

2019 TCCIP International Workshop on Climate Change

統計降尺度日資料於水文分析之應用

Hydrological Analysis Using Statistically Downscaled Daily Rainfall Data



鄭克聲 教授

Ke-Sheng Cheng, Ph.D.

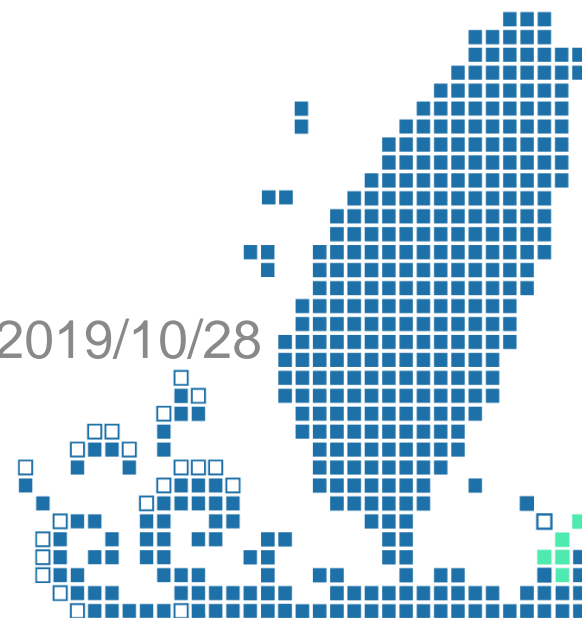


行政法人國家災害防救科技中心
National Science and Technology Center
for Disaster Reduction

2019/10/28

Dept. of Bioenvironmental Systems Engineering,
National Taiwan University

tccip.ncdr.nat.gov.tw



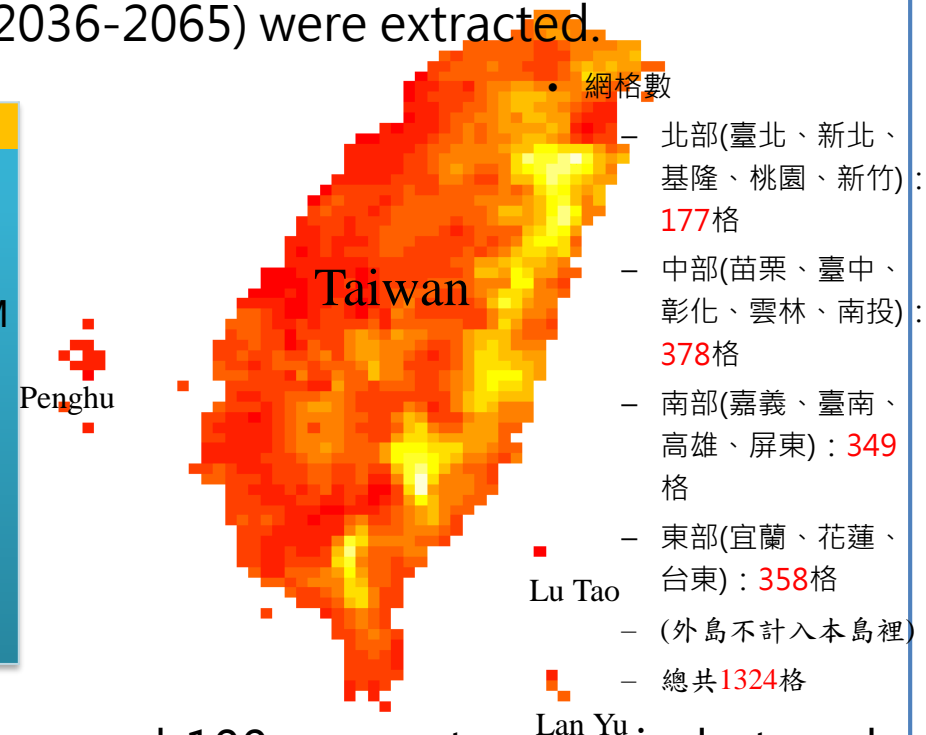
- ➔ From the **observed rainfall data**, gridded (5km x 5 km) daily rainfall data were generated by Team 1 of TCCIP. [**Gridded observations**]
- ➔ Annual maximum series of gridded daily observations were extracted.
- ➔ Design rainfall depth of 1-day duration and 100-year return period at each grid (5km x 5km) for the baseline period were calculated by using the Pearson type III distribution.

Simulated Rainfall Data of IPCC AR5 (Statistical Downscaling of 33 GCMs)

- ◆ Simulated daily rainfalls from 33 GCMs under the RCP 8.5 scenario, with 5km x 5km spatial resolution.
- ◆ Annual maximum series (AMS) of daily rainfalls of the baseline period (1981-2010) and the “mid-century” period (2036-2065) were extracted.

General Circulation Models

ACCESS1-0	CNRM-CM5	IPSL-CM5A-LR
ACCESS1-3	CSIRO-Mk3-6-0	IPSL-CM5A-MR
rbcc-csm1-1-m	EC-EARTH	IPSL-CM5B-LR
bcc-csm1-1	FGOALS-g2	MIROC-ESM-CHEM
BNU-ESM	GFDL-CM3	MIROC-ESM
CanESM2	GFDL-ESM2G	MIROC5
CCSM4	GFDL-ESM2M	MPI-ESM-LR
CESM1-BGC	HadGEM2-AO	MPI-ESM-MR
CESM1-CAM5	HadGEM2-CC	MRI-CGCM3
CMCC-CESM	HadGEM2-ES	MRI-ESM1
CMCC-CM	inmcm4	NorESM1-M



- ◆ Design rainfall depth of 1-day duration and 100-year return period at each grid (5km x 5km) for the baseline and mid-century periods were calculated by using the Pearson type III distribution.

The Research Process of Hydrologic Frequency Analysis

Gridded daily rainfalls of the baseline period. (Gridded observations & GCMs)

Gridded daily rainfalls of the projection period. (outputs of 33GCMs)

Extract the annual maximum series (AMS) of daily rainfalls of the baseline period (1981-2010) and “(21th) mid-century” period (2036-2065).

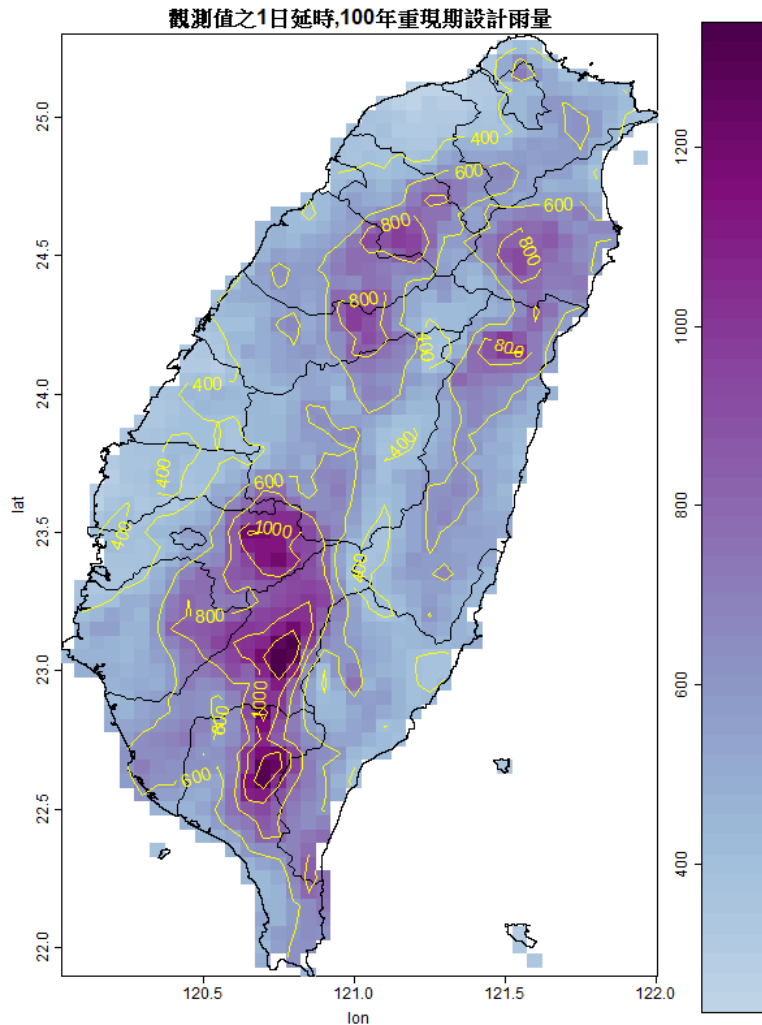
Calculate the design rainfall depth of 1-day duration and various return periods (from 1.1 to 200 years) at each grid for the baseline and the “(21th) mid-century” period.
(Annual maximum daily rainfalls were fitted to the Pearson type III distribution.)

Calculate the **design-rainfall ratio (r)** of a **specific return period** of each GCM, and evaluate the differences of these design rainfall ratios among GCMs.

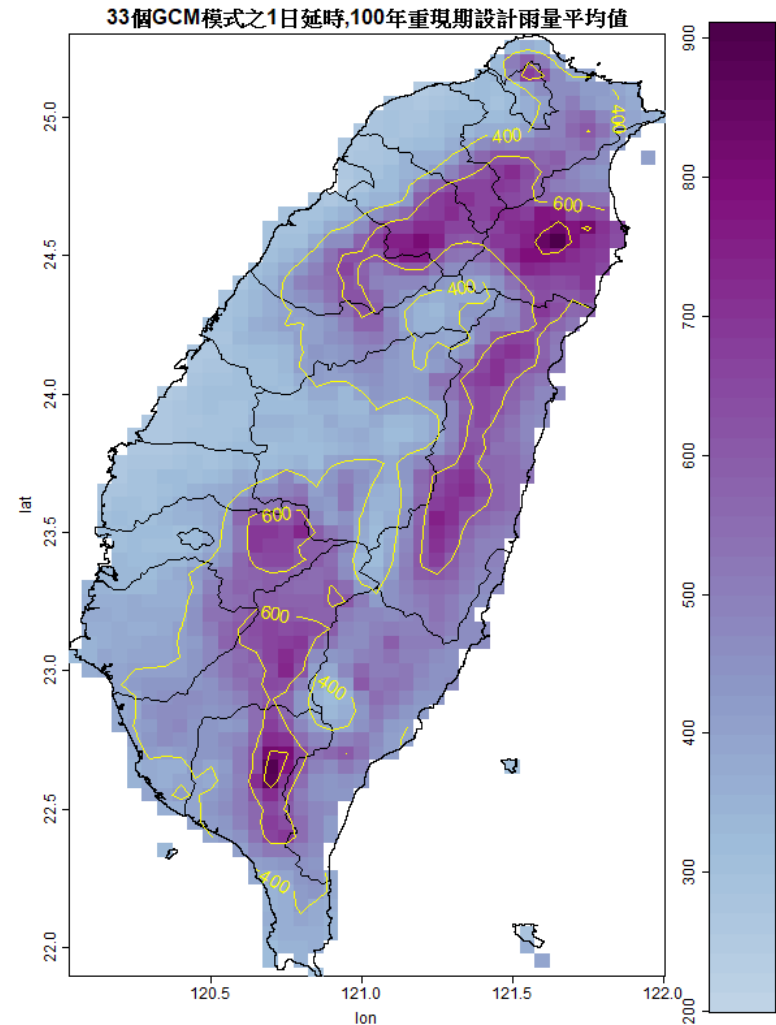
$r = \text{design rainfall of “(21th) mid-century”} / \text{design rainfall of historical baseline period}$

Spatial variation of 1-day, 100-year design rainfalls of the **baseline period**. (Gridded observation vs average of 33 GCMs)

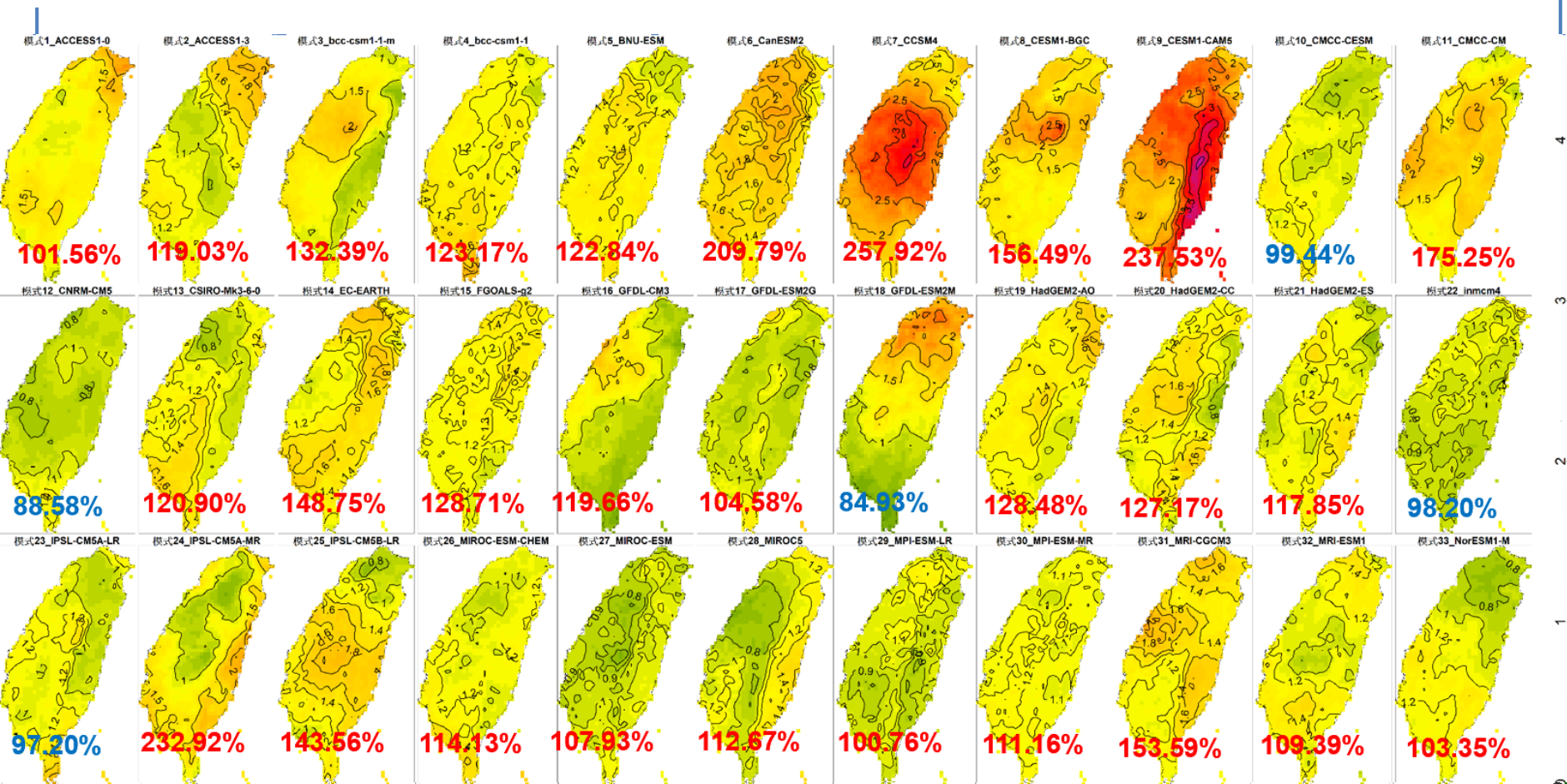
Gridded Observations



Average of 33 GCMs

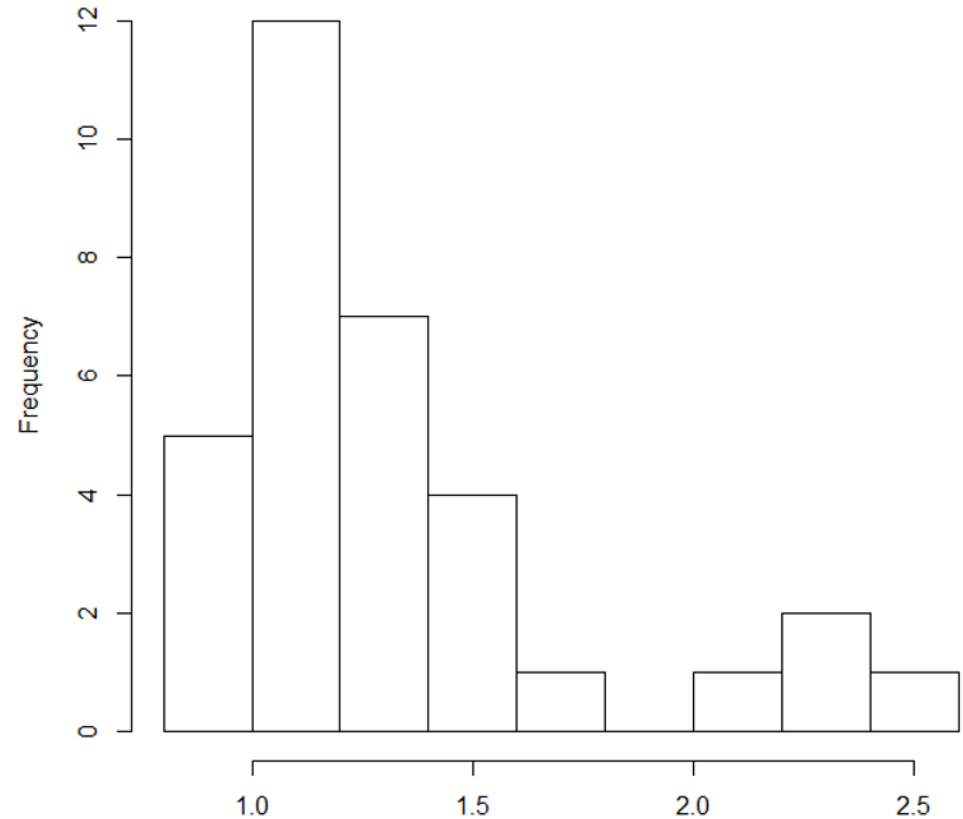
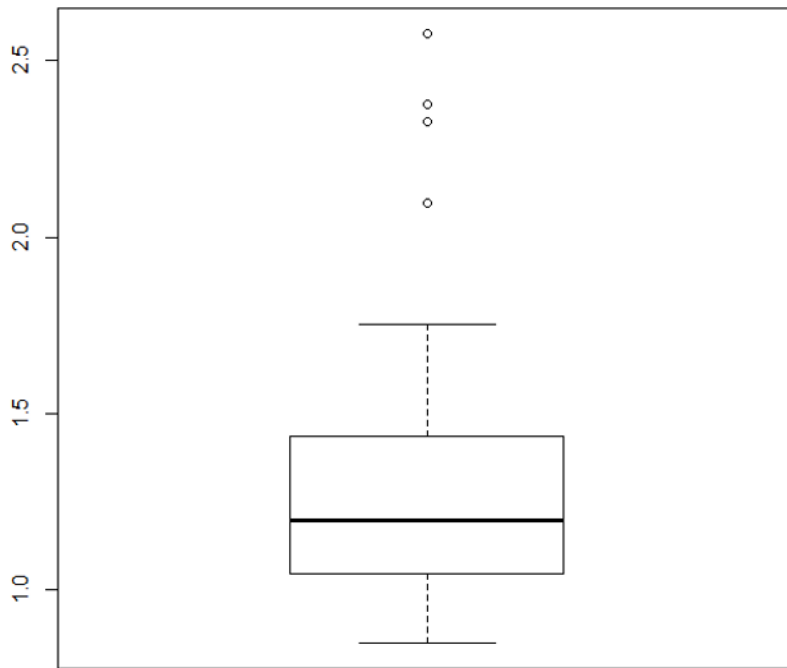


The design-rainfall ratios of the 1-day duration and 100-year return period of 33 GCMs

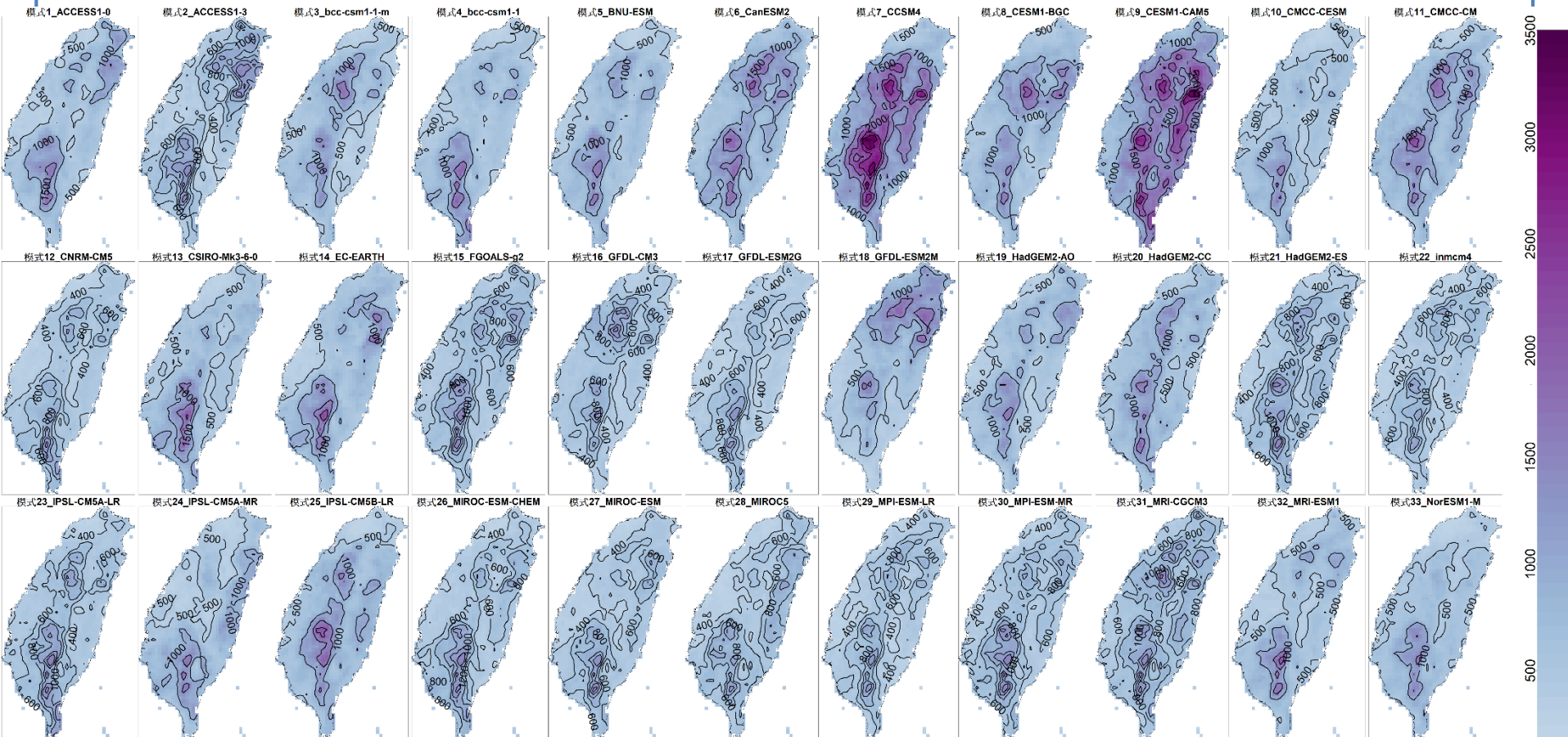


- Calculate the average of 1324 raster values of design rainfall ratio from 33 GCMs, there're only 5 GCMs that show the decreasing trend (from -0.1% to -7%) of design rainfalls in “(21th) mid-century” period.
- There are 28 GCMs that show the increasing trend (from 1.7% to 156%) of design rainfalls in this period.

➔ Box plot and histogram of the design-rainfall ratio.



The design rainfall of the 1-day, 100-year event in the “(21th) mid-century” period under the RCP 8.5 scenario of 33 GCMs



Apply the design-rainfall ratio to the 1-day, 100-year design rainfalls of the gridded observations.

Other Potential Applications

For flood inundation risk mapping, the 24-hr 600mm annual max rainfall is considered.

災害風險圖 研究流程

Hourly rainfalls at rainfall stations

以Quantile Mapping方式推算測站時雨量與網格點日雨量之比例關係

33個GCMs 網格日雨量模擬資料 (基期、世紀中時期)

將測站與網格點之設計雨量比例關係套用至降雨門檻值 (350mm、650mm)，並延伸到全台1324個網格點 (應用最小距離法)

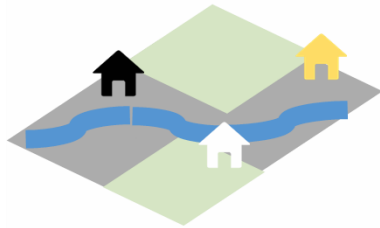
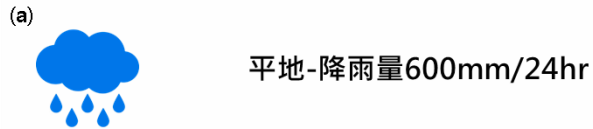
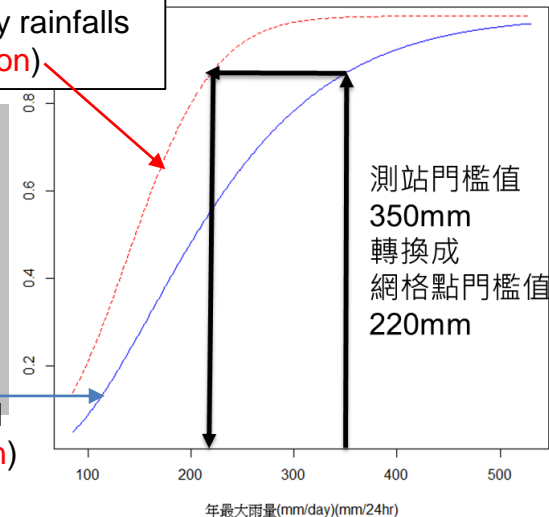
用修正過之降雨門檻值計算降雨發生機率，作為風險圖之危害度指標

466900測站與網格點之ECDF

Annual max of daily rainfalls (Gridded observation)

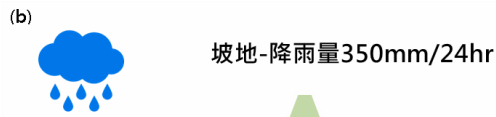
Finding the **equivalent threshold** of the gridded observations and GCM outputs by the quantile mapping.

24-hr annual max. (station)



$P(X > 600 \text{ mm}) = ?$
An exceedance probability map is desired.

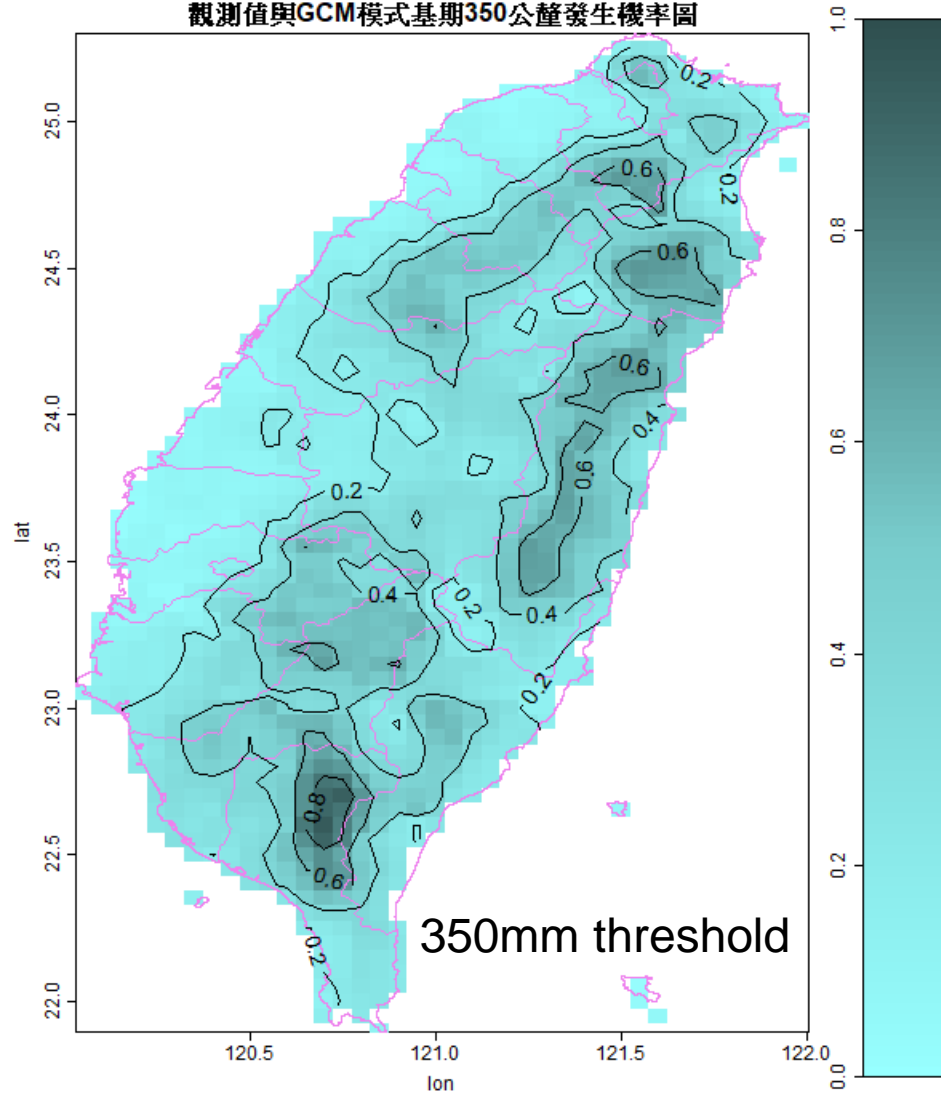
For hillslope disaster prevention, 24-hr, 350mm annual max rainfall is considered.



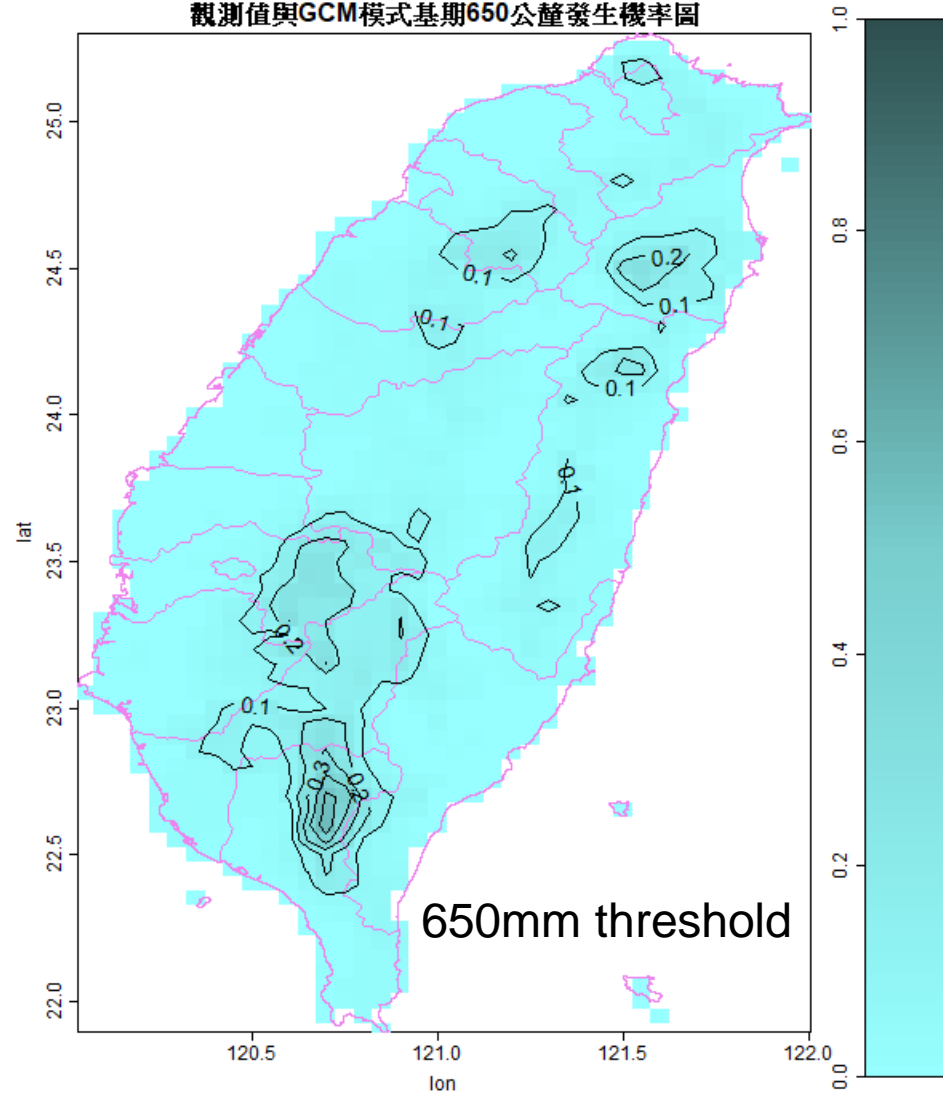
參考來源：科技部 災害管理資訊研發應用平台
http://dmip.tw/Lthree/2017/riskapp/report/2_2.aspx?counted=1

Exceedance probability map of a specific threshold of the 24-hr annual maximum rainfalls

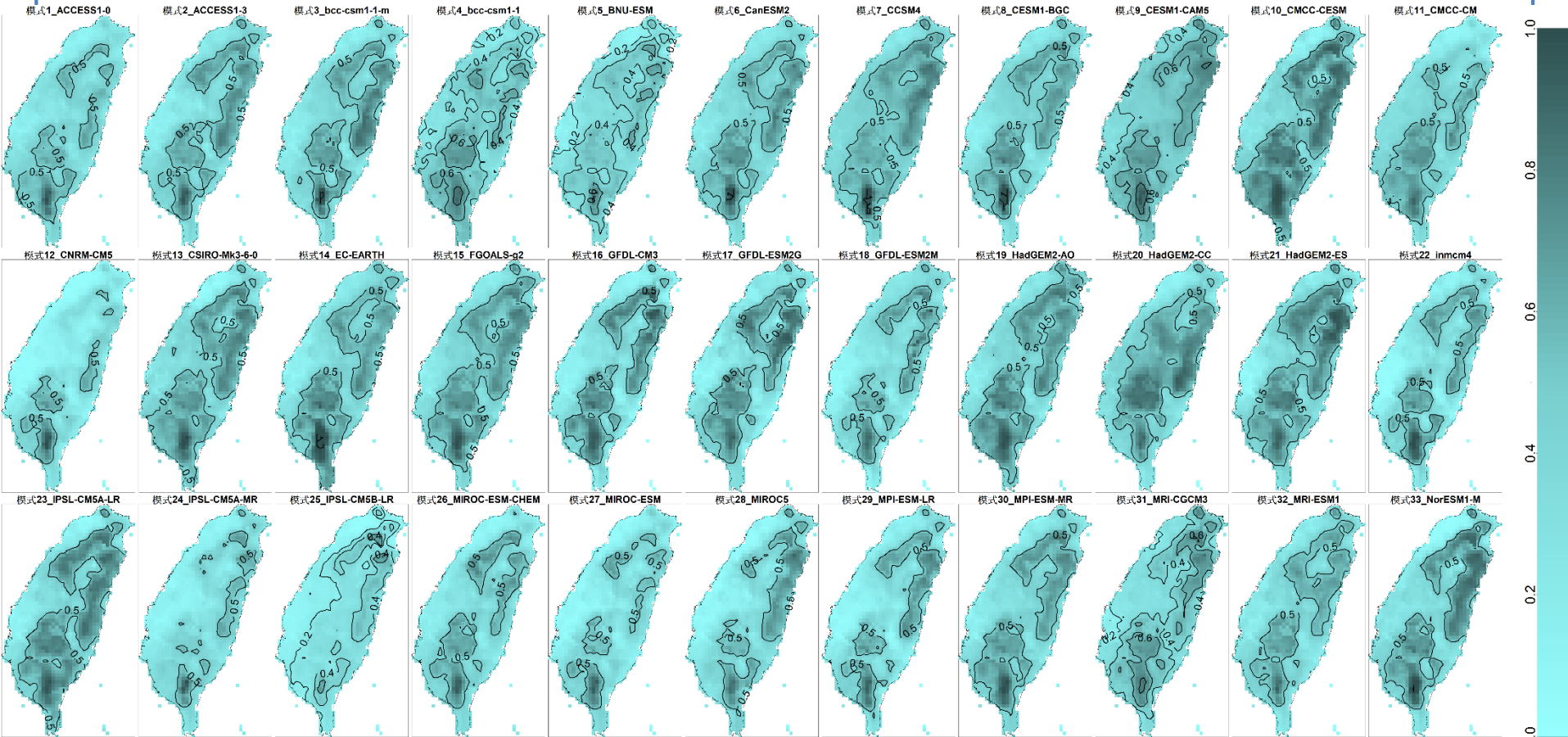
觀測值與GCM模式基期350公釐發生機率圖



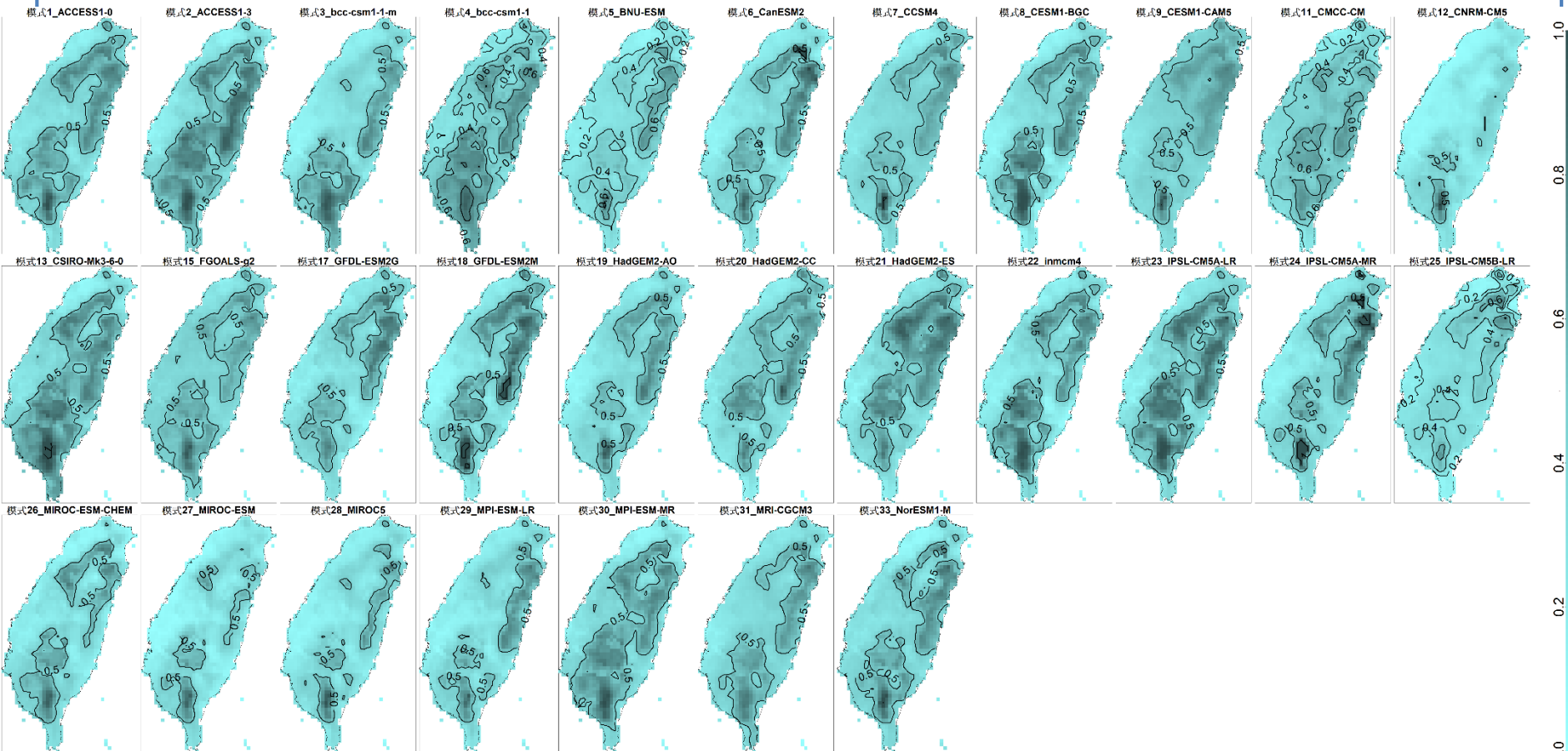
觀測值與GCM模式基期650公釐發生機率圖



350mm發生機率圖 (RCP8.5情境、世紀中時期)

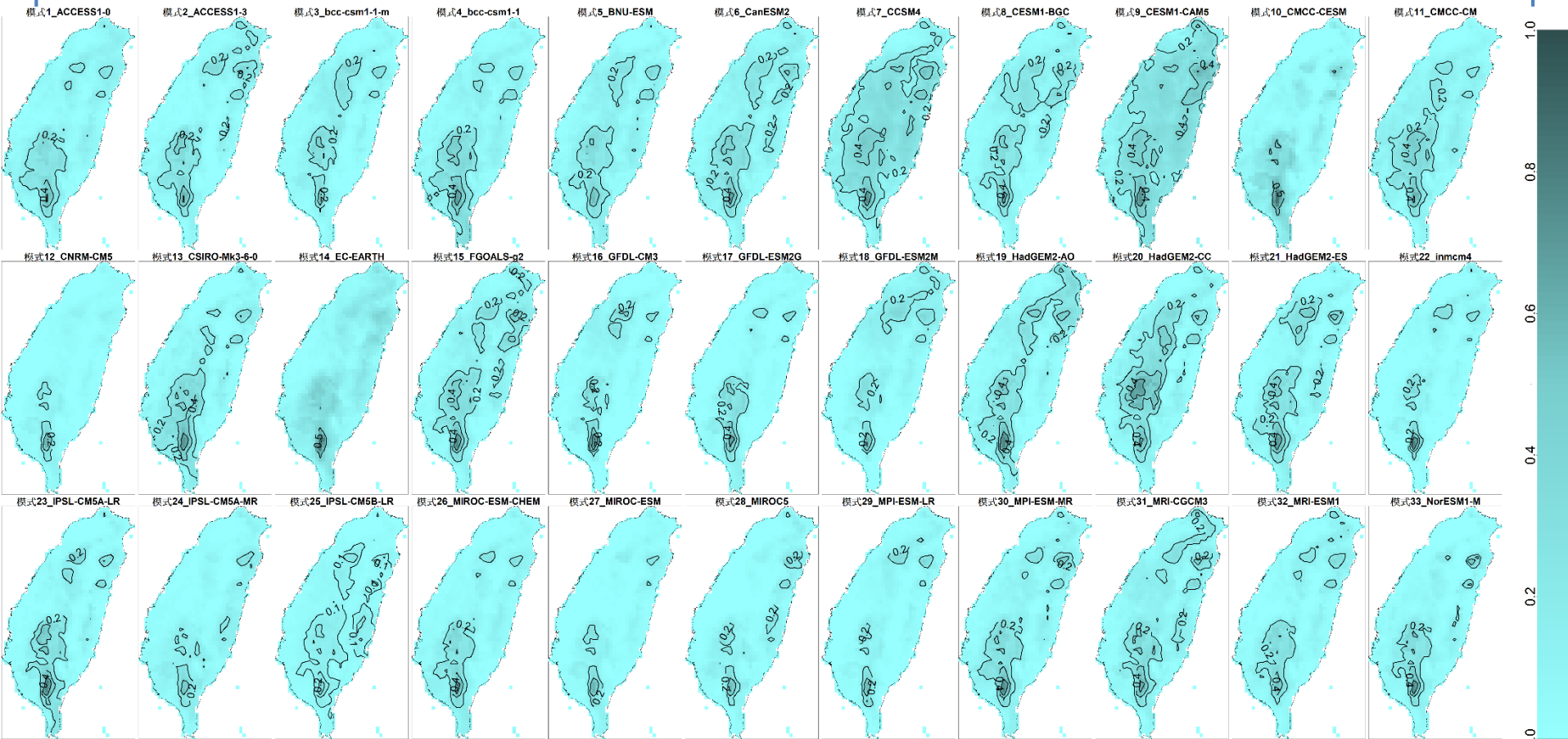


350mm發生機率圖 (RCP4.5情境、世紀中時期)

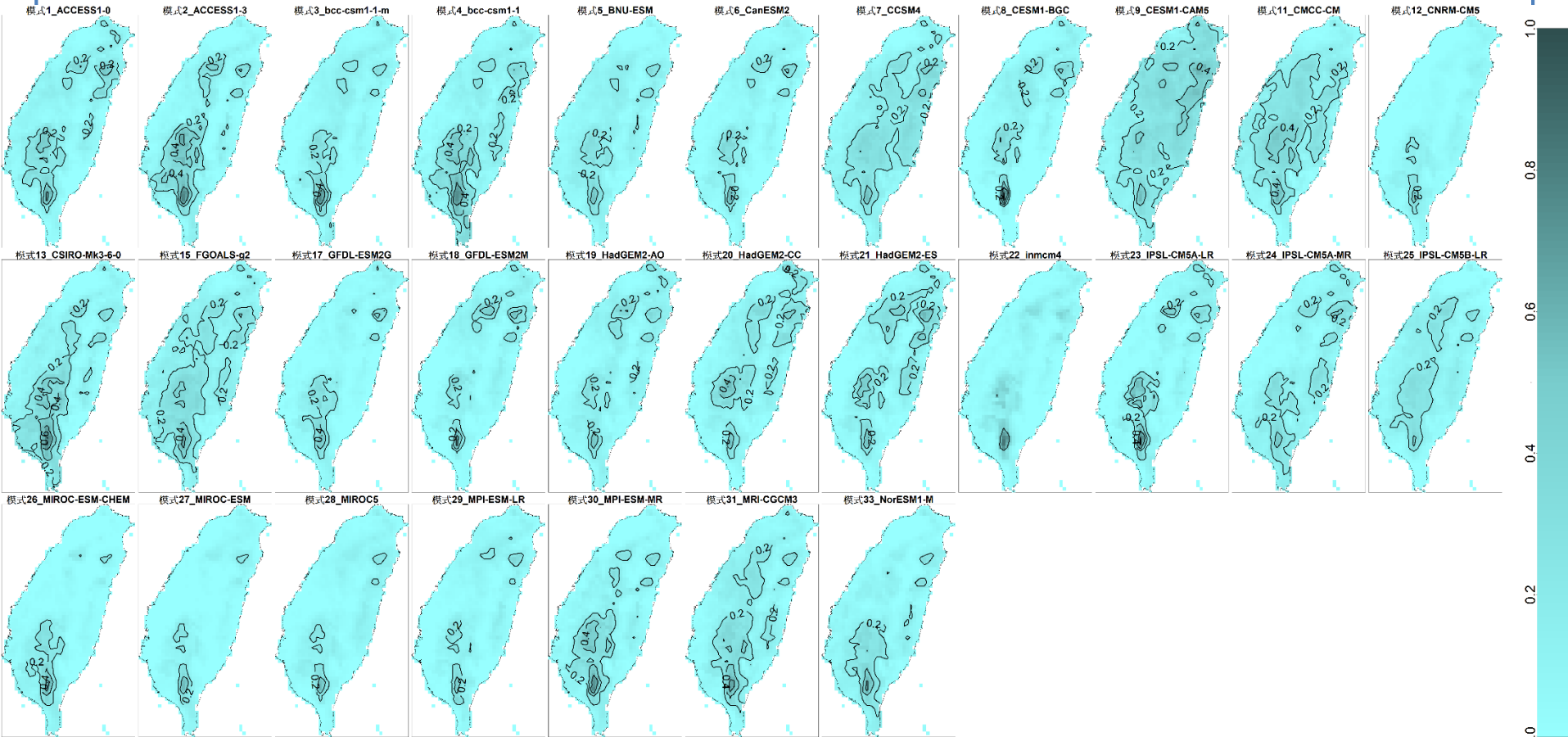


350mm門檻值下，各模式的RCP8.5情境之發生機率與RCP4.5情境之值互有高低

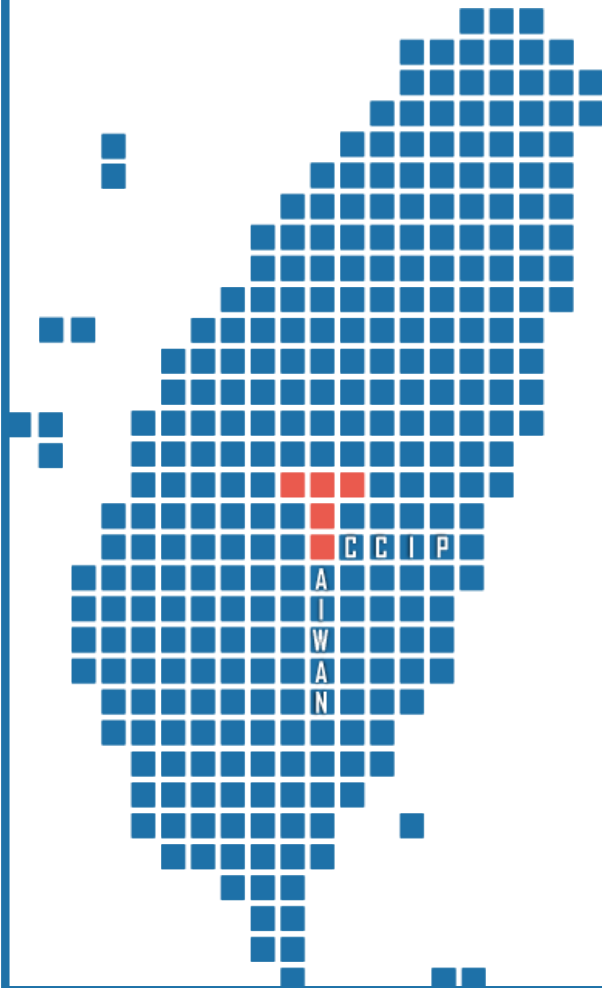
650mm發生機率圖 (RCP8.5情境、世紀中時期)



650mm發生機率圖 (RCP4.5情境、世紀中時期)



650mm門檻值下，各模式的RCP8.5情境之發生機率大都比RCP4.5情境之值高



Thank you for listening.