



Research
Climate Change—Review

CMIP5 模式在东亚 - 西北太平洋地区的鲁棒性分析

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气候预估

耦合气候模式

区域气候模式

摘要

耦合模式比较计划 (CMIP) 是气候模拟研究领域的重要国际合作平台, 服务于气候模式比较、气候变率、气候预测和气候预估。改善气候模式在东亚和西北太平洋地区的模拟性能, 一直是气候模式领域面临的一项挑战。针对第五次耦合模式比较计划 (CMIP5) 中的气候模式, 本文提供了综合鲁棒性分析。本文从气候平均态、年际变率、中上新世 (MP) 和过去千年的历史气候变化、气候预估的角度, 对 CMIP5 模式的优缺点进行了评估。另外, 还评估了区域气候模式相对于驱动其运行的全球气候模式带来的模拟增值。从 CMIP3 到 CMIP5, 模式的可信度明显提高, 气候平均态、年际变率和过去气候变化的模拟情况有所改善, 但在 CMIP5 模式中, 一些之前已知的偏差, 如西北太平洋副热带高压脊线的位置和与之相关的降水偏差等, 仍然很明显。对于年际振幅的模拟也存在明显的缺陷, 如厄尔尼诺 - 南方涛动 (ENSO) 与季风的关系。在模拟平均气候态和年际变率时, 耦合模式的表现通常优于单独大气模式。多模式比较的结果表明, 尽管在克劳修斯 - 克拉珀龙方程约束下模式预估的降水一致增加, 但未来气候预估仍存在明显的不确定性。对东亚 - 西北太平洋地区的动力降尺度预估而言, 区域海洋 - 大气耦合模式是一个较好的选择。

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1. 引言

气候模式是理解气候变率机制和预测、预估未来气候变化的有力工具。受限于当前复杂气候模式对物理过程的模拟能力, 模式结果存在不确定性。多模式比较可以有效减少单个模式带来的不确定性。耦合模式比较计划 (CMIP) 是气候模拟研究领域的重要国际合作平台, 服务于气候模式比较和气候变化预估, 目前处于第五阶段 (CMIP5) [1,2]。近年来, 针对CMIP模式的鲁棒性分析引起越来越多的关注。本文旨在基于已发表的文献, 概述CMIP5模式在东亚-西北太平洋 (EA-WNP) 区域

的表现。本文评估了模式的优缺点。这份鲁棒性分析旨在为CMIP5的可靠性提供参考, 助力模式的研发和改进。

2. 气候平均态的模拟

得益于过去五年气候模式的改进, CMIP5模式能够合理地模拟EA-WNP区域的基本气候特征[3]。例如, CMIP5大气模式能够很好地再现夏季季风降水的空间分布和850 hPa风场。在多模式集合 (MME) 中, 降水模拟的技巧评分略有提高, 从0.75 (CMIP3) 上升到0.77

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(CMIP5) [4]。降水模拟的改善与大气环流模拟技巧的提高息息相关。CMIP5大气模式成功再现了东亚地区的低层南风和高层西风急流[5,6]。大尺度环流的模拟存在较大的模式间偏差[7]。在几乎所有的CMIP5模式中,西北太平洋副热带高压(WNPSH)都偏北,导致东亚夏季季风(EASM)雨带的模拟出现偏差[4,8]。CMIP5模式对EA-WNP气候的模拟技巧高于CMIP3模式[9],不过CMIP3和CMIP5模式模拟的降水都略低于观测[10]。这一现象在夏季季风降水、环流、水汽输送、对流层中层水平温度平流[11]以及夏季季风爆发的模拟中十分明显[12,13]。模式低估了东亚季风雨带的延伸现象,高估了副热带西/中太平洋的降水。虽然CMIP3模式中WNPSH脊线北移的偏差也很明显[14],但通常CMIP5耦合模式比单独大气模式的结果更好[6]。

