



Dinâmica 17/09/2019 a 11/10/2019

Equações diferenciais

MET-576-4

Modelagem Numérica da Atmosfera

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Os métodos numéricos, formulação e parametrizações utilizados nos modelos atmosféricos serão descritos em detalhe.

3 Meses
24 Aulas (2 horas cada)

September						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					
6:☉ 14:☉ 21:☉ 28:☉						

October						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		
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November						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
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**Dinâmica 17/09/2019 a
11/10/2019**

**Arrasto de Onda de
Gravidade 12/10/2019
a 18/10/2019**

**Radiação 22/10/2019 a
25/10/2019**

**Superfície 29/10/2019 a
1/11/2019**

**Camada Limite 5/11/2019 a
8/11/2019**

**Convecção Profunda 12/11/2019
a 15/11/2019**

Convecção Rasa 19 a 22

Microfísica 26 a 29



Superfície:

Métodos numéricos utilizados para resolução de problemas relacionados a parametrização de superfície.



Development of the land surface scheme

- ✓ **1 Basic concept of the Surface model .**
- ✓ **2 Urban Canopy model.**
- ✓ **3 Water Body model.**
- ✓ **4 Green area model.**



Dinâmica 17/09/2019 a 11/10/2019

Development of the land surface scheme

Conceito Basico de um modelo LSM

A energia radiativa absorvida pelo solo e pela atmosfera é dividida em fluxos de:

calor sensível,

calor latente,

calor no solo.

Essa partição (redistribuição da energia absorvida) depende fortemente das características:

Cobertura da terra

Regime hidrológico.



Development of the land surface scheme

4 Green area model 35

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4.1.2 Structure of the Model

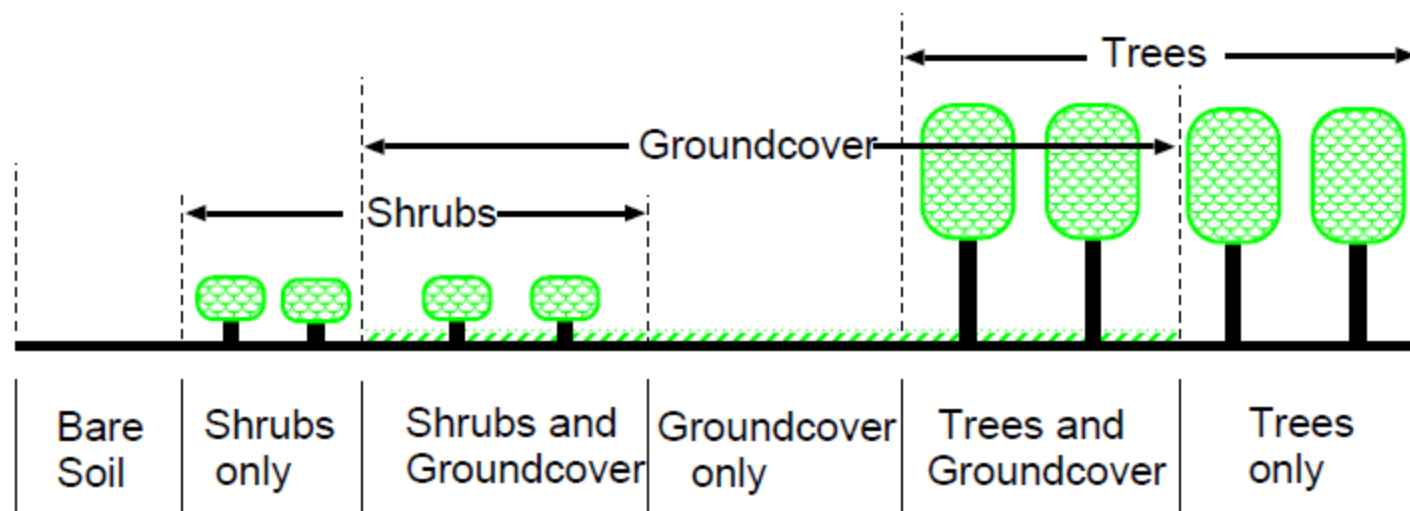


Figure 4.1: Vegetation morphology as represented in the Simple Biosphere (SiB).
(Reproduced from *Sellers et al., 1986*)

