

Flake initial conditions and their influence on short-term modeling

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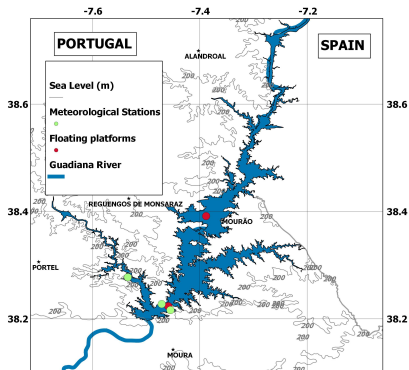
Berlin — 2017

The relevance

Object of research: Alqueva lake

Aim:

Use FLake model through SURFEX in MesoNH to investigate lake impact on the atmosphere and the environment



Basic info:

- Largest artificial lake in Western Europe (250 km²)
- Up to 75 meter depth
- Fully filled in 2010
- Could affect local weather conditions and environment

MesoNH + FLake

In our studies we use MesoNH v 5.3.0 coupled with FLake model

MesoNH — is the **non-hydrostatic mesoscale** atmospheric model

FLake model runs as a part of MesoNH simulation; MesoNH is able to provide FLake all necessary input data*

Meso-NH  **FLake**

Short-term simulations length: from **2-4 days** to **2-4 months**.

* this version of FLake can work stand-alone, separately from the MesoH

FLake input parameters

Constants:

- lake depth;
- water extinction coefficient;
- wind fetch, etc.

Input variables:

- air temperature;
- pressure;
- wind speed;
- LW and SW radiation;
- humidity.

Initial conditions:

- bottom temperature;
- mixing layer depth;
- temperature of mixing layer;
- thermocline shape factor.

Dataset. ALEX2014 campaign

Duration: June-October 2014

Variety of meteorological data was collected including water temperature profiles

Montante platform



Sensors:

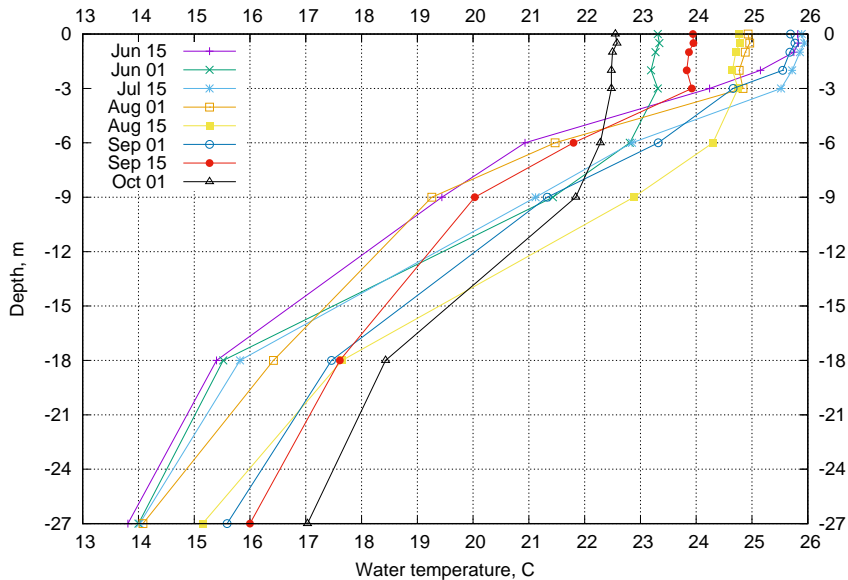
Campbell Scientific 107 probes
(BetaTherm 100K6A1IA
Thermistor)