3. 年际变率的模拟

WNPSH是EASM系统的重要组成部分。在年际时间尺度上它有两种主要模态[15]。两种模态都与西北太平洋的异常反气旋有关,但第二模态中的异常反气旋比第一模式中的偏北[16]。He和Zhou[8]的研究表明,第一模态与热带印度洋和中东太平洋的海表温度(SST)异常有关,第二模态则与局地SST异常有关。CMIP5大气模式比较计划(CMIP5-AMIP)能够很好地再现第一模态,这说明第一模态是强迫模式。然而,CMIP5-AMIP不能完美地模拟第二模态。MME以及大多数单个模式模拟的异常反气旋比观测弱很多。这表明第二模态与热带西北太平洋的海气相互作用有关。WNPSH和北太平洋副热带高压之间有很大的协变性[17]。

通过热带西北太平洋上的一个关键的低层异常反气旋(西北太平洋异常反气旋,WNPAC),EA-WNP季风与厄尔尼诺现象紧密关联[18]。从厄尔尼诺成熟的冬季到衰减的夏季,WNPAC在连续三个季节内维持[19]。模式模拟厄尔尼诺-南方涛动(ENSO)与季风关系的能力,取决于WNPAC的模拟技巧[20]。

在厄尔尼诺成熟的冬季,WNPAC西北侧的异常西南风减弱了东亚冬季季风的气候态东北风[21]。同时,它们将水汽运输到中国东南部,使降水大大增加[22]。大约一半的CMIP5耦合模式(CGCM)可以合理模拟厄尔尼诺成熟冬季的WNPAC。然而,几乎所有模式都低估了中国东南部的降水正异常[20]。

WNPAC不仅影响东亚冬季季风(EAWM),还会影

响厄尔尼诺的时间演变。WNPAC南侧的异常东风能够激发海洋中上翻的开尔文波,加速厄尔尼诺现象的衰亡[23,24]。在拉尼娜冬季,出现的是西北太平洋异常气旋(WNPC),它比WNPAC更偏西。相应的,拉尼娜冬季时赤道西太平洋的西风异常比厄尔尼诺冬季时的东风异常弱得多。因此,拉尼娜现象的衰亡要比厄尔尼诺慢得多[24]。CMIP5 CGCM的结果也与这一机制吻合。如果一个模式能(或不能)模拟WNPAC和WNPC之间的不对称性,那么它就能(或不能)模拟厄尔尼诺和拉尼娜现象演化时的不对称性[20]。

在厄尔尼诺衰减年夏季,局地SST冷异常和热带印度洋的遥强迫共同维持了WNPAC[25]。WNPAC和局地SST冷异常能够形成一个衰减的耦合模,可被CMIP5-CGCM的MME结果证实。SST冷异常只能抑制局地对流,从而在初夏时维持WNPAC,最终被局地负反馈完全消耗[20]。夏末,WNPAC的维持主要与热带印度洋遥强迫产生的大气开尔文波有关[25-27]。CMIP5-CGCM MME表明,随着7~8月季风槽的建立,热带印度洋对WNPAC的遥强迫逐渐增强。

Song和Zhou[4]系统地比较了CMIP5-AMIP与CMIP3-AMIP模拟的WNPAC,以及与之相关的西北太平洋降水负异常和从长江中下游到日本的降水正异常。CMIP5-AMIP表现出更高的模拟能力,改善了EASM年际变率模态的模拟(图1)[4]。由于耦合模式中热带印度洋的遥强迫更强,CMIP5-CGCM模拟WNPAC的能力也比相应的AMIP更强。这表明,海气相互作用对于模拟EASM年际变率来说至关重要[6]。

