

The added value of water isotopic measurements to evaluate land surface processes in climate models

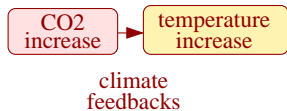
Camille Risi

CIRES, Boulder Colorado

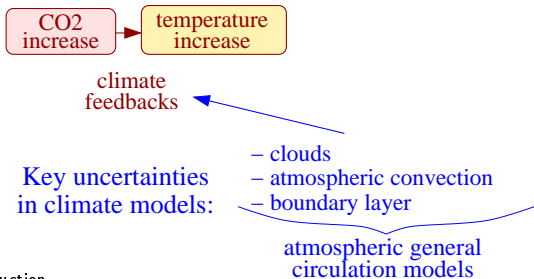
with the contribution of: T. Bariac, S. Bony, C. Frankenberg, D. Noone, J. Ogée,
N. Raz-Yaseef, J. Welker, J. Worden, L. Wingate

NEON, 22 April 2011

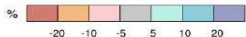
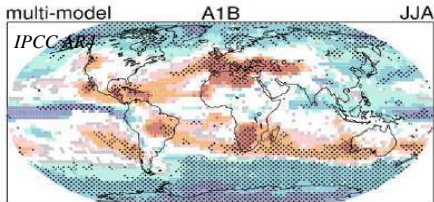
Uncertainties in hydrological projections



Uncertainties in hydrological projections

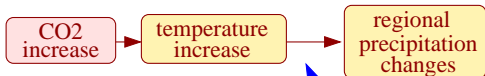


Uncertainties in hydrological projections



precipitation change by 2100 (%)

□ <2/3 agree on sign



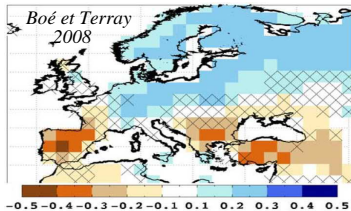
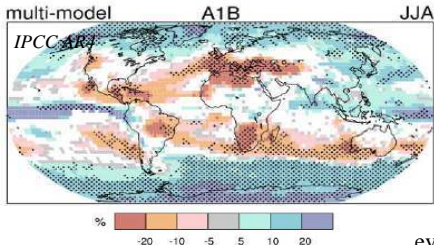
climate feedbacks

Key uncertainties in climate models:

- clouds
- atmospheric convection
- boundary layer

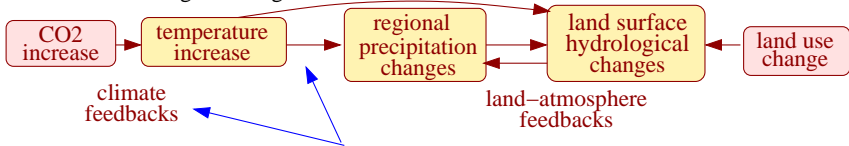
atmospheric general circulation models

Uncertainties in hydrological projections



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evapo-transpiration change by 2100 (mm/d)
× <70% agree on sign

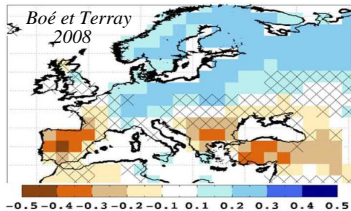
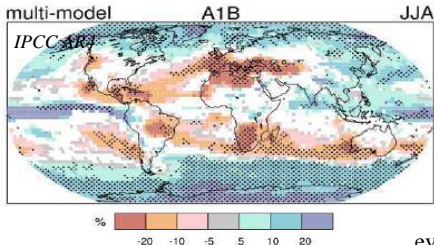


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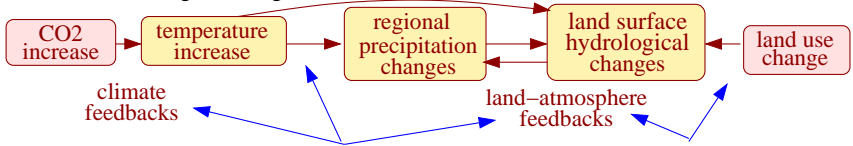
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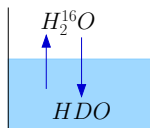
atmospheric general circulation models

- sensitivity of surface fluxes to soil moisture
- soil/groundwater storage
- spatial heterogeneities

land surface models

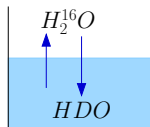
Water stable isotopes

- ▶ $H_2^{16}O$, HDO , $H_2^{18}O$, $H_2^{17}O$, fractionation
- ▶ records phase changes

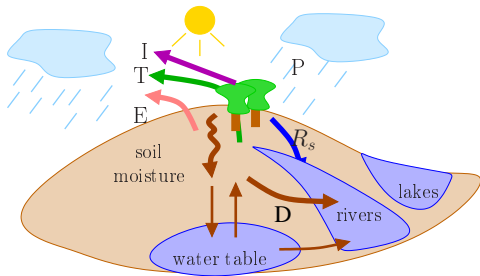


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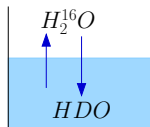


- ▶ isotopes to estimate budgets and study processes in nature

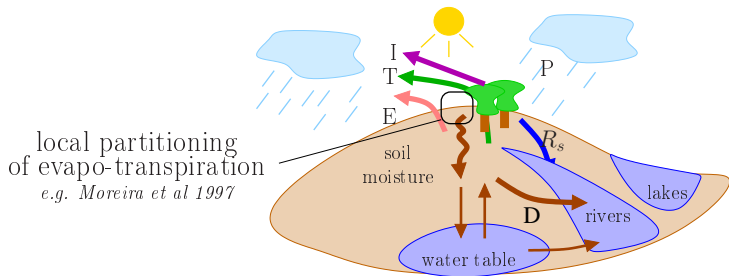


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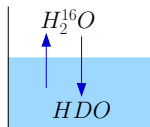


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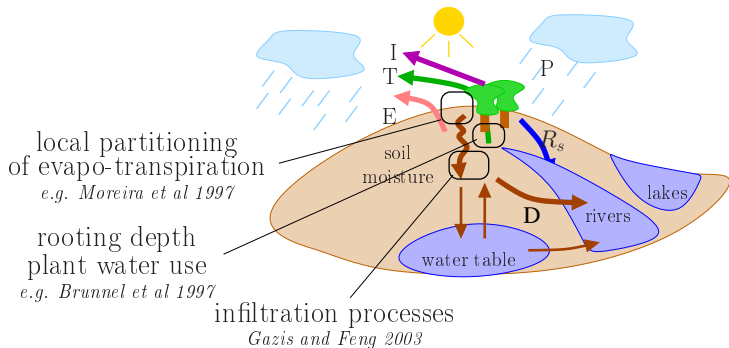


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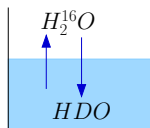


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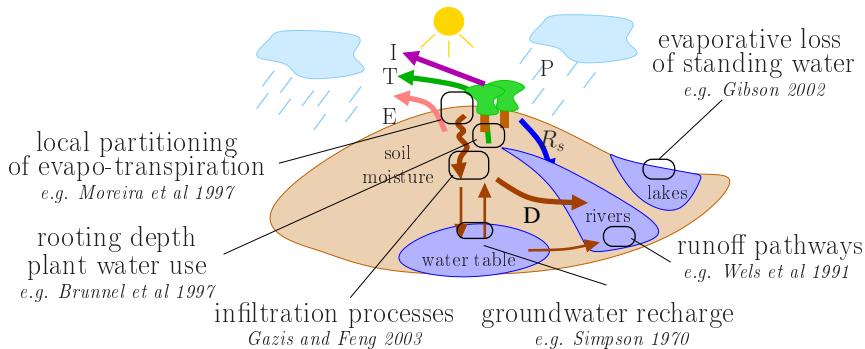


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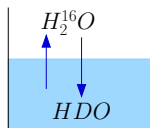


