

MODIS植物分布率對 WRF模式預報之影響

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Outline

- Introduction
- Experiment Design
- Analysis and Discussion
- Summary and Future Work

INTRODUCTION

Land-air interaction



radiation

Turbulent Heat Flux to/from
Snowpack/Soil/Plant Canopy

Transpiration
Canopy Water
Evaporation

Atmospheric forcing

Precipitation



Runoff



Land cover/vegetation type

Direct Soil
Evaporation

Sublimation
to/from
snowpack

Evaporation
from Open Water

canopy

soil

Land-air
couple

Soil Moisture
Flux

$\Delta Z = 10 \text{ cm}$

$\Delta Z = 30 \text{ cm}$

Soil texture

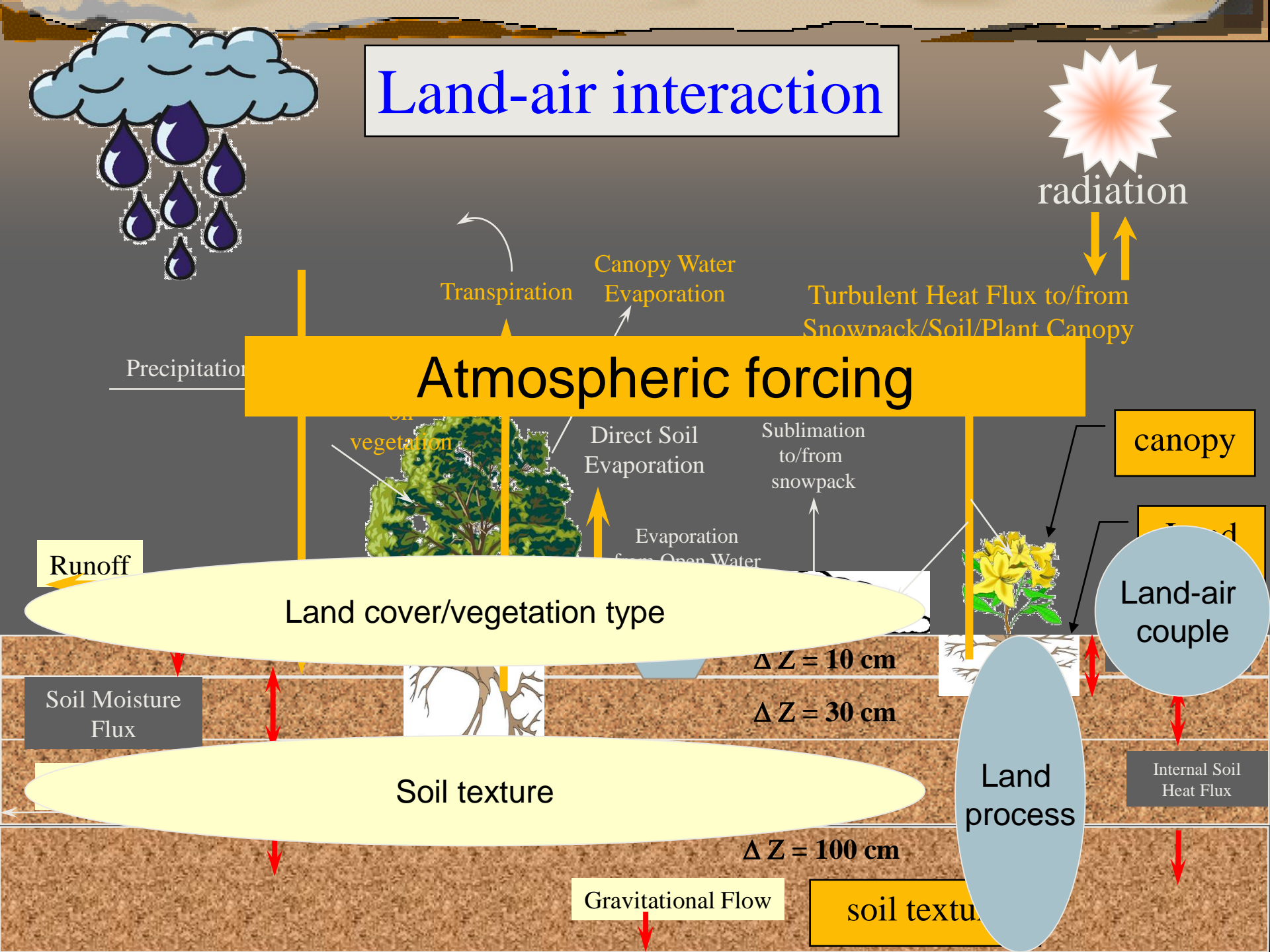
Land
process

Internal Soil
Heat Flux

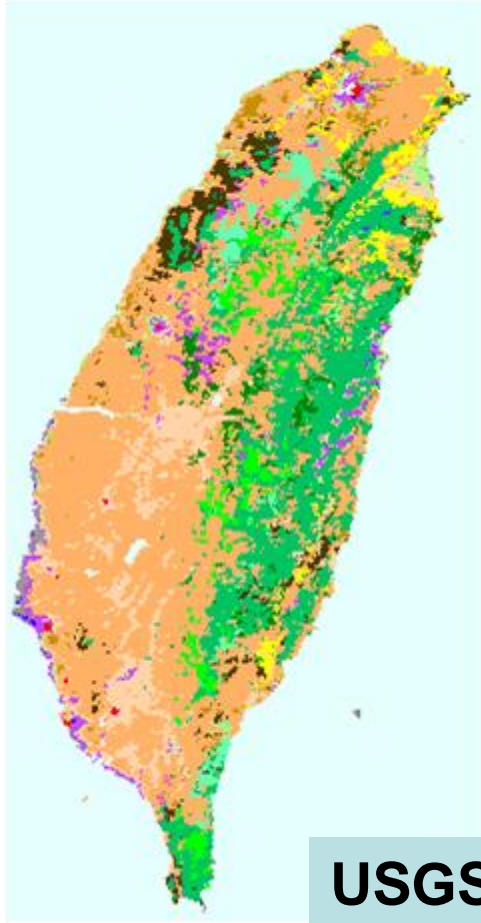
$\Delta Z = 100 \text{ cm}$

Gravitational Flow

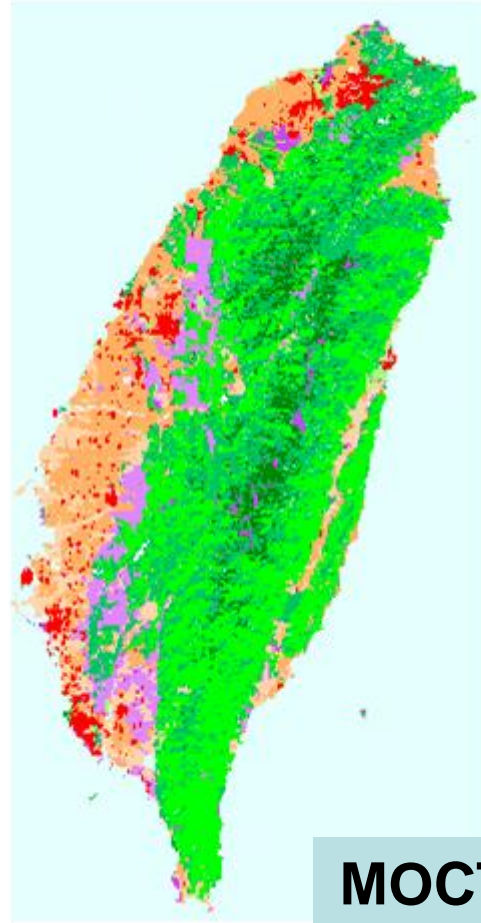
soil texture



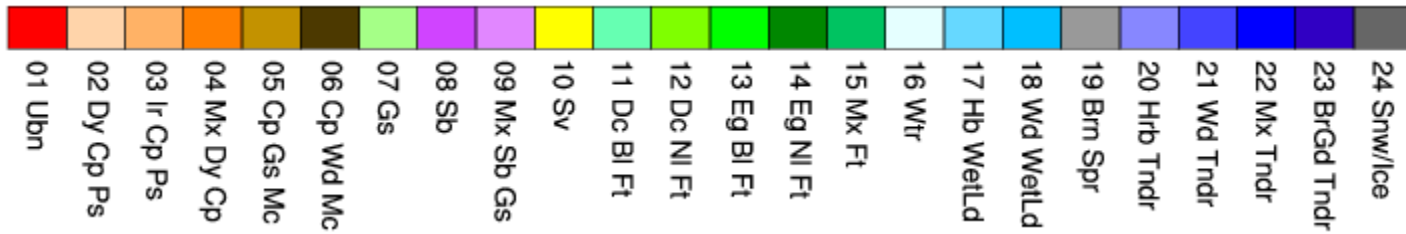
Landuse of Taiwan



