ECMWF Long Range Forecast

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Contents:

- The Seasonal Forecasting system and its evolution
- Performance
 - **→ El Nino Forecast**
 - **→** Predictions of atmospheric anomalies
- Developments and future implementations
 - → Multi-model ensembles a way to deal with model error
 - **→** Monthly Forecast



The Seasonal Forecasting system and its evolution:

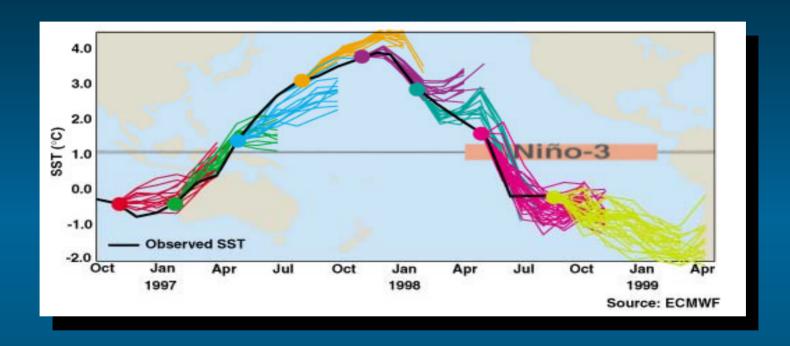
In 1995 started an experimental programme in seasonal forecasting. The ECMWF atmospheric model used for the NWP was coupled to an ocean model.

September 1996- February 1997 seasonal forecast was in semi-operational production (System 1).

Successful predictions of the exceptional El Nino event of 1997 encouraged the seasonal forecast activity.



El Nino 1997





The Seasonal Forecasting system and its evolution:

Since then a range of seasonal products was issued routinely on http://www.ecmwf.int/products/forecasts/seasonal/forecast.

Since mid-2000 some products are available to all WMO members.

January 2002 operational implementation of an upgraded system (System 2) was introduced.

April 2003 System 1 was dismissed.



System 1

The coupled model

System 2

Atmosphere (IFS): Cy 15R8, T63, L31, Eulerian Ocean (HOPE): L20, ~0.5 eq. ~2 midlat. Atmosphere (IFS): Cy 23R4, T95, L40, semi-Lagrangian Ocean (HOPE): L29 ~0.3 eq. ~1 midlat.

Ocean analysis

A daily ocean analysis

5 member ensemble of ocean analysis (wind perturbations)

Ensemble generation

Lag average ensemble

40 forecasts start 1st of month

Calibration period

From 1991 to 1996

From 1987 to 2001



System2 INITIALIZATION

Ocean Initialization

- •Relaxation to observed SST(~2 days)
- •OI of subsurface T, every 10 days
- •10 days assimilation window
- •Improved treatment of salinity
- •Daily forcing from NWP fluxes
- •5 ocean analysis

Atmospheric Initialization

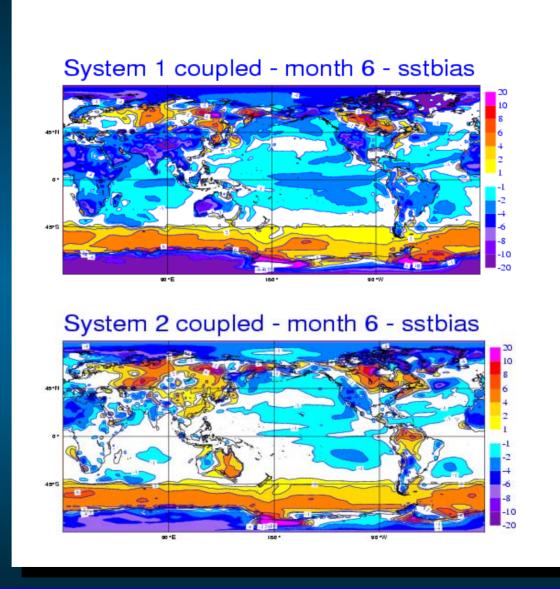
- •ERA 15 (1987-1993)
- •NWP 1994 onwards

Ensemble Generation

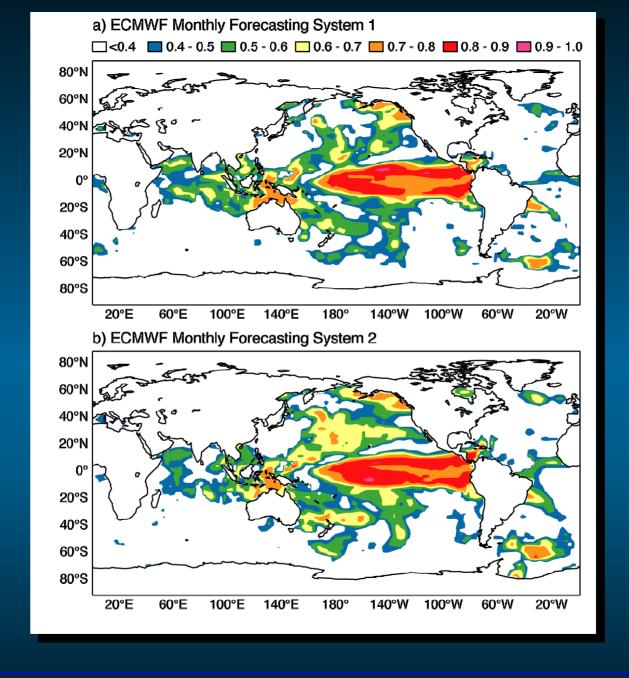
- •40-member ensemble forecast
- •5 different ocean analysis
 - •Perturbations to the subsurface
- •40 SST perturbations
 - •Reynolds 2dvar-OI
- Stochastic physics



Biases:

