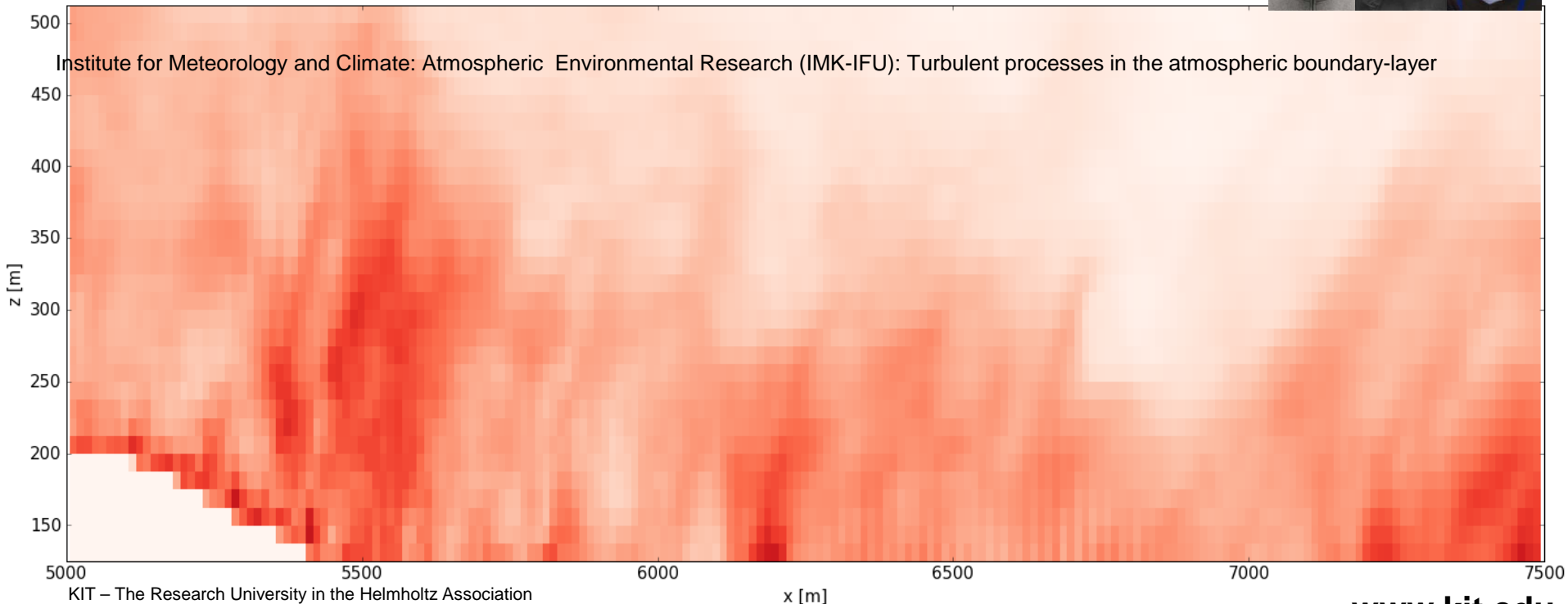


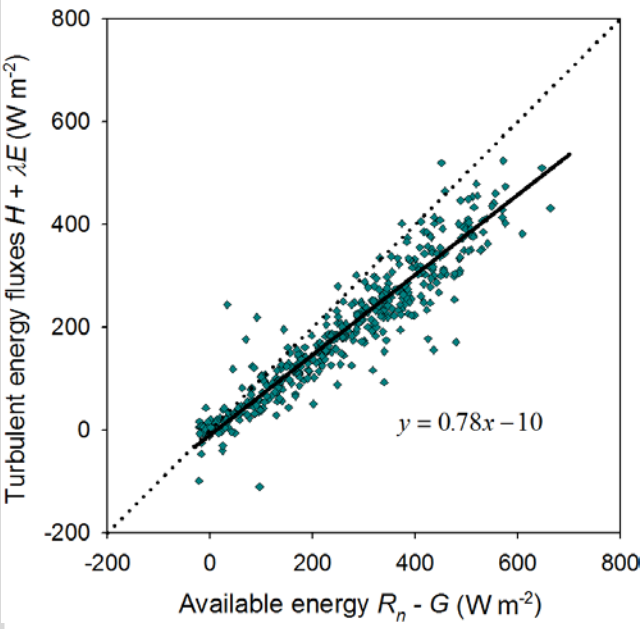
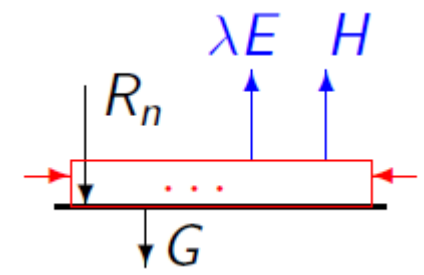
The Dependence of Energy Budget Components on the surface Characteristics of a shallow pre-Alpine Valley

