



Radiation modeling



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Radiation modeling



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- Introduction
- Radiation models in PALM
 - Simple radiation models
 - Sophisticated radiation models
 - Models for non-building resolving simulations
- Radiative interactions in urban areas
- Representation of radiative transfer model
- Usage and special features
- Example

Introduction

Introduction

Radiation, why should we care?

Inputs:

Terrain data, Buildings, Vegetation, Meteorology, etc.

Outputs:

Wind field (u , v , w), Momentum fluxes, etc.



Applications:

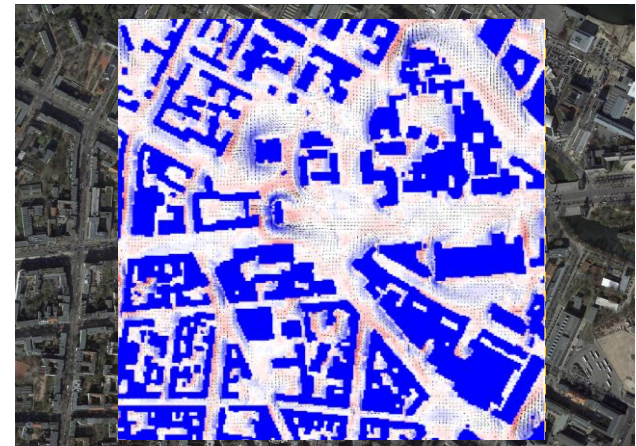
Dynamic effect of obstacles, Wind comfort, Pollutant dispersion, etc.



Something is missing?

Air temperature, surface temperature, etc.

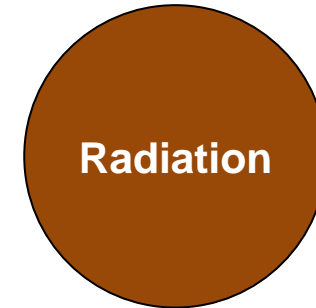
Inputs + Solar radiation



Introduction

When to use a radiation model?

- ✓ Land surface module
- ✓ Urban surface module
- ✓ Chemistry module
- ✓ Plant canopy module
- ✓ Cloud microphysics
- ✓ Multi-agent system
- ✓ Human biometeorology
- ✓ Indoor climate and building energy demand



When not then?!

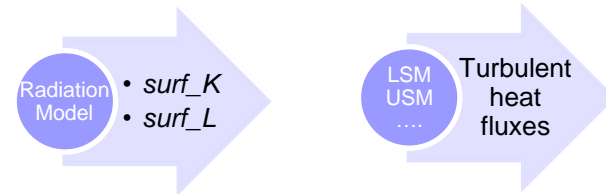
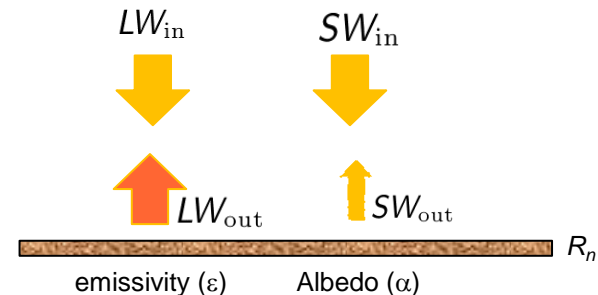
Radiation models in PALM

Radiation models in PALM

Simple models

- Constant radiation „model”
 - constant net radiation at the surface:
 $R_n = const.$
- Clear-sky model
 - Very simple parameterization of fluxes
 - No direct heating of air
 - Broadband albedo only
- External radiation
 - Radiative forcing (short- and longwave downwelling radiation) from a driver

$$R_n = SW_{in} - SW_{out} + LW_{in} - LW_{out}$$

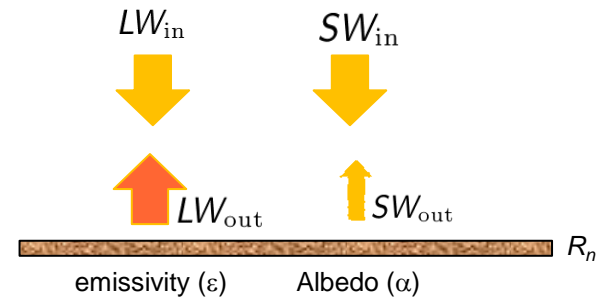


Radiation models in PALM

Sophisticated models

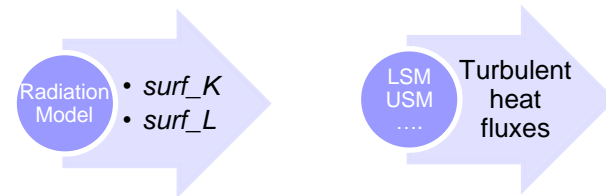
- RRTMG
 - Comprehensive radiation scheme
 - Single-column model for each vertical column of PALM
 - Coupled to PALM (black box)
- TenStream
 - 3D radiation solver
 - Coupled to PALM (black box)

$$R_n = SW_{in} - SW_{out} + LW_{in} - LW_{out}$$



Model for non-building resolving simulations

- DCEP
 - The urban Double Canyon Effect Parametrization scheme (DCEP)



