

準滯留性降水系統與氣候變遷

Quasi-stationary Rainfall Systems and Climate Change

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CASE:612水災

Time :2012/06/12

1.The first time call off school and work because meiyu front

Introduction of this study

Purpose:

We want to know how the future climate change affect the meiyu case (612水災) in the future ?

More precipitation ?

Less precipitation?

CReSS

5)



x



CReSS

DATA introduction-FNL_(meiyu case)

Data from :NCEP FNL Operational Model Global Tropospheric Analyses,
continuing from July 1999 , 6 hour/per data

Resolution :1 ° X 1 °

Z levels :25levels

TIME:2012/06/09 12UTC~2012/06/13 12UTC

Variables:

Wind (m/s)	Temperature (K)	surface Temperature (K)
RH (%)	Geopotential height (m)	Pressure (hPa)

Method

Data(1/2)

Case

Simulate

Water budget

Conclusion

DATA introduction-Delta(Future climate change value)

Data from :CMIP5 experiment(38models)

Z levels :17levels

Caculate :2081-2100,May-Jun,ave-1981-2000,May-Jun,ave

RCP8.5

Variables:

Wind (m/s)	Temperature (K)	surface Temperature (K)
specific humidity (kg/kg)	Geopotential height (m)	Pressure (hPa)

Method

Data(2/2)

Case

Simulate

Water budget

Conclusion

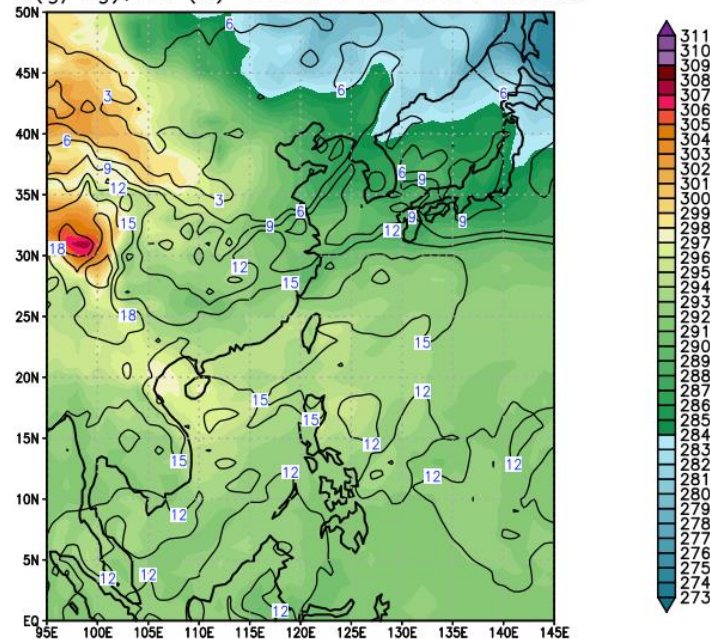
Case

Method	Data	Case(1/4)	Simulate	Water budget	Conclusion
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850hPa Temperature, Mixing ratio

Now (FNL)

