

WGCM/WGSIP decadal prediction proposal

A brief introduction

Outline

- **Lessons from seasonal prediction**

- Starting from close to an observed state is OK
- Clean initial states need some care
- Model errors dominate
- Models can be tested

- **Outline of decadal prediction proposal**

Lessons (?) from seasonal prediction

● Lesson 1: starting from obs. state is OK

- To the extent that things are linear, subtract an estimate of the drift
- Non-linearities mean that errors *do* hurt; but a simple argument states that the integrated effect of the problem is *less* if we start close to reality
- “Equilibrium” start or well sampled hindcast set both need many years of integration.

● Lesson 2: clean initial states need some care

- Forced ocean model can “fight” data, and in this case a close fit to the ocean data can introduce a lot of noise.
- Might be an argument not to correct the mean state of the forced ocean model – or at least, only correct slowly varying part of system (eg large scale water mass properties)

Lessons (?) from seasonal prediction

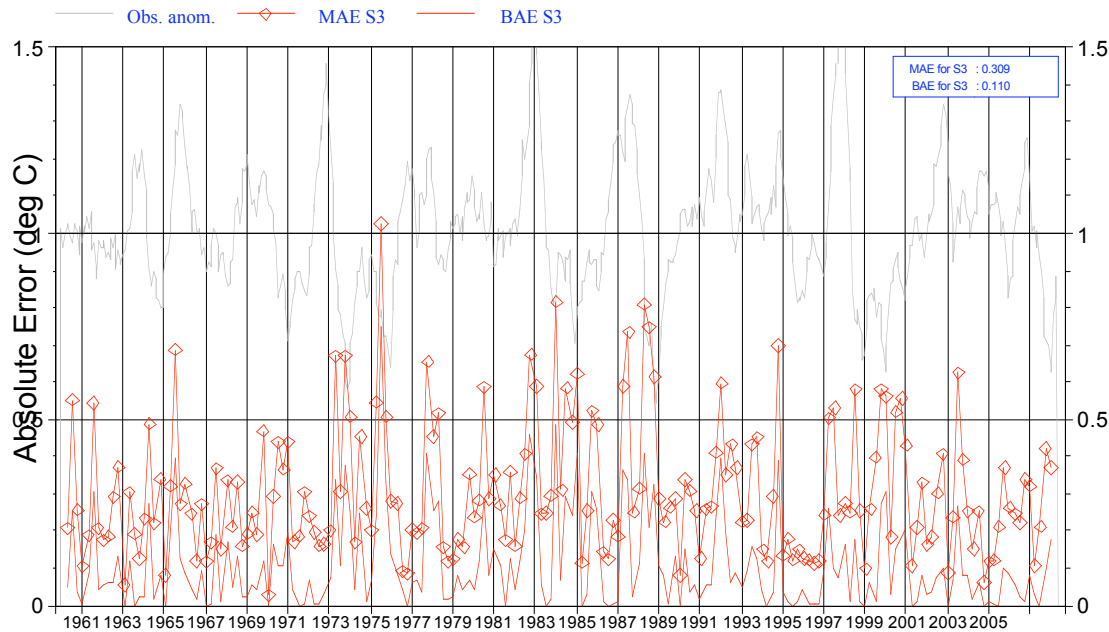
● Lesson 3: model errors dominate

- In most cases, model error rather than initial error dominates ENSO forecast performance. This is also true in the pre-TAO era.
- For teleconnections, circulation changes, changes over land (ie, mapping SST anomalies to parameters of societal interest), the performance of the model is even more critical.

