

Modelled and observed ABL structure and processes in a snowcovered forest

Carl Fortelius

Joint MUSCATEN and NetICE Workshop on Modelling of snow-iceatmosphere interactions

Kuopio, Finland, 24-26 March 2010







- Modelled and observed ABL structures and processes in a snowcovered forest
- Intercomparison of measurements and two weather forecasting models
- Descriptive approach: looking for differences and similarities



Contents...

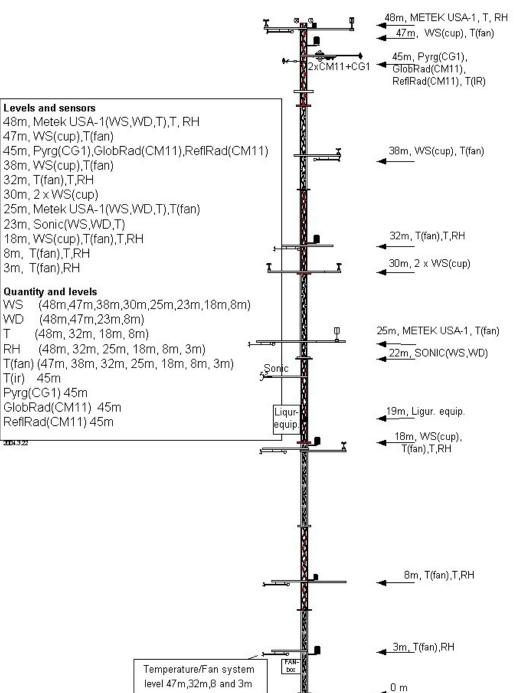
- Modelled
 - HIRLAM operational reference runs (RCR)
 - version 7.2 (and 6.4.4)
 - Monin-Obukhov surface layer with stability-dependent exchange coefficients, simplistic treatment of snow cover
 - Warm bias in screen temperature associated with failure to predict strong wintertime surface inversions
 - HIRLAM 7.3 candidates
 - version 7.3 Beta2 (and earlier "NS0630")
 - Double energy balance forest scheme, advanced treatment of snow cover (see the presentation by Stefan Gollvik)
 - Reduced warm bias during cold episodes
 - Forecast step 0...6 hrs
- and observed ABL structures and Processes in a snow-covered forest

ILMATIETEEN LAITOS METEOROLOGISKA INSTITUTET FINNISH METEOROLOGICAL INSTITUTE



Т

SODANKYLÄ MICROMETEOROLOGICAL MAST



Contents...

- Modelled and **observed** •
 - The Arctic Research • Centre of the Finnish Meteorological Institute (FMI-ARC)
 - T: 3 m, 30 m •
 - Rad: 18 m
 - SHF, LHF: 22m
 - Soil heat flux: -7 cm
- ABL structures and Processes in a snowcovered forest

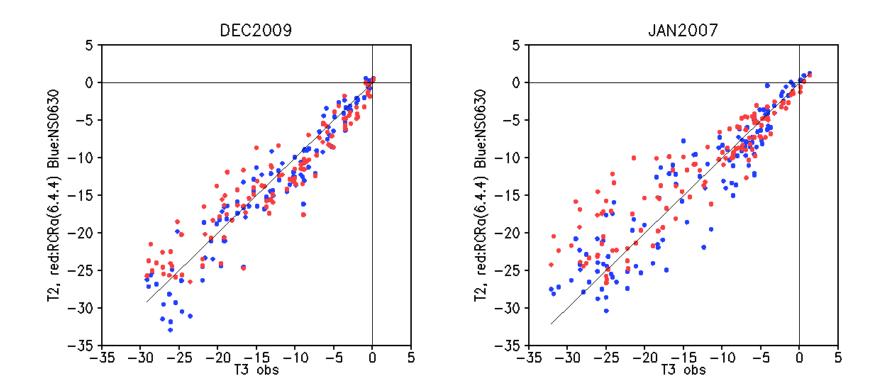


Contents...

- Modelled and observed **ABL structures**
 - Surface layer temperature gradient
- and processes
 - Radiative and turbulent heat fluxes
- in a snow-covered forest
 - Sodankylä (67 N, 26 E)
 - Sparse Scots pine forest, 10-15 m tall
 - Jan 2007, Dec 2009

