



# Supplement of

# Surface deposition of marine fog and its treatment in the Weather Research and Forecasting (WRF) model

Peter A. Taylor et al.

Correspondence to: Peter A. Taylor (pat@yorku.ca)

The copyright of individual parts of the supplement might differ from the article licence.

### WRF Coding notes related to surface deposition of marine fog

A "Katata like" approach with module\_bl\_mynn and module\_sf\_fogdes: A quick fix to increase deposition of Qc to a water surface with module\_bl\_mynn could be to modify the WRF implementation of the Katata scheme in module\_sf\_fogdes to allow an extra land use category "water" with a more appropriate estimate of vdfg, the deposition velocity (m/s) of fog mixing ratio (Qc, kg/kg). There is however an additional complication in that module\_bl\_fogdes deals with gravitational settling of fog droplets through the air column as well as to the surface. However, as explained in a note posted at https://repository.library.noaa.gov/view/noaa/19837, that process is also dealt with in the microphysics module\_mp\_thompson. It should not be double counted. The Thompson microphysics code removes cloud droplets from the lowest level with its settling velocity sed\_n(k) and relationships like  $nc(k) = MAX(10, nc(k) + (sed_n(k+1)-sed_n(k)) *odzq*DT)$ .

Therefore we have left sedimentation through the air column, and sedimentation to the surface via simple droplet settling, as being treated by the Thompson microphysics code, although in some test cases we can set that settling velocity, vtck(k)=0. We can still use the option grav\_settling = 2 in module\_bl\_mynn, BUT with the parameter gno set to 0 in module\_bl\_fogdes so that there is no settling through the air column while it remains active at the surface, just because that was the way it was coded in bl\_fogdes.

One could set a deposition velocity vdfg(I,j) within module\_sf\_fogdes based on the lowest grid level wind speed, as discussed in section 3 above, or on the surface friction velocity. Then the turbulent flux of cloud droplets to the water surface from the lowest model level (called gfluxm for compatibility with existing code, even though not gravitational) could be represented (in module\_bl\_fogdes) as gfluxm=grav\_settling2\*qc\_curr(i,k,j)\*vdfg(i,j). The parameter grav\_settling2 = 1 if grav\_settling = 2 and qc\_curr(i,k,j) is the Qc value at the current grid point, which has k = kts (normally = 1). This is the normal use of bl\_mynn, but with module\_sf\_fogdes adjusted to provide vdfg values.

These could be defined by vdfg(i,j) = vtune \* wspd(i,j) with vtune as a tuning option. This approach matches the WRF Katata code in module\_sf\_fogdes which has access to the lowest grid level wind speed (wspd) although vtune should be dependent on the lowest grid level. Our preferred approach is to use ustar (=ust(i,j)) as the velocity scale rather than wspd and a cloud droplet roughness length ( $z_{0c}$ ) as the tuning parameter, maybe starting with  $z_{0c} = 0.01$  (m). The deposition velocity would then be,

$$vdfg(i,j) = ust(i,j)*karman/LOG(1+z1/z0c).$$
 (A1)

In WRF the lowest grid cell centre (mass point) is at z1=0.5\*dz8w(i,kts,j). The friction velocity, ust and the karman constant (0.4) are used or computed in other modules and need to be made accessible to module\_sf\_fogdes. Note that ust is an input variable in module\_bl\_mynn. It is an in/out variable in module\_sf\_sfclayrev and other places.

A direct approach in module\_bl\_mynn: An alternative approach would be to still leave gravitational settling in the Thompson microphysics module, set grav\_settling = 0 in module\_bl\_mynn, and then, vdfg(I,j) defined in module\_sf\_fogdes, the settling of the cloud droplets through the air column and at the surface defined in module\_bl\_fogdes, are all turned to 0. When the tridiagonal matrices are being set up for cloud water, represent the downward flux of cloud water at the lower boundary by vdfg(i,j)\*qc(1) so that for k = kts = 1 the code lines read

