Assessment of Orographic Effects on Extreme Rainfall Event in Rwanda using WRF Model

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Presentation Outline

- Introduction
- Study area description
- Data Collection and Methodology
- Results and discussions
- Conclusions

1. Introduction

Orographic precipitation mechanisms (Houze Robert Jr,2012)

Upslope

Overturning of convection

Daytime

Nighttime

Cloud layers over terrain

Seeder-Feeder

Downstream waves

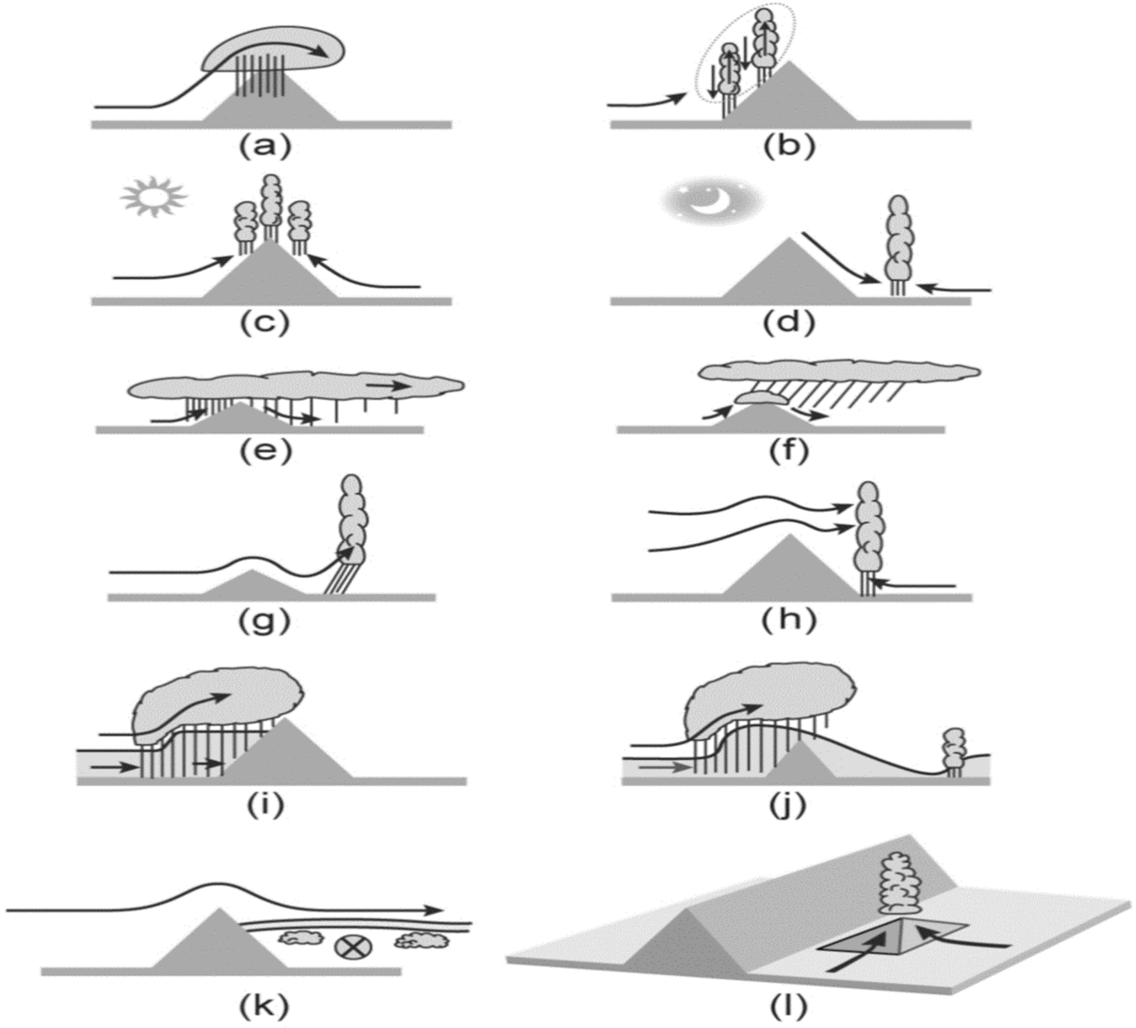
Leeside convection

Blocking effects

Partial blocking

Deep convections

