

Sensitivity of the Simulation of Thermally-Driven Circulations in an Idealized Valley to Planetary Boundary Layer Parameterizations

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Denver, 9 January 2023

 $103^{\rm rd}$ AMS Annual Meeting - $24^{\rm th}$ Symposium on Boundary Layers and Turbulence

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MOTIVATION AND METHODOLOGY

$\label{eq:project_astrong} {\rm Project} \ {\bf ASTER} \ {\rm -} \ {\bf Atmospheric \ boundary-layer \ modeling \ over \ complex \ terrain}$

Aims:

- evaluate the model's sensitivity to turbulence and land surface parameterizations, focusing on thermally-driven winds
- identify modeling issues in mountainous terrain related to turbulence and land surface parameterizations that have a large impact on the simulation of thermally-driven circulations

Methodology:

- series of RANS simulations in an idealized 3D valley-plain topography
- comparison with a LES, assumed as the benchmark

MODEL SETUP





- 1-km res. RANS, different PBL schemes
- 100-m res. LES as reference
- $\Delta z = 5$ m close to the surface
- periodic boundary conditions

- TKE 1.5-order SGS scheme in the LES
- $\bullet\,$ random T perturb. \pm 0.1 K in the LES
- 06 UTC 20 March 18 UTC 21 March
- Coordinates: 46°N 11°E

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Along-Valley Wind

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Along-Valley Wind



SENSITIVITY OF THE SIMULATION OF THERMALLY-DRIVEN CIRCULATIONS IN AN IDEALIZED VALLEY TO PBL PARAMETERIZATIONS

CROSS-VALLEY WIND

CROSS-VALLEY WIND



SENSITIVITY OF THE SIMULATION OF THERMALLY-DRIVEN CIRCULATIONS IN AN IDEALIZED VALLEY TO PBL PARAMETERIZATIONS

Along-Valley Wind

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Along-Valley Wind



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CROSS-VALLEY WIND

CROSS-VALLEY WIND



SENSITIVITY OF THE SIMULATION OF THERMALLY-DRIVEN CIRCULATIONS IN AN IDEALIZED VALLEY TO PBL PARAMETERIZATIONS

ALONG-VALLEY WIND - VALLEY FLOOR

Valley floor - 3 UTC





SENSITIVITY OF THE SIMULATION OF THERMALLY-DRIVEN CIRCULATIONS IN AN IDEALIZED VALLEY TO PBL PARAMETERIZATIONS

ALONG-VALLEY WIND ERROR - VALLEY FLOOR



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POTENTIAL TEMPERATURE - VALLEY FLOOR

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POTENTIAL TEMPERATURE ERROR - VALLEY FLOOR

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CROSS-VALLEY WIND - WESTERN SLOPE

SENSITIVITY OF THE SIMULATION OF THERMALLY-DRIVEN CIRCULATIONS IN AN IDEALIZED VALLEY TO PBL PARAMETERIZATIONS

CROSS-VALLEY WIND ERROR - WESTERN SLOPE

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POTENTIAL TEMPERATURE - WESTERN SLOPE

SENSITIVITY OF THE SIMULATION OF THERMALLY-DRIVEN CIRCULATIONS IN AN IDEALIZED VALLEY TO PBL PARAMETERIZATIONS

POTENTIAL TEMPERATURE ERROR - WESTERN SLOPE

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CONCLUSIONS

- along-valley wind: larger differences between RANS simulations and LES in the nighttime phase and in the morning transition
- slope wind: higher variability between the RANS simulations during daytime
- **potential temperature**: on the valley floor larger differences between the RANS simulations and the LES during nighttime
- significant differences in the simulation of the **PBL height**

Acknowledgments

This research was funded by Euregio Science Fund (3rd Call, IPN101) of the Europaregion Euregio.

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THANKS FOR YOUR KIND ATTENTION!

Aster Alpinus