

基于WRF-VPRM模式的中国 CO₂数值模拟研究

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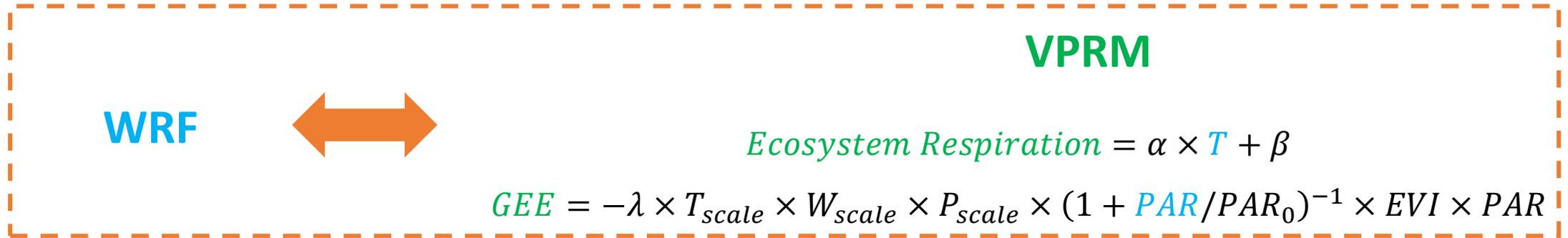
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报告提纲

- 大气-生态耦合模式WRF-VPRM
- 北美和东亚的CO₂数值模拟试验

WRF-VPRM简介

- Weather Research and Forecasting (WRF) model: 数值天气预报模式
- Vegetation Photosynthesis and Respiration Model (VPRM): 陆面CO₂通量模式
- Online coupled WRF-VPRM: 耦合模式



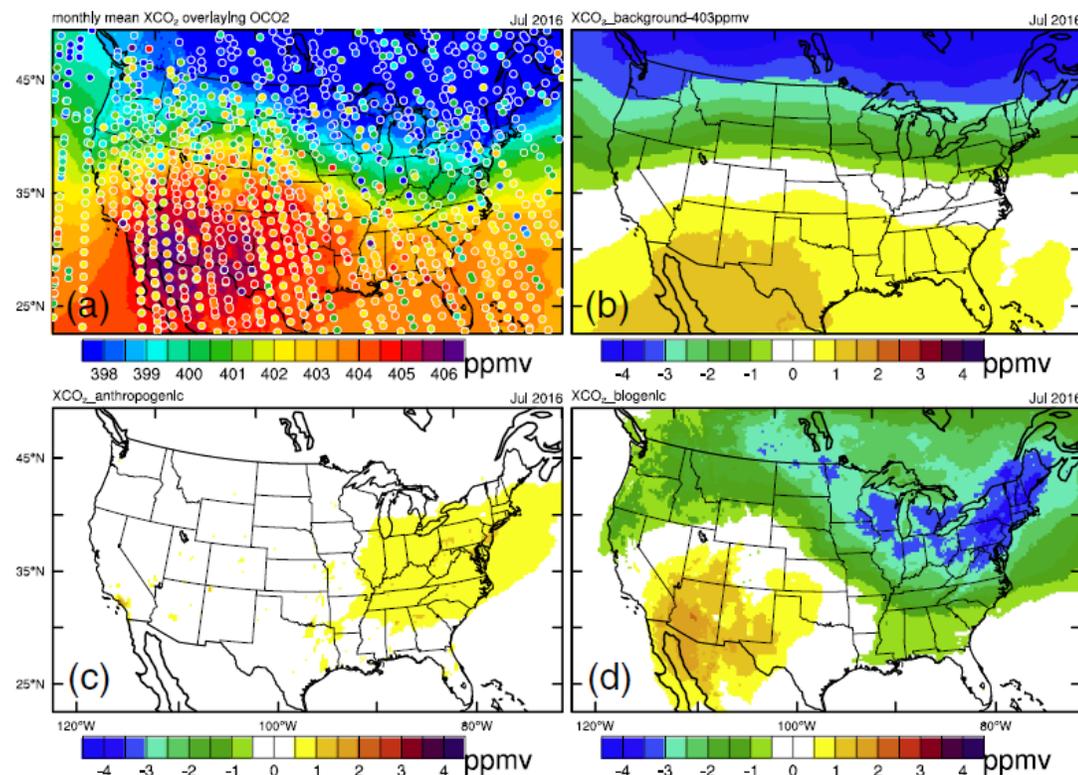
WRF-VPRM 模式系统的建立

模式系统的建立 (输入数据、参数化方案)

Summary of the Configuration for WRF-VPRM Downscaling

Short wave radiation	Dudhia
Long wave radiation	Rapid radiative transfer model (RRTM)
Boundary layer	YSU
Microphysics	Morrison
Cumulus	Grell-3
Land surface model	NOAH
Vertical levels	47
Horizontal resolution	12 km × 12 km with 266 × 443 grid points
Time step	60 s
Meteorological initial and lateral boundary conditions	NCEP/DOE Reanalysis 2 (R2)
CO ₂ initial and lateral boundary conditions	CT2017 global simulation 3° × 2° outputs
Interior nudging nudging variables	Spectral nudging horizontal wind components, temperature, and geopotential height
nudging coefficient	$3 \times 10^{-5} \text{ s}^{-1}$
nudging height	above PBL
wave number	5 and 3 in the zonal and meridional directions, respectively
nudging period	throughout the downscaling simulation

模式与OCO-2卫星产品的比较



WRF-VPRM的最新发展

- 根据北美观测数据重新推导了呼吸过程的计算方法，新增了对植被、水应力、温度非线性响应的考虑

$$Ecosystem\ Respiration = \alpha \times T + \beta$$

$$Ecosystem\ Respiration = \beta + \alpha_1 \times T + \alpha_2 \times T^2 + \gamma \times EVI + k_1 \times W_{scale} + k_2 \times W_{scale} + k_3 \times W_{scale} \times T^2$$

