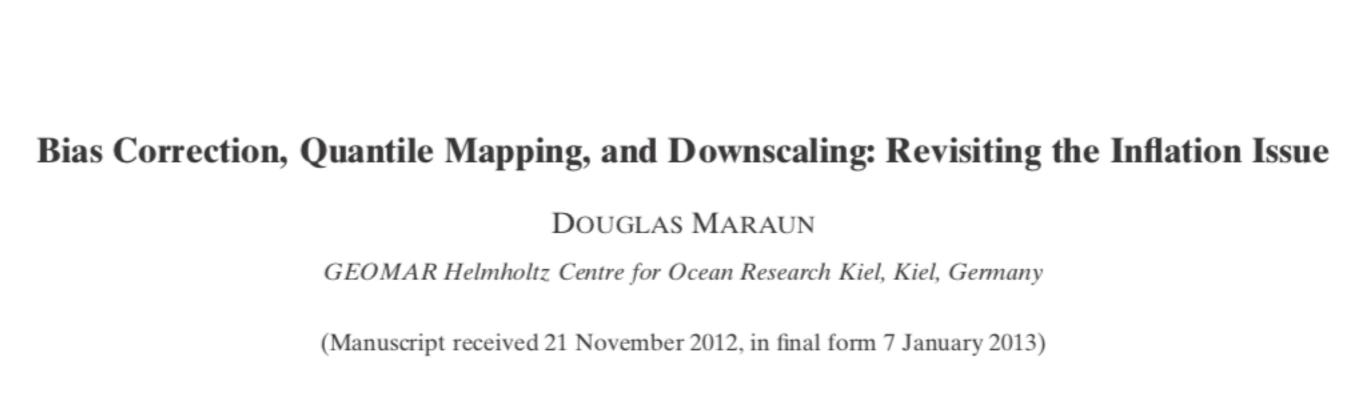
WeeklyNote

2019.12.10 張慕琪



Introduction

Von Storch(1999)在其文章中指出,在完美预测(perfect prognosis)统计降尺度中,通货膨胀(inflation)或相关方法的使用是没有意义的。因为不是所有小尺度变量都可以通过大尺度中的预测因子解释,局部变量的预测通常比观测得到的局部变量方差更小。

通货膨胀方法的最直接问题是会导致均方根误差的增长。 因此Von Storch(1999)据此提出了随机化的方法,即,增加随机的小尺度可变性(adding random small-scale variability)。