4.1.2 Structure of the Model

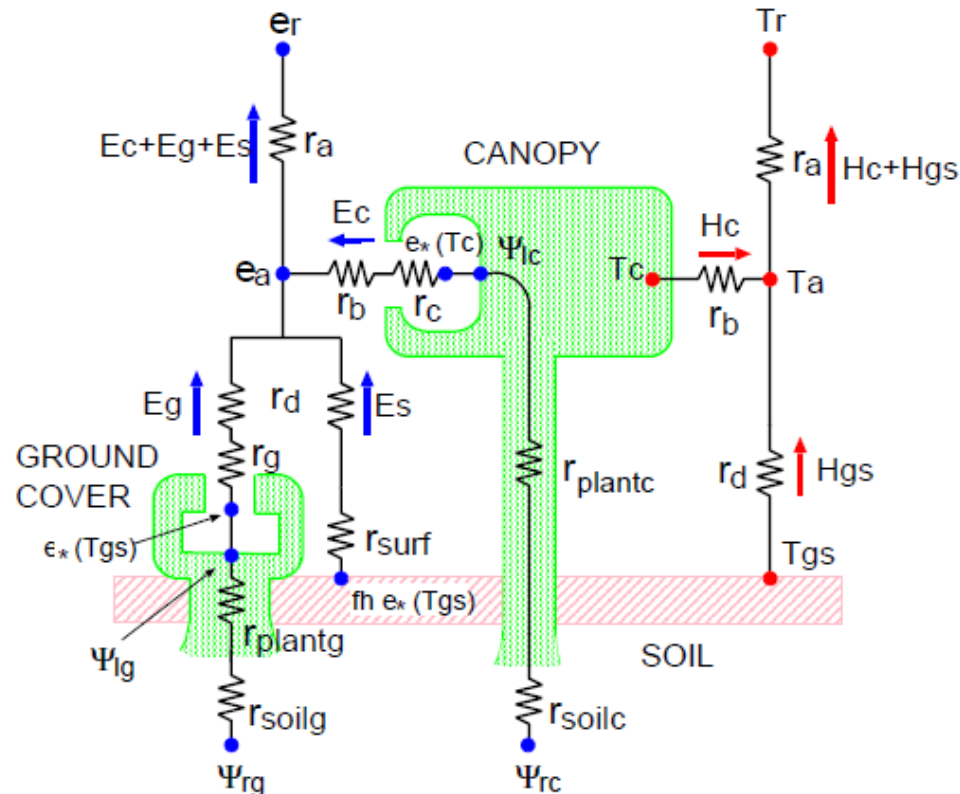


Figure 4.2: Framework of the SiB. The transfer pathways for latent and sensible heat fluxes are shown on the left- and right-hand sides of the diagram, respectively. (Reproduced from *Sellers et al., 1986*; see this reference for symbol definitions.)

