



*Overview of GEWEX
Atmospheric Boundary Layer Study
(GABLS)*



Bert Holtslag

Thanks to Bob Beare, Joan Cuxart,
Gunilla Svensson and many others...

*Towards a better ABL representation for
Weather, Air Quality, Climate, and Earth System Studies*



Thanks to all the participating scientists!





Overview

Background

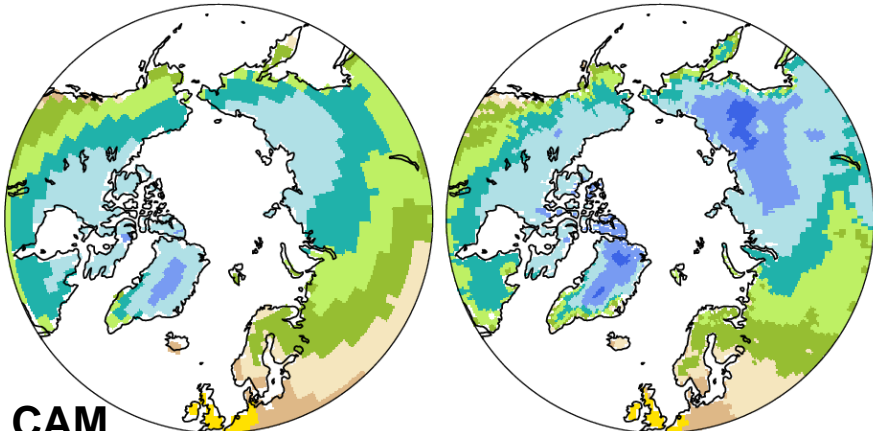
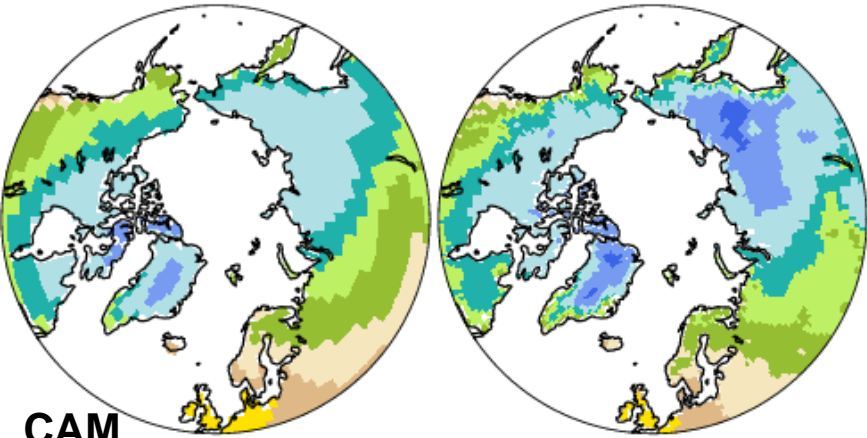
Some further findings of GABLS1

Set-up and findings of GABLS2 (Gunilla Svensson)

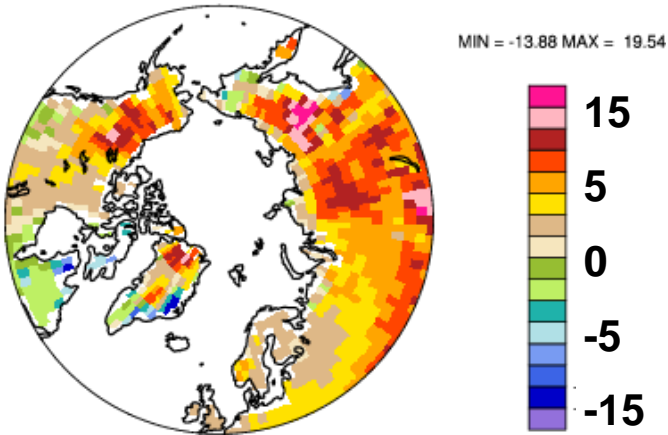
How to proceed (To be discussed this week)?

NCAR CAM - 2 different PBL schemes

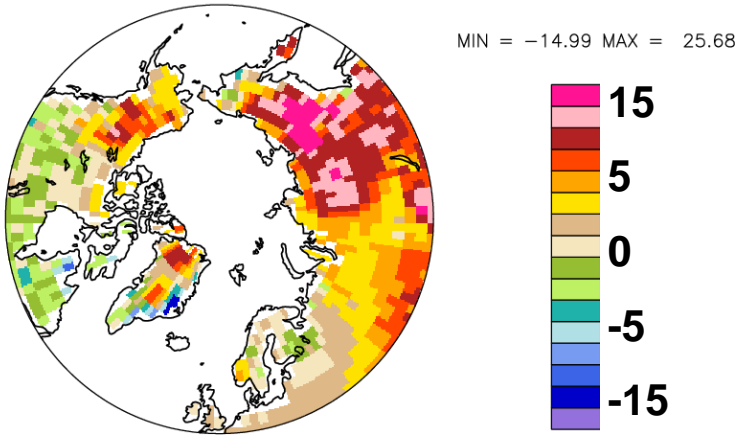
DJF 2-m temperature compared with surface observations



CAM – Observations

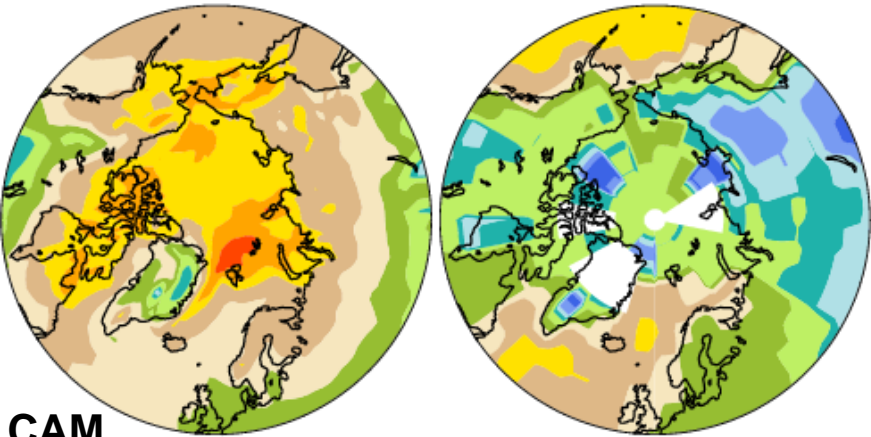


CAM – Observations



NCAR CAM - 2 different PBL schemes

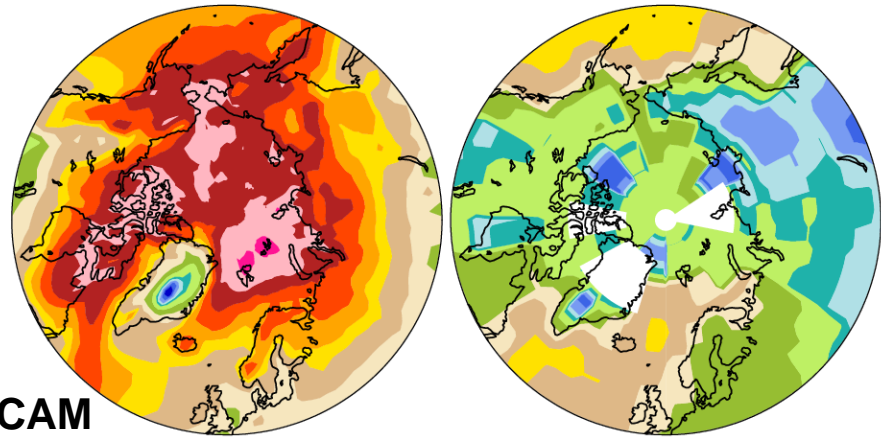
ANNUAL low-level cloud cover compared with surface observations



