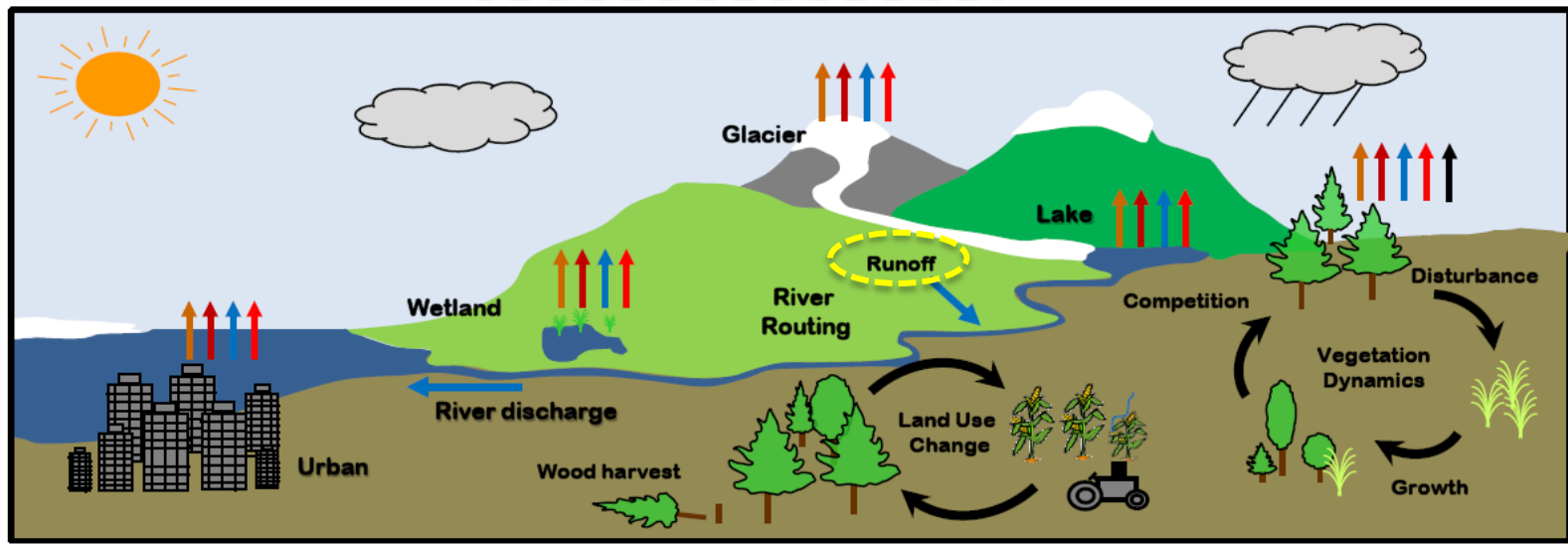
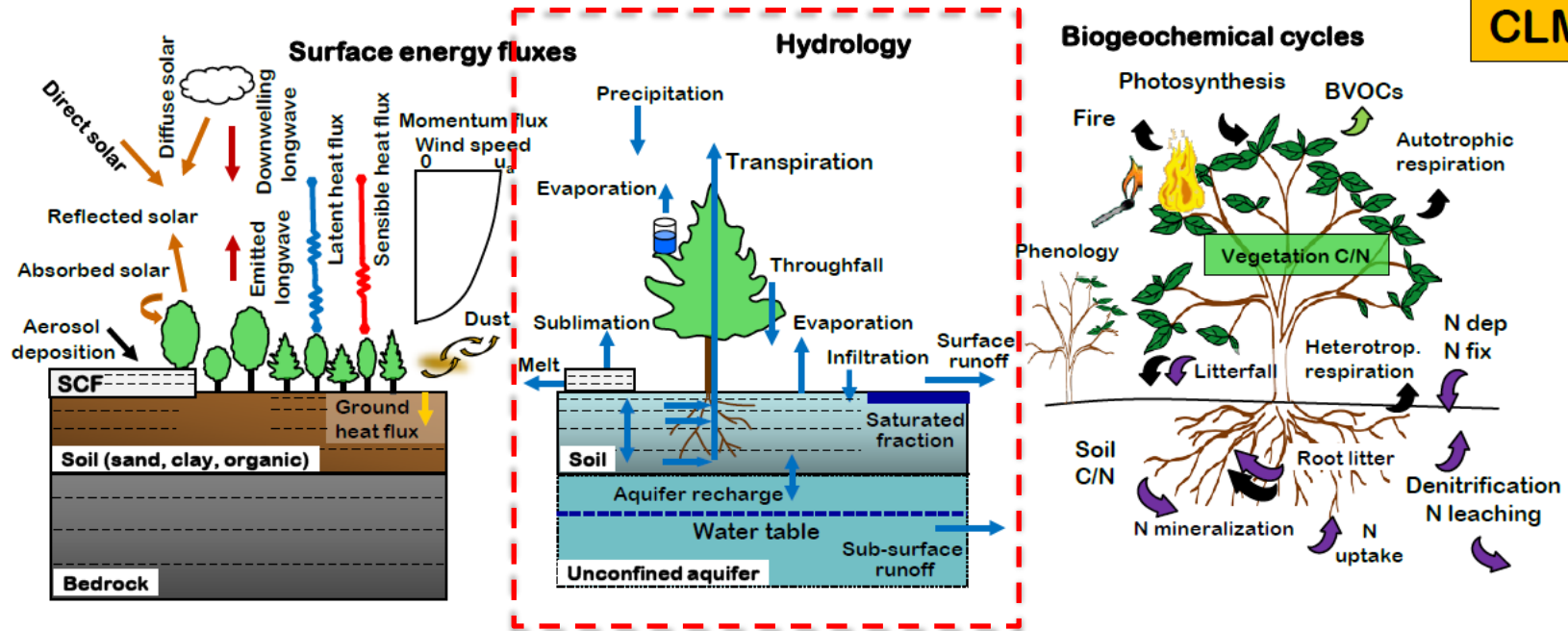


Historical Evaluation of Hydrologic Components of CLM4: Surface Soil Water Content and Runoff

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Climate Science Department
Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory



Source: D. Lawrence 2012

Outline

1. Validate key components in hydrologic cycle

Global water balance

$$P=Q+E+\Delta S$$

runoff

storage change

CLM4 runoff

vs.

GRDC data

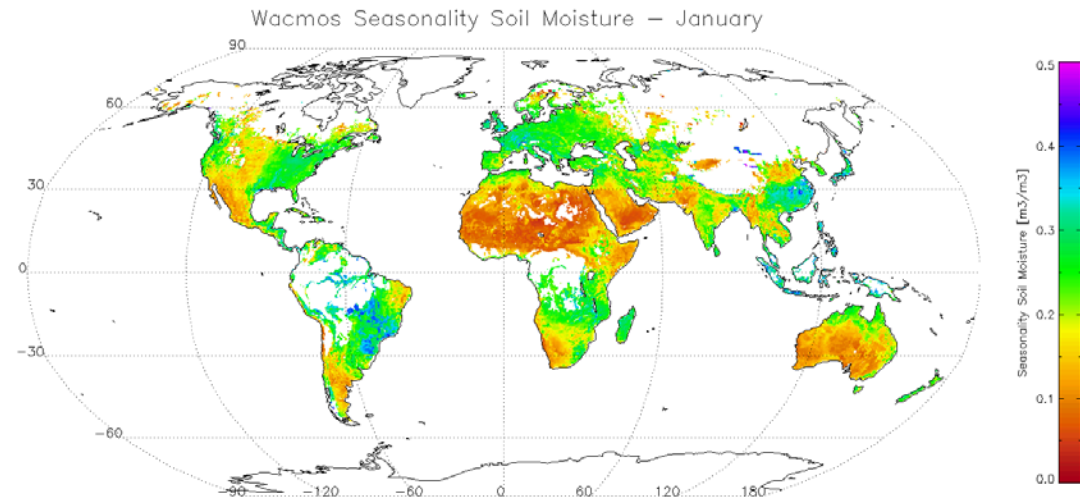
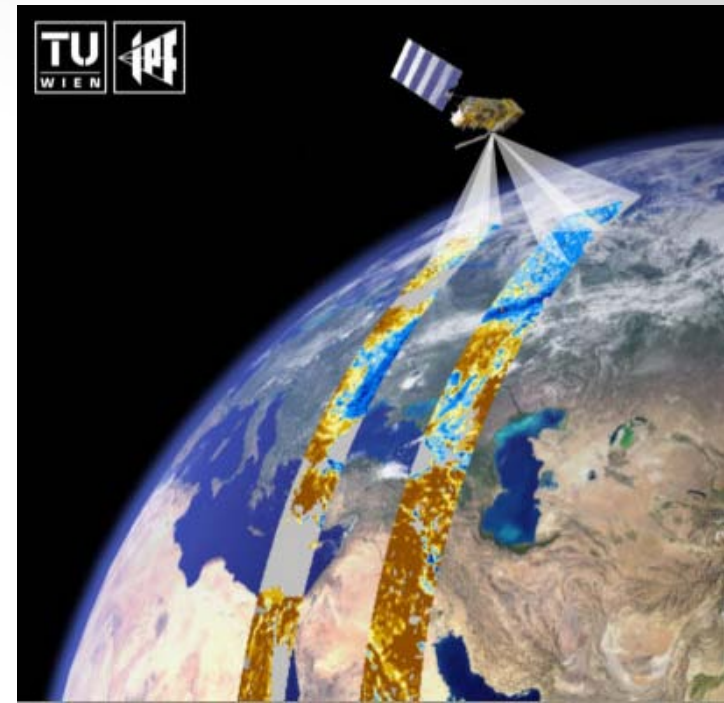
CLM4 10cm-soil moisture

vs.

