



Ministério da  
**Ciência, Tecnologia  
e Inovação**



# **ANÁLISE DO ACOPLAMENTO SUPERFÍCIE-ATMOSFERA NA PRODUÇÃO DE PRECIPITAÇÃO**


Resultados preliminares

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# Introdução

- **Interações Superfície-Atmosfera:**

 **processo pouco compreendido** e uma grande **fonte de incertezas em modelos numéricos** (Betts, 2004; Koster et al., 2006; Seneviratne et al., 2010).

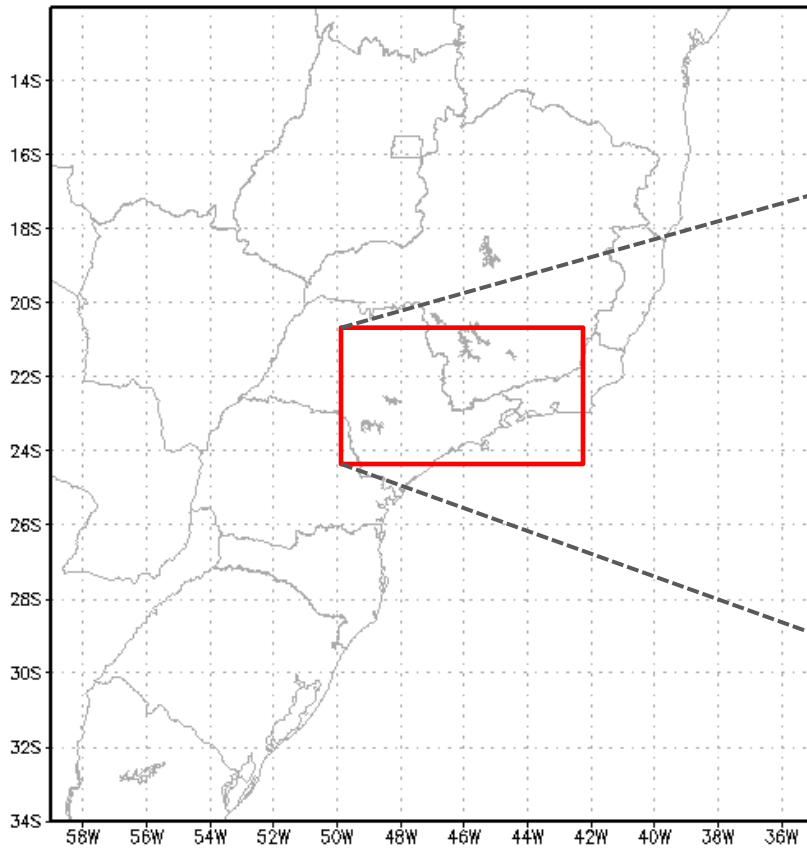
- Diante da falta de dados observacionais na escala dos processos de interação spf-atm, os **modelos numéricos em alta resolução espacial** se tornam uma ferramenta para estudo desses processos, o que também pode potencialmente melhorar as previsões de tempo e clima.

O **principal objetivo** deste estudo é analisar o efeito da força de acoplamento superfície-atmosfera no ciclo diurno dos fluxos de superfície e na produção de nuvens e precipitação, utilizando o modelo Eta em altíssima resolução.

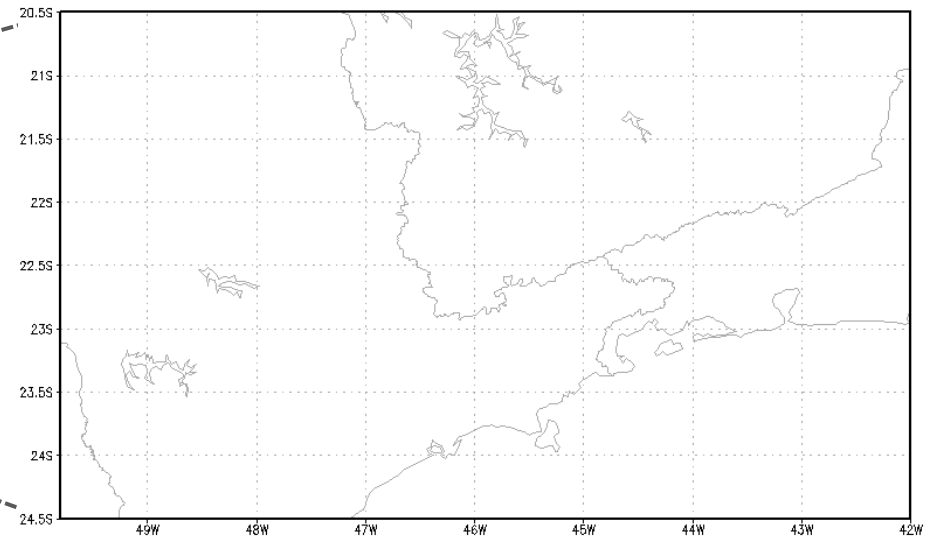
# Metodologia

## Área de estudo

Domínio 5 km  
Modelo Eta - CFSR



Domínio 1 km

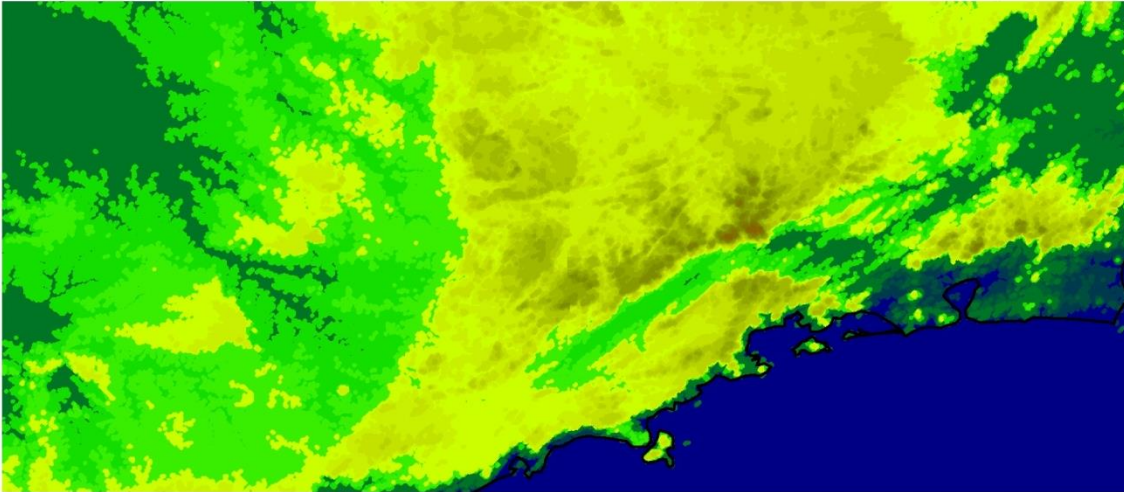


## Características gerais do modelo Eta

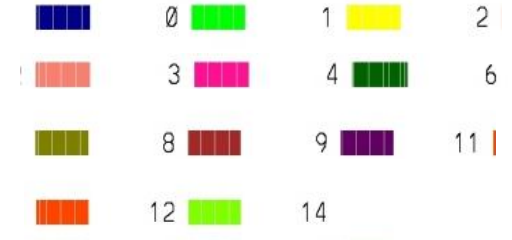
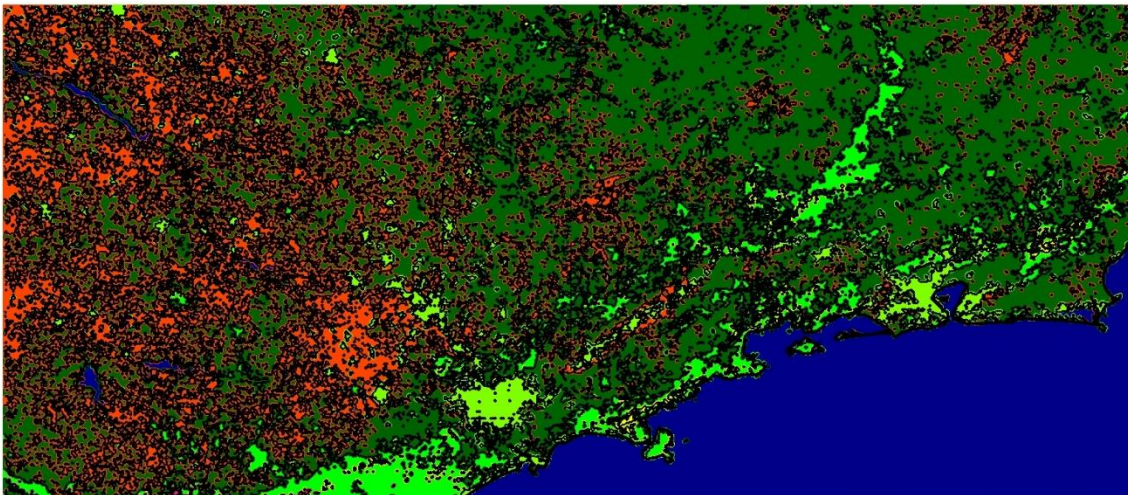
Característica	Descrição
Coordenada vertical	Coordenada Eta com refinamento do sloping steps (Mesinger et al. 2012)
Tipo de grade horizontal	Grade-E (Arakawa)
Tipo de grade vertical	Grade-Lorenz, primeiro nível em cerca de 20m.
Topografia original	USGS 90m
Ozônio	Média zonal climatológica
Turbulência	Mellor-Yamada (1982) nível 2.5 utilizando funções de estabilidade de Paulson (1970) na camada limite superficial
Radiação (curta/longa)	Calculada a cada hora. ROC (Lacis e Hansen, 1974) e ROL (Fels e Schwarzkopf, 1975)
Microfísica de nuvens	Ferrier et al. (2002)
Convecção ausente	
Esquema de superfície	NOAH (Ek et al. 2003)
Variáveis Prognósticas	T, q, u, v, ps, TKE e hidrometeoros das nuvens

# Mapas de topografia e vegetação da região:

## Topografia



## Vegetação



# Metodologia

## Esquema de superfície NOAH

- Os fluxos de superfície de calor sensível (SH) e latente (LE) são calculados como:

$$SH = \rho C_p C_h |U| (\theta_s - \theta_a)$$

$$LE = \rho C_p |U| (q_s - q_a)$$

Onde:

$\rho$  = densidade do ar

$C_p$  = calor específico do ar à P constante

$C_h$  = coeficiente de troca de calor e umidade

$U$  = velocidade do vento

$\theta_s$  = temperatura da superfície

$\theta_a$  = temperatura no nível mais baixo de modelo

$q_s$  = umidade específica superficial

$q_a$  = umidade do ar no nível mais baixo do modelo

- Coeficiente de troca de calor/umidade à superfície utilizado na parametrização da camada limite superficial:

$$C_h = \frac{k^2/R}{\left[ \ln\left(\frac{z_a}{z_{om}}\right) - \psi_m\left(\frac{z_a}{L}\right) + \psi_m\left(\frac{z_{om}}{L}\right) \right] \left[ \ln\left(\frac{z_a}{z_{ot}}\right) - \psi_h\left(\frac{z_a}{L}\right) + \psi_h\left(\frac{z_{ot}}{L}\right) \right]}$$

Onde:

$Z_{0m}$  = Comprimento de rugosidade momentum

$Z_{0t}$  = Comprimento de rugosidade do calor (umidade)

$k$  = constante de von Kármán

$L$  = Comprimento de Obukhov

$R$  = Estimado = 1,0. É a razão entre os coef. de transferência de quantidade de movimento e calor no limite neutro

$z_a$  = altura de referência no interior da camada superficial

$\psi_m$  e  $\psi_h$  = funções de estabilidade

- Os comprimentos de rugosidade de momento e de calor são utilizados para calcular  $C_h$ , com base na teoria da similaridade de Monin-Obukhov e são calculados de acordo com Zilitinkevich (1995). O termo  $C_{zil}$  controla a razão de  $z_{ot}/z_{om}$ .

$$z_{ot} = z_{om} \exp(-k C_{zil} \sqrt{R_e})$$

$$R_e = \frac{u_0^* z_{om}}{\nu}$$

Onde:

$Z_{0t}$  = Comprimento de rugosidade do calor (umidade)

