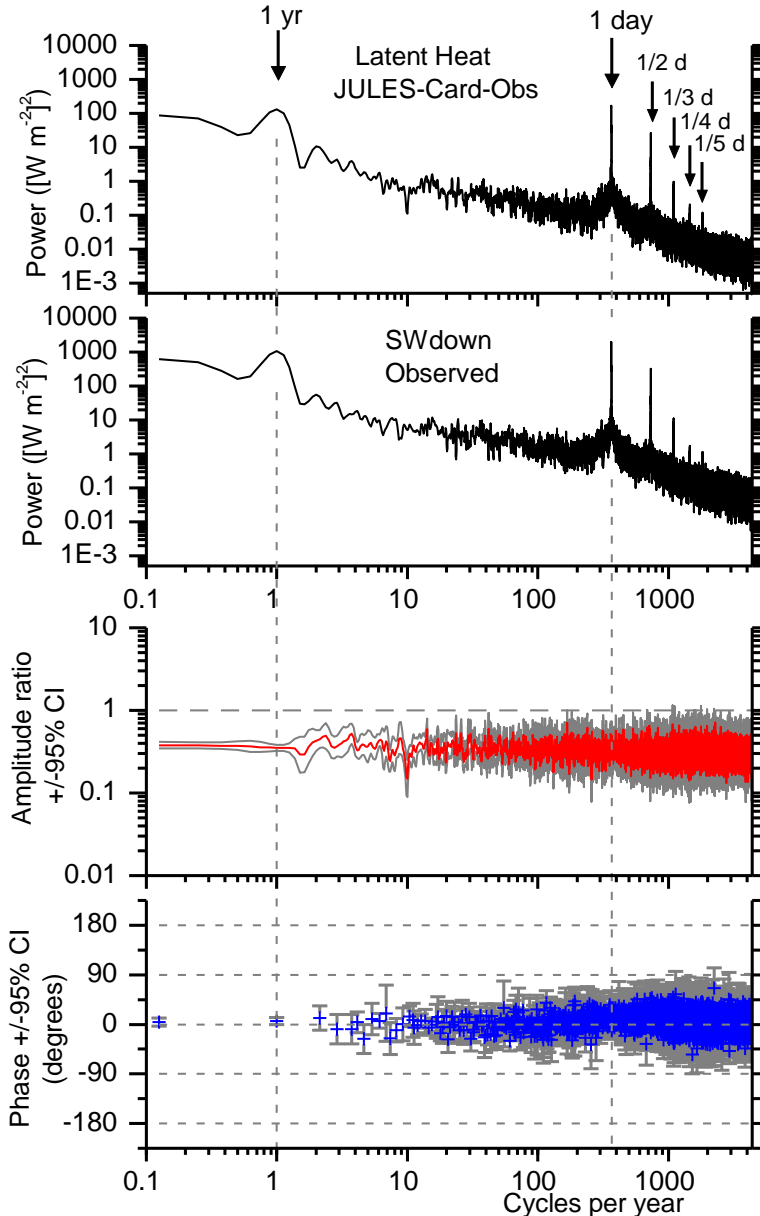
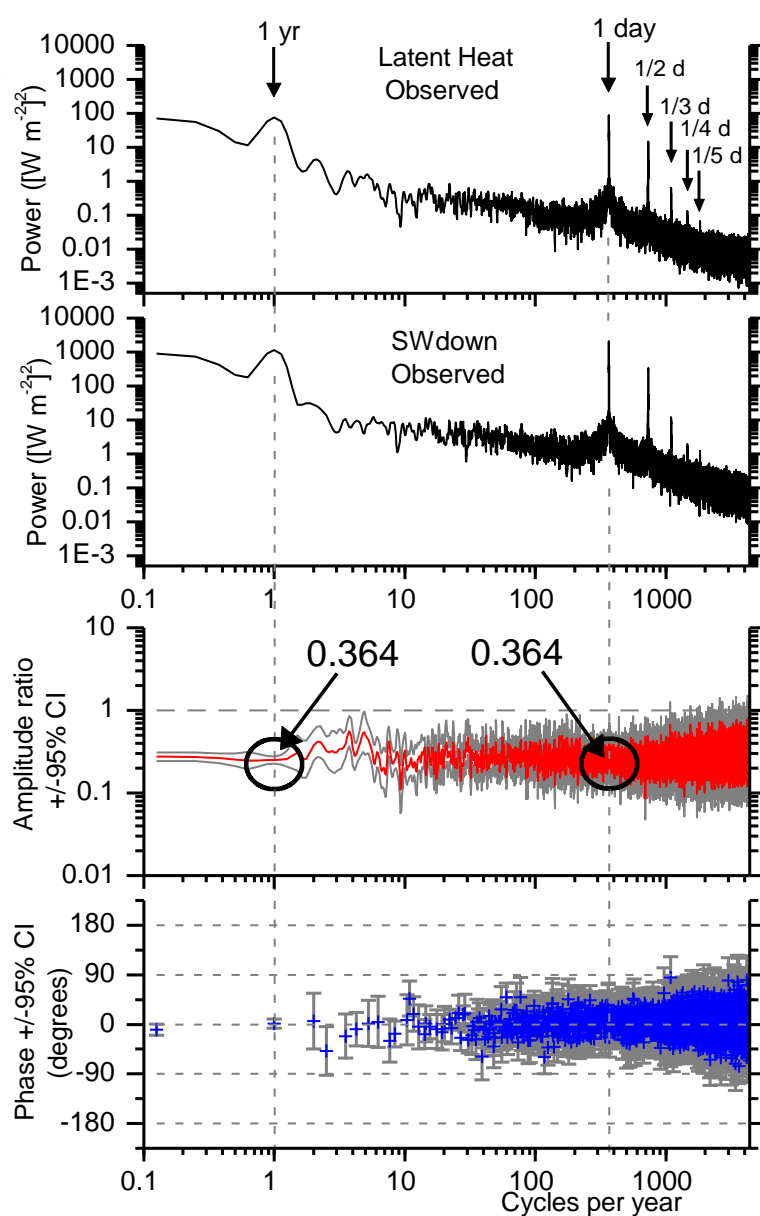


