



ISBA for climate modelling at CNRM

The story starts in the early 1990s... but without ISBA

Climate Dynamics 11:487–505

**Climate
Dynamics**
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Climatology and interannual variability simulated by the ARPEGE-OPA coupled model

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Received: 20 June 1994 / Accepted: 24 April 1995

Climate Dynamics (1994) 10:249–266

**Climate
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The ARPEGE/IFS atmosphere model: a contribution to the French community climate modelling

M Déqué, C Dreveton, A Braun, D Cariolle

Météo-France, Centre National de Recherches Météorologiques, 42 Av. Coriolis, Toulouse, France

Received: 30 September 1993/Accepted: 15 April 1994

- CNRM-CM1 climate model developed at CERFACS
- Motivations: Study global climate, Seasonal forecast, Climate projections (IPCC report), etc...

- Based on first version of ARPEGE GCM

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$$\frac{\partial T_{surf}}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{C_s} F_{surf} + \frac{2\pi}{\tau_1} (T_{deep} - T_{surf}) \quad (43)$$

$$\frac{\partial T_{deep}}{\partial t} = \frac{2\pi}{\tau_2} (T_{surf} - T_{deep}) + \frac{2\pi}{\tau_3} (T_{clim} - T_{deep}) \quad (44)$$

- Force-restore temperature following Bhumralkar (1975) and Blackadar (1976) with simple soil inertia and time constants set to 1, 5 and 20 days

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The soil moisture is described by two reservoirs W_{surf} and W_{deep} . The maximum value is 20 mm for W_{surf} and 100 mm for W_{deep} . The time evolution of the reservoirs follows the scheme proposed by Deardorff (1977). A snow reservoir W_{snow} is also calculated. The snow cover S_c is given by:

$$S_c = \frac{W_{scri}}{W_{snow} + W_{scri}} \quad (45)$$

with $W_{scri} = 10$ mm.

- Simple bucket for hydrology and snow (Manabe 1969)



Based on the EMERAUDE GCM

In the same time... ISBA within EMERAUDE GCM



ELSEVIER

Journal of Hydrology 155 (1994) 353–387

Journal
of
Hydrology

[3]

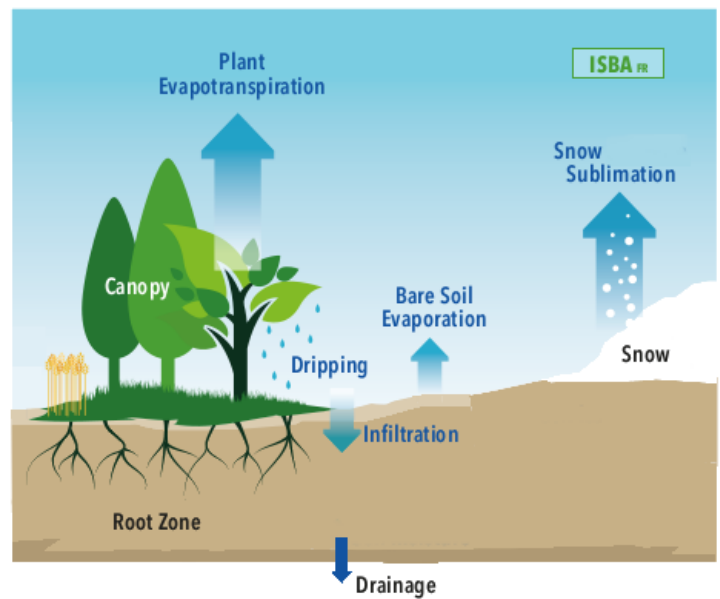
Implementation of the ISBA parametrization scheme for land surface processes in a GCM — an annual cycle experiment

A.O. Manzi*, S. Planton

Météo-France, Centre National de Recherches Météorologiques, 42, av. G. Coriolis, 31057 Toulouse, France

(Received 20 March 1992; revision accepted 7 May 1993)

- First implementation of ISBA in a climate GCM (thesis of Antonio Manzi)
- Motivation : Impact of deforestation



- ISBA-2L original scheme developed by Joel and Serge with the main land surface processes related to vegetation and soil, the gravitational drainage of Jean-François, an obscure simplified snow scheme, but no soil freezing

In the same time... ISBA within EMERAUDE GCM



Journal of Hydrology 155 (1994) 353–387

Journal
of
Hydrology

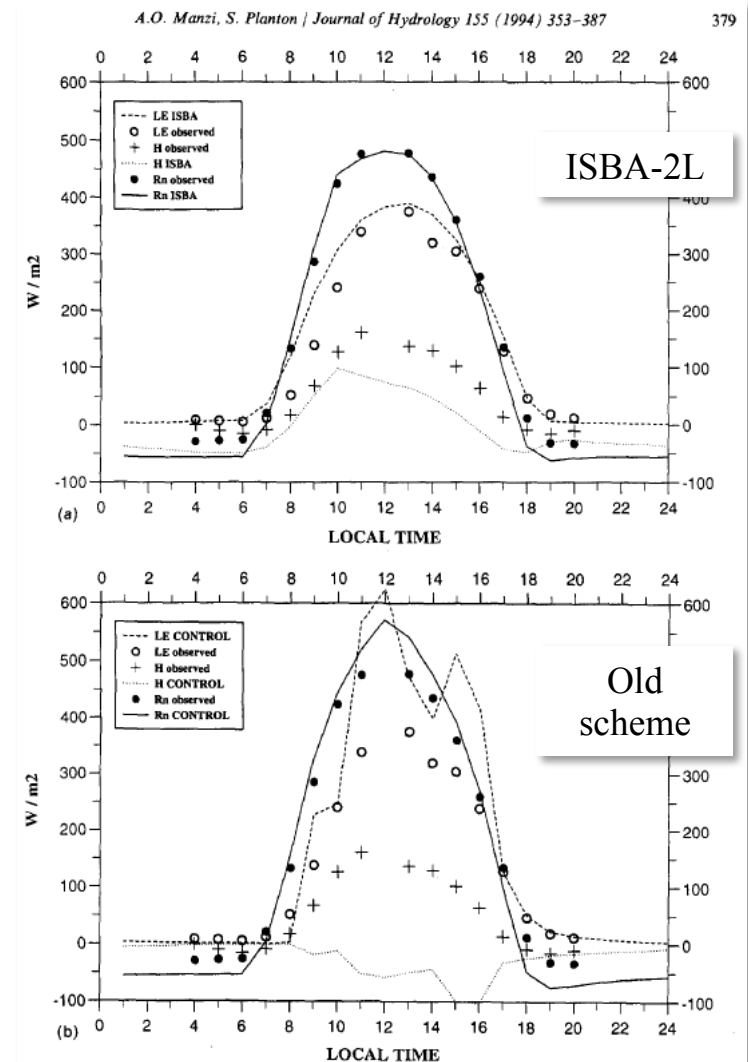
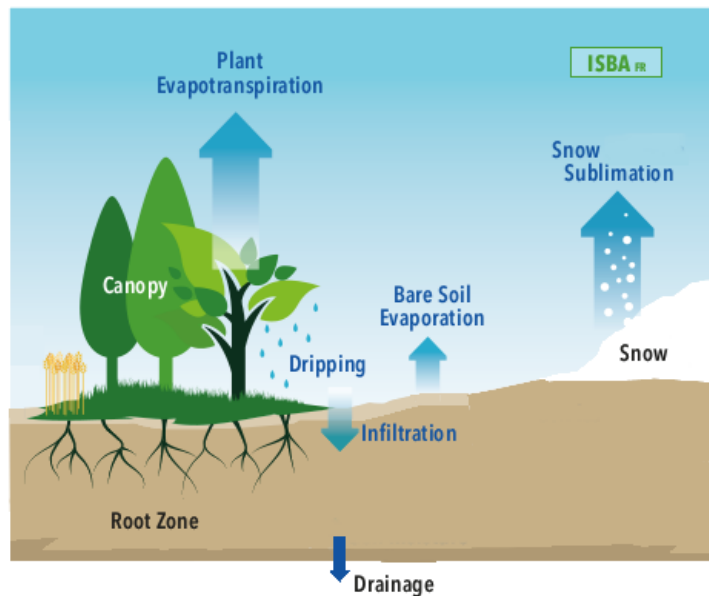
[3]

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Surface energy budget simulated in July (climatological diurnal cycle) at a grid point near Manaus (observation from ARME experiment).

In the same time... ISBA within EMERAUDE GCM



Jour

[3]

Implementation of
land surface proc

Météo-France, Centre National de Re
(Received 20



A.O. Manzi, S. Planton / *Journal of Hydrology* 155 (1994) 353–387

381

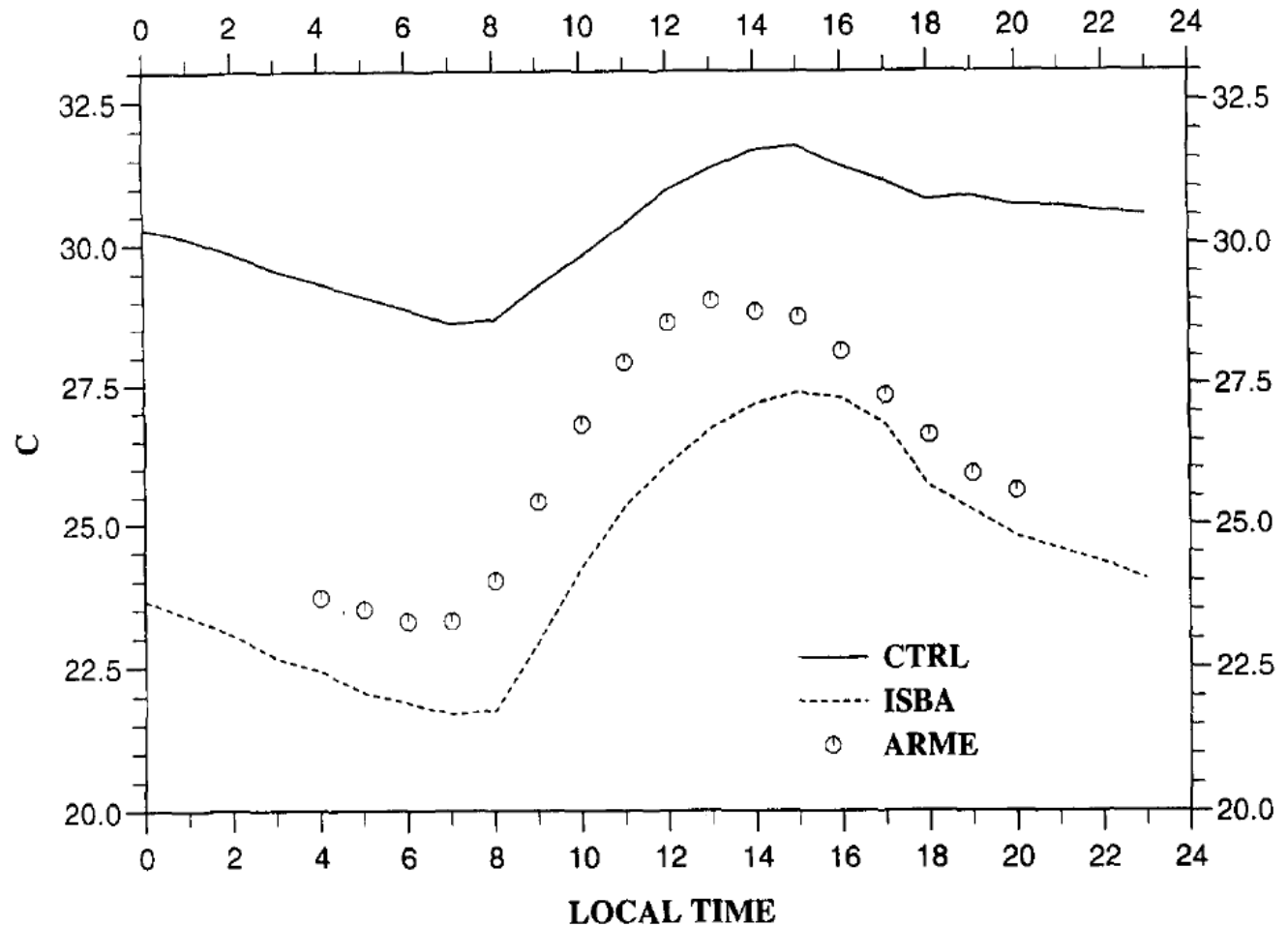


Fig. 8. Surface air temperature averaged for the three simulated July months at the nearest grid point from Manaus (3°S, 60°W) for ISBA and control experiments and observations from the ARME experiment (Shuttleworth et al., 1984, after Sato et al., 1989).

