



Sofia University "St. Kl. Ohridski" Bulgaria



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MODELLING THE IMPACT OF VANISH GREEN AREAS ON LOCAL METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS IN SOFIA, BULGARIA

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1984

Motivation

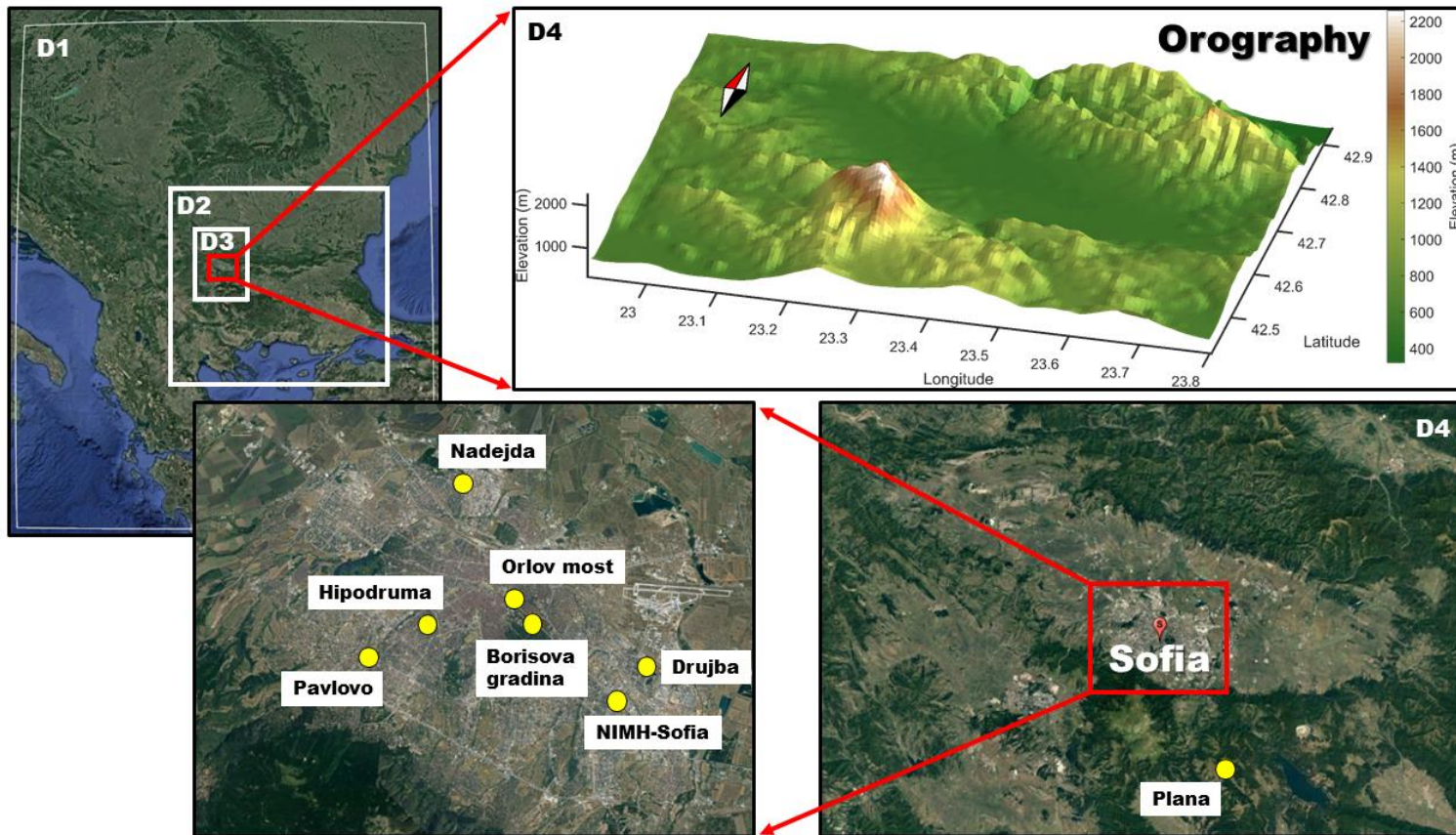
Bulgarian population living in the urban areas has increased approximately 2.7 times, from 27.6% in 1950, up to 74% in 2015; a quarter live in Sofia city at present.

