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Temperature and Precipitation Scenarios for Taiwan: Results from ECHAM5 Dynamical Downscaling

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- Existing Global climate models (GCMs)typical run at a scale of 200 km which is too coarse for application regional or local
- Especially for variables that depend on regional topographic, such as precipitation, surface wind and temperature
- Dynamical downscaling with regional climate model is an essential component to fill the gap between GCMs and regional application



ECHAM5-WRF downscaling Model Description and Experimental setup

ECHAM5:

coupled the Max-Planck-Institute Ocean model (MPIOM), T63 spectral resolution (1.875°) and 17 vertical levels with the top extending to 10 hPa. Periods:

1979-2003 (Present), 2015-2039 (Near-future), 2075-2099 (End 21c)

WRF setup:

Domain1 (15km): FDDA, Cumulus option: Kain-Fritsch schemeDomain2 (5km): no nudging, no cumulus schemeCold start every month and run for one month

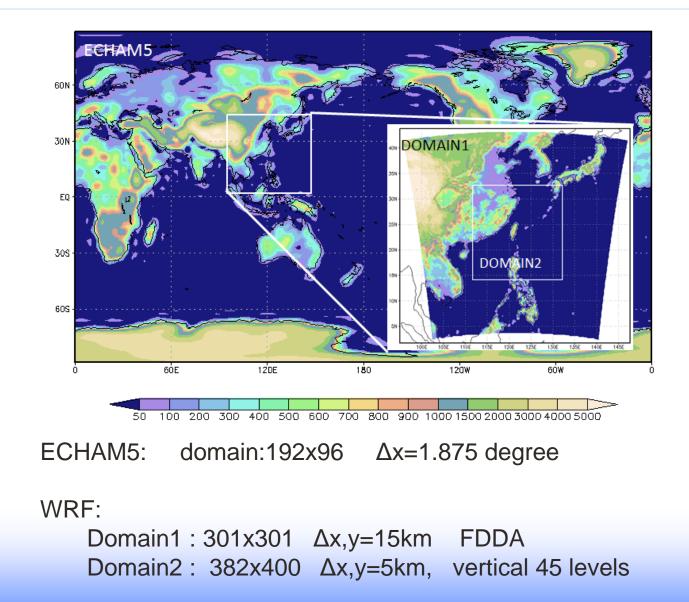
Physical options

Noah Land surface model, Cam LW Scheme YSU Boundary Scheme, Cam SW scheme WSM 5-class microphysics, M-O surface layer scheme

Observation: TCCIP 1 km uniform data

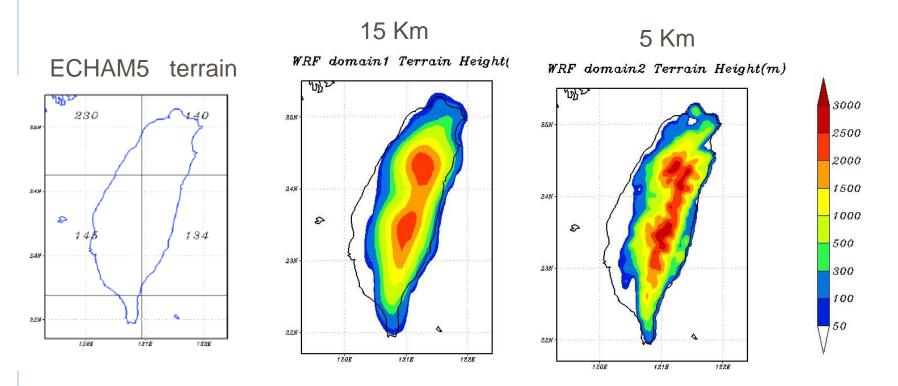


ECHAM5-WRF dynamical downscaling





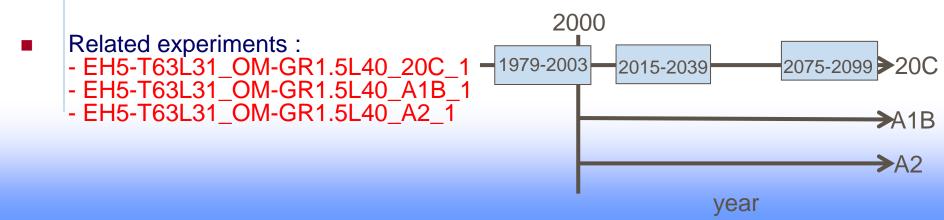
Topographic





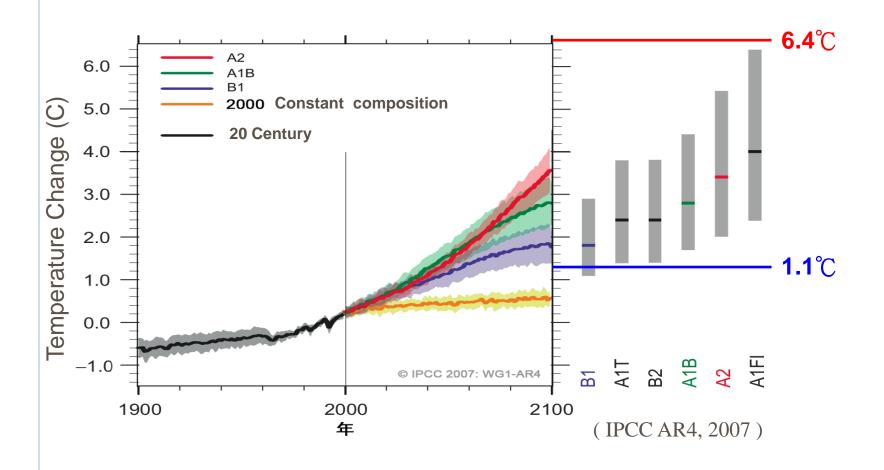
experiment: EH5-T63L31_OM-GR1.5L40_20C_1_6H :

- Run20C represent 6 hourly values of a 20th century simulation (including year 2000) with observed anthropogenic forcings(CO2, CH4, N2O, CFCs, O3 and sulfate). This is followed by a commitment experiment for the 21th century (years 2001-2100) with all concentrations fixed at their levels of the year 2000.
- The A1B scenario has been initialized in year 2000 of the 20C_1 run and continues until year 2100 with anthropogenic forcings (CO2, CH4, N2O, CFCs, O3 and sulfate) according to A1B. The experiment is extended until year 2200 with all concentrations fixed at their levels of year 2100 (stabilization experiment).
- The A2 scenario experiment has been initialized in year 2000 of the 20C_1 run and continues until year 2100 with anthropogenic forcings (CO2, CH4, N2O, CFCs, O3 and sulfate) according to A2.