Simple radiation models

Simple radiation models

Clear-sky model

Radiative budget equation only at the surface:

$$R_n = SW_{in} - SW_{out} + LW_{in} - LW_{out}$$

$$SW_{in} = S_0 \tau \sin(\Psi)$$

$S_0 = 1368 \text{ W m}^{-2}$: Solar constant $\tau = 0.6 + 0.2 \sin(\Psi)$ Ψ : Zenith angle ($^\circ$)

$$SW_{out} = \alpha SW_{in}$$

α : surface albedo

$$LW_{in} = \epsilon_{atm} \sigma T_1^4$$

$\epsilon_{atm} = 0.8$: Emissivity of the atmosphere T_1 : Temperature at first grid level

$\sigma = 5.67 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ W m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-4}$: Stefan-Boltzmann constant

$$LW_{out} = \epsilon \sigma T_0^4$$

$\epsilon = 1$: surface emissivity

T_0 : Skin-temperature

Sophisticated radiation models

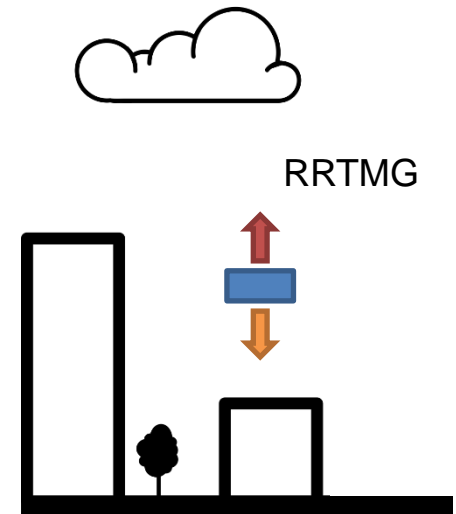
Sophisticated radiation models

RRTMG model

Rapid Radiative Transfer Model (for Global Climate Models)

<http://rtweb.aer.com>

- Shipped and coupled to PALM (external library)
- Applied as column model at each vertical column
- Calculates radiative fluxes and heating rates for each grid volume
- Takes into account warm clouds (not ice-clouds)
- Works with bulk microphysics and Lagrangian cloud model



Limitations

- Does not work well with non-stratiform clouds
- Needs significant computational resources
- Information on the upper atmosphere and trace gases must be provided

Sophisticated radiation models

RRTMG usage:



- RRTMG library must be installed
- Re-compile PALM with pre-processor directive `__rrtmg`
- Provide LW/SW input files for RRTMG (`*_rlw.nc`, `*_rwl.nc`)

Inputs:

- day of the year (DOY), time (UTC)
- Profiles
 - Hydrostatic pressure
 - Temperature
 - Trace gas volume mixing ratios (H_2O , O_3 , CO_2 , CH_4 , N_2O , O_2 , CFC_{11} , etc.)
- Surface values:
 - Surface emissivity
 - Temperature
 - Albedo* ($\alpha_{\text{sw,direct}}$, $\alpha_{\text{sw,diffuse}}$, $\alpha_{\text{lw,direct}}$, $\alpha_{\text{lw,diffuse}}$)

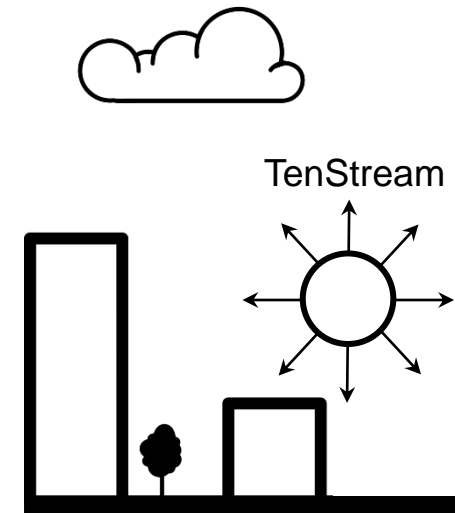
* based on Briegleb et al. (1986) and Briegleb (1992)

Sophisticated radiation models

TenStream radiative transfer model

Parallel approximate solver for the full 3-D radiative transfer equation

- Coupled to PALM (external library)
- 3-D propagation of radiation in the atmosphere.
- 3-D radiative fluxes and heating rates for each grid volume
- Interactions with atmospheric constituents, such as water vapor, fog, and clouds.
- Dynamic heterogeneities (moving clouds or fog).



