

An update of the current climate prediction activities at BSC with EC-Earth

Pablo Ortega

J Acosta, R Bernardello, R Bilbao, LP Caron, R Cruz-García, M Donat, E Exarchou, V Lapin, V Sicardi, Y. Ruprich-Robert, E Tourigny, D Verfaillie, S Wild



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Computational Earth Sciences Group



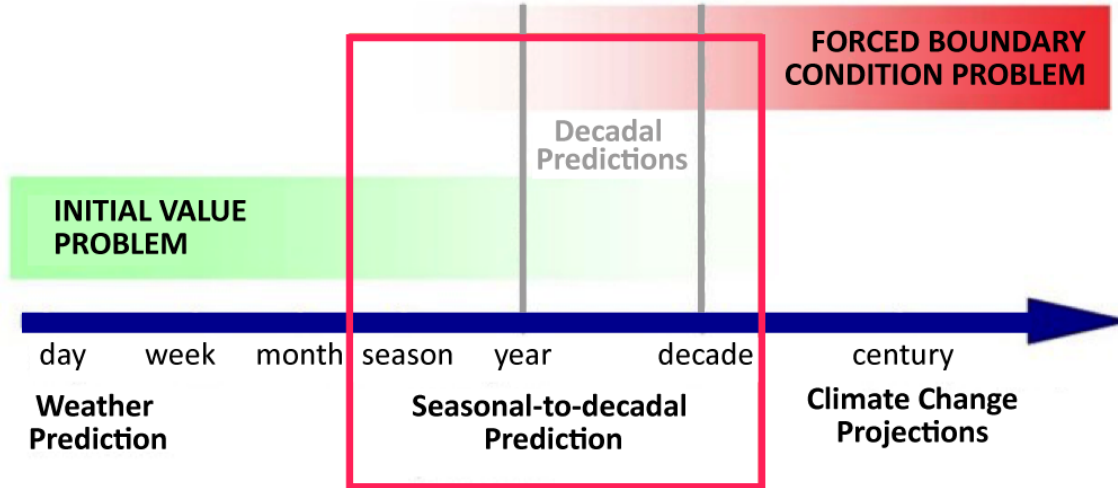
s2dverification



Cornerstones of climate prediction



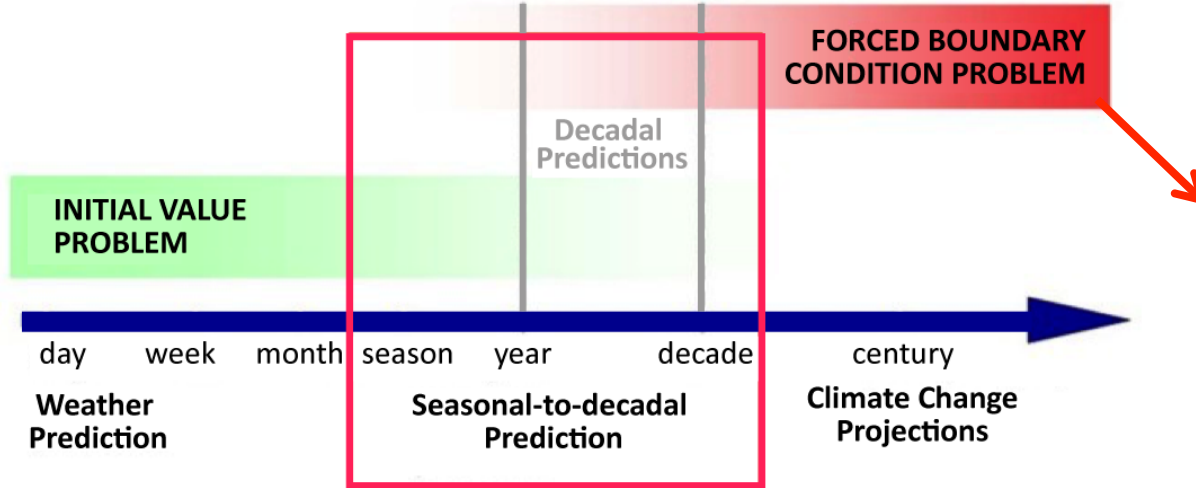
Meehl et al 2009



Cornerstones of climate prediction

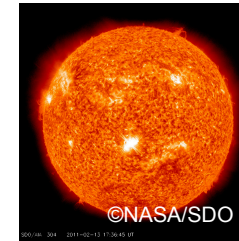


Meehl et al 2009



Predictability relying on good guess of future changes in the forcing

Solar Activity



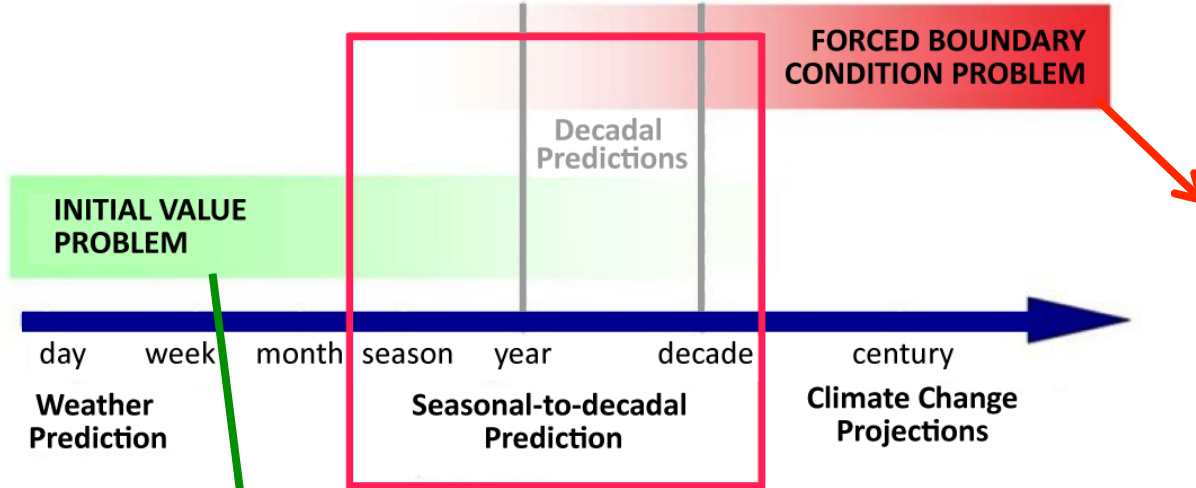
Volcanic Aerosols



GHGs

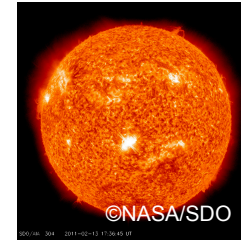


Meehl et al 2009



Predictability relying on good guess of future changes in the forcing

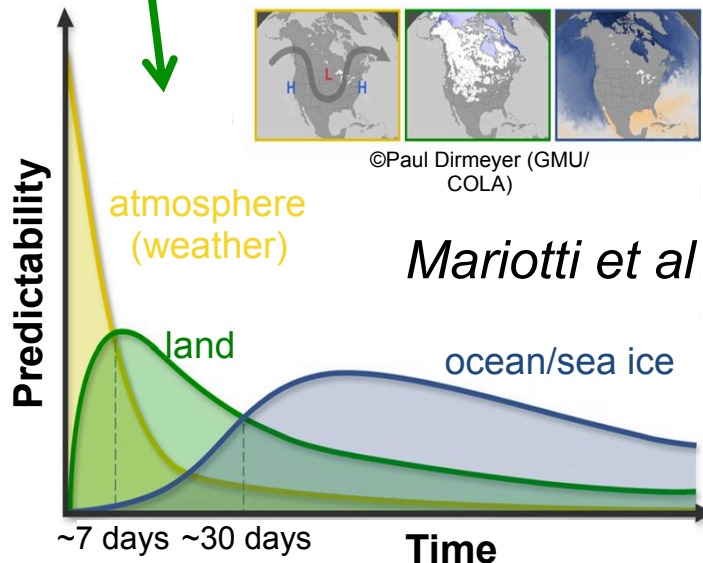
Solar Activity



Volcanic Aerosols



GHGs



Mariotti et al 2018

Predictability arising from the memory of slow processes/ components in the climate system

