

Sensitivity of WRF Surface Fluxes to PBL and LSM Parameterizations During Persistent Cold Air Pools

Heather A. Holmes¹ and Marcus Trail²

¹Atmospheric Sciences Program, University of Nevada, Reno ²Environmental Protection Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources

21 June 2016

American Meteorological Society – Boundary Layers and Turbulence Meeting Salt Lake City, Utah, USA



www.unr.edu/~hholmes



Cold Air Pool (CAP) Salt Lake Valley, Utah, USA











Wintertime Air Pollution: Cold Air Pool

13 Feb 2004 (CAP)



18 Feb 2004 (Mix Out)



21 Feb 2004 (CAP)



- Stable atmospheric boundary layers
- Decrease in boundary layer height
- Inhibited mixing
- Leads to an increase in pollutant concentrations!



Particulate Matter: Observations vs. Model





Objectives and Hypotheses

Objectives

• Quantify surface fluxes during wintertime CAPs

Holmes, H. A., Sriramasamudram, J. K., Pardyjak, E. R., & Whiteman, C. D. (2015) *Environmental science & technology*, 49(22), 13206-13214.

- Compare obs to numerical weather prediction (NWP) results
- Use NWP results in chemical transport model

Hypotheses

- Modeled will over estimate surface fluxes compared to observations during all time periods
- NWP model will not predict the decrease in atmospheric turbulence during wintertime CAPs



Approach

- Measure turbulence and surface fluxes using a fast response sonic anemometer
- Use NWP model to simulate meteorological conditions
- Sensitivity testing of planetary boundary layer (PBL) and land surface model (LSM) schemes in NWP
- Collect PM_{2.5} mass concentrations form regulatory monitoring networks in northern Utah
- Model air quality using a chemical transport model to investigate air pollution concentrations



Numerical Weather Prediction Model

Weather Research & Forecasting (WRF) v3.7.1

- NCEP North American Regional Reanalysis: 32km
- 3 Nested Domains: 12km, 2.4km, 480m
- 30 Vertical Levels: 10 in first 1,000m AGL
- Surface and Upper Air Nudging: OBSGRID
 - Surface: T, u, v, q
 - Vertical, all levels: u, v
 - NCEP ADP surface and upper air weather data
- Land Use Classification: USGS 24-category data



WRF Physics Options

- Cloud Microphysics: Lin
- Longwave Radiation: Rapid Radiative Transfer Model
- Shortwave Radiation: Dudhia
- Cumulus Parameterizations: Kain-Fritsch
- Cloud Fraction Option: Xu-Randall





Planetary Boundary Layer, Surface Physics, Land Surface

- 1. ACM2, Pleim-Xiu, Pleim-Xiu (with soil nudging) [PLX]
- 2. YSU, Monin-Obukhov Similarity, Noah [YSU]
- 3. MYJ, Monin-Obukhov Janjic Eta Similarity, Noah [MYJ]
- 4. BouLac, Monin-Obukhov Similarity, Noah [BLC]

Combination based on what the PBL model developers intended the configuration to be!



Wind Speed





Temperature and Humidity





Vertical Profiles: Dry CAP



13 February 2004

- Surface based inversion
- Snow on ground
- No clouds





Vertical Profiles: Cloudy CAP



21 February 2004

- Surface mixing + elevated inversion
- No snow on ground
- Layer of stratus clouds





Particulate Matter Accumulation



Two Persistent Cold Air Pools

12-16 February (CAP1), Dry CAP [12.3 μg m⁻³ day⁻¹] 20-24 February (CAP2), Cloudy CAP [9.6 μg m⁻³ day⁻¹]

Holmes et al., 2015



Sensible and Latent Heat Fluxes





Sensible Heat Flux CAP versus non-CAP







Latent Heat Flux CAP versus non-CAP





Summary

- Elevated PM during wintertime in complex terrain is due to both physical and chemical processes in the atmosphere
- WRF captures the mesoscale CAP formation, but does not capture the microscale physics
- CAP surface fluxes are over estimated in simulation results
- Sensible heat flux during non-CAP agrees better with obs
- Simulation results do not capture the cloudy CAP event, likely due to fog issues in the mesoscale model



Future Work

- Plot friction velocity data
- Investigate surface heterogeneity differences
- Sensitivity of PBL/LSM in chemical transport model
- Simulate more recent time periods (e.g., PCAPS)
- Incorporate improved land use data form MODIS