通过数值模型模拟的天气信息通常与实际情况相差巨大的系统偏差。因此对天气模型的输出做后处理以匹配观测值是十分必要的。

Method

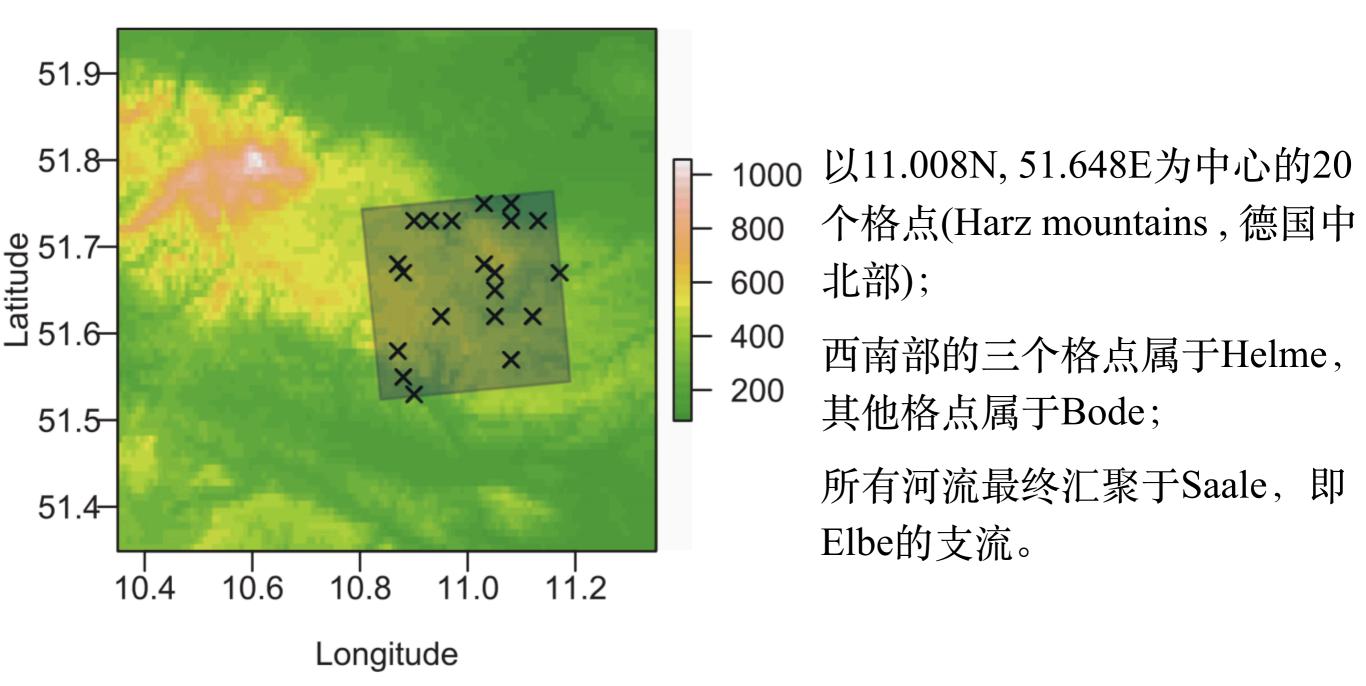


FIG. 1. Map of the Harz Mountains with the selected gauges and the RCM grid box. Elevation is given in meters above mean sea level.

Method

TABLE 1. Chosen rain gauges. Elevation is provided in meters above mean sea level.

Gauge	Lat	Lon	Elevation	Period covered	Missing values	
					DJF	JJA
Neustadt (Talsp.)	51.58°N	10.87°E	454 m	1 Jan 1961–31 Dec 2000	0	0
Herrmannsacker	51.55°N	10.88°E	315 m	1 Jan 1961–31 Dec 2000	0	0
Stempeda	51.53°N	10.90°E	242 m	1 Jan 1969–31 Dec 2000	0	0
Hayn (Harz)	51.57°N	11.08°E	435 m	1 Jan 1961–31 Dec 2000	0	0
Strassberg	51.62°N	11.05°E	400 m	1 Jan 1969–31 Dec 2000	0	0
Harzgerode (Schee.)	51.67°N	11.17°E	250 m	1 Jun 1969-31 Dec 2000	0	0
Neudorf	51.62°N	11.12°E	425 m	1 Jan 1969–31 Dec 2000	0	0
Siptenfelde (Uhl)	51.67°N	11.05°E	412 m	1 Jun 1969-31 Dec 2000	0	0
Siptenfelde	51.65°N	11.05°E	395 m	1 Jun 1969-31 Dec 2000	0	0
Altenbrak (Talsp.)	51.73°N	10.90°E	430 m	1 Jan 1969–31 Dec 2000	0	0
Altenbrak	51.73°N	10.93°E	300 m	1 Jan 1969–31 Dec 2000	5	0
Altenbrak-Todt.	51.73°N	10.97°E	425 m	1 Jan 1969–31 Dec 2000	242	246
Hasselfelde	51.68°N	10.87°E	461 m	31 Dec 1968-31 Dec 2000	0	0
Thale (Harz)	51.75°N	11.03°E	157 m	1 Jan 1969–31 Dec 2000	31	31
Neinstedt	51.75°N	11.08°E	140 m	1 Jan 1969–31 Dec 2000	0	0
Stiege	51.67°N	10.88°E	494 m	1 Jan 1961–31 Dec 2000	181	184
Friedrichsbrunn	51.68°N	11.03°E	523 m	31 Dec 1968-31 Dec 2000	0	0
Stecklenberg	51.73°N	11.08°E	160 m	1 Jan 1969-31 Dec 1999	0	0
Gernrode	51.73°N	11.13°E	210 m	1 Jan 1961-31 Dec 2000	182	184
Breitenstein	51.62°N	10.95°E	466 m	1 Jan 1969-31 Dec 2000	0	0

