

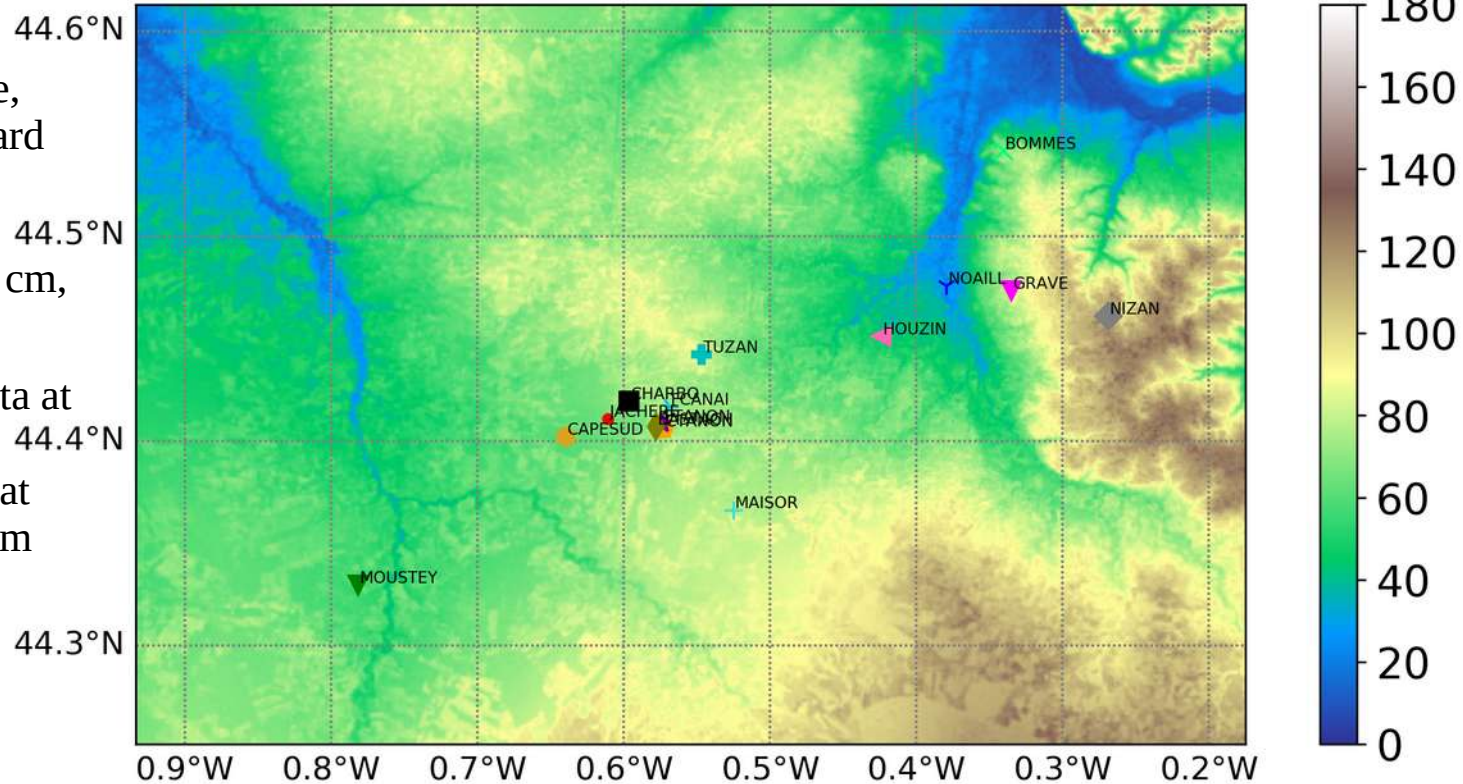


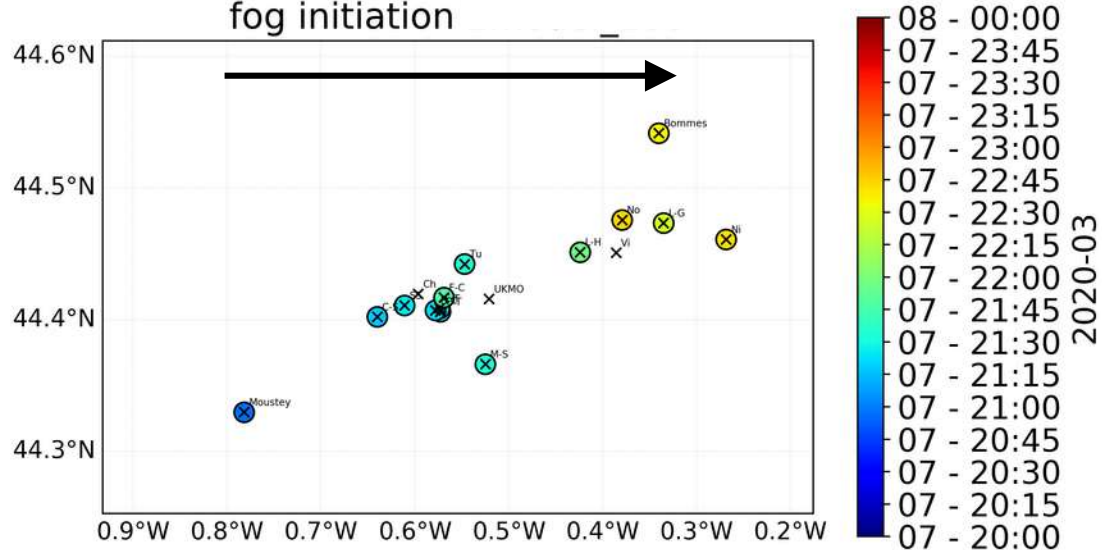
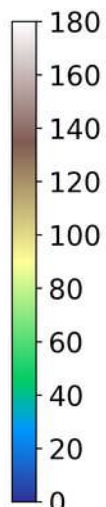
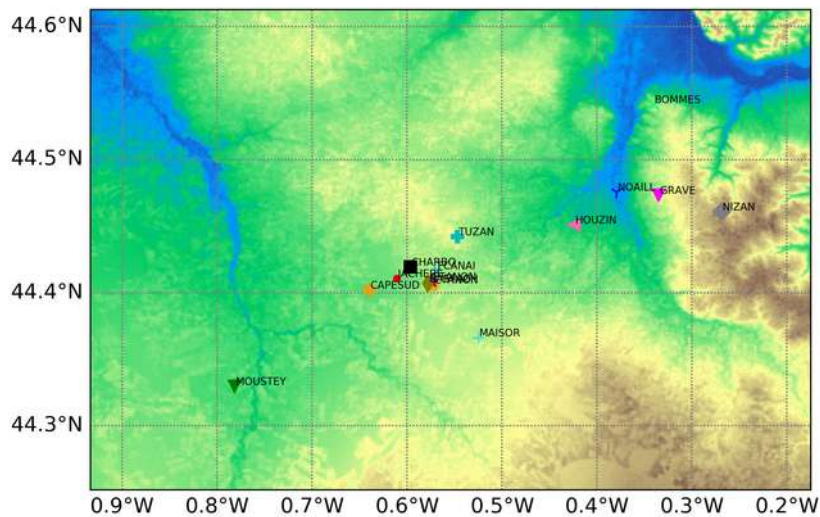
Towards the LES of IOP14 to study the surface heterogeneities impact on fog

Marie Taufour*, Christine Lac, Quentin Rodier

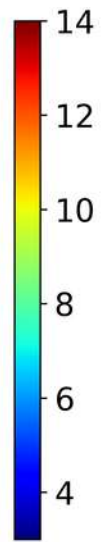
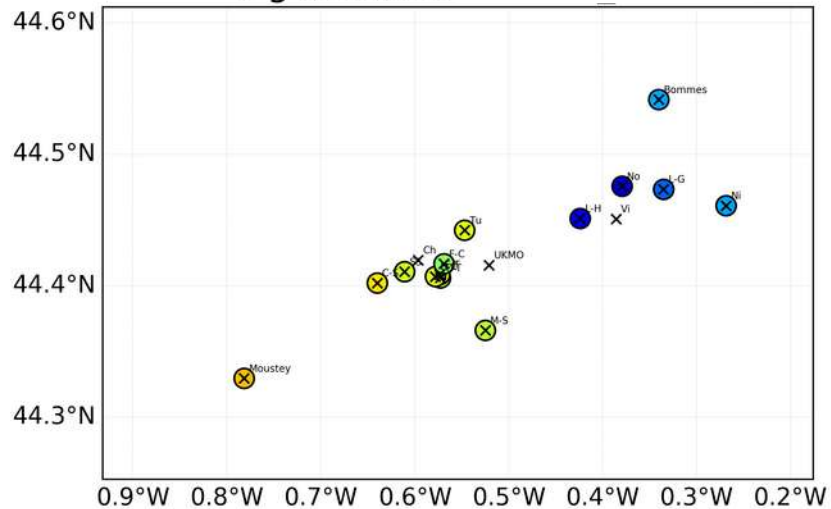
1) SOFOG3D – IOP14 (March 7th to 8th, 2020)

- **Visibility** measurement 44.6°N
- **CNRM_MTO** (air temperature, humidity, pressure, wind, upward and downward short-wave and longwave radiations, soil temperature and humidity at 10 cm, 30 cm and 50 cm depth) 44.5°N
- **CNRM_TURB** (turbulence data at different levels (3m, 25m, 50m). This includes sensible heat flux, latent heat flux, momentum flux, friction velocity, kinetic energy) 44.4°N
44.3°N

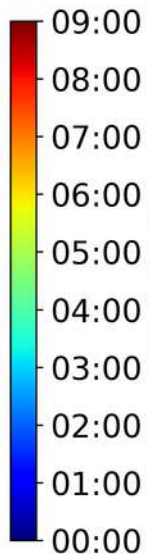
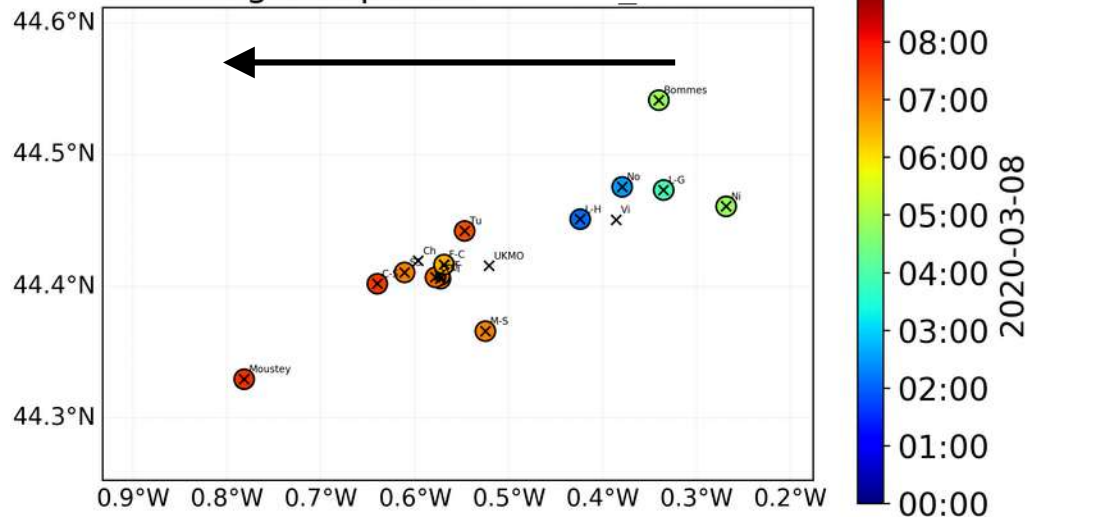


