Summer- and Wintertime Variations of the Surface and Near-surface UHI in a Semiarid Environment

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Motivation:

- 1) Recently, Salamanca et al. (2018, JGR Atm) augmented the capabilities of the WRF-urban modeling system by coupling three urban canopy models available in the WRF model with the new community Noah-MP LSM
- 2) Nevertheless, the authors never evaluated the Noah-MP LSM's (coupled to WRF-urban) ability to reproduce the diurnal cycle of near-surface meteorology and LST under wintertime weather conditions
- 3) Therefore, the aim of this work is twofold:
 - 3.1) On one hand, to examine summer- and wintertime variations of the surface and near-surface UHI for a semiarid urban environment using MODIS and surface meteorological observations, and on the other hand
 - 3.2) To evaluate the WRF-urban modeling system's (coupled to Noah-MP LSM) ability to reproduce the diurnal cycle of near-surface meteorology and LST during both summerand wintertime periods

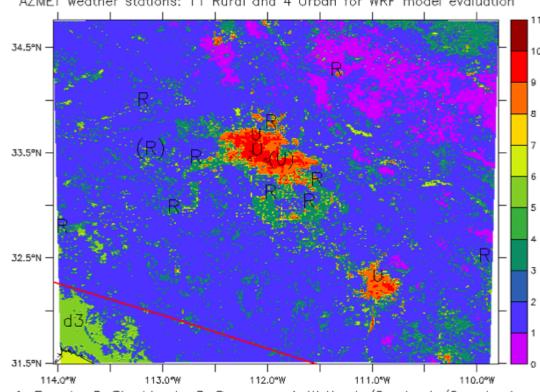
- Four WRF model experiments are performed with three two-way nested domains with a grid spacing of 9 (276 x 296), 3 (250 x 283), and 1 (391 x 364) km respectively.
- All WRF model experiments are conducted with the NCEP Final Analyses data (ds083.2), two covering the same 31-day summertime period and two the same 31-day wintertime period in 2012.
- The US Geological Survey (30 m) 2006 NLCD set was used to represent modern-day LULC within the Noah-MP LSM for the urban domain. Three different urban classes describes the morphology of the cities: COI, HIR, and LIR.
- All WRF-experiments are performed with the multilayer urban canopy model (sf_urban_physics=3) coupled to the Noah-MP LSM.
- To evaluate the WRF model's sensitivity to the PBL parameterization, two WRF model experiments are performed with the *Bougeault and Lacarrere* (1989) turbulent scheme (**bl_pbl_physics=8**) and two with the *Mellor-Yamada-Janjic* (1994) turbulent parameterization (**bl_pbl_physics=2**).

WRF model experiments	Land surface model	Urban parameterization (sf_urban_physics)	Planetary Boundary-Layer scheme (bl_pbl_physics)
MP_PBL2 (summer)	Noah-MP	3	2
MP_PBL2 (winter)	Noah-MP	3	2
MP_PBL8 (summer)	Noah-MP	3	8
MP_PBL8 (winter)	Noah-MP	3	8

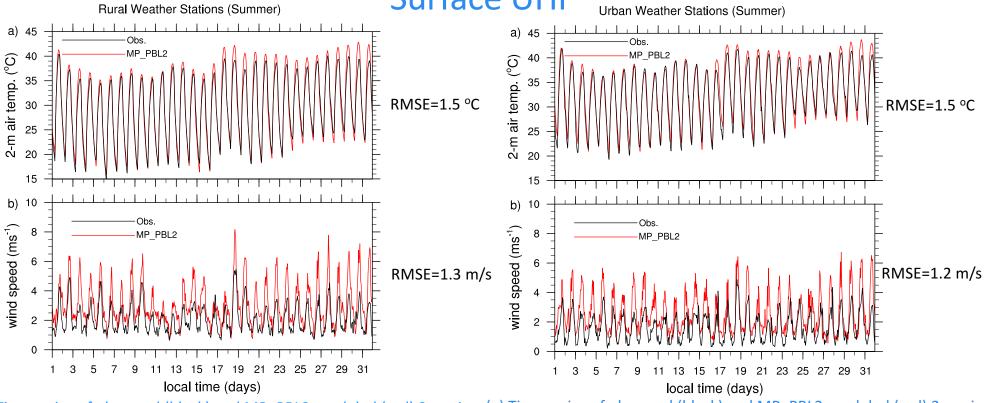
- All WRF model experiments are verified against 11 rural and 4 urban AZMET surface weather stations for air temperature and wind speed.
- WRF-modeled surface skin temperature is compared against daytime and nighttime MODIS land surface temperatures, which are available on a daily basis at 1 km spatial resolution.
- Finally, an urban domain of ~ 16.5 km x 16.5 km surrounding Mesa weather station and a rural domain of the same extension surrounding Harquahala weather station are chosen for the characterization of the surface and nearsurface UHI for metro Phoenix.

