

# Modification of CFD code to model the non-neutral atmospheric boundary layer

Modelling atmospheric stability in EllipSys3D

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$$f(x+\Delta x) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\Delta x)^i}{i!} f^{(i)}(x)$$
$$\int_a^b \Theta + \Omega \delta e^{i\pi} =$$
$$\Sigma!$$

# Atmospheric stability

Chimney plume under stable and unstable conditions

stable



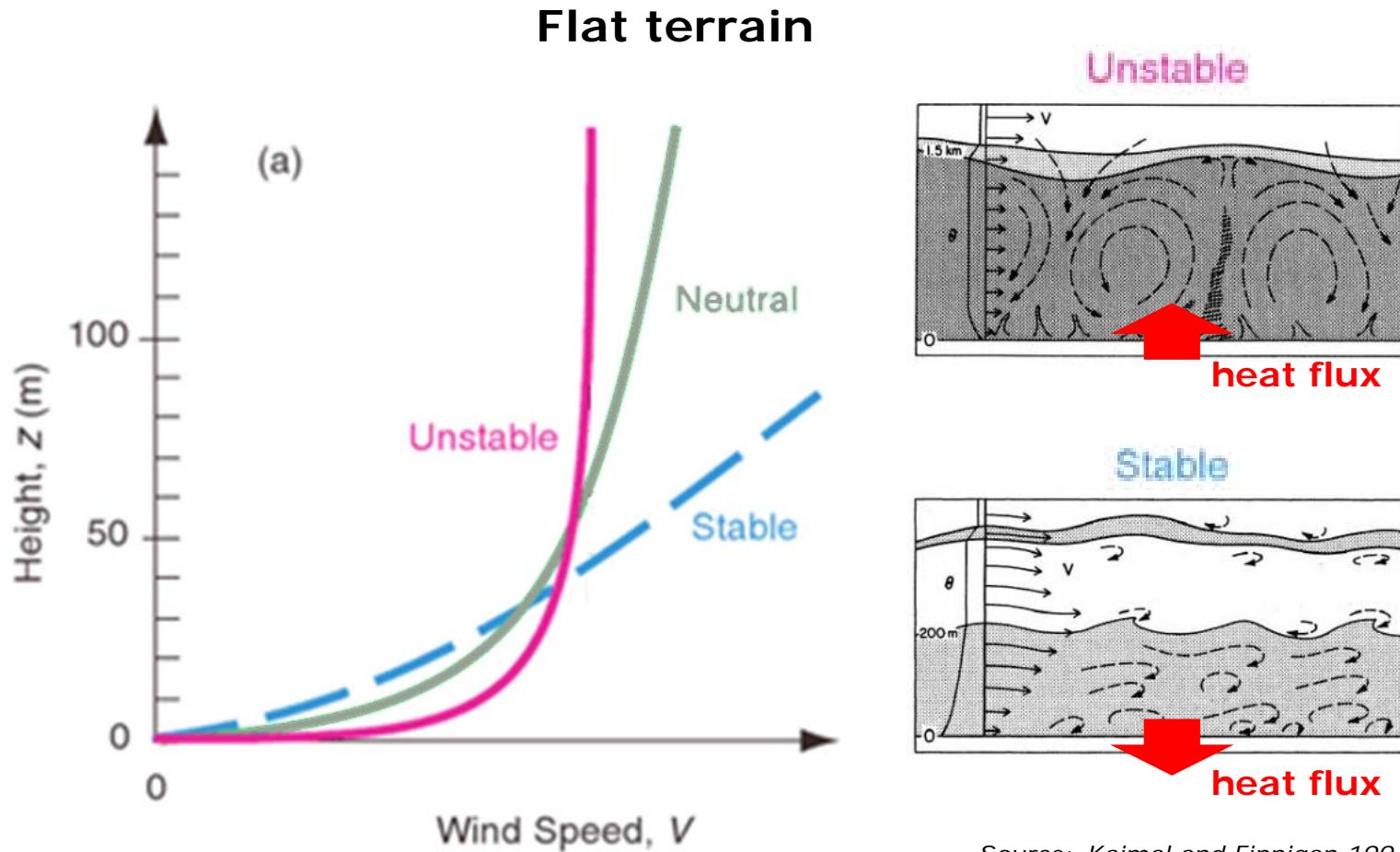
unstable



Source: kindly been provided by  
Dr. Torben Mikkelsen, Risø DTU and  
Dr. Thomas Ellermann,  
National Environmental Research Institute