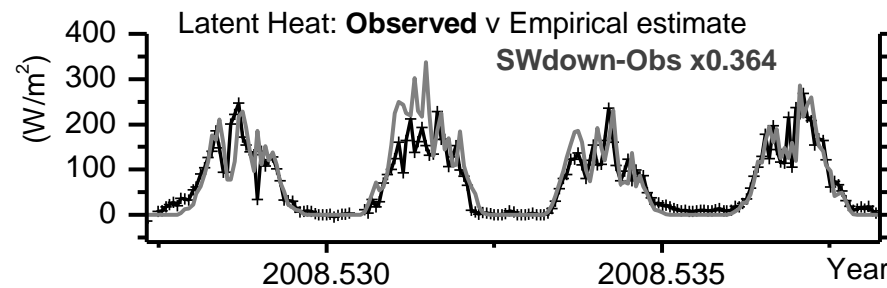
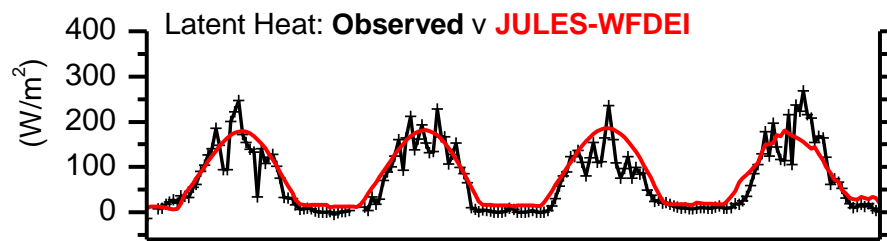
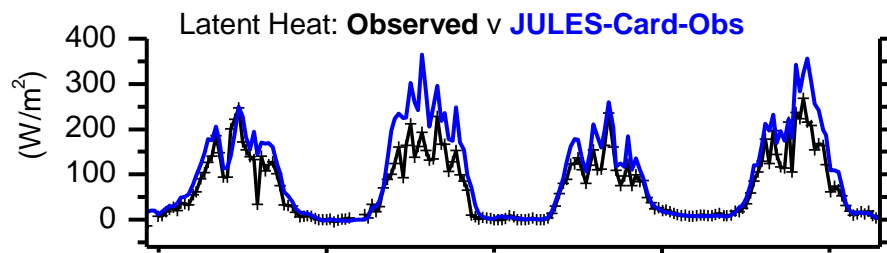
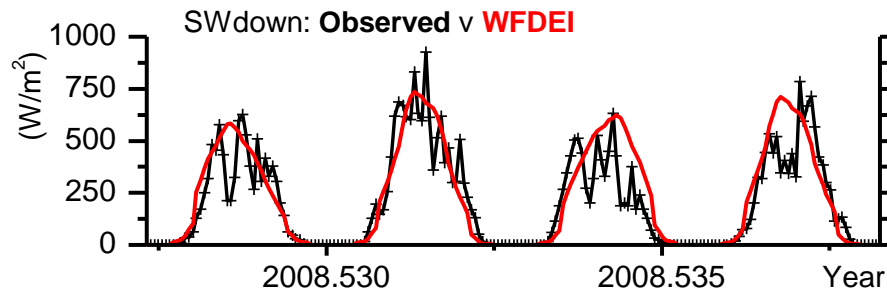


Cardington Transfer functions

Latent Heat v Downwards shortwave flux

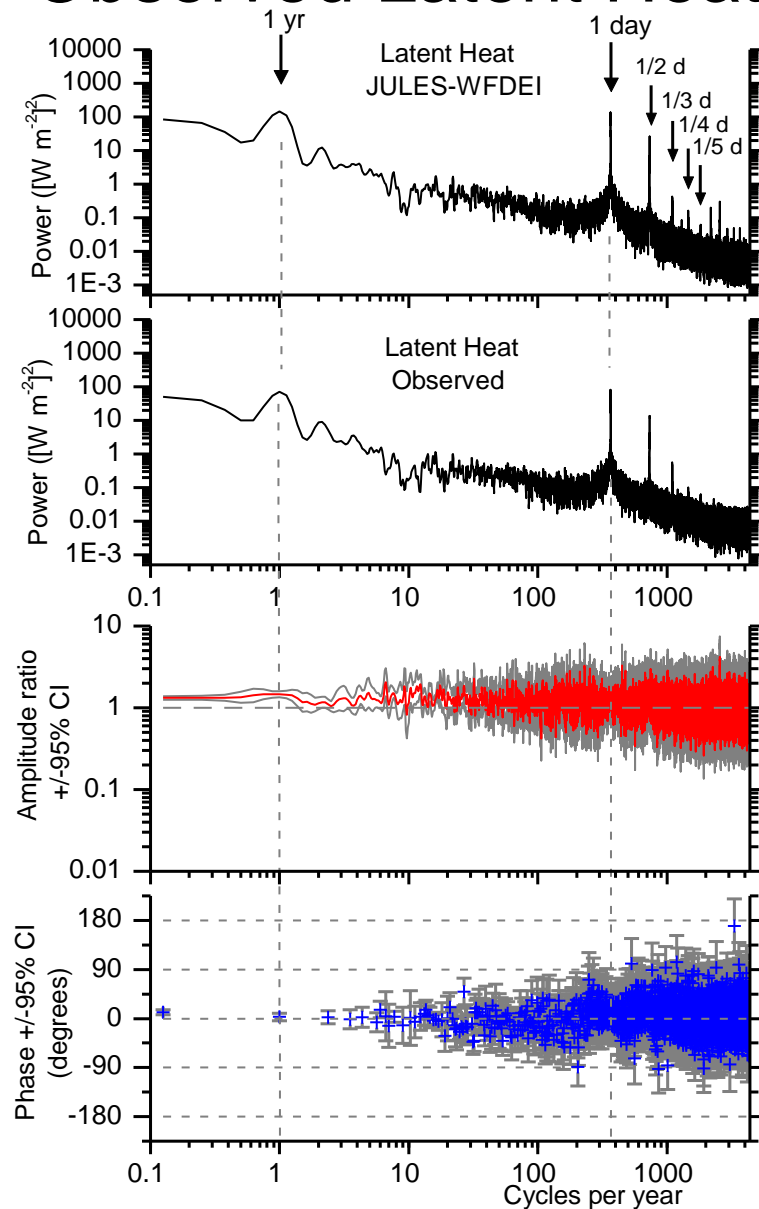
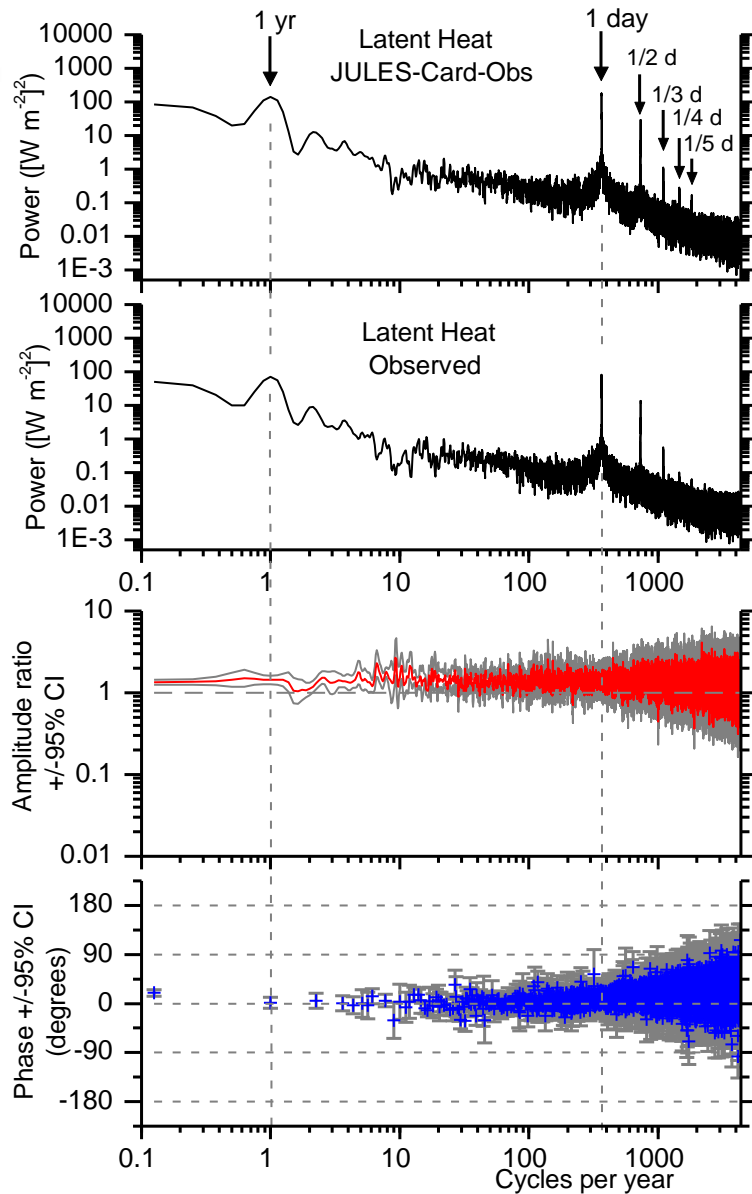