Global Warming

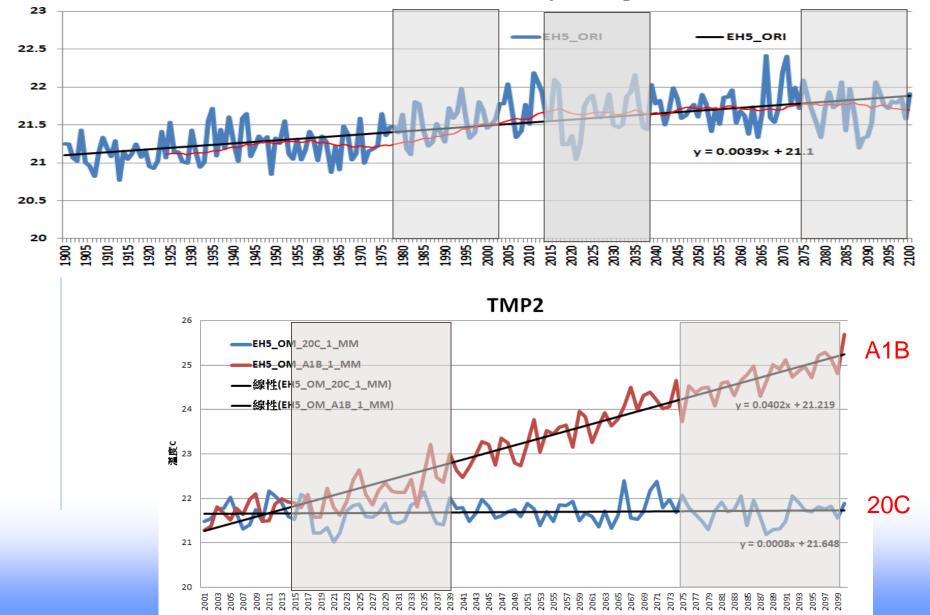


B1: 1.1~2.9 ℃ A1F1: 2.4~6.4 ℃



ECHAM5: 20C and A1B scenario in Domain1

EH5 & 25 yr running mean

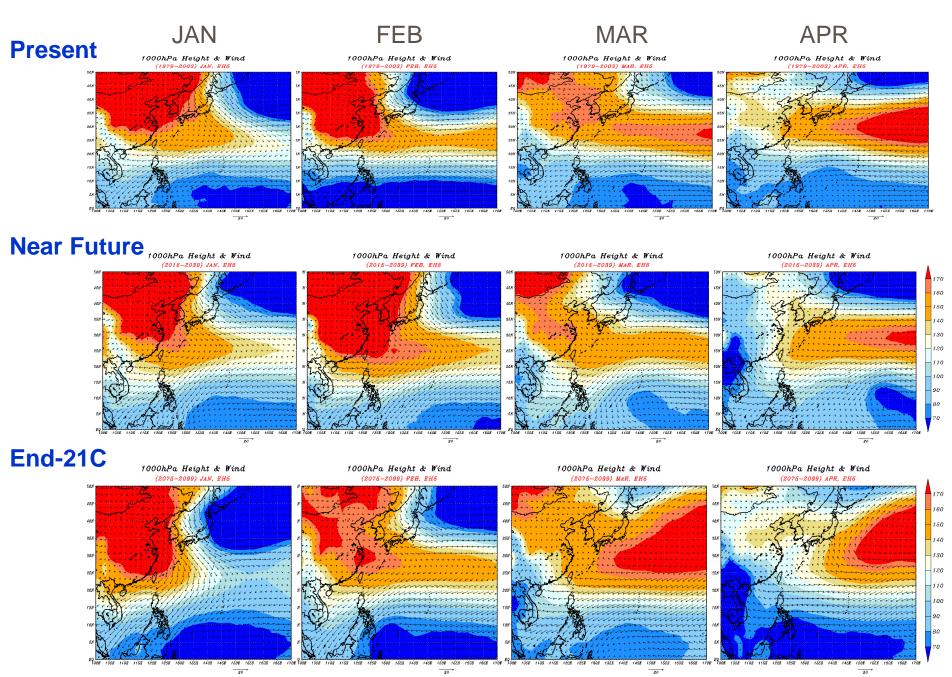




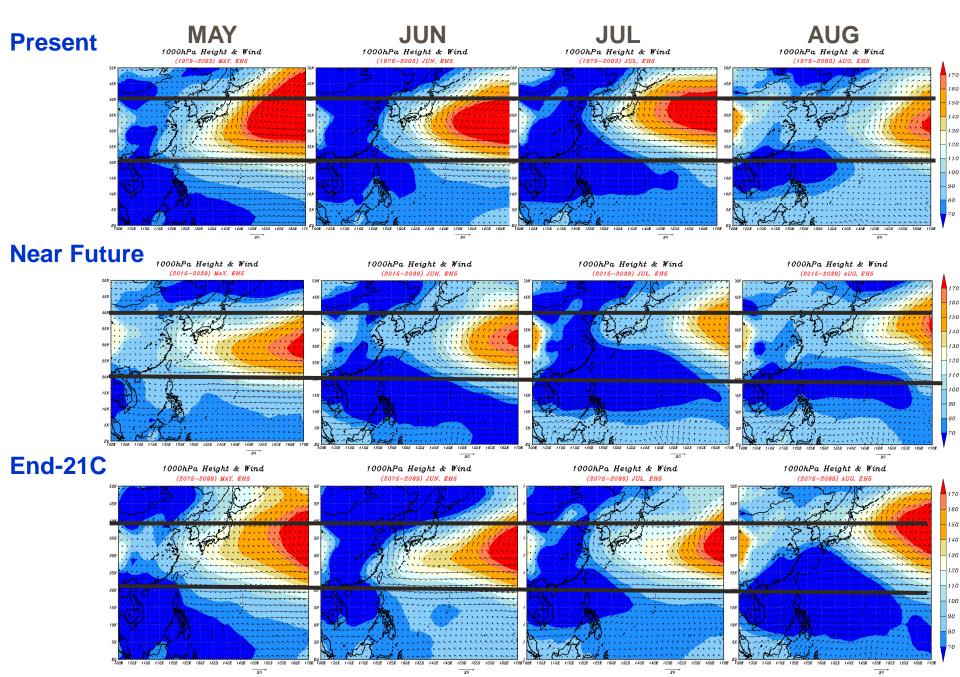


ECHAM5 & NCEP