Frederik De Roo, Matthias Zeeman, Peter Brugger and Matthias Mauder



Energy balance closure problem of EC measurements

$$R_n - G = \lambda E + H + \Delta$$



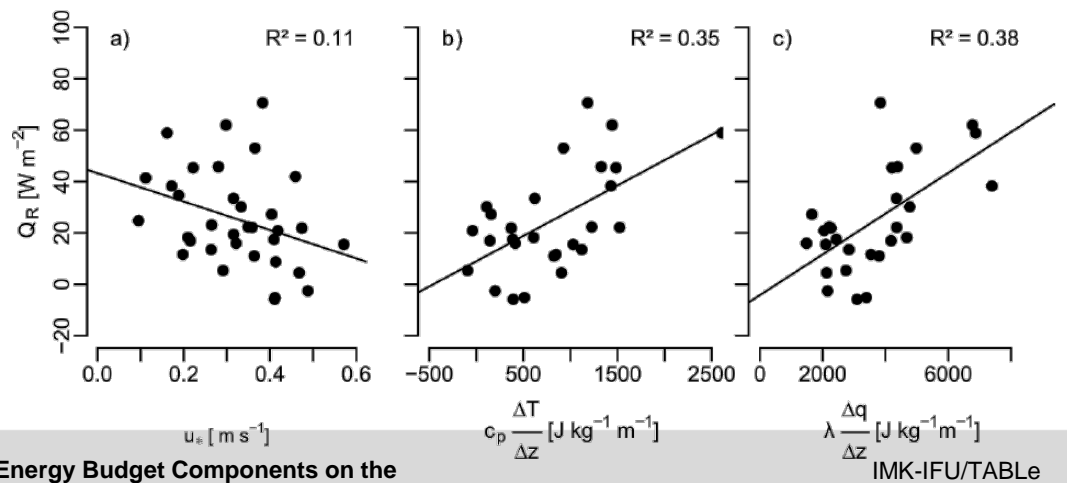
- Measurement bias 5-15% [Horst 2015; Frank et al 2012]
- Neglected terms, e.g. storage [Leuning et al 2012]
- Quasi-stationary motions carrying mean flux [Mauder et al 2010 ; Foken 2008]
- Correlators u^* and site heterogeneity [Stoy et al 2013]

■ Linking of local fluxes with organized boundary-layer structures

- Large heterogeneities induce BL motions: penetration to surface?
- Small: blended but local?

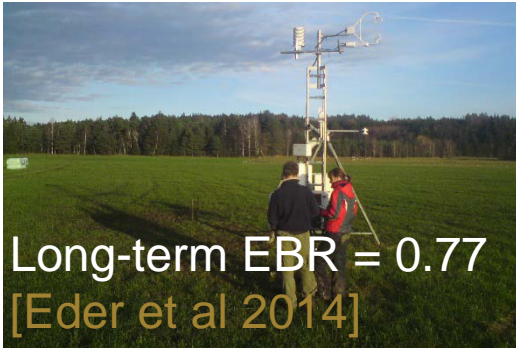
■ [Eder et al 2015a] evidence and correlation from measurements

