

*12th WRF Users' Workshop*  
*20-24 June 2011*

# ***WRF Simulations of Seasonal Variations between the Surface and the Near-Surface Urban Heat Island***

***Yuyan Cui and Benjamin de Foy***

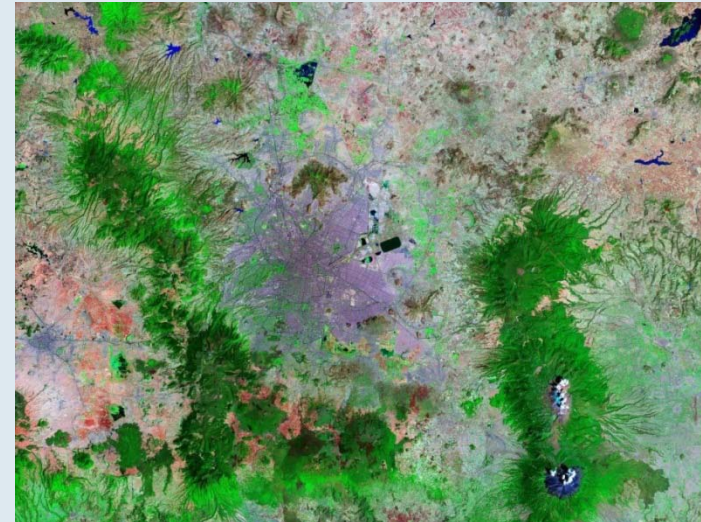
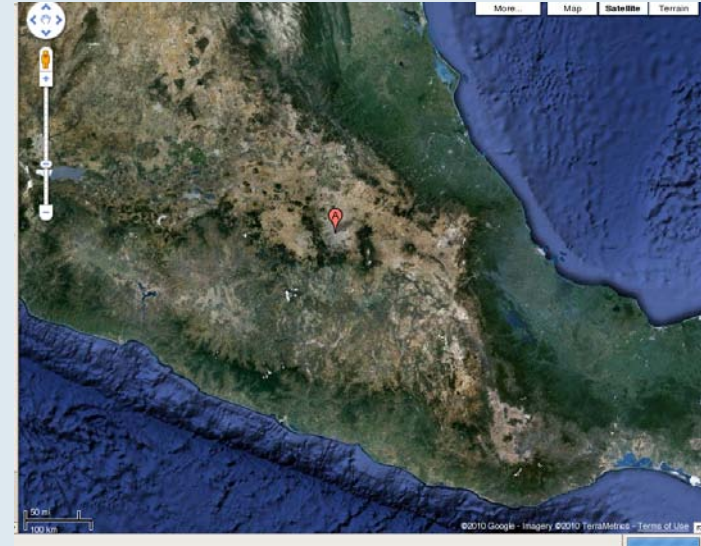
**Saint Louis University, MO**



# ***Mexico City***

Second largest metropolitan area in the world.

- Tropical mountain climate with small annual temperature range.
- Dry and Wet seasons