12th - 15th July 2008 Cardington

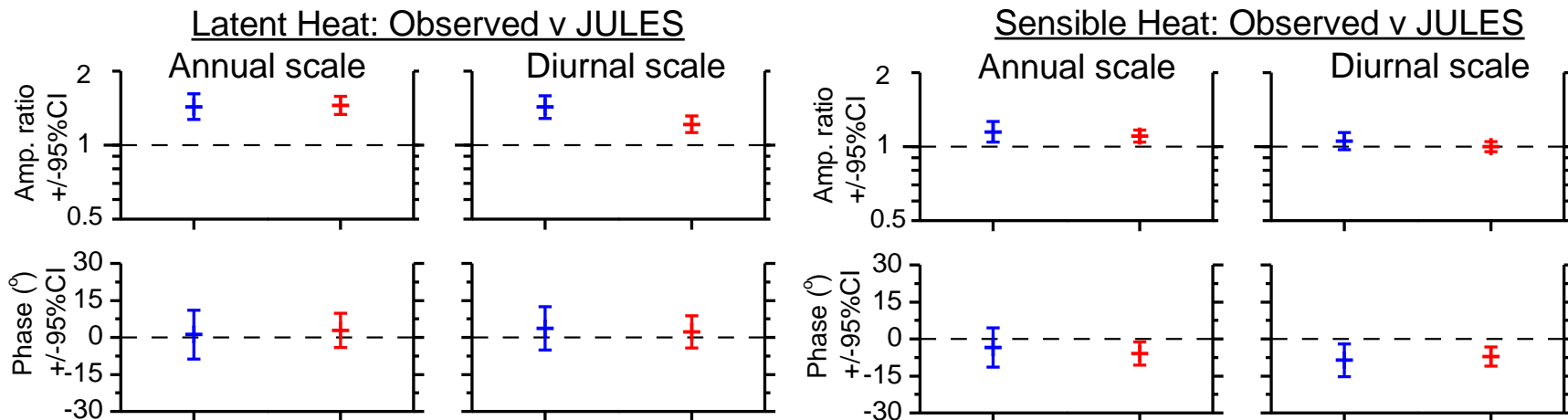




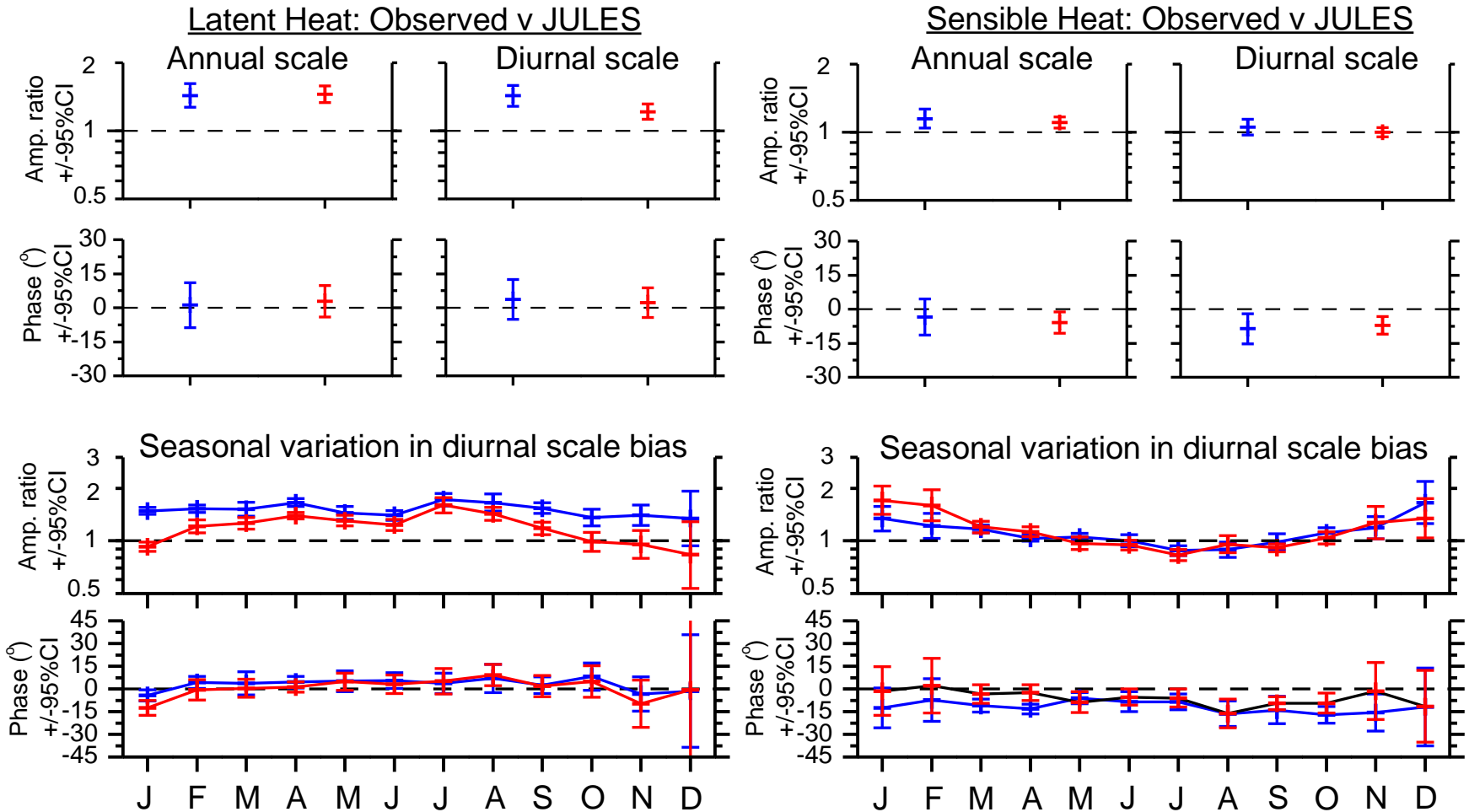
Cardington Evaluation of output variable JULES Latent Heat v Observed Latent Heat



