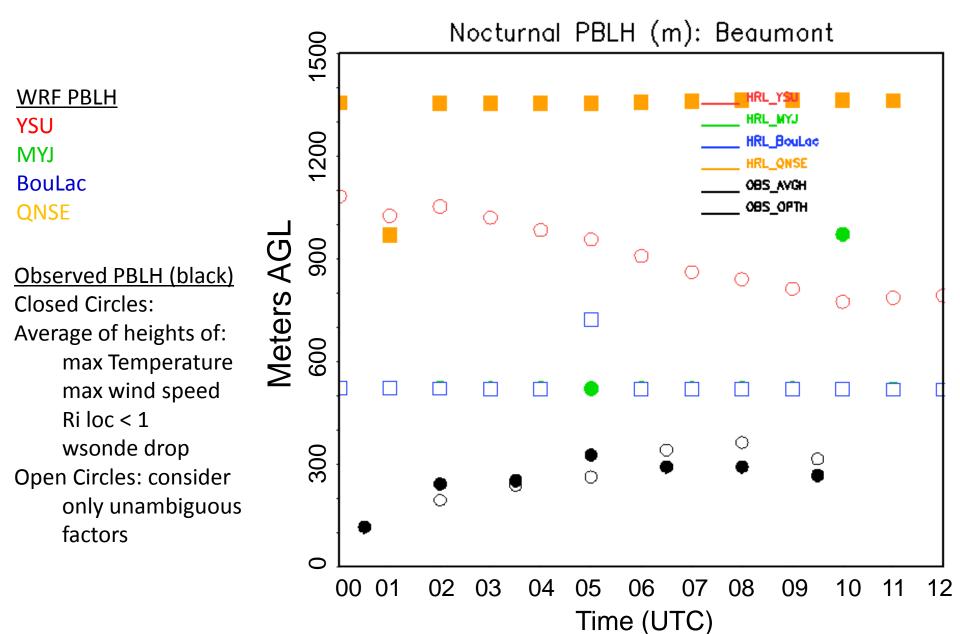
# Objective Determination of PBL depth for Evaluation of PBL Schemes

Margaret (Peggy) LeMone, Mukul Tewari, Jimy Dudhia, Fei Chen, and Julie Lundquist 21 June 2011

# Motivation: LARGE difference in PBL depth from WRF Schemes

Beaumont, Kansas 4-5 May 1997



## PROBLEM: Different schemes use different criteria

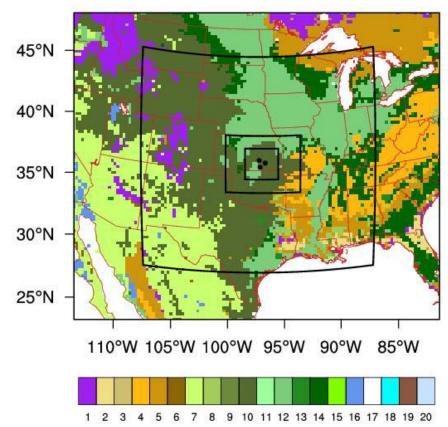
PBL Schemes used in this study so far.

Scheme	Basic Physics	WRF CBL depth	WRF NBL depth
YSU	K-closure with additional term for non- local transport; allows for non-local and countergradient flux.	$\Theta_v(z_i) = \Theta_v(z_1) + 1K$ (interpolated)	Ri( <i>h</i> -sfc)=Ri <sub>crit</sub> = ¼ (land). For water Ri <sub>crit</sub> varies.
MYJ	<ul> <li>"Level 2.5" <i>q-e</i> scheme</li> <li>(a) solves for</li> <li>covariances, TKE, <i>q</i><sup>2</sup></li> <li>(latter a simplified</li> <li>equation→2.5).</li> </ul>	<i>TKE</i> ( <i>z<sub>k</sub></i> ) = drops to 0.1.	<i>TKE</i> ( $z_k$ ) drops to 0.1
MYNN	Updated/improved MY: re-evaluate constants using six LES runs	$\Theta_v(z_i) = \Theta_v(z_1) + 0.5K$ (interpolated)	option 2 sfc layer gives PBLH, zero (no h) for option 1 sfc.
BouLac	"Level 1.5" <i>q-e</i> scheme	$\Theta_v(z_i) = \Theta_v(z_1) + 0.5K$ (interpolated)	Like MYNN
QNSE	K from $\partial q / \partial t$ and $\partial \epsilon / \partial t$ in terms of local relationships derived from PBL spectral model	<i>TKE</i> ( <i>z</i> <sub><i>k</i>+1</sub> ) drops to 0.01	<i>TKE</i> ( <i>zk</i> +1) drops to 0.01