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by evaporation
vs transpiration
e.g. Gat et Matsui 1991

local partitioning
of evapo-transpiration
e.g. Moreira et al 1997

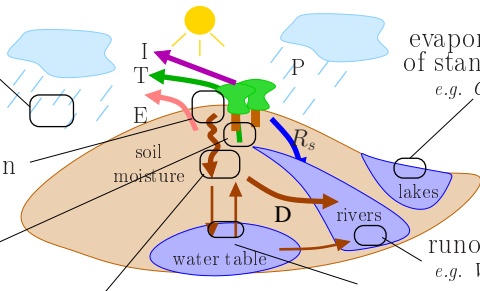
rooting depth
plant water use
e.g. Brunnel et al 1997

infiltration processes
Gazis and Feng 2003

groundwater recharge
e.g. Simpson 1970

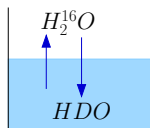
evaporative loss
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runoff pathways
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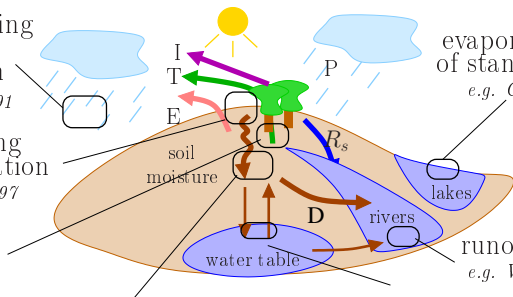
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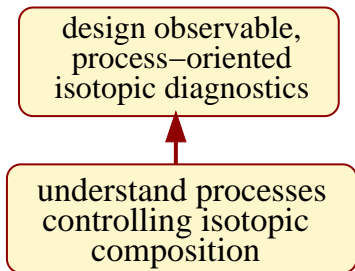


- ▶ to evaluate land surface models? (*e.g. Henderson-Sellers et al 2006*)

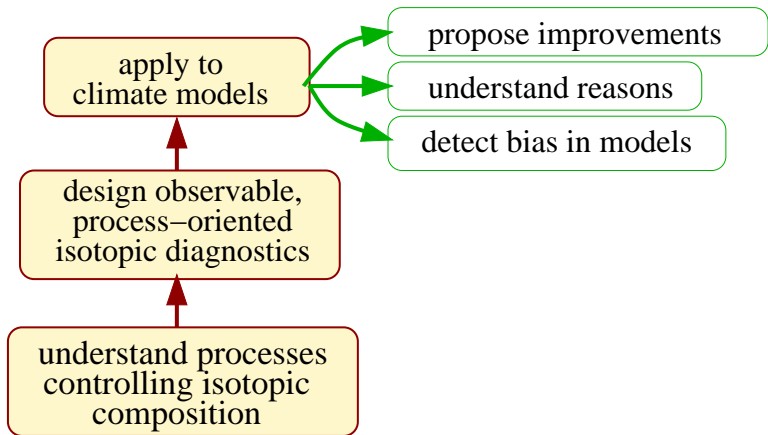
General strategy

understand processes
controlling isotopic
composition

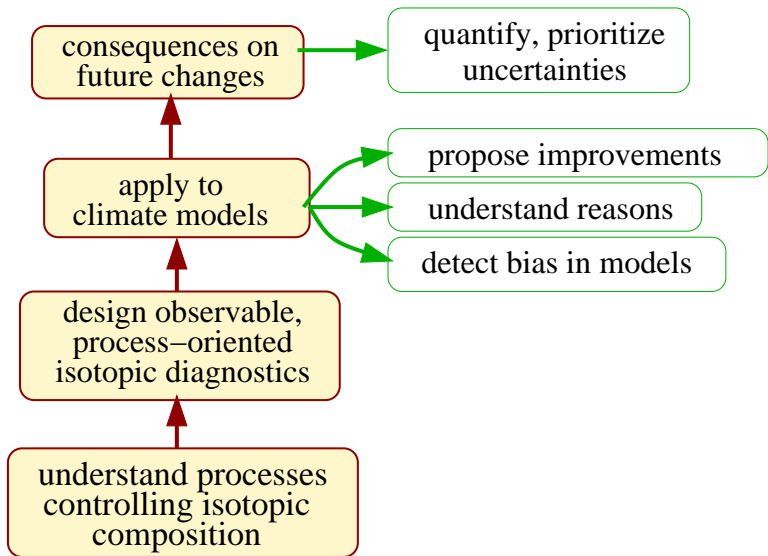
General strategy



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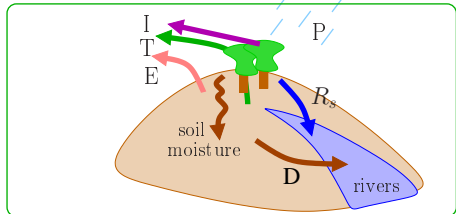
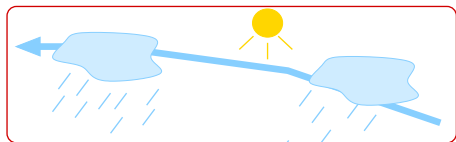


General strategy



Isotopic models

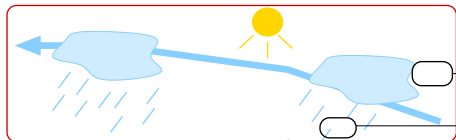
LMDZ (*Risi et al 2010a*)



ORCHIDEE (*Risi et al in rev,a*)

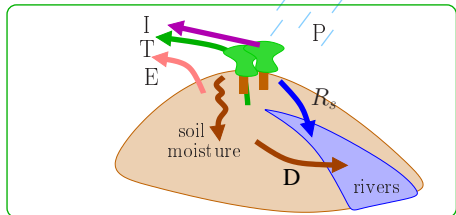
Isotopic models

LMDZ (*Risi et al 2010a*)



Isotopic data needed:

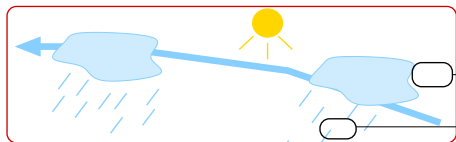
to evaluate LMDZ
or force ORCHIDEE



ORCHIDEE (*Risi et al in rev,a*)

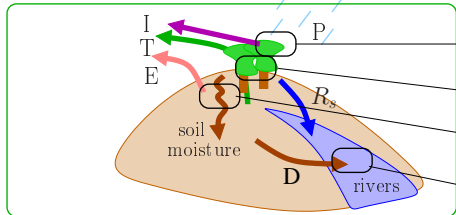
Isotopic models

LMDZ (*Risi et al 2010a*)



Isotopic data needed:

to evaluate LMDZ
or force ORCHIDEE



leaf-stem-vapor

stem-soil

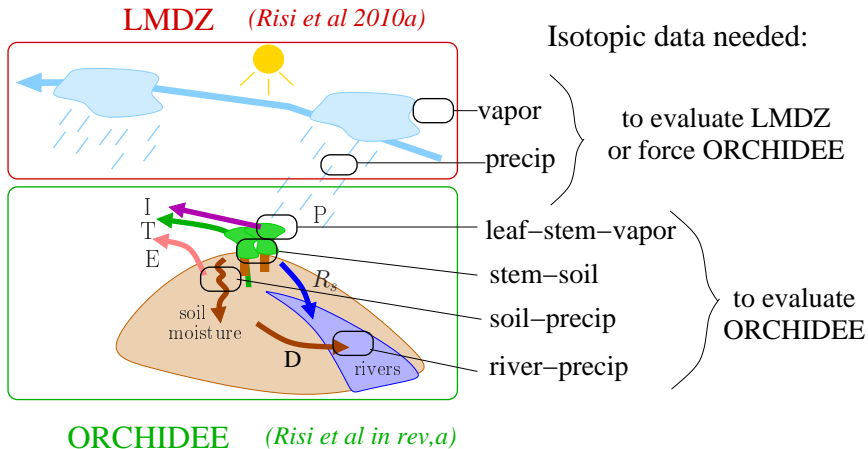
soil-precip

river-precip

to evaluate
ORCHIDEE

ORCHIDEE (*Risi et al in rev,a*)

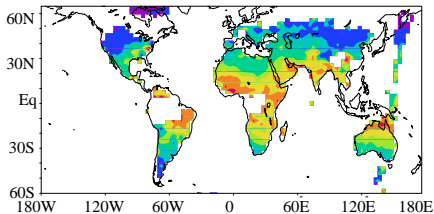
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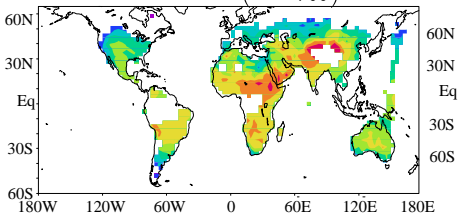
⇒ need collocated measurements in different reservoirs at each site

Vapor and precipitation isotopes

SCIAMACHY



LMDZ (-40‰)

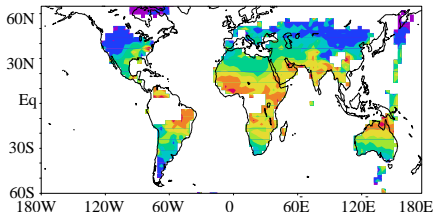


-250 -200 -180 -160 -140 -120 -100

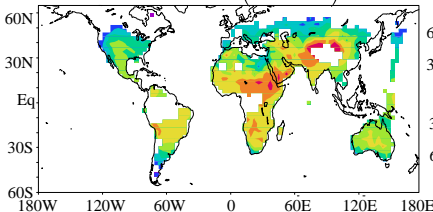
δD_v total column (‰)