All WRF model experiments are verified MODIS-based LULC and urban classification (shaded based on Fry et al., 2011)

AZMET weather stations: 11 Rural and 4 Urban for WRF model evaluation

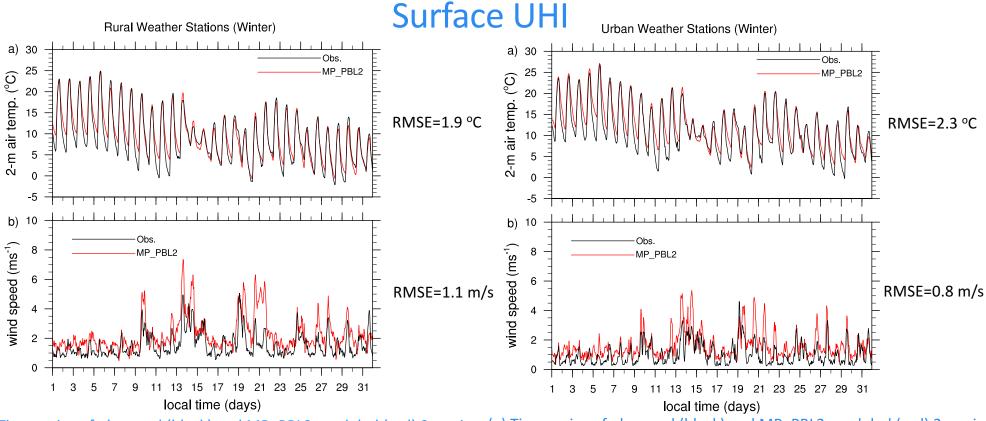


1: Forests, 2: Shrublands, 3: Savannas, 4: Wetlands/Croplands/Grasslands 5: Snow/Ice, 6: Barren/Sparsely vegetated, 7: Water, 8: Tundra 9: Urban (LIR), 10: Urban (HIR), 11: Urban (COI)



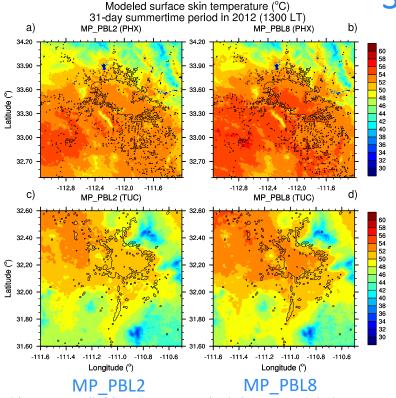
(a) Time series of observed (black) and MP_PBL2-modeled (red) 2-m air temperature (°C) for the rural stations during a 31-day summertime period in 2012. (b) Same as in (a) but for the 10-m wind speed (m/s)

(a) Time series of observed (black) and MP_PBL2-modeled (red) 2-m air temperature (°C) for the urban stations during a 31-day summertime period in 2012. (b) Same as in (a) but for the 10-m wind speed (m/s)

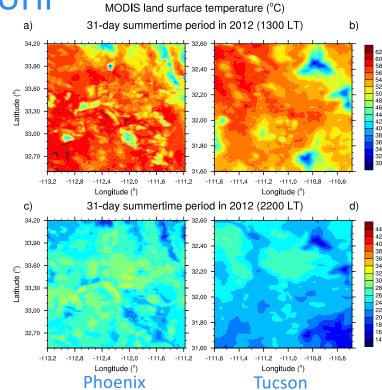


(a) Time series of observed (black) and MP_PBL2-modeled (red) 2-m air temperature (°C) for the rural stations during a 31-day wintertime period in 2012. (b) Same as in (a) but for the 10-m wind speed (m/s)

