

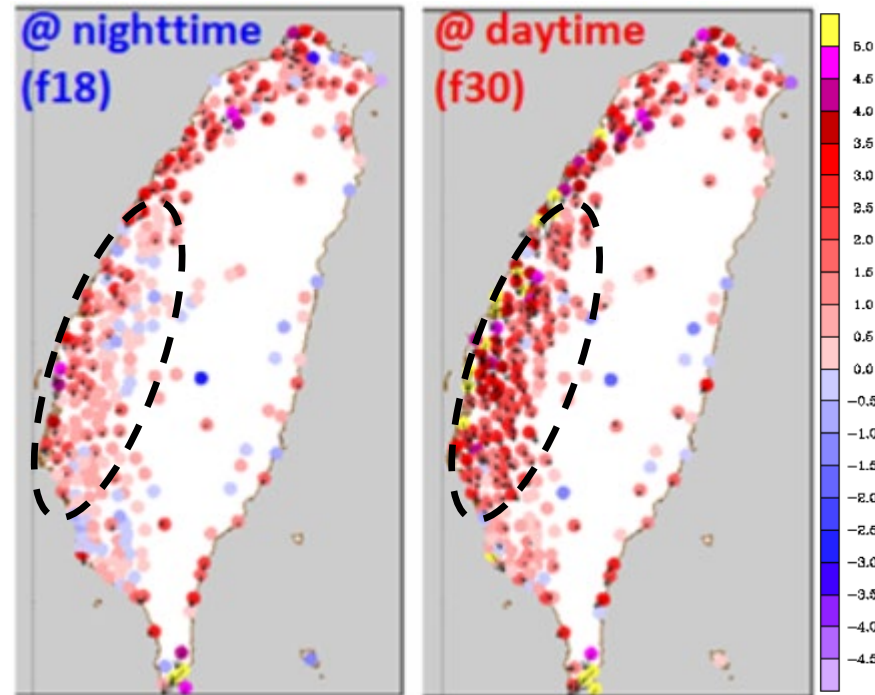
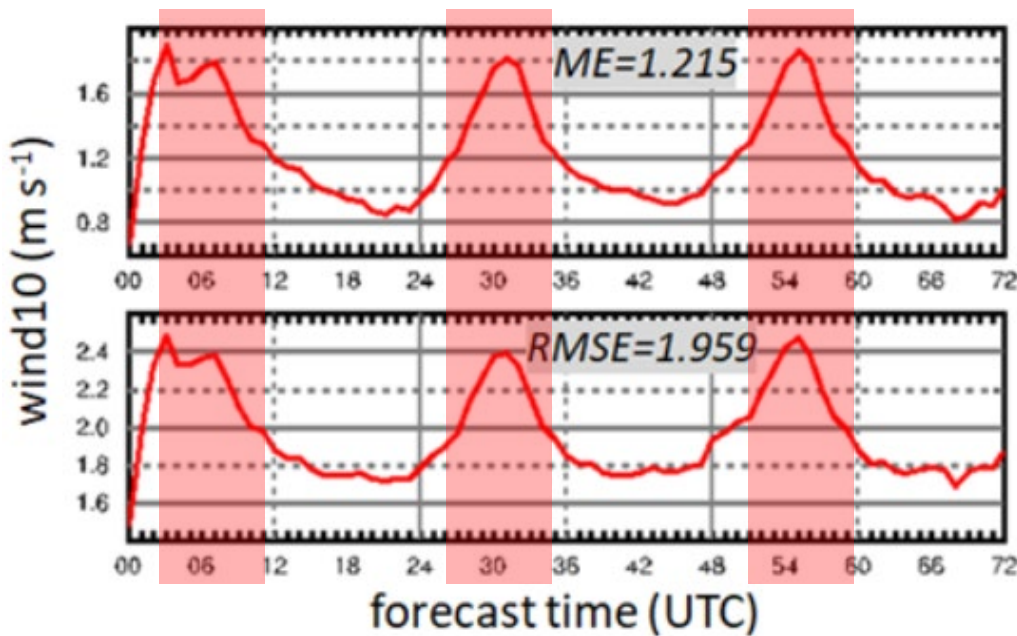
地表粗糙度調整對模式大氣 及預報效能之評估

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109年天氣分析與預報研討會
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Motivation

10 m wind verified during 2017/12/01 ~ 12/31



- ✓ 台灣之地面風速普遍呈高估情形
- ✓ 台灣西部地區之日間高估最為明顯

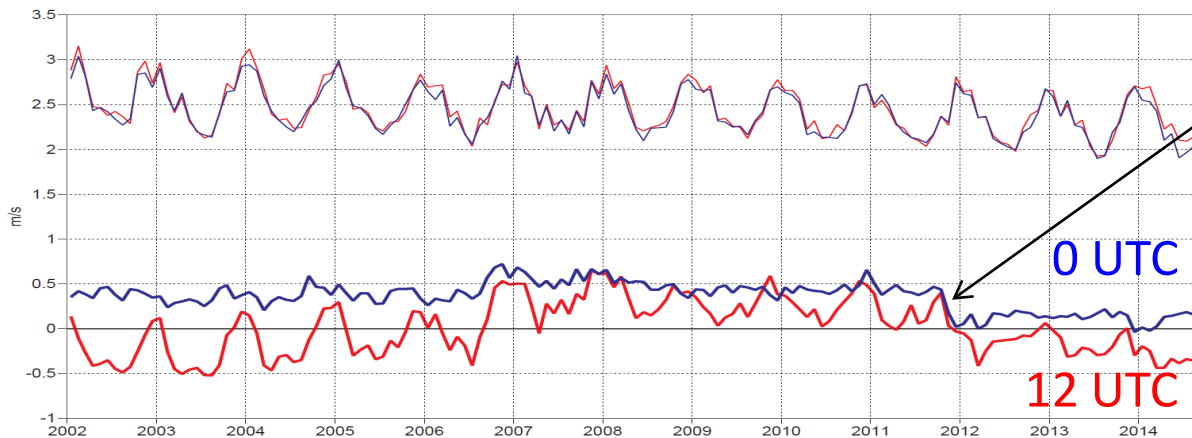
- WRF模式模擬在平地及山區之地面風速皆有顯著的系統性偏差（Roux et al. 2009; Mass and Ovens 2011; Jimé'nez and Dudhia 2012, 2013），此系統性偏差可透過**次網格地形方差之拖曳力**及**地表粗糙度之摩擦力**來減小風速，以改善模式預報地面風速系統性強偏差情形。
- 模式粗糙度 (roughness length; Z_0) 為**土地利用型態**之函數，因此土地利用型態的更新及合理性對於地表至邊界層大氣的預報有明顯的助益。（Cheng and Byun 2008; Cheng et al. 2013; Vautard et al. 2010）
- 模式粗糙度受格點**地物不均勻**或**植被**等元素影響，因此需計算得到有效粗糙度 (effective roughness length; Z_e)，再將 Z_e 放置在模式中使用，而 Z_e 的計算可由簡單到複雜的方法計算得之。（Fiedler and Panofsky 1972; Mason 1988; Claussen 1990; Goode and Belcher 1999; Bou-Zeid et al. 2004; Lu et al. 2009; Chen and Dudhia 2001; Ek et al. 2003; Skamarock and Klemp 2008; Lee et al. 2011; Li et al. 2013; Cheng et al. 2019）

ECMWF模式之粗糙度調整：

- 近30年北半球歐亞大陸生物量增加及土地利用變化，造成粗糙度增加，Vautard et al. (2010) 使用822個地面測站分析1979至2008年間之北半球中緯度大陸的地面風速減小了5至15%，且強風風速減小幅度較弱風明顯。
- ECMWF預報10米風速高估約在0.5至1 ms⁻¹（1998至2011年期間00 & 12 UTC），因此ECMWF參考Vautard et al. (2010) 研究結果，將模式之草原、農田的土地利用型態對應的粗糙度數值增加，並於**2011年11月15日更新作業模式**，發現對於10米風速預報有明顯改善。

IGBP Modis 土地利用型態分類	ECMWF (old, new); 其中new為2011/11月之後的設定	
1. 常青針葉林	2.0,	2.0
2. 常綠闊葉林	2.0,	2.0
3. 落葉針葉林	2.0,	2.0
4. 落葉闊葉林	2.0,	2.0
10. 草原	0.02,	0.2 (短草原) 0.1, 0.47 (長草原)
12. 農田	0.15,	0.5
14. 農田/天然植被	0.15,	0.25
15. 雪及冰	0.0013,	0.0013
18. 木本苔原	0.05,	0.034
19. 混合苔原		
20. 裸露苔原		

10m wind speed bias/st dev - Europe



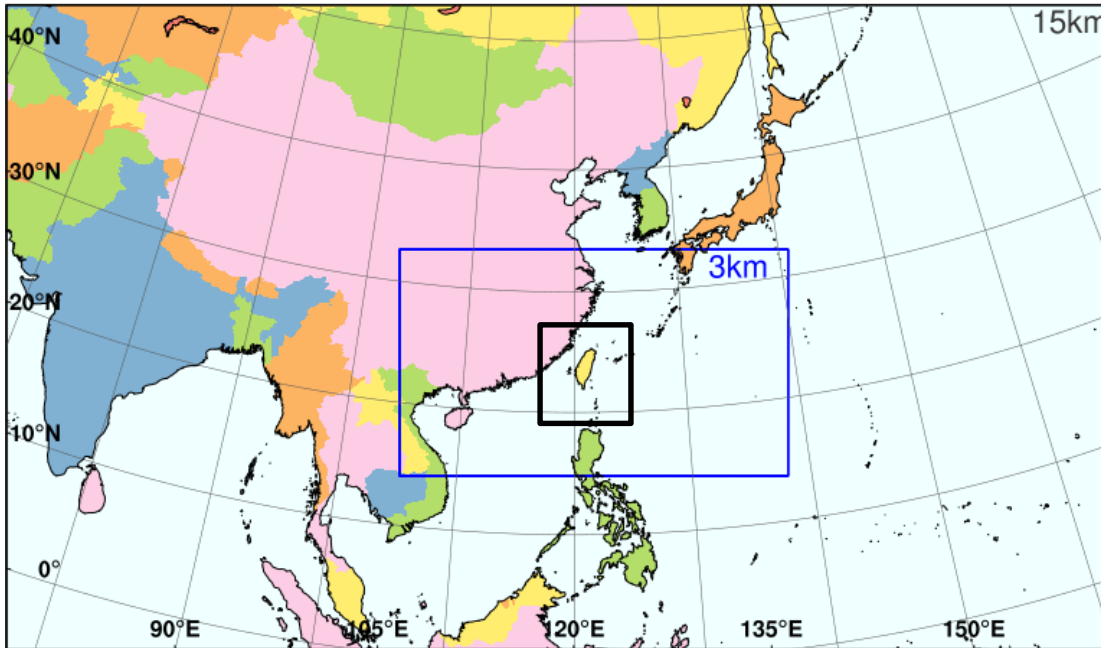
Implementation of the new table, Nov. 2011

