

Sensitivity study of surface wind flow of a limited area model simulating the extratropical storm Delta affecting the Canary Islands

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Abstract. In November 2005 an extratropical storm named Delta affected the Canary Islands (Spain). The high sustained wind and intense gusts experienced caused significant damage. A numerical sensitivity study of Delta was conducted using the Weather Research & Forecasting Model (WRF-ARW). A total of 27 simulations were performed. Non-hydrostatic and hydrostatic experiments were designed taking into account physical parameterizations and geometrical factors (size and position of the outer domain, definition or not of nested grids, horizontal resolution and number of vertical levels). The Factor Separation Method was applied in order to identify the major model sensitivity parameters under this unusual meteorological situation. Results associated to percentage changes relatives to a control run simulation demonstrated that boundary layer and surface layer schemes, horizontal resolutions, hydrostaticity option and nesting grid activation were the model configuration parameters with the greatest impact on the 48 h maximum 10 m horizontal wind speed solution.

1 Introduction

On 28–29 November 2005 an extratropical storm affected the Canary Islands (Spain) causing significant damage related to high sustained wind and intense gusts (Table 1) over some islands of the archipelago (Fig. 1). The extratropical storm named Delta was characterized by a warm core around 850 hPa (Beven, 2006; Martín et al., 2006). It represented an unusual meteorological phenomena for that region, and its impacts were underestimated by the different operational meteorological forecasts (Martín et al., 2006). Highly non linear interaction of the flow with the islands complex topography, due to the existence of the warm core at the mountain top level, was the main factor that produced gusts over 160 km/h at La Palma, 90 km/h on the coast in Tenerife, and over 215 km/h in its mountain top with the development of strong downslope winds (Jorba et al., 2007; Marrero et al., 2007). Further details can be found in (Jorba et al., 2008).

Several authors have analyzed the sensitivity of numerical weather prediction models under extratropical storm situations, taking into account the impact of the observing system and the initial conditions (Zou et al., 1998; Zhu and Thorpe, 2006; Froude et al., 2007) and the model uncertainties such as numerical scheme, horizontal and vertical resolution and physical parameterizations (Orlanski et al., 1991; Prater and Evans, 2002; Forbes and Clark, 2003; Jung et al., 2006). They have found a clear dependence on the predictability of extratropical cyclones with the initial condition and model configuration. The main objective of the present work aims to analyze the sensitivity of the Weather Research & Forecasting Model (WRF-ARW v2.1.2 & WRF Standard Initialization preprocessor) (Michalakes et al., 2004; Skamarock et al., 2005) modelling the extratropical storm Delta (NHC, 2006) in its fast evolving extratropical transition phase in reference with the surface wind field. We have designed 27 configurations of WRF-ARW to take into account modifications in domain dimension and location, horizontal resolution, number of vertical levels and physical parameterizations. These permitted us to survey their impact on the 10 m horizontal wind field. The factor separation method (Stein and Alpert, 1993; Alpert et al., 1995b) was used to quantify



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Table 1. 10 m maximum wind speed (MWS10m) and gusts (GS10m) measured by the principal meteorological stations located in the Canary Islands.

Station name	MWS10m km/h	GS10m km/h	Time UTC 28 Nov 2005
Hierro airport	67	118	18:00
Tazacorte	31	59	12:30
La Palma airport	104	166	19:00
La Gomera	48	92	16:00
Tenerife North airport	30	70	16:00
S/C de Tenerife	57	132	21:00
Tenerife South airport	87	134	21:40
Izaña	180	218	20:00

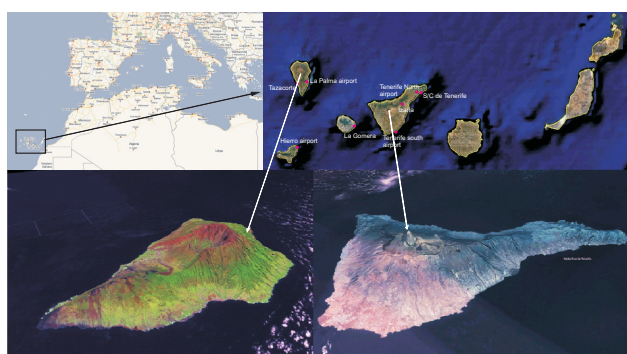


Figure 1. Location of the Canary Islands and the observation points. Tenerife and La Palma are the islands of the archipelago with the steepest orography and were the most affected by Delta.

