Evaluation of PBL Parameterizations in WRF at Sub-Kilometer Grid-Spacing

Hyeyum (Hailey) Shin and Jimy Dudhia

National Center for Atmospheric Research

With acknowledgement to

Peggy LeMone (MMM/NCAR)

Backgrounds

Methods

Results

Summary ■

PBL parameterization

Role in atmospheric models

To quantify effects of unresolved turbulence to grid-box mean



via representation of unresolved vertical transport

Evaluation studies

	Typical coarse grid spacing (most of previous studies)	Fine grid spacing (in this study)	
Model Grid Size	O(1-100 km)	<i>O</i> (0.1-1km)	
Evaluated Variables	$\overline{w'c'},\overline{c}$	"Resolved" turbulence statistics	

Backgrounds

Model Grid Spacing: O(0.1-1km)



For coarse grid spacing

✓ PBL schemes have been designed for $\Delta >> I$.

For recent find grid spacing

- ✓ There are no traditional PBL schemes designed for △ ~ /.
- ➔ It is not clear how various types of PBL schemes behave on the find grid mesh.

Evaluated variables: "Resolved" turbulence statistics



At coarse grid spacing

- ✓ **None** of turbulence is **resolved**.
- ✓ Evaluation focus:

$$\frac{\partial \overline{c}}{\partial t} = \cdots - \frac{\partial w' c'}{\partial z}$$

Mean and parameterized total flux

At recent fine grid spacing

- ✓ Turbulence is **partly resolvable**.
- High-resolution modeling is aimed at improving resolved fields.
- → Resolved turbulence statistics are important parameters to be evaluated.

In this study

The performance of PBL parameterizations in WRF model is evaluated at sub-kilometer grid spacing, for resolved turbulence statistics.

Methods

 Evaluation using reference data: <u>spatially filtered LES output</u> The most popular way to give "reference" for evaluating parameterizations at kilometric and sub-kilometer scales (Honnert et al. 2011; followed by Dorrestijn et al. 2013; Shin and Hong 2013)

2. Selected PBL schemes: <u>characterized by different nonlocal terms</u>

Importance of nonlocal terms in sub-kilometer and kilometric grid spacing

(Honnert et al. 2011; Shin and Hong 2013, 2015)

Methods

Reference data

Spatially filtered LES output for sub-kilometer grid spacing

(Cheng et al. 2010; Honnert et al. 2011; Dorrestijn et al. 2013; Shin and Hong 2013)



reference "subgrid-scale" perturbations: w' = w - w Methods

Experimental setup

An idealized convective boundary layer (CBL)



Model setup

	Subgrid-Scale vertical transport	Subgrid-Scale horizontal transport	Grid spacing (m)	No. of grids	Domain size (km²)
LES	3D TKE	3D TKE	25	320 ²	8 ²
Reference	Filtered from the LES		250, 500, 1000	32 ² , 16 ² , 8 ²	8 ²
Experiments	PBL schemes	3D TKE	250, 500, 1000	32 ²	8 ² , 16 ² , 32 ²

An overview of PBL parameterizations in WRF

Representation of unresolved vertical transport



1st-order vs. 1.5-order (TKE) nonlocal vs. local

An important part that determines *a scheme's performance at sub-kilometer grid spacing*

	K _c	C _{NL}
YSU	1 st -order	$C_{NL} = K_c \gamma_c + \overline{w'c'}_h \left(\frac{z}{h}\right)^3$
ACM2	$K_{u,v} = k w_s z \left(1 - \frac{z}{h} \right)^2$	$C_{NL} = M2u\overline{c}_{1}^{\Delta} - M2d_{k}\overline{c}_{k}^{\Delta} + M2d_{k+1}\overline{c}_{k+1}^{\Delta} \frac{\Delta z_{k+1}}{\Delta z_{k}}$
EDMF	1.5-order	$C_{NL} = \mathbf{M}_{u} \left(c_{u} - \overline{c}^{\Delta} \right) \ \mathbf{M}_{u} = a_{u} w_{u}$
TEMF	$K_c = l\sqrt{e}S_c$	$C_{NL} = \mathbf{M}_u \left(c_u - \overline{c}^{\Delta} \right) \ \mathbf{M}_u = a_u w_u$
MYNN		0

Methods ■ ■ ■ ■

Results 🗖 🗖 🗖 🗖 🗖

Summary ■

(1) Temperature profile

Examples of previous studies



Fine grid spacing ($\Delta \sim I$)



Figure is taken from Shin and Hong (2011)

Figure is taken from LeMone et al. (2013)

(1) Temperature profile

At sub-kilometer and 1-km grid spacing



- 1. The local PBL scheme reproduces a weakly stable/neutral profile.
 - 2. There is almost no resolution dependency.

(2) Vertical heat transport profile

"Parameterized" vertical heat transport



- 1. None of them are scale-aware: little resolution dependency.
- 2. Each parameterization has its own best-performing grid size.

Results

(2) Vertical heat transport profile

Temperature profile



(2) Vertical heat transport profile

Compensation between parameterized and resolved parts



All the tested PBL parameterizations succeed in simulating total (resolved + parameterized) vertical transport, therefore mean temperature profiles.

High-resolution modeling is aimed at improving resolved fields.

(3) Resolved w spectrum



(4) PDF of resolved w

Statistical representation of the distribution of w



Reference: positively skewed (a few strong thermal updrafts surrounded by a large number of weak inter-thermal downdrafts)

Summary

The performance of five PBL parameterizations in WRF model is evaluated at sub-kilometer grid spacing, for resolved turbulence statistics.

		Δ = 250 m	500 m	1000 m	
Overestimated SGS	YSU ACM2	0	0	0	mean & total transport
				0	parameterized transport
					energy spectrum (scale)
					histogram (structure)
Underestimated SGS	EDMF	0	0	0	mean & total transport
			0		parameterized transport
		Δ	Δ		energy spectrum (scale)
		0	0	0	histogram (structure)
	TEMF MYNN	0	0	O	mean & total transport
		0			parameterized transport
		Δ	Δ		energy spectrum (scale)
		0			histogram (structure)

New PBL option in WRFV3.7: Shin and Hong (2015)

✓ Coded based on YSU PBL,

with modified <u>convective</u> PBL mixing for " $\Delta < 2$ *PBL_Height".

✓ Prescribed nonlocal heat transport profile

YSU: $K_h \gamma_h$ (correction term) \rightarrow New: LES-based nonlocal transport profile

 $\checkmark\,$ Explicit grid-size dependency function is included.

(Honnert et al. 2011; Shin and Hong 2013)

 \checkmark A bug in the new option (q_v tendency) has been fixed. Please, contact me.

	Δ = 250 m	500 m	1000 m	
New	0	0	0	mean & total transport
	0	0	0	parameterized transport
	Δ	Δ		energy spectrum (scale)
	0	0		histogram (structure)

Thank you! Questions and comments? hshin@ucar.edu



(5) Scale dependency of w histogram



(6) Horizontal w at $0.5z_i$