4.1.2 Structure of the Model

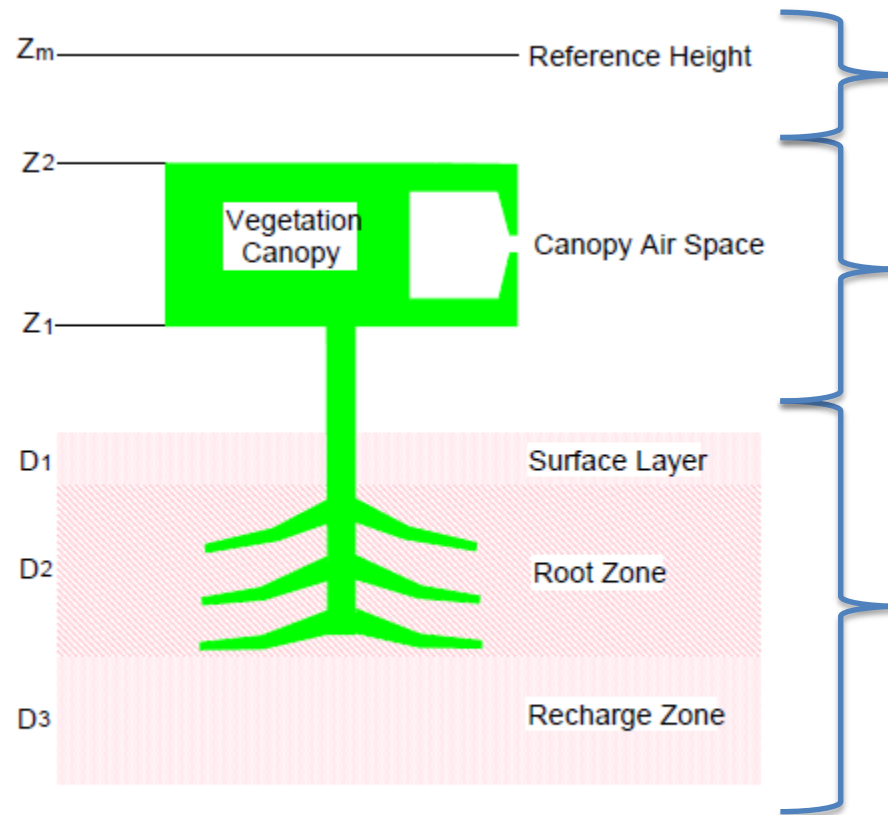


Figure 4.3: Structure of the green area model. (Reproduced from *Sellers et al., 1996*)

4.1.2 Structure of the Model

Interceptação da água pelo dossel

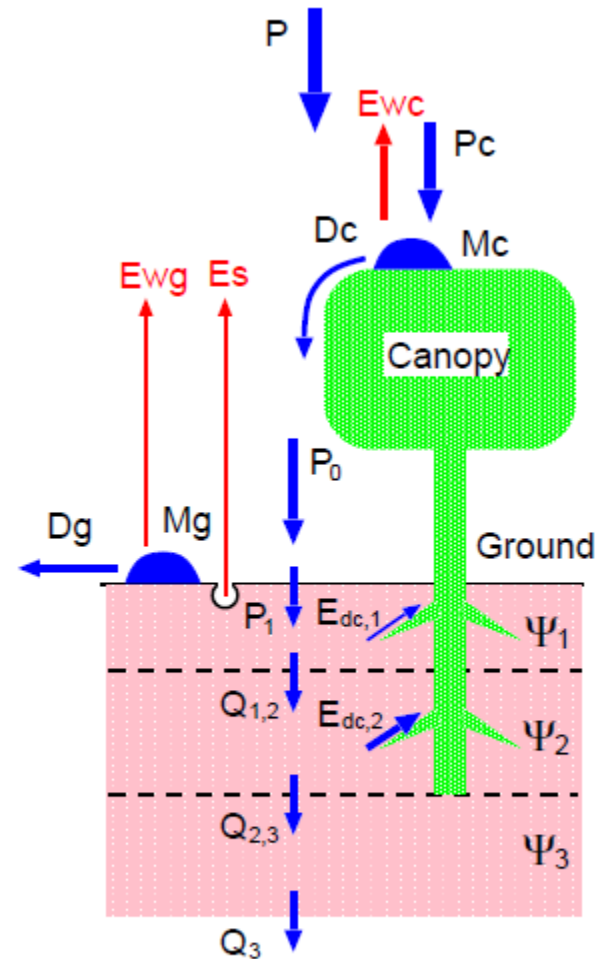
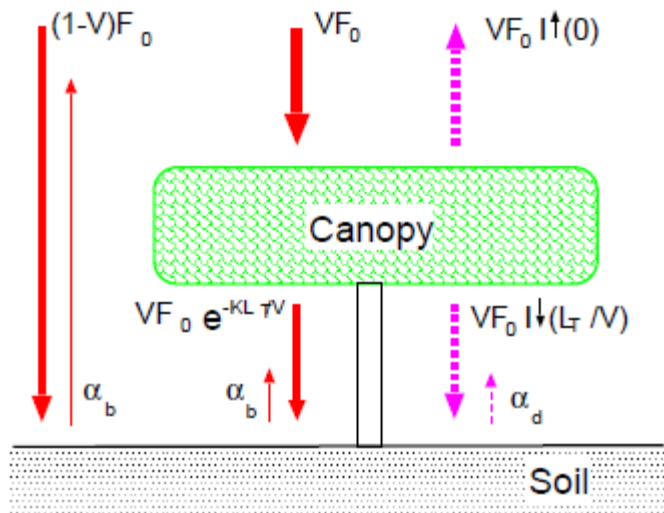