 $a(k)=0 ! This is not used anyway \\ b(k)=1.+ dtz(k)*(khdz(k+1)/rho(k)+ depvel)- 0.5*dtz(k)*s_aw(k+1) \\ c(k)= -dtz(k)*khdz(k+1)/rho(k) - 0.5*dtz(k)*s_aw(k+1) \\ d(k)= sqc(k) + qcd(k)*delt - dtz(k)*s_awqc(k+1)+ det_sqc(k)*delt$ 

where depvel is used instead of vdfg to distinguish from vdfg defined in module\_sf\_fogdes. As with the Katata scheme extension depvel could be defined in terms of the friction velocity ust and with a roughness length for cloud droplets  $z_{0c}$  serving as a tuning parameter (see Eq. A1). ust is a known quantity within module\_bl\_mynn and in that module z1 can be set = 0.5 \* dz(1). The s\_aw, s\_awc and s\_awqc terms are associated with mass flux and

convective plume mixing, det\_sqc is a "detrainment term" and qcd is a counter-gradient term. All should be = 0 at the lowest level but are left to minimize code changes.

**Code changes:** The additional deposition velocity vdfg defined in terms of ust and  $z_{0c}$  (Eq. A1), are implemented to module\_sf\_fogdes or module\_bl\_mynn.

1 by
s given by
.2).

To make z<sub>0c</sub> a namelist.input parameter, z0c is added in Registry.EM\_COMMON

rconfig real z0c namelist, physics 1 0.01 h "z0c" "roughness length for cloud droplets, default is 0.01"

The z0c is added to the relevant subroutines, and also where the subroutines are called. The following modules, module\_bl\_mynn, module\_sf\_fogdes, module\_pbl\_driver, module\_surface\_driver, module\_first\_rk\_step\_part1 and Registry.EM\_COMMON, are modified. The codes for these modules are posted separately, module\_bl\_mynn.F\_KatataLike and module\_bl\_mynn.F\_Direct are the codes of the module\_bl\_mynn for the "Katata like" approach and direct approach respectively.

**SCM study:** The following code changes are done for the SCM study. In module\_initialize\_scm\_xy.F, the following code from line 321 to 330

```
! this is adopted from Wayne Angevine's GABLS case
grid%znw(1) = 1.0
zrwa(kde) = exp((kde-1)/40.)
zwa(kde) = grid%ztop
DO k=2, kde-1
zrwa(k) = exp((k-1)/40.)
zwa(k) = (zrwa(k)-1.) * grid%ztop/(zrwa(kde)-1.)
grid%znw(k) = 1. - (zwa(k) / zwa(kde))
ENDDO
grid%znw(kde) = 0.
```

are replaced with the following:
! Read config instead
DO k=1, kde
grid%znw(k) = model\_config\_rec%eta\_levels(k)
ENDDO

It can allow the model to use user-specified eta levels in the namelist.

In module\_first\_rk\_step\_part1.F, the following code are inserted on line 163, after rk\_step=1,

! Decrease TSK IF (ANY(grid%tsk.GE.282)) THEN grid%tsk = grid%tsk-3\*(grid%dt)/3600 ENDIF It can force the skin temperature (TSK) to decrease, for our SCM study.

### **3D WRF namelist.input**

The following is a namelist.input file for a 3D WRF simulation. The WRF codes are modified with "Katata like" approach. It is a two-way simulation with two nested domains. The horizontal resolutions are 30 km and 10 km for the parent and nested domains respectively. 101 vertical levels with increasing spacing between levels are used. The physics schemes are listed in the table below.

Physics	Scheme	Namelist option
Microphysics	Thompson scheme	$mp_physics = 8$
PBL	MYNN scheme	$bl_pbl_physics = 5$
Longwave radiation	Goddard shortwave and longwave	$ra_lw_physics = 5$
Shortwave radiation	schemes	$ra_lw_physics = 5$
Surface layer physics	MYNN scheme	sf_sfclay_physics = 5
Land surface model	Unified Noah land surface scheme	sf_surface_physics = 2
option		

z0c can be set to be different values for sensitivity test. Here grav\_settling = 2, 2, 0. To work with WRF code modified with direct approach, one should set grav\_settling = 0, 0, 0.