# Atmospheric stability

Why: Influence on the wind field

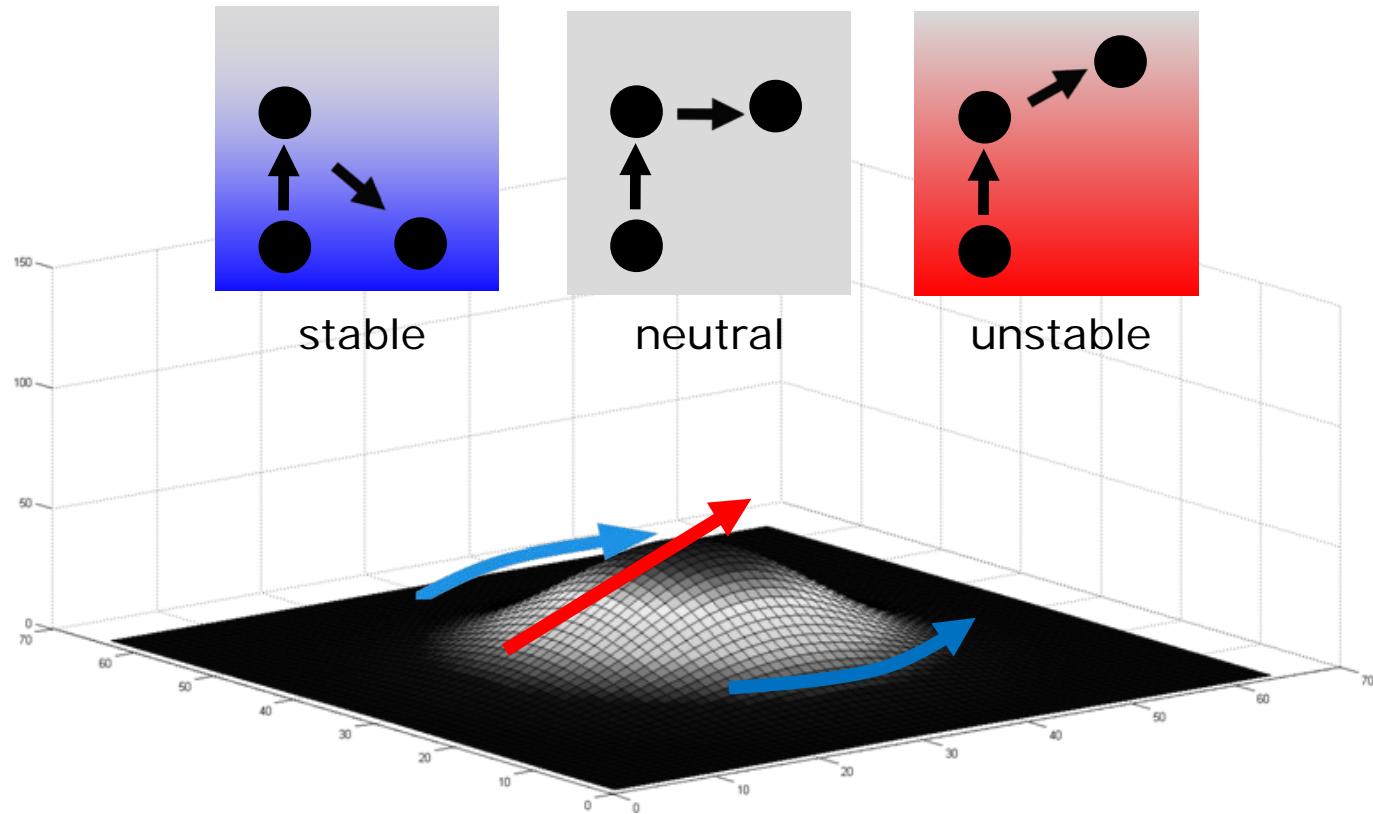


Source: Kaimal and Finnigan 1994,  
Wallace and Hobbs 2006

# Atmospheric stability

Why: Influence on the wind field

Complex terrain



# Contents

## Atmospheric stability

- **Why**

Influence on the wind profile



- **How**

Momentum, Temperature, Turbulence equations

- **Results**

Diurnal cycle I

Diurnal cycle II

Gaussian hill

# Atmospheric stability

How: Implementation into Ellipsys3D

## Governing equations:

- Momentum  $\frac{\delta}{\delta t}(\rho U_i) + \frac{\delta}{\delta x_k}(\rho U_k U_i) = -\frac{\delta}{\delta x_i} p + \frac{\delta}{\delta x_j} \left[ \mu_{eff} \left( \frac{\delta U_i}{\delta x_j} + \frac{U_j}{\delta x_i} \right) \right]$ 
  - Coriolis forcing  $F_{C,i} = f_c u_j m$ ,  $f_c = 2\Omega \sin \lambda$

- Temperature 
$$\frac{\delta}{\delta t}(\rho \theta) + \frac{\delta}{\delta x_j}(\rho U_j \theta) = \frac{\delta}{\delta x_j} \left[ \left( \frac{\lambda}{c_p} + \frac{\mu_T}{\sigma_\theta} \right) \frac{\delta \theta}{\delta x_j} \right]$$

# Atmospheric stability

How: Implementation into Ellipsys3D

$$\frac{\delta}{\delta t} (\rho k) + \frac{\delta}{\delta x_j} (\rho U_j k) = \frac{\delta}{\delta x_j} \left[ \left( \mu + \frac{\mu_T}{\sigma_k} \right) \frac{\delta k}{\delta x_j} \right] + P - \rho \varepsilon \boxed{+G}$$

- Turbulence (k- $\varepsilon$ )

$$\frac{\delta}{\delta t} (\rho \varepsilon) + \frac{\delta}{\delta x_j} (\rho U_j \varepsilon) = \frac{\delta}{\delta x_j} \left[ \left( \mu + \frac{\mu_T}{\sigma_s} \right) \frac{\delta \varepsilon}{\delta x_j} \right] + C_{\varepsilon 1} \frac{\varepsilon}{k} P - C_{\varepsilon 2} \rho \frac{\varepsilon^2}{k} \boxed{+C_{\varepsilon 3} \frac{\varepsilon}{k} G}$$

$$G = - \frac{\mu_{eff}}{\sigma_H} \frac{g}{\theta_h} \frac{\delta \theta}{\delta z}$$

- coefficient  $C_{\varepsilon 3}$   
Sogachev (2009)
- length-scale limiter  
Apsley & Castro (1997)
- ambient turbulence values  
Spalart & Rumsey (2007)

$$C_{\varepsilon 3} = C_{\varepsilon 1} - C_{\varepsilon 2}$$

$$C_{\varepsilon 1}^* = \left[ C_{\varepsilon 1} + (C_{\varepsilon 2} - C_{\varepsilon 1}) \frac{l}{l_{max}} \right]$$

