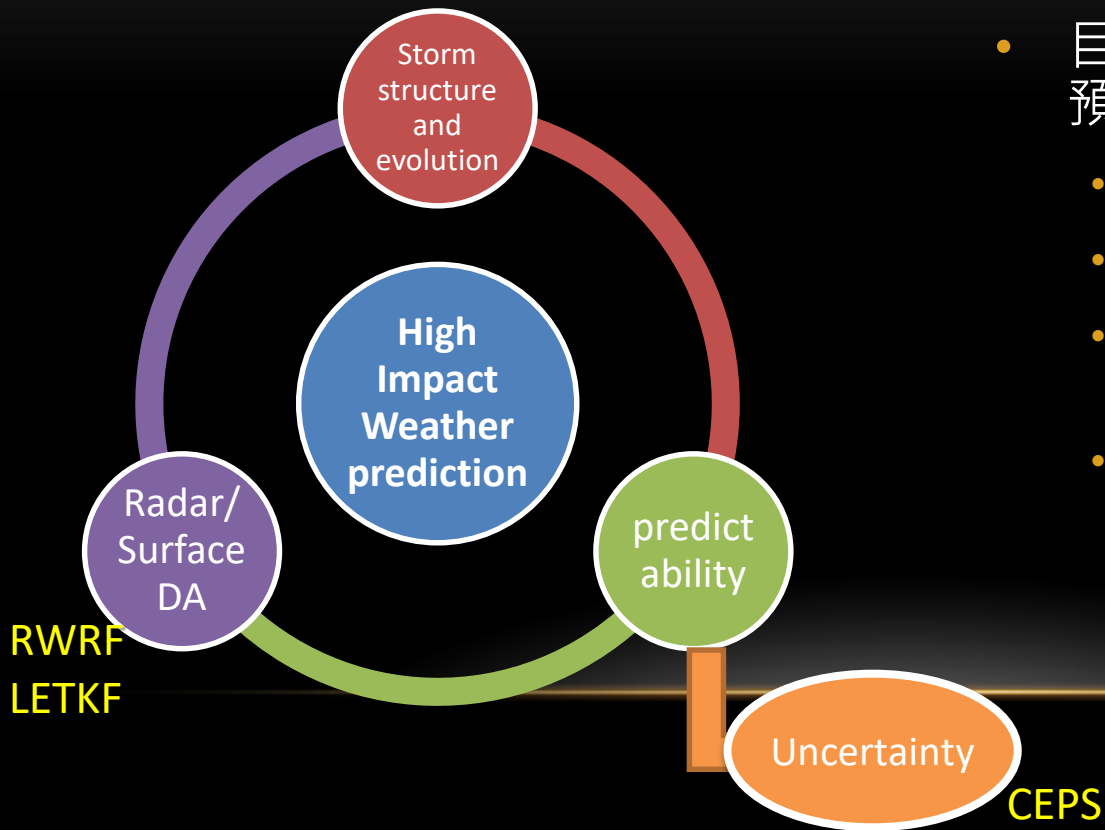


# 對流尺度系集預報系統研發： 初始場離散度評估

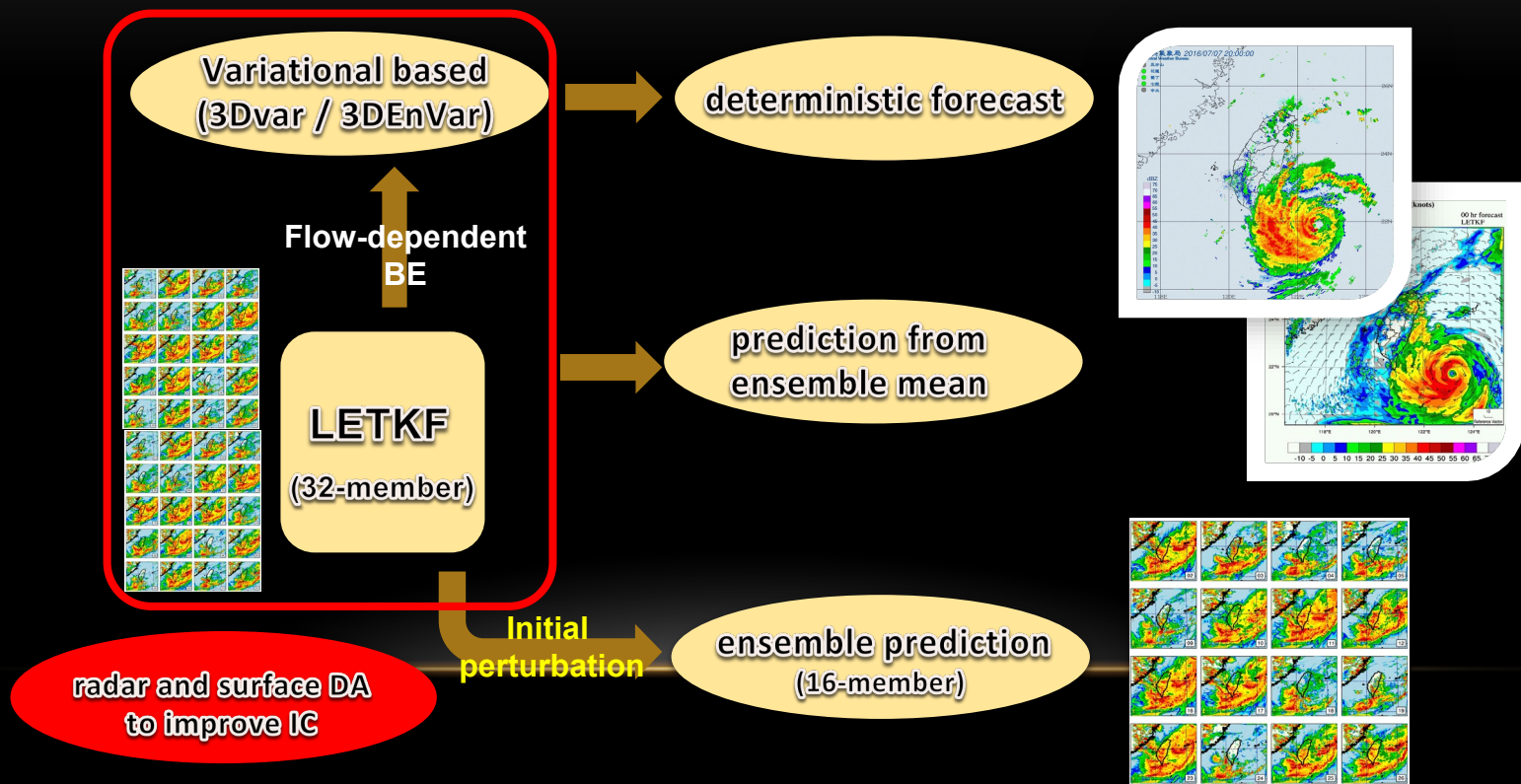
賴曉薇、蘇奕叡、李志昕、洪景山  
氣象資訊中心, 中央氣象局

# 對流尺度預報的挑戰



- 目的：高影響天氣之預報與預警
  - 對象：對流的結構與演變
  - 挑戰：可預報度太低
  - 解決策略：雷達與地面資料快速同化更新來改進初始場
  - 增加對流預報之不確定性的掌握能力  
→ Convective-scale Ensemble Predict System

