

Katabatic, anabatic winds and their impacts in CO₂

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BLLAST workshop
Palma de Mallorca
15 May 2018

Outline

- **ATMOUNT** project context
- **Objective 1.** Mountain breezes comparison in 3 sites
- **Objective 2.** Mountain breezes and their effects in CO₂
- **Testing period:** BLLAST (master students work)
 - CO₂ analyses over different surfaces

Project context

ATMOUNT

Land-atmosphere interactions in mountains analysis and impacts on global change

- ATMOUNT I – *Surface/atmosphere interactions in mountains and soil-vegetation-atmosphere transfer processes (obs+mod).* [Univ. Islas Baleares](#)
- ATMOUNT II – *Micro-mesometeorological flows around Sierra de Guadarrama: Influences on fluxes of greenhouse gases and energy.* [Univ. Complutense Madrid](#)

ATMOUNT III – *Gravity waves, orographic rainfall.* [Univ. Barcelona](#)

ATMOUNT II

- OBJECTIVE 1: To compare mountain breezes in other sites.
- OBJECTIVE 2: To analyse the impacts of mountain breezes in CO₂ and water vapour concentration and fluxes

(among other objectives)



Mountain breezes comparison

- OBJ. 1 - Comparison of mountain breezes features in 3 sites:

1. **La Herrería** (Guadarrama Mountains)
2. **CRA** (Pyrenees)
3. **Salt Lake Valley** (Rocky Mountains)

Breezes detection □ Algorithm* prepared to work in 3 sites

- Synoptic conditions (NCEP: u, v, T, RH)
 - Wind at 700 hPa ($< 10\text{-}11\text{ m/s}$)
 - Fronts passage ($\Delta\theta_e$)
 - Rainfall
- Local conditions
 - Range (kata/ana) of wind direction at specific timing
 - Wind direction persistence (80% of time)
 - Minimum duration of events (2 hours min)

Breezes analysis □ Statistics

- Formation and end times (related to sunrise/sunset)
- Duration
- Wind speed intensity and variability
- Wind direction variability
- Events relation with other variables (synoptic conditions, temperature, season, soil humidity...)
- IMPACTS: on fluxes, turbulence, stability, PBL behavior, transitions? $+\text{CO}_2$ and $(\text{H}_2\text{O})_v$

* Based on criteria in Arrillaga et al. 2016

Objective 1. Breezes detection and statistics

- La Herrería (almost 2 available years) ☐ Analysis for all 2017
- CRA (several available years) ☐ Analysis for all 2017
- Salt Lake Valley ☐ Jan-July 2015 (MATERHORN)

+ TESTING PERIOD...
BLLAST!

LA HERRERIA (El Escorial) - 2017

LARGE SCALE CRITERIA KATABATICS

201 days from a total of 365 have passed filter 1 (synoptic wind speed)
193 days have passed ALSO filter 2 (fronts passage)
183 days have passed ALSO filter 3 (in situ rainfall (stormy days))

SMALL SCALE CRITERIA KATABATICS

290 possible katabatic events
276 katabatics events have been detected with minumum persistence of 2 hour(s)
132 events also passed the criteria of 80 percentage of time with the same wd

----- LARGE SCALE AND IN SITU KATABATIC DETECTION -----

Number of kat. events according to small scale & large scale = 107

CONFIGURATION	
Synoptical height	700
Synoptic wind speed threshold (m/s)	9
Synoptic theta threshold (K/6h)	-1,45
Rainfall threshold (mm/day)	0,5
Katabatic range min	250
Katabatic range max	340
Anabatic range min	70
Anabatic range max	230
Data time resolution	10
Katabatic ini time regarding sunrise	-5
Katabatic end time regarding sunrise	+18
Anabatic ini time regarding sunset	-2
Anabatic end time regarding sunset	+18
Katabatic minimum time persistence (h)	2
Anabatic minimum time persistence (h)	2
% of kat/anab continuity	80

Objective 1. Breezes detection and statistics

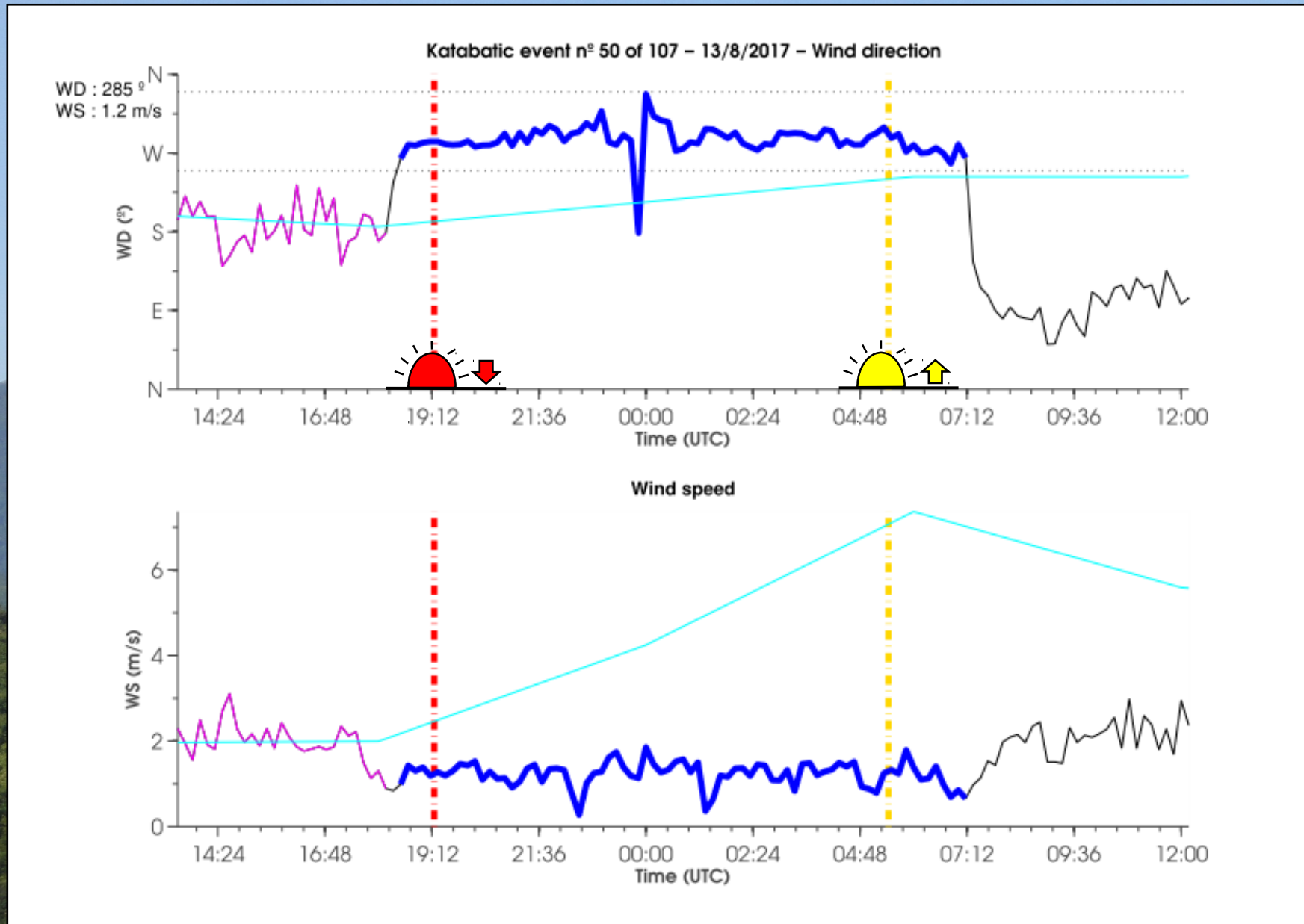
Example
Katabatic event

15/07/2017
La Herrería

Typical case

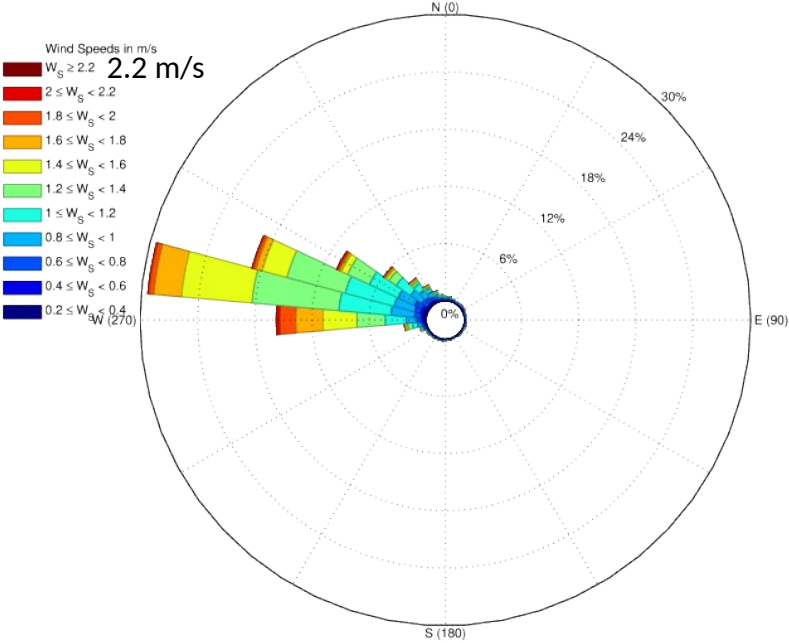
Cases very similar and
constant

POSSIBILITY OF
REMOVING
UNCLEAR
CASES



La Herrería (San Lorenzo de El Escorial)

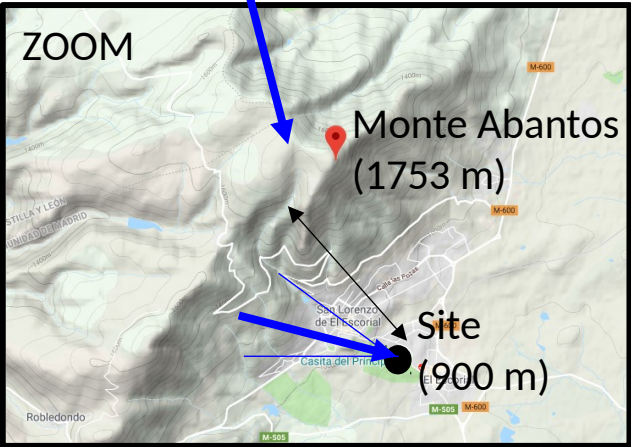
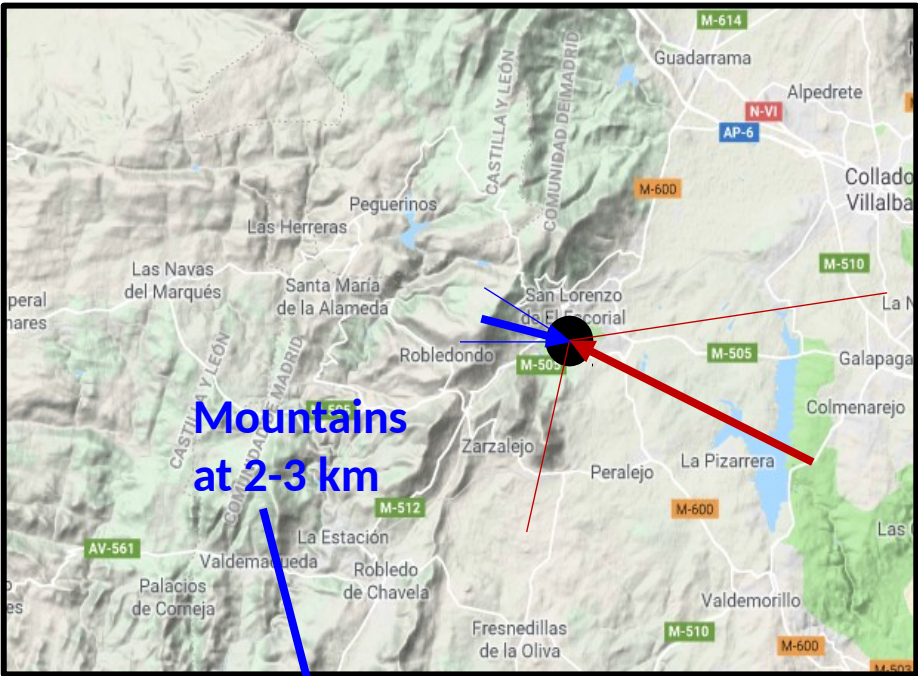
Katabatics



