

Assimilation of Soil Moisture in an Ecosystem Model for SMAP Applications

Testing in Old Jack Pine site

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3rd Canadian SMAP Workshop @ Ottawa, Canada

March 21, 2013



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Outline

- Objectives

- To assimilate SMAP data in an ecosystem model to improve carbon and water cycle estimation
- To assist in the development of CaLDAS (Stephane Belair)

- Site descriptions

- Old Jack Pine Site

- Methodology

- Ensemble Kalman Filter

- Result

- Soil moisture simulation
- Data assimilation
- Parameter optimization

- Conclusion





Objective 1: SMAP Data Assimilation



SMAP

Flux tower

BEPS

(Boreal Ecosystem Productivity Simulator)

Farquhar's photosynthesis model

Ball-Woodrow-Berry stomatal conductance

Two-leaf (sunlit and shaded leaf) separation

Soil Water factor

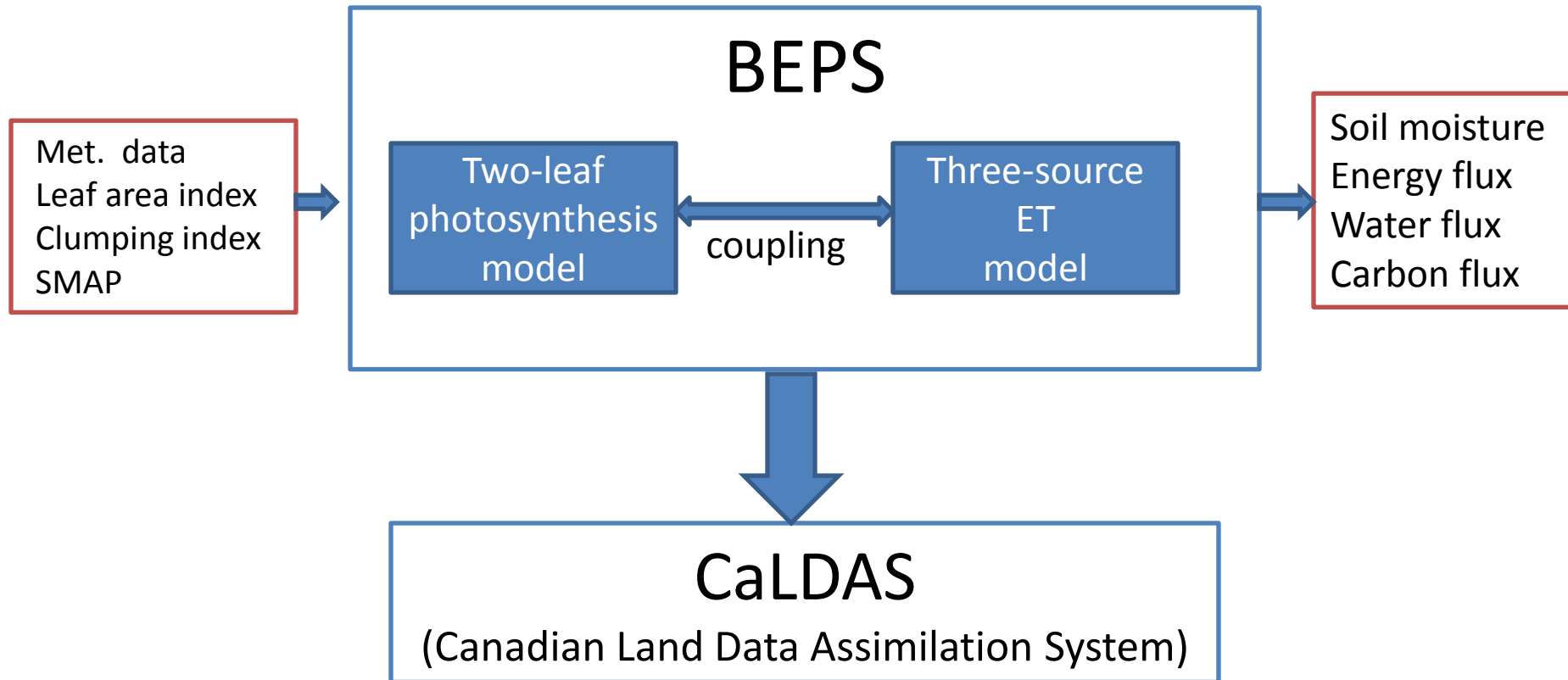
Met. data
Leaf area index
Clumping index

Soil moisture
Energy flux
Water flux
Carbon flux

Chen J. et al. (1999), Liu J. et al. (2003), Ju W. et al. (2006), Chen B. et al. (2007)



Objective 2: Linking BEPS with CaLDAS



Chen J. et al. (1999), Liu J. et al. (2003), Ju W. et al. (2006), Chen J. M. et al. (2012)



The Southern Old Jack Pine site



- Coordinates: 53.92° , -104.69°
- Elevation: 579.27 m
- Evergreen Needle leaf Forest
- Soil texture: sandy, very good drainage
- Topography: undulating
- Mean annual air temperature: 0.4° C
- Mean total annual precipitation: 467.2 mm
- Overstory cover: mature jack pine (established 1914)
- Understory: very sparse green alder (predominantly lichen ground cover).
- Organic layer: 10-15cm deep
- Soil moisture measured at 0-15 cm, 15-30 cm, 30-60 cm, 60-90 cm, 90-120 cm, and 120-150 cm.



