

Towards Subseasonal Prediction with the NMME

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NMME Subseasonal Team

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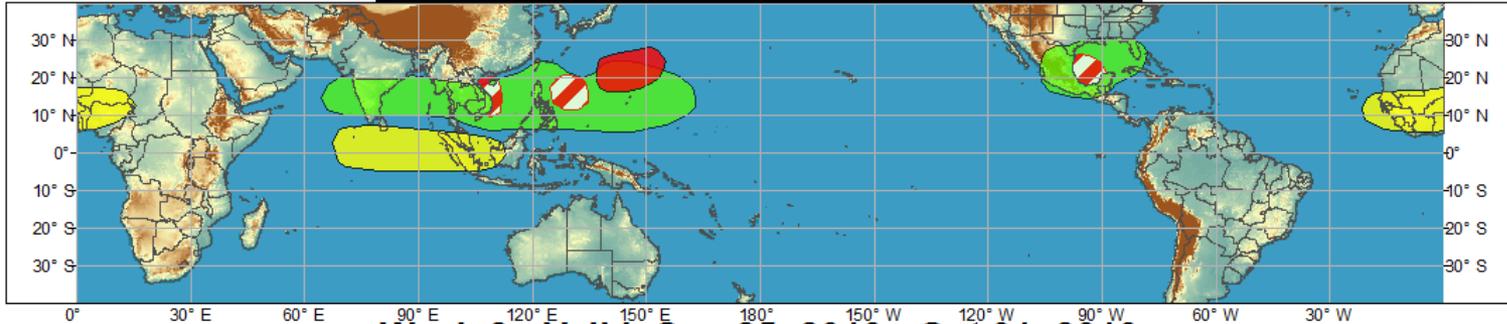
Can the NMME provide skillful predictions to inform forecasts on subseasonal timescales?



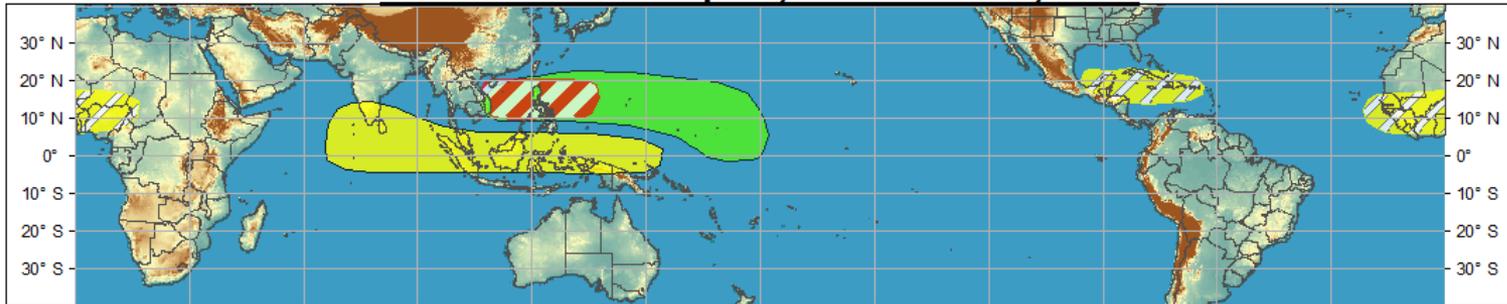
Global Tropics Hazards and Benefits Outlook - Climate Prediction Center



Week 1 - Valid: Sep 18, 2013 - Sep 24, 2013



Week 2 - Valid: Sep 25, 2013 - Oct 01, 2013



Produced: 09/17/2013

Forecaster: Baxter

Confidence		
High	Moderate	
Tropical Cyclone Formation		Development of a tropical cyclone that eventually reaches tropical storm/cyclone strength.
Above-average rainfall		Weekly total rainfall in the upper third of the historical range.
Below-average rainfall		Weekly total rainfall in the lower third of the historical range.
Above-normal temperatures		7-day mean temperatures in the upper third of the historical range.
Below-normal temperatures		7-day mean temperatures in the lower third of the historical range.

Product is updated once per week. The product targets broad scale conditions integrated over a 7-day period for US interests only. Consult your local responsible forecast agency.



Challenges

- Initialization frequency
- Significant increase in amount of data (over monthly fcsts)
- Balance of operational needs with what is feasible given current resources & the science missions of participating modeling groups

What can we say about potential for NMME to improve subseasonal forecasts given the current dataset?

Is the potential improvement worth the resource investment?

