

FROM SOIL-ROOT HYDRAULIC ARCHITECTURES TO MACROSCOPIC REPRESENTATIONS OF HYDRAULICS IN LAND SURFACE MODELS

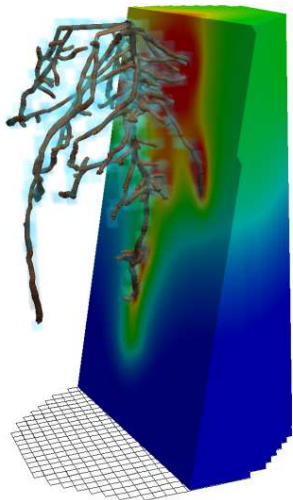
JAN VANDERBORGHT, VALENTIN COUVREUR, FELICIEN MEUNIER, MARTIN BOUDA,
ANDREA SCHNEPF, AND MATHIEU JAVAUX



PHYSICALLY BASED ROOT WATER UPTAKE MODELS

Functional structural plant models:

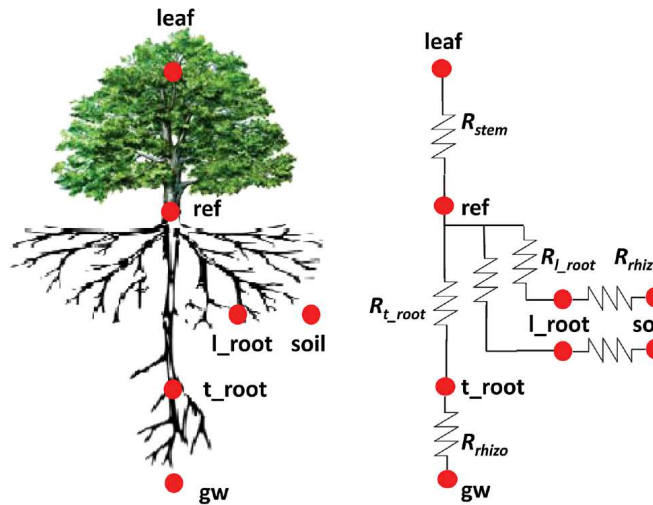
- Full 3-D root system architecture
- Root segment hydraulic properties
- Solved by matrix inversion



Doussan et al., Ann. Bot., 1998
R-SWMS: Javaux et al., 2008
OpenSimRoot: Postma et al., 2017
Marshal: Meunier et al., 2020

Parallel root models:

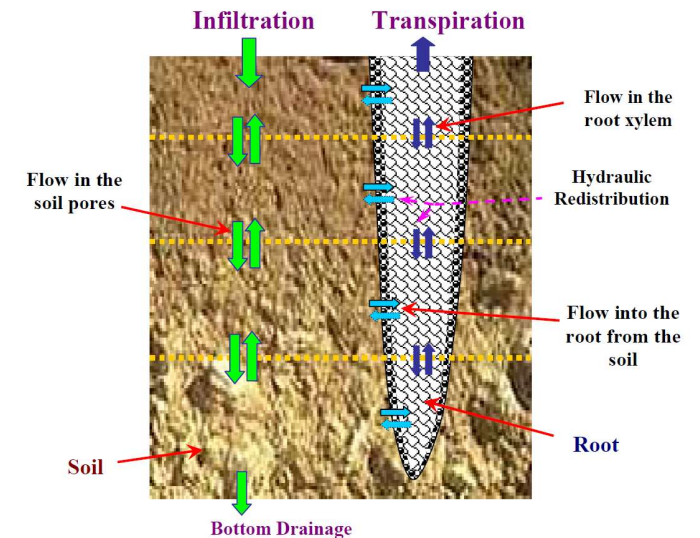
- Single network branching point
- Effective hydraulic resistances
- Analytical solution available



Manoli et al., AdvWR 2015
Nimah & Hanks, SSSAProc, 1973
CLM: Kennedy et al., 2019
CLM: Sulis et al., 2019

Big root models:

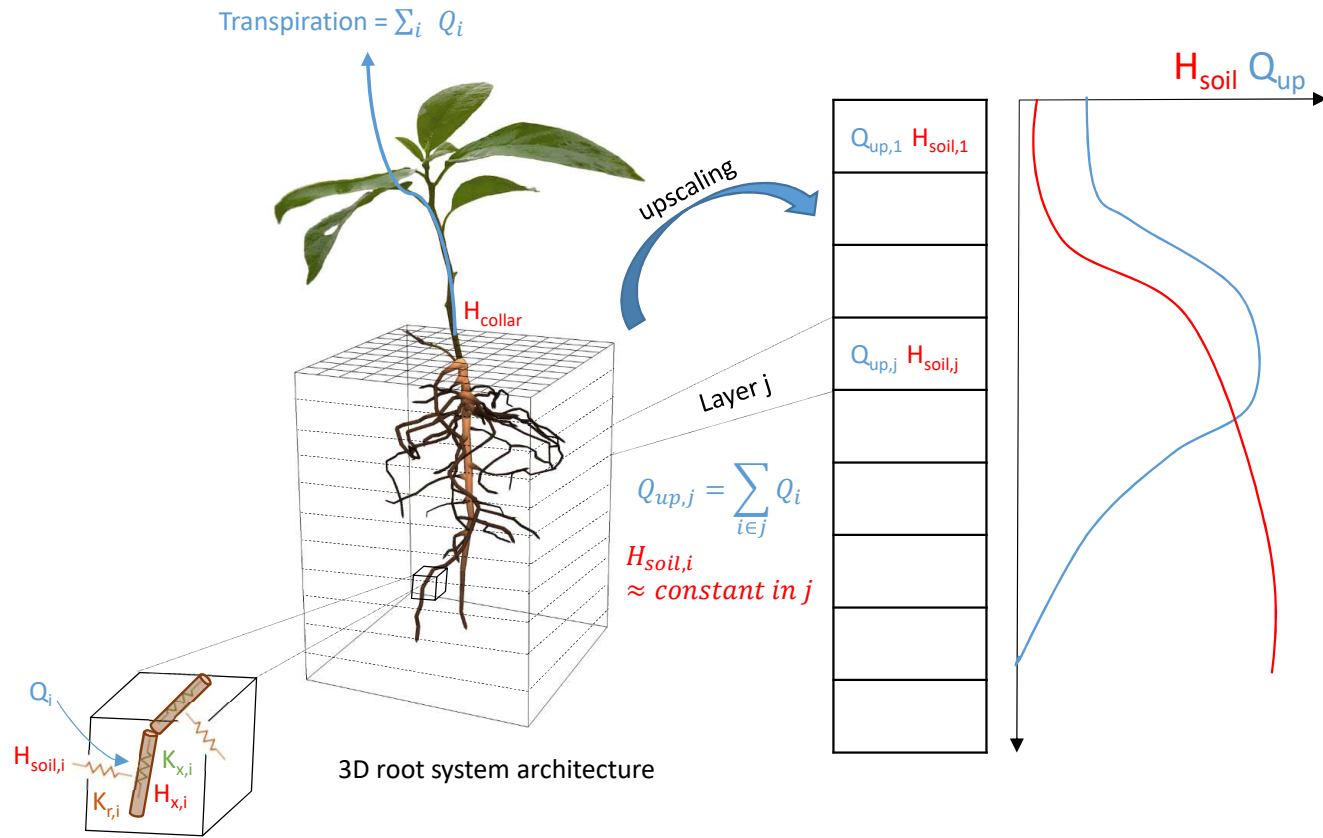
- Root segments in series only
- Effective hydraulic resistances
- Coupled soil-root diff. equations