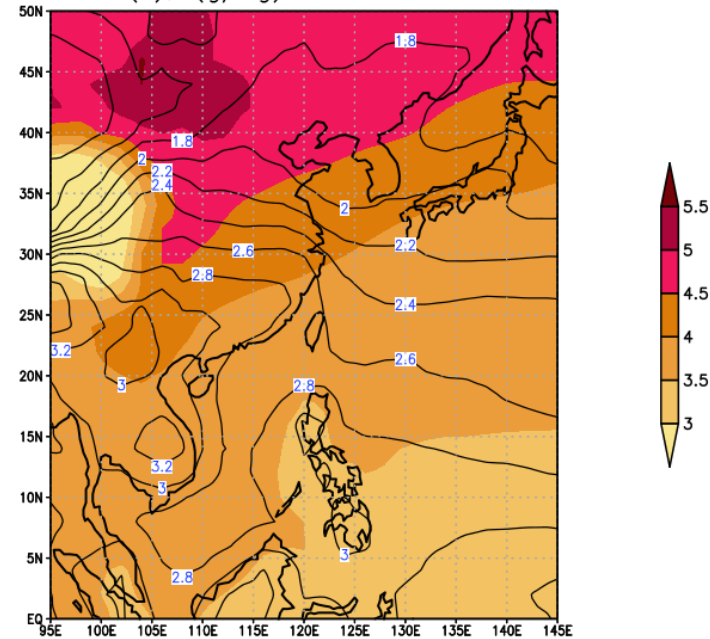
R(g/kg),TMP(K) 850hPa 2012061112UTC



Contour:mixing ratio 15g/kg
Shading:temperature 290k

DELTA

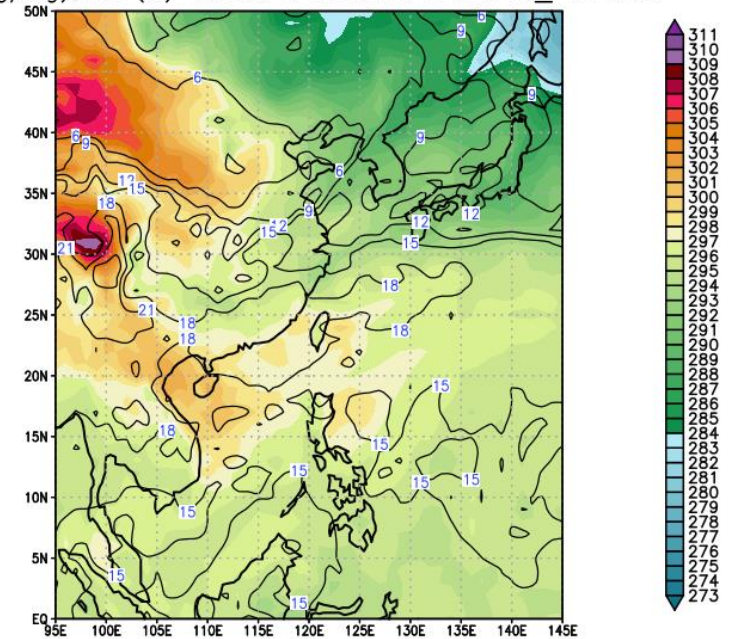
TMP(k),R(g/kg) 850hPa Δ RCP8.5



+2.5g/kg
+3.8k

Future (FNL+DELTA)

R(g/kg),TMP(K) 850hPa 2012061112UTC_FUTURE



+16%
+1.3%

Method

Data

Case(2/4)

Simulate

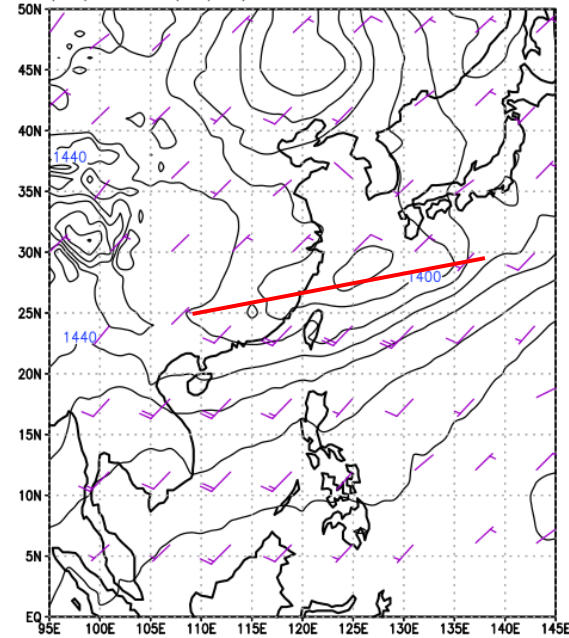
Water budget

Conclusion

850hPa Wind, Geopotential Height

Now (FNL)

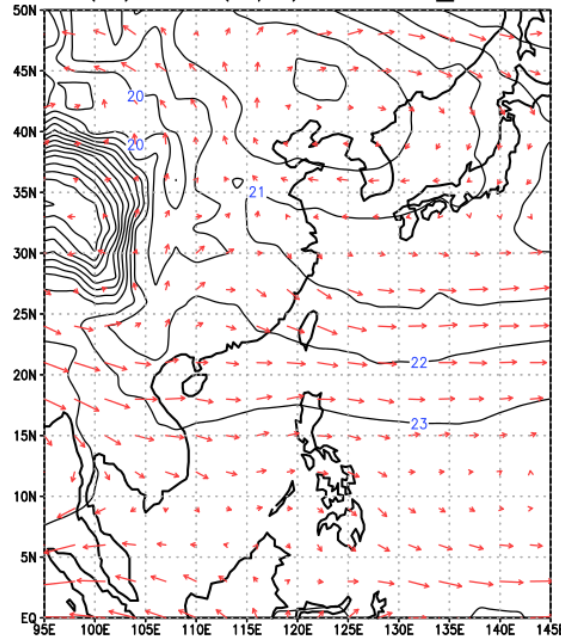
HGT(m),WIND(m/s) 850hPa 2012061112UTC



Contour:geopotential height
Barb:wind
Red line:meiyu front

DELTA

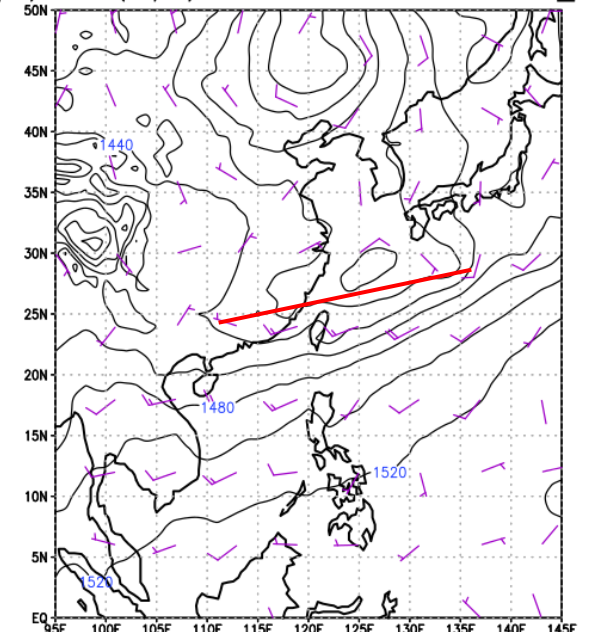
HGT(m),wind (m/s) 850hPa _ Δ RCP85



west wind increase

Future (FNL+DELTA)