■ [Schalkwijk et al 2016] year-long simulated dataset: u^*



Data from measurement site Fendt in the pre-Alps

- German environmental monitoring network TERENO [Zacharias e.a. 2011]
- Intensive campaign ScaleX in summer 2015 and 2016 [Wolf e.a. review]



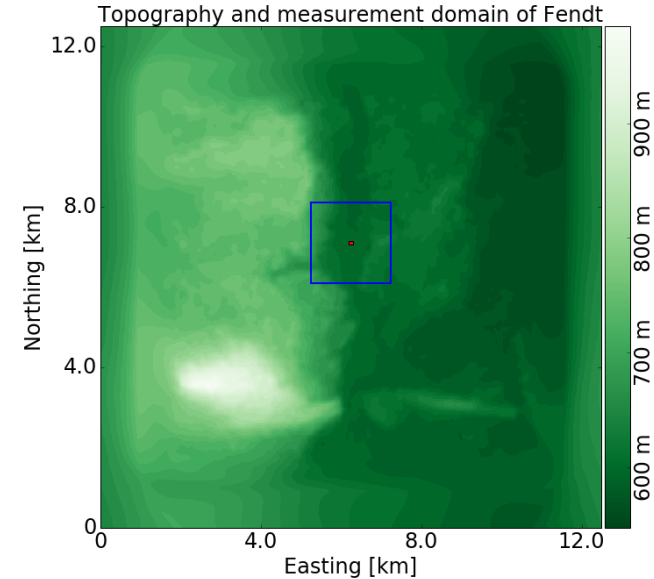
Scales of topography

Alps: "Alpine pumping"

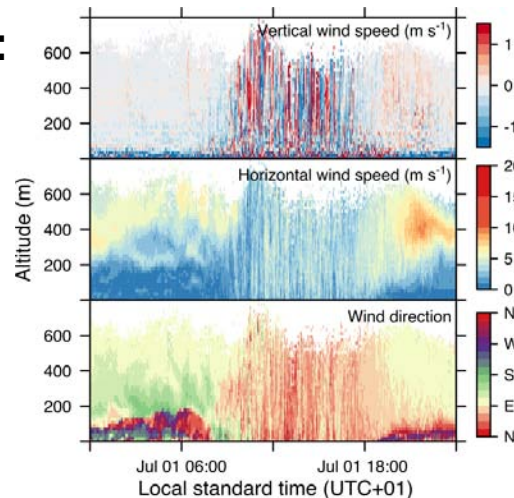
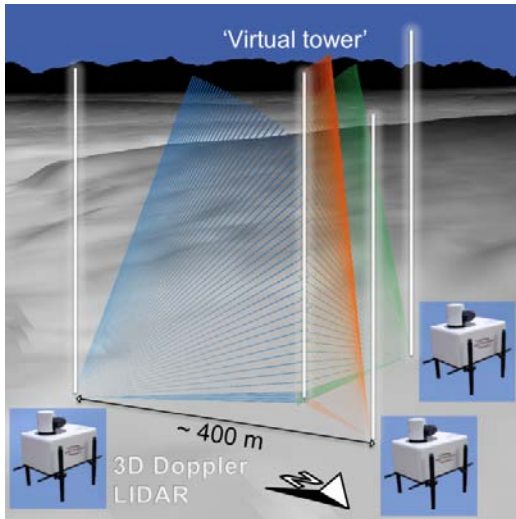
$\Delta z = 2.5\text{km}$; $\Delta x = 50\text{km}$

Nearby hill $\Delta z = 300\text{m}$; $\Delta x = 5\text{km}$

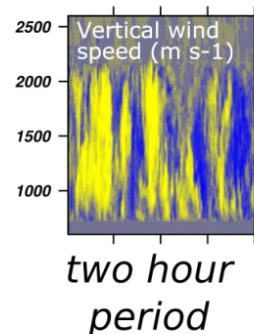
Local slope $\Delta z = 150\text{m}$; $\Delta x = 2\text{km}$