Contributions to CMIP6

EC-Earth 3.3.1 in standard resolution ($\sim 1^\circ$)

DCPP Component A:

Retrospective Predictions [1960-2017]

DCPP Component B:

Near-real time Forecasts [2018 onwards]

DECK+ScenarioMIP:

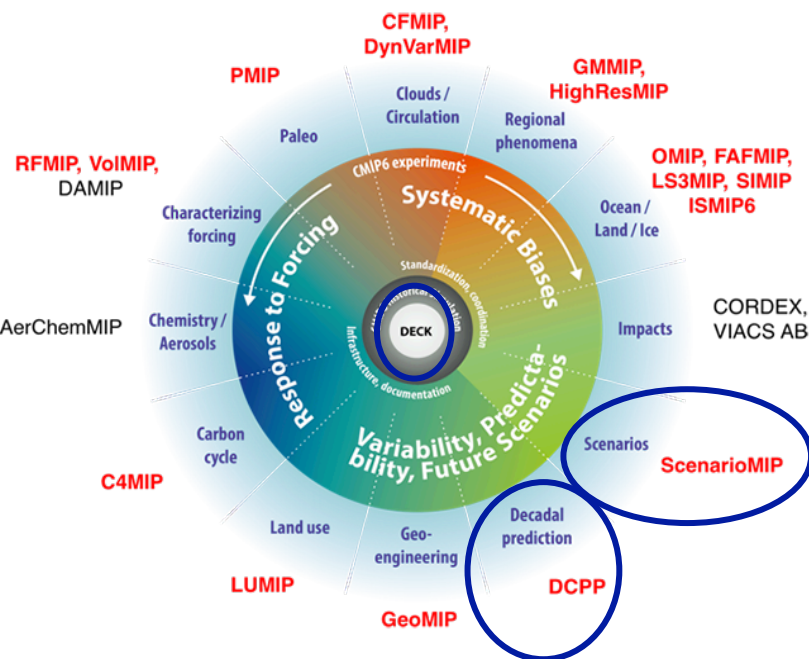
Historical+SPSS2-4.5 [1850-2100]

Other H2020 activities

With EC-Earth 3.3.1 in high resolution ($\sim 0.25^\circ$)

DCPP Component A-like:

Retrospective Predictions [1960-2017]



Multi-model decadal forecast exchange

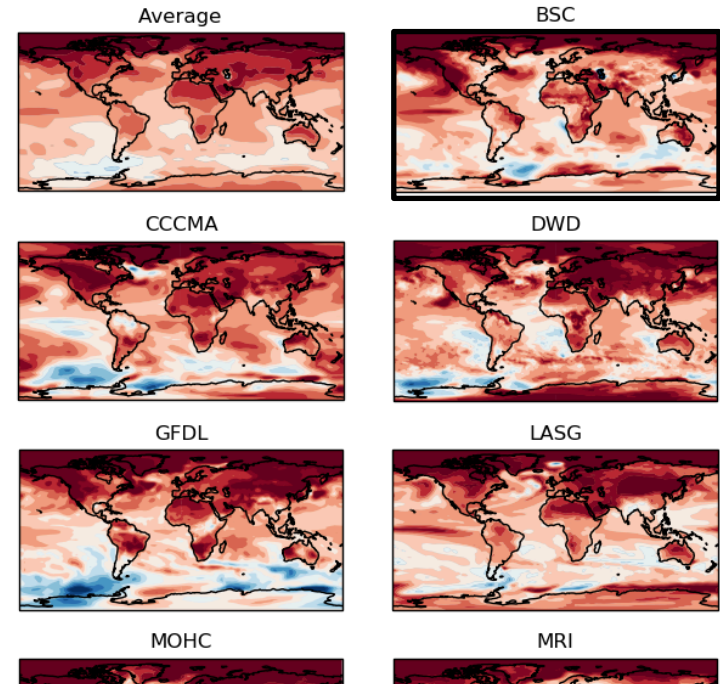
The Met Office coordinates an informal exchange of near-real time decadal predictions. Many institutions around the world are developing decadal prediction capability and this informal exchange is intended to facilitate research and collaboration on the topic.

[The contributing prediction systems](#) are a mixture of dynamical and statistical methods. The prediction from each institute is shown below, alongside an average of all the models. When possible, observations for the period of the forecast are also shown. Currently three variables are included: surface air temperature, sea-level pressure and precipitation. These are shown as differences from the 1971-2000 baseline. More diagnostics, including ocean variables are planned for the future. Please use the drop-down menus below to explore the data collected to date.

This work is supported by the European Commission SPECS project.



2018 predictions for 2019 SAT based on EC-Earth2.3



15 centers will contribute to Annual Decadal Climate Prediction Exchange
4 applied for WMO-designation (**BSC** the only non meteorological center)



Multimodel assessment

Verfaillie et al. (in preparation)

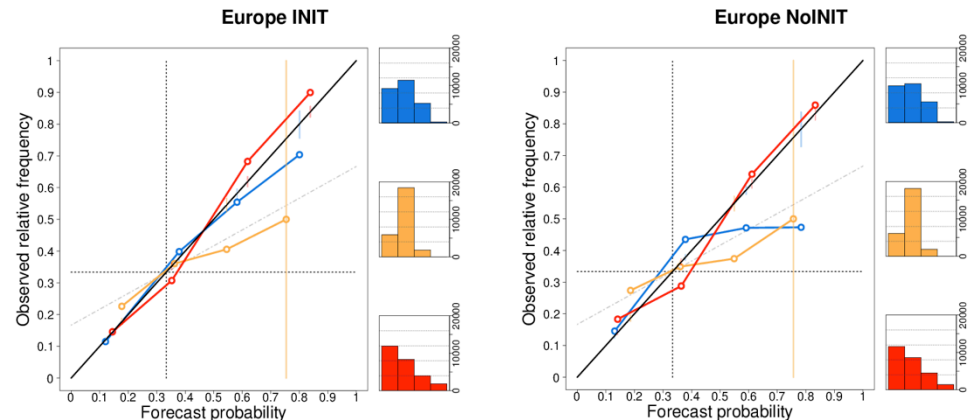
Compare initialised decadal predictions (**INIT**) and non-initialised projections (**NoINIT**)

Reliability = agreement between predicted probabilities & observed relative frequencies of an event

Model setup:

- Multi-model, INIT and NoINIT, same ensemble size
- 1961-2005, forecast year 1 and forecast years 1 to 5

T over Europe, forecast year 1



Analysis:

- rank histograms & reliability diagrams
- different variables and indices (GMT, AMV index)

Perfect model experiments with EC-Earth 3.2

Martín et al. (in preparation)

Idealised **Pinatubo** (1991 eruption)