Forecast errors 1960-2007

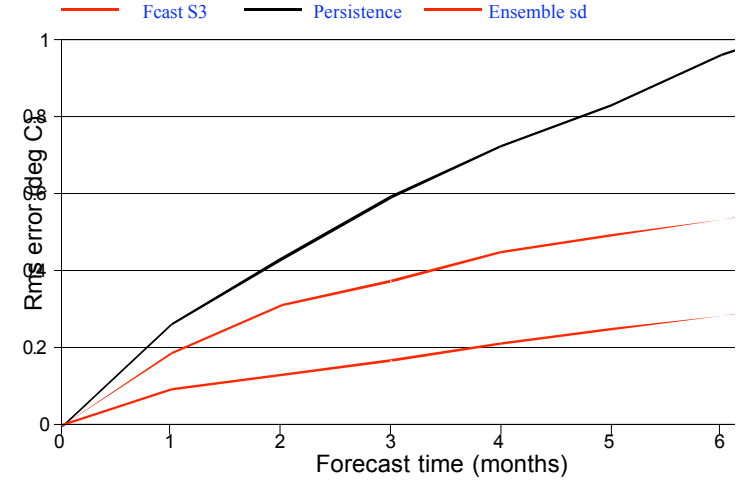
NINO3.4 SST absolute error scores

ECMWF forecasts (mean during 6 months, plotted at centre of verification period)
Ensemble size is 11 SST obs: HadISST1/Olv2



NINO3.4 SST rms errors

192 start dates from 19600201 to 20071101
Ensemble size is 11



Lessons (?) from seasonal prediction

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● Lesson 4: models can be tested

- Making initialized forecasts is a good way of testing a coupled model, and allows estimation of future performance
- Even if model errors dominate, attention to initialization can help

