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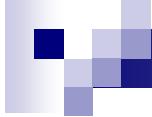
**Workshop on Aerosol Impact in the Environment: from Air Pollution to
Climate Change**

8 - 12 August 2011

**Parameterization of near-source atmospheric diffusion in eulerian models:
comparative analysis**

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Ukraine*



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Arpa, FVG
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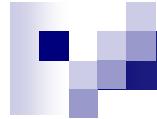
Parameterization of Near-Source Atmospheric Diffusion in Eulerian Models: Comparative Analysis

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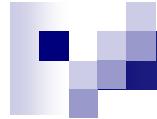


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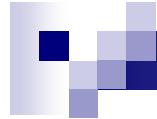
Outline

- Introduction
- Parameterizations of the vertical eddy diffusivity
- Numerical simulation
- Comparison of the results
- Conclusion



Introduction

- K-theory is used. We consider only diffusion of plume
- “Near-source area”: up to 10 km (approximately) down along direction of regular transport
- Limitations of K-theory: $\Delta t \gg T^L$, $I \gg I_{max}$. In near-source area both are not satisfied
- The condition $\Delta t < T^L$ means that memory effects play important role in diffusion processes
- According to Taylor’s theorem the eddy diffusivity has to grow with time (or with distance from the source in our case)



Parameterizations of the vertical eddy diffusivity

- Arya, S.P. (1995) *Journal of Applied Meteorology*, 34, 1112–1122

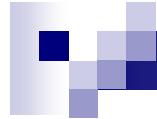
$$K_z = \sigma_w^2 T_w^L \left(\frac{cx}{cl + x} \right) \quad (1)$$

- Sharan, M. at al. (1996) *Atmospheric Environment*, 30, 1137-1145

$$K_z = \sigma_w^2 T_w^L \frac{x}{l} \quad (2)$$

- Voloshchuk, V. at al. (2002) *Proceeding of UHMI*, 250, 7-18

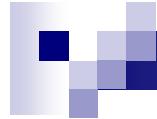
$$K_z = \sigma_w^2 T_w^L \left(1 - e^{-\frac{x}{l}} \right) \quad (3)$$