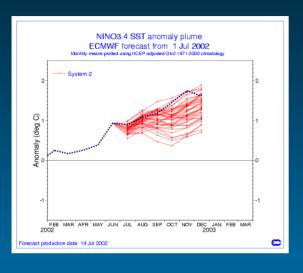


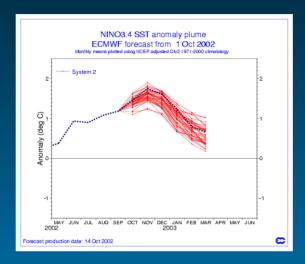


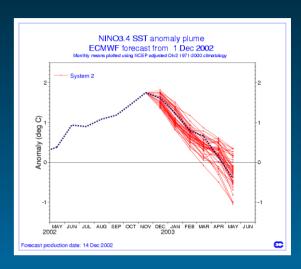


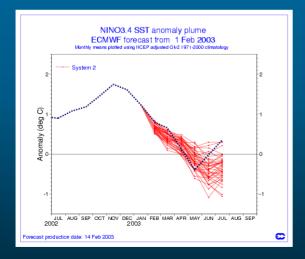


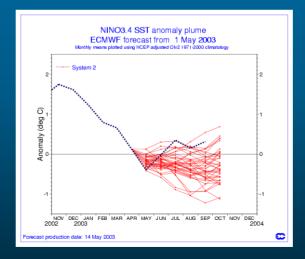
Nino 3.4 past forecasts:

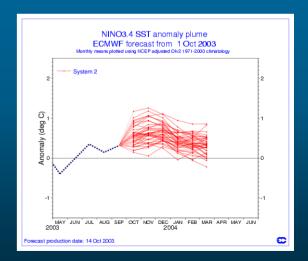




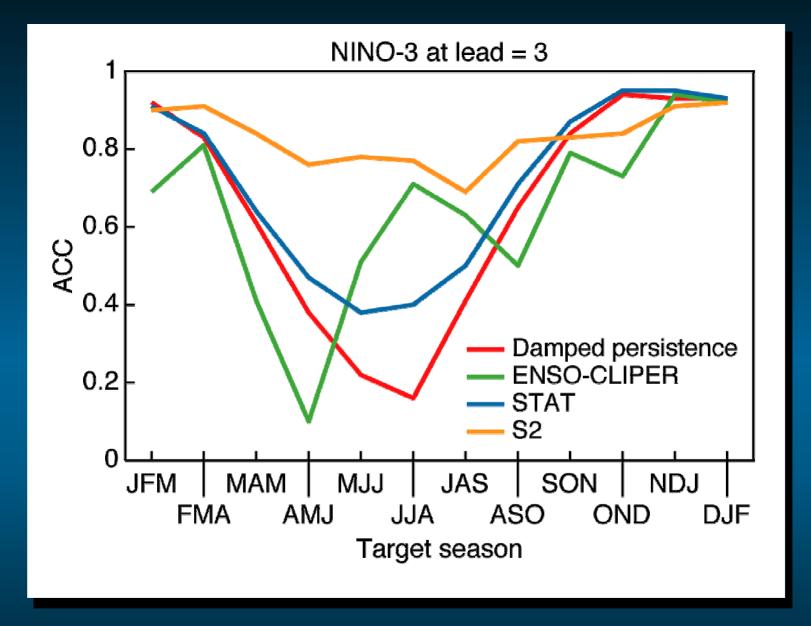












From Oldenborgh et al. submitted to MWR



Products and Validation:

- Additional products:
- Forecasts for Nino3, Nino3.4 and Nino4
- Spatial plots terciles, 15%iles
- Documentation of skill levels is provided to the users:
- The measure of skill conforms to a common standard defined by the WMO
- The verification sampling for seasonal forecast is limited, importance of significance levels in the verification statistics

