

ORCHIDEE

a global terrestrial ecosystem model

(ORganizing Carbon and Hydrology In Dynamic Ecosystems Environment)



SOFIE Spring School – PKU – 8-12 April 2013



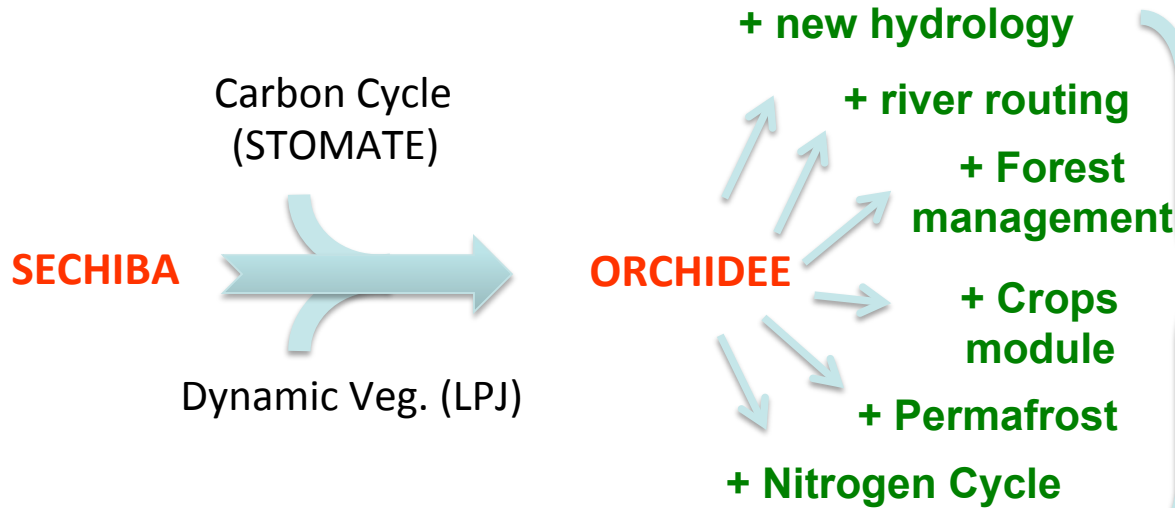
Plan

- Models objectives, structure and interface
- Strategy of evaluation
- Ongoing development

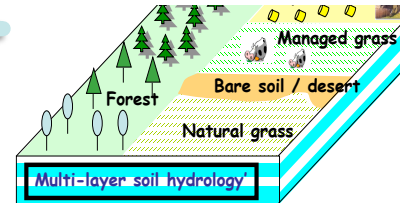


A brief history

Model



Toward a single community tool



(Laval et al., 1981)

(Ducoudré et al., 1993)

(Viovy et al., 1997)

(Polcher et al., 1998)

(Krinner et al., 2005)

Project / Users

80s

90s

2000

2009

Few Scientists at LMD (3-4)

Small group btw LMD/LSCE (5-10)

Increasing number of developers & users (15-25)

LMD

organization LMD/LSCE

Specific "Project Group" across IPSL & few other labs.

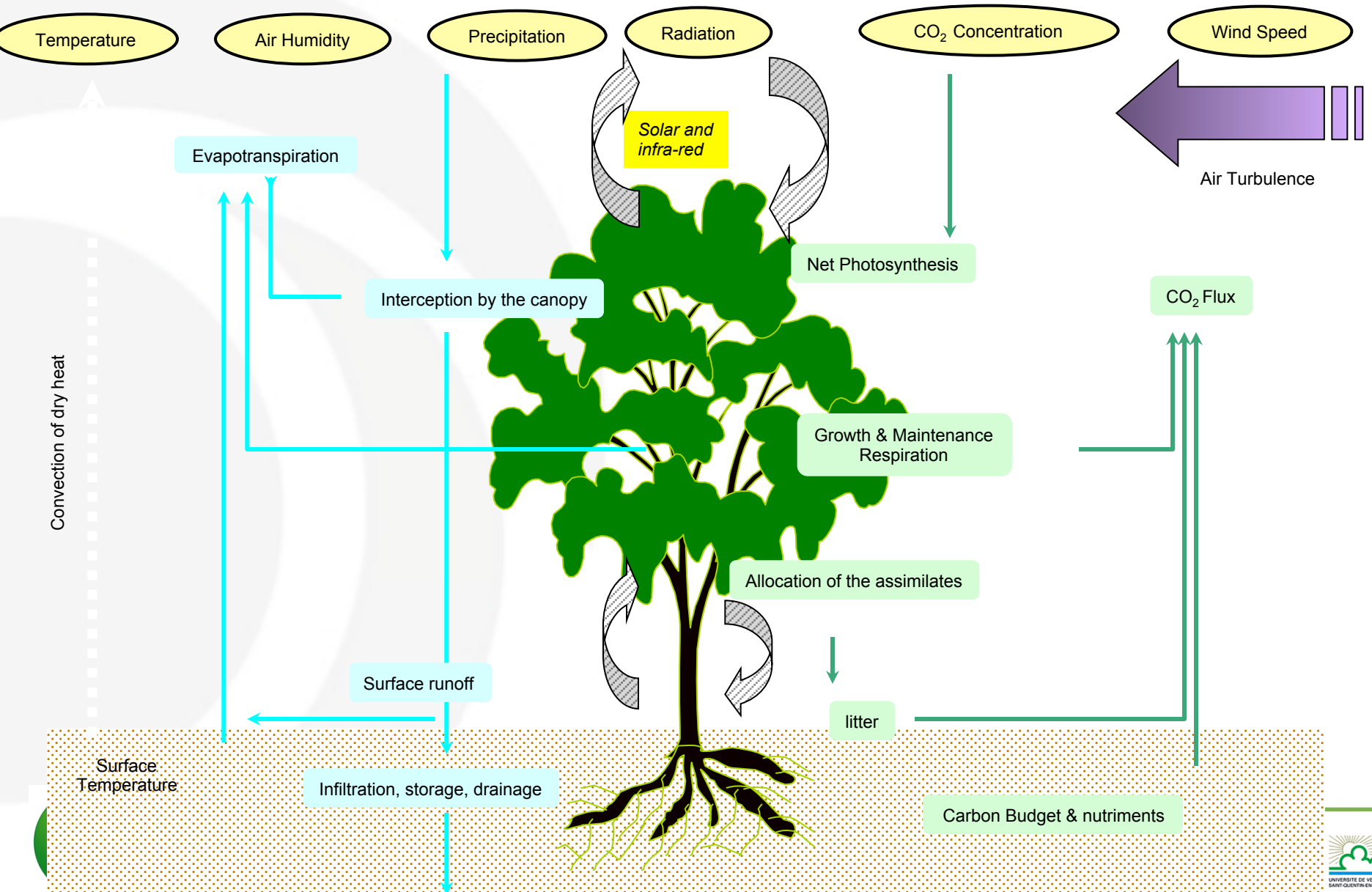


Objectives

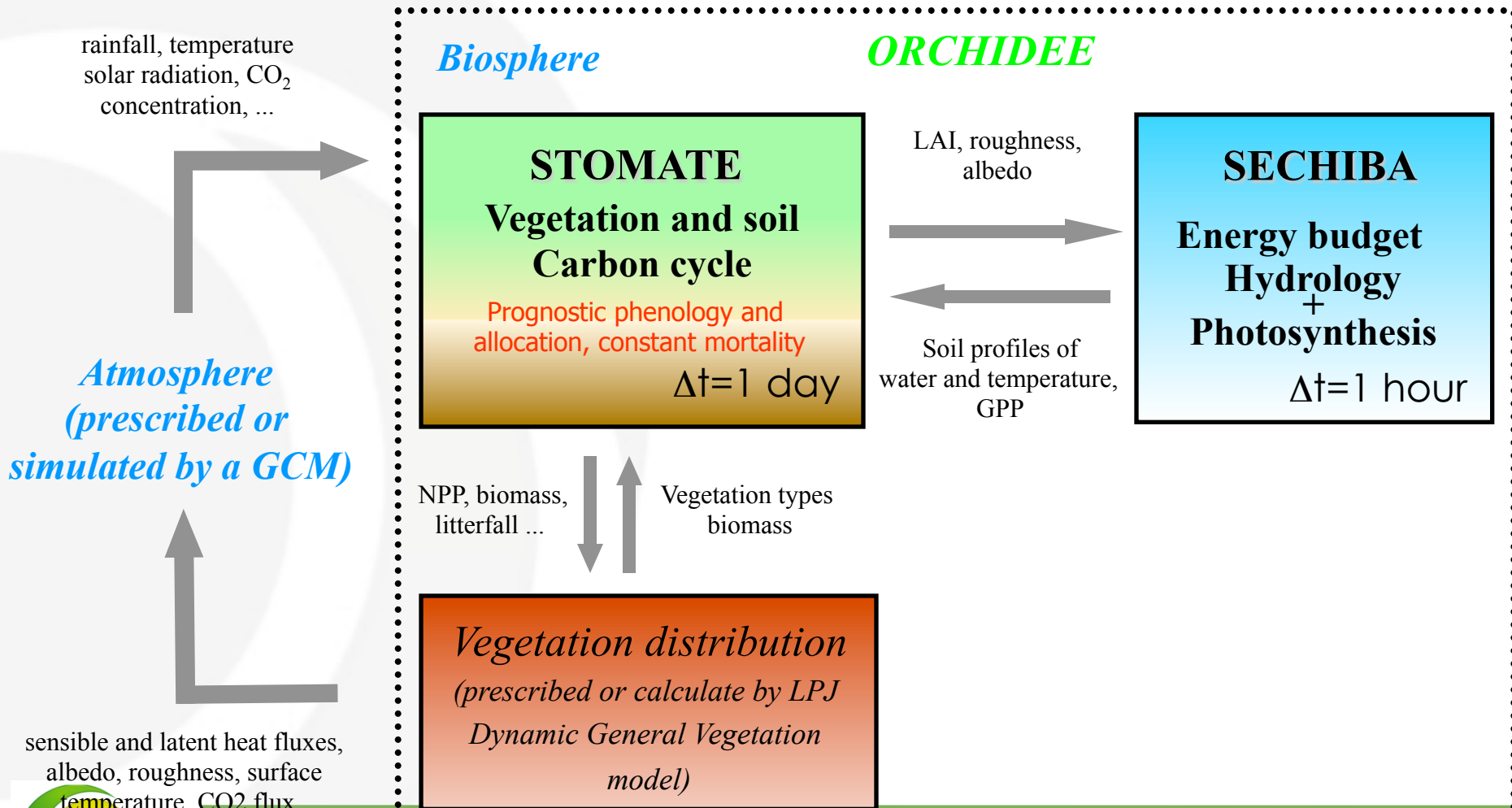
- To simulate energy, water and carbon fluxes at the land/atmosphere interface
 - To be the 'Land Surface' component of Earth System Model (ESM, IPSL-CM5)
 - ✓ Global => to account for the major biomes at global scale
 - For past, present-day and future climate conditions
 - ✓ A vegetation dynamic module
 - ✓ Process-based modelling



