

Development of a New Global Dataset for Offline Terrestrial Simulations

- *for Global Soil Wetness Project Phase 3* -

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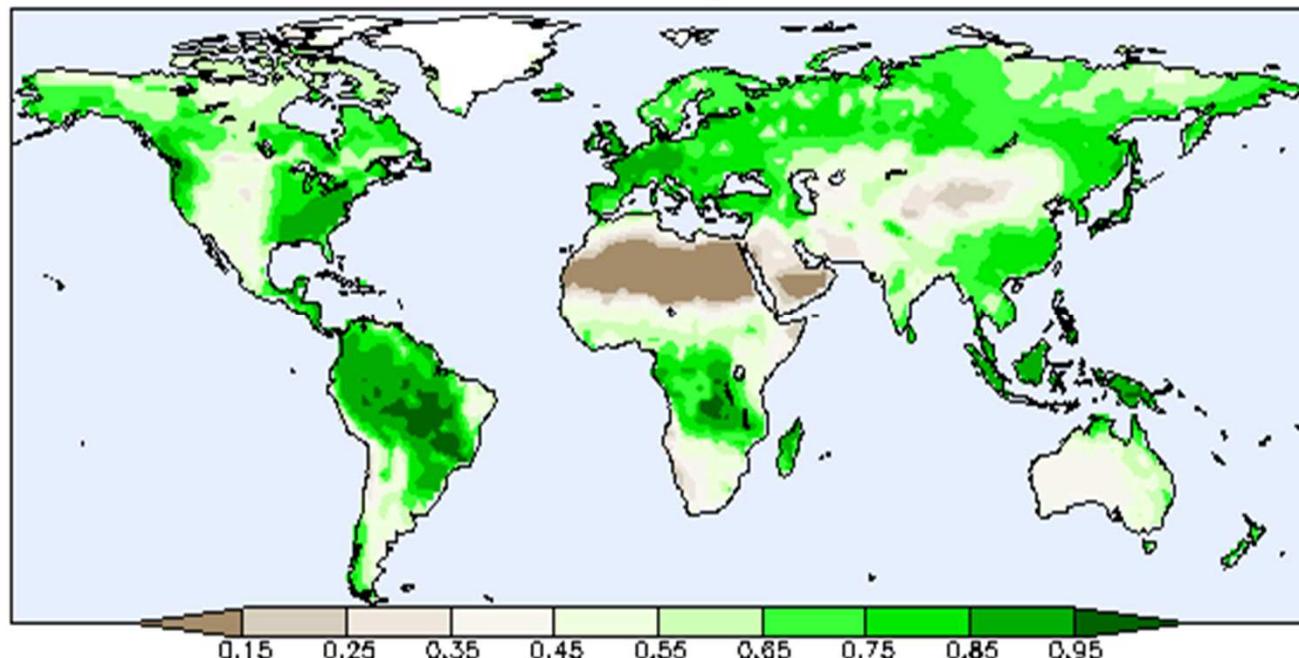
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Global Soil Wetness Project

GSWP



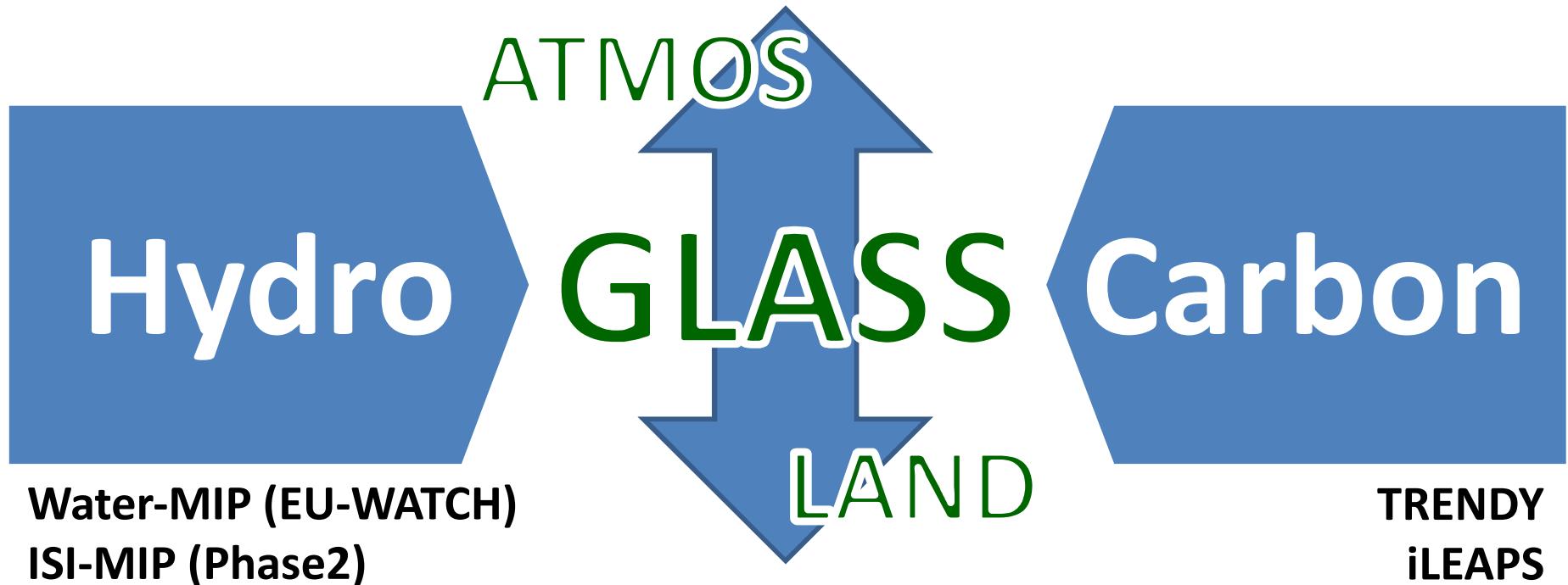
Root Zone Soil Wetness
January



Unlike the ocean, the land surface state variables (soil moisture, snow depth and coverage, soil temperature) are not routinely measured and reported. Land-surface models driven by observed meteorology give us a means to generate a surrogate ‘observed’ data set.

(Dirmeyer, et. al, 1998, 2006, BAMS)

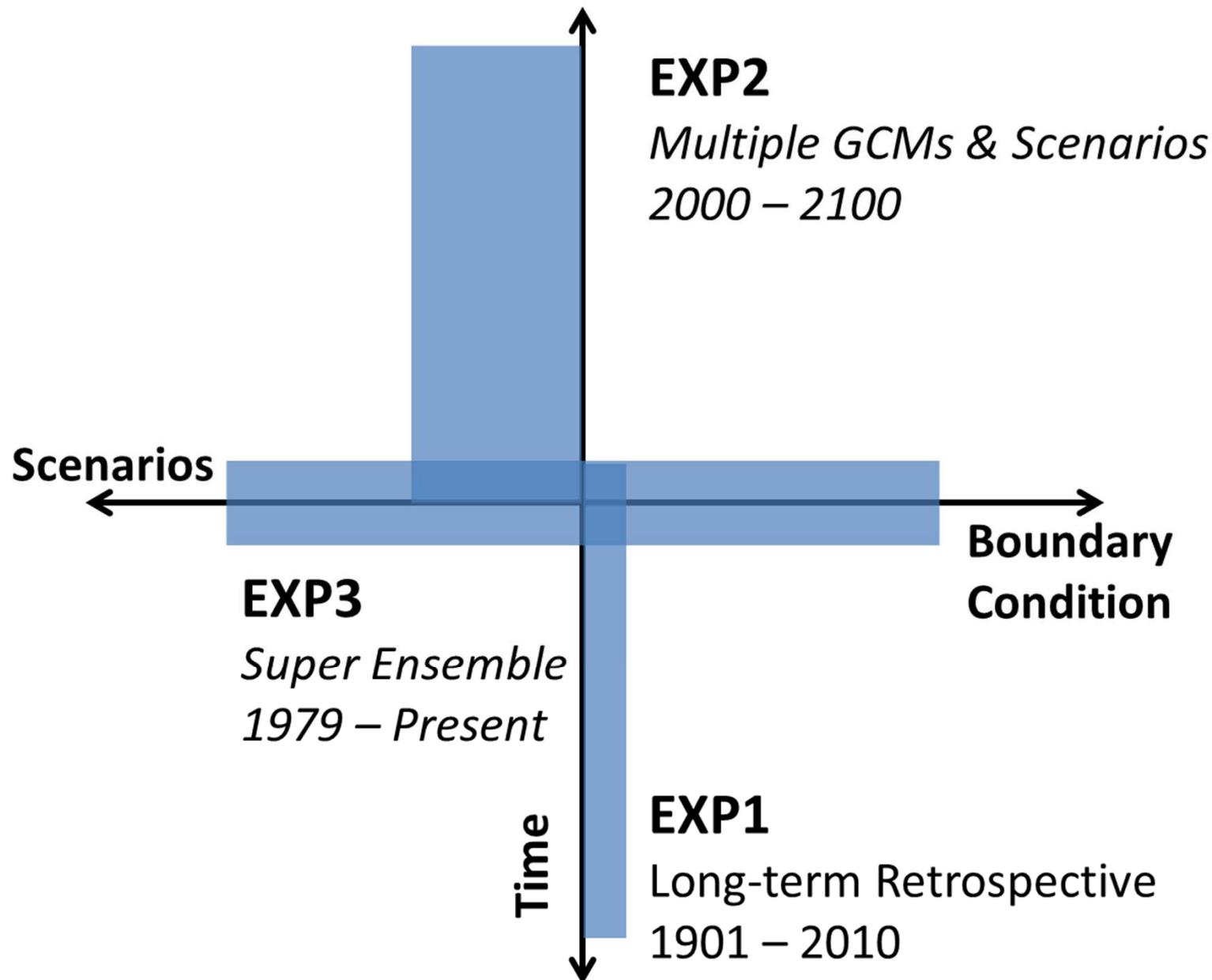
- GSWP was a GEWEX project, led by COLA (P. Dirmeyer) and supported by IIS/UT involving over a dozen modeling groups on four continents.
- GSWP1 used the ISLSCP I-1 data to examine 1987-1988.
- GSWP2, a 10-year (1986-1995) global land-surface analysis, will begin next year
- Regional studies are investigating issues of aggregation, sub-grid variability, and assimilation of remote sensing data.

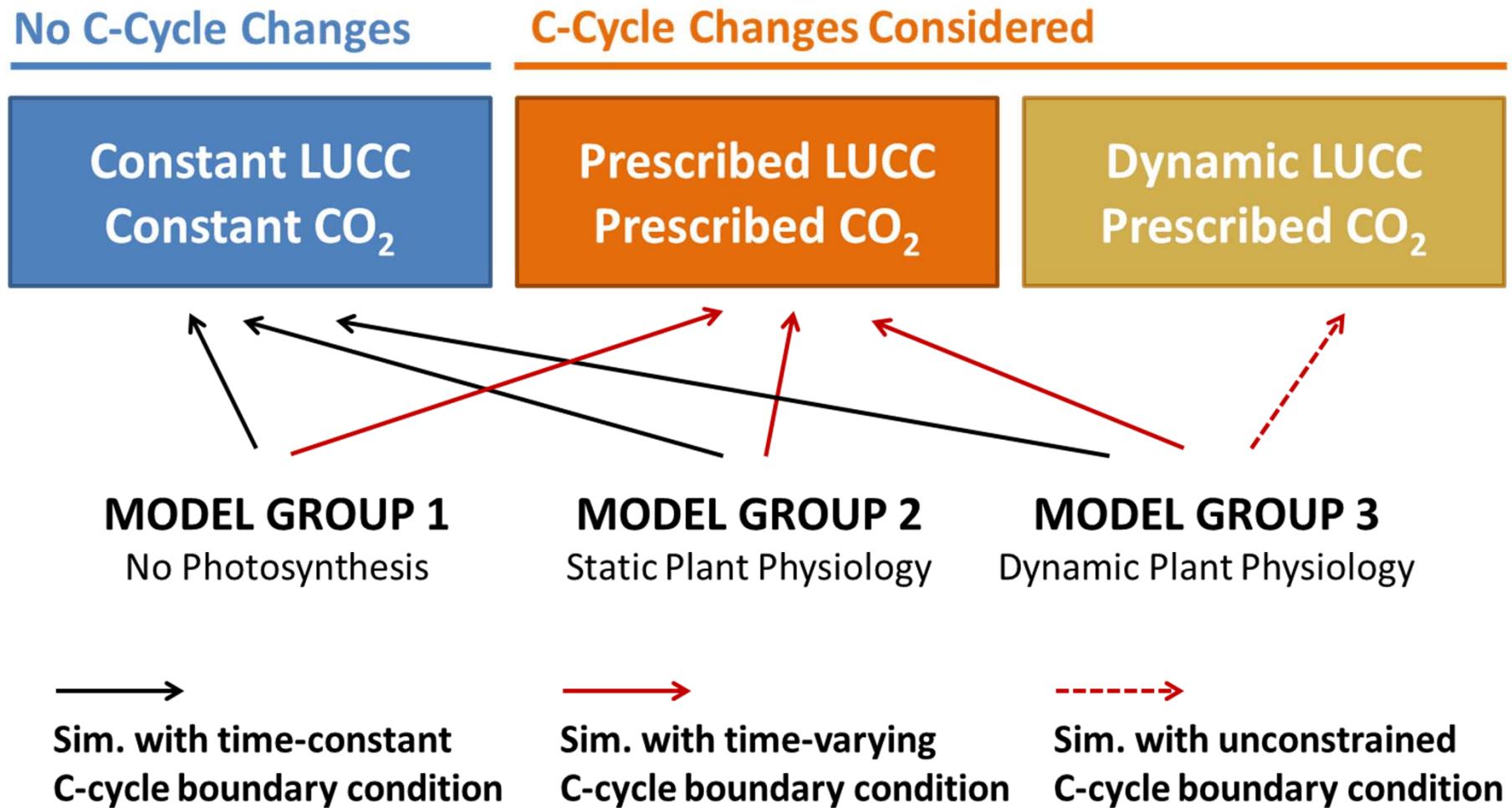


**Coupled
Hydro-Energy-Eco
System Experiment**

**Century long
timespan
(EXP1: 1901-2010)**

**Time varying
Land Use Change
 CO_2**





We are in '**Data Rich Era**', and one single flux is **not enough** to ensure even simple water budget closure.