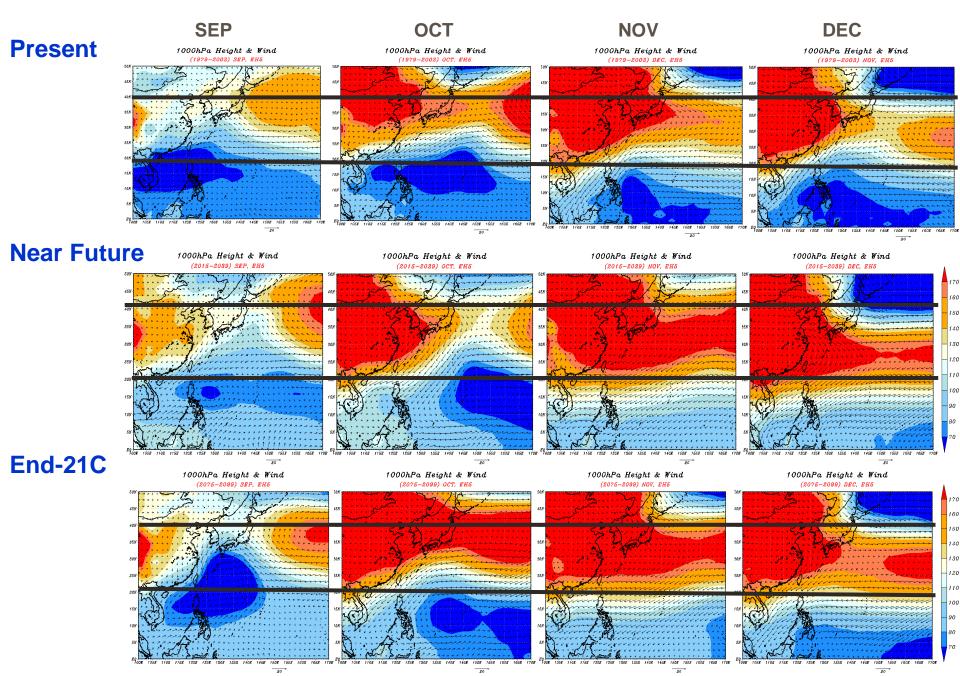
ECHAM5 1000 hPa



ECHAM5 1000 hpa



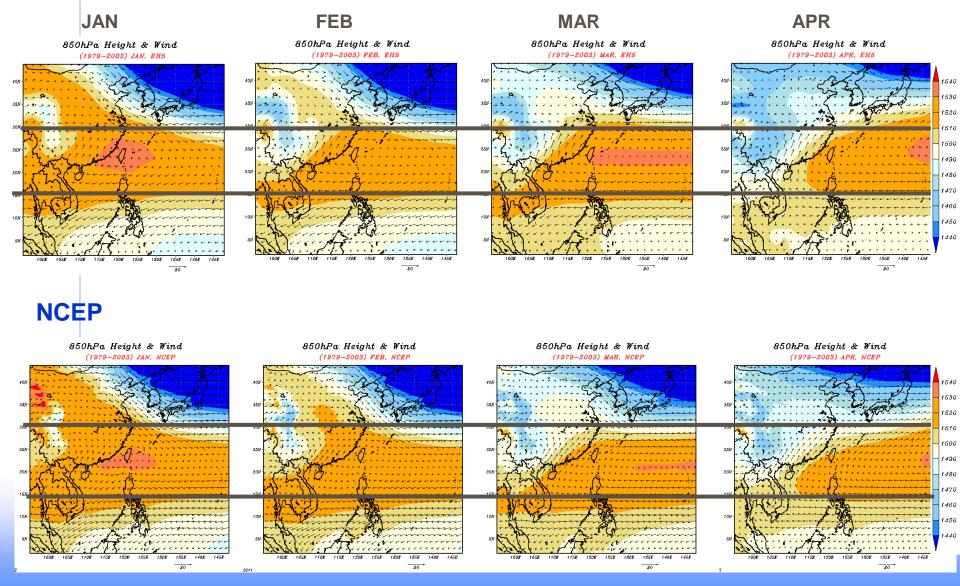
ECHAM5 1000 hpa





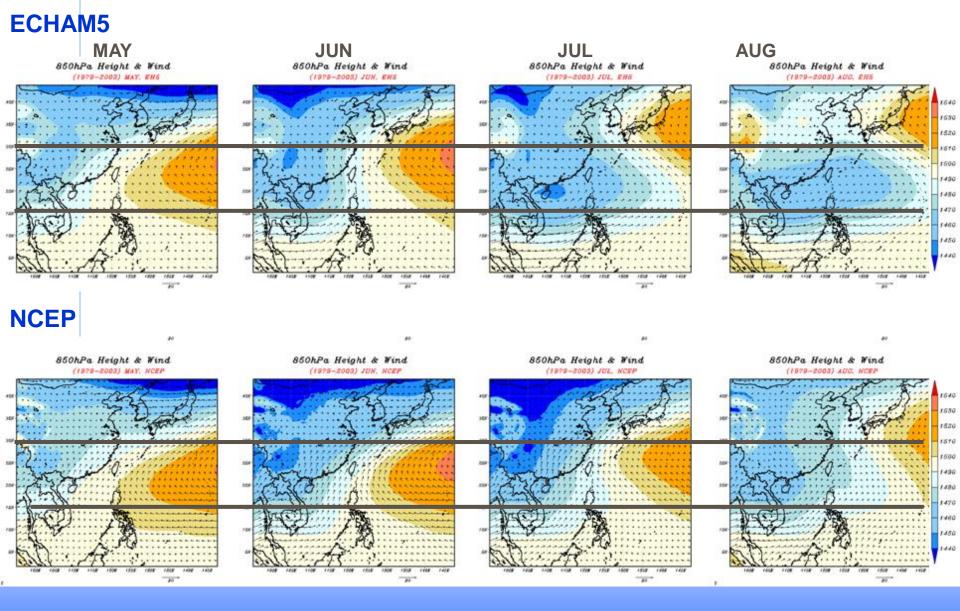
850hPa Height & Wind: ECHAM5 and NCEP (1979-2003)

ECHAM5





