

An assessment of the subsurface thermal diffusion regime in Sierra de Guadarrama

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Aim of this work

Studying subsurface heat propagation and thermal structure at some sites in Sierra de Guadarrama (Central Spain). This is achieved assuming surface air temperature (SAT) anomalies penetrate into depth by vertical **heat conduction**:

$$T(z, t) = A_0 e^{-z\sqrt{\pi f/lpha}} \cdot cos(\phi_0 - z\sqrt{\pi f/lpha})$$

Database

Subsurface temperatures (ST) coming from 2 m and 20 m depth boreholes (sensors embedded in a casing), and a 1 m depth trench (sensors buried) at **6 sites**.

Methods

Thermal diffusivity (α) is retrieved by:

1) Assessing amplitude exponential attenuation and phase shift of the annual wave with depth (classical approach).

2) Attenuation curves of spectra at different time resolutions.



SAT & 10 ST time series at CTS



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This work makes use of **GuMNet** database Vegas et al. (2020) Published in *Atmosphere*

Conclusions

- Effective thermal diffusivity is strongly determined by the **composition** of the subsurface layer. Major changes occur mostly at soil-bedrock transition, at 5-8 m depending on the site.
- 2) **Diffusivity increases** with depth at every site. This result is backed up by the two methods.
- 3) New spectral approach permits exploring diffusivity changes in intra-annual scales. These changes are expected to be related to changes in soil moisture.

Related works: EGU21-6358, EGU21-7457, and EGU21-10351



* • $10^{-7} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$ ¢(day