# The Model: Simulations with WRFv3.2

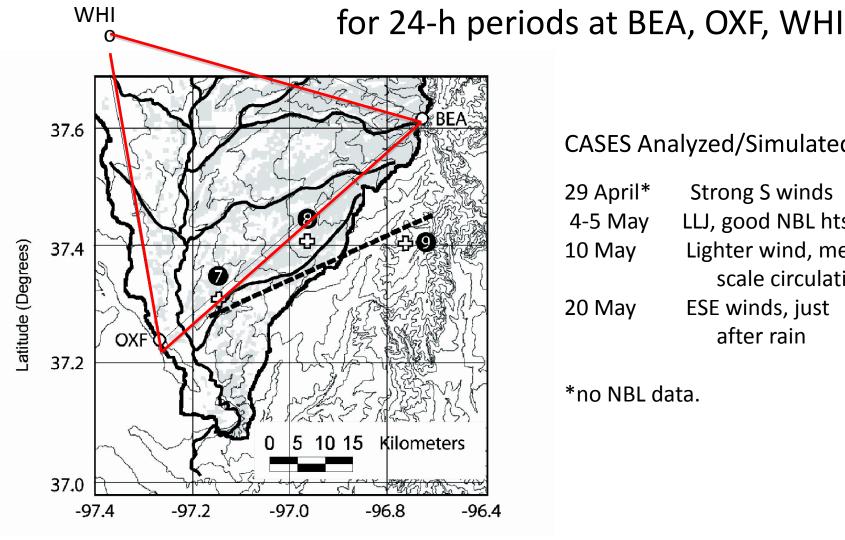
- Domains (27, 9, 3, 1km)
  - e\_we = 127, 235, 229, 304,
  - e\_sn = 107, 223, 175, 283,
- Landuse (Modis, 20 Cats)
- HRLDAS Spin-up starts (1 Jan 1996) using NARR data
- WRF Runs
  - Using HRLDAS+ MYJ PBL
  - Using HRLDAS+QNSE PBL
  - Using HRLDAS+BouLac PBL
- Levels
  - -- 44 levels
    - (15 levels below 1 km
    - 21 levels below 2 km)

#### Vegetation Type



The Observations:

CASES-97: April 21- May 21 1997: 90-min radiosondes

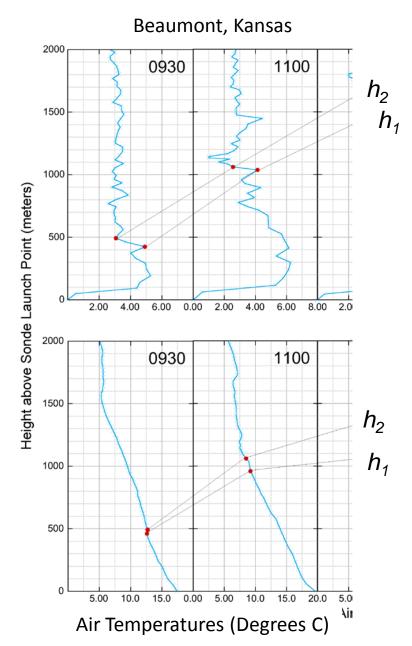


#### CASES Analyzed/Simulated

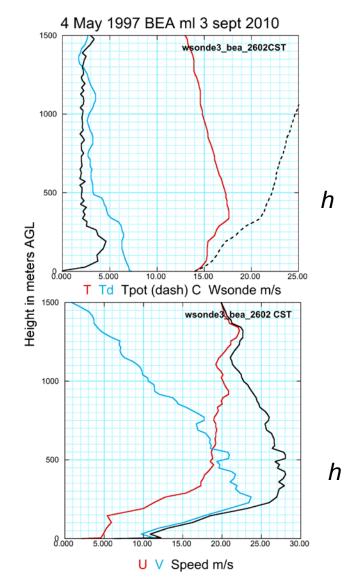
29 April*	Strong S winds	
4-5 May	LLJ, good NBL hts	
10 May	Lighter wind, meso-	
	scale circulatios	
20 May	ESE winds, just	
	after rain	

\*no NBL data.