in detail the effect of the variation of these parameters on the simulated 10 m horizontal wind speed. It is a consistent approach for calculating the contributions of various physical processes, as well as their mutual interactions. The method has been widely used by several authors; for example, see Alpert and Tsidulko (1994), Alpert et al. (1995a), Alpert et al. (1996a), Alpert et al. (1996b), Berger (2001), Darby et al. (2002), Guan and Reuter (1996), Lynn et al. (2001), Ramis and Romero (1995) and Romero et al. (1997).

2 Methods

2.1 Model setup

To explore the impact of the model configuration in the wind flow numerical solution we have designed several non-hydrostatic and hydrostatic experiments taking into account physical parameterizations and geometrical factors (size and position of the outer domain, definition or not of nested grids, horizontal resolution and number of vertical levels).

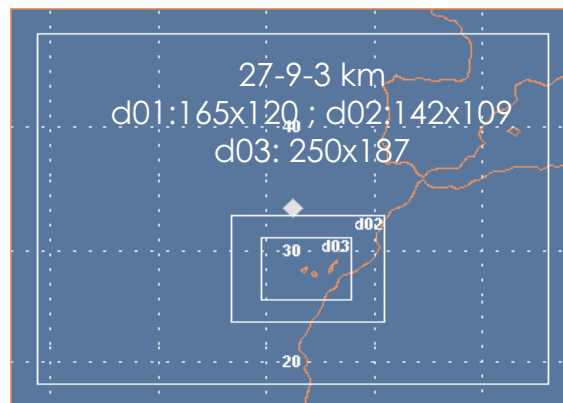


Figure 2. Domain configuration of the Control Run Experiment designed using the wrfsi preprocessor. The horizontal grid resolutions are 27, 9 and 3 km, with a 31 vertical levels WRF-ETA distribution. Associated physics are: WSM microphysics, MO-YSU surface layer and boundary layer, and KF cumulus parameterization.

Twelve combinations of physical schemes (Skamarock et al., 2005) were obtained using 3 microphysics (MP) schemes: Lin scheme (LIN), WSM 3-class simple ice (WSM) and Ferrier microphysics (FER); 2 surface-boundary layer schemes (SL&BL): Monin-Obukhov (MM5 similarity) & YSU (MO-YSU) and Monin-Obukhov (Janjic Eta) & Mellor-Yamada-Janjic (Eta) TKE (MOJ-MYJ); 2 cumulus options (CU): Kain-Fritsch (KF) and Betts-Miller-Janjic (BMJ).

Lateral boundary conditions (LBC) are known to provide a basic limitation to the predictability of local area models (Warner et al., 1997). Several errors produced on LBC specification are mainly propagated into the domain at near-advective speeds by the mean flow, so in order to minimize these effects in our interest area, the mother domain has been dimensioned considering HYSPLIT (Draxler and Rolph, 2003) backward trajectories results (not shown) with the destination centered in the Canary Islands (28° N 16° W) at several levels (0.5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 10 km) in the 48 h model simulation run.

The Control Run Experiment (CRE) domain, with two-way nesting grids of resolution 27, 9 and 3 km (Fig. 2) and a 31 sigma (WRF-Eta) levels configuration scheme (McCaslin et al., 2004), has been designed in order to optimize computational costs (most of the simulations were run with this domain configuration). The associated physical combination of the CRE was: WSM microphysics, MO-YSU surface layer and boundary layer and KF cumulus parameterization.

The 31 sigma levels distribution was interpolated applying a cubic spline scheme to obtain the 41 and 61 level arrangements. Two cases were run considering variations of the CRE with these level schemes. Other experiments were built positioning the mother domain 10° S, 10° E and 10° W in relation to the centered case and reducing it by 25% and 50%.