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- **Results**

Diurnal cycle I

Diurnal cycle II

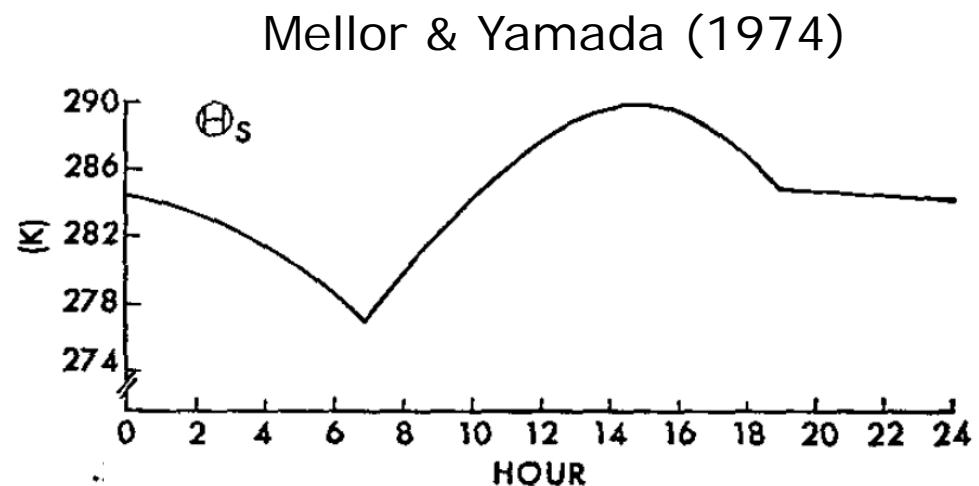
Gaussian hill

# Diurnal Cycle I

Transient simulation of diurnal cycle in the ABL

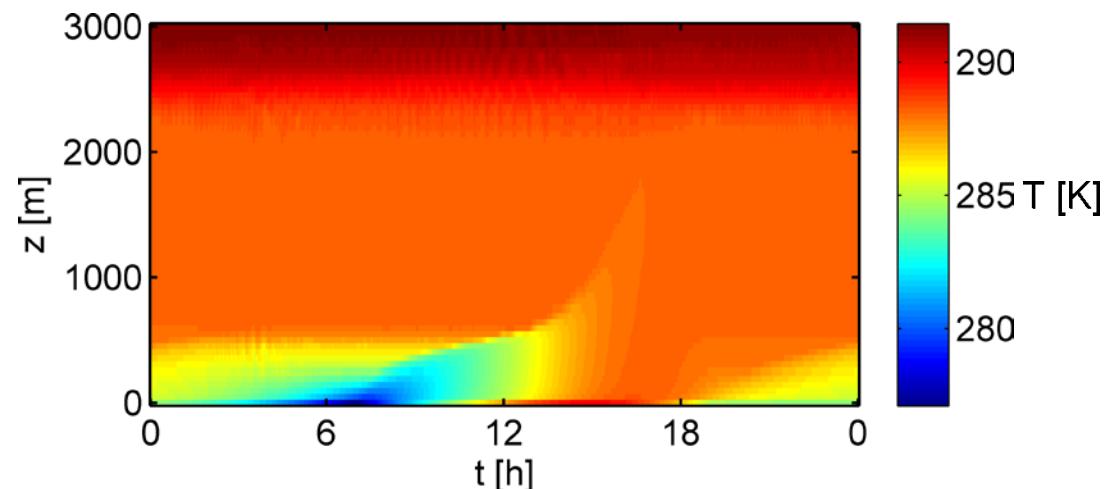
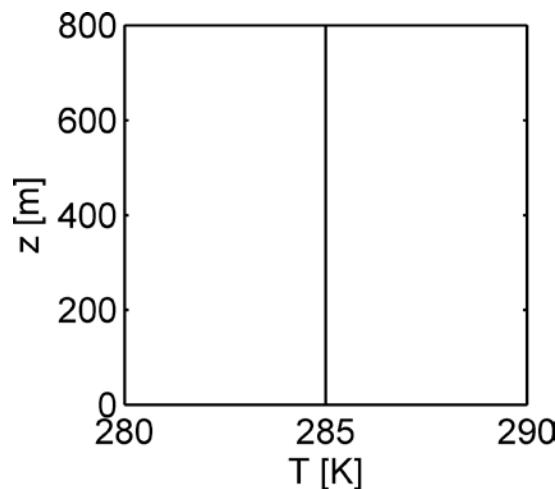
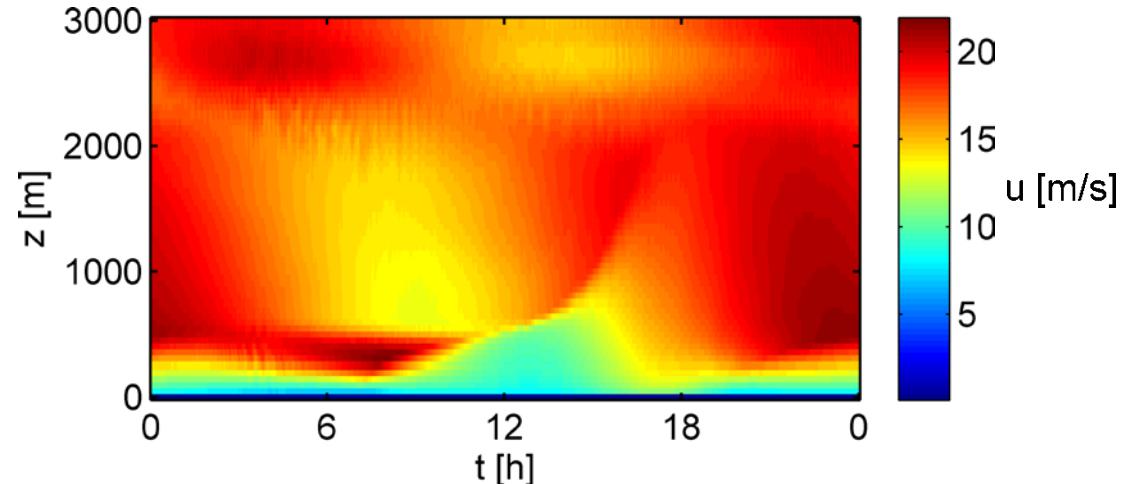
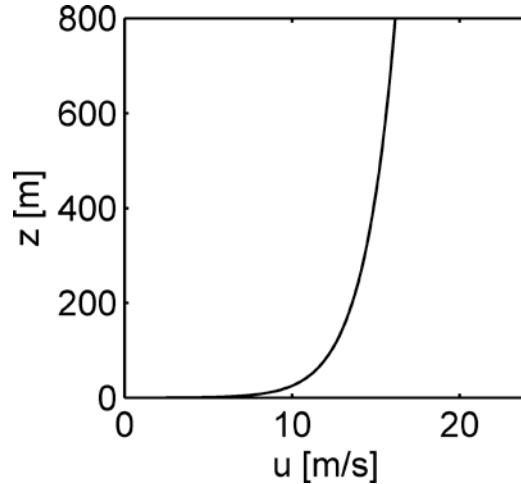
## Numerics

- boundary conditions :  
bottom: rough wall,  $T(t)$   
top: symmetry  
vertical: cyclic
- computational domain:  
 $12 \times 12 \times 3 \text{ km}$   
 $32 \times 32 \times 128$  grid points



