A Higher Order Closure Turbulence Model

of the Planetary Boundary Layer

by

JOSEPH STEPHEN SCIRE

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Certified by..... Thesis Supervisor

Accepted by. Chairman, Department Committee on Graduate Students MAGESTIGNATION FICH FIGHTS A Higher Order Closure Turbulence Model of the Planetary Boundary Layer

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Submitted to the Department of Meteorology on October 10, 1978 in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Science

#### ABSTRACT

A higher order closure turbulence model, using the full level 3 equations (Mellor and Yamada, 1974; Yamada and Mellor, 1975) is described in detail. A new formulation for the length scale, l, which appears in each of the modeled terms, is employed. Equilibrium boundary conditions for the second moments are applied at the lower boundary.

Day 33-34 of the Wangara experiment is simulated. Surface temperature and mixing ratio are predicted with a ground thermodynamics model. The effect of the inclusion of the Coriolis terms of the second moment equations on the results is evaluated and is found to be small.

The similarity functions A, B, C, and D are evaluated. Vertically averaged variables are used in the deficit relations (Arya, 1977, 1978). With this formulation, the similarity functions C and D are found to be equal in the unstable boundary layer. In the stable boundary layer D appears to be smaller than C.

Name and Title of Thesis Supervisor: Professor David Randall Assistant Professor of Meteorology

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#### 1. INTRODUCTION

The random nature of turbulence makes the study of turbulent flows difficult. For this reason, it is convenient to use a statistical approach to turbulence problems, based on the concept of ensemble averaging. An ensemble average refers to an average taken over a collection of an infinite number of observations for which the mean conditions are identical. Due to the randomness and irregularity of turbulence, the details of each realization are different even though the mean conditions are the same. It is impossible to obtain an ensemble average from real atmospheric data because mean conditions are never identical. Certainly it is not possible to obtain an infinite number of instantaneous measurements over which to average. One must adopt an ergodic hypothesis, that is, an assumption regarding the equivalence of different types of averages, to establish the equality of an ensemble average over an infinite number of observations with a time average over an infinitely long averaging period under conditions of stationary flow (Lumley and Panofsky, 1964; Busch, 1973). A finite averaging time will yield an estimate with an accuracy which increases as the order of the moment being averaged decreases (Wyngaard, 1973). For the time scales involved in atmospheric turbulence, it is possible to relate ensemble averages to measurable time averages.

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The statistical approach, however, results in a situation in which the number of unknowns exceeds the number of equations. It is necessary, therefore, to make simplifying modeling assumptions in order to obtain closure.

Mellor and Yamada (1974) describe a hierarchy of turbulence closure models. Based on a systematic simplification of the appropriate equations, four model levels are produced. The most complex (level 4) model requires the solution of prognostic simultaneous partial differential equations for all of the components of the Reynolds stress tensor, the heat flux vector, and the temperature variance, as well as for the components of the mean flow and the mean potential temperature. If water vapor is to be included in the model, additional equations for moisture variables need to be solved. The most simplified (level 1) model is a set of diagnostic algebraic equations corresponding to a mixing length model. The level 3 model, to be used in this study, represents an intermediate degree of complexity. As shown by Mellor and Yamada, the choice of the level 3 model represents a compromise between the small increase in relative accuracy obtained with a level 4 model and the resulting large increase in computation time.

The level 3 model is a subset of a group of models called Mean Turbulent Field (MTF) closure models (Mellor and Herring, 1973). MTF closure models consist of two subsets, Mean Turbulent Energy (MTE) and Mean Reynolds Stress (MRS) closure models. Because the turbulence energy in level 3 is calculated prognostically while the individual components of the Reynolds stress tensor are calculated diagnostically, the level 3 model falls into the category of MTE closure.

Yamada and Mellor (1975) use the level 3 model to simulate the Wangard boundary layer data. The present model differs from Yamada's and Mellor's model in several important respects:

- i) A ground thermodynamics model predicts the surface temperature and mixing ratio.
- ii) The full level 3 moisture equations are employed.
- iii) Equilibrium boundary conditions for the prognostic turbulence variables are applied at the lower boundary.
- iv) A new formulation for the length scale,  $\ell$ , is used.
  - v) The Coriolis terms are included.
- vi) A 5 second time step and a staggered grid system are used.

The model is used to simulate Day 33-34 of the Wangara experiment, and the results compared to those of Yamada and Mellor (1975). The effect of the Coriolis terms on turbulent fluxes in the PBL is evaluated by turning these terms on and off in the model and examining the results. Finally, the functions A, B, C, and D of similarity theory are evaluated.

### 2. DEVELOPMENT OF THE BASIC EQUATIONS

# 2.1 Equations for the Mean Variables

The variables of interest are the velocity components  $u_i$  (i = 1,2,3), potential temperature  $\Theta$ , pressure P, and water vapor mixing ratio R. The basic equations governing these variables are:

Continuity equation

$$\frac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_k} = 0 \tag{1}$$

Momentum equations

$$\frac{\partial u_{j}}{\partial t} + u_{k} \frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial x_{k}} = -\frac{1}{\rho_{o}} \frac{\partial P}{\partial x_{j}} + \beta g \Theta \delta_{3j} - \varepsilon_{jkl} f_{k} u_{l} + v \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k}} (\frac{\partial u_{j}}{\partial x_{k}})$$
(2)

## Thermodynamic energy equation

$$\frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial t} + u_{k} \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial x_{k}} = k_{T} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k}} \left(\frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial x_{k}}\right) + \sigma$$
(3)

Water vapor equation

$$\frac{\partial R}{\partial t} + u_k \frac{\partial R}{\partial x_k} = \eta \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} \left( \frac{\partial R}{\partial x_k} \right)$$
(4)

where  $\beta$  is the coefficient of thermal expansion,

 $f_k = (0, f_y, f_z)$  is the Coriolis parameter, v is the kinematic viscosity,  $k_t$  is the thermal diffusivity,  $\rho$  is the density,  $\eta$  is the kinematic diffusivity for water vapor, and  $\sigma$  is the longwave flux divergence. The Einstein summation convention is employed so that whenever an index is repeated in a term, summation is implied.  $\varepsilon_{jkl}$  is the alternating unit tensor and  $\delta_{ij}$  is the Kronecker delta.

$$\varepsilon_{jk} = \begin{cases} 1 \text{ if } j,k,\ell = (1,2,3), (2,3,1), \text{ or } (3,1,2) \\ 0 \text{ if any index is repeated} \\ -1 \text{ if } j,k,\ell = (3,2,1), (2,1,3), \text{ or } (1,3,2) \end{cases}$$

$$\delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 0 \text{ if } i \neq j \\ 1 \text{ if } i = j \end{cases}$$

The effects of evaporation and condensation of water are not included. The Boussinesq approximation, in which density is treated as constant except when it is multiplied by g (in which case it is allowed to be temperature dependent), has been used (Busch, 1973; Mellor, 1973).

Each variable can be represented as a sum of a mean part and a fluctuating part.

$$u_{i} = \overline{u}_{i} = u_{i}^{\prime}$$

$$\Theta = \overline{\Theta} + \Theta^{\prime}$$
(4a)
(4b)

$$P = \overline{P} + p'$$

$$R = \overline{R} + r'$$
(4c)
(4d)

The overbar signifies an ensemble average.

To obtain equations for the mean variables, average equations (1-4).

$$\frac{\partial \overline{u}_{k}}{\partial x_{k}} = 0$$
(6)

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}_{j}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{k}} \left[ \overline{\mathbf{u}_{j}} \overline{\mathbf{u}_{k}} + \overline{\mathbf{u}_{j}' \mathbf{u}_{k}'} \right] = -\frac{1}{\rho_{o}} \frac{\partial \overline{P}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{j}} + \beta g \overline{O} \delta_{3j} - \varepsilon_{jkl} \mathbf{f}_{k} \overline{\mathbf{u}_{l}}$$

$$+ v \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{k}} \left( \frac{\partial \overline{\mathbf{u}}_{j}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{k}} \right)$$
(7)

$$\frac{\partial\overline{\Theta}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k}} \left[\overline{u}_{k}\overline{\Theta} + \overline{u_{k}^{\dagger}\Theta^{\dagger}}\right] = k_{T} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k}} \left(\frac{\partial\overline{\Theta}}{\partial x_{k}}\right) + \sigma$$
(8)

$$\frac{\partial \overline{R}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k}} \left[ \overline{R} \ \overline{u}_{k} + \overline{r' u_{k}'} \right] = n \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k}} \left( \frac{\partial \overline{R}}{\partial x_{k}} \right)$$
(9)

## 2.2 Equations for the Second Moments

Equations (1-4) contain second order correlations of perturbation quantities of the form  $\overline{u_j'u_k'}$ . In order to evaluate these second moments, first obtain equations for the fluctuating components by subtracting equations (6-9) from equations (1-4). Using equations (4a-4d) yields:

$$\frac{\partial u_{k}}{\partial x_{k}} = 0$$
(10)

$$\frac{\partial u'_{j}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k}} \left[ \overline{u}_{j} u'_{k} + u'_{j} \overline{u}_{k} + u'_{j} u'_{k} - \overline{u'_{j} u'_{k}} \right] = -\frac{1}{\rho_{0}} \frac{\partial p'}{\partial x_{j}} + \beta g \theta' \delta_{3j} - \varepsilon_{jkl} f_{k} u'_{l} + \nu \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k}} \left( \frac{\partial u'_{j}}{\partial x_{k}} \right)$$
(11)

$$\frac{\partial \theta'}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} \left[ \overline{u}_k \theta' + u_k' \overline{\Theta} + u_k' \theta' - \overline{u_k' \theta'} \right] = k_T \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} \left( \frac{\partial \theta'}{\partial x_k} \right)$$
(12)

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{r'}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}_k} \left[ \overline{\mathbf{u}_k} \mathbf{r'} + \mathbf{u}_k' \overline{\mathbf{R}} + \mathbf{u}_k' \mathbf{r'} - \overline{\mathbf{u}_k' \mathbf{r'}} \right] = \eta \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}_k} \left( \frac{\partial \mathbf{r'}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_k} \right)$$
(13)

To obtain an equation for  $\overline{u_i'u_j'}$ , multiply equation (11) by  $u_i'$  and use the continuity equations (6) and (11):

$$u_{i}^{\prime} \frac{\partial u_{j}^{\prime}}{\partial t} + u_{i}^{\prime} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k}} \left[ \overline{u}_{j} u_{k}^{\prime} + u_{j}^{\prime} \overline{u}_{k}^{\prime} + u_{j}^{\prime} u_{k}^{\prime} - \overline{u}_{j}^{\prime} u_{k}^{\prime} \right]$$

$$= -u_{i}^{\prime} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{j}} \left( \frac{p^{\prime}}{\rho_{0}} \right) + \beta g u_{i}^{\prime} \theta^{\prime} \delta_{3j} - \varepsilon_{jkl} f_{k} u_{i}^{\prime} u_{l}^{\prime}$$

$$+ u_{i}^{\prime} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k}} \left( \frac{\partial u_{j}^{\prime}}{\partial x_{k}} \right) \quad . \qquad (14)$$

A second equation is then obtained by switching the indexes i and j in equation (14). Adding this equation to equation (14), and using continuity and averaging, yields the prognostic second moment Reynolds stress equations:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\overline{u_{i}^{\dagger}u_{j}^{\dagger}}) + \overline{u_{i}^{\dagger}u_{k}^{\dagger}} \frac{\partial \overline{u}_{j}}{\partial x_{k}} + \overline{u_{j}^{\dagger}u_{k}^{\dagger}} \frac{\partial \overline{u}_{i}}{\partial x_{k}} + \overline{u}_{k} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k}} (\overline{u_{i}^{\dagger}u_{j}^{\dagger}}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k}} (\overline{u_{i}^{\dagger}u_{j}^{\dagger}}) = \beta g [\overline{u_{i}^{\dagger}\theta^{\dagger}}\delta_{3_{j}} + \overline{u_{j}^{\dagger}\theta^{\dagger}}\delta_{3_{i}}] + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k}} (\overline{u_{i}^{\dagger}u_{j}^{\dagger}}) = \beta g [\overline{u_{i}^{\dagger}\theta^{\dagger}}\delta_{3_{j}} + \overline{u_{j}^{\dagger}\theta^{\dagger}}\delta_{3_{i}}] + \varepsilon_{jkl} f_{k} \overline{u_{i}^{\dagger}u_{l}^{\dagger}} - \varepsilon_{ikl} f_{k} \overline{u_{j}^{\dagger}u_{l}^{\dagger}} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{j}} (\frac{\overline{u_{i}^{\dagger}p^{\dagger}}}{\rho_{0}}) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{i}} (\frac{\overline{u_{j}^{\dagger}p^{\dagger}}}{\rho_{0}}) + \frac{\overline{p_{0}^{\dagger}} (\frac{\partial u_{i}^{\dagger}}{\partial x_{j}} + \frac{\partial u_{j}^{\dagger}}{\partial x_{i}}) + \nu \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k}} (\frac{\partial \overline{u_{i}^{\dagger}u_{j}^{\dagger}}}{\partial x_{k}}) - 2\nu \frac{\partial u_{i}^{\dagger}}{\partial x_{k}} \frac{\partial u_{j}^{\dagger}}{\partial x_{k}} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k}} (15)$$

Equation (7) requires that the second moment  $\overline{u_i'u_j'}$  be known in order to find  $\overline{u_j}$ . Equation (15), an equation for  $\overline{u_i'u_j'}$ , contains the third moment  $\overline{u_i'u_j'u_k'}$ . An equation for the n<sup>th</sup> moment will contain a term with the (n+1)th moment. In other words, the number of equations is less than the number of unknowns and the problem is not closed. In order to obtain closure, the unknown moments are parameterized in terms of known quantities. This parameterization is, however, an approximation. The approximations are not necessarily more physically valid than parameterizations of second moments in terms of mean quantities, as in less complex models. However, the fact that the approximations are made at a higher order allows one to hope that the results will be less sensitive to the parameterization. The results of models using this higher order closure technique support this notion.

In the case  $i \neq j$ ,  $\rho_0 \overline{u_i^{\dagger} u_j^{\dagger}}$  represents a flux of  $\hat{j}$ momentum by the  $\hat{i}$  turbulent component. The interpretation of the terms of equation (15) is as follows:

 $\frac{\partial}{\partial t}$  ( $\overline{u_i'u_j'}$ )

represents the local time rate of change of the ensemble averaged turbulent momentum flux  $\overline{u!u!}$  (normalized by density)

$$\frac{\overline{u_{i}u_{k}}}{\overline{u_{k}}}\frac{\partial \overline{u}_{j}}{\partial x_{k}} + \overline{u_{j}u_{k}}\frac{\partial \overline{u}_{i}}{\partial x_{k}}$$

represents the mechanical production of Reynolds stress due to an interaction of the mean velocity gradient with the Reynolds stress

$$\overline{u}_k \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} (\overline{u_i'u_j'})$$

represents advection of Reynolds stress by the mean wind

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{k}} \left( \overline{\mathbf{u}_{i}^{\dagger} \mathbf{u}_{j}^{\dagger} \mathbf{u}_{k}^{\dagger}} \right)$$

is the triple correlation term which represents the turbulent flux of  $u'_1u'_1$  by the fluctuating component  $u'_k$  (i.e., turbulent diffusion)

 $\beta g [\overline{u_i^{\dagger}\theta^{\dagger}\delta_{3_j}} + \overline{u_j^{\dagger}\theta^{\dagger}\delta_{3_i}}]$ 

represents the bouyant production (or destruction) of Reynolds stress

$$\varepsilon_{jkl}f_{k}\overline{u_{i}'u_{l}'} + \varepsilon_{ikl}f_{k}\overline{u_{j}'u_{l}'}$$

represents the effect of Coriolis forces on the Reynolds stress

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{o}} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{j}} \left( \overline{u_{j}' p'} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{i}} \left( \overline{u_{j}' p'} \right) \right]$$

represents the effect of the pressure perturbationvelocity perturbation correlation on Reynolds stress destruction

$$\frac{p'}{\rho_0} \left( \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \right)$$

is the "energy redistribution" or "return to isotrcpy" term representing the way the pressure-velocity gradient correlation distributes energy among the three energy components

$$v \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} \left( \frac{\partial \overline{u_i' u_j'}}{\partial x_k} \right) - 2v \frac{\partial \overline{u_i'}}{\partial x_k} \frac{\partial \overline{u_j'}}{\partial x_k}$$

represents the viscous diffusion and viscous dissipation of Reynolds stress

In the case i = j, equation (15) is an equation for the i component of the turbulence energy. Summing the individual components, with  $q^2 \equiv \overline{u_i^{\prime 2}}$ , gives the turbulence kinetic energy equation.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (q^{2}/2) + \overline{u_{i}^{\dagger} u_{k}^{\dagger}} \frac{\partial \overline{u}_{i}}{\partial x_{k}} + \overline{u}_{k} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k}} (q^{2}/2) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k}} (u_{k}^{\dagger} \frac{u_{i}^{\dagger}}{2})$$

$$= \beta g \overline{u_{i}^{\dagger} \theta^{\dagger}} \delta_{3_{i}} - \frac{\overline{u_{i}^{\dagger}}}{\rho_{0}} \frac{\partial p^{\dagger}}{\partial x_{i}} + \nu \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k}} [\frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k}} (q^{2}/2)]$$

$$- \nu \frac{\partial u_{i}^{\dagger}}{\partial x_{k}} \frac{\partial u_{i}^{\dagger}}{\partial x_{k}}$$
(16)

The Coriolis terms do not appear in equation (16) because the Coriolis force cannot contribute to the total turbulent kinetic energy. Likewise, the energy redistribution term of the Reynolds stress equation is not present in the total kinetic energy budget because its role is to redistribute energy without contributing to the total. The interpretation of the terms of equation (16) is analogous to that of the Reynolds stress equation. To obtain an equation for the heat flux vector  $\overline{u_i^{!}\theta^{!}}$ , first multiply equation (12) by  $u_j^{!}$  and equation (11) by  $\theta^{!}$  and average to obtain

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\overline{u_{j}^{\dagger} \theta^{\dagger}}) - \overline{\theta^{\dagger}} \frac{\partial u_{j}^{\dagger}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k}} [\overline{u_{k}} \overline{u_{j}^{\dagger} \theta^{\dagger}} + \overline{u_{j}^{\dagger} u_{k}^{\dagger}} \overline{\theta} + \overline{u_{j}^{\dagger} u_{k}^{\dagger} \theta^{\dagger}}]$$

$$- \overline{u_{k}} \overline{\theta^{\dagger}} \frac{\partial u_{j}^{\dagger}}{\partial x_{k}} - \overline{\theta} \overline{u_{k}^{\dagger}} \frac{\partial u_{j}^{\dagger}}{\partial x_{k}} - \overline{u_{k}^{\dagger} \theta^{\dagger}} \frac{\partial u_{j}^{\dagger}}{\partial x_{k}} = k_{T} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k}} (\overline{u_{j}^{\dagger}} \frac{\partial \theta^{\dagger}}{\partial x_{k}})$$

$$- k_{T} \frac{\partial \theta^{\dagger}}{\partial x_{k}} \frac{\partial u_{j}^{\dagger}}{\partial x_{k}} , \qquad (17)$$

and,

$$\overline{\theta' \frac{\partial u_{j}'}{\partial t}} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k}} \left[ \overline{u}_{j} \overline{u_{k}' \theta'} + \overline{u_{j}' \theta'} \overline{u_{k}} + \overline{u_{j}' u_{k}' \theta'} \right] + \overline{u}_{j} \overline{u_{k}' \frac{\partial \theta'}{\partial x_{k}}} + \overline{u_{j}' u_{k}' \frac{\partial \theta'}{\partial x_{k}}} + \overline{u_{j}' u_{k}' \frac{\partial \theta'}{\partial x_{k}}} - \frac{1}{\rho_{0}} \overline{\theta' \frac{\partial p'}{\partial x_{j}}} + \beta g \overline{\theta'^{2}} \delta_{3_{j}}$$

$$- \varepsilon_{jk\ell} f_{k} \overline{u_{\ell}' \theta'} + \nu \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k}} \left( \overline{\theta' \frac{\partial u_{j}'}{\partial x_{k}}} \right) - \nu \frac{\partial u_{j}'}{\partial x_{k}} \frac{\partial \theta'}{\partial x_{k}} \cdot$$

$$(18)$$

Adding equations (17) and (18), and using continuity, yields the desired heat flux equation:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\overline{u_{j}^{\dagger}\theta^{\dagger}}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k}} [\overline{u_{k}} \ \overline{u_{j}^{\dagger}\theta^{\dagger}} + \overline{u_{j}^{\dagger}u_{k}^{\dagger}\theta^{\dagger}} - k_{T} \ \overline{u_{j}^{\dagger}} \ \frac{\partial \theta^{\dagger}}{\partial x_{k}} - v \ \theta^{\dagger} \ \frac{\partial u_{j}^{\dagger}}{\partial x_{k}}]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\rho_{o}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{j}} (\overline{p' \theta'}) + \varepsilon_{jkl} f_{k} \overline{u_{l}} \theta' = \beta g \overline{\theta'}^{2} \delta_{3j} + \frac{\overline{p'}}{\rho_{o}} \frac{\partial \theta'}{\partial x_{j}}$$
$$- (k_{T} + \nu) \frac{\partial u_{j}^{i}}{\partial x_{k}} \frac{\partial \theta'}{\partial x_{k}} - \overline{u_{j}^{i} u_{k}^{i}} \frac{\partial \overline{\theta}}{\partial x_{k}} - \overline{u_{k}^{i} \theta'} \frac{\partial \overline{u}_{j}}{\partial x_{k}} .$$
(19)

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An equation for the potential temperature variance  $\theta'^2$  is obtained by multiplying equation (12) by  $\theta'$ , using continuity, and averaging.

$$\frac{\partial \overline{\theta'}^{2}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k}} \left[ \overline{u_{k}} \overline{\theta'}^{2} + \overline{u_{k}'} \overline{\theta'}^{2} \right] = -2 \overline{u_{k}'} \overline{\theta'} \frac{\partial \overline{\theta}}{\partial x_{k}}$$

$$+ k_{T} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k}} \left( \frac{\partial \overline{\theta'}^{2}}{\partial x_{k}} \right) - 2k_{T} \frac{\partial \overline{\theta'}}{\partial x_{k}} \frac{\partial \overline{\theta'}}{\partial x_{k}}$$
(20)

The terms of equations (19) and (20) are of the same form as those of equation (15). Their interpretation is analogous.

Equation (9) requires the turbulent moisture flux  $\overline{u_j'r'}$ . An equation for  $\overline{u_j'r'}$  is obtained by multiplying equation (11) by r' and multiplying equation (13) by  $u_j'$ . Averaging these equations and adding them yields:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\overline{u_j'r'}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} [\overline{u_k}\overline{u_j'r'} + \overline{u_j'u_k'r'} - \eta u_j' \frac{\partial r'}{\partial x_k} - \nu r' \frac{\partial u_j'}{\partial x_k}]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\rho_{0}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{j}} (\overline{p'r'}) + \varepsilon_{jk\ell} f_{k} \overline{u_{\ell}'r'} = \beta g \overline{r'\theta'} \delta_{3j} + \frac{\overline{p'}}{\rho_{0}} \frac{\partial r'}{\partial x_{j}}$$
$$- (\eta + \nu) \frac{\overline{\partial u_{i}'}}{\partial x_{k}} \frac{\partial r'}{\partial x_{k}} - \overline{u_{j}'u_{k}'} \frac{\partial \overline{R}}{\partial x_{k}} - \overline{u_{k}'r'} \frac{\partial \overline{u}_{j}}{\partial x_{k}}$$
(21)

An equation for the potential temperature-mixing ratio covariance  $\overline{\theta'r'}$  is also necessary because it appears in equation (21). Multiplying equation (12) by r' and equation (13) by  $\theta'$ , averaging, and adding yields:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\overline{\theta^{\dagger} r^{\dagger}}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k}} [\overline{u_{k}} \overline{\theta^{\dagger} r^{\dagger}} + \overline{u_{k}^{\dagger} \theta^{\dagger} r^{\dagger}} - \eta \overline{\theta^{\dagger}} \frac{\partial r^{\dagger}}{\partial x_{k}} - k_{T} \overline{r^{\dagger}} \frac{\partial \theta^{\dagger}}{\partial x_{k}}]$$

$$= - (\eta + k_{T}) \frac{\overline{\partial \theta^{\dagger}}}{\partial x_{k}} \frac{\partial r^{\dagger}}{\partial x_{k}} - \overline{u_{k}^{\dagger} \theta^{\dagger}} \frac{\partial \overline{R}}{\partial x_{k}} - \overline{u_{k}^{\dagger} r^{\dagger}} \frac{\partial \overline{\theta}}{\partial x_{k}}$$
(22)

An equation for the mixing ratio variance,  $r'^2$ , is obtained by multiplying equation (13) by r'. After using continuity and averaging:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\overline{r'^2}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} [\overline{u_k} \overline{r'^2} + \overline{u_k' r'^2}] = -2\overline{u_k' r'} \frac{\partial \overline{R}}{\partial x_k} + \eta \frac{\partial^2 r'^2}{\partial x_k^2}$$
$$- 2\eta \frac{\partial \overline{r'}}{\partial x_k} \frac{\partial \overline{r'}}{\partial x_k} . \qquad (23)$$

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#### 3. MODELING OF THE EQUATIONS

### 3.1 The Modeling Assumptions

It is necessary to parameterize the unknown variables of the equations in order to obtain closure. It is also desirable to neglect small terms that do not affect the results so that unnecessary complexity is avoided and computation time is minimized. The system of equations consists of equations (7-9), (15), and (19-23). These equations are summarized in Table I. The terms to be modeled have been doubly underlined. The numbers associated with each line correspond to the numbered modeling assumptions which are collected into Table II.