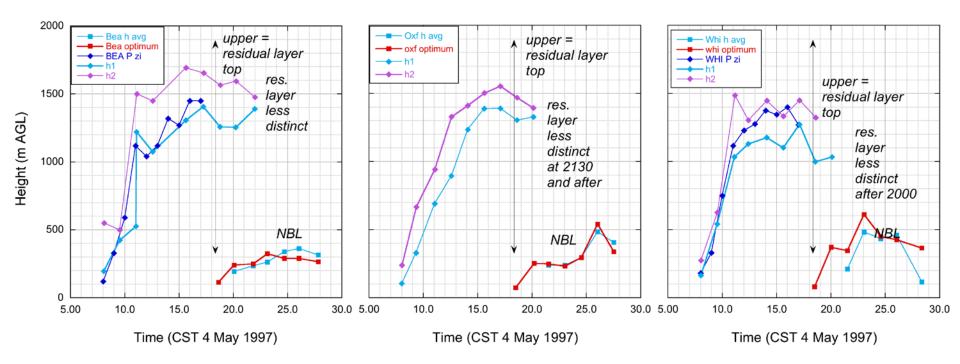
Daytime PBL Height: Virtual Temperature profiles, balloon rise rate



Nighttime PBL Height: Virtual Temperature profiles, wind max, Ri, balloon rise rate only for deeper PBLs



## PBL Depth 24 hours a day from Sonde Data



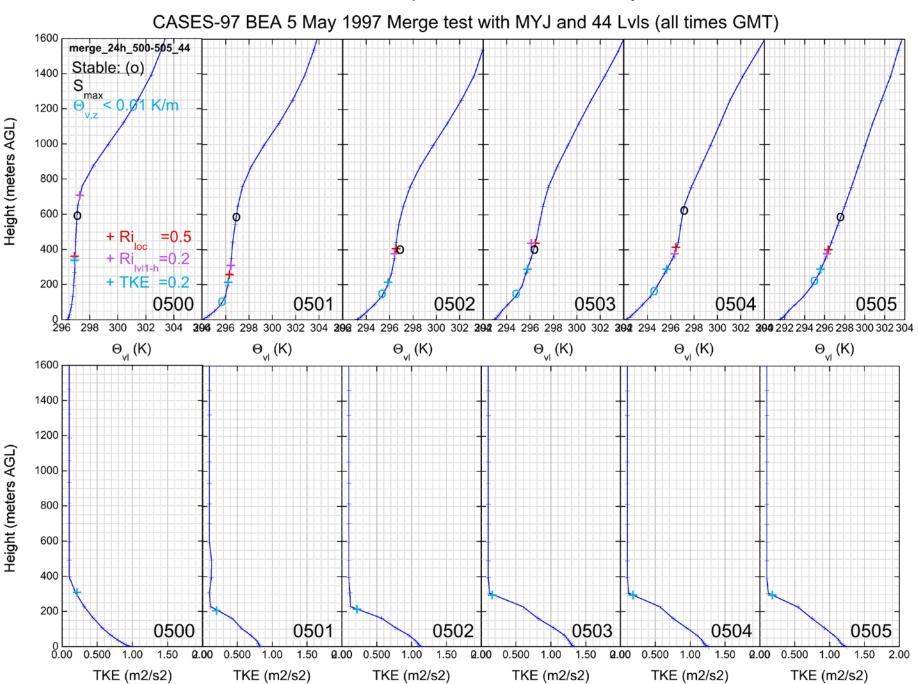
Here balloon rise rate weighted more heavily for NBL

