



University of Nevada, Reno

# Turbulent Fluxes and Air Pollution in Cold Air Pool Events (Meteorology-Chemistry Coupling)

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## Key Unanswered Questions

- What role does the boundary layer structure have on PM formation and the chemical processes?
- What role do stratiform clouds have on the atmospheric chemistry and boundary layer mixing?
- Can NWP models simulate near-surface meteorological conditions during stable PBL? **No!**
- Is it time to move on from existing dimensionless flux-gradient parameterizations to simulate the PBL mixing? **Yes!**
- Do we have enough turbulence data to make new empirical formulations for the RANS closure? **No!**



# Persistent Cold-Air Pool Study

## THE PERSISTENT COLD-AIR POOL STUDY

BY NEIL P. LAREAU, ERIK CROSMAN, C. DAVID WHITEMAN, JOHN D. HOREL, SEBASTIAN W. HOCH, WILLIAM O. J. BROWN, AND THOMAS W. HORST

Utah's Salt Lake valley was the setting for a wintertime study of multiday cold-air pools that affect air quality in urban basins.

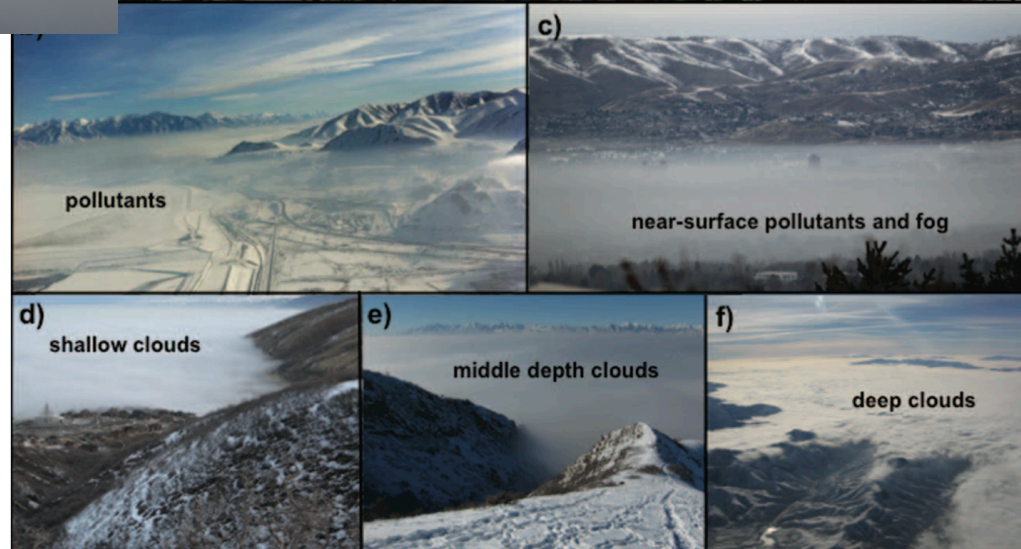
- Field Experiment
- Wintertime
- 2 ½ Months
- Salt Lake Valley, Utah
- Multiple Upper Air and Surface Sites

**PCAPS field campaign (NSF: 0938397)**

C. David Whiteman (U. of Utah)

John Horel (U. of Utah)

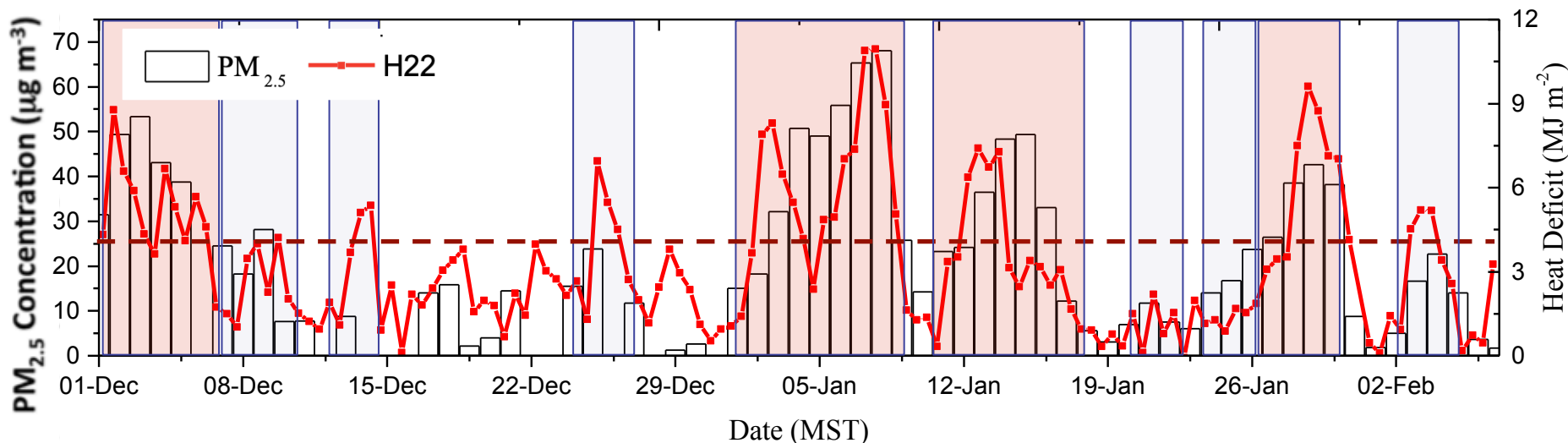
Sharon Zhong (Michigan State)



(Figures from: Lareau et al., BAMS 2013)



