Atmospheric CO2 modeling at the regional scale: an intercomparison of 5 meso-scale atmospheric models

To cite this version:
Atmospheric CO\(_2\) modeling at the regional scale: an intercomparison of 5 meso-scale atmospheric models

C. Sarrat\(^1\), J. Noilhan\(^1\), A. J. Dolman\(^2\), C. Gerbig\(^3\), R. Ahmadov\(^3\), L. F. Tolk\(^2\), A. G. C. A. Meesters\(^2\), R. W. A. Hutjes\(^4\), H. W. Ter Maat\(^1\), G. Pérez-Landa\(^5\), and S. Donier\(^5\)

\(^1\)CNRM-GAME Météo France, 42 avenue Coriolis, 31057 Toulouse cedex France
\(^2\)Vrije Universiteit, De Boelelaan 1085, 1081 HV Amsterdam, The Netherlands
\(^3\)Max Planck Institute for Biogeochemistry, Hans-Knoell-Str. 10, 07745 Jena, Germany
\(^4\)ALTERRA, Droevendaalsesteeg 3, 6708 PB Wageningen, The Netherlands
\(^5\)CEAM, Parque Tecnológico C/Charles R. Darwin, 14, 46980-Paterna-Valencia, Spain

Abstract. Atmospheric CO\(_2\) modeling in interaction with the surface fluxes, at the regional scale is developed within the frame of the European project CarboEurope-IP and its Regional Experiment component. In this context, five meso-scale meteorological models at 2 km resolution participate in an intercomparison exercise. Using a common experimental protocol that imposes a large number of rules, two days of the CarboEurope Regional Experiment Strategy (CERES) campaign are simulated. A systematic evaluation of the models is done in confrontation with the observations, using statistical tools and direct comparisons. Thus, temperature and relative humidity at 2 m, wind direction, surface energy and CO\(_2\) fluxes, vertical profiles of potential temperature as well as in-situ CO\(_2\) concentrations comparisons between observations and simulations are examined. These comparisons reveal a cold bias in the simulated temperature at 2 m, the latent heat flux is often underestimated. Nevertheless, the CO\(_2\) concentrations heterogeneities are well captured by most of the models.

This intercomparison exercise shows also the models ability to represent the meteorology and carbon cycling at the synoptic and regional scale in the boundary layer, but also points out some of the major shortcomings of the models.

1 Introduction

Atmospheric measurements of CO\(_2\), mainly from remote islands, have been a major source of information about the global scale spatial distribution and temporal changes in CO\(_2\) exchange fluxes between ocean-atmosphere as well as land-atmosphere (Tans et al., 1990; Bousquet et al., 1998; Rödenbeck et al., 2003).

However, to retrieve more detailed information of the controlling processes, measurements in the planetary boundary layer over land, have to be made. These measurements show that the spatio-temporal variability, such as derived from aircraft data over continents is very large and exhibits small correlation length scales (e.g. Gerbig et al., 2003). Thus, for any modelling interpretation, high resolution mesoscale models need to be used to resolve this variability. Moreover, in order to retrieve CO\(_2\) sources and sinks at the regional scale, we need to estimate how the meso-scale models are able to reproduce the CO\(_2\) transport and surface fluxes. The evaluation of the meteorological models is a first step towards inverse regional modeling and sources and sinks retrieval (Lauvaux et al., 2007).

Recent studies have shown the ability of meso-scale models to simulate correctly the surface energy and CO\(_2\) fluxes as well as atmospheric CO\(_2\) concentrations (Pérez-Landa et al., 2007; Sarrat et al., 2007; Ahmadov et al., 2007).

This study describes a first intercomparison of CO\(_2\) modeling at the meso-scales, typically over an area of 300 km by 300 km, at 2 km resolution, allowing the evaluation of the models at the regional scale. The regional experiment of the European project CarboEurope-IP took place in May and June 2005. The CarboEurope Regional Experiment Strategy (CERES) campaign aimed at measuring and budgeting the atmospheric CO\(_2\). The project is described in detail by Dolman et al. (2006). A dense experimental network represented in Fig. 1, has been deployed in the South-West of France, in Les Landes forest, including 10 surface fluxes stations over several ecosystems (vineyard, maize, wheat, rape-seed, pine forest, fallow). The main sites used in this study...
are briefly described in Table 1. In the pine forest, the evolution of the Atmospheric Boundary Layer (ABL) was monitored with 3-hourly radio-soundings and a UHF radar. CO₂ concentrations were measured continuously near the Atlantic coast line on the West and above the agricultural area on the East. Four research aircrafts were deployed over the region in order to measure the vertical and horizontal distribution of CO₂ during Intensive Observing Periods (IOPs). Using the full suite of data obtained in CERES provides a stringent test of the models, as we can compare both surface fluxes, boundary layer development and the transport of CO₂ through the domain.

