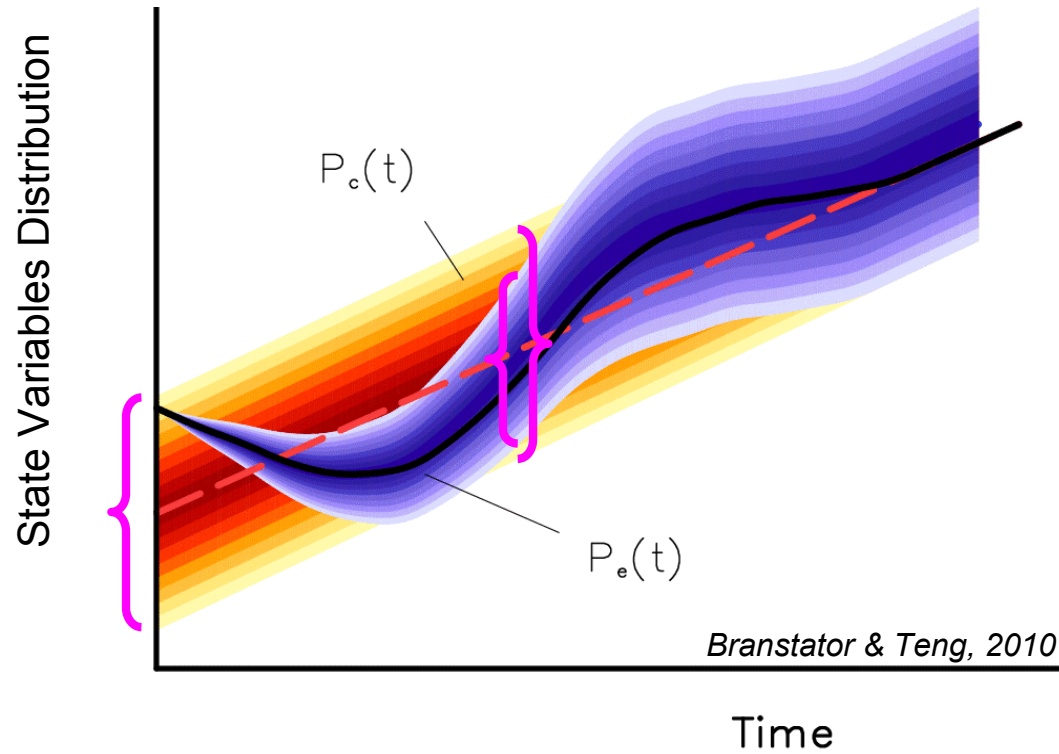


Initial Value Predictability



The Reliability of AOGCM Decadal Predictability Properties

Grant Branstator & Haiyan Teng

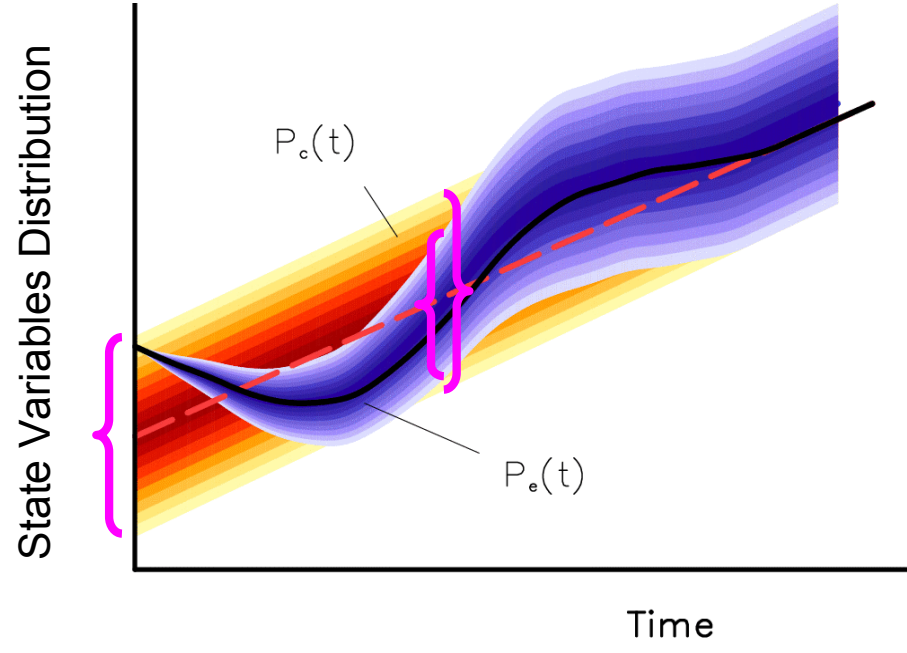
G. Meehl, M. Kimoto, J. Knight, M. Latif, A. Rosati

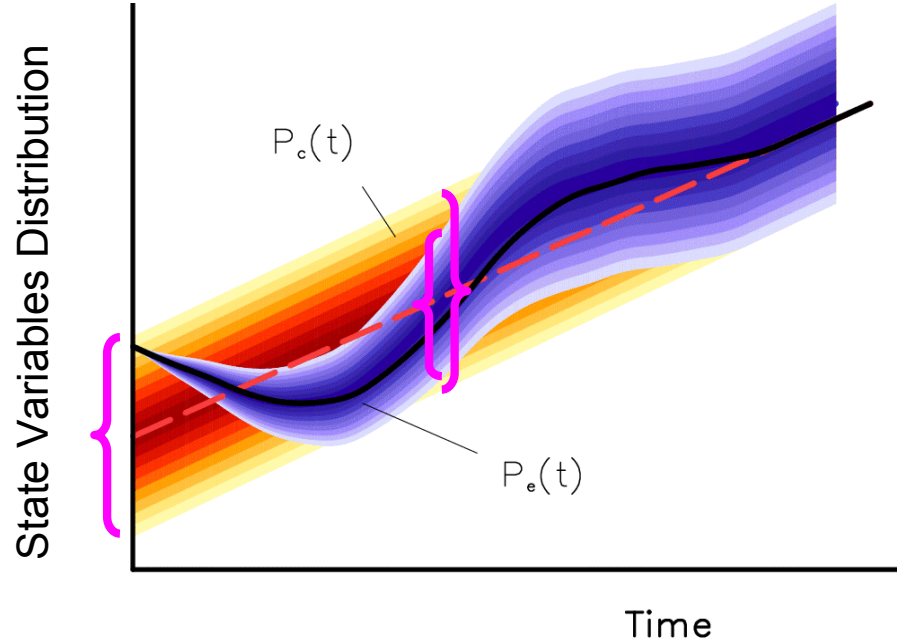


NCAR



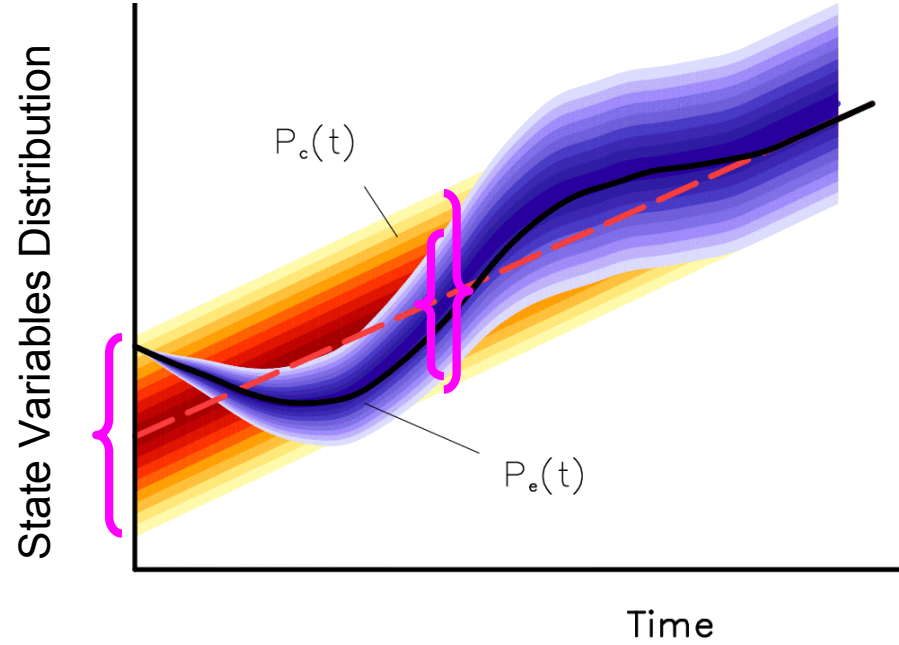
Office of Science
U.S. Department of Energy