- Degrazia, G.A. et al. (2001) *Journal of Applied Meteorology* , 40 1233–1240

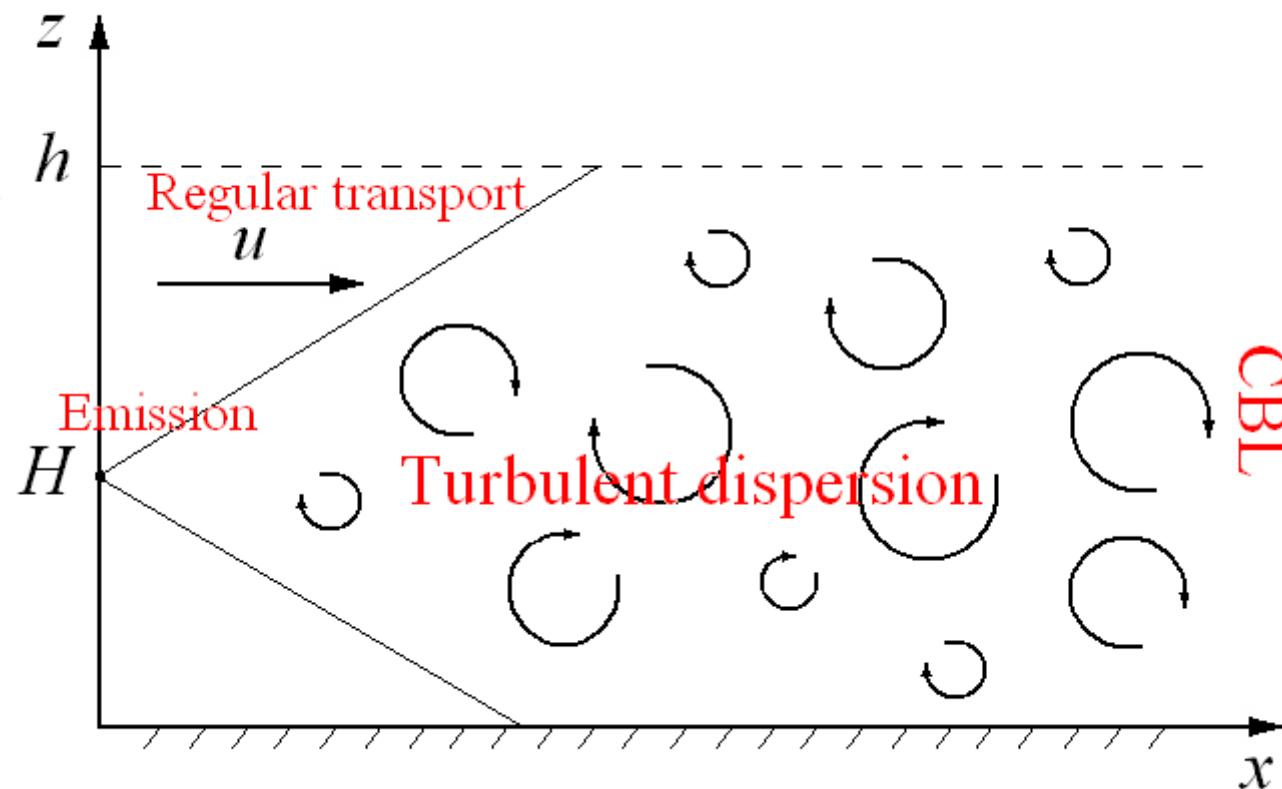
$$K_z = 0.12 w_* h \psi^{\frac{1}{3}} \left[1 - e^{-\frac{4z}{h}} - 0.0003 e^{\frac{8z}{h}} \right]^{\frac{4}{3}} \times \\ \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin \left(3.17 \left[1 - e^{-\frac{4z}{h}} - 0.0003 e^{\frac{8z}{h}} \right]^{-\frac{2}{3}} \psi^{\frac{1}{3}} Xn \right)}{(1+n)^{\frac{5}{3}}} \frac{dn}{n} \quad (4)$$

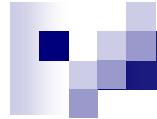
$$\psi^{\frac{1}{3}} = \left[\left(1 - \frac{z}{h} \right)^2 \left(\frac{z}{-L} \right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} + 0.75 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$



The diffusion problem

- Physical formulation (scheme)





The diffusion problem

- Mathematical formulation

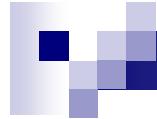
$$u \frac{\partial c}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} K_z \frac{\partial c}{\partial z}$$

$$c = c(x, z) \quad (x > 0, 0 < z < h) \quad (5)$$

$$uc = Q\delta(z - H) \quad \text{at} \quad x = 0$$

$$K_z \frac{\partial c}{\partial z} = 0 \quad \text{at} \quad z = 0, h$$

$$u = u(z) \quad K_z = K_z(x, z)$$



- Parameterization of vertical profiles of turbulent parameters

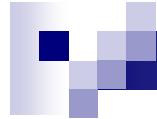
$$u = \begin{cases} \frac{u_*}{\kappa} \left\{ \ln(z/z_0) - \psi_m(z/L) + \psi_m(z_0/L) \right\}, & z < z_b \\ u(z_b), & z \geq z_b \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

$$\sigma_w^2 = 1.44 w_*^2 \left\{ \left(\frac{z}{h} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \left(1 - 0.7 \frac{z}{h} \right)^2 + \frac{10}{9} \frac{u_*^2}{w_*^2} \right\} \quad (7)$$