Capping of deep convections



2. Study Area

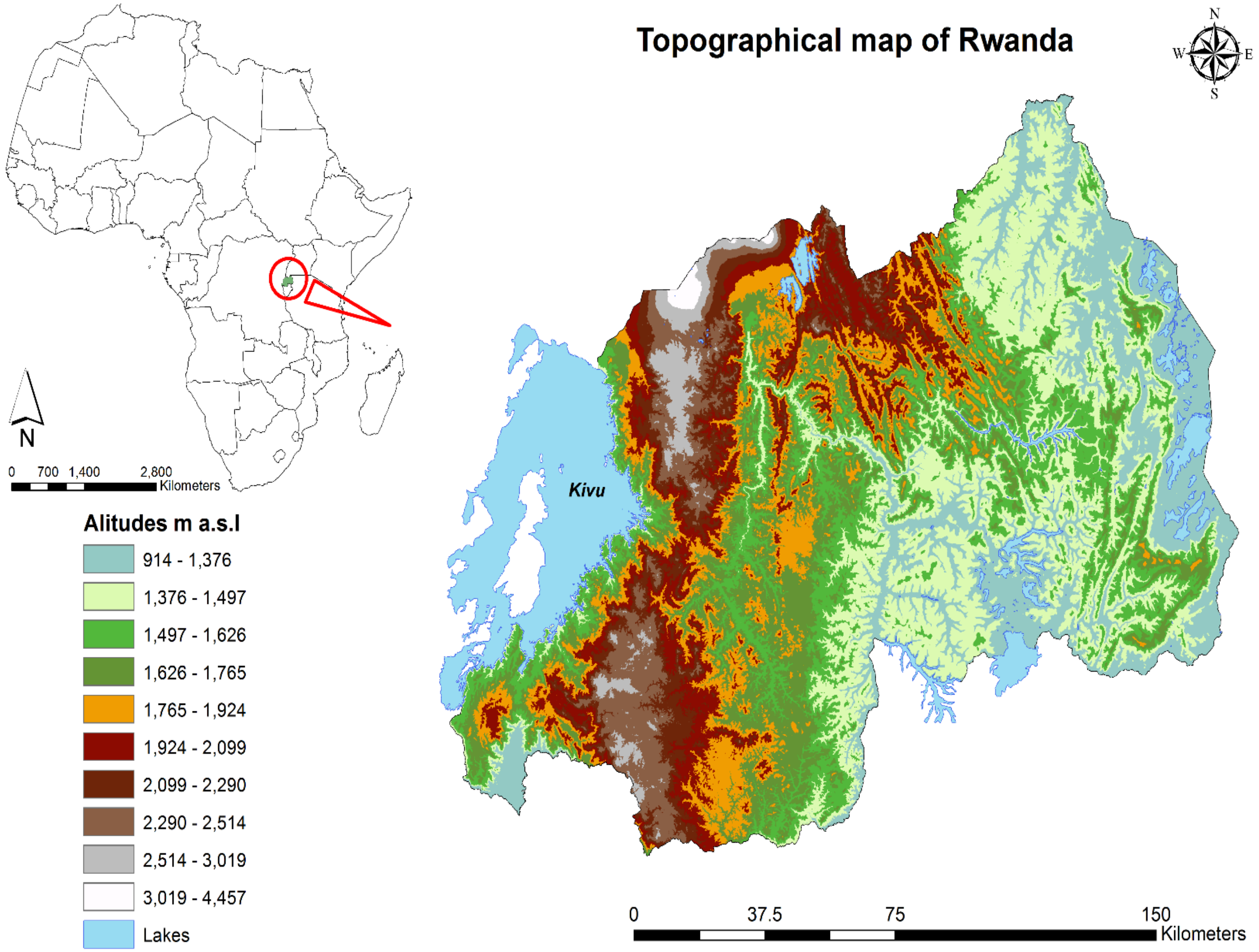
Rwanda: located in Central-East Africa

Coordinates :1°04’ -2°51'S, 28°45' -31°15‘E

Area: 26,338 sq. km

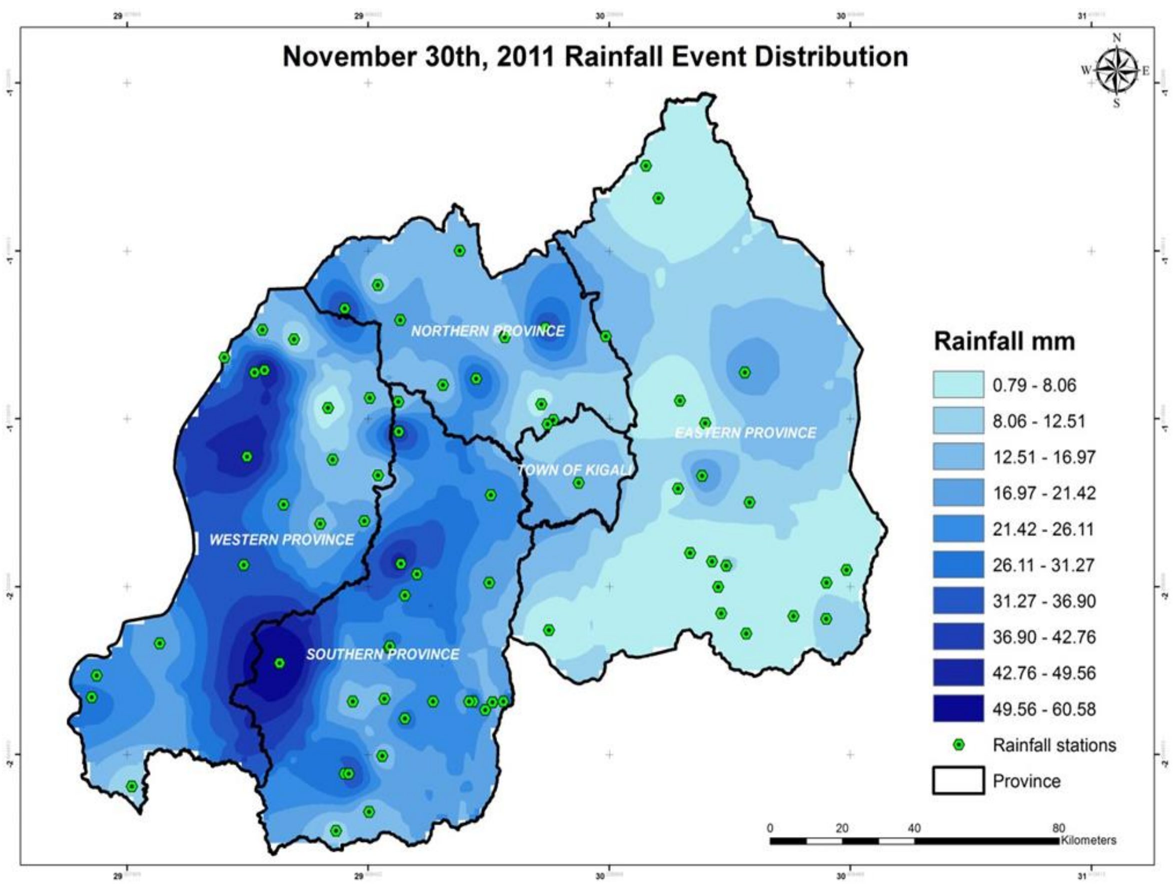
Rainfall annual amount =

800 -1400 mm

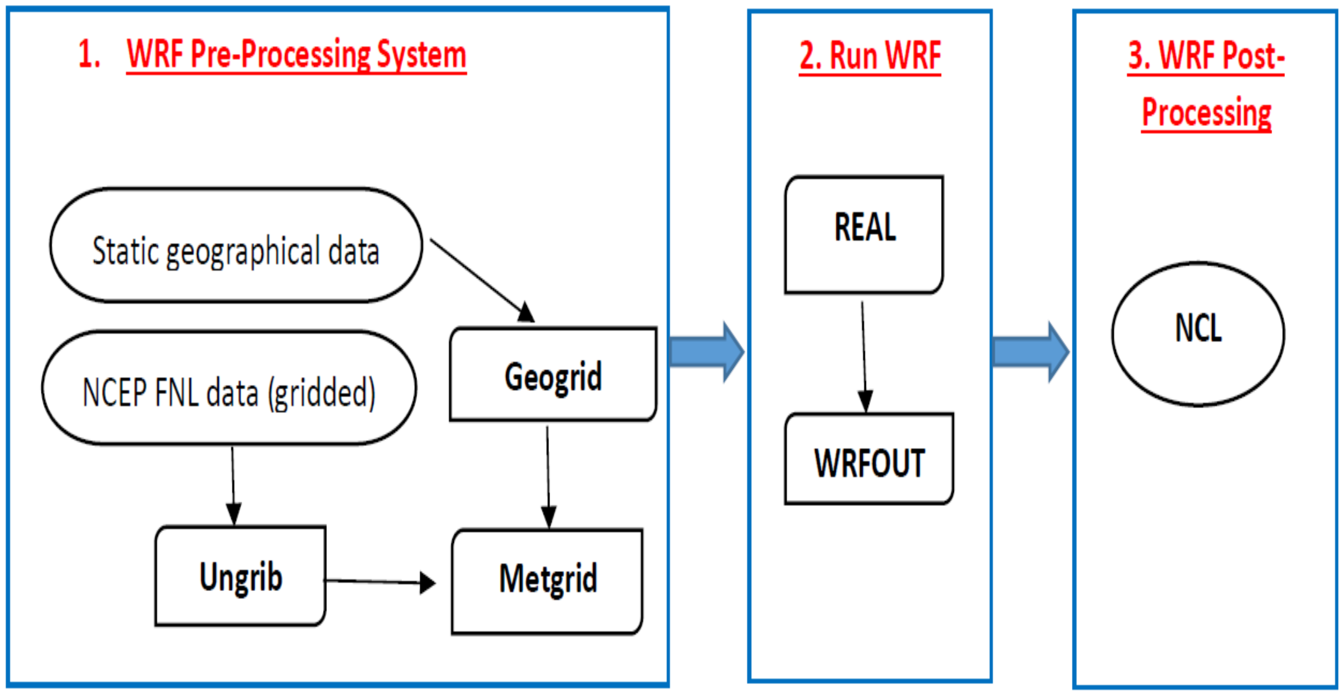


3. Data Collection and Methodology

Spatial rainfall distribution using IDW method



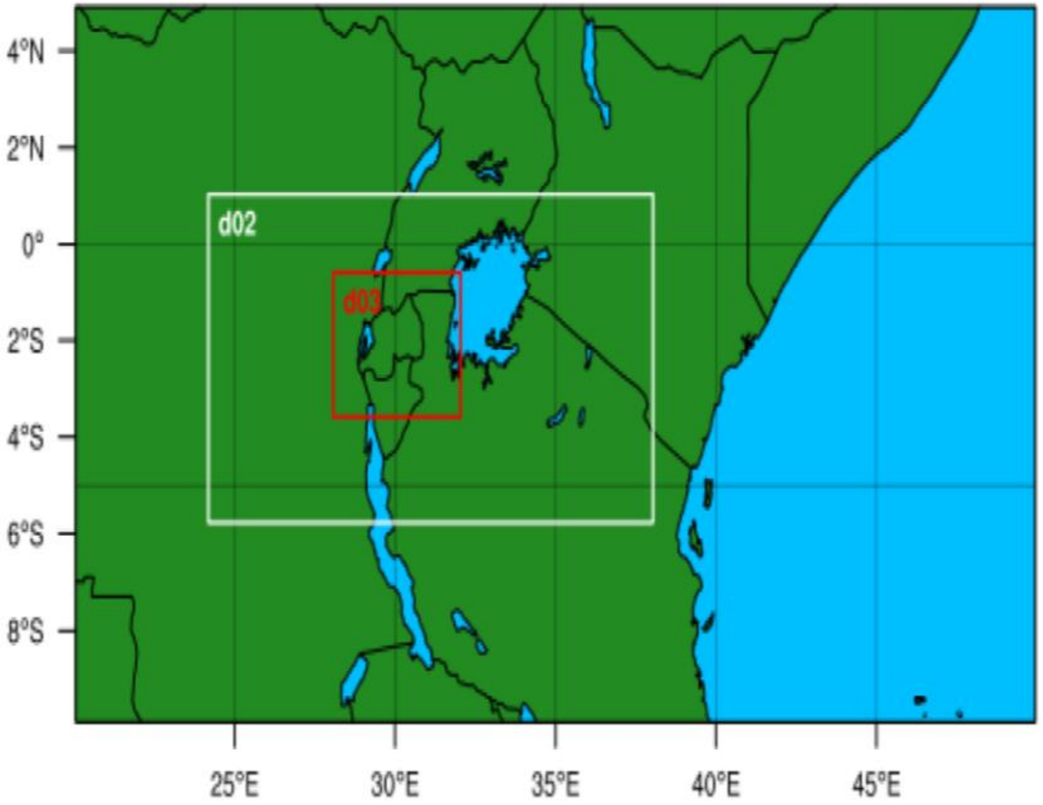
WRF Modeling system flow chart



For verification: Threat score, Bias score, Root Mean Square Error and Mean Absolute Error were used