Processes

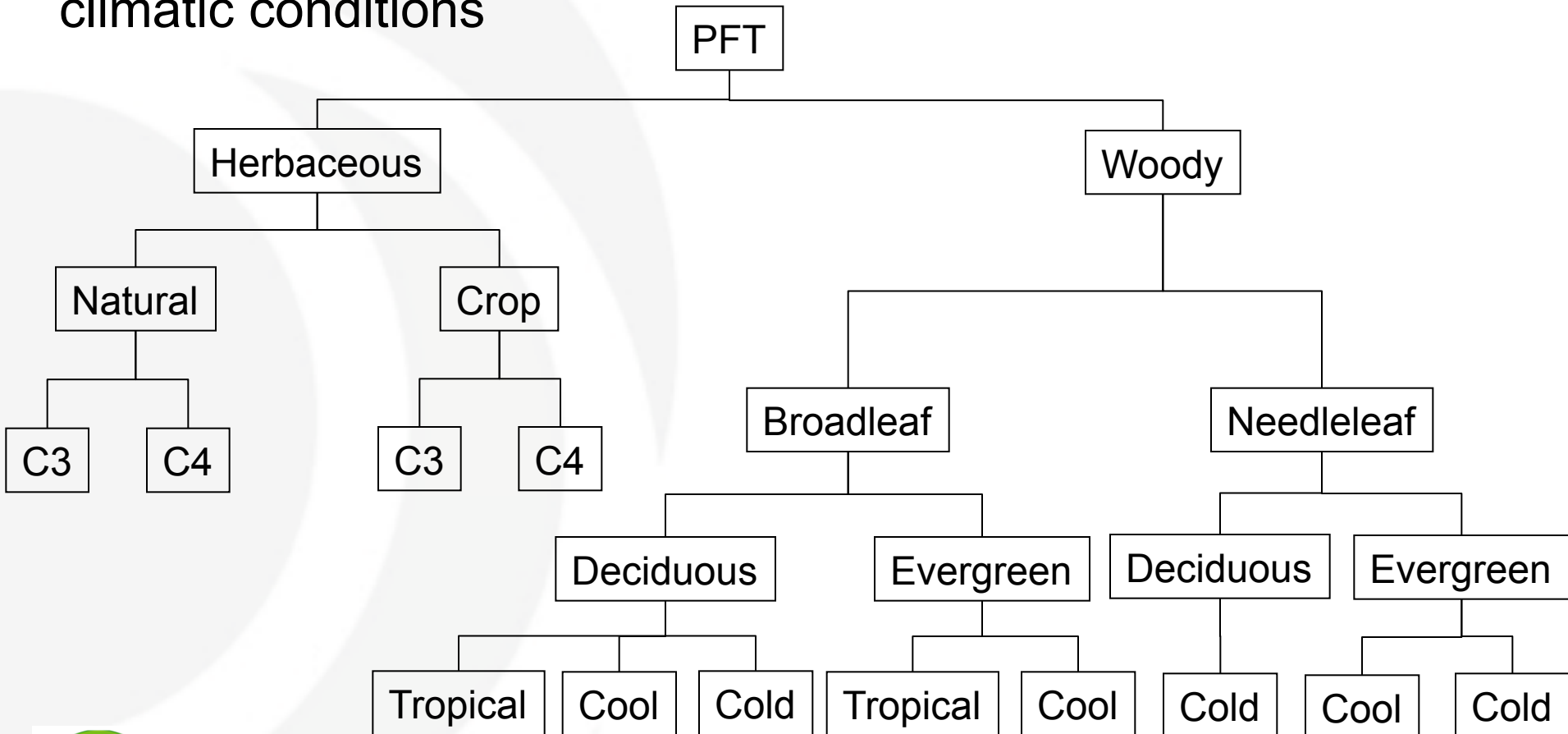


ORCHIDEE standard version



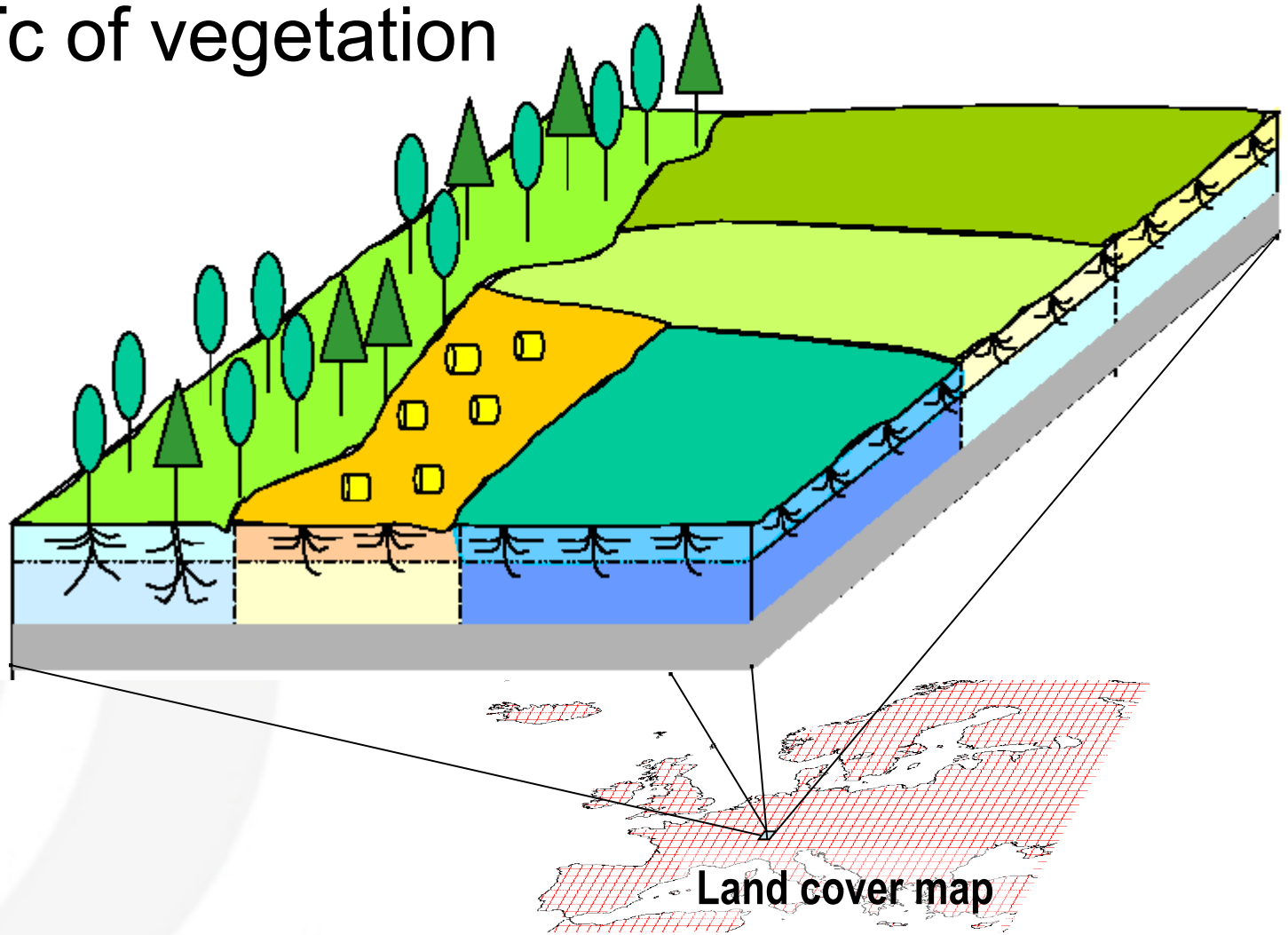
Vegetated lands

- Concept of 'Plant Functional Types' (PFT)
- Defined according to systematic, physiological, phenological, climatic conditions



How the surface is represented ?

- A mosaic of vegetation



Plant Functional Types

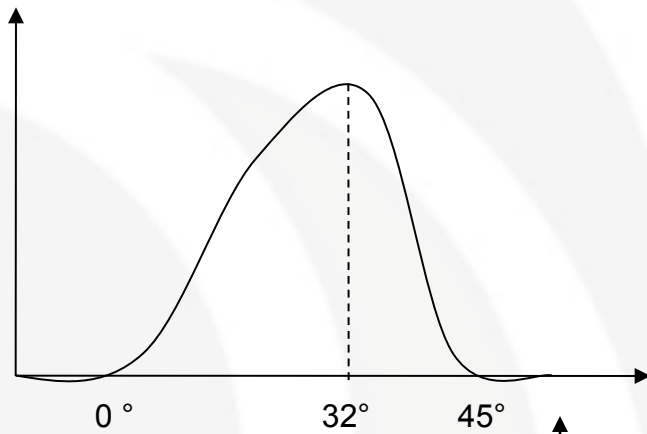
- A same set of equations governs C dynamic
- But parameter values differ among PFT' s

PFT	$V_{cmax,opt}$	T_{opt}	λ_{max}	Z_{root}	α_{leaf}	h	A_c	T_s	H_s
TrBE	50	37	10	1.25	0.12	25	910	-	0.3
TrBR	60	37	10	1.25	0.14	25	180	-	0.3
TeNE	37.5	27	5	1.	0.14	15	910	-	-
TeBE	37.5	32	5	1.25	0.14	15	730	-	-
TeBS	37.5	28	5	1.25	0.14	15	180	12.5	-
BoNE	37.5	25	4.5	1.	0.14	10	910	-	-
BoBS	37.5	25	4.5	1.	0.14	10	180	5	-
BoNS	35	25	4	1.25	0.14	10	180	7	-
NC3	70	$27.5 + 0.25T_l$	2.5	0.25	0.20	0.2	120	4	0.2
NC4	70	36	2.5	0.25	0.20	0.2	120	5	0.2
AC3	90	$27.5 + 0.25T_l$	6	0.25	0.18	0.4	150	10	0.2
AC4	90	36	3	0.25	0.18	0.4	120	10	0.2

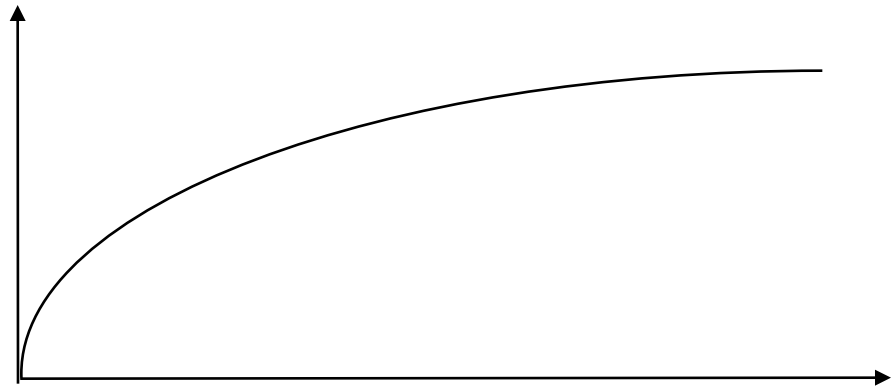


Response to environmental conditions

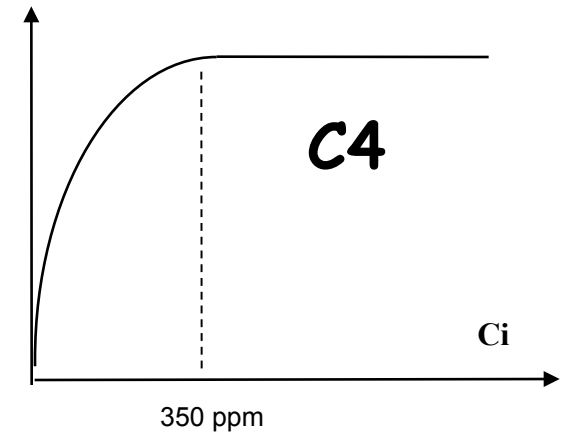
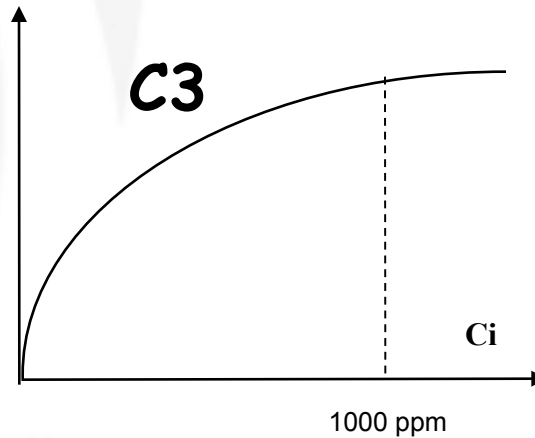
Température



Light

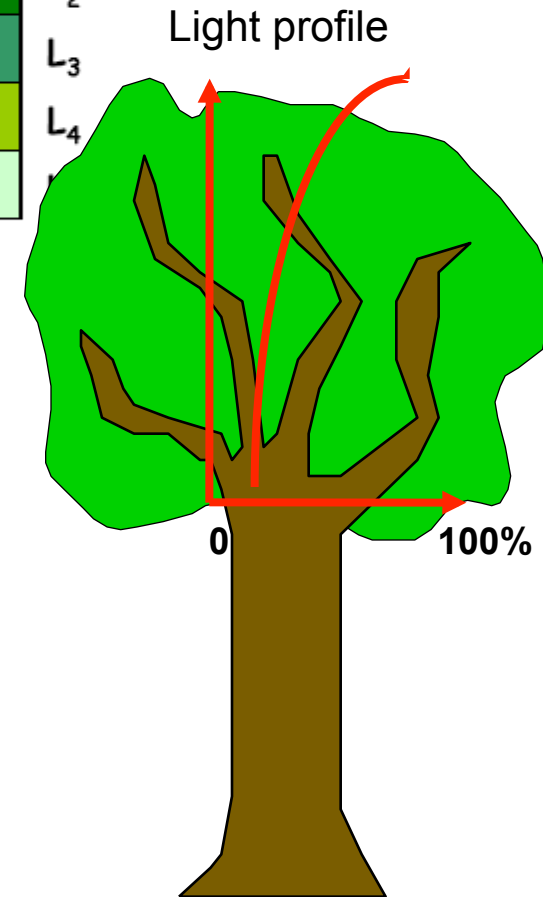
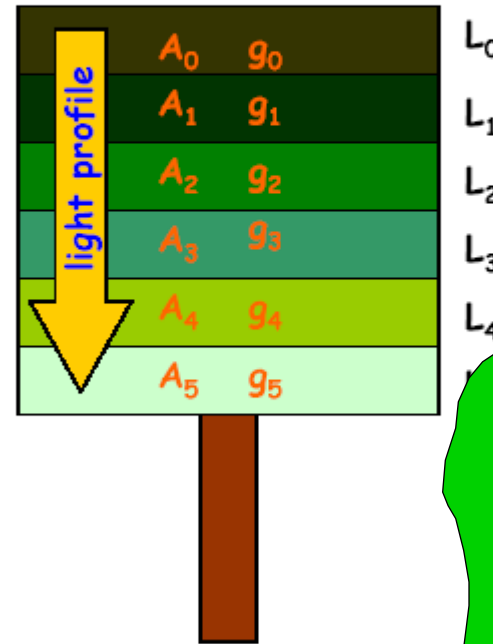


[CO₂]



From the leaf to the canopy

- PS and Gs are calculated at each LAI level:
- Beer-Lambert decrease of light in the canopy
- Exponential decrease of V_{max} (but limited to 30%) to mimic nitrogen decrease
- The others parameters (e.g CO_2 , rel hum..) are held constants.