4. 过去气候变化的模拟

过去的气候能够为建立东亚季风(EAM)的演化和动力学约束提供依据。从地质类比来看,与现代气候类似的最近一次温暖期出现在中上新世,其CO₂浓度[(405±50) ppm]比当今稍高。因此,MP被认为是理解未来气候变暖的潜在参考模型。例如,MP时期的哈德莱环流可为未来情景下可能出现的变化提供参考[28-30]。对于华北地区,模拟MP时期的EAM的结果显示EASM增强,EAWM减弱[31-33],两者都与地质重建结果吻合。海陆热力差异的加强有助于增强MP时期的EASM[33]。增强的EASM环流使得局地定常经向风的辐合增强,加强了东亚的水汽运输,导致大气环流模式(AGCM)和CGCM模拟中MP时期的EASM降水量增加。

EASM在过去千年间的年代际-百年变化已经被成功模拟[34]。一般而言，EASM在中世纪暖期（MWP）较强，在小冰期（LIA）较弱。这一认识与中国万象洞石笋记录的重建结果相同[35]。比较MWP、LIA和20世纪全球变暖现象（20CW）期间EASM的年际变率模态，发现有类似的降水异常的空间分布。然而，三个典型时期中主导年际变率模态的功率谱不同，并且准两年振荡在暖期最为明显[36]。

火山喷发使我们有机会观测EASM对外部辐射强迫的响应[36–38]。大型火山喷发后，东亚大陆以北风异常为主，对应中国东部夏季降水减少[图2 (a)] [36]。东亚大陆中高纬度地区的降温比热带海洋更加剧烈[图2 (b)]，说明海陆热力差异减小，使EASM环流减弱。强

烈的热带火山爆发对EAWM也有重要影响。火山强迫可能导致热带太平洋和北极地区出现变化，对喷发后冬季的EAWM有重要的调节作用[39]。

5. 气候变化预估

已有研究致力于通过全球和区域耦合气候模式，预测从未来几十年直到21世纪末的EA-WNP气候[40–46]。在CMIP5的两个典型情景，RCP4.5和RCP8.5中，到21世纪末，中国的年平均地表温度预计分别上升 $(2.58 \pm 0.78)^\circ\text{C}$ 和 $(5.19 \pm 1.10)^\circ\text{C}$ 。在EA-WNP的大部分区域，主要由季风贡献的夏季降水量也明显增加，原因是依据克劳修斯-克拉珀龙方程，变暖条件下水汽