A Preliminary Look at MJO Skill with Some NMME Data

NMME Data

Model	Years	Initial Conditions	Lead	Ensemble members	Output Frequency
NCEP/CFSv2	1982-2009	Dec 27 (0,6,12,18Z)	9 months	4	daily
RSMAS/NCAR-CCSM4	1982-2005	Dec 25,26,27,28	12 months	4	daily

→ Note: this is a small sample – 28 years of Dec forecasts

Verification Data

All Season Real-time Multivariate MJO Index (Wheeler and Hendon 2004)

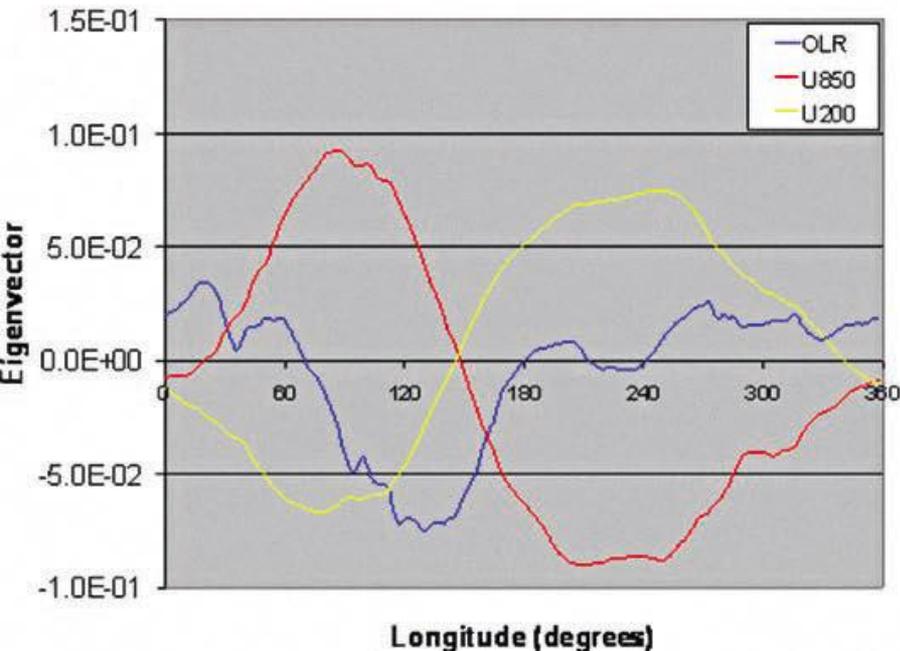
→ Focus on weekly forecasts for Jan 1-7 through Jan 21-27

MJO Index

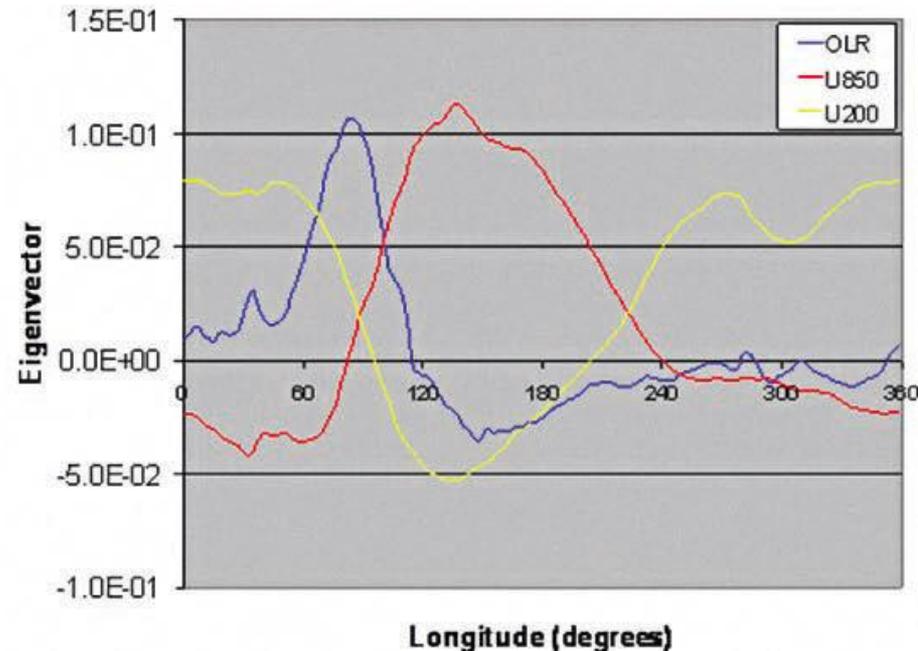
Real-time Multivariate MJO Index (Wheeler and Hendon 2004)