Area Representative Validations

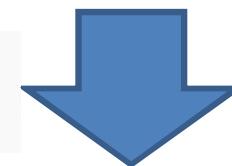
Global Large Basins,
Sub-basins,
Large Catchments

Pixel-based Validations

CEOP Reference Sites,
FLUXNET Sites,
Data Rich Regions (e.g., Illinois, USA)



Multi-way Validation



River Discharge (In-situ or Altimetry estimated)
GRACE Measure TWS Variations

Tower Flux Measurements
Soil Moisture (In-situ)
Water Table Depth

Data Interface Development

Progress : Implementation

GLOBAL SOIL WETNESS PROJECT

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Home About Plan Data Models Others Email Us

Introduction

In nature, a huge non-linear system, components of energy, water, and carbon cycles are inter-connected through various processes. Under the climate change during the last century, the interactions between the components of hydro-energy-eco system have been altered drastically, and anthropogenic effects such as carbon dioxide emission and land use alteration have been indicated as a major cause. However, especially in large scale, our knowledge and its numerical embodiments are still lacking for representing the underlying mechanisms and understanding roles and extents of interactions, even though it is crucial to anticipate future climate and mitigating the changes. For decades, our land surface simulation systems have developed remarkably. Numbers of processes and components in the hydro-energy-eco system have become able to be simulated, the physical schemes have been enhanced and observational datasets which can be used for forcing and validating models have been expanded. Global Soil Wetness Project Phase 2 (GSWP2) has served the first global gridded multi-model analysis of land surface state variables and fluxes, but it has been asked to be extended because of the relatively short time span (10 years: 1986-1995), single biased forcing dataset, small number of validation sites, and so on. This document is a tentative plan for the third phase of GSWP which will aim to generate a long-term comprehensive set-of-the-art land surface simulations.

Purpose and Scientific Questions

Main purpose of the GSPW3 is to generate a comprehensive set-of-the-art land surface simulations for the last century. Uncertainties from different sources and their translation into the land surface modeling system is established. It is expected the generated background information will serve as a sort of land surface reanalysis, which allows various scientific questions to be answered through the project are:

1. How interactions between eco-hydrological processes affect each other?
2. What will be the water, energy, and carbon balances under anticipated changes for human society?
3. How do the state-of-the-art land surface modeling systems work?

Experiments Design

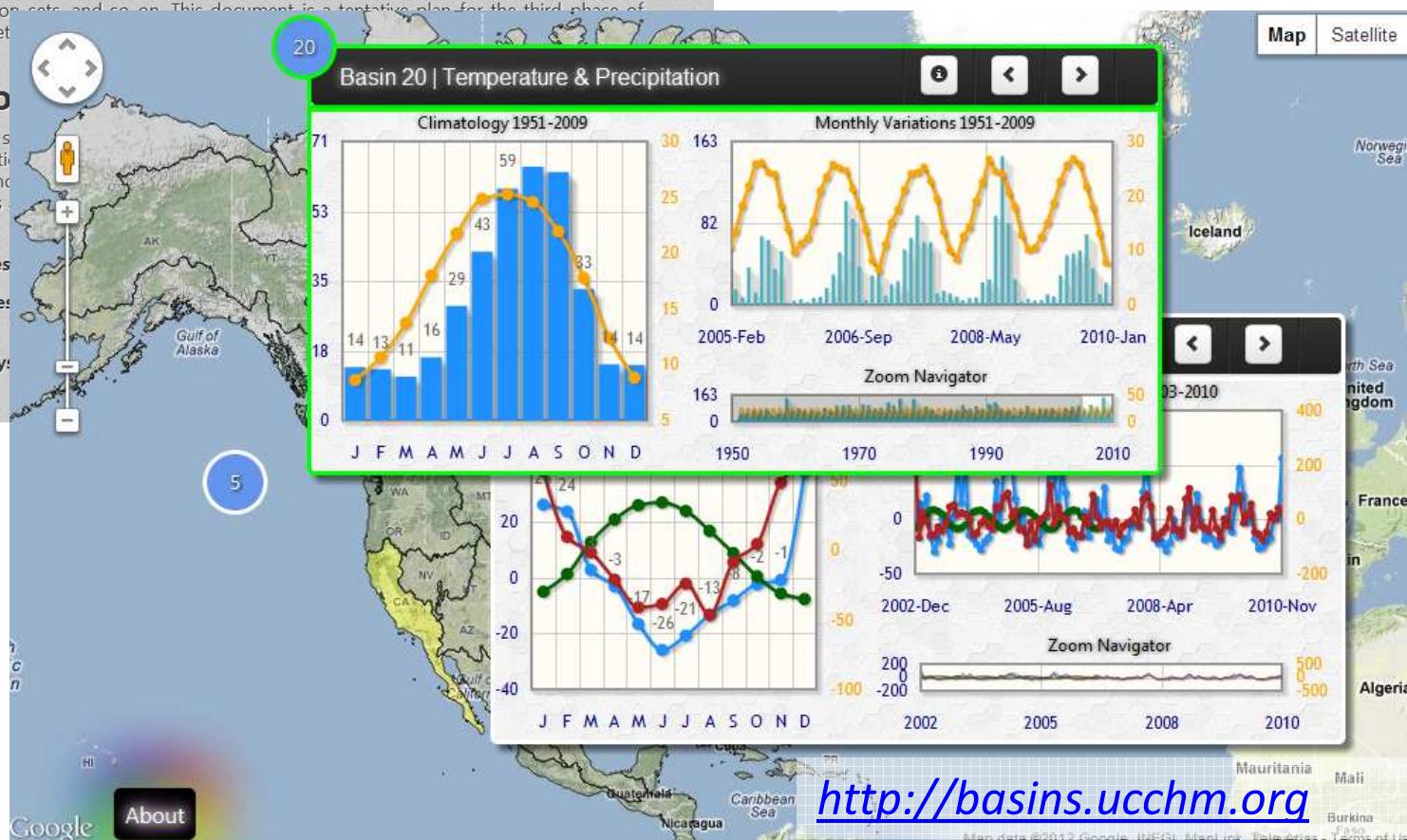
Project Web Page

Provide Experiment Information
Update Progress

Mirrored Data Center

Distribute / Collect Data

Web-based User Interface
for Data Manipulation and Analysis



Existing Forcing Data Available Globally

Review

	NCC	GSPW2	Princeton	ELSE	WATCH	GSPW3
Reference	Ngo Duc et al., 2005	Dirmeyer et al., 2006	Sheffield et al., 2006	Kim et al., 2009	Weedon et al., 2011	Kim et al., in prep.
Temporal Coverage	1948-2000 53 years	1982-1995 14 years	1948-2008 61 years	1979-2010 32 years	1901-2001 101 years	1871-2010 140 years
Spa./Temp. Resolution	1 deg. 6 hours	1 deg. 3 hours	1 deg. 3 hours	1 deg. 6 hours	0.5 deg. 3 or 6 hours	0.5 deg. 3 hours
Base Reanalysis	NCEP/NCAR 1948 - now T62 / 6hr	NCEP/NCAR 1948 - now T62 / 6hr	NCEP/NCAR 1948 - now T62 / 6hr	JRA25 1948 – now T106 / 6hr	ERA-40 1957 - 2002 TL159 / 6hr	20CR 1871 - 2010 2 deg. / 6hr
Spa. Dis-aggregation	Bi-linear	Bi-linear	Bi-linear, Bayesian	Bi-linear	Bi-linear	Dynamical Downscale
Temp. Dis-aggregation	N/A	Variability from Obs.	Variability from Obs.	N/A	Variability from Obs.	Dynamical Downscale
Bias Correction	Only monthly (Add/Ratio)	Only monthly (Add/Ratio)	Only monthly (Add/Ratio)	Only monthly (Add/Ratio)	Only monthly (Add/Ratio)	Monthly (Add/Ratio) & Daily (Non-para.)

Existing Forcing Data Available Globally

Review

	NCC	GSPW2	Princeton	ELSE	WATCH	GSPW3
Variables	P, T, q, Sw, Lw, U, Press	P, T, q, Sw, Lw, U, Press	P, T, q, Sw, Lw, U, Press, CCOV	P, T, q, Sw, Lw, U, Press, CCOV	P, T, q, Sw, Lw, U, Press, CCOV	P, T, q, Sw, Lw, U, Press, CCOV
Prcp.	CRU (Mult.)	CRU (Mult., Wind Corr.)	CRU (Mult., Wind Corr.), TRMM(3hr)	GPCC, CU, CMAP, GPCP, PREC/L (Mult.)	CRU, GPCC (Mult., Wind Corr.)	GPCC (Mult., Wind Corr.), CU, GPCP- 1DD (Non- parametric)
Temp.	CRU (Add.), Elev. Corr	CRU (Add.), Elev. Corr	CRU (Add.), Elev. Corr	CRU (Add.), Elev. Corr	CRU (Add.), Elev. Corr	CRU (Add.), Elev. Corr
RSDN, CCOV	SRB (Mult.)	SRB (Mult.)	SRB (Mult.)	SRB (Mult.)	Aerosol, SRB (Mult.)	SRB
RLDN	SRB	SRB	SRB	SRB	SRB	SRB
Spec. Hum., Pressure	Elev. Corr. only	Elev. Corr. only	Elev. Corr. only	Elev. Corr. only	Elev. Corr. only	Elev. Corr. only
Wind	No Corr.	No Corr.	No Corr.	No Corr.	No Corr.	No Corr.

Revising Forcing data for EXP1 (*long-term retrospective*)

Dynamical Global Downscaling

- * Spectral Nudging using GSM
(Yoshimura and Kanamitsu, 2008)
- * Single Ensemble Correction
(Yoshimura And Kanamitsu, 2013)
- * Vertically Weighted Damping
(Hong and Chang, 2012)

Two-pass Ensemble Bias Correction

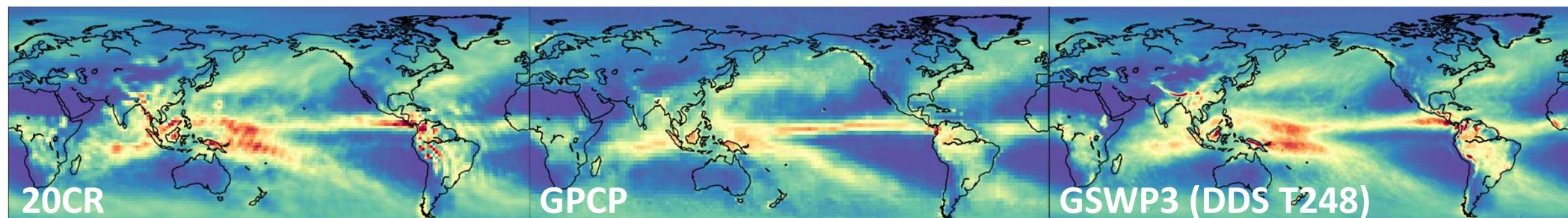
- * LDMF Daily Correction
(Kim et al., in prep.)
- * Parametric Monthly Correction
(Watanabe et al., 2012)

GSWP3
EXP1
Forcing

20CR (Compo et al., 2011)
1901-2010 6hr / $2^\circ \times 2^\circ$ (91x180)

Observations (Prcp: GPCC, GPCP,
CPC-Unified; Tair: CRU; Rad.: SRB)

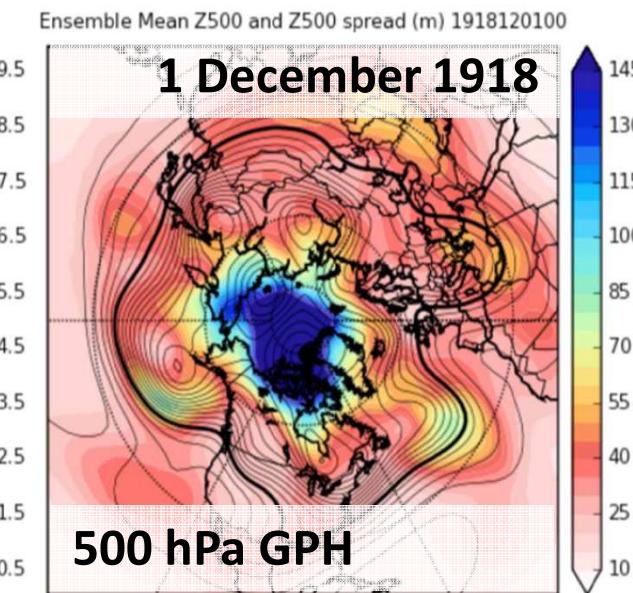
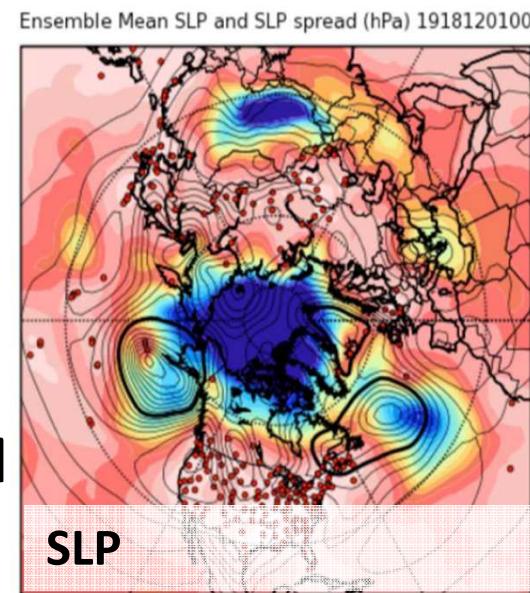
$0.5^\circ \times 0.5^\circ$
1901-2010 3hr



