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基于 WRF 的北京副中心强降水模拟

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摘要:以北京副中心北运河生态带、城北、河西和两河片区为研究区,选取典型强降水过程,基于新一代中尺度天气研究和预报模式(weather research and forecasting model,WRF),通过对物理参数化方案的优选,构建适用于北京副中心的数值天气模型。通过区域大气模式可以实现定量降水模拟与预报,为缺乏降水资料地区的相关研究提供数据支撑。研究表明:不同参数化方案的模拟结果差异较大,积云参数化方案对研究区强降水模拟效果的影响最大;当云微物理过程取 WRF Single-Moment 5-class 方案,积云对流过程取 Grell-Freitas 方案,行星边界层过程取 Yonsei University 方案,长、短波辐射过程取 newer version of the Rapid Radiative Transfer Model 方案,表层取 Revised MM5 Monin-Obukhov 方案,陆地表面取 Noah land surface model 方案,城市表面取 Urban canopy model 方案时,模拟结果最优。

关键词:WRF;北京;副中心;强降水;物理参数化方案

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近年来,我国城市暴雨洪涝灾害发生频率与强度显著增加,全国各地频繁出现“城市看海”现象,如北京 2012 年的“7·21”、武汉 2015 年的“7·23”、深圳 2019 年的“4·11”以及郑州 2021 年的“7·20”特大暴雨等,城市暴雨洪涝造成的损失巨大,是当前威胁城市可持续发展的主要灾害之一^[1]。

降水是城市洪涝的主要致灾因子,在城市化进程中,“热岛效应”和“雨岛效应”使得城区降水增多增强^[2-3]。降水序列的精度与预见期对城市雨洪模拟具有重要影响。目前采用的降水数据多为历史或实时观测资料、雷达或遥感解译资料以及数值大气模式模拟资料等^[4]。其中,结合区域数值大气模式的降水预报进行城市雨洪模拟,能够在保证结果可靠性的前提下,更早地预见洪水,对有效的城市雨洪管理和应急预案制定具有重要意义^[5-7]。目前较常用的中尺度数值大气模式有 Eta^[8]、MM5(the fifth-

generation mesoscale model)^[9]及 WRF(weather research and forecasting model)^[10]等,其中 WRF 对各种气象要素模拟与预报结果都更加准确,特别是降水模拟与预报能力的提高,使其目前在国际上应用更广。但是,由于大气运动的复杂性和空间差异性以及初始条件和边界条件的误差,数值大气模式得到的模拟降水在雨量和时空分布上都存在一定的误差,且在不同的地区效果不同^[11-13]。因此,当前应用研究大多通过初始数据集^[14-15]、嵌套方案^[16-17]、物理参数化方案^[18-19]和空间分辨率^[20-21]的比选、数据同化^[22-23]以及集合预报^[24-25]等手段提高其精度及适用性。

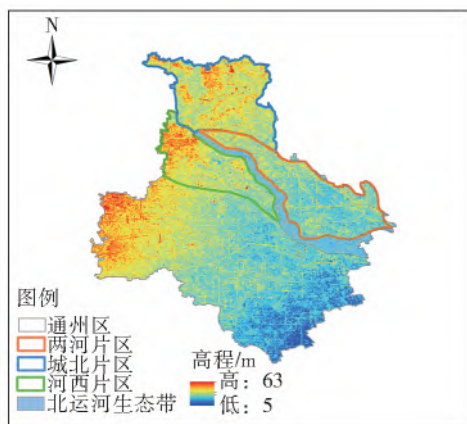
利用 WRF 模拟北京强降水研究较少,针对北京市副中心强降水研究尚未开展。蒋立辉等^[26]对 2011 年 7 月 24 日发生在北京的强降水过程进行了数值模拟。初祁等^[27]基于对云微物理过程、积云对

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流过程和行星边界层 3 种物理参数化方案的优选,对 WRF 在北京地区短历时强降水模拟中的应用进行了研究。

以北京副中心北运河生态带、城北、河西和两河地区为研究区,通过更全面的物理参数化方案的优

选提升 WRF 模拟效果,并结合实测数据进行评估。研究区见图 1,面积约 408.6 km²,有 13 条河与 30 条沟渠,主要水工建筑物有温榆河闸、小中河闸、北关拦河闸、北关分洪闸、张家湾闸、甘棠闸、榆林庄闸和杨洼闸(分别对应图 1 中的 1~8)等。



