

Using water stable isotopic measurements to better evaluate the atmospheric and land surface components of climate models

Camille Risi

CIRES, Boulder

with contribution of:

Analysis: S Bony, D Noone, C Castet

TES/SCIAMACHY: J Worden, J Lee, D Brown, C Frankenberg

MIPAS:ACE: G Stiller, M Kiefer, B Funke, K Walker, P Bernath,

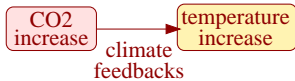
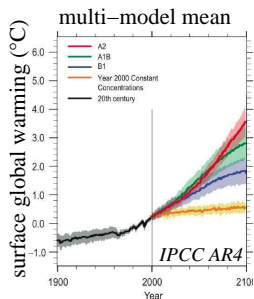
FTIR: M Schneider, D Wunch, P Wennberg, V Sherlock, N Deutscher, D Griffith

in-situ/MIBA: R Uemura, J. Ogée, T. Bariac, L. Wingate, N. Raz-Yaseef

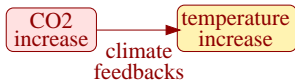
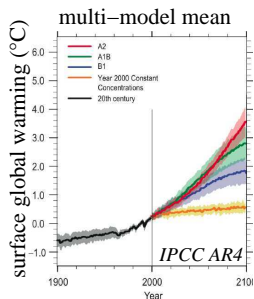
SWING2: C Sturm

Hydrologic Sciences and Water Resources Engineering Seminar
Series, 27 April 2011

Uncertainties in climate projections



Uncertainties in climate projections

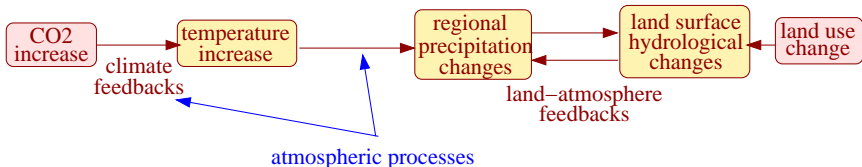
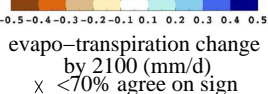
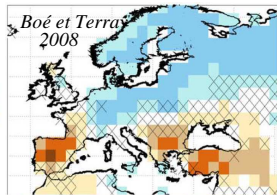
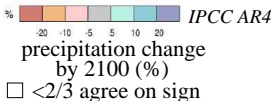
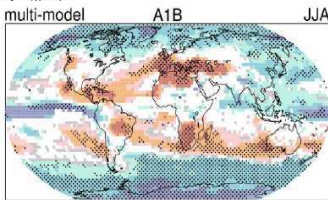
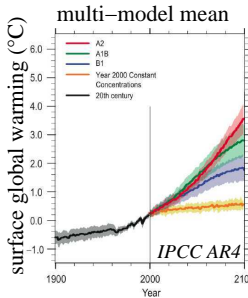


Key uncertainties
in climate models:

atmospheric processes

- clouds
- atmospheric convection
- boundary layer
- relative humidity

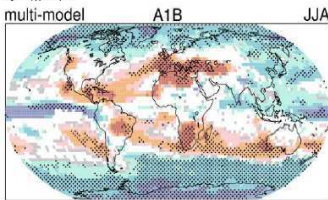
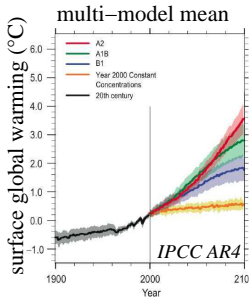
Uncertainties in climate projections



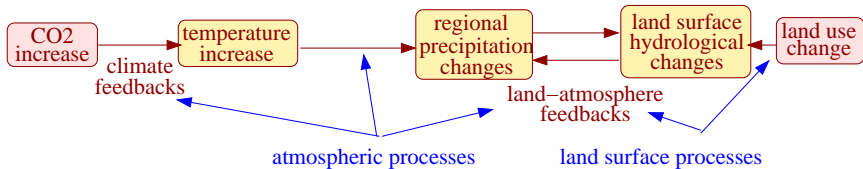
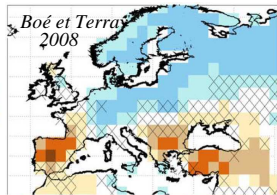
Key uncertainties in climate models:

- clouds
- atmospheric convection
- boundary layer
- relative humidity

Uncertainties in climate projections



□ <2/3 agree on sign

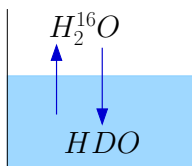


- atmospheric processes
- clouds
 - atmospheric convection
 - boundary layer
 - relative humidity

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

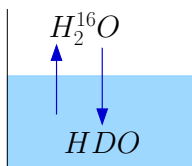
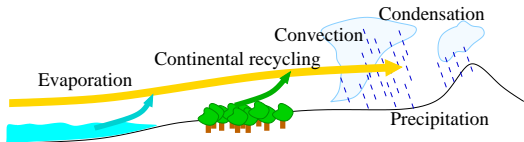
Water isotopic composition

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



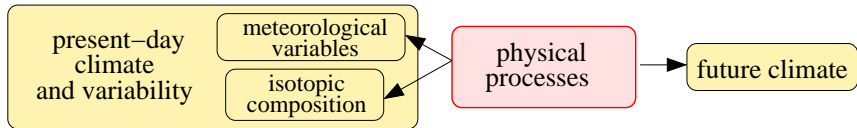
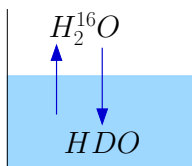
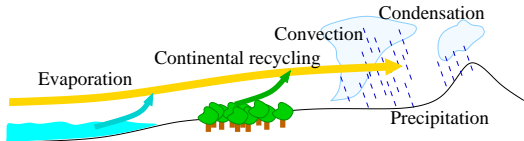
Water isotopic composition

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



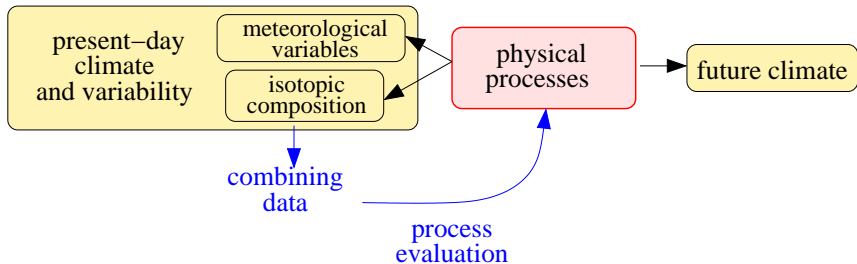
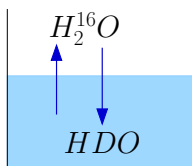
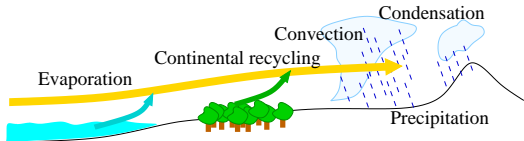
Water isotopic composition

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



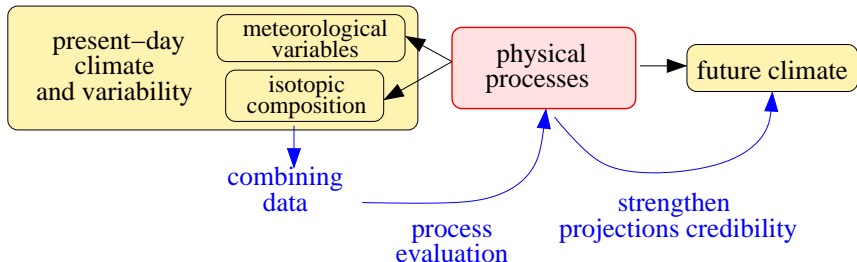
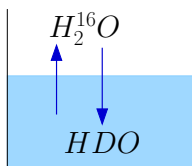
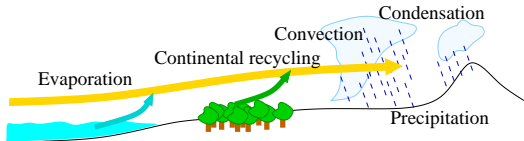
Water isotopic composition

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



Water isotopic composition

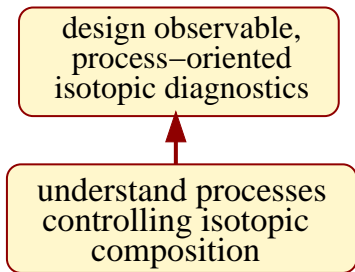
- ▶ $H_2^{16}O$, HDO , $H_2^{18}O$, $H_2^{17}O$, fractionation
- ▶ records phase changes



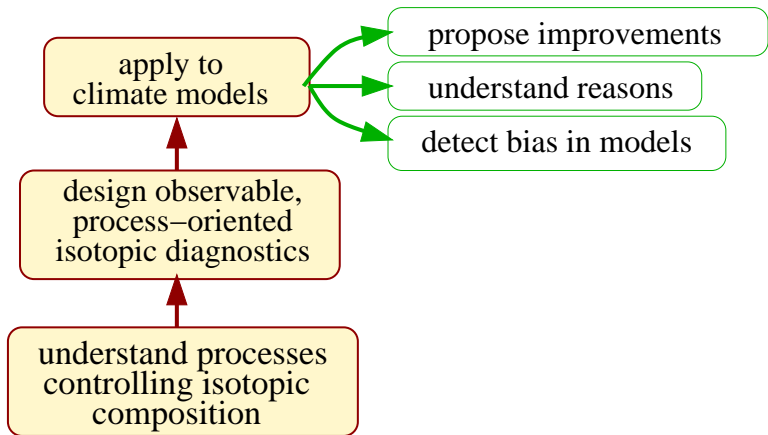
General strategy

understand processes
controlling isotopic
composition

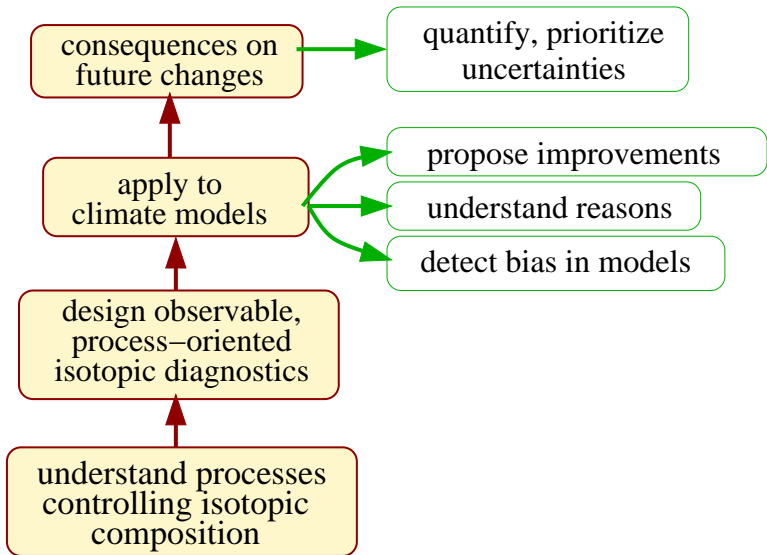
General strategy



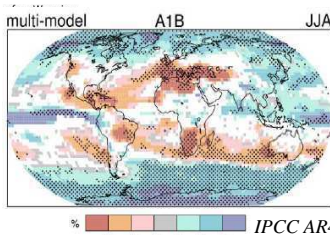
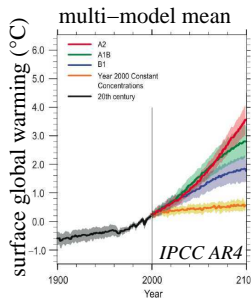
General strategy



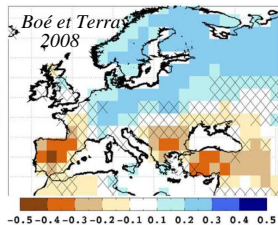
General strategy



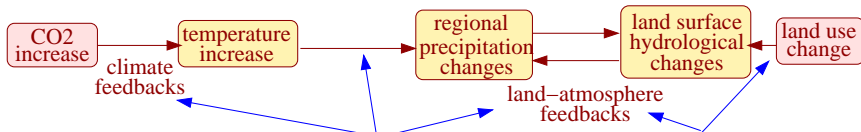
Outline



□ <2/3 agree on sign



× <70% agree on sign

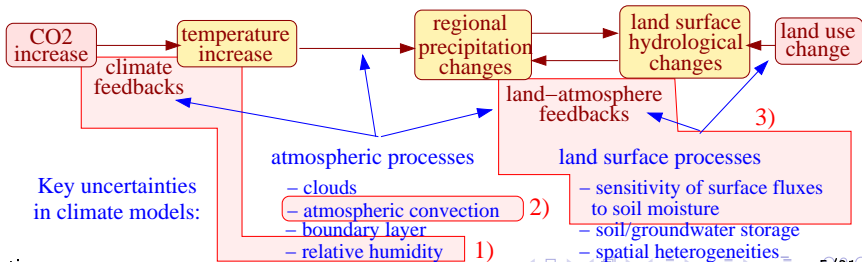
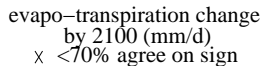
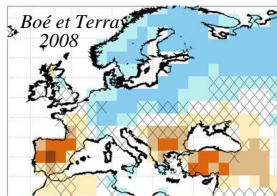
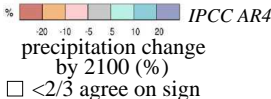
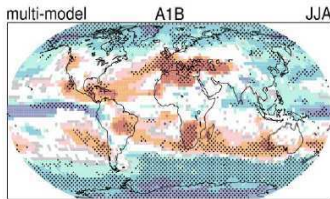
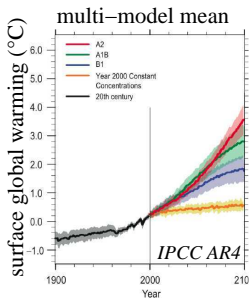


Key uncertainties
in climate models:

- atmospheric processes
- clouds
 - atmospheric convection
 - boundary layer
 - relative humidity

