

Toy model preliminaries



Goal: Form an expression for T' and $\text{Var}(T)$.



Tools:

- ◇ Surface energy budget,
- ◇ Soil moisture budget,
- ◇ Parameterization of land surface fluxes.

Focus on inter-annual variability:

- Use monthly-averaged variables,
- Decompose each variable around monthly climatology:



$$X'_{i,j} \equiv X_{i,j} - \bar{X}_j \quad (3)$$

where i : year index, j : month index.

Toy model preliminary results

Surface energy and soil moisture anomaly budgets:

$$\frac{d}{dt} (C_{eff} T') = F' - LE' - H'_s - F_{lw}^{\uparrow'} - G' \quad (4a)$$

$$\frac{dm'}{dt} = P' - E' - R' - I' \quad (4b)$$

T : 2-meter temperature ,



C_{eff} : effective heat capacity of land surface ,

P : Precipitation , R : Surface Runoff , I : Infiltration .

Toy model preliminary results

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Assume that m is the moisture content
in the **top 10 cm of soil**

Toy model preliminary results

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✧ Scale analysis reveals that both **storage terms are negligible**.

Toy model preliminary results

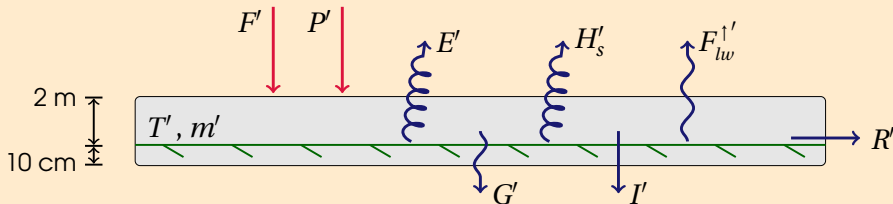
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✧ **Define** $G' \equiv F' - LE' - H'_s - F_{lw}^{\uparrow'}$ and $I' \equiv P' - E' - R'$

Toy model assumptions



- ❖ 1. F' and P' are **external forcings**, independent of $E', H'_s, F_{lw}^{\dagger'}, G', I', R'$.
- ❖ 2. Parameterize $E', H'_s, F_{lw}^{\dagger'}, G', I', R'$ as functions of T', m', F', P' **only**.

Toy model method

Ex: Consider G' (ground heat flux):

Toy model method

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Step 1: Regress G' as:

$$G' = G'_0 + aY' \quad \text{where} \quad Y' = \{T', m', F', P'\} \quad (5)$$

Best predictor has $\min [\langle G'_0, G'_0 \rangle]$



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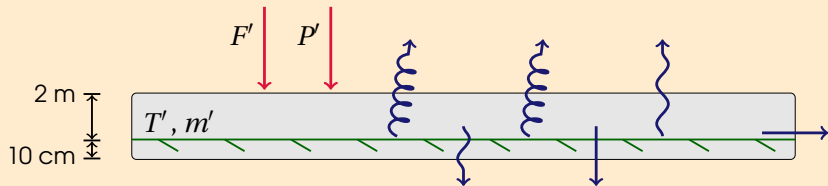
Step 2: ⚠ If T' is a candidate

Substitute $G' = aT'$ into surface energy anomaly budget:

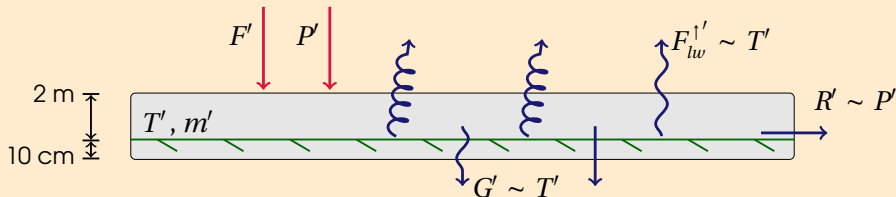
$$\hat{T}'_{tm} = a^{-1} [F' - LE' - H'_s - F'_{lw}] \quad (6)$$

Evaluate performance with $\text{RMS} [\hat{T}'_{tm} - T'_{dataset}]$

Toy model parameterizations

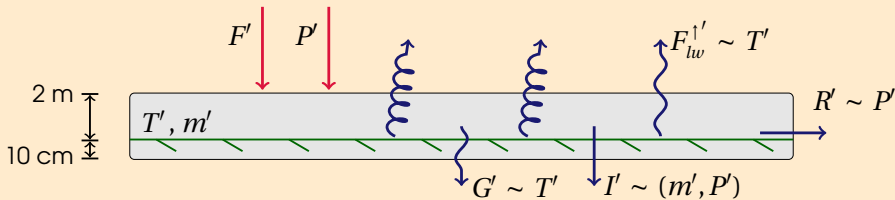


Toy model parameterizations



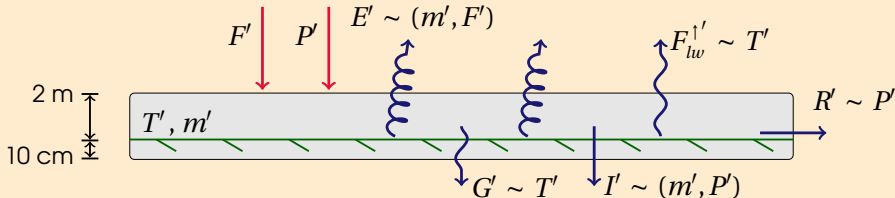
✧ 3 out of 6 processes were easy to parameterize