各家模式之 Z_0 設定

IGBP Modis 土地利用型態分類	WRF模式 Z_{0max} , Z_{0min}	NCEP FV3	ECMWF (old, new);其中new 為2011/11月之後的設定	德國風能 協會												
1.常青針葉林	0.50, 0.50	1.089	2.0, 2.0													
2.常綠闊葉林	0.50, 0.50	2.653	2.0, 2.0													
3.落葉針葉林	0.50, 0.50	0.854	2.0, 2.0													
4.落葉闊葉林	0.50, 0.50	0.826	2.0, 2.0													
5.混合林	0.50, 0.20	0.8														
6.封閉灌木叢	0.05, 0.01	0.05														
7.開放灌木叢	0.06, 0.01	0.03														
8.木本稀樹草原	0.05, 0.01	0.856														
9.稀樹草原	0.15, 0.15	0.856														
				<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>土地利用 型態</th> <th>佔15-km網域1156測 站校驗點比例(%)</th> <th>佔臺灣地區316測 站校驗點比例(%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>農田</td> <td>52 % (n=606)</td> <td>44 % (n=138)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>森林</td> <td>12 % (n=134)</td> <td>23 % (n=73)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>城市</td> <td>4 % (n=45)</td> <td>25 % (n=80)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	土地利用 型態	佔15-km網域1156測 站校驗點比例(%)	佔臺灣地區316測 站校驗點比例(%)	農田	52 % (n=606)	44 % (n=138)	森林	12 % (n=134)	23 % (n=73)	城市	4 % (n=45)	25 % (n=80)
土地利用 型態	佔15-km網域1156測 站校驗點比例(%)	佔臺灣地區316測 站校驗點比例(%)														
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森林	12 % (n=134)	23 % (n=73)														
城市	4 % (n=45)	25 % (n=80)														
10.草原	0.12, 0.10	0.15	0.02, 0.2 (短草原) 0.1, 0.47 (長草原)													
11.永久濕地	0.30, 0.30	0.04														
12.農田	0.15, 0.05	0.13	0.15, 0.5	0.2 ~ 0.4												
13.城市	0.50, 0.50	1.0		0.6 ~ 1.6												
14.農田/天然植被	0.14, 0.05	0.25	0.15, 0.25	0.2 ~ 0.4												
15.雪及冰	0.001, 0.001	0.011	0.0013, 0.0013													
16.貧瘠或稀疏植被	0.01, 0.01	0.011														
17.水	0.0001, 0.0001	0.001														
18.木本苔原	0.30, 0.30	0.076														
19.混合苔原	0.15, 0.15	0.05	0.05, 0.034													
20.裸露苔原	0.10, 0.05	0.03														

Configuration

WRFD Domain



D1: 662*386 (15-km)

D2: 1161*676 (3-km)

D2s: 226*306 (3-km)

52 levels in the vertical

CU: Kain-Fritsch with new trigger function (used @ D1)

MP: Goddard 5-class

PBL: YSU

CTL & Z0mx04 @ winter

Cases: 2017/12/01 ~ 12/05

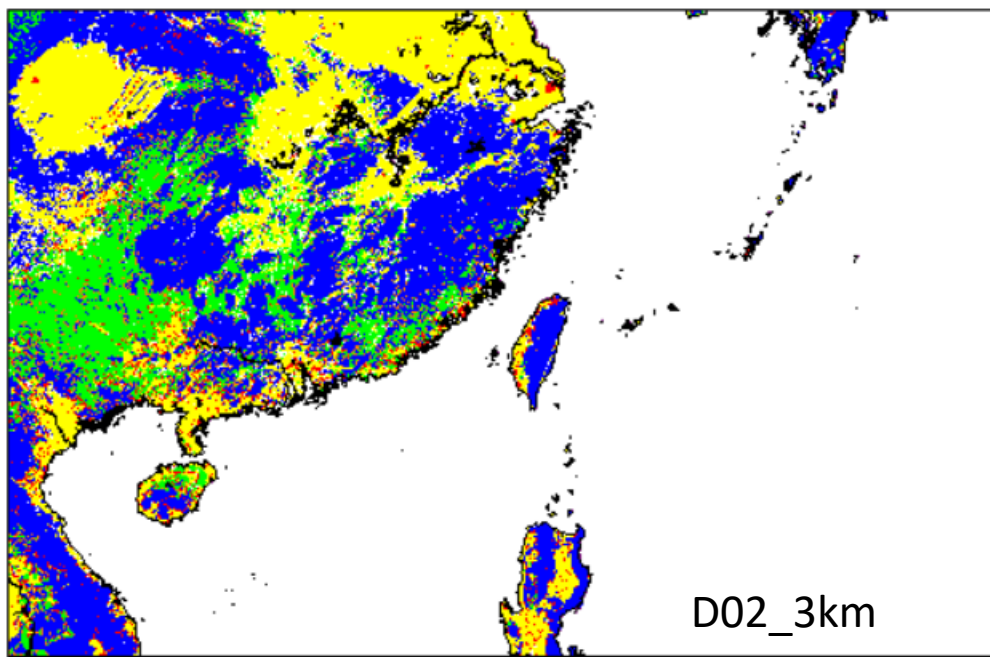
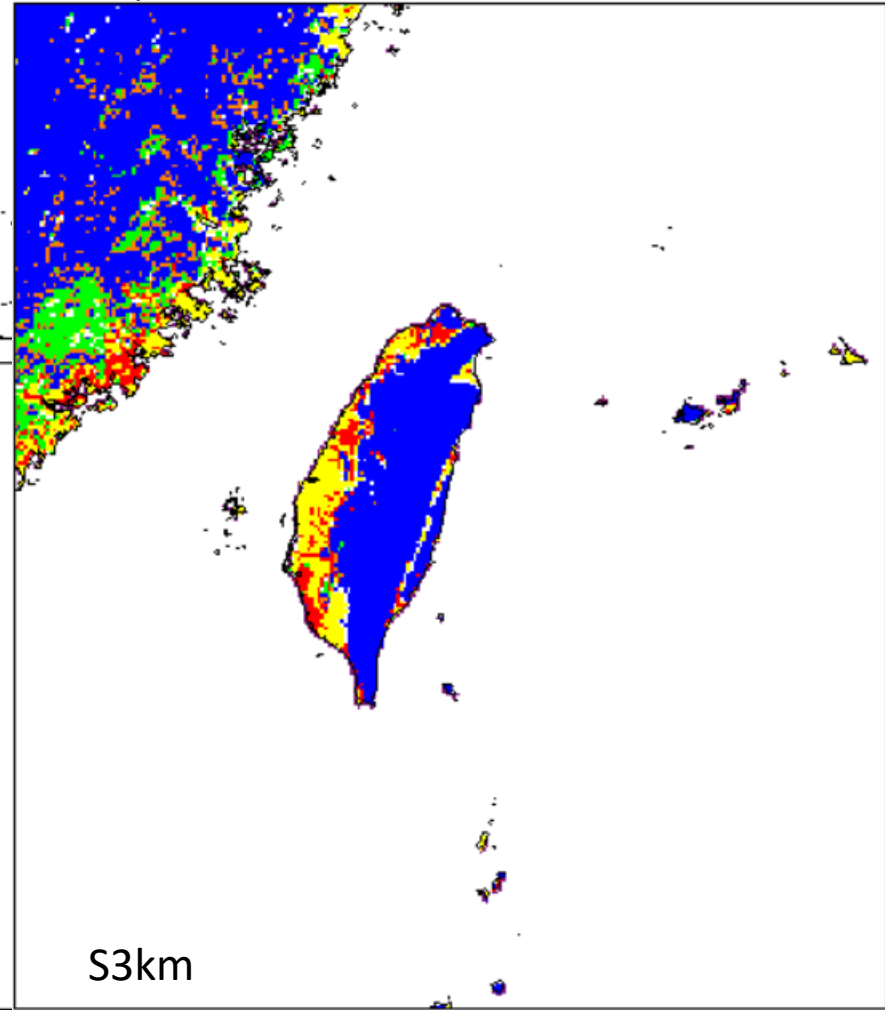
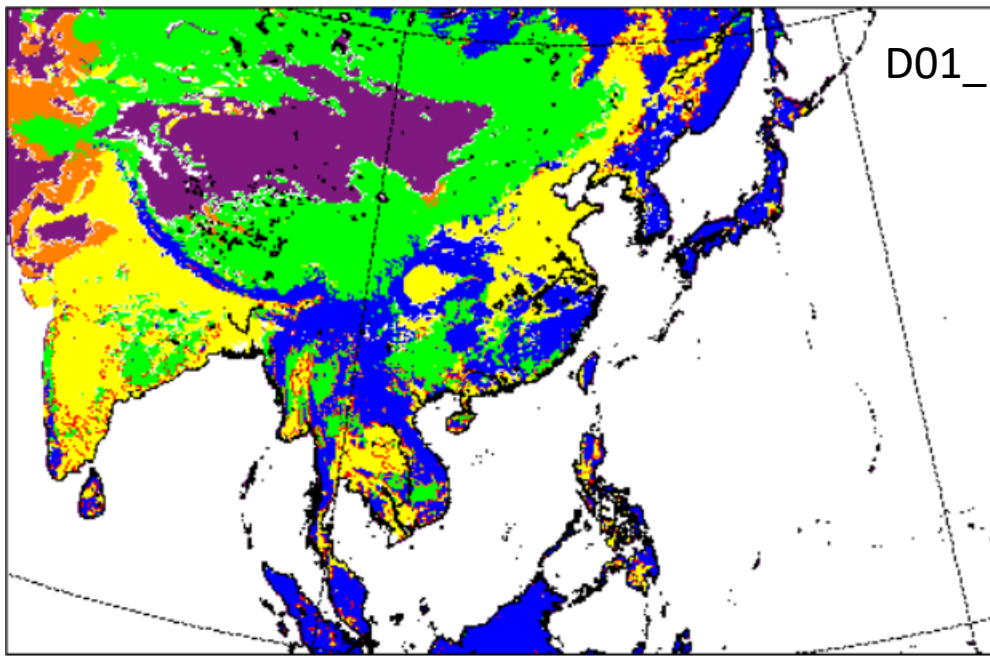
實驗名稱	農田Z0	森林Z0	城市Z0	實驗名稱	農田Z0	森林Z0	城市Z0
CTL	Z0min =0.05	Z0min =0.2	Z0min =0.5	Z0mx04	Z0min =0.05	Z0min =0.2	Z0min =0.9
	Z0max =0.15	Z0max =0.5	Z0max =0.5		Z0max =0.55	Z0max =0.9	Z0max =0.9