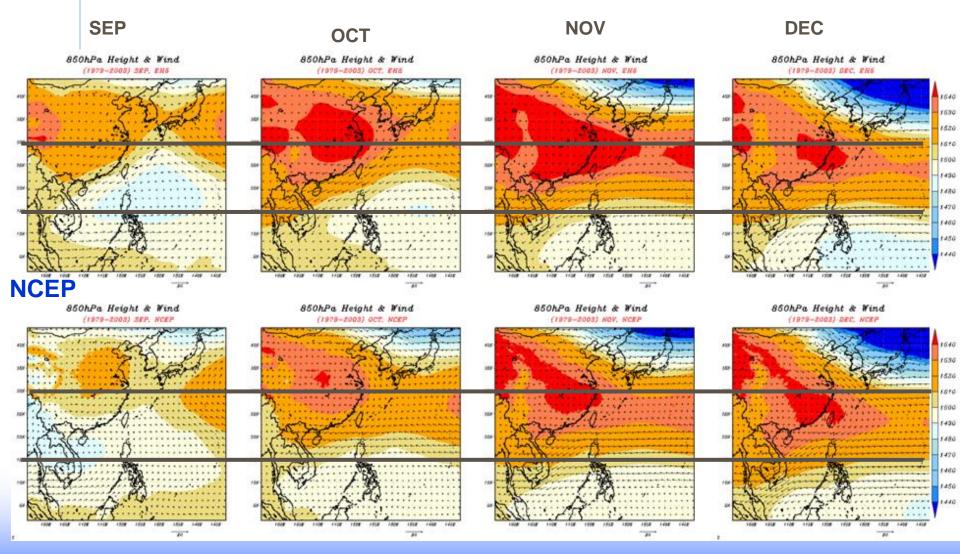
850hPa Height & Wind: ECHAM5 and NCEP



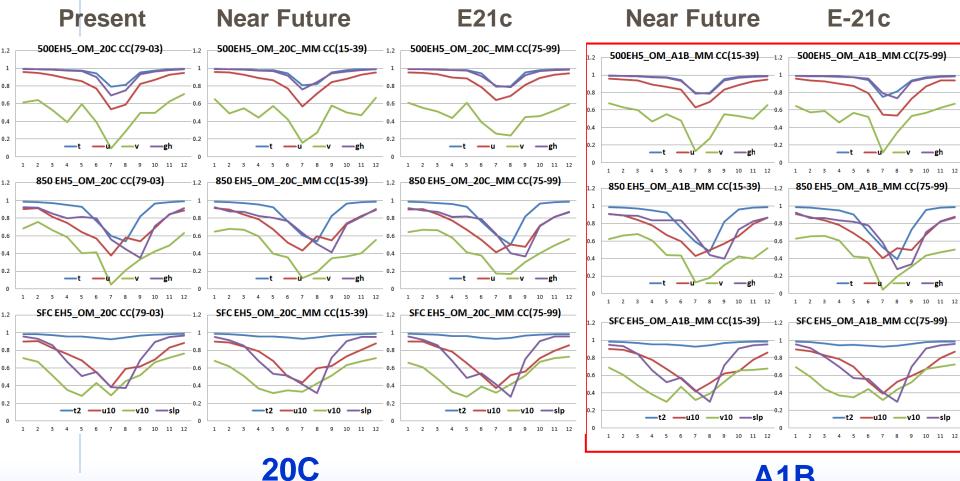


850hPa Height & Wind: ECHAM5 and NCEP

ECHAM5



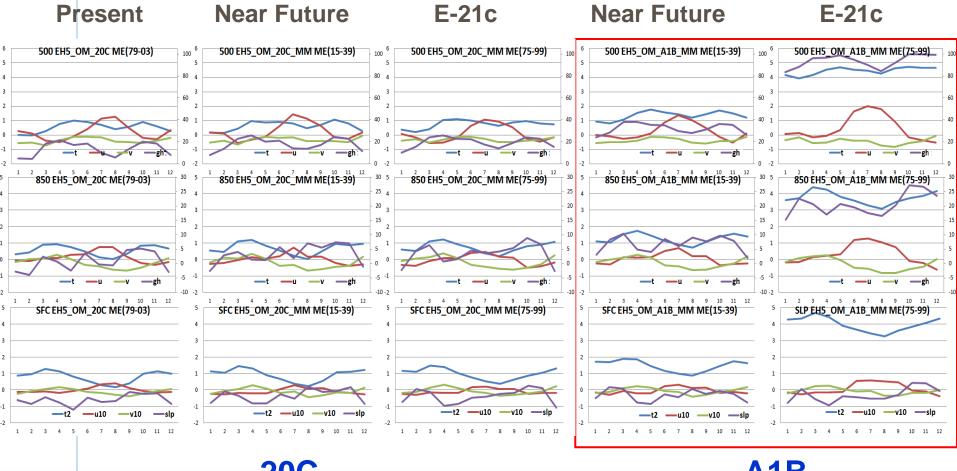
Spatial Correlation coefficient with NCEP in Domain 1 (20C & A1B)



