

# Development and Evaluation of New Monin-Obukhov and Bulk Richardson Parameterizations to Improve the Representation of Surface-Atmosphere Exchange in Weather Forecasting Models

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# Monin-Obukhov Parameterizations

Gradients of temperature, moisture and wind can be written as functions of  $\frac{z}{L}$ , assuming a horizontally-homogenous near-surface flux layer:

$$L = - \frac{\overline{\theta_v} u_*^3}{\kappa g w' \theta'_{v0}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial z} \frac{\kappa z}{u_*} = \phi_m \left( \frac{z}{L} \right)$$

$$\phi_m = \alpha_m \left( 1 - \beta_m \frac{z}{L} \right)^{-\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{\theta}}{\partial z} \frac{u_* \kappa z}{H} = \phi_h \left( \frac{z}{L} \right)$$

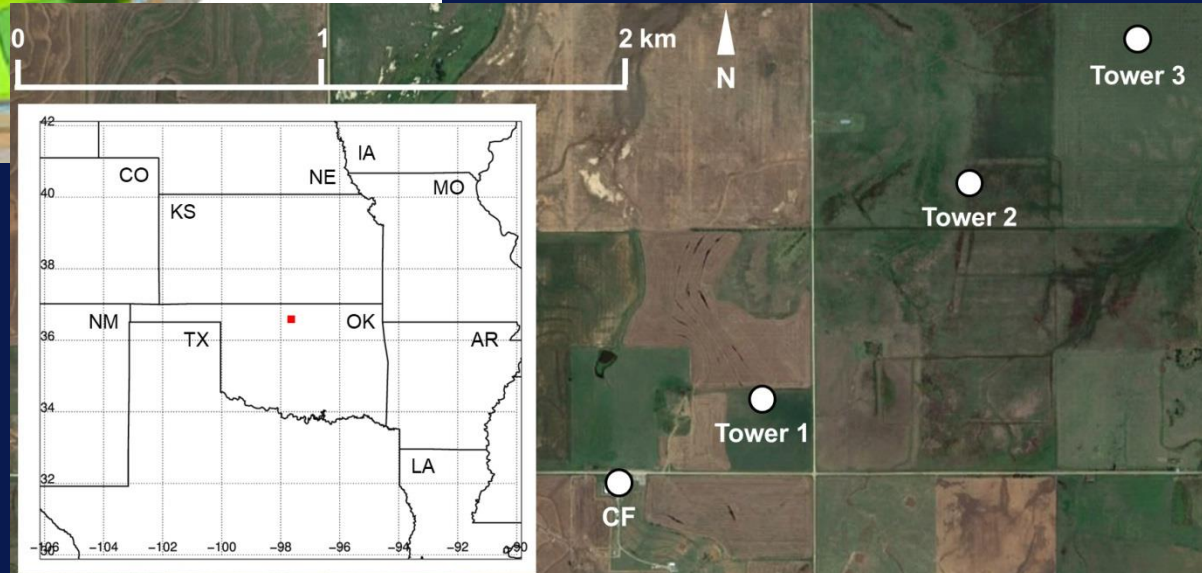
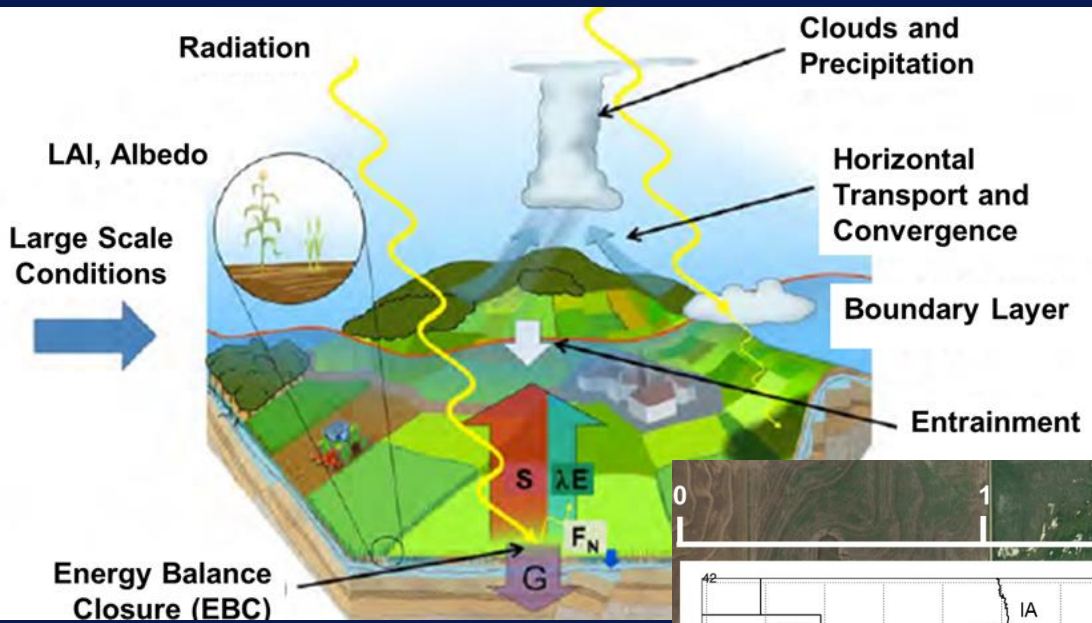
$$\phi_h = \alpha_h \left( 1 - \beta_h \frac{z}{L} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{q}}{\partial z} \frac{u_* \kappa z}{LE} = \phi_q \left( \frac{z}{L} \right)$$

$$\phi_q = \alpha_q \left( 1 - \beta_q \frac{z}{L} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

# Land Atmosphere Feedback Expt.

Dept. of Energy  
Southern Great Plains Site  
August 2017



Array of sfc. instruments and PBL profilers to study interactions between the land-surface and atmosphere

# ATDD Tower Measurements

## 2 m Tripod

Instrument	Sampling Height(s) (m AGL)
Propeller anemometer	2
Closed path gas analyzer	2
Sonic anemometer	2

## 10 m Tower

Instrument	Sampling Height(s) (m AGL)
HMP110 T, RH probe	2
Aspirated PRT	2, 10
Pressure sensor	1
Hukseflux net radiometer	2.5
TP01 soil temperature probe	-0.05, -0.10, -0.20
Decagon soil moisture probe	-0.05, -0.10, -0.20
Propeller anemometer	2, 10
PAR sensor	2.5
Closed path gas analyzer	10
Sonic anemometer	10