Amenu and Kumar, HESS 2008
CLM: Zhu et al., 2017
E3SM: Bisht and Riley, 2019

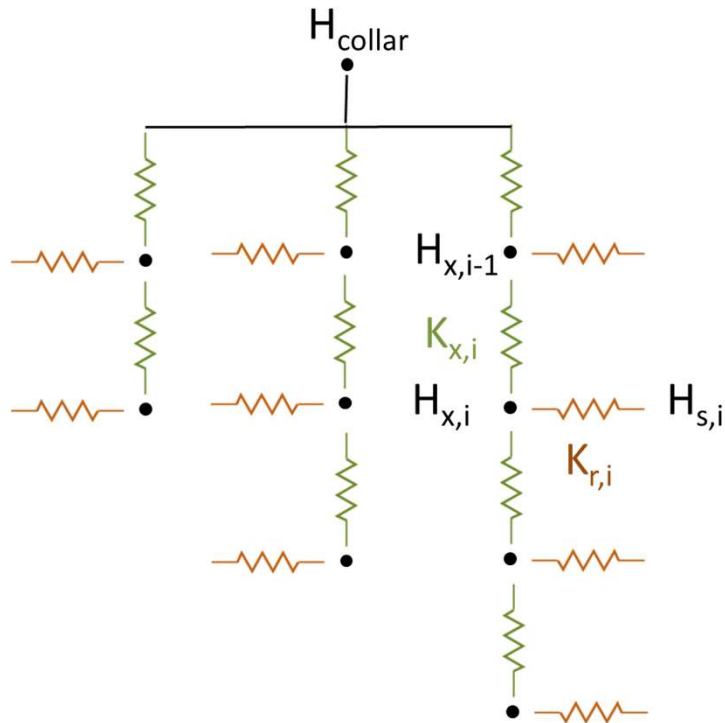
3D hydraulic root system

Upscaled 1D root water uptake model



DISCRETE GENERAL ROOT NETWORK MODEL

K_r : radial root segment conductance
 K_x : axial root segment conductance
 H_x : xylem water potential



$$Q_i = K_{r,i} (H_{s,i} - H_{x,i})$$

$$J_{x,i} = K_{x,i} (H_{x,i} - H_{x,i-1})$$

General equation for flow in a root network:

$$\left[\mathbf{IM} \cdot \text{diag}(\mathbf{K}) \cdot \mathbf{IM}^T \right] \begin{bmatrix} H_{collar} \\ \mathbf{H}_x \\ \mathbf{H}_{soil} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -T \\ \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{Q} \end{bmatrix}$$

Doussan et al., Ann Bot 1998

ROOT HYDRAULICS: THE CASE OF UNIFORM WATER POTENTIALS

Ohm's analogy (van den Honert, 1948)