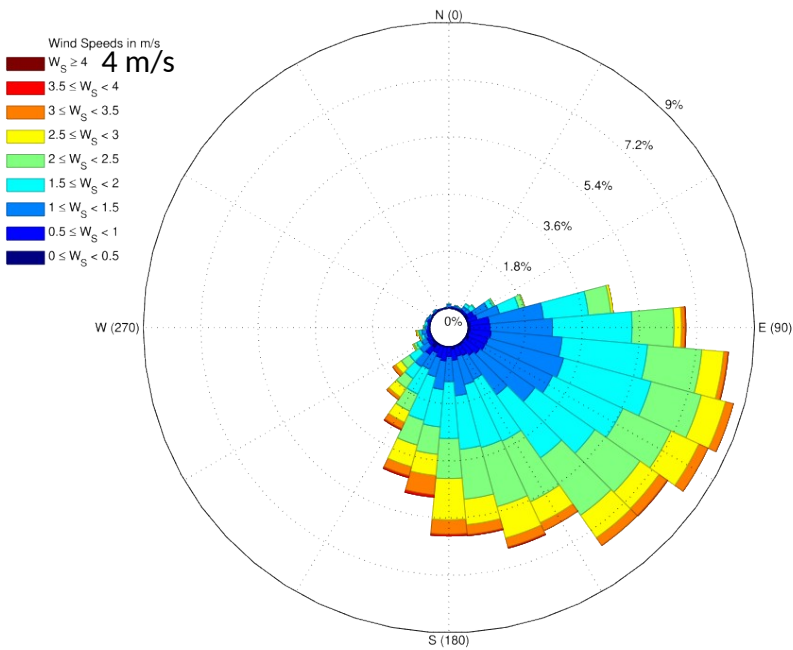
Mean wind speed = **1.2 m/s**
(range 1 to 1.5 m/s)

Katabatic formation  -0.5 h

Katabatic end  +1.5 h



Anabatics



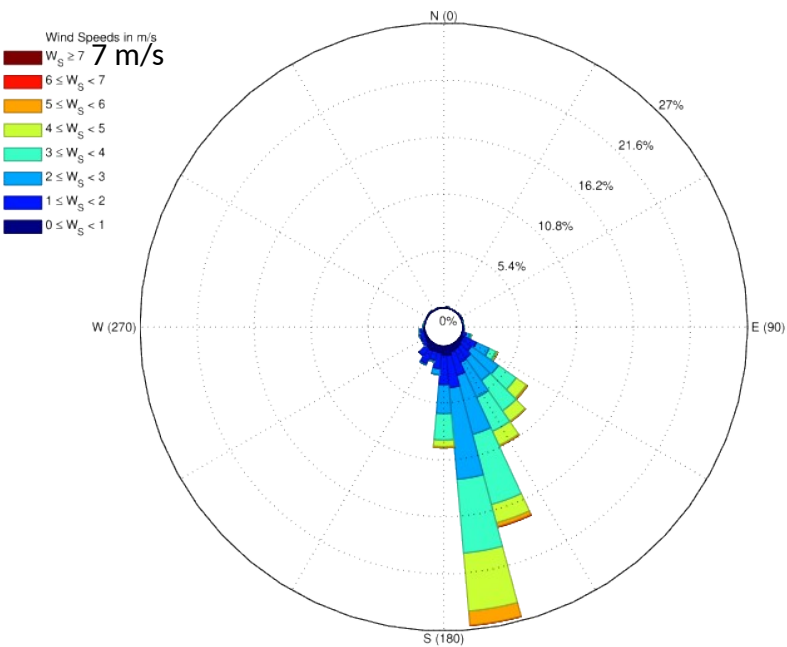
Mean wind speed = **1.7 m/s**
(range 1.1 – 2.5 m/s)

Anabatic formation  +1.5 h

Anabatic end  -0.75 h


CRA (Lannemezan)

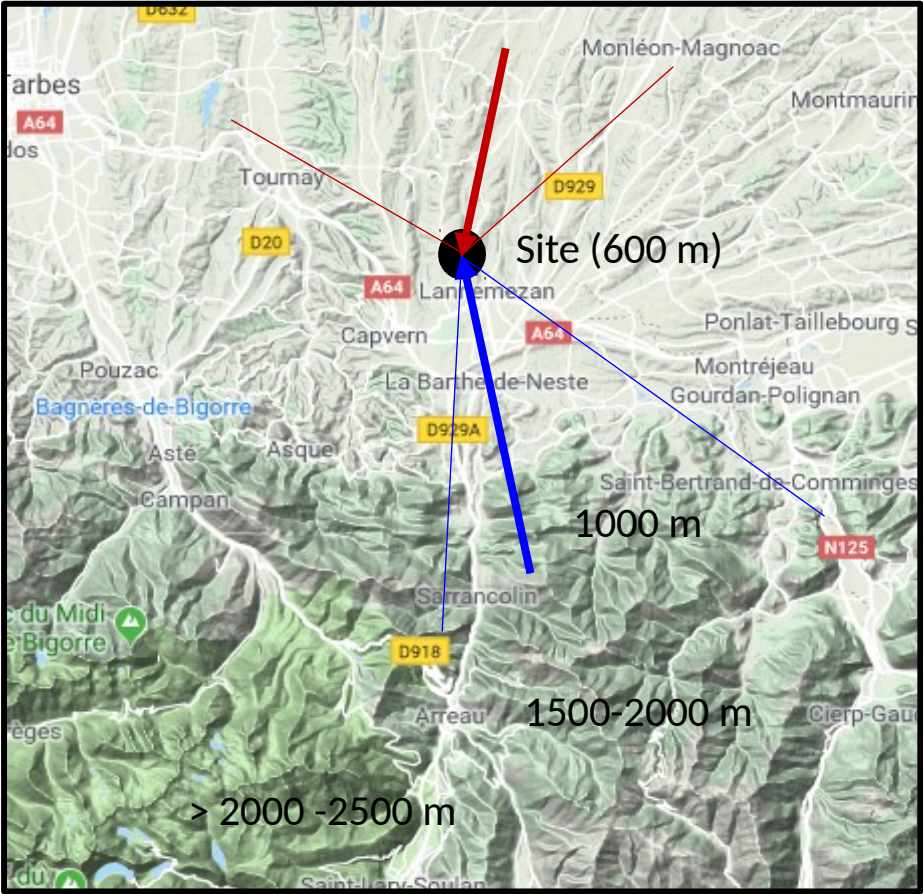
Katabatics



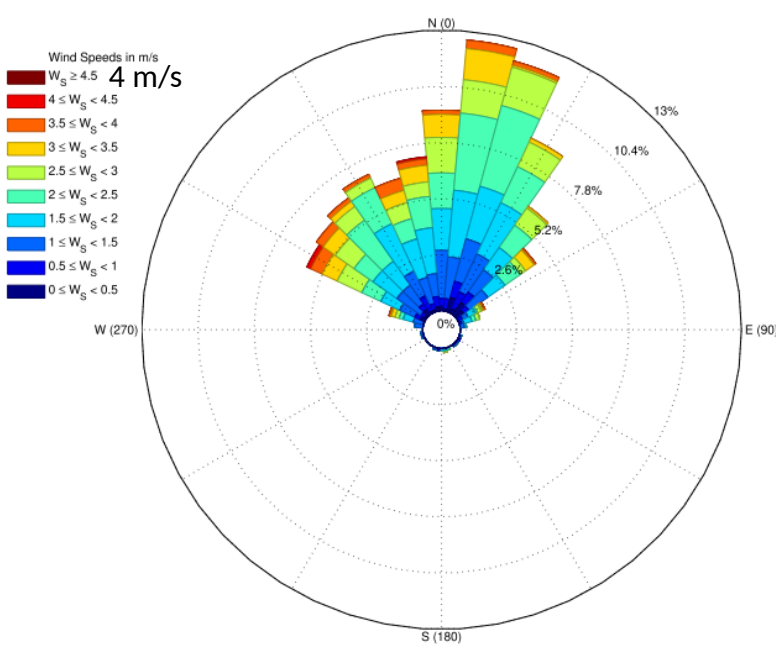
Mean wind speed = **2.6 m/s**
(range 0.5 to 4.5 m/s)

Katabatic formation  +1 h

Katabatic end  +2.5 h



Anabatics



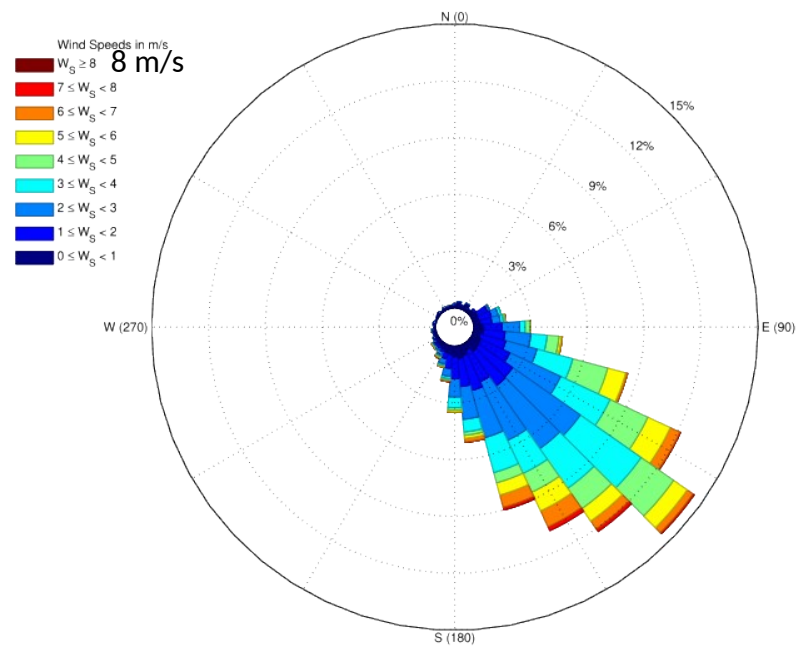
Mean wind speed = **1.7 m/s**
(range 1 – 3.2 m/s)

Anabatic formation  +4 h

Anabatic end  -0.5 h

Salt Lake Valley (SLC)