HGT(m),WIND(m/s) 850hPa 2012061112UTC_FUTURE



GrADS: IGES/COLA

Method

Data

Case(3/4)

Simulate

Water budget

Conclusion

case profile

Blue line: NOW(FNL)

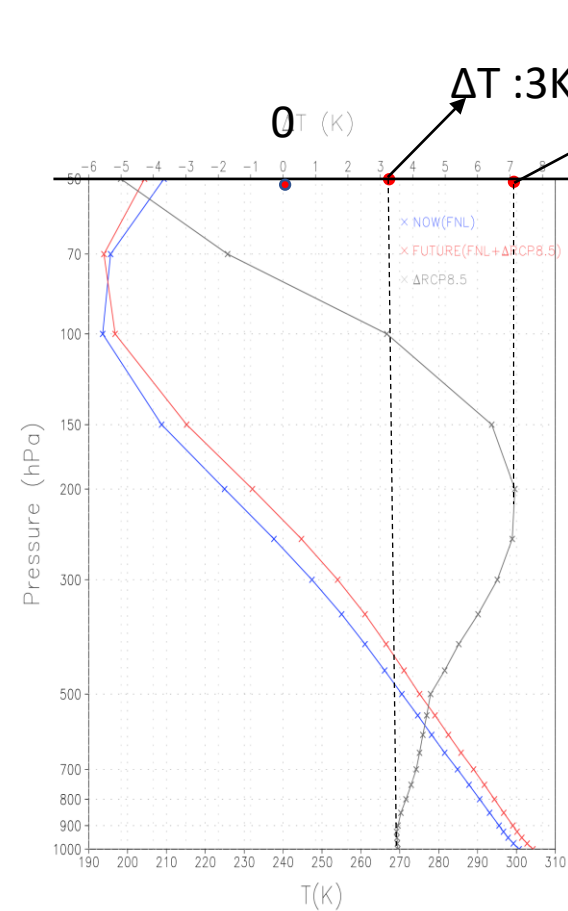
Red line: FUTURE(FNL+ Δ RCP8.5)

Black line: FUTURE change value(Δ RCP8.5)

