

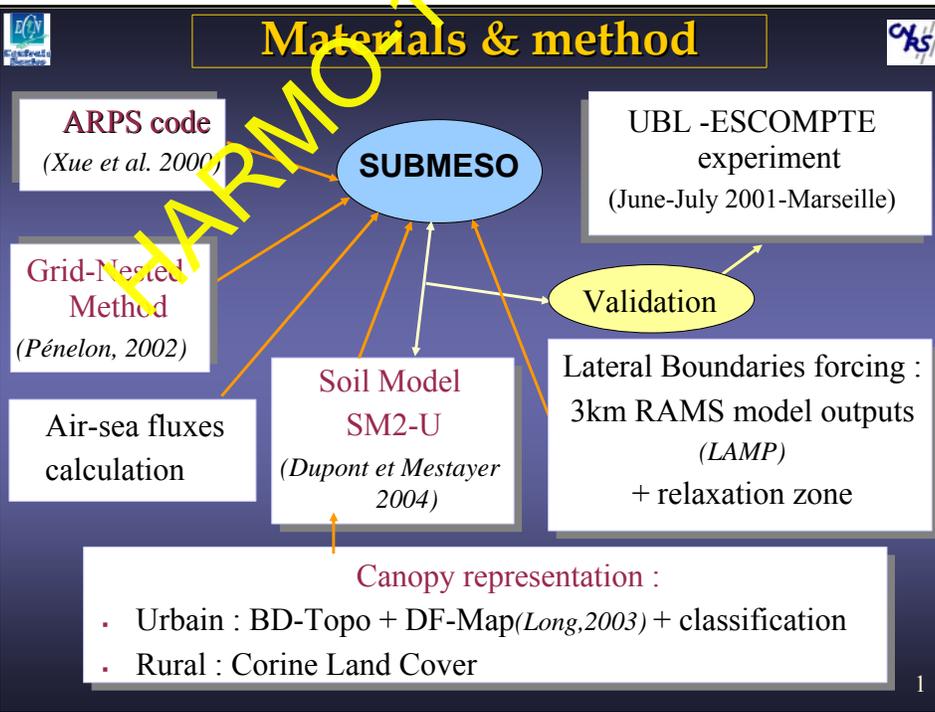
MICRO-METEOROLOGICAL SIMULATIONS OVER THE COASTAL AREA OF MARSEILLE DURING THE ESCOMPTE EXPERIMENT

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Materials & method

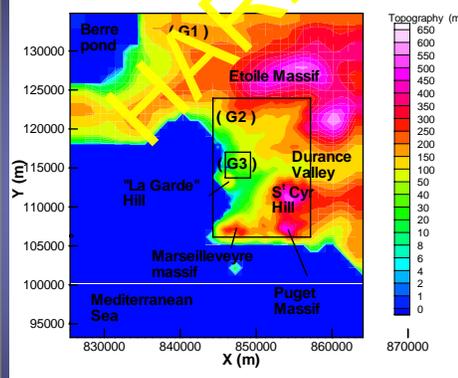


Outline

1. Atmospheric model implementation
2. Air-sea interface fluxes calculation & SST
3. Canopy representation
4. Comparison with measurements during UBL - ESCOMPTE
5. Energy budgets on Marseille's districts
6. Flow analysis on June, 24th and June 25th and urban effect
7. Conclusions & Future work

Atmospheric model implementation

3 nested grids (990 m, 330 m, 110 m)

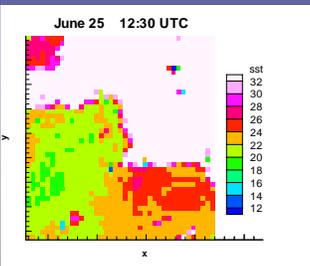
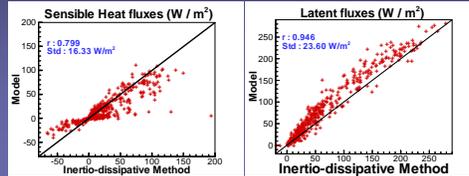


