



Impact of a prescribed groundwater table on the near surface climate in the IPSL land-atmosphere coupled model

Fuxing WANG¹,

Agnès DUCHARNE², Frédérique CHERUY¹,

Jean-Yves GRANDPEIX¹ and Min-Hui LO³

¹ Laboratoire de Météorologie Dynamique (LMD), IPSL, France

² METIS, IPSL, CNRS, Sorbonne Universités, France

³ Department of Atmospheric Sciences, National Taiwan University, Taiwan



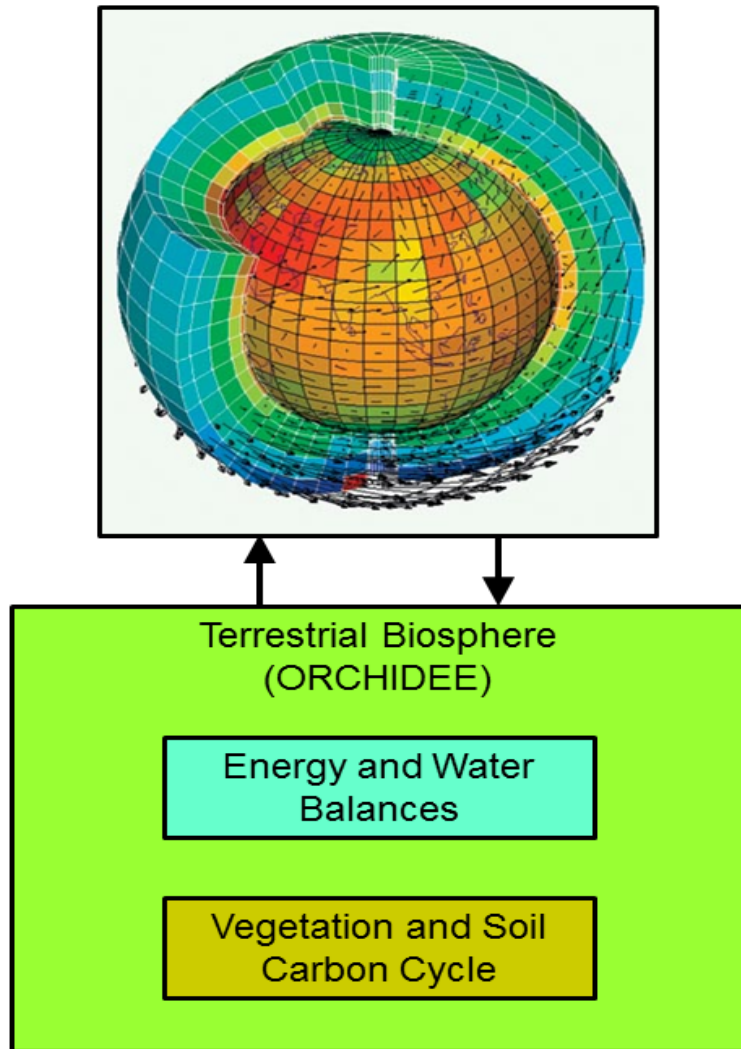
IGEM workshop, October 3-5, 2016, Paris



Research objectives

- Water table varies diurnal, seasonal, inter-annual scales
- Recent changes of groundwater storage over globe.
- Fluctuation of groundwater level impacts climate.
- Most studies/analysis regional scales (e.g., Asia, US).
- **Objective:** to investigate the physical mechanisms of evaporation and precipitation changes when groundwater table is accounted over globe.

LMDZ-ORCHIDEE Coupled Model



Atmosphere – Land component of
IPSL integrated model

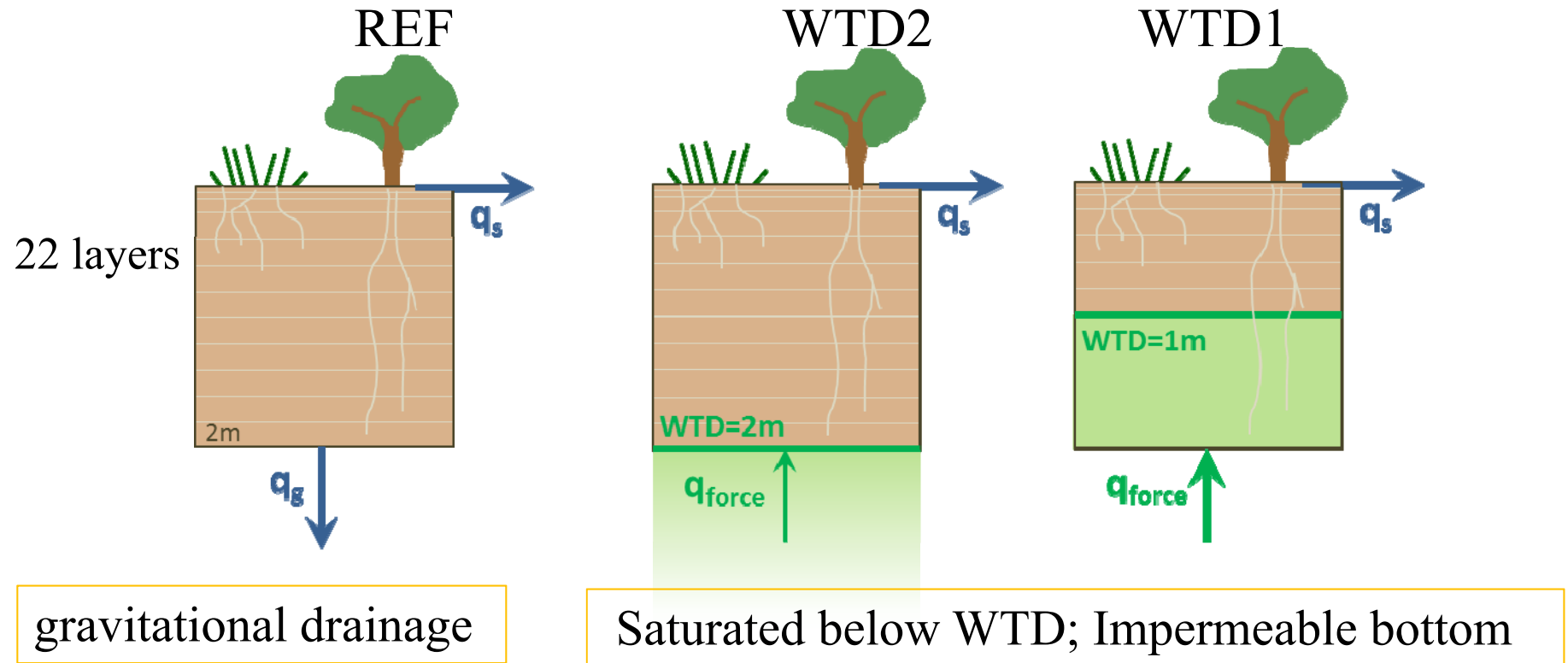
LMDZ: General circulation model,
CMIP5 version (standard physics)