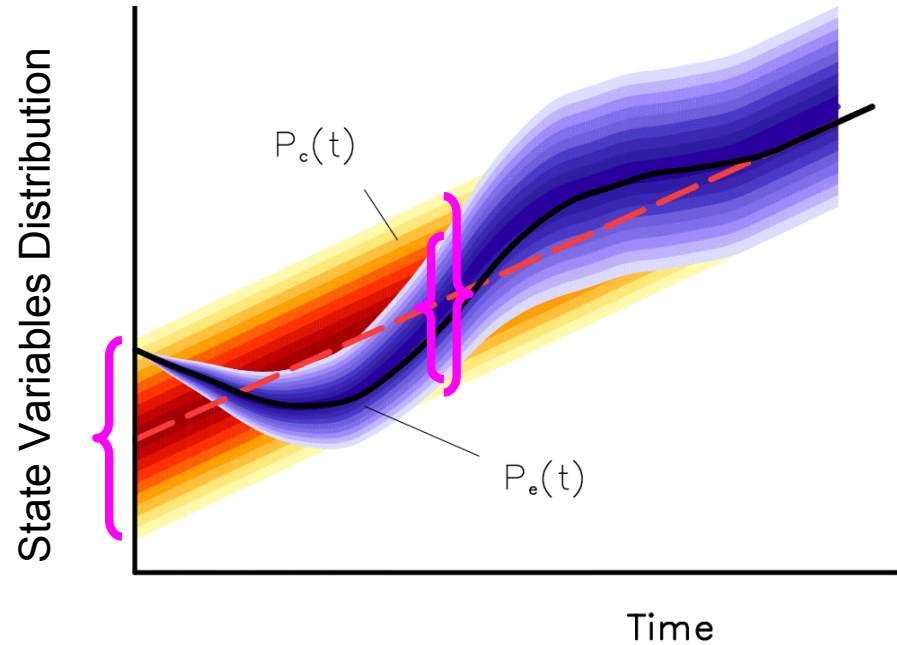


✓ Control Runs

- CCSM3, NCAR700yr
- CCSM4, NCAR700yr
- KCM, University of Kiel4200yr
- CM2.1, GFDL.....2500yr
- MIROC3.2, CCSR & JAMSTEC3600yr
- HadCM3, Hadley Centre5400yr



- ✓ Control Runs
- ✓ Attractor averages

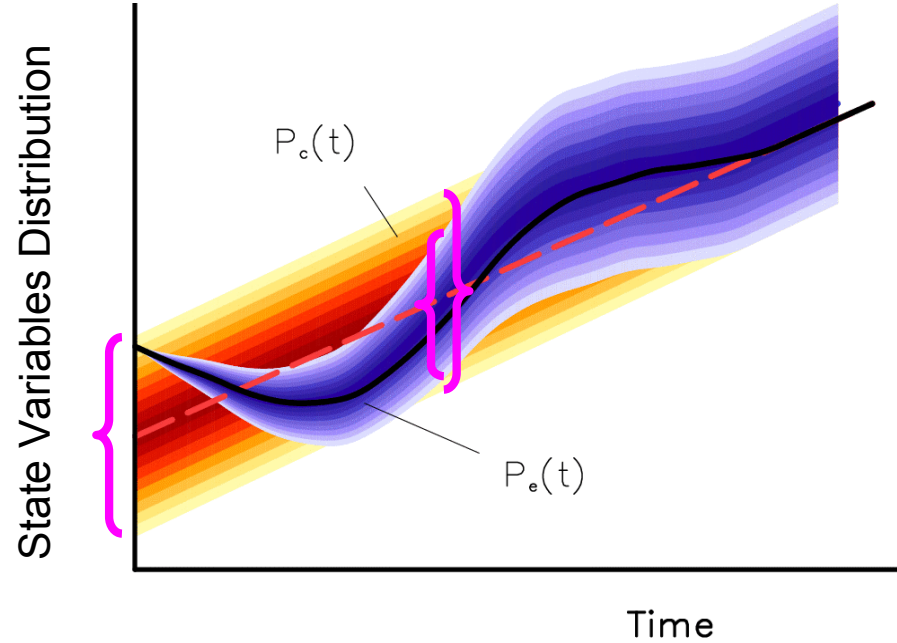


- ✓ Control Runs
- ✓ Attractor averages
- ✓ Relative entropy

$$R = \int_s P_e(s) \ln \left[\frac{P_e(s)}{P_c(s)} \right] ds =_G \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln \left(\frac{\sigma_c^2}{\sigma_e^2} \right) + \text{tr} \frac{\sigma_e^2}{\sigma_c^2} + (\mu^e - \mu^c)^T \sigma_c^{-2} (\mu^e - \mu^c) - n \right]$$

dispersion

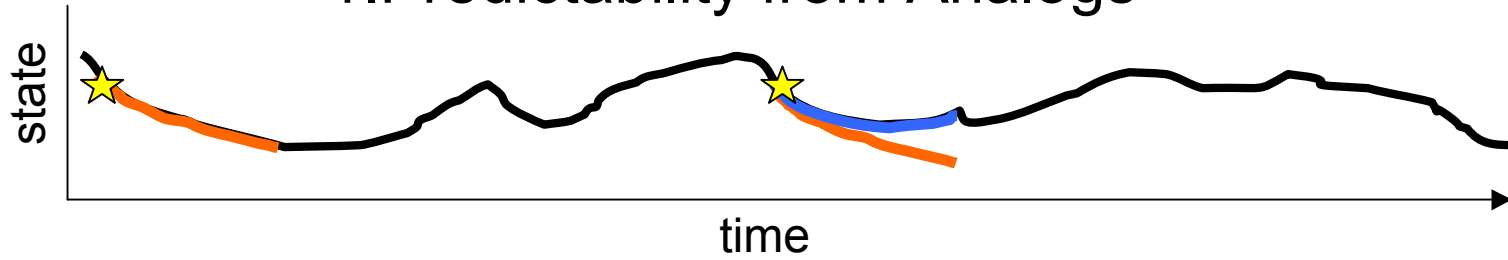
signal



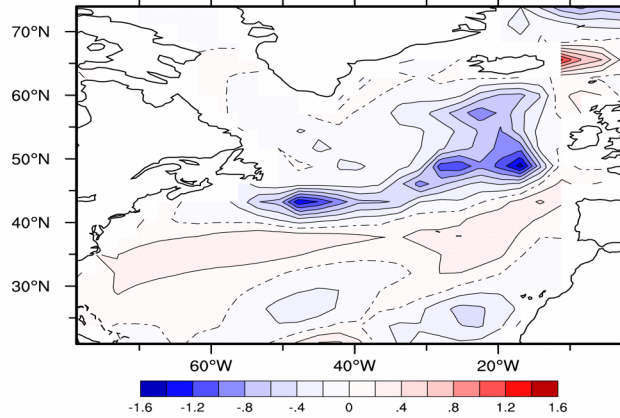
- ✓ Control Runs
- ✓ Attractor averages
- ✓ Relative entropy
- ✓ Annual mean upper 300m temperature