The evaluation of the model behavior is based on simulations of two cases during the different CERES intensive observational periods (IOP2 and IOP4, Dolman et al., 2006). Two contrasting days of the campaign are simulated with the meso-scale models following a precise protocol: the 27 May and the 6 June 2005 (hereafter respectively 27 May and 6 June).

27 May is the fourth day of the IOP 2 and is very well documented with 7 aircraft flights. This is a very warm day in an anticyclonic synoptic situation, with temperature reaching 32°C in les Landes. The wind is weak, from South-East in the morning and turning to North-West in the afternoon near the coast because of the sea breeze development.

The second day for simulation is 6 June. It corresponds to the IOP4, the Lagrangian experiment. This has also been well documented with aircraft observations. The day is colder than the 27 May and the North-West wind is homogeneous and regular over the entire domain during all day.

2 Models set-up

Five models are participating in this intercomparison.

The experimental conditions have been briefly described above. All the models are set according the same configuration:

- All models use nested configuration with the resolution set at 2 km for the smallest domain (Fig. 1).
- The meteorological variables and surface parameters such as soil moisture are initialized by the ECMWF analysis (the soil water content from ECMWF was compared with the observations taken over 30 cm in Table 2).
- Meteorological lateral boundaries conditions are also provided by the ECMWF analysis fields.
- The ECOCLIMAP land cover database (Champeaux et al., 2005) is set as the standard for land cover distribution for all models.
- Sand and clay distributions are taken from the FAO classification.
- Anthropogenic emissions of CO₂ are issued from the Stuttgart University inventory at 10 km hourly resolution.
- Orography and vertical resolution are chosen individually for each model, but are generally taken from similar databases and show no major differences between models.

The models participating in the intercomparison are: the Weather Research and Forecasting model (WRF), Meso-NH and 3 different versions of Regional Atmospheric Modeling System (RAMS). The models and their set-up are briefly described in the following sections and summarized in Table 3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Type of site</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>La Bray</td>
<td>LEBR</td>
<td>Pine forest</td>
<td>East – forest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Cape Sud</td>
<td>LACS</td>
<td>Summer crops (maize and beans)</td>
<td>East – forest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auradé</td>
<td>AURA</td>
<td>Winter crop</td>
<td>East of the domain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marmande</td>
<td>MARM</td>
<td>Summer crops</td>
<td>Middle of the domain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toulouse</td>
<td>TOUL</td>
<td>Suburban place</td>
<td>East of the domain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 1. Map of the experimental network that corresponds approximately to the domain of simulation at 2 km.
model, the Vegetation Photosynthesis and Respiration Model (VPRM, Pathmathevan et al., 2006), using temperature and radiation from WRF, EVI and LSWI satellite indices calculated from MODIS (Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer) reflectances. A detailed description of the WRF-VPRM modeling system is given in Ahmadov et al. (2007). Hereafter, the WRF results from MPI are designated by WRF-MPI.

The main characteristics of the model set-up are:

- The model was run on two grids with 2 and 6 km resolution, on two-way nesting mode.
- Land cover from the USGS land-use (24 classes) and NCEP vegetation fraction data.
- CO$_2$ concentrations initialized with a homogeneous vertical profile and/or the LMDZ simulations. CO$_2$ fields from LDMZ were also used for CO$_2$ boundary conditions.
- No CO$_2$ sea fluxes prescribed.

2.2 The RAMS version from the Vrije Universiteit team

The Amsterdam Vrije Universiteit used the regional atmospheric model BRAMS-3.2 (Brazilian version of RAMS, Freitas et al., 2005), which is an adapted version from RAMS-5.04 (Pielke et al., 1992). The soil and vegetation model Leaf-3 is used to calculate the sensible and latent heat fluxes at the surface (Walko et al., 2000). CO$_2$ was not included in Leaf-3, therefore it was extended with the Farquhar model with the Ball-Berry equation (Farquhar et al., 1980, Collatz et al., 1991) to calculate photosynthesis rate. The configuration is the following:

- Two-way nesting was applied with grids resolution of 2 and 8 km.
- The land use is a simplified adaptation of the ECOCLIMAP database where classes have been aggregated into the 21 land use classes defined in Leaf.
- The Mellor-Yamada turbulence scheme is used.
- CO$_2$ sea fluxes are parameterized according to Takahashi et al. (1997).