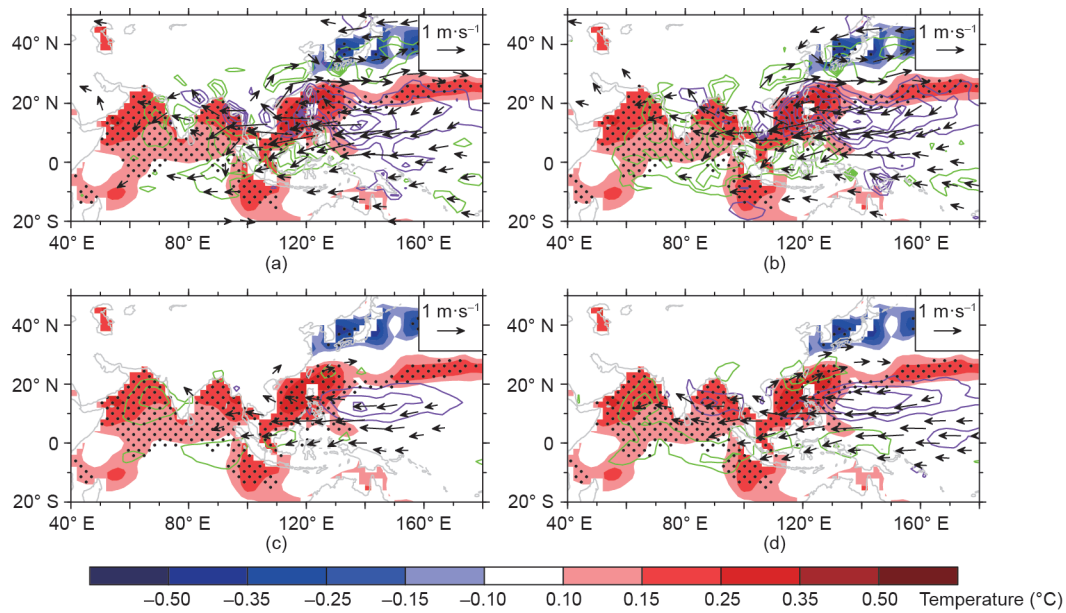


图1. 回归到观测EASM指数（使用NCEP2数据）的观测SST（填色；单位： $^\circ\text{C}$ ）、观测或模拟的降水（等值线；单位： $\text{mm}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$ ）、850 hPa风场（箭头；单位： $\text{m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ ）。(a) GPCP和NCEP-2；(b) CMAP和ERA-40；(c) CMIP3 MME；(d) CMIP5 MME。NCEP-2和ERA-40是两套再分析资料，GPCP和CMAP是两套降水观测资料，详见参考资料[4]。绿色（紫色）线表示降水异常增加（减少），每条等值线之间差值为 $0.35 \text{ mm}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$ 。忽略小于 $0.45 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ 的风。黑色圆点表示 t 检验中的SST异常超过10%显著性水平。NCEP：美国国家环境预报中心；ERA-40：欧洲中短期天气预报中心45年再分析数据；GPCP：全球降水气候态计划；CMAP：气候预报中心降水耦合分析。（参考文献[4]）

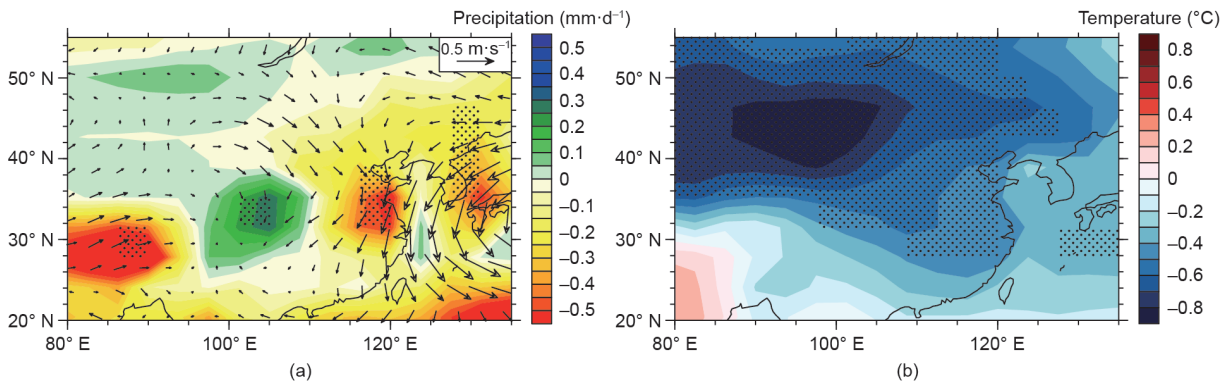


图2. 大型火山喷发后第一个夏季的 (a) 降水（填色；单位： $\text{mm}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$ ）及850 hPa风场（箭头；单位： $\text{m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ ）；(b) 地表温度（SAT）（单位： $^\circ\text{C}$ ）的合成的平均值。（参考文献[36]）

会增加。基于CMIP5多模式结果，在RCP4.5和RCP8.5情景下，21世纪末中国年降水量预计分别增加 $(0.17 \pm 0.10) \text{ mm} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ 和 $(0.25 \pm 0.12) \text{ mm} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ ，分别是当前降水量的8%和11%。