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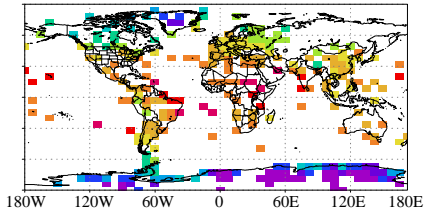


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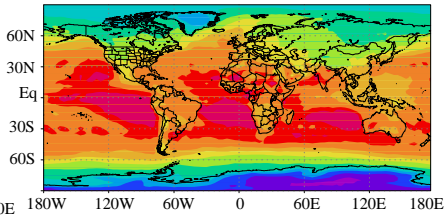


δD_v total column (‰)

GNIP



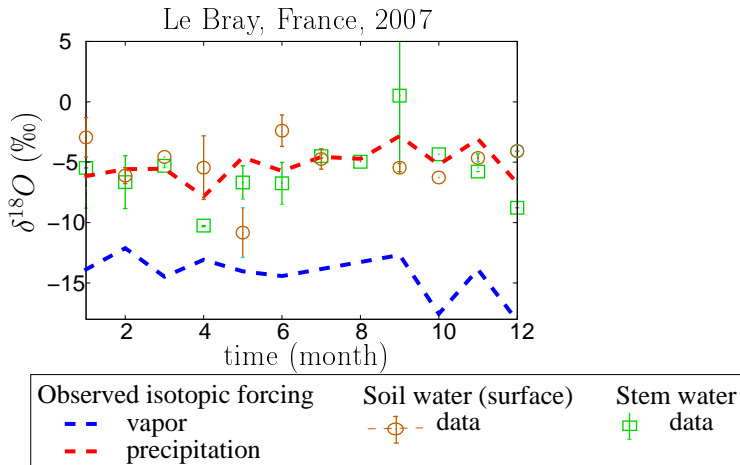
LMDZ



$\delta^{18}O_p$ (‰)

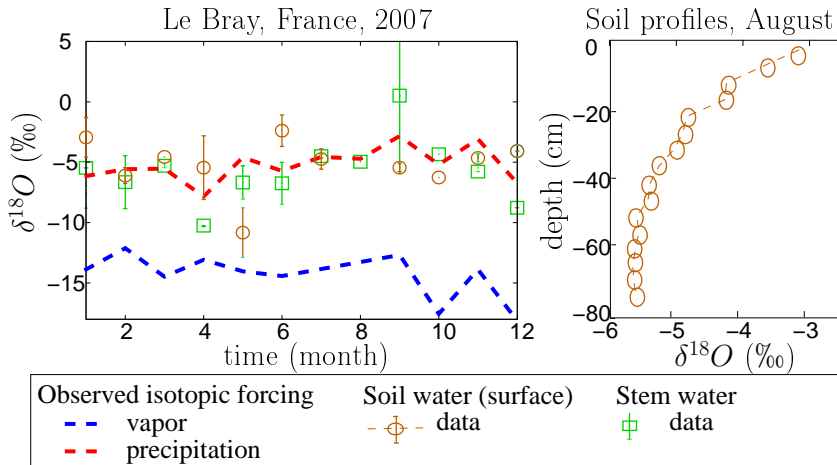
Soil water and biosphere isotopes

- ▶ 2 MIBA sites: Yatir (Israel, *Raz-Yaseef et al 2009*) and Le Bray (France, *Wingate et al 2009*, shown here)



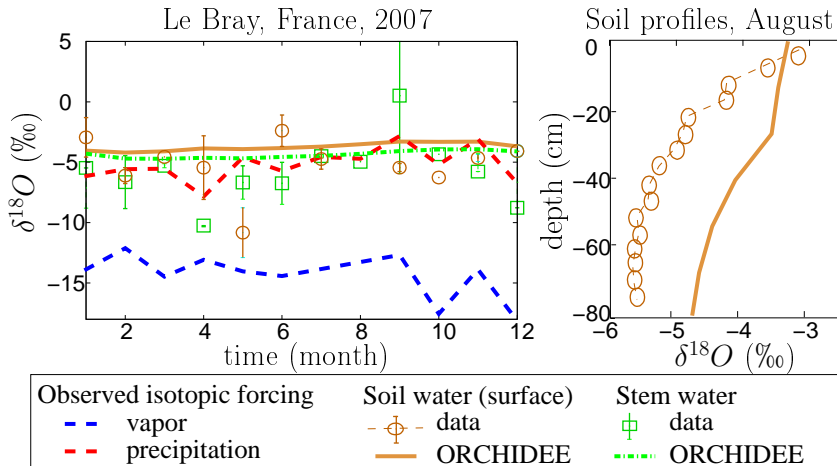
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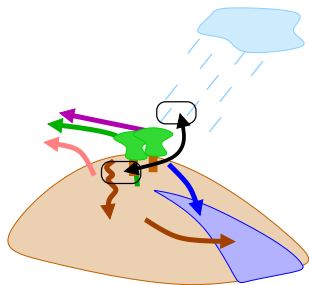


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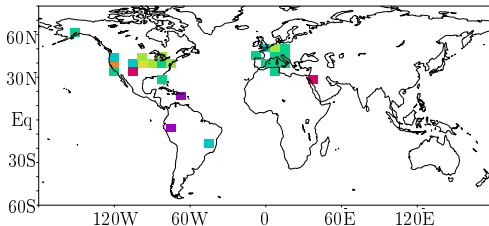
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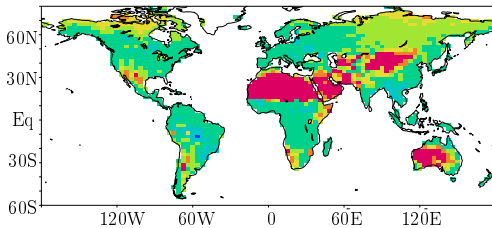
Soil water isotopes



GNIP+USNIP+MIBA

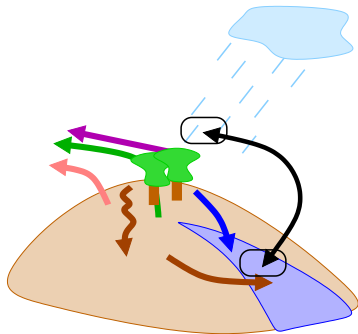


LMDZ-ORCHIDEE

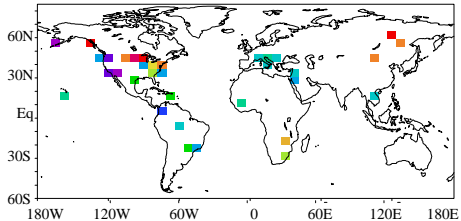


$$\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{soil}} = \delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{precip}} (\text{‰})$$

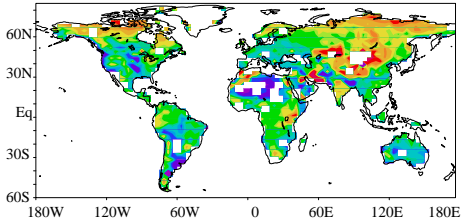
River water isotopes



GNIR and GNIP data



LMDZ-ORCHIDEE-iso



$$\delta^{18}O_r - \delta^{18}O_n (\text{‰}) \quad \text{9/22}$$

Summary on evaluation

- ▶ Extensive evaluation of LMDZ and ORCHIDEE

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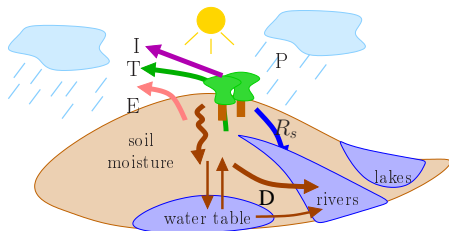
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- ▶ Need to better evaluate isotopic representation
⇒ continuous, collocated meteorological, hydrological and isotopic data in different reservoirs

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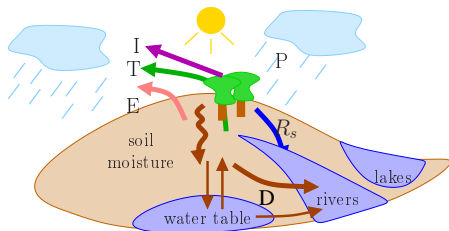
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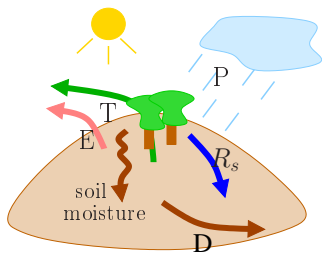