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

Outline



1) Processes controlling relative humidity

- ▶ tropical/subtropical free tropospheric relative humidity (RH) impacts:
 - ▶ water vapor feedback (*Soden et al 2008*)
 - ▶ cloud feedbacks (*Sherwood et al 2010*)

1) Processes controlling relative humidity

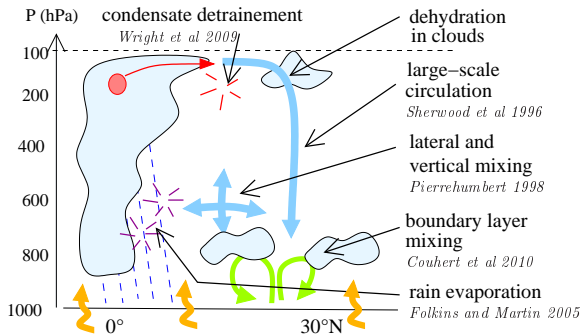
- ▶ tropical/subtropical free tropospheric relative humidity (RH) impacts:
 - ▶ water vapor feedback (*Soden et al 2008*)
 - ▶ cloud feedbacks (*Sherwood et al 2010*)
- ▶ but:
 - ▶ significant dispersion in climate models (*Sherwood et al 2010*)
 - ▶ moist bias in the mid/upper troposphere (*John and Soden 2005*)

1) Processes controlling relative humidity

- ▶ tropical/subtropical free tropospheric relative humidity (RH) impacts:
 - ▶ water vapor feedback (*Soden et al 2008*)
 - ▶ cloud feedbacks (*Sherwood et al 2010*)
- ▶ but:
 - ▶ significant dispersion in climate models (*Sherwood et al 2010*)
 - ▶ moist bias in the mid/upper troposphere (*John and Soden 2005*)

⇒ need process-based evaluation of RH in climate models

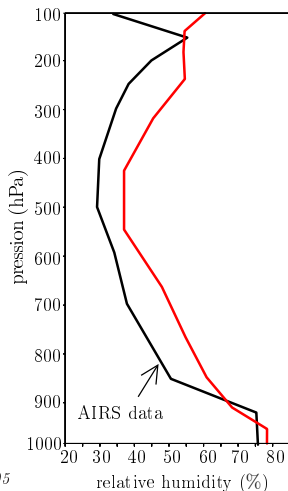
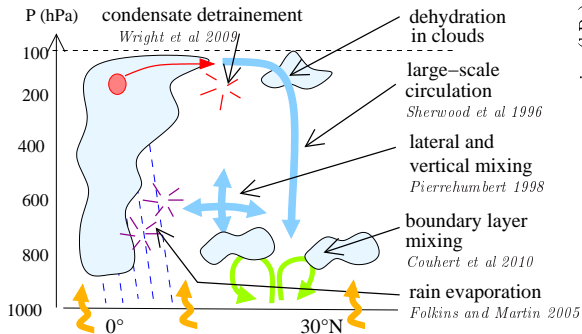
Sensitivity tests to RH processes



Sensitivity tests to RH processes

LMDZ-iso (Risi et al 2010a):

— control: AR4 version (19 levels)

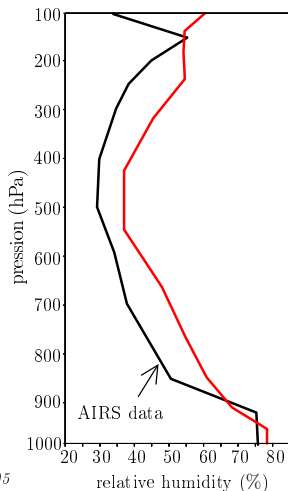
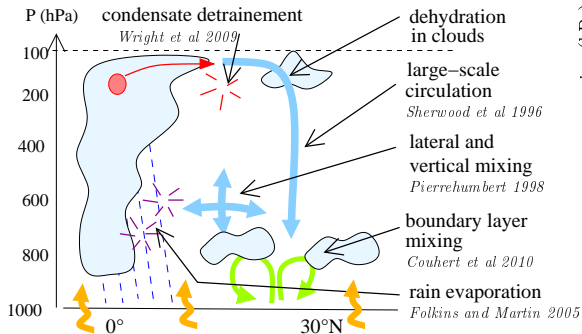


Sensitivity tests to RH processes

LMDZ-iso (Risi et al 2010a):

— control: AR4 version (19 levels)

3 reasons
for a
moist bias



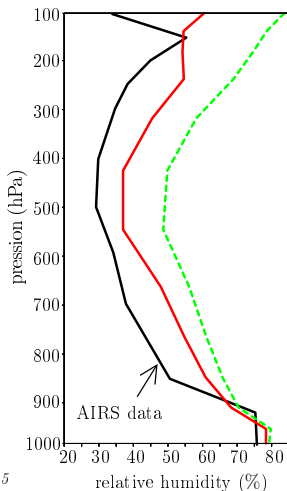
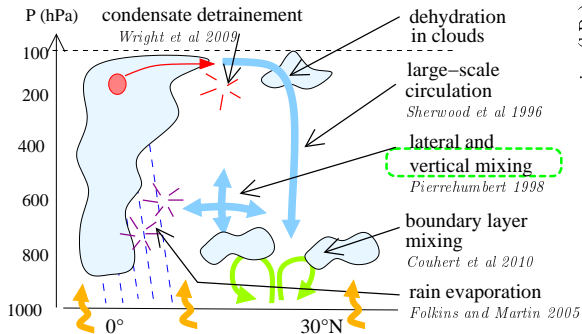
Sensitivity tests to RH processes

LMDZ-iso (Risi et al 2010a):

— control: AR4 version (19 levels)

- - - diffusive vertical advection

3 reasons
for a
moist bias

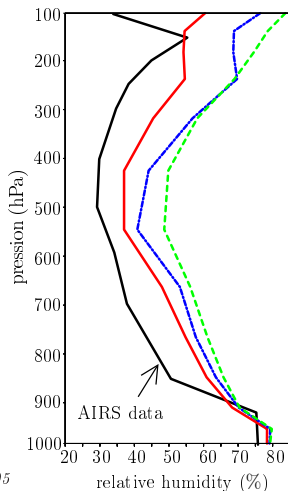
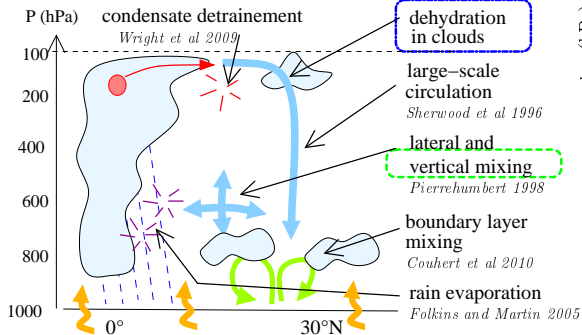


Sensitivity tests to RH processes

LMDZ-iso (Risi et al 2010a):

- control: AR4 version (19 levels)
- - - diffusive vertical advection
- $\sigma_q/10$

3 reasons
for a
moist bias

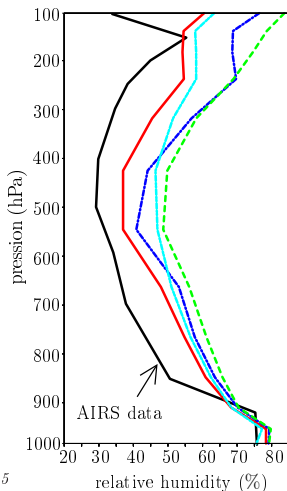
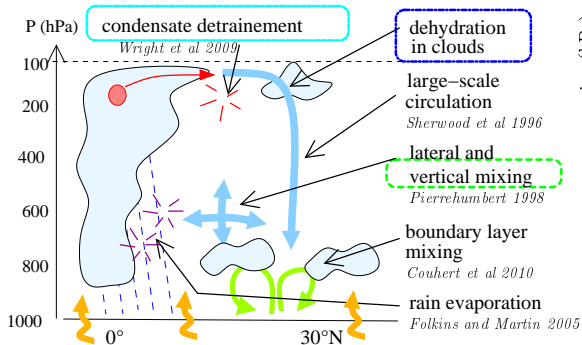


Sensitivity tests to RH processes

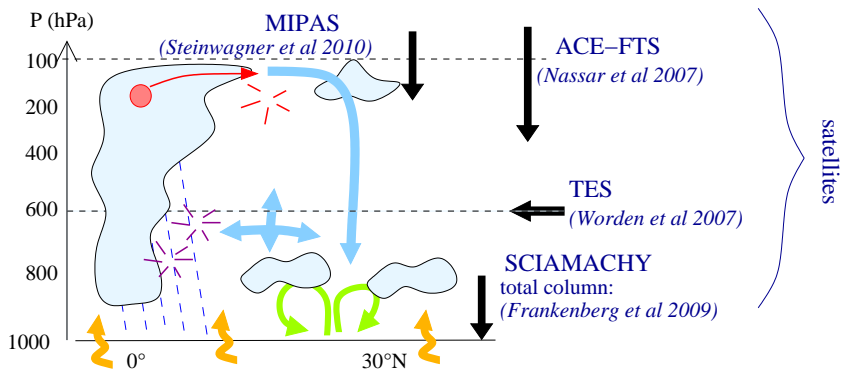
LMDZ-iso (Risi et al 2010):

- control: AR4 version (19 levels)
- - - diffusive vertical advection
- $\sigma_q/10$
- $\epsilon_p/2$

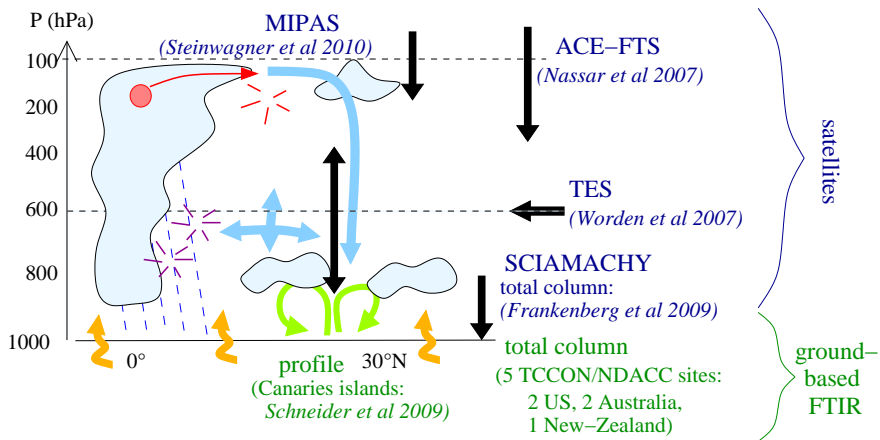
3 reasons
for a
moist bias



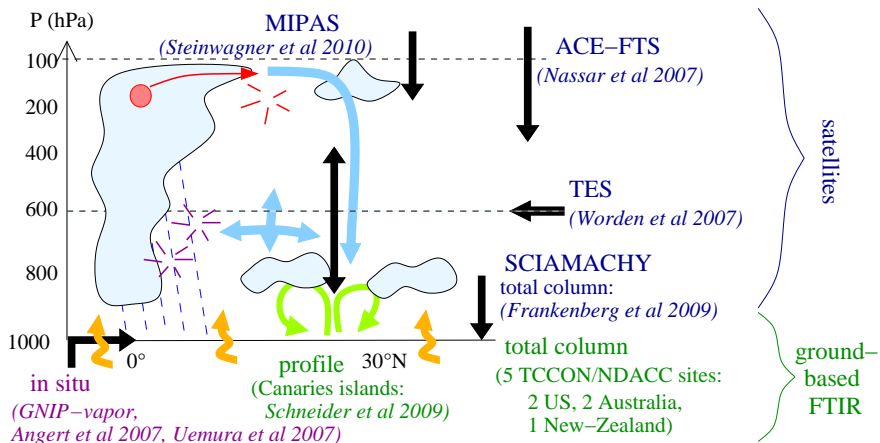
Isotopic measurements



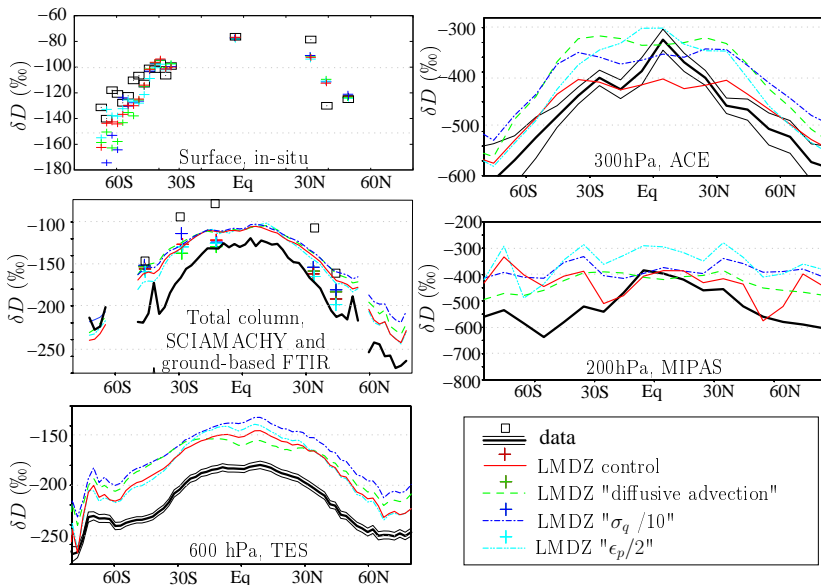
Isotopic measurements



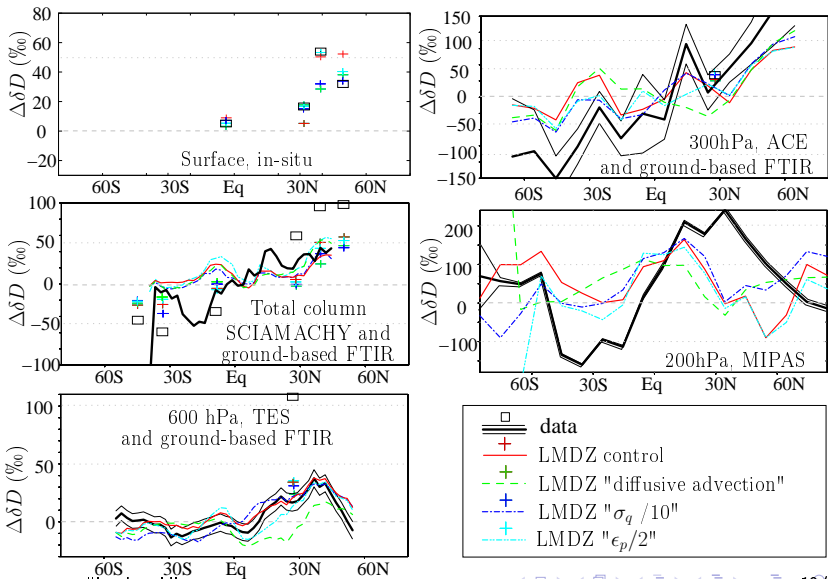
Isotopic measurements



Zonal annual mean



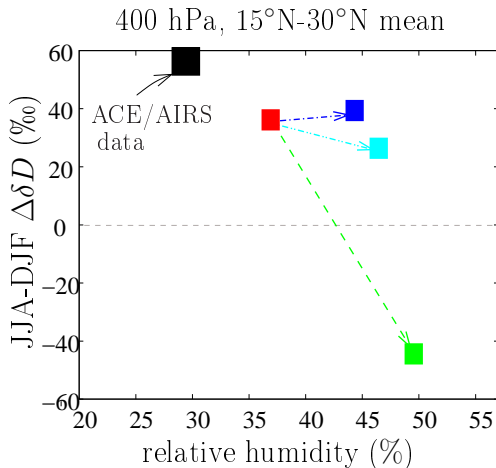
Zonal Seasonal variations (JJA-DJF)



What causes the moist biases in GCMs?