Interface

- Meteorological data
 - from monthly to half-hourly time-step

Precipitation

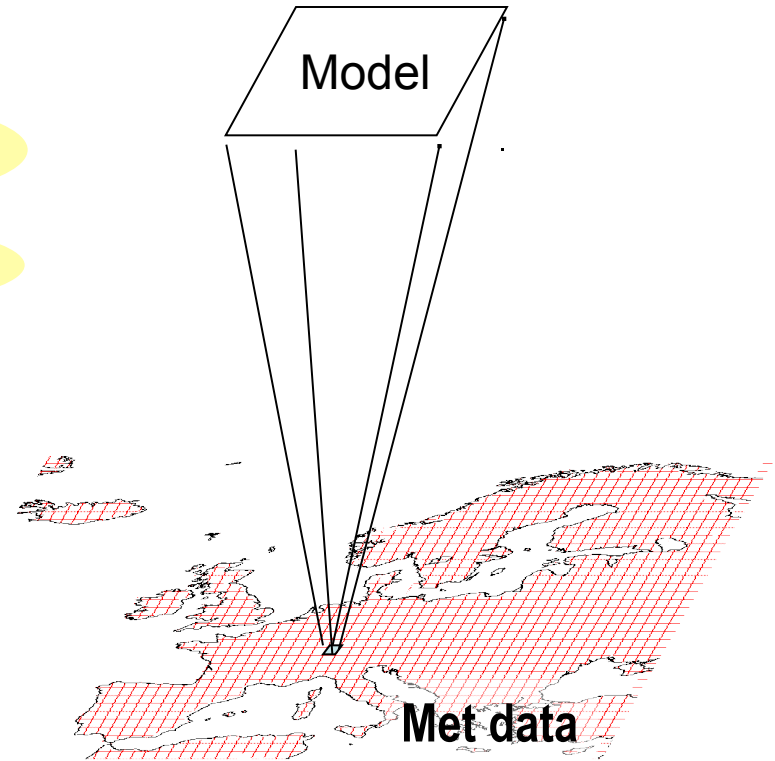
Radiation

Temperature

Wind Speed

Air Humidity

CO₂ Concentration

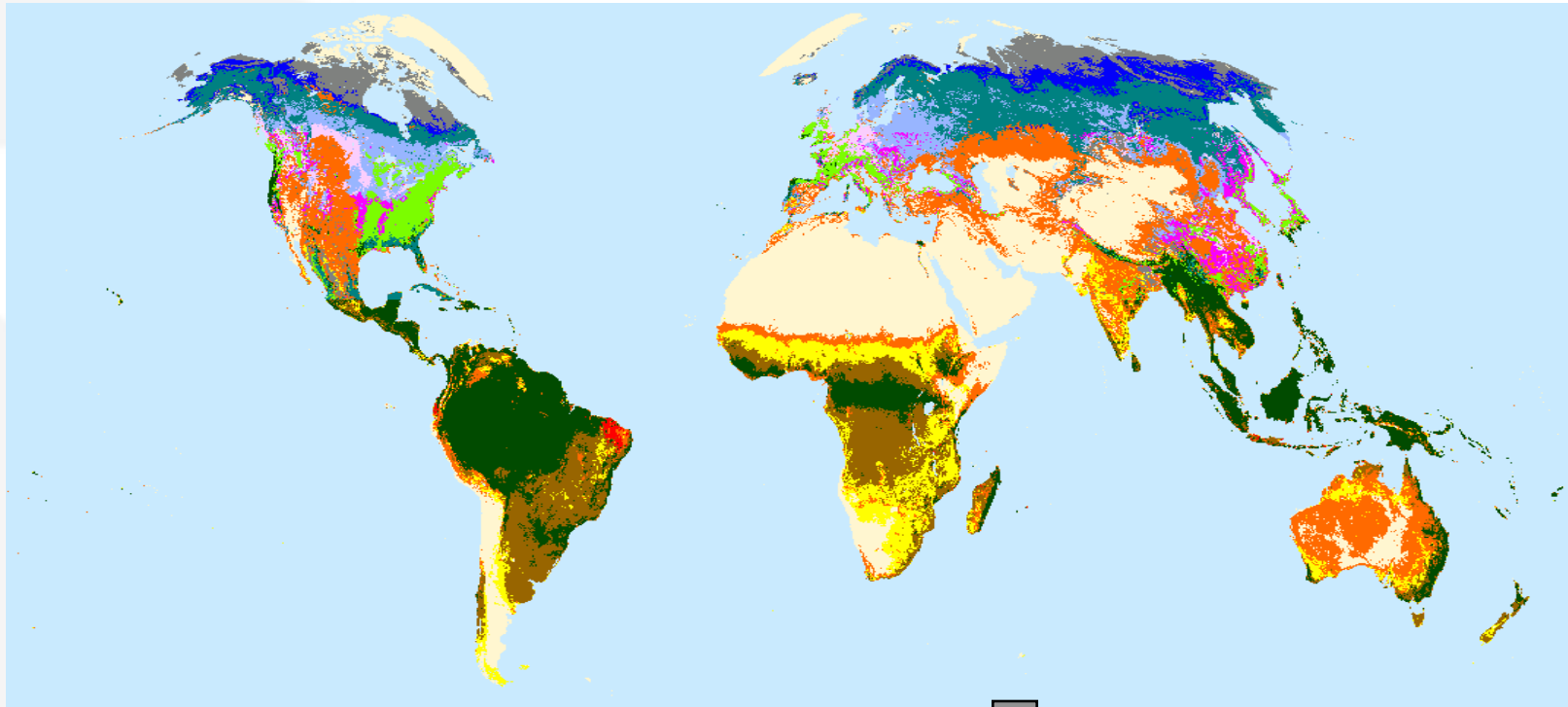













Interface (2)

- Soil data
 - Soil color
 - Texture
- Optionnal (=fⁿ of the config)
 - LAI map (SECHIBA seule)
 - Vegetation map (ORCHIDEE without the dynamic component)



Vegetation map



- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
|  | Evergreen Needleleaf Forests (Taïga) |  | Open Shrublands (Tundra) |
|  | Evergreen Broadleaf Forests |  | Woody Savannas |
|  | Deciduous Needleleaf Forest/Woodland |  | Savannas |
|  | Deciduous Broadleaf Forests |  | Grasslands |
|  | Mixed Forests |  | Croplands |
|  | Closed Shrublands |  | Cropland/natural vegetation Mosaics |
| | |  | Bare Soil/ Ice |



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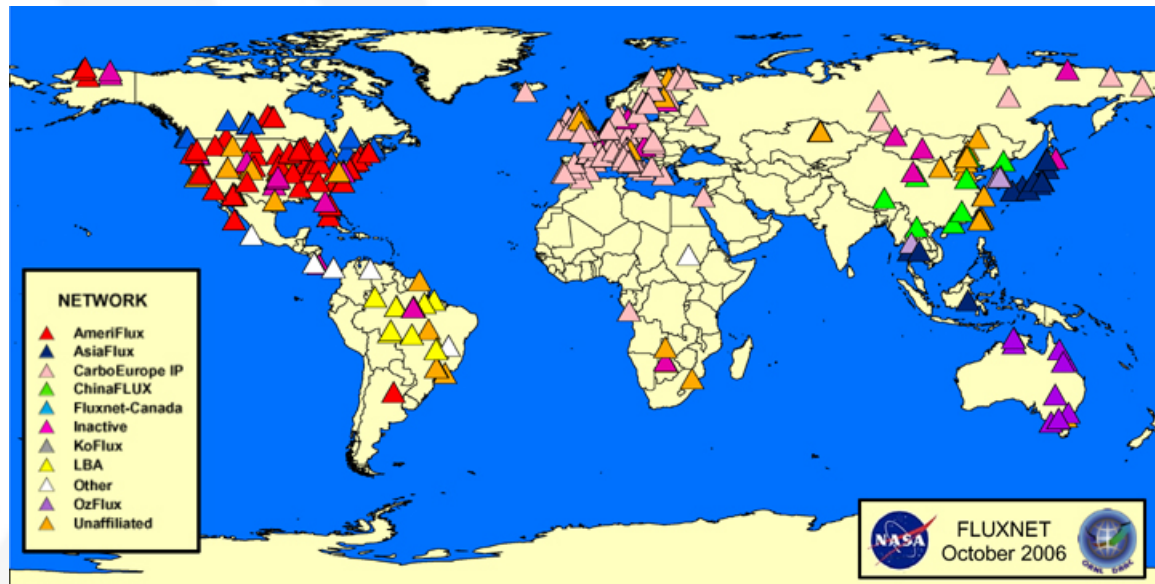
Evaluation strategy

- System
 - Multi-processes
 - Multi-components
- } Evaluation set
=> To check that the model behaves well for good reasons
- Spatial scale
 - from local to global scales
 - Temporal scale
 - Daily / seasonal / interannual cycles



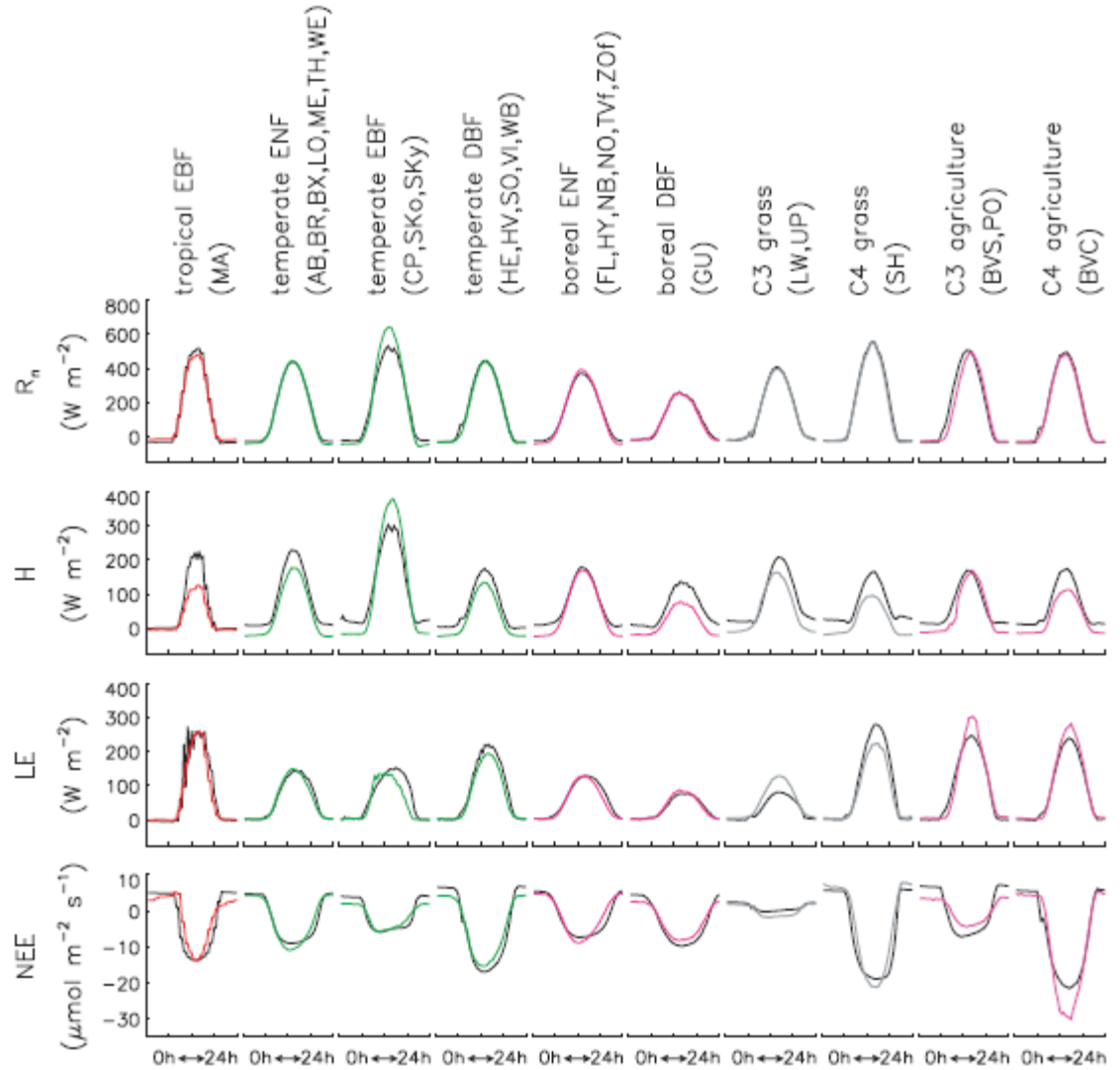
On-site evaluation

- The FLUXNET network
 - Approx. 250 sites
 - Time-series from 1 to up to 10 years