### namelist.input

&time_control	
run_days	= 0,
run_hours	= 36,
start_year	= 2018, 2018, 2000,
start_month	=07, 07, 01,
start_day	= 01, 01, 24,
start_hour	= 12, 12, 12,
end_year	= 2018, 2018, 2000,
end_month	= 07, 07, 01,
end_day	= 03, 03, 25,
end_hour	=00, 00, 12,
interval_seconds	= 21600
input_from_file	= .true.,.true.,.true.,
history_interval	= 60, 60, 60,
frames_per_outfile	= 1, 1, 1000,
restart	= .false.,
restart_interval	= 360,
io_form_history	= 2
io_form_restart	= 2
io_form_input	= 2
io_form_boundary	= 2
/	
&domains	
time_step	= 30,
time_step_fract_num	= 0,
time_step_fract_den	= 1,

max_dom	= 2,	
e_we	= 120, 181, 9	94
e_sn	= 100, 181, 9	1,
e_vert	= 101, 101, 3	33,
p_top_requested	= 5000,	
num_metgrid_levels	= 32,	
num metgrid soil leve	= 4,	

eta\_levels=1,0.999550329,0.999064684,0.998540576,0.997975378,0.99736632,0.996710487,0.996004811,0.9 95246067,0.994430874,0.993555682,0.992616776,0.991610268,0.990532098,0.989378024,0.988143627,0.986 824303,0.985415265,0.98391154,0.982307967,0.9805992,0.978779705,0.976843763,0.974785468,0.97259873 6,0.970277302,0.967814724,0.965204392,0.962439528,0.959513195,0.956418307,0.953147628,0.949693791, 0.946049303, 0.942206555, 0.938157835, 0.933895342, 0.929411201, 0.924697471, 0.919746169, 0.914549282, 0.914582, 0.9145828282828282828282, 0.91458282, 0.91458282, 0.9145828282, 0.91458282, 0.9909098788,0.90338667,0.897404939,0.891145657,0.884600951,0.877763042,0.870624266,0.863177094,0.855 414162,0.847328292,0.838912519,0.830160115,0.821064616,0.811619851,0.801819962,0.791659437,0.78113 3134, 0.770236304, 0.758964624, 0.747314215, 0.735281673, 0.722864089, 0.710059077, 0.696864792, 0.683279957,0.669303878,0.654936469,0.640178266,0.625030447,0.609494844,0.593573958,0.577270971,0.560589754 ,0.543534878,0.526111617,0.508325952,0.490184573,0.471694881,0.452864977,0.433703668,0.414220448,0. 394425497,0.374329663,0.353944449,0.333281996,0.312355063,0.291177007,0.269761757,0.248123788,0.22 6278095,0.20424016,0.182025921,0.15965174,0.137134364,0.114490891,0.091738729,0.068895558,0.045979 29,0.023008022,0

, , ,	
dx	= 30000, 10000, 3333.33,
dy	= 30000, 10000, 3333.33,
grid_id	= 1, 2, 3,
parent_id	= 0, 1, 2,
i_parent_start	= 1, 40, 30,
j_parent_start	= 1, 30, 30,
parent_grid_ratio	= 1, 3, 3,
parent_time_step_ratio	= 1, 3, 3,
feedback	= 1,
smooth_option	= 0
/	
&physics	
physics_suite	= 'CONUS'
mp_physics	= 8, 8, -1,
cu_physics	= -1, -1, 0,
ra_lw_physics	= 5, 5, -1,
ra_sw_physics	= 5, 5, -1,
bl_pbl_physics	= 5, 5, -1,
bl_mynn_mixlength	= 2,
sf_sfclay_physics	= 5, 5, -1,
sf_surface_physics	= -1, -1, -1,
radt	= 30, 30, 30,
bldt	= 0, 0, 0, 0,
cudt	= 5, 5, 5,

ra_iw_physics	$\equiv$ 5, 5, -1,
ra_sw_physics	= 5, 5, -1,
bl_pbl_physics	= 5, 5, -1,
bl_mynn_mixlength	= 2,
sf_sfclay_physics	= 5, 5, -1,
sf_surface_physics	= -1, -1, -1
radt	= 30, 30, 30,
bldt	= 0, 0, 0, 0,
cudt	= 5, 5, 5,
icloud	= 1,
num_land_cat	= 21,