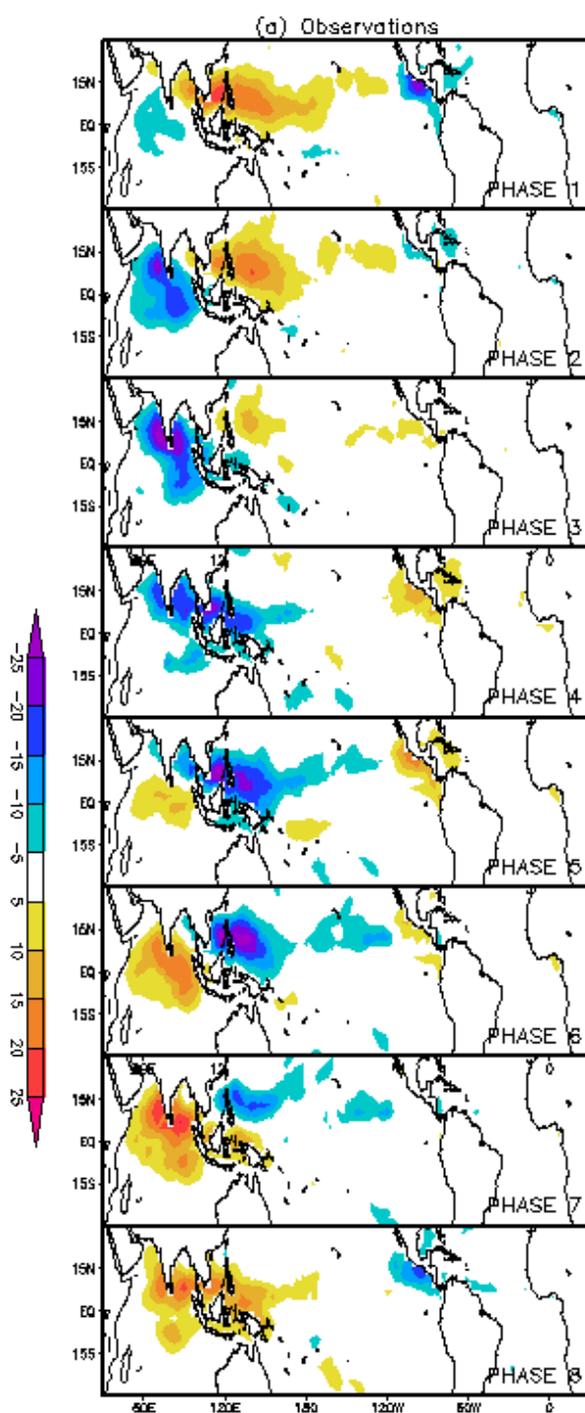
1. Based on combined EOFs of U200, U850, and OLR
2. First two PC timeseries (RMM1 & RMM2) represent the MJO amplitude and phase