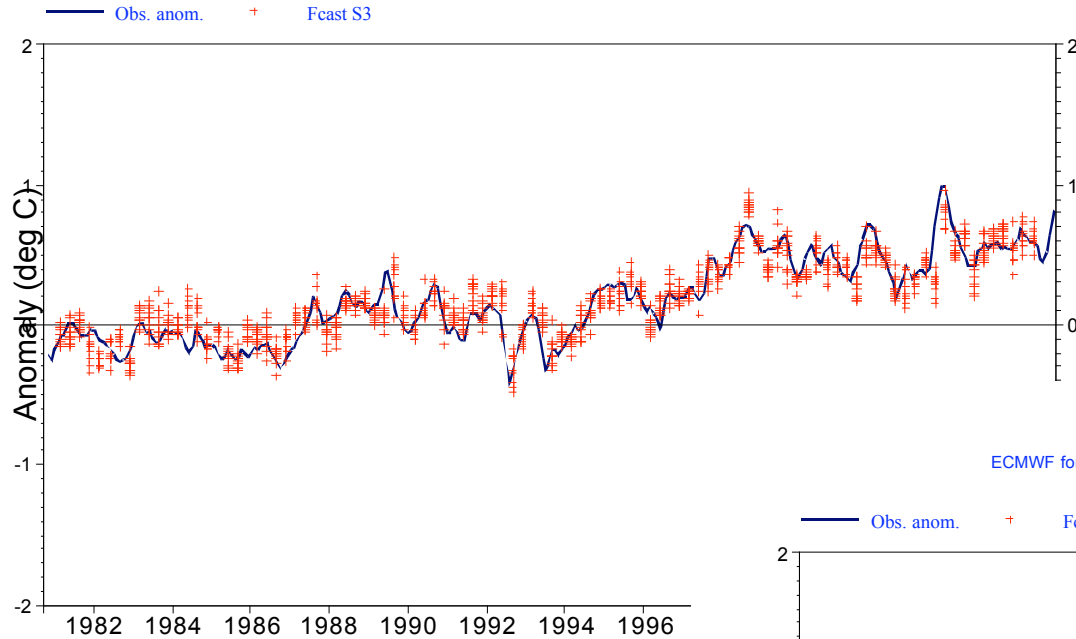
● Additional comment

- Decadal trends matter a lot in seasonal prediction

NATL SST forecast anomalies

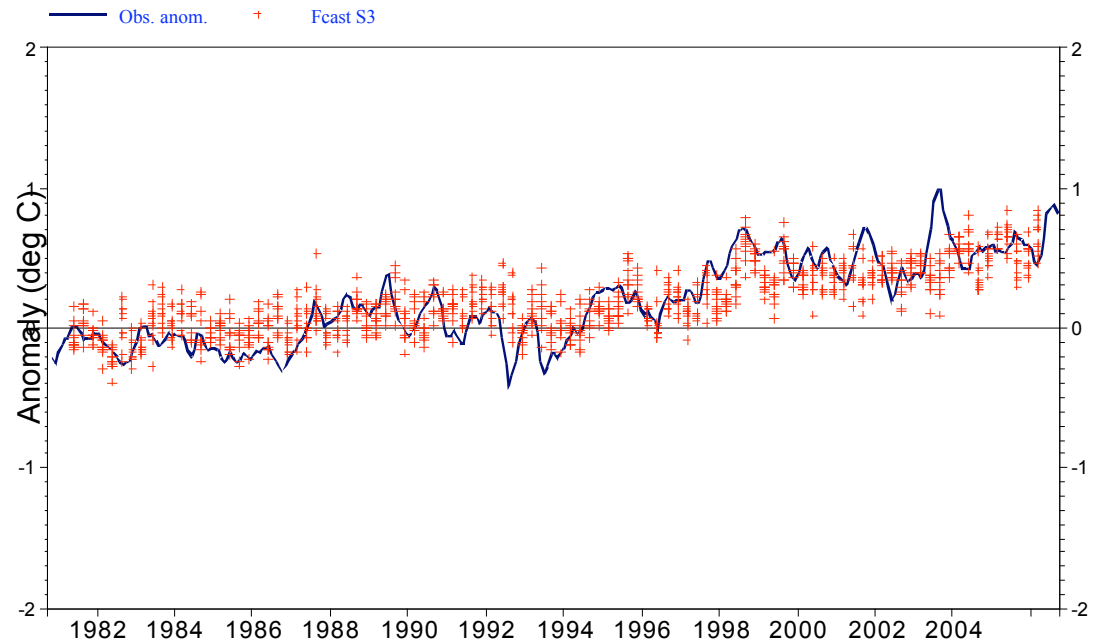
ECMWF forecasts, mean for months 1-3, plotted at centre of verification period
Ensemble size is 11 SST obs: HadISST1/OIv2

Some trends are handled well ...



NATL SST forecast anomalies

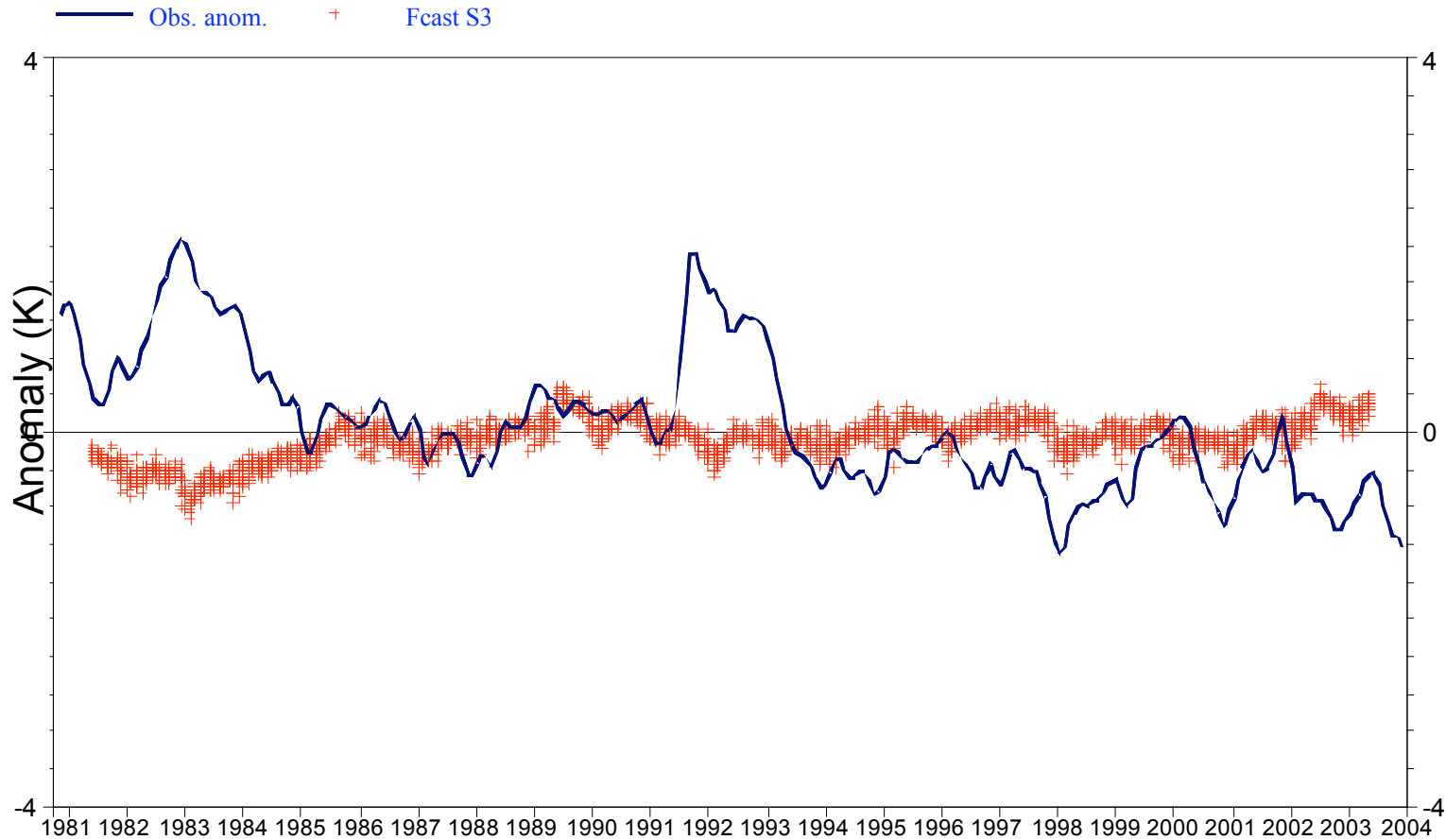
ECMWF forecasts, mean for months 4-6, plotted at centre of verification period
Ensemble size is 11 SST obs: HadISST1/OIv2



