

Development of a daily grid precipitation analysis dataset over Asia

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Asian Precipitation -- Highly Resolved Observational Data Integration Towards Evaluation of the Water Resources (APHRODITE's Water Resources)

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Background

Regional impact of global warming is estimated by using high-resolution climate models.

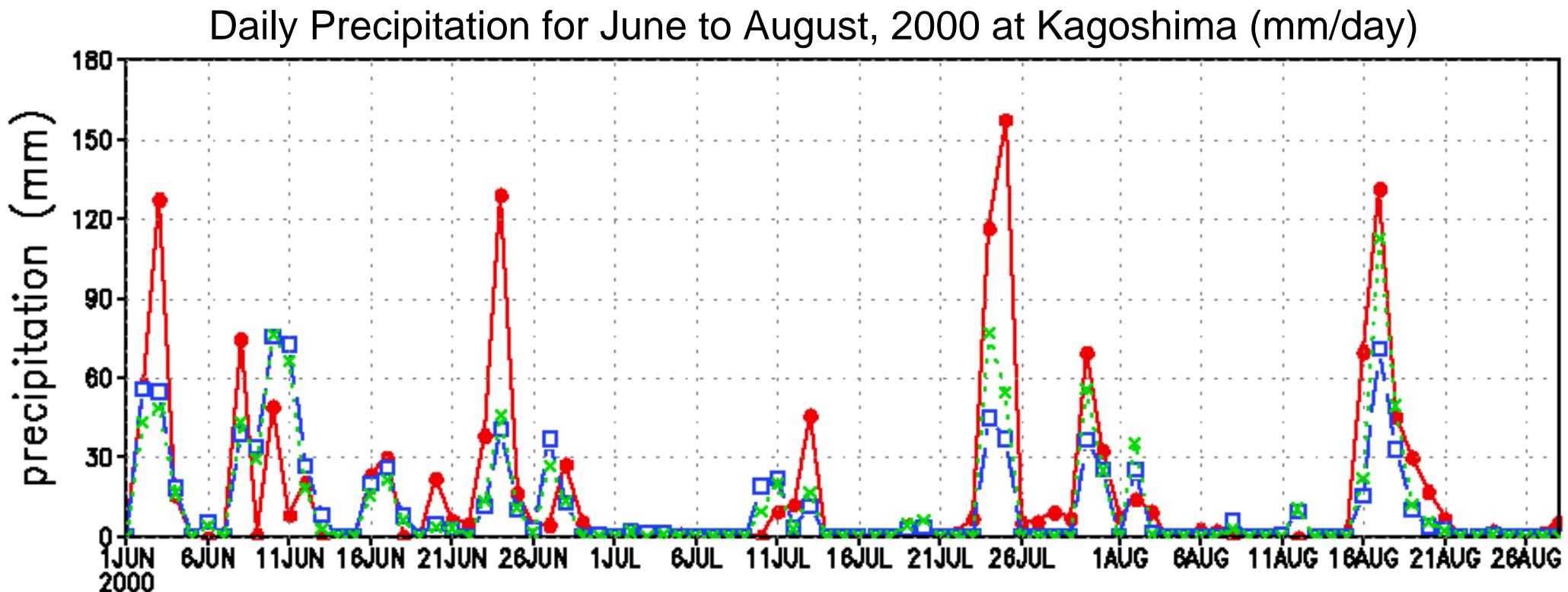
- Model validation: High resolution · Accuracy (Quantified)
- Statistical downscaling: Long-term data
- Climate impact on hydrological resources: Grid precipitation data
- Extreme events: High resolution · Accuracy · Long-term data
- Hydrological resources over mountains:
grid precipitation data + snow accumulation + temperature

Do we have sufficient data?

Grid precipitation data used for model validation

Data set	Source	Coverage	Time resolution	Horizontal resolution	Period	
Legates and Willmott	Rain gauge	Global Land	climatology	0.5 deg	1921-1980	
GPCP CMAP	Merged (GTS, IR, MW)	Global	monthly	2.5	1979-	
GPCP_pen CMAP_pen	Merged	Global	pentad	2.5	1979-	
GPCP1DD	IR	Global	daily	1	1997-	
CRU PREC/L	Rain gauge	Global Land	monthly	0.5	1900-1998 1948-2001	
TRMM	PR,TMI,VIRS 3B42(Ver6)	37N-37S 50N-50S	Path 3-hrly	4.3km(PR) 0.25	1997.12- 1998-	
CMORPH	MW+IR	60N-60S	30min	0.25	2002-	
GSMaP_TMI	TRMM/TMI	40N-40S	Daily	0.25	1998-2005	
GSMaP_MVK	MW+IR	60N-60S	hrly	0.1	2005.7	
Regional	East Asia			0.5	1978-2003.7 (1961- 2003)	
APHRODITE	Rain gauge	Regional Asia	daily	0.05(clim) 0.5	1978-2004	
analysis	India	Rain gauge	Regional	daily	1	1951-2004
Re-analysis	ECMWF JRA NCEP	Atmospheric observation + 4DDA(model)	Global	6-hrly	0.5 ~ 2.5	1957-2002 1979- 1948-

Can we use satellite-based daily precipitation data to study extreme events?



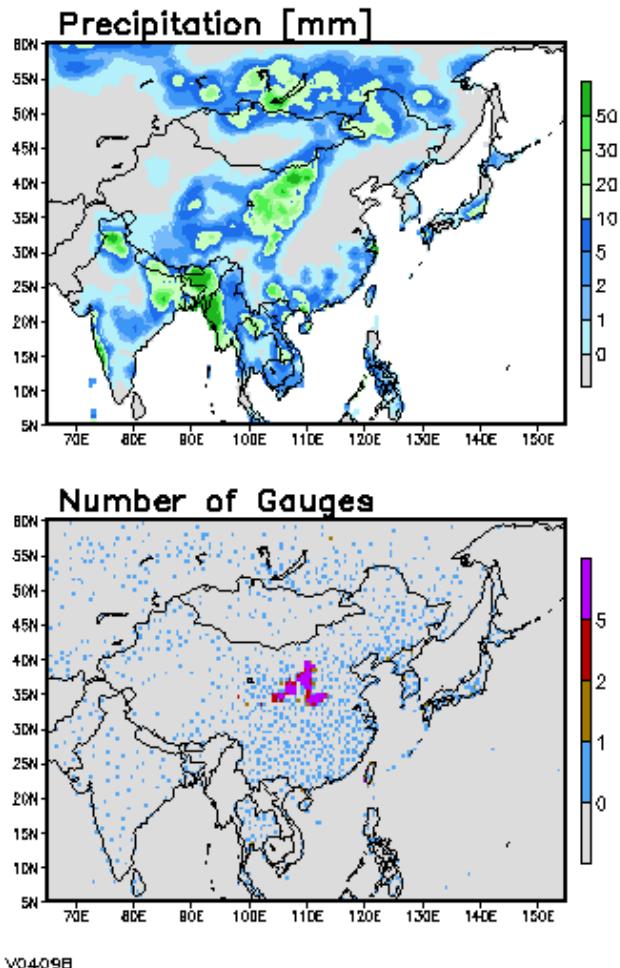
Satellite-based “observation” underestimates heavy precipitation compared to rain-gauge-based observation (Radar-AMeDAS)

Radar-AMeDAS
GPCP-1DD
× TRMM3B42

Satellite-based rainfall estimation is not sufficient to validate extreme precipitation events simulated by high-resolution models

East Asia rain-gauge-based analysis of daily precipitation

1997.08.14.



EA ANAL V0409B

Daily grid precipitation data

- Grid size 0.5°
- from 1978 through July, 2003
- Information on “Number of Gauges”

Available from

<http://www.chikyu.ac.jp/precip/index.htm>

Reference

Xie, P., A. Yatagai, M. Chen, T. Hayasaka, Y. Fukushima, C. Liu and S. Yang (2007) JHM, 8, 607-627.

Strategy to Define Analysis of Daily Precipitation

Step 1: Construct analyzed fields of daily precipitation climatology

Step 2: Compute analyzed fields of the ratio of the daily observation to the daily climatology for the target day

Step 3: Define analysis of daily precipitation by multiplying the daily climatology by the daily ratio.