G	G1	G2	G3
Δx	990 m	330m	110m
$n_x \times n_y$	41 \times 44	41 \times 56	32 \times 32
Δt	0.9 s	0.3 s	0.1 s
Δt_{aco}	0.03 s	0.03 s	0.01 s

- 41 vertical levels (22 / first 1500m)
- 1st vertical level : 15 m
- "Rayleigh" layer at 5600 m
- Topography : IGN
- Lateral boundaries forcing : hourly RAMS 3km outputs
- Initialisation at 0:0 UTC with RAMS variables

Air-Sea fluxes

- Iterativ method based on LKB theory (1979)
- Aerodynamic roughness : *Smith 1988* →
$$Z_0 = a_c \frac{u_*^2}{g} + 0.11 \times \frac{\nu}{u_*}$$
- Stability functions :
 - stable : *Geerneck 1990*
 - unstable : *Fairall 1996* : classic+ convective range
- Validated with the FETCH experiment (Mediterranean sea)



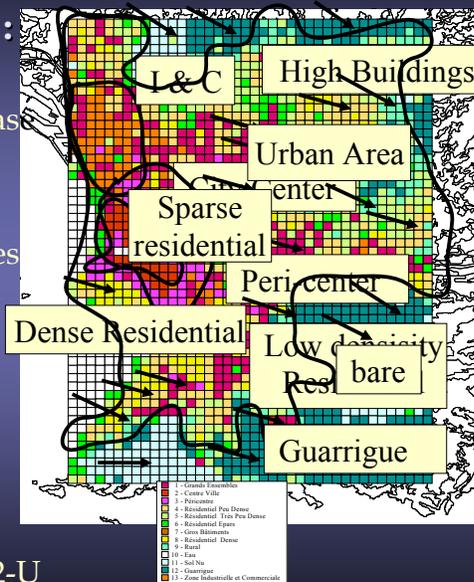
T radiative AVHRR (resolution :1.1km) *algo. Mc Clain* SST (1 or 2 im/day)

+ Diurnal amplitude $f(U, Rns)$ (Clayson & Curry formulae, 1996)

Canopy representation (1)

Marseille urban fabric (G2) :

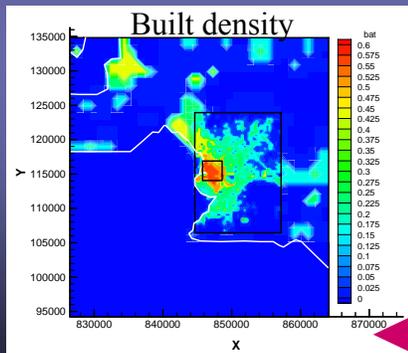
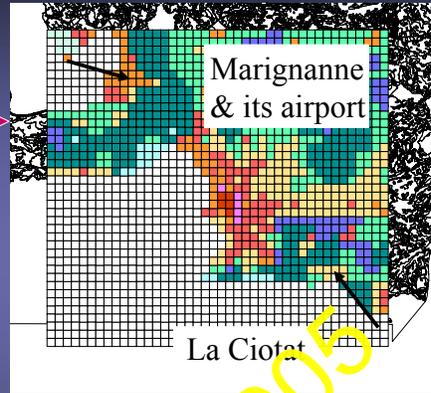
- Urban classification at 330m :
 - With BR Topo (IGN) databases : parameters in each cell
 - k-means method
- 2 rural classes + 9 urban classes
- Aerial photos :
 - + 1class : Industrial & Commercial (different material)
 - Completing to have 100%
- For each class : parameters averaged to be entered in SM2-U



Canopy representation (2)

Around Marseille (G1) :

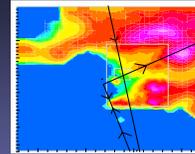
- Database *Corine Land Cover*
- Continuous, put on a grid



