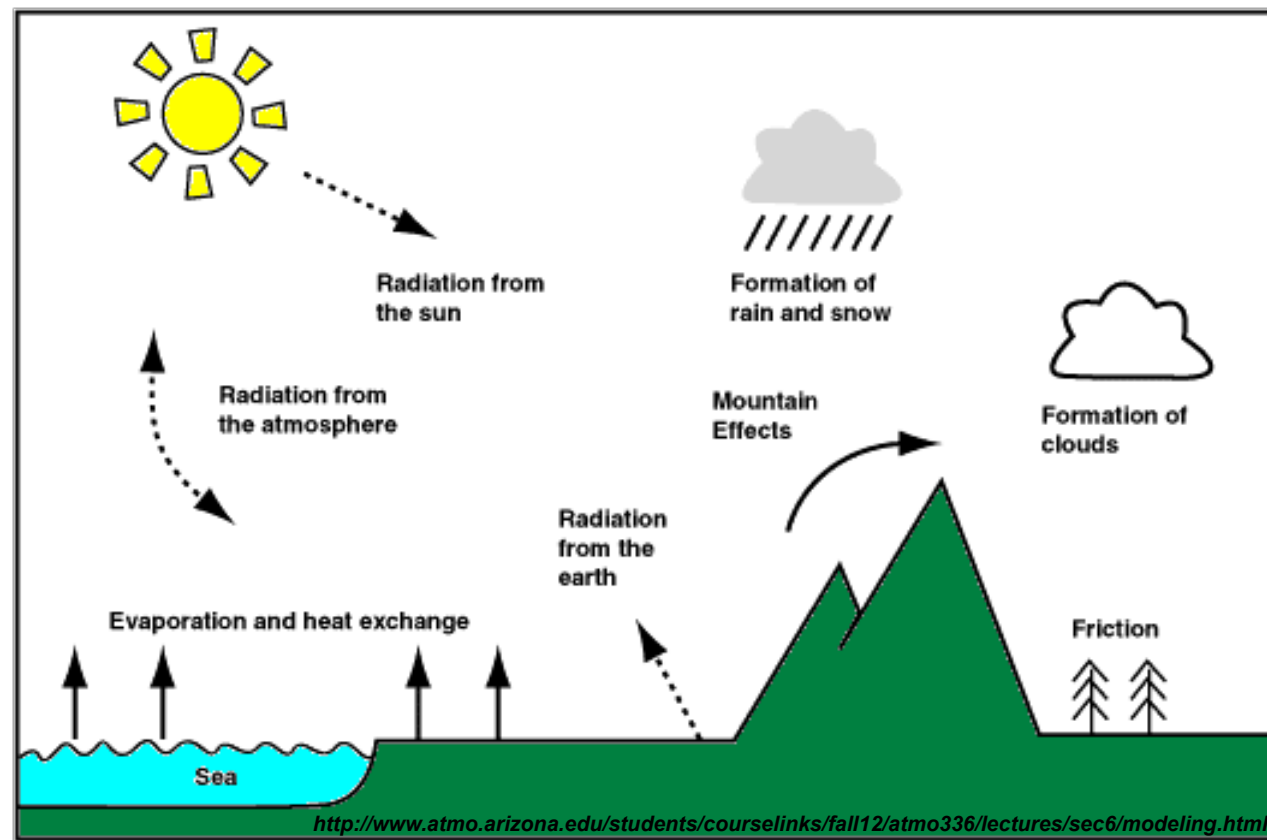


ATMOSPHERIC MODELING



- Atmospheric models are based on fundamental mathematical relationships that describe the dynamics and the physics of the atmosphere

WEATHER RESEARCH AND FORECASTING MODEL (WRF)

- WRF is a state-of-the-art atmospheric model that can be used for research and forecasting applications
- Both real-world and idealized simulations possible, on a wide range of spatial scales
- Several options for *physical parameterization* of processes that are either too small or too complex to be explicitly simulated