(Xie et al., 2007)

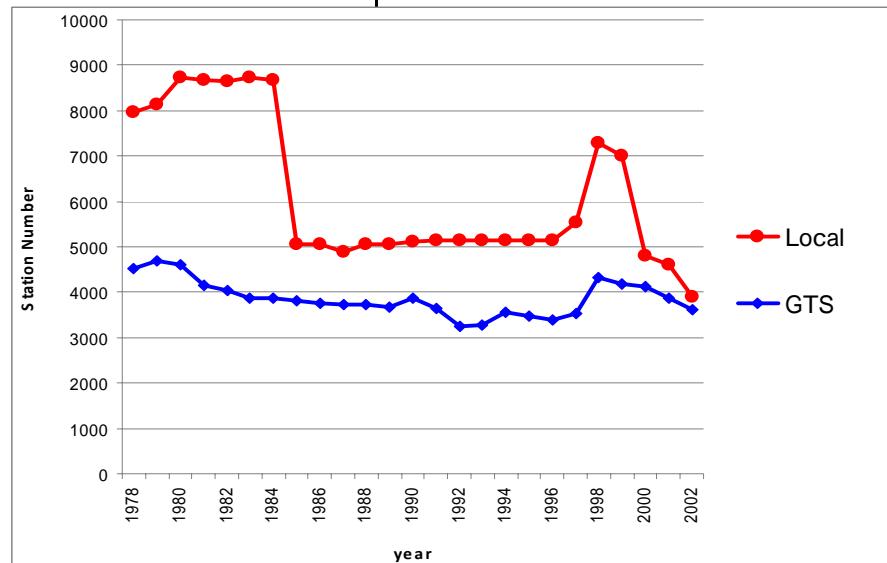
Purpose of this study

Based on the algorithm of Xie et al.(2007):

- We are collecting additional rain-gauge data from across Asia.
- We are holding discussing with potential users.
- We are analyzing daily grid precipitation data across Asia (mainly gauge-based).

Data Collection

Time series

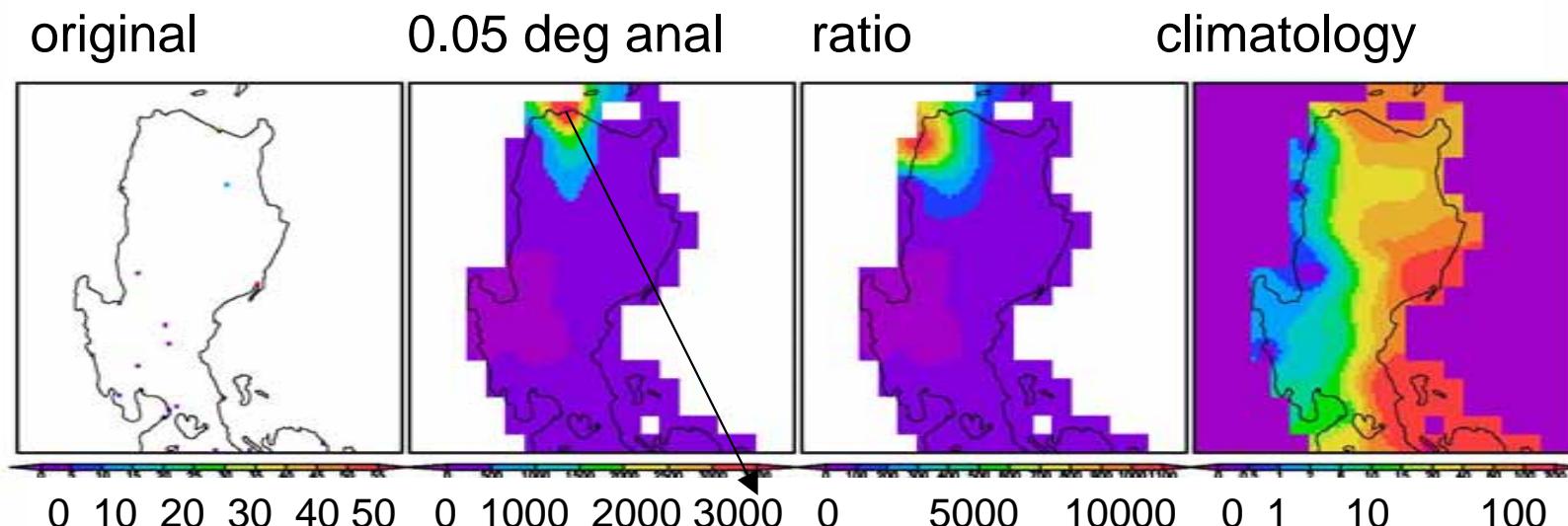


Blue : GTS

Black : Pre-compiled dataset

Red : Individual collection

Small problems in EA V0409



Abnormally large values are appeared over the Philippines
and South Asia.

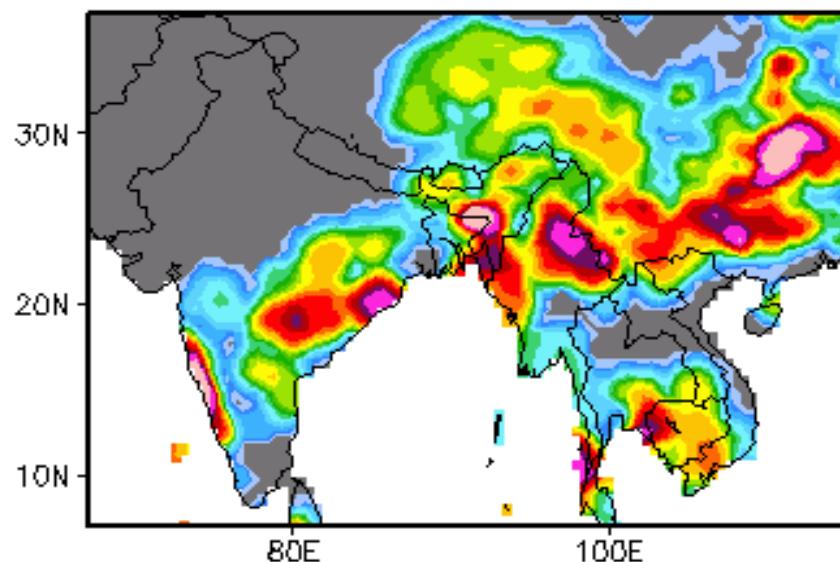
} Add Off-line
Data

Some suspicious values are observed in the GTS data

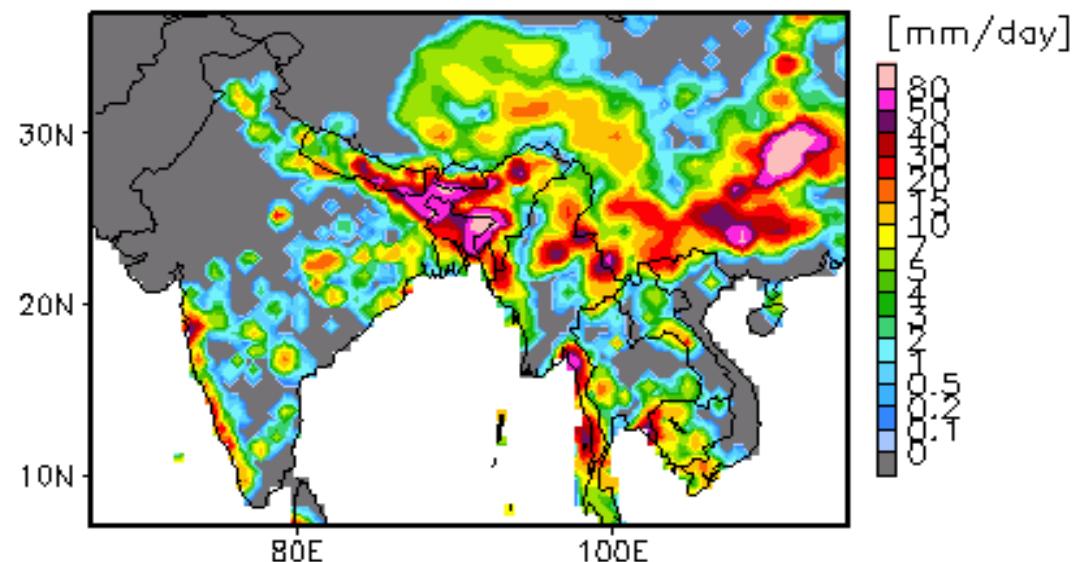
Interpolation problems.