... other trends are poorly handled

GLOBAL T50 forecast anomalies

ECMWF forecasts, mean for months 5-7, plotted at centre of verification period
Ensemble size is 11 T50 obs: ERA40/ops



WGCM/WGSIP decadal prediction proposal

- **Origin: WGCM meeting in Hamburg, Sep 2007**

- **Input 1:**

- JSC request for WGSIP and WGCM to help coordinate a preliminary decadal prediction experiment

- **Input 2:**

- WGCM/IPCC requirement to define initialization for short-term climate runs (to 2030) (Aspen document)

Basic concept

- **Put everything in a common framework**

(Note: Not quite the same as “do everything”)

- **Objective 1**

- Short term prediction of climate to 2030 (or 30 years)
- Some groups/governments want to do this with high resolution models

- **Objective 2**

- Developing the science of multi-decadal prediction in the context of a changing climate
- Study sensitivity to initialization method
- Characterize errors and uncertainties in multi-decadal predictions
- Will use affordable models

*High res: up to T318; _ deg ocean

Framework

● Objective 1:

- Initial dates 1st Nov 1960, 1980, 2005 (or 1970 and 2000)
- 25 or 30 year integrations, 3-10 ensemble members
- Initial conditions to represent “observed” anomalies in some way
- All observed forcings (future: specified single scenario without volcanoes)
- Will look at the **DIFFERENCE** in climate between different periods
- Large ensemble size/high resolution -> look at statistics of windstorms etc
- Does not require elimination of model drift

● Objective 2 runs:

- 1. Same runs as Objective 1
- 2. 10 year integrations, dates 1965, 1970, 1975 etc (as ENSEMBLES)
- 3. “Control” runs, extended CMIP5 C20th runs (no initial conditions)
- 4, 5 and 6: Additional studies and sensitivity runs

Simple comments on initial conditions ...

● For a 25 year forecast, initial conditions matter

- At least, relative to pre-industrial initialization and 150 year trajectory
- *Which* aspects matter most is poorly known:
 - Global ocean heat content
 - Arctic ice thickness
 - North Atlantic thermohaline circulation – T/S fields in N Atlantic
 - (Only N Atlantic???)
 - Wind driven ocean circulation - gyres, Pacific decadal state, ..
- How well do we know each of these initial conditions?
 - Relative to pre-industrial spin-up
 - Most interested in the difference between the start of different forecasts
 - *i.e.* relative changes over 1980-present (or 1960-present or ...)

Possible options

- **Keep the proposal**

- But modify aspects of it as required

- **Split the proposal**

- Objective 1: for AR5 only, include eg experiments 2.1 and 2.2
- Objective 2: 2.2-2.5 as a separate decadal prediction study, building on European ENSEMBLES project
- (Maybe still a common *framework*, but two proposals)

- **Re-write from scratch**