On-site evaluation

Daily cycle

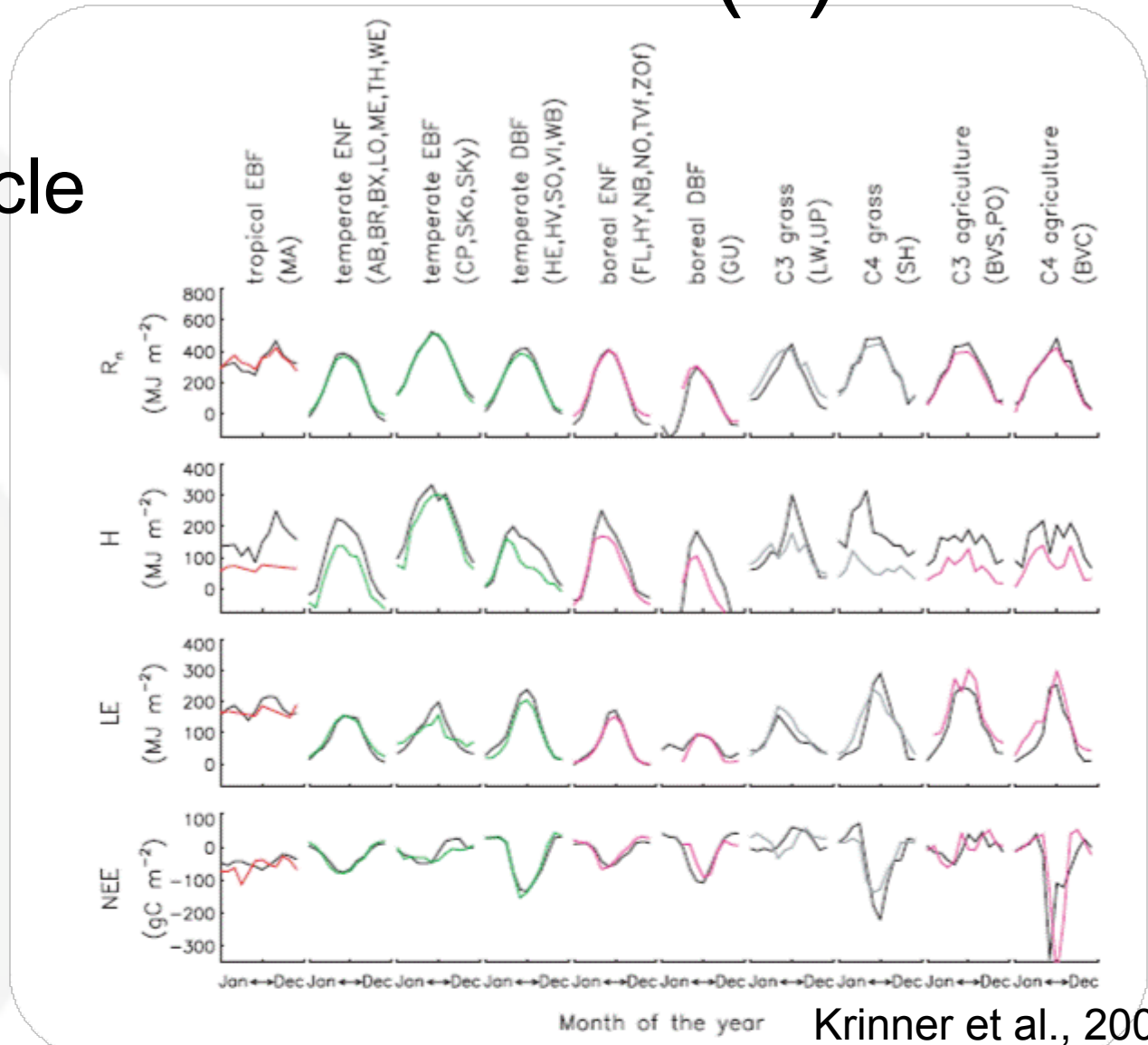


Time of the day Krinner et al., 2005



On-site evaluation (2)