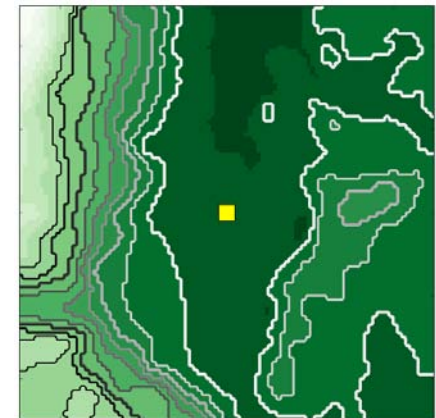
Coordinated scan modes of Triple Doppler LiDARs:



Virtual measurement tower (10 m resolution)



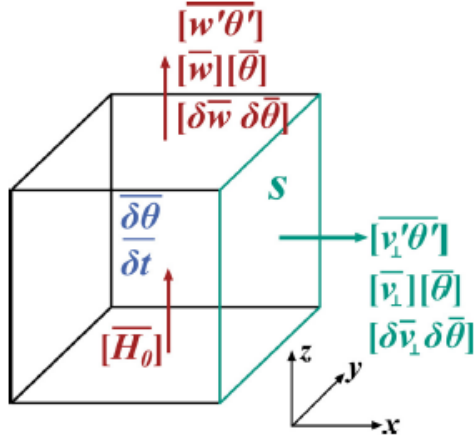
LES output



PALM: [Maronga et al 2015]

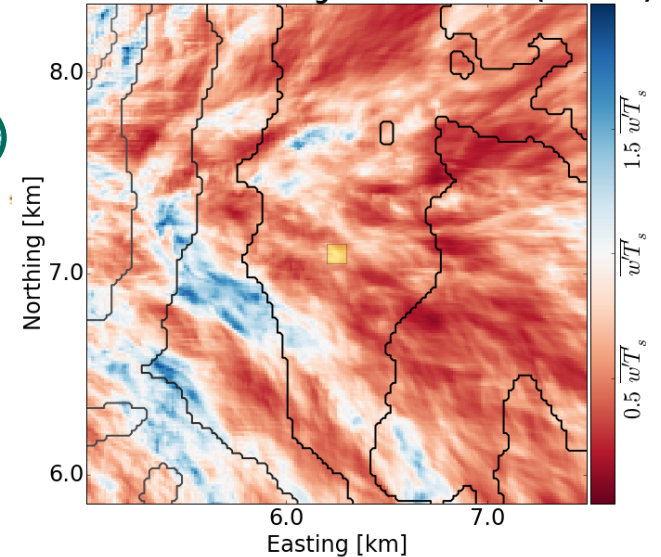
In complex terrain: a volume approach to determine the simulated surface energy budget

■ [Webb et al 1980 ; Lee 2009 ; Eder et al 2015b]



$$\begin{aligned}
 [\overline{H_0}] = & [\overline{w'\theta'}] + \sum_s [\overline{v_{\perp 1}\theta'}]_s + [\overline{w}][\overline{\theta}] + \sum_s [\overline{v_{\perp 1}}]_s [\overline{\theta}]_s \\
 & + [\delta\overline{w}\delta\overline{\theta}] + \sum_s [\delta_s \overline{v_{\perp 1}} \delta_s \overline{\theta}] + \int_V \int \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t} dx dy dz
 \end{aligned}$$

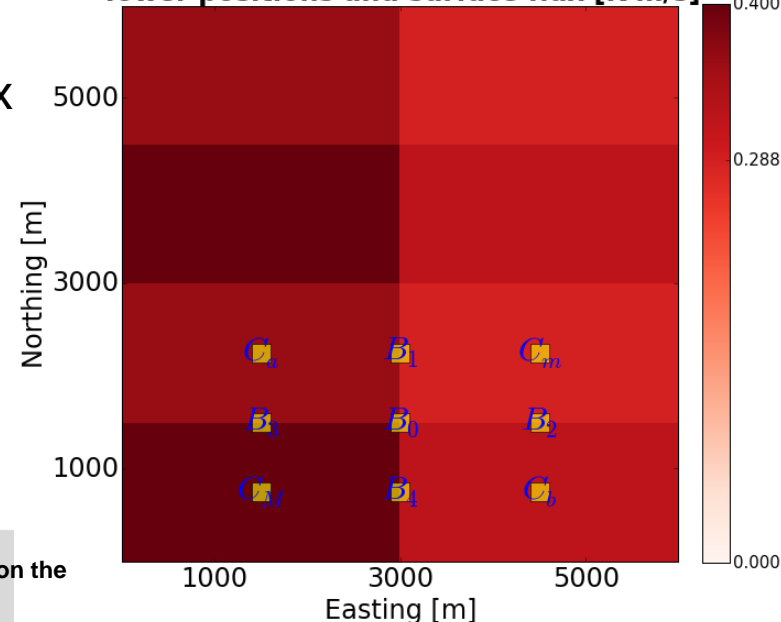
Turbulent flux with subgrid contribution ($z=250\text{m}$)