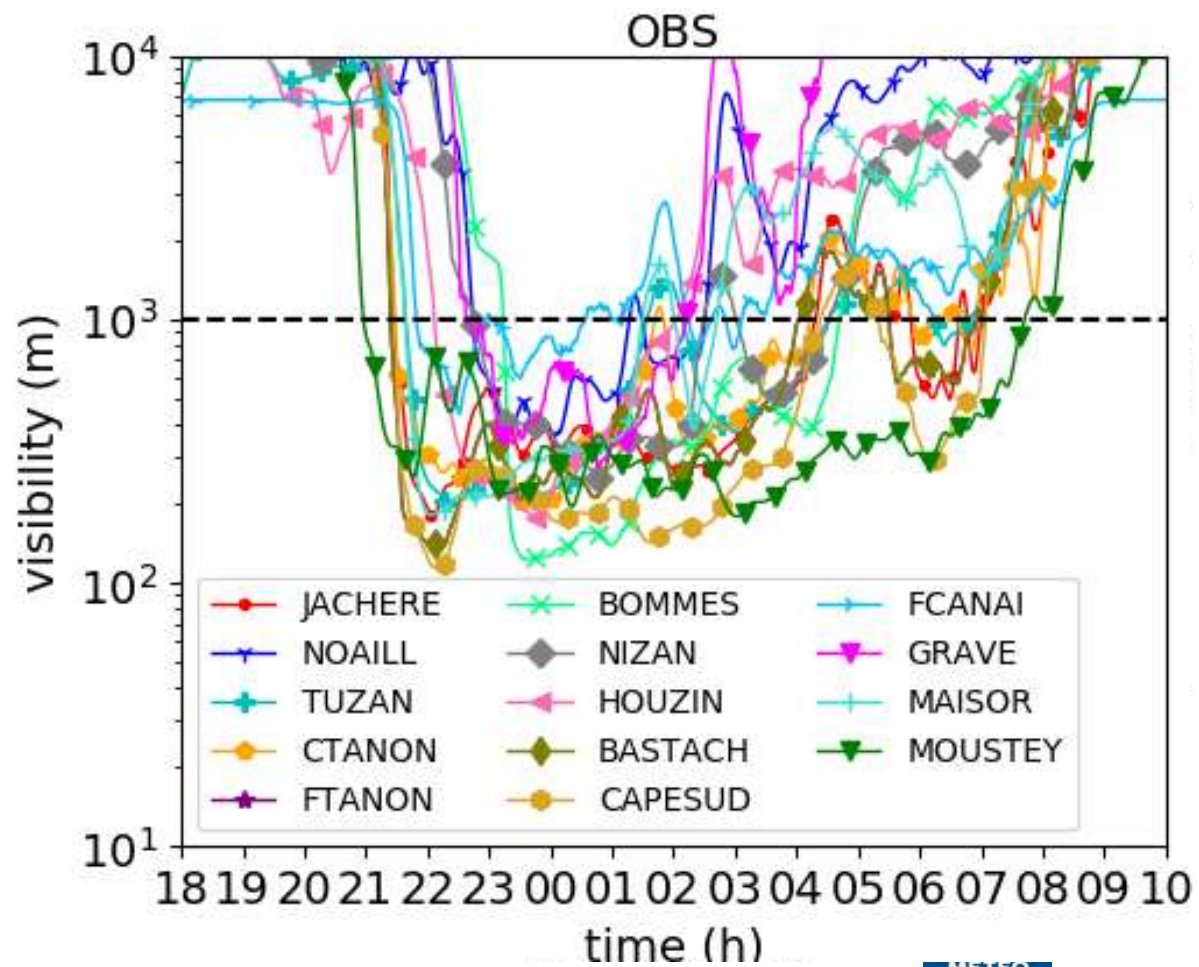
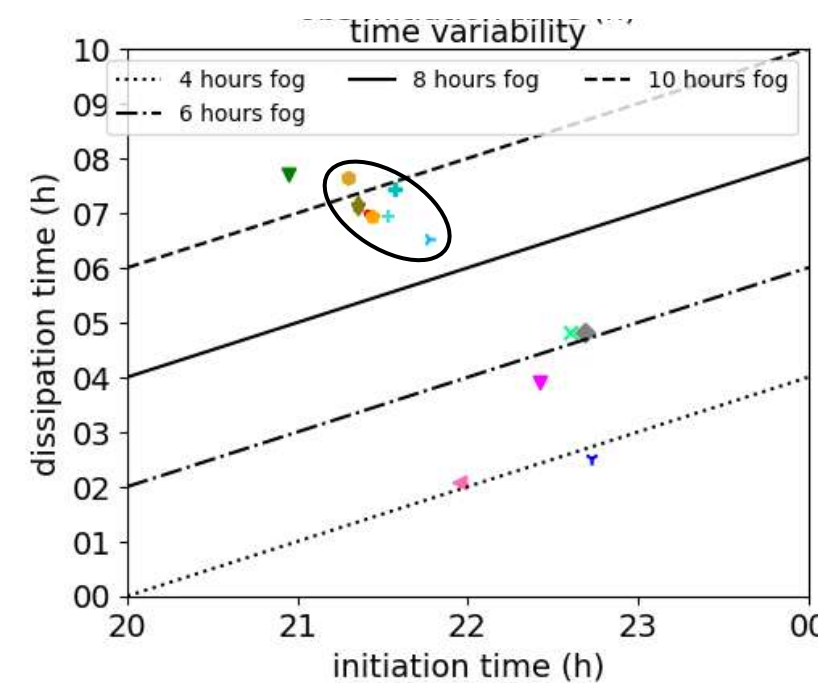
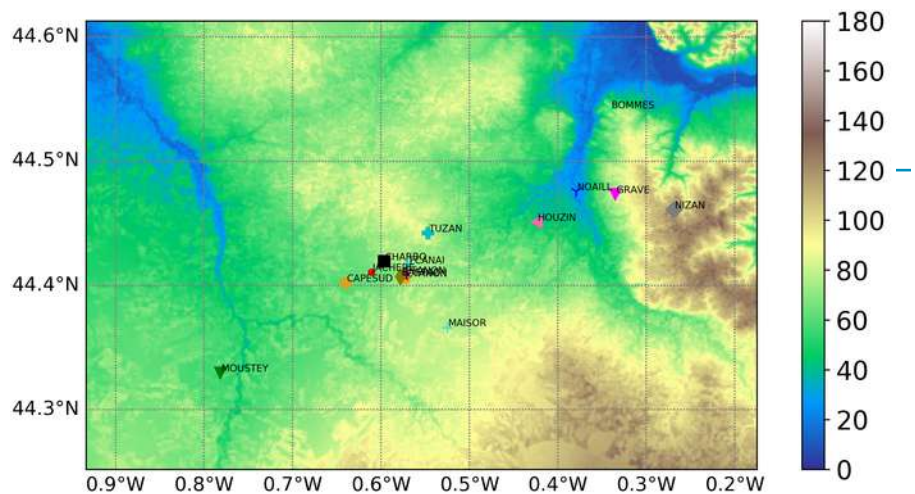


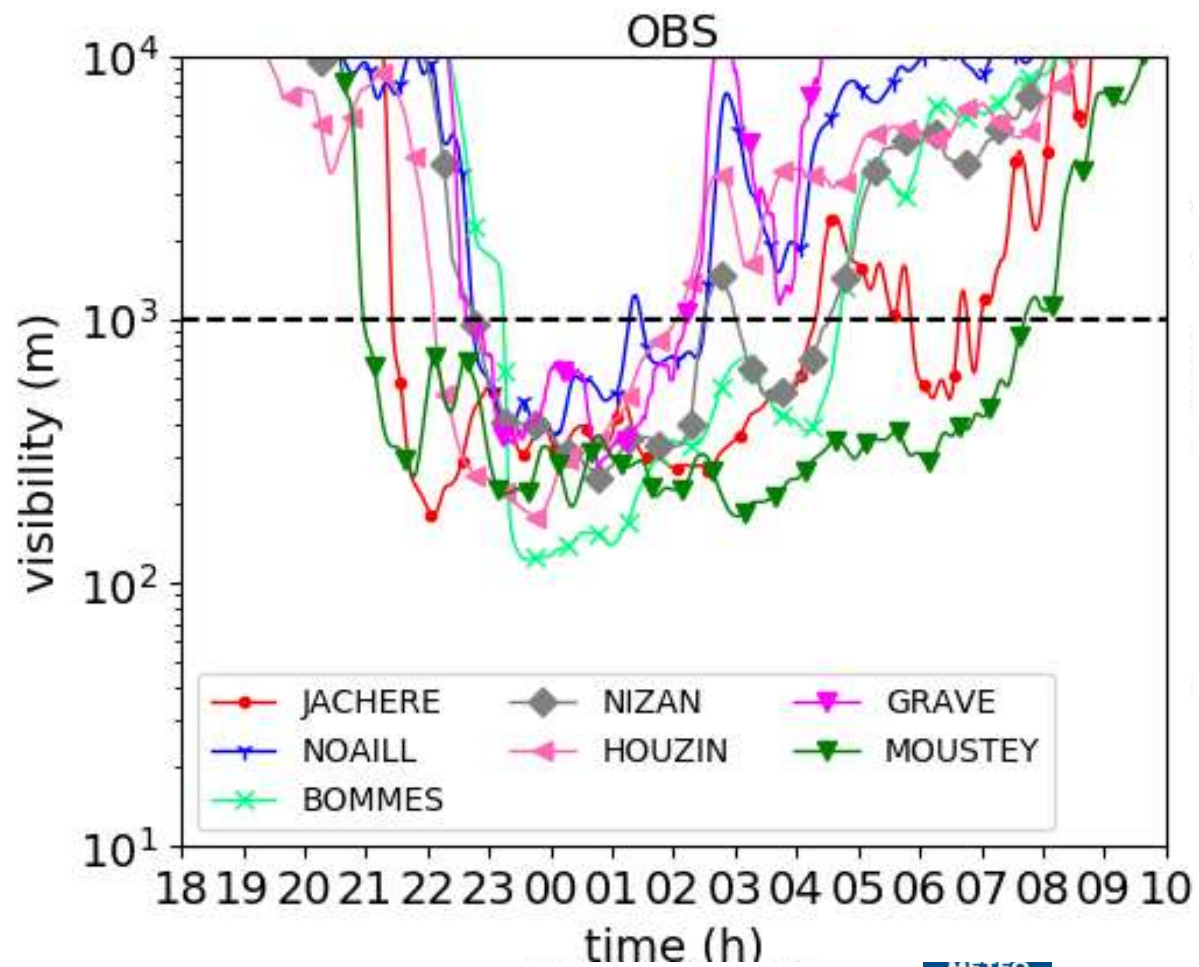
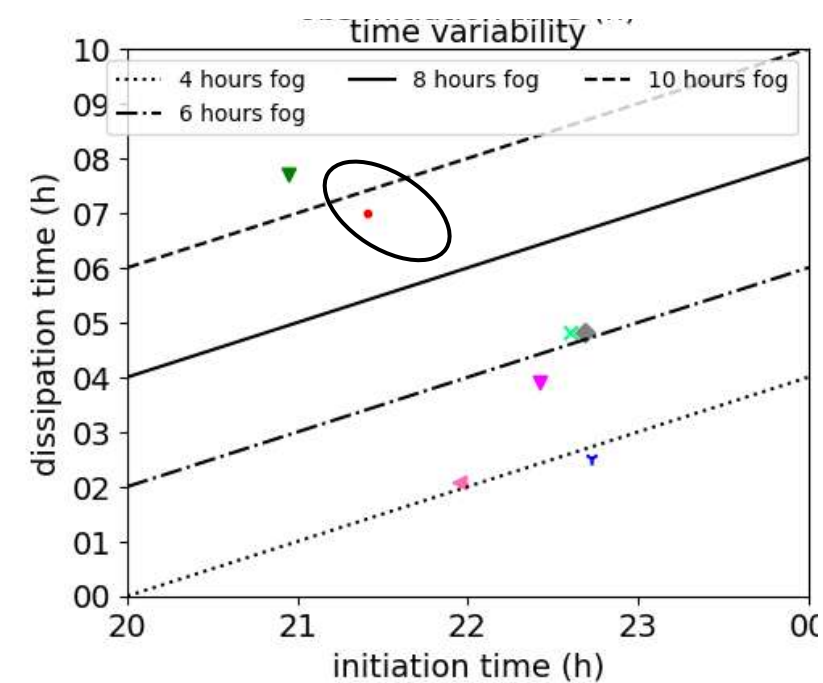
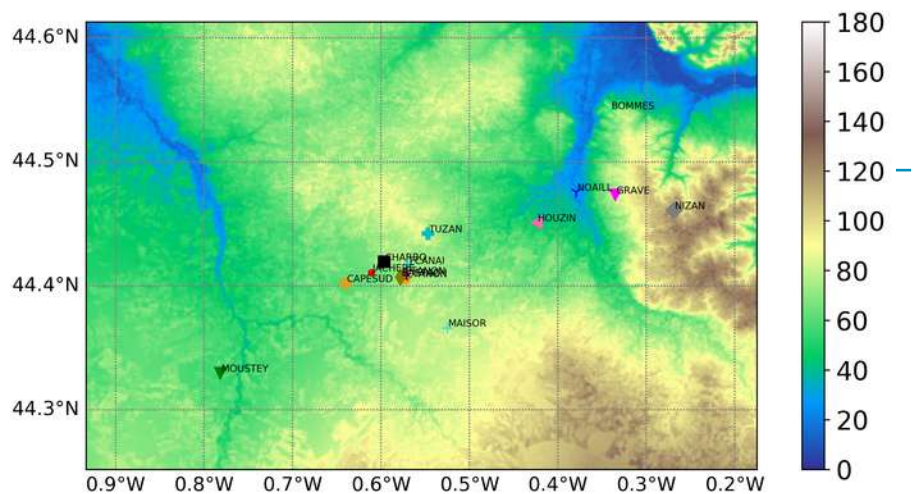
fog duration