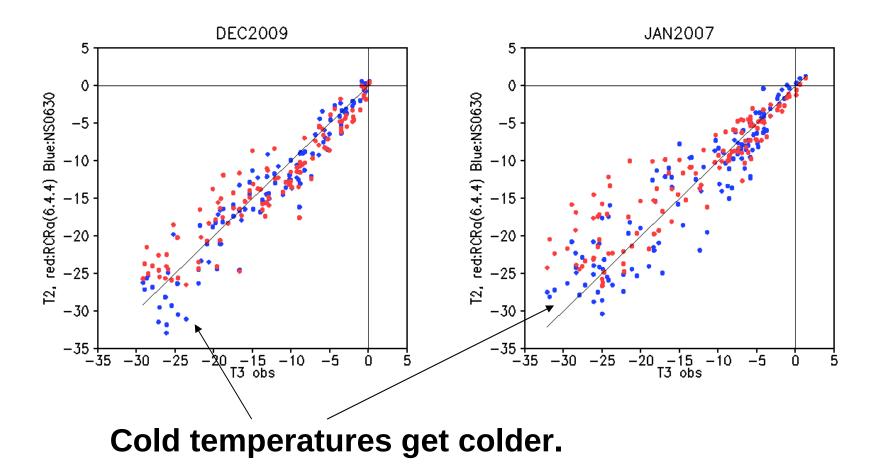


Sodankylä temperature at screen level Red: RCR (7.2), Blue: 7.3 BETA2





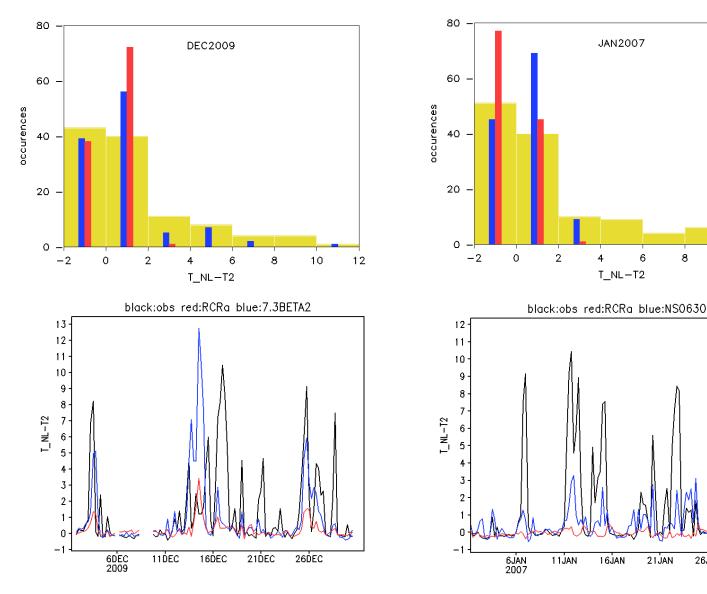
Sodankylä temperature at screen level Red: RCR (7.2), Blue: 7.3 BETA2