Study of idealized surface flux heterogeneity and its influence on the energy budget

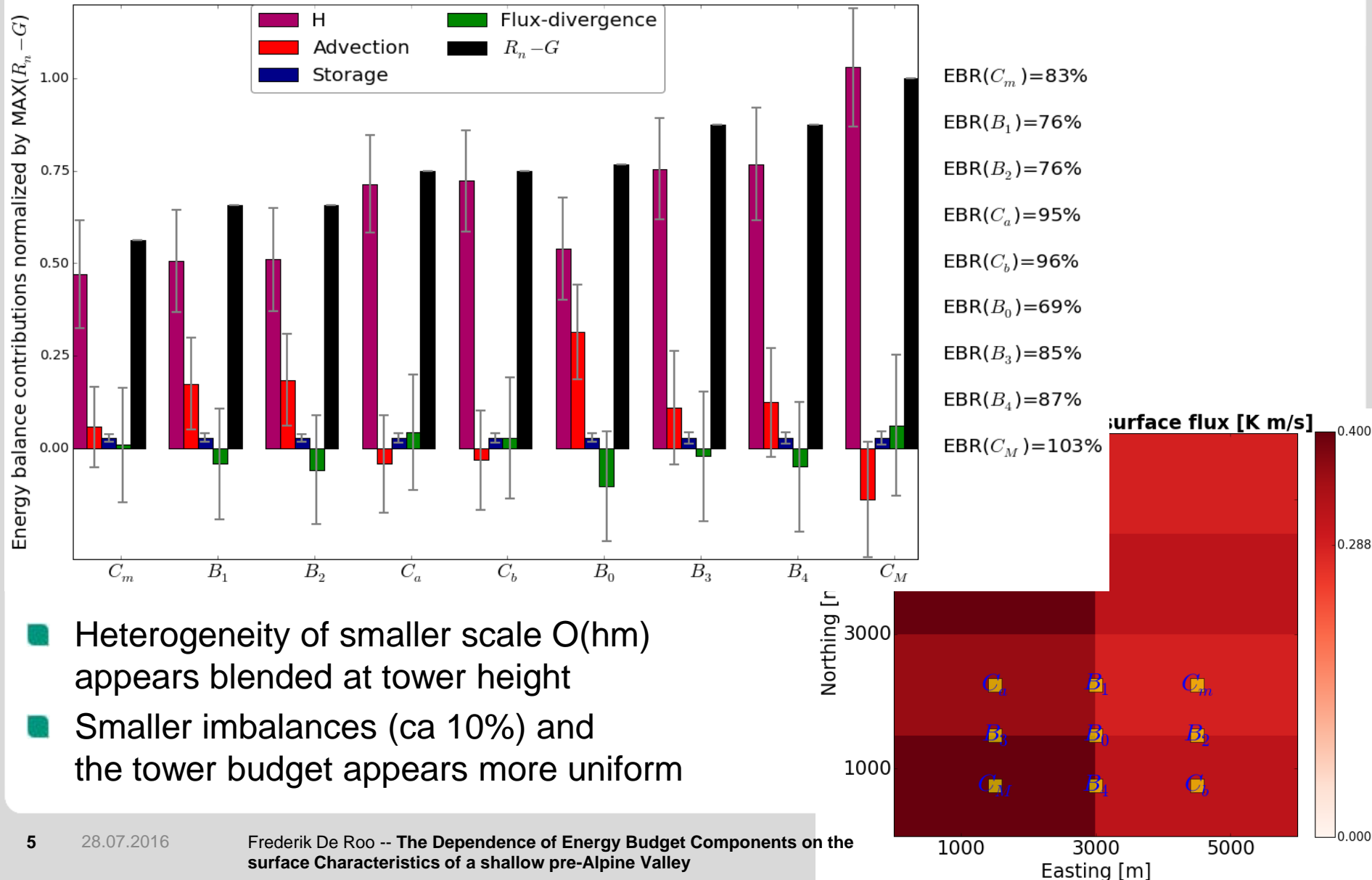
- Parameter study of variable surface heat flux on tower measurements (318 cases)
- Main parameters: scales and amplitude
- Towers at up/downdrafts/borders