ORCHIDEE: land component,
2-meter depth, free drainage at bottom

Resolution:

144 (lon) \times 142 (lat) \times 39 (vertical)

Numerical experiments



✓ Simulation period: 1979-2005 after spinup.

✓ Boundary condiditons:

Land use: same as IPSL-CM5 [*Dufresne et al.*, 2013].

Twelve soil texture map: USDA [*Reynolds et al.* [2000]].

Solar forcing, GHG, aerosols, SST, sea-ice: inter-annual variability.

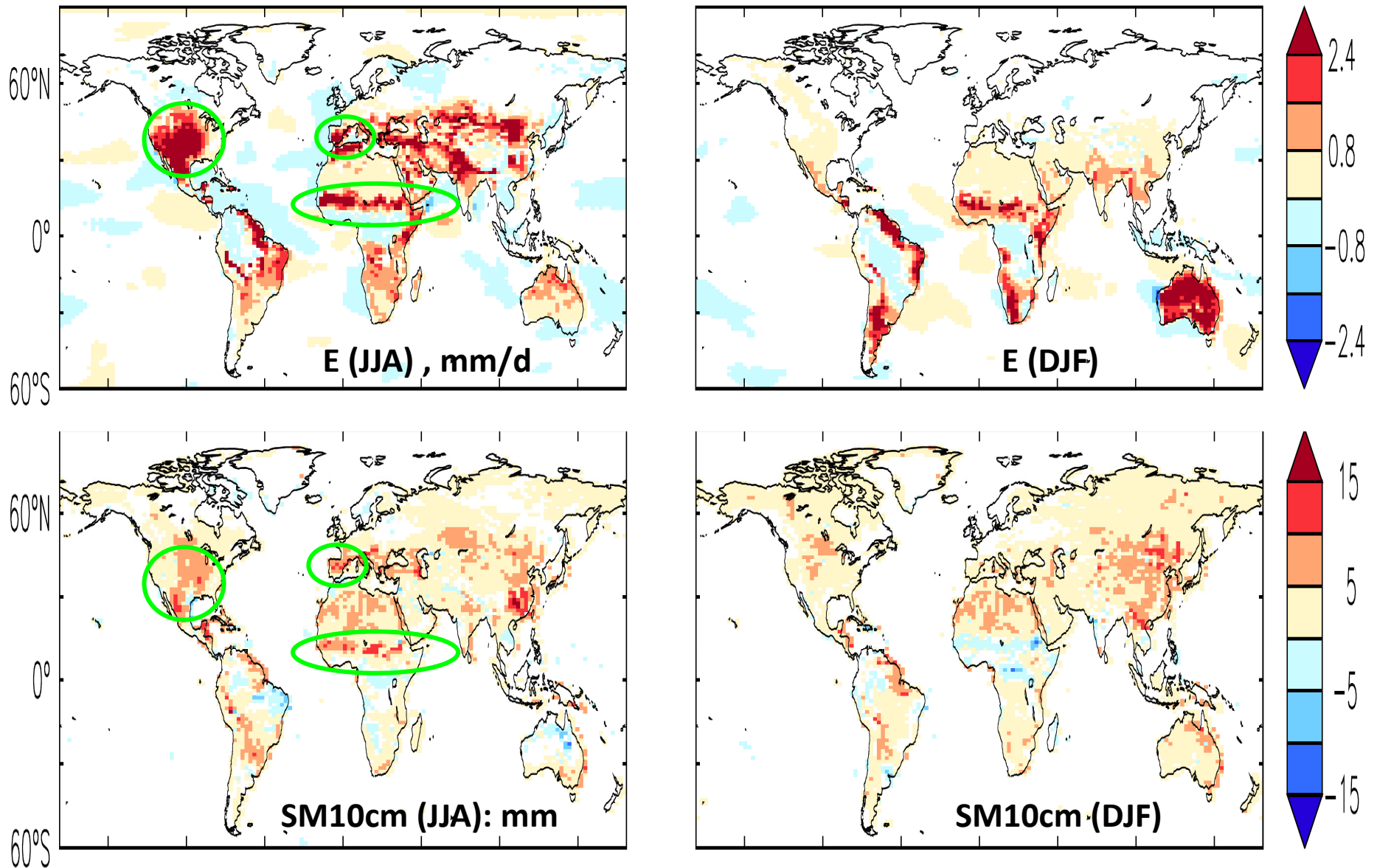
Experiments inter-comparison (global average)

	Land				Ocean				Global			
	Obs.	REF	WTD2	WTD1	Obs.	REF	WTD2	WTD1	Obs.	REF	WTD2	WTD1
P (mm/d)	2.18	2.397	2.523 5.26%	2.933 +22.36%	3.03	3.18	3.189 0.28%	3.222 +1.32%	2.79	2.892	2.929 1.28%	3.058 +5.74%
E (mm/d)	1.32	1.619	1.776 9.70%	2.310 +42.68%	3.37	3.585	3.581 -0.11%	3.573 -0.33%	2.79	2.893	2.931 1.31%	3.059 +5.74%
T2m (K)	286.46	286.6	286.4 -0.2	285.5 -1.1	290.87	290.4	290.4 0	290.5 +0.1	287.22	287.1	287.1 0	286.8 -0.3
Q2m (g/kg)	9.50	7.265	7.437 2.37%	8.165 +12.39%	11.51	11.74	11.74 0	11.73 -0.085%	10.41	10.14	10.18 0.39%	10.36 +2.17%

- Impacts of WT on near-surface meteorology: land > ocean.
- WTD1 & WTD2 far from observations/reanalysis. (water not conserved)
- Difference: WTD1 - REF > WTD2 - REF → WTD1 further analyzed.

