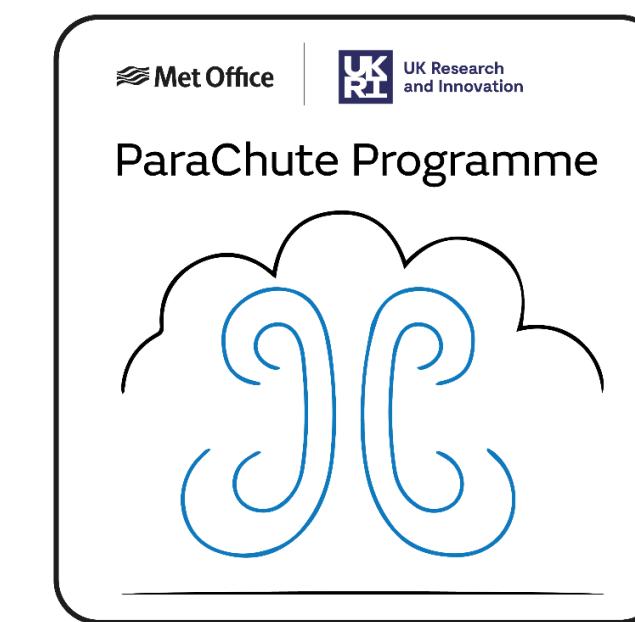


# SGS Anisotropy for Turbulent Grey Zone

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+

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Natural  
Environment  
Research Council

# Turbulence closure & the Gray Zone

$$\partial_t \bar{u}_i + \partial_j (\bar{u}_i \bar{u}_j) = -\partial_j \tau_{ij} + \dots ;$$

$$\partial_t \bar{\theta} + \partial_j (\bar{u}_j \bar{\theta}) = -\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\tau}_{\theta} + \dots$$

$$\tau_{ij} = \bar{u}_i \bar{u}_j - \bar{u}_i \bar{u}_j$$

$$\tau_{\theta i} = \bar{u}_i \bar{\theta} - \bar{u}_i \bar{\theta}$$

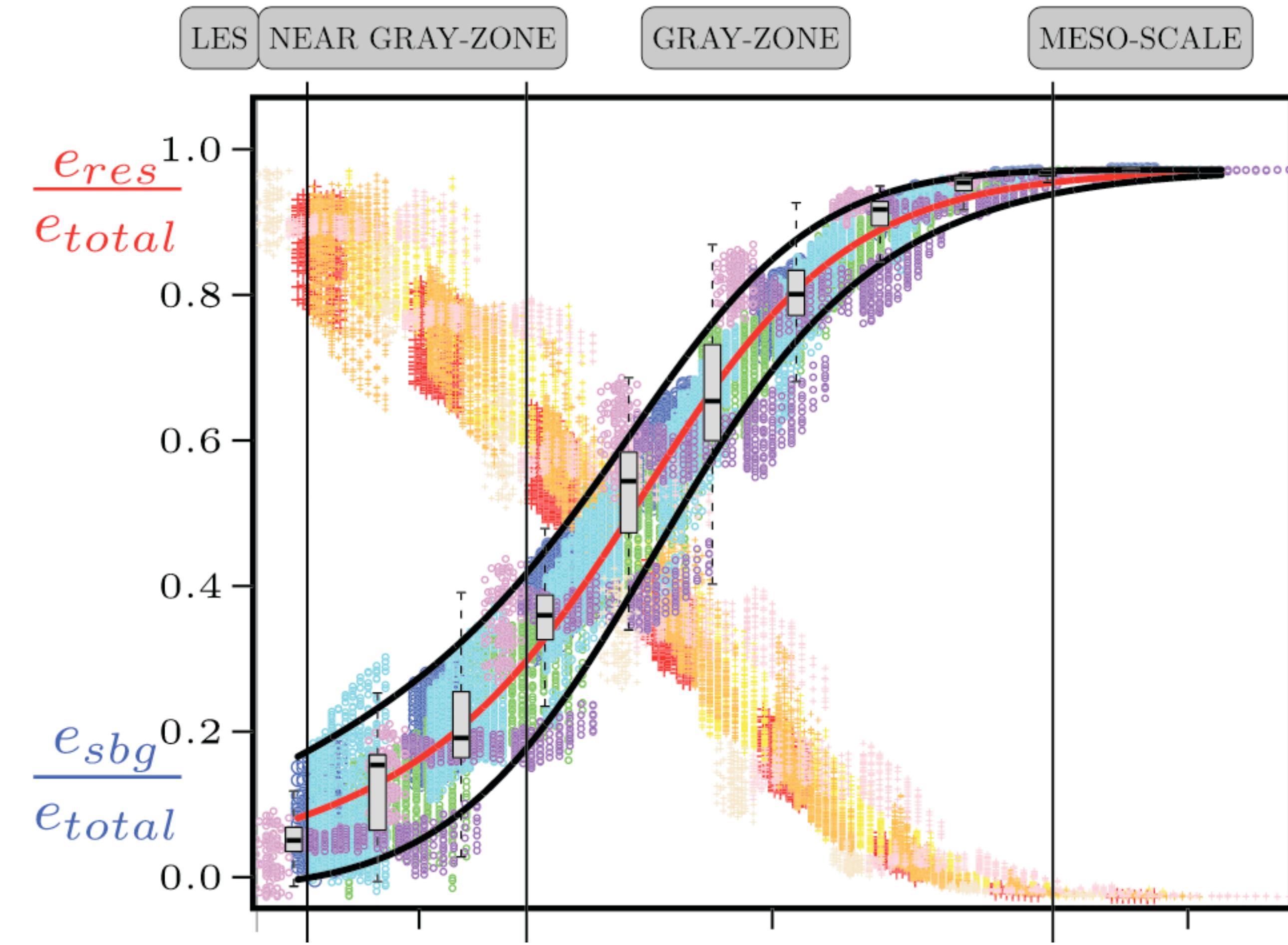
- Smagorinsky-Lilly eddy-diffusivity

$$\tau_{ij} = -\nu \bar{S}_{ij}$$

$$\tau_{\theta} = -\nu_{\theta} \nabla \bar{\theta}$$

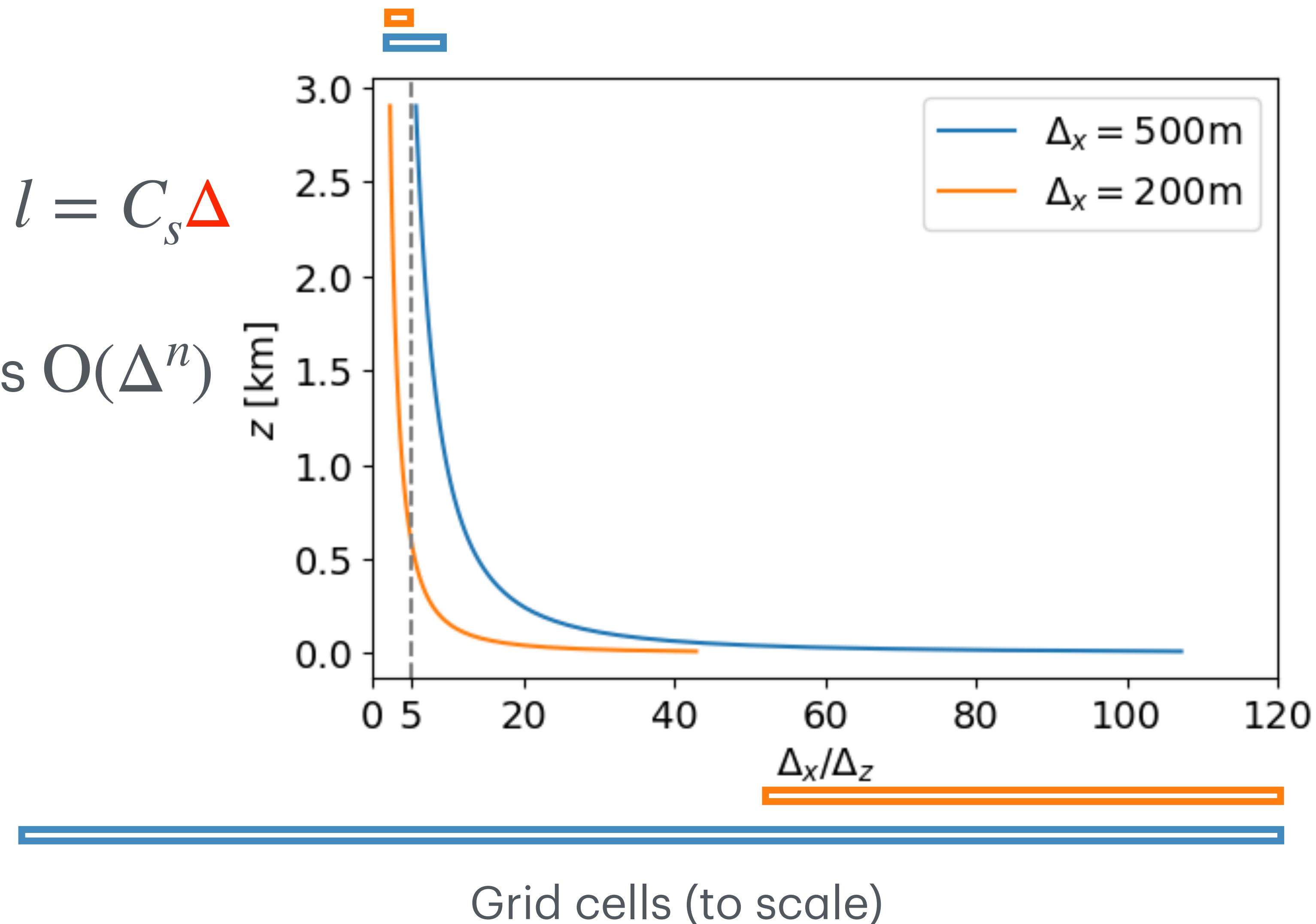
$$\nu = -l^2 |\bar{S}|$$

$$\nu_{\theta} = -l_{\theta}^2 |\bar{S}|$$



# SGS modelling for Anisotropic grids

- Smagorinsky:  $\nu_\star = -l_\star^2 |\tilde{S}|$ ;  $l = C_s \Delta$
- Numerical error  $\rightarrow$  grid scales  $O(\Delta^n)$



# Dynamic model: $l_s(\Delta)$ , $l_\theta(\Delta)$

$$\tau(\tilde{\bar{u}}) = \widetilde{\tau(\bar{u})} + L^{(\cdot)}(\bar{u})$$

Germano identity

$$\bar{l}^2 M(\bar{u}) = L(\bar{u})$$

$$L(\bar{u}) = \widetilde{\bar{u} \bar{u}} - \widetilde{\bar{u}} \widetilde{\bar{u}};$$

