

Dynamical analysis of sea-breeze hodograph rotation in Sardinia

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Abstract. This study investigates the diurnal evolution of sea-breeze rotation over an island in the mid-latitudes. Earlier research on sea-breezes in Sardinia shows that the onshore winds around various coasts of the island exhibit both the theoretically predicted clockwise rotation as well as seemingly anomalous anti-clockwise rotation. A non-hydrostatic fully compressible numerical model (WRF) is used to simulate wind fields on and around the island on previously-studied sea-breeze days and is shown to accurately capture the circulation on all coasts. Diurnal rotation of wind is examined and patterns of clockwise and anti-clockwise rotation are identified. A dynamical analysis is performed by extracting individual forcing terms from the horizontal momentum equations. Analysis of several regions around the island shows that the direction of rotation is a result of a complex interaction between near-surface and synoptic pressure gradient, Coriolis and advection forcings. An idealized simulation is performed over an artificial island with dramatically simplified topography, yet similar dimensions and latitude to Sardinia. Dynamical analysis of the idealized case reveals a rather different pattern of hodograph rotation to the real Sardinia, yet similar underlying dynamics. The research provides new insights into the dynamics underlying sea-breeze hodograph rotation, especially in coastal zones with complex topography and/or coastline.

Due to this complexity, numerical models present the only tool for studying the dynamics of SB circulation over real domains with complex topography. As shown by Zhang (2005), Ramis and Romero (1995), Steyn and Kallos (1992), Mahrer and Segal (1985) and Walsh (1974) the general structure and diurnal cycle of the SB circulation can be well reproduced by a numerical model and agrees closely with the aspects developed by theoretical studies and observations.

Crosman and Horel (2010) conducted a thorough review of existing literature on numerical studies of SBs to summarize the current state of knowledge of the dependence of SB on geophysical variables. Despite the large numbers of scientific studies devoted to the subject, Crosman and Horel have identified several gaps in understanding of SB circulation. Among them is the ambiguity associated with SB dependence on topography and anti-clockwise hodograph rotation.

The mechanism behind the SB rotation was first explained by Haurwitz (1947), as an effect of the Coriolis force. One can therefore expect all SBs in the Northern hemisphere and their corresponding hodographs to rotate clockwise. However, a number of cases have been identified where an apparently anomalous anti-clockwise hodograph rotation (ACR) was observed. Neumann (1977) showed, using a two-dimensional sea and land-breeze model, that the rate of turning of the direction of sea and land-breezes is far from uniform over the diurnal cycle. Simpson (1996) expanded on the analysis proposed by Neumann and concluded that in general the Coriolis force, which is the primary factor driving typical clockwise hodograph rotation (CR) in the Northern Hemisphere, is not always the most important term in the equations of motion. Kusuda and Alpert (1983) considered the issue analytically and described hodographs in terms of phase shifts. Using a linear model they showed that ACR hodograph rotation can be generated by including an ACR thermal force. The switch to ACR occurs at a critical value, which is a function of friction and latitude. They also employed a simple

1 Introduction

Sea-breeze (SB) circulation is a mesoscale phenomenon driven by a mesoscale, horizontal pressure gradient resulting from the differential heating of land and water. Recently, with the availability of fully compressible three-dimensional non-hydrostatic numerical models there has been a tremendous improvement in our understanding of the complex nature of SB and the associated non-linear interactions on several scales, from meso- β to micro-scale (Miller et al., 2003).

two-dimensional model with artificial topography and found that the dominant term inducing the rotation was a combination of pressure and surface [pressure](#) gradient. In contrast to primarily analytical and idealized work, Steyn and Kallos (1992) used a three-dimensional numerical mesoscale model to study the issue in the Attic Peninsula, Greece. Their findings were in agreement with Kusuda and Alpert (1983) as well as local observations. The paper demonstrated that a balance of pressure and terrain gradient forcing is dominant, and can result in either CR or ACR. While the studies described present extremely valuable insight into the diurnal evolution of the SB, overall hodograph rotation has been largely neglected since the original study by Haurwitz (1947), according to Crosman and Horel (2010) who suggest simulating the hodograph rotation under a wide array of geophysical variables as a topic for future exploration.

Several studies have previously examined SBs in Sardinia ((Dalu and Cima, 1983; Melas et al., 2000)), which is located in the Western Mediterranean Sea and provides an ideal platform for investigation of SB dynamics in the mid-latitudes. SBs are known to be fairly frequent in the Mediterranean region and rich meteorological datasets are readily available from fifty meteorological stations on the island, of which twelve coastal locations are shown on Fig. 1. Sardinia has a complex topography with three mountain ranges situated slightly closer to the eastern side of the island. The island is approximately elliptical in shape, with length and width 270km and 140km, respectively.

A recent study by Furberg (2002) focused on developing a statistical climatology of SB in Sardinia based on data collected over approximately 16-26 months using the network of 12 coastal stations shown in Fig. 1. The paper examines diurnal hodograph rotation and also shows that under appropriate conditions SB can develop simultaneously on all coasts of Sardinia, which is in close agreement with the finding of Melas et al (2000). More importantly, the study demonstrates using averaged wind hodographs that both CR and ACR are known to occur along the coast of the island. These findings provide an extremely useful starting point for numerical modeling of the SB circulation and hodograph rotation in Sardinia.