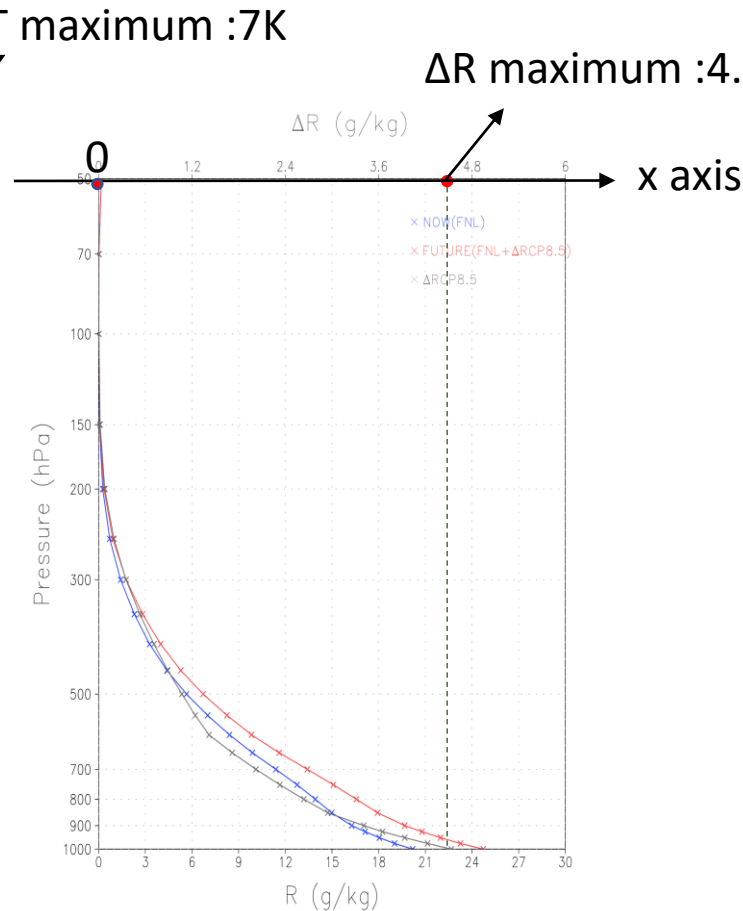
Time ave = 06/09/12 ~ 06/13/12 UTC

Space ave = Latitude: 21.5 ° ~ 25.5 °

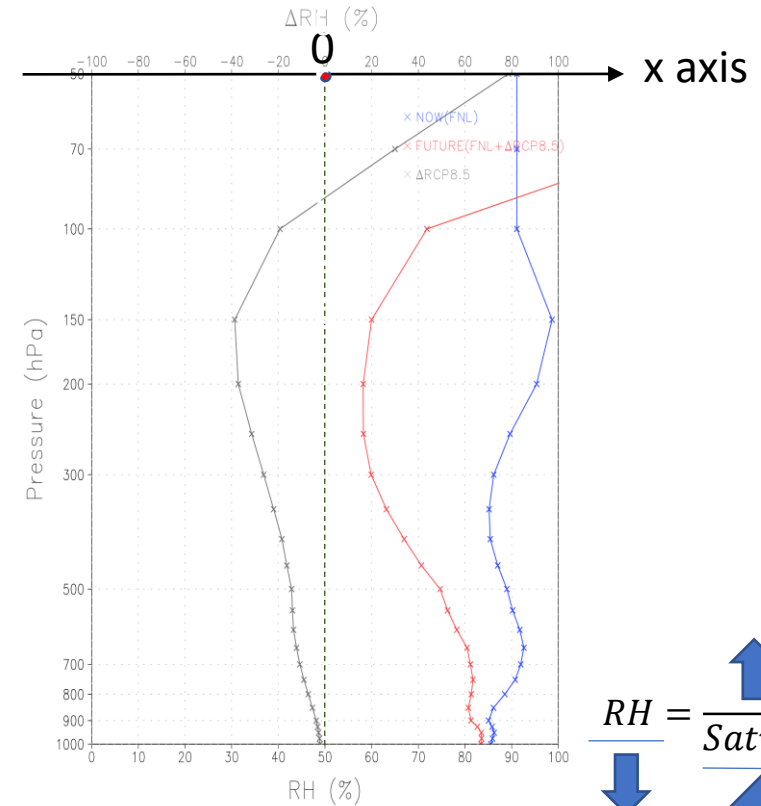
Longitude: 119.5 ° ~ 122.5 °



Temperature profile



Mixing ratio profile



RH profile

$$RH = \frac{\text{vapour}}{\text{Saturated vapour}}$$

Method

Data

Case(4/4)

Simulate

Water budget

Conclusion

Simulate

Method	Data	Case	Simulate(1/4)	Water budget	Conclusion
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CReSS

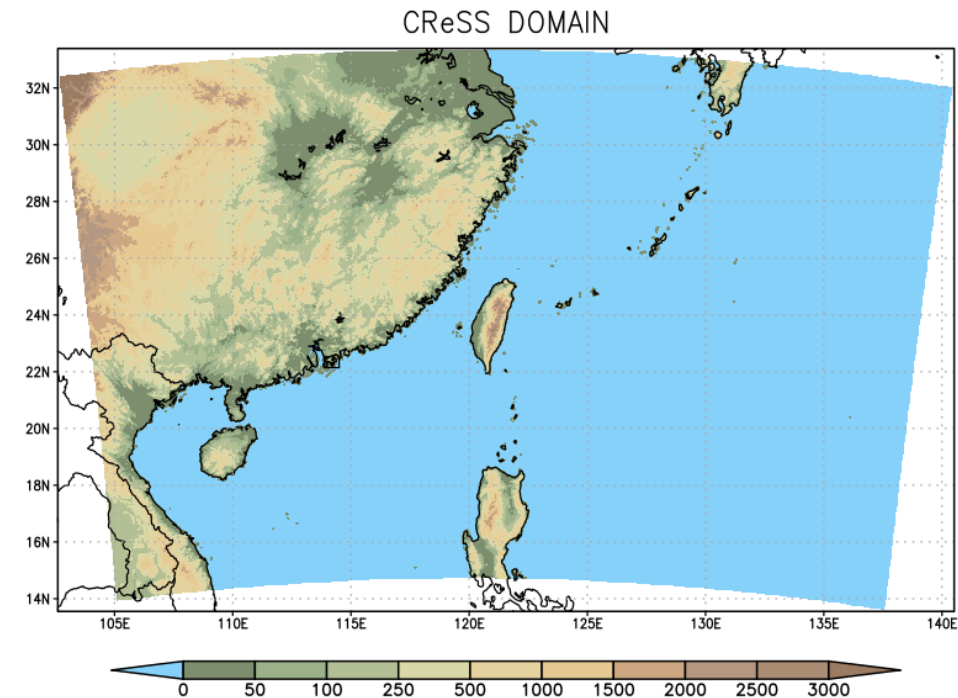
Projection: Lambert conformal conic

Grid:1152*672

Resolution:3km x 3km

Levels:100-25687m

Time:2012/06/09 12UTC-2012/06/13 12UTC



Method

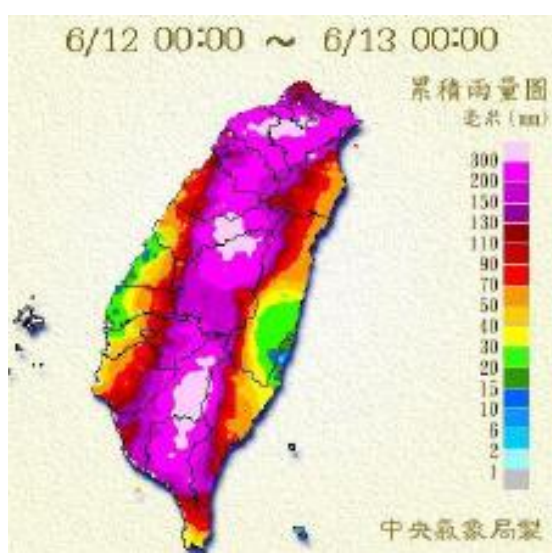
Data

Case

Simulate(2/4)