$Z_{0m}$  = Comprimento de rugosidade momentum

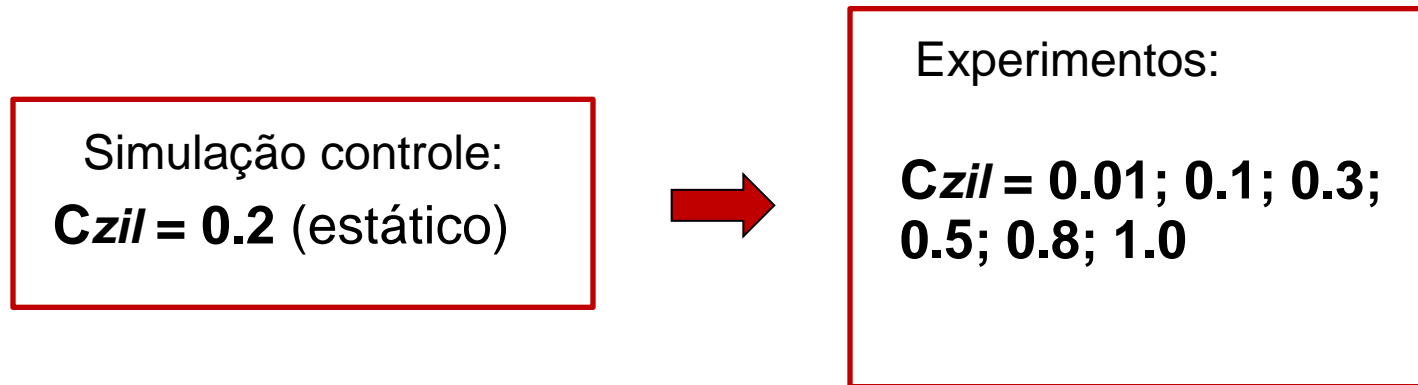
$C_{zil}$  = Coef de Zilitinkevich


$Re$  = Número de Reynolds

$k = 0,4$ ; constante de von Kármán

## Alteração no coeficiente de troca à superfície

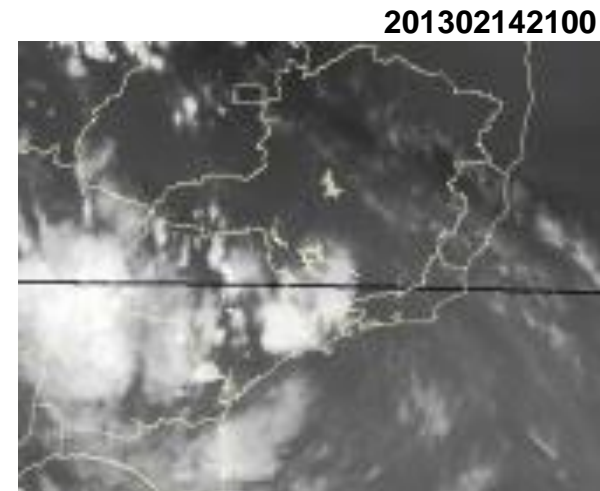
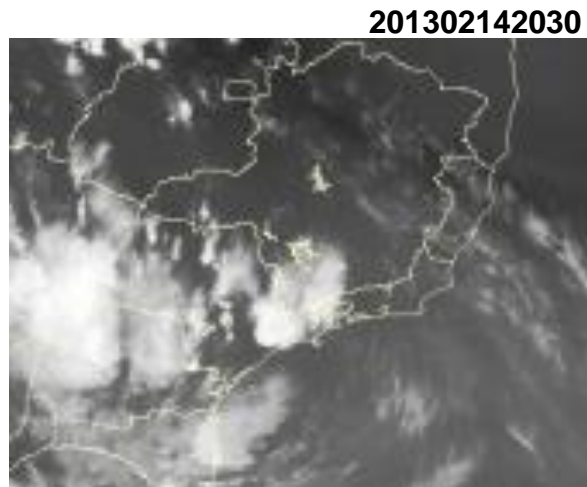
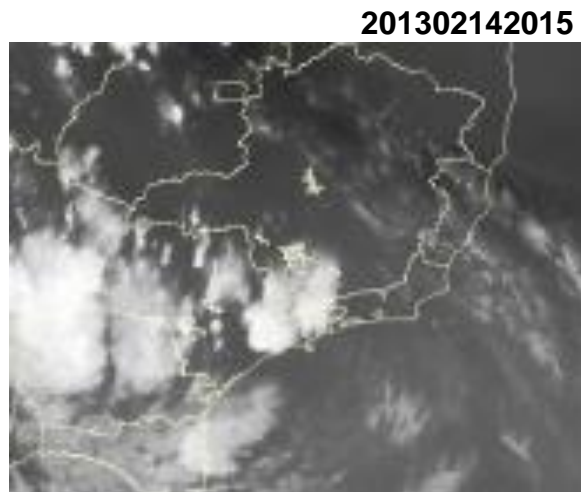
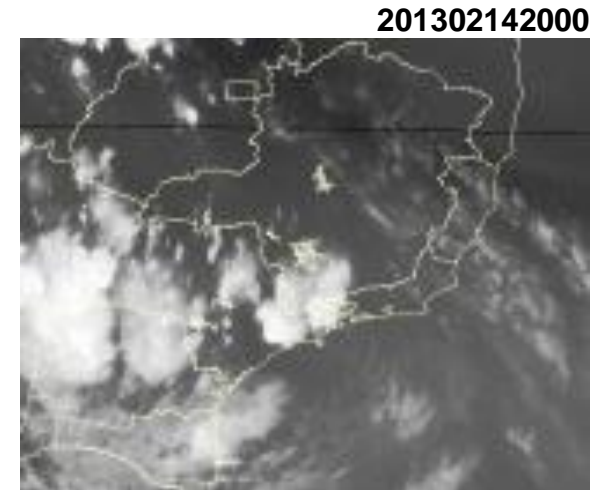
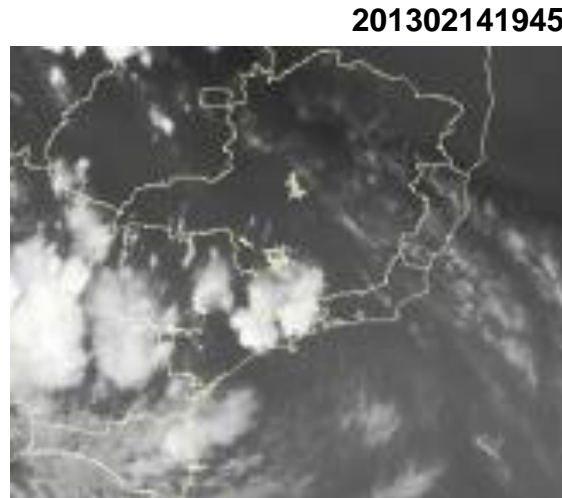
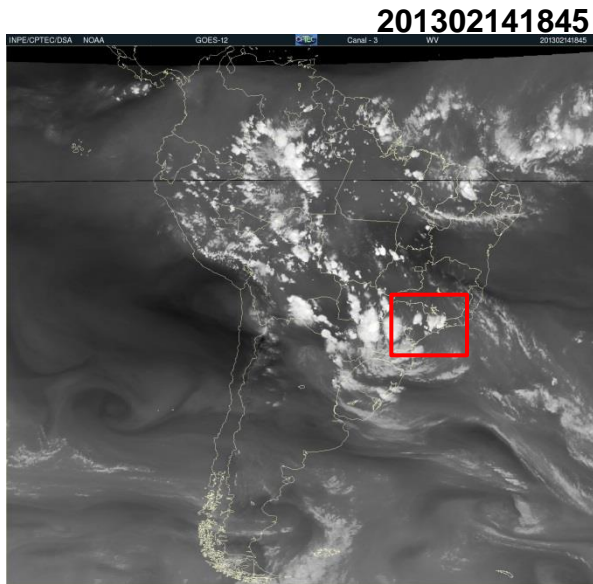
- Com o objetivo de investigar a influência do coeficiente de troca de calor e umidade à superfície no disparo da precipitação, o coeficiente ( $C_{zil}$ ) que, indiretamente, determina a força de troca à superfície, foi alterado:



 Pretende-se por meio de modificações no coeficiente de troca à superfície, tentar melhorar a simulação dos fluxos de baixos níveis que irá impactar na simulação de nuvens e precipitação.



# Caso 14 de fevereiro de 2013 – São Paulo-SP



## Boletim técnico CPTEC/INPE:

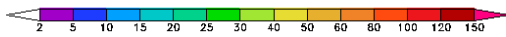
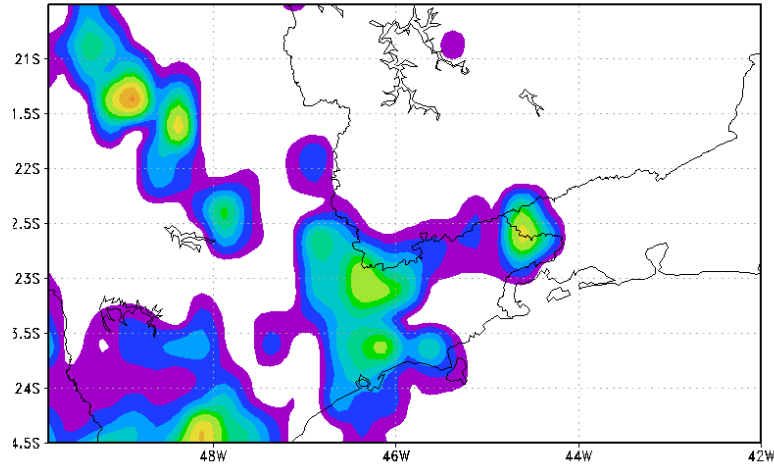
Data	Localização e análise meteorológica
14/02/2013	Tempestade de verão que atingiu SP ocorreu em situação bastante comum, sem a presença de um sistema de grande escala.



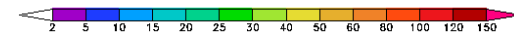
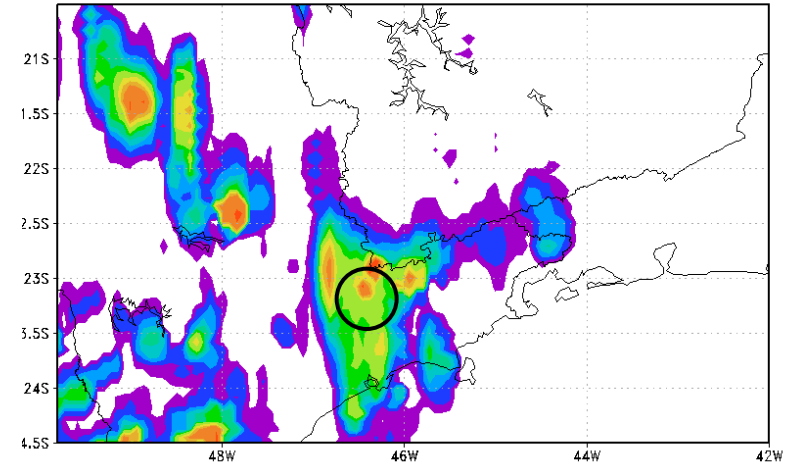
# Resultados

## Campos espaciais - Simulação Controle

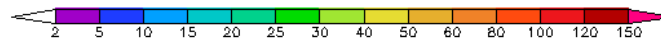
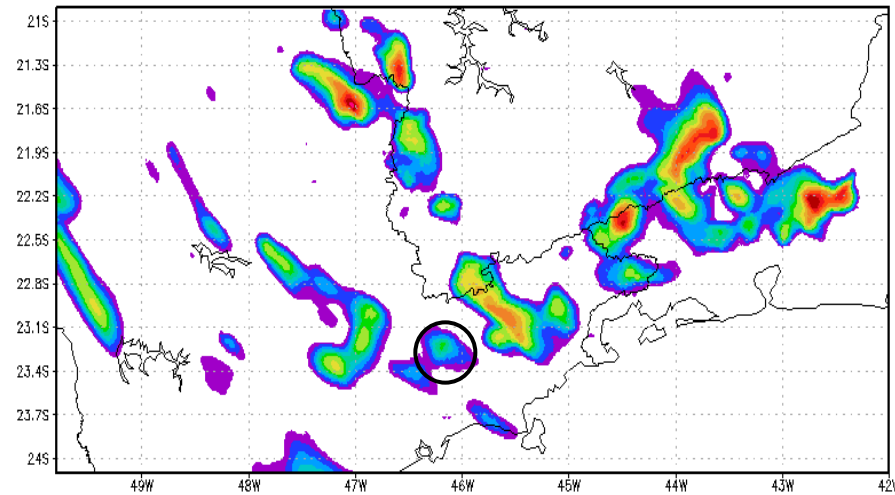
Precipitação Acumulada (mm/dia) do Modelo TRMM 20km  
Período: 00Z14FEB2013-00Z15FEB2013



Precipitação Acumulada (mm/dia) CMORPH CMORPH 8km  
Período: 00Z14FEB2013-00Z15FEB2013