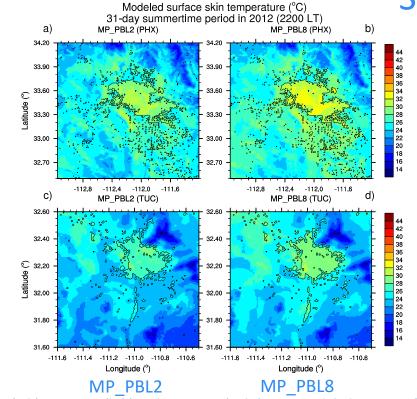
(a) Time series of observed (black) and MP_PBL2-modeled (red) 2-m air temperature (°C) for the urban stations during a 31-day wintertime period in 2012. (b) Same as in (a) but for the 10-m wind speed (m/s)



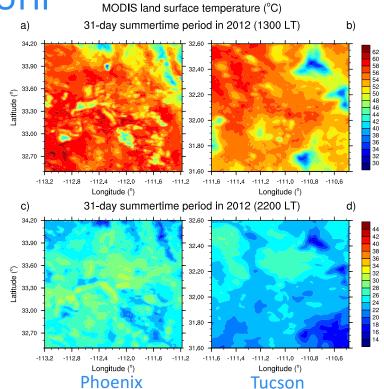
(a-b) MP_PBL2 (left) and MP_PBL8 (right) WRF-modeled mean surface skin temperature (°C) averaged for the entire 31-day summertime period (at 1300 LT) in 2012 and across the Phoenix region. (c-d) Same as in (a-b) but across the Tucson region.



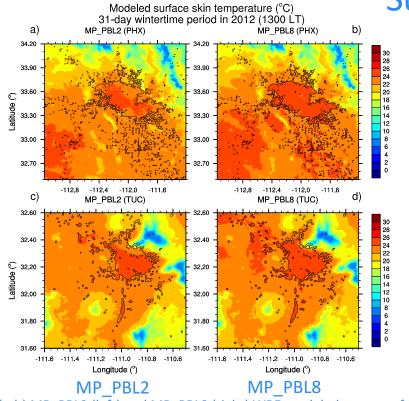
(a-b) Daytime MODIS/Aqua land surface temperature (°C) averaged for the entire 31-day summertime period and across the Phoenix (left) and Tucson (right) regions. (c-d) Same as in (a-b) but for the nighttime MODIS/Terra land surface temperature (°C).



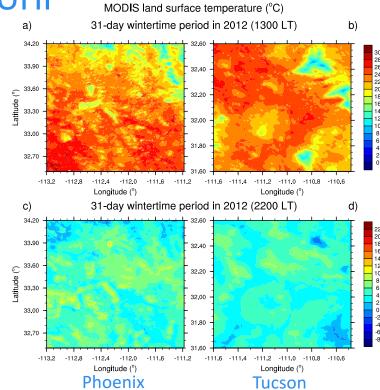
(a-b) MP_PBL2 (left) and MP_PBL8 (right) WRF-modeled mean surface skin temperature (°C) averaged for the entire 31-day summertime period (at 2200 LT) in 2012 and across the Phoenix region. (c-d) Same as in (a-b) but across the Tucson region.



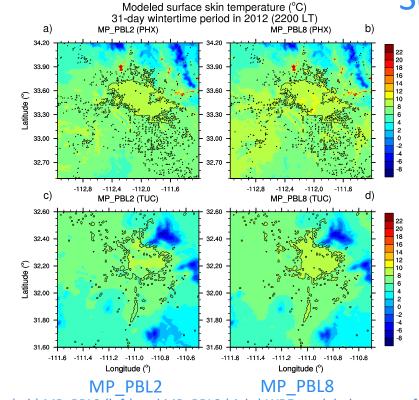
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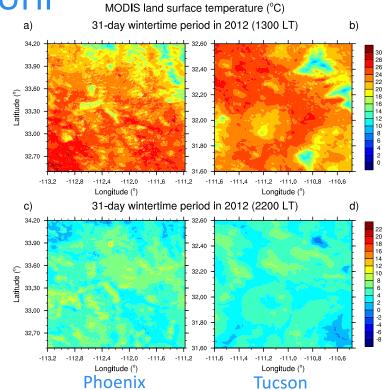
(a-b) MP_PBL2 (left) and MP_PBL8 (right) WRF-modeled mean surface skin temperature (°C) averaged for the entire 31-day wintertime period (at 1300 LT) in 2012 and across the Phoenix region. (c-d) Same as in (a-b) but across the Tucson region.