Methodology: EnKF

$$X_k^a = X_k^f + K \left(Y_k - H \left(X_k^f \right) \right)$$

$$K = P_k^f H^T \left(H P_k^f H^T + R_k \right)^{-1}$$

$P_k^f H^T$: forecast cross covariance between any given state and $H(X_k^f)$

$H P_k^f H^T$: forecast error covariance

R_k : covariance of uncertainty for the observations.

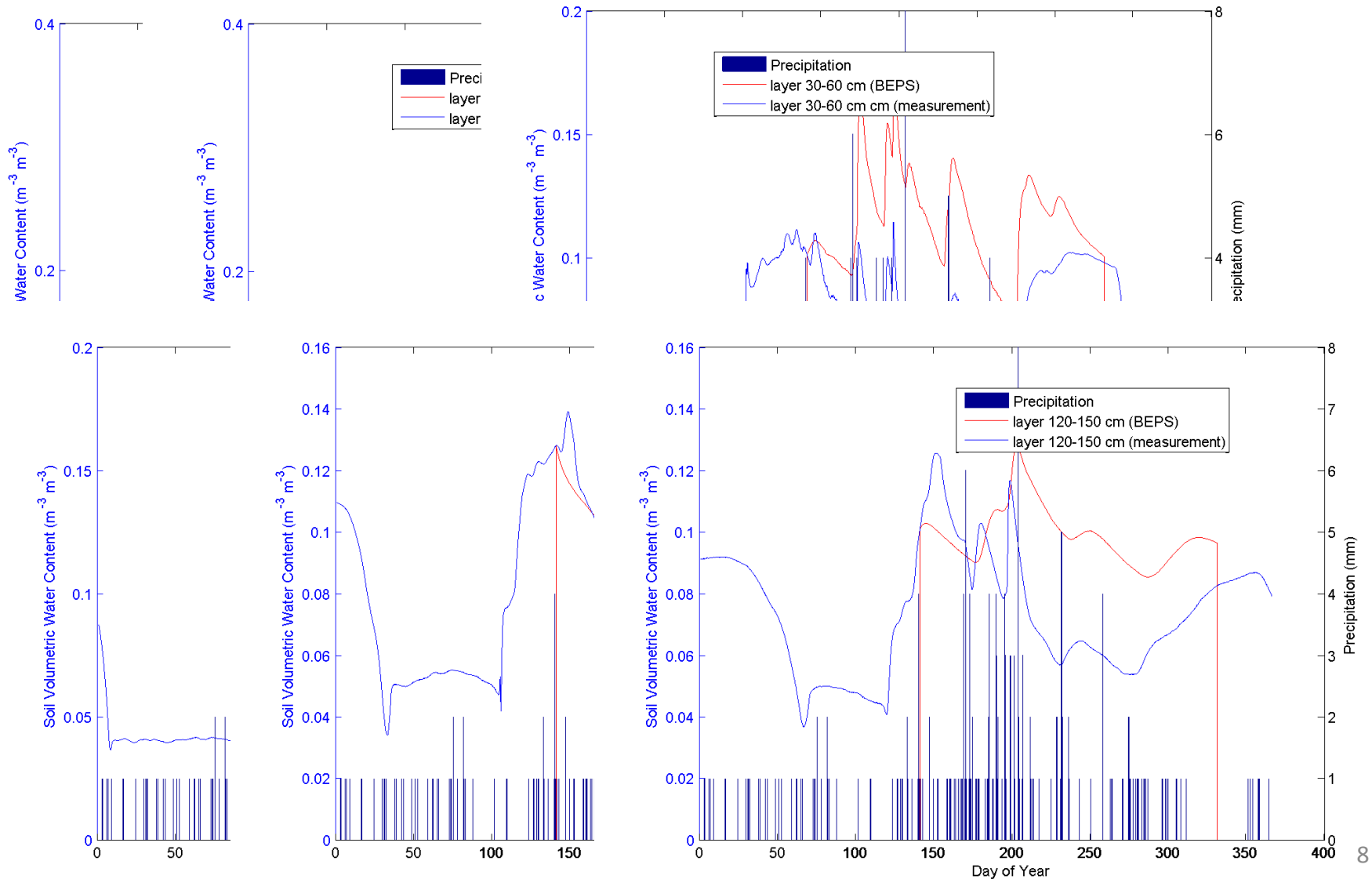


The result

- Soil moisture simulation (open loop)
- Data assimilation of top layer soil moisture
- Parameter optimization