Challenges:

- environmental degradation;
- human health risks associated with heat, noise, pollution;
- crowd and human comfort.

2017

Method of research and case study

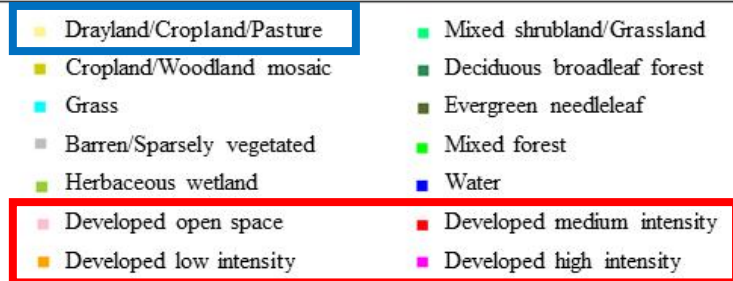
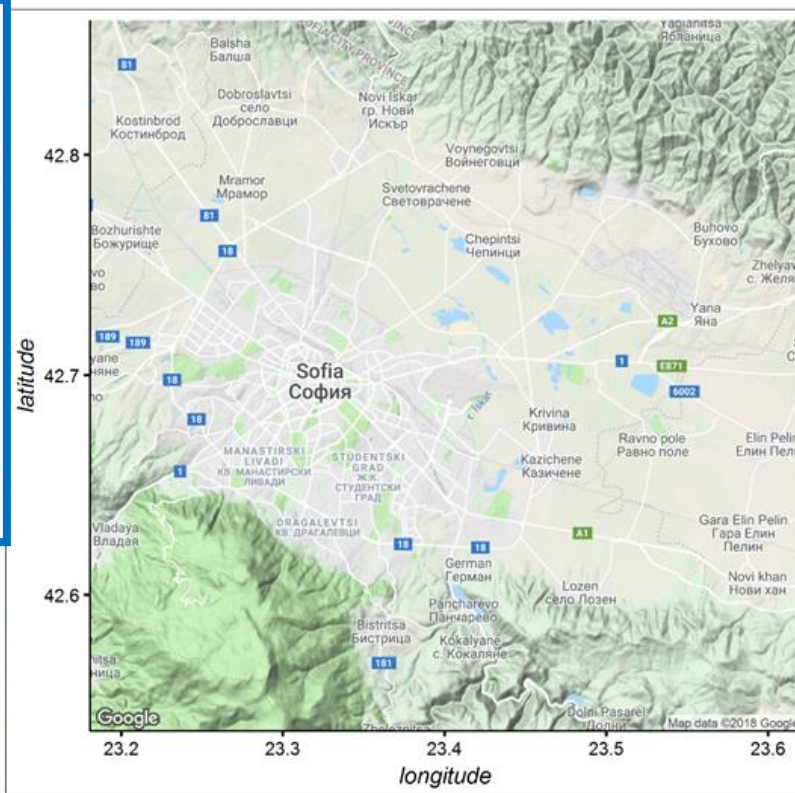
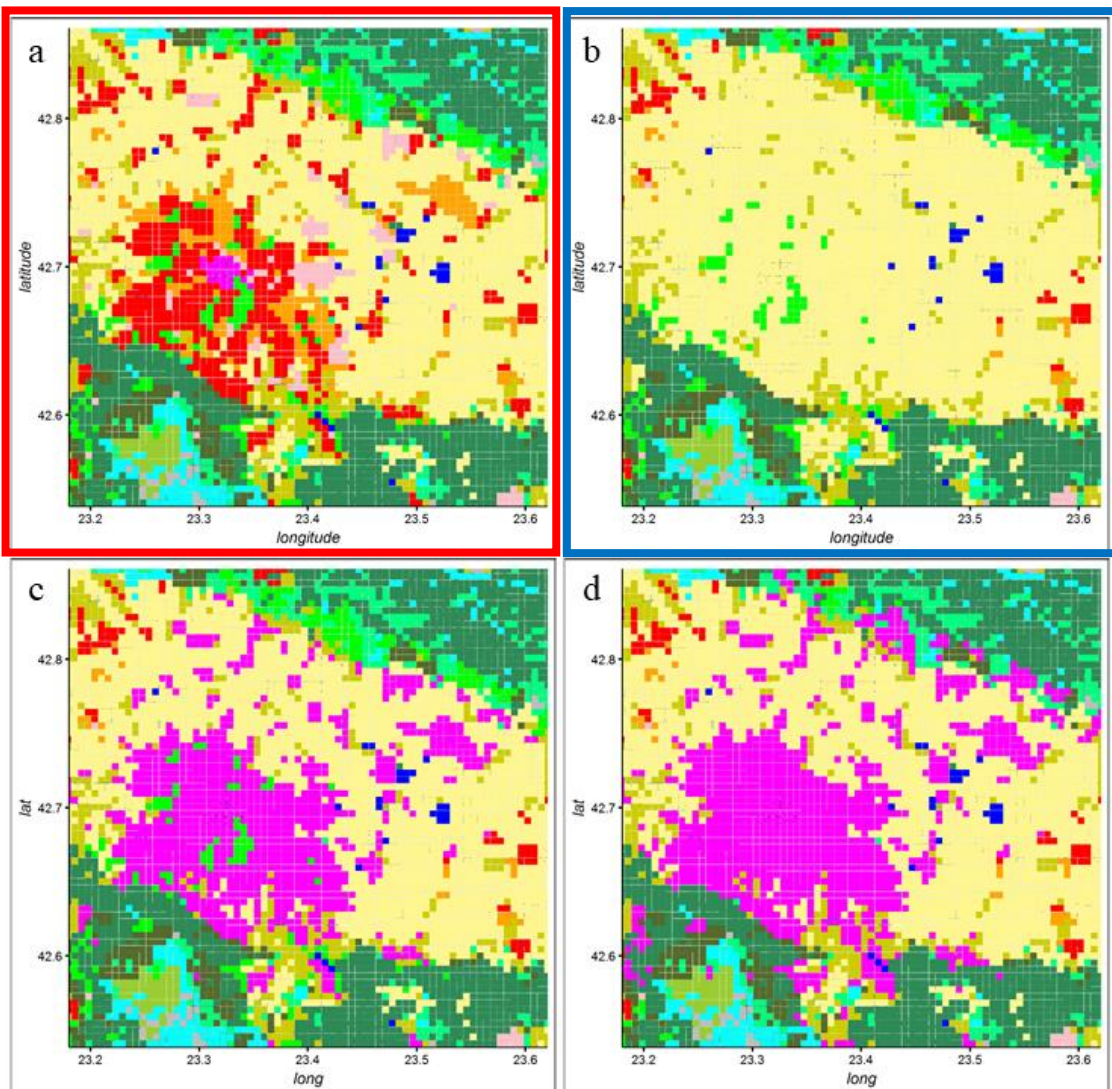


