

以MRI-AGCM動力降尺度結果 進行臺灣地區梅雨季降雨之分析

林宜穎、鄭兆尊

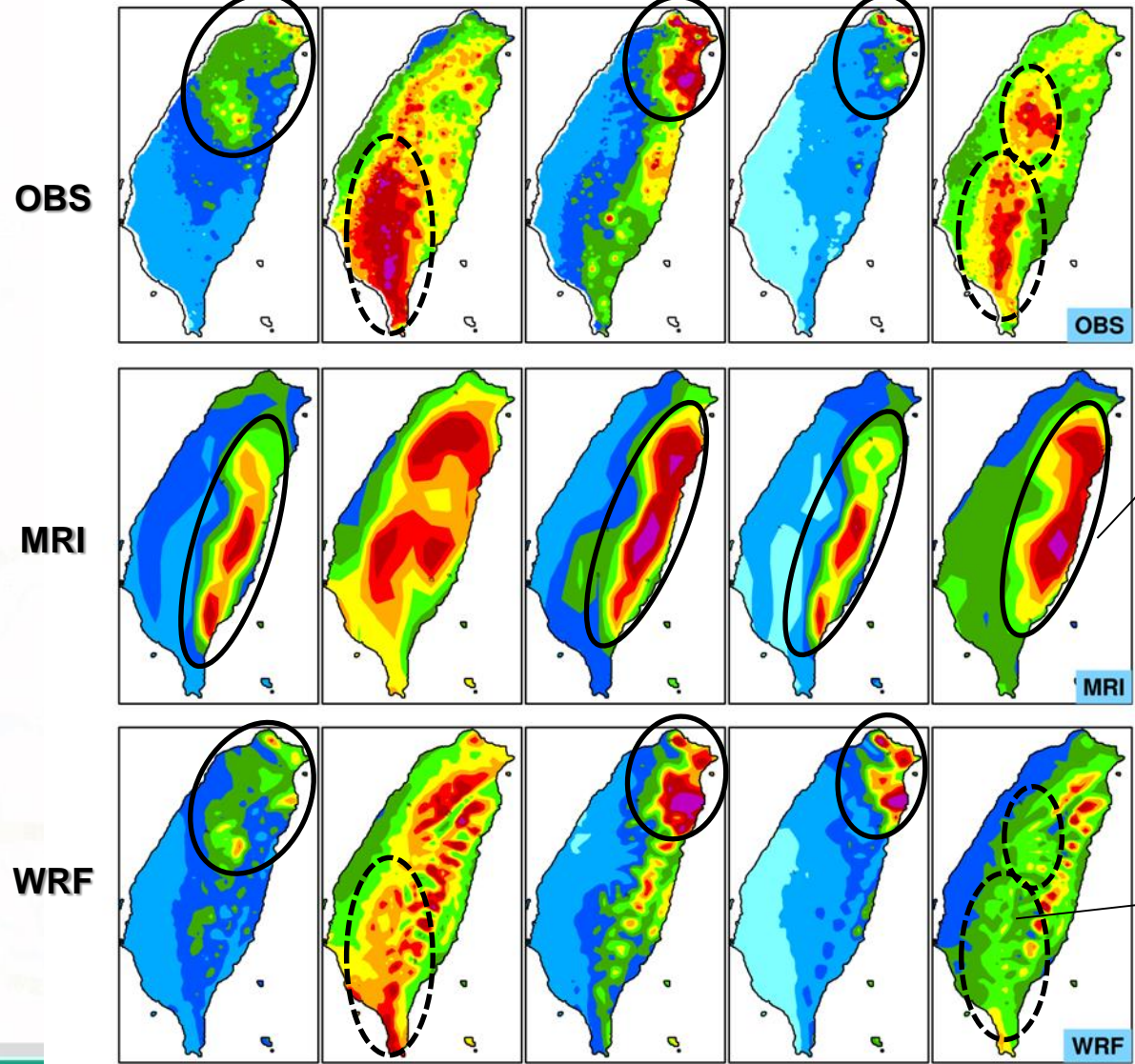
國家災害防救科技中心

2013.05.15

- ① 研究動機
- ② 模式設定與使用資料
- ③ 模擬結果
 - 降雨空間分布
 - 降雨特性
 - 降雨推估
- ④ 結論

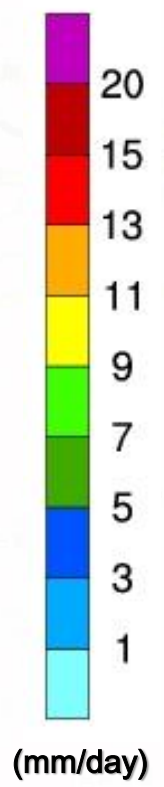
季節平均降雨

春(FMA) 夏(JA) 秋(SON) 冬(DJ) 梅雨(MJ)



臺灣東半部
系統性誤差

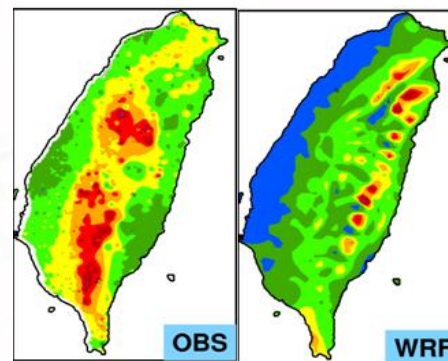
臺灣中、南部
降雨嚴重低估



林等(2011)

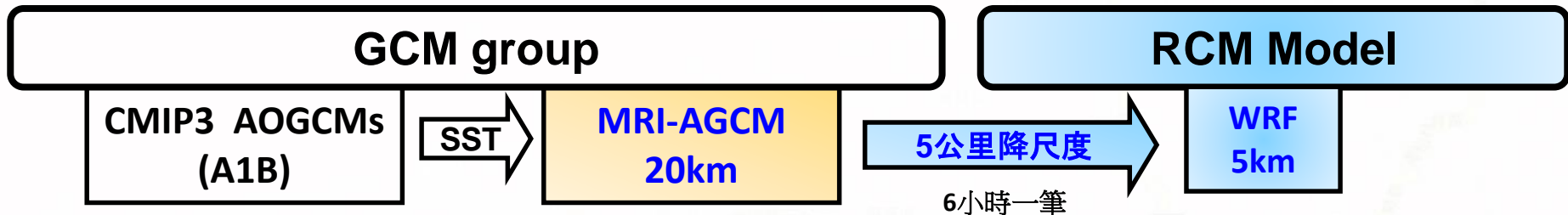
Option	波譜修正	積雲參數化
Ctrl	✓	✓
EXP 1	✗	✓
EXP 2	✗	✗
EXP 3	✓ (300 hPa↑)	✓

梅雨季平均降雨

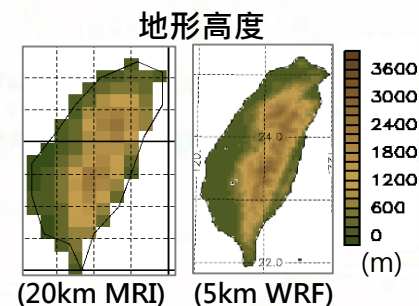
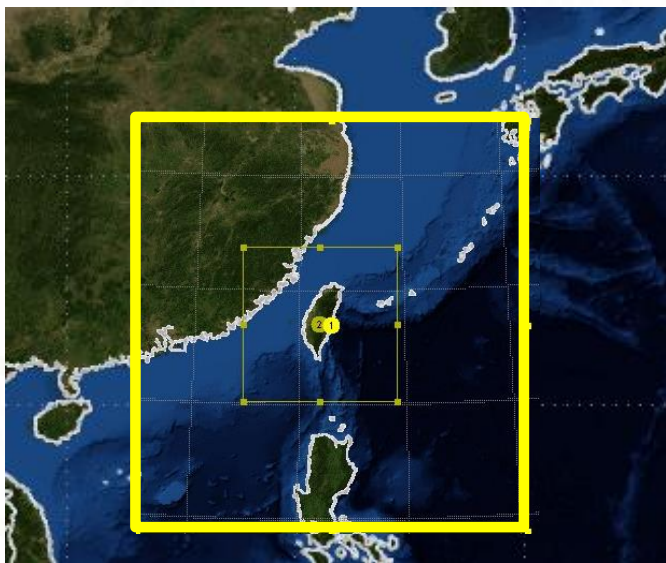


避免降尺度後的氣候偏移太大，採用“**波譜修正(spectral nudging)**”方法，僅針對邊界層以上的風場、重力位、水氣場及溫度場做調整。

- **波譜修正**是否抑制對流的發展?
- **積雲參數化**是否需要開啟($\Delta x=5\text{km}$)?