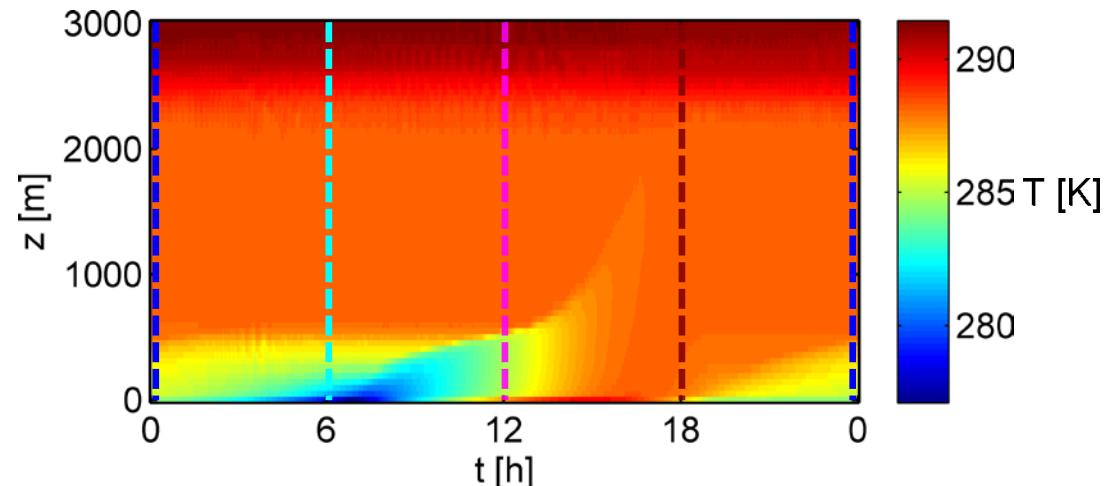
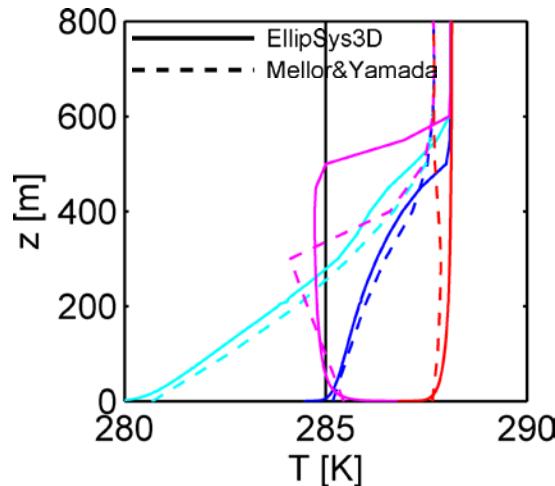
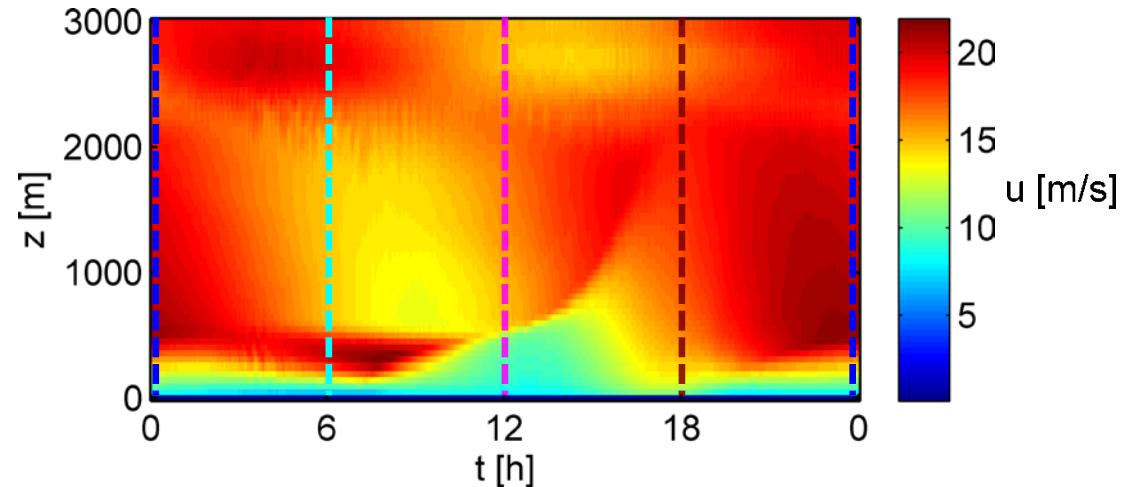
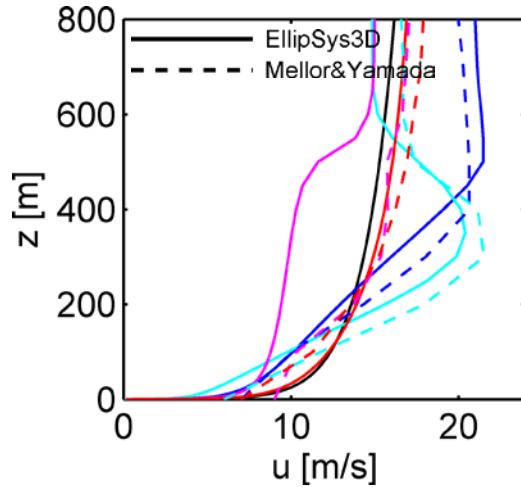
# Diurnal Cycle I

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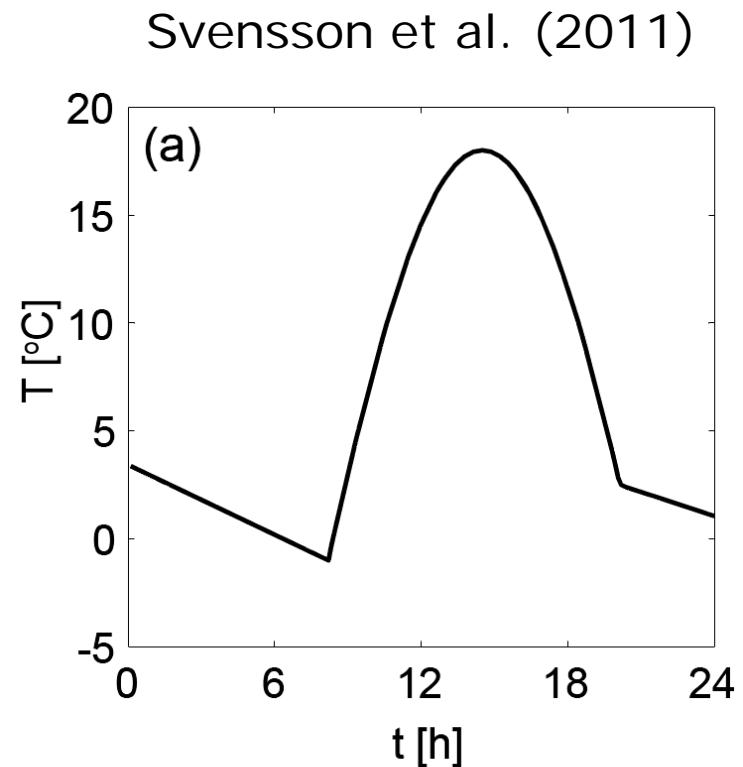


