





Configuration Uncertainty in Permafrost Modeling

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Arctic Modeling

...stressed that all of these models "are perfectly valid representations of what's going on in the Arctic."

"some models have more sophisticated representation of the biophysical processes important in the Arctic than others"





Fisher et al., (2014)

Range of Near-Surface Permafrost Area (1900-2100)





Slater & Lawrence (2013)

Soil Model Structure

- Number of layers
- Size of layers
- Phase change
- Numeric methods
- Time step







Two Example Sites





Betty Pingo 70.27N, -148.88E





Photo: WERC, UAF

Soil Surface Temperature





Mauze Gulch





Photo: WERC, UAF

Soil Surface Temperature





Experiment Set-up

- 95% saturation to 4.5m
- Bedrock 4.5m to ?
- 1000yr spin-up (1950-1959)
- UBC = Soil Surf. Temperature
- LBC = Zero Flux







Dealing with Phase Change

- No Phase Change
- Supply & Demand
 - Overshoot 0°C
- Apparent Heat Capacity
 -1°C to 0°C = Lf



 Freezing Characteristic Curve



End of Spin-up

Mauze Gulch (1950/01/01) Betty Pingo (1950/01/01) 0 0 -1 -1 2.9 2.9 3.0 3.0 Soil Depth (m) ⁵⁻ -2 3.4 3.4 Soil Depth (m) 3.5 3.5 4.1 4.1 -3 -3 9.5 9.5 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 14.0 14.0 -4 -4 15.0 15.0 43.7 43.7 50.0 50.0 -5 -5 -5 0 Temperature (°C) -5 0 5 Temperature (°C) 10 -10 5



Betty Pingo: No Phase Change





Betty Pingo: Supply & Demand





Betty Pingo: Apparent Heat Capacity





Mauze Gulch: No Phase Change





Betty Pingo: Supply & Demand





Betty Pingo: Apparent Heat Capacity





'Near-Surface' Permafrost Layer





Thaw Year: Numerics vs Phase Parameterization





- Deeper column acts as greater heat sink
 - Ideally greater than zero annual amplitude
- ~20yr difference in Near Surface Permafrost
- Numerics as important as parameterization
- Greater sensitivity closer to phase temperature
 - Thermal inertia of layer plays a role

