Common Land Model

Part 1: Introduction

ParFlow Short Course

Reed Maxwell
Jennifer Jefferson

General Information

Evaluate sensitivity of latent heat estimates using PF-CLM

Common Land Model (CLM)
Surface

Subsurface
ParFlow (PF)

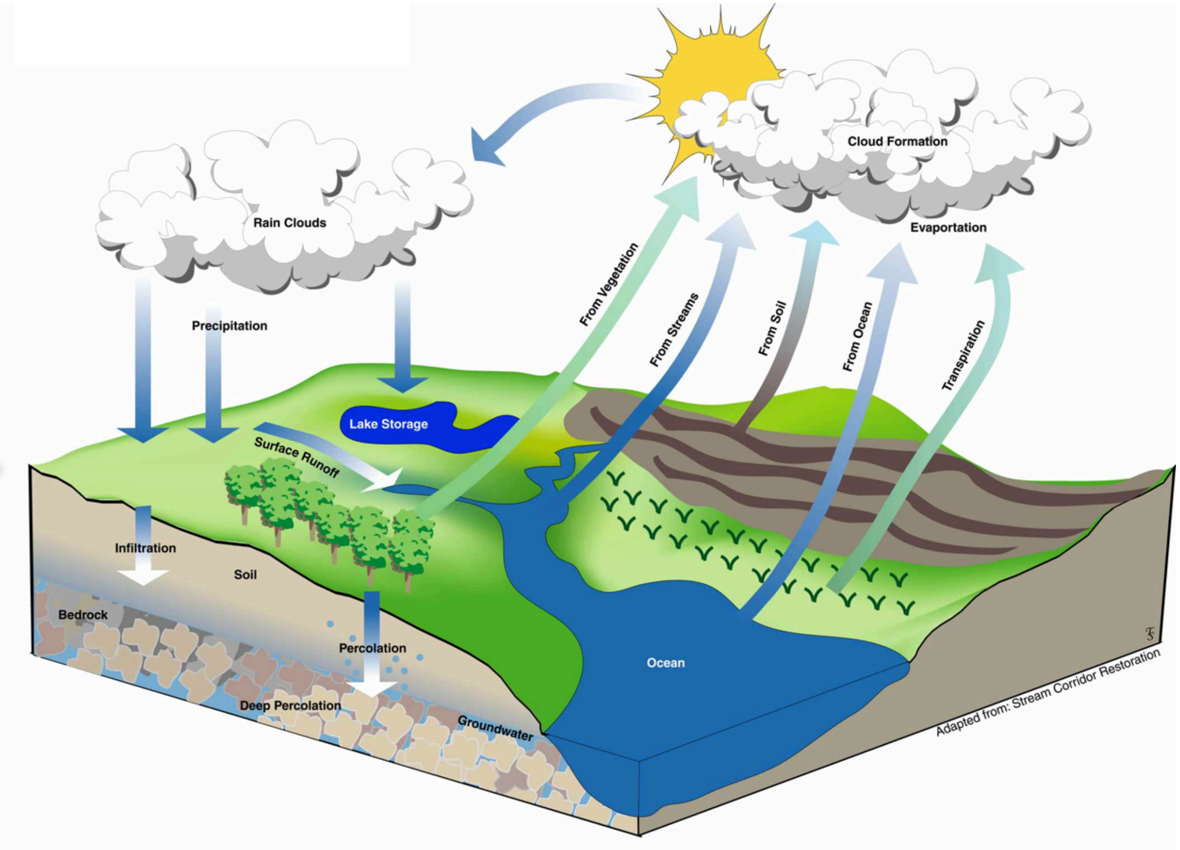


Image Source: http://www.buffer.forestry.iastate.edu/Photogallery/illustrations/illustrations-1.htm

Where did CLM originate?