Scale-similarity:  $\bar{l} \leftarrow \tilde{l}$

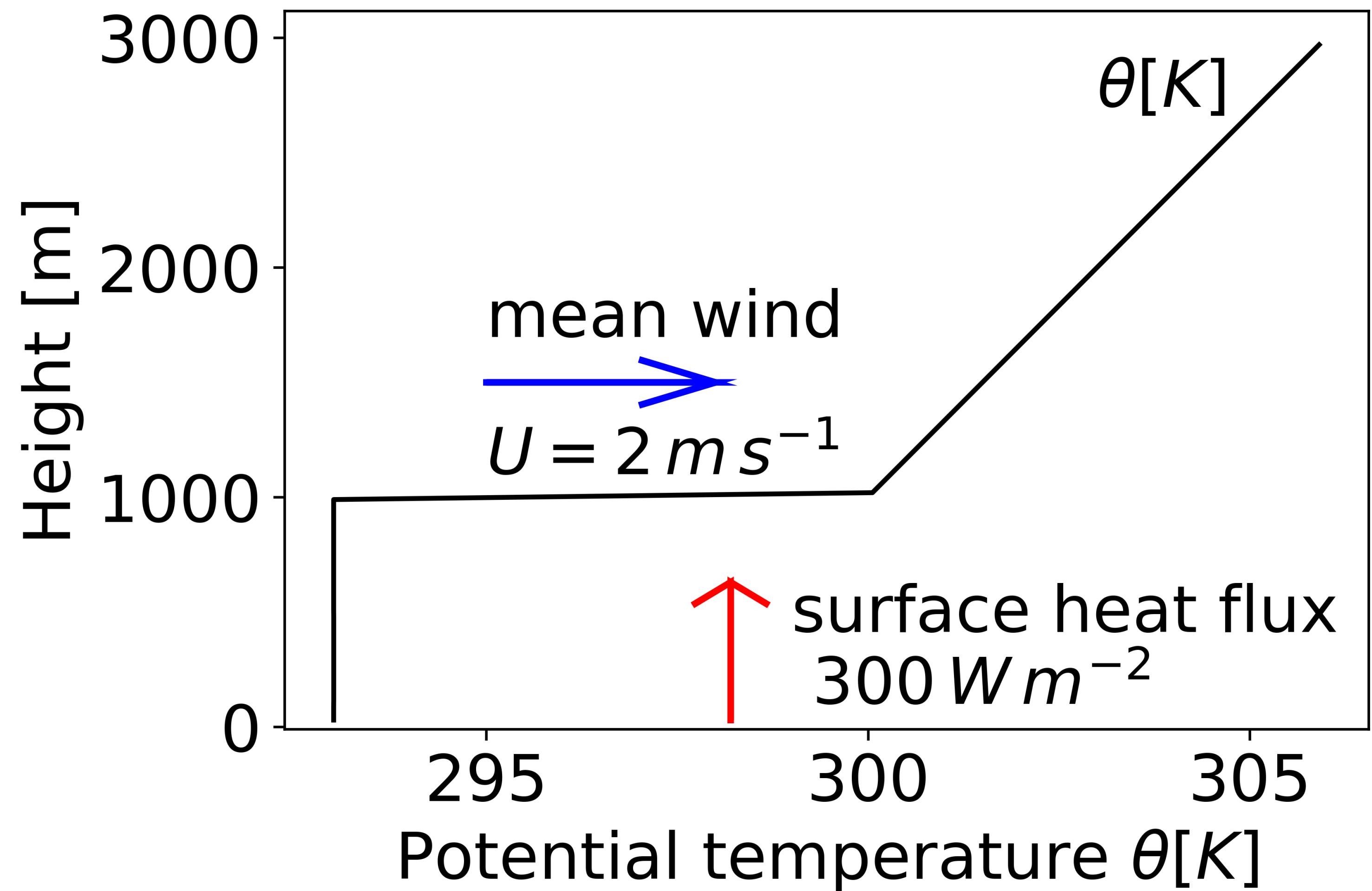
$$\bar{l}^2 M = \widetilde{\tau(\bar{u})} - \tau(\tilde{\bar{u}})$$

$$\bar{l}^2 = \frac{\langle L(\bar{u}) \cdot M[\tau] \rangle}{\langle M[\tau] \cdot M[\tau] \rangle}$$

Least-square error minimisation (Lilly)

# Idealised CBL test

- UK MetOffice Unified Model
  - Semi-implicit
  - Semi-Lagrangian
  - Staggered grid



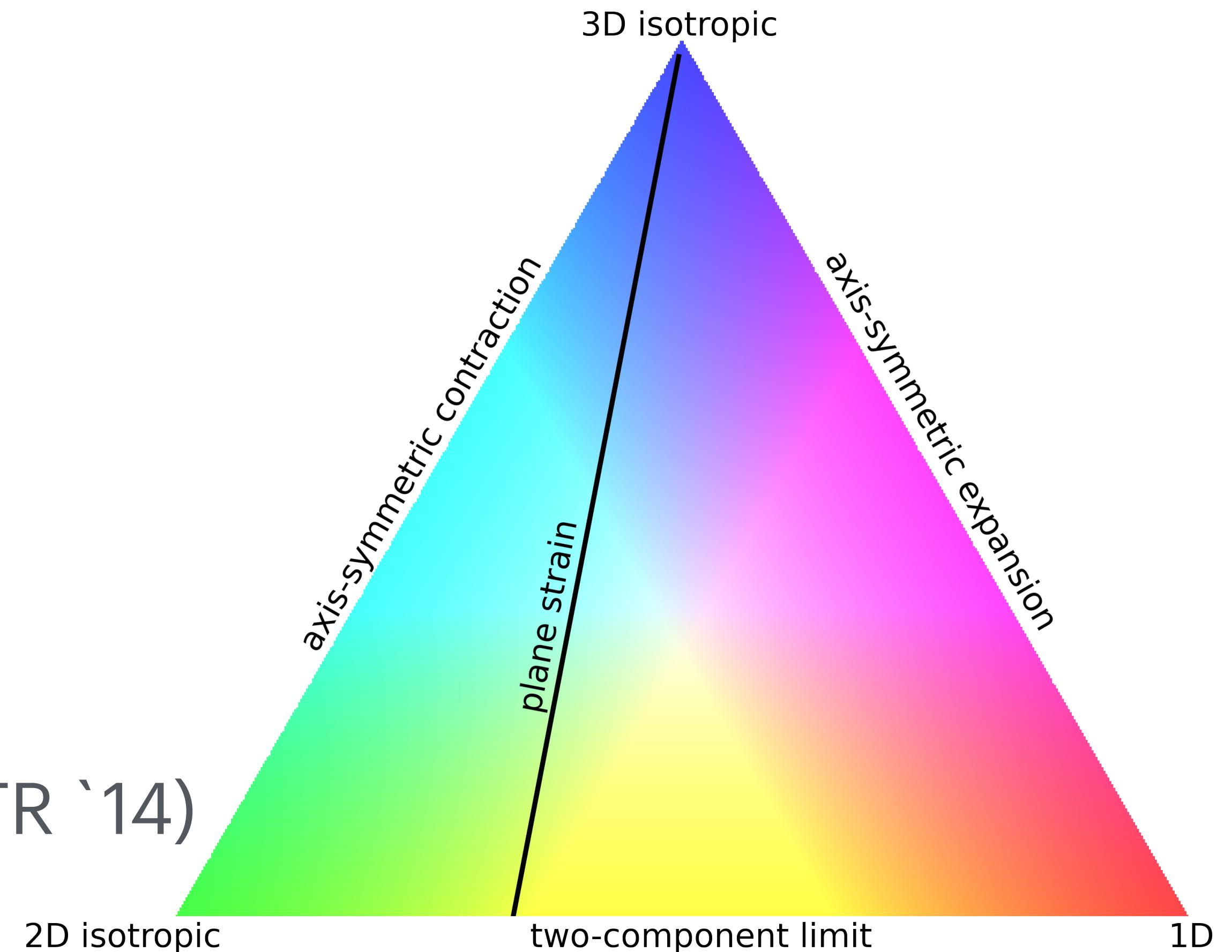
# Dynamic anisotropy

Anisotropy Tensor:  $A[b_{ij}] = \frac{b_{ij}}{b_{kk}} - \frac{1}{3}\delta_{ij}$

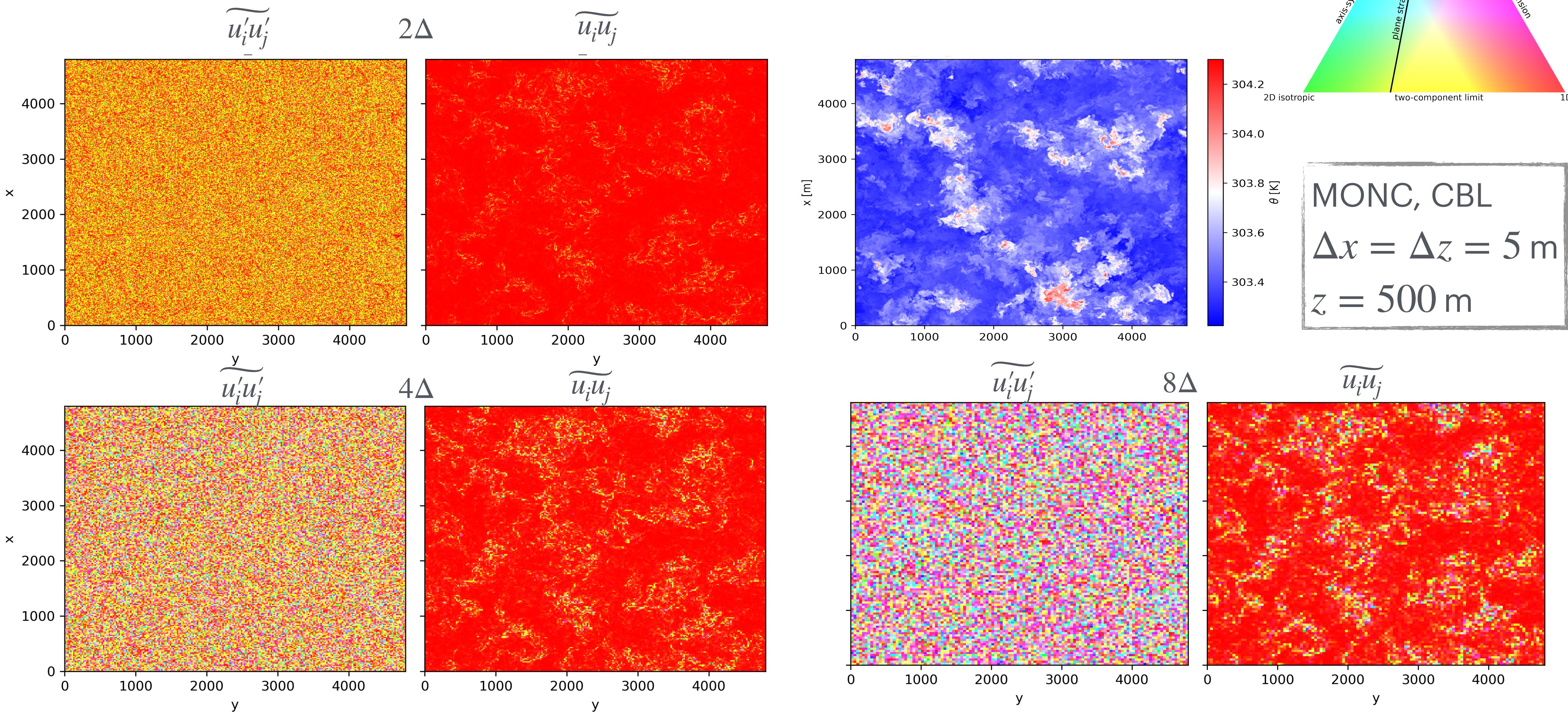
→ e-values:  $-1/3 \leq \{\lambda_i\} \leq 2/3$

→ barycentric map

(Banerjee+ J.Turb '07, Emory&Iaccarino CTR '14)

