The impact of super-parameterization on the S2S forecast skill

Cristiana Stan, David Straus, Michael Fennessy and Dan Paolino

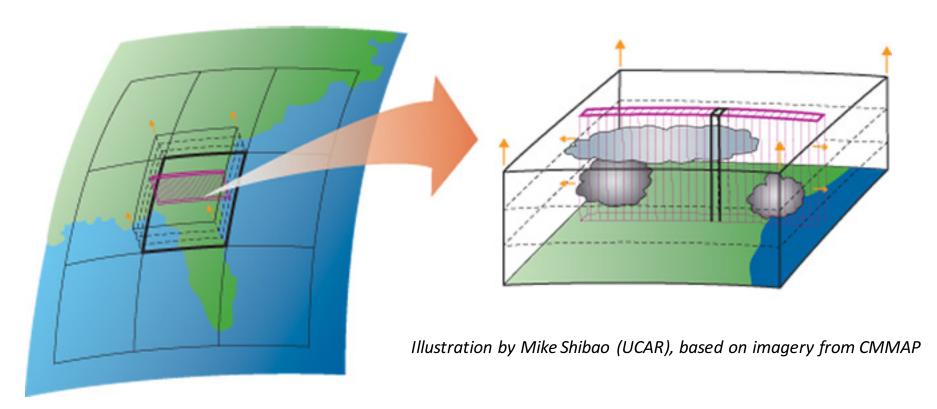
George Mason University, USA





What is Super-Parameterization (SP)?

Proposed by Grabowski (2001) and Khairoutdinov and Randall (2001)







Models and Experiments

	CCSM4	SP-CCSM4
Atm/Res	CAM4/FV09	SP-CAM/F09 CRM/3 km
Land/Res	CLM4/1 deg	CLM4 1 deg
Ocean/Res	POP/1 deg	POP/1 deg
Se-ice/Res	CICE4/ 1deg	CICE4/1 deg
Levels	26	30

NMME Hindcasts 1982 - 2008

Ocean and Sea Ice	Atm. and Land
	October 27 00Z
	October 28 00Z
November 1	October 29 00Z
	October 30 00Z
	October 31 00Z