For the soil model

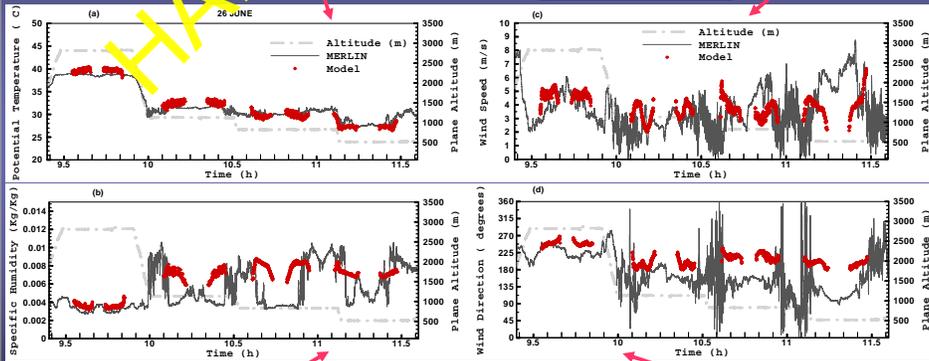
Aircraft measurements (1)

MERLIN: flight UBL (June 26th)
just before noon



Potential Temperature

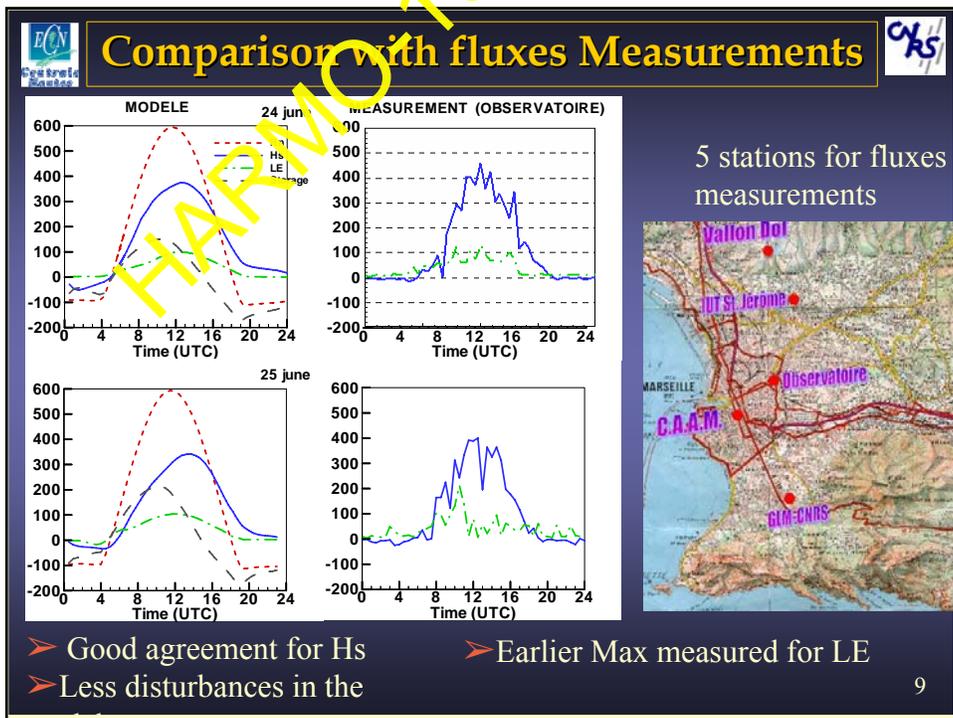
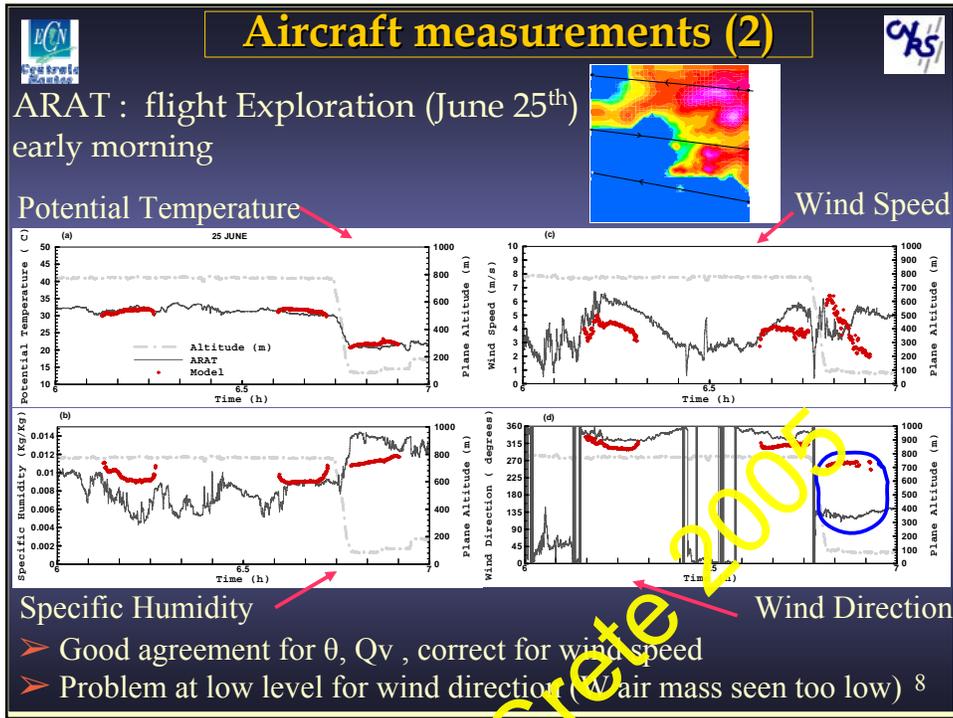
Wind Speed