2 Methods

2.1 Model setup

The Weather Research and Forecast Model (WRF-ARW) is used to simulate seven SB episodes during warmer months of 1997-1998 in Sardinia identified in Furberg's (2000) work. While the model offers great operational forecasting capabilities, effectively no options for dynamical analysis are available, which presents a serious limitation to those using WRF for research: while the model demonstrates excellent performance and accuracy it does not allow one to investigate the

dynamics driving the modelled phenomena. In order to overcome this limitation the model code was adjusted to allow for the extraction of the individual tendency terms of the horizontal momentum equations. The details of the introduced changes, as well as modified code are available as supplementary material.

The knowledge that the episode days identified by Furberg (2000) had favorable atmospheric conditions for the formation of SB on the island provides an extremely useful starting point for the numerical simulation. Identified primarily on the basis of diurnal reversal of surface wind direction, first suggested by Steyn and Faulkner (1986) the following days were considered SB days on Sardinia:

- 17 May, 1997
- 15 August, 1997
- 20 May, 1998
- 30 May, 1998
- 20 June, 1998
- 21 June, 1998
- 29 June, 1998

Identical domain configuration was used for all of the SB episode days. The simulation was set up on a two-way nested domain centered on the island of Sardinia with 50 vertical eta-levels. The parent and nest domain grid spacing was set to 9km and 3km respectively. Selection of such horizontal spacing was largely based on earlier studies by Steyn et al. (2013), which concluded that at this resolution the subgrid-scale effects in WRF have no significant influence on the overall dynamics of the SB.

The model was initialized using Climate Forecast System Reanalysis (CFSR) high resolution pressure-level (0.5 degrees latitude/longitude) and surface and radiative flux (0.3 degree gaussian grid) 6-hour forecast data. Each of the SB days identified by Furberg (2000) was simulated over 30 hours to account for a 6 hour spin-up, beginning at 18:00 UTC of the previous day. As we are primarily interested in day-time dynamics, the analysis was performed starting 09:00 UTC, i.e. 15 hours after the beginning of each simulation. Wind and dynamical tendency fields were output six times each hour and subsequently averaged to produce an estimate of hourly values.

2.2 Model evaluation

The model was evaluated using the observational data available for the twelve meteorological stations operated by the Servizio Agrometeorologico Regionale per la Sardegna (SAR), who manage a network of 50 stations over the island. The primary goal was to demonstrate that the model captures the SB circulation and hodograph rotation on all coasts, and hence we focused on comparing the winds and associated diurnal evolution of wind hodographs at each of the station

locations. For the purpose of the analysis, twelve individual
 175 modelled grid points were selected on the island which are
 closest to the location of the meteorological stations based
 on latitude and longitude.

The first step was to determine the direction of the on-
 shore wind vector for both modelled and observational data.
 180 The u and v wind components at 10m were converted into
 polar coordinates and plotted as a hodograph for both ob-
 served and modelled winds. Figure 2 shows the results from
 a single simulated SB episode on 21 June, 1998. A range of
 onshore/offshore directions was tested for each data set and
 185 the onshore wind vector was defined to be the one that pro-
 duced the smallest root-mean squared error (RMSE) between
 model and observation, and hence corresponding to the pri-
 mary direction of air flow.

Note that the modelled and observed onshore directions
 190 were defined separately for the observed and modelled winds
 and allowed to differ for each individual day. While these
 directions were generally found to be in close agreement,
 several stations showed a considerable discrepancy between
 model and observations (e.g. Valledoria, Jerzu). Introduction
 of this flexibility is a particularly important aspect of the pro-
 195 posed evaluation methodology. While it may seem that this
 assumption makes the evaluation criteria less stringent, it in
 fact, acts as a filter to isolate the subgrid-scale effects that
 are inevitably present in observational data, and entirely ab-
 sent from the model output. As the hourly winds are sub-
 200 sequently projected onto the identified onshore direction,
 a slight difference in the definition of the onshore axis due
 to inclusion/exclusion of the subgrid-scale effects can easily
 mask the model's overall good performance. The advantage
 of this approach is that it allows us to compare and evaluate
 205 the larger scale kinematics and their diurnal evolution, rather
 than the local effects due to subgrid-scale phenomena.

Overall, individual (non-averaged) daily hodographs
 present one of the most stringent criteria for model evalua-
 210 tion, as instantaneous wind data is inevitably highly vari-
 able. However, as seen in Fig. 2, there is good agreement
 between modelled and observed winds. While no observa-
 tional record is present for Siniscola station for the modelled
 day, there appears to be a greater discrepancy between simu-
 215 lated and observed data on the eastern coast. Modelled winds
 at Jerzu station, located beneath the highest peak in Gen-
 nargentu Ranges (1834m) (Fig. 1), are consistently inferior
 to simulations at other stations on all simulation days. This
 can likely be explained by steep topography in close proxim-
 220 ity to the east coast, which presents a well known challenge
 for numerical models. The nonorthogonal grid lines intro-
 duced due to the use of terrain-following vertical coordinate
 in WRF are known to produce significant truncation errors
 225 when attempting to calculate horizontal gradients, leading to
 computational inaccuracy of advection, diffusion and pres-
 sure gradient terms (Yamazaki and Satomura, 2010).

