

How Good are Model Operational forecasts?

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Outline

- Recap on Climate Models
 - Modelling approaches to seasonal forecasting
 - AGCM or AOGCM: Prescribed SSTs Vs Coupling
 - Ensemble Forecasting....
- Model Climatology
- Climate Variability in Models
 - CCM3, NCEP, ECHAM
 - ECMWF PROVOST Integrations
 - UKMO HadAM3
- Conclusions

Routes to Seasonal Forecasting

- Empirical / Statistical
- Dynamic Modelling (GCMs, Numerical Models, Climate Models)

Routes to Seasonal Forecasting

- Empirical / Statistical
 - Computationally cheap
 - Not physically based
- Dynamic Modelling (GCMs, Numerical Models, Climate Models)
 - Computationally very expensive
 - Physically based

Outline

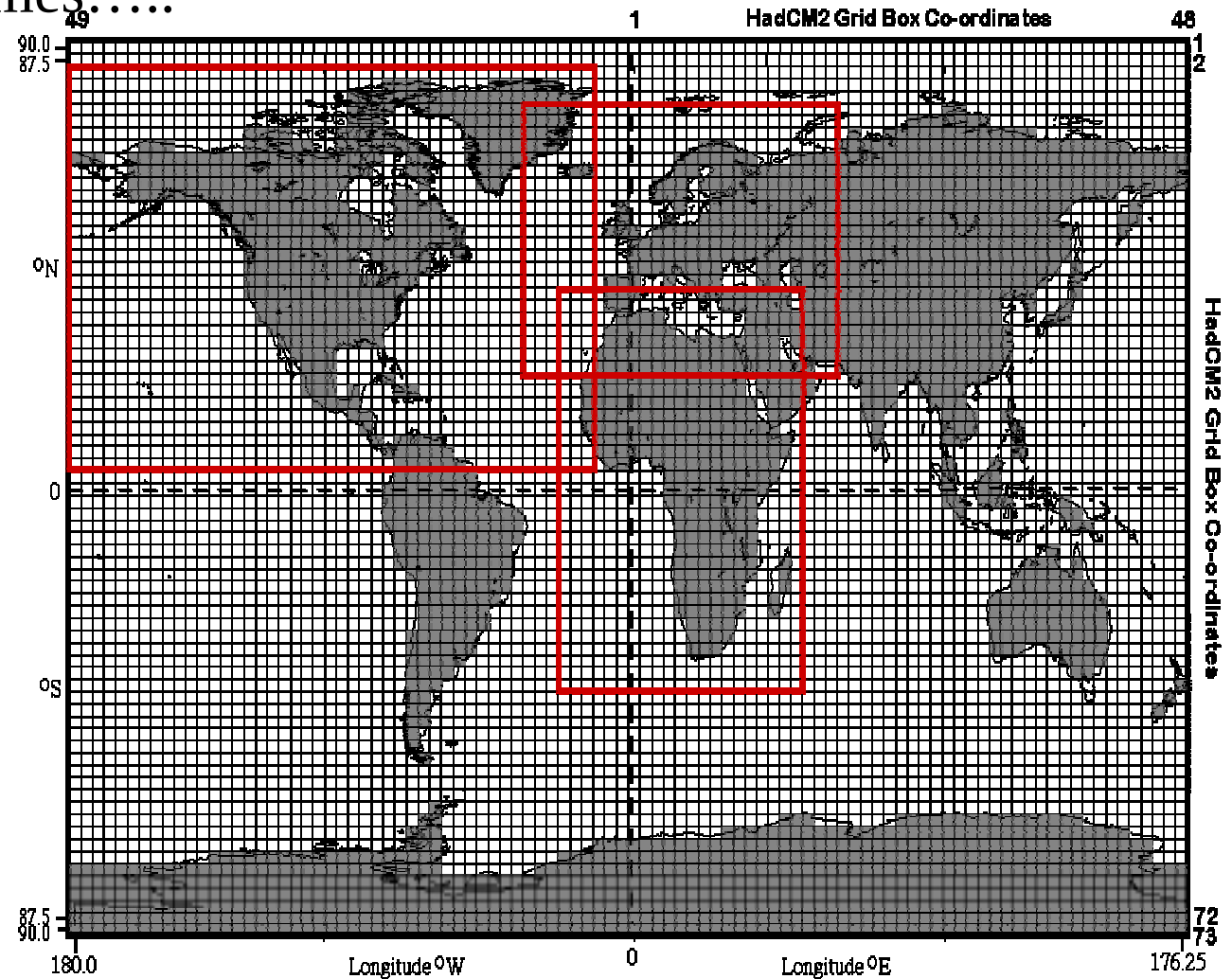
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Primitive Equations

Finite difference scheme

Finite element approach

Parameterisation schemes.....



Dynamical Modelling

- Atmosphere only Models (AGCMs)
 - Model forced with observed (usually persisted) SSTs
 - e.g. 3 month forecast for July 2002 made with observed April SSTs which do not change over the 3 months
- Coupled Models (AOGCMs)
 - Model provided with observed SSTs at the start of the experiment
 - Model calculates SSTs

AGCM experiments

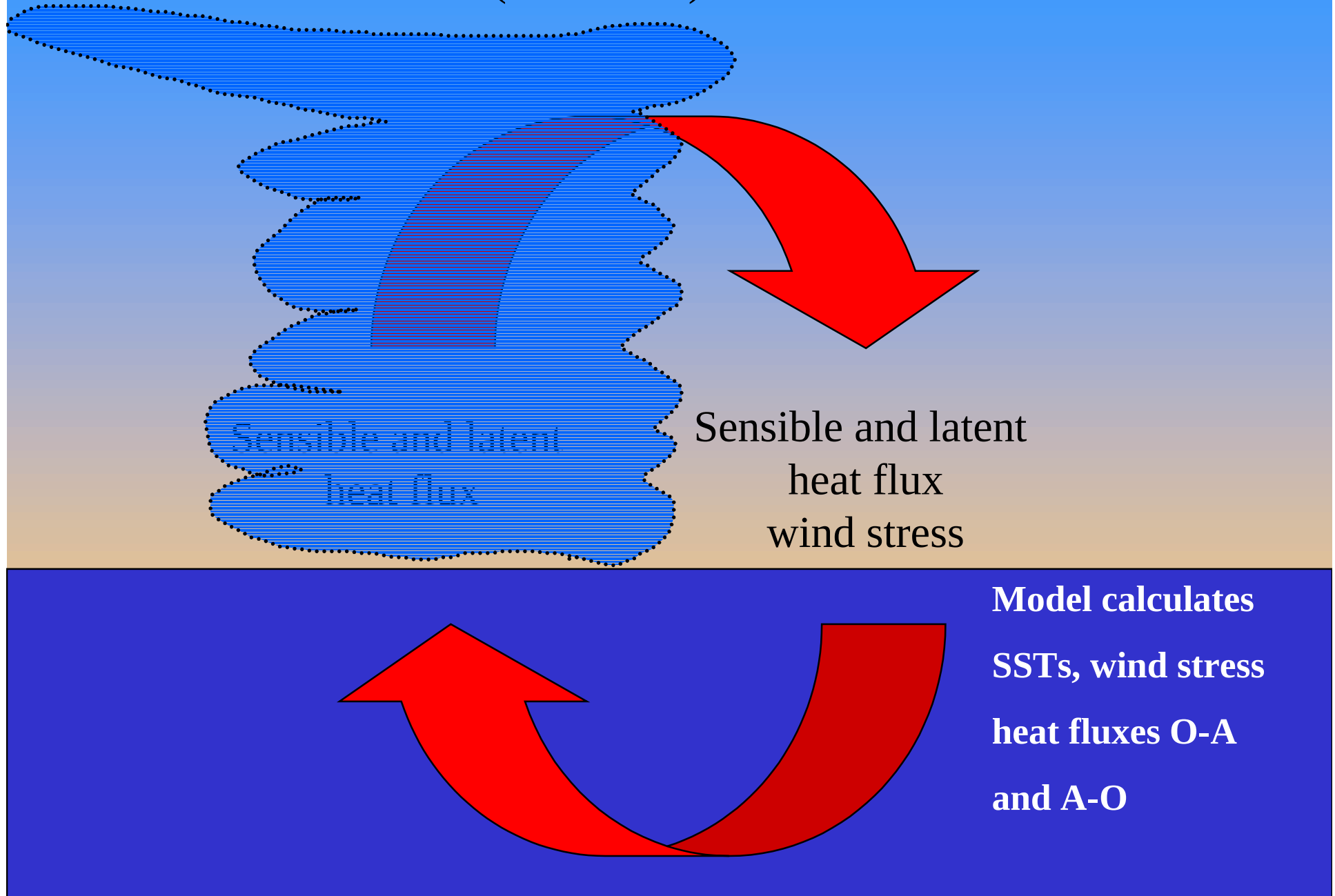
Sensible and latent
heat flux

SSTs (and therefore heat fluxes to atmosphere)
prescribed by observed SSTs

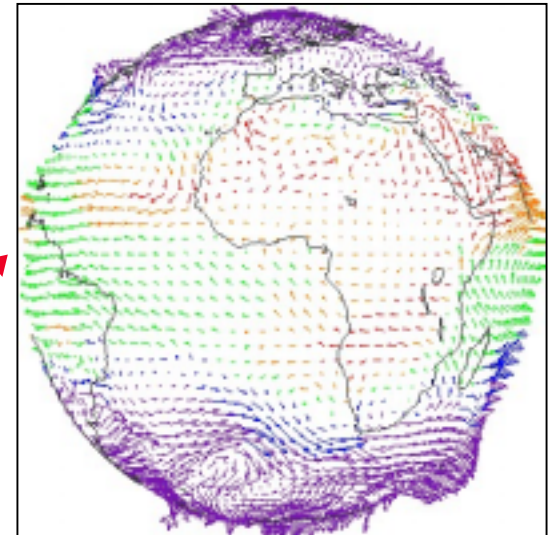
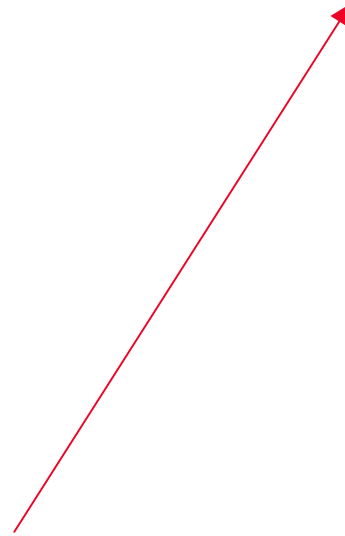
BUT

Heat fluxes and wind stress from atmosphere are ignored

COUPLED MODELS (AOGCMs)



Process of seasonal forecasting....



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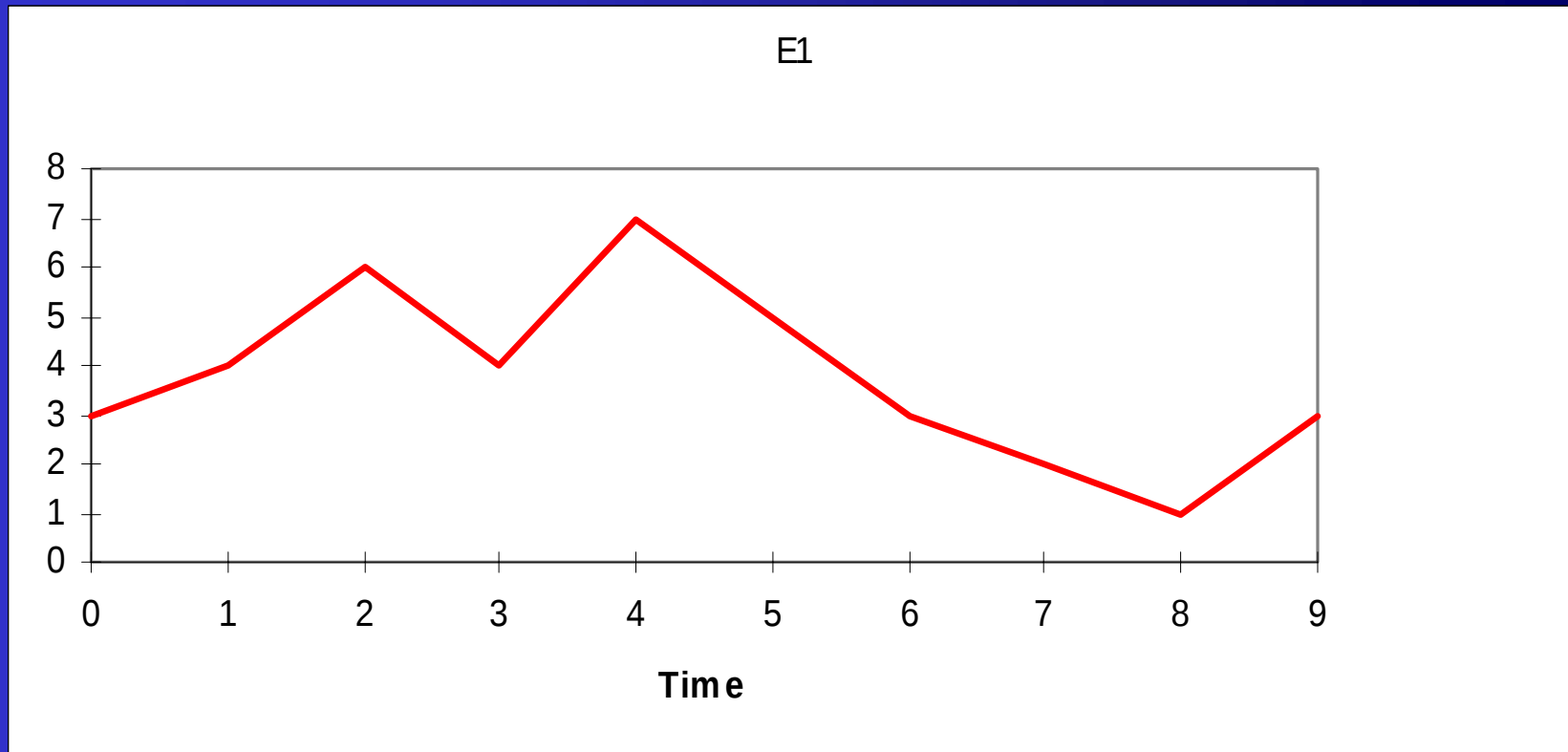
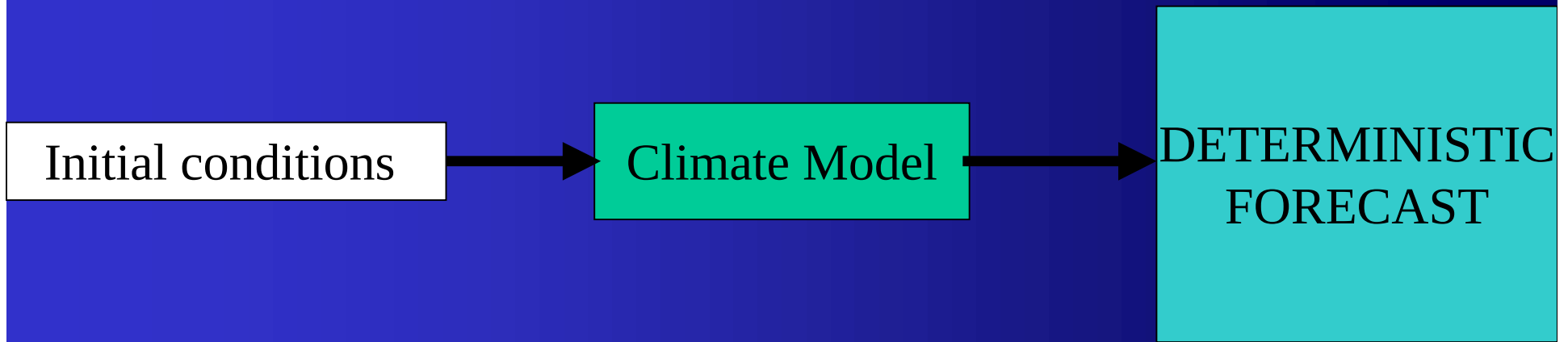
Initial conditions

```
graph LR; A[Initial conditions] --> B[Climate Model]; B --> C[DETERMINISTIC FORECAST];
```

A flowchart on a blue gradient background. It starts with a white box labeled 'Initial conditions' on the left. A black arrow points from this box to a green box labeled 'Climate Model' in the center. Another black arrow points from the green box to a larger cyan box on the right labeled 'DETERMINISTIC FORECAST'.

Climate Model

DETERMINISTIC
FORECAST

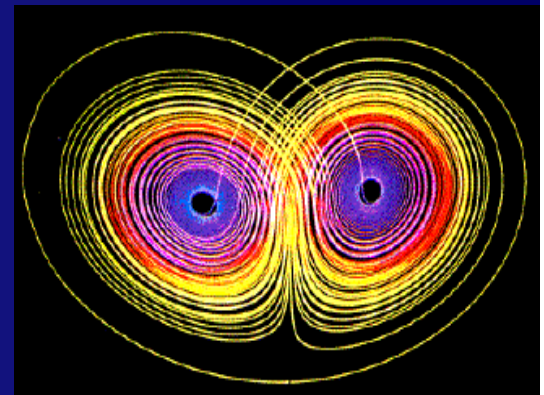


Initial conditions

Climate Model

DETERMINISTIC
FORECAST

BEWARE THE BUTTERFLY!