□ 近两年的发展

2019.08: Hu et al. (JAMES) – 模式系统的建立，在北美的数值模拟应用

2020.03: Li et al. (JGR) – 在中国东北地区的应用与评估

2021.03: Hu et al. (JGR) – 模式对呼吸过程计算的改进

2021.04: Hu et al. (JGR) – CO₂与大气污染的协同模拟与分析

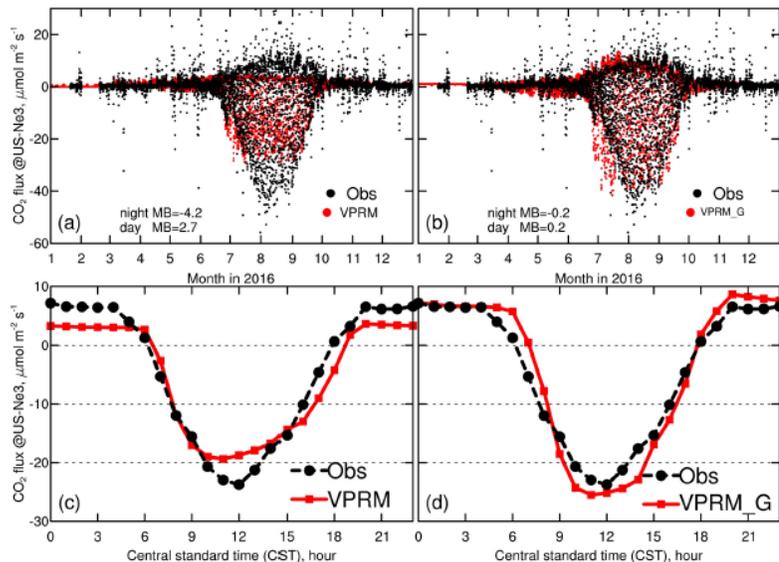
2021.05: Dong et al. (ACP) – 中国多年CO₂的数值模拟与分析

Implementation of Improved Parameterization of Terrestrial Flux in WRF-VPRM Improves the Simulation of Nighttime CO₂ Peaks and a Daytime CO₂ Band Ahead of a Cold Front

Xiao-Ming Hu¹, Sharon M. Gourdj², Kenneth J. Davis^{3,4}, Qingyu Wang⁵, Yao Zhang⁶, Ming Xue⁷, Sha Feng⁸, Berrien Moore⁹, and Sean M. R. Crowell⁷