Input more rain gauges

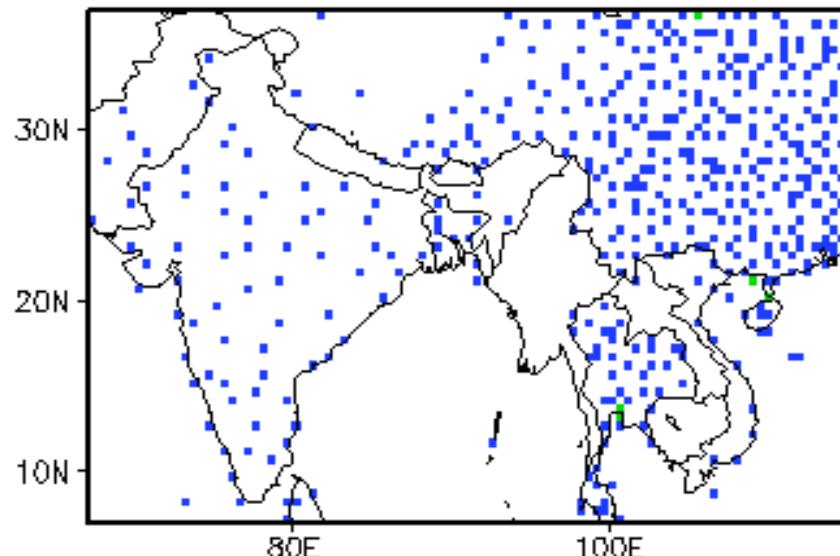
EA_V0409 (Xie et al. 2007)



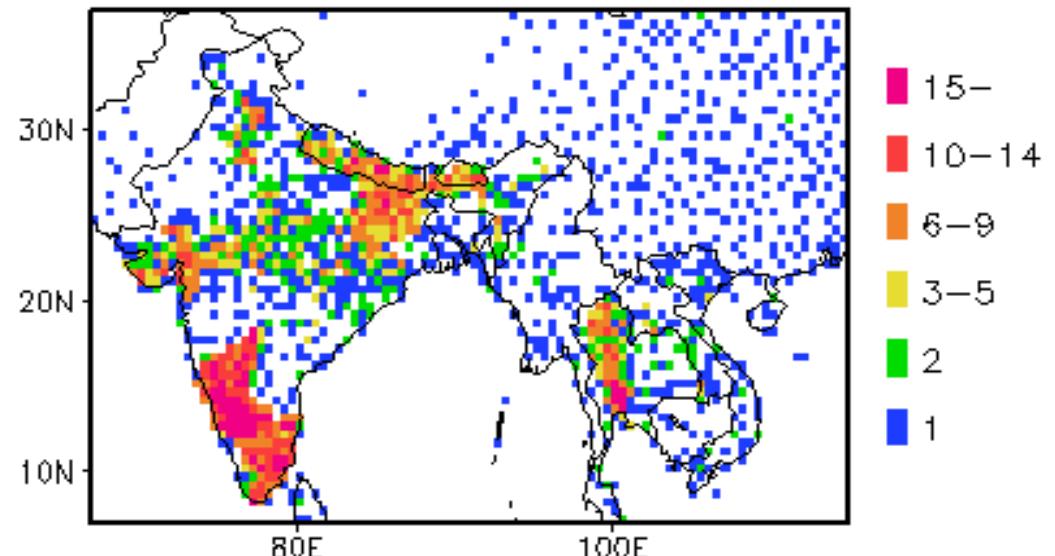
V0708 (Aphrodite product)