Errors in working temperature
range (10-30°C): $\pm 0.25^\circ\text{C}$

9 Levels: surface, 0.5, 1, 2, 3,
6, 9, 18, 27 meters

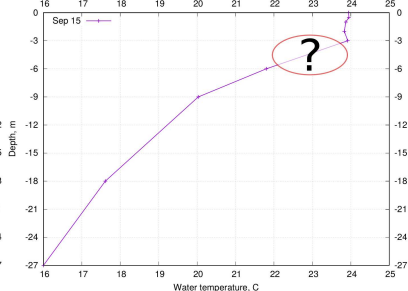
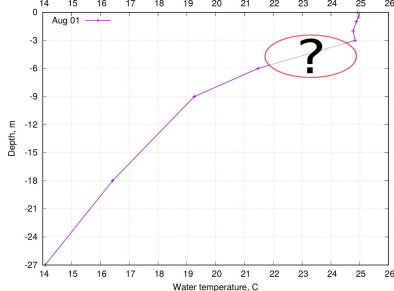
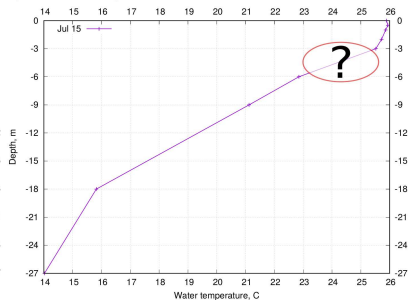
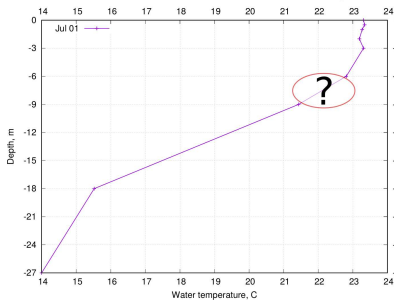
Dataset. ALEX2014 campaign — water temperature profiles