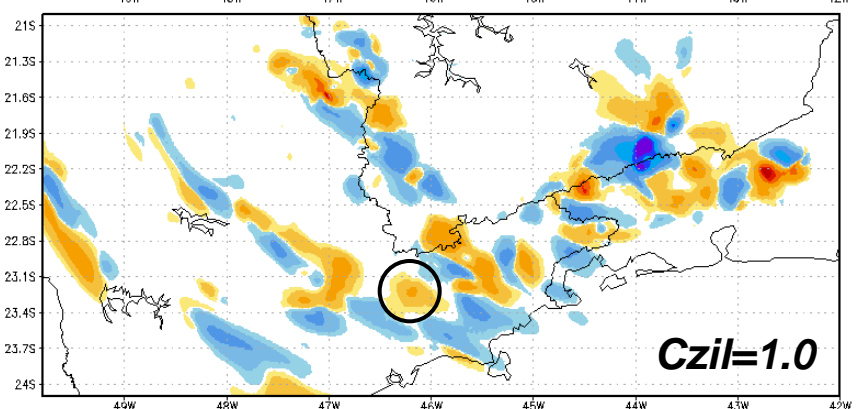
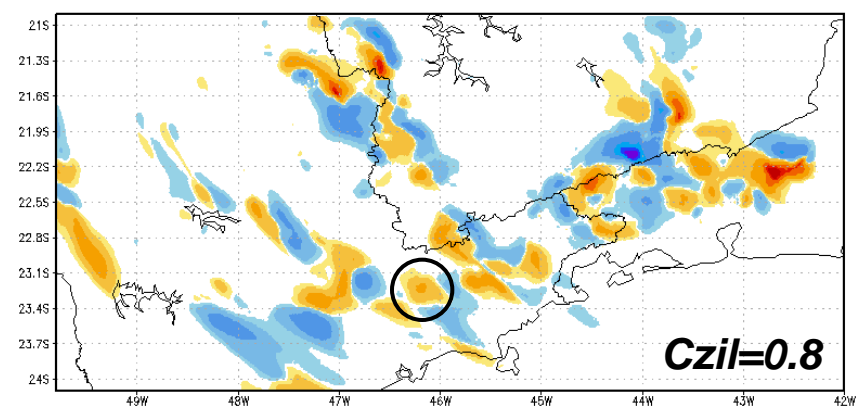
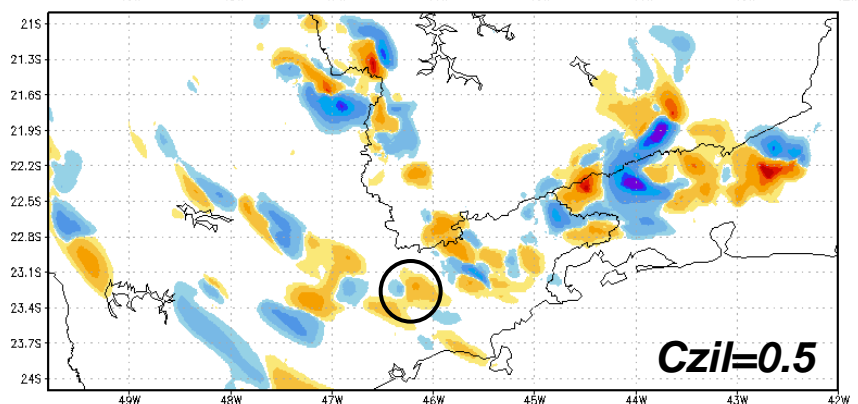
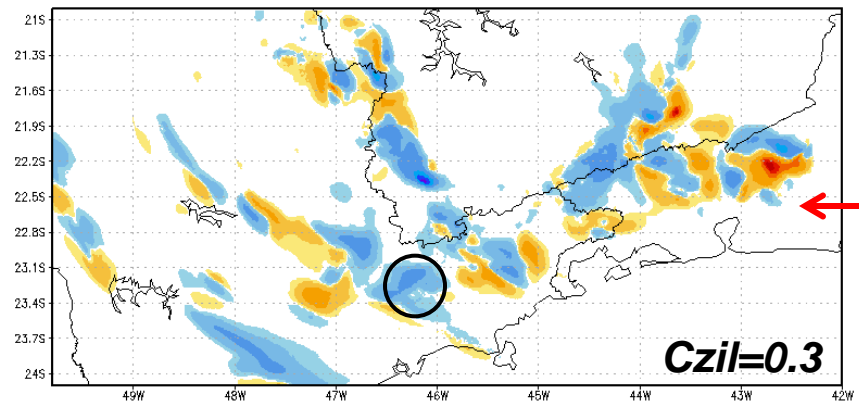
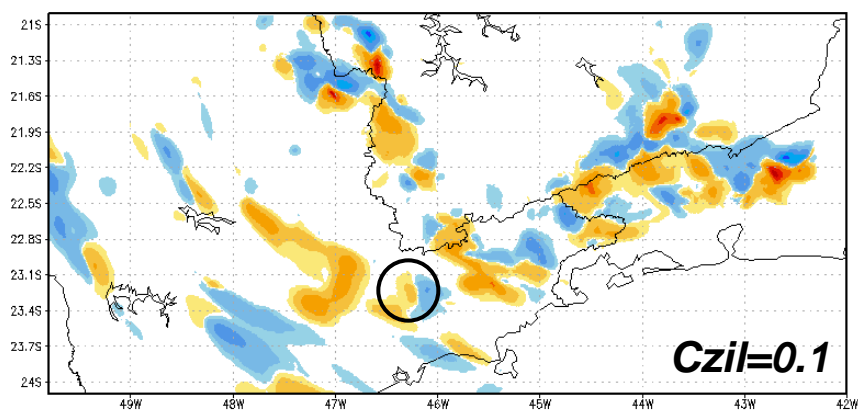
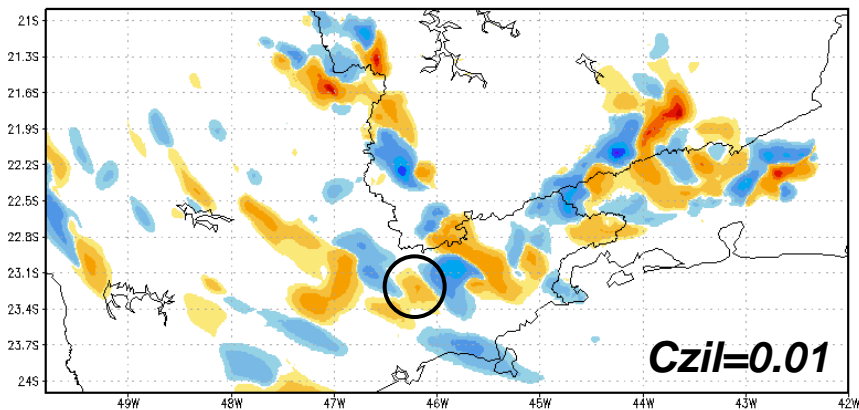


Precipitação acumulada (mm/dia) – Exp Controle  
Período: 00Z14FEB2013-00Z15FEB2013



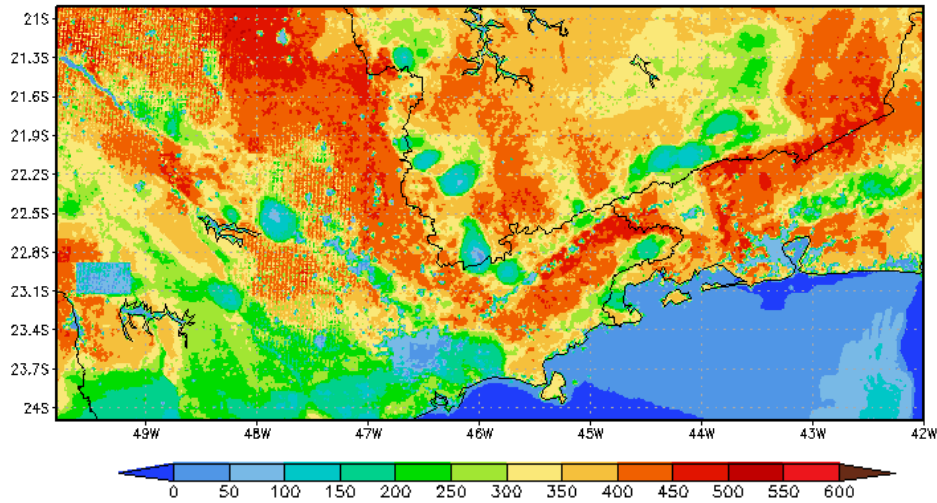
# Campos de diferença da precipitação – Cntrl-Exp

Período: 00Z14FEB2013-00Z15FEB2013

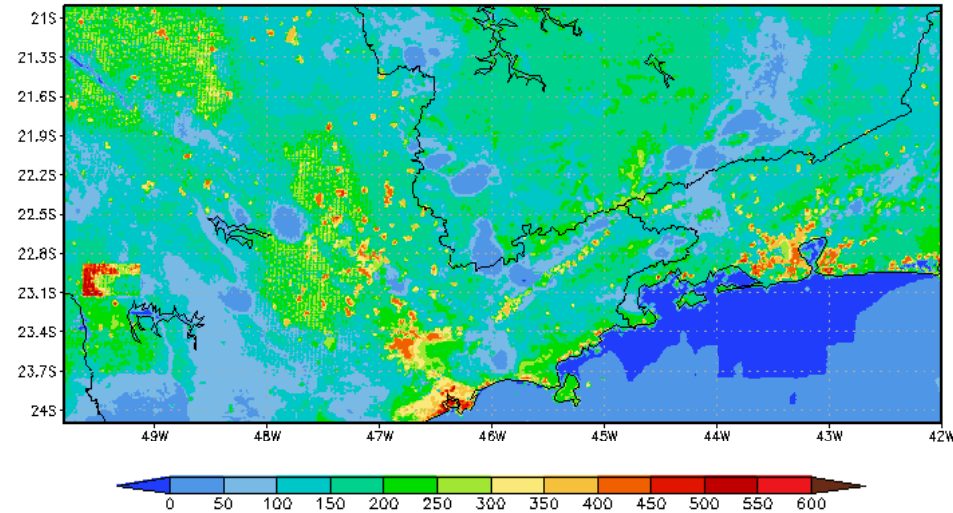


# Campos espaciais - Simulação Controle

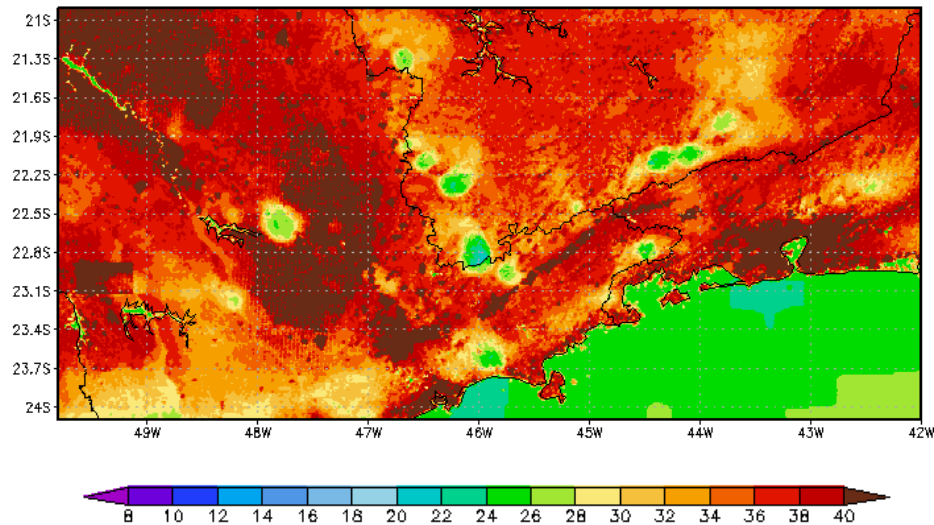
## Sfc Latent Heat (w/m2) – 18Z14FEB2013



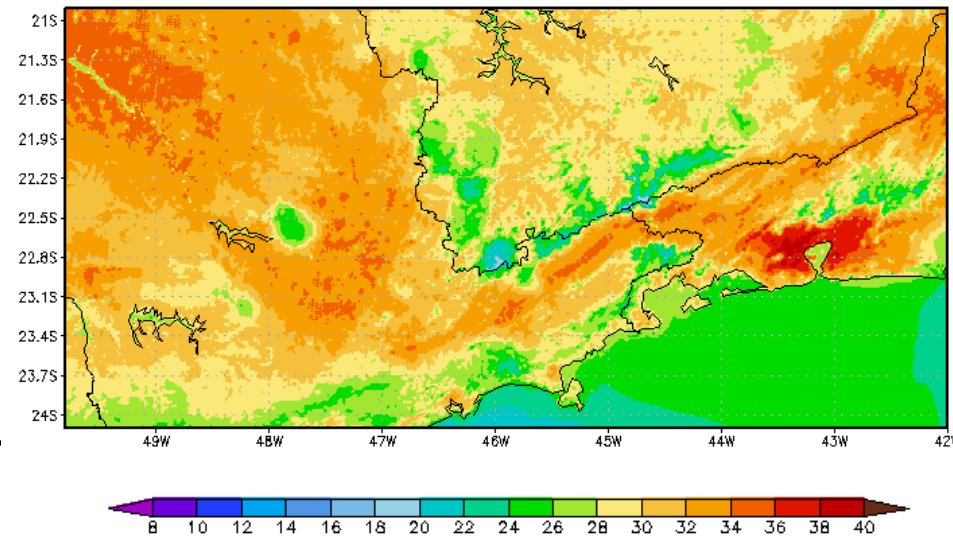
## Sfc Sensible Heat (w/m2) – 18Z14FEB2013



## Surface Temperature (C) – 18Z14FEB2013



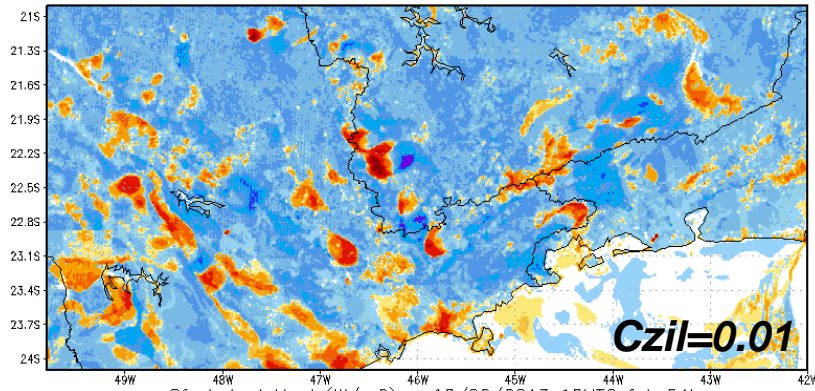
## 2 m Temperature (C) – 18Z14FEB2013



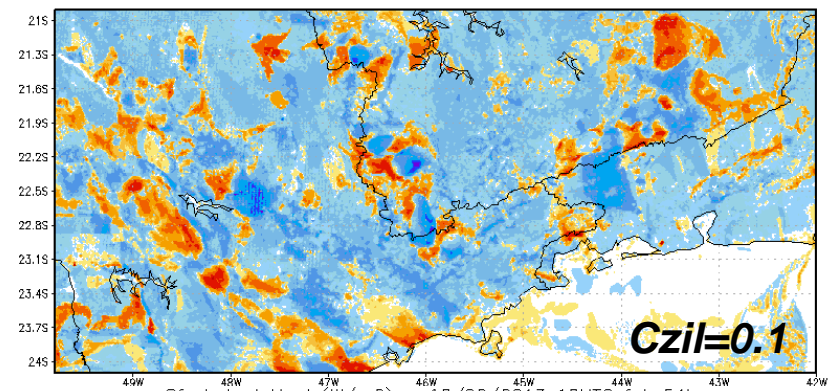


# Campos de diferença de fluxo de calor latente – Exp-Cntrl

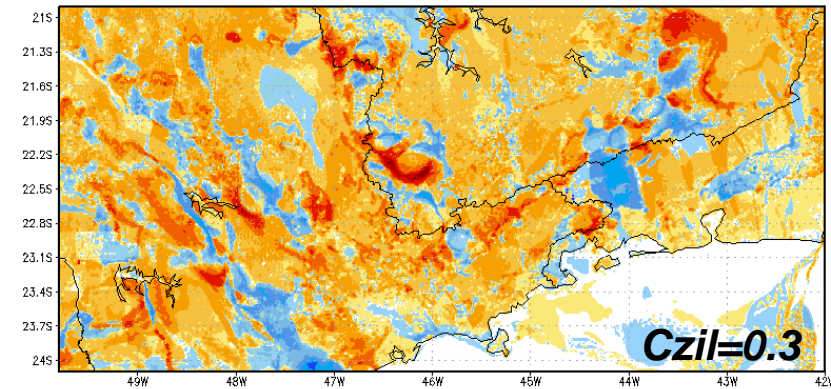
Sfc Latent Heat (W/m<sup>2</sup>) – 12/02/2013 12UTC fct=54h