Seasonal cycle

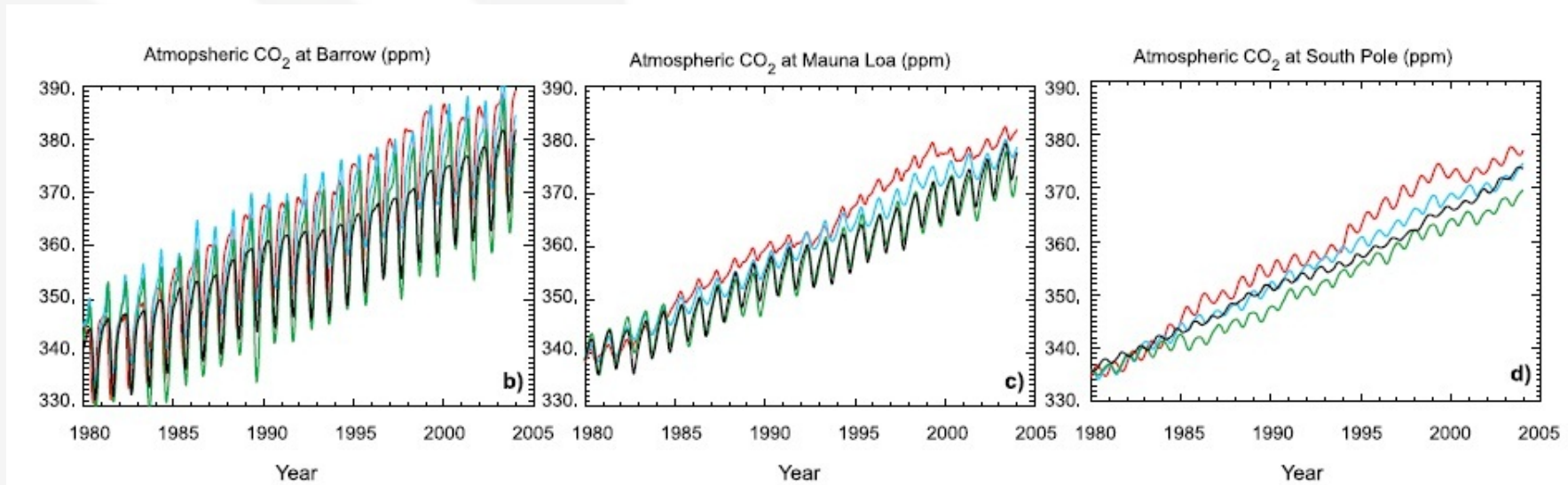


Krinner et al., 2005



[CO₂] evaluation at stations

- Global simulations
 - Where Land / Ocean / Atmosphere are coupled

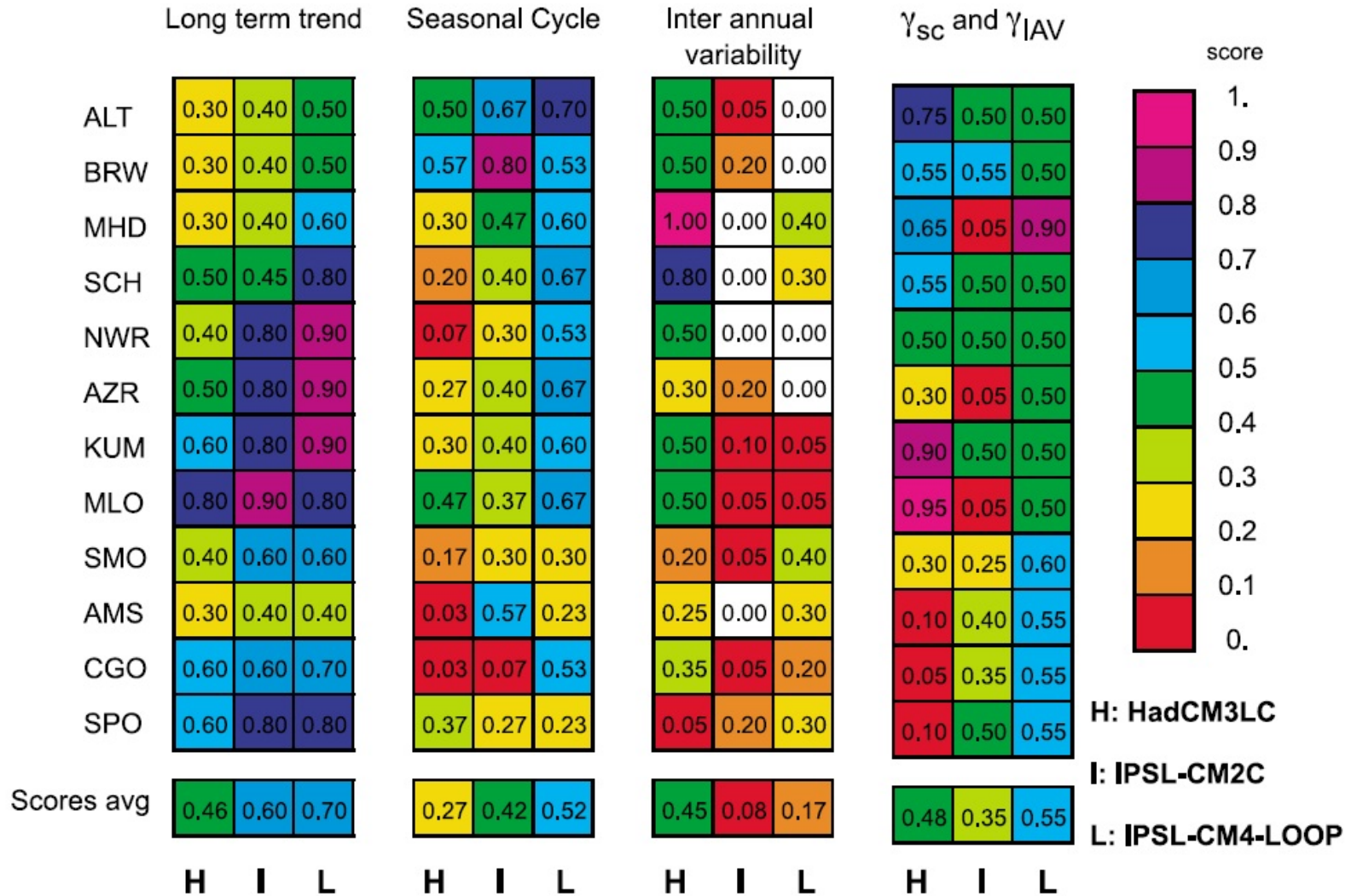


— HadCM3LC
— IPSL-CM2-C
— IPSL-CM4-LOOP
— Observations

Cadule et al., 2010



[CO₂] evaluation at stations

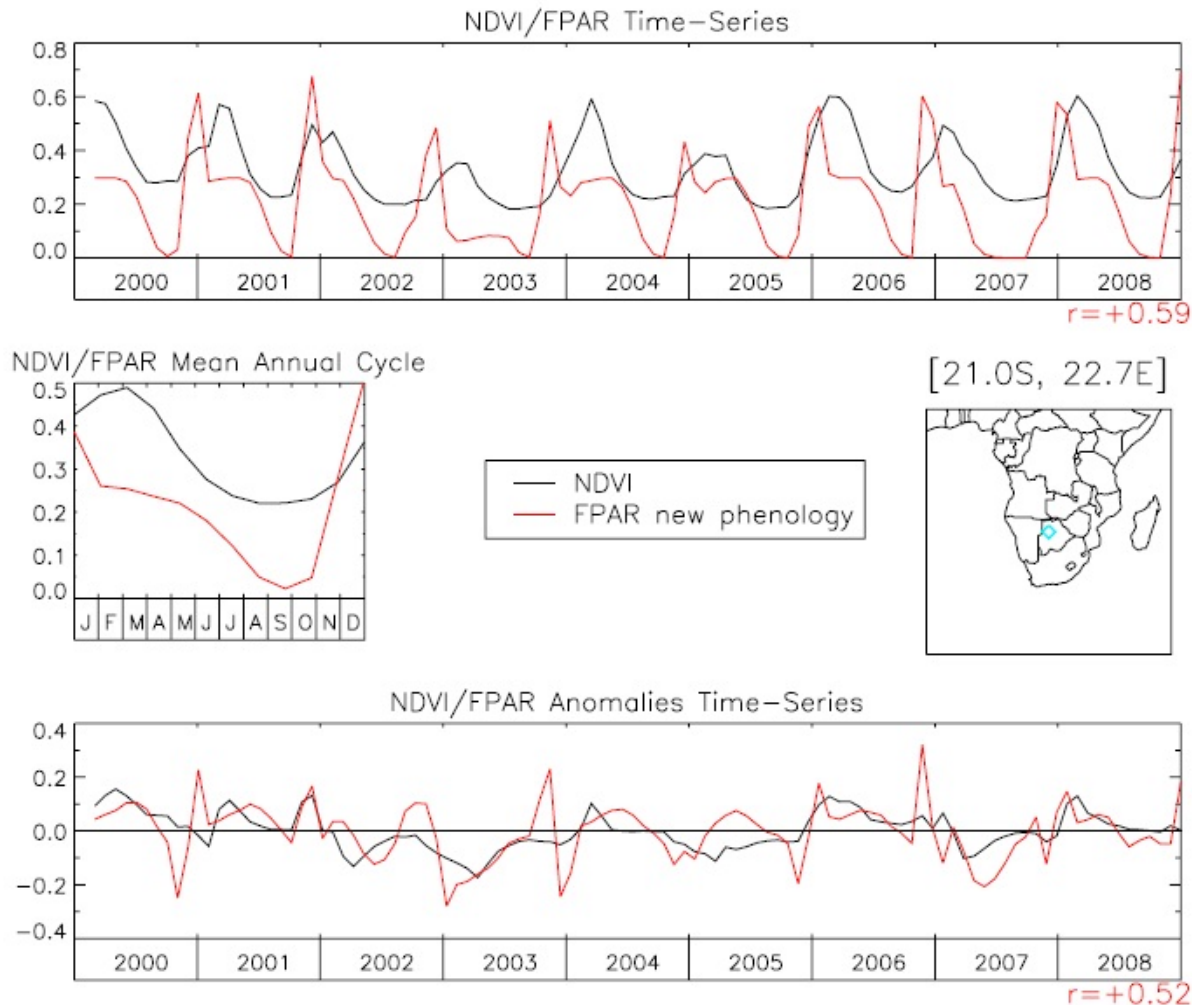


Cadule et al., 2010



Phenology evaluation

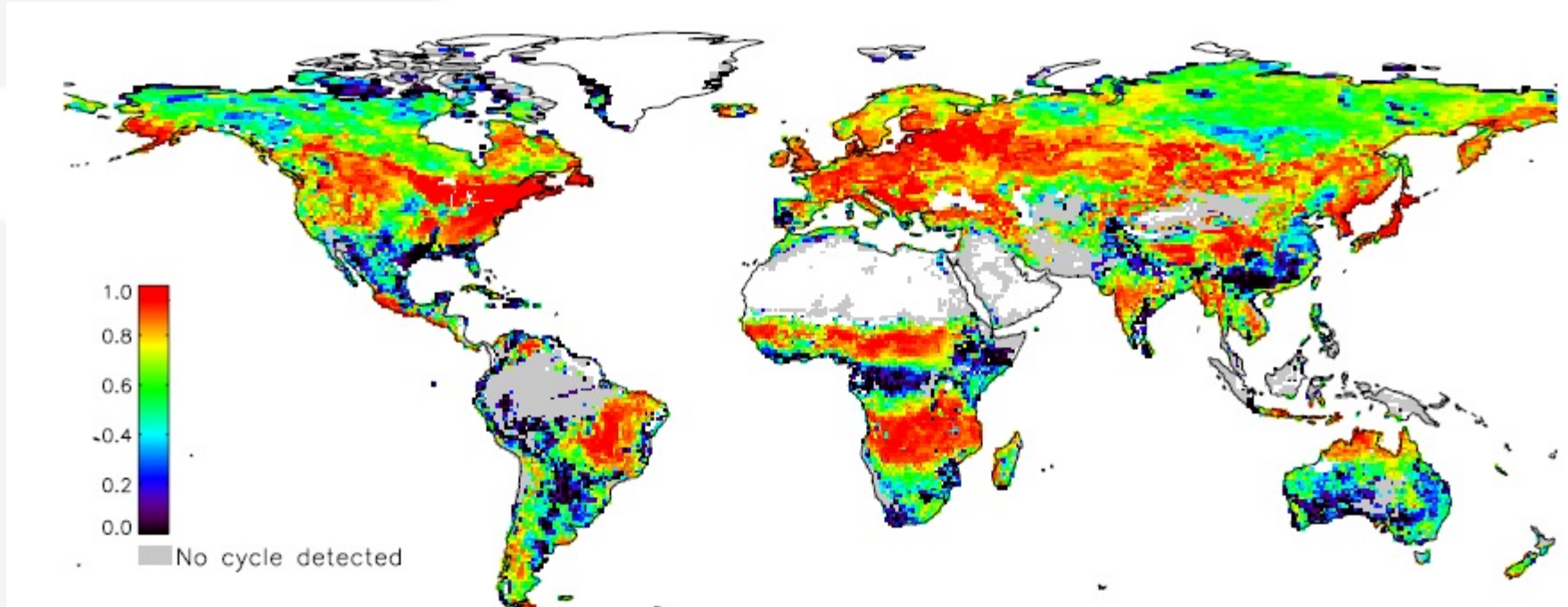
Remote-sensed data



Maignan et al.,
en review



Phenology evaluation (2)



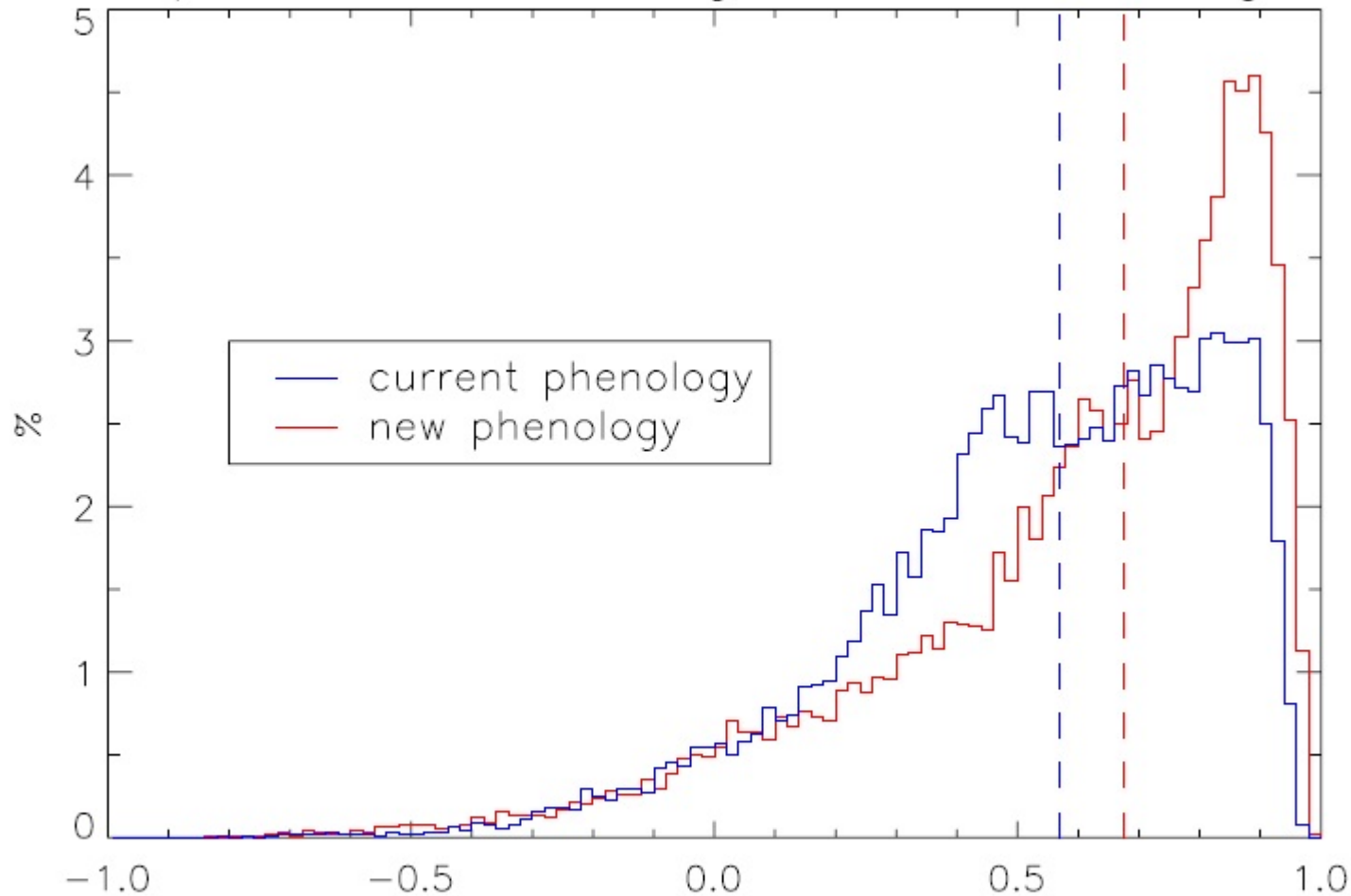
Correlation map between monthly NDVI_{obs} et FPAR_{sim} mensuels (2000-2008)

Maignan et al.,
2011



Phenology evaluation (3)

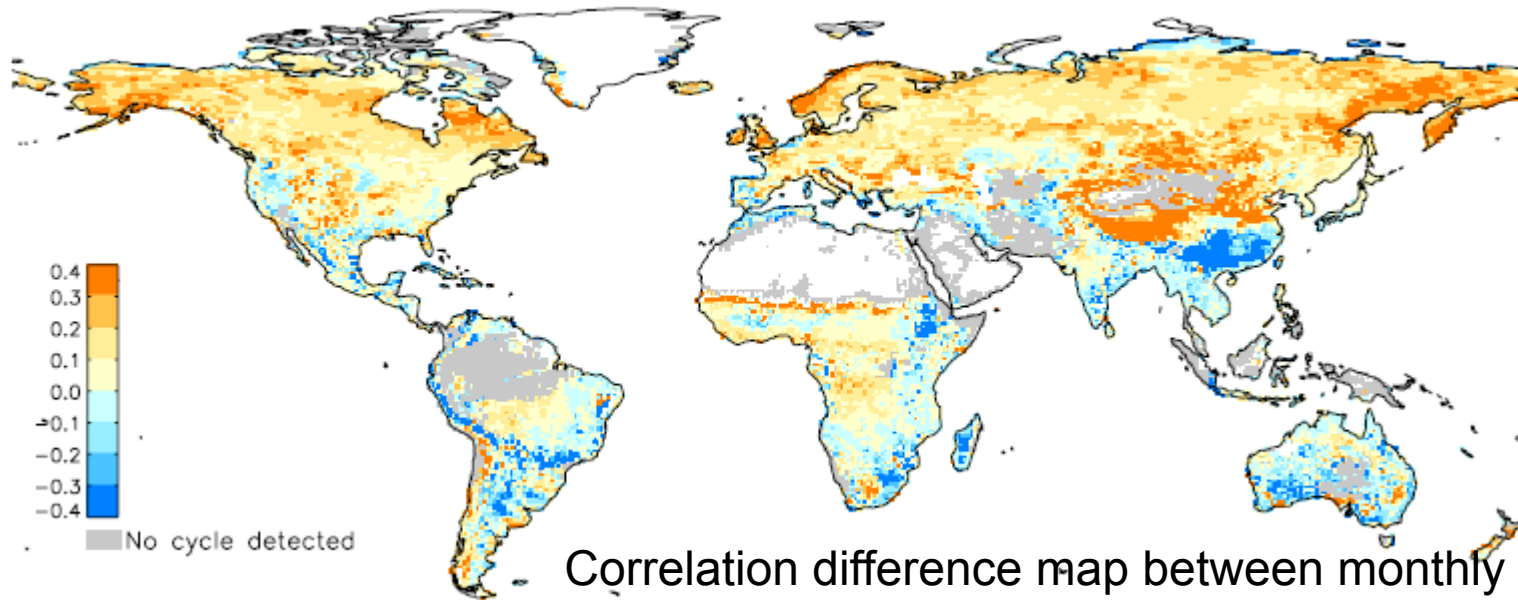
NDVI/FPAR correlations weighted normalized histogram