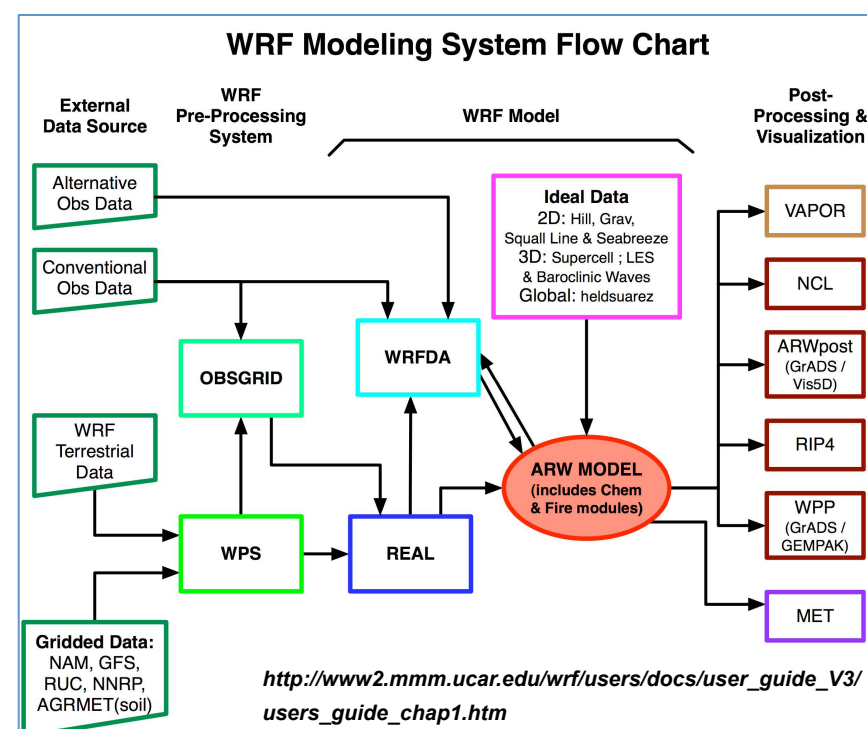
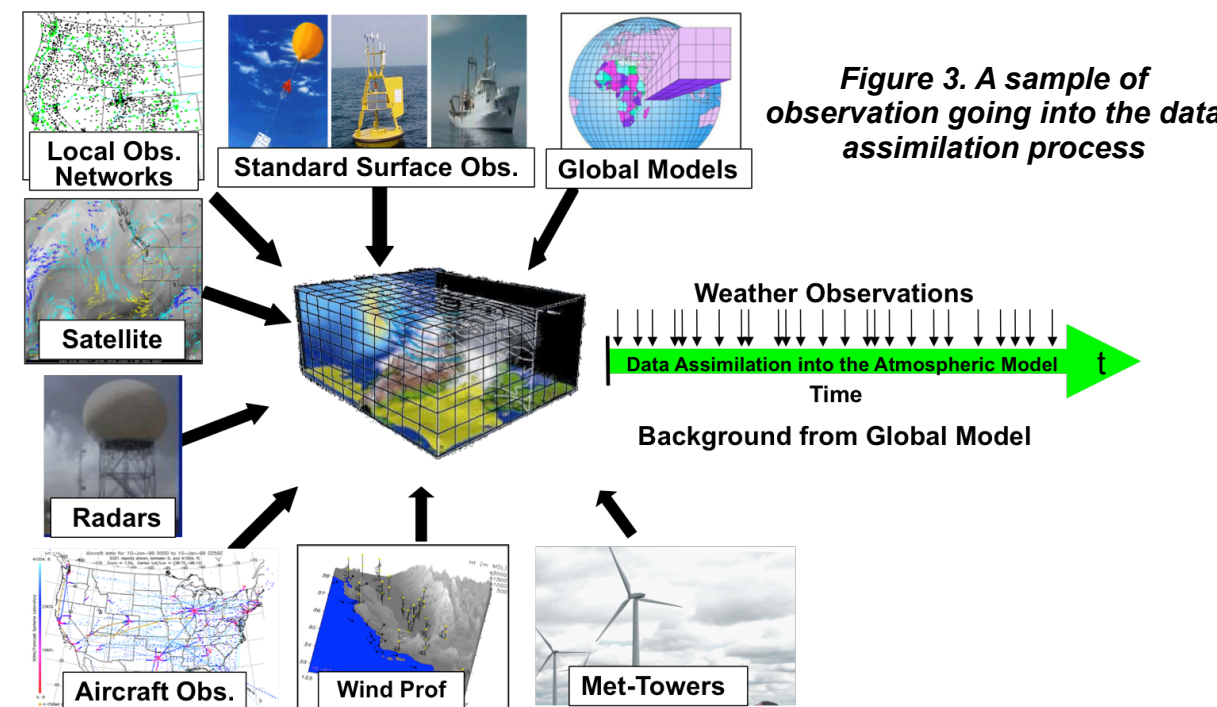