MRI-AGCM(日本氣象廳氣象研究所)
 全球網格數：1920 x 960
 解析度：20公里
 垂直方向：60層



WRF模式設定

- ❑ 5公里動力降尺度之氣候推估模擬採用3個時間切片：
 現在(1979 ~ 2003)、近未來(2015 ~ 2039)、世紀末(2075 ~ 2099)

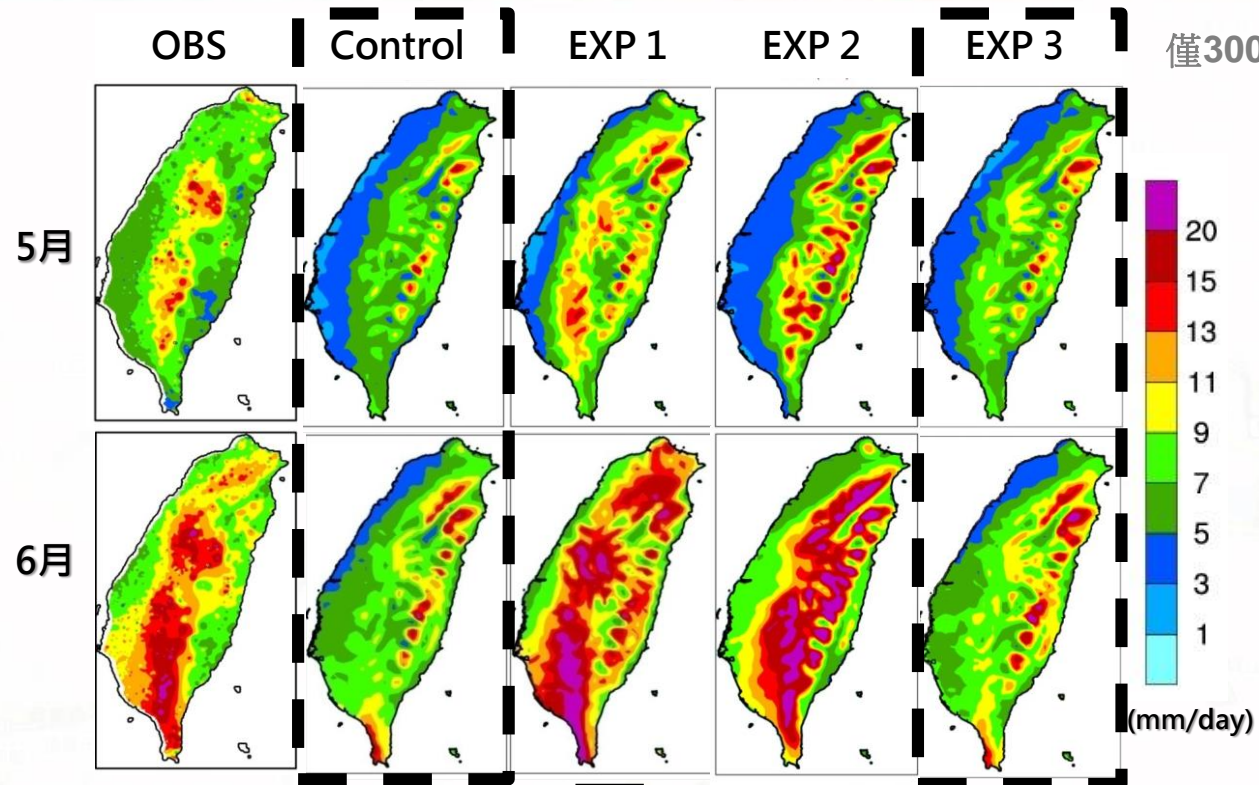
物理參數化

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Noah land surface module | <input type="checkbox"/> CAM3 LW scheme |
| <input type="checkbox"/> YSU Boundary scheme | <input type="checkbox"/> CAM3 SW scheme |
| <input type="checkbox"/> WSM 5-class microphysics | <input type="checkbox"/> Monin-Obukhov surface layer scheme |
| <input type="checkbox"/> KF cumulus scheme | |

- **TCCIP網格資料**
 - ~1500個測站(氣象局、水利單位、台電.....)
 - Monthly($\Delta x=1$ km) · 1979-2003
- **CWB自動雨量站資料**
 - Hourly($\Delta x=1.3$ km) · 1992-2010
- **TRMM衛星降雨估計資料(Tropical Rainfall Measuring Mission)**
 - 3B43V6 ($\Delta x=0.25$ 度) · 1998-2007