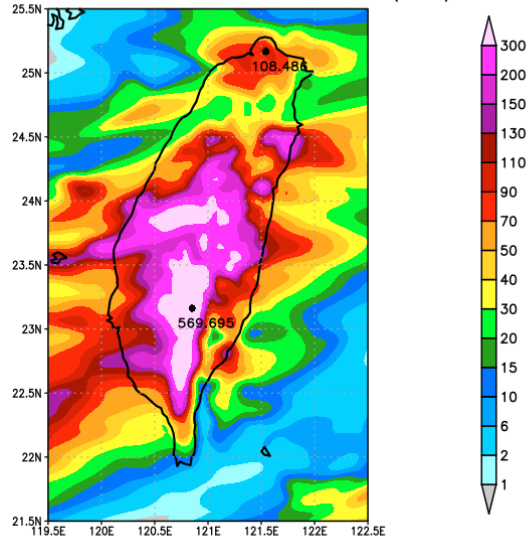
Water budget

Conclusion

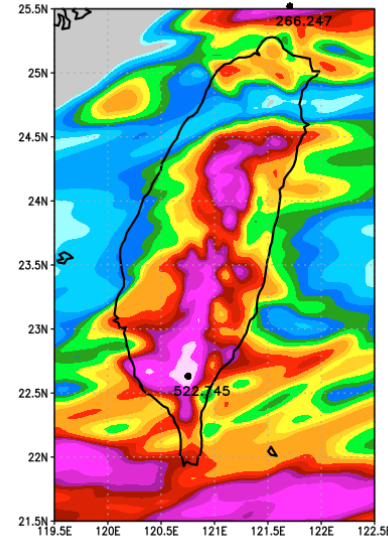


Why precipitation will decrease
in the future ?

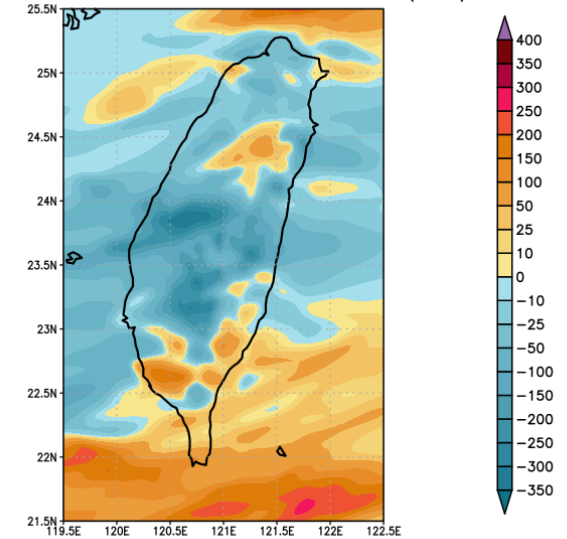
CE(now)
24hr 06120000-06130000 LST rain(mm)



SE(future)
24hr 06120000-06130000 LST rain(mm)



SE-CE
24hr 06120000-06130000 LST rain(mm)



Method

Data

Case

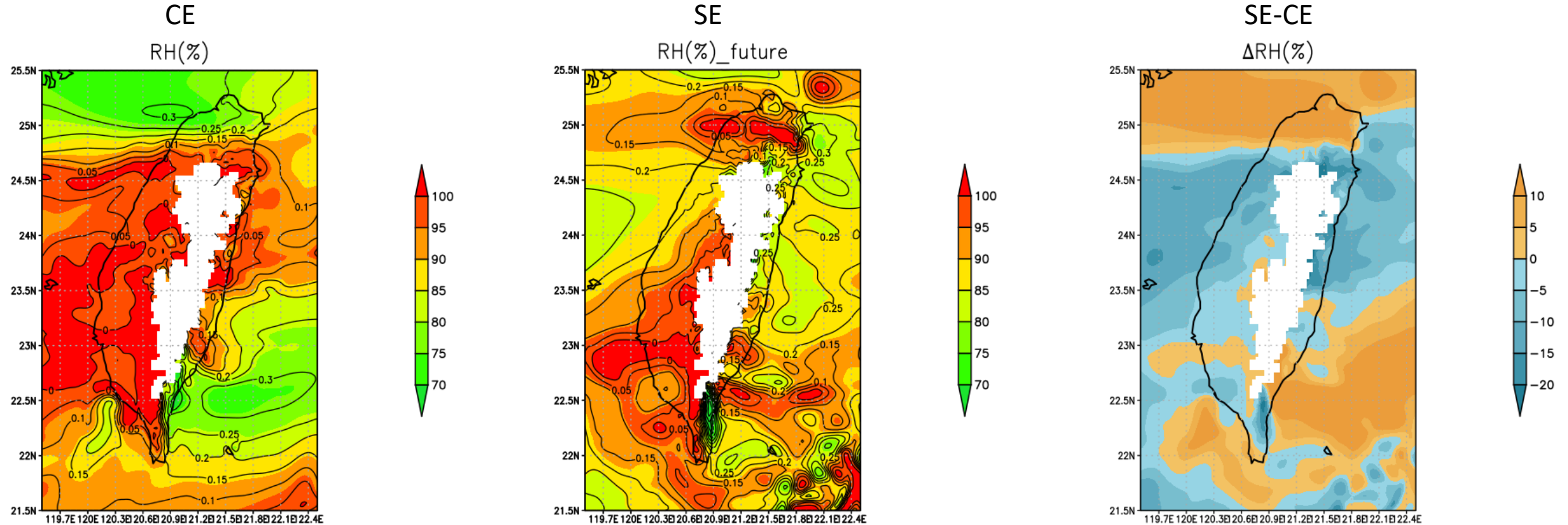
Simulate(3/4)