# Diurnal Cycle II

GABLS II experiment

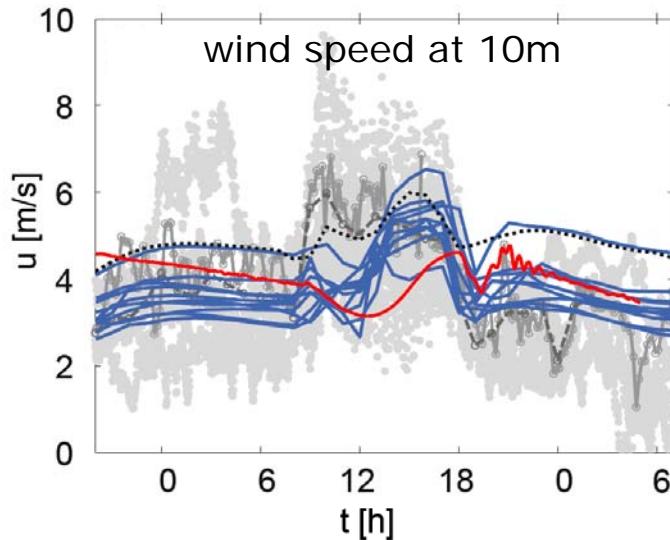
## Numerics

- boundary conditions :  
bottom: rough wall,  $T(t)$   
top: symmetry  
vertical: cyclic
- computational domain:  
 $12 \times 12 \times 6 \text{ km}$   
 $32 \times 32 \times 256$  grid points

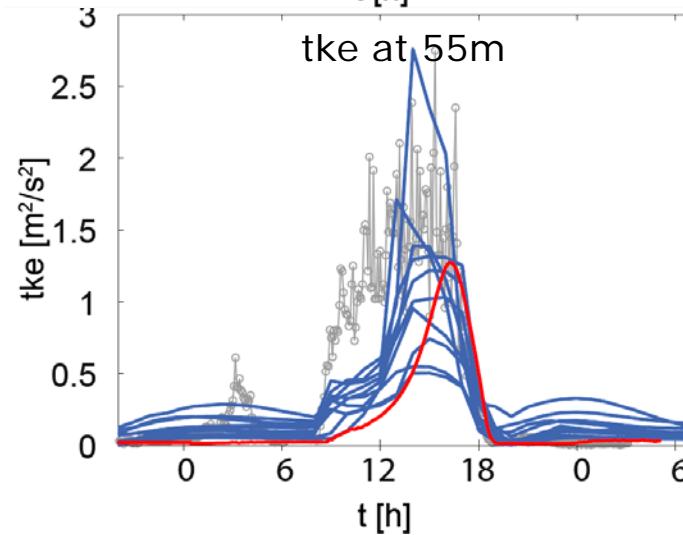
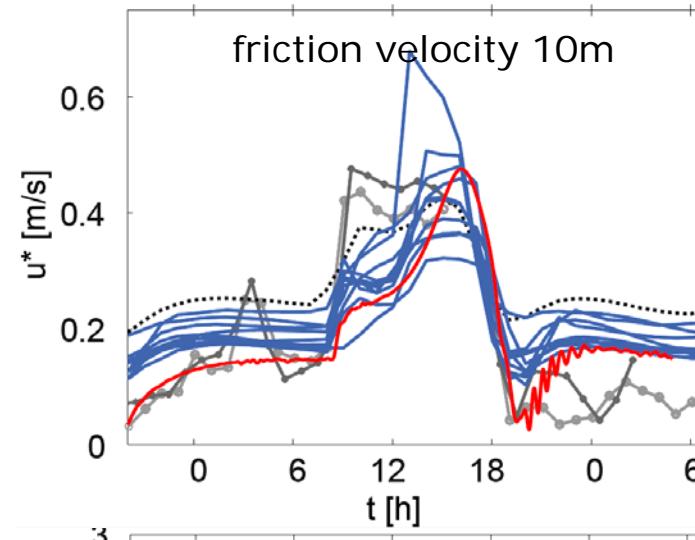