(Common Land Model)

- Community effort to combine best pieces of existing modular land surface models

- 3 models
  1. Land Surface Model (LSM) Bonan (1996)
  2. Biosphere Atmosphere Transfer Scheme (BATS) Dickinson (1993)
  3. Chinese Academy of Sciences Institute of Atmospheric Physics LSM 1994 version (IAP94) Dai and Zeng (1997)

- Initial documentation in Dai et al. (2003)

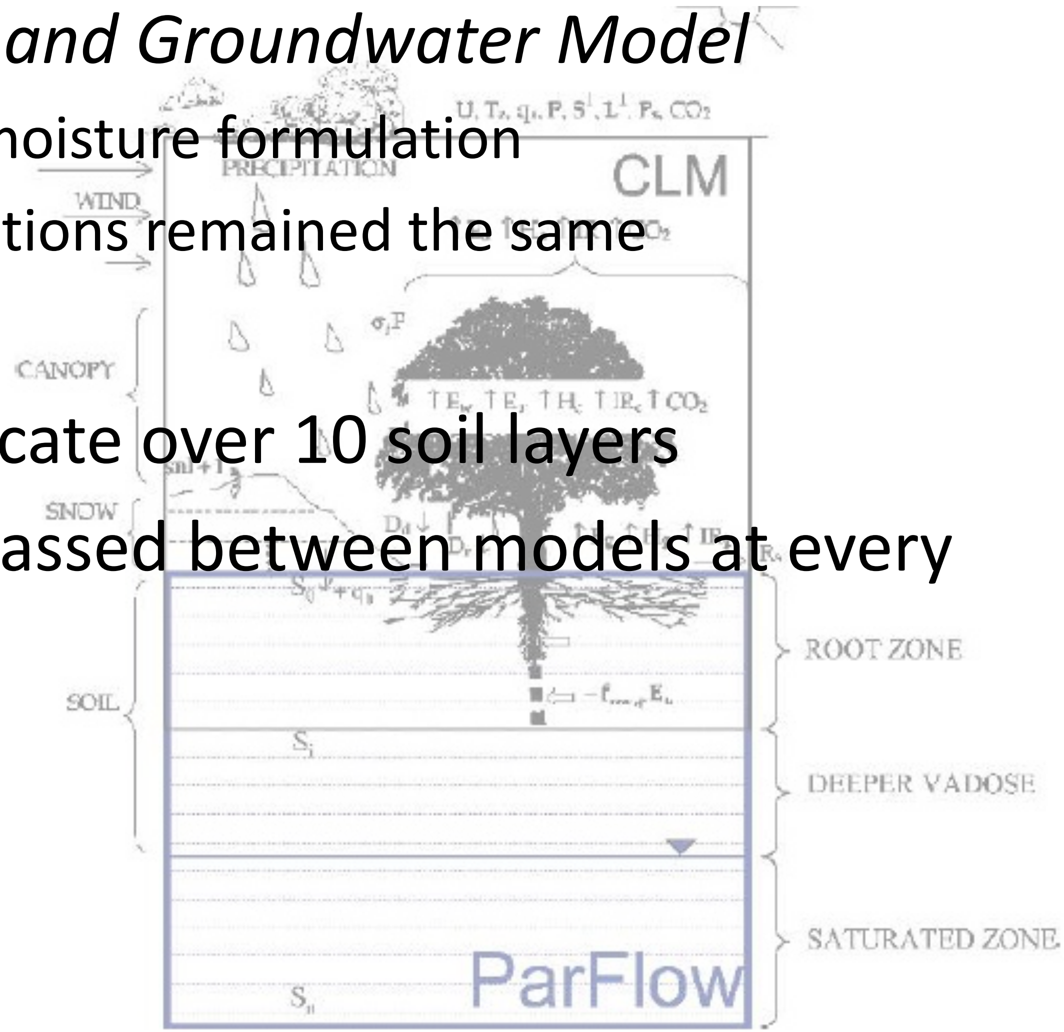
Who maintains CLM today?

(Community Land Model)

- Name change from “Common” to “Community” occurred around 2002 with the release of CLMv2
- National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR)
- CLM is now the land surface component of the Community Earth System Model (CESM)
- CLM is housed within the Land Model working group led by Keith Oleson
- Current CLM version is 4.5
  - Technical Description of v4.5 contains a nice overview of the history of each CLM version
- http://www.cesm.ucar.edu/models/clm/

When was CLM first coupled to PF?

- Maxwell and Miller (2005) – *Development of a Coupled Land Surface and Groundwater Model*
  - PF replaced CLM soil moisture formulation
  - Surface (CLM) formulations remained the same
- ≈CLMv3
- PF and CLM communicate over 10 soil layers
- Fluxes and variables passed between models at every time step



For more applications/papers see Table 1.1 in ParFlow Manual

What are *some* differences between PF-CLM and CLMv4.5?