Water budget

Conclusion

Time=2012061220 1st
lev =2000m

$$RH = \frac{\text{vapour}}{\text{Saturated vapour}}$$



Method

Data

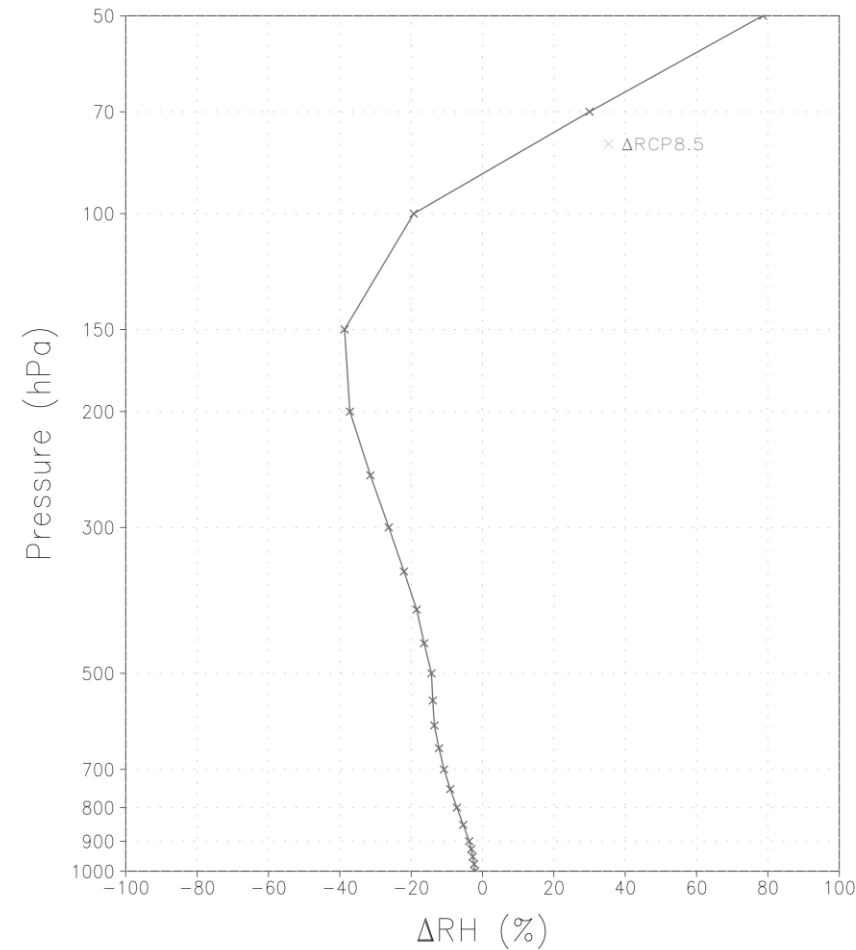
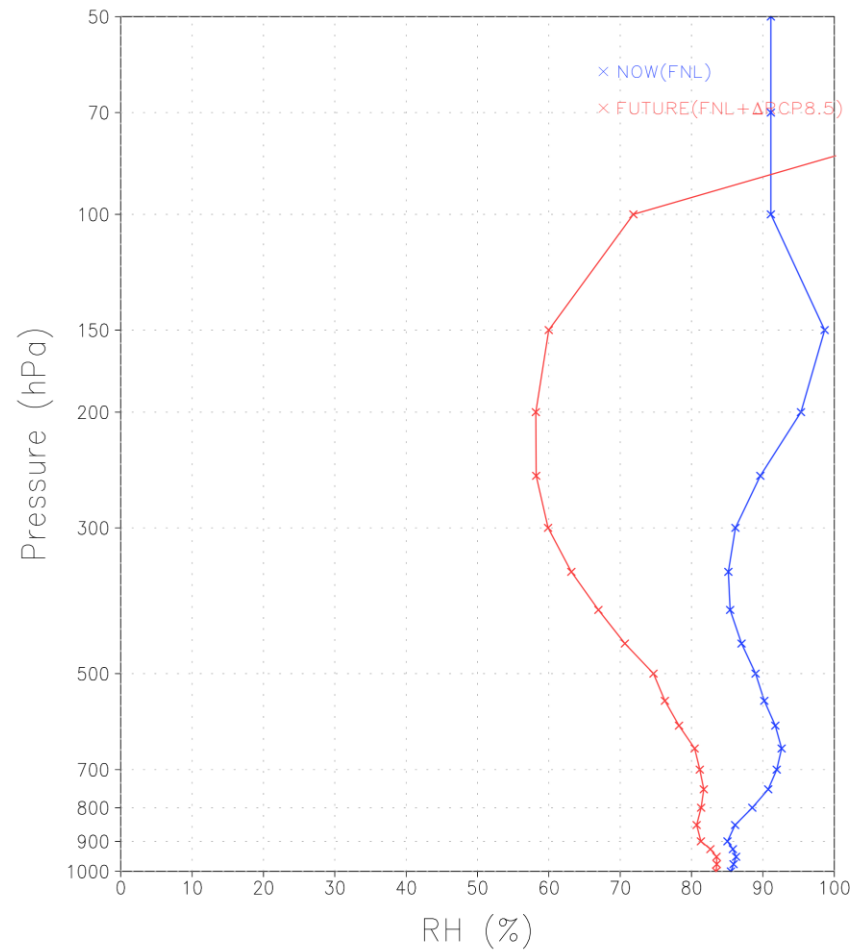
Case