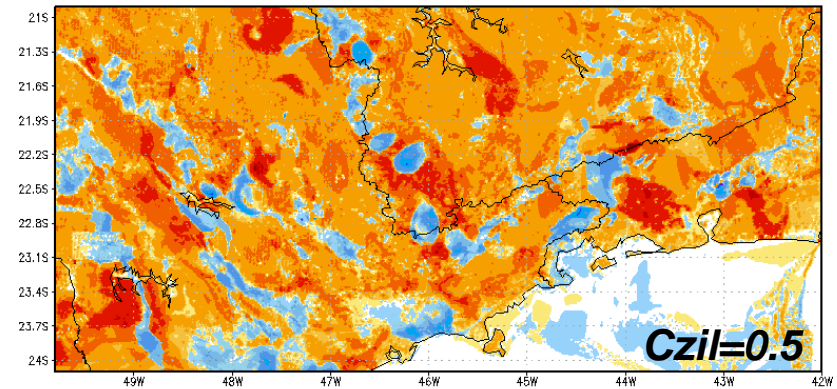
Sfc Latent Heat (W/m<sup>2</sup>) – 12/02/2013 12UTC fct=54h



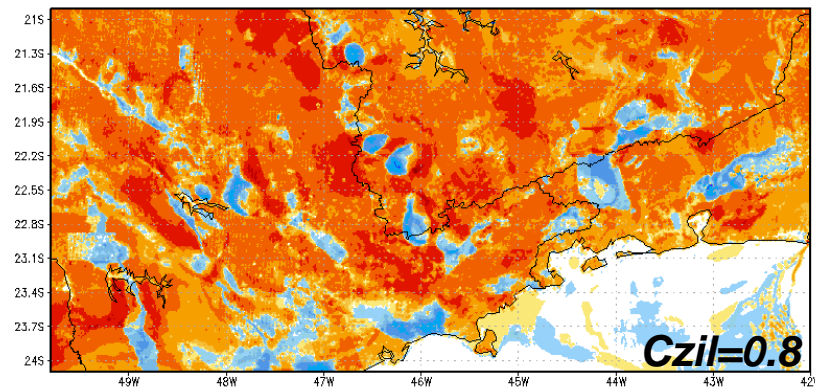
Sfc Latent Heat (W/m<sup>2</sup>) – 12/02/2013 12UTC fct=54h



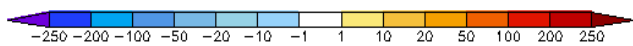
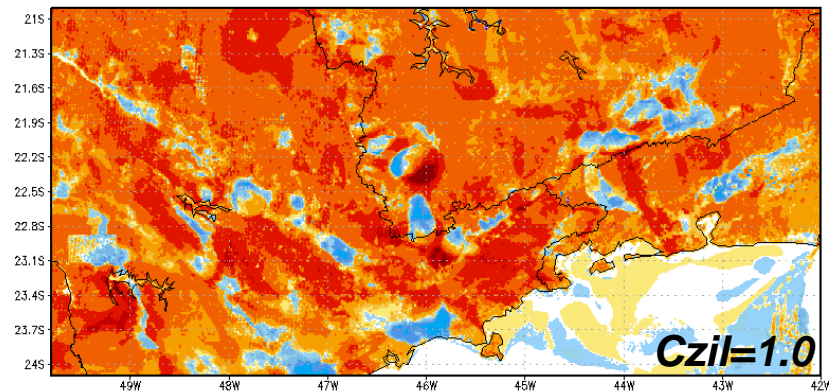
Sfc Latent Heat (W/m<sup>2</sup>) – 12/02/2013 12UTC fct=54h



Sfc Latent Heat (W/m<sup>2</sup>) – 12/02/2013 12UTC fct=54h



Sfc Latent Heat (W/m<sup>2</sup>) – 12/02/2013 12UTC fct=54h

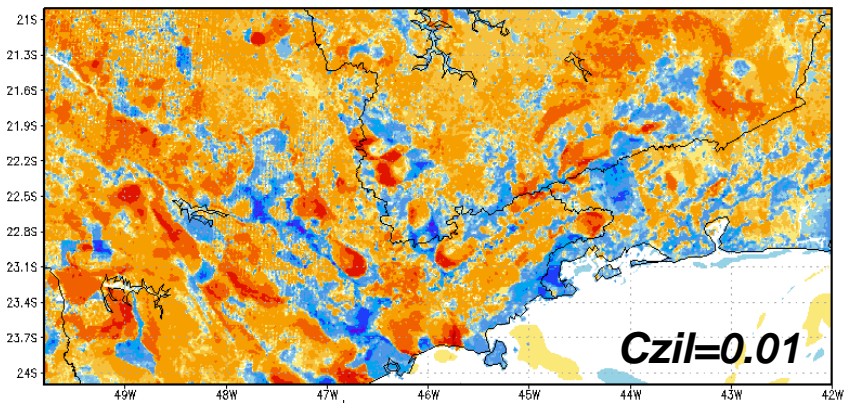


→ Em geral, o aumento do Czil levou a uma diminuição no fluxo de calor latente

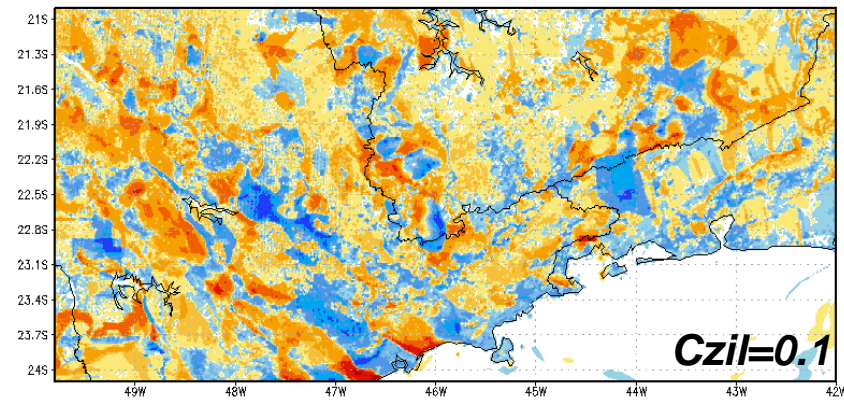


# Campos de diferença de fluxo de calor sensível – Exp-Cntrl

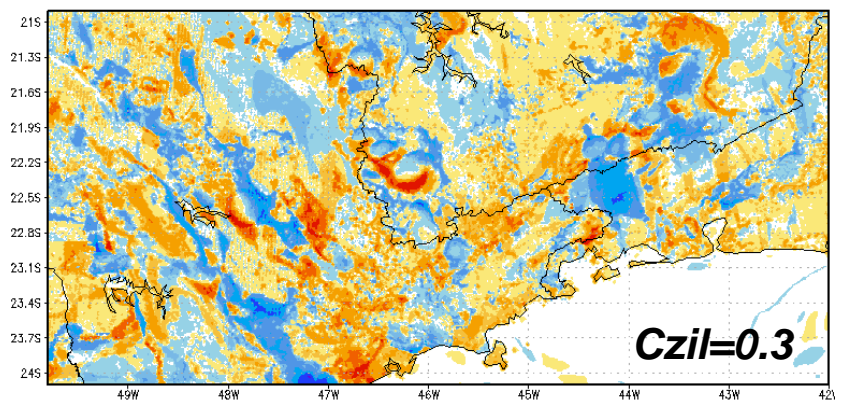
Sfc Sensible Heat (W/m<sup>2</sup>) – 12/02/2013 12UTC fct=54h



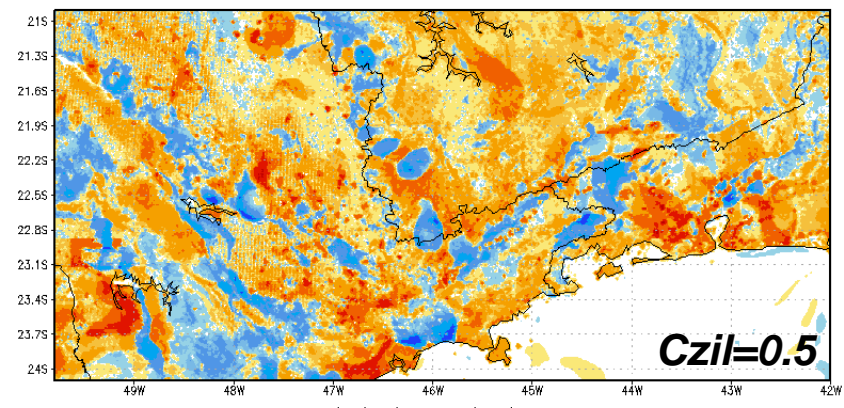
Sfc Sensible Heat (W/m<sup>2</sup>) – 12/02/2013 12UTC fct=54h



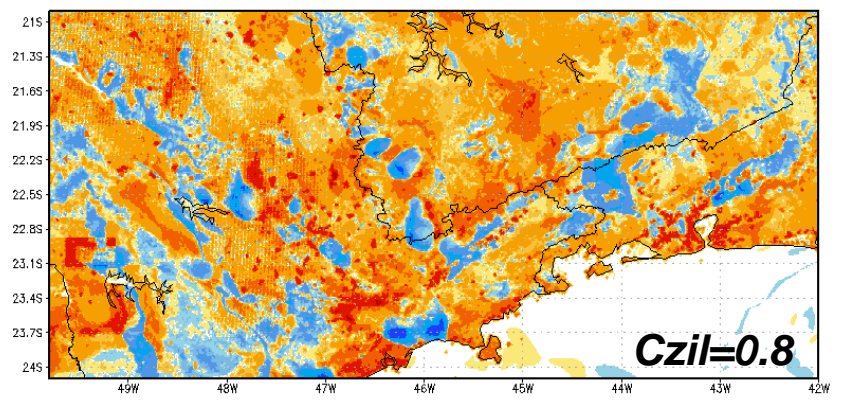
Sfc Sensible Heat (W/m<sup>2</sup>) – 12/02/2013 12UTC fct=54h



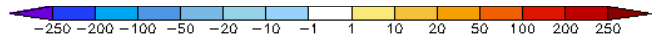
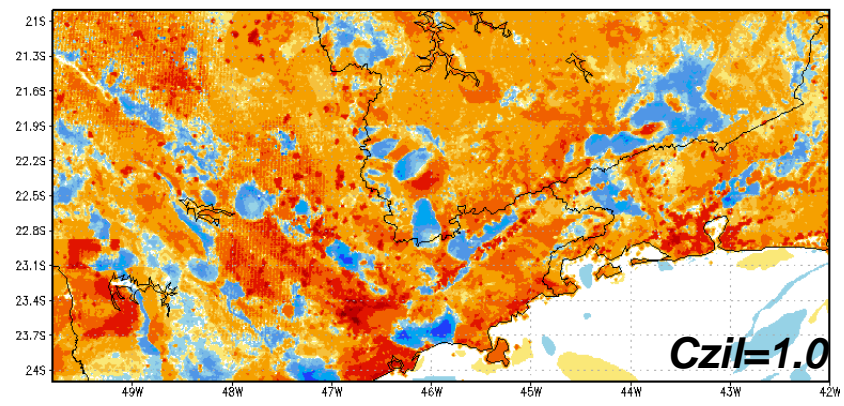
Sfc Sensible Heat (W/m<sup>2</sup>) – 12/02/2013 12UTC fct=54h