Comparing bias according to forcing data: **JULES-Card-Obs** and **JULES-WFDEI**



Comparing bias according to forcing data: **JULES-Card-Obs** and **JULES-WFDEI**





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Frequency response from the spectral transfer function

INPUT
Observed
Precipitation



OUTPUT
Soil
saturation
0-10cm

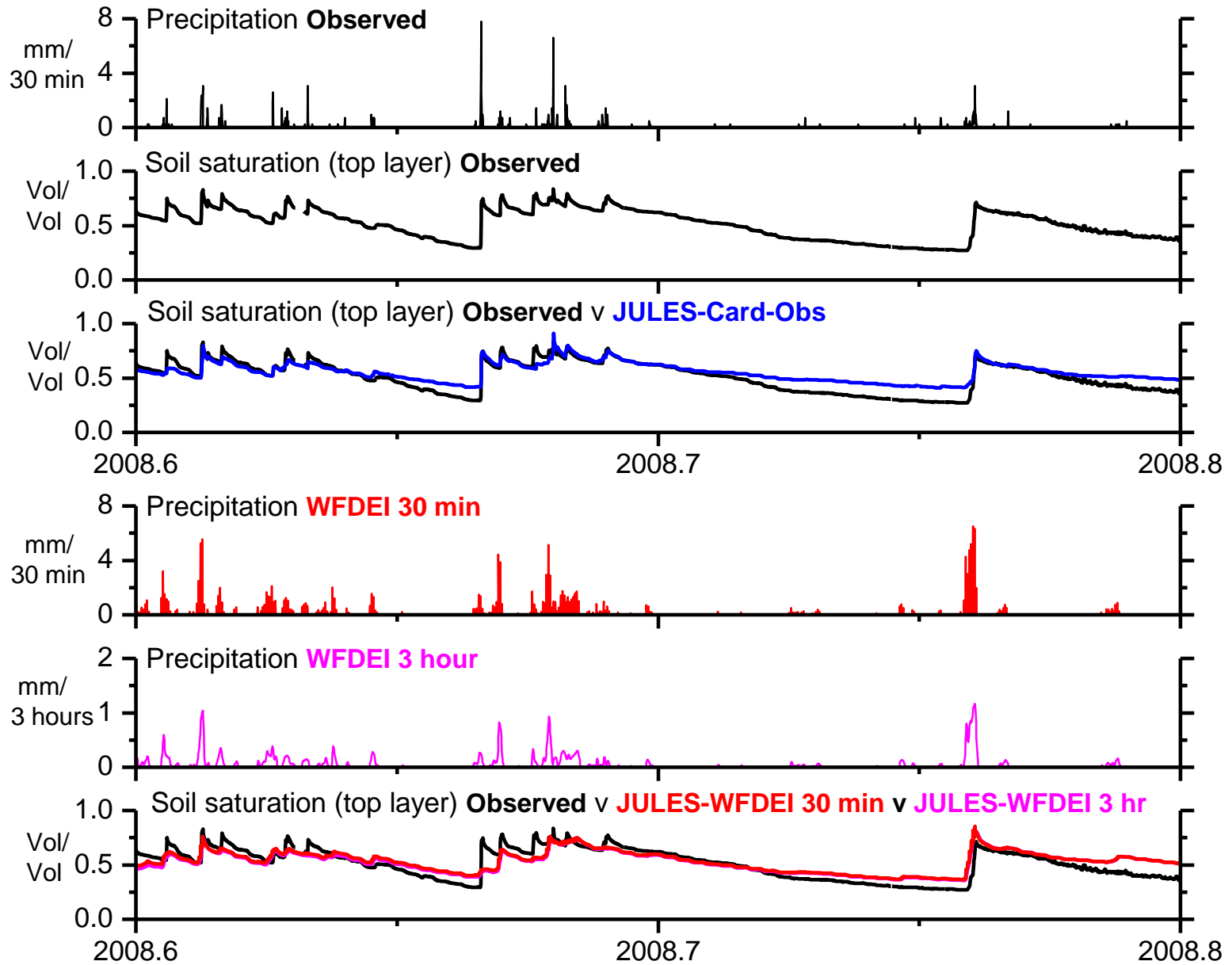
INPUT
Observed