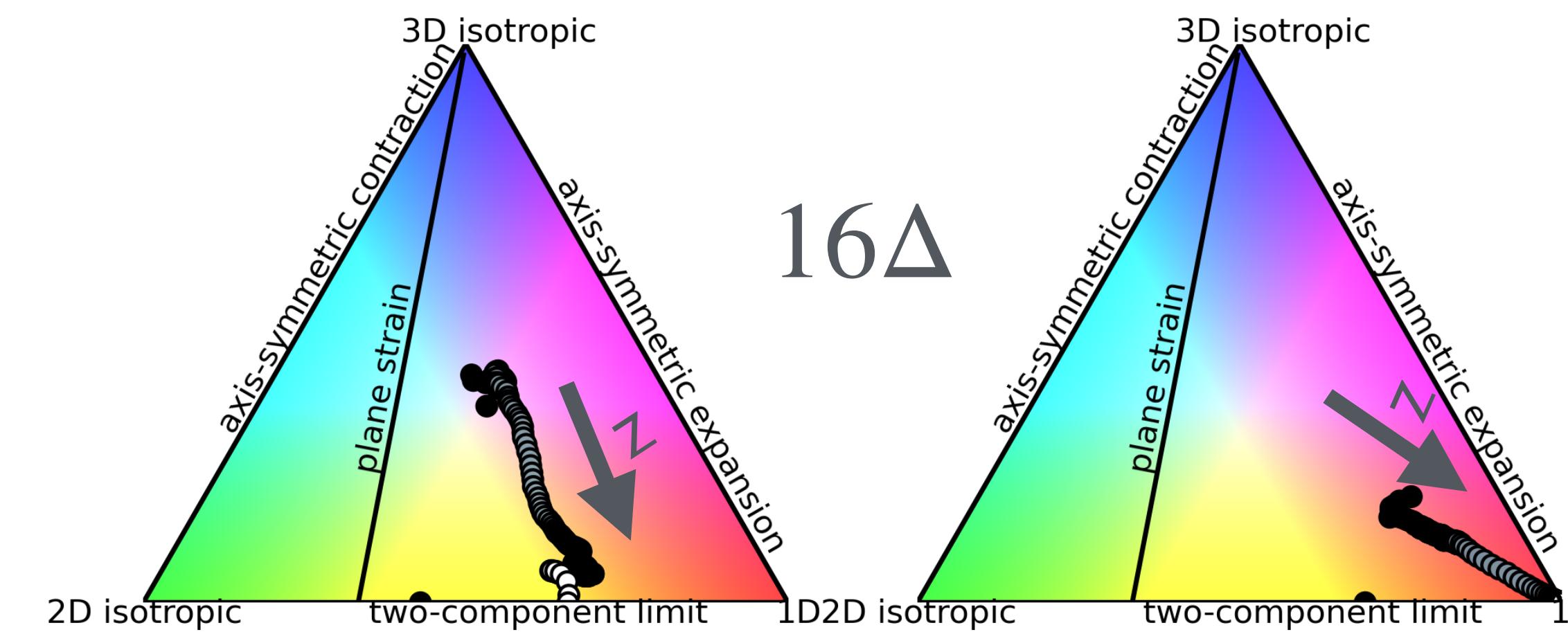
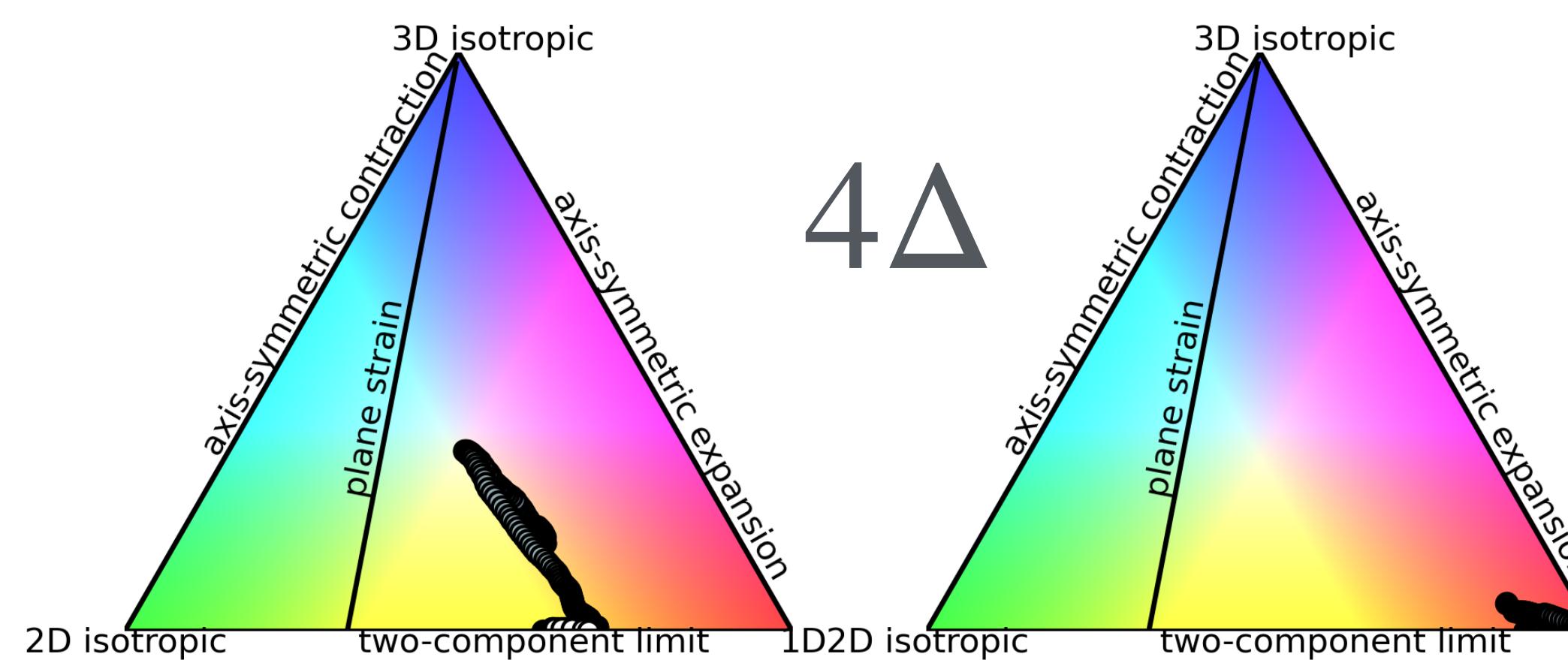
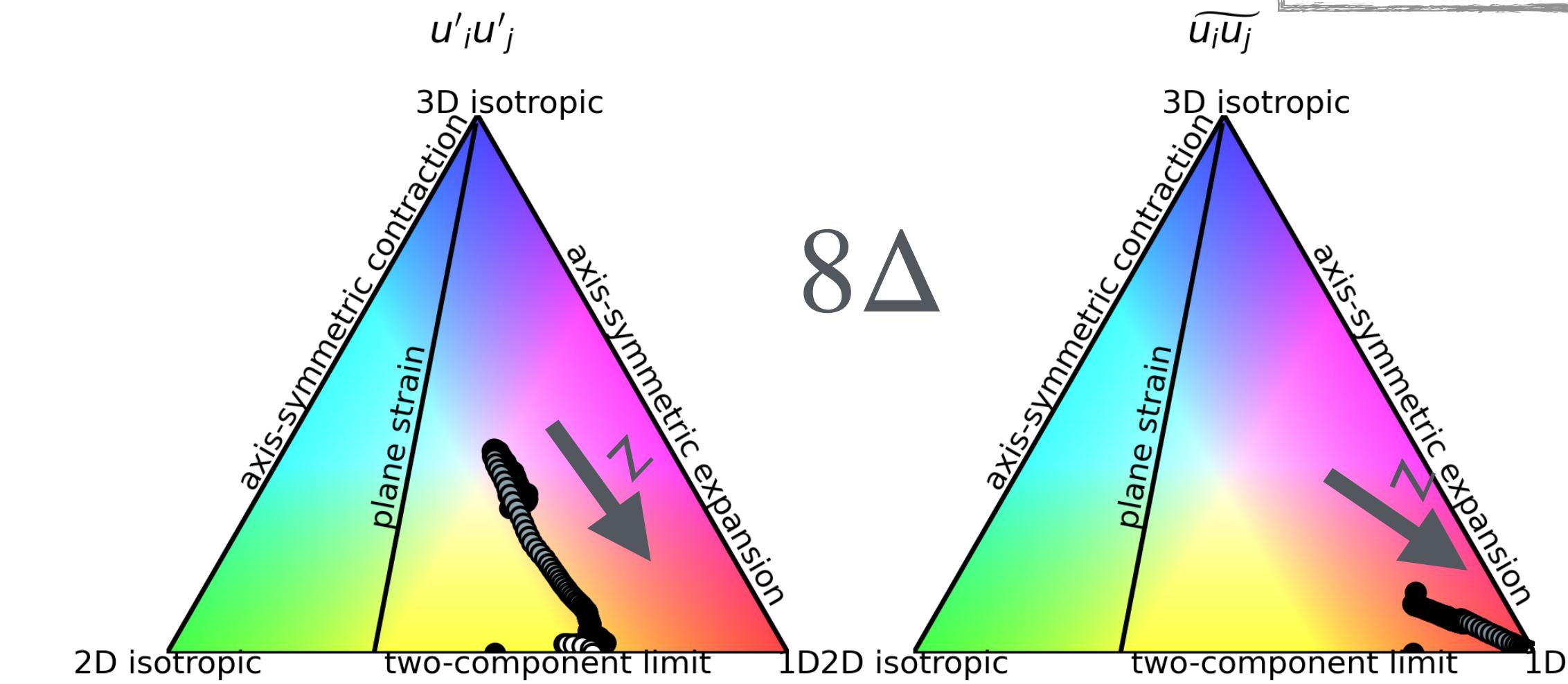
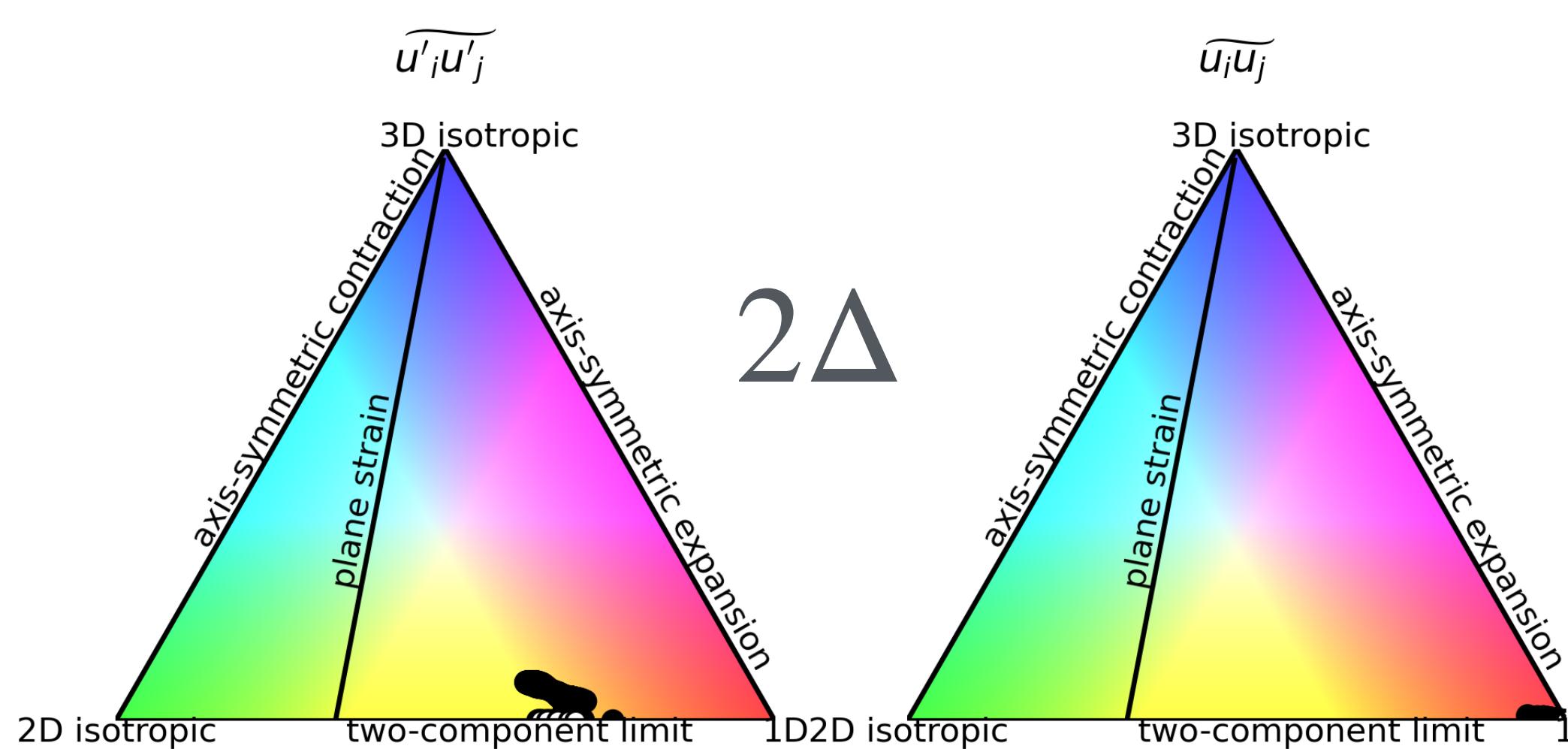