One year later... ISBA within ARPEGE GCM

AUGUST 1995

JOURNAL OF CLIMATE

VOLUME 8

The Land Surface Scheme ISBA within the Météo-France Climate Model ARPEGE. Part I: Implementation and Preliminary Results

J.-F. MAHFOUF*

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A. O. MANZI

Instituto Nacional De Pesquisas Espaciais, São José Dos Campos, Brasil

J. NOILHAN, H. GIORDANI, AND M. DÉQUÉ

Météo-France/CNRM, Toulouse, France

(Manuscript received 14 July 1994, in final form 28 February 1995)

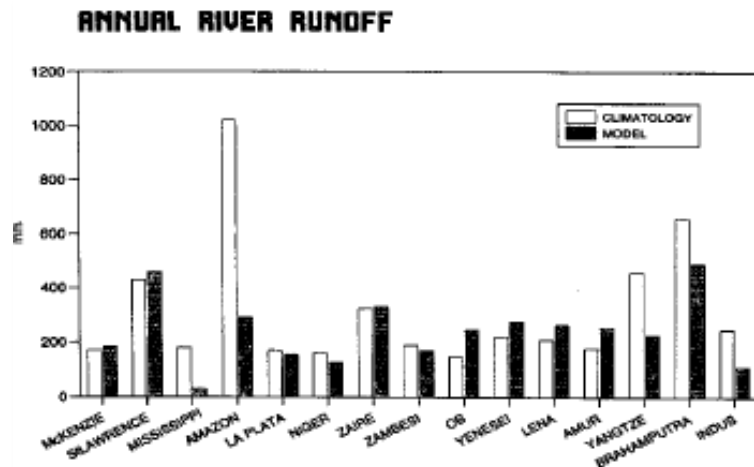


FIG. 7. Mean annual runoff for the world's largest rivers. Comparison between modeled runoff and observed runoff of Milliman and Meade (1983).

One year later... ISBA within ARPEGE GCM

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ANNUAL RIVER RUNOFF

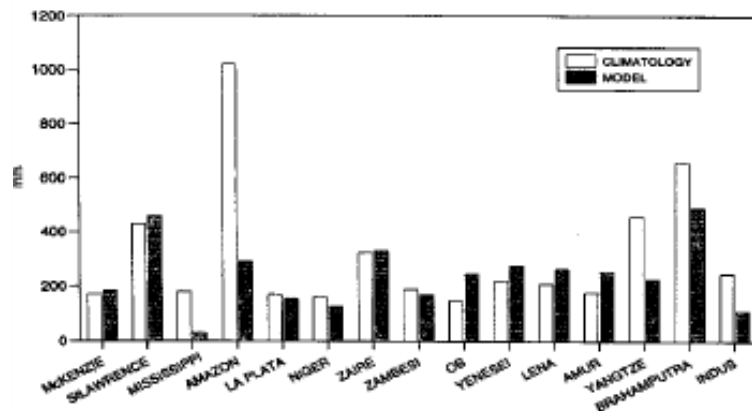


FIG. 7. Mean annual runoff for the world's largest rivers. Comparison between modeled runoff and observed runoff of Milliman and Meade (1983).

The first sub-grid process in ISBA:
Important because coarse GCM grid

By assuming an exponential distribution of precipitation (Eagleson et al. 1987), the drip from the interception reservoir can be written as (Shuttleworth 1988b; Dolman and Gregory 1992):

$$R_r = P_v \exp\left(-\mu \frac{W_r - W_{rmax}}{P_v \Delta t}\right). \quad (8)$$

The parameter μ represents the fraction of the grid cell area covered by rainfall, and P_v is the mean precipitation rate predicted by the GCM above the canopy within the grid cell.

Important contribution for coarse grids... used today yet !

206

JOURNAL OF CLIMATE

VOLUME 8

GCM Grid-Scale Evaporation from Mesoscale Modeling

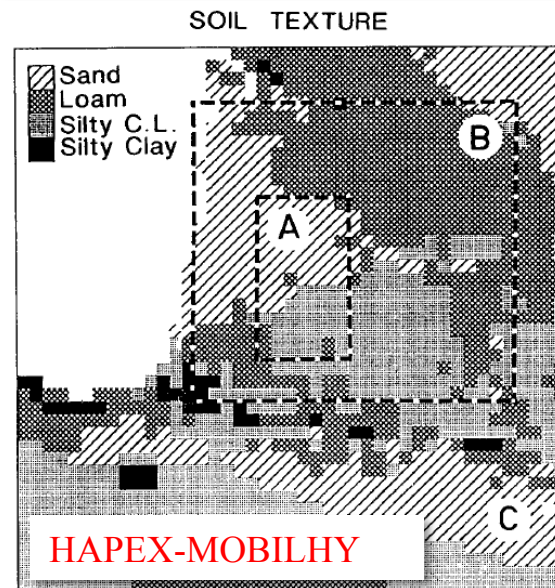
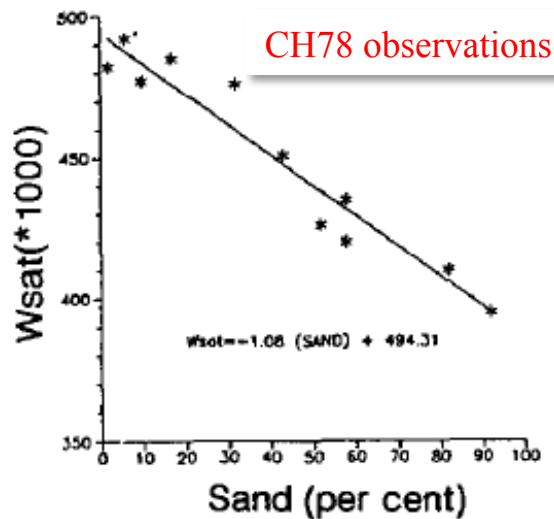
J. NOILHAN AND P. LACARRÈRE

Météo-France, CNRM, Toulouse, France

(Manuscript received 25 January 1994, in final form 15 June 1994)

ABSTRACT

Aggregation strategy for vegetation and soil parameters



Important contribution for coarse grids... used today yet !

206

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VOLUME 8

GCM Grid-Scale Evaporation from Mesoscale Modeling

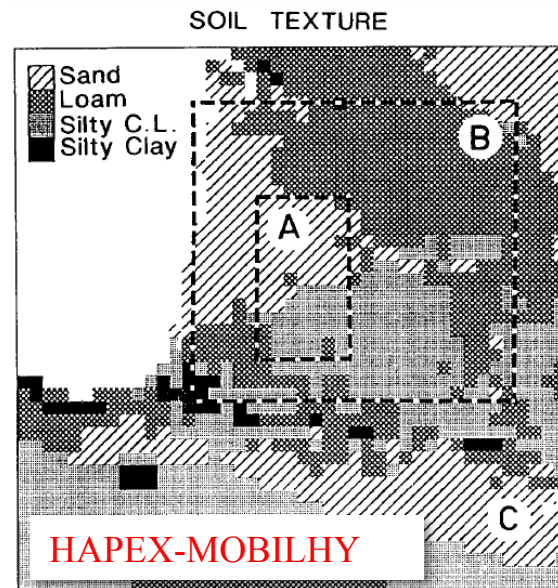
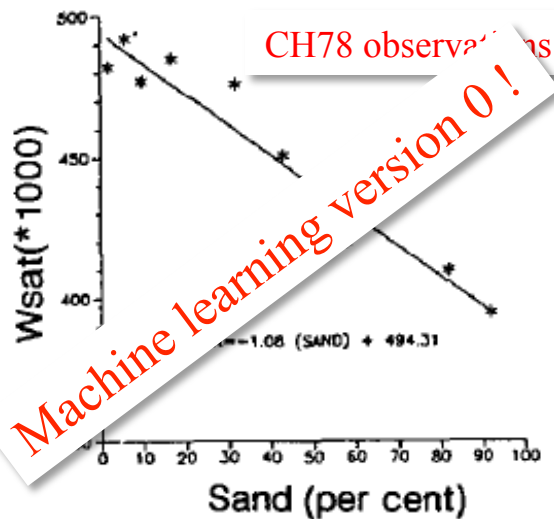
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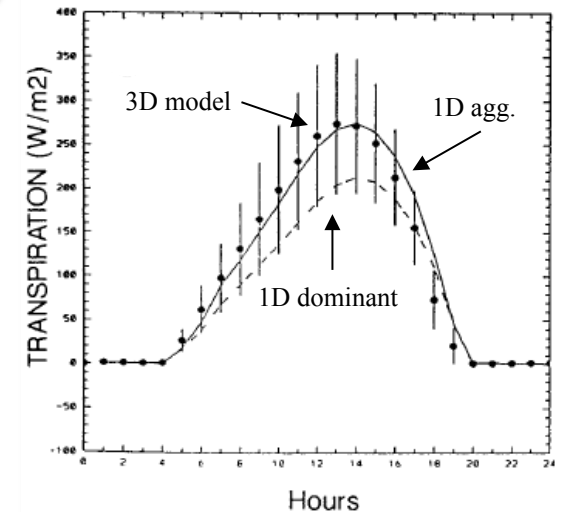
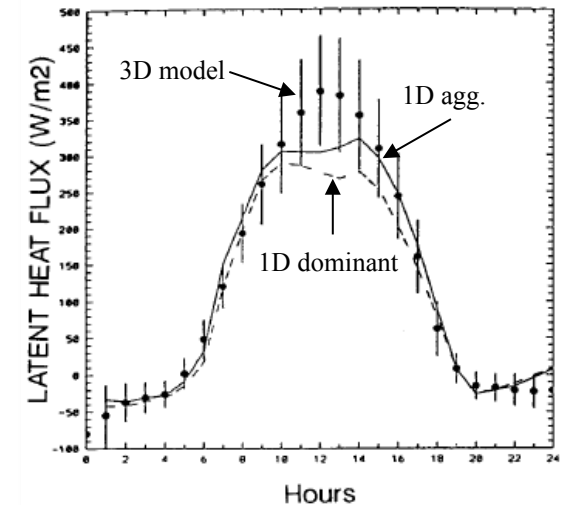
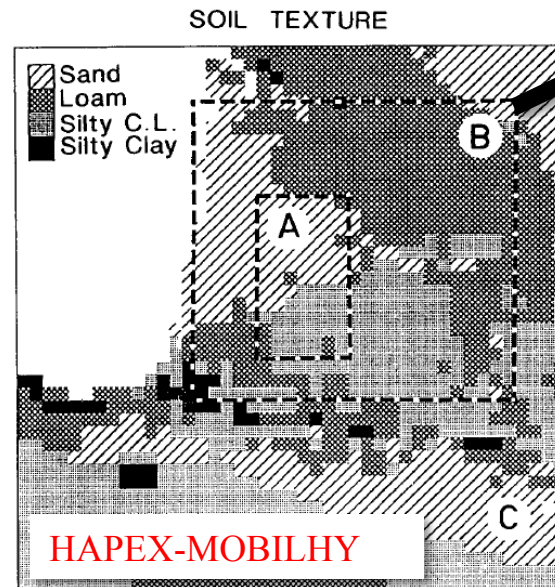
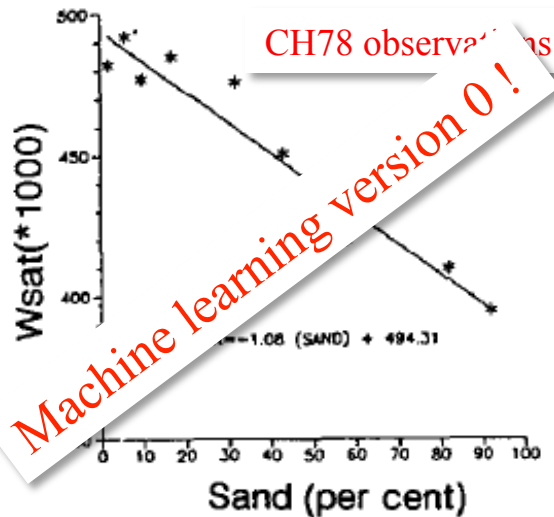
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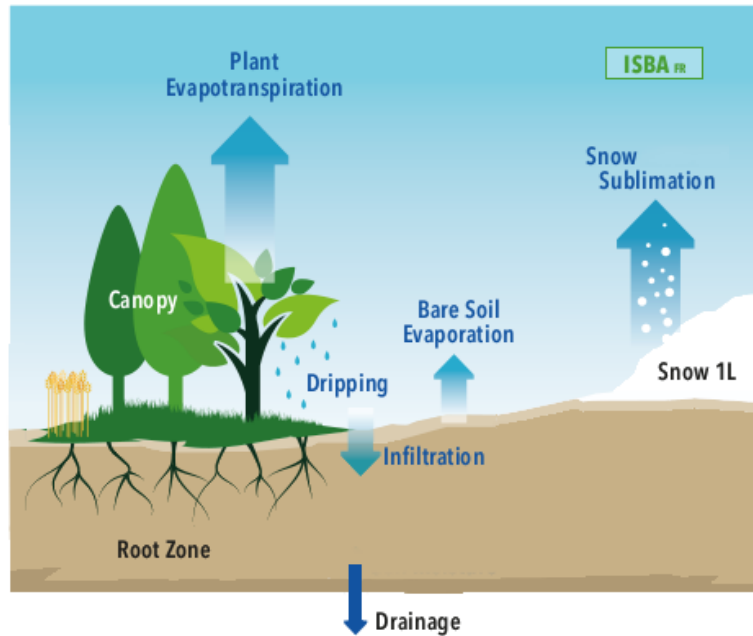
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ABSTRACT

