Seasonal Forecasting and Numerical Weather Prediction – Are These Relevant to Climate Change Studies?

With thanks to Judith Berner, Paco Doblas-Reyes, Laura Ferranti, Mark Rodwell, Antje Weisheimer



EU-funded FP6 Integrated Project 2004-2009 with ca 70 partners



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"ENSEMBLE-based Predictions of Climate Changes and their ImpactS"

<u>Objective</u>

Development of an ensemble prediction system based on the principal state-of-the-art, high resolution, global and regional Earth System models developed in Europe to produce for the first time, an objective probabilistic estimate of uncertainty in future climate at the seasonal to decadal and longer timescales.







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Probability Analysis of Extreme Climate Change based on 19member CMIP2 Multi-model Ensemble.



From: Palmer and Räisänen, Nature 2002









Development of a European Multi-Model Ensemble System for Seasonal to Interannual Prediction





Model: UKMO

04

Start dates: May / 1987-1999

Forecast Probability

Avg. over FC period : 2-4 months (JJA)

06

8.0

1.0 .0

0.2

Model: DEMETER II

Forecast Probability

0.4

Start dates: May / 1987-1999

Avg. over FC period : 2-4 months (JJA)

0.6

0.8

1.0

Model: MPI

04

0.2

Start dates: May / 1987-1999

Forecast Probability

Avg. over FC period: 2-4 months (JJA)

06

8.0

1.0 .0

0.2

Model: LODYC

Forecast Probability

0.4

0.0

0.0

0.2

Start dates: May / 1987-1999

Avg. over FC period: 2-4 months (JJA)

0.6

8.0

1.0 .0



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Scores reported dead due to killer cold; utilities stretched to limit

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Snow-covered fishing and sailing boats were testament Tuesday to the chilly temperatures on the frozen Baltic Sea in Hel, northern Poland.

Ap Associated Press Updated: 10:03 p.m. ET Jan. 24, 2006

VIENNA, Austria - Vienna's subway tracks cracked, German authorities shut a key canal to ships after it iced up, and a zoo moved its penguins indoors Tuesday as a deadly deep freeze tightened its arctic grip on much of Europe.

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Background: The North Atlantic Oscillation





•In mid-latitudes internal seasonal variability is much larger than forced signals. The scientific evidence suggests a weak forcing of the ocean on the atmosphere in winter (and the models underestimate the effect).

•Negative North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO) implies greater frequency of easterly flow.



Produced from real-time forecast data

CECMWF



Representing Model Uncertainty

- Multi-models
- Perturbed Parameters
- Stochastic Physics

Cellular Automaton Stochastic Backscatter Scheme (CASBS)





Cellular Automaton state

streamfunction forcing shape Ψ function

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = \alpha \cdot \Psi(x, y) \cdot \sqrt{D}$$

smooth

scale

D = sub-grid energy dissipation due to numerical diffusion, mountain drag and convection G.Shutts, 2005

 α = dimensional parameter

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Possible impact of Stochastic Parametrisations on mean state



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Slide 18 ECMWF



<u>Weather Regimes: Impact of Stochastic Physics</u>



Focus on 2005/2006 winter

- Ensemble runs with multi-models, perturbed parameters and stochastic physics
- Coupled and uncoupled integrations
- Relaxation of tropics to analysis







Probability of Global Warming

Climate: Error vs Sensitivity



Circles: AGCM + Mixed-Layer model results from Stainforth et al. (2005) show combined RMSE of 8 year mean, annual mean T_{2m} , SLP, precipitation and ocean-atmosphere sensible+latent heat fluxes (equally weighted and normalised by the control).

Diamonds: AGCM results from Rodwell & Palmer (2006) show RMSE from 39 year mean, annual mean T_{850} , SLP and precipitation (equally weighted and normalised by the control).



January 2005 Initial T Tendencies



Amazon = [300°E-320°E, 20°S-0°N]. 70% confidence intervals shown. Model = 29R1, T159, L60, 1800S.

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Linearity of Initial Tendencies at 60°S



The nonlinear component is not significantly different from zero. Globally it is generally as small as the smallest individual component

Approximate-linearity makes the method very powerful for assessing the impact on model physics of multiple model changes: e.g. in Climate Change research

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E, I, EI are anomalies from CONTROL. 70% confidence intervals shown. Model = 29R1,T159,L60,1800S.

Conclusions

- Multi-model ensembles are not necessarily reliable. Models systematically under-simulate blocking.
- Stochastic parametrisations appear to increase the probability of occurrence of sub-dominant regimes
- Very short range budget tendencies can be used to constrain climatically-important fast-physics parameter perturbations
- Seasonal prediction and NWP are highly relevant to climate change studies – supports "seamless philosophy".