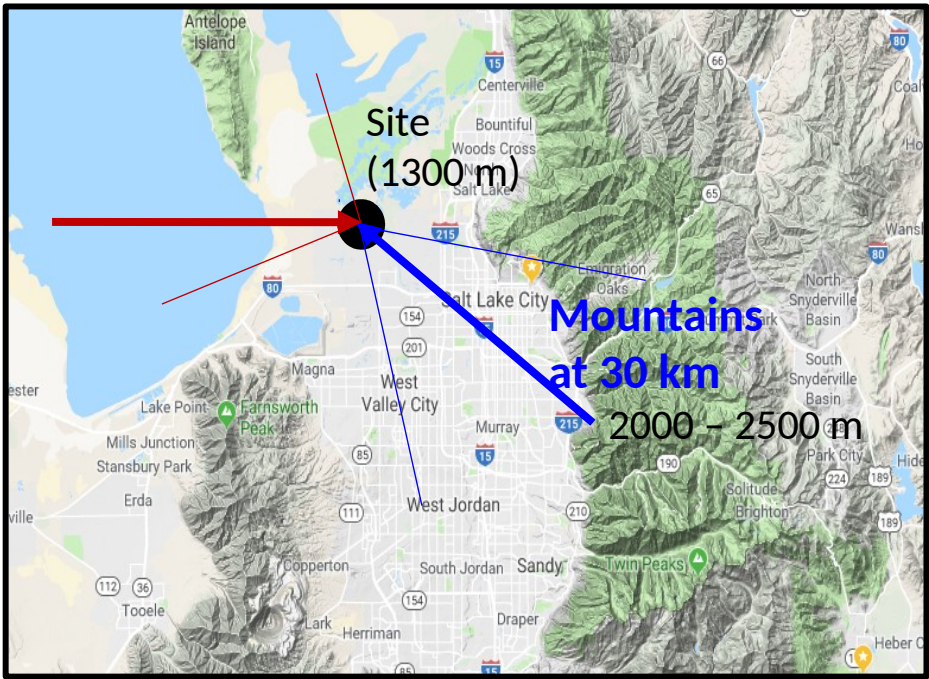
Katabatics



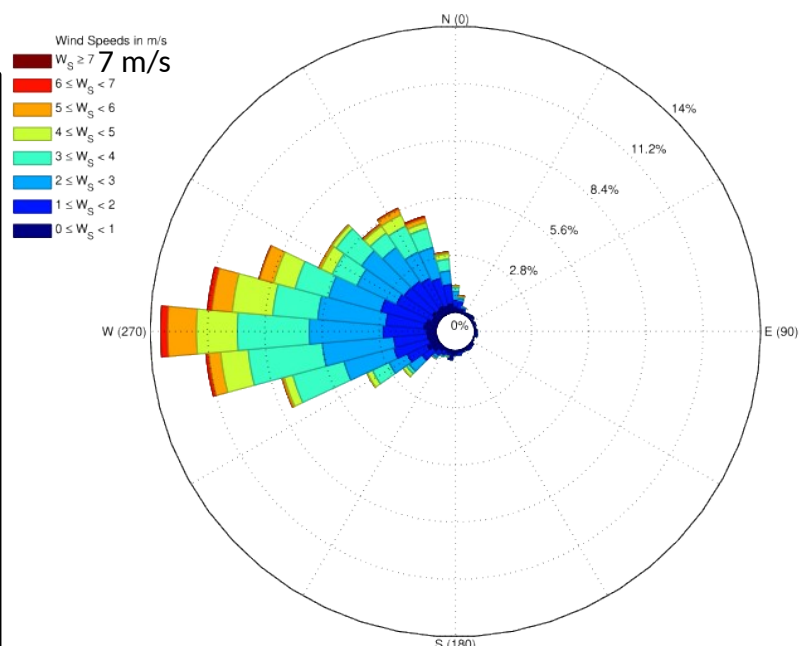
Mean wind speed = **2.7 m/s**
(range 1.5 to 3.5 m/s)

Katabatic formation  +1 h

Katabatic end  -1 h



Anabatics



Mean wind speed = **2.7 m/s**
(range 1 – 5.5 m/s)

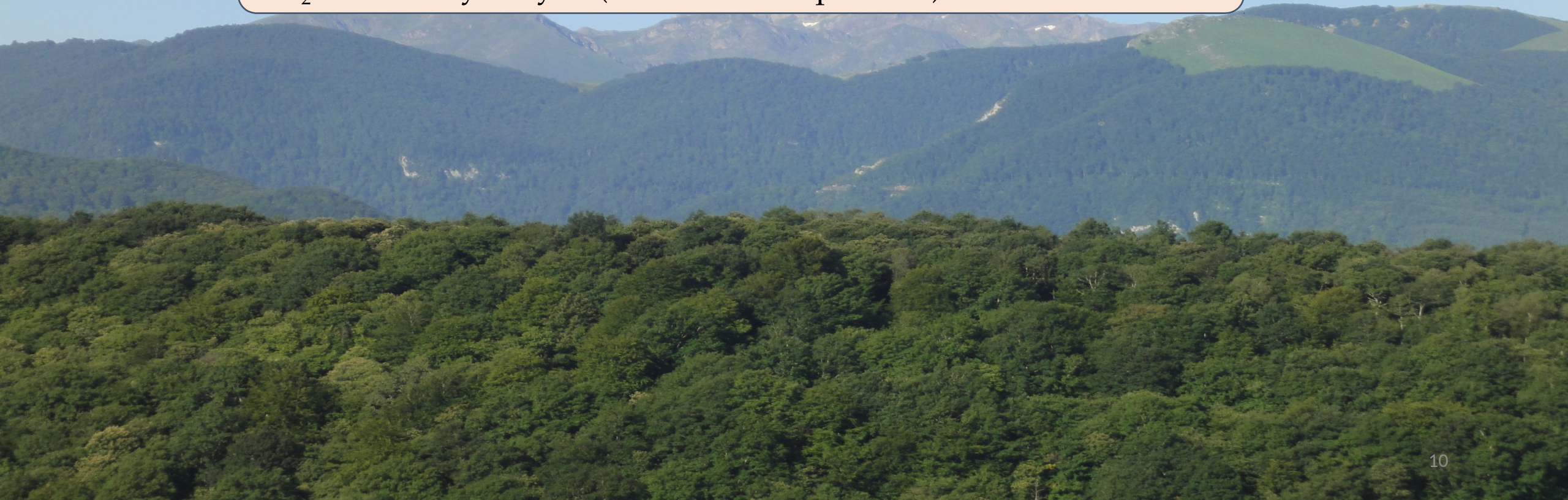
Anabatic formation  +2.5 h

Anabatic end  --- h

Mountain breezes comparison

- OBJ. 2 - Analysis of impacts in CO₂/water vapour concentrations and fluxes:

- CO₂ diurnal cycle. What is the influence of the mountain breezes?
- H₂O not analysed yet! (and more complicated)

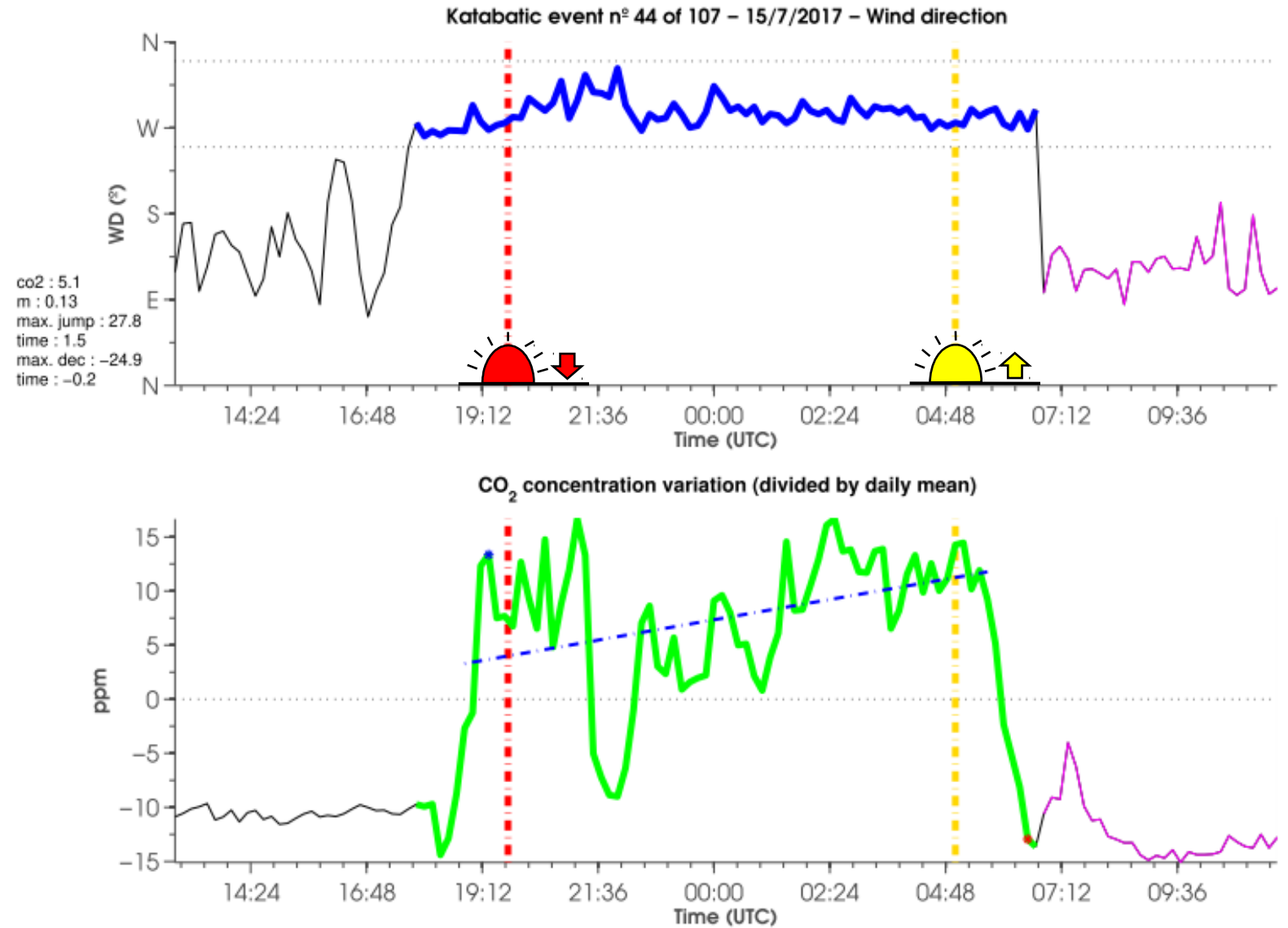


CO₂ analysis

Example
Katabatic event

15/07/2017

La Herrería



CO₂ analysis

Example
Katabatic event

15/07/2017
La Herrería

ASPECTS TO BE STUDIED

1. CO₂ jump

- Is it related to the katabatic onset?
- Which variables are controlling the strength of the CO₂ jump?
- How does it change along the year?

2. CO₂ night evolution (slope)

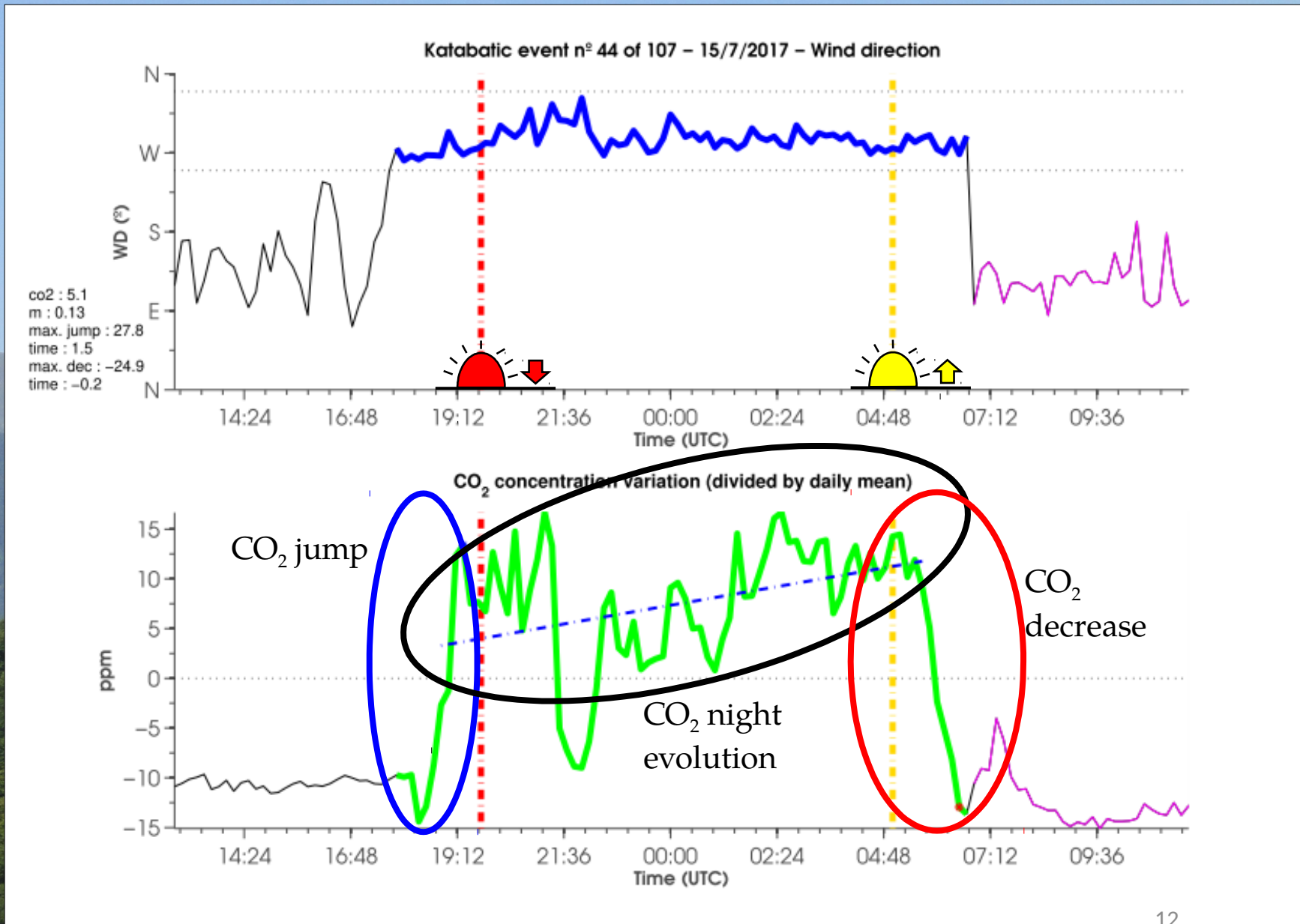
- Positive during summer?
- Negative during winter?
- Annual evolution?
- CO₂ pic always at the beginning of the SBL related to very low turbulence

3. CO₂ decrease

- Speed of morning transition?