模式机理的改进

模式与塔基观测的比较

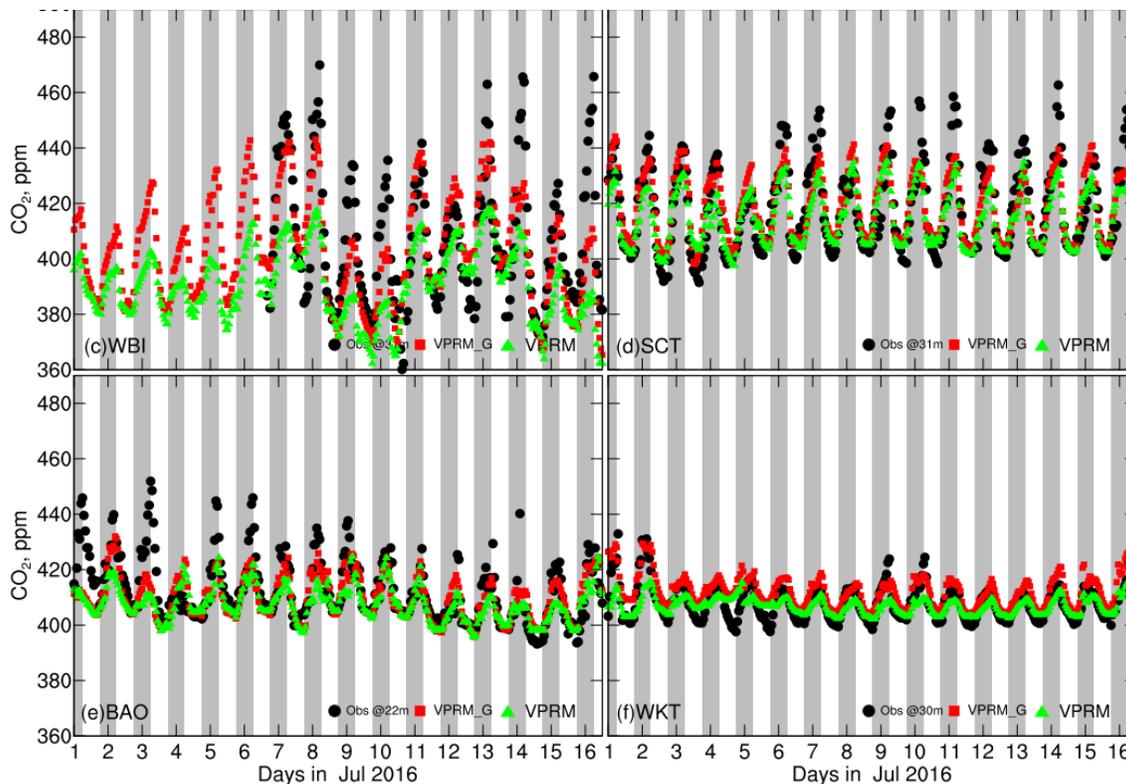


改进前



改进后

模式与地表观测的比较



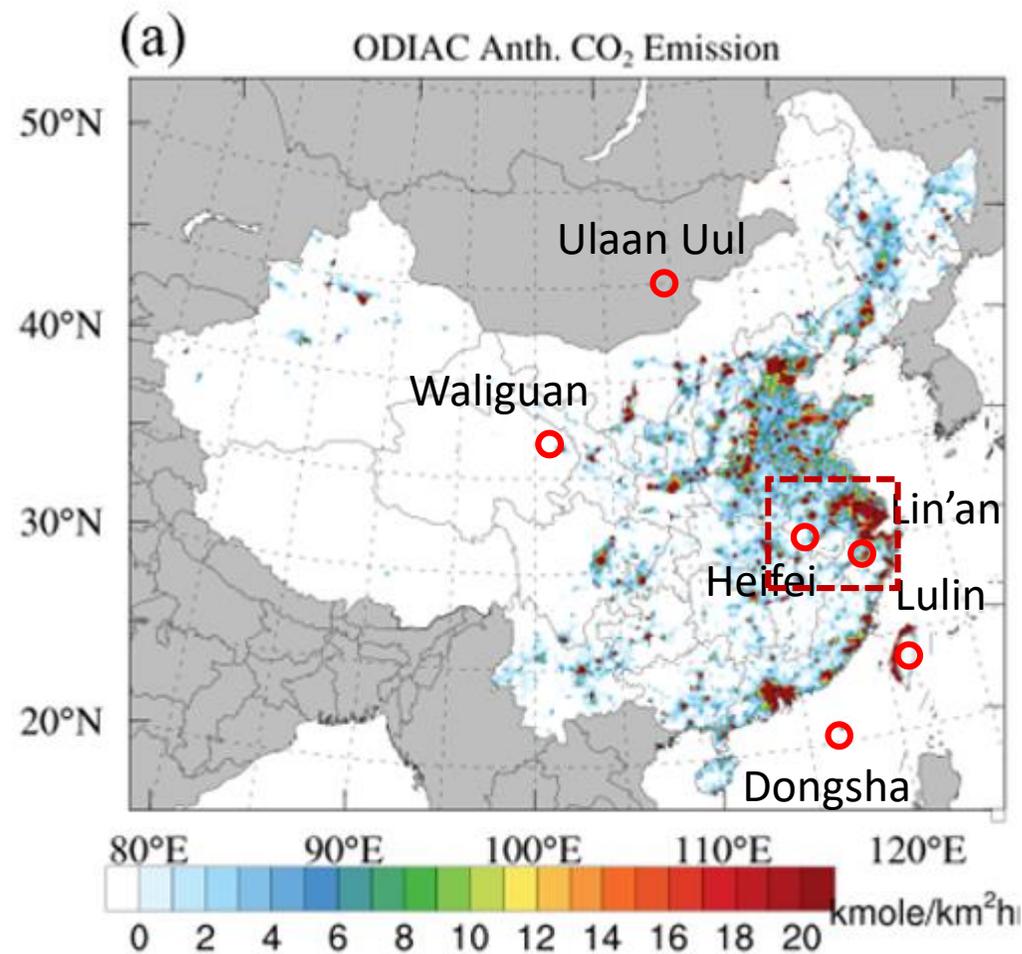
提高了模式对CO₂峰值的模拟能力

长期 (2016-2018) 数值模拟

Analysis of CO₂ spatio-temporal variations in China
using a weather–biosphere online coupled model

Xinyi Dong^{1,2}, Man Yue^{1,2}, Yujun Jiang^{3,4}, Xiao-Ming Hu⁵, Qianli Ma⁴, Jingliao Pu³, and Guangqiang Zhou⁶

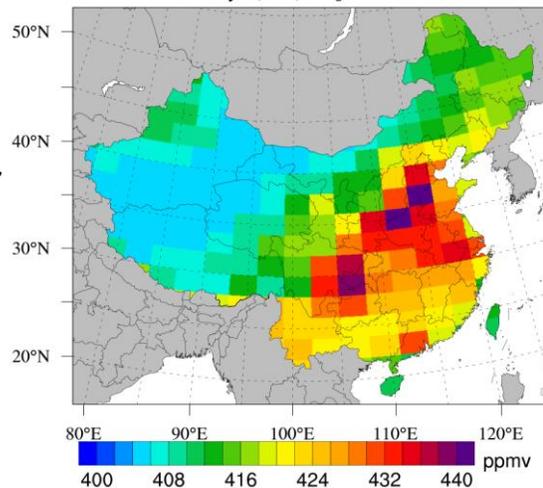
- 格网大小: 20km (长三角4km)
- 垂直分层: 48layer (50hPa top)
- 人为排放: ODIAC (monthly, 0.1°)
- 海洋通量: Takahashi et al. 2009
- 初始场、边界场: CarbonTracker
- 模拟时间: 2016-2018逐小时输出
- 数据量: 10TB



