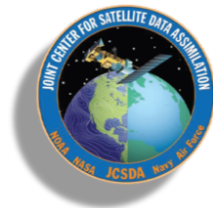


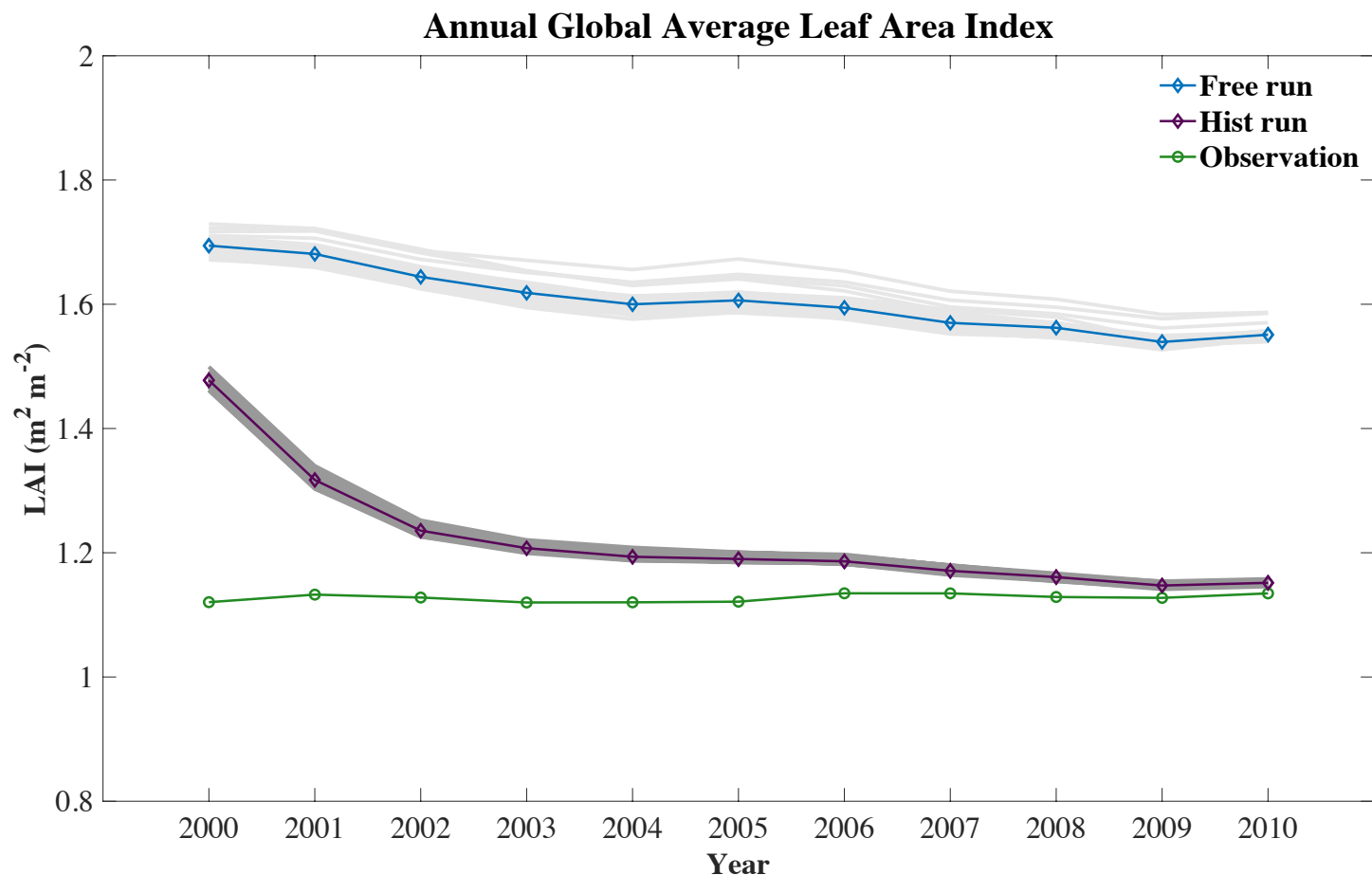
Using Data Assimilation of Leaf Area Index to Constrain Decadal Global Carbon Dynamics in CLM5.0

Xueli Huo¹, Tim Hoar & the DART Team², William Kolby-Smith¹, Hamid Dashti¹, David Moore¹, & Andrew Fox³

1. University of Arizona 2. National Center for Atmospheric Research 3. Joint Center for Satellite Data Assimilation



Introduction



The "official" CLM5 BGC-Crop historical run
GIMMS LAI3g data set (Zhu et al., 2013)
CLM5 ensemble run forced with CAM reanalysis
CLM5 ensemble run with data assimilation

Outline

Global LAI Data assimilation

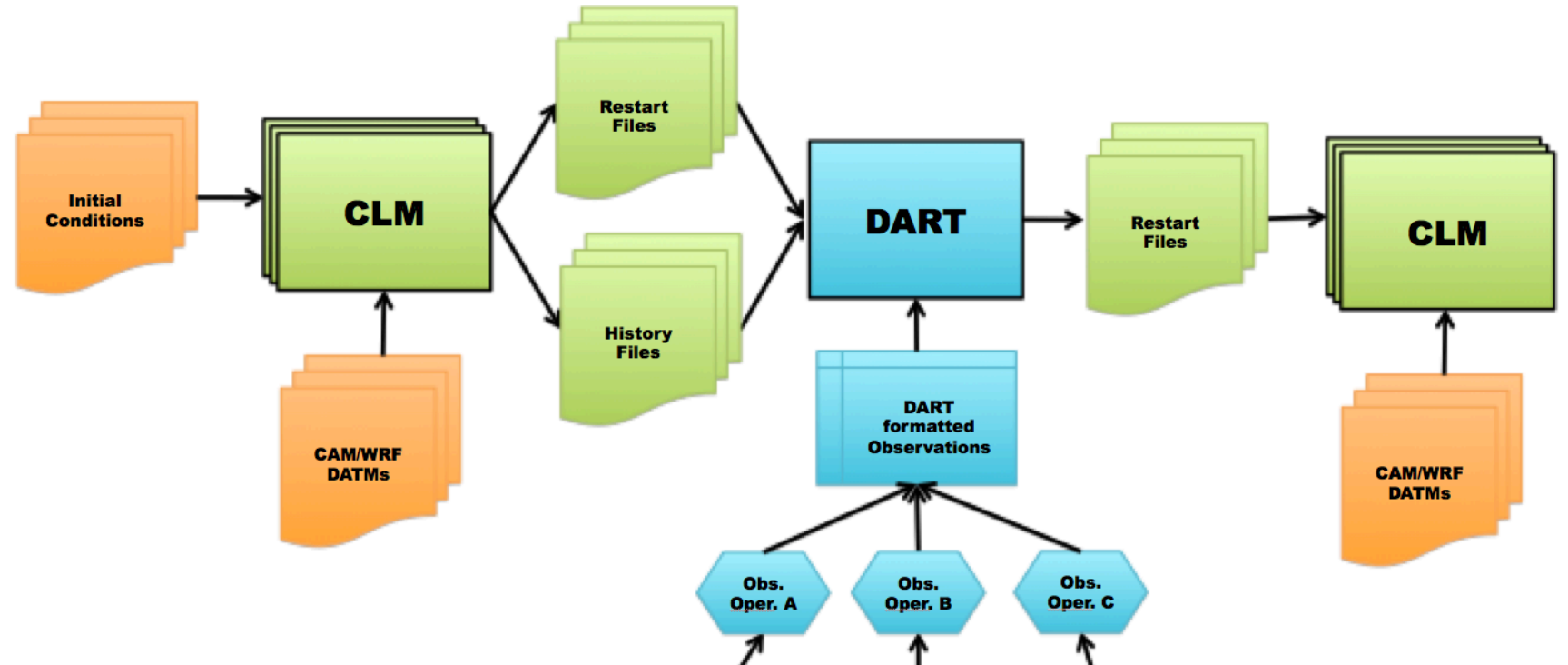
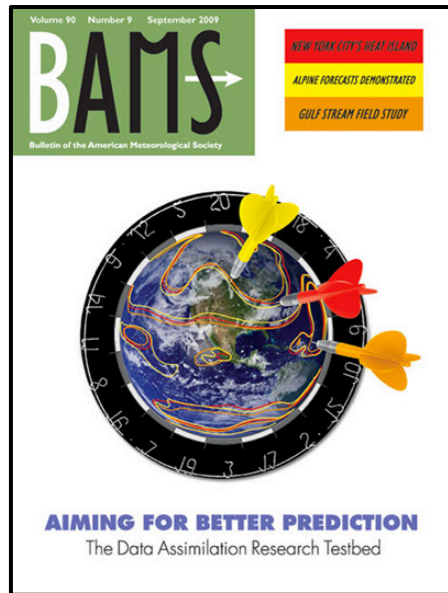
1. Assimilate LAI into CLM
2. Impact of assimilating LAI on modeled GPP and LE
3. Investigation of LAI on PFT level
4. Persistence of DA correction into forecast