Climate Model

Climate Model

Climate Model

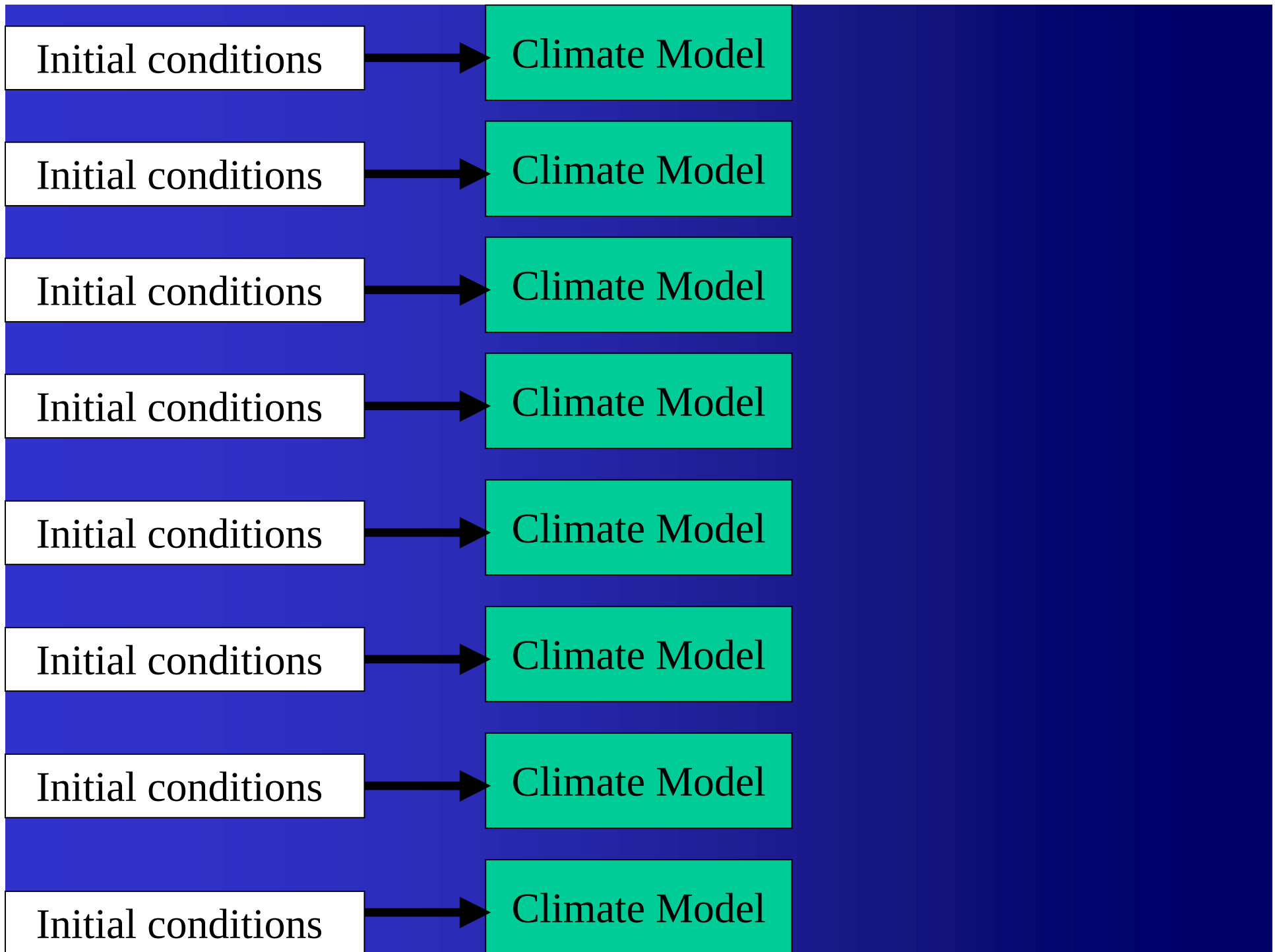
Climate Model

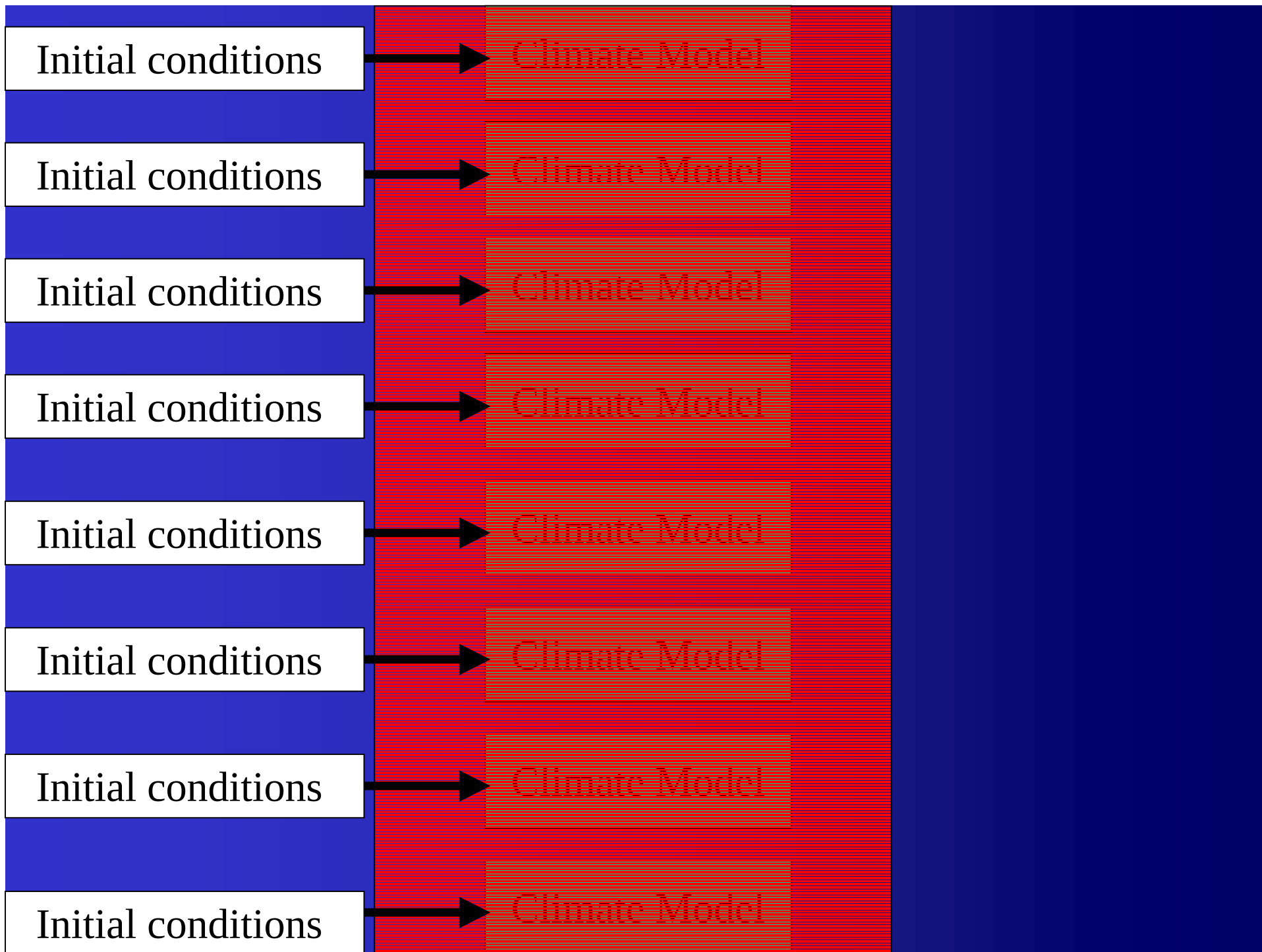
Climate Model

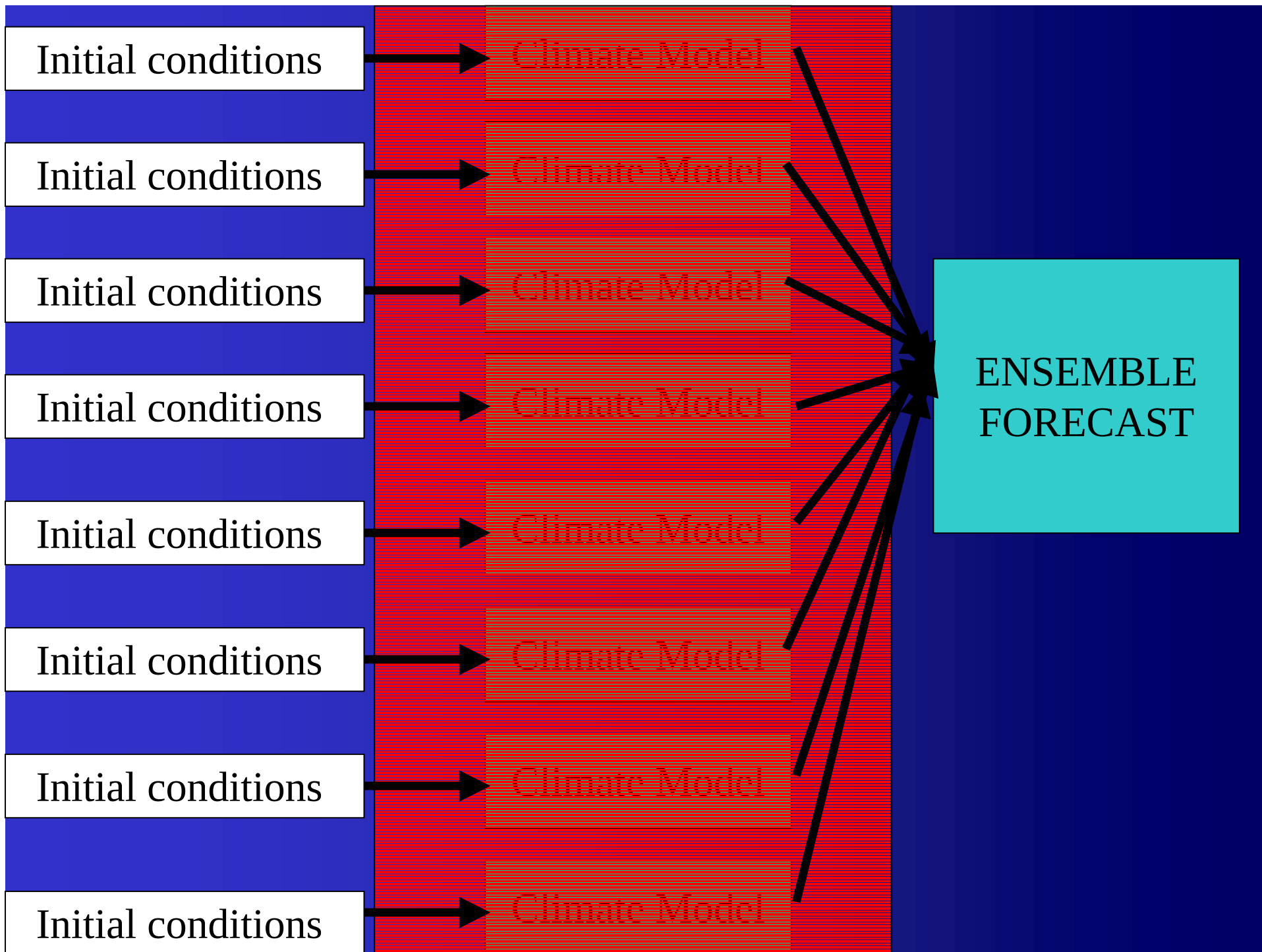
Climate Model

Climate Model

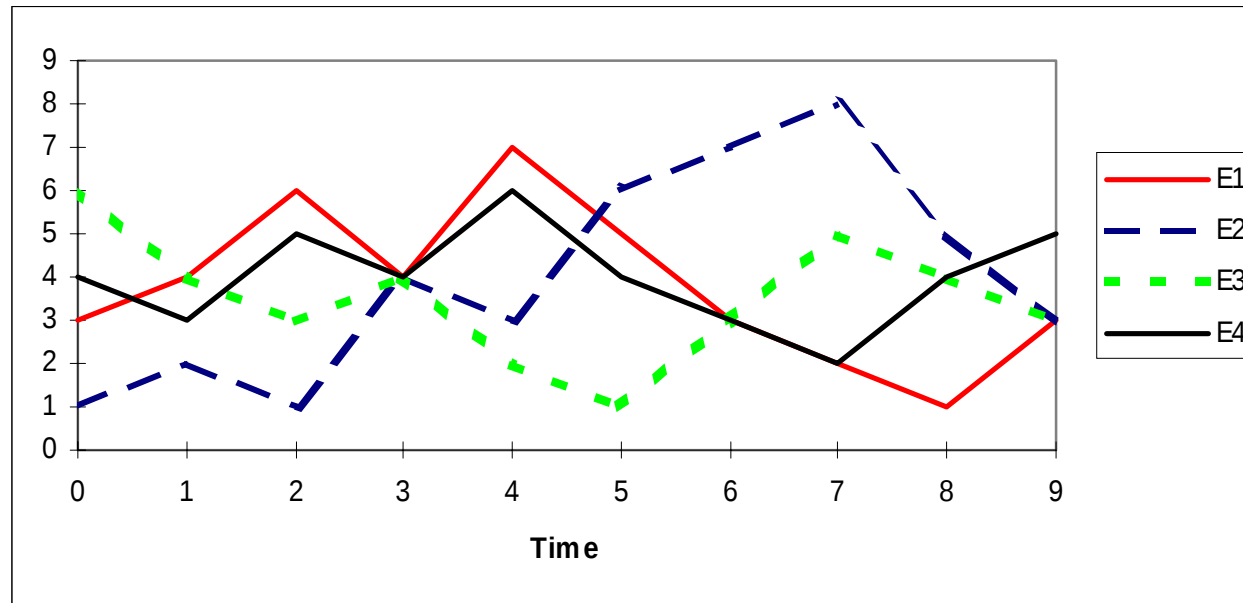
Climate Model



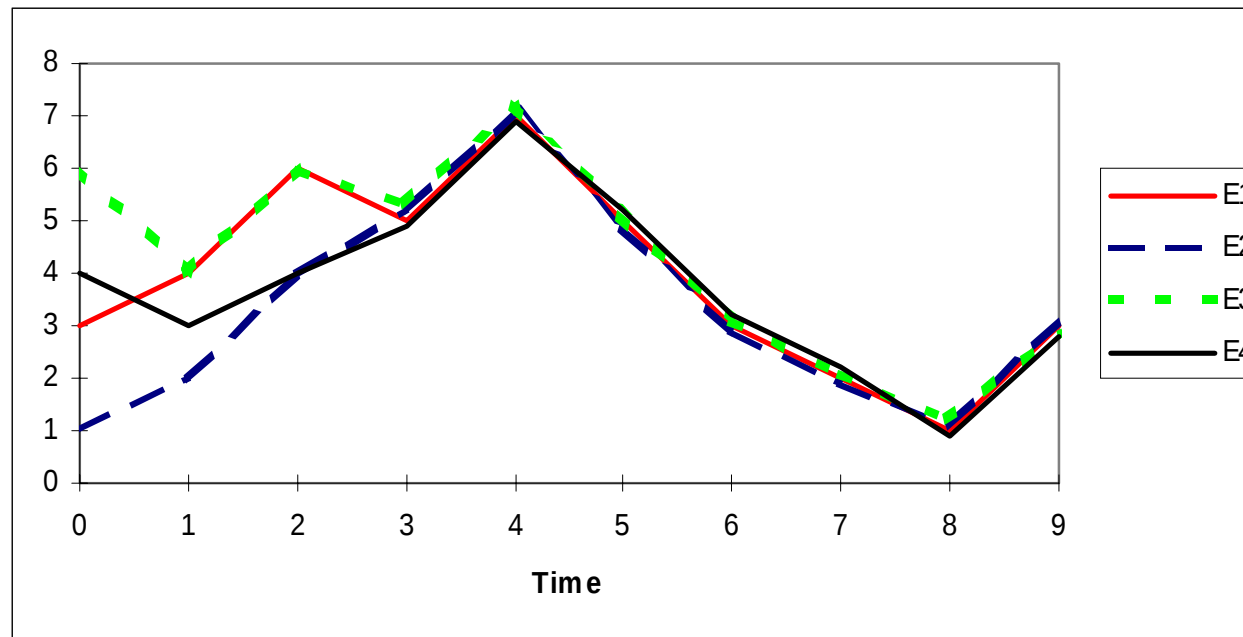




Very Low
Skill



Very High
Skill



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Dynamic Models: Caution.....

- Does model climatology match the observed climatology?
- Does model variability match observed climate variability where the model is forced with observed (historical) SSTs?

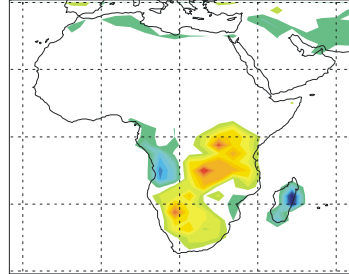
Model Climatology

UKMO
AGCM
1950-1998

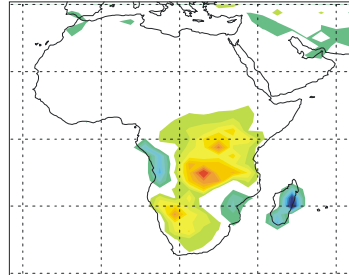
Model Rain
Minus
Observed Rain

prec.: sim.-obs.

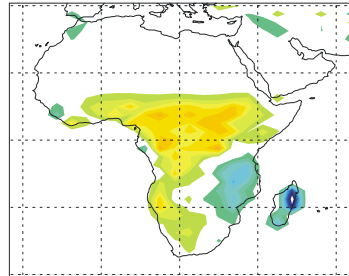
jan



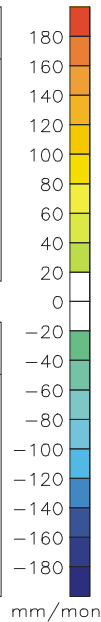
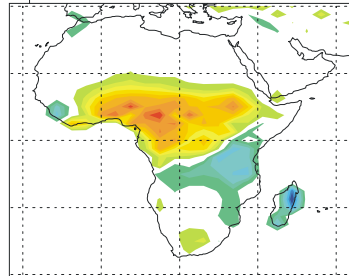
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mar