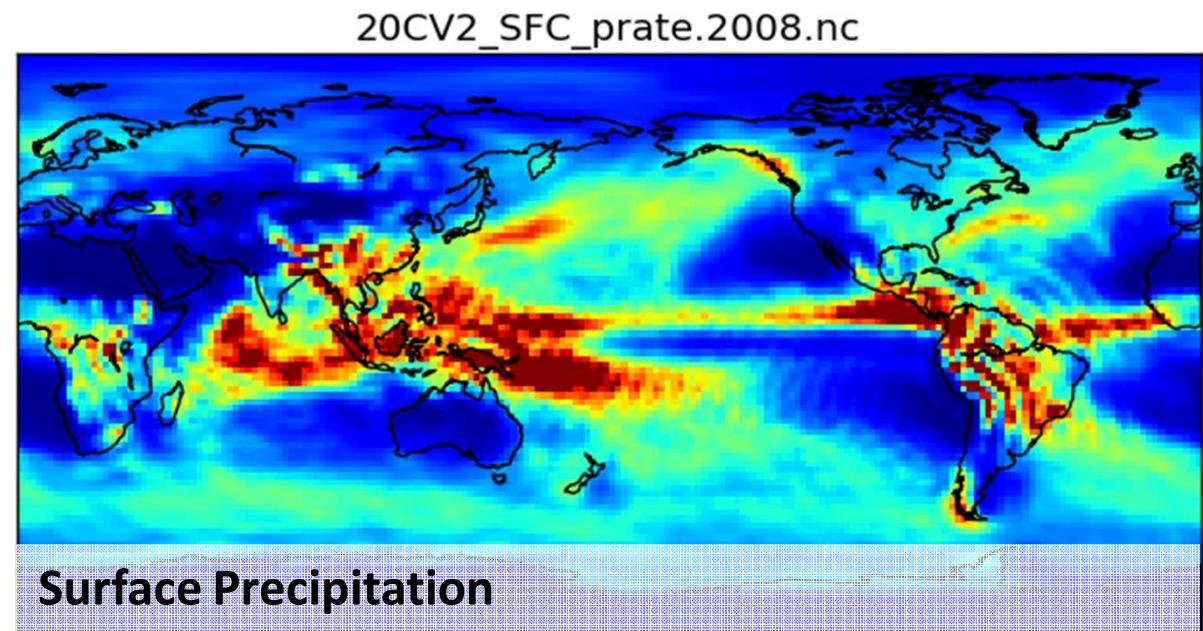
20th Century Reanalysis

Compo et al., 2010

- Using only surface pressure data historically recorded since 1871's
- Ensemble Kalman Filter with 56 members
- T62L28 GFS with NOAH LSM
- Reanalysis skill is comparable to current Day-3 forecast skill (Whitaker et al., 2009)
- Ripple-like pattern due to spectral model interacting with the high resolution orography

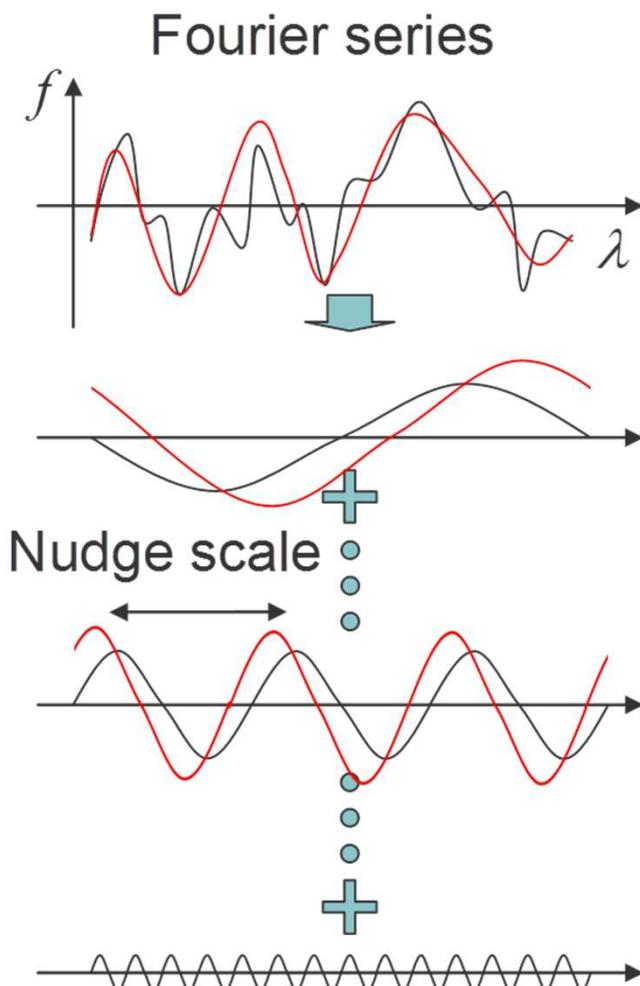


Whitaker et al. (2009)



Global Dynamical Downscaling by Spectral Nudging Using GSM

Data and Method



$$f_{(\lambda, \phi)} = \sum_{m=-M}^{m=M} A_{(m, \phi)} e^{im\lambda}, \quad \text{with}$$

$$A_{(m, \phi)} = \begin{cases} A_{f(m, \phi)} & \left(|m| > \frac{2\pi R_E \cos\phi}{L} \right) \\ \frac{1}{\alpha + 1} [A_{f(m, \phi)} + \alpha A_{a(m, \phi)}] & \left(|m| \leq \frac{2\pi R_E \cos\phi}{L} \right) \end{cases}$$

Nudging
 U, V, T, P
@ P-level

Forecast

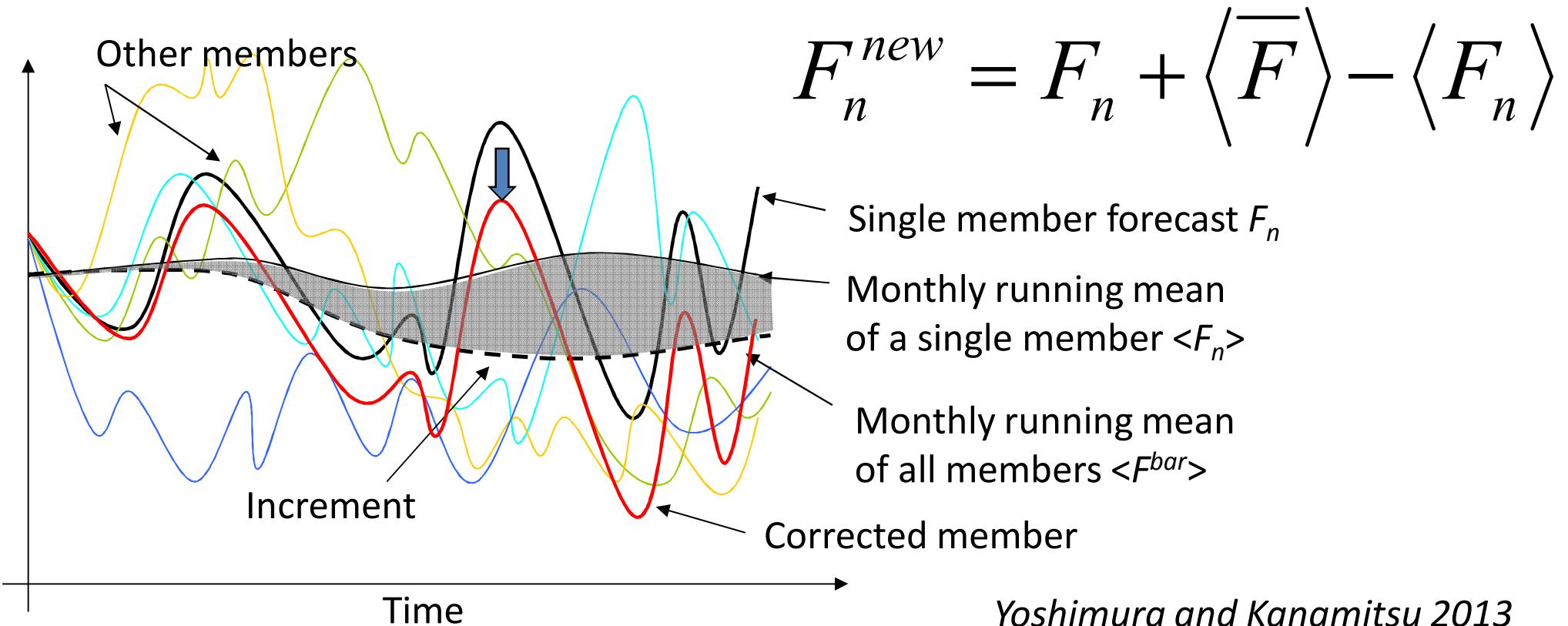
Yoshimura and Kanmitsu 2008

Successfully generate high frequency signals preserving low frequency background.

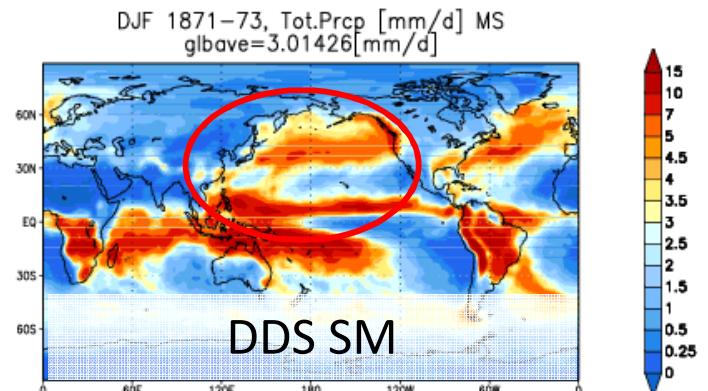
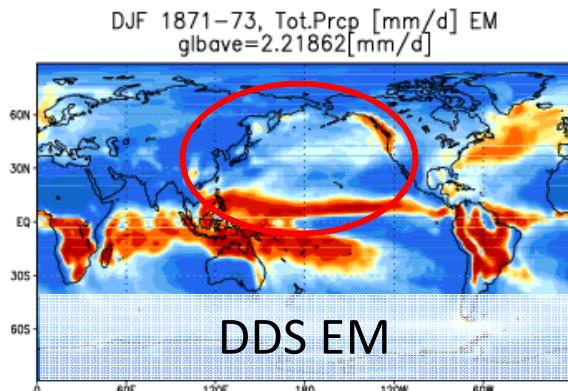
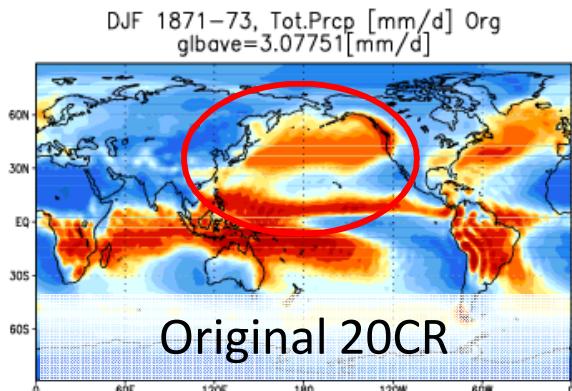
Effectively relieves ripple-like pattern (an artifact of 20CR due to high-res. topography mismatch)