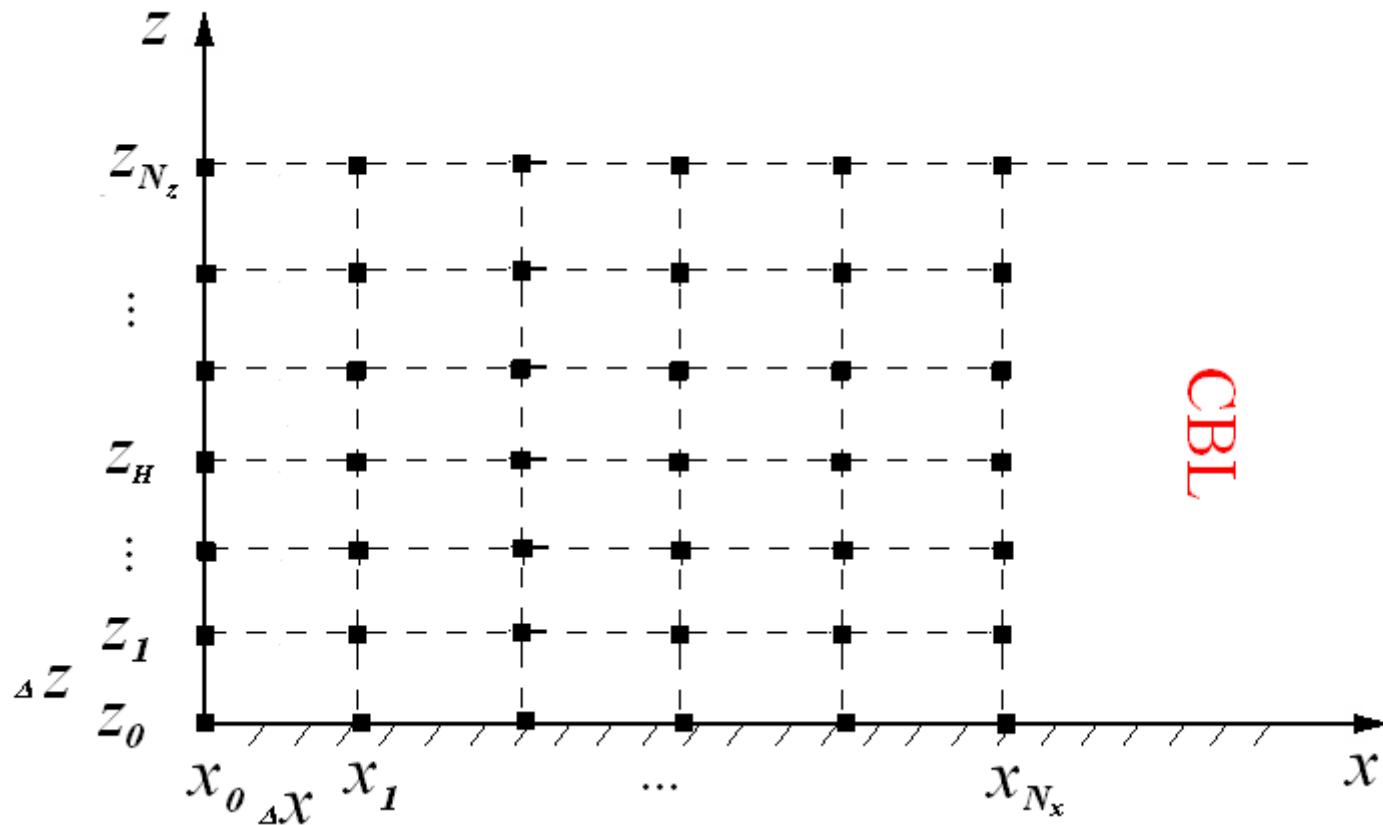
$$T_w^L = \begin{cases} 0.59 \frac{z}{\sigma_w}, & \frac{z}{h} < 0.1 \\ 0.15 \frac{h}{\sigma_w} \left\{ 1 - e^{-\frac{4z}{h}} - 0.0003 e^{\frac{8z}{h}} \right\}, & \frac{z}{h} > 0.1 \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