Methods

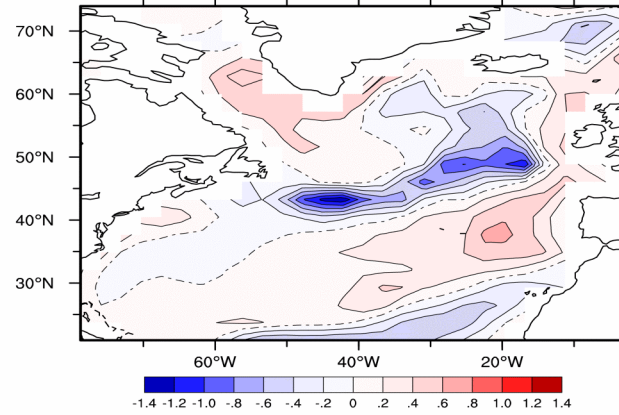
1. Predictability from Analogs



CCSM3 yr 236

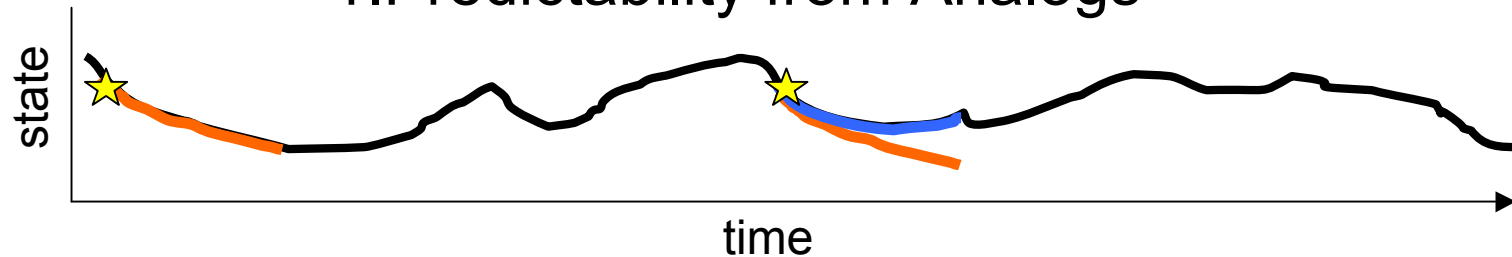


CCSM3 yr 337

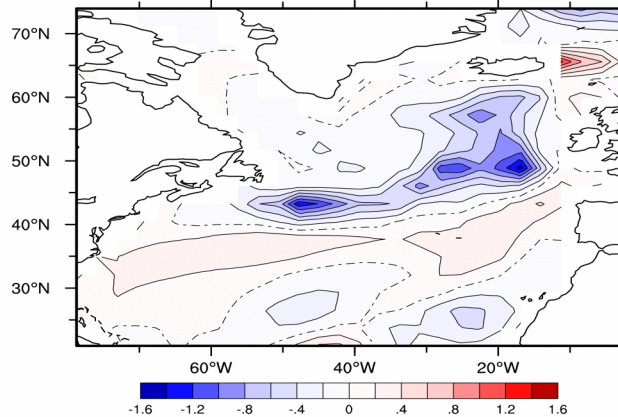


Methods

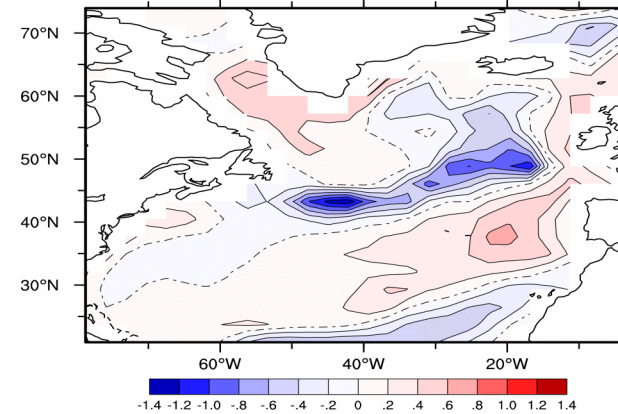
1. Predictability from Analogs



CCSM3 yr 236



CCSM3 yr 337

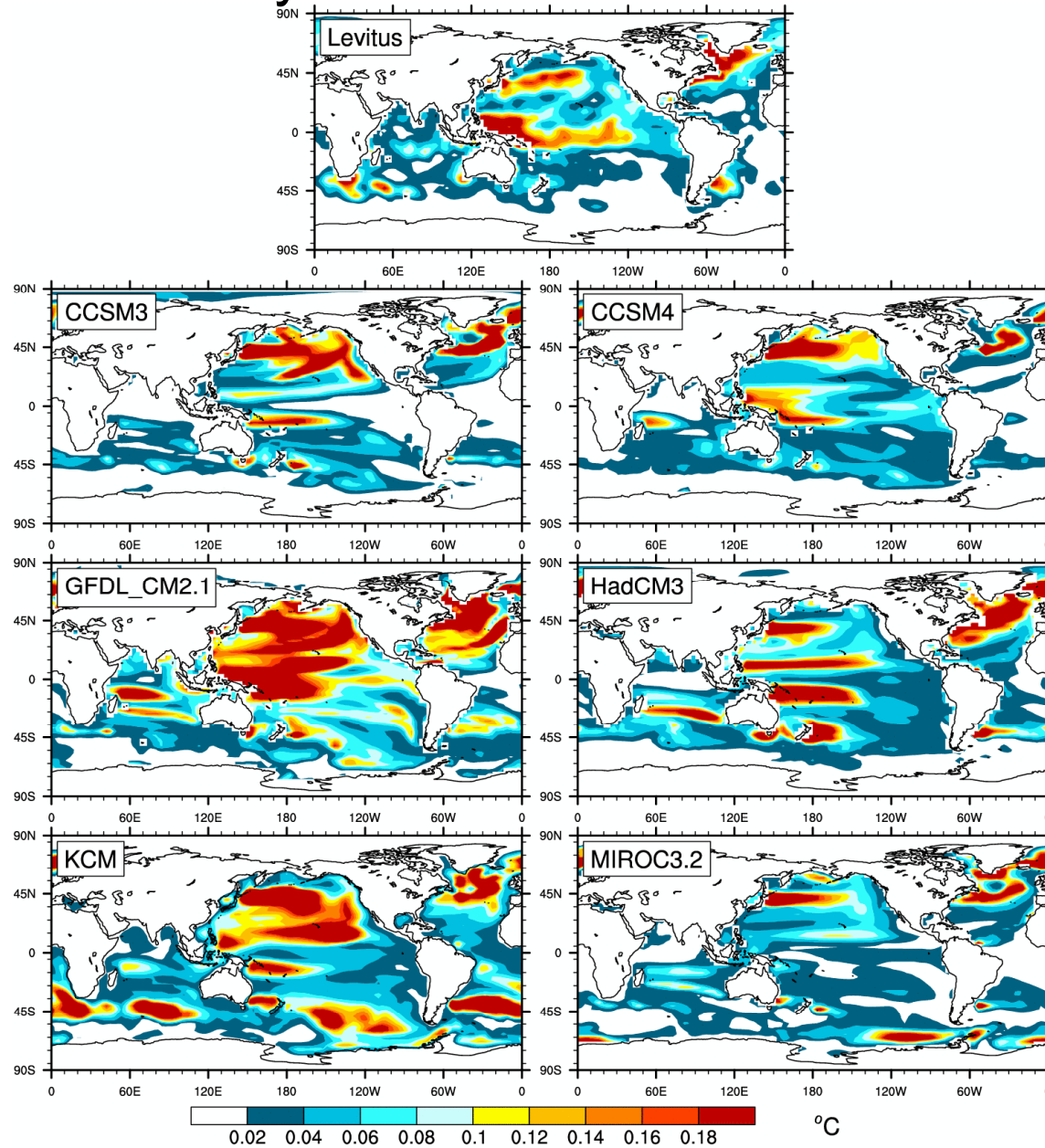


2. Predictability from Multivariate Regression Propagators

$$x(t) = \mathbf{C}(t - t_0)\mathbf{C}^{-1}(0)x(t_0), \quad \text{for } \mathbf{C}(\tau) = \text{lag cov matrix}$$