CAM

MEAN= 60.96 Min= 21.82 Max= 82.38

MEAN= 41.54 Min= 10.11 Max= 74.99



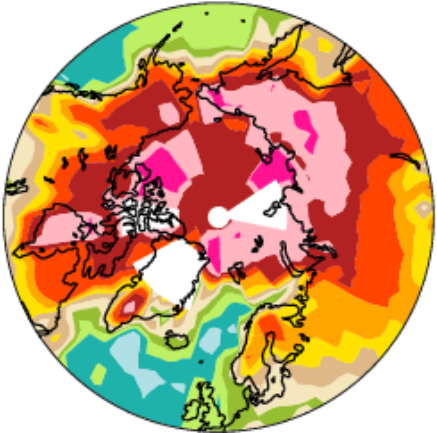
CAM

MEAN= 75.97 Min= 5.60 Max= 96.57

MEAN= 41.54 Min= 10.11 Max= 74.99



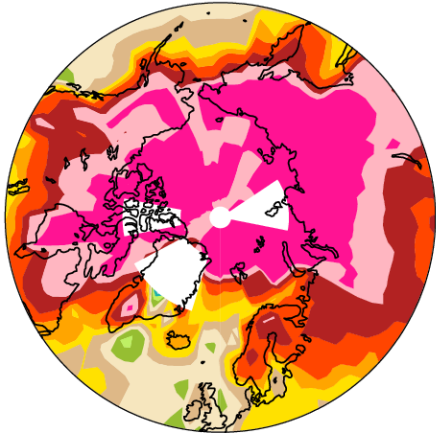
CAM – Observations



MIN = -18.56 MAX = 66.05



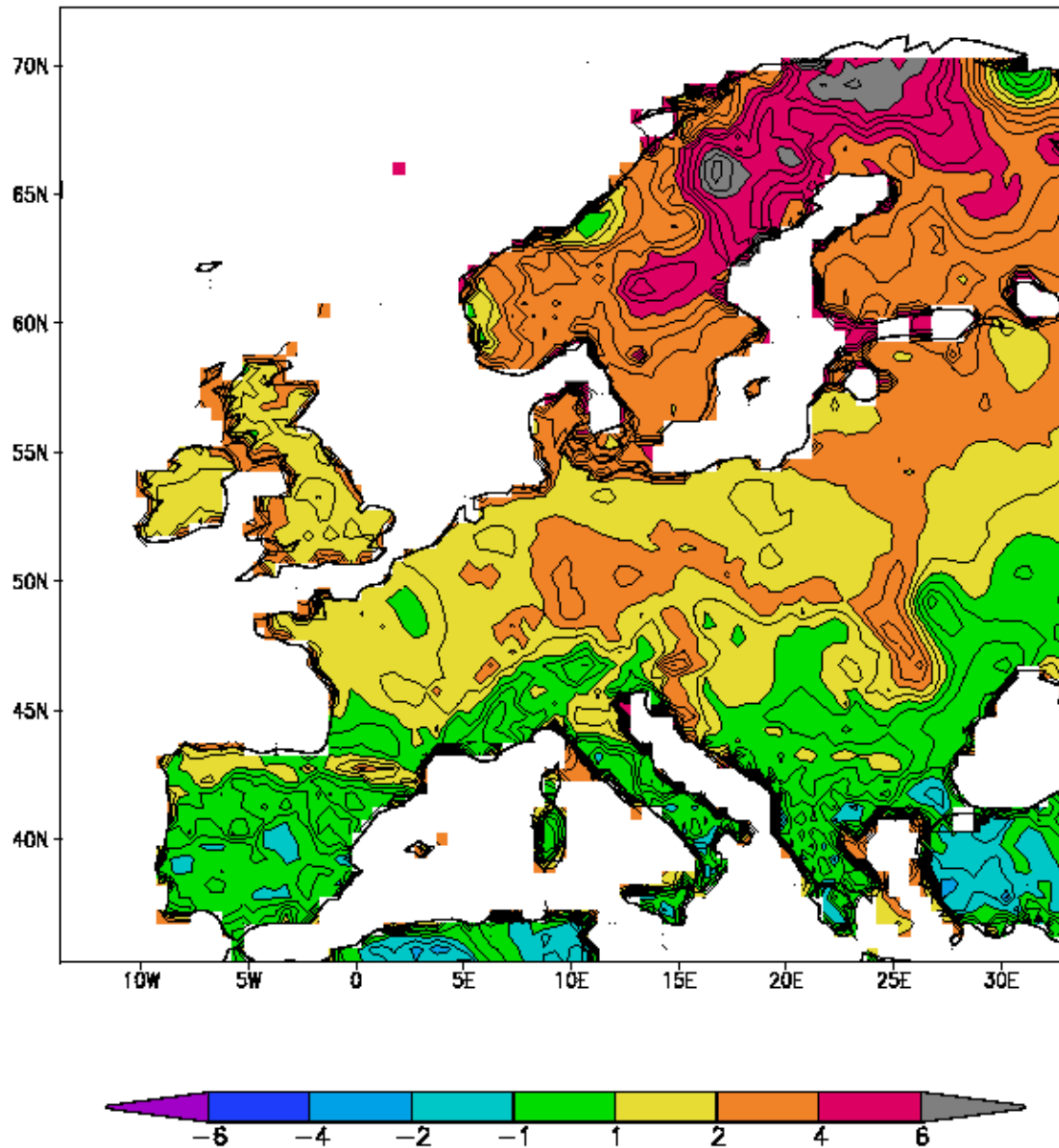
CAM – Observations



MIN = -16.01 MAX = 82.54



knmi - CRU Mean DJF t2m

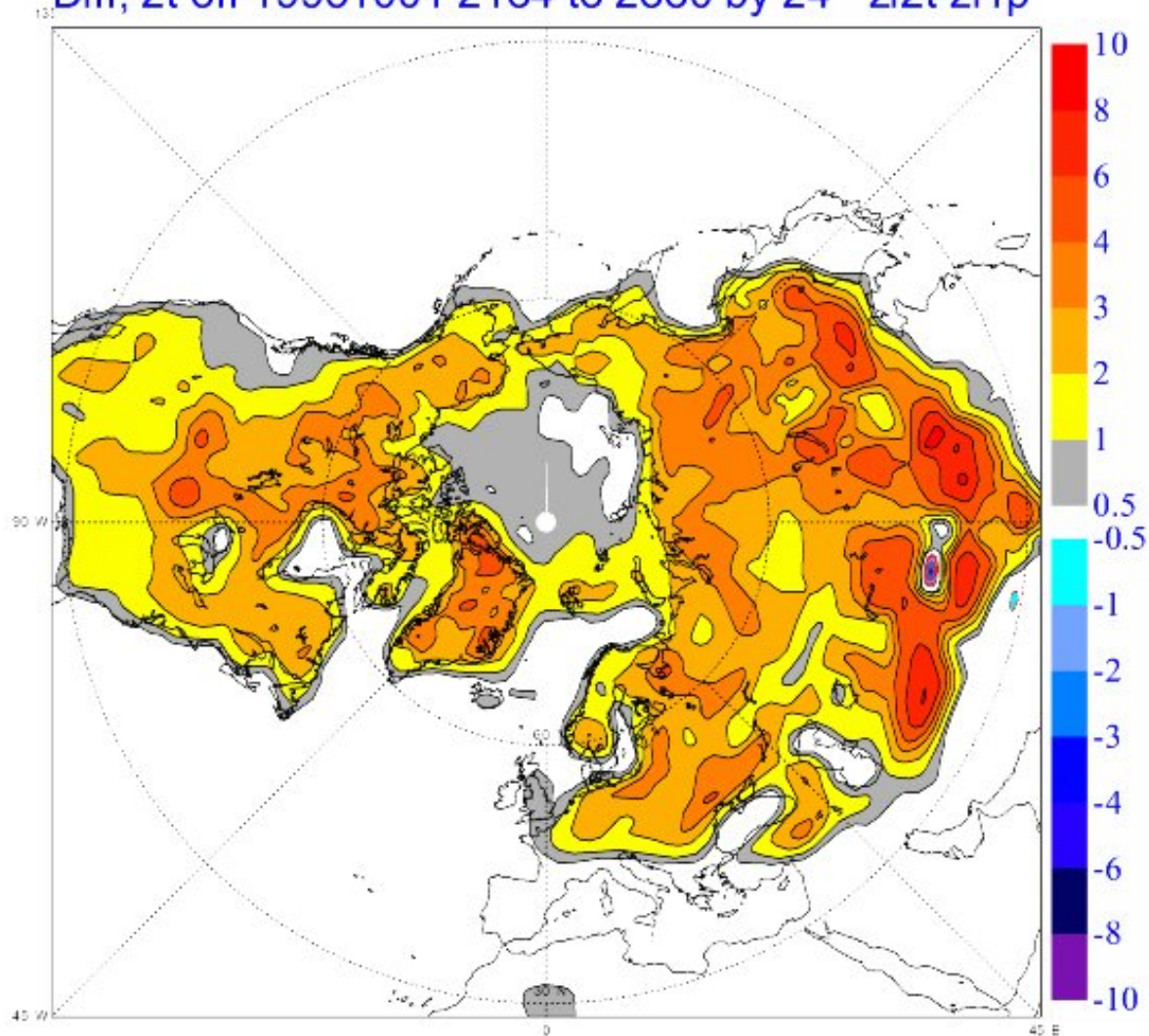


Example:
Mean model bias
for the 2 meter
temperature
in present winter
climate (30 years)

