

# The impact of groundwater dynamics and soil-type for modeling coupled water exchange processes between land and atmosphere

B. Fersch, S. Wagner, T. Rummeler, D. Gochis, H. Kunstmann

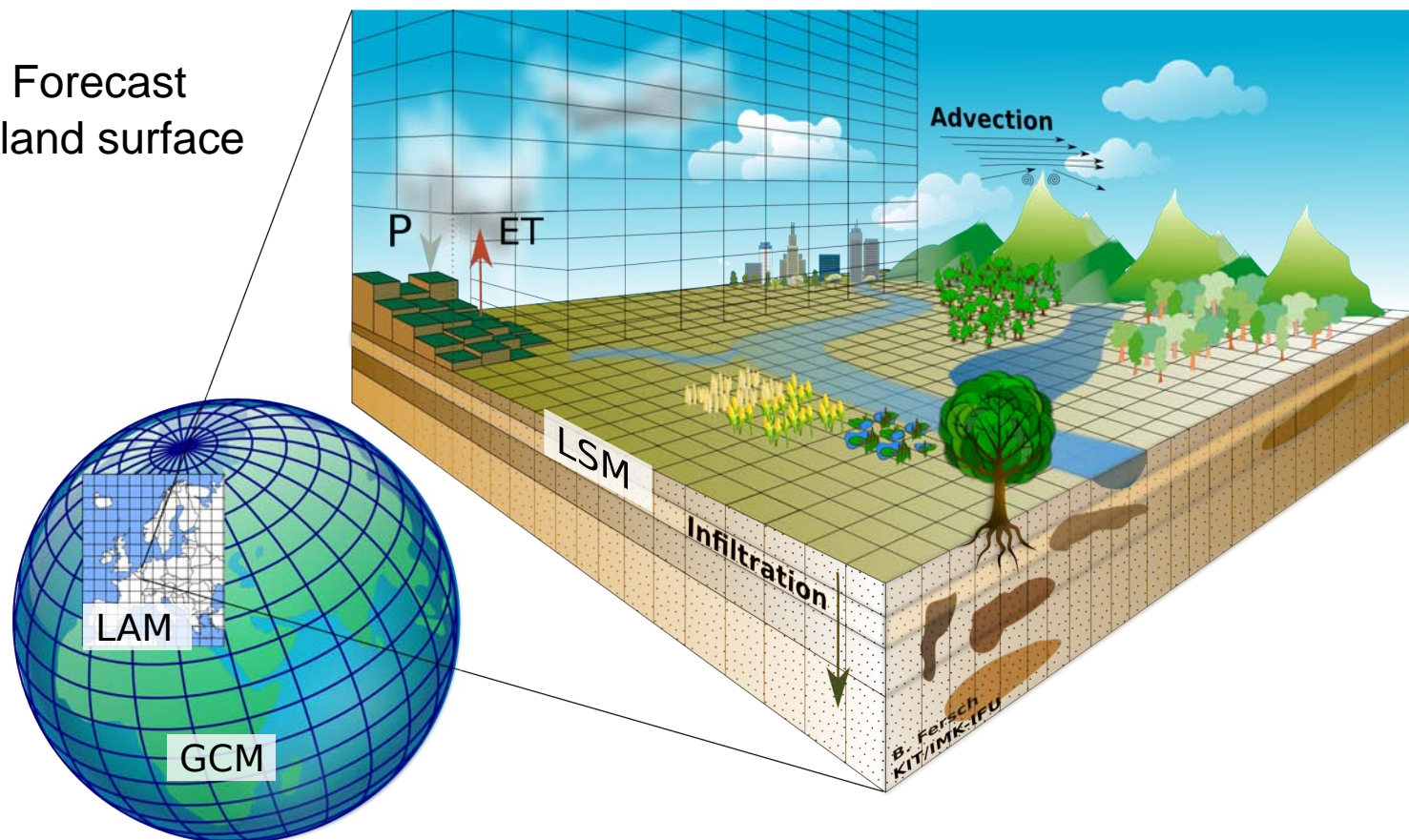
**IAHS Assembly Gothenburg, July 24<sup>th</sup> 2013**

Institute of Meteorology and Climate Research (IMK-IFU), Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany



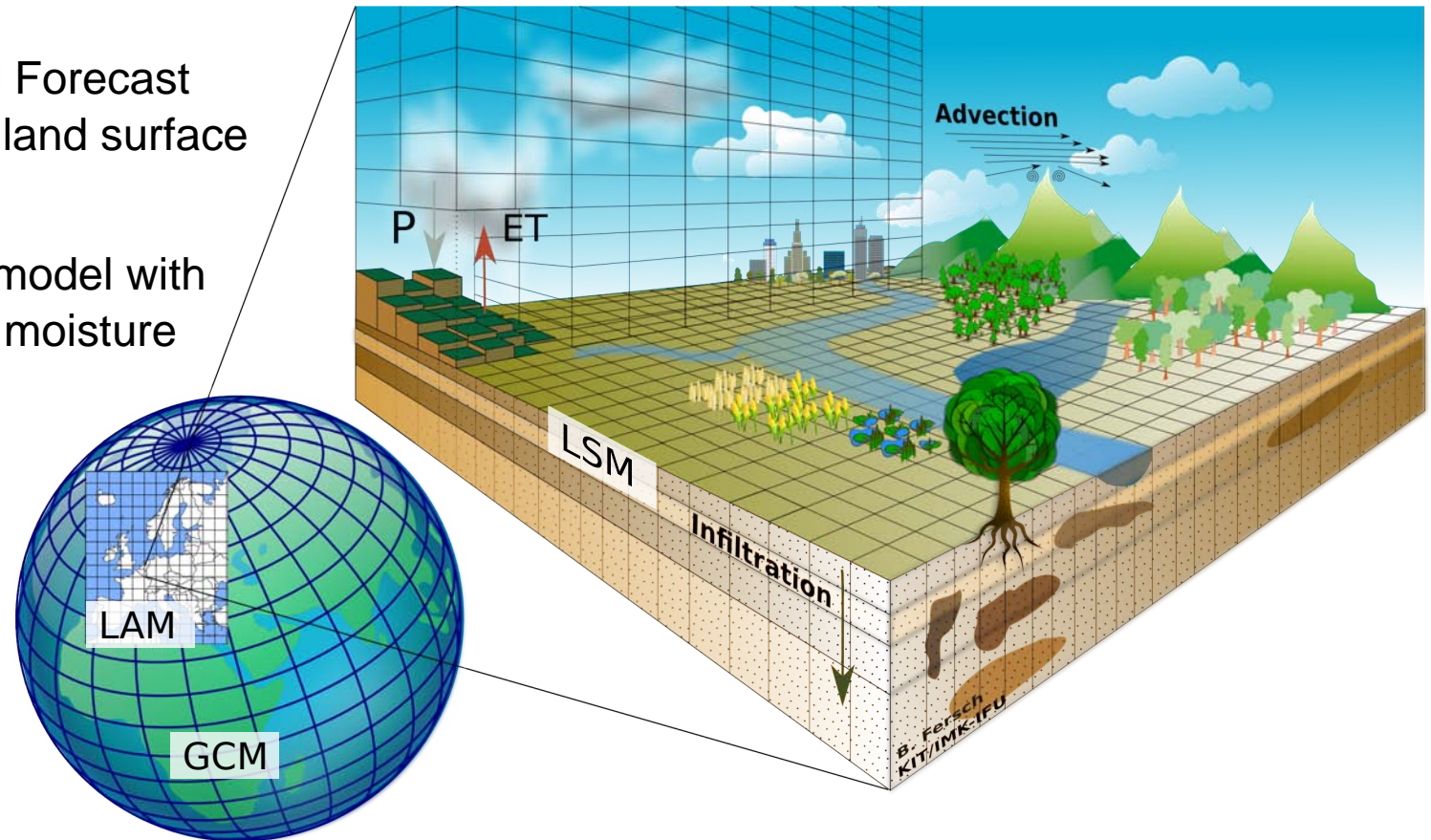
- Regional atmospheric (dynamical) modeling studies focus typically on the prediction skill for precipitation and temperature
- Coupling to hydrological models is usually realized in one way direction or in an offline coupled bi-directional way often with bias correction for the exchange variables
- Such approaches often violate the closure of the water (and energy) balance and also the equilibrium for subsurface-surface-atmosphere hydrometeorologic applications