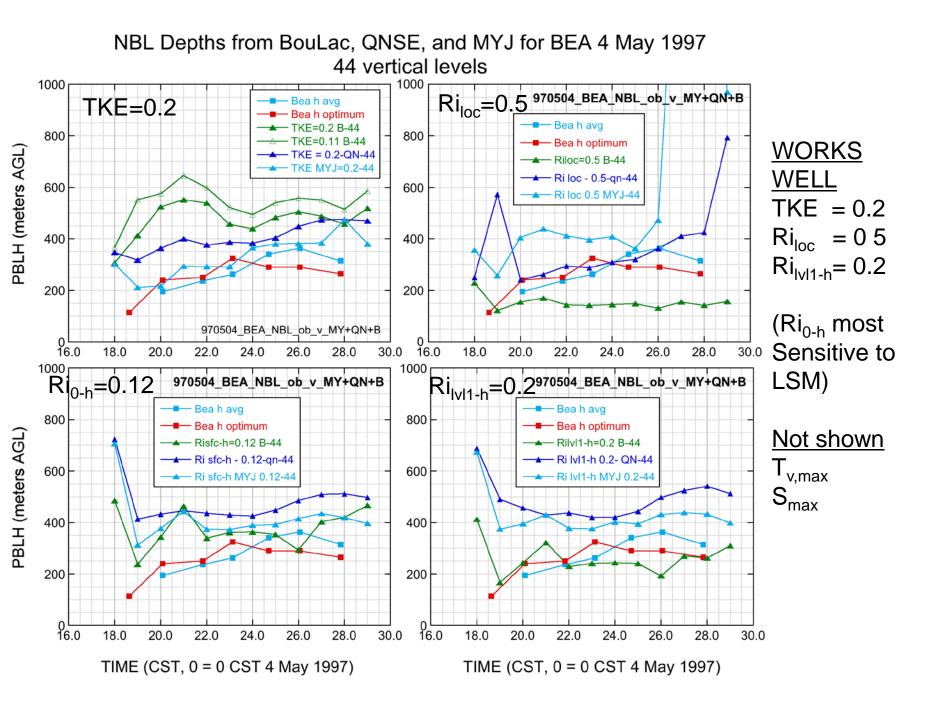
## Criteria currently being tested

For all	Unstable (sfc	Stable (sfc
stabilities	buoyancy flux >0)	buoyancy flux
		<0)
Ri <sub>loc</sub> = 0.5	Theta <sub>v,z</sub> =0.002	Spd max
Ri <sub>0-h</sub> = 0.12	Thv(h) = Thv(lvl1)	Theta <sub>v,z</sub> =0.01
Ri <sub>lvl1-h</sub> = 0.2	Thv(h)=Thvl(lvl1)+1	
TKE = 0.2	Thv(h)=Thv(0.05h)	
TKE = 0.11		

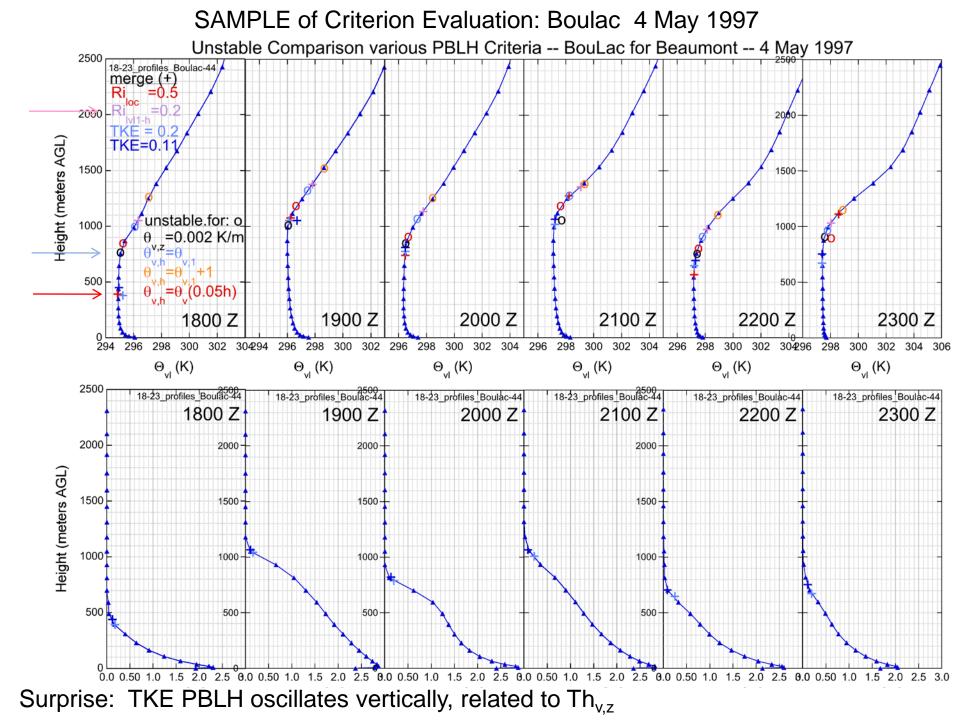
# STABLE

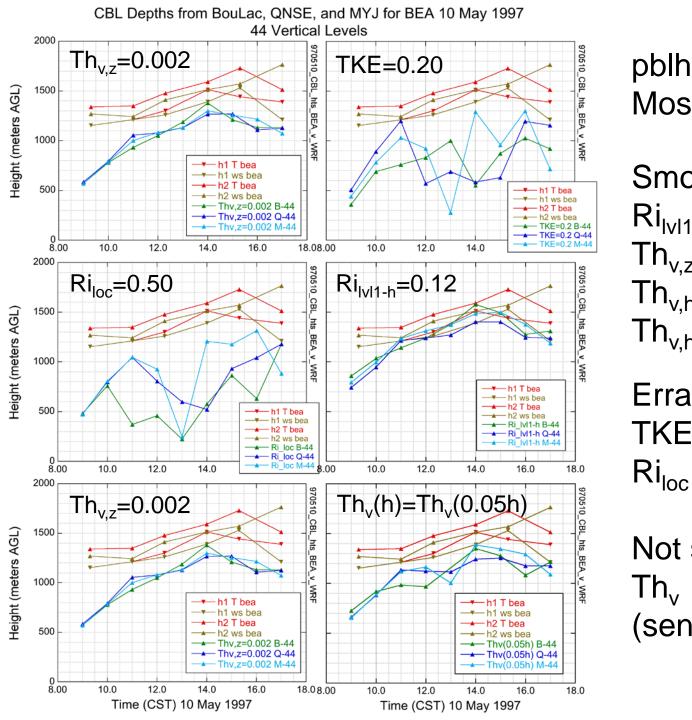
#### Evaluation of NBL-Depth Criteria – 4-5 May 1997