USGS



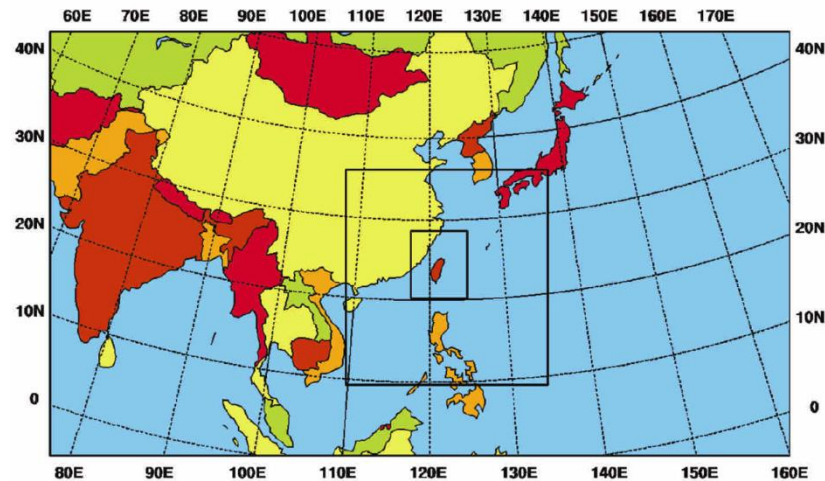
MOCT



EXPERIMENT DESIGN

Experiment Design

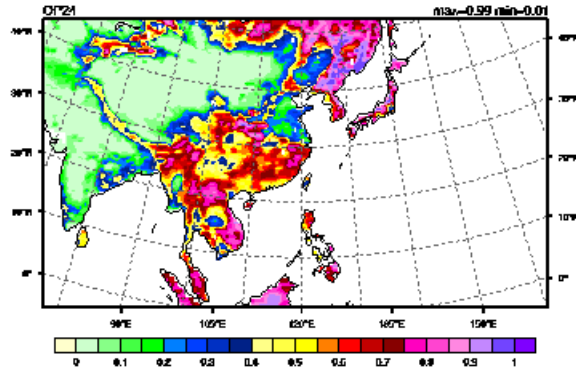
Experiment	OP24	MODIS
Model	WRF v3.3.1	
I.C. & B.C.	NCEP GFS Forecast	
Resolution	Horizontal: 45 / 15 / 5 km, Vertical: 45 Layers	
Vegetation Fraction	USGS	MODIS
Land Model	NOAH LSM	
Radiation	RRTM (LW) / Goddard (SW)	
PBL	YSU v3.1.1	
Time	Summer : 2012/06/01 00Z – 2012/06/15 12Z, noDA Winter : 2012/12/01 00Z – 2012/12/15 12Z, noDA	



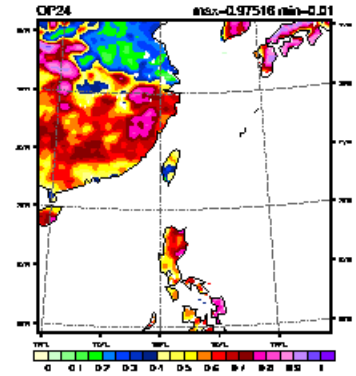
USGS v.s. MODIS @ Summer

USGS

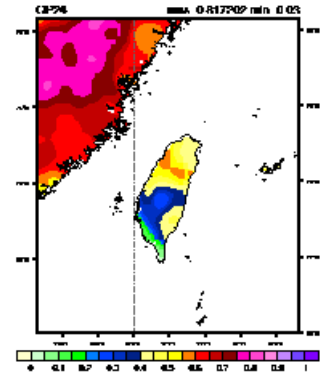
D01 (45km)



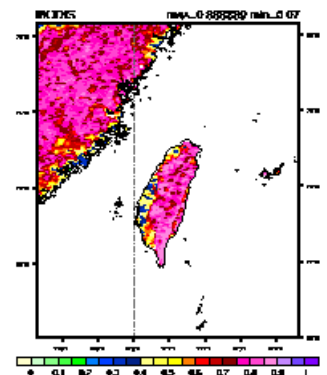
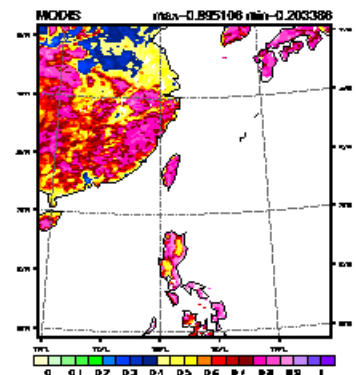
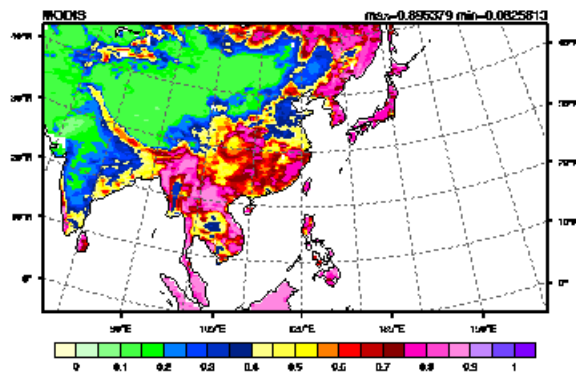
D02 (15km)



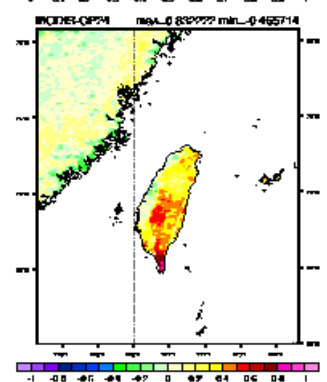
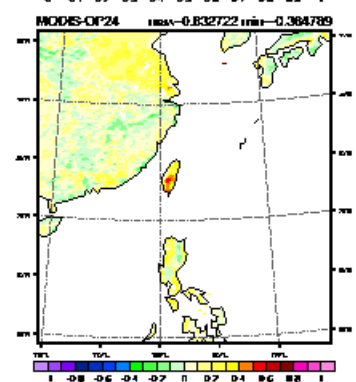
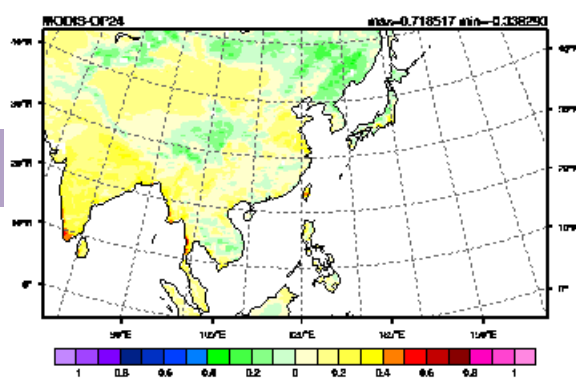
D03 (5km)