3. Data Collection and Methodology

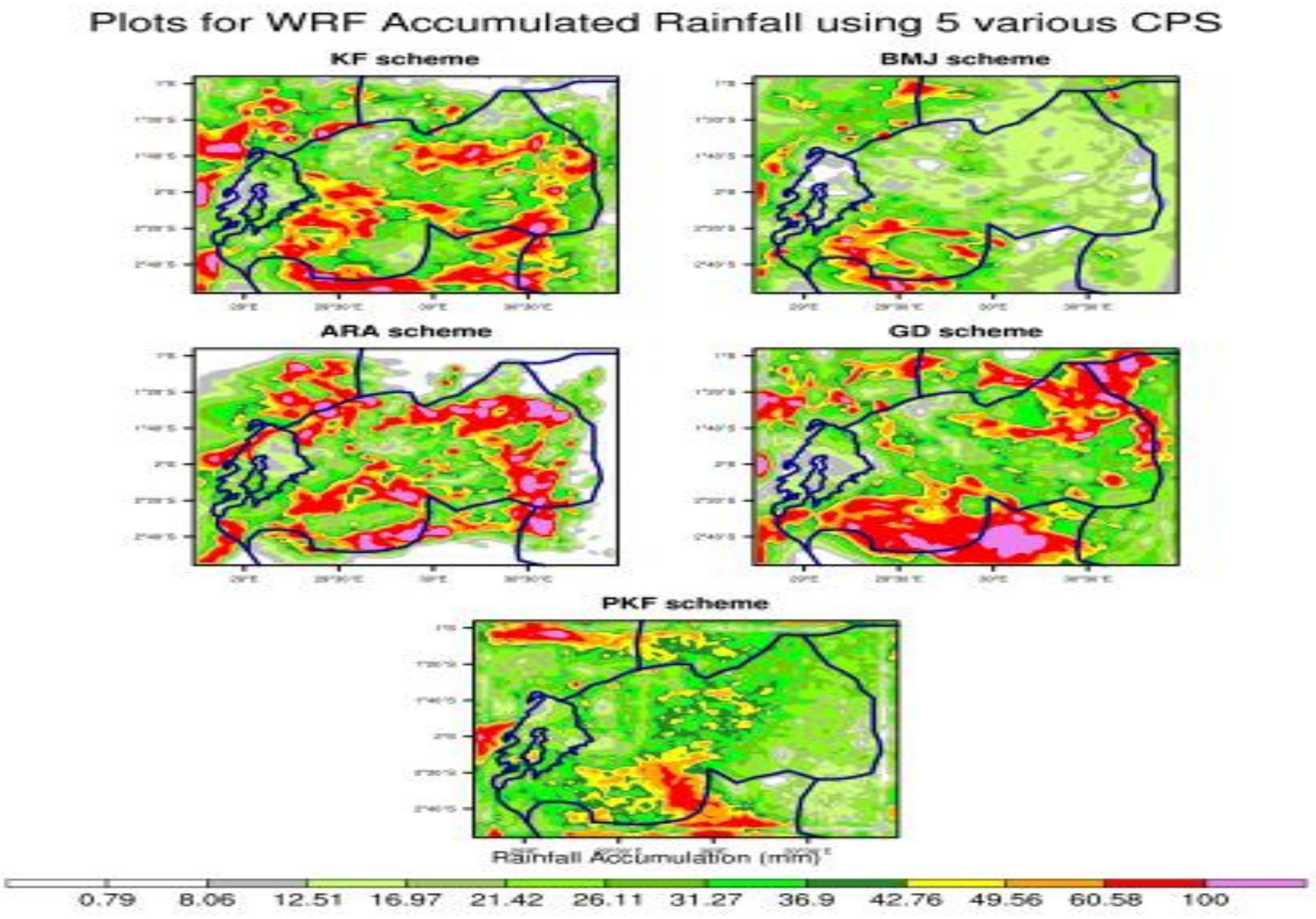
Model Configuration



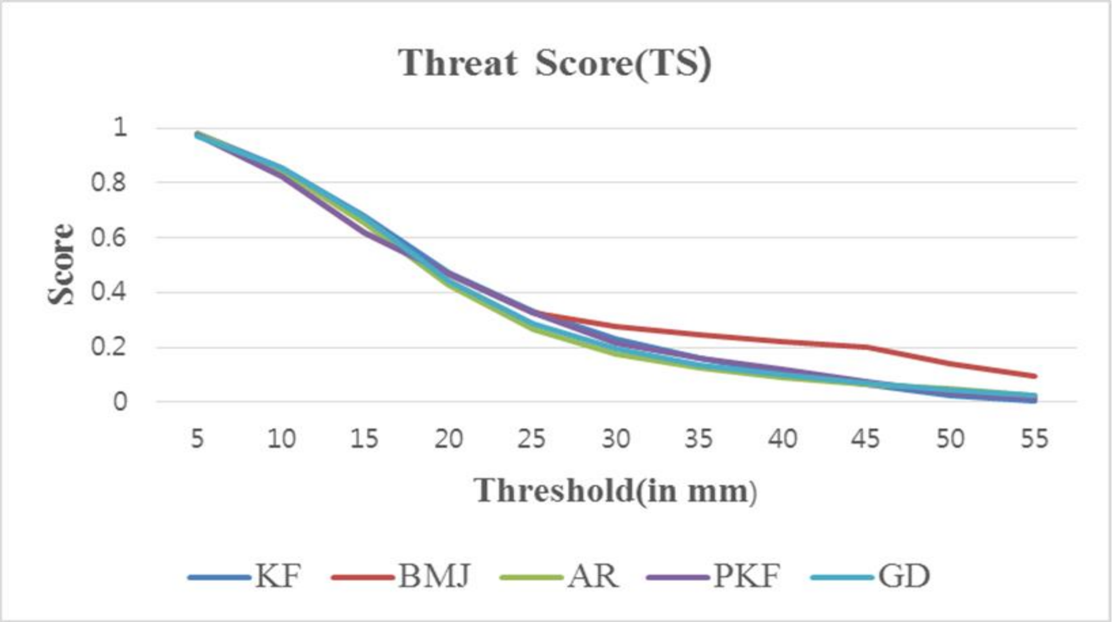
Model Parameters	Options Used		
Grid Resolution	D1:27km	D2:9km	D3:3km
Data	NCEP fnl (1°X1°)	D1 output	D2 output
Cumulus Parameterization Schemes (CPS)	1. Kain-Fritsch (KF)		
	2. Betts Miller Janjic (BMJ)		
	3. Grell Devenyi (GD)		
	4. Arakawa (ARA)		
	5. Previous Kain- Fritsch (PKF)		
Microphysics Scheme	WSM3-class simple scheme		
PBL Scheme	YSU scheme (Hong et al. 2006)		
Land Surface	Noah		
Radiation Scheme	RRT for longwave and Dudhia for short wave radiation		