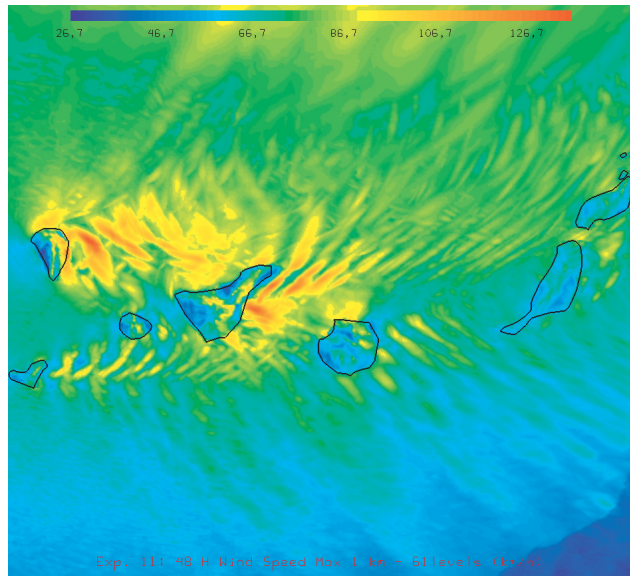


Figure 3. Maximum 10 m horizontal wind speed (f) in km/h for the 48 h run, results shown for experiment 11 (see Table 3).

Non-nested domain cases were defined with resolutions of 2, 3, 6, 9 and 27 km. Two other experiments using 31 vertical levels with two-way nesting grids of horizontal resolutions of 18, 6, and 2 km, and 61 levels with resolutions of 27, 9, 3, and 1 km were conducted. The last experiment was run using 27, 9 and 3 km two-way nesting grids with the hydrostatic option activated. A total of 27 experiments formed a cluster available to explore the variability of the numerical solution. All simulations used the 0.25° reanalysis of the European Center for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (ECMWF) as initial and boundary conditions every six hours. Comparisons of the model simulations with surface observations have been presented in previous work (Jorba et al., 2007, 2008; Marrero et al., 2007).

2.2 Factor separation methodology

To quantify the impact on the 10 m wind solution due to different configurations of the WRF-ARW model, we have used the factor separation technique formulated by Stein and Alpert (1993), following the methodology adopted by Jankov et al. (2005). Based on this methodology the contribution of each factor can be quantified by:

$$\hat{f}_x = f_x - f_0 \quad (1)$$

$$\hat{f}_y = f_y - f_0 \quad (2)$$

$$\hat{f}_{xy} = f_{xy} - (f_x + f_y) + f_0 \quad (3)$$

where f_0 represents the CRE output for the chosen variable (in our case the maximum grid point 10 m horizontal wind

Table 2. Configuration parameter options defined in the 27 experiments.

Configuration parameter	Notation
Microphysics options	MP
Lin. scheme	LIN
WSM 3-class simple ice	WSM
Ferrier microphysics	FER
Surface-Layer & Boundary-Layer Options	SL&BL
Monin-Obukhov & YSU Scheme	MO-YSU
Monin-Obukhov (Janjic Eta) & Mellor-Yamada-Janjic (Eta) TKE	MOJ-MYJ
Cumulus options	CU
Kain-Fritsch	KF
Betts-Miller-Janjic	BMJ
Inner grid resolution	GR 27, 9, 6, 3, 2 or 1 km
Nesting two-way activation	NA Yes or No
Number of WRF-ETA scheme vertical levels	NL 31, 41 or 61
Percentage of mother grid reduction	PGR 25% or 50%
Position of mother grid	PMG Centered, 10E, 10W or 10S
Hydrostaticity	HY Yes or No

speed in the 48 h run (Fig. 3)), f_x represents the maximum 10 m wind speed produced by a run that has one of the configuration parameters of the model changed, f_y the maximum wind speed obtained when another parameter is changed and f_{xy} obtained when the two parameters are changed simultaneously. \hat{f}_{xy} stands for a synergistic term reflecting the non-linear interaction between the two different configuration parameters. Notation presented in Table 2 will be used to identify the different model configurations used with this methodology.