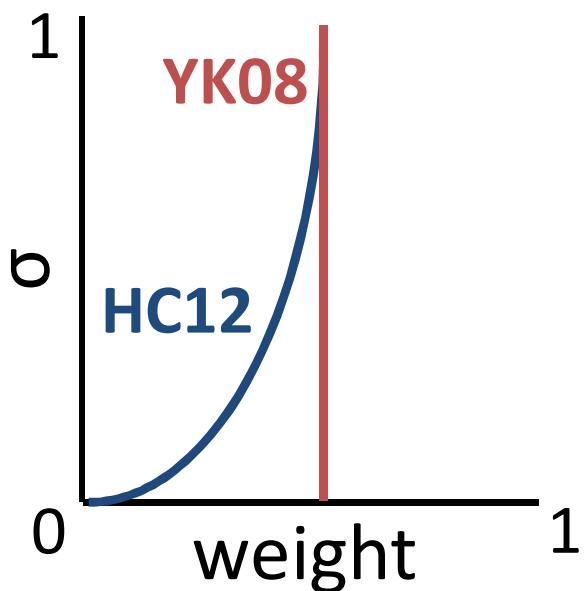
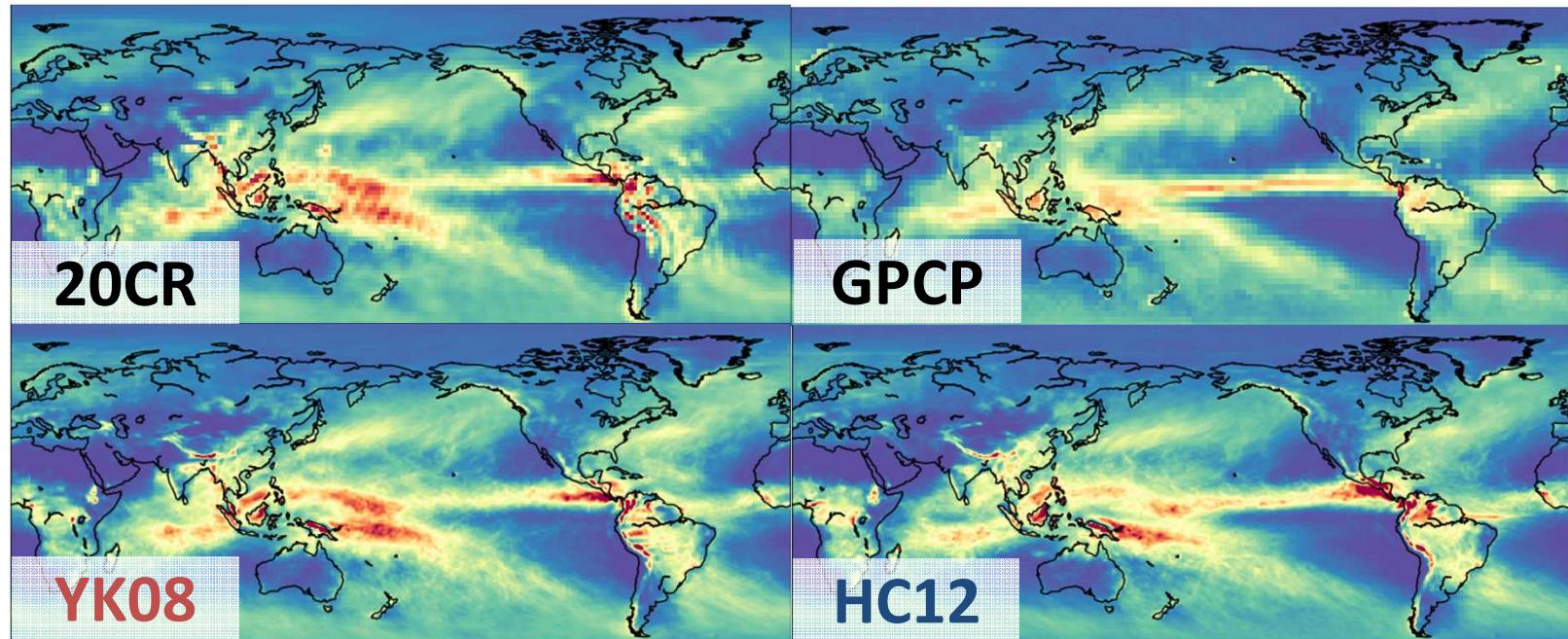
Single Member Correction Using Ensemble Mean

Data and Method



Yoshimura and Kanamitsu 2013



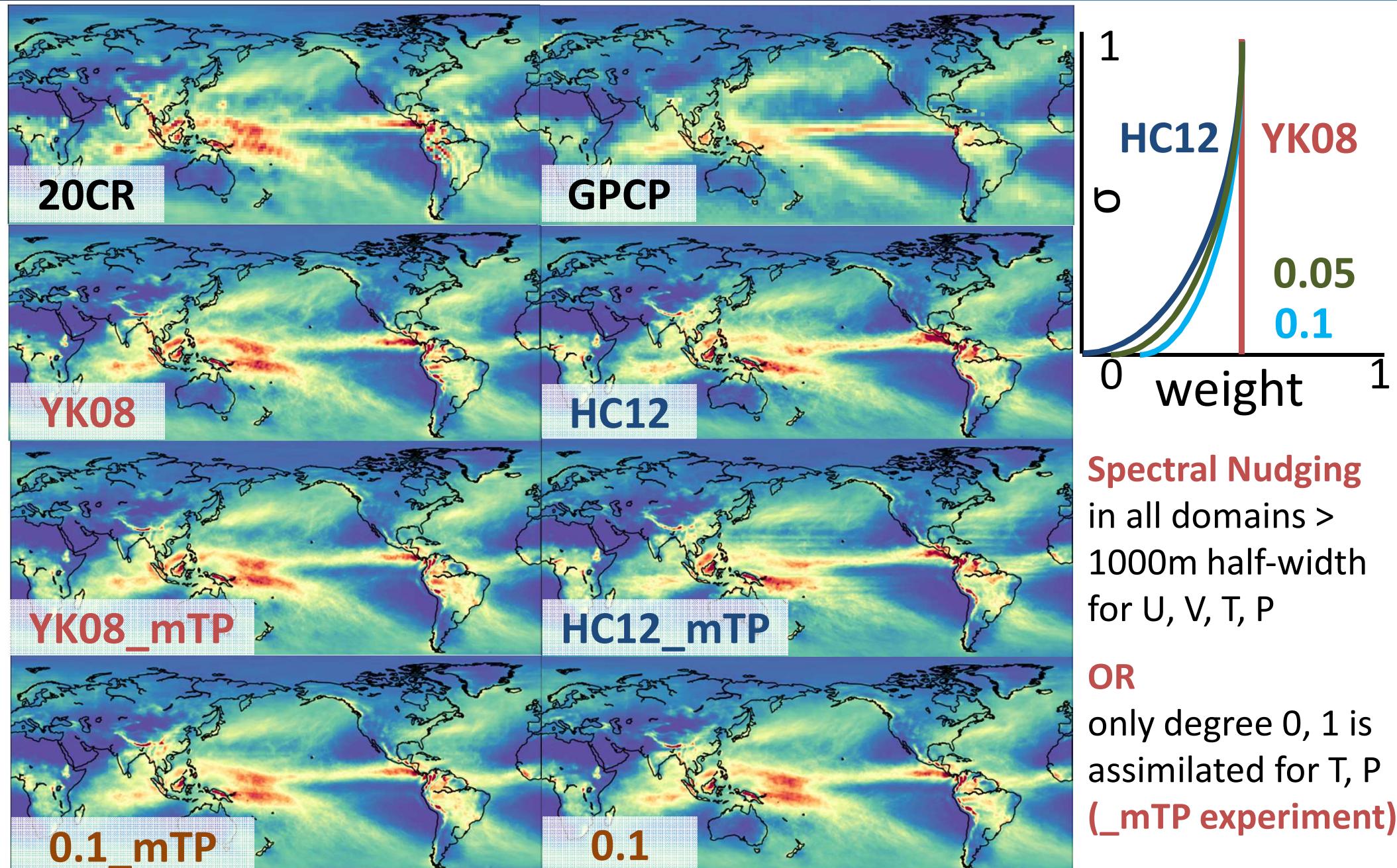


YK08 well constrains large scale features and downscale high frequency domain, but somewhat over-ruled by original reanalysis dataset.

HC12 shows more realistic representation in Amazon avoiding pre-existing artifacts of original 20CR, but is not able to keep original large scale pattern effectively.

Vertically Weighted Damping Scheme

Data and Method



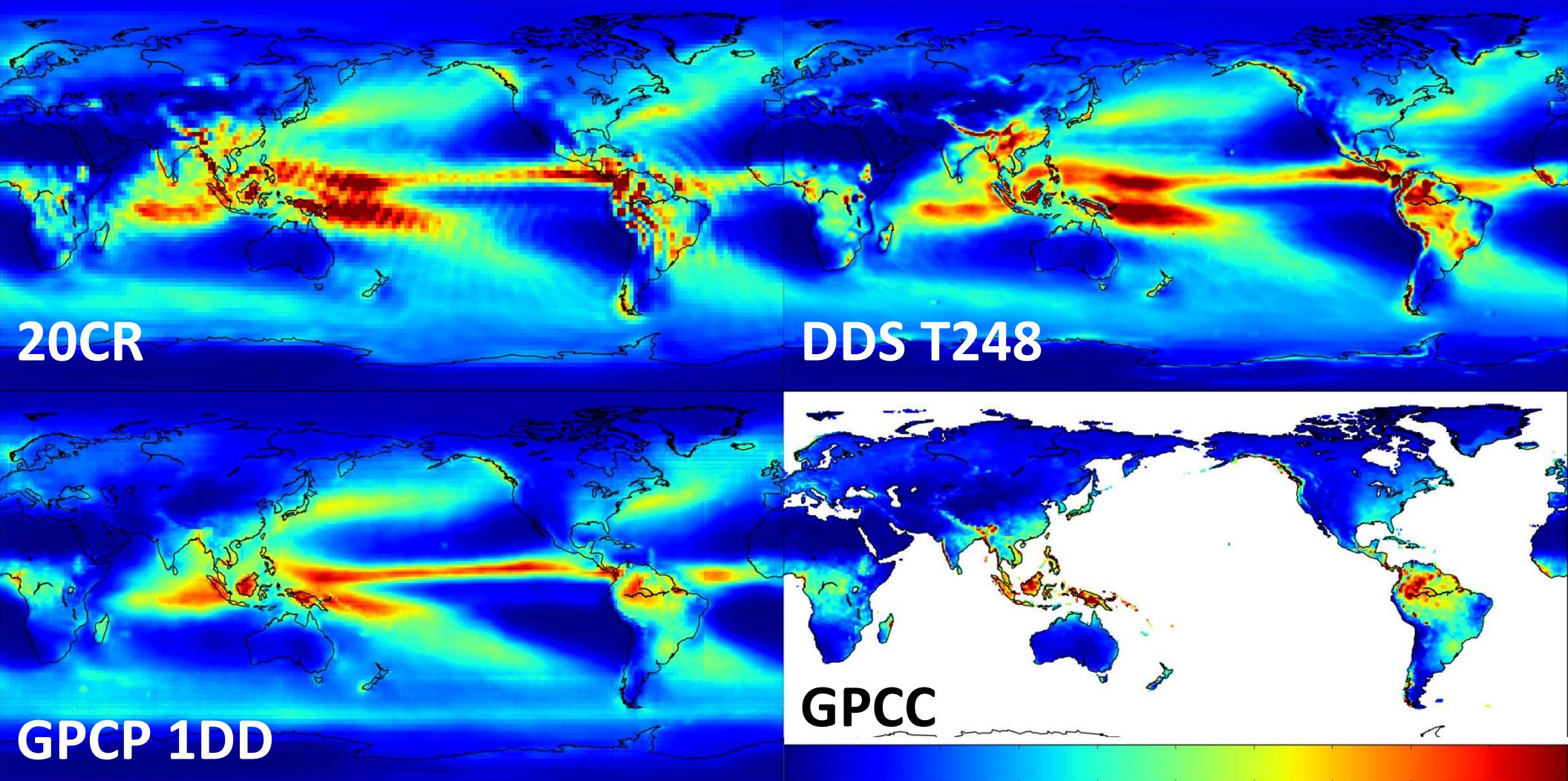
Simulations Streams

Current Status

	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	
1870												
1880												
1890												
1900		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Boundary Conditions : ~ 10TB• Simulation Results : ~ 40TB• CPU Time: ~40000 Hours @ T2K Supercomputer										
1910												
1920												
1930												
1940												
1950												
1960												
1970												
1980												
1990		(ETA: ~7 months)										
2000												

Annual Precipitation 1993 – 2008

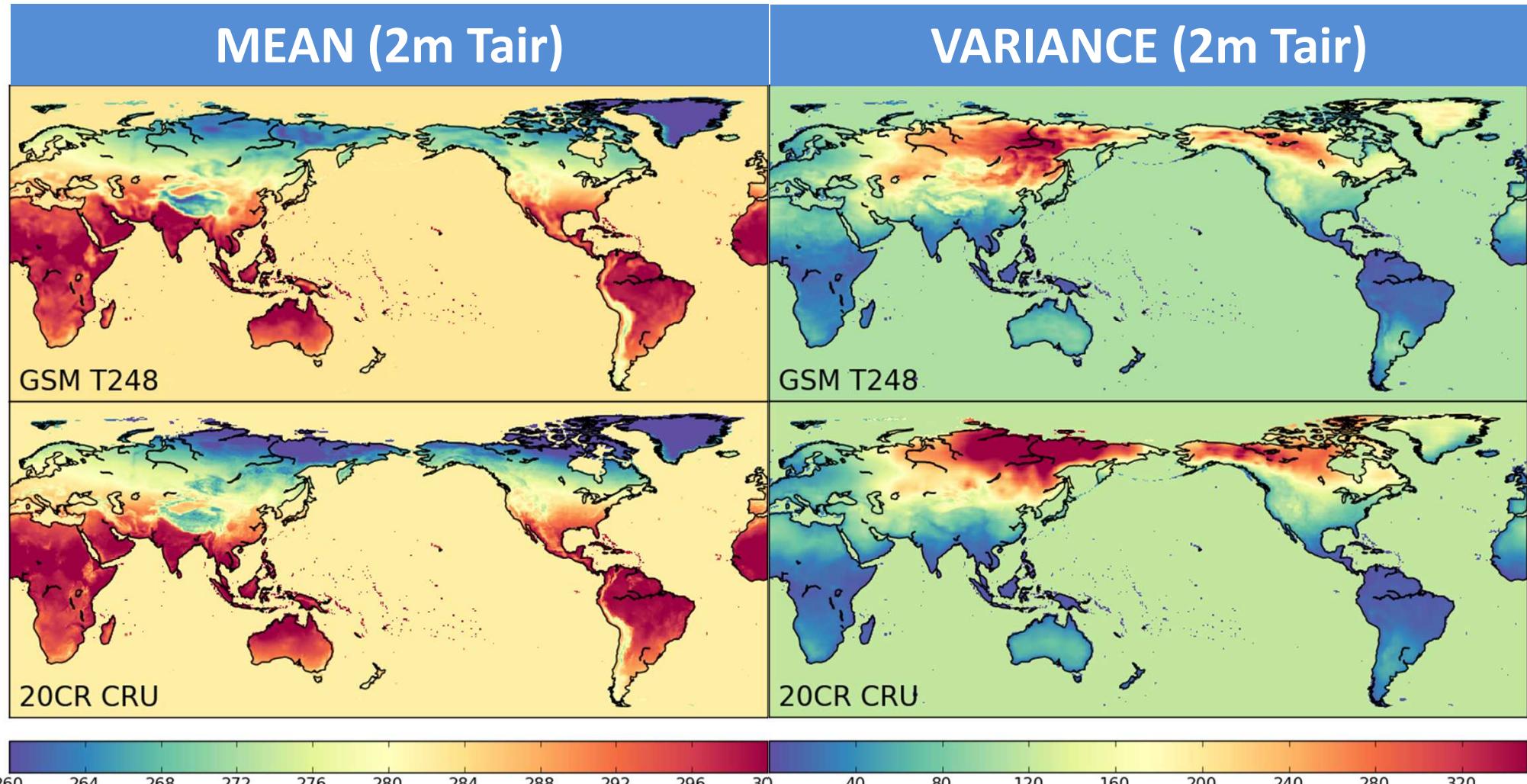
Preliminary Result



Products	20CR	DDS T248	GPCP 1DD	GPCC
[mm/d] (land)	2.6 (-)	2.5 (2.5)	1.5 (-)	N/A (2.0)