100 E

160 E

D01_15km

Landuse type



D02_3km

S3km



有效粗糙度(Ze)計算：

實驗名稱	農田Z0	森林Z0	城市Z0	實驗名稱	農田Z0	森林Z0	城市Z0
CTL	Z0min =0.05	Z0min =0.2	Z0min =0.5	Z0mx04	Z0min =0.05	Z0min =0.2	Z0min =0.9
	Z0max =0.15	Z0max =0.5	Z0max =0.5		Z0max =0.55	Z0max =0.9	Z0max =0.9

有效粗糙度 (Ze) 受植被季節變化影響，植被比率 (*NoahVeg*) 的計算如下：

$$NoahVeg = \frac{Vegfra - shdmin}{shdmax - shdmin}$$

於 $shdmin < Vegfra < shdmax$ 條件下：

$$Z_e = Z_{0max} * NoahVeg + Z_{0min} * (1 - NoahVeg)$$

於 $Vegfra > shdmax$ 條件下：

$$Z_e = Z_{0max}$$

於 $Vegfra < shdmin$ 條件下：

$$Z_e = Z_{0min}$$

其中， Z_{0max} 及 Z_{0min} 分別為土地利用型態對應的粗糙度最大值及最小值

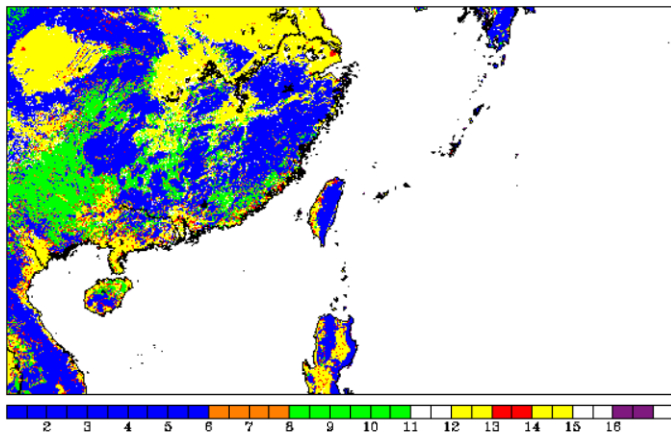
$Vegfra$ 為植被比率

$shdmax$ 及 $shdmin$ 分別為年際植被比率最大值及最小值

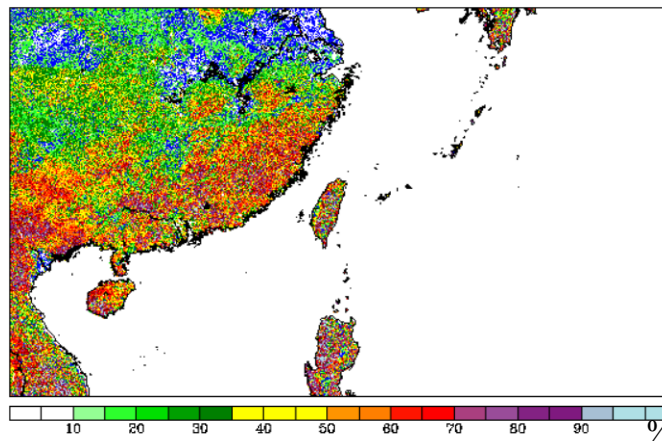
➔ Ze即進入模式參數化方法使用

@ 3-km網域

Landuse type

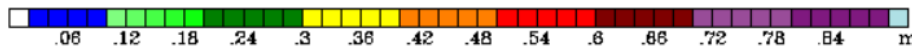
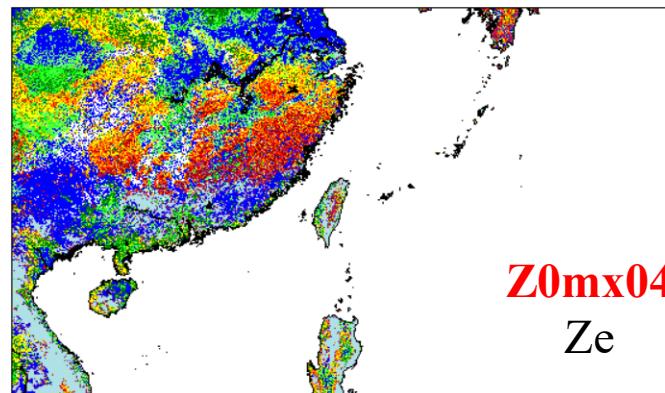
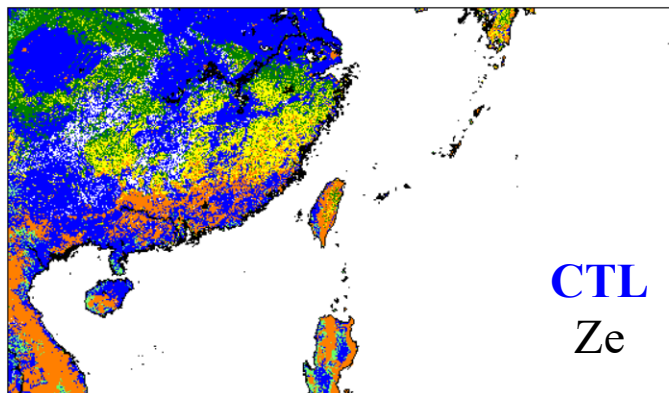


NoahVeg



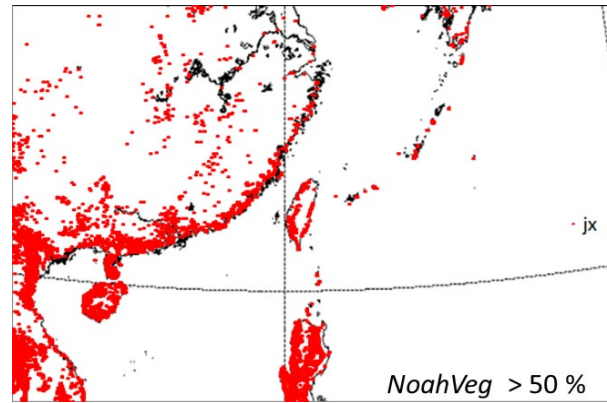
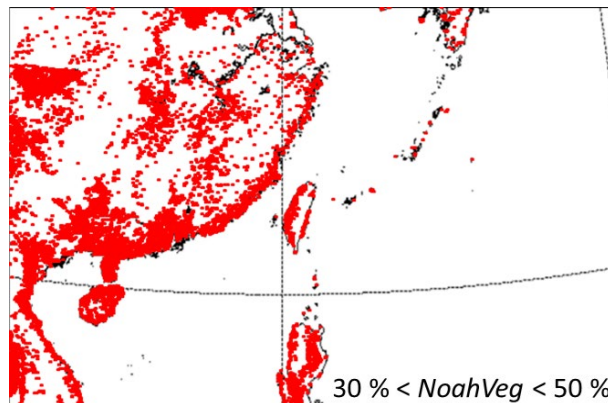
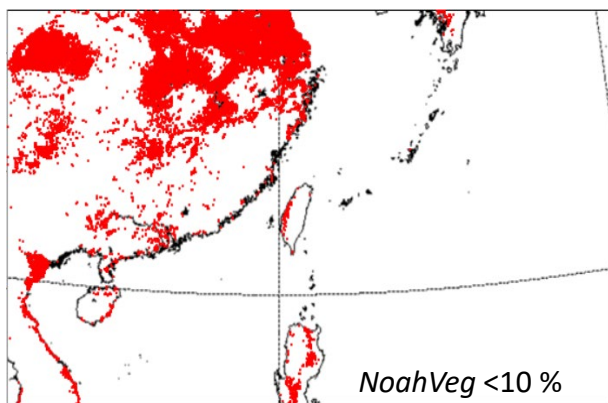
實驗名稱	農田Z0	森林Z0	城市Z0
CTL	Z0min =0.05	Z0min =0.2	Z0min =0.5
	Z0max =0.15	Z0max =0.5	Z0max =0.5

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Z0mx04	Z0min =0.05	Z0min =0.2	Z0min =0.9
	Z0max =0.55	Z0max =0.9	Z0max =0.9