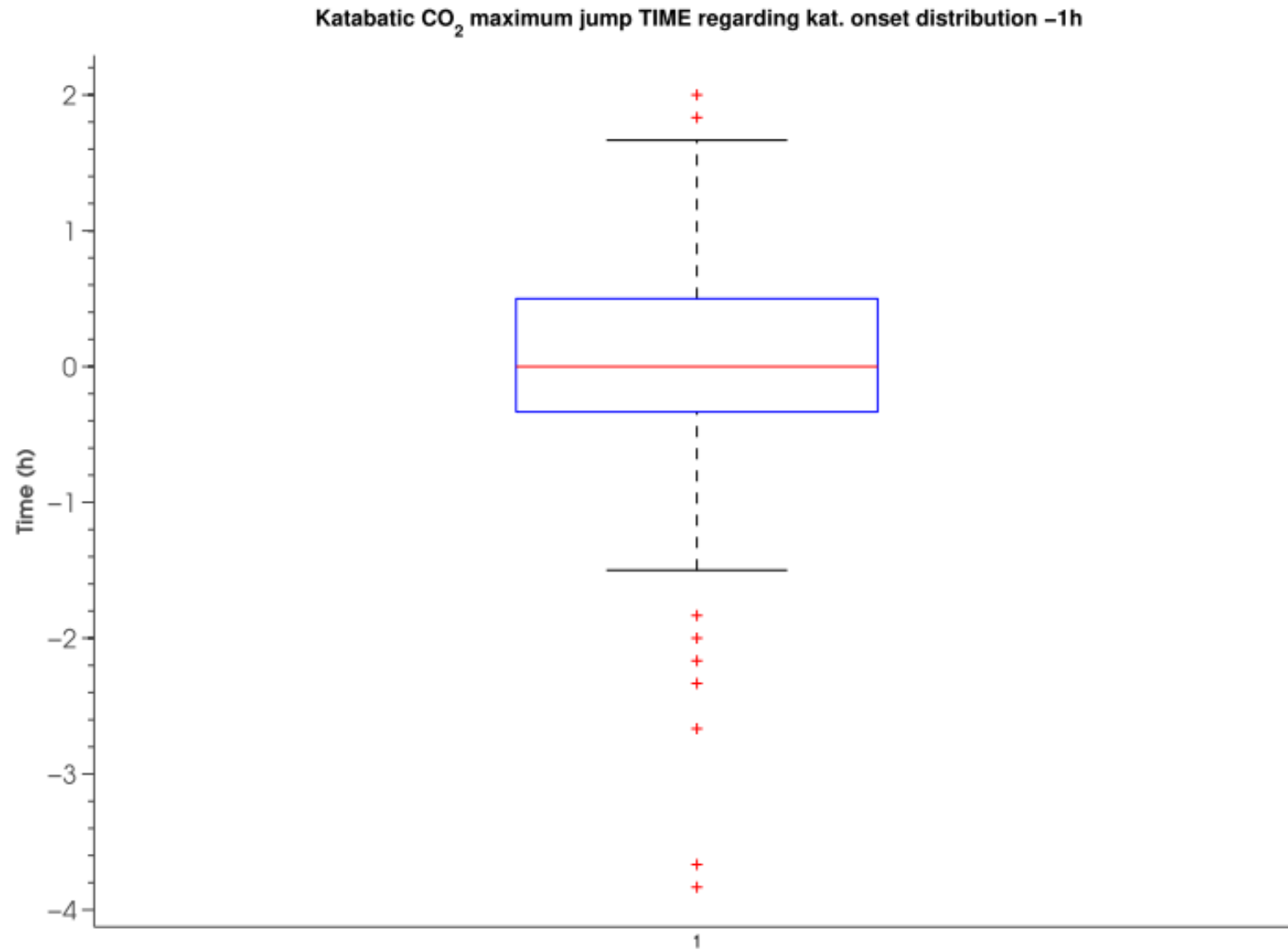
CO₂ dynamics more related to PBL dynamics (degree of turbulence) and biological activity

THERE IS NO EFFECT OF LOCAL ADVECTIONS DUE TO KATABATIC/ANABATIC?