与地表温度和降水量相比，预估的环流对温室气体(GHG)强迫的敏感性更低。由于近地面海陆热力差异增大以及北半球变暖比南半球更快[45,47–49]，在MME中EASM南风略有增强，但季风区域的高层风场辐合减弱[50]。根据500 hPa风场，涡动位势高度和涡动流函数(图3)的多模式结果，预估对流层中层的WNPSH会减弱东退[51]。WNPSH的东退伴随着东亚副热带雨带的东扩[51]。根据多模式结果平均值，与WNPSH相关的低层环流似乎不变[41,45,51,52]。然而，副热带地区的低层西风在增暖的条件下可能增强[53]。EASM环流和降水的年际变率则预计在21世纪有所增加[54]。

随着地表平均温度的上升，降水增强，包括热浪和强降水在内的极端气候事件也表现出相类似的趋势，仅部分更小的区域除外[42,43,55–58]。即使在中等的排放情景中，中国遭受炎热夏季的概率也明显上升[59,60]。东北地区和青藏高原的极端降水增加，东南地区的降水减少；极端事件增加的现象在全球和区域气候模式中都很明显[43]。RCP8.5情景下的帕尔默干旱严重度指数在这些地区表现出类似的趋势[61]。

预估的EA-WNP气候变化有很大的不确定性，这些不确定性来自未知的排放情景、内部变率、模式的气候

敏感性和参数的不确定性。东亚升温的幅度主要取决于全球变暖的平均值，而这一平均值受到不同反馈过程的控制[62]。在区域尺度的极端降水方面，内部变率对不确定性的影响可高达30%，但具体大小因地区而异[63]。不同的参数化对流方案可能会改变热力学约束条件，从而改变温度和降水之间的联系，使其远离克劳修斯-克拉珀龙关系，导致更大的不确定性[64]。WNPSH预估的巨大不确定性可能与印度洋和西太平洋之间SST的纬向梯度变化有关[52]。太平洋变暖情况的不同可能是导致EASM爆发预估不确定的重要原因[13,65]。

6. 区域气候模式的增值

为了评估气候变化对人类和自然系统的影响，获取高分辨率的区域气候变化信息很有必要。国际协同区域气候降尺度试验计划(CORDEX)是一个类似CMIP的多模式比较项目，旨在提供有效的区域气候变化信息[†]。就参与CORDEX且重点关注东亚[‡](CORDEX-EA)的区域气候模式(RCM)而言，几乎所有模式都受给定的来自全球耦合模式SST的驱动[66–68]。这一动力降尺度过程不包括区域海气耦合过程。最近的研究进展表明，与单独RCM相比，包含区域海气耦合过程的RCM在气候态和年际变率方面对于亚洲夏季风降水和环流的模拟都有很大改善[69–77]。

因此，Zou等[78]将灵活的区域海气耦合模式(FROALS)应用于CORDEX-EA区域。这个模式由GCM的历史模拟和未来气候预估结果驱动。使用FROALS模拟当前气候，证明了其模拟1981—2005年间中国东部夏季降水的气候态和年际变率均比对应的单独RCM模式表现好[78]。预估RCP8.5情景下的气候变化时，由于预估环流变化情况相似，FROALS模式得出的降水变化空间分布在大尺度上与作为驱动场的GCM结果基本一致。中国东部增强的南风加强了华南地区的水汽辐散和华北地区的水汽平流。然而，只有单独大气的RCM模式对SST变暖的响应异常剧烈，导致南海北部地区出现异常气旋，使得华南地区(或华中地区)的总降水和极端降水量有所上升(或下降)[79]。这些结果表明，相对于给定海温的RCM，区域海气耦合模式中的大气能够与下垫面的海温处于更好的平衡状态。这表明，在CORDEX-EA区域当前和未来的气候变化的动力