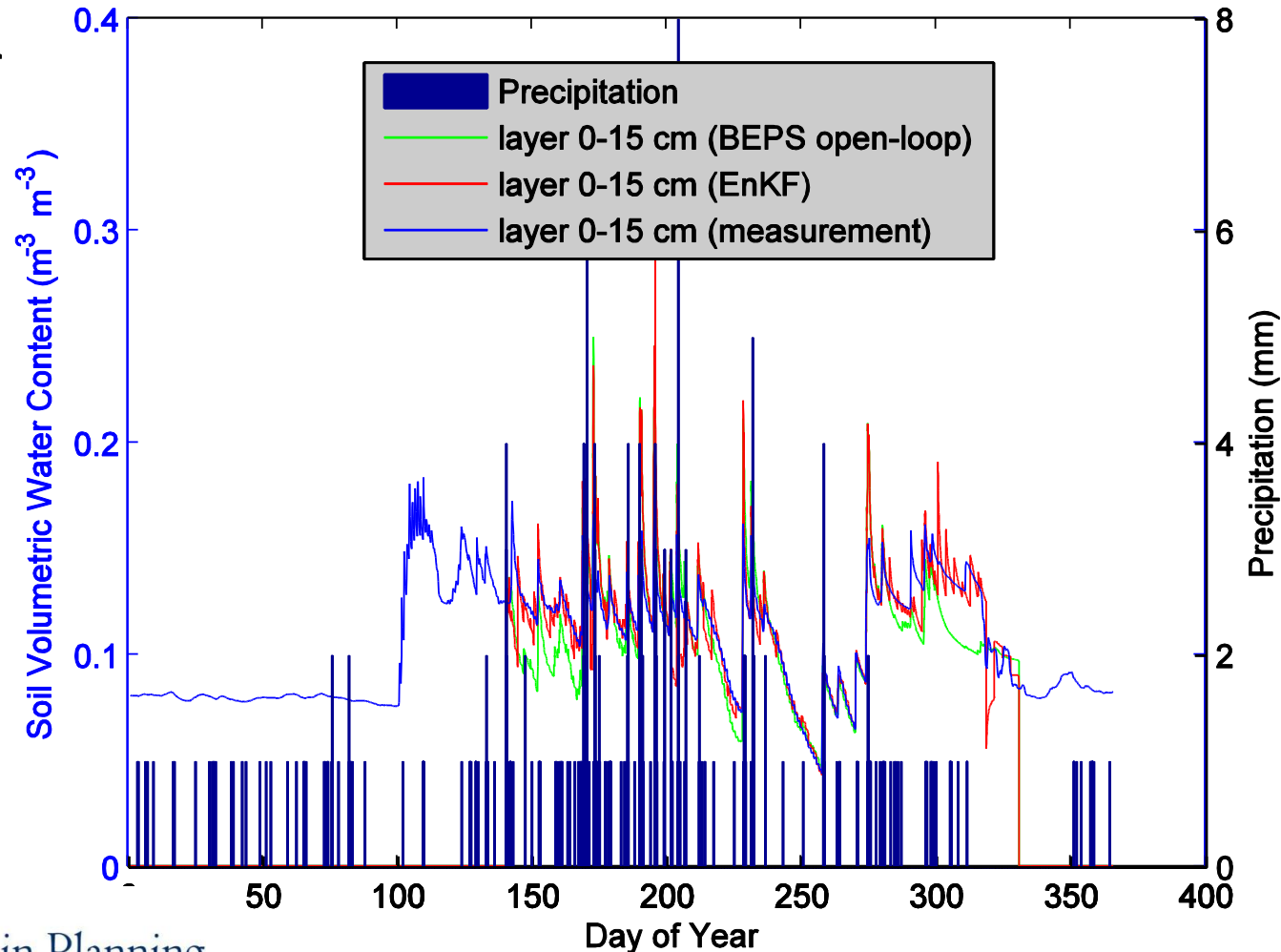


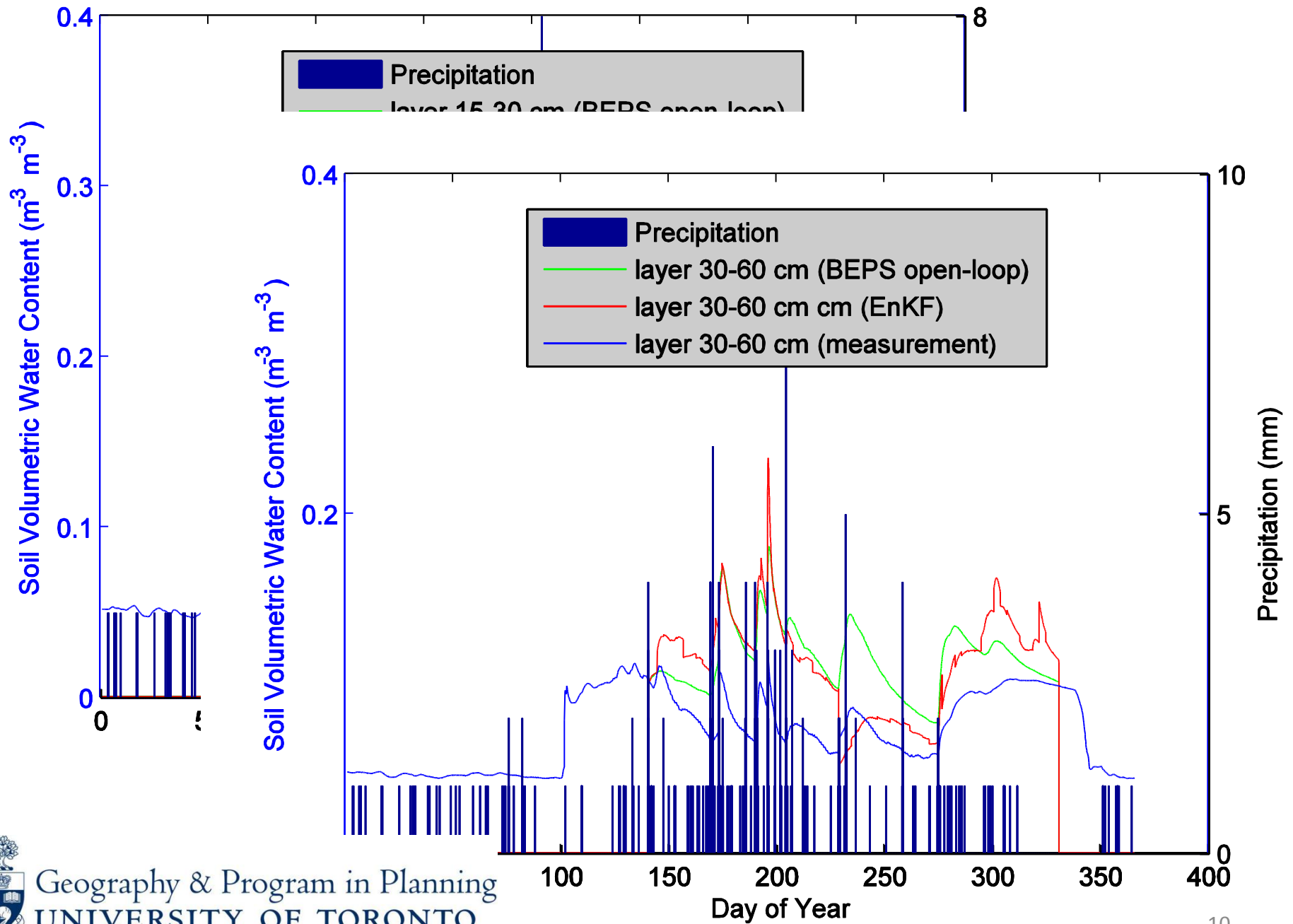
Result 1: Soil moisture simulation