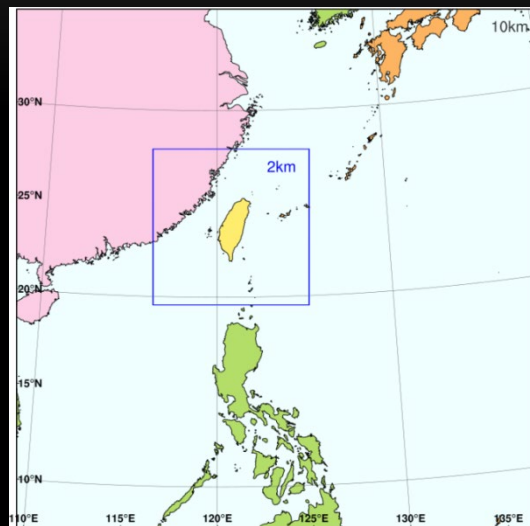
# 氣象局對流尺度預報系統



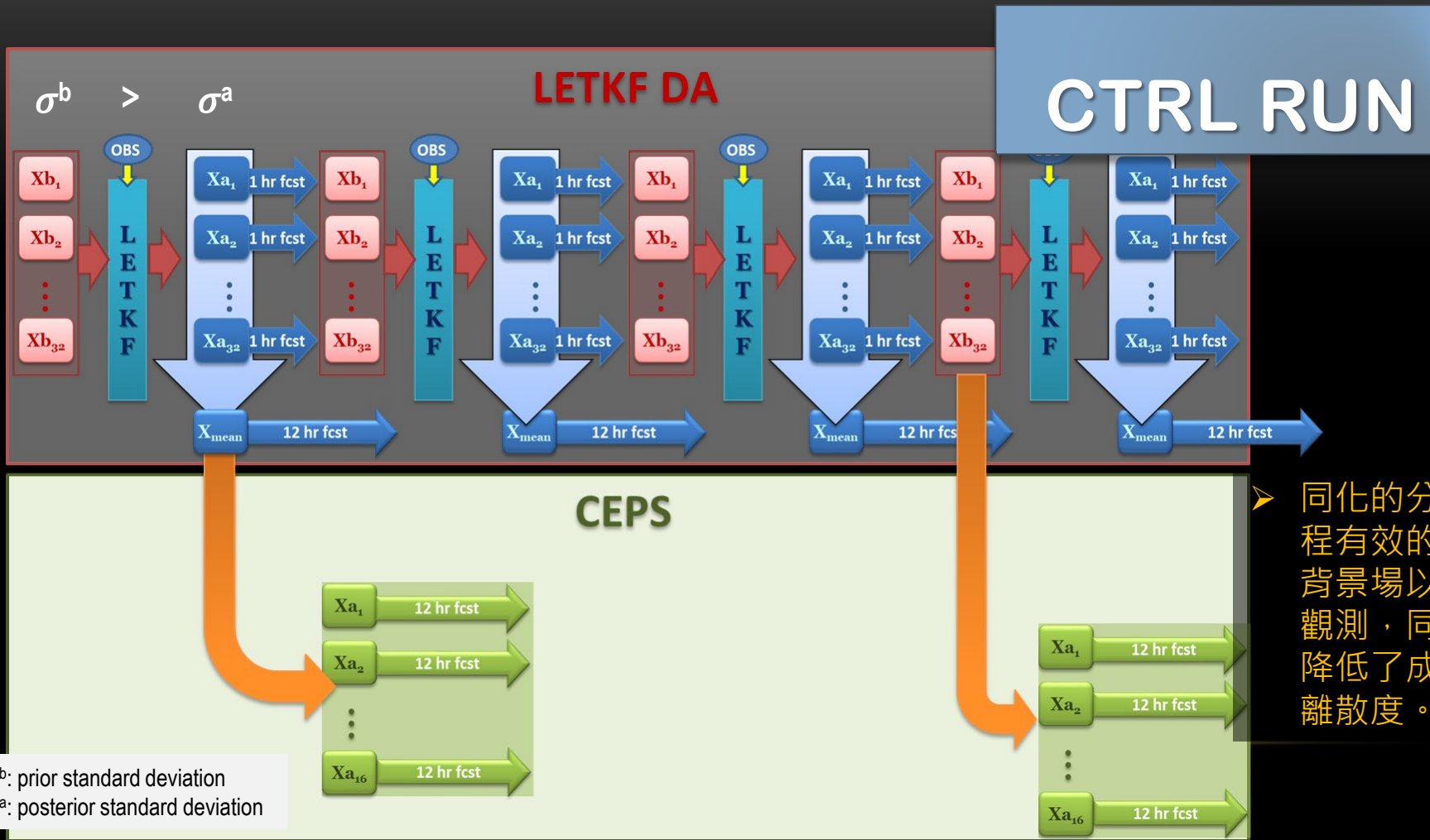
# 對流尺度系集預報系統研發

- 每3小時更新 ( 21Z、00Z、03Z )，進行12小時預報
- 使用WRF 3.8.1 版本
- IC：嫁接LETKF初始場32組→16組
- LBC：RWRF 10km
- Physics: 單一設定