z0c

/

sf\_urban\_physics

grav\_settling

=2, 2, 0,= 0.01,

= 0, 0, 0,

### &fdda /

#### &dynamics hybrid\_opt = 0, = 0,w\_damping diff\_opt = 1, 1, 1, = 4, 4, 4, km\_opt 0, diff\_6th\_opt = 0,0, = 0.12, 0.12, 0.12,diff\_6th\_factor = 290. base\_temp damp\_opt = 0, = 5000., 5000., 5000., zdamp dampcoef = 0.2, 0.2, 0.2khdif = 0, 0, 0, kvdif = 0, 0, 0, non\_hydrostatic = .true., .true., .true., moist\_adv\_opt = 1, 1, 1, = 1, 1, scalar\_adv\_opt 1, gwd\_opt = 1, / &bdy\_control spec\_bdy\_width = 5,

spec\_cong\_\_when = 0, spec\_zone = 1, relax\_zone = 4, specified = .true., .false., .false., /

# &grib2

/

&namelist\_quilt nio\_tasks\_per\_group = 0, nio\_groups = 1, /

## SCM input files

The following files are required for a SCM simulation.

## namelist.input

&time_control	
run_days	= 4,
run_hours	= 0,
run_minutes	= 0,
run_seconds	= 0,
start_year	= 2018,
start_month	= 08,

start_day	= 15,
start_hour	= 00,
start_minute	= 00,
start_second	= 00,
end_year	= 2018,
end_month	= 08,
end_day	= 19,
end_hour	= 00,
end_minute	= 00,
end_second	= 00,
history_interval	= 60,
frames_per_outfile	= 10000,
restart	= .false.,
restart_interval	= 100000,
io_form_history	= 2
io_form_restart	= 2
io_form_input	= 2
io_form_boundary	= 2
auxinput3_inname	= "force_ideal.nc"
auxinput3_interval_h	= 240
io_form_auxinput3	= 2
/	
&domains	
time_step	= 60,
time_step_fract_num	= 0,
time_step_fract_den	= 1,
max_dom	= 1,
s_we	= 1,
e_we	= 3,
s_sn	= 1,
e_sn	= 3,
s_vert	= 1,

p\_top\_requested = 5000,= 101, e\_vert eta\_levels=1,0.999550329,0.999064684,0.998540576,0.997975378,0.99736632,0.996710487,0.996004811,0.9 95246067,0.994430874,0.993555682,0.992616776,0.991610268,0.990532098,0.989378024,0.988143627,0.986 824303,0.985415265,0.98391154,0.982307967,0.9805992,0.978779705,0.976843763,0.974785468,0.97259873 6,0.970277302,0.967814724,0.965204392,0.962439528,0.959513195,0.956418307,0.953147628,0.949693791, 909098788,0.90338667,0.897404939,0.891145657,0.884600951,0.877763042,0.870624266,0.863177094,0.855 414162,0.847328292,0.838912519,0.830160115,0.821064616,0.811619851,0.801819962,0.791659437,0.78113 3134,0.770236304,0.758964624,0.747314215,0.735281673,0.722864089,0.710059077,0.696864792,0.6832799 57,0.669303878,0.654936469,0.640178266,0.625030447,0.609494844,0.593573958,0.577270971,0.560589754 ,0.543534878,0.526111617,0.508325952,0.490184573,0.471694881,0.452864977,0.433703668,0.414220448,0. 394425497,0.374329663,0.353944449,0.333281996,0.312355063,0.291177007,0.269761757,0.248123788,0.22 6278095,0.20424016,0.182025921,0.15965174,0.137134364,0.114490891,0.091738729,0.068895558,0.045979 29,0.023008022,0