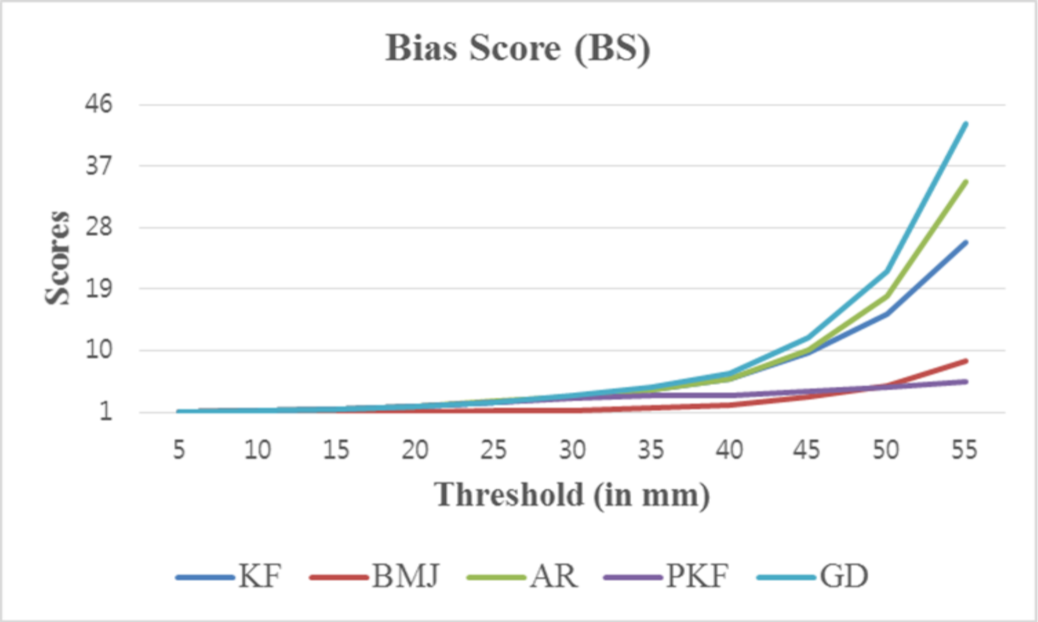
4. Results and Discussions

a. Sensitivity of WRF to different CPS



b. Model Skilfulness Verification

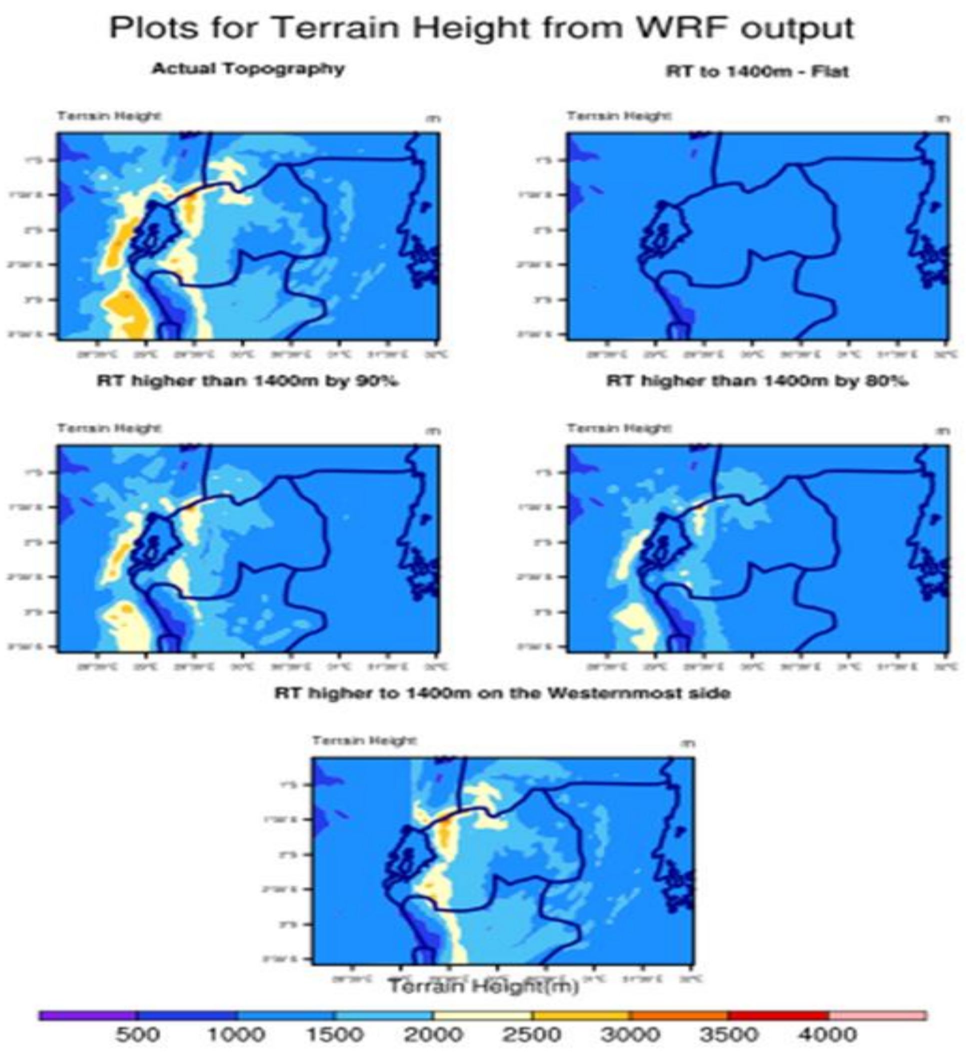




CPS	MAE	RMSE
Kain Fritsch (KF)	21.47438	28.06659
Betts Miller Janjic(BMJ)	10.89266	15.16162
Grell Devenyi (GD)	29.14266	39.17605
Simplied Arakawa-Schubert(ARA)	26.17313	33.95771
Previous Kain Fritsch (PKF)	15.43283	18.42318

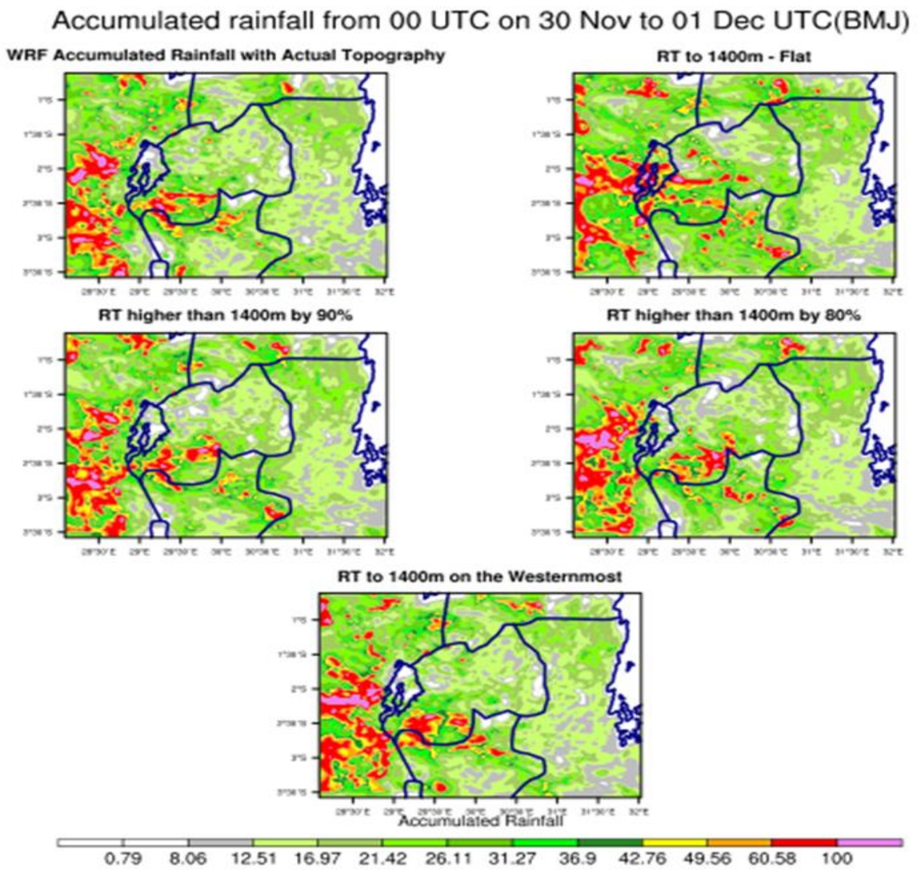
c. Sensitivity tests with modified topography

Experiment 1 :
Flat terrain
Experiment 2:
RT higher than 1400 m by 10%
Experiment 3 :
RT by 20%
Experiment 4 :
RT to 1400 m for the westernmost side

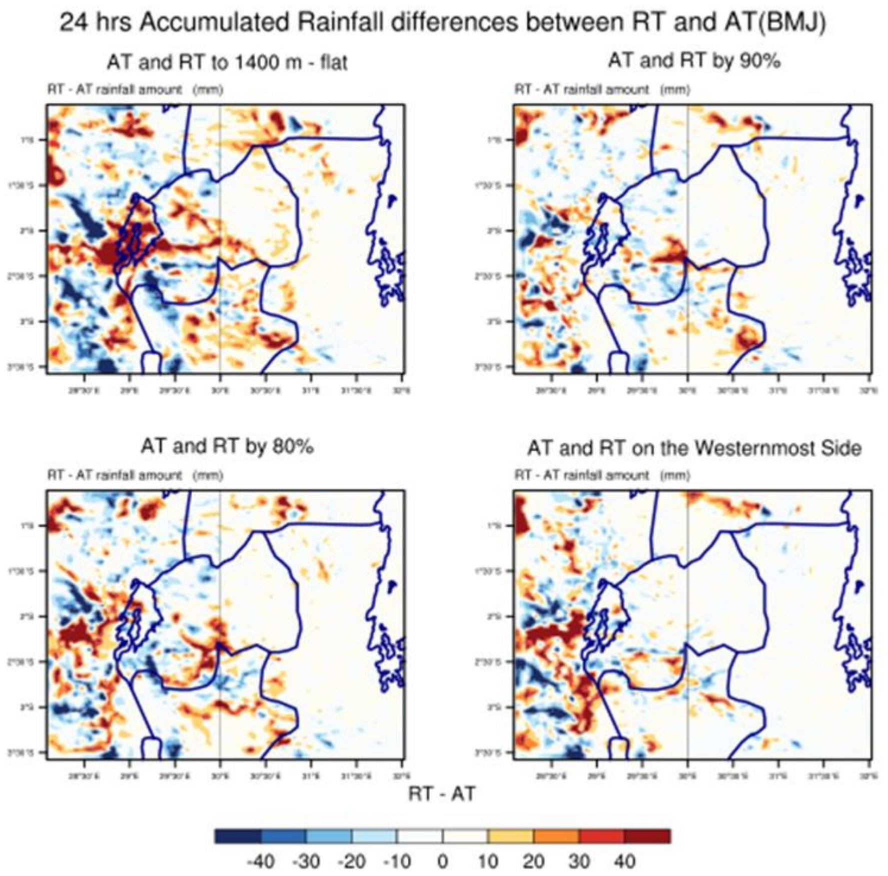


Rainfall Results

Simulated accumulated rainfall in 24 hours with AT and 4 Experiments

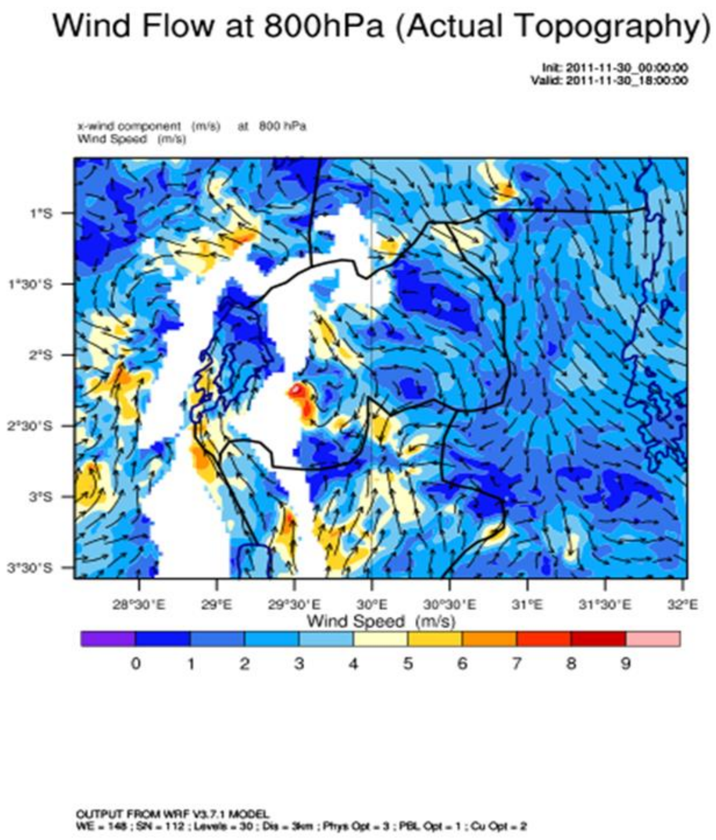


24 hours accumulated Rainfall differences between RT and the AT.

