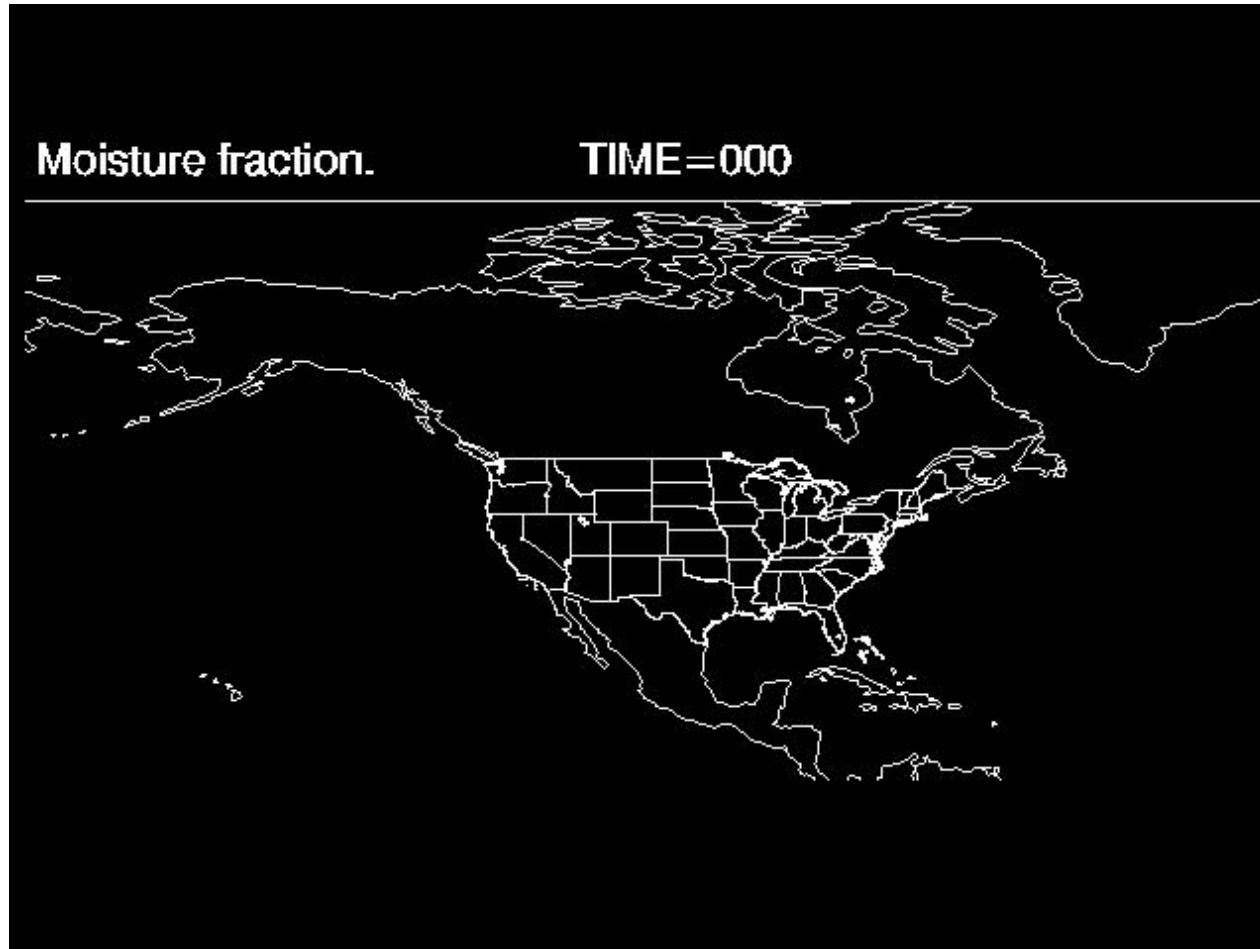
RH = surface Relative Humidity anomalies

$R_{\text{Ind/ice}}$ = Land and Sea Ice Moisture Tag/Total Moisture anomalies

Water Tracers/Tags

Water tags are water isotopes in CAM5 that don't fractionate, thus allowing one to create a second hydrologic cycle in the model that is de-coupled from the climate. This allows for one to modify moisture sources and sinks without changing the climate or circulation.