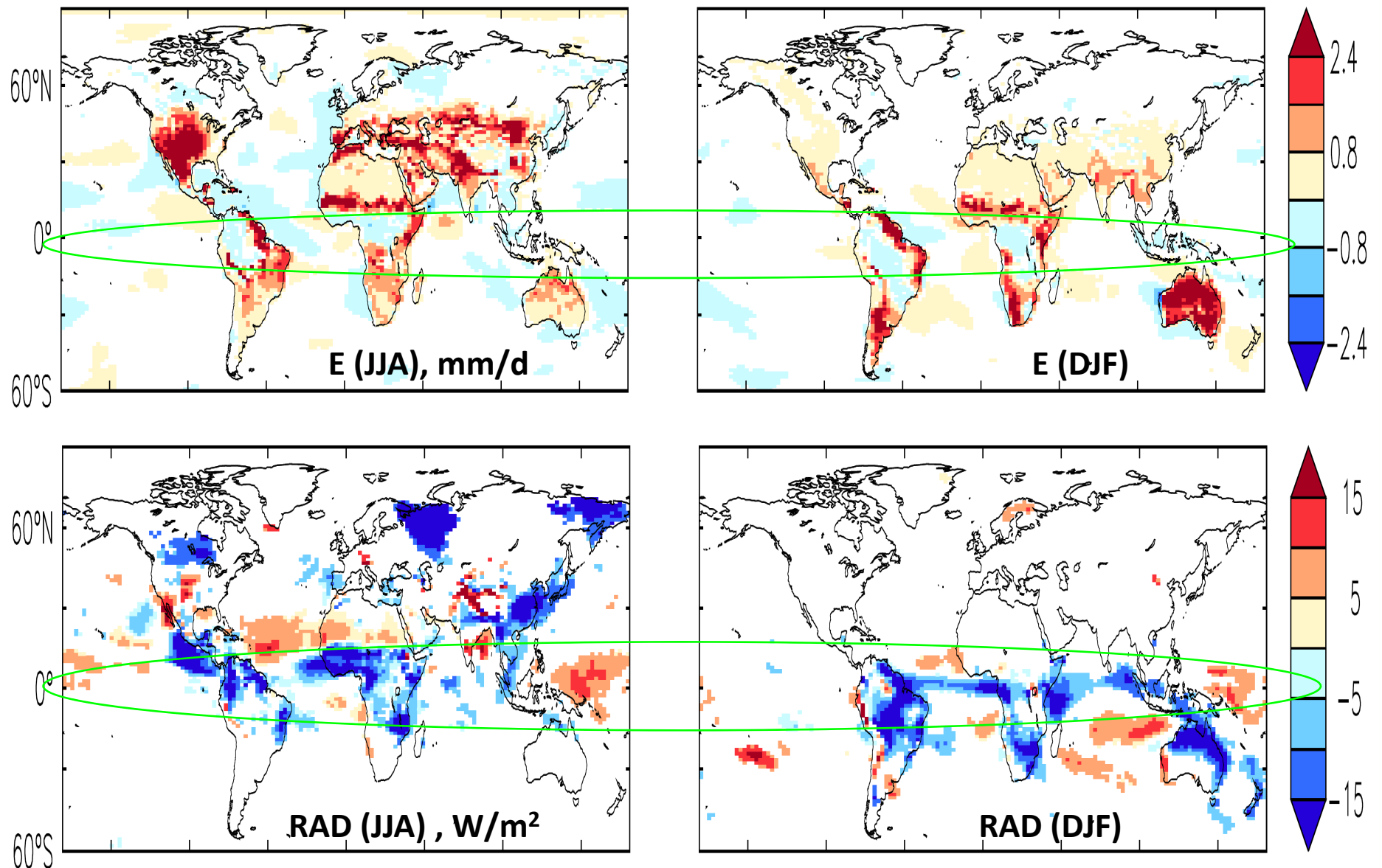
Obs. from Rodell et al. [2015] (P, E) and NCEP reanalysis(T2M, Q2M).

Impact of WT on Evaporation (WTD1-REF)



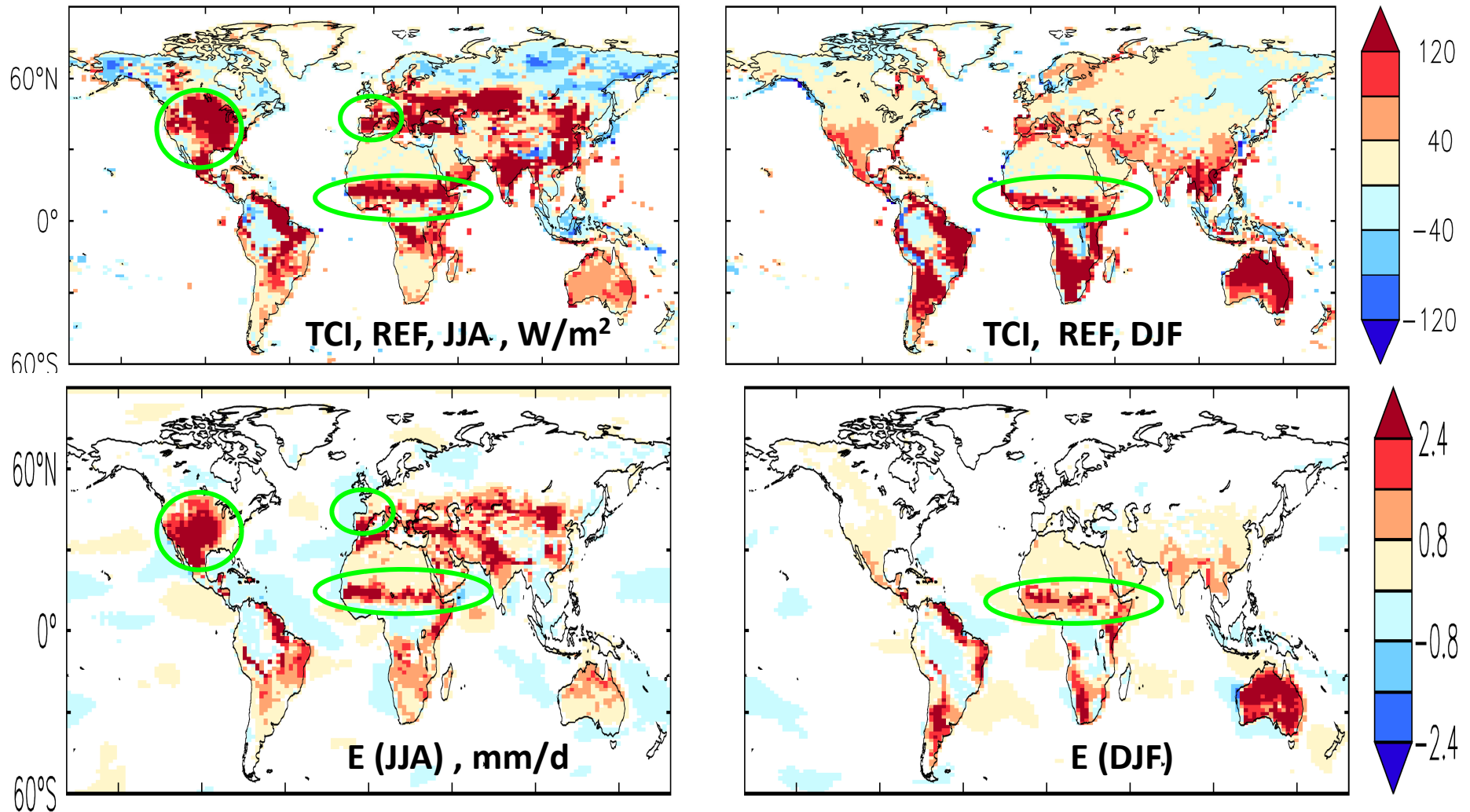
- Water-limited regions: $SM \uparrow \rightarrow E \uparrow$.