CO₂ analysis

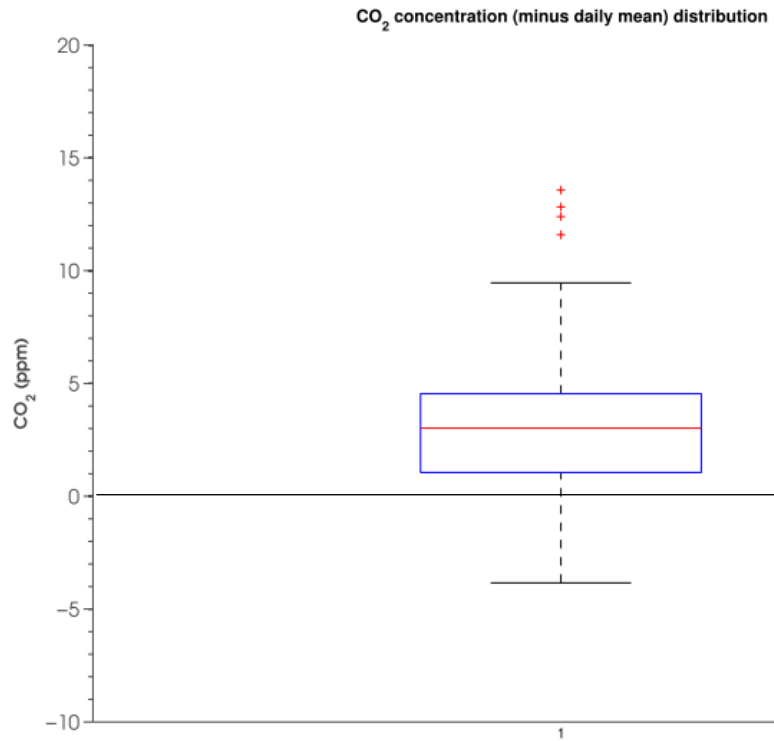
CO₂ jump
and
kat. onset



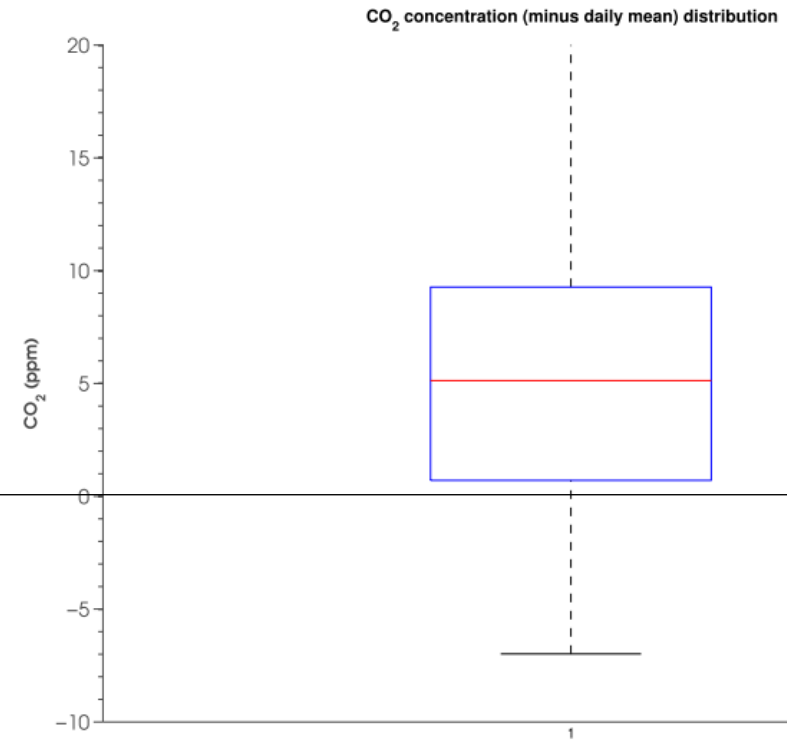
CO₂ analysis

Mean CO₂ concentration during katabatics events

LA Herrería



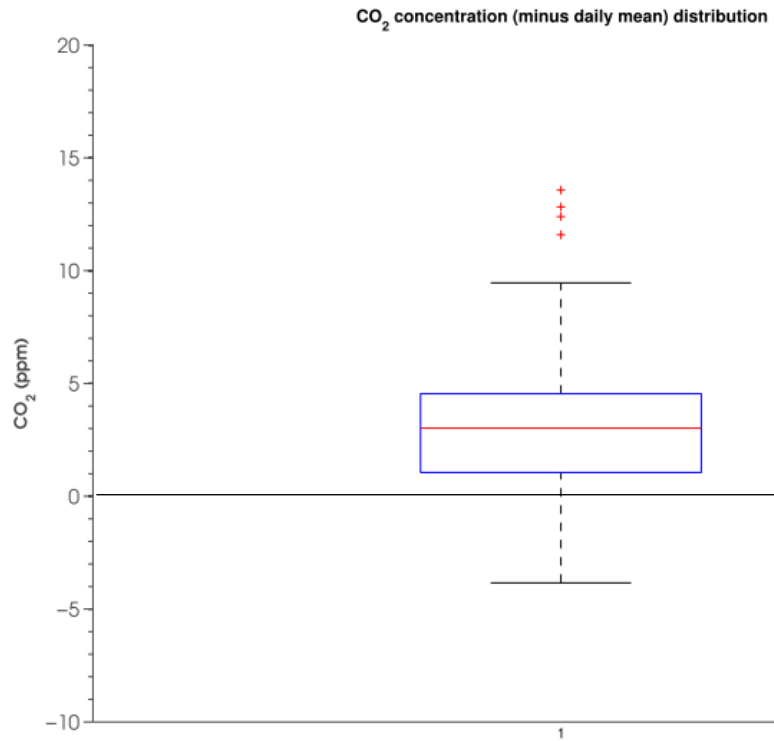
Salt Lake Valley



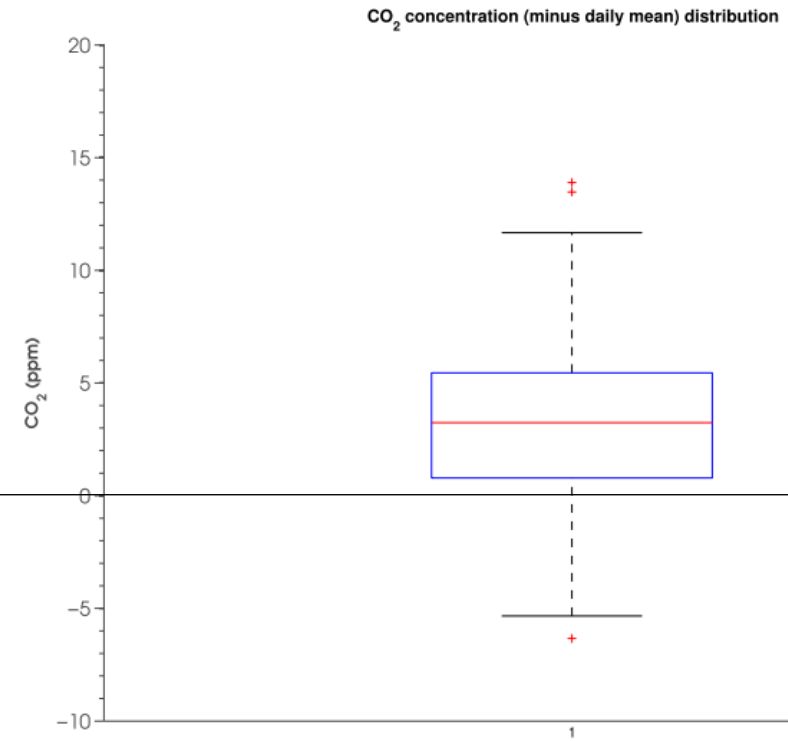
CO₂ analysis

Mean CO₂ concentration during katabatics events

LA Herrería

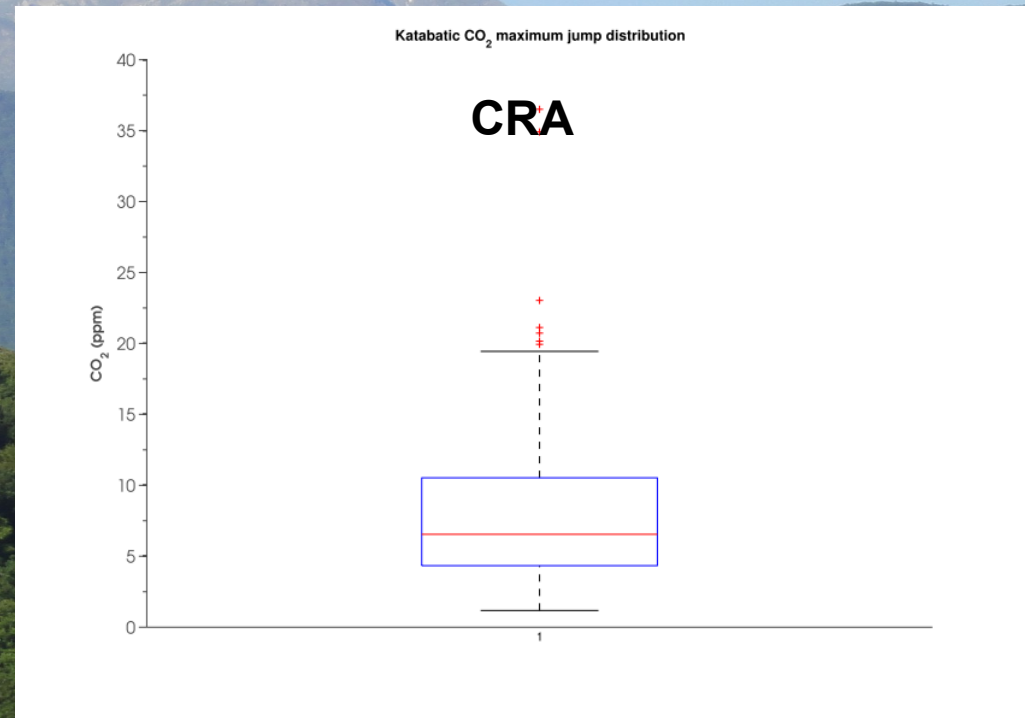
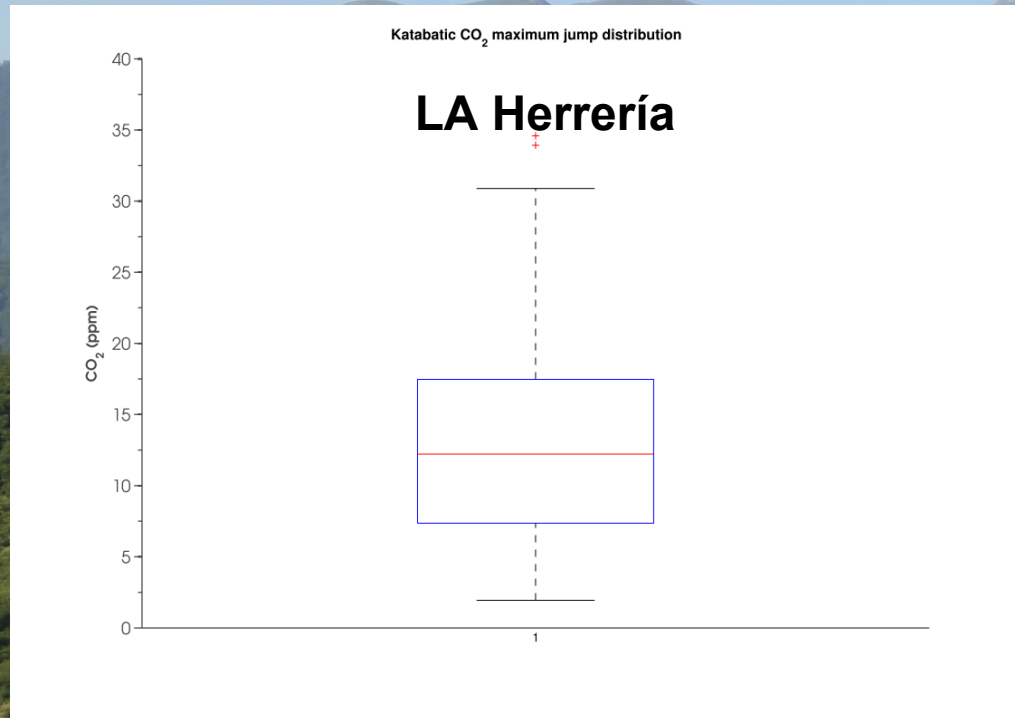
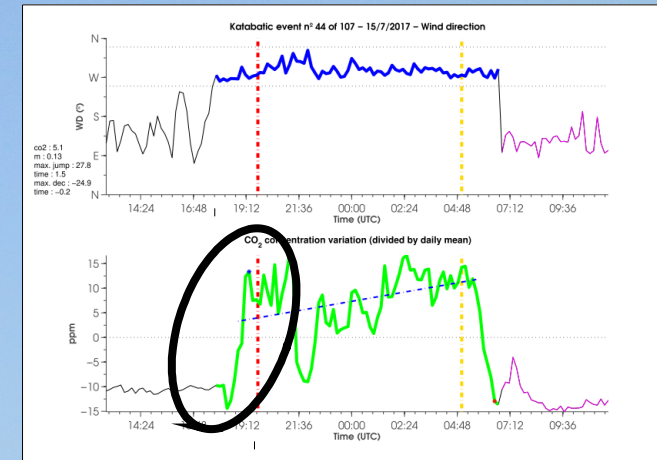


CRA



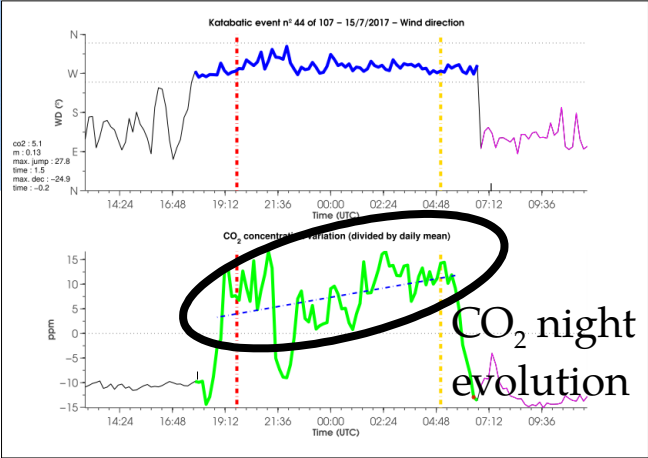
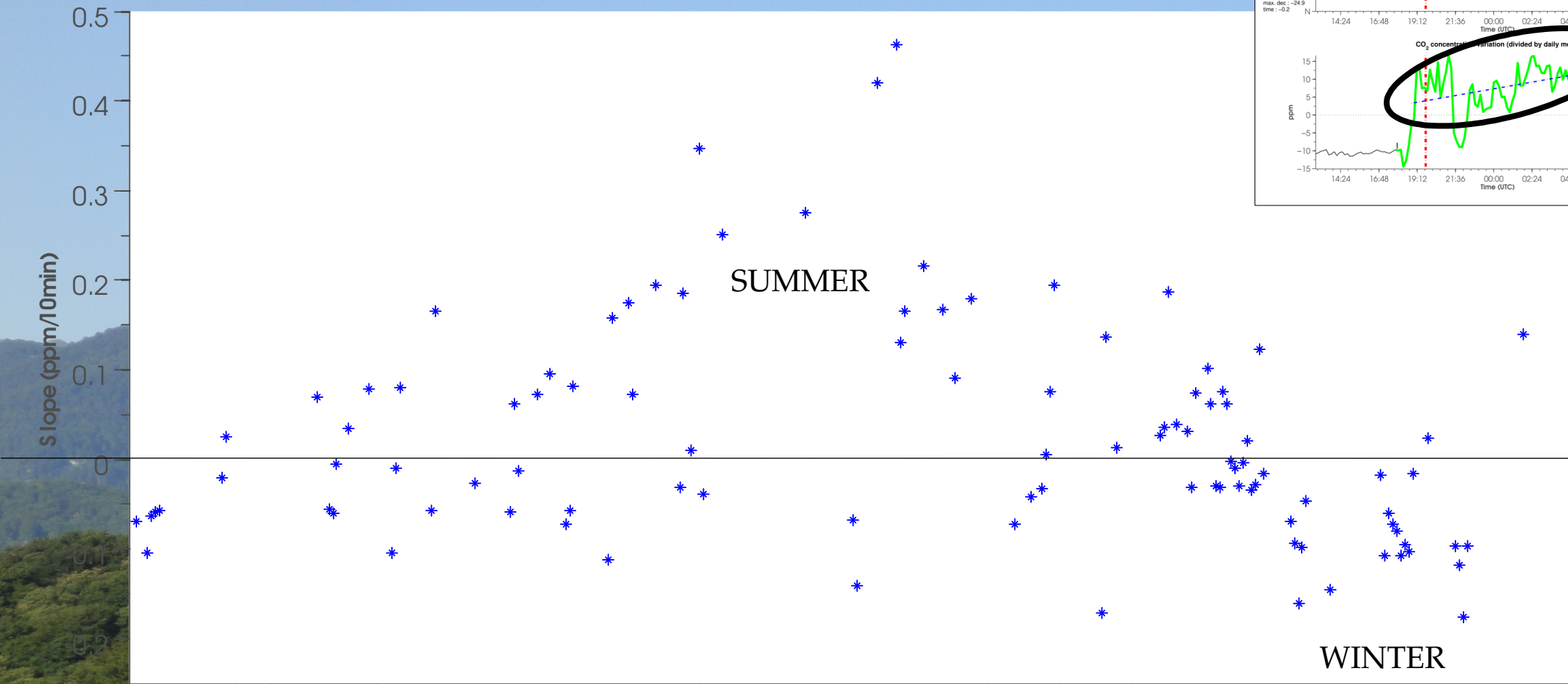
CO₂ analysis