ESA satellite data

European Space Agency (ESA) soil moisture product:

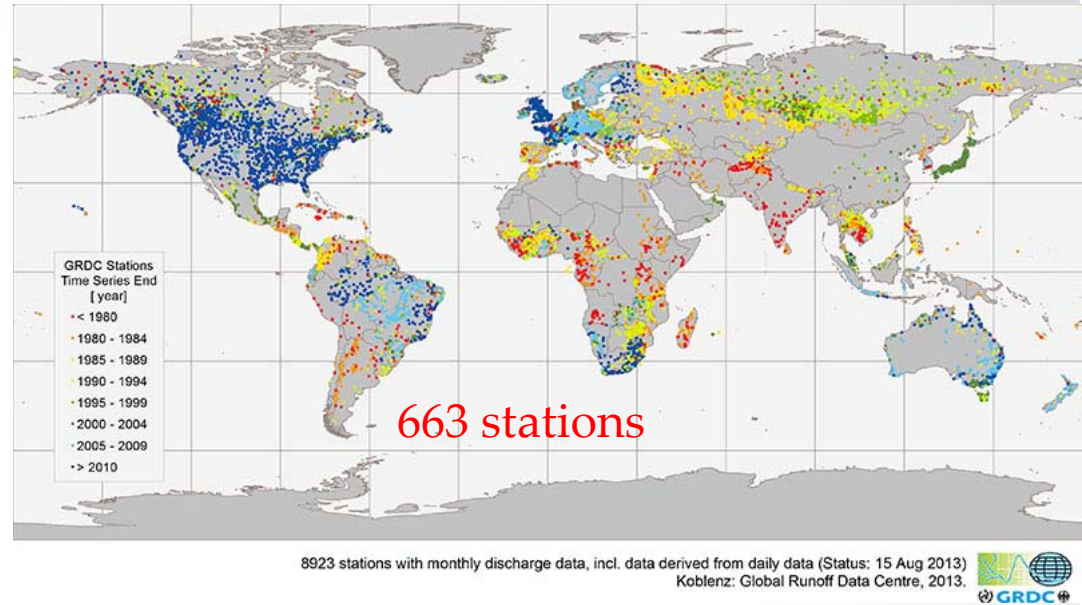
- 30 years of global soil moisture measurements
 - SMMR (1978-1987)
 - SSM/I (since 1987)
 - TRMM (since 1997)
 - AMSR-E (2002-2011)
 - SMOS (since 2009)
 - SCAT (1991-2011)
 - ASCAT (since 2006)
 - AMSR/II (launched 2012)
 - SMAP (2014)
- Measures the surface (<5 cm) soil moisture
- Bare to sparsely vegetated areas only



Sources: <http://www.esa-soilmoisture-cci.org>

Global Runoff Data Center – GRDC

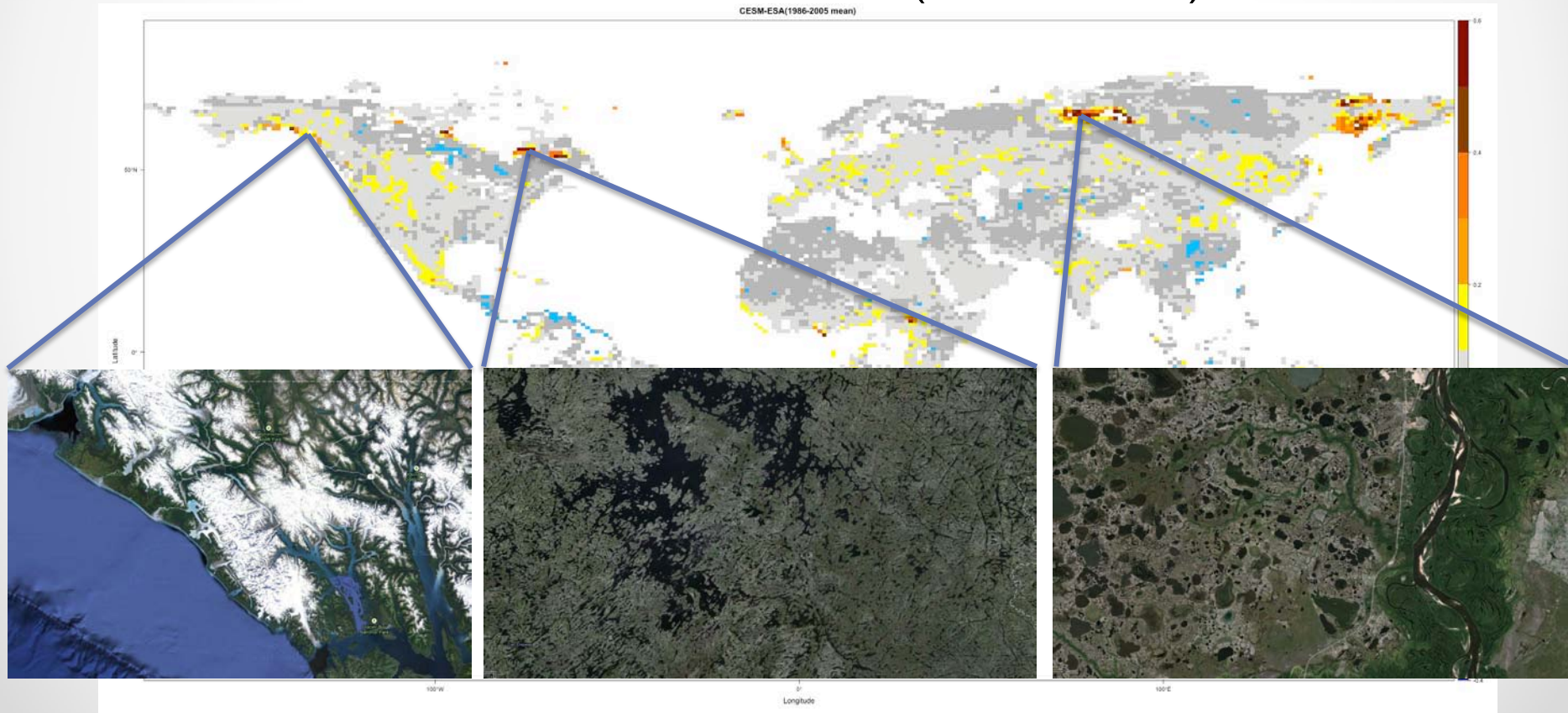
1. Water balance model
2. Discharge gauging station dataset
3. Digital river networks – STN-30p
4. Geographic coregistration



