

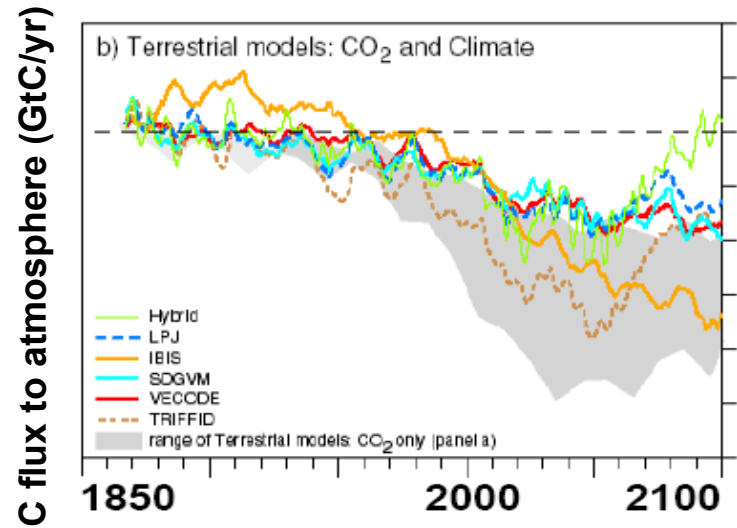
**Assimilation de données:
Optimization des paramètres du
modèle ORCHIDEE**

Philippe Peylin, Sylvain Kuppel, Natasha McBean,
Fabienne Maignan, Diego Santaren, Frédéric
Chevallier, Philippe Ciais,..

Laboratoire des Sciences du Climat et de l'Environnement
Gif sur Yvette, France

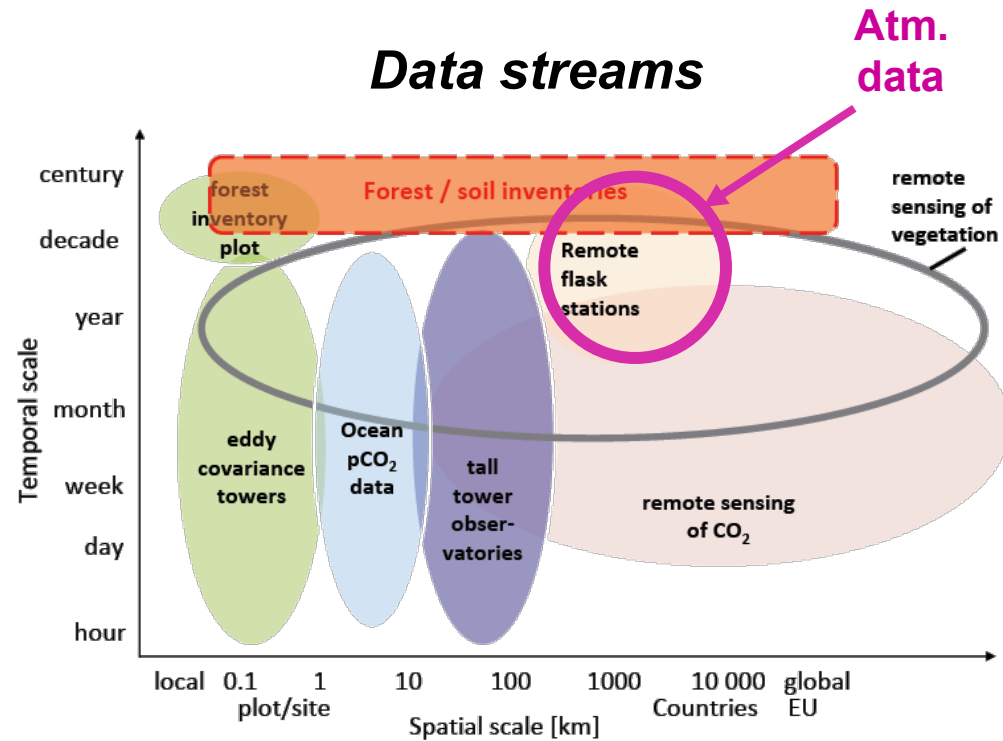
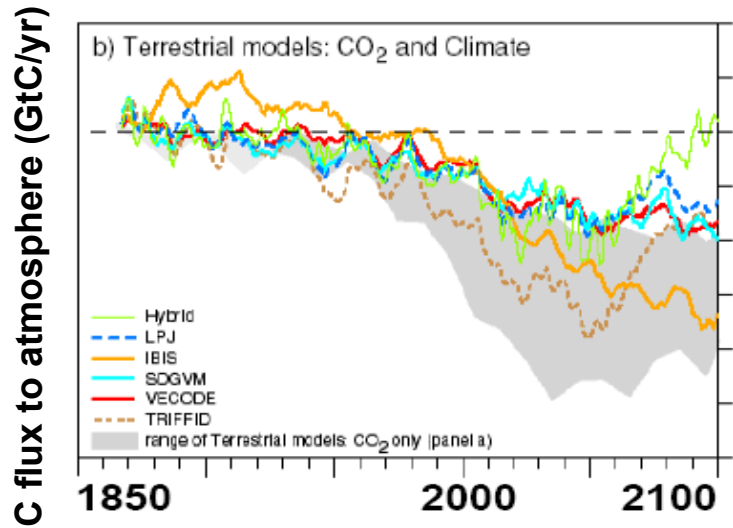
Optimisation des flux de carbone: Objectifs scientifiques

Large uncertainty from land to predict global C-balance (C4MIP)