Tower positions and surface flux [K m/s]

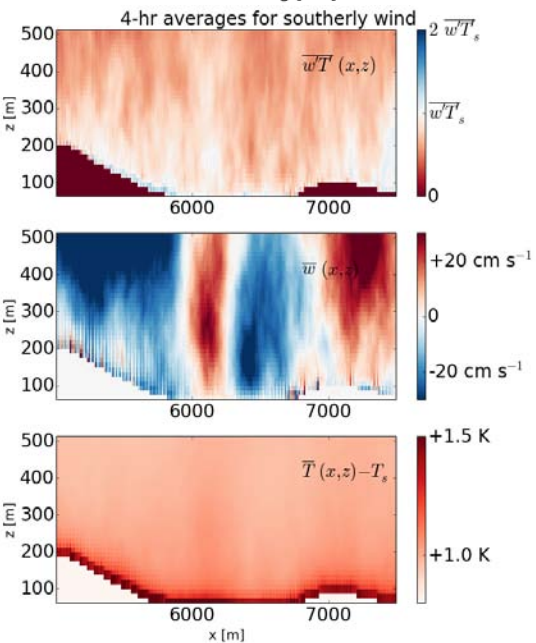
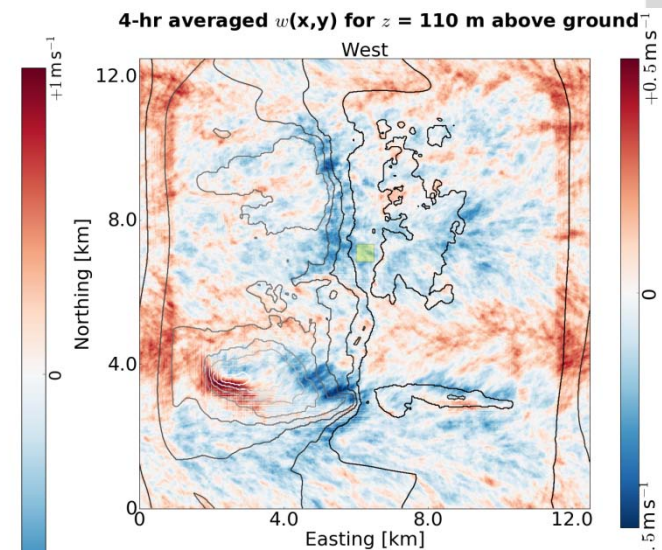
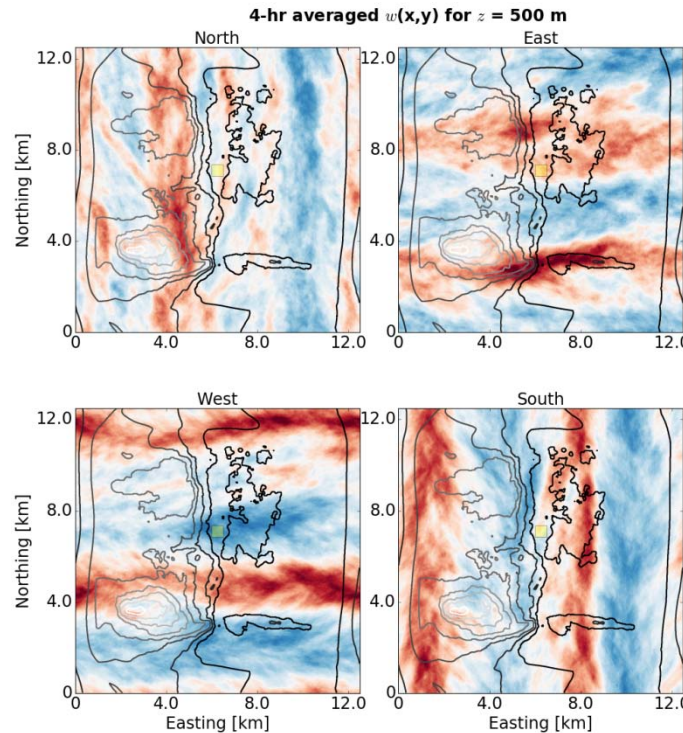
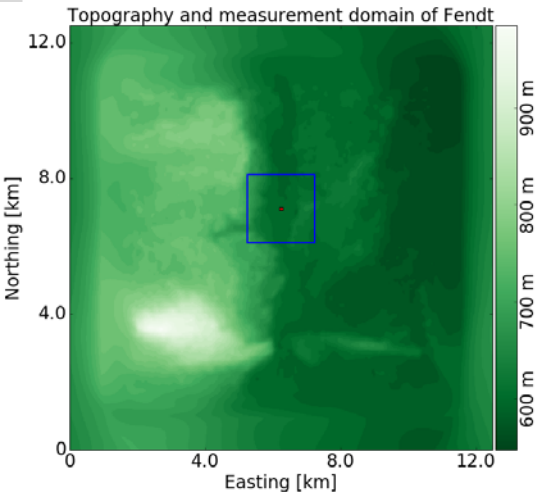


