

Adding Water Tracers and Isotopes to JULES

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- This work is part of the EU Tipping Points in the Earth System (TiPES) project developing an isotope enabled version of the UK Earth System Model (UKESM2).
- There is a corresponding ongoing development in the UM alongside our work on JULES.

Why?

- Stable water isotopes – to allow comparison between model and observations (both present day and past climates)
- Water tracers – to understand the model hydrological cycle and to infer information about the history of water while it passes through the hydrological cycle

Impact on the JULES model?

- Water tracers and isotopes are passive tracers with no impact on the model physics or dynamics.

Progress

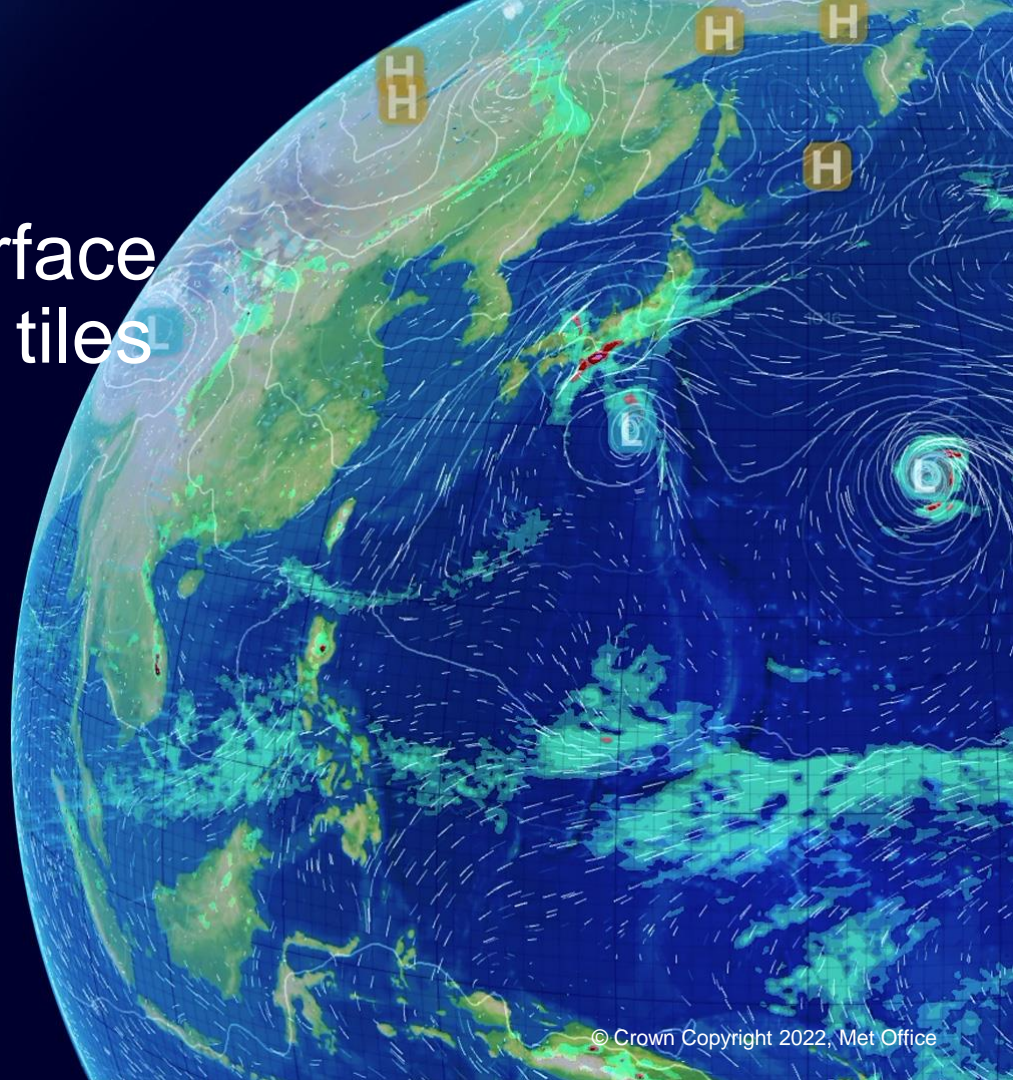
- Basic water tracer code for JULES model is almost completed and will be submitted for review soon.