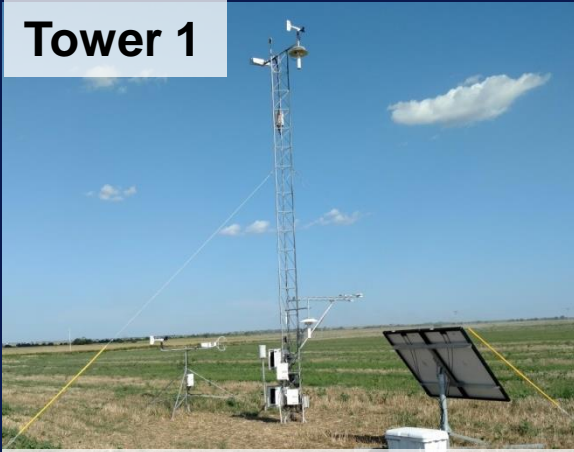
## Other

Instrument	Sampling Height(s) (m AGL)
Rain gauge	2.5



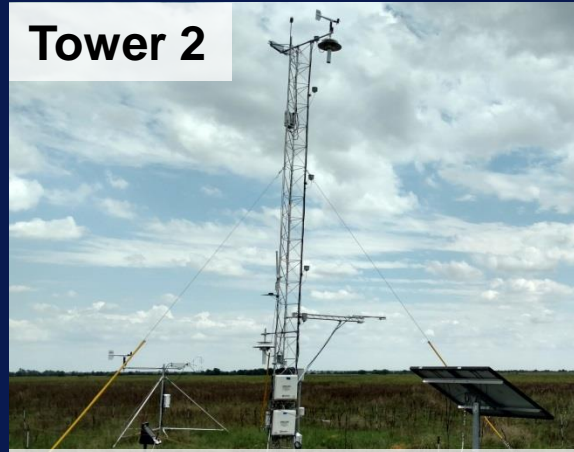
# Site Characteristics

Tower 1



Early growth soybean

Tower 2

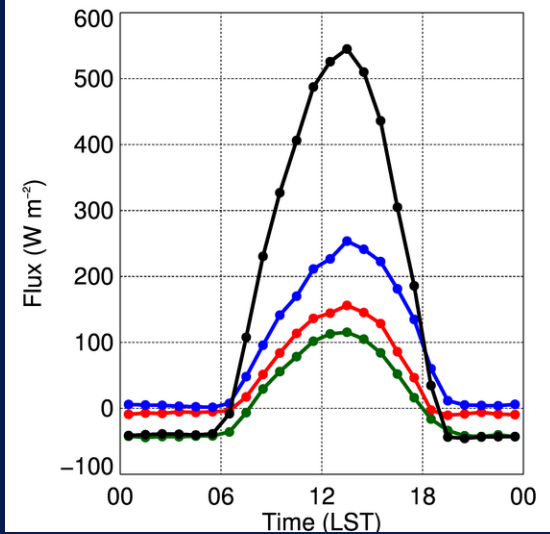
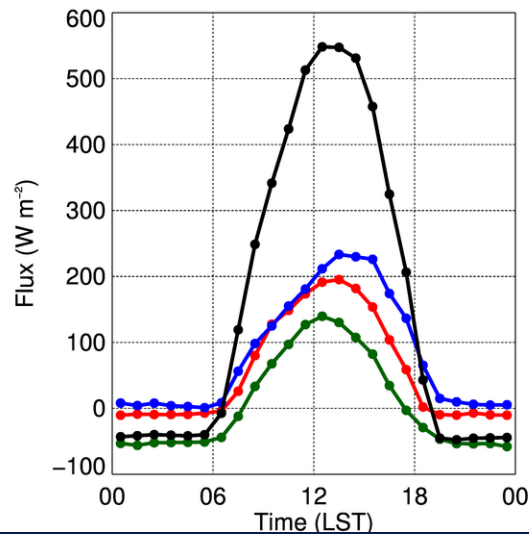
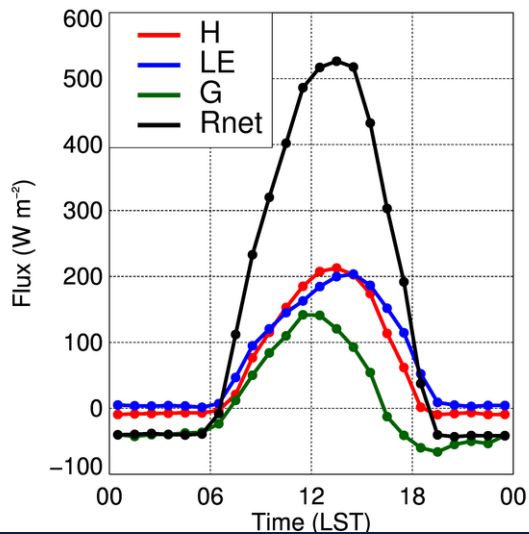