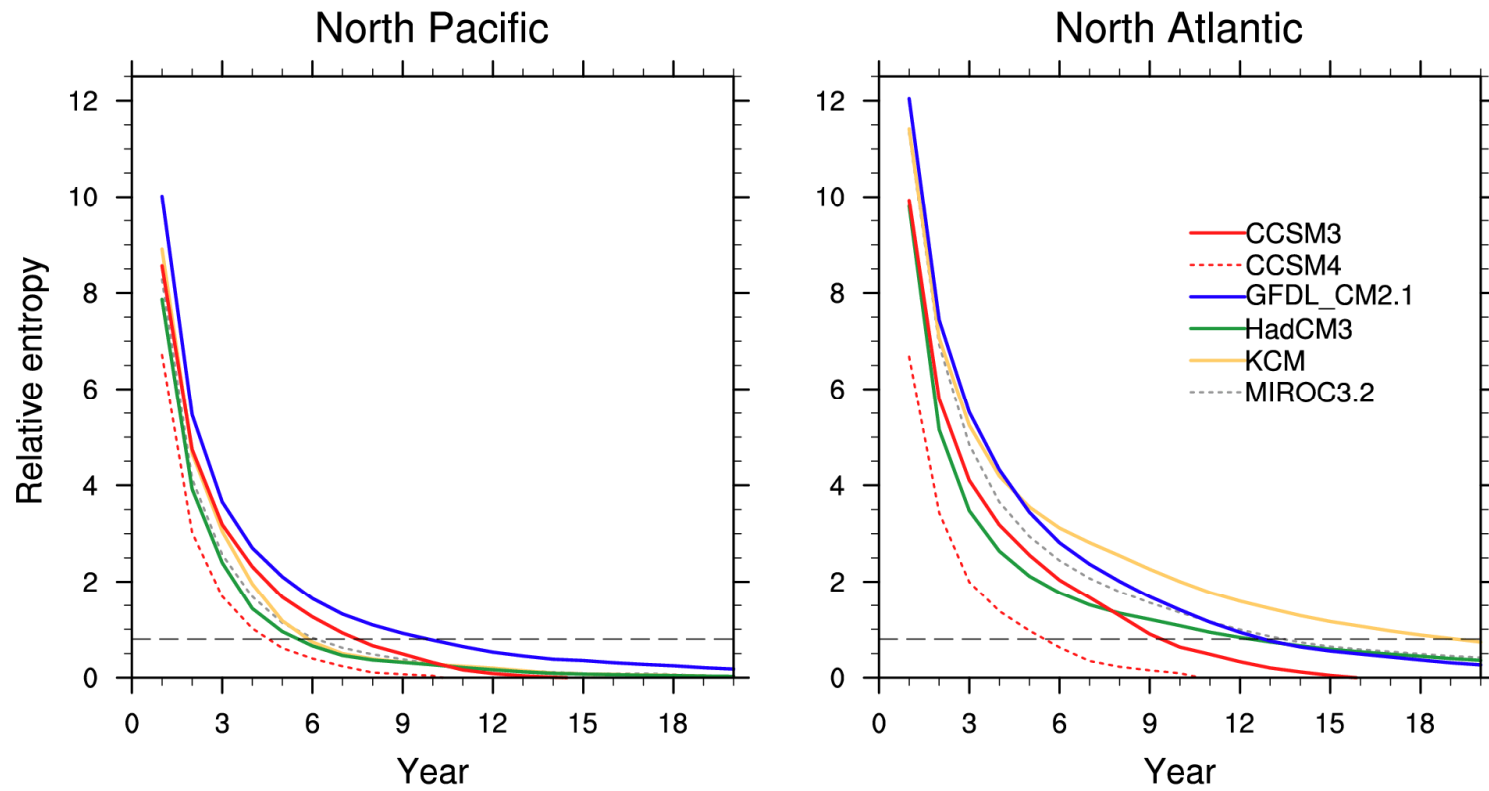
- DelSole & Tippet (2009)
- Lorenz (1969)