The modeling assumptions in Table II are of two types. The first type concerns terms containing unknown variables, i.e., variables for which there are no equations in Table I expressing the variable in terms of only other known variables. The parameterization of these terms is required by closure considerations. The triple correlation terms are of this type. The other type of assumption concerns terms which are known (in terms of other variables) but are small in the planetary boundary layer (PBL), or are difficult (although possible given the set of equations in Table I) to evaluate and are assumed small in the PBL. The Coriolis terms are of the second type. They have been neglected in the models of Mellor and Yamada, 1974, 1975,

## Table I

Table I  
Unmodeled Equations for the Mean Variables and  
the Second Moments  
Equation  
No.  
(7) 
$$\frac{\partial \overline{M}_{i}}{\partial \tau} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \chi_{k}} \left[ \overline{M}_{j} \overline{M}_{k} + \overline{M}_{j}^{'} \overline{M}_{k}^{'} \right] = -\frac{1}{P^{\circ}} \frac{\partial \overline{P}}{\partial \chi_{j}} + P_{\partial} \overline{\Theta} \overline{\Theta} \delta_{j}$$
  
 $- \epsilon_{j \kappa \kappa} f_{\kappa} \overline{M}_{\kappa} + \sqrt{\frac{\partial}{\partial \chi_{\kappa}}} \left( \frac{\partial \overline{M}_{j}}{\partial \chi_{\kappa}} \right)$   
(8)  $\frac{\partial \overline{\Theta}}{\partial \tau} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \chi_{\kappa}} \left[ \overline{M}_{\kappa} \overline{\Theta} + \overline{M}_{\kappa}^{'} \overline{\Theta}^{'} \right] = k_{\tau} \frac{\partial}{\partial \chi_{\kappa}} \left( \frac{\partial \overline{\Theta}}{\partial \chi_{\kappa}} \right) + \sigma$   
(9)  $\frac{\partial \overline{R}}{\partial \tau} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \chi_{\kappa}} \left[ \overline{R} \overline{M}_{\kappa} + \overline{r'} \overline{M}_{\kappa}^{'} \right] = \sqrt{\frac{\partial}{\partial \chi_{\kappa}}} \left( \frac{\partial \overline{C}}{\partial \chi_{\kappa}} \right)$ 

Second moment equations

$$(15) \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} \left( \overline{\mathcal{M}_{i}' \mathcal{M}_{j}'} \right) + \overline{\mathcal{M}_{i}' \mathcal{M}_{k}'} \frac{\partial \overline{\mathcal{M}_{j}}}{\partial x_{k}} + \overline{\mathcal{M}_{j}' \mathcal{M}_{k}'} \frac{\partial \overline{\mathcal{M}_{i}}}{\partial x_{k}} + \overline{\mathcal{M}_{k}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k}} \left( \overline{\mathcal{M}_{i}' \mathcal{M}_{j}'} \right)$$

$$+ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k}} \left( \overline{\mathcal{M}_{i}' \mathcal{M}_{k}'} \right) = P_{g} \left[ \overline{\mathcal{M}_{i}' \Theta'} \delta_{3j} + \overline{\mathcal{M}_{j}' \Theta'} \delta_{3i} \right]$$

$$(1) \frac{-\epsilon_{jkk}}{\partial x_{k}} \frac{f_{k}}{\mathcal{M}_{i}' \mathcal{M}_{k}'} - \epsilon_{ikk}}{\int x \overline{\mathcal{M}_{j}' \mathcal{M}_{k}'}}$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{i}} \left( \frac{\overline{\mathcal{M}_{i}' P'}}{e_{0}} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{i}} \left( \frac{\overline{\mathcal{M}_{i}' P'}}{e_{0}} \right) + \frac{\overline{P'}}{e_{0}} \left( \frac{\partial \overline{\mathcal{M}_{i}'}}{\partial x_{j}} + \frac{\partial \overline{\mathcal{M}_{i}'}}{\partial x_{i}} \right)$$

$$(1) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k}} \left( \frac{\partial \overline{\mathcal{M}_{i}' \mathcal{M}_{j}'}}{\partial x_{k}} \right) - 2 \sum \frac{\partial \overline{\mathcal{M}_{i}'}}{\partial x_{k}} \frac{\partial \overline{\mathcal{M}_{i}'}}{\partial x_{k}}$$

$$(2) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k}} \left( \frac{\partial \overline{\mathcal{M}_{i}' \mathcal{M}_{j}'}}{\partial x_{k}} \right) - 2 \sum \frac{\partial \overline{\mathcal{M}_{i}'}}{\partial x_{k}} \frac{\partial \overline{\mathcal{M}_{i}'}}{\partial x_{k}} \right)$$

(19) 
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} (\overline{\mu_{j}' \Theta'}) + \overline{\mu_{j}' \mu_{k}'} \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial \chi_{k}} + \overline{\mu_{k}' \Theta'} \frac{\partial \overline{\mu_{j}}}{\partial \chi_{k}} + \overline{\mu_{k}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \chi_{k}} (\overline{\mu_{j}' \Theta'})$$

$$+\frac{3}{\partial x_{k}}\left(\overline{\mu_{j}'\mu_{k}'\theta'}\right) = \frac{3}{\partial x_{k}}\left[\kappa_{T}\overline{\mu_{j}'\frac{\partial\theta'}{\partial x_{k}}} + \upsilon\overline{\theta'\frac{\partial\mu_{j}'}{\partial x_{k}}}\right]$$

$$\xrightarrow{(7)} = \frac{1}{(7)} = \frac{1}{(7)} \frac{3}{(7)} \left(\overline{p'\theta'}\right) - \varepsilon_{j\kappa\lambda} f_{k}\overline{\mu_{\lambda}'\theta'} + \beta \overline{\theta} \overline{\theta'^{2}} \delta_{3j}$$

$$\xrightarrow{(9)} = \frac{1}{(7)} \frac{3}{(7)} \left(\overline{p'\theta'}\right) - \varepsilon_{j\kappa\lambda} f_{k}\overline{\mu_{\lambda}'\theta'} + \beta \overline{\theta} \overline{\theta'^{2}} \delta_{3j}$$

$$\xrightarrow{(9)} = \frac{1}{(7)} \frac{3}{(7)} \left(\overline{\theta'\theta'}\right) - \varepsilon_{j\kappa\lambda} f_{k}\overline{\mu_{\lambda}'\theta'} + \beta \overline{\theta} \overline{\theta'^{2}} \delta_{3j}$$

$$\xrightarrow{(10)} = \frac{1}{(7)} \frac{3}{(7)} \left(\overline{\mu_{j}'\theta'}\right) - \varepsilon_{j\kappa\lambda} f_{k}\overline{\mu_{\lambda}'\theta'} + \beta \overline{\theta} \overline{\theta'^{2}} \delta_{3j}$$

$$(20) \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} \left(\overline{\Theta^{12}}\right) + \overline{M_{K}} \frac{\partial \overline{\Theta^{12}}}{\partial \chi_{K}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \chi_{K}} \left(\overline{M_{K}} \overline{\Theta^{12}}\right) + 2 \overline{M_{K}} \overline{\Theta^{12}} \frac{\partial \overline{\Theta}}{\partial \chi_{K}} = \frac{\kappa_{T}}{\frac{\partial}{\partial \chi_{K}}} \left(\frac{\partial \overline{\Theta^{12}}}{\partial \chi_{K}}\right) - 2 \kappa_{T} \left(\frac{\partial \overline{\Theta^{12}}}{\partial \chi_{K}}\right) \left(\frac{\partial \overline{\Theta^{12}}}{\partial \chi_{K}}\right)$$

$$(14) = \frac{\kappa_{T}}{\frac{\partial}{\partial \chi_{K}}} \left(\frac{\partial \overline{\Theta^{12}}}{\partial \chi_{K}}\right) - 2 \kappa_{T} \left(\frac{\partial \overline{\Theta^{12}}}{\partial \chi_{K}}\right) \left(\frac{\partial \overline{\Theta^{12}}}{\partial \chi_{K}}\right)$$

$$(21) \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( \overline{u_{j}'r'} \right) + \overline{u_{j}'u_{k}'} \frac{\partial \overline{r}}{\partial x_{k}} + \overline{u_{k}'r'} \frac{\partial \overline{u_{j}}}{\partial x_{k}} + \overline{u_{k}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k}} \left( \overline{u_{j}'r'} \right)$$

$$+ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k}} \left( \overline{u_{j}'u_{k}'r'} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k}} \left[ \eta \overline{u_{j}' \frac{\partial r'}}{\partial x_{k}} + \overline{v} \frac{\partial}{r' \frac{\partial u_{j}'}}{\partial x_{k}} \right]$$

$$(10) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k}} \left( \overline{p'r'} \right) - \epsilon_{jkk} f_{k} \overline{u_{k}'r'} + \beta_{jk} \overline{r'\theta'} \delta_{jj}$$

$$(10) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k}} \left[ \overline{p'r'} \right] - \epsilon_{jkk} f_{k} \overline{u_{k}'r'} + \beta_{jk} \overline{r'\theta'} \delta_{jj}$$

$$(10) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k}} \left[ \overline{p'r'} \right] - \epsilon_{jkk} f_{k} \overline{u_{k}'r'} + \beta_{jk} \overline{r'\theta'} \delta_{jj}$$

Equa-  
tion Table I (continued)  
No.  
(22) 
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} (r' \Theta') + \frac{\partial}{\partial \kappa} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \chi_{\kappa}} + \frac$$

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$$+\frac{\partial}{\partial x_{\kappa}}\left(\underline{\mu_{\kappa}^{'}r'\theta'}\right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{\kappa}}\left[\eta \theta' \frac{\partial r'}{\partial x_{\kappa}} + k_{\tau} r' \frac{\partial \theta'}{\partial x_{\kappa}}\right]$$

$$-\left(\eta + \kappa_{\tau}\right) \frac{\partial \theta'}{\partial x_{\kappa}} \frac{\partial r'}{\partial x_{\kappa}}$$

$$(24)$$

$$(23) \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} (\overline{r^{12}}) + \partial \overline{\mu_{k}} r' \frac{\partial \overline{r}}{\partial \chi_{k}} + \overline{\mu_{k}} \frac{\partial \overline{r^{12}}}{\partial \chi_{k}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \chi_{k}} (\overline{\mu_{k}} r'^{2}) =$$

$$(23) \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} (\overline{r^{12}}) + \partial \overline{\mu_{k}} r' \frac{\partial \overline{r}}{\partial \chi_{k}} + \overline{\mu_{k}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \chi_{k}} (\overline{\mu_{k}} r'^{2}) =$$

$$(23) \frac{\partial}{\partial \chi_{k}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \chi_{k}} - 2 \eta \frac{\partial}{\partial \chi_{k}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \chi_{k}} - 2 \eta \frac{\partial}{\partial \chi_{k}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \chi_{k}} - 2 \eta \frac{\partial}{\partial \chi_{k}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \chi_{k}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \chi_{k}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \chi_{k}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \chi_{k}} + \frac$$

Underlined terms have been modeled. The numbers correspond to the order in which the modeling assumptions are listed in Table II.

# Table II

Modeling Assumptions

$$(1) \qquad \frac{\partial}{\partial \chi_{\kappa}} \left( \overline{M_{i}'M_{j}'M_{\kappa}'} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \chi_{\kappa}} \left[ -\frac{\partial}{\partial \chi_{\kappa}} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial \chi_{\kappa}} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \chi_{j}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \chi_{j}} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \chi_{i}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \chi_{i}} \right) \right]$$

(2) 
$$\epsilon_{jkg}f_{K}\overline{M_{i}'M_{g}'} + \epsilon_{ikg}f_{K}\overline{M_{j}'M_{g}'} = \begin{cases} 0\\ \epsilon_{jkg}f_{K}\overline{M_{i}'M_{g}'} + \epsilon_{ikg}f_{K}\overline{M_{j}'M_{g}'} \\ \epsilon_{jkg}f_{K}\overline{M_{i}'M_{g}'} + \epsilon_{ikg}f_{K}\overline{M_{j}'M_{g}'} \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \quad \frac{2}{2x_{i}}\left(\overline{\mu_{i}'P'}\right) = 0$$

$$(4) \quad \frac{\overline{P'}}{P_{o}}\left(\frac{\partial u_{i}'}{\partial x_{j}} + \frac{\partial u_{j}'}{\partial x_{i}}\right) = \frac{-\frac{2}{3}}{3} \frac{1}{R_{1}}\left(\frac{u_{i}' u_{j}'}{u_{j}'} - \frac{\delta c_{j}}{3} \frac{1}{g^{2}}\right) + C_{g^{2}}\left(\frac{\partial \overline{u_{i}}}{\partial x_{j}} + \frac{\partial \overline{u_{j}}}{\partial x_{i}}\right)$$

(5) 
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k}} \left( \frac{\partial \overline{u'_{i} u'_{i}}}{\partial x_{k}} \right) = 0$$

(6) 
$$Z \cup \frac{\partial \mu_i'}{\partial x_k} \frac{\partial \mu_j'}{\partial x_k} = \frac{2}{3} \frac{q^3}{\Lambda_i} \delta_{ij}$$

$$(7) \quad \frac{2}{\partial X_{k}} \left( \overline{\mu_{j}' \mu_{k}' \Theta'} \right) = \frac{2}{\partial X_{k}} \left[ -\frac{2}{9} \lambda_{2} \left( \frac{\partial \overline{\mu_{k}' \Theta'}}{\partial Y_{j}} + \frac{\partial \overline{\mu_{j}' \Theta'}}{\partial X_{k}} \right) \right]$$

(8) 
$$\frac{2}{\partial x_{k}} \left[ k_{T} \mathcal{M}_{i}^{\prime} \frac{\partial \Theta^{\prime}}{\partial x_{k}} + \mathcal{O} \Theta^{\prime} \frac{\partial \mathcal{M}_{i}^{\prime}}{\partial x_{k}} \right] = 0$$

(9) 
$$\frac{2}{\partial x_i} (\overline{P' \theta'}) = 0$$

Table II (continued)

(10) 
$$\epsilon_{jk,\ell} f_{k} \overline{\mathcal{M}_{\ell}'\Theta'} = \begin{cases} 0 \\ \epsilon_{jk,\ell} f_{k} \overline{\mathcal{M}_{\ell}'\Theta'} \end{cases}$$

(11) 
$$\frac{P'}{P_0} \frac{\partial \Theta'}{\partial x_j} = -\frac{Q}{3\ell_2} \frac{\pi_j' \Theta'}{\pi_j' \Theta'}$$

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(12) 
$$(\kappa_{\tau} + \upsilon) \frac{\partial \mu_{j}}{\partial x_{\kappa}} \frac{\partial \theta'}{\partial x_{\kappa}} = 0$$

$$(13) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k}} \left( \overline{\mu_{k} \Theta'^{2}} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k}} \left( - \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda_{3}} \frac{\partial \overline{\Phi'^{2}}}{\partial x_{k}} \right)$$

(14) 
$$k_T \frac{\partial}{\partial x_K} \left( \frac{\partial \overline{\partial'^2}}{\partial x_K} \right) = 0$$

(15) 
$$Z K_T \frac{\partial \Theta'}{\partial X_K} \frac{\partial \Theta'}{\partial X_K} = Z \frac{\partial}{\Lambda_2} \Theta^{/2}$$

$$(16) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k}} \left( \overline{\mu_{j}' \mu_{k}' r'} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k}} \left[ -g \lambda_{2} \left( \frac{\partial \mu_{k}' r'}{\partial x_{j}} + \frac{\partial \overline{\mu_{j}' r'}}{\partial x_{k}} \right) \right]$$

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(17) 
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_{r}} \left[ \eta u_{j}' \frac{\partial r'}{\partial x_{r}} + \vartheta r' \frac{\partial u_{j}'}{\partial x_{r}} \right] = 0$$

(18) 
$$\frac{\partial x_i}{\partial x_i} (\overline{p'r'}) = 0$$

Table II (continued)

(19) 
$$\in_{jkl} f_k \overline{\mathcal{M}_l'r'} = \begin{cases} 0\\ \in_{jkl} f_k \overline{\mathcal{M}_l'r'} \end{cases}$$

(20) 
$$\frac{P'}{P_0} \frac{\partial r'}{\partial x_i} = -\frac{g}{3R_2} \frac{\pi_i'r'}{\pi_i'r'}$$

(21) 
$$(n + v) \frac{\partial \mu_i}{\partial x_k} \frac{\partial r'}{\partial x_k} = 0$$

(22) 
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k}} \left( \overline{\mu_{k}' \Theta' r'} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k}} \left( -\frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k}} \right)$$

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(23) 
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k}} \left[ \eta \cdot \overline{\theta' \frac{\partial r'}{\partial x_{k}}} + k_{\tau} \cdot \frac{\partial \theta'}{\partial x_{k}} \right] = 0$$

(24) 
$$(\eta + \kappa_T) \frac{\partial \Theta'}{\partial X_k} \frac{\partial v'}{\partial X_k} = \frac{2g}{\Lambda_2} \frac{1}{r'\Theta'}$$

(25) 
$$\frac{2}{\partial X_k} \left( \overline{\mathcal{M}_k}' r'^2 \right) = \frac{2}{\partial X_k} \left( -\frac{2}{9} \lambda_3 \frac{\partial r'^2}{\partial X_k} \right)$$

(26) 
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_{\kappa}} \left( \gamma \frac{\partial r'^{2}}{\partial x_{\kappa}} \right) = 0$$

(27) 
$$Z \eta \frac{\partial r'}{\partial x_k} \frac{\partial r'}{\partial x_k} = \frac{2g}{J_{z}} \frac{\tau'^2}{r'^2}$$

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and Donaldson, 1973. Wyngaard et al., 1974, however, discuss the importance of the Coriolis terms in the Reynolds stress budget. In this study an option has been included in the model to turn the Coriolis terms on or off to allow their importance to be evaluated. Both modeling options appear in Table II.

One of the basic modeling assumptions contained in the model is the energy redistribution assumption of Rotta (1951). The total turbulence kinetic energy (per unit mass) is the sum of three components:

$$\frac{1}{2} q^{2} \equiv \frac{1}{2} (\overline{u_{1}^{\prime 2}} + \overline{u_{2}^{\prime 2}} + \overline{u_{3}^{\prime 2}})$$

The term  $p'(\partial u_i^{\prime}/\partial x_j + \partial u_j^{\prime}/\partial x_i)$  appears in the equations for the individual components of the turbulence energy, but not in the equation for the total turbulence kinetic energy (equation 16). As has already been noted, the role of this term is to redistribute the energy among the three components of energy without contributing to the total. The redistribution term is therefore modeled as:

$$\overline{p'\left(\frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial x_{j}}+\frac{\partial u_{j}'}{\partial x_{i}}\right)} = \frac{-q}{3l_{1}} \left(\overline{u_{i}'u_{j}'}-\frac{\delta_{ij}}{3}q^{2}\right) + Cq^{2}\left(\frac{\partial \overline{u_{i}}}{\partial x_{j}}+\frac{\partial \overline{u_{j}}}{\partial x_{i}}\right)$$

where C is a constant and  $l_1$  is a length scale which will

be prescribed. Characteristic of this formulation is that a departure from isotropy of the Reynolds stress tensor will result in a tendency back toward isotropy.

"Return to isotropy" terms also appear in equations (19) and (21) as  $\frac{\overline{p'}}{\rho_0} \frac{\partial \theta'}{\partial x_j}$  and  $\frac{\overline{p'}}{\rho_0} \frac{\partial r'}{\partial x_j}$ , respectively.

An analogous formulation is adopted for these terms:

$$\frac{\overline{p'}}{\rho_0} \frac{\partial \theta'}{\partial x_j} = -\frac{q}{3l_2} \overline{u'_j \theta'}, \quad \frac{\overline{p'}}{\rho_0} \frac{\partial r'}{\partial x_j} = -\frac{q}{3l_2} \overline{u'_j r'}$$

A second length scale  $l_2$  is introduced.

It is necessary to model the triple correlation term  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_k}$  ( $\overline{u_i'u_j'u_k'}$ ), representing a diffusion of Reynolds stress, in terms of known second moments. A symmetric construction in i, j, and k, using second moments, is:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{k}} \left( \overline{\mathbf{u}_{i}^{\dagger} \mathbf{u}_{j}^{\dagger} \mathbf{u}_{k}^{\dagger}} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{k}} \left[ -q\lambda_{1} \left\{ \left( \frac{\partial \overline{\mathbf{u}_{i}^{\dagger} \mathbf{u}_{j}^{\dagger}}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{k}} \right) + \left( \frac{\partial \overline{\mathbf{u}_{i}^{\dagger} \mathbf{u}_{k}^{\dagger}}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{j}} \right) + \left( \frac{\partial \overline{\mathbf{u}_{j}^{\dagger} \mathbf{u}_{k}^{\dagger}}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{i}} \right) \right\} \right]$$

This formulation represents a down gradient diffusion of Reynolds stress.

The triple correlation terms  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} (\overline{u_j u_k^{\dagger \theta^{\dagger}}})$  and  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} (\overline{u_j u_k^{\dagger \theta^{\dagger}}})$  are modeled as down gradient turbulent diffusion of potential temperature-velocity covariance and mixing ratio-velocity covariance, respectively.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{k}} \left( \overline{\mathbf{u}_{j}^{\dagger} \mathbf{u}_{k}^{\dagger} \mathbf{\theta}^{\dagger}} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{k}} \left[ -q\lambda_{2} \left( \frac{\partial \overline{\mathbf{u}_{k}^{\dagger} \mathbf{\theta}^{\dagger}}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{j}} + \frac{\partial \overline{\mathbf{u}_{j}^{\dagger} \mathbf{\theta}^{\dagger}}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{k}} \right) \right]$$
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{k}} \left( \overline{\mathbf{u}_{j}^{\dagger} \mathbf{u}_{k}^{\dagger} \mathbf{r}^{\dagger}} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{k}} \left[ -q\lambda_{2} \left( \frac{\partial \overline{\mathbf{u}_{k}^{\dagger} \mathbf{r}^{\dagger}}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{j}} + \frac{\partial \overline{\mathbf{u}_{j}^{\dagger} \mathbf{r}^{\dagger}}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{k}} \right) \right]$$

Analogously, the third moments involving potential temperature variance-velocity correlation, potential temperature-mixing ratio-velocity correlation and mixing ratio variance are also modeled as down gradient turbulent diffusion.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{k}} (\overline{\mathbf{u}_{k}^{\dagger} \mathbf{\theta}^{\dagger}}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{k}} [-q\lambda_{3} \frac{\partial\overline{\mathbf{\theta}^{\dagger}}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{k}}]$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{k}} (\overline{\mathbf{u}_{k}^{\dagger} \mathbf{\theta}^{\dagger} \mathbf{r}^{\dagger}}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{k}} [-q\lambda_{2} \frac{\partial\overline{\mathbf{\theta}^{\dagger} \mathbf{r}^{\dagger}}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{k}}]$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{k}} (\overline{\mathbf{u}_{k}^{\dagger} \mathbf{r}^{\dagger}}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{k}} [-q\lambda_{3} \frac{\partial\overline{\mathbf{r}^{\dagger}}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{k}}]$$

The variables  $\lambda_1$ ,  $\lambda_2$  and  $\lambda_3$  are diffusion length scales which are prescribed.

Kolmogoroff (1941) hypothesized the isotropy of small-scale turbulence. In accordance with this widely accepted hypothesis, the viscous dissipation term  $2\nu\overline{(\partial u_i^{\prime}/\partial x_k)}(\partial u_j^{\prime}/\partial x_k)}$  is modeled as proportional to  $q^3$ 

for i=j, and is neglected for the nonisotropic components  $i \neq j$ .

$$2\nu \frac{\overline{\partial u_{i}}}{\partial x_{k}} \frac{\partial u_{j}}{\partial x_{k}} = \frac{2}{3} \frac{q^{3}}{\Lambda_{1}} \delta_{ij}$$

The dissipation term  $k_T(\partial \theta'/\partial x_k)(\partial \theta'/\partial x_k)$  is similarly taken to be proportional to the potential temperature variance.

$$2k_{T} \frac{\partial \theta'}{\partial x_{k}} \frac{\partial \theta'}{\partial x_{k}} = 2 \frac{q}{\Lambda_{2}} \overline{\theta'}^{2}$$

Analogously, the dissipation terms for  $\overline{r'\theta'_v}$  and  $\overline{r'}^2$  are modeled as:

$$(\eta + k_{\rm T}) \frac{\overline{\partial \theta'}}{\partial x_{\rm k}} \frac{\partial r'}{\partial x_{\rm k}} = 2 \frac{q}{\Lambda_2} \overline{r' \theta'}$$

$$2\eta \frac{\partial \mathbf{r'}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{k}} \frac{\partial \mathbf{r'}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{k}} = 2 \frac{q}{\Lambda_{2}} \overline{\mathbf{r'}^{2}}$$

 $\Lambda_1$  and  $\Lambda_2$  are dissipation length scales which are prescribed.

The remaining modeling assumptions in Table II concern diffusion terms of the form  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} [k_T u_j^{\dagger} \frac{\partial \theta^{\dagger}}{\partial x_k} + v \theta^{\dagger} \frac{\partial u_j^{\dagger}}{\partial x_k}]$ . In the PBL these terms are relatively small, and we neglect them.
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k}} \left[ k_{T} \overline{u_{j}^{\prime}} \frac{\partial \theta^{\prime}}{\partial x_{k}} + \nu \theta^{\prime} \frac{\partial u_{j}^{\prime}}{\partial x_{k}} \right] = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k}} \left[ n \overline{u_{j}^{\prime}} \frac{\partial r^{\prime}}{\partial x_{k}} + \nu r^{\prime} \frac{\partial u_{j}^{\prime}}{\partial x_{k}} \right] = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k}} \left[ n \overline{\theta^{\prime}} \frac{\partial r^{\prime}}{\partial x_{k}} + k_{T} \overline{r^{\prime}} \frac{\partial \theta^{\prime}}{\partial x_{k}} \right] = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{k}} \left[ 2\eta \ \frac{\partial \mathbf{r'}^{2}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{k}} \right] = 0$$

Inserting the modeling assumptions (1-27) from Table II into the appropriate equations in Table I will yield the modeled level 4 equations. The complete level 4 model consists of equations (7-9), and (24-29).