Next step

- Add isotopic processes to the model

Developments in the Surface Module: Albedos and 17 tiles

John Edwards



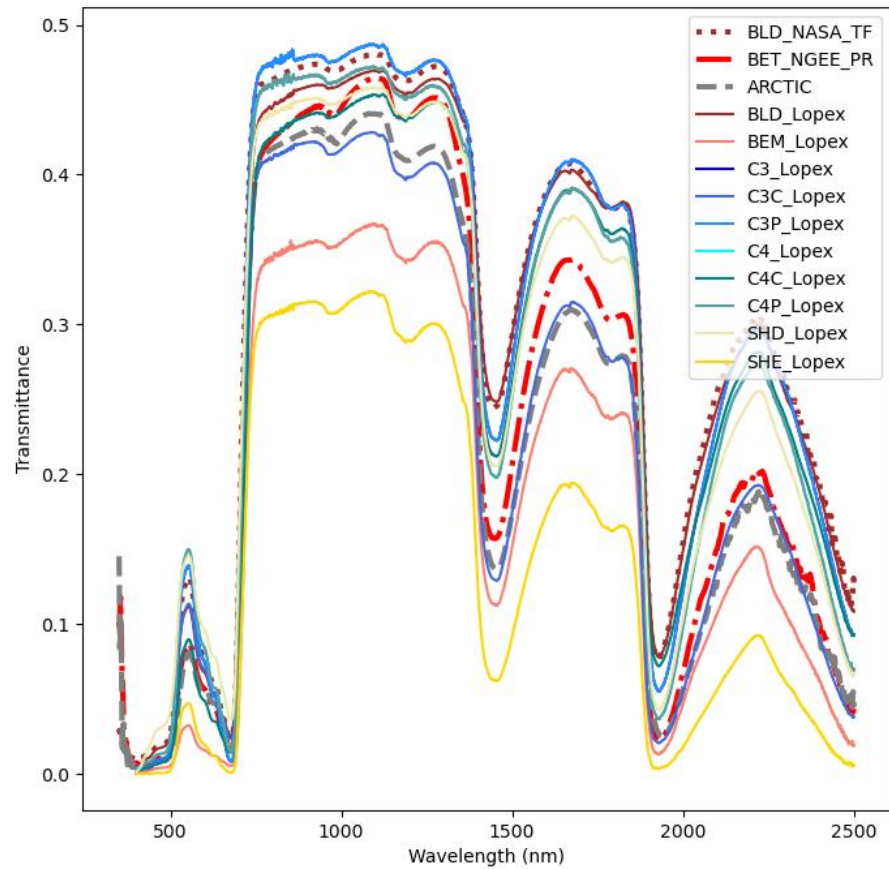
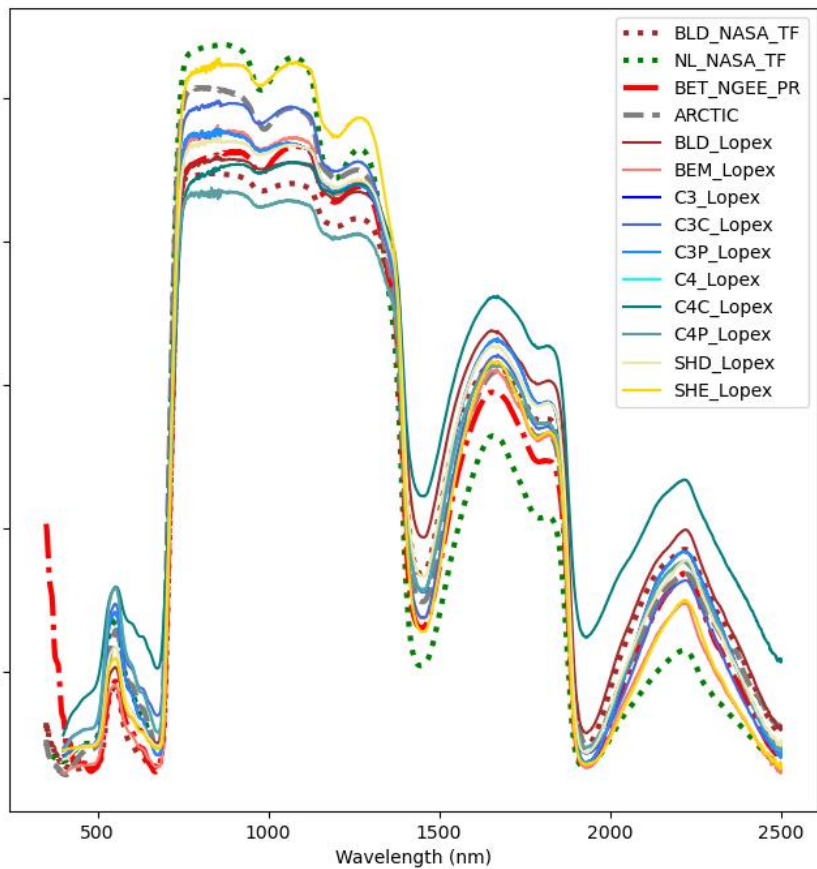
Background

- Standard configuration of JULES has 5 PFTs and 4 non-vegetated tiles
 - PFTs: Broad-leaved trees, Needle-leaved trees, C3 grass, C4 grass, shrubs
- Current ESM configuration has 13 PFTs + 4 non-vegetated tiles
 - PFTs:
 - Deciduous broad-leaved trees, Tropical evergreen broad-leaved trees, Temperate evergreen broad-leaved trees
 - Deciduous needle-leaved trees, Evergreen needle-leaved trees
 - C3 grass, C3 crop, C3 pasture
 - C4 grass, C4 crop, C4 pasture
 - Deciduous shrubs, Evergreen Shrubs

- Does the addition of the extra PFTs from the ESM configuration allow us to improve the physical model?
 - We need to set appropriate parameter values
- See Heather's talk on PL1 and ESL1 for overall performance: here we discuss only the albedos for 13 PFTs / 17 tiles