Aggregation strategy for vegetation and soil parameters



From CNRM-CM2 to build CNRM-CM3



Climate Dynamics (1995) 12: 21–35

**Climate
Dynamics**
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A new snow parameterization for the Météo-France climate model

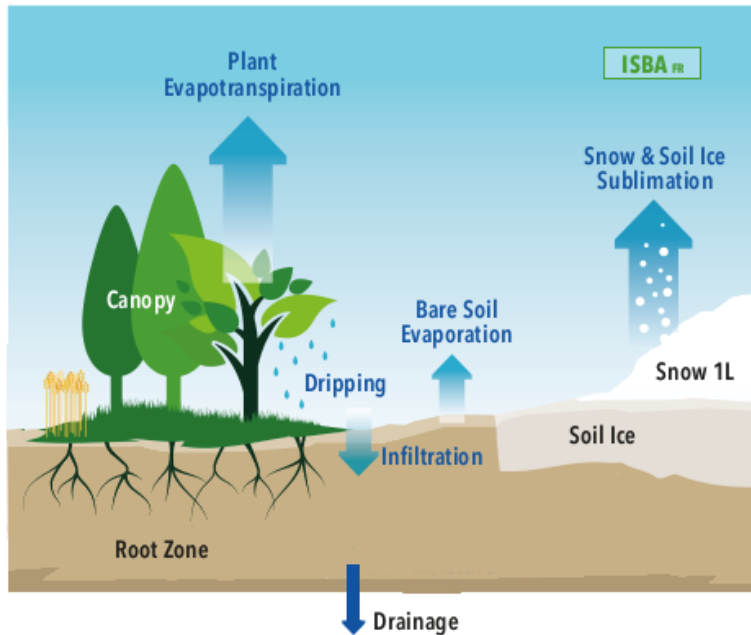
Part I: validation in stand-alone experiments

H. Douville, J.-F. Royer, J.-F. Mahfouf

Météo-France/CNRM, 42 Avenue Coriolis, 31057 Toulouse Cedex, France

Received: 7 November 1994 / Accepted: 30 May 1995

From CNRM-CM2 to build CNRM-CM3



Climate Dynamics (1995) 12:21-35

**Climate
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MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW

VOLUME 128

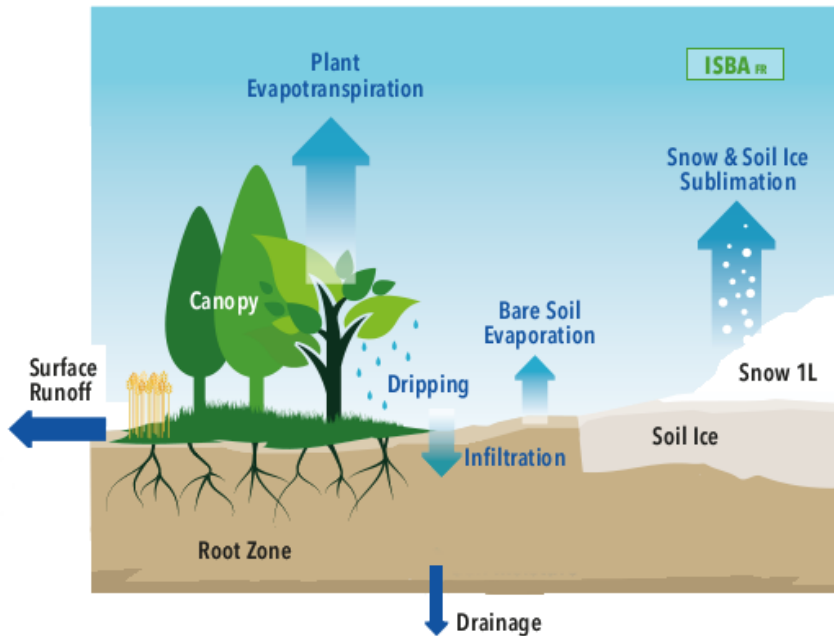
Implementation of a New Assimilation Scheme for Soil and Surface Variables in a Global NWP Model

D. GIARD AND E. BAZILE

Météo-France/CNRM, Toulouse, France

(Manuscript received 27 July 1998, in final form 26 May 1999)

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Prognostic snow
albedo and density

MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW

VOLUME 128

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Journal
of
Hydrology

Journal of Hydrology 217 (1999) 75–96

The ISBA surface scheme in a macroscale hydrological model applied to the Hapex-Mobilhy area Part I: Model and database

F. Habets^a, I. Noilhan^{a,*}, C. Golaz^b, J.P. Goutorbe^a, P. Lacarrère^a, E. Leblois^c,
E. Ledoux^b, E. Martin^a, C. Ottlé^d, D. Vidal-Madjar^d

^aMétéo-France/CNRM, 42 avenue Coriolis, 31057 Toulouse, France

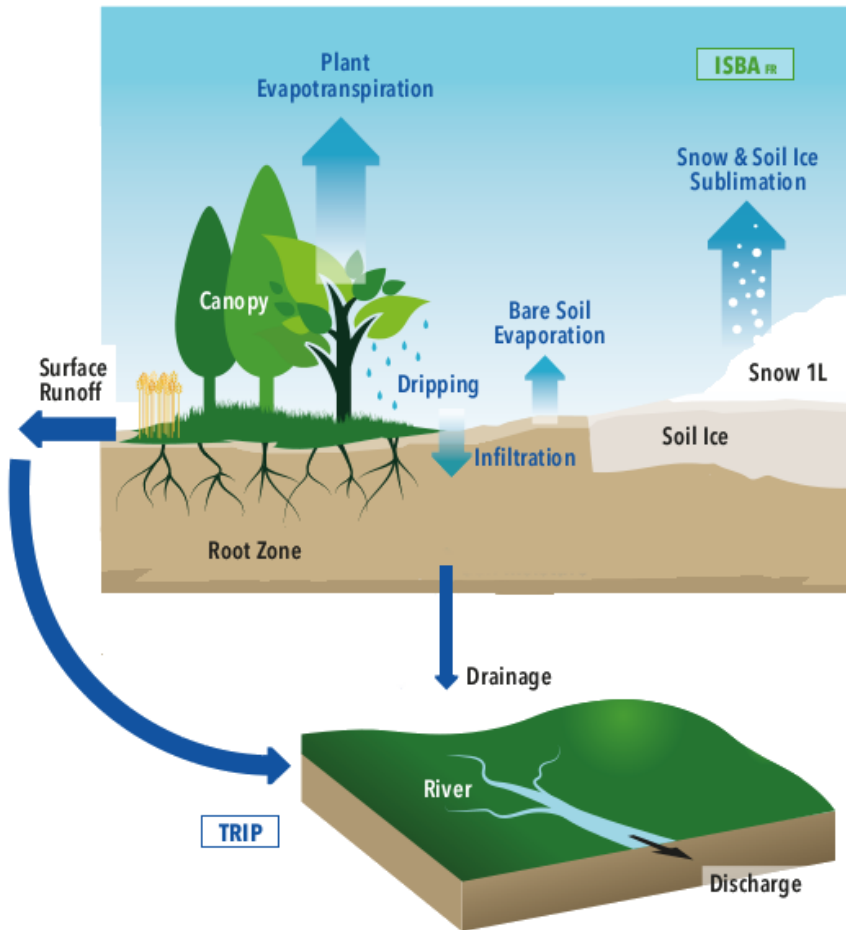
^bENSMP/CIg, 35 rue St Honoré, 77305 Fontainebleau, France

^cCEMAGREF, 3bis quai Chauveau, 69336 Lyon, France

^dCETP/CNRS/UVSQ, 10-12 avenue de l'Europe, 78140 Vélizy, France

Received 12 August 1997; accepted 26 January 1999

From CNRM-CM2 to build CNRM-CM3



Climate Dynamics (2002) 19: 141–154
DOI 10.1007/s00382-001-0213-9

N. Chapelon · H. Douville · P. Kosuth · T. Oki

**Off-line simulation of the Amazon water balance:
a sensitivity study with implications for GSWP**

Climate Dynamics (1995) 12: 21–35

**Climate
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© Springer-Verlag 1995

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MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW

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^aMétéo-France/CNRM, 42 avenue Coriolis, 31057 Toulouse, France

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^cCEMAGREF, 3bis quai Chauveau, 69336 Lyon, France

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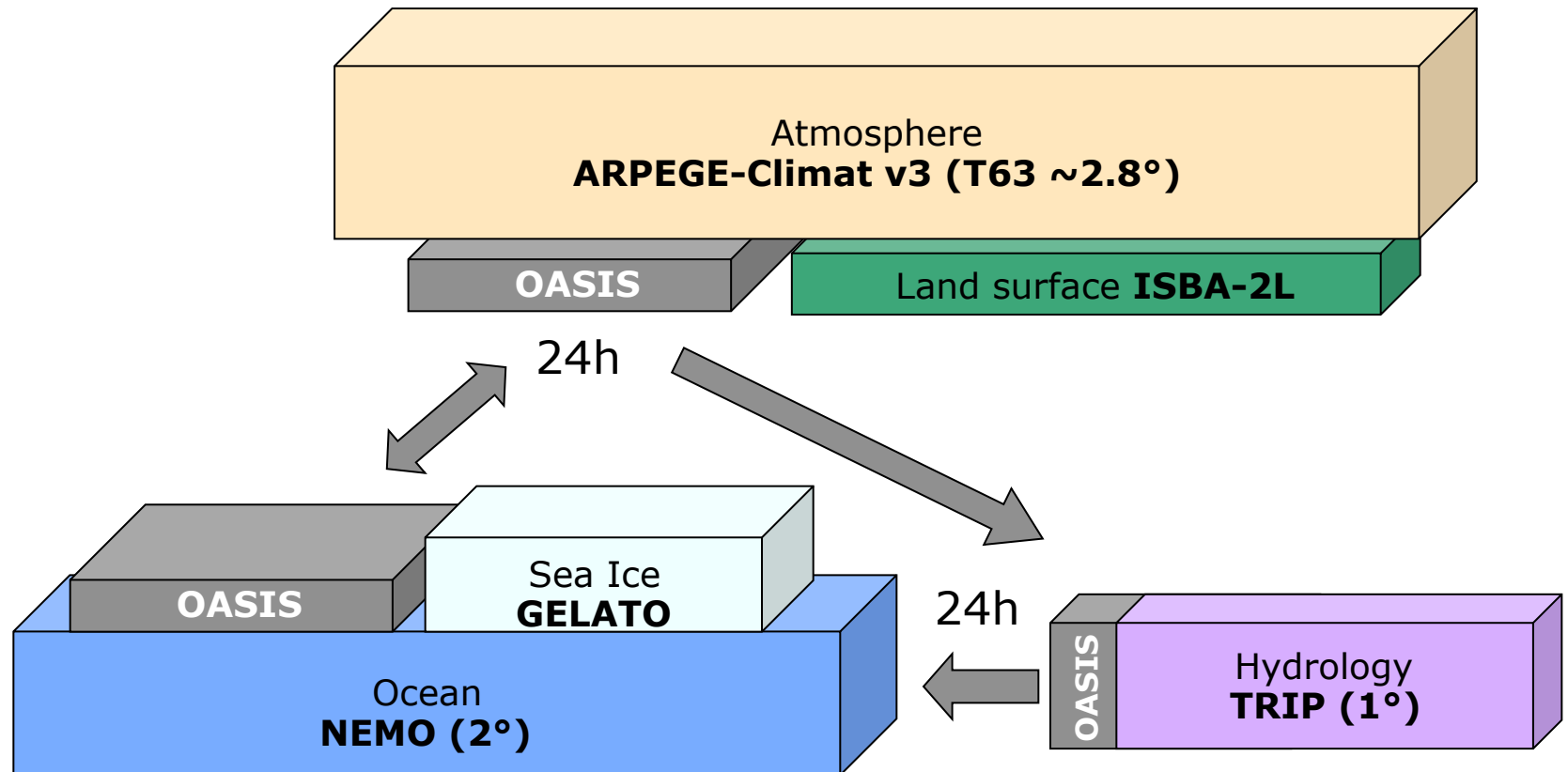
Received 12 August 1997; accepted 26 January 1999