- Weather Research and Forecast Model WRF with Noah land surface model

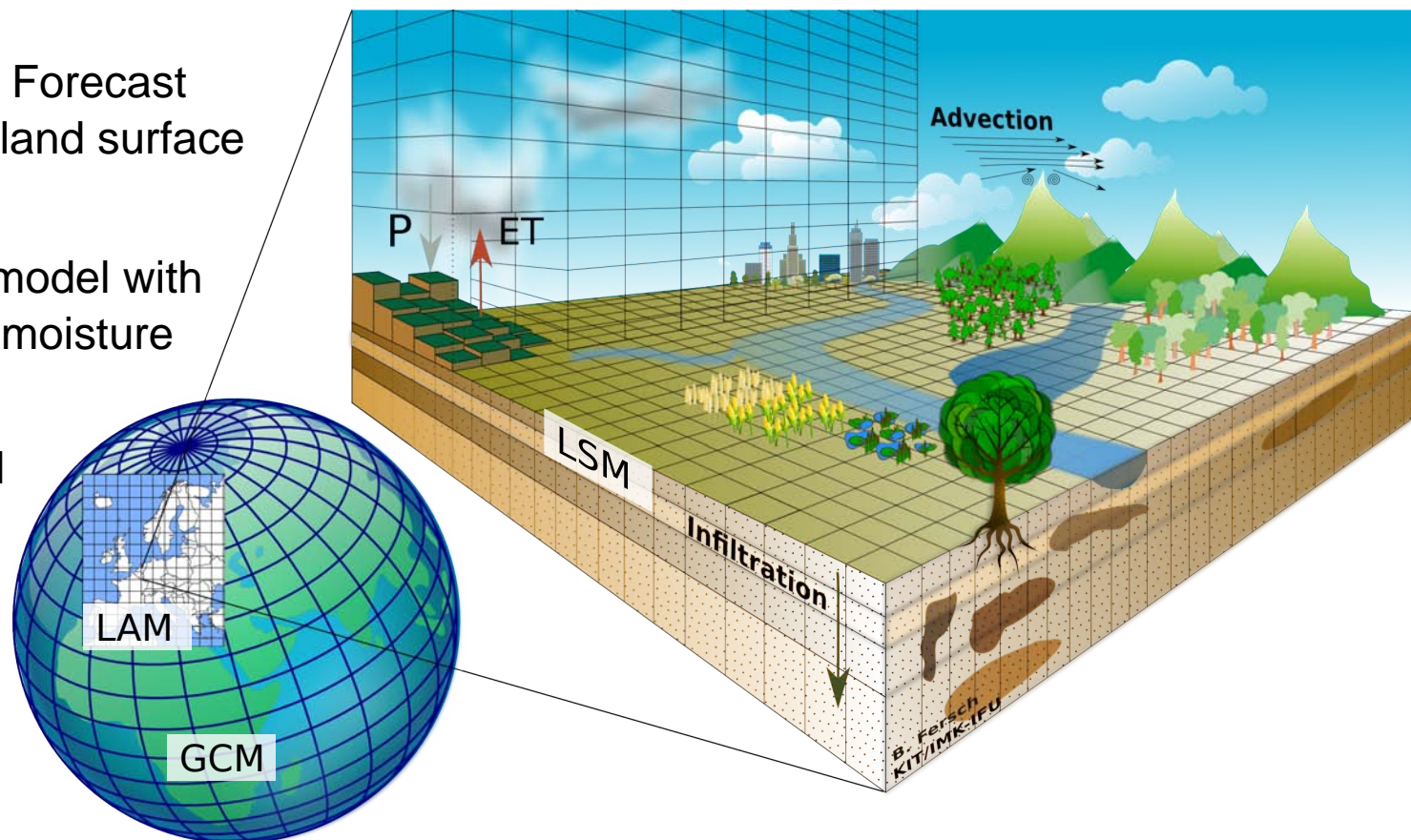


# WRF Noah-LSM

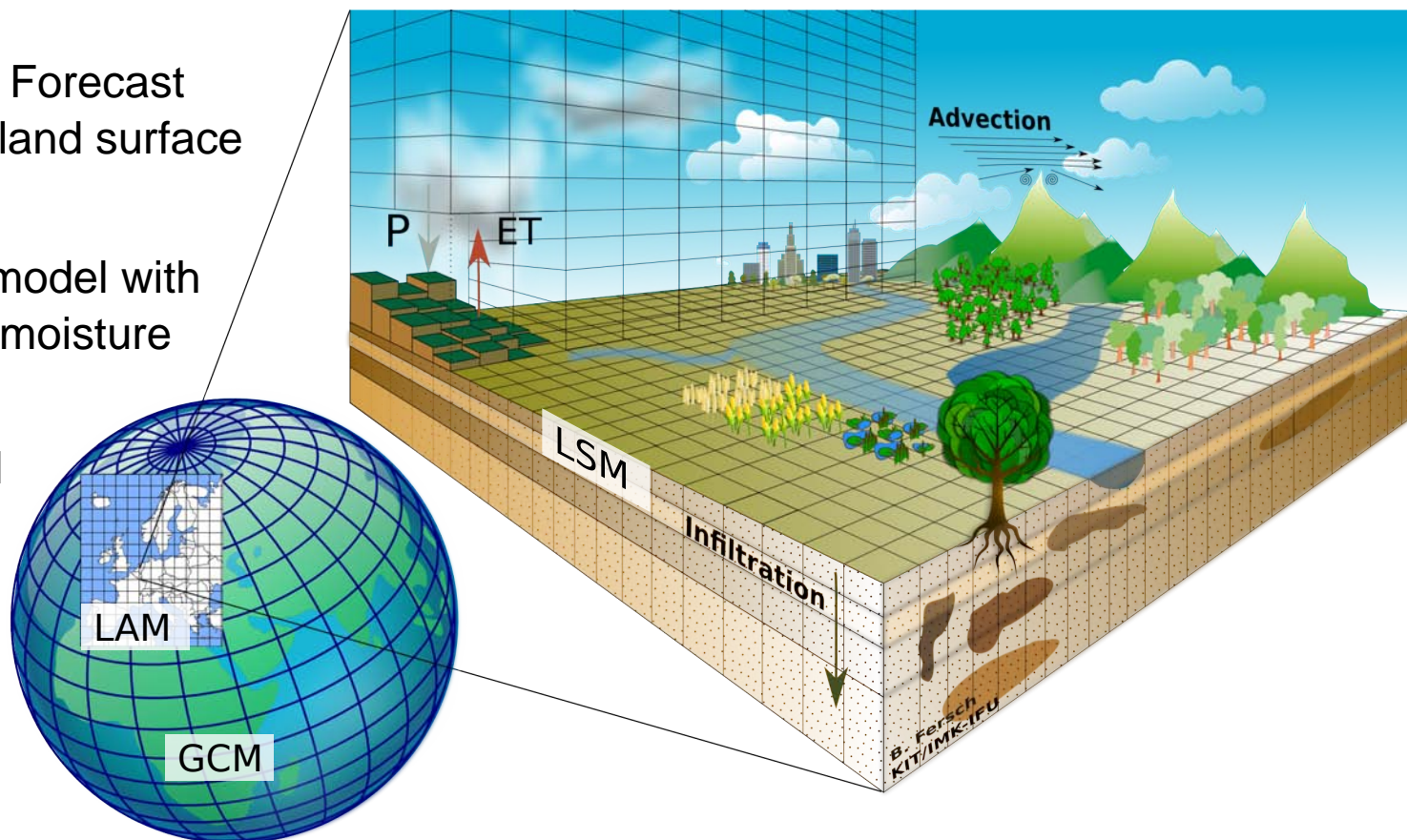
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- 1-dimensional column model with Richard's equation soil moisture physics



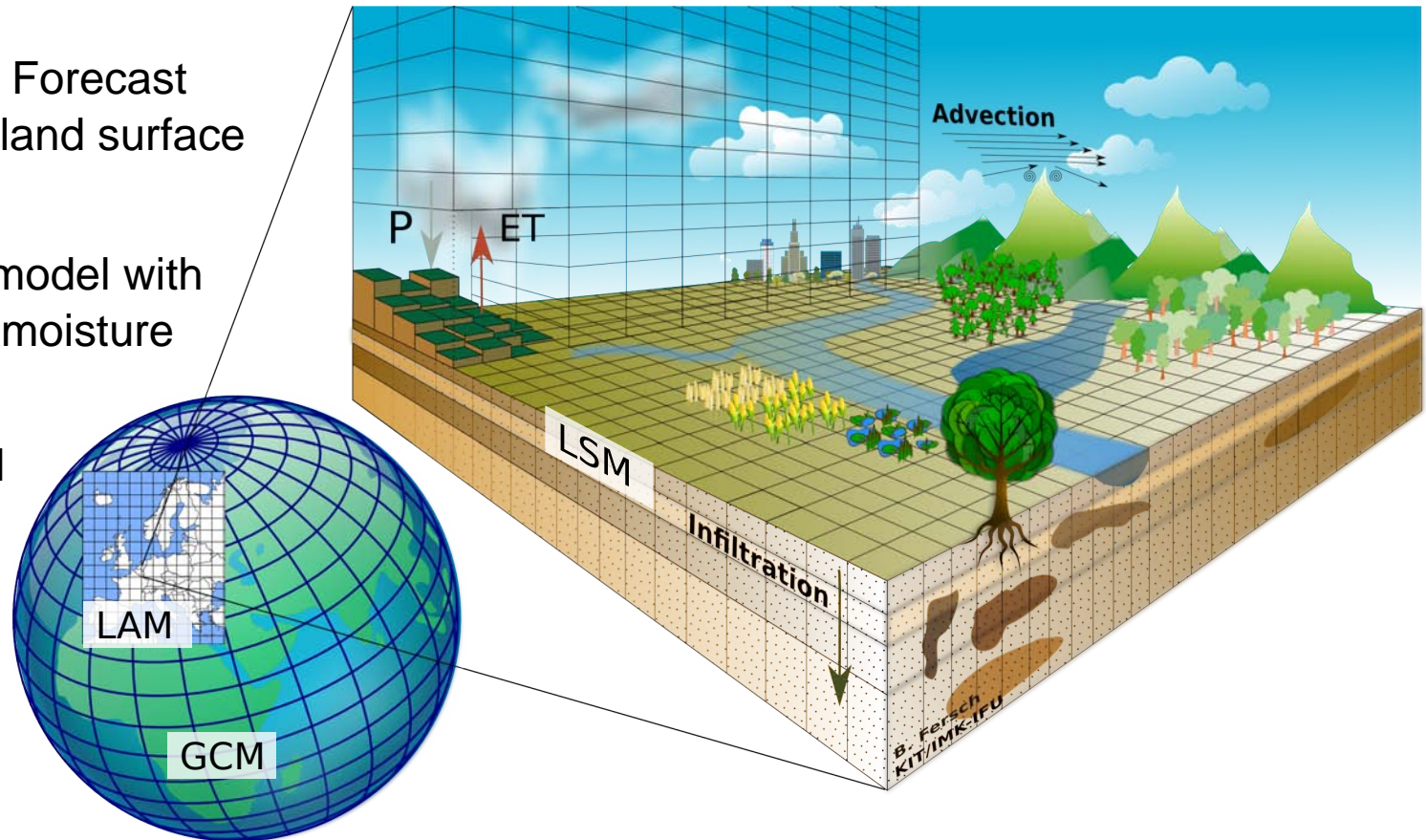
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- Soil moisture controlled free drainage lower boundary