Comparison between Statistical and Dynamical Downscaling

Preliminary Result



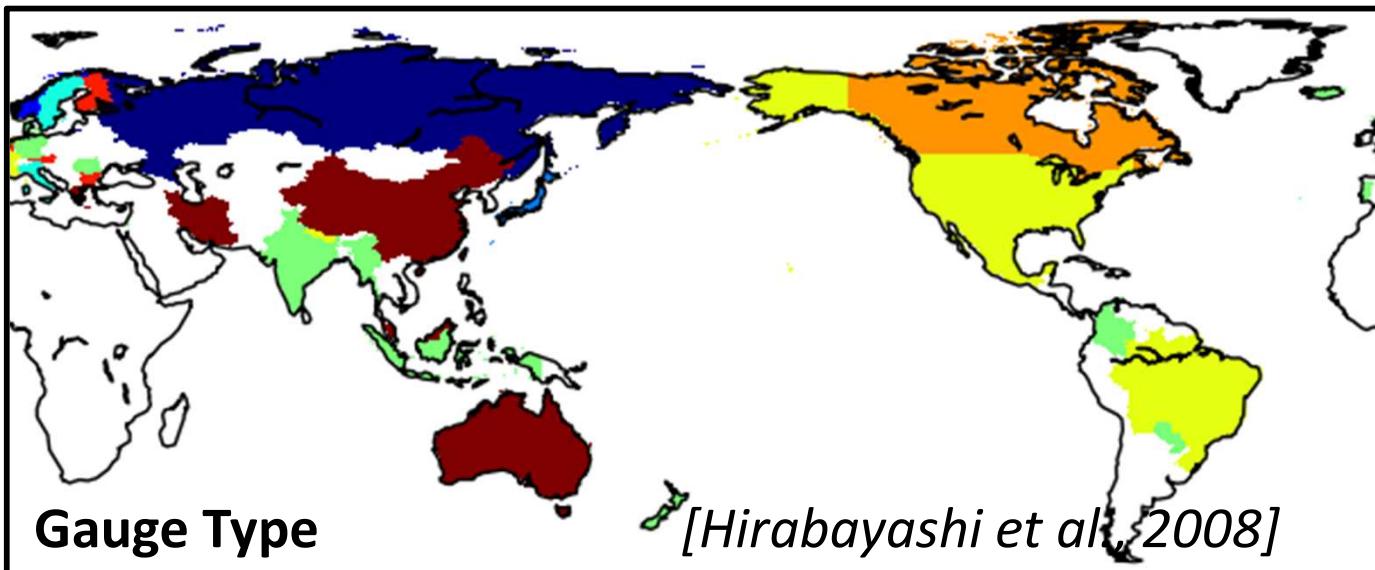
Represent high-res geographical details pretty well, and small signal loss comparing to actual 0.5 deg. Obs.

Variability in higher frequency remains depending on the model of the analysis product after bias correction

‘Two-pass’ Bias Correction for Precipitation

Implementation

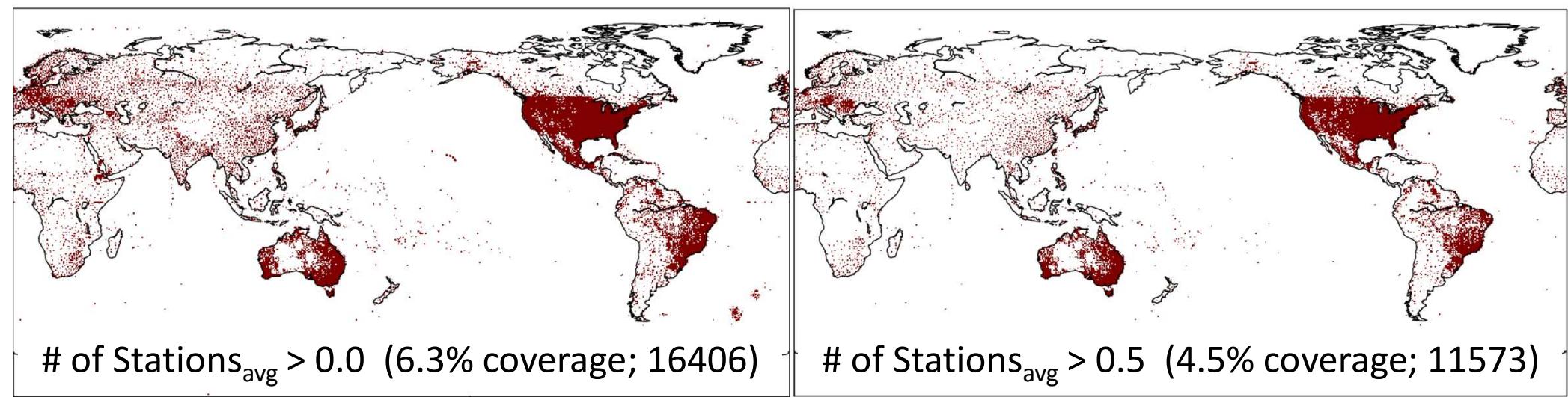
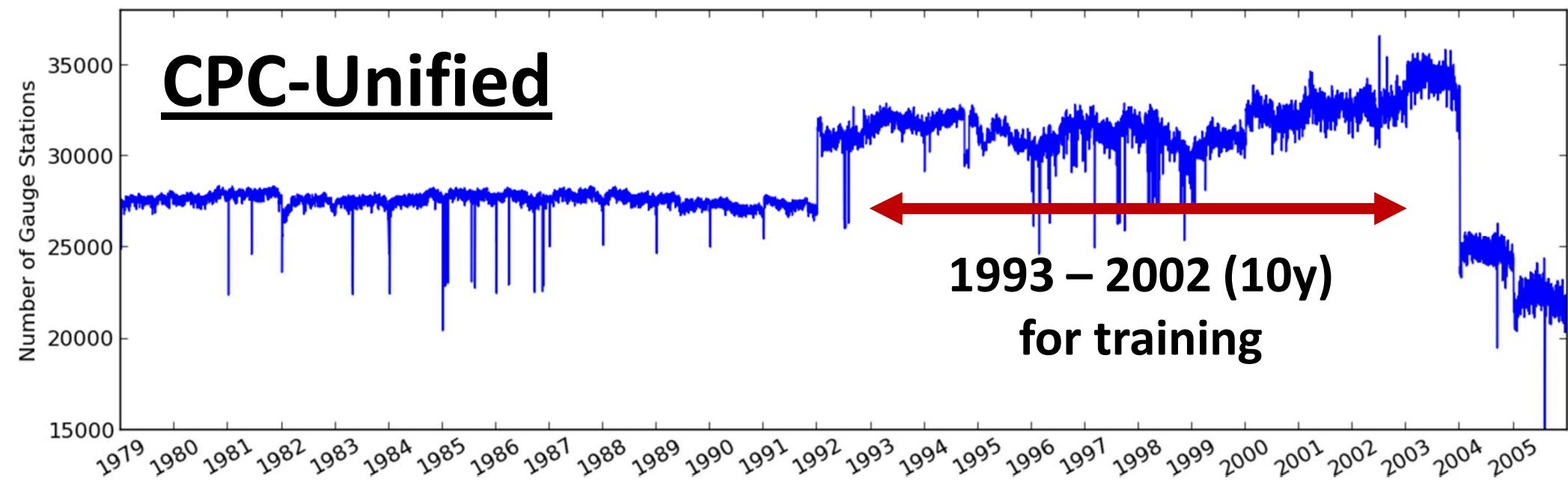
Name	Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC)	Timespan	1901.01 – 2010.12
Version	Version 6 full data reanalysis	Temp. Res.	Month
Reference	Rudolf et al. (2010)	Spa. Domain	Global
Source	http://gpcc.dwd.de	Spa. Res.	0.5 degree
Name	Climate Prediction Center (CPC) Unified	Timespan	1979.01 – 2005.12
Version	Version 1	Temp. Res.	Daily
Reference	Chen et al. (2007)	Spa. Domain	Global
Source	ftp://ftp.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/precip/CPC_UNI_PR CP/GAUGE GLB	Spa. Res.	0.5 degree



1. Canadian Nipher
2. Chinese standard
3. Hellmann like*
4. Wild like
5. Tretyakov
6. Norwegian standard
7. Japanese (average)
8. NWS 8 inch like
9. Unknown

Daily Precipitation Products

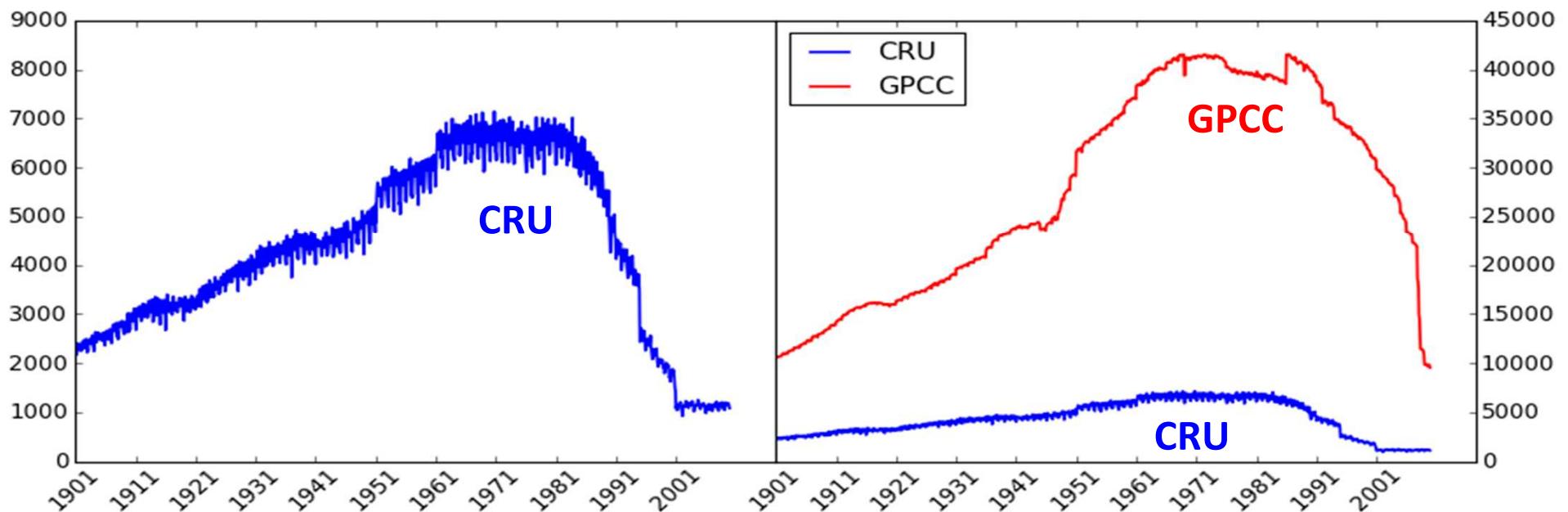
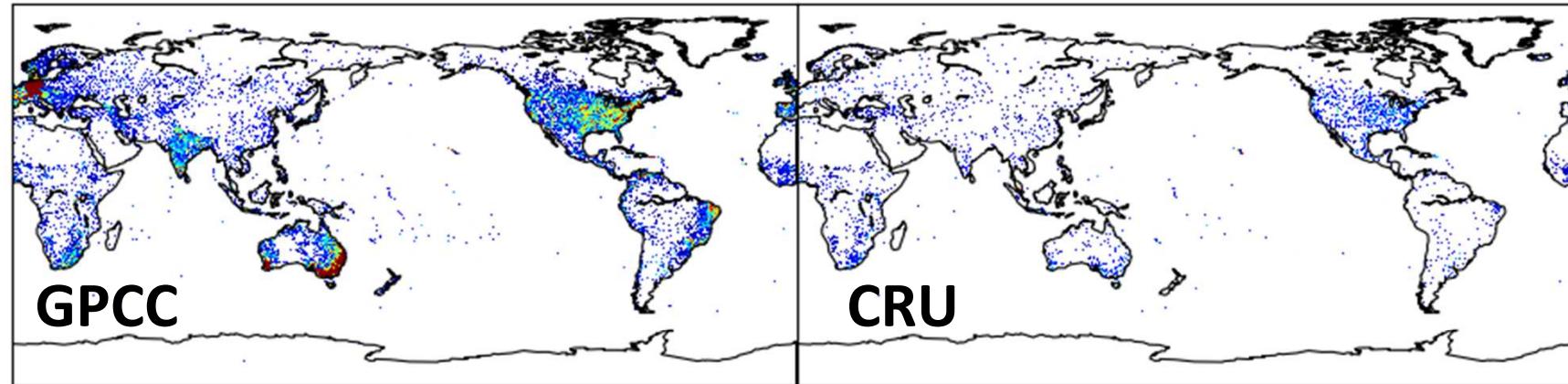
Experiences



GPCC (6.8% coverage; 17612/259200)

GPCC (6.0% coverage; 15602/259200)