CNRM-CM3 designed in the early 2000's

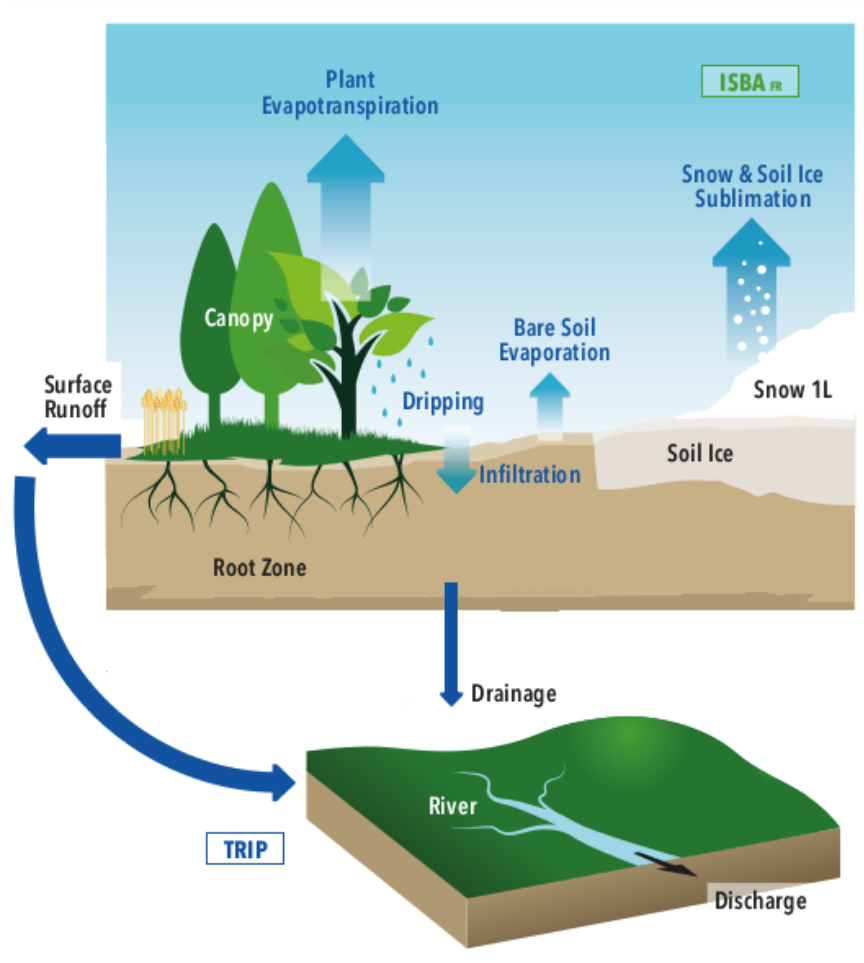
Manuscript draft submitted to Climate Dynamics, 30 september 2005

Description and validation of the CNRM-CM3 global coupled model

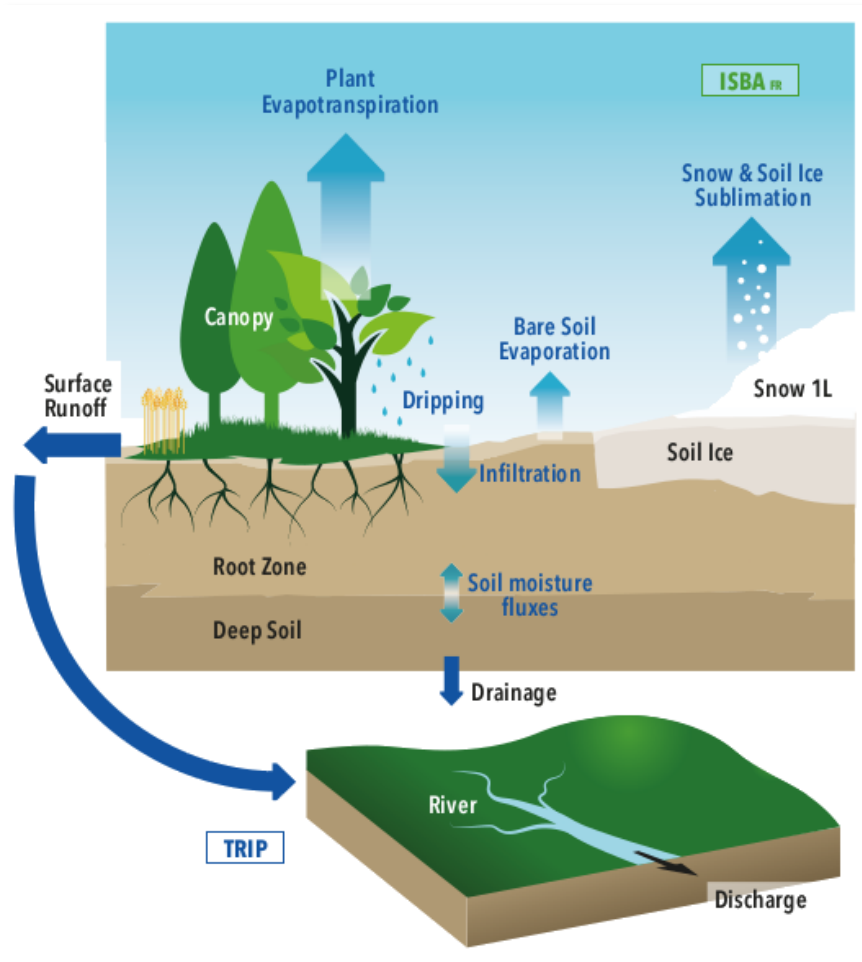
D. Salas-Mélia, F. Chauvin, M. Déqué, H. Douville, J.F. Guérémy, P. Marquet, S. Planton, J.F. Royer and S. Tyteca



From CNRM-CM3 to build CNRM-CM5



From CNRM-CM3 to build CNRM-CM5



1544

JOURNAL OF APPLIED METEOROLOGY

VOLUME 39

The Influence of the Inclusion of Soil Freezing on Simulations by a Soil–Vegetation–Atmosphere Transfer Scheme

A. BOONE AND V. MASSON

Météo-France/Centre National de Recherche Météorologique, Toulouse, France

T. MEYERS

Atmospheric Turbulence and Diffusion Division, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Oak Ridge, Tennessee

J. NOILHAN

Météo-France/Centre National de Recherche Météorologique, Toulouse, France

JOURNAL OF APPLIED METEOROLOGY

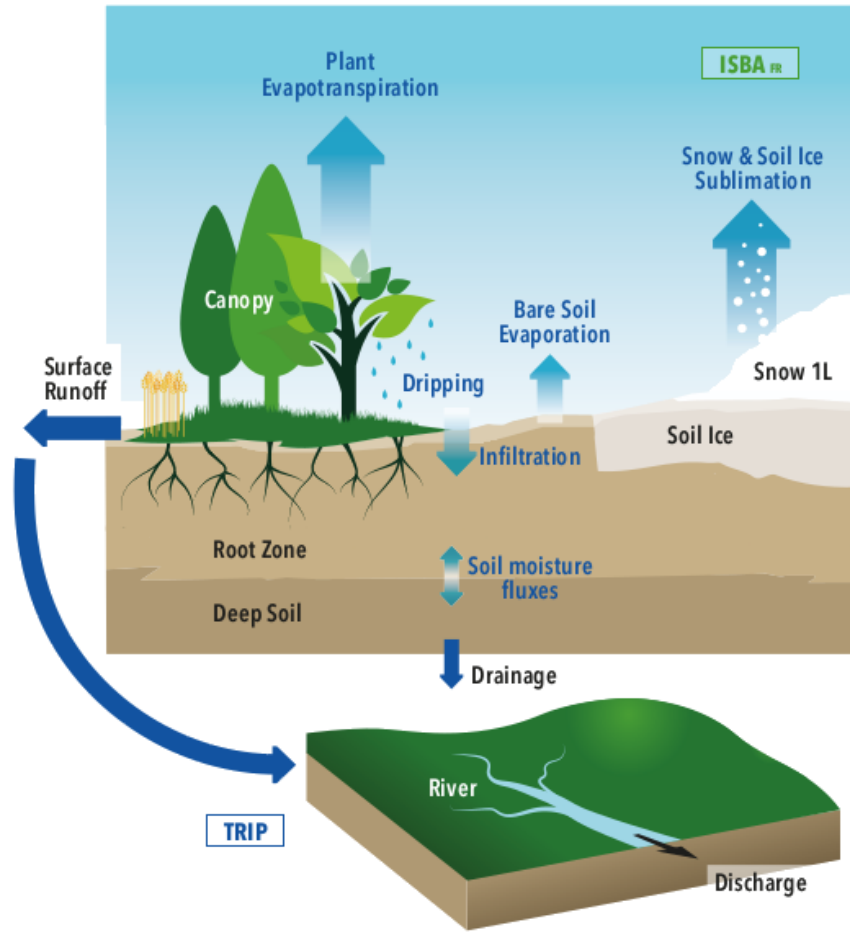
VOLUME 38

Inclusion of a Third Soil Layer in a Land Surface Scheme Using the Force–Restore Method

AARON BOONE, JEAN-CHRISTOPHE CALVET, AND JOËL NOILHAN

Météo-France/Centre National de Recherche Météorologique, Toulouse, France

From CNRM-CM3 to build CNRM-CM5



JOURNAL OF APPLIED METEOROLOGY

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62

JOURNAL OF HYDROMETEOROLOGY

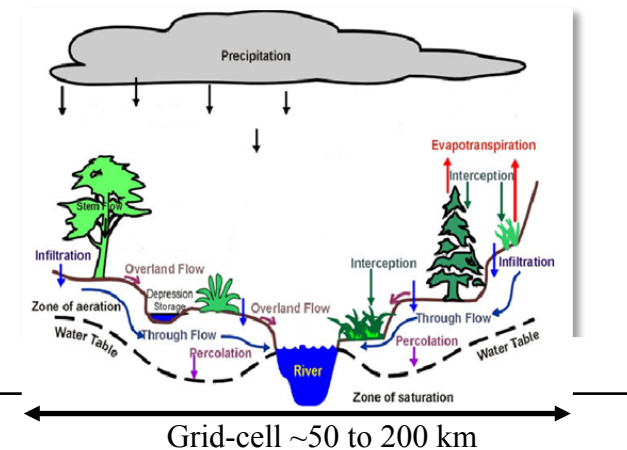
VOLUME 7

Impact of an Exponential Profile of Saturated Hydraulic Conductivity within the ISBA LSM: Simulations over the Rhône Basin