(a) 研究区高程与位置



(b) 研究区水系

图 1 研究区位置和水系

Fig.1 Location and river system of the study area

1 WRF 模式及参数

WRF 是新一代高分辨率中尺度预报模式,由预处理系统(WRF processing system, WPS)、同化系统(WRF data assimilation system, WRF DA)、主程序系统(ARW solver)以及后处理与可视化工具组成^[28]。

1.1 基本参数设置

采用 Lambert Conformal 水平坐标投影方案,以北纬 40.5°,东经 116.5°为中心,选用 1:3:3 的 3 层嵌套方案双向反馈模式,空间分辨率从外到内依次为 30 km(d01)、10 km(d02)和 3.3 km(d03)。模式最内层(d03)嵌套区域见图 2。

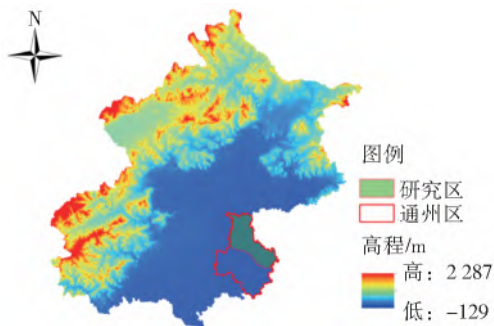


图 2 模式最内层(d03)嵌套区域

Fig.2 The inner-most domain of the WRF model

选用美国国家环境预报中心 FNL 再分析数据,为 WRF 模式动力降尺度提供初始化信息,水平分辨率为 1°×1°,时间间隔为 6 h。选用 WRF 模式提

供的 30"分辨率的地面静态观测数据集,基本参数设置见表 1。

表 1 WRF 模式基本参数设置

Tab.1 Main parameters of the WRF model

基本参数	设置方案
边界条件更新频率	6 h
输入输出文件格式	2(NetCDF)
嵌套区域格点数	d01:100×100;d02:106×100;d03:67×67
积分步长	120 s
输出时间间隔	d01:720 min;d02:720 min;d03:60 min
垂直方向分层	32("7·20""6·22");27("7·21")

注:"7·20""6·22"和"7·21"分别代表 2016 年 7 月 20 日、2017 年 6 月 22 日和 2012 年 7 月 21 日发生的强降水。

1.2 物理参数化方案设置

WRF 模式中与降水有关的物理过程包括云微物理过程、积云对流过程、行星边界层过程、长短波辐射过程和陆面过程等,其中:云微物理方案描述的是云粒子和降水粒子的形成、转化与聚合增长等微观物理过程;积云对流方案描述的是云团和云系整体的宏观结构特征、热力过程及其演变规律;行星边界层方案描述的是对流层下层的大气运动。不同物理参数化方案提出的研究背景不同,其大多是在某一个地区观测资料的基础上建立起来的,对降水过程描述的重点和复杂程度不同,具有很强的区域差异性,需要通过方案优选来提高针对特定区域降水过程的模拟精度。目前的研究大多只考虑了对降水影响较大的云微物理方案、积云对流方案和行星边