模擬結果

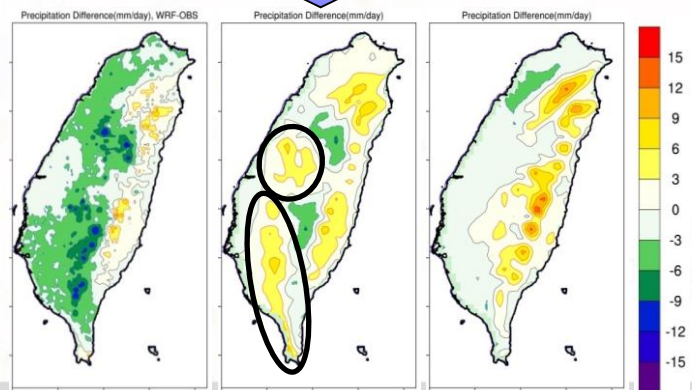
- 降雨空間分布
- 降雨特性
- 降雨推估



僅300 hPa↑波譜修正

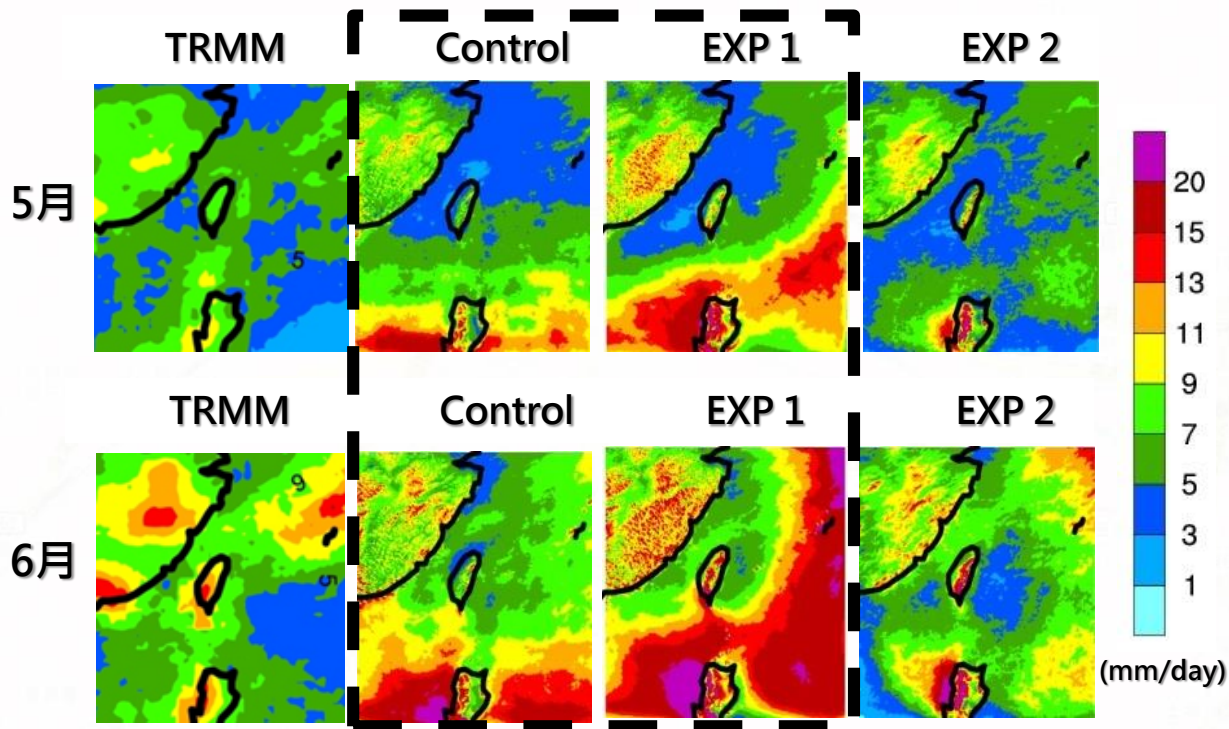
- ❑ **波譜修正**：受到AGCM影響較大，台灣中、南部地區降雨有嚴重低估之情形。
- ❑ EXP 1的主要降雨位置偏離。
- ❑ EXP 2的結果與觀測值最接近，但東半部仍為高估。

WRF-OBS(與觀測之誤差)



綠色: 低估
 黃色: 高估
 藍色: 偏差

Option	波譜修正	積雲參數
Ctrl	✓	✓
EXP 1	✗	✓
EXP 2	✗	✗
EXP 3	✓300 hPa↑	✓



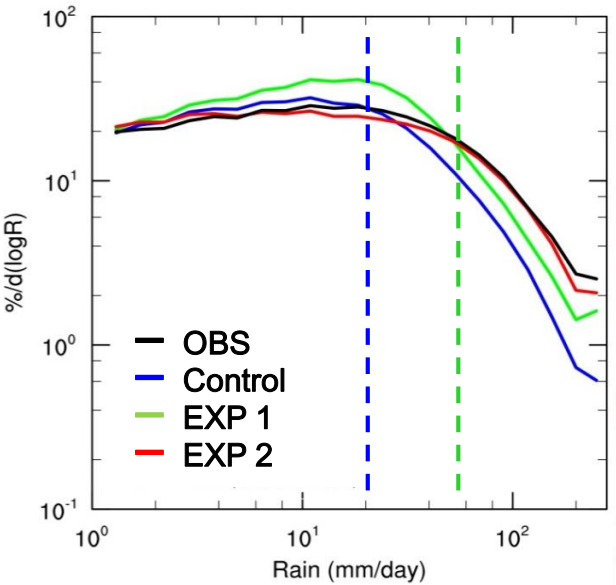
□ 積雲參數化使得菲律賓一帶的降雨明顯高估。

Option	波譜修正	積雲參數
Ctrl	✓	✓
EXP 1	x	✓
EXP 2	x	x

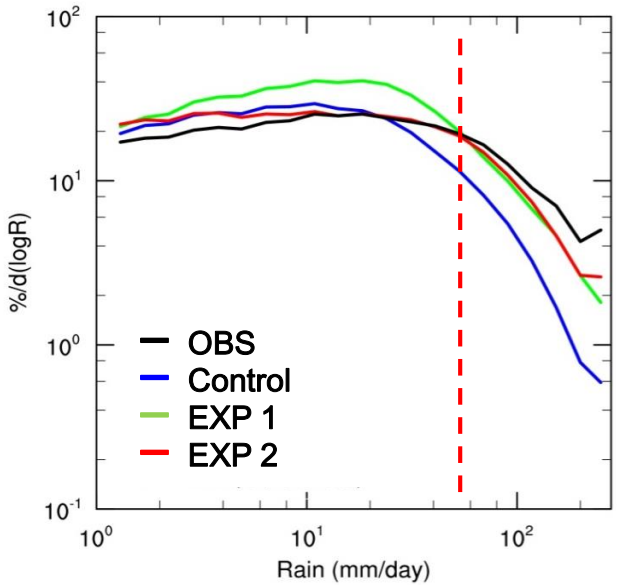
模擬結果

- 降雨空間分布
- 降雨特性
- 降雨推估

Taiwan



South Taiwan

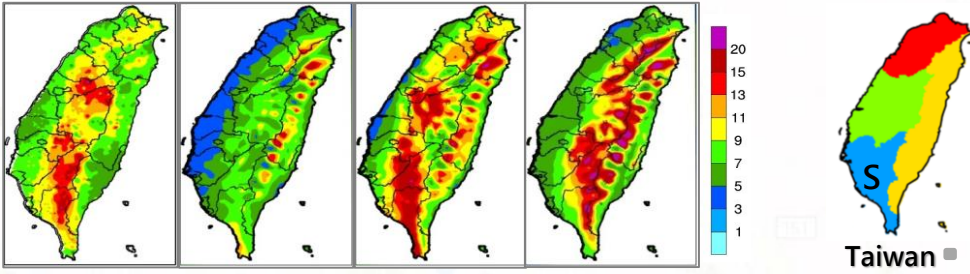


Ctrl:
 $R > 20$ (mm/day) 低估

EXP 1:
 $R < 50$ (mm/day) 高估

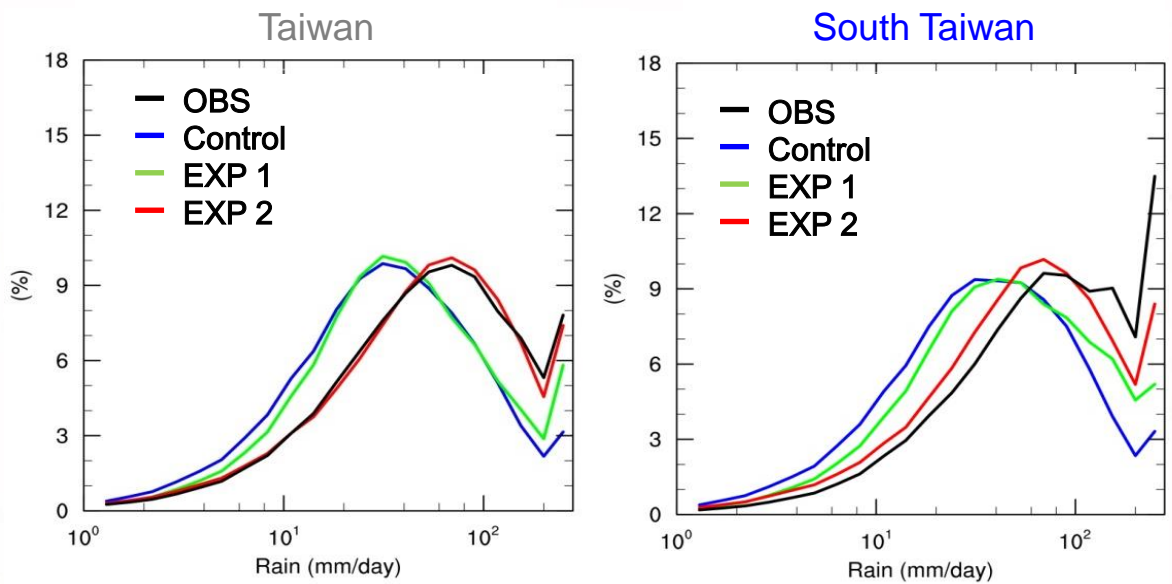
EXP 2:
 最接近觀測值，但南部地區
 $R > 90$ (mm/day) 低估