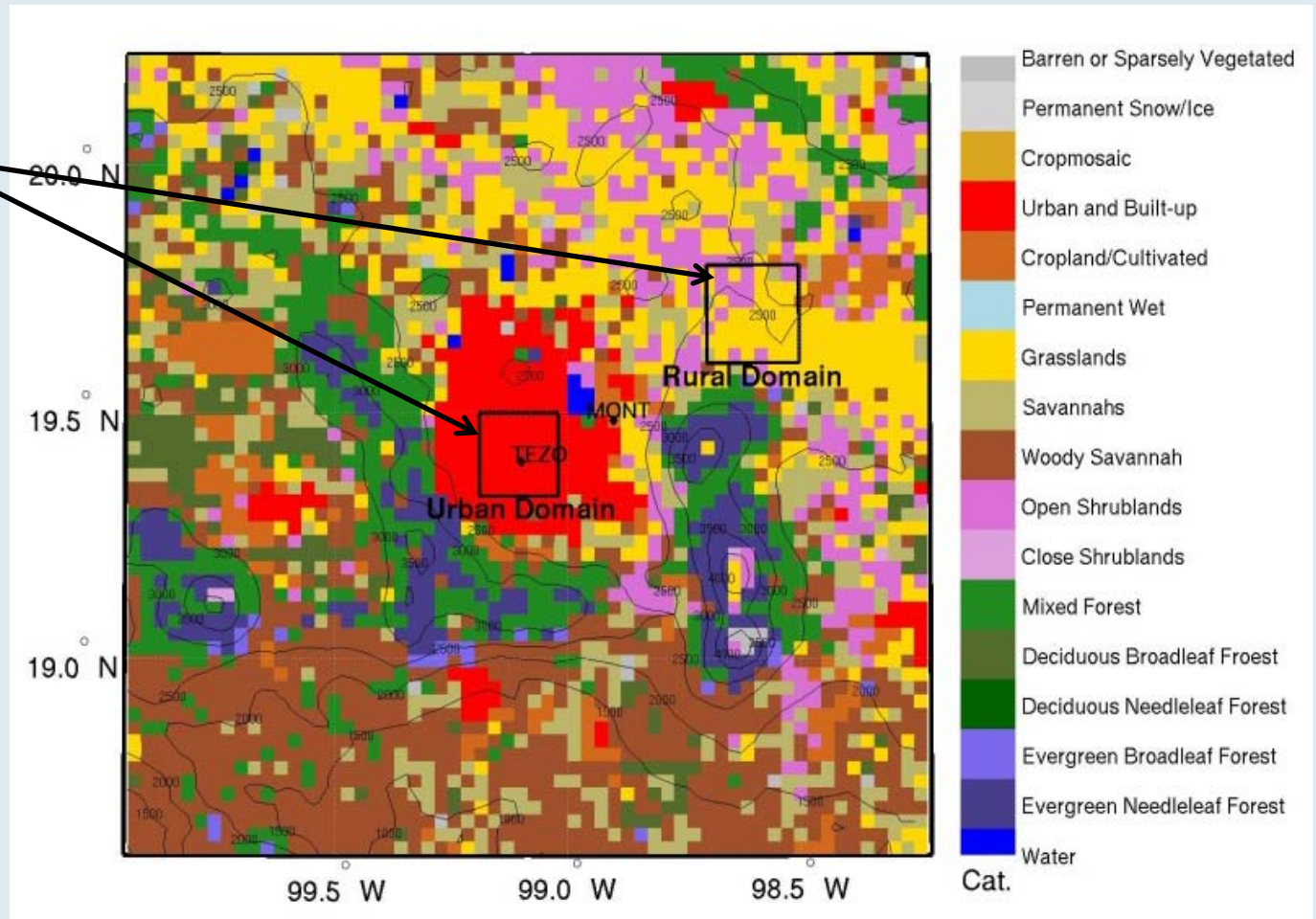
# ***Outline***

1. MODIS detect the seasonal behaviors of skin heat islands.
2. WRF configuration (MODIS).
3. Remote sensing + surface observations + simulations.
4. The relationship between vegetation fraction and heat islands.
5. Summary.

# *Canopy Layer Urban Heat Islands and Two data sources*

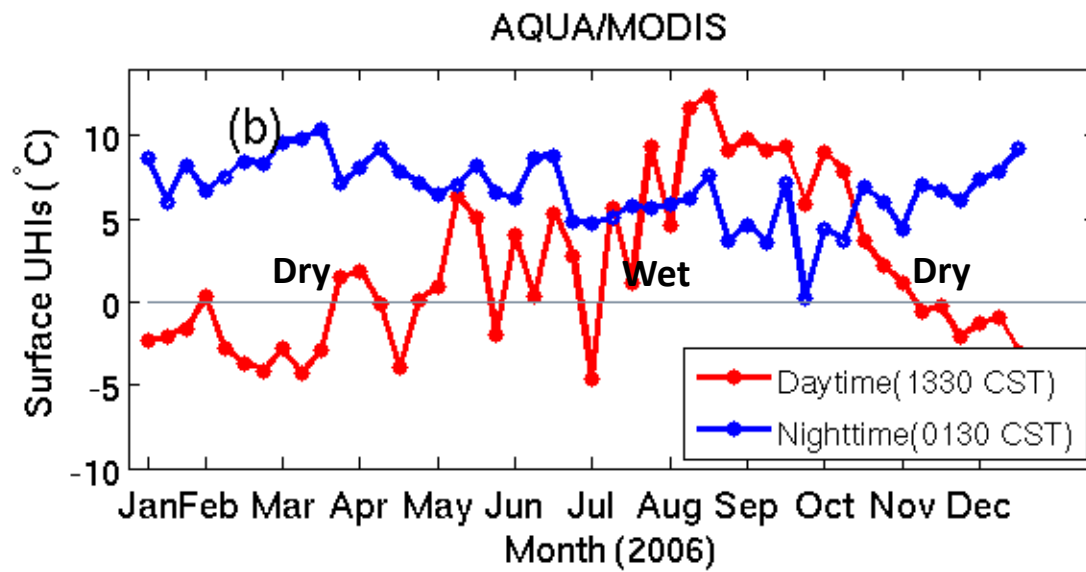
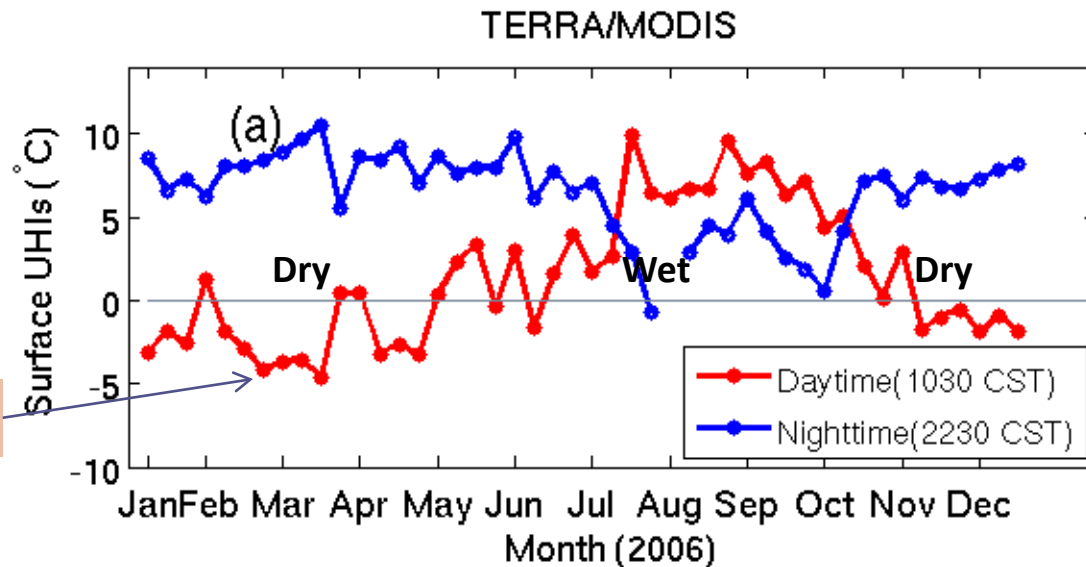
Two research domains to derive the intensity of the surface heat island

Two surface sites (TEZO and MONT) with same elevation → Explore the behaviors of the surface and near-surface heat islands.