CO₂模拟：空间分布

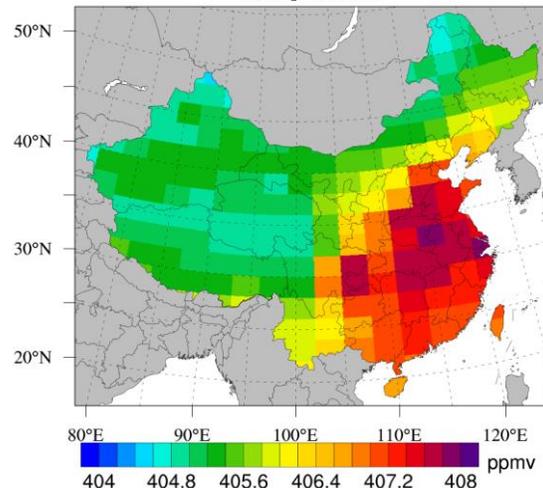
近地表CO₂浓度

1stlayer(25m) CO₂ - CT2019

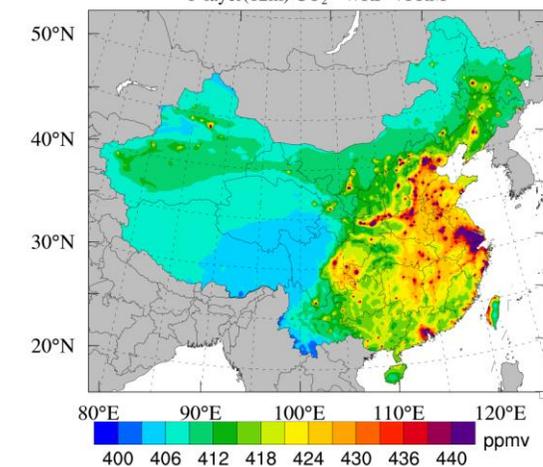


柱浓度XCO₂

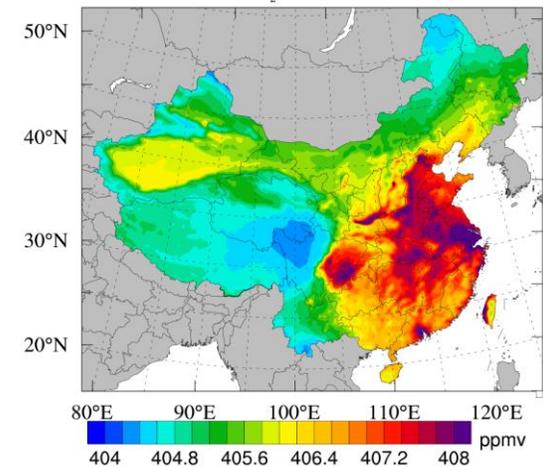
XCO₂ - CT2019



1stlayer(12m) CO₂ - WRF-VPRM



XCO₂ - WRF-VPRM



- WRF-VPRM模拟的近地表CO₂与ODIAC排放的空间分布一致
- CarbonTracker对城市地区近地表CO₂浓度的模拟**显著低于**WRF-VPRM
- WRF-VPRM与CarbonTracker柱浓度的空间分布基本一致，在塔克拉玛干地区**显著高估**
- 近地表CO₂的空间梯度变化大于柱浓度XCO₂，WRF-VPRM表现出的梯度大于CarbonTracker

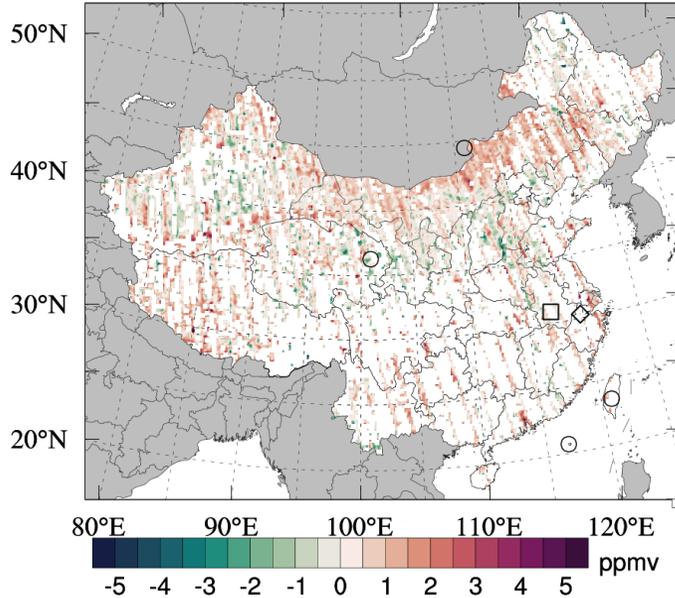
CarbonTracker

WRF-VPRM

XCO₂模拟：与OCO-2的对比

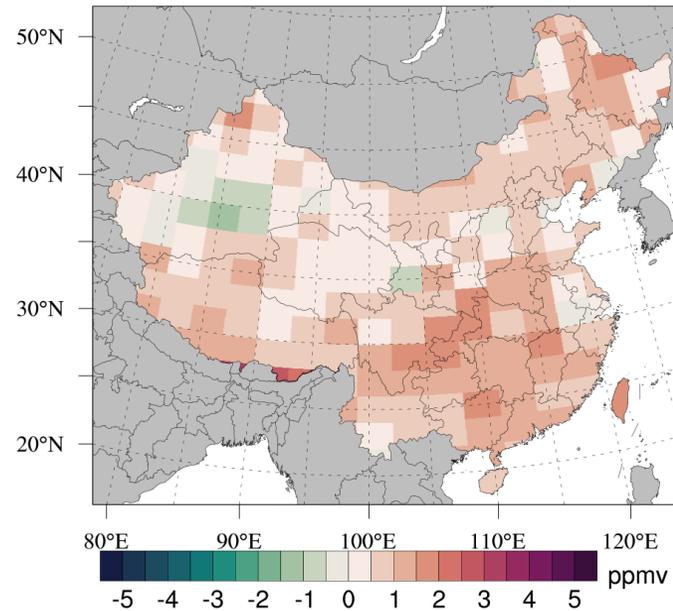
WRF-VPRM

XCO₂ Sim. Bias - WRF-VPRM



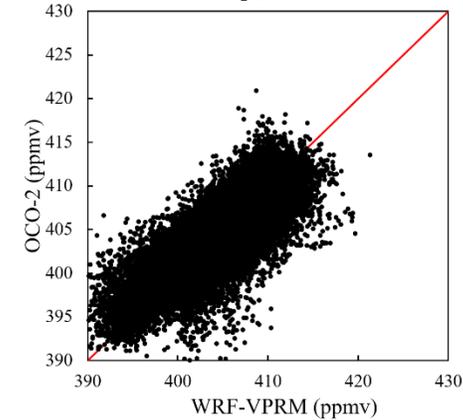
CarbonTracker

XCO₂ Sim. Bias - CT2019



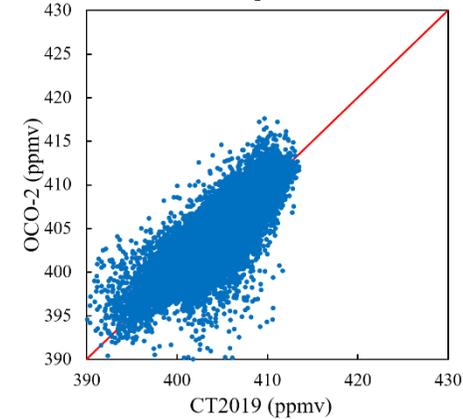
WRF-VPRM

OCO-2 XCO₂ (vs WRF-VPRM)



