BLLAST workshop 2016 - Wageningen

WRF evaluation on atmospheric boundary-layer transitions and diurnal cycles

Mariano Sastre [1], Gert-Jan Steeneveld [2], Carlos Yagüe [1], Carlos Román-Cascón [1], Gregorio Maqueda [1]

(1) University Complutense of Madrid, Spain
(2) Wageningen University, The Netherlands

Correspondence: msastrem@ucm.es

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Overview

Modelling the late-afternoon and evening transition: WRF
Two BLLAST days for validation: 24 and 25 June 2011

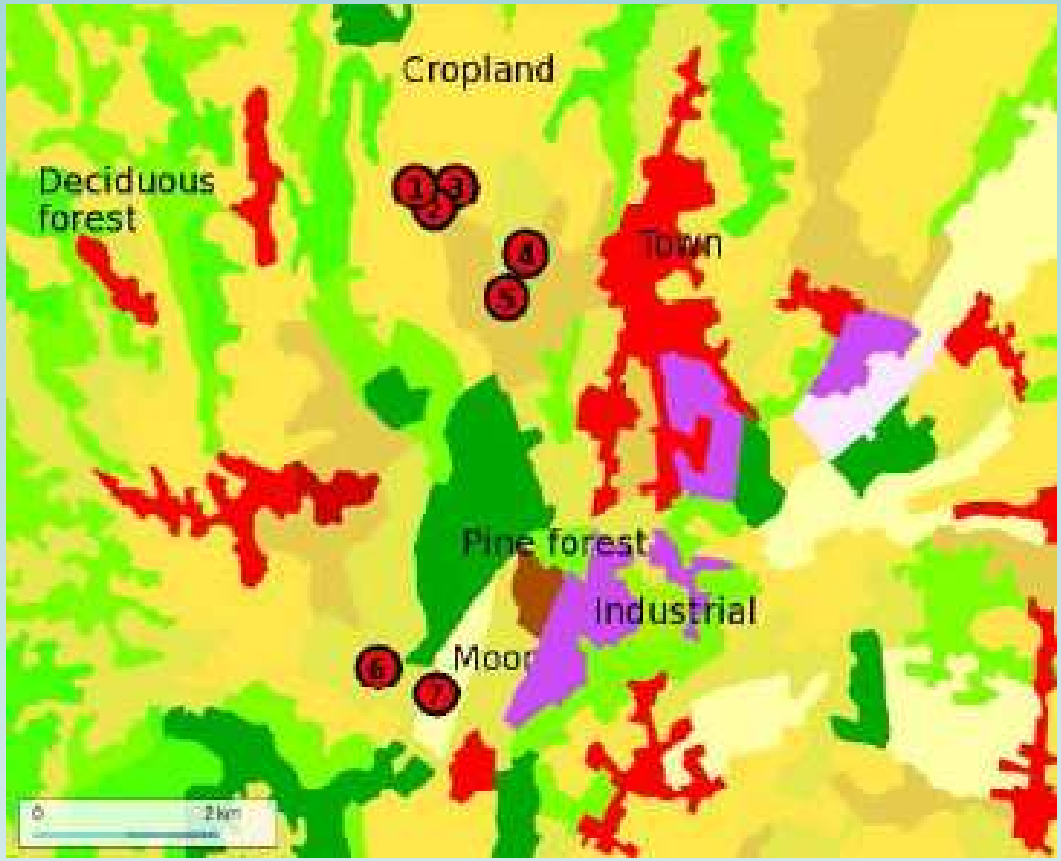
- Experiments on WRF sensitivity to LSM and PBL during the transition.
- Study the influence of varying the number of domains and the domain size.
- Study the effect of initializing soil variables temperature and moisture using self-spinup.

[Angevine et al., 2014]

Model settings

INITIAL AND BOUNDARY CONDITIONS	ECMWF data (pressure levels) 0.15º resolution; every 6 h
HORIZONTAL RESOLUTION	3 nested domains Grids of: 9 km, 3 km, 1 km
VERTICAL RESOLUTION	50 eta vertical levels (28 between ground and 1000 m)
TIME STEP	30 s
SPIN UP	12 h
PBL	YSU / MYJ / QNSE
LSM	5-layers / NOAH / RUC

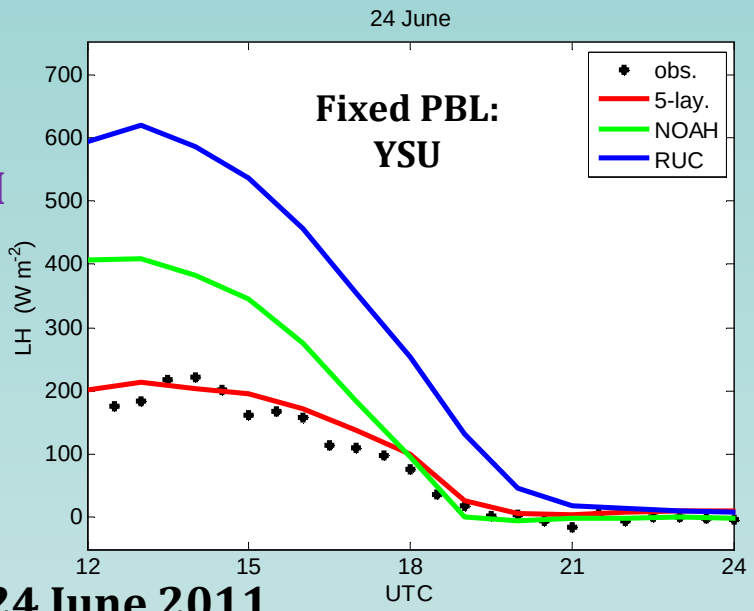
Observations

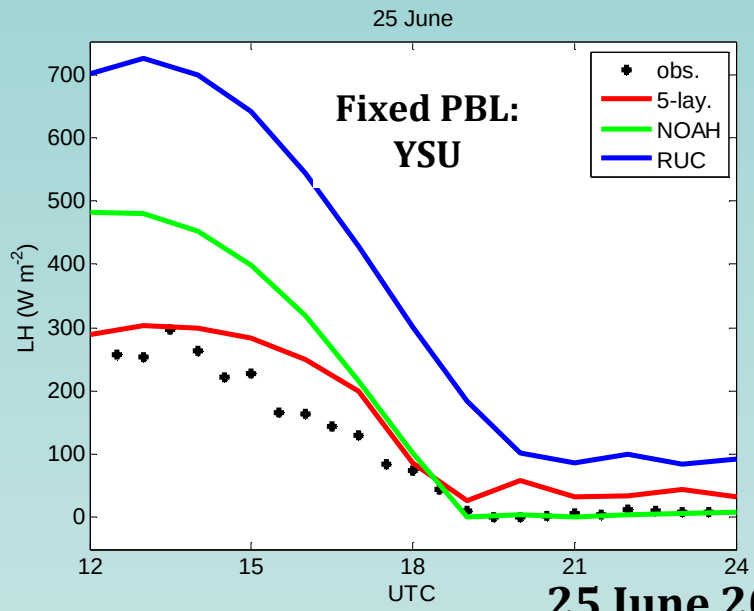


[Pietersen et al., 2015]