Figure 2. Schematic diagram of the WRF modeling system

DATA ASSIMILATION

- Data assimilation is an analysis method where information from observations is accumulated over a period of time into a model state
- The goal is to produce the best possible initial conditions using available observations and background state



OPERATIONAL APPLICATIONS

- WRF is used for real-time operational forecasting applications by groups around the world

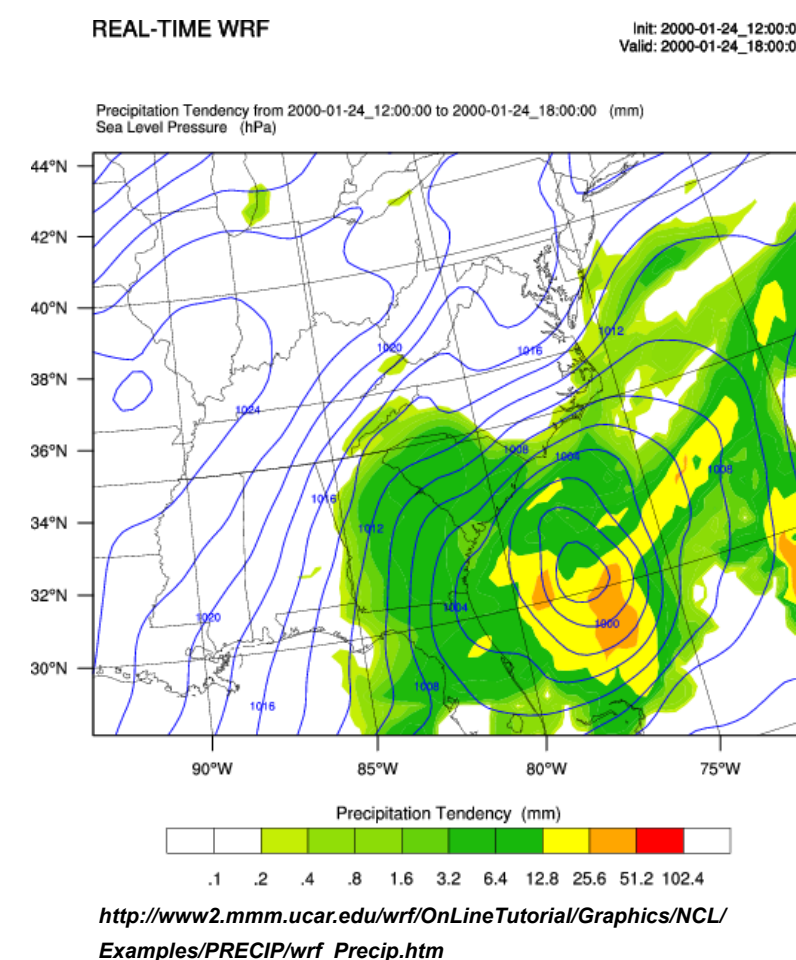
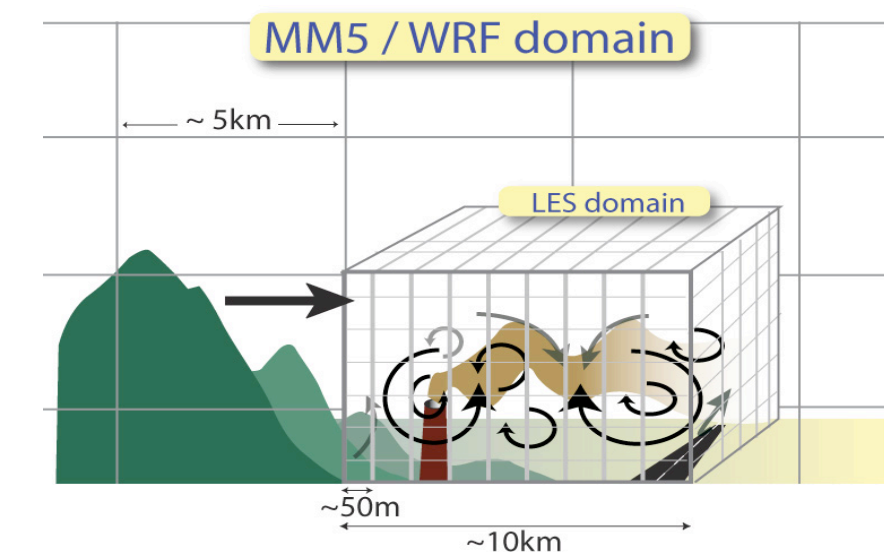


