

Projection of local rainfall using SVD-based downscaling scheme

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Outline

- *Introduction
- * Data and Method
- *Result
- *Summary



Introduction

- ★Many things are affected by the local precipitation, such as the agriculture, the society, the economy even travel and so on. Therefore, the water resources management as well as the study of the local precipitation has then become an important topic.
- *GCM has quite limitation on the area of regional climate simulation (Gortch and MacCracken 1991, Xu 1999).



Introduction

*There are still some limitations for GCMs in simulating LOCAL climate

Ţ

"Downscaling to local area"??



- **★Dynamic downscaling**
 - => has potential in simulating extreme events
 - => relatively expensive
- *Statistical method based on model output has become a popular way to correct the systematic error and to downscale climate rainfall predictions to regional area in recent years.(Such as SVDA, EOF) Feddersen et al. 1999, Kang et al.2004, Kim et al. 2004)

=> relatively cheaper



Data

- 1. Downscaling method based on SVDA
- 2. Monthly rainfall over Yunlin County
- 3. Yunlin County precipitation (37 stations):1975~2000 monthly mean
- 4. Model predictor (V850 and MSLP): IPCC AR4 data base (20C3M, A1B, and B1)
- 5. NCEP-Re monthly mean (UV850, MSLP)

Model

Model name	Short name	Country	Atmospheric resolution	Reference
CGCM3.1(T63)	CCCMA	Canada	T63,L31	Flato (2005)
CSIRO-Mk3.5	CSIRO	Australia	T63,L18	Gordon et al. (2002)
ECHAM5/MPI-OM	ECHAM5	Germany	T63,L31	Jungclaus et al. (2006)
GFDL-CM2.0	GFDLCM20	U.S.A.	2.5°x2°,L24	Delworth et al. (2006)
GFDL-CM2.1	GFDLCM21	U.S.A.	2.5°x2°,L24	Delworth et al. (2006)
MRI-CGCM2.3.2	MRI	Japan	T42,L30	Yukimoto et al. (2002)
MIROC3.2(hires)	MIROC	Japan	T106,L56	K-1 model developers (2004)