Figure 4.4: Schematic image of interception and water budget

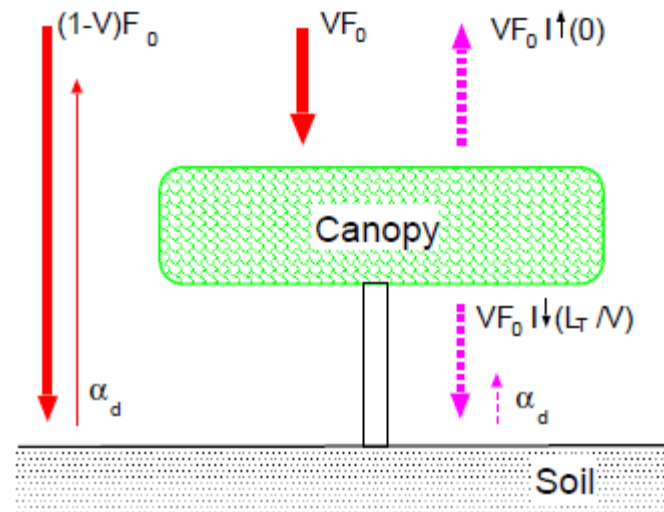
4.1.2 Structure of the Model

Transferência radiativa de onda curta



Radiation Process (beam)

(a) direct beam



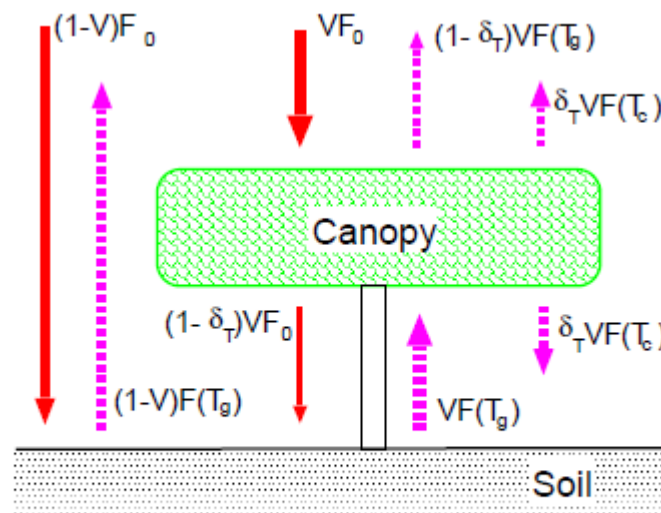
Radiation Process (diffuse)

(b) diffuse



4.1.2 Structure of the Model

Transferência radiativa de onda Longa



Radiation Process (TIR)