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} \left( \overline{\mathcal{M}_{i}'\mathcal{M}_{j}'} \right) + \overline{\mathcal{M}_{i}'\mathcal{M}_{k}'} \frac{\partial \overline{\mathcal{M}_{j}}}{\partial \chi_{k}} + \overline{\mathcal{M}_{j}'\mathcal{M}_{k}'} \frac{\partial \overline{\mathcal{M}_{i}}}{\partial \chi_{k}} + \overline{\mathcal{M}_{k}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \chi_{k}} \left( \overline{\mathcal{M}_{i}'\mathcal{M}_{j}'} \right) \\ + \frac{2}{\partial \chi_{k}} \left[ -\frac{q}{Q} \lambda_{i} \left( \frac{\partial \overline{\mathcal{M}_{i}'\mathcal{M}_{j}'}}{\partial \chi_{k}} + \frac{\partial \overline{\mathcal{M}_{i}'\mathcal{M}_{k}'}}{\partial \chi_{j}} + \frac{\partial \overline{\mathcal{M}_{i}'\mathcal{M}_{k}'}}{\partial \chi_{i}} \right) \right] = \\ p_{q} \left[ \overline{\mathcal{M}_{i}'\Theta'} \delta_{3j} + \overline{\mathcal{M}_{j}\Theta'} \delta_{3i} \right] - \frac{q}{3} \frac{q}{3\mathcal{M}_{i}} \left( \overline{\mathcal{M}_{i}'\mathcal{M}_{j}'} - \frac{\delta_{ij}}{3} q^{2} \right) \\ + C_{q}^{2} \left( \frac{\partial \overline{\mathcal{M}_{i}}}{\partial \chi_{j}} + \frac{\partial \overline{\mathcal{M}_{i}}}{\partial \chi_{i}} \right) - \frac{2}{3} \frac{q^{3}}{\mathcal{M}_{i}} \delta_{ij} - \epsilon_{jkd} \int_{k} \overline{\mathcal{M}_{i}'\mathcal{M}_{k}'} - \epsilon_{ikd} \int_{k} \overline{\mathcal{M}_{i}'\mathcal{M}_{k}'} \right)$$

$$(24)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} \left( \overline{\mu_{j}' \Theta'} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \chi_{k}} \left[ \overline{\mu_{k}} \overline{\mu_{j}' \Theta'} - q \lambda_{2} \left( \frac{\partial \overline{\mu_{k}' \Theta'}}{\partial \chi_{j}} + \frac{\partial \overline{\mu_{j}' \Theta'}}{\partial \chi_{k}} \right) \right] = \beta q \overline{\Theta^{12}} S_{3j} - \frac{q}{3A_{2}} \overline{\mu_{j}' \Theta'} - \overline{\mu_{j}' \mu_{k}'} \frac{\partial \overline{\Theta}}{\partial \chi_{k}} - \overline{\mu_{k}' \Theta'} \frac{\partial \overline{\mu_{j}' \Theta'}}{\partial \chi_{k}} \right]$$

$$= \epsilon_{j \neq A} f_{X} \overline{\mu_{A}' \Theta'} \qquad (25)$$

$$\frac{\partial \overline{\Theta^{12}}}{\partial \tau} + \frac{2}{\partial \chi_{\kappa}} \left[ \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{\kappa} \overline{\Theta^{12}} - \frac{2}{9} \lambda_{3} \frac{\partial \overline{\Theta^{12}}}{\partial \chi_{\kappa}} \right] = -2 \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{\kappa} \overline{\Theta^{1}} \frac{\partial \overline{\Theta}}{\partial \chi_{\kappa}} - \frac{2}{\mathcal{M}_{2}} \overline{\Theta^{12}} - \frac{2}{\mathcal{M}_{2}} \overline{\Theta^{12}} \frac{\partial \overline{\Theta}}{\partial \chi_{\kappa}} - \frac{2}{\mathcal{M}_{2}} \overline{\Theta^{12}} - \frac{2}{\mathcal{M}_{2}} \overline{\Theta^{12}}$$

$$\frac{2}{\partial \tau} \left( \overline{\mu_{i}'r'} \right) + \frac{2}{\partial \chi_{\kappa}} \left[ \overline{\mu_{\kappa}} \overline{\mu_{j}'r'} - g \lambda_{2} \left( \frac{\partial \overline{\mu_{\kappa}'r'}}{\partial \chi_{i}} + \frac{\partial \overline{\mu_{j}'r'}}{\partial \chi_{\kappa}} \right) \right] =$$

$$\beta g \overline{r'\theta'} \delta_{3j} - \frac{\theta}{\beta \ell_{2}} \overline{\mu_{j}'r'} - \overline{\mu_{j}'\mu_{\kappa}'} \frac{\partial \overline{\ell_{2}}}{\partial \chi_{\kappa}} - \overline{\mu_{\kappa}'r'} \frac{\partial \overline{\mu_{j}}}{\partial \chi_{\kappa}}$$

$$-\epsilon_{j\kappa\kappa} f_{\kappa} \overline{\mu_{\kappa}'r'} \qquad (27)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( \overline{r'\theta'} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \chi_{k}} \left[ \overline{\mathcal{M}_{k}} \overline{r'\theta'} - g \lambda_{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \chi_{k}} (r'\theta') \right] = -\frac{2g}{\mathcal{M}_{2}} \overline{r'\theta'}$$
$$- \overline{\mathcal{M}_{k}'\theta'} \frac{\partial}{\partial \chi_{k}} - \overline{\mathcal{M}_{k}'r'} \frac{\partial}{\partial \chi_{k}}$$
(28)

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \tau}(r^{12}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \chi_{k}} \left[ \overline{\mathcal{A}_{k}} r^{12} - g \lambda_{3} \frac{\partial}{\partial \chi_{k}} \right] = -\frac{2}{\mathcal{A}_{2}} \frac{\partial}{r^{12}} - 2 \overline{\mathcal{A}_{k}} r^{1} \frac{\partial}{\partial \chi_{k}}$$

(29)

### 3.2 The Level 3 Model Equations

Mellor and Yamada (1974) make use of the fact that the departure from isotropy of atmospheric turbulence is small, to simplify equations (24-29) even further. Defining non-dimensional departures from isotropy, a<sub>ij</sub> and b<sub>i</sub>:

$$\overline{u_{i}'u_{j}'} \equiv (\frac{\delta_{ij}}{3} + a_{ij})q^{2} , \quad a_{ii} = 0$$

$$\overline{u_{i}'\theta'} \equiv b_{i}q(\overline{\theta'})^{1/2}$$

The level 3 and level 2 models neglect terms of order  $a^2$ and  $b^2$ . The two levels are distinguished by the fact that the tendency, advection, and diffusion terms are assumed to be of order a or b in level 3 and order  $a^2$  or  $b^2$  in level 2. The result for the level 3 model of interest here is that equations (24-29), representing 15 prognostic equations for second moments, are reduced to 4 prognostic equations with 11 diagnostic equations. The prognostic equations are for  $q^2$ ,  $\overline{\theta'}^2$ ,  $\overline{\theta'r'}$  and  $\overline{r'}^2$ . The mean variables require the solution of an additional five prognostic equations. The level 3 model, therefore, consists of a total of 9 prognostic differential equations and 11 diagnostic equations. The level 3 equations are collected into Table III. Equations (26), (28), and (29) are unchanged.

# Table III

# Level 3 Model Equations

$$\frac{2}{2\tau}(q^{2}) + \overline{\mu}_{k} \frac{2}{\partial \chi_{k}}(q^{2}) - \frac{2}{\partial \chi_{k}}\left[\frac{5}{3}q\lambda_{1}\frac{\partial q^{2}}{\partial \chi_{k}}\right] = -2 \overline{\mu}_{k}'\mu_{i}'\partial \overline{\mu}_{i}'\partial \overline{\chi_{k}}$$

$$+ 2 \beta q \overline{\mu_{i}'\partial'}\delta_{3i} - \frac{2 q^{3}}{\Lambda_{i}} \qquad (30)$$

$$\frac{\overline{M_{i}'M_{i}'}}{\overline{g}} = \frac{g^{2}}{3}\delta_{i_{1}} - \frac{3\mathcal{A}_{i}}{g} \left[ \left( \overline{M_{k}'M_{i}'} - C g^{2} \delta_{k_{1}} \right) \frac{2\overline{M_{i}}}{\partial X_{k}} + \left( \overline{M_{k}'M_{i}'} - C g^{2} \delta_{k_{1}} \right) \frac{2\overline{M_{i}}}{\partial X_{k}} \right] - \frac{2}{3}\delta_{i_{1}} \frac{2\overline{M_{g}}}{\partial X_{k}} \left[ + \frac{3\mathcal{A}_{i}}{g} \left[ \frac{g}{g} \left[ \overline{M_{i}'\theta'} \delta_{i_{1}} + \overline{M_{i}'\theta'} \delta_{i_{1}} - \frac{2}{3}\delta_{i_{1}} \delta_{i_{2}} \frac{2\overline{M_{g}}}{\partial X_{k}} \right] \right] + \frac{3\mathcal{A}_{i}}{g} \left[ \frac{g}{g} \left[ \overline{M_{i}'\theta'} \delta_{i_{1}} + \overline{M_{i}'\theta'} \delta_{i_{1}} - \frac{2}{3}\delta_{i_{1}} \delta_{i_{2}} \frac{2\overline{M_{g}}}{M_{g}'\theta'} \right] \right] + \frac{3\mathcal{A}_{i}}{g} \left[ -\epsilon_{j,k,k} \frac{1}{2} k \frac{\overline{M_{i}'M_{g}'}}{M_{i}'} - \epsilon_{i,k,k} \frac{1}{2} k \frac{\overline{M_{i}'M_{g}'}}{M_{g}'} \right]$$
(31)

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} \left( \Theta^{12} \right) + \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathbf{k}} \frac{\partial \overline{\Theta^{12}}}{\partial \chi_{\mathbf{k}}} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \chi_{\mathbf{k}}} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial \chi_{\mathbf{k}}} \frac{\partial \overline{\Theta^{12}}}{\partial \chi_{\mathbf{k}}} \right] = -2 \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathbf{k}}^{1} \Theta^{1} \frac{\partial \overline{\Theta}}{\partial \chi_{\mathbf{k}}} - \frac{2g}{\mathcal{A}_{\mathbf{k}}} \overline{\Theta^{12}}$$
(26)

$$\overline{\mathcal{M}_{j}'\theta'} = \frac{3\mathcal{L}_{2}}{8} \left[ \mathcal{P}_{3} \overline{\theta'^{2}} \mathcal{S}_{3j} - \overline{\mathcal{M}_{j}'\mathcal{M}_{k}'} \frac{\partial \overline{\Theta}}{\partial x_{k}} - \overline{\mathcal{M}_{k}'\theta'} \frac{\partial \overline{\mathcal{M}_{j}}}{\partial x_{k}} - \overline{\varepsilon_{jk,k}} \frac{\partial \overline{\psi}}{\partial x_{k}} \right] (32)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} \left( \overrightarrow{r'\Theta'} \right) + \overrightarrow{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathbf{k}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{X}_{\mathbf{k}}} \left( \overrightarrow{r'\Theta'} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{X}_{\mathbf{k}}} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda_{2}} \frac{\partial \overrightarrow{r'\Theta'}}{\partial \mathbf{X}_{\mathbf{k}}} \right] - \overrightarrow{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathbf{k}} \cdot \overrightarrow{\Theta'} \frac{\partial \overrightarrow{\mathbf{R}}}{\partial \mathbf{X}_{\mathbf{k}}} \\ - \overrightarrow{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathbf{k}} \cdot \overrightarrow{r'} \cdot \partial \overrightarrow{\Theta} - \frac{2g}{\partial \mathbf{X}_{\mathbf{k}}} - \frac{2g}{\mathcal{A}_{2}} \overrightarrow{r'\Theta'}$$
(28)

$$\overline{\mathcal{M}_{i}'r'} = \frac{3\mathcal{A}_{2}}{6} \left[ \rho_{g} \overline{r'\theta'} \delta_{3i} - \overline{\mathcal{M}_{i}'\mathcal{M}_{k}'} \frac{\partial \overline{R}}{\partial x_{k}} - \overline{\mathcal{M}_{k}'r'} \frac{\partial \overline{\mathcal{M}_{i}}}{\partial x_{k}} - \varepsilon_{ikk} \frac{1}{3} \overline{x_{k}'r'} \right] (33)$$

$$\frac{2}{\partial t} \left( \overline{r'^{2}} \right) + \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{K} \frac{2}{\partial x_{K}} \left( \overline{r'^{2}} \right) = \frac{2}{\partial x_{K}} \left[ g \lambda_{j} \frac{\partial \overline{r'^{2}}}{\partial x_{K}} \right] - 2 \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{K} \overline{r'} \frac{\partial \overline{e}}{\partial x_{K}} - \frac{2g}{\mathcal{A}_{L}} \overline{r'^{2}}$$
(29)

In the PBL, the horizontal length scale is much greater than the vertical scale height. The final equations, therefore, contain only z derivatives of perturbation quantities. Neglecting advection of mean velocity and mean mixing ratio by the mean wind while retaining temperature advection (because it may be estimated by the thermal wind relationship) will yield equations (34-37) for the mean variables. In this model, the vertical velocity,  $\overline{w}$ , has been set equal to zero at all levels. Also, virtual potential temperature,  $\overline{\Theta}_v$ , is used to take into account the presence of water vapor and its effect on density. The term of equation (9) containing the kinematic diffusivity of water vapor is neglected.

$$\frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial t} - f\overline{v} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial z} (\overline{u'w'}) - \frac{1}{\rho_0} \frac{\partial \overline{P}}{\partial x}$$
(34)

$$\frac{\partial \overline{\mathbf{v}}}{\partial t} + f\overline{\mathbf{u}} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \overline{\mathbf{v'w'}} \right) - \frac{1}{\rho_0} \frac{\partial \overline{P}}{\partial y}$$
(35)

$$\frac{\partial \overline{\Theta}_{\mathbf{v}}}{\partial t} + \overline{\mathbf{u}} \frac{\partial \overline{\Theta}_{\mathbf{v}}}{\partial \mathbf{x}} + \overline{\mathbf{v}} \frac{\partial \overline{\Theta}_{\mathbf{v}}}{\partial \mathbf{y}} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial z} (\overline{\mathbf{w}' \Theta_{\mathbf{v}}'}) + \sigma$$
(36)

$$\frac{\partial \overline{R}}{\partial t} = - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (\overline{w'r'})$$
(37)

An estimation of the horizontal virtual potential temperature gradient can be obtained as follows (Hess,

1959). Geostrophically,

$$u_{g} = -\frac{1}{f\rho_{O}} \frac{\partial \overline{P}}{\partial y}$$
(38)

$$v_{g} = \frac{1}{f\rho_{o}} \frac{\partial \overline{P}}{\partial x}$$
(39)

therefore,  $fv_g = R\overline{T} \frac{\partial \ln \overline{P}}{\partial x}$ 

Taking a  $\hat{z}$  derivative of this expression and using the hydrostatic approximation,



(40)

similarly, 
$$\frac{\partial \overline{\Theta}_{\mathbf{v}}}{\partial \mathbf{y}} \simeq - \frac{\mathbf{f} \overline{\mathbf{T}}_{\mathbf{v}}}{\mathbf{g}} \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}_{\mathbf{g}}}{\partial \mathbf{z}}$$
 (41)

The approximations (38-41) in equations (34-37) will yield the final equations (42-45) for the mean variables. All the final equations appear in Table IV.

The final equations for the second moments are obtained from the equations of Table III by neglecting advection by the mean wind and retaining only vertical derivatives of perturbation variables in an analogous fashion with the procedure for the mean variable equations. The results are equations (46-61) in Table IV. Equations (46, 50, 51, and 52) represent only three independent equations because  $q^2 \equiv \overline{u_k^2}$ . The Coriolis terms appear in all the appropriate equations in Table IV.

## Table IV

The Final Level 3 Model Equations

.

Equations for the Mean Variables

$$\frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial \tau} - \frac{1}{2} \left( \sqrt{r} - \sqrt{s} \right) = - \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \sqrt{w'} w' \right)$$
(42)

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + f(\bar{u} - u_g) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial z}(\bar{v'w'}) \qquad (43)$$

$$\frac{\partial \overline{\Theta}}{\partial z} + \overline{\mu} \frac{1}{g} \frac{1}{\partial z} - \overline{\nu} \frac{1}{g} \frac{1}{\partial z} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \overline{\mu' \Theta'} \right)$$
(44)

$$\frac{\partial \bar{r}}{\partial \tau} = -\frac{2}{\partial \bar{z}} \left( \overline{w'r'} \right)$$
(45)

Equations for the Second Moments

.

$$\frac{2}{\partial \tau} (q^2) = \frac{2}{\partial z} \left[ g \lambda_1 \frac{5}{3} \frac{\partial q^2}{\partial z} \right] - 2 \overline{u' u'} \frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial z} - 2 \overline{v' u'} \frac{\partial \overline{v}}{\partial z} + 2 p_3 \overline{u' 0.'} - 2 q^3 / \Lambda_1$$
(46)

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \tau}(\overline{\Theta_{1}}^{2}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[ g \lambda_{3} \frac{\partial \overline{\Theta_{2}}^{2}}{\partial z} \right] - z \overline{\omega' \Theta_{1}} \frac{\partial \overline{\Theta_{2}}}{\partial z} - z g \overline{\Theta_{1}}^{2} / \Lambda_{2}$$
(47)

$$\frac{2}{2\tau}\left(\overline{r'\Theta_{\nu}'}\right) = \frac{2}{2\tau}\left[g\lambda_{2} \frac{\partial\overline{r'\Theta_{\nu}'}}{\partial\tau}\right] - \frac{\partial\overline{\omega}}{\partial\overline{\sigma}} \frac{\partial\overline{n}}{\partial\tau} - \frac{\partial\overline{\omega}}{\partial\tau} - \frac{2g}{\Lambda_{2}} \frac{\overline{r'\Theta_{\nu}'}}{\Lambda_{2}} (48)$$

$$\frac{2}{\partial c}(\overline{r'^{2}}) = \frac{2}{\partial z}\left[g\lambda_{3}\frac{\partial \overline{r'^{2}}}{\partial z}\right] - 2\overline{m'r'}\frac{\partial \overline{n}}{\partial z} - 2g\frac{\overline{r'^{2}}}{\Lambda_{2}}$$
(49)

.

$$\overline{u^{12}} = \frac{g^2}{3} - \frac{\lambda_i}{g} \left[ \frac{4}{u^{1}w^{1}} \frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial \overline{z}} - 2\overline{u^{1}w^{1}} \frac{\partial \overline{v}}{\partial \overline{z}} + 2\beta g \overline{w^{1}\theta^{1}} \right] 
+ 6\frac{\lambda_i}{g} \left[ \frac{1}{12} \overline{u^{1}w^{1}} - \frac{1}{12} \overline{u^{1}w^{1}} \right]$$
(50)

$$\overline{N^{12}} = \frac{g^2}{3} - \frac{k_1}{g} \left[ \frac{4N^{1}W^{1}}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\partial \overline{V}}{\partial \overline{z}} - 2\overline{M^{1}W^{1}} \frac{\partial \overline{M}}{\partial \overline{z}} + 2\beta g \overline{M^{1}} \theta v^{1} \right] - \frac{Gk_1}{g} \frac{1}{f_2} \overline{M^{1}} v^{1}$$
(51)

$$\overline{\mathcal{M}^{12}} = \frac{g^2}{3} - \frac{\mathcal{A}}{g} \left[ -2 \overline{\mathcal{M}^{1}} \overline{w}, \frac{\partial \overline{\mathcal{A}}}{\partial z} - 2 \overline{\mathcal{M}^{1}} \overline{w}, \frac{\partial \overline{\mathcal{A}}}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{A}}{\partial z} \right] + \frac{g \mathcal{A}}{g} \overline{\mathcal{M}^{1}} \overline{w}, \quad (52)$$

$$\overline{\mathcal{U}'\mathcal{N}'} = -\frac{3}{8} \left[ \overline{\mathcal{U}'\mathcal{W}'} \frac{\partial \overline{\mathcal{V}}}{\partial z} + \overline{\mathcal{V}'\mathcal{W}'} \frac{\partial \overline{\mathcal{U}}}{\partial z} \right] + \frac{3}{8} \left[ -\frac{1}{8} \overline{\mathcal{U}'^2} - \frac{1}{3} \overline{\mathcal{V}'\mathcal{W}'} + \frac{1}{8} \overline{\mathcal{V}'^2} \right] (53)$$

$$\overline{\mathcal{M}}' = -\frac{3l_1}{g} \left[ \left( \mathcal{M}'^2 - \zeta_q^2 \right) \frac{\partial \overline{\mathcal{M}}}{\partial \overline{z}} - \beta q \overline{\mathcal{M}}' \right] + \frac{3l_1}{g} \left[ f_q \overline{\mathcal{M}}'^2 - f_q \overline{\mathcal{M}}'^2 + f_{\overline{z}} \overline{\mathcal{M}}' \right] (54)$$

$$\overline{M'W'} = -\frac{3l}{8} \left[ (\overline{M''} - \zeta_{g^2}) \frac{\partial \nabla}{\partial z} - \beta_{g} \sqrt{\partial t'} \right] + \frac{3l}{8} \left[ f_{2g} \sqrt{M'} - f_{2} \sqrt{M'} \right]$$
(55)

$$\overline{\mathcal{U}'_{\Theta_{v}'}} = \frac{3l_{2}}{g} \left[ -\frac{1}{m'} \frac{\partial \overline{\Theta}_{v}}{\partial z} - \frac{1}{m'} \frac{\partial \overline{\Theta}_{v}}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial \overline{\mathcal{U}}}{\partial z} - \frac{1}{g} \frac{\partial \overline{\mathcal{U}}}{\partial v'} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{v' \Theta_{v}'} \right]$$
(56)

$$\overline{N'\Theta'} = \frac{3l_2}{6} \left[ -\frac{1}{N'M'} \frac{\partial \overline{\Theta_{\nu}}}{\partial z} - \frac{1}{N'\Theta'} \frac{\partial \overline{N}}{\partial z} - \frac{1}{52} \frac{\partial \overline{N}}{\partial z'} \right]$$
(57)

$$\overline{w'}_{\Theta_{v}} = \frac{3 R_{2}}{8} \left[ \beta_{3} \overline{\Theta_{v}}^{2} - \frac{1}{2} \overline{\Theta_{v}}^{2} + \frac{1}{32} \overline{\Theta_{v}}^{2} \right]$$
(58)

$$\overline{w'r'} = \frac{3l_2}{g} \left[ -\frac{1}{w'w'} \frac{\partial \overline{r}}{\partial z} - \frac{1}{w'r'} \frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial z} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{w'r'} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{v'r'} \right]$$
(59)

$$\overline{N'r'} = \frac{3R_2}{\delta} \left[ -N'W' \frac{\partial \overline{R}}{\partial z} - \overline{W'r'} \frac{\partial \overline{V}}{\partial z} - \frac{1}{2} \overline{M'r'} \right]$$
(60)

$$\overline{w'r'} = \frac{3R_2}{8} \left[ P_3 \overline{r'\theta_r'} - \overline{w'^2} \frac{\partial R}{\partial 2} + \frac{1}{3} \overline{w'r'} \right]$$
(61)

.

#### 3.3 The Length Scale Formulation

The level 3 equations contain three types of length scales. The  $\Lambda$ 's are dissipation length scales. The  $\lambda$ 's and  $\ell$ 's are diffusion and return-to-isotropy length scales, respectively. Every modeled term (see Table II) contains one of these length scales. Mellor and Yamada (1974) assume all the length scales are proportional and are given by:

$$(\ell_1, \ell_2, \Lambda_1, \Lambda_2, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) =$$

$$(0.78, 0.79, 15.0, 8.0, 0.23, 0.23, 0.23)$$
 (62)

They evaluate *l* using Blackadar's interpolation formula (Blackadar, 1962).

$$\ell = \frac{kz}{1 + \frac{kz}{\ell_0}}$$
(63)

Therefore,

 $l \rightarrow kz$  as  $z \rightarrow 0$  $l \rightarrow l_0$  as  $z \rightarrow \infty$ 

Mellor and Yamada proposed equation (64) as a formulation for  $\ell_0$  based on the turbulence energy profile.

$$\ell_{0} = \alpha \frac{\int_{0}^{\infty} zqdz}{\int_{0}^{\infty} qdz}, \quad \alpha \text{ constant}$$
(64)

In the analysis of Yamada and Mellor (1975),  $\alpha$ was assumed to be 0.10. A sensitivity test, however, showed that the mean variables were fairly insensitive to a 50% reduction in  $\alpha$ . The turbulence quantities, unfortunately, are not insensitive to the value of  $\alpha$ .

Using a typical early afternoon distribution of  $q^2$ , l(z) is evaluated for values for  $\alpha$  of 0.05 and 0.10 (Figure 1). The PBL top (h) is indicated. The length scale is within 10% of  $l_0$  at about z/h = 0.5 for  $\alpha = 0.05$  and at z/h = 0.7 for  $\alpha = 0.10$ . Above this, l changes very little.

A new determination of  $l_0$  (equations 65) is proposed which yields a l(z) profile similar in shape in the PBL to Deardorff's (1973, 1974) profile of the turbulence energy dissipation length scale. Figure 2 shows l(z) for the same  $q^2$  distribution as Figure 1.

$$\ell_{0} = \alpha(z) \frac{\int_{0}^{h} zqdz}{\int_{0}^{h} qdz}$$
(65a)

where,

$$\alpha(z) = \begin{cases} \alpha_{1} & z < \frac{h}{2} \\ \alpha_{1} - (\frac{h/2 - z}{h/2 - h})(\alpha_{1} - \alpha_{2}) & \frac{h}{2} \le z < h \\ \alpha_{2} & h \le z \end{cases}$$
(65b)

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = (0.10, 0.05)$$
 (65c)

As one moves from h/2 down to the ground, the length scale decreases toward zero. As the ground is approached, the characteristic size of the turbulent eddies is limited by z, the distance to the solid boundary. The length scale approaches kz. For large z, the influence of the ground in limiting the characteristic eddy size diminishes quickly. As z increases beyond h/2, however, there is another factor influencing the turbulence structure, and that is the temperature inversion base at h. The larger turbulent eddies are probably found in the middle of the PBL, where the distance away from any damping influence on their size is maximized.

Above h, Deardorff (1974) points out that *l* increases with height because the perturbation energy is contained in gravity waves exhibting little diffusion or dissipation of energy. The perturbation energy contained



Fig. 1. Vertical profiles of the length scale, l, for two values of  $\alpha$ , based on the formulation of Yamada and Mellor (1975).



Fig. 2. Vertical profile of the length scale, l, based on the new formulation defined by equations (65).

in this region is negligible compared to  $q^2$  in the PBL, and the length scale formulation above h has little effect on the turbulence structure in the PBL.

The length scale formulation represented by equation (64) (Figure 1) does not allow the stably stratified layer above the PBL to have any influence on reducing the characteristic eddy size (and therefore the length scale). Equations (65), however, force  $\ell$  to approach, in the region z > h/2, a smaller, constant value. For these reasons, we have adopted this formulation for  $\ell$ .

#### 4. BOUNDARY CONDITIONS

#### 4.1 Mean Variables

It is necessary to provide an upper and a lower boundary condition for each prognostic variable in order to find solutions of the level 3 equations. A staggered grid is used in which the mean variables are defined at the integer grid point levels. Turbulence variables and z derivatives of mean quantities are defined at the half integer grid points. The lowest integer grid point is at the roughness height,  $z_{\bullet}$  (0.01 m). The top of the grid (grid point 43.5) is at 2022 m. Appendix B contains a more complete description of the grid system.

The definition of the roughness height provides the lower boundary conditions for  $\overline{u}$  and  $\overline{v}$ :

$$\overline{u}(z_0) = 0.0$$
 (66)

 $\overline{v}(z_0) = 0.0$  (67)

A simplified, single layer ground thermodynacmis model (H<sub>a</sub> forcing, Deardorff, 1978) was used to predict the values of  $\overline{\Theta}_{v}$  and  $\overline{R}$  at  $z_{o}$ . The ground temperature, Tg, is predicted by the model based on net radiative heating (or cooling), phase changes of the ground water (or frost), and the heat flux at grid point 1/2 (0.07 m). The value of  $\overline{\Theta}_{v}$  ( $z_{o}$ ) is assumed to be equal to the virtual potential ground temperature  $\overline{\Theta}_{v}(0)$ .  $\overline{\Theta}_{v}(z_{0})$ , therefore, is probably somewhat too high during unstable conditions and slightly underestimated during stable conditions.

The mixing ratio at  $z_0$  is determined utilizing soil wetness parameters and the turbulent moisture flux at 0.07 m.

The upper boundary conditions are applied at the 2022 m level. The vertical virtual potential temperature gradient is assumed to approach a constant (stable) value. The vertical derivatives of  $\overline{u}$ ,  $\overline{v}$ , and  $\overline{R}$  are assumed to be zero (Yamada and Mellor, 1975; Deardorff, 1973). Therefore, at 2022 m,

$$\frac{\partial \overline{\Theta}}{\partial z} = 0.001 \quad k/m \tag{68}$$

 $\frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial z} = 0 \qquad \frac{\partial \overline{v}}{\partial z} = 0 \qquad \frac{\partial \overline{R}}{\partial z} = 0 \qquad (69a,b,c)$ 

#### 4.2 Second Moments

The second moments requiring boundary conditions are:  $q^2, \overline{\theta_v^2}, \overline{r'^2}$ , and  $\overline{r'\theta_v}$ . The lower boundary conditions are obtained by assuming each of the preceding variables is in equilibrium at the lowest half integer grid point (0.07 m). The time derivatives of equations (46-49), therefore, vanish, yielding:

$$q^{2}(0.07 \text{ m}) = \frac{\Lambda_{1}}{2q} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[ q\lambda_{1} \frac{5}{3} \quad \frac{\partial q^{2}}{\partial z} \right] - 2\overline{u'w'} \quad \frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial z} - 2\overline{v'w'} \quad \frac{\partial \overline{v}}{\partial z} + 2\beta g \overline{w'\theta'_{v}} \right\}$$
(70)

$$\overline{\theta_{\mathbf{v}}^{\prime 2}} (0.07 \text{ m}) = \frac{\Lambda_2}{2q} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[ q \lambda_3 \frac{\partial \overline{\theta_{\mathbf{v}}^{\prime 2}}}{\partial z} \right] - 2 \overline{\mathbf{w}^{\prime} \theta_{\mathbf{v}}^{\prime}} \frac{\partial \overline{\theta}_{\mathbf{v}}}{\partial z} \right\}$$
(71)

$$\overline{\mathbf{r'}^2} \quad (0.07 \text{ m}) = \frac{\Lambda_2}{2q} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[ q \lambda_3 \frac{\partial \overline{\mathbf{r'}^2}}{\partial z} \right] - 2 \overline{\mathbf{w'r'}} \frac{\partial \overline{\mathbf{R}}}{\partial z} \right\}$$
(72)

$$\overline{\mathbf{r}^{\dagger}\boldsymbol{\theta}_{\mathbf{v}}^{\dagger}} \quad (0.07 \text{ m}) = \frac{\Lambda_2}{2q} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[ q\lambda_2 \frac{\partial \overline{\mathbf{r}^{\dagger}\boldsymbol{\theta}_{\mathbf{v}}^{\dagger}}}{\partial z} \right] - \overline{\mathbf{w}^{\dagger}\boldsymbol{\theta}_{\mathbf{v}}^{\dagger}} \frac{\partial \overline{\mathbf{R}}}{\partial z} - \overline{\mathbf{w}^{\dagger}\mathbf{r}^{\dagger}} \frac{\partial \overline{\mathbf{\theta}}_{\mathbf{v}}}{\partial z} \right\}$$
(73)

The calculated value of the ratio  $|\overline{r'\theta_v}|/(\overline{r'^2} \cdot \overline{\theta_v'^2})^{1/2}$ , at z = 0.07 m, was sometimes in excess of 1. Whenever this occurred, equation (73) was replaced by:

$$\left|\overline{r'\theta_{v}}\right| = (\overline{r'}^{2} - \overline{\theta_{v}^{2}})^{1/2}, \quad z = 0.07 \text{ m.}$$
 (74)

This restriction of  $\overline{r'\theta_v}$  was applied only at the lowest grid point. Wyngaard et al. (1978) reported observed  $r'-\theta_v'$  correlation coefficients, above a warm evaporating surface, very close to unity.