Limitations

- Needs significant computational resources
- Information on the background atmosphere must be provided
- Look-Up-Tables (LUT): voxel radiation-transport coefficients required for performing the radiative transfer processes.

Sophisticated radiation models

TenStream usage:



- TenStream library must be installed (see installation instructions)
- Re-compile PALM with pre-processor directive `__tenstream`
- Provide LUT and background atmosphere input files

Inputs:

- day of the year (DOY), time (UTC)
- Profiles
 - Hydrostatic pressure
 - Temperature
 - Trace gas volume mixing ratios (H_2O , O_3 , CO_2 , CH_4 , N_2O , O_2 , CFC_{11} , etc.)
- Surface values:
 - Surface emissivity
 - Temperature
 - Albedo* ($\alpha_{\text{sw,direct}}$, $\alpha_{\text{sw,diffuse}}$, $\alpha_{\text{lw,direct}}$, $\alpha_{\text{lw,diffuse}}$)

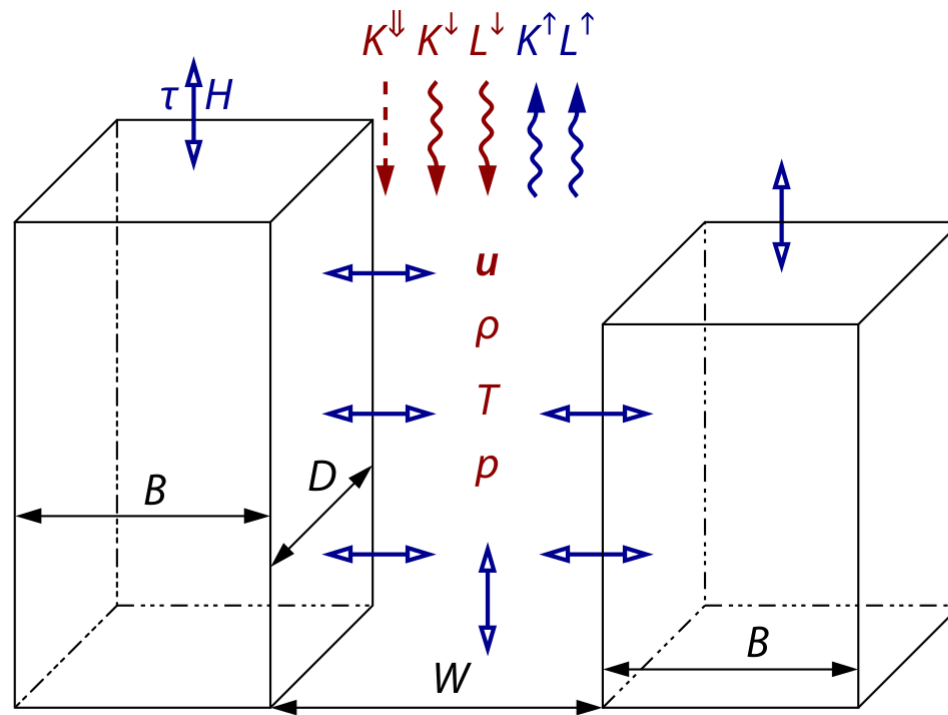
* based on Briegleb et al. (1986) and Briegleb (1992)

Radiation for non-building resolving simulations

Radiation for non-building resolving simulations

PALM/DCEP

DCEP: the urban Double Canyon Effect Parametrization scheme



B : building width W : street width D : canyon length

Input:

L^\downarrow : longwave rad. (down)

$K^{\downarrow,\downarrow}$: shortwave rad. (down)

u : wind velocity

ρ : air density

T : air temperature

p : air pressure

Output:

τ : momentum flux

H : sensible heat flux

L^\uparrow : longwave rad. (up)

K^\uparrow : shortwave rad. (up)

└ Radiation for non-building resolving simulations

Urban parametrization scheme DCEP

- multi-layer
- longwave and shortwave radiation with reflections
- momentum and heat fluxes, corresponding TKE production
- requires input parameters
 - urban or vegetation fraction
 - building height distribution
 - street and building width

alternative: use land use or local climate zone maps with typical values

- currently
 - no water and snow storage, no latent heat flux → in development
 - no building interior → developed, not yet implemented in PALM