# PCAPS Study Time Period: Winter 2010-2011



- 10 Intensive Observation Periods (IOPs)
- Brief and weak CAPs throughout **Weak CAPs**
- 4 IOPs with **Strong Multiday Persistent CAPs**
- NWP Modeling – IOP3 & IOP5
- Air Quality Modeling – January 2011 (IOP5 – IOP9)



# Monitoring Locations: Turbulence Data

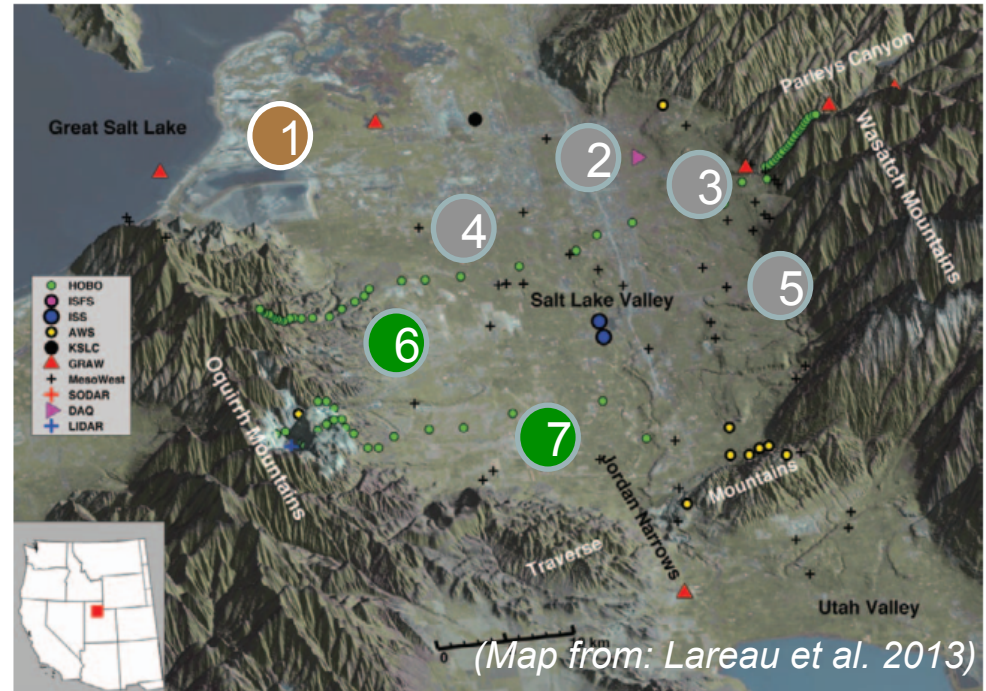
## NCAR EOL Integrated Surface Flux System (ISFS)

### Observation period:

Dec 2010 – Feb 2011

### Sensor height:

3m or 10m



No.	Site	Sensor Height (m)	Land Use (National Land Cover Database, NLCD)
1	Playa	3	Barren land
2	ABC Urban	10	Developed, high intensity
3	Highland	10	Developed, medium intensity
4	West Valley	10	Developed, low intensity
5	East Slope	10	Developed, low intensity
6	West Slope	3	Pasture/Hay
7	Riverton	10	Cultivated Crops

# Numerical Weather Prediction Model

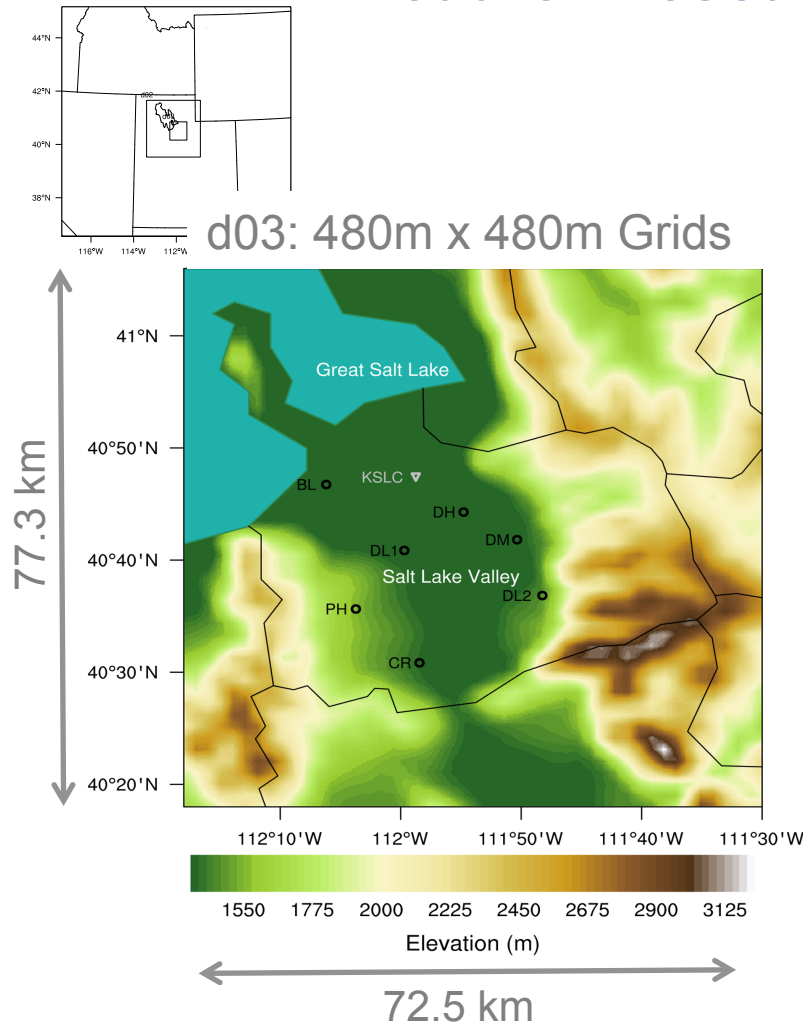
## Weather Research & Forecasting (WRF) v3.7.1