The simulated and observed wind fields were then pro-
 jected onto the corresponding identified onshore direction

for each station and compared. As seen in Fig. 3, the model
 evaluation demonstrates excellent agreement between model
 and observations, both due to exceptional model perfor-
 mance and successful evaluation strategy. Note that the sta-
 tions where the onshore directions determined by RMSE
 differed considerably between model and observations still
 show strong agreement in the development and shape of the
 onshore wind component, suggesting that the overall struc-
 ture of the SB at that location is well represented. WRF
 clearly captures the kinematics of the SB circulation, and
 hence can be used for further dynamical analysis of the SB
 structure.

3 Dynamical analysis of real-case simulation

3.1 Rotation of the horizontal wind

The horizontal momentum equations solved in WRF can be
 represented in simplified vector form as

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{V}_h}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{V}_{pg}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{V}_{adv}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{V}_{cor}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{V}_{hdif}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{V}_{vdiff}}{\partial t} \quad (1)$$

where \mathbf{V}_h is total horizontal velocity vector, $\mathbf{V} = (U, V)$ and
 subscripts pg , adv , cor , $hdif$, and $vdiff$ correspond to forc-
 ing due to pressure gradient, advection, Coriolis, horizontal
 and vertical diffusion. Taking the 850 mb pressure level to
 be representative of overlying synoptic weather conditions,
 the pressure gradient term \mathbf{V}_{pg} can be further separated into
 synoptic (syn) and surface ($surf$) forcing by assuming that

$$\mathbf{V}_{syn} = \mathbf{V}_{pg}(850mb) \quad (2)$$

The remaining pressure gradient forcing is then assumed to
 be due to surface effects, i.e.

$$\mathbf{V}_{surf} = \mathbf{V}_{pg} - \mathbf{V}_{syn} \quad (3)$$

It is important to note that the formulation of WRF-ARW
 does not allow us to further separate the pressure gradient
 forcing into components to isolate the effects of topography,
 coastline curvature and aspect, land/sea temperature contrast,
 roughness and other local features.

Full horizontal momentum equations considered for dy-
 namical analysis then become

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{V}_h}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{V}_{surf}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{V}_{syn}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{V}_{adv}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{V}_{cor}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{V}_{hdif}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{V}_{vdiff}}{\partial t} \quad (4)$$

Following Neumann (1977), the tendency of horizontal
 wind direction can be expressed as

$$\frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{V_h^2} \mathbf{k} \cdot (\mathbf{V}_h \times \frac{\partial \mathbf{V}_h}{\partial t}) \quad (5)$$

where α is the angle of local wind relative to the positive
 x -axis, \mathbf{V}_h is the horizontal wind vector, and \mathbf{k} is a vertical

unit vector. Positive and negative values of $\frac{\partial\alpha}{\partial t}$ correspond to ACR and CR respectively. Expanding the cross product in Eq. (5) using the components of the total wind vector in Eq. (4) it is possible to compare the magnitudes of the terms contributing most strongly to the rotation.

3.2 Regional patterns of hodograph rotation

Using the definition of $\frac{\partial\alpha}{\partial t}$ in Eq. (5) it is possible to create contour maps of regions of CR and ACR for the simulated real domain. 20 June, 1998 was selected as a test case, as it has shown strong agreement between model and observed hodographs based on the results of model evaluation. Hourly contours produce extremely complex patterns. As we are primarily interested in identifying possible invariant features of the circulation, daytime hourly $\frac{\partial\alpha}{\partial t}$ values were averaged between 09:00 to 17:00 UTC to produce $\frac{\partial\alpha_{day}}{\partial t}$. Figure 4 shows daytime regional patterns of CR ($\frac{\partial\alpha_{day}}{\partial t} < 0$) and ACR ($\frac{\partial\alpha_{day}}{\partial t} > 0$) for the real case simulation.

The southwestern region of the nested domain is dominated by strong CR. The CR pattern continues around the northern part of Sardinia. The SB circulation on the eastern coast of the island is largely ACR. The southern tip of Sardinia shows a switch between CR and ACR likely due to the presence of the southern mountain range - the Sulcis Mountains (Fig. 1). Overall the rotation pattern appears to respond to the local features of the terrain. The island of Corsica to the north of Sardinia exhibits a very complex pattern with several extremely sharp gradients in rate of change of direction. This can likely be explained by Corsica's much steeper topography and slopes and proximity to the boundary of the nested domain.

Also identified in Fig. 4 are four subregions off the southwestern, northwestern, southeastern and southwestern coasts of the island exhibiting either CR or ACR. Each subregion is a square of 8x8 grid points covering an area of 576 km². The chosen locations correspond to largest positive and negative values of average diurnal rotational forcing, as they maintain their sense of rotation throughout the length of the day. These regions were selected for further dynamical analysis in an attempt to understand the underlying processes most strongly influencing the sense of wind rotation.

3.3 Relative importance of tendency terms

Expanding the cross product in Eq. (5) using the components of the total wind vector in Eq. (4) the total rate of rotation can be broken into individual forcing terms as follows:

$$\frac{\partial\alpha_{tot}}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial\alpha_{surf}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial\alpha_{syn}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial\alpha_{cor}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial\alpha_{adv}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial\alpha_{hdiff}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial\alpha_{vdiff}}{\partial t} \quad (6)$$

where the subscripts correspond the various tendency components, consistent with terms in Eq. (4). As described

earlier, the Coriolis term always induces CR in the Northern Hemisphere. However, the remaining rotation tendency components have much more complex underlying physics, and are discussed individually below.