Second pass: Long-term monthly bias correction



$LDM(\mu, \sigma, \varepsilon)$

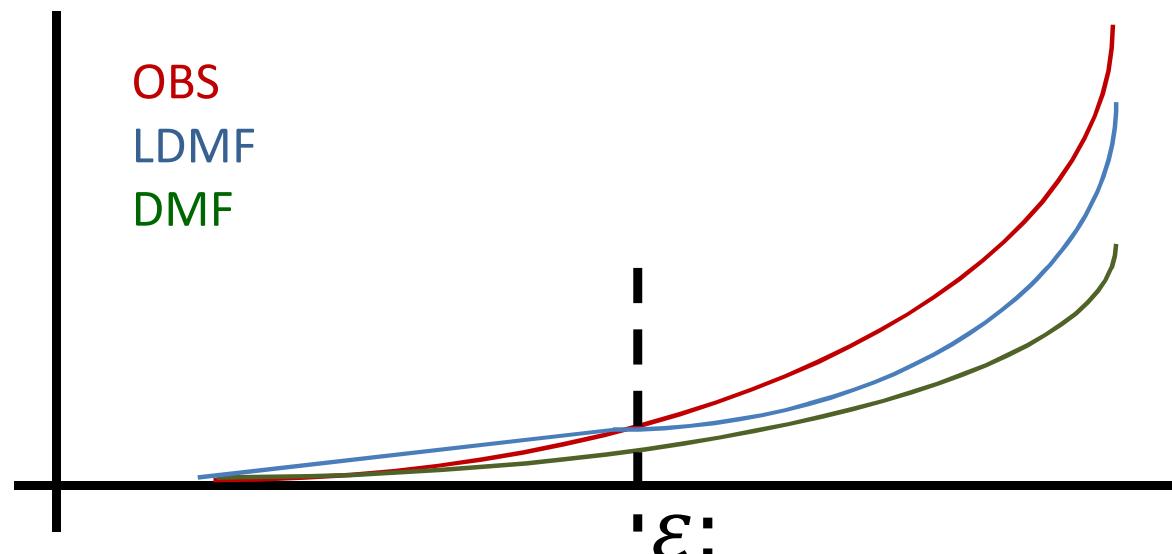
μ : Location

σ : Scale

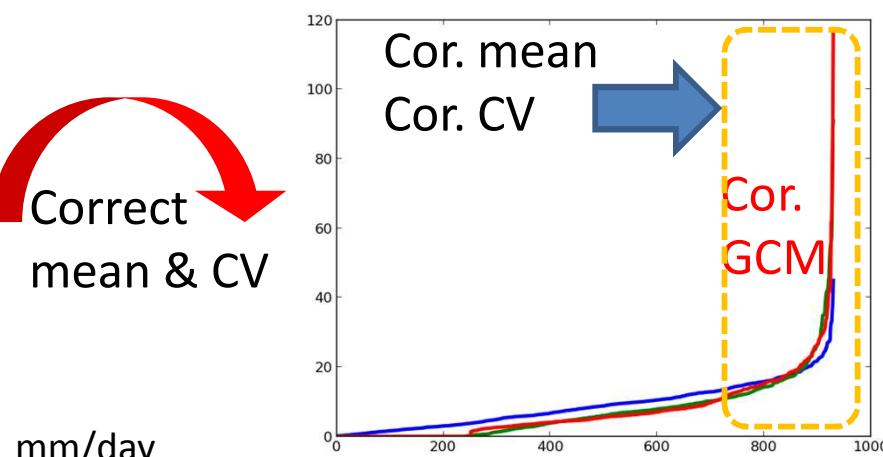
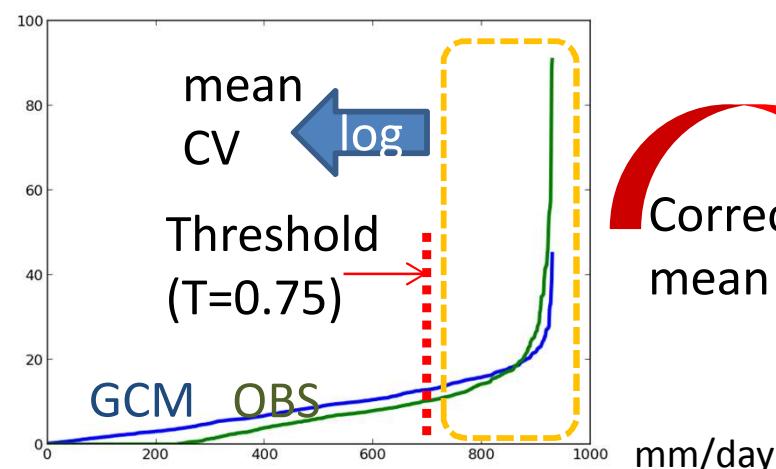
ε : Limit

$P_{day} < \varepsilon$

$P_{day} > \varepsilon$

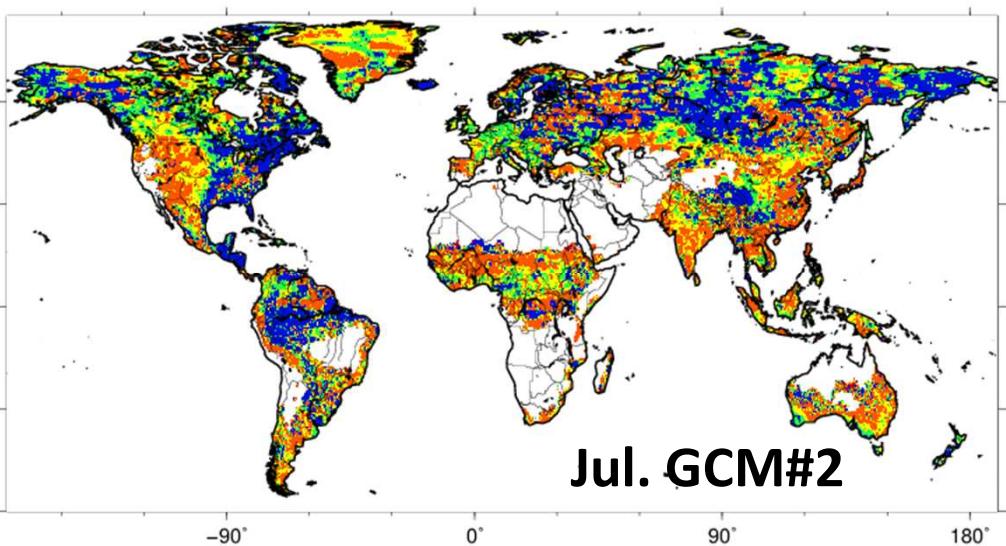
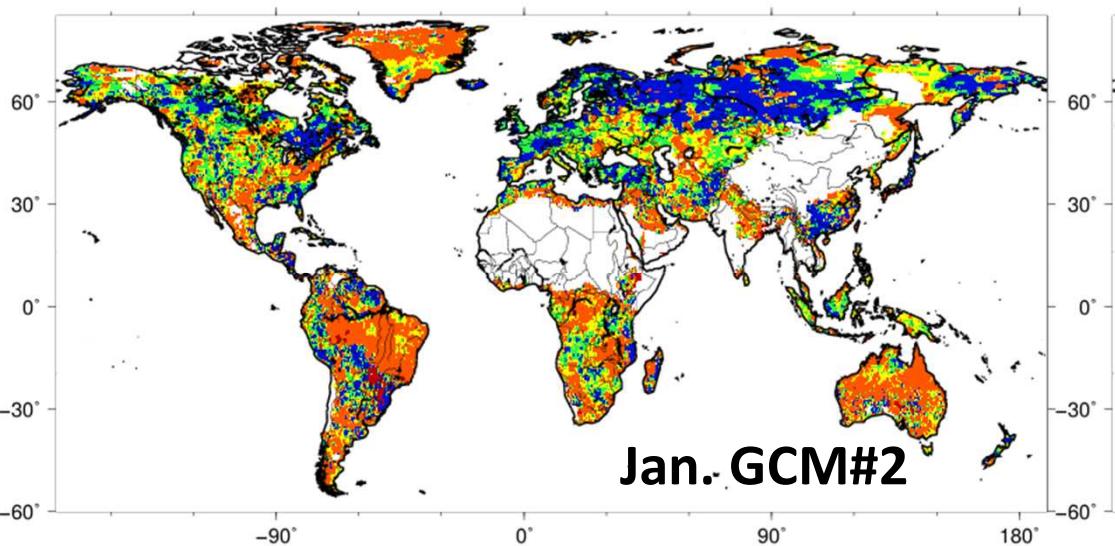
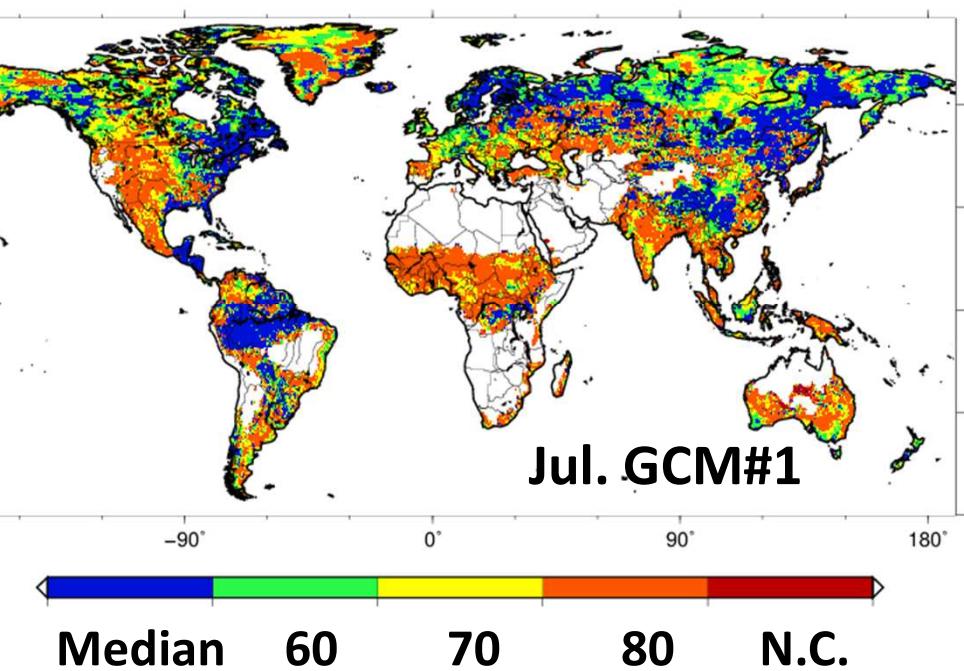
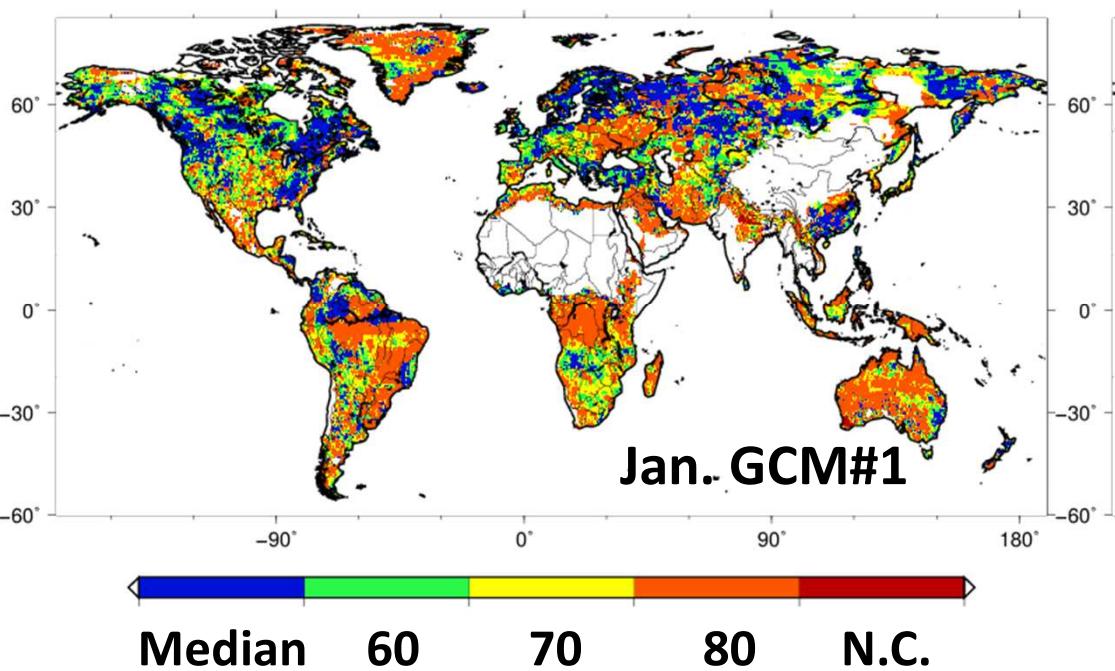