# *Temporal seasonal variations of surface heat islands obtained from MODIS*

Cool Islands



2006-2010

$T_{\text{urban}} - T_{\text{rural}}$   
Skin of Earth



# WRF Configuration

**-ARW-WRF v3.2.1 with 3 nested domains and one-way nesting:**

27km, 9km, 3km

**-GFS data**

**-Baseline Physics in MCMA (de foy et al. 2009 ACP)**

YSU PBL

Kain-Fritsch for cumulus

WSM6 for microphysics

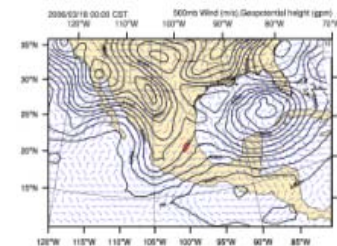
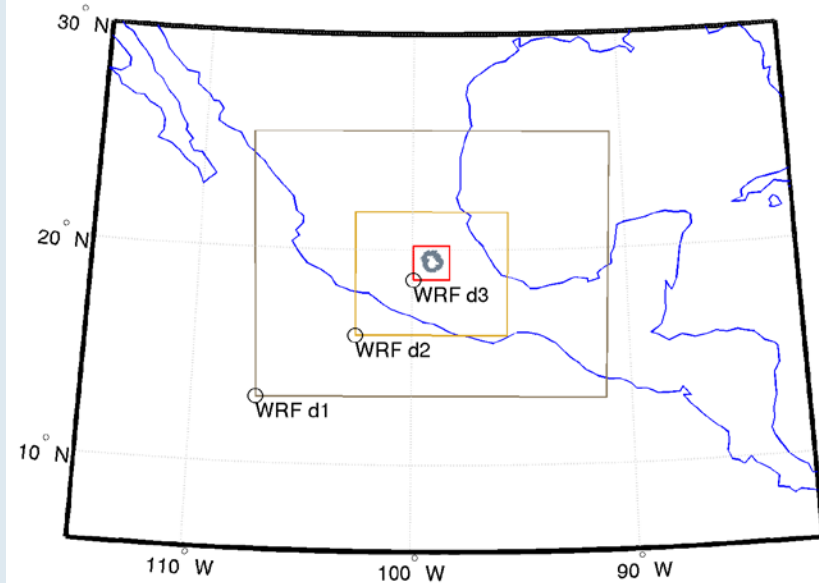
Noah LSM (GFS and WRF)

RRTM LW; Goddard SW

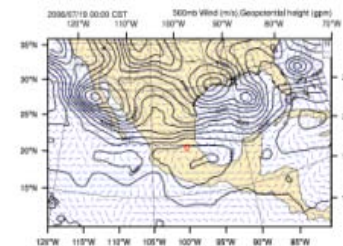
**-Episodes:**

14-20 March ; 14-20 July; 25-31 August;  
14-20 October; 14-20 December  
(42-hr spin up)

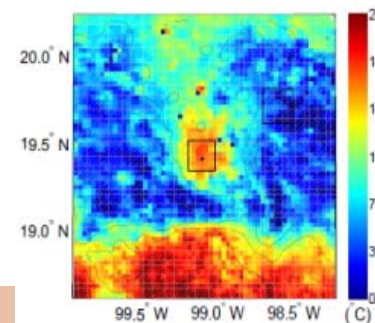
Clear Sky



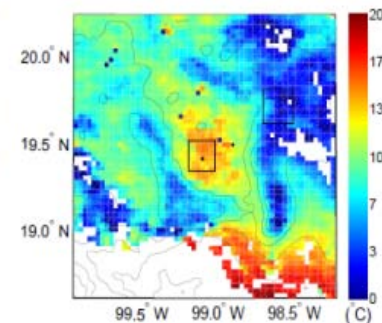
(a) 0000CST 18 March 2006



(b) 0000CST 19 July 2006



(c) 0130CST 18 March 2006



(d) 0130CST 19 July 2006

# ***Latent heat in Noah***

## ***1. Remove the hard-coded change in Noah for urban grid cells***

( the soil moisture of the dry point , the wilting point)→ restore the normal soil properties for urban cells. E.g. Phoenix city.