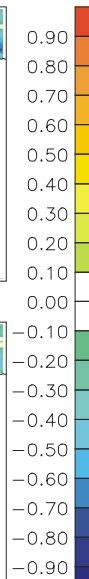
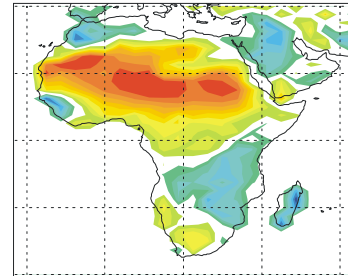
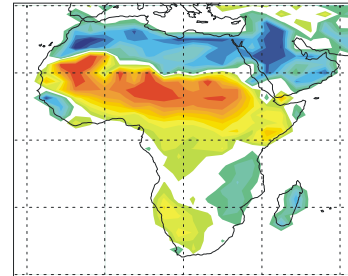
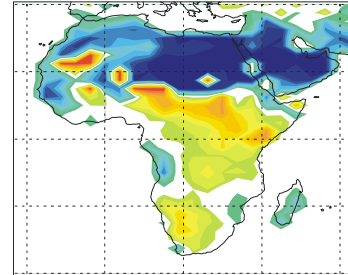
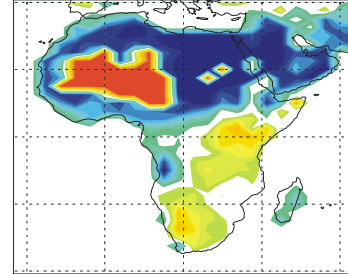


apr

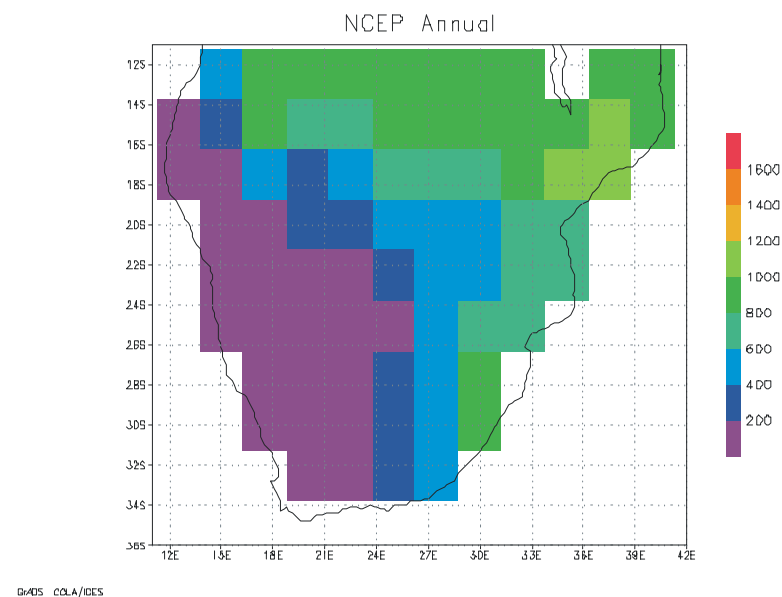
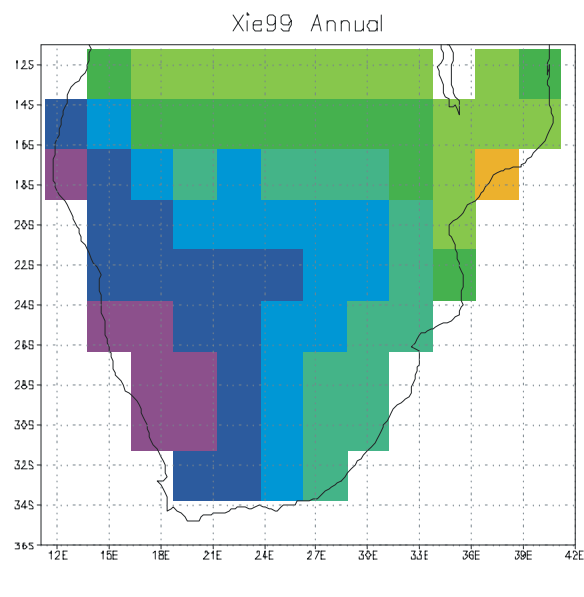
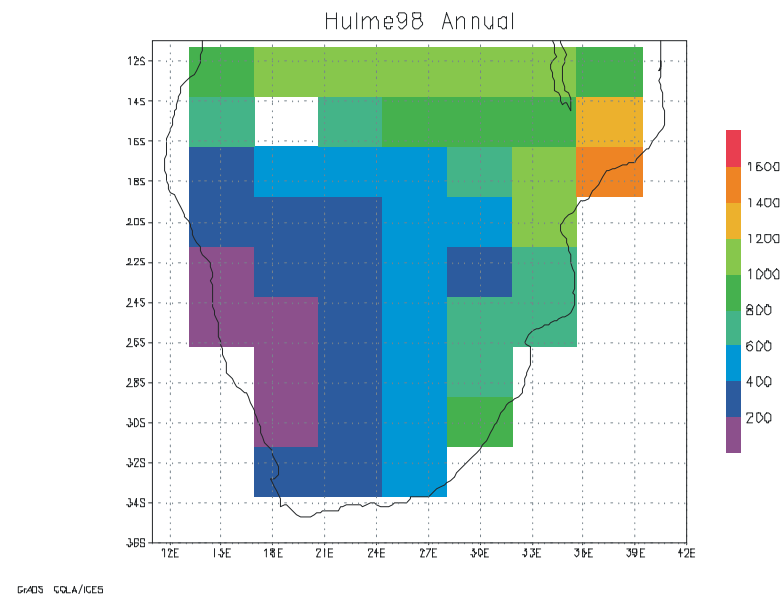
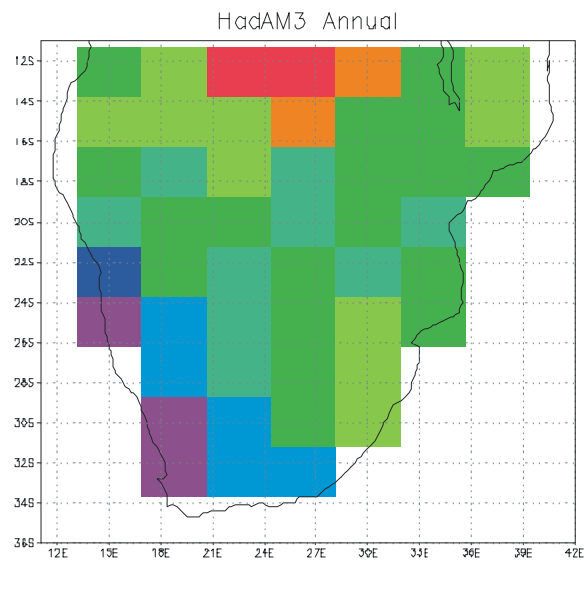


mm/mon

prec.: diff./sum

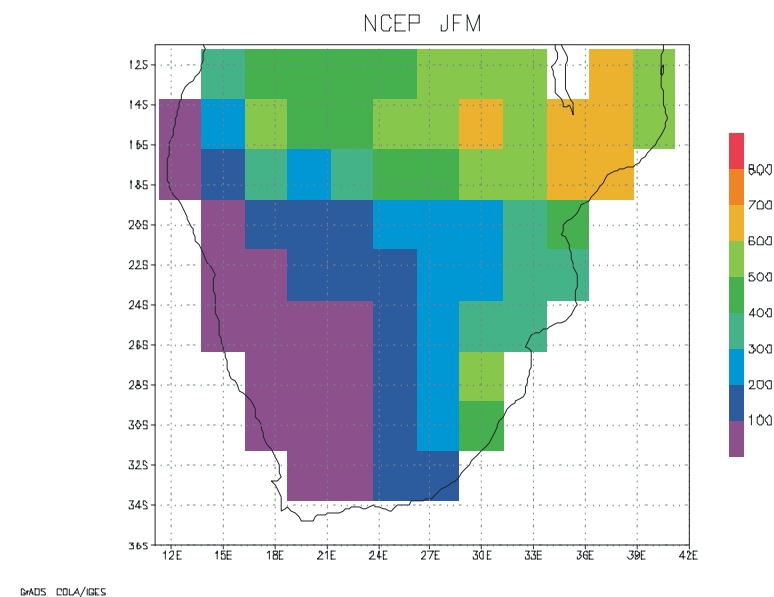
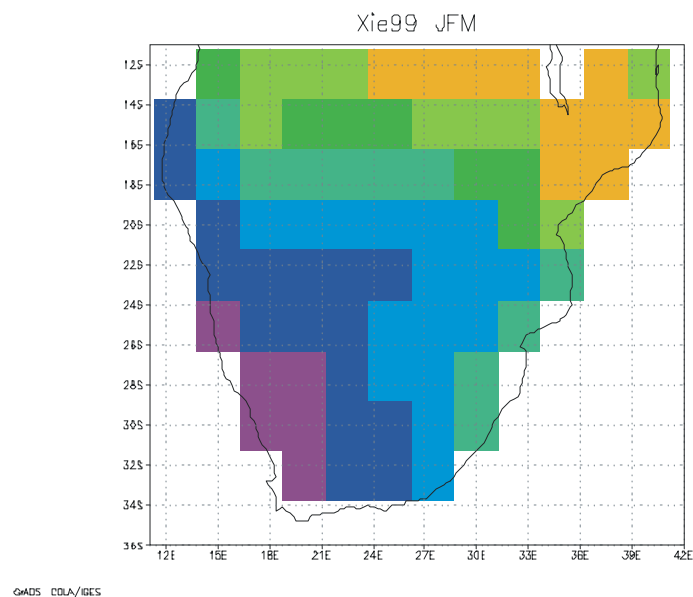
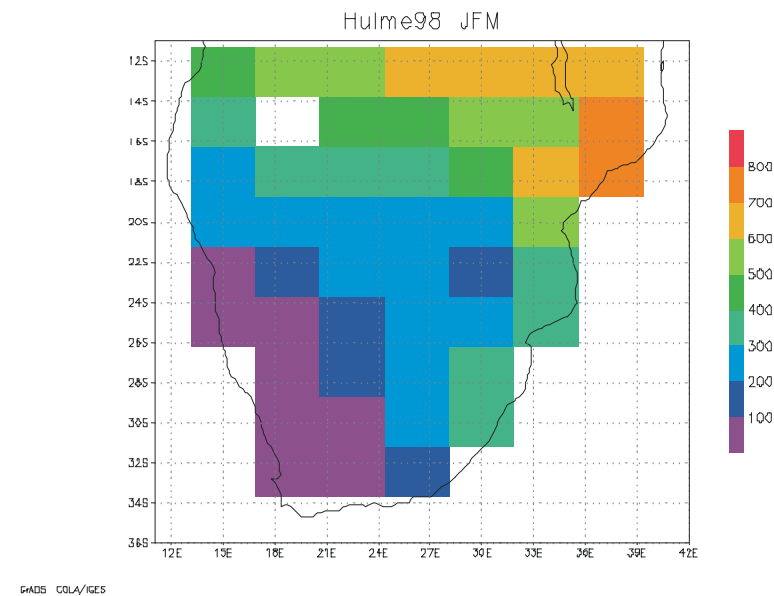
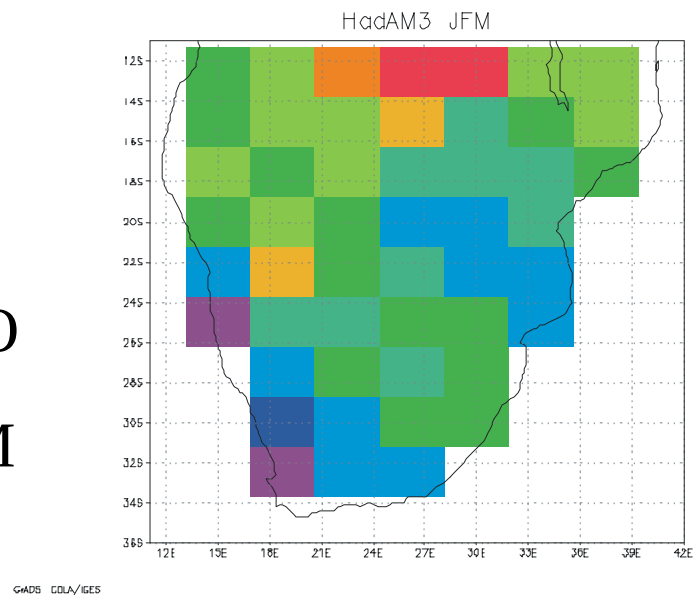


UKMO AGCM 1979- 1998 Annual



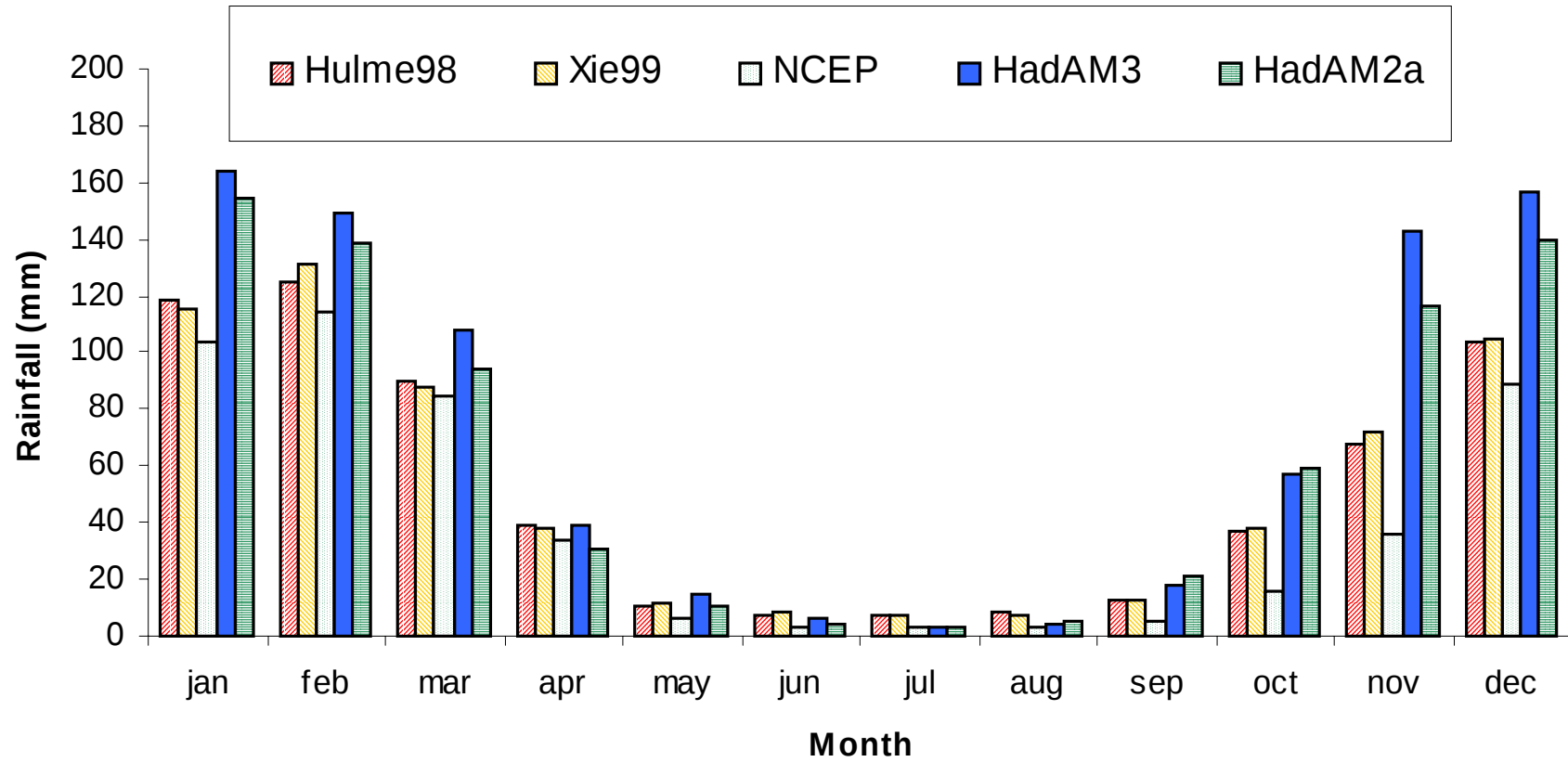
East-west rainfall gradient is a good test!

UKMO
AGCM
1979-
1998
JFM



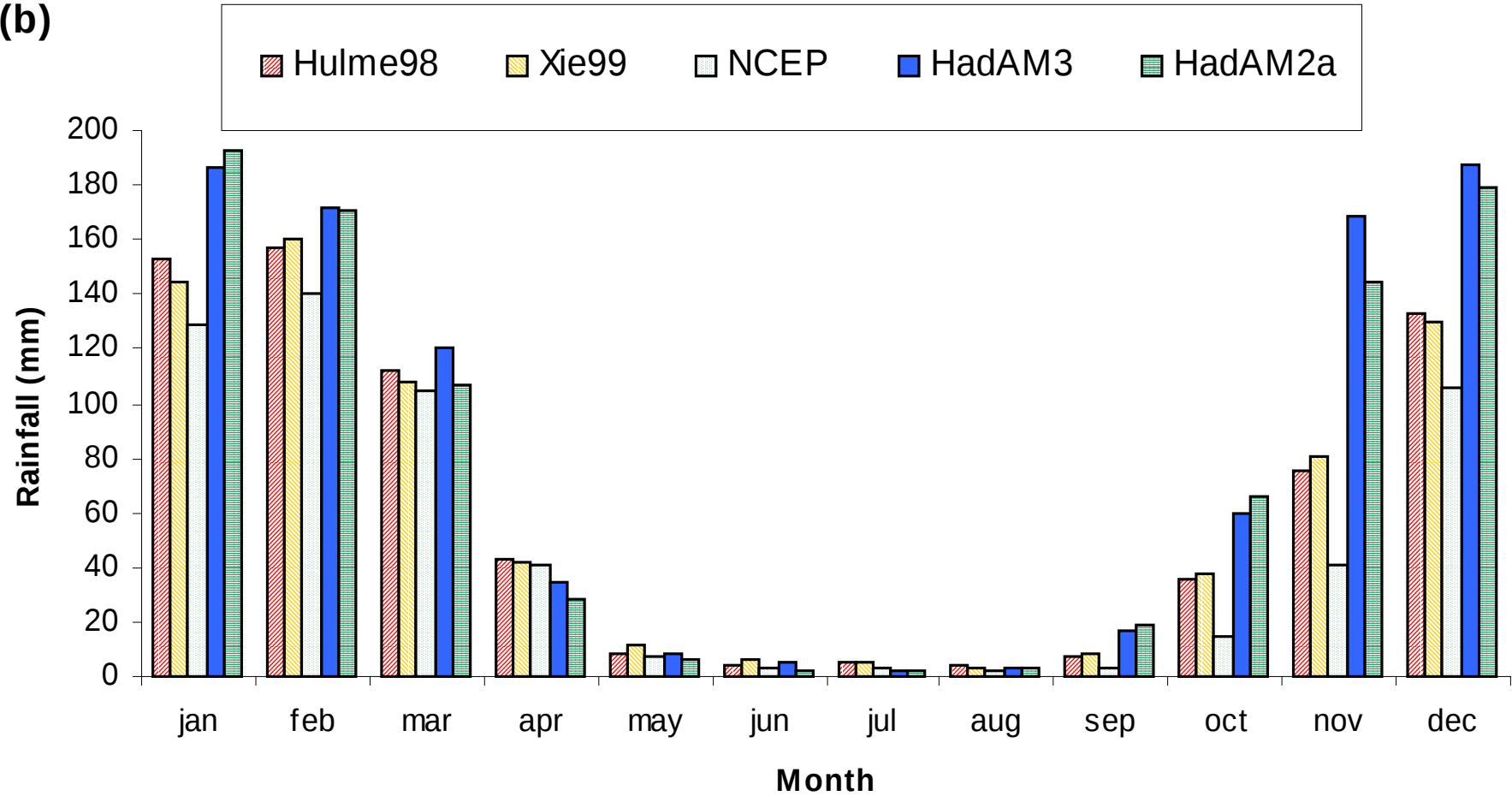
12° - 32.5° S

(a)



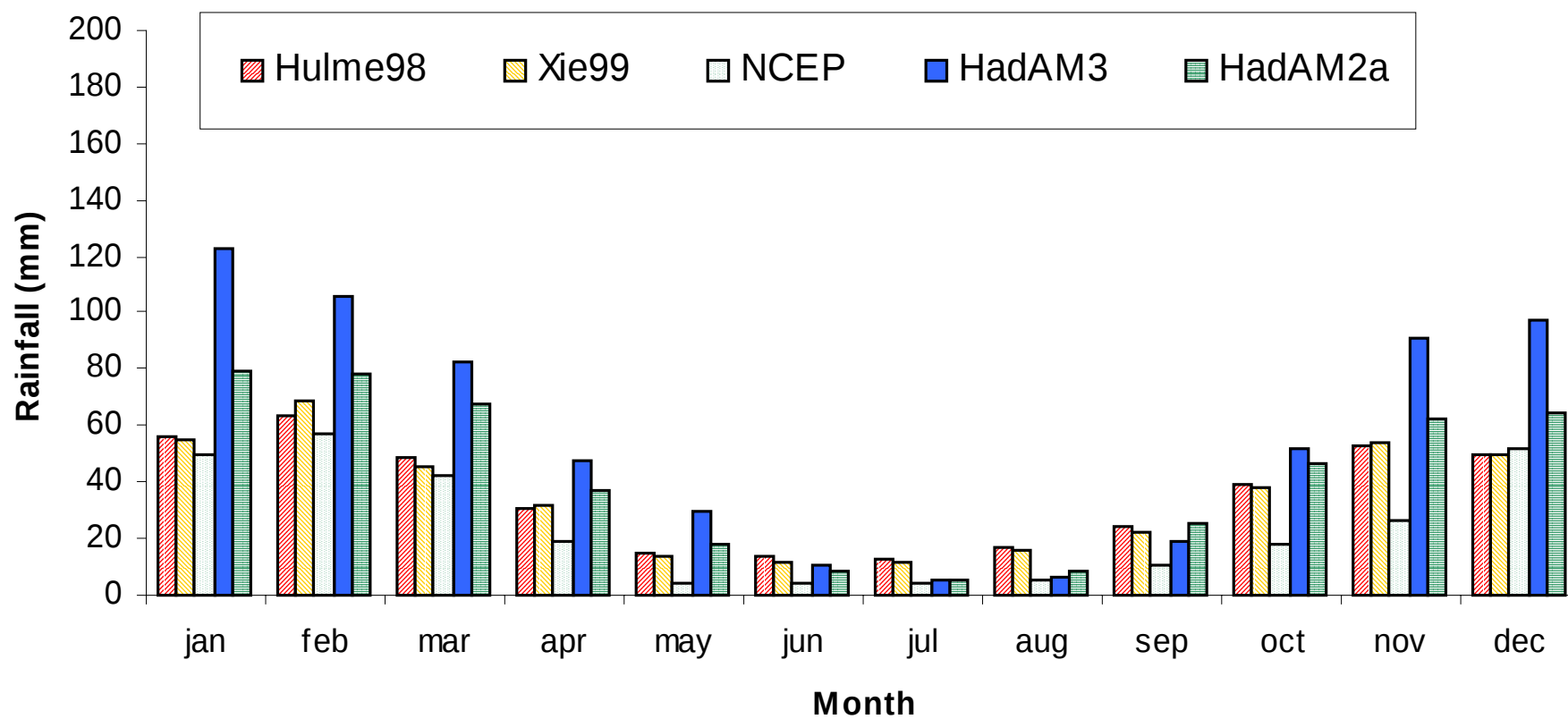
12.5° – 22.5° S

(b)



25° – 32.5° S

(c)



Does the bias in model
climatology matter?