### Configurations

- NAM 12-km analysis dataset
- 3 Two-Way Nested Domains (finest: 480m)
- 30 Vertical Levels (10 in first 1,000m AGL)
- Surface and Upper Air Nudging (OBSGRID)
- NLCD Land Use Classification

### Common Physics

- **Cloud Microphysics:** Lin
- **Longwave Radiation:** Rapid Radiative Transfer Model
- **Shortwave Radiation:** Dudhia
- **Cumulus Parameterizations:** Kain-Fritsch
- **Cloud Fraction Option:** Xu-Randall

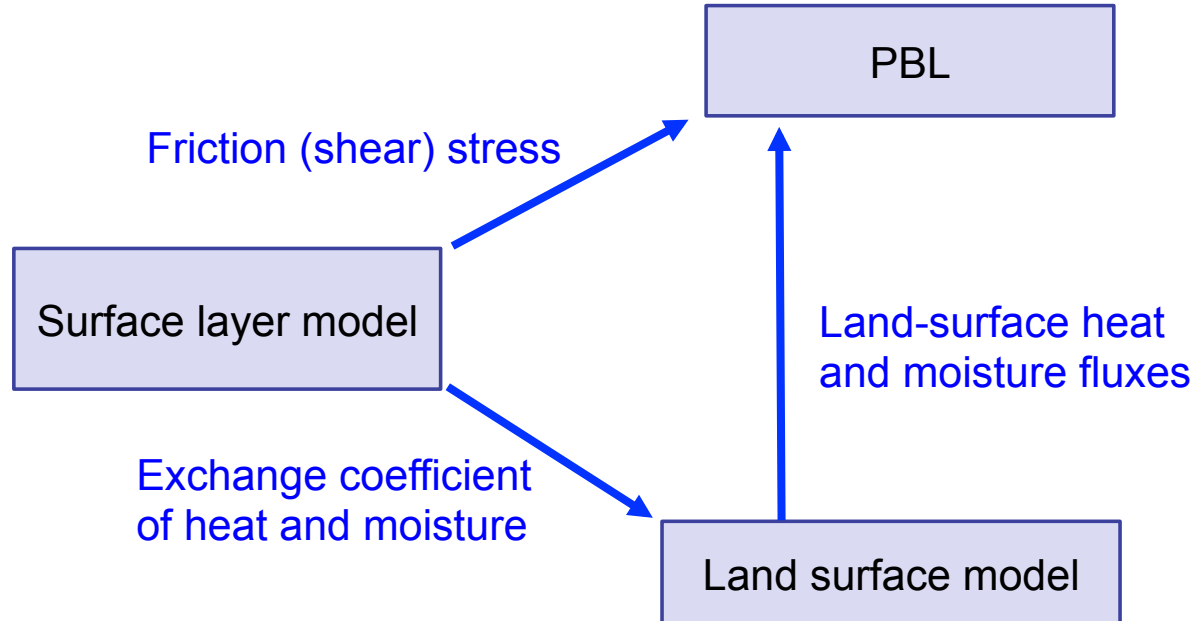




# Sensitivity Testing: PBL, Surface Layer, LSM

## Planetary Boundary Layer, Surface Layer, Land Surface

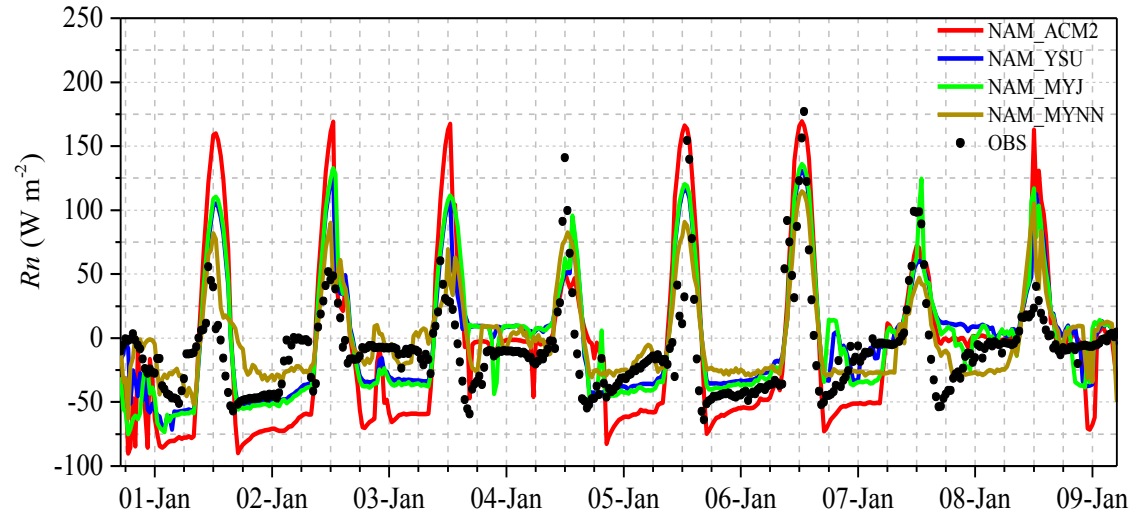
1. ACM2, Pleim-Xiu, Pleim-Xiu (with soil nudging) [ACM2]
2. YSU, Revised MM5, Noah [YSU]
3. MYJ, Eta Similarity, Noah [MYJ]
4. MYNN, MYNN, Noah [MYNN]