Impact of WT on Evaporation (WTD1-REF)



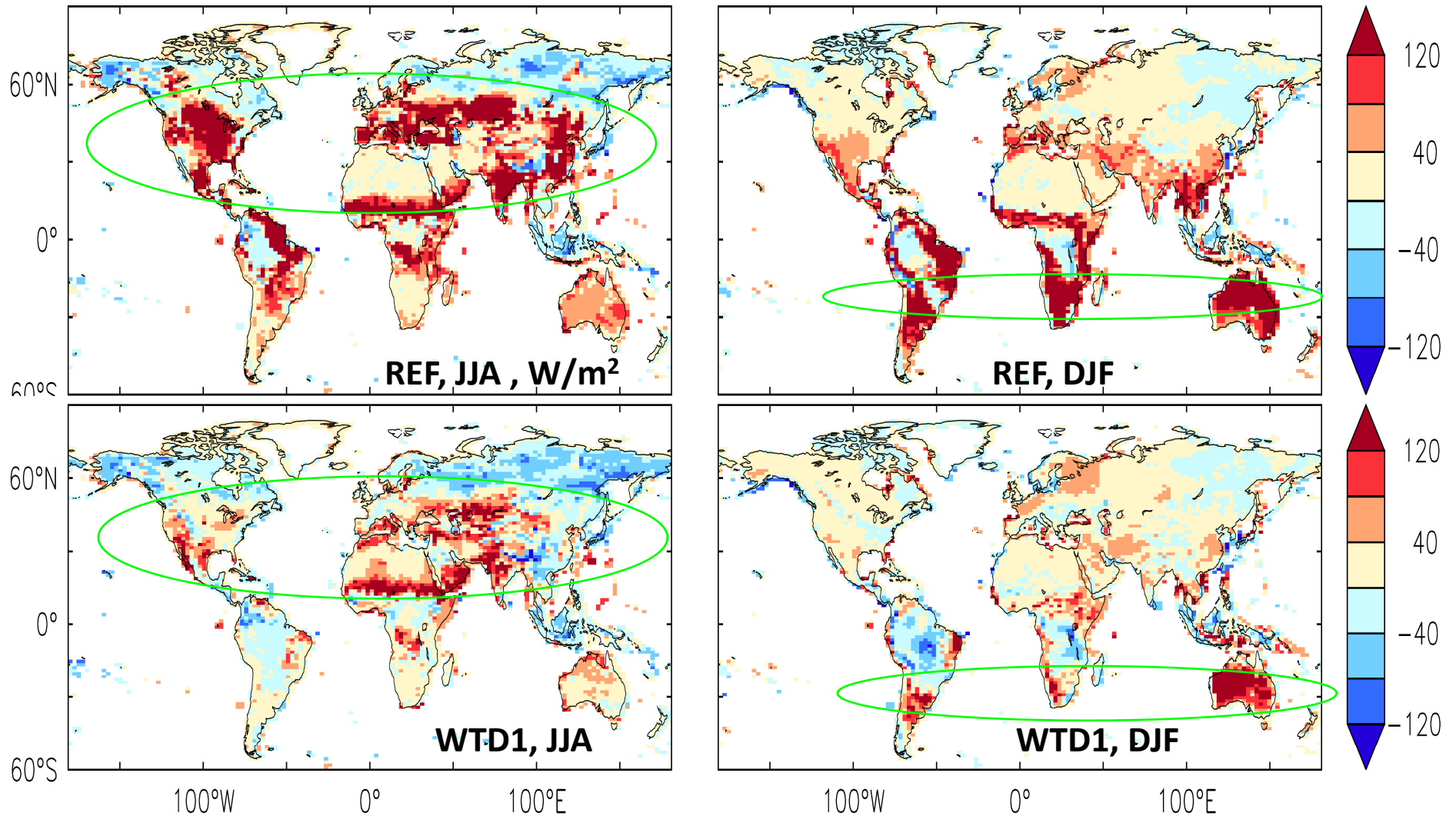
- Energy-limited regions: downwelling radiation at surface $\downarrow \rightarrow E \downarrow$.