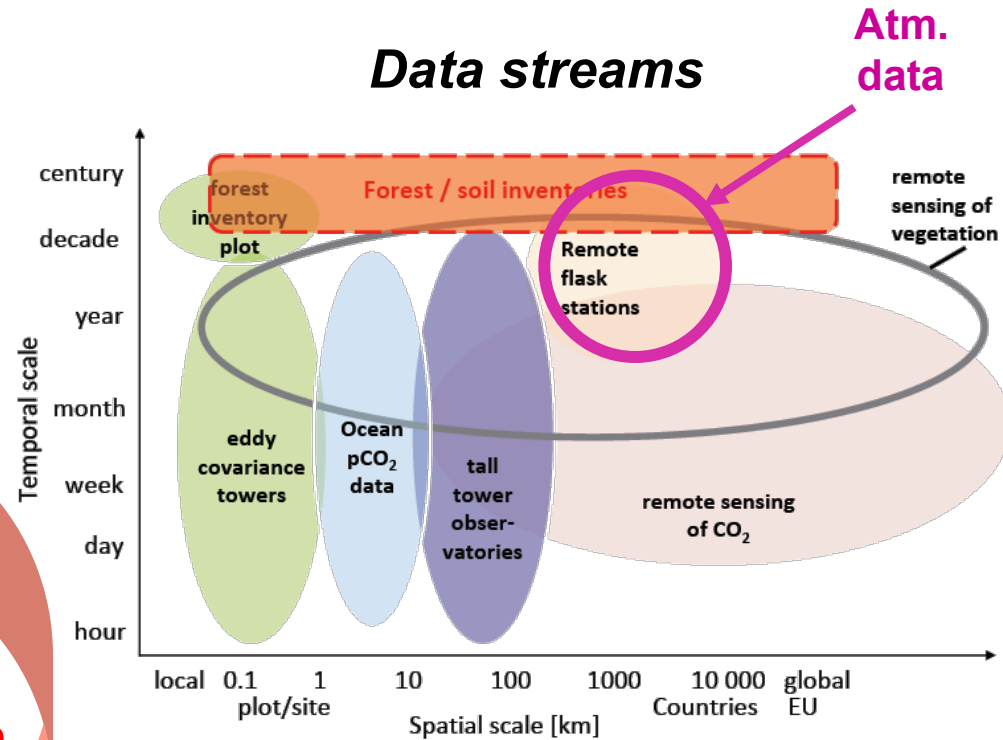
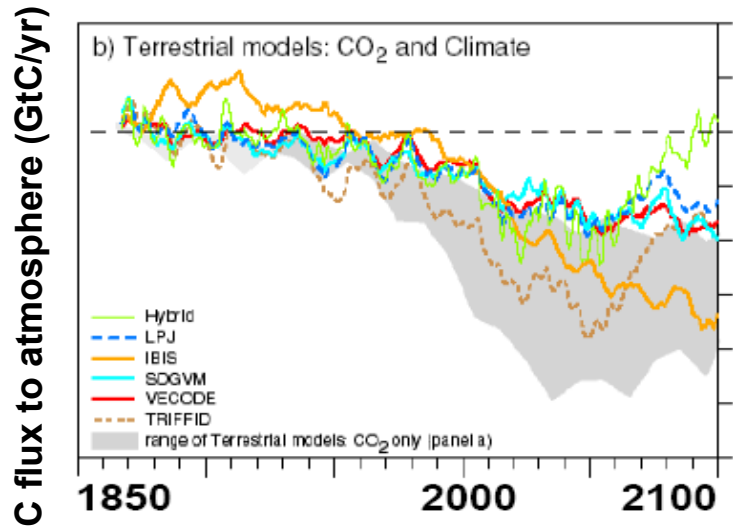
Optimisation des flux de carbone: Objectifs scientifiques

Large uncertainty from land to predict global C-balance (C4MIP)



Optimisation des flux de carbone: Objectifs scientifiques

Large uncertainty from land to predict global C-balance (C4MIP)



**Data
Assimilation**

**Optimized
ecosystem models
→ reduce the spread ?**

Processus et paramètres clés à optimizer...

Net SW downwelling
Radiation

$$R_n = (1 - \text{kalbedo}) R_{lw}^i + R_{sw}^i - \varepsilon \sigma T_{\text{surface}}^4$$

Assimilation

$$A = V_c \cdot (1 - \Gamma^*/C_i) - R_d$$

$$V_c = \frac{\text{fstress} \cdot V_c \text{ max} \cdot C_i}{C_i + K_c \cdot (1 + \frac{O_i}{K_o})}$$

Evapo transpiration

$$A = 1/r_a + r_s (C_a - C_i)$$

$$ET = \sum_i \frac{K_E}{r_a + r_s} (q_i - q_{\text{air}})$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} 1/r_s = \text{gslope} A \cdot RH / C_a + g_0$$

Sensible heat

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} r_a = \frac{1}{k_{ra} \cdot C_d (\text{krugo})}$$

Maintenance resp.

$$H = \frac{k_{capa} C_{sol}}{r_a} (T_{\text{surf}} - T_{\text{air}})$$

Growth resp.

$$R_m = k_{resp m} \sum_i \lambda_i B_i f(T_{\text{surface}})$$

Heterotrophic resp.

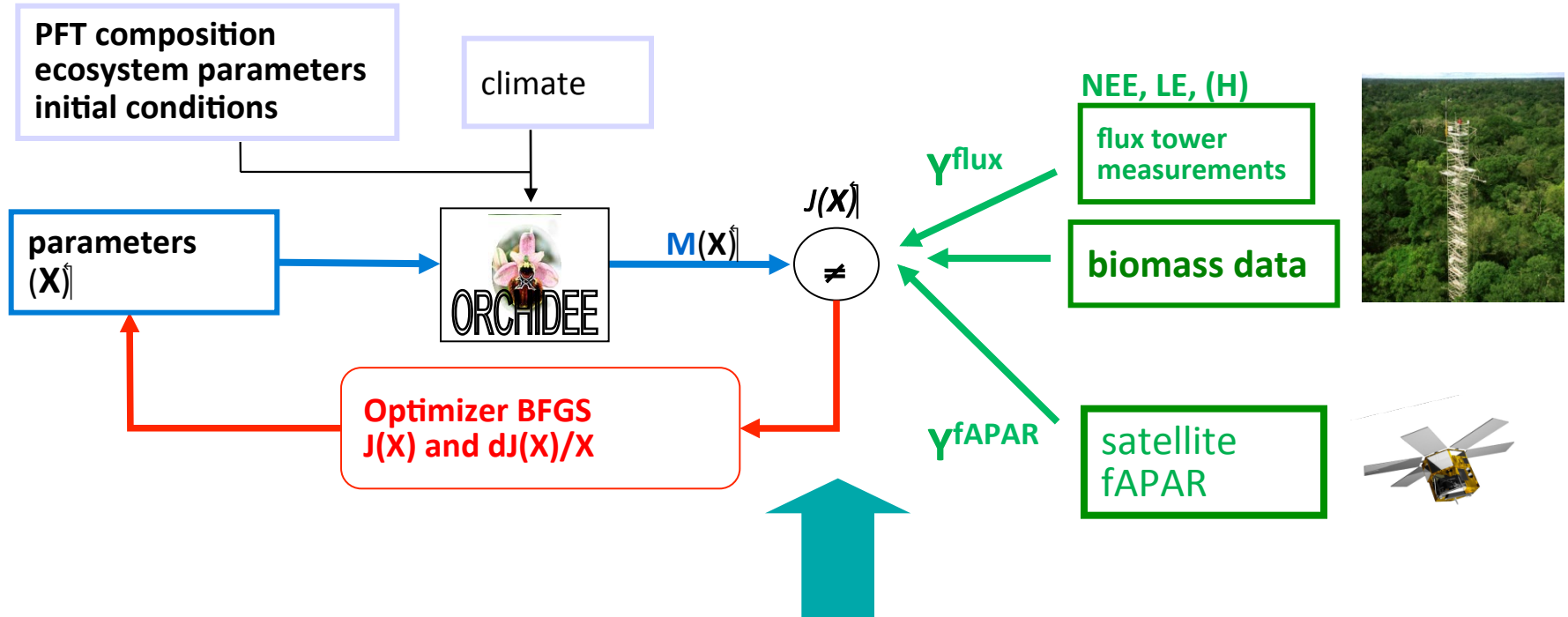
$$R_g = k_{resp g} (A - R_m)$$

NEE

$$R_h = k_{resp h} \sum_s m_s B_s g(\text{swc}) \left(\frac{k_{Q10}}{10} \right)^{\frac{T_{\text{soil}}}{10}}$$

$$NEE = R_m + R_g + R_h - A$$

Optimization implementation..