Albedos

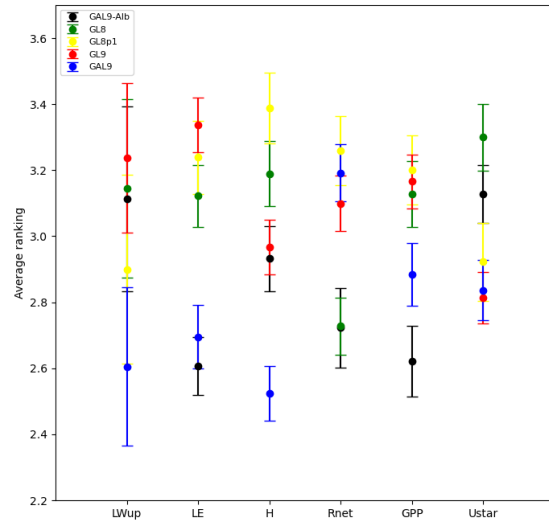
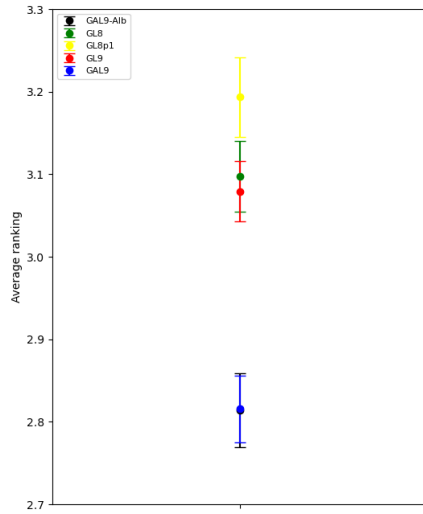
- Albedos on the original 5 PFTs were revised for GAL9
- PL1 allows us to move further towards traceable albedo parameters based on recent spectral data
 - Likely that further development will take place on the medium term
- Data are taken from <https://ecosis.org/>
 - Many reflectance spectra, but few transmittance spectra – we need both
 - Most data taken from Lopex93
 - Data for broad-leaved tropical evergreen trees taken from NGEE Tropics GLiHT Puerto Rico Campaign



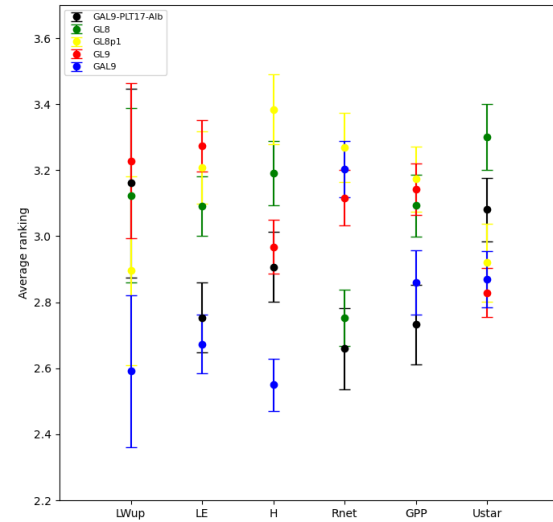
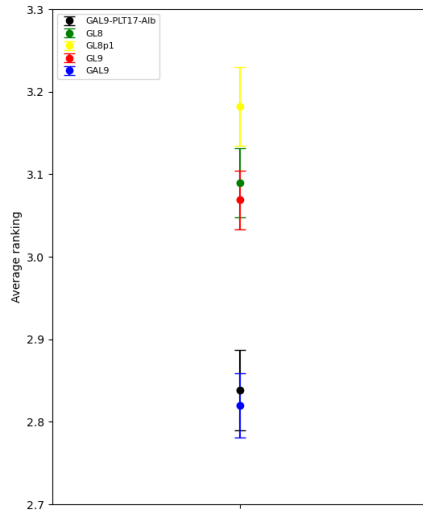
Related Points

- We need to disaggregate the downward SW between direct and diffuse radiation, as well as between the VIS and NIR
- Historically in standalone JULES we have taken all downward SW as diffuse, but a large amount is direct
- A better partitioning can be implemented by setting **wght_alb = 0.3,0.2,0.34,0.16** instead of **wght_alb = 0.0, 0.5, 0.0, 0.5**
- Now that we have an explicit direct albedo, it matters whether the forcing data are in UTC or LST

Benchmarking Results – 9 tiles



Benchmarking Results – 17 tiles physical



Code Changes and Fixes

- <https://code.metoffice.gov.uk/trac/jules/ticket/1242>: Interactive buoyancy in surface exchange to remove oscillation between stable and unstable surface stratification – removes isolated hotspots in the forecast model
- <https://code.metoffice.gov.uk/trac/jules/ticket/1092>: Reorder the numerics of infiltration into the snowpack to avoid last-digit rounding leading to negative ground infiltration and possible subsequent crashes
- <https://code.metoffice.gov.uk/trac/jules/ticket/1279>: Remove persistent small snow amounts