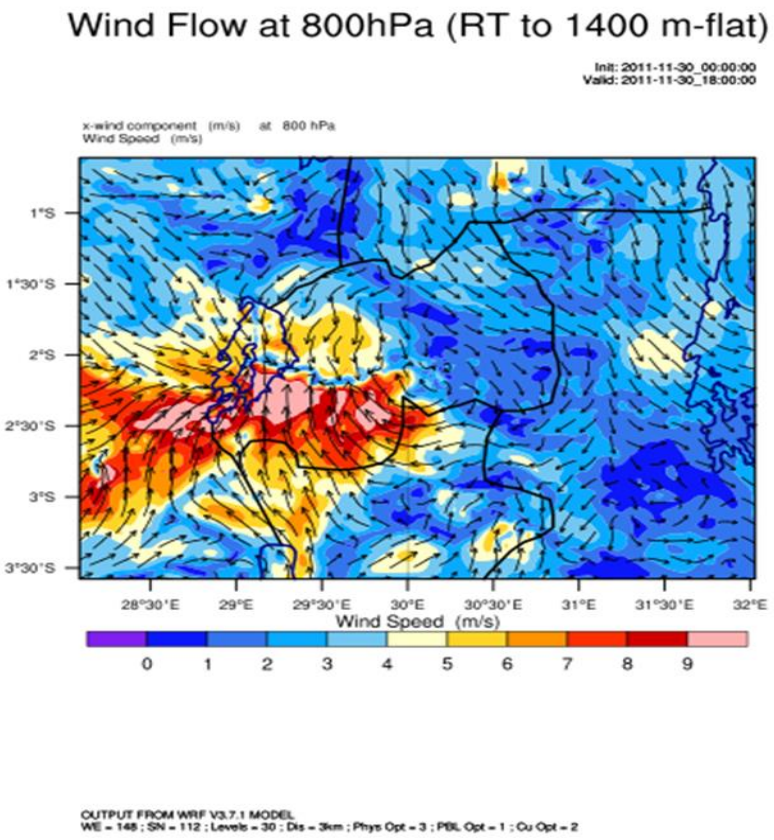


Influence of topography on wind field

wind direction & speed (AT)

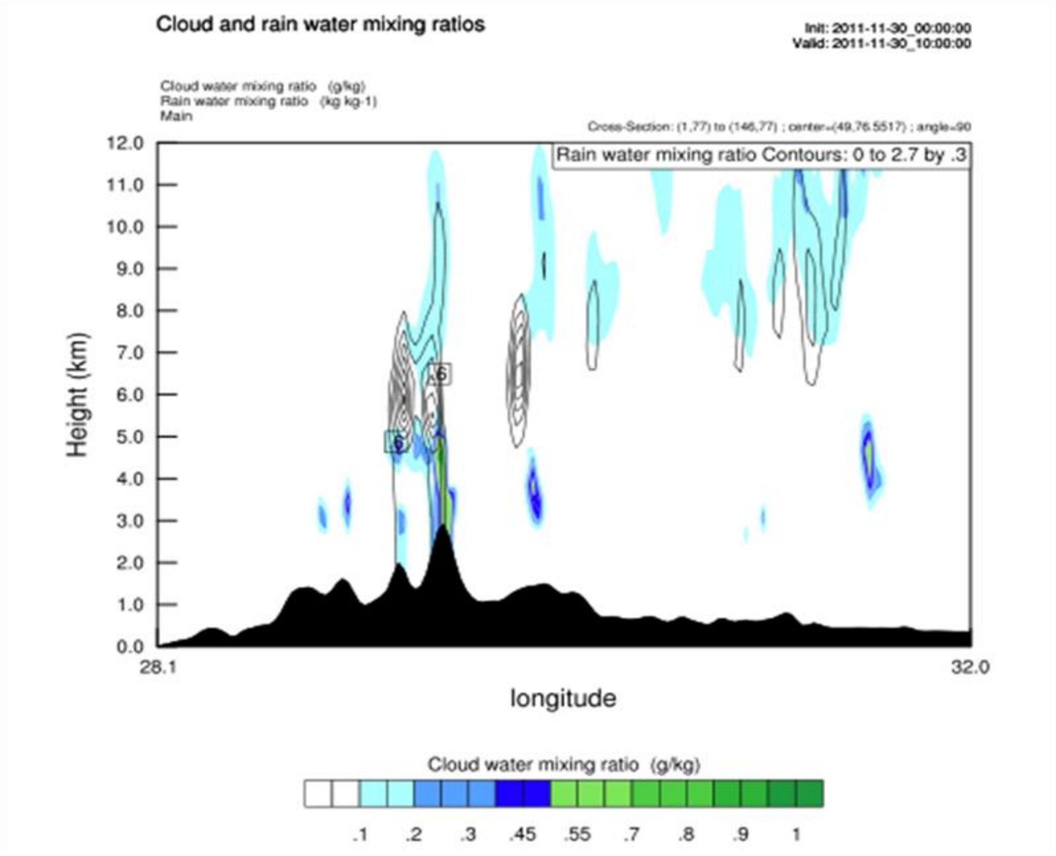


wind direction & speed (RT)

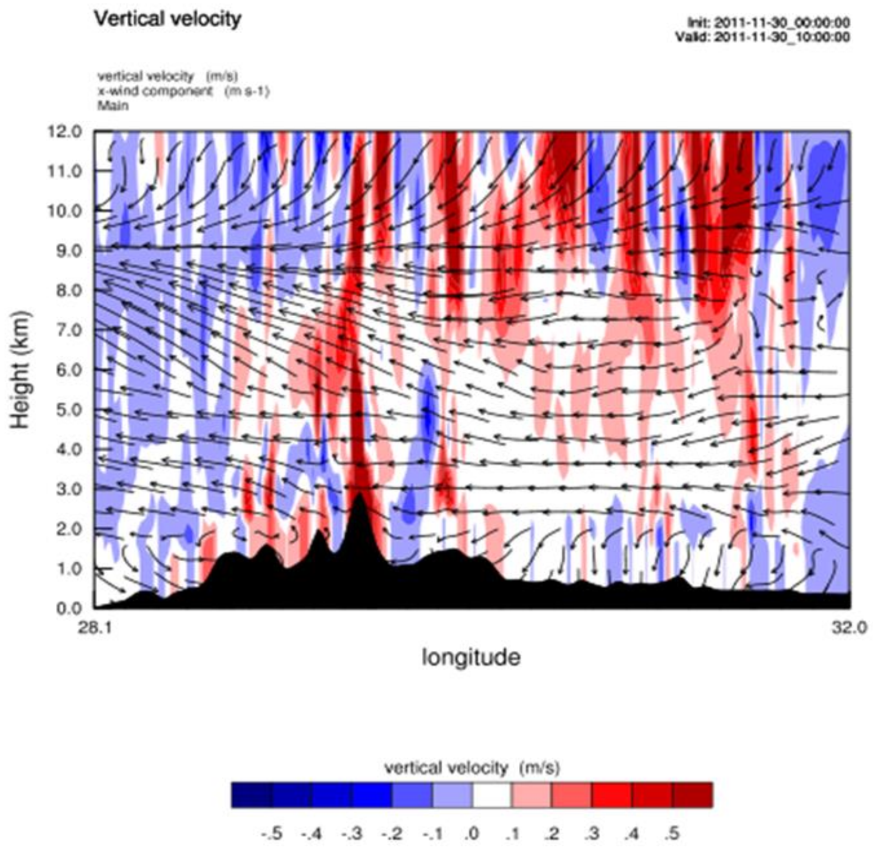


Vertical Cross Section Analysis(ctd)

Cloud and Rain water mixing ratios at 10 UTC (12pm)

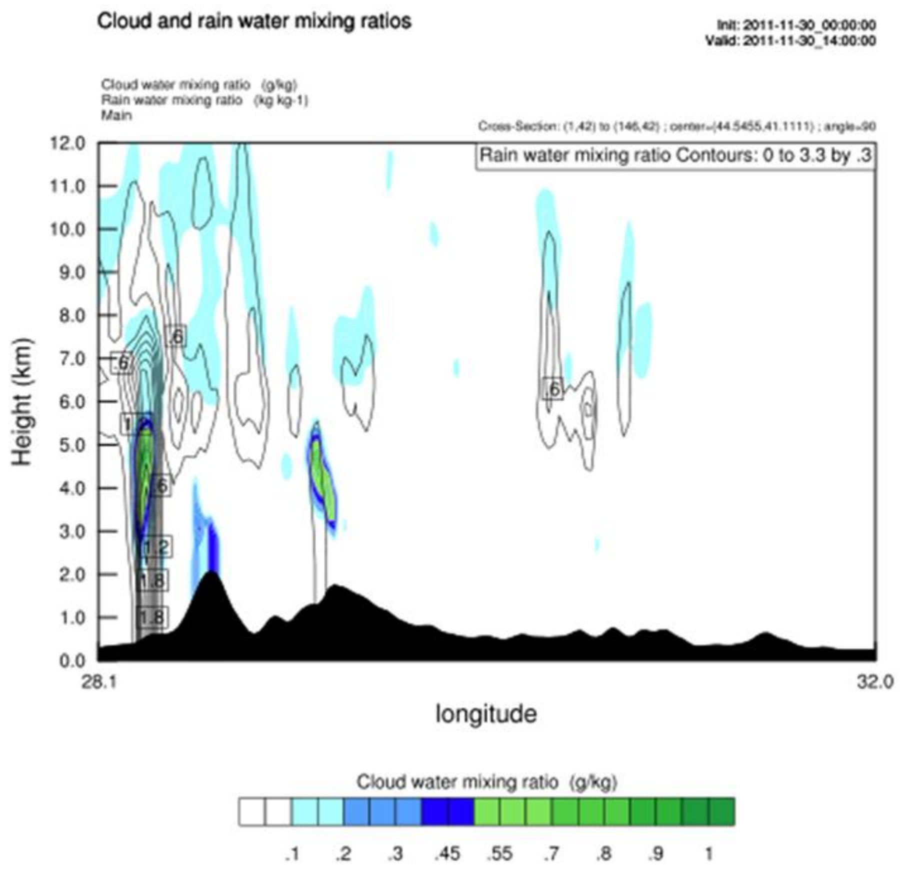


Vertical velocity and wind vectors at 10 UTC (12 pm)