Radiative transfer in urban area

└ Radiative transfer in urban area



Radiative transfer in urban area

London skyscraper Walkie Talkie

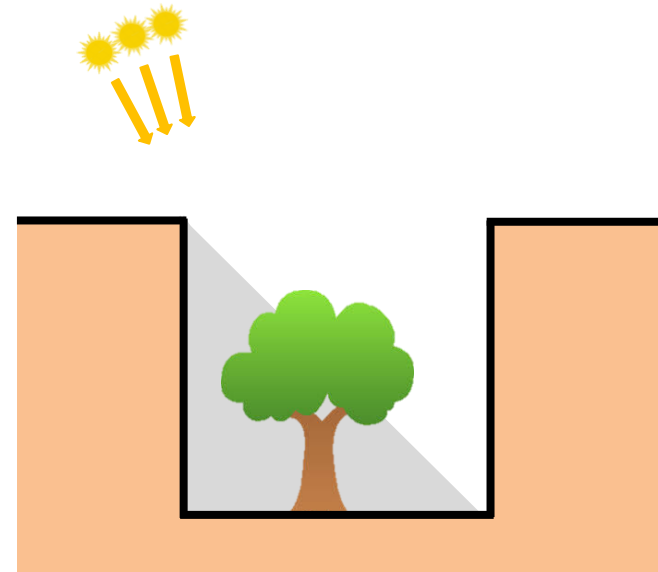


Royal Town Planning Institute: “.. a daily reminder never to let such a planning disaster ever happen again”

Radiative transfer in urban area

Challenges (1)

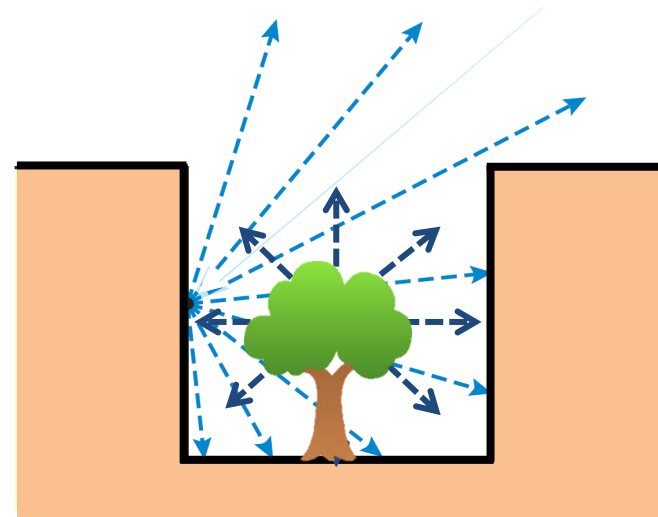
- Visibility
 - Sun (shadows)
 - Sky (LW)
- Plant canopy (trees)
 - Transparency (SW)
 - LW absorption



Radiative transfer in urban area

Challenges (2)

- Surface thermal emissions
 - Surface-surface
 - Surface-sky
- Plant canopy (trees) thermal emissions
 - Tree-surface
 - Tree-sky



Radiative transfer in urban area

Challenges (3)

- Reflections
 - SW
 - LW

Something is missing?!