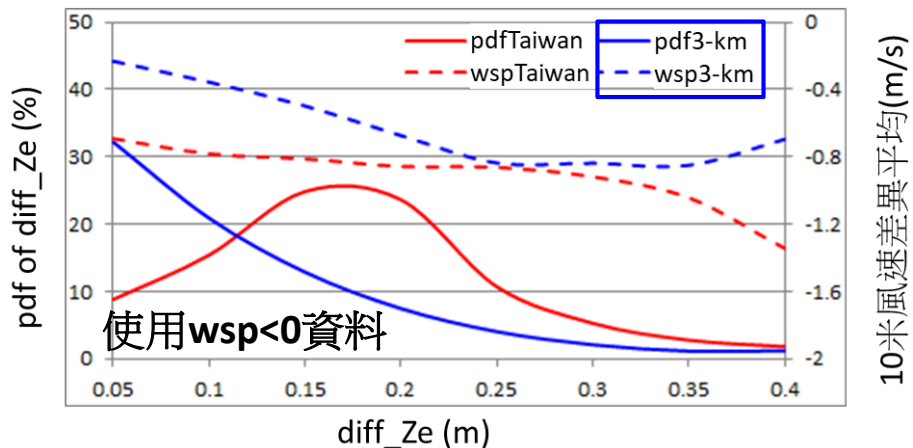
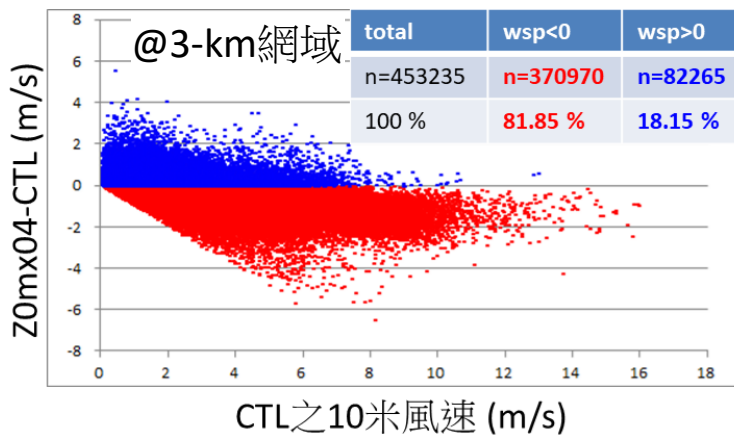
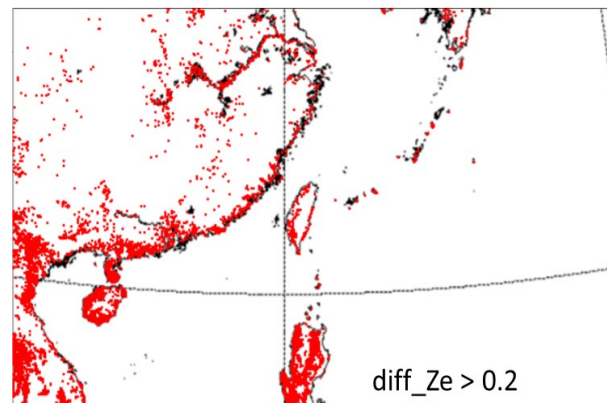
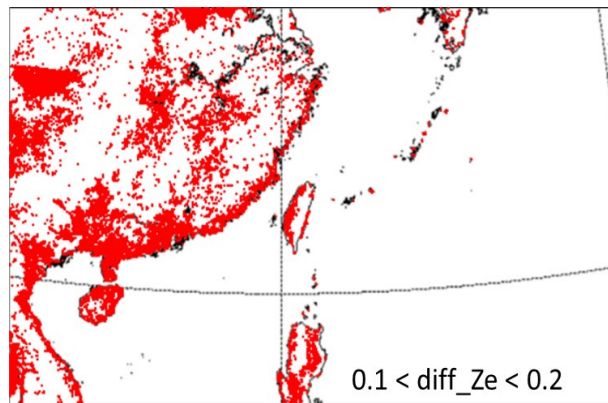
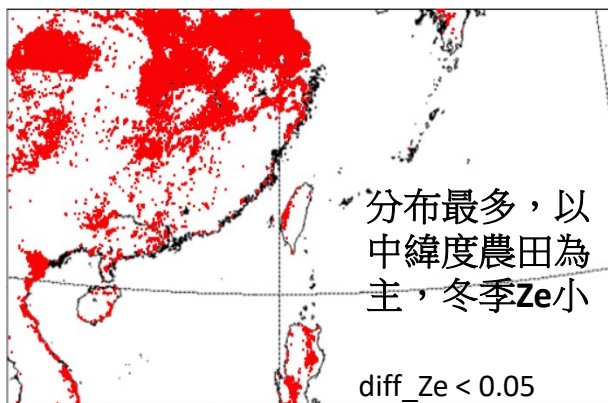


農田@ 3-km網域

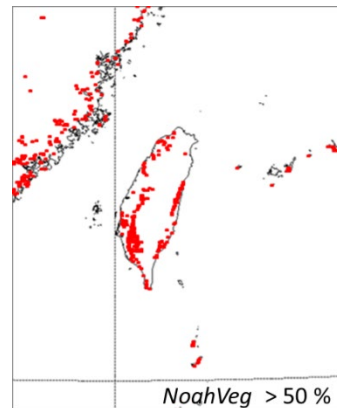
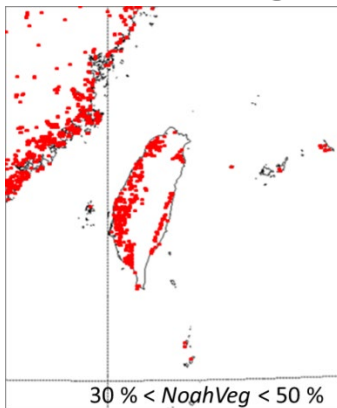
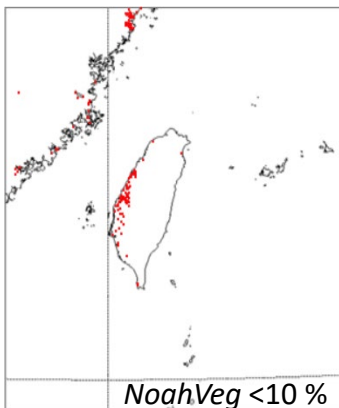
NoahVeg



diff_Ze (Z0mx04-CTL)



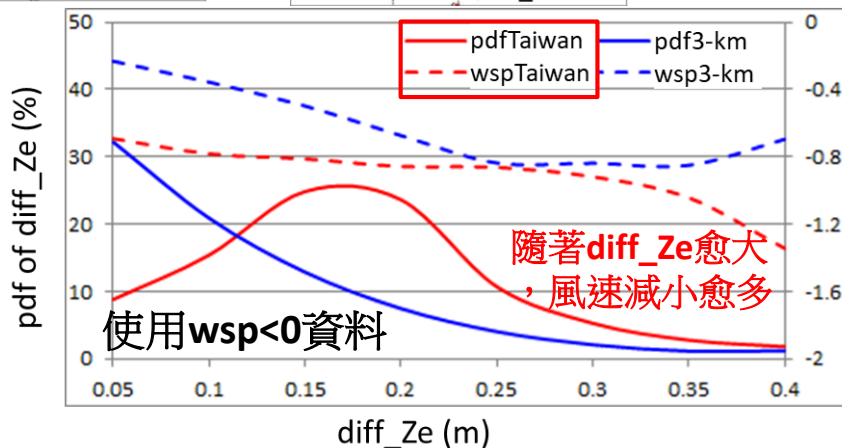
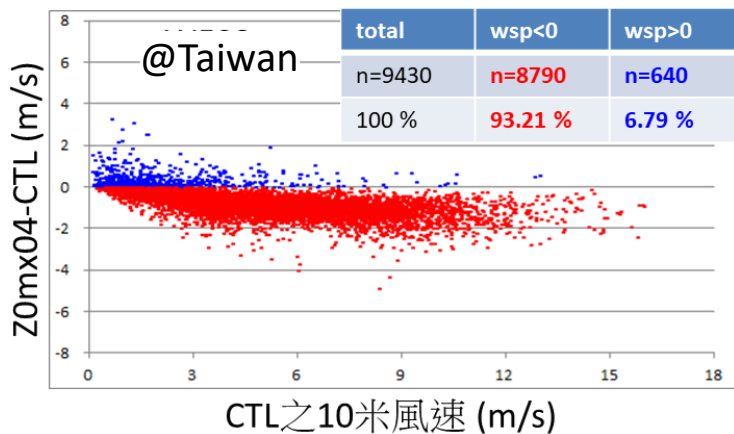
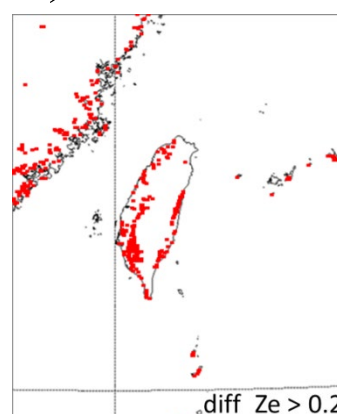
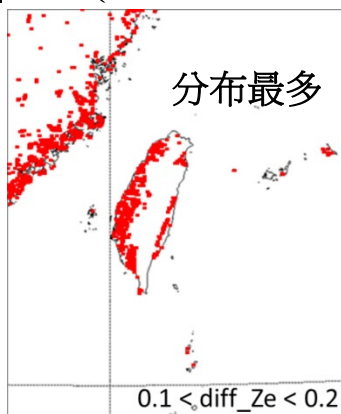
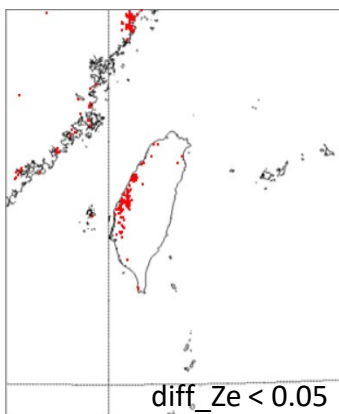
NoahVeg