MODIS



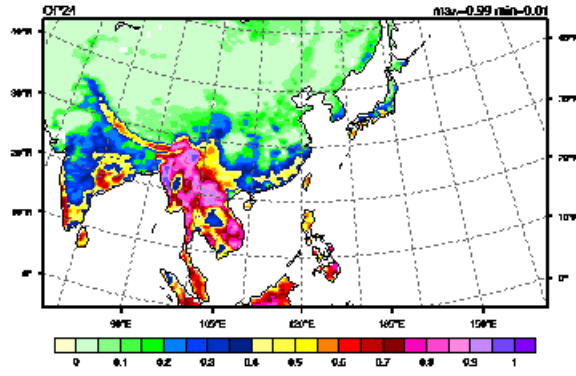
MODIS-USGS



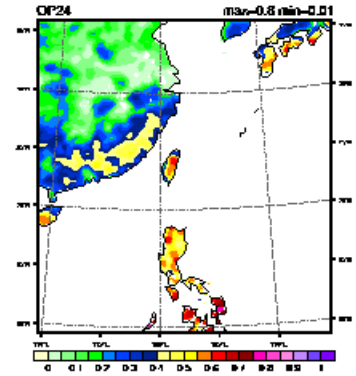
USGS v.s. MODIS @ Winter

USGS

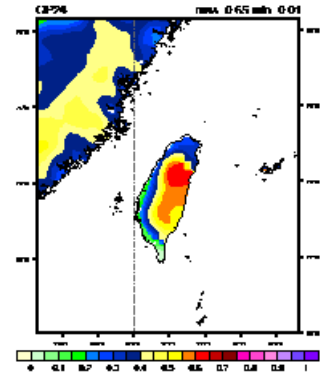
D01 (45km)



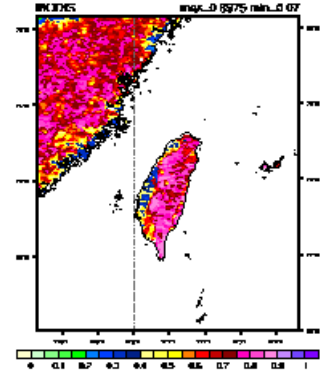
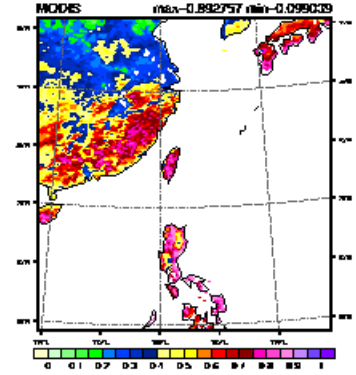
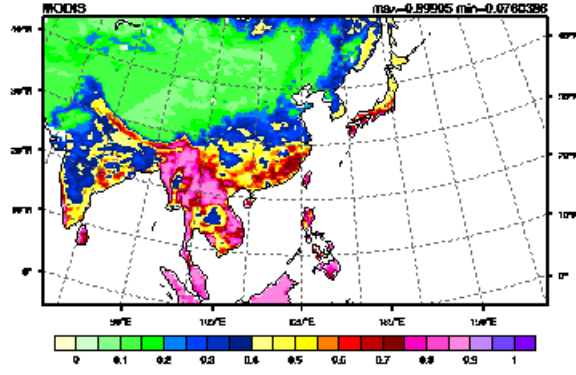
D02 (15km)



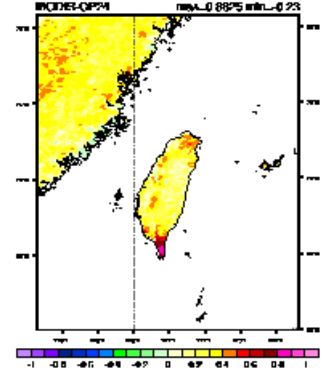
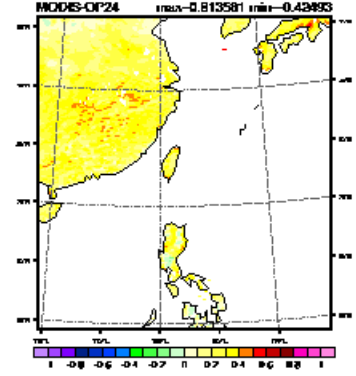
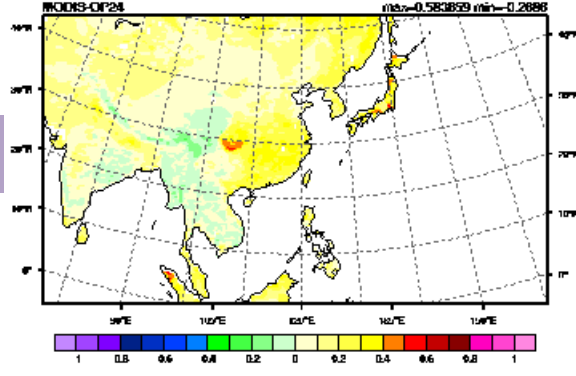
D03 (5km)