Linear ratio bias correction
Correct mean and standard deviation



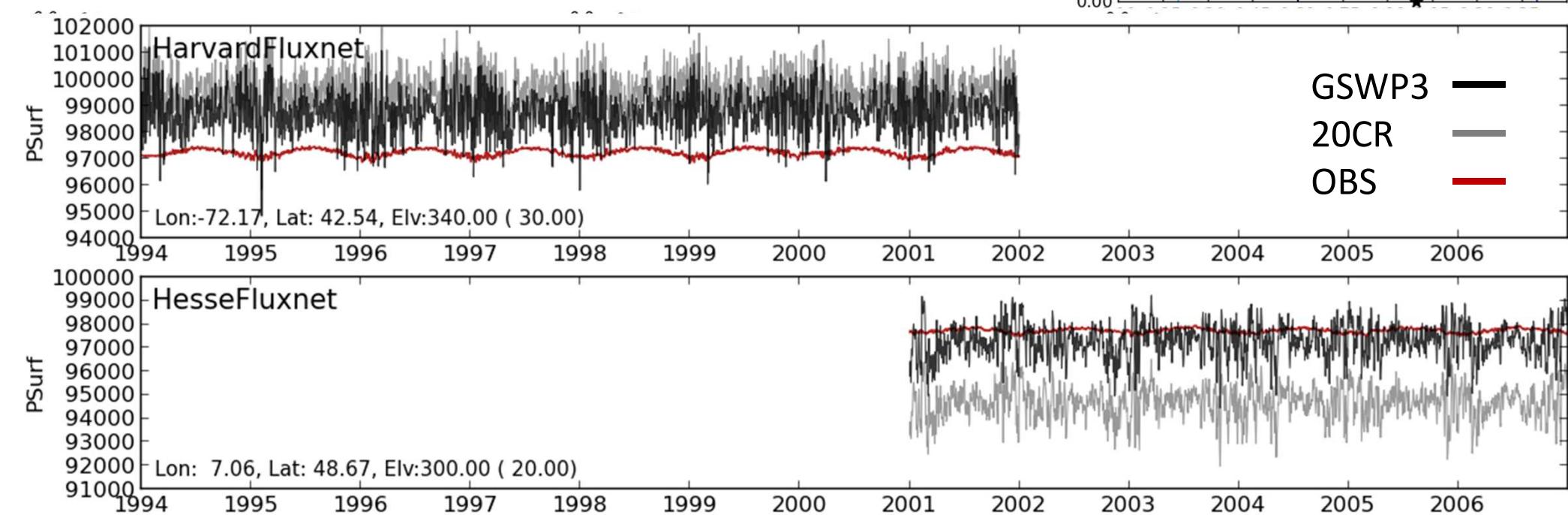
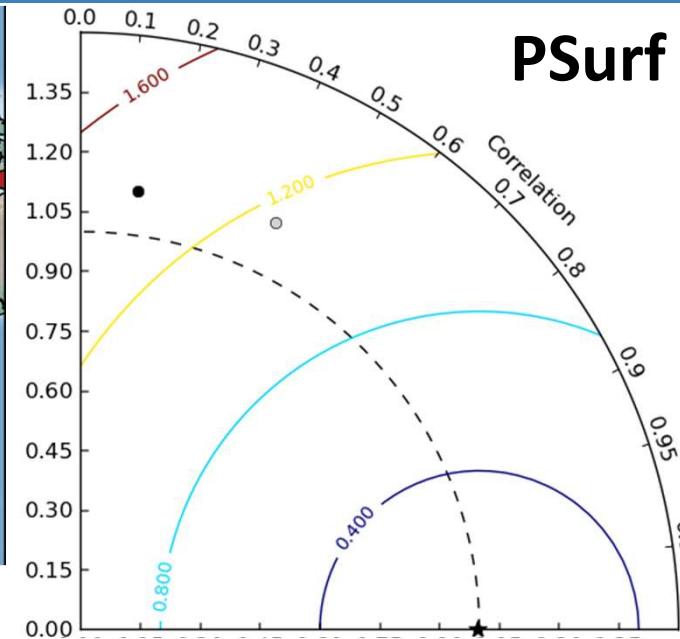
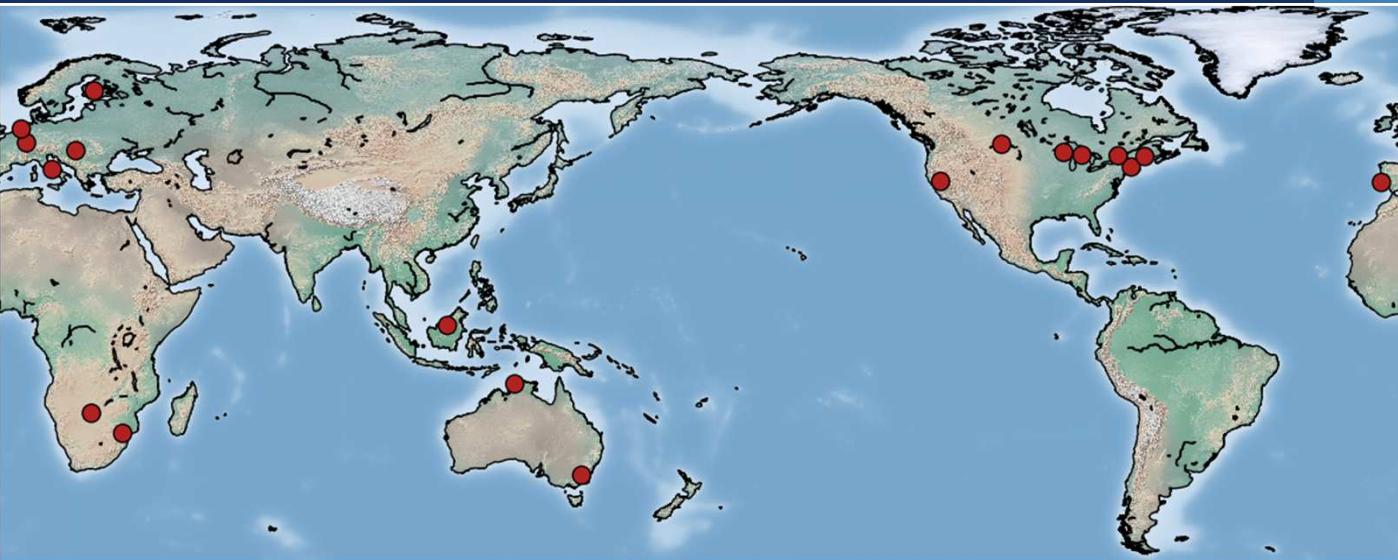
Localized Dual Moment Fitting

Implementation



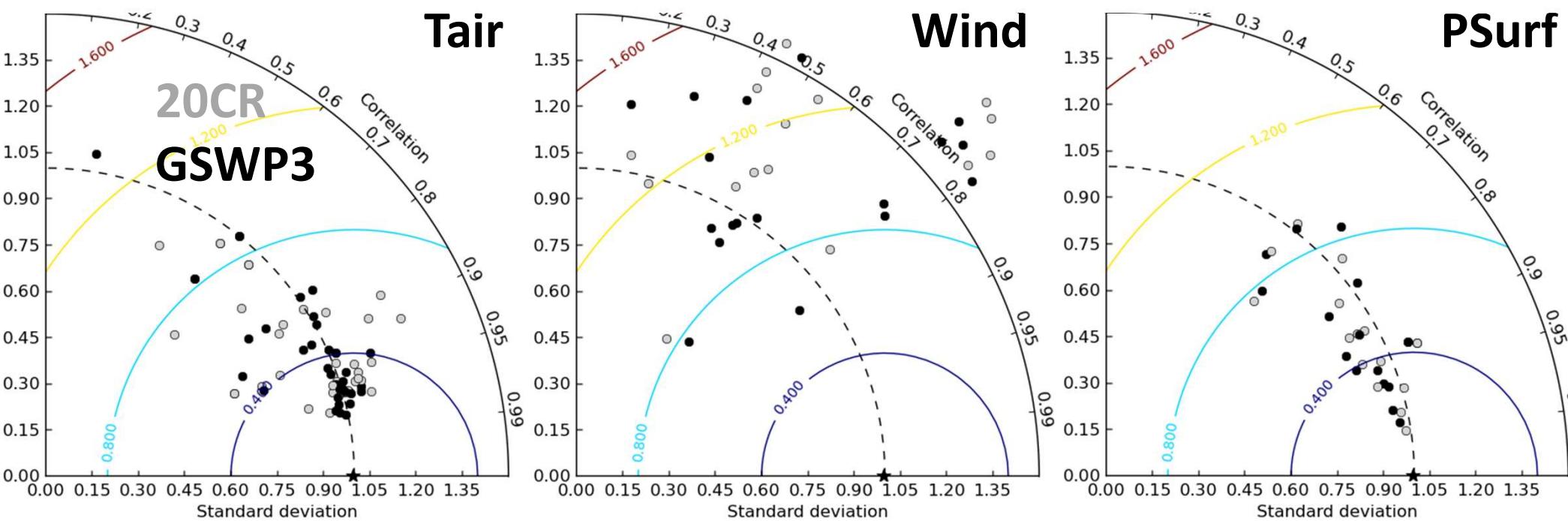
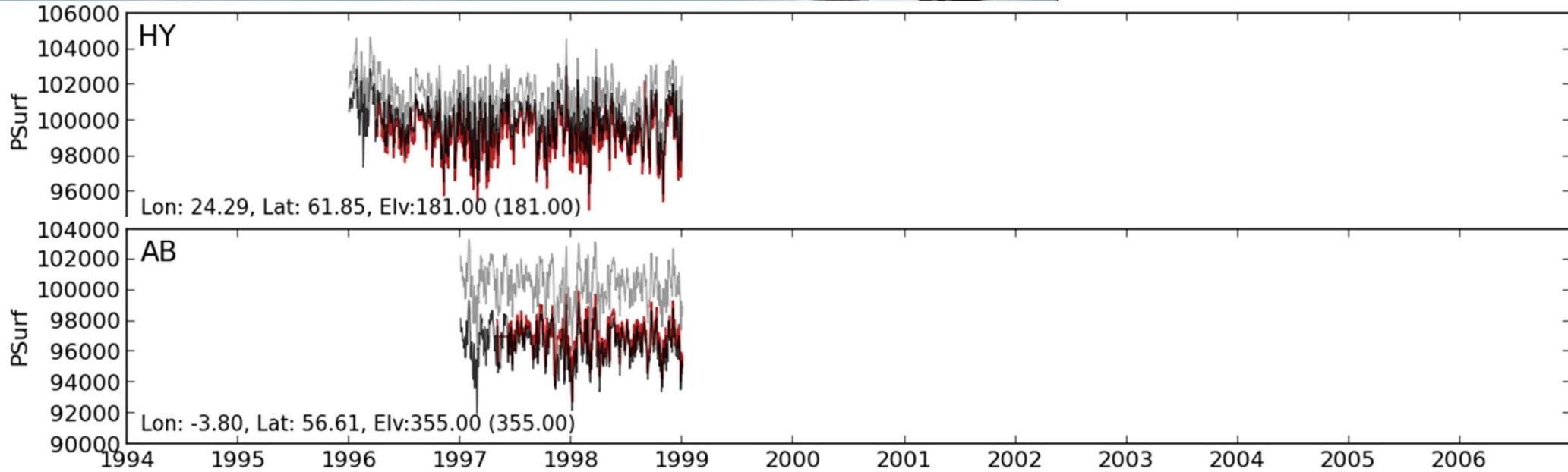
Protocol for the Analysis of Land Surface Models