Ongoing work on Regional DA

Preparation

CLM-DART workflow

Anderson et al., 2009



AGU100 ADVANCING EARTH AND SPACE SCIENCE

Fox et al., 2019



Journal of Advances in Modeling Earth Systems

RESEARCH ARTICLE
10.1029/2018MS001362

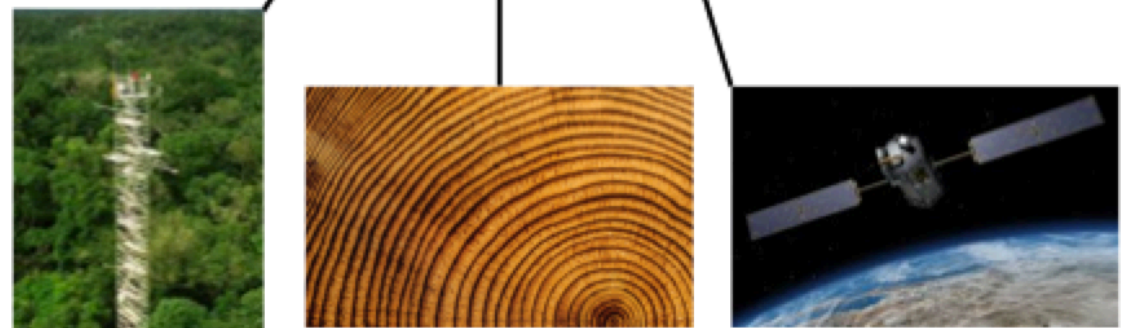
Evaluation of a Data Assimilation System for Land Surface Models Using CLM4.5

Key Points:

- Data assimilation was used to initialize biomass and leaf area in the Community Land Model
- Adaptive inflation was needed to give more weight to observations due to substantial discrepancies between model forecast and observations
- Data assimilation reduces forecast

Andrew M. Fox¹, Timothy J. Hoar², Jeffrey L. Anderson², Avelino F. Arellano³, William K. Smith¹, Marcy E. Litvak⁴, Natasha MacBean¹, David S. Schimel⁵, and David J. P. Moore¹

¹School of Natural Resources and the Environment, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ, USA, ²National Center for Atmospheric Research, Boulder, CO, USA, ³Hydrological and Atmospheric Sciences, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ, USA, ⁴Department of Biology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM, USA, ⁵Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, CA, USA



Tools and Settings

- **Community Land Model**

Model : **CLM5.0.06**

Resolution: f09_f09_mg17

Forcing Data: CAM reanalysis ensemble (1.875degx2.5deg)

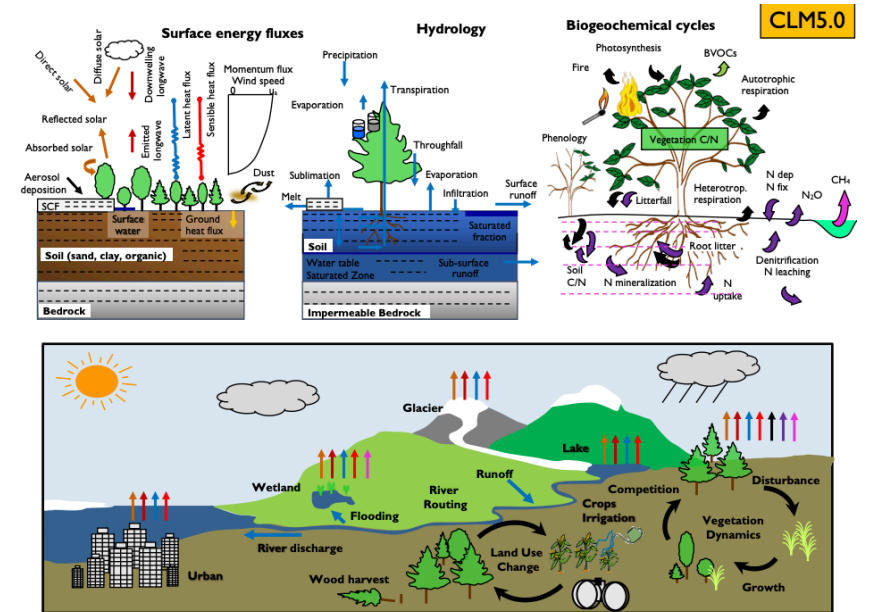
Number of Ensembles: 60

Time : 2000 Jan 1st to 2011 December 31st

Component configuration :

2000_DATM%GSWP3v1_CLM50%BGC-

CROP_SICE_SOCN_MOSART_SGLC_SWAV



- **DART, the Data Assimilation Research Testbed**

Observation : GIMMS LAI3g version 2, a bi-weekly data product

interpolated onto model resolution

Assimilation time: every 1st and 15th day each month

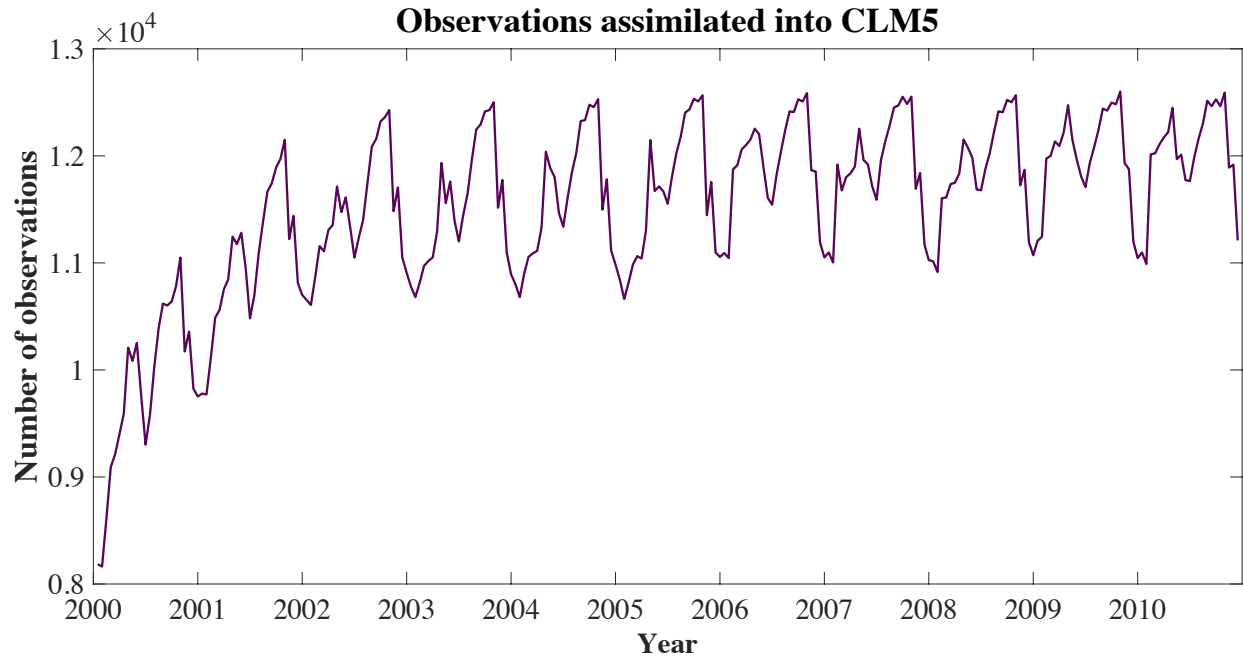
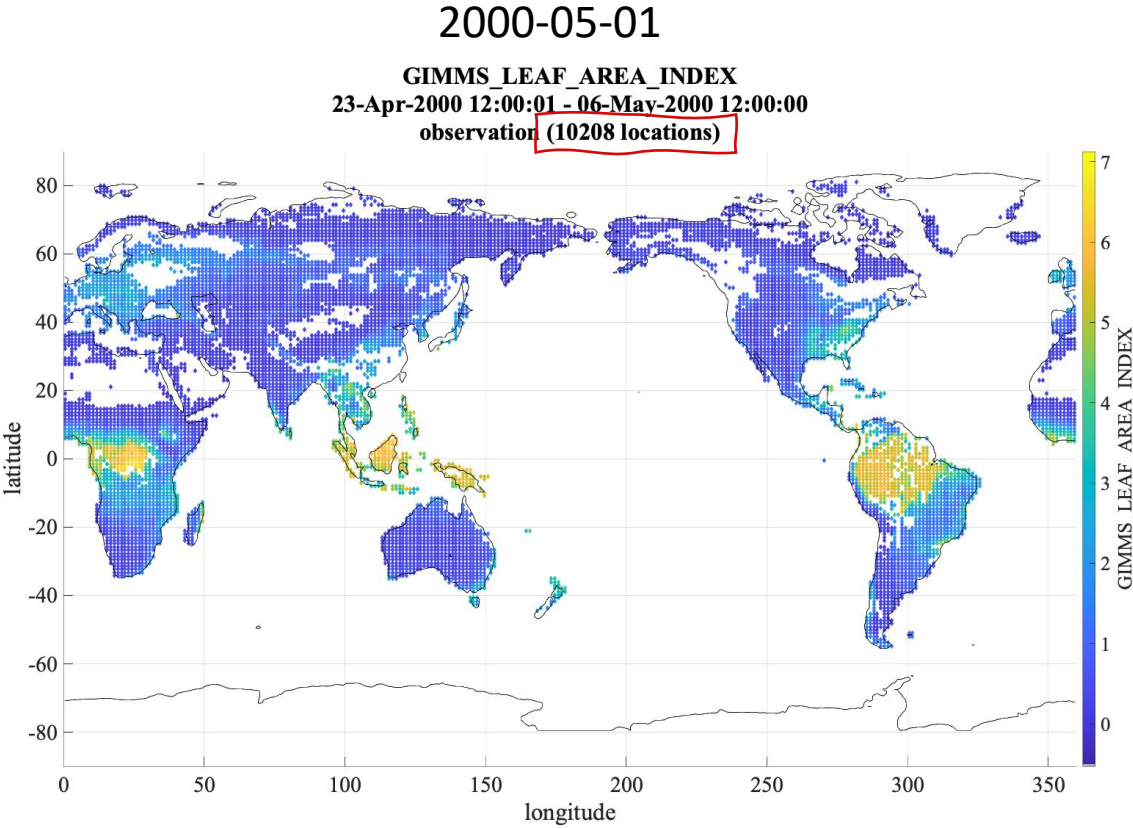
Observation error variance: **0.04** Outlier_threshold: **6**