T0-300 5yr Low-Pass Standard Deviation



Basin Total Relative Entropy

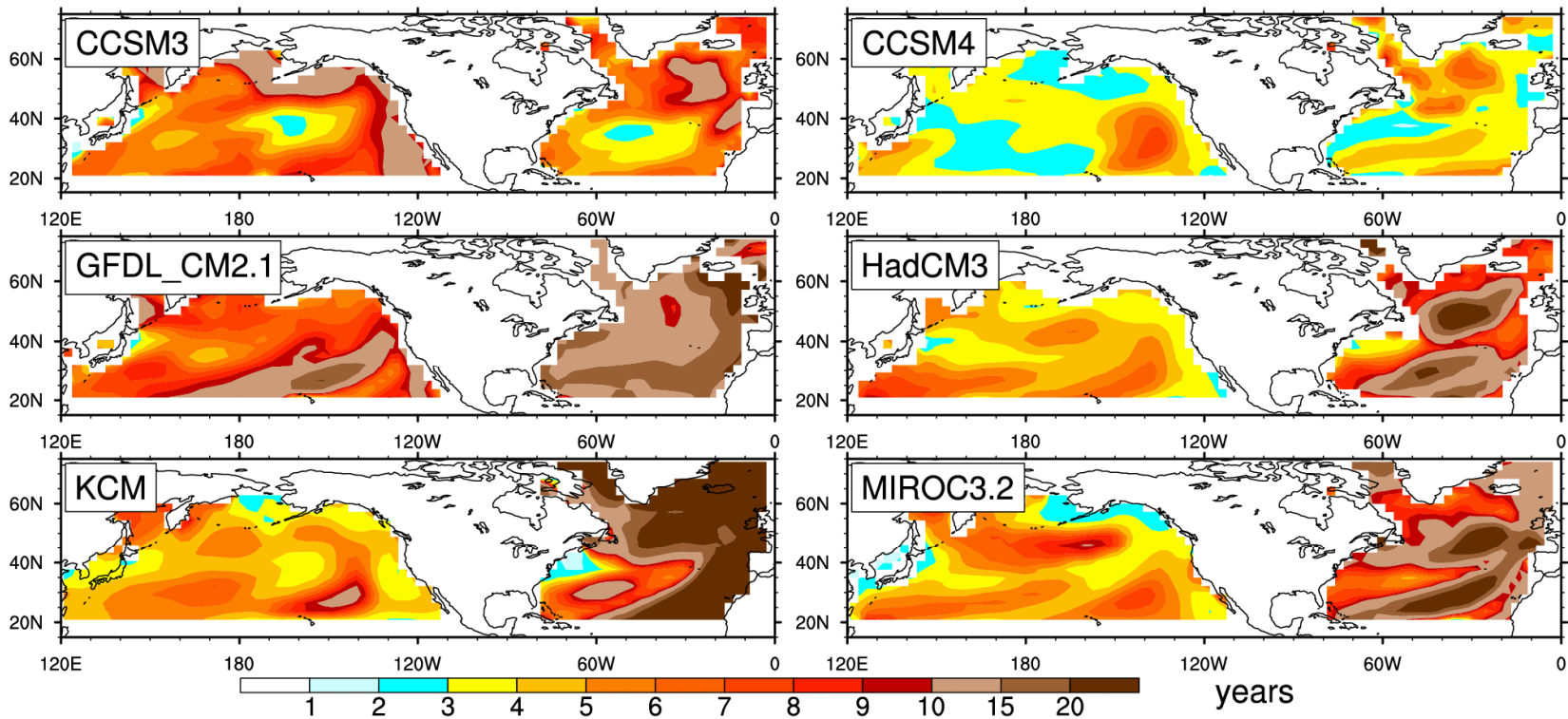
multivariate regression method



10 PCs

Year of Nominal Predictability Limit

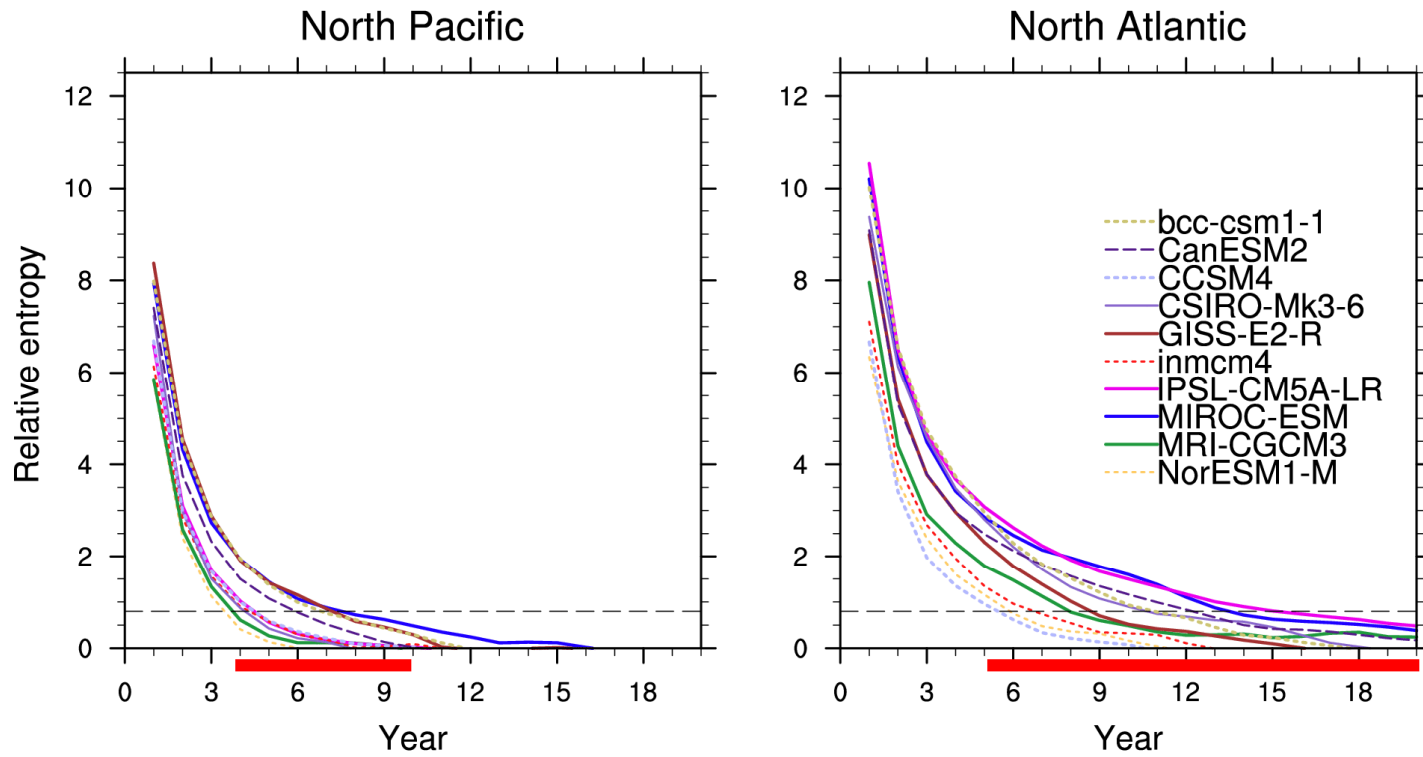
multivariate regression method



CMIP5 Models

Basin Total Relative Entropy

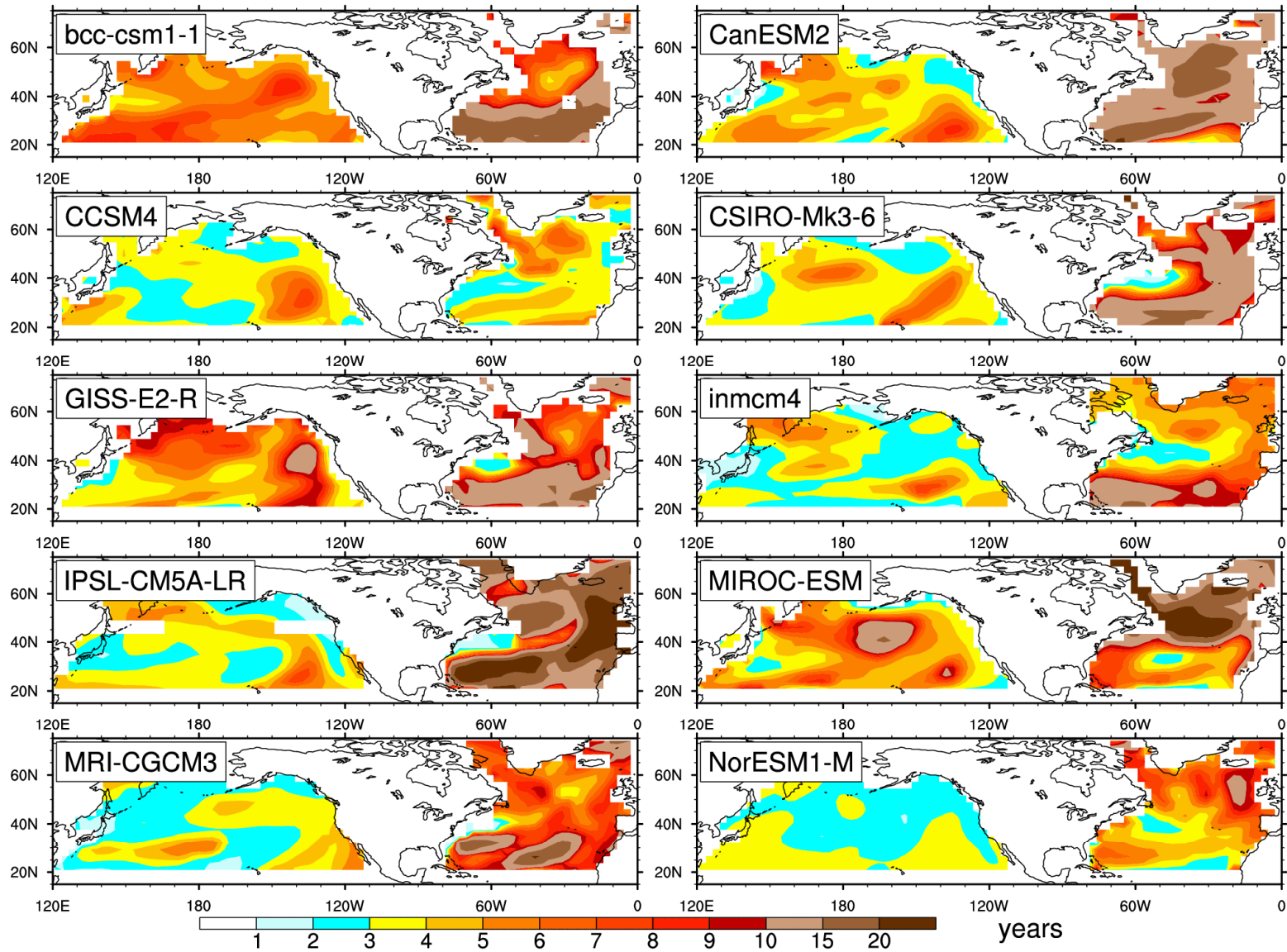
multivariate regression method



10 PCs

CMIP5 Models

Year of Nominal Predictability Limit *multivariate regression method*



Summary

- * *For basins, T0-300 initial value predictability limit is roughly a **decade***
- * *Predictability limits vary substantially from model to model and from region to region*