Climate model and Downscaling

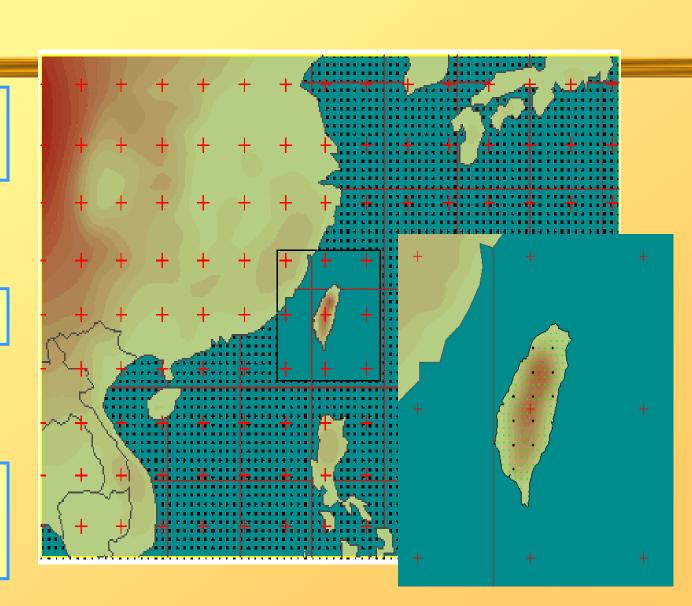
GCM Projections

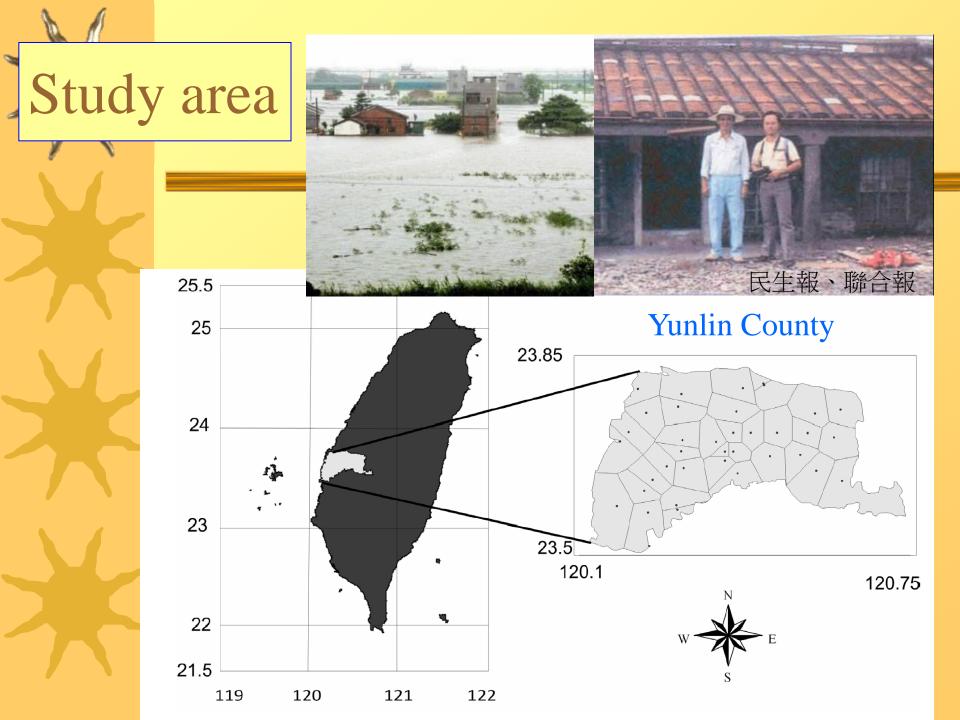


Downscaling

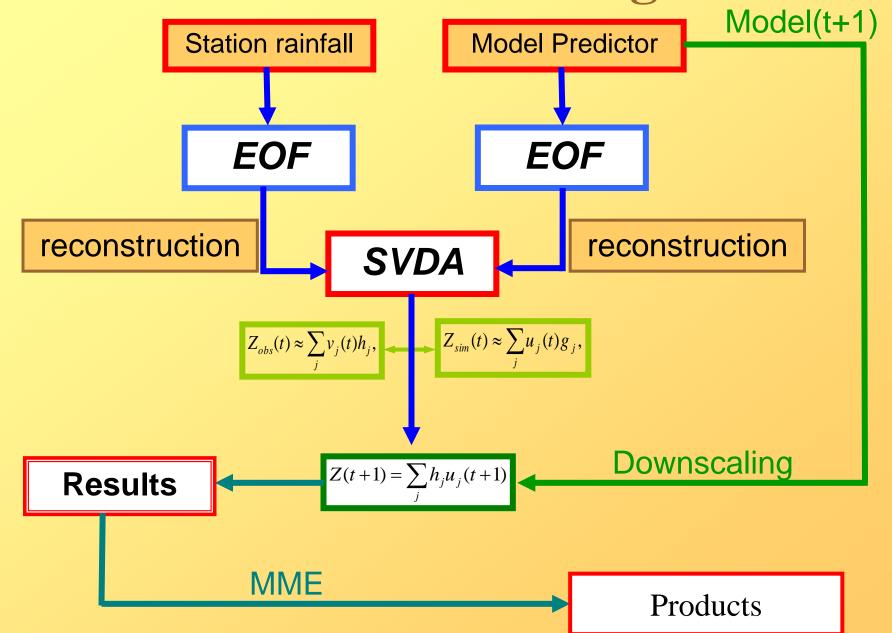


Local Climate Projection

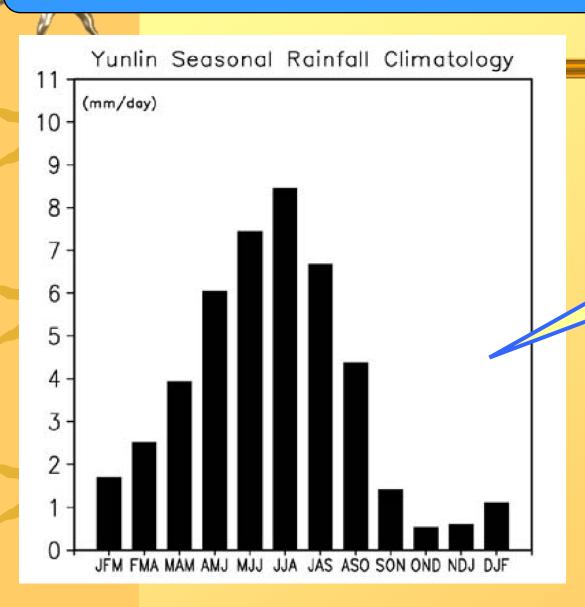




Flow chart of Downscaling



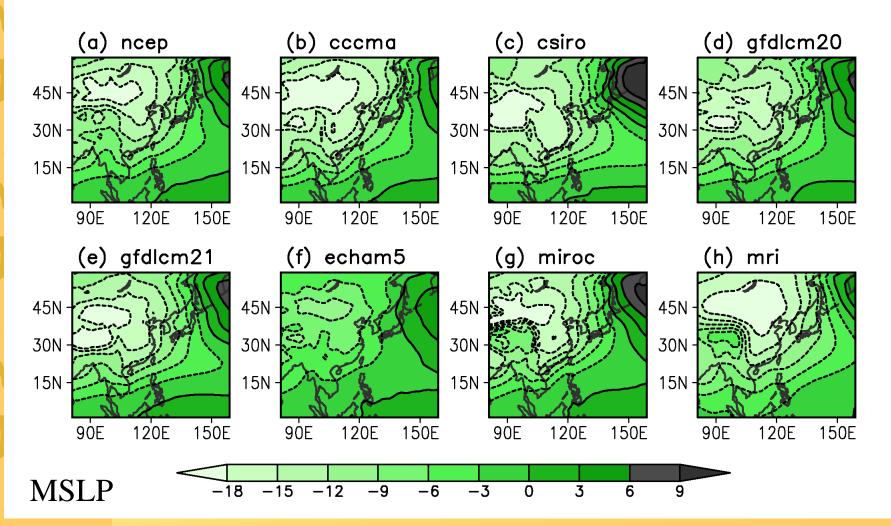
Climatology of Seasonal rainfall over Yunlin County



APR. ~ SEP. => Wet
Period
OCT. ~ MAR. =>
Dry Period