Native grassland

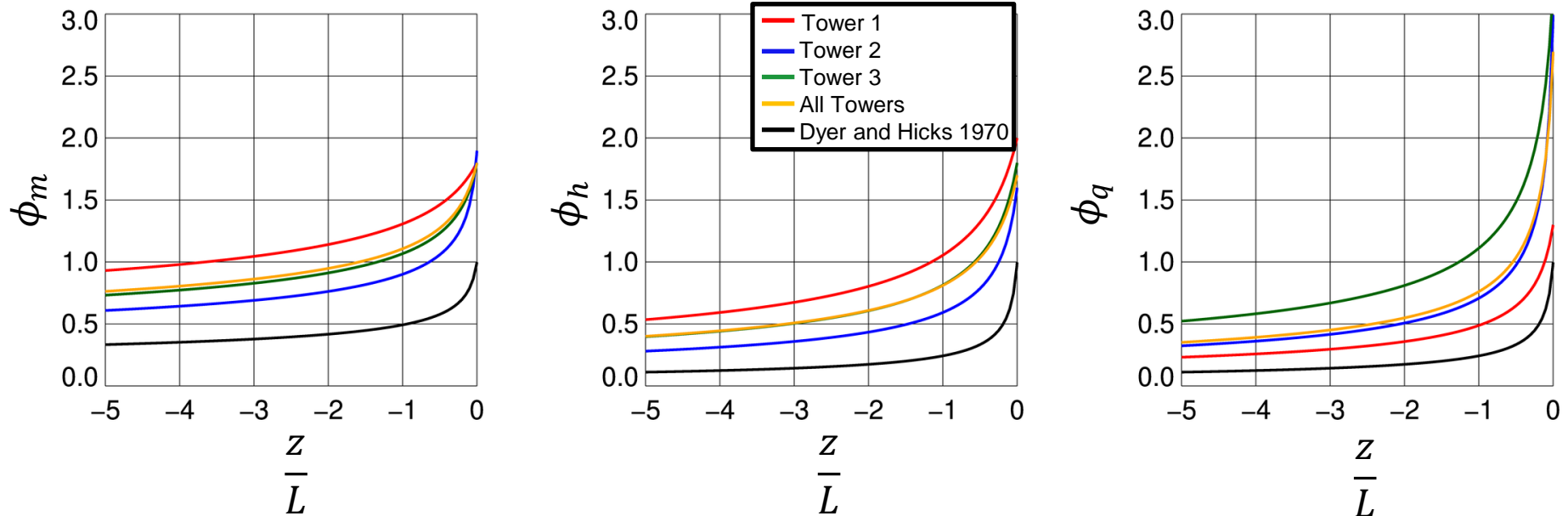
Tower 3



Mature soybean



# Monin-Obukhov Parameterizations



LAFE datasets show significant departure from classical relationships developed in the literature

# Bulk Richardson Parameterizations

$$Ri = \frac{g \frac{\partial \bar{\theta}_v}{\partial z}}{\bar{\theta}_v \left[ \left( \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial z} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial z} \right)^2 \right]}$$

From Deardorff (1972):

$$C_u = \frac{u_*}{U_{10}}$$

$$C_u = \alpha_u (1 - \beta_u Ri_b)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

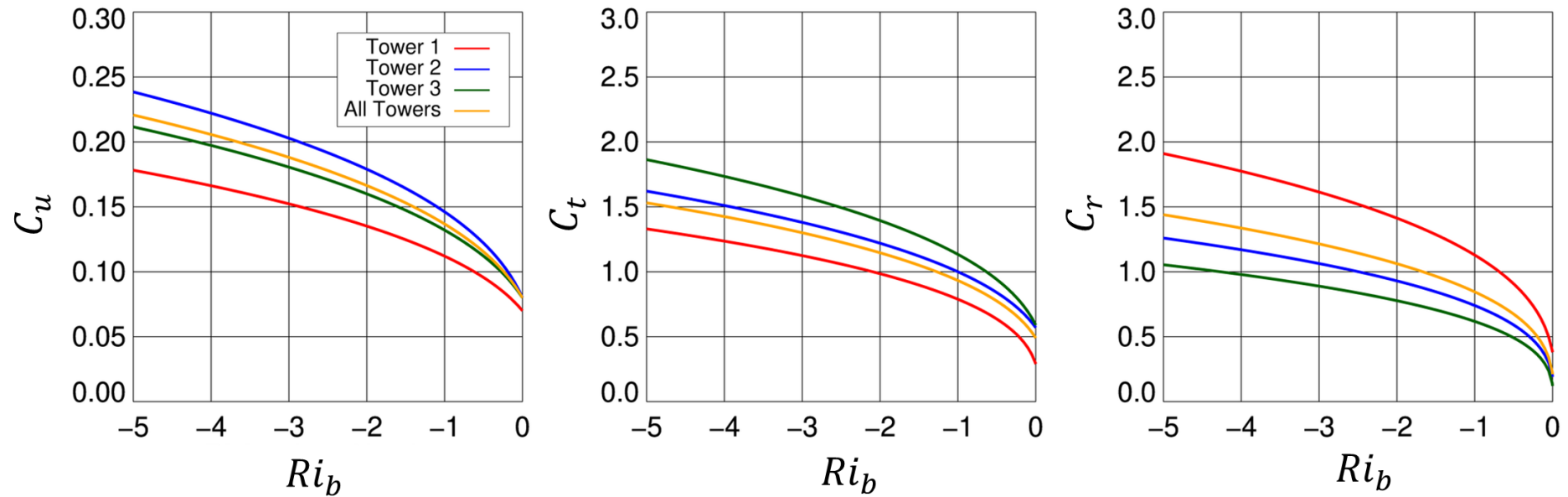
$$C_t = \frac{\theta_*}{(\theta_v - \theta_{vs})}$$

$$C_t = \alpha_t (1 - \beta_t Ri_b)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$C_r = \frac{\overline{(-w'q')}_s}{u_* (q - q_s)}$$

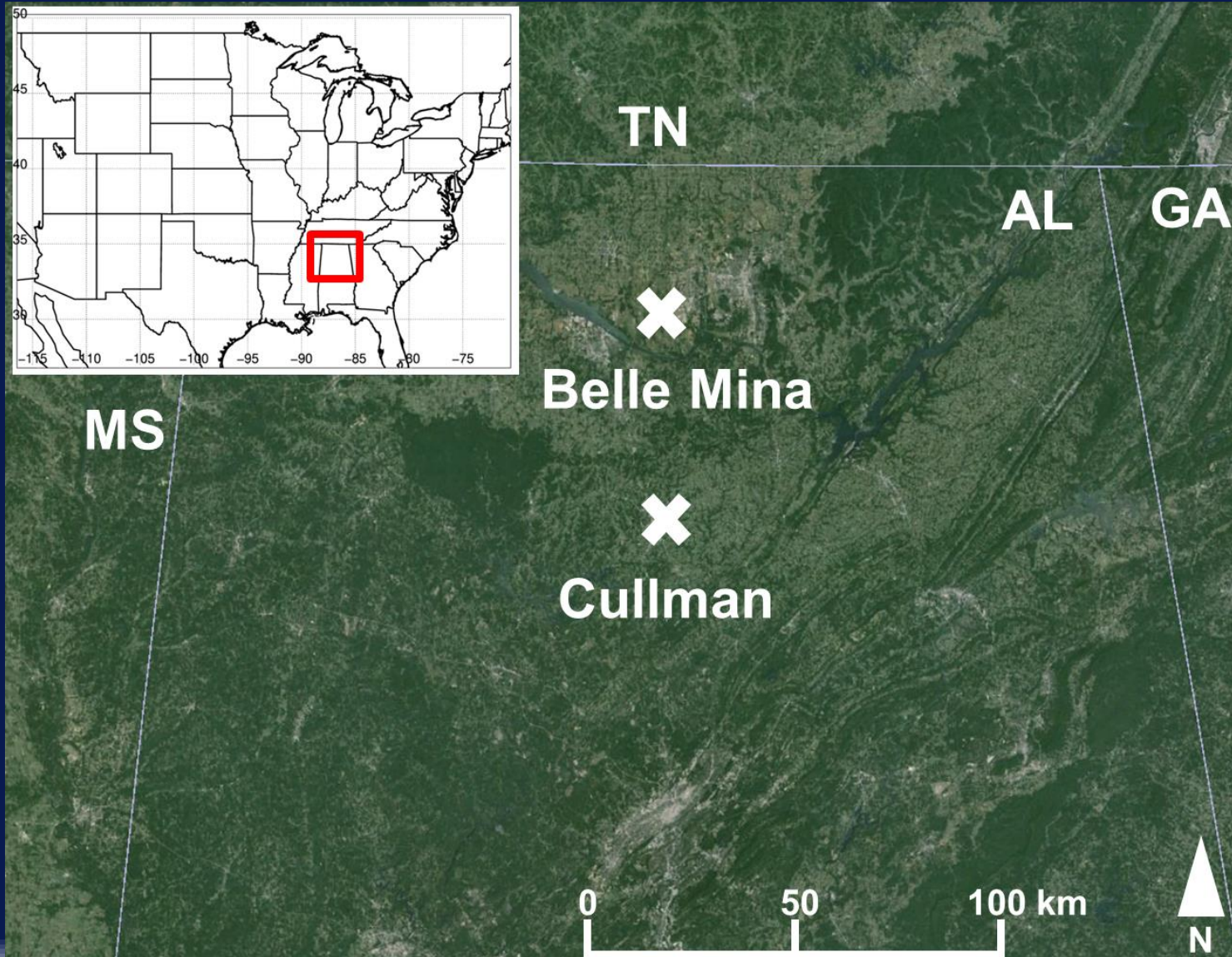
$$C_r = \alpha_r (1 - \beta_r Ri_b)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