CarbonTracker

OCO-2 XCO₂ (vs CT2019)

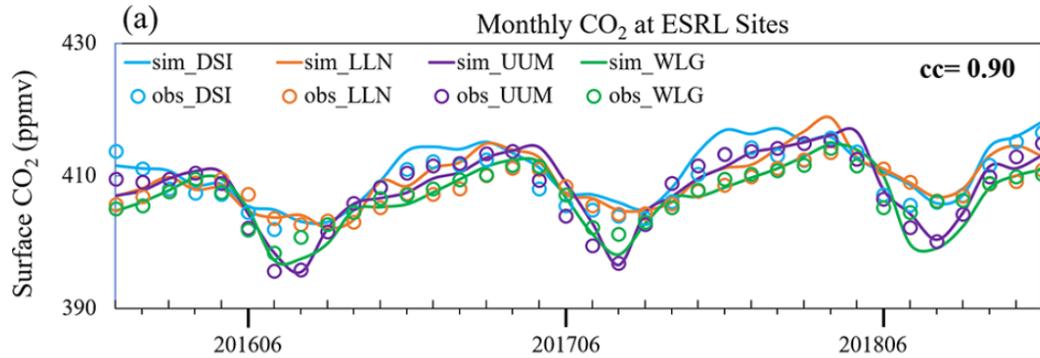


日均柱浓度的平均误差：

- WRF-VPRM : 0.76ppmv (0.19%)
- CarbonTracker: 0.54ppmv (0.13%)

CO₂模拟：与地基观测的对比

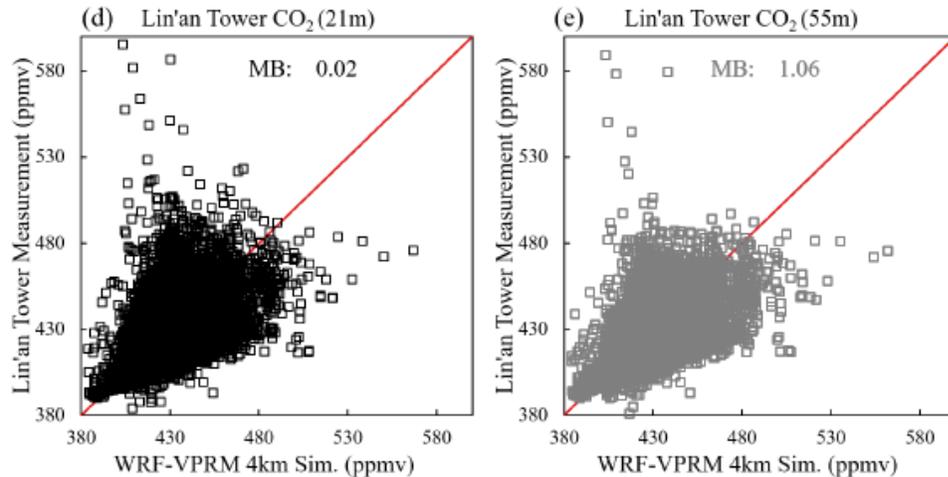
ESRL站点
观测



• WRF-VPRM

- 在ESRL站点的月均值误差 **0.69ppmv (0.17%)**
- 在临安站的逐小时误差 **0.02/1.06ppmv (0.01%/0.25%)**

临安区塔基观测



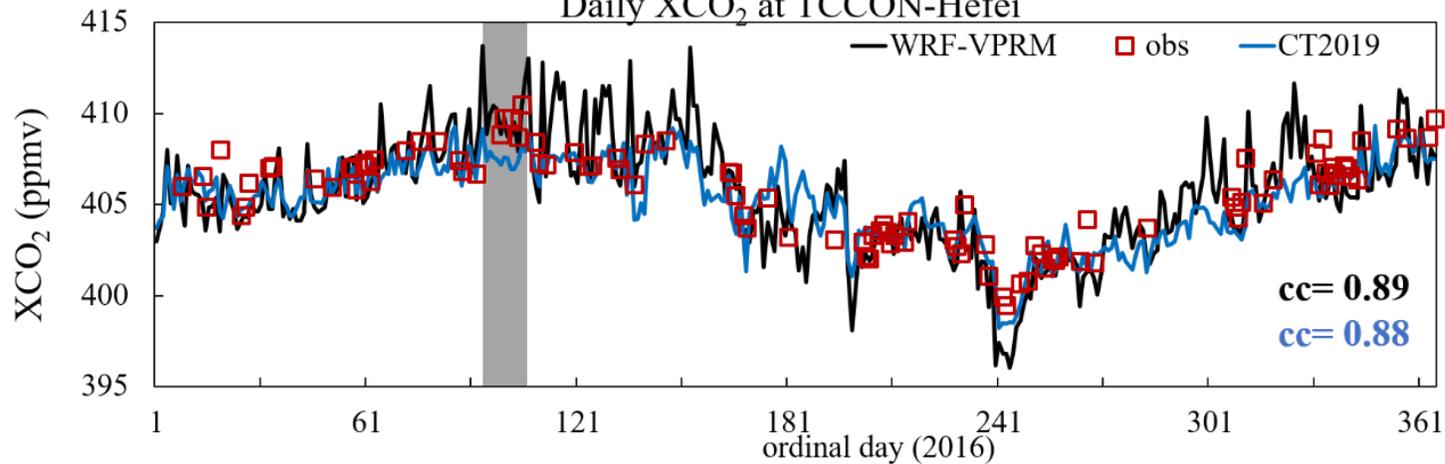
• 观测数据表现出显著的上升趋势

- ESRL: **2.2ppmv/yr, 0.56%/yr** (WRF-VPRM: 0.64%/yr)
- 临安区塔基观测: **2.8ppmv/yr, 0.67%/yr** (WRF-VPRM: 0.35%/yr)