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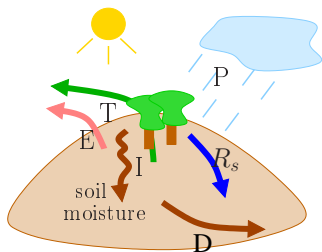
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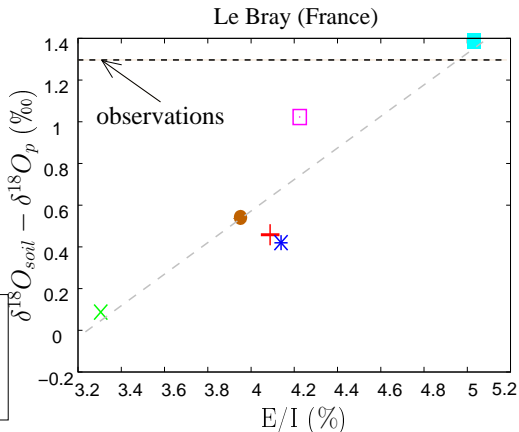
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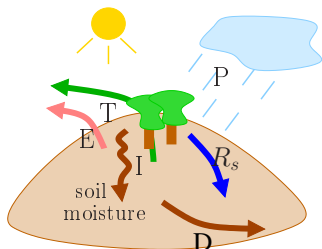


- + control
- × stomatal resistance /5
- no drainage, only surface runoff
- * soil capacity /2
- less vegetation cover
- root extraction depth /4

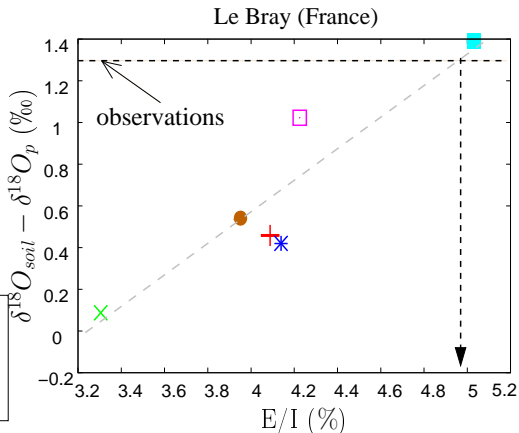


► soil water isotopic measurements -> bare soil evaporation ratio

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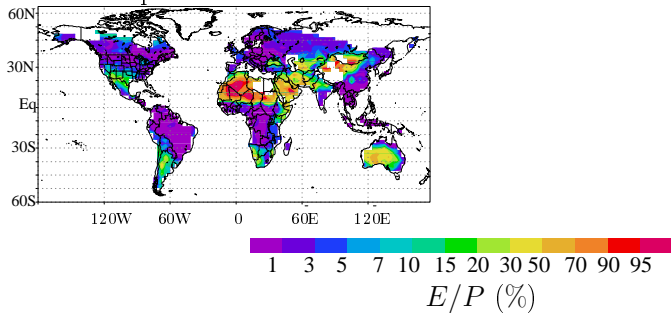
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Estimating bare soil evaporation ratio

$$\frac{\delta^{18}O_{soil} - \delta^{18}O_p}{\delta^{18}O_v}$$

RH, T

estimated from simulated isotopic "measurements"



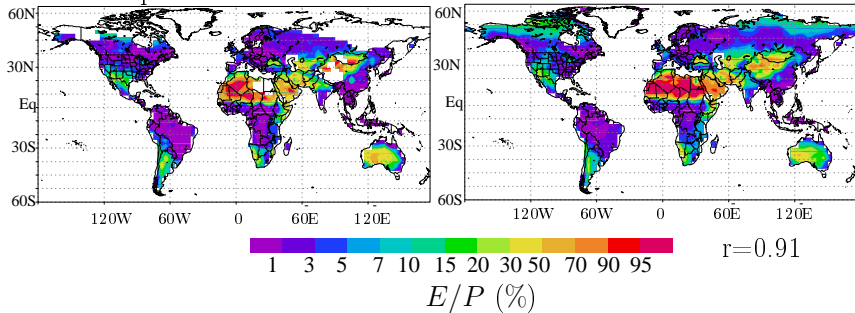
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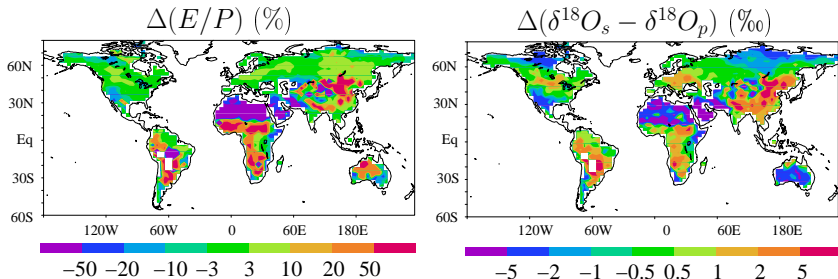
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simulated by LMDZ-ORCHIDEE



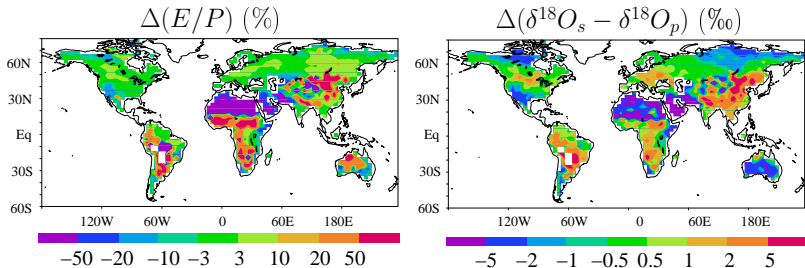
Detecting changes in surface water budget

Deforestation experiment:

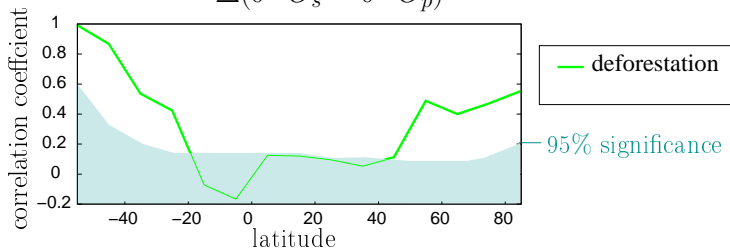


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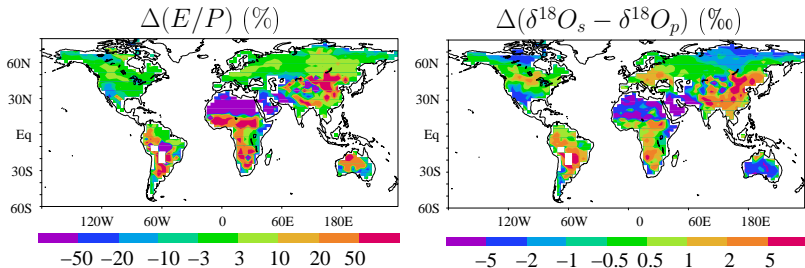


Spatial correlation between $\Delta(E/P)$ and $\Delta(\delta^{18}O_s - \delta^{18}O_p)$