$$T_{act} = K_{rs}(H_{eff} - H_{collar})$$

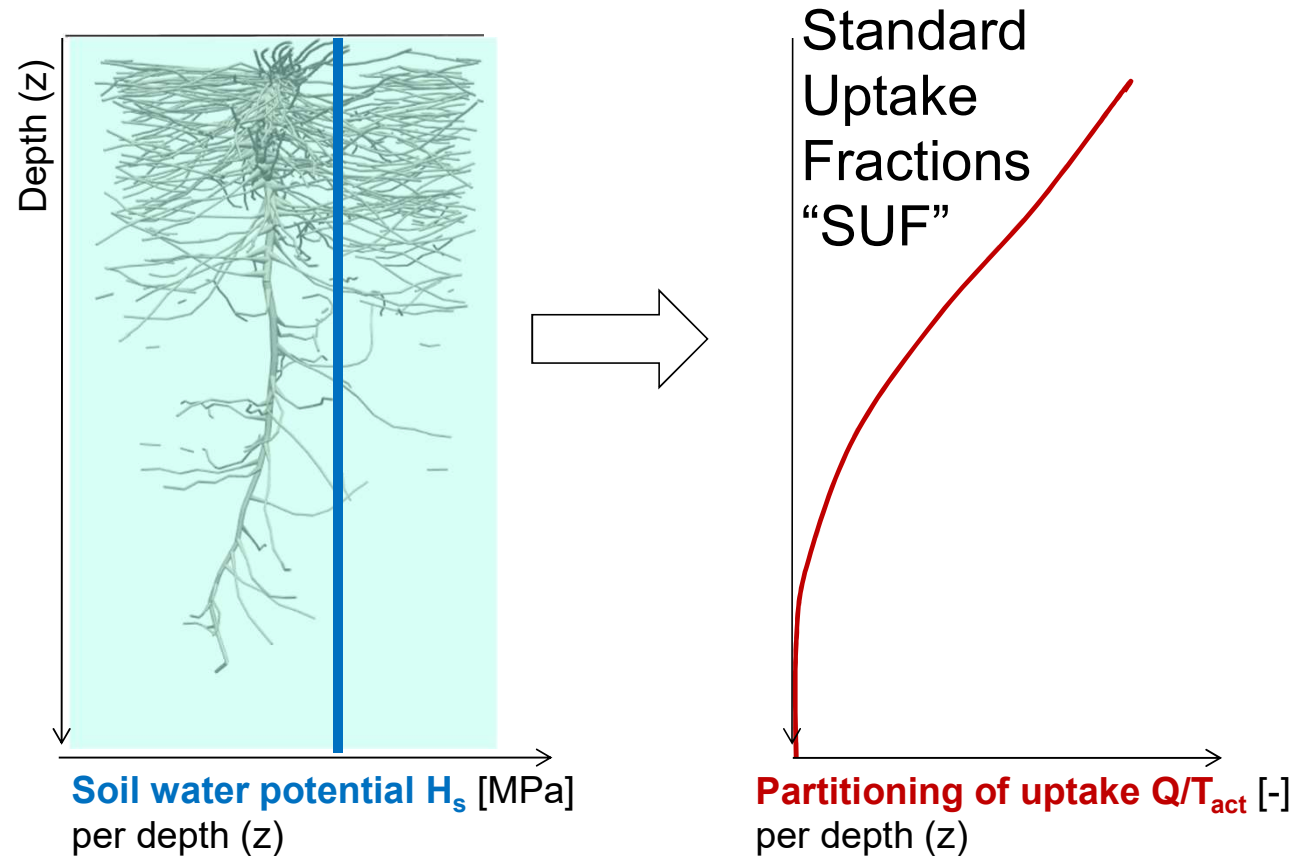
T_{act} : actual transpiration rate [m^3/s]

K_{rs} : root system conductance

H_{eff} : representative **soil water potential**

H_{collar} : water potential at plant collar

$$Q(z) = T_{act}SUF(z)$$



ROOT HYDRAULICS: NON-UNIFORM SOIL WATER POTENTIALS

What is H_{eff} , the representative soil water potential, when H_s is non-uniform?

$$T_{act} = K_{rs}(H_{eff} - H_{collar})$$

Still holds at the condition that...

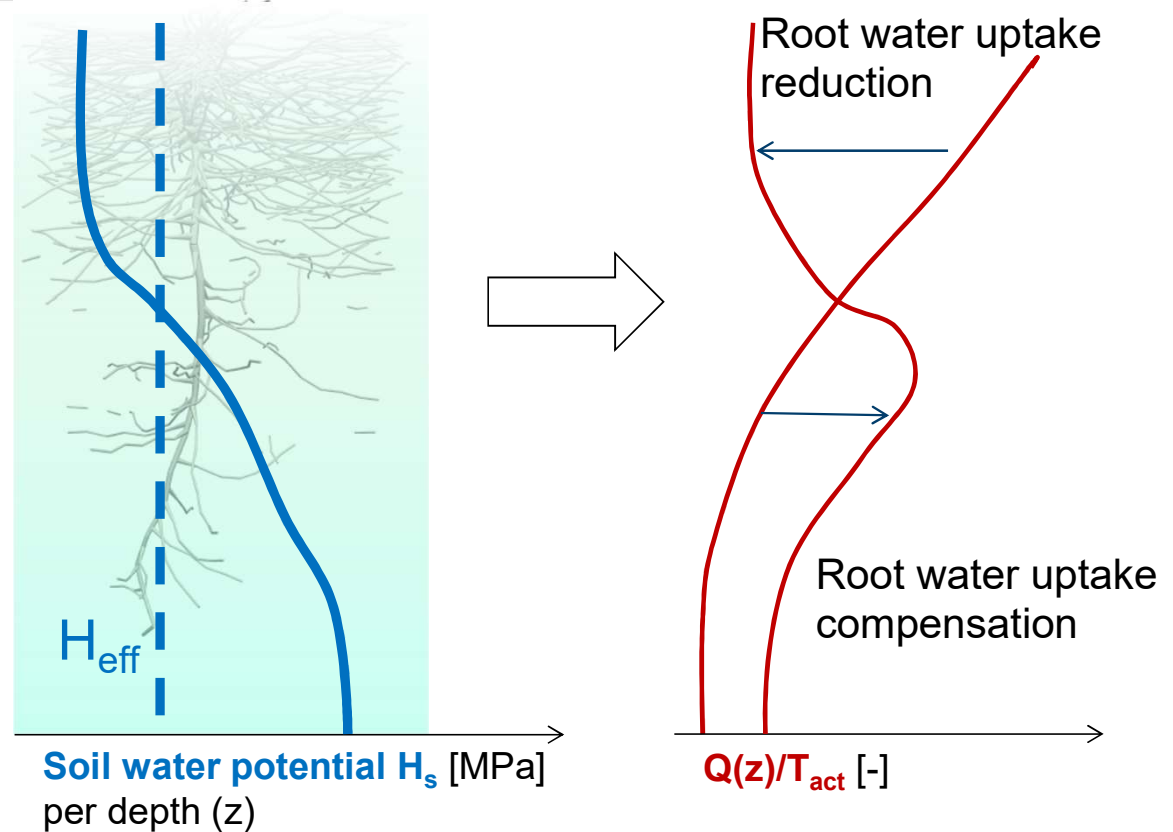
$$H_{eff} = \sum_z SUF(z)H_s(z)$$

Proxy for reduction & compensation...

$$Q(z) = T_{act}SUF(z) \quad \downarrow$$

$$+K_{comp}(H_s - H_{eff})SUF(z)$$

valid if large xylem hydraulic conductivities (Couvreur et al., 2012, HESS)



ROOT HYDRAULICS: NON-UNIFORM SOIL WATER POTENTIALS

What is H_{eff} , the representative soil water potential, when H_s is non-uniform?