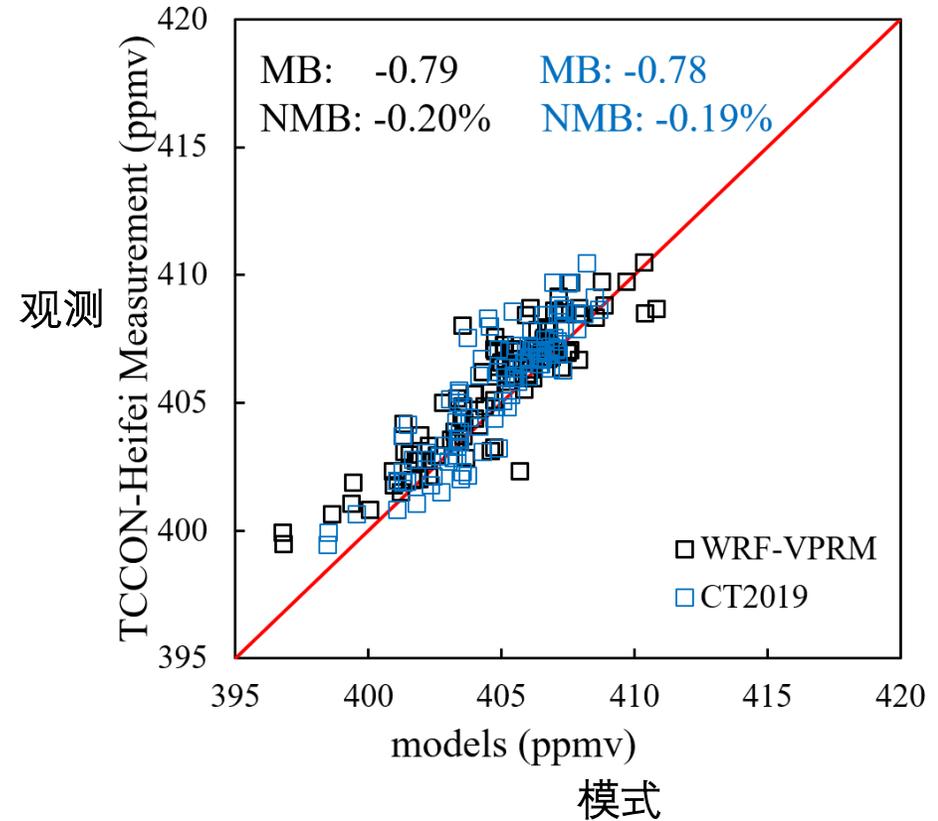
XCO₂模拟：时间序列

TCCON合肥站柱浓度观测

Daily XCO₂ at TCCON-Hefei



TCCON-Hefei XCO₂

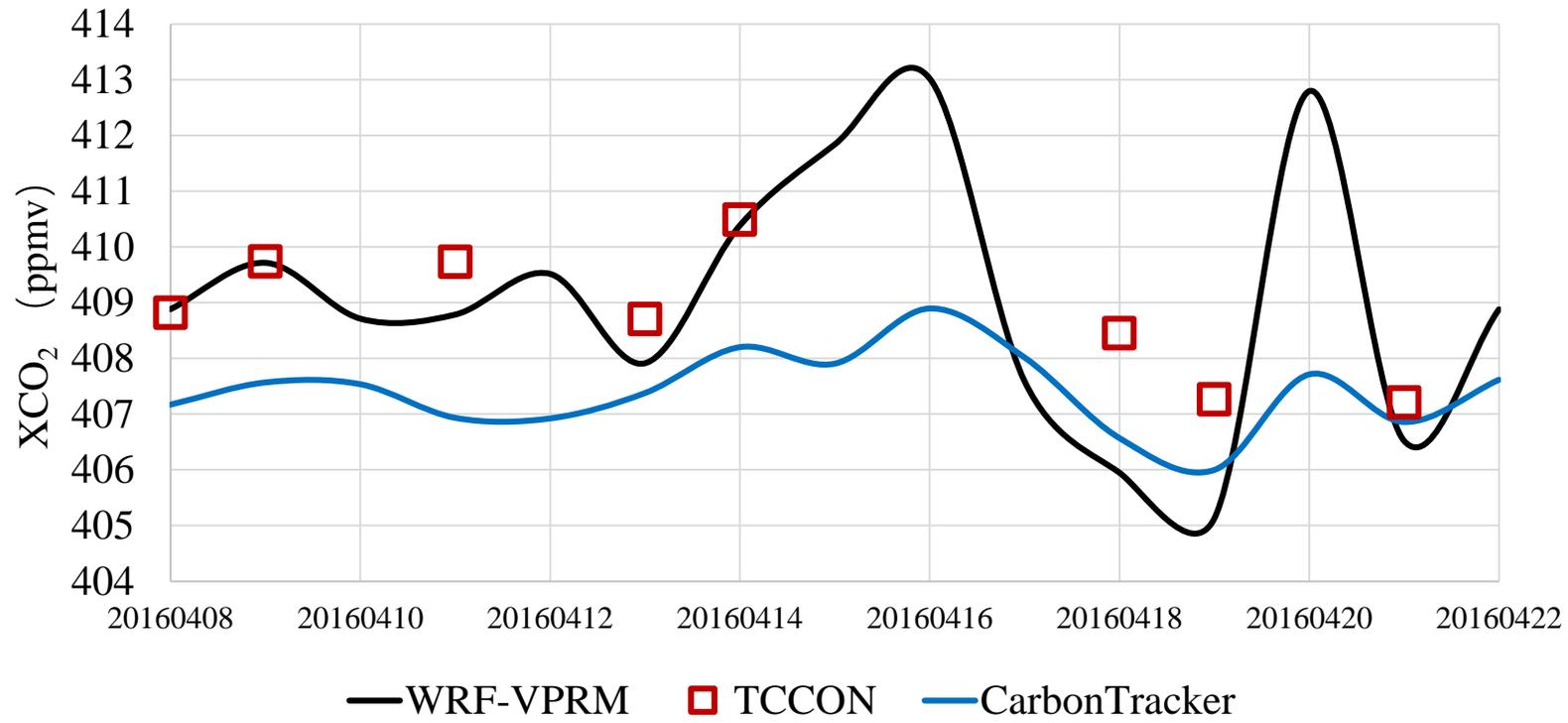


- 在TCCON合肥站的柱浓度观测

- WRF-VPRM的日均值误差 **-0.79ppmv (-0.20%)**
- CarbonTracker的日均值误差 **-0.78ppmv (-0.19%)**