边界方案,本研究在此基础上进一步考虑长短波辐射方案,同时加入了城市表面方案。结合研究区的相关成果^[26-30],选取了模拟效果较好且应用较广的

参数方案组成 16 种不同的组合,见表 2。另外,由于最内层嵌套区域水平分辨率小于 4 km,因此关闭积云对流方案。

表 2 物理参数化方案组合

Tab. 2 Combinations of the physical parameterization schemes

方案组合	云微物理方案	积云对流方案	行星边界层方案	长短波辐射方案	表层方案	陆地表面方案	城市表面方案
c ₁	WSM6	KF	YSU	RRTMG	MO1	Noah	UCM
c ₂	WSM6	GF	YSU	RRTMG	MO1	Noah	UCM
c ₃	WSM5	KF	YSU	RRTMG	MO1	Noah	UCM
c ₄	WSM5	GF	YSU	RRTMG	MO1	Noah	UCM
c ₅	WSM6	KF	MYJ	RRTMG	MO2	Noah	UCM
c ₆	WSM6	GF	MYJ	RRTMG	MO2	Noah	UCM
c ₇	WSM5	KF	MYJ	RRTMG	MO2	Noah	UCM
c ₈	WSM5	GF	MYJ	RRTMG	MO2	Noah	UCM
c ₉	WSM6	KF	YSU	RRTM & Dudhia	MO1	Noah	UCM
c ₁₀	WSM6	GF	YSU	RRTM & Dudhia	MO1	Noah	UCM
c ₁₁	WSM5	KF	YSU	RRTM & Dudhia	MO1	Noah	UCM
c ₁₂	WSM5	GF	YSU	RRTM & Dudhia	MO1	Noah	UCM
c ₁₃	WSM6	KF	MYJ	RRTM & Dudhia	MO2	Noah	UCM
c ₁₄	WSM6	GF	MYJ	RRTM & Dudhia	MO2	Noah	UCM
c ₁₅	WSM5	KF	MYJ	RRTM & Dudhia	MO2	Noah	UCM
c ₁₆	WSM5	GF	MYJ	RRTM & Dudhia	MO2	Noah	UCM

注:WSM5 为 WRF Single-Moment 5-class; WSM6 为 WRF Single-Moment 6-class; KF 为 Kain-Fritsch; GF 为 Grell-Freitas; MYJ 为 Mellor-Yamada-Janjic; YSU 为 Yonsei University; RRTM 为 Rapid Radiative Transfer Model; RRTMG 为 A newer version of RRTM; MO1 为 Revised MM5 Monin-Obukhov; MO2 为 Monin-Obukhov (Janjic Eta); Noah 为 Noah land-surface model; UCM 为 Urban canopy model。

2 结果分析

选取 2012 年“7·21”、2016 年“7·20”和 2017 年的“6·22”3 场典型强降水过程进行模拟,实测数据来源于北京市水文总站和水文年鉴,站点包括温榆河通县站、凉水河榆林庄站和北运河杨洼站。

2.1 误差评价指标

采用相对误差 E_R 、均方根误差 E_{RMS} 、平均偏差 E_{MB} 和标准差 D_S 4 个指标评估不同方案在时空尺度上的模拟效果。各指标及计算方法见表 3。

2.2 模拟效果分析

模拟结果见图 3,不同方案组合对研究区强降水过程及降水总量的模拟效果有明显的差异,整体上来看,“7·20”模拟结果最稳定,其次是“7·21”,“6·22”的模拟结果最不稳定。对于“7·21”,模拟的降水过程与实测过程整体上较为一致,但有所滞后,特别是降水极值的出现时间,多数组合对降水总量都有所高估。对于“7·20”,降水过程整体模拟都较为准确,不同组合对降水总量有所高

估。对于“6·22”,不同组合的模拟结果差异显著,多数组合对降水总量都有所低估。对于 3 场降水,各组合模拟结果平均降水总量与实测降水差异较小,其中:“6·22”差异最小且存在低估,另外两场则相反;模拟平均降水过程则与单独模拟结果规律相似。

表 3 各指标计算公式

Tab. 3 Formulas of indexes

精度指标	计算公式
E_R	$E_R = \frac{P-Q}{Q} \times 100\%$
E_{RMS}	$E_{RMS} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M (P_i - Q_i)^2}$
E_{MB}	$E_{MB} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M (P_i - Q_i)$
D_S	$D_S = \sqrt{\frac{1}{M-1} \sum_{i=1}^M (P_i - Q_i - E_{MB})^2}$

注: P 表示模拟的面累积降雨量,mm; Q 为实测的面累积降雨量,mm;在计算空间尺度指标时, i 表示不同的空间位置, P_i 和 Q_i 分别表示对应位置处模拟和实测累积降雨量。在计算时间尺度指标时, i 表示不同的时刻, P_i 和 Q_i 分别表示对应时刻模拟和实测面累积降雨量。考虑到不同场次之间降雨量大小的影响,将计算得到的 E_{RMS} 、 E_{MB} 和 D_S 分别除以相应的观测平均值,进行归一化处理。