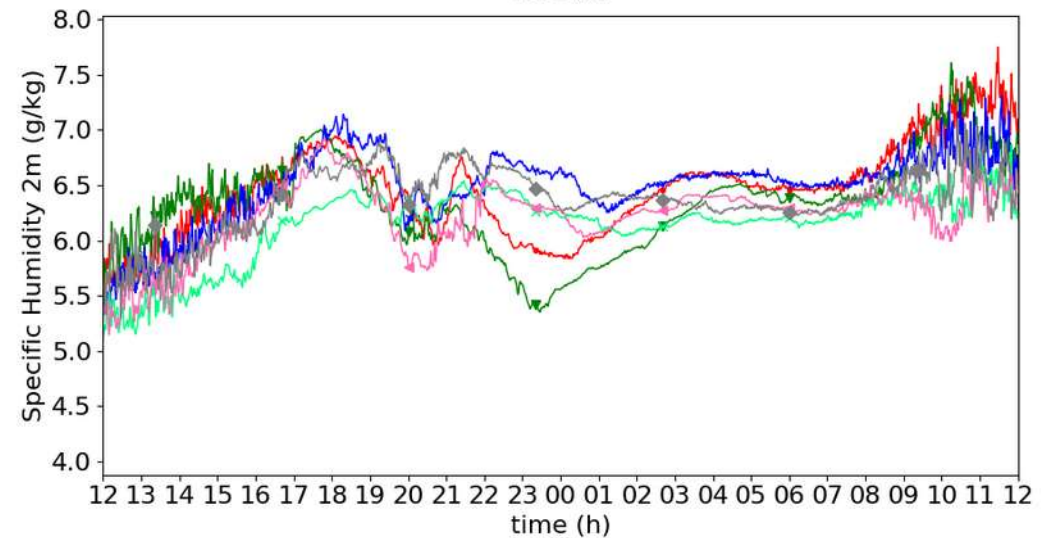
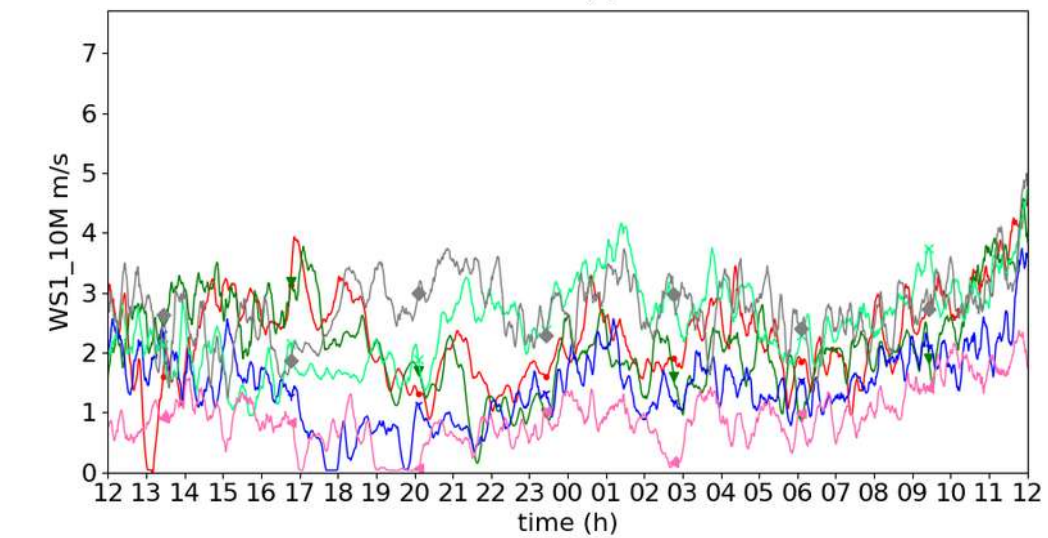
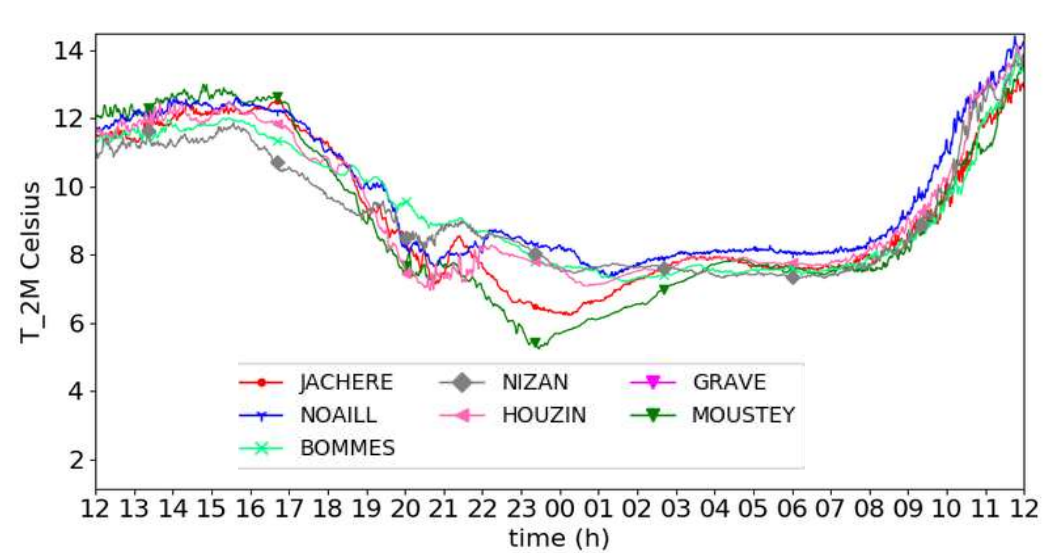
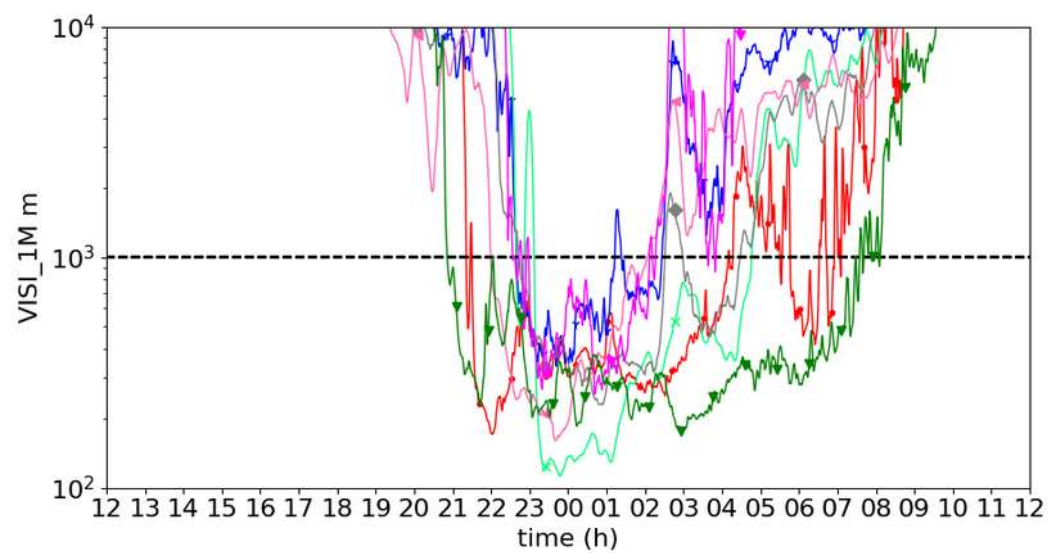


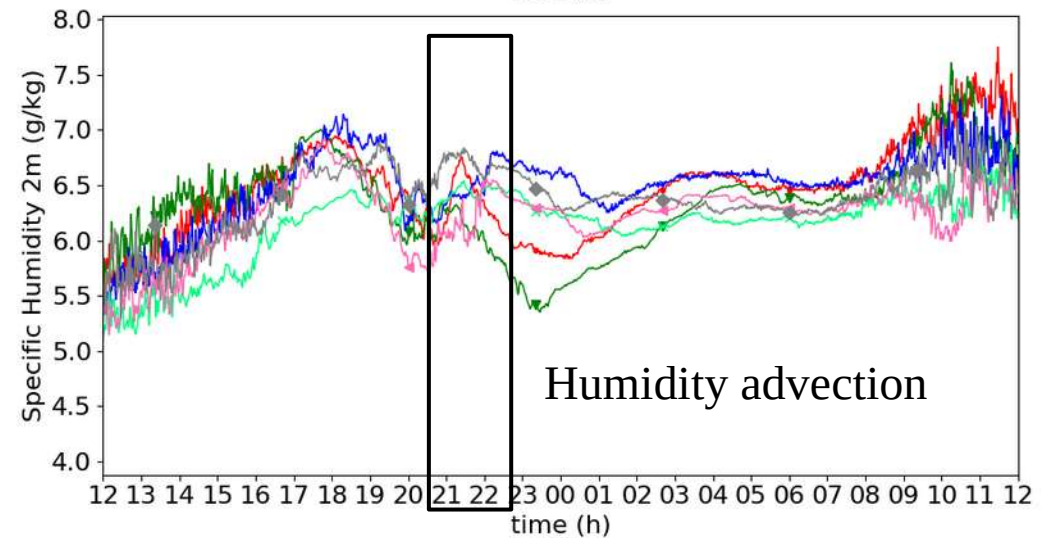
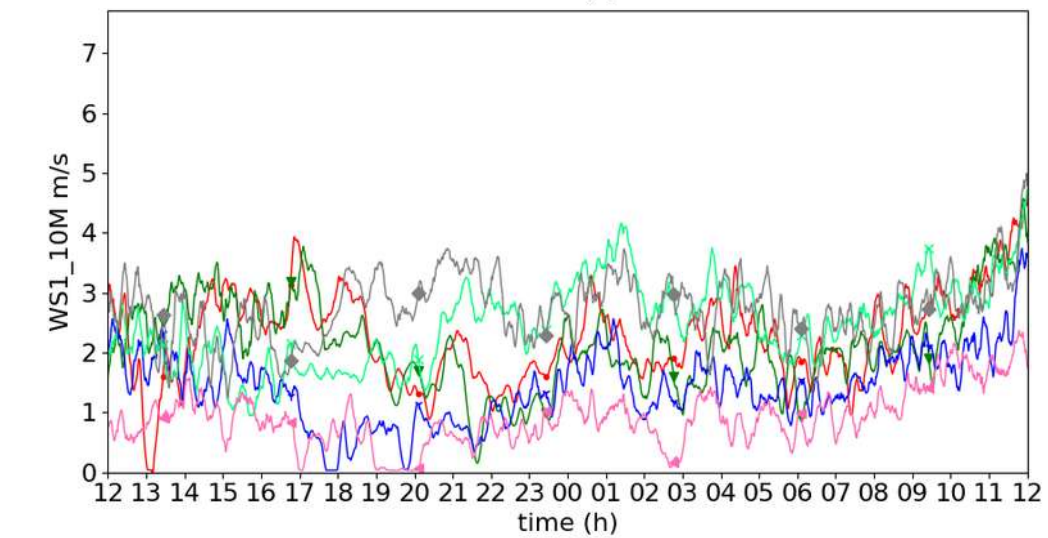
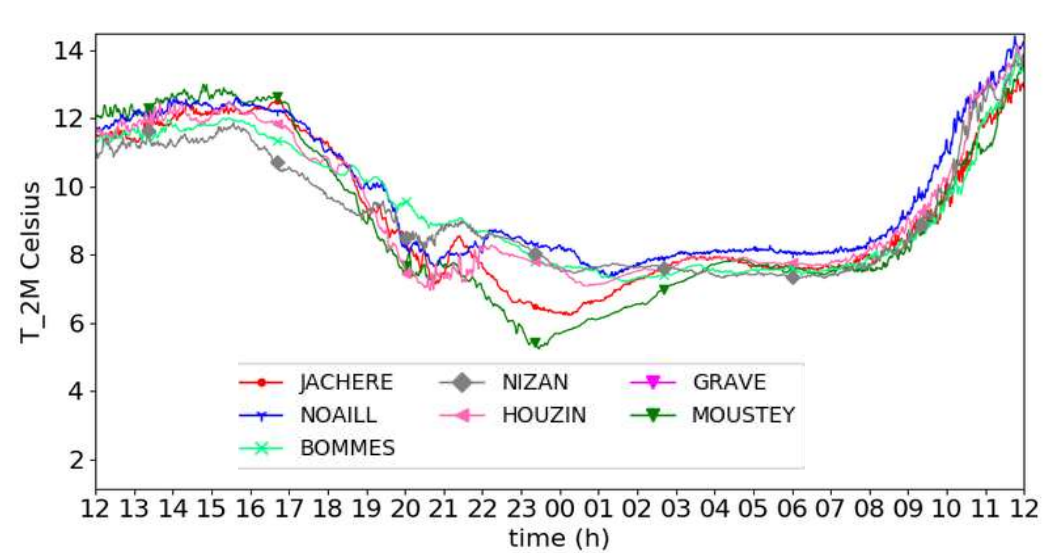
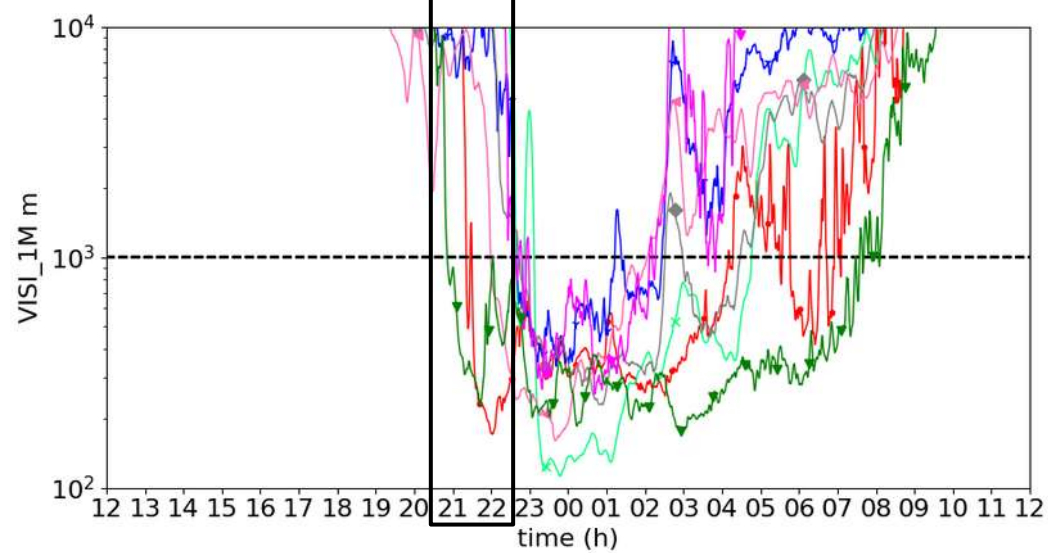
fog dissipation