- Cost function:**
$$J(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left[(y - M(x))^t R^{-1} (y - M(x)) + (x - x_b)^t P_b^{-1} (x - x_b) \right]$$

- Iterative minimization using either:**

- Variational approach (with Tangent Linear model for DJ/dx)
- Monte Carlo approach

Assimilation des données MODIS NDVI

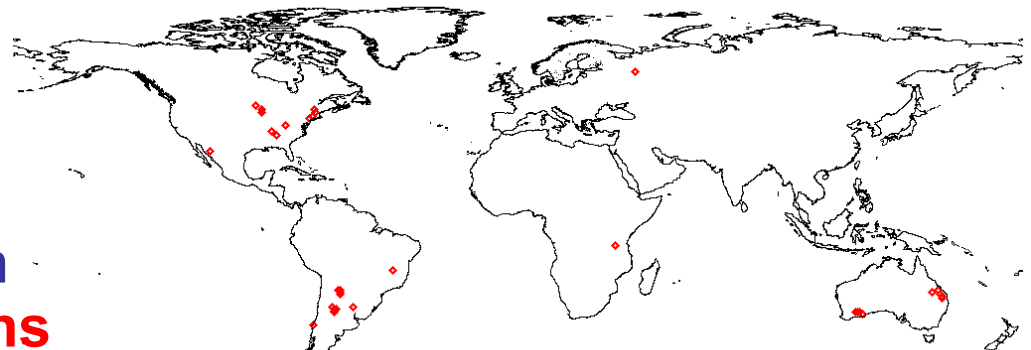
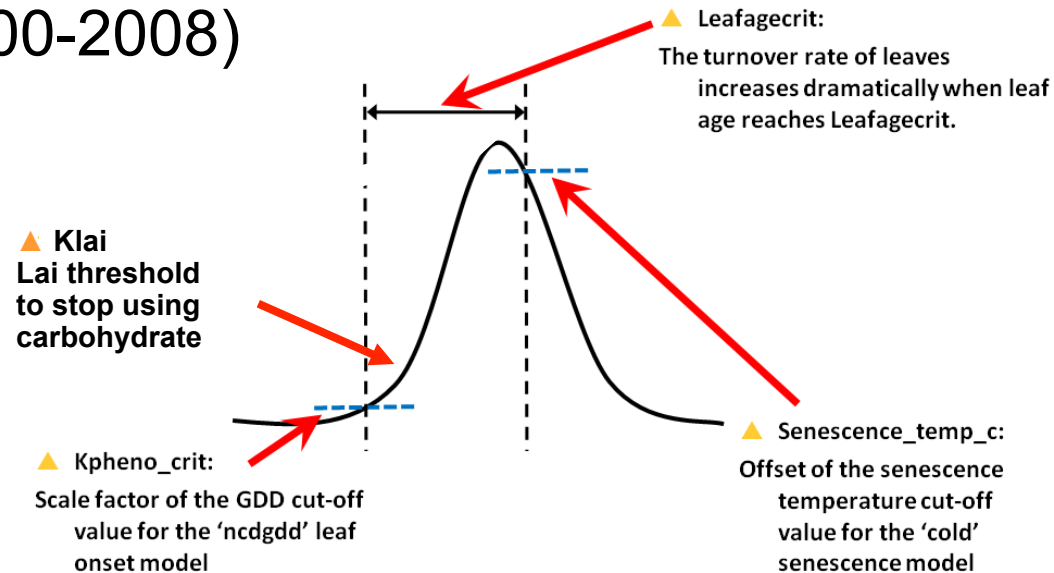
➤ Optimize 4 phenology parameters using normalised NDVI (2000-2008)

➤ ORCHIDEE run with IERA Meteo (0.7°)

➤ For each PFT use 30 points with >70% PFT cover

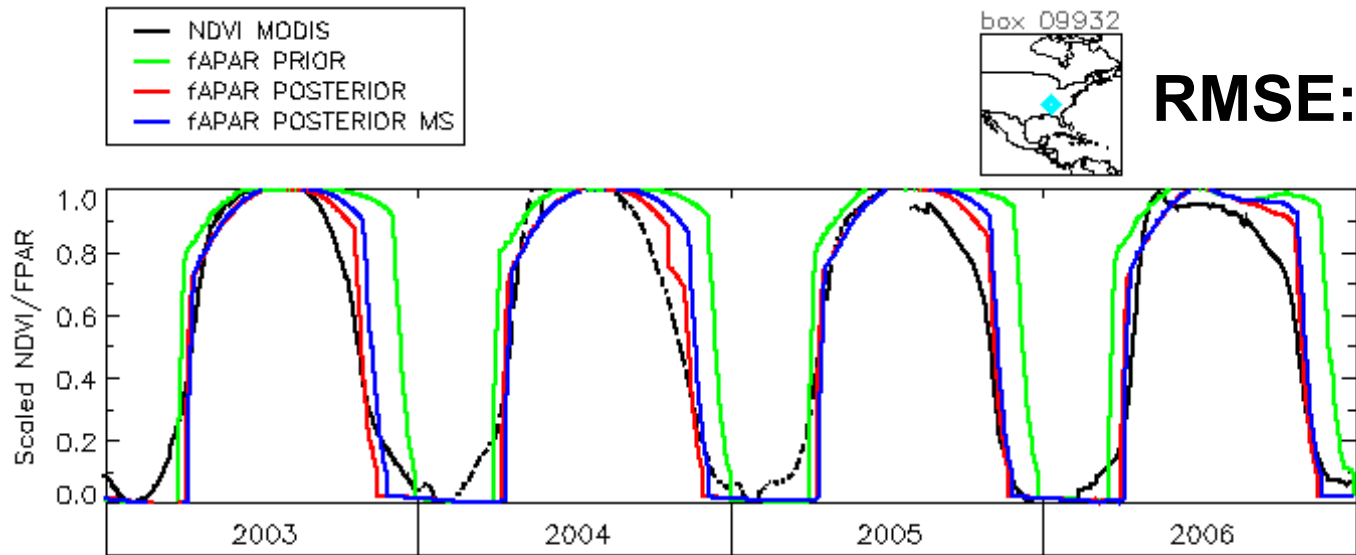
Ex: Temperate deciduous broadleaf forest