- Soil resistance
  - PF-CLM incorporates soil moisture computed using 3D Richards equation
  - Choose between linear and cosine soil resistance factors to limit bare soil evaporation in PF-CLM
  - CLMv4.5 has vertical soil moisture transport (i.e, no lateral flow)

- Fractional vegetation coverage
  - PF-CLM is not setup to handle fractional vegetation (even if you put it in drv_vegm.dat this way)
  - CLMv4.5 tiles can have several land uses

- Leaf area index (LAI)
  - PF-CLM computes LAI at each time step using an empirical equation that depends on soil temperature
  - CLMv4.5 updates LAI daily based on interpolation of monthly MODIS LAI values
- ET adjustment factors
  - PF-CLM assumes C3 plants (unless manually changed)
  - CLMv4.5 includes additional factors to adjust photosynthesis rates/stomatal resistance (canopy scaling, nitrogen, day length)
- Irrigation through Water Allocation Model (WAM)

Where does PF call CLM?

from solver_richards.c

```
CALL_CLM_LSM(pp,sp,et,ms,po_dat,dz_dat,istep,cdt,t,start_time,
                dx,dy,dz,ix,iy,nx,ny,nz,nx_f,ny_f,nz_f,nz_rz,ip,p,q,r,gnx, gny,rank,
                sw_data,lw_data,prcp_data,tas_data,u_data,v_data,patm_data,qatm_data,
                   eflx_lh,eflx_lwrad,eflx_sh,eflx_grnd,qflx_tot,qflx_grnd,
                qflx_soi,qflx_eveg,qflx_tveg,qflx_in,swe,t_g,t_soi,
                   public_xtra -> clm_dump_interval,
                   public_xtra -> clm_1d_out,
                   public_xtra -> clm_file_dir,
                   clm_file_dir_length,
                   public_xtra -> clm_bin_out_dir,
                   public_xtra -> write_CLM_binary,
                   public_xtra -> clm_beta_function,
                   public_xtra -> clm_veg_function,
                   public_xtra -> clm_veg_wilting,
                   public_xtra -> clm_veg_fieldc,
                   public_xtra -> clm_res_sat,
                   public_xtra -> clm_irr_type,
                   public_xtra -> clm_irr_cycle,
                   public_xtra -> clm_irr_rate,
                   public_xtra -> clm_irr_start,
                   public_xtra -> clm_irr_stop,
                   public_xtra -> clm_irr_threshold,
                   qirr, qirr_inst, iflag,
                   public_xtra -> clm_irr_thresholdtype,
                   soi_z,clm_next,clm_write_logs,clm_last_rst,clm_daily_rst);
```

all of these variables get passed from PF to CLM

What happens in CLM?

A lot of calculations!

➡ See the PF-CLM flowchart

http://parflow.blogspot.com/2015/10/clm-modules.html

Variables in CLM

- Global variables
  - clm%zlnd
  - See clmtype.F90
- Local variables
  - efpot
  - See individual modules
- Constant values
  - Gravity = 9.8616
  - See clm_varcon.F90

How is this information output from CLM?

- Binary format
  - convert from .pfb to .silo to view
  - convert from .pfb to .si to read in tabular format
  - use pfb reader to read into R/Matlab

- Single file output = 1 file for each time step that contains all variables on previous slide

```
pfset Solver.CLM.SingleFile                True
```

  Output files would be titled as follows:

```
runnamethatyoupick.out.clm_output.00001.C.pfb
runnamethatyoupick.out.clm_output.00002.C.pfb
...
```

- Non-single file output = 1 file for each time step for each variable

Evaluating Sensitivity in CLM

jhm-d-16-0053%2E1.pdf (page 1 of 19)

Exploring the Sensitivity of Photosynthesis and Stomatal Resistance Parameters in a Land Surface Model

JENNIFER L. JEFFERSON[a]

Hydrologic Science and Engineering Program, and Department of Geology and Geological Engineering, Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colorado

REED M. MAXWELL

Hydrologic Science and Engineering Program, and Department of Geology and Geological Engineering, and Integrated Groundwater Modeling Center, Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colorado

PAUL G. CONSTANTINE

Department of Applied Mathematics and Statistics, Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colorado

(Manuscript received 4 March 2016, in final form 31 October 2016)