B. DECHARME, H. DOUVILLE, A. BOONE, F. HABETS, AND J. NOILHAN

Météo-France/CNRM, Toulouse, France

Climate Dynamics (2005)
DOI 10.1007/s00382-005-0059-7



Grid-cell ~50 to 200 km

B. Decharme • H. Douville

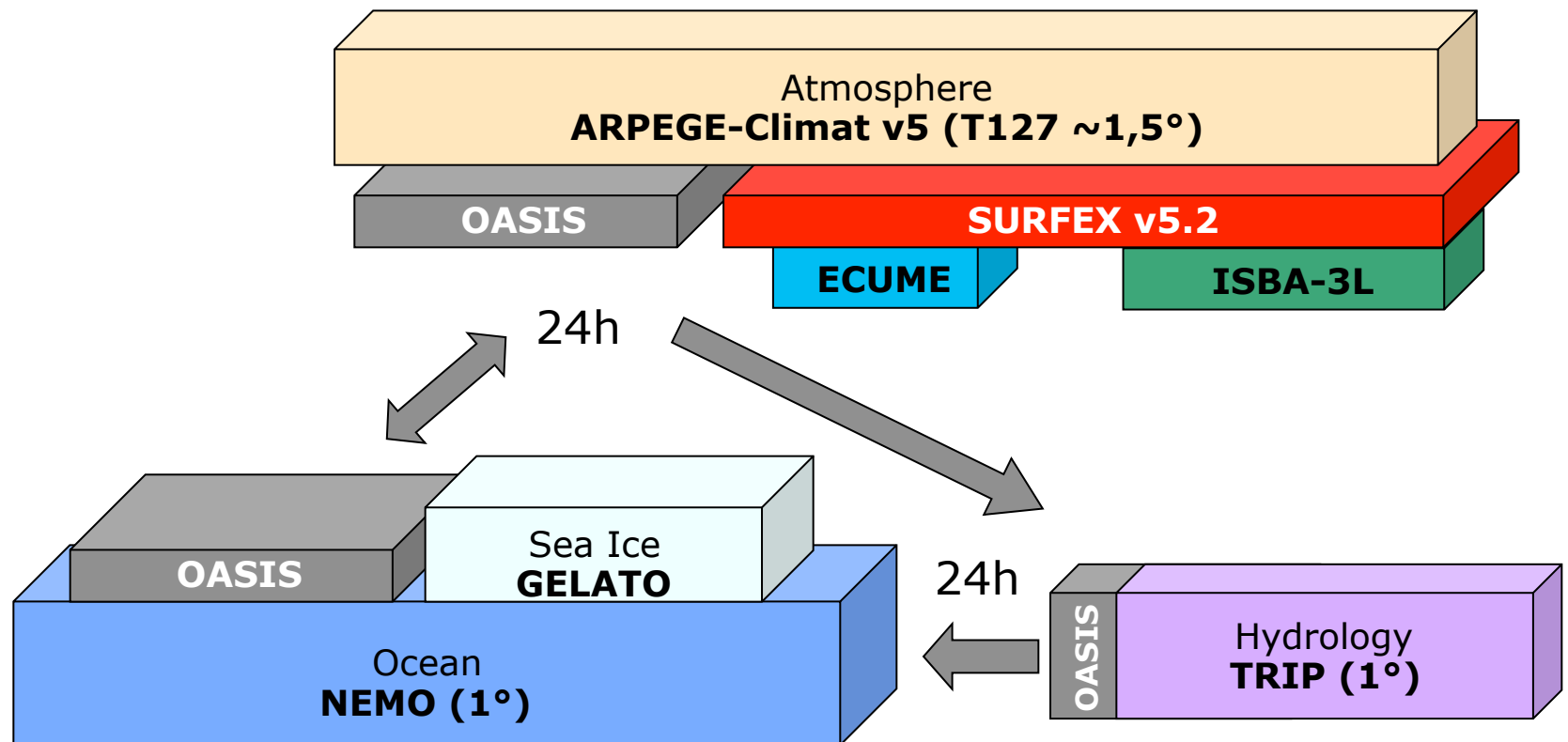
Introduction of a sub-grid hydrology in the ISBA land surface model

CNRM-CM5 designed in the late 2000's

Clim Dyn (2013) 40:2091–2121
DOI 10.1007/s00382-011-1259-y

The CNRM-CM5.1 global climate model: description and basic evaluation

A. Voldoire · E. Sanchez-Gomez · D. Salas y Mélia · B. Decharme · C. Cassou · S. Sénéci ·
S. Valcke · I. Beau · A. Alias · M. Chevallier · M. Déqué · J. Deshayes · H. Douville ·
E. Fernandez · G. Madec · E. Maconnave · M.-P. Moine · S. Planton · D. Saint-Martin ·
S. Szopa · S. Tyteca · R. Alkama · S. Belamari · A. Braun · L. Coquart · F. Chauvin



Global offline climate studies with CM5 version of ISBA

nature
climate change

LETTERS

PUBLISHED ONLINE: 29 JULY 2012 | DOI: 10.1038/NCLIMATE1632

Anthropogenic influence on multidecadal changes in reconstructed global evapotranspiration

H. Douville^{1*}, A. Ribes¹, B. Decharme¹, R. Alkama¹ and J. Sheffield²

Detection & Attribution studies

nature
climate change

LETTERS

PUBLISHED ONLINE: 23 MARCH 2014 | DOI: 10.1038/NCLIMATE2159

The rate of sea-level rise

Anny Cazenave^{1*}, Habib-Boubacar Dieng¹, Benoit Meyssignac¹, Karina von Schuckmann², Bertrand Decharme³ and Etienne Berthier¹

Sea level studies

15 JUNE 2011

JOURNAL OF CLIMATE

VOLUME 24

Trends in Global and Basin-Scale Runoff over the Late Twentieth Century: Methodological Issues and Sources of Uncertainty

R. ALKAMA, B. DECHARME, H. DOUVILLE, AND A. RIBES

CNRM-GAME, Météo-France, and CNRS, Toulouse, France

Hydrological studies

From CNRM-CM5 to build CNRM-CM6 (today)

➤ 14-Layers explicit soil scheme with the same sub-grid processes for runoff than previously

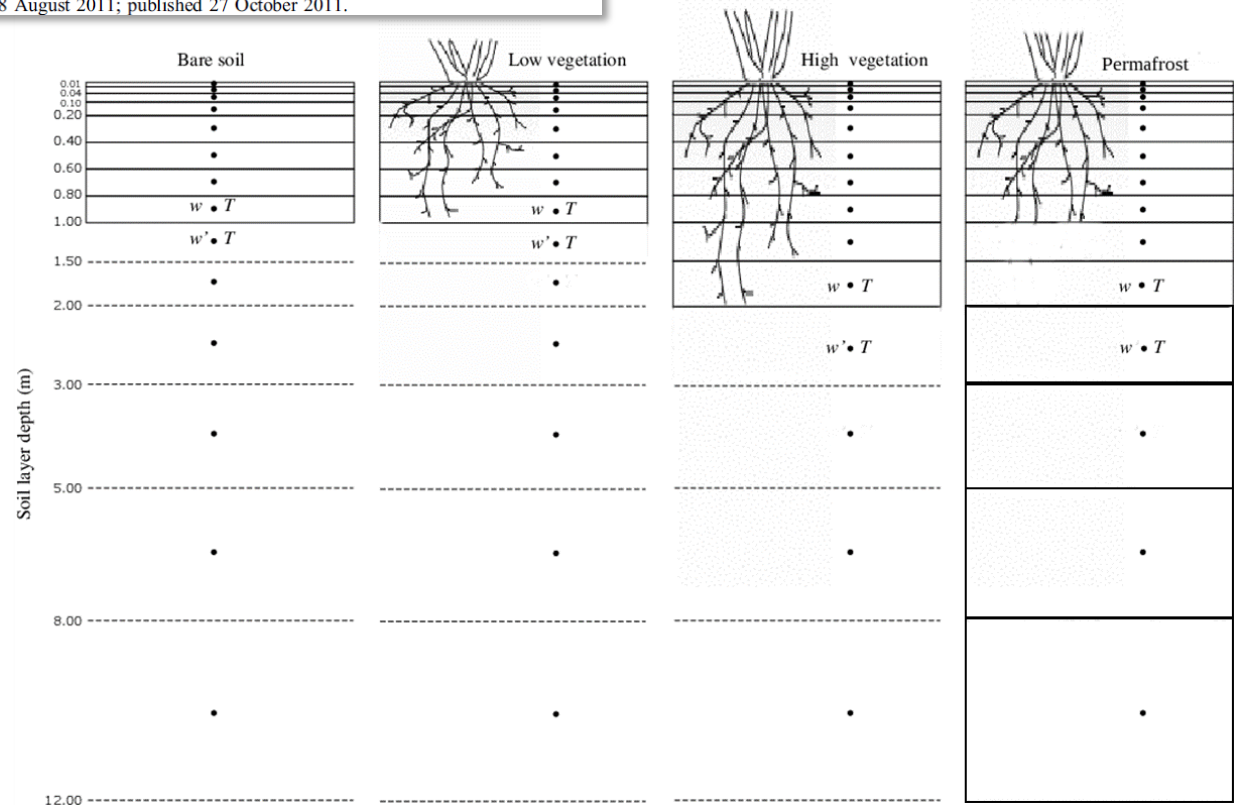
➤ Boone et al., 2000

➤ JOURNAL OF GEOPHYSICAL RESEARCH, VOL. 116, D20126, doi:10.1029/2011JD016002, 2011

Local evaluation of the Interaction between Soil Biosphere Atmosphere soil multilayer diffusion scheme using four pedotransfer functions

B. Decharme,¹ A. Boone,¹ C. Delire,¹ and J. Noilhan¹

Received 24 March 2011; revised 13 July 2011; accepted 8 August 2011; published 27 October 2011.



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➤ *Boone et al., 2000*

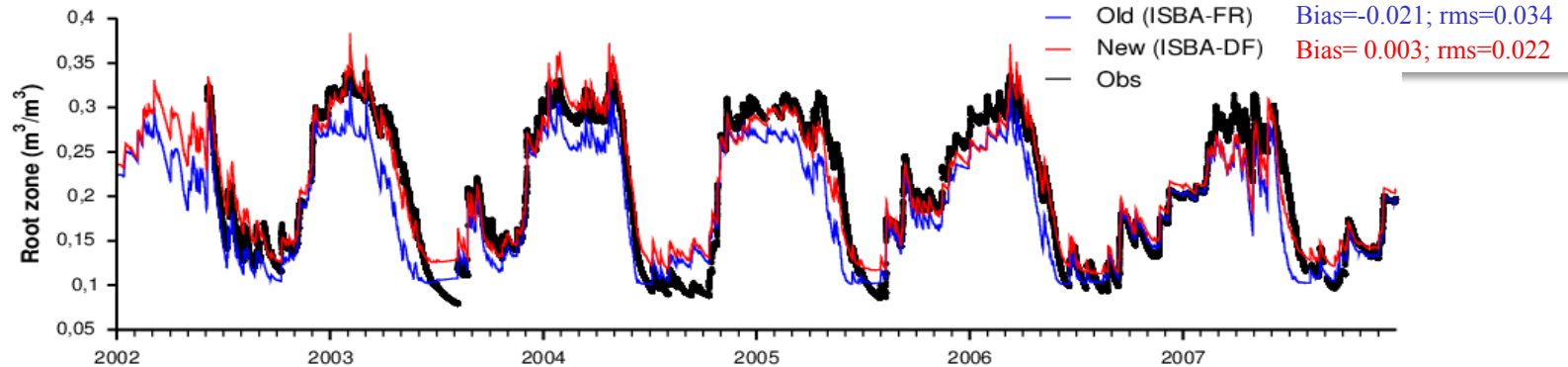
➤ JOURNAL OF GEOPHYSICAL RESEARCH, VOL. 116, D20126, doi:10.1029/2011JD016002, 2011

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Root zone soil moisture at SMOSREX



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➤ 14-Layers explicit soil scheme with the same sub-grid processes for runoff than previously

➤ Boone et al., 2000

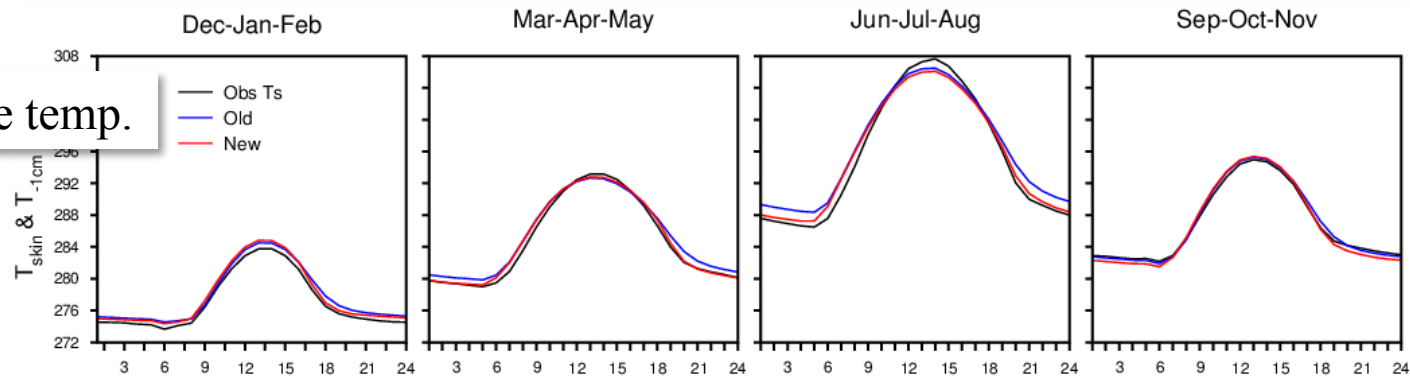
➤ JOURNAL OF GEOPHYSICAL RESEARCH, VOL. 116, D20126, doi:10.1029/2011JD016002, 2011