- Input variables for the diffusion problem (turbulent scales)

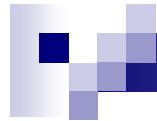
$$z_0, \quad L, \quad h, \quad u_*$$



Numerical solution of the diffusion problem



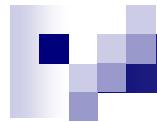
$$N_z = 200; \Delta x = 0.1 \text{ s};$$



Comparative analysis of the results

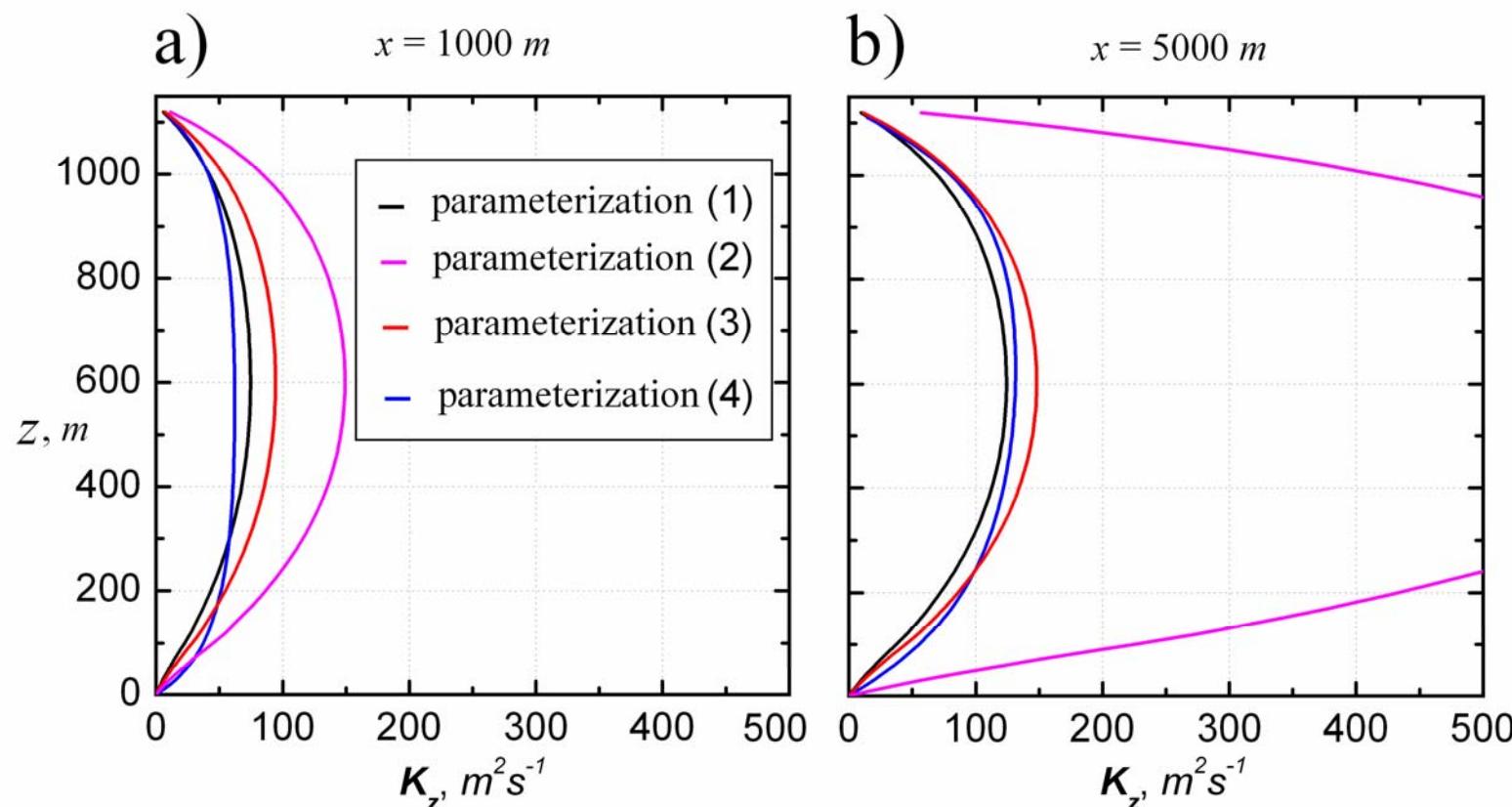
- Some details of the Copenhagen diffusion experiment and numerical simulation