CO₂ jump distribution



CO₂ analysis

CO₂ slope during the event without initial and final hours

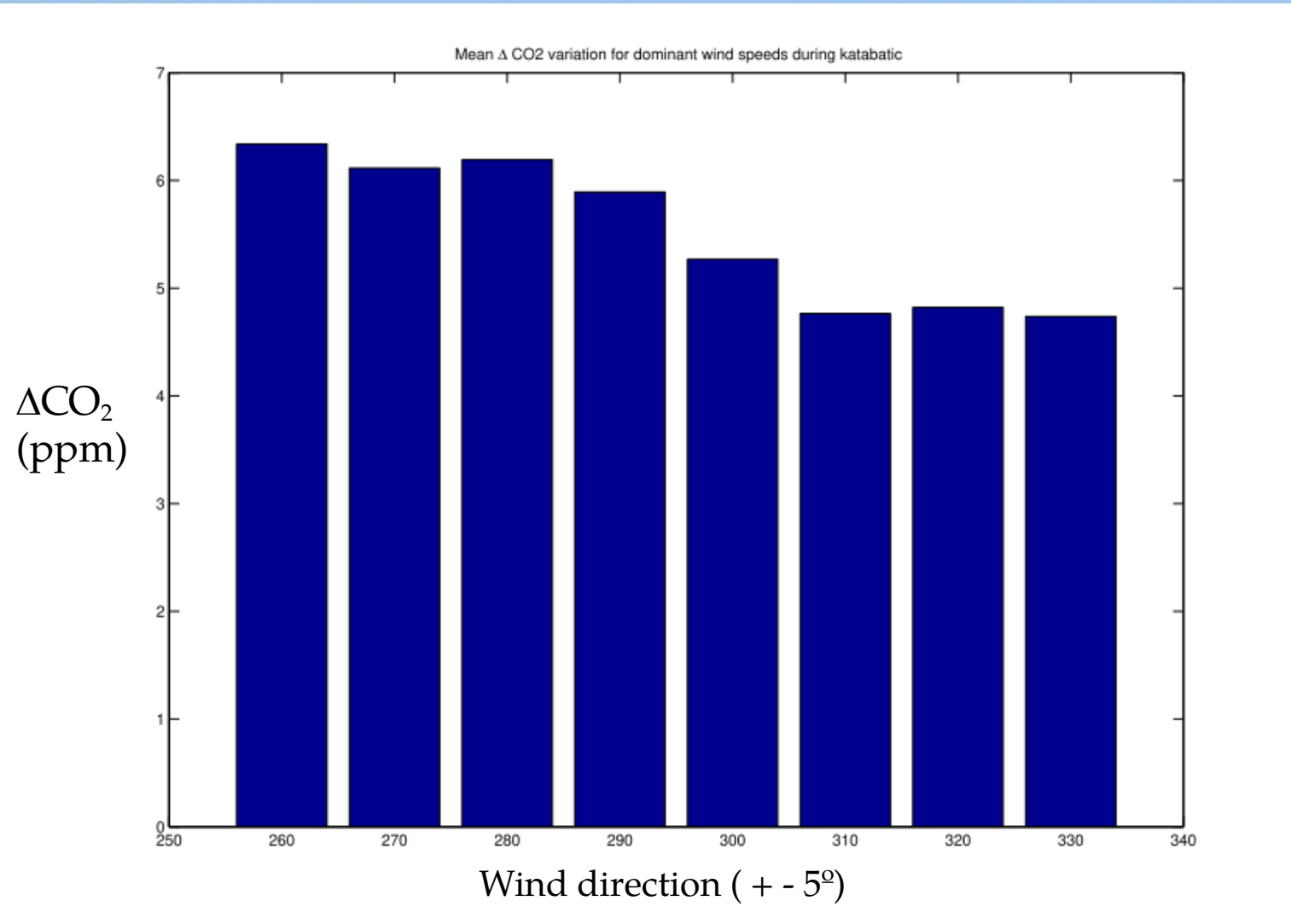


CO₂ analysis

ONLY KATABATIC, ONLY DURING NIGHTTIME,

HOW THE WIND DIRECTION IS INFLUENCING THE CO₂ CONCENTRATION?

LA Herrería

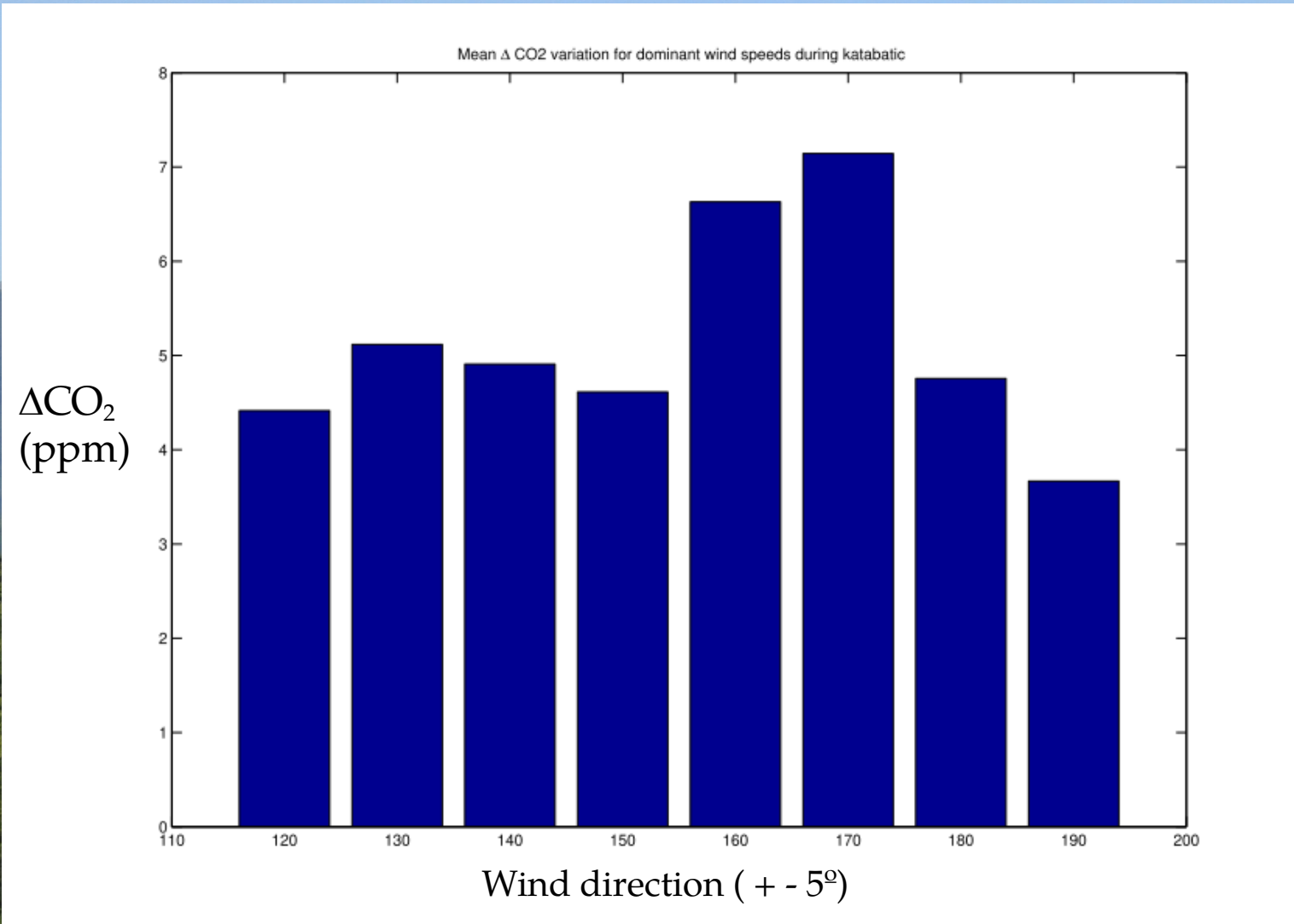


CO₂ analysis

ONLY KATABATIC, ONLY DURING NIGHTTIME,

HOW THE WIND DIRECTION IS INFLUENCING THE CO₂ CONCENTRATION?

CRA



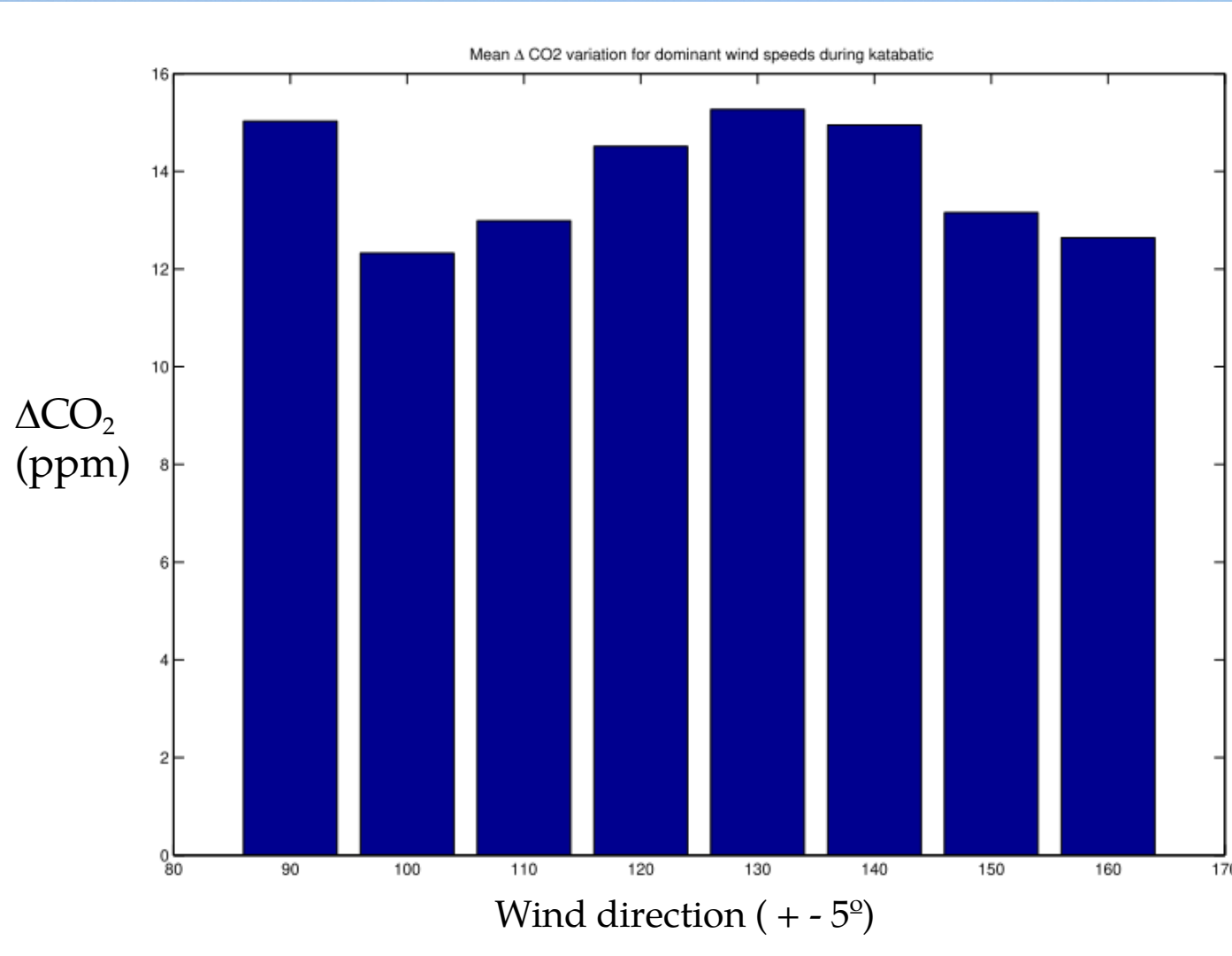
CO₂ analysis

ONLY KATABATIC, ONLY DURING NIGHTTIME,

HOW THE WIND DIRECTION IS INFLUENCING THE CO₂ CONCENTRATION?

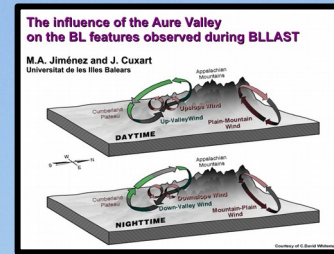
SLC

Still preliminary
Needs to be
analyzed and
discussed.



BLLAST. Testing the detection algorithm (Pablo and Imen)...

Comparison with Jimenez et al. work on *Vallée d'Aure*.



IOP	Up/Down slope in Lannemezan	Up/Down slope exit Aure valley	Interaction Aure-Lann (Day/Night)	REASONS
3 20-21 june	NO / YES	YES / YES	NO / NO	LS wind
5 25-26 june	NO / YES (late)	YES / YES	NO / YES	When LS wind weakens, the exit valley jet reaches Lannemezan
6 26-27 june	NO / YES	YES / YES	NO / YES	Aure valley and Lannemezan linked during the whole night
9 1-2 july	YES / YES	YES / YES	YES / YES	LS winds are weak. Local winds present
11 5-6 july	YES / NO	YES / NO	YES / YES	LS winds from S and W. No local slope winds present. Foehn?