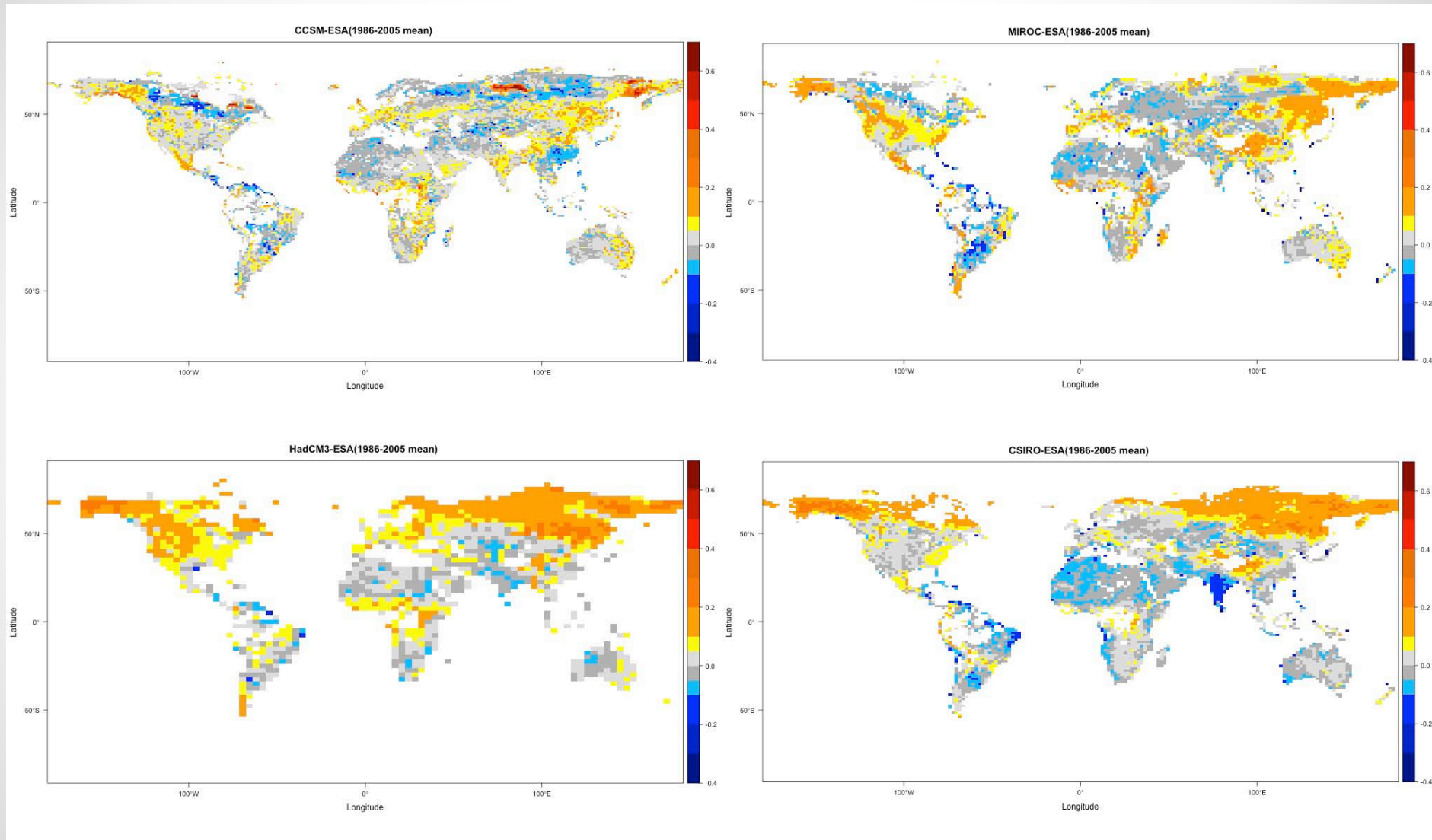
6152 river basins

Results: surface soil moisture

1. Overall CLM4 tends to overestimate soil moisture (partly due to thickness and state mismatch)
2. Especially in high latitude zones
3. Most differences are within 10% (volumetric)

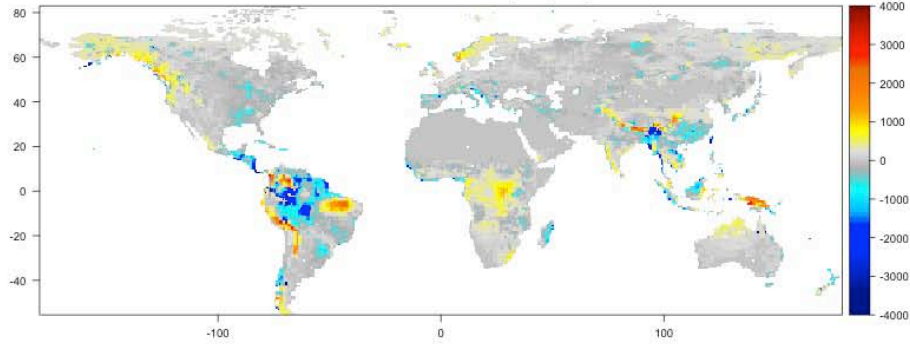


Results: surface soil moisture

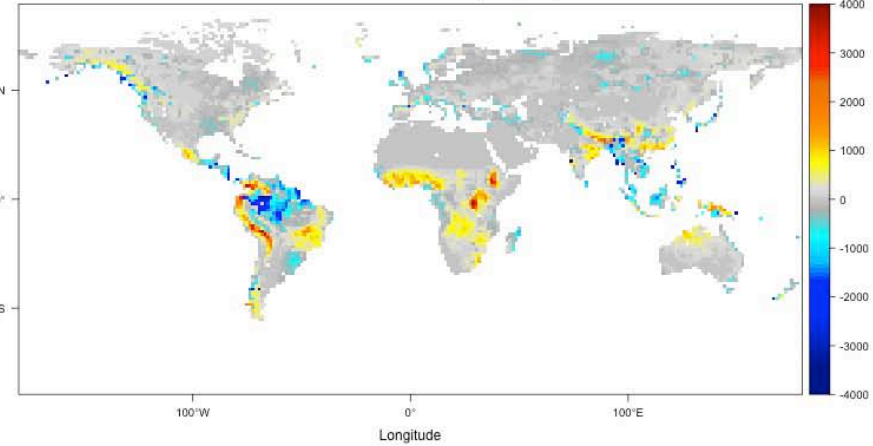


Results: runoff

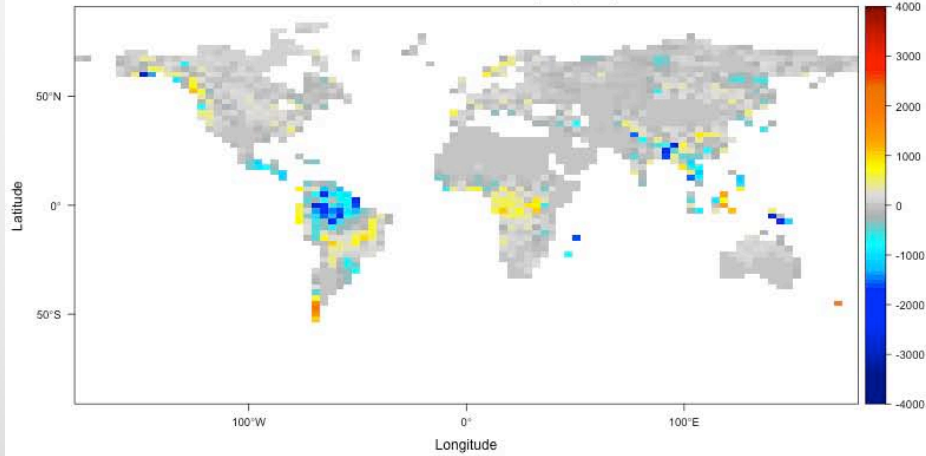
CCSM-GRDC 1971-1980 (mm/year)



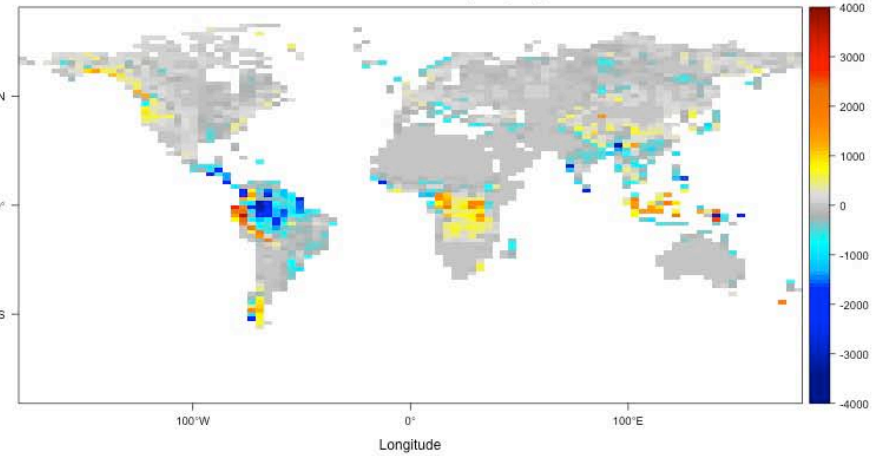
MIROC5-GRDC 1971-1980 (mm/year)



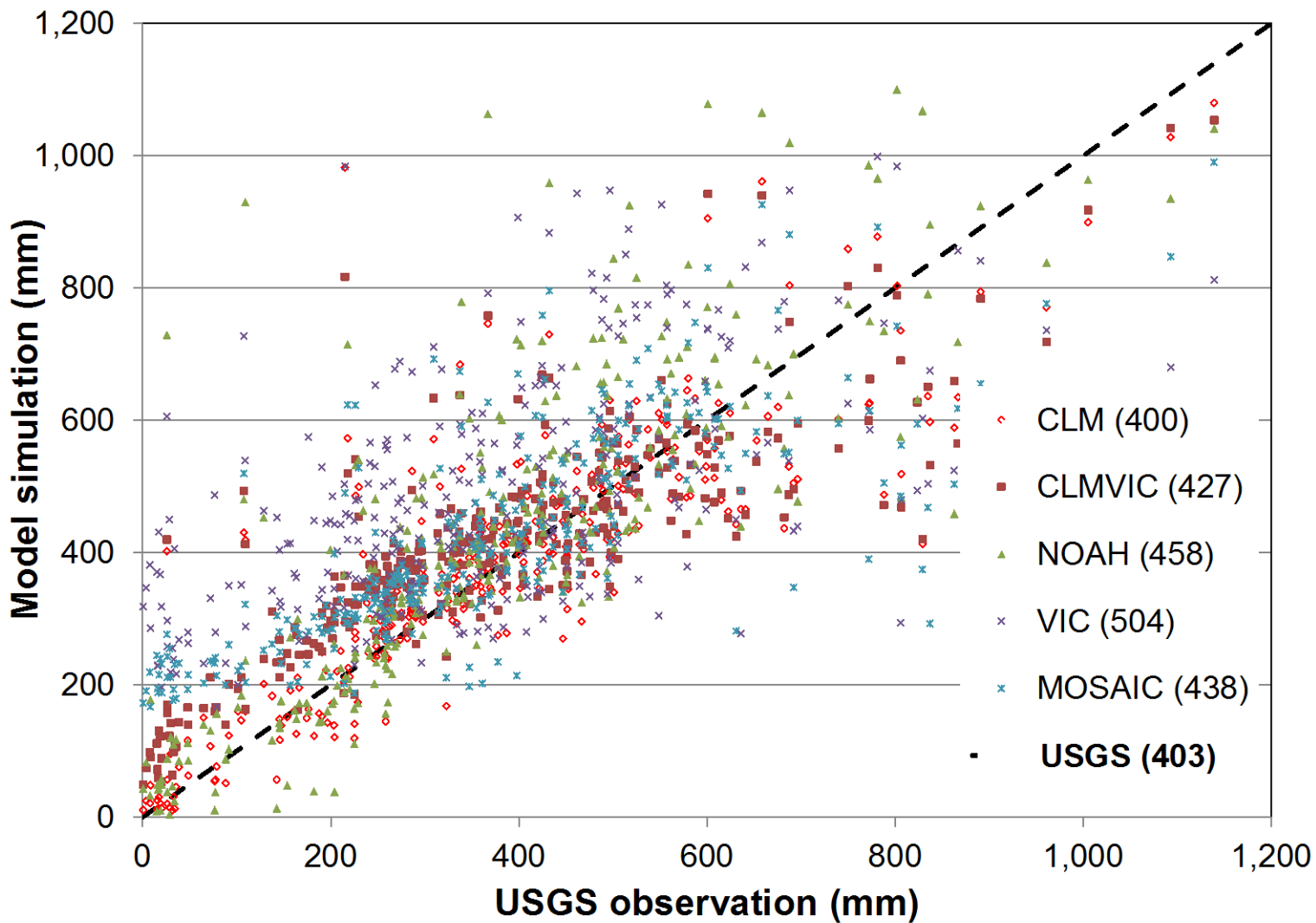
HadCM3-GRDC 1971-1980 (mm/year)