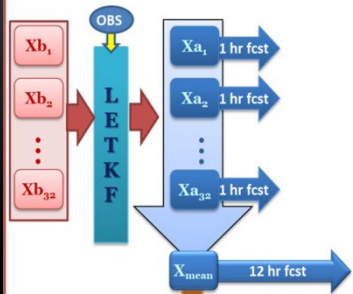
Physics Suite ( operational deterministic WRF )	
Microphysics	Goddard
SW/LW radiation	RRTMG scheme
Planetary Boundary Layer	YSU
Land Surface Layer	MM5 similarity(91)
Land Surface Model	Noah Land Surface Model



- 由於CEPS之預報時間僅12小時，預報表現主要受模式初始條件影響，本研究欲進行初始條件 ( 準確度及離散度 ) 之評估。

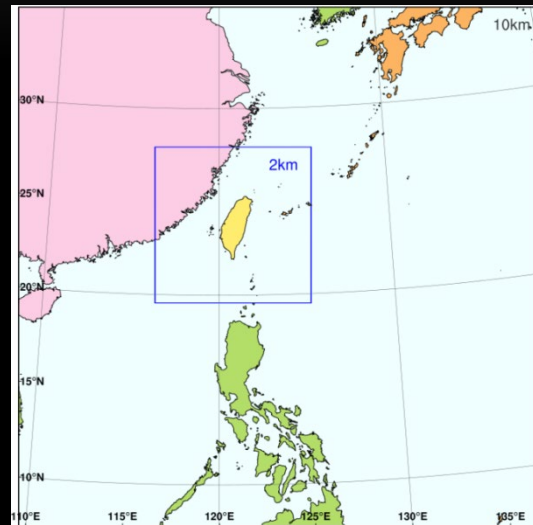


# LETKF DA



# EXP: NO DA FULL CYCLE

➤ 了解有無DA的離散度差異



➤ 誤差增長的控制

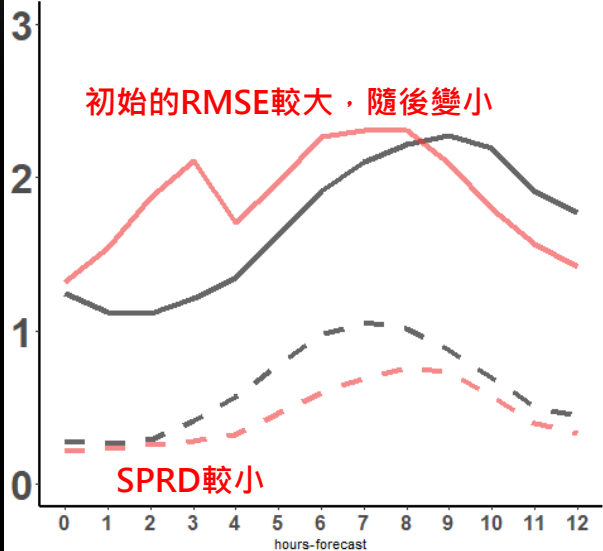
1. blend RWRP  
(with various cut off length)