# Bulk Richardson Parameterizations





# Evaluation Study Area



# Evaluating MOST Functions

$$U_{10} = \frac{u_*}{\kappa} \left[ \ln \left( \frac{z-d}{z_0} \right) - \psi_m \left( \frac{z-d}{L} \right) + \psi_m \left( \frac{z_0}{L} \right) \right]$$

$$\Delta\theta = \frac{\theta_*}{\kappa} \left[ \ln \left( \frac{z_2-d}{z_1-d} \right) - \psi_h \left( \frac{z}{L} \right)_2 + \psi_h \left( \frac{z}{L} \right)_1 \right]$$

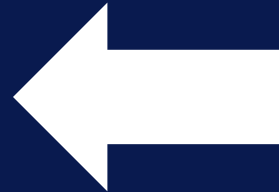
$$\Delta q = \frac{q_*}{\kappa} \left[ \ln \left( \frac{z_2-d}{z_1-d} \right) - \psi_q \left( \frac{z}{L} \right)_2 + \psi_q \left( \frac{z}{L} \right)_1 \right]$$

Where,

$$\psi_m = 2 \ln \left( \frac{1 + \phi_m^{-1}}{2} \right) + \ln \left( \frac{1 + \phi_m^{-2}}{2} \right) - 2 \tan^{-1} \phi_m^{-1} + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\psi_h = 2 \ln \left( \frac{1 + \phi_h^{-2}}{2} \right)$$

$$\psi_q = 2 \ln \left( \frac{1 + \phi_q^{-2}}{2} \right)$$



LAFE MOST

Parameterizations

$$\phi_m = \alpha_m \left( 1 - \beta_m \frac{z}{L} \right)^{-\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$\phi_h = \alpha_h \left( 1 - \beta_h \frac{z}{L} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\phi_q = \alpha_q \left( 1 - \beta_q \frac{z}{L} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