# UNSTABLE





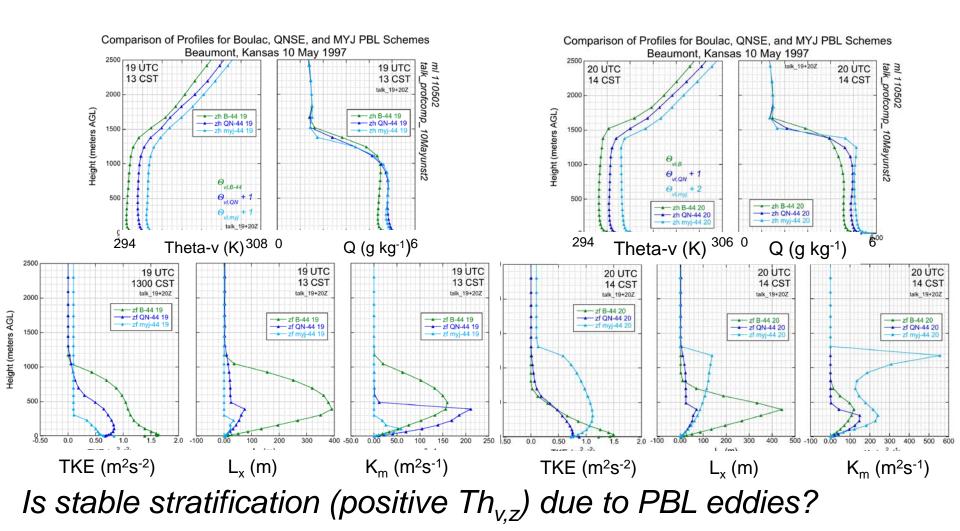
Mostly too low Smooth:  $Ri_{lvl1-h} = 0.2;$  $Th_{v,z} = 0.002$  $Th_{v,h} = Th_{v,0.05}$  $Th_{v,h} = Th_{v,lvl1}$ 

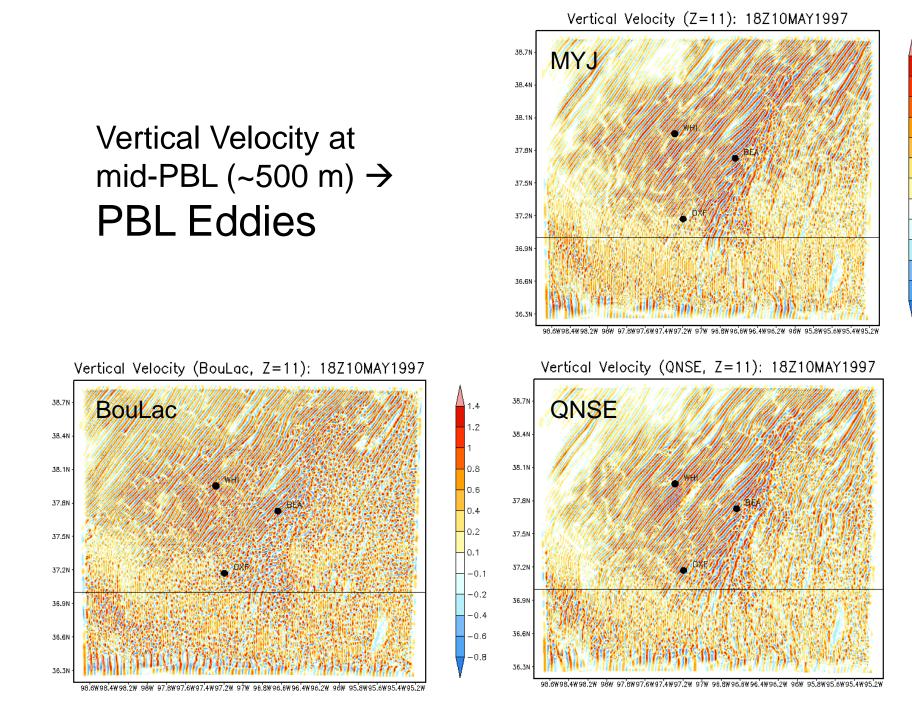
Erratic: TKE =0.2 Ri<sub>loc</sub> = 0.5

Not shown  $Th_v = Th_v + 1$ (sensitive to grid no)

## <u>Time variation of turbulence variables</u> -- Surface virtual-temperature flux -- NO -- Static stability – YES







1.4 1.2

0.8

0.6

0.4

0.2

0.1

-0.1 -0.2

-0.4 -0.6

-0.8

1.4

1.2

0.8

0.6

0,4

0.2

0.1

-0.

