## EAS 572

## Eulerian Simulation of Dispersion in the ASL

Write a program to calculate the mean concentration field $C=C(x, z)$ downwind from a continuous line source at $x=y=0, z=h_{s}$ in the horizontallyuniform surface layer. Assume $C$ is the solution of:

$$
\begin{equation*}
\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(U(z) C)=\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\left(K(z) \frac{\partial C}{\partial z}\right) \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

where the profiles $U(z), K(z)$ are those of Monin-Obukhov similarity theory. For the eddy diffusivity assume

$$
\begin{equation*}
K=\frac{k_{v c} u_{*} z}{\phi_{c}}=\frac{1}{S_{c}} \frac{k_{v} u_{*} z}{\phi_{c}} \tag{2}
\end{equation*}
$$

where $S_{c}$ is the turbulent Schmidt number.
Discretize using grid-lengths $\Delta x \sim 0.5 m, \Delta z \sim 0.2 m$. Compare your calculated solution at $x=100 \mathrm{~m}$ with the Project Prairie Grass run 33 (Tables $1,2)$, with values $S_{c}=(1,0.63)$.

Of course you need profiles for mean wind and diffusivity, for which you need $u_{*}, L, z_{0}$. Use your program from assignment 2 to determine $u_{*}, L$ from the meteorological information. You may assume the roughness length $z_{0}=$ 0.75 cm .

To solve the mass conservation equation, the algorithm suggested in class is:

$$
\begin{equation*}
A_{I, J}^{C} C_{I, J}=A_{I, J}^{N} C_{I, J+1}+A_{I, J}^{S} C_{I, J-1}+B_{I, J} \tag{3}
\end{equation*}
$$

where the $A_{I, J}$ are the "neighbour coefficients", and $C_{I, J}$ is the concentration matrix. This is a marching problem $\left(C_{0, J}=0 \forall J\right)$, implicit along the J (vertical)-axis. You will need to use a Tridiagonal Matrix Inversion Algorithm (see Numerical Recipes).

## Refinements for next time!

Provide a flowchart that, in conjunction with your table of symbols, unambiguously defines your algorithm.

Experiment with the sensitivity of the computed concentration profile to gridlengths $\Delta x, \Delta z$.

Table 1: Normalized cross-wind integrated concentration $\frac{z_{0} u * \chi}{k_{v} Q}$ observed at distance $x=100 \mathrm{~m}$ from the source (height $h_{s}=0.46 \mathrm{~m}$ ) in Project Prairie Grass run 33.

| $z[m]$ | $\frac{z_{0} u_{* \chi}}{k_{v} Q}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 17.5 | $2.4 \mathrm{E}-6$ |
| 13.5 | $9.04 \mathrm{E}-6$ |
| 10.5 | $2.20 \mathrm{E}-5$ |
| 7.5 | $5.25 \mathrm{E}-5$ |
| 4.5 | $1.08 \mathrm{E}-4$ |
| 2.5 | $1.73 \mathrm{E}-4$ |
| 1.5 | $2.02 \mathrm{E}-4$ |
| 1.0 | $2.18 \mathrm{E}-4$ |
| 0.5 | $2.30 \mathrm{E}-4$ |

Table 2: Micrometeorological data for Project Prairie Grass run 33.

| $z[\mathrm{~m}]$ | $U,[\mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}]$ | $T,[C]$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 16 | 10.63 | - |
| 8 | - | 27.88 |
| 4 | 8.48 | 28.16 |
| 2 | 7.56 | 28.73 |
| 1 | 6.90 | 29.16 |
| 0.5 | 5.80 | 29.64 |
| 0.25 | 4.84 | 30.07 |
| 0.12 | - | 30.61 |