ARW-WRF v.3.8.1 MODEL CONFIGURATION

- ☐ Lambert projection (23.4°E , 42.68°N)
- ☐ 4 nested domains with grid sizes of 32, 8, 2 and 0.5 kms
- ☐ Resolution of the inner domain: 157x129x100
- ☐ High terrain resolution 1 arcsec, <https://lta.cr.usgs.gov/SRTM1Arc>
- ☐ High land-use resolution 3 arcsec: Corine adopted to USGS classes <http://land.copernicus.eu/pan-european/corine-land-cover/clc-2012>
- ☐ Input data: NCEP Final Analysis 0.25 deg, <http://rda.ucar.edu/datasets/ds083.2/>

Study case - 11 days (25 August – 4 September, 2016) with anticyclonic fair weather, dry (low humidity less than 50 % relative humidity, averaged for the all stations in Sofia) and quiescent (wind speed < 5 m/s at 850-hPa) conditions.

Numerical experiments with land-use



a) base urban

b) non-urban

c) urban-high intensity

d) urban-no-parks

Model validation

Statistical measures for temperature and mixing ratio
(all stations located in Sofia)

	TEMPERATURE		MIXING RATIO	
	Observations	Modelling	Observations	Modelling
<i>Mean</i>	23.9	23.2	7.1	6.8
<i>St. Dev.</i>	5.6	5.3	1.0	1.2
<i>MB</i>		-0.7		-0.3
<i>MAE</i>		1.4		1.0
<i>RMSE</i>		1.6		1.2
<i>IA</i>		0.98		0.71
<i>r</i>		0.98		0.64

Indexes of
agreement

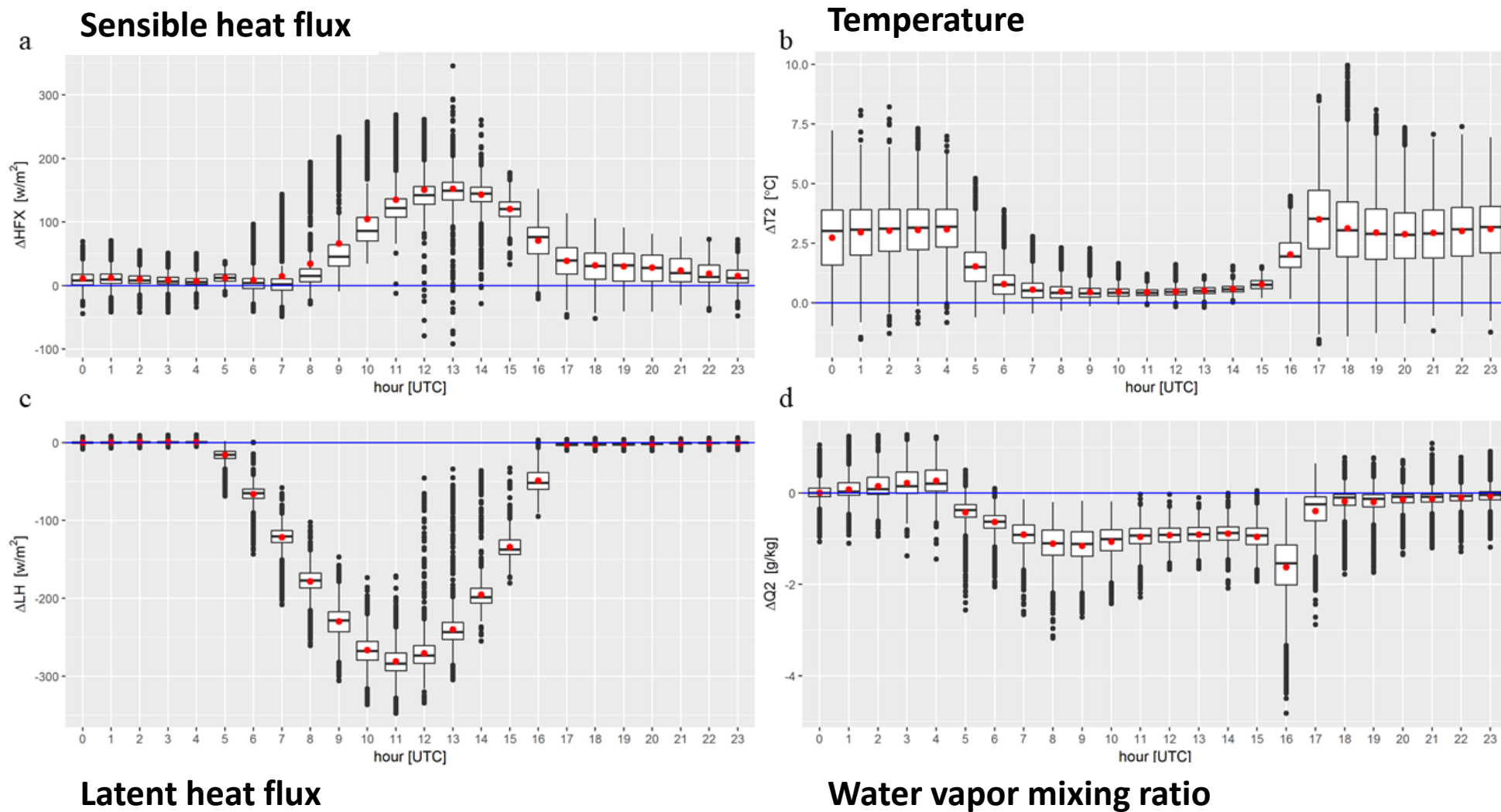
$$IA = 1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (P_i - O_i)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^N (|P_i - \bar{O}| + |O_i - \bar{O}|)^2}$$

