CORDEX-REMO動力降尺度於東亞地區模擬結果分析

An analysis of CORDEX-REMO dynamic downscaling simulation in East Asia

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摘 要

本篇研究與德國氣候服務中心(The Climate Service Center Germany)合作,取得CORDEX-REMO在東亞地區執行的三組動力降尺度25公里解析度資料,三組全球模式分別為CMIP5模式中的HadGEM2、MPI-ESM、NorESM。本篇主要以ERA-interim再分析資料校驗基期時段(1979-2005)的季節大尺度環流場,再比較降雨模擬的偏差。同時也利用WRF和REMO區域模式對ERA-interim再分析資料進行動力降尺度模擬,比較兩區域模式的特性與差異。結果顯示,REMO降尺度修正了三組全球模式於東亞的環流偏差,改善了環流的強度和範圍,但在夏季的模擬上卻加深了季風槽的發展。WRF降尺度對於環流場掌握較好,降水模擬有偏少的情形;REMO降雨量較接近觀測值,但是降水分佈和環流位置差異較大。

關鍵字:動力降尺度、CRODEX

Abstract

Cooperated with Climate Service Center Germany (GERIS), Taiwan Climate Change Projection Information and Adaptation Knowledge Platform (TCCIP) gets three dynamic downscaling data sets with 25km resolution conducted by CORDEX-REMO in the East Asia region, where the global models from CMIP5 are HadGEM2, MPI-ESM, and NorESM. We evaluate CORDEX-REMO with the ERA-interim re-analysis dataset by examing the seasonal large-scale circulation and the rainfall simulation in the baseline period (1979-2005).

In order to further investigate the difference of the regional model, REMO and WRF, the ERA-interim reanalysis data were used to conduct dynamical downscaling, and thereby analyze the circulation and precipitation simulation. The result shows that CORDEX-REMO has improved the circulation simulation in East Asia, but it also amplified the monsoon trough in the summer. WRF model has a better simulation result in circulation but an inferior in precipitation, while precipitation in REMO is close to observation data but less accurate in circulation.

Kev words: dynamic downscaling; CORDEX