Method

1. ENSEMBLES(Ensemble-Based predictions of Climate Changes and their Impacts) project

Regional Model(REMO) from the Max Planck Institute of Meteorology(Jacob, 2001)

the RCM is driven by 40-yr European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts(ECMWF) Re-Analysis(ERA-40) boundary conditions

2. Time Period: 1961-2000

Results

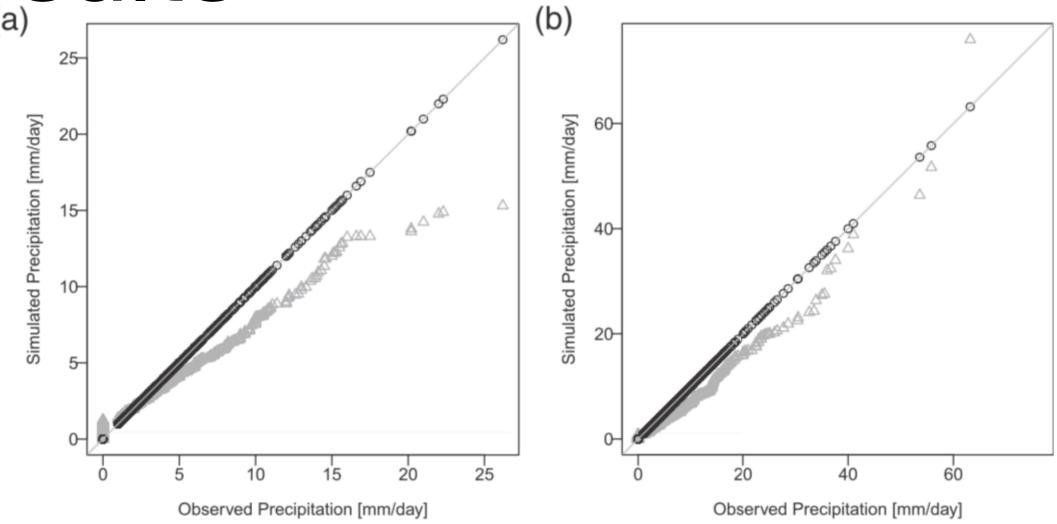


FIG. 2. Q-Q plot for Thale (Harz). Uncorrected (gray triangles) and corrected (black circles) simulated daily precipitation against observed daily precipitation: (a) December-February (DJF) and (b) June-August (JJA).

- 1. 冬季,未校正的RCM严重低估了观测的降水,却又产生了很多"毛毛雨"天(一定程度上是因为观测点和区域平均模拟间的尺度不匹配);
- 2. 夏季和冬季有相同情况,景观RCM产生了一些好降水时间可以和观测对应;
- 3. 两个案例中,被校正的RCM完美重现了观测降水的边缘化分布

Results

- 1. 一方面,校正后极端事件会覆盖整个网格区块。这表明分位数映射域,这表明分位数映射会将空间范围严重夸大;
- 另一方面,"毛毛雨"效果被过度校正,因此网格中会出现太多完全干燥的天数。

