Event-based analysis to evaluate the performance of COSMO – CLM model coupled with urban scheme for CORDEX FPS at convection permitting scales

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- Simulation with the RCM COSMO-CLM coupled with the urban scheme
 - TERRA-URB parametrization
- The strategy to perform an event-based analysis, avoiding the spin-up issues
- Main results:
 - Austria Test case
 - Wien sub-domain: CITY-CENTER and SURROUNDING
- Conclusion

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Experimental setup COSMO-CLM

- COSMO CLM v 5.00 clm9 coupled with Terra-urb v2.2
- Extended Alpine Region 1-17E, 40-50N
- Nx=522, Ny=490, Nz=50
- Resolution 0.0275°, 3 km
- Driven by EURO-CORDEX 0.22° (forced by ERA-INTERIM)
- Period:
 - CM Climate Mode from 01/06/2009 to 30/06/2009
 - WL Weather Like Mode from 20/06/2009 to 27/06/2009







TERRA-URB Parametrization

Urban canopy model accounts for the anthropogenic heat flux, QF :

$$QF = QF_v + QF_b + QF_m + Qf_i$$

v = vehicular

b = building

m = human metabolic

i = industrial heat emissions



- Canyon model explicitly calculate these components, using a detailed representation of the generic street canyon.
- Bulk models (TERRA-URB) uses a pre-calculated QF, which accounts for country-specific data of energy consumption, calculated based on the population density and the latitude dependent diurnal and seasonal distribution.

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Global level: GCM/Reanalysis forcing

Globa	l level: GCM/Reanalysis forcing	
orcing from del	Interim level: 1st long-term RCM Nest e.g. 0.22	
1st nest f global mc		





Impact of soil initialization on Precipitation

Intialization methods of soil temperature T_SO and soil moisture W_SO

Warmstart: 30-years climatological averages for temperature and moisture, derived from long-term EUR22 results for June, 1st

Coldstart:

instantaneous values for temperature and moisture

Coldstart_W_SO_arti ficial: instantaneous values for temperature and artifical constant profile for moisture with 75% moisture content at each grid point



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Event based analysis – Austria test case

Austria – June 2009

Total Accumulated Precipitation during the event 22-24 June 2009



Haiden et al. 2011



Reference:

Coppola, E., **Raffa, M.** et al., "A first-of-its-kind multi-model convection permitting ensemble for investigating convective phenomena over Europe and the Mediterranean" - Climate Dynamics (under review)

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Event based analysis results – Austria test case

• Austria – June 2009

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Urban climate – Wien domain

HSURF Height Surface



Urban climate – Wien domain



HSURF Height Surface

Wien SURROUNDING Wien (grid index) CITY-CENTER 24 42 30 48 54 60 x (grid index) W/m2 0.00 3,75 7,50 11,25 15,00 18,75 22,50 26,25 30.00

ISA Impervious Surface Area



AHF Annual Mean Anthropogenic Heat Flux

2m Temperature



Energy Flux Budget



Energy Flux Budget



Conclusions

- How to create such a high resolution data set without performing a long-term, ERA-INTERIM driven, CCLM simulation?
 - Adopting a nesting strategies with soil initialization for event-based approach.
 - Warmstart and Coldstart (replacing T_SO and W_SO respectively with climatological average of long tem simulation or instantaneous field) don't affect the precipitation, both in Climate (one month of simulation) and Weather-like Mode (one week)
- CCLM with TERRA-URB parametrization shows good agreement with cumulative precipitation observed (pattern and intensity), compared both to equivalent simulation without urban module and ensemble mean
- Urban climate for Wien test case
 - In the city center of Wien, the urban parametrization is physically coherent with the energy balances (Sensible heat > Latent heat)
 - In the city center, during the night-time, latent heat flux can not be predominant respect to sensible one (like simulated by model without TERRA-URB).

We need to adopt an urban parametrization to analyze the urban climates

Future work: Urban analysis for IOP16 and Foehn test cases in CORDEX-FPS

Thank you mario.raffa@cmcc.it







Cumulative precipitation