# Dynamic anisotropy

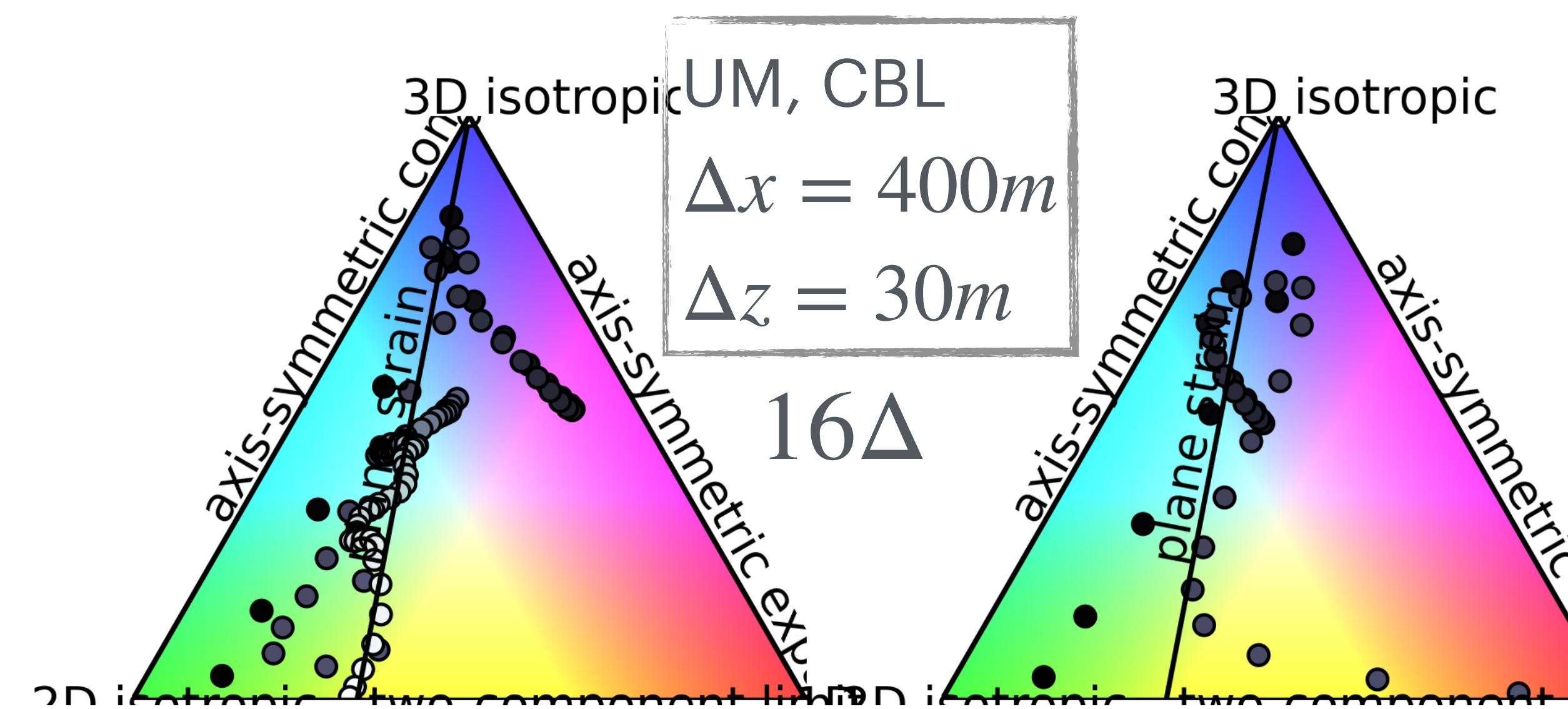
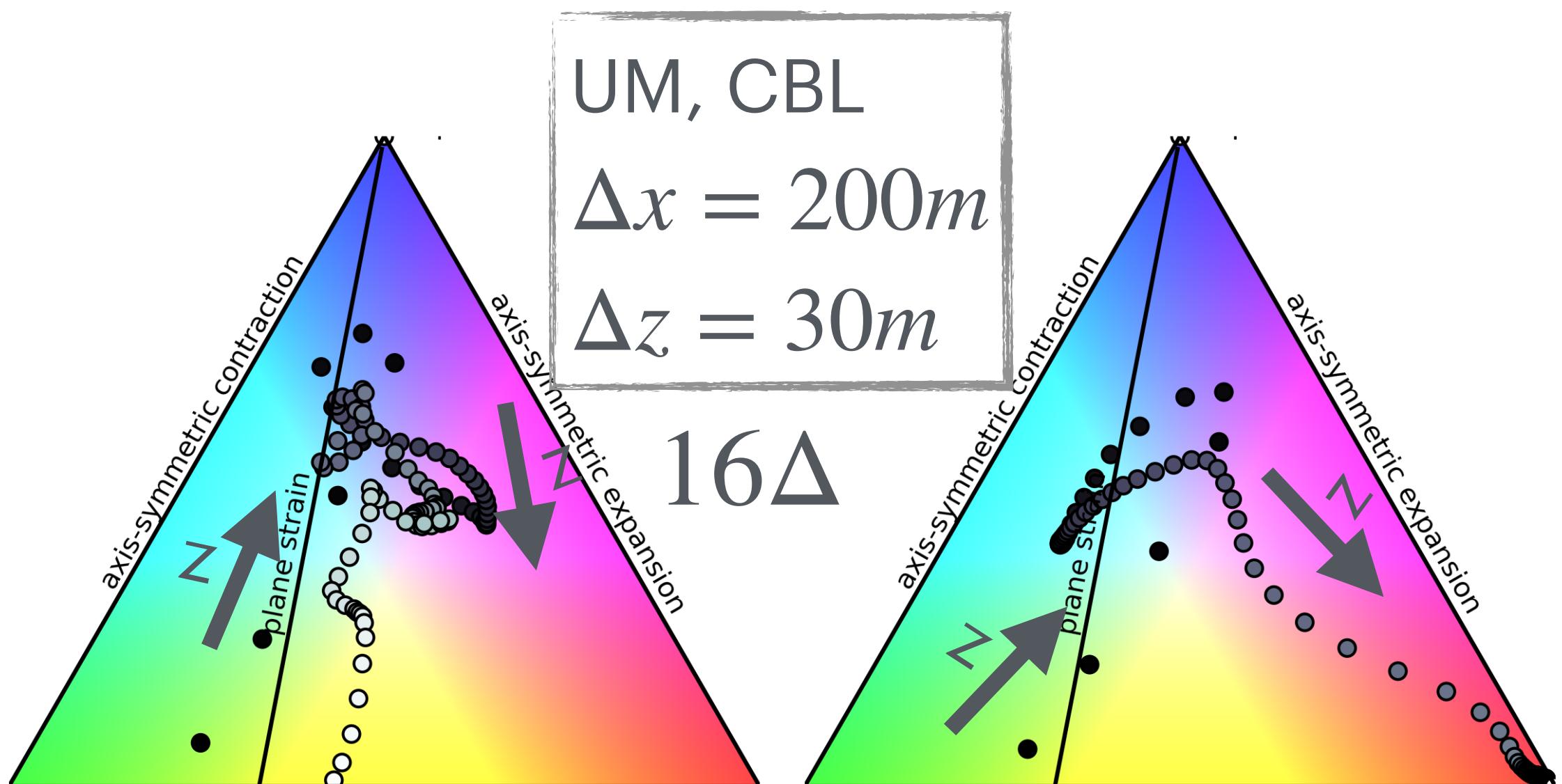
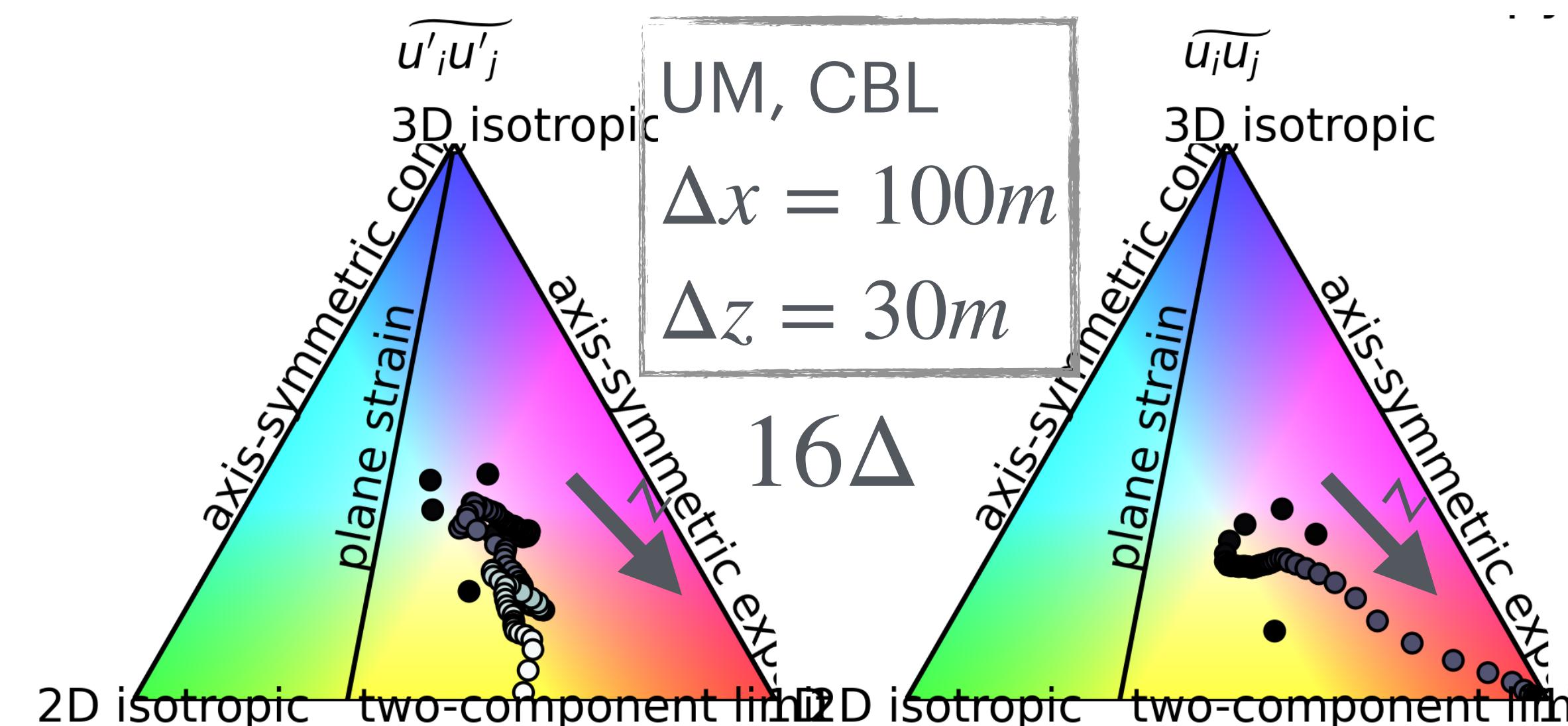
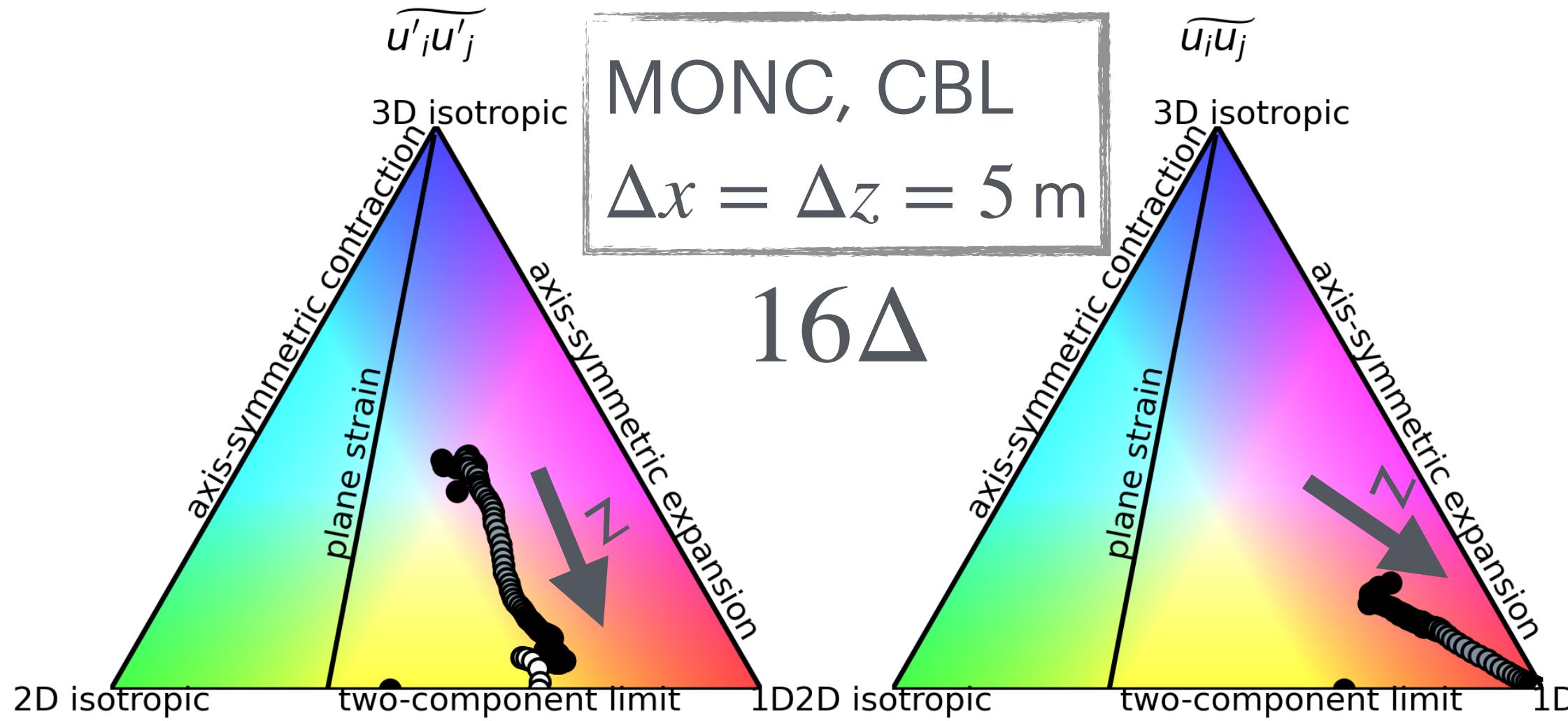