EOF 1 Structure



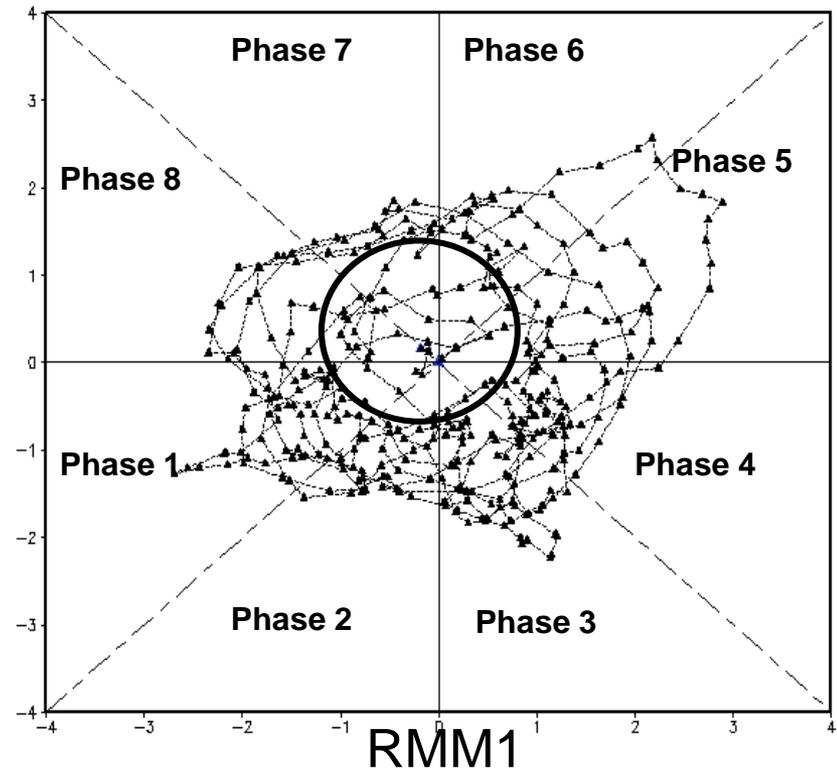
EOF 2 Structure





W. Hemisphere
& Africa

RMM2



Maritime
Continent

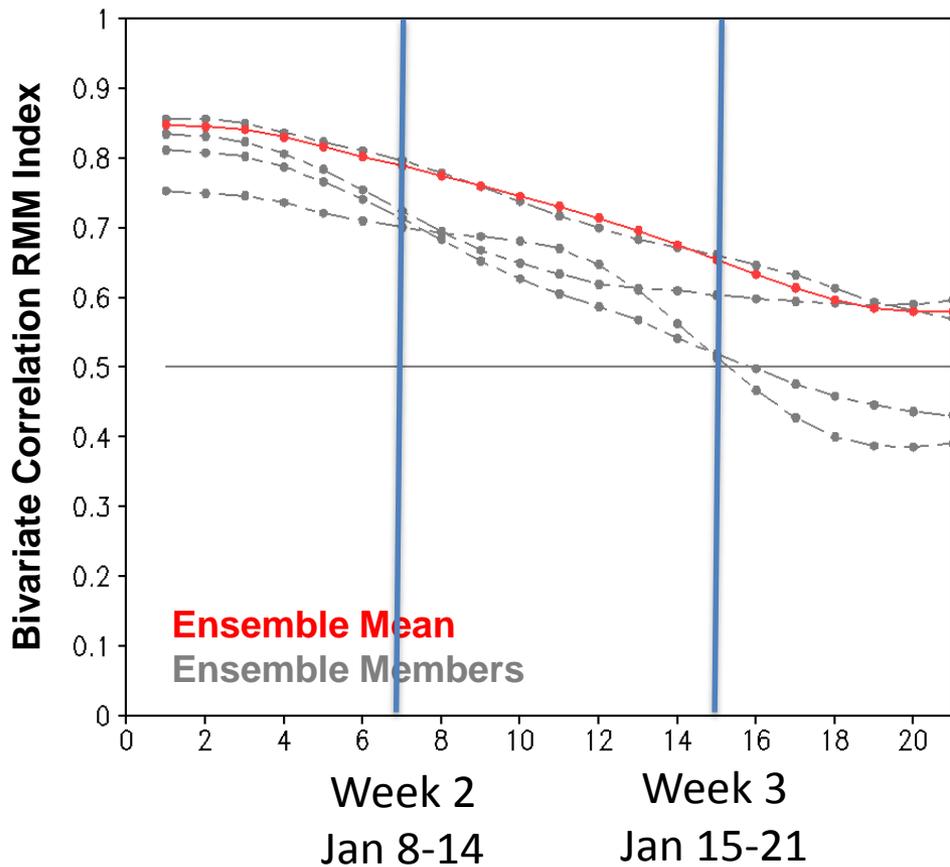
Indian Ocean

Bivariate Correlation (Gottschalck et al. 2010)