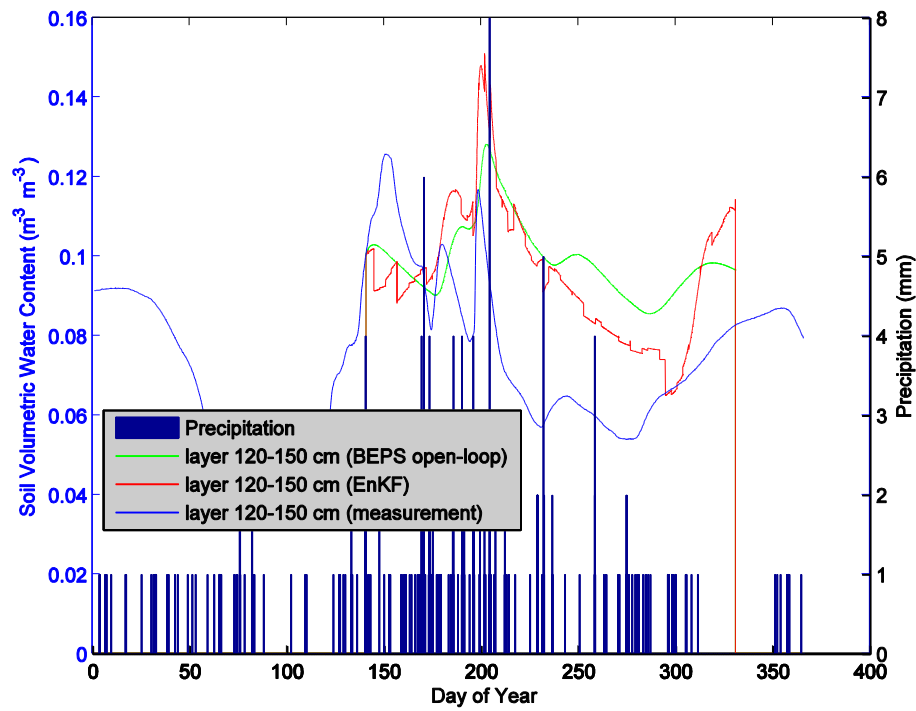
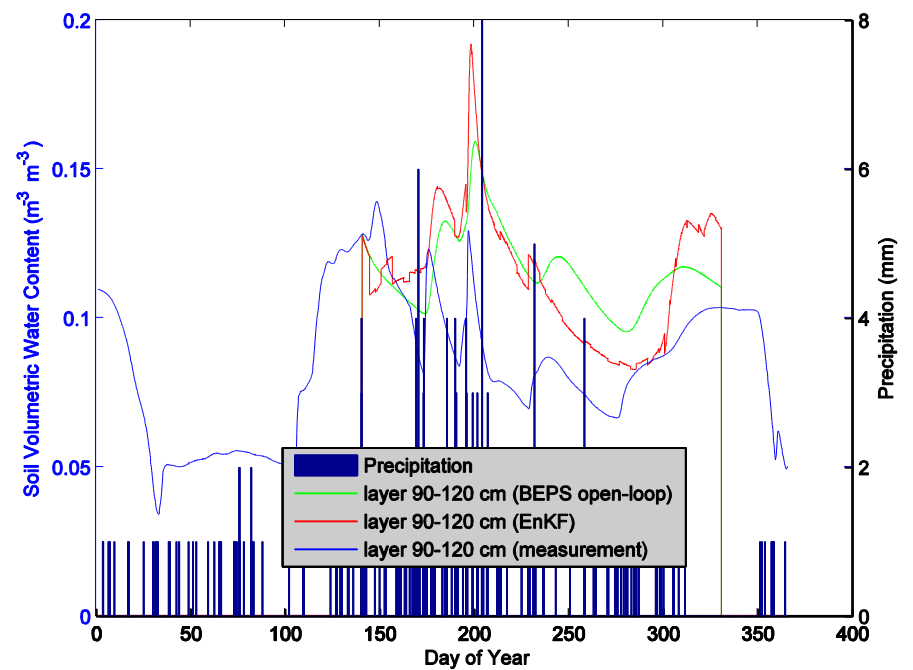
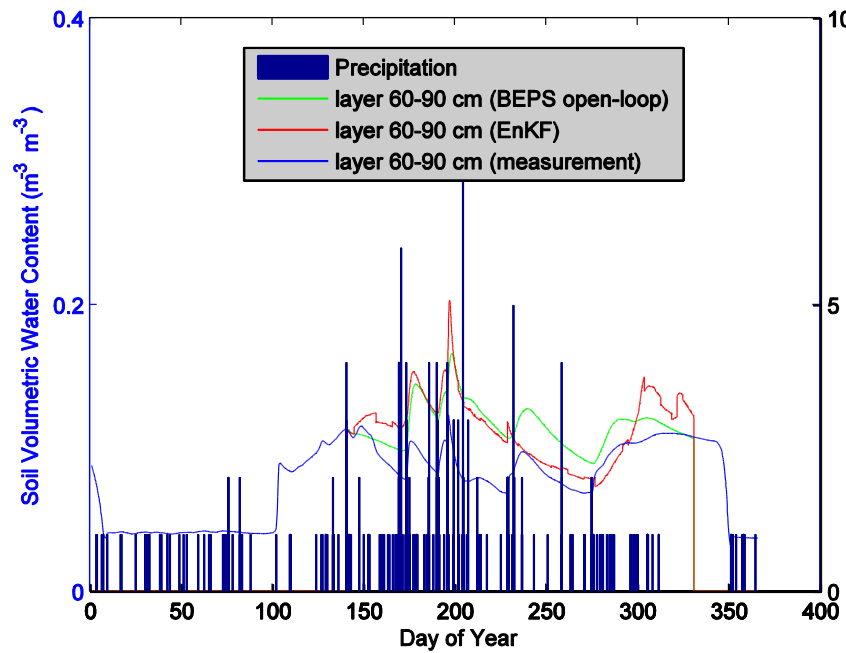


Result 2: Data assimilation of soil moisture

- Obs. @ top layer
- Obs. Error: 0.02
- Status vector: 6
- DA conducted in 3 days







