Two tales of initializing decadal climate predictions with ECHAM5/MPI-OM model

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WCRP OSC, Denver, Oct. 2011

Introduction

- Quantitative forecasts starting from ocean initial conditions that are based on a dynamically consistent reanalysis of past and present observations.
- We investigate decadal climate prediction with the MPI-M coupled climate model ECHAM5/MPI-OM considering two different initialization strategies:
 - Ocean reanalysis product
 - Ensemble of ocean-forced experiments



Outline

- Overview of decadal prediction system and initialization approaches
- Results of decadal prediction experiments
 - Focus on surface temperature and upper-ocean heat content
- Comparison with the MPI-M CMIP5 decadal prediction experiments
- Conclusions



Initialization by GECCO ocean synthesis

- Model: ECHAM5/MPI-OM T63L31/1.5L40 (IPCC AR4 model).
- Include changes in greenhouse gases and sulphate aerosols (SRES A1B scenario); no volcanoes.
- Include initial condition information: assimilate 3D T&S from GECCO (1952-2001).
- No initialization in the top ocean model layer.
- Use anomalies to avoid model drift.



Initialization by NCEP-forced MPI-OM

- The same ocean model for data synthesis and forecasts.
- Initial condition information: an ensemble of NCEPforced MPI-OM integrations for the period 1948-2007.
- The ensemble mean 3D fields of T&S anomalies are nudged into the coupled model to create initial conditions for the hindcast experiments.
- Use anomalies to avoid model drift.



Surface temperature predictability



NCEP-hindcasts SST/SAT skill Consistent picture of COR and RMSE skill scores

COR skill yr1







COR_{hind}-COR_{NonINIT} yr2-5

RMSE skill yr1







Observations: HadISST (SST); NCEP GHCN/CAMS (SAT)



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Matei et al. (2011)

GECCO-hindcasts SST/SAT skill Different picture of COR and RMSE skill scores

COR skill yr1

-0.9 -0.8 -0.7 -0.6 -0.5 -0.4 -0.3 -0.2 0 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8





RMSE skill yr1



COR skill yr2-5







Observations: HadISST (SST); NCEP GHCN/CAMS (SAT)



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Forecast skill of North Atlantic SST



Observations Assimilation Hindcast NonINIT



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Forecast skill of Subpolar Gyre SST and upper-ocean heat content





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Observations: HadISST (SST); OHC (NODC)

Preliminary results from MPI-M CMIP5 decadal predictions



CMIP5 MPI-M decadal prediction setup

MPI-ESM:

- ECHAM6 T63L47/MPI-OM GR15L40
- Initialisation from NCEP-forced MPI-OM covering 1948-2010
- An ensemble of 10 hindcasts are performed initialised end of 1960,1965... 2010
- Ensemble generation by lagged-initialisation (atm & oc perturbation)
- Includes vulcanic forcing



Forecast skill SST/SAT: ECHAM5/MPI-OM (AR4) vs. MPI-ESM (CMIP5)





Conclusions

- Significantly enhanced predictive skill through initialization for North Atlantic and Mediterranean SST up to a decade in advance. Over land, SAT skill improvement is found over north-western Europe, Northern Africa, and central-eastern Asia.
- North Atlantic Subpolar Gyre region stands out as the region with the highest predictive skill beyond the warming trend, in both SST and upper ocean heat content predictions.
- The dominant mechanism for North Atlantic climate predictability can be attributed to the initialization of the AMOC. (AMOC predictability - poster TH77A, Session C37).
- Ocean experiments forced with the observed history of the atmospheric state constitute a simple but very successful alternative strategy for the initialization of skilful climate predictions over the next decade.
- MPI-ESM shows skill improvement over the tropical Pacific and Eurasian continent when compared to ECHAM5/MPI-OM.

THANK YOU!