Precipitation



OUTPUT
Soil
saturation
Top layer

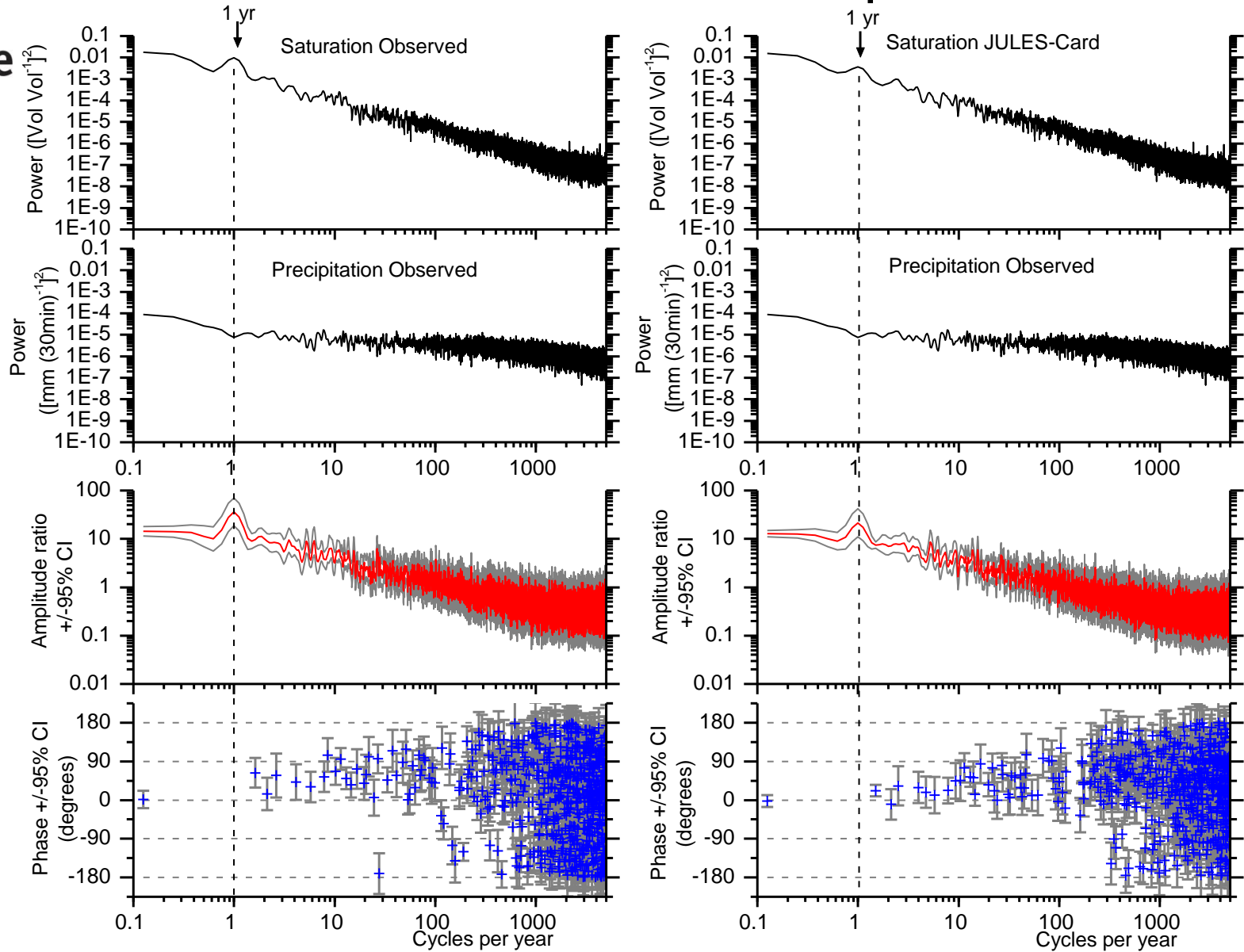


Precipitation and top-layer soil saturation



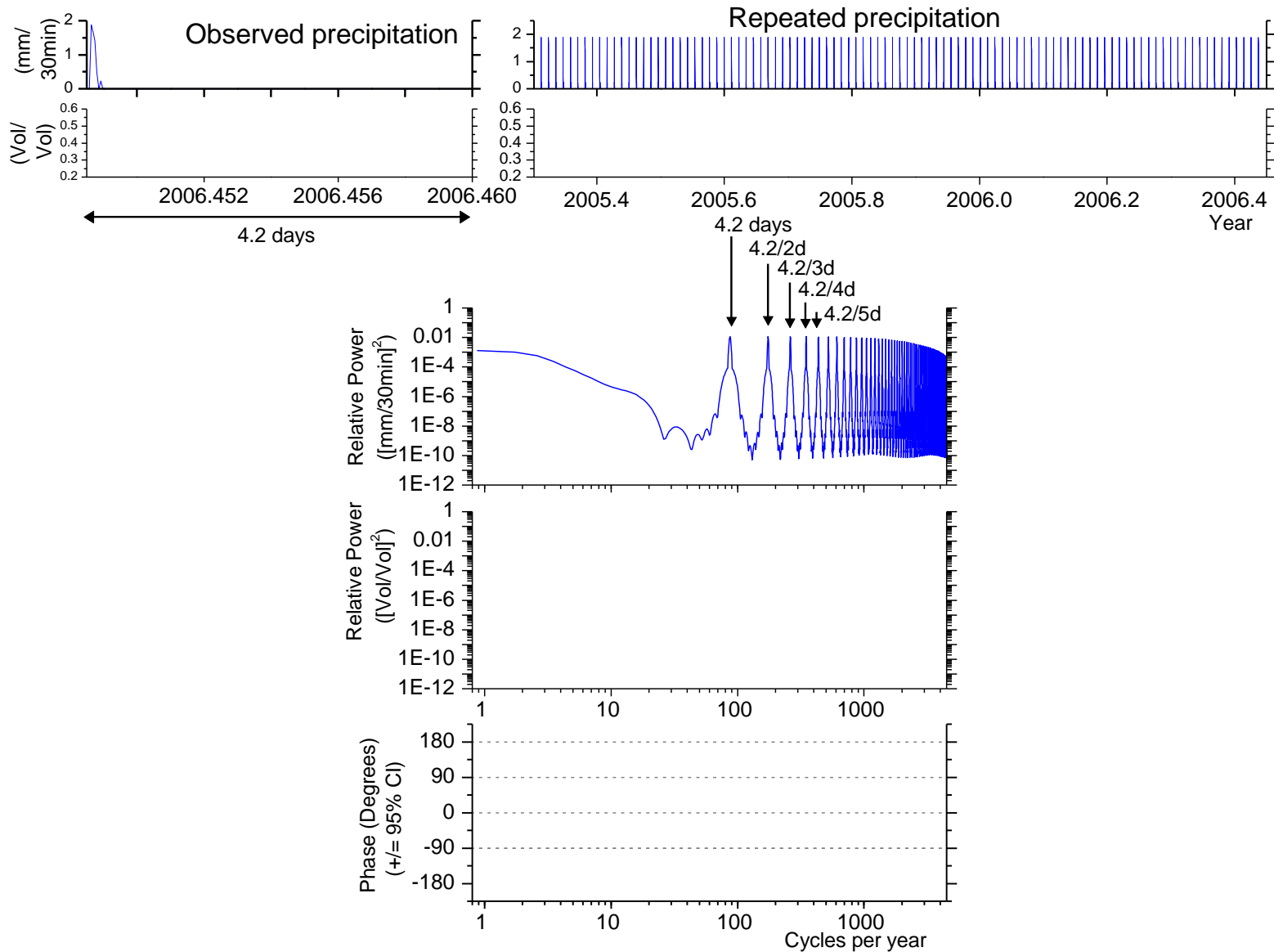


Cardington Transfer functions Soil saturation v Precipitation



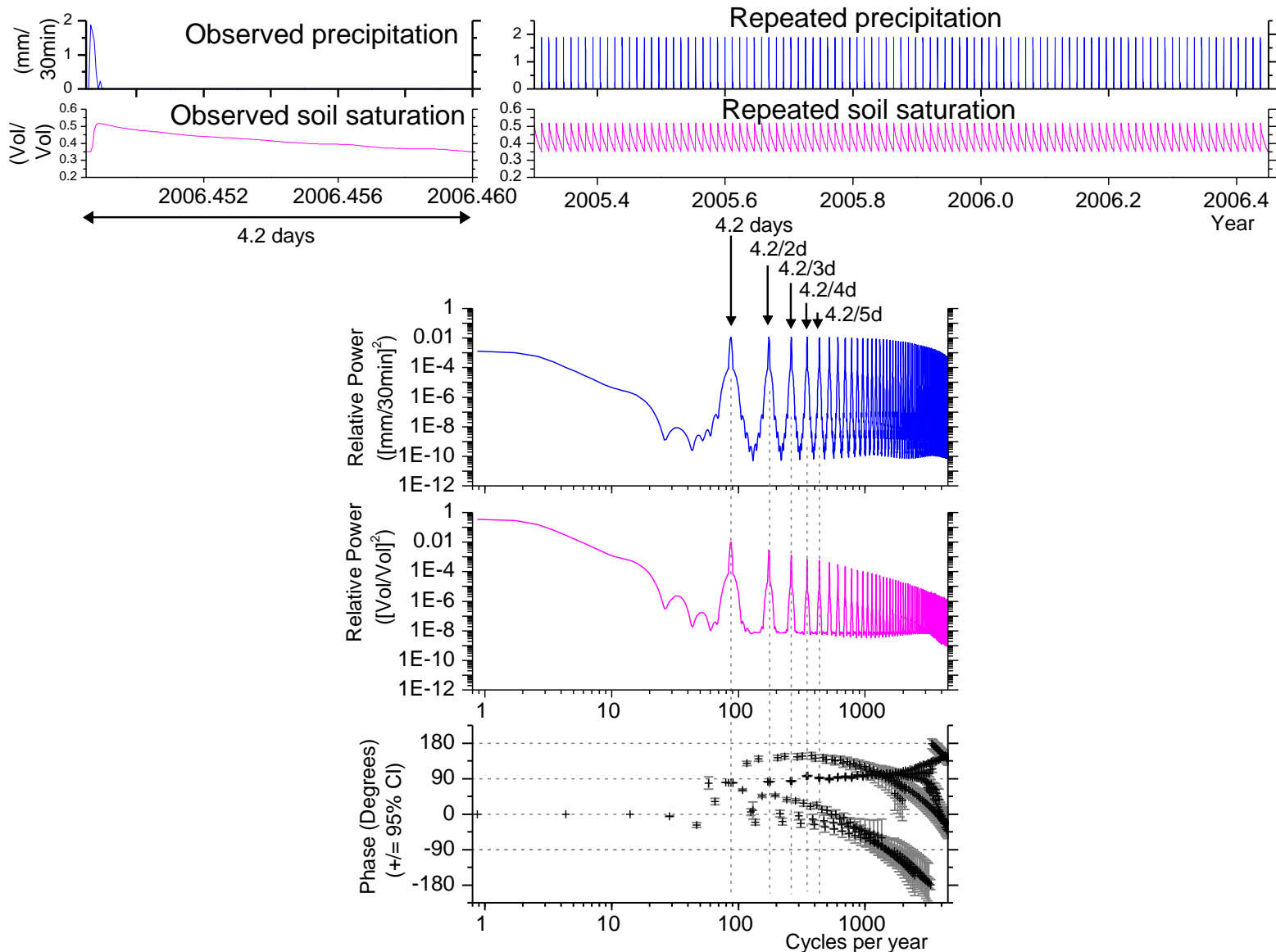


Investigating the phase of impulse v. response (soil saturation variations after precipitation events)