1 multi-sites optimization & 30 single-site optimizations



PFT16 = temperate broad-leaved summergreen

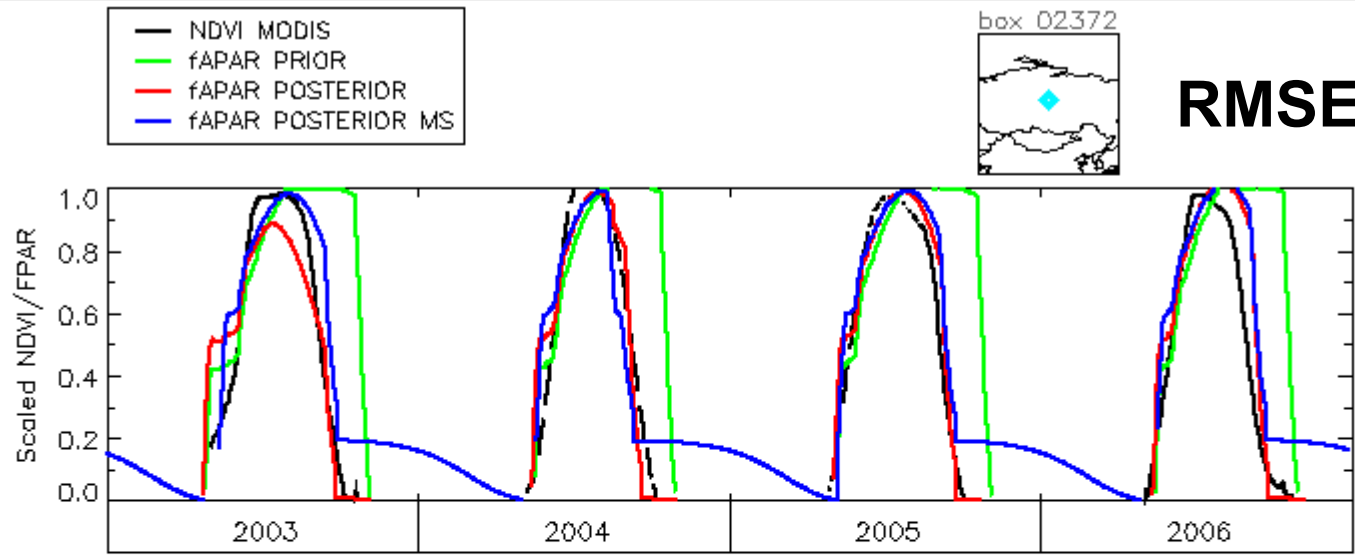
PFT : 'temperate broad-leaved summergreen'



RMSE: 0.33
0.13
0.16

Prior
Posterior
single-site

PFT : 'boreal needleleaf summergreen'



RMSE: 0.43
0.13
0.16

Posterior
Multi-site

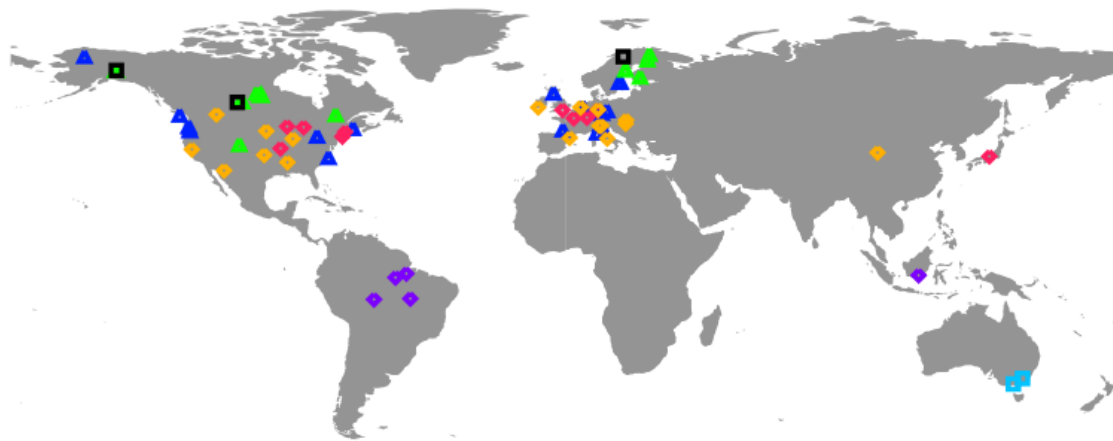
Evaluation des nouveaux paramètres

- ▲ New **ORCHIDEE global simulation** with optimized parameters for 4 PFTs out of 12
- ▲ Global correlations between satellite NDVI and modeled fAPAR time-series:
 - ➔ **significant improvement..**

Mean correlation value	prior	posterior
PFT 6: temperate broad-leaved summergreen	0.70	0.73
PFT 8: boreal broad-leaved summergreen	0.72	0.86
PFT 9: boreal needleleaf summergreen	0.39	0.89
PFT 10: C3 grass	0.46	0.56



Localisation of all sites used in the Optimization



- ◆ Tropical evergreen broadleaf
- ▲ Temperate evergreen needleleaf
- Boreal evergreen needleleaf
- Boreal deciduous broadleaf
- Temperate evergreen broadleaf
- ◆ C3 grasslands
- ◆ Temperate deciduous broadleaf