(source: C. J. Willmott, "On the validation of models",
Phys Geogr, vol. 2, pp. 184–194, 1981)

MODEL PARAMETRIZATION

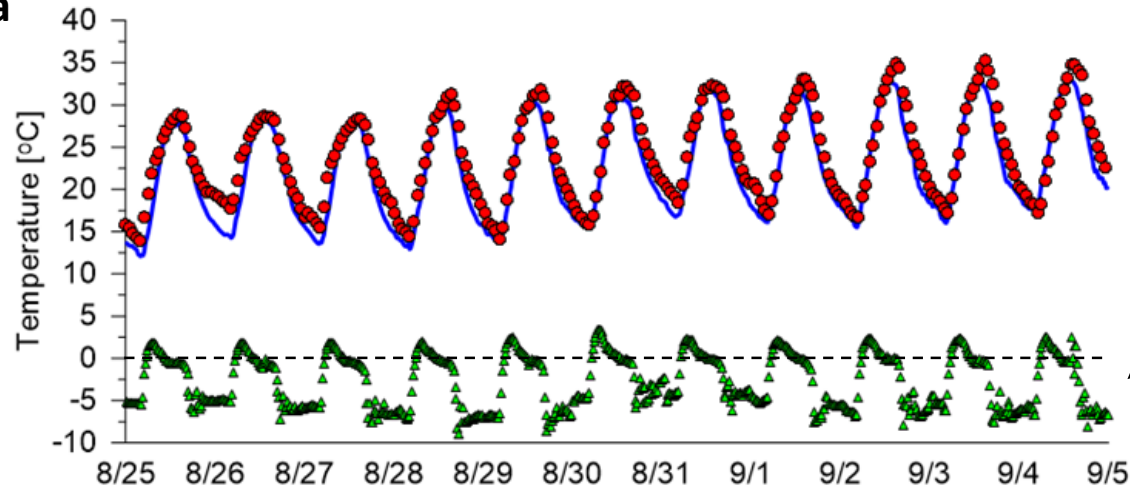
- ❑ Longwave Radiation: Rapid Radiative Transfer Model (RRTM) (Mlawer et al., 1997)
- ❑ Shortwave Radiation: Dudhia (Dudhia, 1989)
- ❑ PBL: Yonsei University scheme YSU (Hong et al., 2006)
- ❑ Micro Physics: Lin et al. (Lin et al., 1983)
- ❑ Noah land surface model (F. Chen, and J. Dudhia, 2001)
- ❑ Grell-Freitas (GF) cumulus scheme - only for the coarse simulation with 32 and 8 km grids (G. A. Grell, and S. R. Freitas, 2014).