Surface Pressure Gradient: The surface pressure gradient is predominantly driven by the temperature contrast between land and water, and its influence on the sense of rotation depends largely on the location and shape of the landmass. More subtle, local effects of the sea surface temperature inhomogeneity may further alter the turning direction of the surface wind. Moreover, non-uniform surface heating due to topography and irregular coastline of Sardinia are likely to introduce further complexity into surface pressure distribution, as previously suggested by Kusuda and Alpert (1983).

Synoptic Pressure Gradient: As the synoptic pressure gradient term is derived from total pressure gradient it inevitably represents a total of upper level forcings and true synoptic flow. While the synoptic component of the pressure gradient force generally acts in opposition to the surface pressure gradient under SB conditions due to the formation of the SB return flow (Miller et al., 2003), it also responds to the local topography. Cyclonic and anti-cyclonic rotation may be induced depending on the direction of the local wind and shape of the topography. As SBs are known to develop on all coasts of Sardinia and have variable inland penetration the direction of dominant wind flowing over the primary mountain range on the island is likely to vary throughout the day.

Advection: Advection of the horizontal momentum may similarly result in the formation of both CR and ACR. The importance of the term depends largely on the presence of velocity gradients at a given location. Since the regions selected for our analysis are located away from the coast, we can expect the rotational effects of the advection to be of secondary importance.

Horizontal and Vertical Diffusion: The horizontal and vertical diffusion are friction driven effects, and hence always act to oppose the local wind. Varying surface roughness due to the spatial distribution of land use, cover and topography may introduce shear and rotation into wind flow. As our analysis is performed for locations away from the coast, these remain largely negligible.

3.4 Relative importance of tendency terms

To apply the term-by-term analysis (Eq. 6) to each region identified in Fig. 4, the hourly tendency values for the selected grid points was extracted. They were subsequently normalized by the Coriolis parameter f to produce non-dimensional values, and also spatially averaged amongst the 64 grid-points for each hour. Figure 5 shows the diurnal evolution of the individual terms as well as their spatial standard deviation.

370 For Region 1 shown in Fig. 5 total clockwise rotation rate 425
increases throughout the day reaching a peak around 15:00
UTC, as may be explained by the growth of the land-sea
temperature contrast. As expected, the Coriolis component is
one of the leading terms inducing CR, and remains constant.
375 The surface [pressure](#) gradient becomes increasingly impor- 430
tant through the day, initially contributing slightly to ACR
but subsequently turning strongly CR. Note that the surface
[pressure](#) gradient term includes the combined effects of sur-
face slope, roughness, temperature and pressure gradient and
380 hence is non-zero even though the sub-domain is located over 435
water.

The synoptic gradient acts largely in opposition to the sur-
face [pressure](#) gradients, likely due to the formation of SB
return flow near 850mb level. As expected this forcing is
385 strongest around 1400. [Since the SB return flow often merges 440
with the prevailing synoptic flow and is, hence, difficult to
distinguish \(Melas et al., 2000\), it is important to highlight
that true synoptic winds do not appear to be a significant
factor in determining the rotation of the SB. The analysis
390 is based on seven SB episodes that were pre-selected by 445
Furberg \(1992\) using a fairly conservative filter, ensuring
the exclusion of cases with strong overriding synoptic scale
winds. The model, similarly, produces very weak synoptic
395 forcing.](#) 450

Advection effect is always clockwise, but is of secondary
importance in this dynamical balance. Horizontal and verti-
cal diffusion terms are largely insignificant in this and the
remaining regions, as they were located off the coast where
400 friction is of secondary importance. As SBs are mesoscale 455
phenomena, their scale is not restricted to the immediate
coastal region. Hence the analysis can be performed away
from the regions of sharp gradients in topography, rough-
ness, and temperature and still capture the dynamics of the
405 phenomenon. Overall, the balance appears to be dominated 460
by surface and synoptic pressure gradients and Coriolis.

While the Coriolis term remains one of the largest in mag-
nitude acting clockwise for Region 2, the combined effects
of surface and synoptic pressure gradients outweigh its in-
410 fluence and induce ACR. Similarly to Region 1, a relatively
small clockwise advection term is present. While clock-
wise Coriolis forcing remains the largest term throughout
the course of the day the combined anti-clockwise effects of 465
all remaining terms induce ACR in Region 3. A particular
feature of the dynamics of this region is that the advection
415 term is relatively important, and without it the ACR would
not be possible. Region 4 exhibits largely CR, dominated by
the combined effect of Coriolis and pressure gradient terms. 470
Advection and synoptic act to induce ACR, but remain sec-
420 ondary.

It can hence be concluded that the sense of rotation is pre-
dominantly a result of local balance of Coriolis, surface and
synoptic pressure gradients and advection. While Coriolis 475
forcing remains constant throughout the day, the remaining

tendencies each have a unique diurnal pattern. Surface pres-
sure gradient rotation tendency appears to respond faster to
the increase in the land-sea temperature contrast, generally
peaking in magnitude around noon. The forcing due to the
synoptic pressure gradient appears to peak later in the day,
which may be explained by the formation of the SB return
flow, generally forming with a slight delay in response to the
surface SB gravity wave (Miller et al., 2003). The advection
term is largest around 15:00 UTC and can act to induce both
clockwise and anti-clockwise rotation.