,	,	
dx		= 4000,
dy		=4000,
ztop		= 12000.,
/		

&scm	
scm force =	= 0
scm force dx	= 1000
num force lavers	= 8
scm lu index	- 16
sem_isltyn -	- 1/
som lat -	- 1 <del>4</del> /2 02
scm_lan	43.93
scm_ton =	f-00.01
scm_tn_adv	= .false.
scm_wind_adv	= .false.
scm_qv_adv	= .false.
scm_ql_adv	= .false.
scm_vert_adv	= .false.
scm_force_ql_largescale	= .false.
scm_force_wind_largescale	= .false.
/	
&physics	
mp_physics	= 8,
ra_lw_physics	= 0,
ra_sw_physics	= 0,
cldovrlp =	4,
radt $= 30$	),
sf_sfclay_physics	= 1,
sf_surface_physics	= 2,
bl_pbl_physics	= 1,
bldt $= 0$ ,	
cu physics	= 6.
cudt = 5	- /
num soil lavers	=4.
grav settling	= 0.
$z_{0c} = 0$	01
/	
,	
& dynamics	
hybrid opt	= 2
w damping	= 0
diff opt –	1
km opt	1, A
diff 6th opt	- 0
diff_6th_factor	=0,
has temp	- 0.12, - 200
Jame ant	290,
damp_opt	= 3,
zuamp =	5000.,
aampcoet	= 0.2,
khdit $= 4$	.00,
kvdif = 1	00,
non_hydrostatic	= .true.,
pert_coriolis =	= .true.,
mix_full_fields	= .true.,
/	

&bdy_control	
periodic_x	= .true.,
symmetric_xs	= .false.,
symmetric_xe	= .false.,
open_xs	= .false.,
open_xe	= .false.,
periodic_y	= .true.,
symmetric_ys	= .false.,
symmetric_ye	= .false.,
open_ys	= .false.,
open_ye	= .false.,
/	

&namelist\_quilt nio\_tasks\_per\_group = 0, nio\_groups = 1, /

# input\_sounding

0	15.21353	1.684739	300	0	100000
0	0	0	300	0	
14.36386	15.66428	1.734882	300.0574554	0	
39.51661	16.46412	1.795376	300.1580664	0	
68.32745	16.91014	1.821371	300.2733098	0	
104.4252	17.33809	1.834659	300.4177008	0	
147.903	17.6819	1.836351	300.591612	0	
195.1703	17.95195	1.828004	300.7806812	0	
246.326	18.13941	1.816244	300.985304	0	
305.0642	18.34531	1.79469	301.2202568	0	
371.5457	18.59395	1.757789	301.4861828	0	
445.8617	18.94404	1.687326	301.7834468	0	
528.2252	19.27828	1.604498	302.1129008	0	
622.5799	19.60619	1.510228	302.4903196	0	
729.2806	19.82945	1.437	302.9171224	0	
840.8768	19.99547	1.367795	303.3635072	0	
1086.145	20.18544	1.245873	304.34458	0	
1475.502	20.11891	1.138823	305.902008	0	
1879.58	19.61444	1.19511	307.51832	0	
2299.135	19.99515	0.9100478	309.19654	0	
2903.724	19.80644	0.882338	311.614896	0	
3675.125	20.07976	0.4701067	314.7005	0	
4424.906	20.15394	0.217673	317.699624	0	
5150.854	20.15331	0.1040568	320.603416	0	
5851.01	20.13972	0.05413042	323.40404	0	
6523.846	20.12534	0.02823016	326.095384	0	
7167.809	20.11333	0.0145569	328.671236	0	
7781.478	20.10371	0.007098135	331.125912	0	
8364.123	20.09343	0.001647223	333.456492	0	
8916.062	20.08292	-0.002034351	335.664248	0	

9437.159	20.07114	-0.004490612	337.748636	0
9918.392	20.06209	-0.005408974	339.673568	0
10351.67	20.05387	-0.005584579	341.40668	0
10739.01	20.04557	-0.005253968	342.95604	0
11083.74	20.03736	-0.004549216	344.33496	0
11389.16	20.02689	-0.003294062	345.55664	0
11658.5	20.01003	-0.000894236	346.634	0
11895.04	19.99507	0.001371083	347.58016	0
12131.58	20	0	348.52632	0

## Input\_soil

300.0000000	300.0000000
300.0000000	1.00000
300.0000000	1.00000
300.0000000	1.00000
300.0000000	1.00000
	300.000000 300.0000000 300.0000000 300.0000000 300.0000000

In addition, the user should edit the script make\_scm\_forcing.ncl. On line 37, change the time to the starting time of the simulation, in our case,

initTime = "2018-08-15\_00:00:00"; need to be in WRF format then run the script using NCL (NCAR Command Language).

Notes prepared by L Cheng, Z Chen, and Y. Chen. Aug 2021.