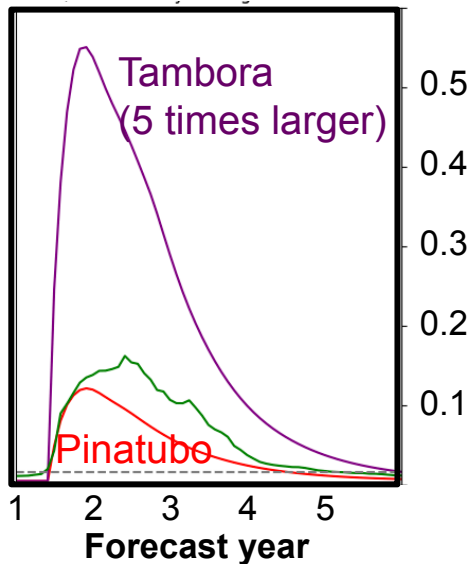
Idealised **Tambora** (1815 eruption)

CTRL (background aerosols)

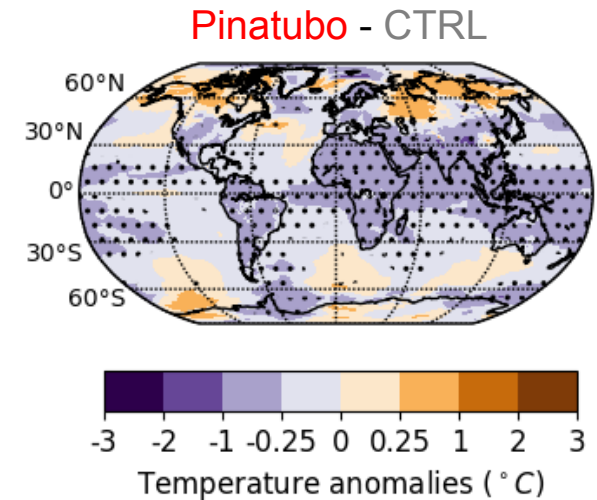
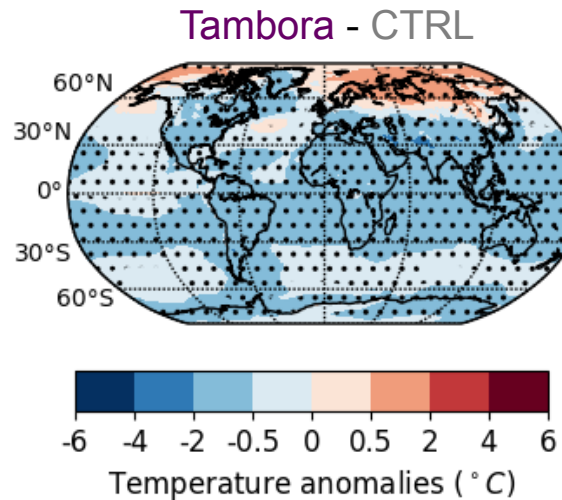


Initialized from **20 different initial states**
(common to the three ensembles)

Zonally averaged total AOD



Predicted surface air temperature response (1st year)



Similar climate impacts: a **global cooling**
and regional **warming over the Arctic**

VOLMIP

Perfect model experiments with EC-Earth 3.2

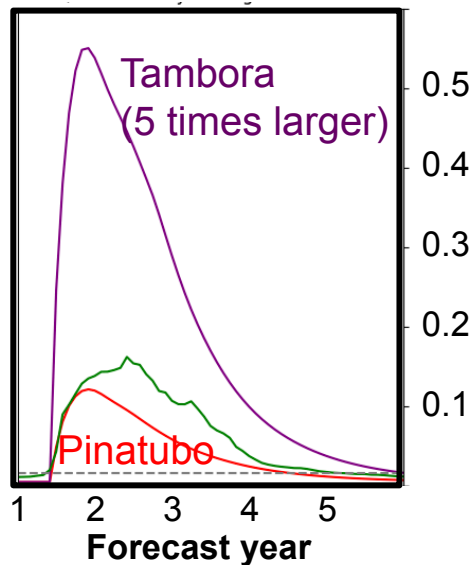
Martín et al. (in preparation)

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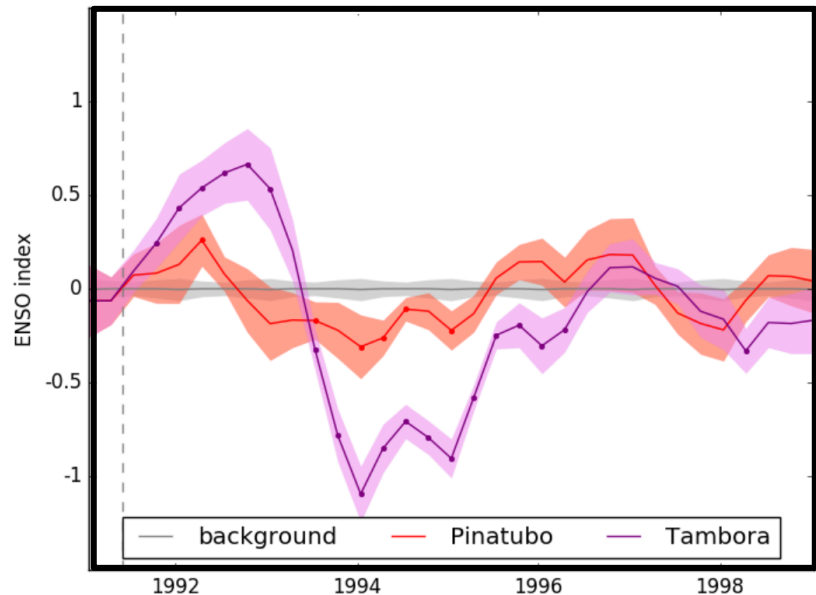
Idealised **Tambora** (1815 eruption)

CTRL (background aerosols)

Zonally averaged total AOD



Predicted ENSO3.4 after the eruptions



Both volcanic eruptions also excite responses in **El Niño** region

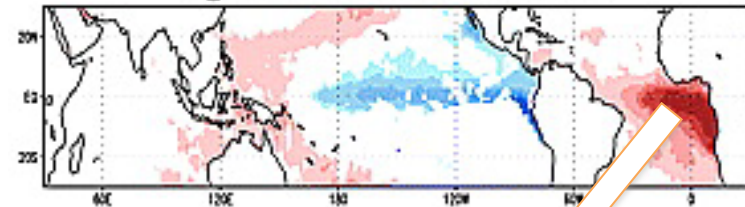
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VOLMIP

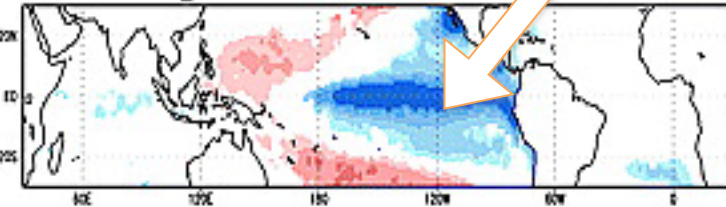
Exarchou et al. (in preparation)

Observed teleconnection of Atlantic Niño with winter NIÑO

reg Atl3 SST OBS JJAS 1979-2001



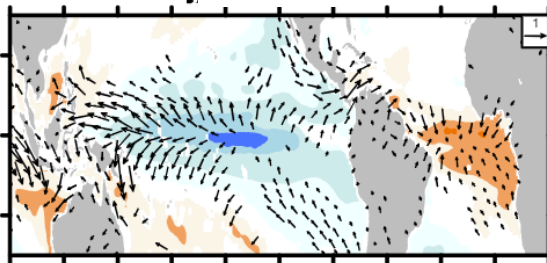
reg Atl3 SST OBS DJFM 1979-2001



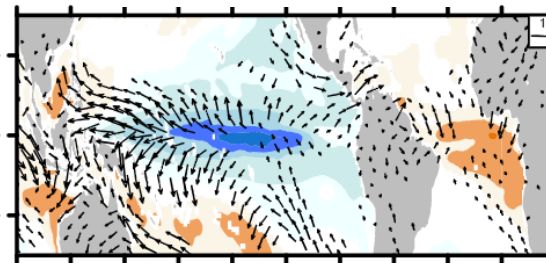
Rodriguez-Fonseca et al (2009)