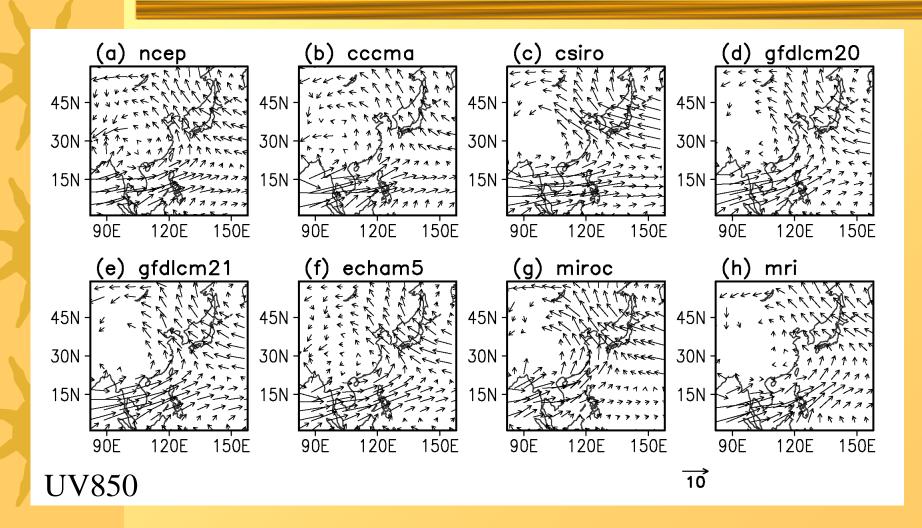


Wet-Dry Pattern for Large-Scale Circulation (Climatology) MSLP



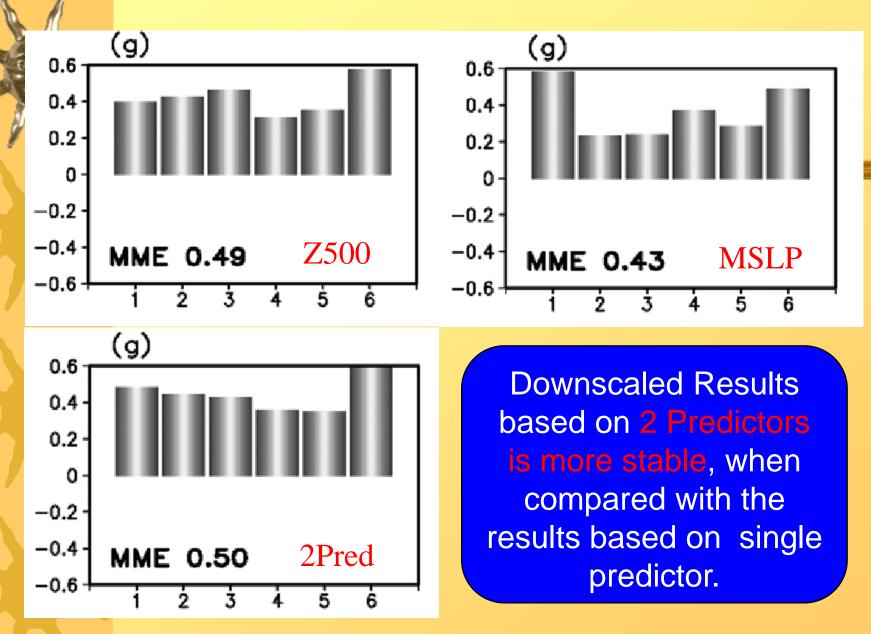


Wet-Dry Pattern for Large-Scale Circulation (Climatology) UV850

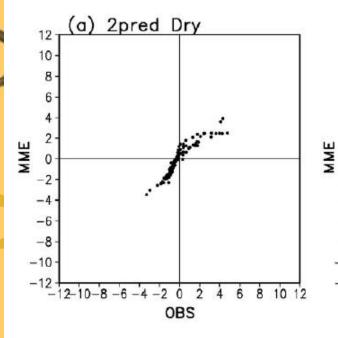


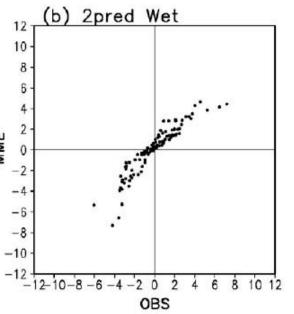


- ★Southwest (Northeast) wind prevails over the East-Asian Monsoon region during wet (dry) period.
- ★These characteristics are discernable in CGCMs.