Hence, the dynamical balance of terms contributing to SB
rotation in Sardinia appears to be much more complicated
than that proposed by Steyn and Kallos (1992) for the Attic
Peninsula. The rotation tendencies due to pressure gradients
were not typically found to be the largest magnitude terms.
Moreover, depending on the specific region of the domain
these terms could be acting in the same or opposite direc-
tions. This work has shown that, rather than being the result
of a simple balance of the synoptic and surface pressure gra-
dients, the sense of direction is determined by whether the
combined effects of surface, synoptic and advection tenden-
cies outweigh the Coriolis effect.

The spatial pattern has also proved to be much more
complex than that found in Steyn and Kallos (1992). One
can speculate that the rotation patterns found around Cor-
sica, which while having a significantly steeper topography
closely resembles the single-hill structure of the Attic Penin-
sula, show a similar "CR tongue" formation near the eastern
coast as found by Steyn and Kallos. However, the accuracy
of the simulation was not evaluated in that region, and the
proximity to the boundaries of the nest domain do not allow
us to draw such conclusions with certainty. The complexity
of the spatial patterns of SB rotation in Sardinia may also be
explained by the increased ability of newer numerical models
to capture detail. An idealized simulation was hence set up to
determine whether the complexity of hodograph rotation pat-
terns in Sardinia is associated with the specific topographic
features of the island or improved numerical modelling abil-
ities.

4 Dynamics of idealized case

It is important to highlight that the idealized case referred
to herein is not to be confused with ideal-case WRF simula-
tions, which introduce severe simplification into the model's
operation. For this study the full features of a real-case WRF
simulation were retained (including all surface, boundary
layer and physics routines, as well as real earth features such
as curvature and Coriolis). The term *idealized* in this case is
meant to indicate that the shape, coastline and topography
of the island were generalized to such an extent that they no
longer represent the particular characteristics of Sardinia, but
rather of any elliptical island with a bell-shaped topography
in the mid-latitudes.

Using the standard WRF Preprocessing System (WPS) software to create a domain, the idealized case study was set up with the same parameters and nesting options as the real simulation. The topography was then manually edited to create a perfectly elliptical island in the center of the domain with 40 grid point semi-major axis and 18 grid point semi-minor axis, which approximately matches the size of Sardinia. The remaining grid points of the nest and parent domains were masked as water. All other standard fields such as land use, soil moisture and type, temperature and pressure were also adjusted. The topography height was edited to create a bell-shaped mountain with 800m peak in the center of the island using a 2D Hanning window.

Meteorological data from June 20, 1998 was used to create initial fields with WPS. These were again manually altered to fit the modified domain. Combined domain (including both static and meteorological fields) and boundary files generated by WRF had to be further adjusted to remove any inconsistencies arising due to interpolation. The rest of the simulation was performed using settings identical to the real cases. Since WRF was not designed to introduce idealized topography into a real-case simulation, the results presented in this section cannot be considered conclusive. The complexity of the WRF model makes tracking potential inconsistencies of these modifications extremely difficult. While the hourly patterns of hodograph rotation of the idealized simulation showed distributions nearly as complex as the real-case simulation, the diurnal average shown in Fig. 6 does exhibit a much simpler pattern than that of a real case. Interestingly, It is worth noting that regions of CR and ACR are arranged on opposite coasts to that of the real Sardinia, and similarly to Corsica from the real simulation and the Attic Peninsula from Steyn and Kallos (1992). This coarse pattern of CR and ACR rotation can likely be attributed to similarities between the shape and elevation of the gross topography of the Attic Peninsula and the gross topography of the idealized simulation. A consequence of this is that the more complex CR and ACR patterns in the real simulations are a product of quite local topographic influences.

Overall the structure appears to be vortex-like, centering around the peak of the mountain. One can speculate that the region of CR on the eastern coast of the island is the equivalent of the "CR tongue" feature of Attic Peninsula. Again, further model analysis would be necessary to confirm this finding.

The term-by-term dynamical analysis for the idealized simulation is also much less conclusive than that of the real simulation. The west-coast ACR region shows consistent but relatively weak total rotation forcing, as seen in Fig. 7. Early morning values appear to be unrealistically large. This may be an indication of a model response to the morning switch in the direction of surface heat flux, which in some cases produces a spike in model fields. As likely inconsistencies in the domain set-up due to modification of the standard preprocessing routine may reduce the numerical stability of the

model, the increased values caused by a spike may persist for long periods of time. Overall the dynamics of the ACR region mimic those of Region 3 in the real case simulation, with all significant terms acting to counterbalance Coriolis forcing. Since idealized Region 1 remains away from the coast the diffusion terms are again insignificant. Unlike the real case simulation the afternoon surface, synoptic pressure gradients and advection are all of approximately the same magnitude.

The CR region on the eastern coast (Region 2) of the idealized island shows much stronger rotational tendency than that on the western coast. The signs of surface and synoptic pressure gradient vary throughout the day. Similarly to idealized Region 1, pressure gradient and advection terms have like magnitudes. As this region partially covers land grid points vertical diffusion term can no longer be ignored. Friction effects contribute to the total balance inducing both clockwise and anti-clockwise rotation depending on the time of the day. Similarly to the real case, the overall shape of the total diurnal rotation curve appears to be strongly influenced by that of the surface pressure gradient. Though Region 1 of the idealized simulation has a similar spatial variability to that of the real case simulation, larger standard deviation values were observed for the second region.

While these results generally appear to be in agreement with the previous studies further evaluation is necessary to deem the findings conclusive. The patterns of clockwise and anti-clockwise hodograph rotation are notably simpler than that of a real-case simulation, as anticipated. While the distribution of CR and ACR regions bears little resemblance with that of real Sardinia, the underlying dynamical behavior appear similar.