IPSL-GRDC 1971-1980 (mm/year)



Mean annual total runoff



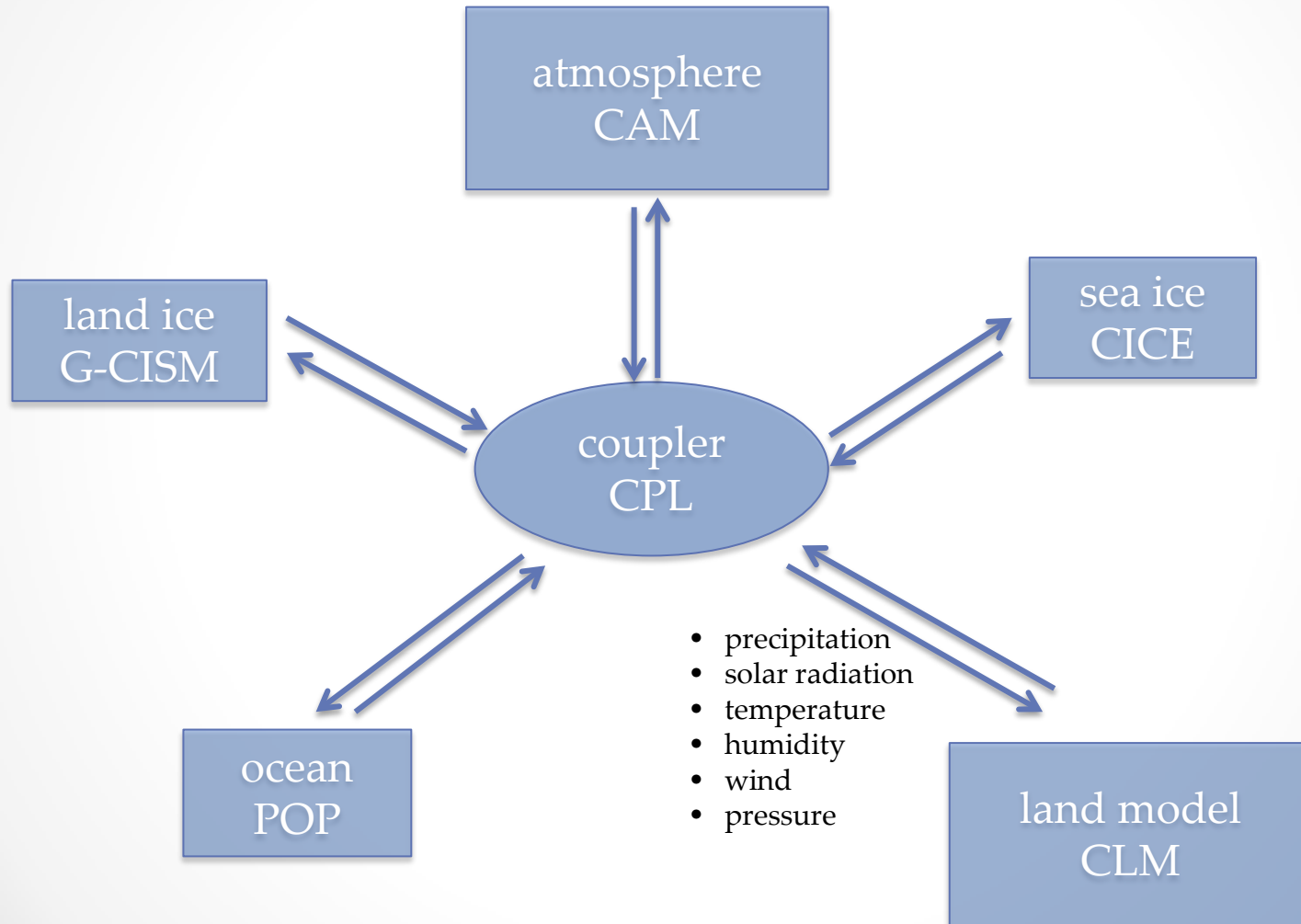
(Leung, PNNL)

Discussions

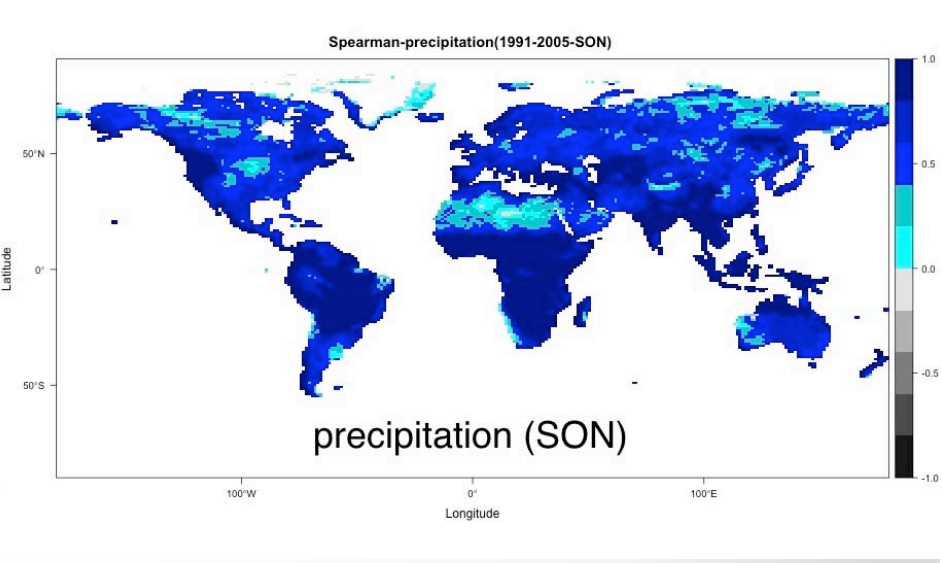
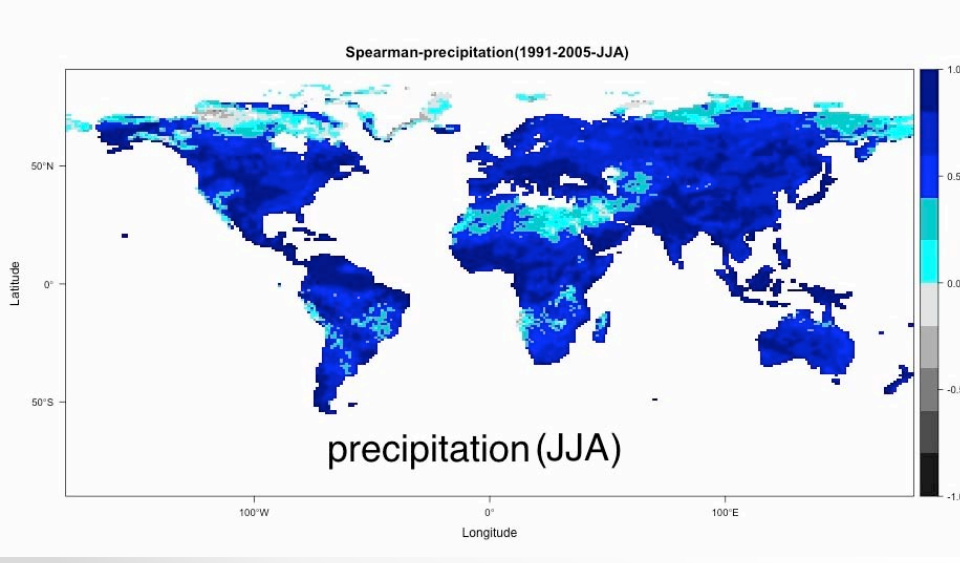
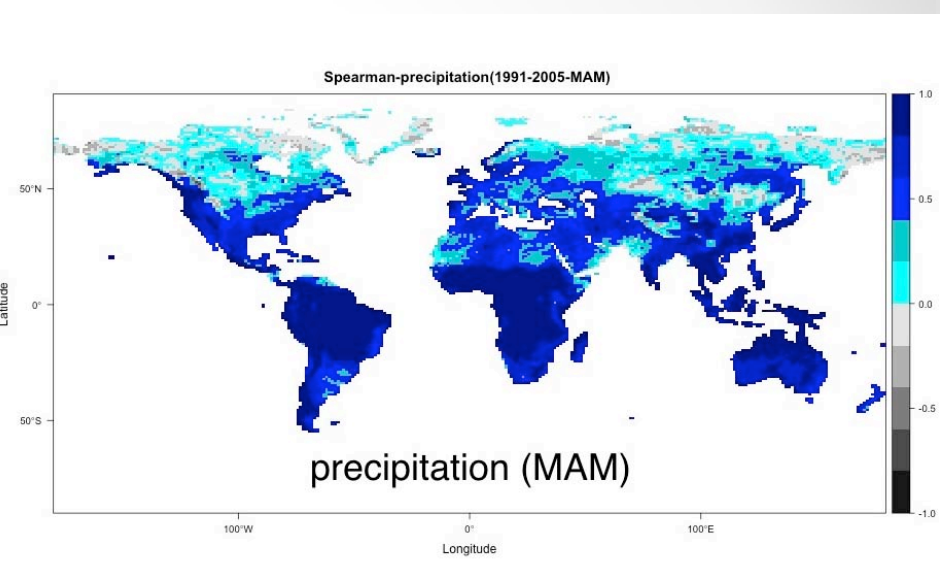
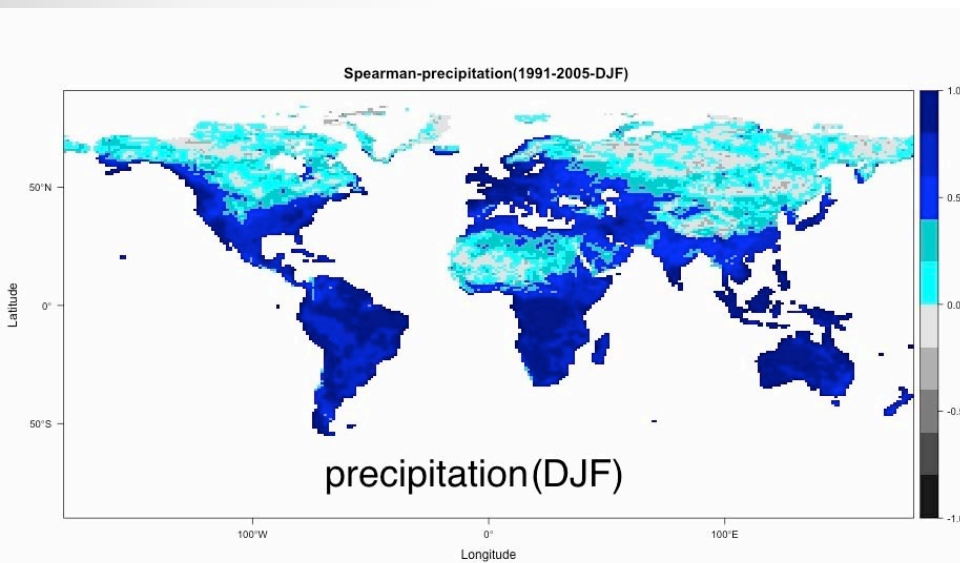
Potential sources of discrepancy between CLM4 and observations