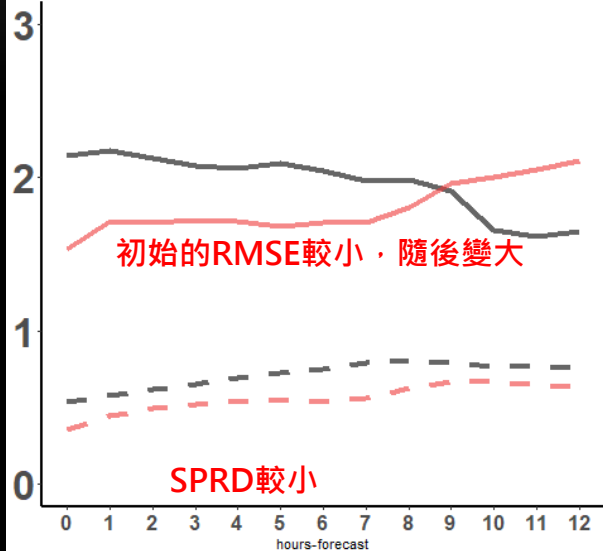
2. RWRP 10km 決定性預報提供單一邊界條件

## 地面測站點校驗

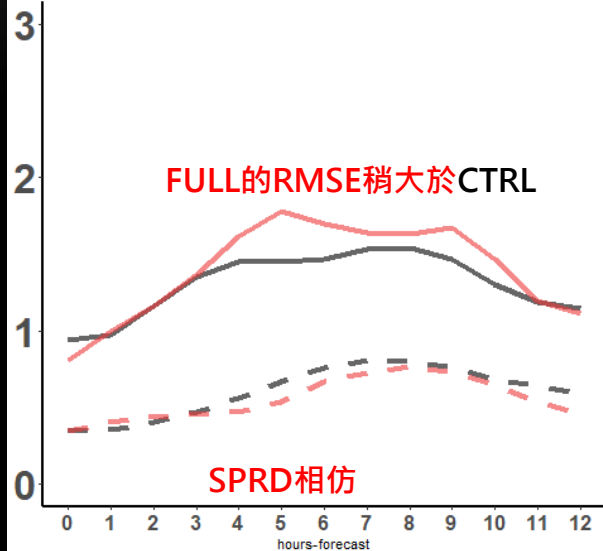
RMSE&SPREAD for Surface temperature(°C)  
form 17063000\_17070800ini at 00Z