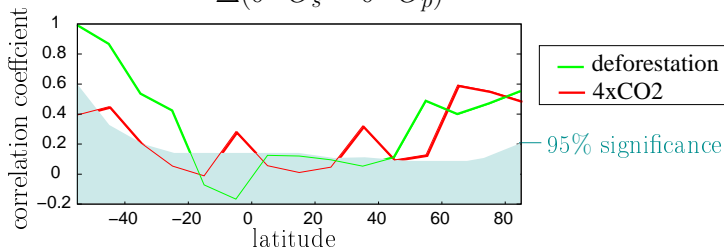


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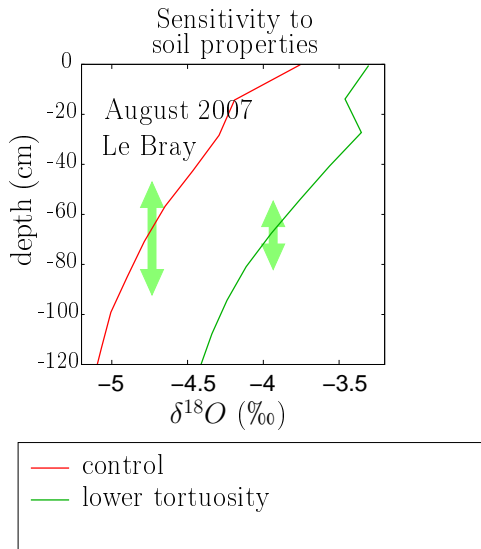
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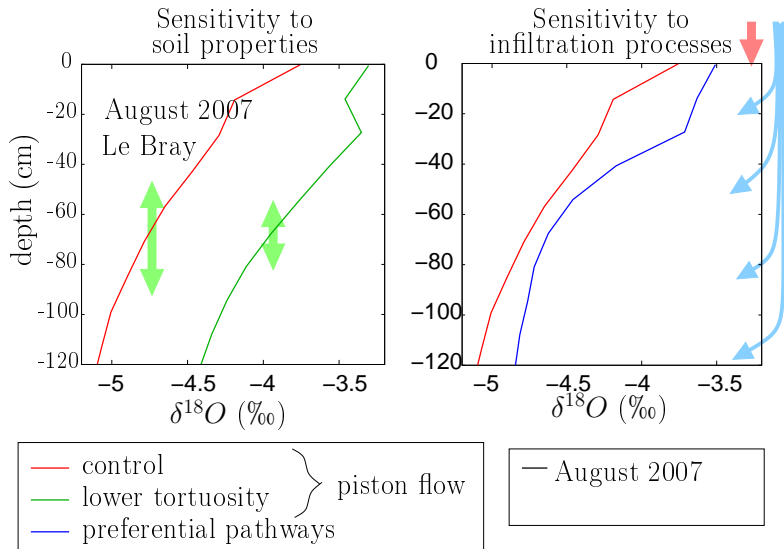
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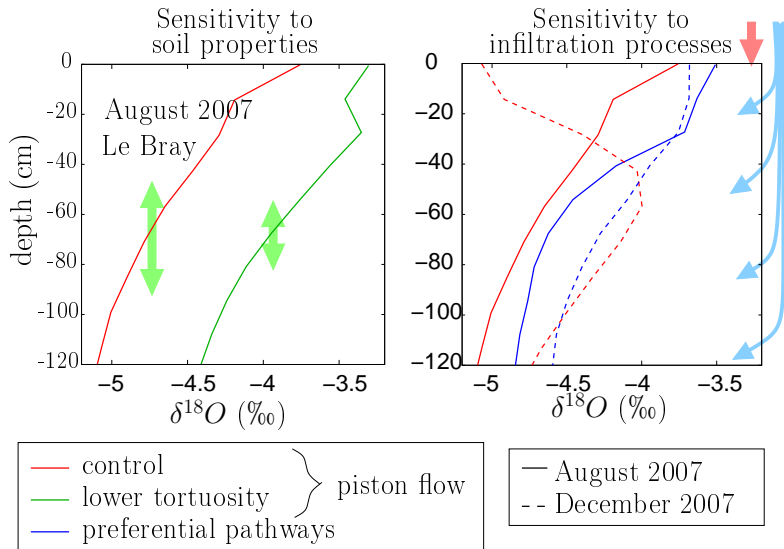
2) Diffusion/infiltration in soils



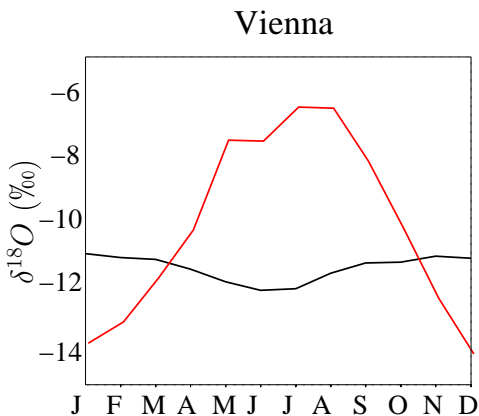
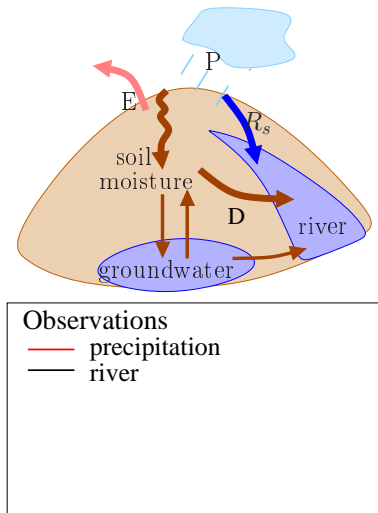
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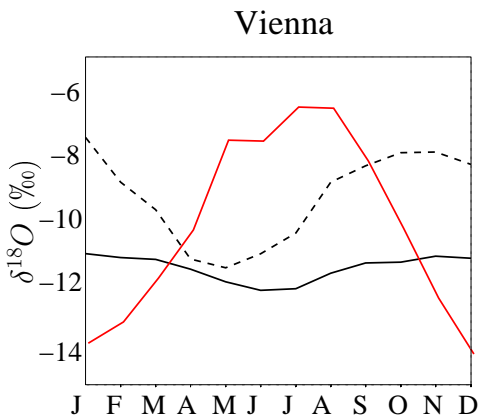
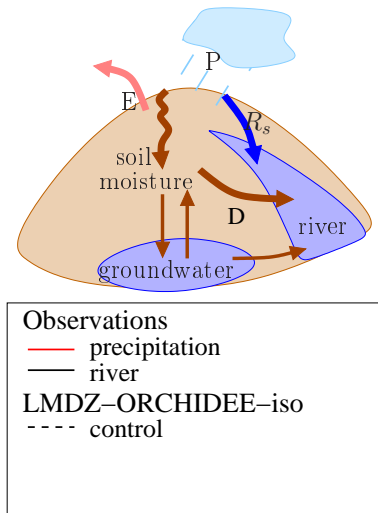


3) Pathways from precipitation to rivers



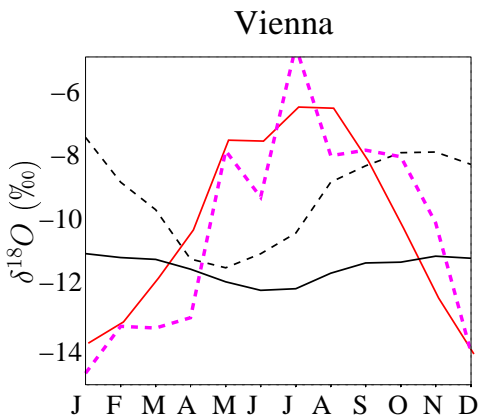
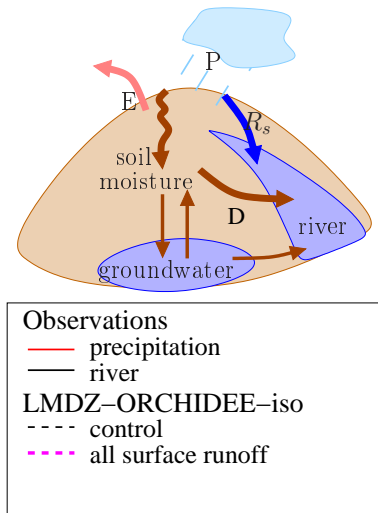
Risi et al in rev, a

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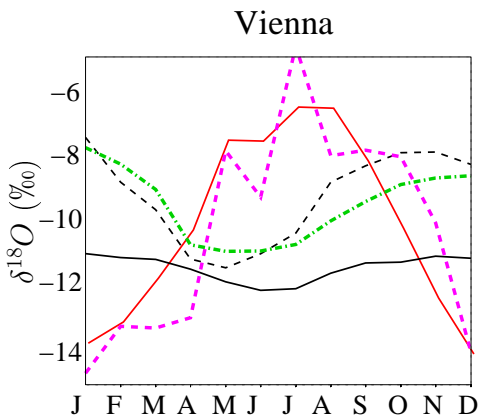
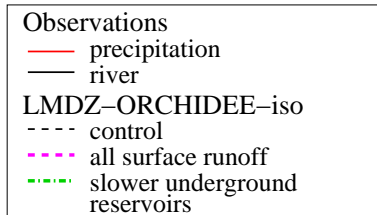
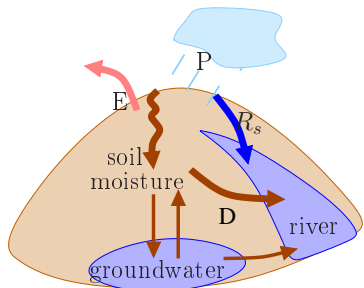
Risi et al in rev, a

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Risi et al in rev, a

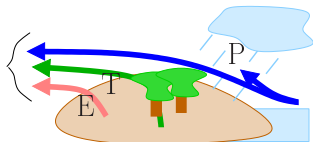
3) Pathways from precipitation to rivers