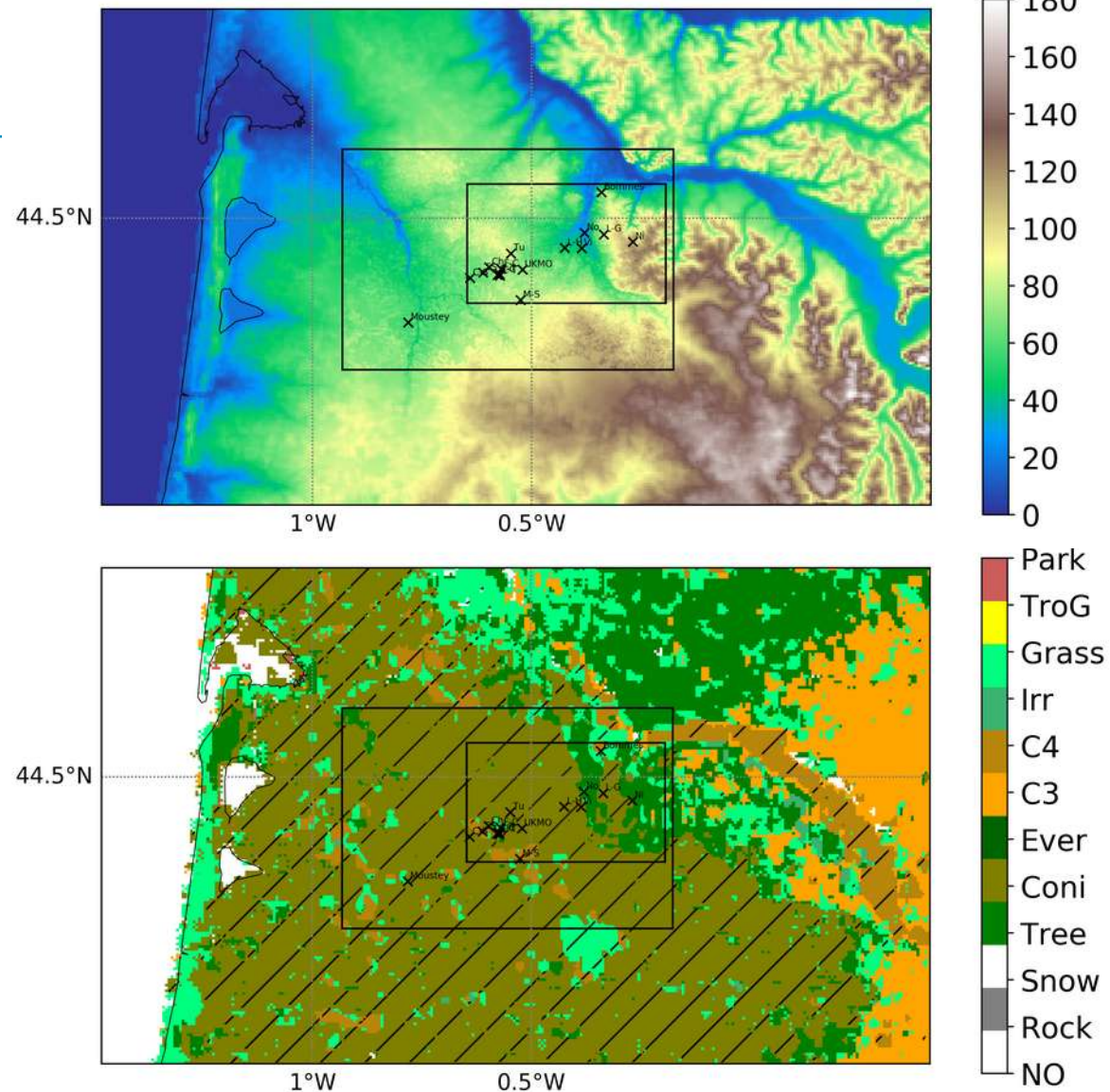




2) Experimental design and model description

a) Numerical set-up

- Initiation : analyses AROME at 12h
- Couplages : hourly aromeForecast 500m
- Run 2-way grid nesting 500m → 100m
- Advection : Runge-Kutta fourth-order
- Orography : SRTM 90m (dad 500m) 30m (son 100m)
- Land cover / surface : ECOCLIMAP database at 1 km
- Shallow convection scheme : EDMF for 500m domain
- EcRad
- Turbulence: 1D at 500m, 3D at 100m
- Cloud scheme at 500m



2) Experimental design and model description

b) Reference simulation

- **LIMA** (2-moment microphysical scheme based on **ICE3** 1-moment microphysical scheme used in *AROME*)

- Homogeneous aerosol loading

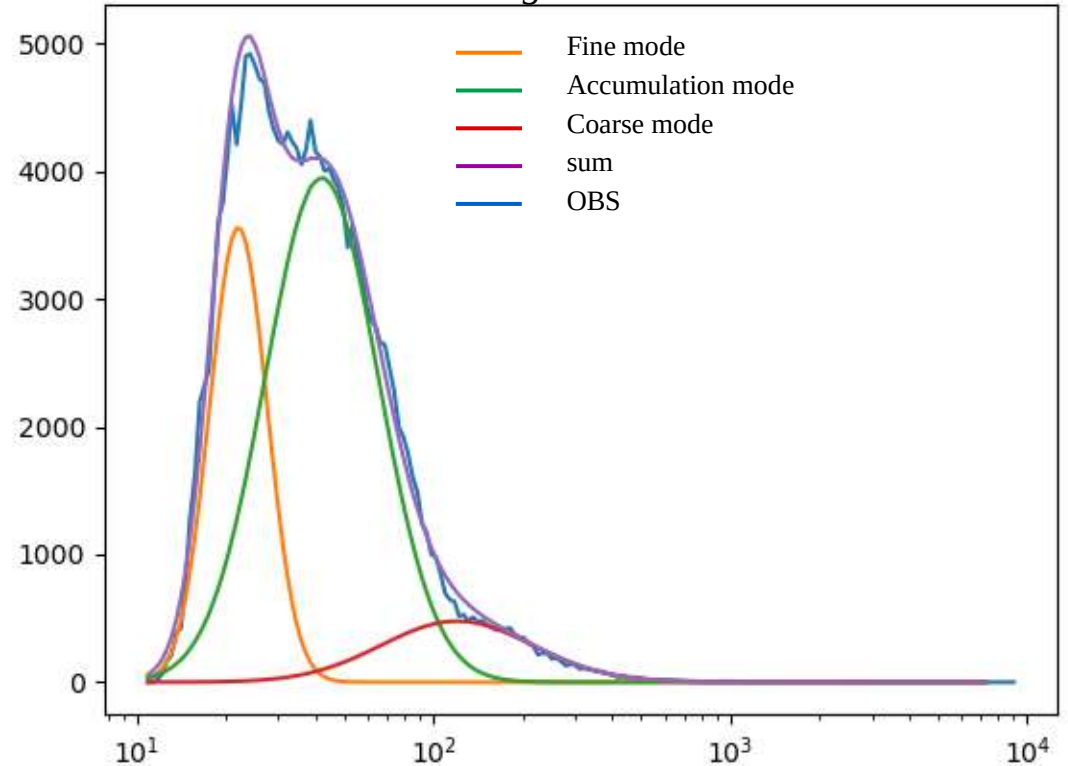
- tri-modal

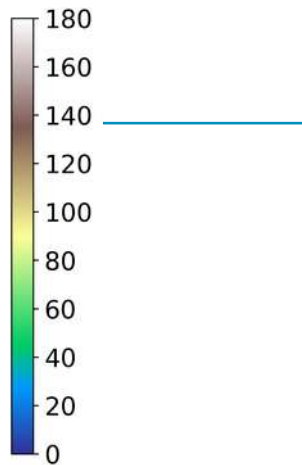
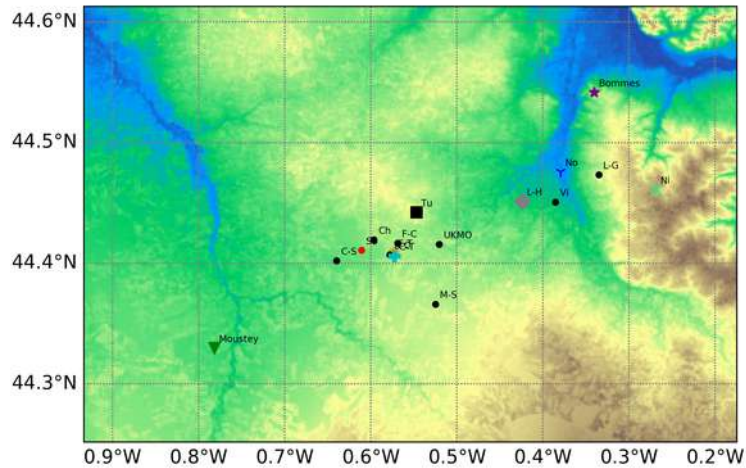
- $N_{\text{ccn1}} = 850 \text{ /cm}^3$