Regression JJA ATL3 vs SON SST

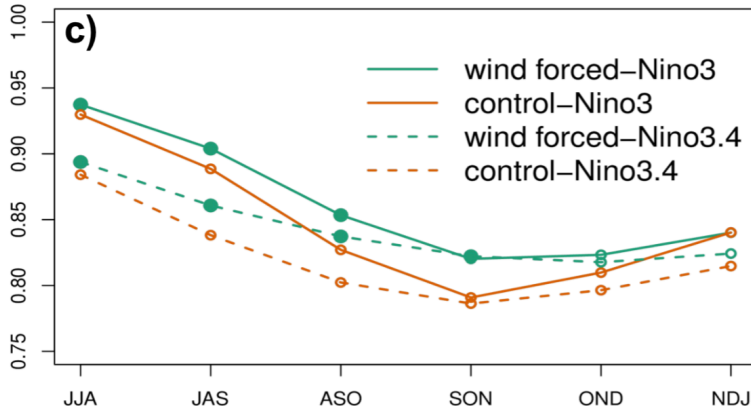
CTRL



Wind corrected

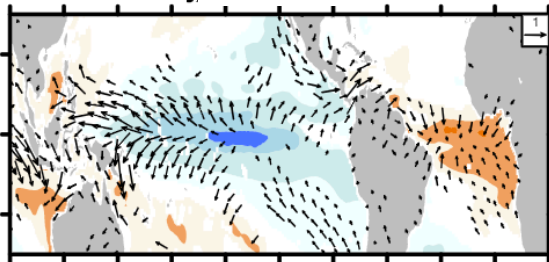


ACC for NINO34

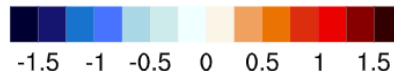
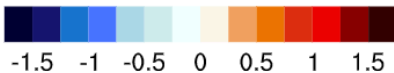
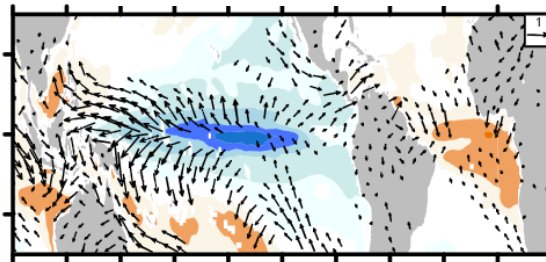


Regression JJA ATL3 vs SON SST

CTRL



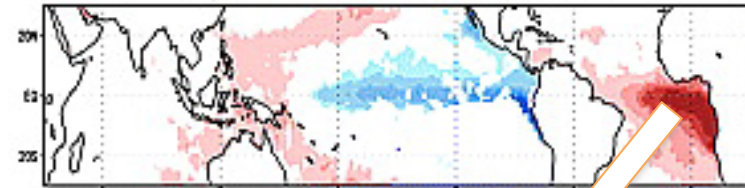
Wind corrected



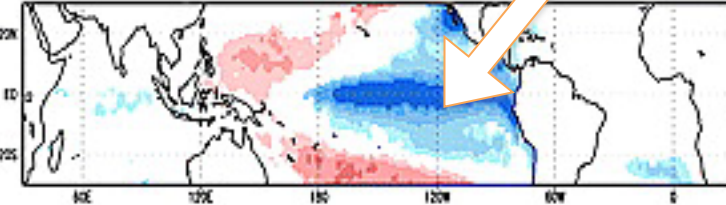
Exarchou et al. (in preparation)

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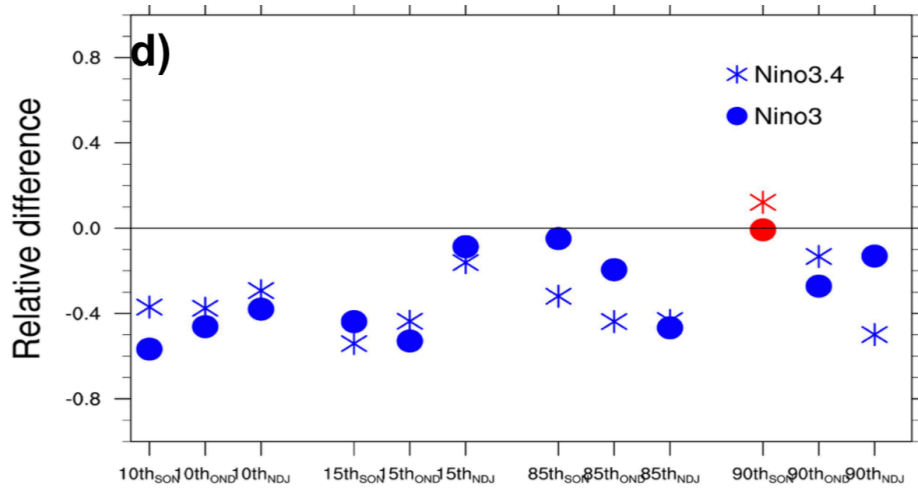
reg Atl3 SST OBS DJFM 1979-2001



Rodriguez-Fonseca et al (2009)

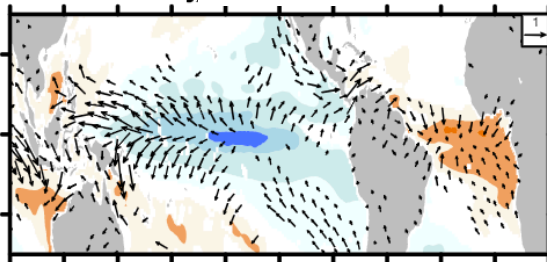


Relative difference Brier Score (Wind-CTRL)

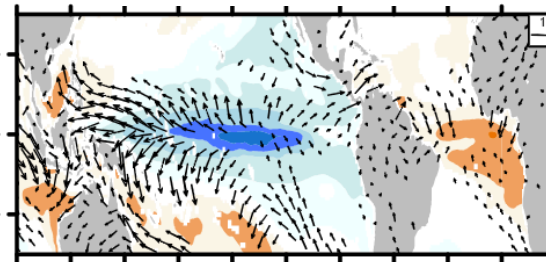


Regression JJA ATL3 vs SON SST

CTRL



Wind corrected



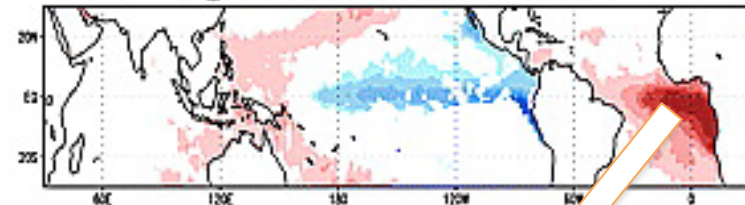
-1.5 -1 -0.5 0 0.5 1 1.5

-1.5 -1 -0.5 0 0.5 1 1.5

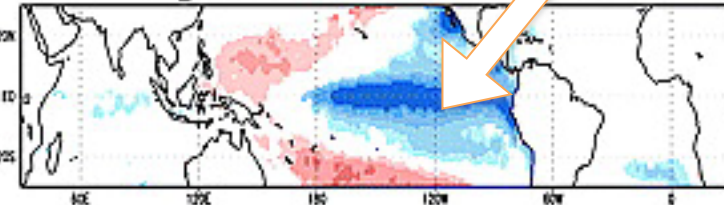
Exarchou et al. (in preparation)