1. Errors from “observations”
2. Dimension mismatches
3. Structural deficiencies of CLM
4. Forcing errors from atmosphere model (i.e. CAM)

2. Trace to the sources of bias

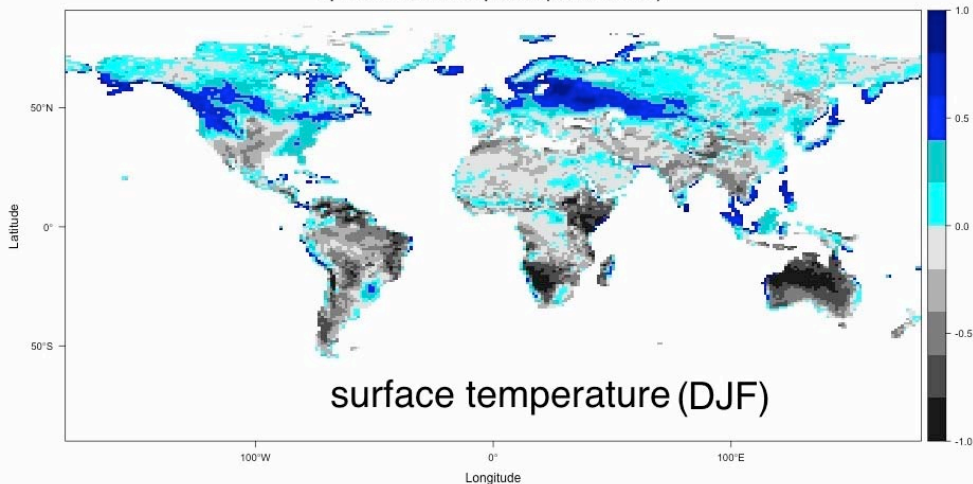


Discussion: surface soil moisture vs precipitation



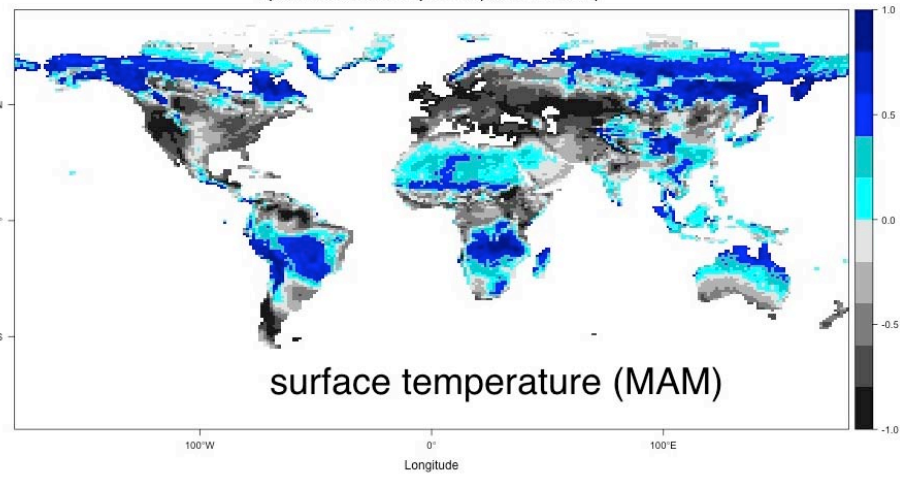
Discussion: soil moisture vs surface temperature

Spearman-surface temperature(1991-2005-DJF)



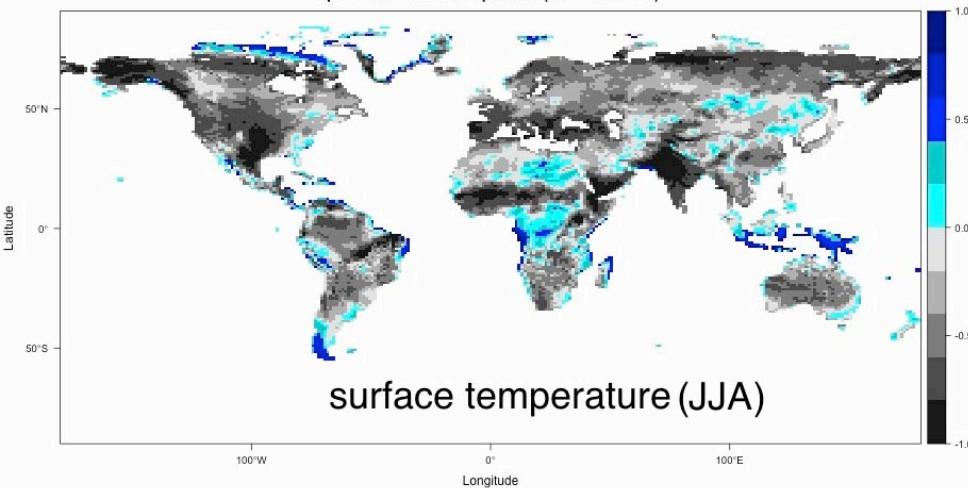
surface temperature (DJF)

Spearman-surface temperature(1991-2005-MAM)



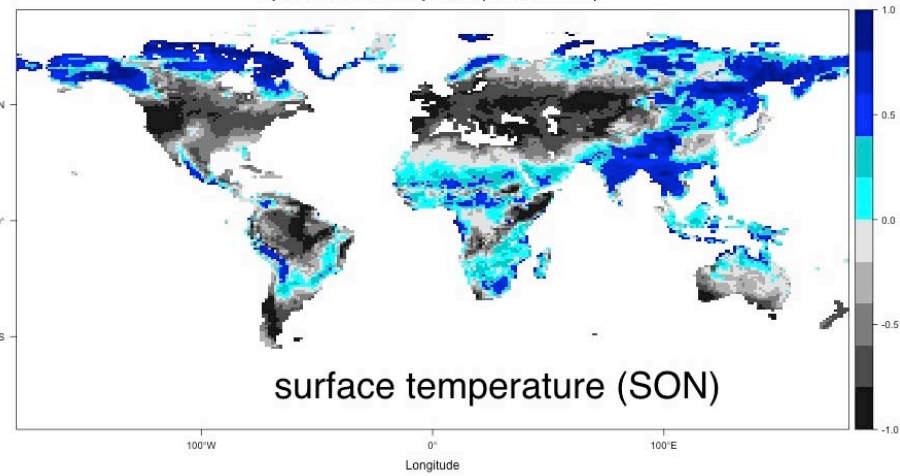
surface temperature (MAM)