MODIS



MODIS-USGS

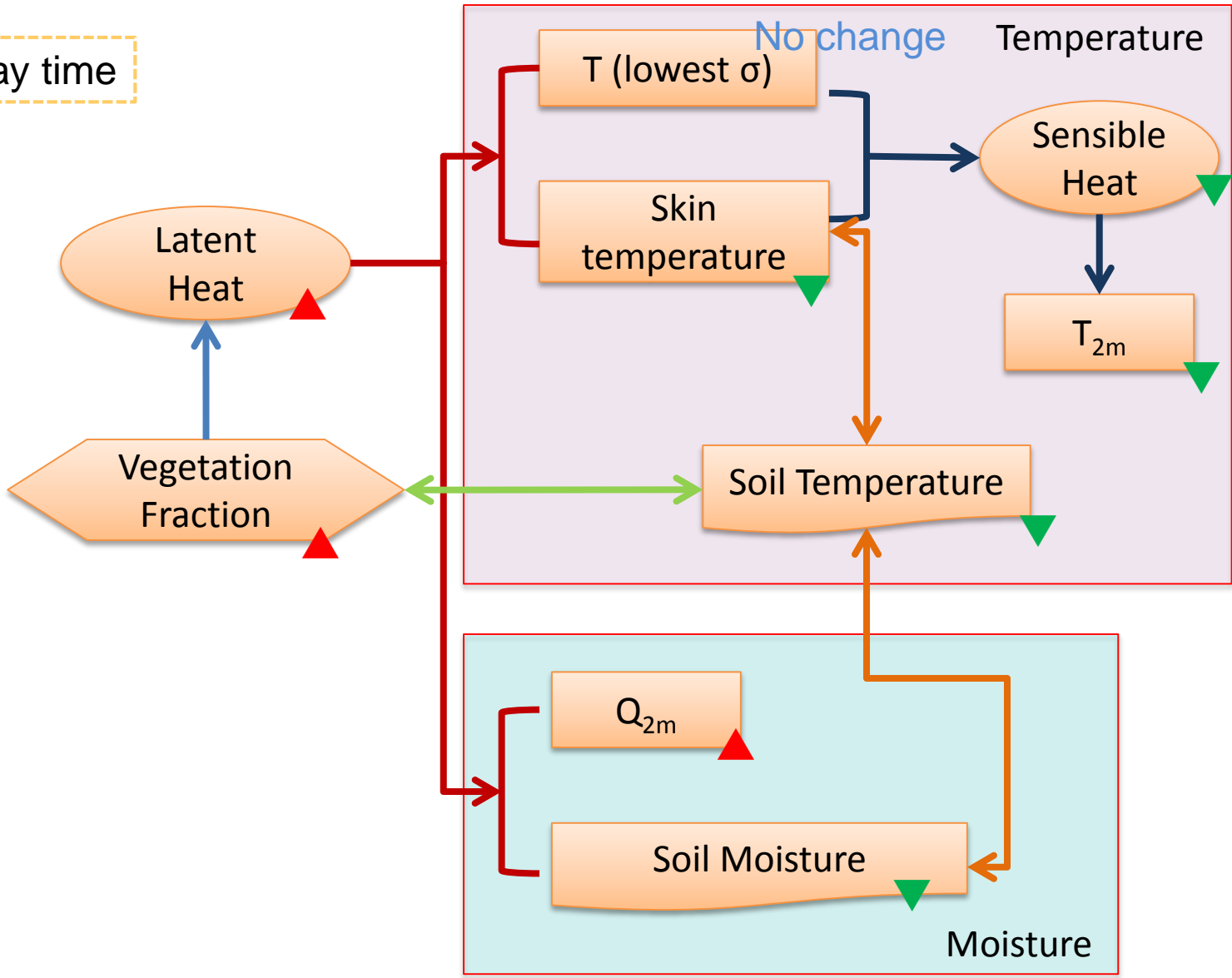


ANALYSIS & DISCUSSION

1. Expectation
2. Forecast results
3. Monthly averaged diurnal cycle
4. Rainfall verification

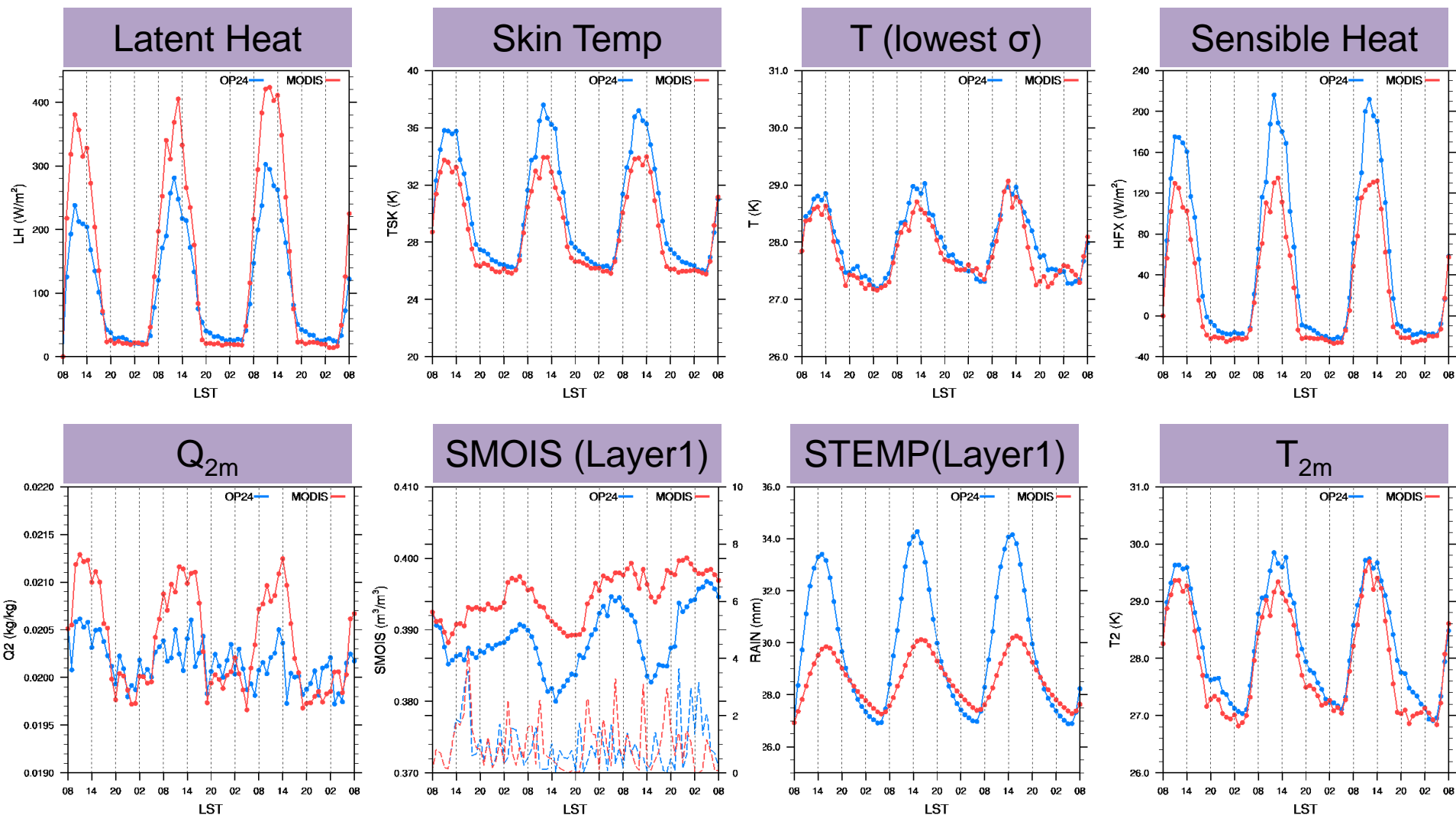
Expectation

At Day time



Forecast results @ summer, point @ Hengchun (0.05 → 0.62)

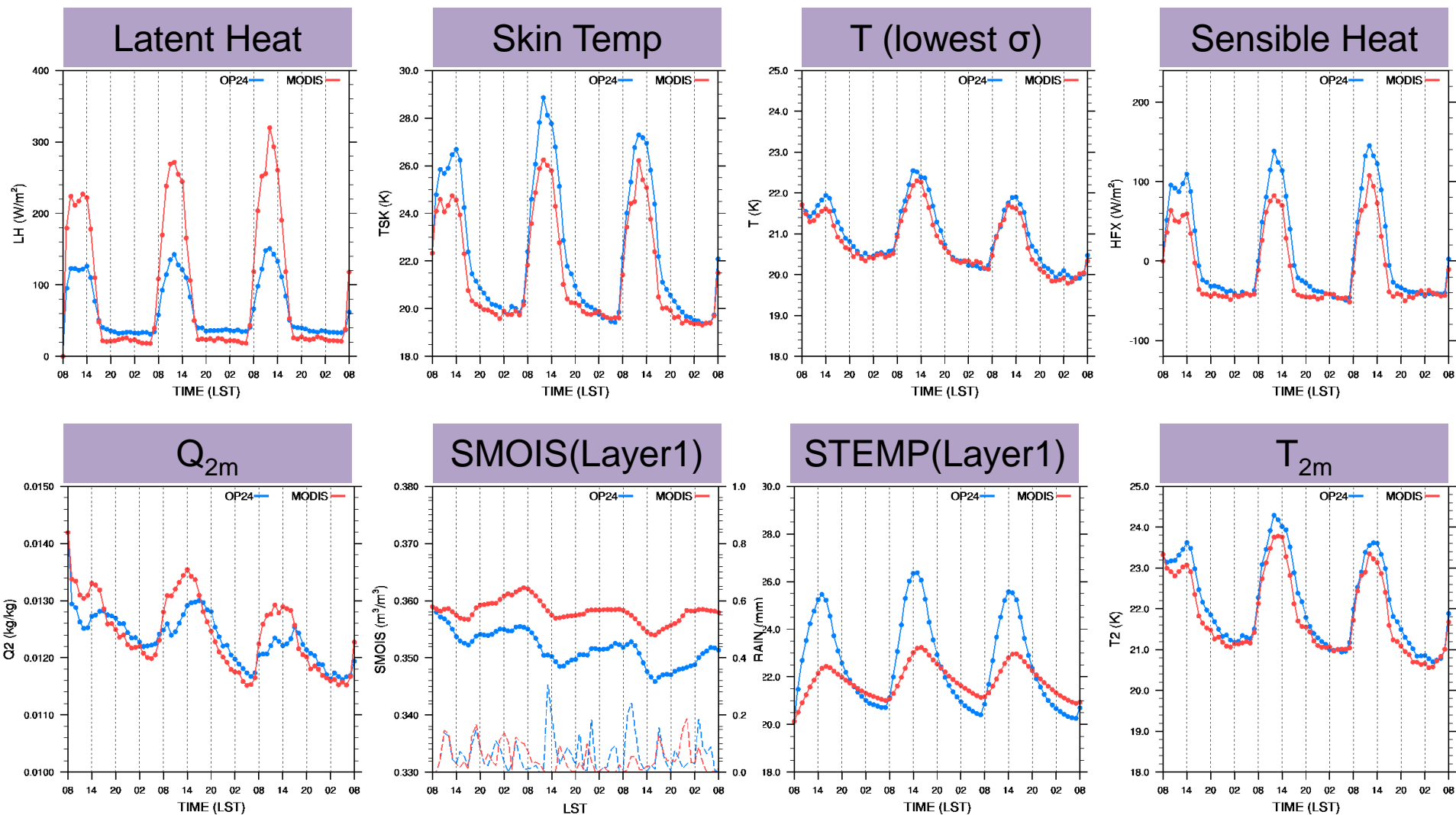
Landuse: 2 (Dryland Cropland and Pasture)
Soil type: 12 (Clay)