Box plots - base urban minus non-urban scenarios



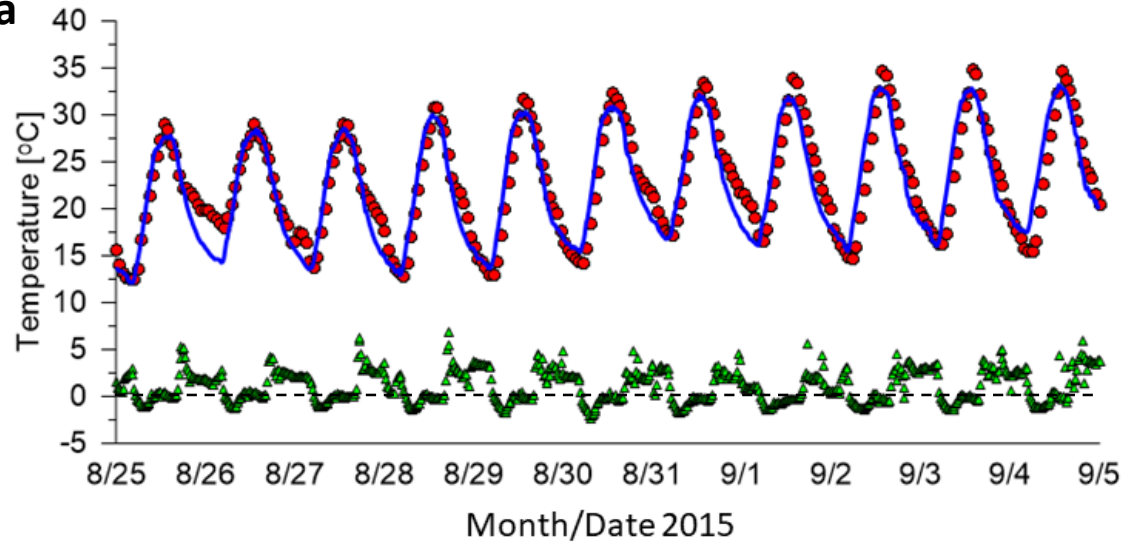
The effect of denser build-up and urban landscape extension