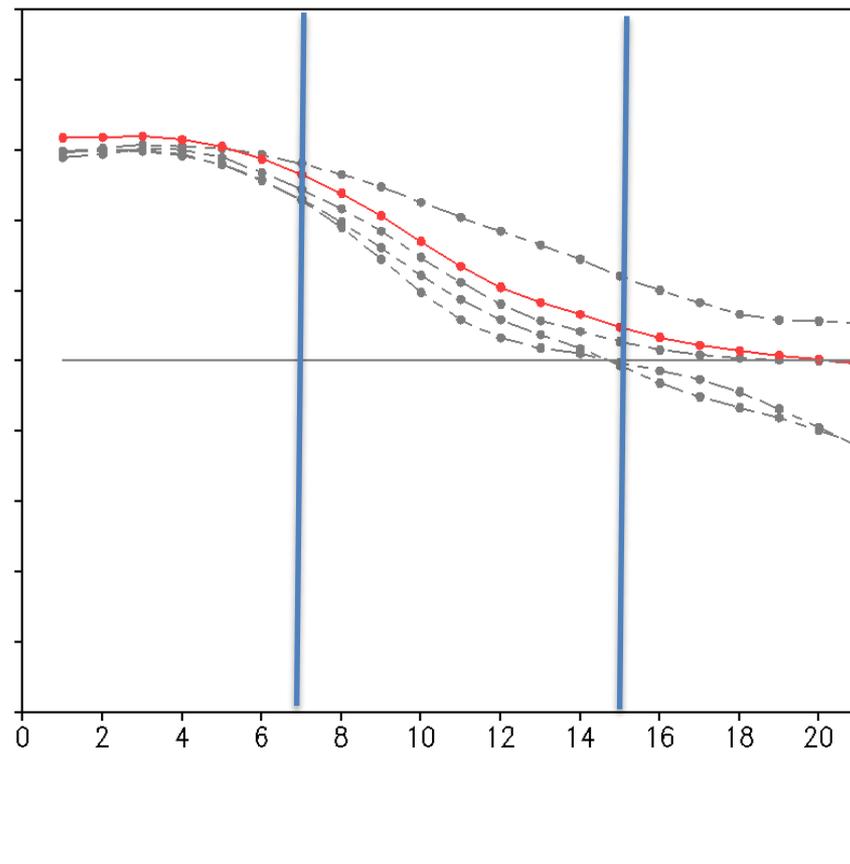
$$\text{COR}(\tau) = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^N [a_1(t)b_1(t, \tau) + a_2(t)b_2(t, \tau)]}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^N [a_1^2(t) + a_2^2(t)]} \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^N [b_1^2(t, \tau) + b_2^2(t, \tau)]}}, \quad (1)$$