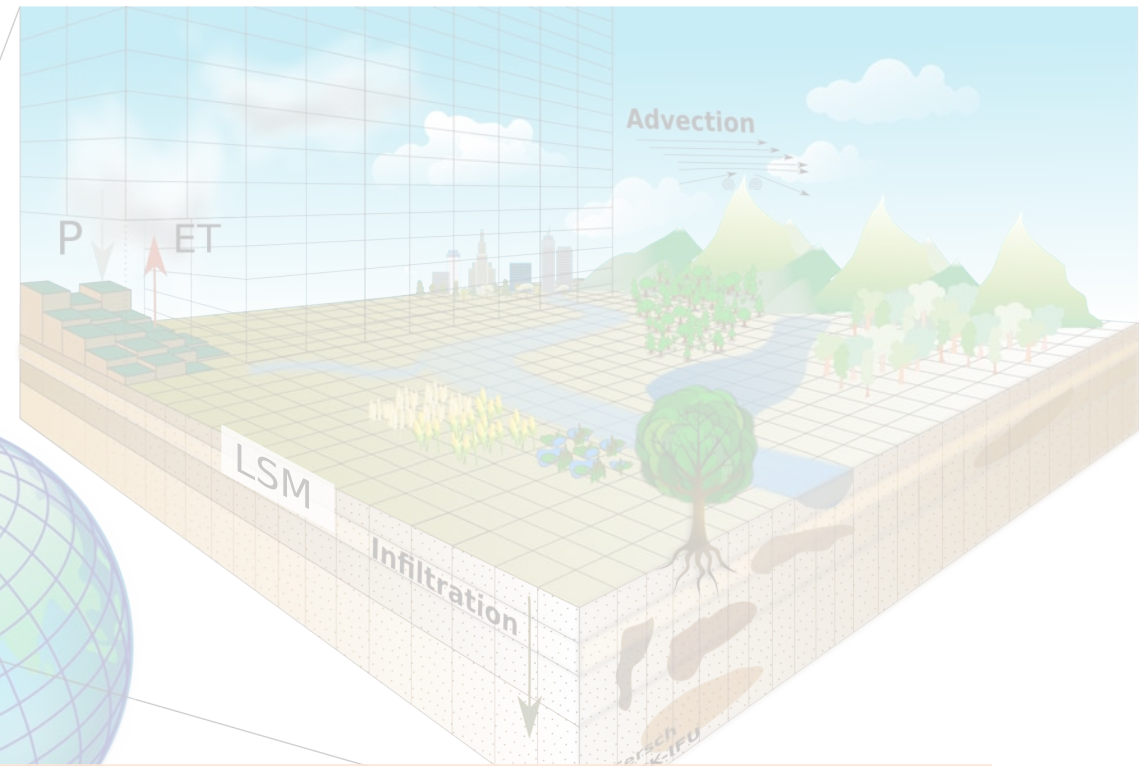
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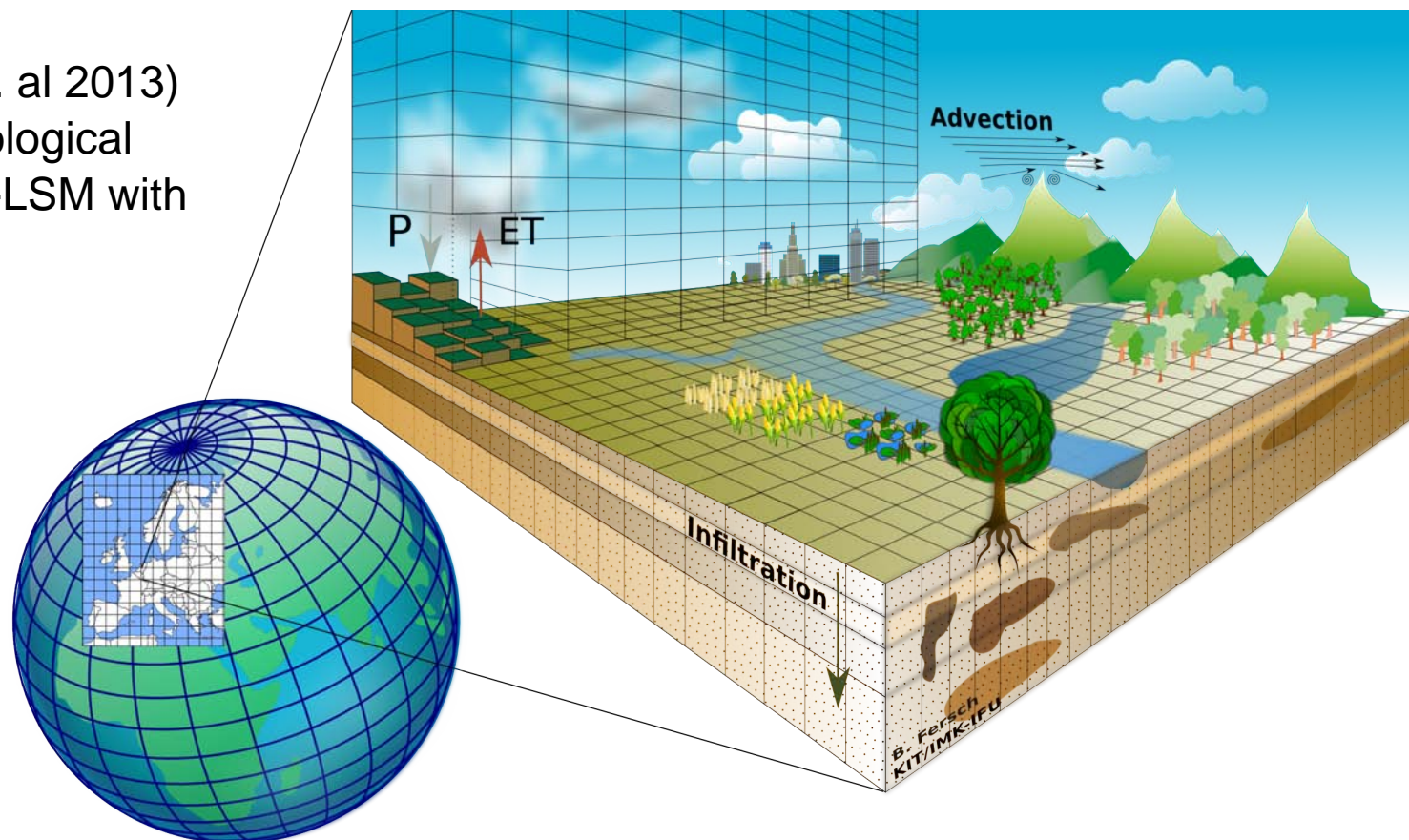


 No interaction between shallow groundwater and vadose zone  
No lateral redistribution of surface and subsurface water



# Noah-LSM Extended

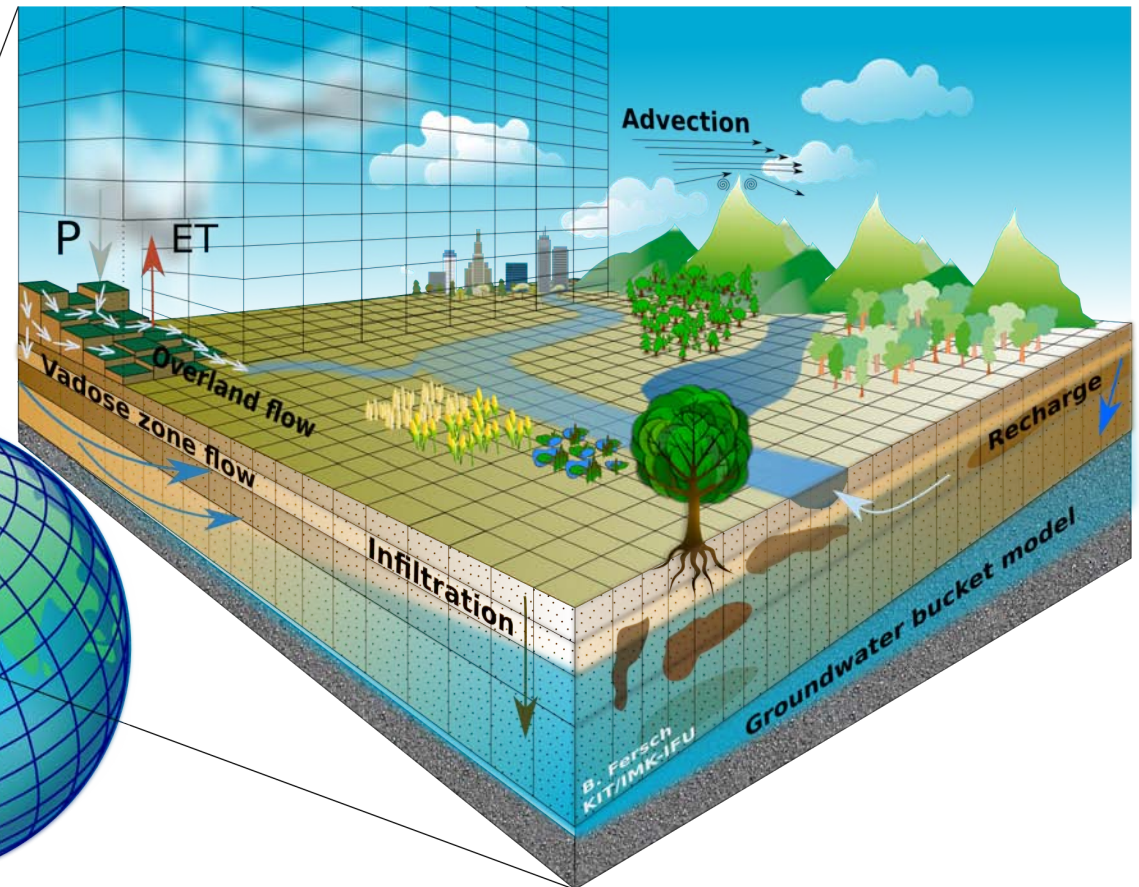
- WRF-Hydro (Gochis et. al 2013) introduces lateral hydrological processes to the Noah-LSM with sub-grid (0.1 to 1km)



[http://www.ral.ucar.edu/projects/wrf\\_hydro/](http://www.ral.ucar.edu/projects/wrf_hydro/)

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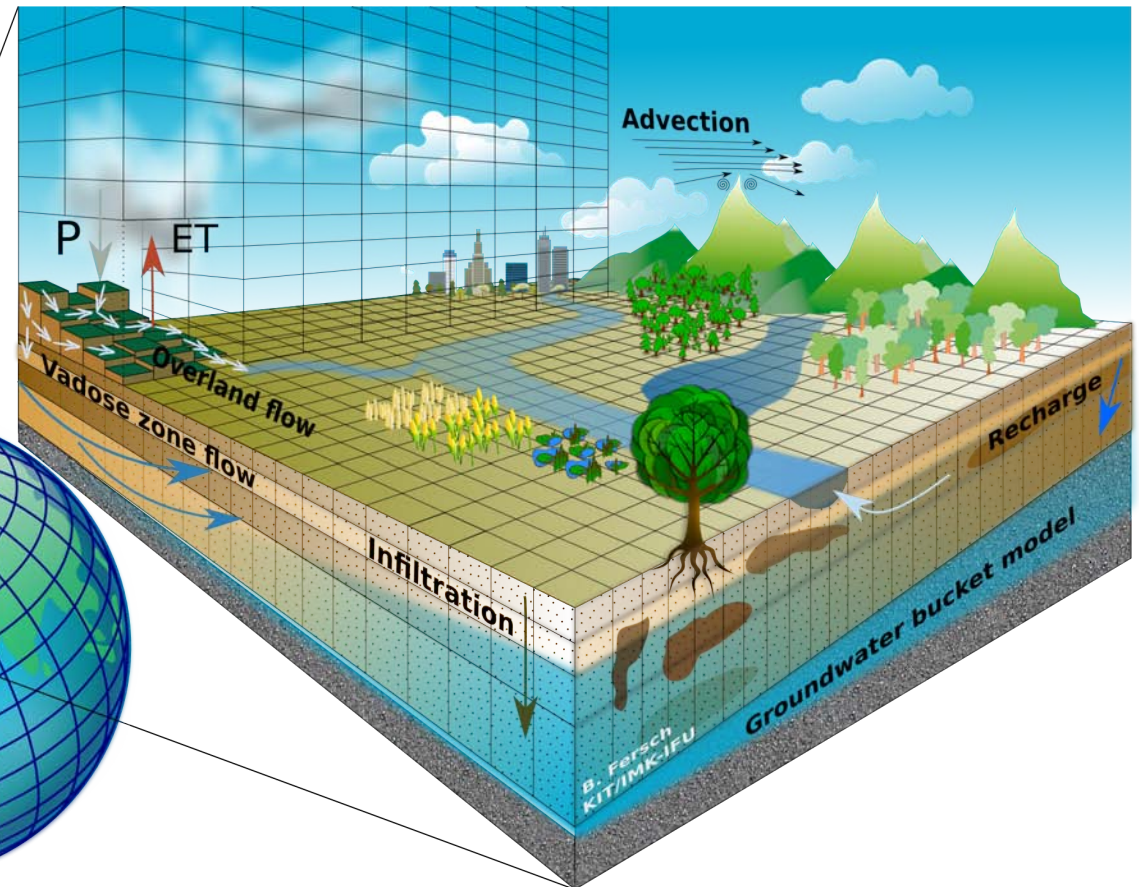
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- Surface runoff and subsurface flow
- River channel flow
- Reservoirs and lakes
- Bucket groundwater model



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groundwater <-> land surface model coupling