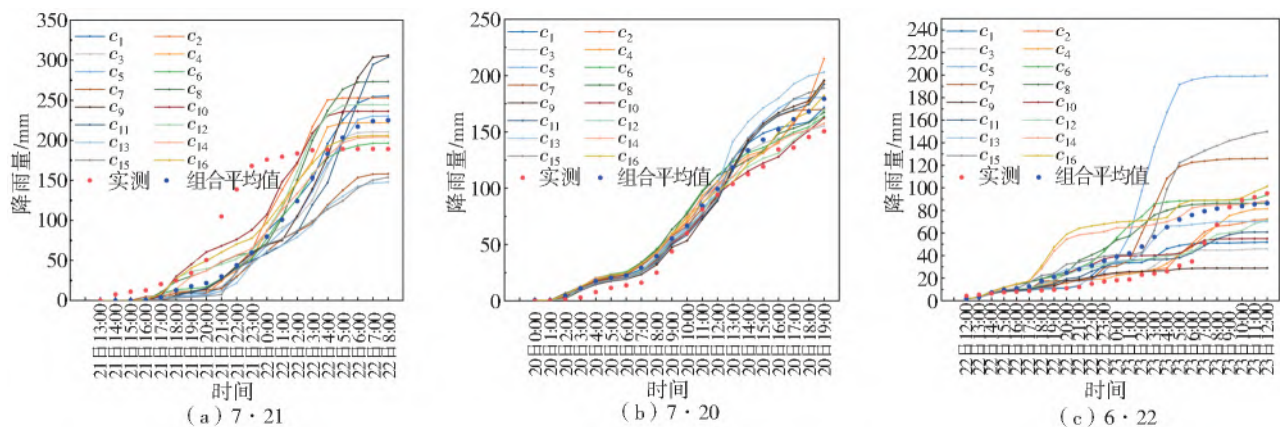


图 3 不同方案组合的模拟降水

Fig. 3 Simulated precipitation of different combinations

各方案组合的模拟降水评价指标见表 4。对降水总量的模拟,不同组合效果各不相同,根据 E_R 极值绝对值之差可知,各组合对“6·22”的模拟结果差异最大,对“7·20”的模拟结果差异最小,即对“7·20”模拟最稳定。

表 4 时间尺度的不同组合评价指标值

Tab. 4 Model performance for different combinations on the temporal scale

组合	7·21				7·20				6·22			
	E_R	E_{RMS}	E_{MB}	D_S	E_R	E_{RMS}	E_{MB}	D_S	E_R	E_{RMS}	E_{MB}	D_S
c_1	0.35	0.50	-0.20	0.47	0.14	0.24	0.20	0.14	-0.45	0.59	-0.05	0.60
c_2	0.34	0.48	-0.09	0.49	0.43	0.31	0.23	0.22	-0.24	0.32	0.01	0.32
c_3	0.11	0.49	-0.31	0.40	0.03	0.18	0.15	0.09	-0.52	0.62	-0.17	0.61
c_4	0.17	0.45	-0.21	0.41	0.29	0.27	0.22	0.16	-0.15	0.21	0.05	0.21
c_5	0.22	0.54	-0.30	0.45	0.20	0.34	0.25	0.23	1.10	2.76	1.91	2.03
c_6	0.04	0.45	-0.29	0.35	0.09	0.23	0.21	0.10	-0.02	1.01	0.72	0.73
c_7	-0.16	0.60	-0.47	0.37	0.13	0.28	0.22	0.18	0.32	1.34	0.92	0.99
c_8	0.44	0.52	-0.06	0.53	0.11	0.22	0.20	0.09	-0.09	0.92	0.65	0.66
c_9	0.62	0.62	-0.18	0.61	0.30	0.33	0.20	0.26	-0.70	0.86	-0.34	0.80
c_{10}	0.25	0.34	-0.03	0.35	0.08	0.10	0.07	0.08	-0.42	0.60	0.06	0.60
c_{11}	0.61	0.64	-0.25	0.60	0.28	0.30	0.20	0.24	-0.36	0.48	0	0.49
c_{12}	0.29	0.44	-0.09	0.45	0.13	0.12	0.09	0.08	-0.25	0.44	0.08	0.44
c_{13}	-0.22	0.63	-0.52	0.37	0.35	0.47	0.33	0.35	-0.26	0.63	0.31	0.56
c_{14}	0.08	0.39	-0.23	0.32	0.05	0.17	0.16	0.08	-0.07	1.04	0.78	0.69
c_{15}	-0.19	0.60	-0.50	0.34	0.25	0.34	0.24	0.25	0.58	1.48	1.12	0.99
c_{16}	0.09	0.33	-0.16	0.30	0.21	0.23	0.19	0.13	0.06	1.17	0.93	0.73
极值绝对值差	0.58	0.31	0.49	0.32	0.40	0.37	0.26	0.27	1.08	2.54	1.90	1.82