- Plant canopy (trees)
 - SW & LW absorption
 - LW reflections

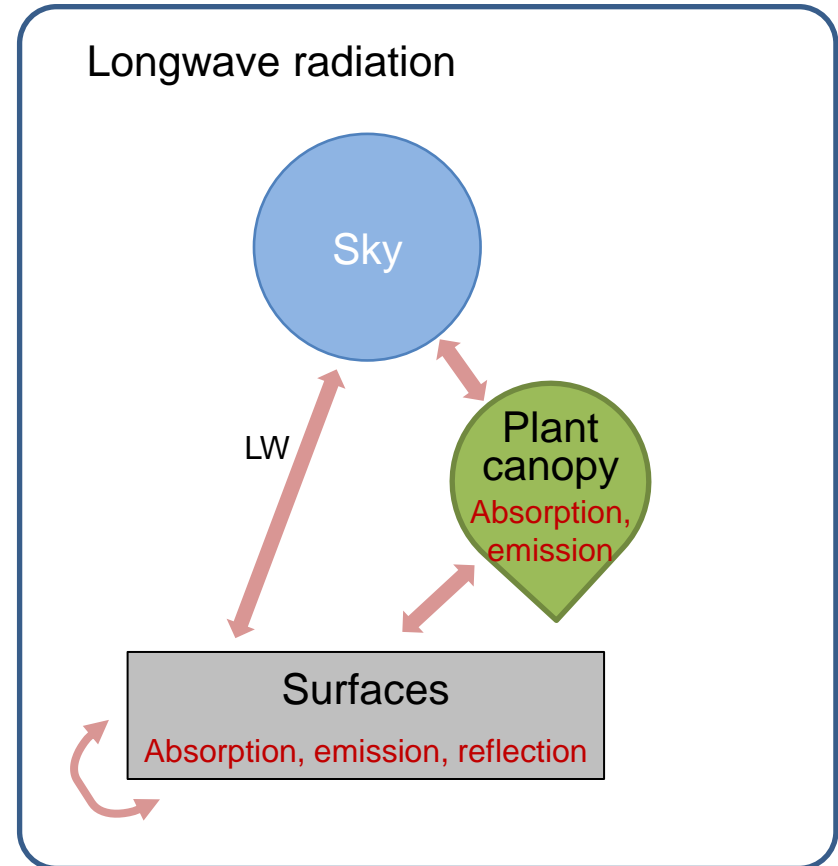
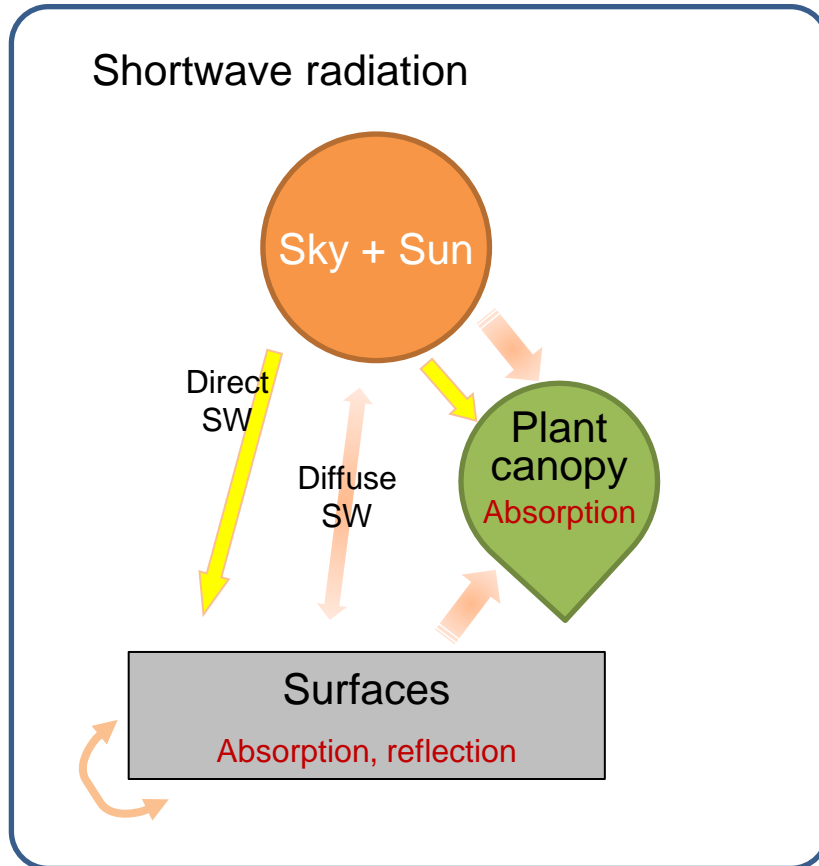


Radiative transfer model (RTM)

Representation of radiative transfer model

Representation of radiative transfer model

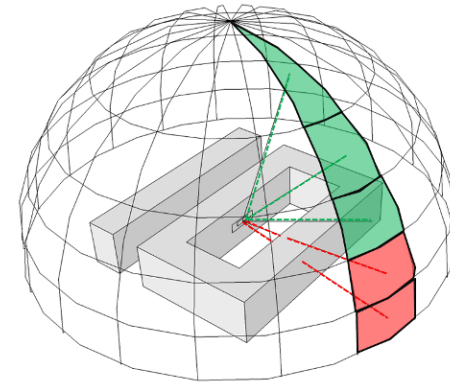
Radiative processes simulated by RTM



Representation of radiative transfer model

Representing radiative interactions

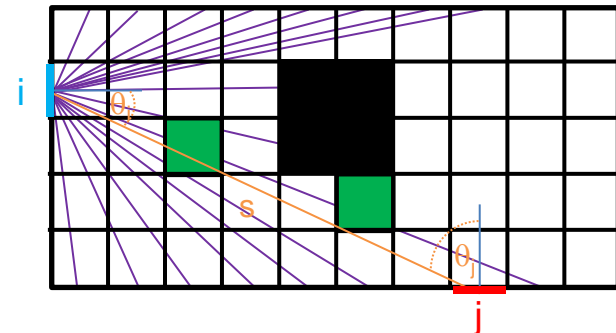
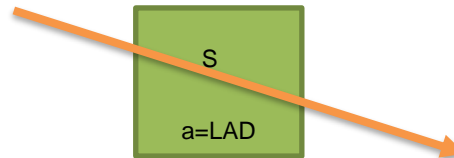
- View factors
 - Sky view factors (direct SW)
 - Sky view factors (diffuse SW, LW_{sky})
 - Surface view factors (LW: emission, reflections)



$$F_{i \rightarrow j} = \frac{\cos \theta_i \cos \theta_j}{\pi S^2} \sum_{j=1}^n F_{i \rightarrow j} = 1$$