*Courtesy,
Geert Lenderink,
KNMI and
PRUDENCE partners*

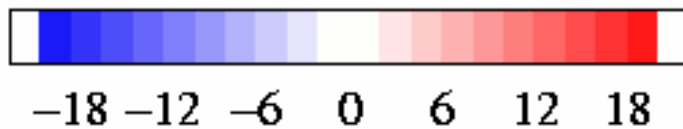
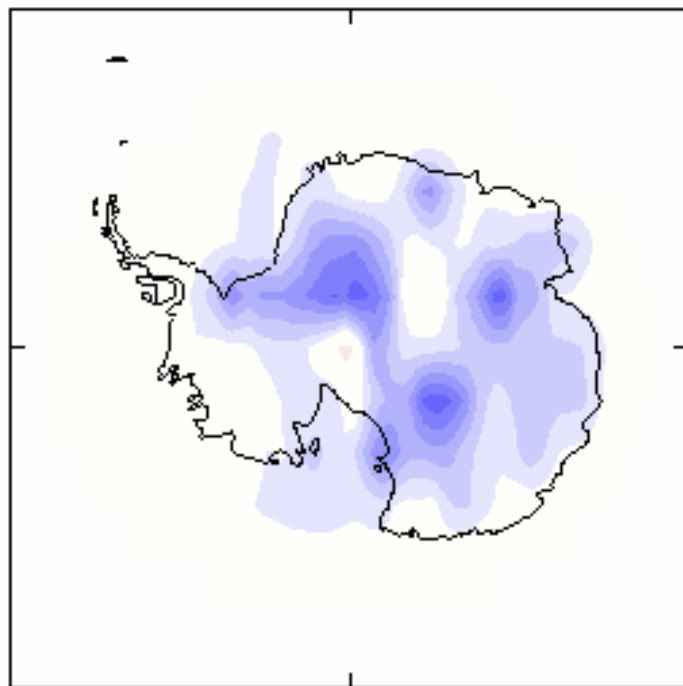
Also:
Magnitude
diurnal cycle
is underestimated

Diff; 2t off 19951001 2184 to 2880 by 24 z12t-z11p



Mean model difference in 2 meter temperature for January 1996 using two different stability functions in ECMWF model (Courtesy A. Beljaars)

Sensitivity to SBL parameterization in Hadley Centre Climate Model, over Antarctic

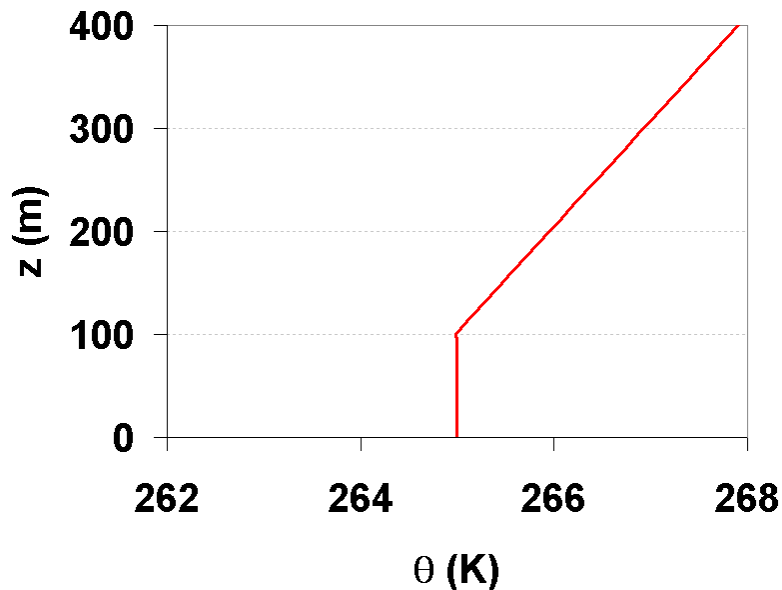


Difference between new
(2nd order closure)
and current scheme
(1st order closure)
for 1.5m Temperature (K),
JJA season, 5 year mean
(King et al. 2001, QJRMS)

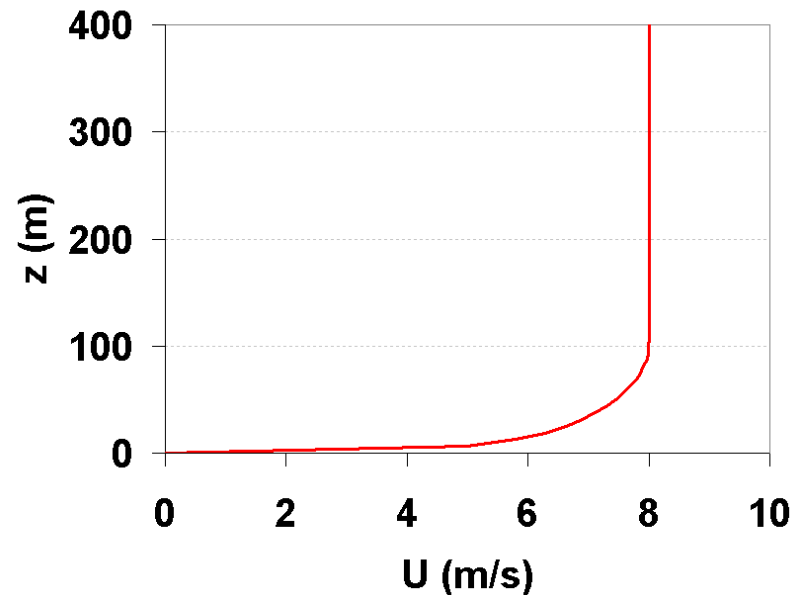
GABLS first model inter-comparison case

Simple shear driven case for a stable boundary layer over ice
(after Kosovic and Curry, 2000)

Initial temperature profile GABLS case study



Initial wind profile GABLS case study



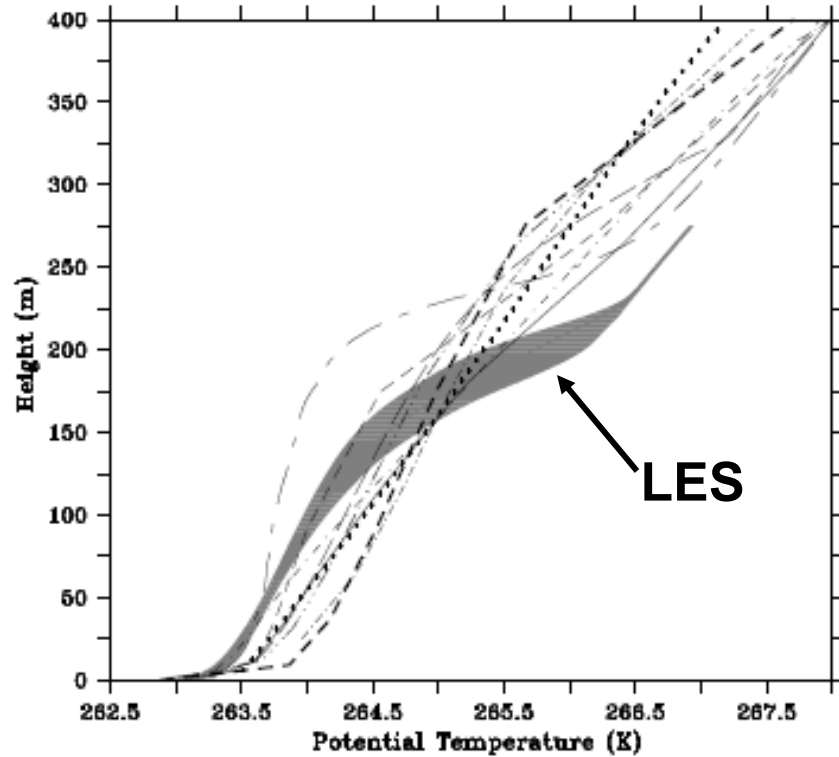
Prescribed surface cooling 0.25 K/h for 9 hours to quasi- equilibrium; no surface and radiation scheme