对于降水过程的模拟,同一场次降水不同组合的评价指标值各不相同,且“6·22”的不同组合模拟结果差异最大,如其 c_4 与 c_5 的 E_{RMS} 之间差值为 2.54。对于不同场次降水,相同参数方案组合的同一指标值也各不相同,如: c_4 对 3 场降水模拟的模拟效果都较好而 c_{15} 则较差; c_{14} 和 c_{16} 对“7·21”和“7·20”模拟效果较好但对“6·22”模拟效果很差; c_2 对“7·21”和“7·20”模拟效果较差但对“6·22”模拟效果较好。整体上“7·20”的各评价指标均值及其差异均较小,即在时间尺度上各参数方案组合对于“7·20”的模拟结果更准确与稳定。

为选取对 3 场降水都有较好模拟效果的参数方案组合,根据评价指标值对不同组合从优到劣(从 1 到 16)进行排序见表 5。结合表 2 可看出:对降水总量的模拟(E_R),积云对流参数化方案的影响最大:对于“7·20”和“6·22”,当积云对流参数化方案取 GF(双数项组合)时模拟效果整体上优于取 KF(单数项组合);对于“7·21”则无明显差异。对降水过程的模拟,总体来说当积云对流参数化方案取 GF 时模拟效果较优。综上,积云对流参数化方案对研究区强降水模拟结果影响最大,且取 GF 方案时模拟效果更好。

表 5 时间尺度的不同组合评价指标排序

Tab. 5 Ranking of different combinations on the temporal scale

排序	7 · 21				7 · 20				6 · 22			
	E_R	E_{RMS}	E_{MB}	D_S	E_R	E_{RMS}	E_{MB}	D_S	E_R	E_{RMS}	E_{MB}	D_S
1	c_6	c_{16}	c_{10}	c_{16}	c_3	c_{10}	c_{10}	c_{14}	c_6	c_4	c_{11}	c_4
2	c_{14}	c_{10}	c_8	c_{14}	c_{14}	c_{12}	c_{12}	c_{10}	c_{16}	c_2	c_2	c_2
3	c_{16}	c_{14}	c_{12}	c_{15}	c_{10}	c_{14}	c_3	c_{12}	c_{14}	c_{12}	c_1	c_{12}
4	c_3	c_{12}	c_2	c_{10}	c_6	c_3	c_{14}	c_8	c_8	c_{11}	c_4	c_{11}
5	c_7	c_6	c_{16}	c_6	c_8	c_8	c_{16}	c_3	c_4	c_1	c_{10}	c_{13}
6	c_4	c_4	c_9	c_7	c_{12}	c_6	c_1	c_6	c_2	c_{10}	c_{12}	c_1
7	c_{15}	c_2	c_1	c_{13}	c_7	c_{16}	c_{11}	c_{16}	c_{12}	c_3	c_3	c_{10}
8	c_5	c_3	c_4	c_3	c_1	c_1	c_9	c_1	c_{13}	c_{13}	c_{13}	c_3
9	c_{13}	c_1	c_{14}	c_4	c_5	c_4	c_8	c_4	c_7	c_9	c_9	c_8
10	c_{10}	c_8	c_{11}	c_{12}	c_{16}	c_7	c_6	c_7	c_{11}	c_8	c_8	c_{14}
11	c_{12}	c_5	c_6	c_5	c_{15}	c_{11}	c_4	c_2	c_{10}	c_6	c_6	c_{16}
12	c_2	c_7	c_5	c_1	c_{11}	c_2	c_7	c_5	c_1	c_{14}	c_{14}	c_6
13	c_1	c_{15}	c_3	c_2	c_4	c_9	c_2	c_{11}	c_3	c_{16}	c_7	c_9
14	c_8	c_9	c_7	c_8	c_9	c_5	c_{15}	c_{15}	c_{15}	c_7	c_{16}	c_7
15	c_{11}	c_{13}	c_{15}	c_{11}	c_{13}	c_{15}	c_5	c_9	c_9	c_{15}	c_{15}	c_{15}
16	c_9	c_{11}	c_{13}	c_9	c_2	c_{13}	c_{13}	c_{13}	c_5	c_5	c_5	c_5