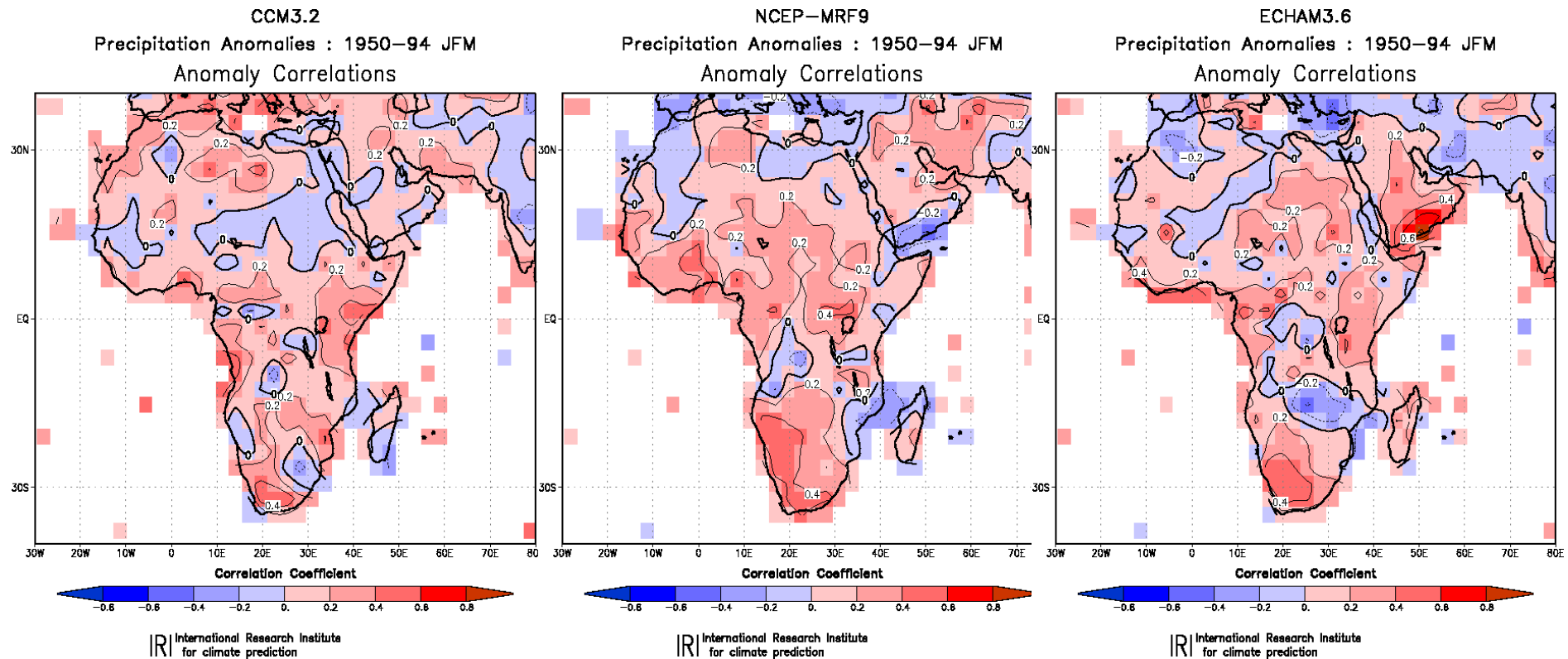
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Model Vs Observed Precip JFM 1950-1994

‘Perfect’ (known) SSTs

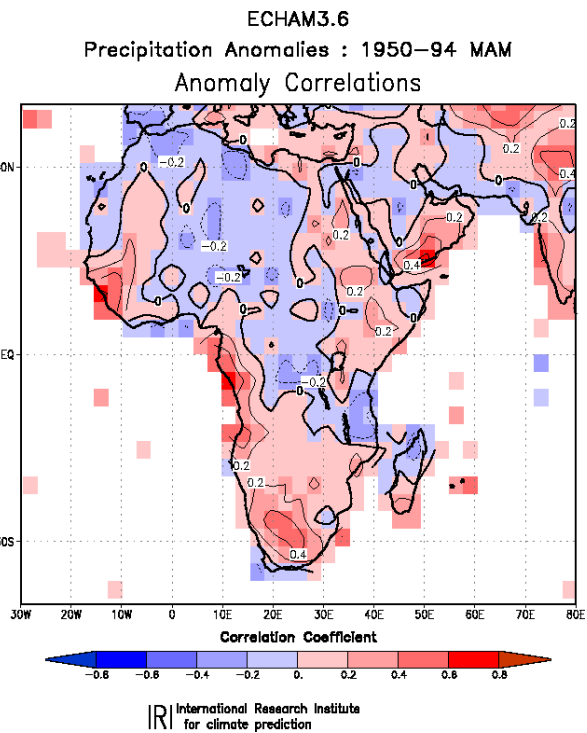
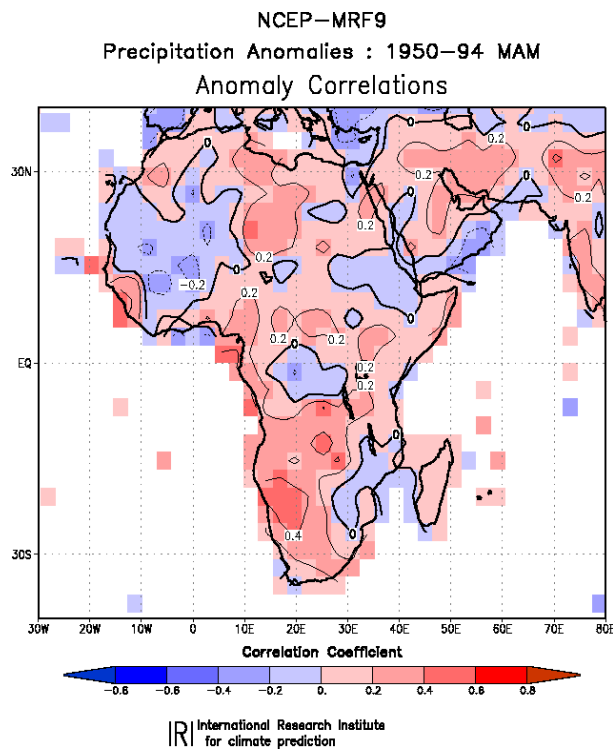
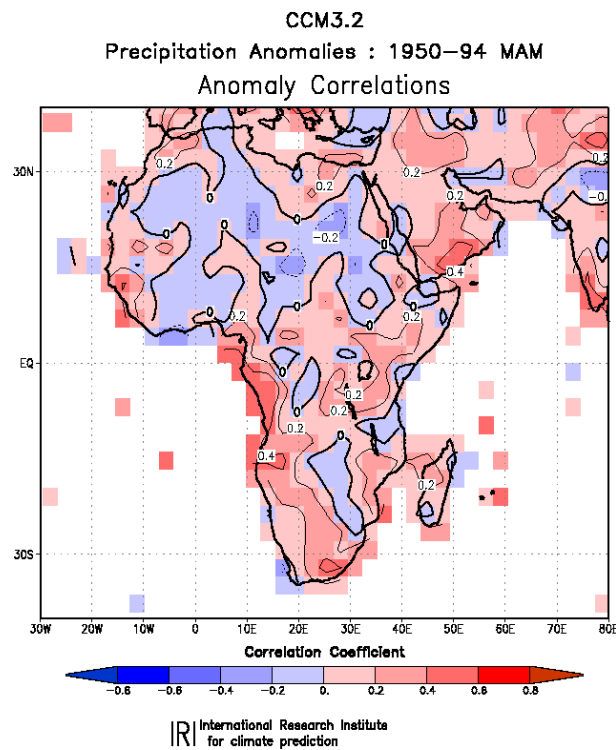
<http://iripred.ldeo.columbia.edu>



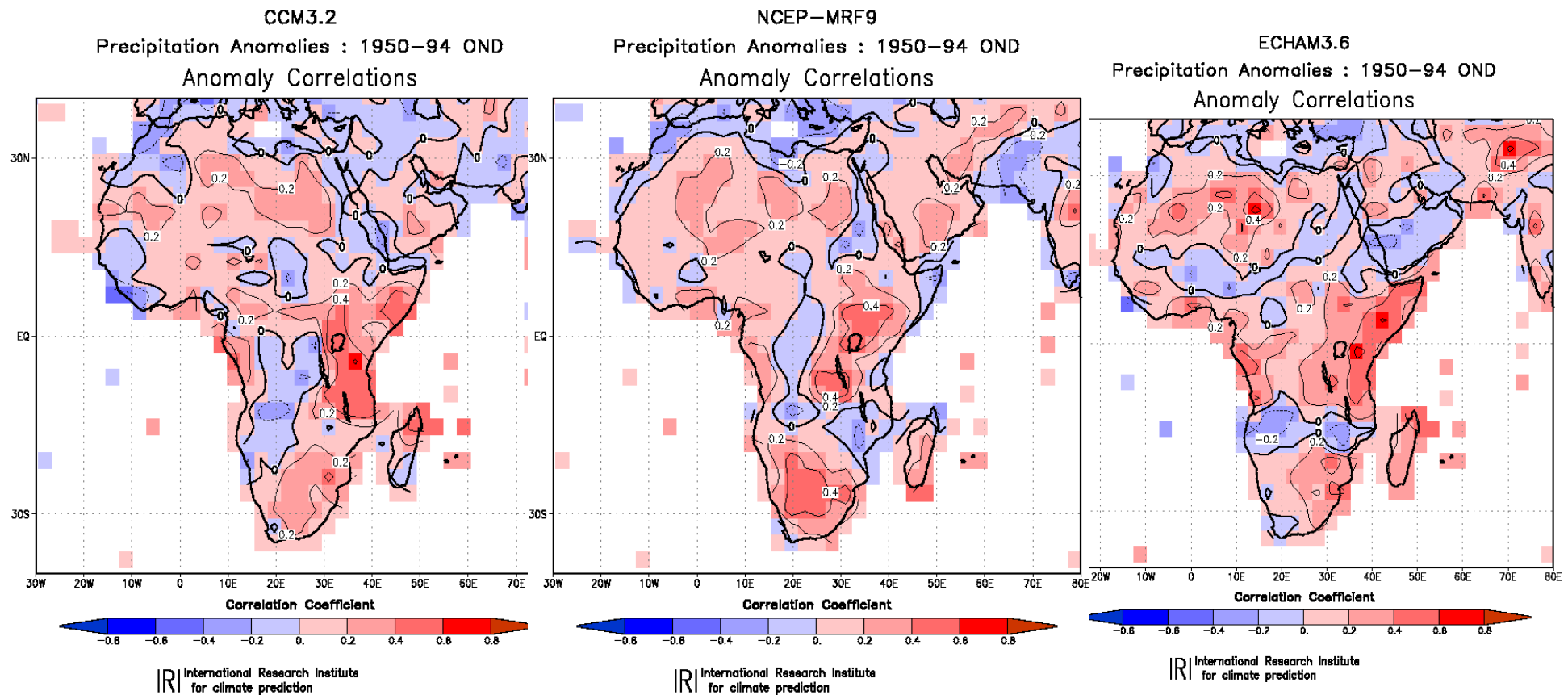
Maps available for JFM, MAM, MJJ, JAS, SON, OND, DJF
For 1950-1994, 1950-1972, 1973-1994
For CCM3, NCEP, ECHAM

Model Vs Observed Precip MAM 1950-1994

'Perfect' (known) SSTs



Model Vs Observed Precip OND 1950-1994 'Perfect' (known) SSTs



Outline

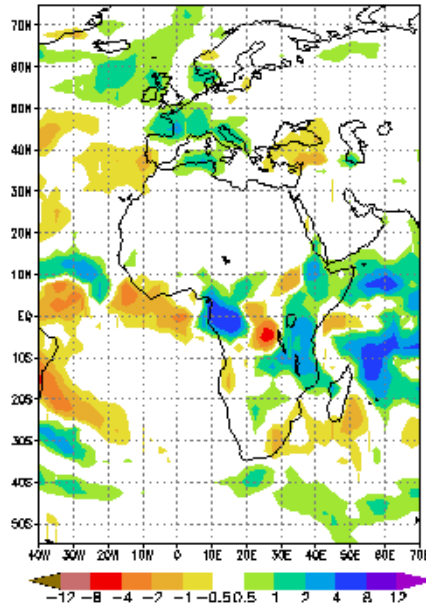
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ECMWF PROVOST INTEGRATIONS

- 9-member ensembles of 120-day integrations
- run over all seasons for the ERA-15 period, 1979-1993
- initiated from consecutive ERA-15 analyses, from 1 to 9 days preceding the season of interest
- Model details: ECMWF cycle 13R4 with semi-Lagrangian dynamics at T63L31 resolution
- run with observed prescribed SSTs taken from ERA-15 and updated daily

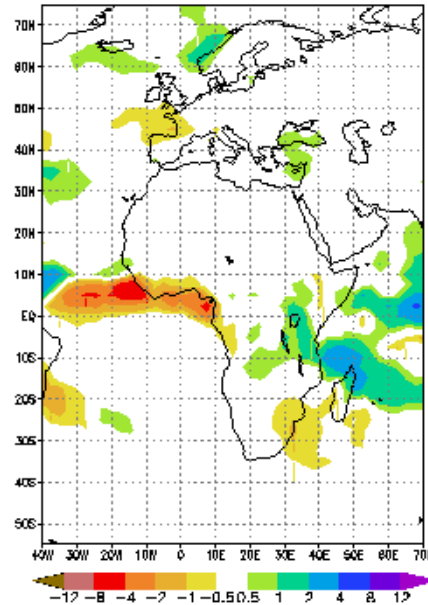
October-December Precip

ERA anomaly
autumn 1982



OBS

ensemble mean anomaly
autumn 1982

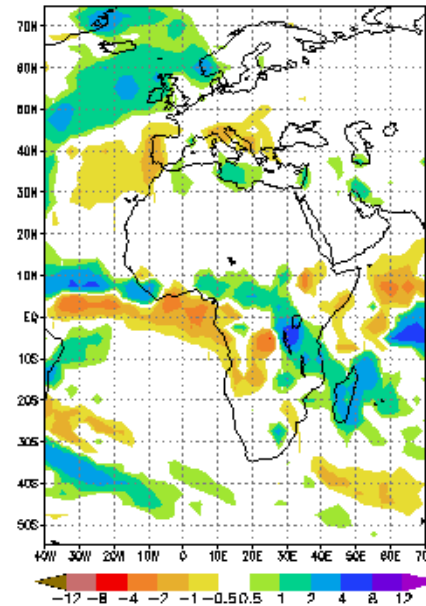


MODEL

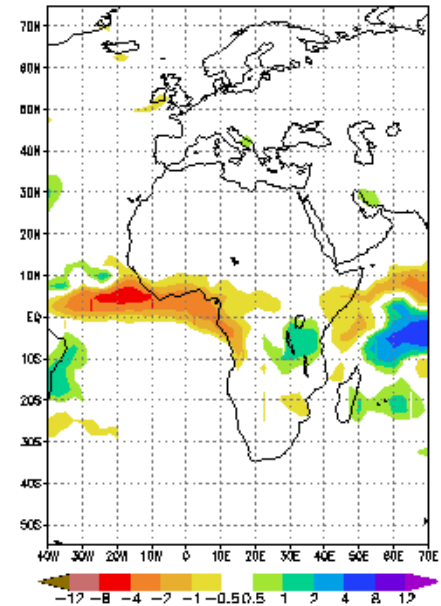
OBS

MODEL

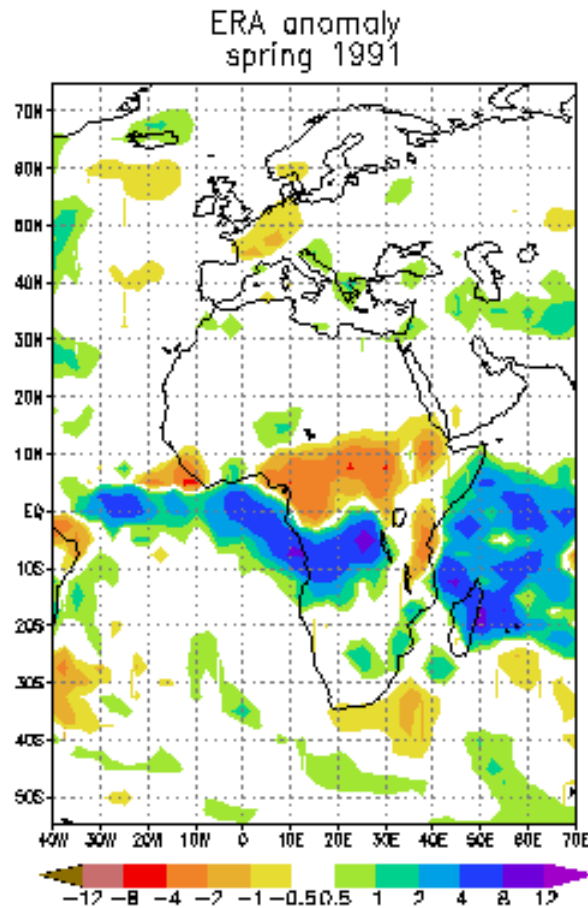
ERA anomaly
autumn 1986



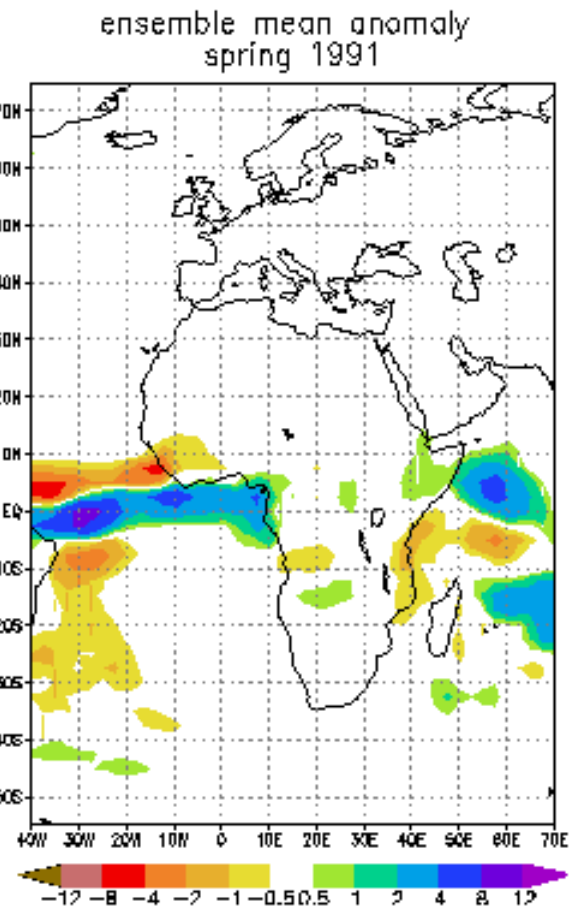
ensemble mean anomaly
autumn 1986



MAM Precip (problem over land)

