

# Orographic Vortex Shedding - Comparisons Using Different Nested Grid Options in ARW WRF



Introduction / Motivation Mountains affect regional and global atmospheric circulations · Want to capture such orographic flows at a high resolution so we can better parameterize these effects Gridded nesting is important because large horizontal expanse of domain is 1-way nest desired, and we also want to achieve 2-way nest high-resolution near the area of interest

Parent domain and inner nest domain (red box). Initial theta' just south of mountain initiates the shedding vortices.





1-wav nest



open BC's



high-res control run

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#### Figures on lower left show inner nest area surface plot comparisons of a vortex shedding case for:

- high resolution control run covering parent domain
- low resolution parent domain from the 1-way nested run
- simulation of inner nest domain with open lateral BC's

## Simulation specs:

- · Nested runs contain inner nest and parent domain
- Run time 10 hours
- Inner nest horizontal resolution 650 m 1/3 that of parent domain, z top = 6 km
- Inner nest domain: 120 x 60 x 50, parent domain: 120 x 75 x 50
- Mountain height = 1.5 km, upstream U constant 5 m/s, stability N = 0.01 s<sup>-1</sup>
- · Vortex shedding due to initial asymmetrical potential temperature perturbation

# Conclusions / Future Work

- . The 2-way nested scheme works well for these simulations much better than 1 domain only with open lateral boundaries
- Need to compile parallelized version to run on several machines



Satellite image of island vortices

2-way nested run of vortex shedding with 2 mountains - time sequence of plots before / after shedding impacts downstream mountain gravity waves

4 hours

9 hours





### surface plots of theta' and streamlines





vertical cross-sections (x-z axes) of w and theta