Latent heat flux

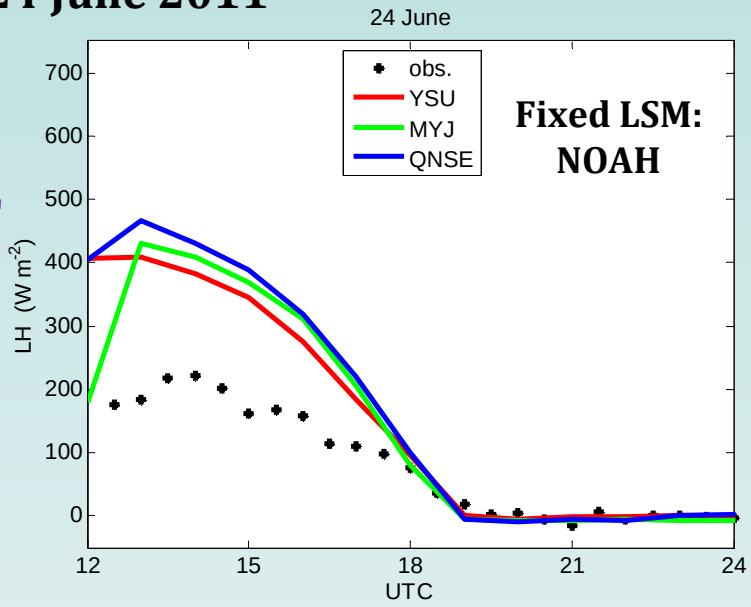
Fixing PBL, varying LSM

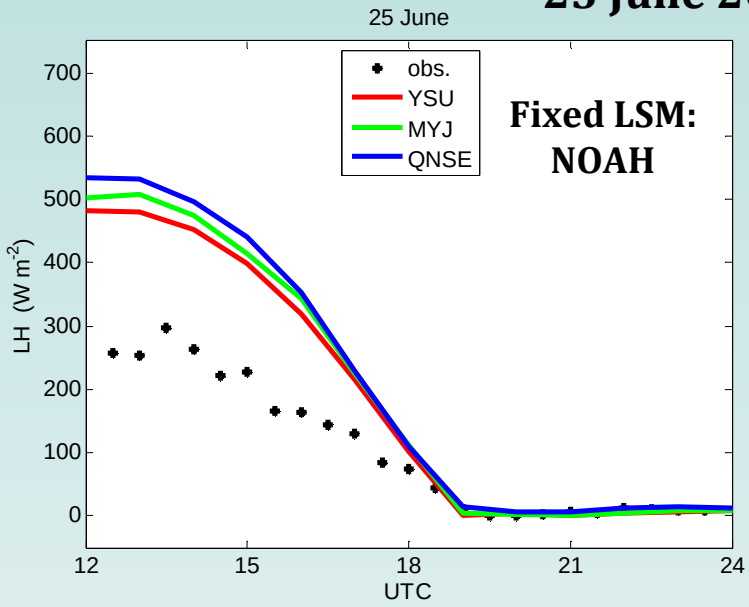




24 June 2011 **25 June 2011**

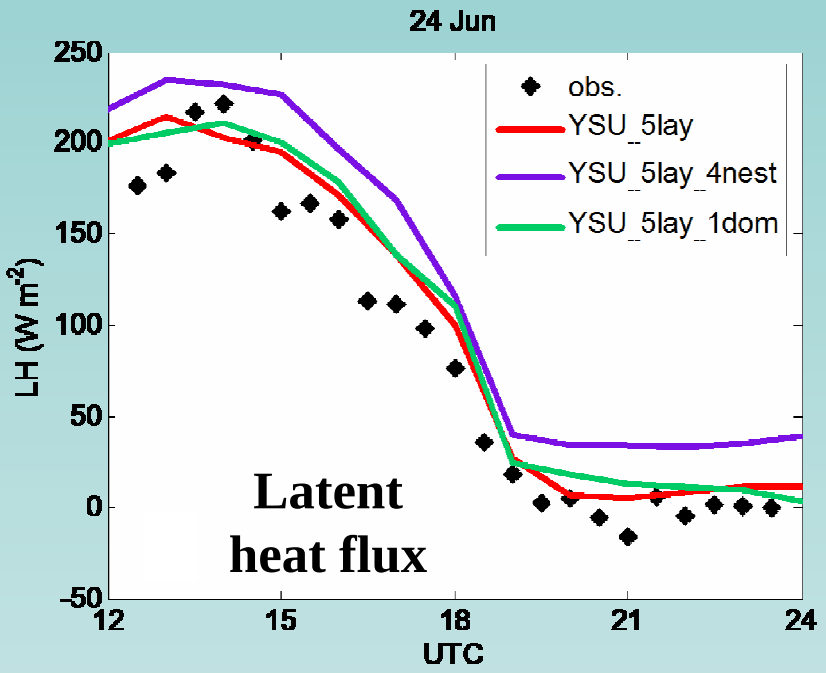
Fixing LSM, varying PBL

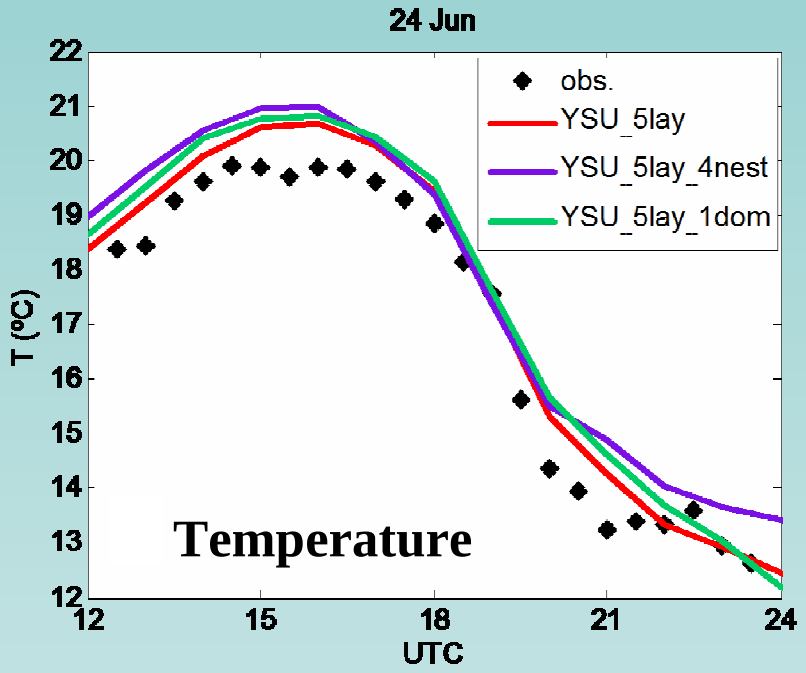


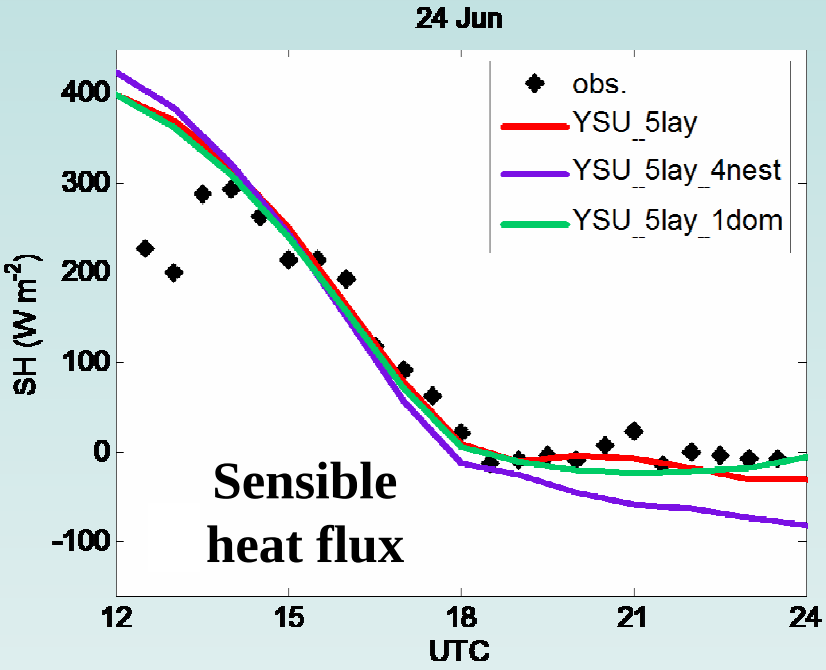


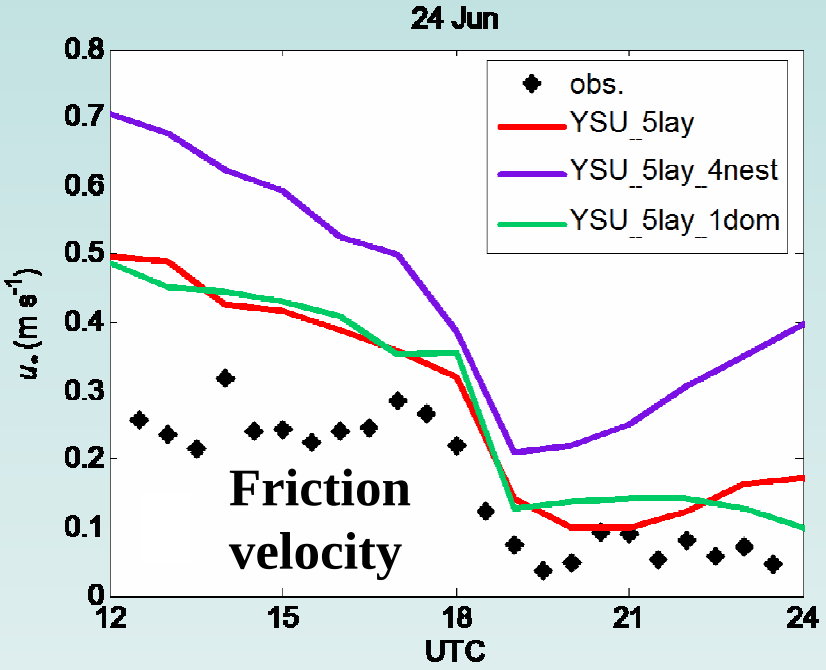
Model settings

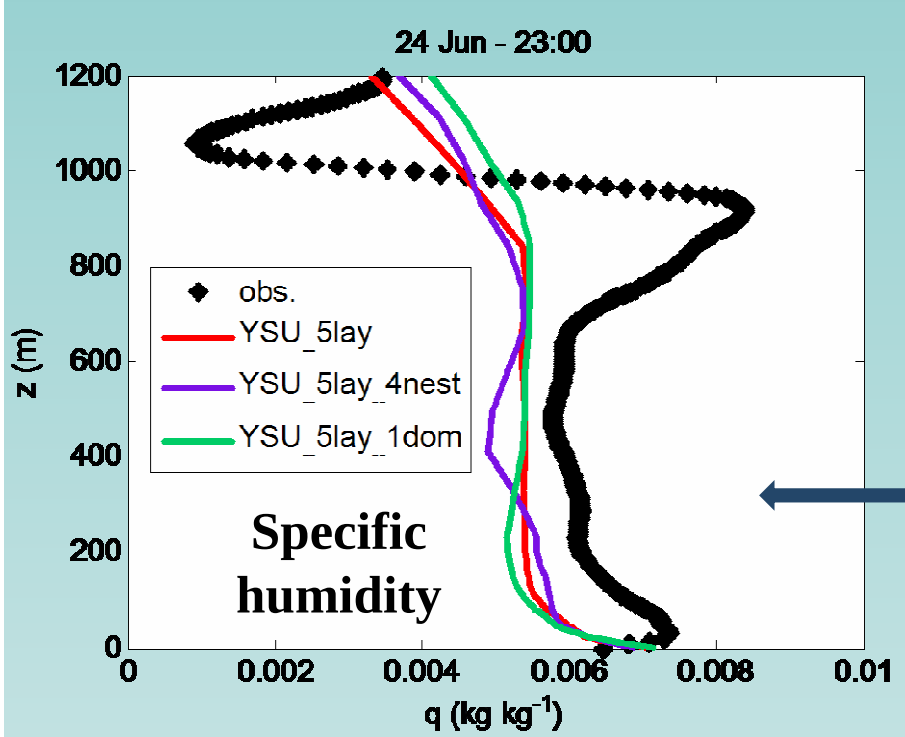
	YSU_5lay	YSU_5lay _4nest	YSU_5lay _1dom	YSU_5lay _SS
Spinup	12 h	12 h	12 h	Self spinup
Number of domains	3 (nested)	4 (nested)	1	3 (nested)
Horizontal resolution	1 – 3 – 9 km	1 – 3 – 9 – 27 km	2.5 km	1 – 3 – 9 km
Number of grid points per domain	100×100	100×100 60×60 (larger domain)	300×300	100×100
Vertical resolution	50 vertical levels (eta)			
SW radiation	Dudhia			
LW radiation	RRTM			
Microphysics	WSM3			