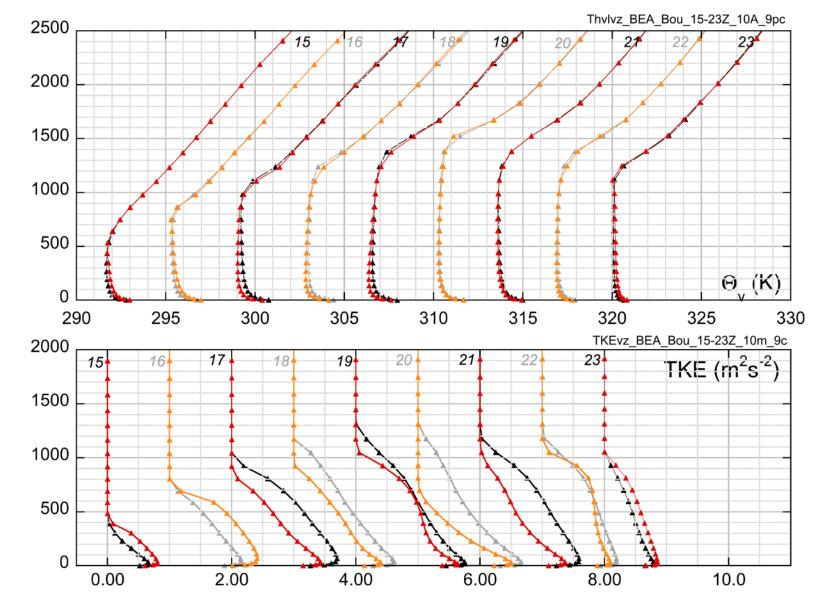
-0.3

-0.-

-0.6

-0.8

### Mitigation of PBL-eddy effect by centered 9-pt Average: BouLac for 10 May Beaumont (1 pt – Red/Orange; 9pts Black/Gray)



Height (m AGL)

Height (m AGL)

# CONCLUSIONS

# CRITERIA

Reasonable Thv(h) = Thv(0.05h) (unstable) Thv(h) = Thv(lvl 1) (unstable) Ri (local) Ri(lvl1-h) = 0.2

Not as good TKE (daytime) Ri (0-h)

### Daytime PBL (unstable)

All schemes so far (all TKE schemes) underestimate PBL Height Erratic PBL height; big effect of Th<sub>v</sub> stratification

#### **Result of PBL large eddies**

Impact vary with day, PBL scheme

### Nighttime PBL (stable)

Challenge to define Nocturnal PBL

For some applications, look for features in mean profiles instead?

# Future

Objective is to

-- Compare observed PBL heights to modeled heights for whole diurnal cycle

- -- for several PBL schemes
- -- but using same diagnostic(s) is this right?
- -- Use information to assess strengths and weakness of the schemes for this situation
- -- Where appropriate, look for ways to improve schemes

Side benefit:

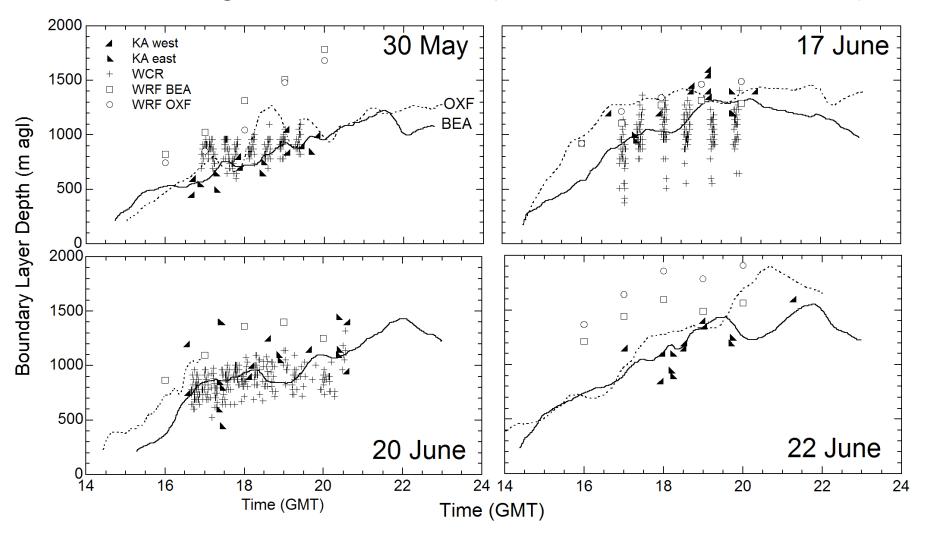
-- Develop set of diagnostics for general use.