在时间尺度上,虽然对两场降水模拟效果较好的方案组合有差异,但综合来看,依然有一些方案组合对两场降水的模拟效果都相对较好,包括 c_2 、 c_4 、 c_{10} 和 c_{12} 。基于此,研究进一步计算这 4 种方案在空

间尺度上的效果,从而最终确定一组在时空尺度上均模拟较好的方案组合,构建适用于研究区的数值天气模式,计算结果见表 6。

表 6 空间尺度的不同组合评价指标值

Tab. 6 Model performance for different combinations on the spatial scale

组合	7 · 21			7 · 20			6 · 22		
	E_{RMS}	E_{MB}	D_S	E_{RMS}	E_{MB}	D_S	E_{RMS}	E_{MB}	D_S
c_2	0.41	0.36	0.25	0.63	0.60	0.26	0.31	-0.07	0.37
c_4	0.21	-0.03	0.26	0.43	0.42	0.12	0.51	-0.12	0.61
c_{10}	0.25	0.24	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.49	-0.20	0.55
c_{12}	0.23	0.17	0.18	0.24	0.19	0.17	0.71	-0.03	0.87
绝对值平均值	0.28	0.20	0.19	0.35	0.33	0.15	0.51	0.11	0.60

在空间尺度上: c_2 对“6 · 22”的模拟效果最好而对“7 · 21”和“7 · 20”则最差; c_4 和 c_{10} 对“7 · 21”和“6 · 22”的模拟效果差别不大,其中 c_{10} 对“7 · 20”模拟效果最好; c_{12} 对“7 · 21”和“7 · 20”的模拟效果均较好而对“6 · 22”则最差。综合对累积降雨量的模拟结果,最终采用 c_4 构建研究区数值天气预报模型,其中云微物理方案取 WSM5,积云对流方案取 GF,行星边界层方案取 YSU,长、短波辐射方案取 RRTMG,表层方案取 MO1,陆地表面方案取 Noah,城市表面方案取 UCM,模拟结果见图 4。对于“7 · 21”和“7 · 20”, c_4 模拟结果与各组合平均模拟结果无明显差异,而对于“6 · 22”, c_4 模拟结果则明

显比平均模拟结果更加准确。

3 结论与讨论

城市的快速发展使得区域面临洪涝灾害更加脆弱,人民的生命财产安全和经济社会的发展受到严重威胁。北京副中心对首都的空间结构调整和发展建设具有重要意义,也对京津冀协同发展起着推动作用。本文以北京副中心北运河生态带、城北、河西和两河片地区为研究区,利用 WRF 模式对典型强降水过程进行了模拟。基于云微物理方案,积云对流方案,行星边界层方案,陆地表面方案,长、短波辐射方案以及城市表面方案等设

置了 16 种不同的组合,结合实测降水进行方案优选,构建了适用于北京副中心的数值天气模型。结果表明:大气模式对强降水模拟具有一定的不确定性;对物理参数化方案进行优选可有效提高强降水过程的模拟精度,且不同的物理参数化方案组合的模拟结果各不相同,其中积云对流参数化方案对于研究区强降水模拟影响最大,采用 GF 方案模拟

效果更好,在北京应用 WRF 模型时对于积云对流过程的描述应选择 GF 方案,在此基础上再确定其他过程参数化方案的选择;当云微物理方案取 WSM5,积云对流方案取 GF,行星边界层方案取 YSU,长、短波辐射方案取 RRTMG,表层方案取 MO1,陆地表面方案取 Noah,城市表面方案取 UCM 时,模拟结果最优。