5 Conclusions

This study examined the dynamics of SB rotation in a region of complex topography, with known occurrence of both theoretically expected CR as well as "anomalous" counter-Coriolis ACR. A numerical simulation was performed for Sardinia, using the WRF Model and subsequently evaluated for accuracy using local observations. The original WRF-ARW code was adjusted to allow for the extraction of the individual components of the horizontal momentum equations from the solver. Observed and simulated daily hodographs were compared and an evaluation methodology was devised to assess WRF's ability to capture SB kinematics. The diurnal evolution of modelled and observed onshore winds was shown to be in strong agreement.

Terms found to have significant contribution to the total momentum balance over the domain included pressure gradient (subsequently separated into surface and synoptic components), Coriolis, advection, and horizontal and vertical diffusion. The rate of rotation of the total horizontal momentum tendency was plotted for the entire domain. Following Kusuda and Alpert (1983), the strength of rotation due to

each component of the horizontal momentum equations was determined for the selected regions around the island. The direction of rotation was found to be a result of a complex interaction between surface and synoptic pressure gradients, Coriolis and advection.

Lastly, an idealized simulation was attempted using a similar domain configuration as that of a real case, but introducing a completely artificial simplified topography. Contour maps of regions of CR and ACR showed the formation of a vortex-like region of ACR around most of the island, with a single protruding "tongue" of CR region in the middle of the East coast. The dynamical analysis of regions of CR and ACR showed that the balance of forces resembled those of the real simulation, however, higher variability as well as unlikely individual term magnitudes suggest that the simulation requires further improvements to be considered conclusive.

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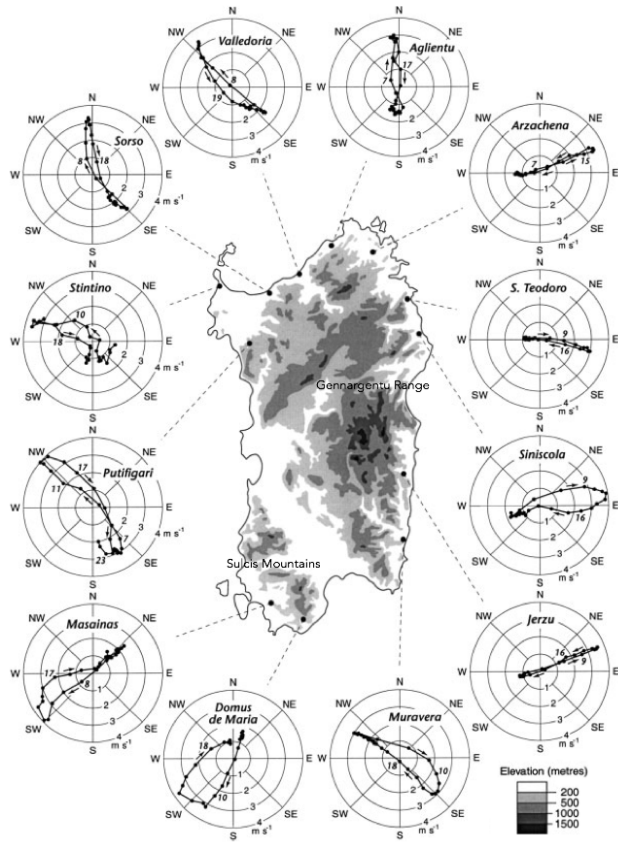


Fig. 1. Topographic map of Sardinia with 12 coastal stations and SB hodographs. The island is approximately 270 km long and 140 km wide, from Furberg et al. (2002)