- $N_{\text{ccn2}} = 1850 \text{ /cm}^3$

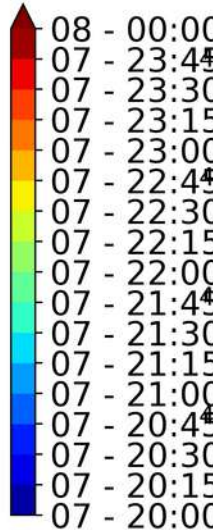
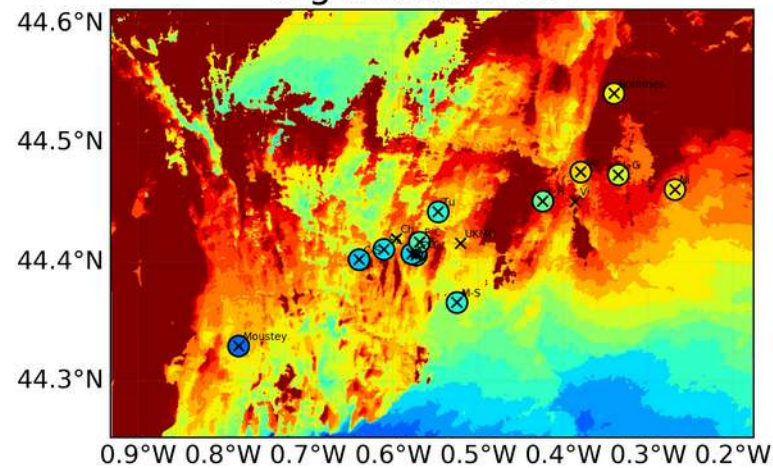
- $N_{\text{ccn3}} = 300 \text{ /cm}^3$

REF aerosol loading based on observations

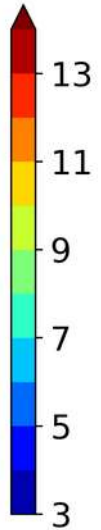
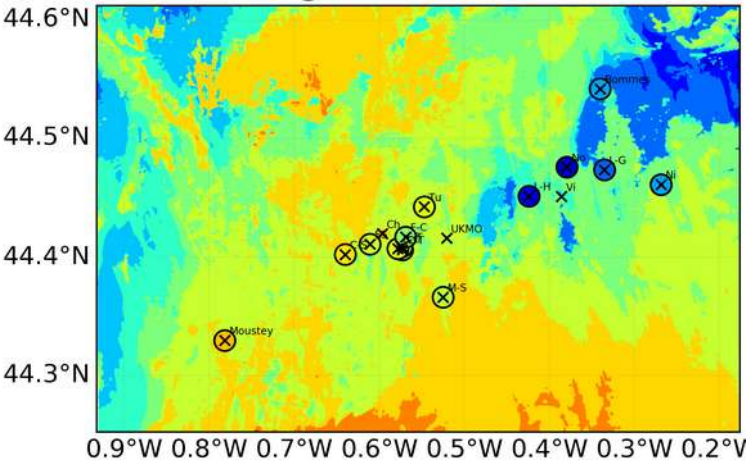




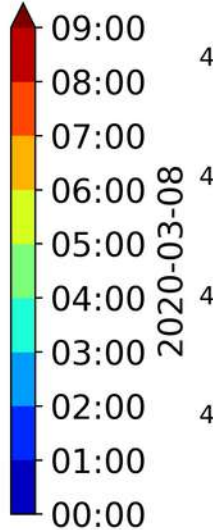
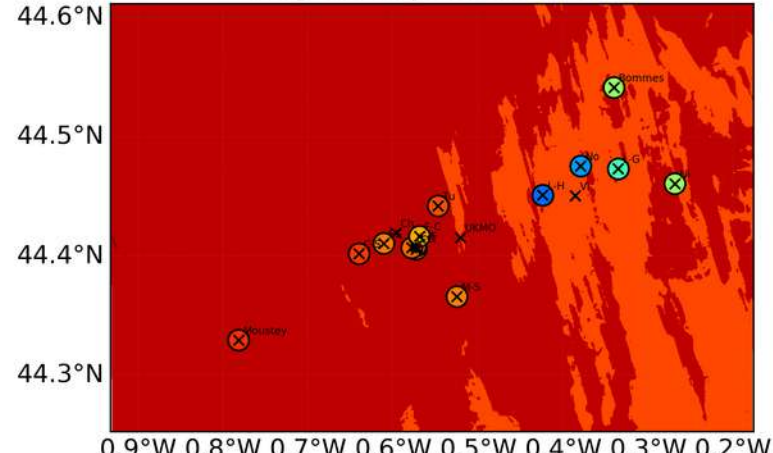
fog initiation REF



fog duration REF



fog dissipation REF

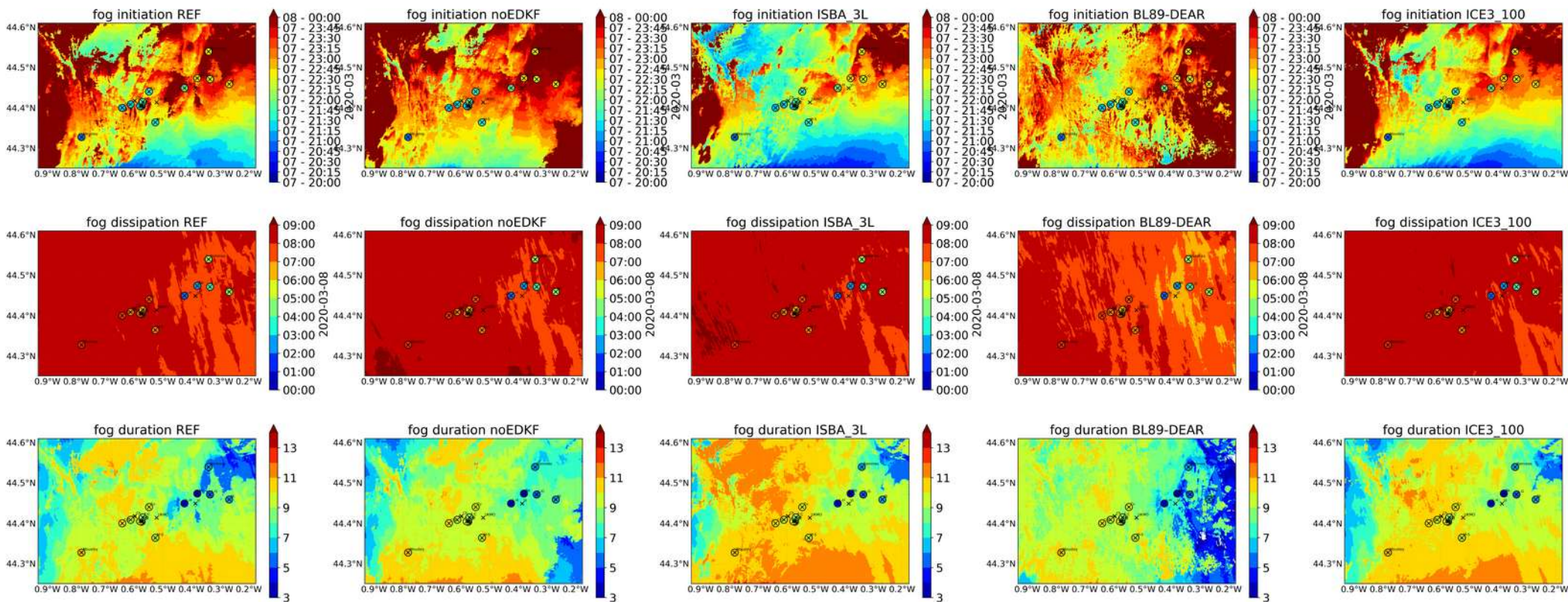


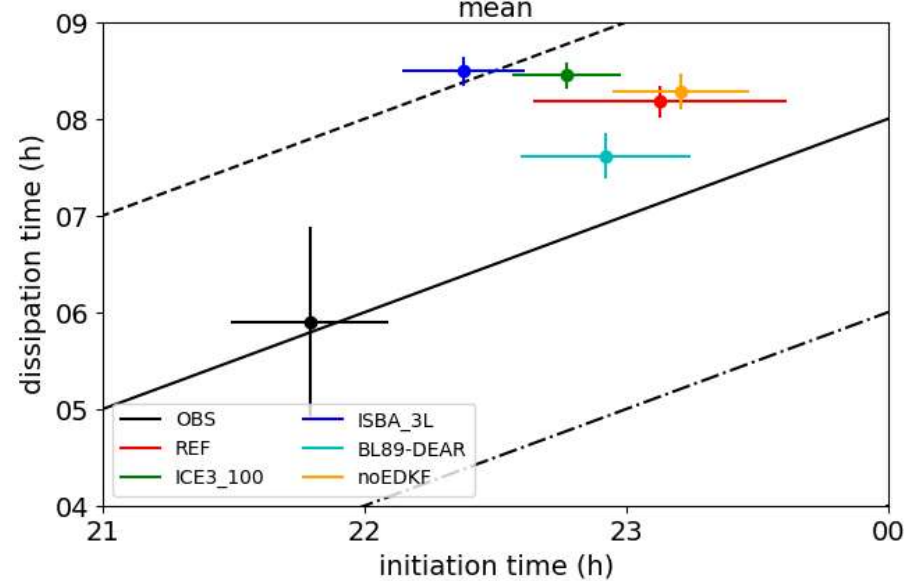
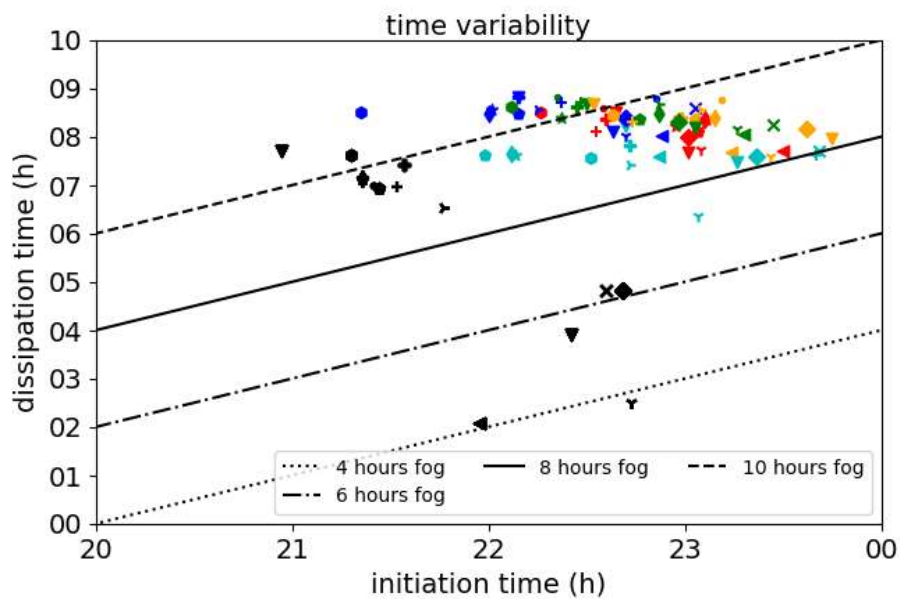
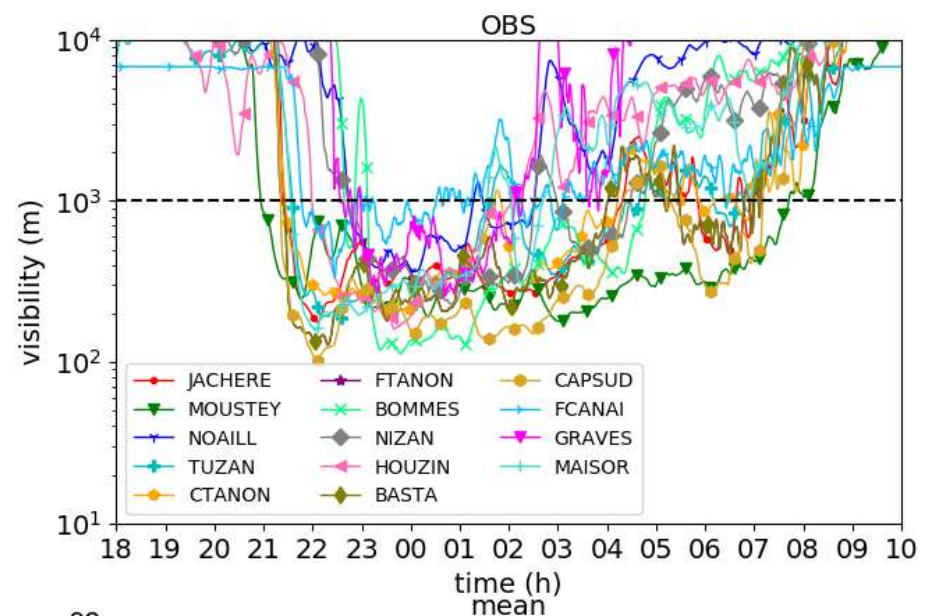
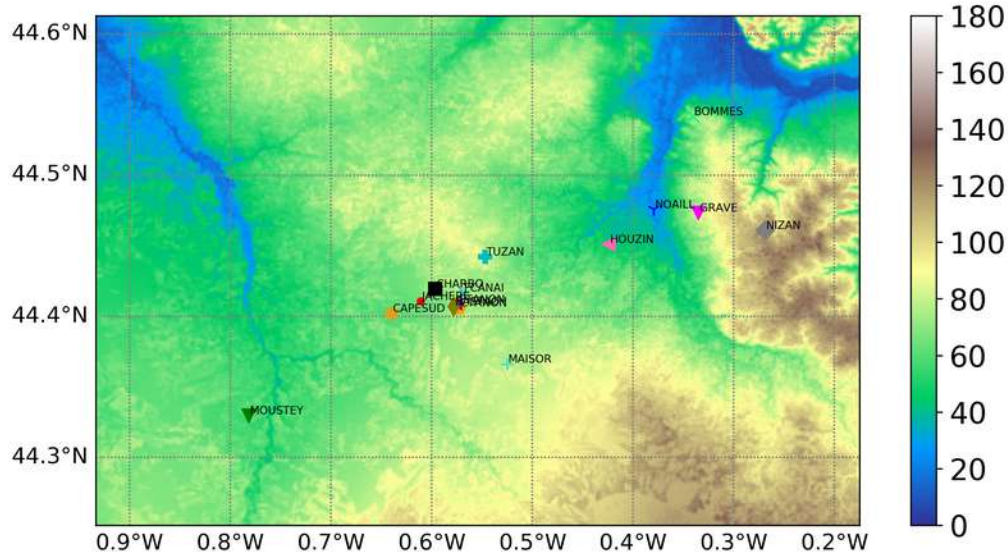
2) Experimental design and model description