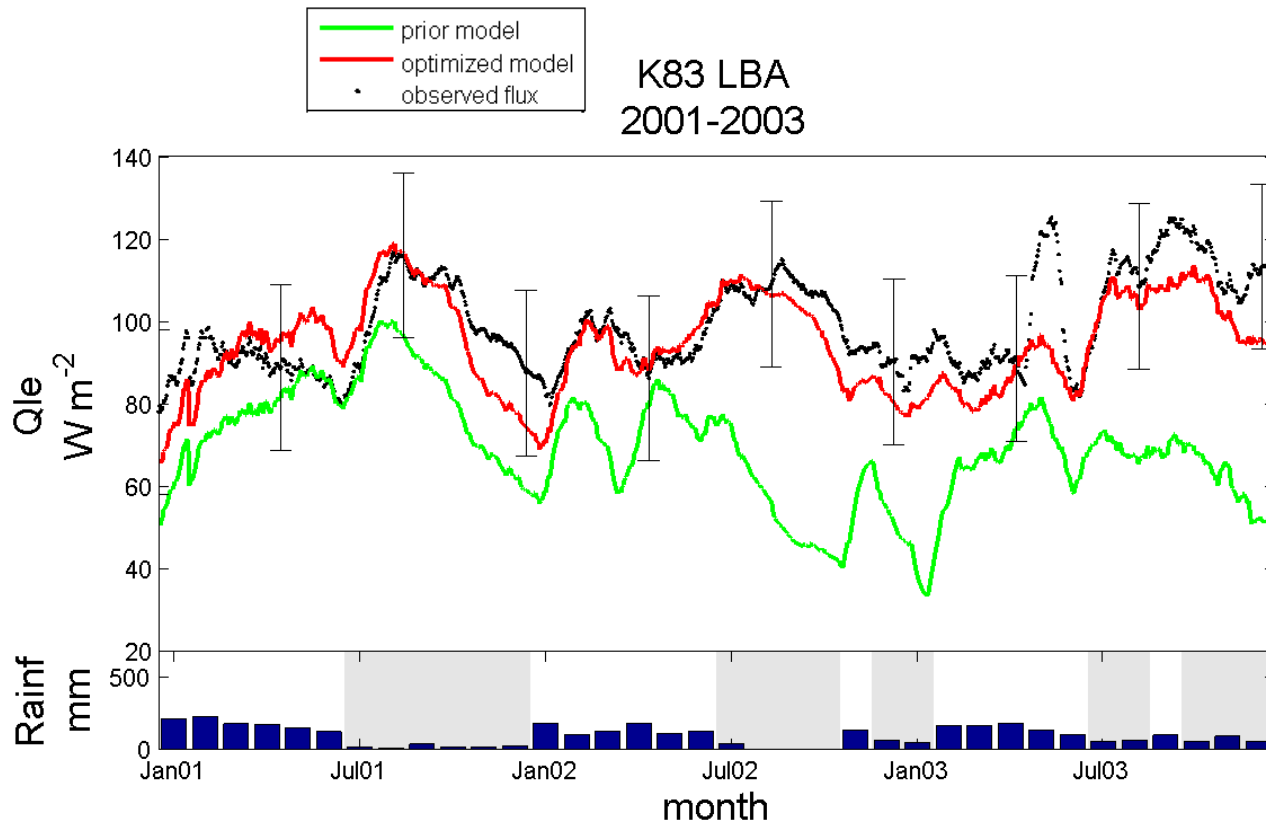
Parameter	Genericity
$V_{cmax,opt}$	
$C_{T,min/opt/max}$	
$L_{age,crit}, f_{stressh}$	PFT
$G_{s,slope}$	PFT
LAI_{MAX}, SLA	PFT
LAI_{init}	Site
$K_{lai,alloc}$	PFT
$K_{phenocrit}, C_{senes}$	PFT
MR_a, MR_b, GR_{frac}	PFT
Q_{10}, HR_b, HR_c	
Z_{decomp}	PFT
K_{soilC}	Site
$K_{albedo,veg}$	PFT

- Between 60 and 80 sites depending on the tests
- Daily NEE & LE : Correction for the Energy budget

Kuppel et al. 2012

Forêt Tropicale: Flux LE

Site K83 (bassin Amazonien)



Soil depth (m)

prior	optim
2.0	6.8

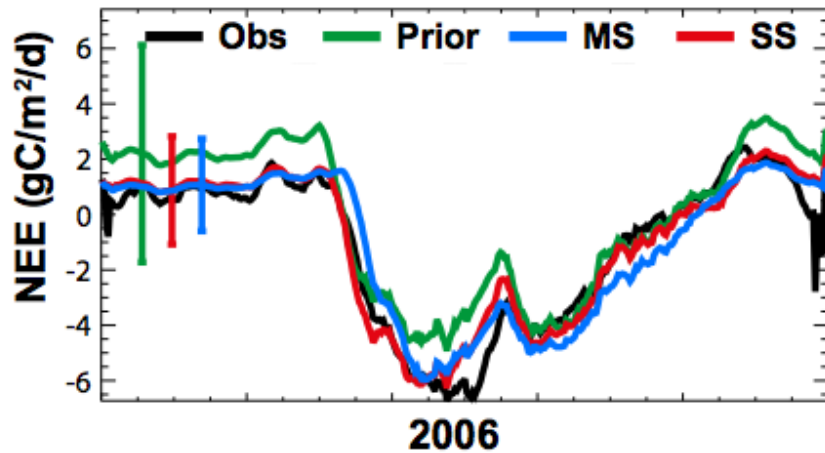
=> Small change of the slope of the relation
stress = f(soil water)