This model will be referred to hereafter as RAMS-AMVU.

2.3 The RAMS version from the CEAM team

The CEAM team ran the RAMS (hereafter RAMS-CEAM) to simulate meteorology and the surface energy without including any CO$_2$ processes. The aim is to use in the future these meteorological results to simulate the transport of CO$_2$, fixing the fluxes by means of experimental data, similarly to Pérez-Landa et al. (2007).

Main characteristics of the RAMS-CEAM configuration:

- RAMS was run on four two-way nested domains at decreasing grid lengths of 36, 18, 6 and 2 km.
- The land use is a simplified adaptation of the ECOCLIMAP database where classes have been aggregated according to the Vrije University scheme.
- The LEAF-2 soil-vegetation surface scheme (Walko et al., 2000) was used to calculate sensible and latent heat fluxes exchanged with the atmosphere.

2.4 The RAMS version from the ALTERRA team

Hereafter, the results are denoted RAMS-ALTE. The ALTERRA team uses the RAMS model for which the main characteristics are:

- A two nested grid configuration is used at 6 km and 2 km resolution.
- The surface fluxes are simulated with the SWAPS-C surface scheme. There are four tiles per grid box: 1 water and 3 most dominant land cover classes according to ECOCLIMAP. All classes are reclassified to either forest, grassland, urban; The SWAPS-C model parameters have been calibrated for LeBray (forest) and Cabauw (grassland) sites.
- CO$_2$ initialization and lateral boundaries forcing fields come from the LMDZ global model.
- Anthropogenic emissions are from the University of Stuttgart data sets (at 10 km resolution) and are disaggregated to hourly fluxes from urban pixels only.
- Marine fluxes are parameterized after Takahashi et al. (1997).

2.5 The non-hydrostatic MESO-NH model

Hereafter, the results of this model are noted MNH-CNRM. The CNRM-Météo-France team ran the meso-scale non-hydrostatic model Meso-NH. The surface scheme ISBA-Ags (Noilhan et al., 1989; Calvet et al., 1998) coupled on-line includes biospheric CO$_2$ surface fluxes (assimilation, respiration) as well as the anthropogenic emissions. The chosen configuration is:

- A two-way nesting at 2 and 10 km resolution.
- The CO$_2$ concentrations are initialized with a vertical profile homogeneously over the domain.
- The lateral boundaries conditions for the carbon dioxide impose a zero gradient.
- CO$_2$ sea fluxes are parameterized according to Takahashi et al. (1997).
3 Results

All the models have simulated the two cases of the CERES campaign. Comparisons between models and observations are given here for several variables:

- The temperature and relative humidity observed at the synoptic stations from the Météo-France network: 82 stations allow statistics and calculation of bias and rms for each model.

- The wind direction observed by the aircrafts.

- Surface fluxes of latent and sensible heat, CO$_2$ fluxes, net radiation at several sites (maize, wheat, pine forest).

- Radio-sounding made in LACS (Landes forest) at 23:00, 05:00, 08:00, 11:00, 15:00 and 17:00 UTC and at 11:00 UTC in TOUL (suburban station). The simulated vertical profiles of potential temperature between 0 and 3000 m are compared with observations.

- The CO$_2$ concentrations measured by the Piper Aztec and the Dimona aircrafts are compared to the model outputs along the aircrafts trajectories.

3.1 Meteorological variables

The temperature and the relative humidity at 2 m, respectively T2M and HU2M measured at 82 synoptic stations, included in the domain of simulation, are available from the French operational network. The comparisons with the simulations are made for hourly values.

The temporal evolution of the bias for T2M is shown in Fig. 2. There is no clear tendency of a daily cycle in the statistics of bias, although the T2M bias is negative for all models at 00:00 UTC on 27 May. This may be due to a
Fig. 4. Temperature at 2 m and relative humidity at 2 m simulated vs observed for each model. Each point represents one hour for one station, i.e. 82 stations × 24 h on 6 June. (a) MNH-CNRM, (b) RAMS-CEAM, (c) WRF-MPI, (d) RAMS-ALTE, (e) RAMS-AMVU.