農田

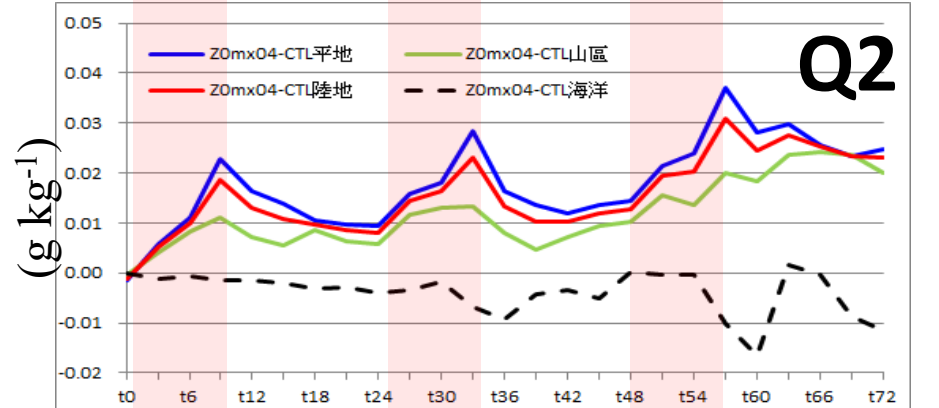
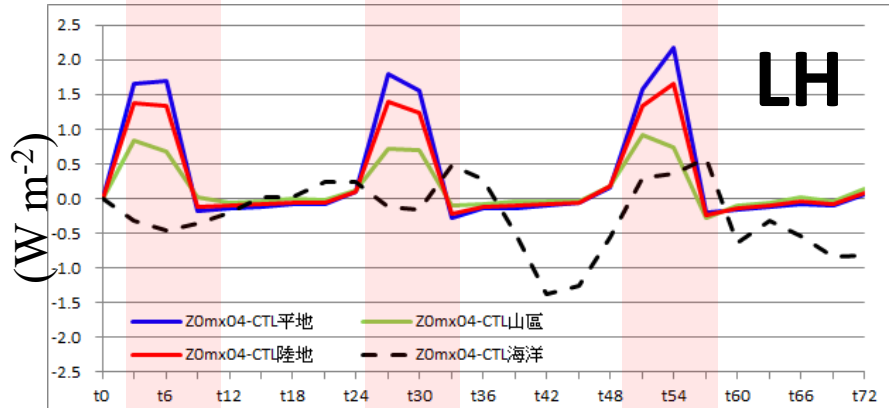
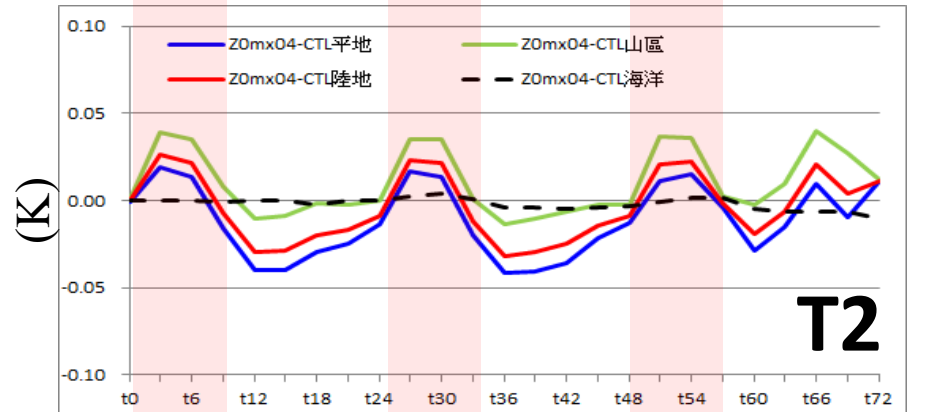
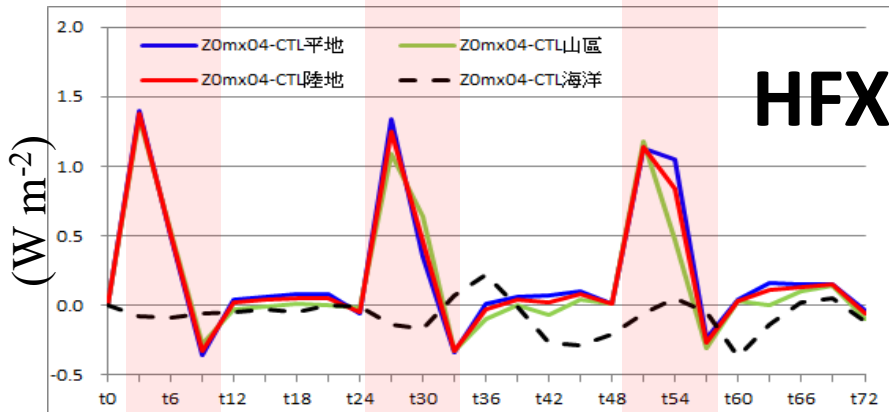
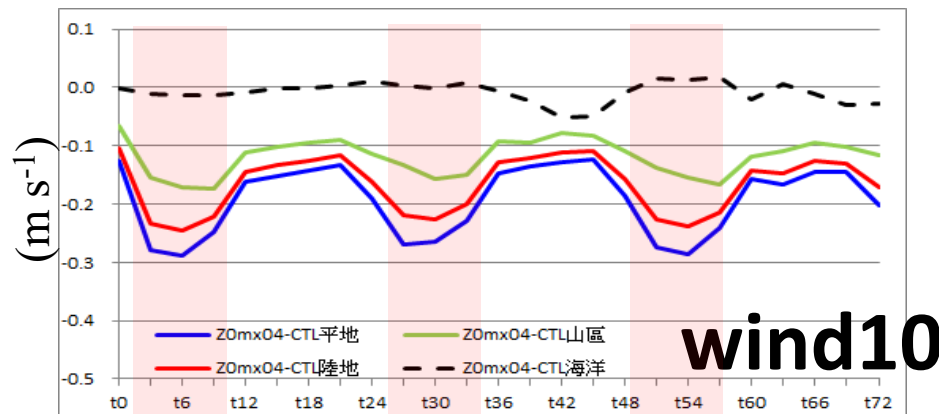
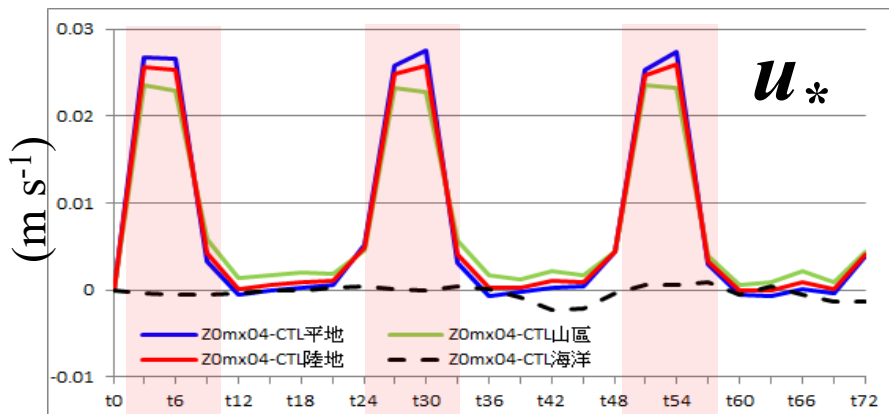
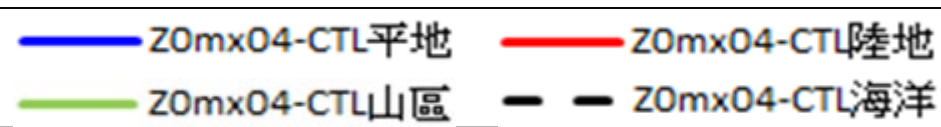
@ Taiwan

diff_Ze (Z0mx04-CTL)