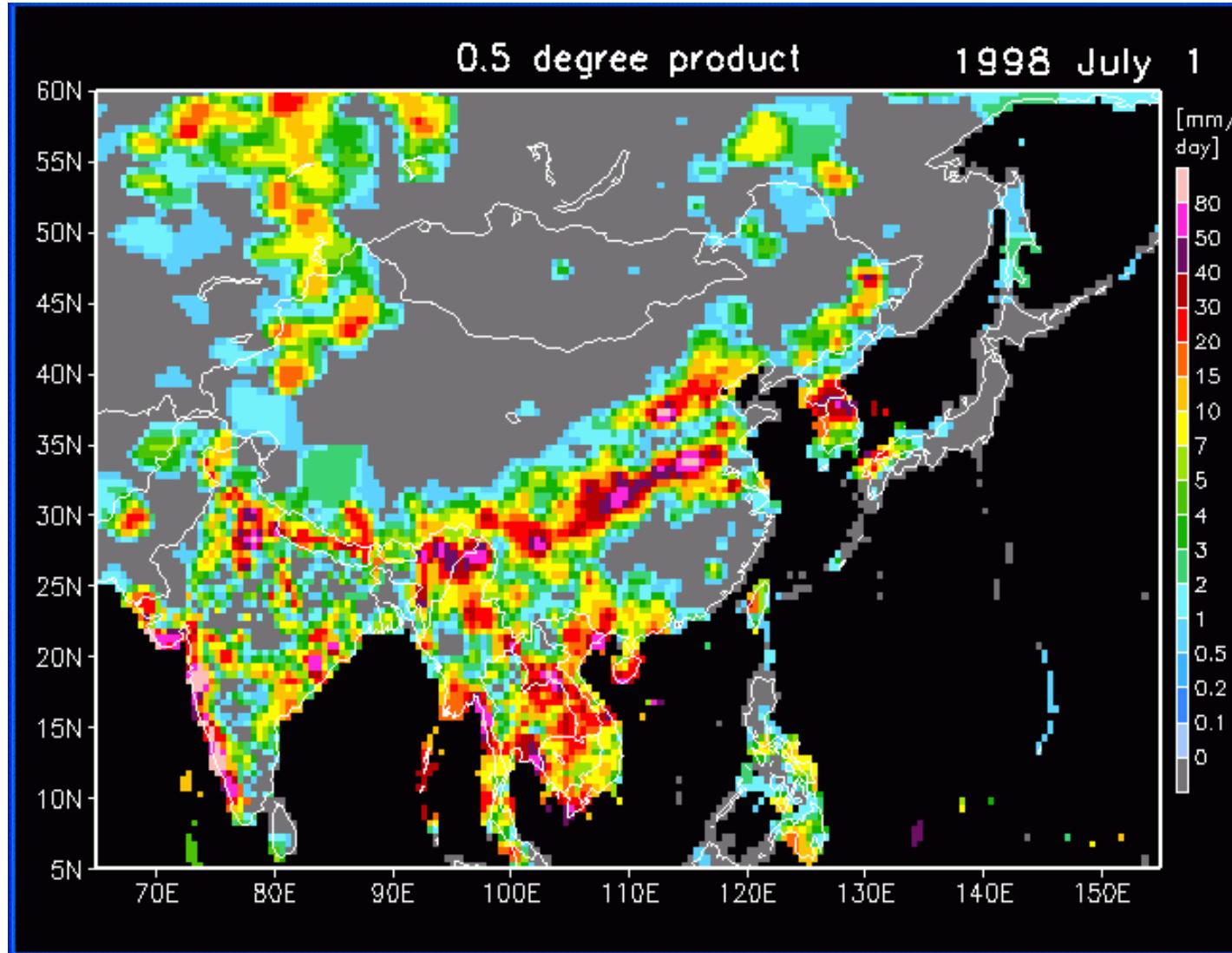
Number of Gauges

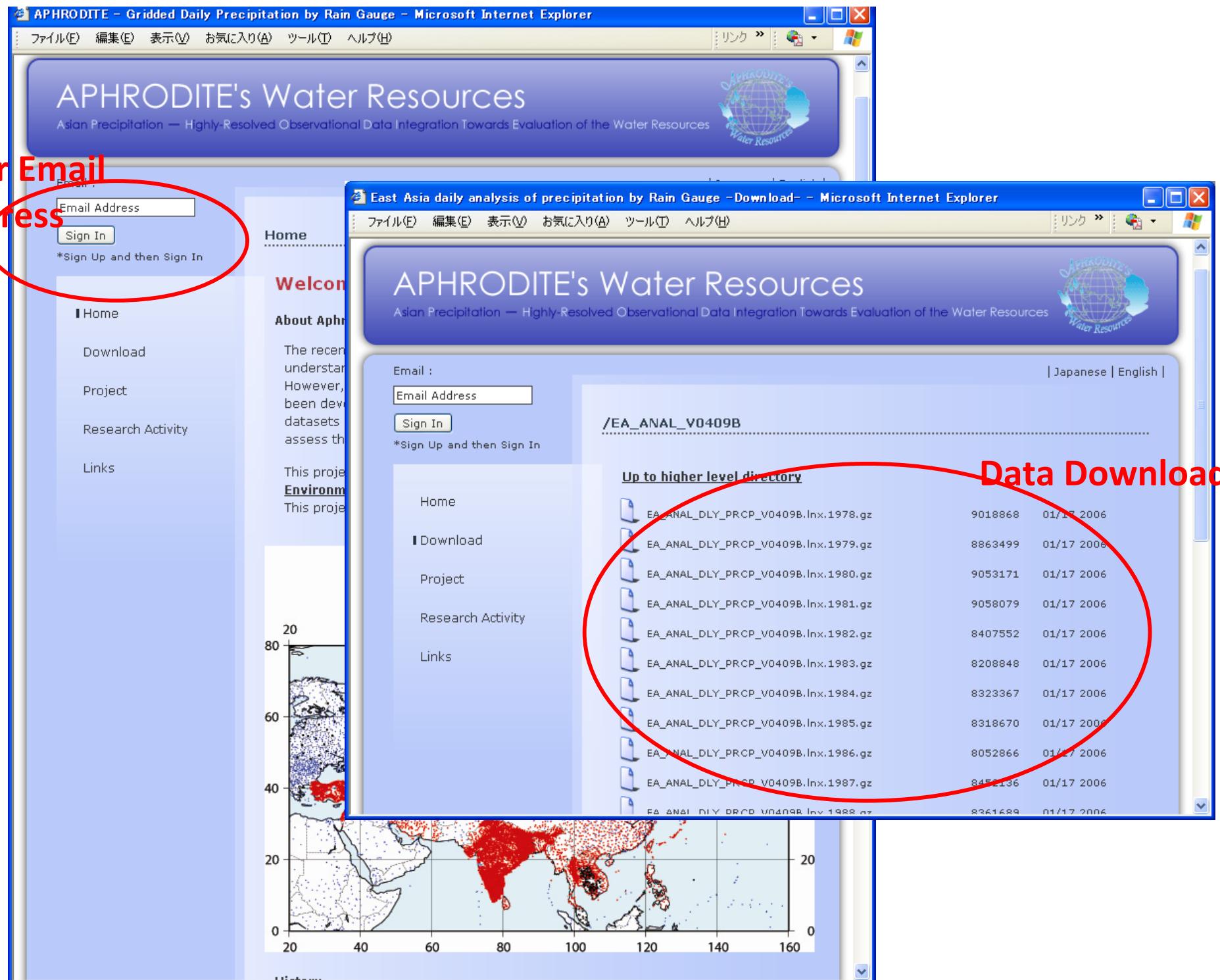


Number of Gauges

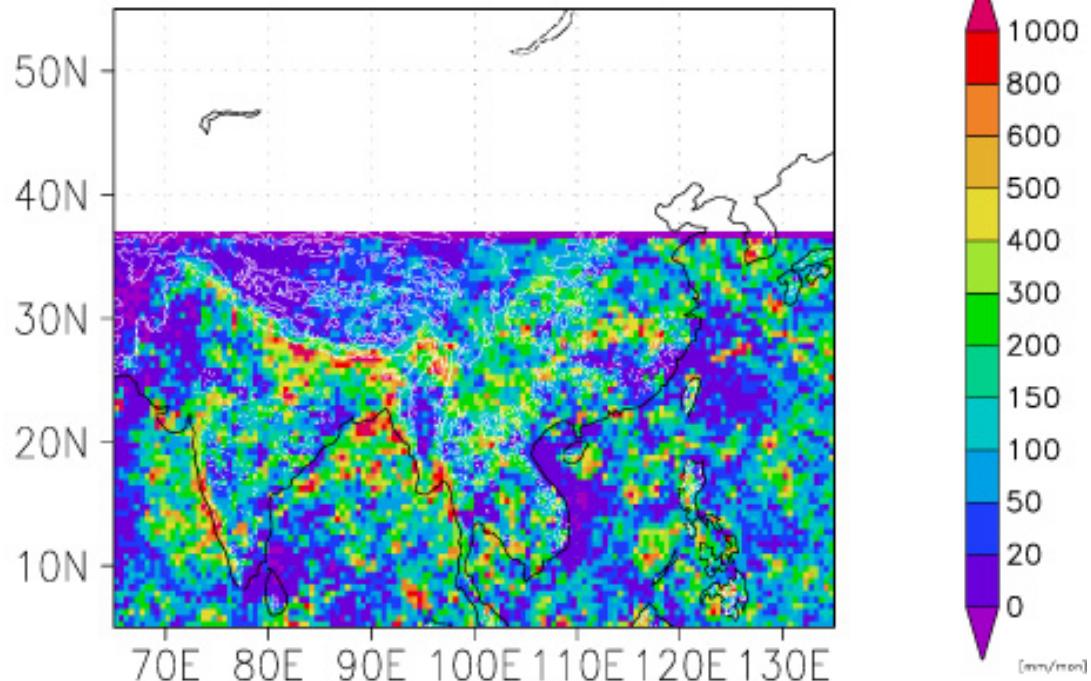


The latest version of daily grid precipitation over the Monsoon Asia (July 1998)