A1B



Mean Error in domain1 (with NCEP)



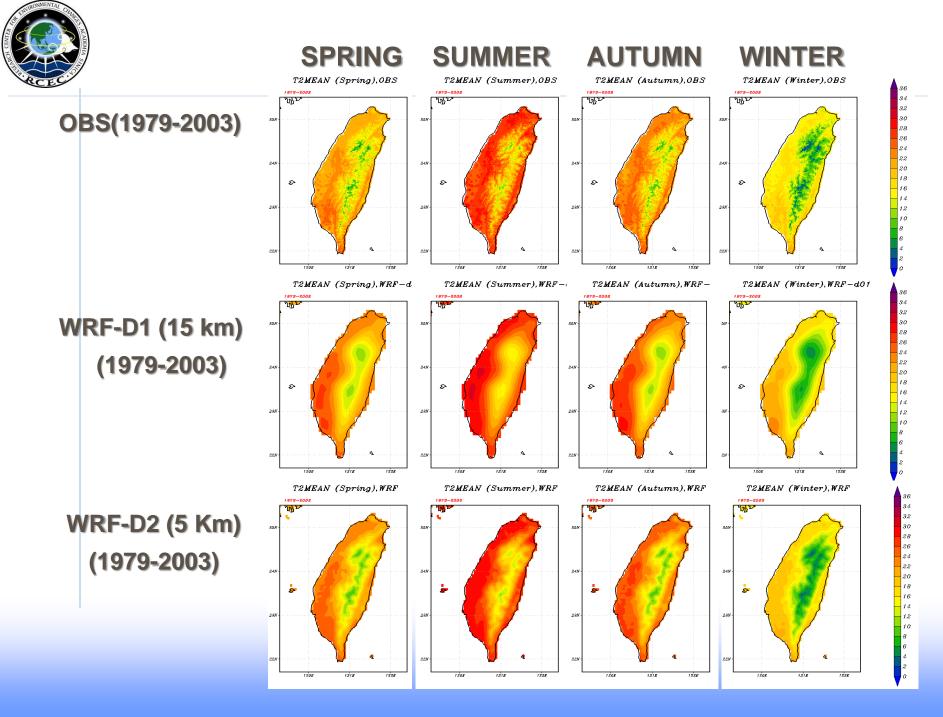
20C

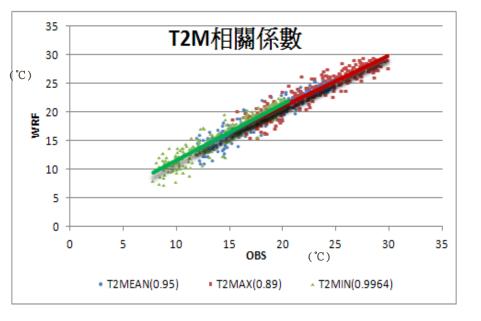
A1B

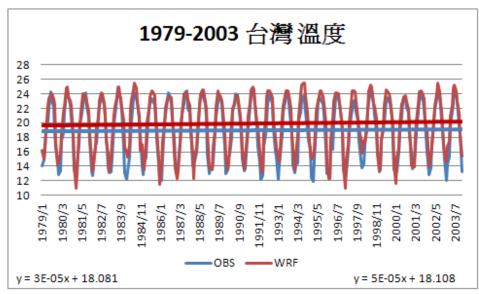


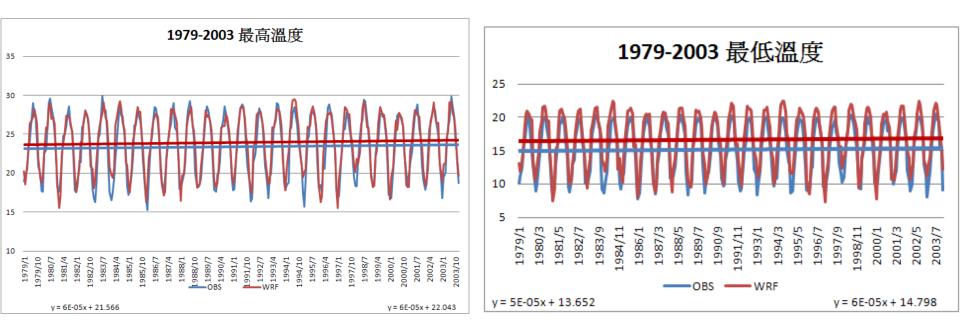


Temperature

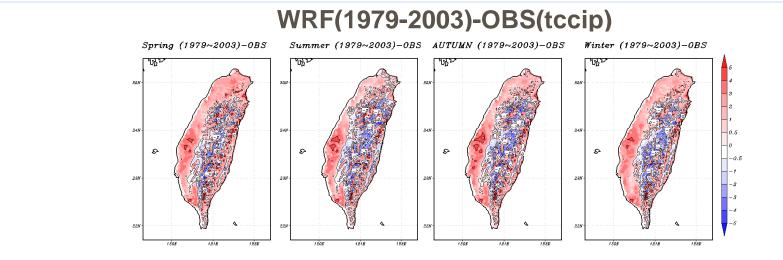


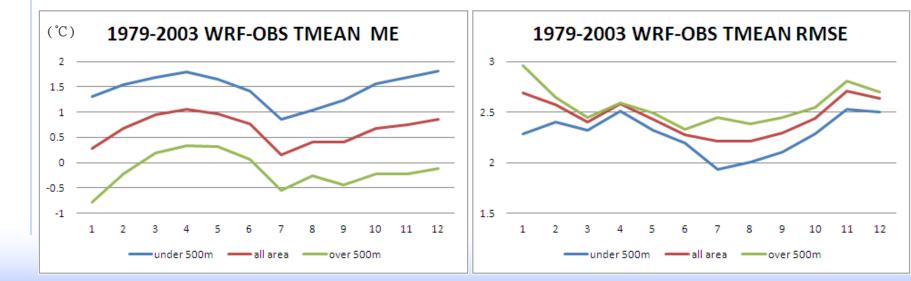






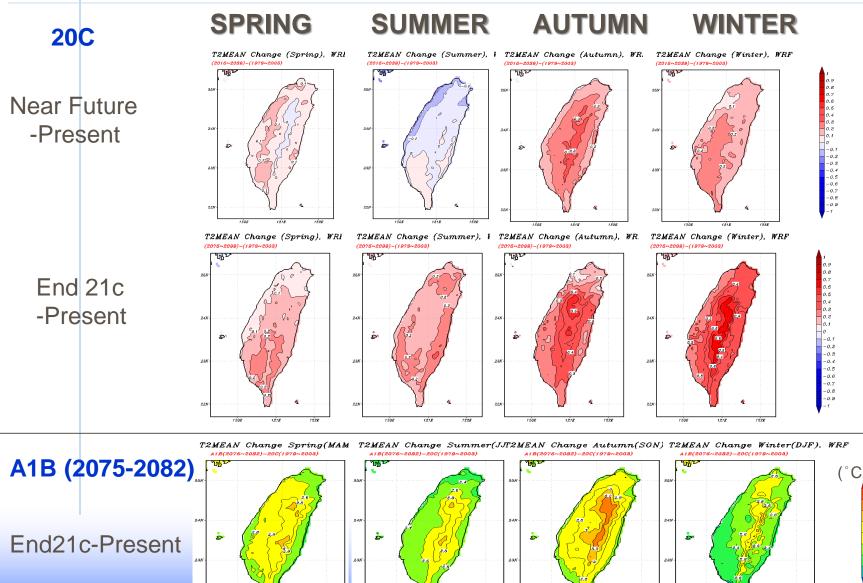
Temperature (WRF&OBS)





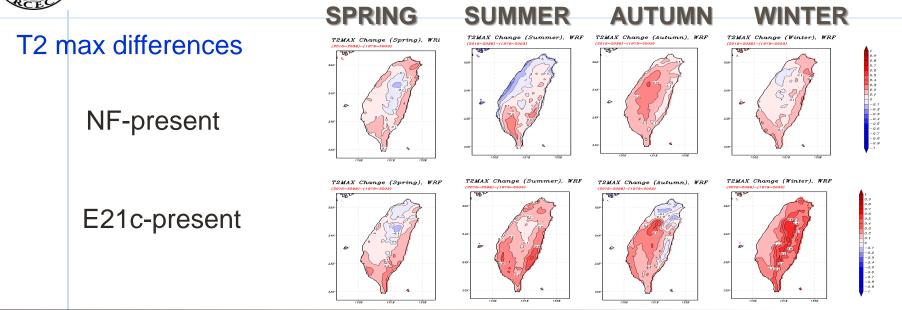


ECHAM5 downscaling: T2 differences





ECHAM5-20C downscaling



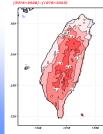
T2 min differences

NF-present

E21c-present

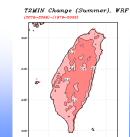


T2MIN Change (Spring), WRF (2076~2088)-(1979~2003)





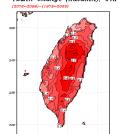
Spring), WRF T2M



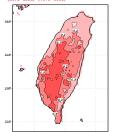
T2MIN Change (Autumn), WRF (2018~2038)-(1979~2003)



T2MIN Change (Autumn), WRF



T2MIN Change (Winter), WRF (2015~2038)-(1979~2003)

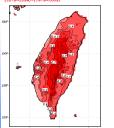


-0.2 -0.3 -0.4 -0.5 -0.6 -0.7 -0.8 -0.9

0.5 0.4 0.8 0.2 0.1 0 -0.1

-0.8 -0.8 -0.4 -0.6 -0.6 -0.7 -0.8 -0.9

T2MIN Change (Winter), WRF (2076~2098)-(1979~2003)