Maignan et al.,
2011

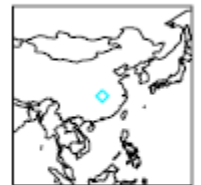
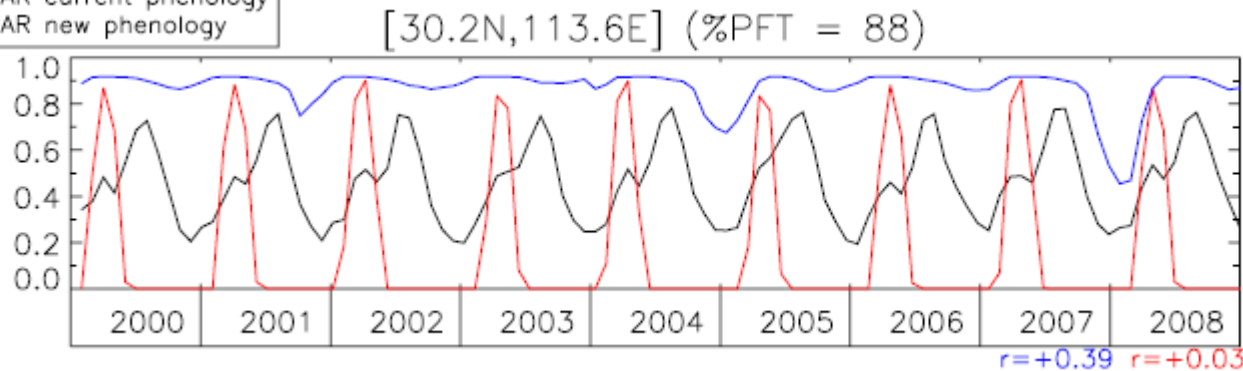


Phenology evaluation (4)



Correlation difference map between monthly NDVI obs et FPARsim (2000-2008) for 2 versions

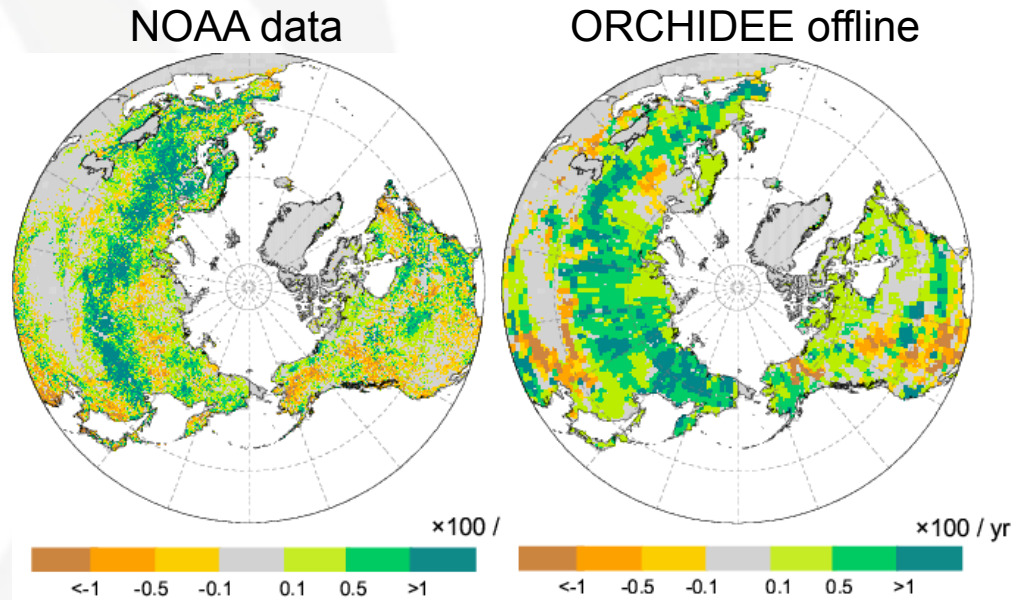
- C3 crops partial NDVI
- C3 crops partial FPAR current phenology
- C3 crops partial FPAR new phenology



Study on the greening of the North Hemisphere

- A) detection

LAI trend (1982-2002)

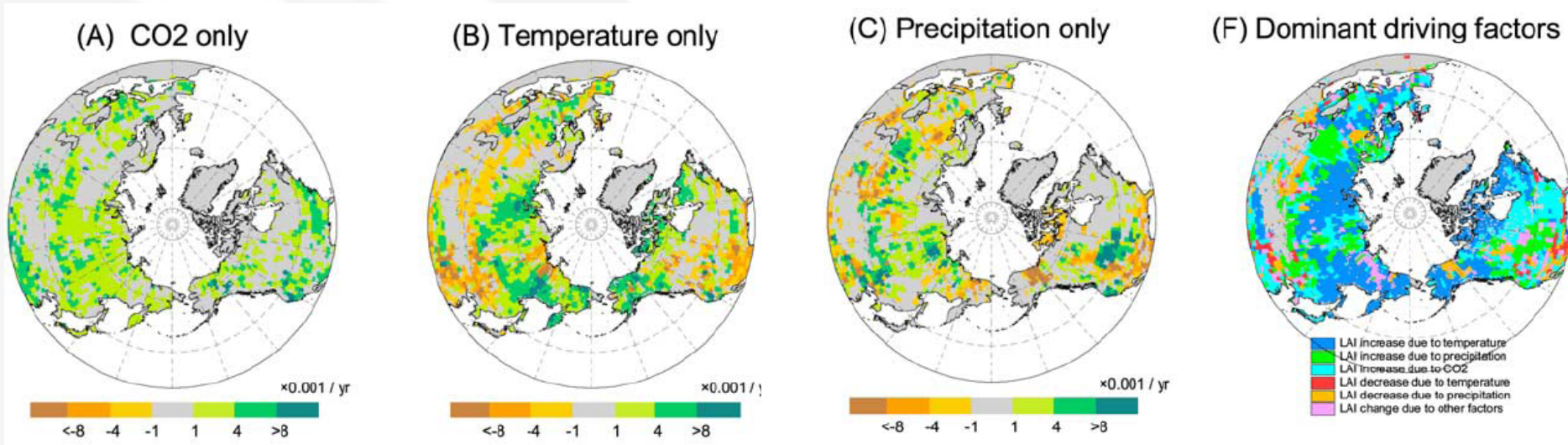


Piao et al., 2006



Study on the greening of the North Hemisphere

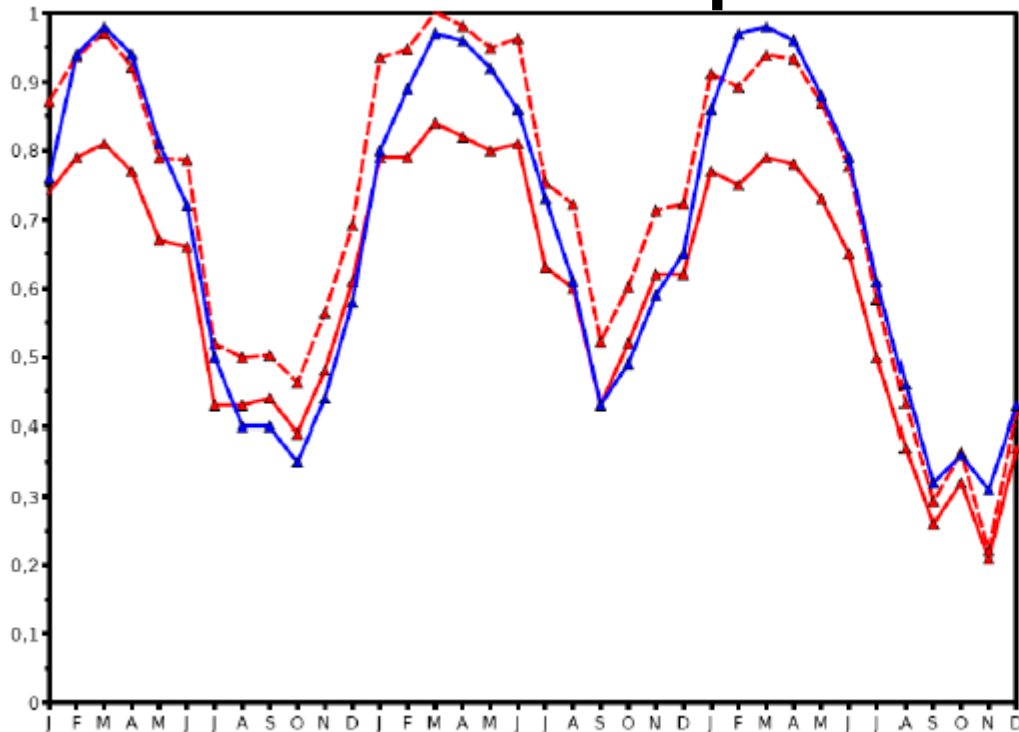
- B) Attribution**



Piao et al., 2006



Evaluating the 'Hydrological' component



LÉGENDE

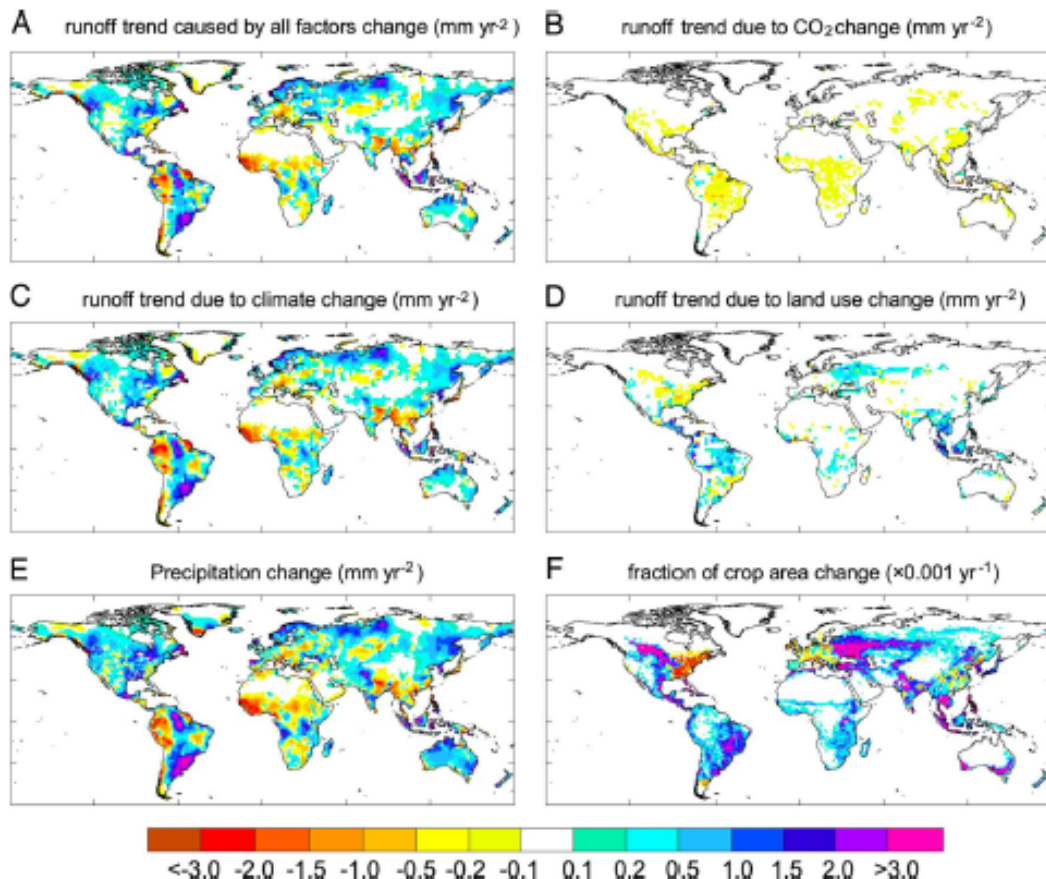
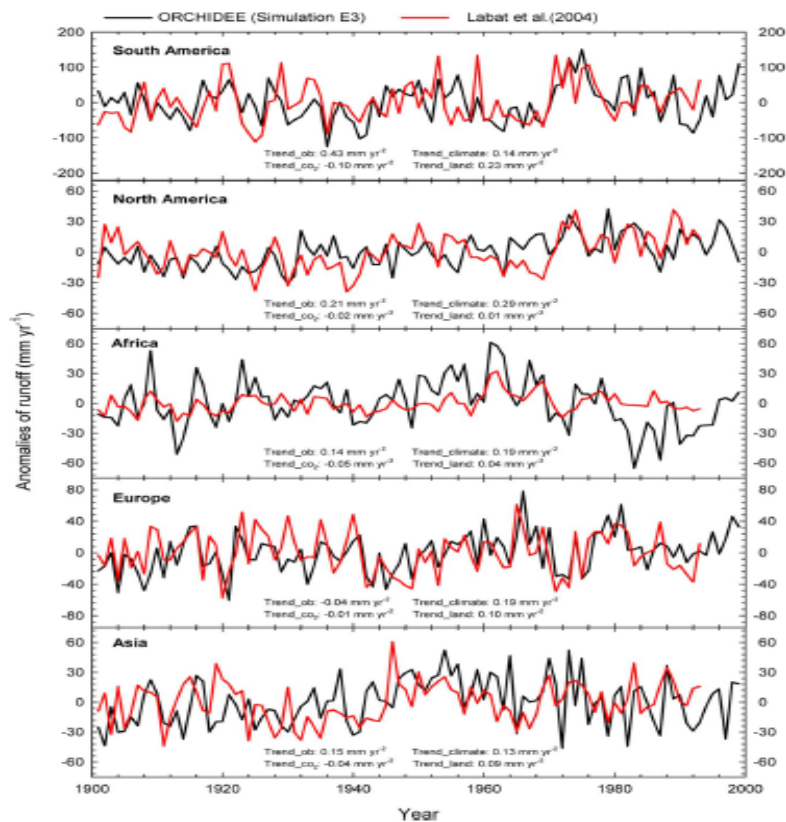
- SECHIBA
- mesures (gamme d'incertitude)