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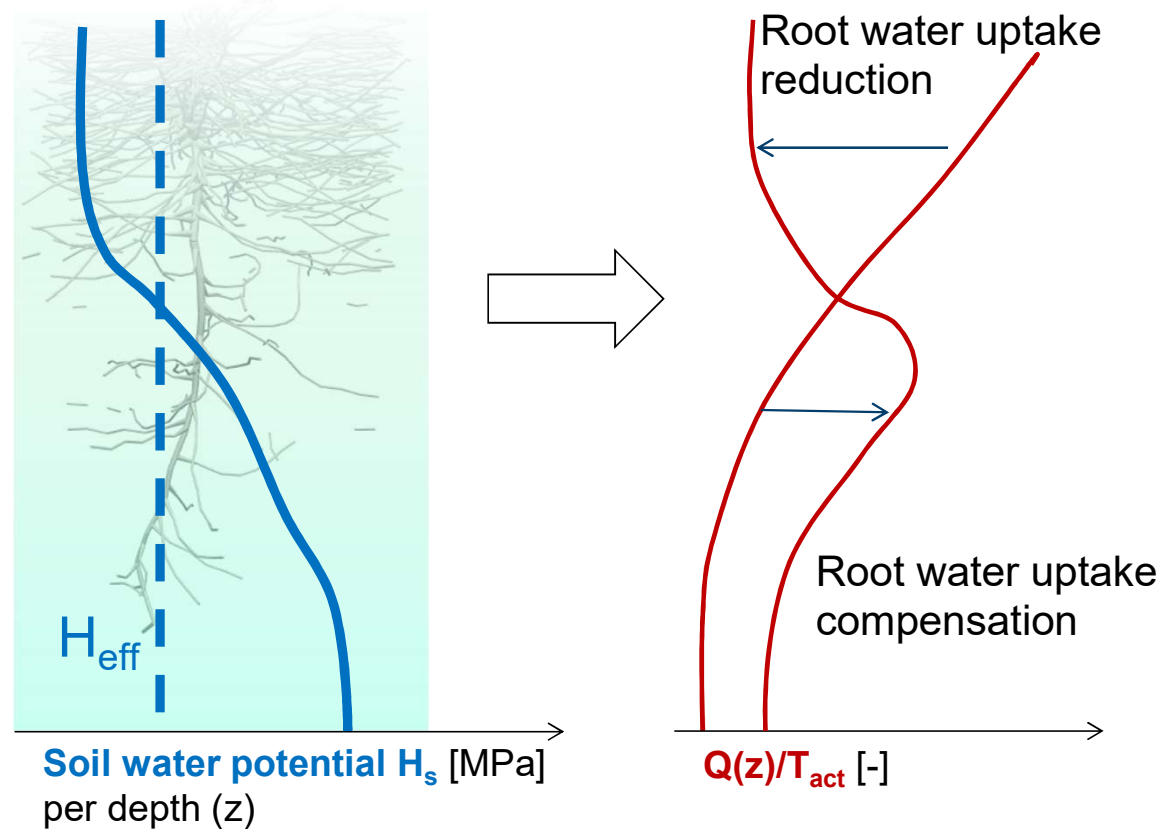
$$H_{eff} = \sum_z SUF(z)H_s(z)$$

Proxy for reduction & compensation...

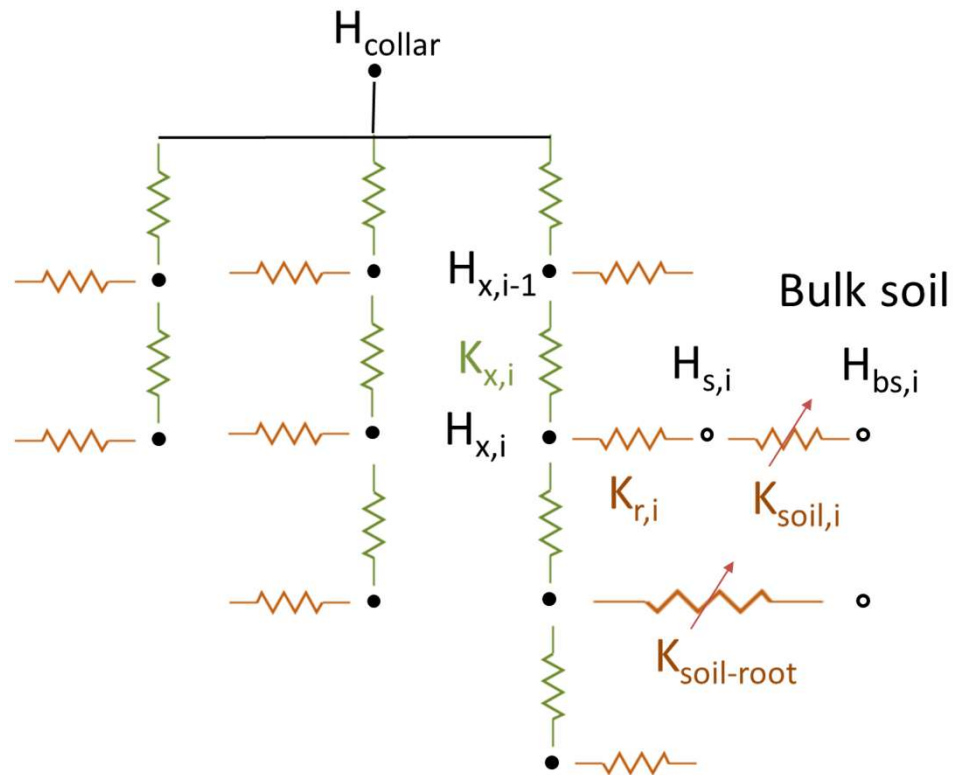
$$Q(z) = T_{act}SUF(z) \quad \downarrow$$

$$+K_{rs}(H_s - H_{eff})SUF(z)$$

exact if null xylem hydraulic resistance (Couvreur et al., 2012, HESS)