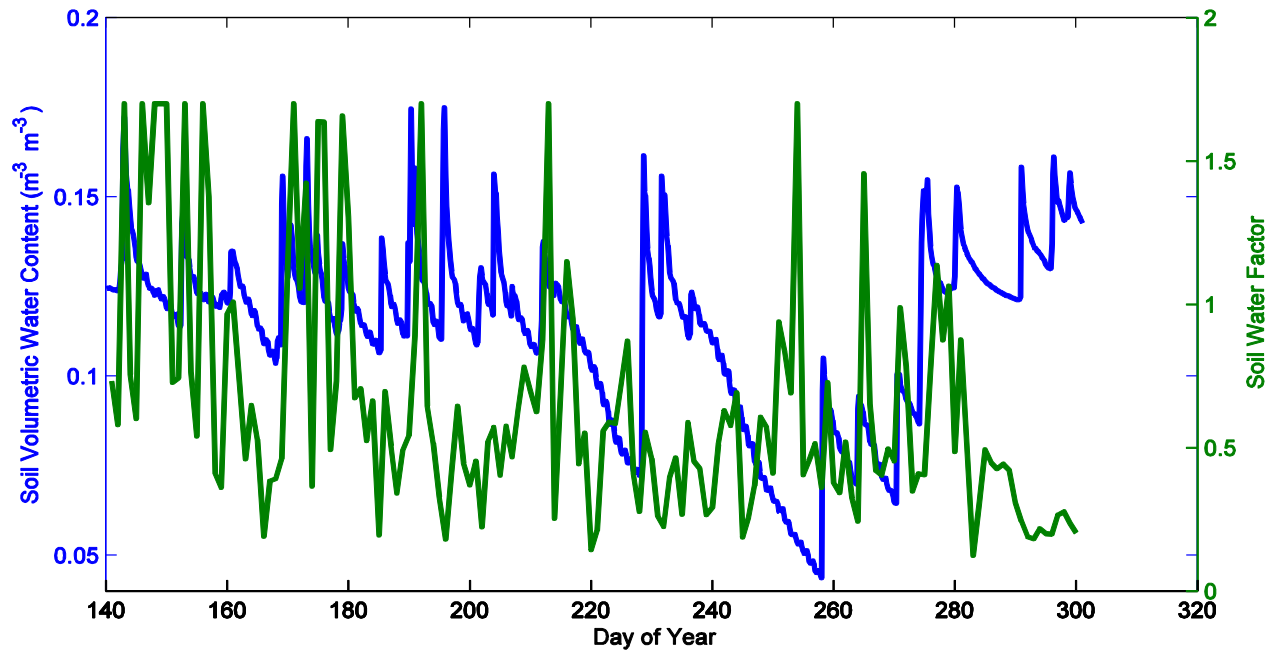
Result 3: Parameter optimization

Soil water factor & Vcmax

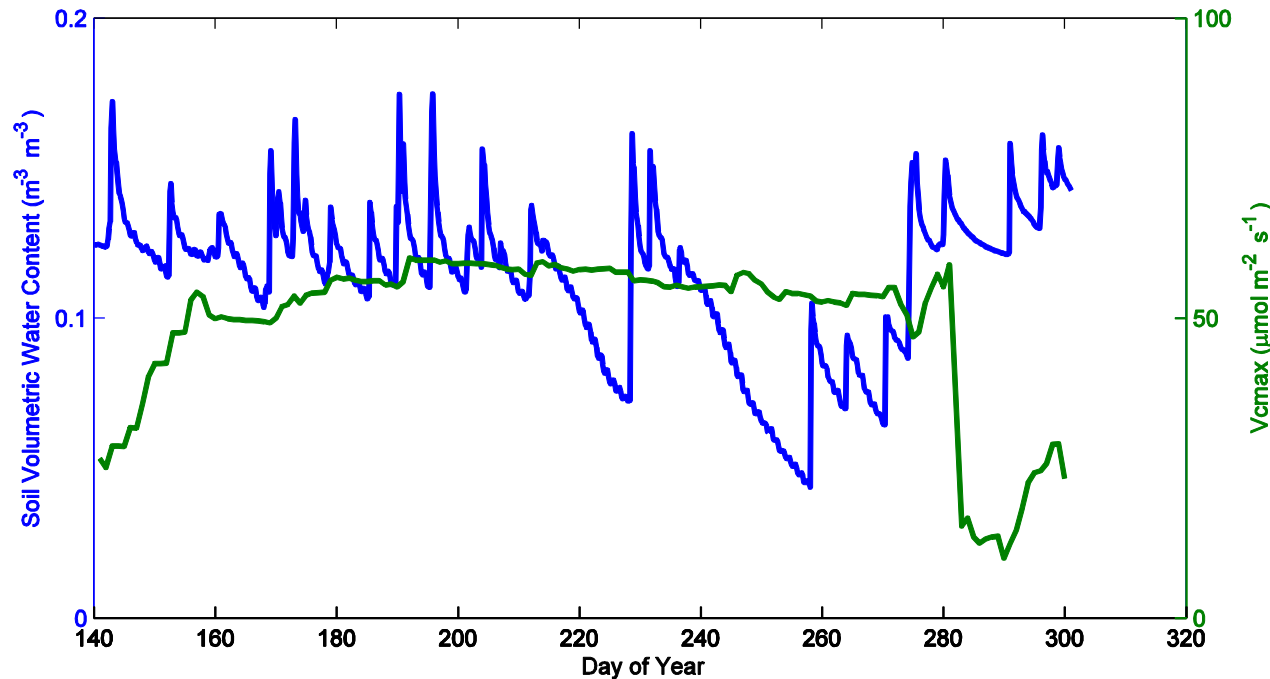
$$g = f_w \left(m \frac{Ah_s}{C_s} \right) + b$$