# Coupling Methods

capillary rise

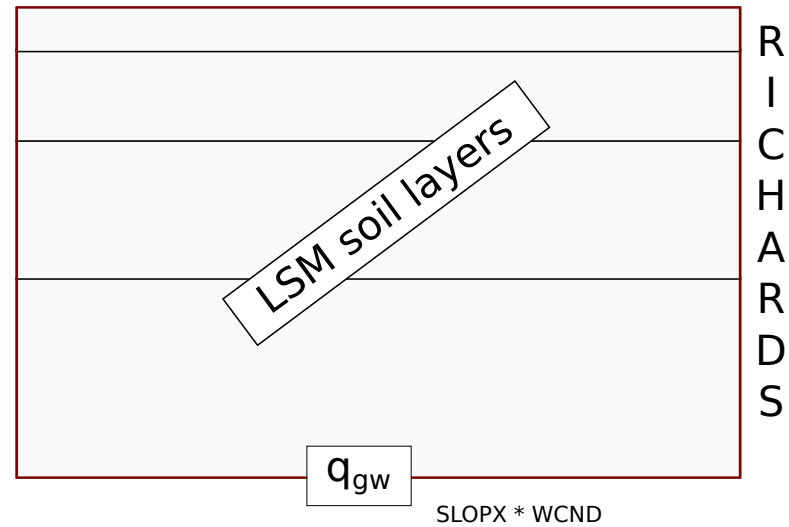
computational efficiency

groundwater recharge

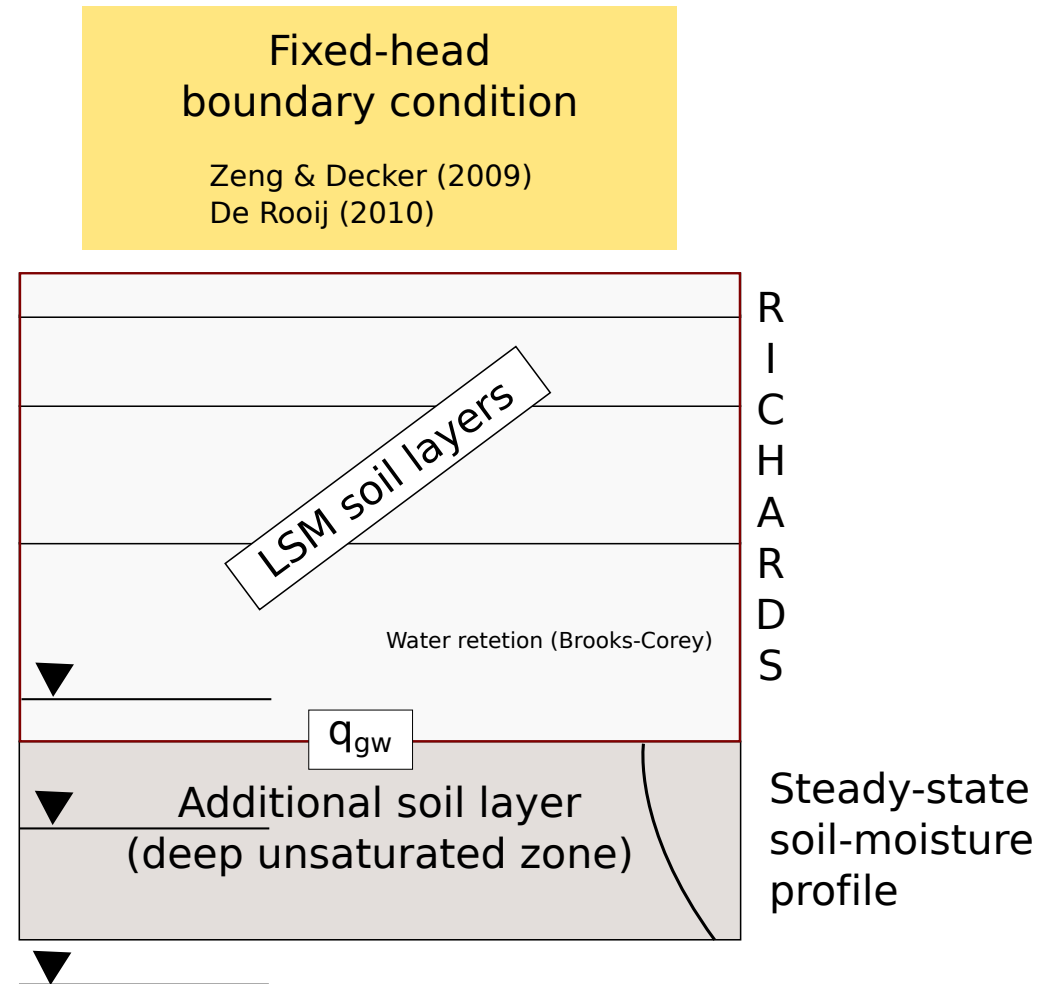
# Groundwater-Soil Coupling

Noah-LSM  
Free drainage boundary

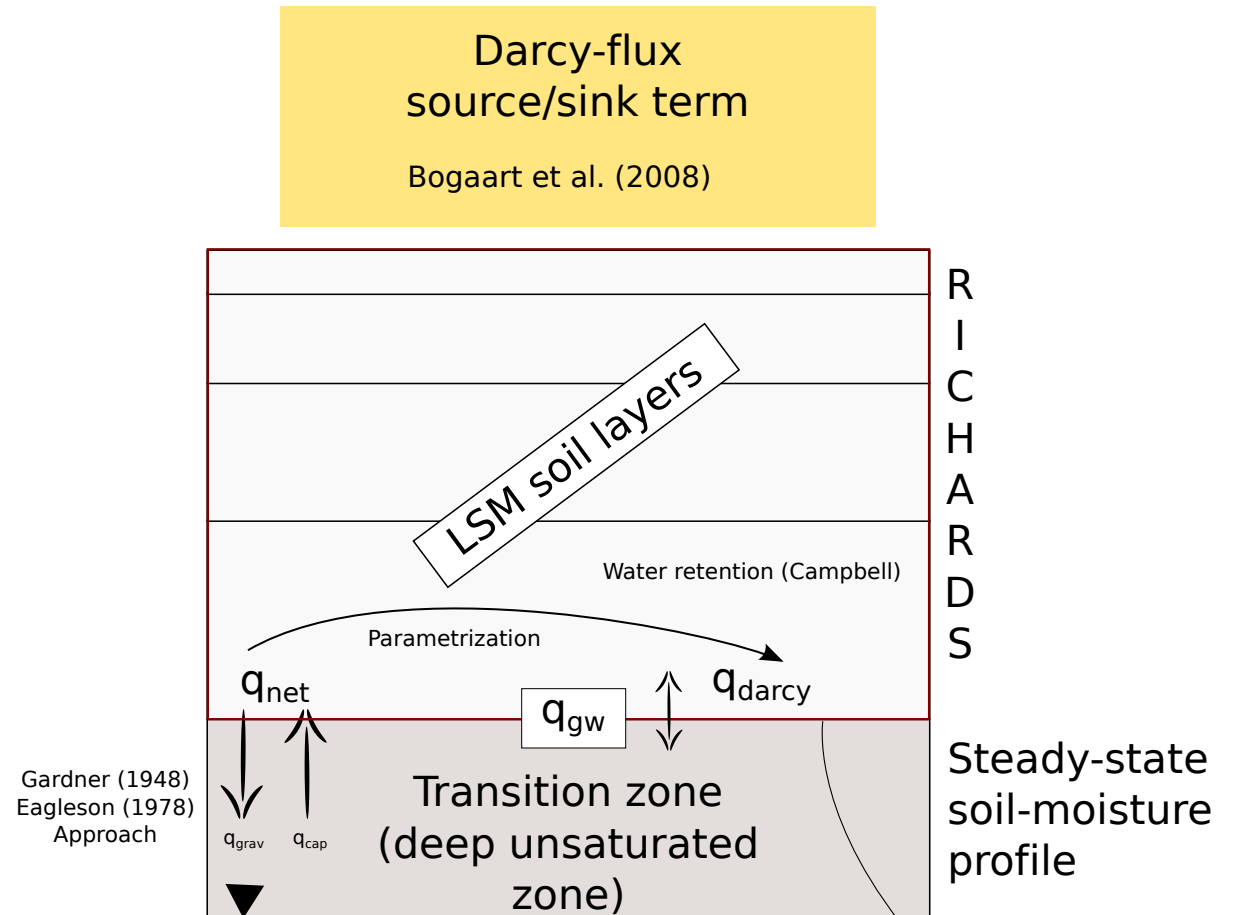
(after Marth et al. 1984)



# Groundwater-Soil Coupling

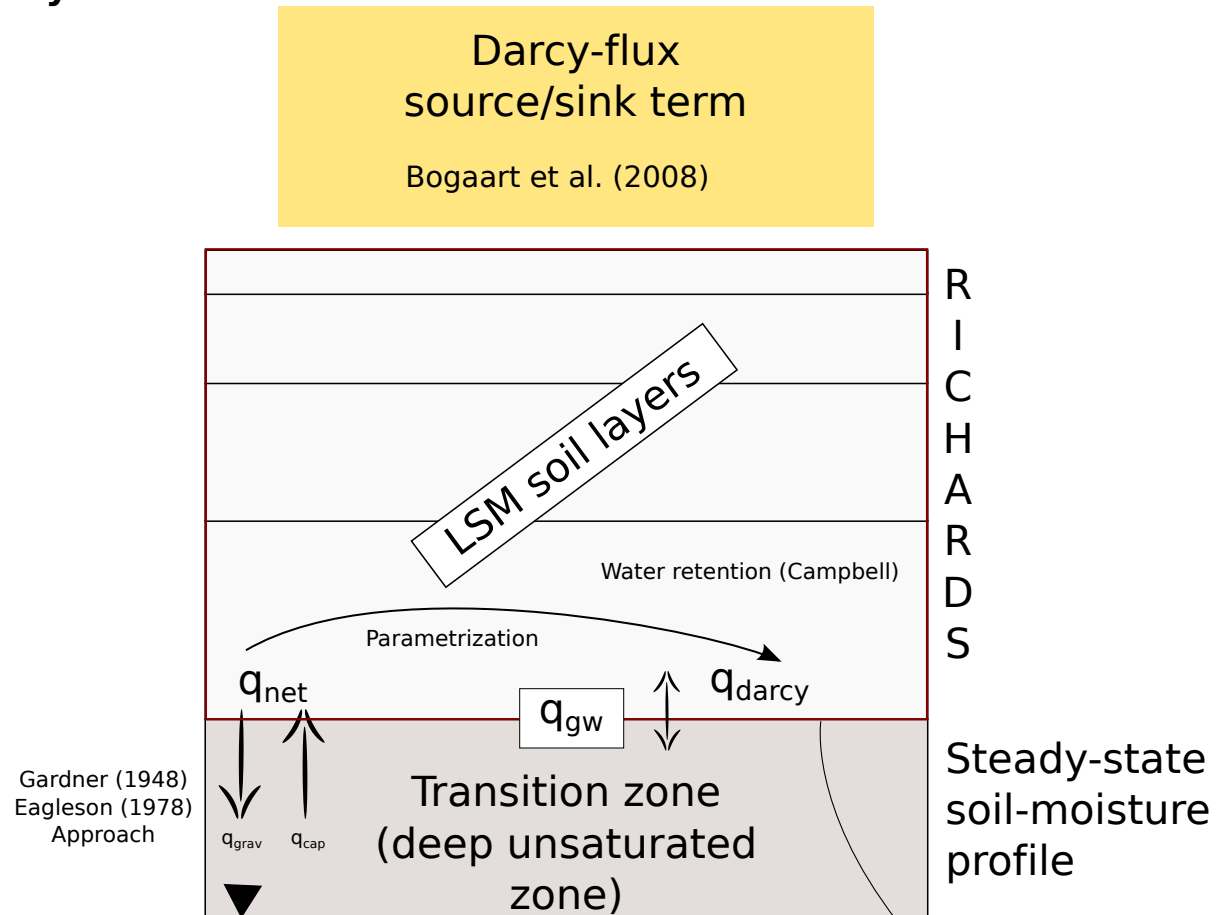


# Groundwater-Soil Coupling



## Parameterization of $q_{\text{darcy}}$

- Relative saturation of lowest LSM soil layer
- Thickness of the transition zone (distance to GW)
- Soil type