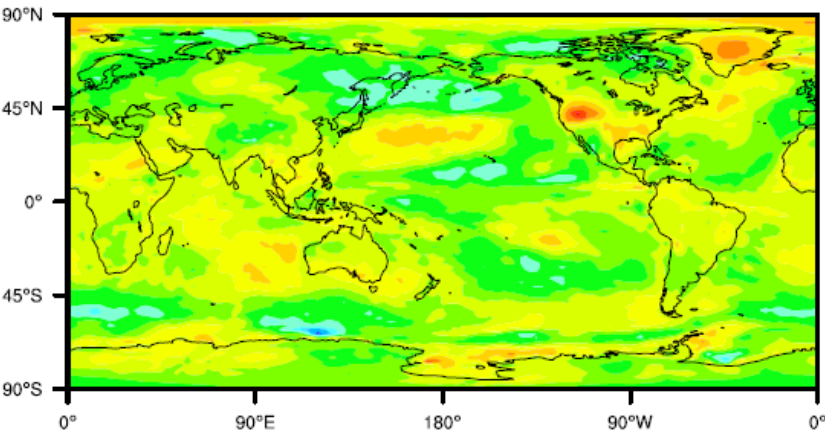
Blue = North Pacific moisture, Green = North Atlantic moisture, and Red = Land moisture