c) Sensitivity tests

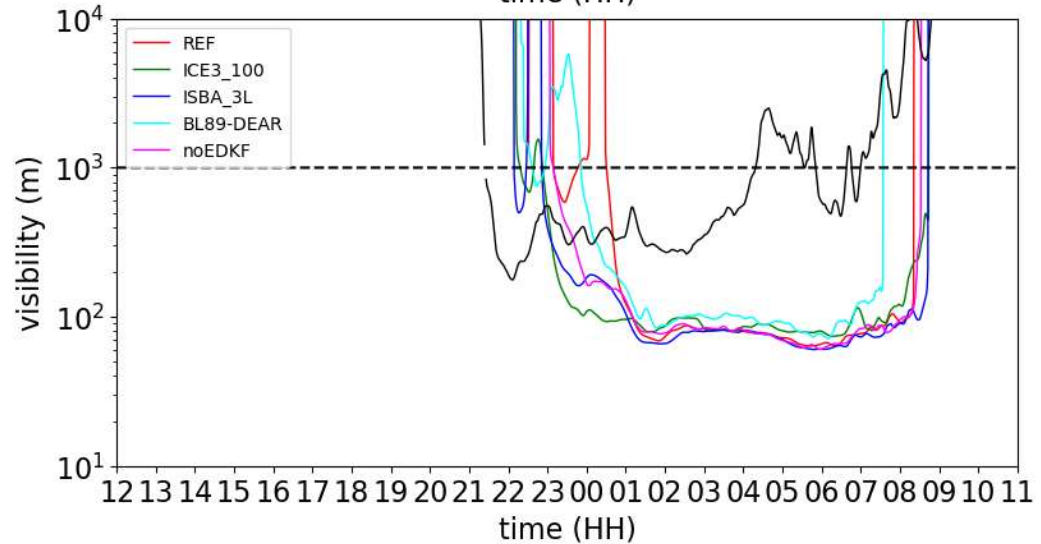
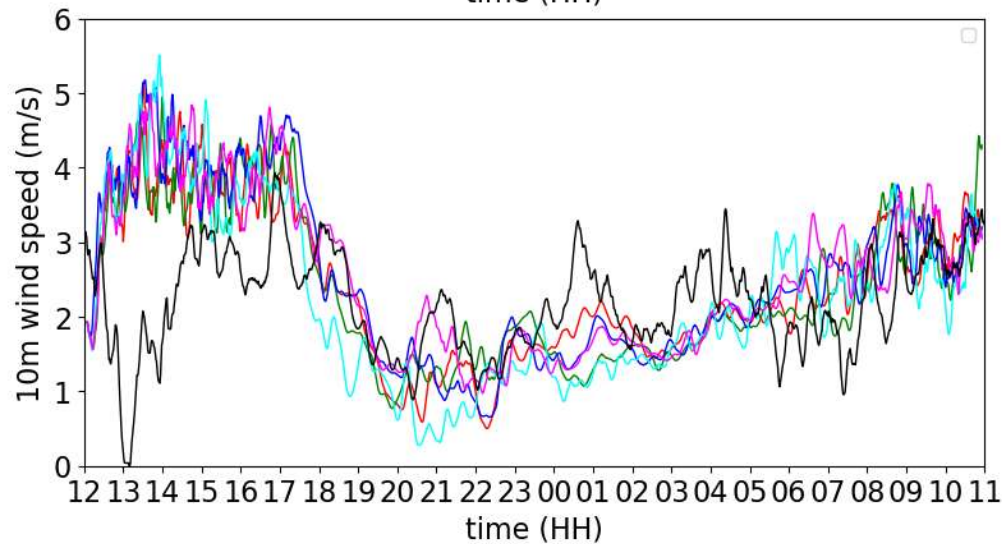
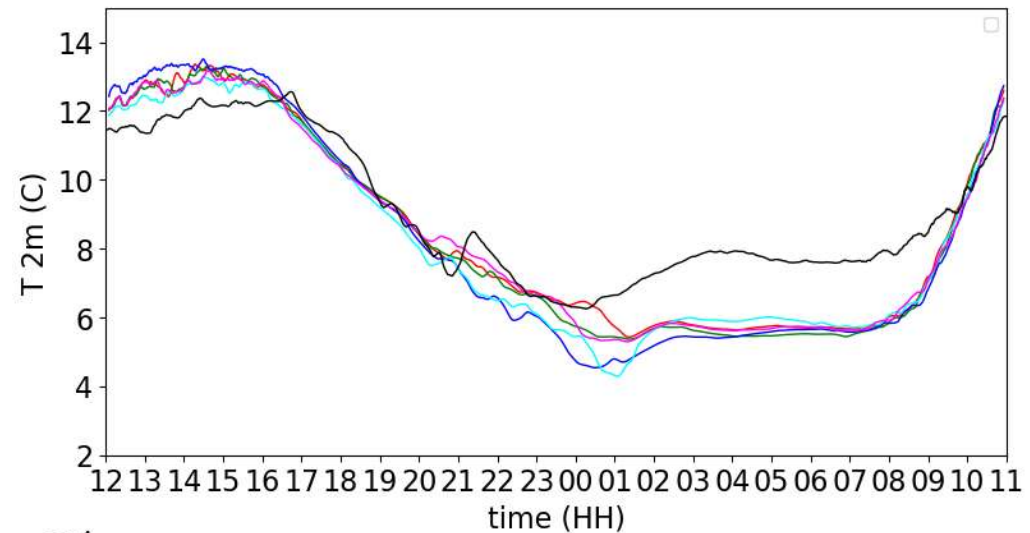
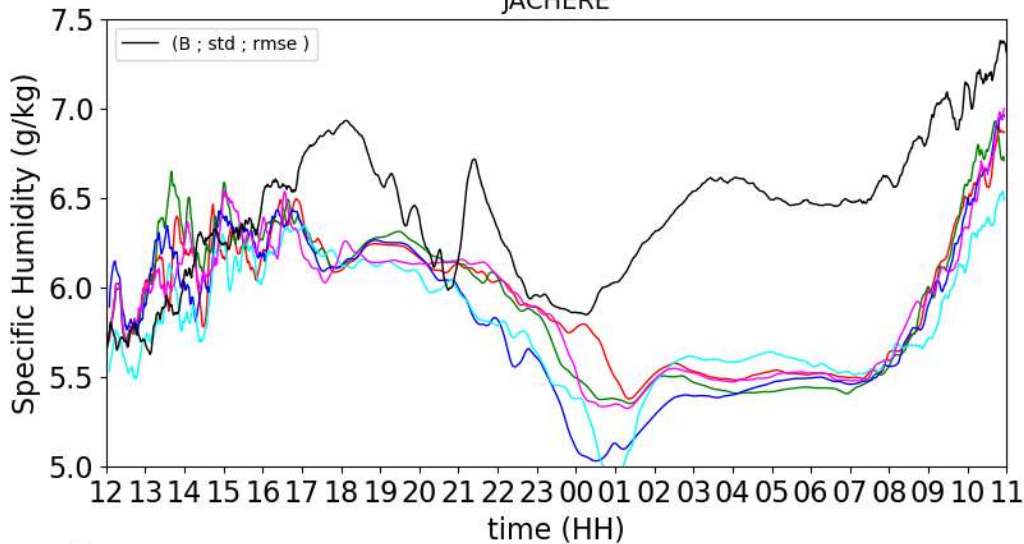
	REF		noEDMF		ISBA_3L		BL89_DEAR		ICE3_100	
	500m	100m	500m	100m	500m	100m	500m	100m	500m	100m
convective scheme	EDMF	∅	∅	∅	EDMF	∅	EDMF	∅	EDMF	∅
surface scheme	ISBA-DIF		ISBA-DIF		ISBA-3L		ISBA-DIF		ISBA-DIF	
turbulent lenght	ADAP	ADAP	ADAP	ADAP	ADAP	ADAP	BL89	DEAR	ADAP	ADAP
microphysical scheme	LIMA		LIMA		LIMA		LIMA		ICE3 (Nc = 100 /cm3)	