ΔE (WTD1-REF) vs. SM-E coupling strength



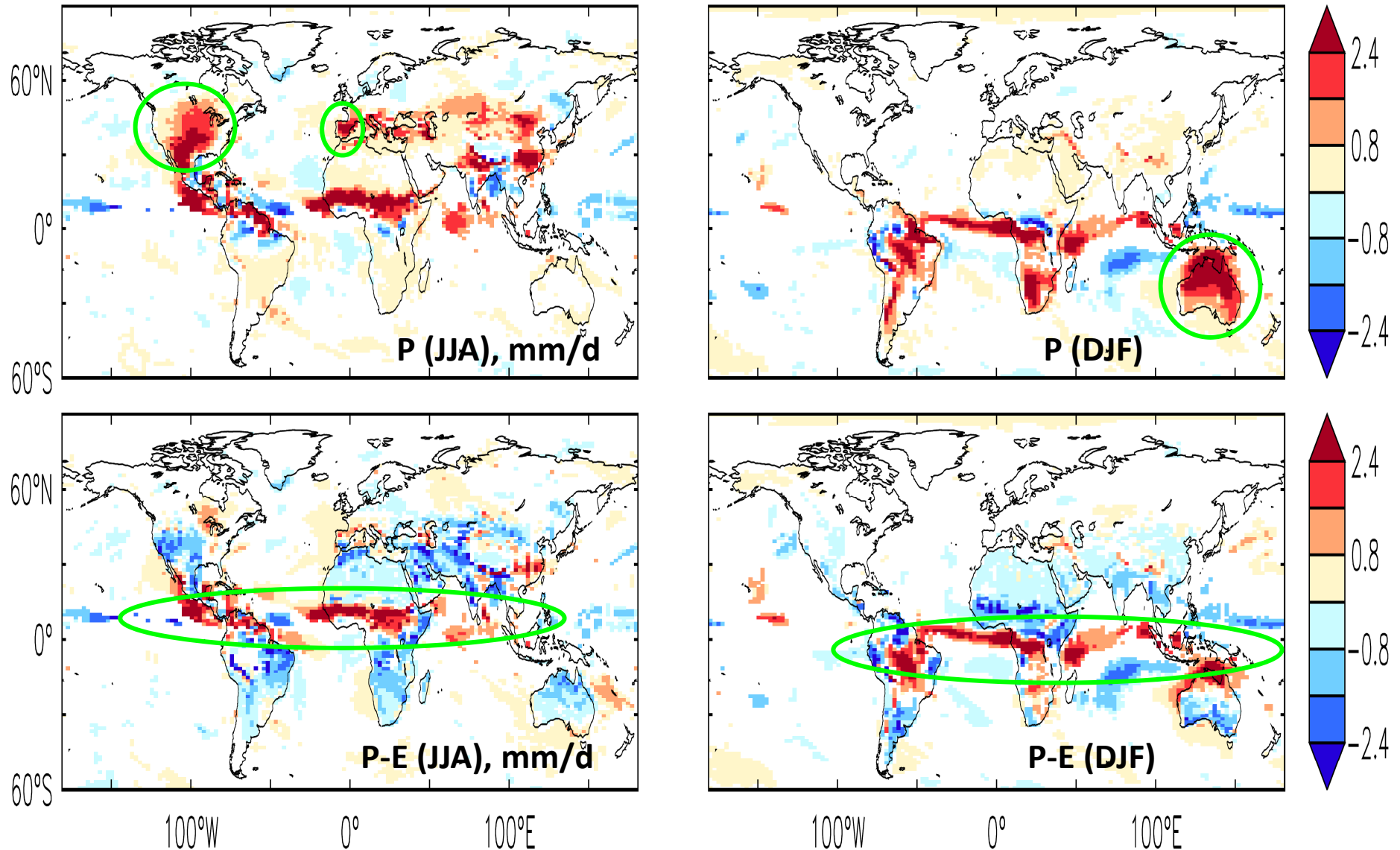
- Terrestrial Coupling Index (TCI) [Dirmeyer, 2011]:
$$TCI = - \frac{\sigma'_{E_{m,y}} Cov(SM'_{m,y} \cdot E'_{m,y})}{\sigma'_{SM_{m,y}} \sigma'_{E_{m,y}}}$$
- positive \rightarrow SM controls E ; negative \rightarrow energy controls E .
- The patterns of positive TCI are similar to ΔE .

Impact of WT on SM-E coupling strength



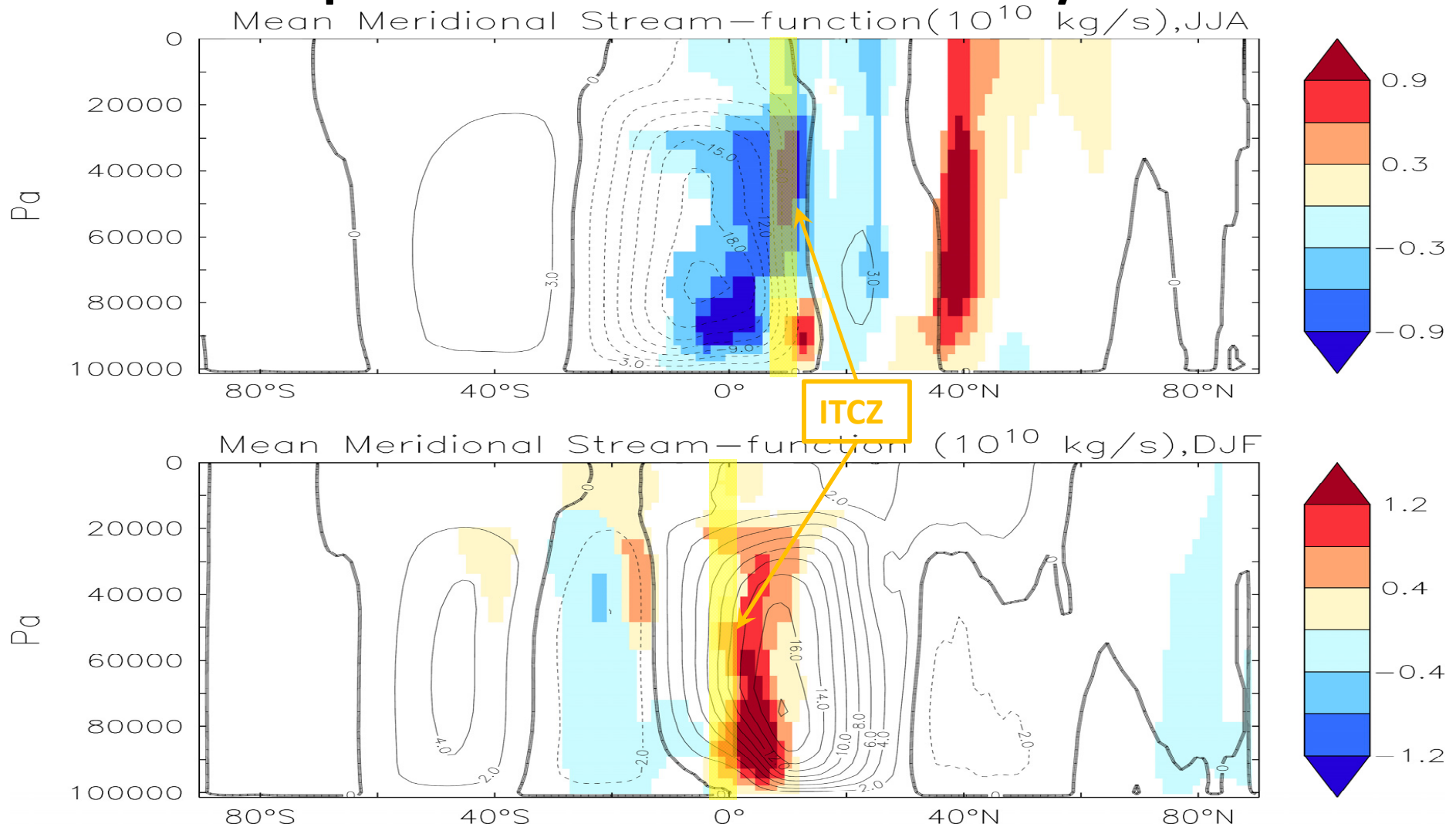
- positive (arid) → SM controls E ; negative (humid) → energy controls E .
- SM increases → SM-E coupling strength weakness.