Geostrophic wind 8 m/s, latitude 73N

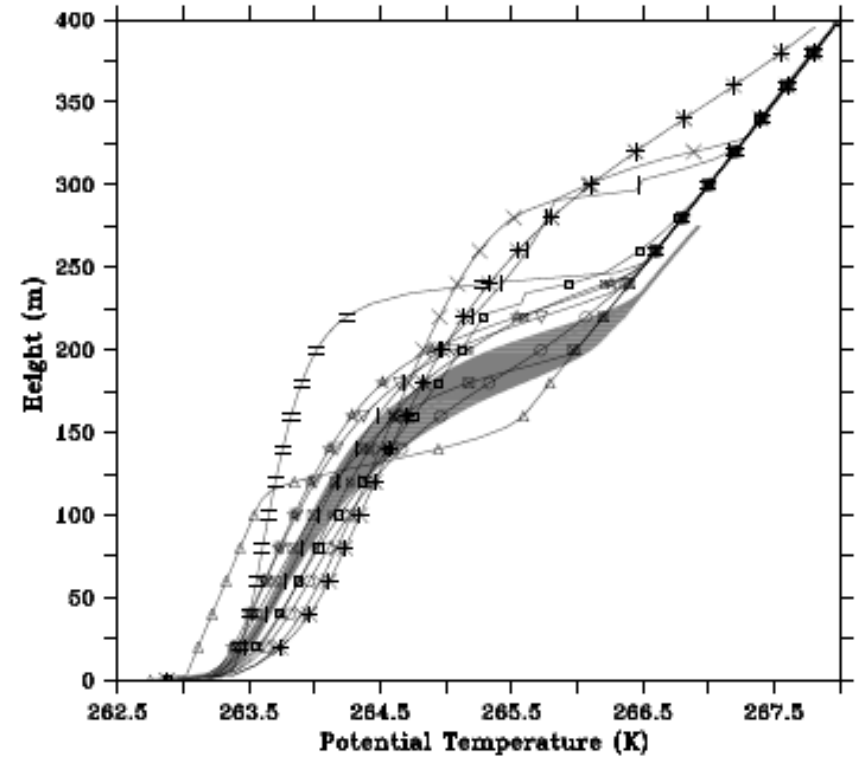
Participating models

| Model | Use | Type | Ref |
|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| ECMWF | operational | 1st order | Beljaars and Viterbo, 1998 |
| ECMWF-MO | operational-test | 1st order | |
| NOAA-NCEP | operational | 1st order | Hong and Pan, 1996 |
| MeteoFrance | operational | 1st order | Louis et al., 1982 |
| JMA | operational | 1st order | Mellor and Yamada, 1974 |
| Met Office | operational | 1st order | Louis, 1979 |
| Met Office res | research | 1st order | Williams, 2002 |
| Wageningen U | research | 1st order | Duynderke, 1991 |
| Sandia Labs | research | ODT | Kerstein et al., 2001 |
| MSC | operational | $e - l$ | Belair et al., 1999 |
| KNMI-RACMO | operational | $e - l$ | Lenderink and Holtslag, 2004 |
| UIB-UPC | research | $e - l$ | Cuxart et al., 2000 |
| | mesoscale model | | |
| NASA | research | $e - l$ | Xue et al, 2000 |
| | mesoscale model | | |
| WVU | research | $e - l$ | Sykes and Henn, 1989 |
| York U. | research | $e - l$ | Weng and Taylor, 2003 |
| Louvain U-L | research | $e - l$ | Therry and Lacarrère, 1983 |
| Louvain U-eps | research | $e - \epsilon$ | Duynderke, 1988 |
| Swedish MS | research | $e - \epsilon$ | |
| Stockholm U | research | $e - l$ | Andren, 1990 |
| Stock.U-sim | research | $e - \theta^2$ | Mauritsen et al., 2004 |

Potential temperature



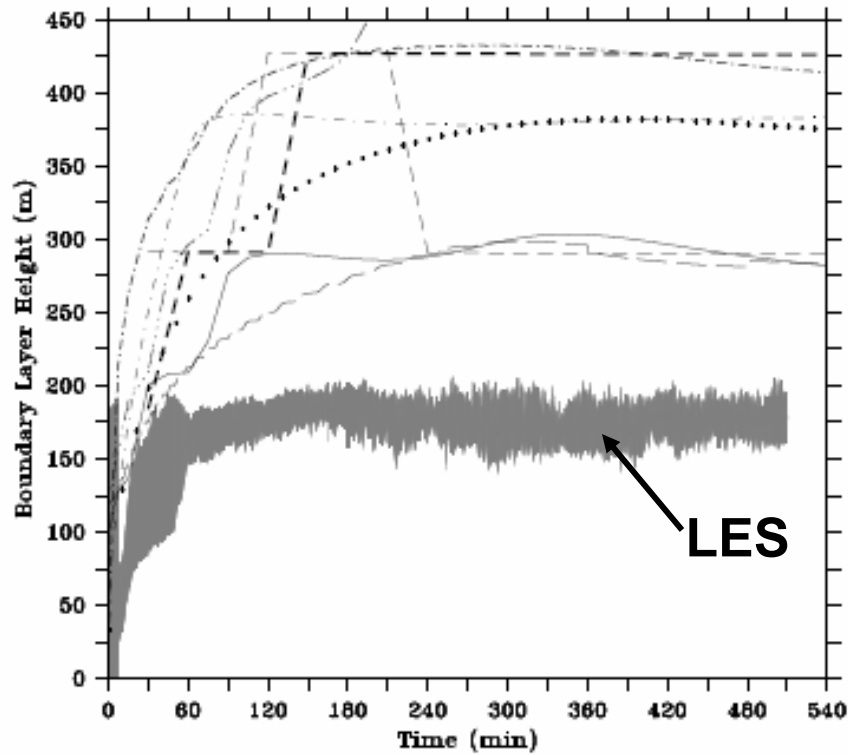
Operational



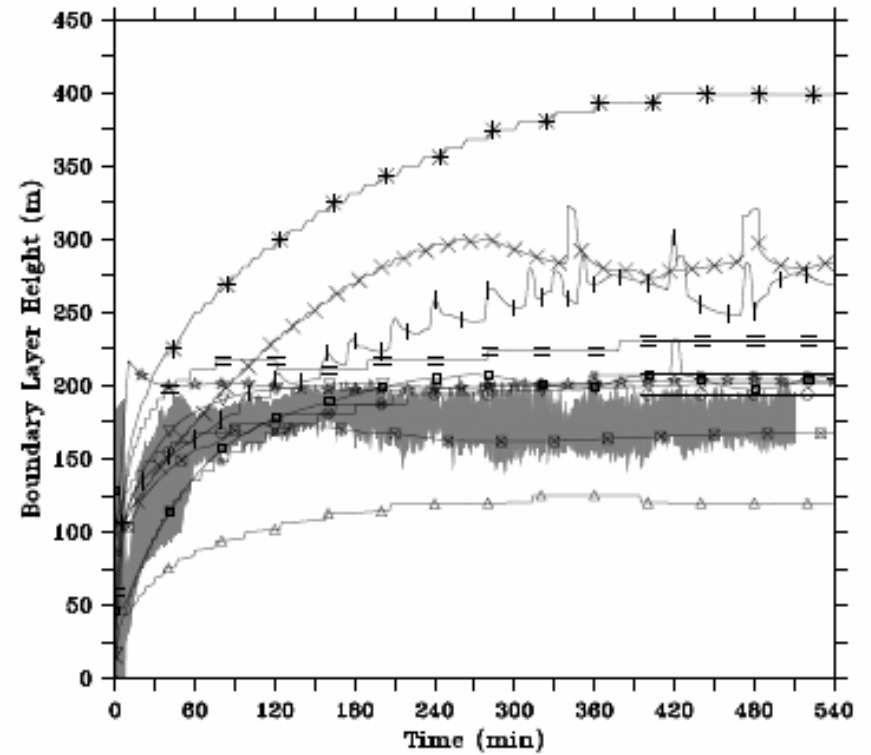
Research

Comparison of Single-Column Models with Large Eddy Simulations (LES)
(Beare et al, 2006; Cuxart et al, 2006)