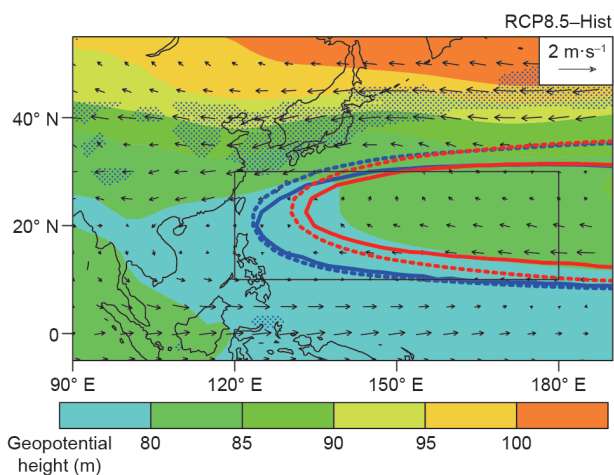


图3. 未来西北太平洋夏季500 hPa平均态的预估变化。阴影表示位势高度的变化，箭头表示风的变化。打点部分表示风的变化有75%以上的模式同号率。涡动位势高度的零线(实线)和涡动流函数的零线(虚线)表示20世纪(蓝线)和21世纪(红线)副热带高压的边界。Hist: 历史情景。(参考文献[51])

[†] <http://www.cordex.org/>

[‡] <https://cordex-ea.climate.go.kr/main/modelsPage.do>

降尺度中, FROALS有其独特优势[78,79]。结果还表明, FROALS是CORDEX-EA区域气候变化动力降尺度的有效工具[78,79]。

7. 总结

CMIP5是一个气候模拟研究领域的重要国际合作平台, 服务于气候变化和气候变率的研究。这篇综述针对EA-WNP区域的CMIP5模式进行鲁棒性分析, 主要结论如下。

(1) 在模拟EA-WNP区域的环流和降水时, CMIP5模式比CMIP3表现更好。通常, 耦合模式的结果优于单独大气模式。一些系统偏差, 例如, WNPSH偏北和与之相关的偏差仍然很明显, 是气候模拟领域面临的挑战。

(2) 通过西北太平洋低层的异常反气旋(即WN-PAC), EA-WNP区域季风的年际变率与厄尔尼诺现象紧密关联。大约一半的CMIP5-CGCM模式能够合理模拟厄尔尼诺成熟冬季期间的WNPAC, 但几乎所有模式都低估了中国东南部异常增加的降水。在厄尔尼诺衰减年夏季, WNPAC受到局地冷海温异常和热带印度洋遥强迫的共同影响。CMIP5-CGCM MME结果支持WNPAC和局地冷海温异常所形成的衰减耦合模。在模拟WNPAC时, CMIP5-CGCM MME的能力优于CMIP5-AGCM MME, 这表明海气相互作用起了重要作用。

(3) MP和过去千年的气候都是衡量气候模式性能的有用指标。基于上新世模式比较计划(PlioMIP), 模式能够模拟MP期间华北地区EASM加强和EAWM减弱的现象, 与地质重建结果一致。模拟结果中, MWP期间较强的EASM与LIA期间较弱的EASM与石笋记录一致。

(4) 虽然存在不确定性, 但根据克劳修斯-克拉珀龙方程, 在RCP4.5和RCP8.5两个CMIP5情景中, 由于增暖下湿度增加, 在WA-WNP大部分地区, 预估降水量有所增加。根据多模式平均结果, 预估WNPSH在对流层中层会减弱, 而近地面的环流似乎没有变化。随着地表温度平均值上升、降水量增加, 包括热浪和强降水在内的极端事件也表现出相似增加趋势。

(5) 针对CORDEX-EA模式的分析体现出模拟极端降水事件的重要附加增值。证据表明, 有必要在CORDEX-EA区域的当前和未来的气候变化动力降尺度中, 引入区域海气耦合模式。

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Compliance with ethics guidelines

Tianjun Zhou, Xiaolong Chen, Bo Wu, Zhun Guo, Yong Sun, Liwei Zou, Wenmin Man, Lixia Zhang, and Chao He declare that they have no conflict of interest or financial conflicts to disclose.

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