- Ray tracing
- Plant canopy sink factors
 - CSF

Transmittance: $T = \frac{\Phi_e^t}{\Phi_e^i} = e^{-\alpha a s}$



Representation of radiative transfer model

RTM limitations

- Finite reflection number (4 is fine)
- Diffuse reflection (Lambertian reflectors)
- No interaction with air
- No thermal capacity of plant leaves
- No plant canopy internal interactions
- Surface temperature of leaves is set to air temperature

Representation of radiative transfer model

Coupling to RRTMG

RRTMG: 1D radiation above canopy layer

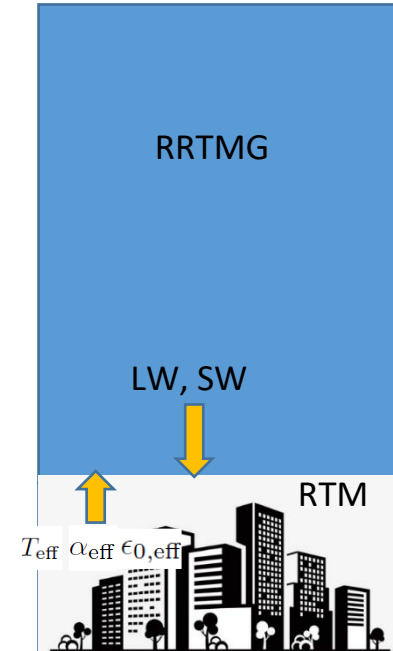
RTM : 3D radiation below canopy layer

Effective radiation surface parameters

$$T_{\text{eff}} \quad \alpha_{\text{eff}} \quad \epsilon_{0,\text{eff}}$$

$$SW^{\uparrow} = \alpha_{\text{eff}} SW^{\downarrow}$$

$$LW^{\uparrow} = \epsilon_{\text{eff}} \sigma T_{0,\text{eff}}^4 + (1 - \epsilon_{0,\text{eff}}) LW^{\downarrow}$$



Usage and special features

Usage and special features

Radiation namelist

radiation_scheme:
'constant', 'clear-sky', 'external', 'rrtmg'

dt_radiation: timestep of radiation model

albedo_type	Description	broadband	longwave	shortwave	Notes
0	user defined	-	-	-	
1	ocean	0.06	0.06	0.06	
2	mixed farming, tall grassland	0.19	0.28	0.09	
3	tall/medium grassland	0.23	0.33	0.11	
4	evergreen shrubland	0.23	0.33	0.11	
5	short grassland/meadow/shrubland	0.25	0.34	0.14	
6	evergreen needleleaf forest	0.14	0.22	0.06	
7	mixed deciduous forest	0.17	0.27	0.06	
8	deciduous forest	0.19	0.31	0.06	
9	tropical evergreen broadleaved forest	0.14	0.22	0.06	
10	medium/tall grassland/woodland	0.18	0.28	0.06	
11	desert, sandy	0.43	0.51	0.35	
12	desert, rocky	0.32	0.40	0.24	
13	hundra	0.10	0.27	0.10	

Number of reflection steps

```
&radiation_parameters
```

```
radiation_scheme = 'rrtmg',
dt_radiation = 60.0,
albedo = 0.2,
albedo_type = 17,
constant_albedo = .F.,
nrefsteps = 4,
max_raytracing_dist = 200.0,
min_irrf_value = 0.000001,
plant_lw_interact = .T.,
rad_angular_discretization = .T.,
radiation_interactions_on = .T.,
raytrace_discrete_azims = 40,
raytrace_discrete_elevs = 80,
raytrace_mpi_rma = .T.,
skip_time_do_radiation = 0.0,
surface_reflections = .T.,
unscheduled_radiation_calls = .T.,
```