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Rodriguez-Fonseca et al (2009)



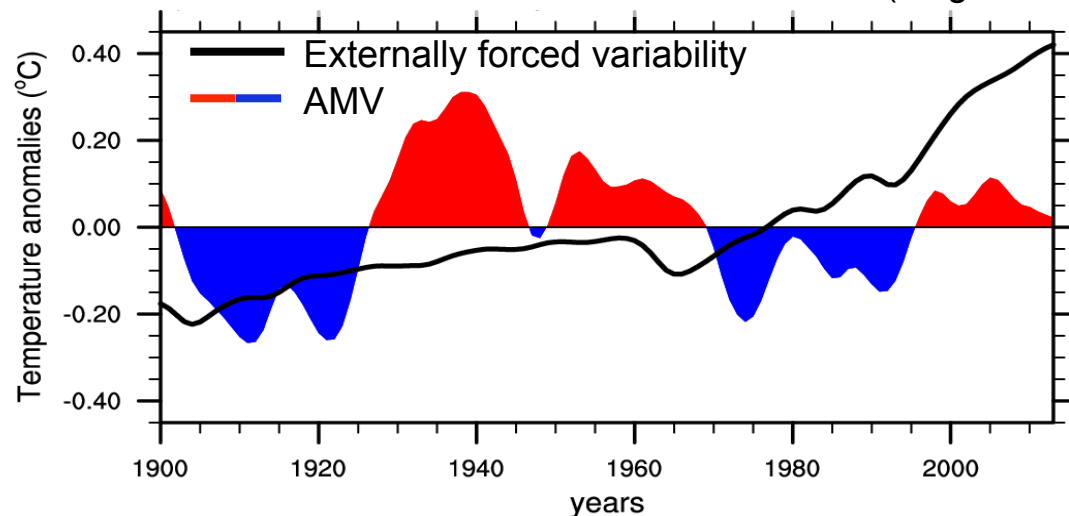
Y. Ruprich-Robert

DCPP Component C: Predictability, mechanisms and case studies

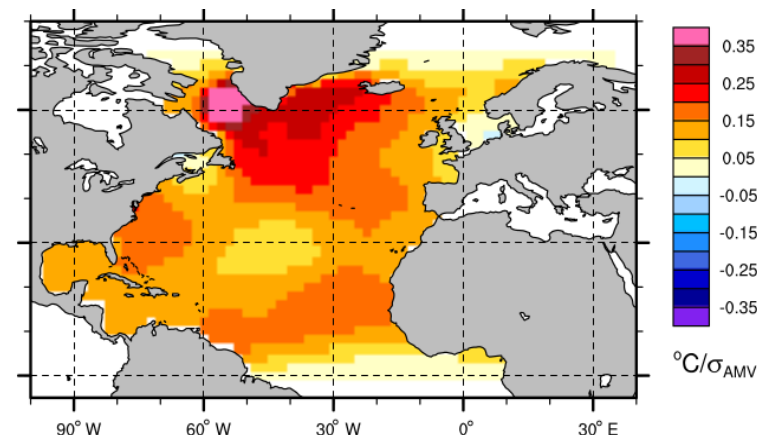
Attribution of observed decadal climate variability to Atlantic-Pacific SST variations

Idealized Atlantic Multidecadal Variability (AMV) experiments

North Atlantic SST time series (Ting et al. 2009)



AMV pattern



Restoring of SST via non-solar surface surface fluxes

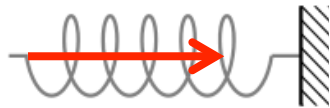
Y. Ruprich-Robert

$$\frac{\partial SST}{\partial t} = \dots + \frac{\gamma_T}{\rho C_p h} (SST_{model} - SST_{AMV})$$

Restoring coefficient of $\gamma_T = -40\text{W/m}^2/\text{K}$ over North Atlantic (Eq-70°N)

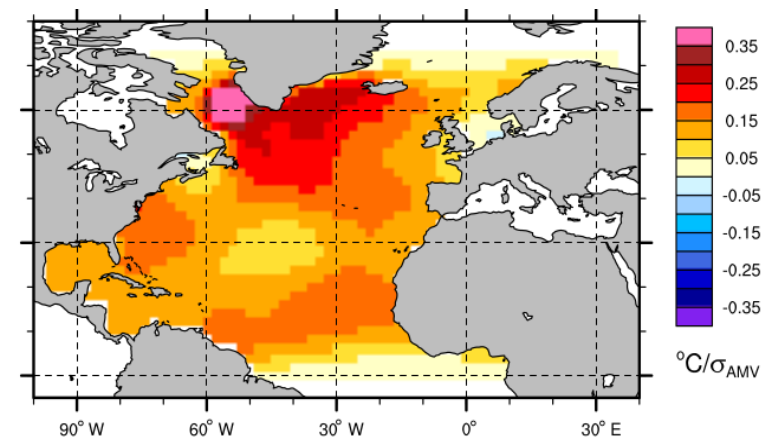
Free ocean-ice-land-atmosphere interactions outside of North Atlantic

$SST_{AMV} = \text{Climatology} + \text{AMV pattern}$



By running this protocol in **coupled mode** we will be able to explore the **atmospheric linkages** responsible for the **AMV impacts** in the other basins.

AMV pattern

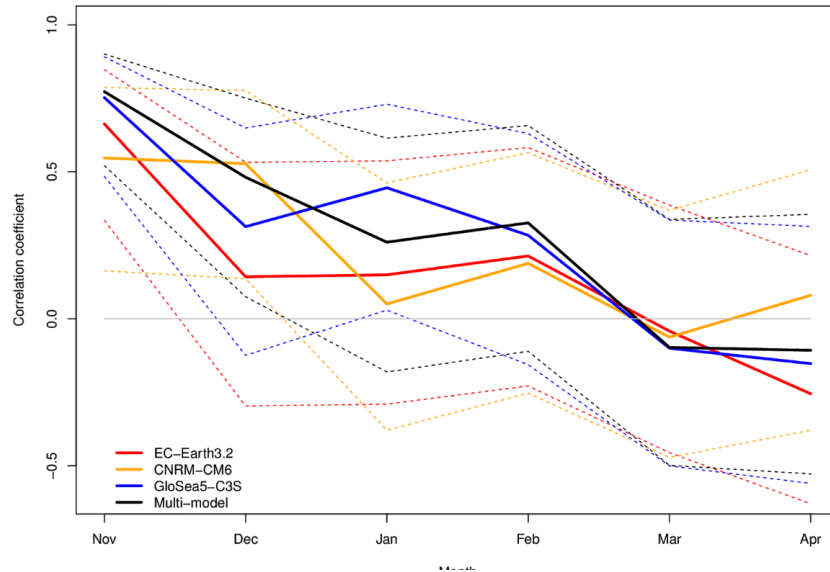


Ensemble of Seasonal Prediction Forecasts

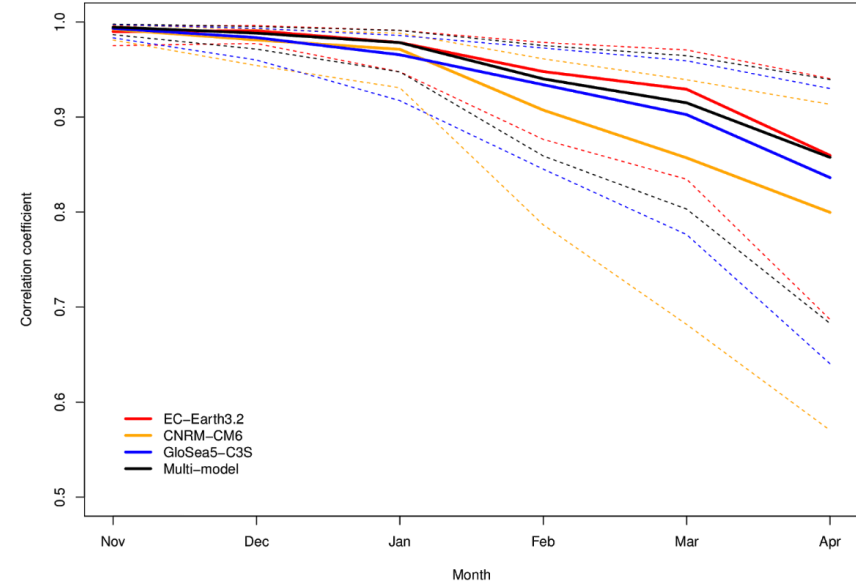
Acosta et al (in preparation)