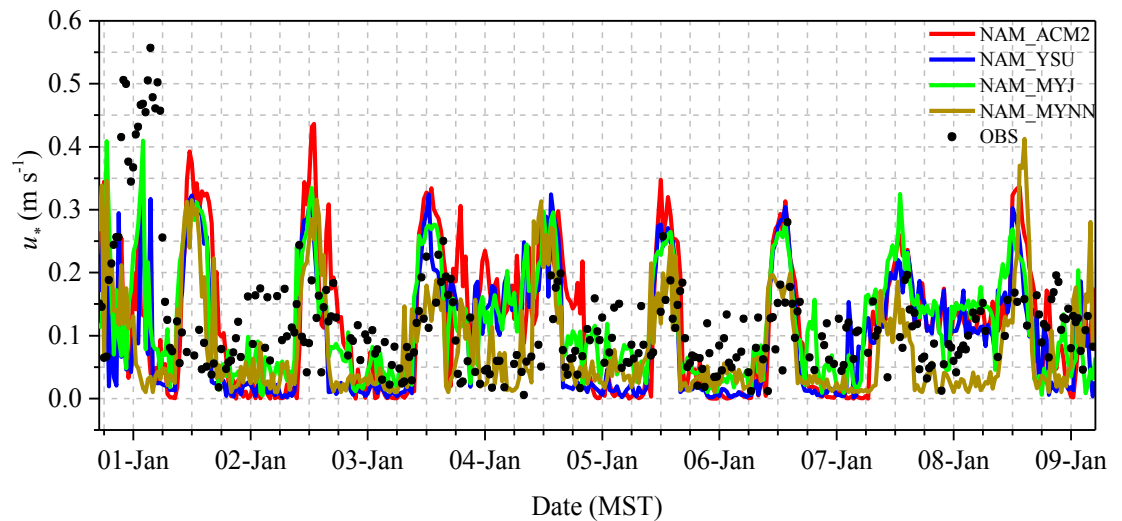


# Simulated Net Radiation and Friction Velocity (Strong CAP – IOP5)

Net Radiation ( $\text{W}/\text{m}^2$ )



Friction Velocity ( $\text{m}/\text{s}$ )