ILMATIETEEN LAITOS METEOROLOGISKA INSTITUTET FINNISH METEOROLOGICAL INSTITUTE

Surface layer temperature gradient



09.10.08

10

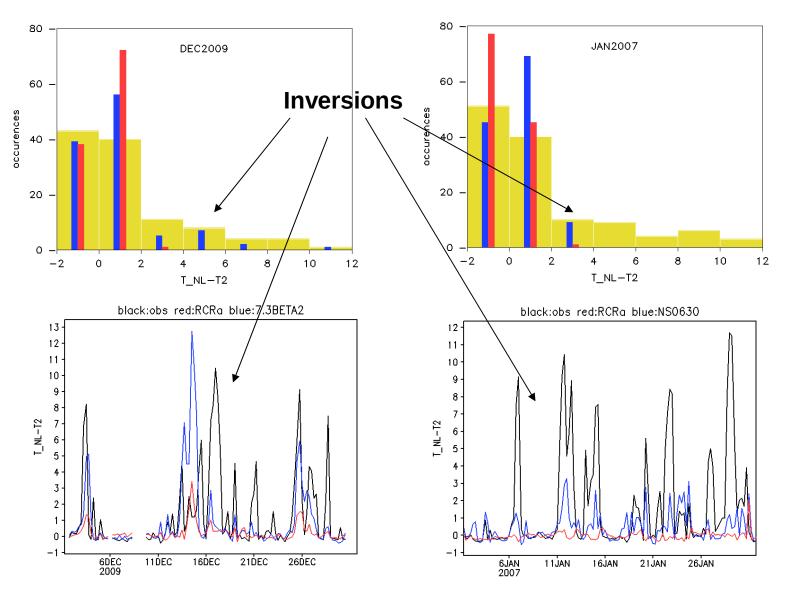
26JAN

12



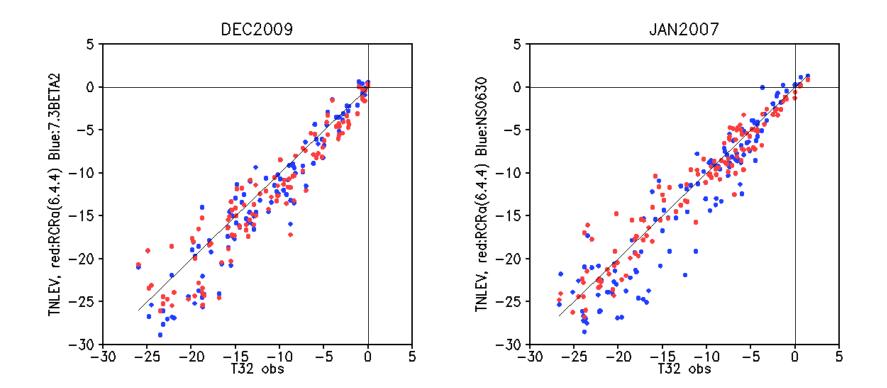
ILMATIETEEN LAITOS METEOROLOGISKA INSTITUTET FINNISH METEOROLOGICAL INSTITUTE

Surface layer temperature gradient





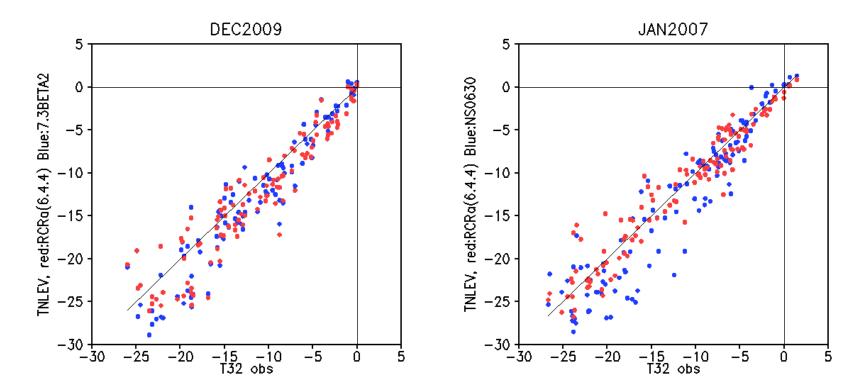
Temperature at 30m Red: RCR (7.2) , Blue: 7.3 BETA2





Temperature at 30m

Red: RCR (7.2) , Blue: 7.3 BETA2

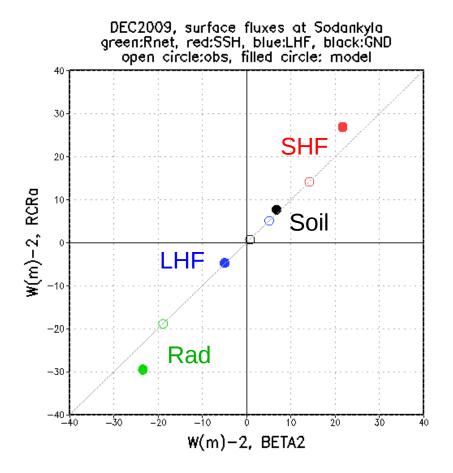


Cold bias, worse in 7.3 BETA2

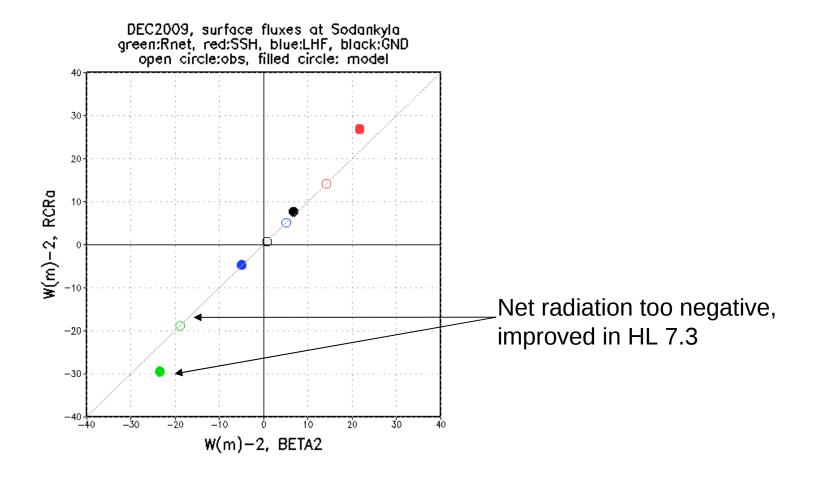


- Reduced warm bias of screen temperature in the new model HL 7.3
 - + more frequent and more intense surface inversions
 - increased cold bias at the top of the surface layer