groundwater <-> land-surface-model coupling

# Sensitivity Study

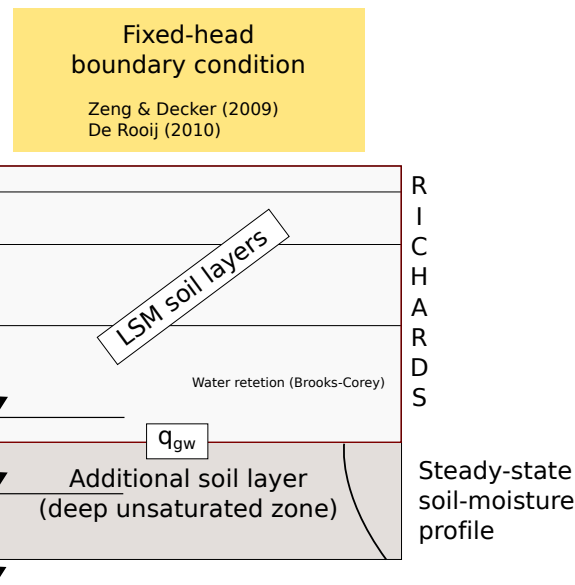
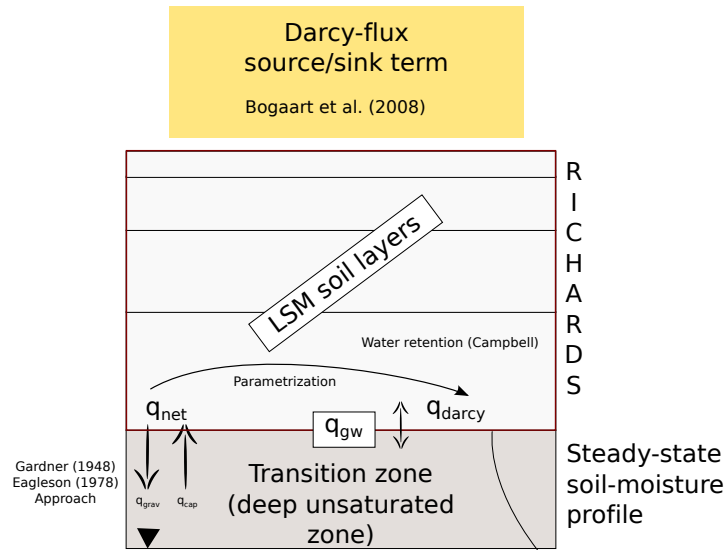
applicability

coupling methods

soil type

observation driven

# GW Sensitivity Study



2 coupling methods

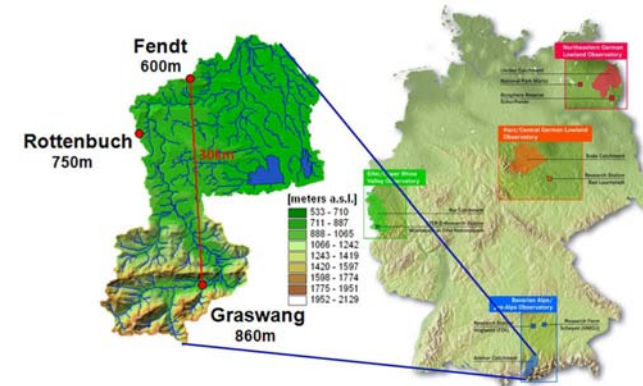
12 soil-types  
(Clapp & Hornberger 1972)

Sand (S)  
Loamy Sand (LS)  
Sand Loam (SL)  
Silt Loam (SiL)

Silt (Si)  
Loam (L)  
Sandy Clay Loam (SCL)  
Silty Clay Loam (SiCL)

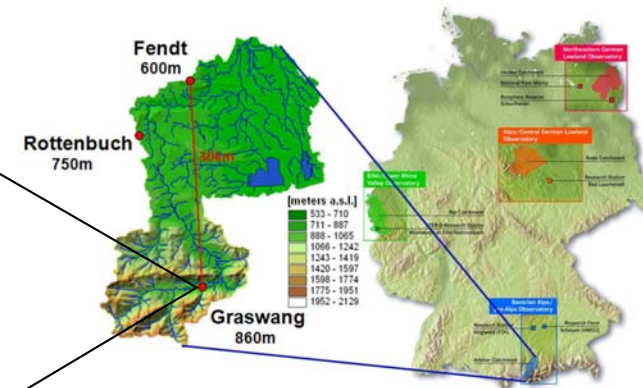
Clay Loam (CL)  
Sandy Clay (SC)  
Silty Clay (SiC)  
Clay (C)

# Model Driving: TERENO



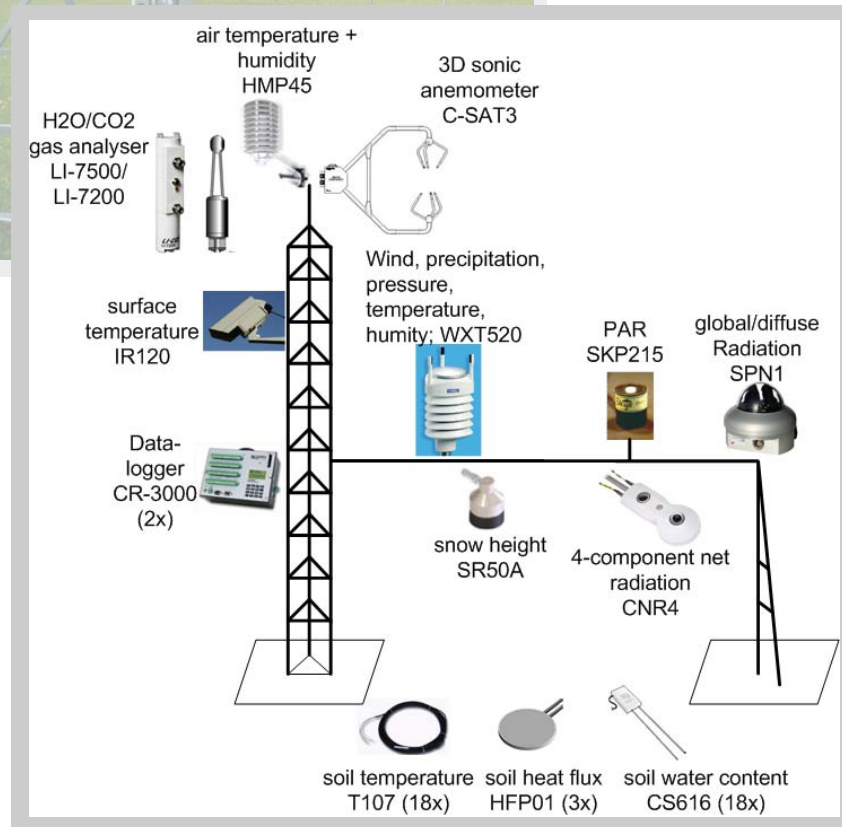
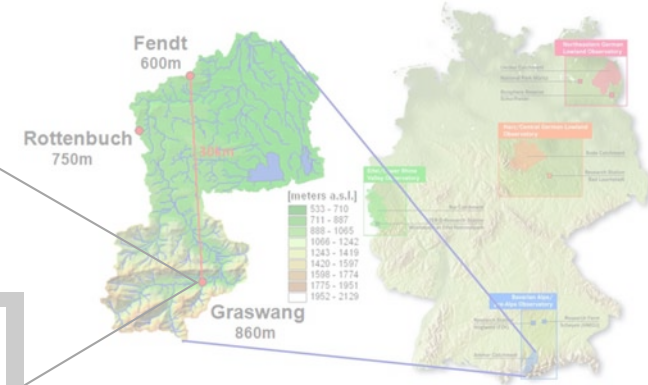
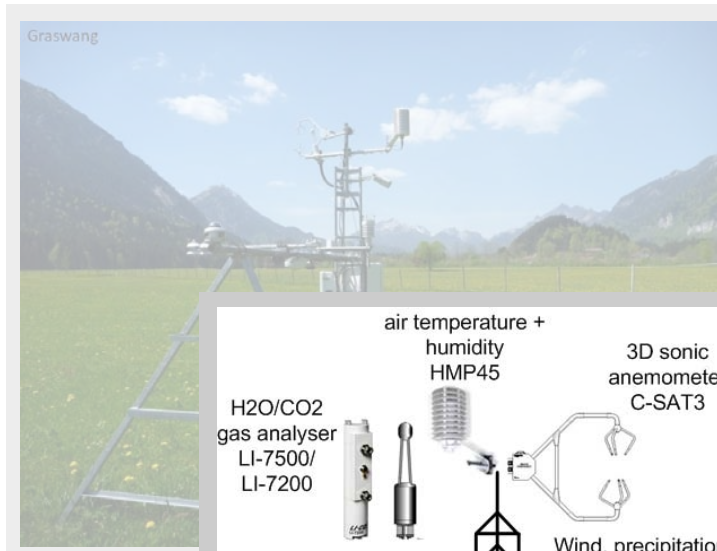
**TERENO**  
Terrestrial Environmental Observatories

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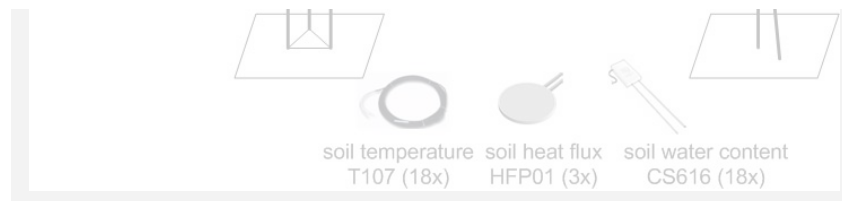
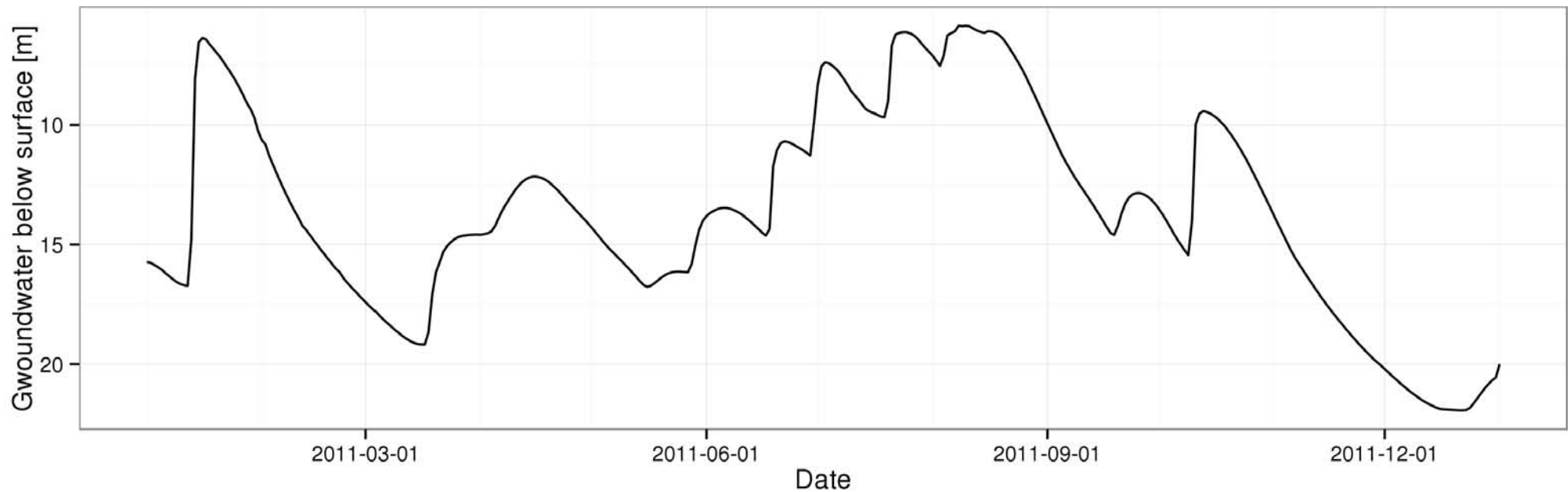
**TERENO**  
Terrestrial Environmental Observatories