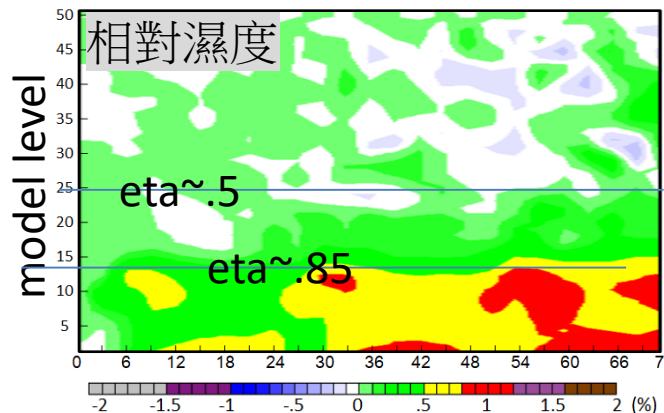
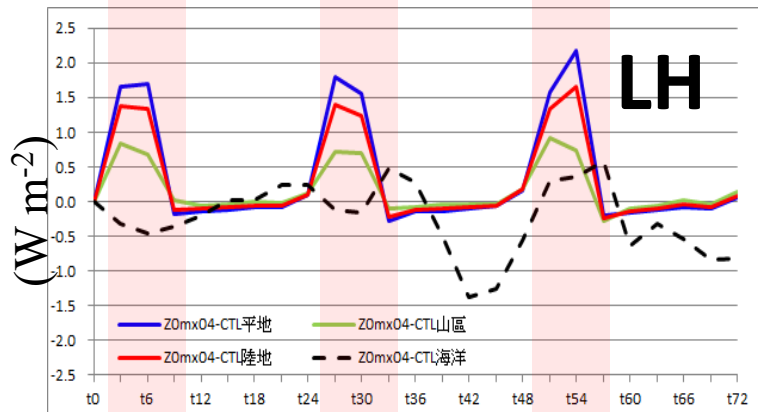
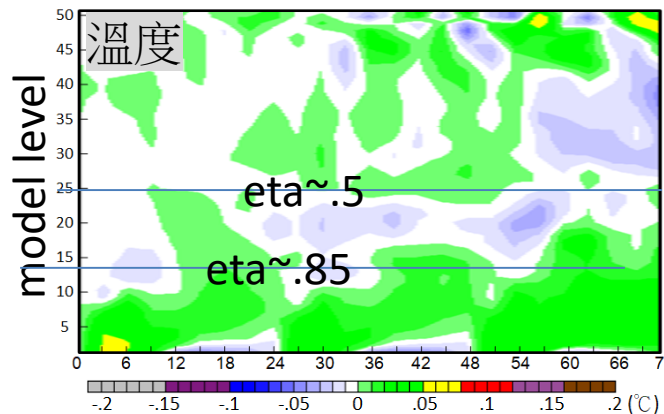
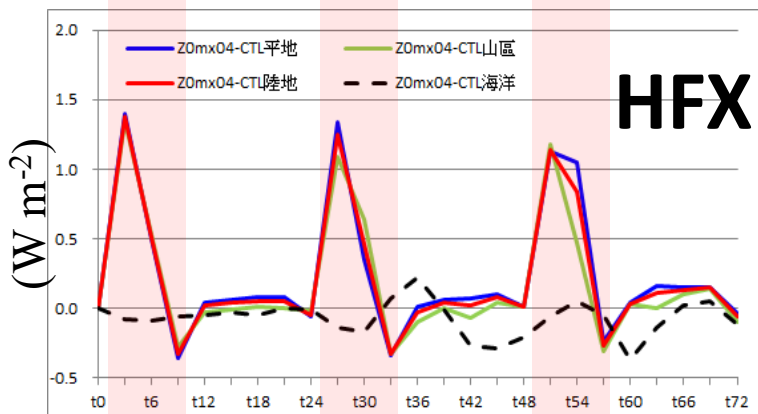
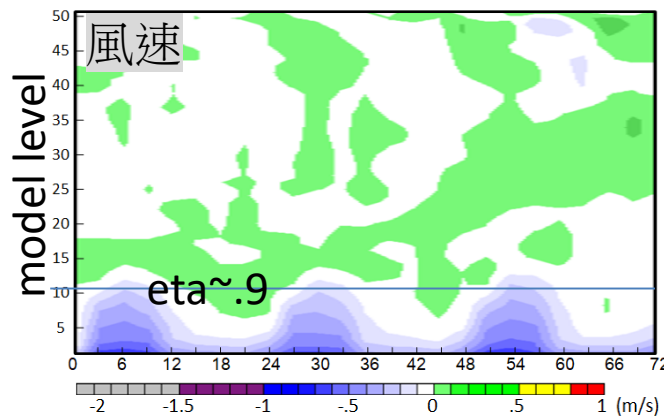
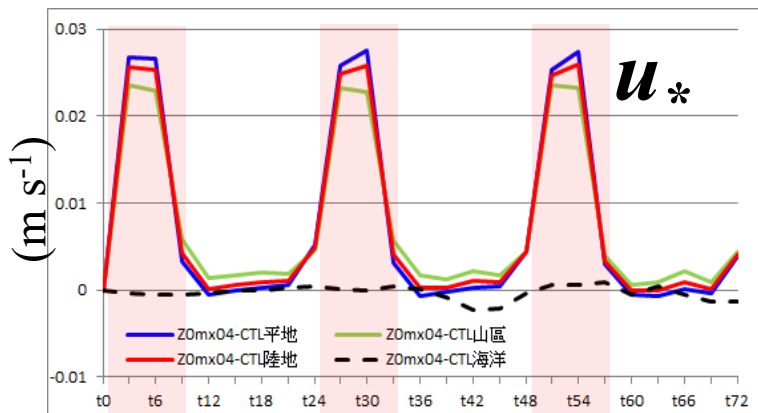
10米風速差異平均(m/s)

@ 3-km網域



@ 3-km網域

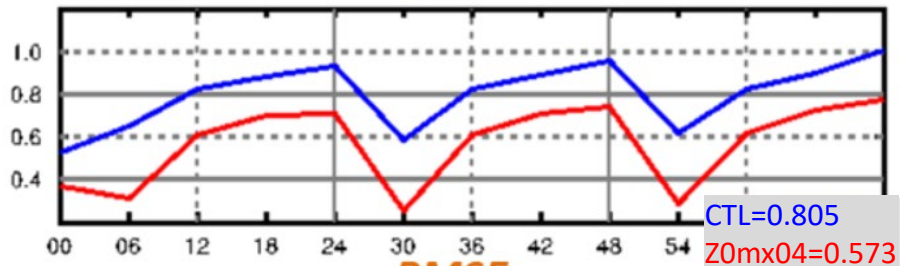
Z0mx04-CTL @陸地



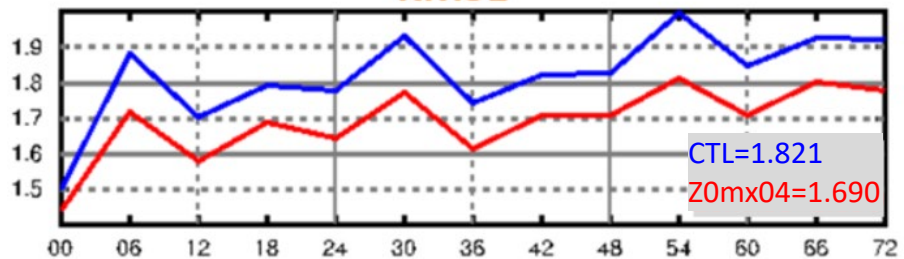
- ✓ u^* 增加，風速減速可達約 $\eta \sim 0.9$ 高度
- ✓ u^* 增加，HFX & LH 增加
- 底層大氣呈現日間暖&夜間冷差異
- ✓ $\eta \sim 0.85$ 以下普遍呈現暖濕情形

地面風速校驗 wind10

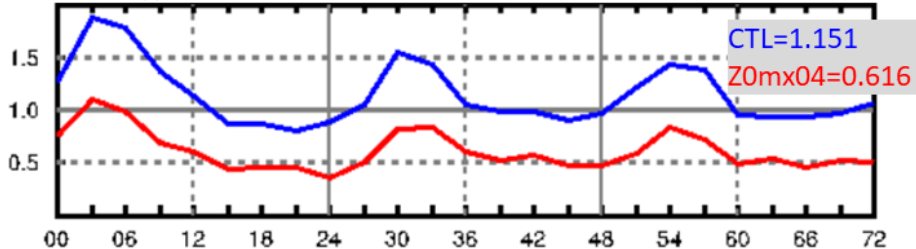
15-km ME



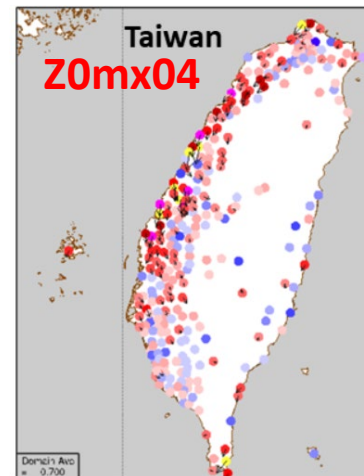
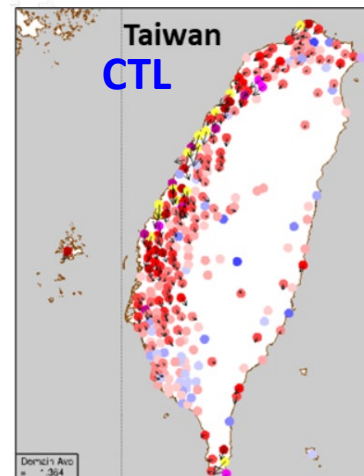
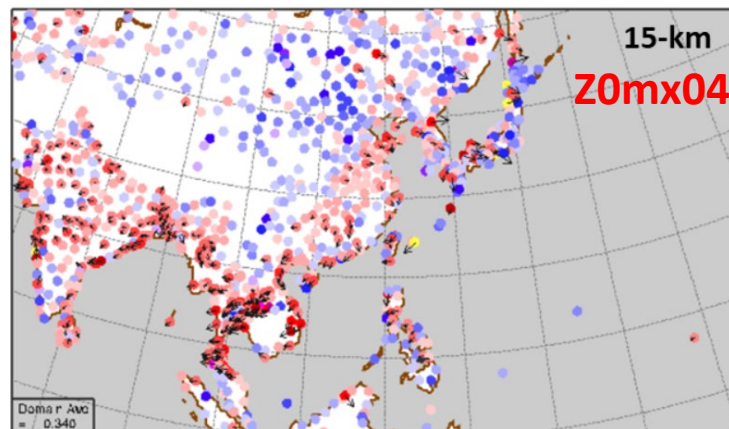
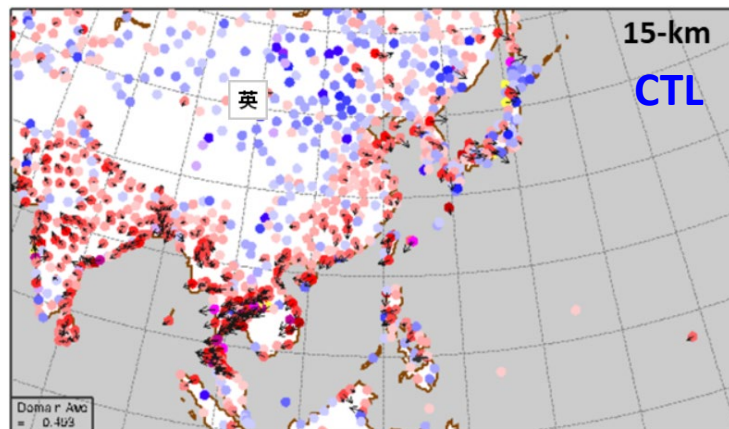
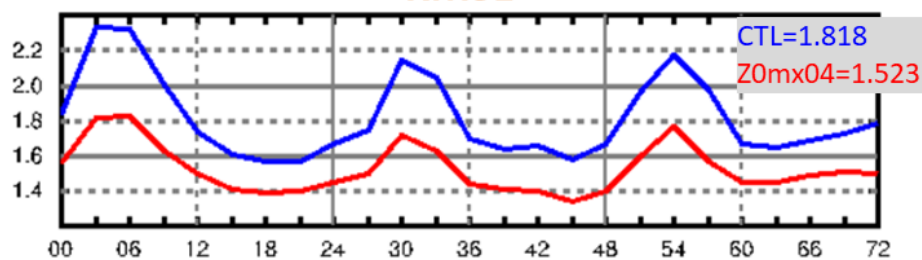
RMSE