Boundary-Layer Height



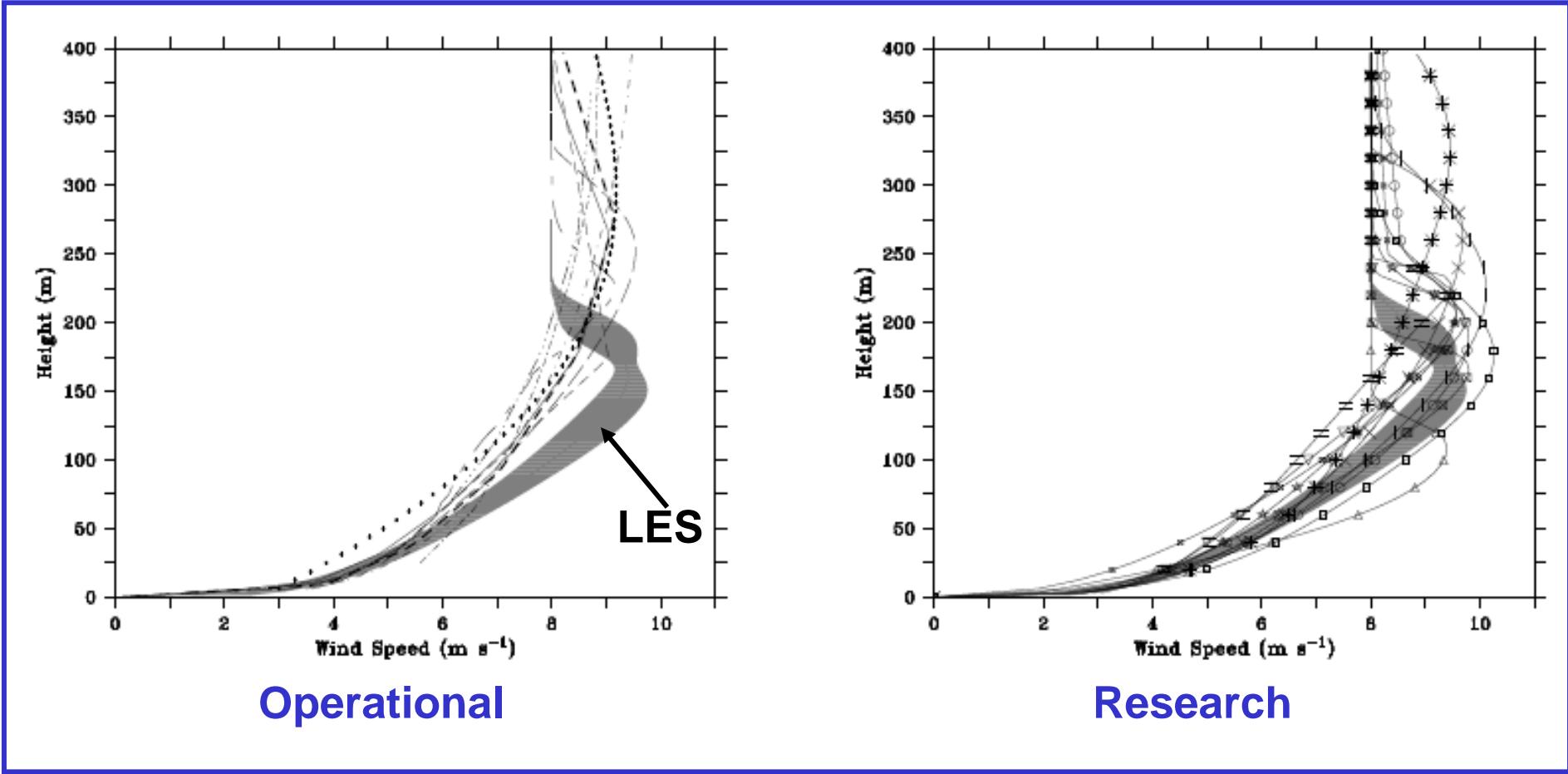
Operational



Research

Resolution (most) operational models is set to 6.25 m!