Time- and space-adaptive state-space inflation

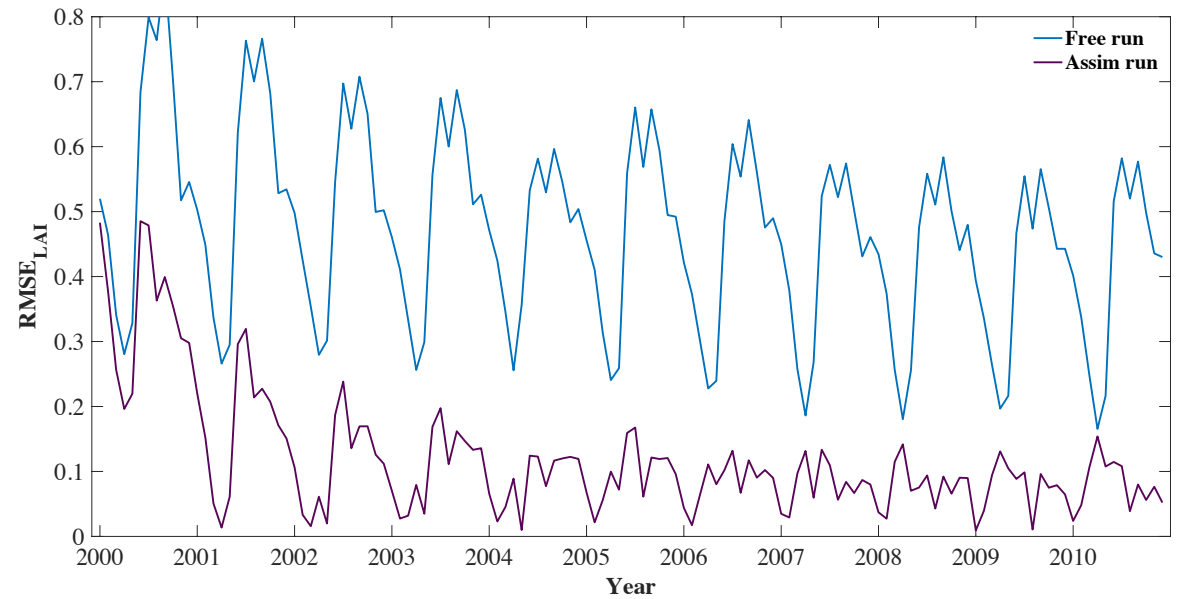
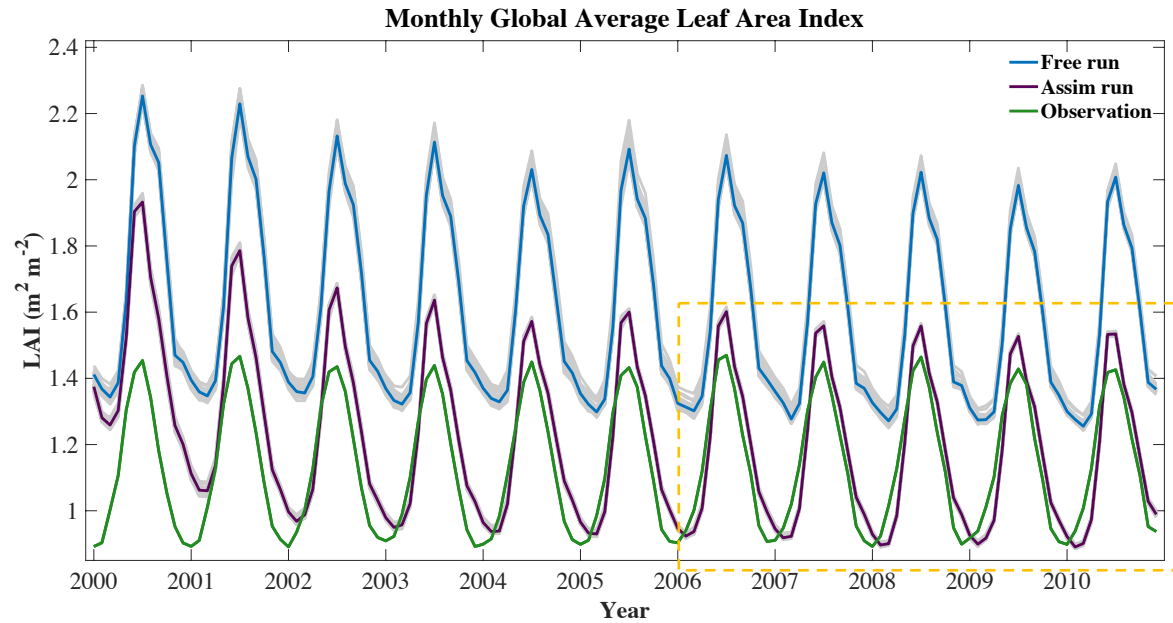