# Dynamic anisotropy

MONC, CBL  
 $\Delta x = \Delta z = 5 \text{ m}$



# Dynamic anisotropy



# Anisotropic SGS samples

- $\nu_\star = -l_\star^2 |\tilde{S}|$ ;  $l_\star^2 = f(\Delta_x, \Delta_z, z/z_i, \kappa)$
  - $\nu_h = -l_h^2 S_h$ ;  $\nu_v = -l_v^2 S_v$       Simon & Chow, 2021, BLM
  - $\tau_{ij} = \mathbb{P}(S, \Omega, \vec{g})$ , e.g.  
 $l_1^2 |S| S_{ij} + l_2 (S_{ik} S_{kj}) + \dots$       Shi+ 2019, JAMES  
                 Kosovic, 1997, JFM  
                 Carati & Cabot 1996, CTR Proceedings
  - Scotti+ 1993, Phys. Fluids
  - Moin 1993, Springer Basel AG

# Anisotropic Dynamic models

Diagonal model:  $\tau_{ij} = - (l_{il}^2 |\tilde{S}| \tilde{S}_{lj} + l_{lj}^2 |\tilde{S}| \tilde{S}_{il})$

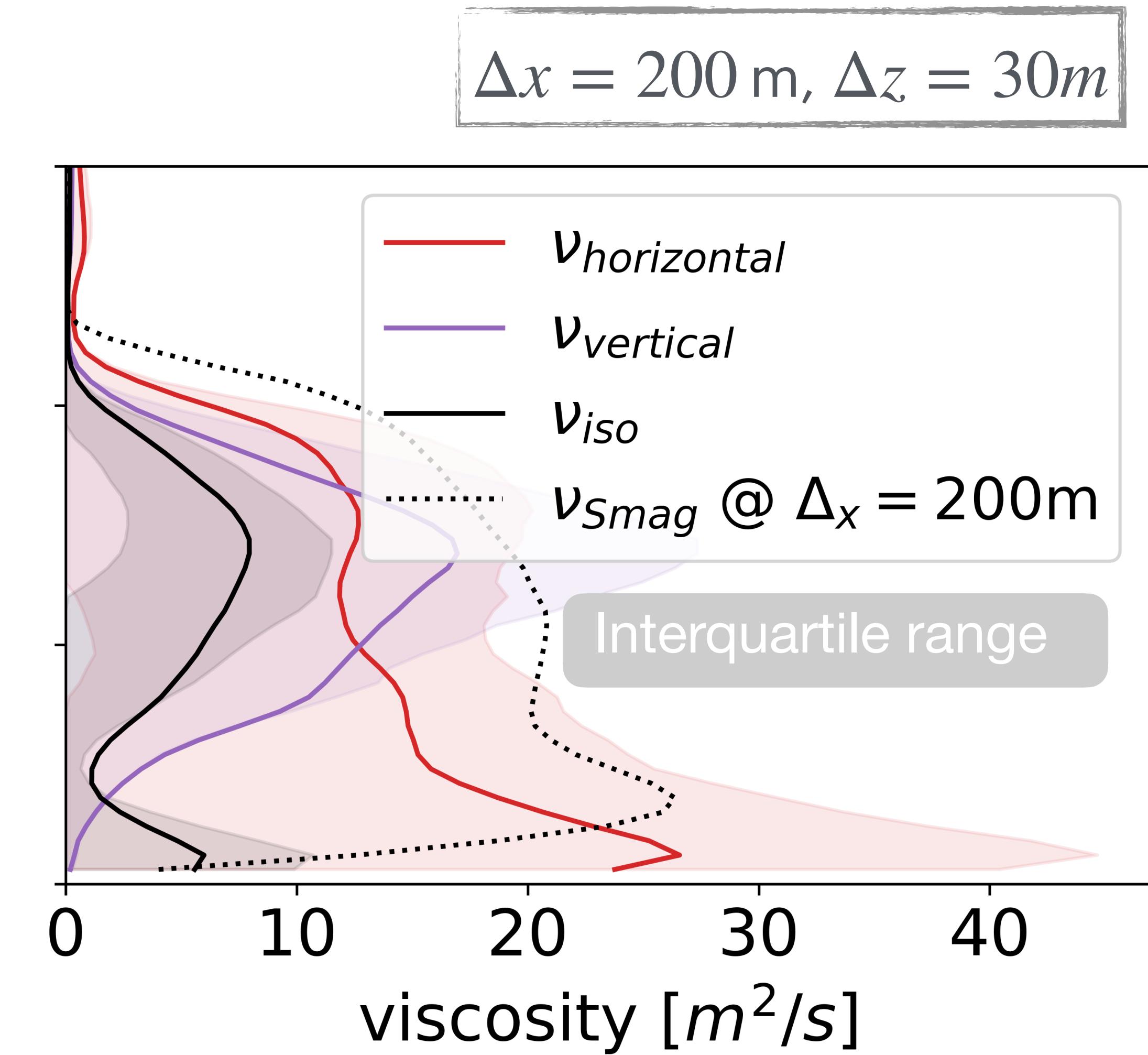
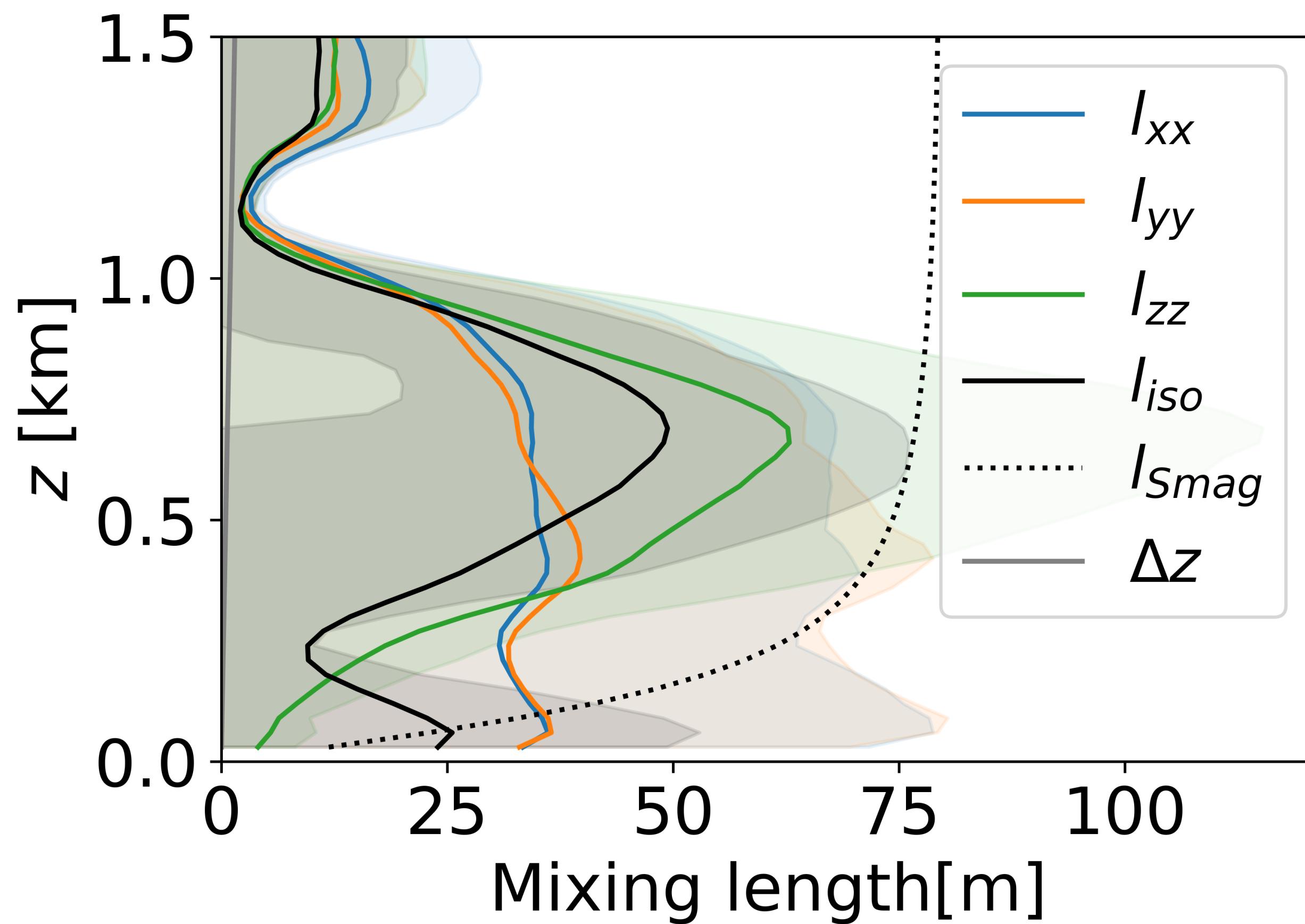
(Moin '93) **with**  $l_{ij} = \text{diag}(l_{11}, l_{22}, l_{33})$