Midnight profiles

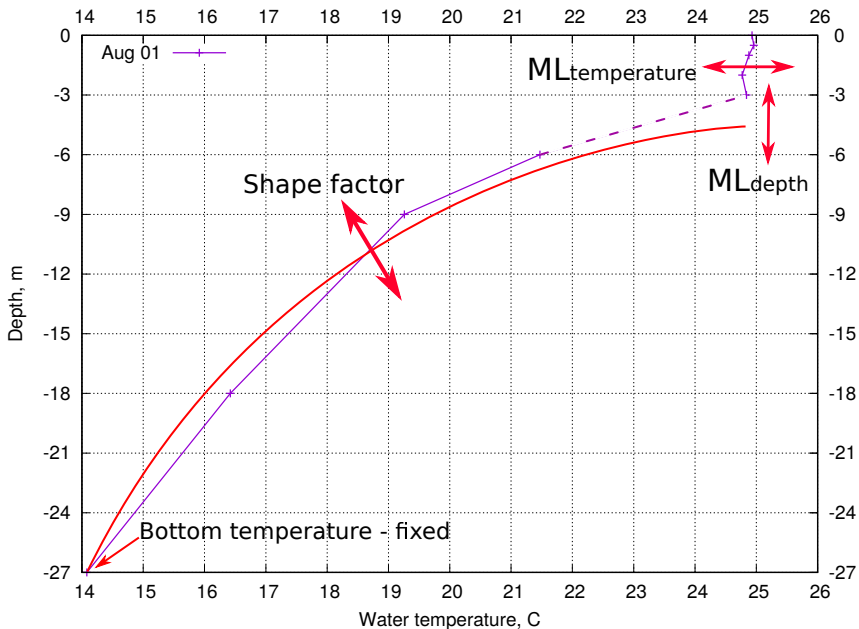


FLake input parameters

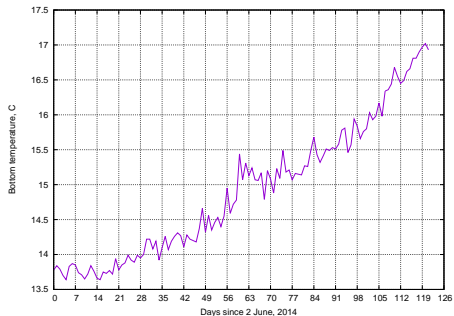
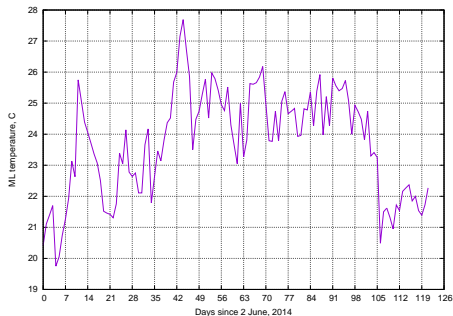
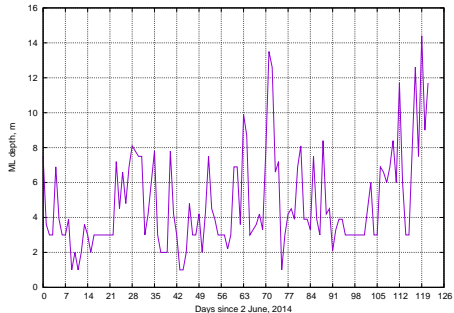
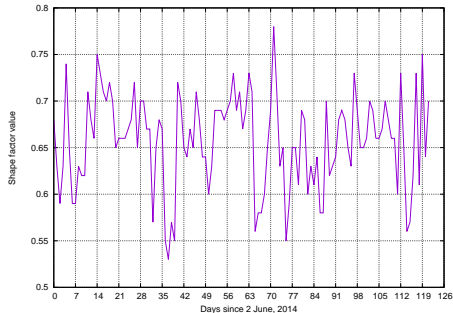
Midnight temperature profiles



3 point fitting

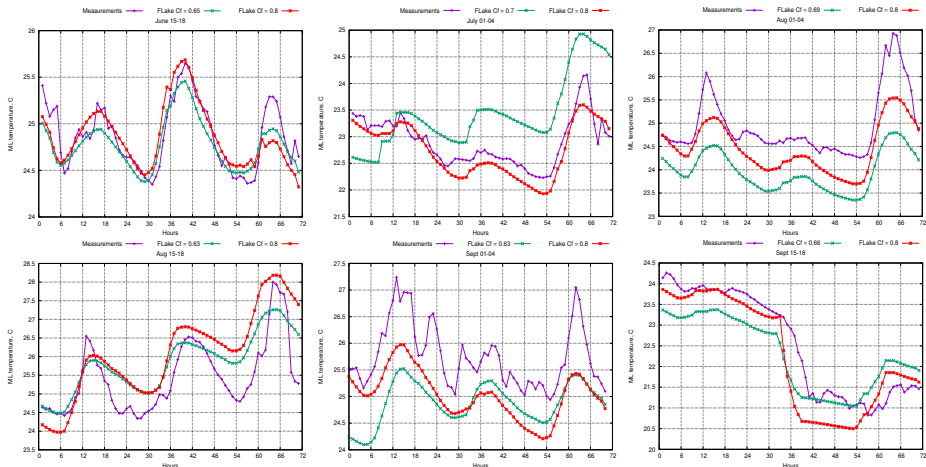


Initial parameters (midnight)