Simulate(4/4)

Water budget

Conclusion

RH profile



Water budget

$$P + \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(w_v + w_h)}_{\text{TDC}} = - \underbrace{\int_0^\infty \nabla \cdot (\rho_v V) dz}_{\text{CVF}} - \underbrace{\int_0^\infty \nabla \cdot (\rho_h V) dz}_{\text{CHF}} + E + R$$

$$- \underbrace{\int_0^\infty \nabla \cdot (\rho_v V) dz}_{\text{CVF}} = - \underbrace{\int_0^\infty \rho_v (\nabla \cdot V) dz}_{\text{CONV}} - \underbrace{\int_0^\infty (V \cdot \nabla) \rho_v dz}_{\text{ADV}}$$

$$- \underbrace{\int_0^\infty \rho_v (\nabla \cdot V) dz}_{\text{CONV}} = \underbrace{\int_0^{5.5\text{km}} \rho_v dz}_{PW_{5.5}} \cdot - \underbrace{\int_0^{5.5\text{km}} (\nabla \cdot V) dz}_{IHC_{5.5}}$$

CONV

$PW_{5.5}$

$IHC_{5.5}$

P = Precipitation

TDC = Tendency of total water content

W_v = Vapour

CVF = Convergence of vapour flux

E = Evaporation

R = Residual

CONV = Convergence of vapour

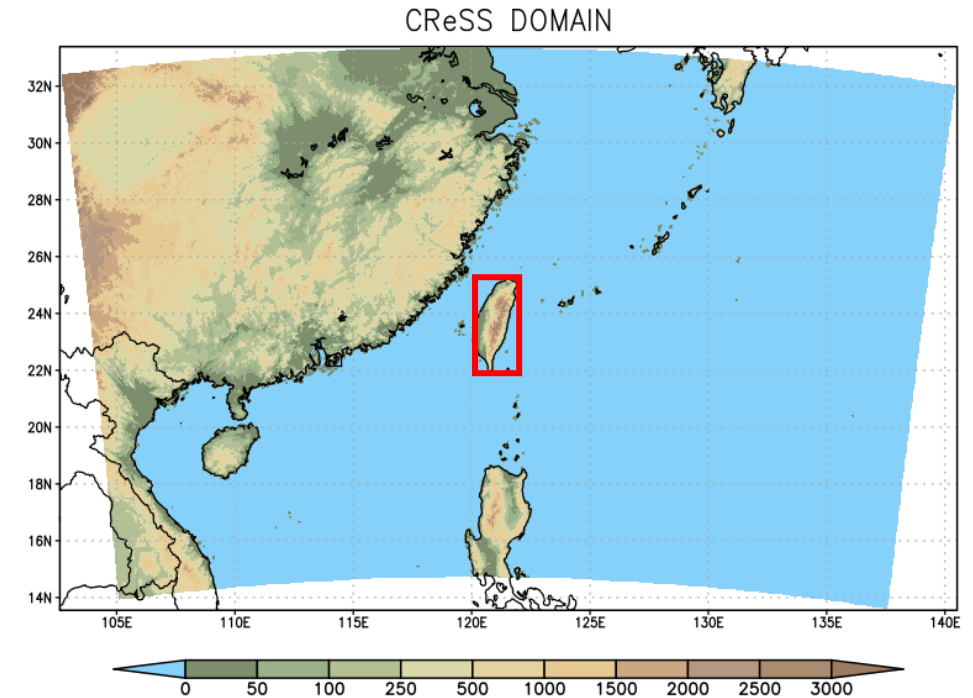
ADV = Advance of vapour

W_h = Hydrometeors

$PW_{5.5}$ = Density of vapour

$IHC_{5.5}$ = Convergence of wind

CHF = Convergence of Hydrometeors flux



Trenberth and Guillemot (1995)