24 Jun
obs.
YSU_5lay
YSU_5lay_4nest
YSU_5lay_1dom
Latent heat flux
LH (W m-2)
UTC

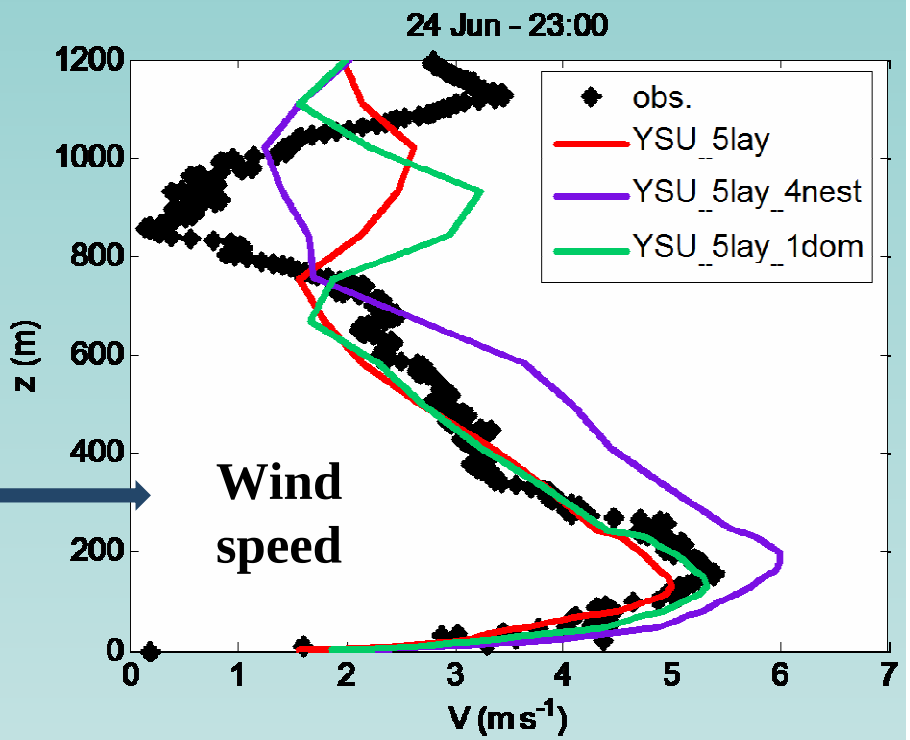

24 Jun
obs.
YSU_5lay
YSU_5lay_4nest
YSU_5lay_1dom
Temperature
T (ºC)
UTC

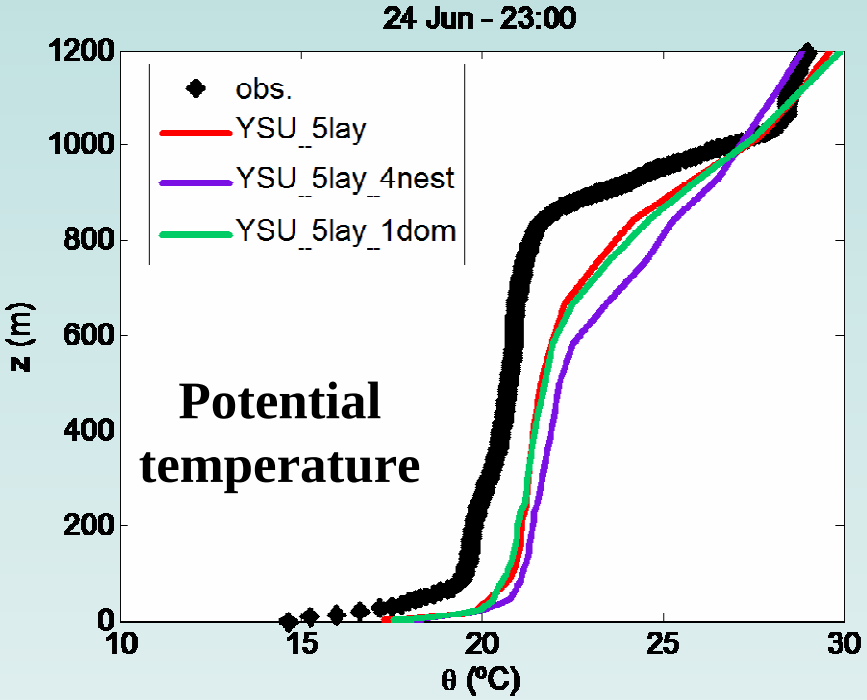

24 Jun
obs.
YSU_5lay
YSU_5lay_4nest
YSU_5lay_1dom
Sensible heat flux
SH (W m-2)
UTC


24 Jun
obs.
YSU_5lay
YSU_5lay_4nest
YSU_5lay_1dom
Friction velocity
u* (m s-1)
UTC

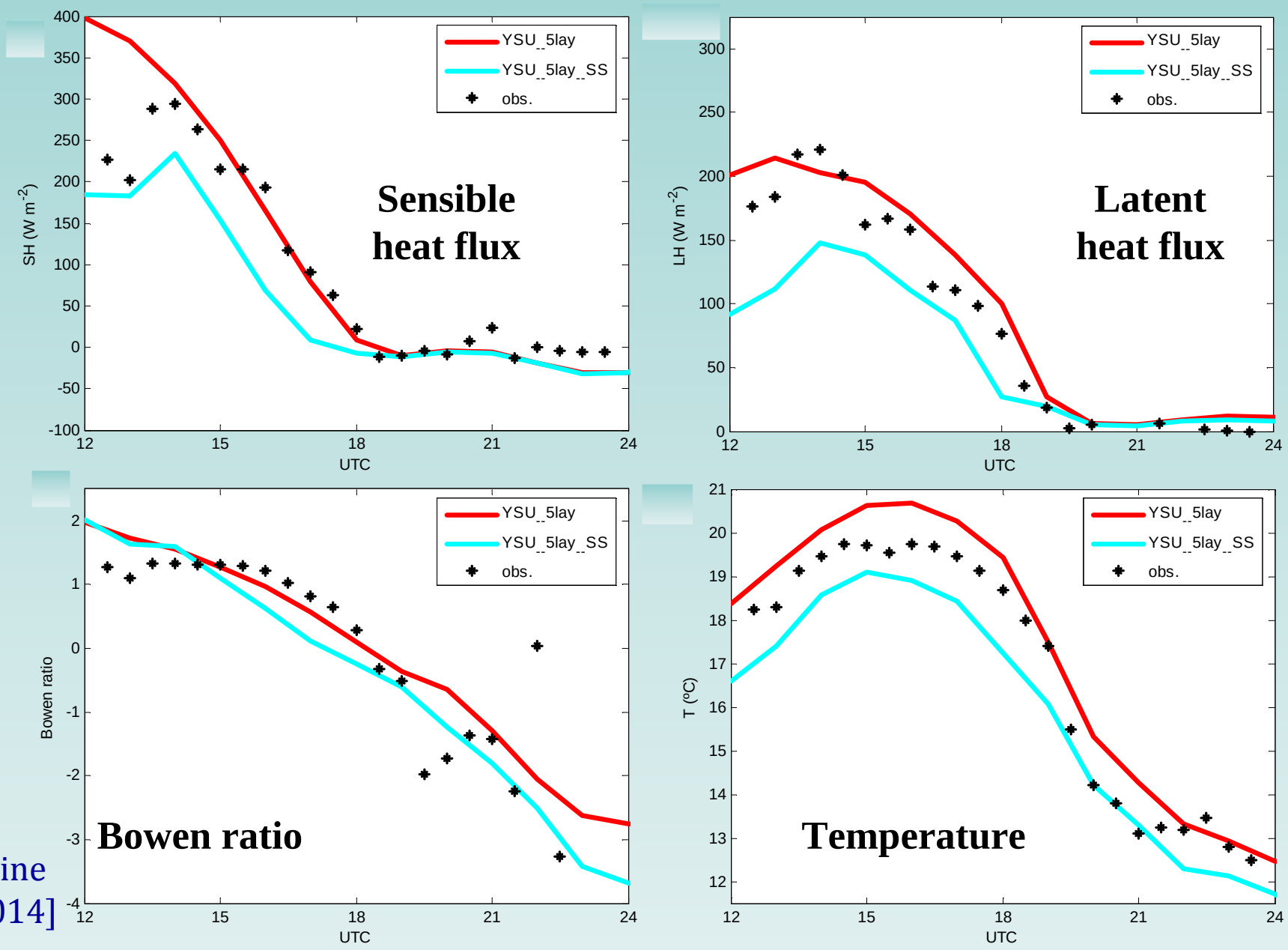


Vertical profiles 23:00 UTC



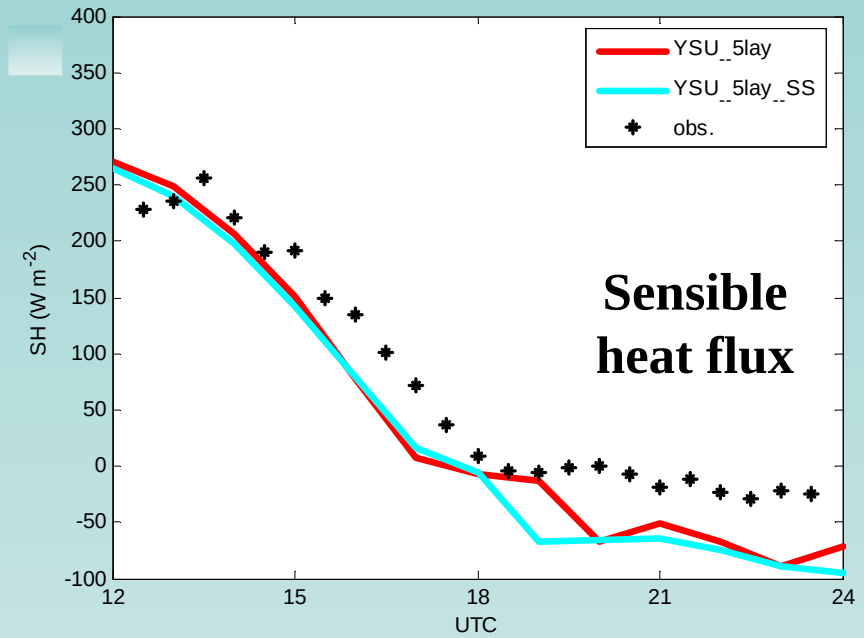


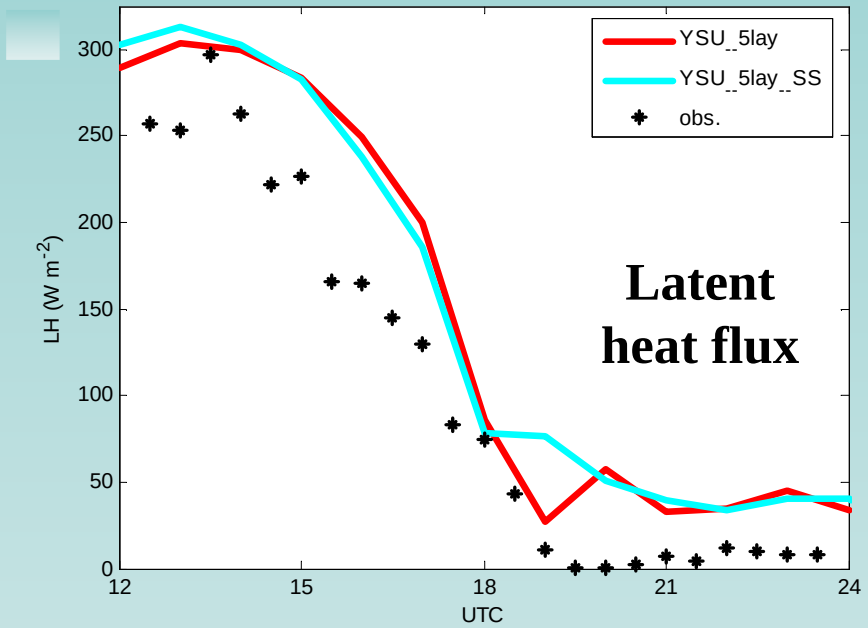
24 June 2011

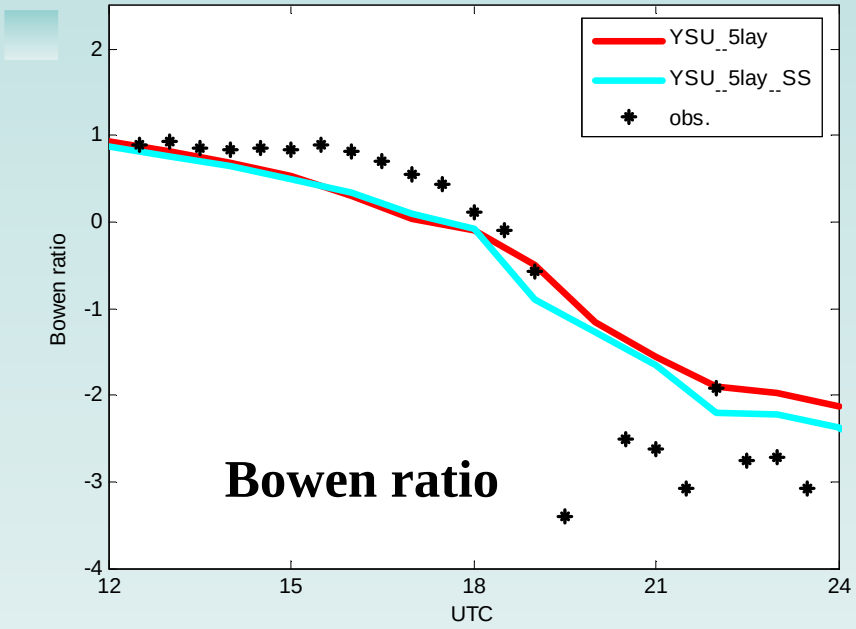


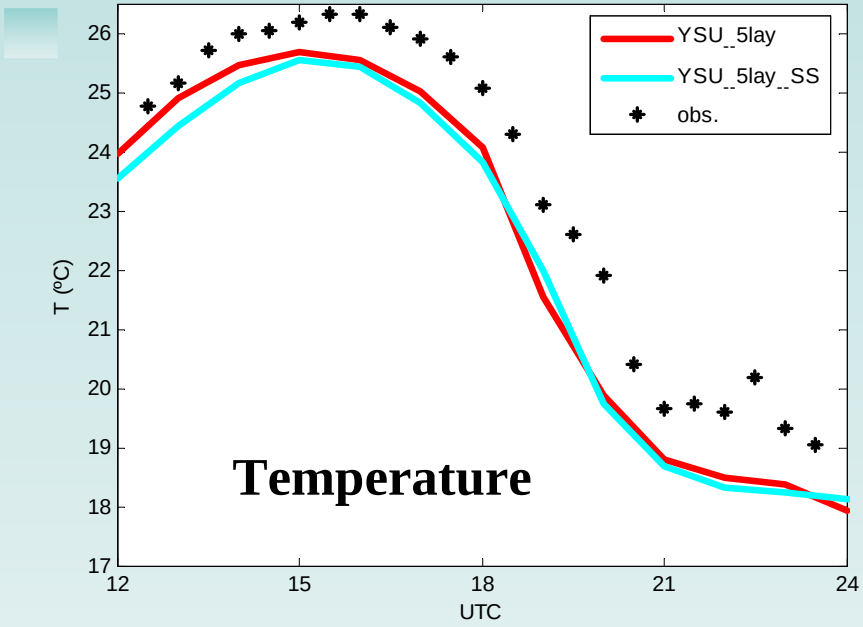
[Angevine et al., 2014]

25 June 2011


YSU_5lay
YSU_5lay_SS
obs.
Sensible heat flux
SH (W m-2)
UTC


YSU_5lay
YSU_5lay_SS
obs.
Latent heat flux
LH (W m-2)
UTC


YSU_5lay