1. Assimilate LAI observation into CLM

Observation assimilated into the model



1. Assimilate LAI observation into CLM

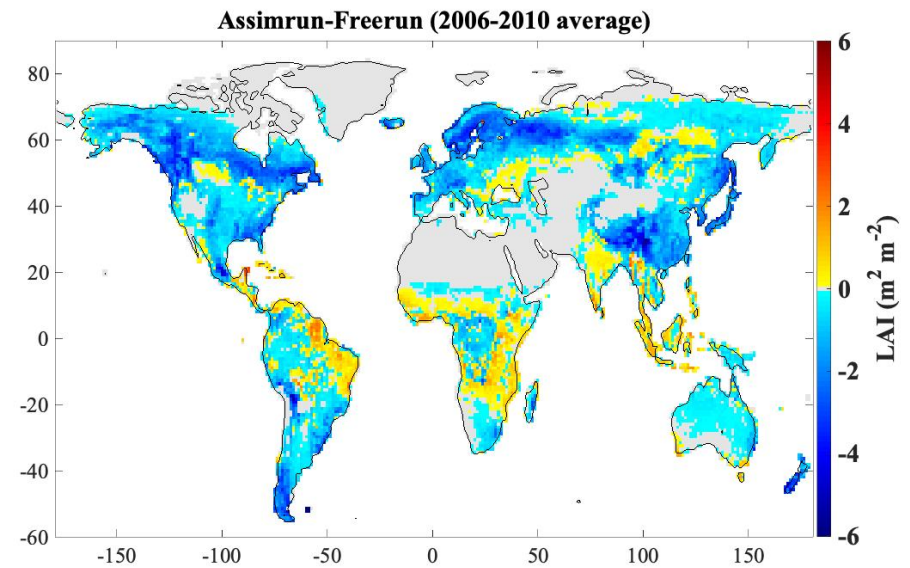
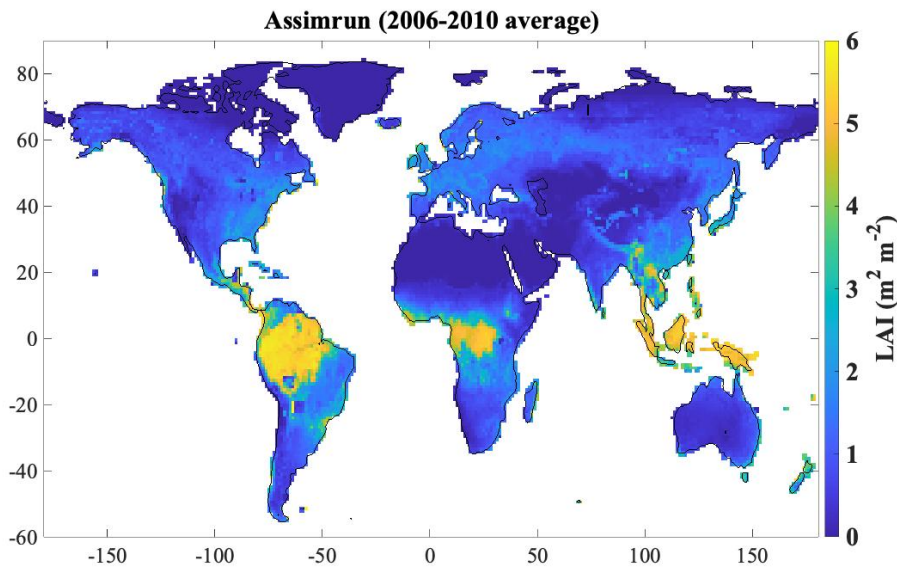
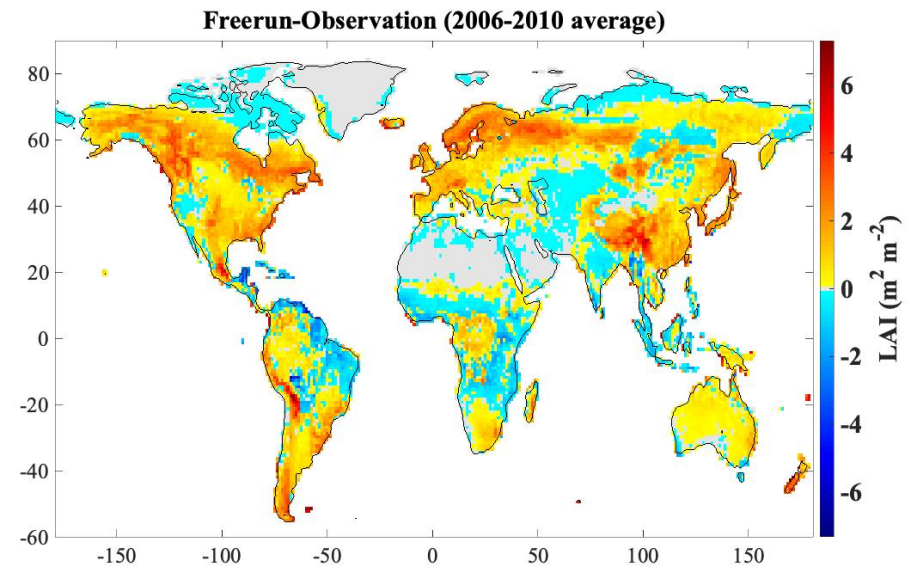
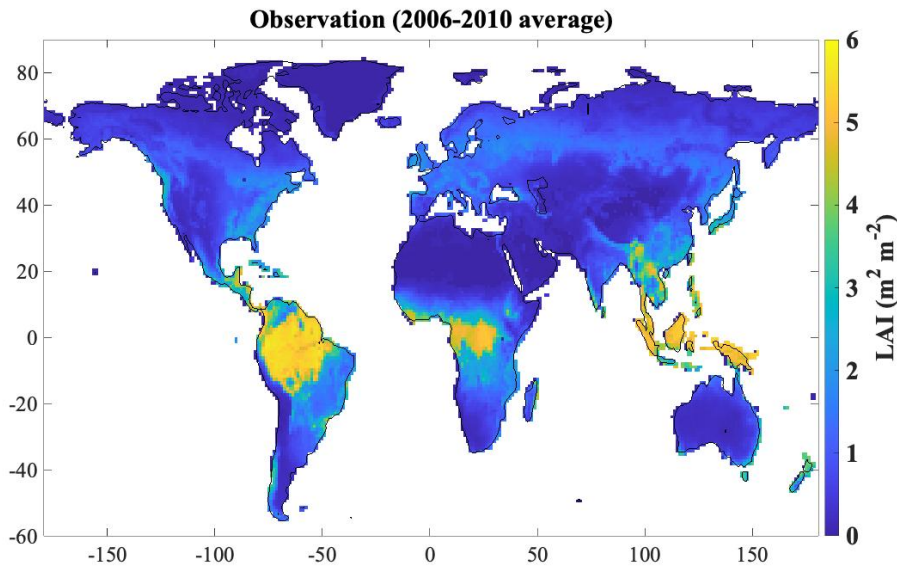


It takes four years for DA

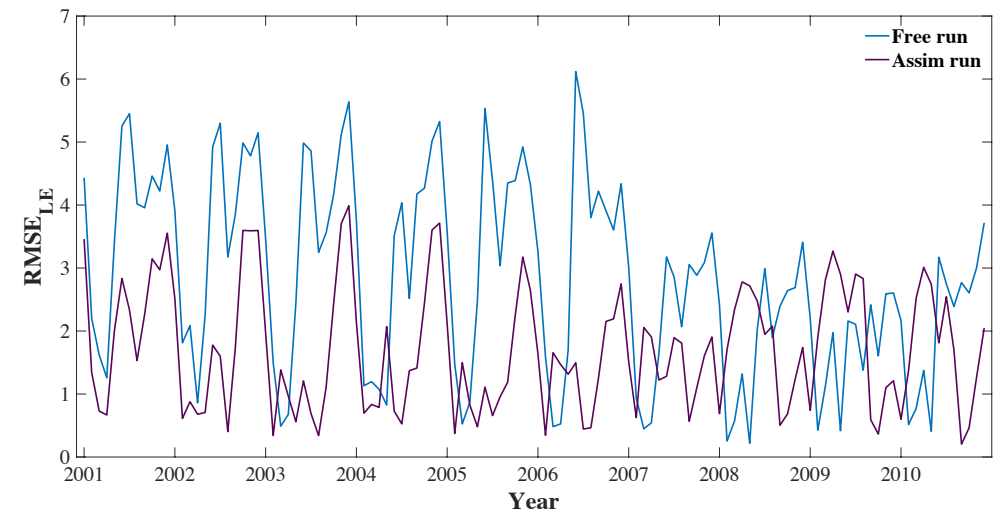
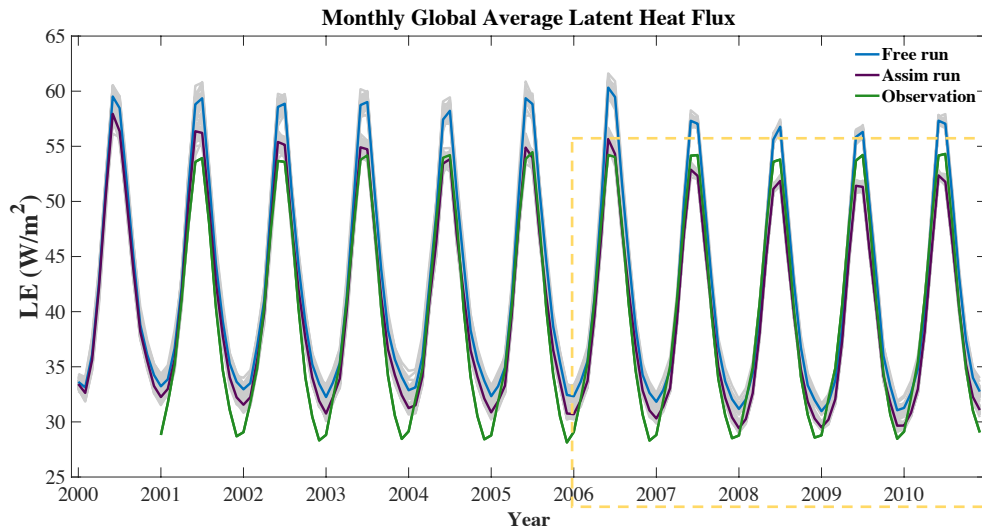
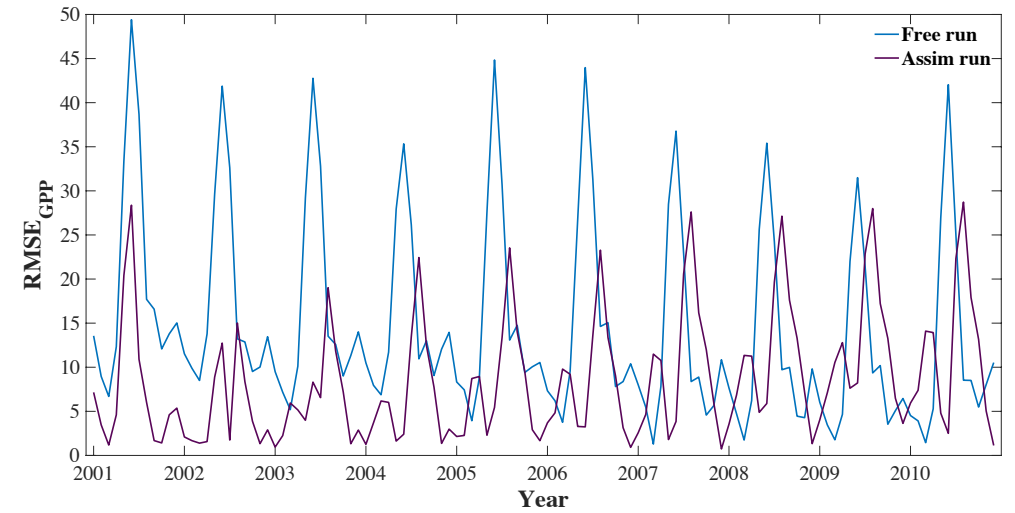
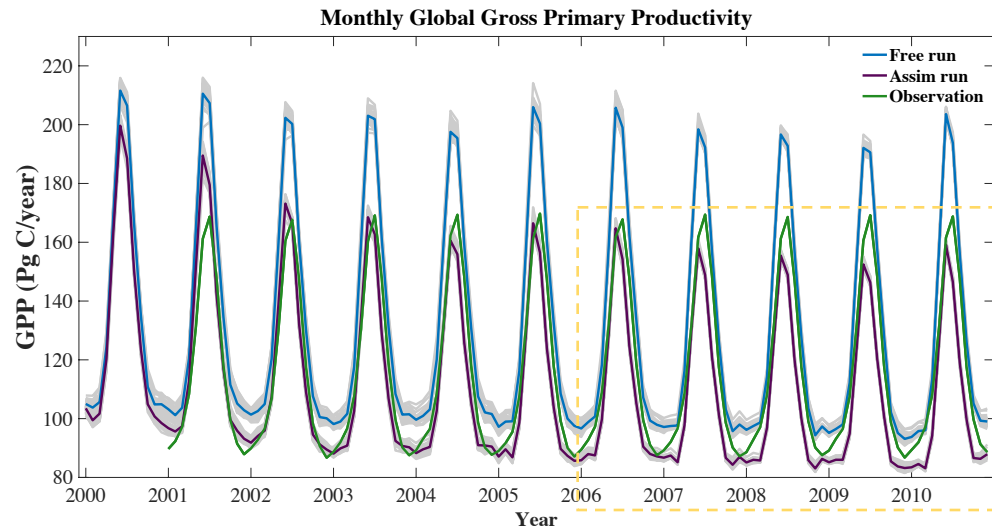
Stable period: 2006-2010