Yamada and Mellor (1975) utilize boundary conditions for  $q^2$  and  $\overline{\theta_v^2}$  of the form:

$$q^2(0) = C_1 u_*^2$$
 (75)

$$\frac{1}{\theta_{v}^{+2}} (0) = C_{2} \frac{H^{2}}{u_{\star}^{2}}$$
(76)

where  $(C_1, C_2) = (0.61, 2.4)$ ,

$$u_{\star}^{2} = \left[ \left( -\overline{u'w'}(0) \right)^{2} + \left( -\overline{v'w'}(0) \right)^{2} \right]^{1/2}$$

and

$$H = -\overline{w^{\dagger} \theta_{v}^{\dagger}} \quad (0)$$

The model with equations (70-71) as boundary conditions yields ratios  $q^2/u_{\star}^2$  and  $\theta_v^2 u_{\star}^2/H^2$  within a few percent of  $C_1$  and  $C_2$ , respectively. The equilibrium boundary conditions, therefore, are consistent with observed surface turbulence structure, yet do not require the use of empirical constants.

The upper boundary conditions for the second moments consist of the requirements that  $q^2$ ,  $\overline{\theta_v^{\prime 2}}$ ,  $\overline{r'^2}$ , and  $\overline{r'\theta_v}$  vanish at the upper boundary (2022 m).

$$q^2 = 0$$
 ,  $\overline{\theta_v^2} = 0$  (76a,b)

$$r'^2 = 0$$
 ,  $r'\theta_v = 0$  (76c,d)

The 2022 m level is sufficiently high to ensure the PBL is contained within the grid, and the turbulence moments can be expected to quickly approach zero outside of the PBL.

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## 5. SOLUTION OF THE EQUATIONS

## 5.1 <u>Reducing the Prognostic Equations</u> into a Single Form

When the mean velocity components are expressed in complex form,  $\overline{u} + i\overline{v}$ , equations (42-49) can be reduced to a single form:

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( P_1 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \right) - P_2 \phi + P_3$$
(77)

where  $\phi$  is the variable to be incremented in time. Table V summarizes the discussion to follow and contains the P's for each  $\phi$ .

The Reynolds stress and heat flux equations (50-58) are 9 simultaneous equations. Yamada and Mellor (1974) provide a solution of the equations with the Coriolis terms omitted. The Coriolis terms, however, complicate these equations considerably. Appendix A contains the details of a solution of the 9 equations with the Coriolis terms, utilizing a back-substitution method. The solution for  $\overline{u'w'}$  and  $\overline{v'w'}$  is shown to reduce to Yamada's and Mellor's solution in the special case of no Coriolis terms. Also contained in Appendix A is the solution of the 3 moisture flux equations.

Due to the complexity of the expressions for  $\overline{u'w'}$ ,  $\overline{v'w'}$ , and  $\overline{w'\theta'_v}$ , the flux divergence terms of equations (42-44) are identified with P<sub>3</sub> in Table V. The moisture flux

Equation No.	φ	P <sub>1</sub>	P <sub>2</sub>	P <sub>3</sub>
42, 43	v <sub>c</sub>	0	if	$ifv_{cg} - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (\overline{v_c'w'})$
44	Θ <sub>v</sub>	0	0	$\frac{\mathbf{f}\overline{\mathbf{T}}}{\mathbf{g}} \ (\overline{\mathbf{v}} \ \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}_{\mathbf{g}}}{\partial \mathbf{z}} - \overline{\mathbf{u}} \ \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{g}}}{\partial \mathbf{z}}) \ - \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{z}} \ (\overline{\mathbf{w}}^{\dagger} \boldsymbol{\theta}_{\mathbf{v}}^{\dagger})$
45	R	K <sub>w</sub>	0	$-\frac{\partial \gamma_R}{\partial z}$
46	q <sup>2</sup>	$\frac{5}{3}$ q $^{\lambda}$ 1	$\frac{2q}{\Lambda_1}$	$-2\overline{u'w'} \frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial z} - 2\overline{v'w'} \frac{\partial \overline{v}}{\partial z} + 2\beta g\overline{w'\theta'_v}$
47	$\theta_v^2$	d <sub>y</sub> 3	$\frac{2q}{\Lambda_2}$	$-2\overline{w'\theta'} \frac{\partial \overline{\theta}_{v}}{\partial z}$
48	r'0'v	q <sub>λ</sub> 2	$\frac{2q}{\Lambda_2} + A \frac{\partial \overline{\Theta}_v}{\partial z}$	$-\overline{w'\theta'_{v}}\frac{\partial\overline{R}}{\partial z} + B \frac{\partial\overline{\Theta}_{v}}{\partial z}$
49	r' <sup>2</sup>	d <sub>y</sub> 3	$\frac{2q}{\Lambda_2}$	$-2\overline{w'r'}\frac{\partial \overline{R}}{\partial z}$
$v_c = \overline{u} + i\overline{v}$ , $v_{cg} = u_g + iv_g$ , $v'_c = u' + iv'$				

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Table V Representation of the Prognostic Equations in a Standard Form

divergence term of equation (45), however, is written as:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( -\overline{w^{\dagger} r^{\dagger}} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( K_{w} \frac{\partial \overline{R}}{\partial z} - \gamma_{R} \right)$$
(78)

where  $K_{_{\scriptstyle W}}$  and  $\gamma_{_{\scriptstyle R}}$  are evaluated in Appendix A.

The identification of the terms of the second moment equations (46-49) with the P's is straightforward. It was necessary, however, to write the  $\overline{w'r'} \frac{\partial \overline{\partial}v}{\partial z}$  term of equation (48) as:

$$\overline{\mathbf{w'r'}} \quad \frac{\partial \overline{\Theta}}{\partial z} = [A\overline{\mathbf{r'}\Theta_{\mathbf{v}}} - B] \quad \frac{\partial \overline{\Theta}}{\partial z}$$
(79)

where A and B are evaluated in Appendix A. Equation (79) allows the  $\overline{r'\theta_v}$  dependence of  $\overline{w'r'}$  to be evaluated implicitly, thereby eliminating some numerical stability problems which were encountered with the  $\overline{r'\theta_v}$  equation.

## 5.2 Finite-Difference Approximation

A transformed coordinate system is used in the model. Vertical derivatives of any quantity,  $\phi$ , are evaluated by:

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z}\Big|_{j} = a_{j} \{\phi_{j+1/2} - \phi_{j-1/2}\}$$
(80)

Equation (80) is the finite-difference form of equation (B-3)

(see Appendix B). Equation (77) is approximated with the following finite-difference equation:

$$\frac{\phi_{j}^{k+1} - \phi_{j}^{k}}{\delta t} = \frac{a_{j}}{2} \{ [(P_{1}a)_{j+1}^{k} + (P_{1}a)_{j}^{k}] \phi_{j+1}^{k+1} - [(P_{1}a)_{j+1}^{k}] + 2(P_{1}a)_{j}^{k} + (P_{1}a)_{j-1}^{k}] \phi_{j}^{k+1} + [(P_{1}a)_{j}^{k} + (P_{1}a)_{j-1}^{k}] \phi_{j-1}^{k+1} \}$$

$$- (P_{2})_{j}^{k} \phi_{j}^{k+1} + (P_{3})_{j}^{k}$$

$$(81)$$

(Yamada and Mellor, 1975).

This finite difference scheme is an implicit scheme with truncation errors of order  $\delta t$  and  $(\delta x)^2$  (Richtmyer and Morton, 1967).

The P<sub>1</sub> for equation (45), i.e.,  $K_w$ , is not defined at the integer grid points, but only at half integer grid levels. The terms of equation (81) involving  $[(P_1a)_{j+1}^k]$ +  $(P_1a)_{j}^k]/2$  are therefore replaced by  $(P_1a)_{j+1/2}^k$ .

The Gaussian elimination method is used to solve the implicit finite difference equation (from Richtmyer and Morton, 1967). Expressing equation (81) in the following form:

$$-A_{j}^{k}\phi_{j+1}^{k+1} + B_{j}^{k}\phi_{j}^{k+1} - C_{j}^{k}\phi_{j-1}^{k+1} = D_{j}^{k}$$
(82)

where the coefficients  $A_j$ ,  $B_j$ ,  $C_j$ , and  $D_j$  are all known

at time step k. Solutions are assumed to be of the form:

$$\phi_{j}^{k+1} = E_{j}\phi_{j+1}^{k+1} + F_{j} .$$
(83)

with j = j-1, equation (83) becomes:

$$\phi_{j}^{k+1} = E_{j-1}\phi_{j}^{k+1} + F_{j-1}$$
(84)

Inserting equation (84) into equation (82),

$$\phi_{j}^{k+1} = \frac{A_{j}}{B_{j} - C_{j}E_{j-1}} \phi_{j+1}^{k+1} + \frac{D_{j} + C_{j}F_{j-1}}{B_{j} - C_{j}E_{j-1}}$$
(85)

and comparing equation (83) with (85), gives expressions for  $E_{i}$  and  $F_{j}$ .

$$E_{j} = \frac{A_{j}}{B_{j} - C_{j}E_{j-1}}$$
(86)

$$F_{j} = \frac{D_{j} + C_{j}F_{j-1}}{B_{j} - C_{j}E_{j-1}}$$
(87)

Applying the appropriate bottom boundary conditions will yield  $E_1$  and  $F_1$ . Knowing  $E_1$  and  $F_1$ , as well as the coefficients A, B, C, and D,  $E_2$  and  $F_2$  can be determined with equations (86-87). Applying this procedure for each level, all the E's and F's can be determined.

The upper boundary conditions and equation (83) can be used to determine  $\phi$  at the top level. Because all the E's and F's are now known, equation (83) can be used to determine all the  $\phi$ 's, at time step k+1, from the top level down to the bottom. 6. SIMULATION OF DAY 33 OF THE WANGARA EXPERIMENT

#### 6.1 Initial Conditions

Initial values for the mean variables,  $\overline{u}$ ,  $\overline{v}$ ,  $\overline{\Theta}_v$ , and  $\overline{R}$  are the observed values at 0900 hours of Day 33 of the Wangara Experiment (Figures 3-5). Clarke et al. (1971) tabulate values for these variables at 50 m intervals below 1000 m and at 100 m intervals between 1000 m and 2000 m. Values at the grid levels are interpolated from the observed values. The  $\overline{T}_v$  profile has been smoothed in the region 400-800 m to remove a slightly unstable lapse rate in that area. Initial values for the turbulence variables are generated by running the model for 1 hour starting with guessed values for the second moments (Yamada and Mellor, 1975). The initial and subsequent values of the geostrophic wind components,  $u_g$  and  $v_g$ , were also calculated in the same way as Yamada and Mellor, using their data.

## 6.2 Results

The time-height variation of the velocity components  $\overline{u}$  and  $\overline{v}$  are presented in Figures 6 and 7. Agreement with the results of Yamada and Mellor and with observations is good. The nearly constant velocity profiles in the mixed layer during the day and the development of a low-level nocturnal jet are features of the velocity profiles noted by Yamada and Mellor which are also apparent in Figures 6 and 7.



Fig. 3. Initial profile for virtual temperature,  $\overline{T}_v$ .



Fig. 4. Initial profile for water vapor mixing ratio,  $\overline{R}$ .



Fig. 5. Initial profiles for the eastward velocity component,  $\overline{u}$ , and the northward velocity component,  $\overline{v}$ .



Fig. 6. Variation of the calculated mean velocity component,  $\overline{u}$ , as a function of time and height.



Figure 8 contains the mean virtual potential temperature variation. The rapid growth of the mixed layer with nearly constant  $\overline{\Theta}_{v}$  can be seen. The surface layer is super-adiabatic during the late morning and afternoon hours as solar radiation heats the ground. A strong surface inversion develops after sunset. The time variation of the ground  $\overline{\Theta}_{v}$ , predicted by the ground thermodynamics model is shown in Figure 9. Agreement with Deardorff's (1974) values is good. The fall of the ground temperature after sunset is halted by the freezing of ground water, which releases latent heat. The ice is slow to melt during the morning of Day 34. This is a deficiency of the single layer ground model which keeps the ground temperature at 0°C until the ground ice in the entire layer has melted.

Examination of the observed  $\overline{\Theta}_v$  variation (Yamada and Mellor, 1975) indicates that the daytime temperatures in Figure 8 are slightly too high. This can be attributed to the assumption that  $\overline{\Theta}_v$  (ground) =  $\overline{\Theta}_v$  ( $z_0$ ). The air temperature and heat flux at  $z_0$  are somewnat overestimated during the day, yielding a warmer mixed layer. As a test, an additional simulation was run with  $\overline{\Theta}_v$  ( $z_0$ ) reduced by about 8% (by increasing the ground albedo from 0.2 to 0.3). The resulting  $\overline{\Theta}_v$  variation matched the observations very closely (also see Figure 28).

Yamada and Mellor reported that the longwave flux divergence term of the  $\overline{\Theta}_{t}$  equation influenced the predicted



Fig. 8. Variation of the calculated mean virtual potential temperature,  $\overline{\Theta}_{v}$ , as a function of time and height.



Fig. 9. Calculated surface  $\overline{\Theta}_v$  as a function of time.

nighttime  $\overline{\Theta}_{v}$  values measurably. Our neglect of the radiation term explains the warmer nighttime  $\overline{\Theta}_{v}$  values indicated in Figure 8.

The mean water vapor mixing ratio,  $\overline{R}$ , is shown in Figure 10.  $\overline{R}$  ( $z_0$ ) is shown in Figure 11. Moisture in the surface layer increases in the morning as the ground water evaporates. As the mixed layer develops from 1000-1200 hours, the surface moisture is carried upward (resulting in the bulge of the 3.5 and 4.0 contour lines at this time). The afternoon boundary layer dries out because the moisture flux at the boundary layer top exceeds the surface moisture flux as all the soil moisture evaporates.

The time-height variation of twice the turbulence kinetic energy is shown in Figure 12. The development of the strong daytime turbulence is due to bouyant generation (see Figure 13). Stress production and diffusion are negligible except close to the ground. At the end of the day bouyant generation becomes small or negative. The dissipation of turbulence energy, proportional to  $q^3$  is now unopposed and quickly eliminates most of the turbulence. A second effect is the variation of the length scale (Figure 14). As the level of turbulence in the boundary layer decreases, the length scale also decreases. Dissipation, being proportional to  $1/\ell$ , increases for a given value of  $q^3$ . Figure 14 compares closely with the variation of  $\ell$  calculated by Yamada and Mellor (1975) in the region z < 500 m.


Fig. 10. Variation of the calculated mean water vapor mixing ratio,  $\overline{R}$ , as a function of time and height.



Fig. 11. Calculated surface  $\overline{R}$  as a function of time.



Fig. 12. Variation of the calculated values of twice the turbulence kinetic energy,  $q^2$ , as a function of time and height.



Fig. 13. Terms of the turbulence kinetic energy equation at 1300 hours, Day 33.



Their formulation, however, continues to increase l with height, approaching a constant limiting value. Equations (65) force l to decrease in the upper portion of the boundary layer to a smaller, constant value in the stable region above the boundary layer.

The boundary layer height, h, used in the calculation of l, is of interest itself. It is defined here as the layer of the atmosphere containing essentially all the dissipation of turbulence kinetic energy. The model calculates h by integrating the dissipation of  $q^2$  up from the ground until adding the dissipation in the next grid layer to the integration adds less than 1% of total integrated amount below this level. At this point, the integration stops, and h is determined. This definition of h yields boundary layer heights at, or within, 1 grid point of the base of the temperature inversion during the day, yet also gives a reasonable estimate for the boundary layer height at night, when identification of h from  $\overline{\Theta}_{1}$  or  $\overline{R}$ profiles is difficult. Figure 15 shows h and the  $\overline{\Theta}_{i}$ profiles for 1100 and 1200 hours. The turbulence kinetic energy profiles for these times is shown in Figure 16. The evolution of the boundary layer height (Figure 17) is interesting. h grows rapidly in the morning hours, then more slowly in the afternoon. About an hour after sunset the boundary layer height crashes to a small, more or less constant value (108 m) through most of the night.



Fig. 15. Virtual potential temperature profiles for 1100 hours and 1200 hours, Day 33. The calculated PBL top for each time is indicated by h.



Fig. 16. Vertical profiles of q<sup>2</sup> (twice the turbulence energy) for 1100 hours and 1200 hours, Day 33. The calculated PBL top for each time is indicated by h.



Fig. 17. The calculated boundary layer height, h, as a function of time.

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The time-height variation or the virtual potential temperature variance,  $\overline{\theta_v^{\prime 2}}$ , is shown in Figure 18. The maximum values of  $\overline{\theta_v^{\prime 2}}$  are found at the  $z_0$  grid level during the day, and approximately 20-50 m above the ground at night. The  $\overline{\theta_v^{\prime 2}}$  budget, Figure 19, shows a balance between gradient production and dissipation of  $\overline{\theta_v^{\prime 2}}$  throughout the entire boundary layer.

The  $\overline{r'}^2$  time-height variation, Figure 20, shows two areas of high mixing ratio variance, at the ground and at the boundary layer top. The gradient production of  $\overline{r'}^2$ , Figure 21, is strongest near the PBL top where the  $\overline{R}$  profile decreases rapidly with height. Diffusion is important only around h, tending to decrease  $\overline{r'}^2$  just above h and increase  $\overline{r'}^2$  at h. The production of  $\overline{r'}^2$ is negligible throughout the mixed layer, except in a shallow layer near the ground.

Figure 22 contains the mixing ratio-virtual potential temperature correlation,  $\overline{r'\theta_V}$ , as a function of time and height. The model yields positive values for  $\overline{r'\theta_V}$  throughout the boundary layer during the day. In the stable region above the boundary layer, where  $\overline{\theta}_V$  rapidly increases and  $\overline{R}$  rapidly decreases with height, negative values of  $\overline{r'\theta_V}$  occur. Throughout the shallow nighttime boundary layer (about 100 m),  $\overline{r'\theta_V}$  is negative. Figure 23 reveals that the dissipation term and the production term are in balance



Fig. 18. Variation of the calculated virtual potential temperature variance,  $\frac{\theta_v}{v}$  as a function of time and height.

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Fig. 19. Terms of the virtual potential temperature variance equation at 1300 hours, Day 33.



Fig. 20. Variation of the calculated water vapor mixing ratio variance,  $r'^2$ , as a function of time and height.



Fig. 21. Terms of the water vapor mixing ratio variance equation at 1300 hours, Day 33.

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Fig. 23. Terms of the  $\overline{r'\theta'}_{v}$  equation at 1300 hours, Day 33.

everywhere. Dissipation and production change signs above h where  $\overline{r'\theta'_v}$  is negative.

The variation of the diagnostically determined Reynolds stresses  $(\overline{u'w'}, \overline{v'w'})$ , vertical heat flux  $(\overline{w'\theta'_V})$  and vertical moisture flux  $(\overline{w'r'})$  as a function of height and time are presented in Figures 24-27. Small negative values of the heat flux (2-8% of the surface heat flux) were calculated just above the afternoon boundary layer top. Yamada and Mellor (1975) reported downward heat fluxes above the PBL top of a maximum of 2% of the surface values. Deardorff's (1974) model calculates an average negative heat flux of 13% of the surface value.

The surface  $(z_0 \text{ level})$  values of  $\overline{w'\theta_v'}, \overline{w'r'}$ , and the friction velocity,  $u_*$ , are shown in Figures 28-30. The results of Deardorff (1974) and Yamada and Mellor (1975) are also shown, when available, on these figures for comparison. The surface moisture flux compares well with Deardorff's. The calculated high values of  $\overline{w'\theta_v'}$ have already been attributed to the assumption  $\overline{\Theta}_v(z_0) = \overline{\Theta}_v$ (ground).

Values of the individual turbulence energy components in the unstable boundary layer show an anisotropic distribution. The components  $\overline{u'}^2$  and  $\overline{v'}^2$  are approximately equal. The vertical energy component,  $\overline{w'}^2$ , however, is usually more than twice the other two components. This is due to the direct transfer of bouyant energy to the  $\overline{w'}^2$ 



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Fig. 24. Variation of the calculated Reynolds stress component, u'w', as a function of time and height.



Fig. 25. Variation of the calculated Reynolds stress component,  $\overline{v'w'}$ , as a function of time and height.





Fig. 27. Variation of the moisture flux component,  $\overline{w'r'}$ , as a function of time and height.



Fig. 28. Calculated surface heat flux for two values of the surface albedo, as a function of time. The values of Deardorff (1974), and Yamada and Mellor (1975) are also shown.



Fig. 29. Calculated surface moisture flux as a function of time. The results of Deardorff (1974) are also shown.



Fig. 30. Calculated friction velocity, u<sub>\*</sub>, as a function of time. The results of Yamada and Mellor (1975) are also shown.

*...* 



Fig. 31. The correlation coefficient for  $w'-\theta'$ as a function of z/h, for 1300 hours<sup>V</sup> and 2000 hours, Day 33.

component (Deardorff, 1973). The return-to-isotropy (pressure correlation) term, proportional to  $1/\ell$ , tries to eliminate this anisotropy. The bouyant energy  $-\overline{w'}^2$ energy transfer is exemplified in Figure 31. The  $w'-\theta'_v$ correlation coefficient is a high constant value (.765) throughout the daytime PBL. The nocturnal (8:00 pm) boundary layer profile of the correlation coefficient clearly does not exhibit this behavior.

## 7. EFFECTS OF THE CORIOLIS TERMS ON TURBULENT FLUXES IN THE PBL

Most higher order closure models of the PBL contain assumptions to the effect that the Coriolis terms of the turbulence moment equations are negligible (e.g., Mellor and Yamada, 1974, 1975). Wyngaard et al. (1974), however, discuss the importance of the Coriolis terms in the Reynolds stress equations. In order to evaluate the importance of these terms in influencing the results in the simulated boundary layer, runs were made in which the rotation terms were included (turned on) and set equal to zero (turned off).

The inclusion of the Coriolis terms in the  $\overline{u_i u_j}$ and  $\overline{u_i \theta_V}$  equations presented no problems other than to increase the complexity of the equations. Computational problems, however, were encountered with the level 3 moisture equations with rotation. An examination of equations (A-16 -A-18) for  $\overline{w'r'}$  indicates that the effect of the Coriolis terms will be to increase the moisture flux if the momentum flux is in the same direction (upward or downward) as the moisture flux. If the momentum is in the opposite direction of the moisture flux, the Coriolis terms tend to decrease  $\overline{w'r'}$ . Consider a situation in which  $\partial \overline{R}/\partial z = 0$ . Equation (A-21) reduces to:

 $\overline{w'r'} = A\overline{r'\theta'_v}$ 

(87)

A is defined by equation (A-22). Equation (48) is approximately:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\overline{r'\theta_{v}}) \simeq -\overline{w'r'} \quad \frac{\partial\overline{\theta}}{\partial z} - \frac{2q}{\Lambda_{2}} \overline{r'\theta_{v}}$$

$$= -(A \quad \frac{\partial\overline{\theta}}{\partial z} + \frac{2q}{\Lambda_{2}}) \quad \overline{r'\theta_{v}} \qquad (88)$$

Usually the second term in parentheses dominates in the unstable boundary layer. In the stable region above the boundary layer, the first term is usually larger. An analysis of the terms of equation (A-22) reveals:

$$A \simeq \frac{3l_2\beta gq^2}{q^3 + 9l_2^2 qf_y \frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial z}}$$
(89)

The turbulence in the region above the boundary layer is weak, indicating  $q^3$  is a small positive number. Since  $f_y$ is positive, a region of  $\partial \overline{u}/\partial z < 0$  can make A negative. This occurred in the stable region above h. Equation (88) reduces to:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( \overline{r' \theta_v'} \right) \simeq C_1 \overline{r' \theta_v'}$$
(90)

where  $C_1 \sim -A \frac{\partial \overline{\Theta}_v}{\partial z} > 0$ . The resulting solution is a growing exponential.

In order to evaluate the effects of the Coriolis terms in the  $\overline{u_1'u_j'}$  and  $\overline{u_1'\theta_v'}$  equations it was necessary to set  $f_y = f_z = 0$  in the moisture equations above the PBL top. The moisture equations are decoupled from the other equations. No moisture variable is used in the calculation of  $\overline{u_1'u_j'}$ , or  $\overline{u_1'\theta_v'}$  and, therefore, the Reynolds stresses and heat fluxes are unaffected by this change in the  $\overline{u_1'r'}$ equations. In addition, the area of interest is the boundary layer, and in this region, no restriction on  $f_y$  or  $f_z$  was necessary.

Figures 32-35 contain  $\overline{u'w'}$ ,  $\overline{v'w'}$ ,  $\overline{w'\theta_v}$ , and  $\overline{w'r'}$  profiles for runs with and without this Coriolis terms. There is no difference in the linear  $\overline{w'\theta_v}$  profile throughout the boundary layer (Figure 34). The  $\overline{w'r'}$ profile also shows little sensitivity to the inclusion of rotation. The Reynolds stress components  $\overline{u'w'}$  and  $\overline{v'w'}$ , however, are influenced somewhat (Figures 32-33). The  $\overline{u'w'}$ profile retains the same shape as without rotation, but the  $\overline{v'w'}$  profile is flattened.

None of the prognostic turbulence equations contains Coriolis terms. Their inclusion affects  $q^2$ ,  $\overline{\theta_v^2}^2$ ,  $r'^2$  and  $\overline{r'\theta_v}$  only through the diagnostically determined  $\overline{u_i'u_j'}$ ,  $\overline{u_i'\theta_v'}$ , and  $\overline{u_i'r'}$  equations. Time-height variation plots for the mean variables and the prognostic turbulence variables are almost identical for runs with and without the Coriolis terms. The effects of the Coriolis terms, therefore, are



Fig. 32. Profiles of the Reynolds stress component u'w' at 1200 hours, Day 33, for two cases [Coriolis terms on (---) and Coriolis terms off (----)] as a function of z/h.



Fig. 33. Profiles of the Reynolds stress component  $\overline{v'w'}$  at 1200 hours, Day 33, for two cases [Coriolis terms on (---) and Coriolis terms off (---)] as a function of z/h.