Vcmax @ 25 °C in Farquhar's model
--maximum rate of Rubisco carboxylase activity





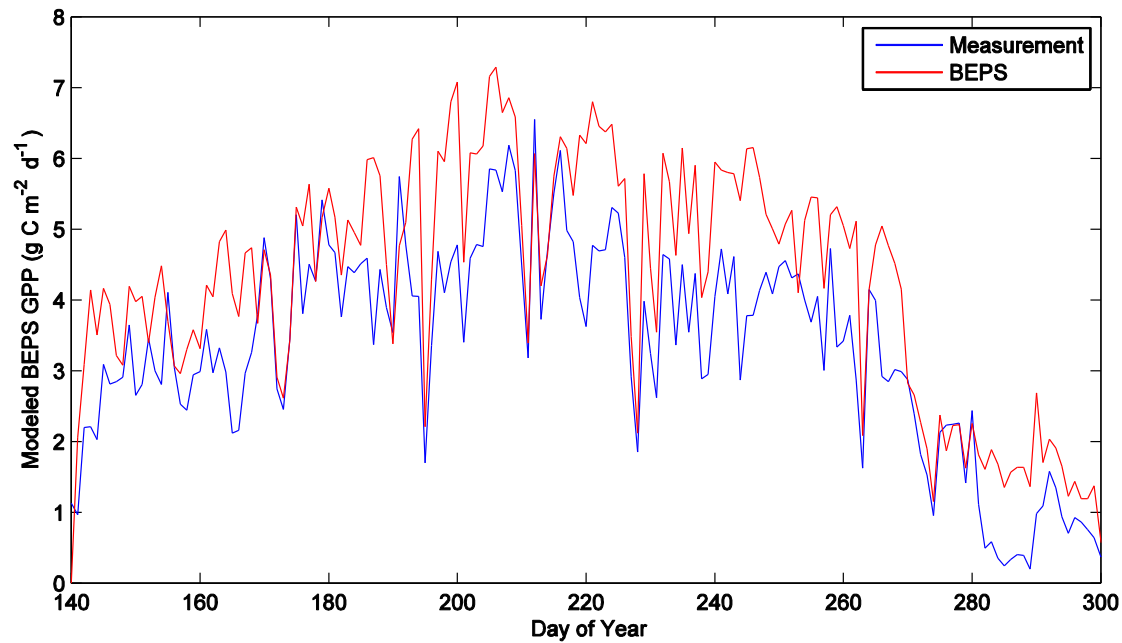
- Obs. : GPP flux
- Obs. Error: 15%
- Status vector: 2
- DA conducted daily



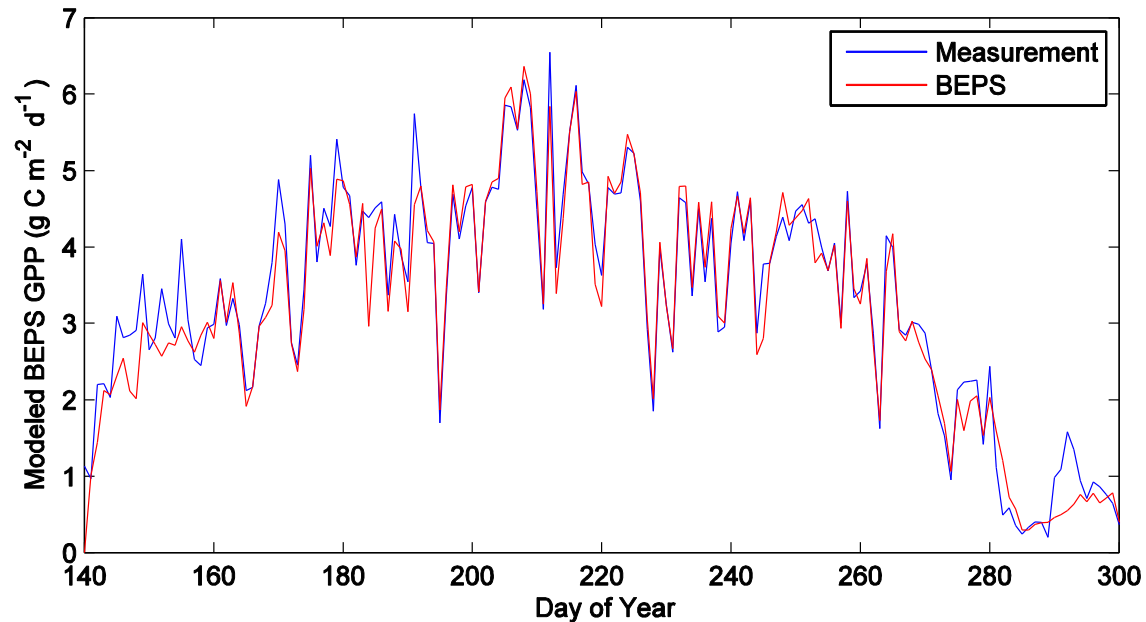
- f_w is closely related to soil moisture dynamics
- Small lag in f_w
- Not all variance can be explained by f_w
- nonlinear relationship between water stress and soil moisture
- Slow change of V_{cmax}