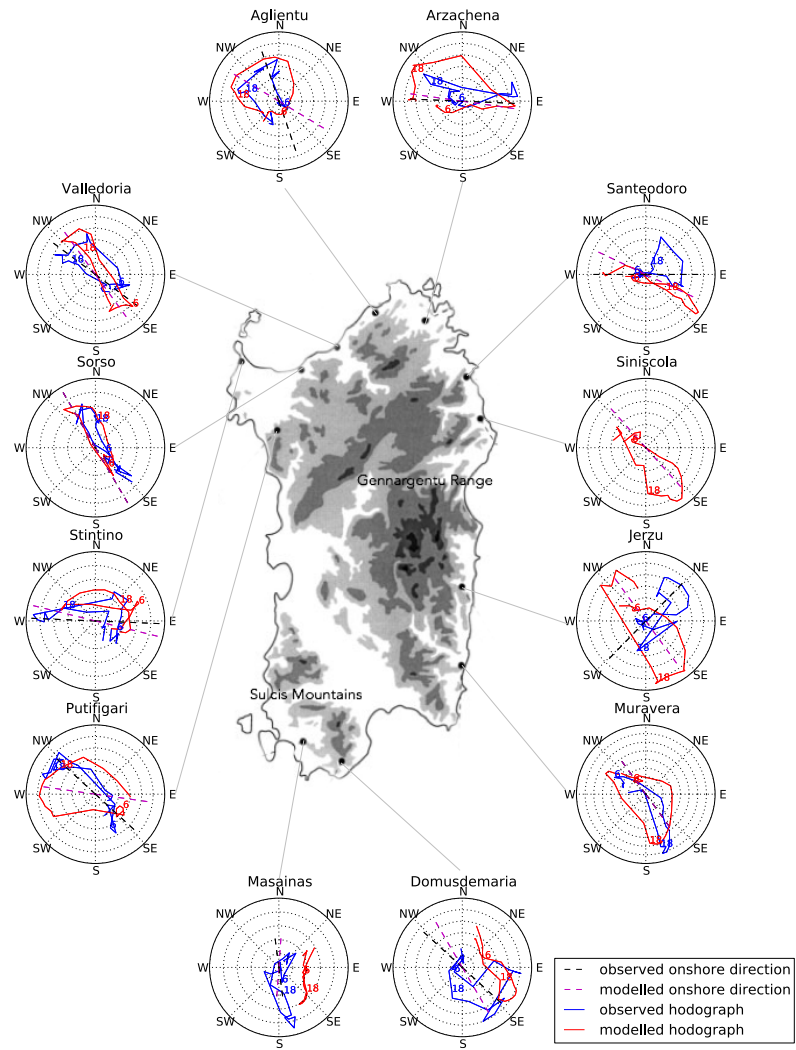


Fig. 2. Modelled and observed wind hodographs at 10m over Sardinia on June 21, 1998

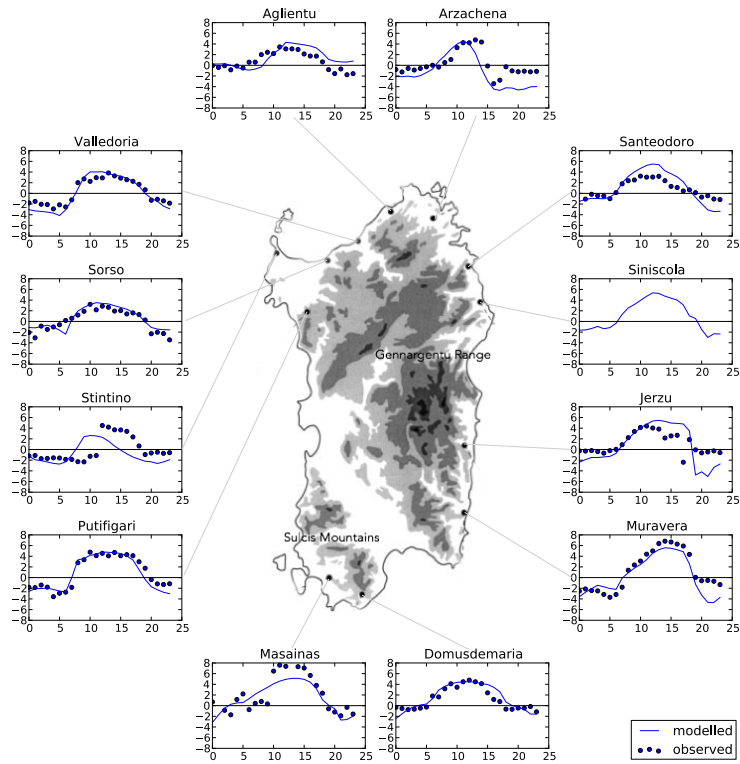


Fig. 3. Diurnal evolution of onshore wind at 10m over Sardinia on June 21, 1998

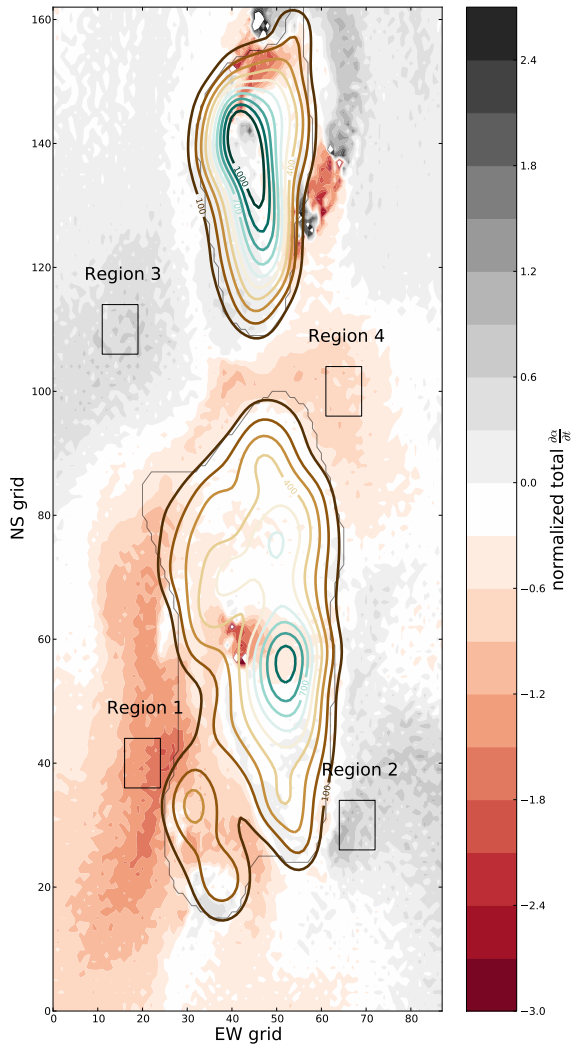


Fig. 4. Total $\frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial t}$, averaged over daytime hours. Also shown: smoothed elevation contours, smoothed coast line, Regions 1,2,3 and 4 are identified for further dynamical analysis