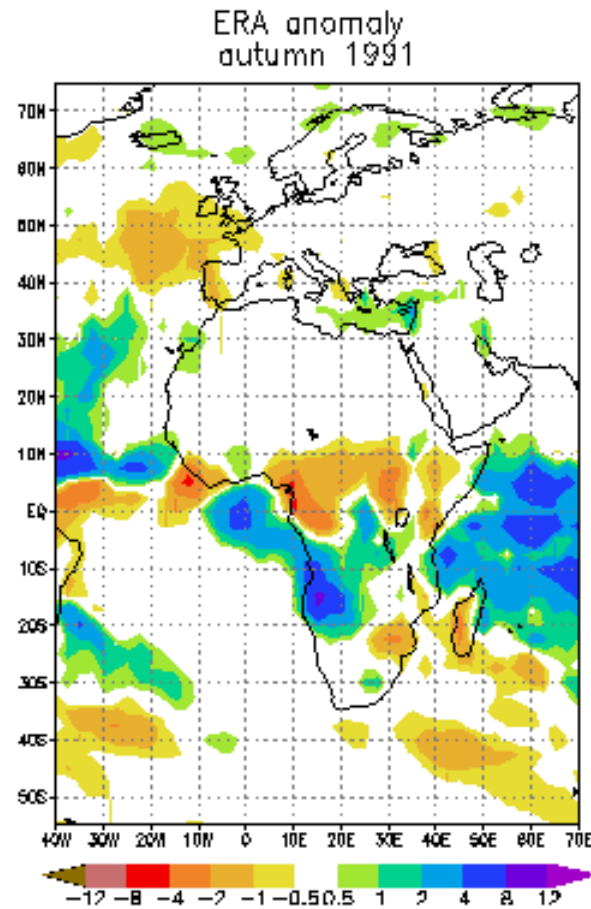


OBS

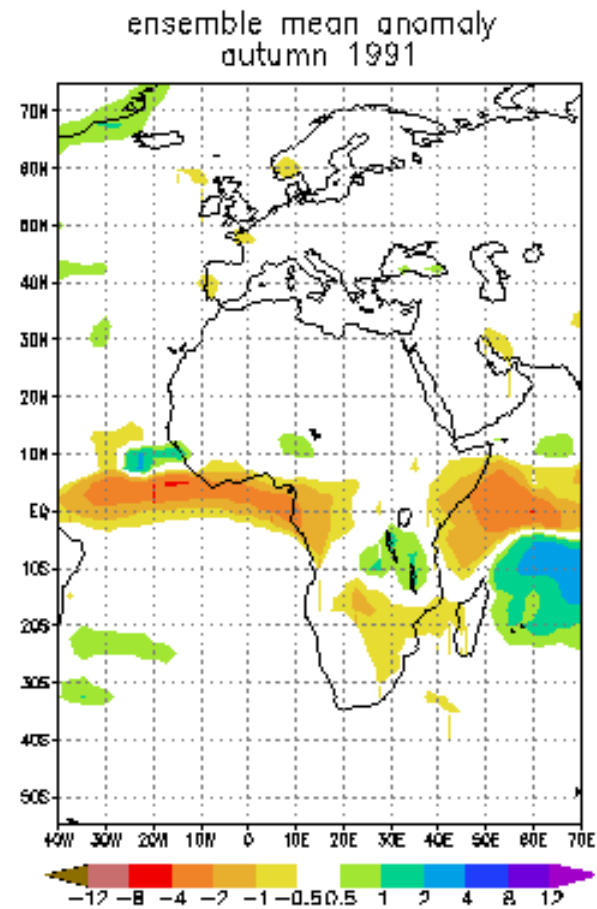


MODEL

OND Precip (poor simulation)

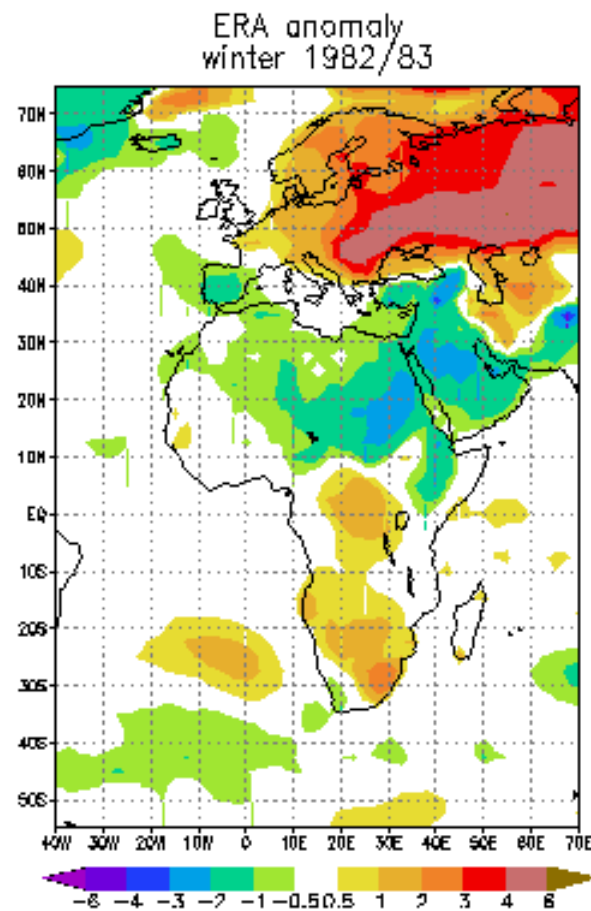


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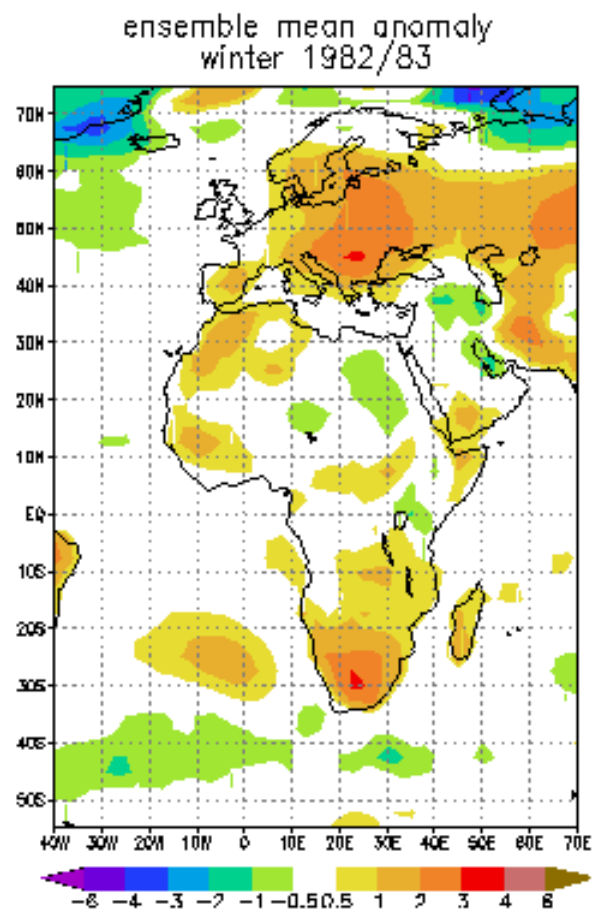


MODEL

DJF Surface Temperature

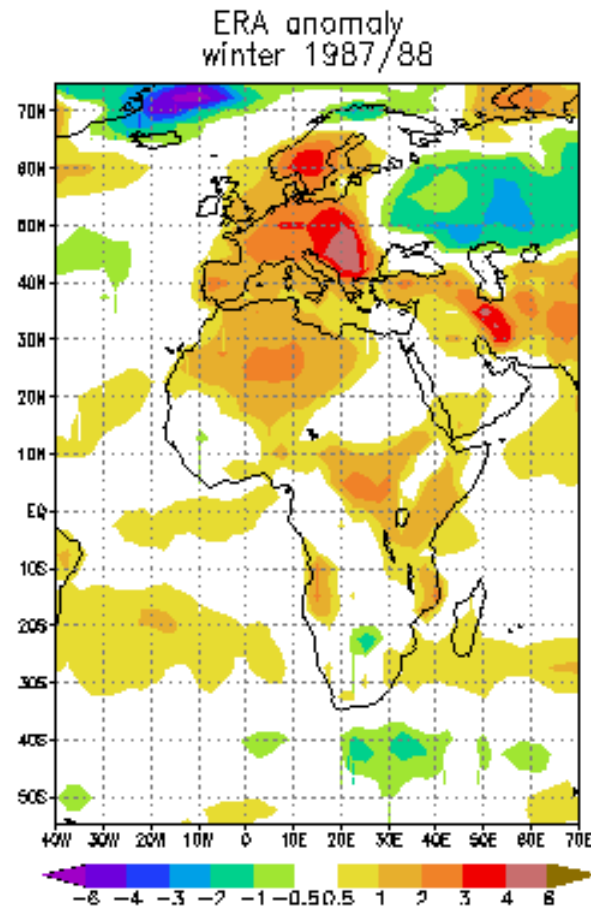


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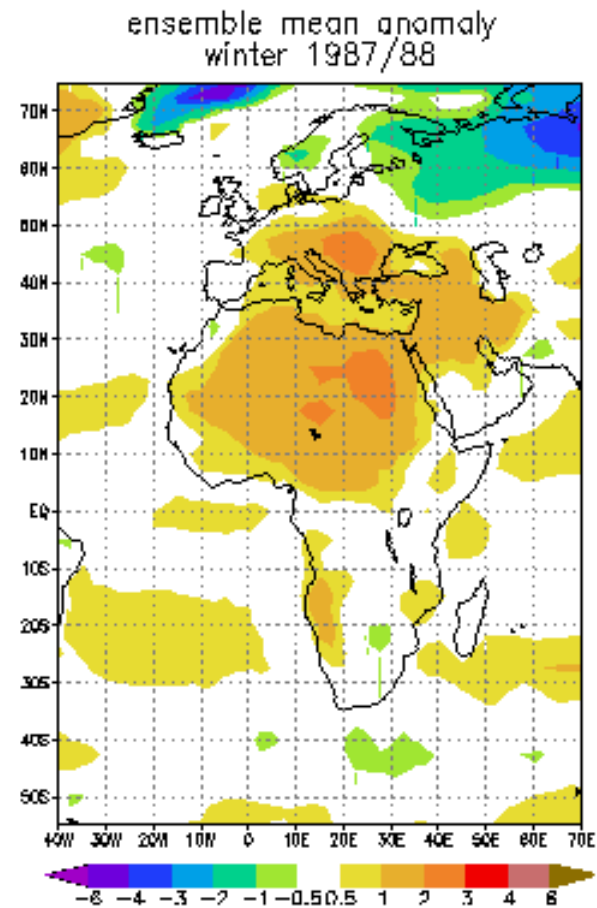


MODEL

DJF Surface Temperature.....WOW!

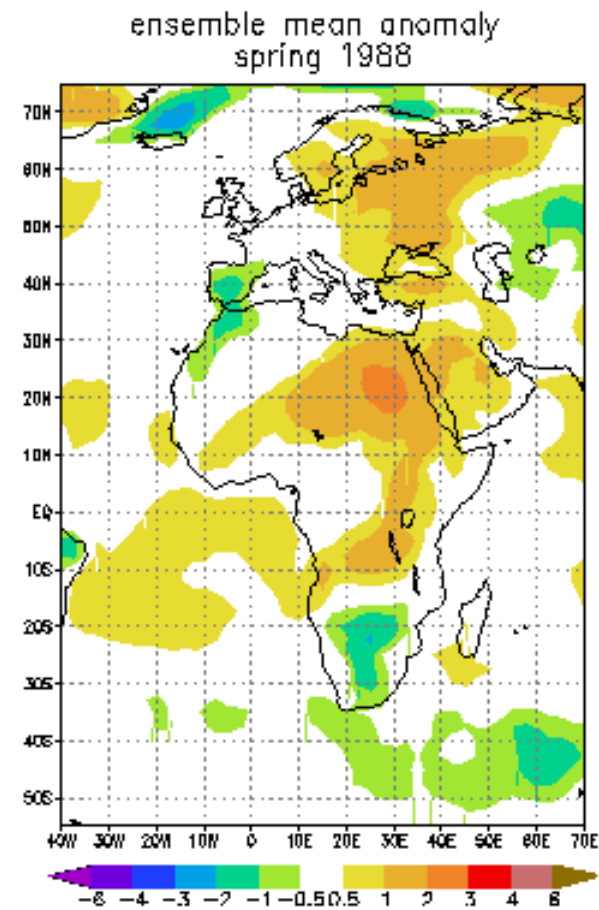
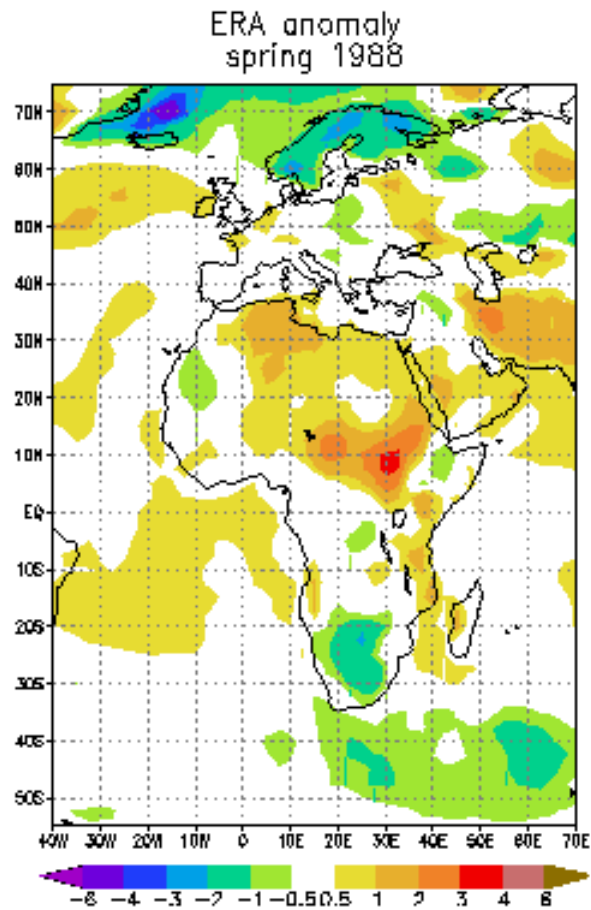


OBS



MODEL

MAM Surface Temperature.....WOW Again!