Druzhba



Replacement
of urban low to
high intensity

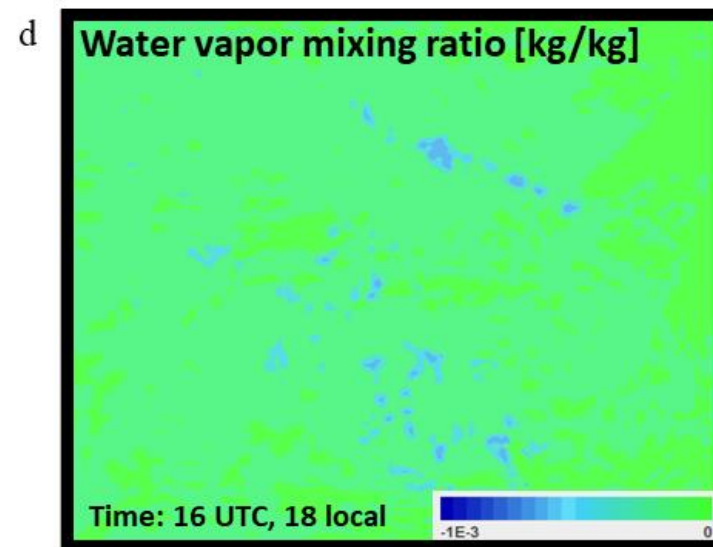
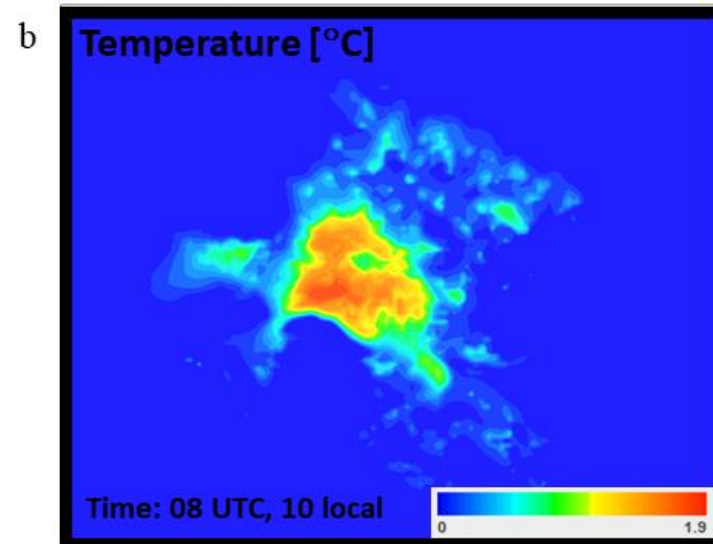
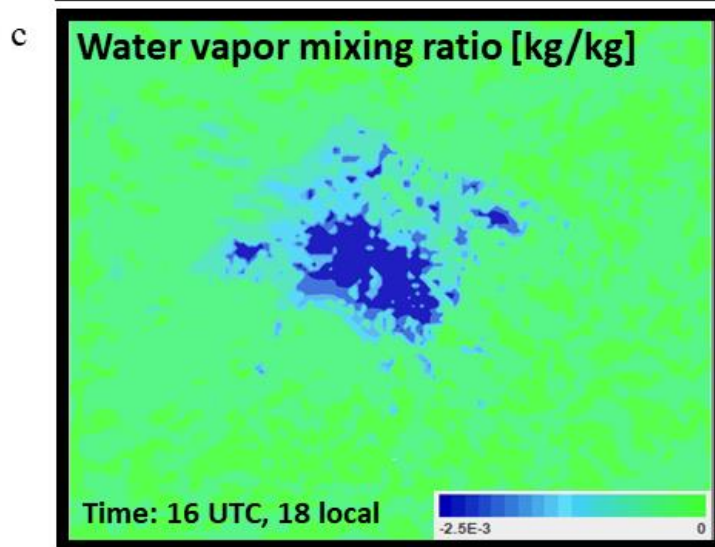
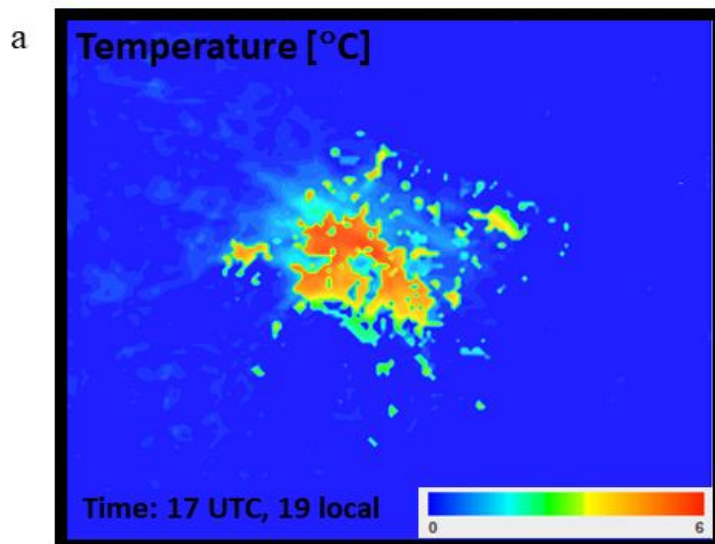
Borisova Gradina