ABSTRACT

Land surface models, like the Common Land Model component of the ParFlow integrated hydrologic model (PF-CLM), are used to estimate transpiration from vegetated surfaces. Transpiration rates quantify how much water moves from the subsurface through the plant and into the atmosphere. This rate is controlled by the stomatal resistance term in land surface models. The Ball–Berry stomatal resistance parameterization relies, in part, on the rate of photosynthesis, and together these equations require the specification of 20 input parameters. Here, the active subspace method is applied to 2100 year-long PF-CLM simulations, forced by atmospheric data from California, Colorado, and Oklahoma, to identify which input parameters are important and how they relate to three quantities of interest: transpiration, stomatal resistance from the sunlit portion of the canopy, and stomatal resistance from the shaded portion. The slope (mp) and intercept (bp) parameters associated with the

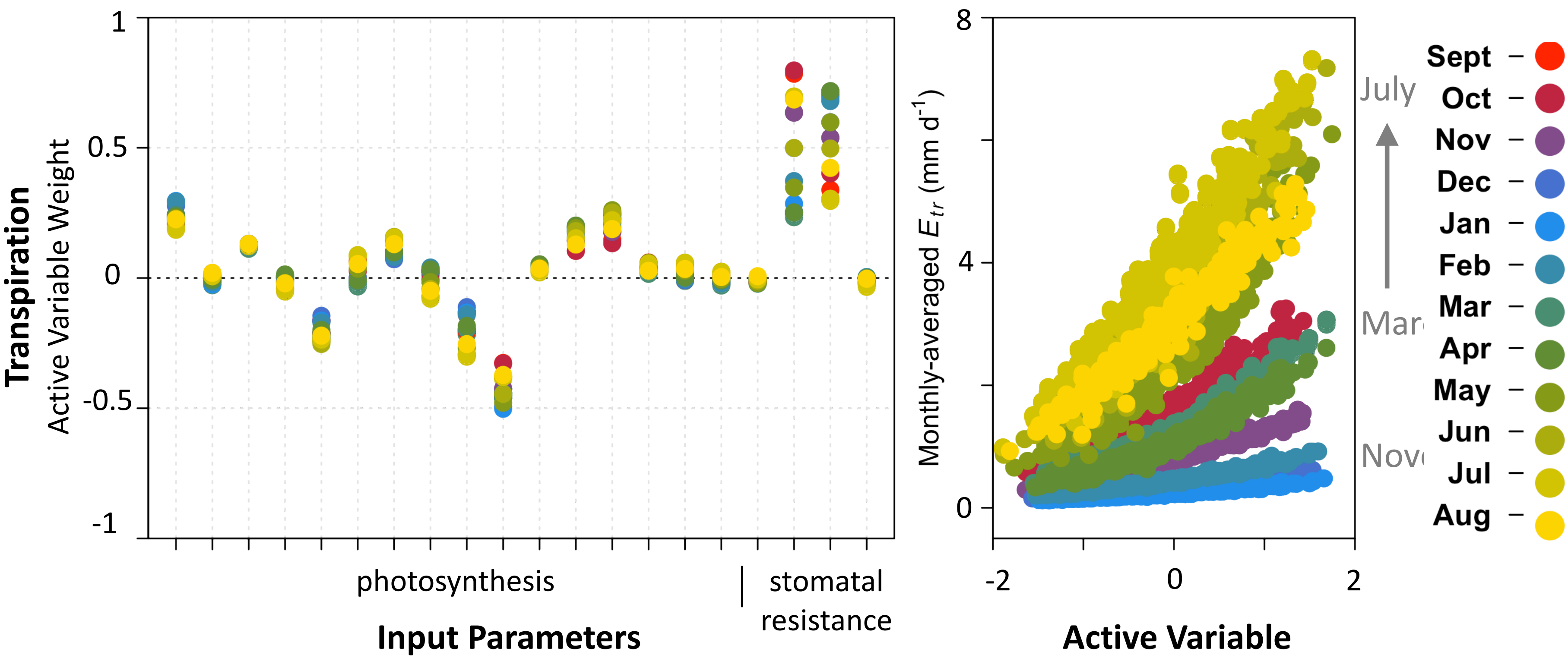
Input parameters used to compute stomatal resistance

