Sensitivity of WRF model simulations to high-resolution static fields: Leaf Area Index and Vegetation Fraction

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1. Motivation

- 2. Model Set-up
- 3. Sensitivity test: 4th July 2022
- 4. LIAISE PROJECT: new LAI data
- 5. Results
- 6. Conclusions
- 7. Further work

1. Motivation

- Study the impact of setting an extreme and constant value of Leaf Area Index (LAI) and Vegetation Fraction (VEGFRA), with the aim of determining if the model responds to the change.
- Using high-resolution and near-realtime data of LAI and VEGFRA in the operational configuration of the Meteorological Service of Catalonia (SMC) and assess their impact on the forecast.

Leaf Area Index: is defined

as half the total area of green elements of the canopy per unit horizontal ground area.

Vegetation fraction: it

corresponds to the fraction of ground covered by green vegetation

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2. Model Set-up



WRF-ARW v4.3	GRID	XxYxZ	Length	BC	PBL	MICRO	CONV	LW	SW	SOIL	FDDA	NEST
	9 km	200x150x31	72 h	1 h	YSU	WSM5	Kain- Fritsch	RRTM	Dudhia	Noah LSM	YES	
	3 km	301x262x31	72 h	1 h	YSU	WSM5	Kain- Fritsch	RRTM	Dudhia	Noah LSM	NO	1-way

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3. Sensitivity test: July 4th 2022



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4. LIAISE PROJECT: new LAI data



opernicus

4. LIAISE PROJECT: new LAI data



4. LIAISE PROJECT: new LAI data



IRRIGATED:

XI: Mollerussa V8: EL Poal C6: Castellnou de Seana

NON-IRRIGATED:

WL: Sant Martí de Riucorb VD: El Canós **C7: Tàrrega**



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5. **RESULTS:** Temperature



Default: 0.84 -> LAI: 2.1

- Overestimation of temperature
- LAI experiment cools: up to 0.25 K

- Not much difference
 between two simulations
- LAI experiment cools the temperature at noon

5. RESULTS: Temperature



Default: 0.84 -> LAI: 2.1

• Reduction of error



- Not much difference
 between two simulations
- Reduction of error at noon

5. **RESULTS:** Relative Humidity



Default: 0.84 -> LAI: 2.1

- Underestimation of humidity
- LAI experiment **wetter**

- Not much difference between two simulations
- Reduction of error at noon

5. RESULTS: Relative Humidity



Default: 0.84 -> LAI: 2.1

• General reduction of error

- Not much difference between two simulations
- Reduction of error at noon

5. RESULTS: Wind Speed



Default: 0.84 -> LAI: 2.1

• **Reduction** of mean error at certain time intervals

- Not much difference between two simulations
- Increase of error at noon

5. **RESULTS:** Wind Speed



Default: 0.84 -> LAI: 2.1

• **Reduction** of mean absolute error

- Default: 0.41 -> LAI: 0.16
- Not much difference between two simulations

5. RESULTS: July 17th 2021



Forecast lenght

Default: 0.94 -> LAI: 3.01

- **Reduction** of sensible heat flux for LAI EXP
- No simulation captures the observed sensible flux



LAI EXP approaches to observed latent flux

5. RESULTS: July 17th 2021



- Increase of sensible heat
 flux for LAI EXP
- No simulation captures the observed sensible flux

- **Reduction** of latent heat for LAI EXP
- No simulation captures the observed sensible flux

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6. CONCLUSIONS

- The Copernicus Global Land Service LAI data has more heterogeneity and higher values than the default dataset
- Specially at IRRIGATED areas: overestimation of temperature and negative BIAS of RH
- The differences between the default and LAI experiments are higher in the IRRIGATED areas than in the NON-IRRIGATED ones. In IRRIGATED areas, the LAI EXP lowers the error
- WRF doesn't capture well the energy balance at the surface. However, LAI EXP helps to obtain surface fluxes closer to observed ones at La Cendrosa (Default: 0.94 -> LAI: 3.01)
- More realistic LAI values -> WRF output closer to obs -> less error

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7. Further work

- Study the impact of using more realistic Vegetation
 Fraction data
- In-depth study of the energy balance at the surface
- Use alternative parametrisations of radiation and surface processes in the WRF model

THANK YOU

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