## ***2. Change some parameters for urban/building-up category:***

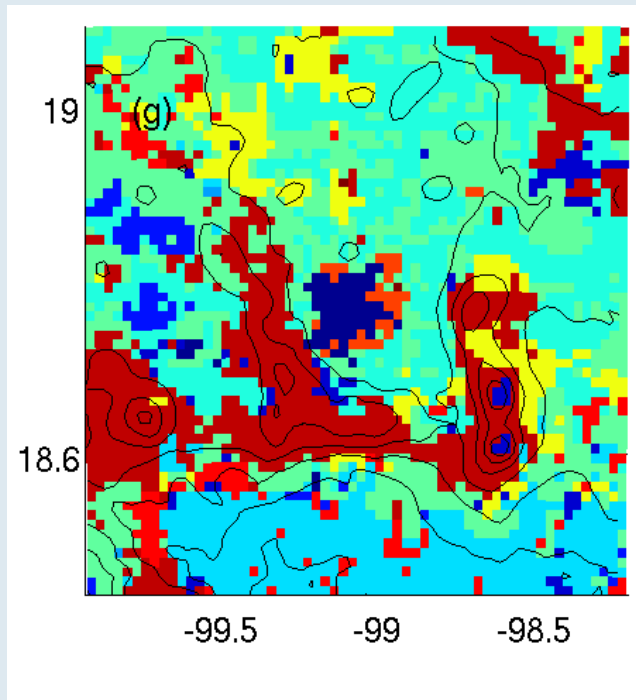
Parameter	value
Root depth	1→ 3 layers
Radiation stress function parameter	100
Vapor pressure deficit function parameter	40
Surface roughness length	80→ 25 cm

***Summer values for the land use properties***

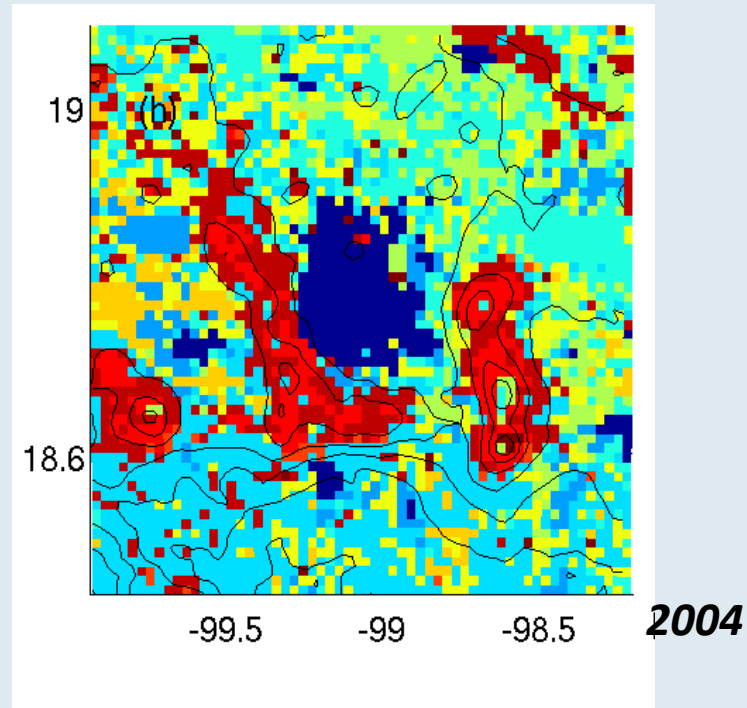
# ***MODIS land products initialize the land surface in WRF***

- ***Land-use index:*** MODIS/Terra Land Cover Type 1 (IGBP) yearly L3 1-km (MOD12Q1) ; lake cells

***Base Case***



***Modified Case***

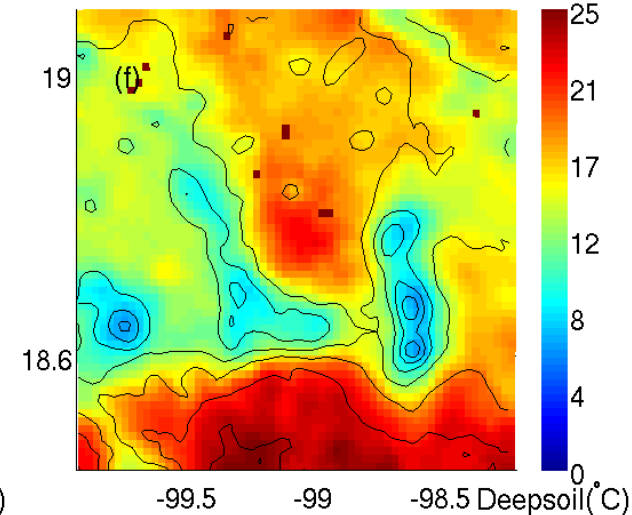
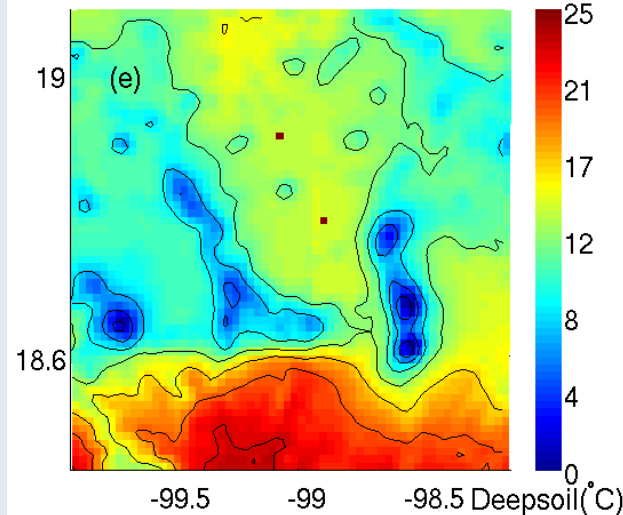
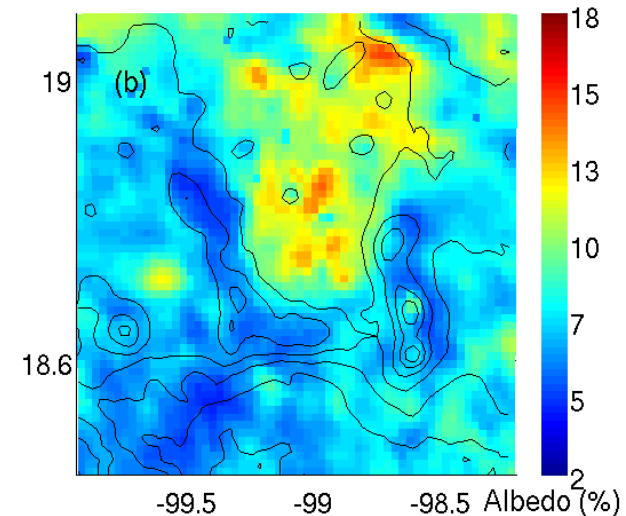
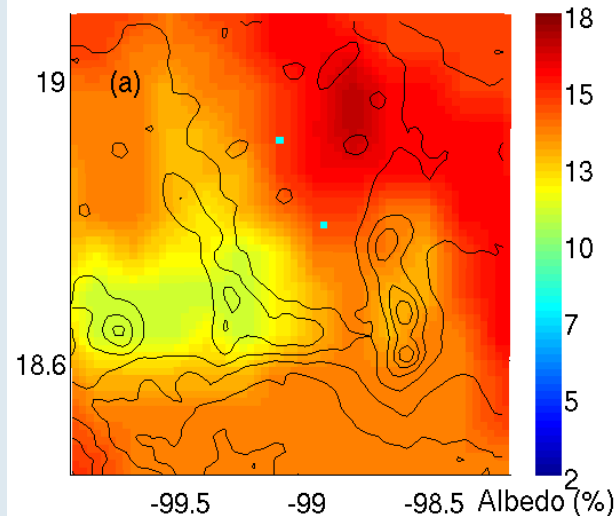