OBS Control EXP 1 EXP 2



Option	波譜修正	積雲參數
Ctrl	✓	✓
EXP 1	✗	✓
EXP 2	✗	✗

Bin: 1, 1.3, 1.7, 2.2, 2.9, 3.8, 4.9, 6.4, 8.3, 10.9, 14.1, 18.4, 24, 31.3, 40.8, 53.2, 69.3, 90.3, 117.7, 153.5, 200



Ctrl & EXP 1:
 主要降雨貢獻: $20 < R < 40$ (mm/day)

EXP2 & 觀測很相近:
 主要降雨貢獻: $50 < R < 90$ (mm/day)

南部地區 (EXP 2)

- $R < 90$ (mm/day) 的降雨量高估
- $R > 90$ (mm/day) 的降雨量低估

$R > 200$ (mm/day)
 觀測 ~14%、EXP 2 ~9%

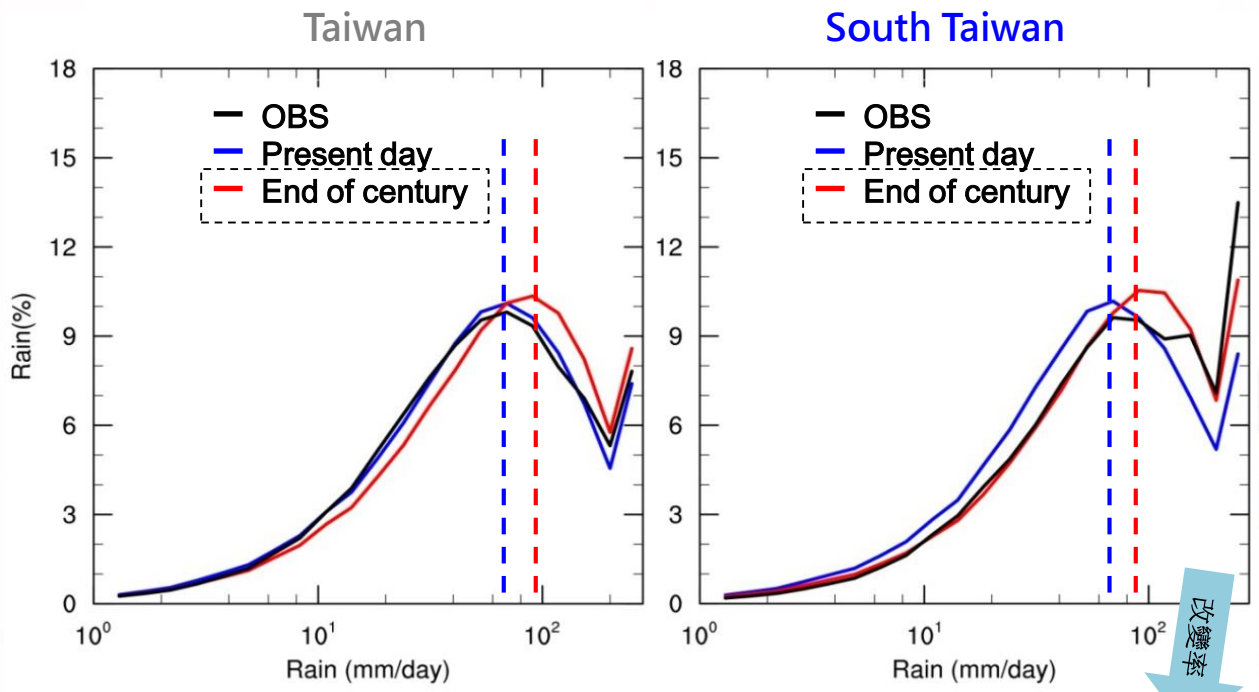
各區間的降雨量佔總降雨量之比例

Option	波譜修正	積雲參數
Ctrl	✓	✓
EXP 1	x	✓
EXP 2	x	x

Bin: 1, 1.3, 1.7, 2.2, 2.9, 3.8, 4.9, 6.4, 8.3, 10.9, 14.1, 18.4, 24, 31.3, 40.8, 53.2, 69.3, 90.3, 117.7, 153.5, 200

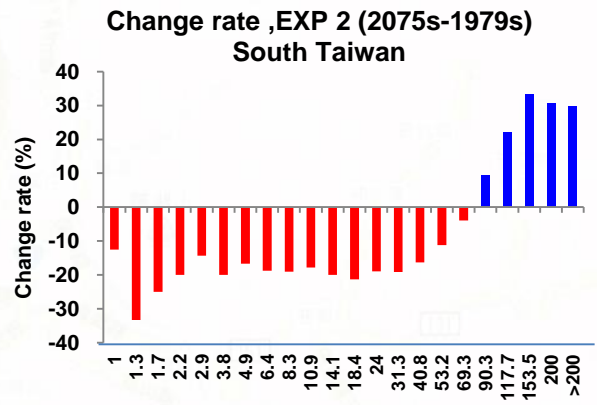
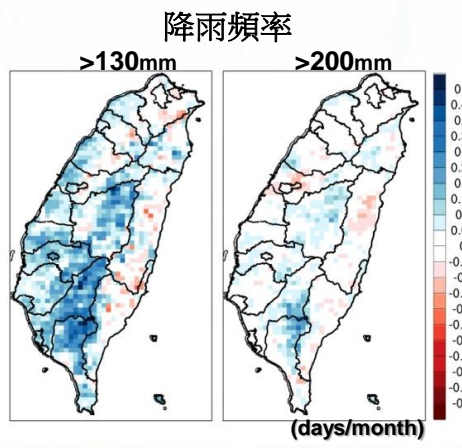
模擬結果

- 降雨空間分布
- 降雨特性
- 降雨推估 (EXP 2)



各區間的降雨量佔總降雨量之比例

曲線向右偏移
 $R < 90$ (mm/day) 的降雨量減少，
 $R > 90$ (mm/day) 的降雨量增加。
 $R > 90$ (mm/day) 的降雨量增加約 20-30%。



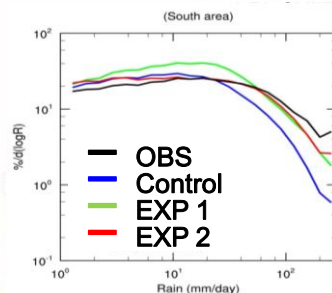
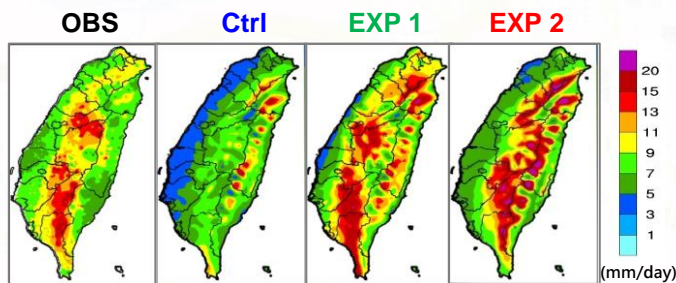
發生極端降雨的頻率增加。

Bin: 1, 1.3, 1.7, 2.2, 2.9, 3.8, 4.9, 6.4, 8.3, 10.9, 14.1, 18.4, 24, 31.3, 40.8, 53.2, 69.3, 90.3, 117.7, 153.5, 200

- 本研究使用日本氣象廳氣象研究所發展的大氣環流模式(MRI-AGCM)模擬的氣候推估資料，當作初始場及邊界條件進行5公里動力降尺度(WRF模式)之模擬。
- 為改善林等(2011)模擬梅雨季臺灣中、南部山區降雨低估之情形，設計**3組**實驗重新執行**梅雨季降雨**之模擬，針對**積雲參數化**及**波譜修正**做敏感度測試，探討不同設定對臺灣地區梅雨季降雨模擬之影響。