Specific Humidity

Wind Direction

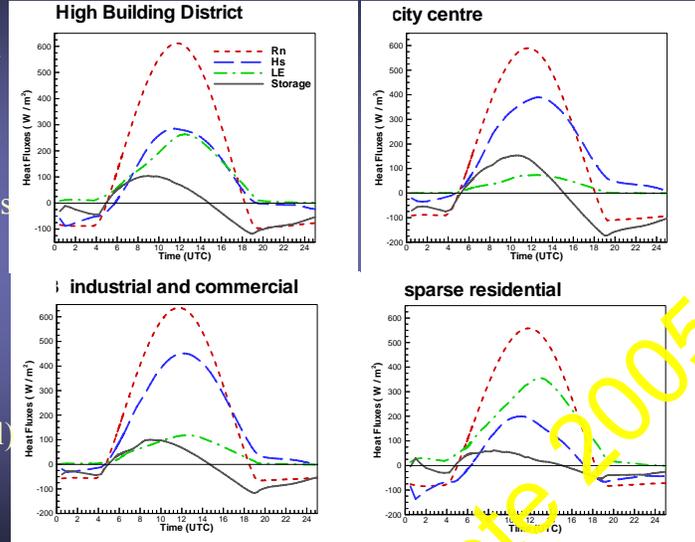
- Good agreement for θ , correct for wind speed & direction, correct for Q_v (complex situation)



Energy Budgets on Marseille's districts

Hs ~ LE
veg.
between
high
buildings

Hs ↑
(roof
material)
Rn ↑
(abs.)