Fig. 5. Wind direction comparisons between the simulations and the observations: (a) from the Dimona aircraft on 27 May; (b) from the Piper-Aztec on 6 June.

problem in the initialization of the soil temperature. On 6 June, the bias is largely reduced during the night and remains low all day long except for the ALTE version of RAMS.

Figures 3 and 4 represent the T2M and HU2M simulated values against the observed ones, respectively for 27 May and 6 June, for all models.

It is clear, that the inter-model variability is larger for HU2M than for T2M during the two days. Moreover, the scatter for humidity is higher for nighttime than for daytime.

On 6 June, the scatter for temperature and humidity is less pronounced than on 27 May because of a stronger wind that limits the daily variations of temperature and humidity. In general, the statistical score are better for all model on 6 June than on 27 May, as shown in Table 4.

3.2 Characterization of the wind direction

At the regional scale, local atmospheric and surface conditions have a strong impact on the atmospheric dynamics. The CO₂ concentration distribution can be largely influenced by regional circulation as sea breeze for example. In fact, this situation is observed on 27 May. During this warm day, the sea breeze is developing along the coast and has been observed by the Dimona flight. Although, the synoptic situation generates a S-E wind over the cropland, the wind is from...
Table 2. Comparisons between the measured volumetric soil moisture (WG, m$^3$ m$^{-3}$) and the ECMWF analysis. Note that no precipitation occurred since the soil water measurement in MARM (18 May) and the day 27 May of the simulation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>WG$_{\text{MARM}}$ on 19 May</th>
<th>WGL$_{\text{LACS}}$ on 18 May</th>
<th>WG$_{\text{AURA}}$ on 27 May</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OBS</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECMWF on 27 May</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3. Summary of the models configurations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domains resolutions</th>
<th>CO$_2$ initialization</th>
<th>CO$_2$ lateral boundaries conditions</th>
<th>Land cover</th>
<th>Surface Scheme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WRF-MPI</td>
<td>2 and 6 km</td>
<td>LMDZ fields</td>
<td>USGS 24 classes</td>
<td>offline VPRM model for CO$_2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAMS-AMVU</td>
<td>2 and 8 km</td>
<td>Homogeneous init</td>
<td>0 gradient 20 classes</td>
<td>Leaf-3+Farquhar model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAMS-CEAM</td>
<td>2, 6, 18, 36 km</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ecoclimap 20 classes</td>
<td>Leaf-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAMS-ALTE</td>
<td>2 and 6 km</td>
<td>LMDZ fields</td>
<td>Ecoclimap 20 classes</td>
<td>SWAP-C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MNH-CNRM</td>
<td>2 and 10 km</td>
<td>Homogeneous init</td>
<td>0 gradient 62 classes</td>
<td>ISBA-A-gs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4. Mean temperature at 2 m (T2M) and relative humidity at 2 m (HU2M) RMS and Bias on 27 May and 6 June.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>WRF-MPI</th>
<th>RAMS-AMVU</th>
<th>RAMS-CEAM</th>
<th>RAMS-ALTE</th>
<th>MNH-CNRM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RMS T2M 27 May</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMS T2M 6 June</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMS HU2M 27 May</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>19.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMS HU2M 6 June</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>12.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bias T2M 27 May</td>
<td>−0.8</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>−1.2</td>
<td>−3.4</td>
<td>−0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bias T2M 6 June</td>
<td>−0.1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>−0.6</td>
<td>−1.8</td>
<td>−0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bias HU2M 27 May</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>−3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bias HU2M 6 June</td>
<td>−6.6</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>−2.7</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 6. CO₂ surface fluxes at 10:00 UTC on 6 June by the different models.

due to an underestimation of the observed latent heat flux.

In general, all the models simulate relatively well the surface flux of CO₂, particularly at the crop sites, AURA and MARM. Generally, the surface fluxes are simulated better on 6 June than on 27 May, mainly due to a lower LAI and a higher fraction of bare soil on 27 May. Nevertheless, the latent heat flux is often overestimated by most of the models.