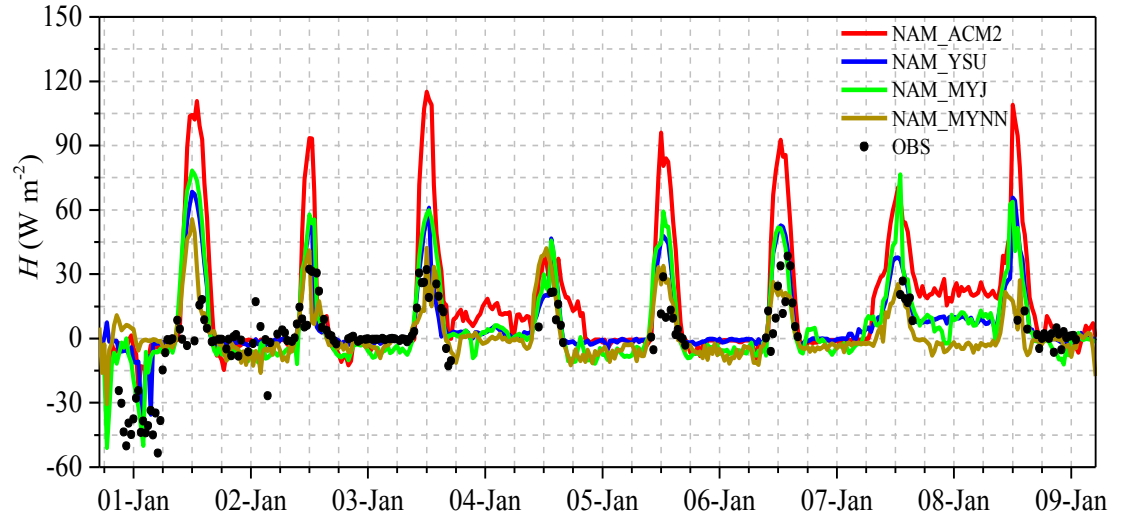




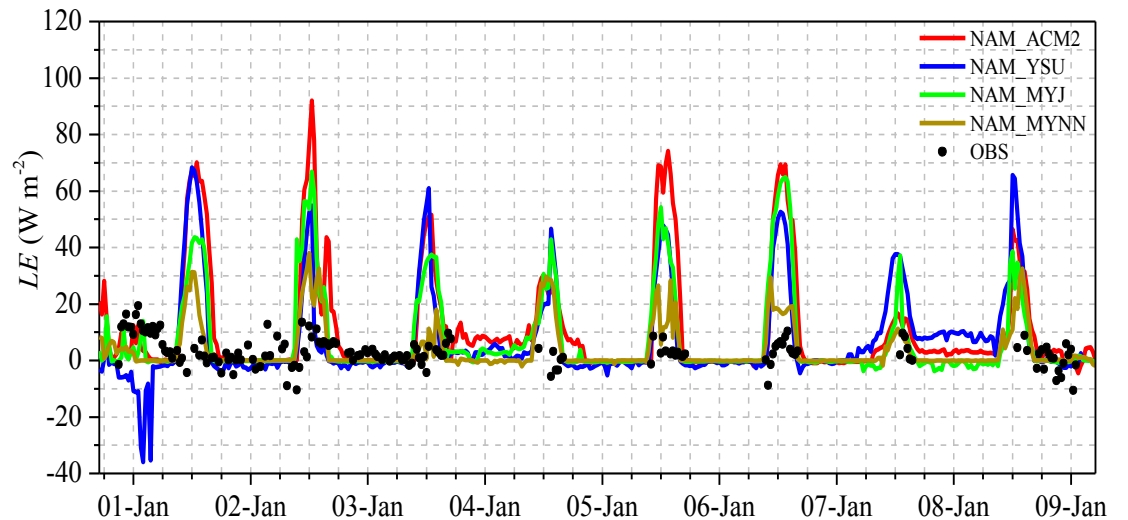


# Simulated Surface Fluxes (Strong CAP - IOP5)

Sensible HF ( $\text{W/m}^2$ )



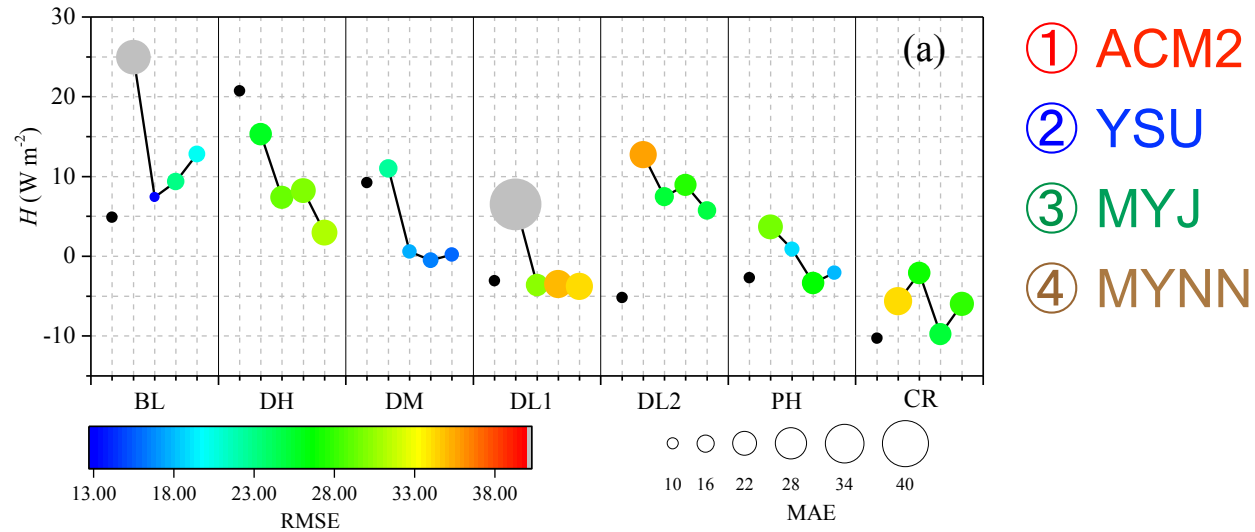
Latent HF ( $\text{W/m}^2$ )