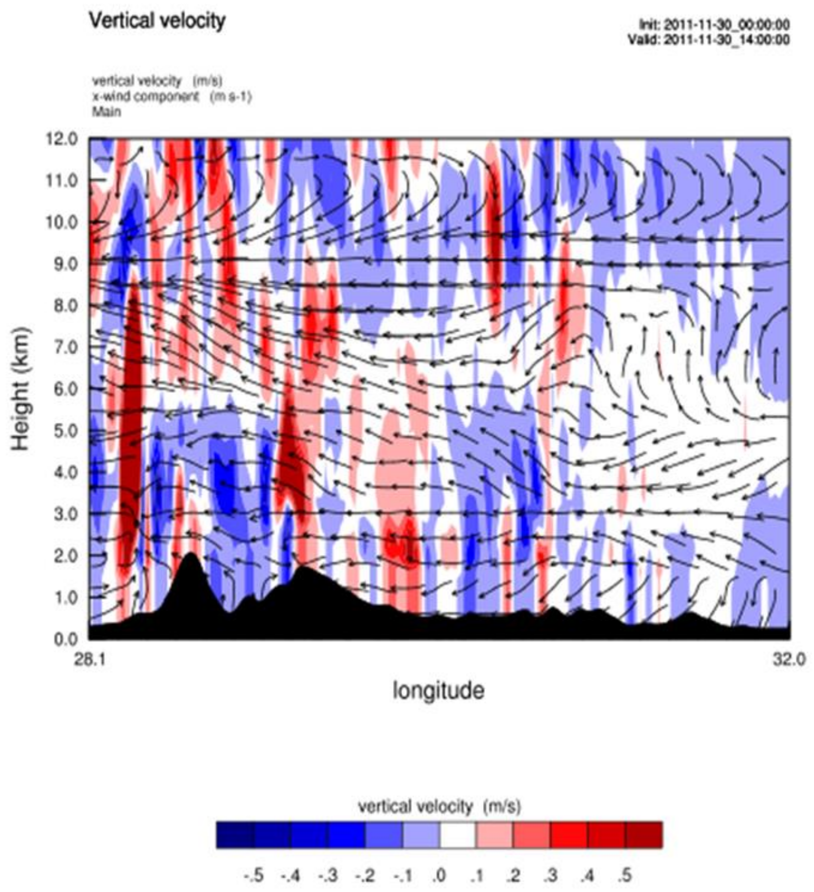


Vertical Cross Section Analysis (2nd)

Cloud and Rain water mixing ratios at 14 UTC (4pm)

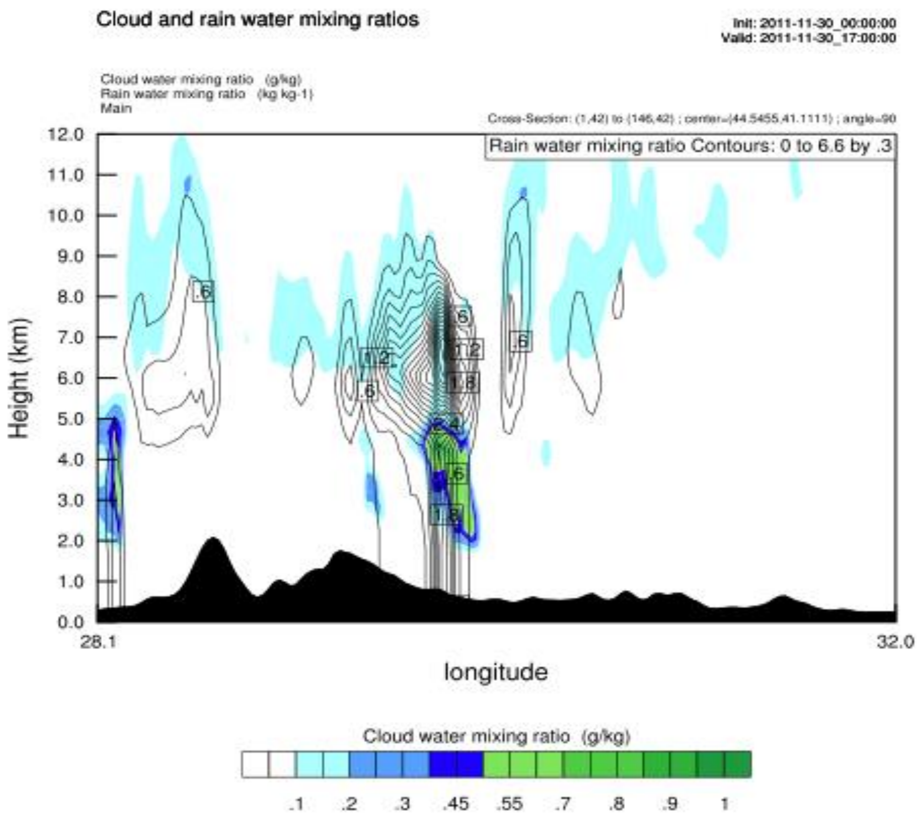


Vertical velocity and wind vectors at 14 UTC (4pm)

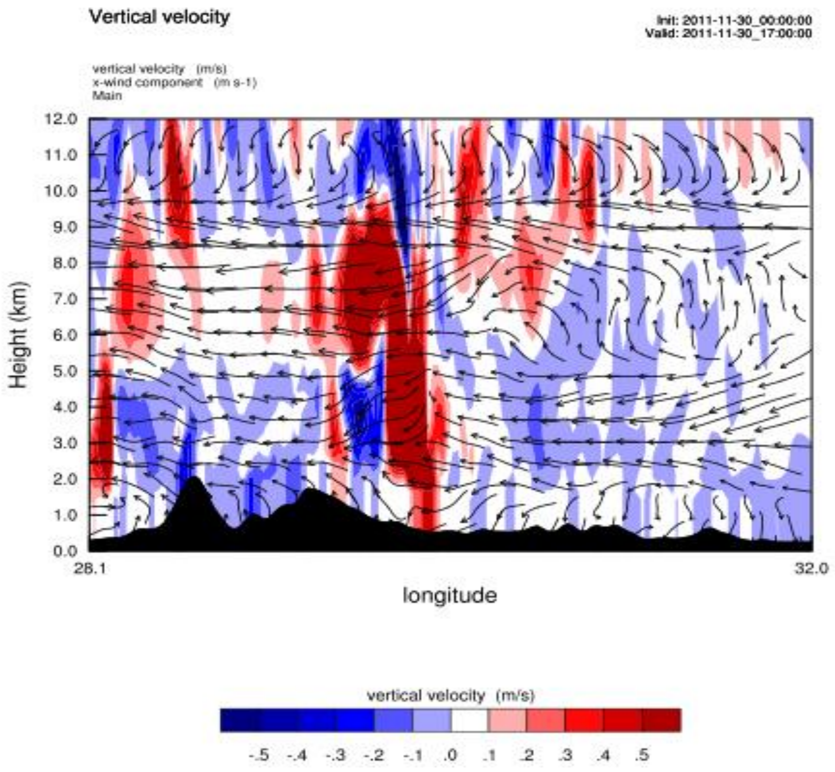


Vertical Cross Section Analysis (2nd)

Cloud and Rain water mixing ratios at 17 UTC (7 p.m.)



Vertical velocity and wind vectors at 17 UTC (7 p.m.)