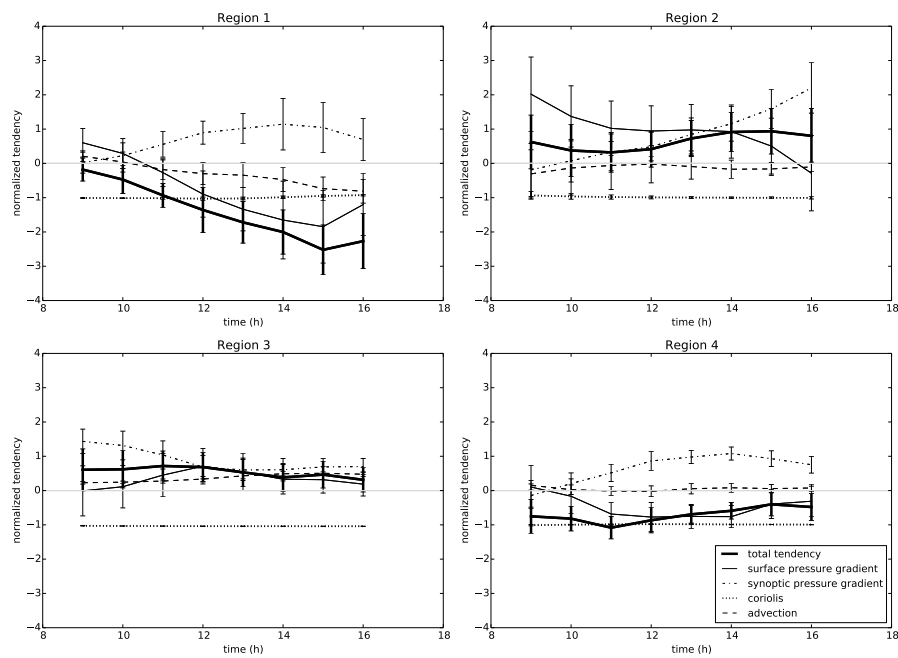


Fig. 5. Evolution of dominant dynamic forcings for Regions 1,2,3 and 4, on June 20, 1998. Positive and negative values correspond to ACR and CR, respectively.

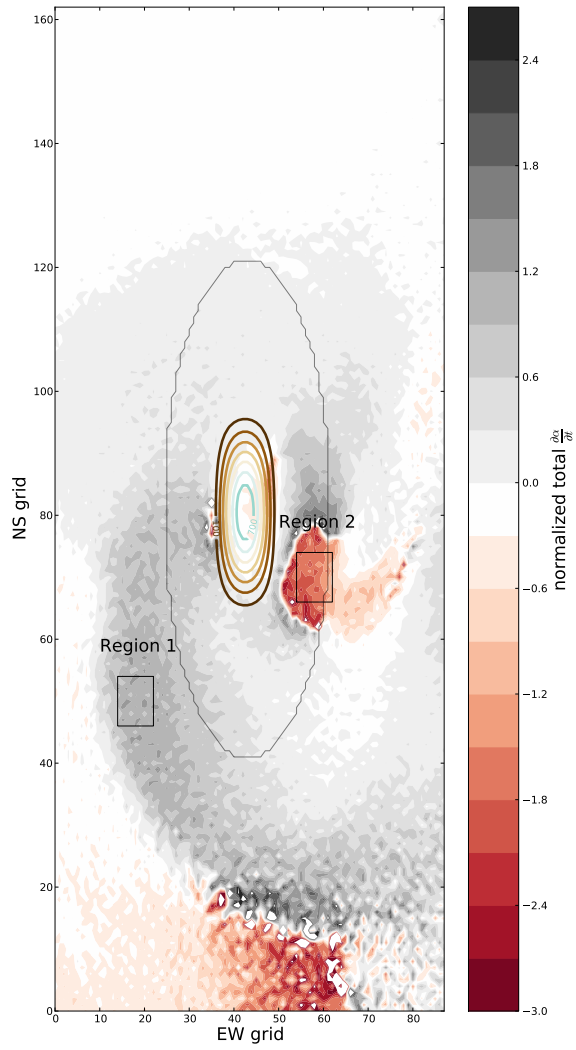


Fig. 6. Total $\frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial t}$ values are averaged over daytime hours. Also shown: elevation contours, coastline, Regions 1 and 2 are identified for further dynamical analysis

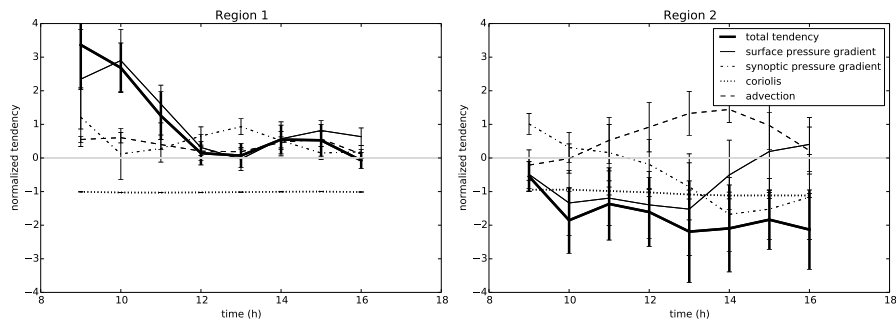


Fig. 7. Evolution of dominant dynamic forcings for Regions 1 and 2, idealized case. Positive and negative values correspond to ACR and CR, respectively.