Sfc Sensible Heat (W/m<sup>2</sup>) – 12/02/2013 12UTC fct=54h



Sfc Sensible Heat (W/m<sup>2</sup>) – 12/02/2013 12UTC fct=54h

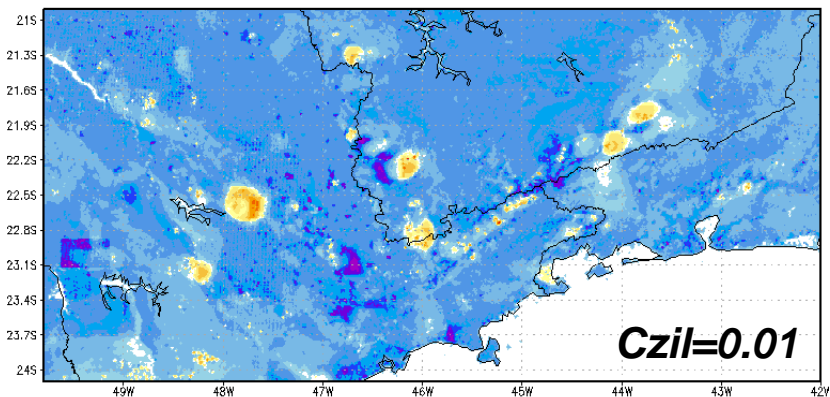


→ Em geral, o aumento do Czil levou a uma diminuição no fluxo de calor sensível

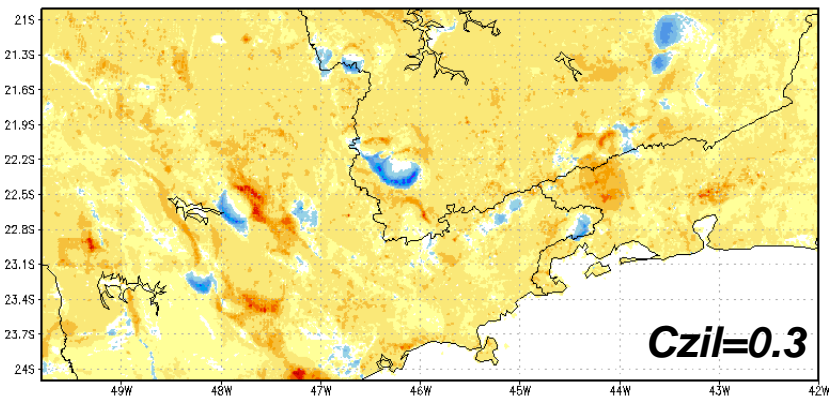


# Campos de diferença de Temperatura da superfície – Cntrl-Exp

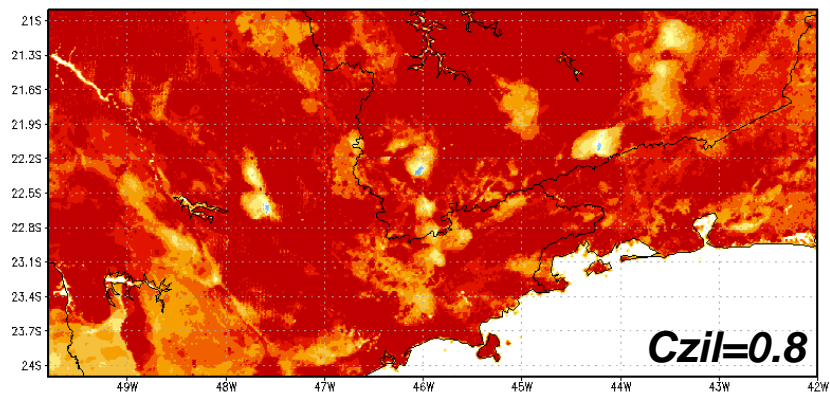
Surface Temperature (C) – 12/02/2013 12UTC fct=54h



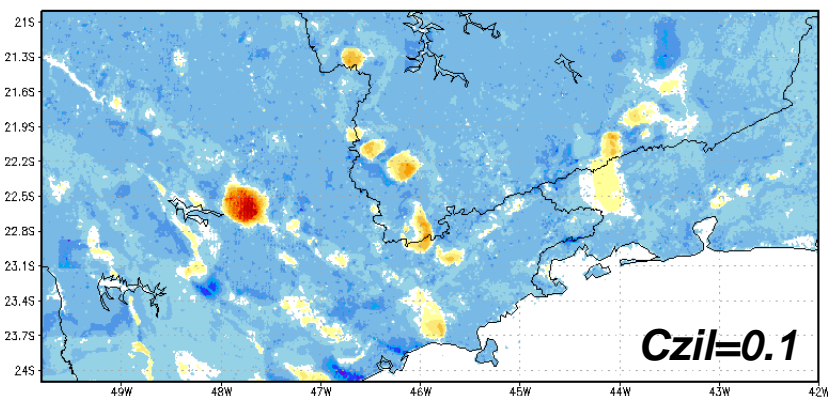
Surface Temperature (C) – 12/02/2013 12UTC fct=54h



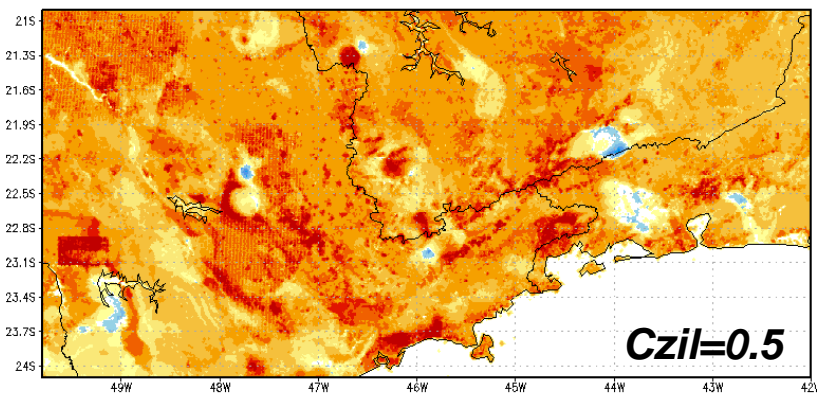
Surface Temperature (C) – 12/02/2013 12UTC fct=54h



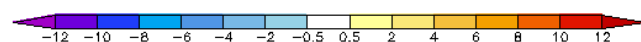
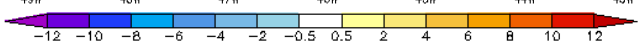
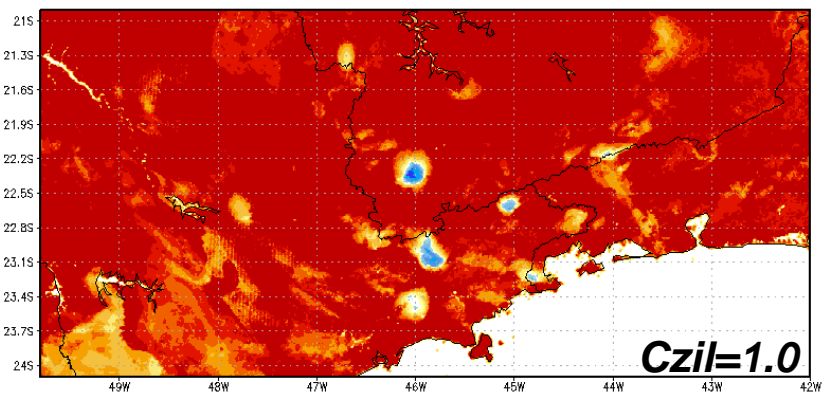
Surface Temperature (C) – 12/02/2013 12UTC fct=54h



Surface Temperature (C) – 12/02/2013 12UTC fct=54h



Surface Temperature (C) – 12/02/2013 12UTC fct=54h

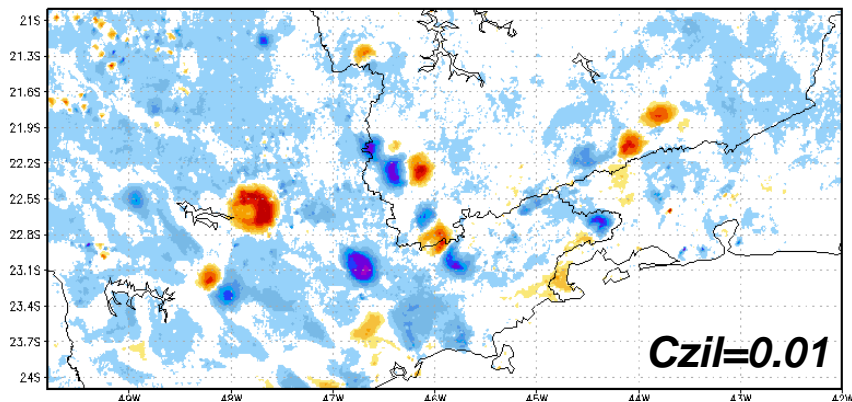


→ Em média, o aumento do Czil levou a uma diminuição na temperatura de sfc.

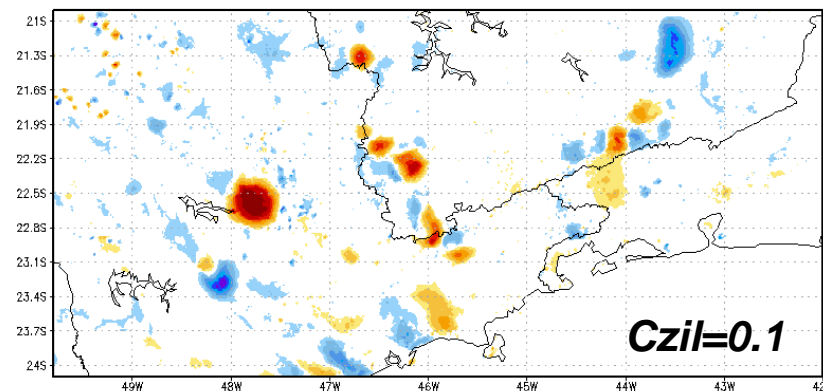


# Campos de diferença de Temperatura a 2m – Cntrl-Exp

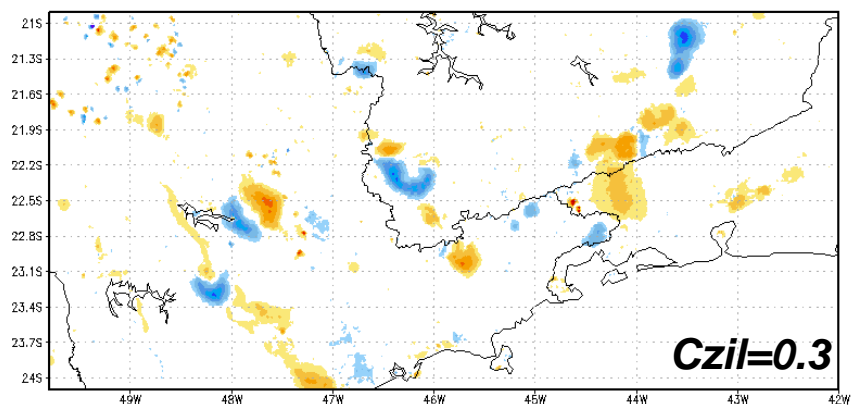
Temperature 2m (C) – 12/02/2013 12UTC fct=54h



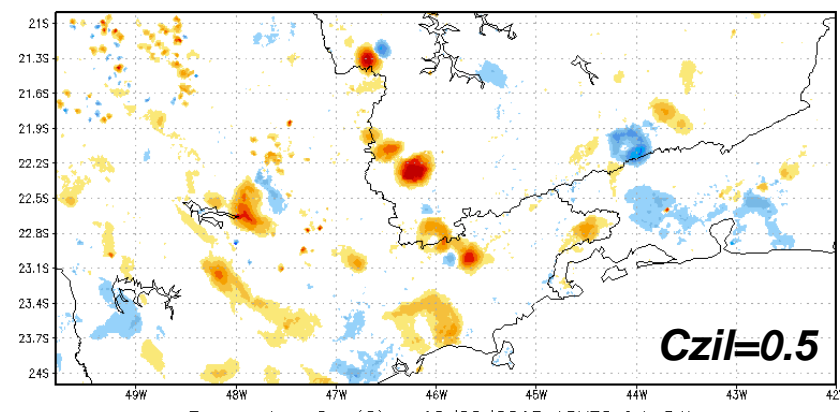
Temperature 2m (C) – 12/02/2013 12UTC fct=54h



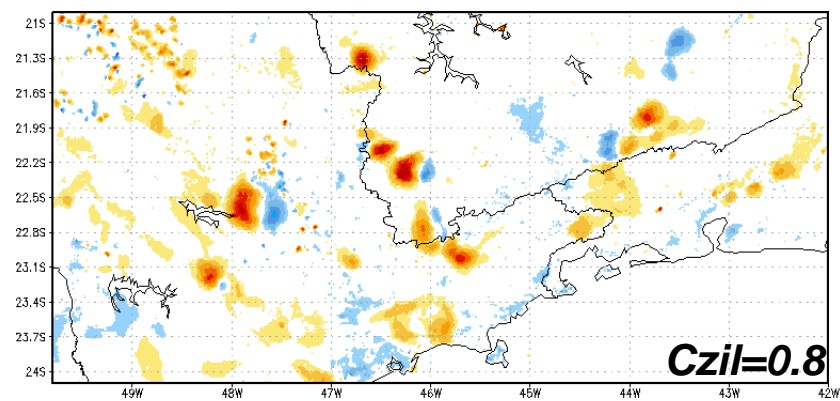
Temperature 2m (C) – 12/02/2013 12UTC fct=54h



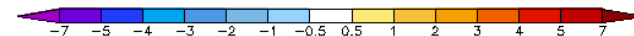
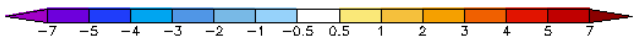
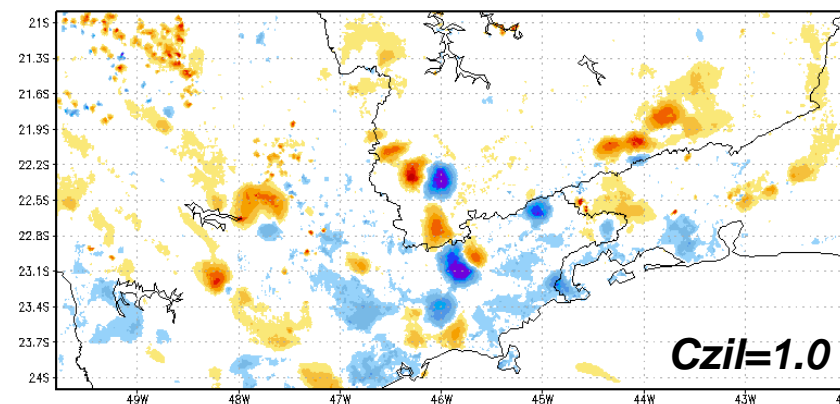
Temperature 2m (C) – 12/02/2013 12UTC fct=54h