25 members for: EC-Earth 3.2, CNRM-CM6 and GloSea5-C3S

ACC skill in NAO



ACC skill in ENSO

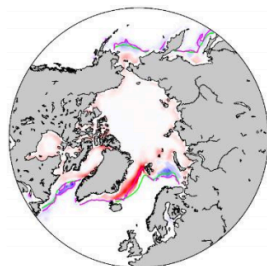


Currently exploring the links between the differences in skill performance and model biases in Arctic Sea Ice

May-initialized forecast system with EC-Earth 3.1

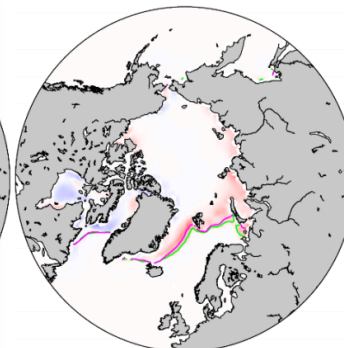
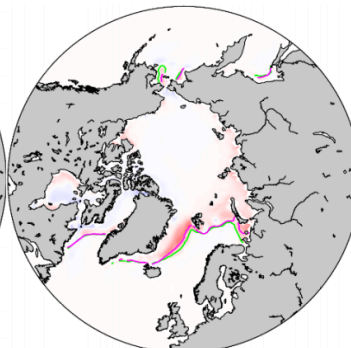
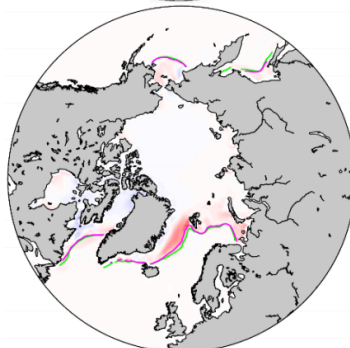
Cruz-García et al (Submitted)

Initial
Inconsistency

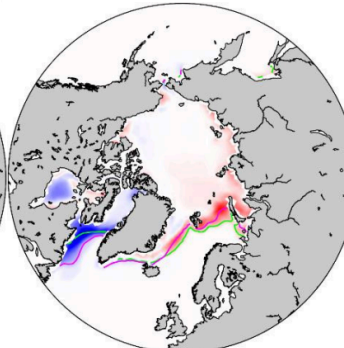
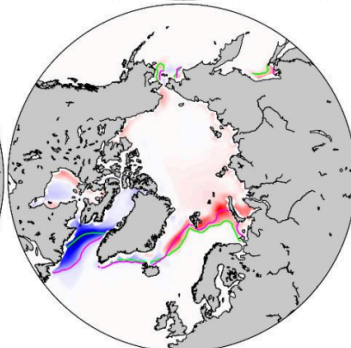
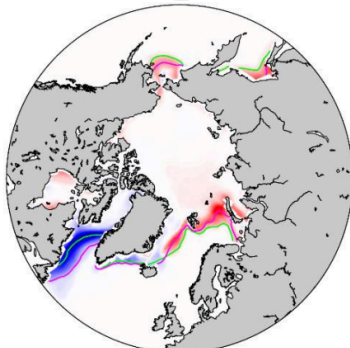


- While the initialization shock in Greenland Sea decreases, the systematic error in Hudson Bay arises.

Forecast
Error



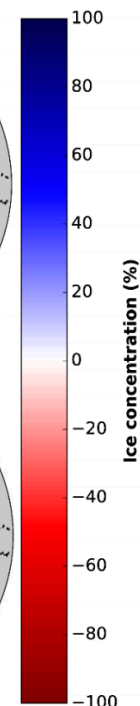
Systematic
Error



May 10th

May 20th

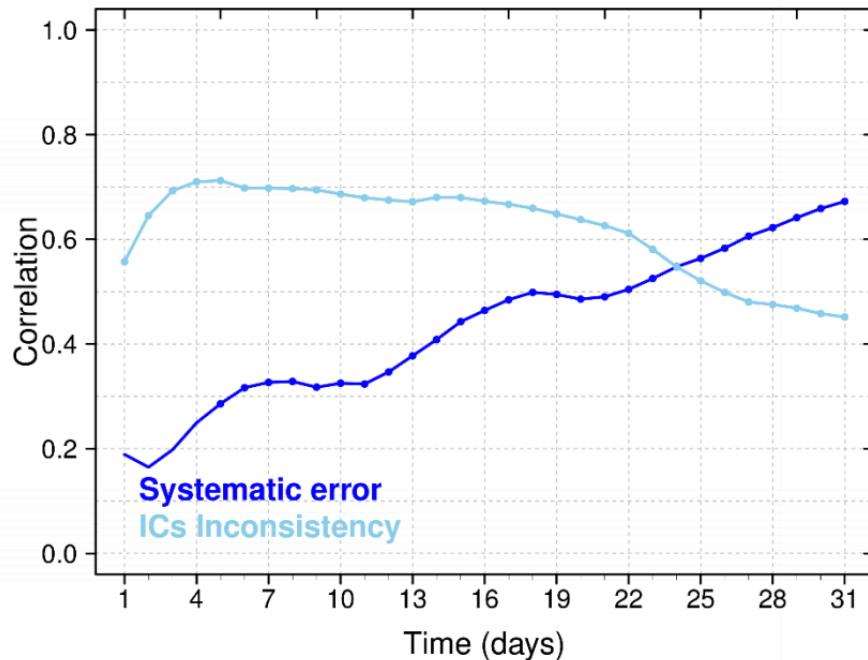
May 30th



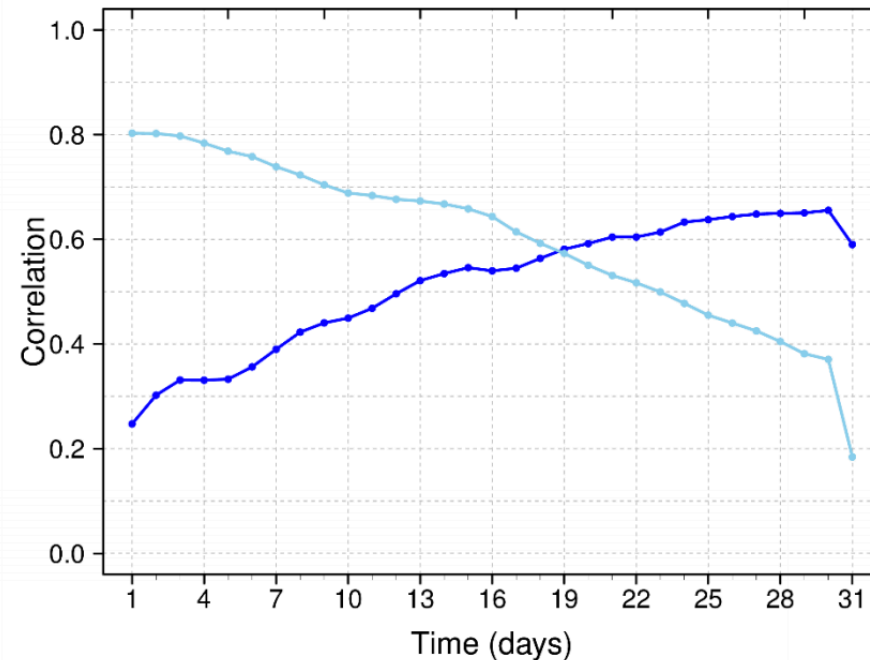
May-initialized forecast system with EC-Earth 3.1

Cruz-García et al (Submitted)

may_ini Corr (vs Prediction Shock)



nov_ini Corr (vs Prediction Shock)



After **25 (19)** days the **systematic model error** becomes the **largest contributor** to the forecast error in **May (November)**.