# Diurnal Cycle II

GABLS II experiment

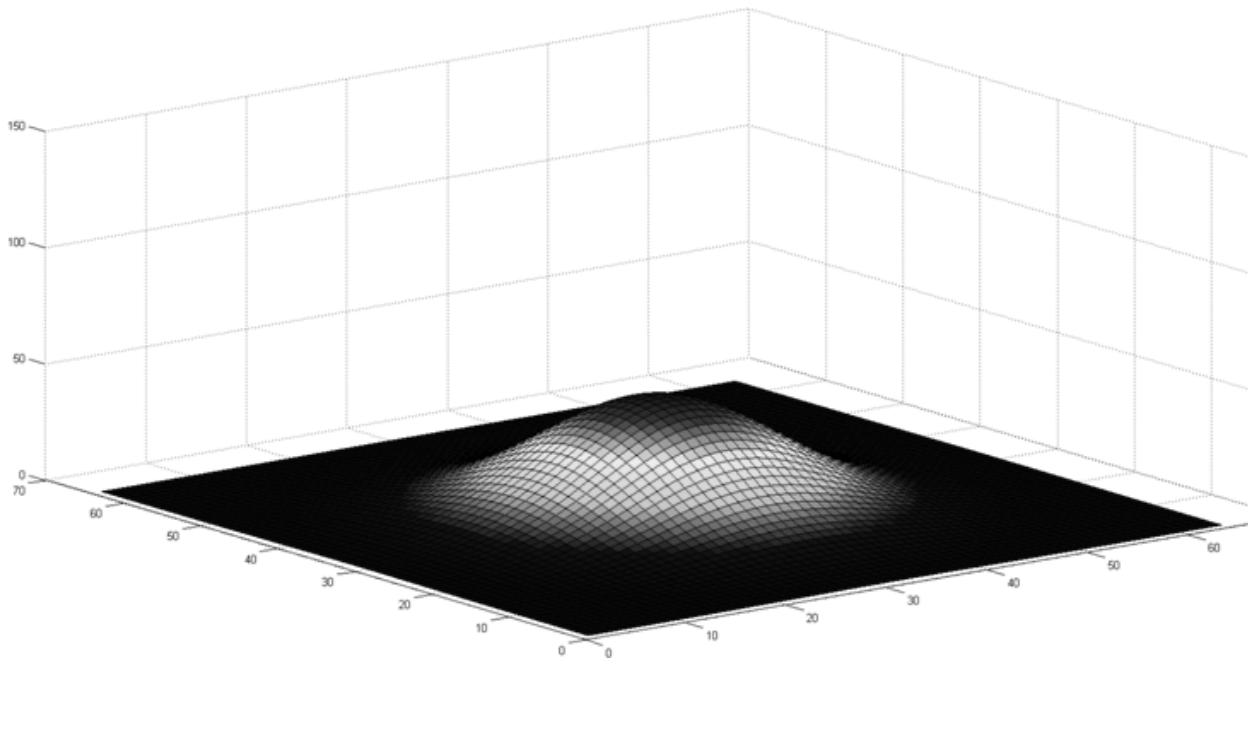


- measurements
- single-column ABL model
- LES
- EllipSys3D

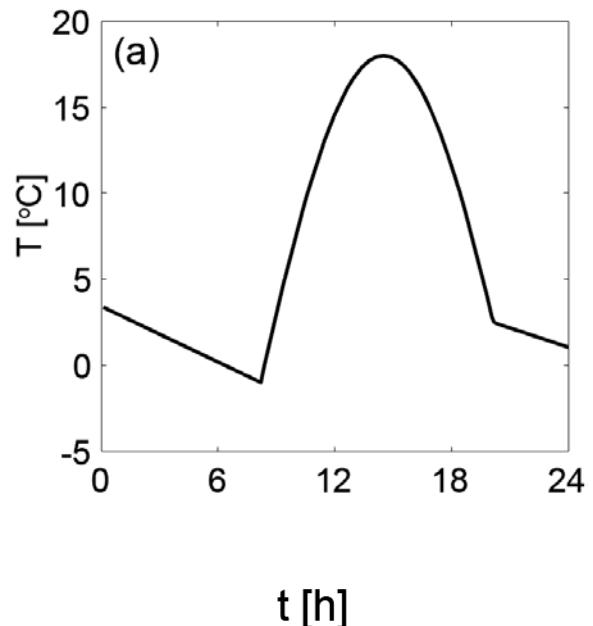


# Gaussian Hill

Diurnal cycle over hill

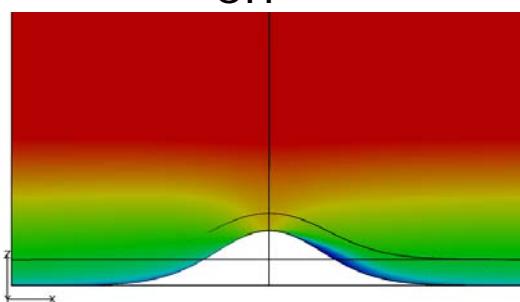
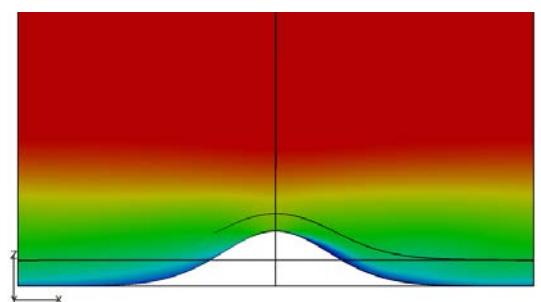
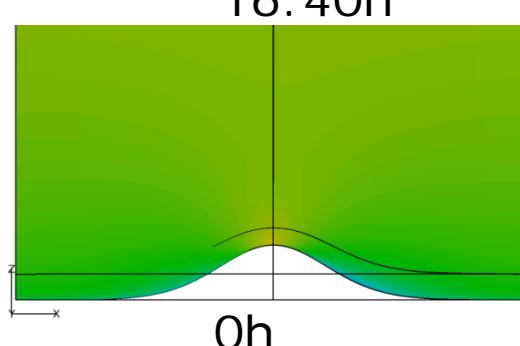
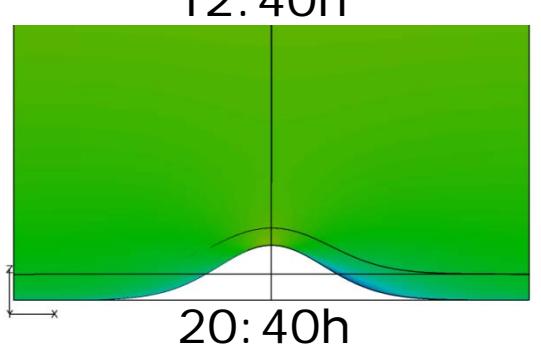
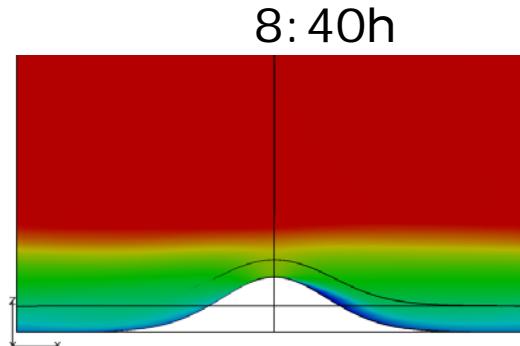
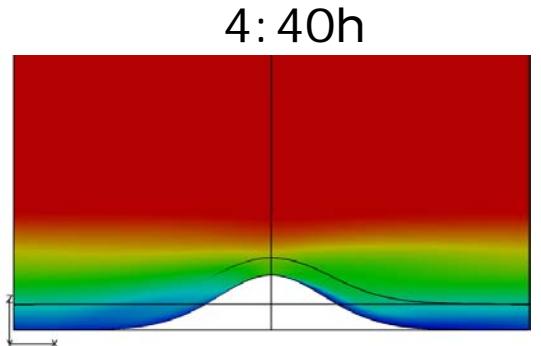


Svensson et al. (2011)