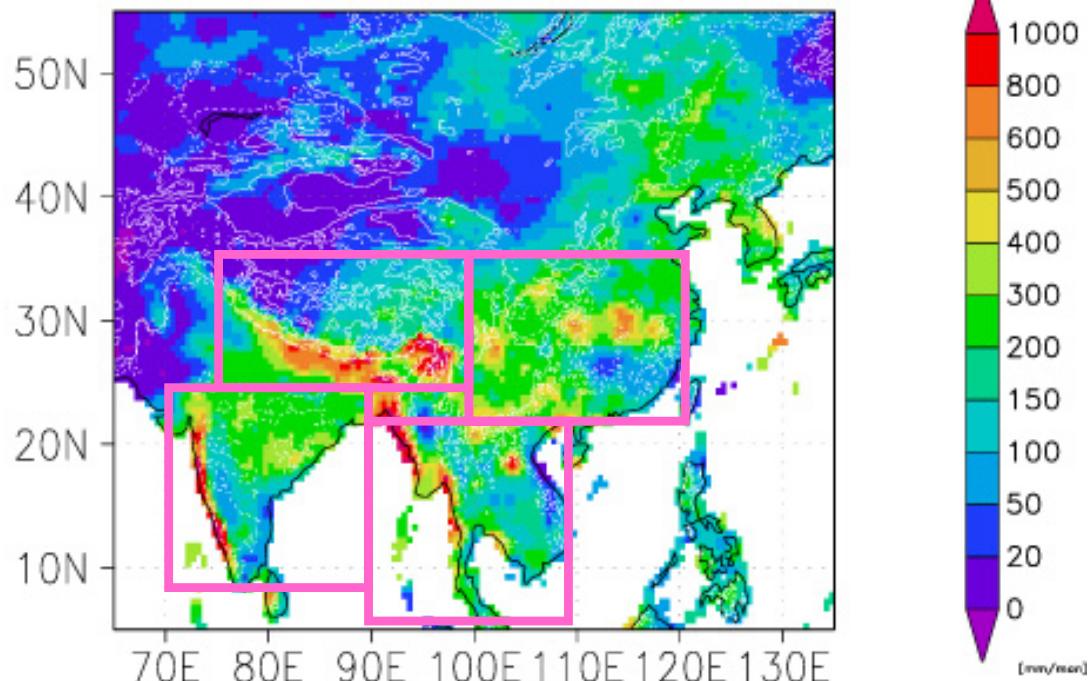




jul1998 TRMM3A25G2



jul 1998 GAME Enhanced Base Product



TRMM Precipitation
Radar (PR) Ver.5
Monthly mean rain
rate

Himalayas

China

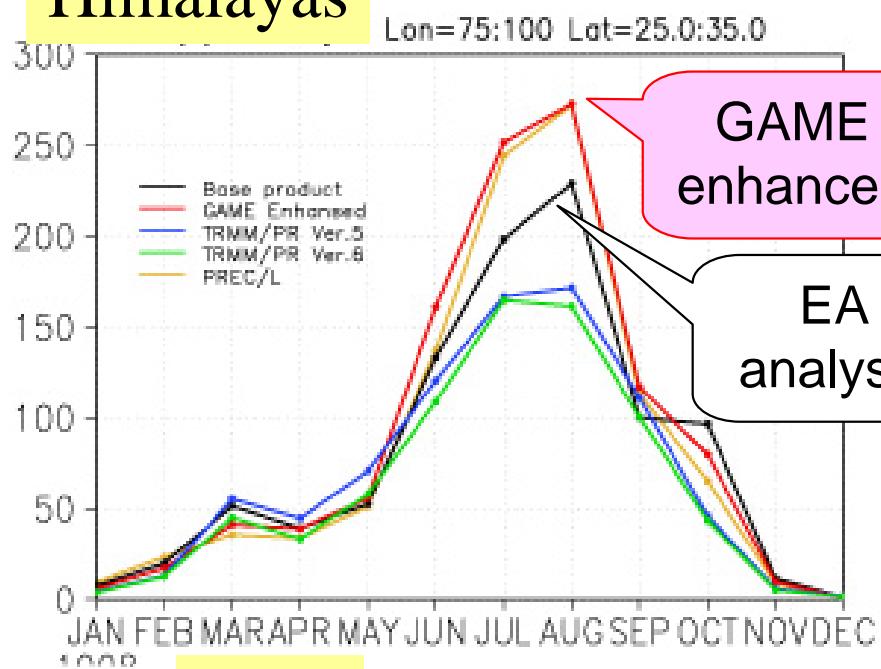
India

SE Asia

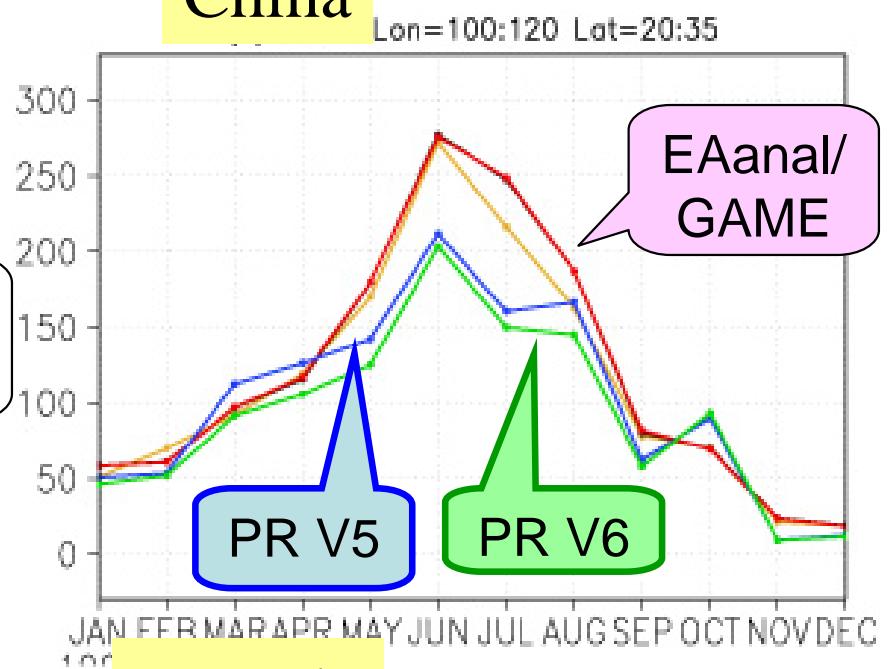
Yatagai and Xie (2006)