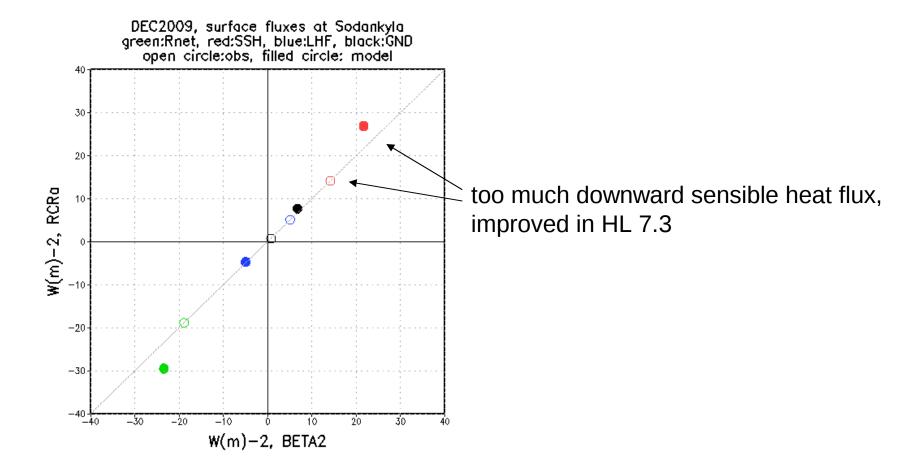




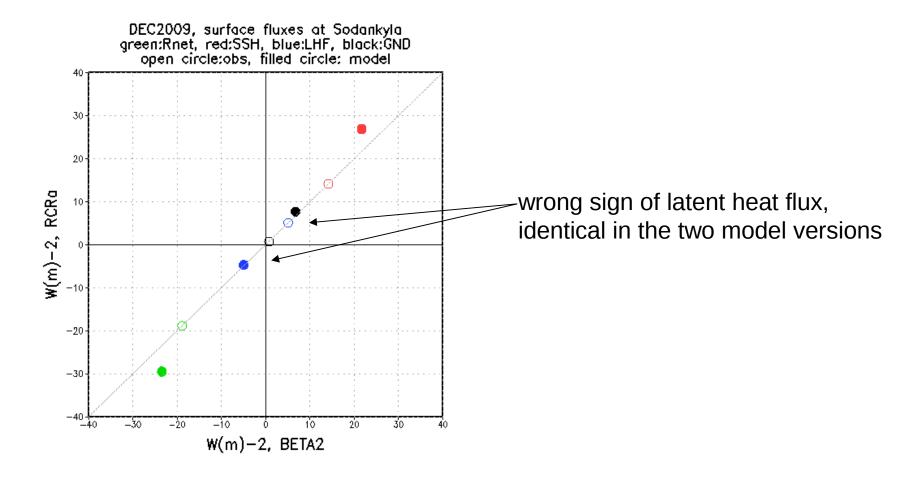




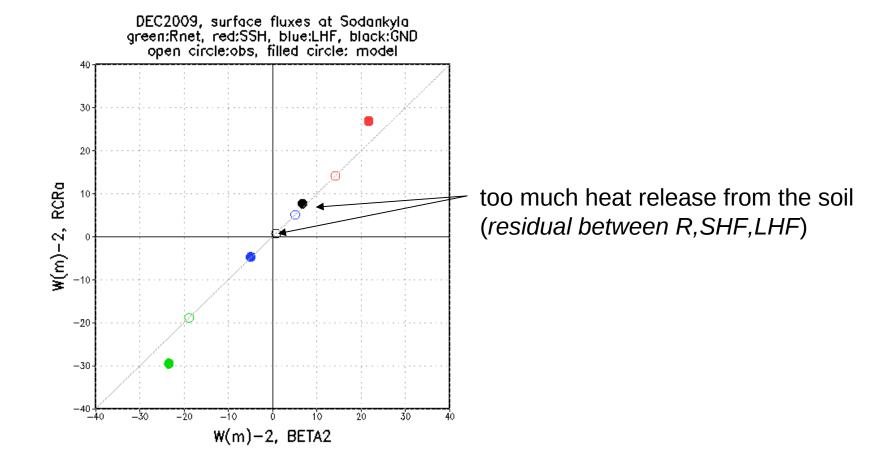