# Evaluating $Ri_b$ Functions

$$C_u = \frac{u_*}{U_{10}}$$

$$U_{10} = \frac{u_*}{C_u}$$

$$C_t = \frac{\theta_*}{(\theta_v - \theta_{vs})}$$

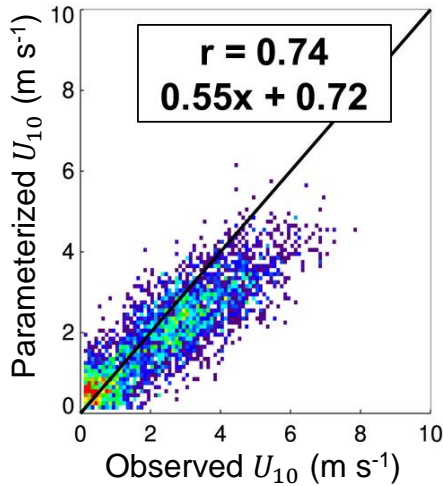
$$\Delta\theta = \frac{\theta_*}{C_t}$$

$$C_r = \frac{\overline{(-w'q')}_s}{u_*(q - q_s)}$$

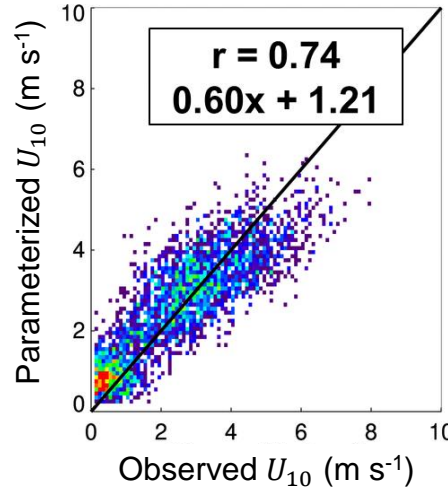
$$\Delta q = \frac{q_*}{C_r}$$

# $U_{10}$

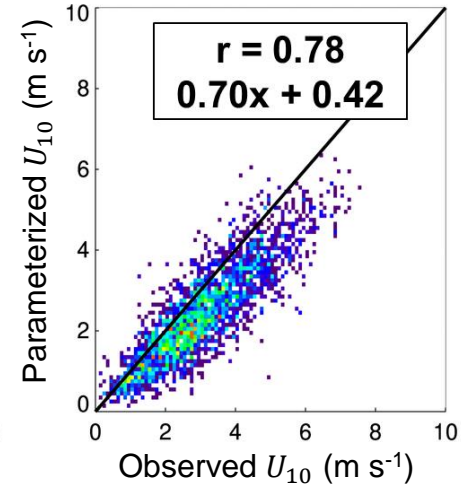
Lit. MOST



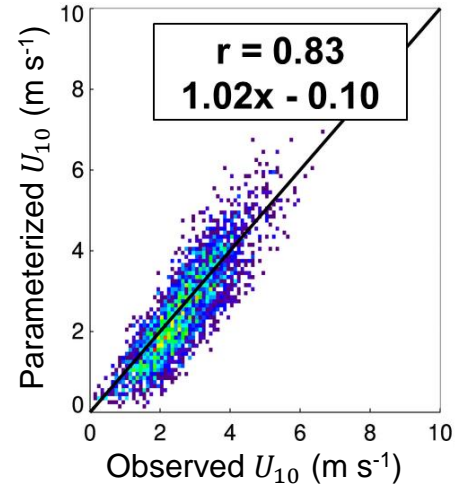
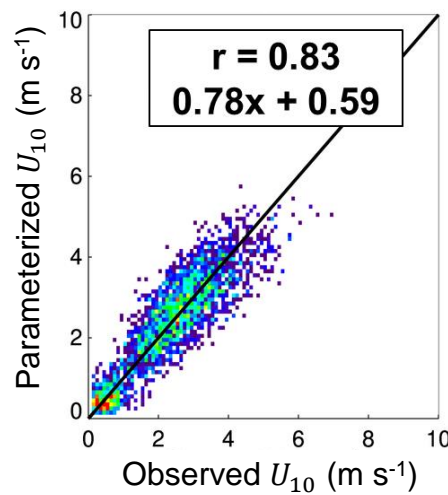
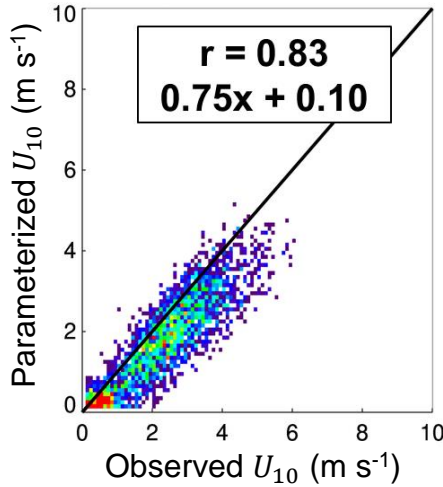
LAFE MOST