Taiwan ME

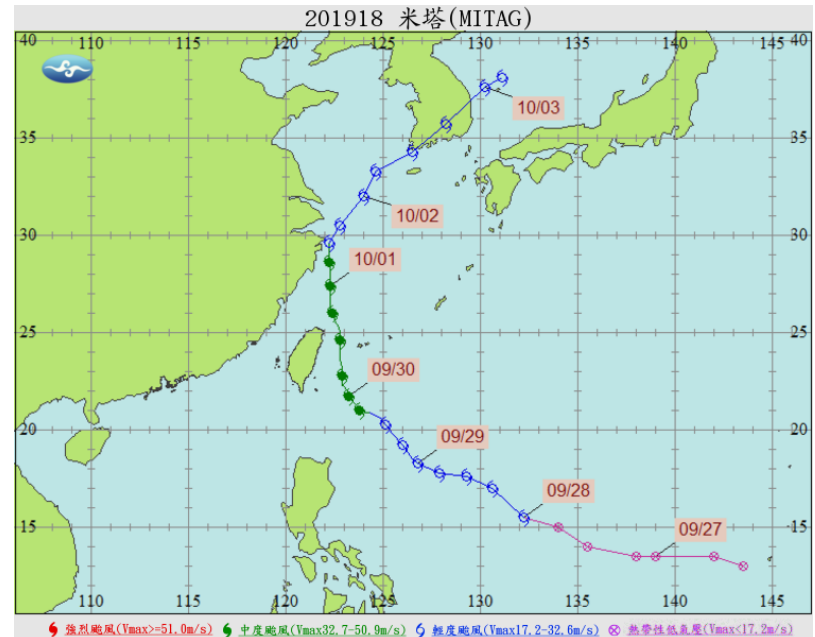
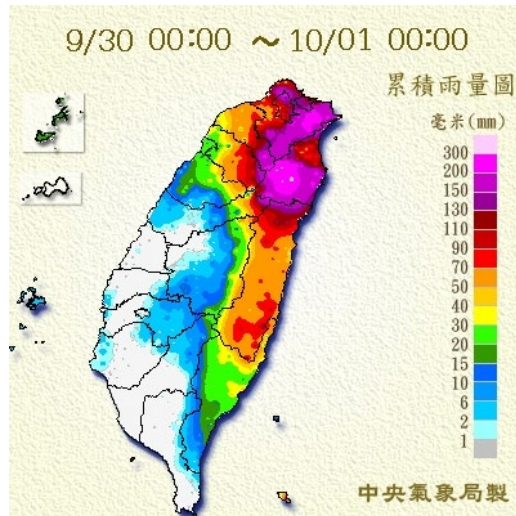


RMSE



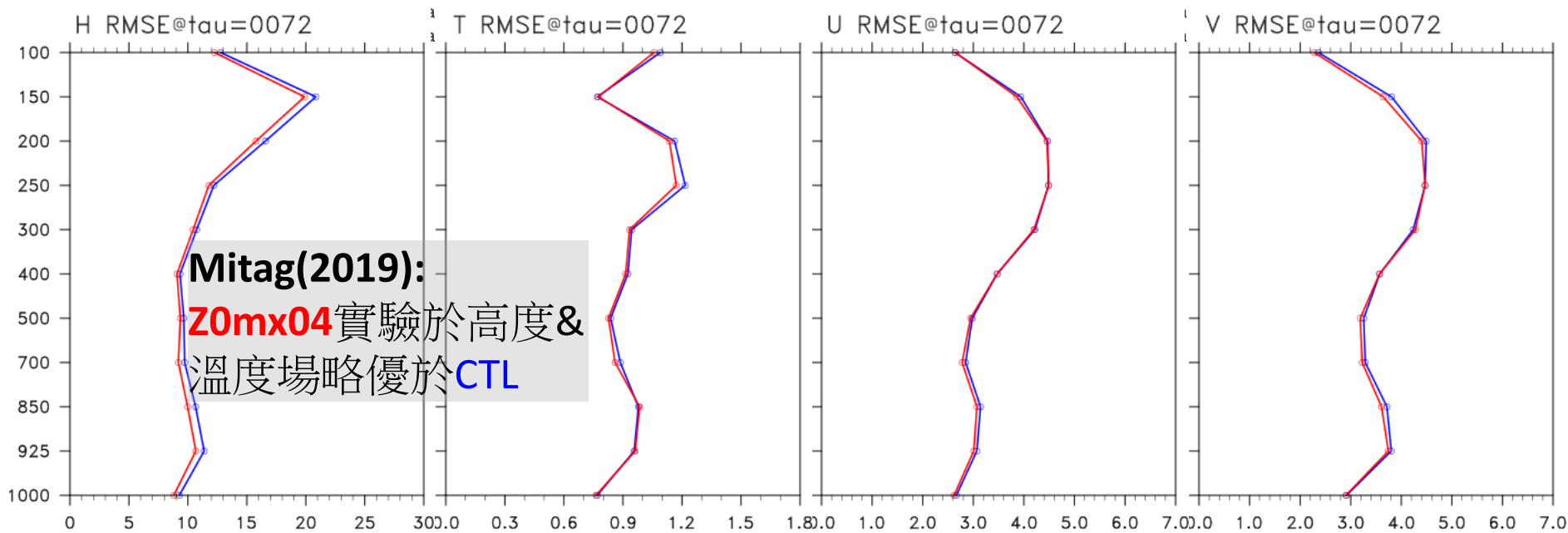
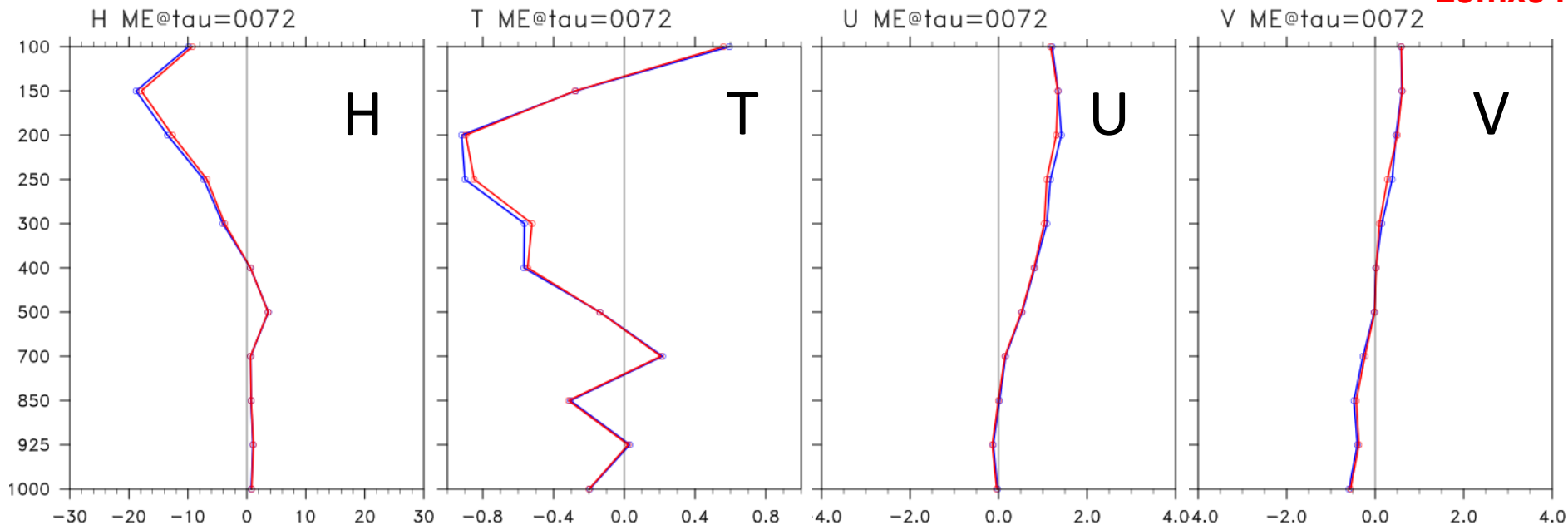
Z0mx04實驗於作業模式 預報表現評估