Higher soil depth confirms previous studies: e.g. Kleidon et al. 1999

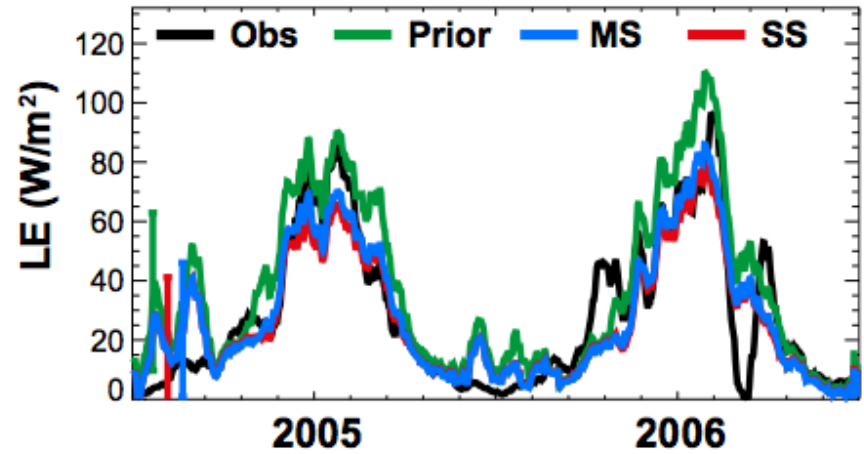
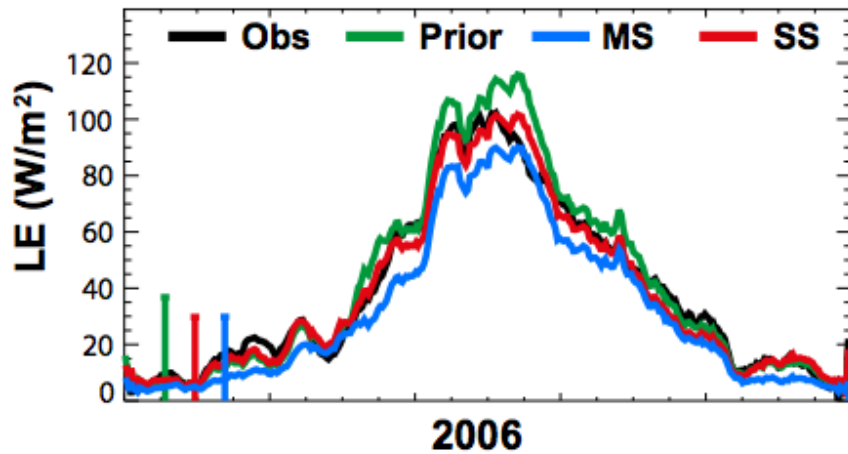
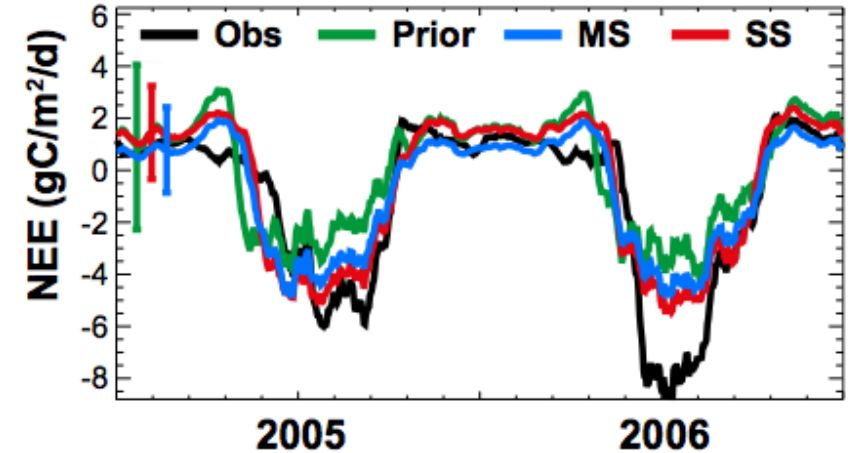
Fit modèle – données: forêts décidues