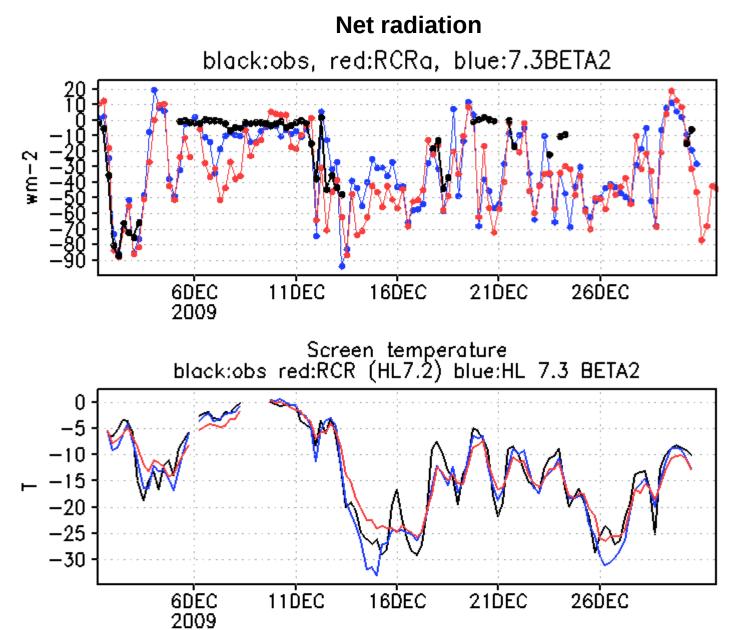




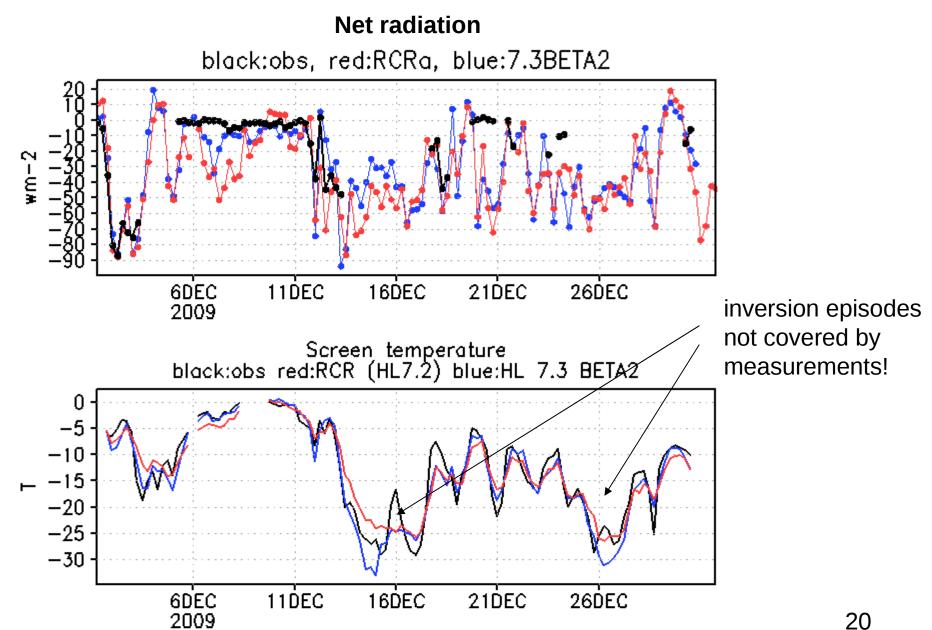
Time sequencies...