LAFE  $Ri_b$



Belle  
Mina



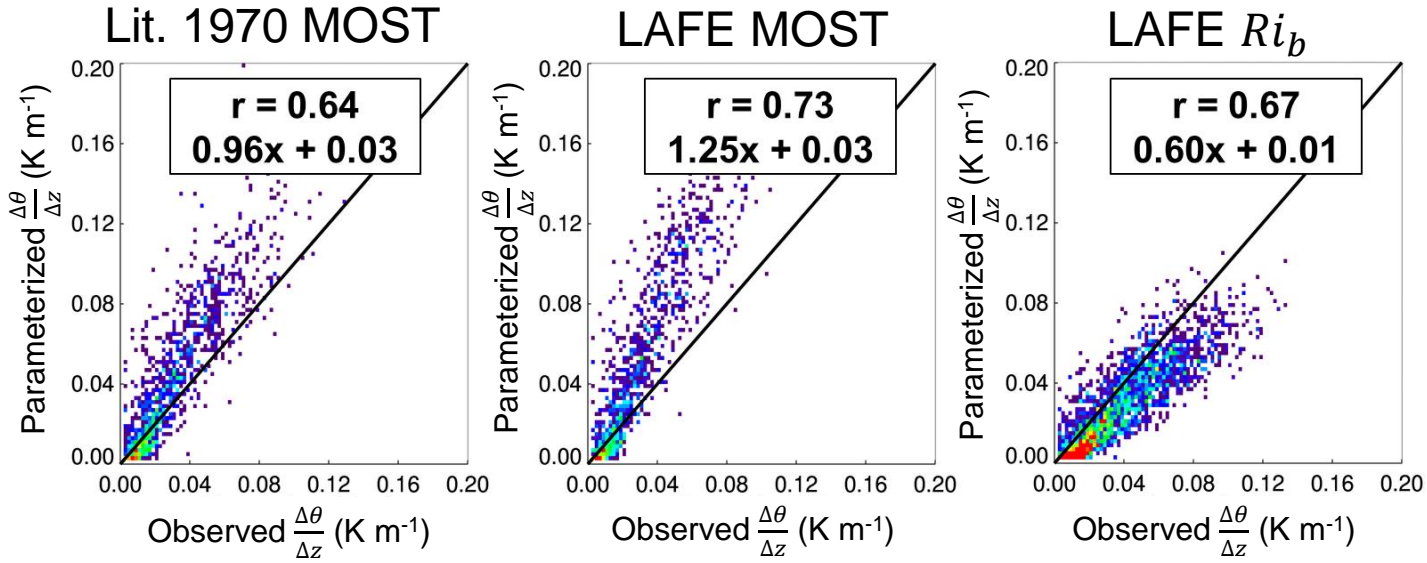
Cullman

Count

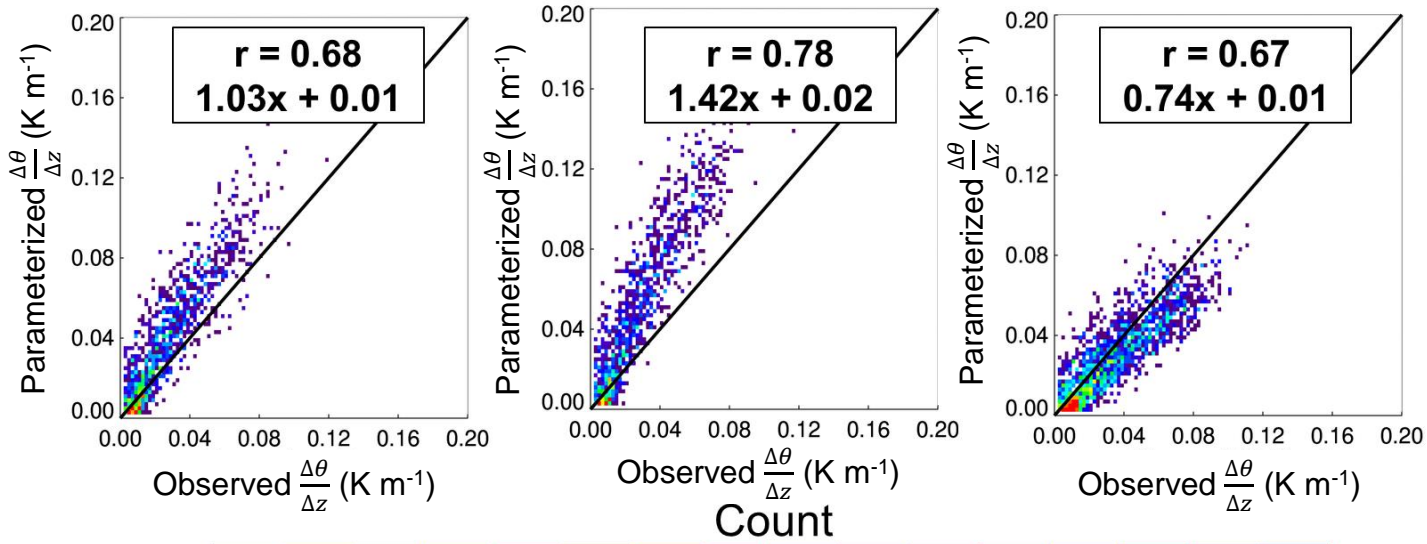


# $\Delta\theta$

Belle  
Mina

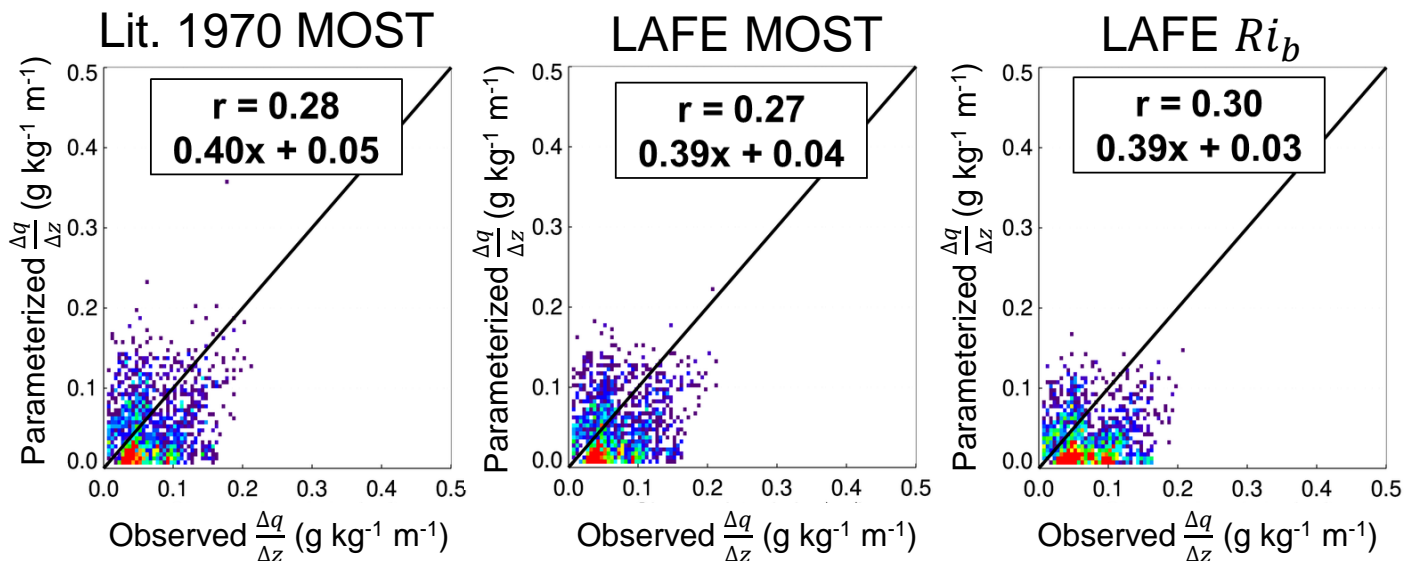


Cullman

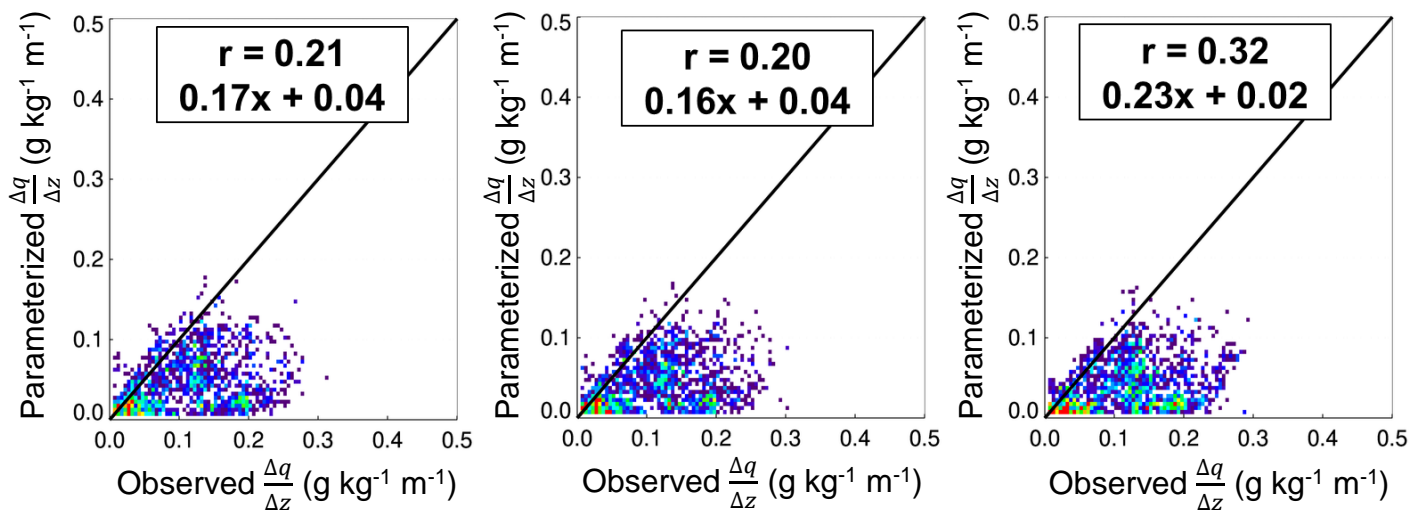


# $\Delta q$

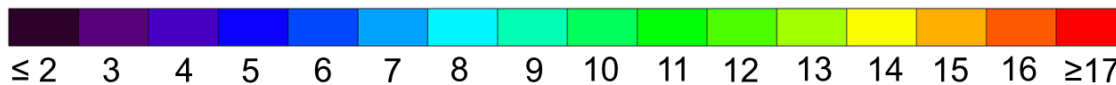