YSU_5lay_SS
obs.
Bowen ratio
Bowen ratio
UTC


YSU_5lay
YSU_5lay_SS
obs.
Temperature
T (°C)
UTC

1 obs. vs. all 12 simulations

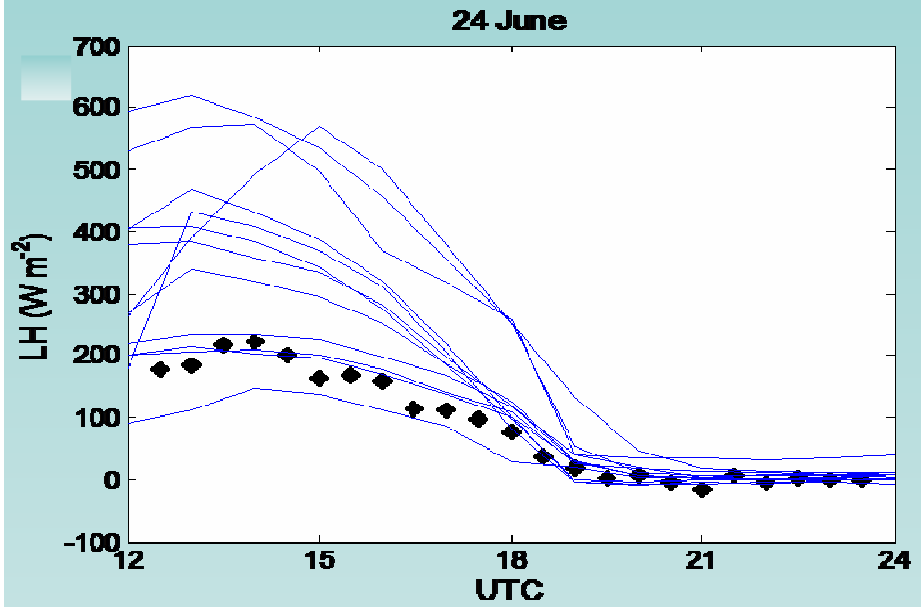
Sensitivity to PBL and LSM	
INITIAL AND BOUNDARY CONDITIONS	ECMWF data (pressure levels) 0.15° resolution; every 6 h
HORIZONTAL RESOLUTION	3 nested domains Grids of: 9 km, 3 km, 1 km
VERTICAL RESOLUTION	50 eta vertical levels (28 between ground and 1000 m)
TIME STEP	30 s
SPIN UP	12 h
PBL	YSU / MYJ / QNSE
LSM	5-layers / NOAH / RUC

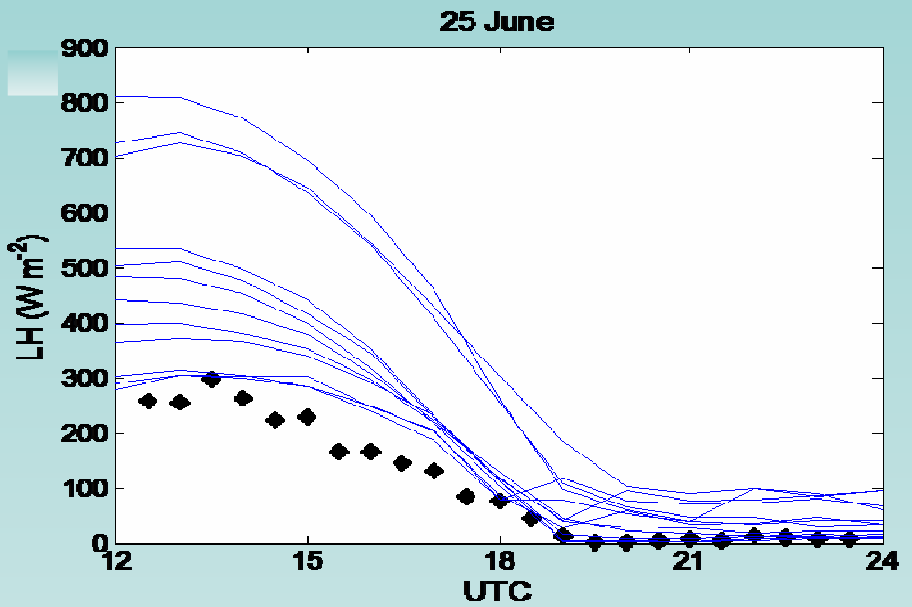
9 SIMULATIONS

Other experiments	YSU_5lay _4nest	YSU_5lay _1dom	YSU_5lay _SS
Spinup	12 h	12 h	Self spinup
Number of domains	4 (nested)	1	3 (nested)
Horizontal resolution	1 – 3 – 9 – 27 km	2.5 km	1 – 3 – 9 km
Number of grid points per domain	100×100	300×300	100×100
	60×60 (largerdom.)		