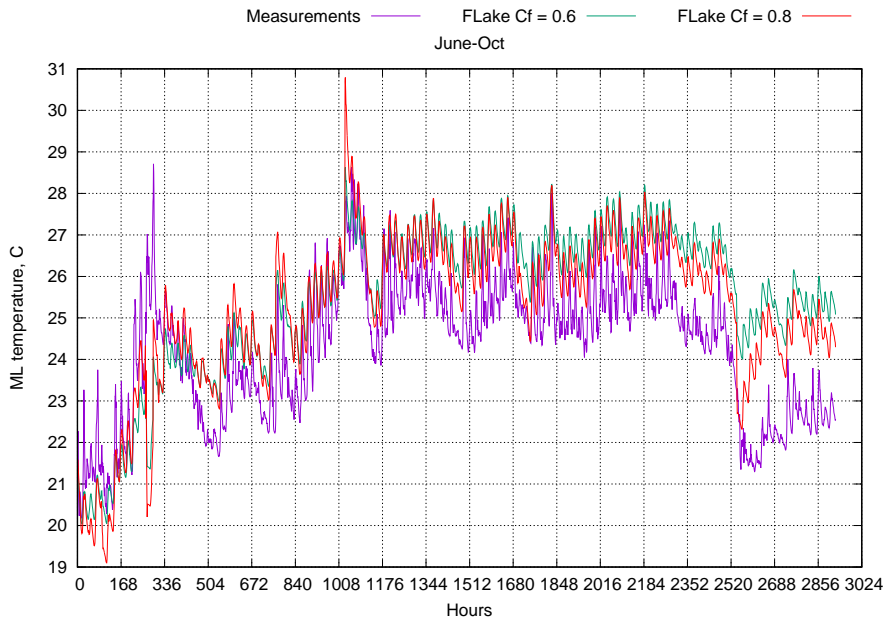
Short time simulation

Short-time simulations

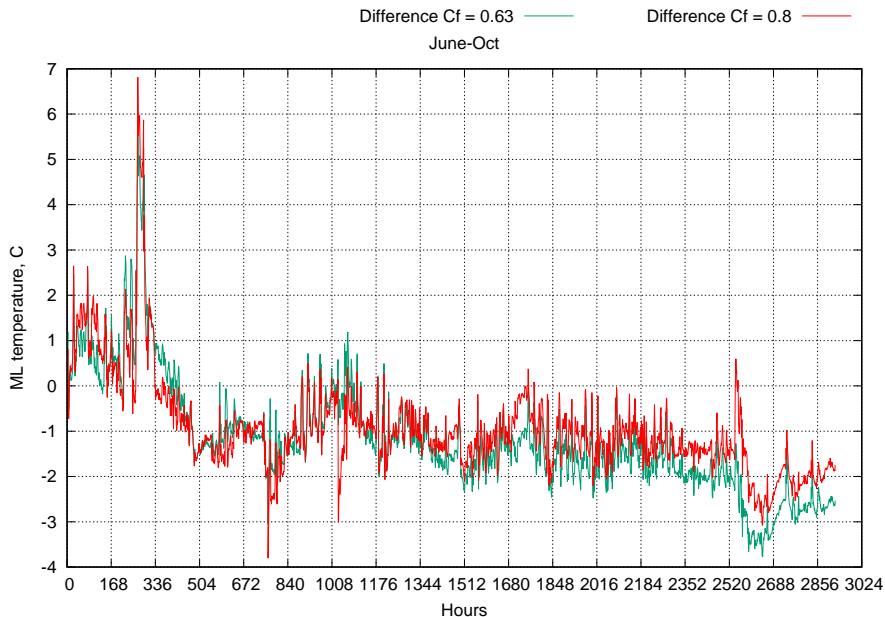


Green line — initial parameters were obtained by the fitting;
Red line — shape factor is always 0.8, no fitting.

4 months simulation



4 months simulation



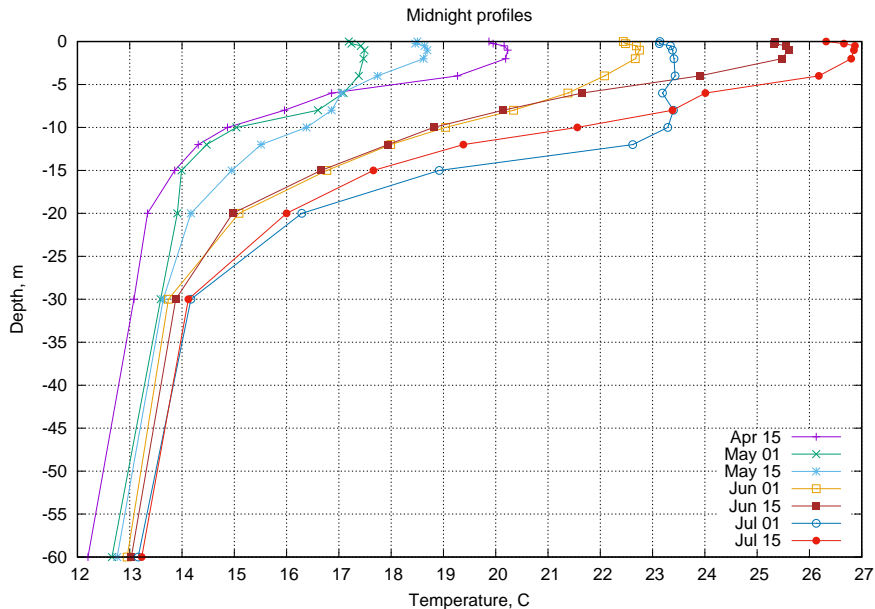
New dataset: ALOP 2017 campaign

Duration: April 2017 - nowadays

More sensors profiles.