3.4 Boundary Layer development

During IOP days, radiosounding (RS) balloons were launched in les Landes forest, at LACS every 3 h. In addition, a radiosounding was launched in Toulouse (TOUL) at 11:00 UTC every IOP days.

The observed and simulated vertical profiles of potential temperature are compared in Fig. 8.

On 27 May, all models underestimate the ABL height, particularly in the TOUL site. Nevertheless, at 11:00 UTC, in TOUL (Fig. 8b), all the models are able to simulate a lower
boundary layer height than in LACS (Fig. 8a) as shown in the observations.

On 6 June, the ABL height is very well simulated by RAMS-ALTE. Two models (RAMS-CEAM and RAMS-AMVU) underestimate the potential temperature, whereas two others (MNH-CNRM and WRF-MPI) overestimate the boundary layer height.

The ABL height is a key variable in modeling atmospheric CO$_2$ since surface fluxes are to first order mixed up to this altitude, causing the atmospheric CO$_2$ concentration to be underestimated when the ABL is overestimated, and vice versa, assuming a surface source; with a sink this behavior reverses (Gerbig et al., 2007). The comparisons between the RS and the simulations reveal discrepancies between models and errors on the evaluation of the ABL height despite the agreement between modeled and observed sensible heat fluxes (see Sect. 3.3).

This suggests that some key elementary processes in boundary layer development, as entrainment at the top, may not be well captured by some of the models.

3.5 Atmospheric CO$_2$ simulation

All models simulate the CO$_2$ concentrations as a function of the surface fluxes (anthropogenic and biogenic) and the boundary layer dynamics, except the CEAM version of RAMS.
During the CERES campaign, the CO$_2$ concentrations have been measured by aircrafts, above Les Landes forest, the Atlantic Ocean coast or above the agricultural areas. On 27 May, as shown in Fig. 9a, the Dimona aircraft flew over the forest and over the cropland. The aircraft was equipped with instruments to measure trace gases including CO$_2$, CO, NO, NO$_2$, NOy, O$_3$ and aerosols, as well as standard meteorological and navigational parameters (Dolman et al., 2006). CO$_2$ in-situ data from a modified closed path Licor 6262 (Schmitgen et al., 2004) and an open-path Licor 7500 have been combined and adjusted to match the measurements of simultaneously collected flask samples; this is necessary since the continuous instrument is only calibrated on ground before and after, but not during each flight, and thus is not used as independent measurement. The combined record of high frequency but less precise open path, slower but more precise close path and accurate flask measurements give a 10 Hz response time series at an accuracy of 0.5 ppmv. Many vertical profiles have been performed during this flight (see altitude of flight in Fig. 9b). The CO$_2$ in-situ observations, in Fig. 9b show a strong gradient up to 15 ppmv between the cropland and the forest. This gradient is due to a combination of a strong assimilation by the winter crop and a recirculation of nocturnal respired CO$_2$ in the sea-land breeze pattern (Sarrat et al., 2007; Ahmadov et al., 2007). All the models are able to reproduce this gradient and especially the low concentrations measured over the eastern part of the flight related to a high assimilation of CO$_2$ over the agricultural area.

During the same day, the Piper Aztec aircraft measured the CO$_2$ by infrared absorption (CONDOR system), making vertical profiles above the forest and the cropland, in the morning and the afternoon. These vertical profile provide information on the ABL height and the CO$_2$ concentrations in and above the ABL. Figure 10 shows the height of the ABL as a function of the mean CO$_2$ concentration in the ABL, at both sites. It shows that the observed mean CO$_2$ concentrations decrease in the ABL when the ABL height increases. This decrease is related to CO$_2$ vertical mixing in the layer but also to photosynthesis activity which depletes the ABL, offset by entrainment at the top of the ABL. The decrease is also more visible at the MARM site (cropland) than at the LACS site (forest) although the ABL height is smaller. All the models are able to reproduce this general trend.

On 6 June a North-West regular wind prevailed and allowed a “Lagrangian Experiment”, based on in-situ aircraft measurements. This experiment deals with the in-flow aircraft sampling in the morning (near the oceanic coast line) and the sampling of the same air mass downstream the forest a few hours latter, depending on the wind speed and the air mass displacement, as shown in Fig. 11.