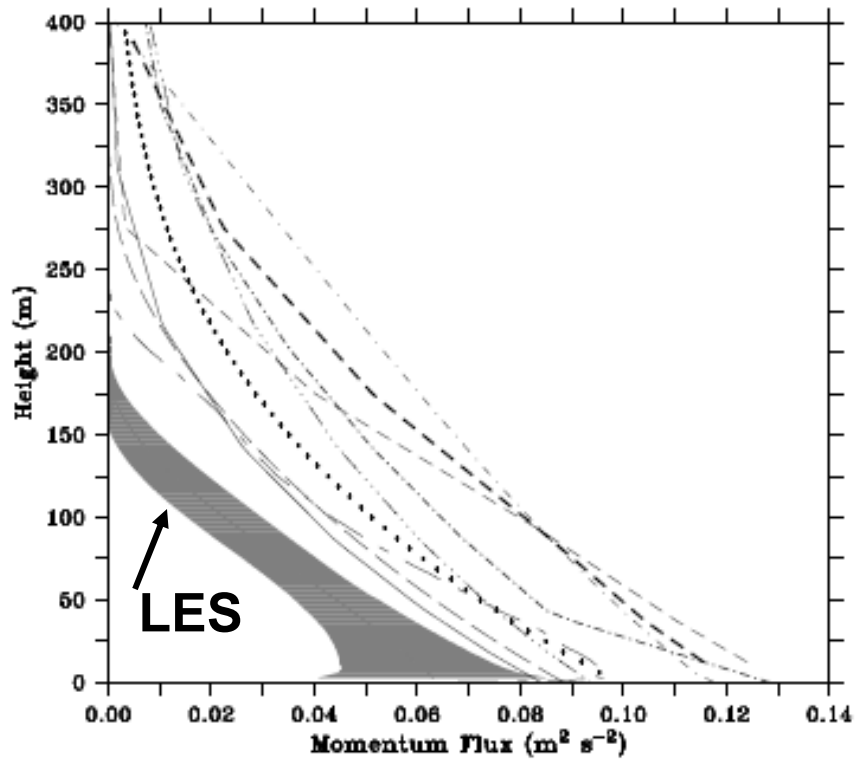
Wind speed



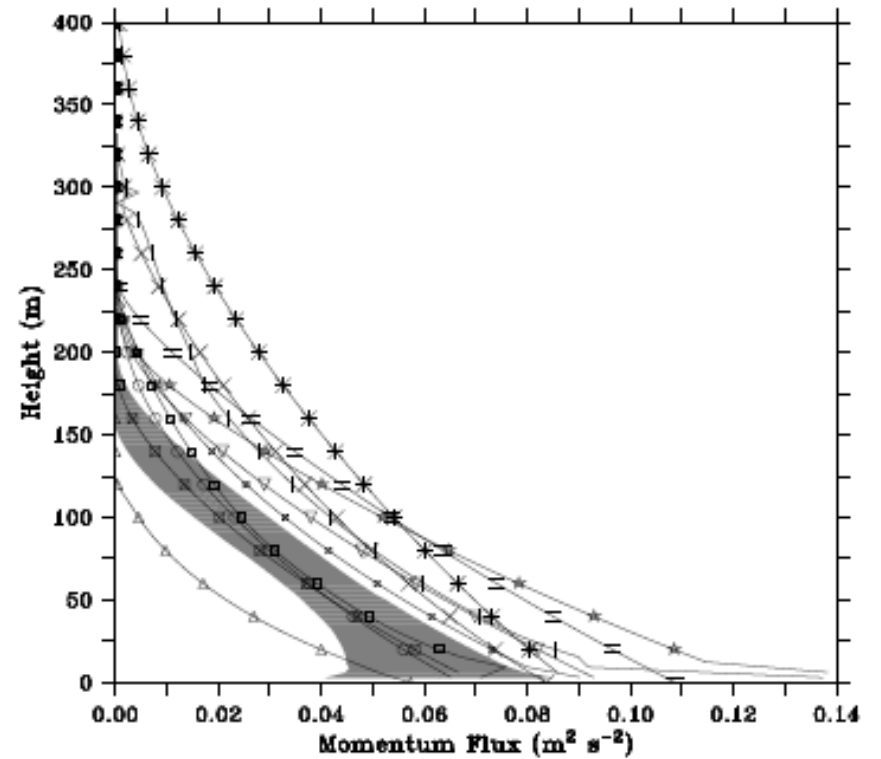
Operational

Research

Momentum flux

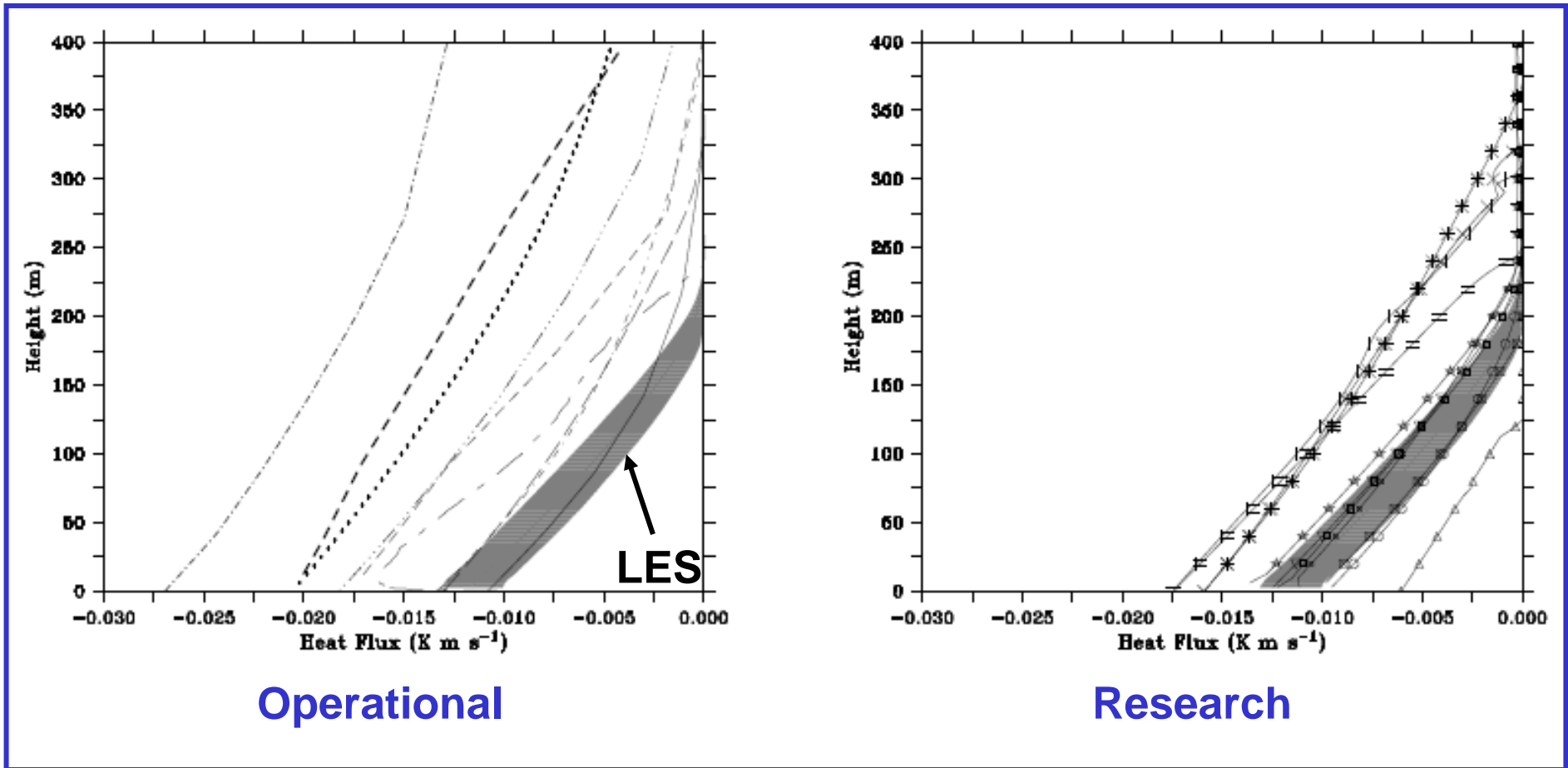


Operational



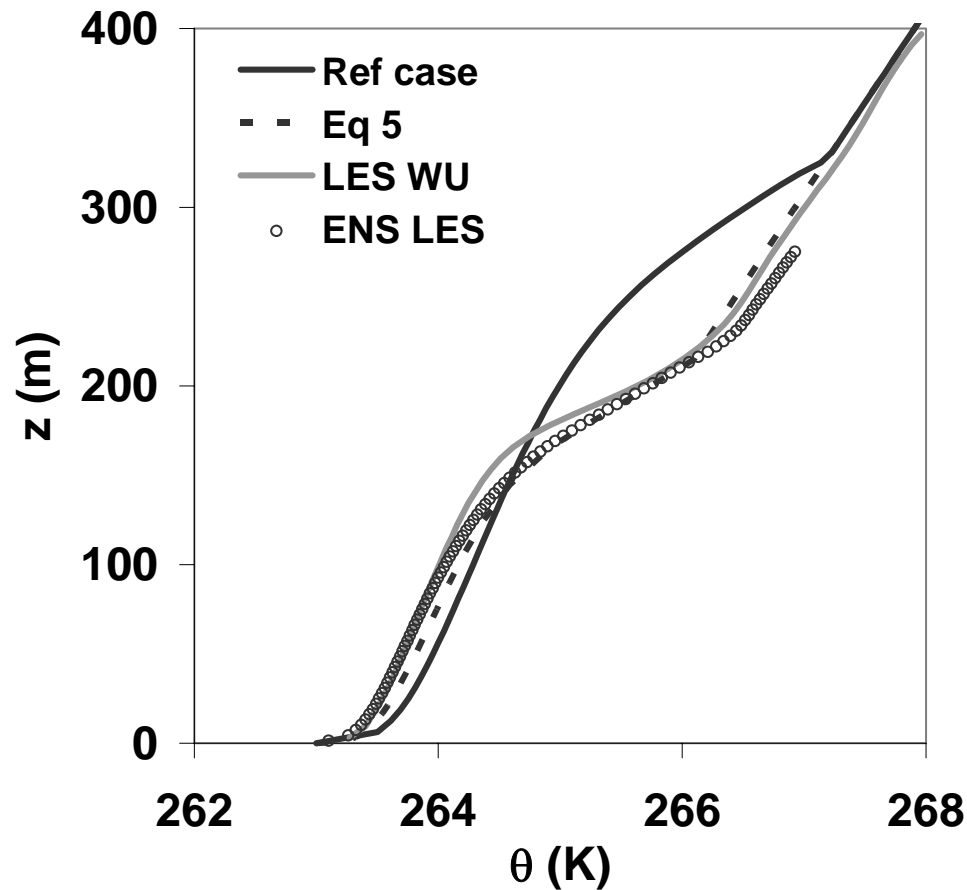