Dates	IOPs	Événements ana. algo.	Modèles (M. Jimenez)	Évaluation qualitative ana.	Événements cata. algo.	Modèles (M. Jimenez)	Évaluation qualitative cata.
14/06	x	x		x	.		.
15/06	x	x		x	.		.
16/06	.	.		.	.		.
17/06	.	x		x	.		.
18/06	.	.		.	.		.
19/06	x	x		x	x		x
20/06	x	x	.	x	x	x	?
21/06	.	.		.	x		x
22/06	.	.		.			.
23/06	.	.		.			.
24/06	x	x		x	x		x
25/06	x	.	.	.	x	x	x
26/06	x	.	.	.	x	x	x
27/06	x	x		x	.		.
28/06	.	.		.	.		.
29/06	.	.		.	.		.
30/06	x	.		.			.
01/07	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
02/07	x	x		x	x		x
03/07	.	.		?	.		.
04/07	.	.		.	.		.
05/07	x	x	x	x	.	.	.
06/07	.	.		.	.		?
07/07	.	.		.	.		?
08/07	.	.		.	.		.

précip.
soir

récip.

récip.

Does the mountain-breezes detection algorithm work during BLLAST? ☒ 21 YES!

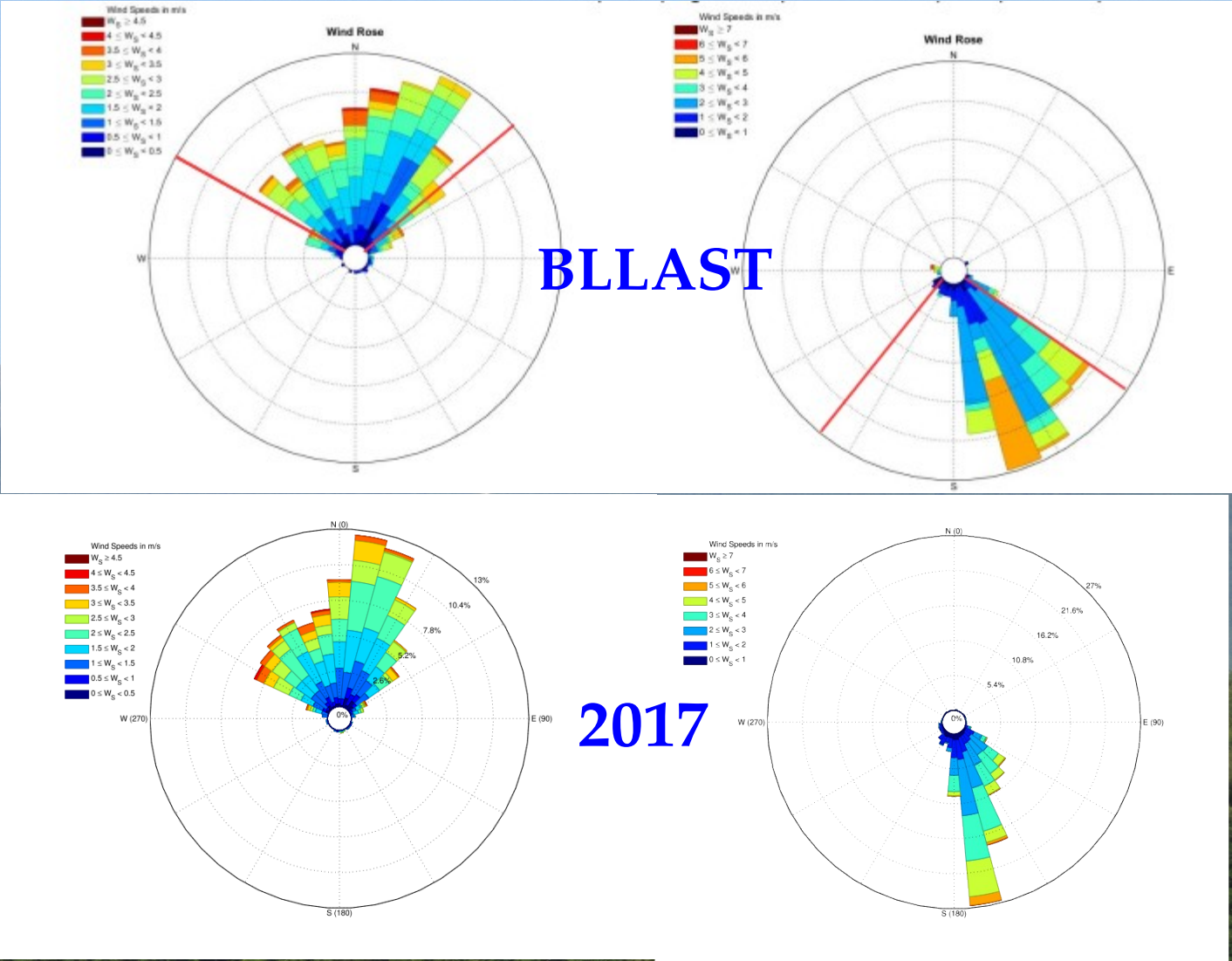
BLLAST. CO2 over different surfaces

BLLAST campaign statistics

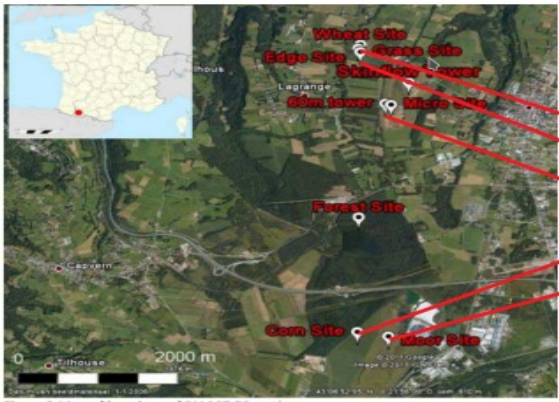
	Ana.	Phase transition post-cata.	Cata.	Phase transition post-ana.
Nombre d'événements	11	5	8	3
Horaire début (UTC)	9h13	19h41	20h02	8h28
Horaire fin (UTC)	18h41	20h53	09h01	8h51
Durée (h)	9h29	1h10	9,78	0h23
Persistance (%)	87,21	-	87,76	-
VV moyenne (m/s)	1,84	0,75	2,74	0,95
DV moyenne (°N)	2,34	-	157,24	-

ANABATICS

KATABATICS

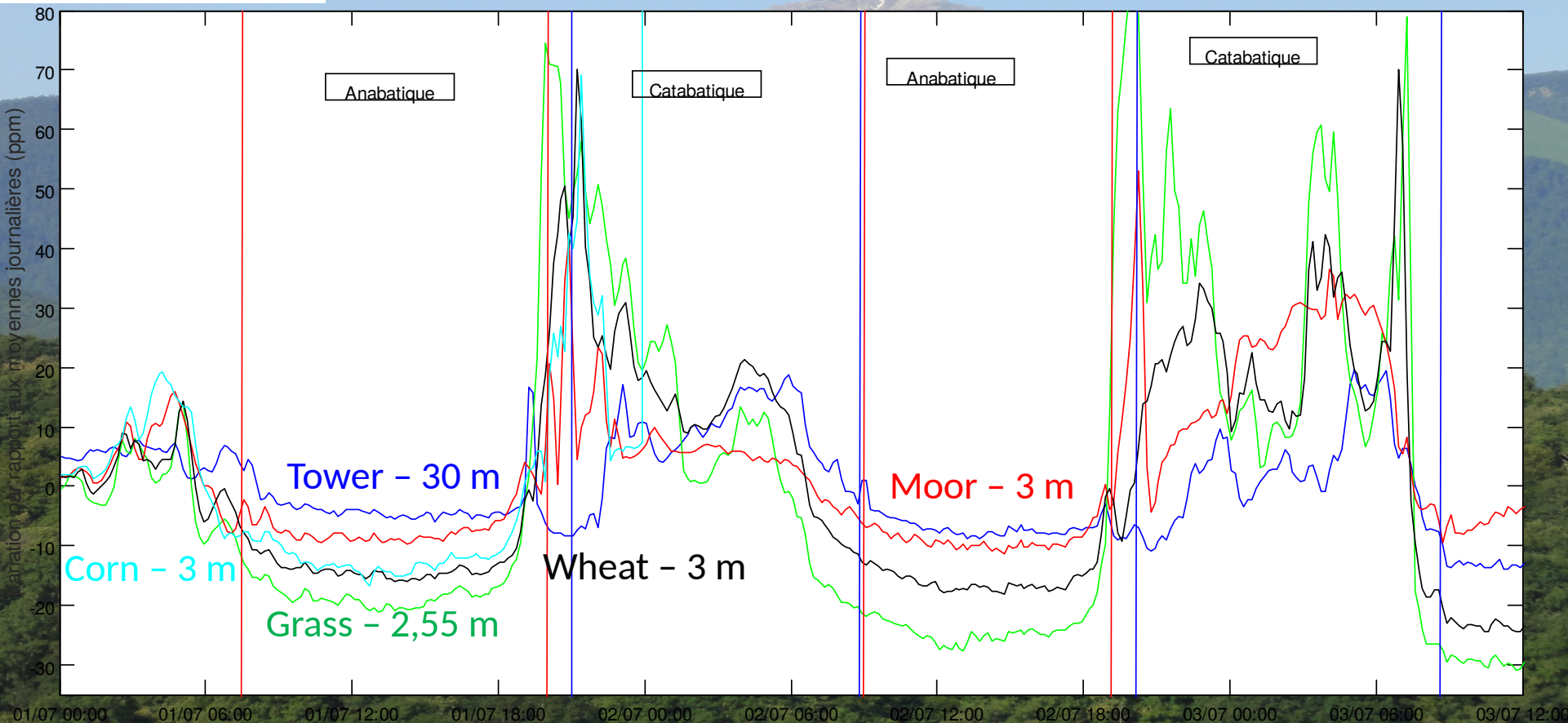


BLLAST. CO2 over different surfaces



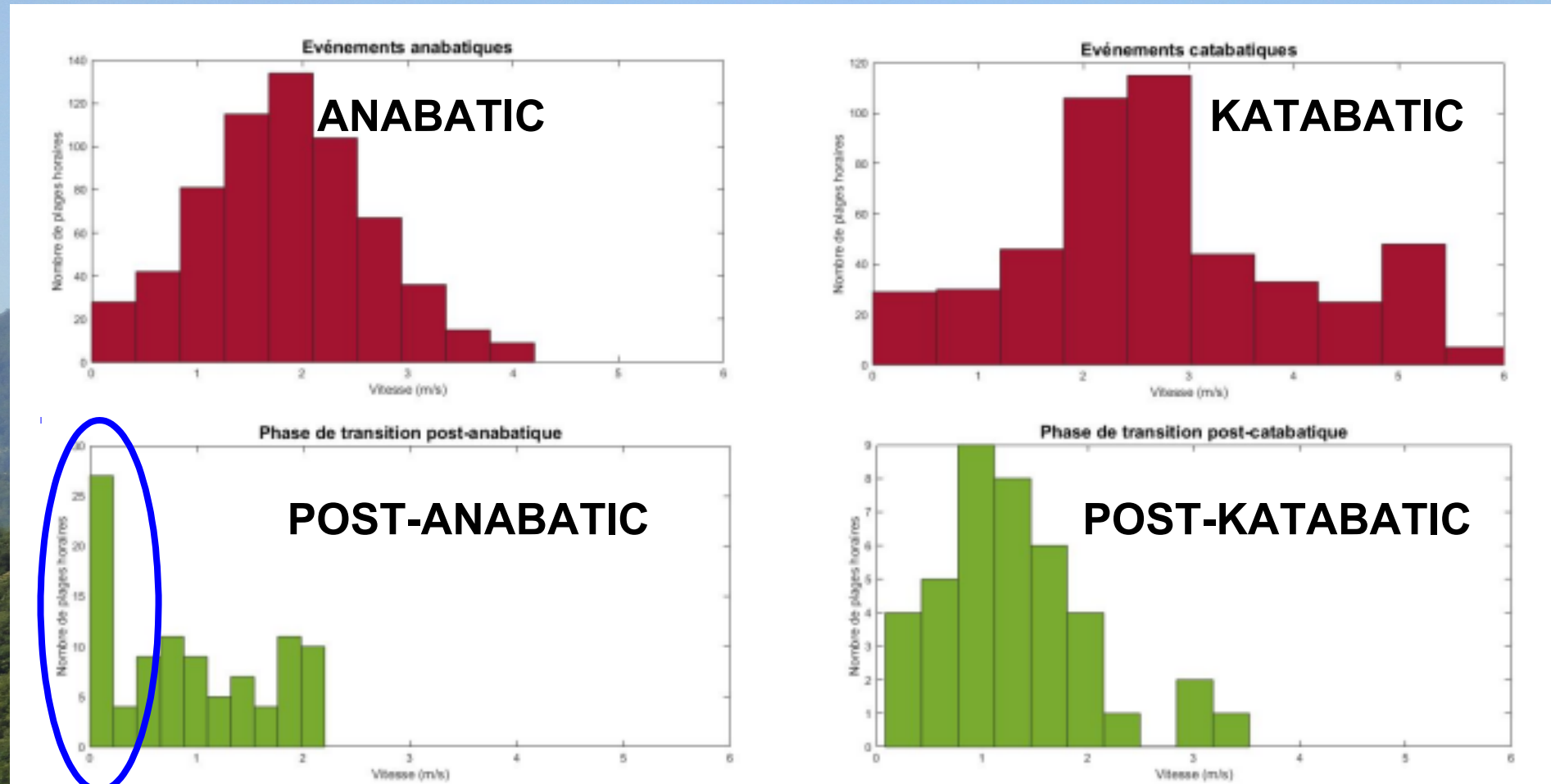
Wheat – 3 m
Grass – 2,55 m
Tower – 30 m
Moor – 3 m
Corn – 3 m
AVERAGE