Sensitivity tests:
with LMDZ:

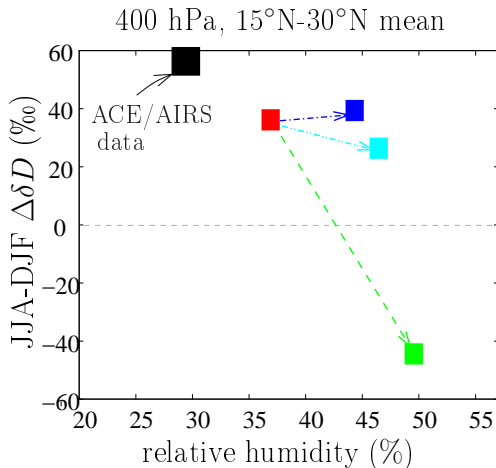
- Control
- Excessively diffusive vertical advection
- Excessive condensate detrainment
- Insufficient in-situ condensation



What causes the moist biases in GCMs?

Sensitivity tests:
with LMDZ:

- Control
- Excessively diffusive vertical advection
- Excessive condensate detrainment
- Insufficient in-situ condensation



► robustness? additional tests, theoretical understanding

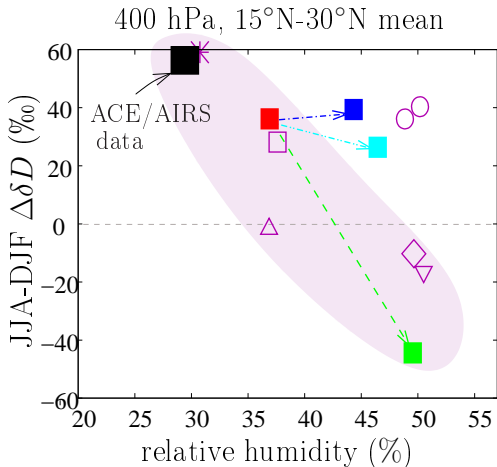
What causes the moist biases in GCMs?

Sensitivity tests:
with LMDZ:

- Control
- Excessively diffusive vertical advection
- Excessive condensate detrainment
- Insufficient in-situ condensation

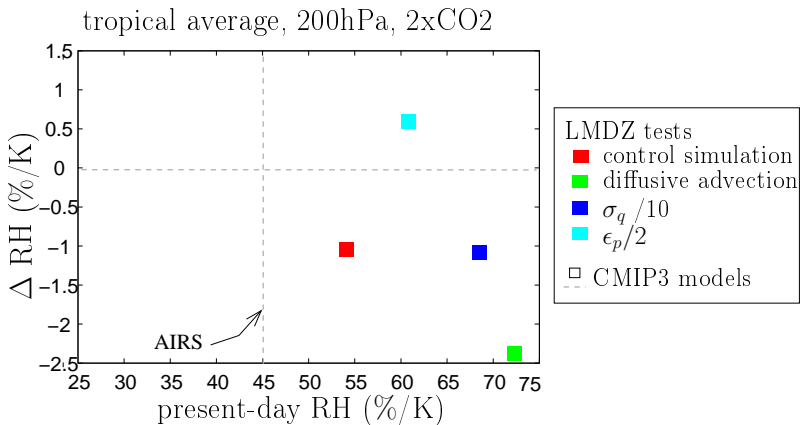
SWING2 models:

- ECHAM
- ◇ CAM2
- △ MIROC
- GISS
- * HadAM
- ▽ GSM

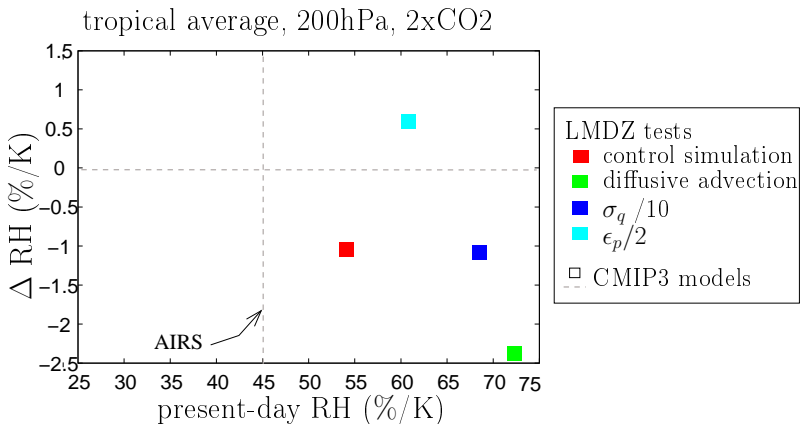


- ▶ robustness? additional tests, theoretical understanding
- ▶ frequent reason for moist bias=excessively diffusive advection

What impact on humidity projections?

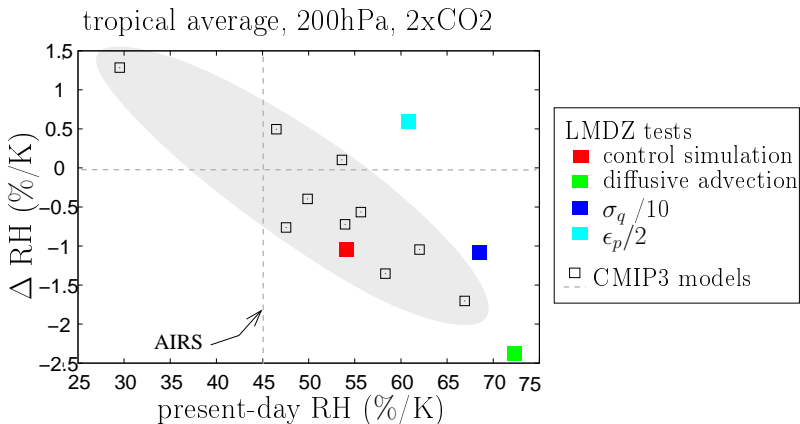


What impact on humidity projections?



- ▶ How a moist bias affect humidity change projections depends on the reason for the bias

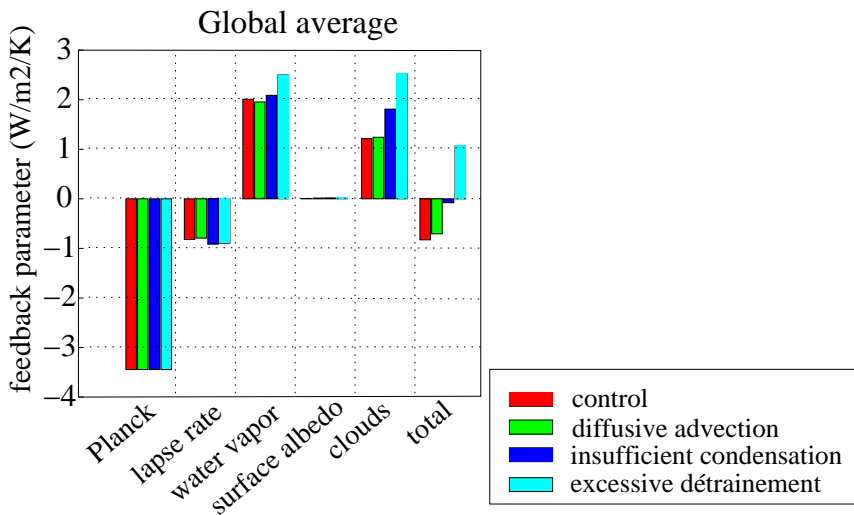
What impact on humidity projections?



- ▶ How a moist bias affect humidity change projections depends on the reason for the bias

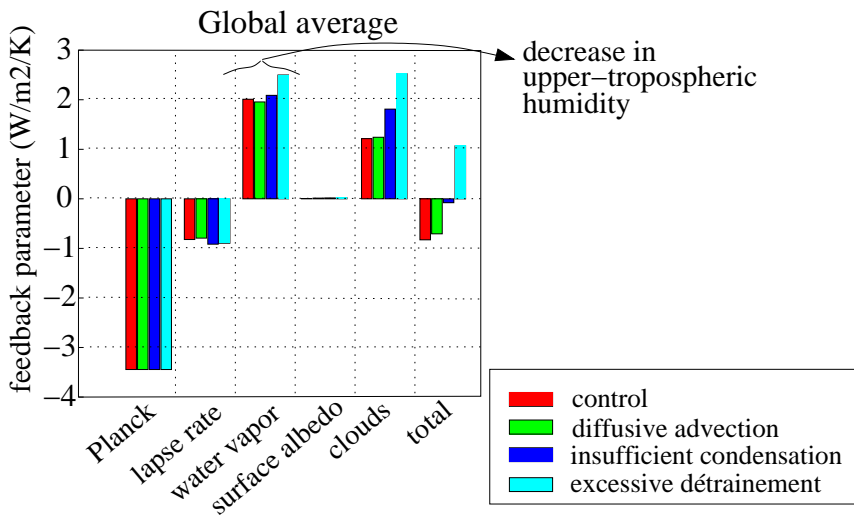
What impact on climate sensitivity?

- ▶ radiative kernel decomposition (*Soden et al 2008*)



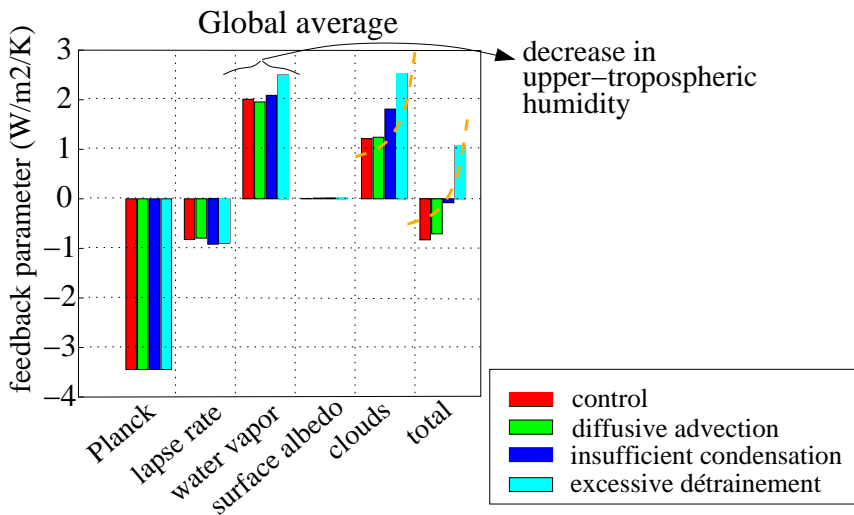
What impact on climate sensitivity?

- ▶ radiative kernel decomposition (*Soden et al 2008*)



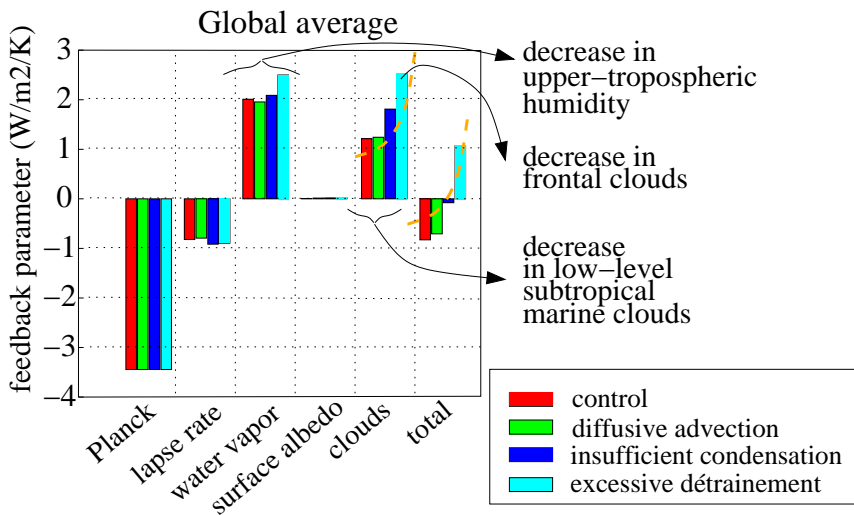
What impact on climate sensitivity?

- ▶ radiative kernel decomposition (*Soden et al 2008*)



What impact on climate sensitivity?

