



Investigating the impact of surface drag parameterization schemes available in WRF on surface winds

Hongli Jiang^{1,3}, Michelle Harrold^{2,3} and Jamie Wolff^{2,3}

1: NOAA/ESRL/CIRA, Colorado State University

2: NCAR/Research Applications Laboratory

3: Developmental Testbed Center

Acknowledgements: Pedro Jimenez and Cliff Mass



Surface drag parameterization

New topo_wind options to improve topographic effects on surface winds in YSU PBL scheme:

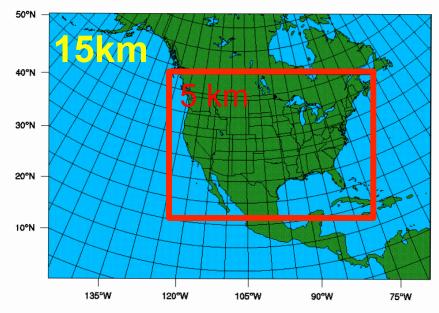
-topo_wind=1 (v3.4, Jimenez and Dudhia 2012)

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \cdots - C_t \frac{u_*^2 u}{\Delta z V}, C_t = fn(\Delta^2 h, \sigma_{sso})$$

- h: topographic height
- σ_{sso} : Standard deviation of subgrid-scale orography
- -topo_wind=2 (v3.4.1+, Mass and Ovens 2010; 2011; 2012)
 - Enhancing: u_∗ (~subgrid terrain variance)



Testing the New topo_wind Option

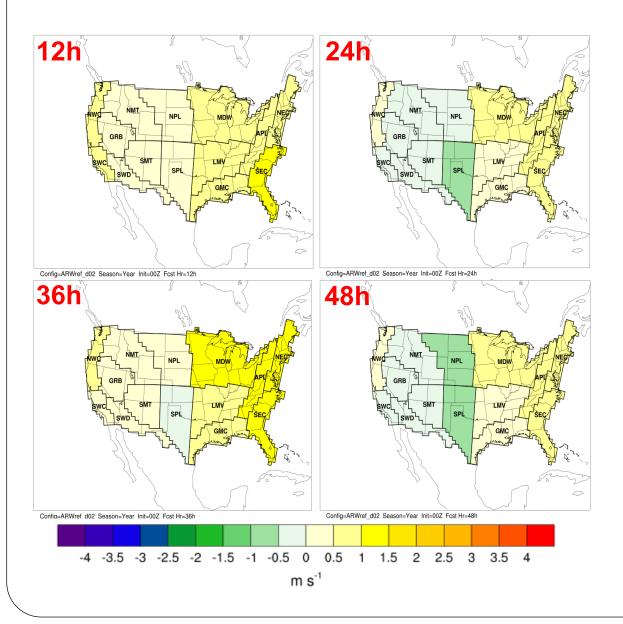


Physics Suite	Test Configuration
Microphysics	WRF Single-Moment 5
Radiation (SW/LW)	Dudhia/RRTM
Surface Layer	Monin-Obukhov similarity theory
Land Surface Model	Noah
PBL	Yonsei University (topo_wind=0,1,2)
Convection	Kain-Fritsch

- Year-long simulations:1 July 2011 30 June 2012
- Initialized every 36 h, 48-h forecasts
- Domain: 15-km/5-km nest
- Focus on winds
- Three configurations:
 - topo_wind=0 (twind0)
 - topo_wind=1 (twind1)
 - topo_wind=2 (twind2)
- Comparisons: (5-km domain only)
 - twind0 twind1
 - twind0 twind2
 - twind0, twind1,twind2
 - twind1 twind2

Visit P67 by Harrold et al. for information regarding additional variables for twind0

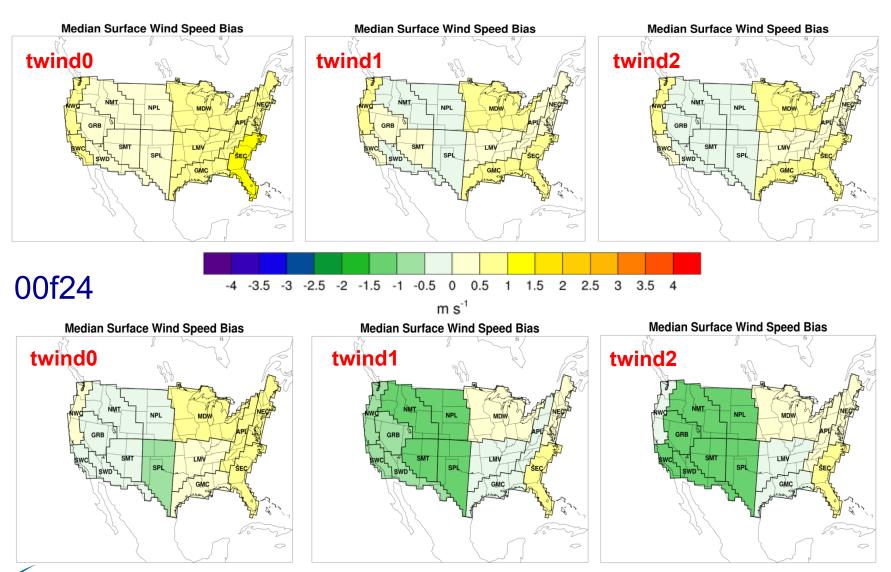
Surface wind speed bias (twind0), 00 UTC INIT