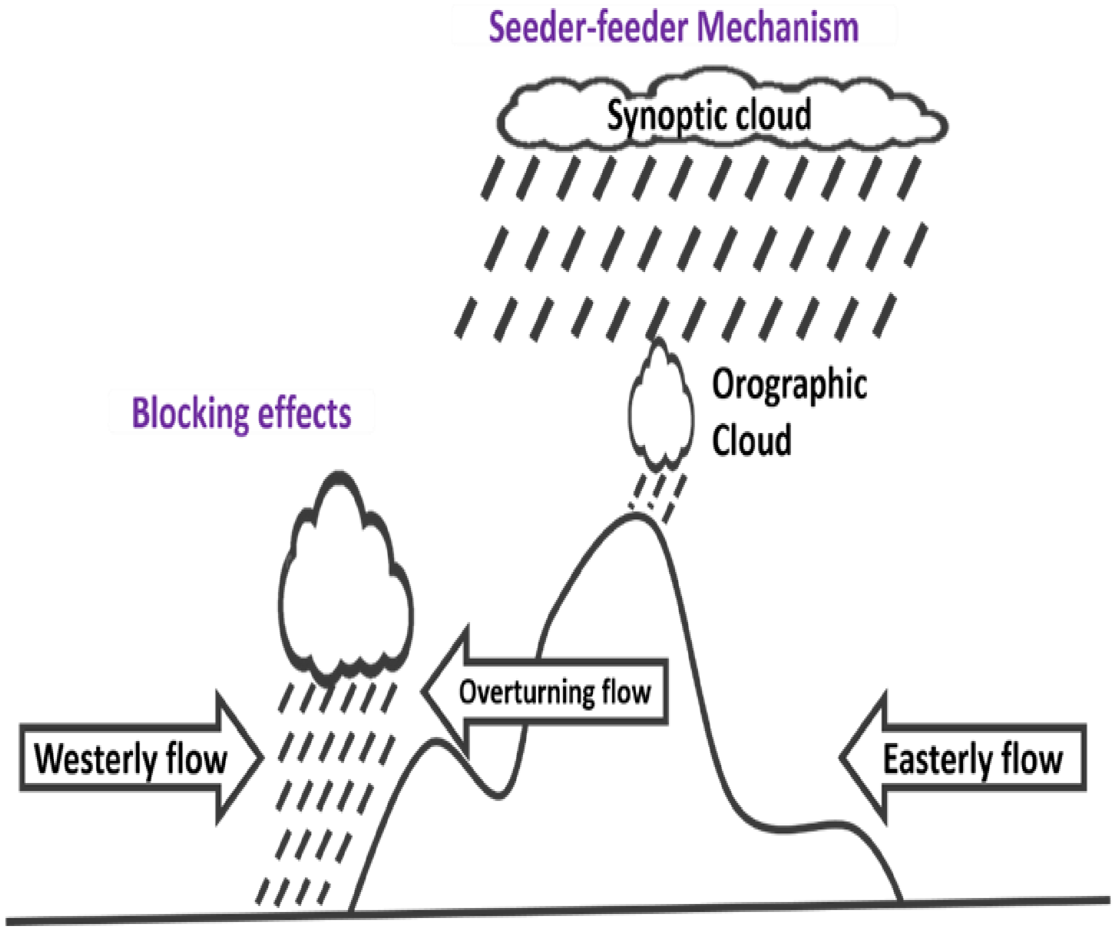


5. Conclusions

- The BMJ cumulus performed better than other CPS
- WRF/BMJ has high performance on low rainfall amount (0 to 20mm)
- <u>Further studies</u>

- Consideration of all WRF Physical schemes to find a good combination
- Examination of Land Use effects on rainfall distribution
- Detailed study for long period

Orographic Mechanisms observed for Rwanda on 30 November 2011



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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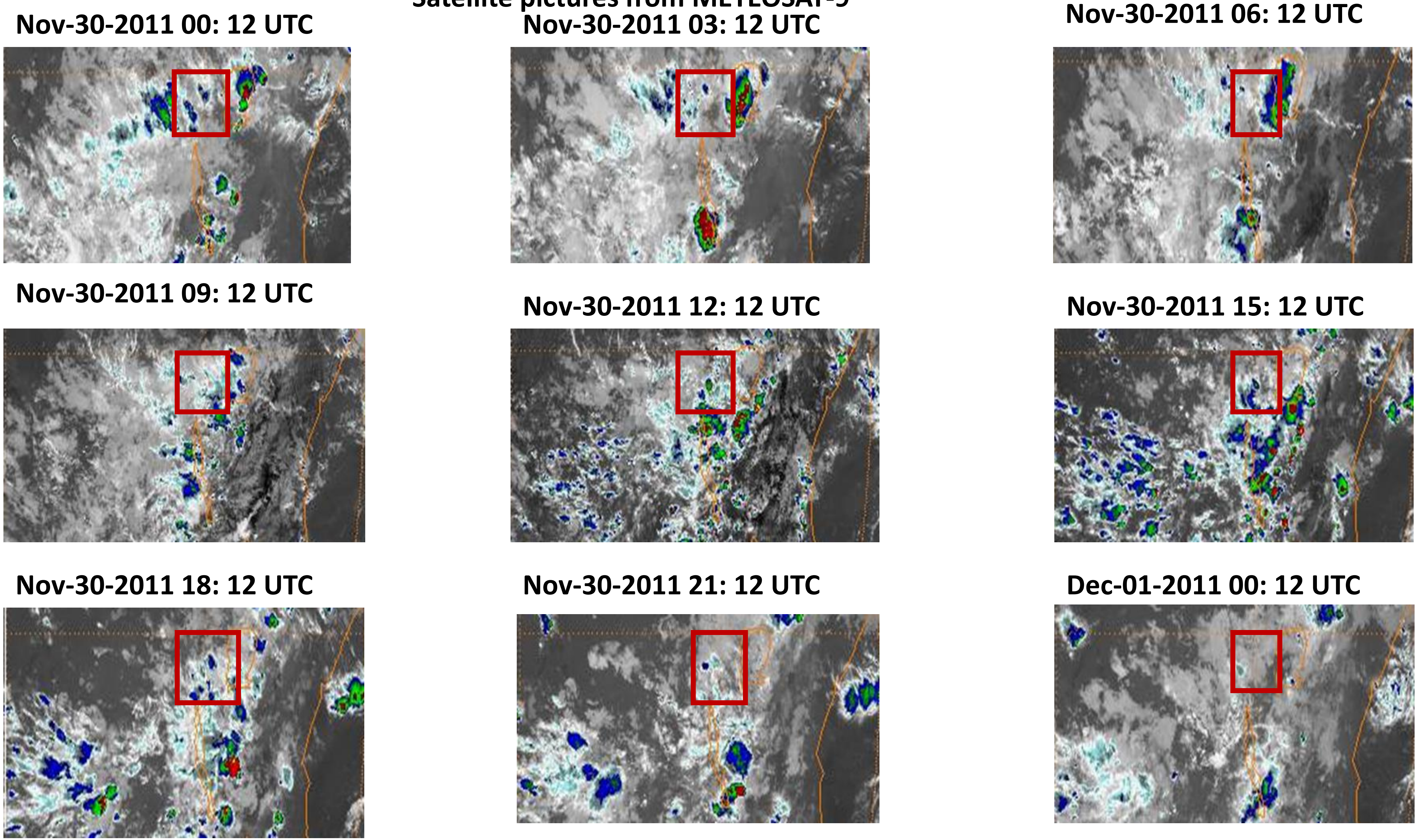
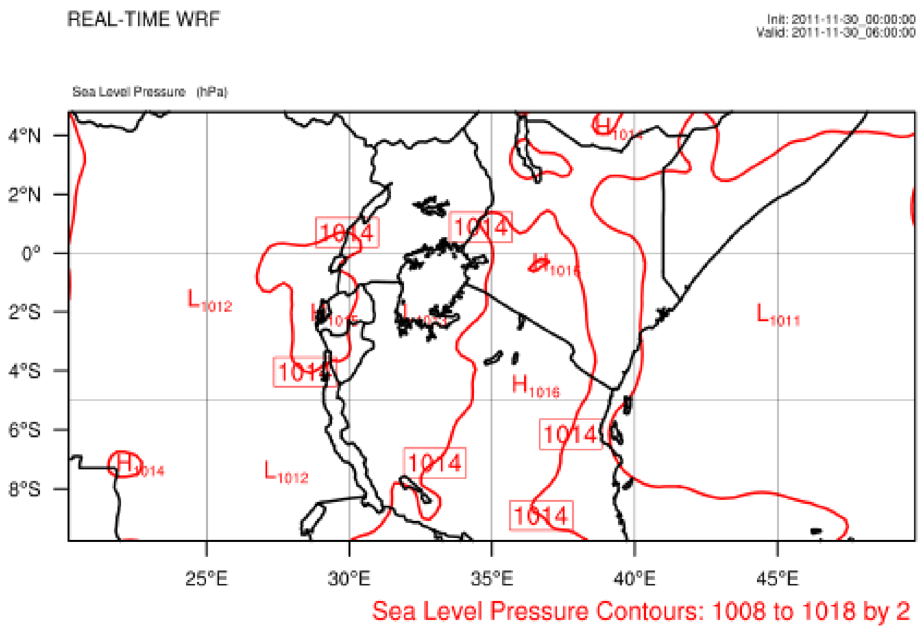
Satellite pictures from METEOSAT-9