Local evaluation of the Interaction between Soil Biosphere Atmosphere soil multilayer diffusion scheme using four pedotransfer functions

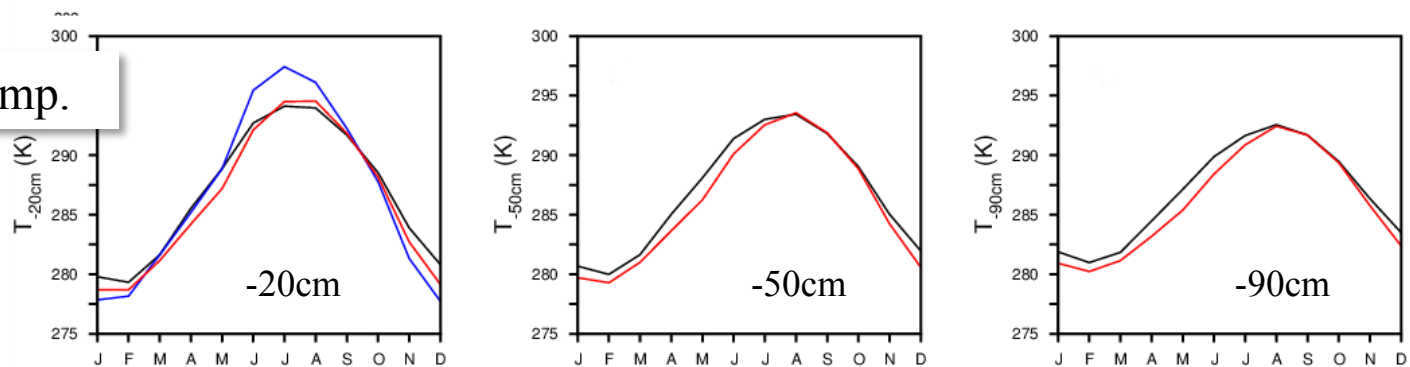
B. Decharme,¹ A. Boone,¹ C. Delire,¹ and J. Noilhan¹

Received 24 March 2011; revised 13 July 2011; accepted 8 August 2011; published 27 October 2011.

Diurnal surface temp.



Seasonal deep temp.



From CNRM-CM5 to build CNRM-CM6 (today)

- 14-Layers explicit soil scheme with the same sub-grid processes for runoff than previously

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- Soil organic carbon effects on soil properties
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- Variable stream flow velocity according water mass and river network at 0.5°

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- Two-dimensional diffusive aquifer scheme allowing exchanges with the river and upward capillarity fluxes to the subsoil

- *Vergnes et al., 2012 & 2014*
- *Vergnes and Decharme, 2012*

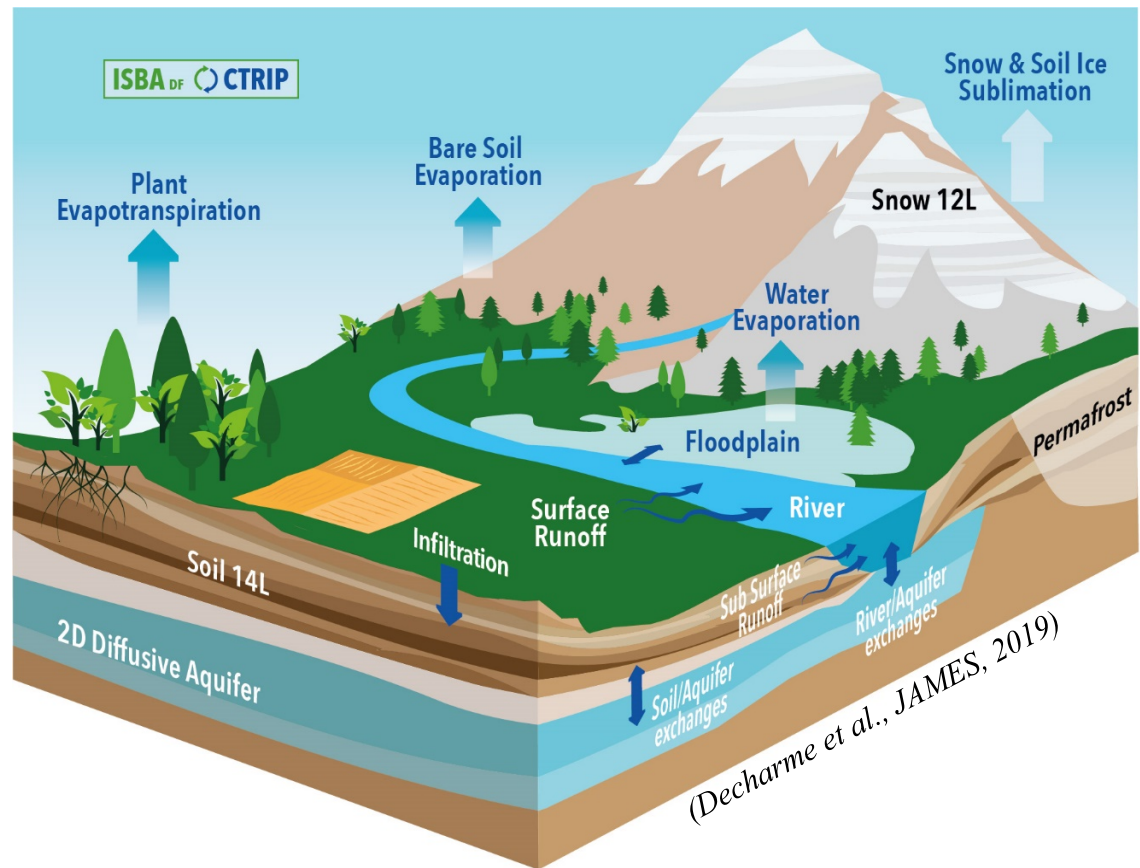
- Floodplains dynamical scheme allowing floodwater evaporation and soil re-infiltration

- *Decharme et al., 2008 & 2012*

- Two-way coupling between ISBA and CTRIP via a standardized coupling interface in SURFEX using OASIS-MCT

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<https://www.umr-cnrm.fr/spip.php?article1092>

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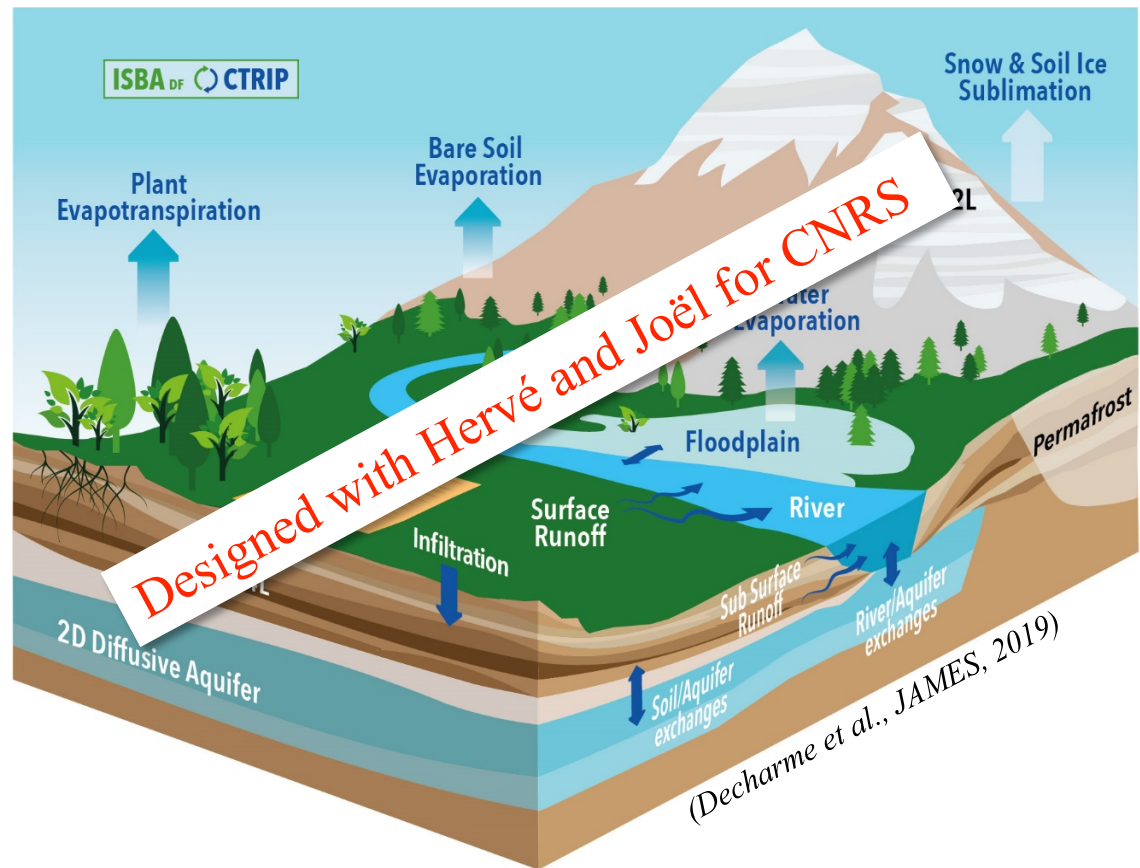
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CNRM-CM6 today

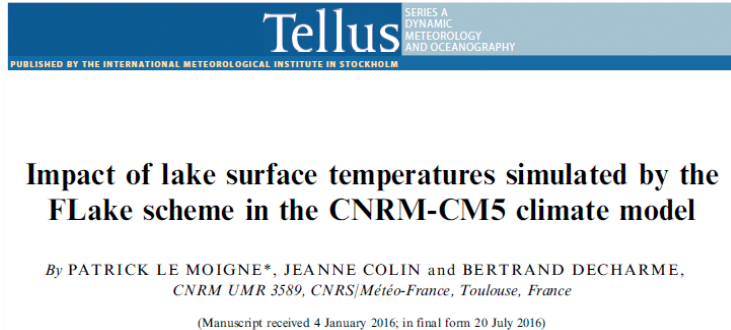
Geosci. Model Dev., 10, 4207–4227, 2017
https://doi.org/10.5194/gmd-10-4207-2017
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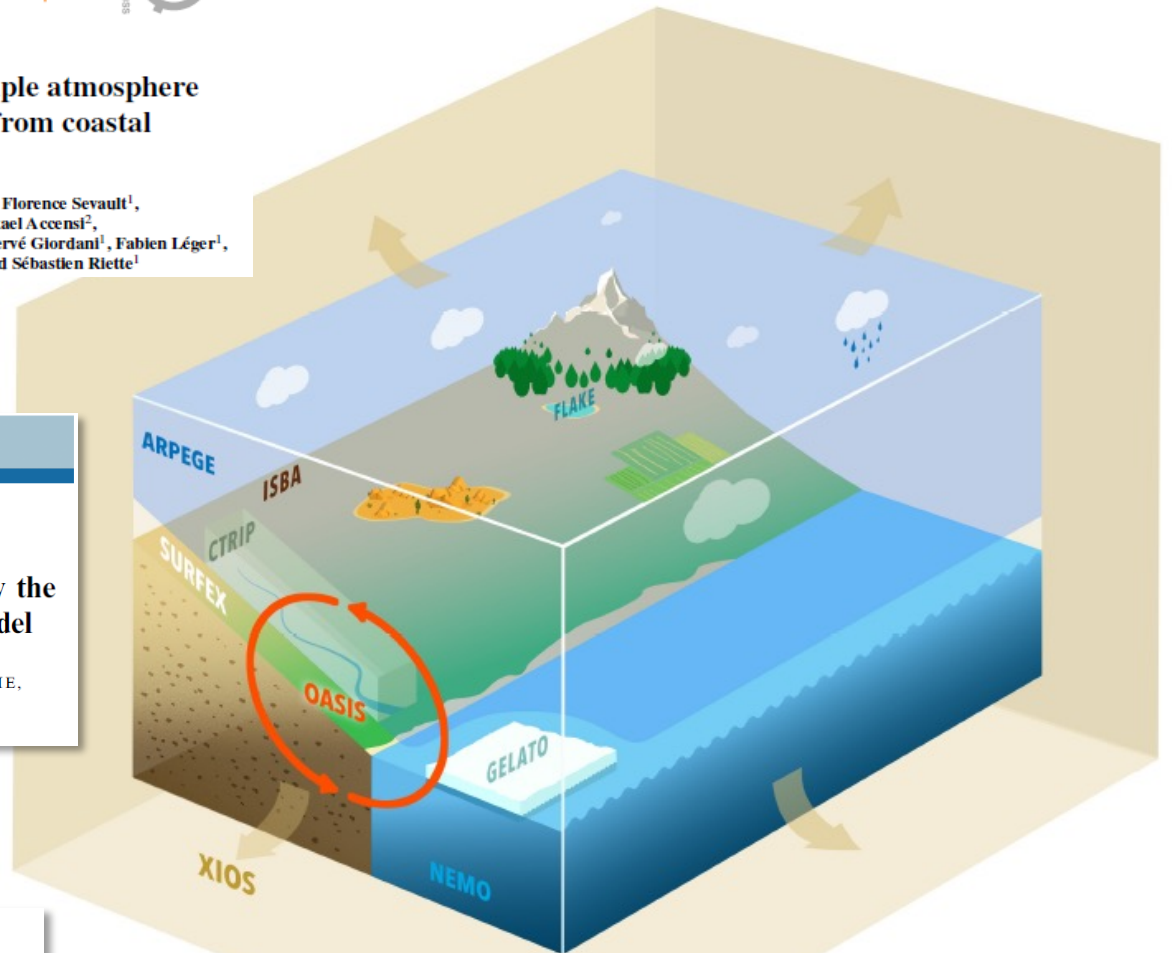
Geoscientific
Model Development
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EGU