- Noah-LSM driving
- Available 2010-now
- 10 minutes resolution

# Model Driving: TERENO



## Groundwater Dynamic

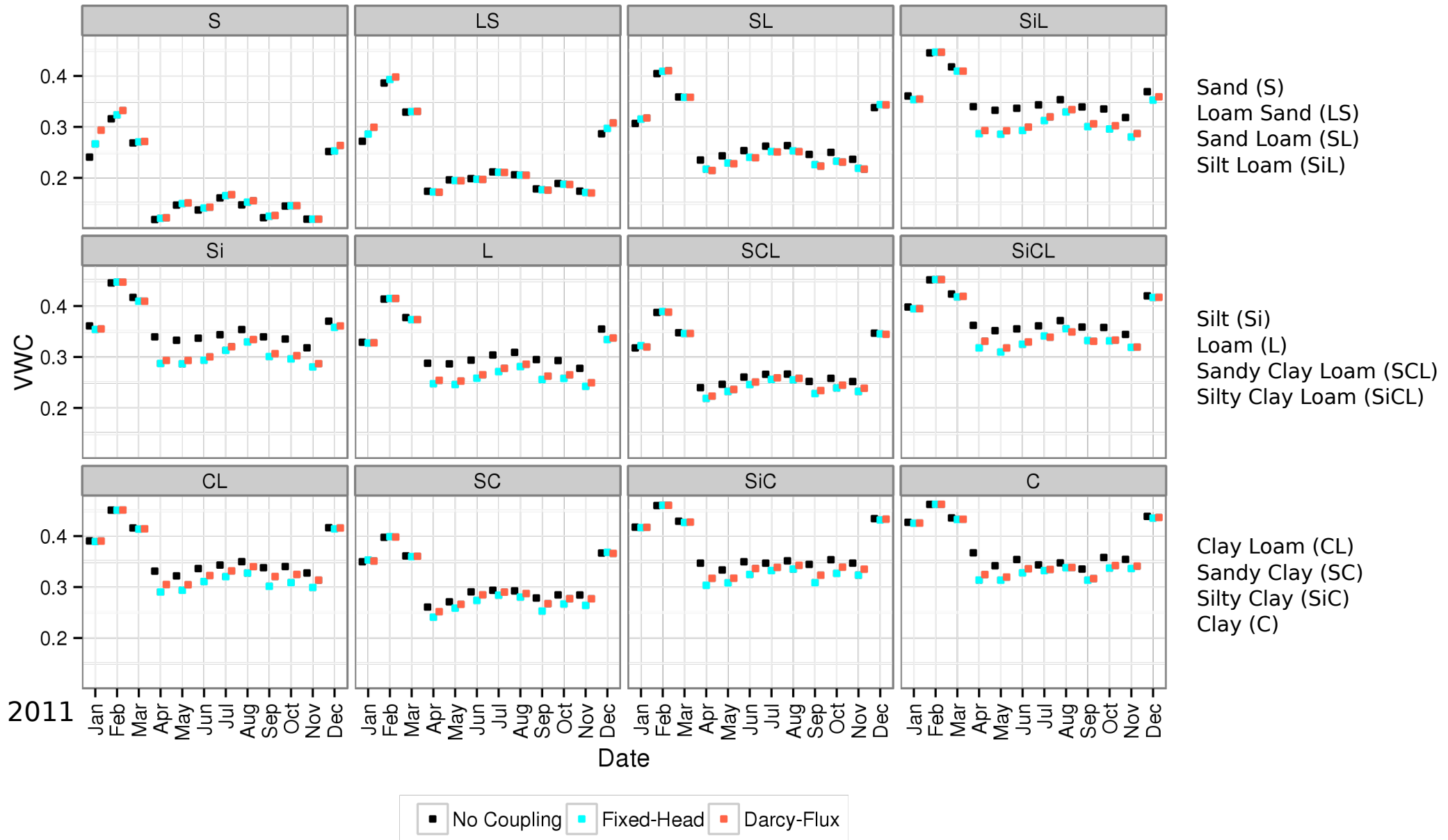


● 10 minutes resolution

sensitivity study

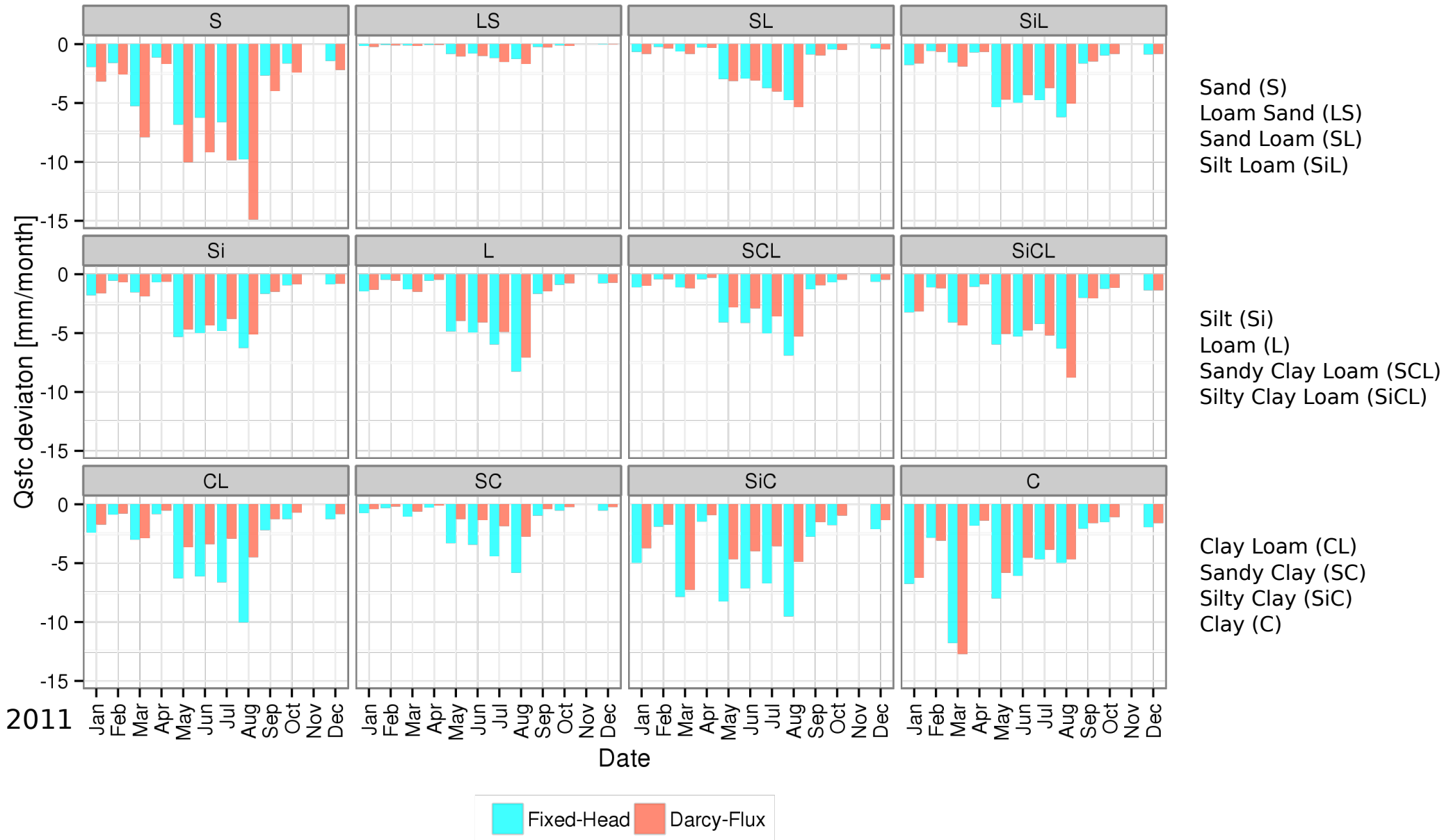
# RESULTS

# Soil Moisture

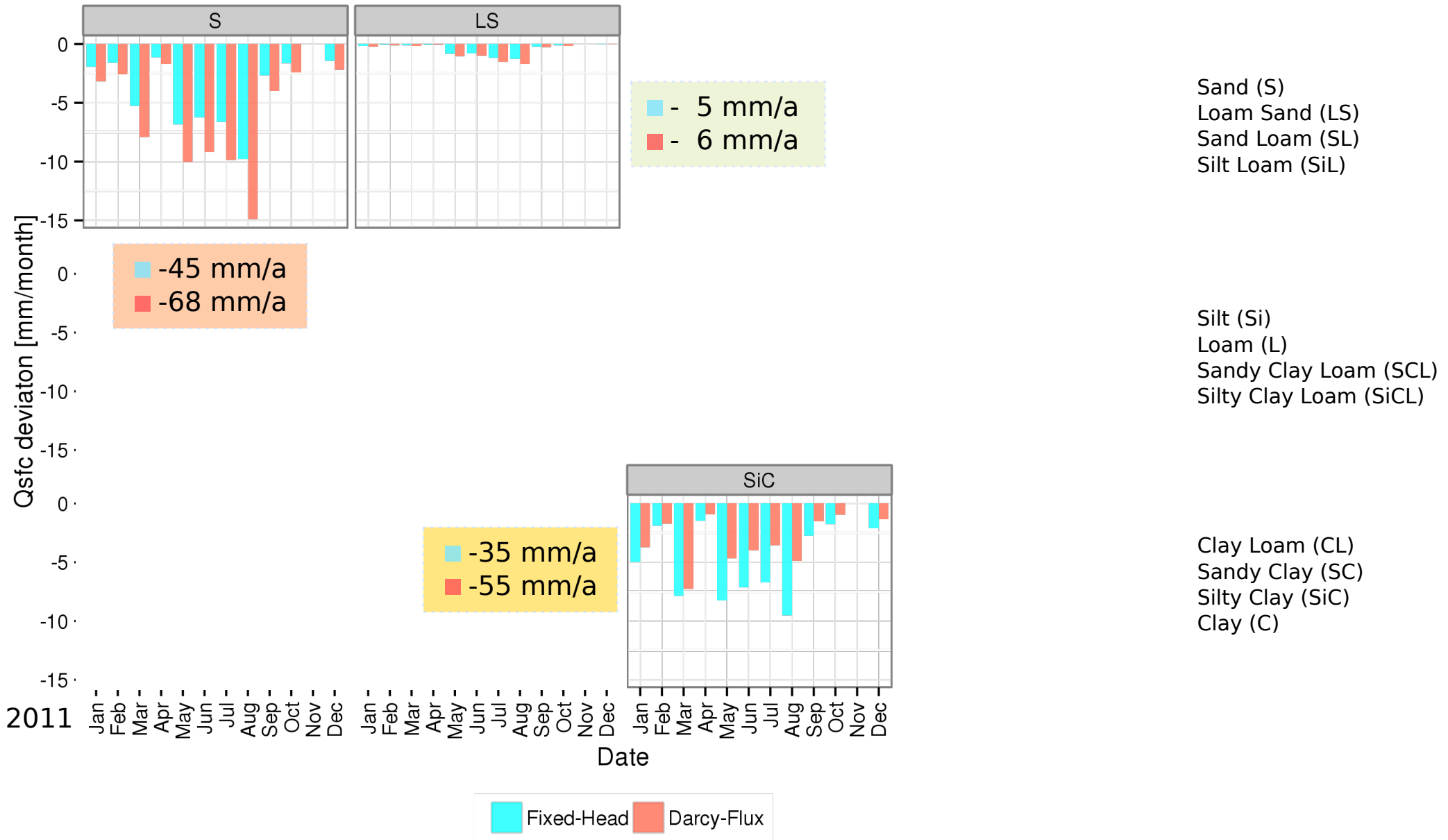




# Surface Runoff



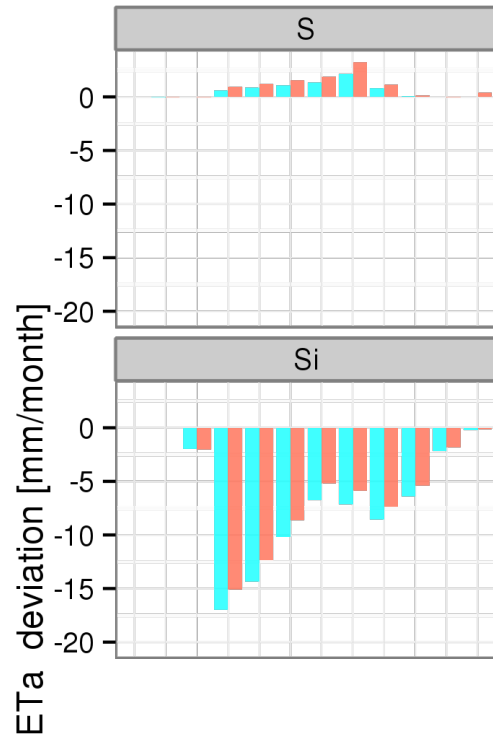
