

University of Trento Department of Civil, Environmental and Mechanic Engineering

### HIGH-RESOLUTION NUMERICAL SIMULATIONS OF WINTERTIME ATMOSPHERIC BOUNDARY LAYER PROCESSES IN THE ADIGE VALLEY DURING AN ALPNAP PROJECT FIELD CAMPAIGN

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Workshop on meso- and micrometeorology

# Outline

### **1. WHY THIS RESEARCH?**

### 2. HOW TO?

- Field Database  $\rightarrow$  Period of investigation
- WRF  $\rightarrow$  Simulation setup

### 3. WHAT DID WE FIND OUT?

- Standard results
- Modifications to the scheme
- Improved results



- 1. Test WRF on a local scale over complex terrain
- 2. Analyze WRF land surface parameterization schemes performance
- 3. Improve two different LSMs: Noah and Noah\_MP schemes

Analysis 0000

# Analysis: the database

#### ADDITIONAL MEASUREMENT POINTS



### THE **ALPNAP** PROJECT FIELD CAMPAIGN



Outline

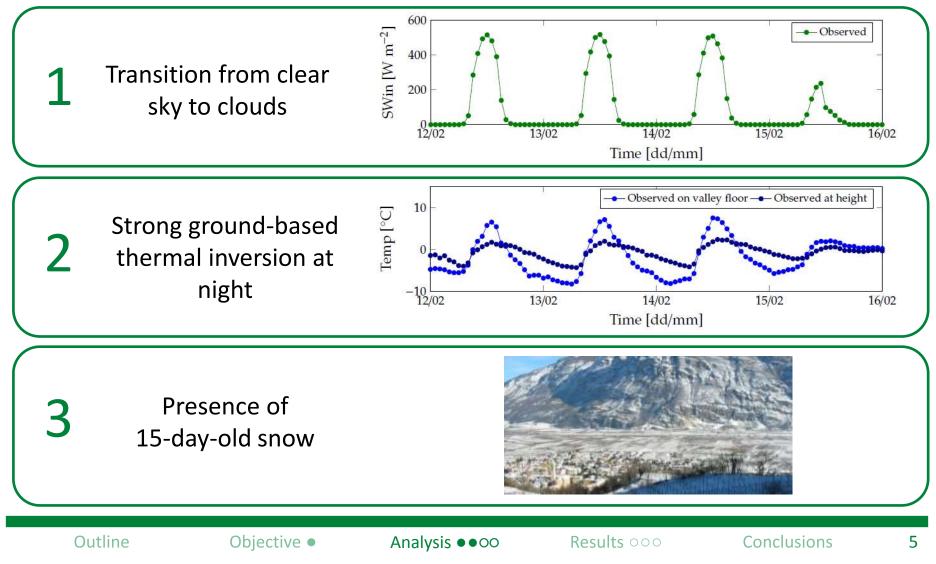
Analysis •000

Results 000

Conclusions

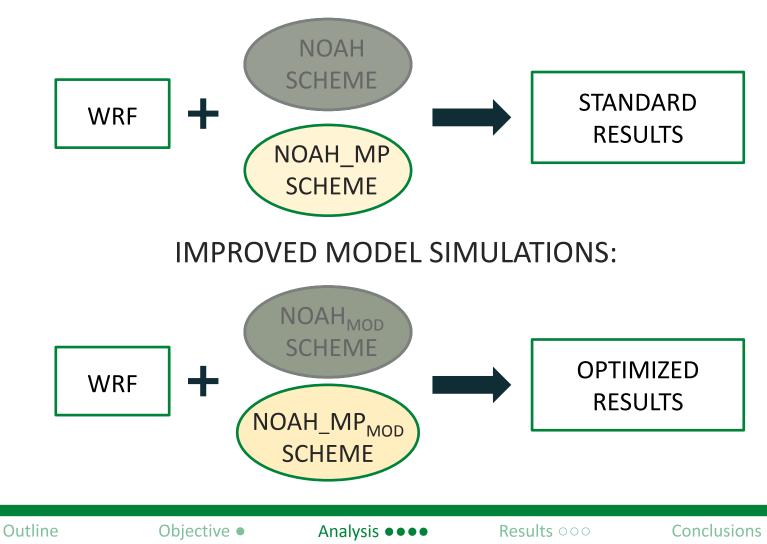
# Analysis: the investigation period

### INTERESTING METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS



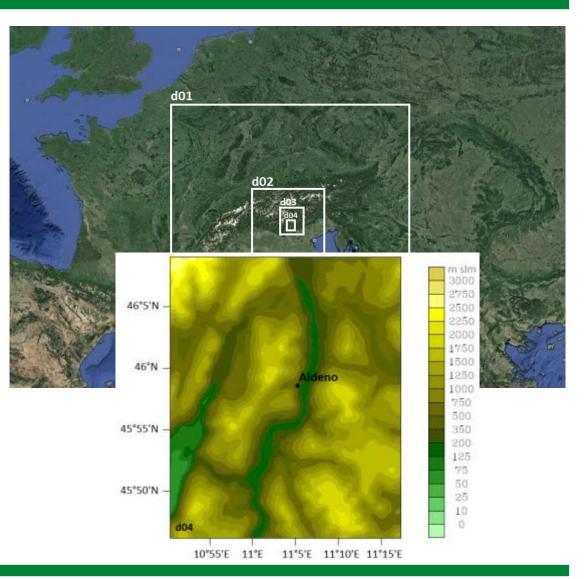
## Analysis: simulation setup

### STANDARD MODEL SIMULATIONS:



# Analysis: simulation setup

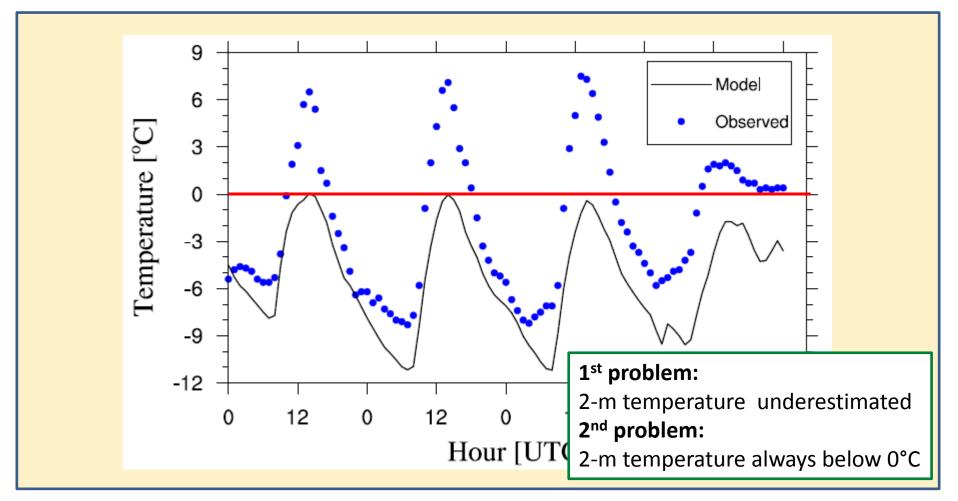
- WRF v 3.5.1
- 4 nested domains
  - →Inner domain: Horizontal grid resolution: 400m Vertical resolution: 40 levels Time step: 3.7s
- Topography
  - $\rightarrow$ Inner domain resolution: 30m
- Land use
  - →Inner domain resolution: 100m
    →Corine reclassified to Modis
- NCEP Reanalysis
- Parameterizations:
  - →PBL: YSU
  - $\rightarrow$  Microphysics: WSM3
  - $\rightarrow$ Radiation: Dhudia-RRTM