Precipitation



SPRING

1202

1218

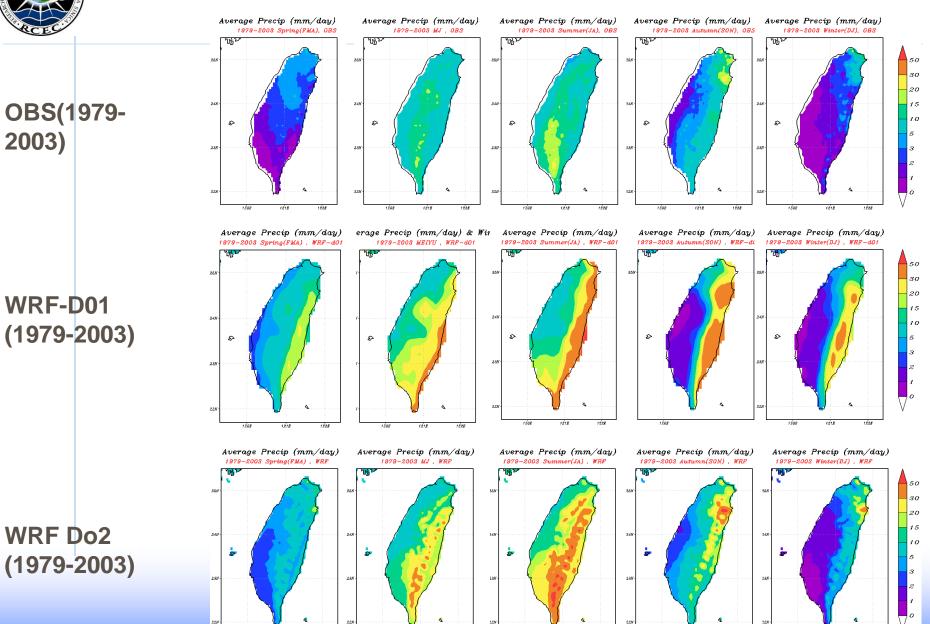
122E

MEIYU

SUMMER

AUTUMN

WINTER



1225

1208

1218

1222

1205

1218

122E

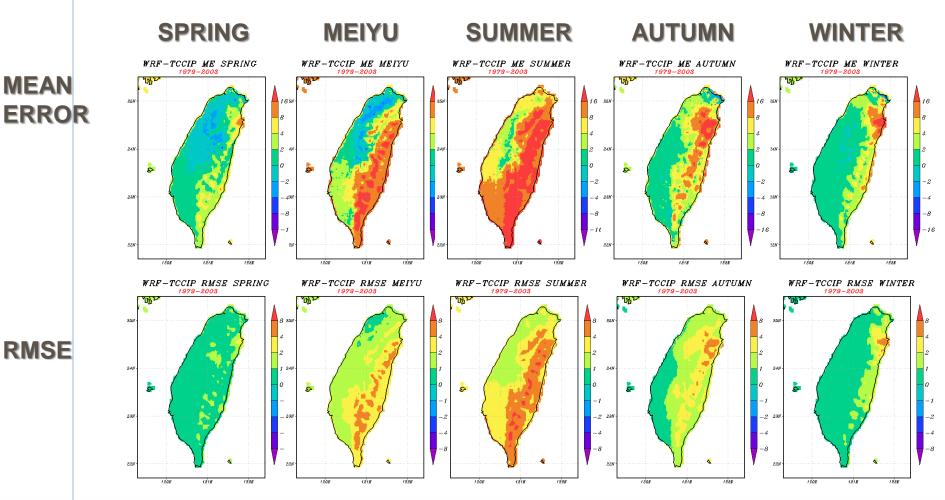
1205

121E

122E

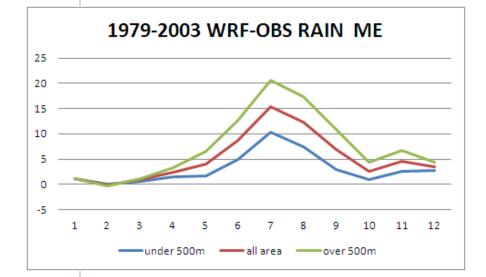


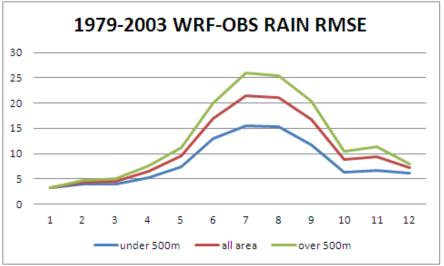
WRF & TCCIP OBS differences (1979-2003)