- ▶ radiative kernel decomposition (*Soden et al 2008*)



Summary on relative humidity

- ▶ Water vapor isotope measurements as observational diagnostics to understand the reasons for a moist bias in climate models

Summary on relative humidity

- ▶ Water vapor isotope measurements as observational diagnostics to understand the reasons for a moist bias in climate models
- ▶ Excessive vertical diffusion during water vapor transport is a widespread cause of moist bias in climate models

Summary on relative humidity

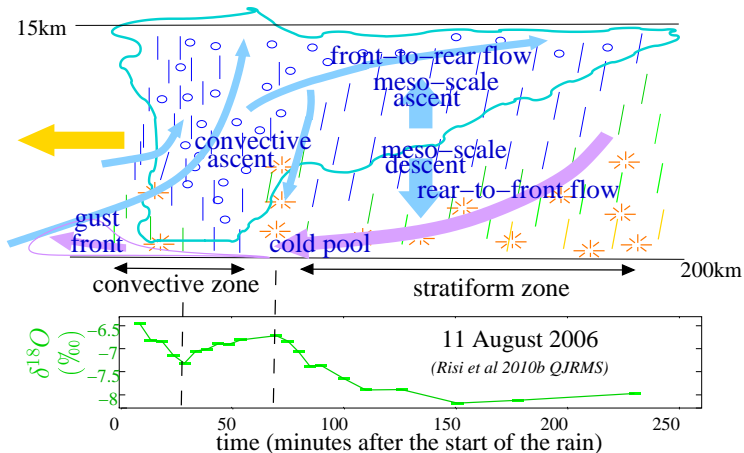
- ▶ Water vapor isotope measurements as observational diagnostics to understand the reasons for a moist bias in climate models
- ▶ Excessive vertical diffusion during water vapor transport is a widespread cause of moist bias in climate models
- ▶ Understanding this reason is all the more important as humidity change projections depends on the reason for the moist bias

Summary on relative humidity

- ▶ Water vapor isotope measurements as observational diagnostics to understand the reasons for a moist bias in climate models
- ▶ Excessive vertical diffusion during water vapor transport is a widespread cause of moist bias in climate models
- ▶ Understanding this reason is all the more important as humidity change projections depends on the reason for the moist bias
- ▶ Consequences on climate change complicated by dynamical and cloud feedbacks

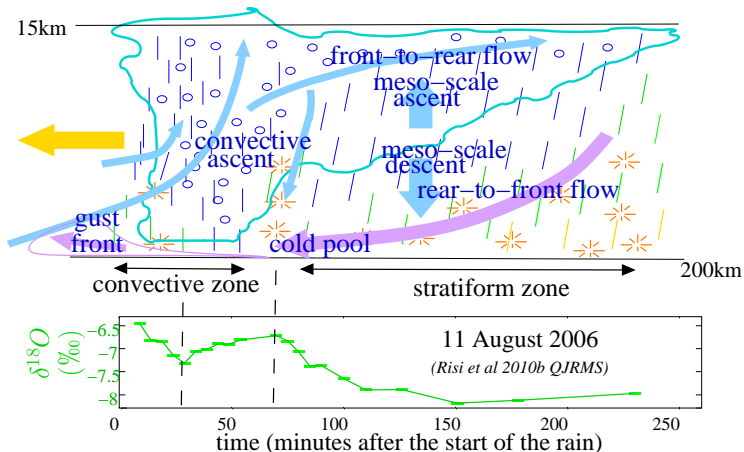
Processes along squall lines

- rain sampled every 5 mins in Niamey during AMMA campaign



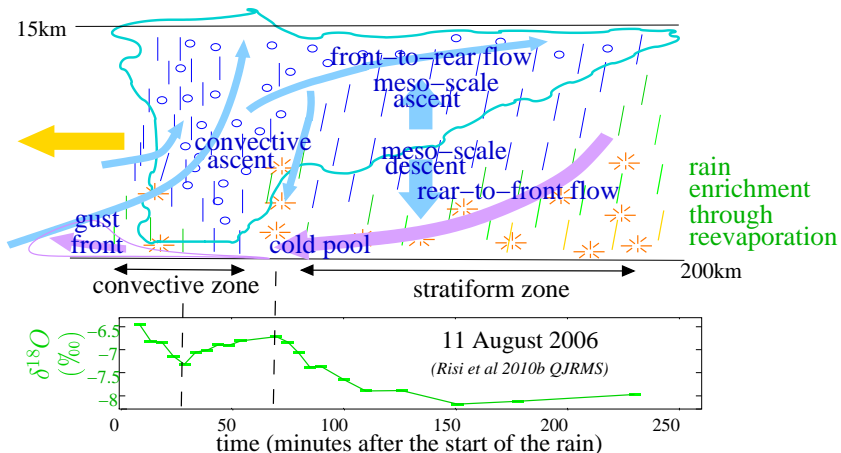
Processes along squall lines

- ▶ rain sampled every 5 mins in Niamey during AMMA campaign
- ▶ interpretation with 2D model of transport/microphysics



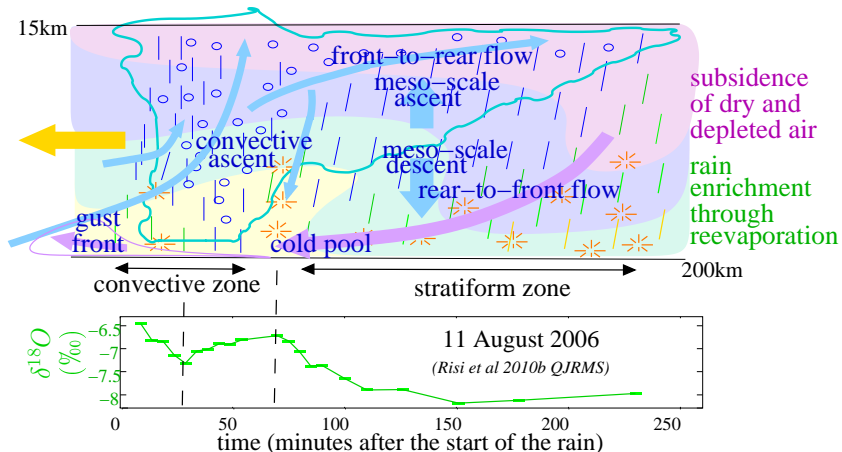
Processes along squall lines

- ▶ rain sampled every 5 mins in Niamey during AMMA campaign
- ▶ interpretation with 2D model of transport/microphysics

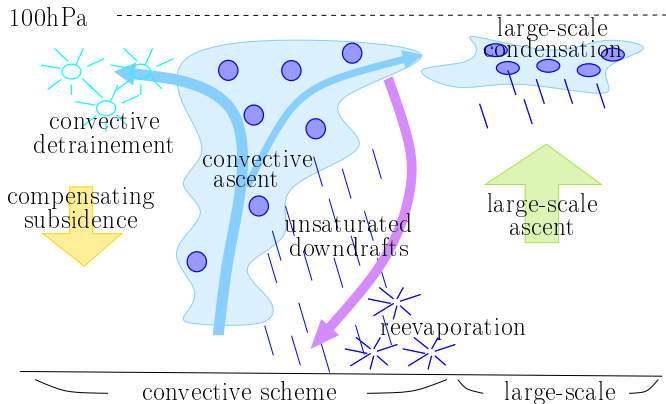


Processes along squall lines

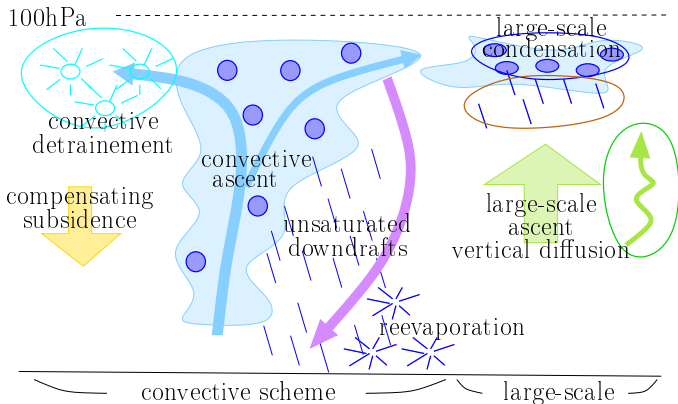
- ▶ rain sampled every 5 mins in Niamey during AMMA campaign
- ▶ interpretation with 2D model of transport/microphysics



Convective/large-scale fluxes



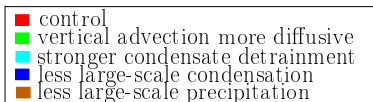
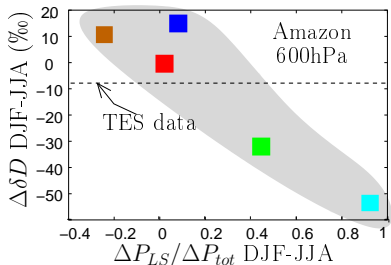
Convective/large-scale fluxes



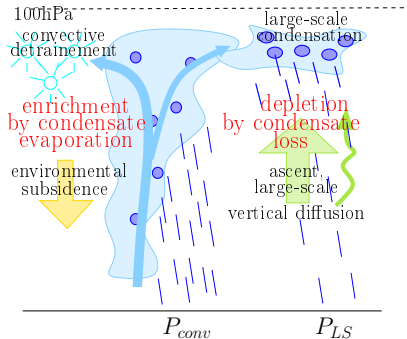
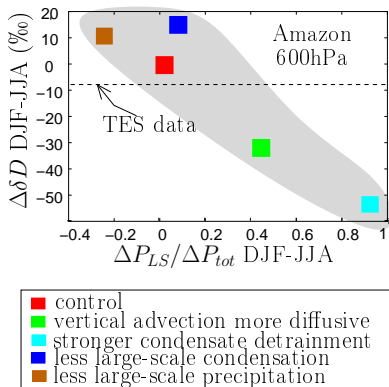
Sensitivity tests with LMDZ:

- control; AR4
- more diffusive vertical advection
- stronger condensate detrainment
- less large-scale condensation
- less large-scale precipitation

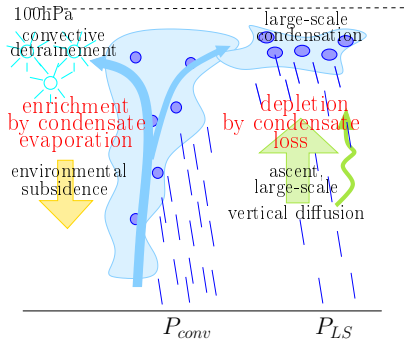
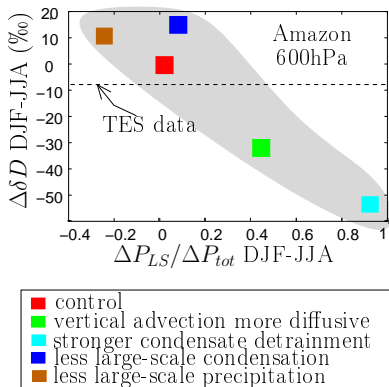
Convective contribution to water budget



Convective contribution to water budget

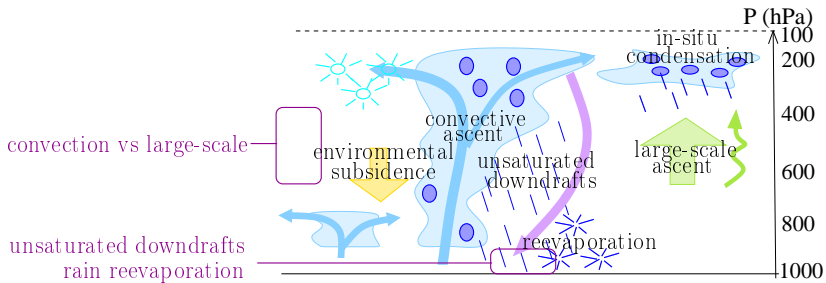


Convective contribution to water budget

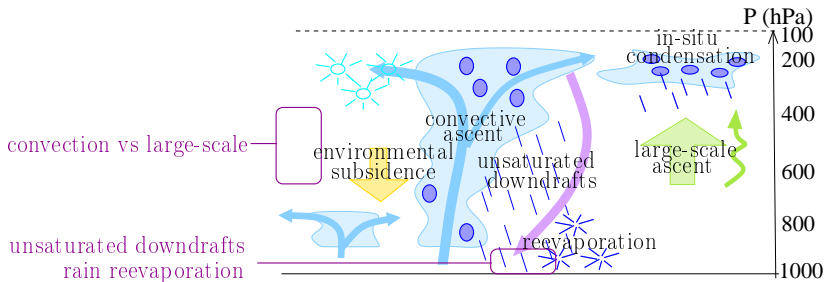


- ▶ P_{LS}/P_{tot} ill-defined quantity, but influences cloudiness, intra-seasonal variability, chemical tracer transport

Summary on convection



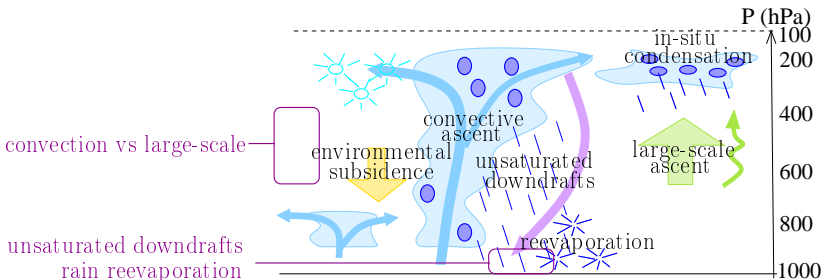
Summary on convection



► Perspectives:

- New physics of LMDZ for AR5 (*Rio et al 2009*)

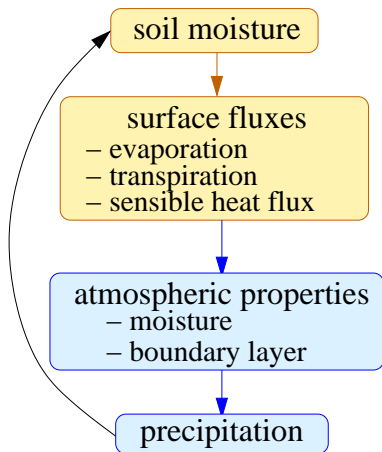
Summary on convection



► Perspectives:

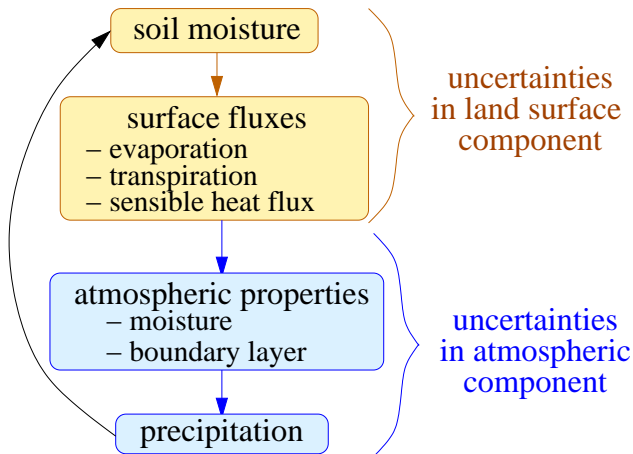
- New physics of LMDZ for AR5 (*Rio et al 2009*)
- Design diagnostics based on cloud processes/isotopes link:
 - High frequency data: e.g. ground-based remote-sensing
 - A-train synergy: TES+CALIPSO/Cloudsat
- impact of misrepresentation of convective processes on precipitation changes?