VEGFRA	LH	TSK	T	SH	T2m	Q2m	SMOIS	STEMP
▲	▲	▼	equal	▼	▼	▲	▼	▼

Forecast results @ winter, point @ Hengchun (0.01 → 0.66)

Landuse: 2 (Dryland Cropland and Pasture)
Soil type: 12 (Clay)



VEGFRA	LH	TSK	T	SH	T2m	Q2m	SMOIS	STEMP
▲	▲	▼	equal	▼	▼	▲	▼	▼

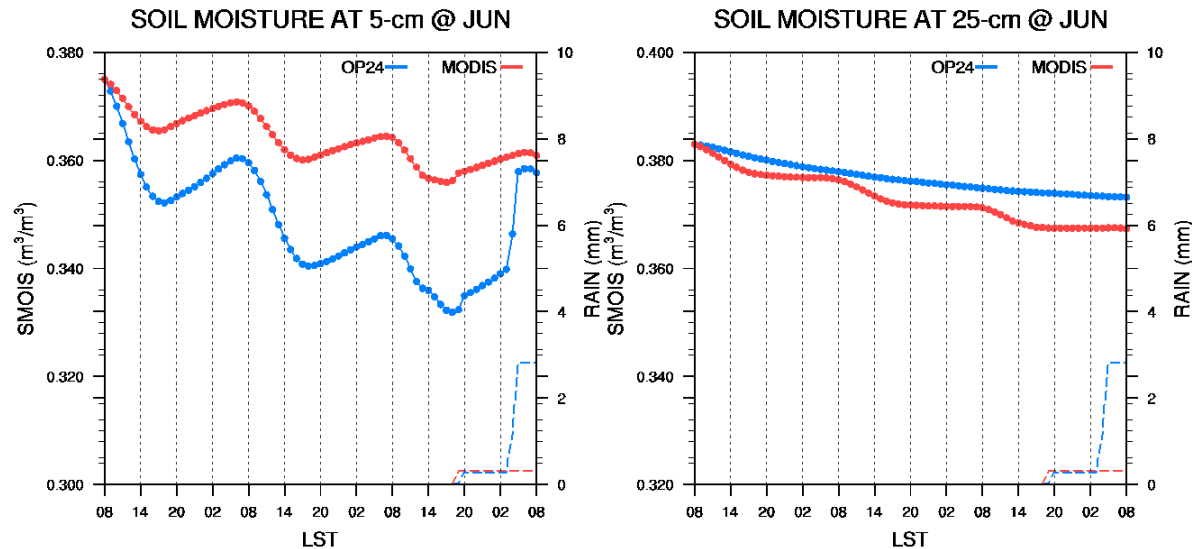
More discussion: soil moisture

$$\text{Evaporation} = E_{\text{dir}} + E_{\text{t}} + E_{\text{c}}$$

E_{dir} : Direct

E_{t} : Roots

E_{c} : leaf cut off



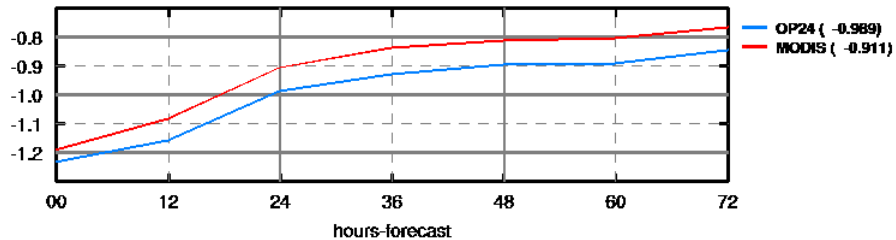
[At Layer 1]

$E_{\text{dir}} > E_{\text{t}} \rightarrow$ Layer 1 wetter, Layer 2 drier

JUN_Q2**Mean Error of Mixing Ratio (g/kg)**

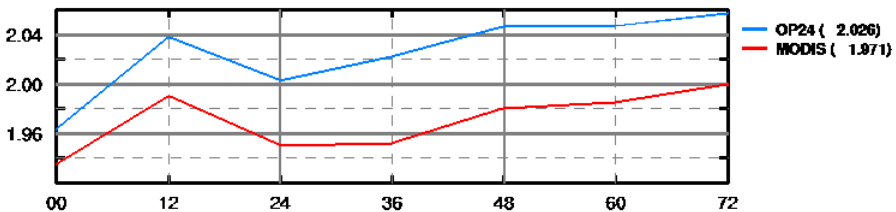
CWB WRF (45km)

ALL cases

**RMSE of Mixing Ratio (g/kg)**

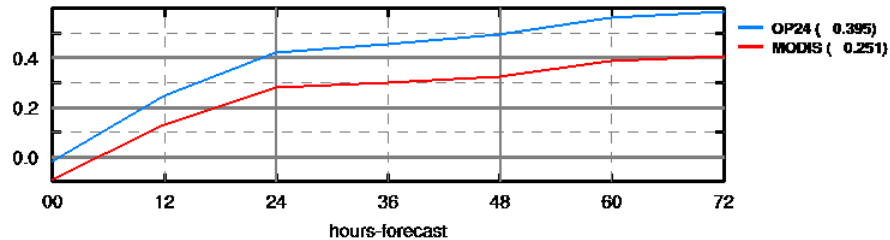
CWB WRF (45km)

ALL cases

**JUN_T2****Mean Error of Surface Temperature (°C)**

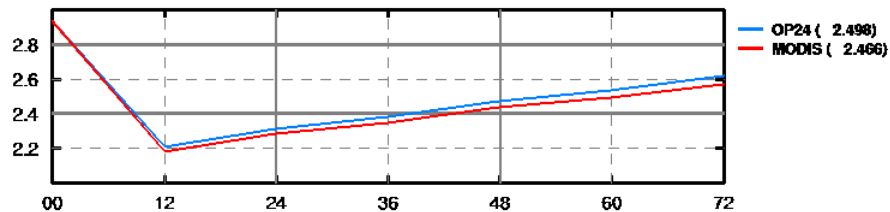
CWB WRF (45km)

ALL cases

**RMSE of Surface Temperature (°C)**

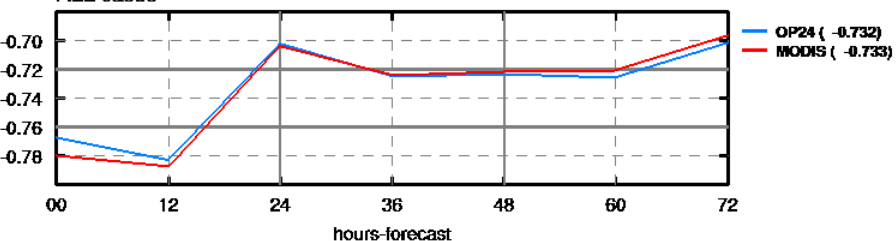
CWB WRF (45km)

ALL cases

**Mean Error of Mixing Ratio (g/kg)**

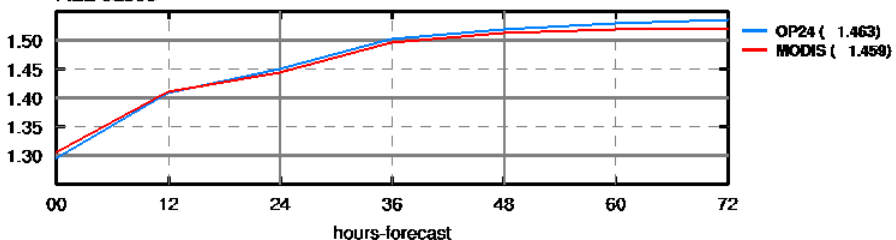
CWB WRF (45km)

ALL cases

**RMSE of Mixing Ratio (g/kg)**

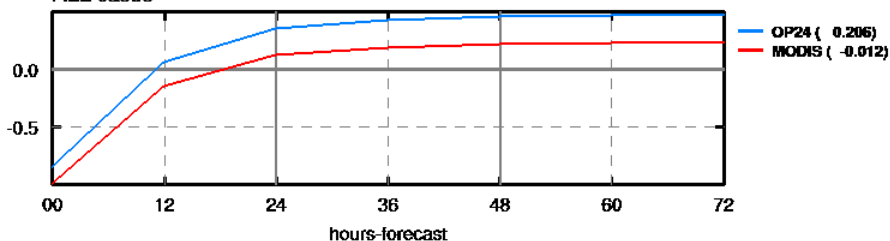
CWB WRF (45km)