photo-synthesis

stomatal resistance

Parameter Description	Name	Distribution (Range)	Default value	Units
maximum rate of carboxylation at 25°C	**vcmx25**	U(20, 65)	33	μmol CO_2 m^{-2} s^{-1}
q10 for vcmx25	avcmx	U(2.2, 2.6)	2.4	-
deactivation energy constant	hv	U(218,000, 242,000)	220,000	J mol^{-1}
entropy constant	sv	U(640, 730)	710	J mol^{-1} K^{-1}
CO_2 Michaelis-Menten constant at 25°C	**kc25**	U(25, 50)	30	Pa
q10 for kc25	akc	U(1.9, 2.3)	2.1	-
O_2 Michaelis-Menten constant at 25°C	ko25	U(30,000, 45,000)	30,000	Pa
q10 for ko25	ako	U(1.1, 1.3)	1.2	-
maximum ratio of oxygenation to carboxylation	**ocr**	U(0.18, 0.77)	0.21	-
c_i mulitplier in denominator of wj	**wj1**	1, 4, 4.5	1	-
cp mulitplier in denominator of wj	wj2	2, 8, 10.5	2	-
energy content of photons	ecp	U(3.3, 5.8)	4.6	μmol J^{-1}
quantum efficiency at 25°C	qe25	U(0.04, 0.08)	0.06	μmol CO_2 μmol $photon^{-1}$
multiplier in we	we1	U(0.45, 0.55)	0.5	-
partial pressure of CO_2 in the atmosphere	ppcd	U(355, 400)	355	ppm
ratio of diffusivity of CO_2 to H_2O in boundary layer	drb	U(1.3, 1.4)	1.37	-
ratio of diffusivity of CO_2 to H_2O through stomata	drs	U(1.6, 1.7)	1.65	-
minimum leaf conductance	**bp**	U(1,000, 10,000)	2,000	μmol m^{-2} s^{-1}
slope for conductance-to-photosynthesis relationship	**mp**	U(4, 12)	9	-
maximum stomatal resistance	rsmax0	U(10,000, 40,000)	20,000	s m^{-1}

Weights and sufficient summary plots for monthly-averaged transpiration vary seasonally



Source: Jefferson et al. (in preparation)

Setting up a ParFlow-CLM model: Little Washita Example

ParFlow Short Course

Workflow Outline

1. Evaluate available model inputs
2. Determine your domain configuration
3. Process topography
4. Setup the subsurface
5. Initialize the model (i.e. spinup)
6. Additional setup for PF-CLM

This is also outlined in section 3.1.2 of the manual

Additional setup for PF-CLM

- Additional files inputs the model will need
    1. drv_vegm.dat
    2. drv_vegp.dat
    3. drv_clmin.dat
    4. Meteorological forcing file(s) – 1D or 3D

- Before you start you will need to have IGBP land cover classifications determined for every grid cell in your domain

drv_vegm.dat

(includes information for each tile in domain)

x, y coordinate for each tile in domain; coordinates for single column (1, 1) are shown

cosine of the zenith angle (light for photosynthesis/transpiration)
convert from GMT to local time

soil thermal properties

soil albedo calculation; scale of 1 (light) to 8 (dark)

```
x   y    lat      lon         sand  clay    color
         (Deg)    (Deg)       (%/100)       index
1    1   38.4316 -120.9660   0.16  0.265   2

fractional coverage of grid by vegetation class (Must/Should Add to 1.0)
1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9    10   11   12   13   14   15   16   17   18
0.0 0.0  0.0  1.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0
```

Remember, PF-CLM does not have fractional coverage!

Land Cover Types
(i.e., vegetation class in drv_vegp.dat)

(IGBP = International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme)

```
!IGBP Land Cover Types (other classes can be used by changing this file)
!  1 evergreen needleleaf forests
!  2 evergreen broadleaf forests
!  3 deciduous needleleaf forests
!  4 deciduous broadleaf forests
!  5 mixed forests
!  6 closed shrublands
!  7 open shrublands
!  8 woody savannas
!  9 svannas
! 10 grasslands
! 11 permanent wetlands
! 12 croplands
! 13 urban and built-up lands
! 14 cropland / natural vegetation mosaics
! 15 snow and ice
! 16 barren or sparsely vegetated
! 17 water bodies
! 18 bare soil
```

drv_vegp.dat
(specifies vegetation parameter values)

```
lai               Maximum leaf area index [-]
6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 2.00 6.00 6.00 5.00 6.00 0.00 6.00 0.00 0.00
!
lai0              Minimum leaf area index [-]
5.00 5.00 1.00 1.00 3.00 2.00 1.00 2.00 1.00 0.50 0.50 0.50 1.00 2.00 0.00 0.50 0.00 0.00
```