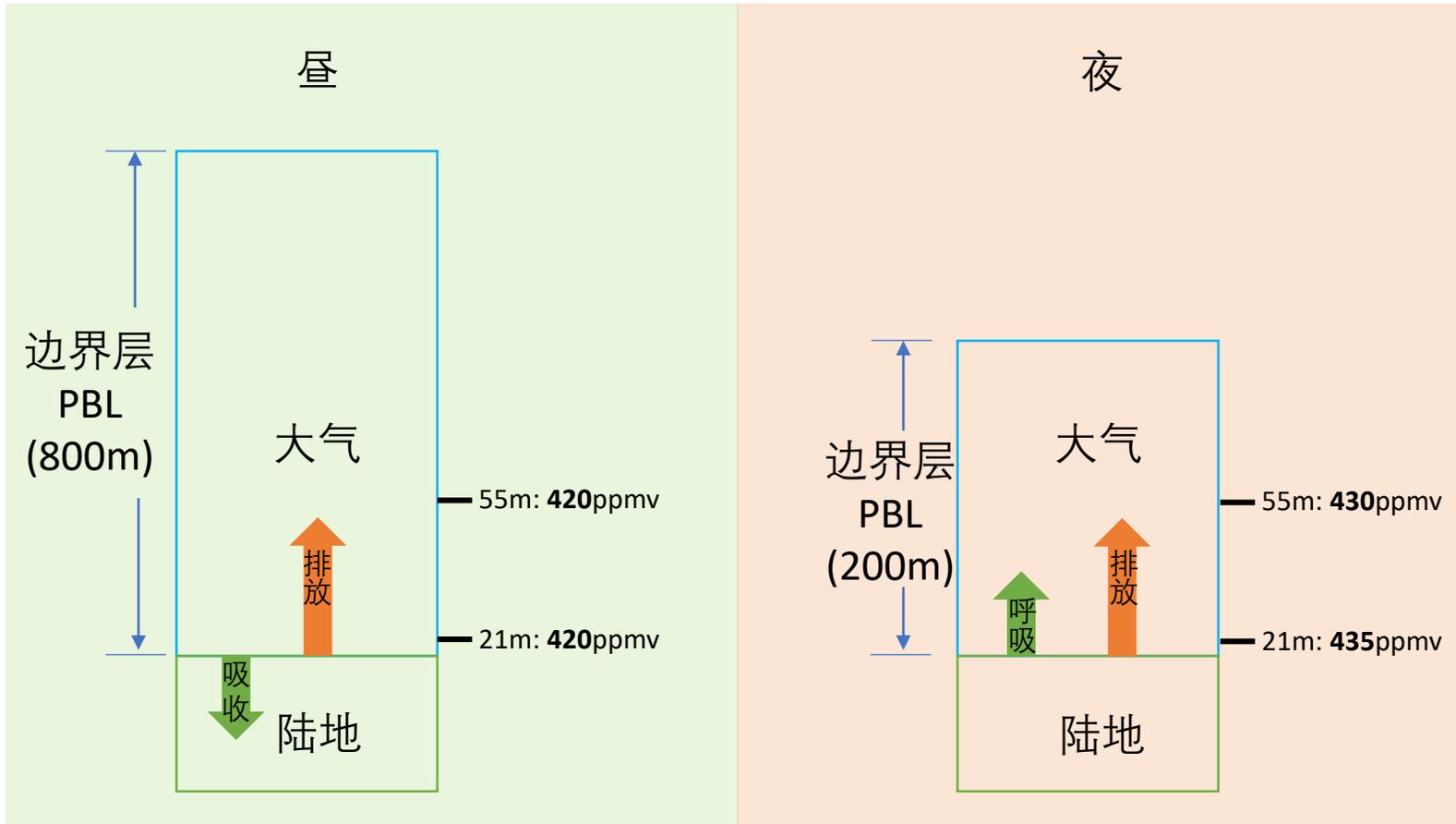
CO₂模拟：时间序列

Daily XCO₂ at TCCON-Heifei



- WRF-VPRM模拟的XCO₂日均变化 (~5ppmv) 大于 CarbonTracker (~2ppmv)
- WRF-VPRM认为中尺度天气过程 (例如冷锋过境) 会导致 CO₂浓度的剧烈波动, 但往往伴随多云、降雨等恶劣条件, 导致观测数据缺失