Remaining

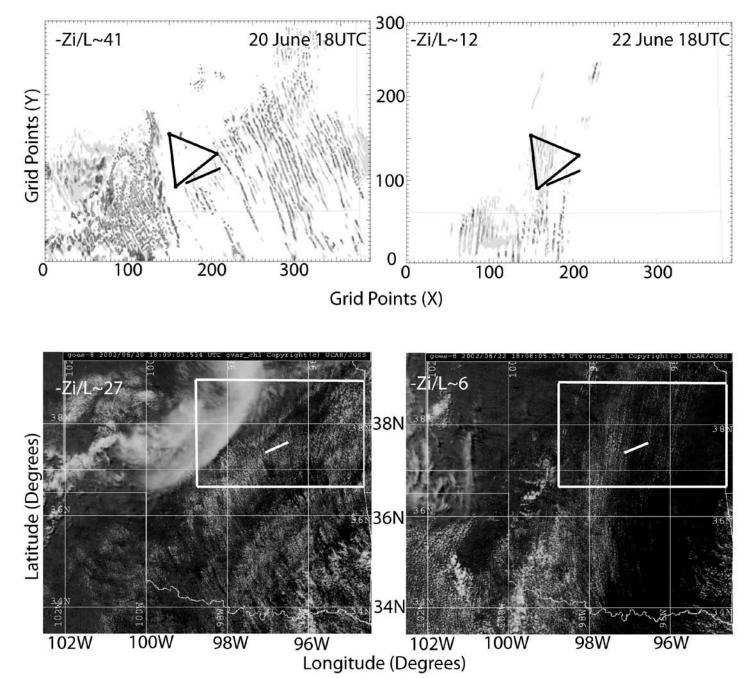
- -- Whi, Oxf
- -- 29 April
- -- 20 May
- -- MYNN?

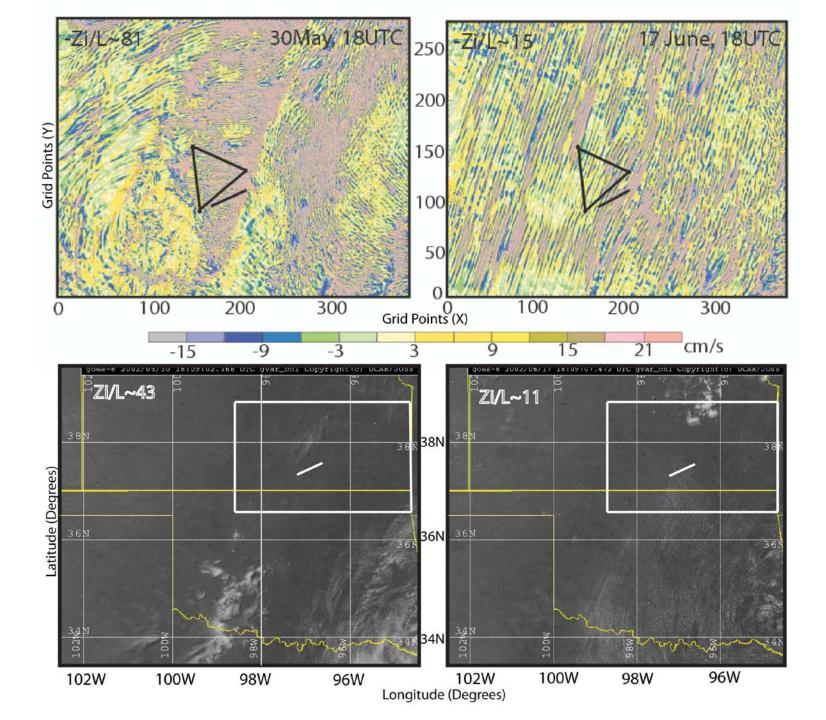
- -- Check Horizontal Average around points
- -- higher-res runs
- -- greater understanding of schemes

PBL Height from YSU PBL (4 cases from IHOP\_2002)