Temperature 2m (C) – 12/02/2013 12UTC fct=54h



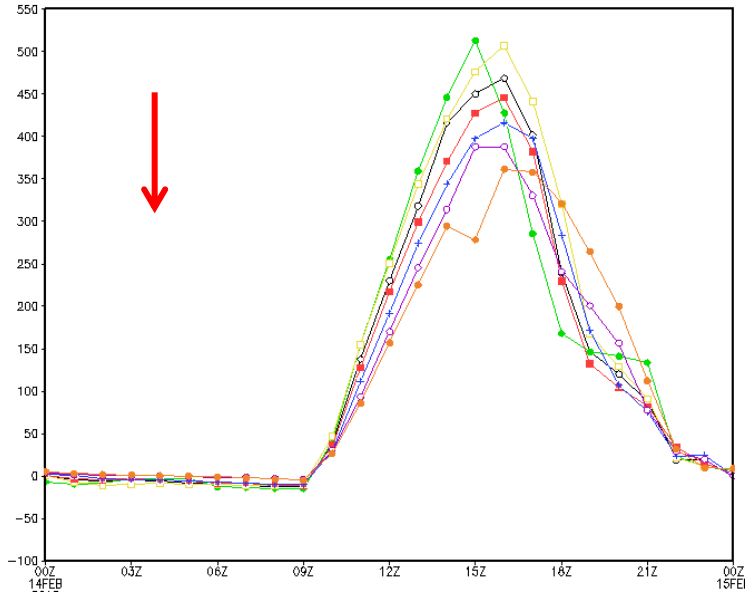
Temperature 2m (C) – 12/02/2013 12UTC fct=54h



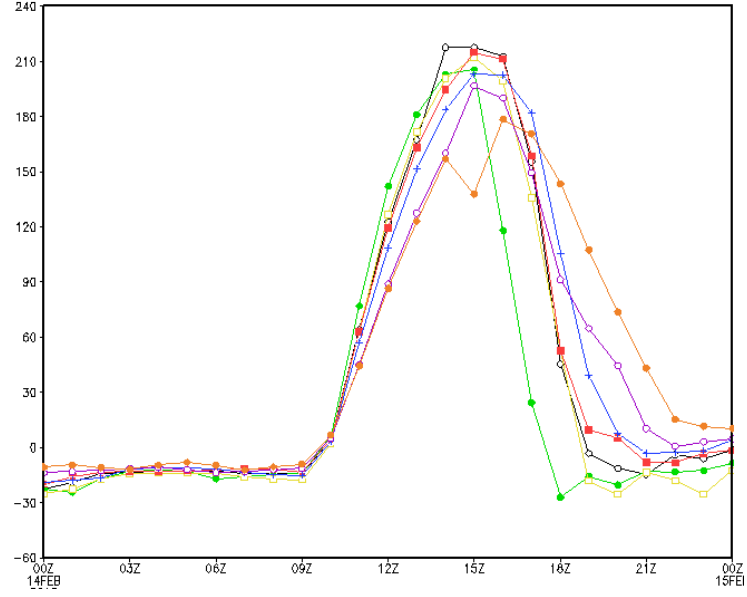
→ O aumento do Czil afetou de forma variada de uma região para outra.

# Ciclo Diurno – Lat=-23.1; Lon=-46.8 - 00Z14feb2013

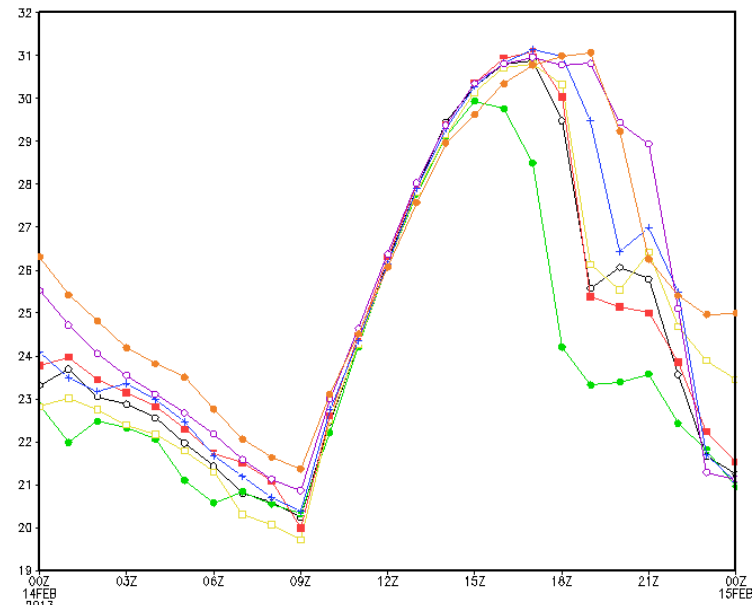
## CLSF



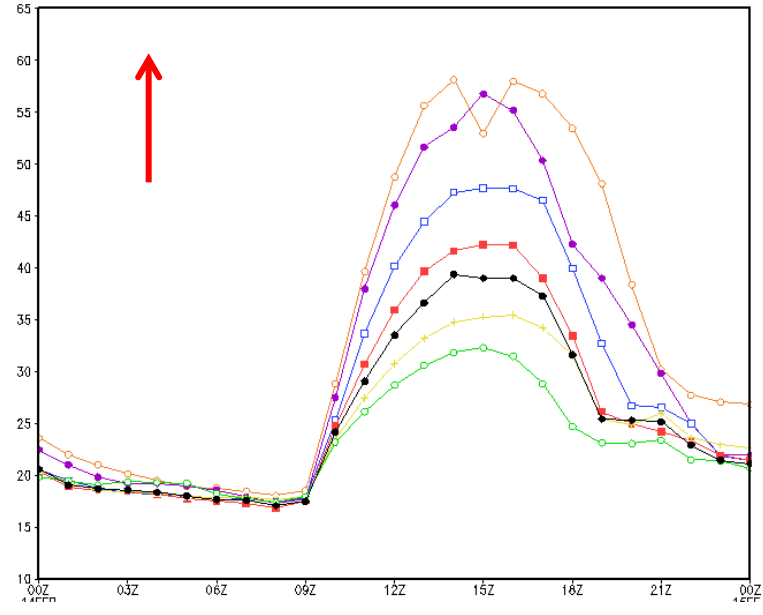
## CSSF



## TP2M



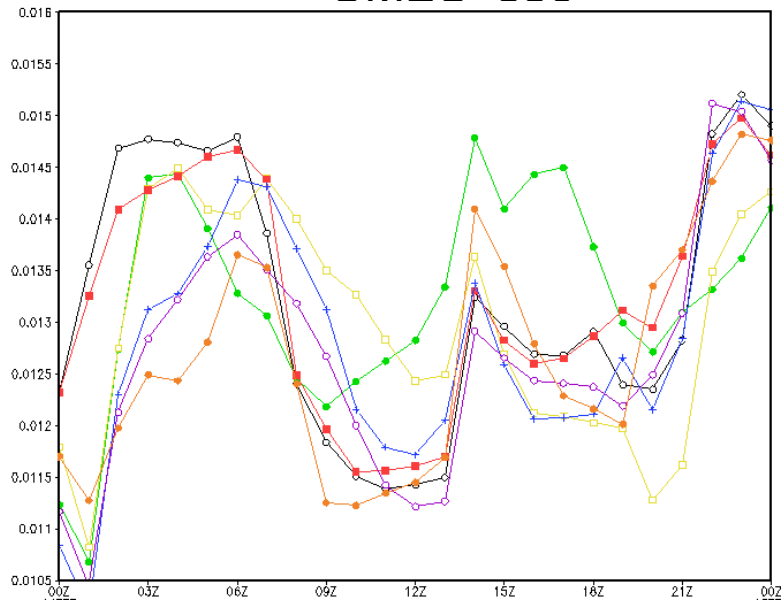
## TSFC



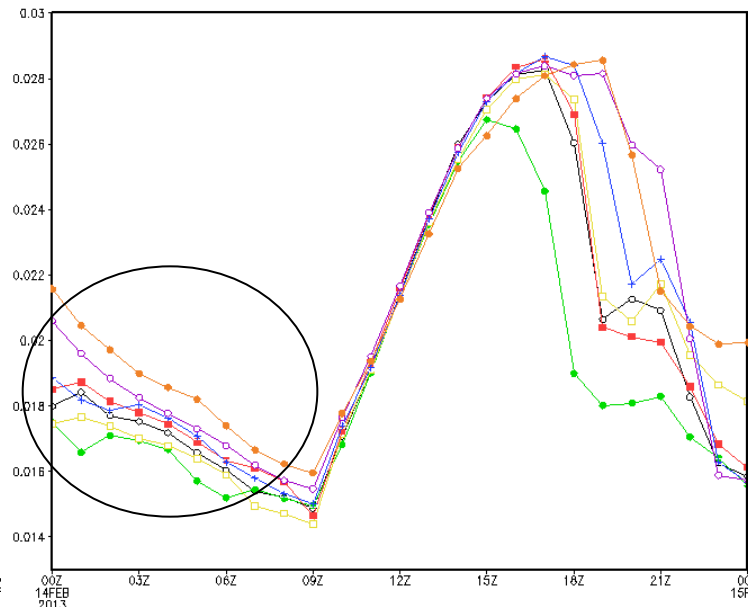
- Controle
- Czil=0.01
- Czil=0.1
- Czil=0.3
- Czil=0.5
- Czil=0.8
- Czil=1.0