Research

Heat flux



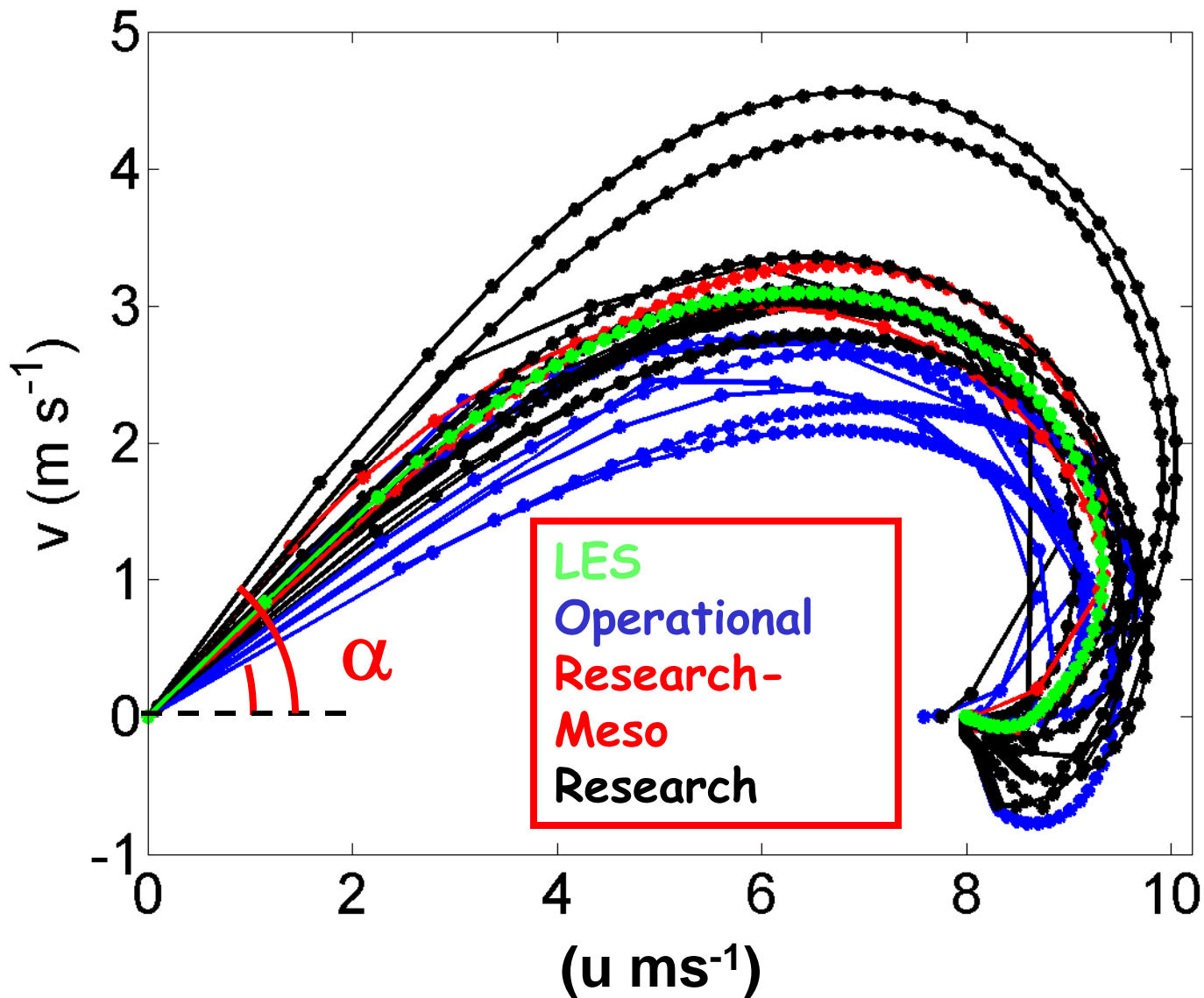
Operational

Research

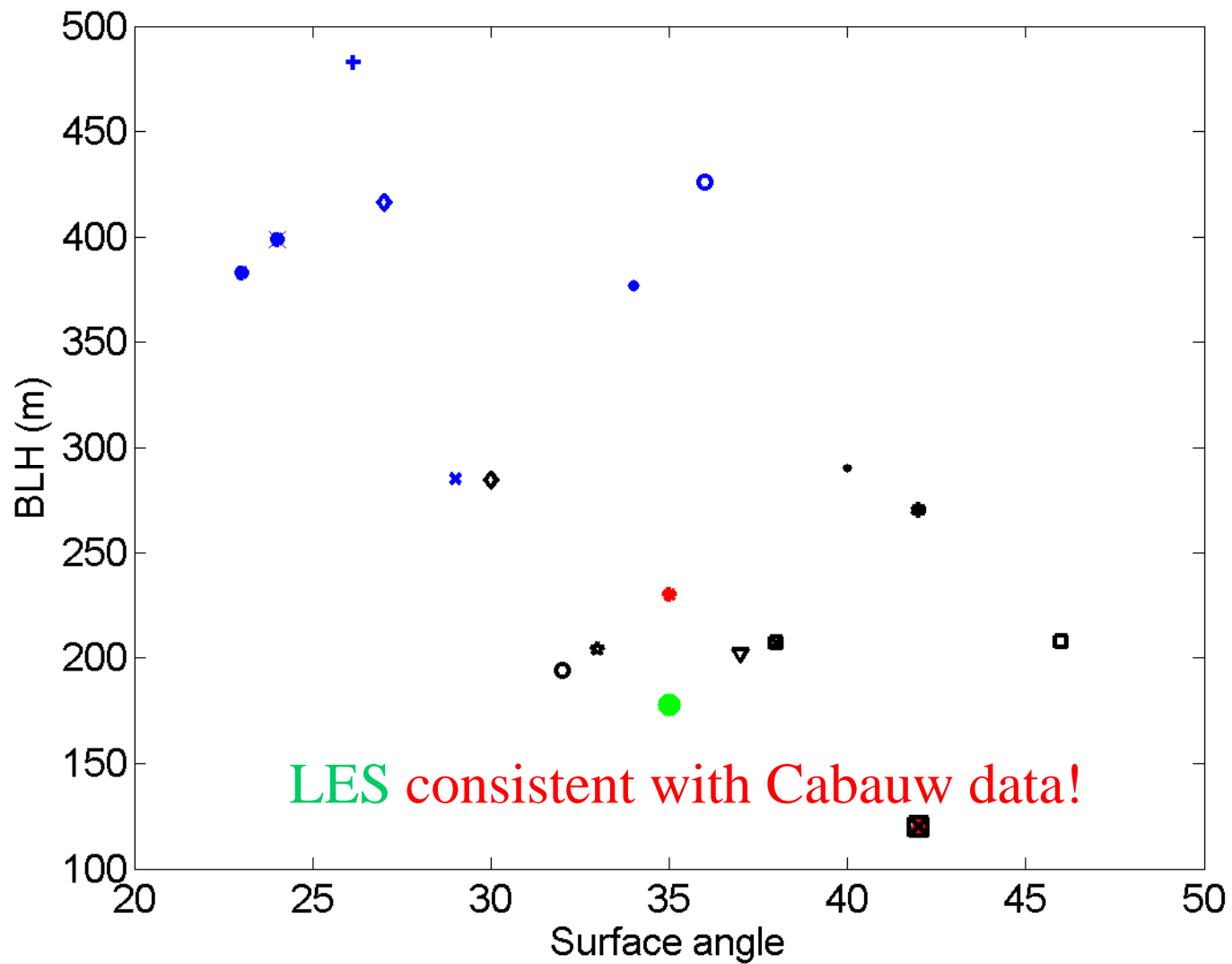


Note:
Models can represent
main LES results
after adjusting
parameters in
turbulence scheme