**WRF already did !**



### *Base Case*

### *Modified Case*

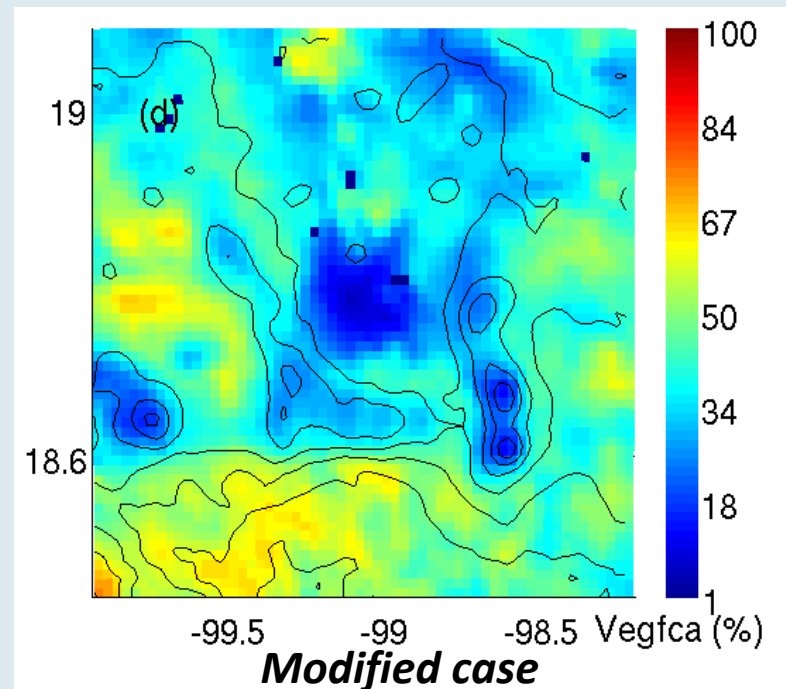
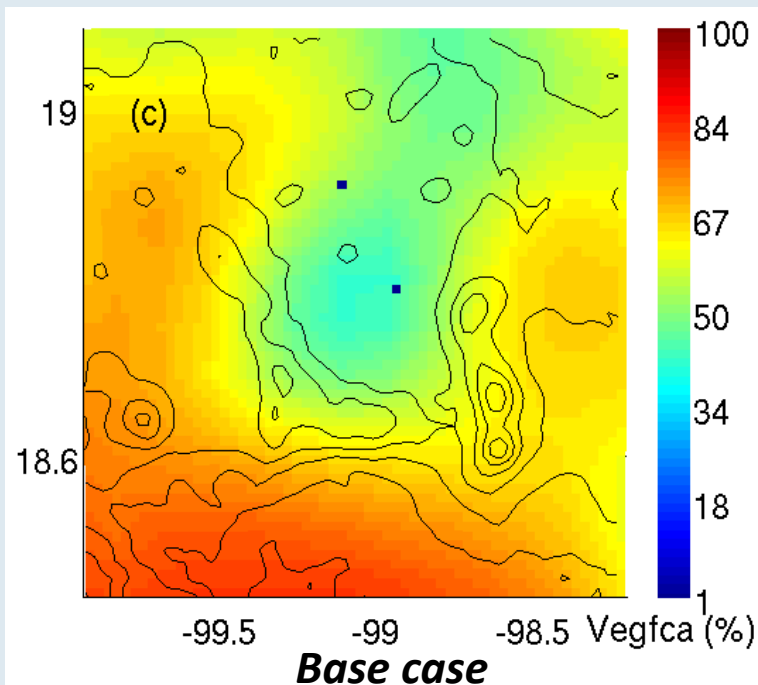