lai properties that correspond to 10. grasslands

- (maximum) leaf area index (-)
- (minimum) leaf area index (-)
- stem area index (-)
- aerodynamic roughness length (m)
- displacement height (m)
- leaf dimension (m)
- fitted numerical index of rooting distribution (-)
- fitted numerical index of rooting distribution (-)
- leaf reflectance – visible light (-)
- leaf reflectance – near infrared light (-)
- stem reflectance – visible light (-)
- stem reflectance – near infrared light (-)
- leaf transmittance – visible light (-)
- leaf transmittance – near infrared light (-)
- stem transmittance – visible light (-)
- stem transmittance – near infrared light (-)
- leaf/stem orientation index (-)
- btran exponent (-)

drv_clmin.dat

(includes timing information and additional parameters)

- Make sure times are entered in GMT and correspond to times in the forcing file
- Change name of output file prefixes, if desired

```
outf1d        stomataSA.output.txt           CLM output file
poutf1d       stomataSA.para.out.dat         CLM 1D Parameter Output File
rstf          stomataSA.rst.                 CLM active restart file
```

- Update lines in this file if restarting simulation (from 2 to 1)

```
startcode     2                               1=restart file,2=defined
clm_ic        2                               1=restart file,2=defined
```

- Includes several other specified parameter values
  - Meteorological station heights
  - Roughness lengths
  - Finite difference parameters

Meteorological Forcing File
(Pg. 140 ParFlow Manual)

DSWR: Downward Visible or Short-Wave radiation $[W/m^2]$.

DLWR: Downward Infa-Red or Long-Wave radiation $[W/m^2]$

APCP: Precipitation rate $[mm/s]$

Temp: Air temperature $[K]$

UGRD: West-to-East or U-component of wind $[m/s]$

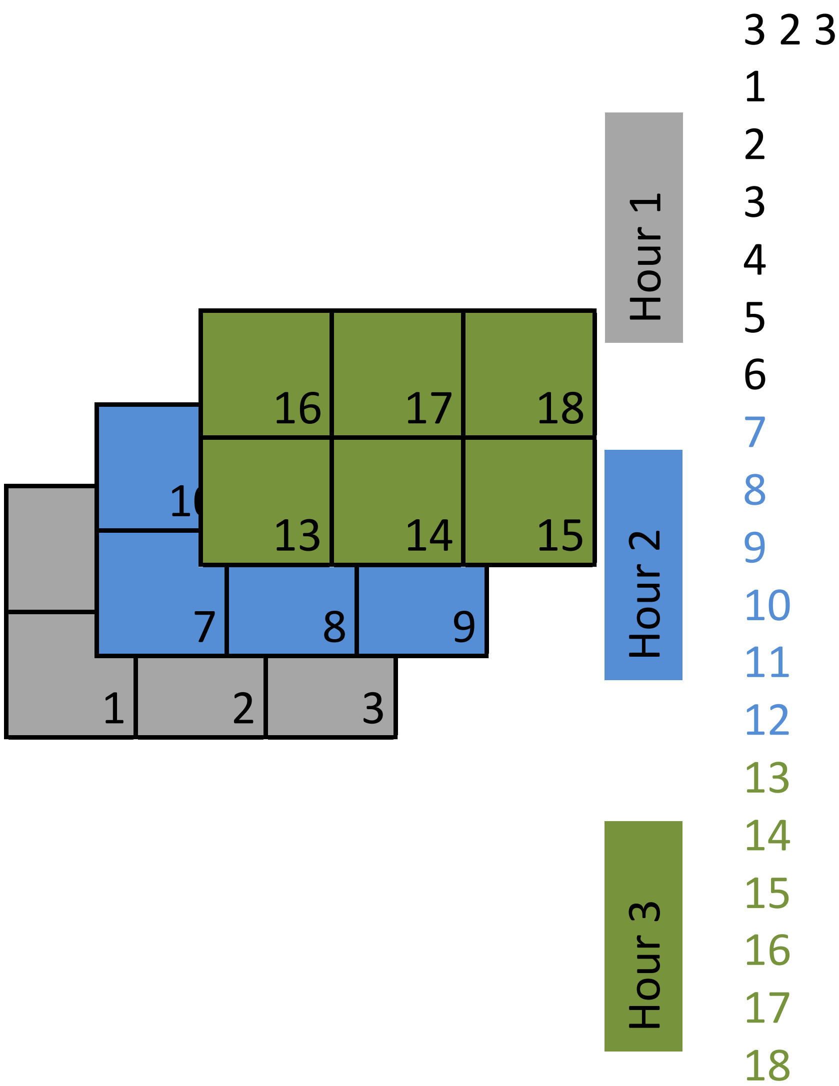
VGRD: South-to-North or V-component of wind $[m/s]$