Towards a near-term prediction of the climate and carbon cycle interactions in response to Paris Agreement emission trajectories

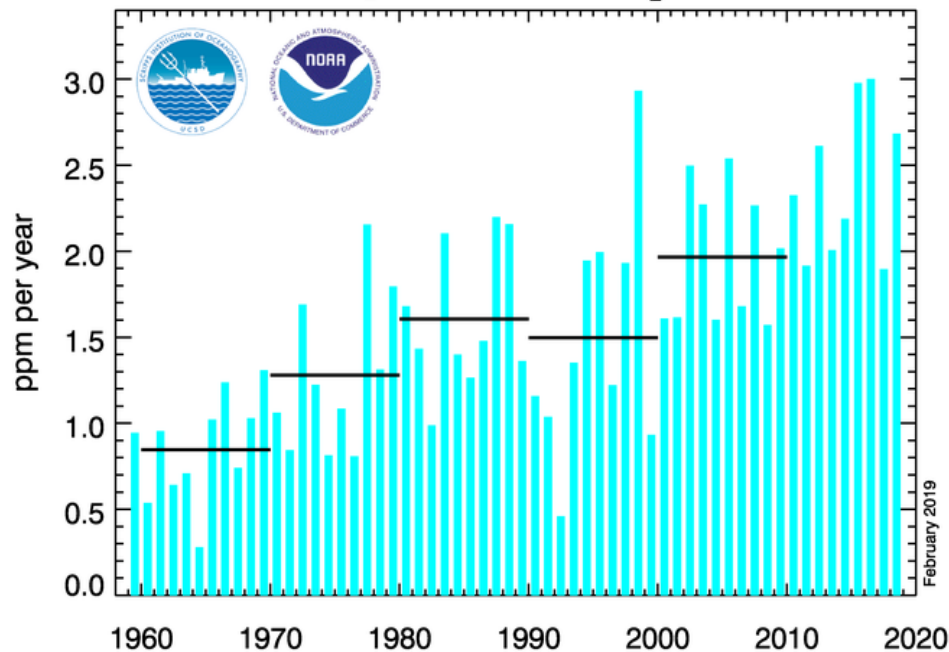
R. Bernardello

[Global carbon stocktake every 5 years]

Variability in atm CO₂ growth rate is mostly due to natural variability

Testing different ocean biogeochemical reconstructions as initial conditions

annual mean growth rate of CO₂ at Mauna Loa



Retrospective decadal predictions of ocean and land carbon uptake

Idealized perfect-model experiments to investigate mechanisms of C uptake predictability in the ocean.

CCiCC



R. Bernardello

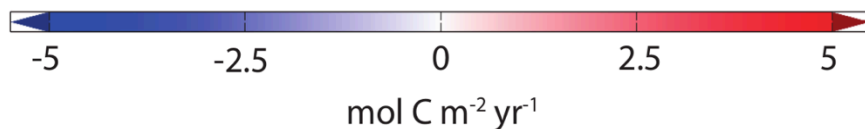
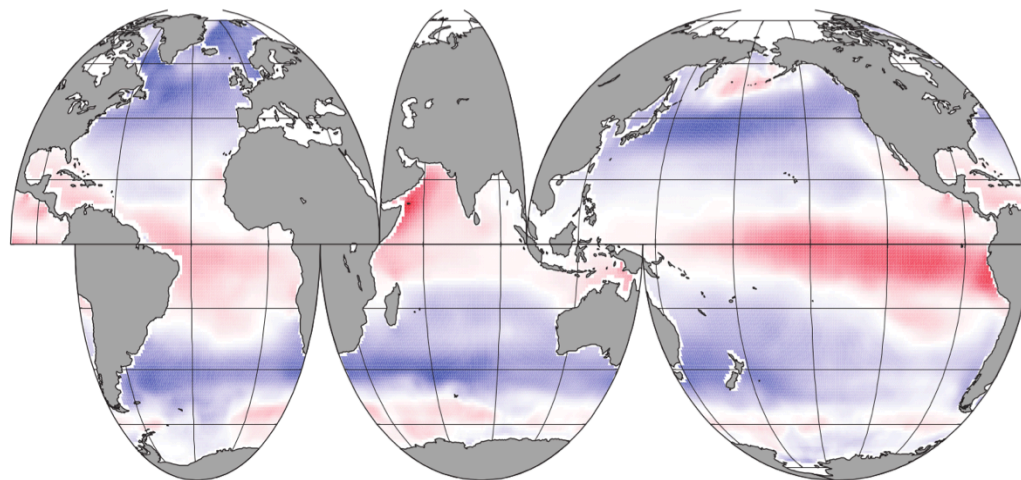
Investigating mechanisms of variability of Southern Ocean Carbon uptake and the role of the Biological Carbon Pump

Validation using satellite obs-based reconstructions of air-sea CO₂ flux

Transport Matrix Method (TMM) with NEMO for fast equilibration of bgc tracers

Retrospective decadal predictions of ocean carbon uptake

Impact of the BCP uncertainty on total carbon uptake estimates



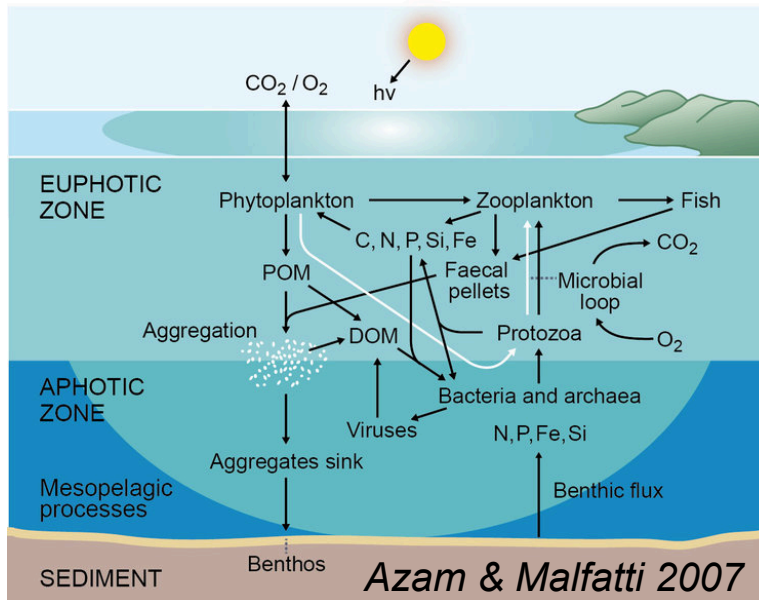
R. Bernardello

Investigating the current state and future changes of the Atlantic marine ecosystems