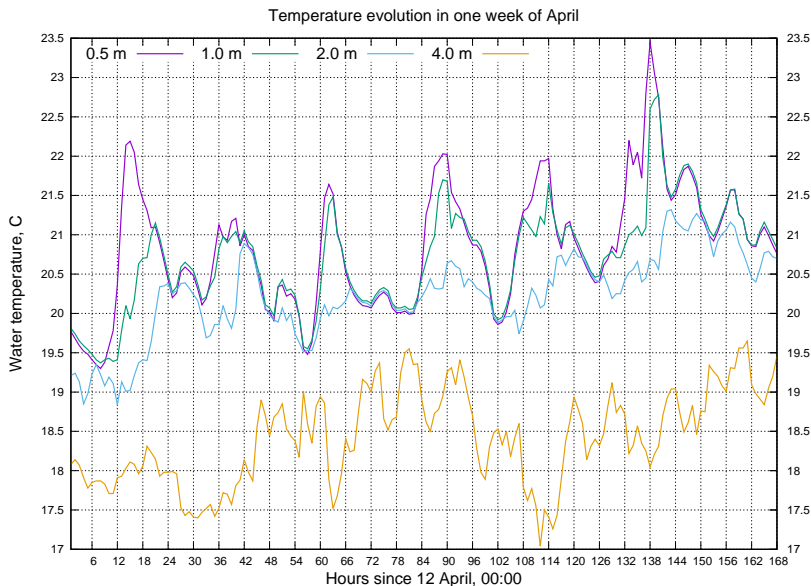
14 levels: surface, 0.25, 0.5, 1.0, 2.0, 4.0, 6.0, 8.0, 10.0, 12.0, 15.0, 20.0, 30.0, 60.0 m

Dataset. ALOP2017 campaign - water temperature profiles

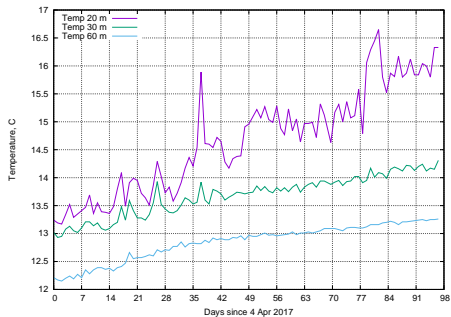
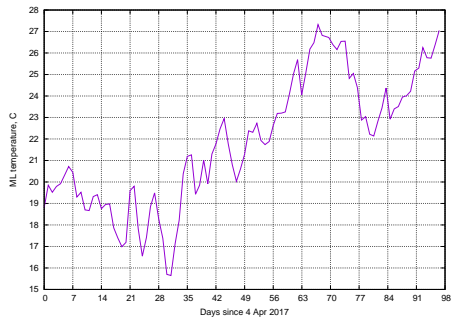
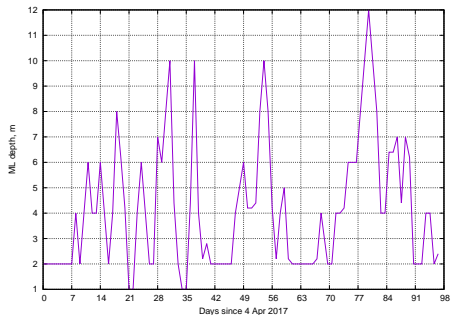
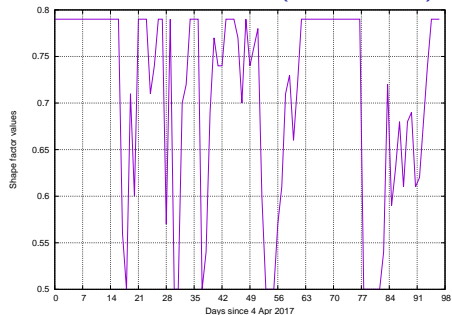


Dataset. ALOP2017 campaign.