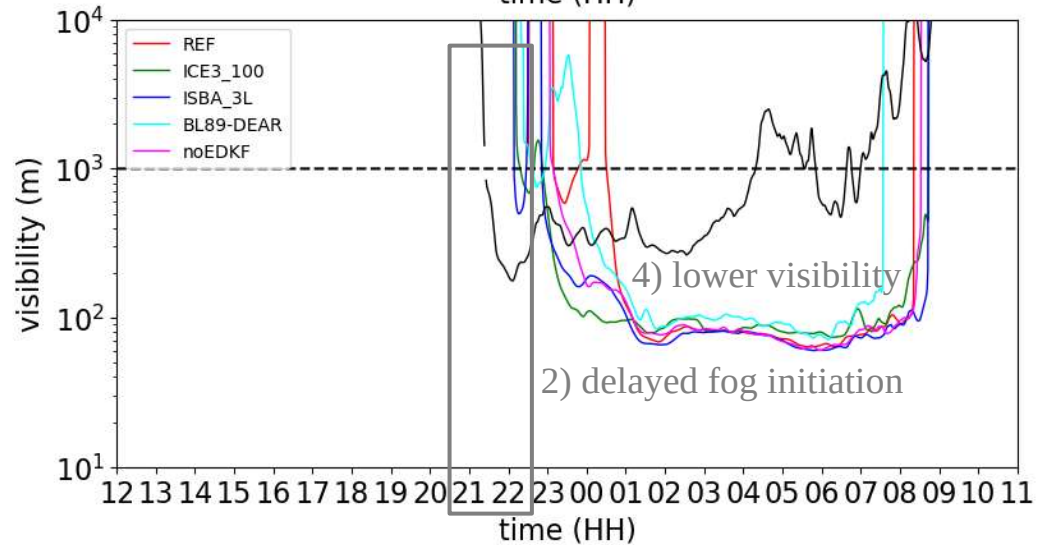
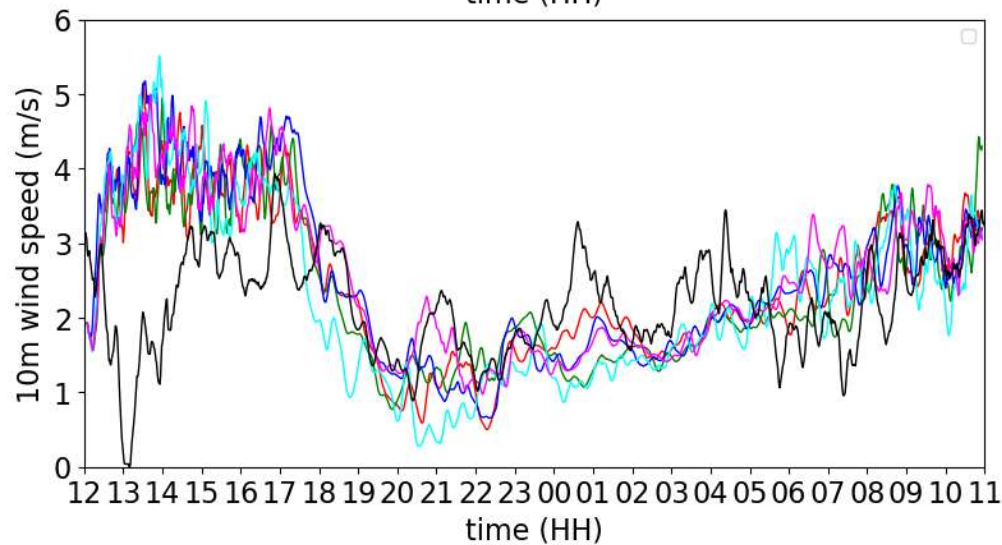
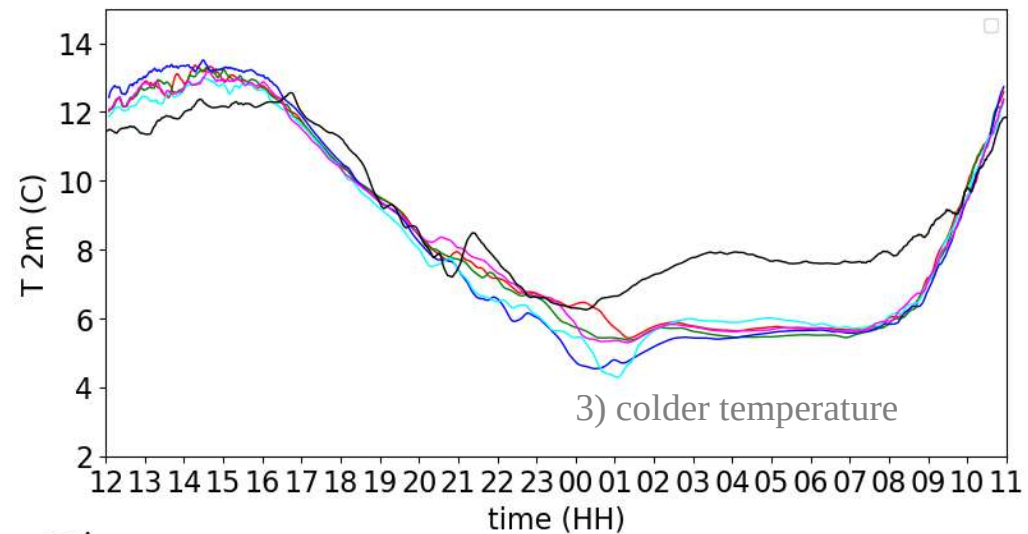
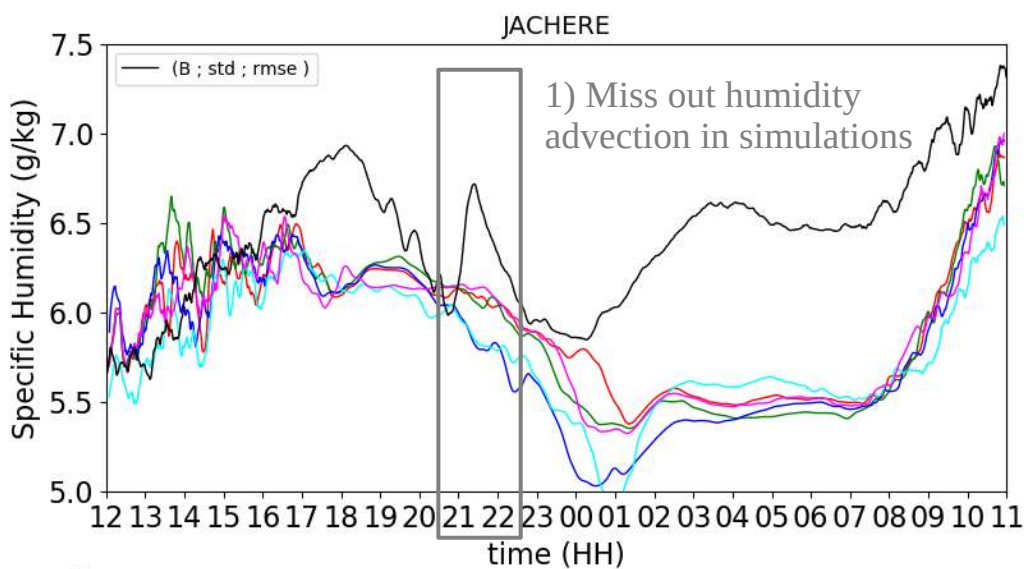
100m resolution results

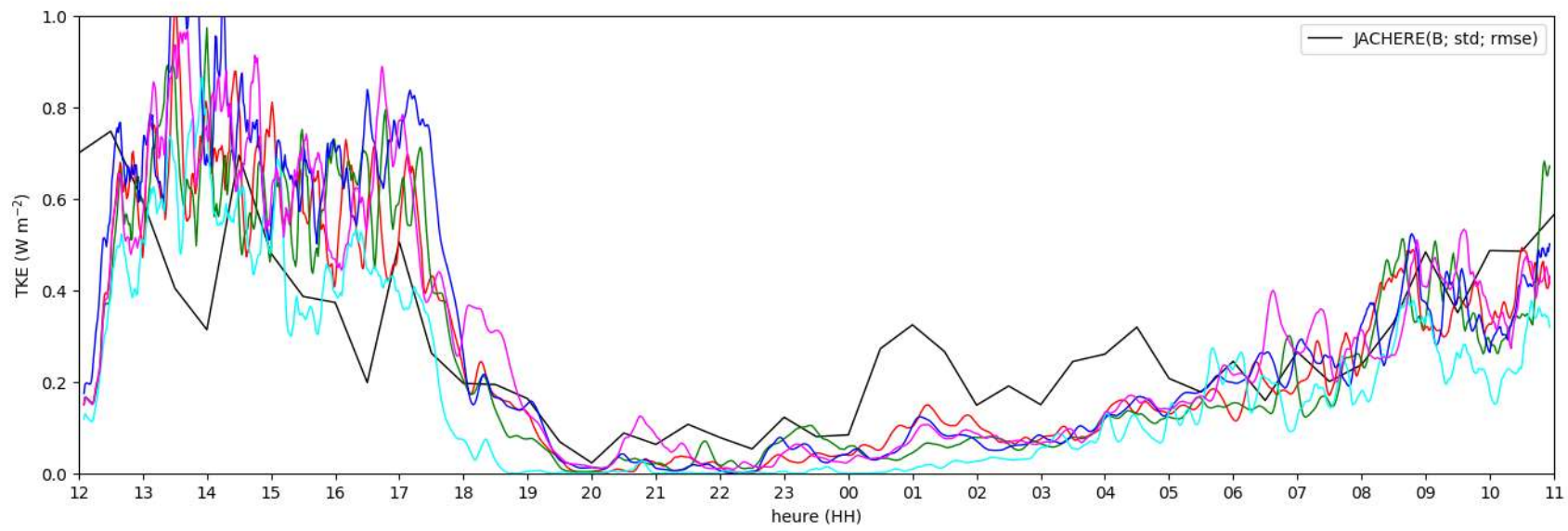
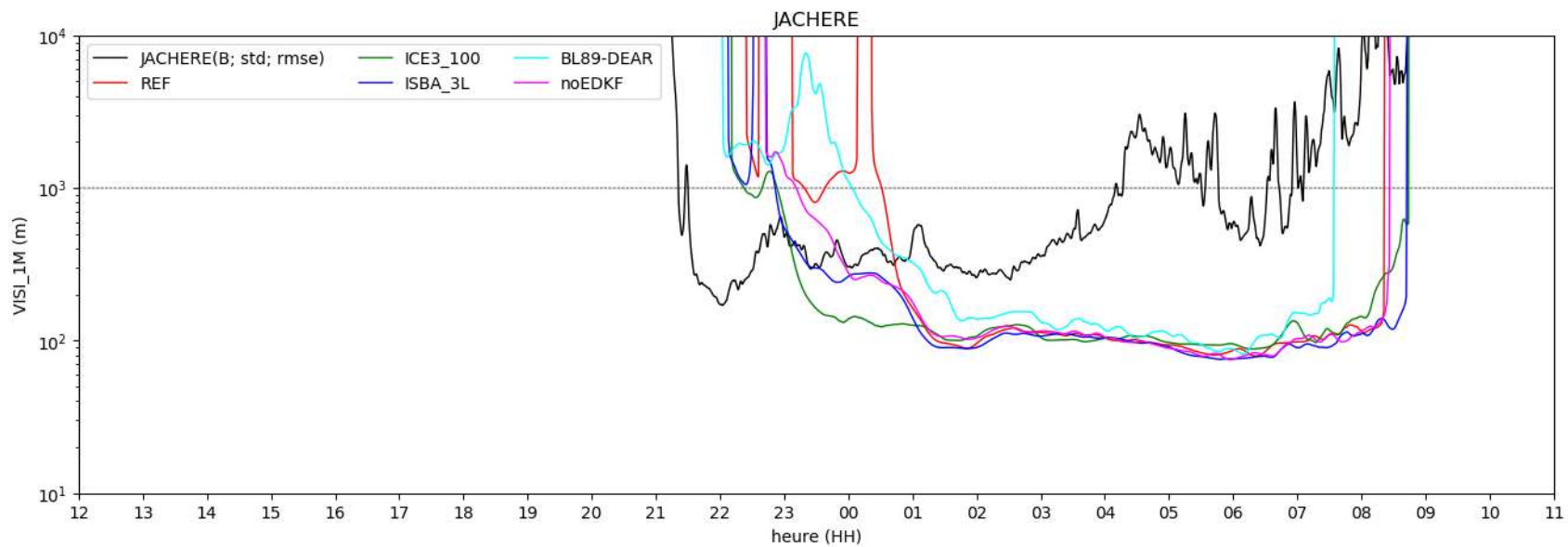