# Surface Runoff



# Evapotranspiration



# Evapotranspiration



+ 7 mm/a  
+10 mm/a

-75 mm/a  
-64 mm/a

Sand (S)  
Loam Sand (LS)  
Sand Loam (SL)  
Silt Loam (SiL)

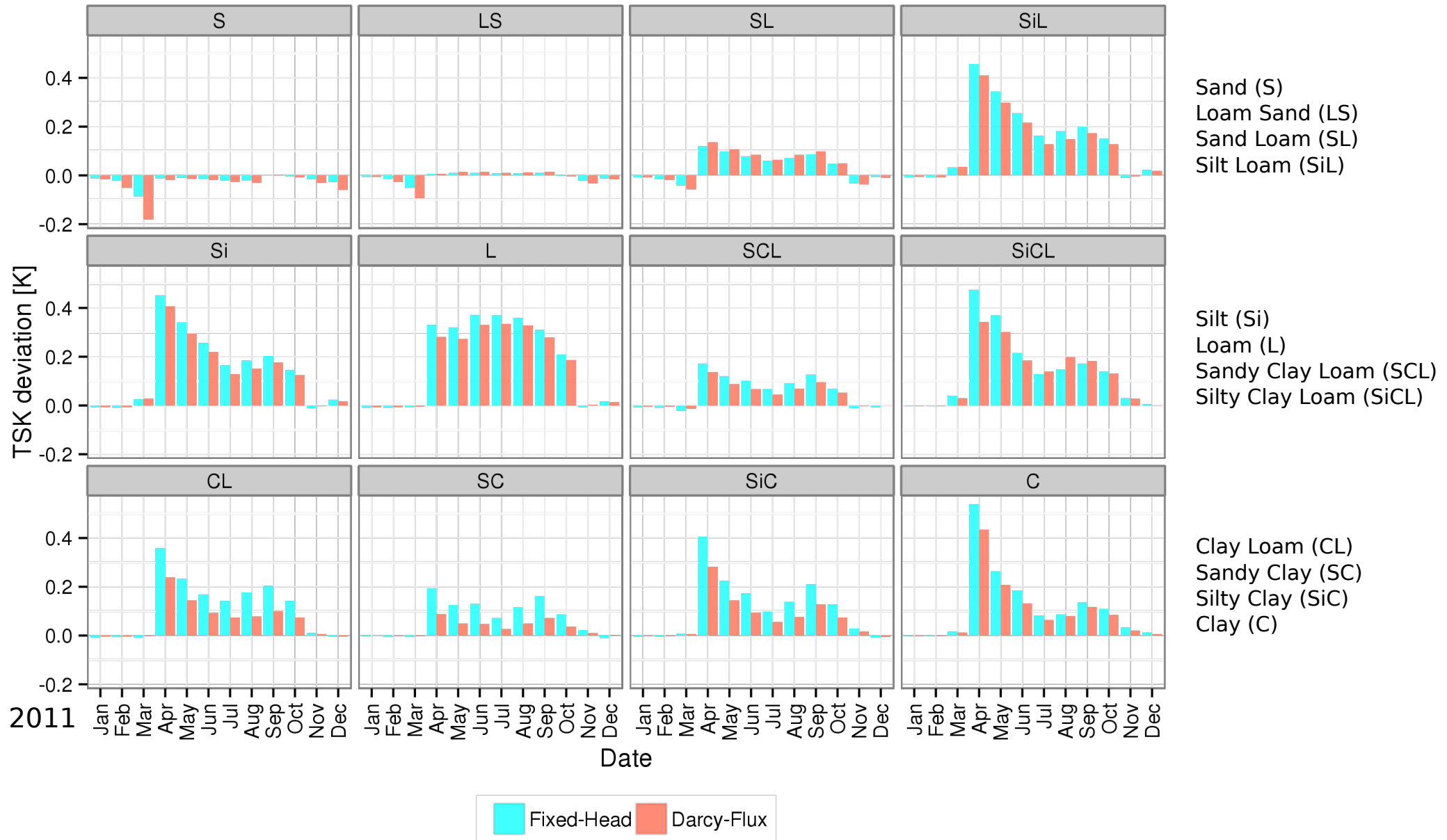
Silt (Si)  
Loam (L)  
Sandy Clay Loam (SCL)  
Silty Clay Loam (SiCL)

Clay Loam (CL)  
Sandy Clay (SC)  
Silty Clay (SiC)  
Clay (C)