(c) thermal infrared

4.1.2 Structure of the Model

Estrutura Aerodinâmica

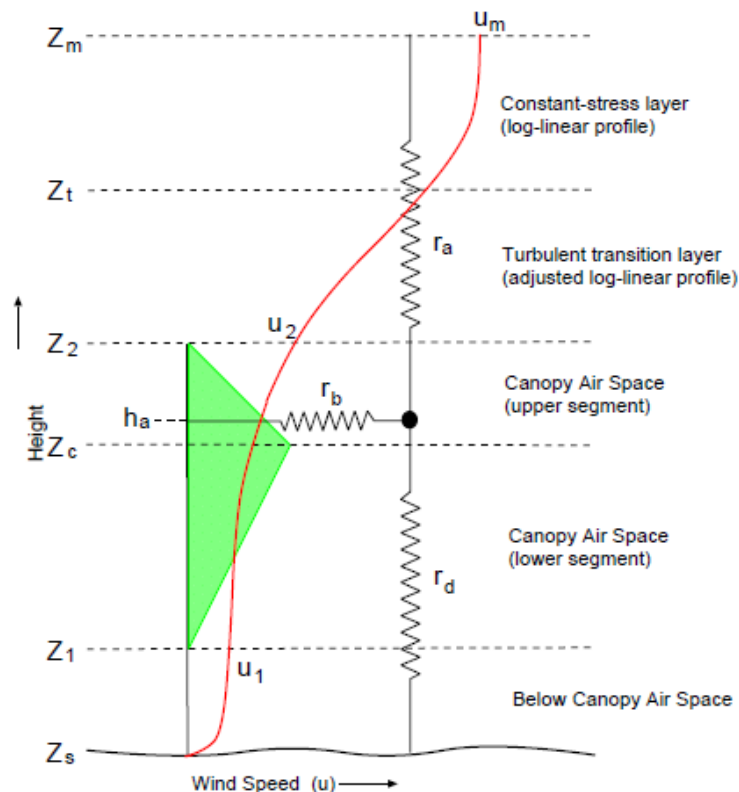
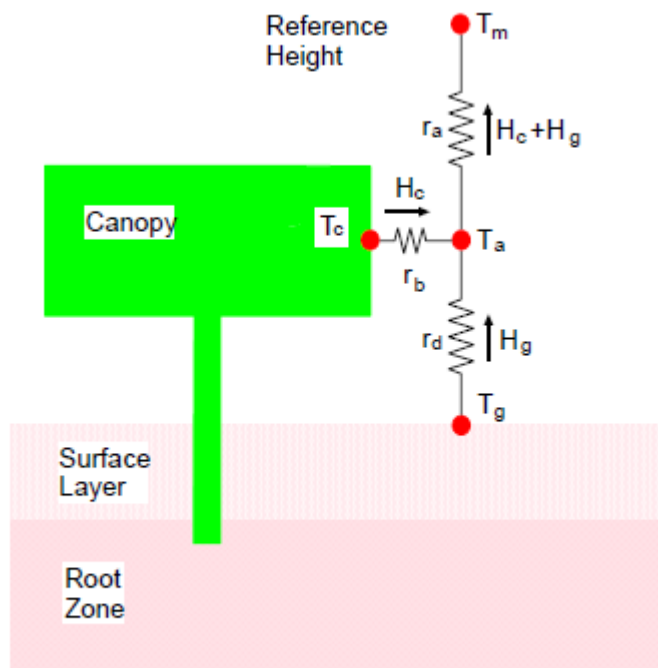


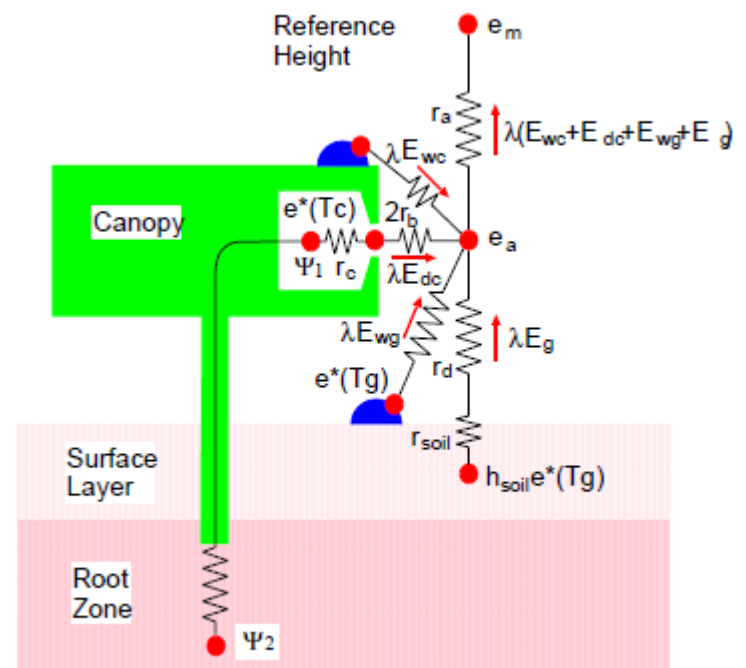
Figure 4.6: Turbulent transfer regimes considered in the first-order closure model. (Reproduced from *Sellers et al., 1996*)

4.1.2 Structure of the Model

Resistências (r_a, r_b, r_d)



(a) Sensible heat flux



(b) Latent heat flux



4.8 Numerical solution of prognostic equations

Os fluxos de energia são funções explícitas das condições de contorno atmosférico, variáveis prognósticas, resistências aerodinâmicas e de superfície. As equações prognósticas são resolvidas por um método implícito backward, usando derivadas parciais de cada termo.