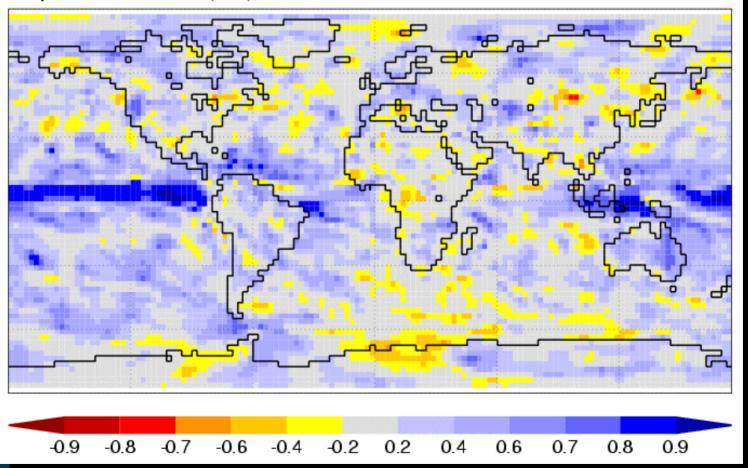


Total Precipitation

Anomaly Correlation Coefficient: EXP(ECMWF_oper) with GPCP

Forecast start month and years: May / 1987-2002

FC period: months 2-4 (JJA), ens: 0-39



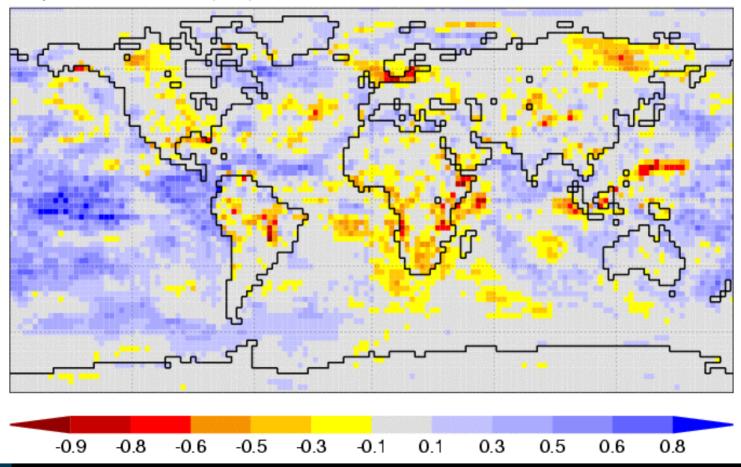


2m-Temperature

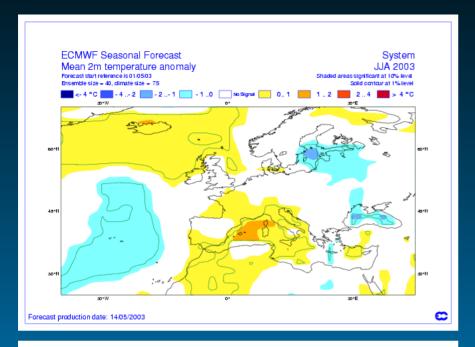
Ranked Probability Skill Score: EXP(ECMWF_oper) with respect to ERA-40 and op.analysis

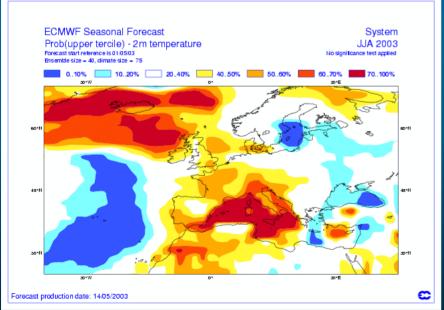
Forecast start month and years: May / 1987-2002

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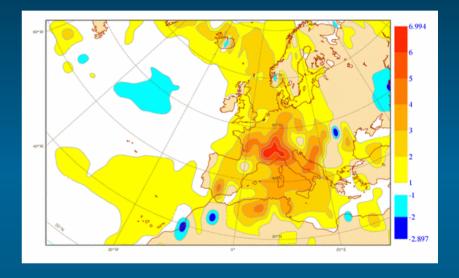




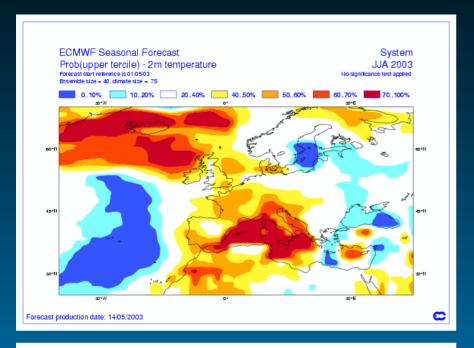


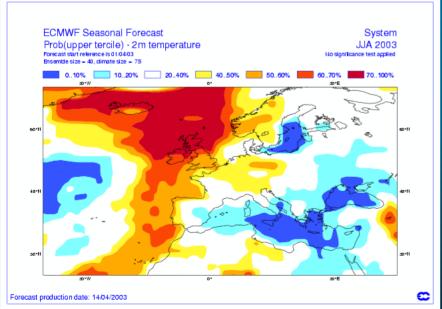


2 m temperature anomalies JJA 2003

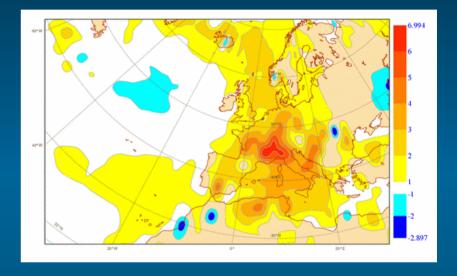




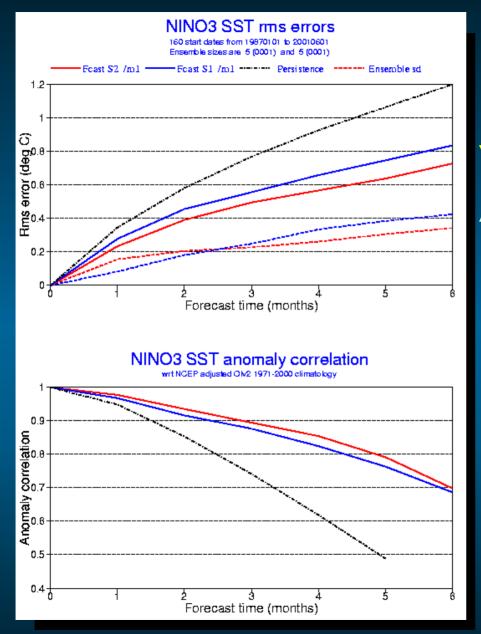




2 m temperature anomalies JJA 2003







Forecast is not reliable: RMS > Spread

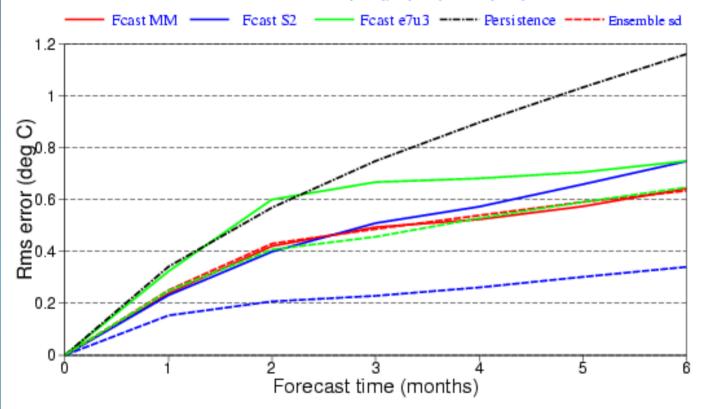


Increase the spread



NINO3 SST rms errors

176 start dates from 19870101 to 20010601 Ensemble sizes are 10 (MM.), 5 (0001) and 5 (e7u3)