ALL cases

**DEC_Q2****DEC_T2****Surface Temperature (°C)**

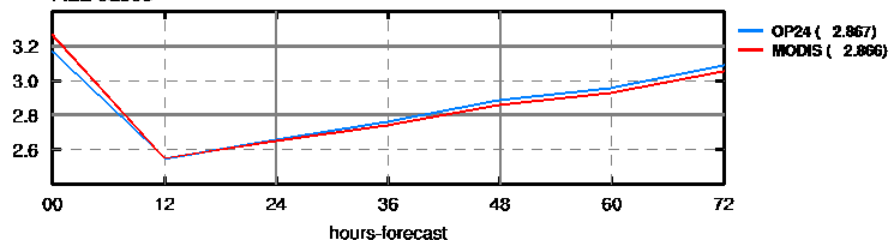
CWB WRF (45km)

ALL cases

**RMSE of Surface Temperature (°C)**

CWB WRF (45km)

ALL cases



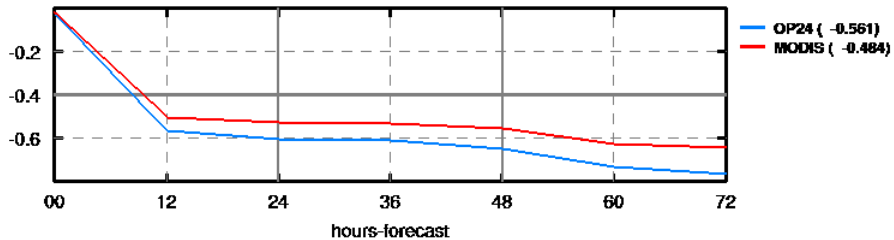
JUN_Q2

JUN_T2

Mean Error of Mixing Ratio (g/kg)

CWB WRF (15km)

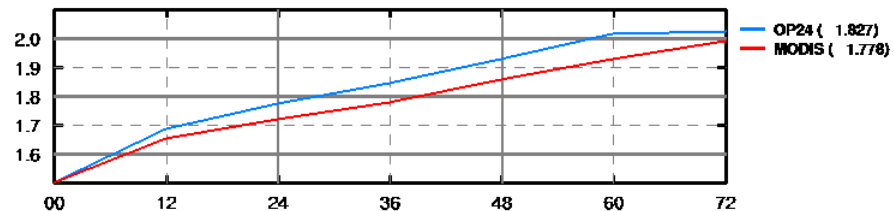
ALL cases



RMSE of Mixing Ratio (g/kg)

CWB WRF (15km)

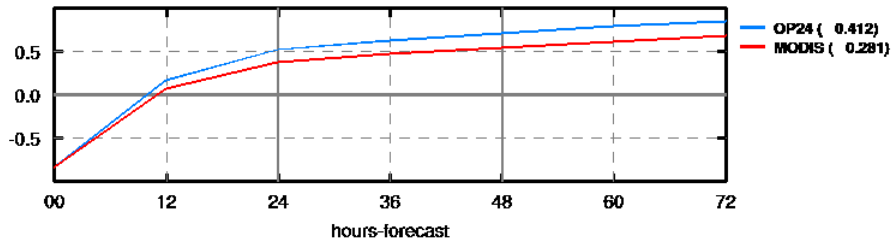
ALL cases



Mean Error of Surface Temperature (°C)

CWB WRF (15km)

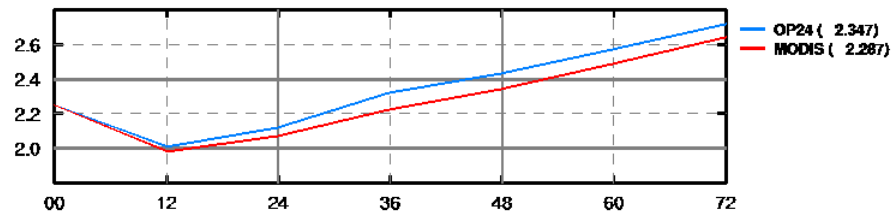
ALL cases



RMSE of Surface Temperature (°C)

CWB WRF (15km)

ALL cases

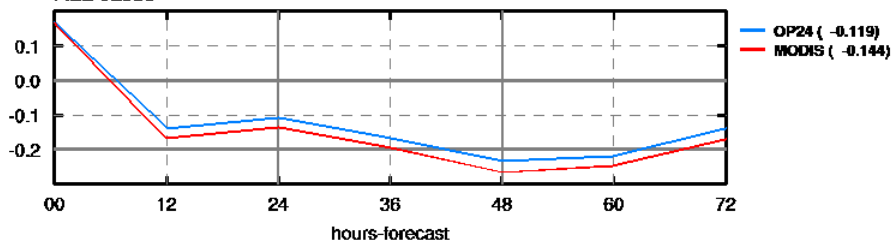


Mean Error of Mixing Ratio (g/kg)

CWB WRF (15km)

DEC_Q2

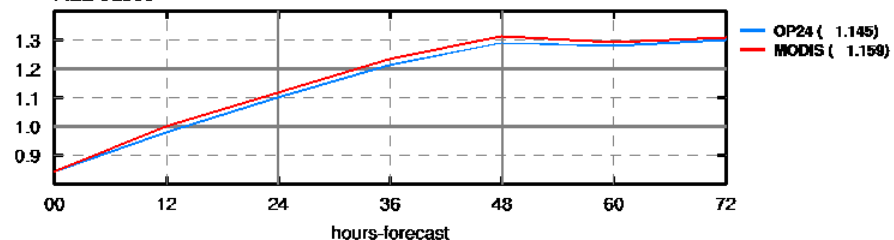
ALL cases



RMSE of Mixing Ratio (g/kg)

CWB WRF (15km)

ALL cases

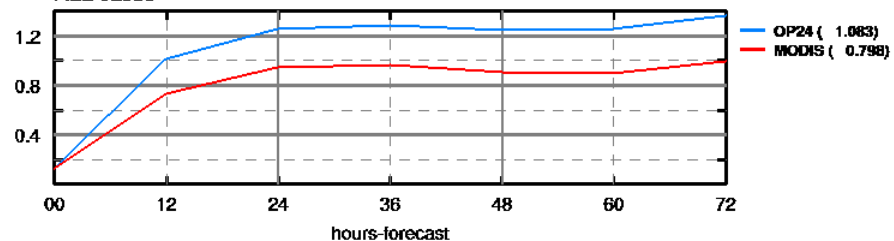


DEC_T2

Surface Temperature (°C)

CWB WRF (15km)

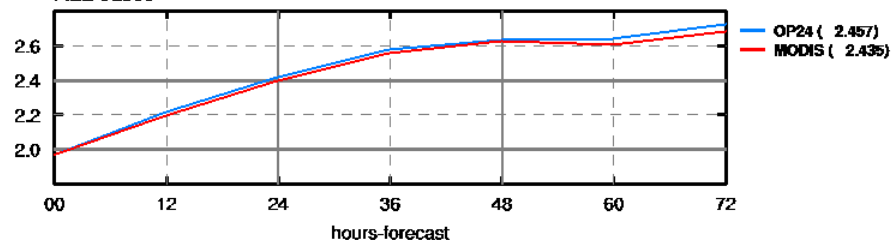
ALL cases



RMSE of Surface Temperature (°C)

CWB WRF (15km)

ALL cases



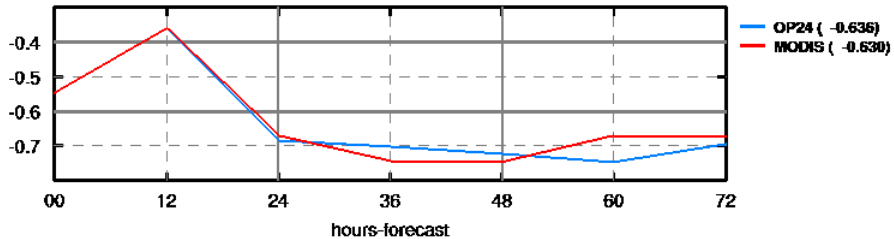
JUN_Q2

JUN_T2

Mean Error of Mixing Ratio (g/kg)