3) Land atmosphere feedbacks



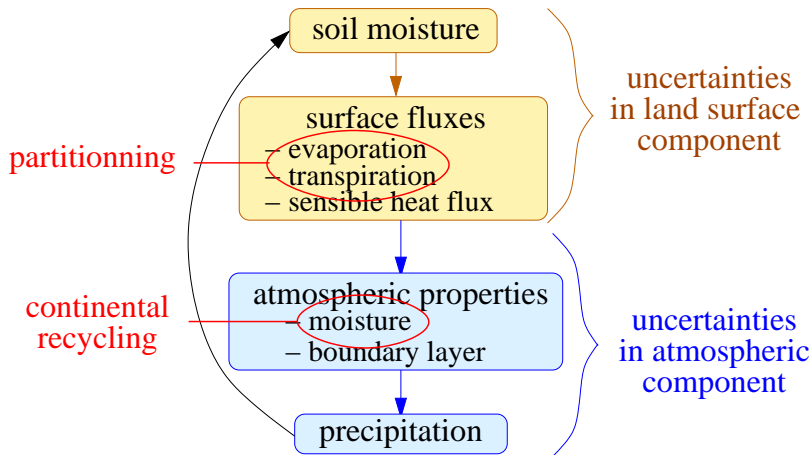
3) Land atmosphere feedbacks

- ▶ inter-model spread (*Koster et al, Guo et al 2006*)



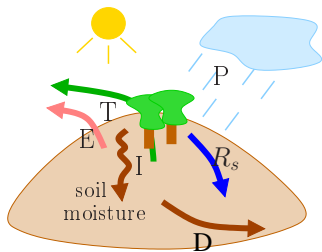
3) Land atmosphere feedbacks

- ▶ inter-model spread (*Koster et al, Guo et al 2006*)

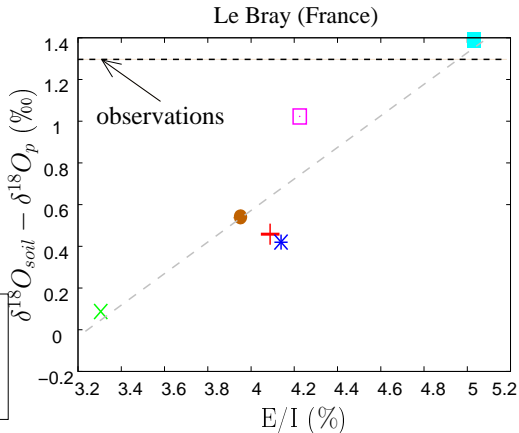


Evapo-transpiration partitioning

- ▶ ORCHIDEE-iso land surface model (*Risi et al in rev,a*)

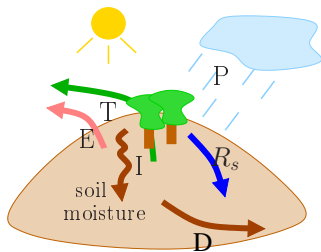


- + control
- × stomatal resistance /5
- no drainage, only surface runoff
- * soil capacity /2
- less vegetation cover
- root extraction depth /4

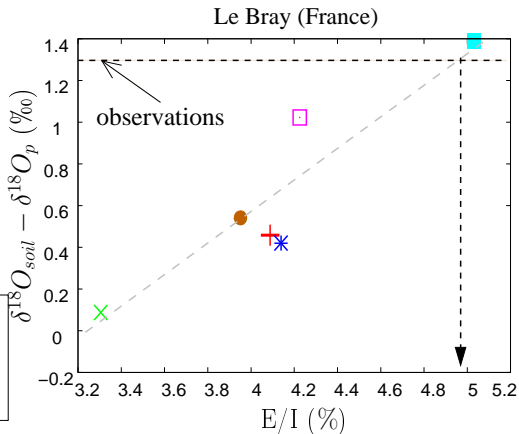


Evapo-transpiration partitioning

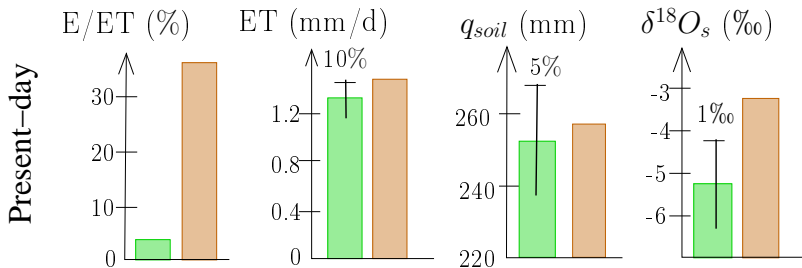
- ▶ ORCHIDEE-iso land surface model (*Risi et al in rev,a*)



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

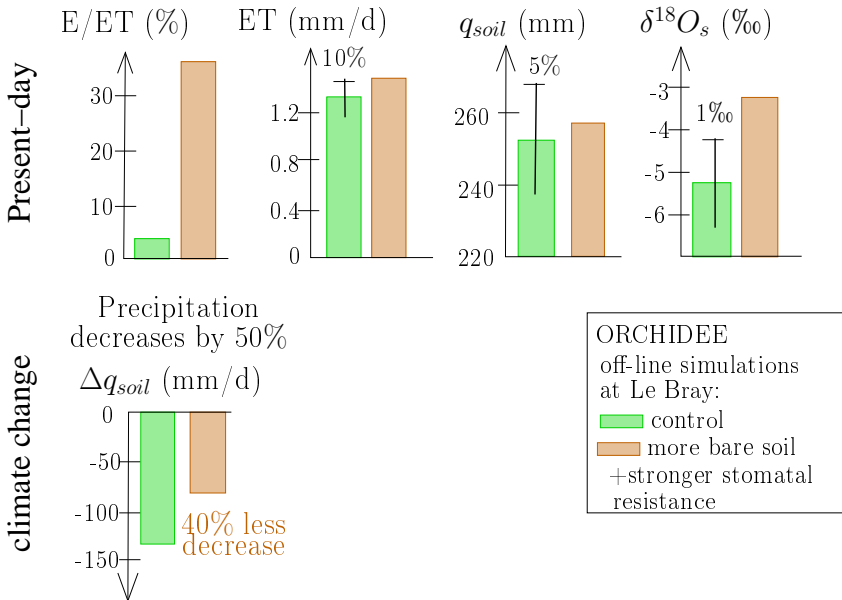


Does it matter for climate change?

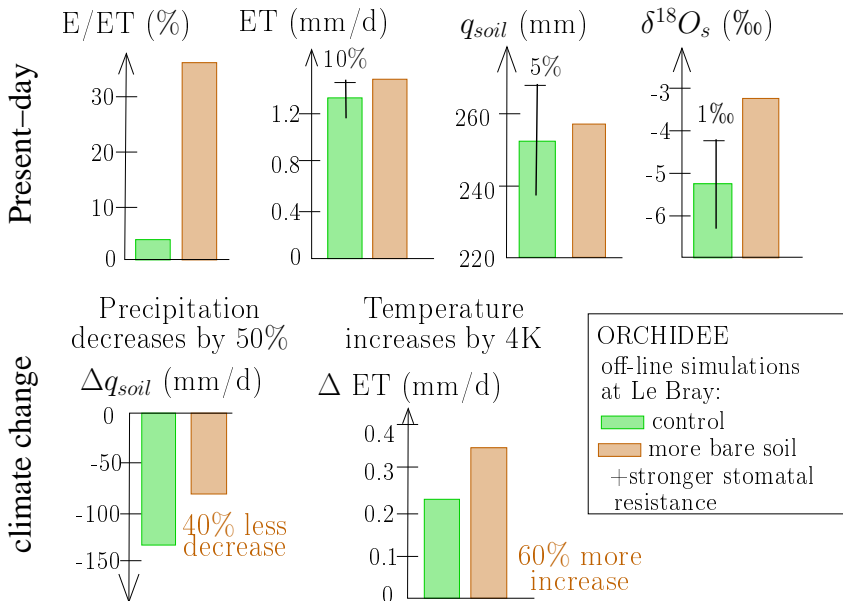


ORCHIDEE
off-line simulations
at Le Bray:
control
more bare soil
+stronger stomatal
resistance

Does it matter for climate change?

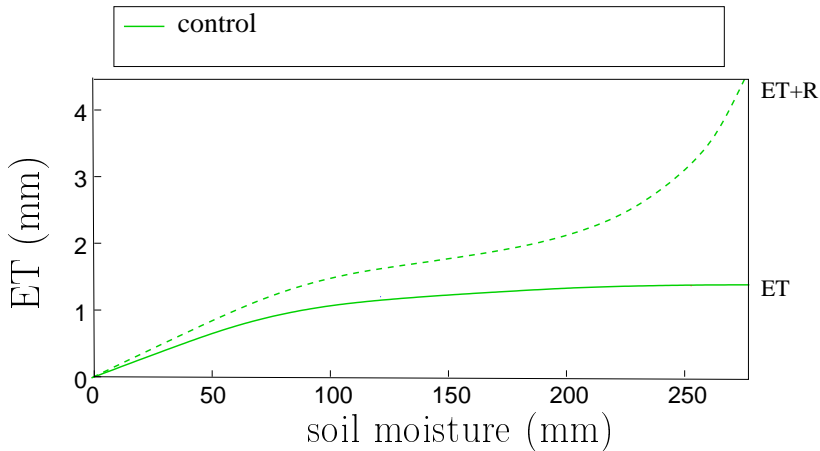


Does it matter for climate change?



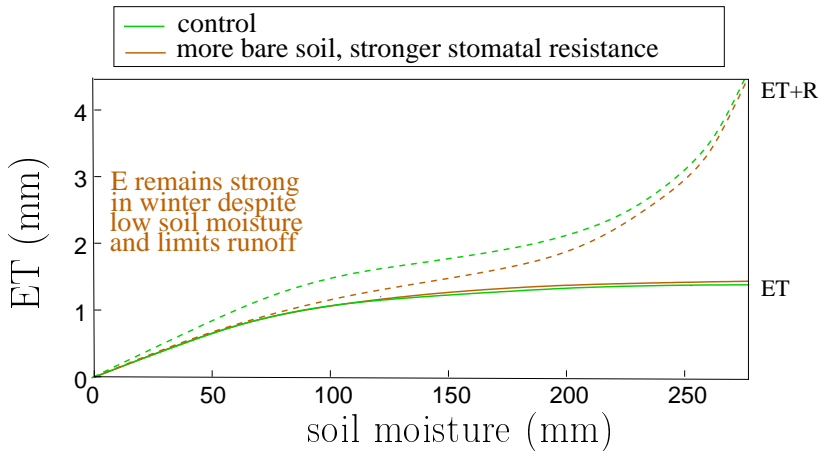
Impact on response to precipitation

Functional relationships (*Koster and Milly 1996*)



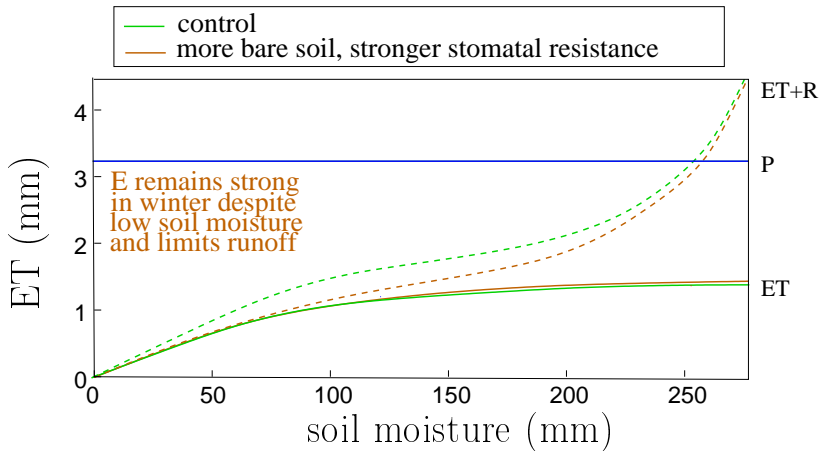
Impact on response to precipitation

Functional relationships (*Koster and Milly 1996*)



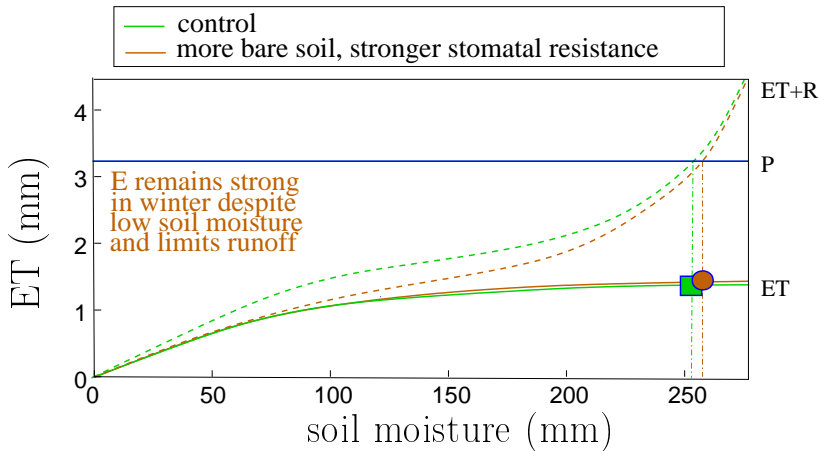
Impact on response to precipitation

Functional relationships (*Koster and Milly 1996*)