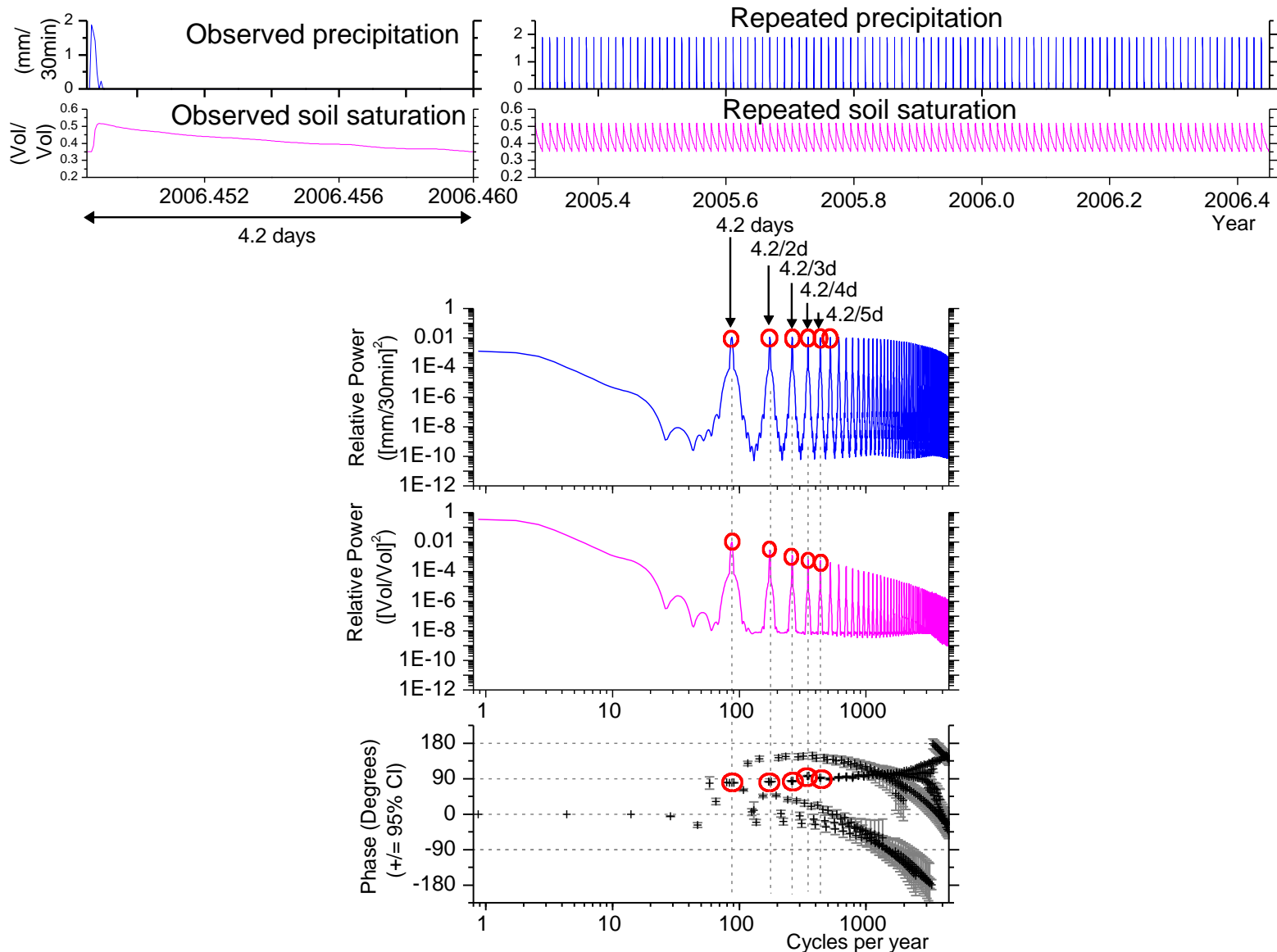


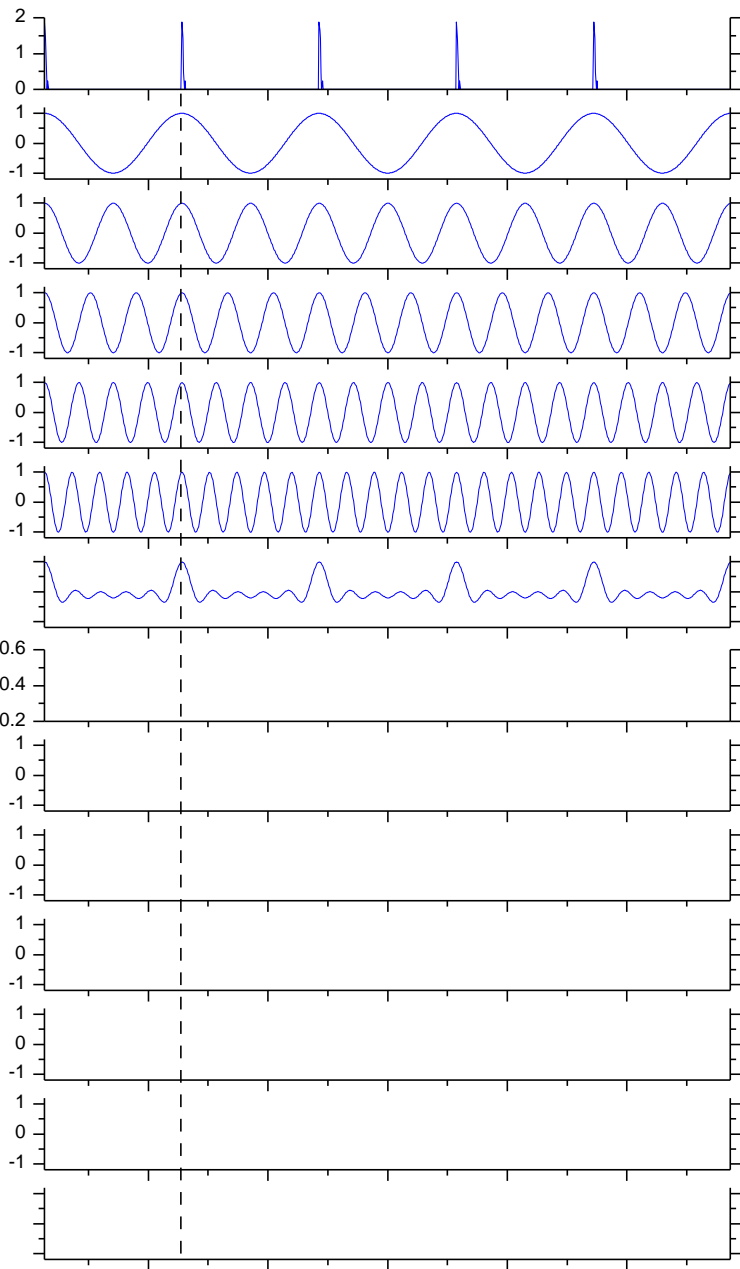
Investigating the phase of impulse v. response (soil saturation variations after precipitation events)





Investigating the phase of impulse v. response (soil saturation variations after precipitation events)





← Repeated observed precipitation

$\lambda = 4.18$ days First harmonic (Fundamental)