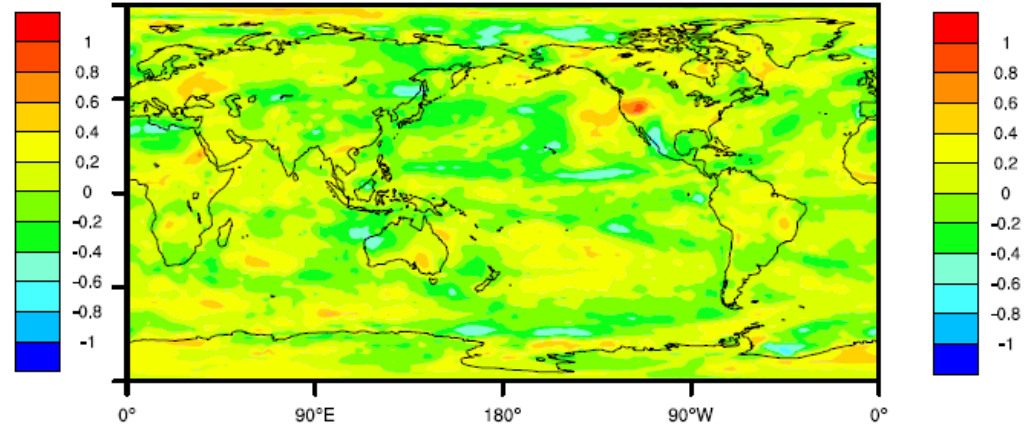
Animation
from David
Noone

Research Example: Greenland

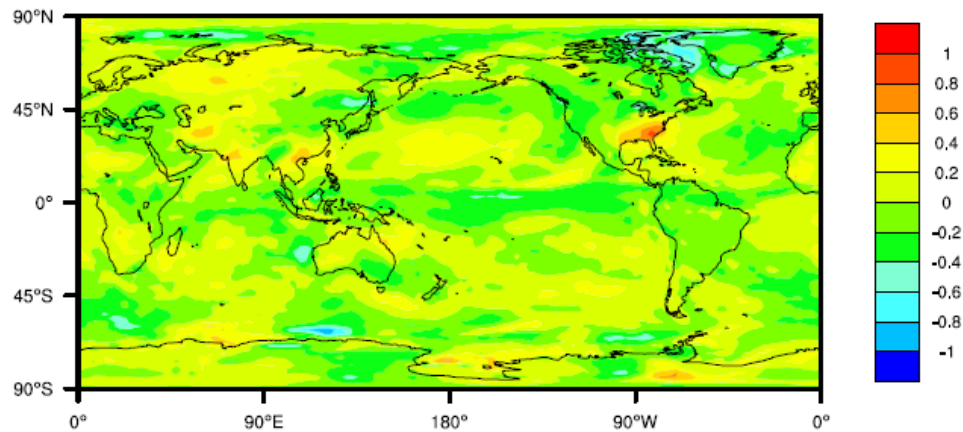
Surface Temperature



Relative Humidity

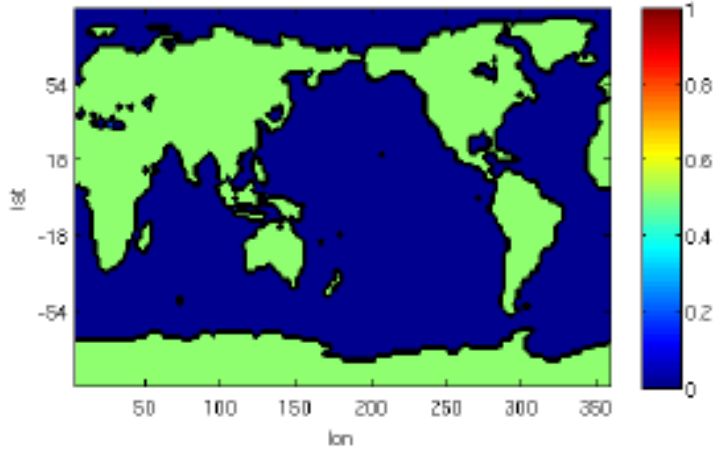


Land/Sea Ice Moisture Ratio

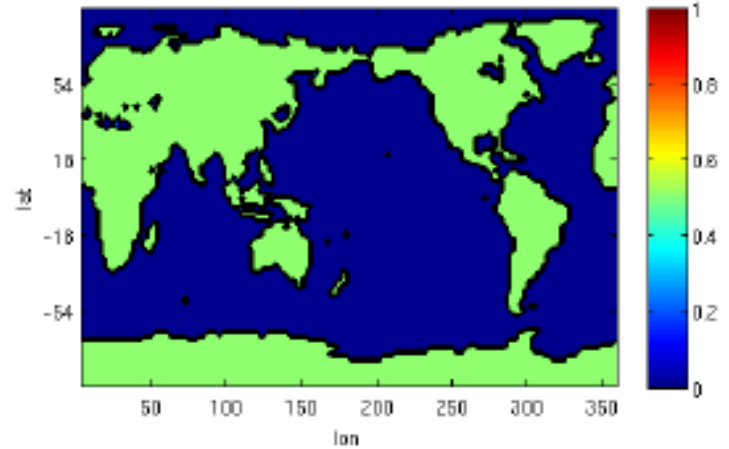


iCLM4 development

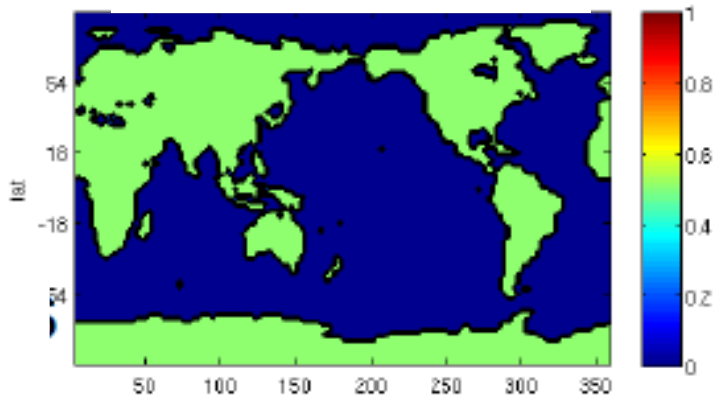
Surface Water



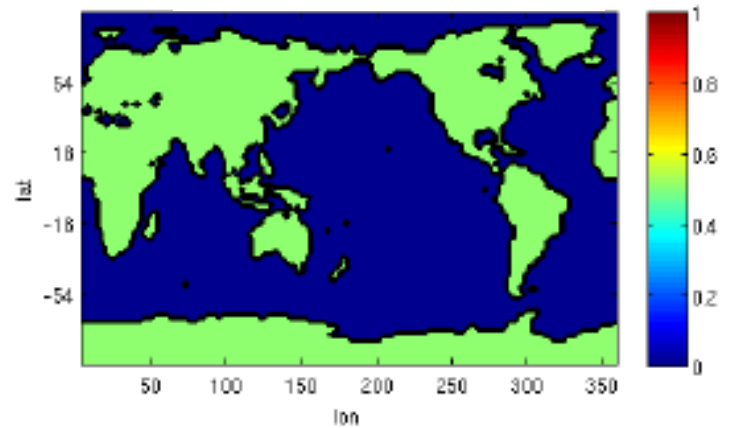
Canopy Vapor



Shaded Leaf Water



Sunlit Leaf Water



Conclusions

- Major iCAM5 Software development is complete.
- Now currently doing model tuning, validation, and minor-debugging (particularly to improve seasonal cycle).
- Also in the process of being coupled to other isotope-enabled components
- Should be ready to do scientific quality simulations by this summer.

Questions?

Thanks for Listening!