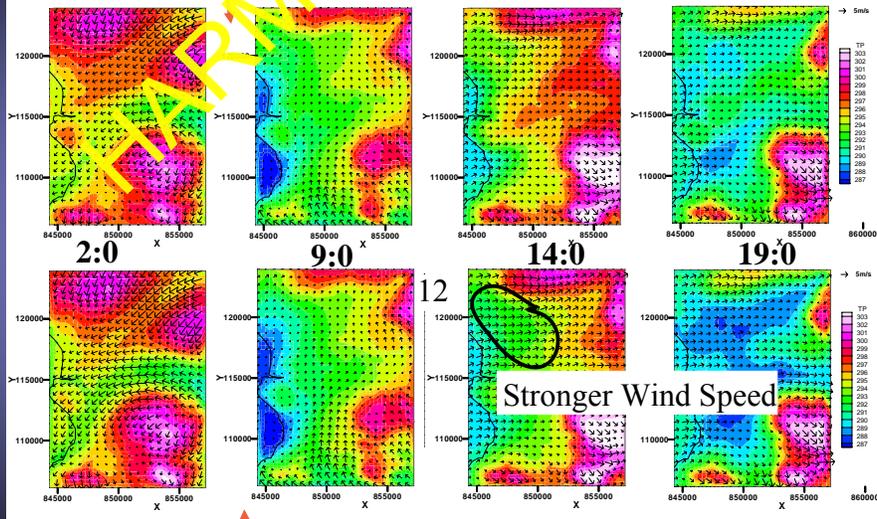


Hs ↑
storage
flux ↑

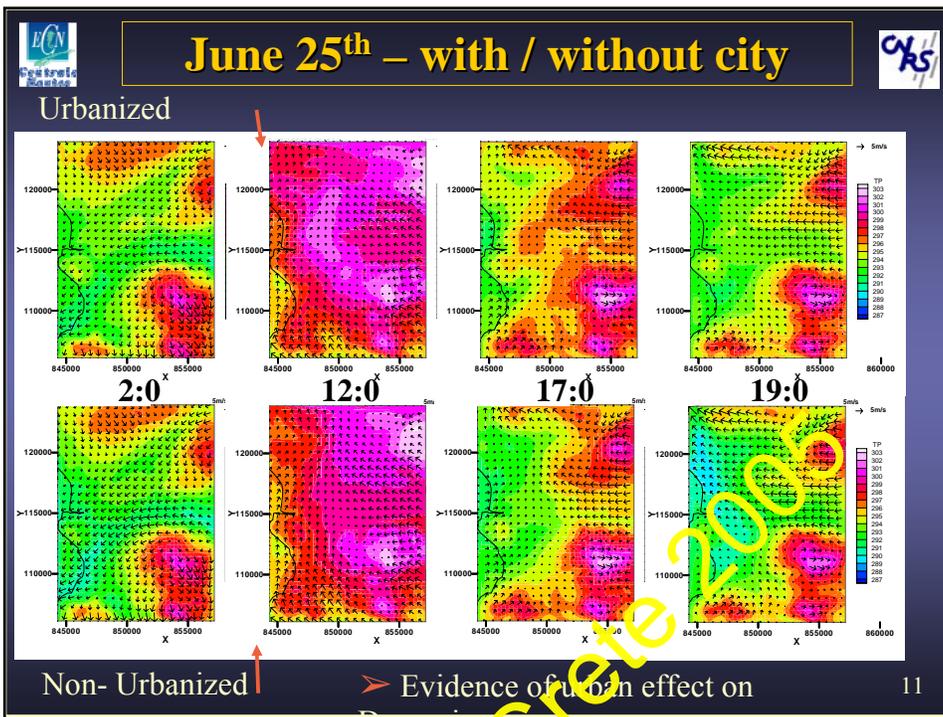
LE ↑
storage
flux ↓
(small
houses)

June 24th with / without city

Urbanized



Non-Urbanized ↑



ECN
Centre National de Recherches

Conclusions & future work

- ✓ Simulations performed on the complex site of Marseille agglomeration, with accurate description of :
 - Topography,
 - canopy cover modes, streets morphology
 - Air-sea interface fluxes
- ✓ First validation of the couple SUBMESO-SM2-U on a real case, during the UBL-ESCOMPTE experiment
- ✓ Study of districts energy budgets differences
- ✓ The urban presence has a clear effect on the flow even the sea proximity attenuate its effect

Next...

- Turbulence analysis on G1 (Large Eddy Simulation)
- Sensitivity study to topography...

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