Sites	Ev. anabatiques (jour seulement)	Phase transition vers Cata. (+2h)	Ev. catabatiques (nuit seulement)	Phase transition vers Ana. (+2h)
Blé	-12,44 (-13,79)	21,70 (18,73)	14,10 (18,65)	-10,05 (-9,59)
Herbe	-16,39 (-18,19)	52,27 (40,55)	14,54 (21,32)	-16,77 (-17,24)
Valimev	-4,39 (-4,43)	-4,81 (-3,97)	4,69 (3,68)	-0,84 (0,92)
Landes	-3,29 (-4,11)	11,92 (7,81)	10,11 (12,62)	3,03 (-2,93)
Maïs	-10,43 (-11,50)	9,32 (19,2)	9,75 (13,19)	-6,20 (-4,67)
Moyenne	-9,39 (-10,4)	18,08 (16,48)	10,64 (13,9)	-7,38 (-6,70)



BLLAST. Katabatic and anabatic wind distributions

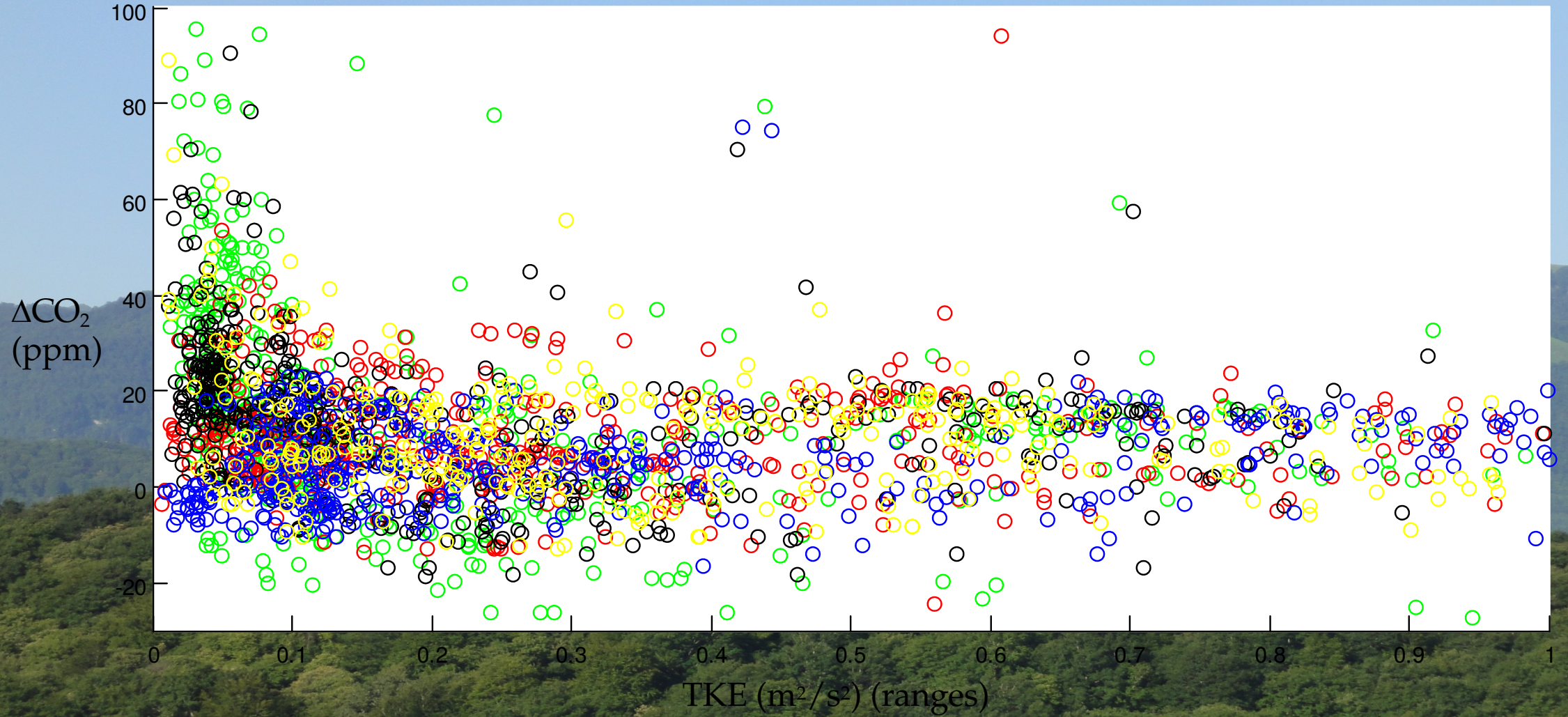
Wind distributions



Interesting and particular period of transition, near-calm period, low turbulence... and high concentrations!

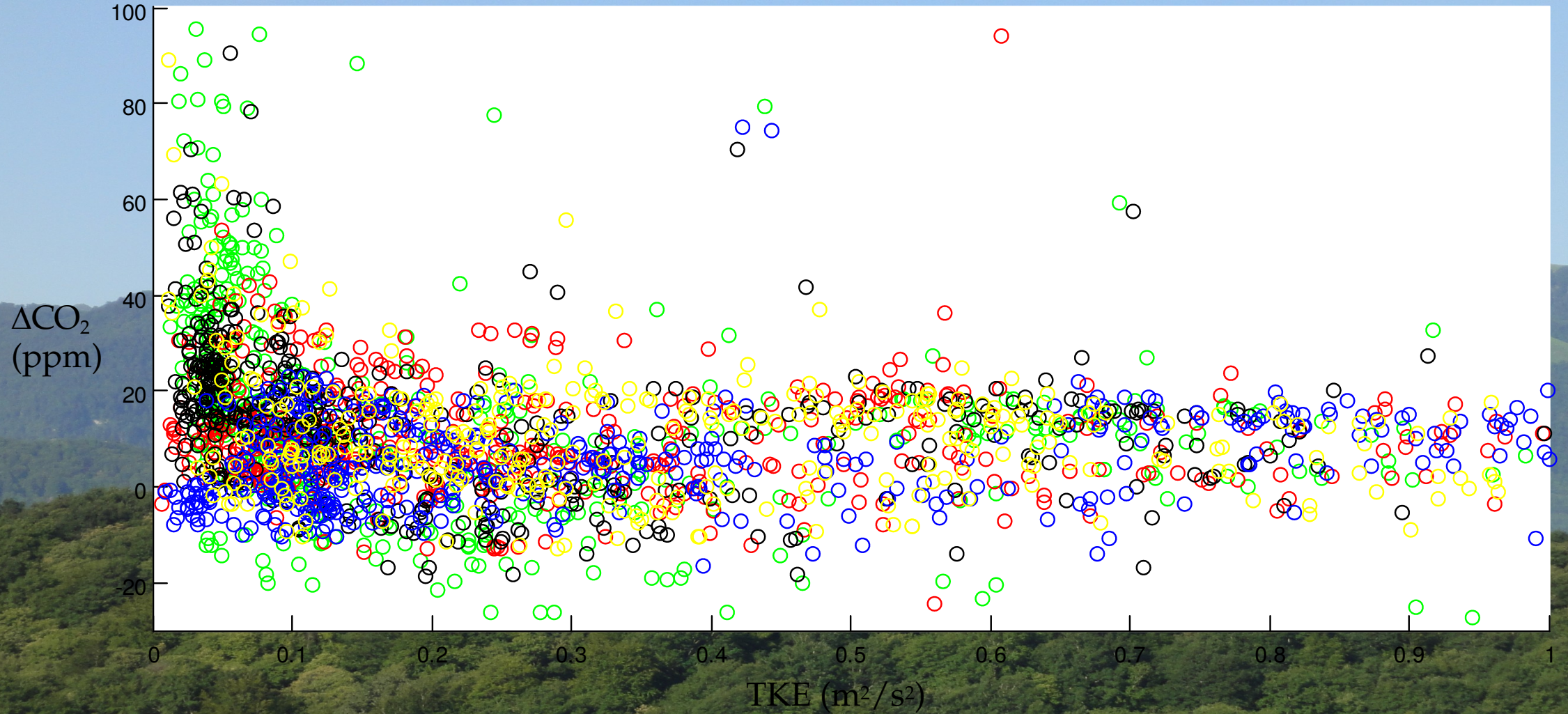
BLLAST. CO₂ over different surfaces

ΔCO_2 Vs TKE during katabatics



BLLAST. CO₂ over different surfaces

ΔCO_2 Vs TKE during katabatics

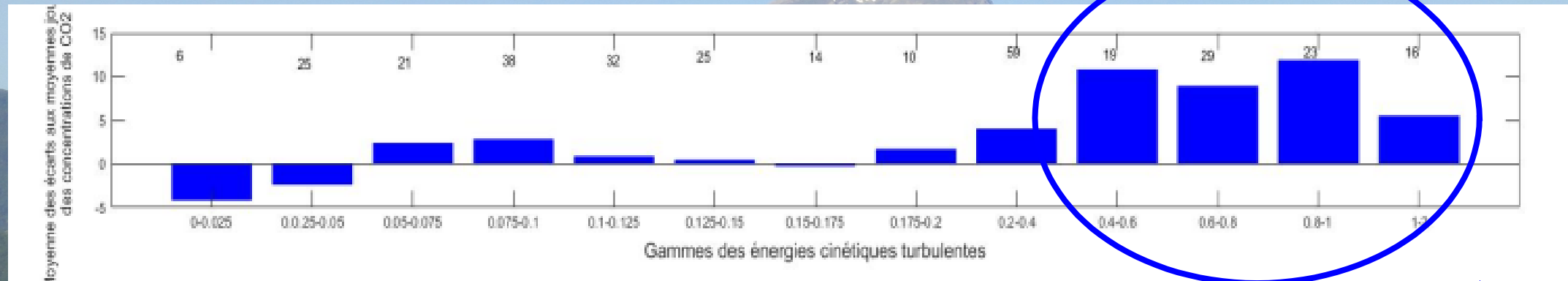


BUT THIS DOES NOT HAPPEN AT 30 M!!

BLLAST. CO₂ over different surfaces

At 30m, more turbulence means more CO₂ concentration due to the better mixing with CO₂-rich air from below

ΔCO_2
(ppm)



TKE (m²/s²) (ranges)

Conclusions

- A lot of statistics can be performed → Many variables available in the same prepared matrix
- Deep analysis of results still pending □ More in BLT-AMS?
- CO₂ seems more linked to diurnal cycle of PBL height, turbulence and... biological activity?
- Difficult to study similar cases without mountain breezes (modelling?) CLASS?
- Pending to analyse effect of changes in fluxes (through changes in wind speed?)
- Pending to analyse q , LH

Picture taken close to La Herrería site, looking North.

Courtesy of J. A. Arrillaga and Carlos Yagüe

Thanks!