https://palm.muk.uni-hannover.de/trac/wiki/doc/app/radiation_parameters

Usage and special features

Runtime parameters namelist

- outputs
 - Profile data
 - 3D data (volume)
 - Sectional data (e.g. xy)

```
&runtime_parameters
```

```
data_output_pr = !-- 1) profile data
```

```
'u','wu','w"u"', 'w*u*', 'u*2',
```

```
'v','wv','w"v"', 'w*v*', 'v*2',
```

```
'w','w*2','e','e*', 'w*e*',
```

```
'rad_lw_in','rad_lw_out',
```

```
'rad_sw_in','rad_sw_out',
```

```
'wthetav','w"thetav"', 'w*thetav*',
```

```
data_output = !-- 2) Volume data
```

```
'theta','theta_av','q','q_av','u','u_av',
```

```
'v','v_av','w','w_av','e','e_av',
```

```
'rtm_rad_pc_inlw','rtm_rad_pc_insw',
```

```
'rtm_rad_pc_inswdir','rtm_rad_pc_inswdif',
```

```
'rtm_rad_pc_inswref',
```

```
!-- 3) section data (e.g., x,y)
```

```
'rad_net*_xy','rad_net*_xy_av',
```

```
'rad_lw_in*_xy','rad_lw_out*_xy',
```

```
'rad_sw_in*_xy','rad_sw_out*_xy',
```

```
/
```

Usage and special features

Surface data output parameters namelist

- Surface outputs
 - NetCDF file
 - vtk files

```
&surface_data_output_parameters

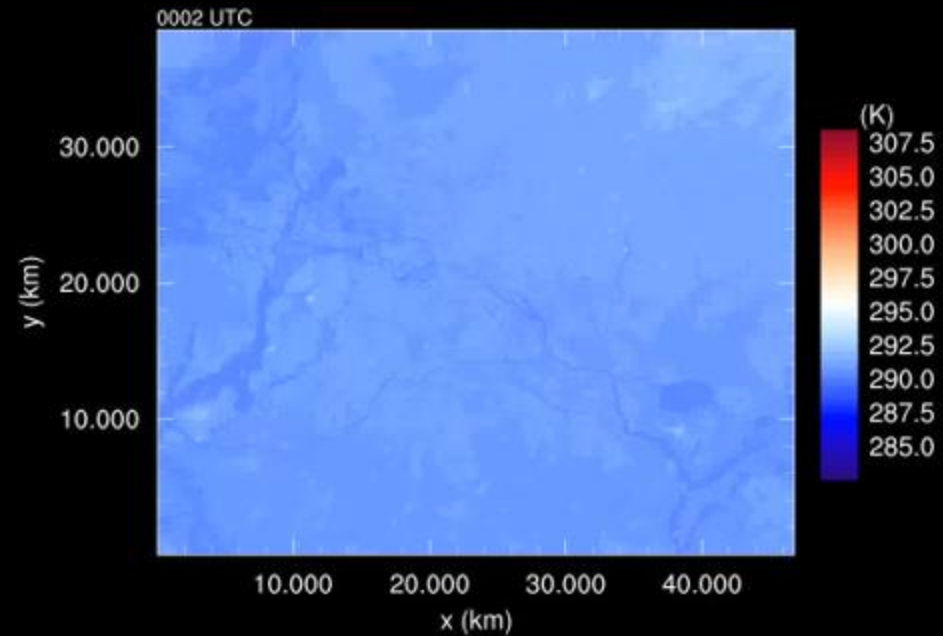
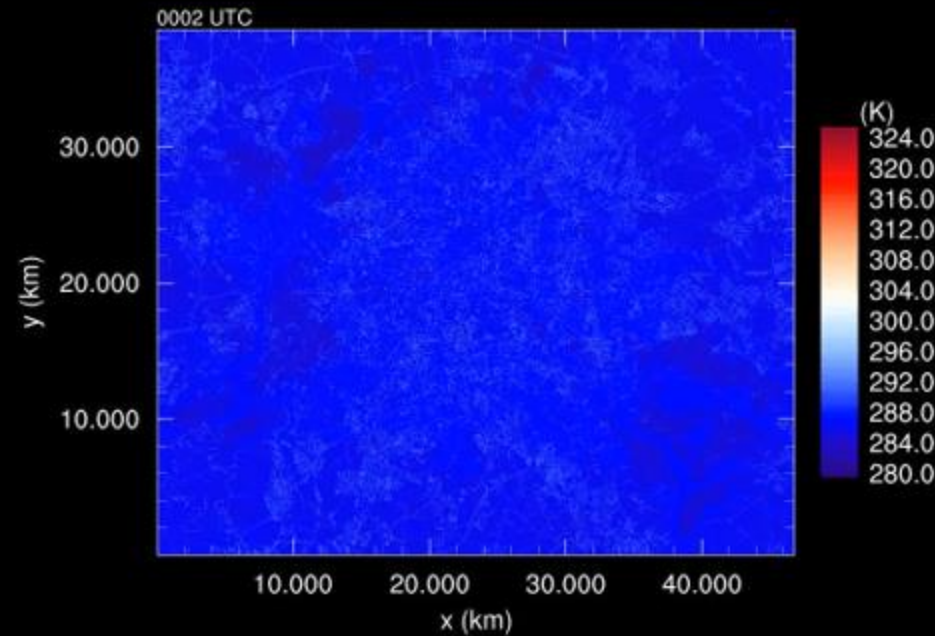
data_output_surf = 'theta_surface', 'theta_surface_av',
                   'rad_net', 'rad_net_av',
                   'rad_lw_in', 'rad_lw_in_av',
                   'rad_lw_out', 'rad_lw_out_av',
                   'rad_lw_dif', 'rad_lw_dif_av',
                   'rad_lw_ref', 'rad_lw_ref_av',
                   'rad_lw_res', 'rad_lw_res_av',
                   'rad_sw_in', 'rad_sw_out',
                   'rad_sw_dif', 'rad_sw_ref',
                   'rad_sw_res', 'rad_sw_dir',

dt_dosurf = 3600.0,
averaging_interval_surf = 3600,
dt_dosurf_av = 3600,
to_netcdf = .TRUE.,
to_vtk = .TRUE.,
skip_time_dosurf = 86400.0,
```