• 降雨空間分布 & 降雨特性(PDF)

- 使用波譜修正與積雲參數化：受到AGCM影響較大，臺灣中、南部山區為嚴重低估。
- 不使用波譜調整，使用積雲參數化：造成菲律賓一帶的降雨高估；在臺灣中、南部降雨位置偏離， $R < 50$ (mm/day)的頻率高估。
- 波譜修正與積雲參數化都關掉的結果是最接近觀測值，但 $R > 90$ (mm/day)的降雨低估。

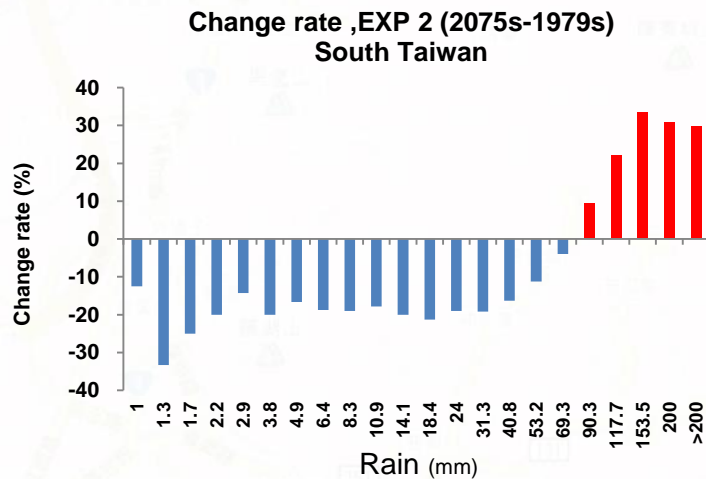


Option	波譜修正	積雲參數
Ctrl	✓	✓
EXP 1	✗	✓
EXP 2	✗	✗
EXP 3	✓ 300 hPa↑	✓

• 未來降雨推估(EXP 2)

小雨減少，大雨增加

- $R < 90_{(mm/day)}$ 的降雨量減少, $R > 90_{(mm/day)}$ 的降雨量增加。
- $R > 90_{(mm/day)}$ 的降雨量增加約20-30%。
- 極端降雨的頻率($>130mm$ & $>200mm$)在中、南部山區亦有增加的趨勢。

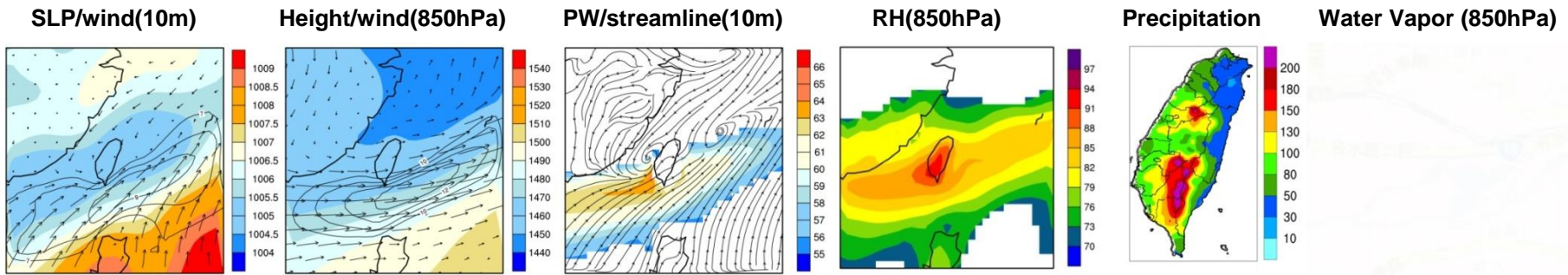


The background of the slide is a light-colored map of Taiwan, showing major roads, rivers, and geographical features. The map is rendered in a semi-transparent style, allowing the text to be clearly visible.

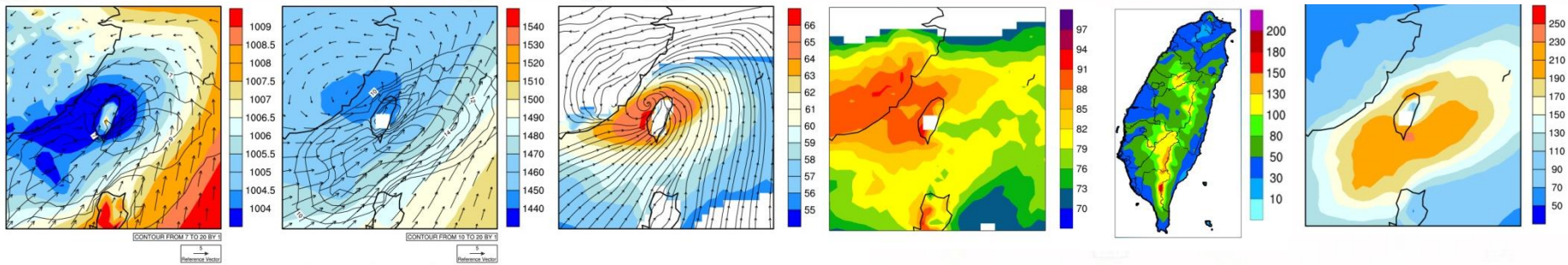
Thanks for your attention!

Top2% cases (noTY)

NCEP-CFSR

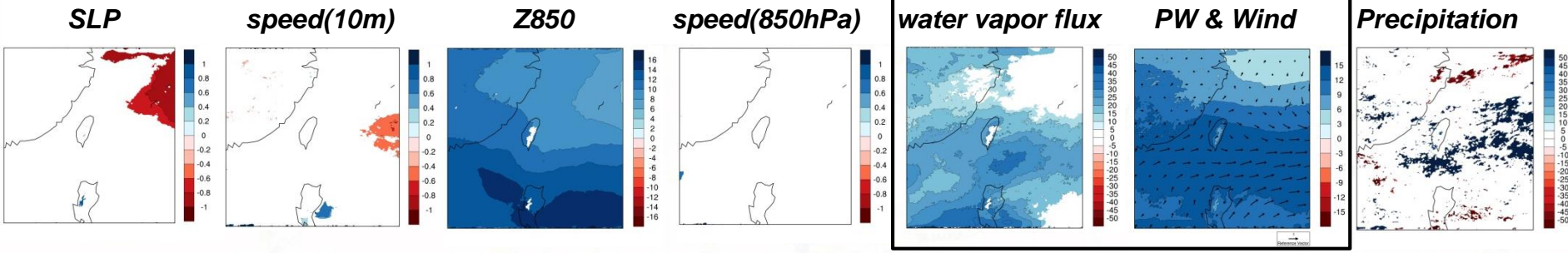


WRF(EXP2)

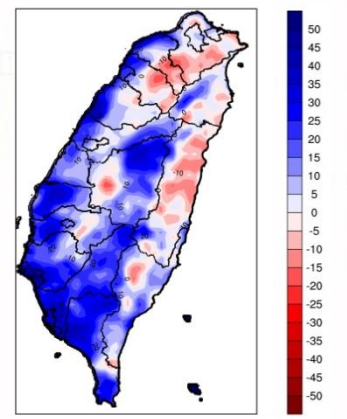


30 cases

The change of Meiyu 90% rain (EXP 2, End of Century)