Spearman-surface temperature(1991-2005-JJA)

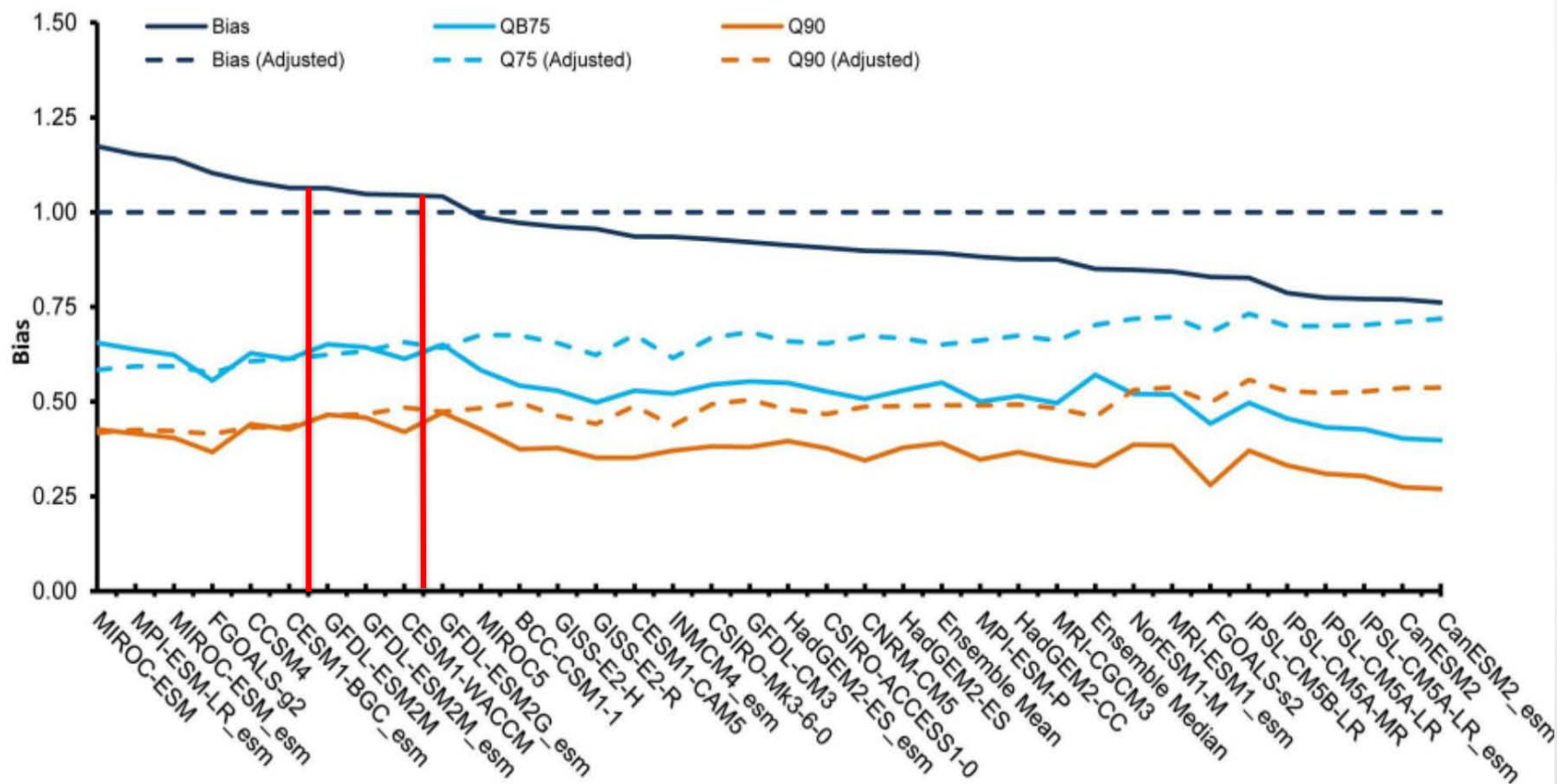
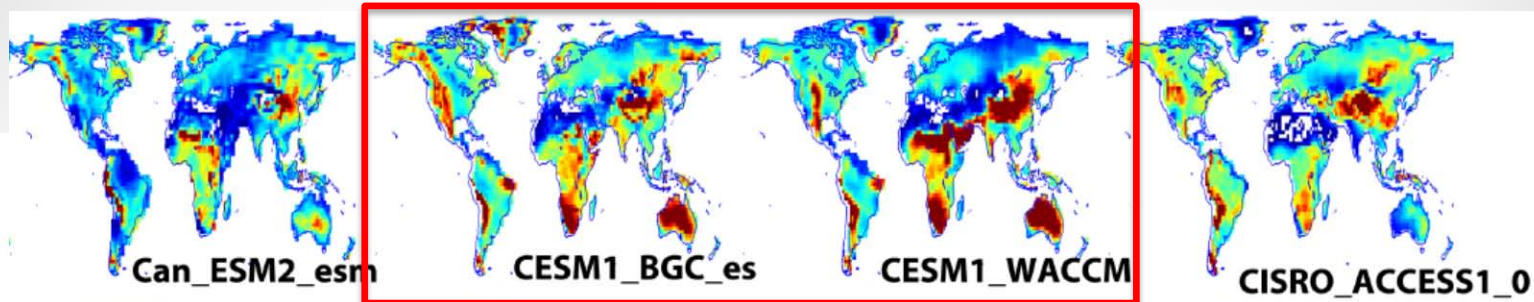


surface temperature (JJA)

Spearman-surface temperature(1991-2005-SON)

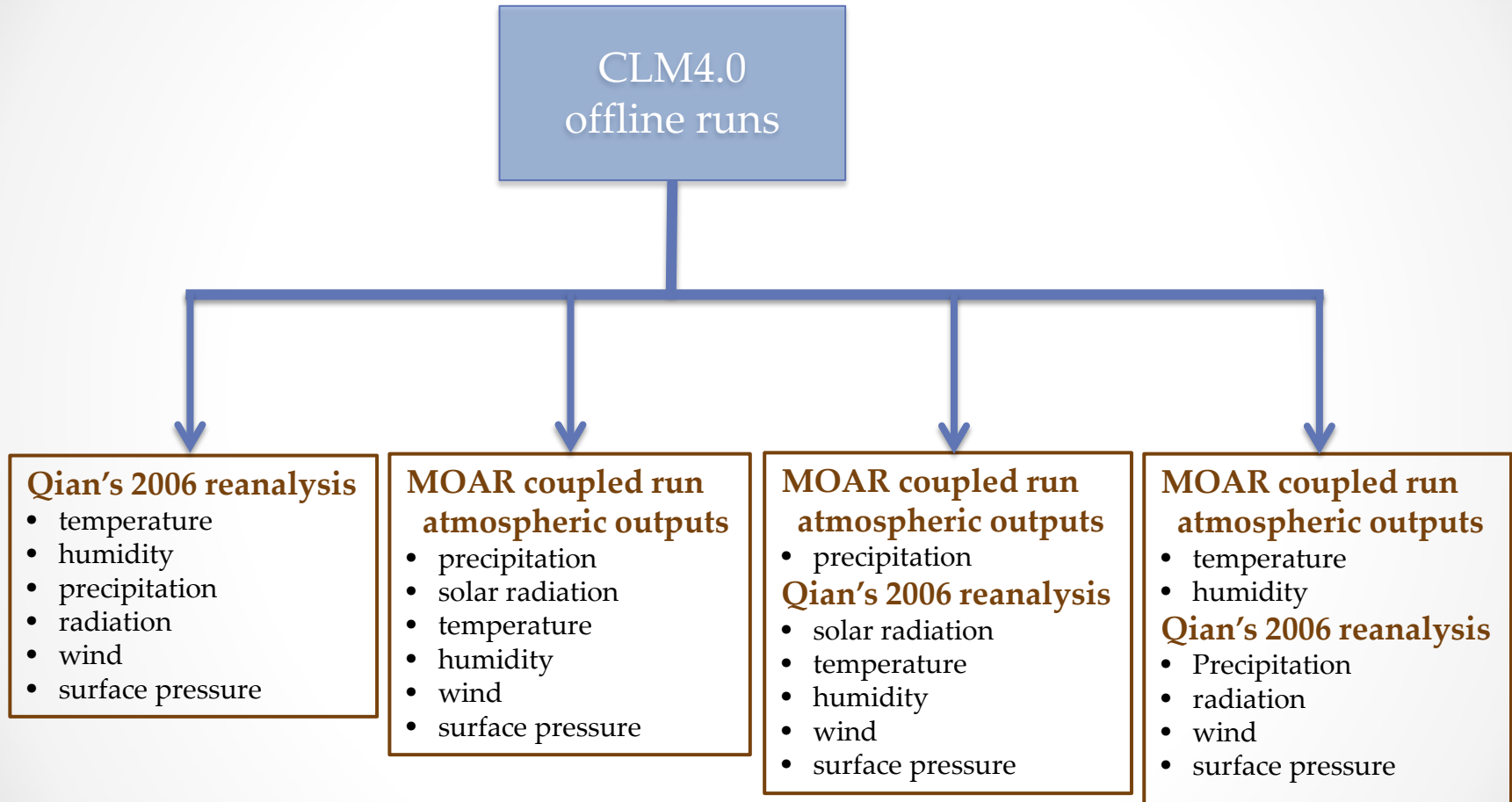


surface temperature (SON)