Ergo

** Many, and possibly all, AOGCMs misrepresent nature's initial value decadal predictability*

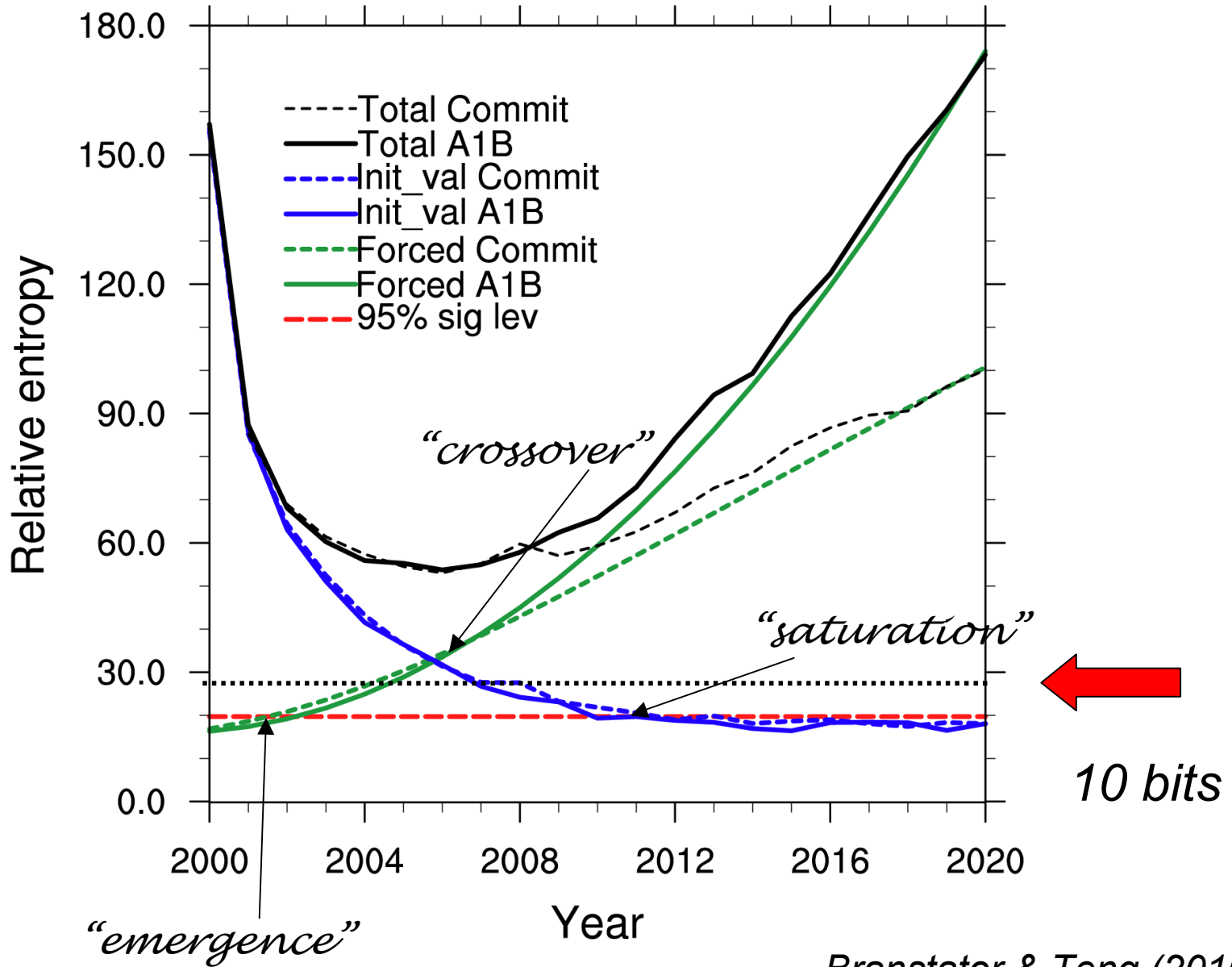
** An essential component of any decadal prediction effort is quantification of the predictability of the forecast model*

More

- * *Branstator & Teng, 2010, JCLIM*
- * *Teng & Branstator, 2011, Clim Dyn*
- * *Teng et al., in press, JCLIM*
- * *Branstator et al., in press, JCLIM*

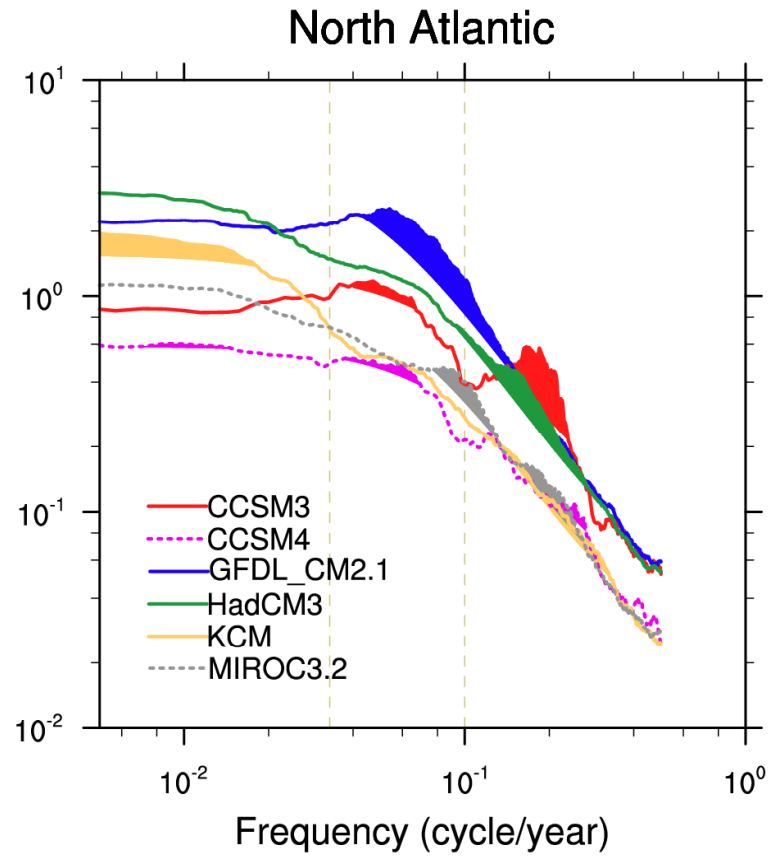
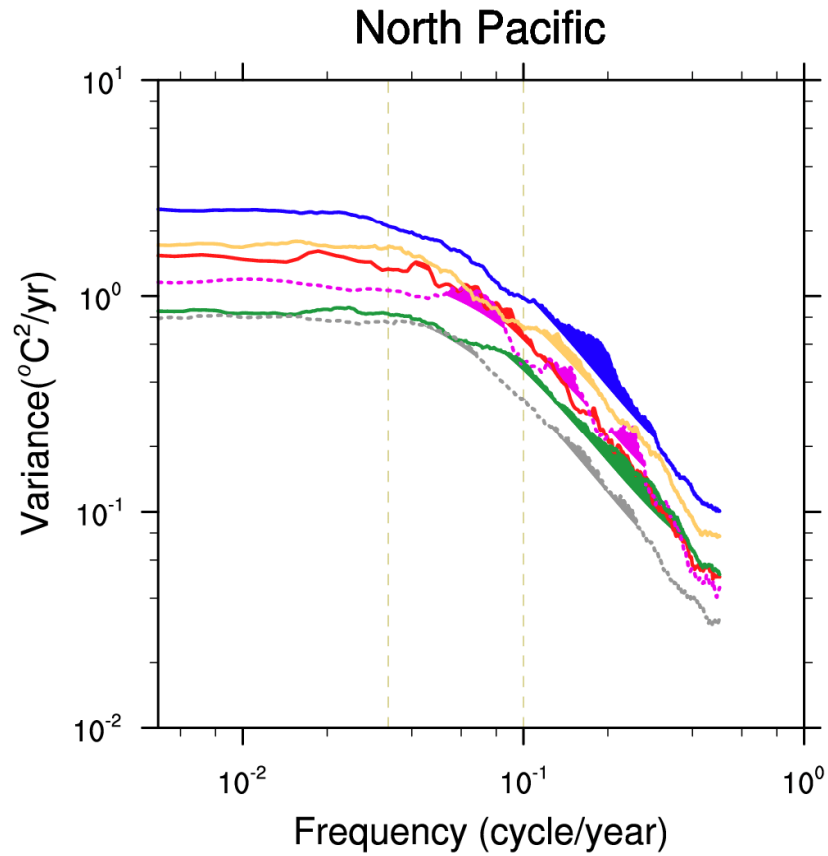
Global T0-300