3 Results

A total of 24 configurations have been compared against the CRE (synergism among three different processes were not considered), with italic and bold letters in Table 3 identifying the options that were varied. Nonlinear interactions were calculated in cases 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. In experiments 11, 20, 22, 23 and 24 only the factor f_{xy} was determined. Percentage changes for every grid point were plotted in order to measure

Table 3. Configuration details of experiments compared against the Control Run Experiment (CRE). *Italic and bold letters indicate the parameters (notation defined in Table 2) that have been varied in each experiment.*

Experiment	Configuration Parameter	MP	SL&BL	CU	GR	NA	NL	PGR	PMG	HY
CRE	WSM	MO-YSU	KF	3	Y	31	0	C	N	
EXP.1	WSM	MO-YSU	BMJ	3	Y	31	0	C	N	
EXP.2	WSM	MOJ-MYJ	KF	3	Y	31	0	C	N	
EXP.3	LIN	MO-YSU	KF	3	Y	31	0	C	N	
EXP.4	FER	MO-YSU	KF	3	Y	31	0	C	N	
EXP.5	WSM	MOJ-MYJ	BMJ	3	Y	31	0	C	N	
EXP.6	LIN	MOJ-MYJ	KF	3	Y	31	0	C	N	
EXP.7	FER	MOJ-MYJ	KF	3	Y	31	0	C	N	
EXP.8	LIN	MO-YSU	BMJ	3	Y	31	0	C	N	
EXP.9	FER	MO-YSU	BMJ	3	Y	31	0	C	N	
EXP.10	WSM	MO-YSU	KF	2	Y	31	0	C	N	
EXP.11	WSM	MO-YSU	KF	1	Y	61	0	C	N	
EXP.12	WSM	MO-YSU	KF	3	Y	41	0	C	N	
EXP.13	WSM	MO-YSU	KF	3	Y	61	0	C	N	
EXP.14	WSM	MO-YSU	KF	3	Y	31	25	C	N	
EXP.15	WSM	MO-YSU	KF	3	Y	31	50	C	N	
EXP.16	WSM	MO-YSU	KF	3	Y	31	0	E	N	
EXP.17	WSM	MO-YSU	KF	3	Y	31	0	W	N	
EXP.18	WSM	MO-YSU	KF	3	Y	31	0	S	N	
EXP.19	WSM	MO-YSU	KF	3	Y	31	0	C	Y	
EXP.20	WSM	MO-YSU	KF	2	N	31	0	C	N	
EXP.21	WSM	MO-YSU	KF	3	N	31	0	C	N	
EXP.22	WSM	MO-YSU	KF	6	N	31	0	C	N	
EXP.23	WSM	MO-YSU	KF	9	N	31	0	C	N	
EXP.24	WSM	MO-YSU	KF	27	N	31	0	C	N	

the magnitude of the variation in a common domain of 3 km resolution. This percentage change was calculated as

$$\frac{\hat{f}_x}{f_0} \times 100, \quad \frac{\hat{f}_y}{f_0} \times 100 \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{\hat{f}_{xy}}{f_0} \times 100 \quad (4)$$

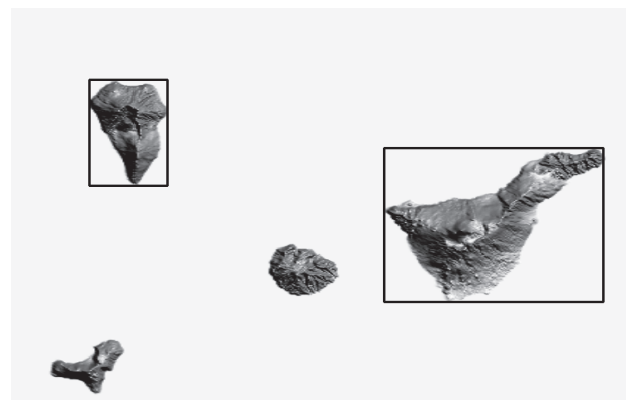
Histogram diagrams for every experiment showing the number of grid points per percentage change class in a limited area around La Palma and Tenerife (Fig. 4) were added to summarize this information. Maximum, minimum, mean (\bar{x}), standard deviation (s) and skewness (γ_3) values are shown in Table 4, where

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i, \quad (5)$$

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \quad \text{and} \quad (6)$$

$$\gamma_3 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^3 / n}{s^3} \quad (7)$$

are the mathematical definition of the statistics, and x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n are the n grid point values of percentage change used in their calculation.