ECMWF
UKMO
Multi-Model

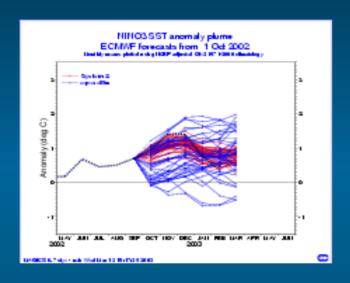
Multi-model:

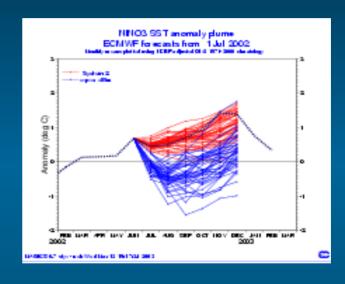
RMS=SPREAD!!

and RMS is reduced



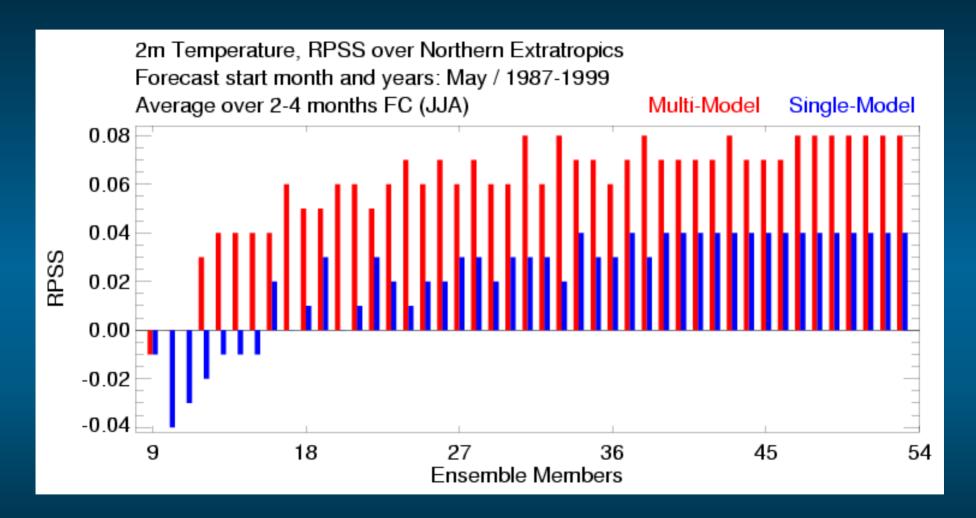
Real time multi-model: **ECMWF** UKMO Met France





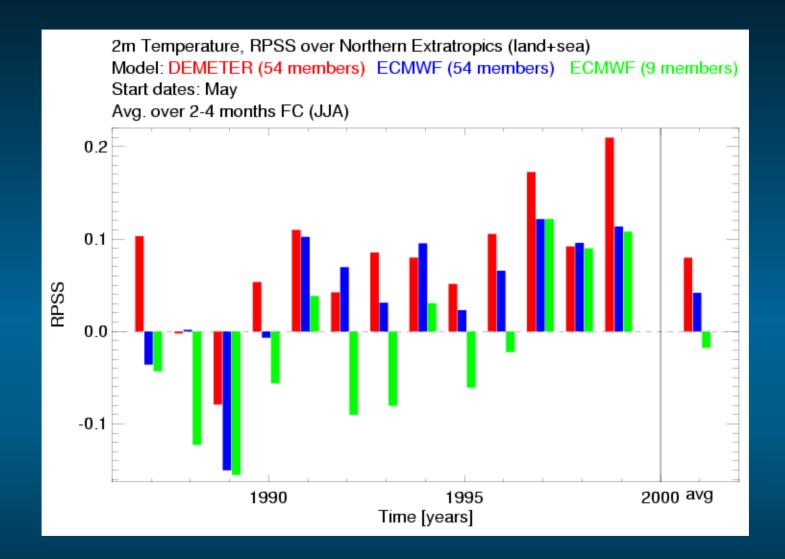


Impact of ensemble size



From Demeter







Monthly Forecasting System

(1)

• Coupled ocean-atmosphere integrations: a 51-member ensemble is integrated for 32 days every 2 weeks.

• Atmospheric component: IFS with the latest operational cycle and with a TL159L40 resolution. Initial conditions: ERA40 or operational analysis. Perturbations: singular vectors +stochastic physics.

HOPE (from Max Plank Institute) with a zonal resolution of 1.4 degrees and 29 vertical levels. Same perturbations as in seasonal forecasting.

Ocean-atmosphere coupling: OASIS (CERFACS). Every time step (1 hour)



Background statistics:

- 5-member ensemble integrated at the same day and same month as the real-time time forecast over the past 12 years. It is running every 2 weeks (alternatively with real time forecast)

Verification:

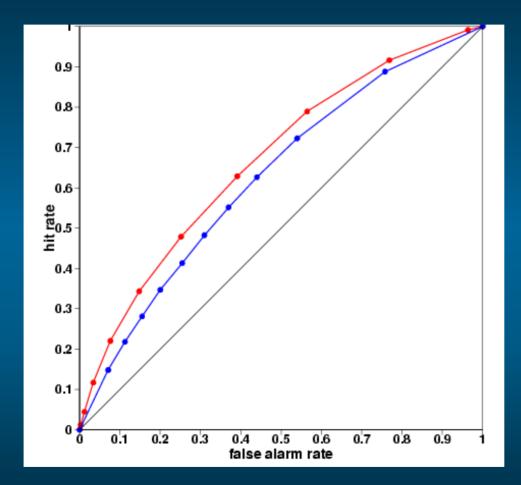
- The monthly forecasting system is running in real-time since 27 March 2002
- 30 cases have been verified.