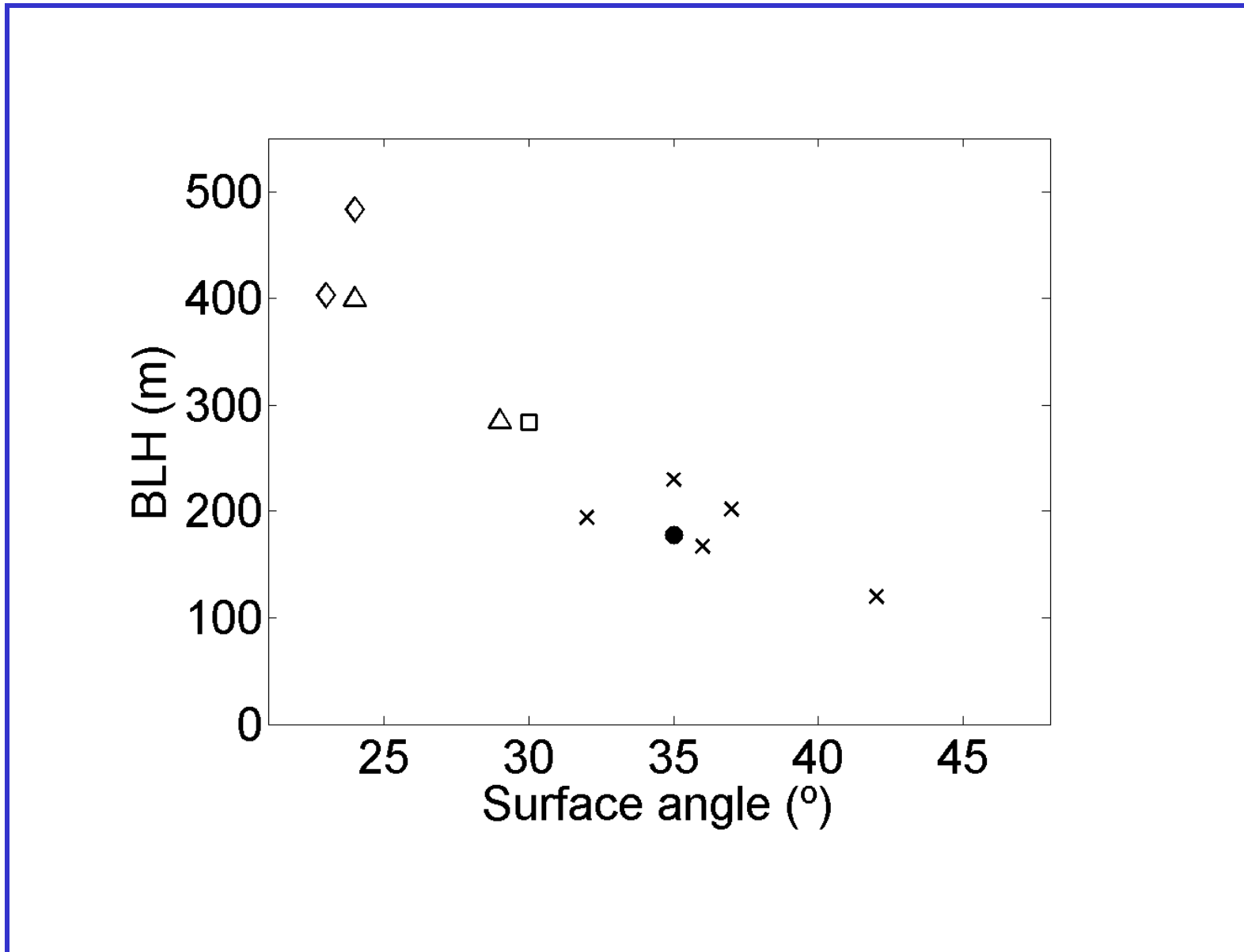
'Ekman spirals' (Svensson+Holtslag, 2006)



Boundary-layer height and surface angle



Models with surface problems removed





Summary

First GABLS model intercomparison on stable boundary layers

Large variation among 1D models,
but all operational models show too strong mixing!

Results of LES models in good agreement with
observations in relatively homogeneous cases

*Eight papers in special GABLS issue of Boundary
Layer Meteorology, Feb. 2006*

Why do Operational Models need Enhanced Mixing in Stable Cases?

To prevent unrealistic 'runaway' surface cooling

To have sufficient 'Ekman pumping'

To compensate for model errors?

Do we overlook an atmospheric process?

What is relation with surface heterogeneity?

Second GABLS model intercomparison experiment on diurnal cycle over land



Coordinated by

Gunilla Svensson

Department of meteorology,

Stockholm university

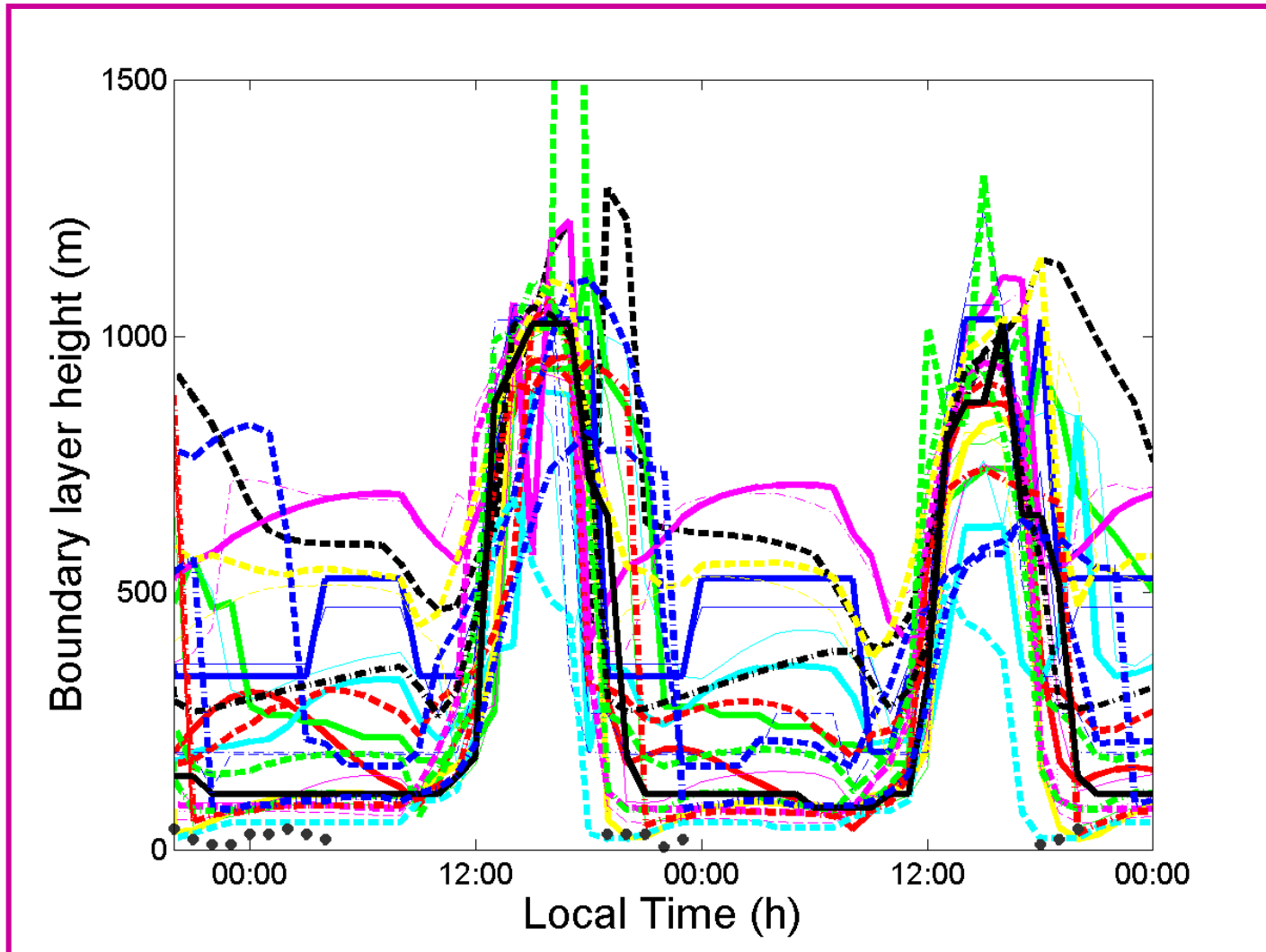


(after preparation and analysis of CASES99-observations by
Steenefeld, Van de Wiel, Holtslag, 2006, JAS)



WAGENINGEN UNIVERSITY
METEOROLOGY AND AIR QUALITY

Boundary-layer Art



Preliminary Results!



Activities

Second GABLS model intercomparison

Further analysis and intercomparison of the 1D models
with observations of CASES99 (2.5 days)

Also comparison of this case with
Large Eddy Simulations in progress

Comparison of Mesoscale models

Impact on mixing of scalars?

Exploring observations at Cabauw (KNMI) and Lindenberg (DWD) Courtesy Fred Bosveld, Frank Beyrich and Colleagues