Fig. 34. Profiles of the heat flux component  $\overline{w'\theta'}_{v}$ at 1200 hours, Day 33, for two cases [Coriolis terms on (---) and Coriolis terms off (----)] as a function of z/h.



Fig. 35. Profiles of the moisture flux component, w'r', at 1200 hours, Day 33, for two cases [Coriolis terms on (---) and Coriolis terms off (---)] as a function of z/h.

felt mainly in the details of the  $\overline{u'w'}$  and  $\overline{v'w'}$  profiles. These terms can therefore usually be safely neglected.

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## 8. EVALUATION OF THE SIMILARITY FUNCTIONS

A, B, C AND D

## 8.1 <u>Definition of the Scales and Derivation</u> of A, B, C, and D

The similarity theory proposed by Monin and Obukhov (1954) assumes, for a stationary, horizontally homogeneous flow, that the surface layer profiles of all mean and turbulent variables, when appropriately nondimensionalized, are universal functions of a small number of dimensionless parameters. The theory is applied in the surface layer where the Reynolds stress, and the heat and moisture fluxes may be considered constant with height. It is assumed that the surface layer structure is determined by the dimensional variables:

$$z, z_{o}, g/\overline{\Theta}_{v_{o}}, u_{\star}, \overline{w'\Theta'_{v}}_{o}, \overline{w'r'}_{o}$$
 (91)

The flow is assumed to be of sufficiently high Reynolds number so that the kinematic viscosity, thermal diffusivity, and water vapor diffusivity need not be included in (91). It is possible to form two dimensionless combinations of these dimensional variables:

 $z/z_{o}$ , z/L (92)

where, 
$$L \equiv \frac{-u_{\star}^{3}}{\kappa (g/\overline{\Theta}_{v_{o}})\overline{w' \Theta'_{v}}}$$
 is the Monin-Obukhov

length, and  $\kappa$  is the von Karman constant, which is traditionally included in the definition of L.

The assumption that (91) contains all the relevant information needed to specify the structure of the surface layer implies that the non-dimensional forms of the mean velocity components, virtual potential temperature, and mixing ratio must be functions of only  $z/z_0$  and z/L. The appropriate scaling factor to nondimensionalize the velocity components is the friction velocity  $u_*$ . Scaling factors for virtual potential temperature and mixing ratio are obtained from (91) and are given by:

$$\overline{\Theta}_{\star} = \frac{-\overline{w^{\dagger}\Theta_{v}^{\dagger}}}{\kappa u_{\star}}$$
(93)

$$\overline{R}_{\star} = \frac{-\overline{w'r'}|_{O}}{\kappa u_{\star}} .$$
(94)

Therefore, in the surface layer,

$$\frac{u}{u_{\star}} = F_1(z/z_0, z/L)$$
(95)

$$\frac{\overline{v}}{u_{\star}} = F_2(z/z_0, z/L)$$
 (96)
$$\frac{\overline{\Theta}_{v} - \overline{\Theta}_{v_{O}}}{\overline{\Theta}_{\star}} = F_{3}(z/z_{O}, z/L)$$
(97)

$$\frac{\overline{R} - \overline{R}_{o}}{\overline{R}_{\star}} = F_{4}(z/z_{o}, z/L) .$$
(98)

In this section, the velocity components  $\overline{u}$  and  $\overline{v}$ are in surface coordinates, i.e.,  $\overline{u}$  is defined to be in the direction of the surface wind and  $\overline{v}$  is perpendicular to it.

If the non-dimensional vertical gradients of  $\overline{u}$ ,  $\overline{v}$ ,  $\overline{\Theta}_v$ , and  $\overline{R}$  are assumed to be independent of  $z/z_0$  (Monin and Obukhov, 1954), it is possible to identify the  $z/z_0$ dependence of the mean variables as logarithmic. Equations (96-98) can be written in the form:

$$\frac{\overline{u}}{u_{\star}} = \frac{1}{\kappa} \left[ \ln (z/z_0) - \phi_m(z/L) \right]$$
(99)

$$\frac{\overline{\mathbf{v}}}{\mathbf{u}_{\star}} = 0 \tag{100}$$

$$\frac{\overline{\Theta}_{v} - \overline{\Theta}_{v}}{\overline{\Theta}_{\star}} = \frac{Pr}{\kappa} \left[ \ln (z/z_{o}) - \phi_{h}(z/L) \right]$$
(101)

$$\frac{\overline{R} - \overline{R}_{O}}{R_{\star}} = \frac{Pr}{\kappa} \left[ \ln (z/z_{O}) - \phi_{R}(z/L) \right]$$
(102)

109

For the remainder of the PBL, above the surface layer, Monin-Obukhov similarity theory does not apply, and the parameters in (91) do not suffice to determine the structure. The roughness parameter,  $z_0$ , is not important for  $z \gg z_0$ , and can be eliminated from the list. Other effects, such as rotation and baroclinicity, should be included. The height of the PBL, h, representing externally determined influences, such as diurnal heating, subsidence, etc., must also be included. The similarity theory applied to the region of the PBL above the surface layer is called Ekman layer similarity theory.

Ekman layer similarity theory has evolved through the years and is based on the work of many people. Kazanski and Monin (1960, 1961), Csanady (1967), Gill (1968), Blackadar and Tennekes (1968), Clarke and Hess (1973), Deardorff (1972a,b), Hess (1973), Arya and Wyngaard (1975), and others have contributed to its development. In an analogous fashion with the surface layer, the non-dimensional forms of the mean variables can be represented as universal functions of non-dimensional combinations. The Ekman layer relations are:

$$\frac{u - u_{m}}{u_{\star}} = G_{1}(z/h, h/L, |f|h/u_{\star})$$
(103)

$$\frac{\overline{v} - \overline{v}_{m}}{u_{\star}} = G_{2}(z/h, h/L, |f|h/u_{\star})$$
(104)

$$\frac{\overline{\Theta}_{v} - \overline{\Theta}_{v}}{\overline{\Theta}_{\star}} = G_{3}(z/h, h/L, |f|h/u_{\star})$$
(105)

$$\frac{\overline{R} - \overline{R}_{m}}{R_{\star}} = G_{4}(z/h, h/L, |f|h/u_{\star})$$
(106)

The variables  $\overline{u}_m$ ,  $\overline{v}_m$ ,  $\overline{\Theta}_v_m$ , and  $\overline{R}_m$  used in the deficit relations (103-106) are PBL mean values of velocity, virtual potential temperature, and mixing ratio.

$$\chi_{\rm m} = \frac{1}{h} \int_{z_0}^{h} \chi dz, \quad \chi = \overline{u}, \ \overline{v}, \ \overline{\Theta}_{\rm v}, \ \overline{R}$$
(107)

The use of the PBL averaged quantities allows the effects of baroclinicity to be included implicitly, and thus simpli-fies the analysis (Arya, 1978).

The relations (99-102) apply in the surface layer, while (103-106) are their counterparts in the rest of the boundary layer. Assuming there is a transition region, or matching layer, in which both sets of relations apply, it is possible to obtain the following relations:

$$\frac{\overline{u}}{u_{\star}} = \frac{1}{\kappa} \left[ \ln(z/z_{0}) - \phi_{m}(z/L) \right] = \frac{\overline{u}}{u_{\star}} + G_{1}(z/h, h/L, |f|h/u_{\star})$$
(108)

Writing  $\ln(z/z_0)$  as  $\ln(z/h) + \ln(h/z_0)$ , and absorbing the z/h dependence into the unknown function  $G_1$  yields:

$$\ln(h/z_{0}) - \frac{\kappa \overline{u}_{m}}{u_{\star}} = \kappa G_{1}^{*}(z/h, h/L, |f|h/u_{\star})$$
(109)

The function  $G_1'$ , however, must be independent of z because the left hand side of (94) is independent of z. Eliminating the z dependence of  $G_1'$ , and calling the unknown function A, we obtain:

$$A(h/L, |f|h/u_{\star}) = ln(h/z_{0}) - \kappa \frac{\overline{u}_{m}}{u_{\star}}$$
 (110)

A similar matching argument for the relations (100-102, 104-106) yields the other universal similarity functions B, C, and D.

$$B(h/L, |f|n/u_{\star}) = -\frac{\kappa \overline{v}_{m}}{u_{\star}} \text{ sign f}$$
(111)

$$C(h/L, |f|h/u_{\star}) = \ln(h/z_{o}) + \kappa \left[\frac{\overline{\Theta}_{vo} - \overline{\Theta}_{vm}}{\overline{\Theta}_{\star}}\right]$$
(112)

$$D(h/L, |f|h/u_{\star}) = \ln(h/z_{o}) + \kappa \left[\frac{\overline{R}_{o} - \overline{R}_{m}}{R_{\star}}\right]$$
(113)

Attempts have been made to determine the similarity functions from an empirical data base. Clarke and Hess (1974) evaluated A and B using the geostrophic wind in their definition instead of  $\overline{u}_m$  and  $\overline{v}_m$ , and assumed  $h = u_*/|f|$ . Melgarejo and Deardorff (1974) used the components of the wind  $\overline{u}$  and  $\overline{v}$  at the PBL top, h, in the deficit relations. The FBL top was determined by profiles of  $\overline{\Theta}_v$ and  $\overline{R}$  (unstable conditions) or  $\overline{u}$  and  $\overline{v}$  (stable conditions). Both studies, however, show a large amount of scatter in the data points, especially on the stable side. Arya (1975) reanalyzed the data of previous studies in an attempt to reduce the huge amcunts of scatter. The results, although somewhat better, still retain considerable scatter.

The similarity theories discussed assume that a steady-state, horizontally homogeneous situation exists. In the real atmosphere neither condition is satisfied. Diurnal variations and large scale changes in the flow pattern violate the assumption of a steady-state. Changes in the surface characteristics and horizontal advection are usually present to violate the horizontal homogeneity assumption. In addition, it is very difficult to measure Reynolds stresses or heat and moisture fluxes in the field. It is not surprising, therefore, that empirical determinations of the similarity functions contain a considerable amount of scatter. An alternative approach, the use of a model, has been used to determine the similarity functions (Arya, 1977; Yamada, 1976; Arya and Wyngaard, 1975). The assumptions of horizontal homogeneity and stationarity can be satisfied using this approach. There is no "measurement error" as with an empirical determination. The main limitation is the ability of the model, with its modeling assumptions and approximations, to faithfully reproduce nature.

#### 8.2 Results

The similarity functions A, B, C, and D are evaluated for five cases and are tabulated with h,  $u_*$ ,  $T_*$ ,  $R_*$ , L,  $Ri_B$ ,  $h/z_0$ , h/L, and  $|f|h/u_*$  (see Table's VI-X). The bulk Richardson number,  $Ri_B$ , is defined as:

$$Ri_{B} \equiv \frac{Bgh(\overline{\Theta}_{vm} - \overline{\Theta}_{vo})}{\overline{u}_{m}^{2} + \overline{v}_{m}^{2}}$$
(114)

In each case, a 24-hour simulation is started at 0900 hours local time, using the initial conditions described in section 6.1. The results contained in section 6.2 are from case B.

Case	Table	Surface Albedo	Geostrophic Winds
А	VI	0.10	Wangara
В	VII	0.20	Wangara
С	VIII	0.25	Wangara
D	IX	0.30	Wangara
E	Х	0.20	constant

As summarized above, cases A-D use the observed geostrophic winds from the Wangara experiment, as described by Yamada and Mellor (1975). Spatially and temporally constant geostrophic winds are used in case E ( $u_g = v_g$ = -4 m/s).

The similarity function A is plotted as a function of h/L in Figure 36. Hourly values of A (from Tables VI-X) are used in the construction of Figure 36. The data for the 9th and 10th simulated hours (6:00 - 7:00 p.m. local time) are not used because in this period the boundary layer height is very rapidly changing. Similarity theory cannot be expected to do well under these highly nonstationary conditions. Figures 37-39 are the same as Figure 36 except for the similarity functions B, C, and D.

On the unstable side, there is a small amount of scatter in the similarity functions which is probably attributable to the fact that all values of  $h/z_0$  and  $|f|h/u_*$  are allowed. In other words, the dependence of A, B, C, and D on  $h/z_0$  and  $|f|h/u_*$  is not considered in

List of the Variables in Tables VI - X

t (hours) simulated time starting at 9:00 a.m. local time (i.e., time = 1 corresponds to 10:00 a.m., time = 2 corresponds to 11:00 a.m., etc.) Boundary layer height h (m) Friction velocity  $u_{\star}(m/s)$ Θ. (°K) Scaling factor for virtual potential temperature (eqn. 93) Scaling factor for water vapor mixing ratio  $\overline{R}_{\star}$  (gm/gm) (eqn. 94) multiplied by 1000 Monin-Obukhov length L (m) Ri<sub>B</sub> Bulk Richardson number (eqn. 114) Similarity function A Α Similarity function B В Similarity function C С Similarity function D D h/z<sub>o</sub> Ratio of boundary layer height to surface roughness parameter  $(z_0 = 0.01 \text{ m})$ h/L Ratio of boundary layer height to Monin-Obukhov length Ratio of the magnitude of the Coriolis parameter  $|f|h/u_{\star}$  $(f = -8.2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ s}^{-1})$  to  $u_*/h$ 

# Table VI

Similarity Functions - Case A

t	h	u*	Θ <sub>*</sub>	R <sub>*</sub>	L	Ri <sub>B</sub>	A	В	С	D	h/z <sub>o</sub>	h/L	fh u*
0.25 0.50 0.75	154.4 154.4 201.1	0.139 0.151 0.158	-3.379 -3.522 -3.740	-0.1857 -0.2204 -0.2557	-1.39 -1.59 -1.65	-10.08 -12.06 -15.98	3.810 4.477 4.870	0.889. 0.562 0.544	8.540 8.473 8.731	8.264 8.396 8.691	15443.8 15443.8 20113.6	-111.30 -97.36 -121.94	6.0915 0.0841 0.1046
1.00 1.25 1.50	248.5 296.3 392.8	n.163 .168 n.175	-3,976 -4,153 -4,284	-(.2915 	-1.66 -1.69 -1.78	-20.37 -24.45 -29.92	5.403 5.610	0.465	9,113	9.068	29629.4	-174.83	0.1449
1.75 2.00 2.25	538.8 685.8 784.1	183 187	-4.336	-0.3603 -1.3759	-1.93 -1.98 -1.96	-41.33 -54.33 -67.15	6.094 6.463 6.764	0.520 0.436 0.411	9.689 9.927 10.069	9.555 9.781 9.915	53681.8 68580.3 78412.8	-279.64 -346.43 -400.78	0.2426 0.3020 0.3431
2.50 2.75	A33.4	187 .160	-4.669	-0.4149 -1.4365	-1.89	-76.76	6.930	0.392	10.142	10.010 10.101	83336.7 88264.9	-441.28 -488.78	0.3663 0.3916 0.4182
3.25	932.0 981.3 981.3	.184 .182	-5.001	-0.4741 -0.4859	-1.66 -1.64	-113.09	7.358 7.350	0.402	10.335	10.258	98132.4 98132.4	-589.79	0.4451
3.75 4.00	981.3 1030.7	0.180	-5.011 -4.936	-0.4929 -0.4928	-1.64 -1.68 -1.75	-114.83 -118.53	7.365 7.414 7.414	0.335 0.318 0.282	10.340 10.383 10.374	10.292 10.339 10.327	98132.4 1n3071.1 103071.1	-597.64 -611.75 -587.40	0.4479 0.4680 0.4643
4.50	1030.7	0.185	-4.645	-0.4789	-1.87 -2.02	-105-64 -103-39	7.346 7.377 7.371	0.252	10.359	10.312 10.327 10.338	103071.1 108012.5 112956.6	-552.02 -535.80 -512.63	0.4582 0.4725 0.48>3
5.25	1129.6	.196	-3.941 -3.658	-0.4258	-2.44 -2.74	-80.30 -79.28	7.272	0.193	10.390	10.314	112956.6	-462.94	0.4760
5.75 0.00 6.25	1179.) 1179.0 1179.0	0.200	-3.358 -3.045 -2.723	-1,3783 -0,3528 -0,3265	-3.10 -3.56 -4.15	-67,86 -56,78 -45,82	7.12/ 6.982 6.825	0.200	10.350	10.277	117903.0 117903.0 117903.0	-330.78	0.4601
6.50 6.75 7.00	1228.5	C.228	-2.395	-11,2993 -0,2 22	-4.92 -5.91 -7.22	-40.30 -32.32 -25.40	6.743 6.572	0.222 0.229 0.243	10.317 10.273 10.221	10.240 10.196 10.163	122851.6 122851.6 122851.6	-249.56 -207.73 -170.16	0.4645 0.4556 0.4406
7.25 7.50	1228.5	.228 	-1.418	2197	-9.02	-17.49	6.139 5.870	0.262	10.156	10.111	122651.6	-136.22	0.4438 0.4422 0.4625
7.75 8.00 8.25	1278.0 1278.0 1278.0	0.223 0.213	-0.788 -0.479 -0.172	-0.1415 -0.1415	-25.19 -63.73	-2.69	5.100	0.363	9.807 9.279	9.763 9.558	127602.2	-50.73	0.4724
8.50 8.75 9.00	1727.5	0.191 0.141 0.085	0.134 0.426 0.502	-0.0861 -0.0490 -0.0103	65.16 11.19 2.94	1•11 5•16 12•99	3.329 -1.115 -p.753	0.624 1.295 3.598	10.423 9.302 7.588	9.146 7.443 -5.110	132/54./ 137708.9 137708.9	20.37 123.11 467.75	0.8022
9.25	1377.1	0.108	0.608	-0.0066	4.47 4.96 5.13	16.16	-5.212	3.146	6.324 5.242	-10.724	137708.9 132754.7 152754.7	308.39 267.82 258.89	1.0497 0.9710 0.9623
10.00	1278.0	0.113	0.569	-0.0030	5.17	15.96 14.40	-4.521 -7.435	4.712	3.701	-28.160	127802.2	247.01 228.01	0.9295
10.50 10.75 11.00	108.9 65.2 65.2	0.090 0.043 0.040	0.526 0.519 0.498	-0.0007 -0.0001 -0.0004	4.19 3.82 4.21	1.38 7.93 0.91	-12.132 -12.168	4.200 3.930 4.209	0.114	-545.749 -127.986	6521.4	17.08	0.05/6
11.25	65.2 65.2	0.097	0.477	-0.0008	4.40 4.47 4.58	0.84 0.78 0.72	-12.595 -13.159 -13.296	4.604 5.063 5.396	-0.808 -0.669 -0.385	-50.160 -53.173 -47.188	6521.4 6521.4 6521.4	14.61 14.58 14.24	0.0554 0.0554 0.0543
12.00	104.A	0.101	0.490	-0.0010 -0.0011	4.67 4.61	1.00	-15.539	7.544	-0.818	-50.087	10881.5	23.22	0.0891
12.50 12.75 13.00	10×.8 108.8 108.8	0.103 0.103 0.110	0.452 0.513	-0.0012	4.93 5.92	U-83 0-78	-14.377	8.887 8.114	-0.526	-37.405	10881.5	22.08 18.39	0.0867
13.25	148.A 105.A	0.124	0.505	-0.0019 0200.0-	6.91 7.96 9.89	0.74 ).71 1.68	-13.172 -12.439 -11.981	7.835 7.760 7.767	-0.054 -0.381 -0.910	-27.179 -24.507 -22.515	10+81.5 10881.5 10881.5	15.74 13.66 11.97	0.0722 0.0649 0.0666
14.00	108.9 106.4	0.13p 0.141	0.419	-0.0022	10.27	0.66	-11.707	7.809	-1.579	-20.954	10481.5	10.59 9.47 8.61	0.0651 0.0637 0.0669
14.50 14.75 15.00	108.8 108.8	0.142 0.144 0.144	0.342	-0.0024 -0.0025	13.67	0.60	-11.406	7.792 7.843	-3.592 -4.164	-17.264	10481.5	7.96	0.0624
15+25 15+30 15+75	108.A 108.A 108.A	0.145 0.145 0.144	u.310 n.299 u.299	-0.0026 -0.0026 -0.0027	15.27 15.82 16.25	0.57 0.56 0.55	-11.498 -11.563 -11.661	7.943 8.091 8.285	-4.646 -5.040 -5.358	-15.534 -14.845 -14.244	10881.5 10881.5 10881.5	6.88 6.70	0.0620
16:00	108.8 108.8	0.144	0.263	-0.0027	16.57	0.55 0.54	-11.660	8.520	-5.613 -5.823	-13.712	10481.5 10481.5	6.57 6.47 5.40	0.0623 0.0625 0.0628
16.75 17.00	108.8 108.8	0.142	0.267	-0.0028	17.18	(.53 0.53	-11.601 -11.511	9.415	-6.162	-12.416	10881.5	6.33 6.28	0.0630
17.25	108.8 108.8 108.8	0.141 0.141 0.140	0.258 0.254 0.250	-0.0028	17.50 17.67 17.86	0.53 ).53 U.53	-11.302 -11.213 -11.005	10.109	-0.402 -0.614 -0.773	-11.429 -11.151	10481.5	6.15 6.09	0.0617
18.00	108.8	0.140	0.246	-0.0028	18.08	0.53 0.53 	-10.759 -10.462 -10.194	11.175 11.480 11.722	-0.941 -7.108 -7.263	-10.893 -10.645 -10.404	10881.5 10881.5 10881.5	6.02 5.93 5.83	0.0640 0.0640
18.75	108.8 108.8	0.140	0.235	-0.0029	19.02	0.54 0.54	-9.488 -9.594	11.896	-/,382 -7,477 -7,564	-10.160 -9.927 -9.711	10481.5	5.72 5.62 5.52	0.0639 0.0637 0.0634
19.25	108.8 108.8 154.4	0.142	0.220	-0.0029	20.10	0.54 U.79	-9.017 -9.996	12.142	-7.589	-9.633	10881.5	5.41 14.65	0.0631
20.00 20.25 20.50	154.4 154.4 154.4	0.132 0.132 0.134	0.157 0.175 -0.019	-0.0023 -0.0051	22.39 -207.62	0.80 0.76 0.74	-9.147 -8.170 -6.635	19.093	-16.802	-18.518 -3.874	15443.8	6.90 -0.74	0.0967
20.75 21.00 21.25	154.4 65.2 65.2	n.131 n.123 r.124	-0.024 0.111 0.072	-0.0046 -0.0018 -0.0021	-164.16 30.97 48.19	0.75 0.35 0.34	-5.469 -6.667 -5.209	20.983 12.519 13.127	198.305 -13.942 -25.666	-5.226 -11.567 -8.780	15443.8 6521.4 6521.4	2.11	0.0436
21.50	65.2	0.120	0.008	-0.0016	41.08	0.33 0.34 0.34	-5.584 -5.031 -4.536	13.458 13.789 14.127	-19.752 -10.737 -7.048	-13.836 -40.539 -2660.723	6521.4 6521.4 6521.4	1.59 2.32 2.87	0.0426 0.0420 0.0416
22.25	65.2	0.130	0.009	-0.0010	42.94	0.33	-4.036	14.418	-19.516	-27.687	6521.4 6521.4	1.52	0.0413 0.0408 0.0394
22.75 23.00 23.25	65.2 65.2 65.2	n.136 0.134 0.133	-0.040 -0.037 -0.030	-0.0032 -0.0031 -0.0030	-88.67 -108.48 -132.63	0.30 0.31	-2.690 -2.443 -2.114	15.004 15.447	70.660	-5.084 -5.668	6521.4	-0.60	0.0401
23.50 23.75 24.00	65.2 65.2 65.2	6.132 7.131 0.131	-0.024 -0.020 -0.017	-0.0030 -0.0029 -0.0029	-161.24 -194.22 -231.09	0.31 0.31 0.31	-1.742 -1.344 -0.934	15.786 16.034 16.212	104.749 125.438 148.241	-0.248 -6.820 -7.387	6521.4 6521.4 6521.4	-0.40 -0.34 -0.28	0.0409 0.0410