Impact of WT on P and $P-E$ (WTD1-REF)



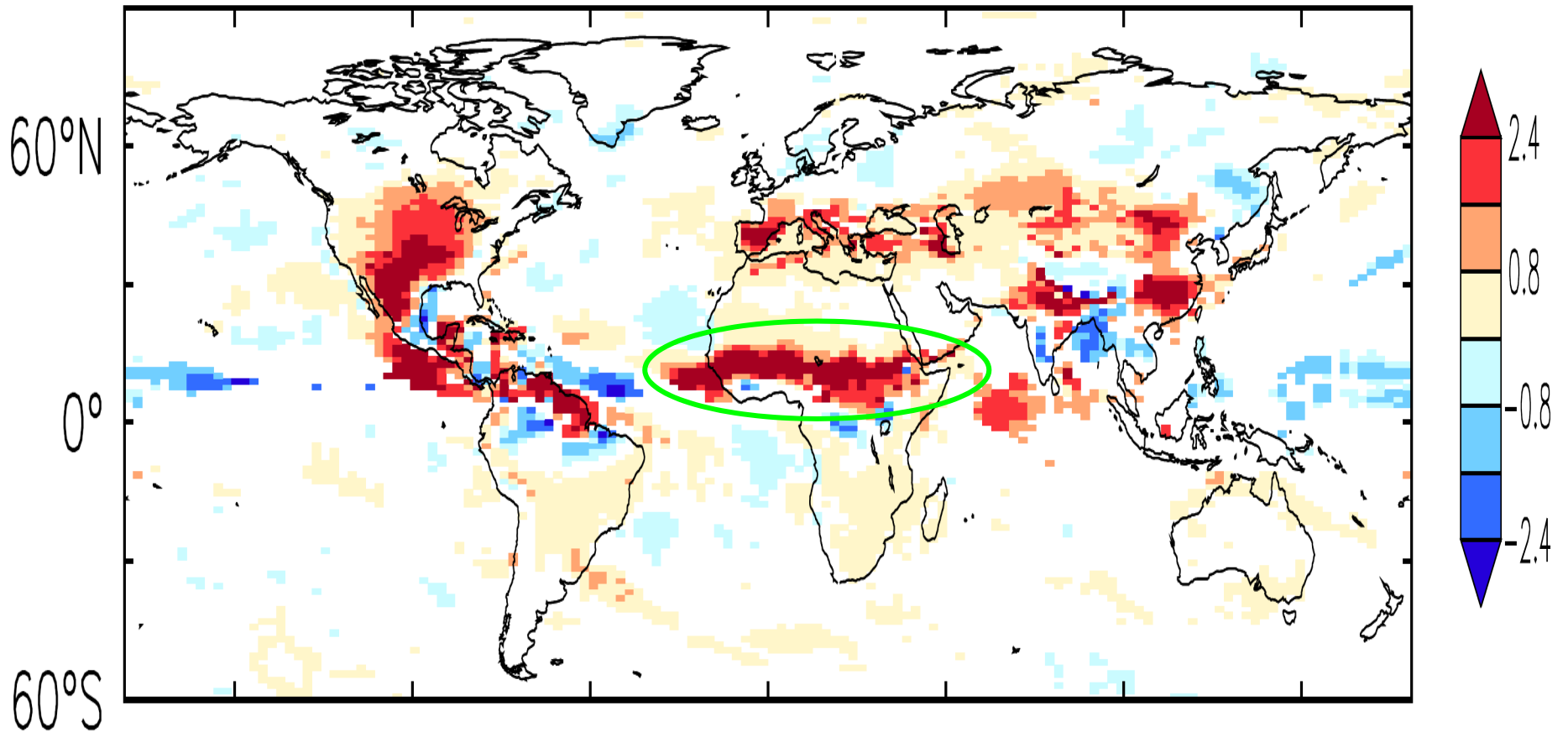
- ✓ Variation of P occurs mostly over land (largest +2.4 mm/d).
- ✓ $P-E \uparrow$ ITCZ; $P-E \downarrow$ over extra-tropics (E increases $> P$).