Expansion of the urban
landscape over the
parks and green areas

Spatial distribution of difference in average fields

Base urban case -
Non-urban case



Urban-no-parks -
Base urban case

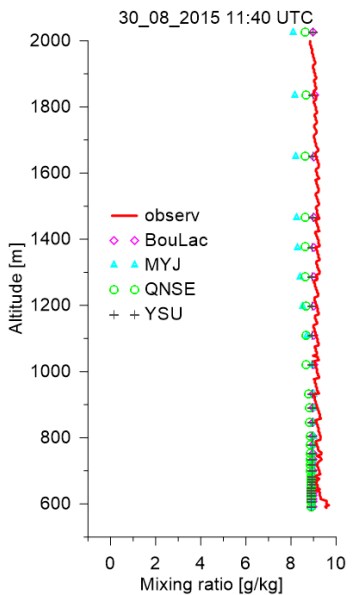
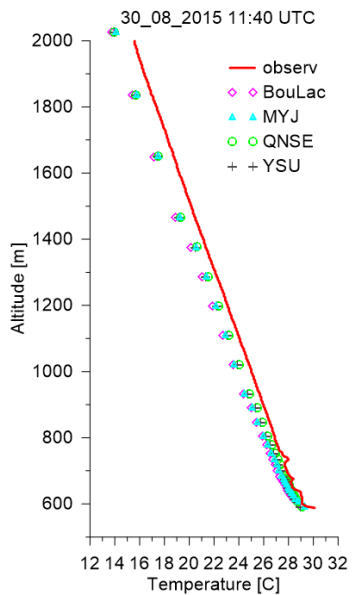
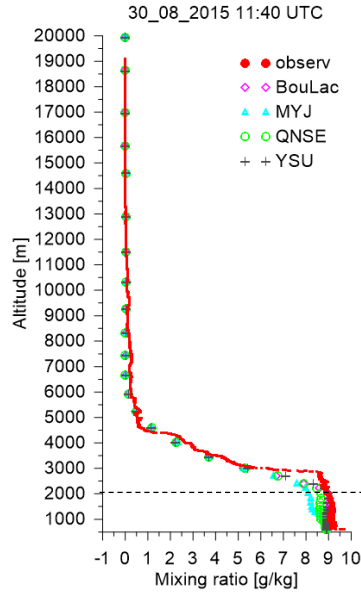
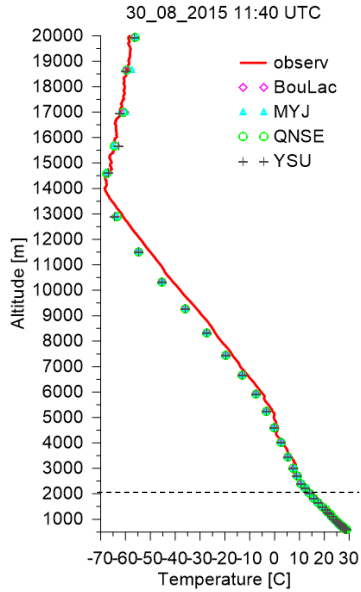
Conclusions

- **Urban environmental challenges need to be solved promptly and in parallel with the cities development to ensure a sustainable future and healthy and happy population.**
- **An integral approach that considers both the environment problems related to human activity, and the health and comfort of the city inhabitants, is the only way to avoid costly and harmful mistakes due to wrong assumptions and lack of proper expansion planning.**
- **The numerical modelling techniques deal with the challenges of future city development scenarios. These are extremely powerful tools that deliver critical data to the city planners, authorities and decision makers.**

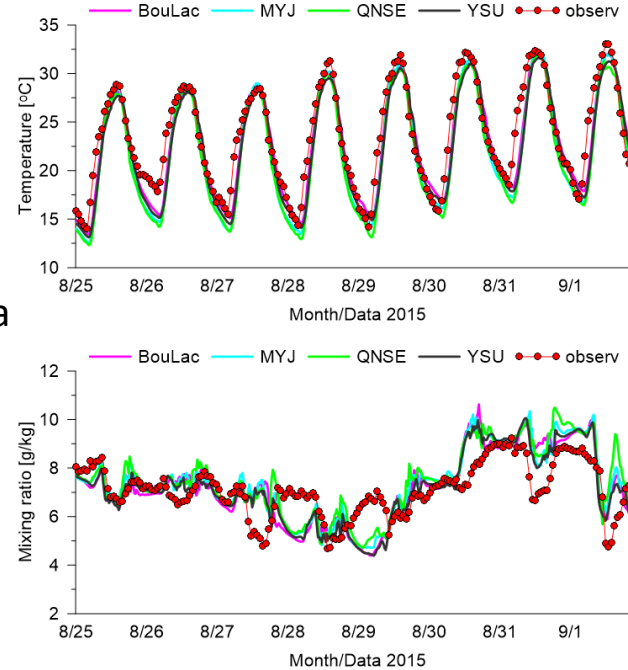
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Model validation



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PBL: **Yonsei University scheme YSU** (Hong et al., 2006)

Mellor–Yamada–Janjic scheme MYJ (Janjic, 1990)

Bougeault and Lacarrere scheme BouLac
(Bougeault&Lacarrere, 1989)

Quasi-Normal Scale Elimination scheme, QNSE
(Sukoriansky et al., 2005)