LAI decreases by 25%

1. Assimilate LAI observation into CLM



2. Impact of assimilating LAI on modeled GPP and LE

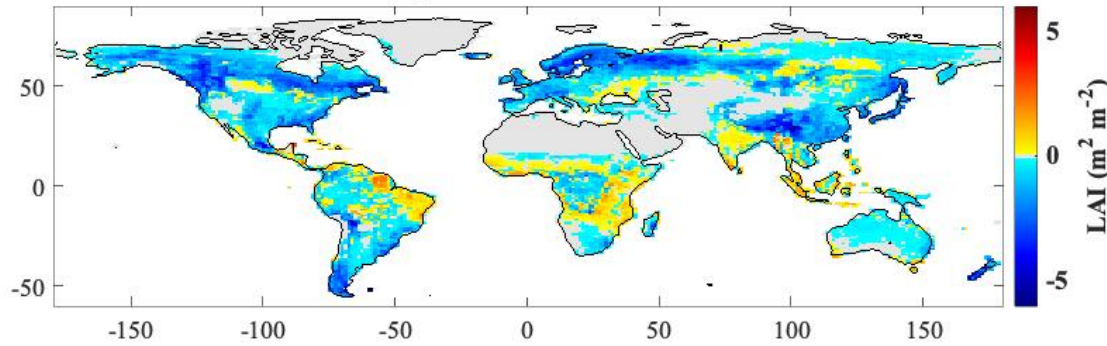


Fluxcom Data Set *Jung et al. (2019)*
Jung et al. (2020)