Sum of R15 at 8 Subdomains

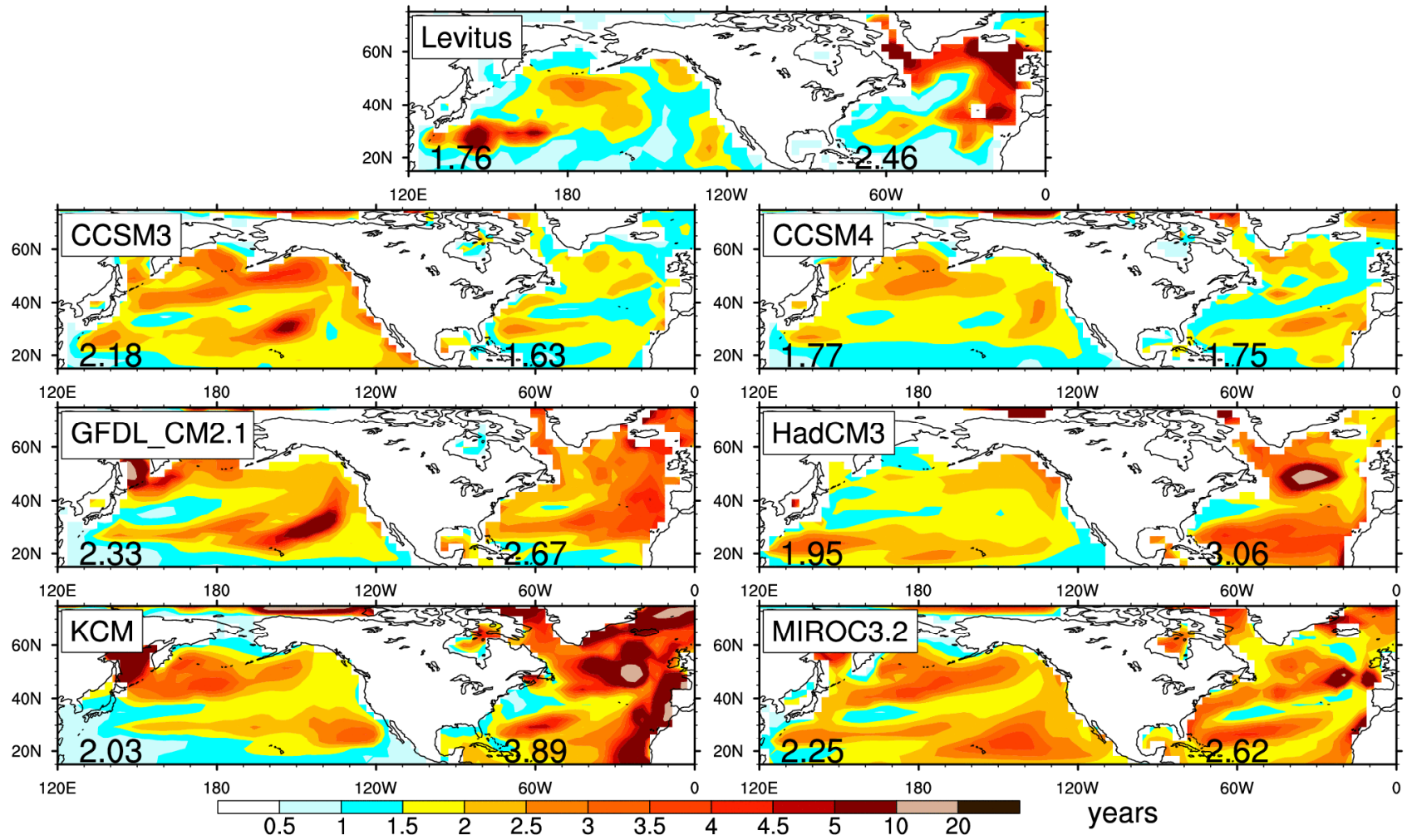


Branstator & Teng (2010)

Average Spectrum



e-damping time

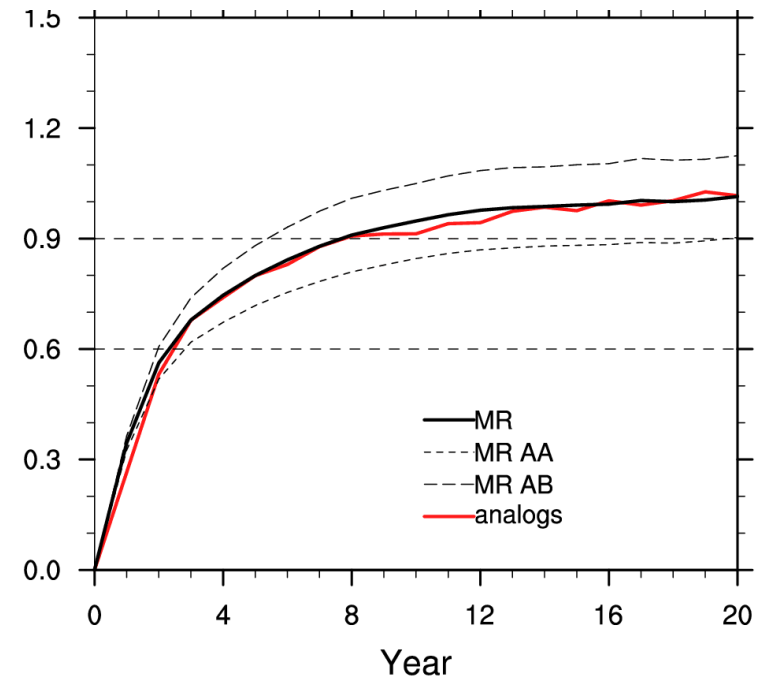
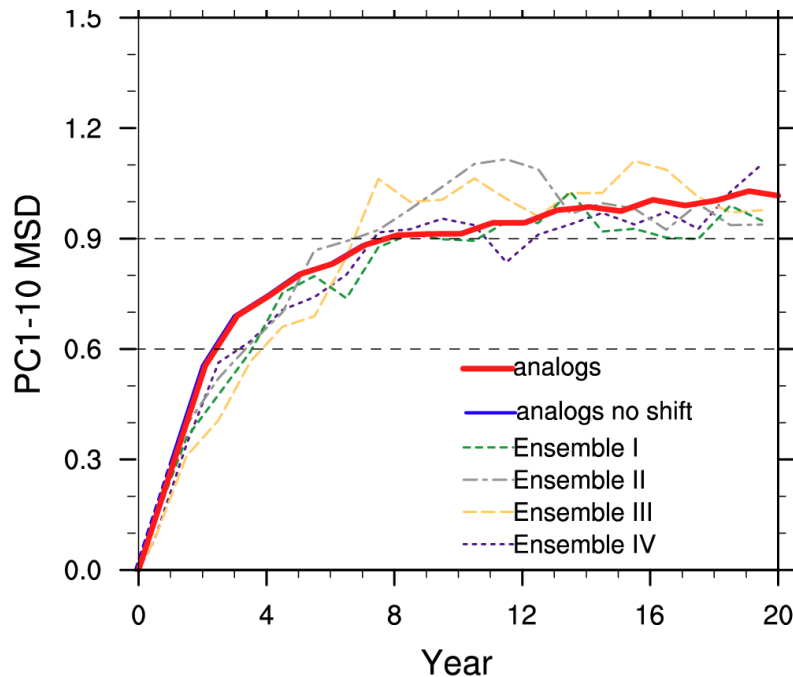