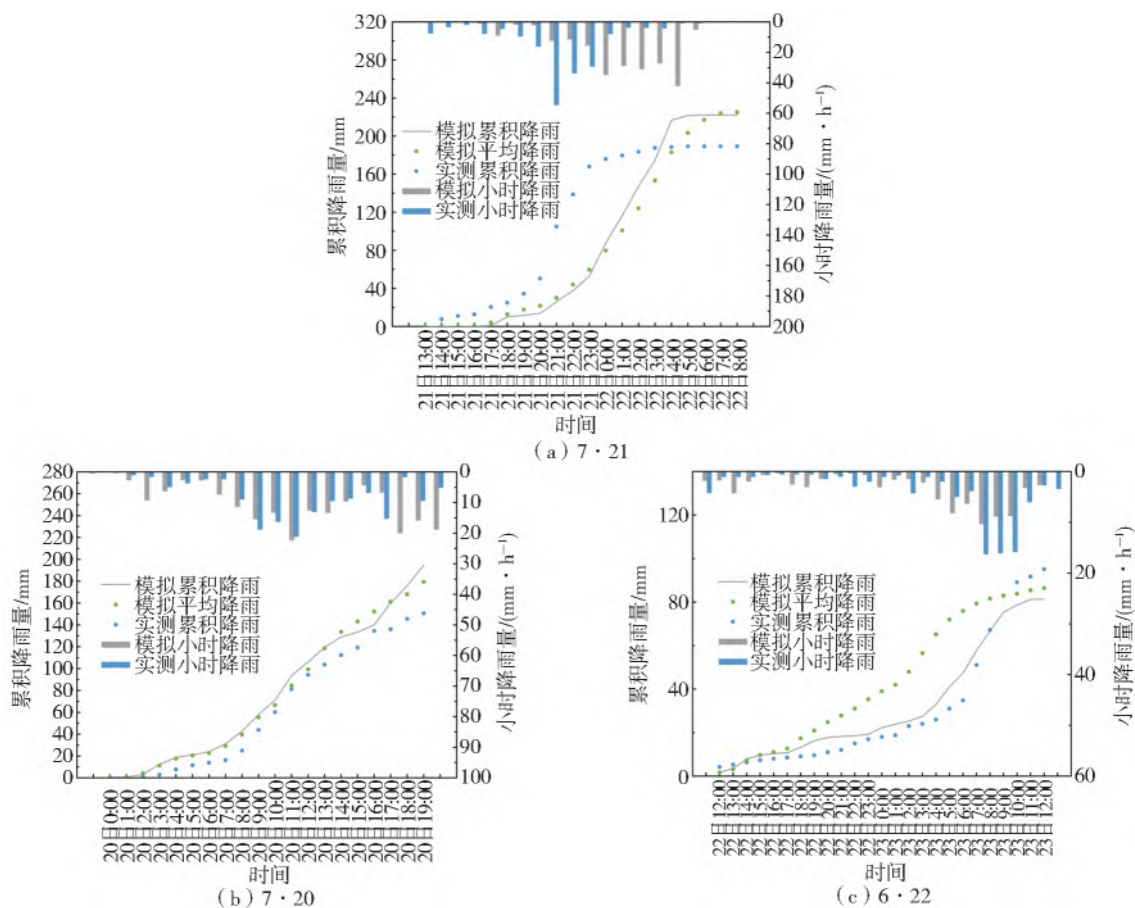


图 4 不同场次模拟降水结果

Fig. 4 Simulation results of different precipitations

研究发现积云对流参数化方案对研究区强降水模拟的影响最大且取 GF 方案结果最好,这与初祁等^[27]在北京地区的研究结果相同。对于云微物理方案和行星边界层方案的优选结果与则与蒋立辉等^[26]结果相同。尽管通过物理参数化方案的优选提高了模拟精度,但与实际观测值仍有一定偏差,需进一步深入分析。由于缺乏水文站点实测资料,且对每种参数方案只考虑了目前在区域应用较广的方案,在下一步研究中可增加降水场次与方案数目,从而提高其适用性与精度。另外,模式模拟时间和积分步长的设置也会对结果有一定影响,也需深入开展研究工作。

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Heavy rainfall simulation based on WRF in Beijing's sub-center