Press: Atmospheric Pressure $[pa]$

SPFH: Water-vapor specific humidity $[kg/kg]$

- Columns must be in this order and have these units
- 1D – .txt file with single column for each variable and each row is one timestep
- 3D - .pfb files, one for each variable and multiple time steps

3D Forcing Files PF-CLM



- Separate files for every forcing variable
- You can put multiple hours in every forcing file. Time is the z dimension
- Tell CLM how many hours are in each forcing files using CLM.MetFileNT

Additional setup for PF-CLM

- Distribute your forcing files before you run and remember that the nz is the number of time steps per file for 3D forcing inputs
- See Dist_Forcings.tcl script in the Washita test case folder for an example
- Remember that if you change your processor topology you <u>must</u> redistribute your forcings

How do I “turn-on” CLM in PF?

```
pfset Solver.LSM        CLM
```

- Optional CLM Flags are listed in the ParFlow Manual 6.1.35

Adding CLM settings to your tcl script:

```
pfset Solver.LSM                                    CLM
pfset Solver.CLM.CLMFileDir                         "clm_output/”
pfset Solver.CLM.Print1dOut                          False
pfset Solver.BinaryOutDir                            False

pfset Solver.PrintCLM                                True
pfset Solver.CLM.WriteLogs                        False
pfset Solver.CLM.WriteLastRST                     False
pfset Solver.CLM.DailyRST                     True
pfset Solver.CLM.SingleFile                       True

pfset Solver.CLM.CLMDumpInterval                         1
pfset Solver.CLM.MetForcing                              3D
pfset Solver.CLM.MetFileName                             "NLDAS”
pfset Solver.CLM.MetFilePath                             "../../NLDAS/”

pfset Solver.CLM.MetFileNT                               24
pfset Solver.CLM.IstepStart                              1

pfset Solver.CLM.EvapBeta                                Linear
pfset Solver.CLM.VegWaterStress                          Saturation
pfset Solver.CLM.ResSat                                  0.1
pfset Solver.CLM.WiltingPoint                            0.12
pfset Solver.CLM.FieldCapacity                           0.98
pfset Solver.CLM.IrrigationType                          none
```

What information is output from CLM?

(Order of information obtained from solver_richards.c)

↓ single file output layer

```
1. eflx_lh_tot                 ! latent heat flux from canopy height to atmosphere [W/2]
2. eflx_lwrad_out              ! outgoing long-wave radiation from ground+canopy
3. eflx_sh_tot                 ! sensible heat from canopy height to atmosphere [W/m2]
4. eflx_soil_grnd              ! ground heat flux [W/m2]
5. qflx_evap_tot               ! evapotranspiration from canopy height to atmosphere [mm/s]
6. qflx_evap_grnd              ! ground surface evaporation rate (mm h2o/s)
7. qflx_evap_soi               ! evaporation heat flux from ground [mm/s]
8. qflx_evap_veg               ! evaporation+transpiration from leaves [mm/s]
9. qflx_tran_veg               ! transpiration rate [mm/s]
10. qflx_infl                  ! infiltration (mm H2O /s)
11. swe_out                    ! snow water equivalent
12. t_grnd                     ! ground temperature (K)

13. qflx_qirr                  ! qflx_surf directed to irrig (mm H2O/s);irrigation applied at
                         surface [mm/s](added to rain or throughfall, depending)
OR
13. qflx_qirr_inst(nlevsoi)   !irrigation applied by 'instant' method [mm/s] (added to pf_flux)

14-23. tsoil                   ! soil temperature for each soil layer; assuming 10 soil layers
```

How is this information output from CLM?