Analysis ••••

## Results: standard model simulations

### 2-m TEMPERATURE



Outline

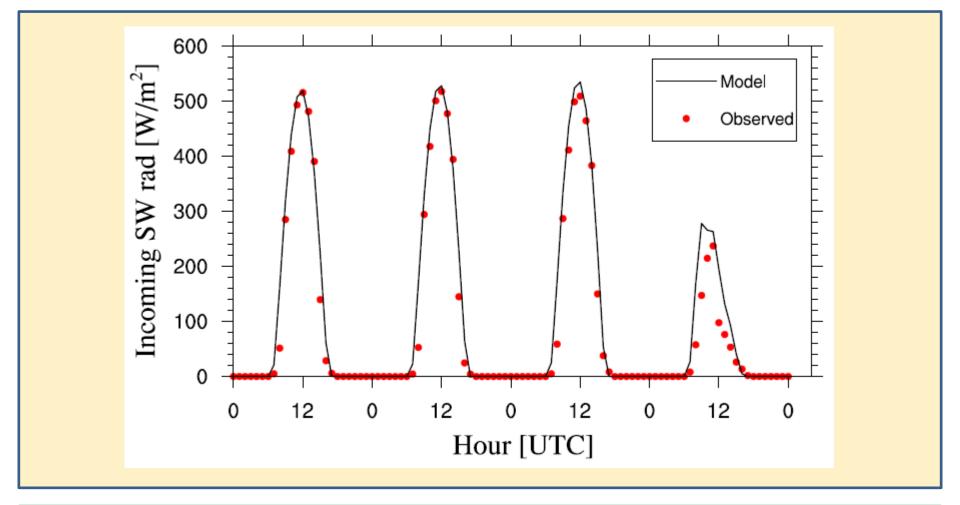
Objective •

Analysis ••••

Results •00

## Results: standard model simulations

### **INCOMING SHORTWAVE RADIATION**



Outline

Objective •

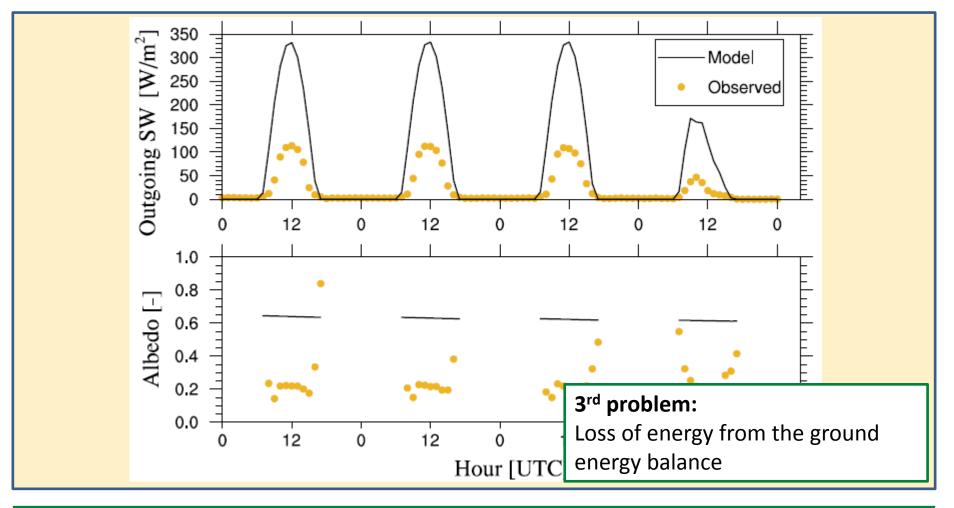
Analysis ••••

Results •00

Conclusions

# Results: standard model simulations

### OUTGOING SHORTWAVE RADIATION and ALBEDO



Outline

Objective •

Analysis ••••

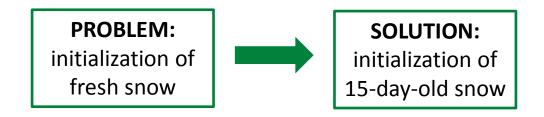
Results •00

# Results: proposed modifications

2-m T = f(Ground T) = f(Energy Balance) Vegetation Fraction)

#### **1. ENERGY BALANCE**

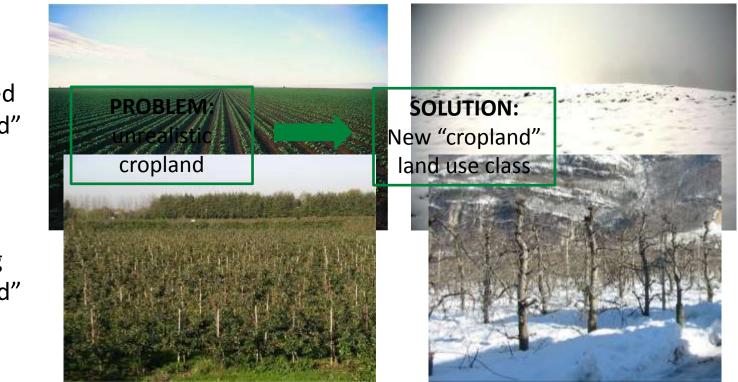
- We need to fix the calculation of the cell albedo
- Cell albedo  $\rightarrow$  Amount of snow  $\rightarrow$  Snow fraction  $\rightarrow$  Snow Density