SURFEX v8.0 interface with OASIS3-MCT to couple atmosphere with hydrology, ocean, waves and sea-ice models, from coastal to global scales

Aurora Voldoire¹, Bertrand Decharme¹, Joris Planez^{2,4}, Cindy Lebeaupin Brossier¹, Florence Sevault¹, Léo Seyfried³, Valérie Garnier², Soline Bleil⁴, Sophie Valcke⁵, Antoinette Alias¹, Mickael Accenst², Fabrice Ardhuin², Marie-Noëlle Boulouin^{1,2}, Véronique Ducrocq¹, Stéphanie Faroux¹, Hervé Giordani¹, Fabien Léger¹, Patrick Marsalek³, Romain Rinaud¹, Jean-Luc Redelsperger², Evelyne Richard³, and Sébastien Riette¹



ARPEGE = T127 (~1,5°) or T355 (0,5°)
NEMO = 1° or 0,25°
CTRIP = 0,5°



<http://www.umn-cnrm.fr/cmip6/>

CNRM-CM6 today

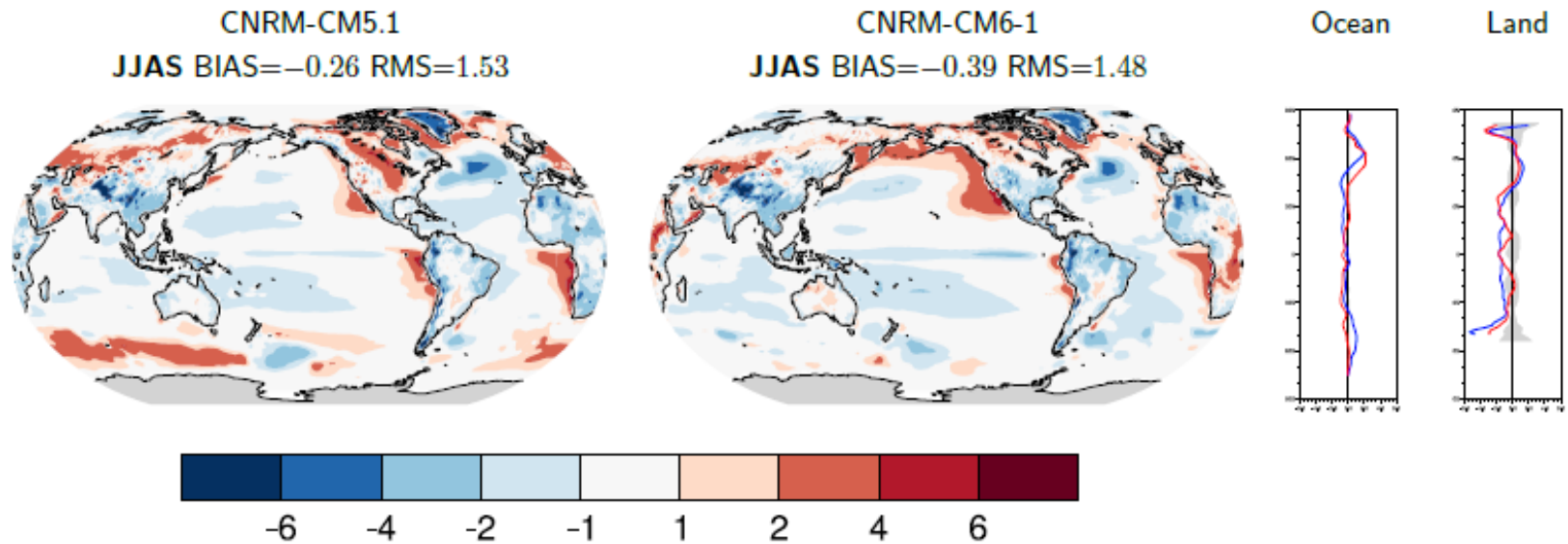


Figure 4: Biases in near surface temperature over land and of sea surface temperature (SST) over oceans for CNRM-CM5.1 (first column) and CNRM-CM6-1 (second column) in DJFM (top row) and JJAS (bottom row). Biases are estimated as the difference between ensemble means of model historical simulations averaged over 1981-2010 and the average of several datasets over the same period. Details on observation products used can be found in Appendix 1. Zonal mean errors over ocean (third column) and land (last column) show the inter-member range (± 1.64 times the inter-member variance) for simulations in color shading and the range of data for observational estimates in grey shading.

CNRM-CM6 today

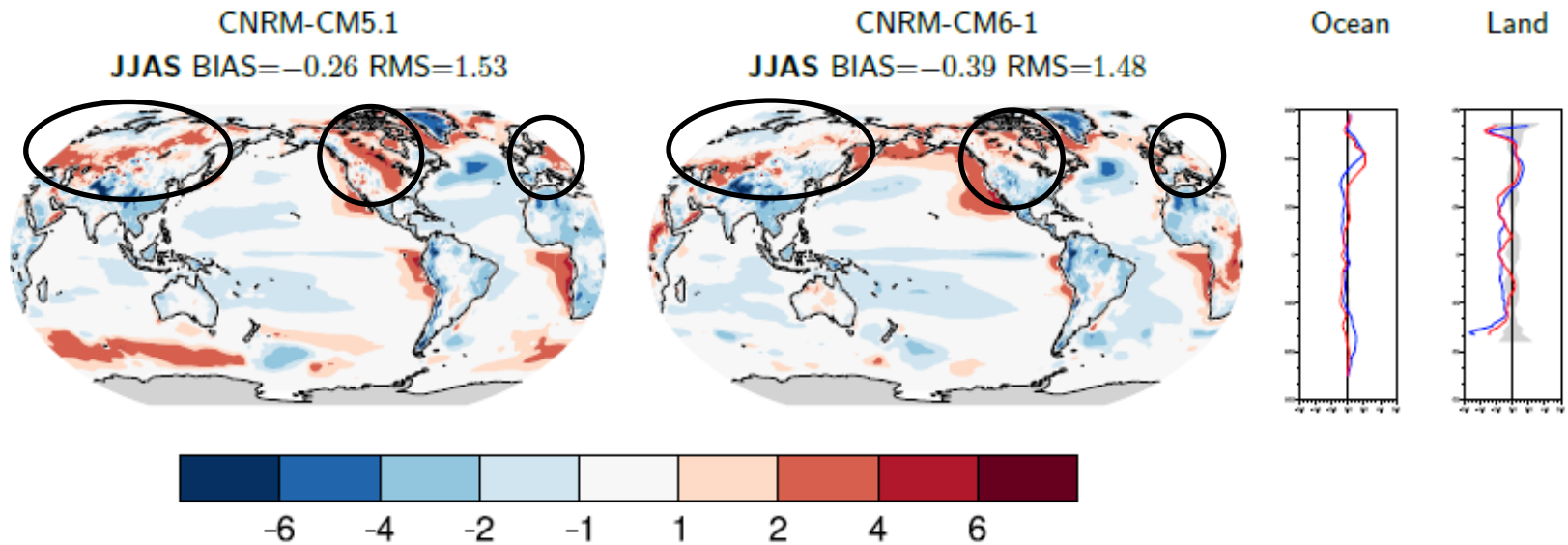


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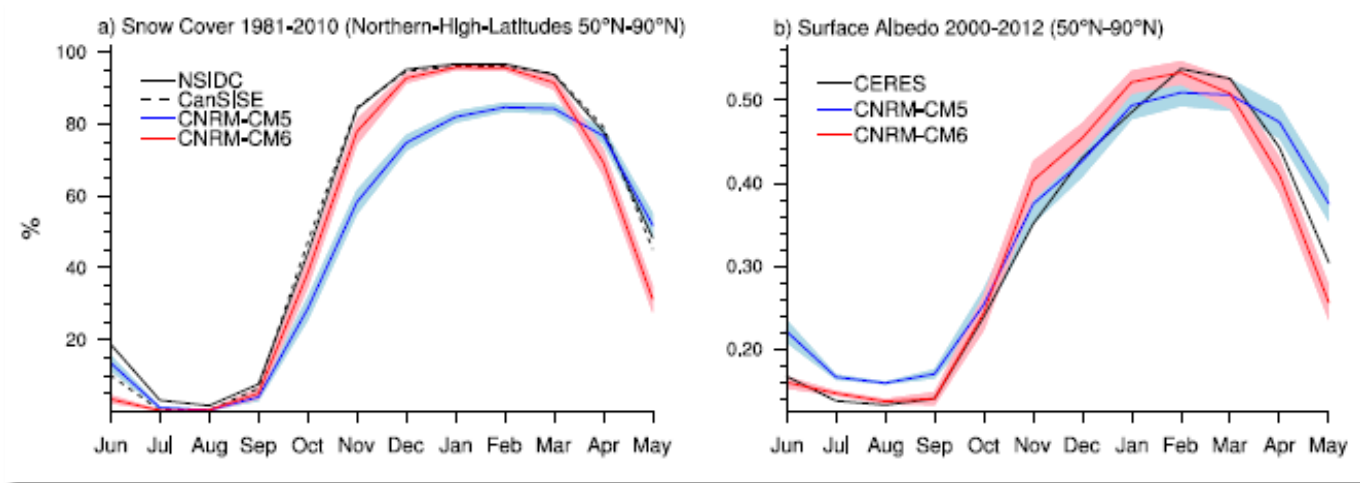


Figure 9: Comparison between observed and simulated monthly-mean seasonal cycles of (a) snow cover extents and (b) surface albedo. Observation are in black, CNRM-CM5 in blue and CNRM-CM6 in red. Details on observation products and processing can be found in Appendix 1.