# Ciclo Diurno – Lat=-23.1; Lon=-46.8 - 00Z14feb2013

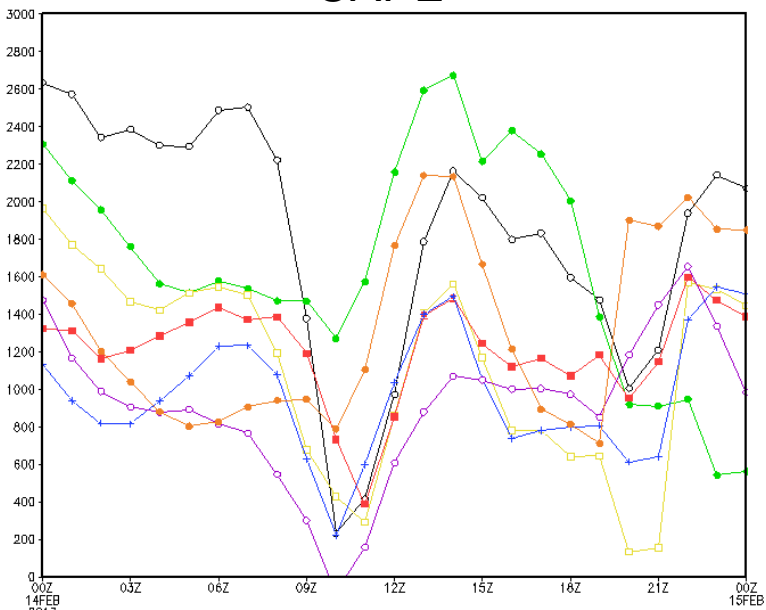
## UMES 850



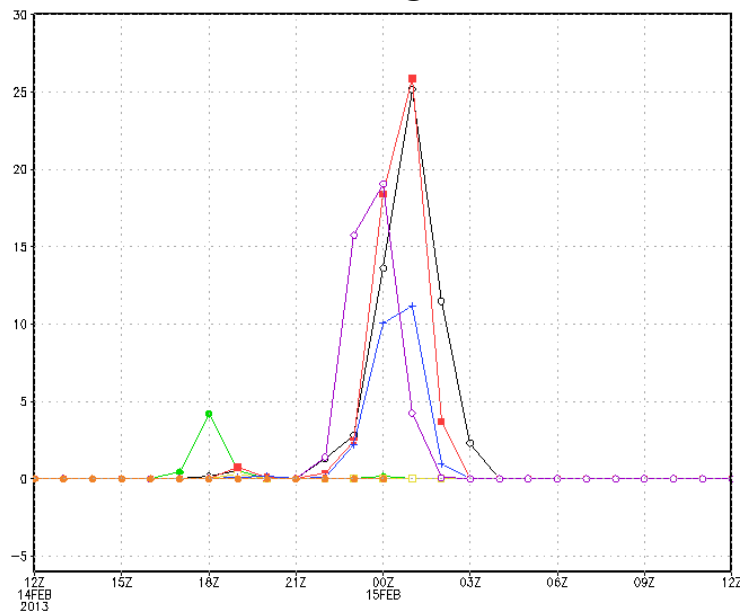
## UMES2M



## CAPE

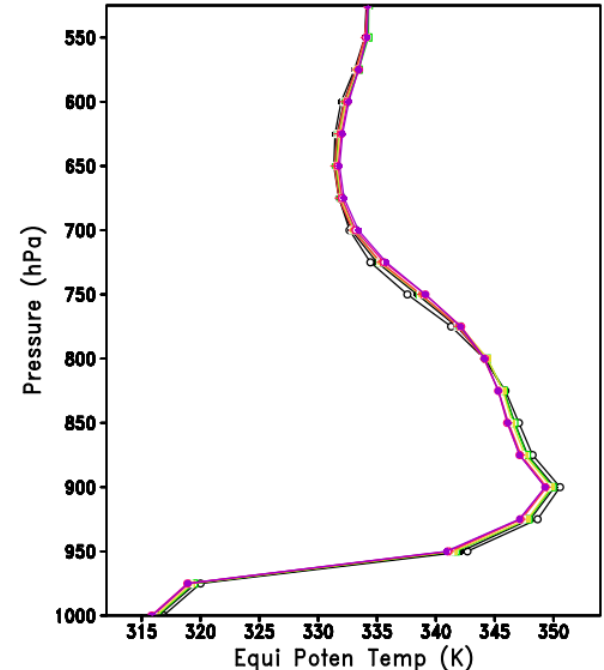
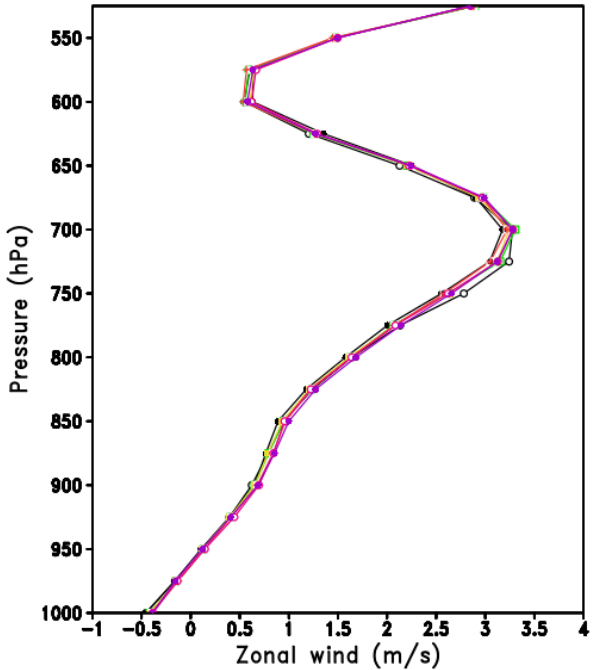
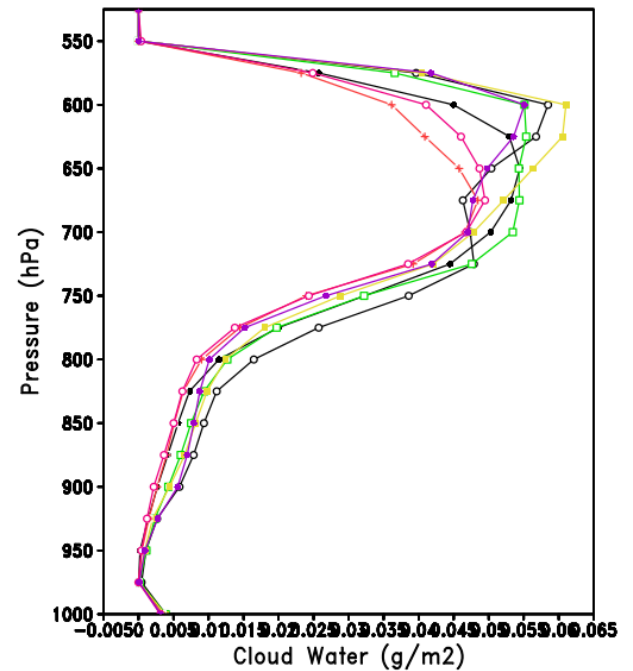
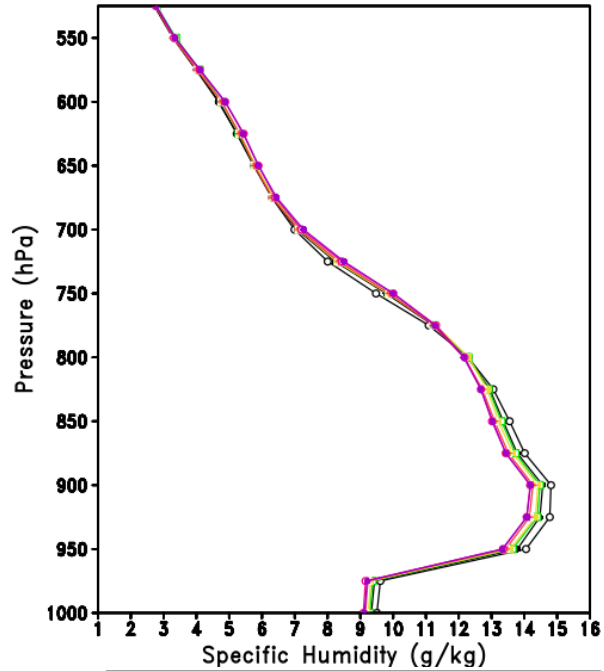
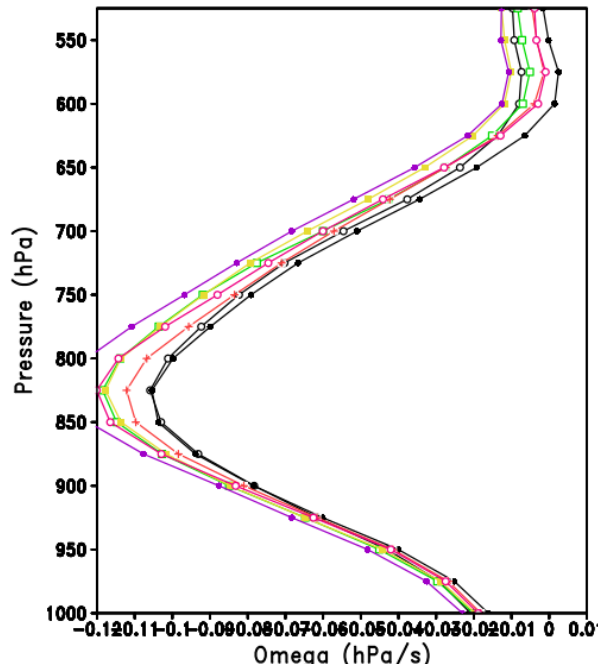


## PREC



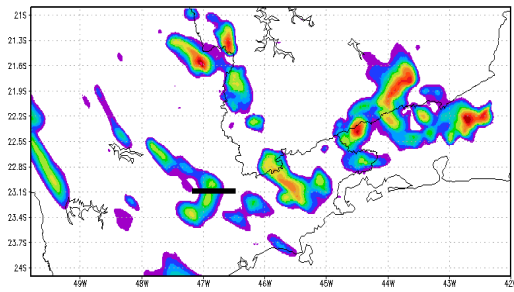
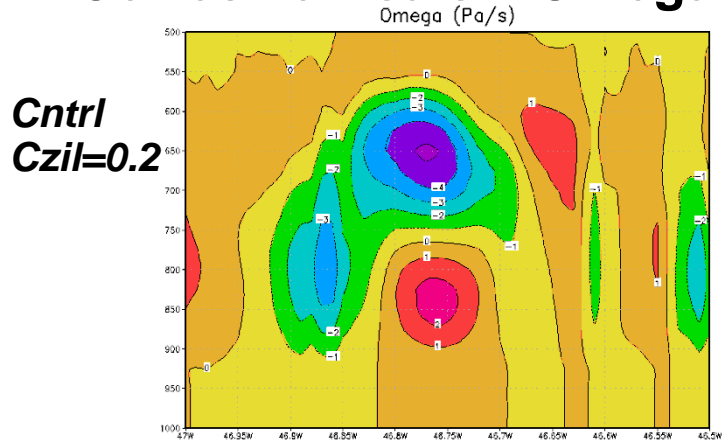
- Controle
- Czil=0.01
- Czil=0.1
- Czil=0.3
- Czil=0.5
- Czil=0.8
- Czil=1.0

# Perfil Vertical – Lat=-23.1; Lon=-46.8 18Z14feb2013

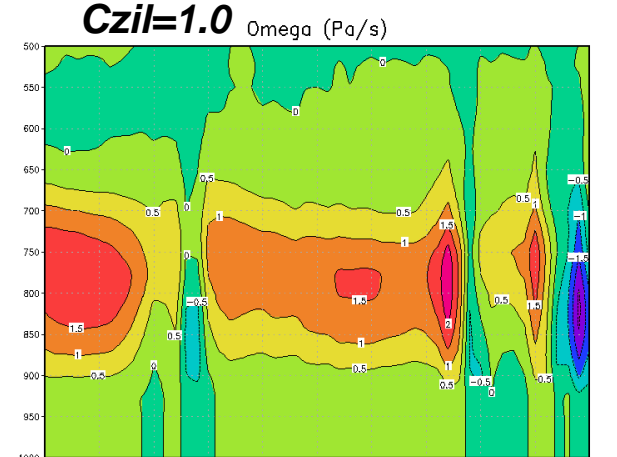
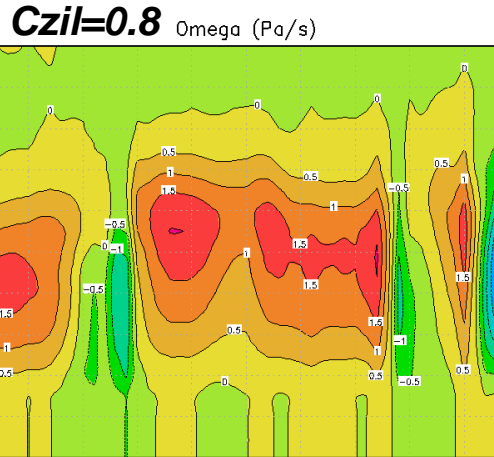
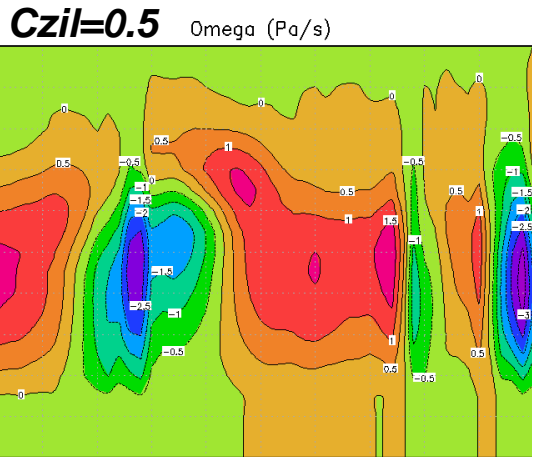
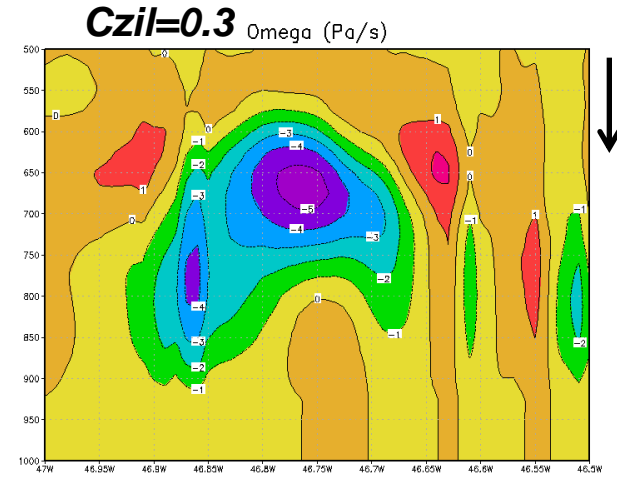
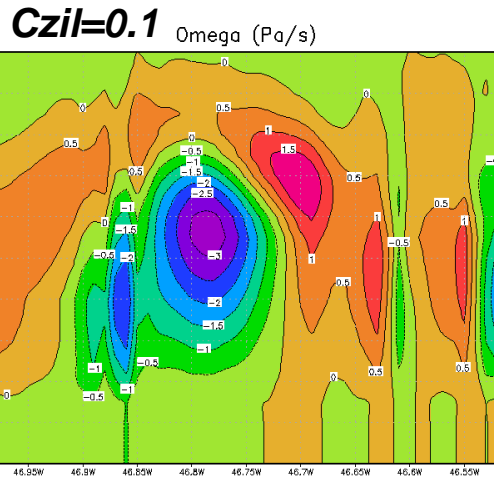
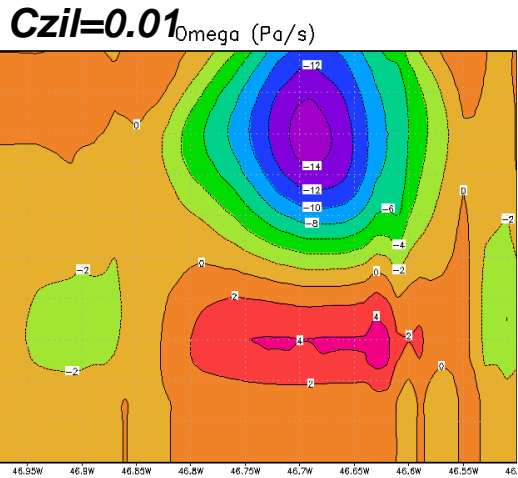


- Controle
- Czil=0.01
- - - Czil=0.1
- Czil=0.3
- Czil=0.5
- Czil=0.8
- Czil=1.0

# Cortes verticais – Omega (Pa/s)

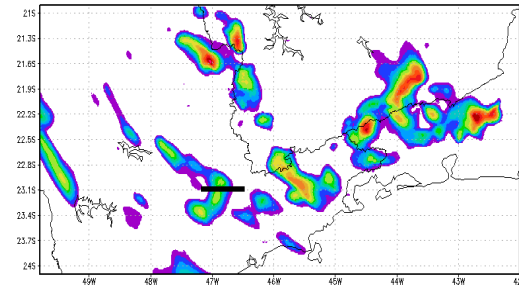
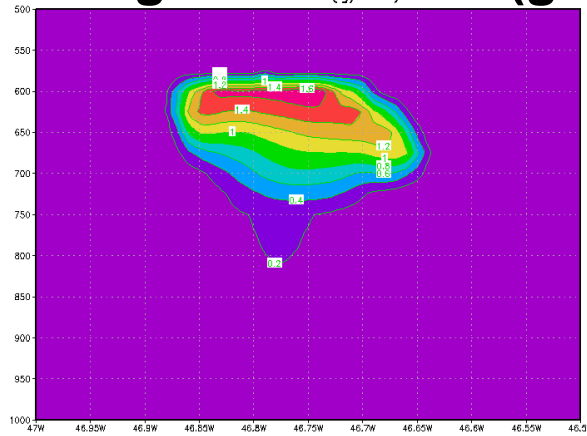