related to full tensor eddy-diffusivity  $\tau_{ij} = - \nu_{ijkl} \tilde{S}_{kl} + \text{symmetries}$   
(Carati & Cabot '96, CTR)

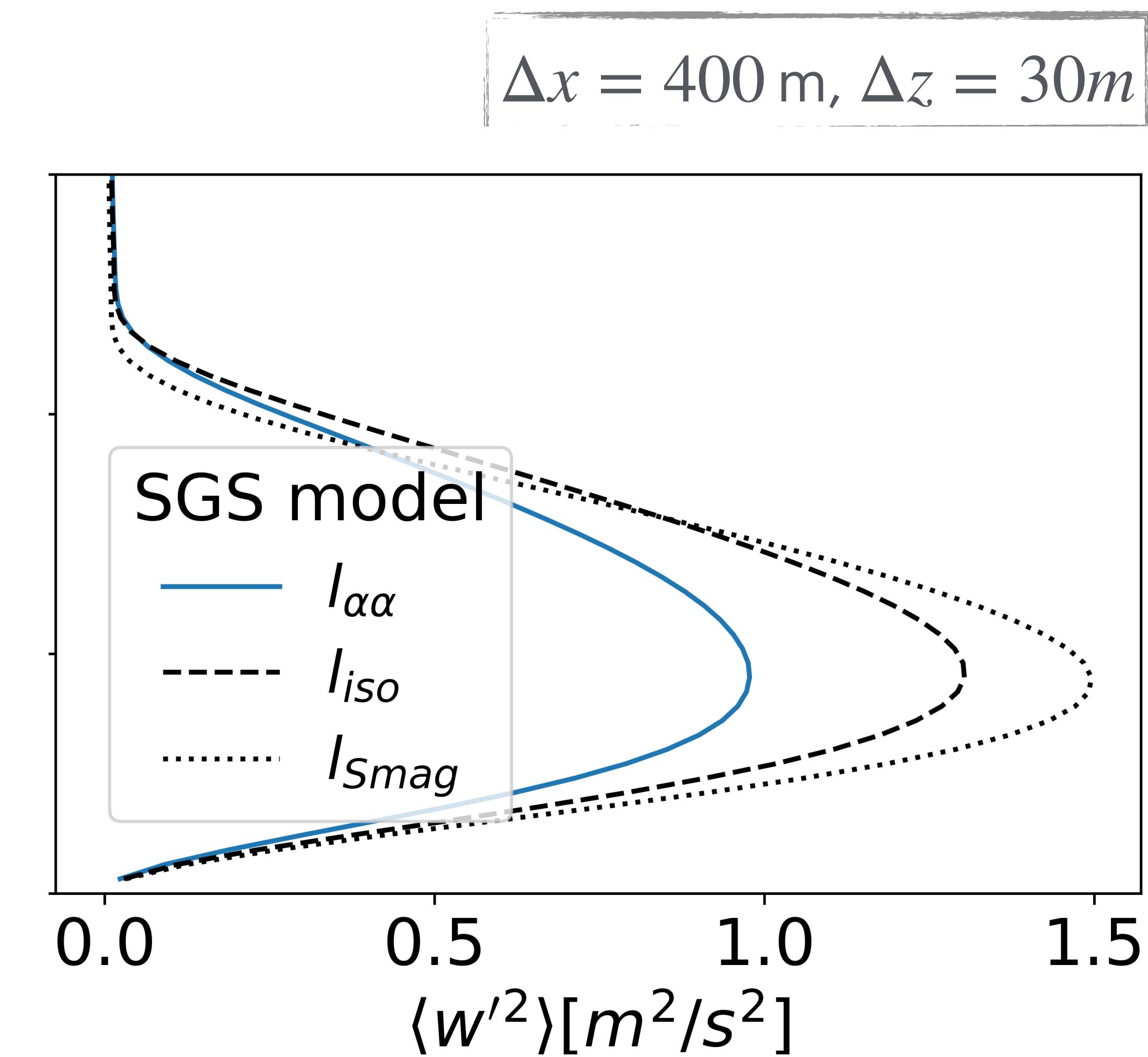
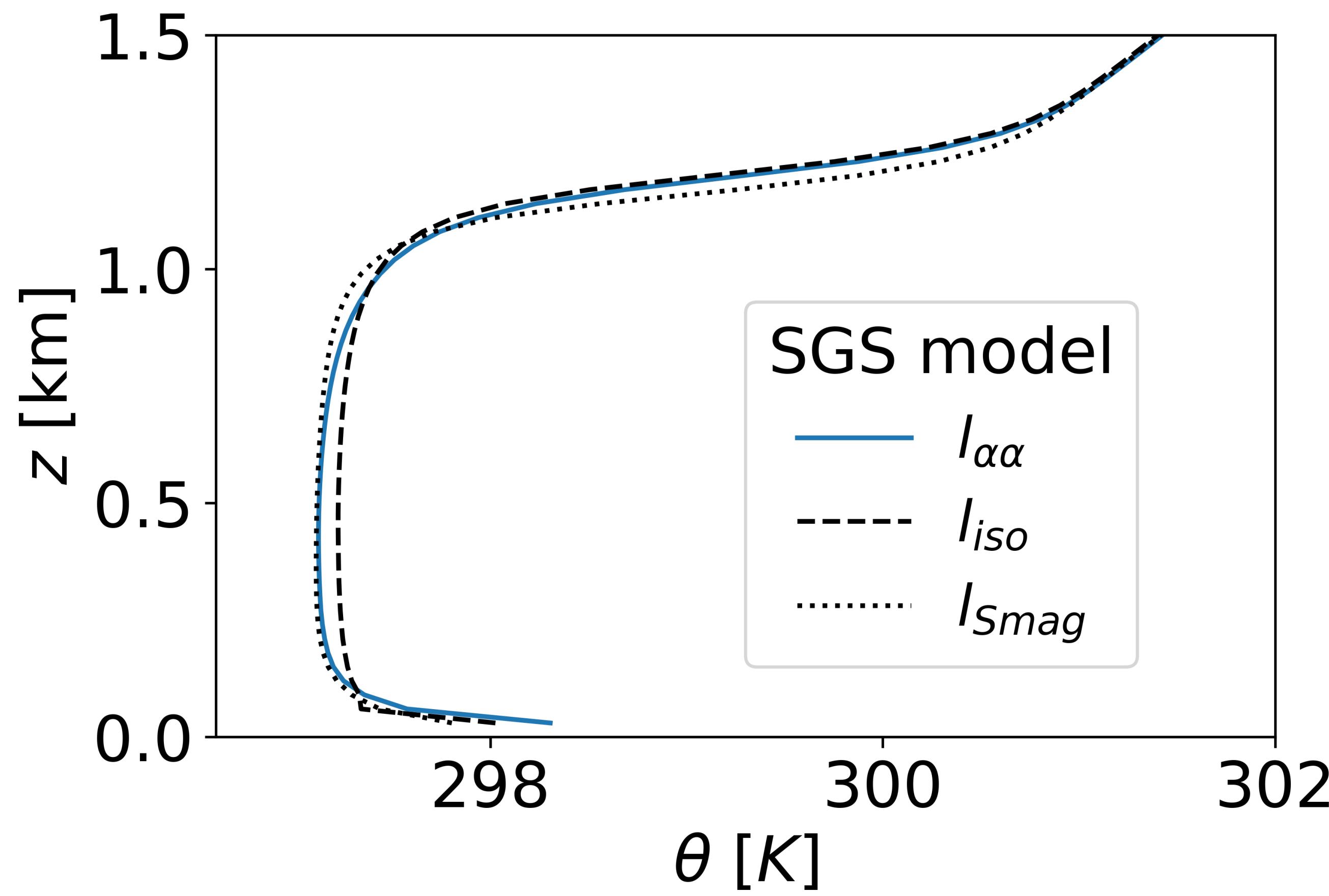
Regularise by  $l_{\alpha\alpha} = \frac{\langle M_{i\alpha} L_{i\alpha} \rangle}{\langle M_{j\alpha} M_{j\alpha} \rangle}$ , summing over  $\{i, j\}$

Extended scale similarity:  $l_{\alpha\alpha}(\Delta_x) = l_{\alpha\alpha}(2\Delta_x)^2 / l_{\alpha\alpha}(4\Delta_x)$