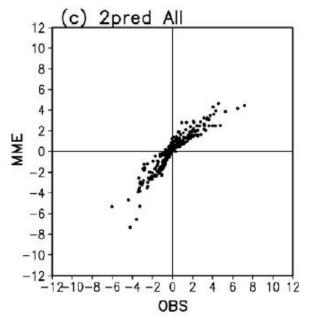


Chu et. al., 2008





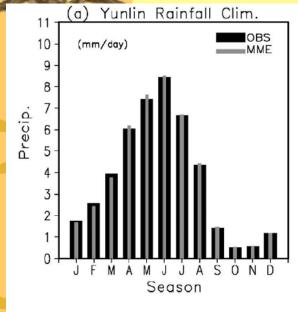
Q-Q plot information

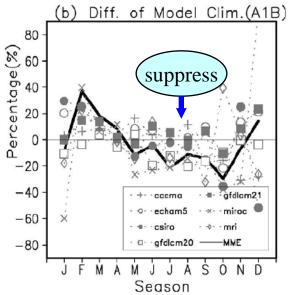


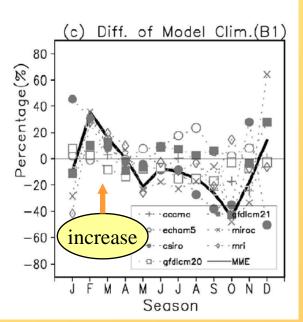
Results of SVD-downscaling based on 20C3M

- 1. distribute in first and third quadrant
- 2. Dry season more close to 0.
- Wet season underestimate in extreme rainfall
- Perform reasonably in negative rainfall anomalies

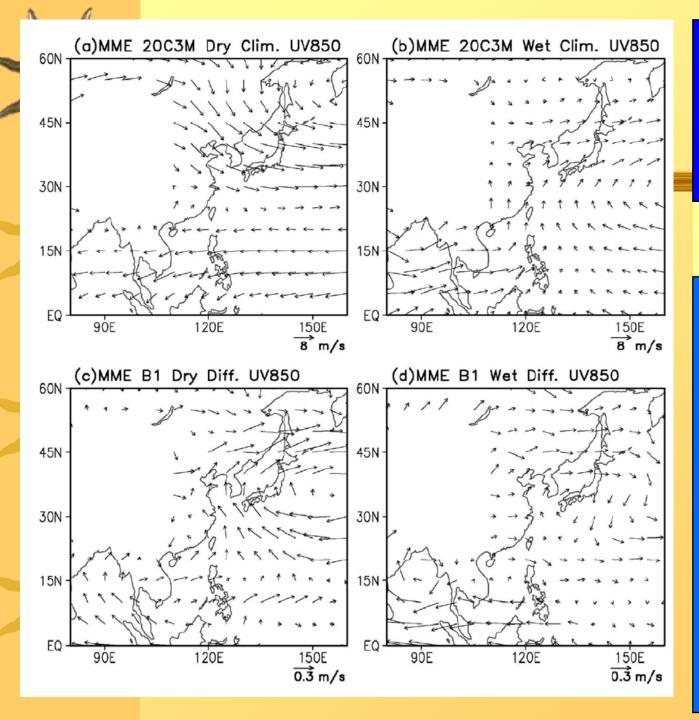
Change rate of projection rainfall for Yunlin County during 2010~2045







A suppressed rainfall during Wet season
An increasing rainfall during Dry season



Difference of low level wind clim. between 2 periods.

Clim(2010~2045)-Clim(1975~2000)

Southerly wind strengthens around Taiwan=> more feasible large-scale cir. for precipitation.

Anti-cyclonic wind ano.
Prevails over WNP=> suppressed rainfall maybe expected.



Summary

- * Downscaled results based on 2 predictors (MSLP, V850) and Multi-Model ensemble give a more stable and skillful projection.
- In the coming 36 years, The rainfall climatology tends to increase (moderate decreasing) during Dry (Wet) period.
- * Cyclonic (anti-cyclonic) anomaly circulation nearby Taiwan is found in both of A1B and B1 scenarios during Dry (Wet) period.



Thank you.