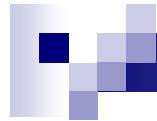
Number of experiment	Date	L, m	h, m	$u_*, m s^{-1}$	$u(115), m s^{-1}$		$\sigma_w(115), m s^{-1}$	
					measured	modeled	measured	modeled
1	20.09.78	-46	1980	0.37	3.4	3.9	0.83	0.91
2	26.09.78	-384	1920	0.74	10.6	8.6	1.07	1.21
3	19.10.78	-108	1120	0.39	5.0	4.1	0.68	0.77
4	03.11.78	-173	390	0.39	4.6	4.7	0.47	0.66
5	09.11.78	-577	820	0.46	6.7	5.6	0.71	0.70
6	30.04.79	-569	1300	1.07	13.2	12.8	1.33	1.65
7	27.06.79	-136	1850	0.65	7.6	6.9	0.87	1.26
Remark: $z_0 = 0.6 \text{ m}$					$r_u = 0.98$		$r_\sigma = 0.94$	



Comparison of vertical eddy diffusivities

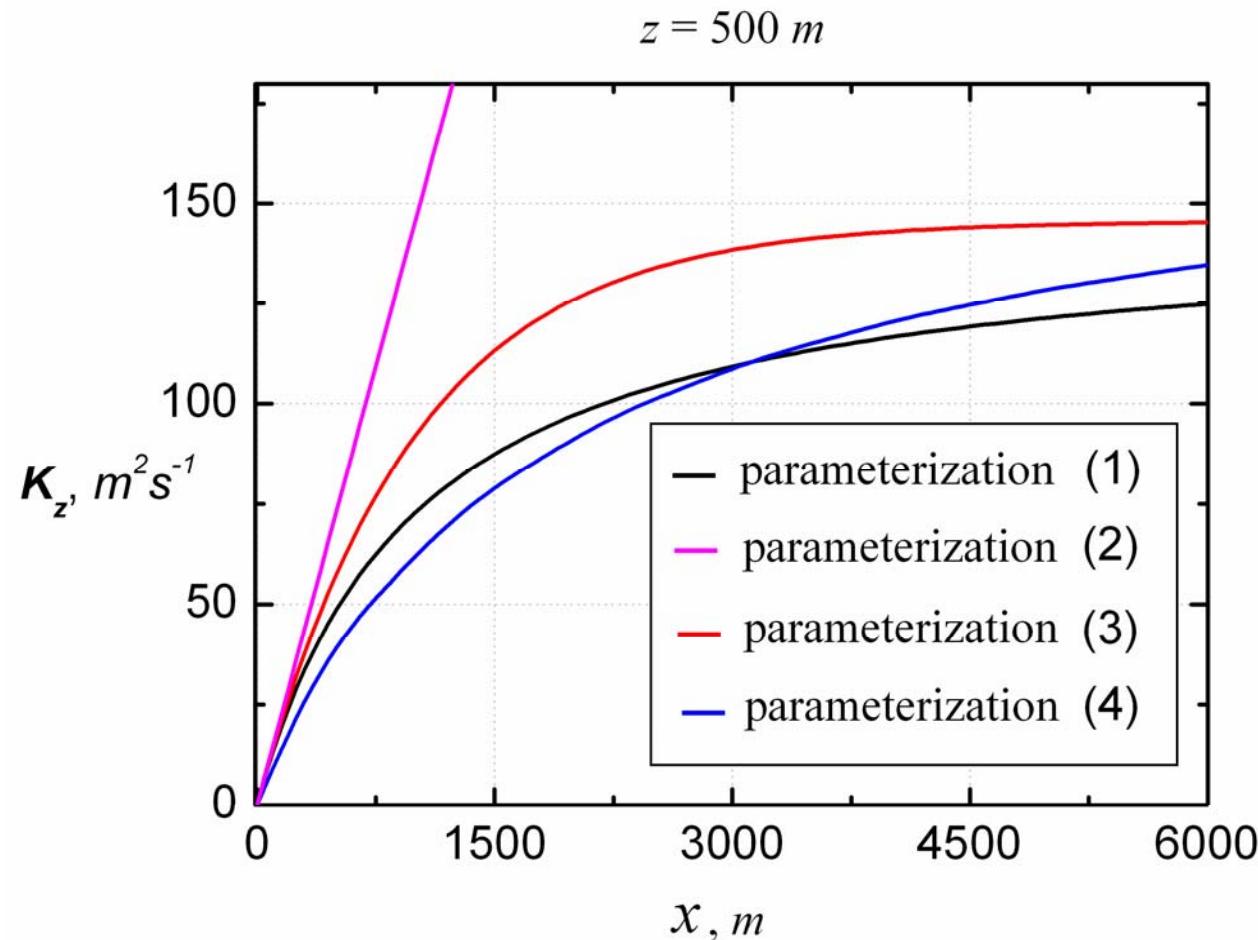
- Vertical profiles (experiment 3)