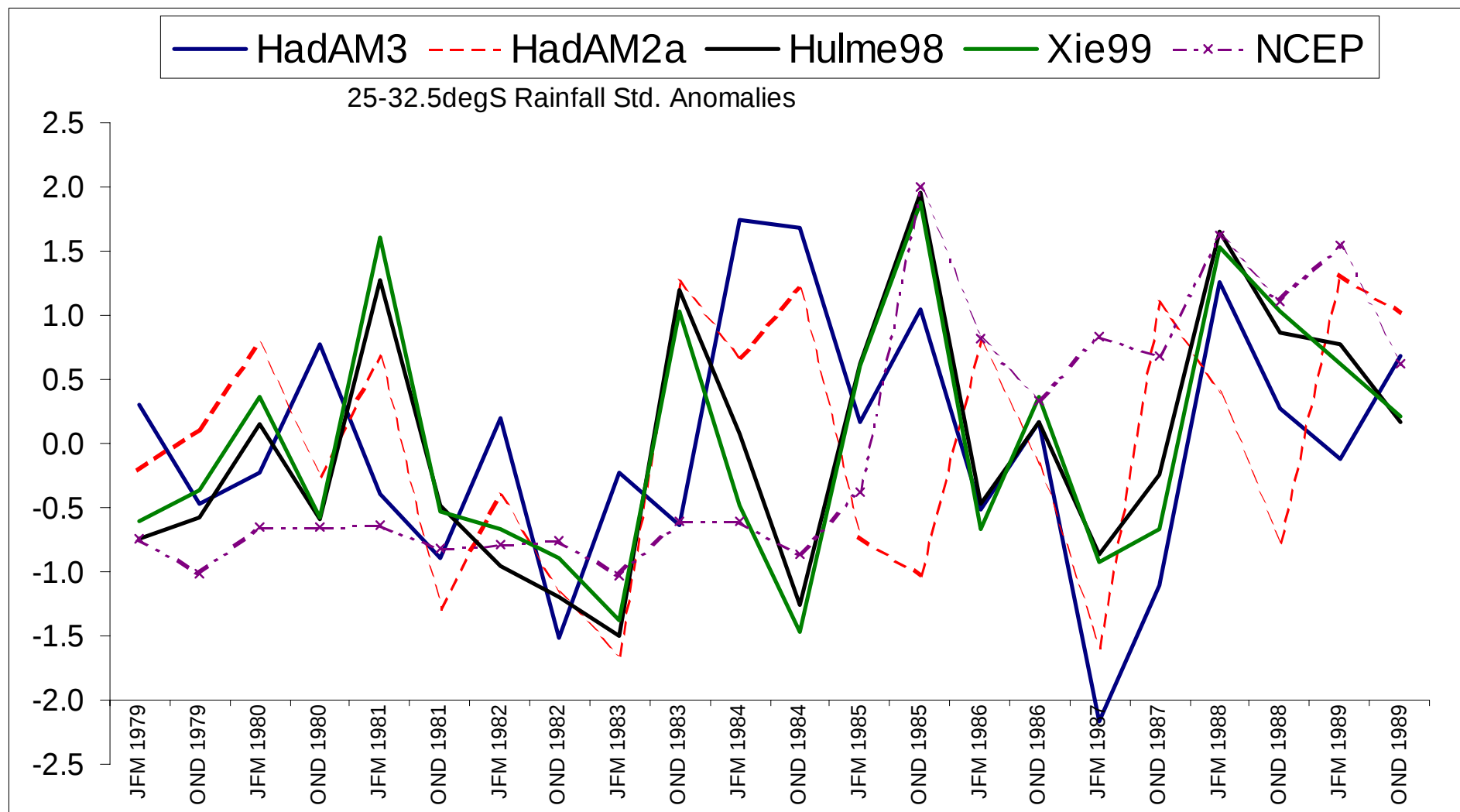


ECMWF PROVOST

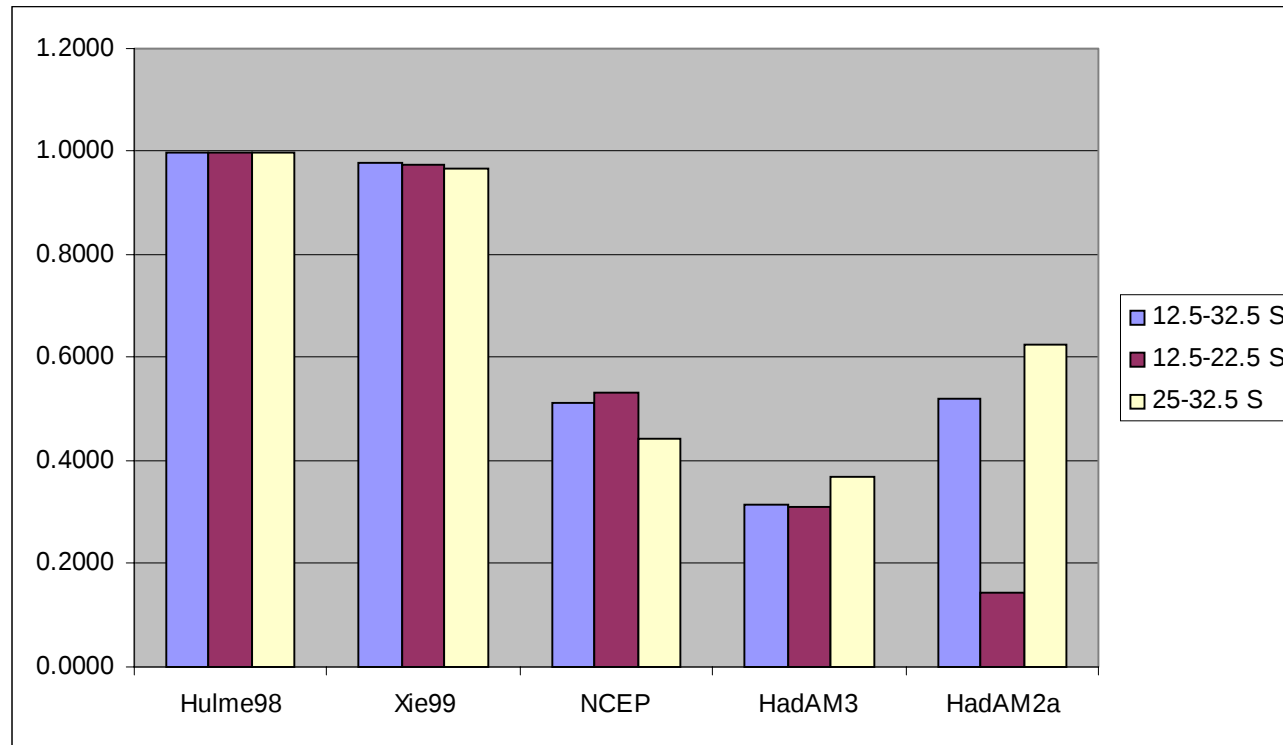
- Library of Maps available to CLIPS workshop
- DJF, MAM, JAS, OND, March
- 1980, 82, 83, 86, 87, 88, 91, 92, 93
- Precip, surface temperatures
- Precip Skill modest
- Temperature skill better (why do you think this is true?)
- Oceans better than land
- Model underestimates amplitudes over land overestimates amplitudes over oceans
- Large scale Vs convective rainfall problem

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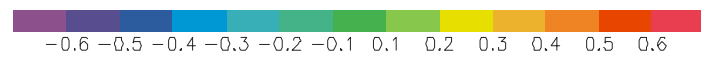
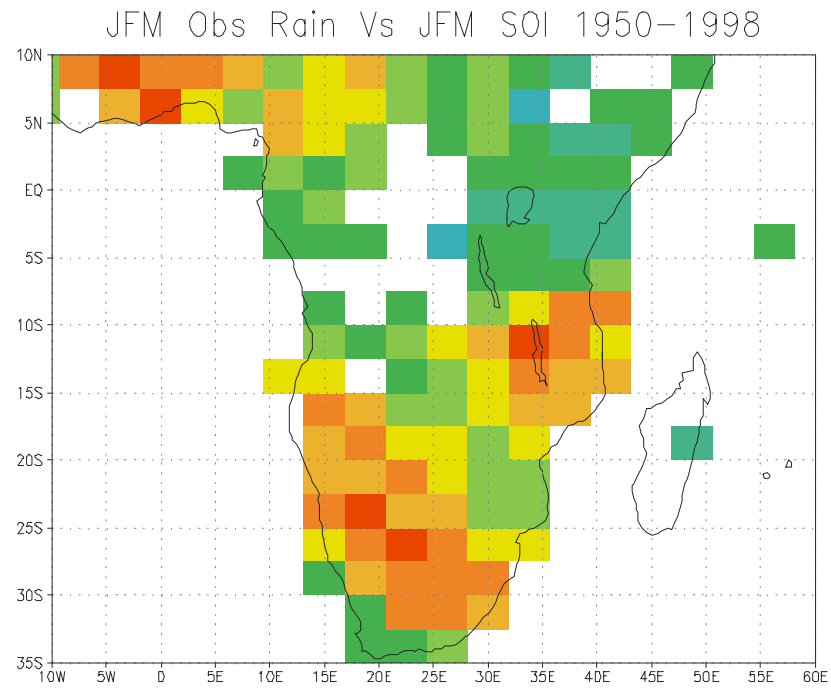


Obs JFm precip (Hulme) Correlated with satellite and model precip 1979-1993

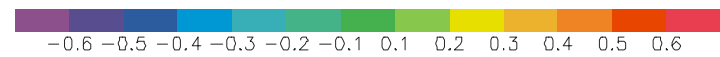
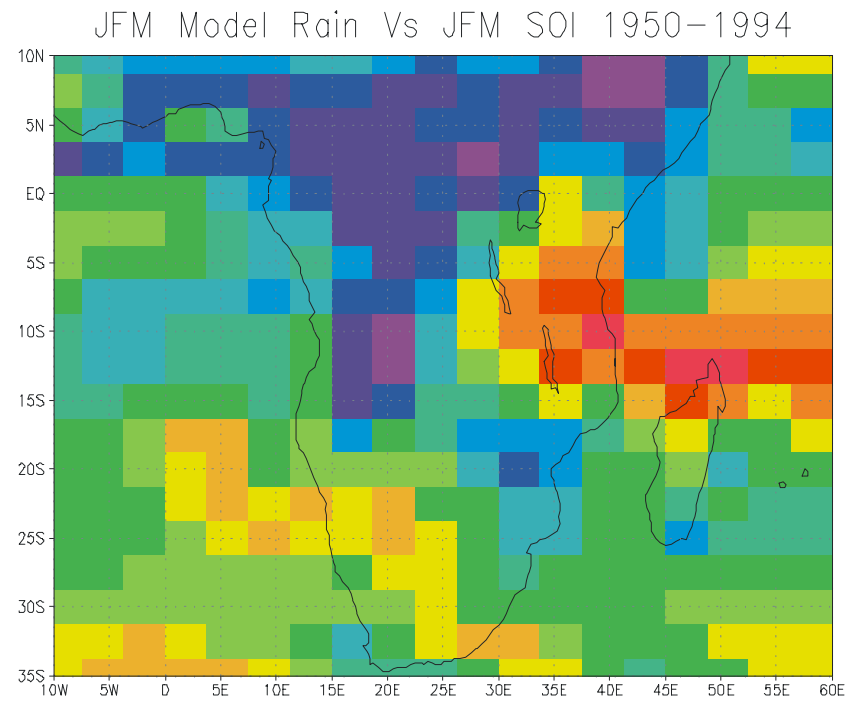


	Hulme98	Xie99	NCEP	HadAM3	HadAM2a
12.5-32.5 S	1.0000	0.9797	0.5136	0.3155	0.5216
12.5-22.5 S	1.0000	0.9753	0.5305	0.3095	0.1441
25-32.5 S	1.0000	0.9674	0.4412	0.3682	0.6239

