



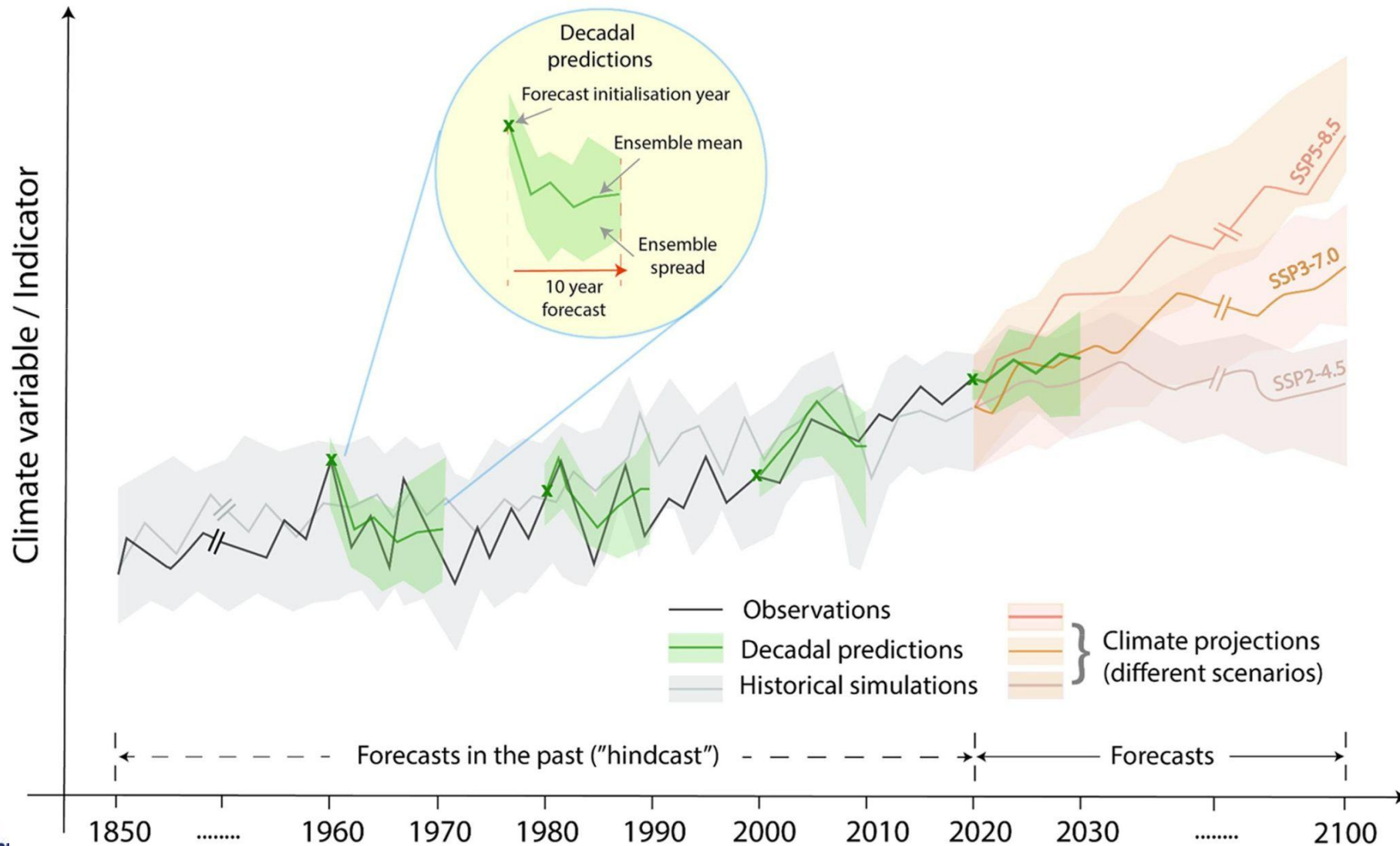
Overview of initialised prediction systems at BSC