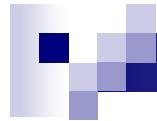




Comparison of vertical eddy diffusivities

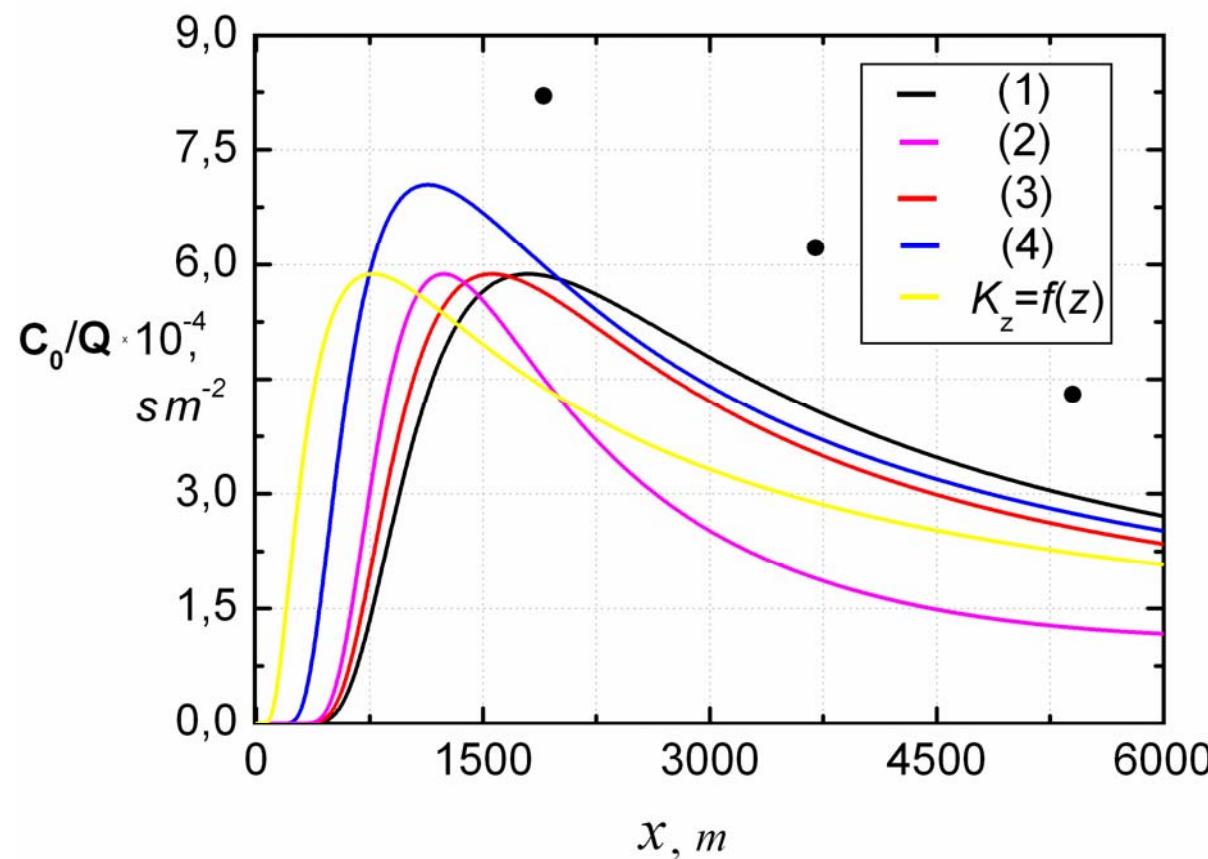
- Horizontal profiles (experiment 3)