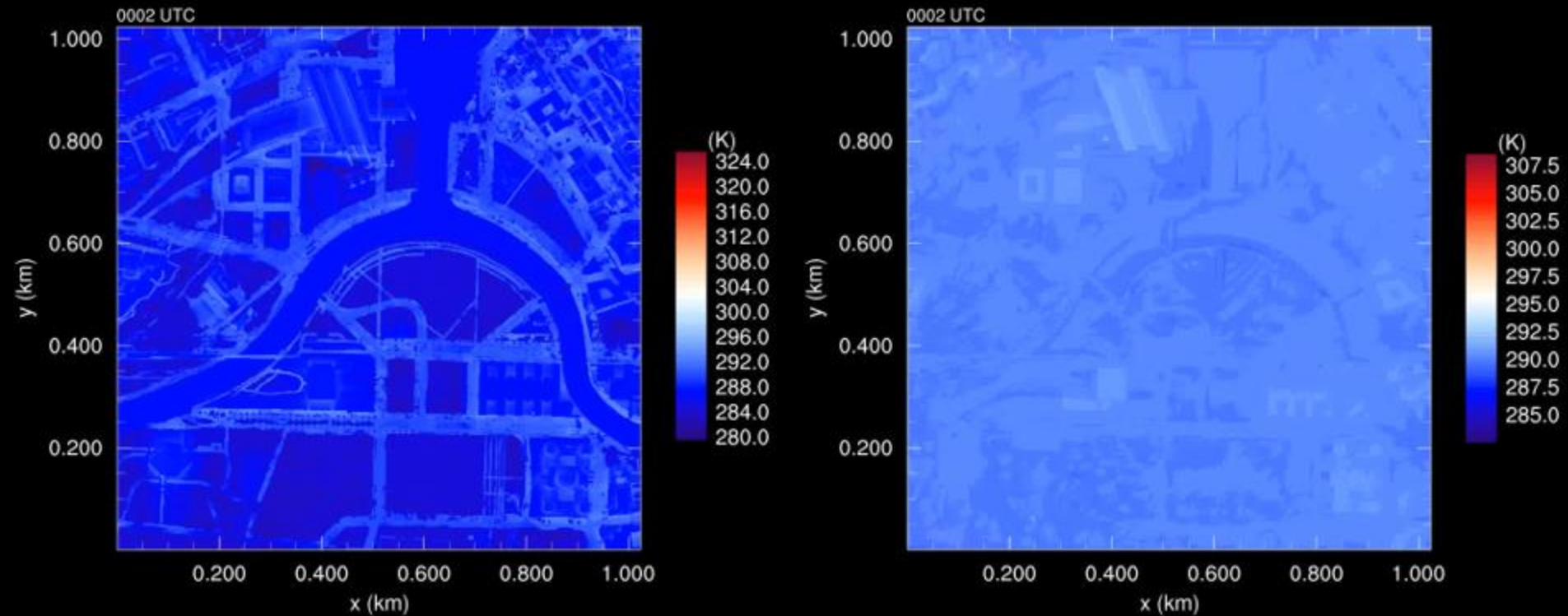
https://palm.muk.uni-hannover.de/trac/wiki/doc/app/surface_data_output_parameters

Example

Example



Example



Example





Thank you!