Broadleaf Deciduous temperate forest

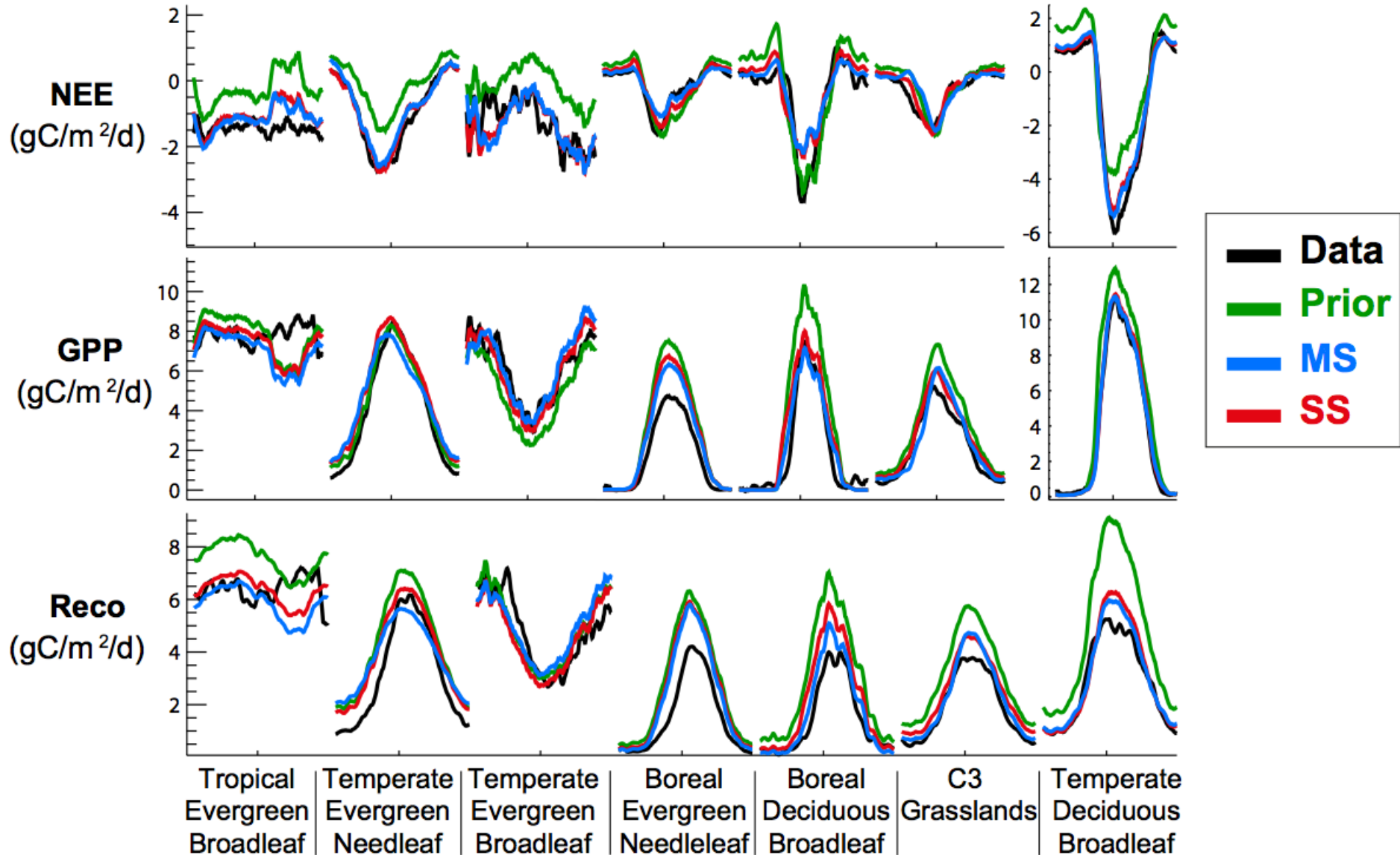
FR-Fon



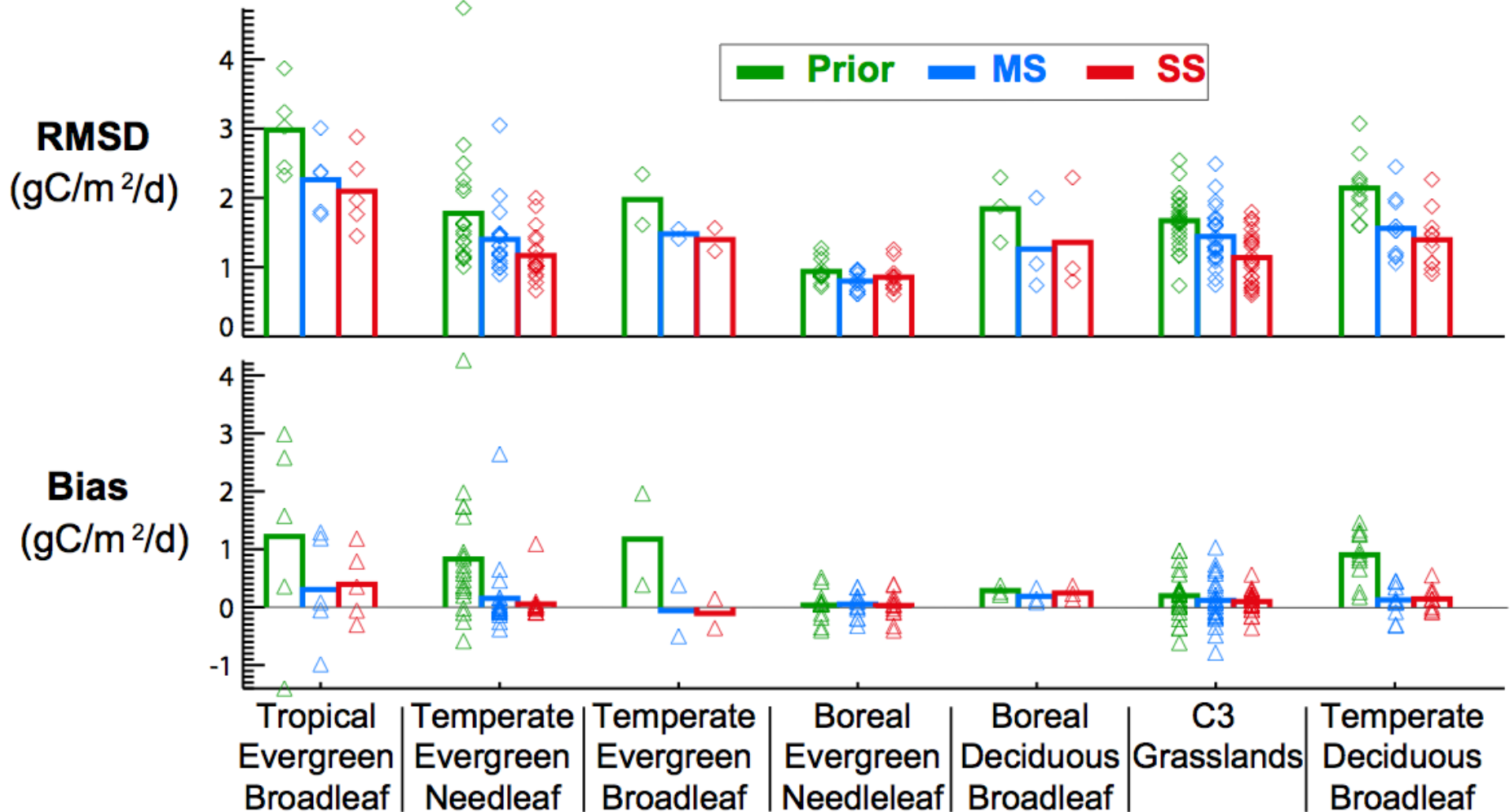
US-Ha1



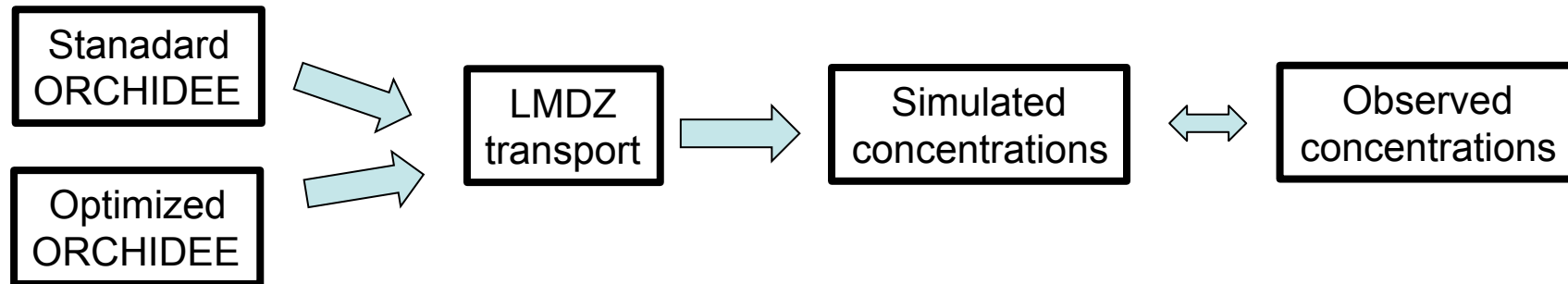
Résultats pour tous les types de plante



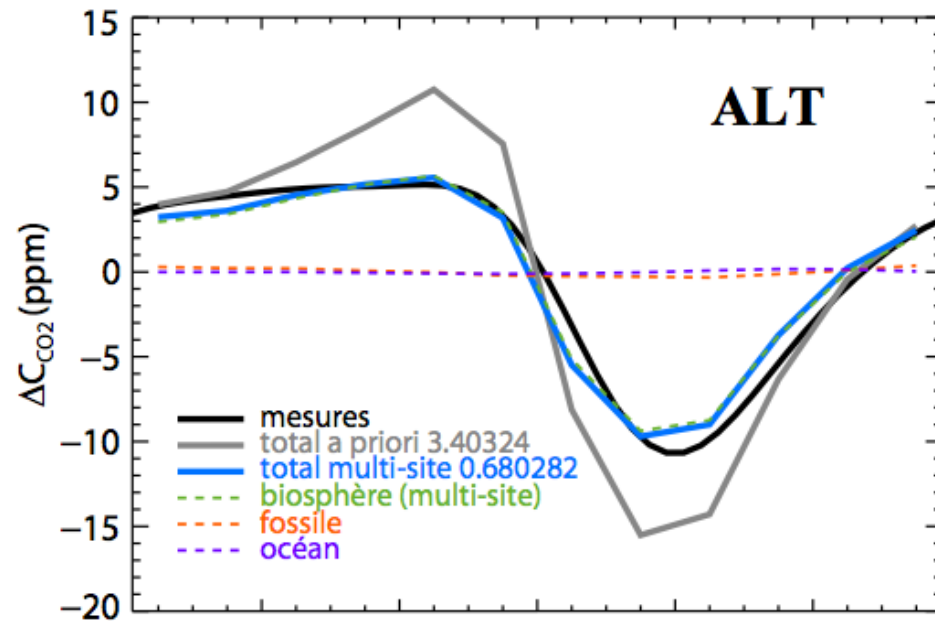
Résultats pour tous les types de plante



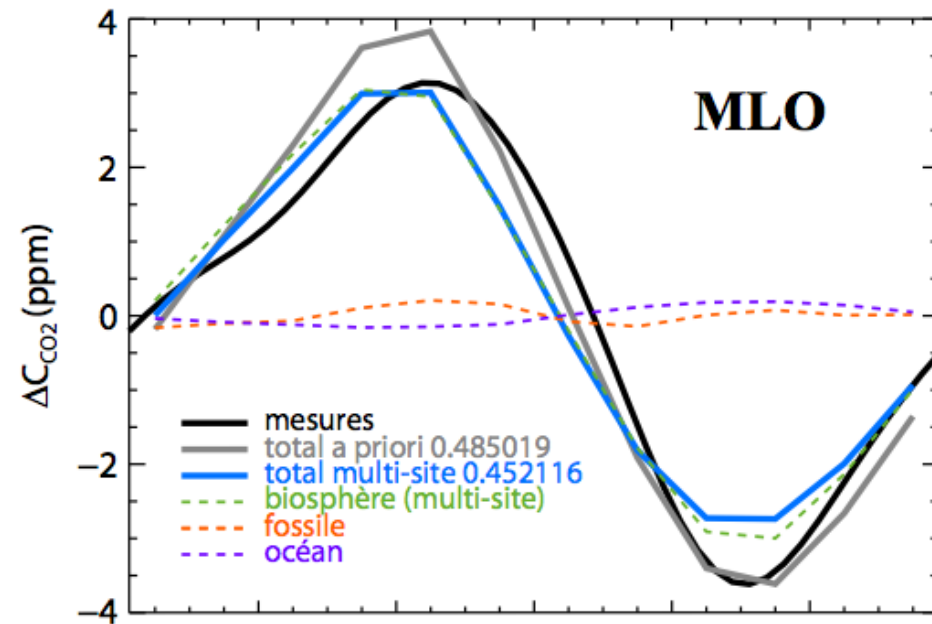
Evaluation with atmospheric CO₂ data



Alaska site



Hawaii site



- Travail en cours pour assimiler Températures de surface (données kilométriques)
=> Instruments MSG et MODIS
- Assimilation des données d'humidité des sols
=> produits CCI (merge ASCAT / SSMI)
- Assimilation des données de cernes d'arbres (largueur, composition isotopique)