NON-LINEAR SOIL ROOT NETWORK MODEL



K_r : radial root segment conductance
 K_x : axial root segment conductance
 H_x : xylem water potential

$$Q_i = K_{soil\ root,i} (H_{bs,i} - H_{x,i})$$

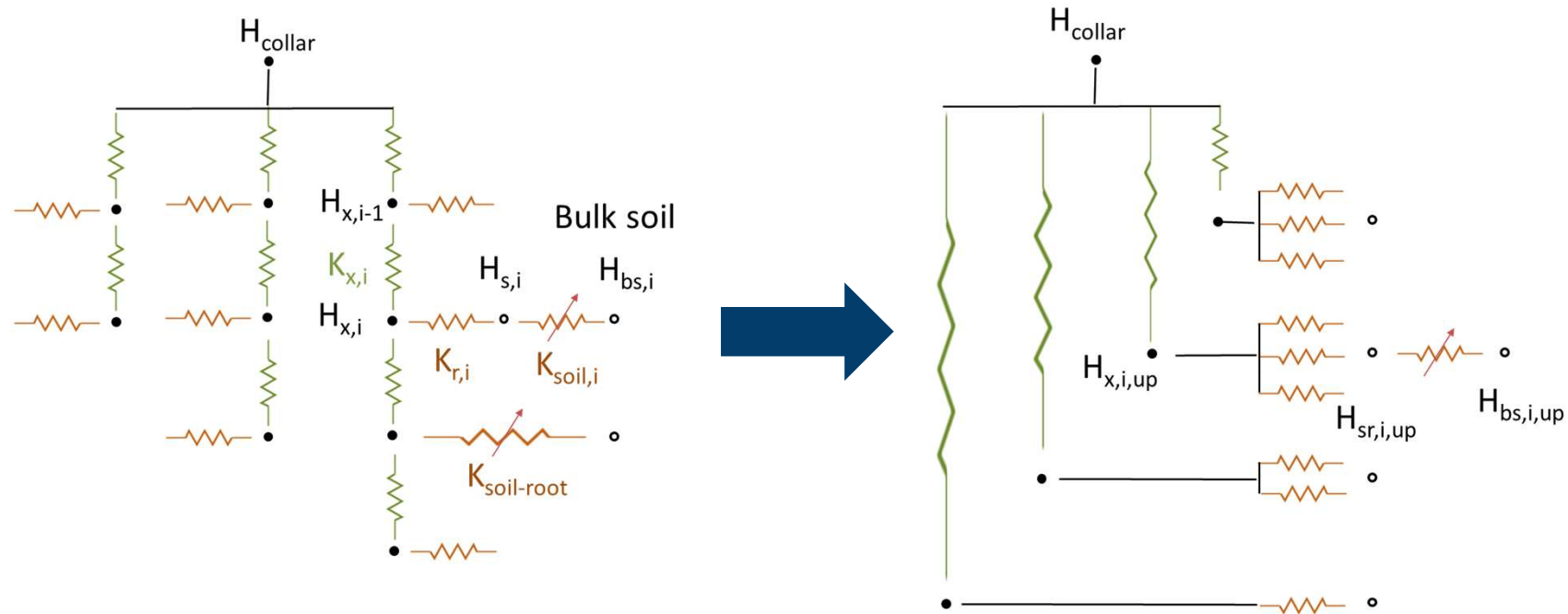
$$J_{x,i} = K_{x,i} (H_{x,i} - H_{x,i-1})$$

General equation for flow in a root network:

$$[\mathbf{IM} \cdot \text{diag}(\mathbf{K}) \cdot \mathbf{IM}^T] \begin{bmatrix} H_{collar} \\ \mathbf{H}_x \\ \mathbf{H}_{soil} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -T \\ \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{Q} \end{bmatrix}$$

How to upscale?

UPSCALING TO 1D PARALLEL ROOT MODEL

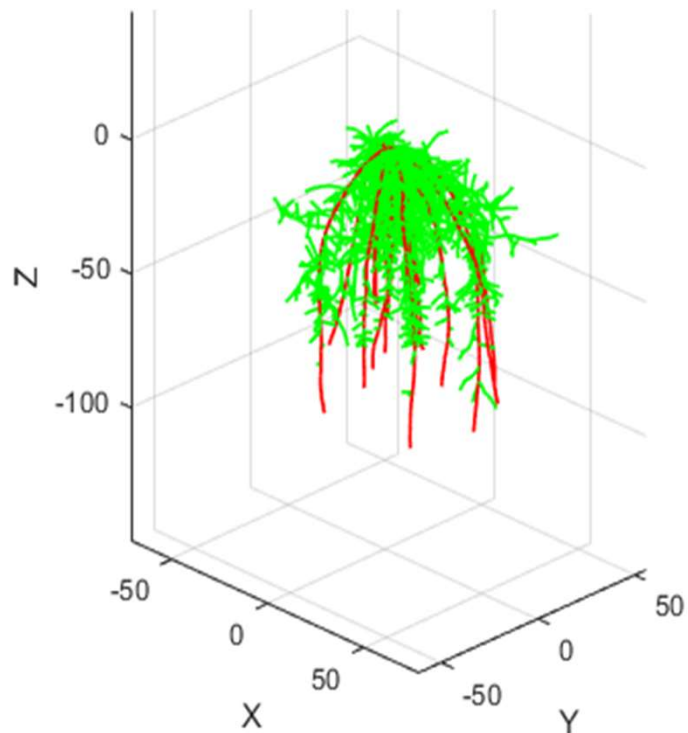


1. Assume H_{bs} , H_{sr} are constant within a soil layer
2. Calculate the average xylem potential, $H_{x,up}$, and the uptake Q in a soil layer for a given $H_{sr,up}$ in that soil layer using the **upscaled linear model**.
3. Update $H_{s,r}$ for the calculated uptake Q , $H_{x,up}$, and the soil water potential H_{bs} using the **non-linear $K_{soilroot}(H_x, H_{bs})$ function** for each soil layer
4. Check the new $H_{s,r}$ and if different, update and return to 2.