- *E.g. July episode*
- **Surface albedo:**  
MODIS/(Terra+Aqua)  
Albedo 16-day L3 1-  
km (MCD43B3)
- **Soil temperature:**  
Terra/MODIS and  
Aqua/MODIS LST/E 8-  
day L3 1-km  
(MOD11A2 and  
MYD11A2)

- **Vegetation fraction:** Terra/MODIS 8-day reflectance data (500m) (MOD09A1)

$$f_{veg} = \frac{(N - R) - (N_s - R_s)}{(N_v - R_v) - (N_s - R_s)}$$

(Jiang et al. 2006)



## Singer-layer UCM

- $$Q_{GRID} = Q_{UCM} \times f_{urb} + Q_{NOAH} \times (1 - f_{urb})$$

(Loridan et al. 2010; Chen et al. 2011)

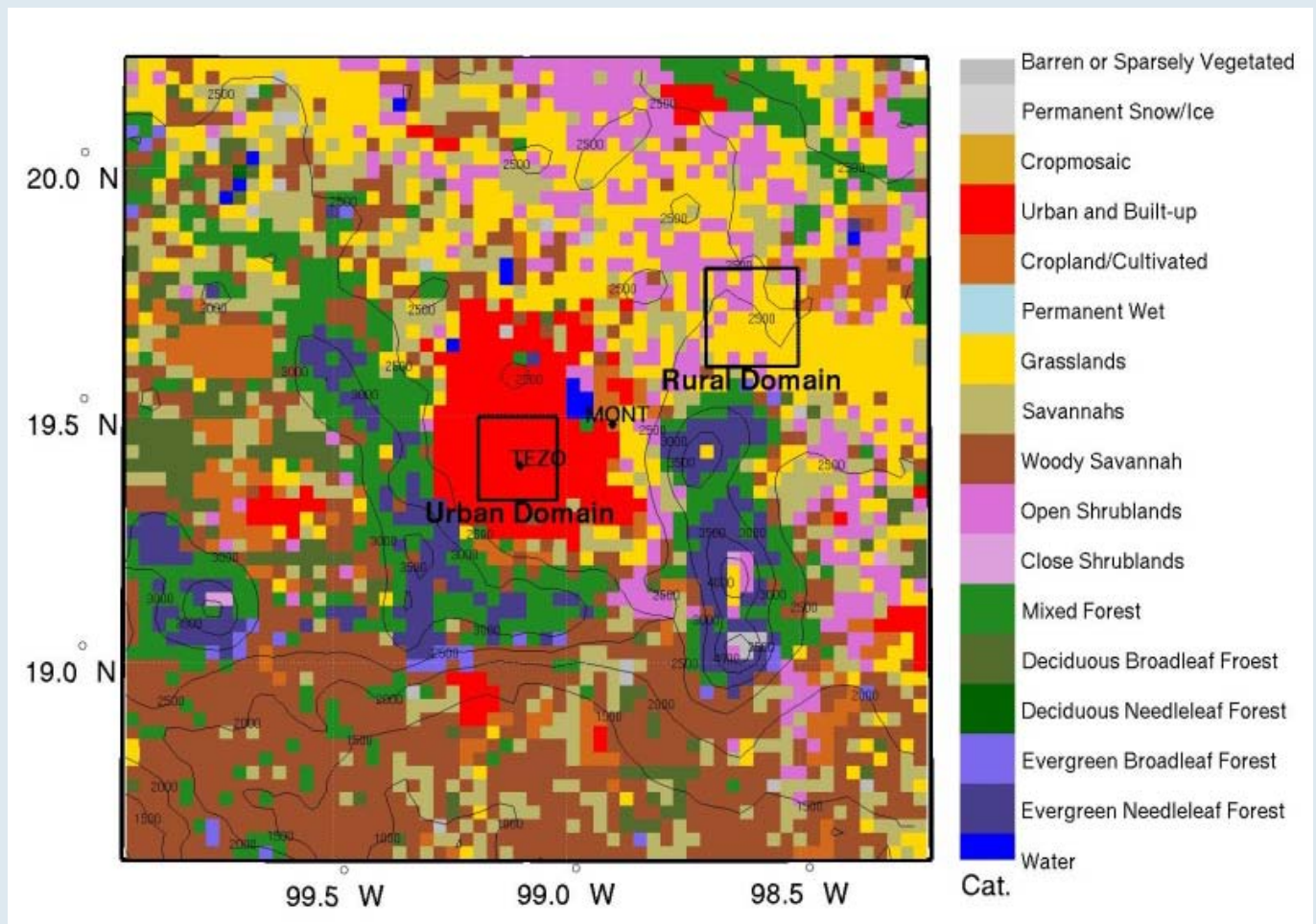
- MODIS  $\rightarrow f_{veg} \rightarrow f_{urb} \simeq 0.8$
- High-resident category (default  $f_{urb}=0.9$ )

TABLE 1. Model test cases.