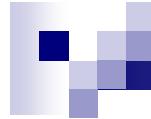




Comparison of concentrations

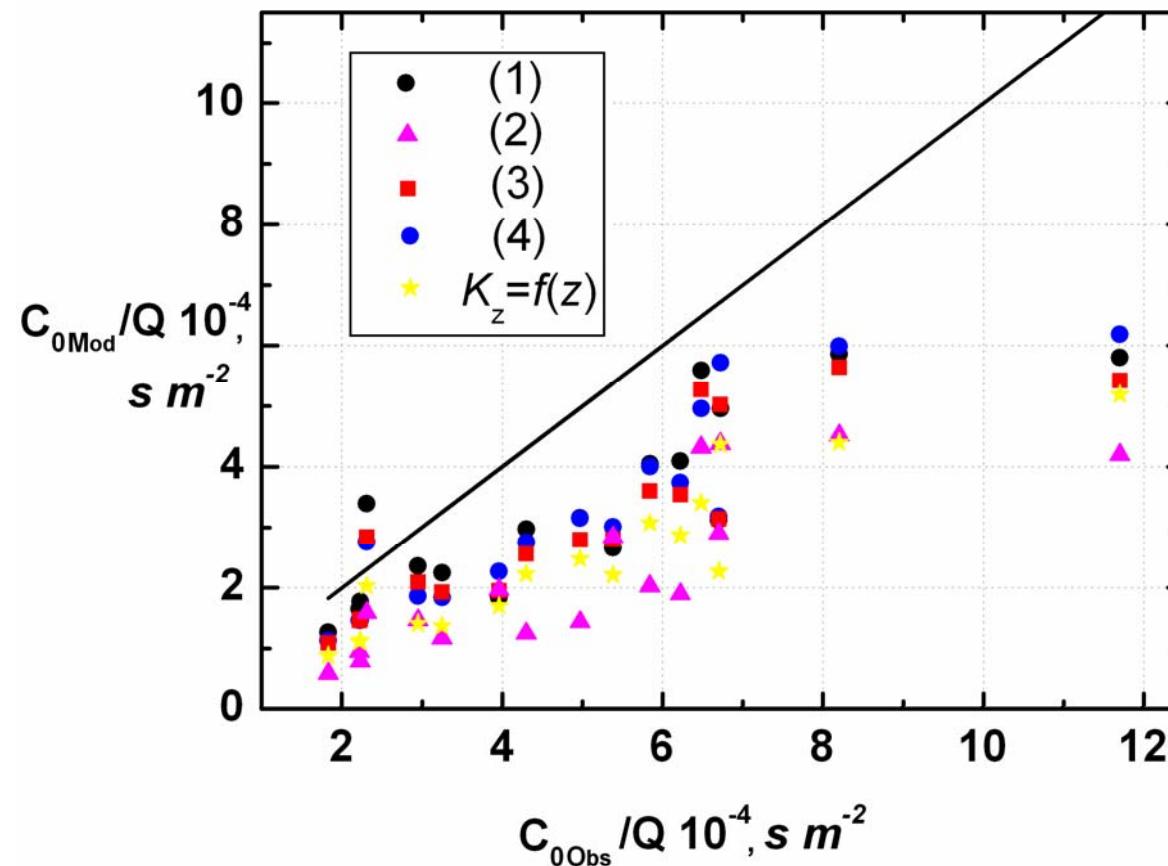
- Horizontal profiles of concentration at the ground (experiment 3)