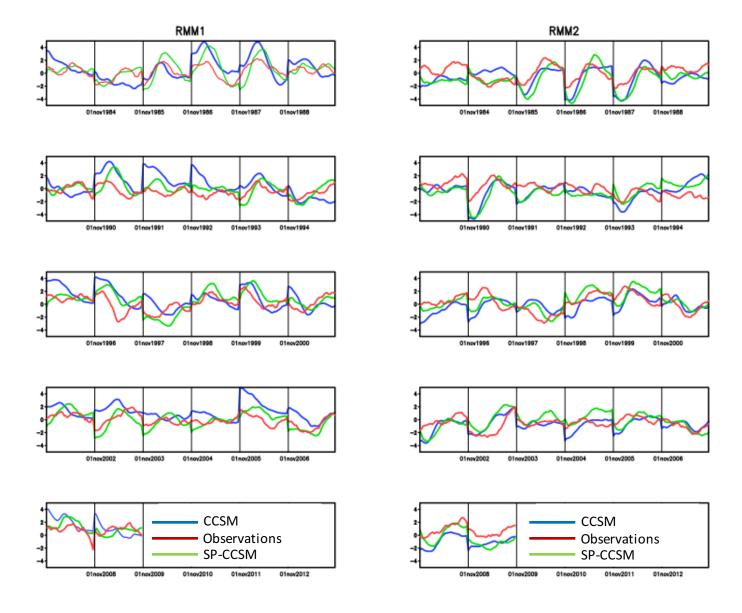
Initial conditions: CFSR

Hindcast length: 12 months

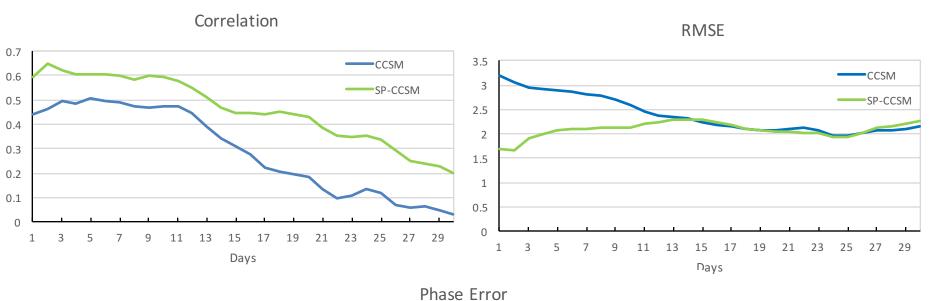




MJO Forecast Skill

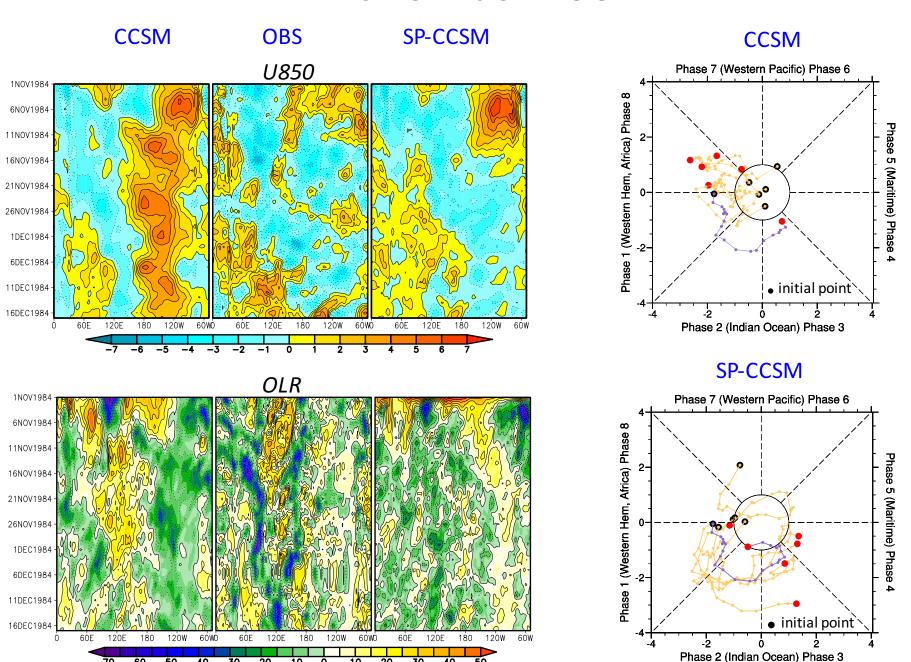


MJO Forecast Skill





November 1984

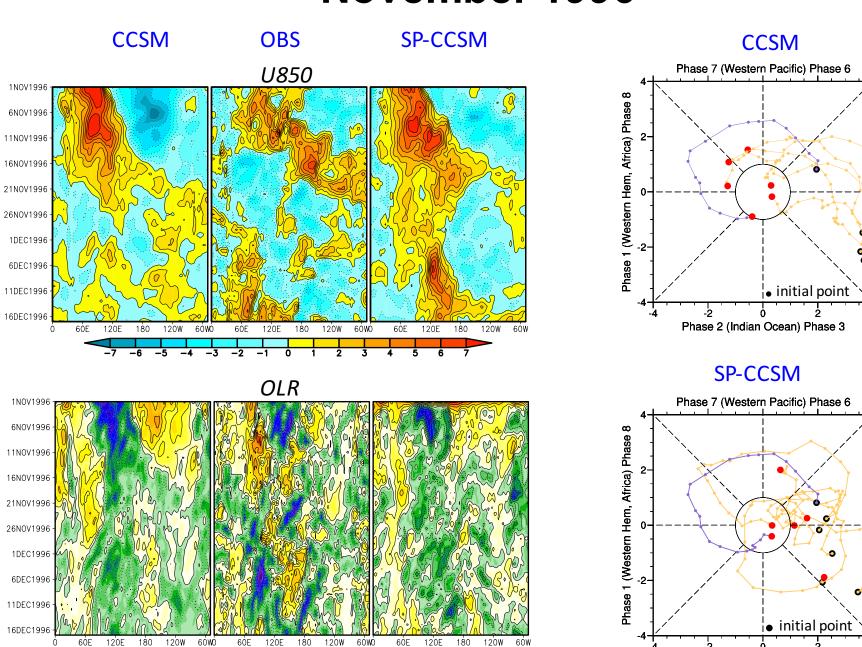


November 1996

Phase 5 (Maritime) Phase 4

Phase 5 (Maritime) Phase 4

Phase 2 (Indian Ocean) Phase 3



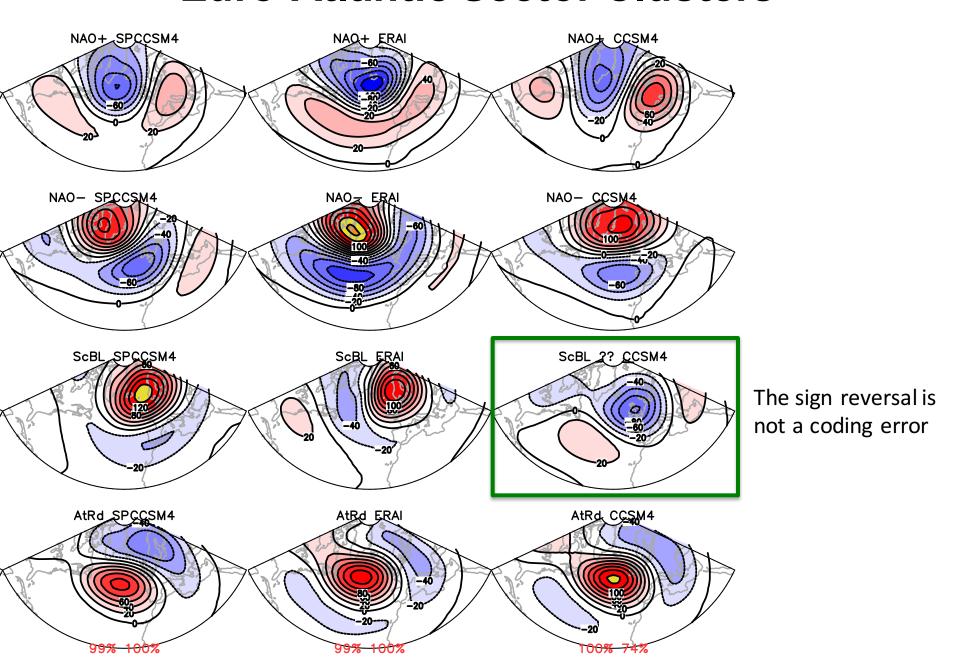
30

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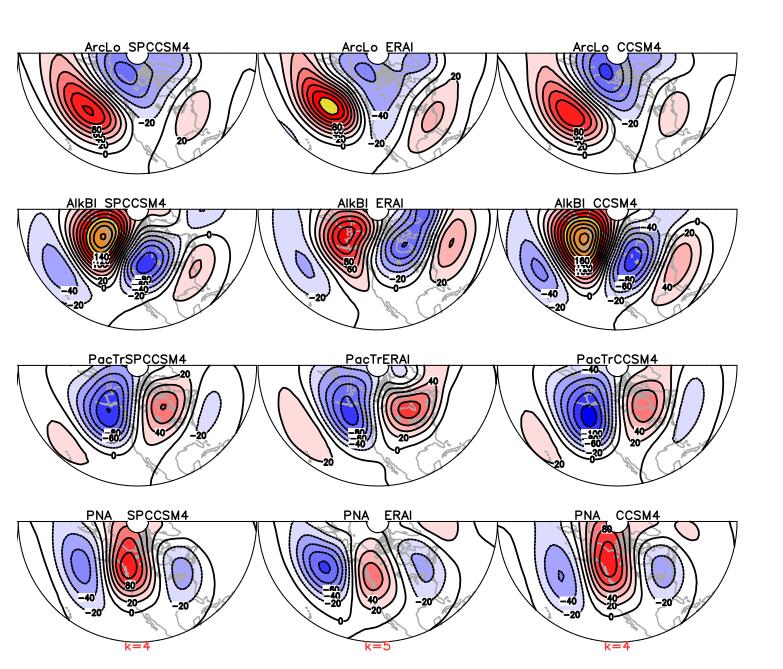
-30

-20 -10

Euro-Atlantic Sector Clusters



North Pacific Clusters



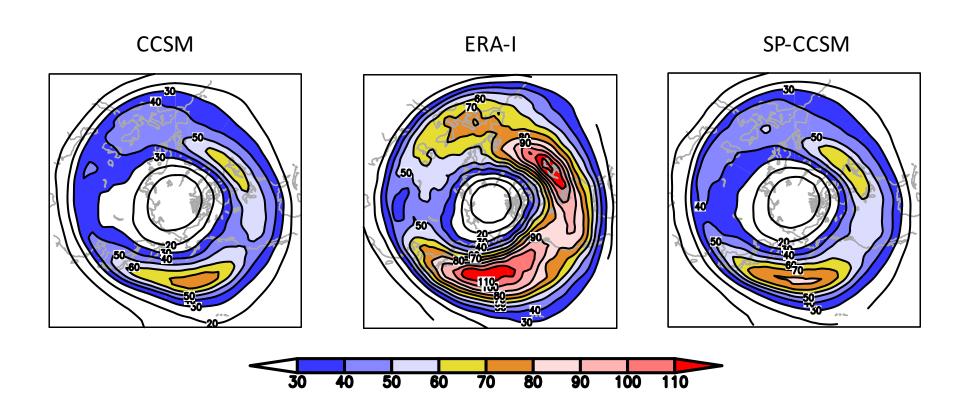
Variance ratio

SP-CCSM: 0.733

ERA-I: 0.726

CCSM: 0.821

Variance of zonal wind at 300-mb



zonal wavenumbers > 3 and periods < 10 days

Summary

- The explicit representation of cloud processes through superparameterization has an impact on the forecast skill of the intraseasonal variability predicted by an ocean-atmosphere climate model
- The anomaly correlation in the super-parameterized model is higher and the loss of skill is slower than in the conventionally-parameterized model
- The forecast error of the MJO phase is smaller in the super-parameterized model
- The uncertainties in initial conditions are important for the MJO forecast skill
- The pattern and significance of the weather regimes in the Euro-Atlantic and North Pacific sectors are sensitive to the cloud parameterization