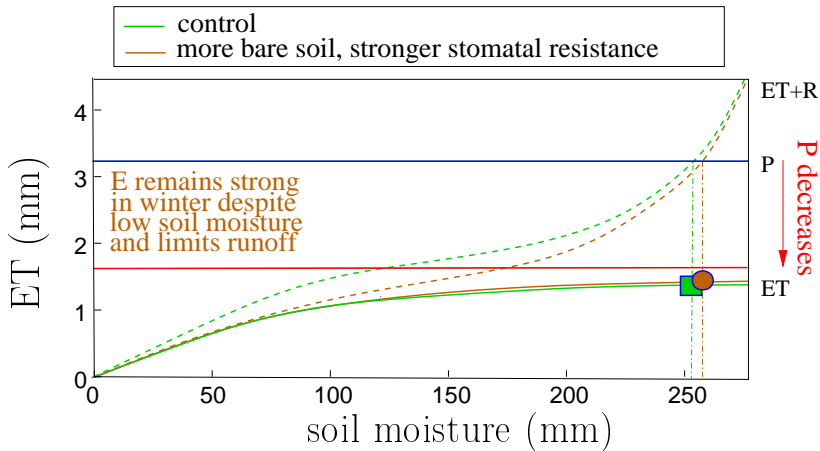
Impact on response to precipitation

Functional relationships (*Koster and Milly 1996*)



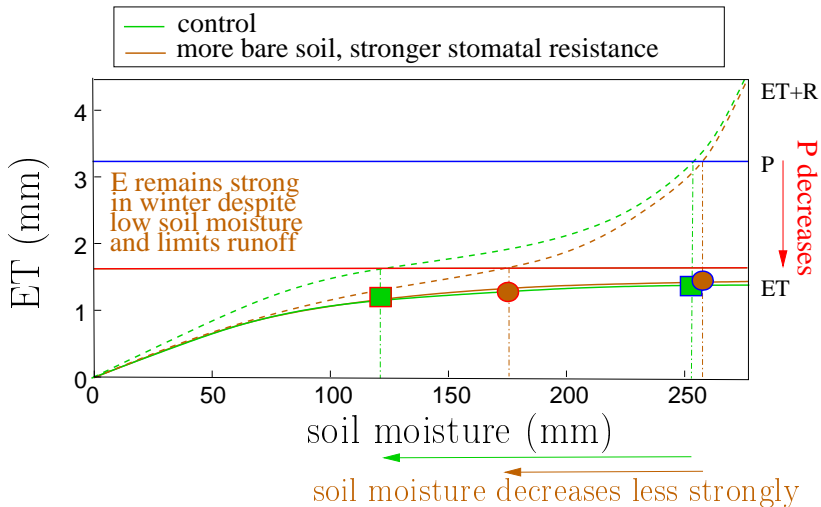
Impact on response to precipitation

Functional relationships (*Koster and Milly 1996*)



Impact on response to precipitation

Functional relationships (*Koster and Milly 1996*)



Summary on evapo-transpiration partitioning

- ▶ Isotopic measurements can detect misrepresentation in bare soil evaporation/transpiration partitioning, even if it has no impact on traditional observable variables

Summary on evapo-transpiration partitioning

- ▶ Isotopic measurements can detect misrepresentation in bare soil evaporation/transpiration partitioning, even if it has no impact on traditional observable variables
- ▶ This partitioning impacts the land surface hydrological response to climate change, even if it doesn't impact present-day hydrology

Summary on evapo-transpiration partitioning

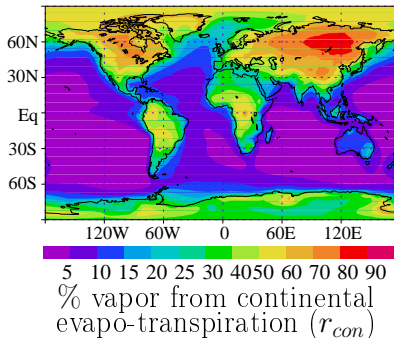
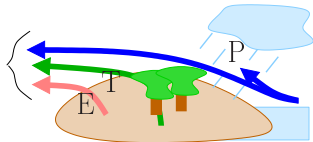
- ▶ Isotopic measurements can detect misrepresentation in bare soil evaporation/transpiration partitioning, even if it has no impact on traditional observable variables
- ▶ This partitioning impacts the land surface hydrological response to climate change, even if it doesn't impact present-day hydrology
- ▶ Perspectives:
 - ▶ To what extent does it contribute to inter-model spread in hydrological projections?

Summary on evapo-transpiration partitioning

- ▶ Isotopic measurements can detect misrepresentation in bare soil evaporation/transpiration partitioning, even if it has no impact on traditional observable variables
- ▶ This partitioning impacts the land surface hydrological response to climate change, even if it doesn't impact present-day hydrology
- ▶ Perspectives:
 - ▶ To what extent does it contribute to inter-model spread in hydrological projections?
 - ▶ To what extent does it feedback on precipitation changes?

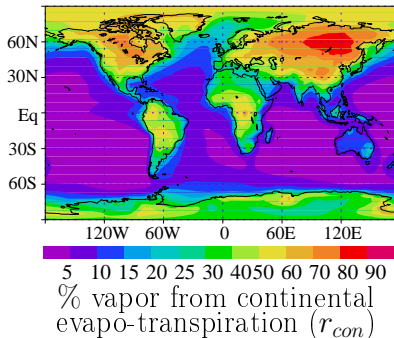
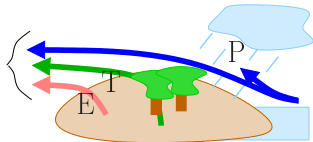
Isotopic signature of evaporative origin

Water tagging:

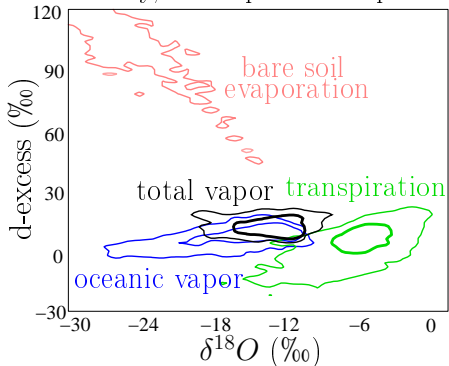


Isotopic signature of evaporative origin

Water tagging:

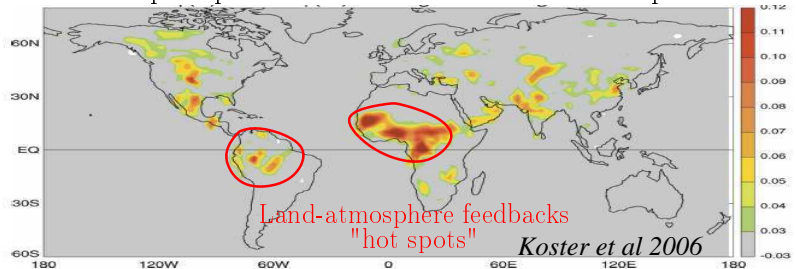


PDF of vapor composition
monthly, all tropical land points



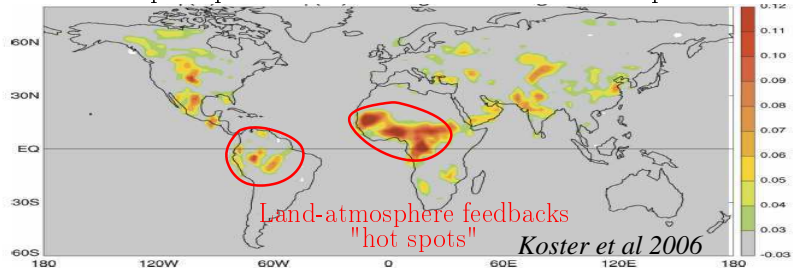
Water isotopes and continental recycling

decrease in precip variance when soil moisture is prescribed

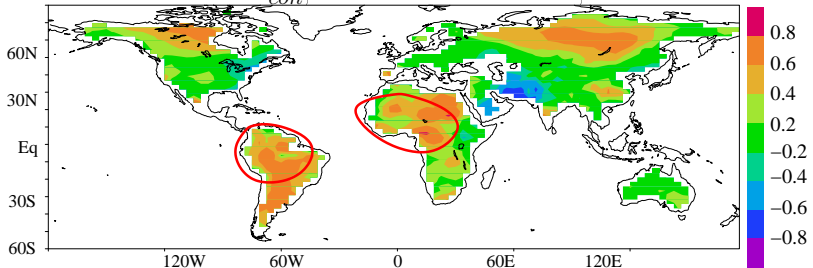


Water isotopes and continental recycling

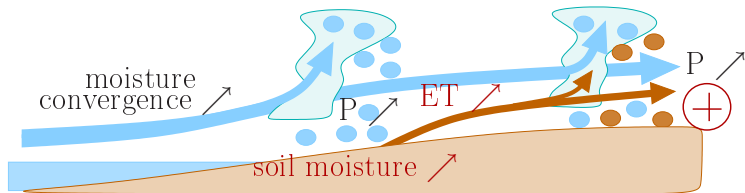
decrease in precip variance when soil moisture is prescribed



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

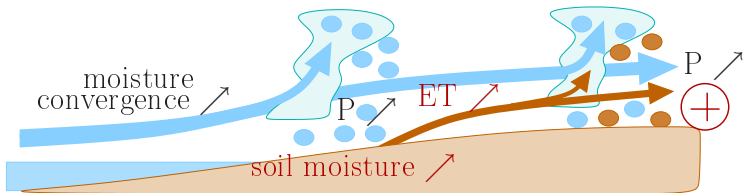


Diagnosing land-atmosphere feedbacks

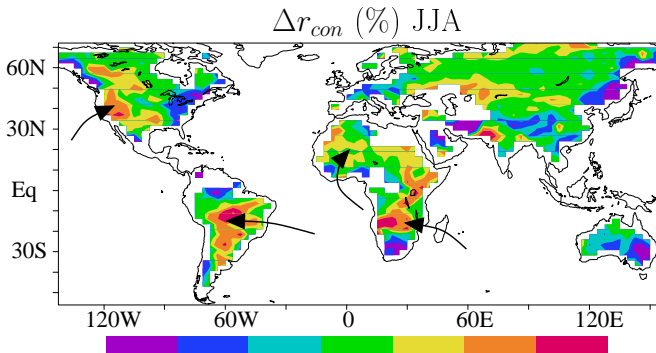


strong precipitation composite minus seasonal average:

Diagnosing land-atmosphere feedbacks

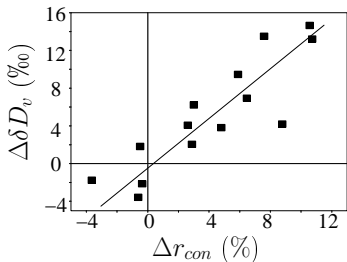


strong precipitation composite minus seasonal average:

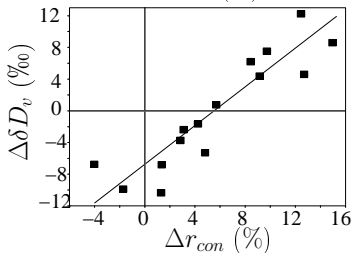


Isotopic signature of feedbacks

Western US, JJA



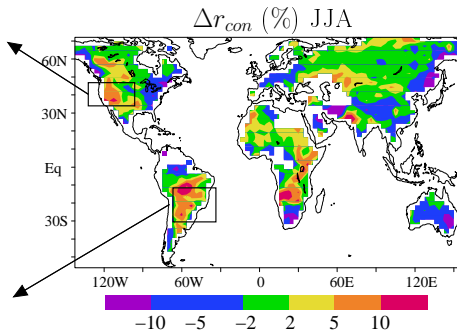
Amazon, DJF



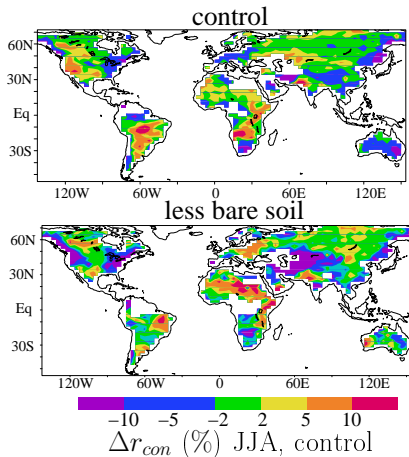
control by
large-scale
convergence

positive
land-atmosphere
feedback

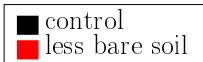
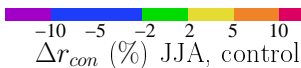
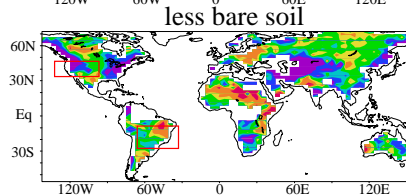
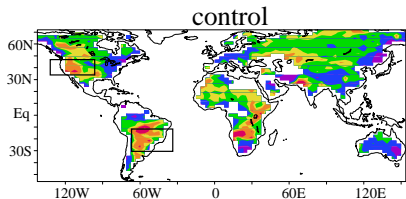
Strong precipitation composite
minus seasonal average:



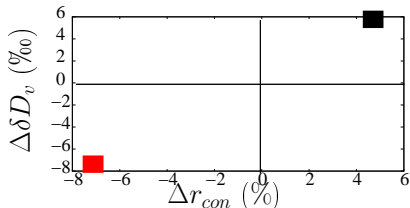
Could we discriminate between different simulated feedbacks?



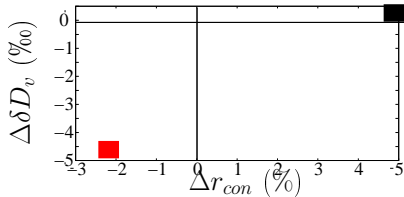
Could we discriminate between different simulated feedbacks?