WEEKLY FORECAST SKILL

Model A



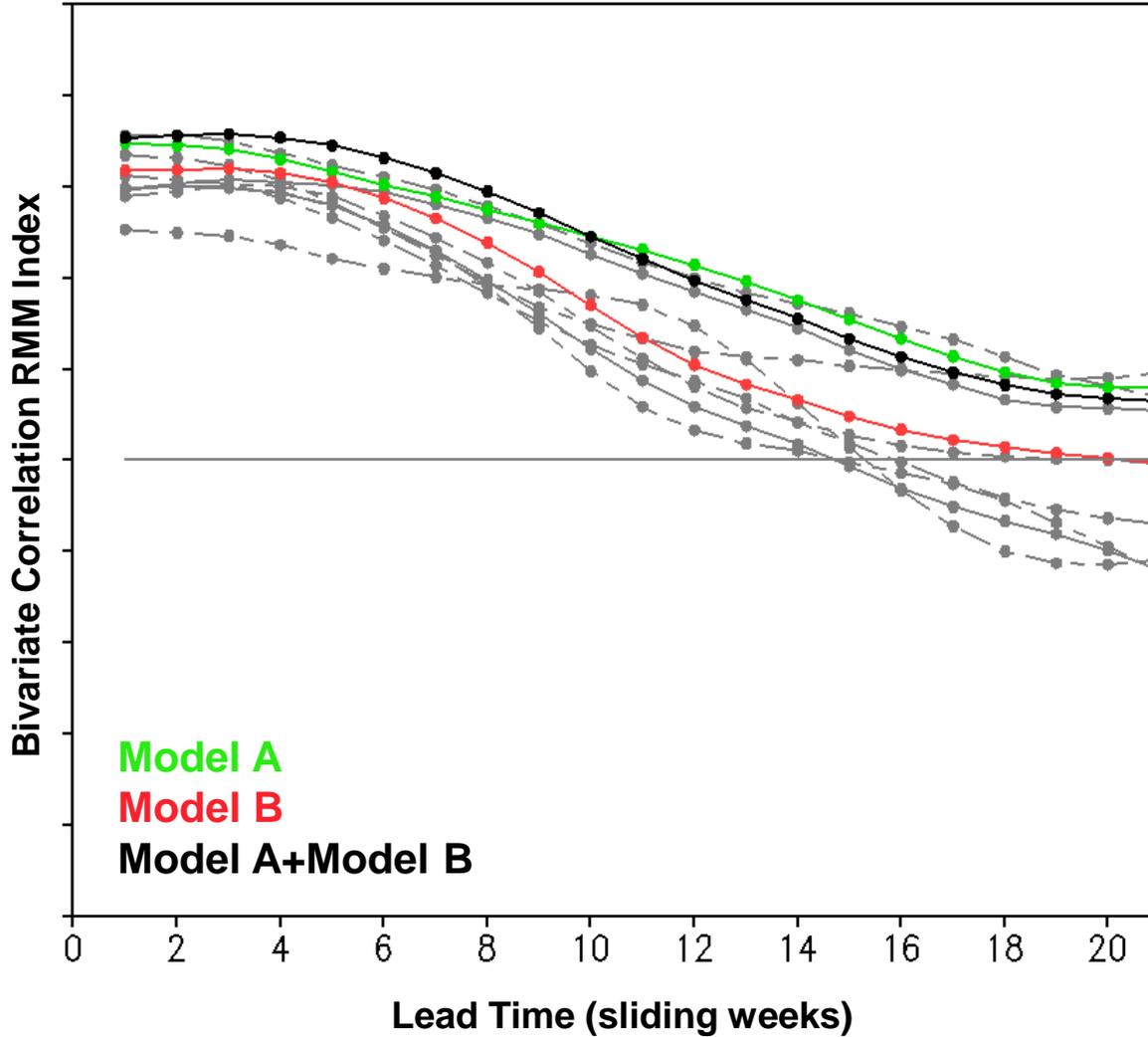
Model B



Lead Time (sliding weeks)

WEEKLY FORECAST SKILL

Model A + Model B

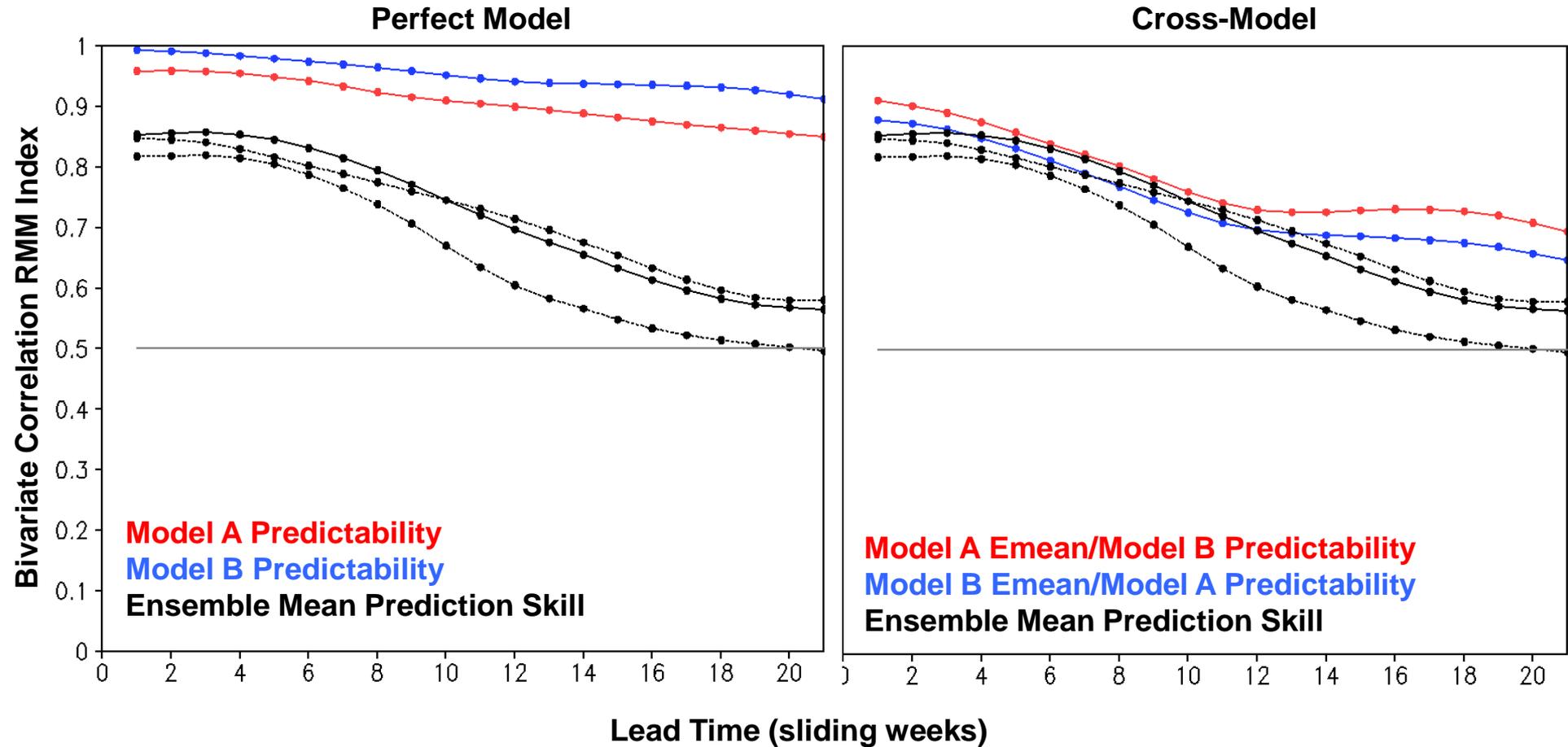


The MME is among the best forecasts, but not always the best.