Aude Carreric, R. Bilbao, V. Lapin, E. Tourigny, R. Bernardello, V. Sicardi, R. Mahmood, E. Exarchou, J. Acosta, P. Ortega, M. Castrillo, E. Ferrer, P.A. Bretonnière, ... (BSC)

19 September 2024

EC-Earth General Assembly

Climate prediction systems



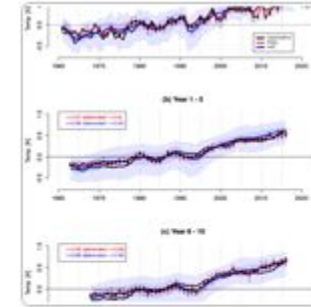
Decadal prediction is initialised every year from 1960 to present. For illustrative purpose, only four initialisation years (1960, 1980, 2000, 2020) are presented.

Decadal prediction system : CMIP6 DCPP-A

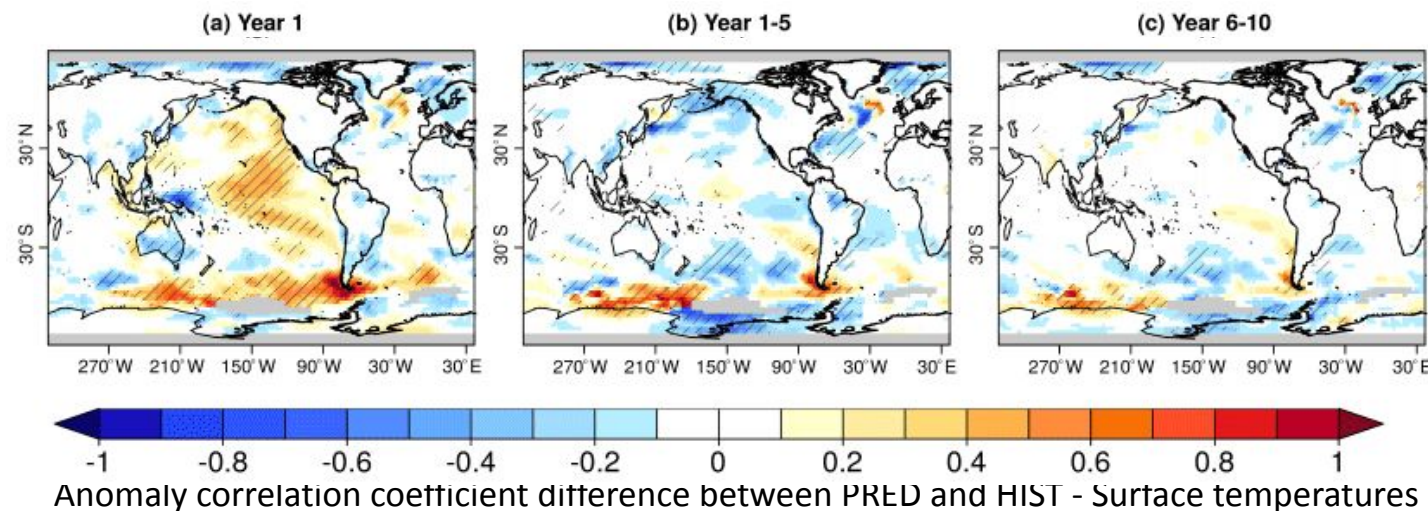
Assessment of a full-field initialized decadal climate prediction system with the CMIP6 version of EC-Earth

Bilbao et al., Earth Syst. Dynam., 2021

- This prediction system is capable of skilfully simulating past global mean surface temperature variations at interannual and decadal forecast times.
- A **benefit of initialization** is found in some areas of the tropical Pacific and North Atlantic oceans.
- The central subpolar North Atlantic shows a detrimental effect of initialization, explained by an **initialization shock** and the related long-term drift.