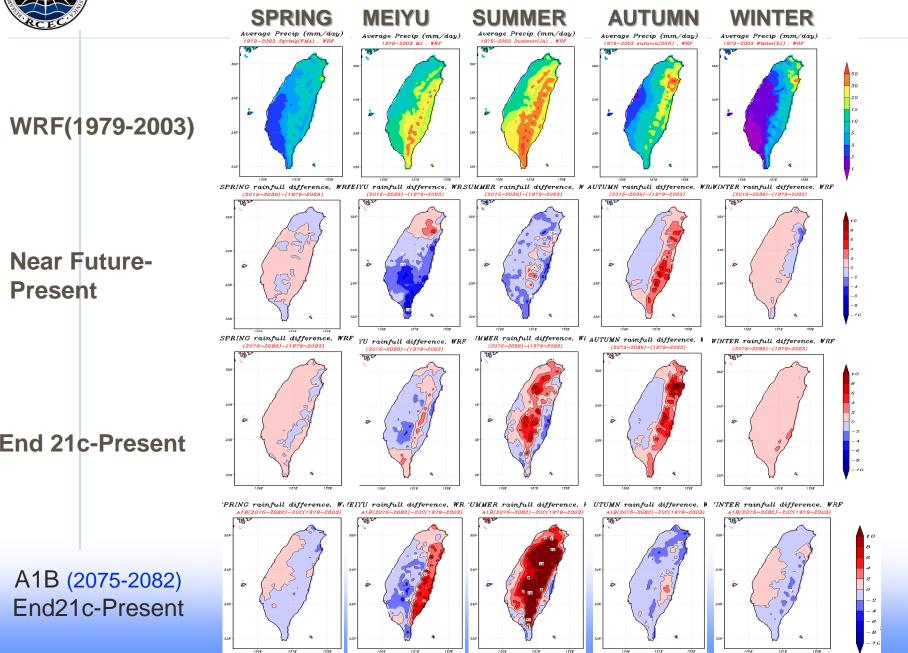
Precipitation, WRF& OBS





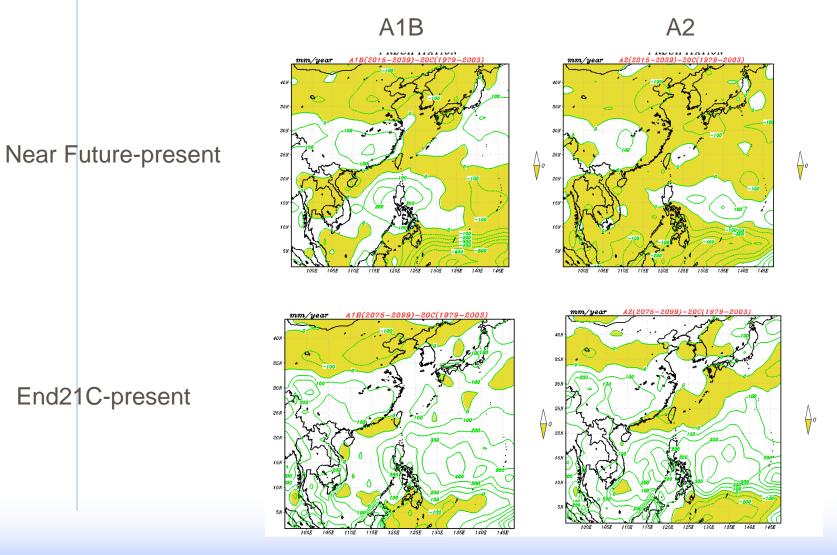


WRF Prediction differences

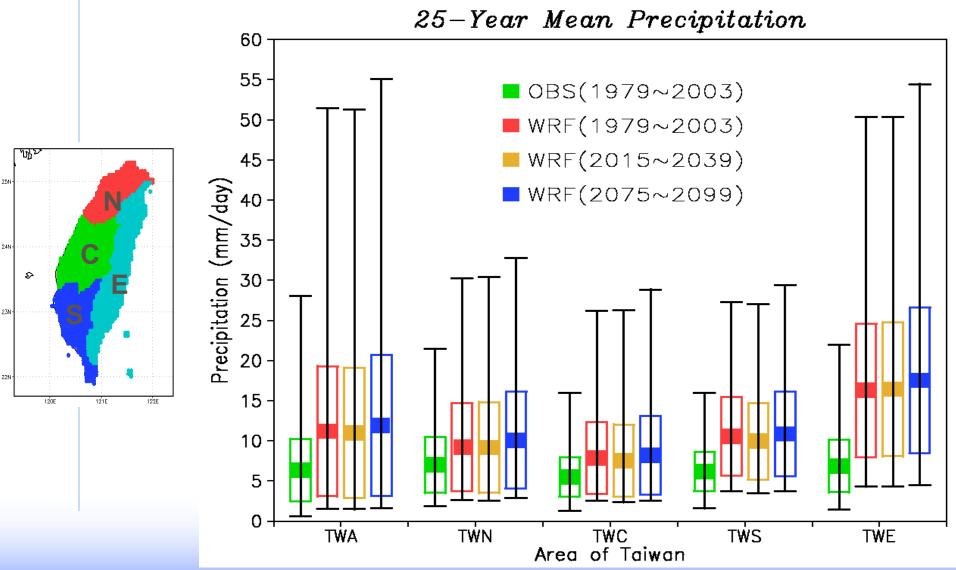




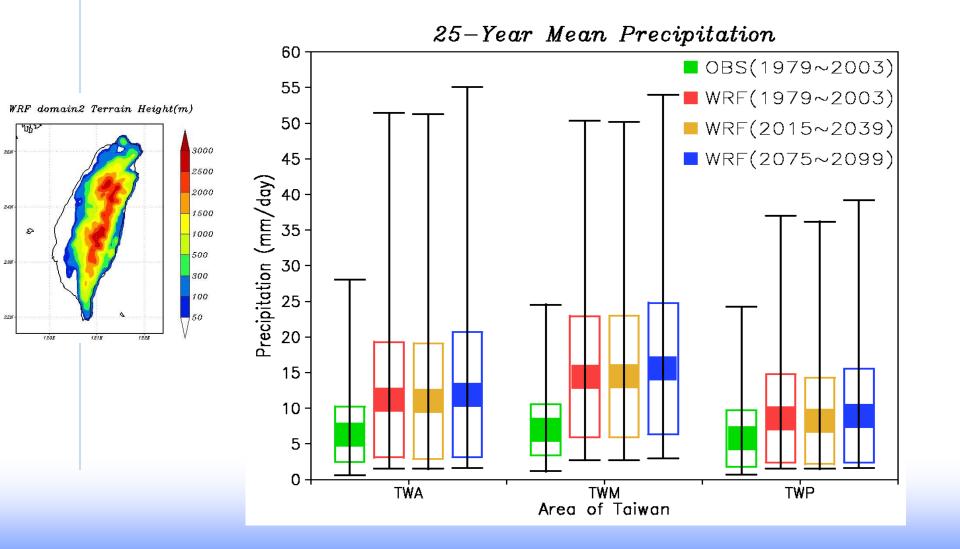
ECHAM5 (A1B, A2) precipitation



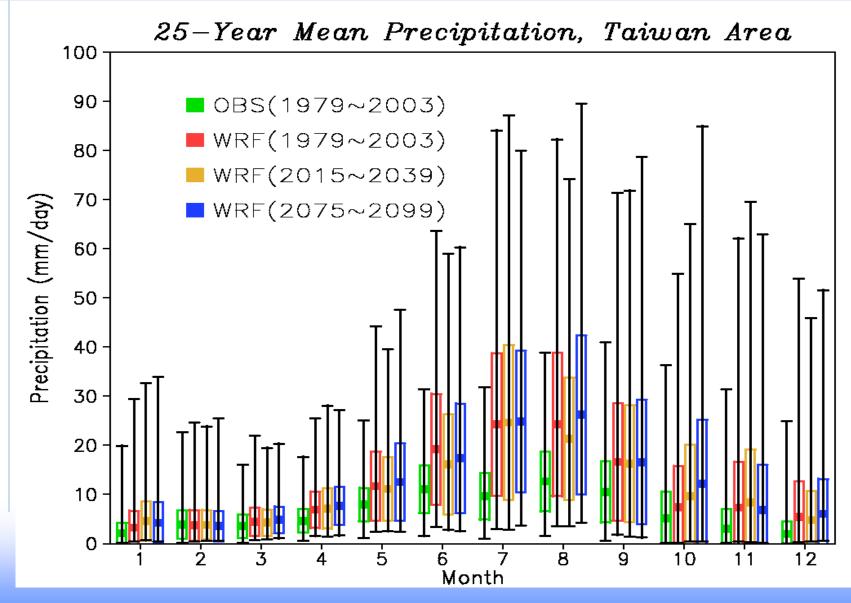














Summary and ongoing study

Characteristics of ECHAM5 simulation over East Asia:

- 1. Pacific high ridge shifted northward between Jun. and Sep., especially in July about 10 degree.
- Scenario A1B has a similar spatial correlation coefficient with run 20c in T,u,v and h. However, A1B scenario indicates global warming will significantly impact on T, geopotential height and u- component.
- Temperature:

In general, ECHAM5 predicted well about air temperature over Taiwan. T2 min has an increase trend and greater than T2 max increase.

Precipitation:

Precipitation overestimate over mountain area and eastern Taiwan, especially in summer season.

Ongoing : A1B Scenario, A2 Scenario







Scenario 20C and A1B