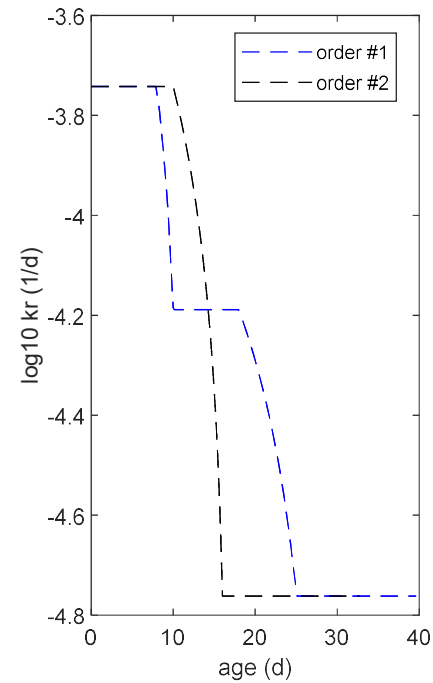
DEMONSTRATION

Root architecture and root segment properties

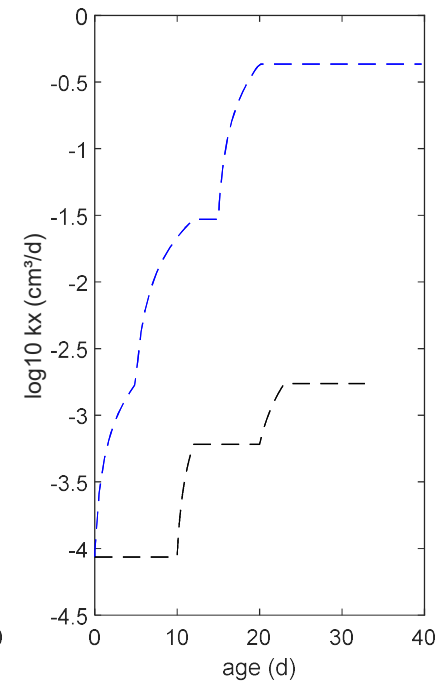
Maize



Radial

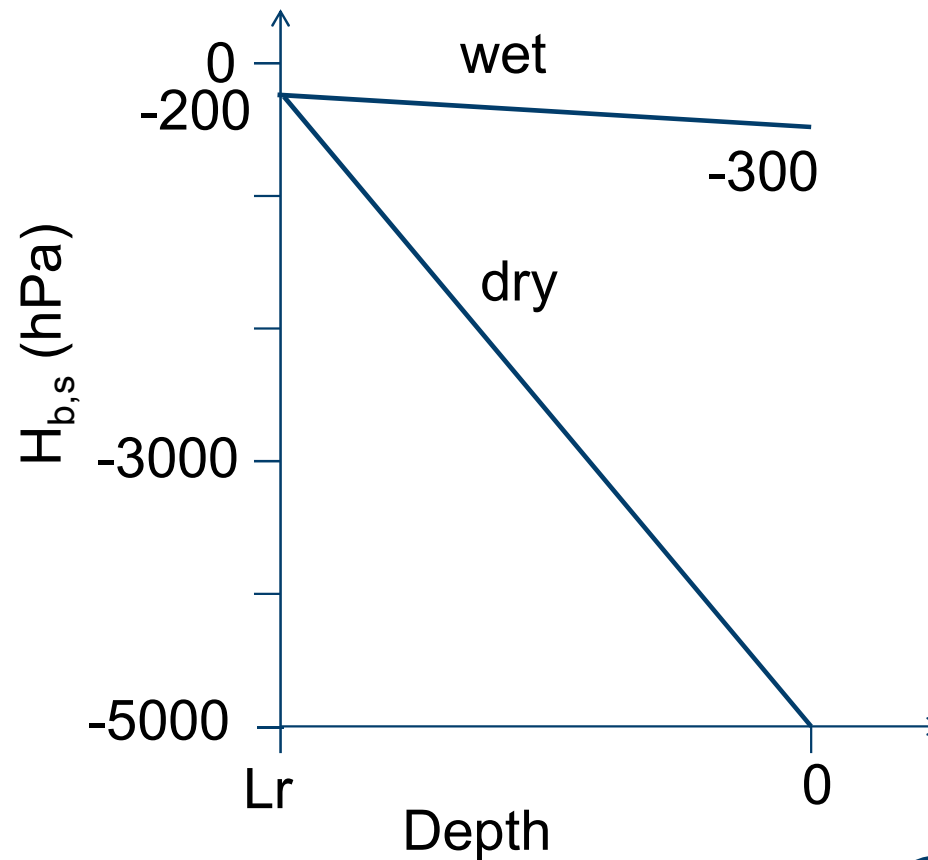
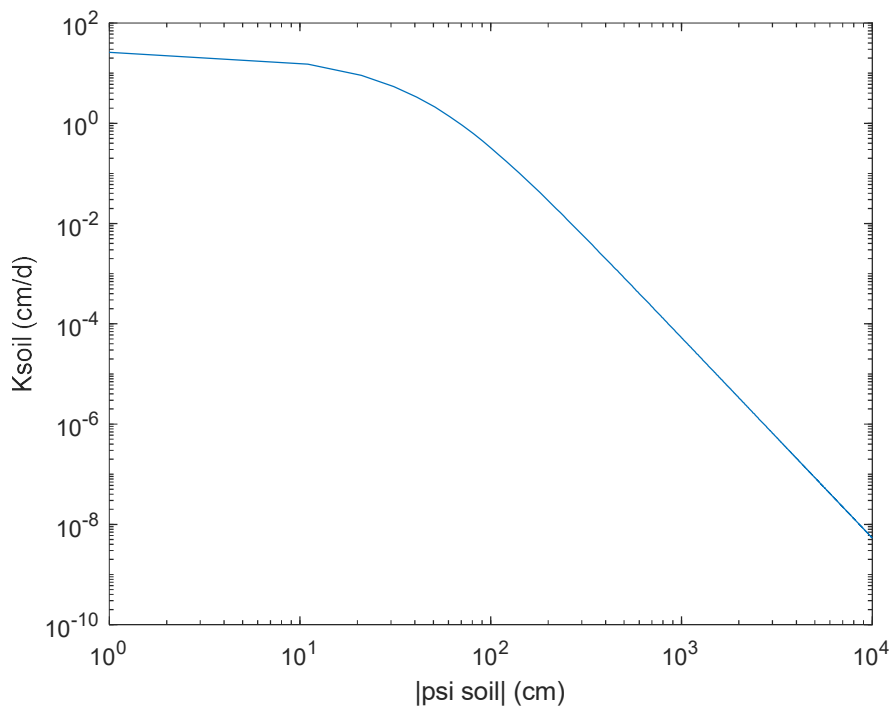