Method

Data

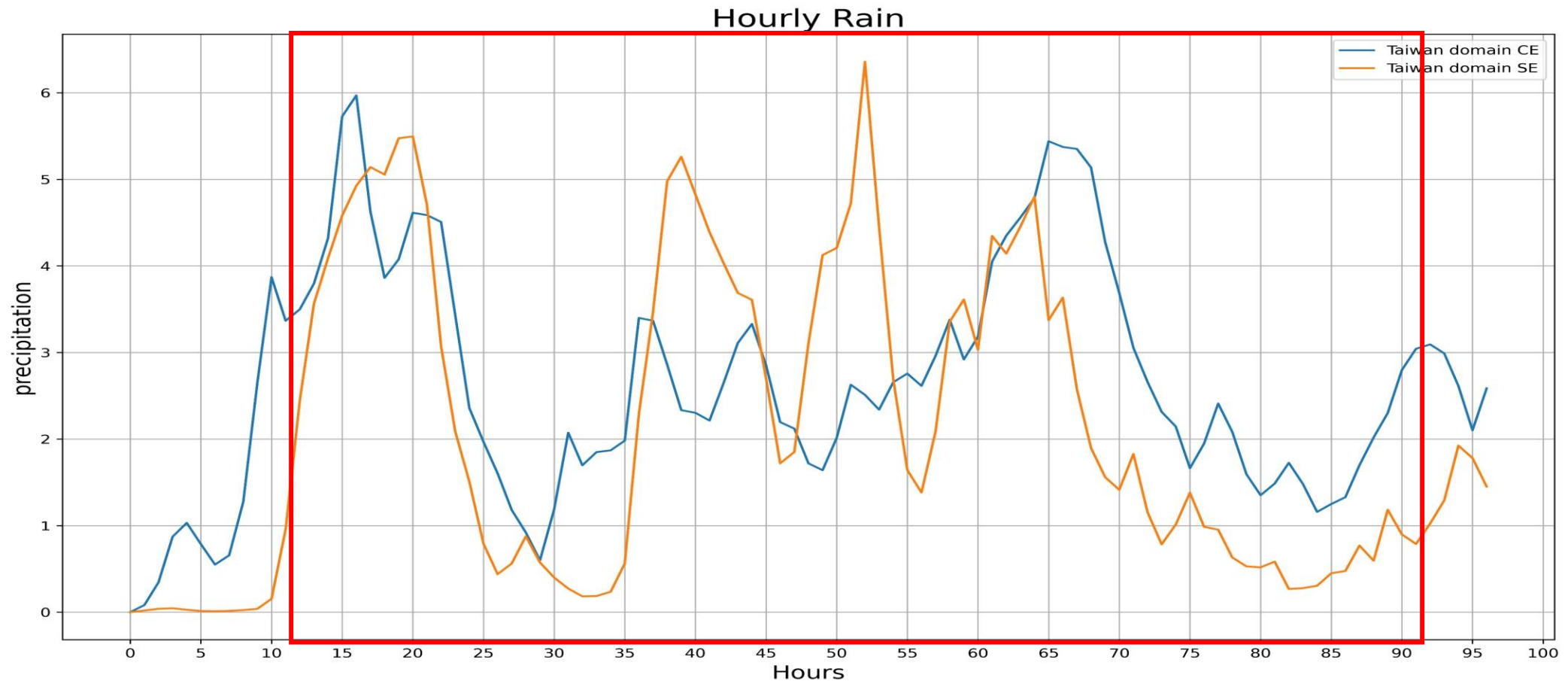
Case

Simulate

Water budget(1/3)

Conclusion

Water budget-time domain



Method

Data

Case

Simulate

Water budget(2/3)

Conclusion

Water budget-result

TAIWAN	P	TDC	CVF					CHF	E	R	R/P(%)
			TOTAL	CONV			ADV				
				TOTAL	PW5.5	IHC5.5					
CE	2.83	-0.08	2.03	1.6	51.79	4.58	0.42	0.15	0.12	0.44	15.79
SE	2.41	-0.12	2.15	2.51	64.57	5.91	-0.36	0.07	0.1	-0.04	-1.95
SE-CE	-0.42	-0.04	0.12	0.91	12.78	1.33	-0.78	-0.08	-0.02	-0.48	
SE-CE/CE(%)	-14.8	50	5.9	56.9	24.7	29	-186	-53	-16.7	-109	

P = Precipitation

TDC = Tendency of total water content

CVF = Convergence of vapour flux

E = Evaporation

CHF = Convergence of Hydrometeors flux

R = Residual

Method

Data

Case

Simulate

Water budget(3/3)

Conclusion

Conclusion

- The climate will become warmer and moister in the future. However, the accumulation of precipitation in Taiwan won't increase in this case
- The accumulation of precipitation in Taiwan won't increase in this case because the temperature increase make the RH decrease in the future
- The precipitation will be more concentrated in certain areas and certain periods
- From water budget ,we can find that CVF is the most important part in precipitation ,and it will increase 5.9% in the future

Method	Data	Case	Simulate	Water budget	Conclusion
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thanks!