Monthly Precipitation (mm/month) for 1998

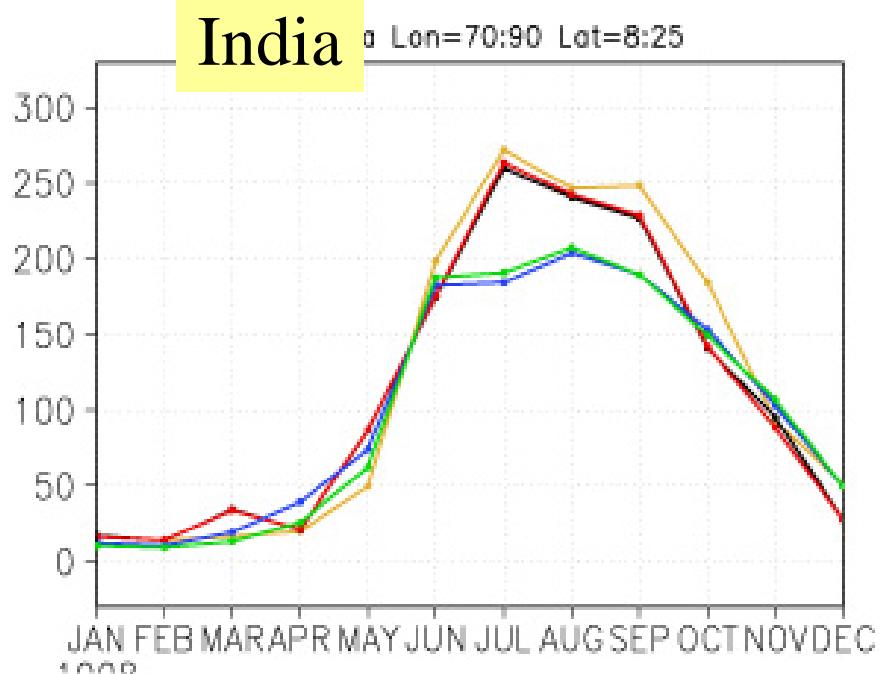
Himalayas



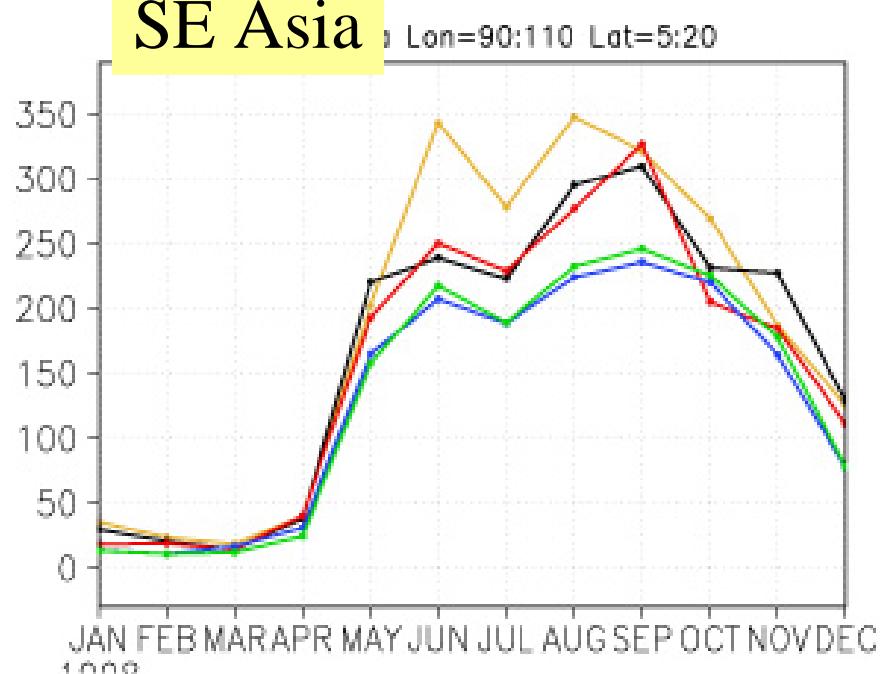
China



India

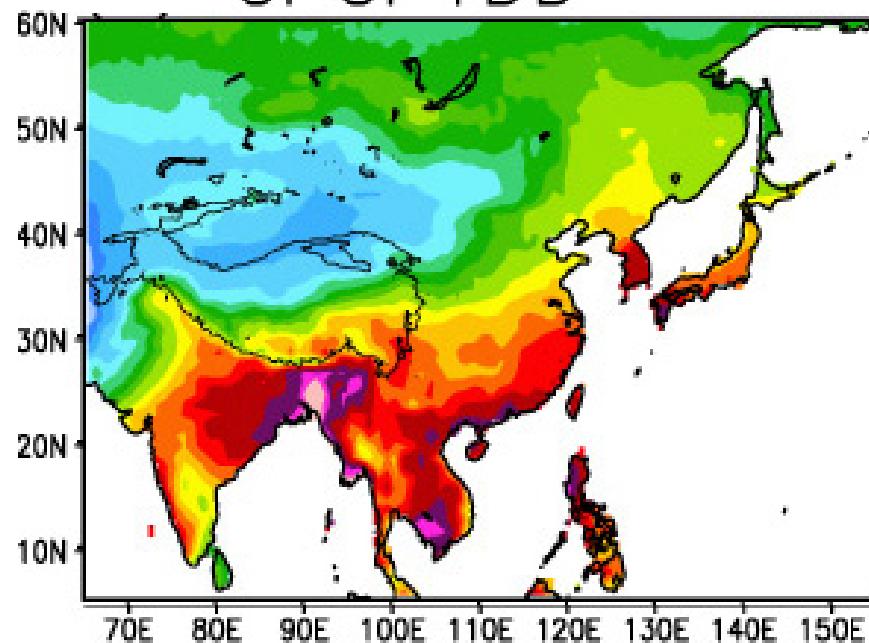


SE Asia

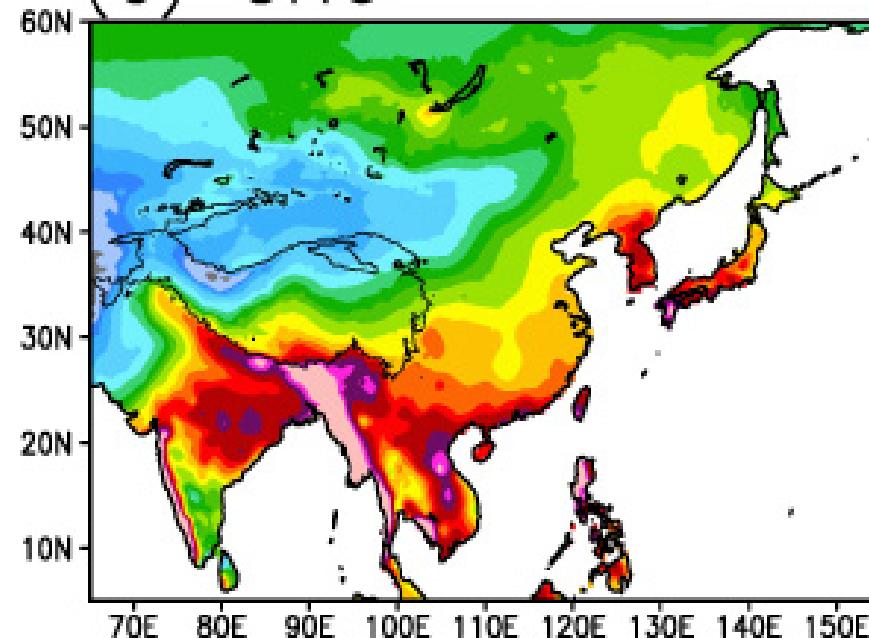


East Asia Analysis
Climatology (0.05deg) JJA

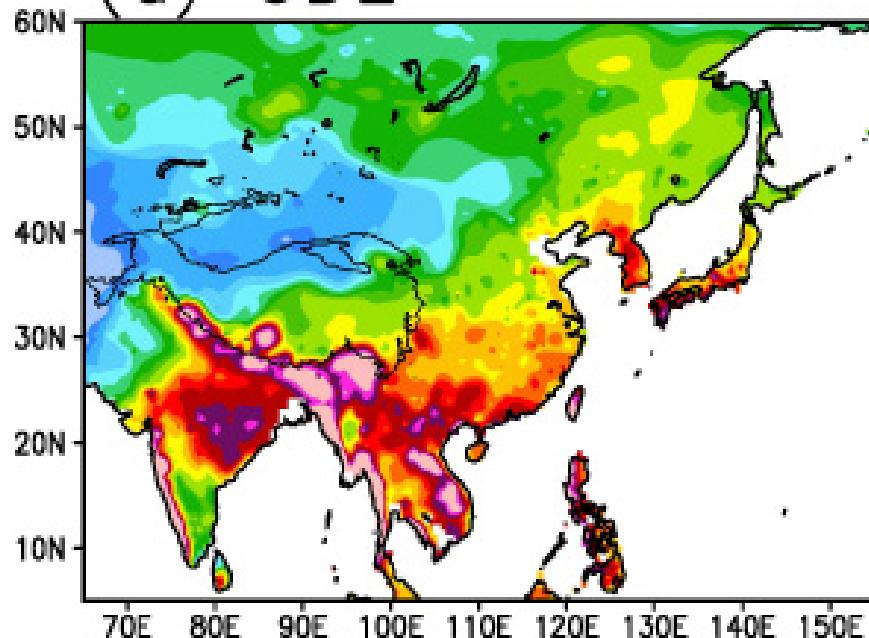
GPCP1DD



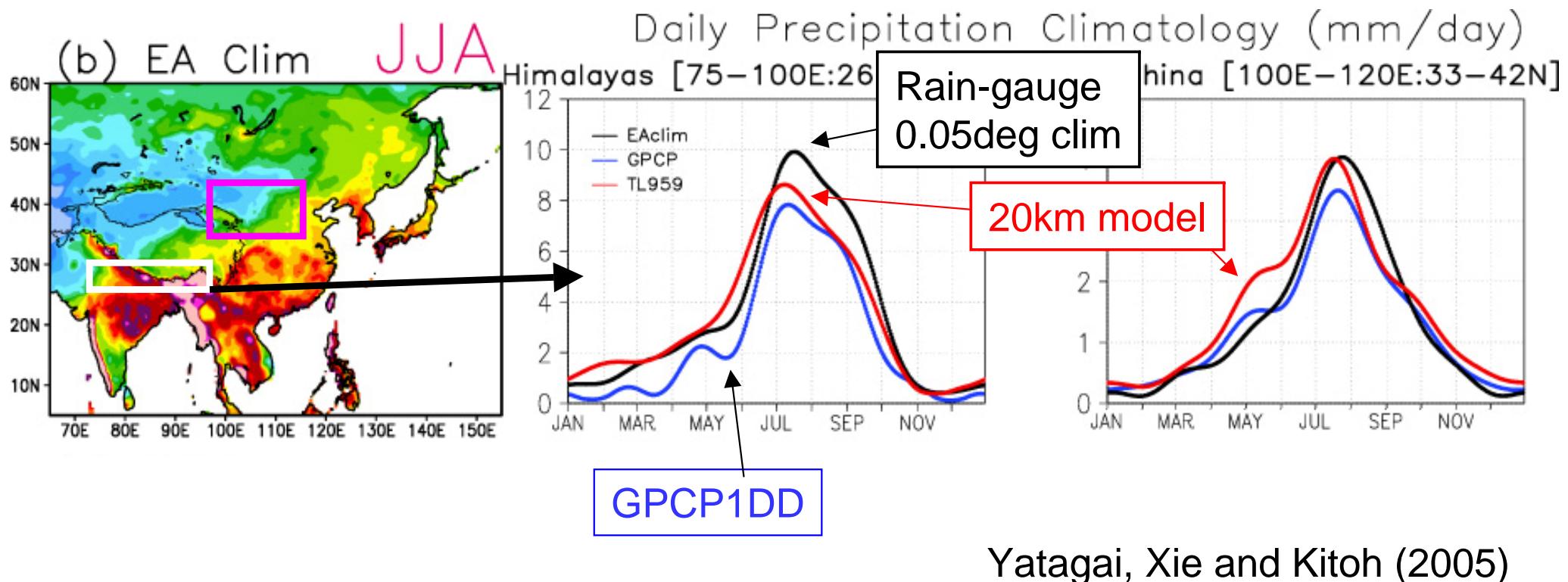
(c) CRU



(d) UDE



Information to the modelers



Discussion with local policy makers; Data collection and capacity building

Turkey (DSI)



IRAN IRIMO



INDIA Tamil Nadu Aggr. Univ.