- High wind bias
- Diurnal variation
- Regional variation (East vs. West)
- Yellow: 0.5 to 1.5 m/s
- Green: -0.5 to -1.5 m/

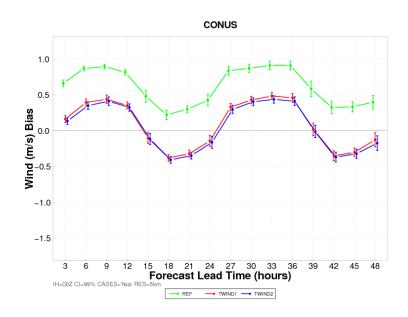
Comparison among three configurations



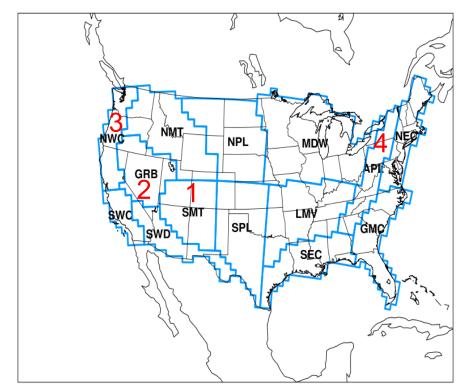




Breakdown by region: twind0, twind1, twind2



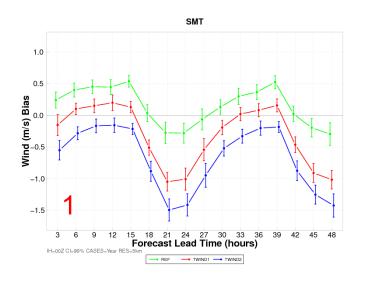
- twind0: high wind bias for all forecast lead times, maximum bias overnight and minimum during the day
- twind1, twind2: bias reduced over night, over-corrected during the day