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Spatial mean of daytime and nighttime MODIS-observed and WRF-modeled land surface temperature (°C) averaged for the entire 31-day summer- and 31-day wintertime periods and across the Phoenix (PHX) and Tucson (TUC) regions

WRF- experiments	PHX (°C) 1100 LT	TUC (°C) 1100 LT	PHX (°C) 1300 LT	TUC (°C) 1300 LT	PHX (°C) 2200 LT	TUC (°C) 2200 LT	PHX (°C) 0100 LT	TUC (°C) 0100 LT
MP_PBL2 (summer)	47.807	45.594	51.150	48.456	25.379	23.184	21.573	19.207
MP_PBL8 (summer)	48.653	46.252	52.096	49.428	26.437	24.094	22.445	19.899
MODIS (summer)	51.664	49.417	55.166	53.068	26.118	23.355	22.118	19.637
MP_PBL2 (winter)	17.050	17.100	21.547	21.283	6.547	5.227	5.362	3.999
MP_PBL8 (winter)	17.812	17.690	22.317	21.699	7.173	5.883	5.958	4.689
MODIS (winter)	19.945	18.958	22.636	22.673	5.070	4.305	3.371	2.645

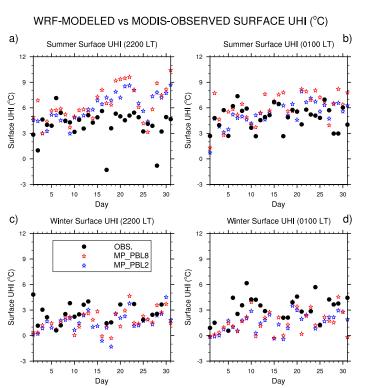


Table. 31-day Mean Nighttime MODIS-observed and WRF-modeled Surface UHI (°C) for the Phoenix metropolitan area during the summer- and wintertime periods.

WRF- experiments	Summer (2200 LT)	Summer (0100 LT)	Winter (2200 LT)	Winter (0100 LT)
MP_PBL2	6.044	5.363	1.567	1.546
MP_PBL8	6.479	6.070	1.801	1.616
MODIS	4.022	4.887	2.628	3.305

(a-b) Daily variations of nighttime MODIS-observed and WRF-modeled Surface UHI (°C) for the Phoenix metropolitan area during the 31-day summertime period. (c-d) Same as in (a-b) but for the 31-day wintertime period.

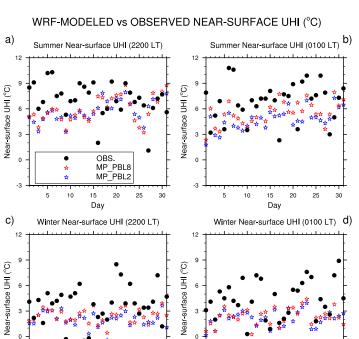


Table. 31-day Mean Nighttime AZMET-observed and WRF-modeled Near-surface UHI (°C) for the Phoenix metropolitan area during the summer- and wintertime periods.

WRF- experiments	Summer (2200 LT)	Summer (0100 LT)	Winter (2200 LT)	Winter (0100 LT)
MP_PBL2	5.795	4.770	2.052	2.155
MP_PBL8	5.930	5.579	2.463	2.360
AZMET	7.116	6.845	3.761	4.419

(a-b) Daily variations of nighttime AZMET-observed and WRF-modeled Near-surface UHI (°C) for the Phoenix metropolitan area during the 31-day summertime period. (c-d) Same as in (a-b) but for the 31-day wintertime period.

Conclusions:

- 1) The Surface UHI is found to be higher at night and during the warm season.
- 2) The morning Surface UHI is low and frequently exhibits an Urban Cool Island that increases during the summertime period.
- 3) The Near-surface UHI is higher at night and during summertime.
- 4) The morning Near-surface UHI is low but rarely exhibits an Urban Cool Island.
- 5) WRF (coupled to Noah-MP) model tends to slightly underestimate surface skin temperature during daytime but overestimate nighttime values during wintertime
- 6) WRF (coupled to Noah-MP) model tends to accurately reproduce the diurnal cycle of near-surface air temperature and wind speed during summertime, but overestimate near-surface nighttime temperature during wintertime.

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Thank you for your attention !!!