CWB WRF (5km)

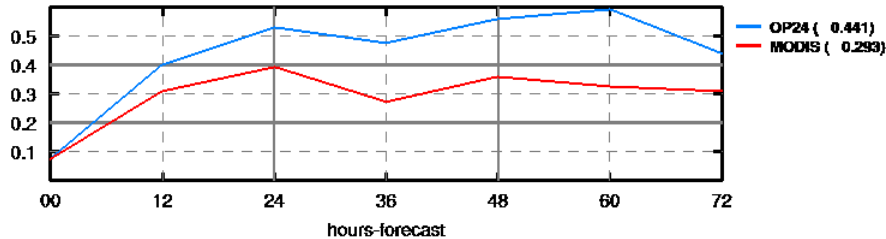
ALL cases



Mean Error of Surface Temperature (°C)

CWB WRF (5km)

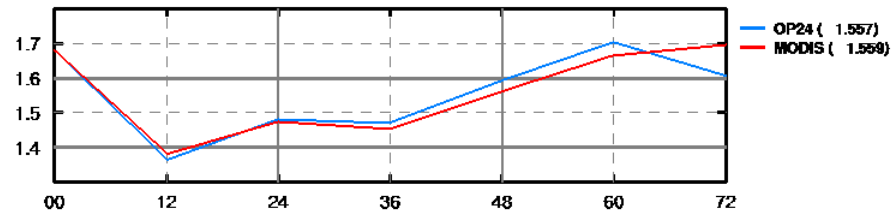
ALL cases



RMSE of Mixing Ratio (g/kg)

CWB WRF (5km)

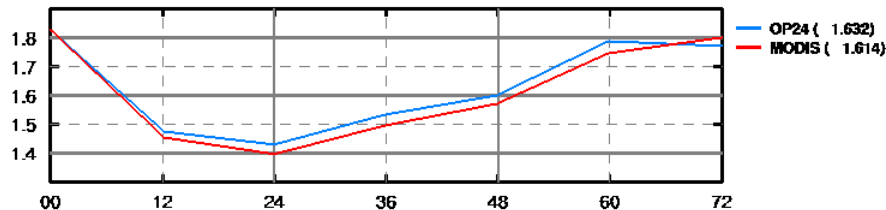
ALL cases



RMSE of Surface Temperature (°C)

CWB WRF (5km)

ALL cases

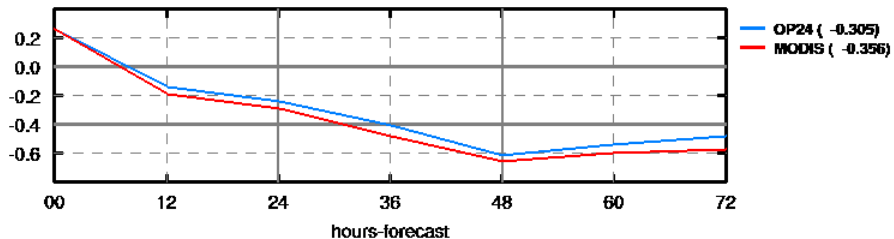


Mean Error of Mixing Ratio (g/kg)

CWB WRF (5km)

DEC_Q2

ALL cases

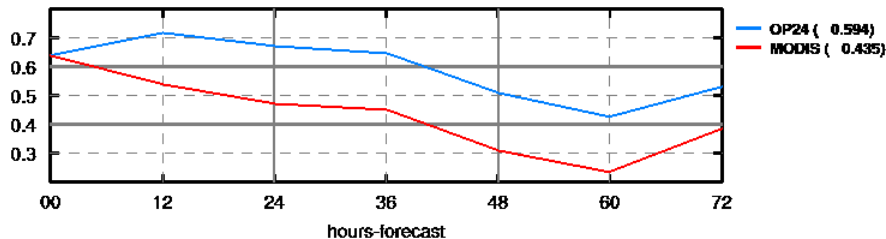


DEC_T2

Surface Temperature (°C)

CWB WRF (5km)

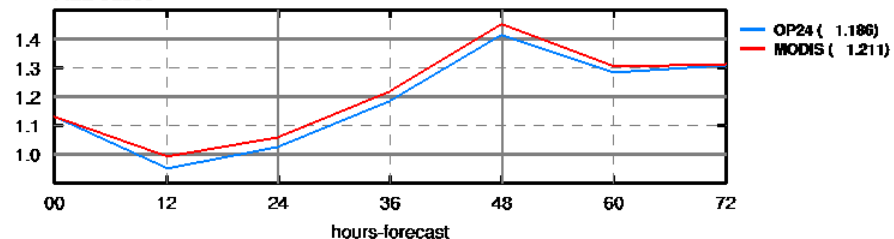
ALL cases



RMSE of Mixing Ratio (g/kg)

CWB WRF (5km)

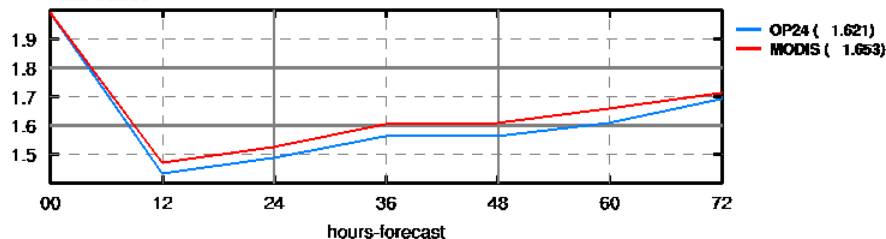
ALL cases



RMSE of Surface Temperature (°C)

CWB WRF (5km)