Cases: 2019/09/27 ~ 10/02
(00 & 12 UTC) ; 12 runs



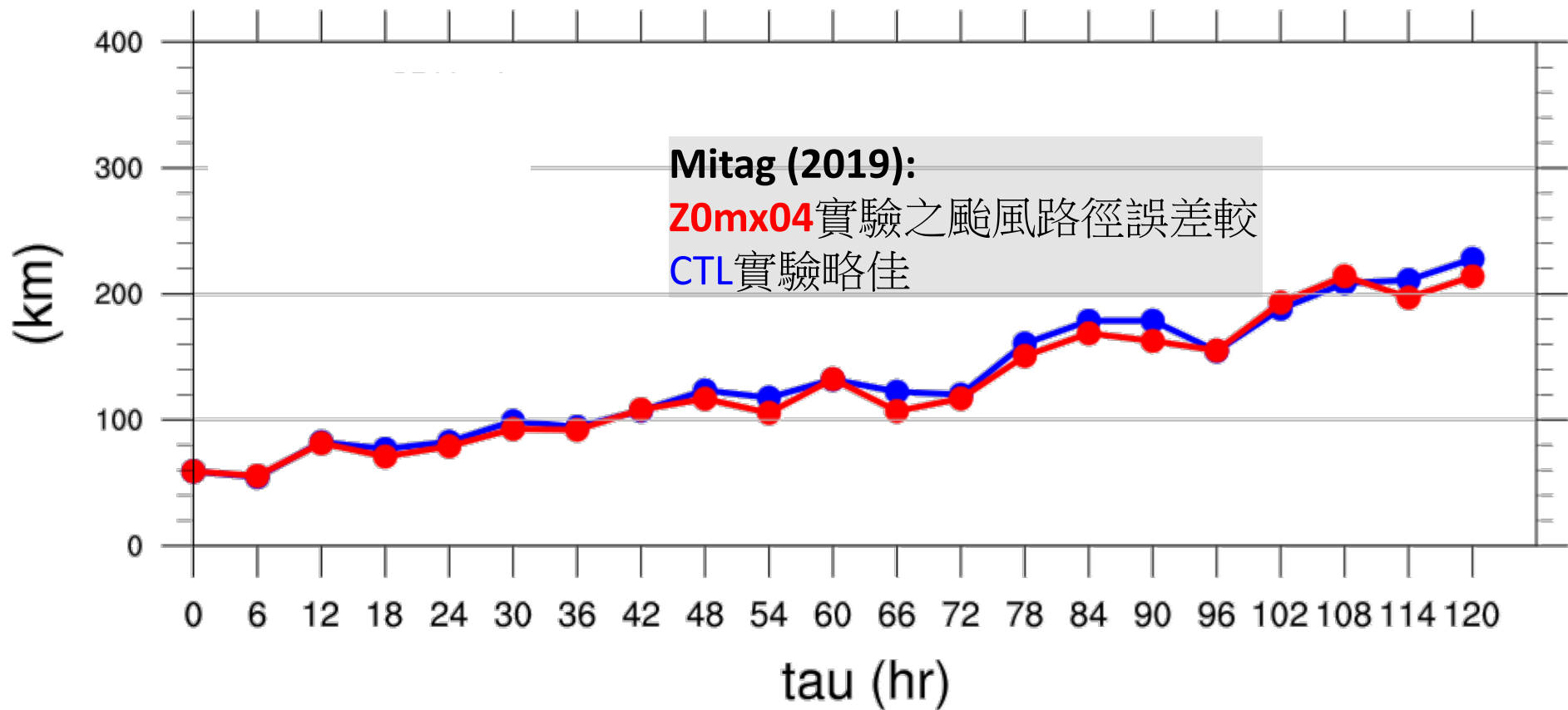
f72 of HTUV @ 3-km during 09/27 to 10/02

— CTL
— Z0mx04



Mitag(2019):
Z0mx04 實驗於高度 &
溫度場略優於 CTL

Track Error

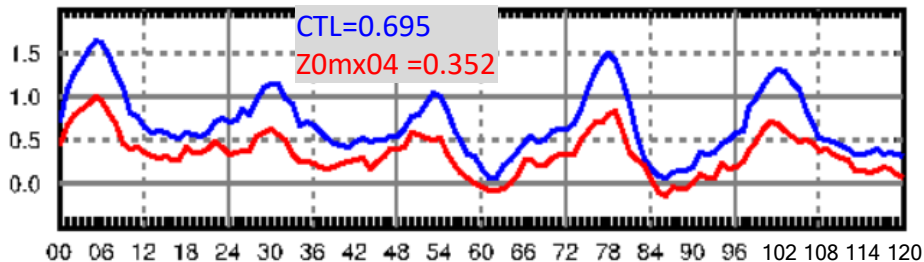


地面風速校驗

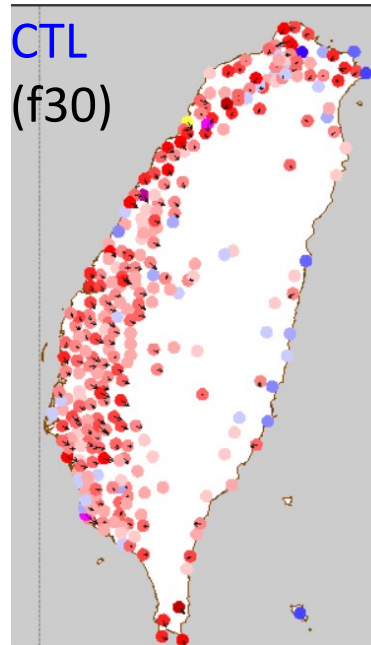
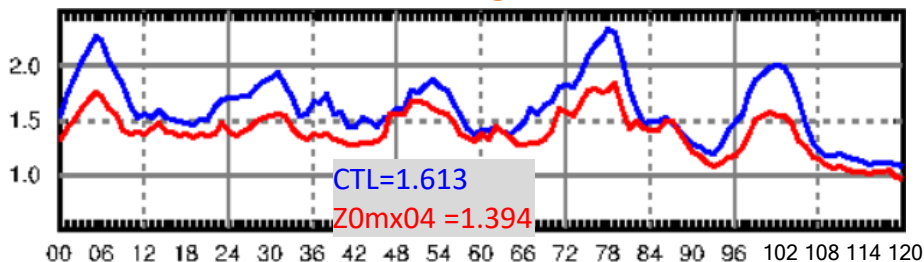
2019/09/27 ~ 10/02

wind10

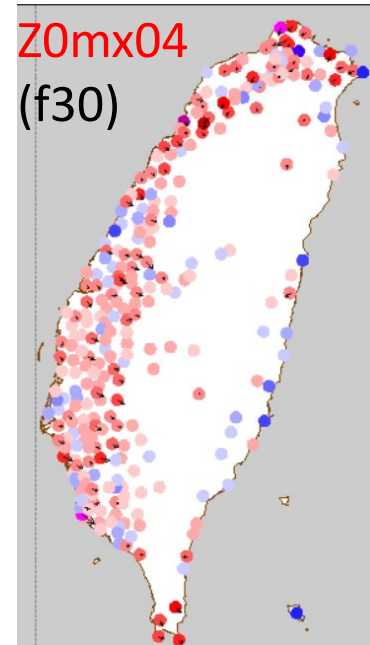
ME



RMSE



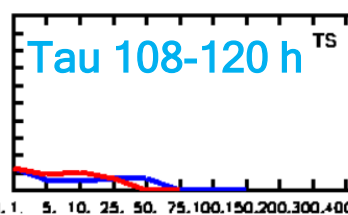
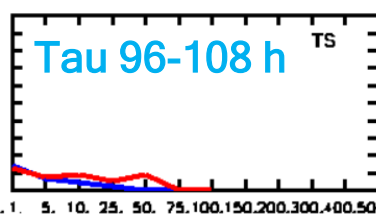
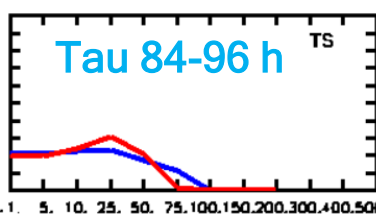
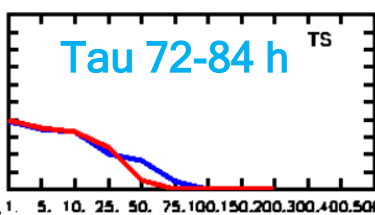
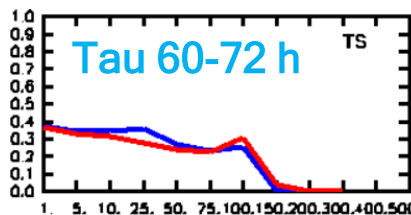
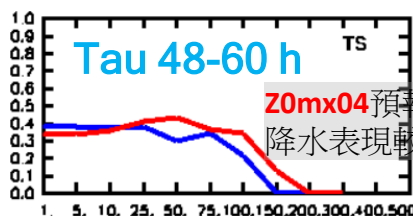
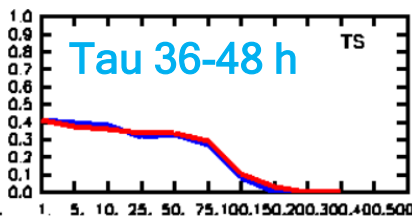
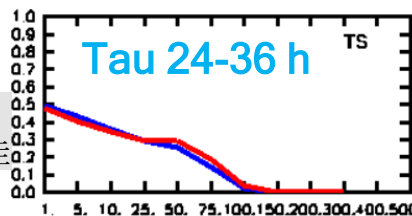
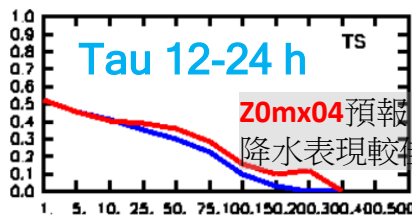
CTL
(f30)



Z0mx04
(f30)



降水 得分




— CTL
— Z0mx04

Mitag(2019) : Z0mx04 實驗的降水預報表現於72小時前較CTL為佳；兩實驗於72小時後的降水預報表現差異不大。

結語

- 模式預報台灣地區之地面風速普遍呈高估情形，尤其以台灣西部地區之**日間高估**最為明顯。
- **Z0mx04實驗@winter (2017/12/01 ~12/05)**：
 - 農田粗糙度：隨著**Ze**差異增加，風速減小愈多。
 - 於**3-km網域**以中緯度農田為主，**NoahVeg**大多 $< 10\%$ ，**Ze**差異 $< 0.05\text{ m}$ ，地面風速平均減小約**0.3 m/s**
 - 於**Taiwan**之農田的**NoahVeg**介於**30%**至**50%**為主，**Ze**差異介於**0.1**至**0.2 m**，地面風速平均減小約**0.85 m/s**
 - ➔ 對於**Taiwan**地面風速的預報改善有明顯助益（整体約有**0.5 m/s**的改善）
 - **3-km網域**陸地上之大氣垂直結構差異（**Z0mx04-CTL**），風速減小可影響至**eta~0.9**高度；底層有日間暖及夜間冷情形；於邊界層大氣普遍呈現暖濕的差異。
- **Z0mx04實驗於作業模式預報表現 (Typhoon Mitag(2019))**：
 - **Z0mx04**於綜觀高度及溫度場略優於**CTL**；且颱風路徑誤差亦較**CTL**略佳
 - **Z0mx04**之地面風速較**CTL**約有**0.35 m/s**的改善，尤其日間的改善可達**0.5 m/s**
 - **Z0mx04**降水得分於預報**72**小時前亦較**CTL**有較佳的表現
- 粗糙度調整方案已於**2020/06/04**於區域作業模式上線



感謝聆聽