Obs



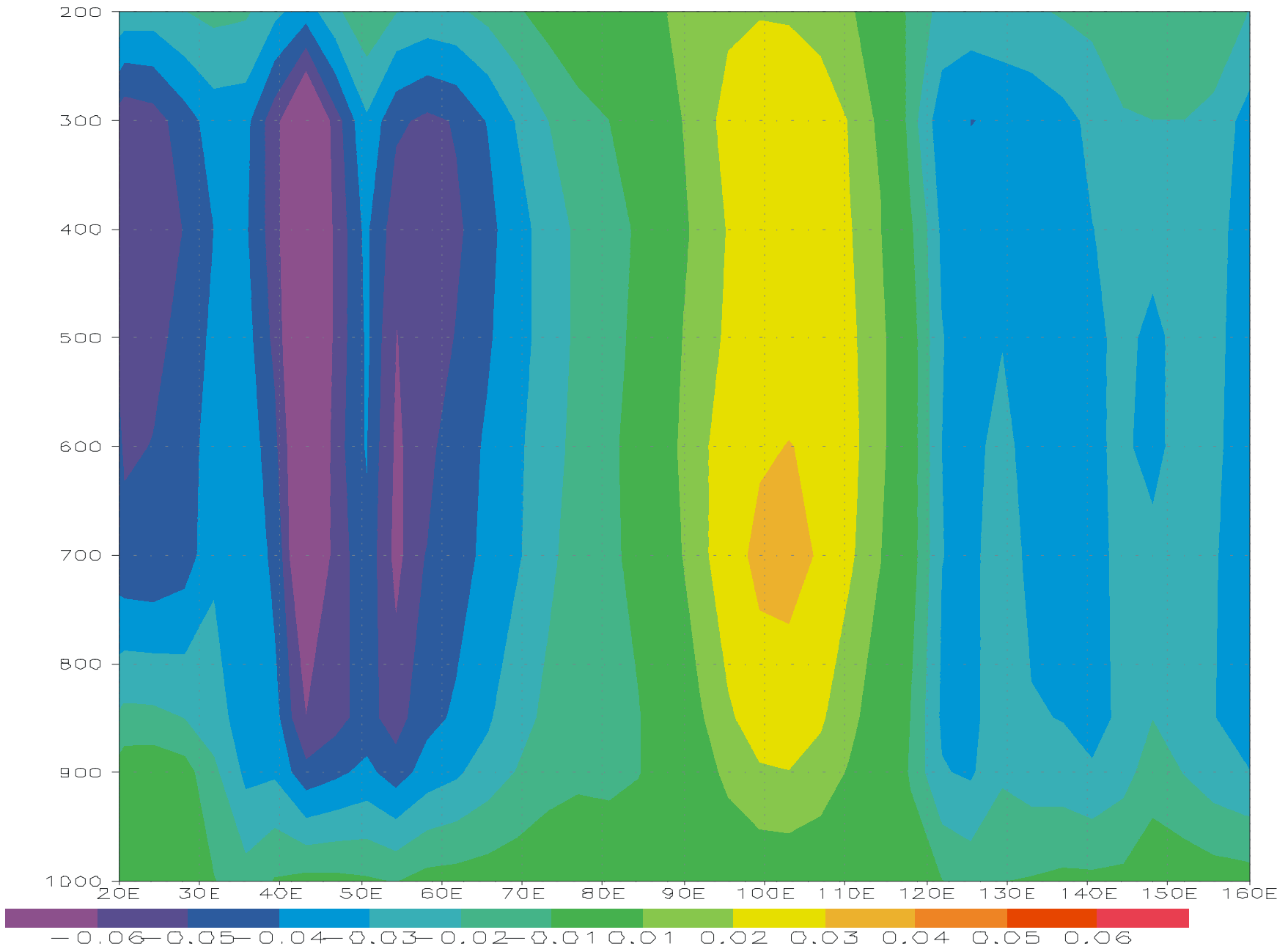
HadAM3

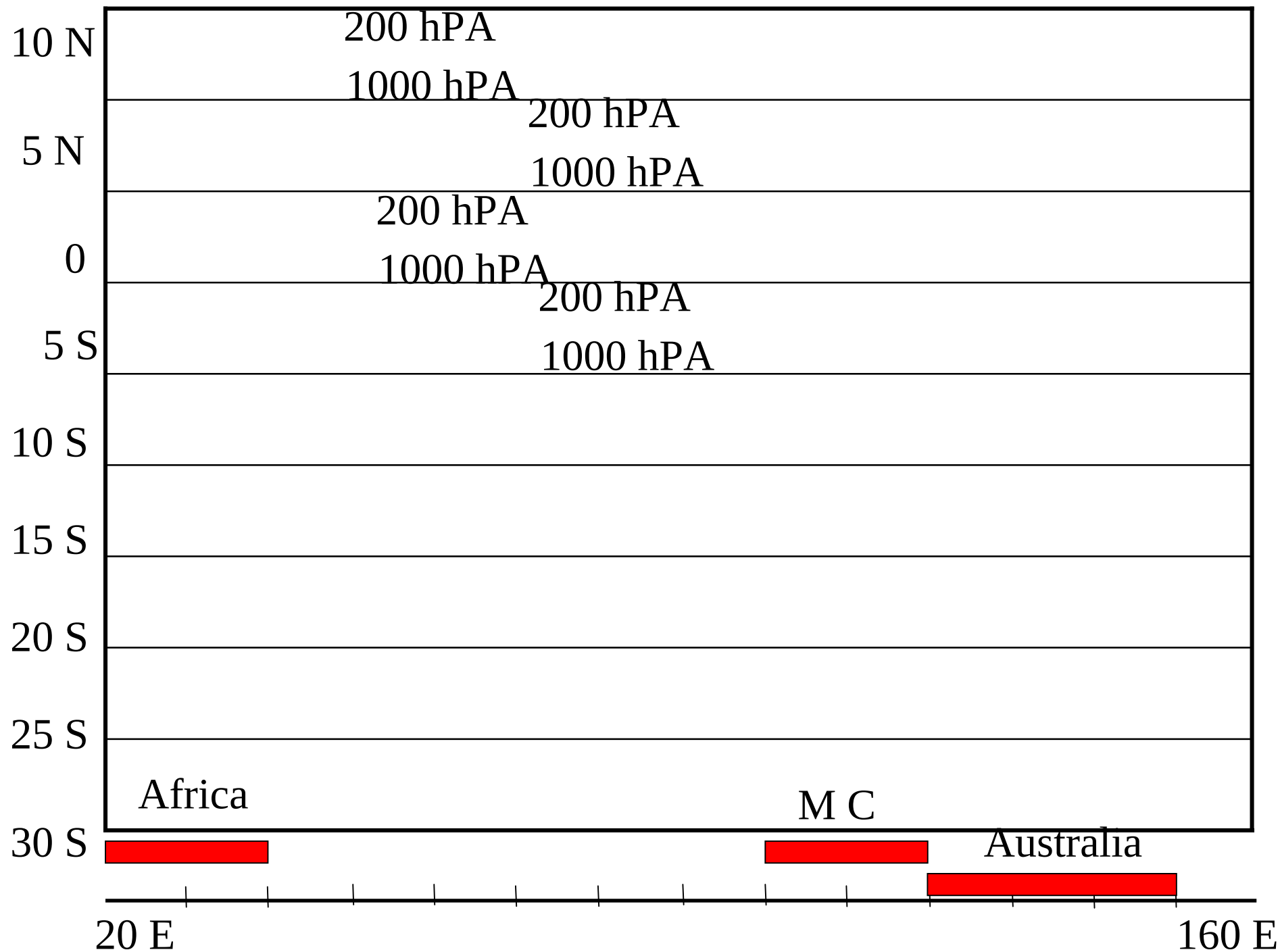


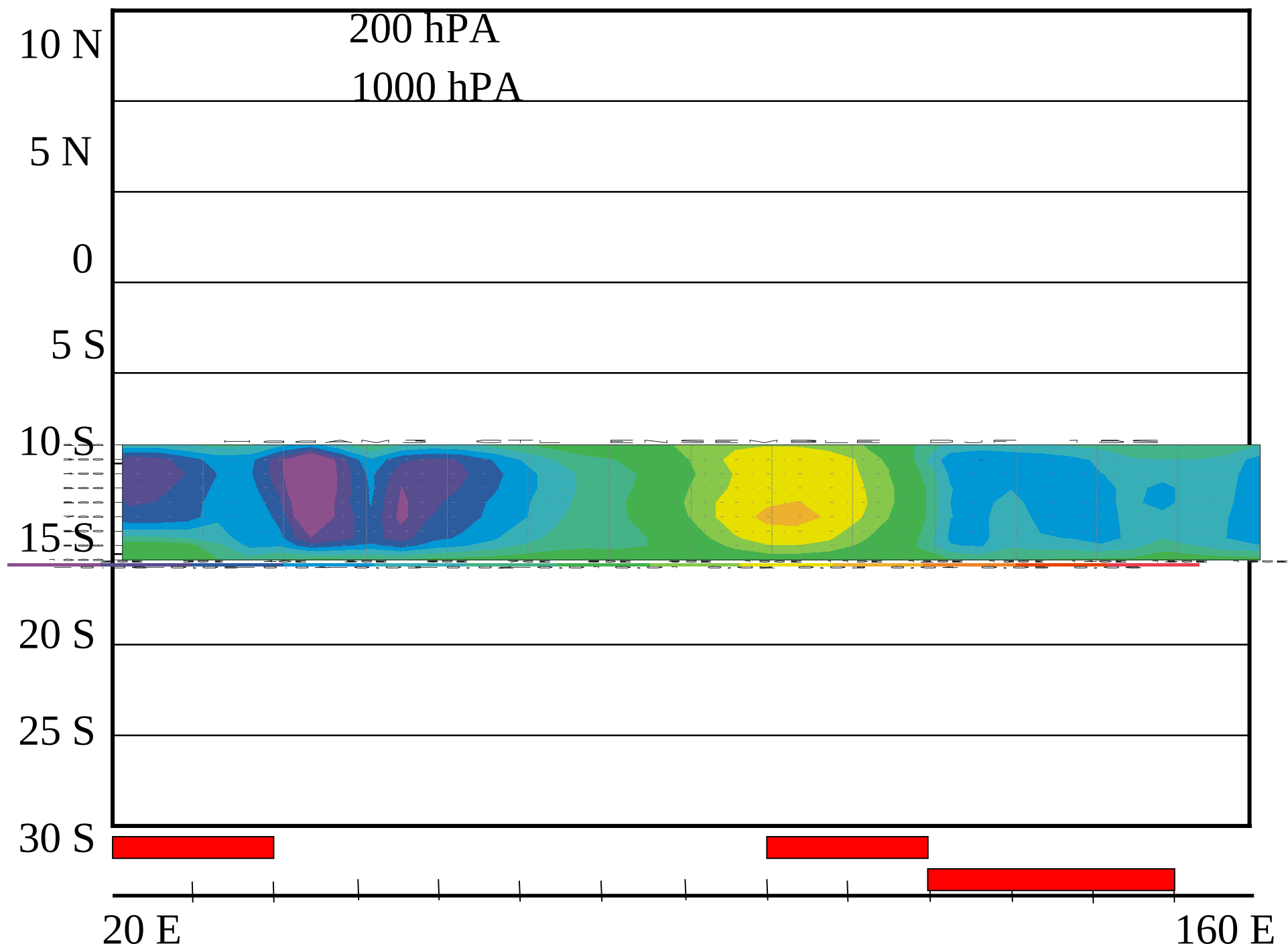
Omega DJF X Sections

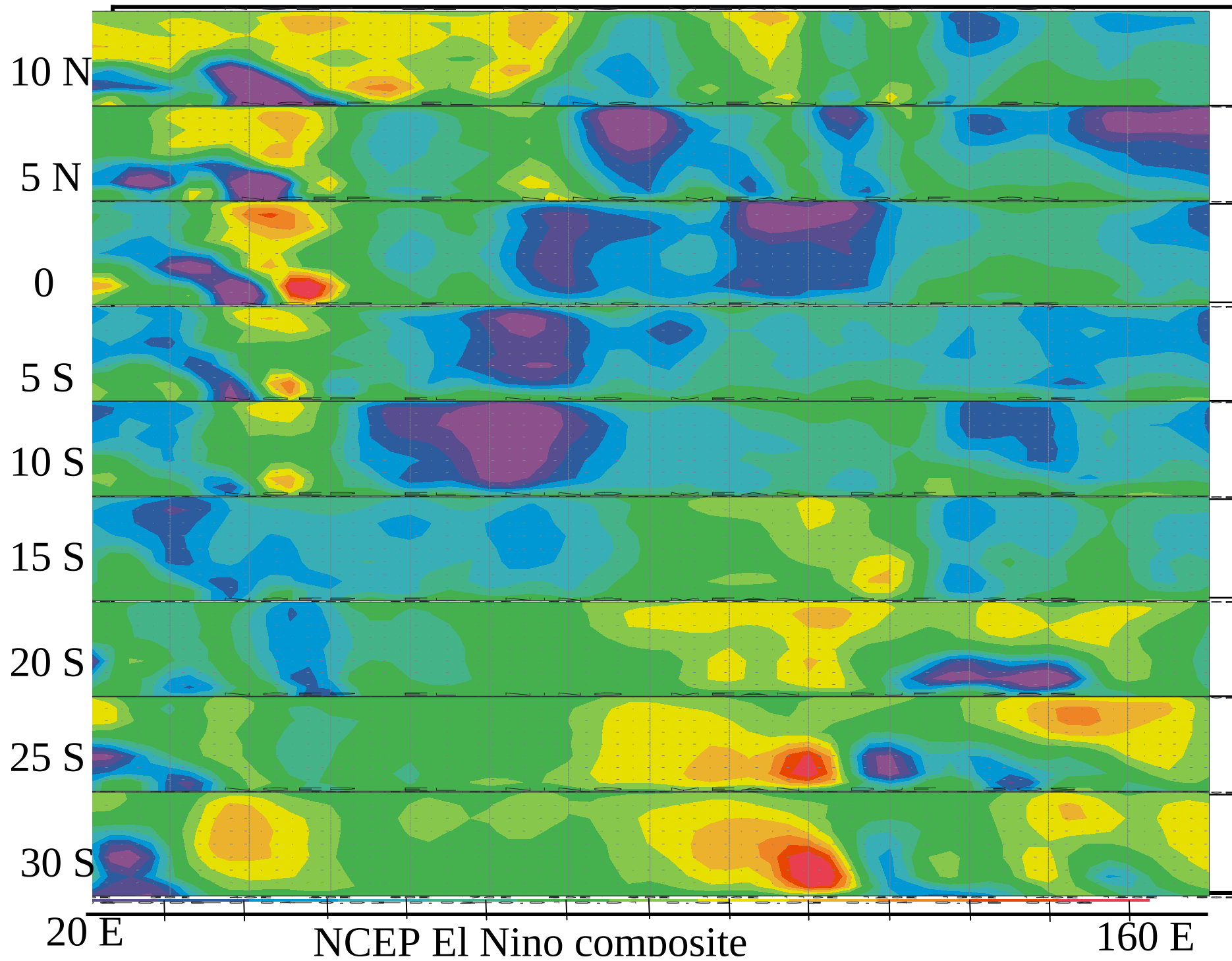
- El Nino Composites
 - NCEP and HadAM3
- Climatology
 - NCEP and HadAM3