临安站：边界层对CO₂垂直梯度的影响



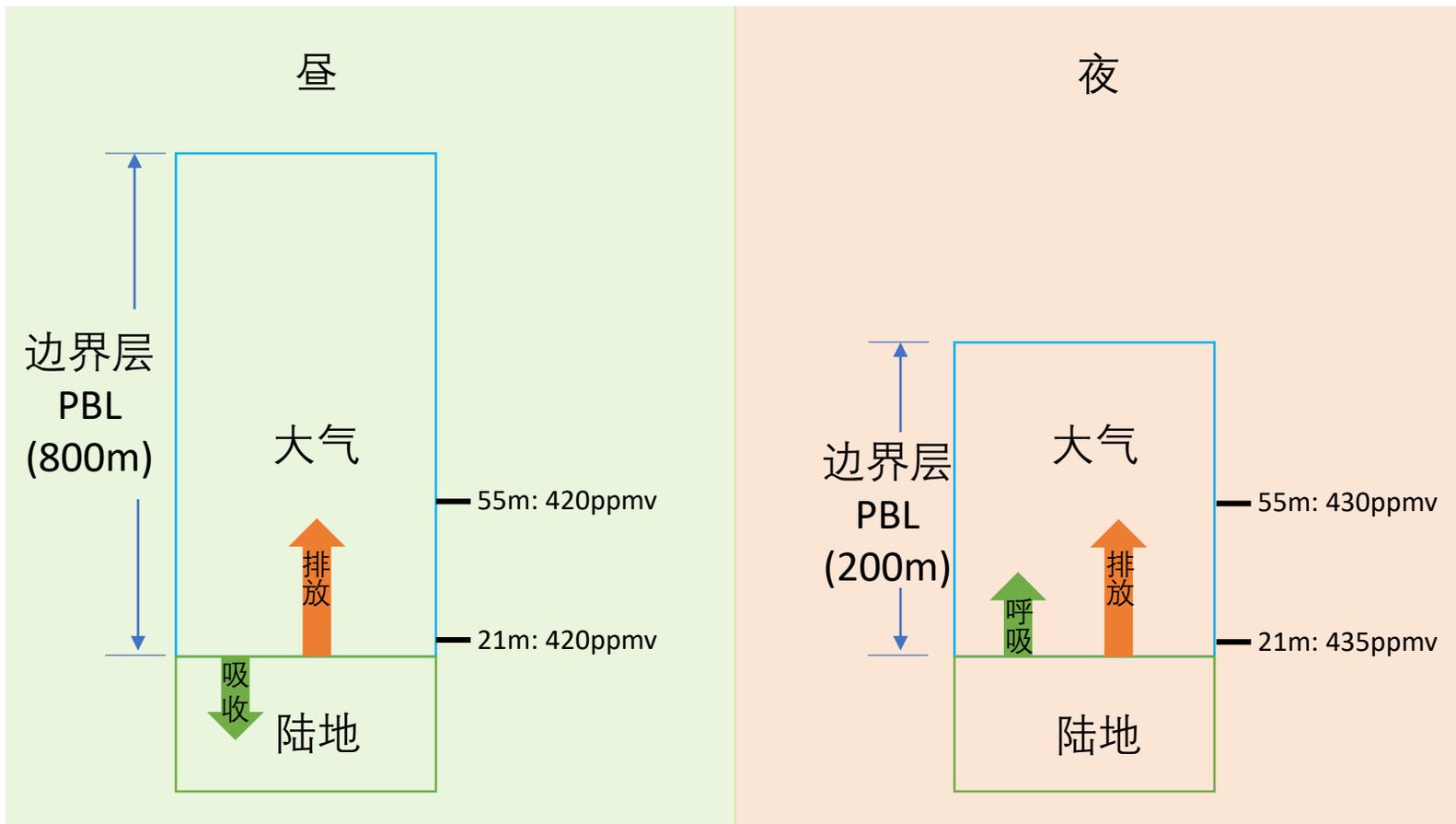
临安区塔基监测站



PBL高（扩散范围大），地表光合作用强（-）

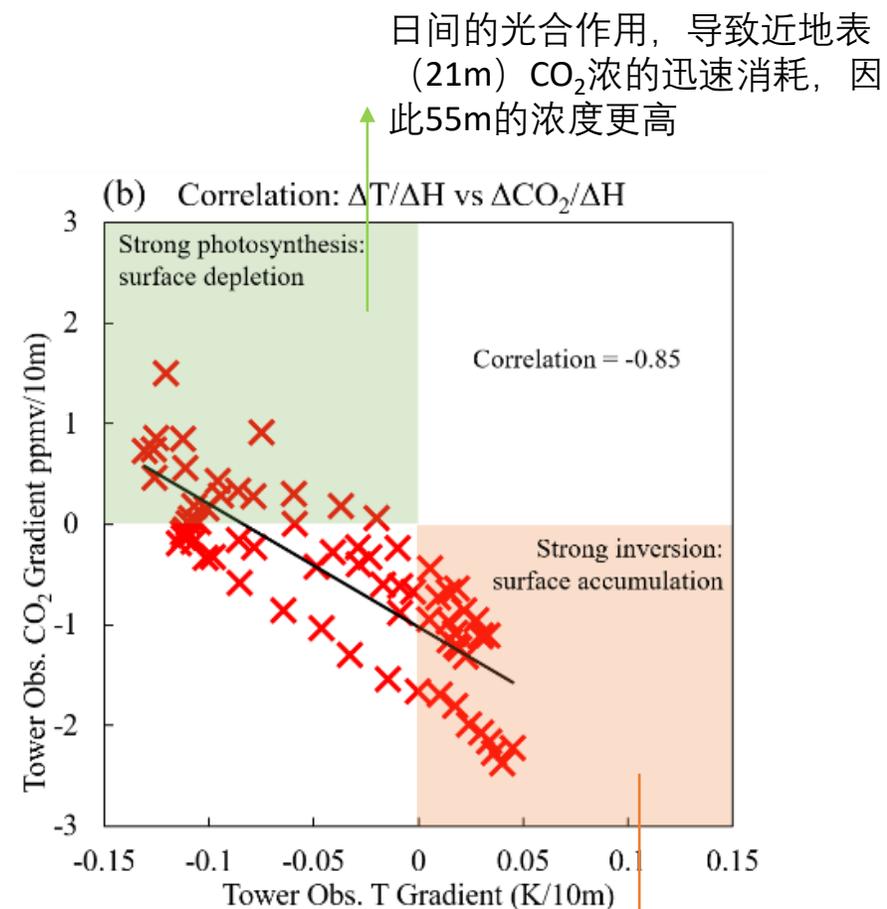
PBL低（扩散范围小），地表呼吸作用强（+）

临安站：边界层对CO₂垂直梯度的影响



PBL高（扩散范围大），地表光合作用强（-）

PBL低（扩散范围小），地表呼吸作用强（+）



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