



# Radiative Transfer Model (RTM) in PALM-4U

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PALM-4U Crashkurs, March 1-2, 2018, Hannover



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## Why RTM is required?

#### Simulating urban area

Input : Terrain data, Buildings, Vegetation, Meteorology, etc.

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

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



#### What is missing?

Air temperature Surface temperature

...

Solar radiation



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## Why RTM is required?

#### **Radiation models**

- Constant radiation
- Simple clear sky
- Rapid Radiation Transfer Model for Global Models (RRTMG)

#### **Urban Surfaces**

- Natural (lawns, trees, etc.)
- Manufactured (buildings, roads, etc.) fabric

#### Surface models in PALM-4U





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## **RTM** basics

#### **Radiation fluxes: First pass**

- Direct SW radiation
- Diffuse SW radiation
- Diffuse LW radiation

$$Q^* = K^* + L^* = K_{\downarrow} - K_{\uparrow} + L_{\downarrow} - L_{\uparrow}$$
  
 $K_{\uparrow} = \alpha K_{\downarrow}$   
 $L_{\uparrow} = \varepsilon \sigma T_0^4 + (1 - \varepsilon) L_{\downarrow}$ 

#### **Extra calculations**

- Visibility (shadow)
- Sky View Factors SVF (K diffuse radiation + L)
- Transparency
- Plant canopy sink factors



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## **RTM** basics

#### Radiation fluxes: Second pass (reflections)

- Reflected SW radiation
- Reflected LW radiation
- Plant canopy absorption

#### **Extra calculations**

- Visibility (surface-surface)
- Shape View Factors *SVF*
- Transparency
- Plant canopy sink factors

#### Optimization

- Optimize raytracing: set maximum distance
- Optimize SVF values: neglect small values





## **RTM** basics

#### **Model limitations**

- Absorption, emission, and scattering of radiation in the air within the urban canopy layer is NEGLECTED (fog, pollutants?)
- No treatment of reflective surfaces
- No plant-canopy evapotranspiration model surfaces are considered impervious to water
- The plant canopy is considered fully transparent longwave spectrum

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### Implementation of RMT in PALM-4U





## Implementation of RMT in PALM-4U

#### Add-ons

- Radiation for atmospheric cells (Chemistry applications)
- Mean radiant temperature (MRT)
- Sky visibility (biometeorological studies)

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## How to use RTM with LSM/USM

#### NAMELIST: radiation\_par

#### &radiation par radiation scheme = 'clear-sky', dt radiation = 60.0, albedo = 0.2, albedo type = 17, constant albedo = .F., nrefsteps = 9, surf reflections = .T., split diffusion radiation = .T., average radiation = .F., write svf on init = .T., read svf on init = .F., max raytracing dist = 200.0, min irrf value = 0.000001, dist max svf = 500.0, atm surfaces = .F., surf reflections = $.T_{.,}$

albedo, albedo\_type, albedo\_lw\_dir, albedo\_lw\_dif, albedo\_sw\_dir, albedo\_sw\_dif, constant\_albedo, dt\_radiation, emissivity, lw\_radiation, net\_radiation, radiation\_scheme, skip\_time\_do\_radiation, sw\_radiation, unscheduled\_radiation\_calls, split\_diffusion\_radiation, read\_svf\_on\_init, write\_svf\_on\_init, max\_raytracing\_dist, min\_irrf\_value, nrefsteps, mrt\_factors, rma\_lad\_raytrace, dist\_max\_svf, average\_radiation, atm\_surfaces, surf\_reflections, svfnorm\_report\_thresh



Domain	Ernst-Reuter-Platz, Berlin
Domain size	1000m x 1000m x 1000m
Resolution	4.0m x 4.0m x 2.0m
Buildings data*	Height, surface parameters, material parameters
Vegetation*	Street trees

#### Urban surface properties

albedo	emissivity
Land: 0.08	0.94
Walls: 0.20	0.90
Roof: 0.22	0.90

#### Vegetation (street trees)

LAD distribution: Lalic and Mihailovic, 2004

$$L(z) = L_m \left(\frac{h - z_m}{h - z}\right)^n \exp\left[n\left(1 - \frac{h - z_m}{h - z}\right)\right]$$
$$n = \begin{cases} 6 & 0 \le z < z_m \\ 0.5 & z_m \le z < h \end{cases}$$









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Whey there is a Sun?! Well, probably to grow vegetables and to complicate our modeling parametrization.. ©

## Thanks!