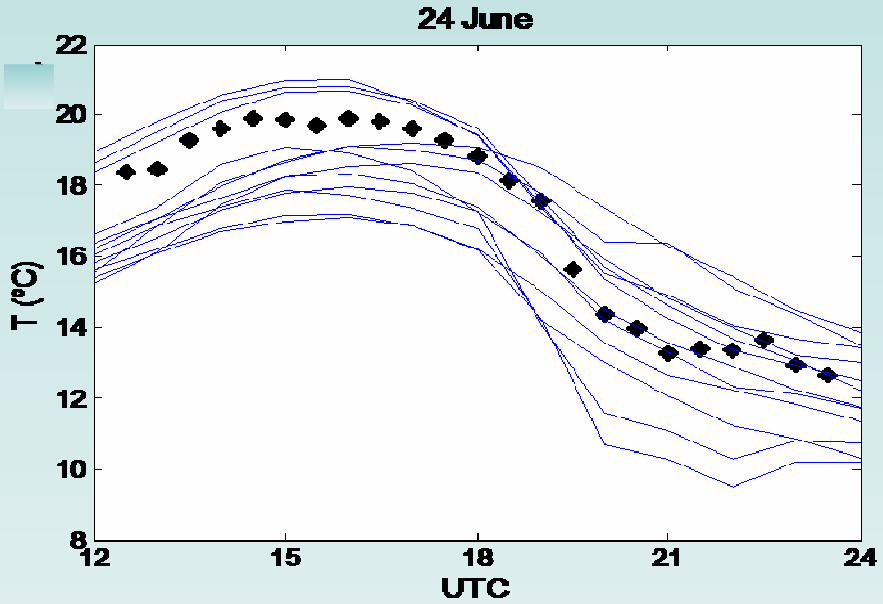
3 SIMULATIONS

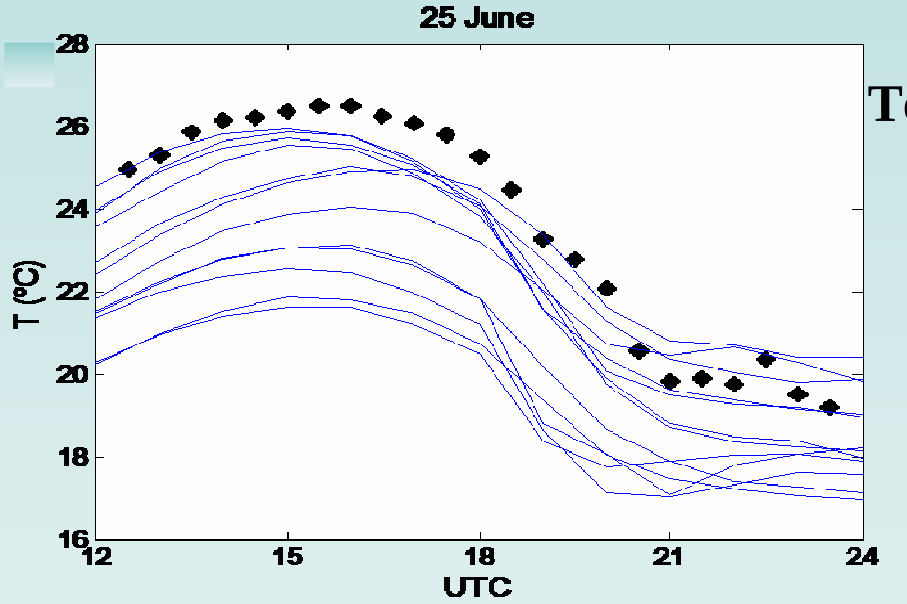
1 obs. vs. all 12 simulations





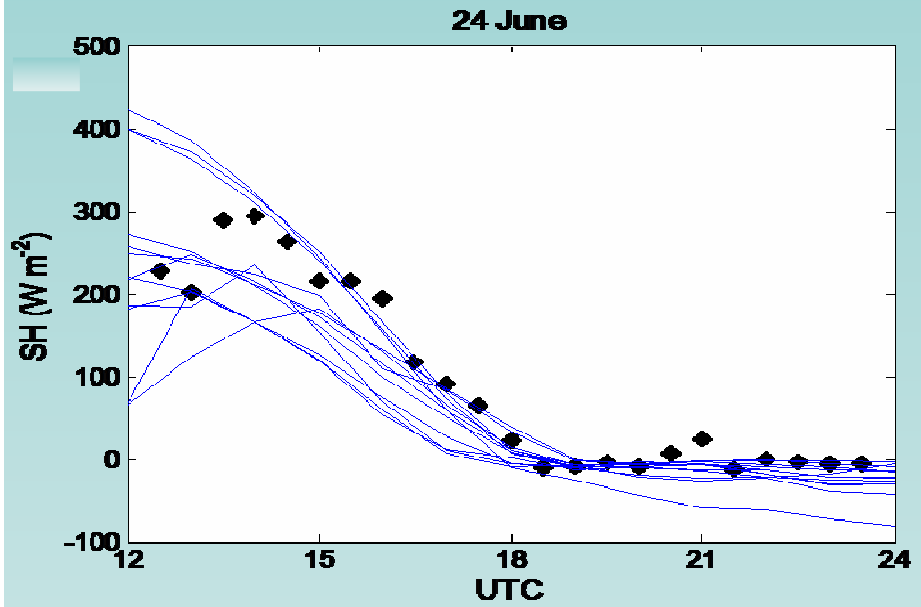
Latent heat flux

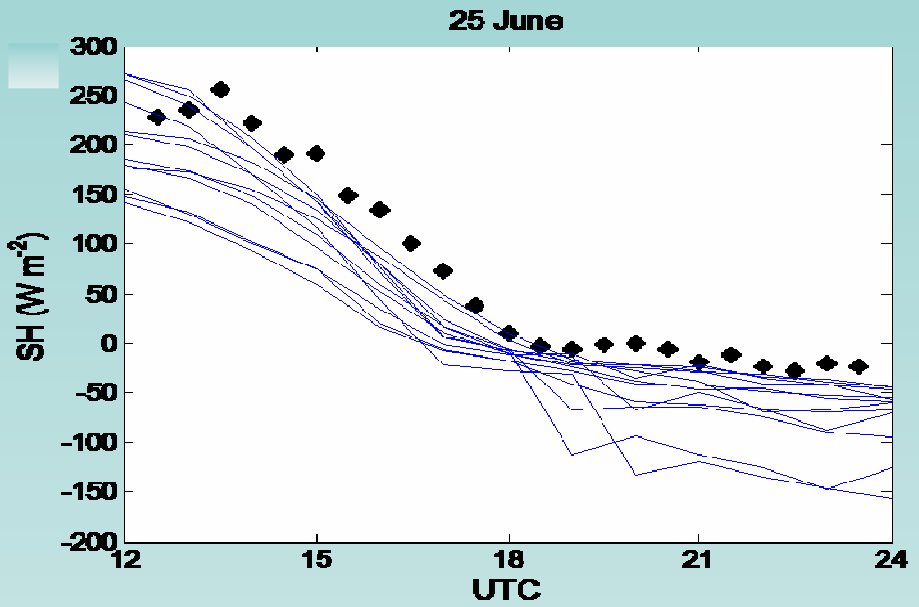




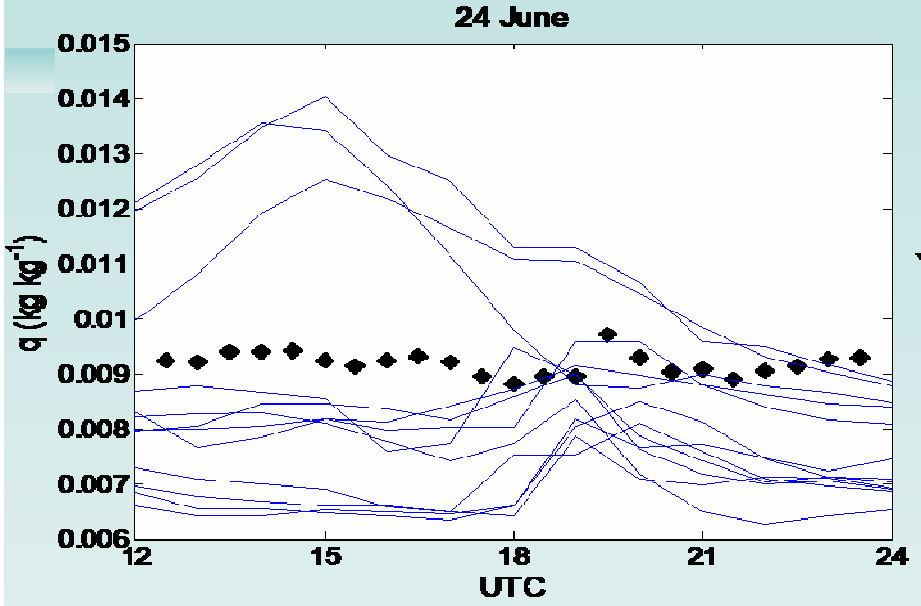
Temperature

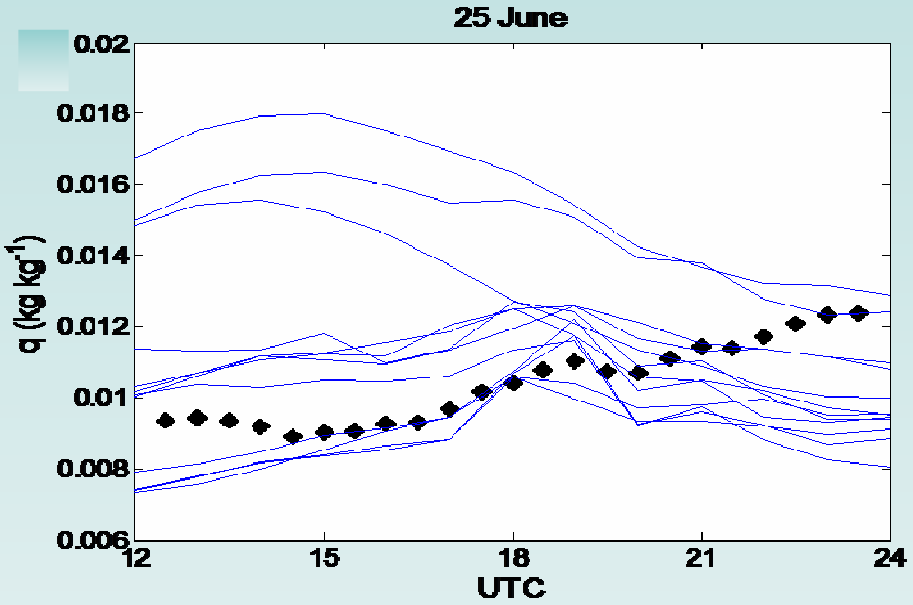
1 obs. vs. all 12 simulations





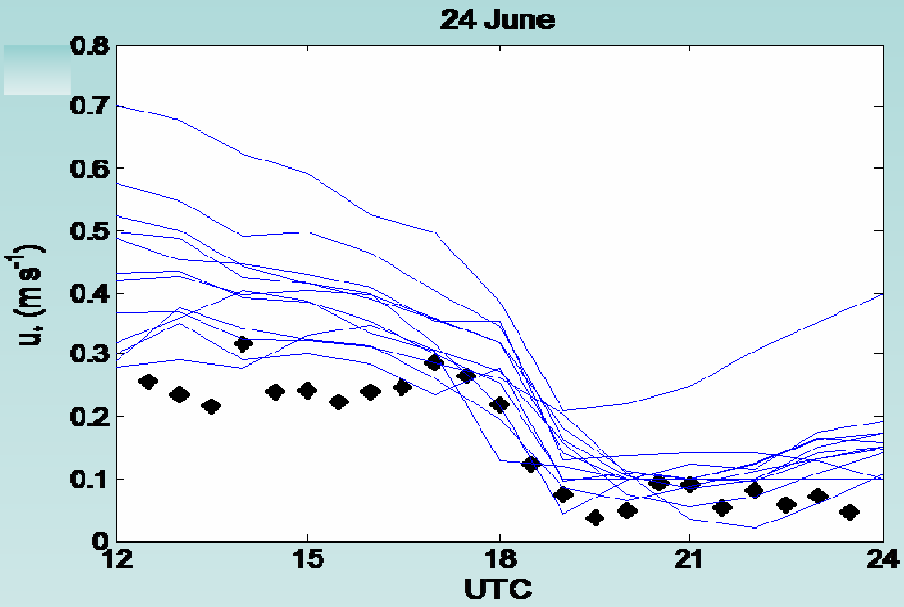
Sensible heat flux

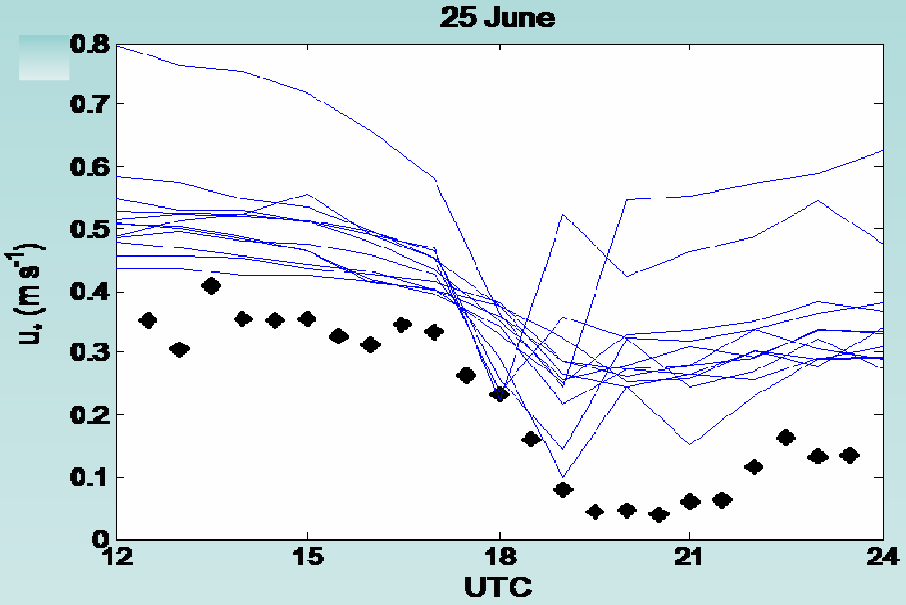