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#### Table VII

Similarity Functions - Case B

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t	'n	u*	Θ,	R.	L	Ri B	$\mathbf{v}$	Б	С	D	h/z o	h/L	lf h u <sub>*</sub>
v • 25	154.4	0.135	-2.969	1617	-1.48	-8.93	3.636	0.962	8.534	8.191	15443.8	-104.11	0.0942
0.50	154.4	0.148	-3.080	-0.1890	-1.73	-10.66	4.348	0.597	8.457 8.722	8.362 8.659	15443.8 20113.6	-89.28 -113.97	0.0859
1.00	248.5	0.159	-3.528	2518	-1.75	-10.17	5.010	0.686	8.928	8.866	24649.3	-141.74	0.1290
1.25	296.3	4.169	-3.683	-0.2778	-1.80	-21.83	5.248	0.633	9.096	9.028	29029.4 34441.2	-165.53	0.16/6
1.75	441.3	1.176	-3.896	-0.3161	-1.98	-30.65	5.718	0.706	9.482	9.363	44131.4	-223.38	0.2004
2.00	<87.7 685.8	0.183 0.185	-3.929	-0.3265	-2.14	-41.93	6.187	0.433	9.913	y.770	68580.3	-321.10	0.3048
2.50	784 . 1	0.186	-4.096	-0.3542	-2.11	-62.55	6.743	0.420	10.053	9.888	-8-12.8 83336.7	-372.01	0.3472
2./5	893.4 882	0.163	-4.282	-0.3856	-1.97	-80.74	7.043	0.387	10.191	10.069	88764.9	-449.03	0.3964
3.25	0.520	n.182	-4.347	-1.3988	-1.91	-9:.87	7.184	0.384	10.252	10.145	93196.9	-488.49	0.4218
3.75	981.3	.181	-4.356	-0.4139	-1.88	-98.58	7.276	0.351	10.307	10.239	98132.4	-520.82	0.4469
4.00	981.3	0.162	-4.292	-0.4110	-1.93	-94.69	7.725	0.315	10.340	10.279	103071.1	-510.92	0.4629
4.50	1030.7	0.166	-4.034	-0.4027	-2.14	-89.28	7.726	0.270	10.328	10.281	103071.1	-481.05	0.45/2
4.75	1030.7	0.189	-3.854	-0.3915	-2.31	-73.04	7.059	0.217	10.311	10.235	103071.1	-405.51	0.4415
5.25	1000.1	0.196	-3.408	-0.3596	-2.83	-68.84	7.095	0.197	10.312	10.238	108012.5	-381.79	0.4530
5.75	1129.4	0.2.5	-2.893	-0.3210	-3.62	-53.97	6.947	0.174	10.303	10.210	112456.6	-312.12	0.4537
6.00	1129.4	0.219	-2.619	-0.3001	-4.16	-45.54	6.819	0.172	10.273	10.175	112456.6	-271.77	0.4543
6.50	1179.1	0.218	-2.054	-0.2569	-5.70	-32.97	6.609	0.166	10.241	10.120	117903.0	-206.74	0.4460
6.75 7.00	1179.0	0.224	-1.767	-0.2352	-8.83	-20.83	6.431	0.203	10.139	10.085	117903.0	-141.59	0.4332
7.25	1179.1	0.226	-1.199	-0.1915	-10.42	-15.91	5.967	0.250	10.070	10.009	117903.0	-113.17	0.4299
7.50	1179.0	0.224	-0.919	-0.1095	-13.57	-1].08	5.321	0.312	9.851	9.800	117903.0	-62.01	0.4334
8.00	1,28.5	0.219	-0.367	-0.1244	-31.66	-4.91	4.922	0.366	9.666	9.636	122051.6	-38.80	0.4620
8.25	1278.0	0.208	0.181	-0.0758	44.59	1.75	2.860	0.670	10.057	0.880	127802.2	28.66	0.5734
8.75	1327.5	r.134	0.440	-0.0415	9.71	6.43 12.67	-0.924	1.443	9.097 7.694	6.812 -6.760	132754.7	136.74	0.8153
4.25	1127.5	0.107	0.599	-0.0054	4.45	15.41	-5.555	3.262	0.162	-14.795	1-2754.7	298.44	1.0202
9.50	1278.0	0.112	0.585	-0.0041 -0.0031	4.93 5.11	15.68	-5.612	3.605	5.090 4.269	-27.310	127802.2	240.33	0.8957
10.00	1179.0	6.113	0.564	-0.0024	5.17	14.40	-6.908	4.766	3.547	-37.396	117903.0	228.23	0.8610
10.25	108.8	0.101	0.519	-0.0008	3.81	0.93	-11.800	3.535	0.449	-559.393	6521.4	17.11	0.0577
10.75	65.2	0.096	0.516	-0.0000	4.01	0.92	-11.952	3.845	0.024	-2238.906	6521.4	16.27	0.0502
11.00	65.2	0.097	0.475	-0.0005	4.46	0.78	-12.941	4.660	-0.436	-54.302	6521.4	14.62	0.0556
11.50	5.CO	0.096	0.473	-0.0009	4.45	0.72	-13.582	5.143	-0.317	-49.777	10881.5	23.91	0.0921
12.00	108.8	0.097	0.473	-0.0011	4.54	0.93	-16.702	7.902	-0.734	-52.840	10881.5	23.96	0.0941
12.25	108.8	0.103	0.450	-0.0012	4.43	9.87	-18.104	8.833	-1.001	-30.764	10881.5	24.30	0.0873
12.75	108.8	0.115	0.510	-0.0016	5.91		-14.265	7.739	^.263	-32.564	10881.5	18+40	0.0777
13.00	108.8	0.124 0. <b>Г</b> эч	0.502	-0.0018	7.96	0.70	-12.373	7.423	-0.085	-25.614	10861.5	13.67	0.0691
13.50	108.8	0.134	0.448	-0.0021	9.09	··•67	-11.942	7.518	-0.608	-23.460	10681.5	11.97	0.0669 0.0653
14+00	100.8	0.140	0.366	-0.0022	11.54	9.62	-11.467	7.507	-1.928	-20.792	10881.5	9.43	0.0639
14.25	108.8	0.142	0.360	-0.0023	12.71	0.60	-11.397	7.514	-2.615	-19.325	10881.5	7.89	0.0626
14.75	168.4	0.144	0.320	-0.0024	14.70	0.57	-11-424	7.601	-3.821	-17.156	10481.5	7.40	0.0622
15.00	108.8	0.145	0.215	-0.0025	16.05	0.55	-11.552	7.826	-4.661	-15.448	10881.5	6.78	0.0620
15.50	108.4	0.144	0.287	-0.0026	16.49	0.54	-11.617	8.009	-4,956	-14.817	10881.5	6.60 6.47	0.0621
16.00	108.8	0.144	0.274	-0.0026	17.07	0.52	-11.695	8.494	-5.369	-13.665	10681.5	6.38	0.0624
16.25	108.8	0.143	0.269	-0.0027	17.26	1.52	-11.694	8.786	-5.649	-12,718	10881.5	6.25	0.0628
16.75	108.8	0.142	0.261	-0.0027	17.56	0.51	-11-592	9.439	-5.770	-12.303	10881.5	6.20	0.0630
17.00	108.8	0.142	0.257	-0.0027	17.86	0.50	-11.342	10.146	-6.011	-11.570	10881.5	6.09	0.0635
17.50	108.9	0.141	0.244	-0.0027	18.02	0.50	-11.159	10.507	-0.139 -6.27#	-11.246	10881.5	6.04 5.97	0.0637 0.0638
18.00	108.4	0.140	0.242	-0.0028	18.44	(.51	-10.667	11.205	-0.416	-10.660	10481.5	5.90	0.0639
18.25	108.A	0.140	0.234	-0.0028	18.71	0.51	-10.3/2	11.486	-6.633	-10.115	10881.5	5.72	0.0639
18.75	108.8	0.141	0.233	-0.0028	19.37	C.51	-9.748	11.835	-6.704	-9.840	10881.5	5.62	0.0636
19+00	108.8	0.143	0.230	-0.0029	20.10	0.51	-9.095	11.907	-0,681	-9.218	10881.5	5.41	0.0628
19.50	154.4	0.142	0.361	-0.0007	12.62	0.74	-9.958 -9.548	14,636	-2.943	-12.469	15443.8	12.24	0.0875
20.00	154.4	0.148	0.366	-0.0006	13.47	0.75	-8.959	13.889	-2.760	-89.741	15443.8	11.46	0.0801
20.25 20.50	154.4	n.147 n.149	0.199 0.358	-0.0030 -0.0004	24.60	0.73	-8.820 -8.132	13.865	-3.031	-130.702	15443.8	11.01	0.08>4
20.75	154.4	0.148	0.260	-0.0018	19.09	0.76	-8.201	14.023	-7.270	-21.433	15443.8 15443.8	8.09	0.0850
21.00	154.4	0.149	0.071	-0.0003	14.76	0.80	-7.501	13.989	-3.571	-145.593	15443.8	10.46	0.0853
21.50	154.4	0.149	0.284	-0.0012	17.59	0.40	-7.160	14.069 14.236	-5.860	-35.741 -12.824	15443.8 15443.8	8.78	0.0856
22.00	154.4	0.147	0.124	-0.0036	39.32	0.80	-6.838	14.279	-24.320	-5.910	15443.8	3.93	0.0866
22.25	154.4	0.148	0.262	-0.0014	18.96	0.87	-6.324	14.157	-13.209	-16.739	15443.8	6.22	0.0801
22.75	154.4	r.153	0.145	-0.0035	36.79	0.85	-4.975	13.651	-18.665	-6.623	15443.8 15443.8	4.20	0.0830 0.0856
23.00	154.4	0.145 0.146	0.156	-0.0033	29.25	0.91	-4.781	14.224	-15.082	-7.595	15443.8	5.28	0.0871
23.50	154.4	0.144	0.171	-0.0033	27.58	0.94	-4.476	14.304 14.309	-14.168 -13.642	-/.897 -8.165	15443.8 15443.8	5.60	0.0888
24.00	154.4	0.142	0.176	-0.0032	26.13	1.02	-3.698	14.272	-13.423	-8.371	15443.8	5.91	0.0894

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## Table VIII

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Similarity Functions - Case C

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t	h	u_*	$\overline{\Theta}_{\star}$	R <sub>*</sub>	L	Ri B	A	в	С	D	h/z <sub>o</sub>	h/L	lfh u*
0.25	154.4	0+133	-2.760	-0.1502	-1.54	-4.33	3.541	1.001	8.531	8.148	15443.8	-100.06	0.0956
0.50	154.4	0.152	-2.858 -3.057	1742	-1.82	-7.94	4.278	0.619	8.719	8.343	15443.8 20113.6	-84.97	0.0869
1.00	201.1	0.156	-3.270	-0.2309	-1.82	-14.90	4.881	0.502	8.702	8.667	20113.6	-110.29	0.1062
1.25	248.5	.161	-3.433	2552	-1.87	-18.42	5.153	0.501	8.914	9.037	29629.4	-155.10	0.1408
1.75	392.A	.172	-3.656	-1 .2935	-2.01	-26.52	5.566	0.703	9.360	9.261	39277.0	-195.11	0.18/6
2.25	<38.8 43.7	e.179 .183	-3.691	-11.3136	-2.16	-35.41	6.019	0.619	9.826	9.674	43 73.1	-285.01	0.2859
2.50	734.9	r.185	-3.815	-0.3264	-2.23	-53.84	6.502	0.430	9,975	9.814	73493.8	-330.14	0.32/5
2.75	433.4 #33.4	.165	-3.892	-0.3526	-2.18	-05.01	6.840 6.869	0.431	10.118	7.733 7.993	A3336.7	-394.96	0.3746
3.25	A.58A	182	-4.022	-0.3641	-2.06	-77.27	7.025	0.367	10.181	10.068	88264.9	-429.46	0.3995
3.50	932.1	0.151	-4.043	-0.3723	-2.03	-34.81	7.142	0.337	10.238	10.167	93196.9	-458.30	0.4240
4.00	0A1.7	r.152	-3.966		-2.09	-87.71	7.200	0.326	10.284	10.216	98132.4	-470.49	0.4443
···50	1030.7	.10J	-3.729	-0.3677	-2.32	-02.75	7.198	0.282	10.308	10.242	103071.1	-444.69	0.4564
4.75	1030.7	0.109	-3.550	-0.3571	-2.50	-73.74	7.085	0.256	10.276	10.199	103071.1	-411.57	0.4493
5.25	1030.7	1.170	-3.146		-3.05	-58.93	6.945	0.198	10.250	10.187	103/71.1	-337.93	0.4325
5.50	1030./	0.2.1	-2.911	-(.3129	-3.44	-51.04	6.842 6.808	0.180	10.224	10.165	103071.1	-299.68	0.4230
5.00	1080.1	0.209	-2.404	-0.2761	-4.50	-34.02	6.670	0.177	10.209	10.139	108/12.5	-239.76	0.4249
6.25	1127.6	•214 •.214	-2.144		-5.26	-34.50	6.615 6.458	0.174	10.217	10.116	112950.0	-182.12	0.4272
6.75	1179.	.221	-1.617	2169	-7.44	-24.09	6.360	0.191	10.170	10.035	117903.0	-158.40	0.4387
7.00	1179.0	r.224	-1.351		-9.09	-18.96	6.152 5.919	0.209	10.114	9.980	117903.0	-103.56	0.4312
7.50	1179.0	0.22-	-0.027	-0.1572	-14.90	-10.65	5.620	0.200	9,947	9.826	117903.0	-79.15	0.4317
7.75	1179.1	0.222	-0.310	-0.1369	-21.13	-7-17	5.240	U.301 U.350	9.809	9.739	117903.0	-55./9	0.4482
8.25	1226.5	0.246	-0.052	-0.0943	-196.94	-1.15	4.053	0.467	7.921	5.J92	172851.6	-6,24	0.4923
8.50 8.75	1278.4	0.136	0.204	-0.0706	37.42	2.01 7.37	2.4/9	1.554	9.883 8.962	0.004	122031.0	142.47	0.8072
9.00	1278.0	0.091	0.500	-0.0076	3.30	15.10	-7.099	3.513	7.350	-9.199	127602.2	386.73	1.1567
9.25	1220	0.197	0.520	-0.0032	5.70	14.50	-5.888	3.523	3,960	-2/.082	122+51.6	215.46	0.9070
5.75	1124.6	.115	0.490	-0.0025	5.96	13.61	-6.523	4.137	2.919	-35.126	112456.6	189.57	0.8247
10.00	65.2	0.044	0.405	-0.0003	4.00	0.93	-10+311	2.843	0.095	-150.526	6521.4	13.92	0.0548
10.50	65.2	0.074	0.400	0.6001	4.35	1.92	-11.801	3.520	-0.630 -1.834	476.406	6521.4 6521.4	14.98	0.05/2
11.00	65.2	0.091	0.412	-0.0007	5.13	.81	-12.533	4.229	-1.743	-62.080	6521.4	12.70	0.0556
11.25	65.2	0.046	0.413	-0.0007	5.11	4.75 1.69	-13.176	4.691 5.200	-1.556	-50.799	6521.4 6521.4	12.77	0.0557
11.75	118.8	0.097	0.427	-0.0009	5.02		-14.291	7.353	-1.636	-59.621	10881.5	21.69	0.0922
12.00	104.9	0.095	0.433	-0.0011	4.77 4.50	0.89	-17.408	8.125	-1.387	-50.995	10881.5	22.82	0.0942
12.50	108.4	0.110	0.502	-0.0015	5.44		-15-125	7.800	0.236	-34.035	10881.5	20.01	0.0817
12./5	108.8	0.120	0.507	-0.0017	6.44 7.40	0.74	-13.502	7.374	.238	-29.091	10481.5	14.60	0.0707
13.25	116.8	0.132	1.401	-0.0019	8.54	1.68	-12-119	7.293	-0.204	-24.058	10081.5	12.73	0.0680
13.50	104.4	0.130	0.428	-0.0020	10.90	-65	-11.783	7.417	-1.484	-21.021	10:81.5	9.93	0.0648
14.00	100.4	0.141	0.304	-0.0022	12.20	1.00	-11-412	7.307	-2.129	-19.487	10881.5	8.92	0.0636
14.25	104.4	0.143	0.345	-0.0023	14.36		-11-375	1.455	-3.391	-1/.162	10581.5	7,58	0.0624
14.75	108.8	0.144	0.310	-0.0024	15.21	0.55	-11-440	7.524	-3,896	-10.234	10881.5	7.16	0.0622
15.25	104.4	0.145	0.2-9	-1.0425	10.41	.53	-11.582	7.793	-4.625	-14.701	10881.5	6.63	0.0620
15.50	108.4	0.144	0.201	-0.0925	16.80	1.52	-11.645	7,992	-4.873	-14.066	10481.5	6.48 6.37	0.0622
14.00	108.4	0.144	0.270	-0.0025	17.30	1.51	-11.710	8.505	-5.215	-12.982	10081.5	6.29	0.0624
16.25	108.3	C.143	0.202	-0.0020	17.47	0.50	-11.701 -11.656	8.80/ 9.132	-5.340	-12.084	10081.5	6.18	0.0629
10.75	1.08.0	n.14c	1.254	-0.0.24	17.75	1.49	-11-560	9.474	-5.556	-11.689	10881.5	6.13	0.0631
17.00	108.4	0.142	0.251	-0.0026	10.04	0.49	-11.405	10.155	-5.774	-10.989	10881.5	6.03	0.0635
17.50	108.8	0.141	(.247	-0.0026	18.21	1.45	-11.120	10.550	-5.893	-10.678	10881.5	5.98	0.0637
17.75	108.4	n.1↔1 0.1↔0	0.243	-0.0027	18.41	0.49	-10.606	11.234	-0.139	-10.111	10881.5	5.84	0.0639
18.25	108.4	0.141	6.237	-0.0627	18.92	.49	-10.284	11.468	-6.223	-9.832	10881.5	5.75	0,0638
18.50	108.4	0.141	0.232	-0.0027	19.54	0.50	-9.466	11.814	-6.354	-9.305	10881.5	5.57	0.0634
19.00	154.4	0.142	0.230	-0.0028	19.91	0.67	-10.101	14.796	-8.774	-12.185	15443.8	7.69	0.0895
19.50	108.A	0.139	0.253	-0.0024	17.35	0.52	-9.822	11.460	-5.162	-10.617	10881.5	6.27	0.0644
19.75	108.8	0.139	0,223	-0.0025 -0.0018	19.64	· 52 ( .53	-9.479	12.001	-5.049	-15.244	10881.5	6.21	0.0640
20.25	108.A	0.142	0.307	-0.0009	14.79	0.54	-8.585	12.043	-2.717	-41.820	10881.5	7.36	0.0633
20.50 20.75	154.4	0.143 0.152	0.349	-0.0000 -0.0636	41.20	.72	-7.491	13.245	-23,361	-4.961	15443.8	3.75	0.0839
21.00	154.4	0.151	0.364	-0.0000	14.07	0.78	-7.685	13.841	-2.544	-1253.191	15443.8	10.97	0.0844
21.25	154.4	·.151 0.150	0.205	-0.0007	17.84	1.78	-7.330	13.804	-5.398	-34.542	15443.8	8.66	0.0848
21.75	154.4	.149	0.250	-0.0010	19.50	0.79 0.20	-7.106	13.902	-0.831	-23.217	15443.8	7.92 7.87	0.0853
22.00	154.4	0.146	r.319	-0.00019	15.05	0.45	-6.697	14.261	-4.063	-209.164	15443.8	10.26	0.0873
22.50	154.4	0.146	0.194	-0.0020	24.77	0.84	-6.254	14.263	-11.933	-15.073	15443.8 15443.8	0.24 4.54	0.0872
23.00	154.4	0.149	0.156	-0.0032	30.59	0.86	-5.068	13.917	-14.758	-7.261	15443.8	5.05	0.0856
23.25	154.4	( .140	0.170	-0.0031	28.45	0.89	-4.830	14.10Z 14.188	-13.771	-1.646	15443.8	5.68	0.0800
23.50	154.4	r.144	6.177	-0.0031	26.48	.96	-4.098	14.192	-12.826	-8.168	15443.8	5.83	0.0886
2++00	154.4	0.143	0.177	-0.0030	26.13	1.00	-3.674	14.150	-12.713	-0.350	12443.8	2*71	4.40.41

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### Table IX

				Simi	larit	y Fu	nctic	ons -	Case	e D			lelh
t	h	u*	Θ,	R <sub>*</sub>	L	Ri B	А	в	С	D	h/z <sub>o</sub>	h/L	$\frac{ \mathbf{I} n}{\mathbf{u}_{\star}}$
0.25	154.4	c.131	-2.547	1389	-1.62	-7.71	3.439	1.040	8.52/	8.100	15443.8	-95.63	0.09/2
0.50 v.75	154.4	0.145	-2.635	-0.1007	-1.92	-9.20	4.200 4.534	0.645	×.443 8.717	×.320 8.606	15443.8 20113.6	-80.53 -106.61	0.1110
1.00	201.1	0.15+	-3.021	-0.2104	-1.92	-13.80	4.804	0.542	8.693	d.651	20113.6	-104.66	0.10/4
1.25	246.3	0.159	-3.193	-0.2337	-1.94	-20.27	5.00/	0.602	9.076	¥.010	29+29.4	-149.23	0.1441
1.75	744.4	1.164	-3.411	-0.2706	-2.07	-22.92	5.444	0.621	9.222	9.147	34441.2	-166.52	0.16/8
2.00	490.0 587.7	0.176	-3.457	2614	-2.21	-34.14	5.419	0.780	9.558	9.384	58773.2	-251.99	0.26/2
2.50	485.4	0.153	-3.536	-0.2997	-2.35	-45.93	5.408	0.465	9.891	9.732	A8580.3	-291.37	0.3082
2.13	784.1	.184	-3.596	-0.3100	-2.33	-50.1/	6.643	0.413	10.029	9.932	83336.7	-365.29	0.3747
3.25	A.548	r.182	-3.700	-0.3309	-2.23	-70.85	6.979	0.395	10.161	10.013	A8264.9	-396.03	0.3942
3.50	0.32.0	281.0	-3.714	-0.3382	-2.21	-77.64	7.095	0.381	10.218	10.082	93196.9	-419.68	0.4248
<b>*</b> •00	0.520	0.182	-3.642	3433	-2.27	-74.50	7.054	0.311	10.214	10.139	93196.9	-410.76	0.4214
4.25	941.3 961.3	.184 C.185	-3.548	-0.3400	-2.51	-69.47	7.108	0.304	10.242	10.191	98132.4	-390.28	0.4346
4.15	1036.7	C.189	-3.266	3252	-2.72	-68.52	7.071	0.263	10.272	10.199	103 71.1	-378.57	0.4489
5.00	1030./	0.193	-3.083	-0.3132	-2.99	-52.88	6.857	0.220	10.231	10.179	103-71-1	-310.49	0.4341
5.50	1030.7	0.261	-2.667	-0.2853	-3.74	-46.28	6.777	0.196	10.205	10.135	103 71.1	-275.45	0.4229
5.75	1080.1	0.205	-2.438	-0.2526	-4.92	-35.46	6.611	0.181	10.187	10.098	108 12.5	-219.58	0.4246
6.25	1080.1	n.214	-1.959	2351	-3.74	-24.48	6.470	0.175	10.151	10.058	108 12.5	-188.20	0.4162
6.50 6.75	1020.1	221	-1.469	-0.1997	-8.14	-20.57	6.200	0.188	10.101	9.978	112456.6	-138.82	0.4212
7.00	1129.4	6.223	-1.222	-0.1814	-9.97	-16.14	5.965	0.201	10.042	9.919	112456.6	-113.34	0.4166
7.50	1129.6	0.224	-0.736	-0.1450	-16.53	-8.98	5+440	0.245	9,866	9.725	112456.6	-60.33	0.4156
7.75	1129.4	155.	-().455	-0.1263	-23.91	-5.96	5.051	0.286	9.718	9.011	112056.6	-47.24	0,4208
8.00	1129.0	0.215	-0.012	-0.0374	-799.71	-0.77	4.225	0.450	2.752	0.828	137708.9	-1.72	0.5569
9.24	1727.5	n.176	0.276	-0.0653	32.49	2.58	2.420	0.725	9.840	8.321	132754.7	40.86	0.0230
8.75	1278.1	0.128	0.564	-0.0067	3.32	12.25	-7.983	3.461	7,279	-13.776	127802.2	384.37	1.1540
9.25	1228.5	0.10/	0.522	-0.0037	5.07	13.99	-5.948	3.253	5.197	-27.823	17251.6	242.20	0.9400
9.70 9.75	1179.0	0.111	0.501	-0.0028	5.95	12.24	-6.810	4.039	2.800	-40.358	103-71.1	173.11	0.7541
10.00	108.8	0.100	0.400	-0.0006	4.96	1.36	-10.821	3.184	0.257	-120.097	10481.5	21.92	0.0876
10./5	65.2	0.095	0.401	0.0002	4.51	0.91	-11.648	3.430	-0.679	308.199	6521.4	14.44	0.0501
10.75	65.7	0.0+7	0.414	-0.0006	5.13	. 84	-12.072	3.705	-1.598	-78.074	6-21.4	12.70	0.0555
11.00	65.2	0.09/	0.414	-0.0007	5.12	0.72	-13.436	4.712	-1.264	-64.557	6521.4	12.46	0.0558
11.50	65.2	0.044	0.415	-0.0008	4.08	0.66	-14.443	5.320	-1.076	-50.281	6521.4	13.37	0.0569
11.75	100.4	0.090	0.433	-0.0010	4.50	0.86	-14.199	8.351	-0.941	-50.887	10+81.5	24.18	0.0958
12.25	104.8	0.105	0.492	-0.0013	5.04	0.80	-15.962	7.773	0.196	-45.044	10+81.5	21.57	0.0857
12.50	105.4	0.124	0.507 0.497	-0.0014	7.01	0.72	-12.932	7.075	J.505	-34,249	10-81.5	15.52	0.0723
13.00	108.8	0.130	0.472	-0.0017	8.07	0.68	-12-293	7.069	0.166	-31-333	10481.5	13.49	0.0692
13.25	108.8	0.134	0.440	-0.0018	10.42	0.63	-11.670	7.220	-1.019	-26.673	10+81.5	10.44	0.0655
13.75	108.8	0.1+0	0.378	-0.0020	11.70	0.60	-11.462	7.237	-1.675	-25.118	10681.5	9.30	0.0641
14.00	108.4	0.142	0.333	-0.0020	14.00	0.57	-11.355	7.296	-2.968	-21.990	10481.5	7.77	0.0627
1++50	108.A	0.144	0.314	-0.0022	14.94	0.55	-11.423	7.303	-3.508	-20.663	10+61.5	7.28	0.0623
14.73	104.4	0.144	0.240	-0.0022	16.31	0.53	-11.455	7.592	-4.298	-10.440	10881.5	6.67	0.0640
15.23	108.4	0.144	0.282	-0.0023	16.77	0.52	-11.623	7.767	-4.564	-17.507	10881.5	6.49	0.0622
15.50	108.4	0.144	0.270	-0.0023	17.35	0.50	-11.718	8.239	-4,920	-15.919	10+81.5	6.27	0.0623
10.00	106.4	0.143	0.206	-0.0024	17.54	0.49	-11.730	8.526	-5.042	-15.236	10+81.5	6.20 6.15	0.0645
10.25	108.9	0.143	0.258	-0.0024	17.82	1.48	-11.659	9.172	->.237	-14.040	10481.5	6.11	0.0649
16.75	108.4	0.1+4	0.255	-0.0025	17.94	0.48	-11.570	9.520	-5.328	-13.515	10481.5	6.06 6.07	0.0631
17.25	108.8	0.142	0.244	-0.0025	10.23	.48	-11.282	10.241	-5.524	-12.589	10+81.5	5.97	0.0635
1/.50	108.9	0.141	() . 244	-0.0025	18.40	0.48	-11.079	10.603	-5.635	-12.177	10581.5	5.91	0.0637 0.0638
10+00	108.8	0.141	0.238	-0.0026	15.84	1.48	-10.530	11.260	-5.833	-11.421	10481.5	5.78	0.0638
10.25	118.8	0.141	0.235	-0.0026	19-11	0.48	-10.203	11.499	-5.894	-11.062	10+81.5	5.69	0.0637
18.75	108.8	0.142	0.230	-0.0026	19.73	0.49	-9.579	11.801	-5,996	-11.392	10481.5	5.52	0.0633
14.00	154.4	0.149	0.230	-0.0027	20.54	0.65	-9.398	13.865	-0.590	-12.316	15443.8	7.69	0.0872
19.50	154.4	r.140	0.206	-0.0031	23.43	r.68	-9.591	13.859	-10.560	-7.448	15443.8	6.59	0.08/2
19.75	154.4	n.]48	0.110	-0.0000	45.30 13.18	0.67	-9.045 -A.833	13.039	-27.340	-1220.105	15443.8	11.72	0.0859
20.25	154.4	0.144	0.366	-0.0001	13.63		-8.515	13.779	-2.242	-646.024	15443.8	11.33	0.0857
20+50	154.4	0.144	0.359	-0.0000 u.0000	13.89	0.75	-8.23/	13.855	-2.472	1700.975	15443.8	11.04	0.0855
21.00	154.4	0.150	0.001	-0.0044	63.04	0.71	-7.614	13.799	-40.106	-3.042	15443.8	2.45	0.0850
21.25	154.4	0.148	0.216	-0.0030	31.37	0.74	-7.495	14.013	-15.872	-10,394	15443.8	6.74	0.0800
21.75	154.4	.149	0.262	-0.0010	17.71	0.74	-6.447	13.979	-5.158	-43.579	15443.8	6.72	0.0856
22.00	154.4	0.145	0.330	-0.0001	14.90 17.28	0.82 0.83	-6.500	14.087	-3.721	-50.003	15443.8	8.94	0.0801
22.50	154.4	0.143	0.204	-0.0016	22.42	0.85	-6.195	14.536	-10.220	-22.284	15443.8	6.89	0.0887
72.75	154.4	n.153	0.144	-0.0032 1E00.0-	35.90	0.82	-4.803 -/,,216	13.916	-15.198	-7.761	1543.8	4.83	0.0857
23.25	154.4	( .146	0.163	-0.0031	29.54	0.88	-4.599	14.100	-14.067	-0.166	15-+3.8	5.23	0.08/2
23.50	154.4	0.144	0.168	-0.0030	28.10	0.91 0.95	-4.277	14.172	-13.346	-0.4/6	15443.8	5.66	0.0668
24.00	154.4	0.143	u.171	-0.0030	20.06		-3-491	14.119	-12.777	-8.912	15443.8	5.75	0.0873

# Table X

Similarity Functions - Case E ....