CCSM4 adds skill to CFSv2 even with old forecasts.
What is the balance between additional information from adding models vs. old information?

More frequently initialized forecasts are necessary to answer this question.

How much skill is left to be realized?



Two estimates of predictability:

- (1) Perfect model estimate indicates that there is still potential for more skill.**
- (1) Cross-model estimate indicates that the ensemble means are near max skill for weeks 2 and 3, but there is potential for higher skill beyond week 3.**

A larger dataset of re-forecasts are needed to understand the potential for improving MJO skill with the NMME.

NMME Subseasonal Experiment

Goals

- To demonstrate the potential benefit of a subseasonal NMME in a retrospective context
- To provide a framework for a future real-time subseasonal NMME

NMME Subseasonal Team

Kathy Pegion (University of Colorado/CIRES & NOAA/ESRL/PSD)

Ben Kirtman (University of Miami/RSMAS)

Siegfried Schubert (NASA/GMAO)

Jin Huang (NOAA/NCEP/CPC)

Jon Gottschalck (NOAA/NCEP/CPC)

Huug van den Dool (NOAA/NCEP/CPC)

Paul Dirmeyer (George Mason University/COLA)

Jim Kinter (George Mason University/COLA)

Malaquias Pena (NOAA/NCEP/EMC)

NMME Subseasonal Experiment

Protocols

- a) Reforecasts for 1999-2012
- b) November (possible future summer initializations?)
- c) 45-days
- d) ICs: 2nd, 7th, 12th, 17th, 22th, 27th
- e) Ensemble members ≥ 3
- f) Limited set of variables: SST, U200, U850, OLR, Precip, MSLP, Z200.

Initial Participating Models (Additional models welcome!)