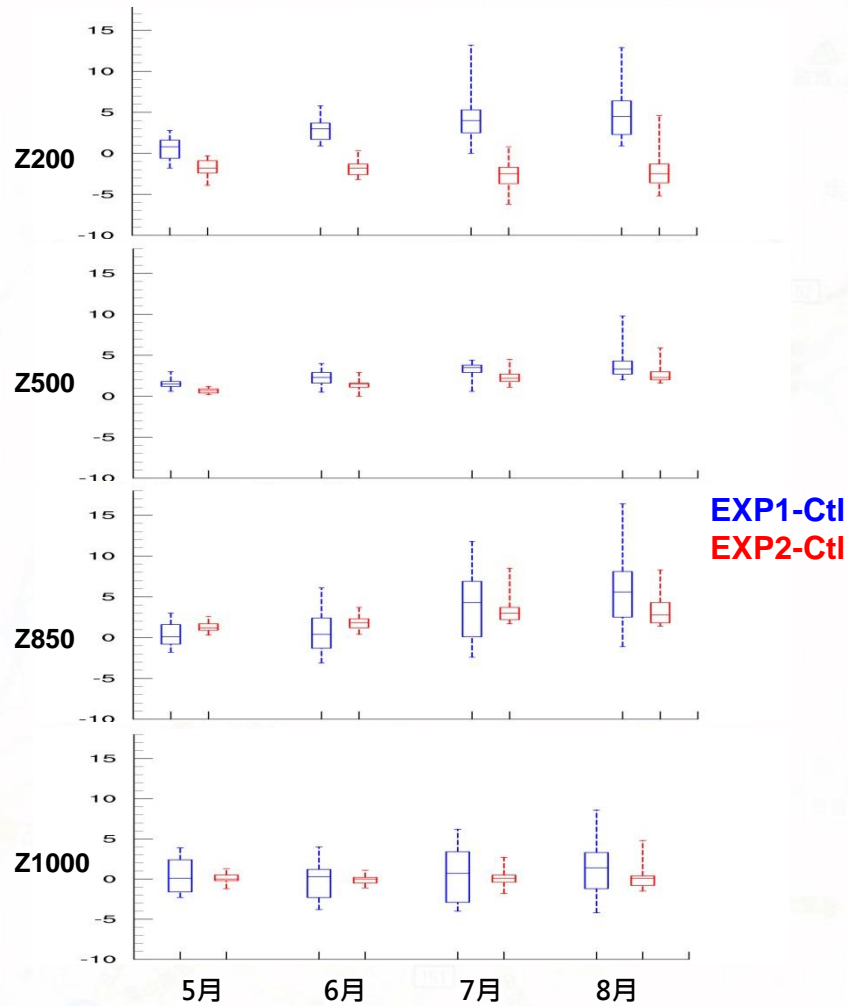


- 可降水量、水汽通量有增加的趨勢

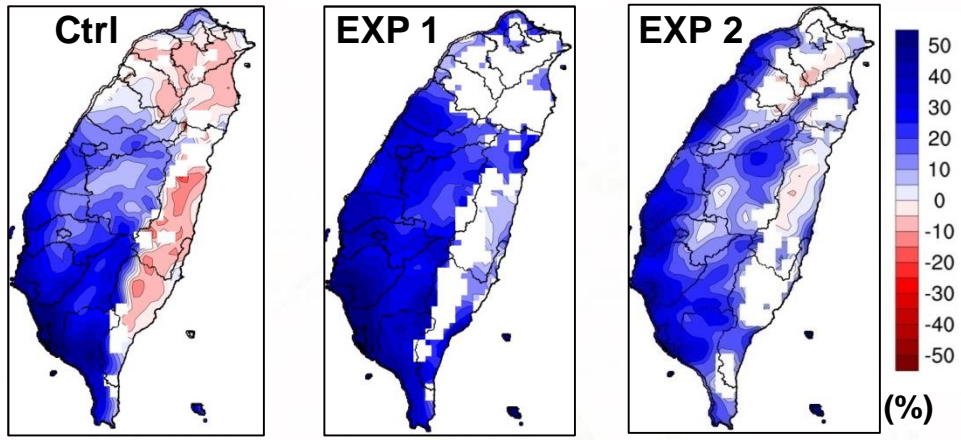


通過 90% 統計檢定

RMSE(WRF & MRI, 高度場)

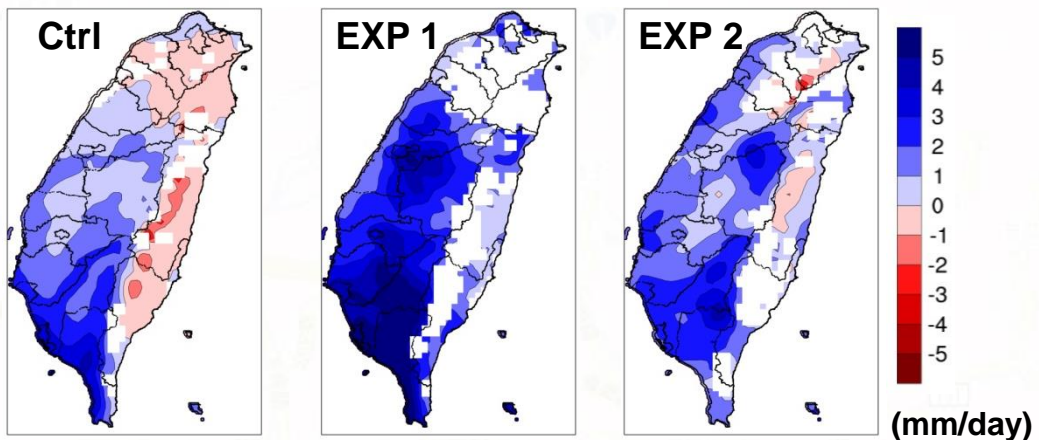


Change rate



Meiyu rainfall increase in south and central Taiwan in all experiments.

Change Amount

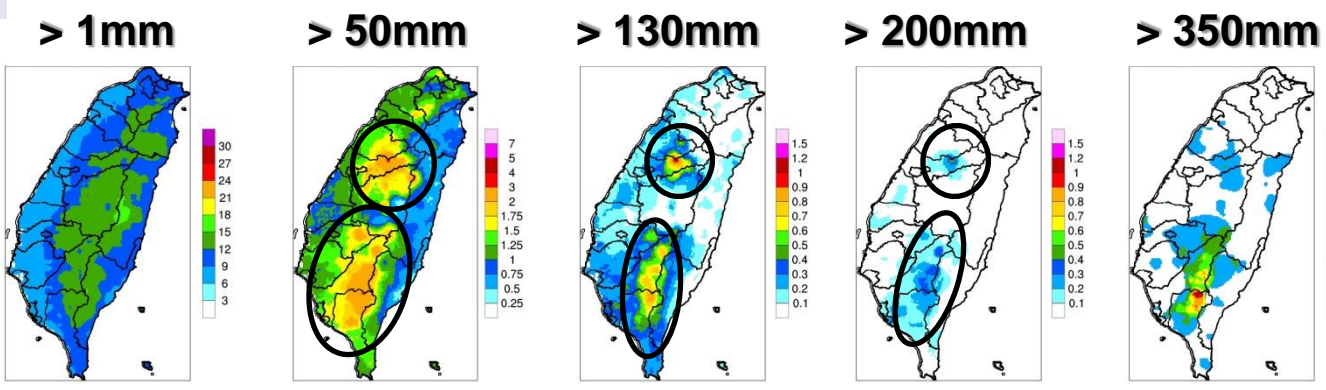


Hot spots are different in EXP1 & 2

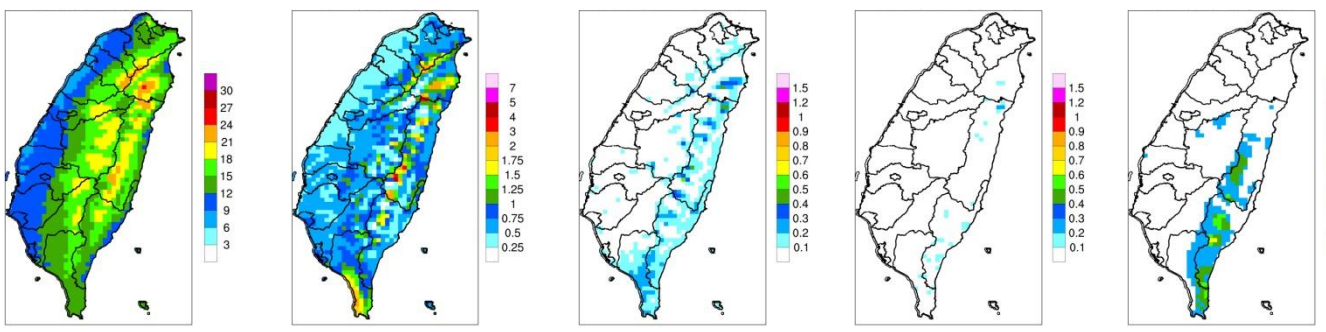
The rainfall decrease in north and east Taiwan may be questionable. It can be insignificant.