2011 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

Fixed-Head Darcy-Flux

# Skin Temperature



# Soil Moisture Evaluation

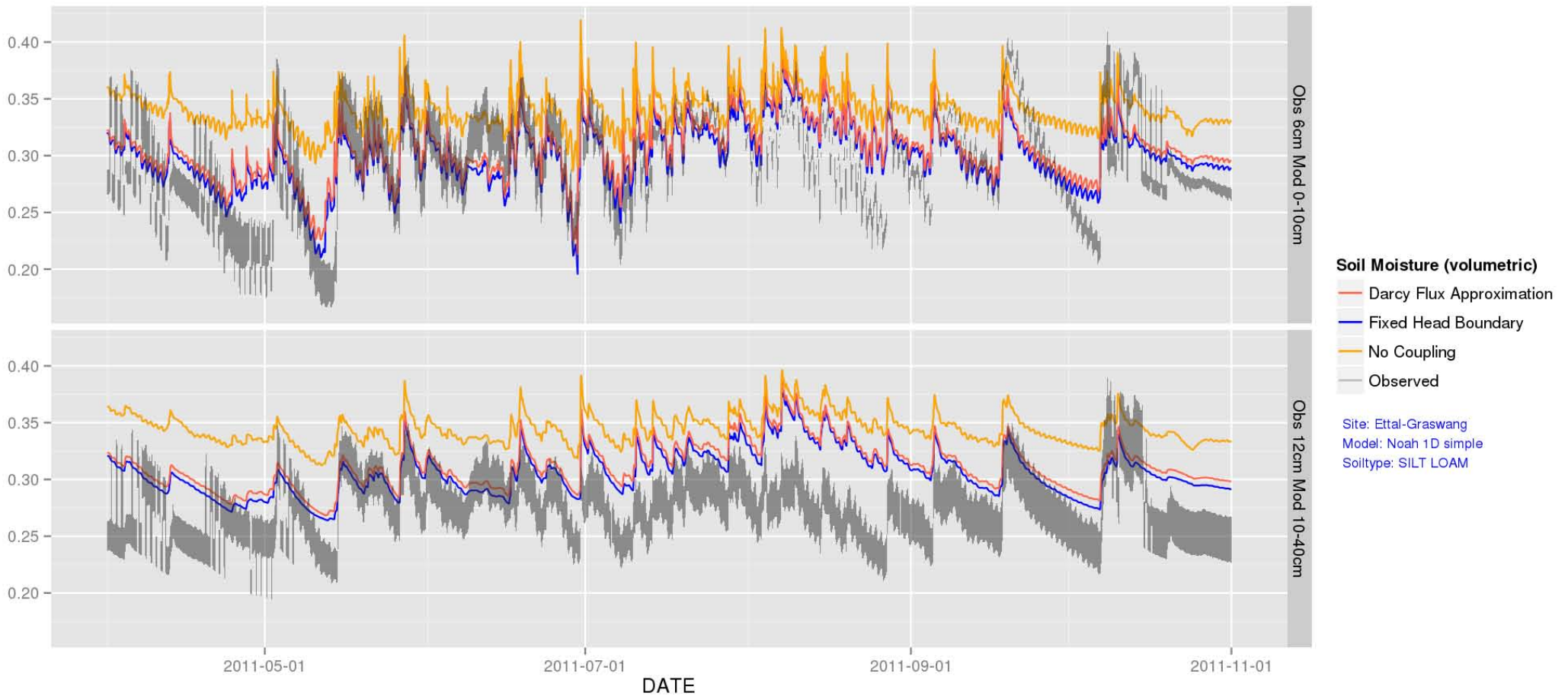
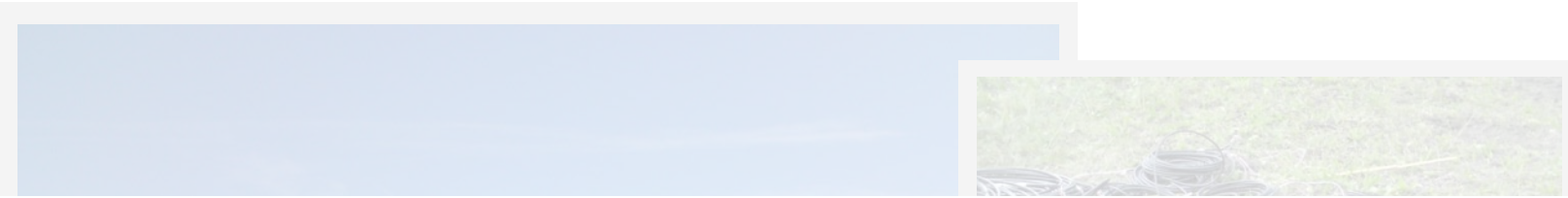
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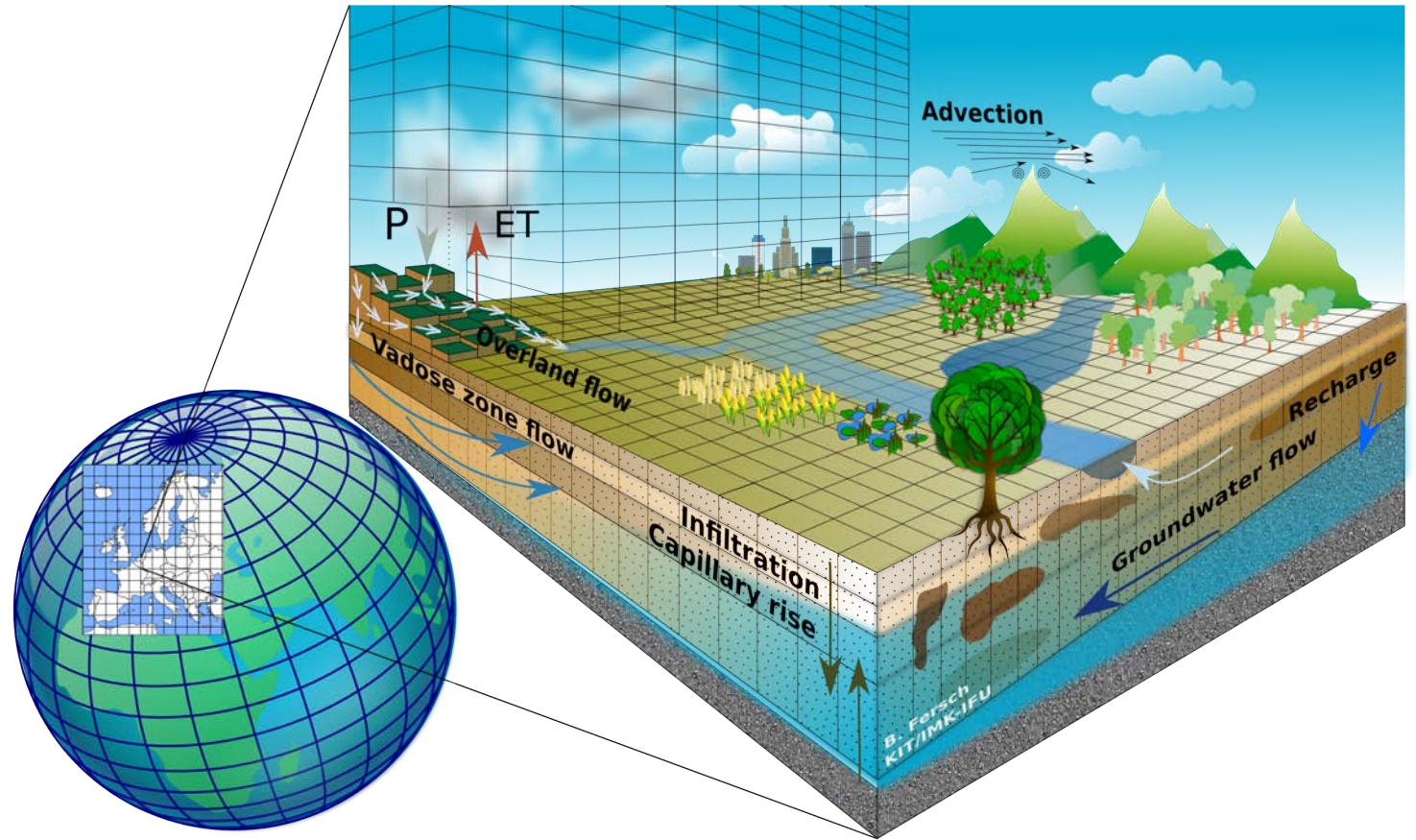
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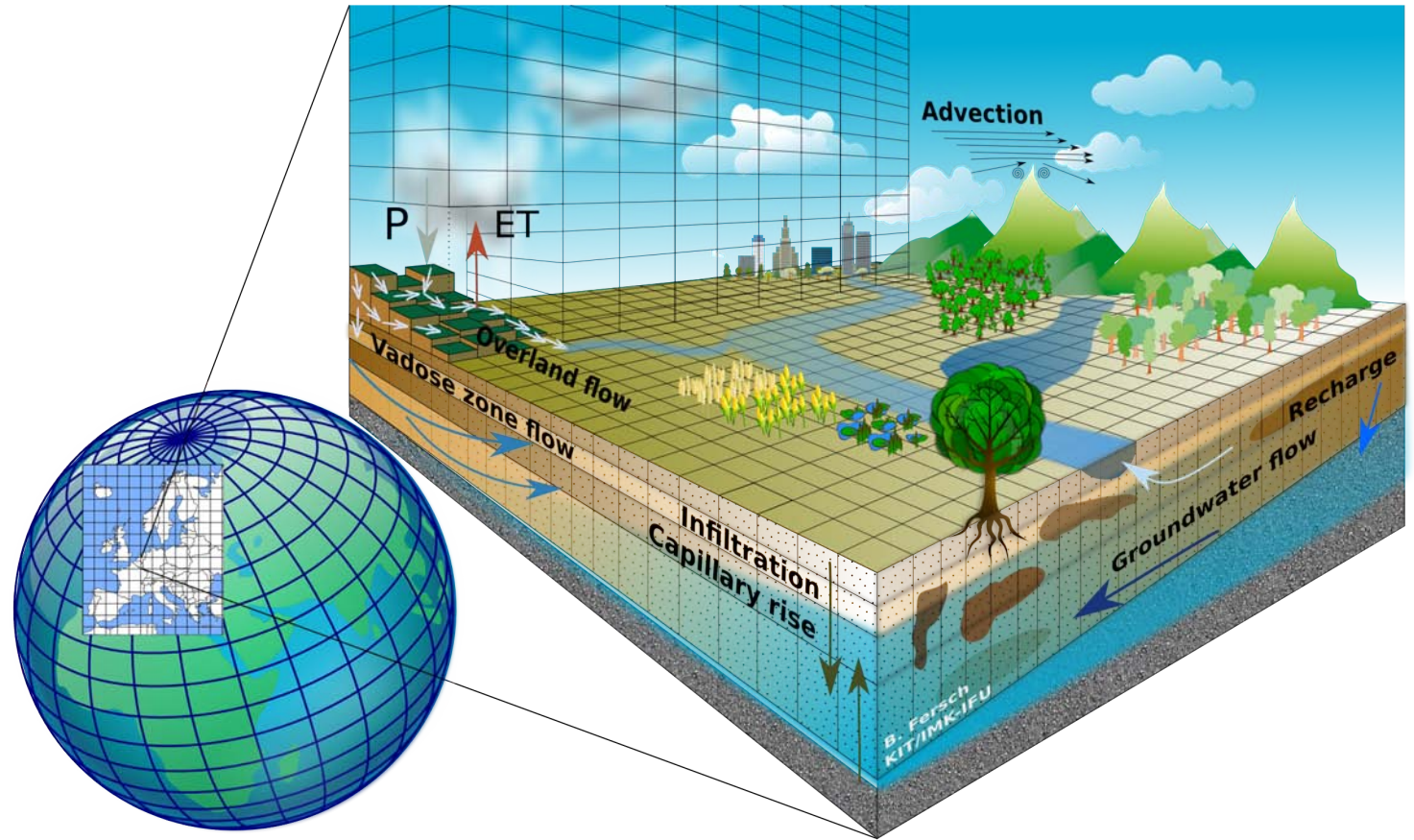




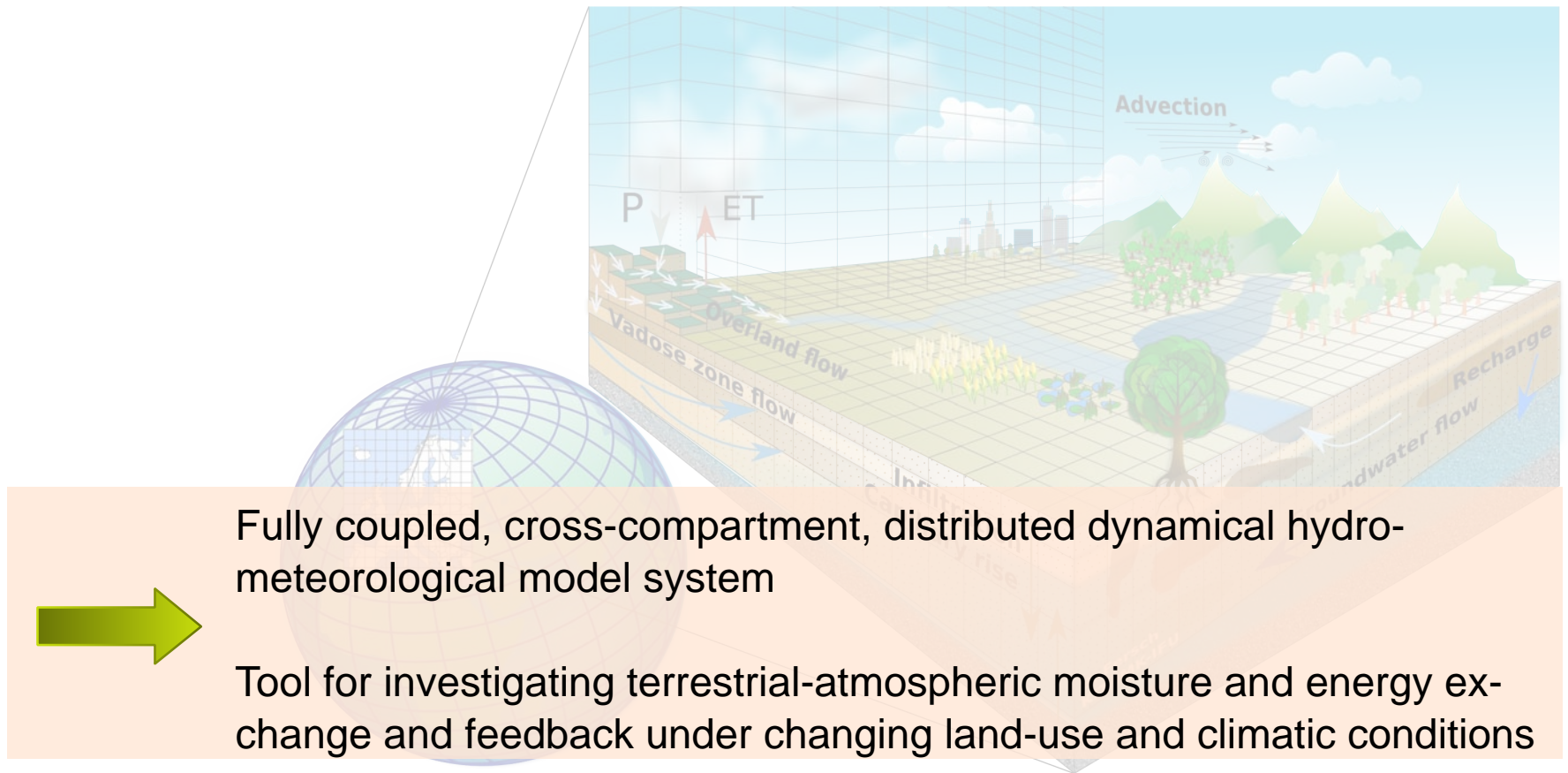
- The groundwater coupled lower soil moisture boundary condition in the extended Noah-LSM considerably affects the water budgets at the land surface for most of the tested soil types
- The deviation intensity varies with the soil type
- Strongest deviations occur during the vegetation period
- Both applied coupling methods show the same tendencies with deviations between 10 and 30%

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- Both applied coupling methods show the same tendencies with deviations between 10 and 30%
  
- For the Graswang site groundwater coupling leads mainly to increased aquifer recharge and to considerably decreased surface runoff and evapotranspiration
- Groundwater coupling could improve the simulation of the soil moisture dynamics for an observation-driven 1-D Noah-LSM simulation at a location with a shallow and dynamic groundwater level





- Include horizontal groundwater transport (2-d, single layer model, unconfined aquifer)



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