Belle  
Mina



Cullman



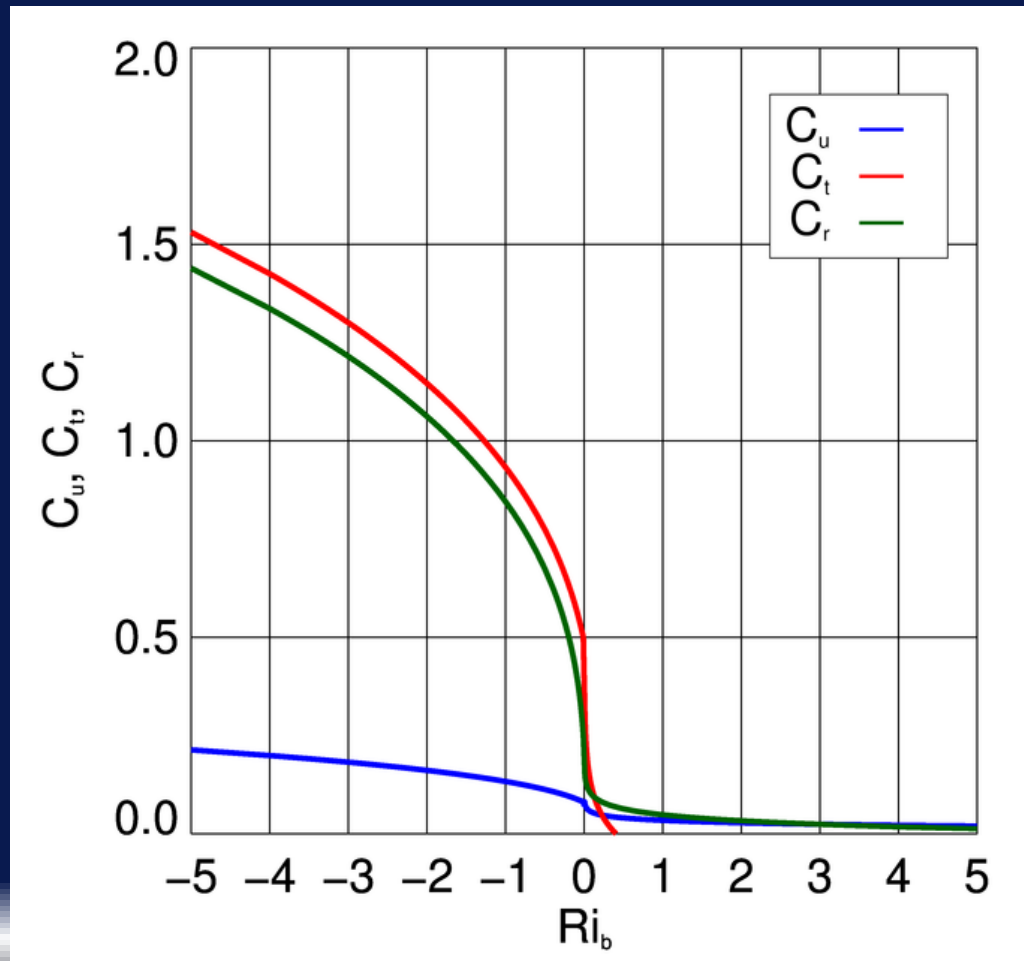
Count



# $Ri_b$ Fits for Unstable and Stable Conditions

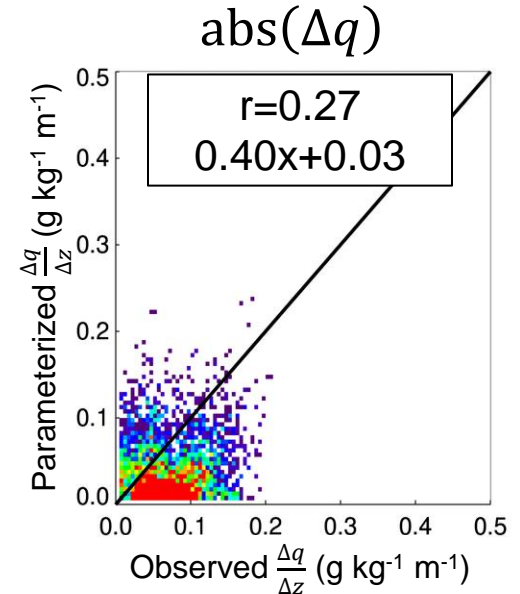
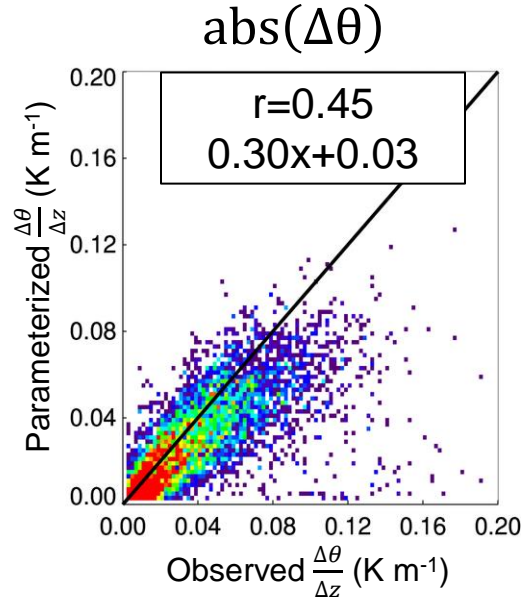
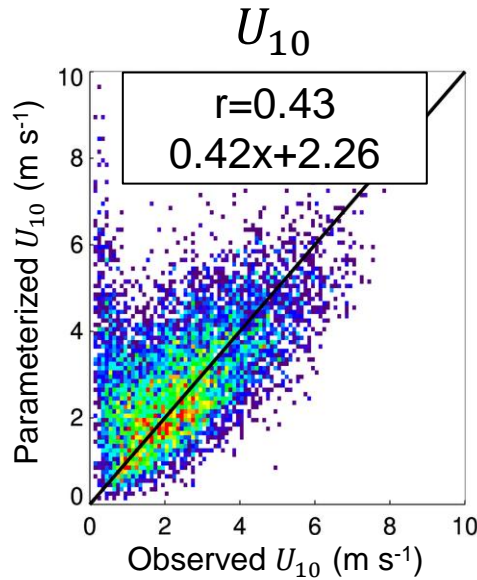
For  $Ri_b > 0$