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Abstract: At present, urban storms and floods have already been one of the major disasters that threaten the sustainable development of cities. With the rapid development of Beijing's sub-center, storms, and floods vulnerability has continued to increase. Historical or real-time observed data, interpreted data from weather radar or satellite remote sensing, and simulated data from numerical atmospheric models are currently used to study precipitation characteristics. The regional atmospheric model, which could realize the quantitative precipitation simulation and forecasting and provide data support for related research in ungauged areas, was of great significance for urban flood forecast and control. The new generation of mesoscale weather research and forecast model named Weather Research and Forecasting (WRF) model can provide more complete, efficient, and accurate weather simulation and forecast. The improvement of regional-scale precipitation simulation and forecasting capabilities has made the

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torical water situation data have been accumulated, and the amount of data fully meets the needs of model construction. Consequently, taking 59 control gates in the Middle Route of South-to-North Water Transfer Project as the research object, two different discharge calculation method of arc gates based on dimensional analysis method and Long-Short Term Memory neural network (LSTM) were established. Selecting the original observation data of 2-hour time scale from 2018 to 2019, the average absolute error, average relative error, root mean square error and Nash efficiency coefficient of two models were compared and analyzed, which showed that the error results of the Long-Short Term Memory neural network method was a little better than the dimensional analysis method for the project as a whole, with the average relative errors between the two methods were 2%~2.5% and 3%~4%, respectively.

In conclusion, as for parameter calibration, compared with the conventional formula of arc gate discharge, the dimensional analysis method only contained two parameters so that it was simple, economical and easy to linearize. The method of LSTM neural network did not need parameter calibration, which further reduced the workload of calculation. As for method applicability, the dimensional analysis method was greatly affected by the water level fluctuations, and it was more suitable for the overflow calculation of arc gates in the middle and downstream (medium and small discharge) of the Middle Route of South-to-North Water Transfer Project. Contrarily, the LSTM neural network method was relatively slightly affected by water level fluctuation, which was more suitable for discharge calculation of arc gates in the middle and upstream (large and medium discharge). This study provided a scientific basis for the hydraulic calculation and scheduling operation of the gates of the Middle Route of South-to-North Water Transfer Project. However, the methods used were only verified in the arc gates in the Middle Route of South-to-North Water Transfer Project. Whether there are other methods with higher calculation accuracy is worthy of further study.

Key words: Middle Route of South-to-North Water Transfer Project; arc gate; discharge calculation; dimensional analysis; Long-Short Term Memory neural network

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model gradually applied to smaller-scale storm simulations and forecasts in various countries and regions. In recent years, Beijing's sub-center has realized the stable and healthy economic and social development of the whole region with the rapid increase of building area and population density, increasing the vulnerability to the effects of storms and floods.

Based on WRF, the numerical weather simulation model was built by considering a more comprehensive optimization of the physical parameterization schemes and applied to Beijing's sub-center. According to the divisions of the Tongzhou District Government concerning water environment management work, the study area included the Chengbei area, Hexi area, Lianghe area, and North canal ecological belt. Three-level two-way nested domains were set according to Lambert Conformal coordinates. Considering cloud microphysical schemes, cumulus convection schemes, planetary boundary layer schemes, and land surface schemes, 16 different parameterization scheme combinations were set. To select the optimal combinations, relative error (E_R), root-mean-square error (E_{RMS}), mean deviation error (E_{MB}) and standard deviation (D_S) were used to evaluate the simulation effects on temporal and spatial scales.

The results showed that different schemes and their combinations had different results, and the simulation results for '7 • 20' were better than those for other rainfalls. The cumulus convective parameterization scheme had the most significant impact on the simulation of heavy rainfall in the study area, and generally, model performance was better when the cumulus parameterization scheme was Grell-Freitas. The combination of the WRF Single-Moment 5-class scheme, the Grell-Freitas scheme, the Yonsei University scheme, the newer version of the Rapid Radiative Transfer Model scheme, the Revised MM5 Monin-Obukhov scheme, the Noah land surface model and the urban canopy model had the best result.

In summary, it is feasible to simulate heavy rainfall by the WRF model. The method could extend the forecast period and provide data support for related research in areas lacking precipitation data. Under the current background of increasing short-duration heavy rainfall, the application of above method to urban flood control had important practical significance. Although the simulation accuracy of the WRF model could meet the requirements of actual operations, there were still some shortcomings that required further excavation and analysis. With the solving of the limitations of observed data, the model performance could be improved further in the future.

Key words: WRF; Beijing; Beijing's sub-center; heavy rainfall; physical parameterization schemes