RMSE&SPREAD for Mixing Ratio(g/kg)  
form 17063000\_17070800ini at 00Z

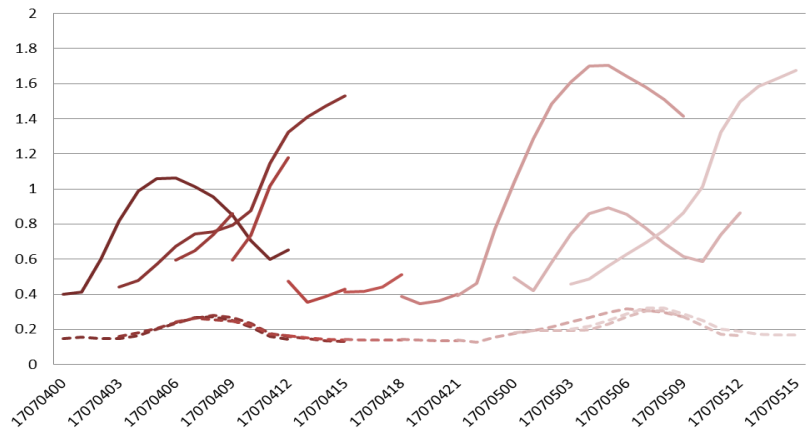


RMSE&SPREAD for Wind Field(m/s)  
form 17063000\_17070800ini at 00Z

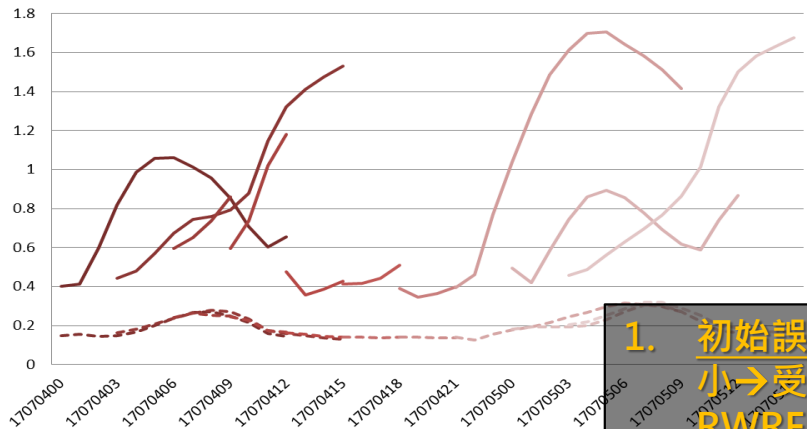


➤ 與CTRL相比，No DA FULL cycle 的離散度沒有較優，在2m T和10mWind的誤差較大

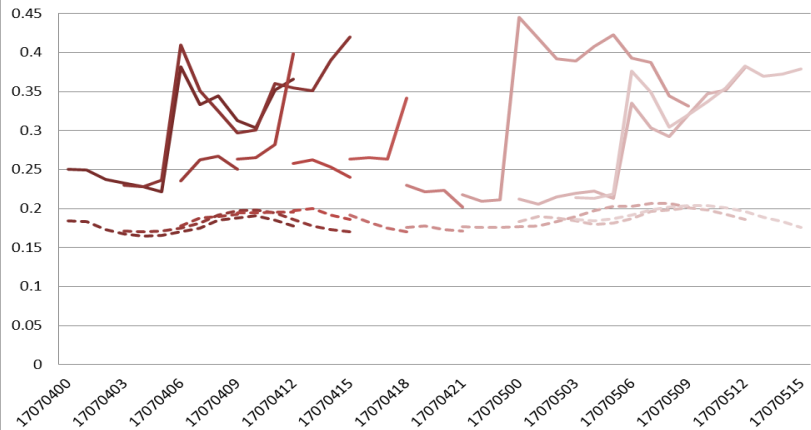