- Binary format
  - convert from .pfb to .silo to view
  - convert from .pfb to .si to read in tabular format
  - use pfb reader to read into R/Matlab

- Single file output = 1 file for each time step that contains all variables on previous slide

```
pfset Solver.CLM.SingleFile                True
```

Output files would be titled as follows:

```
runnamethatyoupick.out.clm_output.00001.C.pfb
runnamethatyoupick.out.clm_output.00002.C.pfb
...
```

- Non-single file output = 1 file for each time step for each variable

Common Pitfalls

- Remember that CLM will assume you have 10 soil layers. If this is not true refer to the CLM notes on how to adjust this
- All timing info in CLM should be in GMT not local time
- If you want to run with timesteps that don't match the forcing timestep you need to use the Solver.CLM.ReuseCount key. Changing the timestep in ParFlow does not automatically change the forcings

Starting a New Run

1. Set your initial pressure from the final pressure from your spinup

```
pfset ICPressure.Type                                PFBFile
pfset ICPressure.GeomNames                           domain
pfset Geom.domain.ICPressure.FileName                 press.in.pfb
```

2. Setup your timing in ParFlow

```
pfset TimingInfo.BaseUnit                 1.0
pfset TimingInfo.StartCount               0.0
pfset TimingInfo.StartTime                0.0
pfset TimingInfo.StopTime                 8760
pfset TimingInfo.DumpInterval             24.0
pfset TimeStep.Type                       Constant
pfset TimeStep.Value                      1.0

pfset Solver.CLM.IstepStart                1.0
```

Note ParFlow starts at 0, which is the initial condition, and the CLM.IstepStart is 1 which is the first point an output will be written for

Starting a New Run

3. Tell CLM to start from scratch and define the starting time in drv_clmin.dat

```
startcode       2                        1=restart file,2=defined
clm_ic          2                        1=restart file,2=defined

sss             00                       Starting Second
smn             00                       Starting Minute
shr             00                       Starting Hour
sda             01                       Starting Day
smo             10                       Starting Month
syr             1998                     Starting Year
```

** Remember that all times in the drv_clmin.dat file are in GMT

Starting a New Run

4. Set your processor topology and make sure you are distributing all of your input files

```
pfset Process.Topology.P                         2
pfset Process.Topology.Q                         2
pfset Process.Topology.R                         1

pfset ComputationalGrid.NX                       41
pfset ComputationalGrid.NY                       41
pfset ComputationalGrid.NZ                       1
pfdist LW.slopex.pfb
pfdist LW.slopey.pfb

pfset ComputationalGrid.NX                       41
pfset ComputationalGrid.NY                       41
pfset ComputationalGrid.NZ                       50
pfdist IndicatorFile.pfb
pfdist press.init.pfb
```

- Every pfb input file must be distributed
- Remember that slope files are 2D so NZ must be set to 1 before distributing
- Don't forget to distribute your forcings separately
- You can't redistribute clm restart files in the middle of a run so the topology you pick you should stick with

Restarting

1. Determine the last timestep that a CLM restart file was written for this is where you should restart from
2. Update the timing in ParFlow to reflect your new start point which should be equal to the time of the last restart file

```
pfset TimingInfo.StartCount                    19
pfset TimingInfo.StartTime                     19
pfset TimingInfo.StopTime                      60
pfset Solver.CLM.IstepStart                    1.0
```

Again note that the CLM counter should start at 1 + startcount

Restarting

3. Overwrite your initial pressure file with the last pressure file output

```
cp pfclm.out.press.00018.pfb press.in.pfb
```

4. Change the restart settings in drv_clmin.dat

```
startcode       1                         1=restart file,2=defined
clm_ic          1                         1=restart file,2=defined
```

Note: when you restart a simulation (i.e., startcode = 1 and clm_ic = 1 in drv_clmin.dat), the timing information is read from the restart file not from drv_clmin.dat. However, if startcode = 2 and clm_ic = 1 the timing information will be read from drv_clmin.dat and initial condition information will still come from the restart file.

Restarting

5. If you have set CLM to overwrite the restart files as it goes (i.e. if CLM.WriteLastRST = TRUE), then copy restart files before you start

```
Solver.CLM.WriteLastRST TRUE



#CLM RESTART INFO
if { $startcount > 1 } then {

 for { set i 0 } { $i < $nproc } { incr i 1 } {
        set fname_rst [format "clm.rst.%05d.$i" [expr $startcount]]
        exec cp clm.rst.00000.$i $fname_rst
 }
}
```