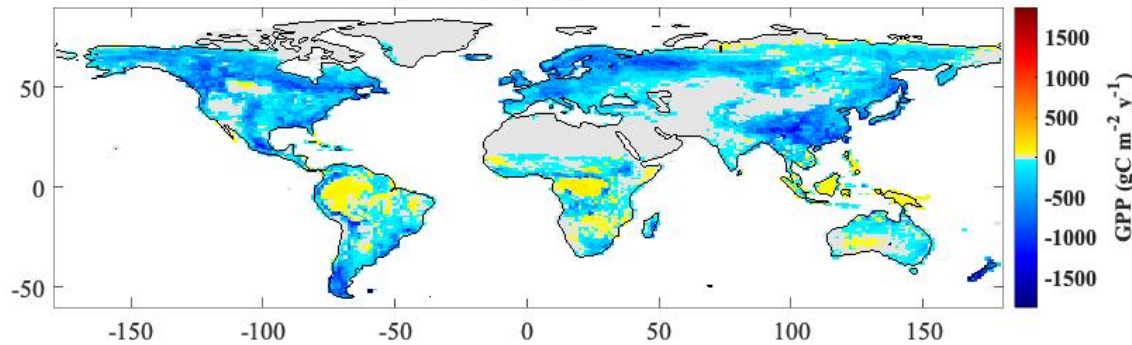
3. Investigation of LAI on PFT level

2006-2010 Average

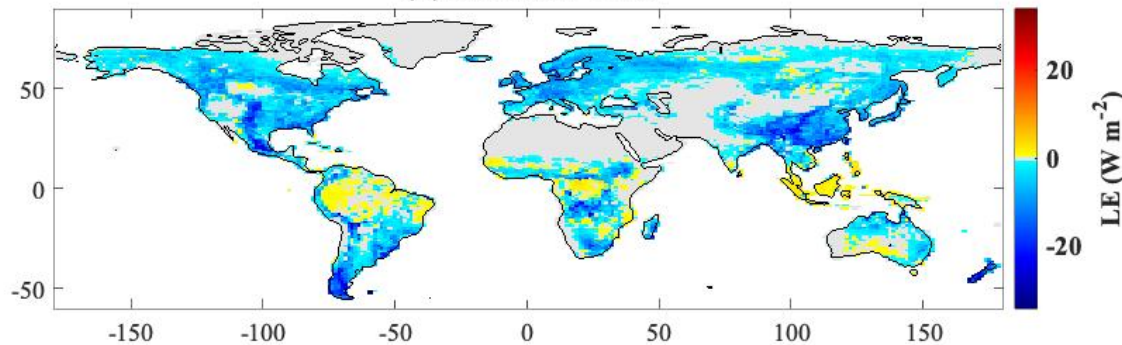
(A) TLAI: Assim - Free



(B) GPP: Assim - Free

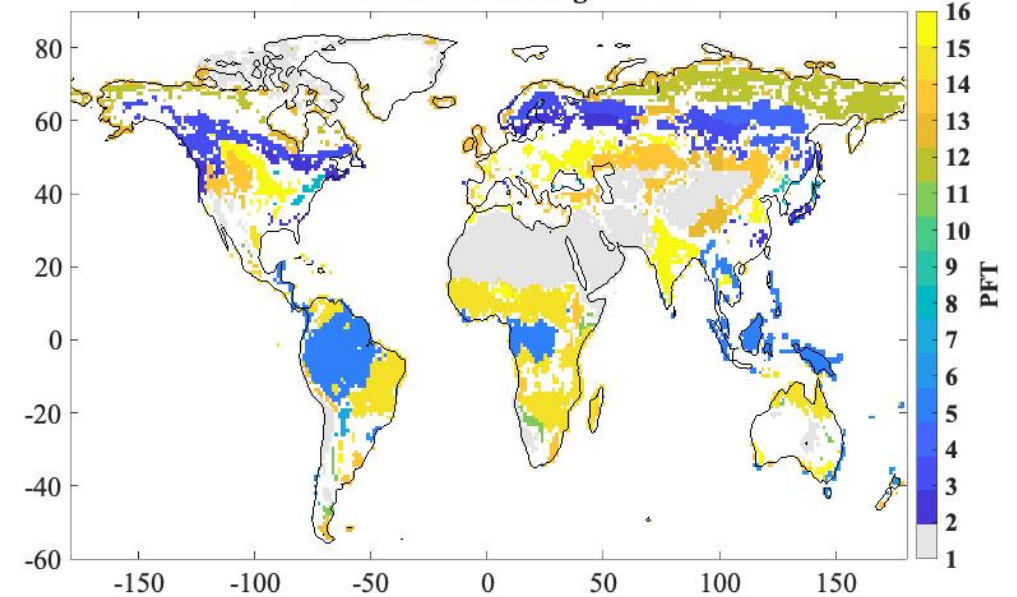


(C) LE: Assim - Free



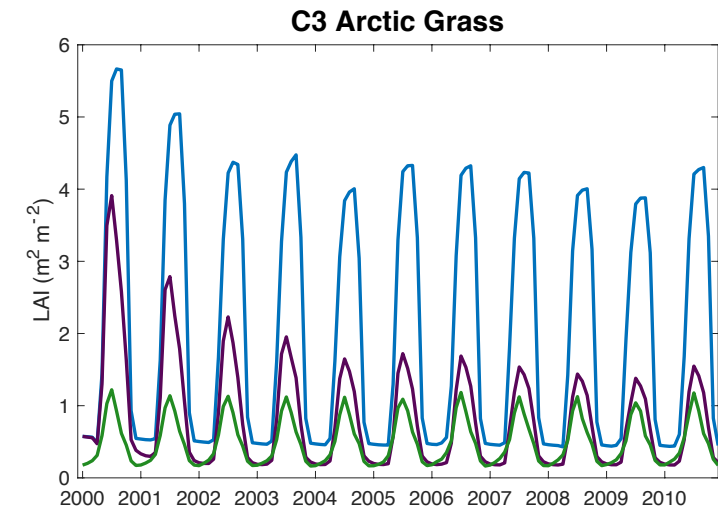
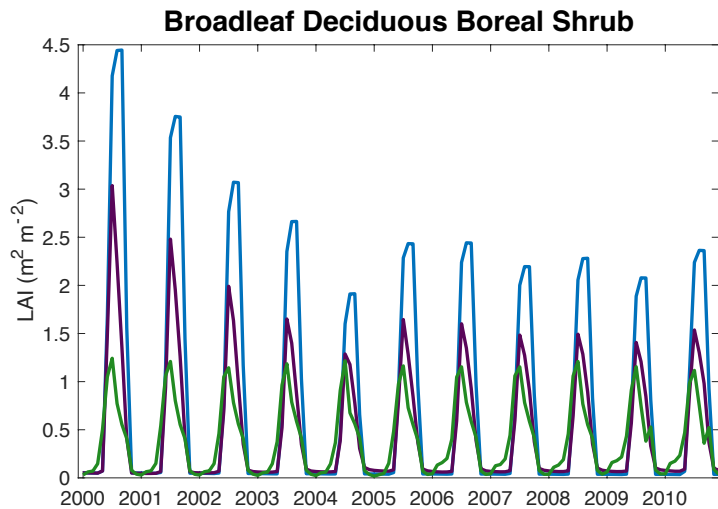
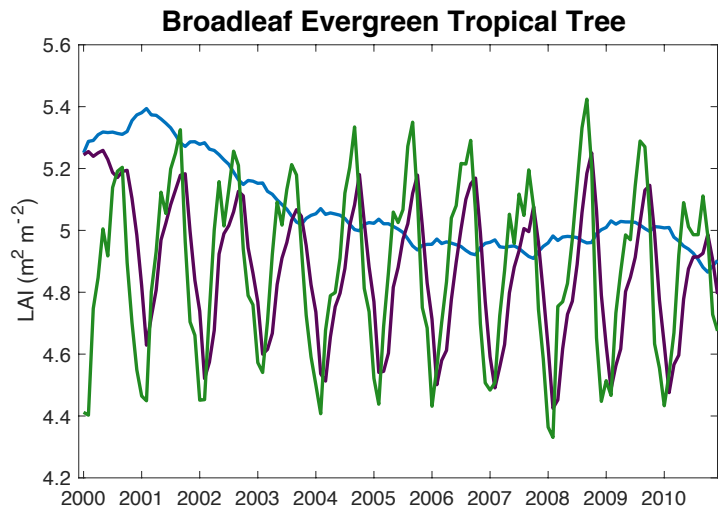
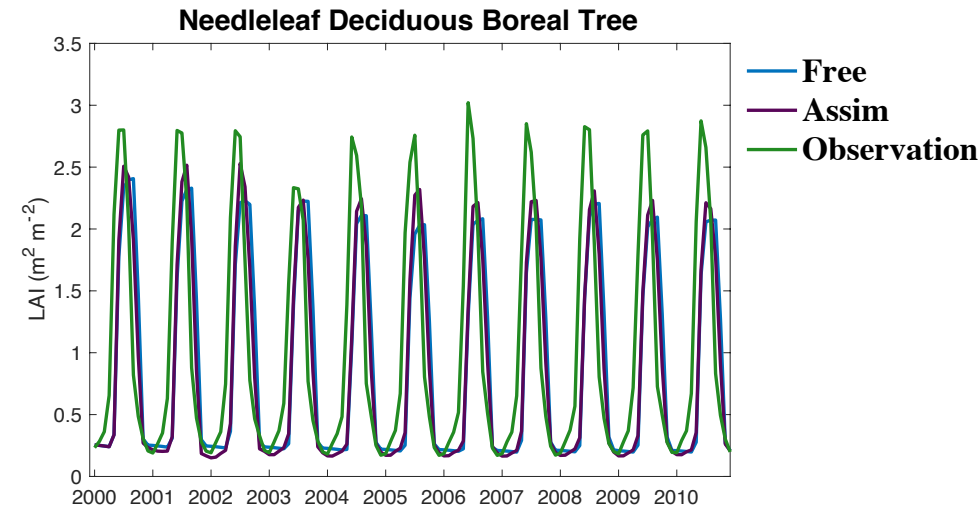
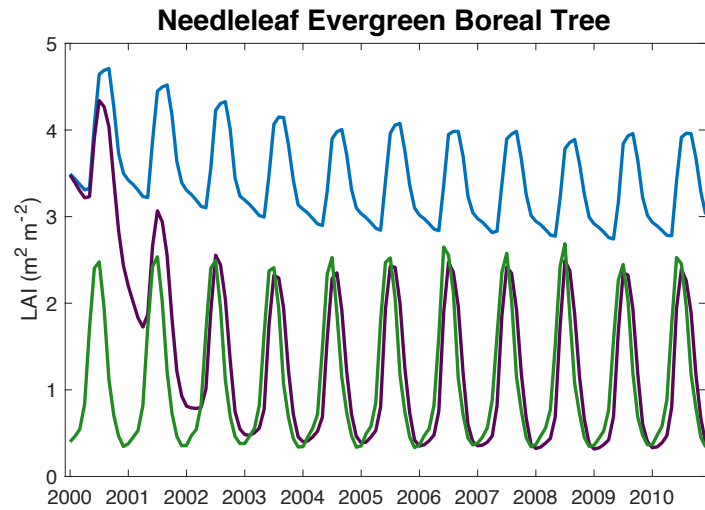
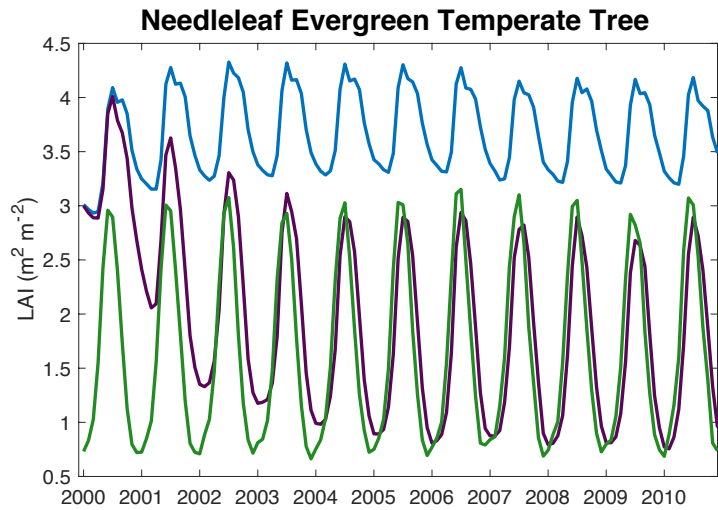
Geographic Distribution of Dominant PFT

Dominant PFT > 50% grid area



- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Bare ground | 9. Broadleaf Deciduous Boreal Tree |
| 2. Needleleaf Evergreen Temperate Tree | 10. Broadleaf Evergreen Shrub |
| 3. Needleleaf Evergreen Boreal Tree | 11. Broadleaf Deciduous Temperate Shrub |
| 4. Needleleaf Deciduous Boreal Tree | 12. Broadleaf Deciduous Boreal Shrub |
| 5. Broadleaf Evergreen Tropical Tree | 13. C3 Arctic Grass |
| 6. Broadleaf Evergreen Temperate Tree | 14. C3 Grass (non-Arctic) |
| 7. Broadleaf Deciduous Tropical Tree | 15. C4 grass |
| 8. Broadleaf Deciduous Temperate Tree | 16. Crops |

3. Investigation of LAI on PFT level



DA imposes the seasonality in the assimilation run.

The peak of LAI in the summer in the assimilation run generates higher productivity.