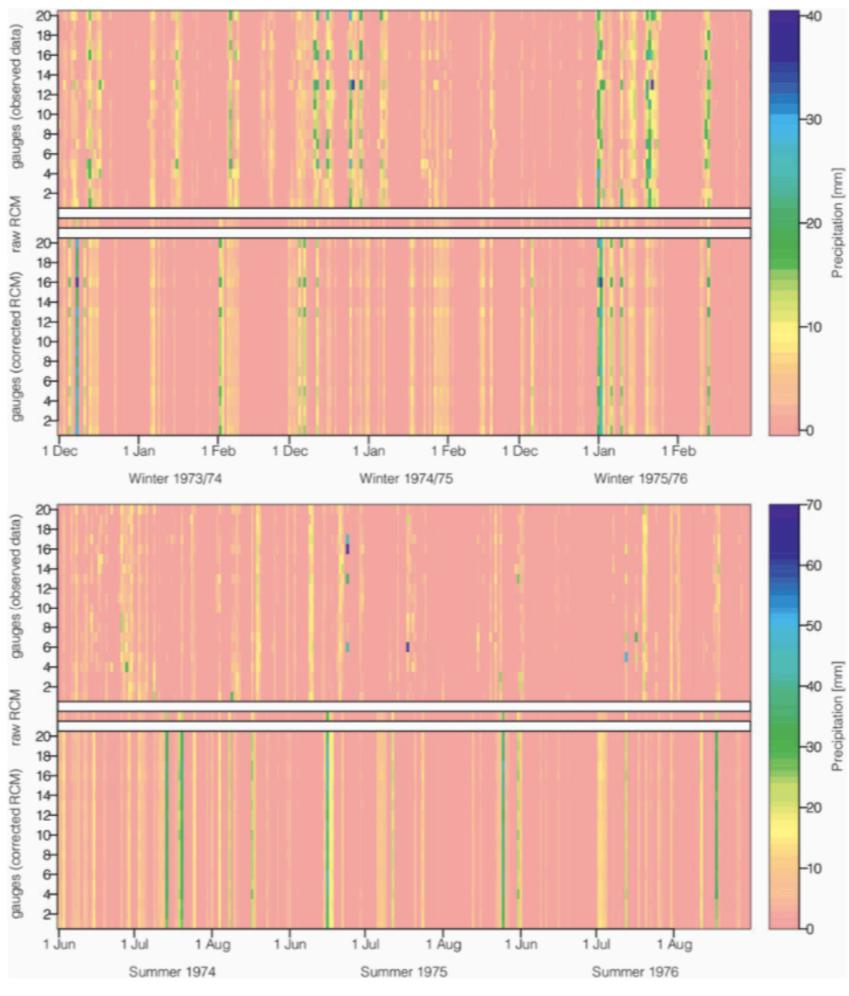


FIG. 3. Time series for selected seasons: (top) DJF and (bottom) JJA.

Results

- 对于冬季和夏季,"毛毛雨"效应的过度校正以及极端事件的夸大变得更为明显;
- 校正后的模型可以模拟 出过多区域平均的干燥 天气,其严重将区域平 均中极端事件高估了 30%。

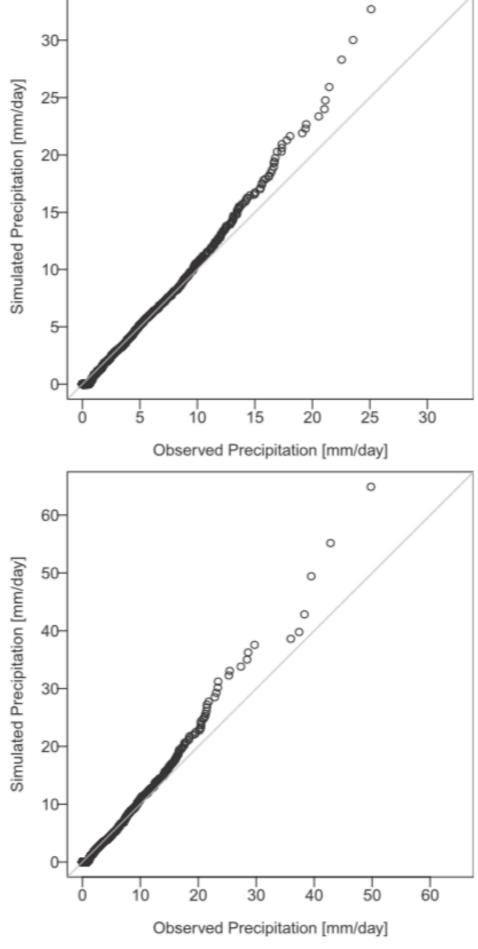


FIG. 4. Q-Q plot of area-mean precipitation for the chosen grid box. Corrected simulated daily precipitation against observed daily precipitation: (top) DJF and (bottom) JJA.