Toy model parameterizations



2 predictors for infiltration m' and P'

Toy model parameterizations



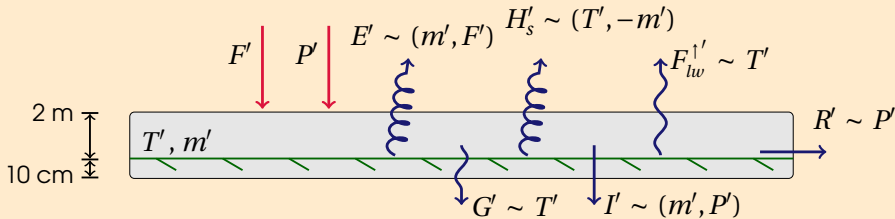
Special algorithm for E' to model both E regimes:



If $\langle E', m' \rangle > 0$: 2 predictors m' and F' (moisture-limited)

Otherwise: 1 predictor F' only (energy-limited)

Toy model parameterizations



Surprising result: H'_s is best predicted by m' !



Use 2 predictors T' and m'

Toy model expressions / coefficients

After some algebra:

$$\hat{T}'_{tm} = \frac{1}{\gamma} \left[(1 - \lambda) F'_0 - L\alpha(1 - \lambda) P' - L(v_E - v_{Hs}) m' \right] \quad (7a)$$

$$\hat{m}'_{tm} = \frac{1}{v_I + v_E} \left[(1 + \alpha\lambda - \beta) P' - \left(\frac{\lambda}{L}\right) F'_0 \right] \quad (7b)$$



Recall

$$F' = F'_0 - L\alpha P'$$

L : specific latent heat of vaporization

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✧ **Surface temperature resistance** ($\text{Wm}^{-2}\text{K}^{-1}$)

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✧ **Evapotranspiration efficiency** (unitless)

Toy model expressions / coefficients

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✧ Fraction of P' loss to I' and R' (unitless)

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Net effect of soil moisture anomalies on T'

All v 's have units of s^{-1}

Toy model expressions / coefficients

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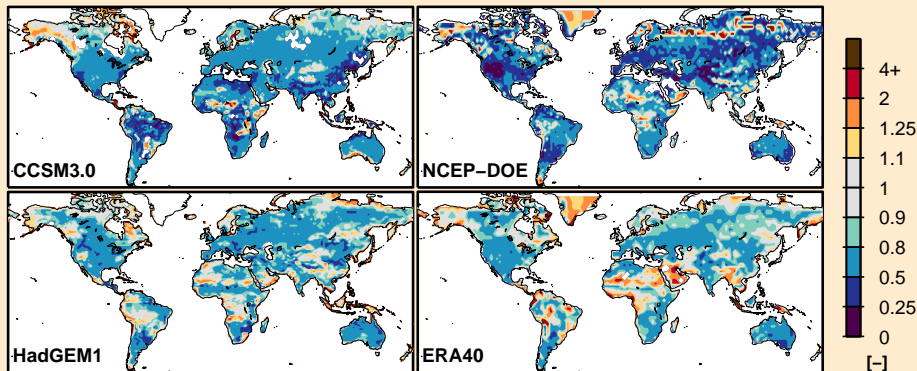


Define $\frac{v_E - v_{Hs}}{v_I + v_E}$ (unitless) **the coupling coefficient**

Modulates net effect of m' on T'

Toy model performance

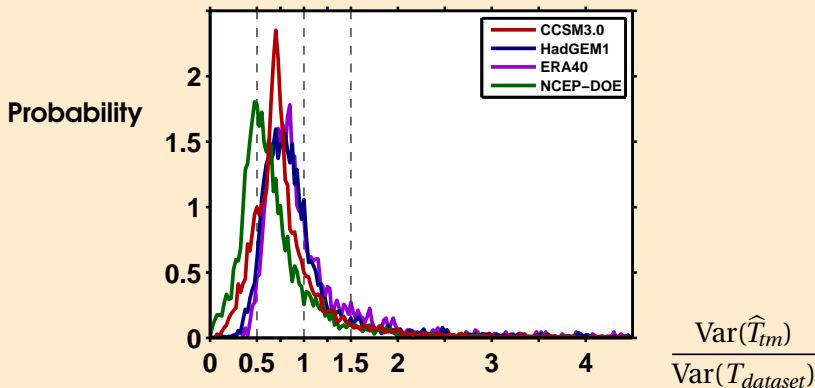
$$\text{Var}(\hat{T}_{tm}) = \frac{1}{\gamma^2} \left[(1 - \lambda(1 - \chi))^2 \text{Var}(F_0) + L^2 (\alpha(1 - \lambda) + \chi(1 + \alpha\lambda - \beta))^2 \text{Var}(P) \right]$$



✧ Plotted as $\frac{\text{Var}(\hat{T}_{tm})}{\text{Var}(T_{dataset})}$

Toy model performance

$$\text{Var}(\hat{T}_{tm}) = \frac{1}{\gamma^2} \left[(1 - \lambda(1 - \chi))^2 \text{Var}(F_0) + L^2 (\alpha(1 - \lambda) + \chi(1 + \alpha\lambda - \beta))^2 \text{Var}(P) \right]$$



⇒ Toy model underestimates dataset outputs by $\sim 20\%$ to 40% .