Risi et al in rev, a

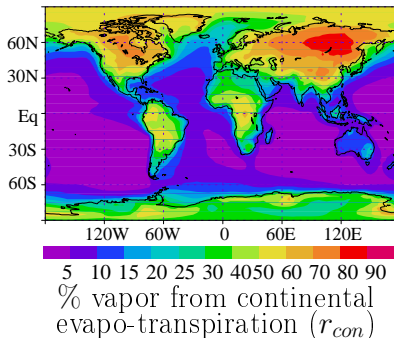
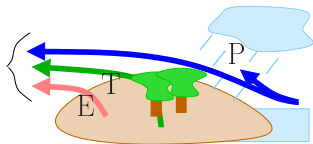
4) Continental recycling

Water tagging:



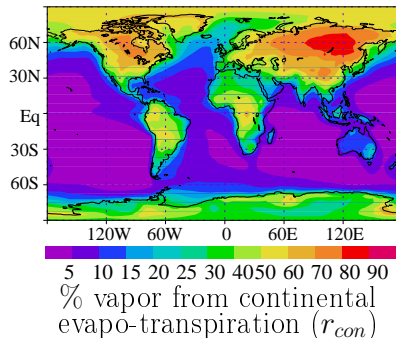
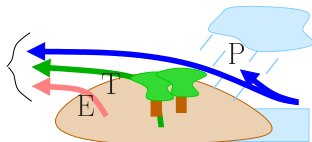
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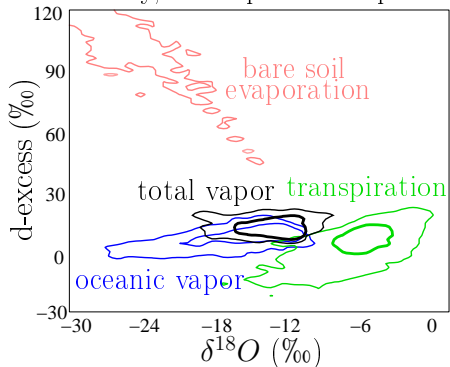


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Water tagging:

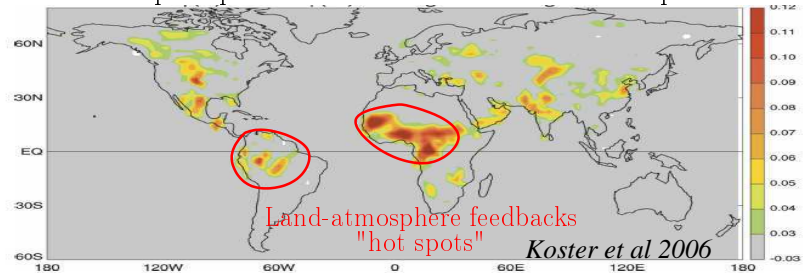


PDF of vapor composition
monthly, all tropical land points



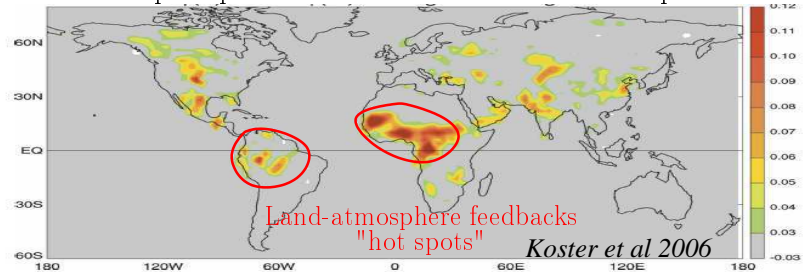
Water isotopes and continental recycling

decrease in precip variance when soil moisture is prescribed

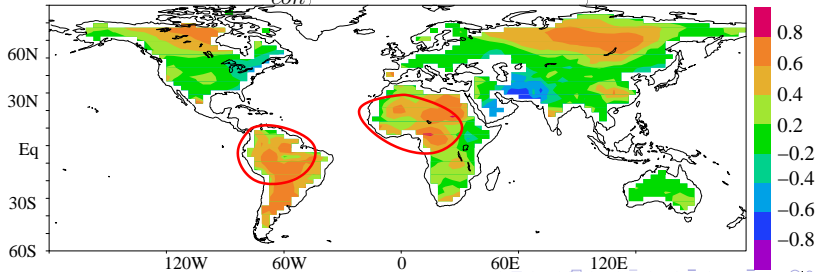


Water isotopes and continental recycling

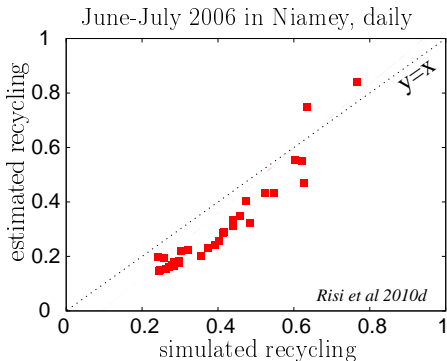
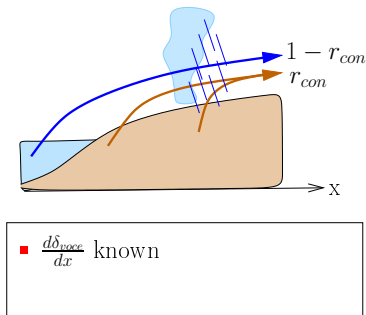
decrease in precip variance when soil moisture is prescribed



correlation $\delta^{18}O - r_{con}$, intra-seasonal scale, annual mean

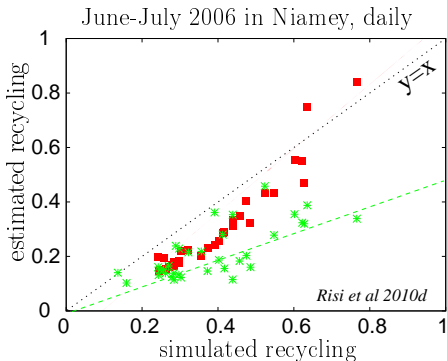
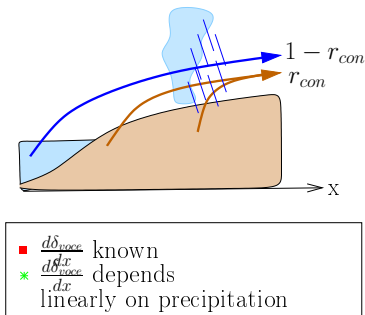


Estimating continental recycling



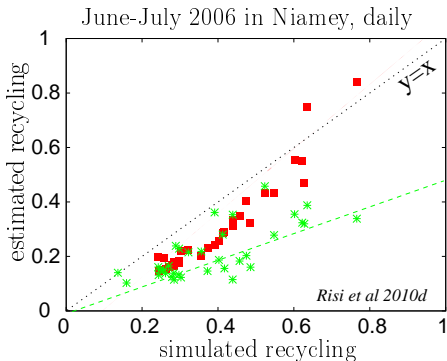
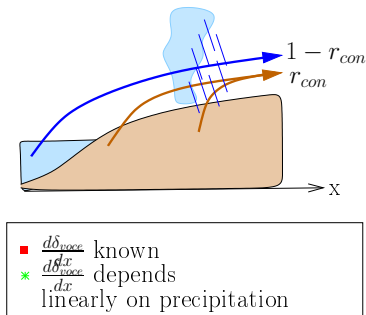
$$d \left(\frac{r_{con}}{1 - r_{con}} \right) / dx = \frac{d\delta_v/dx - d\delta_{voce}/dx}{\delta_p - \delta_v}$$

Estimating continental recycling



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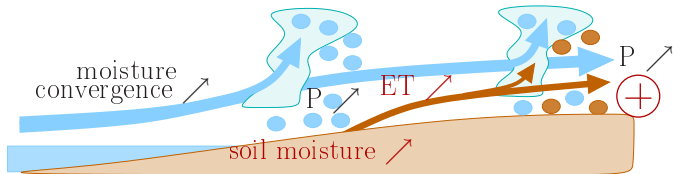
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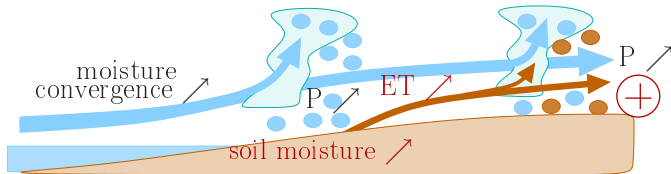
- ▶ Main limitation in using vapor isotopic measurements for continental recycling: understanding atmospheric controls