More data — more problems

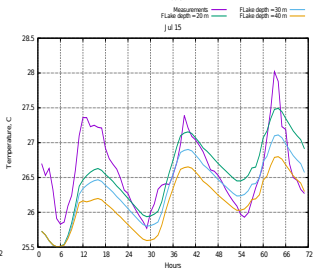
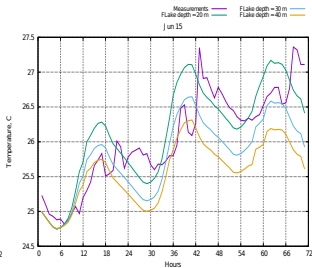
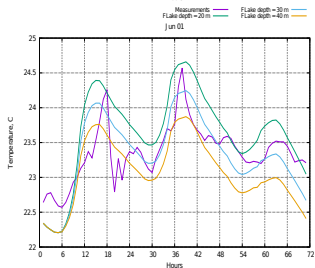
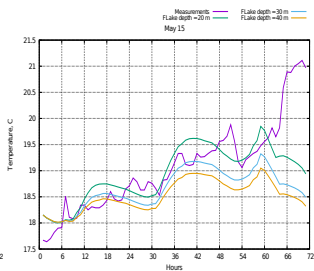
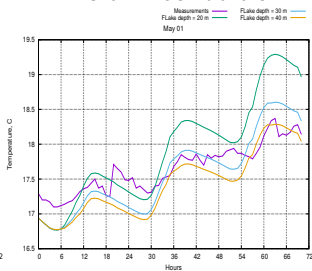
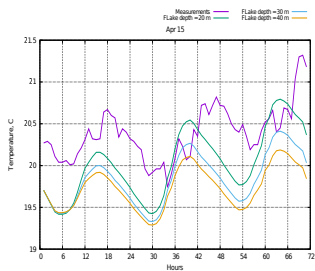


Initial parameters (midnight)

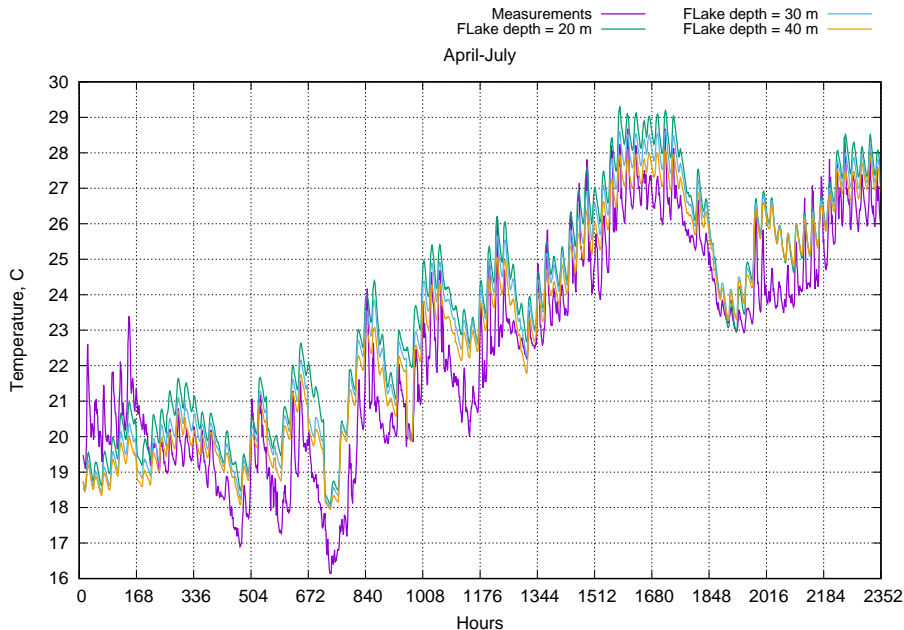


Short time simulation

Short time simulations



3 month simulation



Conclusion

- Initial parameters, even the shape factor, could affect the results even at 4 month simulations;
- for the simulation of the ML temperature shape factor of 0.8 is the best value;
- a fitting approach, presented here, could be used to define initial parameters (more detailed profiles are better);
- (not a conclusion) extinction coefficient to be defined as input variable.

Acknowledgements

FCT

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2020

COMPETE
2020

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THANK YOU FOR ATTENTION