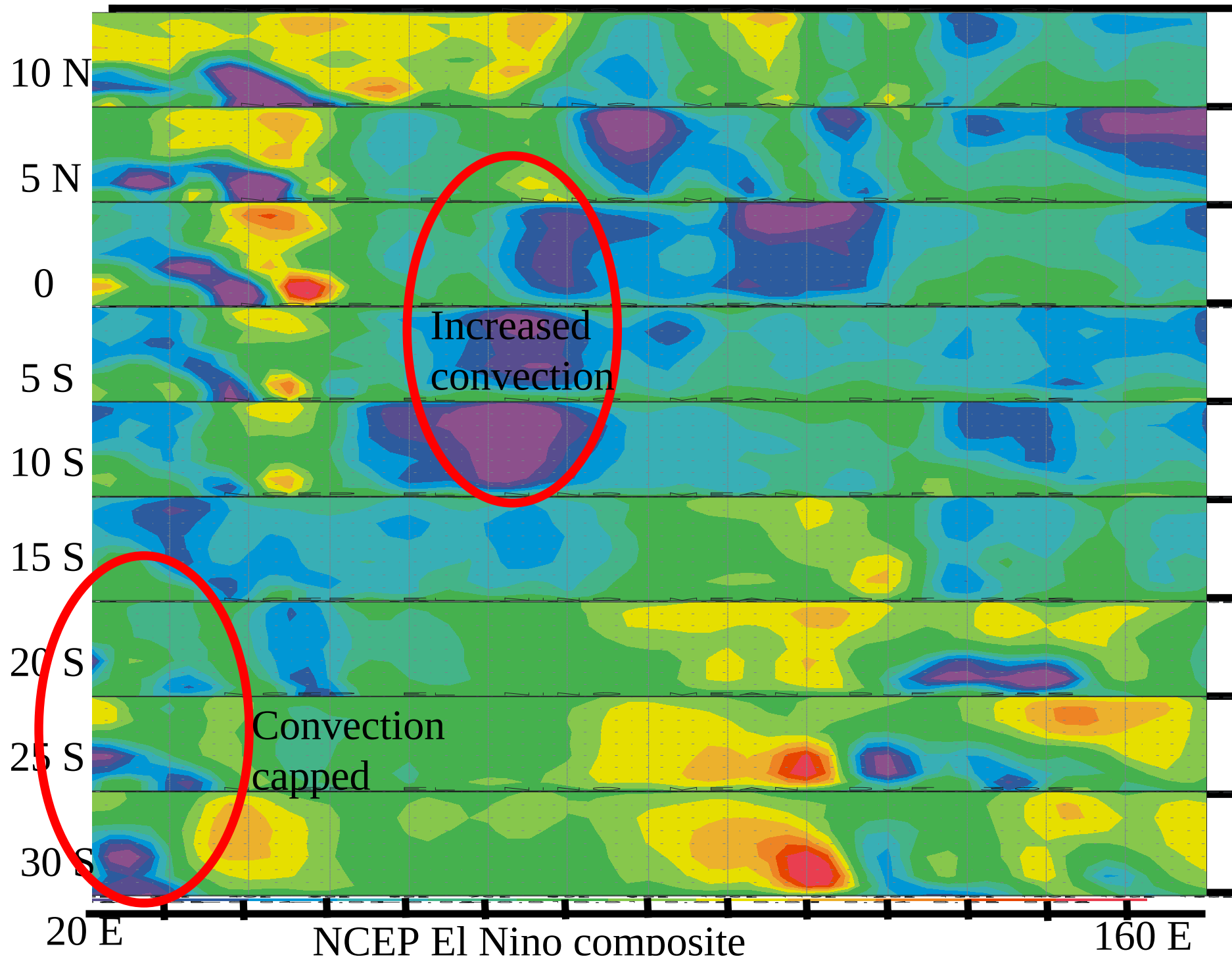
HadAM3 CTL ENSEMBLE DJF 15S



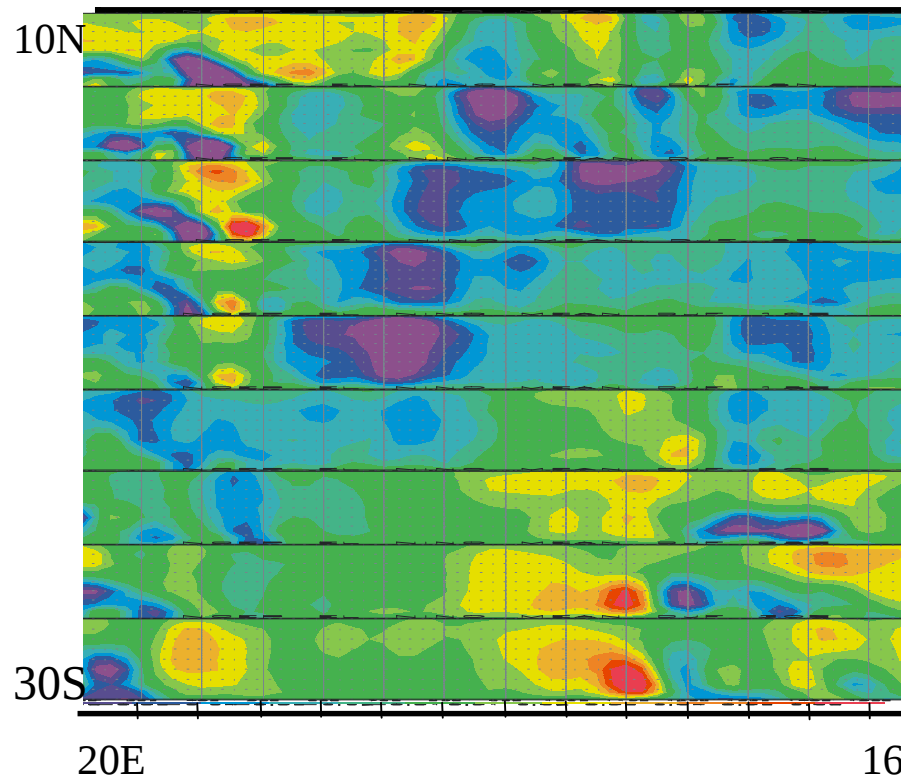




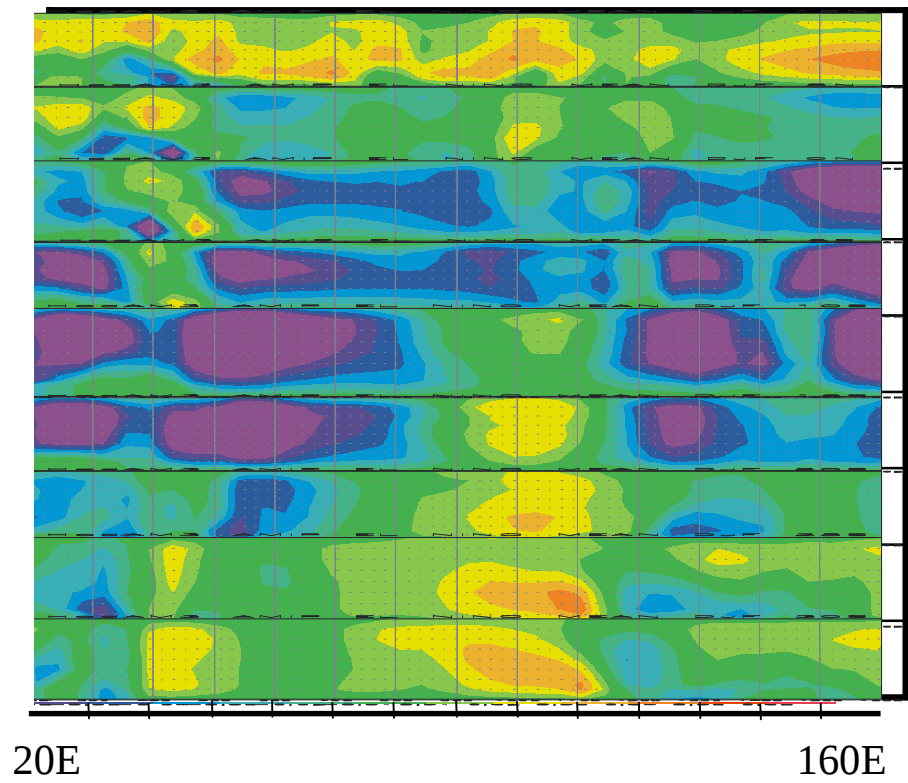




El Nino

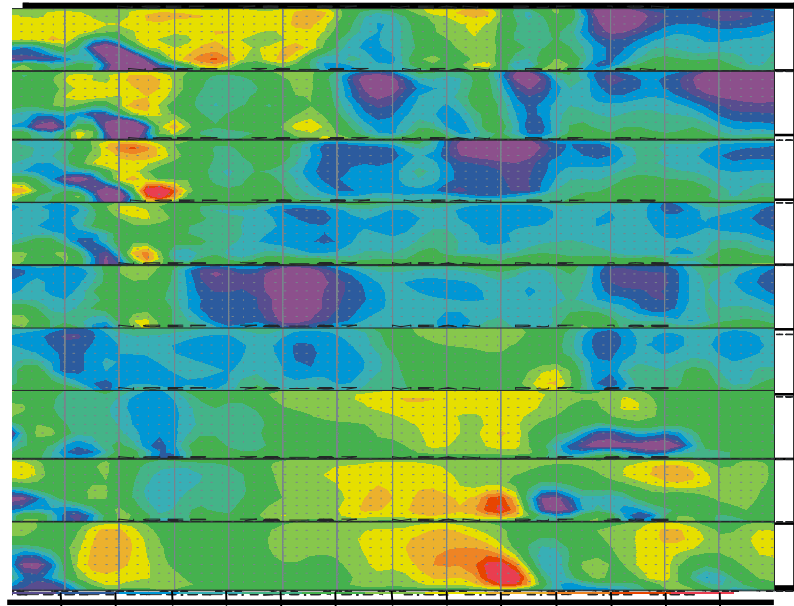


NCEP



HadAM3

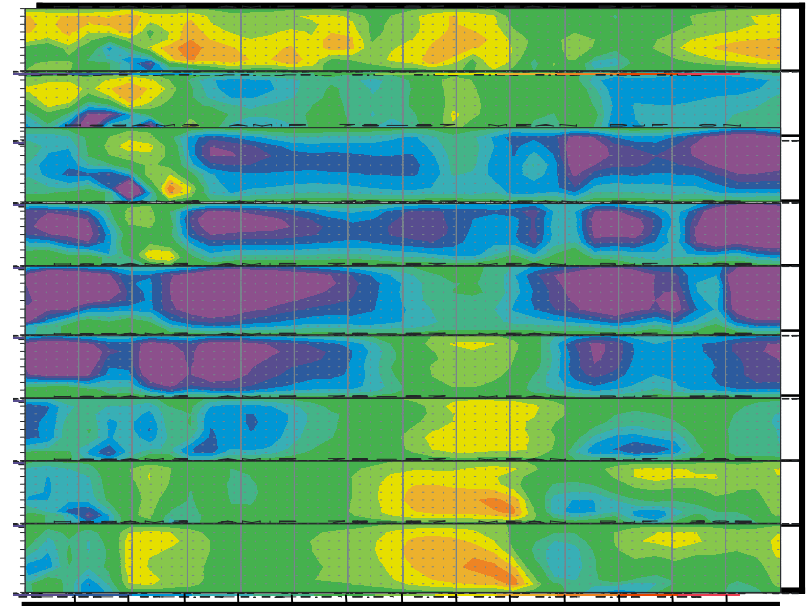
LTM



20E

160E

NCEP

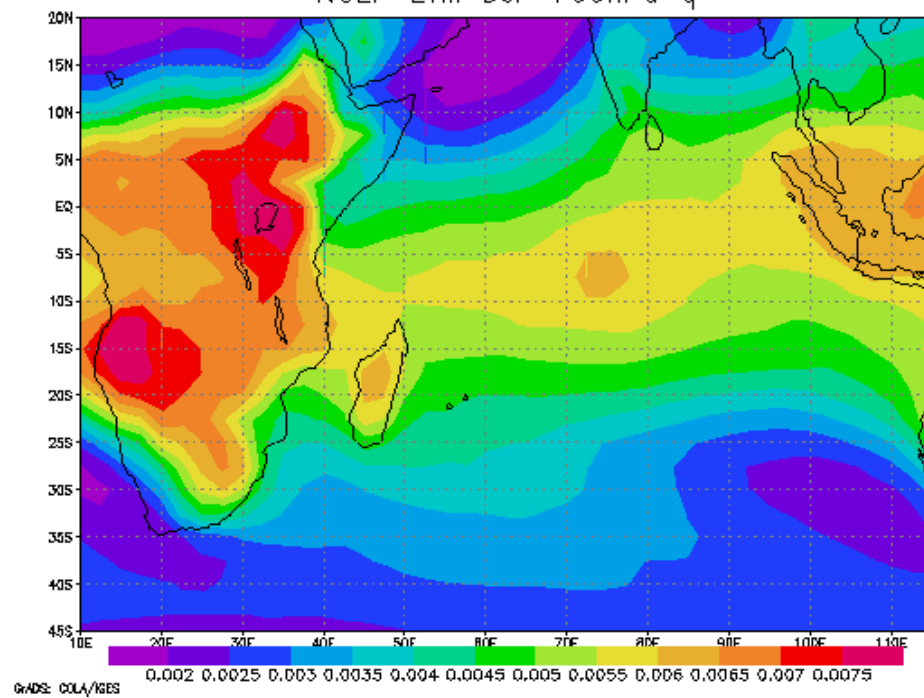


20E

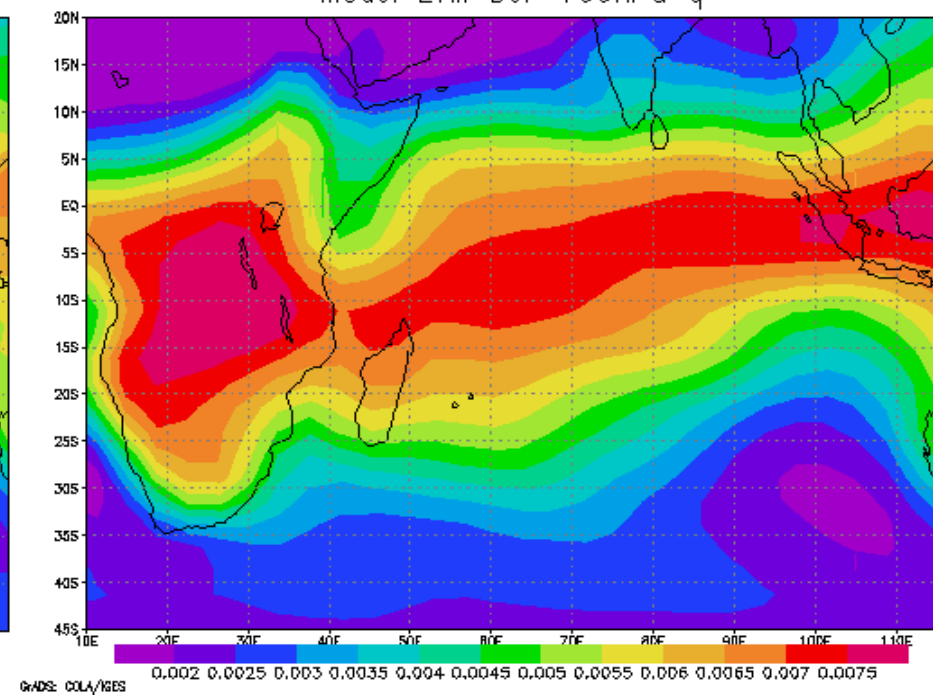
160E

HadAM3

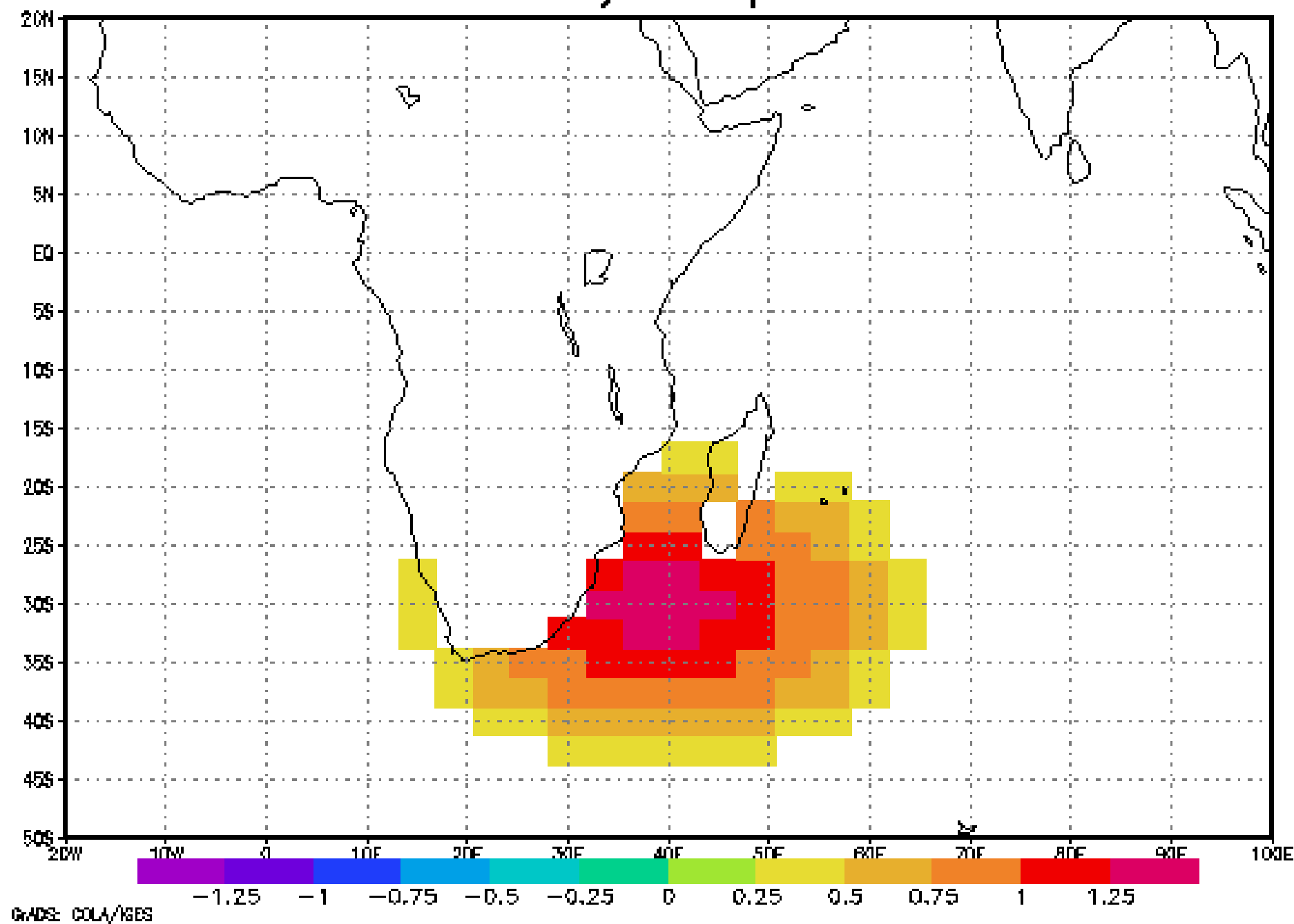
NCEP LTM DJF 700hPa q



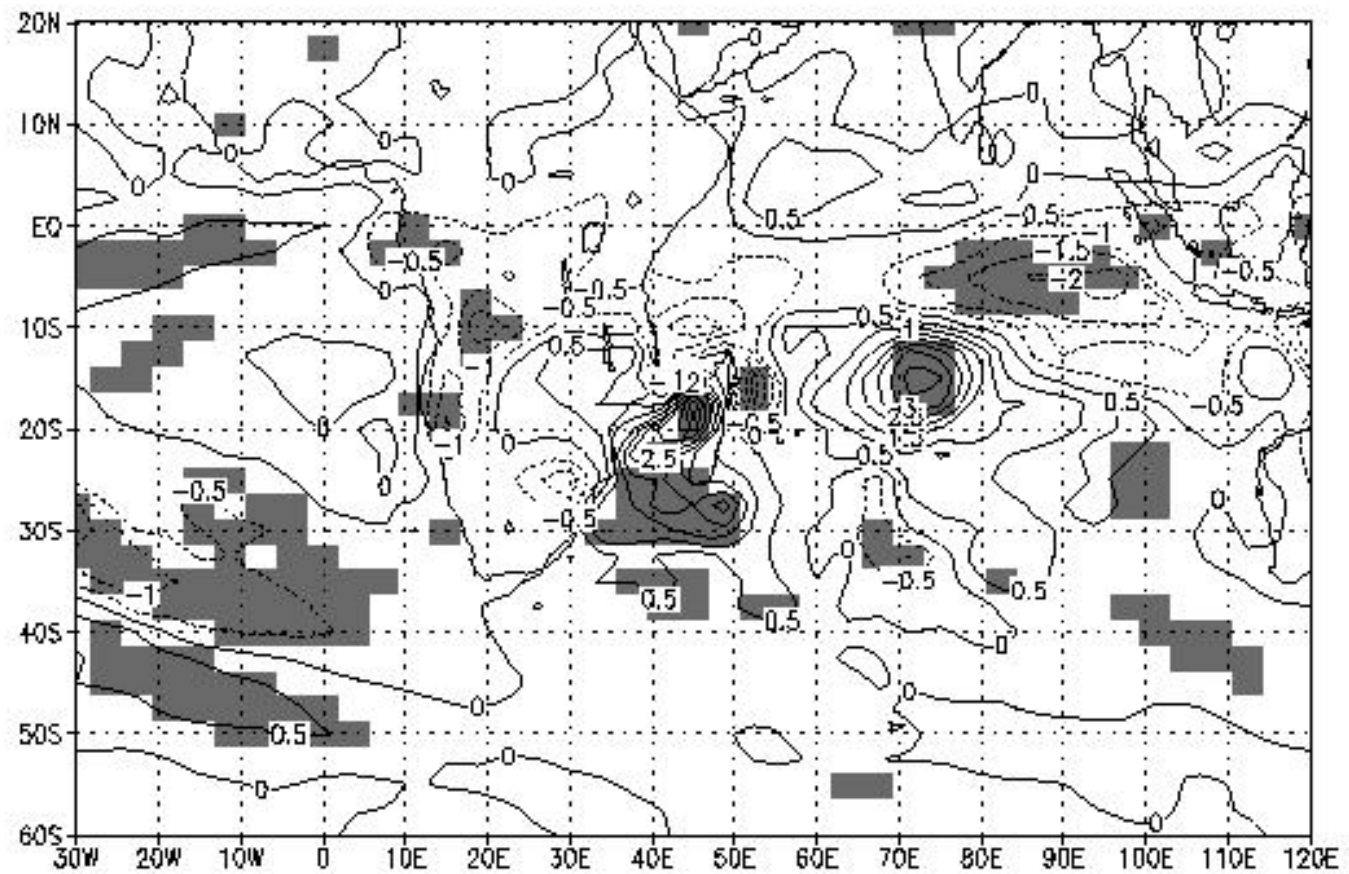
Model LTM DJF 700hPa q



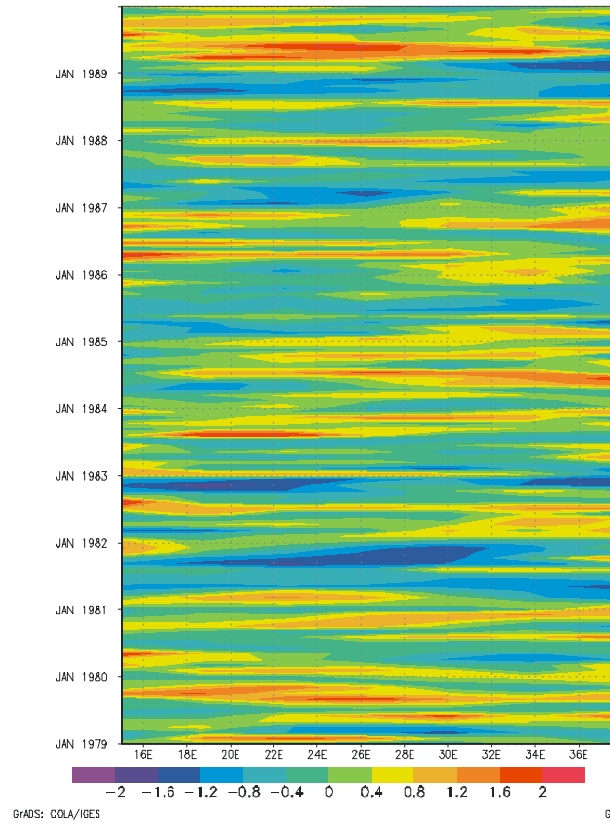
SST Anomaly – Experiment 9



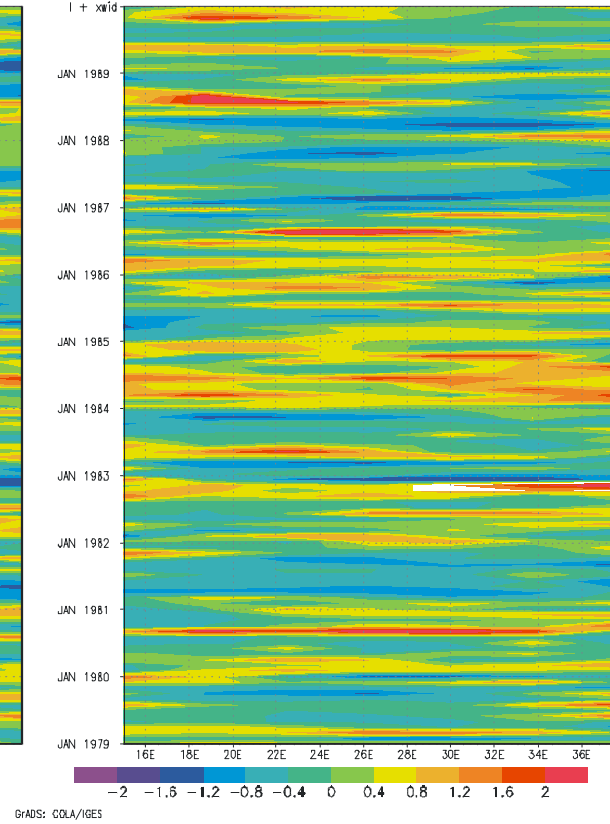
Expt 9
Rain Rate
Experiment
Minus
control



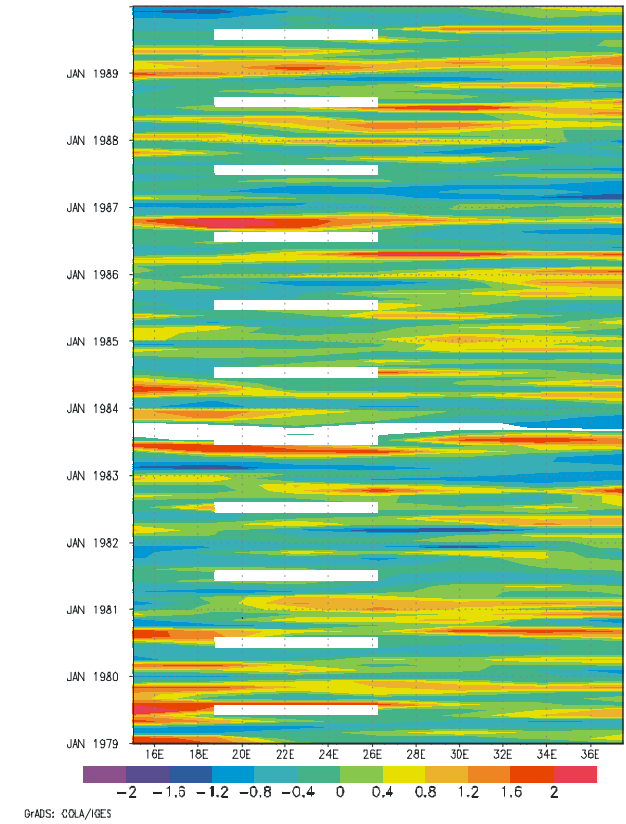
HadAM2a (12.5–22.5 deg S) (1979–89)



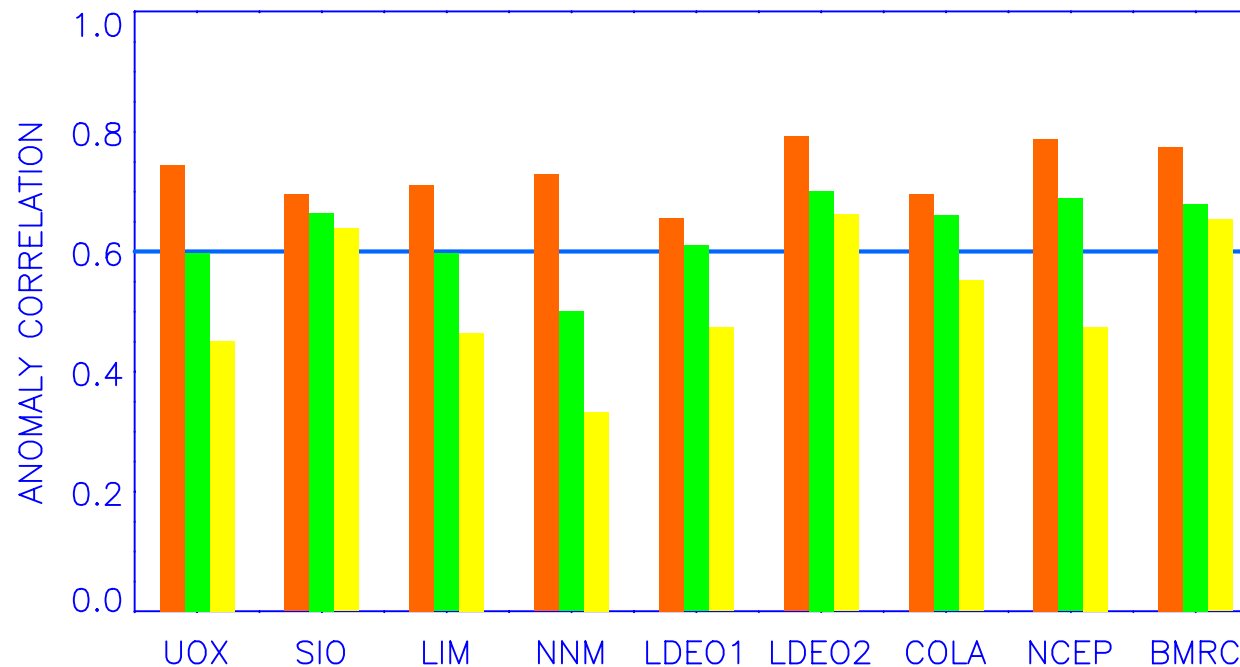
HadAM3 (12.5–22.5 deg. S) (1979–89)



Hulme98 (12.5–22.5 deg. S) (1979–89)



Comparison of Models



Nino3 SSTA correlation coefficients for lead times of six (red), 9 (green) and 12 (yellow) months based on a (common) sub-sample for each prediction model. The sub-sample consists of forecasts 3 months apart for the BMRC model and one month for the other models for 1982-84, 1986-89 and 1991 (Kirtman and Shukla 1998). The models are University of Oxford (UOX), Scripps (SIO), Linear Inverse Model (LIM), Neural Network (NNM), LDEO models version1 and 2 (LDEO1,2), COLA and NCEP.

Summary

- Skill Scores vary with time of year and location
- Temperature is generally better than Precipitation
- Problems in simulating variability relate to problems with climatology
- Problems with climatology relate to model physics
- Empirical models still have an important role!!!
- What info should end user be given?
 - Include areas of no skill?
- Skill # Accuracy # Value