=> optimization de la fonction stress hydrique du sol

Conclusions...

➔ **Assimilation de données pour le cycle du carbone très prometteur.**

➤ **Tangent Linéaire de ORCHIDEE développé!
Modèle Adjoint en cours...**

➤ **Optimisation de paramètres a permit:**

➤ **d'améliorer les performances**

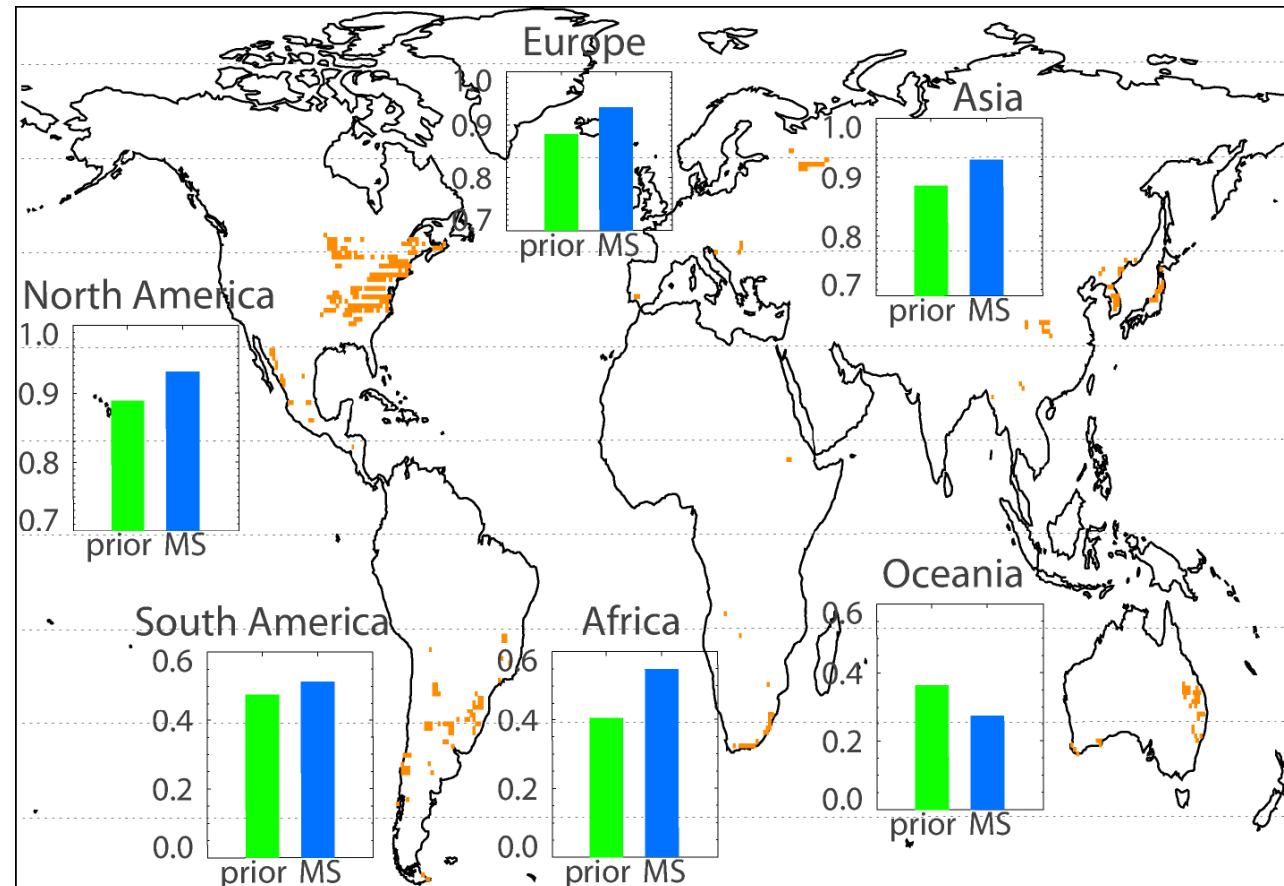
➤ **d'identifier des problèmes structurels**

➤ **Assimilation multi-données en cours
combiner observations biogéochimiques et biophysiques**



Evaluation avec des données indépendantes

➔ Global simulation compared with **MODIS NDVI** : increase correlation btw model-fAPAR and NDVI for DBF pixels



Prior model
Posterior model