# *A priori* diagnostics

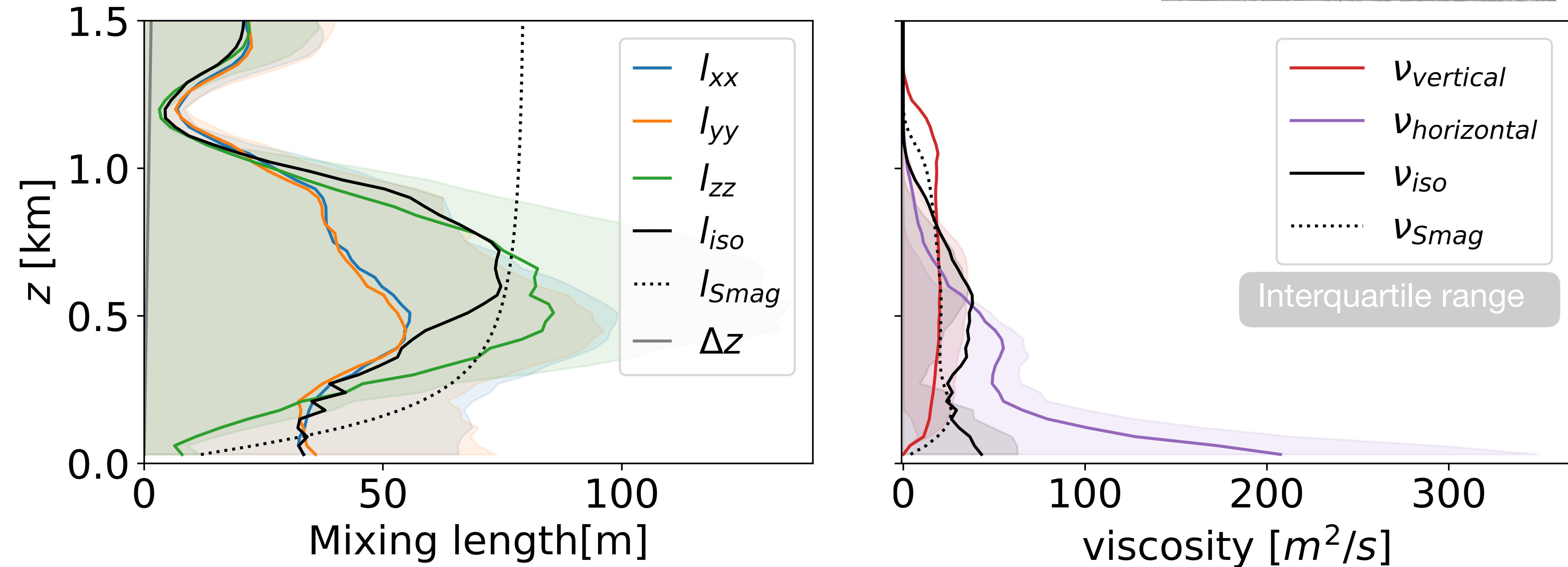


# A posteriori evaluation

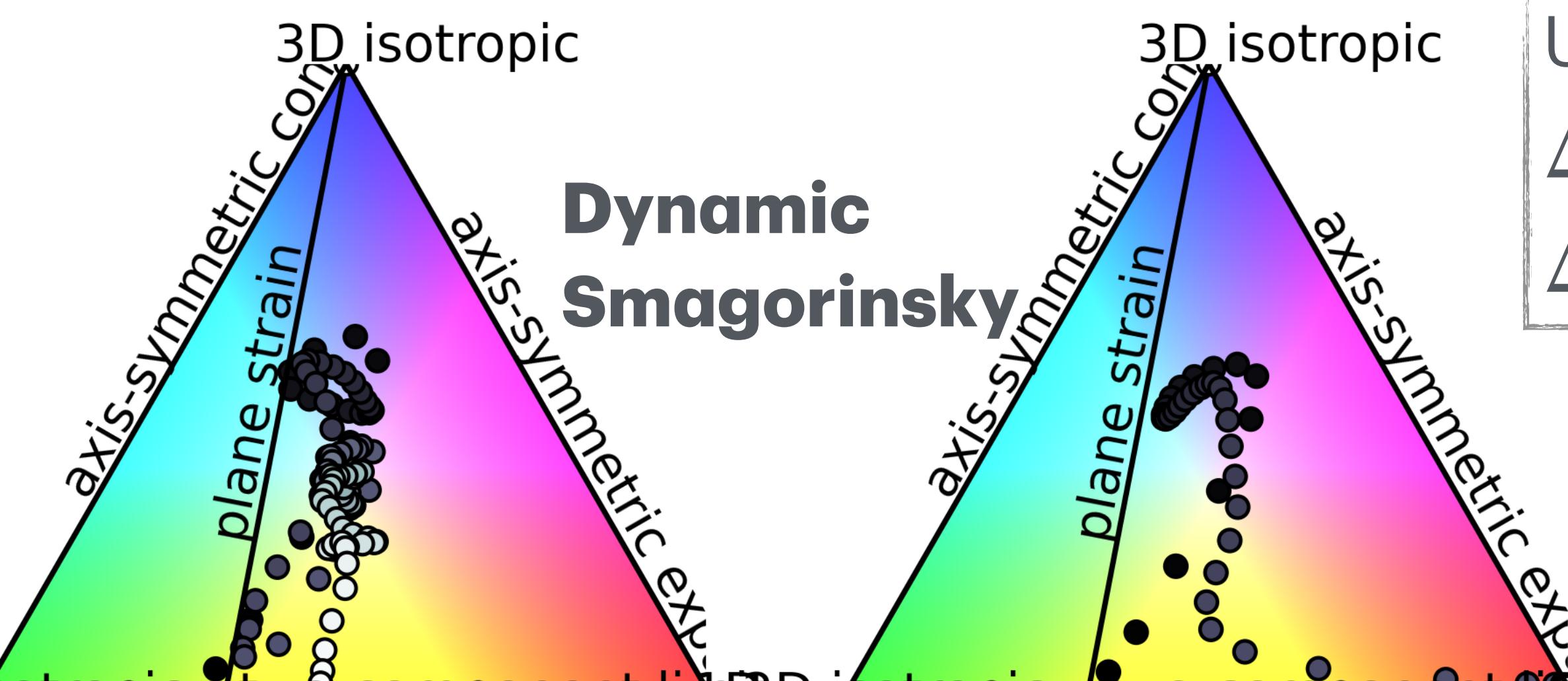
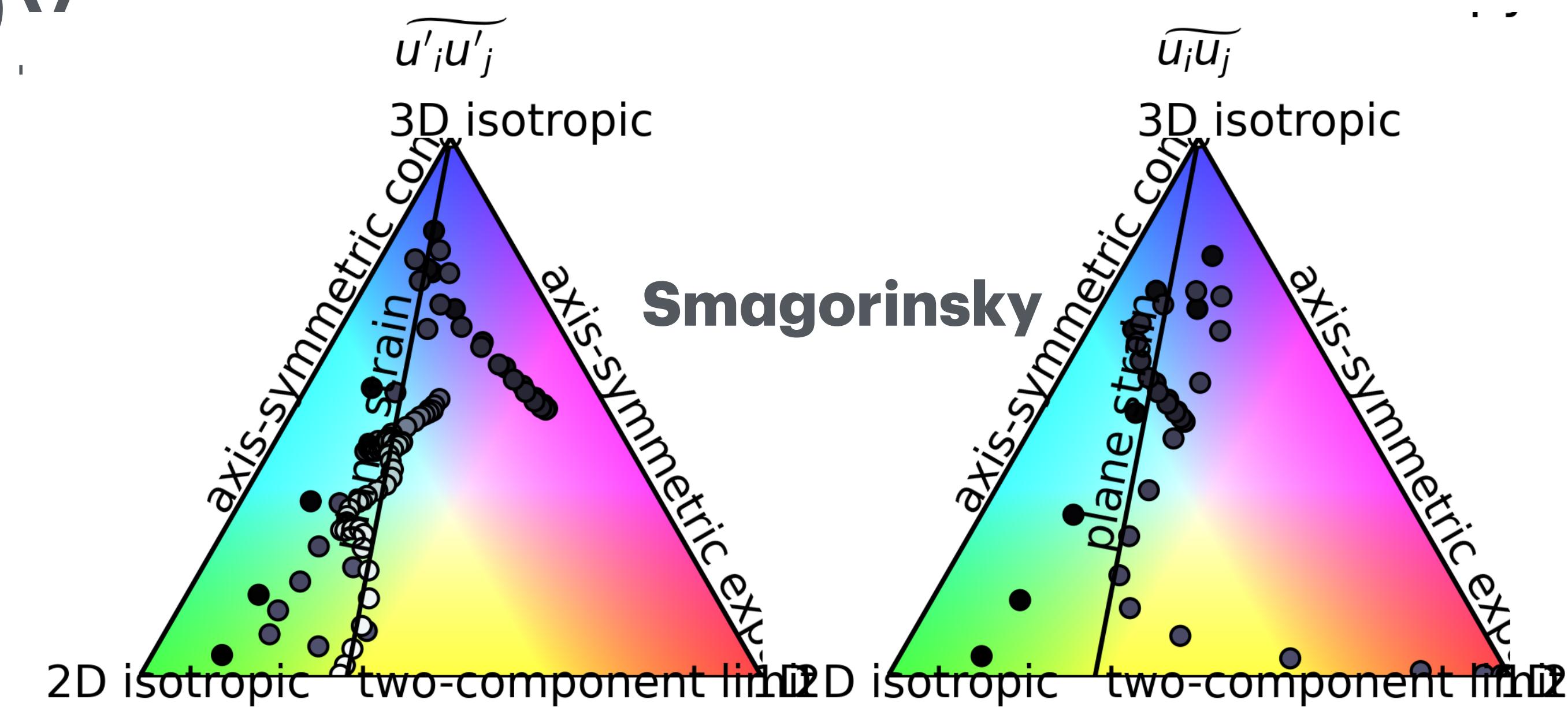
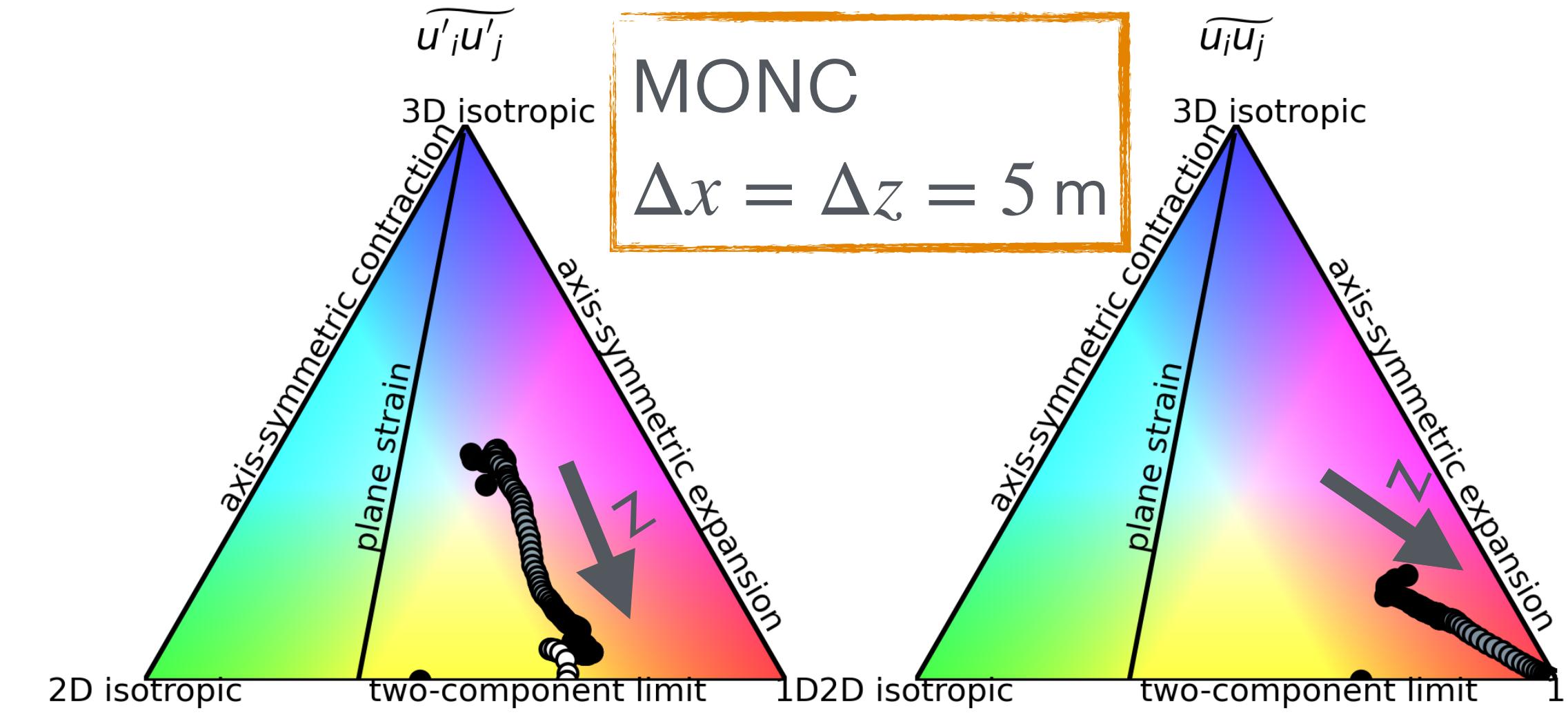