The simulated GPP using optimized parameters

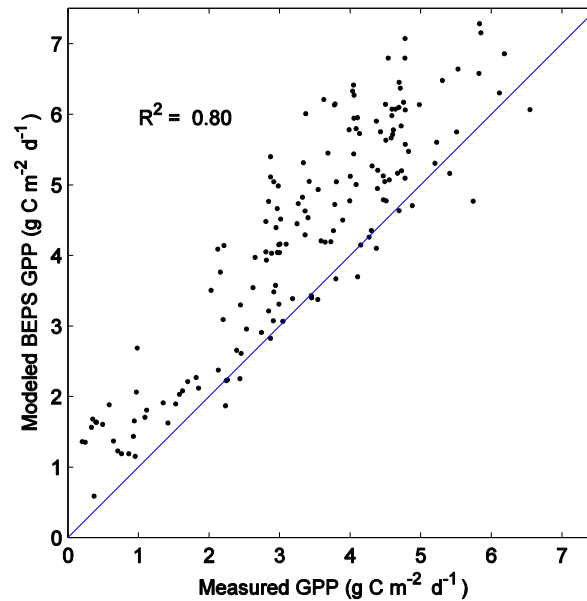
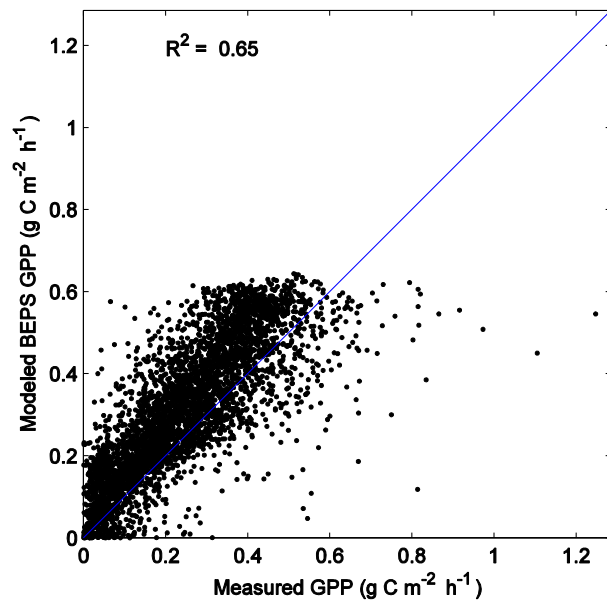
Before



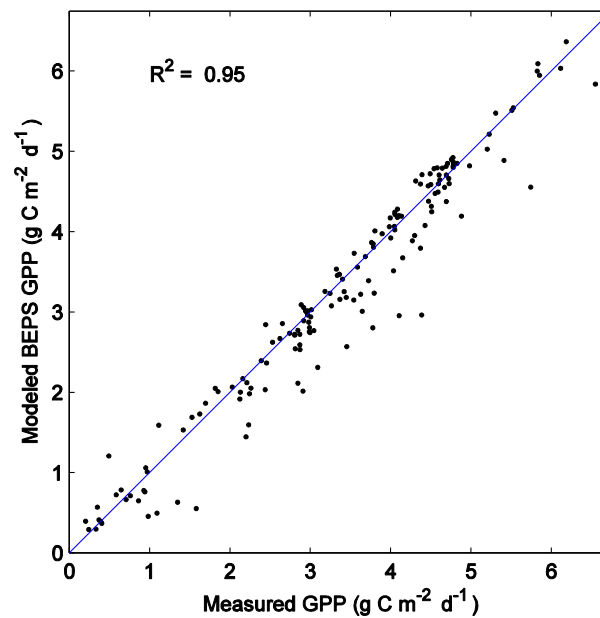
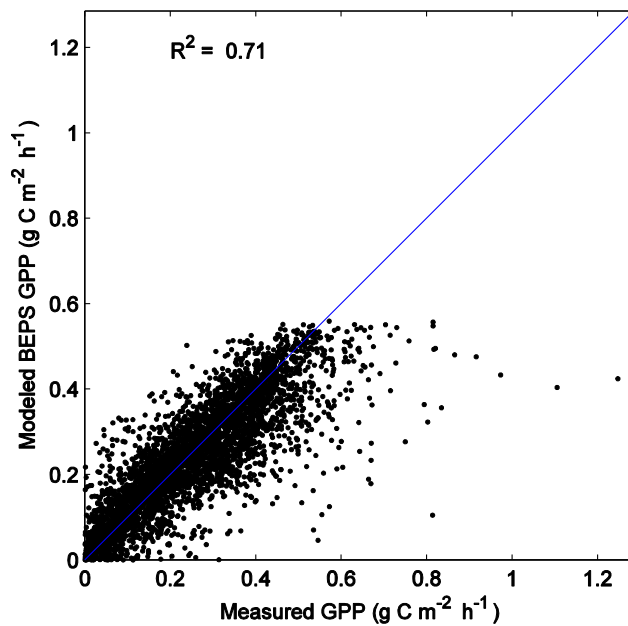
After



Before



After



The problems in the parameter optimization

- The setup of parameters
 - How to set standard errors and ranges of parameters
- The correlation between parameters
 - The variance may be explained by one and/or more parameters
- Information projected from other parameters
 - How to determine the parameters to be optimized



Conclusion

- Soil moisture is successfully simulated on the SOJP site.
- Assimilation of top layer (SMAP) soil moisture in the BEPS model via EnKF is feasible.
- Parameter optimization:
 - The scheme (EnKF) works but with lots of limitations to overcome.
 - Accurate parameter optimization relies on our understanding of the model structure and parameter distribution.



Thanks!

Questions?

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The study is funded and/or supported by Canadian Space Agency,
Environment Canada, and Canada Research Chairs Program



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