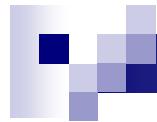




Comparison of concentrations

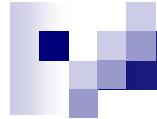
- C – C plot between the observed and the modelled concentrations





- Observed and computed crosswind-integrated concentrations

N exper.	Parameters of numerical scheme			Distance from the source, m	C ₀ /Q × 10 ⁻⁴ , s m ⁻²					
					Observed	Modeled				
	N _z	Δz, m	Δx, m			Par. (1)	Par. (2)	Par. (3)	K _z =f(z)	
1	200	9.8	0.1	1900	6.48	5.59	4.32	5.27	4.96	3.40
1	200	9.8	0.1	3700	2.31	3.39	1.59	2.84	2.76	2.03
2	200	9.5	0.1	2100	5.38	2.66	2.84	2.80	3.01	2.21
2	200	9.5	0.1	4200	2.95	2.36	1.47	2.09	1.86	1.41
3	200	5.6	0.1	1900	8.20	5.86	4.52	5.64	5.99	4.40
3	200	5.6	0.1	3700	6.22	4.09	1.90	3.54	3.74	2.87
3	200	5.6	0.1	5400	4.30	2.97	1.25	2.56	2.75	2.23
4	200	1.9	0.1	4000	11.70	5.80	4.20	5.42	6.19	5.19
5	200	4.1	0.1	2100	6.72	4.96	4.38	5.02	5.72	4.37
5	200	4.1	0.1	4200	5.84	4.05	2.03	3.60	4.00	3.07
5	200	4.1	0.1	6100	4.97	3.16	1.44	2.79	3.15	2.48
6	200	6.5	0.1	2000	3.96	1.84	1.97	1.95	2.27	1.70
6	200	6.5	0.1	4200	2.22	1.65	0.95	1.46	1.46	1.11
6	200	6.5	0.1	5900	1.83	1.27	0.59	1.09	1.13	0.88
7	200	9.2	0.1	2000	6.70	3.12	2.90	3.14	3.18	2.27
7	200	9.2	0.1	4100	3.25	2.25	1.17	1.93	1.84	1.37
NMSE = <(C _{Obs} -C _{Mod}) ² >/(<C _{obs} ><C _{Mod} >)					0.30	0.90	0.37	0.29	0.69	



Conclusion

- The memory effects in near-source area are very important
- The best parameterization is (4) (Degrazia, 2000): $NMSE = 0.29$. Complex!
- Simpler parameterizations (1) (Arya, 1995) and (3) (Voloshchuk, 2002) work well: $NMSE = 0.30$ and 0.37
- The additional factors (*) and (**) for K_z can easily be used to take memory effects into account

$$\left(\frac{cx}{cl + x} \right) \quad (*)$$

$$\left(1 - e^{-\frac{x}{l}} \right) \quad (**)$$