Predictive skill of climate and bio-geochemical drivers at seasonal and decadal scales

Perfect model experiments to investigate the potential predictability and the skill loss due to the limited observations

Performing bias-correction predictions to illustrate potential skill improvements



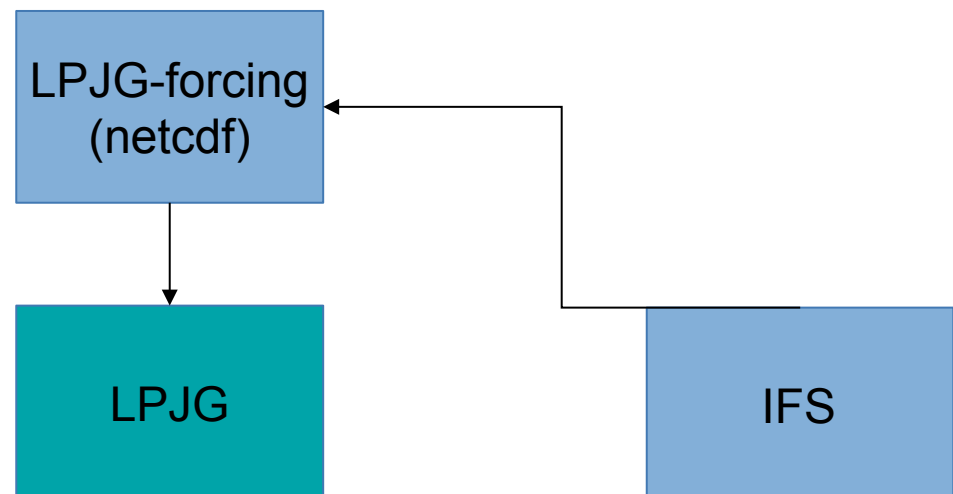
TRIATLAS



DCPP LPJG-offline experiment :

E. Tourigny

- LPJG initial states from Klaus' t613 run (EC_Earth-Veg)
- Daily output from BSC's DCPP hindcasts (1960-2015), 5 years, 5 members
- Allows to test the fire model before doing fully-coupled decadal hindcasts of the carbon cycle (CCiCC)

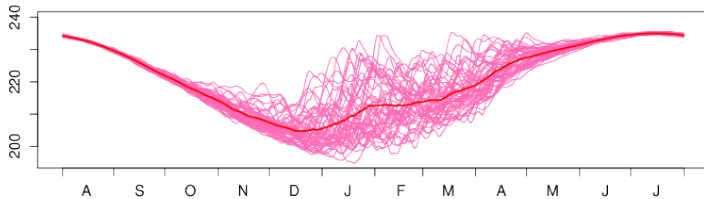


Assimilation experiments in coupled mode with:

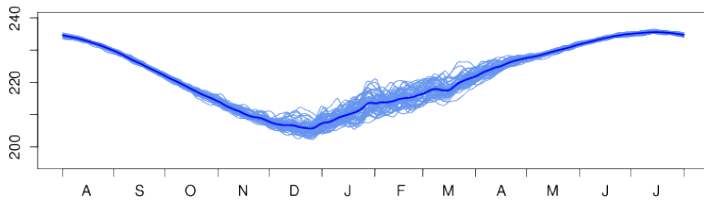
V. Lapin

Atmospheric nudging

{T@60N-90N}30hPa FREE RUN (a032)



{T@60N-90N}30hPa NUDGED RUN (a045)



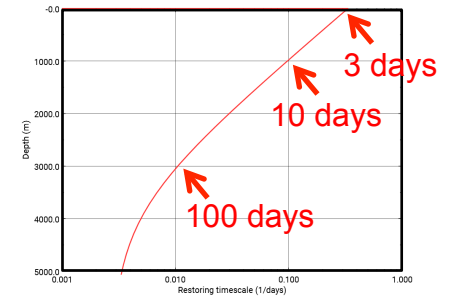
J. García-Serrano

Ocean nudging

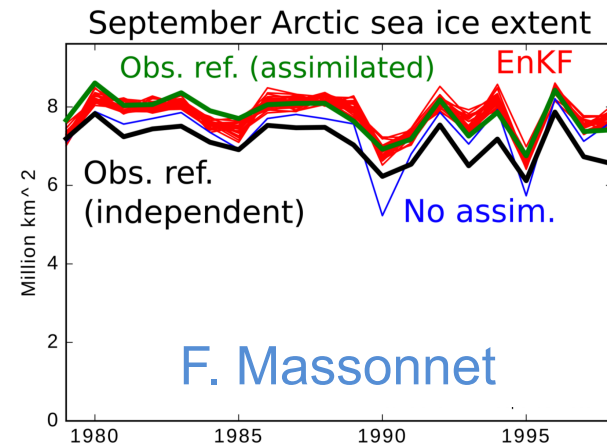
V. Sicardi

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Surface restoring} \\ \gamma_T = -40W/m^2/K \\ \gamma_S = -150 \text{ kg}/m^2/s/psu \end{array} \right]$$

3D Restoring



Sea Ice EnKF Assimilation

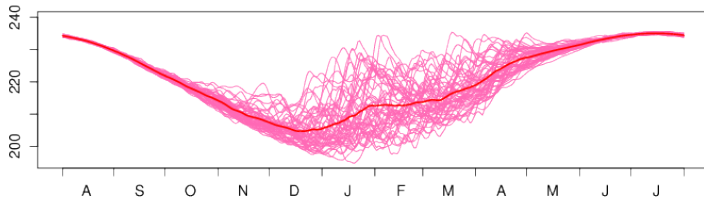


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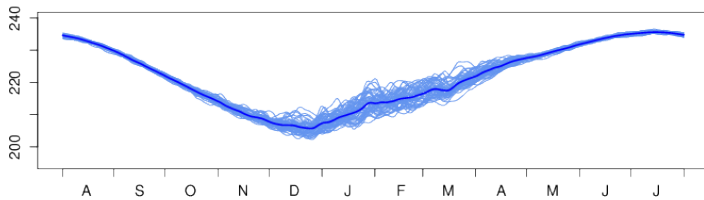
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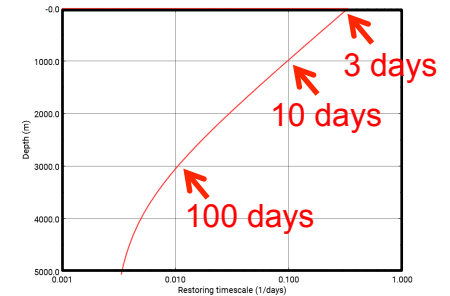
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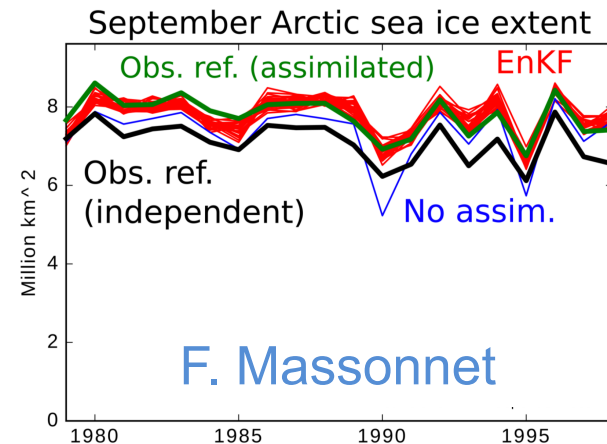
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3D Restoring



Sea Ice EnKF Assimilation



F. Massonnet

Thank you!

pablo.ortega@bsc.es



**Barcelona
Supercomputing
Center**

Centro Nacional de Supercomputación