<i>Case</i>	<i>LSM</i>	<i>UCM</i>
Base run	NOAH	none
WRF-no-UCM	NOAH_modified	none
WRF-UCM	NOAH_modified	SL-UCM
WRF-UCM (80%)	NOAH_modified	SL-UCM ( $f_{urb}=0.8$ )

Dry season  
good, wet  
season too  
much diurnal  
variability

Two surface sites (TEZO and MONT) with same elevation  
→ Explore the behaviors of the surface and near-surface heat islands.



# Surface and Near-surface Heat Islands

## -Different Seasonal behaviors

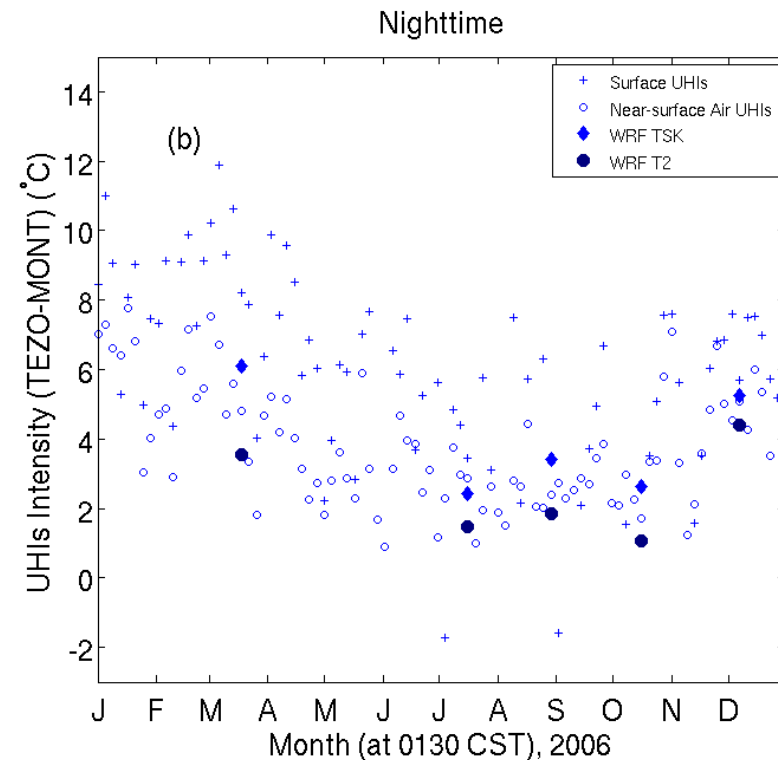
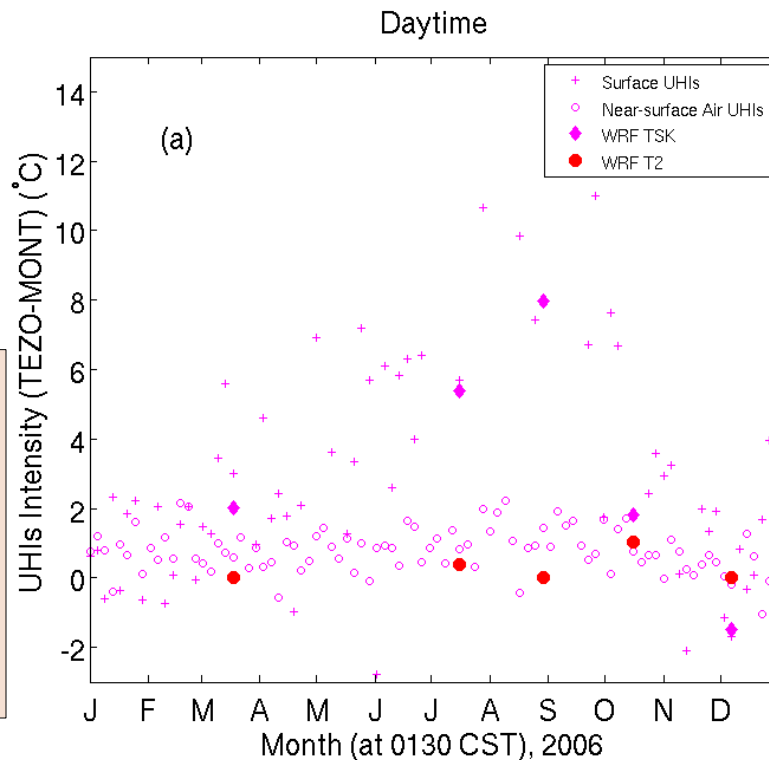
## -WRF simulate

TSK and T2

→ Reliably simulated the contrasting seasonal variations of two type heat islands