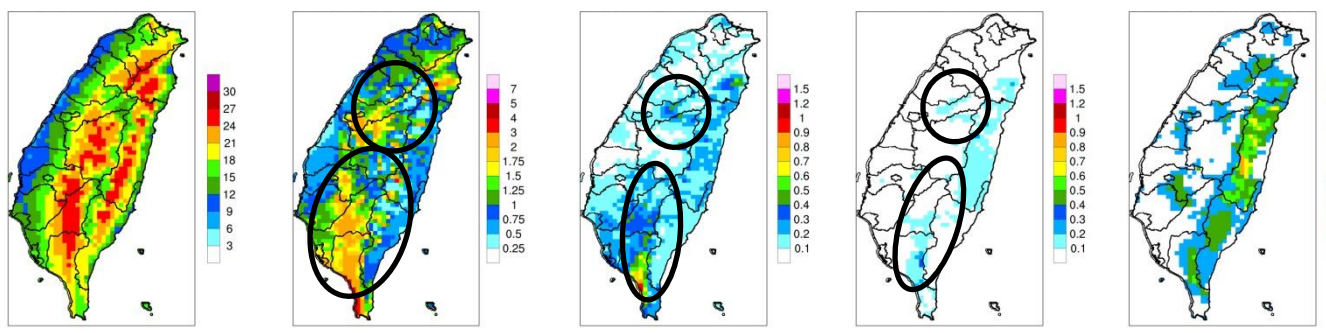
OBS



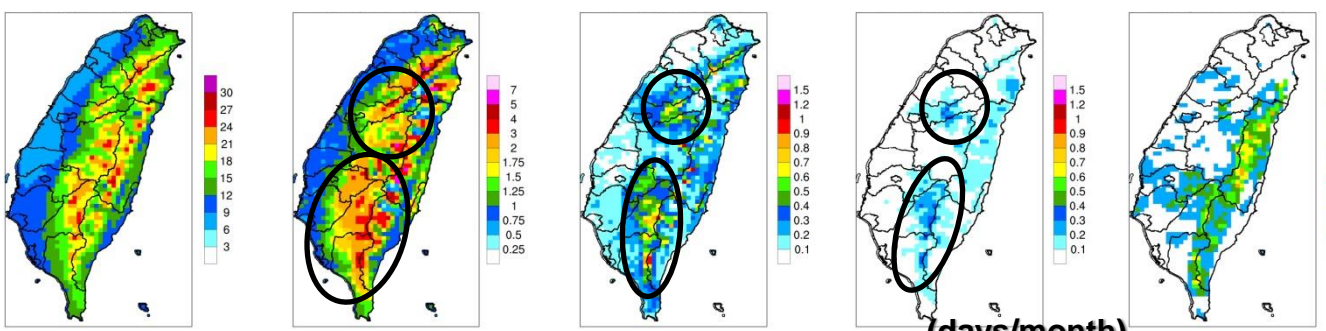
CTL



EXP1



EXP2



(days/month)

(days)

> 1mm

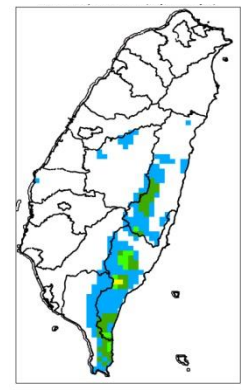
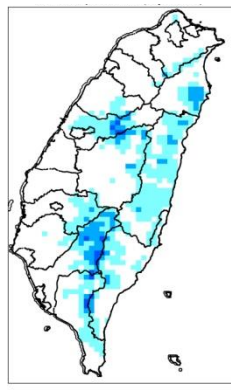
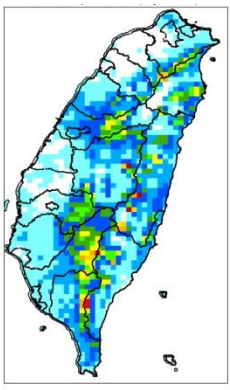
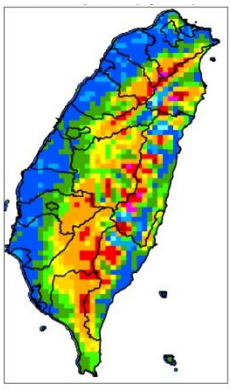
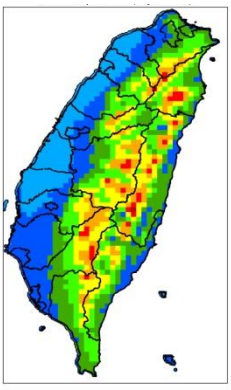
> 50mm

> 130mm

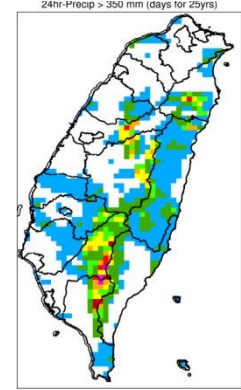
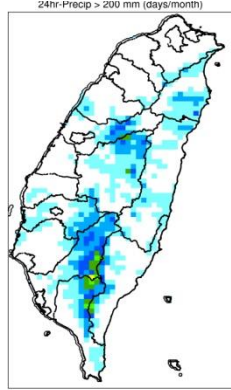
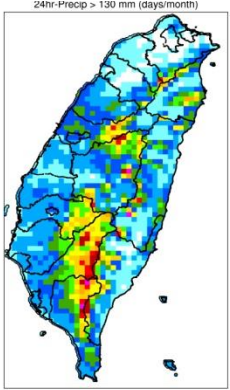
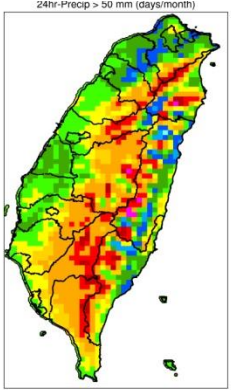
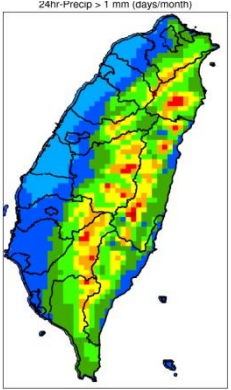
> 200mm