Lat = -23.1  
Lon = -47 -46.5



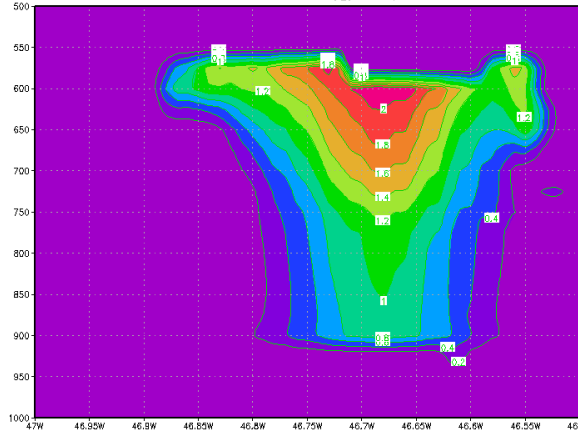
# Cortes verticais – Água da nuvem (g/m<sup>2</sup>)

**Cntrl**  
**Czil=0.2**

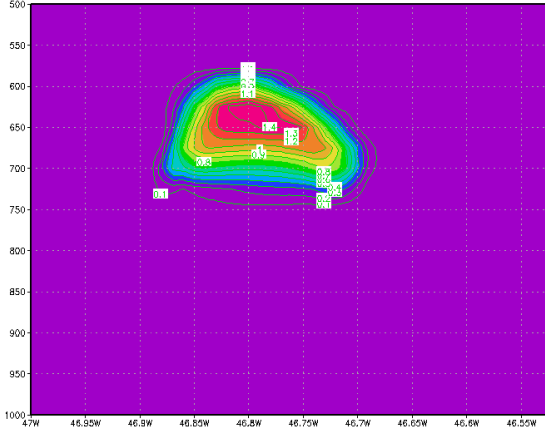


**Lat = -23.1**  
**Lon = -47 -46.5**

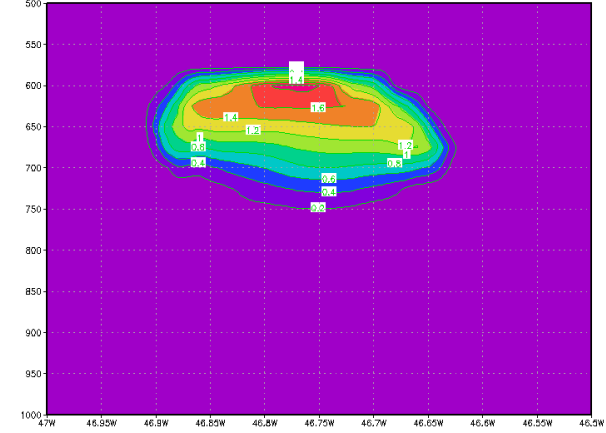
**Czil=0.01** Cloud Water(g/m<sup>2</sup>)



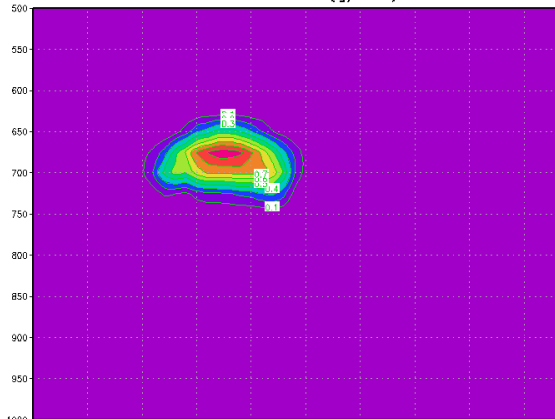
**Czil=0.1** Cloud Water(g/m<sup>2</sup>)



**Czil=0.3** Cloud Water(g/m<sup>2</sup>)



**Czil=0.5** Cloud Water(g/m<sup>2</sup>)



**Czil=0.8** Cloud Water(g/m<sup>2</sup>)



GES

2016-04-02-21:22



# Conclusões

- O coeficiente  $C_{zil}$  altera indiretamente os fluxos de superfície bem como as condições das camadas atmosféricas próximas a superfície.
- Em geral, o aumento no valor do coeficiente  $C_{zil}$  aumenta os fluxos de calor latente, de calor sensível e a temperatura na superfície.
- A diferença nos campos de temperatura a 2m e precipitação teve um comportamento variado com o aumento do coeficiente  $C_{zil}$ .
- O aumento do coeficiente altera tanto a quantidade quanto a localização da precipitação produzida.
- Para o caso de chuva que ocorreu em SP, o valor  $C_{zil}=0.3$  apresentou os melhores resultados, considerando que houve um aumento na precipitação produzida.

## **Análises futuras:**

- Testar um  $C_{zil}$  dinâmico, variando em função da altura de vegetação.
- Comparação com dados observacionais.

**Obrigada!**

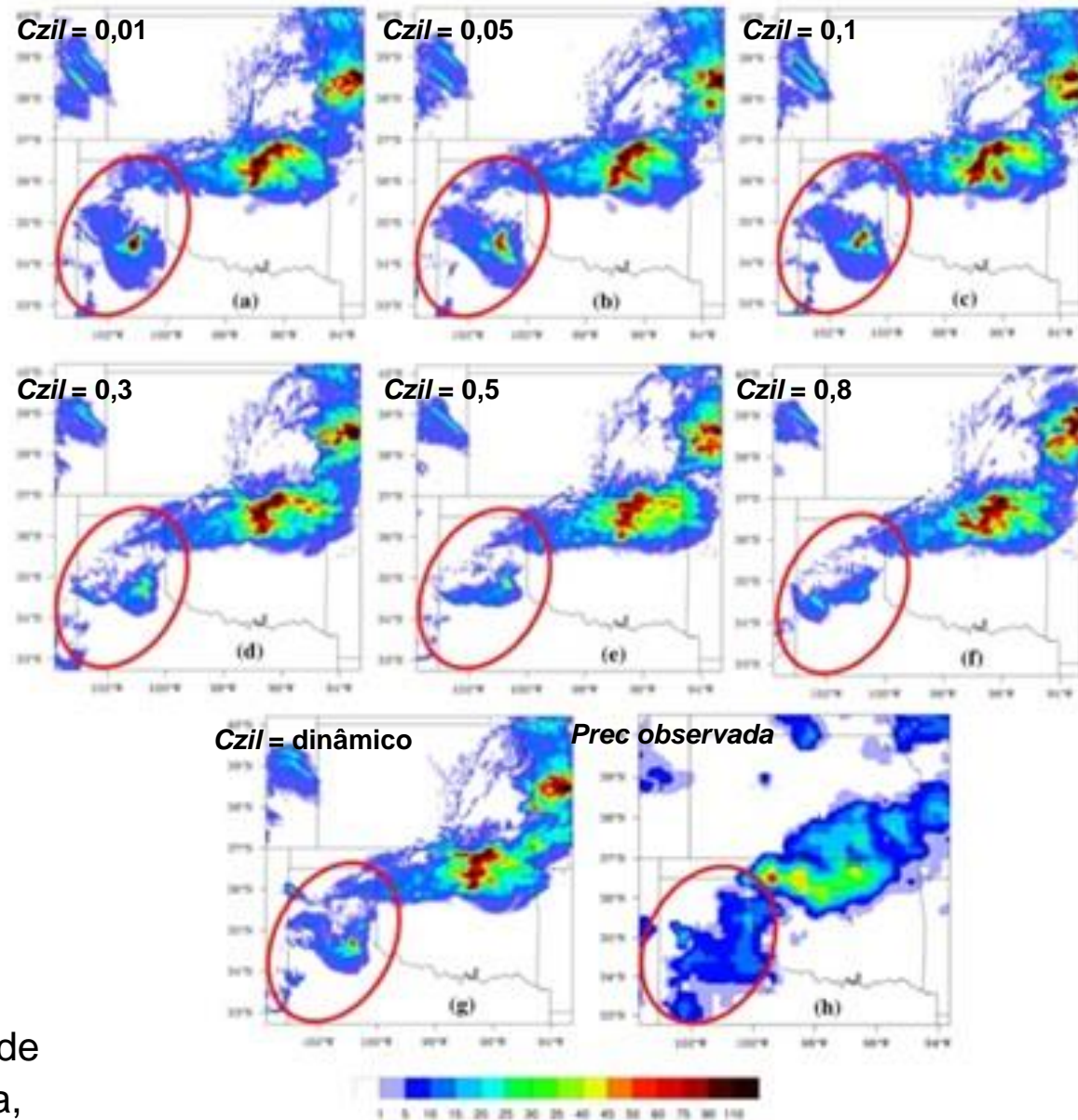
**[daniela.rodriques@cptec.inpe.br](mailto:daniela.rodriques@cptec.inpe.br)**

# Revisão Bibliográfica

## Coeficiente de troca

### Zheng et al. (2015):

- Investigaram o impacto do acoplamento spf-atm sobre a convecção e precipitação
- Modelo WRF com 3 km
- Resultados destaca que um  $Czil$  constante não afeta a localização geral, mas apenas a amplitude da precipitação simulada.
- O  $Czil$  dinâmico melhora tanto o padrão como a localização da precipitação simulada.
- Os resultados com o coeficiente de acoplamento dinâmico mostraram melhorias na simulação dos fluxos de superfície e do estado da atmosfera,



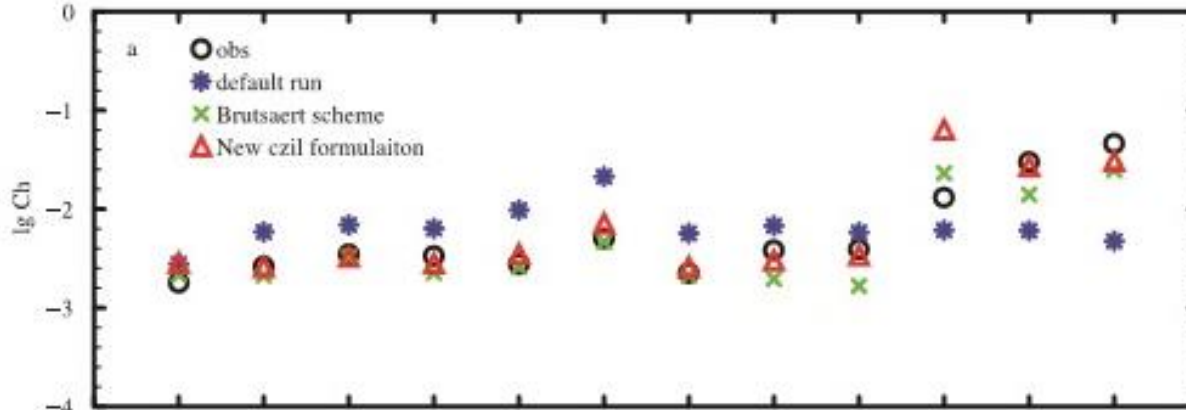
# Revisão Bibliográfica

## Coeficiente de troca

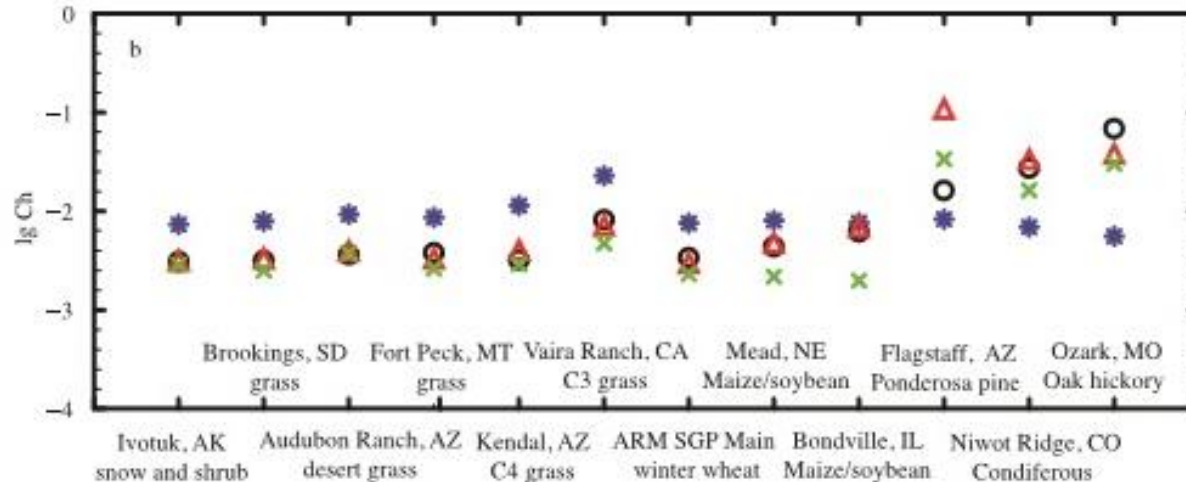
Chen e Zhang (2009):

Valores médios de  $Ch$ :

Primavera



Verão



- Dados observados de longo prazo do **AmeriFlux**
- Qual a força de acoplamento spf-atm para diferentes coberturas de spf?

Experimento controle

Noah:  $C_{zil} = 0,1$



- **Subestima**  $Ch$  para florestas
- **Superestima**  $Ch$  para culturas e gramas

**Nova formulação  $\Delta$ :**

$$C_{zil} = 10^{(-0.4h)}$$



Este estudo destaca o papel crucial do tratamento correto dos processos de troca à superfície em modelos acoplados de tempo e clima.