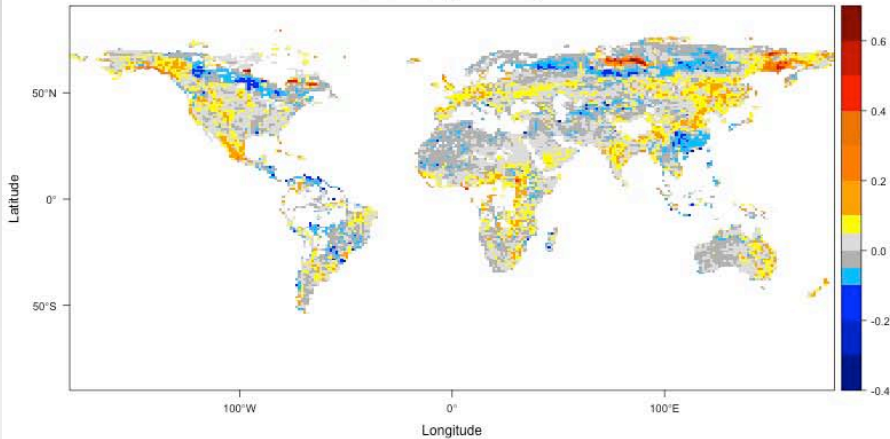
Mehran (2014)

CLM4.0 forced by various combinations

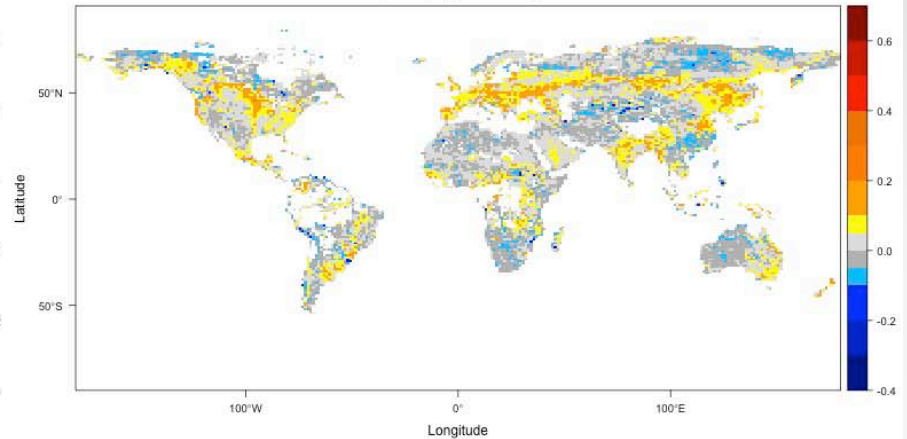


Discussion: soil moisture

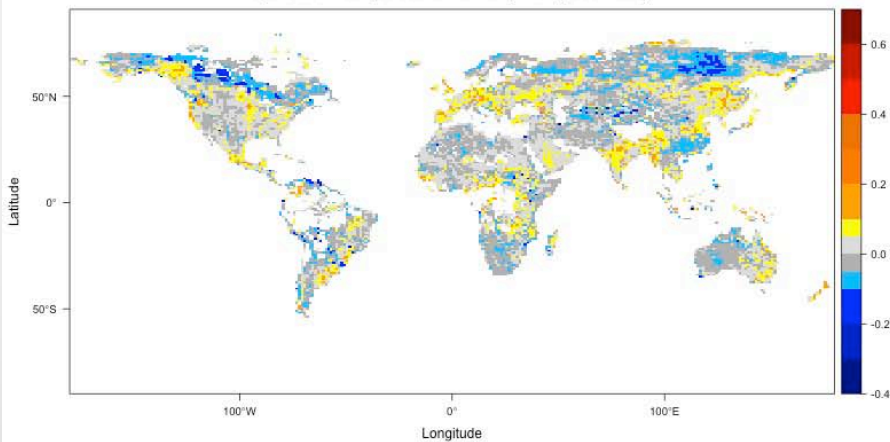
CCSM-ESA(1986-2004)



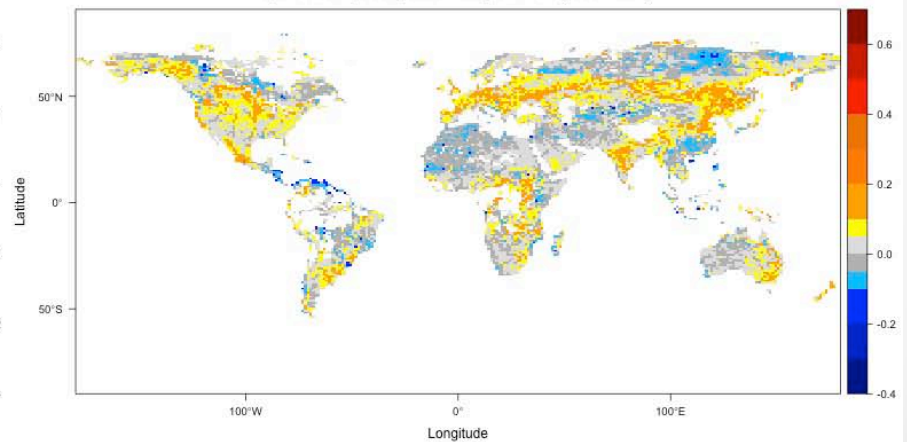
Qian-ESA(1986-2004)



Qian/CCSM temperature+humidity-ESA(1986-2004)

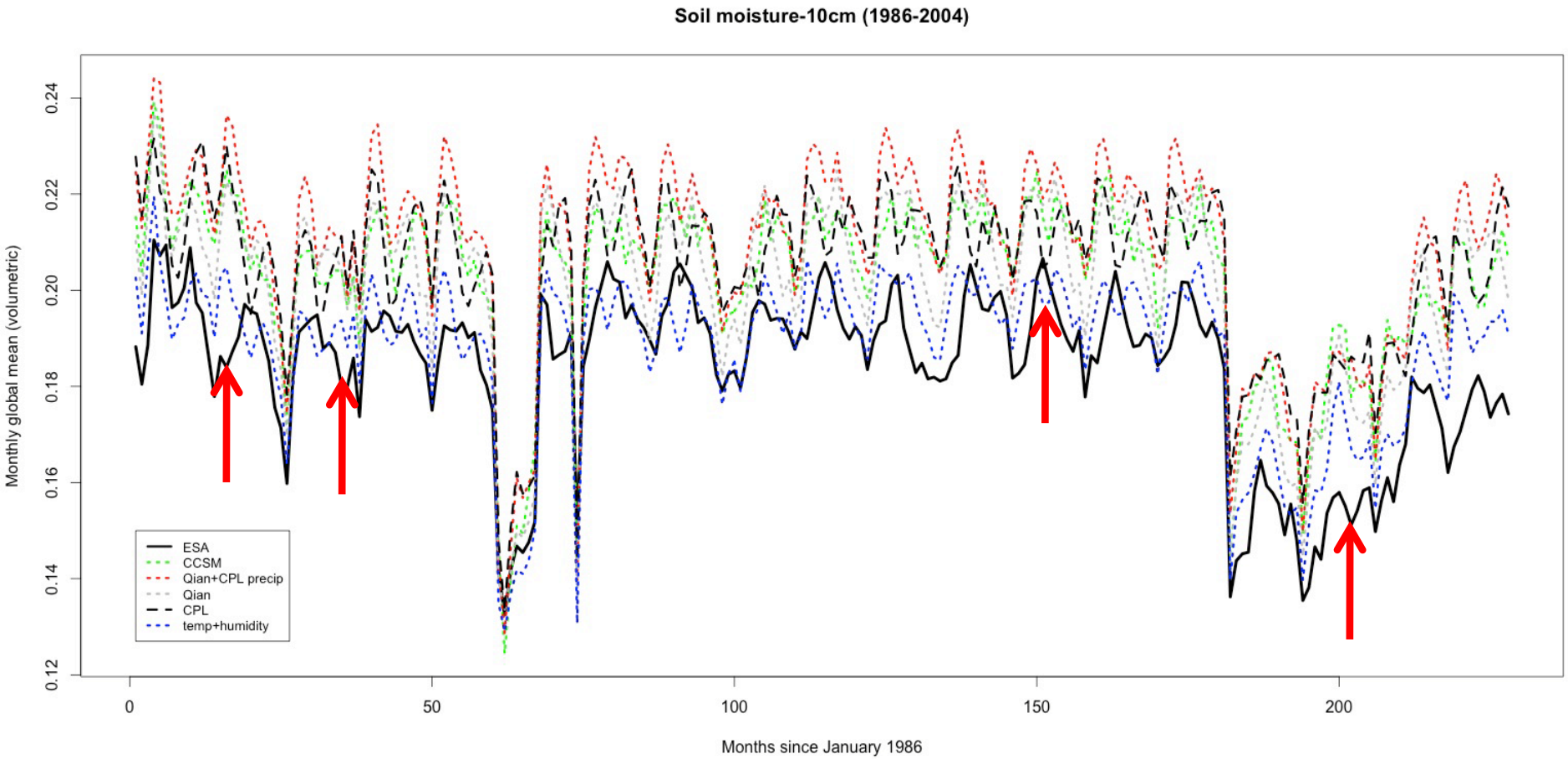


Qian/CCSM precipitation outputs-ESA(1986-2004)



- Offline run by CCSM atm outputs eliminates the high latitude over-saturation
- Offline run by CCSM precipitation wets up the surface soils
- Offline run by CCSM temperature and humidity dries up the surface soils