Comparison with Persistence of day 5-11 probabilities

Days 12-18 Northern Extra-tropics 2mtm in upper tercile

ROC score: 0.67 0.62



Monthly Forecast

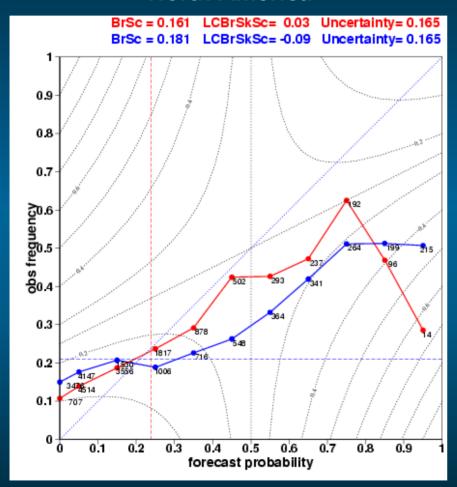
Persistence



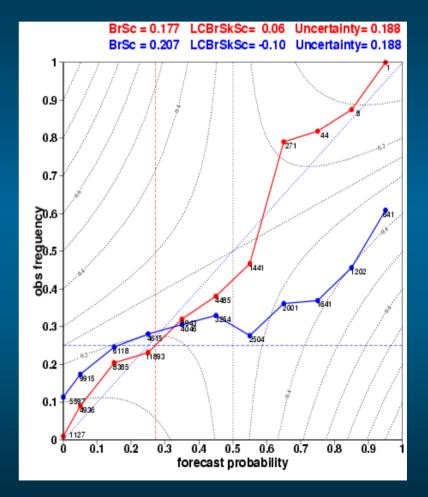
Days 19-32

2m-temperature weekly anomaly > 2K.

North America



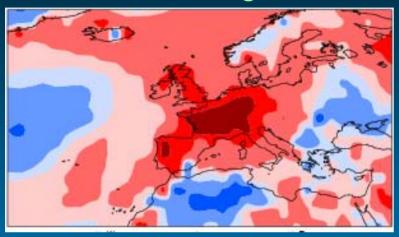
Southern Hemisphere



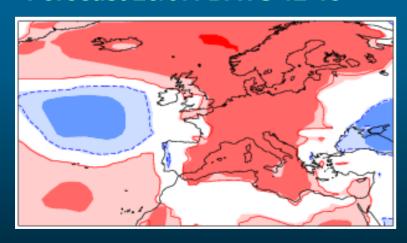


Last summer heat wave: 2m temp. anomaly

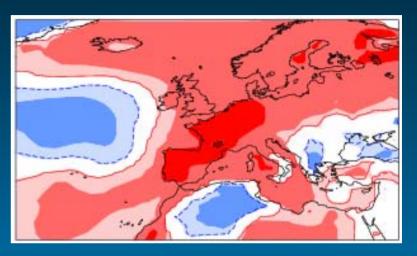
Verification: 3-9 August 2003



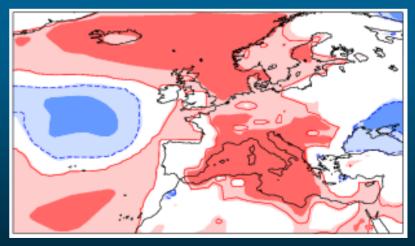
Forecast 25/07: DAYS 12-18



Forecast 30/07: DAYS 5-11



Forecast 16/07:DAYS 19-25





Summary

- The current operational seasonal forecast system provide a better data set to the users. Its skill is overall comparable to System 1.
- The ECMWF seasonal forecast is a good system for El Nino predictions.
- Seasonal forecast predictions, particularly over mid-latitudes, should be used in combination with some estimate of the forecast skill. Various skill estimates are available to the users.
- Multi-model approach: a way to deal with model error (model calibration) and to enhance forecast reliability.
- Monthly forecast: bridging the gap between the medium and long range forecasts

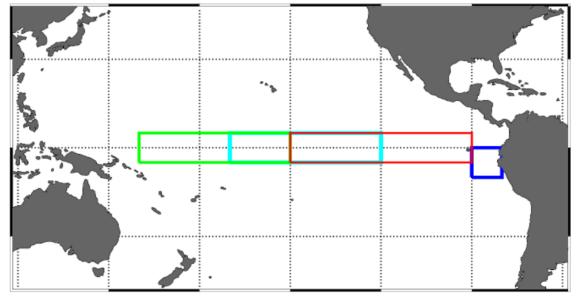


```
Nino3.4, Lon = [-170, -120], Lat = [-5, 5]

Nino12, Lon = [-90, -80], Lat = [-10, 0]

Nino4, Lon = [160, -150], Lat = [-5, 5]

Nino3, Lon = [-150, -90], Lat = [-5, 5]
```



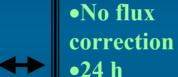


IFS/HOPE coupled model (1)

HOPE

- •High resolution (0.3° meridional at equator, and 1°*1° in midlatitudes)
- •1 h time step
- •SST coming from NCEP (Reynolds OI version 2)
- •Relaxation to climatological SSS (~1 year)
- •PGT vertical mixing
- •Damped persistent seaice anomalies relaxed in 2 months to SSMI climatology

OASIS



coupling

IFS

- •Cycle 23R4
- •T95L40
- •1 h time step
- •Semi-Lagrangian advection
- •Tiling scheme
- •New snow scheme
- •Monthly albedo evolution
- •Improved vegetation characteristics
- •RRTM longwave radiation scheme
- •Jakob and Klein cloud and precipitation scheme