Validation



FLUXNET Marconi Conference Gap-Filled Flux and Meteorology Data

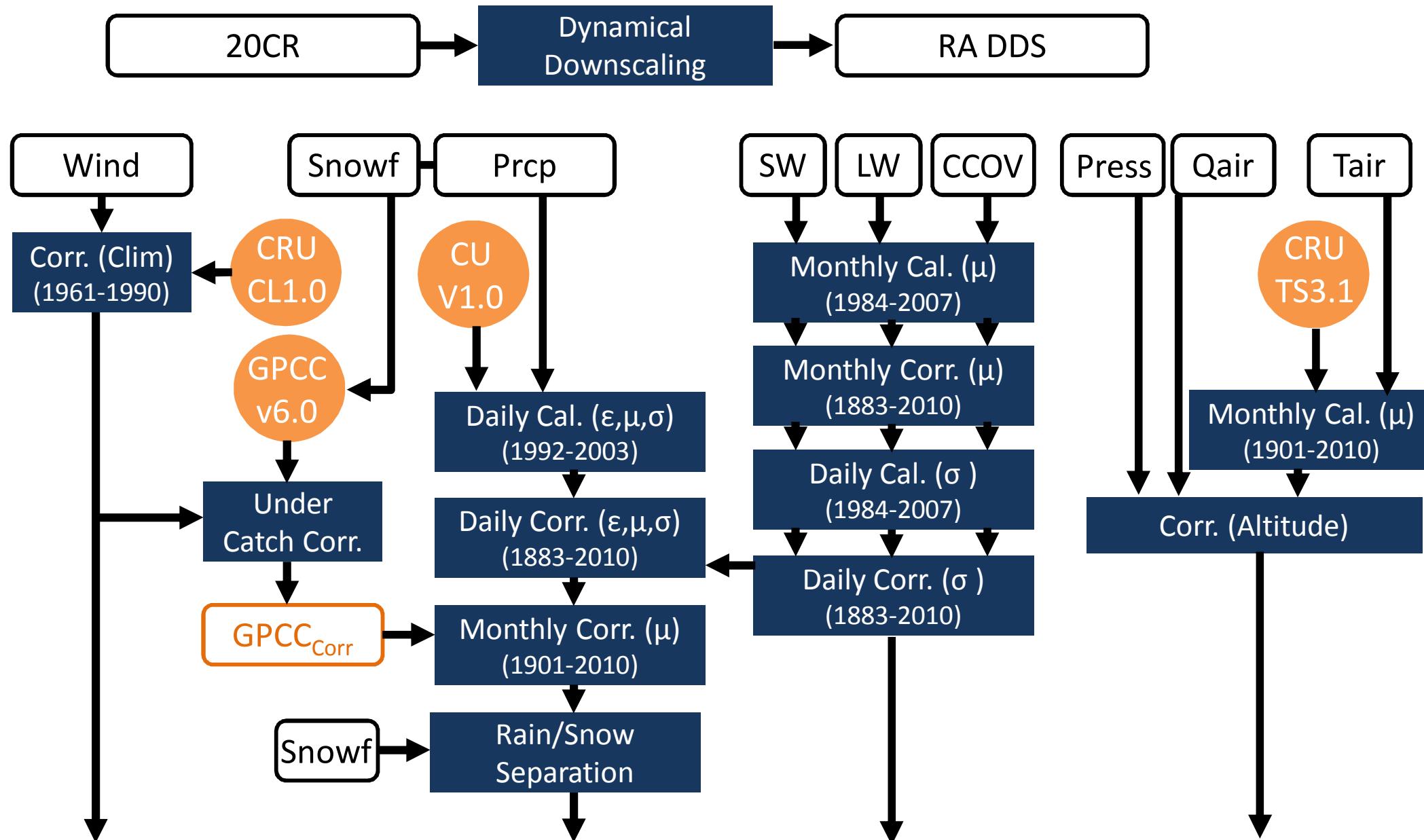
Validation



Thank you

Overall Strategy

Methods



Sources of Bias

1. Simulation in Reanalysis & DDS
2. Reference Observation
3. Spatial Resolution
4. Elevation Mismatch

Biases to be Corrected

1. Geographical Biases [S3, S4]
2. Monthly Mean [S1]
3. Diurnal Temperature Range [S1]

	Temporal Res.	Spatial Res.
Reanalysis	Hourly	2°
Observation	Monthly	0.5°

Conv. T_{RA} to Tsl_{RA}

Conv. T_{OBS} to Tsl_{OBS}

Intp. Tsl_{RA} to $Tsl_{RA0.5}$

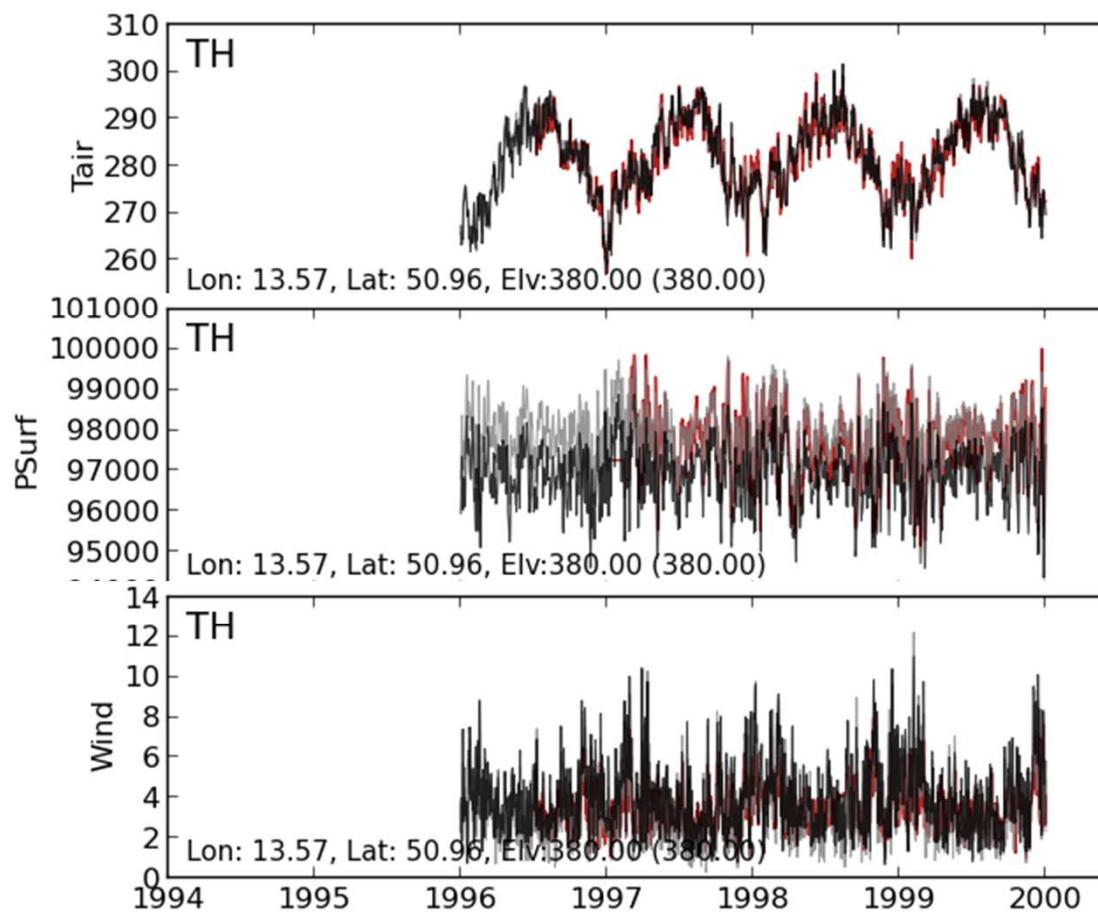
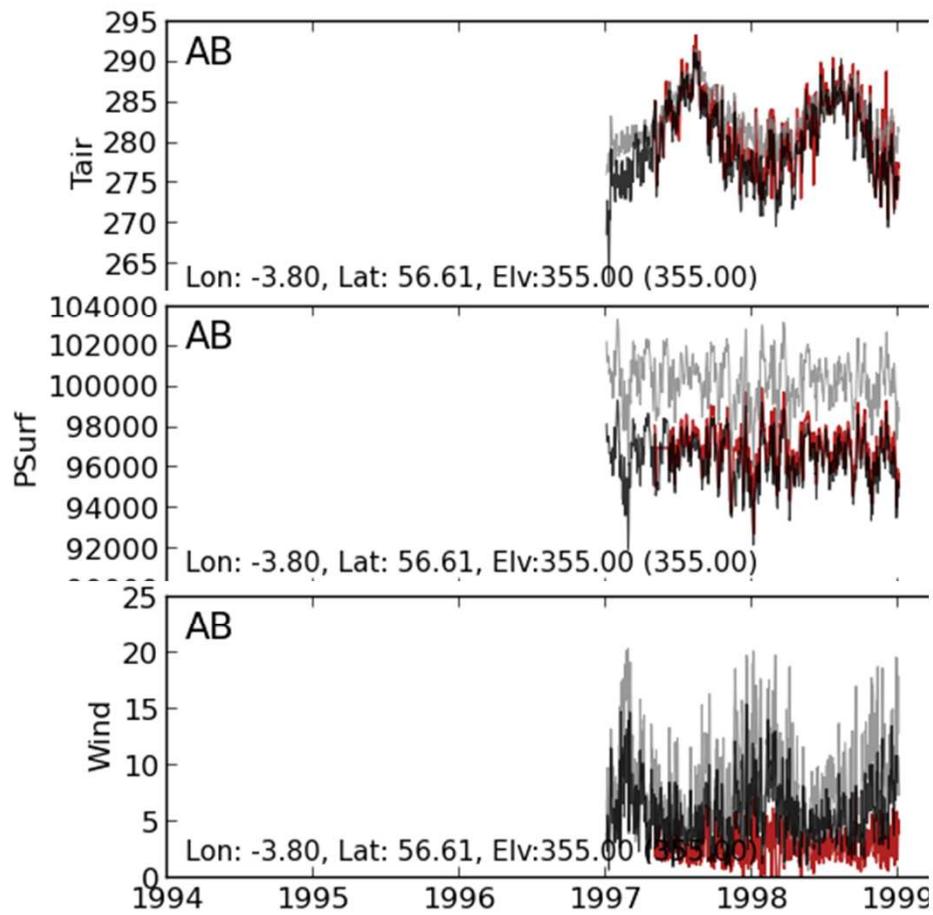
Diff. between $Tsl_{RA0.5}(m)$ and Tsl_{OBS}

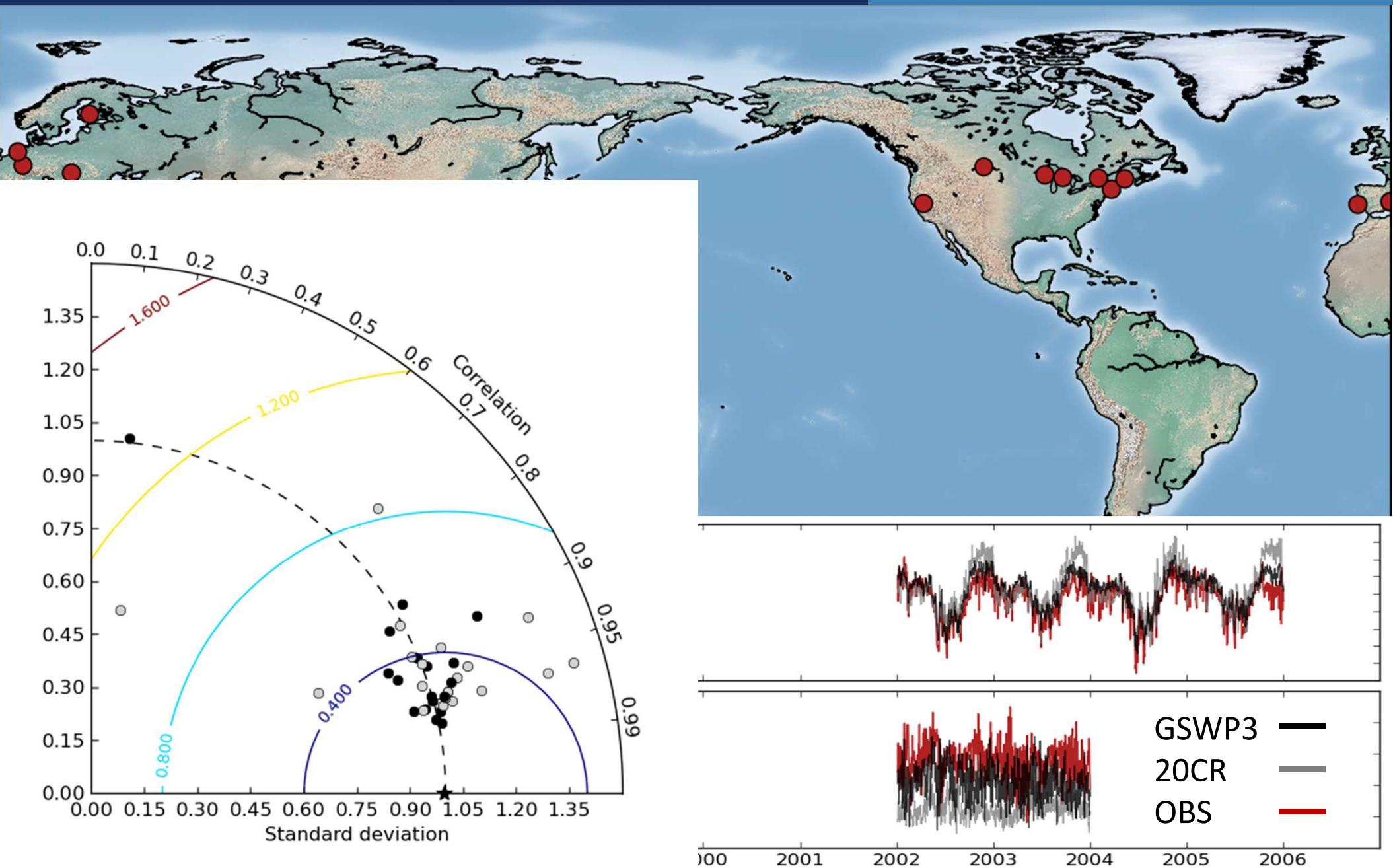
Corr. $Tsl_{RA0.5}$ to $Tsl_{CORR0.5}$

Conv. $Tsl_{CORR0.5}$ to $T_{CORR0.5}$

MARCONI: Griffin, Aberfeldy, Scotland

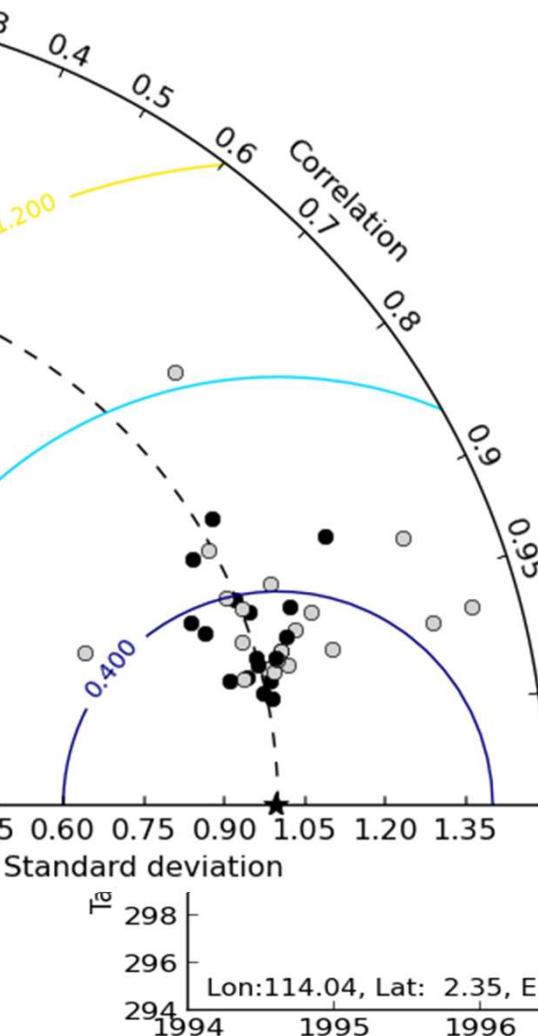
Validation





Air Temperature Correction

Validation



FLUXNET Marconi Conference Gap-Filled Flux and Meteorology Data, 1992-2000
Fluxes of carbon dioxide, water vapor, and energy exchange have been measured at 38 forest, grassland, and crop sites as part of the EUROFLUX and AmeriFlux projects. A total of 97 site-years of data were compiled, primarily between 1996 and 1998 but also for 1992-1995 and 1999-2000.