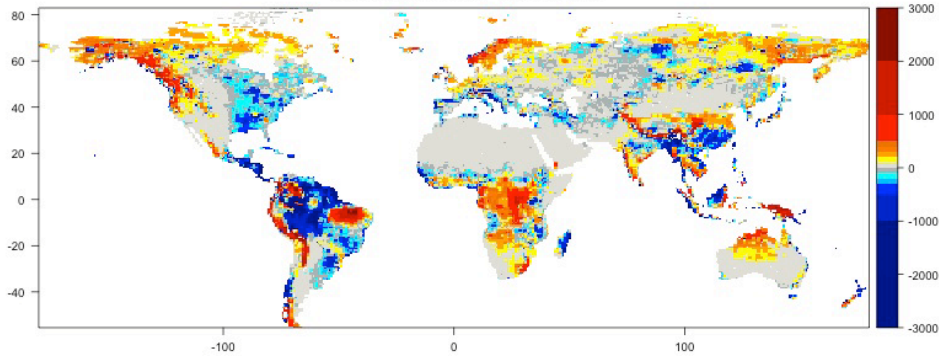
Discussion: soil moisture-monthly global mean



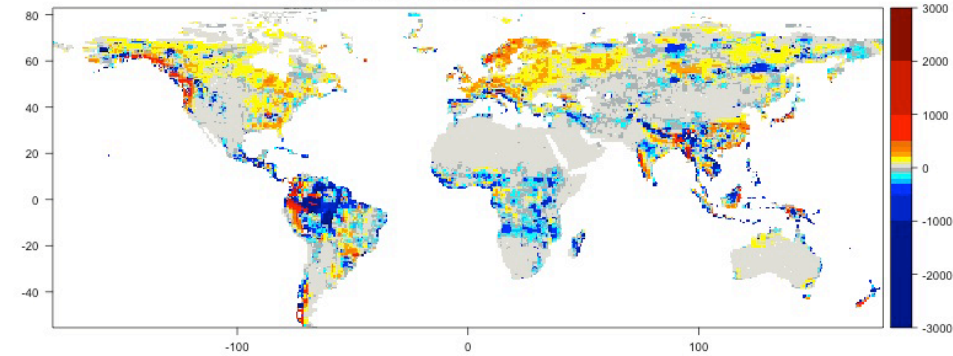
- Wettings are exaggerated
- Phase shift of dry-wet cycles

Discussion: runoff differences

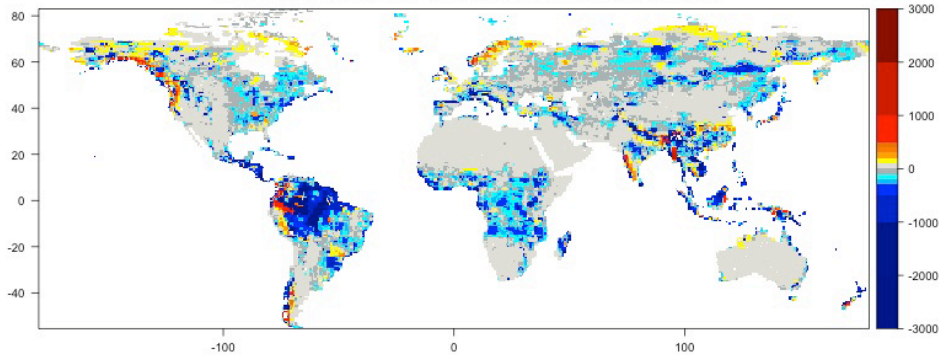
CCSM-GRDC(1971-1980 annual)



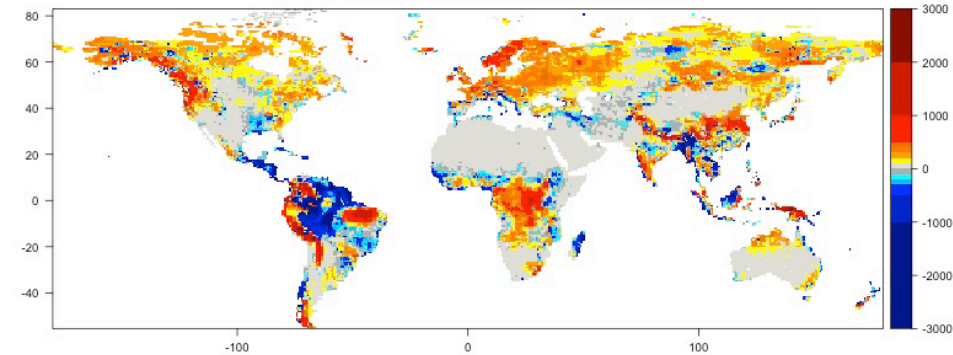
Offline run by Qian-GRDC(1971-1980 annual)



Qian/CCSM temperature+humidity-GRDC(1971-1980 annual)

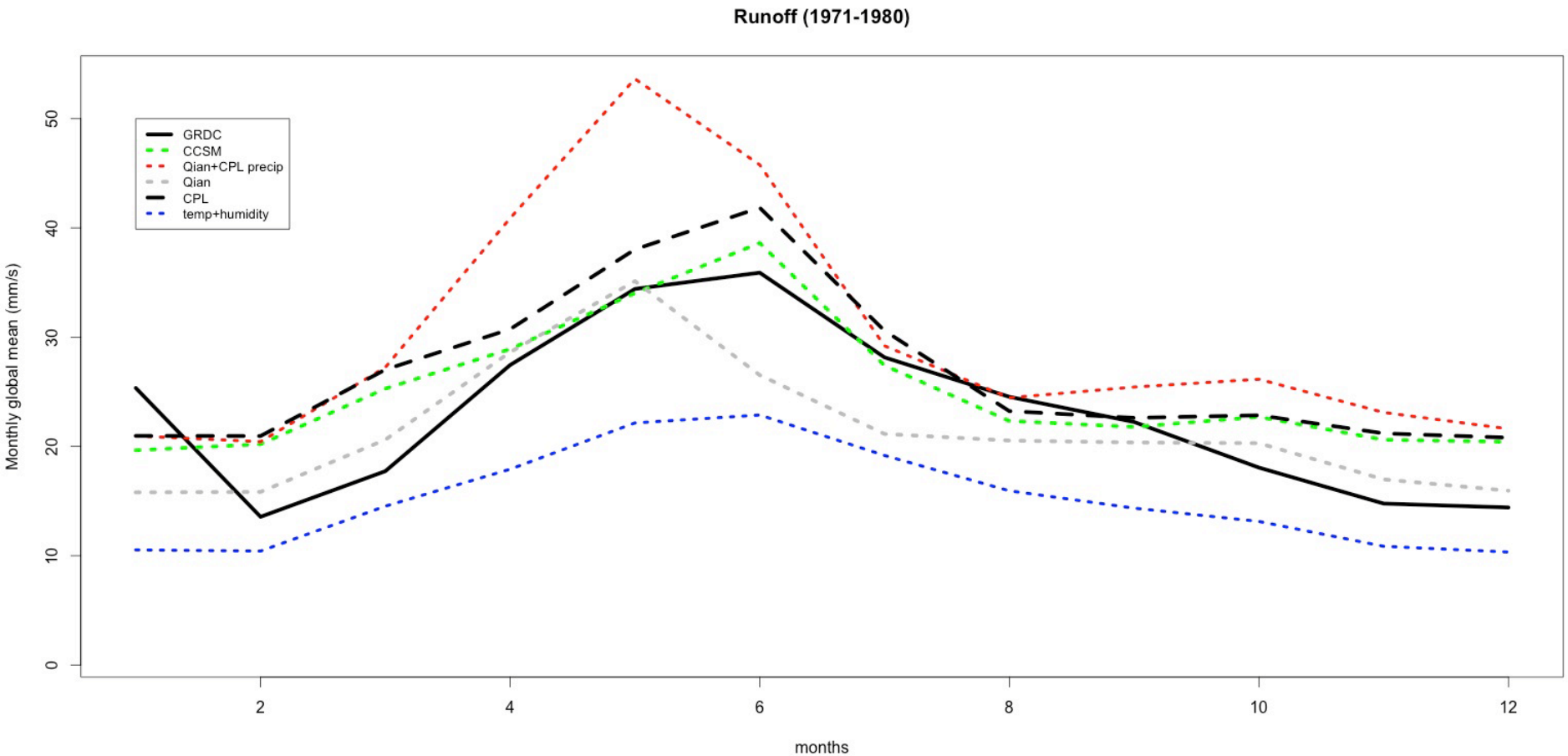


Qian/CCSM precipitation-GRDC(1971-1980 annual)



- Offline run by CCSM atm outputs makes similar runoff simulation as the coupled run
- Offline run by Qian's forcings makes better predictions: north America, north Eurasia
- Offline run by CCSM precipitation generates excessive runoff

Discussion: monthly runoff-global mean



- CCSM coupled run overestimates runoff year-round (except August and January)
- Offline run by Qian's matches the GRDC the best except JJA
- Precipitation and temperature+humidity runs offset each other's runoff simulations

Conclusions

1. Precipitation overestimation has led to surface soil moisture and runoff biases
2. Temperature and humidity offset the precipitation effects on runoff and soil moisture
3. CLM can be improved in tropical and high latitude areas
4. Offline run can provide some useful information on hydrology, although feedbacks between land and atmosphere models make differences