Impact of WT on Hadley cell



- ❖ Mean meridional Stream-function: $\Psi_M = \frac{2\pi a \cos \phi}{g} \int_0^p v dp$.
- ❖ Clockwise, positive (NH, DJF); counter-clockwise, negative (SH, JJA).
- ❖ $\Psi_M \uparrow$ DJF (5S-10N), $\Psi_M \downarrow$ JJA (0-10N) \rightarrow strengthened Hadley C. $\rightarrow P \uparrow$ (ascending branch)

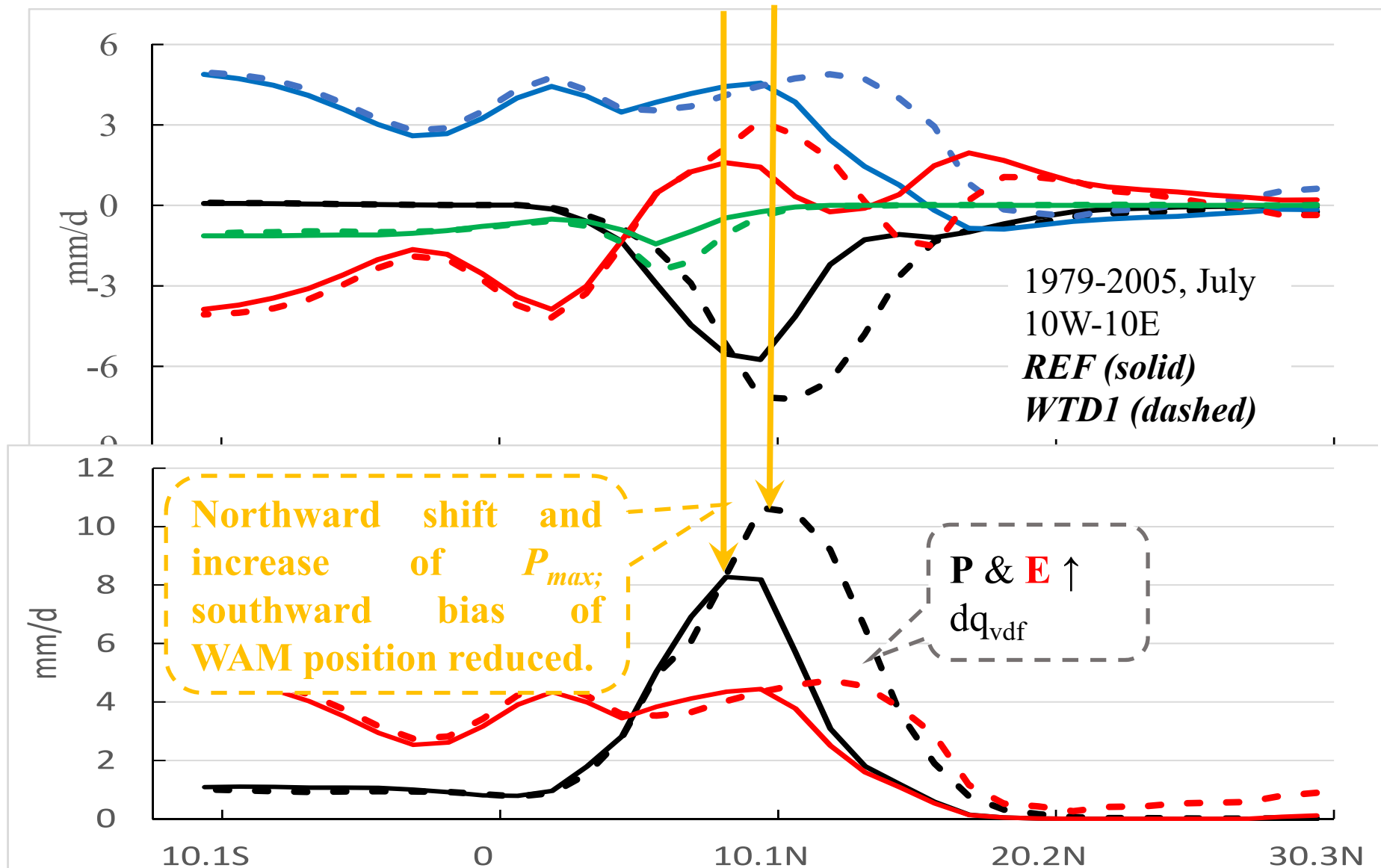
Impact of WT on P (WTD1-REF): JJA



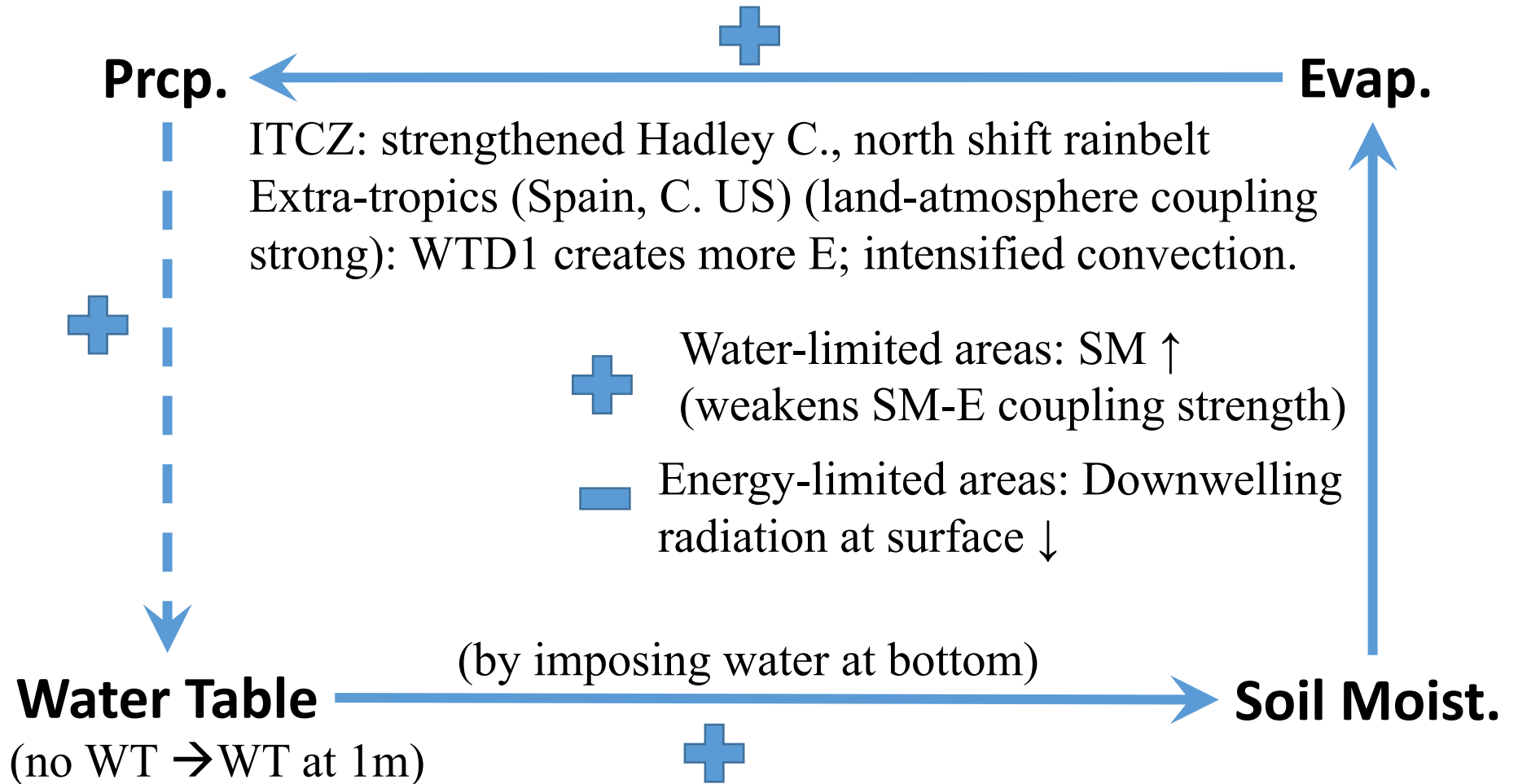
- ✓ Strong impacts over the West African Monsoon (WAM) region.