## Results: proposed modifications

2-m T = f(Ground T) = f(Energy Balance, Vegetation Fraction)

#### **2. VEGETATED FRACTION**



Simulated "Cropland"

Existing "Cropland"

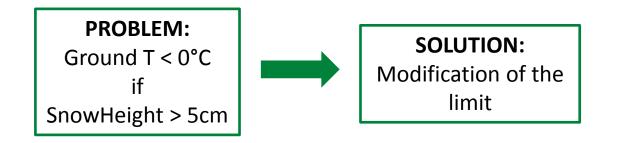
Analysis ••••

# Results: proposed modifications

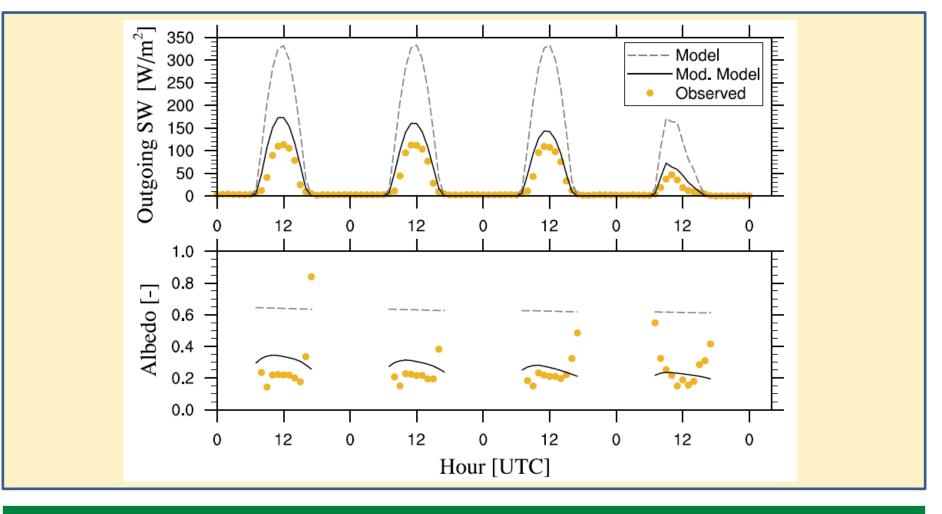
2-m T € f(Ground T) = f(Energy Balance, Vegetation Fraction)