(Voldoire et al., submitted at JAMES, 2019)

CNRM-CM6 today

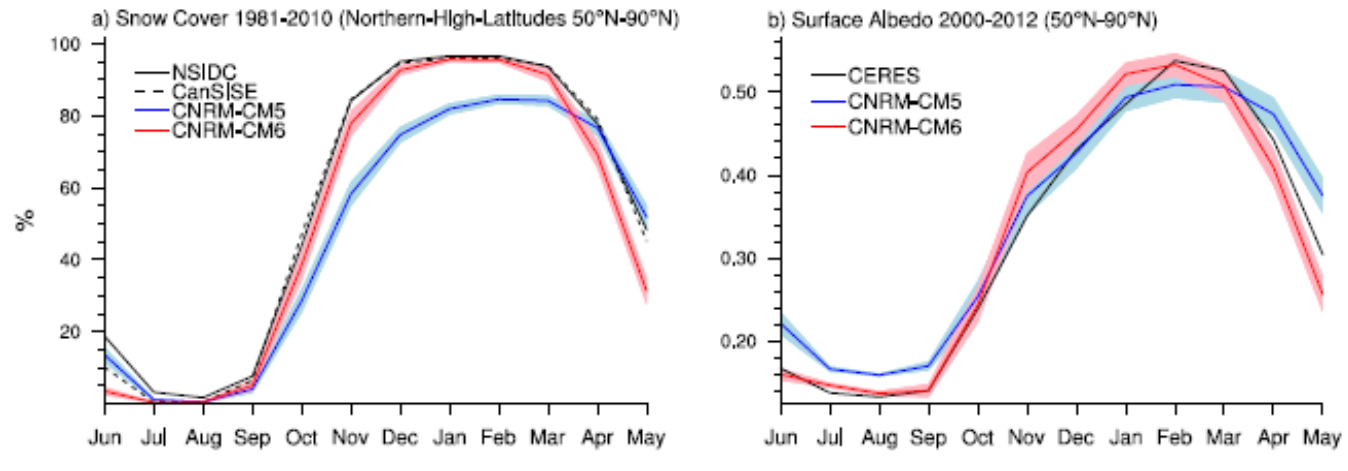
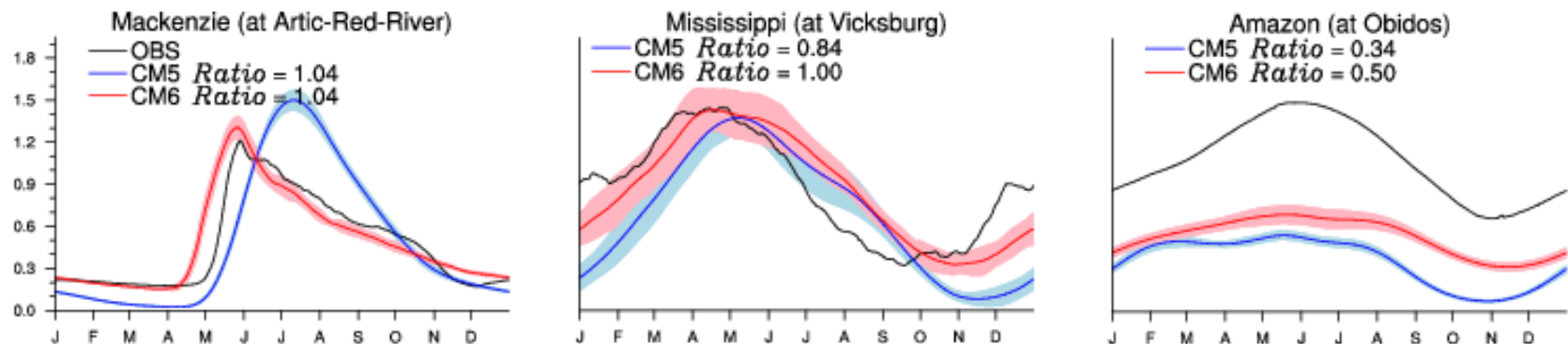
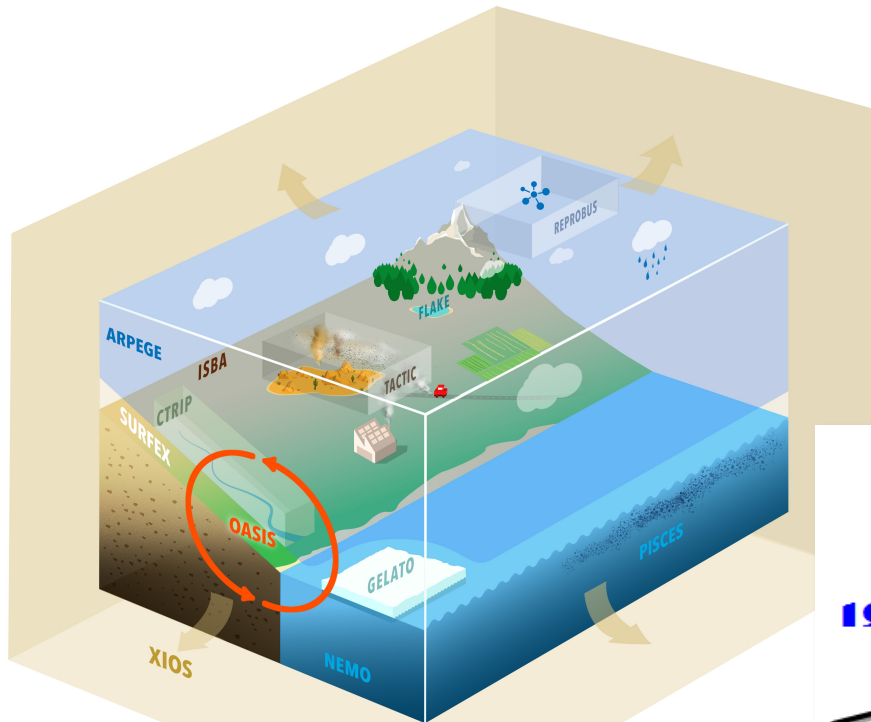


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Climatological daily river discharges observed and simulated “in-line” over 1979-2010

Earth System Model : CNRM-ESM2

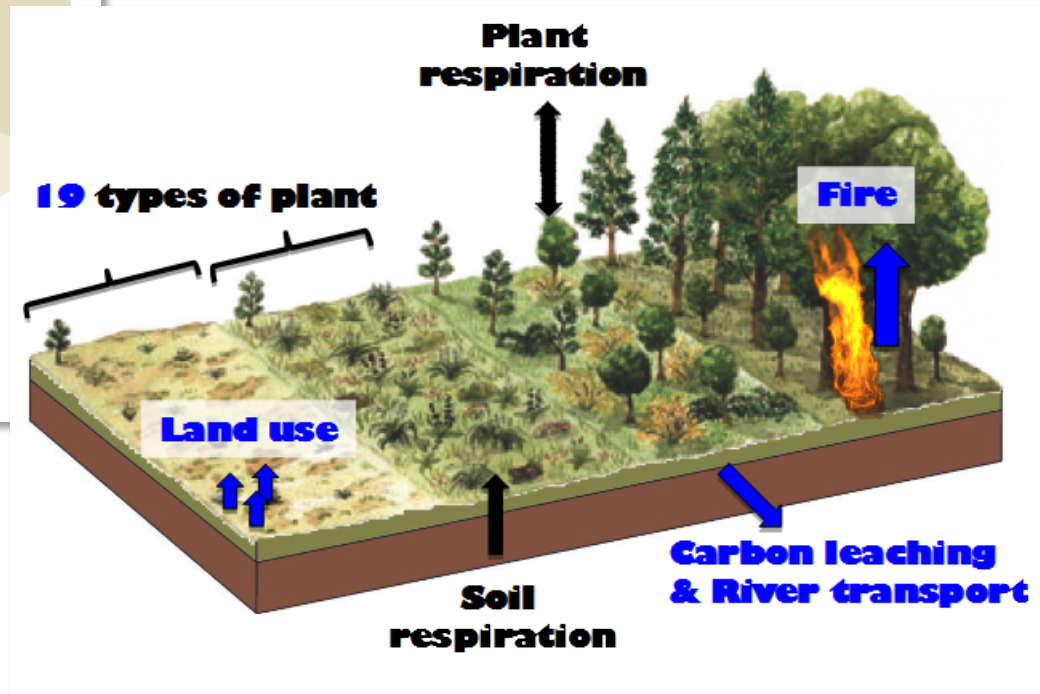


<http://www.umr-cnrm.fr/cmip6/>

(Seferian et al., in prep for JAMES, 2019)

Based on CNRM-CM6 but with :

- Prognostic atmospheric chemistry and aerosol
- Global carbon cycle



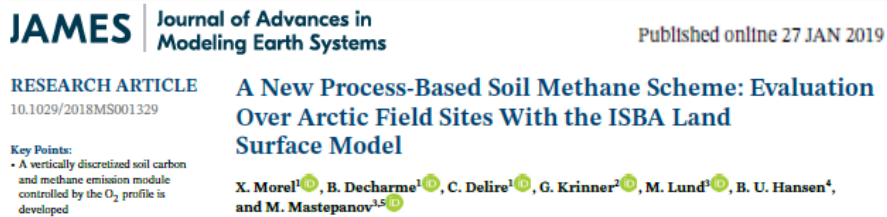
(Delire et al., in prep for JAMES, 2019)

Conclusions

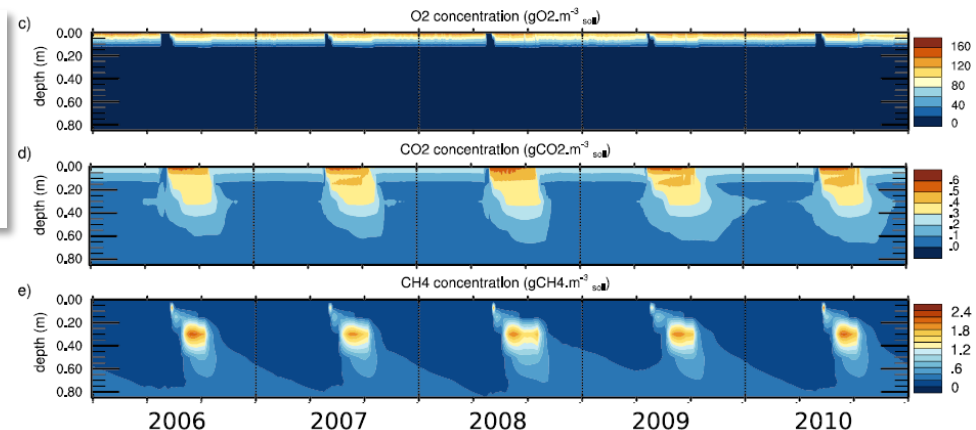
- ISBA for climate modelling has been, is, and will be (I hope) used for many studies :
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 - *Land surface versus Climate impacts and/or feedbacks (soil moisture, deforestation, Eurasian snow, etc.)*
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 - *Etc...*
- Joël Noilhan contribution to climate modeling at CNRM is major :
 - *He has always maintained ISBA close to "the state of the art" through his own work or students supervision*
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 - *Its insistence to promote the coupling of SURFEX and ARPEGE-Climat to prepare CNRM-CM5*
 - *To initiate in 2008 the transition from the "force-restore" to the "diffusion soil scheme" for CNRM-CM6*

Conclusions

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- He would be happy to see ISBA now simulates also soil gases diffusion and methane emissions



O₂, CO₂ and CH₄ soil concentration for a peatland in Greenland permafrost



The CNRM Climate and Earth System Models for CMIP6

Special Issues | First published: 25 February 2019 | Last updated: 25 February 2019



This special collection deals with the description, evaluation, and analysis of the physical, chemical, and biogeochemical cores of all climate and Earth system models developed for the CMIP6 experiment jointly by CNRM and CERFACS. The CNRM-CERFACS group has a long history in developing these kinds of fully-coupled models and in participating in CMIP exercises. These papers describe advances made in climate modeling during the last decade by the CNRM-CERFACS group designed to perform: (1) fully-coupled ocean-land-atmosphere simulations (CMIP type); (2) stand-alone atmospheric experiments with prescribed sea surface temperature (AMIP type); (3) off-line ocean and/or land surface simulations driven by unbiased atmospheric variables (OMIP and/or LMIP types).

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«The CNRM Climate and Earth System Models for CMIP6 »
JAMES special issue

CNRM-CERFACS contribution to CMIP6



Welcome to this website which provides information on the participation of the CNRM (Centre National de Recherches Météorologiques) to CMIP6 (Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase 6)

Latest news :

The status of CNRM's CMIP6 simulation realisations and publications on the ESGF is available [here](#).

(2019/03/05) : First ScenarioMIP, AerChemMIP, DAMIP and RFMIP simulations are published on ESGF

(2019/02/19) : CNRM-CM6-1 LR historical simulations (10 members) are published on ESGF

(2019/01/28) : CNRM-CM6-1 LR and CNRM-ESM2-1 'amip' DECK simulations are published on ESGF

(2018/11/06) : CNRM-CM6-1 HR spin-up simulation has been launched

(2018/10/26) : CNRM-ESM2-1 '1pctCO2' and 'abrupt-4xCO2' DECK simulations are published on ESGF

(2018/10/04) : CNRM-CM6-1 LR 'historical' DECK simulation is published on ESGF

(2018/09/28) : first CMIP6 CNRM-ESM2-1 DECK simulation 'piControl-spinup' is published on ESGF

<http://www.umr-cnrm.fr/cmip6/>