				Sim	llari	$\mathbb{L}_{\mathbb{Z}}^{\times}$ FU	uncti	ons -	- Cas	e E			
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t	h	u,	Θ,	R.,	L	Ri	Ĩ.	В	С	D	h/z	n/L	17
		~	~			Ð					0		<sup>ч</sup> *
125	154.4	.140	-2.759	-1-31	-1.85	-7.14	3.456	0.777	8.481	8.107	15443.8	-83.58	0.0869
0.50	154.4	0.176	-2.727	-0.1694	-2.57	-4.88	4.007	0.425	8.364	8.257	15443.8	-60.04	0.0748
1.00	244.5	199	-2.069	-1.2088	-3.40		4.343	0.366	8.775	8.700	24+49.3	-73.18	0.1026
1.25	290.7	.214	-2.883	2225	-3.91	76	4.461	0.302	8.917	8.833	29629.4	-75.83	0.1140
1.50	744.4	6.229	-2.845	-0.2328	-4.5	-9.51	4.535	0.245	9.255	9.102	44131.4	-82.99	0.1469
2.00	87.7	0.266	-2.700	-1.2376	-6.31	-11.13	5.020	0.091	9.500	9.285	58773.2	-93.21	0.1822
2.25	485.A 786.1	0.28	-2.720	-0.2393	-7.12	-11.65	5.208	0.032	9.833 9.745	7.422 9.494	78412.8	-100.21	0.2217
2.75	a33.4	0.3 1	-2.651	2448	-8.44	-12.00	5.311	0.039	9.788	9.573	83336.7	-98.73	0.2203
3.00	sP2.4	0.349	-2.615	-1.2473	-9.03	-11.05	5.320	0.055	9.828	7.038	88264.9	-91.98	0.2304
3.50	4.544	1.321	-2.526	-0.2506	-10.13	-1 .36	5.267	0.060	9.798	7.695	88264.9	-87.10	0.2263
3.75	a32.		-2.408	-0.2500	-10.76	-10-19	5.194	0.070	7.834 7.818	9.733	93196.9	-81.94	0.2313
4.25	981.7	.330	-2.330	-0.2470	-12.02	-4.39	5.096	0.0/5	9.847	9.755	98132.4	-81.63	0.2406
4.50	941.7 681.7	0.341	-2.244	-0.2433	-12.78	-4.74	5.035	0.069	9.832	9.766	98132.4	-72,44	0.2357
5+00	0/1.7	0.345	-2.053	-0.2341	-14.34	-7.60	4.887	0.067	¥.792	9.715	98132.4	-68.21	0.2341
5.25	1030.7	n. 348	-1.945		-15.37	-7.37	4.844	0.070	9.816 9.795	9.707	103071.1	-62.47	0.2434
5.75	1037	1.344	-1.649	2125	-17.75	-5.21	4.600	0.063	9.769	9.656	103071.1	-58.06	0.2430
6.00	10+0-1	0.354	-1.500	-0.2036	-19.29	-3.89	4.584	0.000	9.784	9.644	108 12.5	-50.01	0.2543
6.50	1080.1	0.340	-1.2/2	-0.1034	-23.42	-4.70	4.343	0.077	9.718	9.574	108012.5	-46.13	0.2556
6.75	1124.4	.347	-1.113	-0.1/21	-26.47	-4.27	4.235	0.057	9.718	9.574	112956.6	-42.67	0.2645
7.00	1080.1	0.338	-0.777	-9.1485	-35.97	-2.92	3.878	0.094	9.566	9.506	108012.5	-30.03	0.2630
7.50	1080.1	516.0	-0.600	-0.1361	-44.61	-2.32	3.653	0.105	9.479	9.434	148412.5	24.21	0.2603
7.75	1080.1	0.323	-0.221	-0.1231	-01.02	-1.04	3.013	0.152	9.064	9.214	112456.6	-10.63	0.2986
0.25	1179.	6.293	-0.01/	-0.0948	-1183.40	-0.28	2.415	0.200	3.316	9.048	117903.0	-1.00	0.3312
8.5V 2.75	1179.0	0.2-9	0.431	-0.(544	22.78	2.18	-1.871	0.693	y.229	7.487	127:02.2	56.11	0.5181
9.00	1327.5	C.1+L	0.016	-0.1.262	7.74	4.43	-7.958	1.8 4	8.242	3.681	132754.7	171.45	0.7742
9.25	1727.5	C+1 //	0.630	-0.0115	4.20	5.20	-14.749	3.721	0.970	-14.009	132754.7	311.50	0.9804
9.75	1270.	6.115		-0.0048	4.78	1.93	-12.490	4.662	5.330	-21.397	127-02.2	267.41	0.91/8
10.00	1224.4	0.113	6.511	-0.0019	4.77	4.27	-13-111	5.469	4.459	-35.010	17203.0	252.74	0.8862
10.50	1225.4	0.1.1	0.574	-0.0000	4.51	++45	-14.250	7.448	2.859	-214.176	12251.0	272.52	0.9500
10.75	100.2	0.070	0.513	-0.0005	3.57	1.25	-15-323	6.800 H.480	-0.069	-285.921	10681.5	27.28	0.1057
11.25	10408	0.001	0.375	-0.0004	4.00	1.30	-16.812	10.129	-3.843	-195.068	10+81.5	27.23	0.1103
11.20	108.4	0.674	(.3° m	-0.0004	3.98	1.31	-16+830	11.563	-4.371	-203.207	10+81.5	27.32	0.1130
12.00	108.8	0.0/8	1.342	-0.0004	4.03	1.32	-15.091	13.793	-4.860	-19/.017	10481.5	26.99	0.1150
12.25	104.4	0.078	0.330	-0.0004	4.07	1.33	-15.728	14.618	-4.965	-186.042	10+81.5	26.71	0.1150
12.15	108.2	0.078	ر د د را ر د د و را	-0.0004	4.16	1.35	-13.852	15.8+2	-4.969	-163.905	10-81.5	26.14	0.1143
13.00	104.4	6.019	0.333	-0.0004	4.20	1.37	-13.113	16.400	-4.959	-150.944	10+81.5	25.90	0.1140
13+25	108.8	0.079	0.332	-0.0005	4.20	1.41	-11.655	17.249	-4.928	-138.477	10+81.5	25.52	0.1136
13.75	108.4	0.074	6.327	-0.0005	4.28	1.43	-10.968	17.633	-4.940	-128.030	10481.5	25.40	0.1137
14.00	104.4	0.079 0.079	0.327	-0+0006	4.30	1.49	-4.640	10.200	-4.962	-111.235	10481.5	25.29	0.1141
14.50	100.0	0.078	0.323	-0.0006	4.30	1.52	-4.623	18.559	-4.996	-103.214	10+81.5	25.33	0.1146
14.75	108.8	0.077	0.306	-0.000/	4.10	1.00	-8.301	19.738	->.622	-84.959	10881.5	26.17	0.1196
15.20	65.2	0.072	0.242	-0.0005	4.00	l•08	-6.084	15.215	-4,167	-55.324	6521.4	16.08	0.0743
15.75	65.2	0.077 (.0,44	0.304	-0.0010	4.99	1.10	-6.304	12.660	-2.664	-42.146	6521.4	13.08	0.0636
10.00	62	9.0	0.326	-0.0011	5.61	1.12		11.719	-2.447	-36.315	6521.4	11.62	0.0598
10.20	65.2	(.)+1	0.3(*	-0.0011	5.97	1.17	-3.554	10.505	-2.805	-31.358	6521.4	9.35	0.0552
10.75	65.2	0.10	0.2-2	-9-9013	1.12	1.21	-2.424	10.233	-3.302	-31.650	6521.4	8.45	0.0539
17.00	67.2	G•101 .0∎1 ∞	0.272	-0.0013	8.33 7.40	1.24	-1.371	9.902	-4.877	-27.106	6521.4	6.89	0.0524
17.50	65.2	6.103	0.230	-u.0014	10.50	1.34	-1-442	9.565	-3.976	-26.131	6521.4	6.21	0.0540
17.75	65.2	0.104	0.2-4	-0.0015	13.05	1.39	-0.638	9.202	-0.928	-20.598	6521.4	4.99	0.0517
10.25	65.2	0.1. +	1.103	-0.0015	14.00	1.51	-0.276	9.124	-14.863	-20.005	6521.4	4.45	0.0516
10.50	65.2	0.104	0.149	-0.0016 -0.0016	173	1.55	0.36-	8.852	-15.949	-25.120	6521.4	3.40	0.0516
14.00	65.2	0.155	0.1-5	-0.0004	12.21	1.79	0.540	8.834	-8.303	-110.623	6521.4	5.34	0.0523
19.25	65.7	0.100	0.257	-0.001	45.99		0.954	8,566	-53.524	-15.611	6521.4	1.42	0.0546
1 75	65.2	C.1.2	0.045	-0.0013	24.99	1.98	1.139	8.375	-25.383	-32.728	6521.4	2.61	0.0525
20.00	65.2	0.103	0.152	5000-0-0	14.58	2.19	1.404	8.020	-11.622	278.719	6-21.4	4.47	0.0544
20.50	65.2	0•1u+	0.001	-0.0023	1782.84	2.14	1.594	7.749 -	2284.300	-15.086	6521.4 6521.4	0.04	0.0517
21.00	65.2 65.2	0.103 0.103	0.053	-0.0005	24.79	2.34	1.619	7.501	-24,739	-108.449	6-21.4	2.63	0.0541
21.25	65.2	0.1.3	0.134	0.0003	17.82	2.43	1.599	7.376	-15.821	214.870	6521.4	3.66	0.0523
21.50 21.75	65.2	0.104	-0.030	-0.0024	-41.20	2.44	1.560	7.072	-30.143	-128.845	6521.4	2.24	0.0540
22.00	65.2	0.103	0.0-0	-0.0004	30.30	2.45	1.480	6.966	-31.836	-134.176	6521.4	2.15	0.05<1 0.05<0
22.25	65.2	0.1.3	0.081 0.0r-	0.0003 -0.0012	-30.03	5.35 86.5	1.306	6.742	-326.582	-38.458	6521.4	0.25	0.0518
22.75	65.2	0.107	-0.022	-0.0018	-119.02	2.30	1.437	6.427	148.934	-23,442	6-21.4	-0.55	0.0500
23.00	62	0.105	-0.018	-0.001A	-143.03	2.25	1.716	6.514	223.972	-27.238	6521.4	-0.38	0.0514
23.50	65.2	0.104	-0.012	-0.0617	-210.12	2.21	0.792	6.540	274.321	-25.764	6521.4	-0.31	0.0518
23.75 24.00	65.2 65.2	اد،1.∩ 3⊔ 0.0	-0.004	-0.0017	-256.70	2.10	0.380	0.50J 6.580	412.846	-27.221	6521.4	-0.21	0.0541

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Fig. 36. Similarity function A as a
function of h/L: open circles (0)
- case E; closed circles (•)
- cases A-D.

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h/\_

Fig. 37. Similarity function B as a function
 of h/L: open circles (o) - case E;
 closed circles (.) - cases A-D.



h/L

Fig. 38. Similarity function C as a function of h/L: open circles (o) - case E; closed circles (•) - cases A-D.



Fig. 39. Similarity function D as a function of h/L:
 open circles (o) - case E; closed circles
 (.) - cases A-D.





Similarity Function B



Fig. 40. (a) Similarity function A as a function of h/L and h/z<sub>0</sub> for values of  $|f|h/u_* \ge 0.1$ . (b) Similarity function B as a function of h/L and h/z<sub>0</sub> for values of  $|f|h/u_* \ge 0.1$ .







Fig. 41. (a) Similarity function C as a function of h/Land  $h/z_0$  for values of  $|f|h/u_* \ge 0.1$ . (b) Similarity function D as a function of h/Land  $h/z_0$  for values of  $|f|h/u_* \ge 0.1$ .

Figures 36-39. Figures 40 (a,b) and 41 (a,b) show isolines of A, B, C, and D as functions of  $h/z_0$  and h/L for a restricted range of values of  $|f|h/u_*$ .

An examinations of Tables VI-X indicates that the similarity functions C and D are equal (within a few percent) in the unstable boundary layer. Under stable conditions, however, C and D do not appear to be equal.

Brutsaert and Chan (1978), analyzing experimental data, evaluated the similarity functions C and D. With the height of the inversion as the length scale,  $\delta$ , they found D to be about 0.65 C. Their results, however, are based on the use of  $\overline{\Theta}$  ( $\delta$ ) and  $\overline{R}$  ( $\delta$ ) in the deficit relations instead of the vertically averaged variables  $\overline{\Theta}_{m}$  and  $\overline{R}_{m}$ . As pointed out by Arya (1977, 1978) the use of  $\overline{\Theta}$  ( $\delta$ ) and  $\overline{R}$  ( $\delta$ ) in the formulation of C and D is less desirable than the use of the vertically averaged variables because the results are more sensitive to baroclinicity and sampling errors.

#### 9. SUMMARY

A higher order closure turbulence model, using the full level 3 equations (Mellor and Yamada, 1974; Yamada and Mellor, 1975) is described in detail in section 2. A new formulation for the length scale *l*, defined by equations (65a - 65c) is used. This length scale, appearing in each of the modeling parameterizations described in section 3, has the same shape in the PBL as Deardorff's (1974, 1975) profile of the turbulence energy dissipation length scale.

Equilibrium boundary conditions for the second moments are applied at the lower boundary. The surface mixing ratio and potential temperature are predicted with a single layer ground thermodynamics model (Deardorff, 1978).

The results of a simulation of Day 33-34 of the Wangara boundary layer are examined in section 6. The boundary layer grows through the day, reaching a maximum (1320 m) around 1800 hours (6:00 p.m. local time). About an hour after sunset, the PBL top falls rapidly to a more or less constant value of 100-150 m throughout the night.

Twenty-four hour simulations are made both with and without the Coriolis terms. The results are nearly identical for all the mean and prognostic turbulence variables. The details of the Reynolds stress components  $\overline{u'w'}$  and  $\overline{v'w'}$ , however, did show some sensitivity to the inclusion of the Coriolis terms.

Finally, the similarity functions A, B, C, and D are evaluated in section 8. Layer-averaged variables are used in the deficit relations. The similarity functions C and D are found to be equal in the unstable boundary layer, although this appears not to be true in the stable boundary layer.

#### APPENDIX A

# SOLUTION OF THE DIAGNOSTIC REYNOLDS STRESS, HEAT FLUX, AND WATER VAPOR FLUX EQUATIONS

The level 3 equations for the Reynolds stress and the heat flux (equations 50-58) represent a closed set of 9 diagnostic equations. Once the prognostic equations for the mean variables  $(\overline{u}, \overline{v}, \overline{\Theta}_v, \overline{R})$  and the turbulence variables  $(q^2, \overline{\Theta_v^{(2)}})$  are solved, the individual components of the Reynolds stress tensor and the heat flux vector are determined. The sclution of the simultaneous equations (50-58), however, requires a great deal of algebraic work. It is convenient to represent equations (50-58) in the matrix form (equations A-1).

The matrix is solved by performing elementary row reduction operations until all the non-diagonal elements are zero and the diagonal elements are equal to one. If, at each step in the matrix manipulation, a new variable is defined in terms of combinations of previously defined variables, the answer will be of the form  $\overline{u'_i u'_j} = N_k$ , where  $N_k$  is defined in terms of M's, and the M's are defined in terms of L's, etc. This procedure will lead to the following:

									_	_	
ſ	1	0	0	Å <sub>5</sub>	<sup>A</sup> 2 <sup>+A</sup> 6	° A <sub>3</sub>	0	0	° <sup>¤</sup> 4	u' <sup>2</sup>	Å
	0	1	0	в 5	° B <sub>3</sub>	в <sub>2</sub>	0	0	₿ <sub>4</sub>	$\overline{{v'}^2}$	° B <sub>1</sub>
	0	0	l	0	°2+°5	°°3	0	0	°c4	w' <sup>2</sup>	°,
	° D3	° D5	0	1	° D	°2+04	0	0	о	u'v'	ο
	$\overset{\circ}{\mathrm{E}}_{4}$	0	1 <sup>+2</sup> 5	0	1	° E <sub>6</sub>	° E3	0	о	<u>u'w'</u> =	°E2
	0	0	, F <sub>1</sub>	° F4	° F5	1	0	° F3	0	v'w'	°F2
	0	0	0	0	Gl	0	1	Ĝ₄	ဇီ <sub>2</sub> +ဇီ <sub>3</sub>	$\frac{\mathbf{u'}\mathbf{\theta'}}{\mathbf{v}}$	ο
	0	0	0	0	0	ů,	н <sub>3</sub>	1	н <sub>2</sub>	v' <sup>θ</sup> 'v	ο
	0	0	i <sub>2</sub>	0	0	0	° 3	0	1	w'0'	°,
L	•								4		ь "J

Equations A-1

								_			-
<b>1</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<u>u'</u> 2	N	1
о	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	ο	<b>v</b> ' <sup>2</sup>	N	2
о	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	ο	w' <sup>2</sup>	N	3
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	ο	u'v'	N	4
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	ο	u'w'	= N	5
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	ο	<u>v'w'</u>	N	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	u'θ'v	N	7
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	ο	v' <sup>θ</sup> 'v	N	8
0	0 <sup>`</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	l	w'0'	N	9
								L.	<b>L</b>	لم	

Equations (A-2)

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$$\begin{split} & \mathring{A}_{1} = q^{2}/3 & \mathring{C}_{4} = \frac{-4 \, \aleph_{1}}{q} \, \aleph g & \mathring{F}_{2} = 3 \, \aleph_{1} \operatorname{Cq} \frac{\partial \overline{v}}{\partial z} \\ & \mathring{A}_{2} = \frac{4 \, \aleph_{1}}{q} \, \frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial z} & \mathring{C}_{5} = \frac{-6 \, \aleph_{1}}{q} \, f_{y} & \mathring{F}_{3} = \frac{-3 \, \aleph_{1}}{q} \, \aleph g \\ & \mathring{A}_{3} = \frac{-2 \, \aleph_{1}}{q} \, \frac{\partial \overline{v}}{\partial z} & \mathring{P}_{1} = \frac{3 \, \aleph_{1}}{q} \, \frac{\partial \overline{v}}{\partial z} & \mathring{F}_{4} = \frac{-3 \, \aleph_{1}}{q} \, f_{y} \\ & \mathring{A}_{4} = \frac{+2 \, \aleph_{1}}{q} \, \aleph g & \mathring{P}_{2} = \frac{3 \, \aleph_{1}}{q} \, \frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial z} & \mathring{F}_{5} = \frac{3 \, \ell_{1}}{q} \, f_{z} \\ & \mathring{A}_{5} = \frac{-6 \, \ell_{1}}{q} \, f_{z} & \mathring{D}_{3} = \frac{3 \, \aleph_{1}}{q} \, f_{z} & \mathring{G}_{1} = \frac{3 \, \aleph_{2}}{q} \, \frac{\partial \overline{0}}{\partial z} \\ & \mathring{A}_{6} = \frac{6 \, \aleph_{1}}{q} \, f_{y} & \mathring{D}_{4} = \frac{3 \, \aleph_{1}}{q} \, f_{z} & \mathring{G}_{3} = \frac{3 \, \aleph_{2}}{q} \, \frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial z} \\ & \mathring{B}_{1} = q^{2}/3 & \mathring{D}_{5} = \frac{-3 \, \aleph_{1}}{q} \, f_{z} & \mathring{G}_{3} = \frac{3 \, \aleph_{2}}{q} \, f_{z} \\ & \mathring{B}_{2} = \frac{4 \, \aleph_{1}}{q} \, \frac{\partial \overline{v}}{\partial z} & \mathring{E}_{1} = \frac{3 \, \aleph_{1}}{q} \, \frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial z} & \mathring{G}_{4} = \frac{-3 \, \aleph_{2}}{q} \, f_{z} \\ & \mathring{B}_{3} = \frac{-2 \, \varrho_{1}}{q} \, \frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial z} & \mathring{E}_{2} = 3 \, \aleph_{1} \operatorname{Cq} \, \frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial z} & \mathring{H}_{1} = \frac{3 \, \varrho_{2}}{q} \, \frac{\partial \overline{0}}{\partial z} \\ & \mathring{B}_{4} = \frac{4 \, \varrho_{1}}{q} \, \frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial z} & \mathring{E}_{3} = \frac{-3 \, \varrho_{1}}{q} \, \eta g & \mathring{H}_{2} = \frac{3 \, \varrho_{2}}{q} \, \frac{\partial \overline{0}}{\partial z} \\ & \mathring{B}_{5} = \frac{6 \, \varrho_{1}}{q} \, f_{z} & \mathring{E}_{3} = \frac{-3 \, \varrho_{1}}{q} \, \eta g & \mathring{H}_{2} = \frac{3 \, \varrho_{2}}{q} \, \frac{\partial \overline{v}}{\partial z} \\ & \mathring{B}_{5} = \frac{6 \, \varrho_{1}}{q} \, f_{z} & \mathring{E}_{4} = \frac{-3 \, \varrho_{1}}{q} \, \eta g & \mathring{H}_{3} = \frac{3 \, \varrho_{2}}{q} \, \vartheta_{3} \\ & \mathring{B}_{5} = \frac{6 \, \varrho_{1}}{q} \, f_{z} & \mathring{E}_{5} = \frac{3 \, \varrho_{1}}{q} \, f_{y} & \mathring{H}_{3} = \frac{3 \, \varrho_{2}}{q} \, \varrho_{9} \\ & \mathring{E}_{5} = \frac{3 \, \varrho_{1}}{q} \, f_{y} & \mathring{H}_{1} = \frac{3 \, \varrho_{2}}{q} \, \varrho_{9} \\ & \mathring{E}_{2} = \frac{-2 \, \varrho_{1}}{q} \, \vartheta_{3} & \mathring{E}_{2} \, \varrho_{9} \, \vartheta_{7} \\ & \mathring{E}_{5} = \frac{3 \, \varrho_{1}}{q} \, f_{y} & \mathring{H}_{1} = \frac{3 \, \varrho_{2}}{q} \, \varrho_{9} \, \vartheta_{7} \\ & \mathring{E}_{5} = \frac{3 \, \varrho_{1}}{q} \, f_{y} & \mathring{H}_{1} = \frac{3 \, \varrho_{2}}{q} \, \varrho_{9} \, \vartheta_{1} \\ & \mathring{E}_{5} = \frac{3 \, \varrho_{1}}{q} \, f_{7} & \mathring{E}_{1} \, \vartheta_{1} \, \vartheta_{1} & \mathring{E}_{1} \, \vartheta_{1} \, \vartheta_{1} \, \vartheta_{1} \, \vartheta_{2} \\ & \mathring{E}_{5} = \frac{3 \, \varrho_{1}}{q} \, \vartheta_{1} \, \vartheta_{1} & \mathring{E$$

$$\begin{split} & \mathbf{N}_1 = \mathbf{M}_2/\mathbf{M}_1 & \mathbf{M}_{15} = \mathbf{K}_{16} - \mathbf{K}_{17}\mathbf{L}_7 & \mathbf{K}_{13} = \mathbf{I}_6 - \mathbf{I}_8(\mathbf{J}_1\mathbf{J}_3) \\ & \mathbf{N}_2 = \mathbf{M}_4 - \mathbf{M}_3(\mathbf{M}_2/\mathbf{M}_1) & \mathbf{M}_{16} = \mathbf{K}_{18} - \mathbf{K}_{17}\mathbf{L}_8 & \mathbf{K}_{14} = \mathbf{I}_7 - \mathbf{I}_8(\mathbf{J}_2/\mathbf{J}_3) \\ & \mathbf{N}_3 = \mathbf{L}_8 - \mathbf{L}_7(\mathbf{M}_2/\mathbf{M}_1) & \mathbf{L}_1 = \mathbf{1} - \mathbf{F}_2\mathbf{K}_4 & \mathbf{K}_{16} = \mathbf{I}_{10} - \mathbf{I}_{12}(\mathbf{J}_1/\mathbf{J}_3) \\ & \mathbf{N}_4 = \mathbf{M}_6 - \mathbf{M}_5(\mathbf{M}_2/\mathbf{M}_1) & \mathbf{L}_2 = \mathbf{F}_1 - \mathbf{F}_2\mathbf{K}_5 & \mathbf{K}_{17} = \mathbf{I}_{11} - \mathbf{I}_{12}(\mathbf{J}_2/\mathbf{J}_3) \\ & \mathbf{N}_6 = \mathbf{M}_{10} - \mathbf{M}_9(\mathbf{M}_2/\mathbf{M}_1) & \mathbf{L}_3 = \mathbf{F}_3 - \mathbf{F}_2\mathbf{K}_6 & \mathbf{K}_{18} = \mathbf{I}_{13} - \mathbf{I}_{12}(\mathbf{J}_4/\mathbf{J}_3) \\ & \mathbf{N}_6 = \mathbf{M}_{10} - \mathbf{M}_9(\mathbf{M}_2/\mathbf{M}_1) & \mathbf{L}_5 = \mathbf{F}_4 - \mathbf{F}_5\mathbf{K}_5 & \mathbf{J}_1 = \mathbf{I}_1 \\ & \mathbf{N}_8 = \mathbf{M}_{14} - \mathbf{M}_{13}(\mathbf{M}_2/\mathbf{M}_1) & \mathbf{L}_6 = \mathbf{F}_6 - \mathbf{F}_5\mathbf{K}_6 & \mathbf{J}_2 = \mathbf{I}_2 - \mathbf{I}_3\mathbf{G}_1 \\ & \mathbf{N}_9 = \mathbf{M}_{16} - \mathbf{M}_{15}(\mathbf{M}_2/\mathbf{M}_1) & \mathbf{L}_6 = \mathbf{F}_6 - \mathbf{F}_5\mathbf{K}_6 & \mathbf{J}_2 = \mathbf{I}_2 - \mathbf{I}_3\mathbf{G}_1 \\ & \mathbf{M}_7 = \mathbf{L}_1 - \mathbf{L}_2\mathbf{L}_7 & \mathbf{L}_8 = \mathbf{K}_3/\mathbf{K}_2 & \mathbf{J}_4 = \mathbf{I}_5 - \mathbf{I}_3\mathbf{G}_3 \\ & \mathbf{M}_2 = \mathbf{L}_3 - \mathbf{L}_2\mathbf{L}_8 & \mathbf{K}_1 = \mathbf{F}_7 - \mathbf{F}_8(\mathbf{J}_1/\mathbf{J}_3) & \mathbf{I}_1 = -\mathbf{H}_4\mathbf{B}_{32} \\ & \mathbf{M}_3 = \mathbf{L}_4 - \mathbf{L}_5\mathbf{L}_7 & \mathbf{K}_2 = \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{F}_8(\mathbf{J}_2/\mathbf{J}_3) & \mathbf{I}_2 = \mathbf{H}_1 - \mathbf{H}_4\mathbf{B}_{33} \\ & \mathbf{M}_5 = \mathbf{K}_4 - \mathbf{K}_5\mathbf{L}_7 & \mathbf{K}_2 = \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{F}_8(\mathbf{J}_2/\mathbf{J}_3) & \mathbf{I}_2 = \mathbf{H}_1 - \mathbf{H}_4\mathbf{B}_{34} \\ & \mathbf{M}_6 = \mathbf{K}_6 - \mathbf{L}_5\mathbf{L}_8 & \mathbf{K}_3 = \mathbf{F}_9 - \mathbf{F}_8(\mathbf{J}_4/\mathbf{J}_3) & \mathbf{I}_3 = \mathbf{H}_2 \\ & \mathbf{M}_6 = \mathbf{K}_6 - \mathbf{K}_5\mathbf{L}_8 & \mathbf{K}_5 = \mathbf{G}_1 - \mathbf{G}_2(\mathbf{J}_2/\mathbf{J}_3) & \mathbf{I}_4 = \mathbf{H}_3 - \mathbf{H}_4\mathbf{B}_{34} \\ & \mathbf{M}_6 = \mathbf{K}_7 - \mathbf{K}_8\mathbf{L} & \mathbf{K}_8 = \mathbf{J}_2/\mathbf{J}_3 & \mathbf{I}_7 = \mathbf{F}_{13} - \mathbf{F}_{15}\mathbf{B}_{33} \\ & \mathbf{M}_9 = \mathbf{K}_7 - \mathbf{K}_8\mathbf{L} & \mathbf{K}_1 = \mathbf{B}_{33} - \mathbf{B}_{34}(\mathbf{J}_2/\mathbf{J}_3) & \mathbf{I}_1 = -\mathbf{H}_4\mathbf{H}_{32} \\ & \mathbf{H}_1 = \mathbf{K}_{10} - \mathbf{K}_{11}\mathbf{L} & \mathbf{K}_{10} = \mathbf{B}_{32} - \mathbf{B}_{34}(\mathbf{J}_2/\mathbf{J}_3) & \mathbf{I}_{10} = -\mathbf{A}_{44}\mathbf{B}_{32} \\ & \mathbf{H}_1 = \mathbf{H}_1 - \mathbf{H}_1\mathbf{H}_1 = \mathbf{H}_1 + \mathbf{H}_1 = \mathbf{H}_1 + \mathbf{H}_1 = \mathbf{H}_1 + \mathbf{H}_1 = \mathbf{H}_1 + \mathbf{H}_1 = \mathbf{H}_1 + \mathbf{H}_$$