Primeiro, considerando que os fluxos de energia nas equações prognósticas são funções da temperatura. Em seguida, as equações prognósticas são expressas na forma de diferenciação explícita backward e um conjunto de equações simultâneas lineares relacionadas às mudanças de temperatura ao longo de um intervalo de tempo (Δt) é obtido.

Não apenas os fluxos de energia, mas também os termos de troca de calor dependem das temperaturas. Agora, as equações prognósticas podem ser escritas em forma de tempo discreto.



4.8 Numerical solution of prognostic equations

$$C_c \frac{\partial T_c}{\partial t} = Rn_c - H_c - \lambda E_c$$

$$C_g \frac{\partial T_g}{\partial t} = Rn_g - H_g - \lambda E_g - \omega C_g (T_g - T_d)$$

$$C_d \frac{\partial T_d}{\partial t} = Rn_g - H_g - \lambda E_g$$

4.8 Numerical solution of prognostic equations

$$C_c \frac{\Delta T_c}{\Delta t} = Rn_c - H_c - \lambda E_c + \left(\frac{\partial Rn_c}{\partial T_c} - \frac{\partial H_c}{\partial T_c} - \frac{\partial \lambda E_c}{\partial T_c} \right) \Delta T_c + \left(\frac{\partial Rn_c}{\partial T_g} - \frac{\partial H_c}{\partial T_g} - \frac{\partial \lambda E_c}{\partial T_g} \right) \Delta T_g \quad (4.85)$$

$$C_g \frac{\Delta T_g}{\Delta t} = Rn_g - H_g - \lambda E_g - \omega C_g (T_g - T_d) + \left(\frac{\partial Rn_g}{\partial T_c} - \frac{\partial H_g}{\partial T_c} - \frac{\partial \lambda E_g}{\partial T_c} \right) \Delta T_c + \left(\frac{\partial Rn_g}{\partial T_g} - \frac{\partial H_g}{\partial T_g} - \frac{\partial \lambda E_g}{\partial T_g} - \omega C_g \right) \Delta T_g + \omega C_g \Delta T_d \quad (4.86)$$

$$C_d \frac{\Delta T_d}{\Delta t} = Rn_g - H_g - \lambda E_g + \left(\frac{\partial Rn_g}{\partial T_c} - \frac{\partial H_g}{\partial T_c} - \frac{\partial \lambda E_g}{\partial T_c} \right) \Delta T_c + \left(\frac{\partial Rn_g}{\partial T_g} - \frac{\partial H_g}{\partial T_g} - \frac{\partial \lambda E_g}{\partial T_g} \right) \Delta T_g \quad (4.87)$$



4.8 Numerical solution of prognostic equations

If it is written in matrix form,

$$KX = Y \quad \longrightarrow \quad X = K^{-1}Y$$

$$K = \begin{bmatrix} K_{1,1} & K_{1,2} & K_{1,3} \\ K_{2,1} & K_{2,2} & K_{2,3} \\ K_{3,1} & K_{3,2} & K_{3,3} \end{bmatrix} \quad X = \begin{bmatrix} \Delta T_c \\ \Delta T_g \\ \Delta T_d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} K_{1,1} &= \frac{C_c}{\Delta t} - \frac{\partial R n_c}{\partial T_c} + \frac{\partial H_c}{\partial T_c} + \frac{\partial \lambda E_c}{\partial T_c} & K_{1,2} &= -\frac{\partial R n_c}{\partial T_g} + \frac{\partial H_c}{\partial T_g} + \frac{\partial \lambda E_c}{\partial T_g} & K_{1,3} &= 0 \\ K_{2,1} &= -\frac{\partial R n_g}{\partial T_c} + \frac{\partial H_g}{\partial T_c} + \frac{\partial \lambda E_g}{\partial T_c} & K_{2,2} &= \frac{C_g}{\Delta t} - \frac{\partial R n_g}{\partial T_g} + \frac{\partial H_g}{\partial T_g} + \frac{\partial \lambda E_g}{\partial T_g} + \omega C_g & K_{2,3} &= -\omega C_g \\ K_{3,1} &= -\frac{\partial R n_g}{\partial T_c} + \frac{\partial H_g}{\partial T_c} + \frac{\partial \lambda E_g}{\partial T_c} & K_{3,2} &= -\frac{\partial R n_g}{\partial T_g} + \frac{\partial H_g}{\partial T_g} + \frac{\partial \lambda E_g}{\partial T_g} & K_{3,3} &= \frac{C_d}{\Delta t} \end{aligned}$$