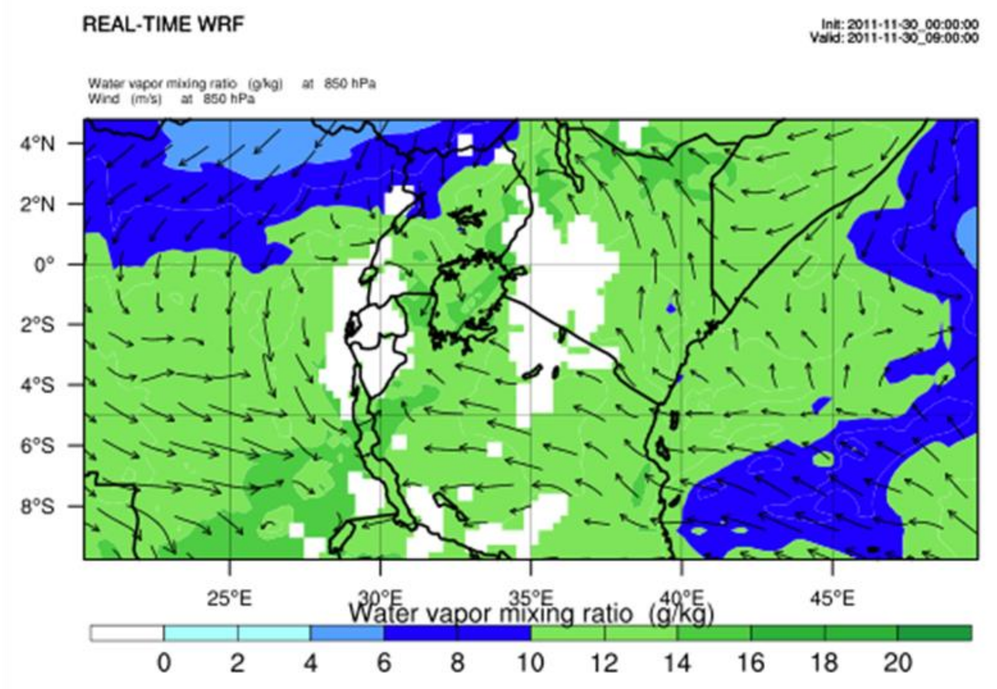


2. Synoptic conditions analysis (domain1)

Sea Level Pressure on 30 Nov 06 UTC with an interval of 2hPa

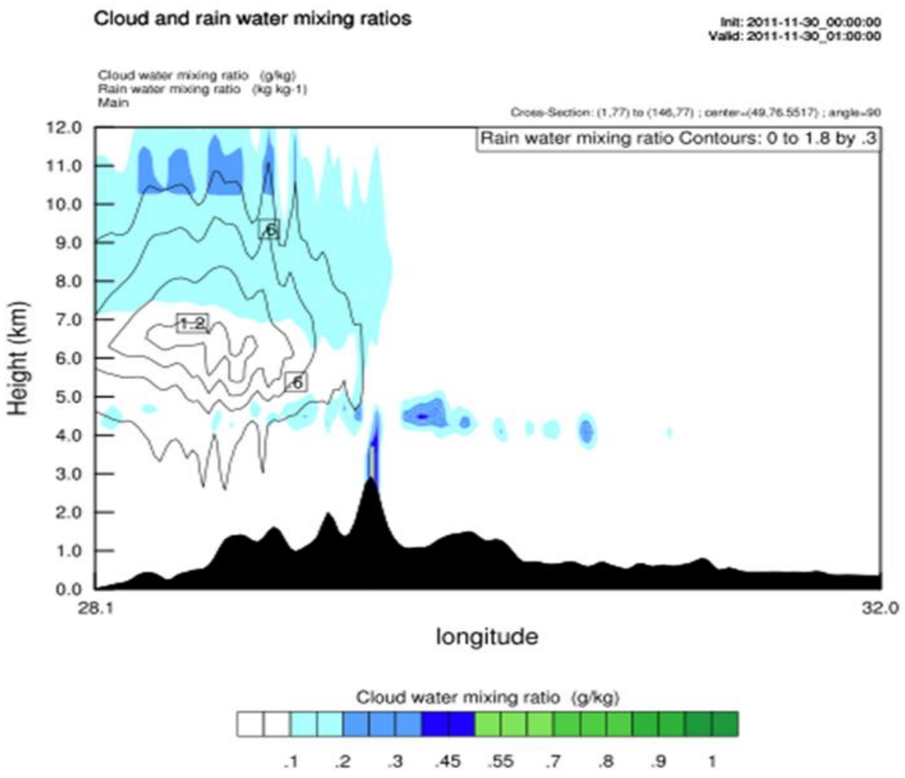


Wind field and water vapor mixing ratio at 850hPa

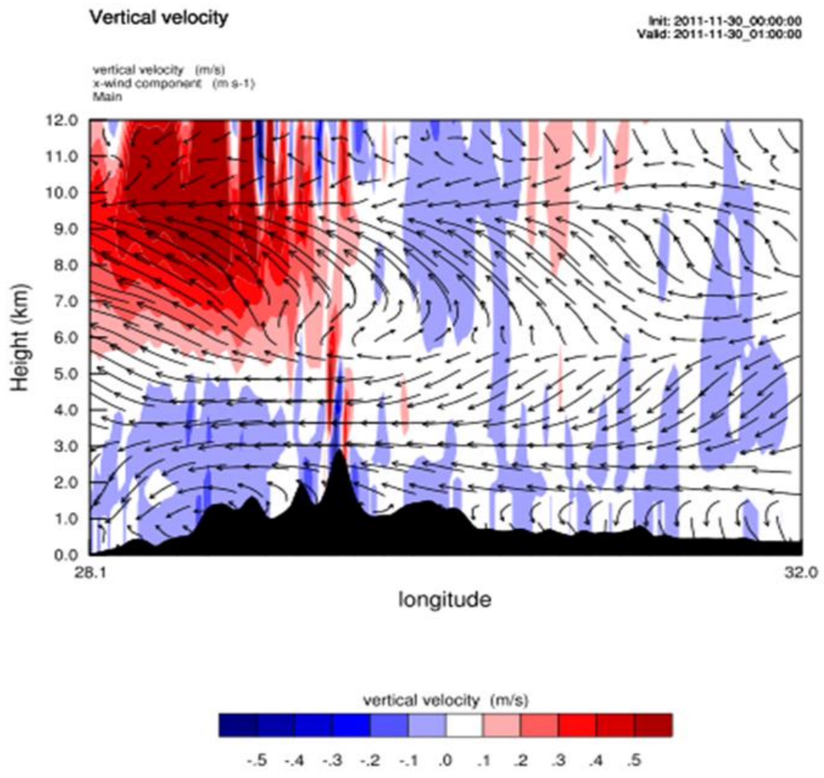


d. Vertical Cross Section Analysis

Cloud and Rain water mixing ratios at 01 UTC (3 am)



Vertical velocity and wind vectors at 01 UTC (3 am)



3. Data Collection and Methodology

Statistical Verification of WRF Model

1. Threat Score (TS)

$$TS = \frac{Hits}{Hits+False\ alarms+Misses}$$

2. Bias Score (BS)

$$BS = \frac{Hits+False\ alarms}{Hits+Misses}$$

3. Root Mean Square Error (RMSE)

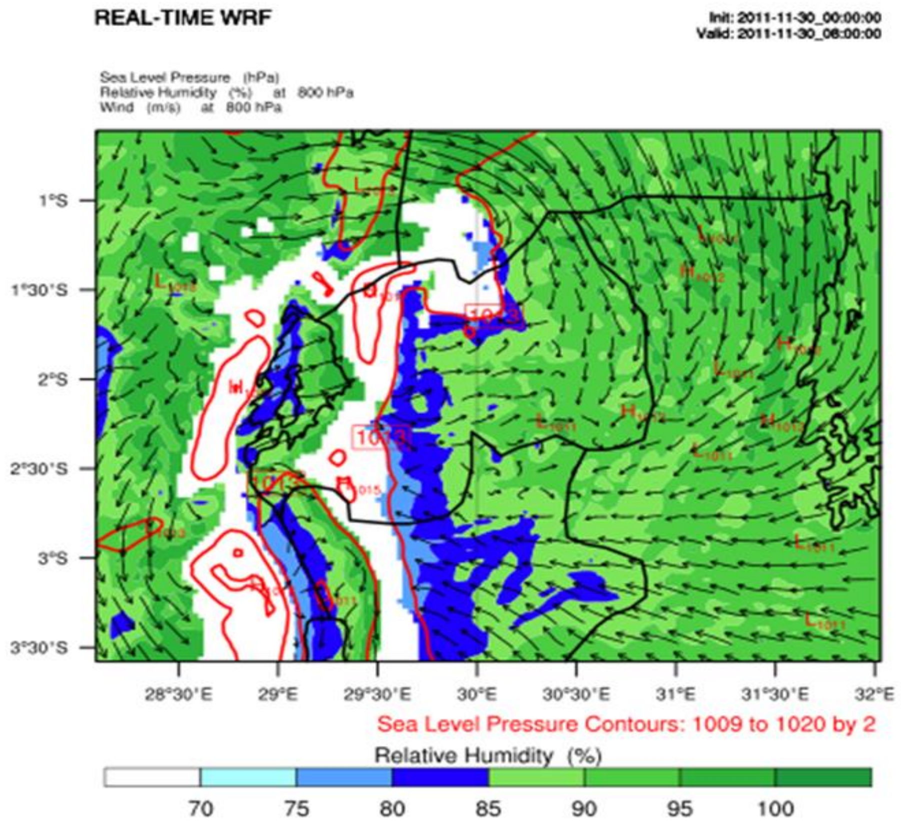
$$RMSE = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{(S-O)^2}{N}}$$

4. Mean Absolute Error (MAE)

$$MAE = \sum / \frac{S-0}{N} /$$

3.Diurnal Variation of Low –level wind field (AT)

wind vectors field and RH at 06 UTC(8am)



wind vectors field and RH at 12 UTC(2pm)