- Domain: 6 x 6 x 2.4 km³ periodic in xy
- 10 m grid ; 1 Hz ; 5 x 1hr intervals
- C.v. gridpoints 5 x 5 x 5

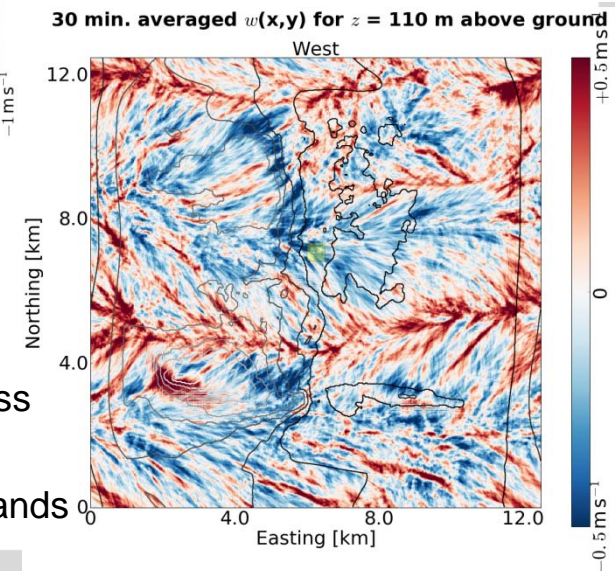
O(km) heterogeneity induces a circulation affecting the energy budget, but the tower position matters



Variability of turbulent fluxes at scales smaller than the quasi-stationary up- and downdrafts