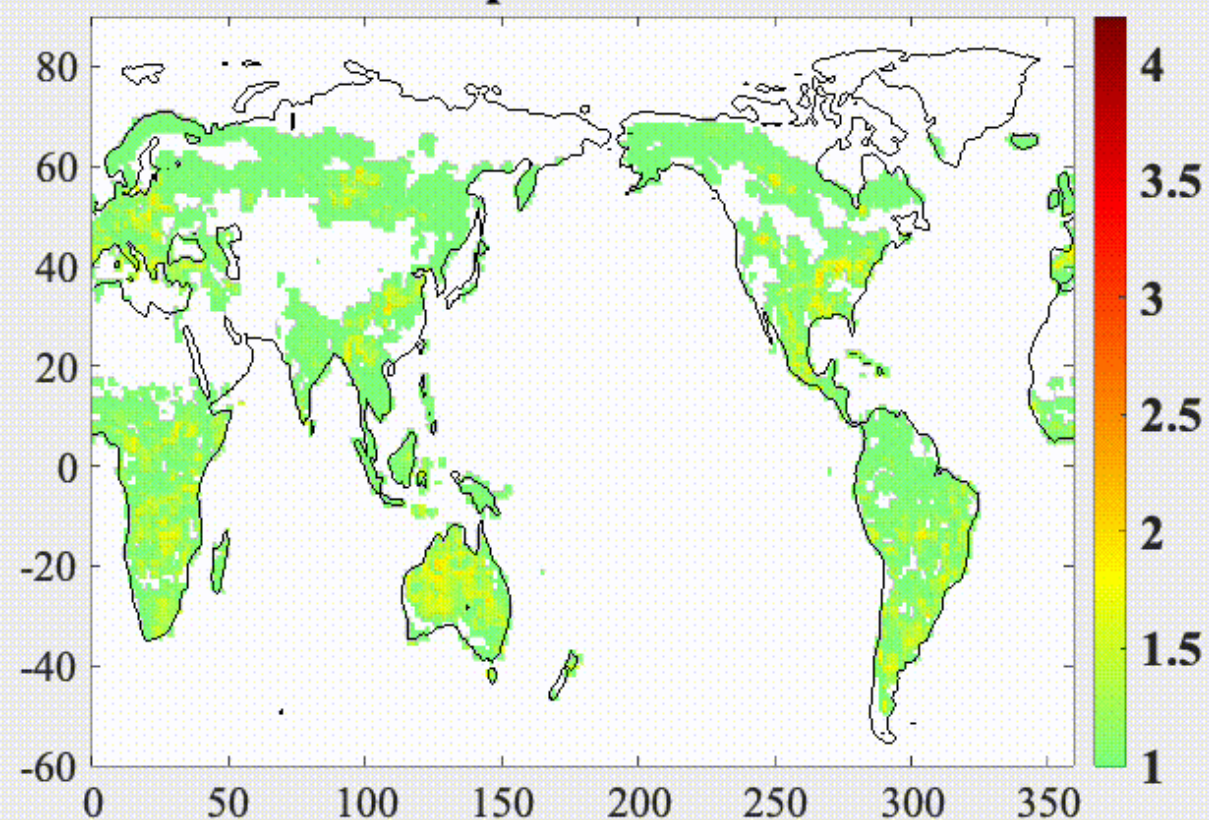
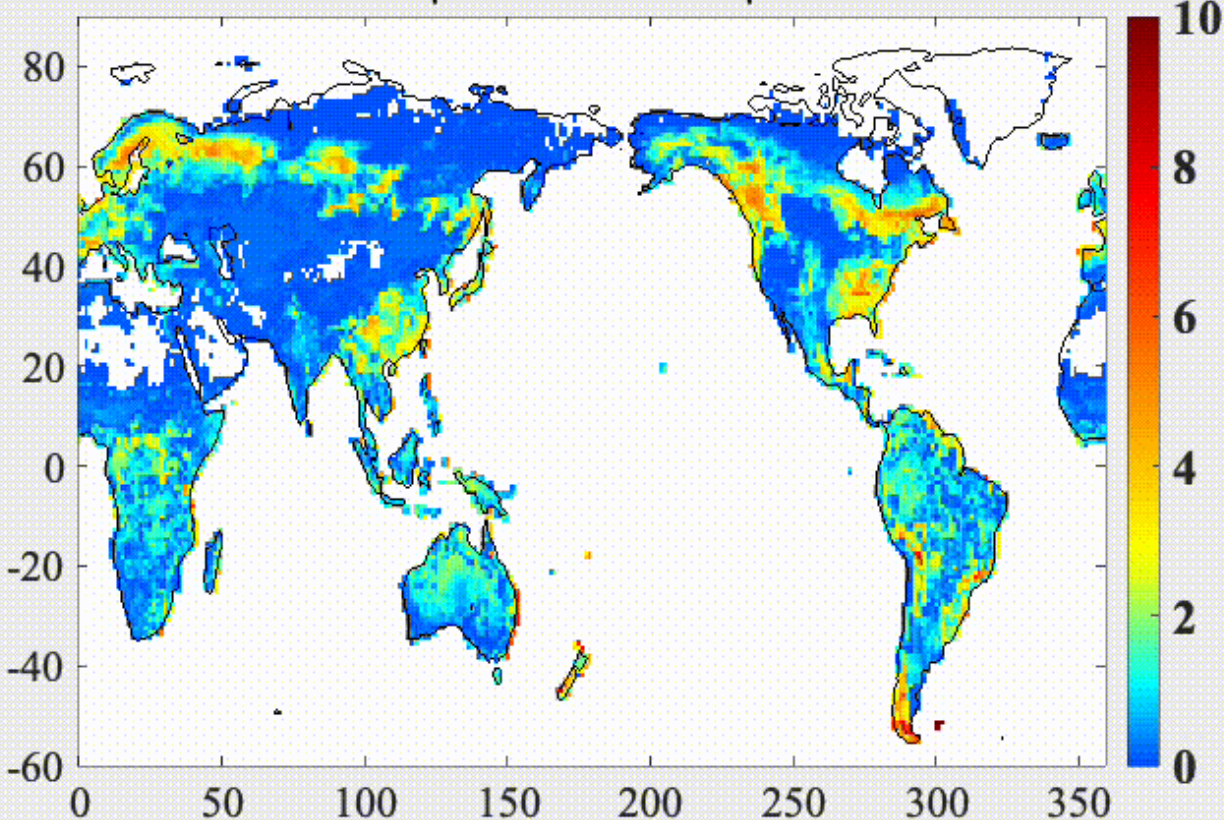
3. Investigation of LAI on PFT level