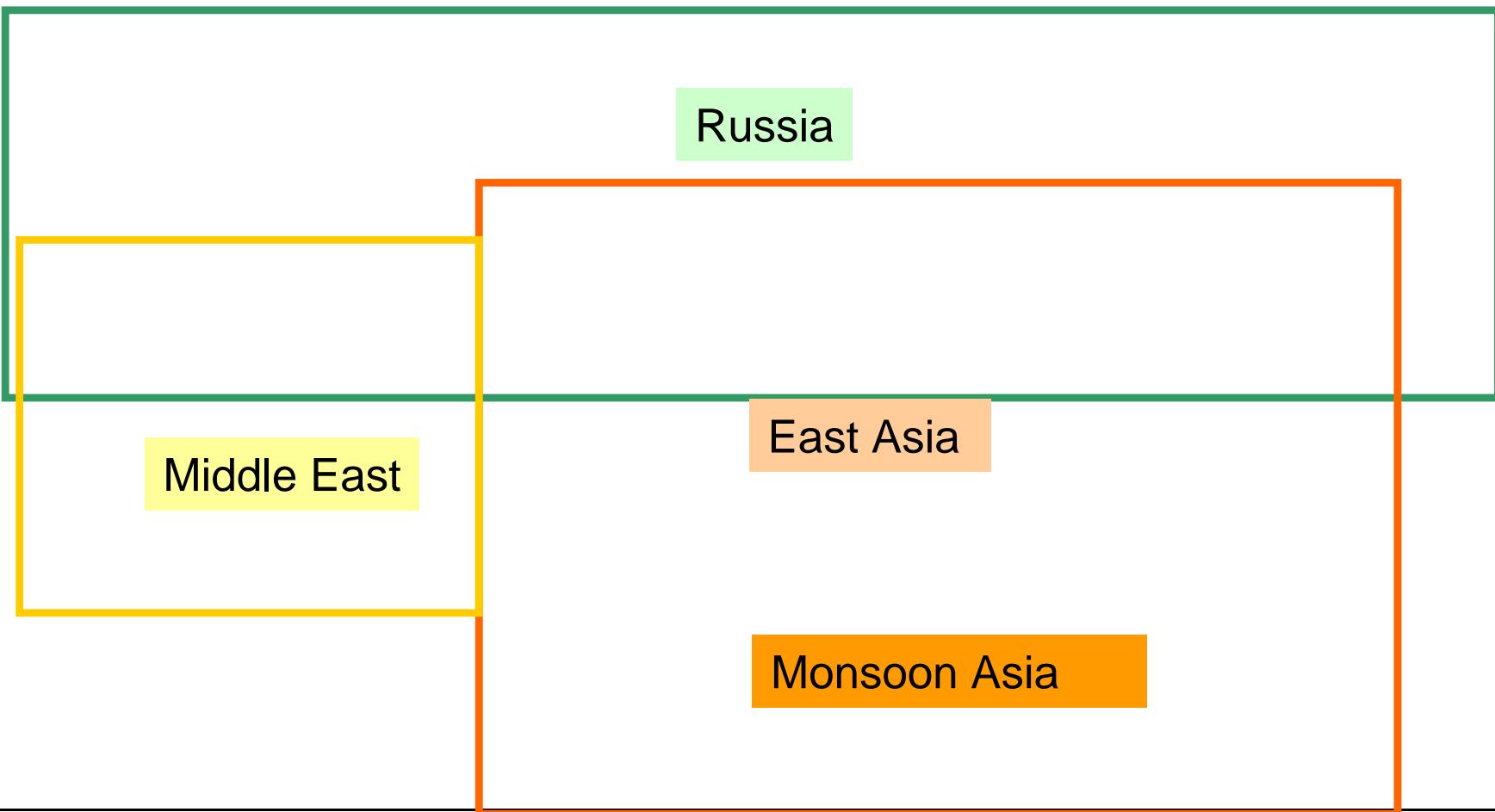


PHILIPPINES PAGASA

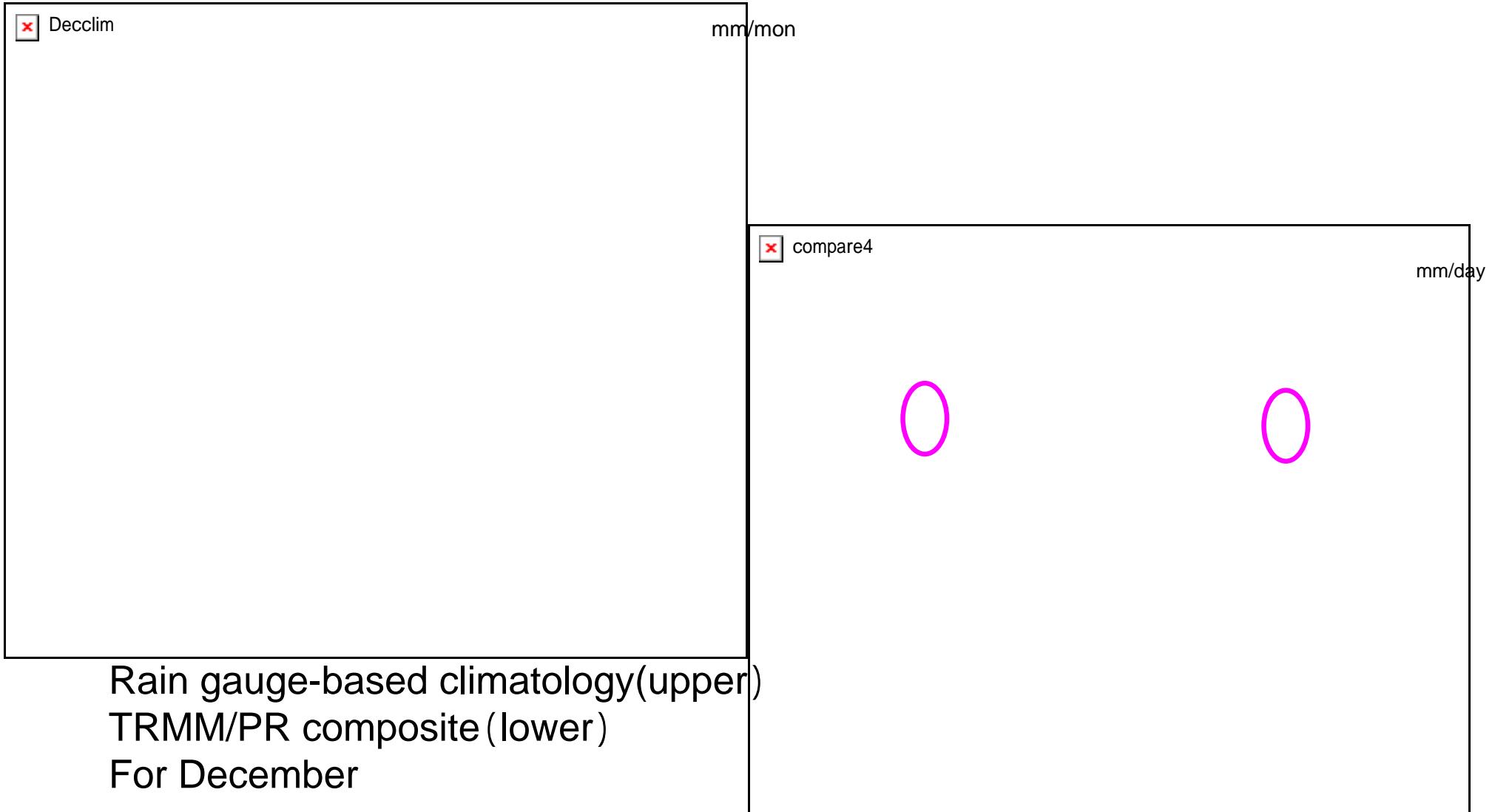
Data provided (or discount)

training, invitations, co-authorship!!

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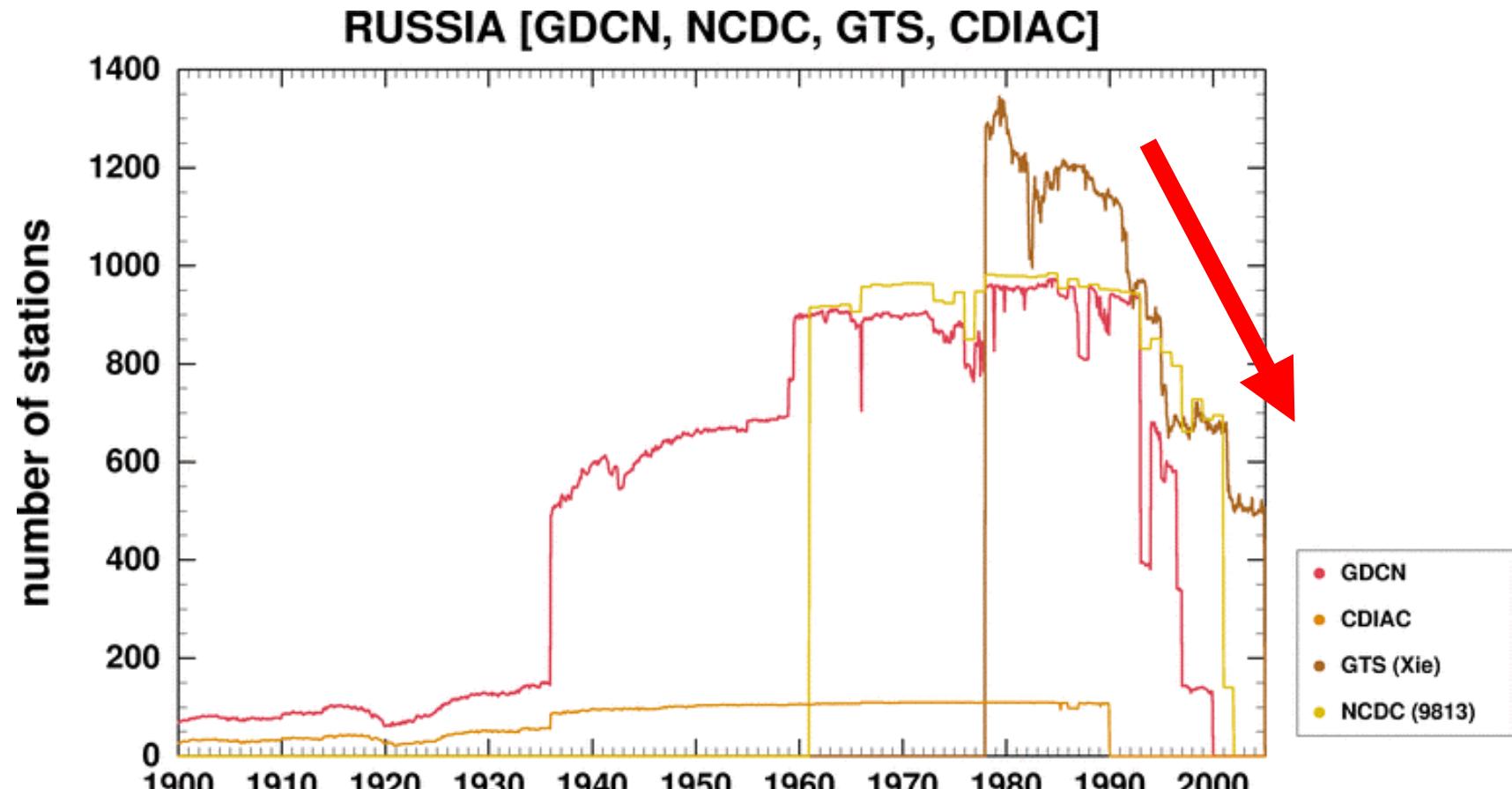