Axial conductance



DEMONSTRATION

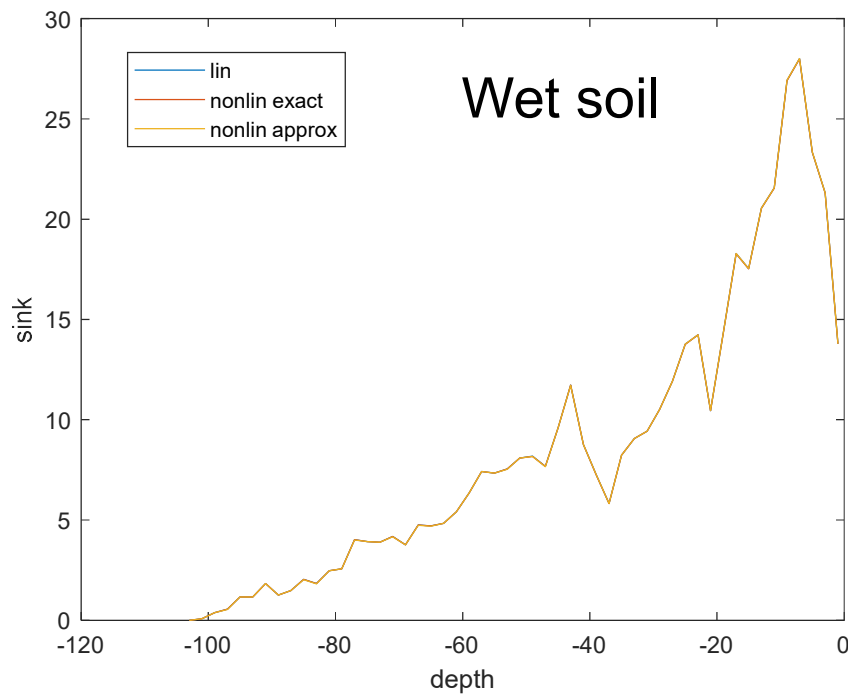
Soil hydraulic properties and soil water potential distribution



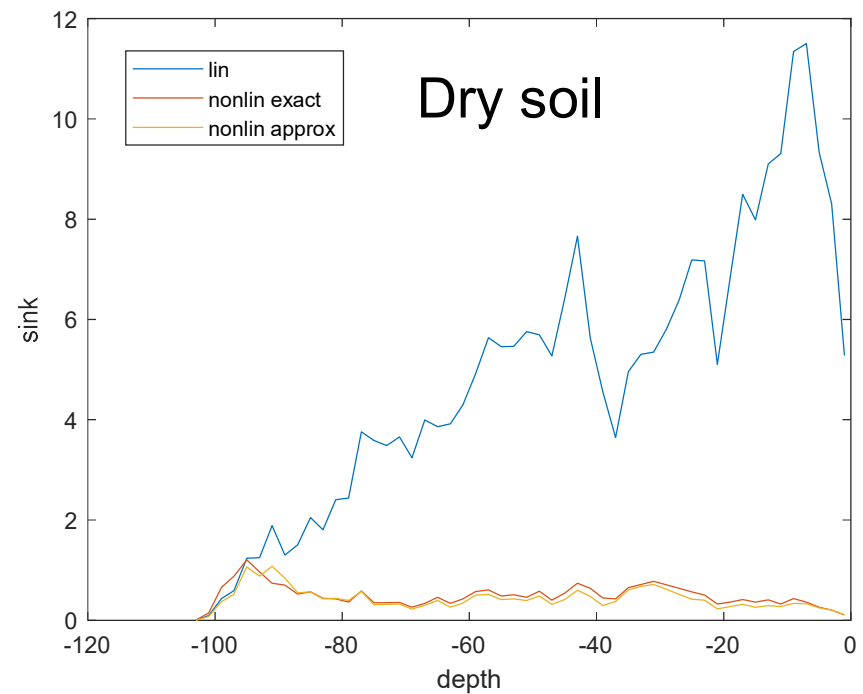
$$H_{collar} = -8000 \text{ hPa}$$

DEMONSTRATION

Simulated uptake



$$\begin{aligned} T_{\text{lin}} &= 7.916 \text{ mm d}^{-1} \\ T_{\text{nonlin_exact}} &= 7.913 \text{ mm d}^{-1} \\ T_{\text{nonlin_1D}} &= 7.915 \text{ mm d}^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