Western US, JJA



Amazon DJF



control by
large-scale
convergence

positive
land-atmosphere
feedback

Summary on land-atmosphere feedbacks

- ▶ Water vapor isotopes record land-atmosphere feedbacks at intra-seasonal scale and could help discriminate between different simulations

Summary on land-atmosphere feedbacks

- ▶ Water vapor isotopes record land-atmosphere feedbacks at intra-seasonal scale and could help discriminate between different simulations
- ▶ Perspectives:
 - ▶ Use data: in-situ, satellite (GOSAT)

Summary on land-atmosphere feedbacks

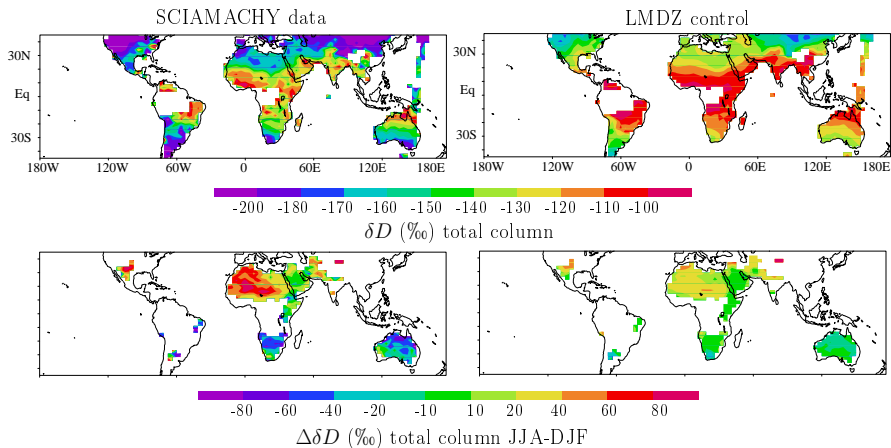
- ▶ Water vapor isotopes record land-atmosphere feedbacks at intra-seasonal scale and could help discriminate between different simulations
- ▶ Perspectives:
 - ▶ Use data: in-situ, satellite (GOSAT)
 - ▶ Robustness of isotopic diagnostics?
 - ▶ model inter-comparisons: ORCHIDEE, isoLSM, soon CLM and ORCHIDEE-multi-layer

Summary on land-atmosphere feedbacks

- ▶ Water vapor isotopes record land-atmosphere feedbacks at intra-seasonal scale and could help discriminate between different simulations
- ▶ Perspectives:
 - ▶ Use data: in-situ, satellite (GOSAT)
 - ▶ Robustness of isotopic diagnostics?
 - ▶ model inter-comparisons: ORCHIDEE, isoLSM, soon CLM and ORCHIDEE-multi-layer
 - ▶ Relevance for hydrological projections?
 - ▶ Do some processes determine behavior at intra-seasonal scales, and in context of
 - global warming
 - land use change (deforestation, irrigation)

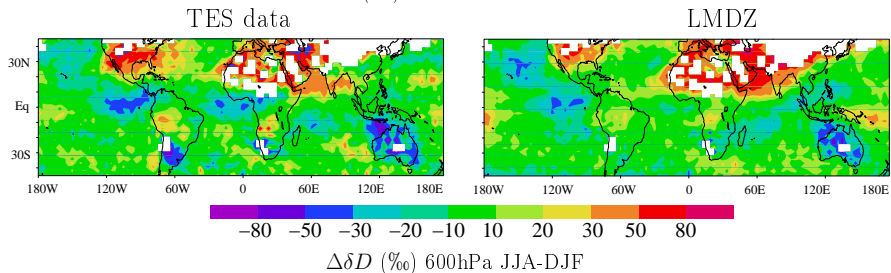
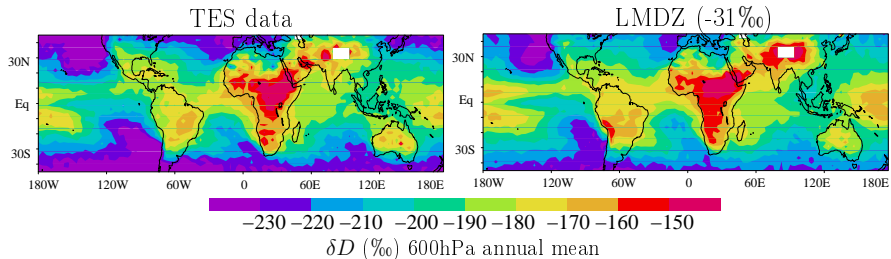
Supplementary material

Evaluation against SCIAMACHY



Risi et al in rev,b

Evaluation against TES



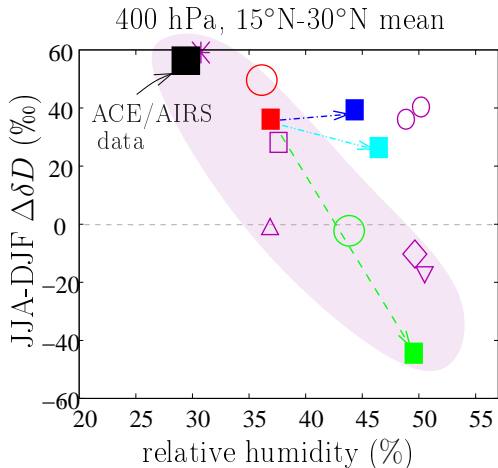
What causes the moist bias?

Sensitivity tests:
with LMDZ:

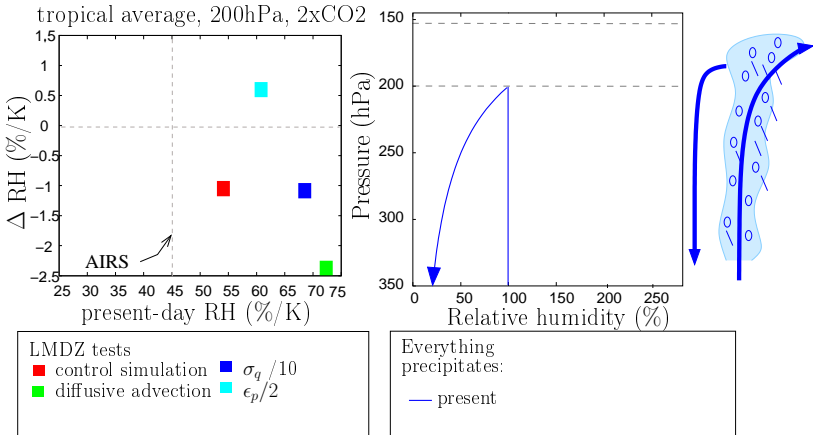
- Control
- Excessively diffusive vertical advection
- Excessive condensate detrainment
- Insufficient in-situ condensation
- vertical resolution

SWING2 models:

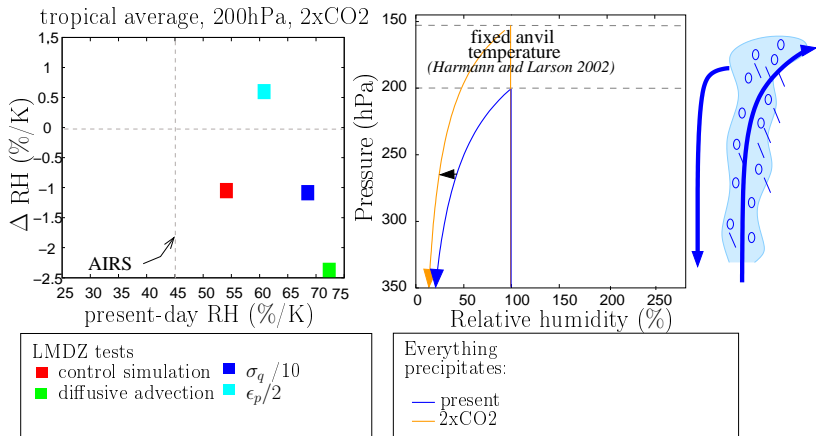
- | | |
|---------|--------|
| □ ECHAM | ◇ CAM2 |
| △ MIROC | ○ GISS |
| * HadAM | ▽ GSM |



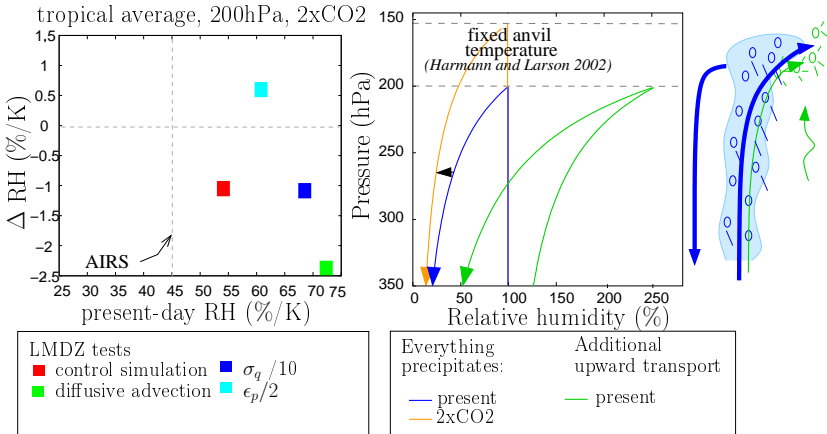
Consequences on projections



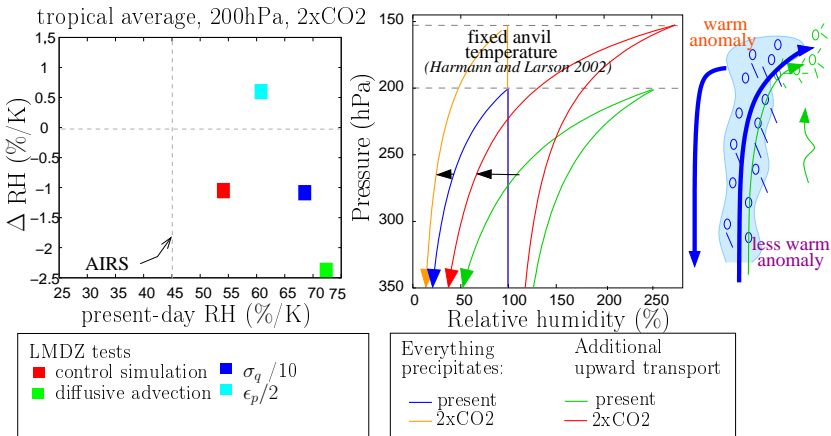
Consequences on projections



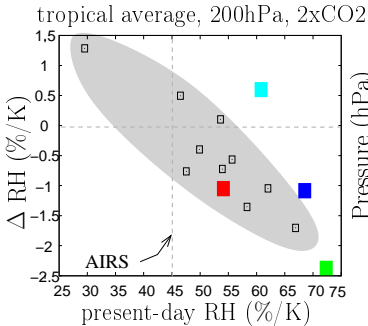
Consequences on projections



Consequences on projections

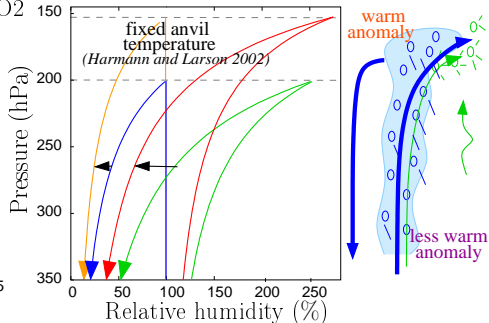


Consequences on projections



LMDZ tests

- control simulation
- $\sigma_q/10$
- diffusive advection
- $\epsilon_p/2$
- CMIP3 models



Everything
precipitates:

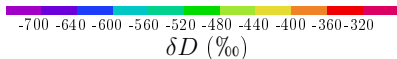
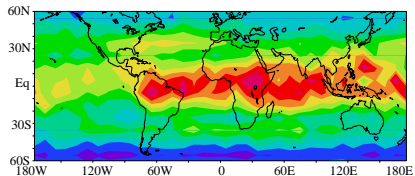
- present
- 2xCO₂

Additional
upward transport

- present
- 2xCO₂

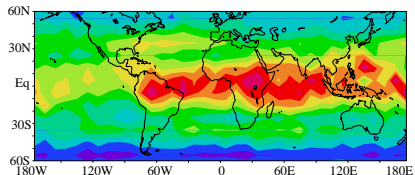
Upper troposphere detrainment

MIPAS data at 200hPa, annual

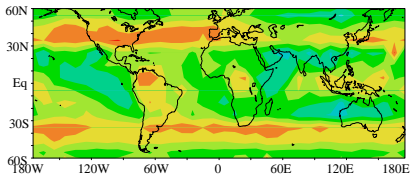


Upper troposphere detrainment

MIPAS data at 200hPa, annual



LMDZ control

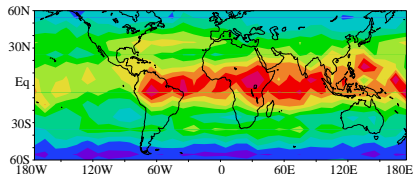


-700 -640 -600 -560 -520 -480 -440 -400 -360 -320

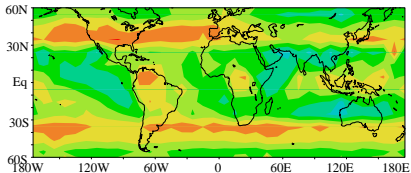
δD (‰)

Upper troposphere detrainment

MIPAS data at 200hPa, annual



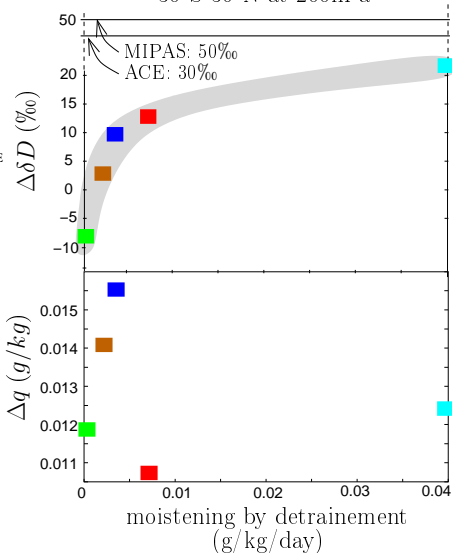
LMDZ control



δD (‰)