**IHOP** convective structure -- YSUPBL

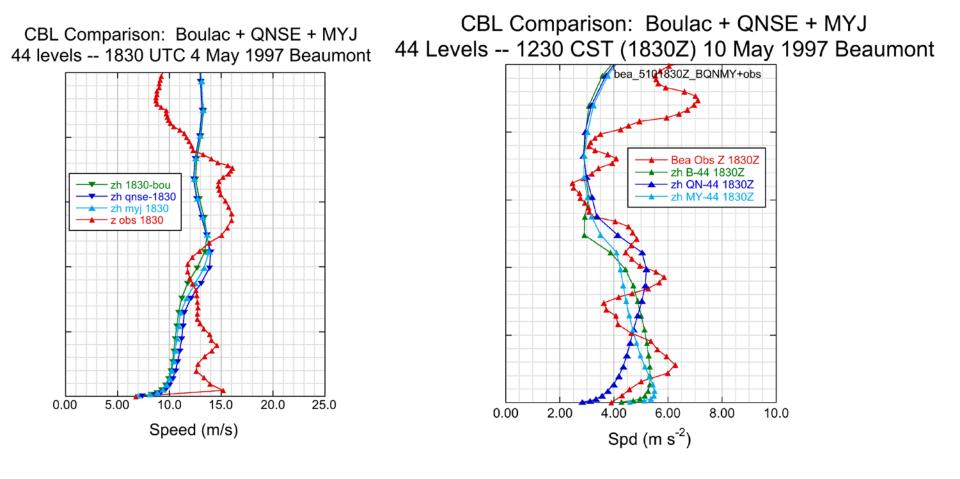


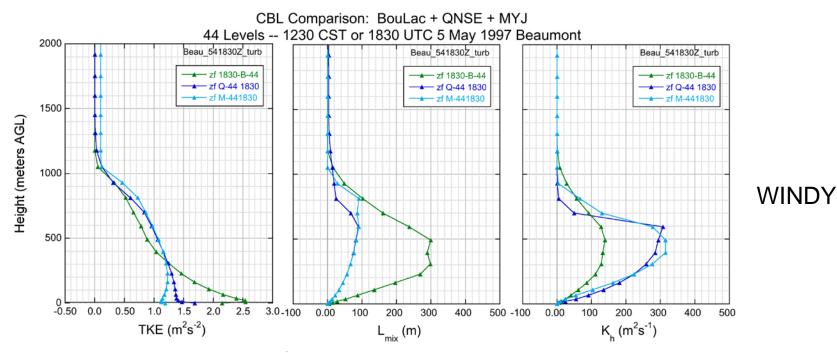


## Comparison of Schemes: Windy vs non-windy

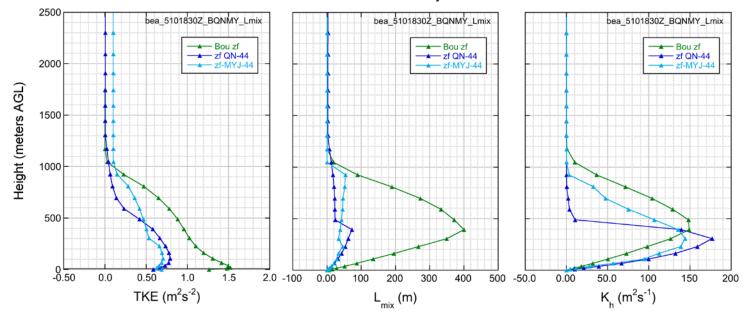
#### WINDY: 4 May 97

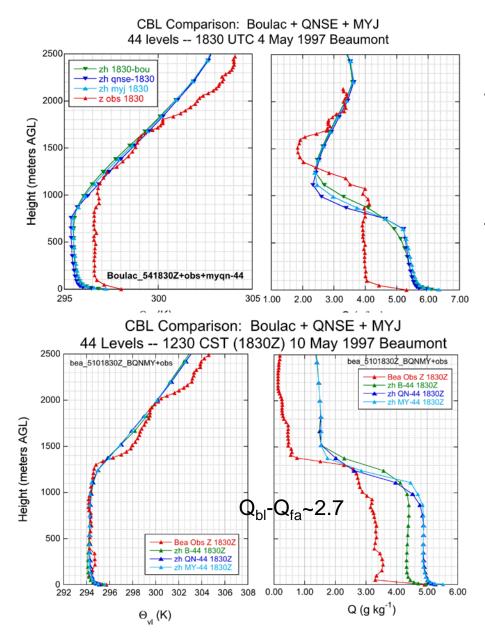
#### NON-WINDY: 10 May 97











<u>4 May: Strong Winds:</u> Not enough vertical mixing for all three

<u>10 May: Weak winds</u> BouLac  $Q_{bl}$ - $Q_{fa}$  closer to reality

Is trend related to BouLac mixing length?

$$L_{k} = \min(|_{up}, |_{down})$$
$$TKE(z) = \int_{Z}^{Z+1} \beta(\theta(Z) - \theta(Z'))dZ'$$
$$TKE(z) = \int_{Z-1}^{Z} \beta(\theta(Z) - \theta(Z'))dZ'$$

TKE treated like w<sup>2</sup>/2

 $K_{h}=0.4L_{k}(TKE)^{0.5}$ 