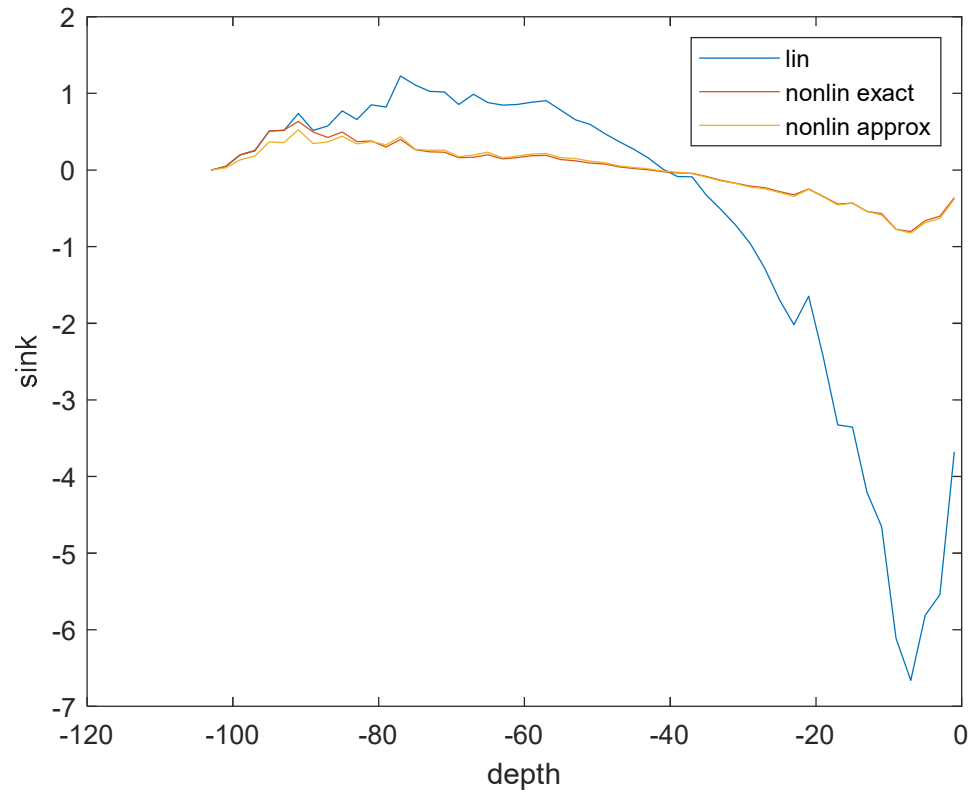


$$\begin{aligned} T_{\text{lin}} &= 4.474 \text{ mm d}^{-1} \\ T_{\text{nonlin_exact}} &= 0.45 \text{ mm d}^{-1} \\ T_{\text{nonlin_1D}} &= 0.40 \text{ mm d}^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

DEMONSTRATION

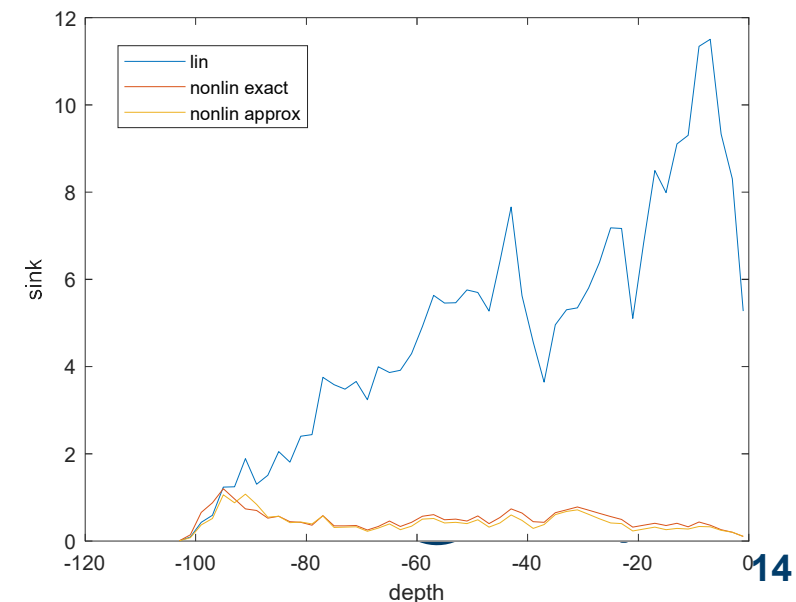
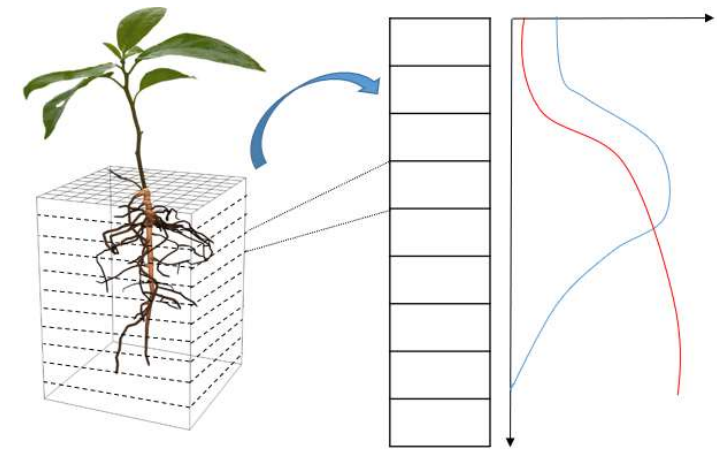
Redistribution for less negative H_{collar}

- $H_{\text{collar}} = -3000 \text{ hPa}$
- Dry soil ($H_{\text{soil,eff}} \approx -3000 \text{ hPa}$)



CONCLUSIONS

- Mathematical upscaling procedure to derive a 1D root water uptake model from a 3D root system model works well
- Upscaling of the non-linear soil-root model can be done in 1D assuming a single representative xylem hydraulic head per depth and iterating in 1D for non-linear soil hydraulics
- Neglecting the non-linear soil root conductance leads to:
 - a strong overestimation of uptake from dry soil layers
 - a strong overestimation of water redistribution into dry soil layers



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION! 😊

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