> 350

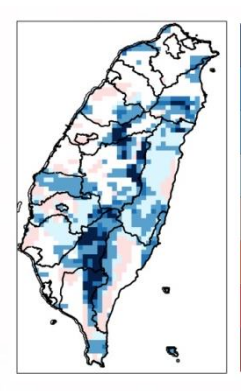
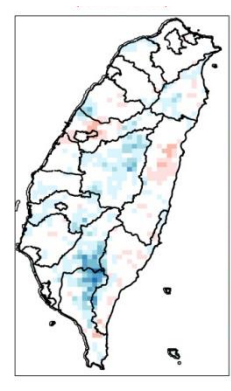
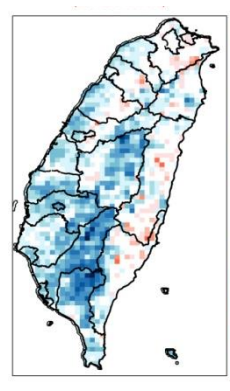
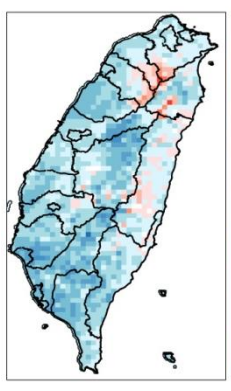
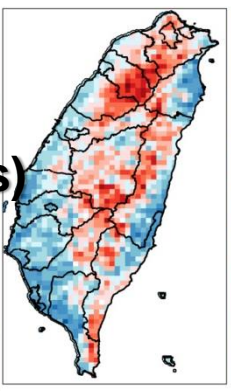
1979-2003



2075-2099



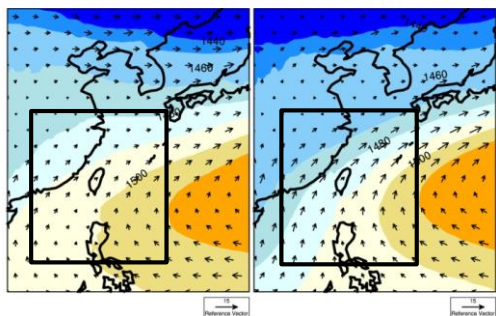
change (2075s-1979s)



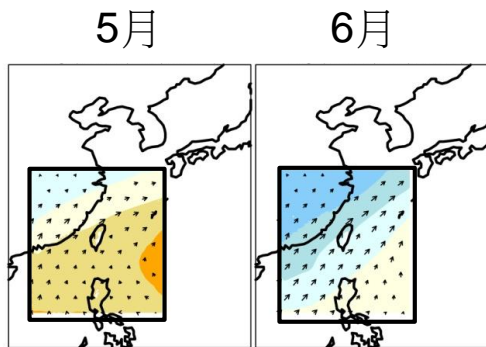
(days/month)

(days)

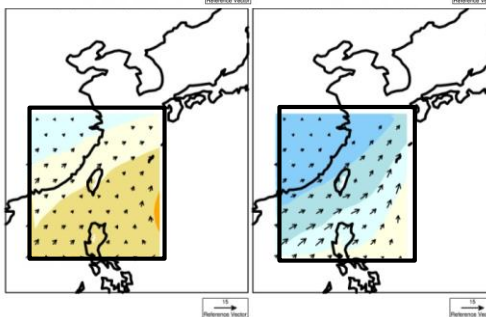
NCEP
5月 6月



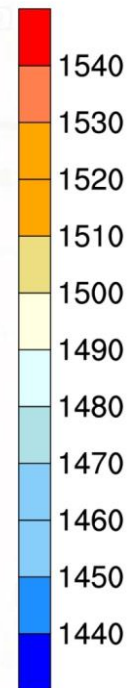
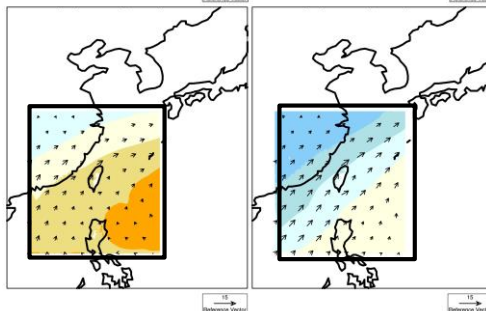
WRF
(控制組)

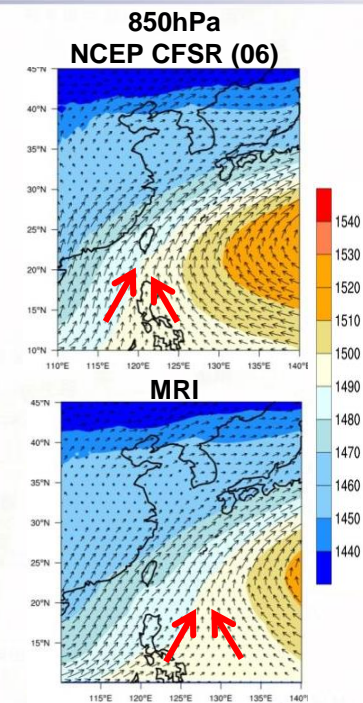
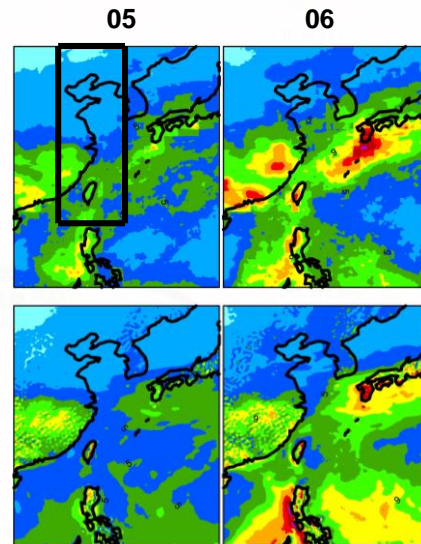
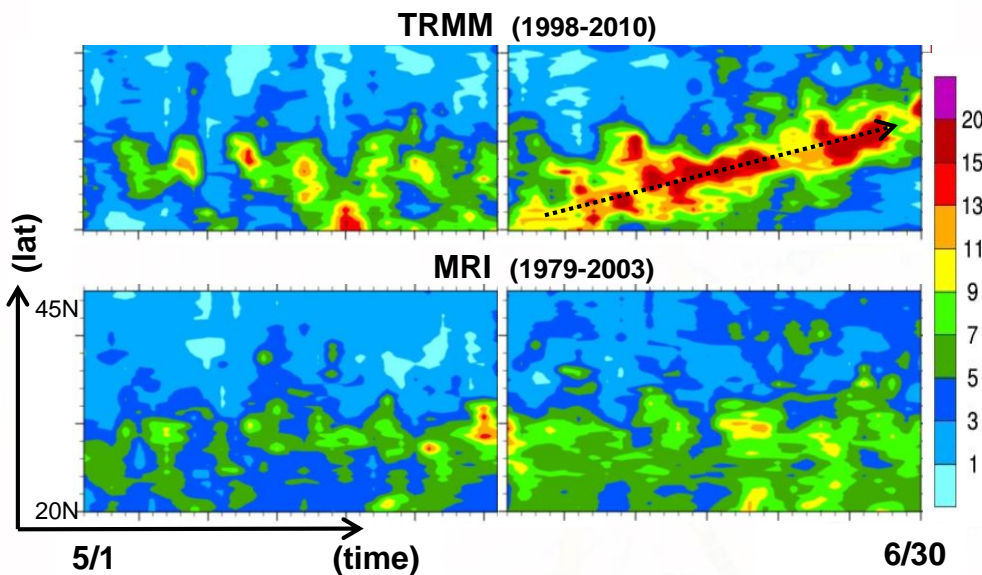


WRF
(實驗組1)



WRF
(實驗組2)





Option	波譜修正	積雲參數化
Ctrl	✓	✓
EXP 1	✗	✓
EXP 2	✗	✗
EXP 3	✓ (300 hPa↑)	✓

避免降尺度後的氣候偏移太大，採用“**波譜修正 (spectral nudging)**”方法，僅針對邊界層以上的風場、重力位、水氣場及溫度場做調整。

- 波譜修正的方法是否抑制對流的發展？
- 積雲參數化是否需要開啟($\Delta x = 5\text{km}$)？