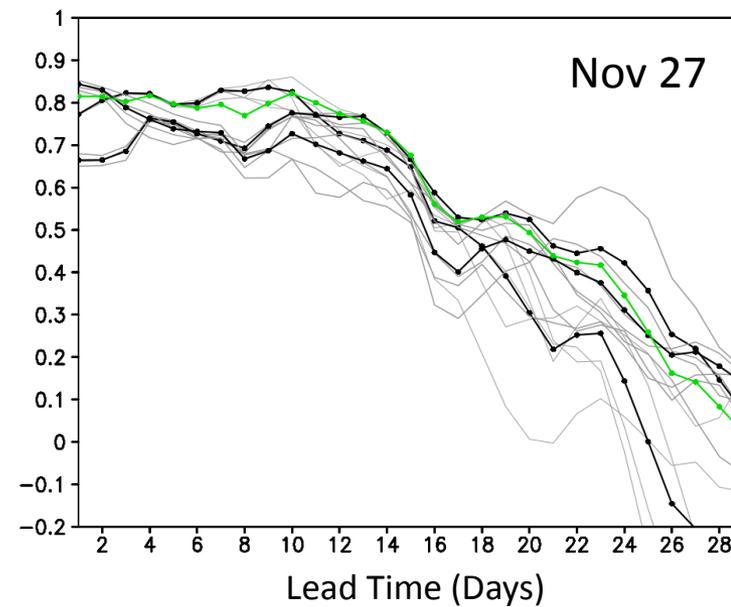
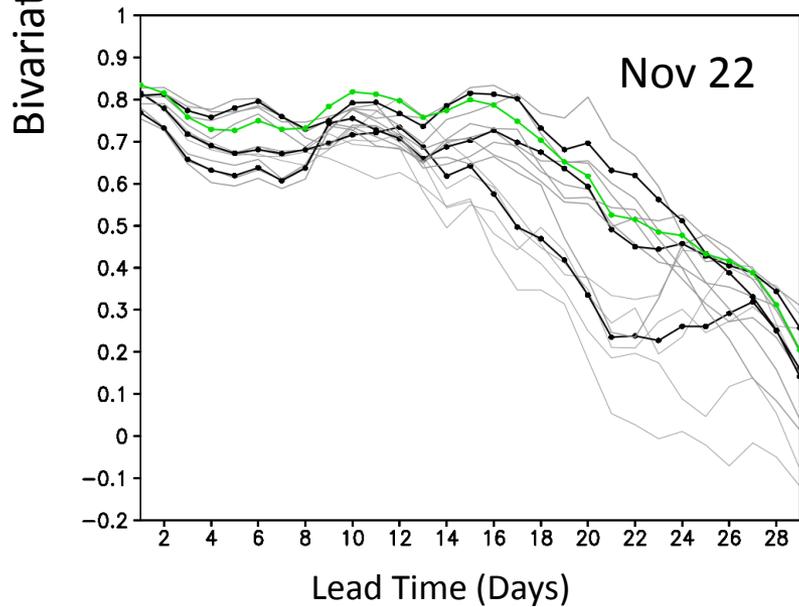
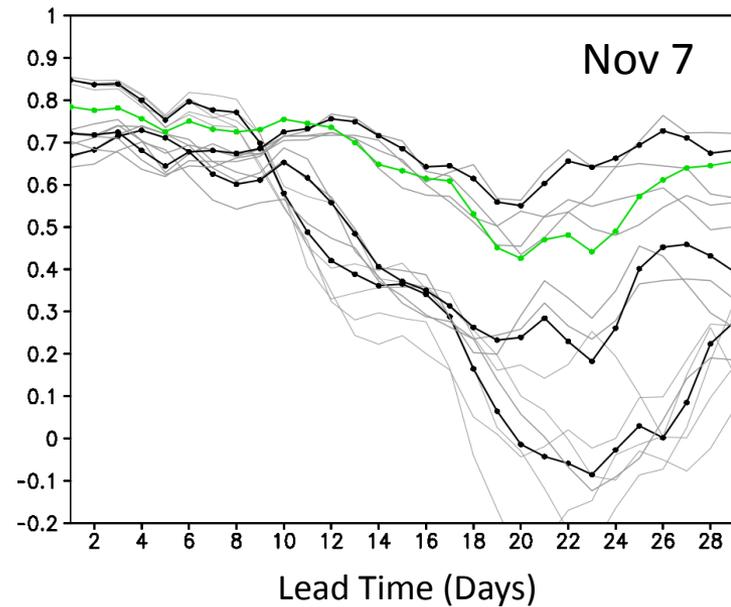
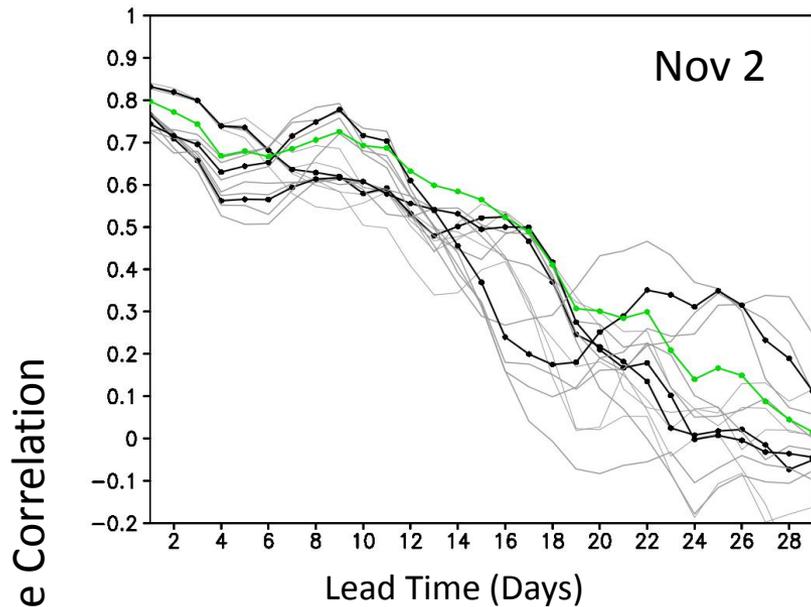
- a) NCEP-CFSv2 (4-members)
- b) NASA-GMAO (5-members)
- c) RSMAS/NCAR-CCSM4 (3-members)

Data Management/Archive: COLA

Connection to CPC Operational Products: Test contribution of NMME subseasonal experiment to MJO prediction for GTH product

Preliminary Results from NMME Subseasonal Experiment

RMM Bivariate Correlations (1999-2009)



Summary and Potential Collaborations with CWB

- We are still assessing the benefit of subseasonal NMME for MJO in terms of actual skill and potential skill
- Preliminary results look promising that a MME benefits subseasonal prediction. Cost=benefit?
- Still investigating role of lagged ensembles and their potential to benefit operational predictions
- So far, only focused on MJO skill as a test case, but a summer set of initial conditions is also needed to assess subseasonal predictability for precipitation
- Additional model contributions are welcome as part of this subseasonal assessment