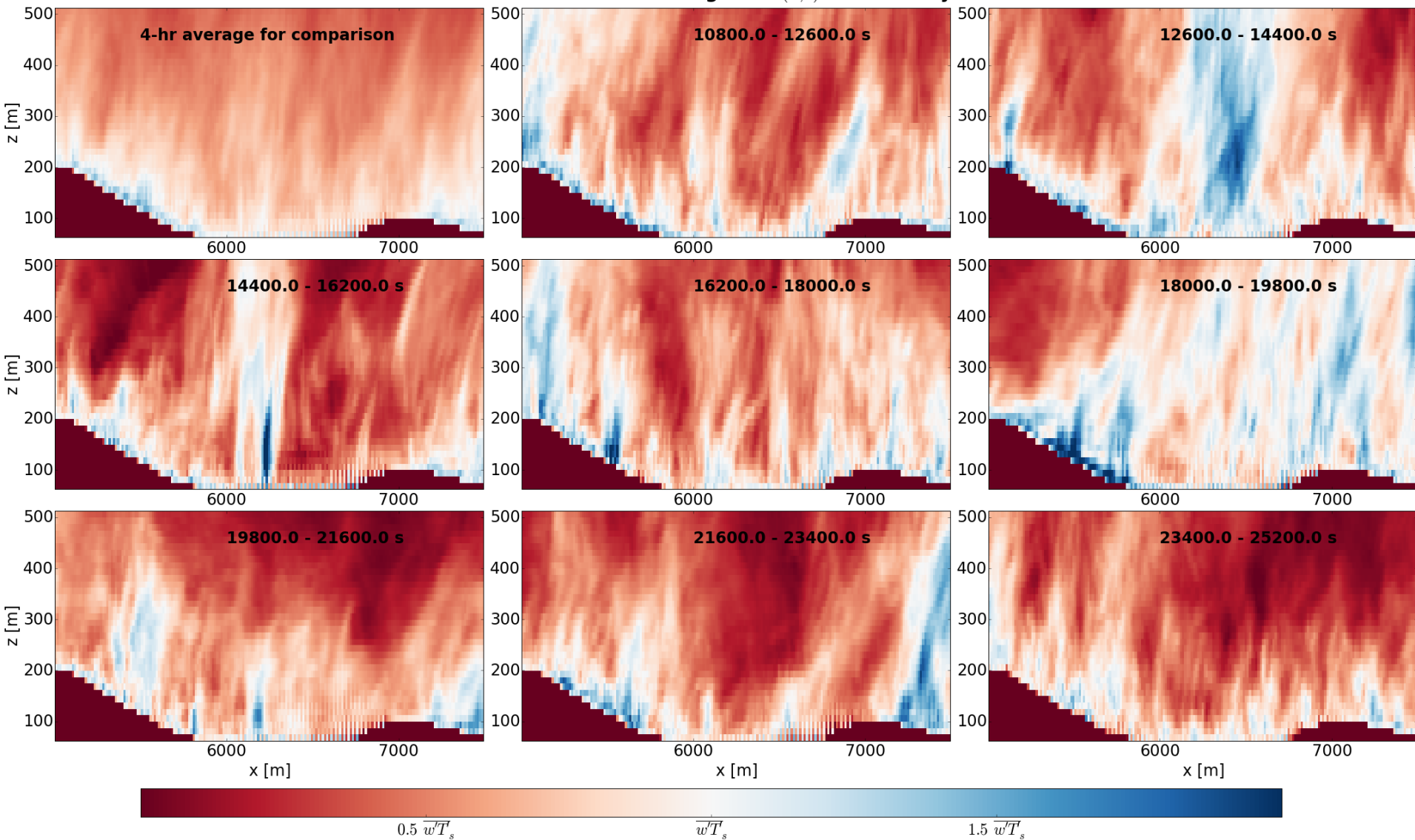


- Preliminary simulations:
- 3 hr spinup; 4 hrs of data ; 12.5m grid
- Initialization from measured profiles
- Heterogeneity in topography and roughness
- Topography: $\Delta z < 20$ gp ; $\Delta z/\Delta x < 10$ %
- Buffer for domain \Leftrightarrow computational demands



Variability of turbulent fluxes at scales smaller than the quasi-stationary up- and downdrafts

30 min. averaged $\overline{wT}(x,z)$ for westerly wind



Conclusions

- Idealized simulations to investigate the influence of surface heterogeneity on energy budget
 - Position of tower matters
 - EBR down to 0.7 as in reality (but at $z_m = 50$ m)
 - Flux-divergence has to be considered as well

- Realistic complex terrain from site experiment to investigate the influence of boundary-layer structures on turbulent flux
 - **Turbulent flux varies in space and time**
at scales smaller than the quasi-stationary up- and downdrafts
 - **Local structures in 30 minute averaged turbulent flux fields that penetrate down to the surface**

- Outlook: confirmation at higher resolution