Variation of soil humidity index in Illinois (17 stations) over 3 years

(M. Guimberteau, Thèse, 2010)



Evaluating the 'Hydrological' component

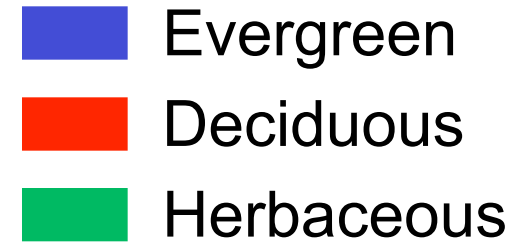
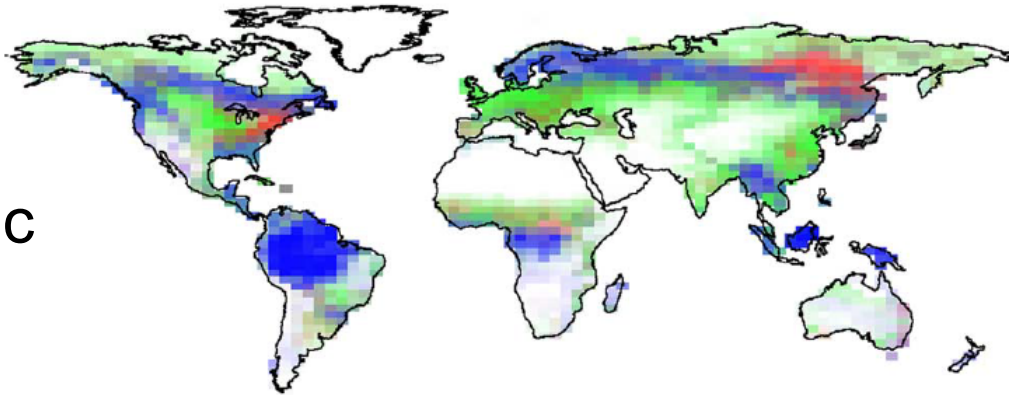


Piao et al., 2007

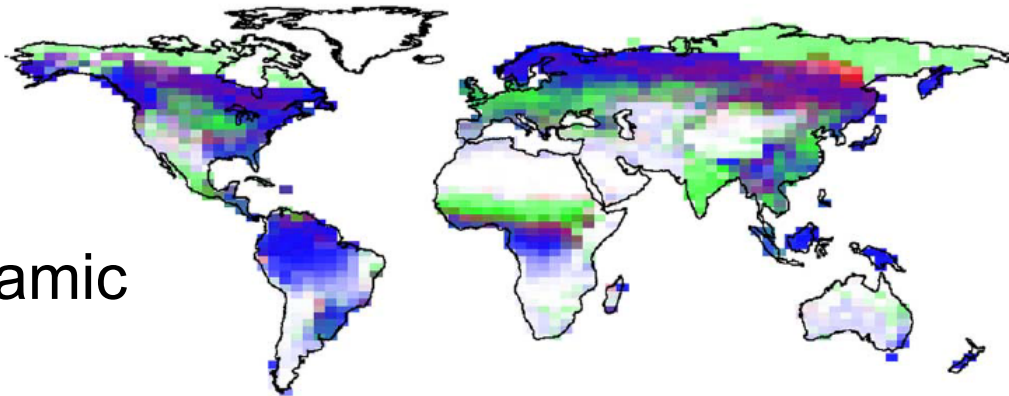


Vegetation dynamic

Static



Dynamic

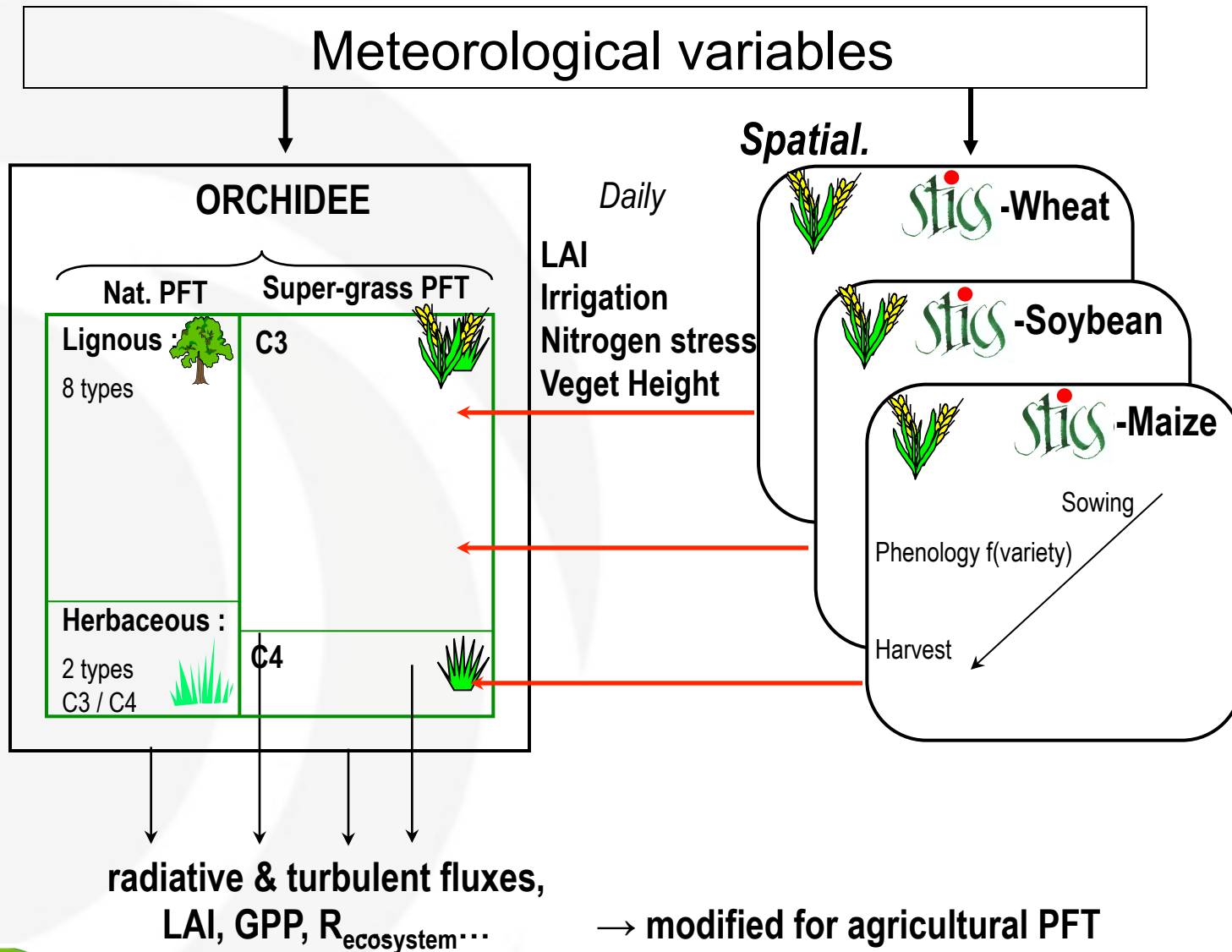


Ongoing developments

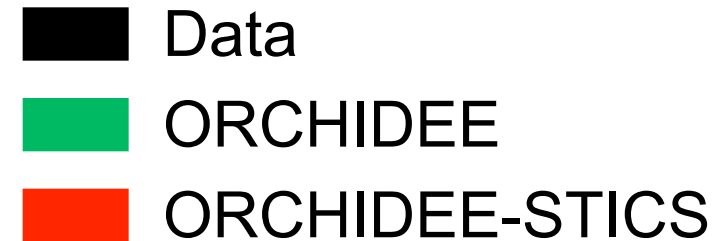
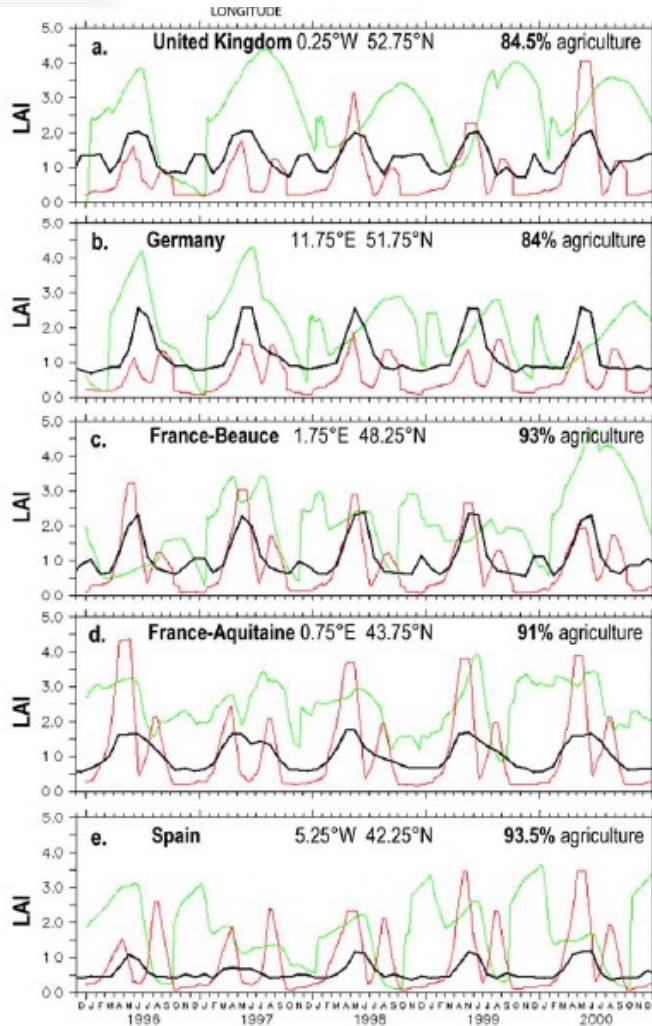
- C-N interactions
- Forest & crop management
- Wetland emissions
- New multi-layers energy budget
- New radiative transfert scheme
- New vegetation types (based on trait concept)