Isotopic signature of land-atmosphere feedbacks

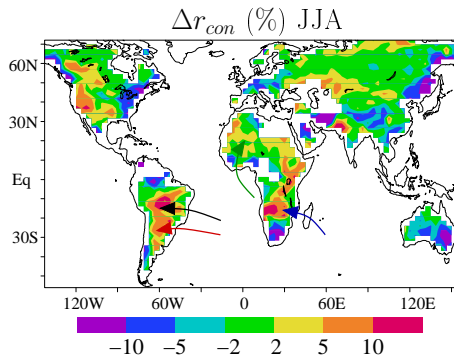


strong precipitation composite minus seasonal average:

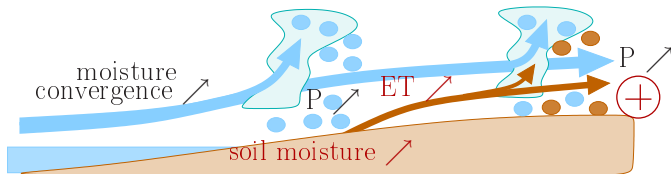
Isotopic signature of land-atmosphere feedbacks



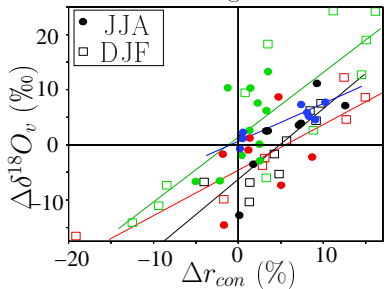
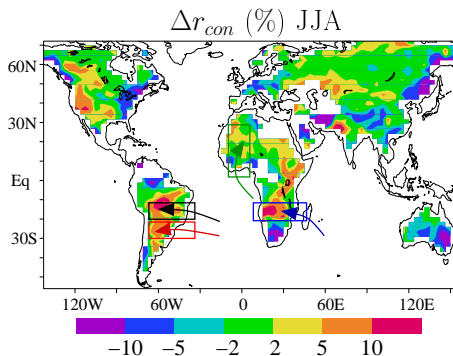
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Isotopic signature of land-atmosphere feedbacks



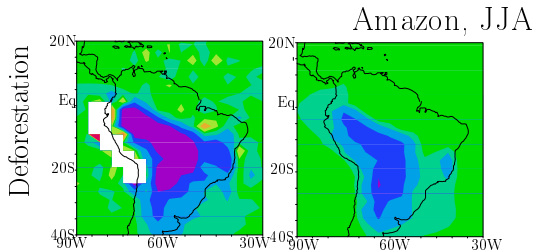
strong precipitation composite minus seasonal average:



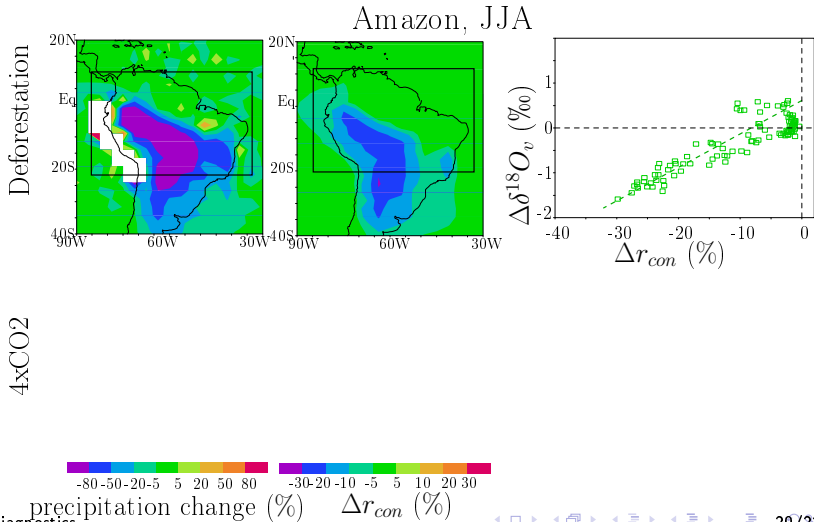
control by
large-scale
convergence

positive
land-atmosphere
feedback

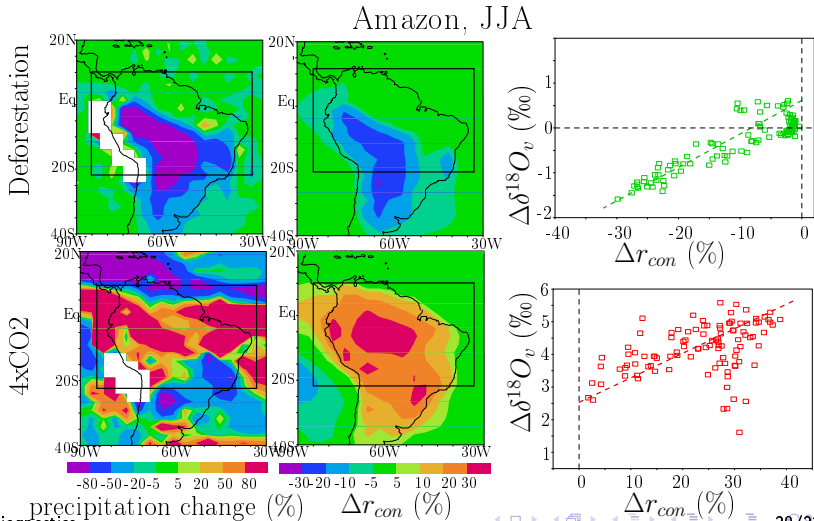
Monitoring land-atmosphere feedbacks related to land use change or global warming



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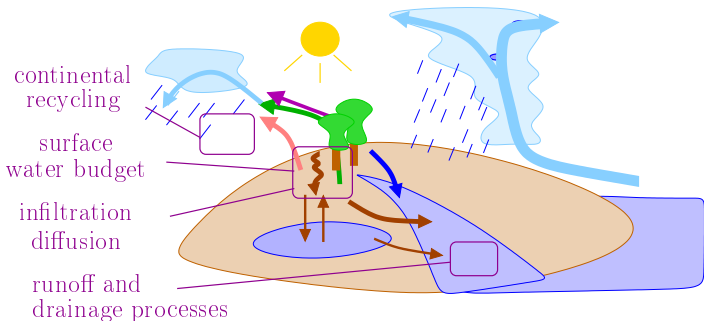


Monitoring land-atmosphere feedbacks related to land use change or global warming



Conclusion

- ▶ Potential of isotopic measurements to evaluate a broad range of processes in land surface models



Perspectives

Goal: develop observable isotopic diagnostics to evaluate land surface processes in climate models relevant for projections:

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Perspectives

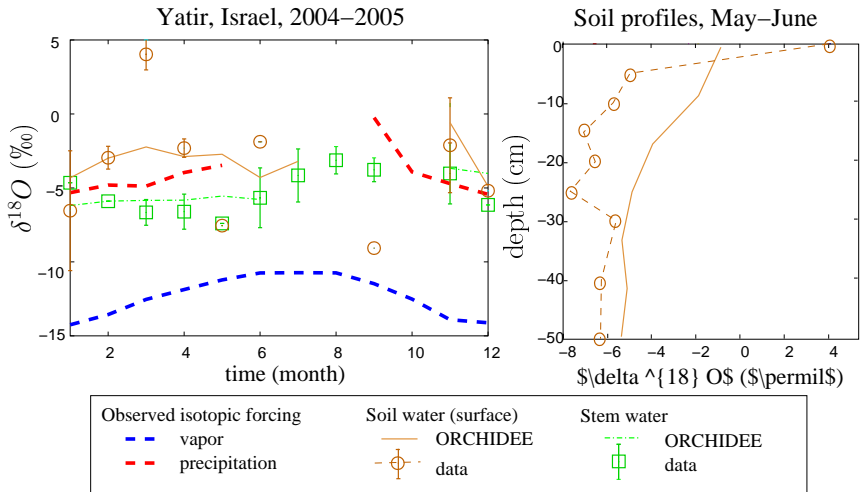
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 - ▶ model inter-comparisons:
 - ▶ ORCHIDEE, isoLSM, soon CLM and ORCHIDEE-multi-layer
 - ▶ SWING2, AR4 CMIP3

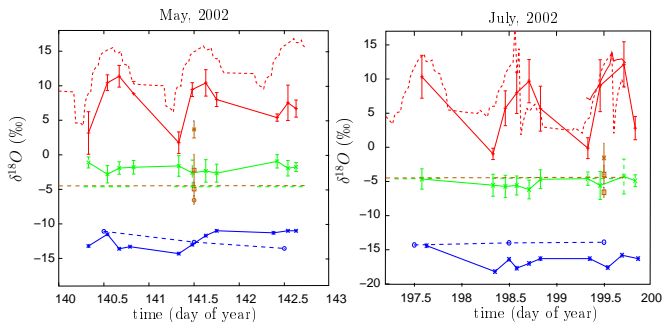
Suppl material

Evaluation of soil and biosphere isotopes

► 2 MIBA sites: Le Bray (France) and Yatir (Israel, shown here)