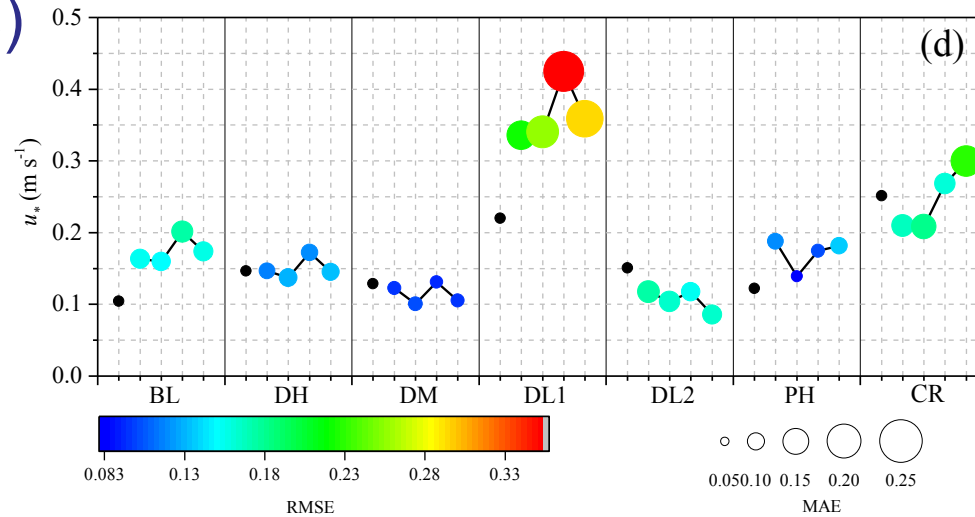


# Spatial Variability of Surface Fluxes

## Sensible HF ( $\text{W}/\text{m}^2$ )



## Friction Velocity ( $\text{m}/\text{s}$ )





# Spatial Variation of Surface Transfer Coefficient

## Sensible Heat Flux Calculation

$$H = \rho c_p C_h U_a (T_s - T_a)$$

### Where:

$\rho$  = density

$c_p$  = specific heat capacity

$C_h$  = surface transfer coefficient

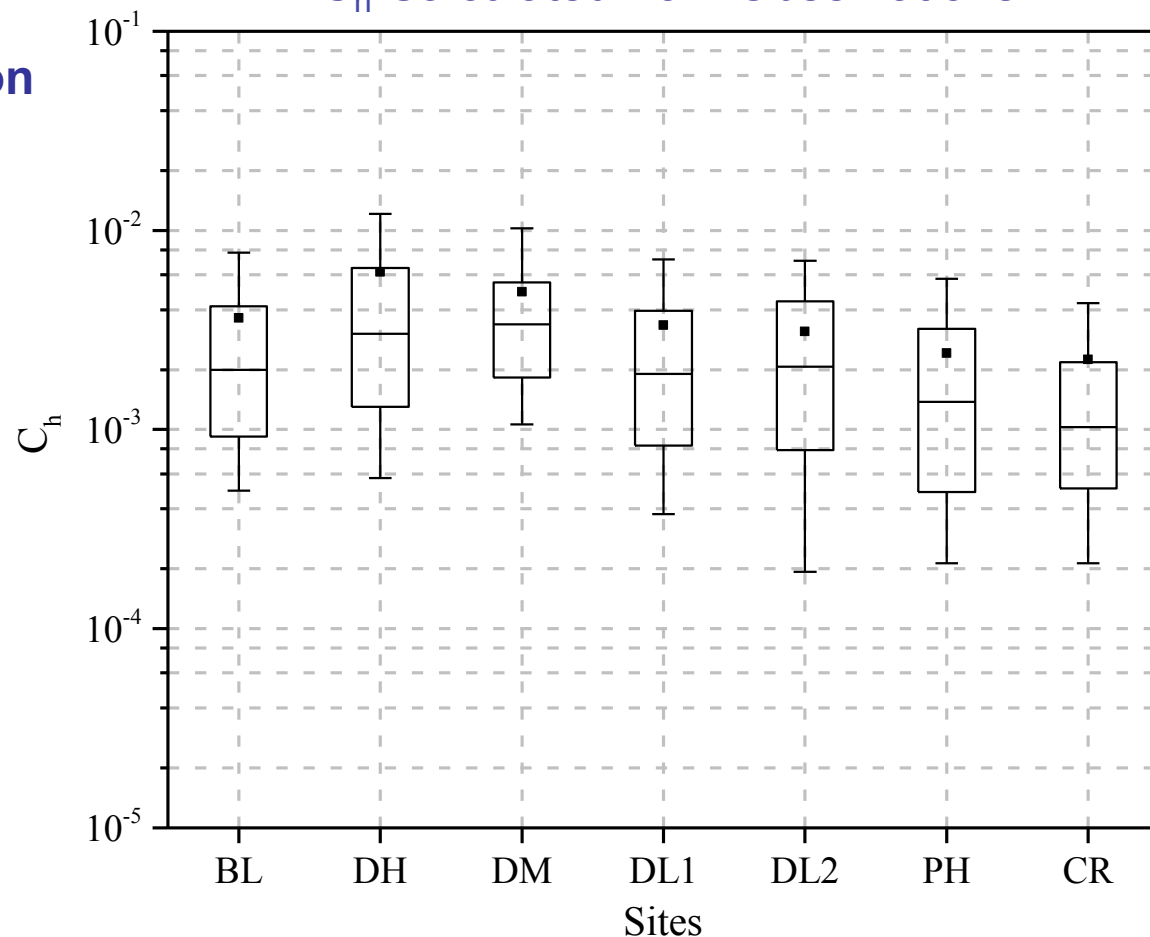
$U$  = wind speed

$T$  = temperature

$s$  = surface

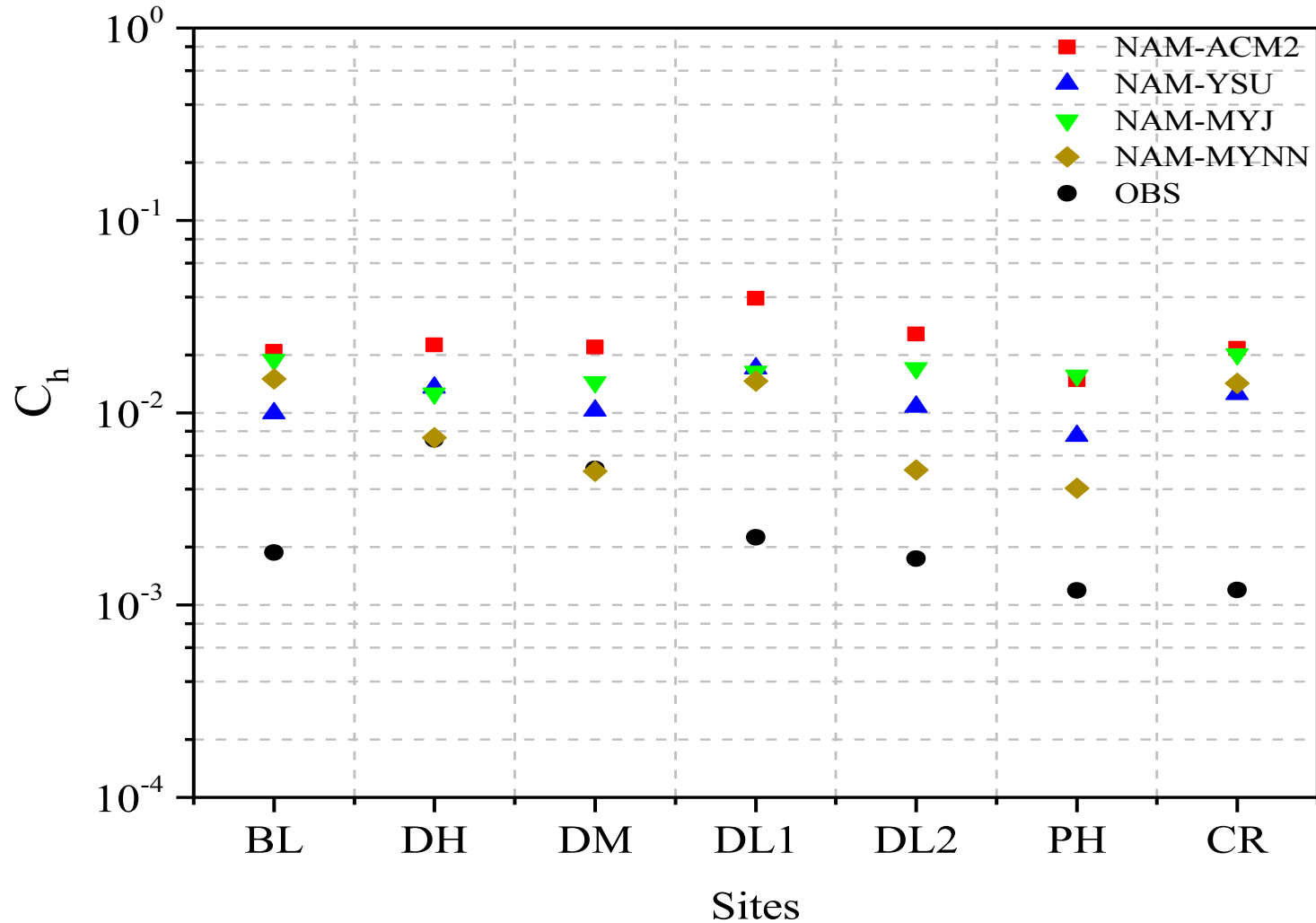
$a$  = 2m above surface

$C_h$  Calculated from Observations



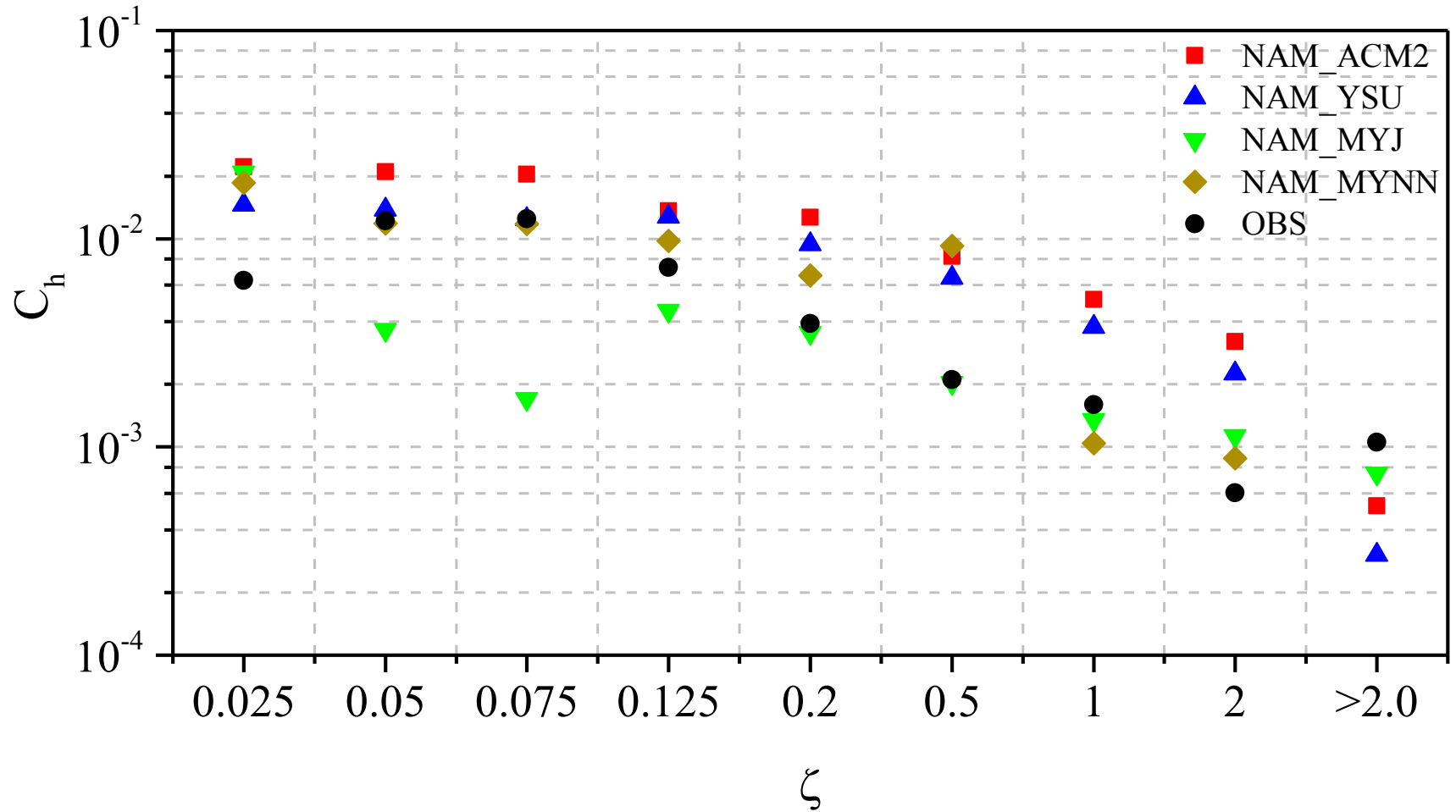