Generation of Perturbations

Wind

- •Represent uncertainties in the wind stress analysis:
 - •SOC ECMWF monthly means (1980-2000)
- 1 month decorrelation scale

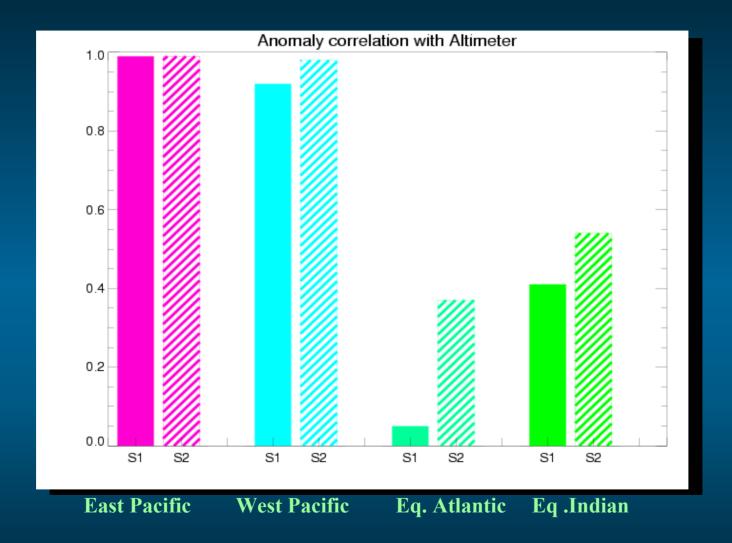
- Applied during ocean analysis
 - •They affect the subsurface structrure of the ocean

SST

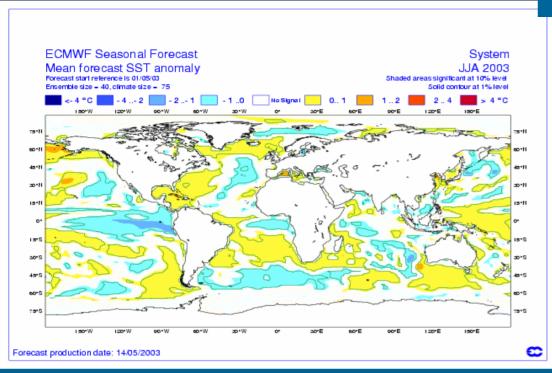
- •Represent uncertainty in SST analysis:
 - •Reynolds OI -Reynolds 2Dvar
- •Represent error in temporal resolution:
 - •1week persistence error
- •Perturbations represent weekly values
 - •Weekly climatology removed
- Applied at forecast initial time over the mixed layer



Ocean Analysis

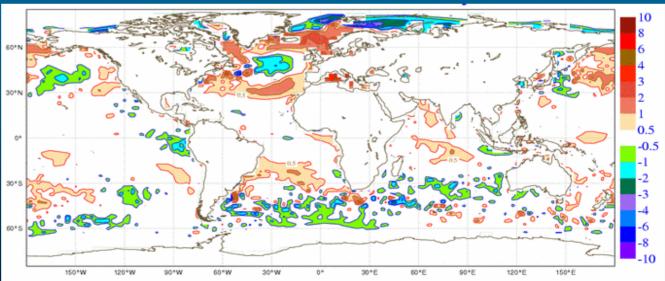




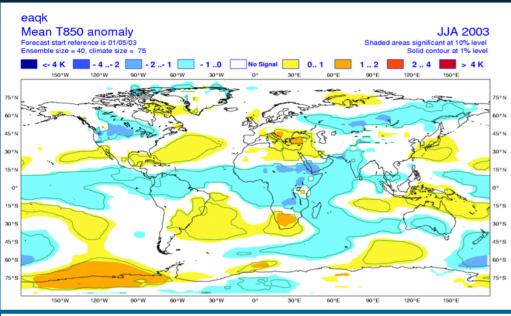


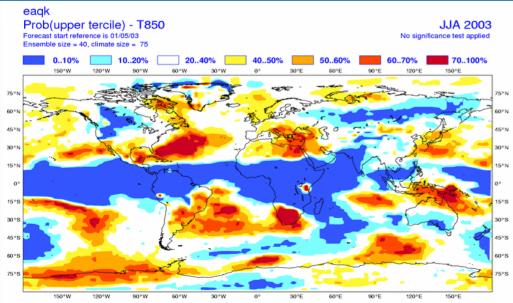
SST anomalies from Analysis (1987-2001)