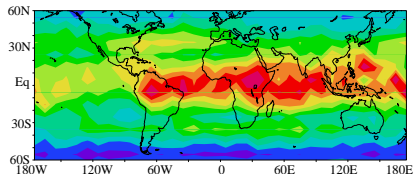
- control
- vertical advection more diffusive
- stronger condensate detrainment
- less large-scale condensation
- less large-scale precipitation

Difference 15°S-15°N minus
30°S-30°N at 200hPa

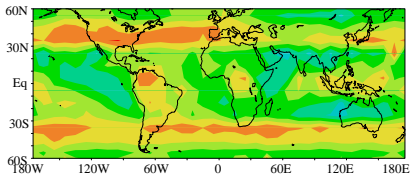


Upper troposphere detrainment

MIPAS data at 200hPa, annual



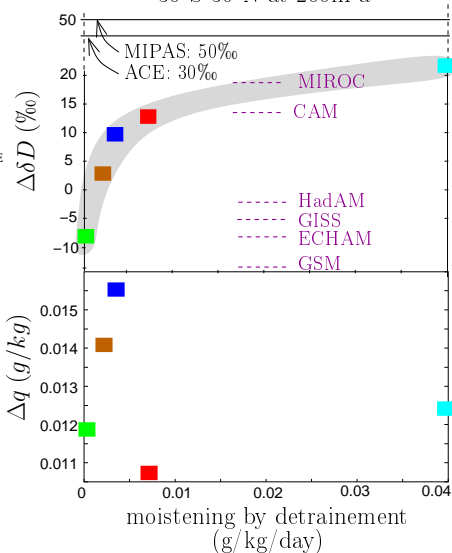
LMDZ control



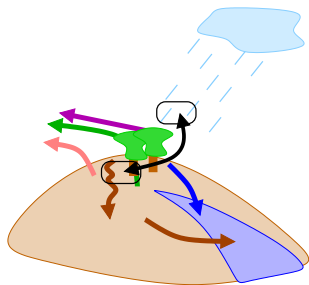
δD (‰)

- control
- vertical advection more diffusive
- stronger condensate detrainment
- less large-scale condensation
- less large-scale precipitation

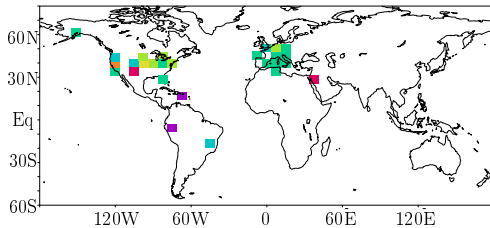
Difference 15°S-15°N minus
30°S-30°N at 200hPa



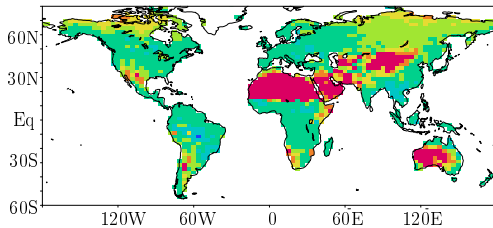
Soil water isotopes



GNIP+USNIP+MIBA



LMDZ-ORCHIDEE



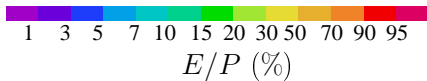
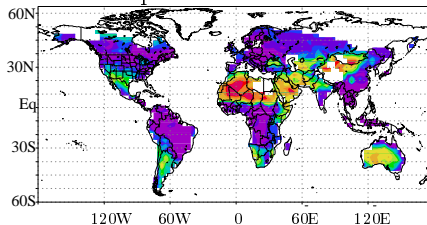
$$\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{soil}} = \delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{precip}} (\text{‰})$$

Estimating evapotranspiration partitioning

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

RH, T

estimated from simulated isotopic "measurements"

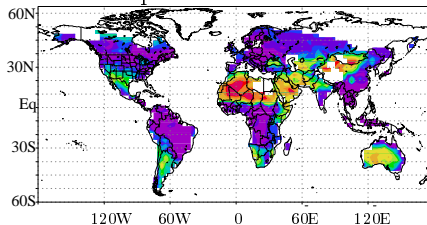


Estimating evapotranspiration partitioning

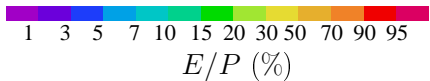
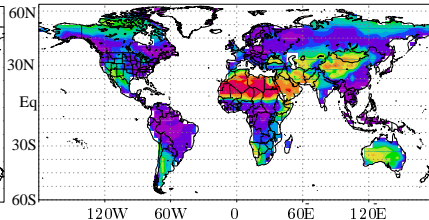
$$\frac{\delta^{18}O_{soil} - \delta^{18}O_p}{\delta^{18}O_v}$$

RH, T

estimated from simulated isotopic "measurements"

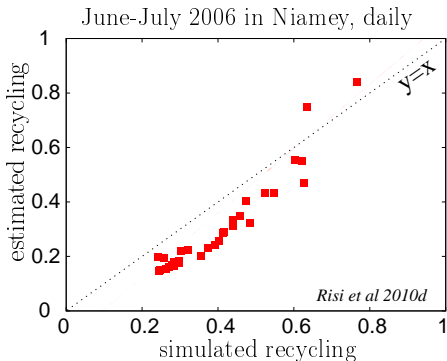
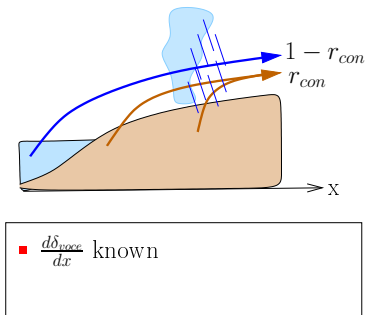


simulated by LMDZ-ORCHIDEE



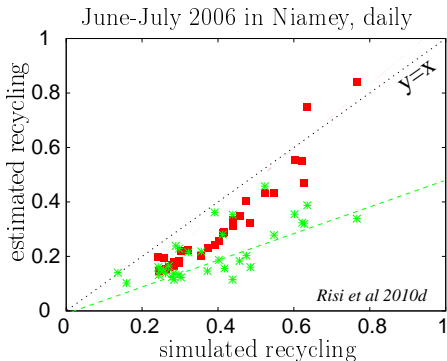
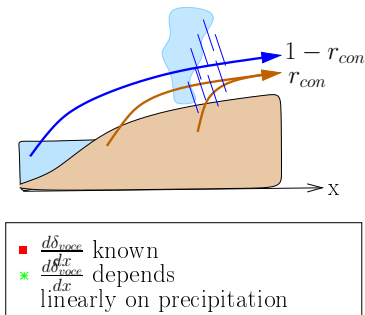
$r=0.91$

Estimating continental recycling



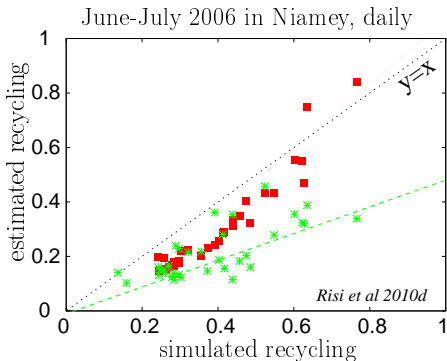
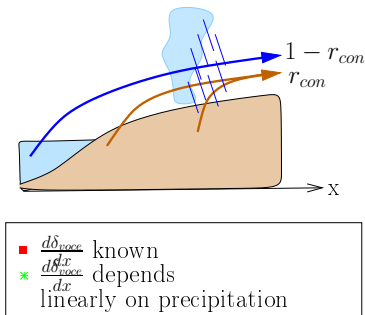
$$d \left(\frac{r_{con}}{1 - r_{con}} \right) / dx = \frac{d\delta_v/dx - d\delta_{voce}/dx}{\delta_p - \delta_v}$$

Estimating continental recycling



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

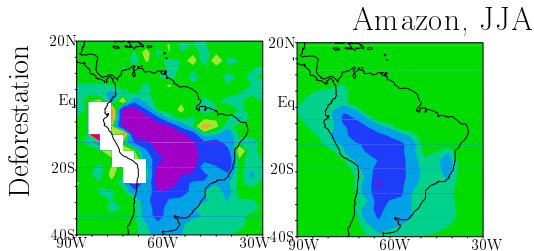
Estimating continental recycling



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

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

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



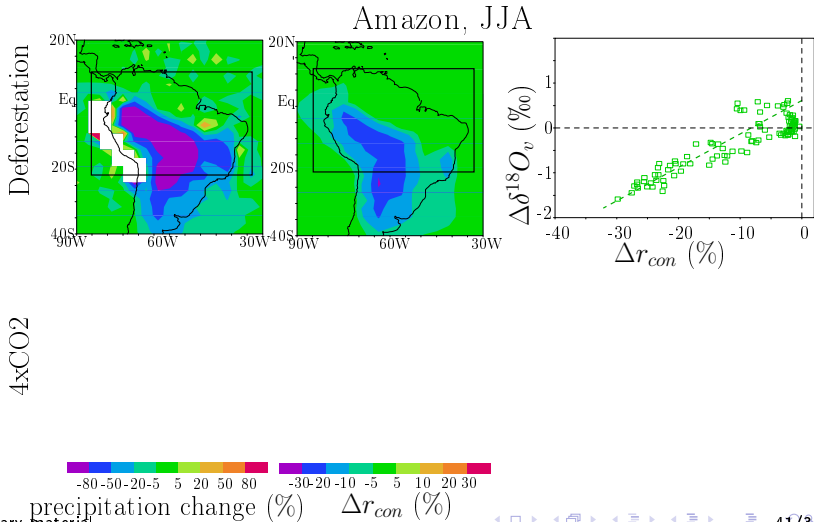
Deforestation

4xCO2

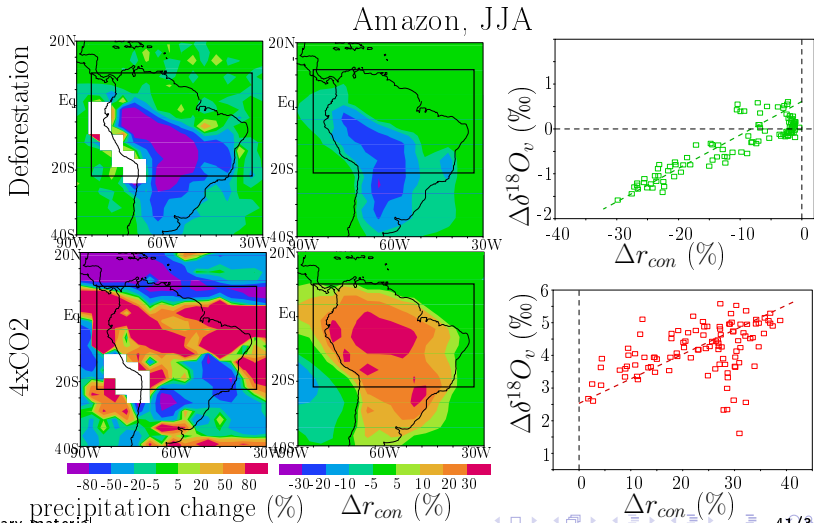


precipitation change (%) Δr_{con} (%)

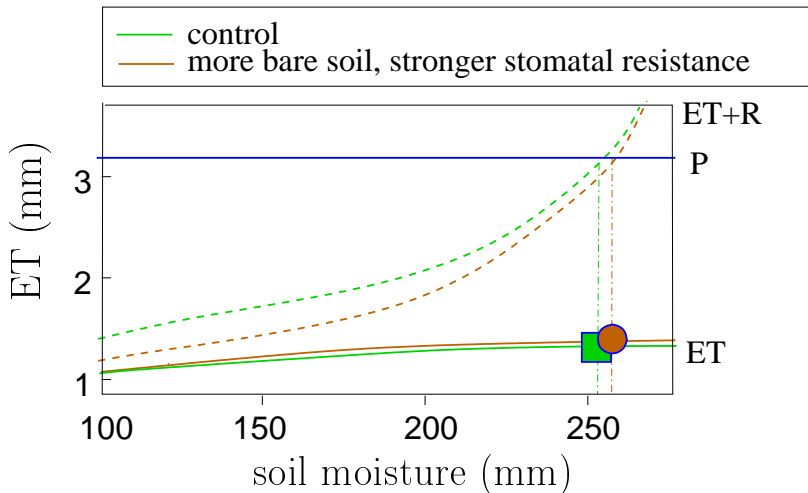
Monitoring land-atmosphere feedbacks related to land use change or global warming



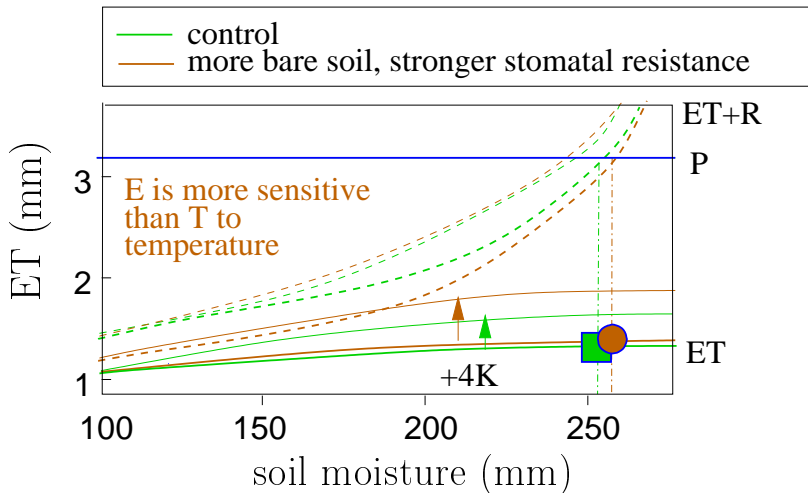
Monitoring land-atmosphere feedbacks related to land use change or global warming



Impact on response to temperature



Impact on response to temperature



Impact on response to temperature