$$C_{1} = 1 - B_{4}(B_{12}/B_{15})$$

$$C_{2} = B_{1} - B_{4}(B_{13}/B_{15})$$

$$C_{3} = B_{2}$$

$$C_{4} = B_{3} - B_{4}(B_{14}/B_{15})$$

$$C_{5} = B_{5} - B_{4}(B_{16}/B_{15})$$

$$C_{6} = B_{6} - B_{10}(B_{12}/B_{15})$$

$$C_{7} = B_{7} - B_{10}(B_{13}/B_{15})$$

$$C_{10} = B_{11} - B_{10}(B_{16}/B_{15})$$

$$C_{11} = B_{12}/B_{15}$$

$$C_{12} = B_{13}/B_{15}$$

$$C_{14} = B_{16}/B_{15})$$

$$B_{1} = A_{1} - A_{43}A_{5}$$

$$B_{2} = A_{2}$$

$$B_{3} = A_{3}$$

$$B_{4} = A_{4} - A_{44}A_{5}$$

$$B_{5} = A_{6} - A_{45}A_{5}$$

$$B_{6} = A_{7}$$

$$B_{7} = A_{8} - A_{43}A_{12}$$

$$B_{8} = A_{9}$$

$$B_{9} = A_{10}$$

$$B_{10} = A_{11} - A_{44}A_{12}$$

$$B_{11} = A_{13} - A_{45}A_{12}$$

$$B_{12} = A_{14}$$

$$B_{13} = 1 - A_{43}A_{17}$$

$$B_{14} = A_{15}$$

$$B_{15} = A_{16} - A_{44}A_{17}$$

$$B_{16} = A_{18} - A_{45}A_{17}$$

$$B_{17} = A_{19} - A_{23}(A_{58}/A_{51})$$

$$B_{18} = A_{20}$$

$$B_{19} = A_{21} - A_{23}(A_{49}/A_{51})$$

$$B_{21} = A_{24} - A_{23}(A_{50}/A_{51})$$

$$B_{23} = A_{26} - A_{28}(A_{48}/A_{51})$$

$$B_{24} = A_{27} - A_{28}(A_{49}/A_{51})$$

$$B_{25} = A_{29} - A_{28}(A_{50}/A_{51})$$

$$B_{26} = A_{30} - A_{33}(A_{49}/A_{51})$$

$$B_{27} = A_{31} - A_{33}(A_{49}/A_{51})$$

$$B_{28} = A_{32}$$

$$B_{29} = 1 - A_{33}(A_{50}/A_{51})$$

$$B_{30} = A_{34}$$

$$B_{31} = A_{35} - A_{33}(A_{52}/A_{51})$$

$$B_{32} = A_{48}/A_{51}$$

$$B_{33} = A_{49}/A_{51}$$

$$B_{34} = A_{50}/A_{51}$$

$$A_{1} = (-\alpha_{17}\alpha_{2})/(1-\alpha_{16}\alpha_{2})$$

$$A_{2} = \alpha_{1}/(1-\alpha_{16}\alpha_{2})$$

$$A_{3} = (\alpha_{3}-\alpha_{18}\alpha_{2})/(1-\alpha_{16}\alpha_{2})$$

$$A_{4} = -\alpha_{19}\alpha_{2}/(1-\alpha_{16}\alpha_{2})$$

$$A_{5} = \alpha_{4}/(1-\alpha_{16}\alpha_{2})$$

$$A_{6} = (\dot{A}_{1}-\alpha_{2}\dot{E}_{2})/(1-\alpha_{16}\alpha_{2})$$

$$A_{7} = -\alpha_{16}\alpha_{6}$$

$$A_{8} = -\alpha_{17}\alpha_{6}$$

$$A_{9} = \alpha_{5}$$

$$A_{10} = \alpha_{7}-\alpha_{18}\alpha_{6}$$

$$A_{11} = -\alpha_{19}\alpha_{6}$$

$$A_{12} = \alpha_{8}$$

$$A_{13} = \dot{B}_{1}-\alpha_{6}\dot{E}_{2}$$

$$A_{14} = -\alpha_{16}\alpha_{9}/(1-\alpha_{17}\alpha_{9})$$

$$A_{15} = (\alpha_{10}-\alpha_{18}\alpha_{9})/(1-\alpha_{17}\alpha_{9})$$

$$A_{16} = -\alpha_{19}\alpha_{9}/(1-\alpha_{17}\alpha_{9})$$

$$A_{17} = \alpha_{11}/(1-\alpha_{17}\alpha_{9})$$

$$A_{18} = (\dot{C}_{1}-\alpha_{9}\dot{E}_{2})/(1-\alpha_{17}\alpha_{9})$$

$$A_{19} = \alpha_{12}-\alpha_{16}\alpha_{14}$$

$$A_{20} = \alpha_{13}$$

$$A_{21} = -\alpha_{17}\alpha_{14}$$

$$A_{23} = -\alpha_{19}\alpha_{14}$$

$$A_{24} = -\alpha_{14}\dot{E}_{2}$$

$$A_{26} = \alpha_{17}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{27} &= \alpha_{18} \\ A_{28} &= \alpha_{19} \\ A_{29} &= \mathring{E}_{2} \\ A_{30} &= -\alpha_{16}\alpha_{22}/(1-\alpha_{18}\alpha_{22}) \\ A_{31} &= (\alpha_{20}-\alpha_{17}\alpha_{22})/(1-\alpha_{18}\alpha_{22}) \\ A_{32} &= \alpha_{21}/(1-\alpha_{18}\alpha_{22}) \\ A_{33} &= -\alpha_{19}\alpha_{22}/(1-\alpha_{18}\alpha_{22}) \\ A_{34} &= \alpha_{23}/(1-\alpha_{18}\alpha_{22}) \\ A_{35} &= (\mathring{E}_{2}-\alpha_{22}\mathring{E}_{2})/(1-\alpha_{19}\alpha_{24}) \\ A_{36} &= -\alpha_{16}\alpha_{24}/(1-\alpha_{19}\alpha_{24}) \\ A_{37} &= -\alpha_{17}\alpha_{24}/(1-\alpha_{19}\alpha_{24}) \\ A_{38} &= -\alpha_{18}\alpha_{24}/(1-\alpha_{19}\alpha_{24}) \\ A_{39} &= -\alpha_{24}\mathring{E}_{2}/(1-\alpha_{19}\alpha_{24}) \\ A_{40} &= \alpha_{27} \\ A_{41} &= \alpha_{28} \\ A_{42} &= \alpha_{29} \\ A_{43} &= \alpha_{30} \\ A_{44} &= \alpha_{31} \\ A_{45} &= \mathring{1}_{1} \\ A_{46} &= \alpha_{25}/(1-\alpha_{19}\alpha_{24}) \\ A_{47} &= \alpha_{26}/(1-\alpha_{19}\alpha_{24}) \\ A_{48} &= A_{36} \\ A_{49} &= A_{37} - A_{43}(A_{47}-A_{42}A_{46}) \\ A_{50} &= A_{38} - A_{40}A_{46} \\ A_{51} &= 1 - A_{41}A_{46} - A_{44}(A_{47}-A_{42}A_{46}) \\ A_{52} &= A_{39} - A_{45}(A_{47}-A_{42}A_{46}) \end{aligned}$$

$\alpha_1 = \mathring{A}_5$	$\alpha_{11} = \mathring{C}_4$	α <sub>21</sub>	=	° F <sub>4</sub>	
$\alpha_2 = \mathring{A}_2 + \mathring{A}_6$	$\alpha_{12} = \mathring{D}_3$	α <sub>22</sub>	=	۴ <sub>5</sub>	
$\alpha_3 = \mathring{A}_3$	$\alpha_{13} = \mathring{D}_{5}$	α <sub>23</sub>	=	° F3	
$\alpha_4 = \mathring{A}_4$	$\alpha_{14} = \overset{\circ}{D}_{1}$	<sup>с.</sup> 24	=	° G1	
$\alpha_5 = \dot{B}_5$	$\alpha_{15} = \overset{\circ}{D}_2 + \overset{\circ}{D}_4$	α. 2 5	=	°4	
$\alpha_6 = \mathring{B}_3$	$\alpha_{16} = \mathring{E}_4$	<sup>α</sup> 26	=	° <sub>2</sub> +	° G3
$\alpha_7 = \mathring{B}_2$	$\alpha_{17} = \mathring{E}_1 + \mathring{E}_5$	<sup>α</sup> 27	=	° H	
$\alpha_8 = \dot{B}_4$	$\alpha_{18} = \mathring{E}_{6}$	α <sub>28</sub>	=	<sup>н</sup> з	
$\alpha_9 = \mathring{C}_2 + \mathring{C}_5$	$\alpha_{19} = \mathring{E}_{3}$	α <sub>29</sub>	=	<sup>н</sup> 2	
$\alpha_{10} = \mathring{C}_3$	$\alpha_{20} = \mathring{F}_{1}$	α <sub>30</sub>	-	° <sub>2</sub>	
		α <sub>31</sub>	=	ι <sub>3</sub>	

The finite difference scheme described in section 5 requires that the turbulent moments  $\overline{u'w'}$ ,  $\overline{v'w'}$ , and  $\overline{w'\theta'_v}$ be known at time step k in order to solve equations (40-47) at time step k + 1. From equations (A-2), we see  $\overline{u'w'}$ ,  $\overline{v'w'}$ , and  $\overline{w'\theta'_v}$  are N<sub>5</sub>, N<sub>6</sub>, and N<sub>9</sub>, respectively. Substitution of the Å through M into the N's results in a very long and complicated expression for each N. The model calculates the N's by evaluating the intermediate variables (Å-M) first.

Matters are simplified considerably when the Coriolis terms are omitted. The model has an option to allow the Coriolis terms to be included or to be set equal to zero. Mellor and Yamada (1974) evaluated expressions for  $\overline{u'w'}$ ,  $\overline{v'w'}$ , and  $\overline{w'\theta'_v}$  in the case  $f_v = f_z = 0$ . It is possible to to show that  $N_5$ ,  $N_6$ , and  $N_9$  reduce to their expressions in that special case.

With 
$$f_y = f_z = 0$$
,  
 $\overline{\mu' \mu'} = N_5 = E_{18} - E_{17} \left[ \frac{\overline{\epsilon_{11}} (1 - \overline{\epsilon_{21}} A_{40}) - (\overline{\epsilon_{22}} + \overline{\epsilon_{21}} A_{42} A_{45})}{\overline{\epsilon_{10}} (1 - \overline{\epsilon_{21}} A_{40}) - (\overline{\epsilon_{19}} + \overline{\epsilon_{21}} A_{42} A_{45})} \right]$ 
(A-3)

$$E_{18} = \left[\frac{3l_1(q^4 - 27l_1l_2^2(r_3)^2 \overline{\Theta_{v'}}^2)}{q^3 + 9l_1l_2 q \rho_3 \overline{\Theta_{v'}}}\right] \frac{3\overline{M}}{32}$$
(A-4)

$$E_{17} = \left[ \frac{3\lambda_{1}g^{2} - 27\lambda_{1}\lambda_{2}}{\zeta^{3} + 9\lambda_{1}\lambda_{2}g\beta^{2}\beta_{1}\beta_{2}} \right] \frac{\partial \pi}{\partial 2}$$
(A-5)

$$E_{11} = \left\{ \left[ \frac{9^{4}}{3} + 6\lambda_{1}^{2}Cq^{2}\left(\frac{\partial\overline{m}}{\partial\overline{z}}\right)^{2} + 12\lambda_{1}\lambda_{2}\left(\beta q\right)^{2}\overline{\Theta_{v}^{12}} \right] \left[ q^{3} + 9\lambda_{1}\lambda_{2}q\beta q\frac{\partial\overline{\Theta_{v}}}{\partial\overline{z}} \right] \right\}$$
$$- \left[ 54\lambda_{1}^{3}\lambda_{2}Cq^{3}\beta q\frac{\partial\overline{\Theta_{v}}}{\partial\overline{z}}\left(\frac{\partial\overline{m}}{\partial\overline{z}}\right)^{2} + 54\lambda_{1}^{2}\lambda_{2}^{2}g\left(\beta q\right)^{2}\overline{\Theta_{v}^{12}}\left(\frac{\partial\overline{m}}{\partial\overline{z}}\right)^{2} \right] \right\} \div \left\{ -2\lambda_{1}g\frac{\partial\overline{\Psi}}{\partial\overline{z}} \left[ q^{3} + 9\lambda_{1}\lambda_{2}g\beta q\frac{\partial\overline{\Theta_{v}}}{\partial\overline{z}} \right] \right\}$$
(A-6)

$$\left[1 - E_2, A_{VO}\right] = \frac{1}{g^3} \left[g^3 + q \mathcal{L}_1 \mathcal{L}_2 g \rho g \frac{\partial \bar{\Theta}_v}{\partial z}\right]$$
(A-7)

$$\left[E_{22}+E_{21}A_{42}A_{45}\right] = \frac{1}{g^{3}}\left[3l, c_{g}^{\gamma}\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{22}-27l, l_{z}^{2}(rs_{g})^{2}\overline{\theta_{z}^{\prime 2}}\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{22}\right] \qquad (A-8)$$

$$E_{10} = \left\{ \left[ g^{2} + 6A_{1}^{2} \left( \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial z} \right)^{2} + 12A_{1}A_{2} \beta g \frac{\partial \tilde{\omega}}{\partial z} \right] \left[ g^{3} + 9A_{1}A_{2} g \beta g \frac{\partial \tilde{\omega}}{\partial z} \right] \right\}$$

$$- \left[ S4A_{1}^{3}A_{2} g \beta g \left( \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial z} \right)^{2} \frac{\partial \tilde{\omega}}{\partial z} + S4A_{1}^{3}A_{2}^{2} g \beta g \left( \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial z} \right)^{2} \frac{\partial \tilde{\omega}}{\partial z} \right] \right] \div$$

$$\left[ - 2A_{1} g \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial z} \left( g^{3} + 9A_{1}A_{2} g \beta g \frac{\partial \tilde{\omega}}{\partial z} \right) \right] \qquad (A-9)$$

$$\left[E_{19} + E_{21} A_{42} A_{43}\right] = \frac{1}{g^2} \left[3\lambda_1 g^2 \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{32} - 27\lambda_1 \lambda_2^2 \mu_3 \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{32} \frac{3\overline{\omega}_{4}}{32}\right]$$
(A-10)

Substitution of equations (A-4 to A-10) into (A-3) will yield, after considerable manipulation, equation (A-11).

(A-11)

Mellor and Yamada (1974) represent equation (A-11) in the form

$$-\overline{u'w'} = K_{m} \frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial z}$$
 (A-12)

and

$$-\overline{\mathbf{v}^{\dagger}\mathbf{w}^{\dagger}} = K_{\mathrm{m}} \frac{\partial \overline{\mathbf{v}}}{\partial z}$$
(A-13)

From equations (A-2)

$$\overline{\mathbf{v}'\mathbf{w}'} = \mathbf{N}_{6} = \mathbf{K}_{9} - \mathbf{K}_{8} \left[ \frac{\mathbf{E}_{11}(1 - \mathbf{E}_{21}\mathbf{A}_{40}) - (\mathbf{E}_{22} + \mathbf{E}_{21}\mathbf{A}_{42}\mathbf{A}_{45})}{\mathbf{E}_{10}(1 - \mathbf{E}_{21}\mathbf{A}_{40}) - (\mathbf{E}_{19} + \mathbf{E}_{21}\mathbf{A}_{42}\mathbf{A}_{43})} \right]$$
(A-14)

It can be easily shown that:

$$K_{9}/(\partial \overline{v}/\partial z) = E_{18}/(\partial \overline{u}/\partial z)$$

and

$$K_8/(\partial \overline{v}/\partial z) = E_{17}/(\partial \overline{u}/\partial z)$$

so comparing equation (A-14) with (A-3) and (A-11) yields

$$\overline{\mathbf{v'w'}} = -\mathbf{K}_{\mathrm{m}} \frac{\partial \overline{\mathbf{v}}}{\partial z}$$

The expressions for N<sub>5</sub> and N<sub>6</sub>, therefore, reduce as expected to Mellor's and Yamada's expressions in the simplified case  $f_y = f_z = 0$ .

Prognostic equations (45, 48) require that  $\overline{w'r'}$ be known at time step k to calculate  $\overline{R}$  and  $\overline{\theta'r'}$  at time step k+1. Once the Reynolds stresses and heat fluxes  $(N_1-N_9)$  have been calculated, the only unknowns at time step k will be  $\overline{u'r'}$ ,  $\overline{v'r'}$ , and  $\overline{w'r'}$ . Equations (59-61) are three equations for these three unknowns. The solution for  $\overline{w'r'}$  is:

$$\overline{\mathcal{W}'\mathbf{r}'} = \left\{ \left( g^2 + q \mathcal{L}_{2}^{2} f_{2}^{2} \right) \left( 3\mathcal{L}_{2} \mathcal{K}_{3} \overline{\mathbf{r}'} \overline{\mathbf{\theta}}' - 3\mathcal{L}_{2} \overline{\mathbf{w}'}^{2} \frac{\partial \overline{\mathbf{r}}}{\partial \overline{\mathbf{z}}} \right) - 9 g \mathcal{L}_{2}^{2} f_{3} \overline{\mathbf{w}'} \overline{\mathbf{w}'} \frac{\partial \overline{\mathbf{r}}}{\partial \overline{\mathbf{z}}} - 27 \mathcal{L}_{2}^{2} f_{3} f_{2} \overline{\mathbf{w}'} \overline{\mathbf{w}'} \frac{\partial \overline{\mathbf{r}}}{\partial \overline{\mathbf{z}}} \right\} - \left\{ g^{3} + 9 g \mathcal{L}_{2}^{2} \left( f_{2}^{2} + f_{3}^{2} + f_{3} \frac{\partial \overline{\mathbf{m}}}{\partial \overline{\mathbf{z}}} \right) + 27 \mathcal{L}_{2}^{3} f_{3} f_{2} \frac{\partial \overline{\mathbf{v}}}{\partial \overline{\mathbf{z}}} \right\}$$
(A-15)

Expressing  $\overline{w'r'}$  in the form:

$$-\overline{w'r'} = K_{w} \frac{\partial \overline{R}}{\partial z} - \gamma_{R}$$
 (A-16)

and comparing equations (A-15) and (A-16) yields the follow- ing expressions for  $K_{\rm w}$  and  $\gamma_{\rm R}.$ 

$$K_{w} = \frac{(q^{2} + 9\lambda_{2}^{2}f_{2}^{2})(3\lambda_{2}w^{2}) + 9q\lambda_{2}^{2}f_{3}w^{2}w^{2} + 27\lambda_{2}^{3}f_{3}f_{2}}{q^{3} + 9q\lambda_{2}^{2}(f_{2}^{2} + f_{3}^{2} + f_{3}\frac{2n}{\partial z}) + 27\lambda_{2}^{3}f_{3}f_{2}}{q^{3}f_{3}f_{2}} \frac{2n}{\partial z}}$$
(A-17)

$$\delta_{R} = \frac{(g^{2} + 9J_{2}^{2} f_{2}^{2})(3J_{2} \mu_{g} \overline{r' 0}')}{(g^{3} + 9J_{2}^{2} g(f_{2}^{2} + f_{3}^{2} + f_{3} \frac{\partial \overline{m}}{\partial z}) + 27J_{2}^{3} f_{3} f_{2} \frac{\partial \overline{v}}{\partial z}}$$
(A-18)

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Once equation (A-16) is solved,  $\overline{u'r'}$  can be evaluated by:

$$\overline{\mathcal{M}'r'} = \frac{3\mathcal{L}_{2} g\left[-\overline{\mathcal{M}'\mathcal{M}'} \frac{\partial \overline{\mathcal{R}}}{\partial z} - \overline{\mathcal{M}'r'} \left(\frac{\partial \overline{\mathcal{M}}}{\partial z} + f_{3}\right)\right] - \mathcal{H}_{2}^{2} f_{2} \left(\overline{\mathcal{M}'\mathcal{M}'} \frac{\partial \overline{\mathcal{R}}}{\partial z} + \overline{\mathcal{M}'r'} \frac{\partial \overline{\mathcal{N}}}{\partial z}\right)}{g^{2} + \mathcal{H}_{2}^{2} f_{2}^{2}}$$
(A-19)

Finally,  $\overline{v'r'}$  is the only unknown and is determined by:

$$\overline{N'r'} = \frac{3l_2}{g} \left[ -\overline{N'N'} \frac{\partial \overline{R}}{\partial z} - \overline{N'r'} \frac{\partial \overline{V}}{\partial z} - \frac{1}{2} \overline{N'r'} \right] \qquad (A-20)$$

Numerical stability considerations for the  $\overline{r'\theta_v}$  equation require  $\overline{w'r'}$  to be expressed as:

$$\overline{\mathbf{w'r'}} = \mathbf{A}\overline{\mathbf{r'}\theta_{\mathbf{v}}'} - \mathbf{B}. \tag{A-21}$$

A comparison of equation (A-21) with equations (A-16 - A-18) yields expressions for A and B:

$$A = \frac{3l_2 p_3 (q^2 + 9l_2^2 f_2^2)}{q^3 + 9l_2^2 g [f_2^2 + f_3^2 + f_3^2 f_2^2] + 27l_2^3 f_3 f_2 \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{32}}$$
(A-22)

$$B = \frac{3l_2(q^2 + 9l_2^2 f_2^2) \overline{w'^2} \frac{\partial \overline{R}}{\partial \overline{z}} + 9l_2^2 g_{\overline{z}} f_{\overline{z}} \overline{w'w'} \frac{\partial \overline{R}}{\partial \overline{z}} + 27l_2^3 f_{\overline{z}} f_{\overline{z}} \overline{h_2} \overline{w'w'} \frac{\partial \overline{R}}{\partial \overline{z}}}{q^3 + 9l_2^2 g[f_{\overline{z}}^2 + f_{\overline{z}}^2 + f_{\overline{z}} \frac{\partial \overline{w}}{\partial \overline{z}}] + 27l_2^3 f_{\overline{z}} f_{\overline{z}} \frac{\partial \overline{w}}{\partial \overline{z}}}$$

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## APPENDIX B

## THE STAGGERED GRID SYSTEM

A 44 point one dimensional staggered grid is used in the model. The mean variables are defined at integer grid points and turbulence energies and fluxes are defined at half integer grid points (see Figure B-1). A transformed coordinate system is used (Yamada and Mellor, 1975) which provides greater resolution near the ground where gradients are the largest. The lowest 26 meters contain 3 grid points. Above this level, the distance between grid points quickly approaches 50 meters and remains nearly constant with height thereafter. The new vertical coordinate,  $\zeta$ , is defined as:

$$\zeta = a_1 z + a_2 \ln(z/a_3)$$
 (B-1)

$$(a_1, a_2, a_3) = (0.02, 0.25, 0.01)$$
 (B-2)

The z- $\zeta$  values are tabulated in Table (B-1). Yamada and Mellor evaluate vertical derivatives in the  $\zeta$  coordinate system and that approach is followed here. The derivative of any quantity,  $\phi$ , is:

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} = a \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \zeta} \tag{B-3}$$

$$a = a_1 + \frac{a_2}{z}$$
 (B-4)

The lower boundary conditions for the mean variables are applied at  $\zeta = 0$ ; those for the turbulence variables are applied at  $\zeta = 1/2$ . The upper boundary conditions (turbulence moments vanish, mean gradients constant) are evaluated at grid point 43-1/2 (2022 m).

z-ζ Values (Equation B-1)

zeta	z(m)	zeta	z(m)	zeta	z(m)
0	0.01	15	612.22	30	1352.32
1/2	0.07	15-1/2	636.73	30-1/2	1377.09
1	0.52	16	661.26	31	1401.87
1-1/2	3.14	16-1/2	685.80	31-1/2	1426.65
2	11.70	17	710.36	32	1451.43
2-1/2	26.48	17-1/2	734.94	32-1/2	1476.22
3	44.88	18	759.53	33	1501.01
3-1/2	65.21	18-1/2	784.13	33-1/2	1525.81
4	86.66	19	808.74	34	1550.61
4-1/2	108.81	19-1/2	833.37	34-1/2	1575.41
5	131.45	20	858.00	35	1600.21
5-1/2	154.44	20-1/2	882.65	35-1/2	1625.02
6	177.69	21	907.30	36	1649.83
6-1/2	201.14	21-1/2	931.97	36-1/2	1674.64
7	224.75	22	956.64	37	1699.46
7-1/2	248.49	22-1/2	981.32	37-1/2	1724.28
8	272.35	23	1006.01	38	1749.10
8-1/2	296.29	23-1/2	1030.71	38-1/2	1773.92
9	320.32	24	1055.41	39	1798.75
9-1/2	344.41	24-1/2	1080.12	39-1/2	1823.58
10	368.57	25	1104.84	40	1848.41
10-1/2	392.77	25-1/2	1129.57	40-1/2	1873.24
11	417.02	26	1154.29	41	1898.08
11-1/2	441.31	26-1/2	1179.03	41-1/2	1922.92
12	465.64	27	1203.77	42	1947.76
12-1/2	490.01	27-1/2	1228.52	42-1/2	1972.60
13	514.40	28	1253.27	43	1997.44
13-1/2	538.82	28-1/2	1278.02	43-1/2	2022.29
14	563.26	29	1302.78		
14-1/2	587.73	29-1/2	1327.55		

$$\zeta = 43.5$$

$$z = 2022 m$$

$$\zeta = 43$$

$$z = 1997 m$$

$$- \zeta = 42.5$$

$$z = 1973 m$$

$$\frac{\zeta}{z} = 0.52 m$$

$$\{\overline{u}, \overline{v}, \overline{\Theta}_{v}, \overline{R}, u_{g}, v_{g}, \frac{\partial u_{g}}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial v_{g}}{\partial z}$$

$$\frac{\partial \overline{u'w'}}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial \overline{v'w'}}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial \overline{w'\Theta'}}{\partial z}\}$$

$$- \zeta = 0.5$$

$$z = 0.07 m$$

$$\{q^{2}, \overline{\Theta_{v}^{2}}, \overline{r'^{2}}, \overline{r'\Theta_{v}}, \frac{\partial \overline{u}_{1}}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial \overline{\Theta}_{v}}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial \overline{R}}{\partial z}, \frac{\nabla \overline{M}}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial \overline{R}}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial \overline{R}}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial \overline{R}}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial \overline{R}}{\partial z}, \frac{\nabla \overline{M}}{\partial z}, \frac{\nabla \overline{M}}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial \overline{R}}{\partial z}, \frac{\nabla \overline{M}}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial \overline{R}}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial \overline{R}}{$$

Fig. B-1. Staggered grid system used in the model.



Fig. C-1. Flowchart of the level 3 model.



Fig. C-1 (continued)

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