4.1.2 Structure of the Model

$$\begin{aligned} K_{1,1} &= \frac{C_c}{\Delta t} - \frac{\partial Rn_c}{\partial T_c} + \frac{\partial H_c}{\partial T_c} + \frac{\partial \lambda E_c}{\partial T_c} & K_{1,2} &= -\frac{\partial Rn_c}{\partial T_g} + \frac{\partial H_c}{\partial T_g} + \frac{\partial \lambda E_c}{\partial T_g} & K_{1,3} &= 0 \\ K_{2,1} &= -\frac{\partial Rn_g}{\partial T_c} + \frac{\partial H_g}{\partial T_c} + \frac{\partial \lambda E_g}{\partial T_c} & K_{2,2} &= \frac{C_g}{\Delta t} - \frac{\partial Rn_g}{\partial T_g} + \frac{\partial H_g}{\partial T_g} + \frac{\partial \lambda E_g}{\partial T_g} + \omega C_g & K_{2,3} &= -\omega C_g \\ K_{3,1} &= -\frac{\partial Rn_g}{\partial T_c} + \frac{\partial H_g}{\partial T_c} + \frac{\partial \lambda E_g}{\partial T_c} & K_{3,2} &= -\frac{\partial Rn_g}{\partial T_g} + \frac{\partial H_g}{\partial T_g} + \frac{\partial \lambda E_g}{\partial T_g} & K_{3,3} &= \frac{C_d}{\Delta t} \end{aligned}$$

$$Y = \begin{bmatrix} Rn_c - H_c - \lambda E_c \\ Rn_g - H_g - \lambda E_g - \omega C_g(T_g - T_d) \\ Rn_g - H_g - \lambda E_g \end{bmatrix}$$



4.8 Numerical solution of prognostic equations

As equações acima podem ser resolvidas em termos de mudanças de temperatura (ΔT_c , ΔT_g , ΔT_d).

Cada temperatura é atualizada para o valor no tempo $t_0 + \Delta t$ adicionando alterações de temperatura ao valor inicial no tempo t_0 .

Além disso, os fluxos de energia são modificados para mostrar os valores médios ao longo de um intervalo de tempo (entre o tempo t_0 e o tempo $t_0 + \Delta t$).

4.8 Numerical solution of prognostic equations

$$Rn'_c = Rn_c + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial Rn_c}{\partial T_c} \Delta T_c + \frac{\partial Rn_c}{\partial T_g} \Delta T_g \right) \quad (4.88)$$

$$Rn'_g = Rn_g + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial Rn_g}{\partial T_c} \Delta T_c + \frac{\partial Rn_g}{\partial T_g} \Delta T_g \right) \quad (4.89)$$

$$H'_c = H_c + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial H_c}{\partial T_c} \Delta T_c + \frac{\partial H_c}{\partial T_g} \Delta T_g \right) \quad (4.90)$$

$$H'_g = H_g + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial H_g}{\partial T_c} \Delta T_c + \frac{\partial H_g}{\partial T_g} \Delta T_g \right) \quad (4.91)$$

$$\lambda E'_c = \lambda E_c + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial \lambda E_c}{\partial T_c} \Delta T_c + \frac{\partial \lambda E_c}{\partial T_g} \Delta T_g \right) \quad (4.92)$$

$$\lambda E'_g = \lambda E_g + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial \lambda E_g}{\partial T_c} \Delta T_c + \frac{\partial \lambda E_g}{\partial T_g} \Delta T_g \right) \quad (4.93)$$