**Figure 4.** Areas of La Palma and Tenerife selected for statistical analysis.

Only the most relevant graphics and histograms are presented in Fig. 5 (ordered from a) to h) experiments 1, 6, 19, 24, 21, 20, 11 and 2). A shift to negative values are shown in figures a) to d). In contrast, positive increments in maximum velocities are presented in figures e) to h).

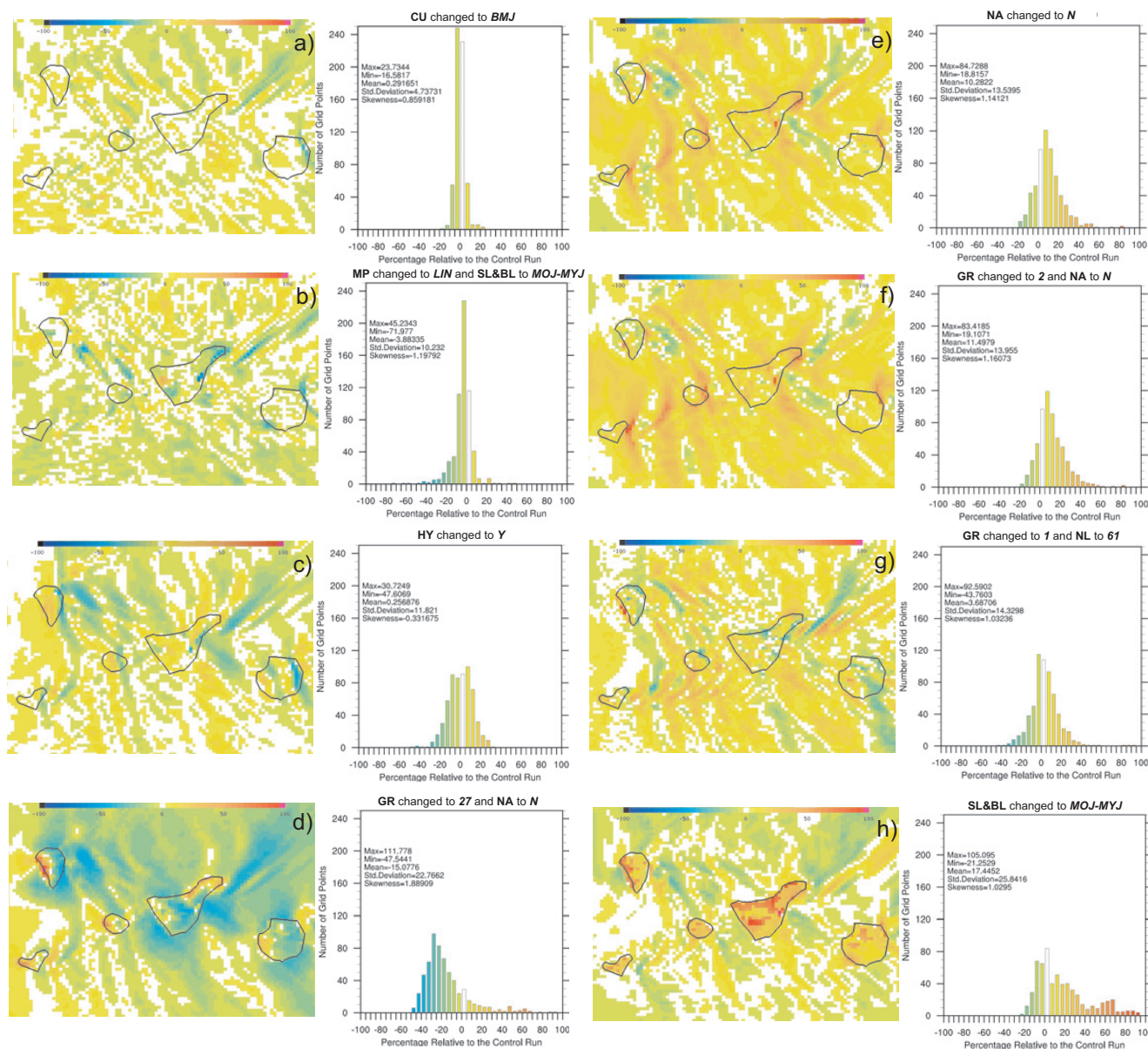


Figure 5. Percentage changes relatives to the Control Run Experiment. Histograms present data from La Palma and Tenerife areas and their statistics: maximum, minimum, mean (\bar{x}), standard deviation (s) and skewness (γ_3). Ordered from a) to h) experiments 1, 6, 19, 24, 21, 20, 11 and 2 are shown. The title of each histogram indicates the model options that were changed using the acronyms defined in Table 2.