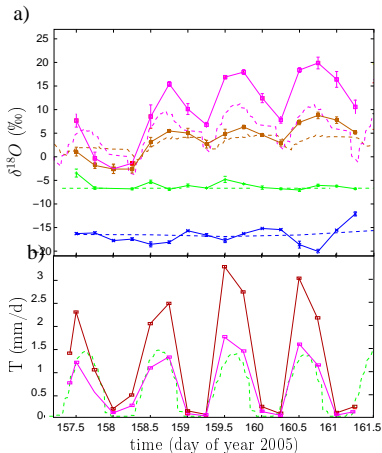


Diurnal cycles in leaves: Kansas



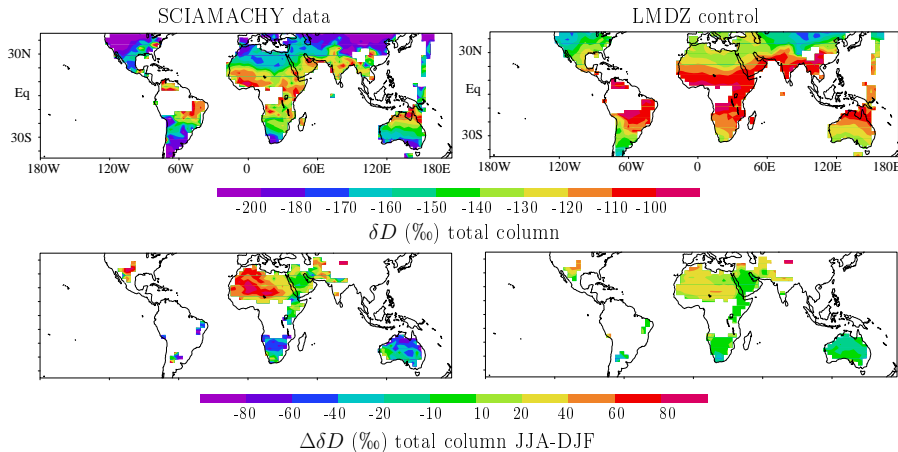
	Data	LMDZ-ORCHIDEE-iso
Leaves		stationary state
Vapor		
Soil	 0cm 10cm 20cm 30cm	
Stems/ transpiration	stems	stationary state

Diurnal cycles in leaves: Germany



	Data	LMDZ-ORCHIDEE-iso
Leaves	one year-old	steady state
	current year	non steady-state + Pecllet
Vapor	—+—	---
Stems/ transpiration	—+— stems	--- stationary state

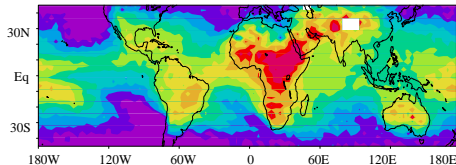
Evaluation against SCIAMACHY



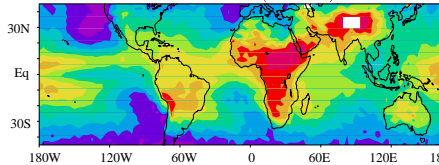
Risi et al in rev,b

Evaluation against TES

TES data

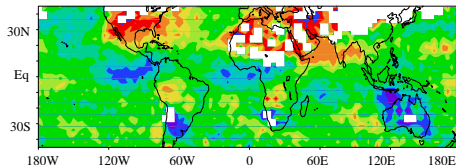


LMDZ (-31‰)

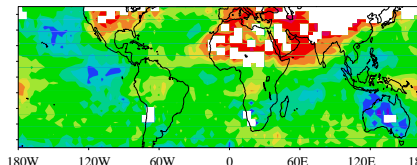


-230 -220 -210 -200 -190 -180 -170 -160 -150
 δD (‰) 600hPa annual mean

TES data

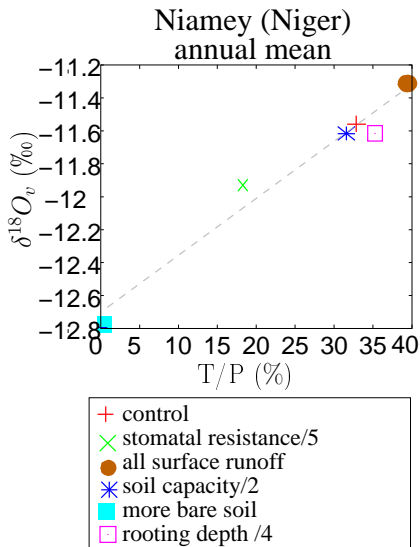


LMDZ

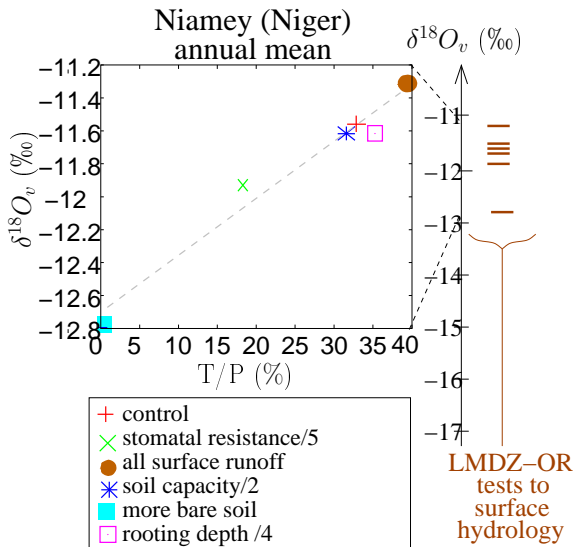


-80 -50 -30 -20 -10 10 20 30 50 80
 $\Delta\delta D$ (‰) 600hPa JJA-DJF

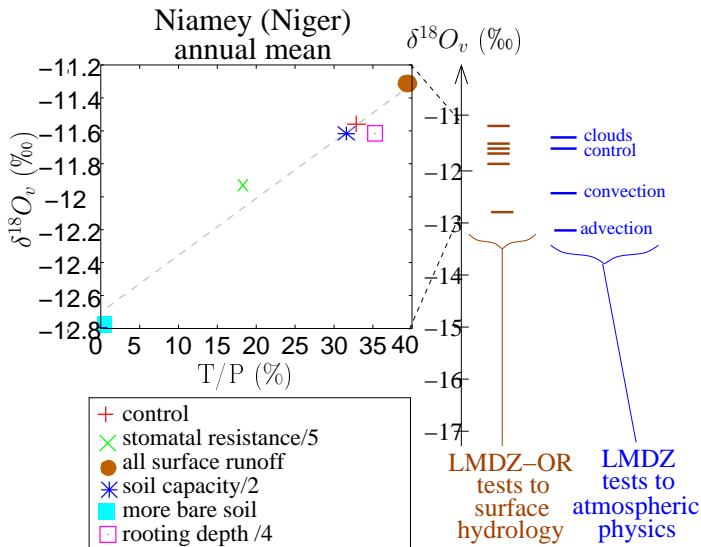
Continental recycling



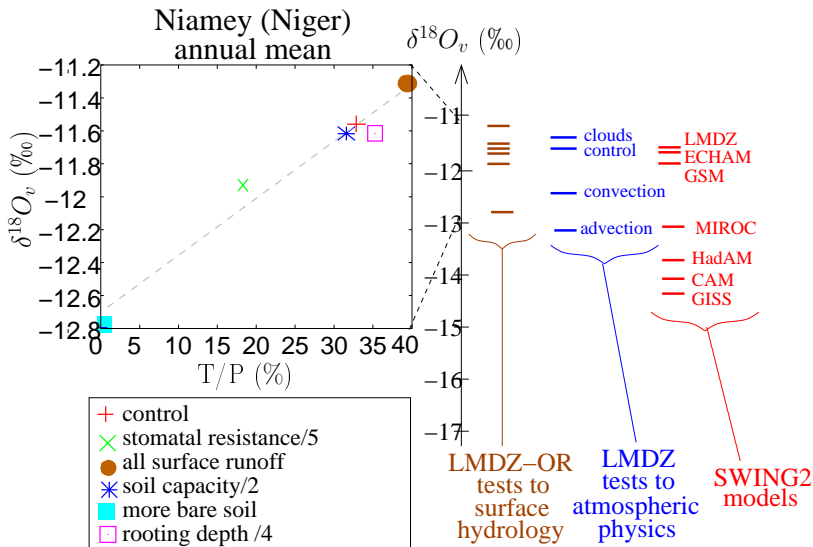
Continental recycling



Continental recycling



Continental recycling



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