Predictability from Ensembles, Analogs & Regression

Attractor averages

CCSM3

North Pacific



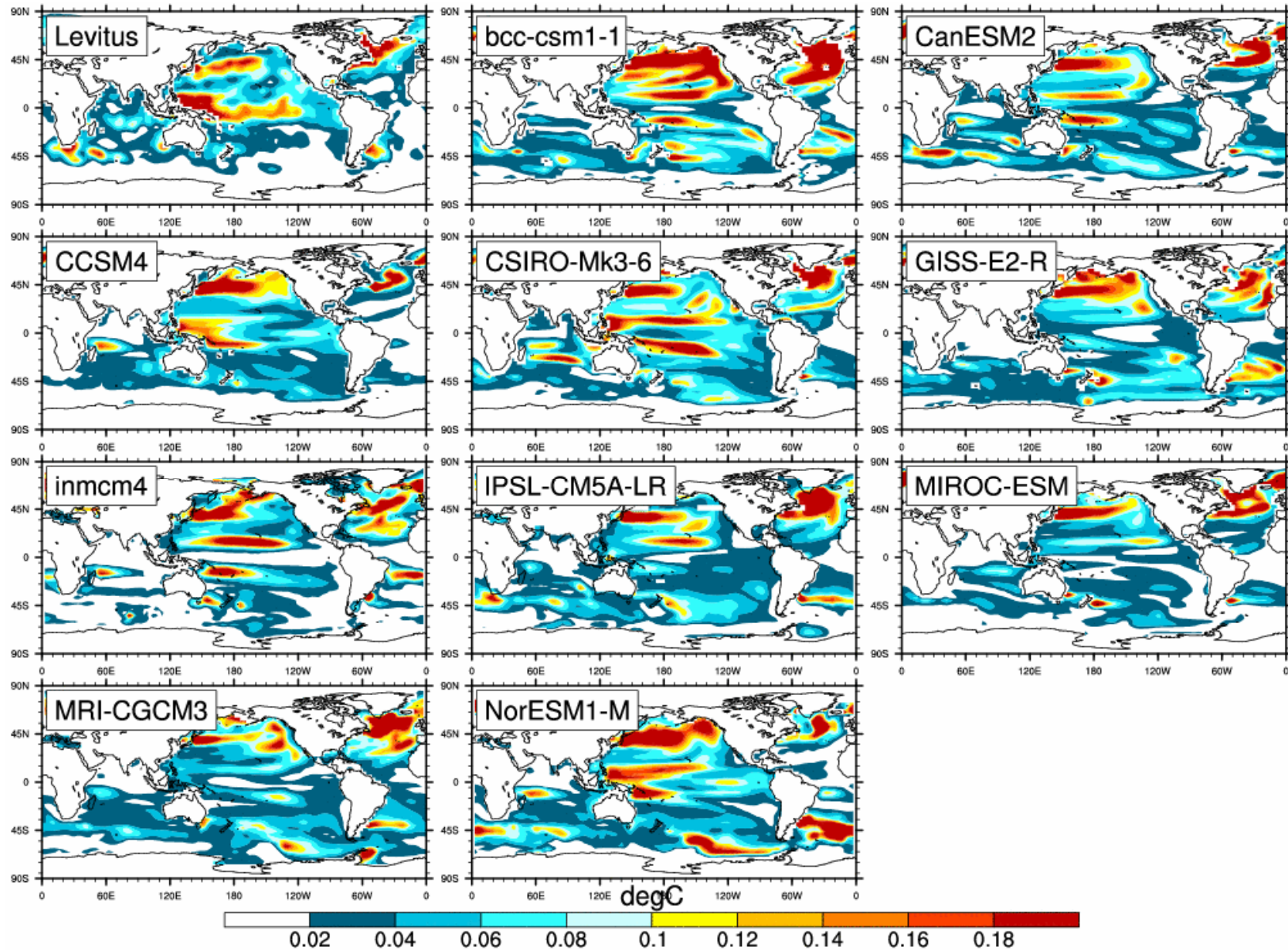
$$x(t) = \mathbf{C}(t - t_0)\mathbf{C}^{-1}(0)x(t_0)$$

for $\mathbf{C}(\tau)$ = lag cov matrix

- DelSole & Tippet (2009)
- Lorenz (1969)

CMIP5 Models

T0-300 5yr Low-Pass Standard Deviation



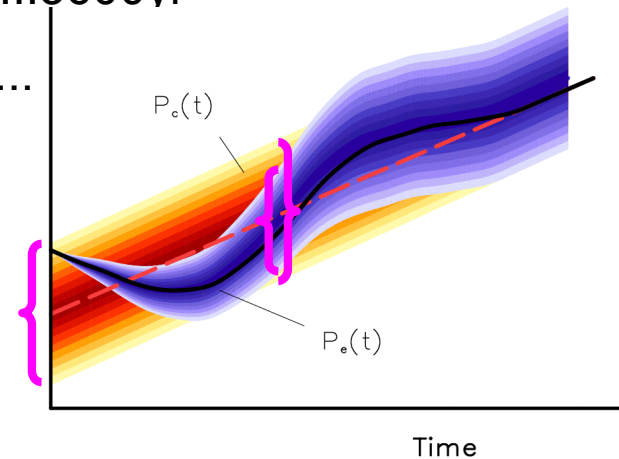
✓ Control Runs from

- CCSM3, NCAR700yr
- CCSM4, NCAR700yr
- KCM, University of Kiel4200yr
- CM2.1, GFDL.....2500yr
- MIROC3.2, CCSR & JAMSTEC3600yr
- HadCM3, Hadley Centre

✓ Attractor averages

✓ Mean square difference

✓ Relative entropy



$$R_g = \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln \left(\frac{\sigma_c^2}{\sigma_e^2} \right) + tr \frac{\sigma_e^2}{\sigma_c^2} + (\mu^e - \mu^c)^T \sigma_c^{-2} (\mu^e - \mu^c) - n \right]$$

dispersion

signal

Mean Square Difference

analog method