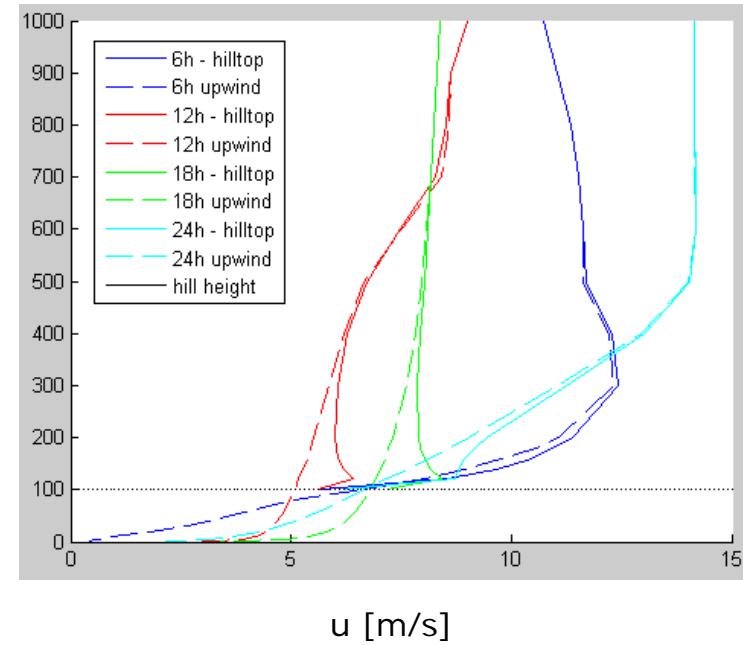


# Gaussian Hill

Windspeeds during diurnal cycle



wind speed upstream vs. hilltop



# Conclusions / Future Work

## Conclusions

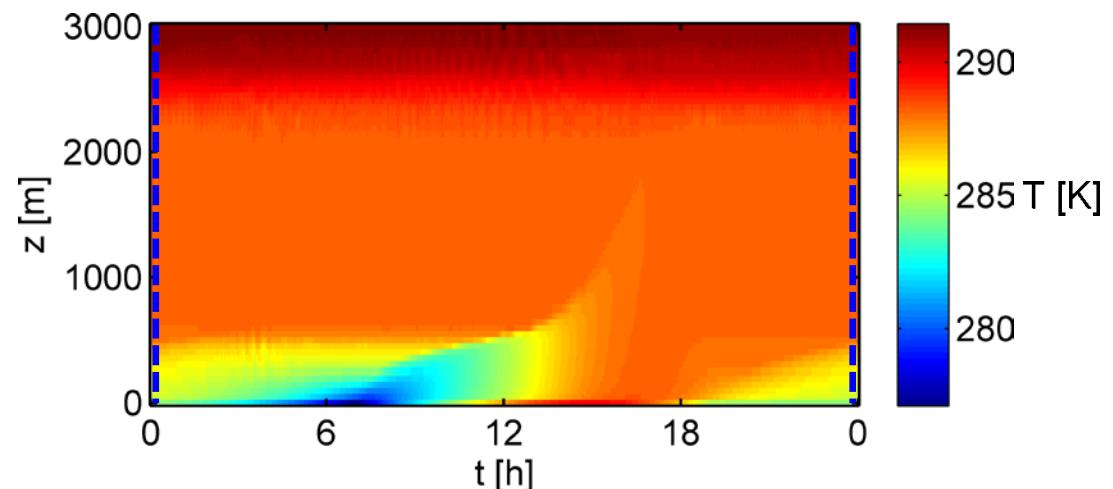
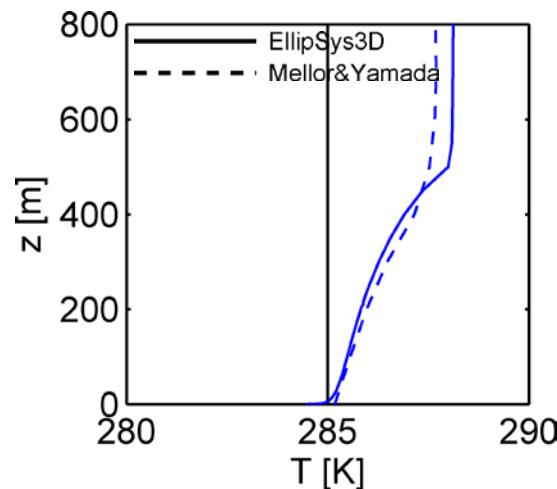
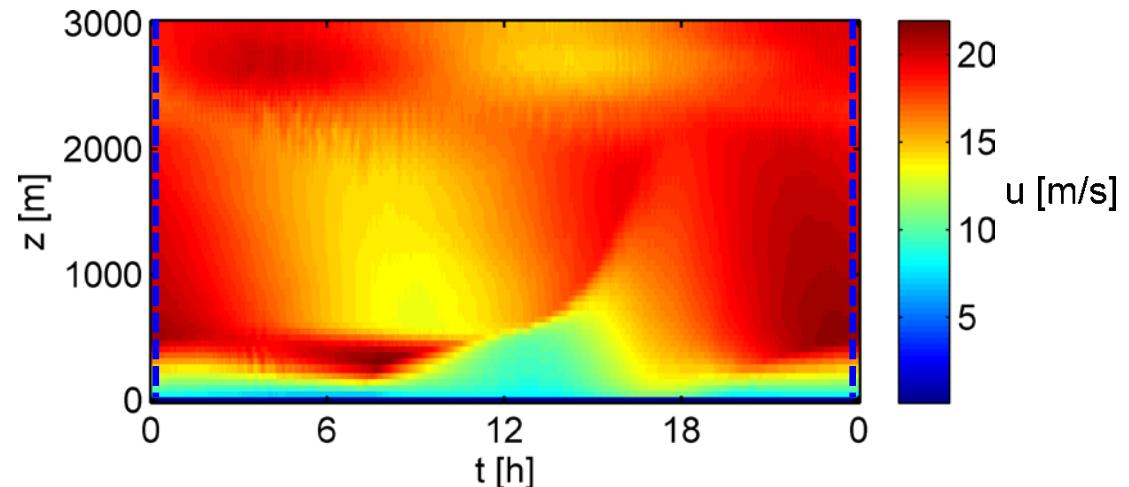
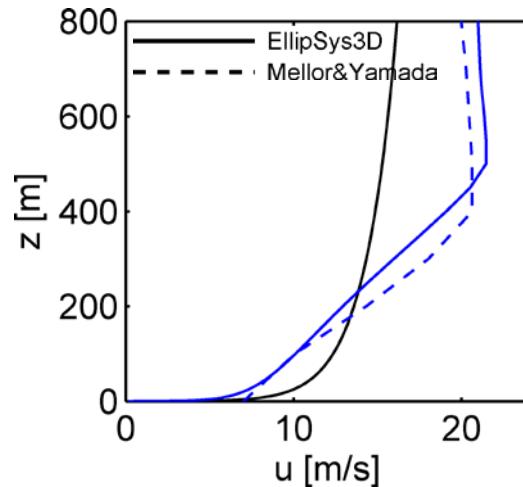
- diurnal flow pattern reproduced
- best agreement from late afternoon throughout the night
- biggest deviations after the morning transition:
  - growth of the convective ABL and the turbulence level are too weak
  - underestimated low-level wind speed