4 Discussion and conclusions

The study of the results shows that most of the modifications of the model parameters had a moderate to strong impact in the 10 m maximum wind speed solution (see Table 4). The greatest positive variations were associated with modifications of the BL&SL parameterization, increase in horizontal resolution and size domain diminishing without nesting. The largest negative changes were due to the nonlinear interaction between MP and BL&SL in the case of L and MOJ-MYJ, de-

crease in horizontal resolution and to the hydrostaticity activation. Neither increasing the number of levels to 41 or 61 nor changes in cumulus parameterization showed a significant variation. Size mother domain reduction, with two-way nesting grids activated, had a minor impact in the position of the storm modifying slightly the pattern of stagnation areas and the position of the maximum winds. The hydrostatic case showed a systematic diminishing of the maximum wind speed on the leeside locations. Symmetric histograms in experiments 4, 7 and 8 demonstrated a spatial shift in

Table 4. Statistics of percentage changes (%) relatives to the CRE associated to La Palma and Tenerife area values defined in Fig. 4. The 25% of the highest values are marked in red, and the 25% of the lowest in blue for every statistic.

Experiment	Statistics Max.	Min.	\bar{x}	s	γ_3
EXP.1	23.7	-16.6	0.3	4.7	0.9
EXP.2	105.1	-21.3	17.4	25.8	1.0
EXP.3	43.5	-17.8	2.9	4.9	1.5
EXP.4	31.5	-44.3	-4.4	8.9	0.0
EXP.5	26.7	-39.0	-3.9	8.3	-0.4
EXP.6	45.2	-72.0	-3.8	10.2	-1.2
EXP.7	44.3	-38.4	1.6	10.0	-0.2
EXP.8	28.2	-39.2	-0.4	5.4	0.2
EXP.9	21.6	-30.5	-0.7	7.2	-0.3
EXP.10	39.0	-15.9	3.3	6.6	0.9
EXP.11	92.6	-43.8	3.7	14.3	1.0
EXP.12	41.3	-12.9	1.9	5.9	1.8
EXP.13	40.7	-13.8	2.3	6.0	1.2
EXP.14	83.6	-34.2	1.2	10.4	4.9
EXP.15	38.9	-28.2	0.4	7.3	1.1
EXP.16	60.2	-38.0	2.2	10.0	0.9
EXP.17	42.6	-18.4	1.0	5.0	2.0
EXP.18	41.8	-22.6	1.1	7.7	0.4
EXP.19	30.7	-47.6	0.3	11.8	-0.3
EXP.20	83.4	-19.1	11.5	14.0	1.2
EXP.21	84.7	-18.8	10.3	13.5	1.1
EXP.22	50.6	-37.2	-2.4	14.0	0.6
EXP.23	74.7	-42.5	-6.8	17.4	0.9
EXP.24	111.8	-47.5	-15.1	22.8	1.9

the positions of the wave pattern associated to the maximum winds. Percentage change graphics depict wavelike features associated to the capability of the model to reproduce the amplitude and spatial phase of the mountain wave structures. Strong hydraulic jumps on the leeside of Tenerife and La Palma are emphasized by some of the configurations (experiments 11, 20 and 21) or minimized by others (experiments 22, 23, 24 and 19). These variations are related to resolution, nesting capability and hydrostaticity.

To conclude, taking into account that further meteorological cases should be simulated to confirm these results, it appears that if an ensemble for 10 m wind speed were to be designed, model runs with different BL&SL schemes, horizontal resolutions, hydrostaticity options and nested grids activations should be included as an efficient way to increase the spread. Future work will focus on the use of these results to test an experimental ensemble system to forecast wind speeds at 10 m.

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