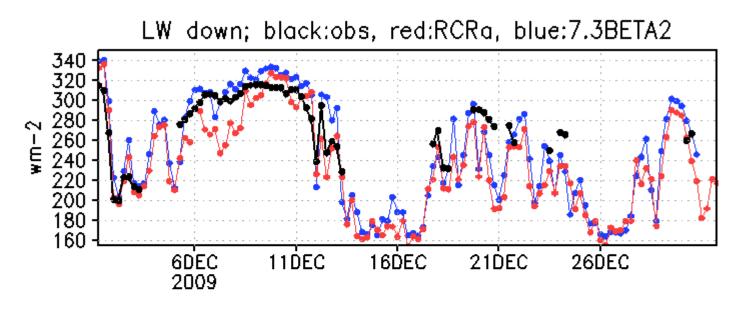


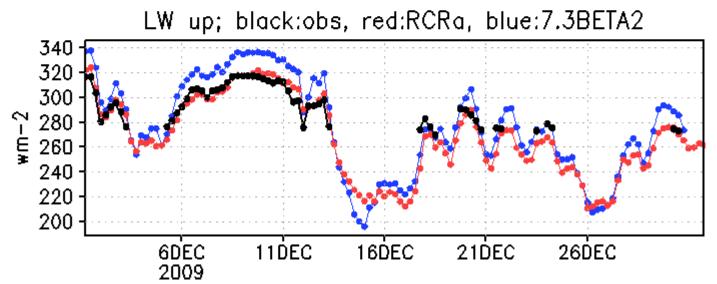




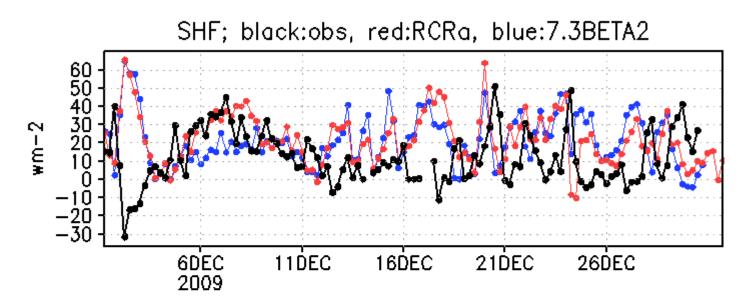




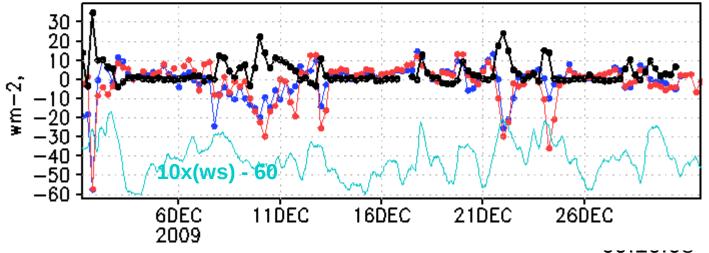




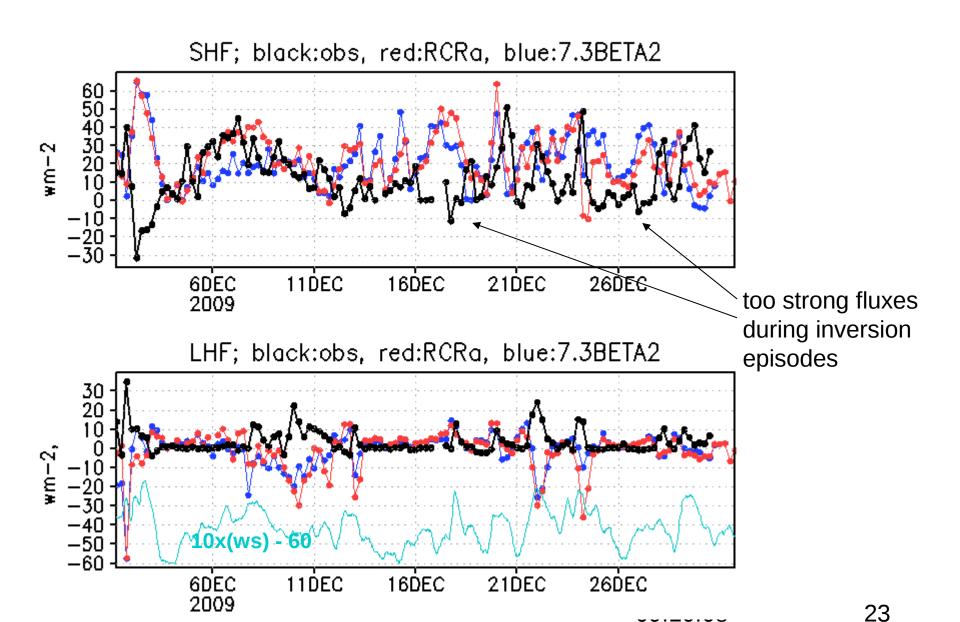




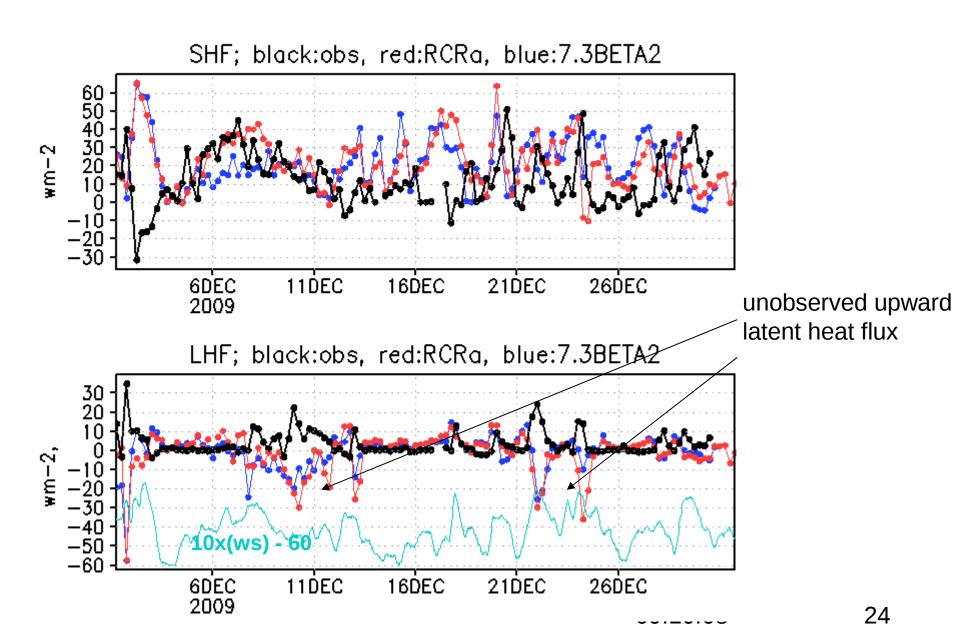
LHF; black:obs, red:RCRa, blue:7.3BETA2





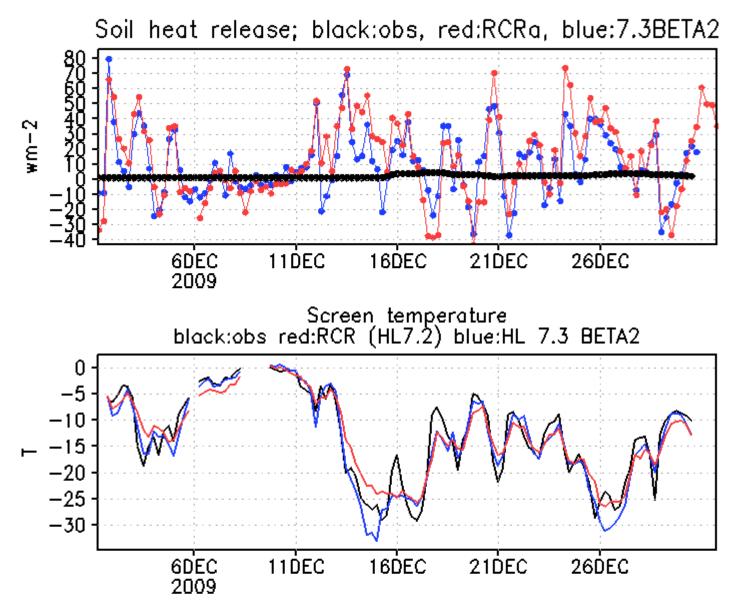








Soil heat release

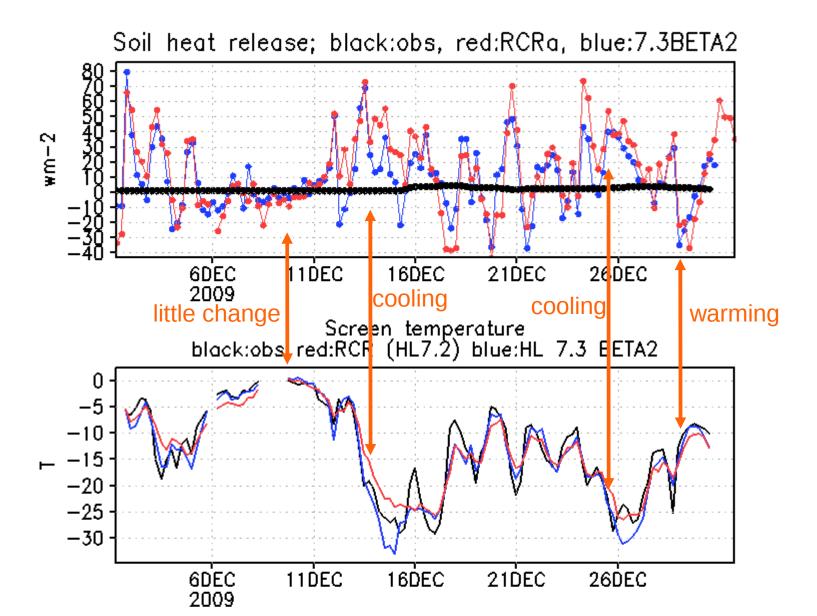


Models: *residual* of Rad,SHF,LHF