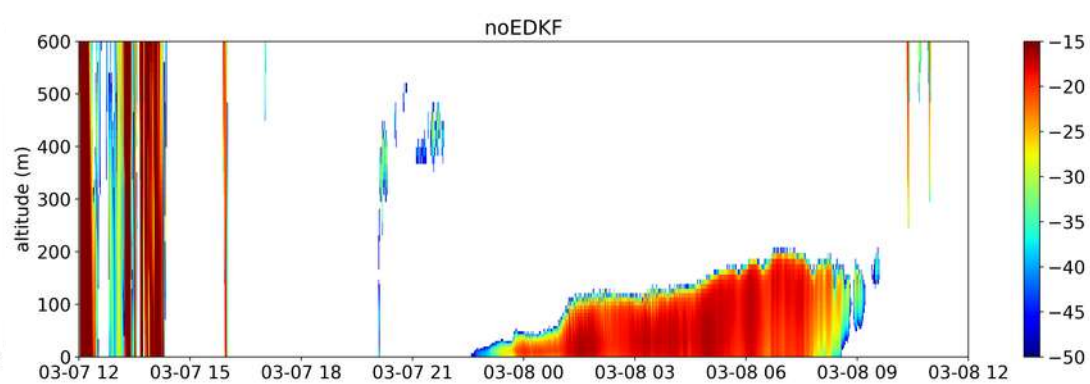
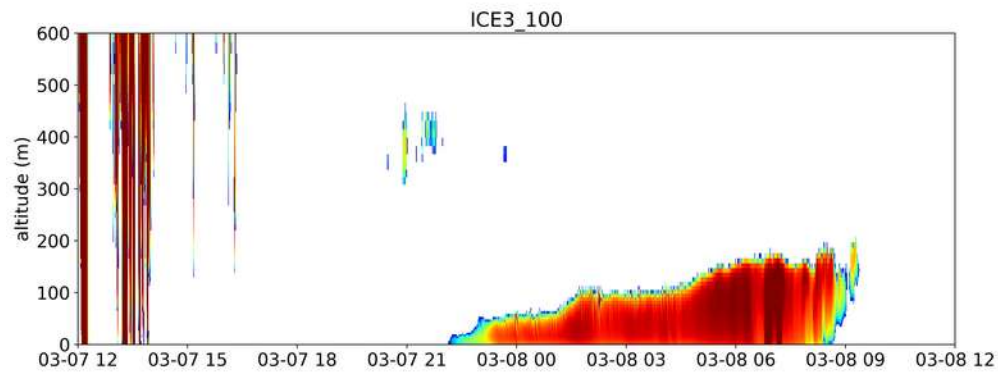
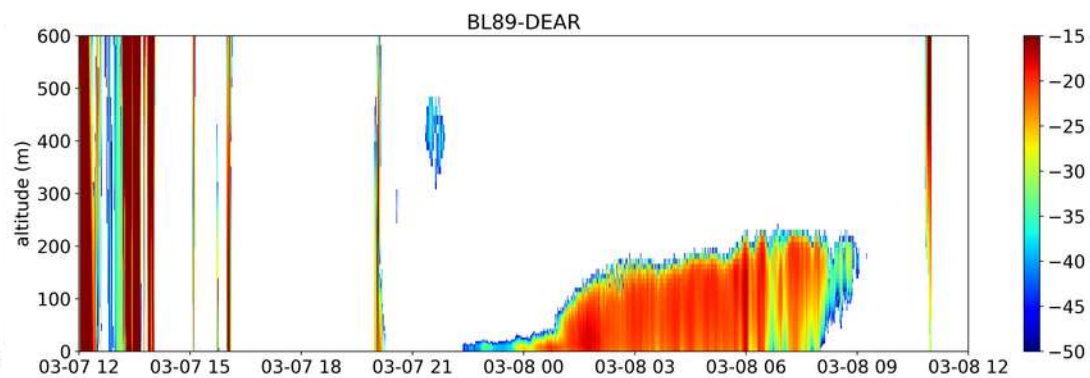
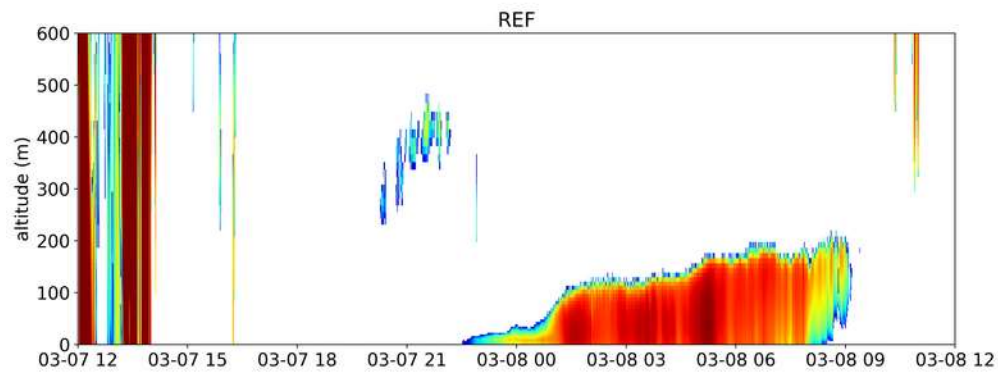
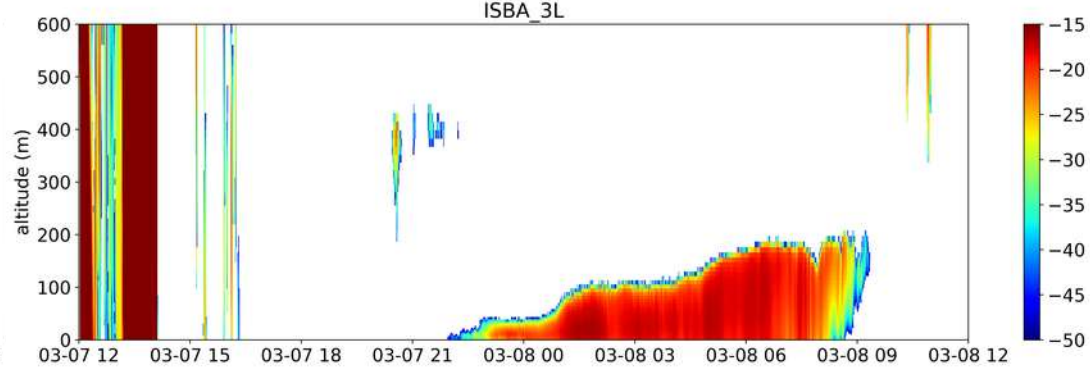
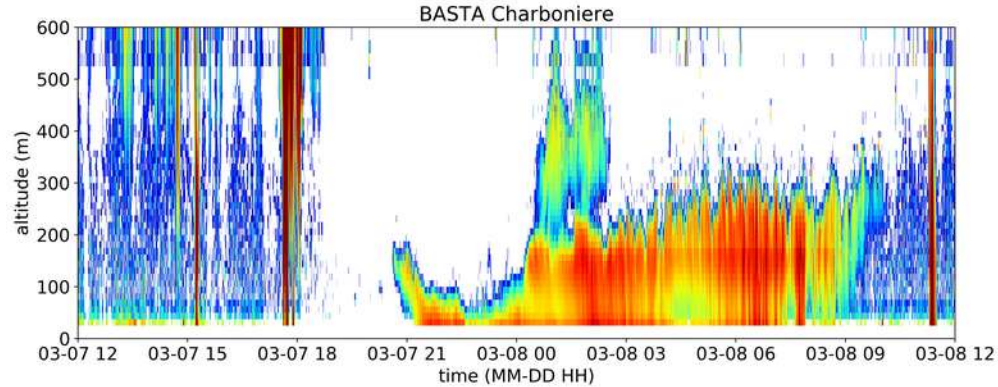


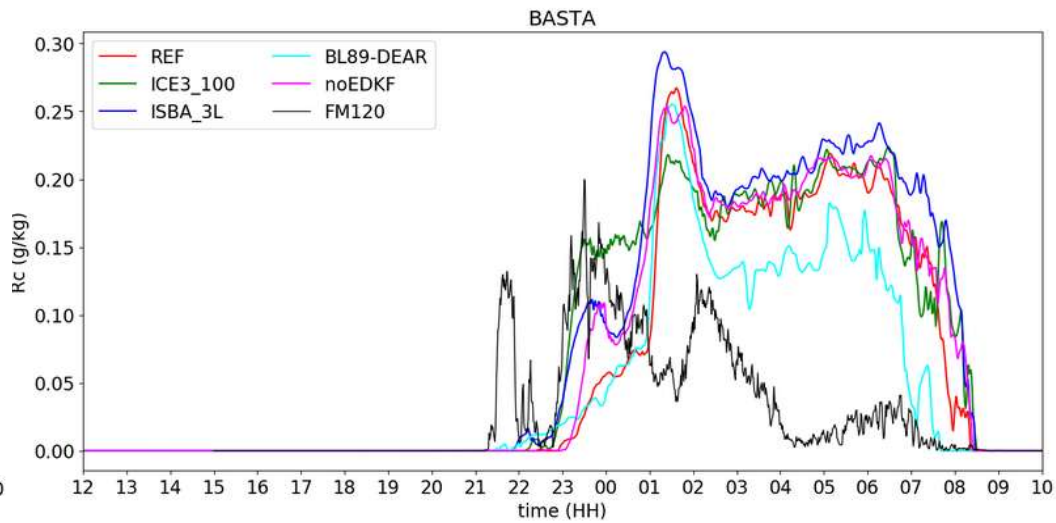
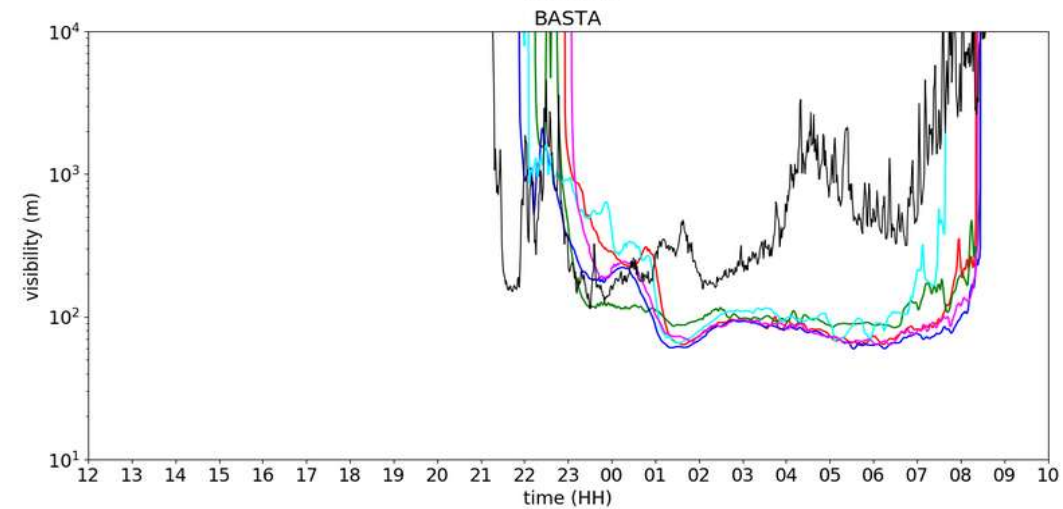
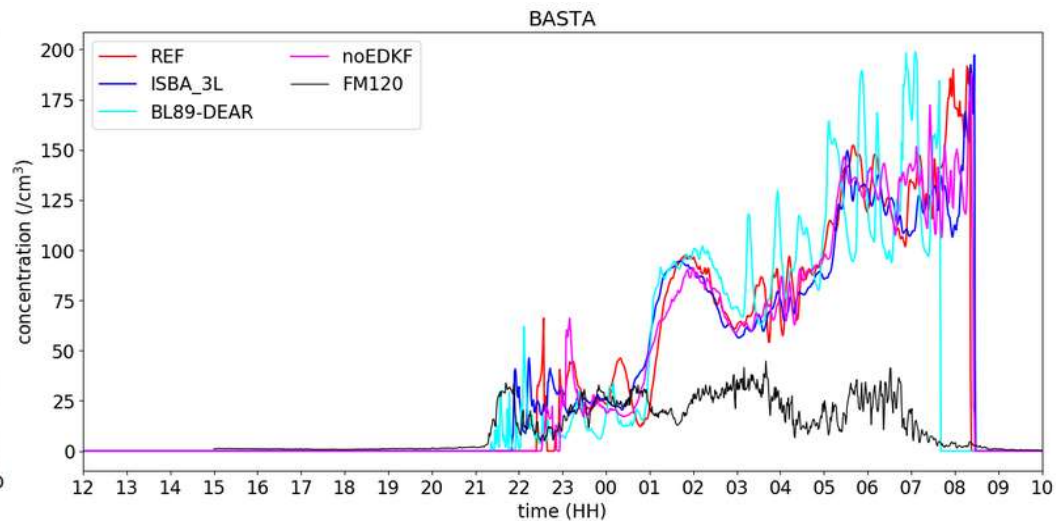
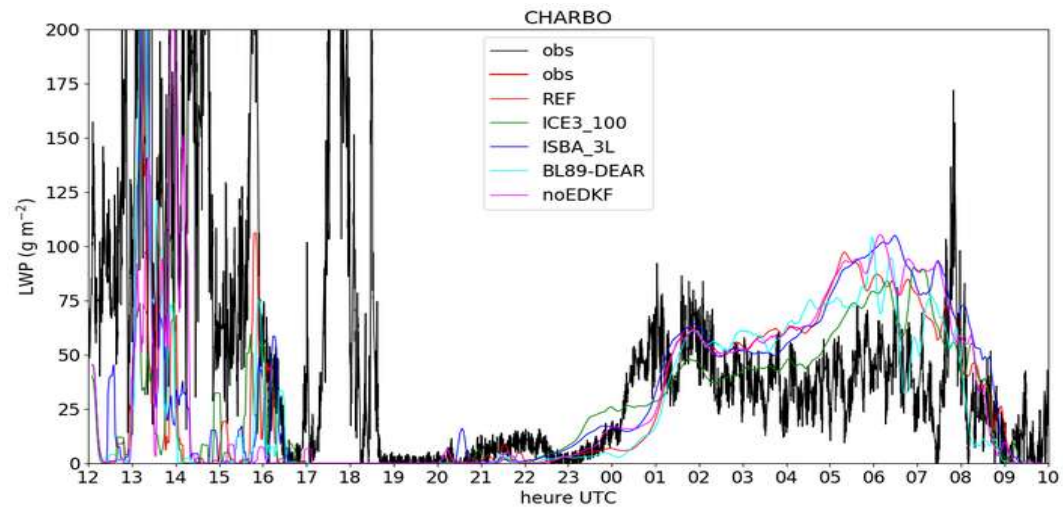
JACHERE











Conclusions

- Reference simulation quite satisfying (EDMF / ISBA-DIF / ADAP-ADAP / LIMA)
 - Delayed initiation time due to missing out humidity advection → lower temperature
 - Fog optically thicker due to Nc and Rc

Perspectives

- Try to improve meteorological forcing
- Improving surface heterogeneities study with process study
- Study LES (20m) simulations on fog life cycle
- Reproducing study on other IOP