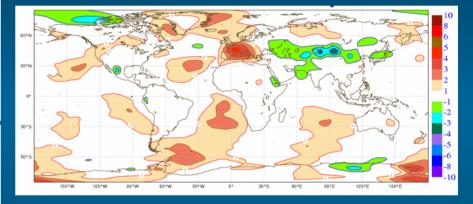
SST forecast



UKMO predictions for JJA 2003

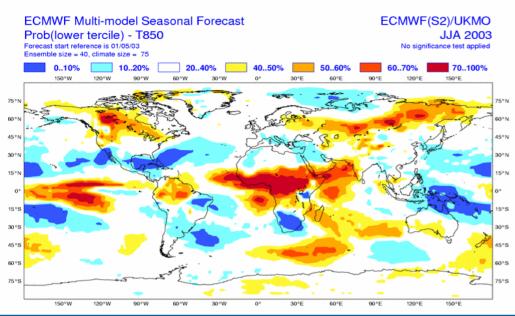


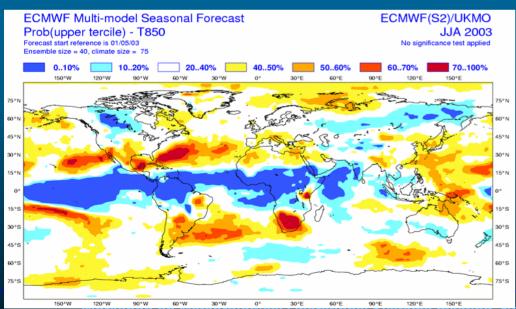


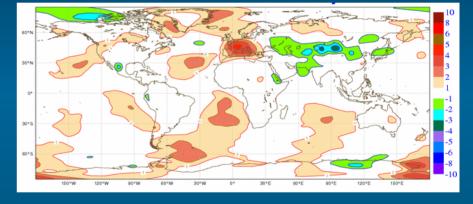




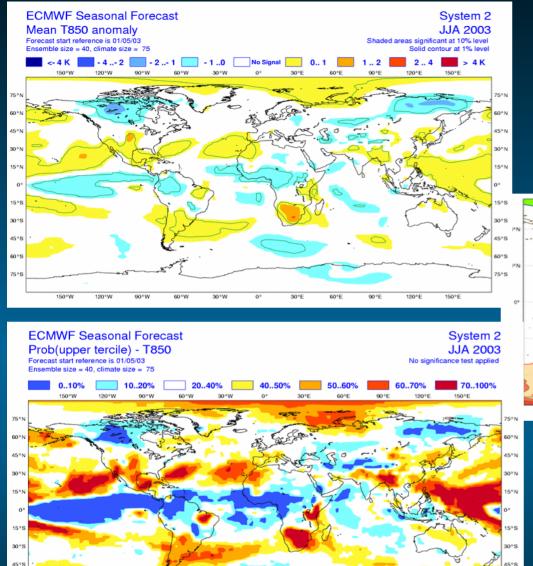
Multi-model predictions for JJA 2003



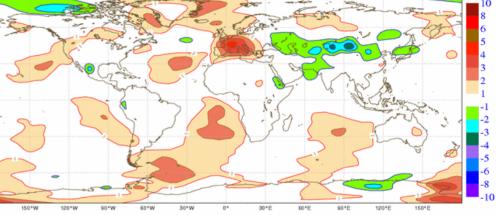




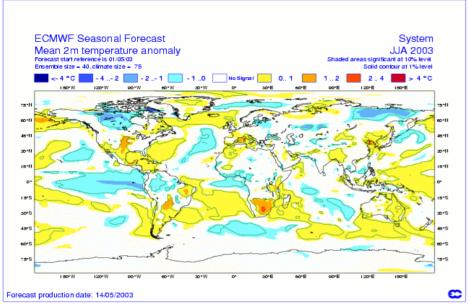


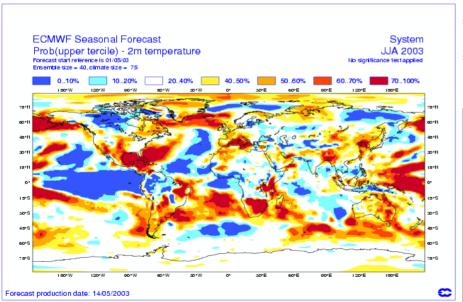


Temperature 850 anomalies JJA 2003

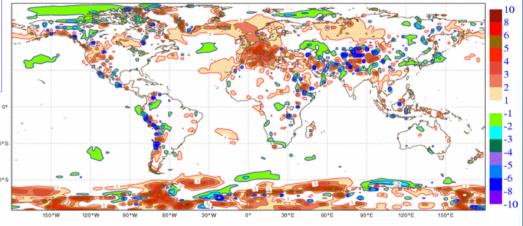




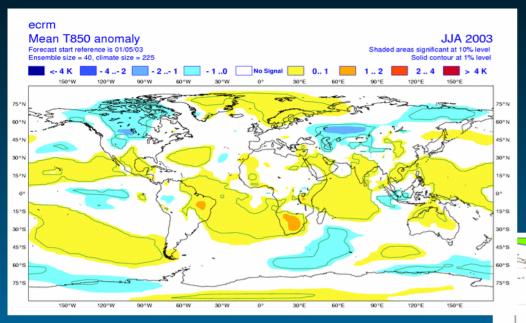




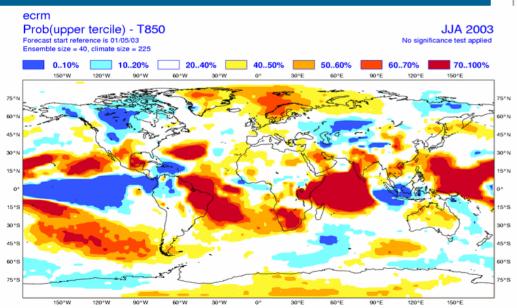
2m Temperature anomalies JJA 2003

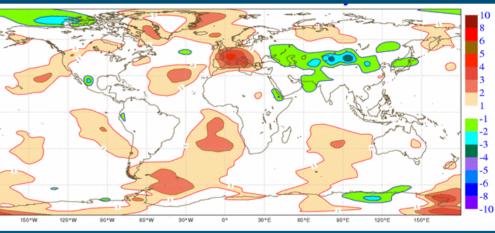




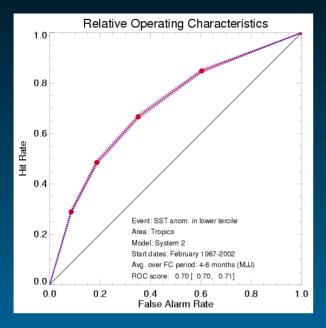


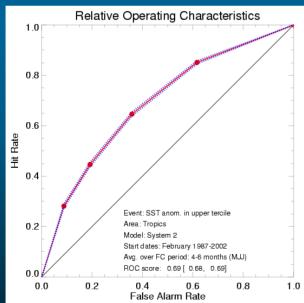
Temperature 850 anomalies from an uncoupled run forced by observed SST JJA 2003