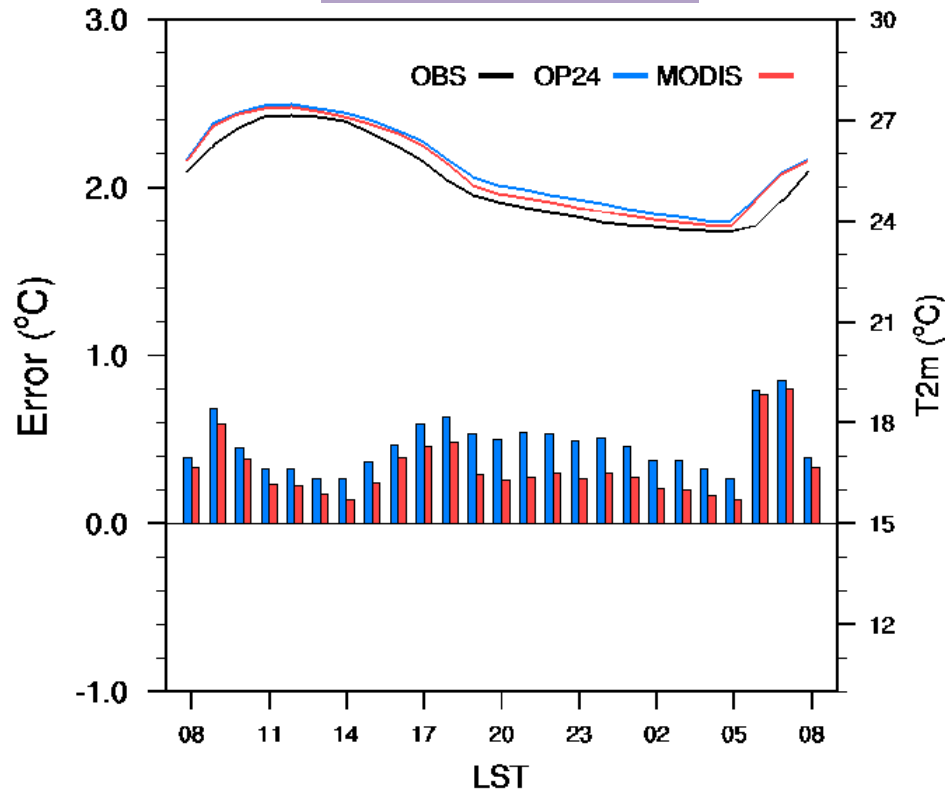
ALL cases



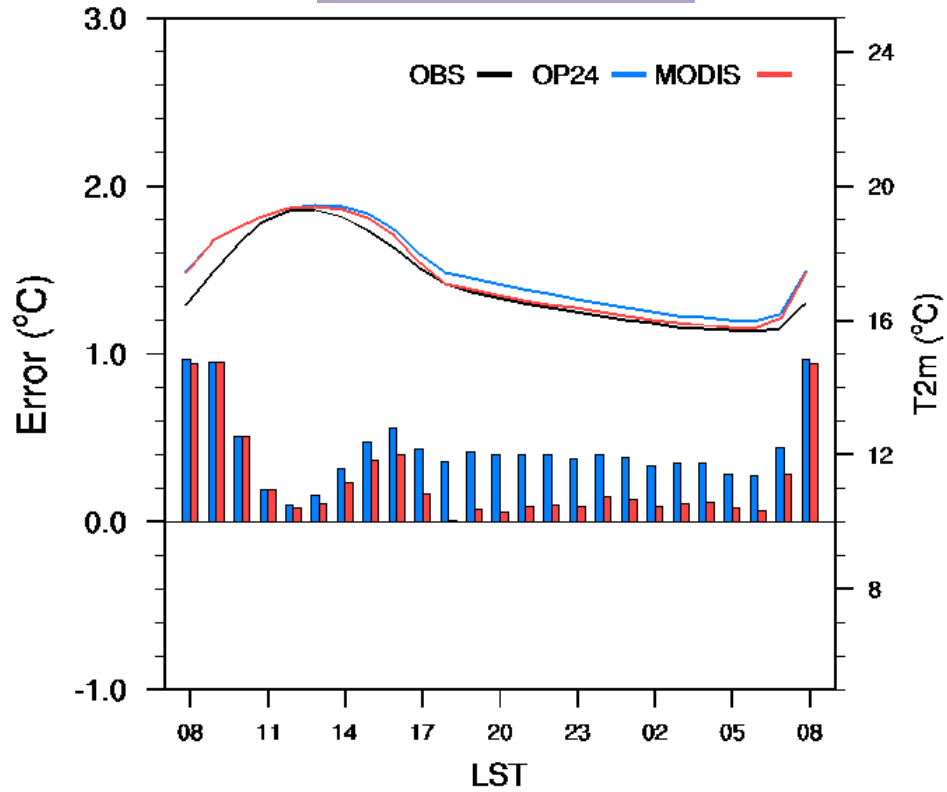
Monthly averaged diurnal cycle

T_{2m} (5 km)

Summer



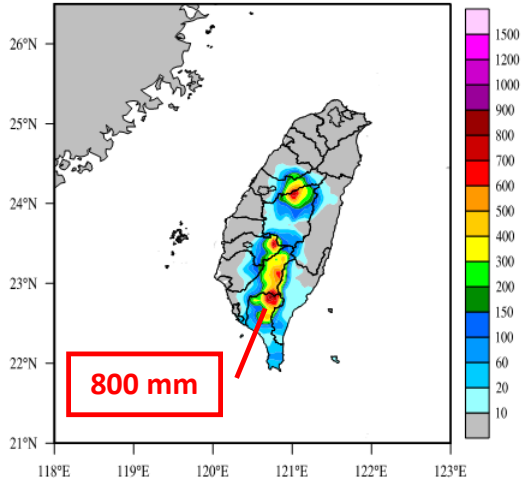
Winter



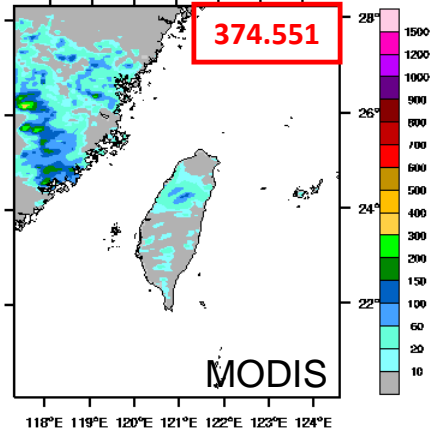
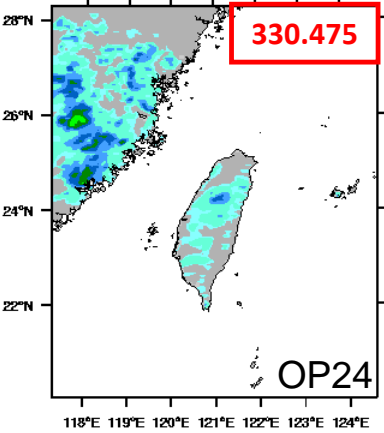
Improved about 50% on T_{2m} .

24-hr Accumulate Rainfall

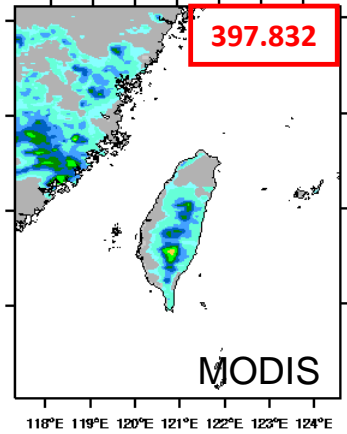
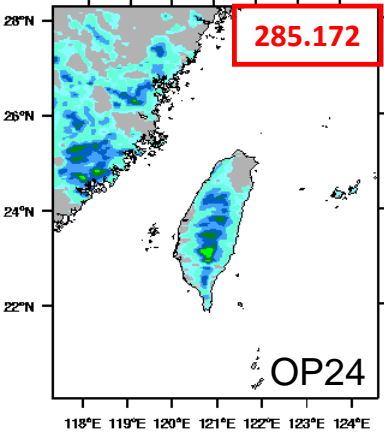
OBS
2012/06/10~2012/06/11



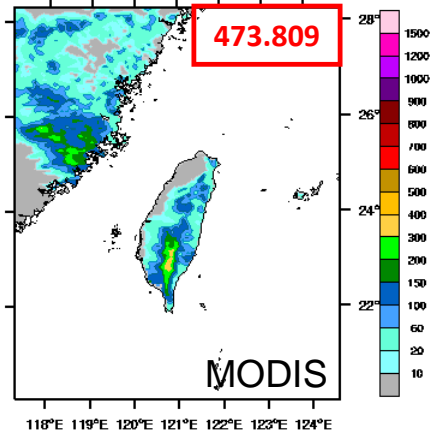
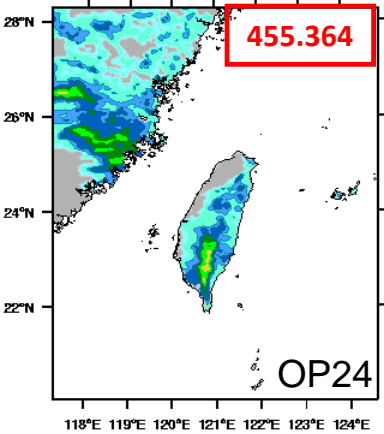
Initial @ 2012/06/08 00Z
Valid @ 2012/06/11 00Z



Initial @ 2012/06/09 00Z
Valid @ 2012/06/11 00Z



Initial @ 2012/06/10 00Z
Valid @ 2012/06/11 00Z



Summary & Future Work

- MODIS vegetation fraction dataset was implemented to WRF v3.5, which was contributed by CWB and NCAR.
- Characteristic of MODIS vegetation fraction data:
 1. Increase the vegetation fraction value about 0.5 over Taiwan area.
 2. Horizontal resolution is better than USGS data.
- The impact on WRF forecast:
 1. latent heat(↑), skin temperature(↓), sensible heat(↓), T_{2m} (↓), Q_{2m} (↑).
 2. Improve T_{2m} forecast about 50%.
 3. Smaller Diurnal cycle on soil temperature.
Wetter soil moisture at layer 1, drier soil moisture at layer 2.
 4. Better rainfall prediction.
- Future work:
 1. Implementation about MODIS albedo and LAI data.
 2. More analysis about the evaporation issue.
 3. Study on afternoon thunderstorm cases.

THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION.