

D1: Third Pole Environment: high resolution simulation/reanalysis & its implication /application

# Convection-permitting modeling over the Tibetan Plateau

Yanhong Gao<sup>\*</sup>,

Fei Chen<sup>#</sup>,

Jianwei Xu<sup>&</sup>, Linhong Xiao<sup>&</sup>, Xia Li<sup>&</sup>, Yingsha Jiang<sup>&</sup>

<sup>\*</sup>Fudan University

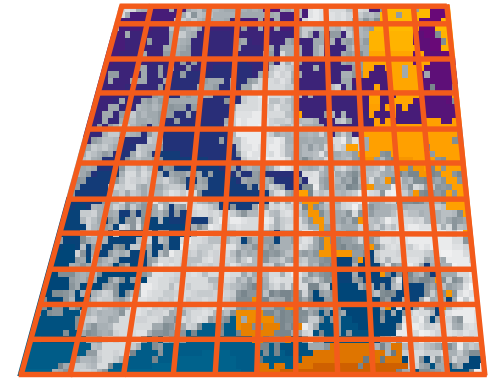
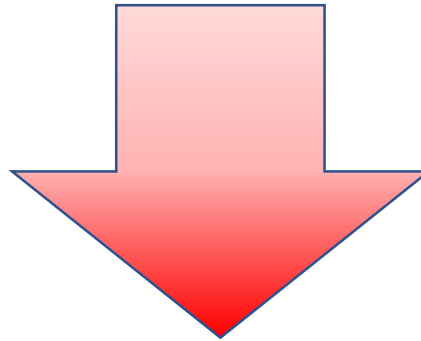
<sup>#</sup> National Center of Atmospheric Research

<sup>&</sup>Key Laboratory of Land-surface Process and Climate Change in Cold and Arid Regions, CAS

2019.10.17 Beijing

# Research succession

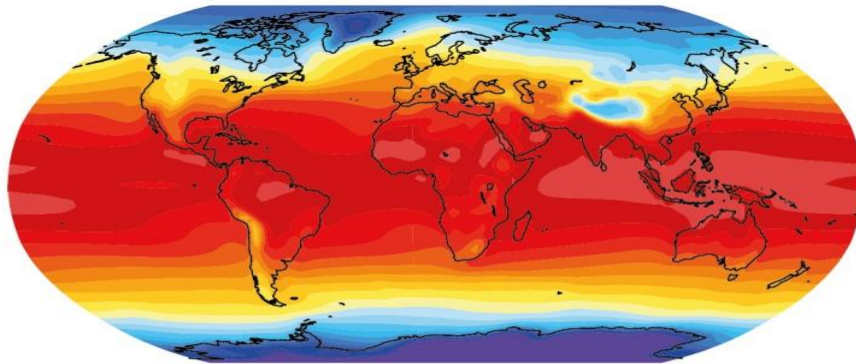
Dynamical downscaling over the Tibet



Convention-permitting modeling over the Tibet

# Information from IPCC ensembles

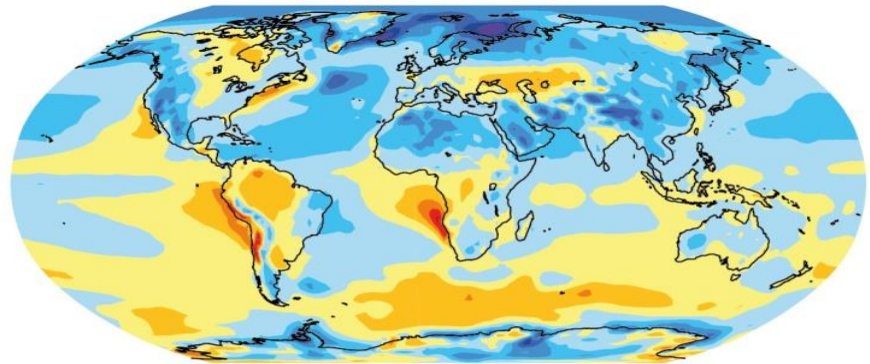
(a) Multi Model Mean Surface Temperature



(°C)



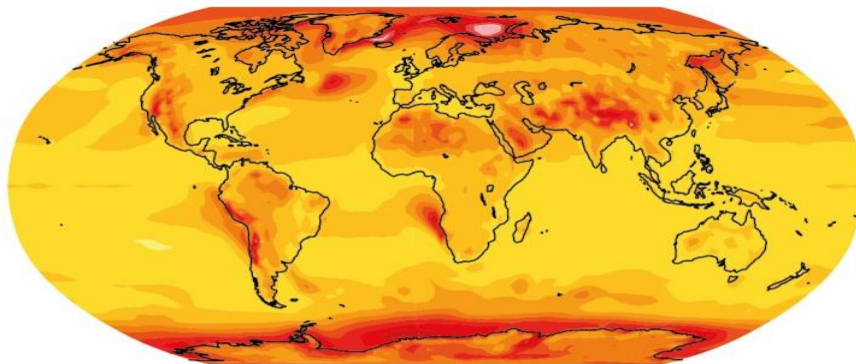
(b) Multi Model Mean Bias



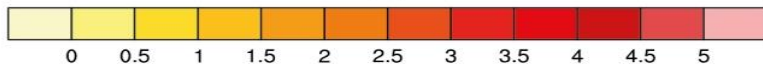
(°C)



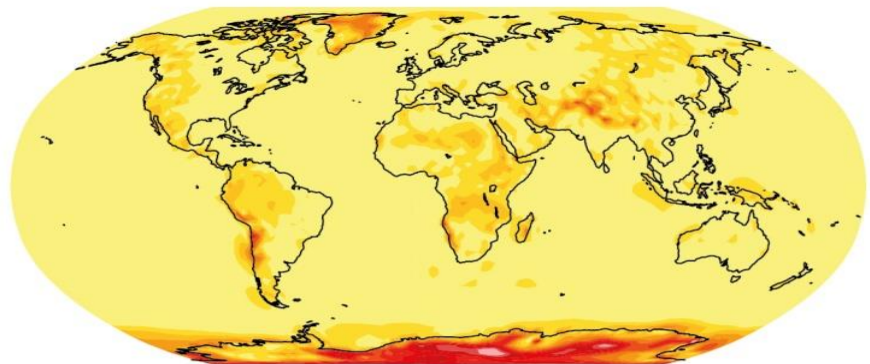
(c) Multi Model Mean of Absolute Error



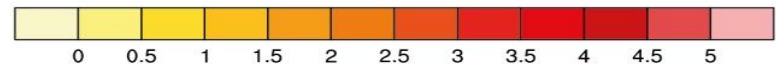
(°C)



(d) Mean Reanalysis Inconsistency



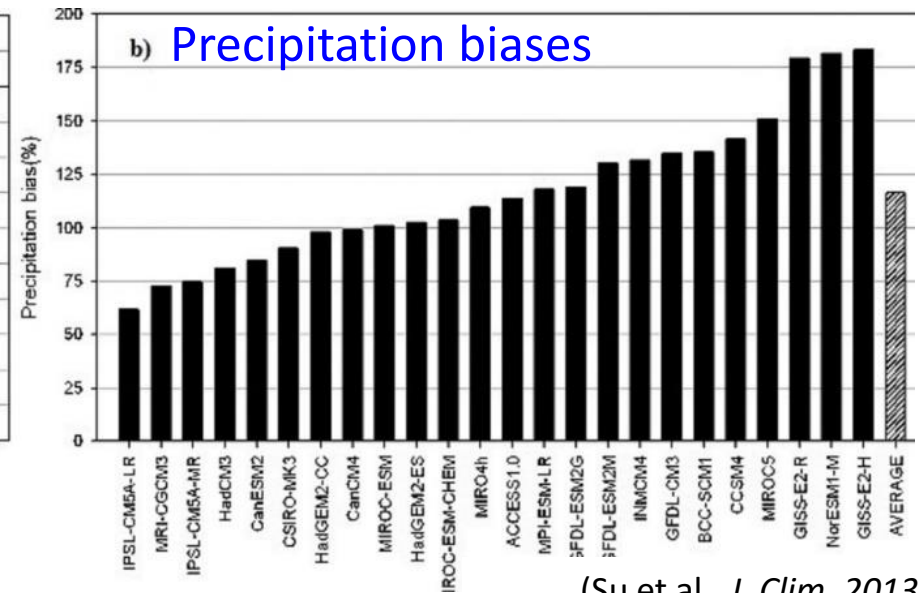
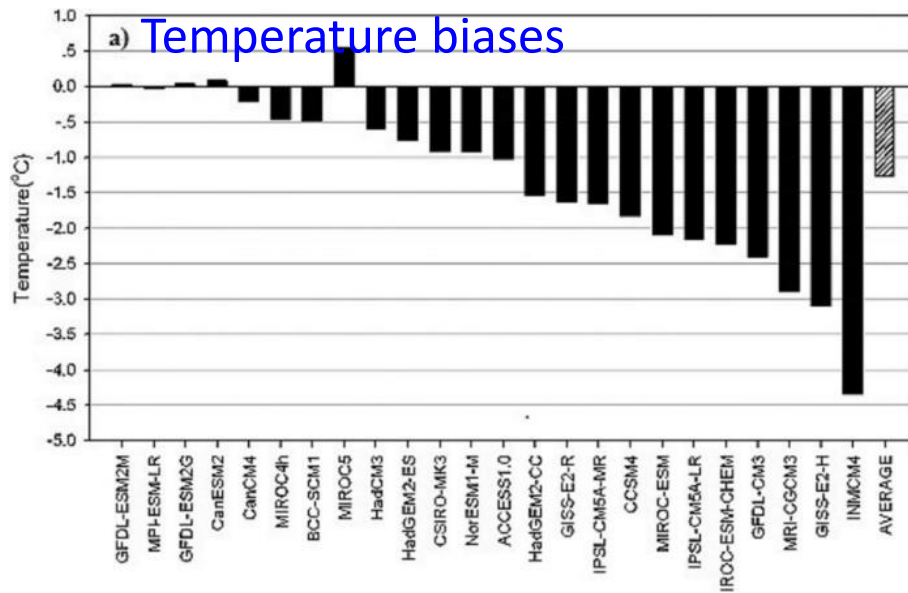
(°C)



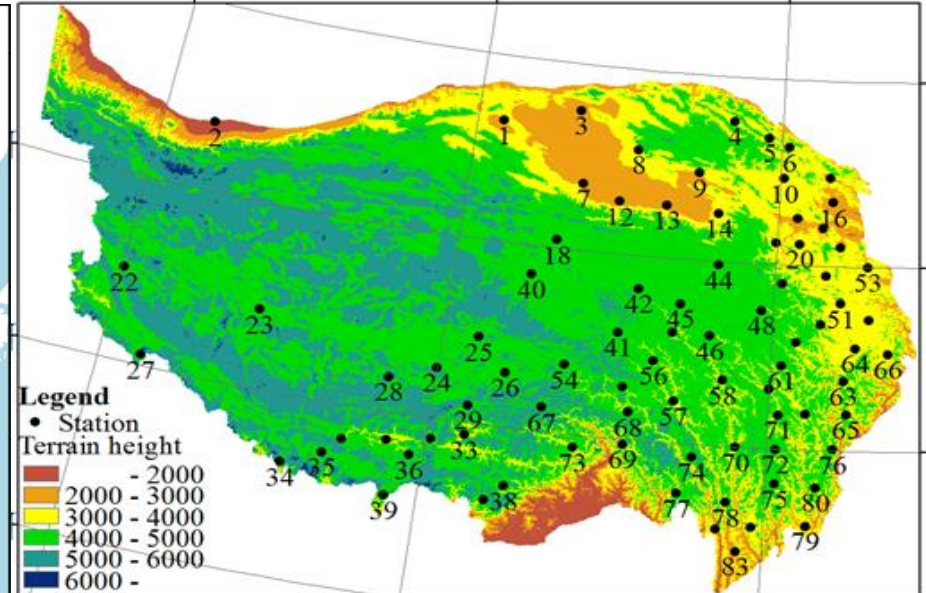
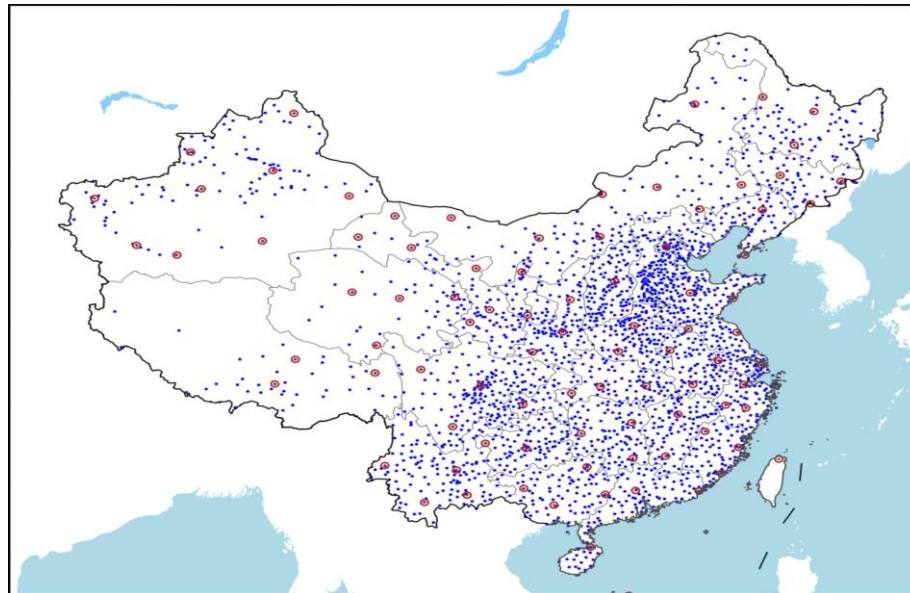
(IPCC 2013)



# In the Tibet



(Su et al., *J. Clim.* 2013)



# Better reproduce Elevation-dependent warming Dynamical downscaling over the Tibet

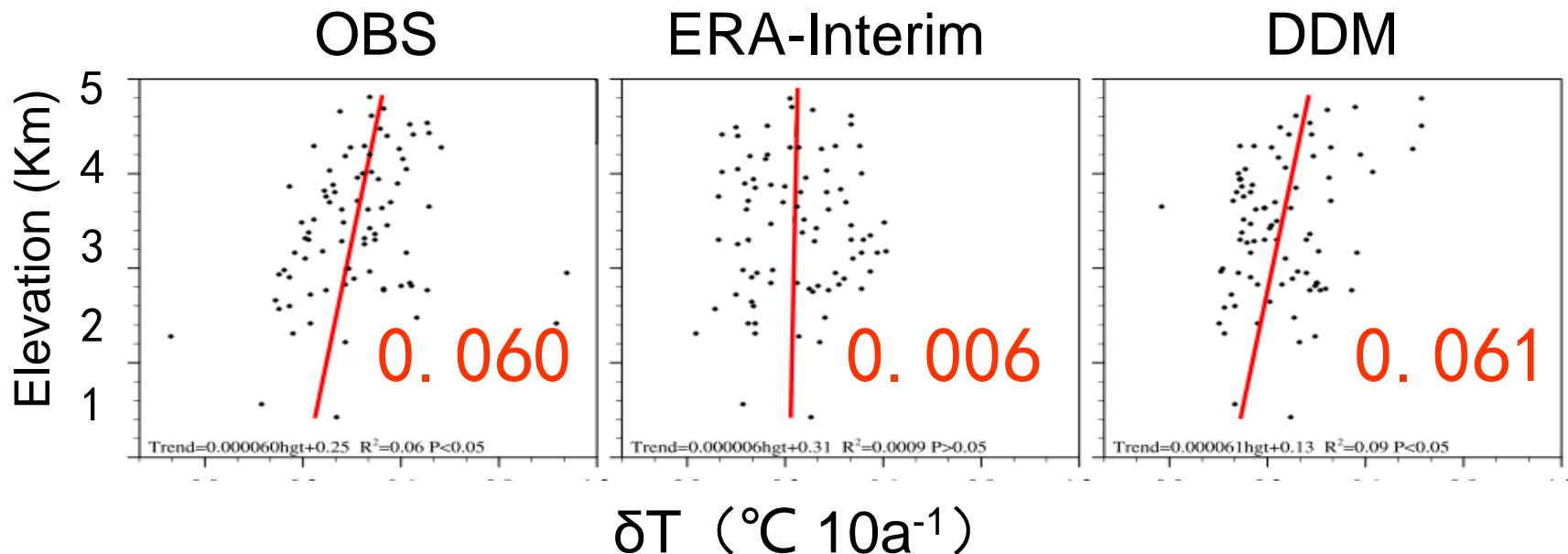
## ➤ WRF

Horizontal resolution

30km

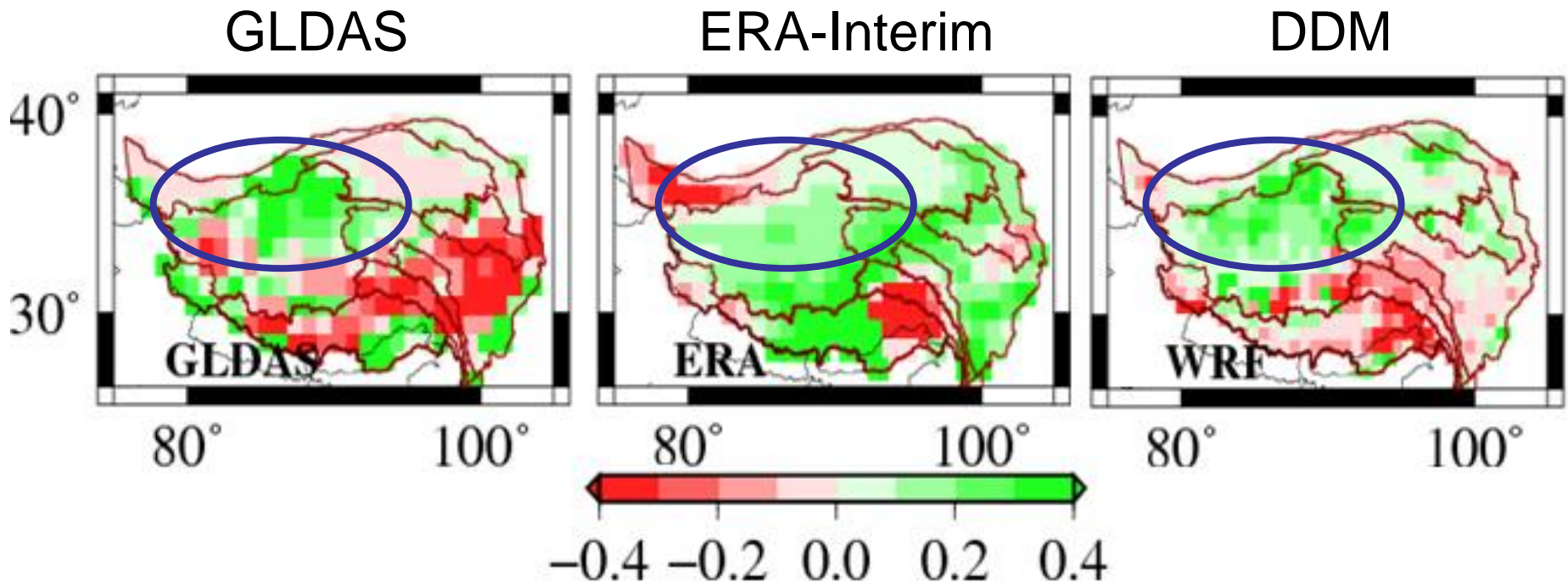
33 years (1979-2011)

- Optimal combination of parameterization
- Best initialization and boundary
- Improved land surface model



(Gao et al., *J. Clim.* 2015a)

# Better simulate contrast changes between northwestern and southeastern TP in P-E

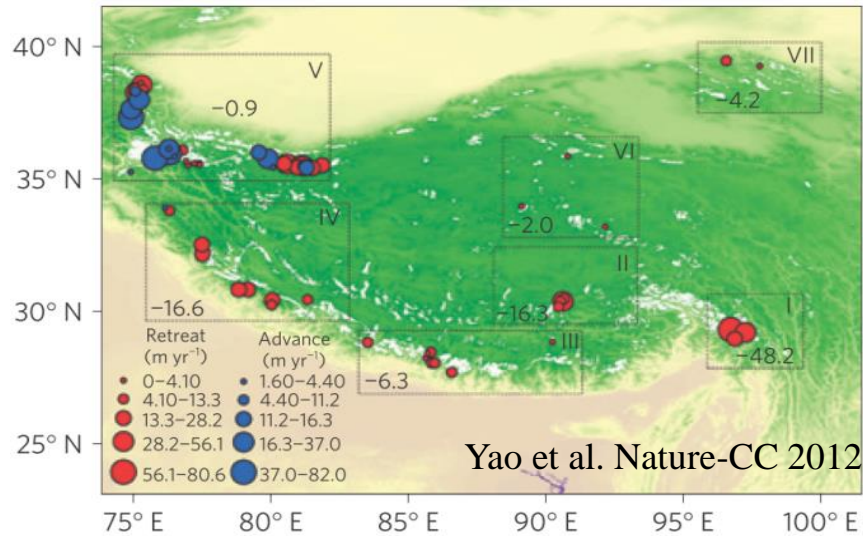


(Gao et al., *J. Clim.* 2015b)

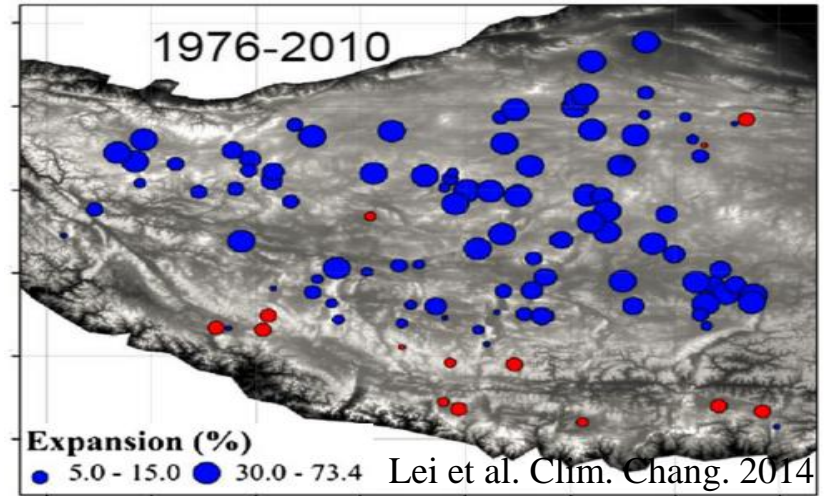


# Consistent with other environmental changes

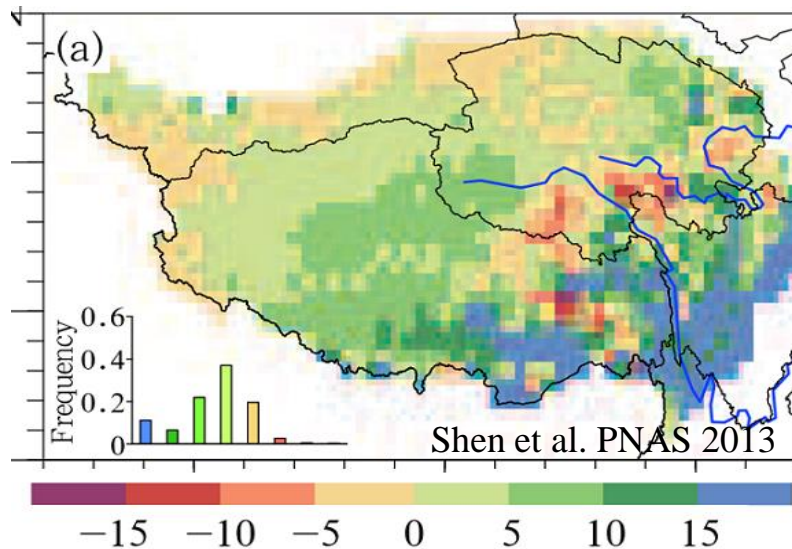
## Glacier



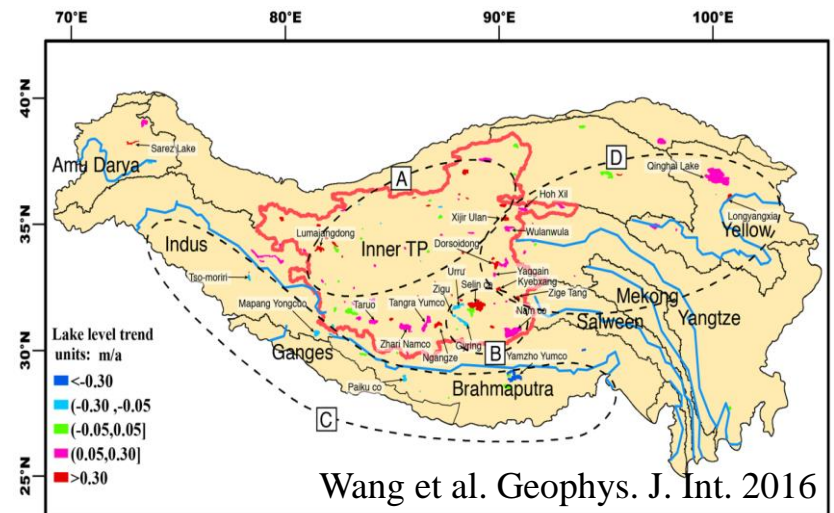
## Lakes



## Vegetation

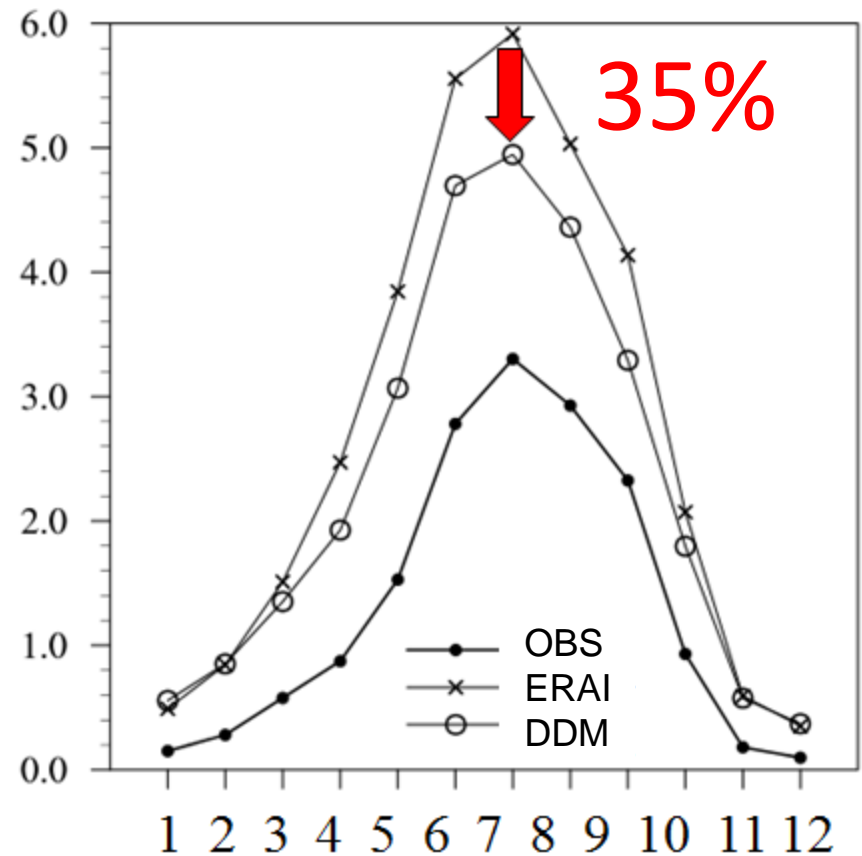


## GRACE



# Add values and limitations in precipitation

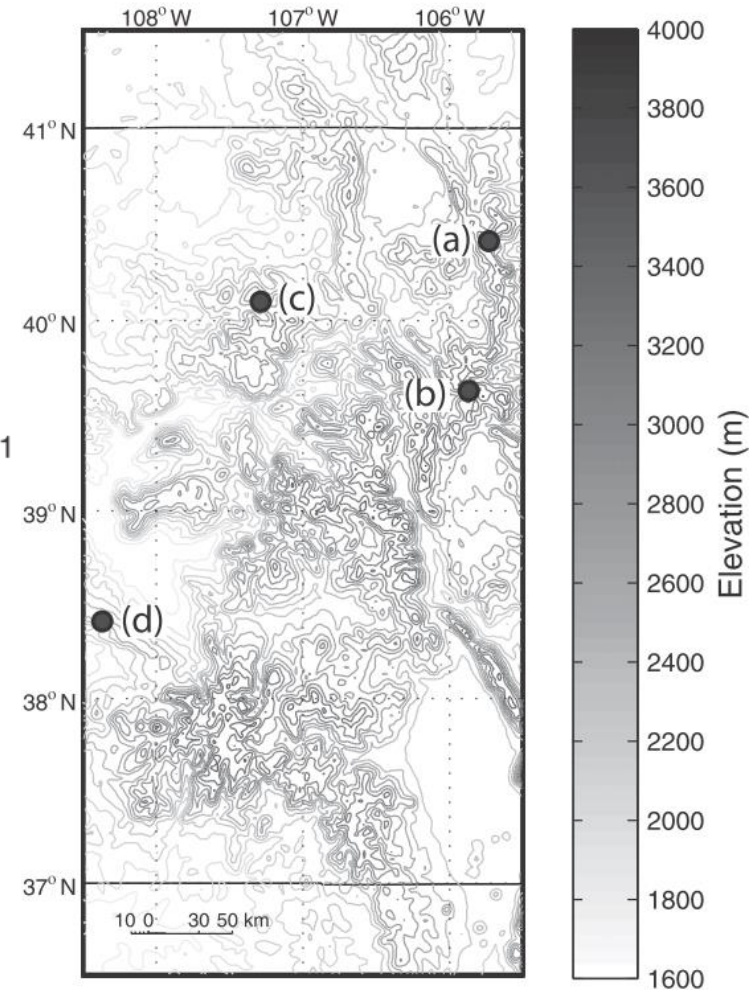
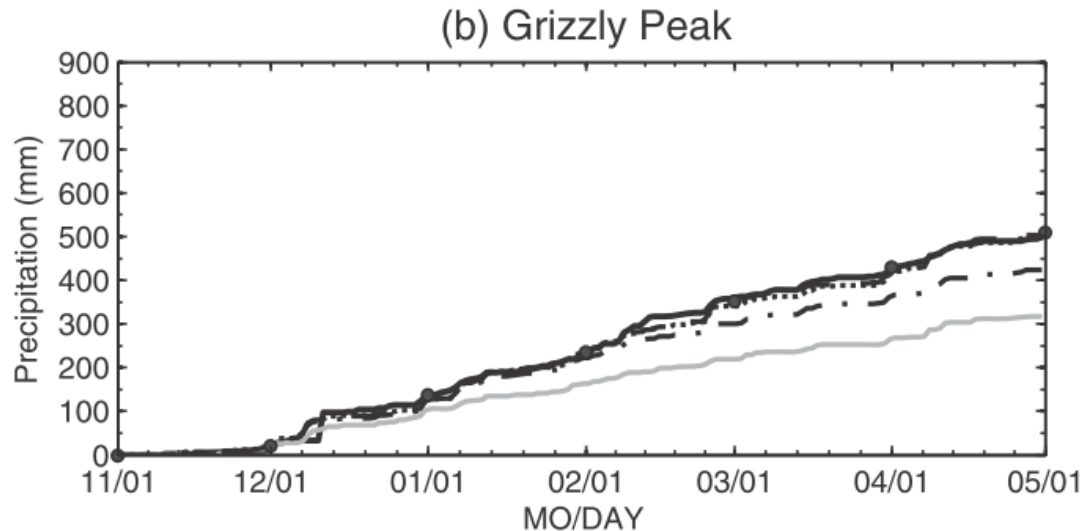
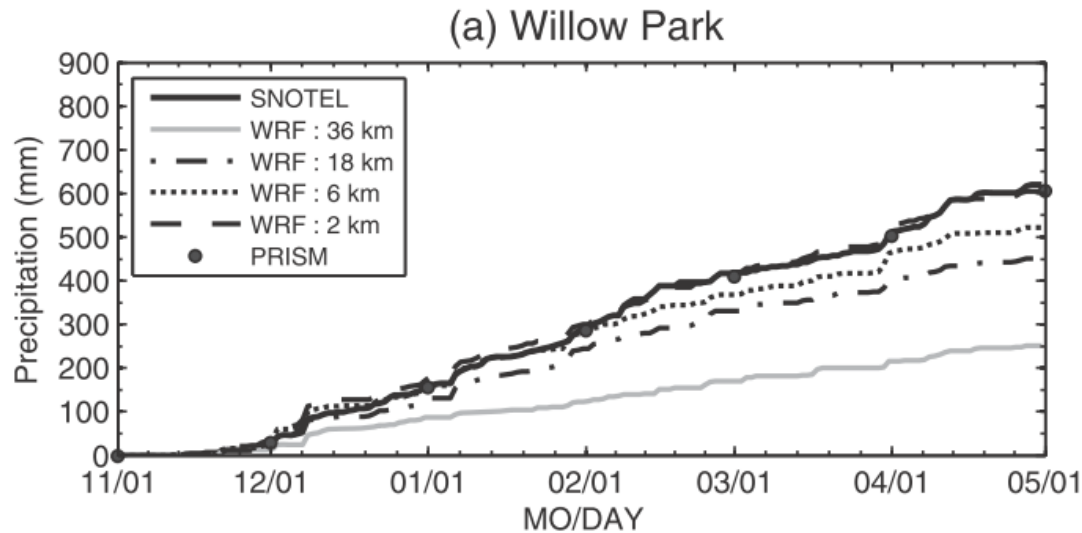
The overestimation of precipitation in reanalysis is reduced by 35% in DDM, however still exists.



Gao et al., *J. Clim.* 2015a



# CPS in the world



Rasmussen et al. *J. Clim.* 2011

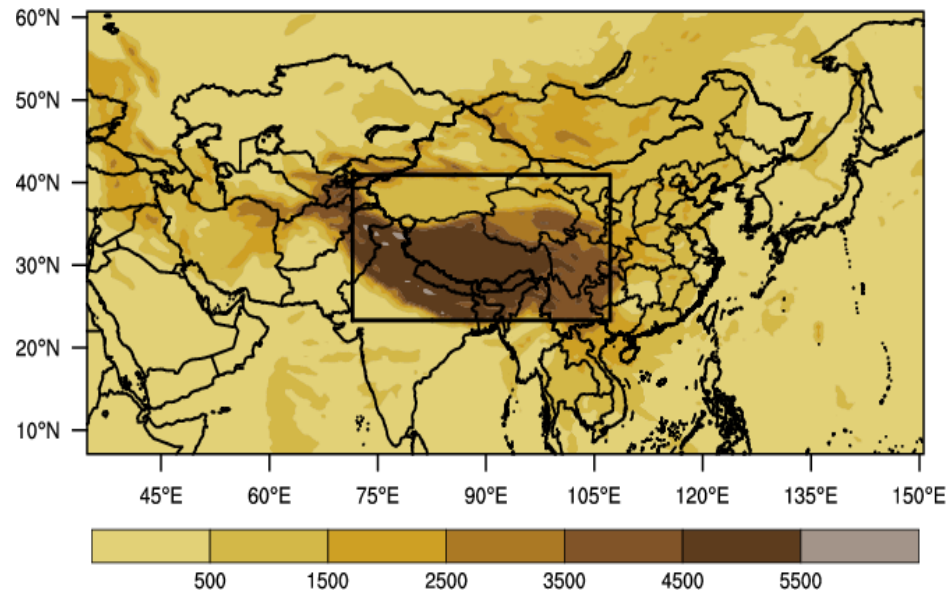
Bruintjes et al. 1994; Gaudet and Cotton 1998; Colle et al. 2000, 2005, 2008; Garvert et al. 2007; others...

# CPS in the Tibet

## ➤ WRF

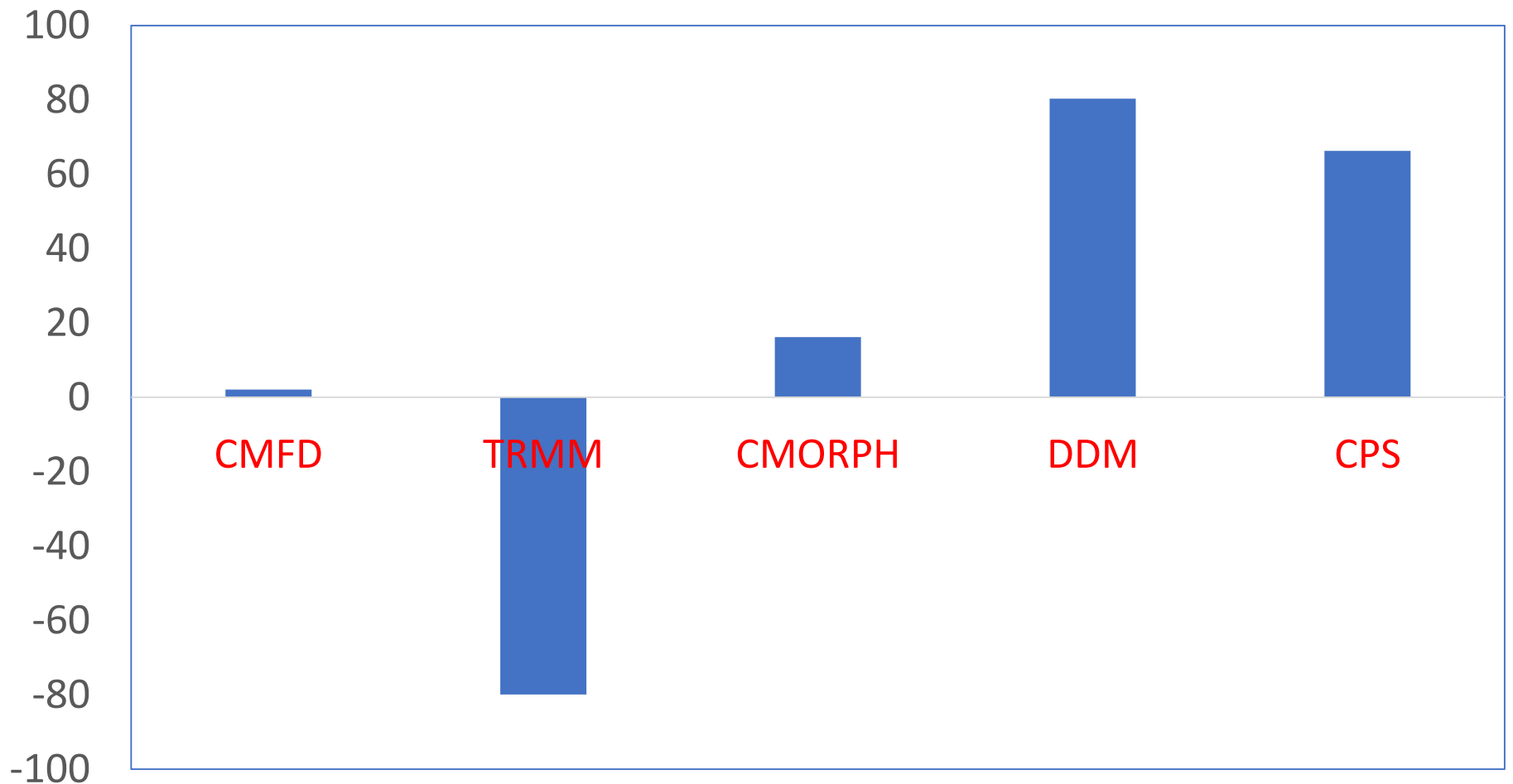
Horizontal resolution 28km  
nesting 4km

Nov 1<sup>st</sup> 2013-May 31<sup>st</sup> 2014

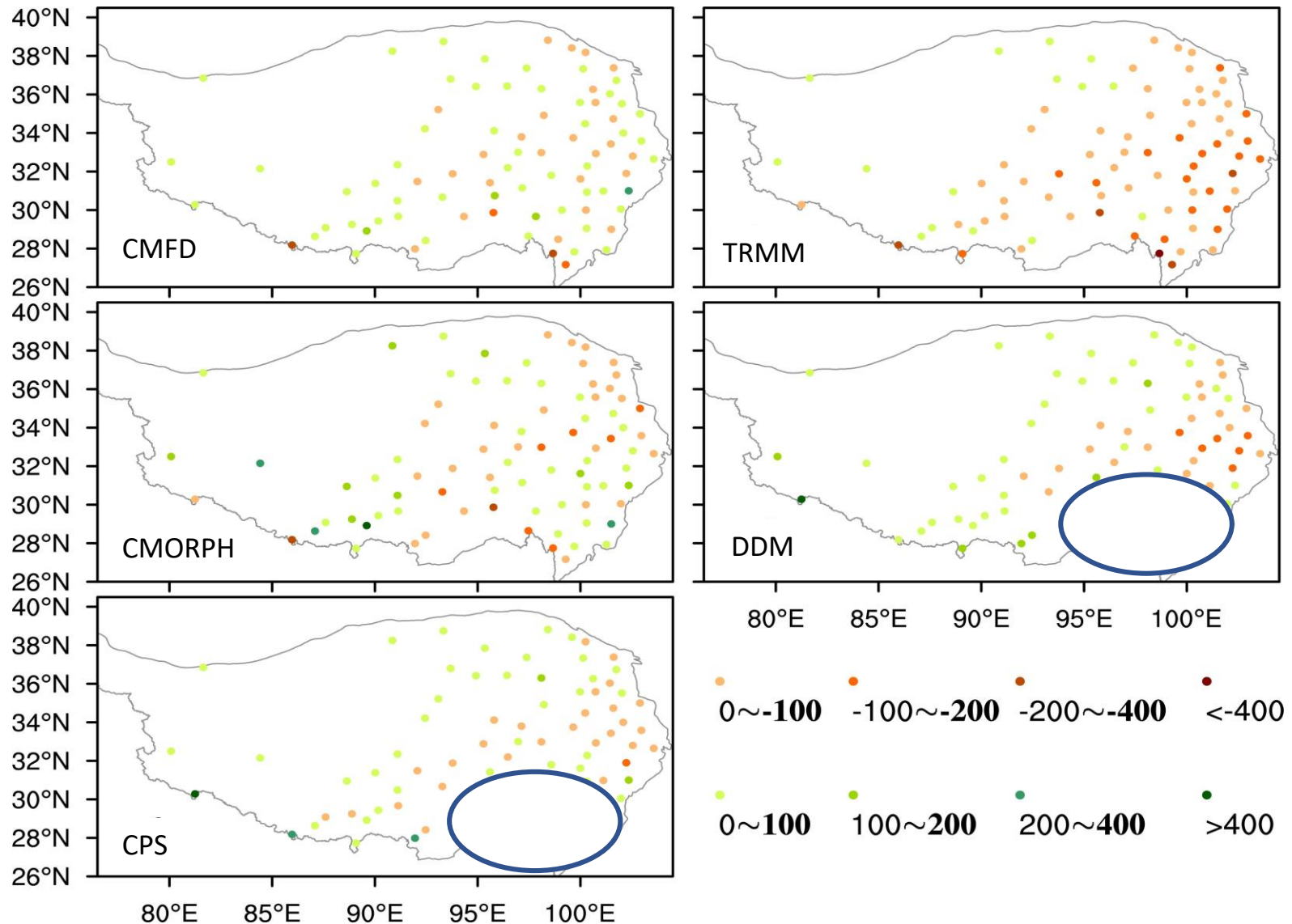


- CAM shortwave scheme and longwave scheme (Collins et al. 2004)
- The WRF Single-Moment 6-class (WSM6)
- Kain–Fritsch convection scheme (Kain, 2004)
- Yonsei University PBL scheme (Hong and Pan 1996)
- Noah LSM (Chen and Dudhia 2001)

# Precipitation biases averaged over stations

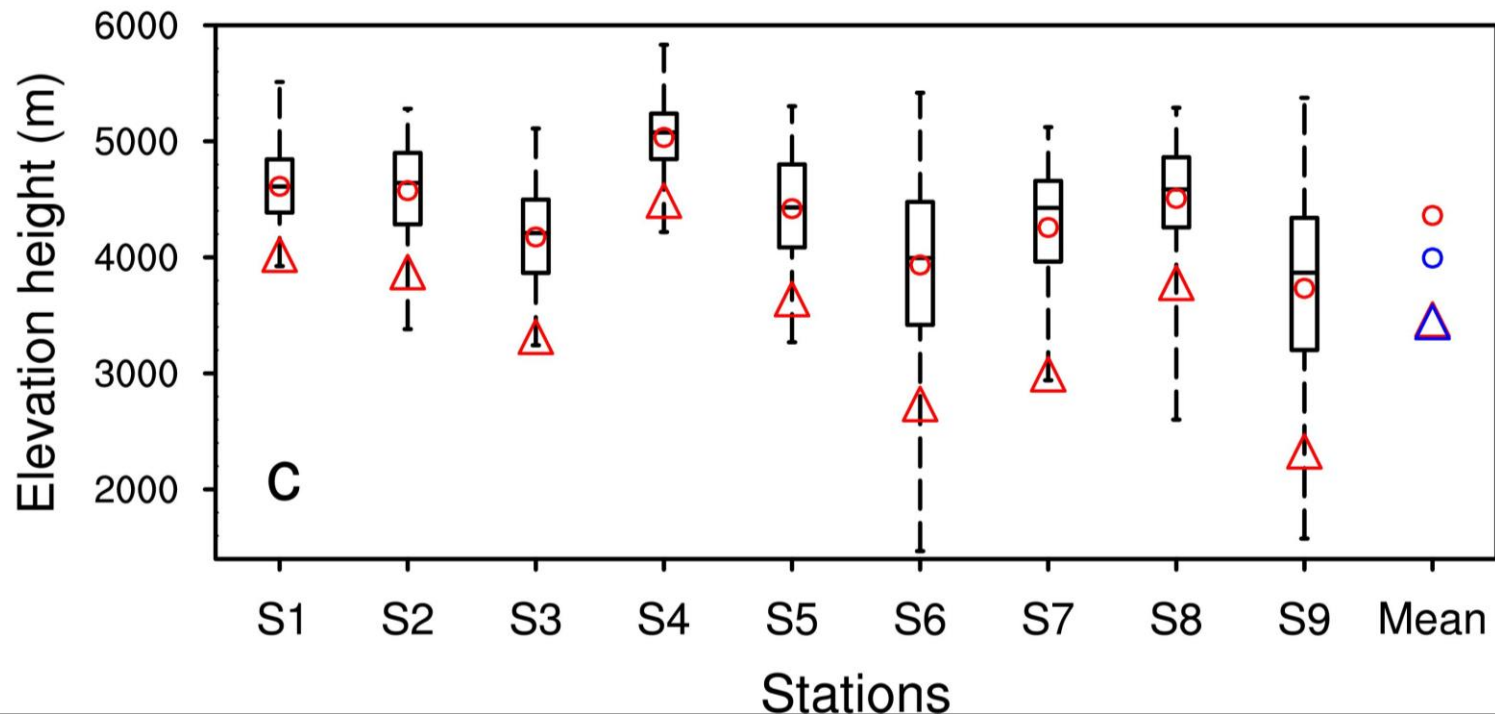


# Distribution of accumulation precipitation biases compared to CMA station records



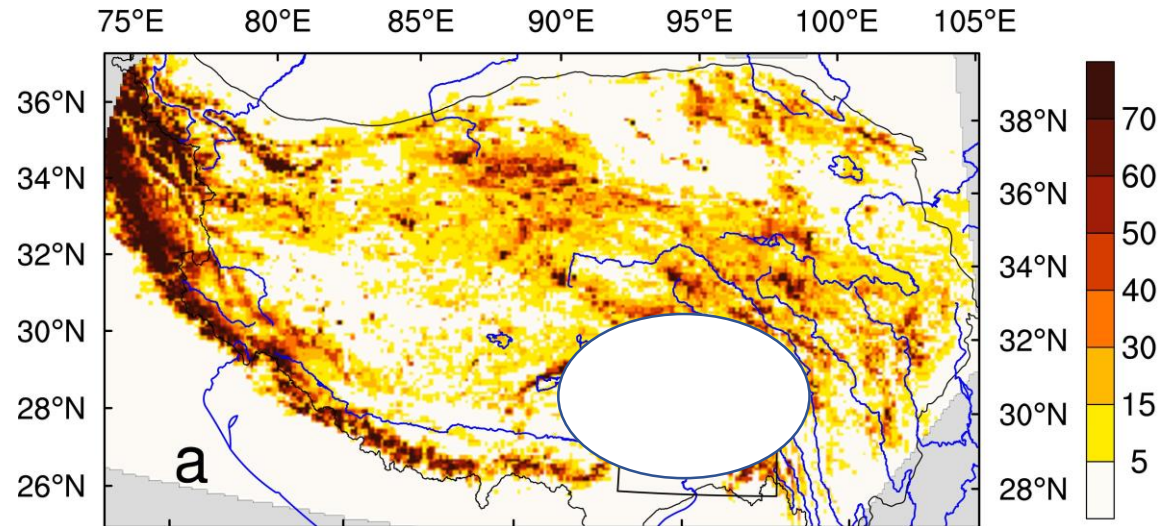


# Topography differences between 4km grid cells and stations in the Brahmaputra Grand Canyon

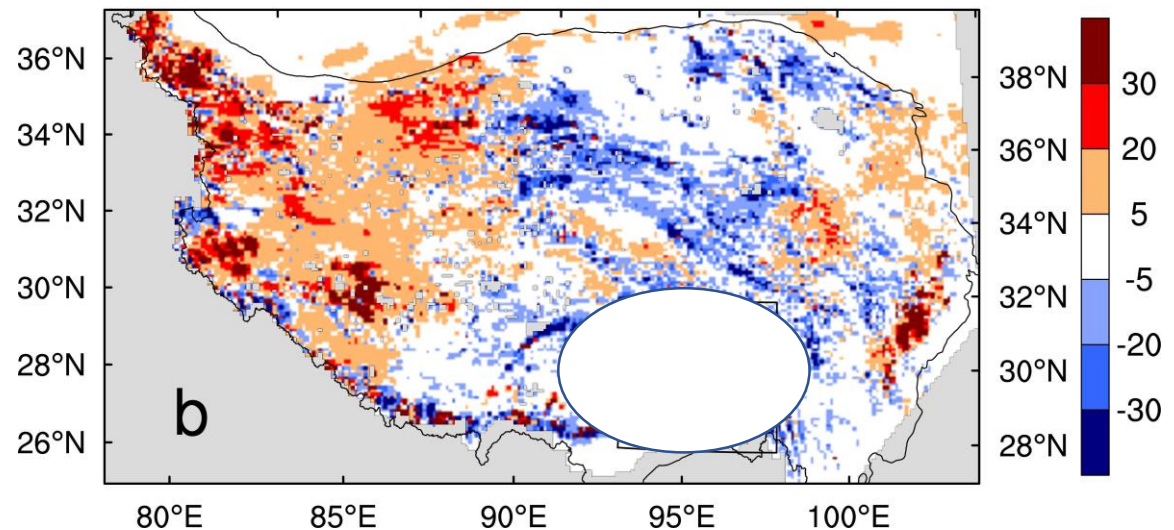


# Noah-MP simulated snow cover fraction

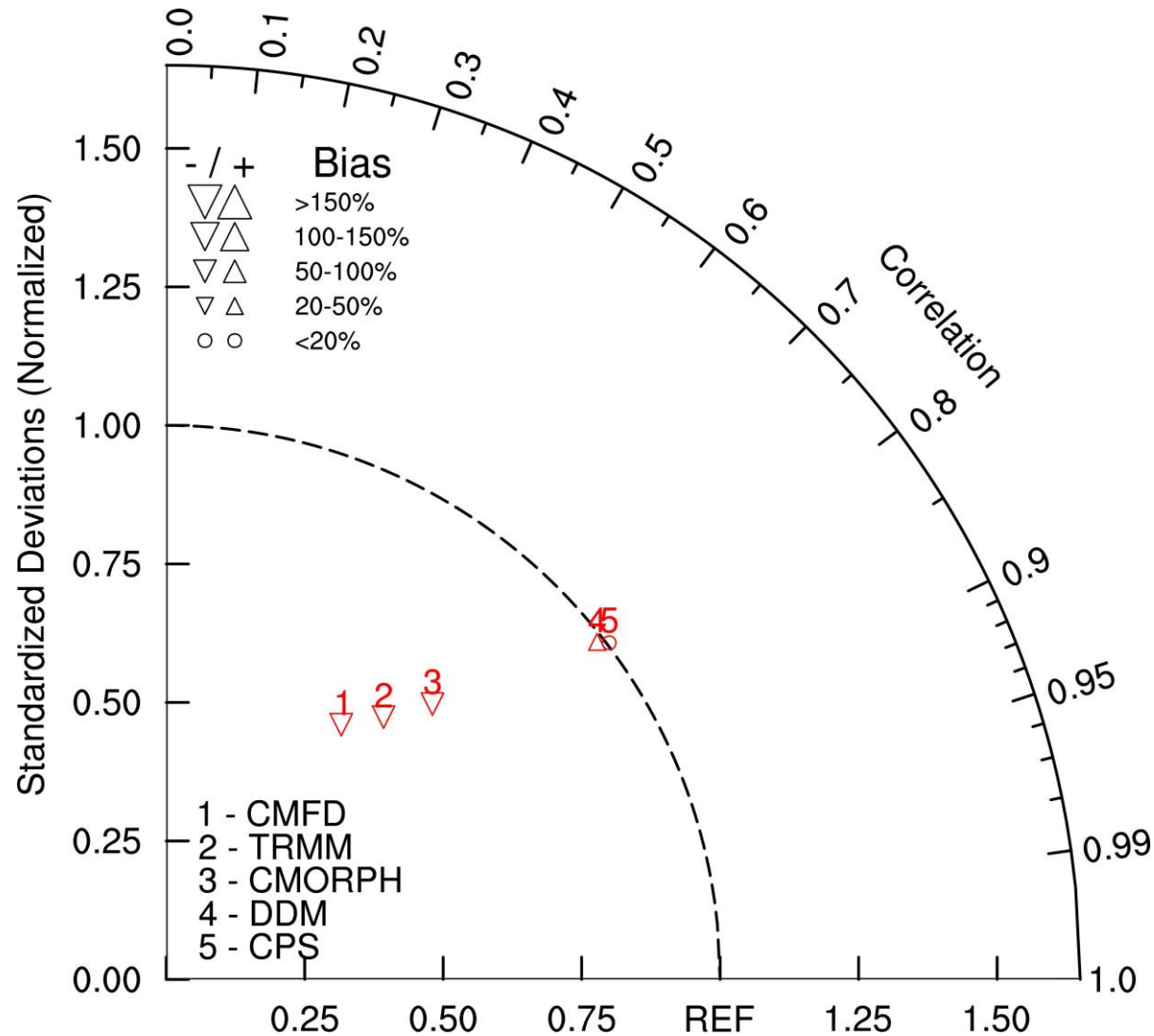
MODIS



Noah-MP  
driven by CMFD  
underestimates  
SCF

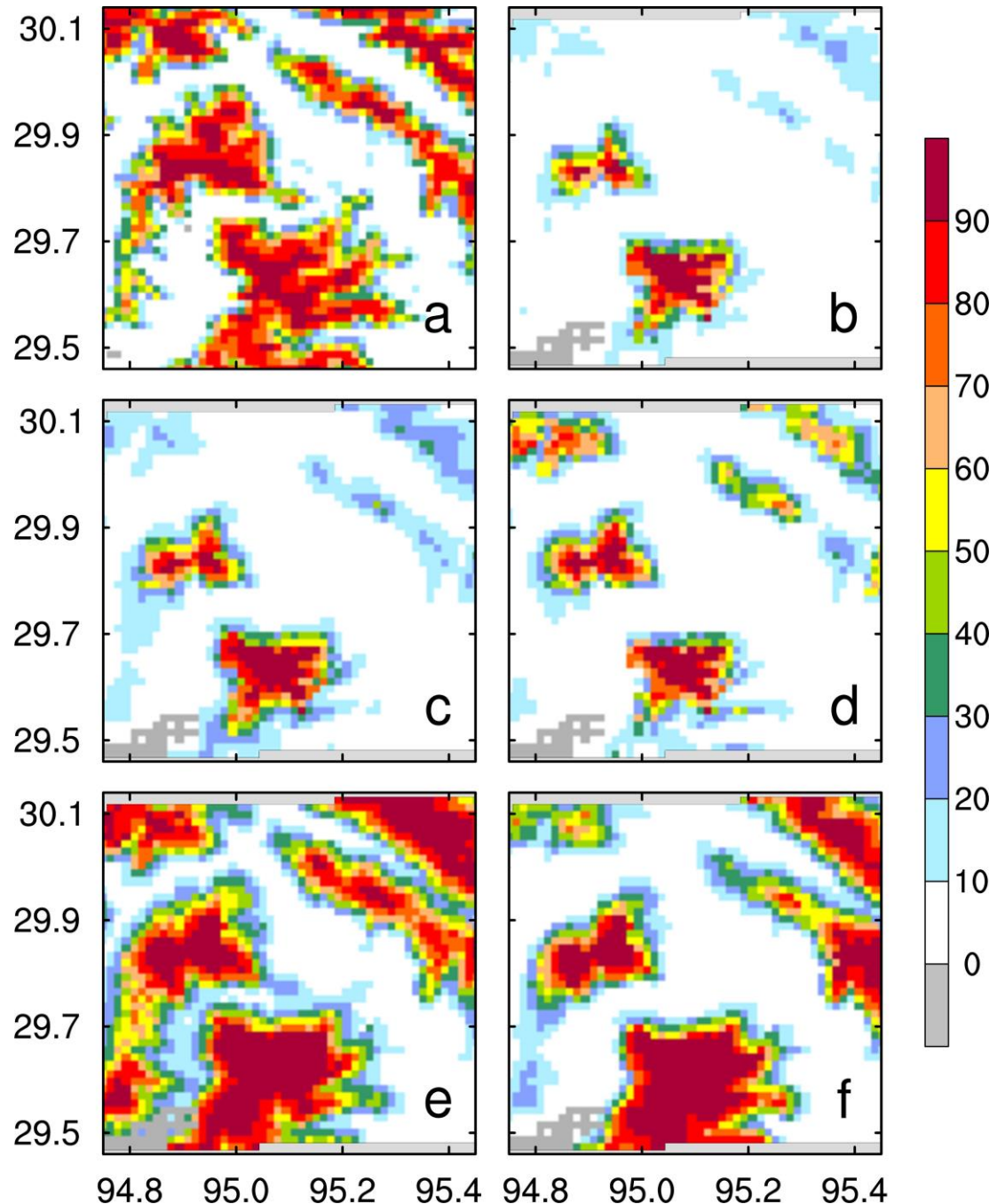


# Taylor diagram of SCF simulations driven by multi precipitation datasets



# Spatial distribution of snow cover fraction

- a) MODIS
- Noah-MP runs driven by precipitation of
- b) CMFD
- c) TRMM
- d) CMORPH
- e) DDM
- f) CPS





# Summary

- Five precipitation datasets show great uncertainties in the TP compared to CMA station records.
- Noah-MP run driven by the merged precipitation datasets substantially underestimates snow cover fraction in the central and eastern TP, in particular, in the Brahmaputra Grand Canyon.
- Simulated snow cover fraction driven by DDM and CFS precipitation agree MODIS snow cover fraction much better than the three merged precipitation driven runs.