The time series of CO$_2$ concentrations measured by the Piper-Aztec aircraft are compared to the simulations along the aircraft trajectory. The observed concentrations in the
morning (Fig. 11a) are almost constant and regular during the flight, between 382 and 383 ±1 or 2 ppmv, depending of the altitude. The simulations give also constant concentrations except for WRF-MPI that occasionally overestimates the CO₂ at low altitude. In the afternoon flight, (Fig. 11b), downstream the forest, the observed concentrations are lower, except above the ABL, principally due to net assimilation of carbon dioxide by the ecosystem. The WRF-MPI and RAMS-ALTE models tend to overestimate the afternoon concentrations, despite good CO₂ surface fluxes shown in Sect. 3.3. RAMS-AMVU underestimates the concentrations when the aircraft is at low altitude, in relation with its tendency to overestimate the assimilation fluxes (Sect. 3.3). RAMS-AMVU also exaggerates the vertical extent of CO₂ depletion. This depletion above 1 km originates above mountain ranges outside the CERES domain and is then advected into the domain (not shown here). It has been discovered lately that this is caused by an error in the mass balance in RAMS above slopes. A publication about this is intended.

However, the simulations are in reasonable agreement with the observations, showing the air mass depleting with CO₂ while it moves across the forest.

In general, the regional models are able to simulate with reasonable accuracy the larger scale atmospheric CO₂ concentrations, despite some remaining discrepancy at smaller spatial and temporal scale.

4 Conclusions

Two contrasting golden days of the CERES campaign are selected and simulated by 5 meteorological meso-scale models. A protocol of simulation is applied in order to run as much as possible within a common framework:

- A similar inner domain of simulation at 2 km resolution is used.
- Meteorological variables are initialized and forced at the lateral boundaries by the ECMWF model as well as the surface initialization.
- the ECOCLIMAP land cover serves as the main land cover map.

For these two days some comparisons between the models and the observations are performed in order to evaluate the
outputs of the meso-scale modeling. These comparisons include:

- The meteorological variables: temperature and relative humidity at 2 m. The hourly data are provided by 82 meteorological stations data allowing rms and bias calculation for each models.

- The surface fluxes of net radiation, sensible and latent heat fluxes, CO₂ surface flux, measured by eddy correlations at several sites.

- The potential temperature in the boundary layer measured during radio-soundings in the forested central site.

- The CO₂ concentrations observed during the aircrafts flights above the Atlantic coast, the forest and the cropland.

All these comparisons show the ability of meteorological meso-scale models to represent the atmospheric carbon dioxide distribution satisfactorily, in general agreement with the observations. The complex spatial distribution as well as the temporal evolution of CO₂ in interaction with the surface fluxes are realistically simulated compared to the aircrafts observations. This raises hope that the mesoscale models may provide adequate transport of CO₂ and other tracers at high resolution.

The dynamic parameters at the synoptic scale (temperature and relative humidity at 2 m) but also at the local scale (potential temperature at various sites) are previously validated in confrontation with the respective observations. All the models are able to simulate the surface meteorology reasonably well. Nevertheless, some discrepancies are pointed out in this study: a common cold bias in the initial temperature at 2 m appears in this intercomparison. This may be due to an initialization problem, that has to be checked and improved. Also, the boundary layer height modeling, as a key process in meso-scale modeling, still causes some discrepancy. Particularly, the entrainment at the top of the boundary layer has to be checked as a key process in CO₂ modeling (Vilà-Guerau et al., 2004). The latent heat flux is often overestimated by most of the models.

The quantification of continental sources and sinks of CO₂ will be improved by regional inversion. But the validated regional modeling in forward mode is a priori to this top-down approach. Even for the bottom-up models, the uncertainties remain high, compared to what would be required for really accurate inversion calculations. The critical points listed above are related to each other and must be examined in order to improve the atmospheric CO₂ modeling at the regional scale. In fact, with the present set up, it is difficult to distinguish between differences caused by (1) determination of the surface fluxes of CO₂; (2) determination of the atmospheric transport of CO₂. A numerical experiment imposing common surface fluxes to all models could be useful for the interpretation of the results, for the future.

Acknowledgements. The authors would like to thank all the colleagues and CarboEurope partners who have contributed to the CERES campaign. Particularly, we address our acknowledgements to the CESBIO, Alterra and INRA teams who provided the surface fluxes observations, the 4M–Météo France team for the radio soundings, the aircraft teams of SAFIRE – Météo France for the Piper-Aztec and LSCE for the CONDOR instrument and B. Neininger from Metair for the Dimona.

References