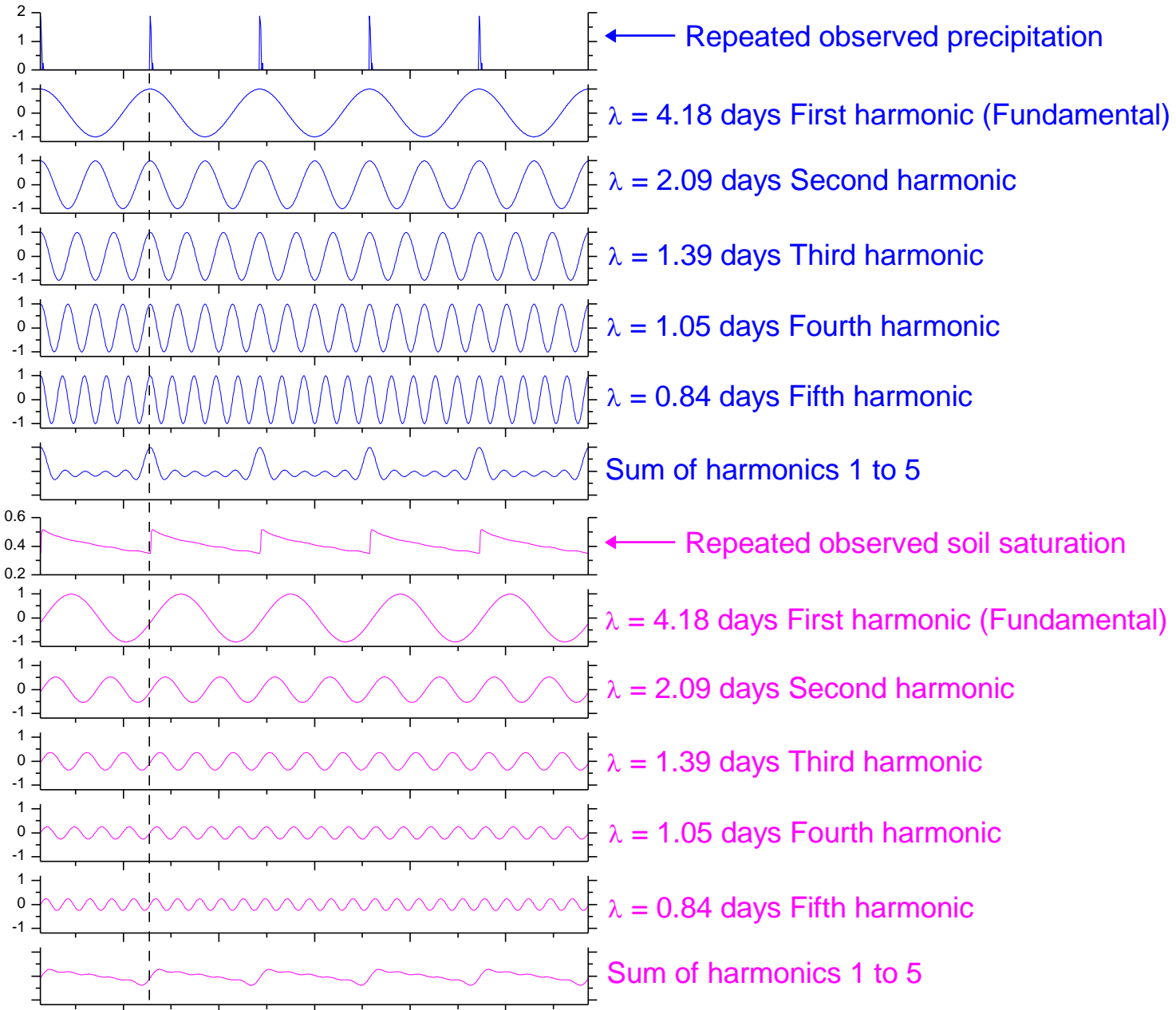
$\lambda = 2.09$ days Second harmonic

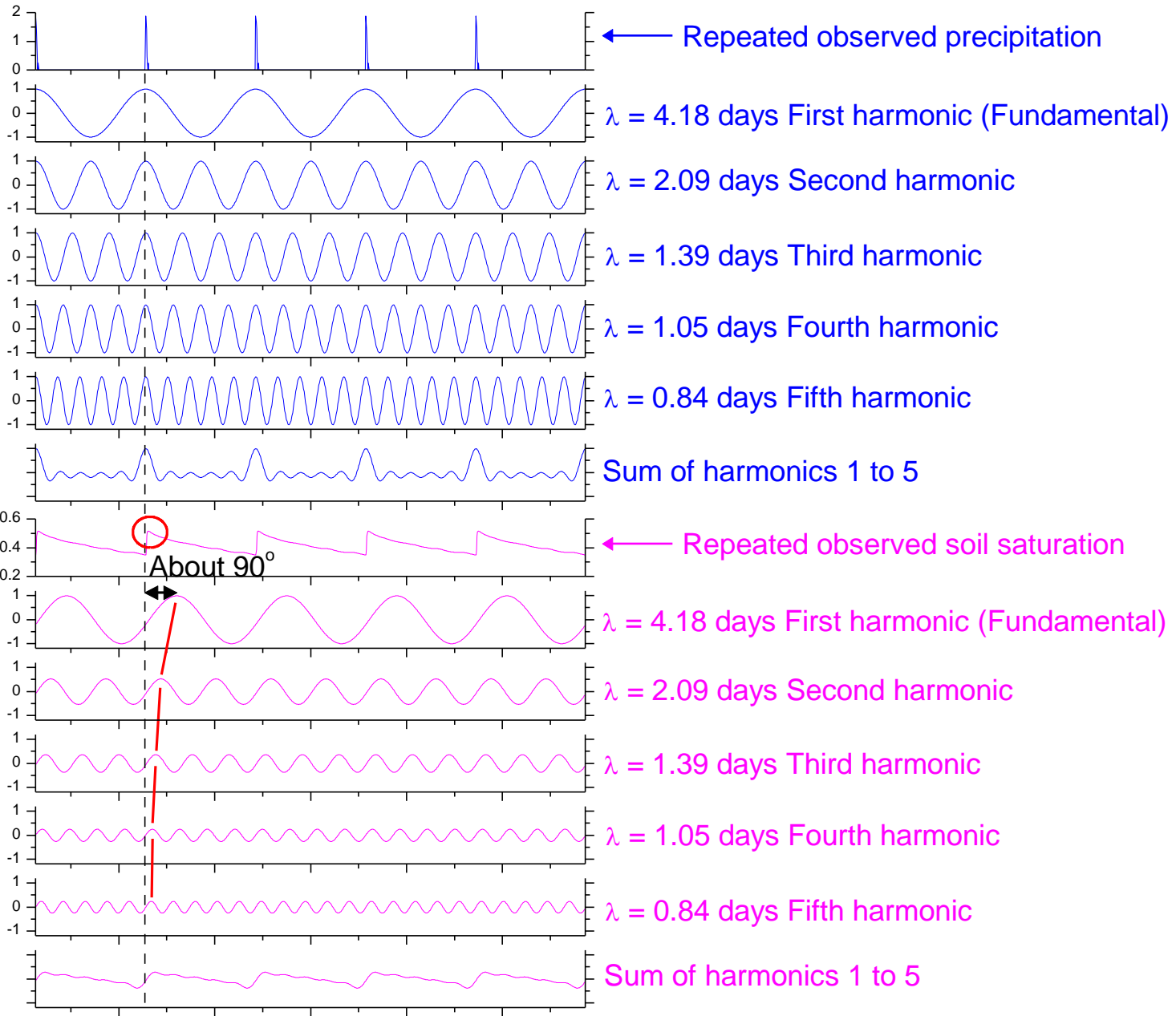
$\lambda = 1.39$ days Third harmonic

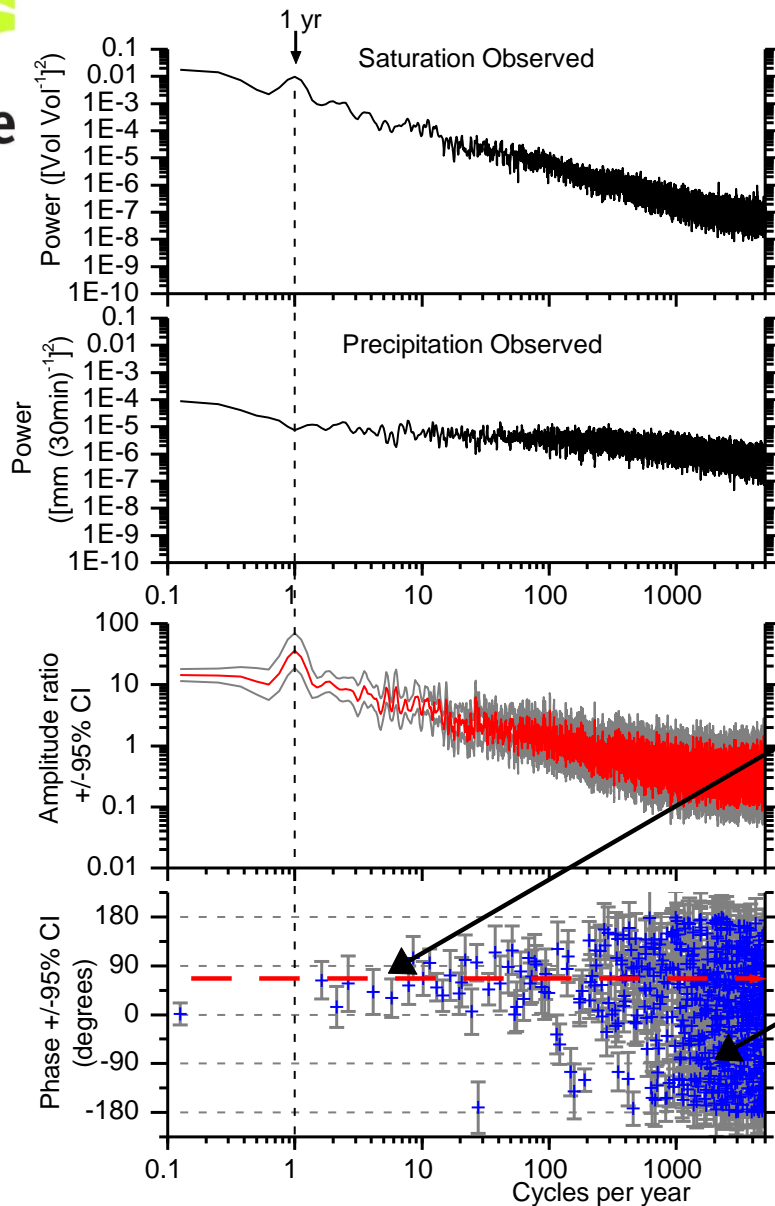
$\lambda = 1.05$ days Fourth harmonic

$\lambda = 0.84$ days Fifth harmonic

Sum of harmonics 1 to 5







"Expected" response:
Positive phase of about +90°.

"Intermittent" response:
Memo: Phase spectra give averages.
Negative phase due to a few, large precipitation events at a time spacing that matches many large dry-downs.
NB: Precip. events and dry-downs **NOT** coincident in time.



Met Office

Conclusions:

- 1) Cross-spectral analysis, adapted for data with missing time steps, provides a useful way to investigate how a model (e.g. JULES) represents physical processes. In evaluations this is achieved by examining the mis-matches between observations and model output time series at different frequencies using amplitude and phase estimates.
- 2) The frequency responses of JULES for: a) energy fluxes (latent heat v SWdown) and b) soil moisture (saturation v. precipitation) are a good match to the real world frequency responses (unlike JULES running TRIP for Discharge v precipitation).