### 2m T



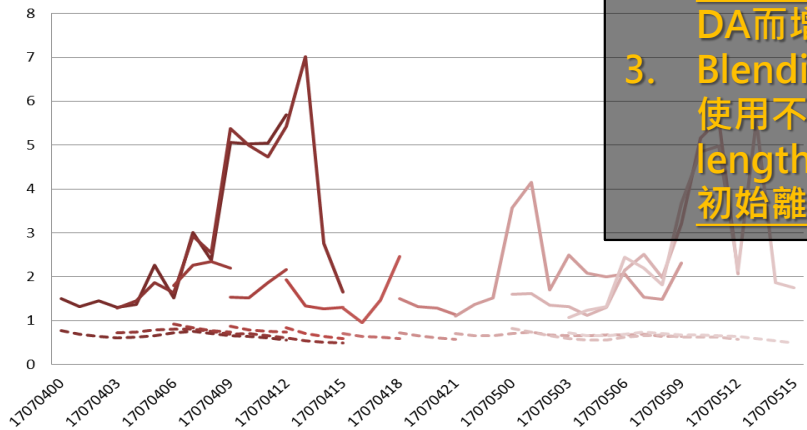
### 10m Wind



### 850hPa T



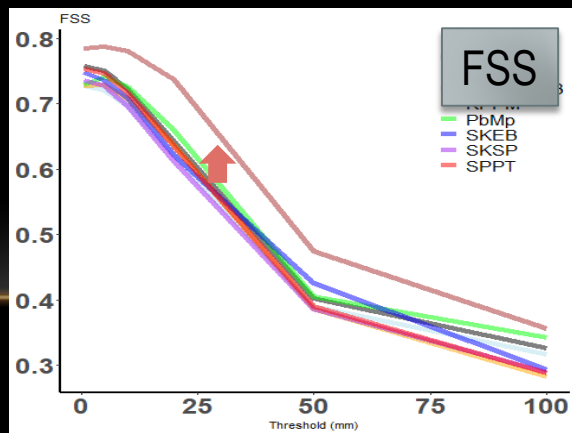
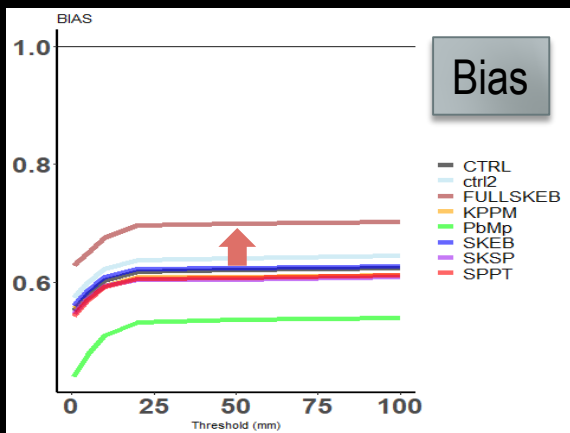
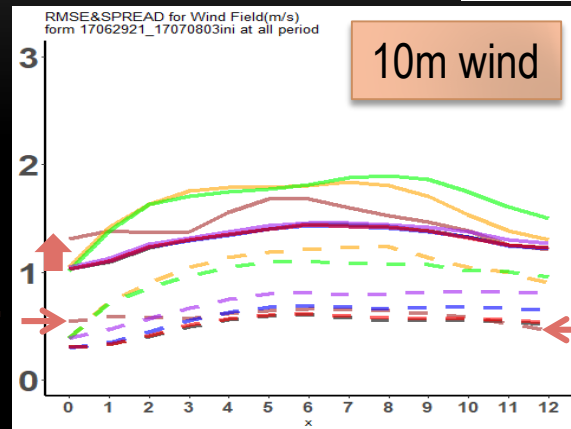
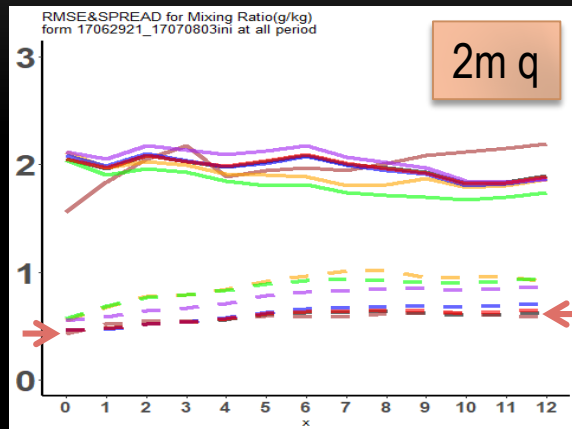
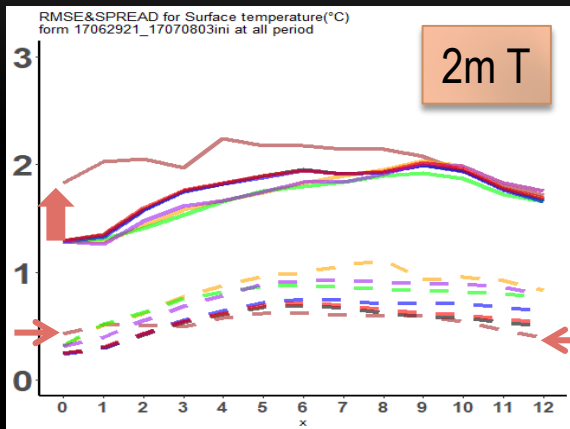
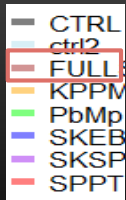
### 700hPa H