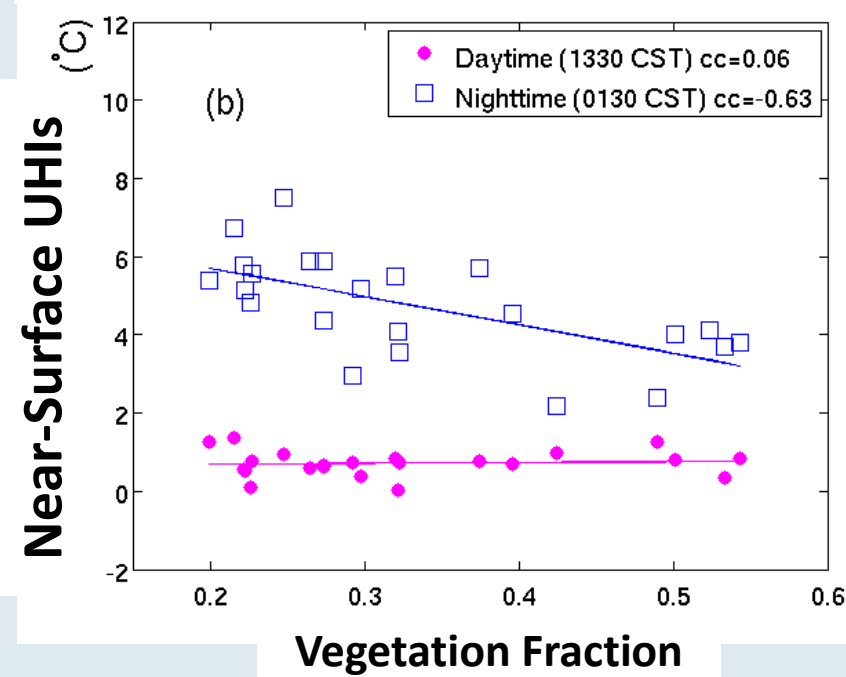
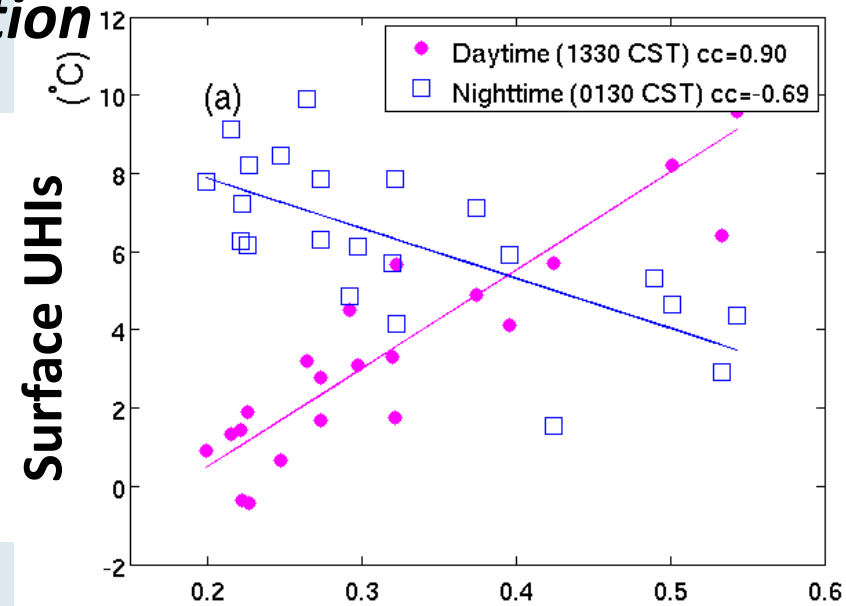
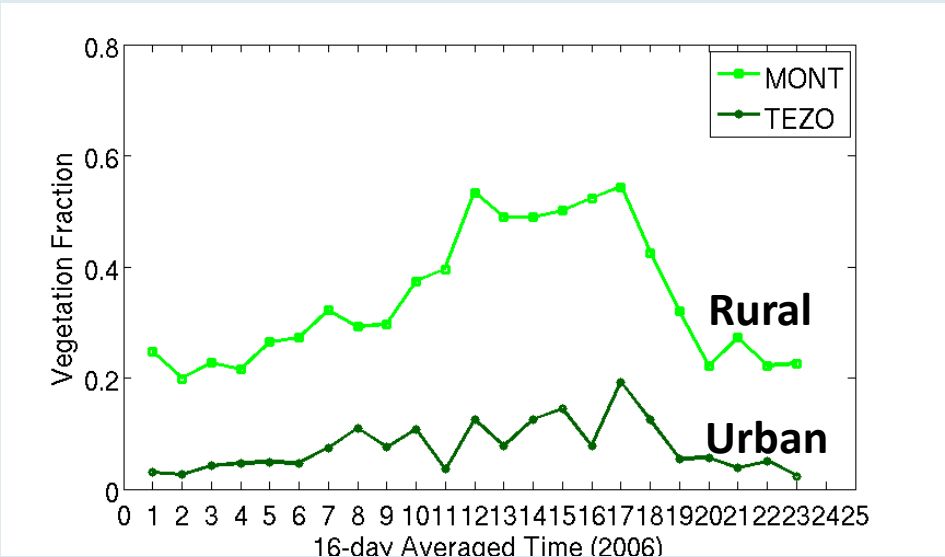
→ **Bridging role** → **physical mechanisms**

1. Remote Sensing
2. Surface Observations
3. WRF simulations



# Seasonal variation of vegetation fraction

The seasonal variations of surface heat islands are highly correlated with the variation of vegetation. → need for green initiatives.





# *Summary*



- **WRF plays a bridge role**
  - Explore the physical mechanisms and provide insight into Urban Heat Island behaviors.
- **Accurate representation of land surface in model**
  - More high resolution MODIS land products can be used, besides land-index.
- **In WRF modeling, latent heat for arid climates**
  - Increase the latent heat in the Mexico City to more realistic values, probably the case for most urban areas in arid climates.
- **The  $f_{urb}$  of UCM**
  - In the future should be ingested as a gridded field (MODIS).
- **Questions?**