Spatial- and Time- varying Inflation

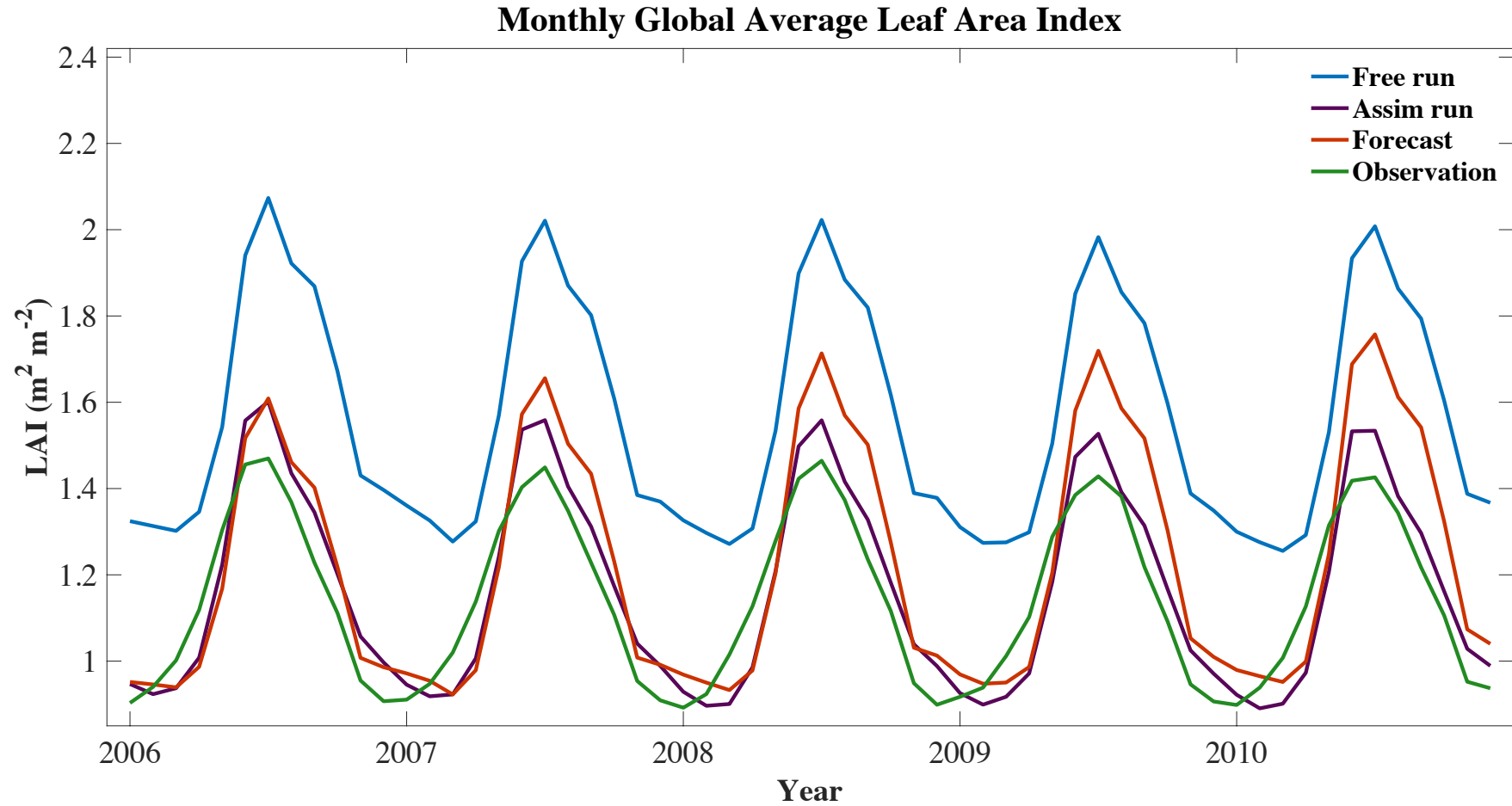
2000-01-15

|Preassim-Obs|

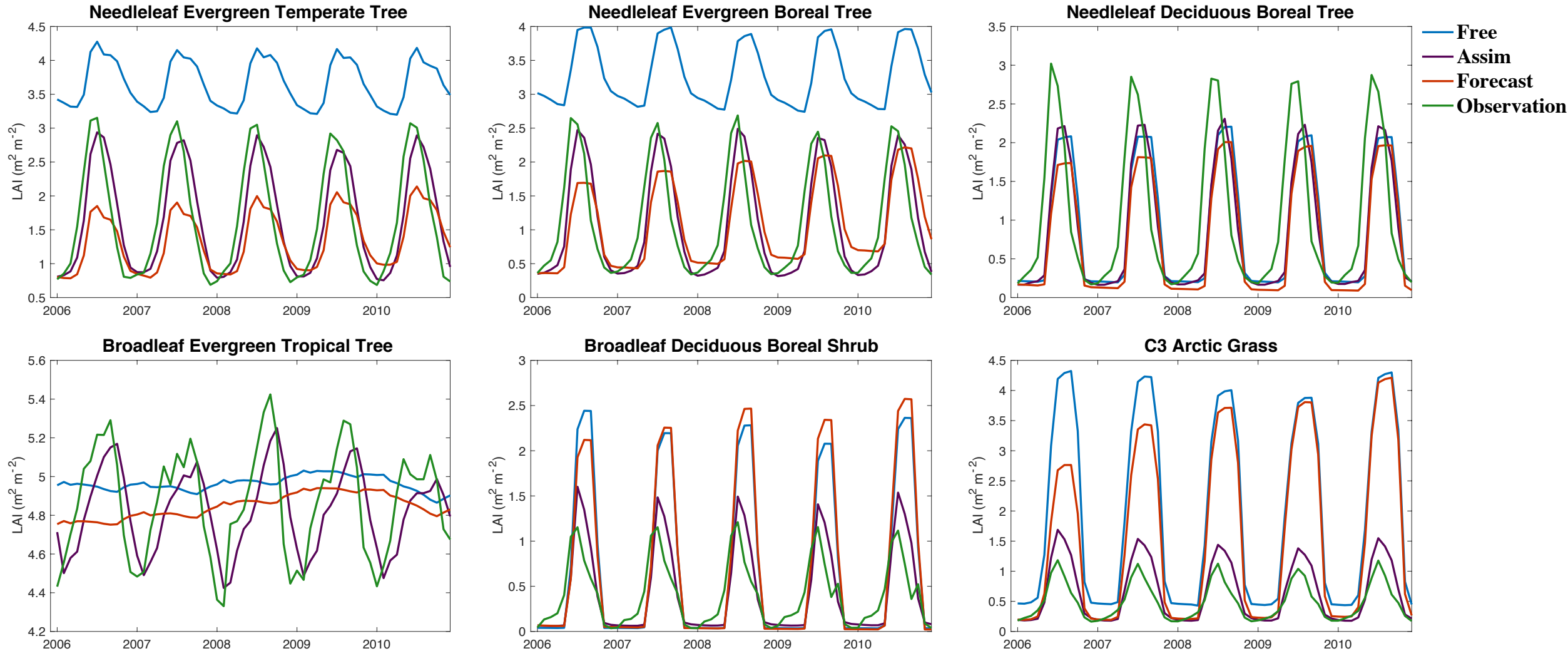
Output Inflation



4. Persistence of DA correction into forecast



4. Persistence of DA correction into forecast



We don't change the model parameters

Summary

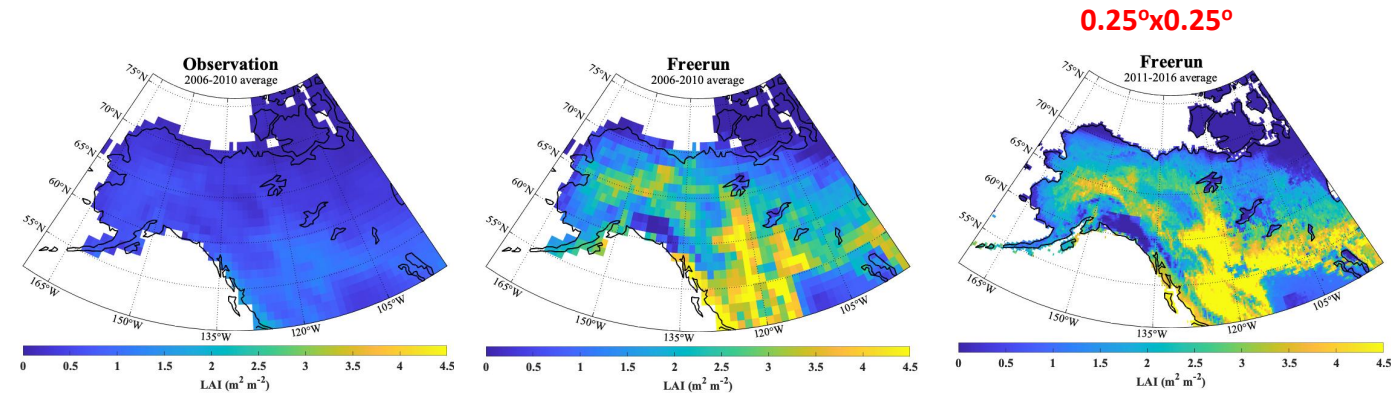
1. By assimilating LAI into CLM5.0, we reduced the positive bias of LAI by 25% on the global average. GPP was reduced by 17.7% and LE was reduced by 6% globally.
2. A spatial- and temporal- varying adaptive inflation allowed to reduce LAI bias across different plant function types/regions globally.
3. Forecast persistence in woody plant functional types (except BETT) was longer than the persistence in non-woody plant functional types.

High-Res Regional DA

Preparation:

- 1) Generate high-resolution surface data set
- 2) Spin the model up (1080 years)
- 3) Reseed
- 4) Check carbon equilibrium
- 5) Generate model ensemble spread

Research Area



PPE-ctsm5.1.dev012

New CAM6 reanalysis forcing data 1°x1°, 80-ensemble

Observations:

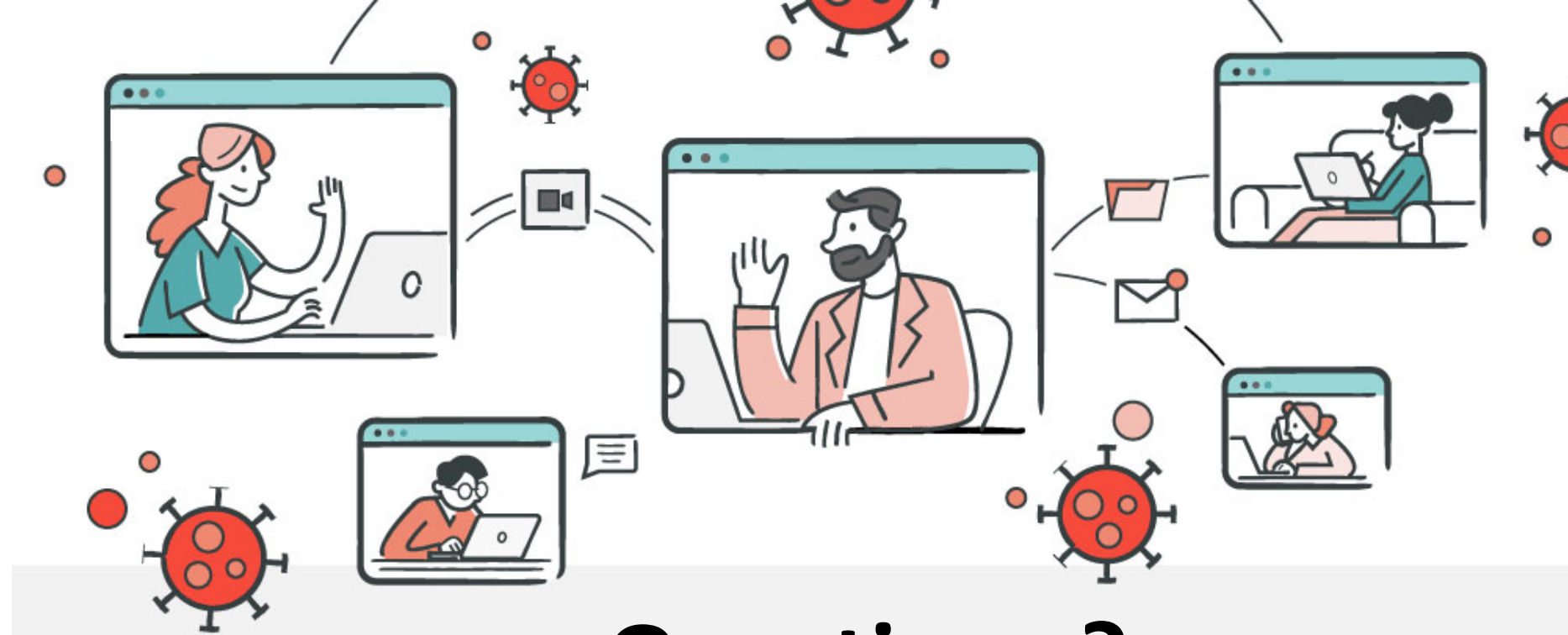
Remote sensing or in-situ upscaling products

- 1) LAI
- 2) Biomass
- 3) *Soil moisture*
- 4) *Canopy profile*
- 5) *Snow water equivalent, snow depth, snow cover fraction*

CLM-DA

Timeline

2021					
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun ...
Investigate and determine the observation to assimilate into model and generate the obs sequence		Modify the data assimilation script and tweak the DA system		Launch model runs on cheyenne	Data analysis and manuscript preparation



Questions ?

huoxl90@email.arizona.edu

Funding: NASA ABoVE 18-TE18-0002