Impact of WTD on West African Monsoon

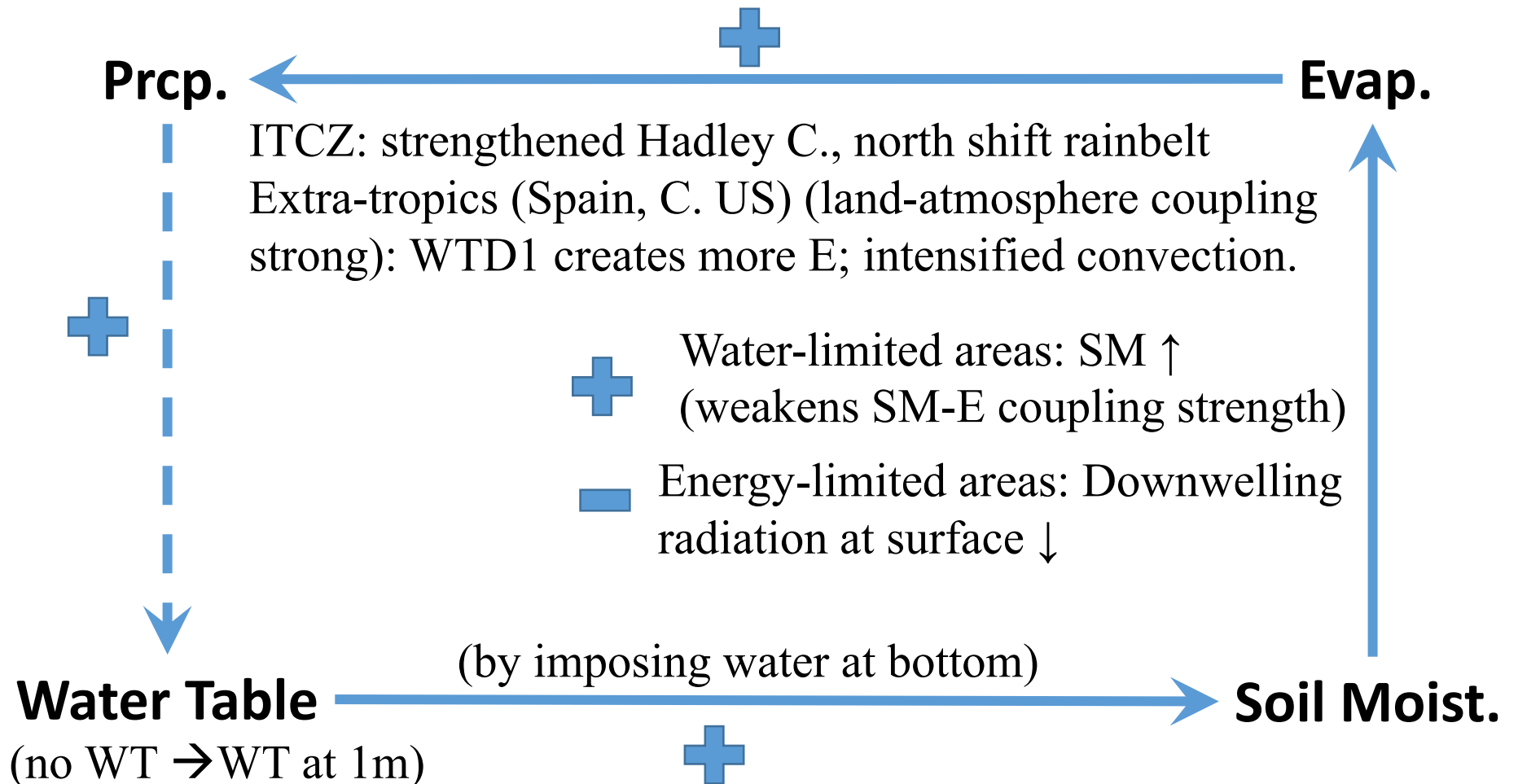
Monsoon flux well established, quasi-steady: $\frac{\partial \langle q \rangle}{\partial t} \Big|_{CON} + \frac{\partial \langle q \rangle}{\partial t} \Big|_{DYN} + \frac{\partial \langle q \rangle}{\partial t} \Big|_{VDF} + \frac{\partial \langle q \rangle}{\partial t} \Big|_{LSC} \approx 0$



WT - P Interaction Mechanism



WT - P Interaction Mechanism



WTD1: non-relistic WT; impacts maximized; water balance not conserved; idealized simulation (no ocean coupled).

Future work: to develop a real water table in IPSL-CM.



Thanks for your attention

Fuxing.Wang@lmd.jussieu.fr

October, 2016, Paris