Obs: flux at 7 cm in the soil

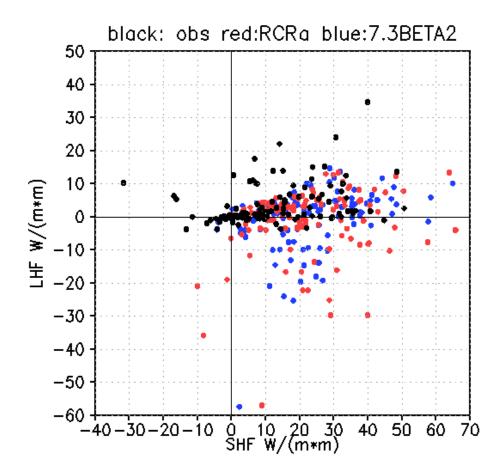


Soil heat release

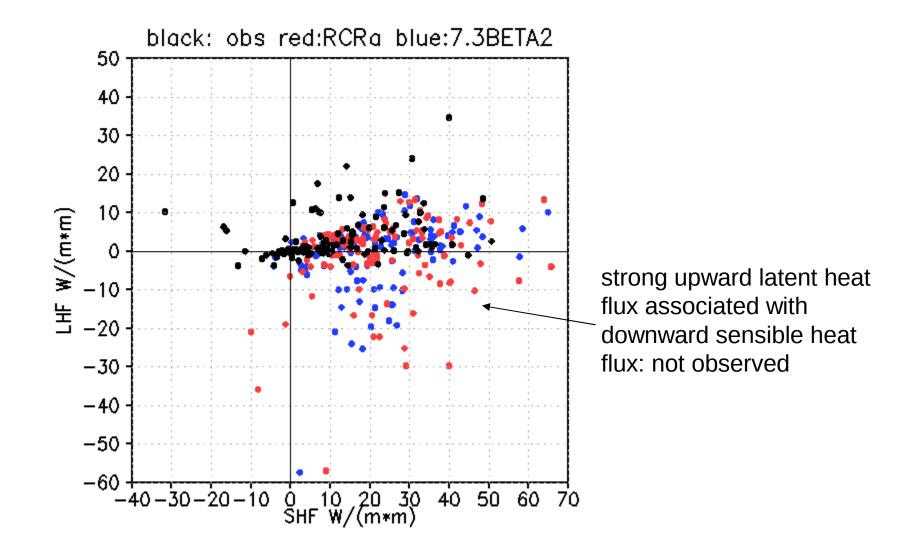




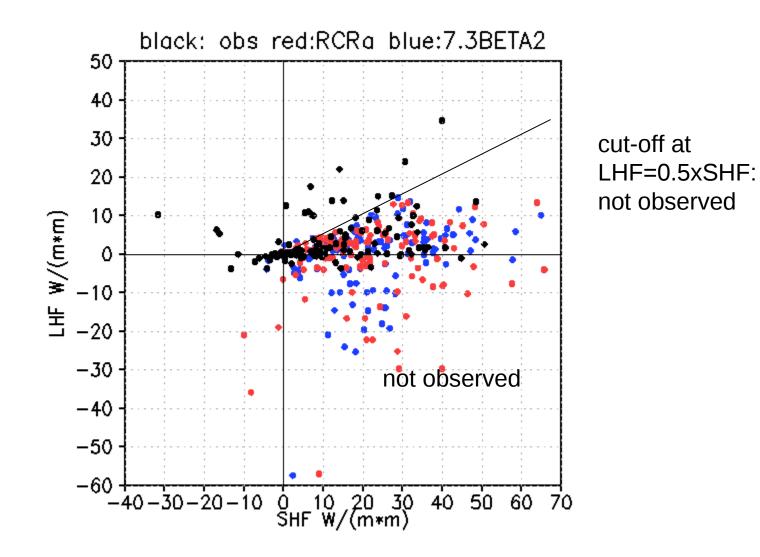
LHF vs. SHF, Dec 2009



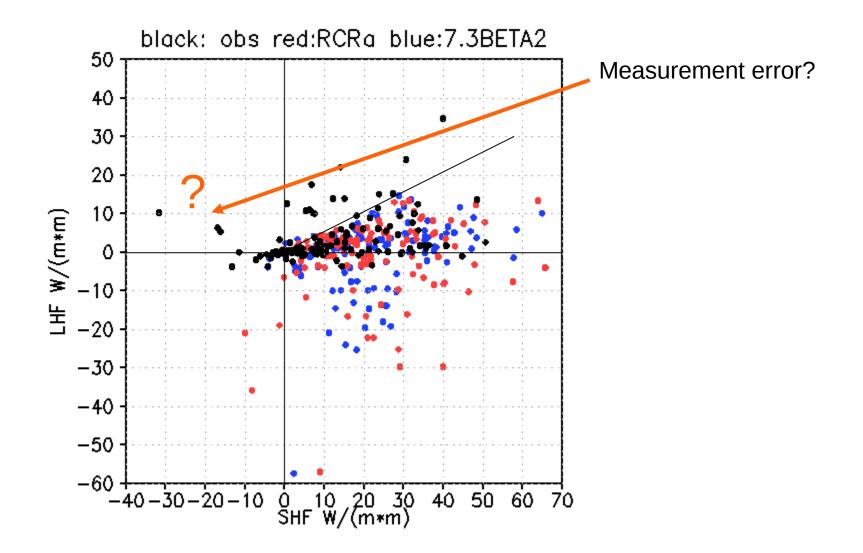














Summary

- Reduced warm bias of screen temperature in the new model
 - + more frequent and more intense surface inversions
 - increased cold bias at the top of the surface layer
- Both model versions overestimate the intensity of the surface energy cycle (too much radiative loss, too much downward sensible heat flux, too much heat release from the soil). Some improvement in the new version.
- (failures to forecast) surface inversions coincident with overestimated downward sensible heat flux in both model versions.
- Both model versions display unobserved peaks of upward latent heat flux, leading to wrong sign on the average.