# Mixing lengths and viscosity

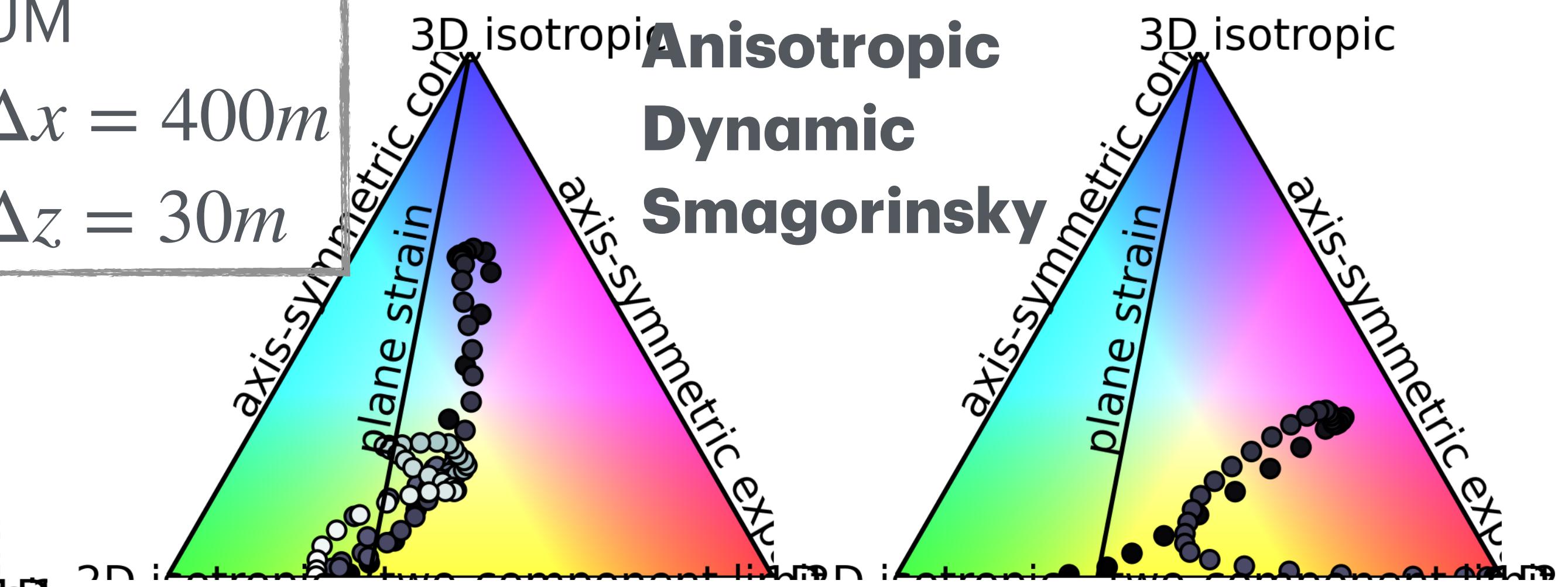
$\Delta x = 400 \text{ m}$ ,  $\Delta z = 30 \text{ m}$



# Dynamic anisotropy



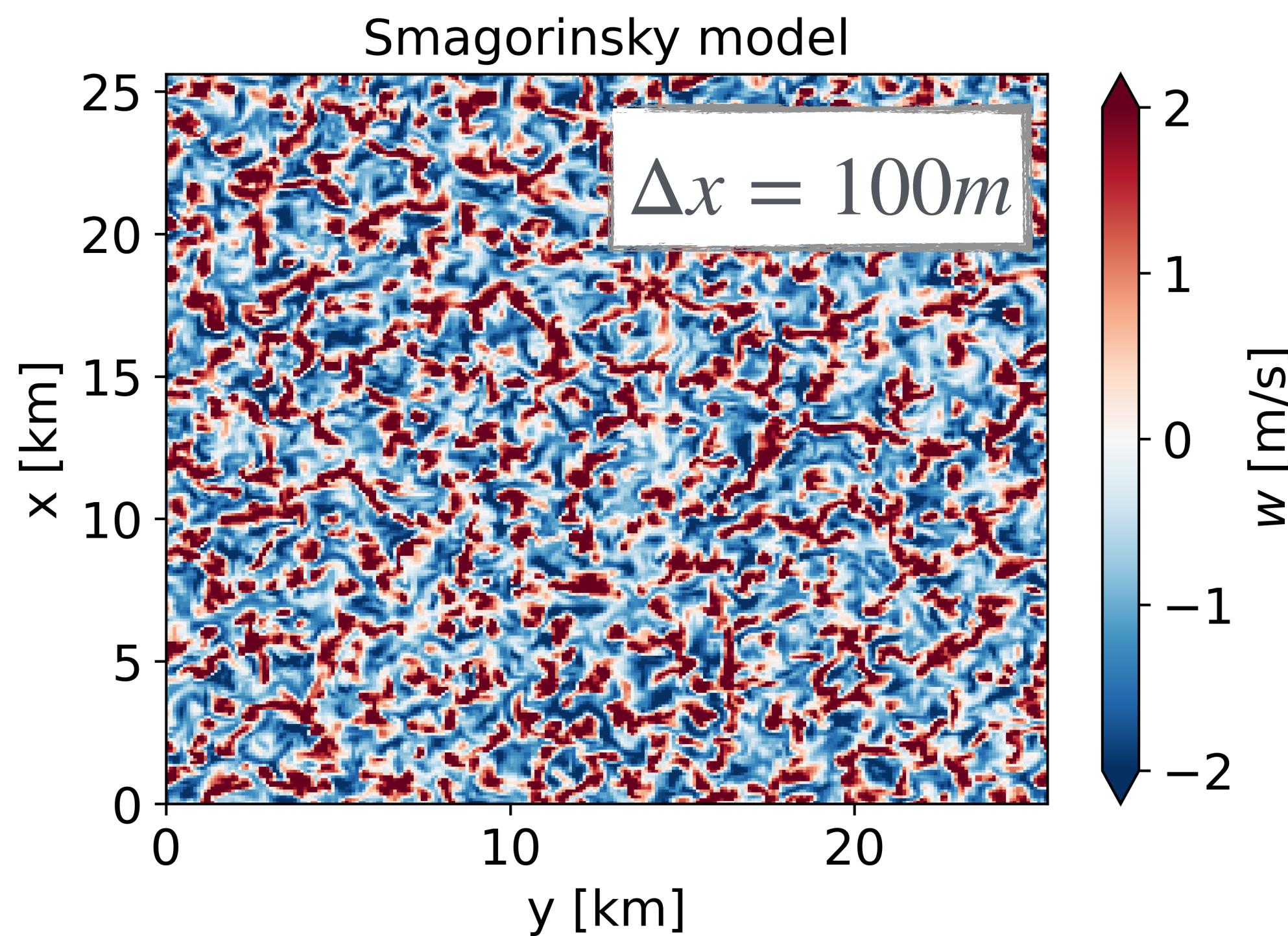
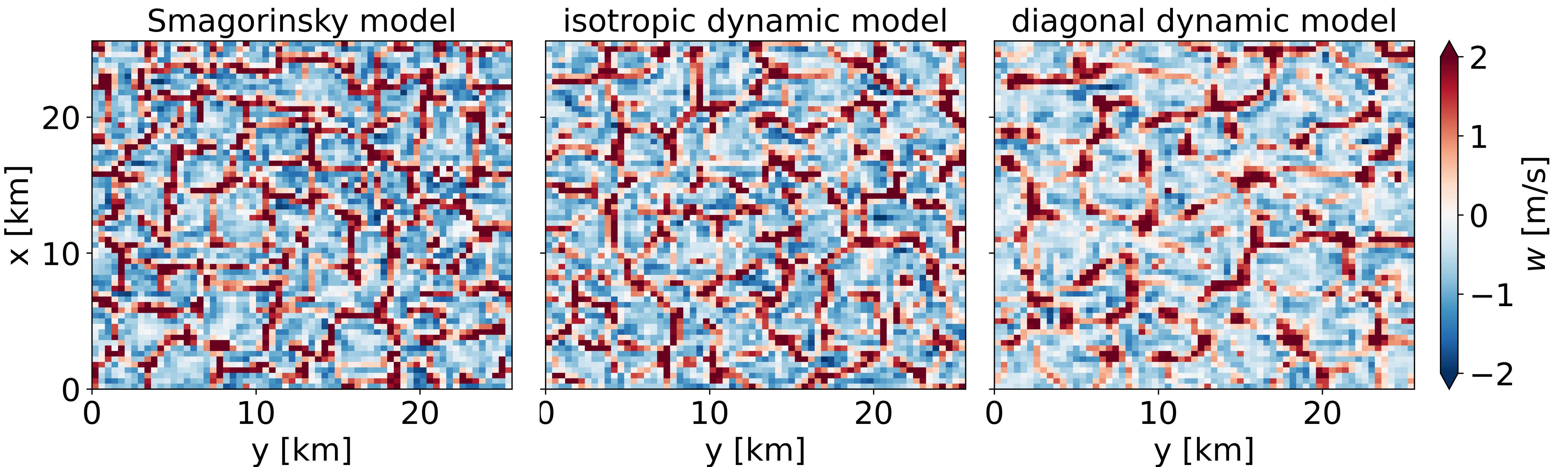
**UM**  
 $\Delta x = 400 \text{ m}$   
 $\Delta z = 30 \text{ m}$



# Field Morphology

Vertical wind at mid-BL,  $z = 500m$

$\Delta x = 400 \text{ m}$ ,  $\Delta z = 30 \text{ m}$



# Summary

- High aspect ratio grid in turbulent grey zone → anisotropic diffusivities
- LES evidence of anisotropy of momentum stresses
- Dynamic model with simple tensorial diffusivity  
$$\nu_{ij} \sim \text{diag}(l_1^2, l_2^2, l_3^2)_{ij} \Delta^2 |\tilde{S}|$$
- Encouraging indications from UM simulations of dry CBL

# Field Morphology

Vertical wind at mid-BL,  $z = 500m$

$\Delta x = 400 \text{ m}$ ,  $\Delta z = 5\text{m} - 50\text{m}$ , shear-driven