$$C_{u,t,r} = \alpha_{u,t,r} \ln(Ri_b) + \beta_{u,t,r}$$

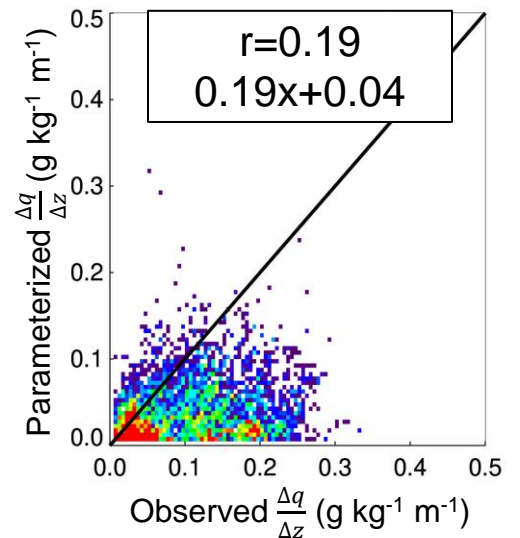
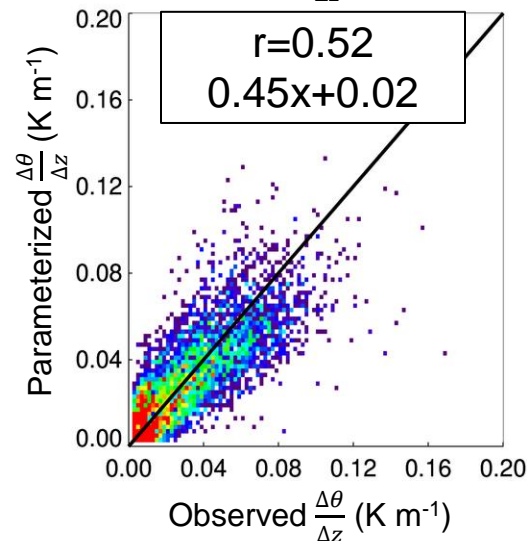
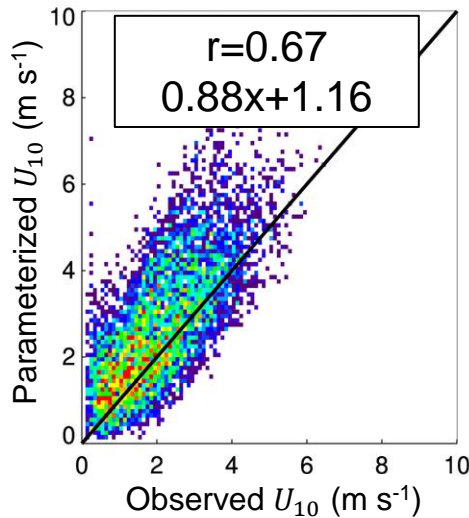


# $U_{10}, \Delta\theta, \Delta q$ for $-5 < Ri_b < 5$

Belle  
Mina

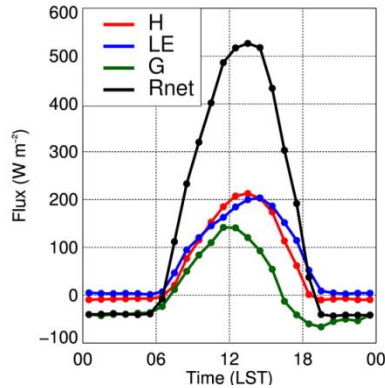


Cullman

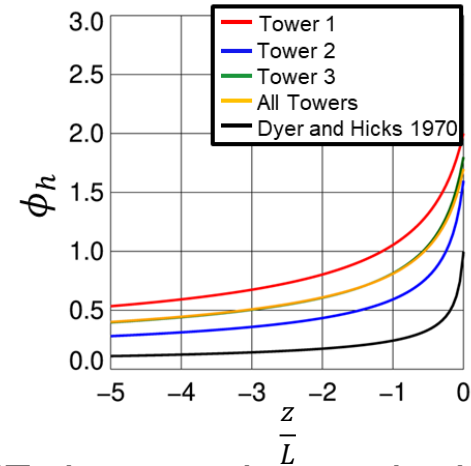




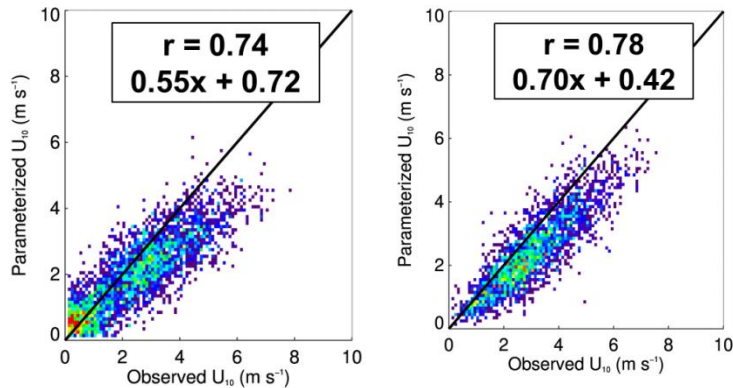
# Summary and Outlook



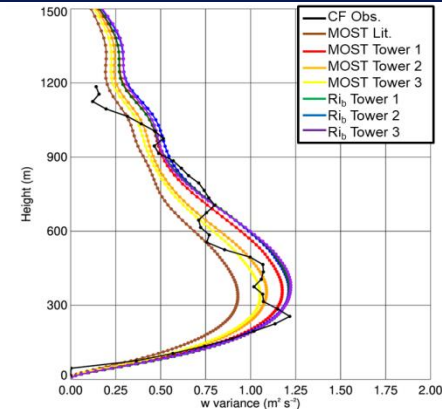
Flux tower measurements from LAFE used to evaluate MOST and  $Ri_b$  relationships



LAFE dataset shows significant departures from MOST



$Ri_b$  relationships developed; showed better agreement with obs. based on independent dataset



Next step: incorporate  $Ri_b$  relationships into LES, HRRR  
Preliminary results are encouraging