Middle East version and model validation



Yatagai, Xie and Alpert (2008)
Kitoh, Yatagai and Alpert (2008)

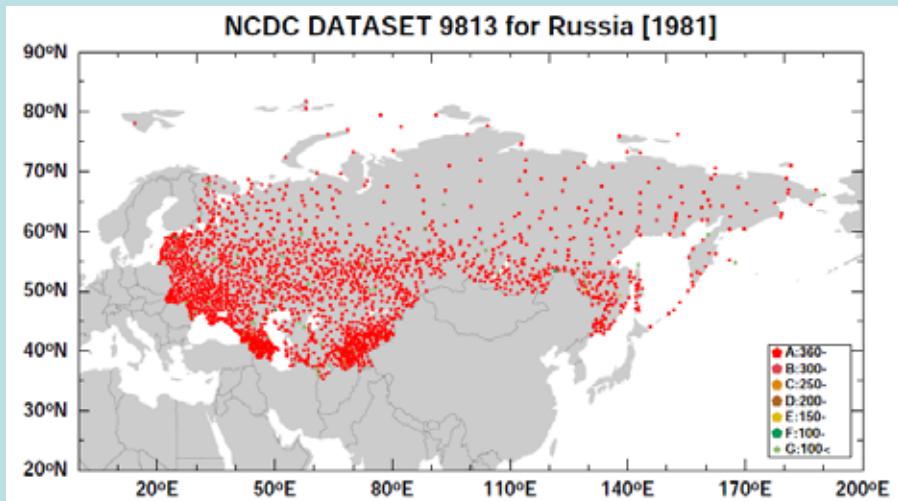
Yatagai, Kimura, Kitoh, Watanabe (2006)
Proceedings for International Symposium on Water and Land Management for Sustainable Irrigated Agriculture, Turkey



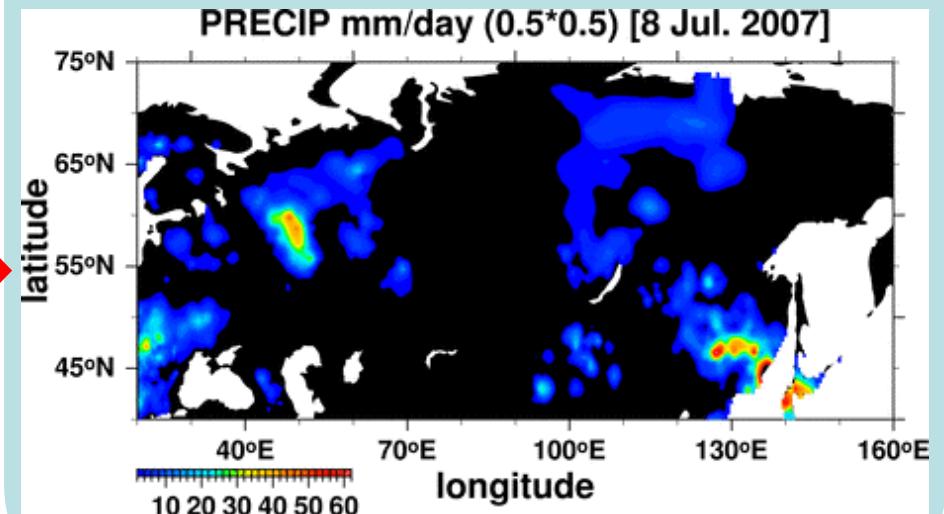
- Number of data is decreasing...?

Russia and Central Asia

Observation of former USSR

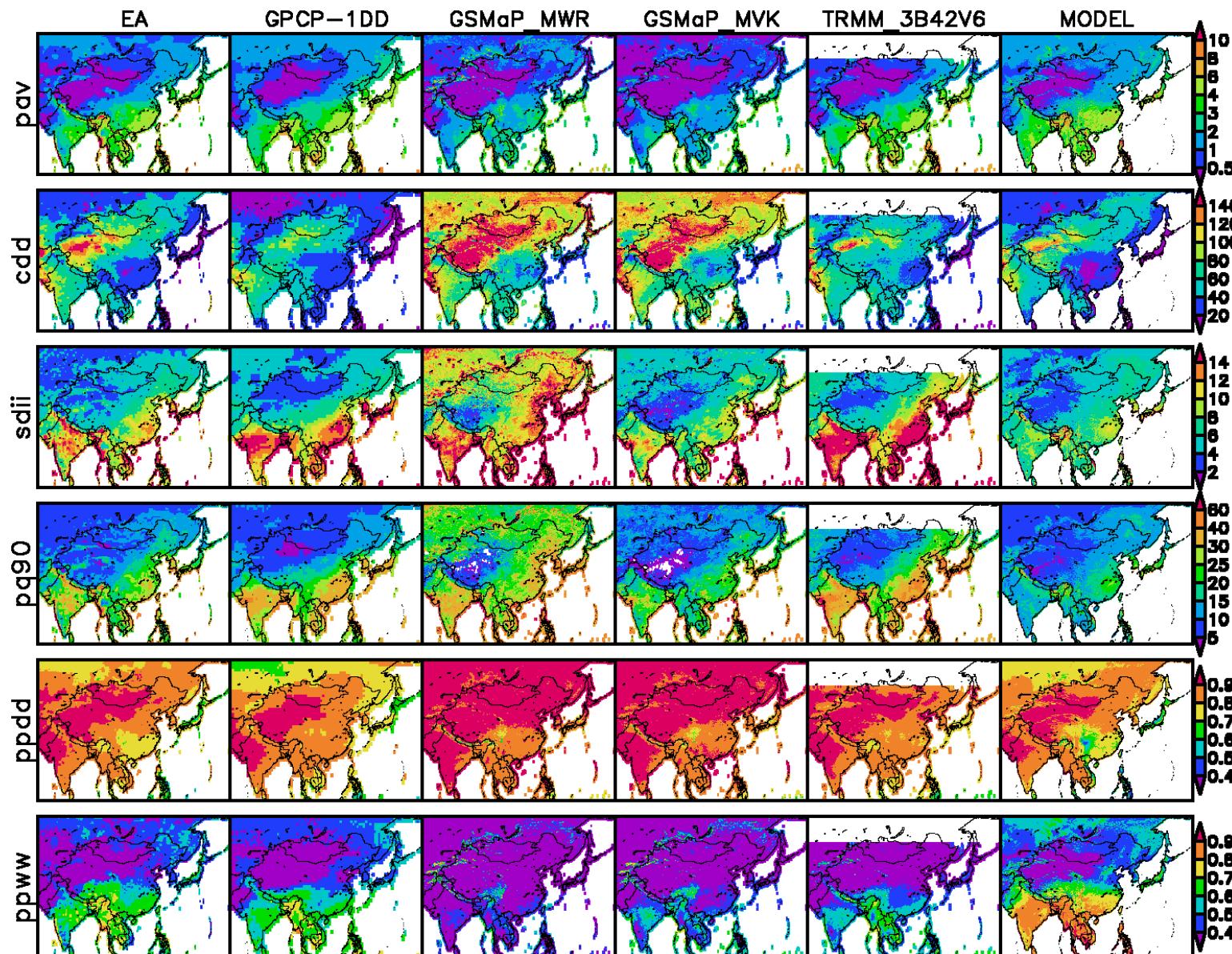


Grid product



- NCDC dataset 9813 is useful.
- Collections of rain gauge data (Groisman and Rankova, 2001; Bogdanova et al., 2002)

Intercomparison with other data



Summary

- We upgraded the EA analysis (Xie et al., 2007) by collecting more rain-gauges data from across the monsoon Asia (1978–2003).
- We analyzed daily grid precipitation data over the Middle East.
- QC (using TRMM. etc.) is on the way.
- We are collecting observation data from Russia as well as Central Asia.
- We have started validation of model results as well as satellite observations.
- We plan to develop long-term datasets (from 1961 and from 1930)
- 0.25° products will be released in the next version (APHRO_EA_V0804).
- Collaborators are welcome!