## Future work

- validation against flat terrain field data (e.g. Høvsøre)
- non-neutral flow over complex terrain
- validation against complex terrain field experiments
  - (e.g. Benekanahalli hill, India)

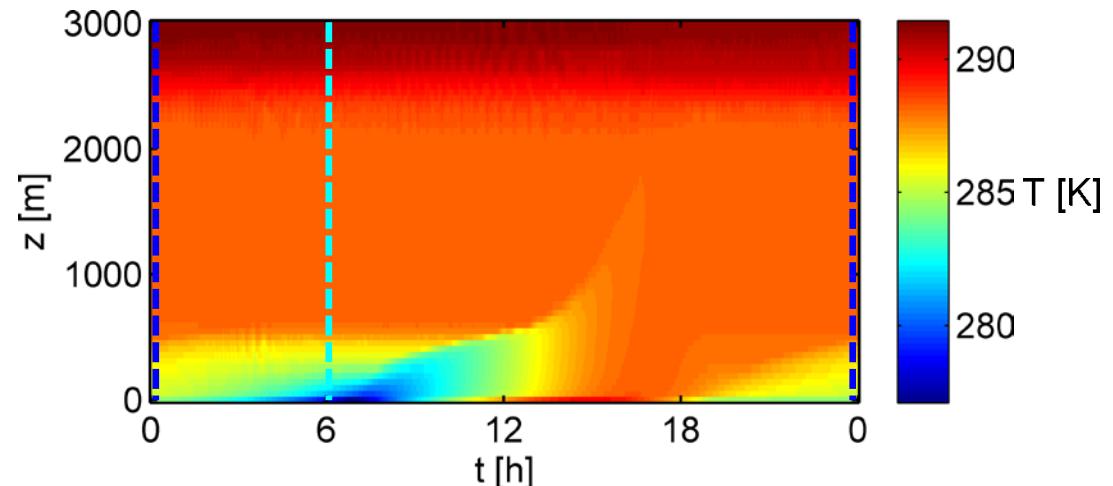
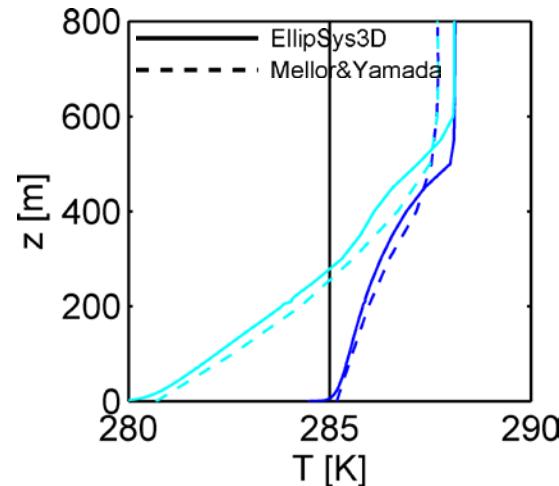
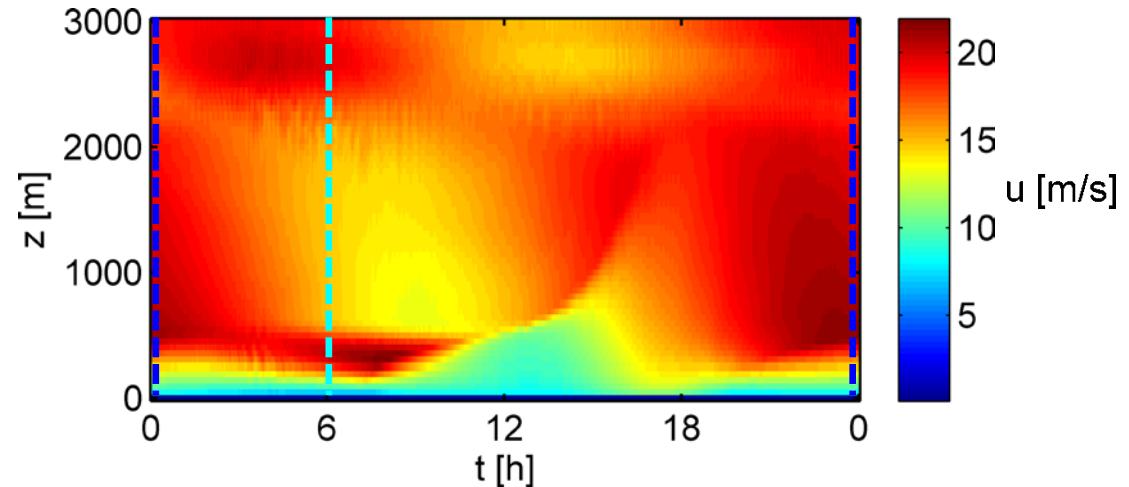
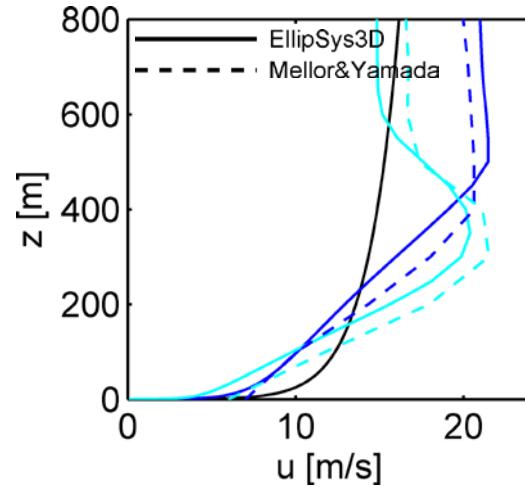
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