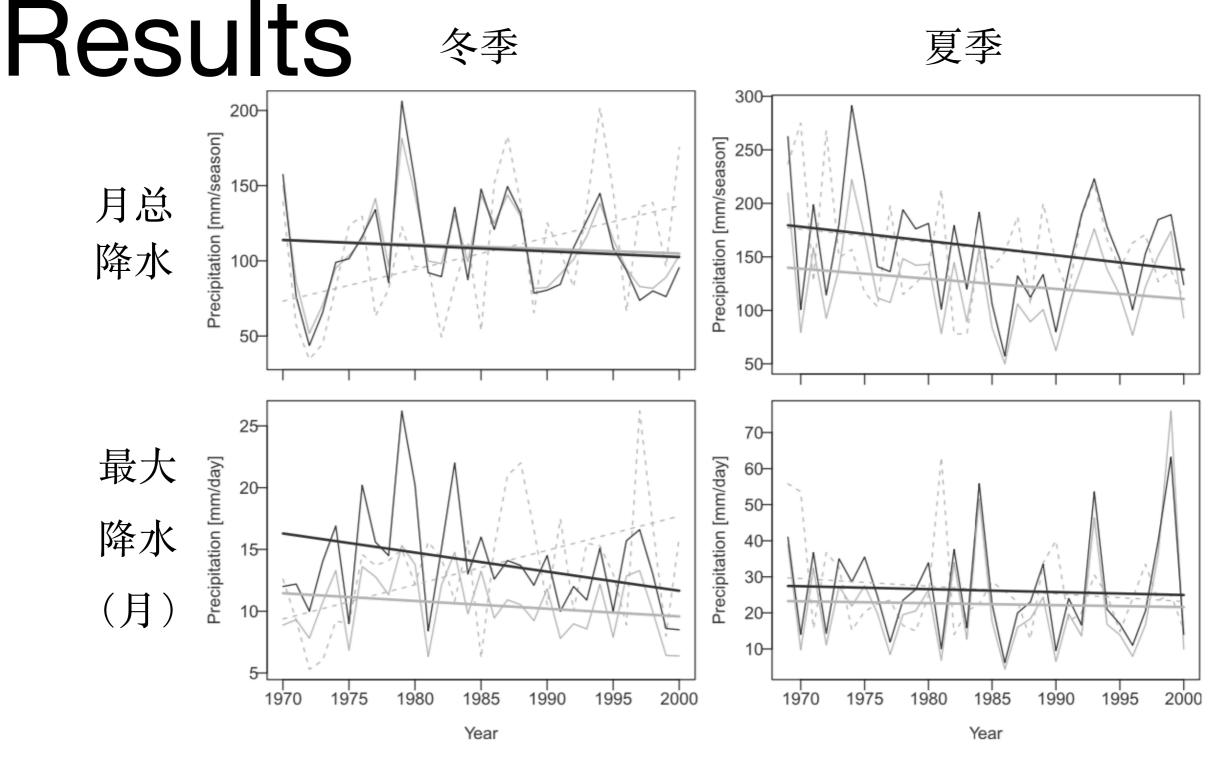


FIG. 5. Precipitation time series and trends for Thale (Harz): (top) seasonal total and (bottom) seasonal maxima for (left) DJF and (right) JJA. Dashed gray lines are observations, solid gray lines are uncorrected precipitation simulations, and black lines are corrected precipitation simulations.

Conclusions

- 1. 由于分位数映射无法引入任何小尺度可变性,因此局地尺度的时间特征依旧是大网格的特征,这意味着在时间结构十分重要的特定应用中,最终结果很可能是错误的;
- 2. 当用于为分布式水文模型提供局地尺度的输入数据时, 洪水风险[flood risk] (特别是对于快速响应的小流域)可 能被严重高估;
- 3. 作为一系列影响,对于未来平均降水和极端降水的改变,以及任何相关影响很有可能是错误的;
- 4. 以上都表明对降水进行分位数映射方法是无法修正模型和观测间的偏差的,因此引入随机的偏差校正至关重要。

谢谢