# Average WRF Simulated Surface Transfer Coefficient





# WRF Surface Transfer Coefficient and Stability

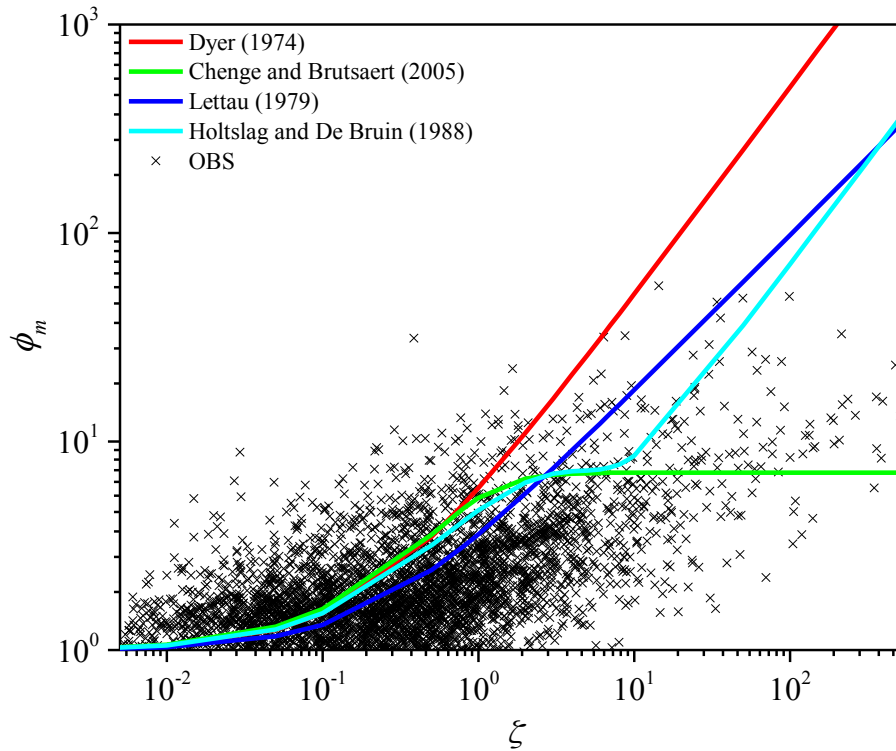




# Flux-profile Stability Functions

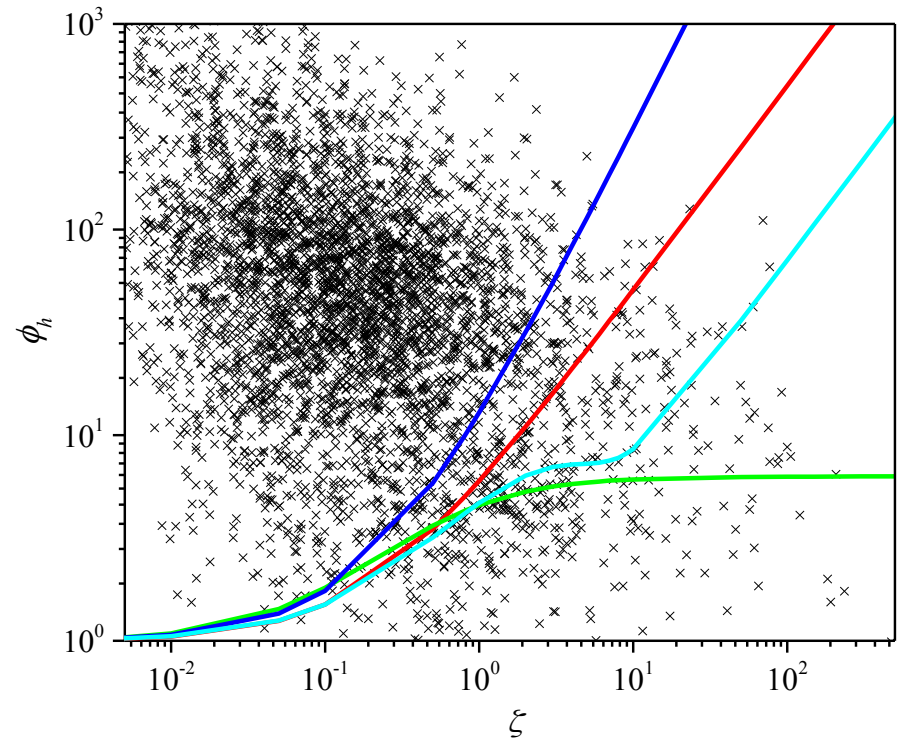
## Dimensionless Wind Shear

$$\phi_M(\zeta) = \frac{\kappa z}{u_*} \frac{\partial U}{\partial z}$$



## Dimensionless Temp Gradient

$$\phi_T(\zeta) = \frac{\kappa z}{\theta_*} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial z}$$



(Sun et al. 2019, in prep)



# Summary

- In general, WRF performance depends on CAP strength and degrades for strong CAPs
- Surface exchange coefficient is typically overestimated by WRF
- Further investigation of flux-gradient relationship in complex terrain needed to improve surface layer model parameterizations
- *Can NWP models simulate near-surface meteorological conditions during stable PBL?* **No!**
- *Is it time to move on from existing dimensionless flux-gradient parameterizations to simulate the PBL mixing?* **Yes!**
- *Do we have enough turbulence data to make new empirical formulations for the RANS closure?* **No!**



## Field Experiment Wish List

- Surface energy balance; SHF, LHF,  $u_*$  @ many locations
- Surface skin temperature and moisture @ many locations
- Vertical profiles of SHF, LHF, and TKE
- Vertical profiles of aerosols and nitrogen chemistry
- Cloud thermodynamics and mixing (entrainment)