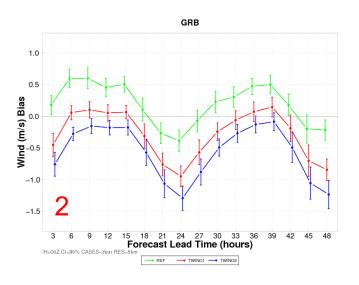


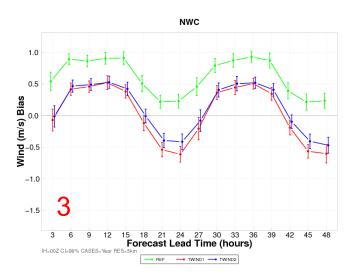


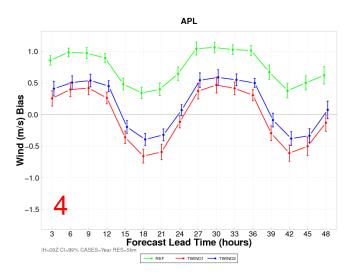
Developmental Testbed Center-

Breakdown by region: twind0, twind1, twind2

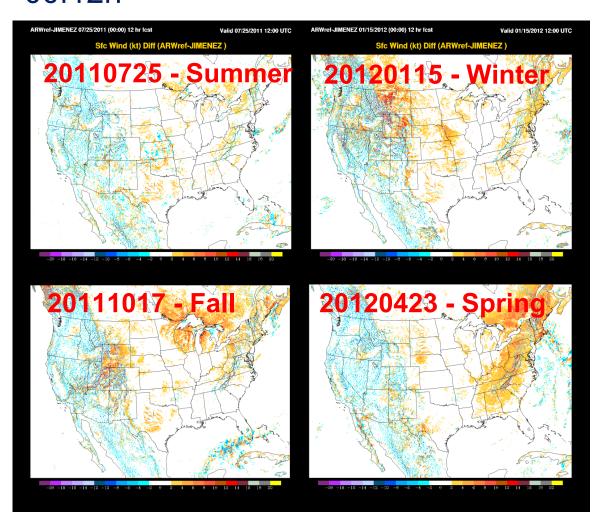






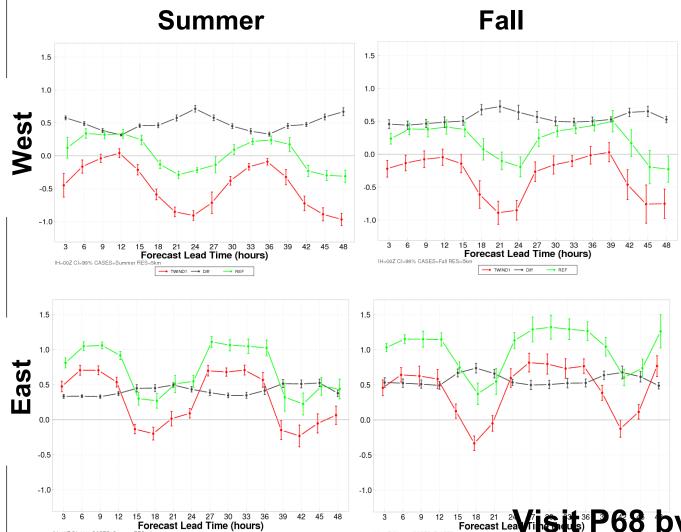


Breakdown by season: twind0 - twind1 00f12h



- Very complex pattern for any given day
- Blue: twind1 strongergenerally overMountain West
- Orange: twind1 weaker– generally over EastPlains

Breakdown by season/region: twind0, twind1 Wind (m/s) Bias



West region:

- twind1 reduces bias to near zero 12h, 36h
- Over corrected during the day

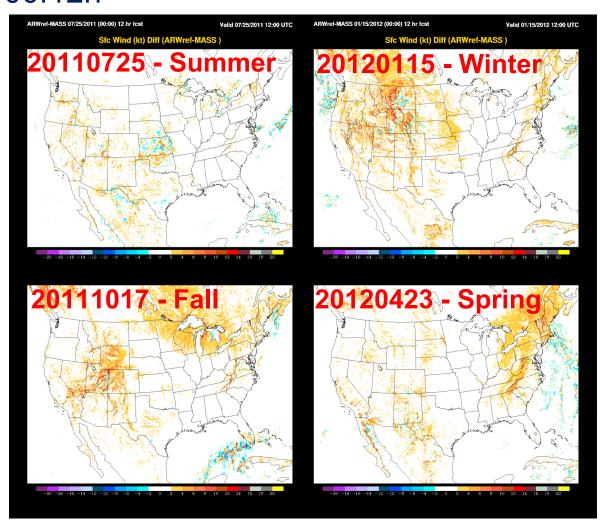
East region:

- twind1 shifts bias downward
- bias still high overnight

General offset of ~0.5 m/s between the two configurations

Forecast Lea Vijsit P68 by Lorente-Plazas et al for improvement

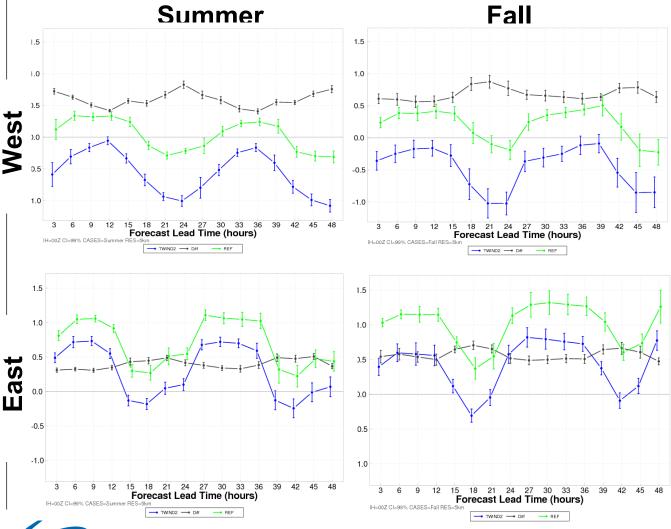
Breakdown by season: twind0 - twind2 00f12h



Orange: twind2 weaker

Breakdown by season/region: twind0, twind2





West region:

- twind2 reduces bias to below zero 12h, 36h
- over corrected during the day

East region:

- bias reduced
- higher than the West

General offset of ~0.5 m/s between the two configurations



Summary

topo_wind=0:

- High surface wind bias (known issue)
 - -maximum at 12 h and 36 h
 - -minimum at 24 h
- Higher bias over East, Lower over West (for all seasons)
 - -unresolved subgrid topography
 - -smoother or flatter topography used in the model
 - -absence of topographic drag

topo_wind=1, 2:

- Overall high bias reduced in both options
 - -at night: improvement
 - -during the day: over-corrected
- Other factors
 - –fewer stations over West/Mountains, Hills
 - -representativeness error over West
 - -is subgrid topograph correctly resolved? at what resolution?