#### **1. GROUND TEMPERATURE**

• We need to fix the upper limit at  $0^{\circ}C$ 



### OUTGOING SHORTWAVE RADIATION



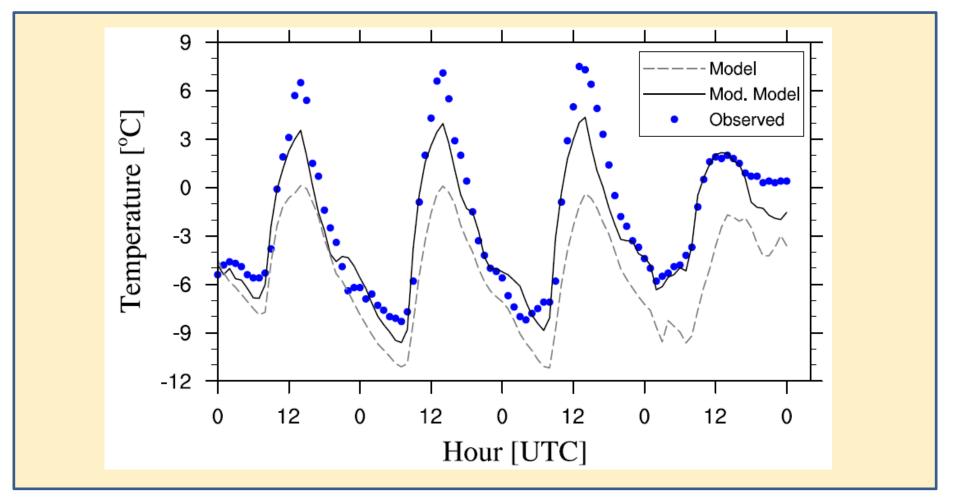
Outline

Objective •

Analysis ••••

Results •••

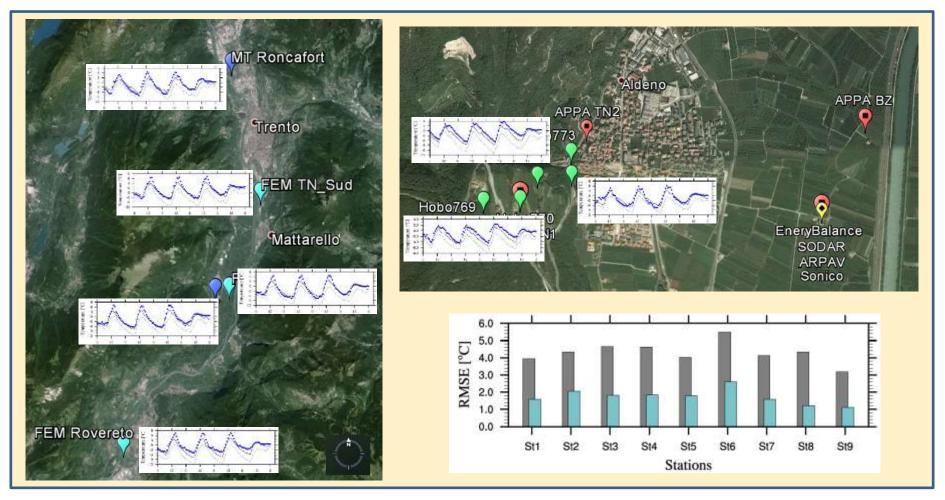
### 2-m TEMPERATURE



Outline

Analysis ••••

### OTHER MEASUREMENT POINTS



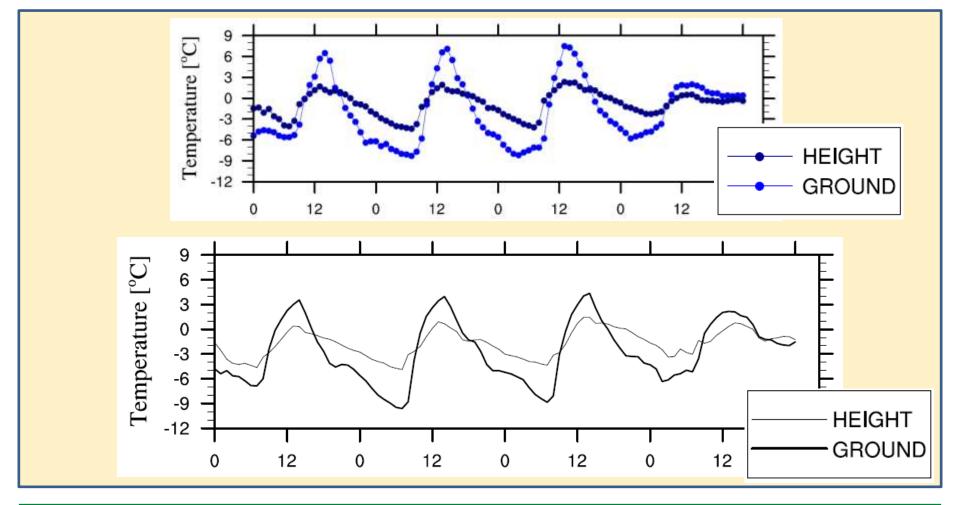
Outline

Objective •

Analysis ••••

Results •••

### THERMAL INVERSION AND DIURNAL TEMPERATURE RANGE

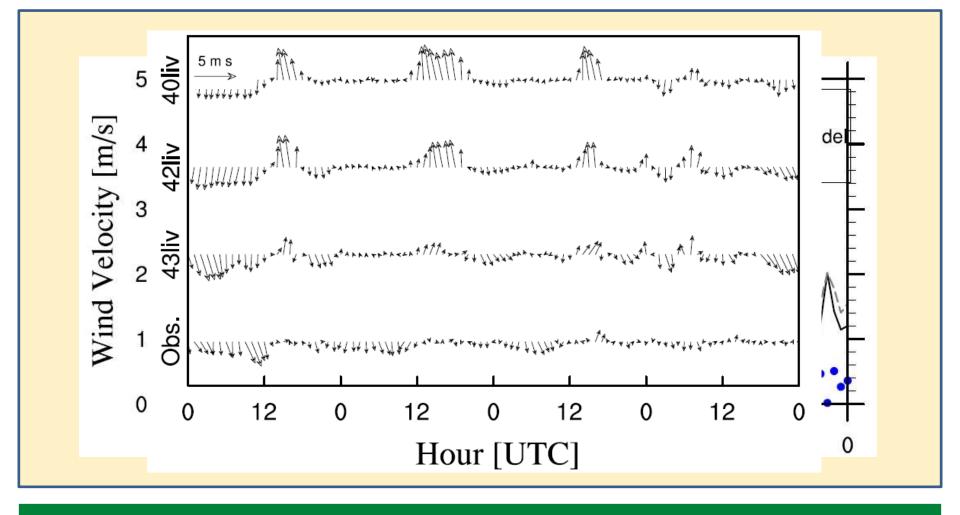


Outline

Analysis ••••

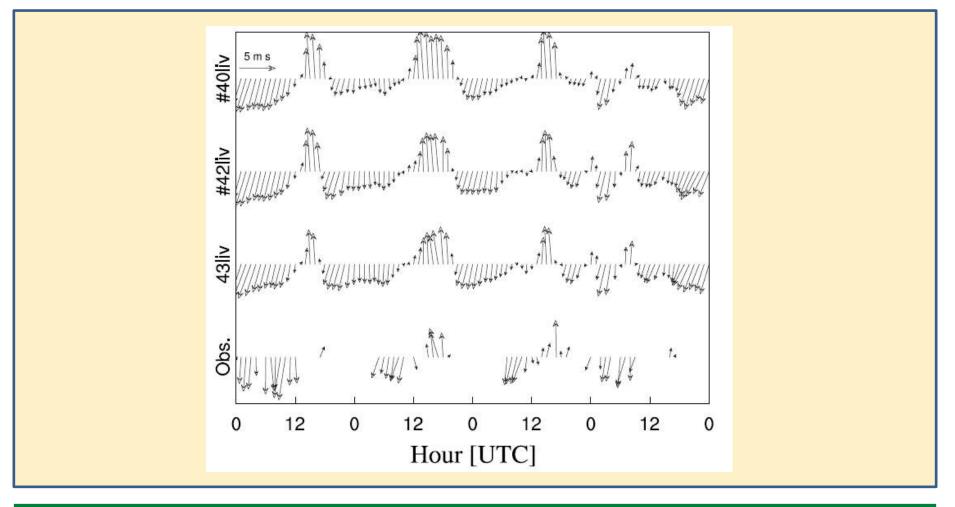
Results •••

### WIND INTENSITY AT GROUND LEVEL IN THE VALLEY FLOOR



Outline

### WIND INTENSITY AT 170m OVER THE VALLEY FLOOR



Outline

Objective •

Analysis ••••

Results •••

# Conclusions

- 1. There is space to improve existing land surface schemes and their parameterizations  $\rightarrow$  but we can't go too far;
- 2. Field data are fundamental to achieve this kind of improvements;
- 3. The initializing of WRF model is crucial and parameters describing land use classes really matter;
- 4. Improving LSMs can lead to a proper identification of thermal inversion and its evolution in time;
- 5. Wind intensity near ground strictly depends on vertical resolution.



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### **THANK YOU!**



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- (0) 6 livelli di confronto con le misure alle quote [m]
- (0)
- (1) 40

- (2) 80
- (3) 120
- (4) 170
  - (5) 230
- (0) la prova numero 1 ovvero la b ha:
- (0) 6 livelli di confronto con le misure alle quote [m]
- (0) 20
- (1) 60
- (2) 100
- (3) 130
- (4) 190
- (5) 280
- (0) la prova numero 2 ovvero la c ha:
- (0) 4 livelli di confronto con le misure alle quote [m]
- (0) 30
- (1) 90
- (2) 180
- (3) 290