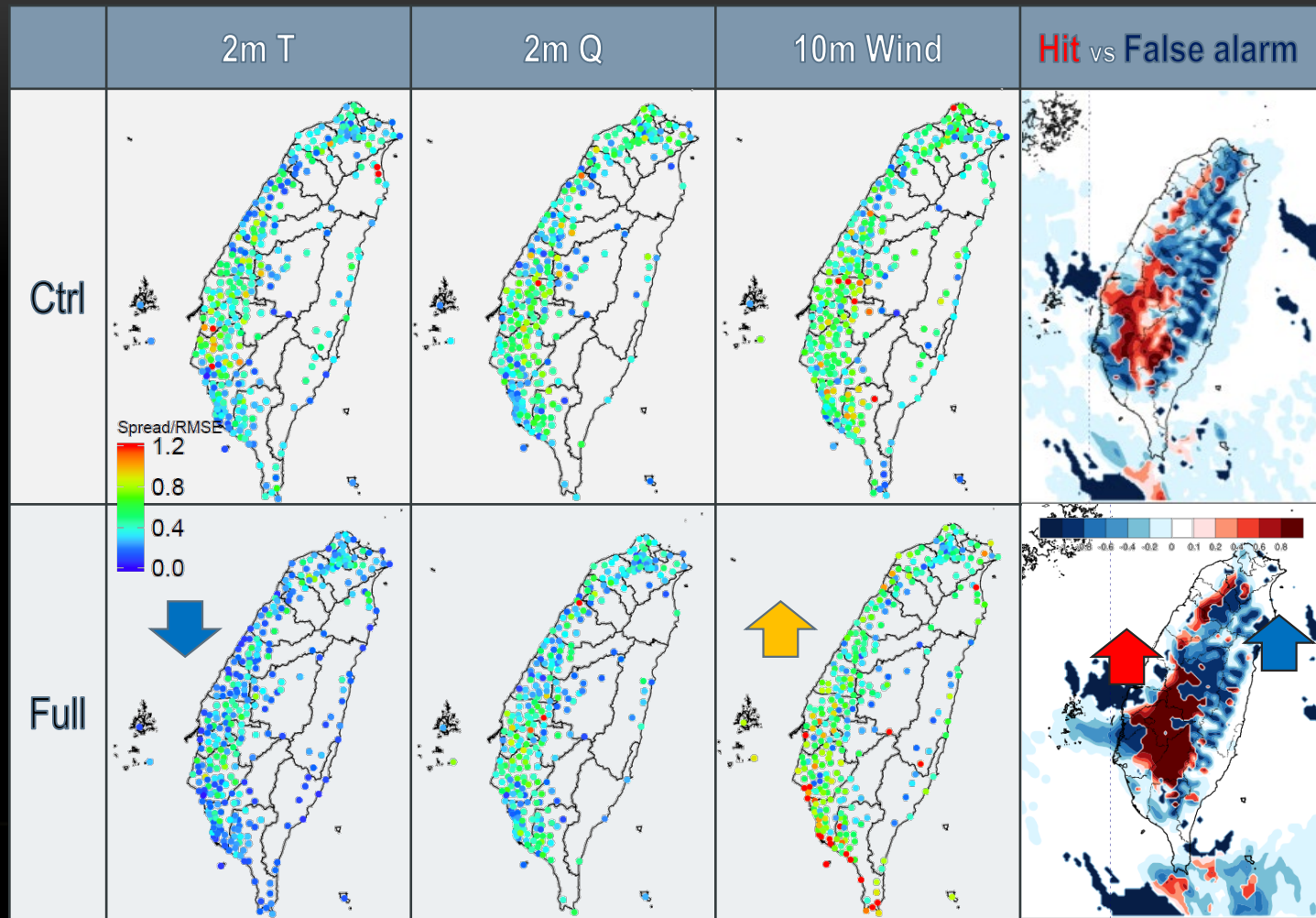
1. 初始誤差相對預報小 → 受到blending RWRf的控制
2. 離散度未見因為no DA而增長/保持
3. Blending scheme 使用不同的cutoff length可稍微提高初始離散度



# 整合測試



1. 相對CTRL或其它的實驗，FULL在2m T和10m Wind的初始誤差較大
2. 離散度未見有改善，甚至變差
3. 降雨校驗結果較佳



# 總結

- **CEPS初始離散度**

- 對流尺度天氣的系集預報系統預報時間短，初始場即具備足夠並合理的離散度是系統能否掌握天氣系統不確定性的必要條件。
- 由LETKF的DA過程會增加初始條件的準確度同時卻犧牲了成員的離散度

- **擾動實驗設計理念**

- **CTRL vs. No DA FULL Cycle**：探討有/無DA對離散度的影響

- **實驗結果**

- 預報能力：**FULL**的初始誤差受到blending scheme的控制。與**CTRL**相比，**FULL**的2m T和10m Wind之初始誤差較大，降雨校驗較佳
- 系集離散度：**FULL**在預報初期的SPRD稍大（使用不同的cutoff length），3小時後趨近於**CTRL**
- **CTRL**與**FULL**的初始離散度和隨後的增長趨勢相比差異不大

- **未來工作**

# 未來工作

- 增加初始條件擾動

1. “relaxation-to-prior-spread” (RTPS) inflation

$$x_i'^a \leftarrow x_i'^a \left( \alpha \frac{\sqrt{\rho}(\sigma^b) - \sigma^a}{\sigma^a} + 1 \right)$$

2. blending WEPS

- 增加側邊界擾動  
側邊界來自GEFS/WEPS

$\sigma^b$ : prior standard deviation  
 $\sigma^a$ : posterior standard deviation  
 $\alpha$ : tunable **RTPS** inflation factor  
 $\rho$ : LETKF inflation factor  
 $x_i'^a$ : posterior ensemble perturbation for the  $i$ th member