ORCHIDEE-STICS coupling scheme



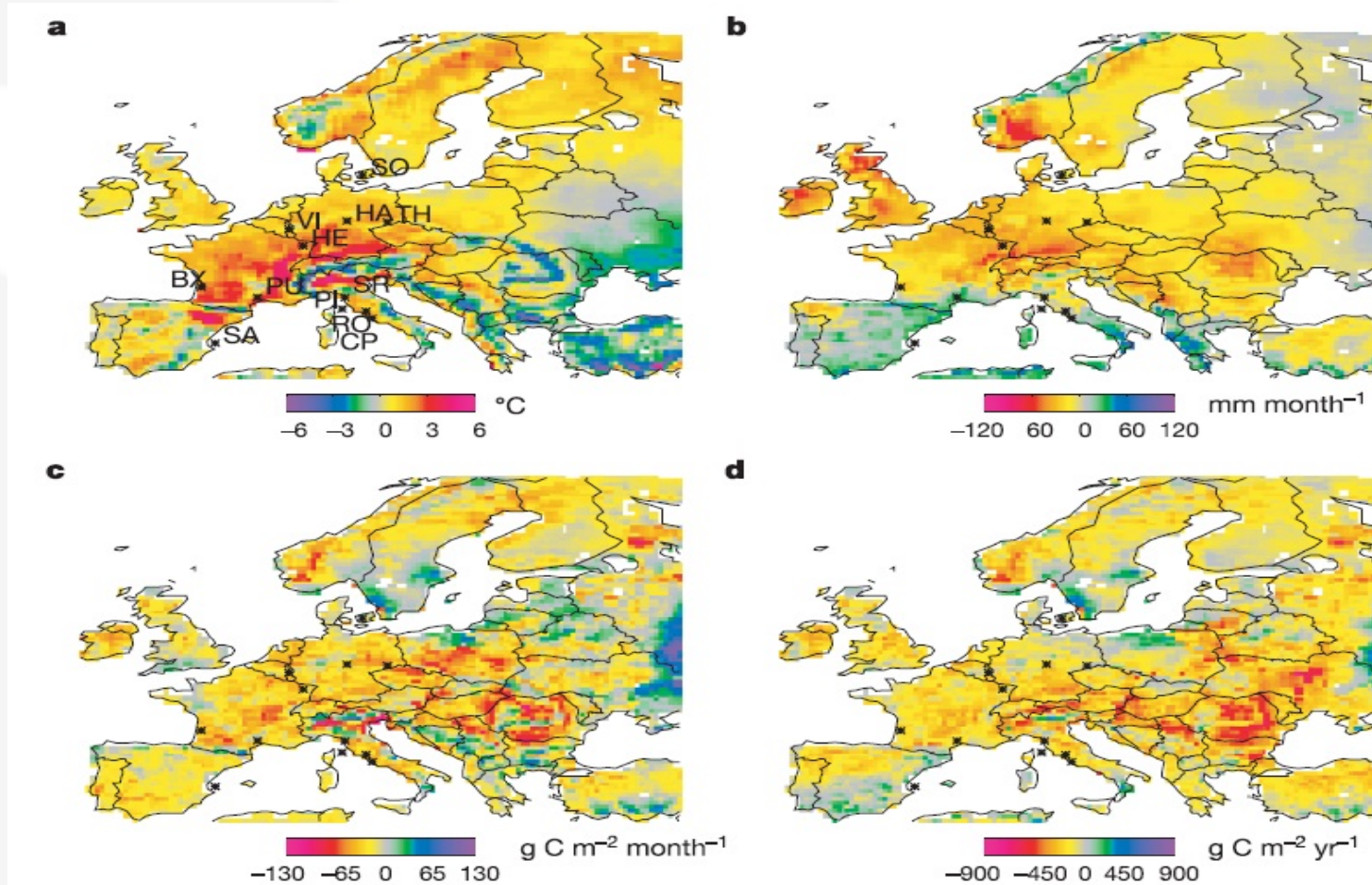
O-S: Evaluation of LAI



Smith et al., 2010



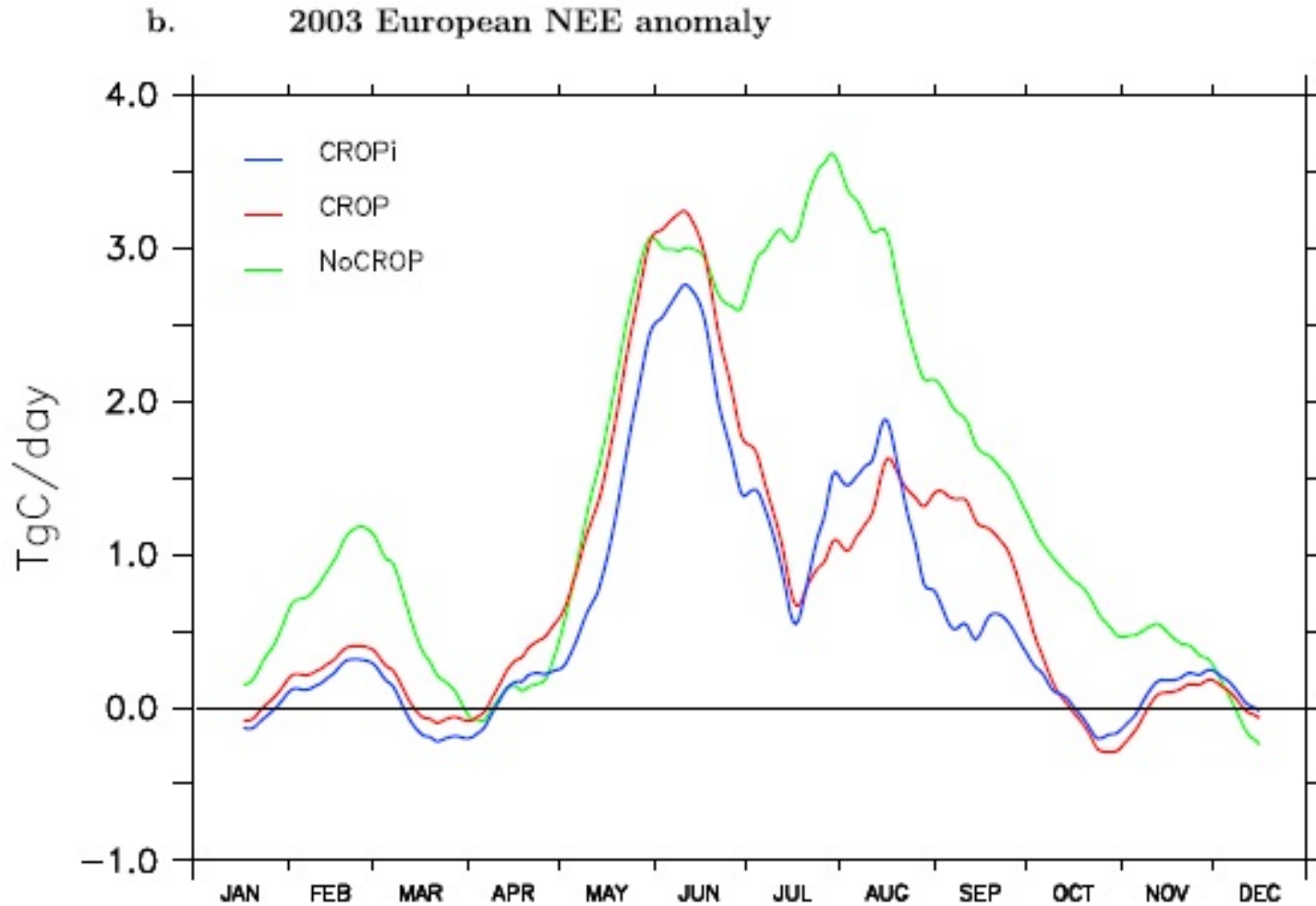
O-S: Impact of the 2003 heatwave



Ciais et al., 2005



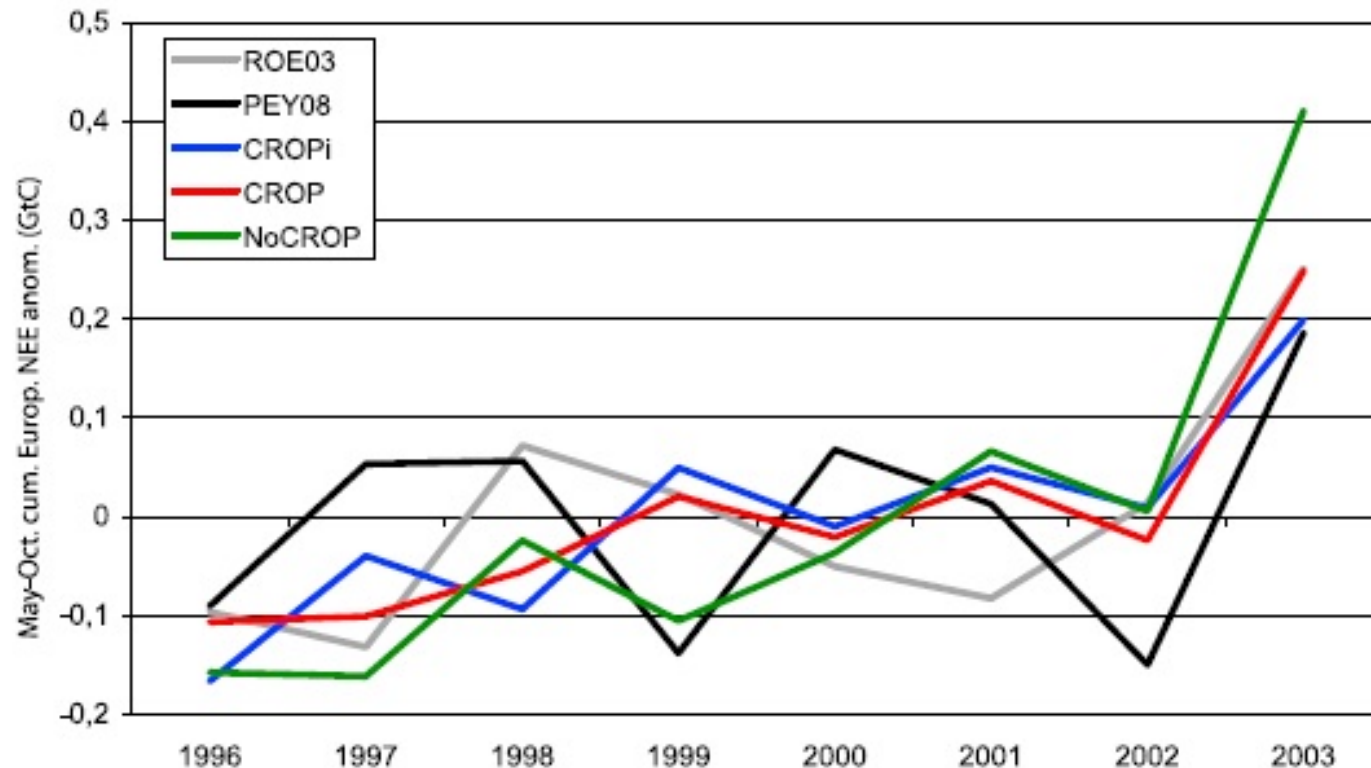
O-S: Net C flux anomaly



Smith et al., 2010



O-S: Comparison with a top-down approach



Smith et al., 2010



Conclusion

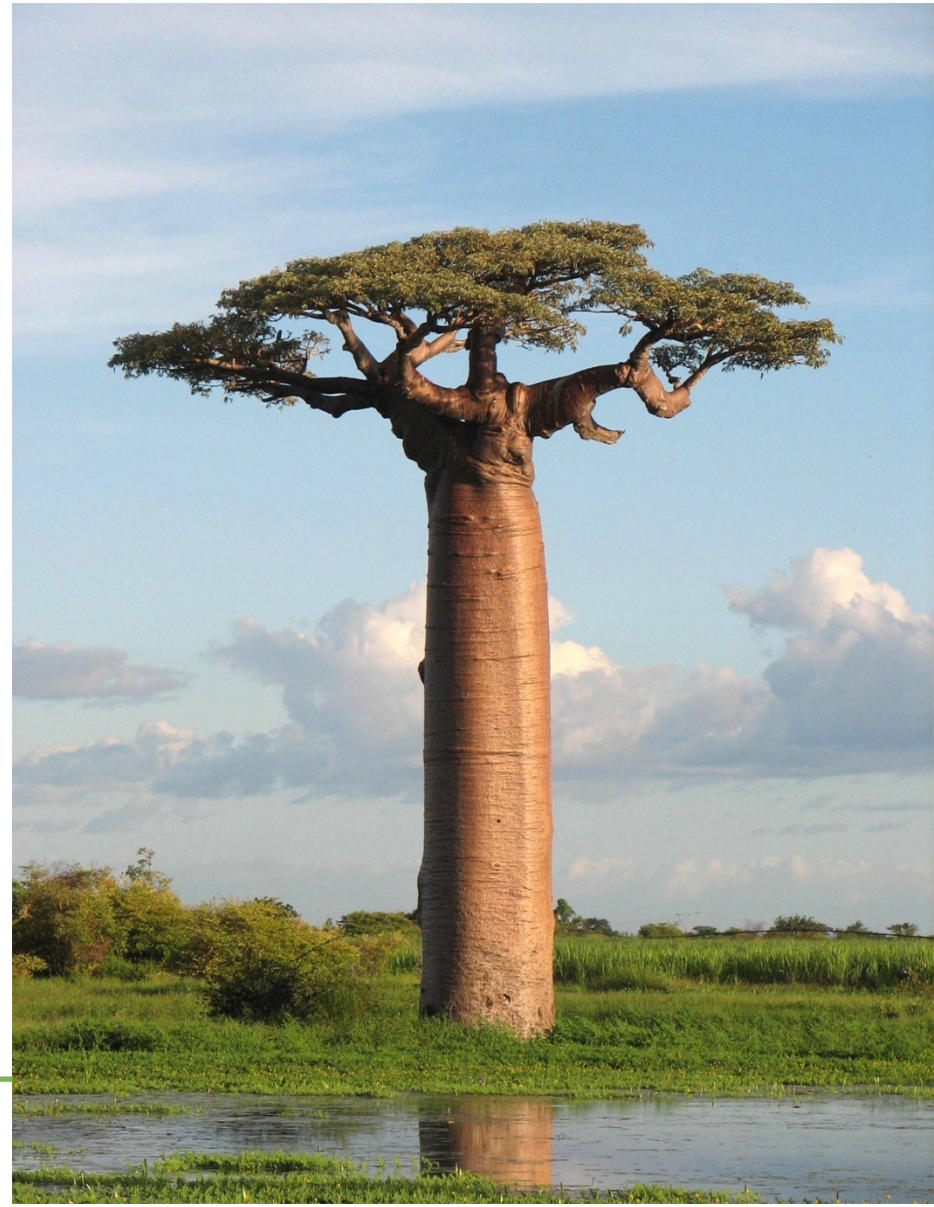
- Evaluation
 - Well tested models
 - Lack of a systematic evaluation
- New developments to be included
 - By keeping the constraint that the model serves for several types of application
 - How to consider developments that induce low scores for good reasons



ORCHIDEE
yesterday...



ORCHIDEE
tomorrow...



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- 'Official' site
 - labex.ipsl.fr/orchidee/
- Wiki site:
 - forge.ipsl.jussieu.fr/orchidee/wiki
- Mailing lists
 - forge.ipsl.jussieu.fr/orchidee/wiki/Contact