Figure 4. An example of output from a real-time WRF simulation

LARGE EDDY SIMULATION (LES)

- LES appropriate for local scale modeling (~ 50 m), to better model near-surface flow and surface fluxes
- With LES, large turbulent eddies (those with substantial energy and fluxes) are explicitly resolved. Smaller eddies are parameterized
- For real-world applications, one approach is to nest LES in a mesoscale simulation, to provide realistic lateral boundary conditions



<http://www2.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/users/workshops/WS2011/Power%20Points%202011/Monday-LES-Moeng.pdf>

WRF-LES DISPERSION MODELING

- Modifications have been made by NCAR to add highly configurable passive tracers (location, time, concentration) for T&D modeling applications. Representative source term concentrations can be implemented into the model

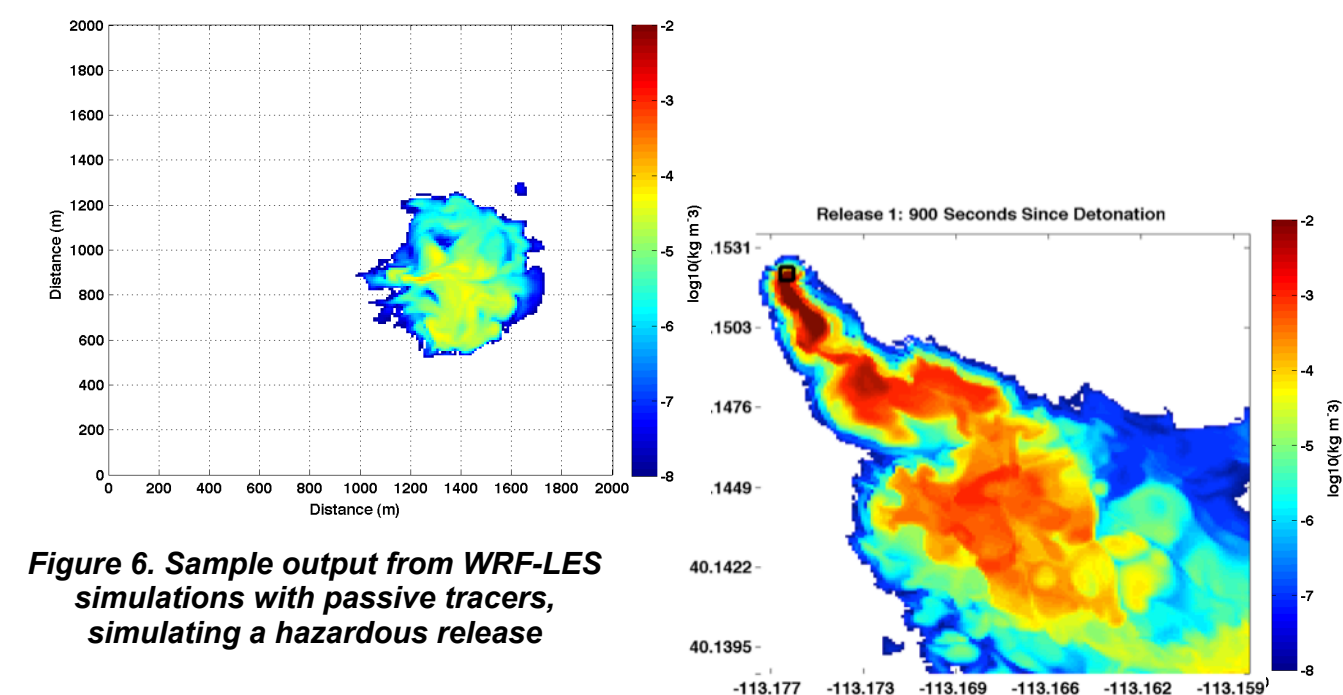


Figure 6. Sample output from WRF-LES simulations with passive tracers, simulating a hazardous release