Specific humidity

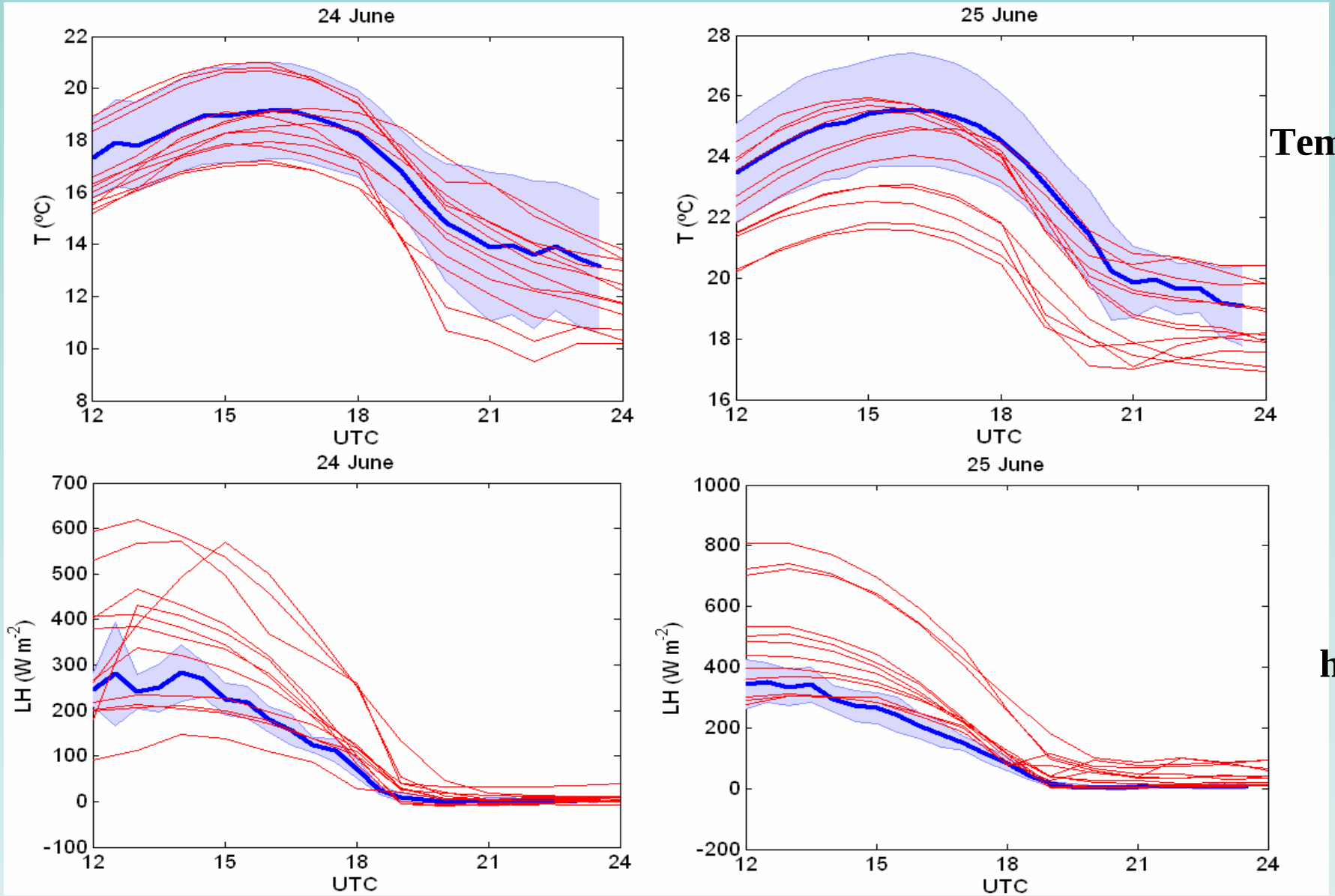
1 obs. vs. all 12 simulations



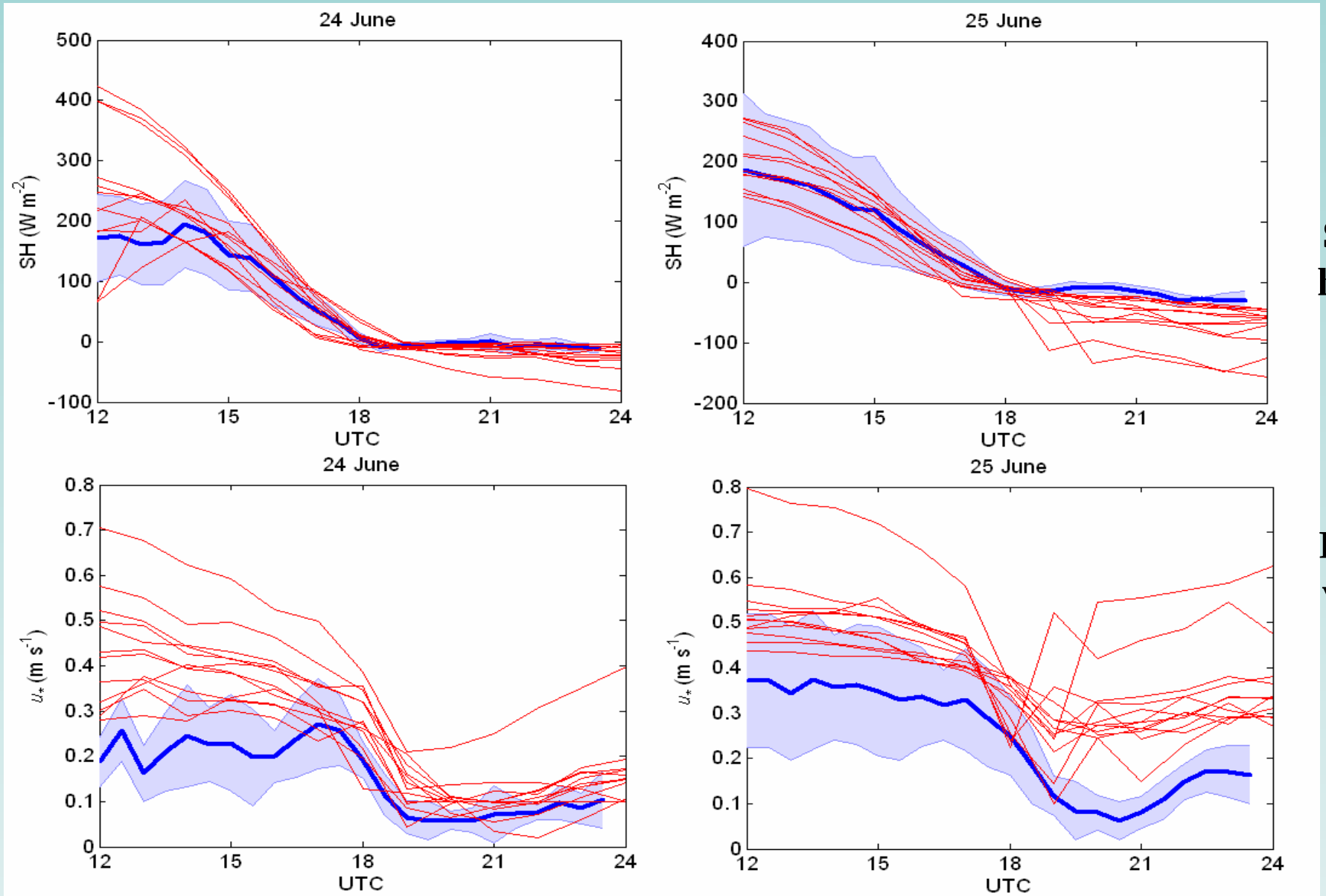


Friction velocity

Average of observations vs. all 12 simulations



Average of observations vs. all 12 simulations



Sensible heat flux

Friction velocity

Summary and conclusions

- WRF simulations show more sensitivity to changes in the LSM scheme for a fixed PBL than opposite, making a convenient LSM election very relevant to obtain appropriate simulation results.

- A combination of relatively simple PBL (YSU) and LSM (5lay) globally provide good results, often closer to observations than other more sophisticated (and computationally expensive) setups.

- Using one-domain simulations result in finer agreement rather than increasing the number of nested domains.

Sastre et al., ACP (BLLAST special issue), submitted

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

Correspondence: msastrem@ucm.es