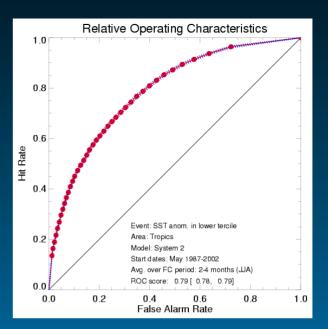


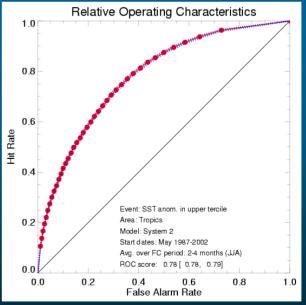




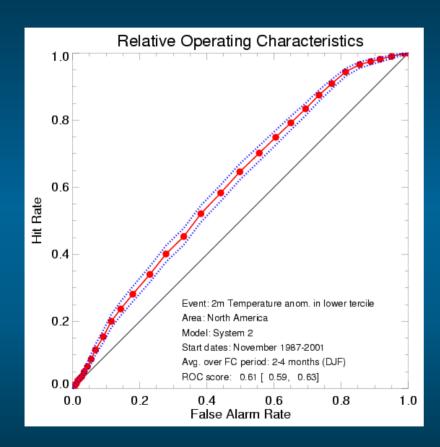


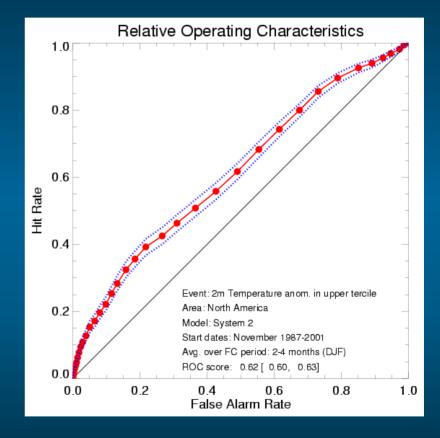




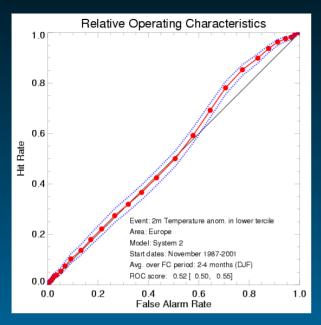


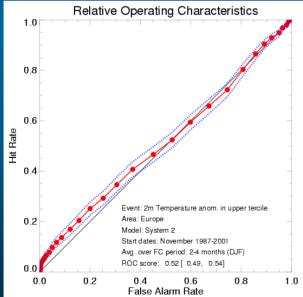


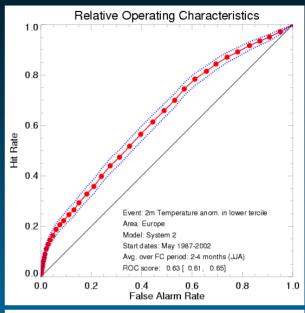


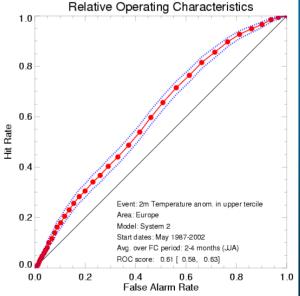






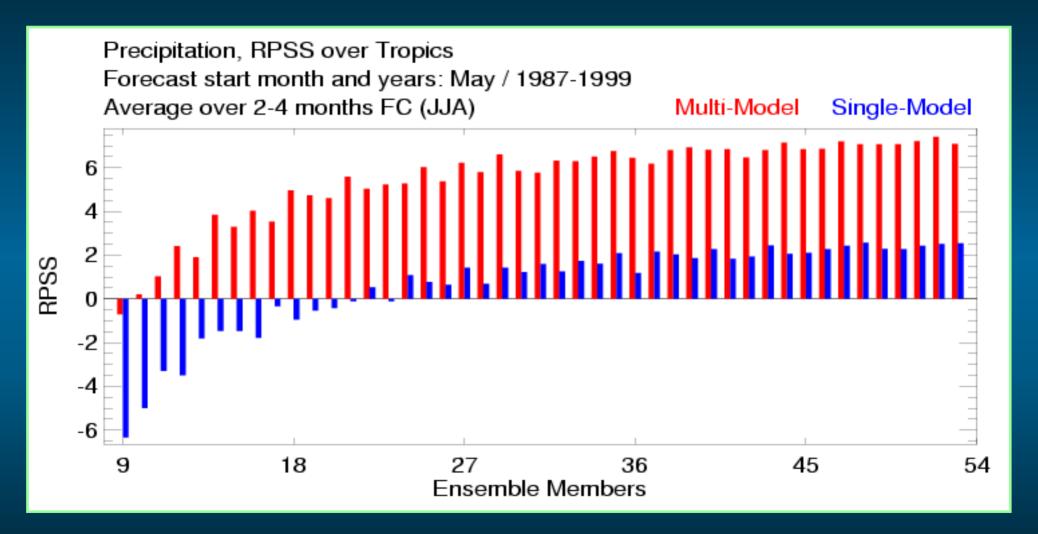








Impact of ensemble size (tropics)





Precipitation, RPSS over Tropics Model: DEMETER II ECMWF_grande ECMWF_ctrl Start dates: May Avg. over 2-4 months FC (JJA) 15 10 5 RPSS -10 -15 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999

Time [years]



average