European Climate Prediction system



Contact: roberto.bilbao@bsc.es

First DCP-A Initialisation protocol

ATM:
Interpolated to model grid with IFS using prepIFS at ECMWF (now using openIFS at BSC)

Atmosphere reanalysis
(ERA 40 + Interim)

Land reanalysis
(ERA-Land)

LAND:
Offline land-surface simulation forced by bias-corrected ERA-Interim outputs

Kindly provided by Emanuel Dutra

Ocean + Sea Ice reconstruction
(Assimilating **ORAS4**)

In-house reconstruction produced at BSC

OCE + SI:

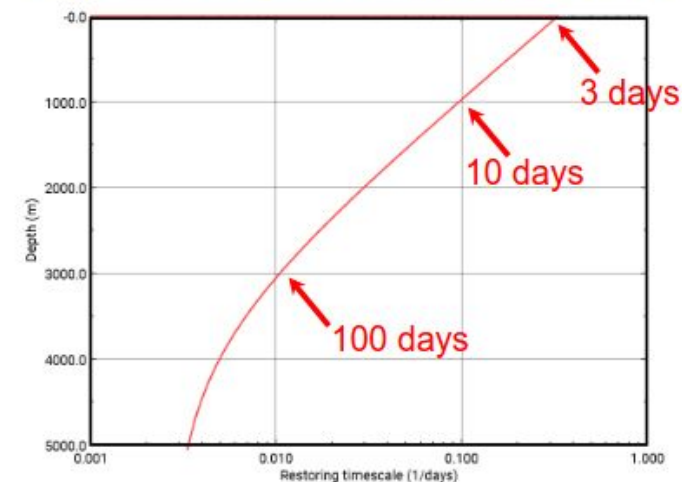
Historical reconstruction with NEMO-LIM stand alone, forced with ERA-40/Interim fluxes, and nudged globally towards 3D T and S from ORAS4

Default surface restoring coefficients

$$Y_T = -40 \text{ W/m}^2/\text{K}$$

$$Y_S = -150 \text{ kg/m}^2/\text{s/psu}$$

Default 3D restoring timescales



Current initialisation protocol

ATM:
Interpolated to
model grid with
OpenIFS

Atmospheric
reanalysis
(**ERA5-HRES**)

Land reanalysis
(**ERA5-HRES**)

LAND:
Interpolated to
model grid with
OpenIFS

Ocean + Sea Ice reconstruction
(Assimilating **ORAS5**)

In-house reconstruction produced at BSC

OCE + SI:

Historical reconstruction forced with ERA5-HRES fluxes,
restored at the **surface** towards **ORAS5** and nudged at
the **subsurface** towards **EN4** and nudged

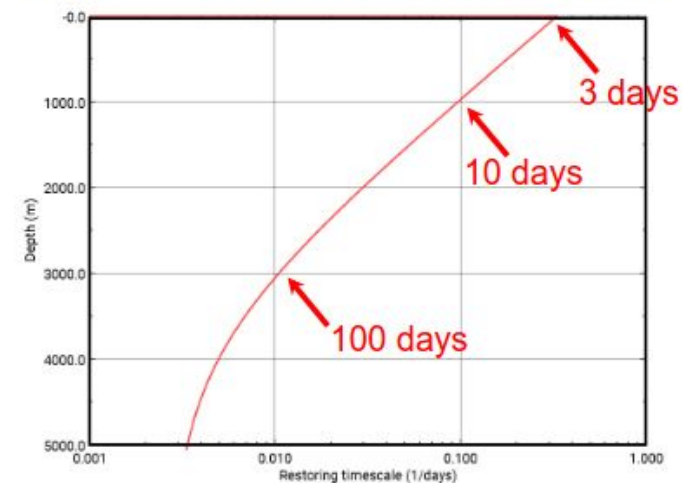
*Default surface
restoring coefficients*

$$Y_T = -200 \text{ W/m}^2/\text{K}$$

$$Y_S = -750 \text{ kg/m}^2/\text{s/psu}$$

vladimir.lapin@bsc.es

Default 3D restoring timescales

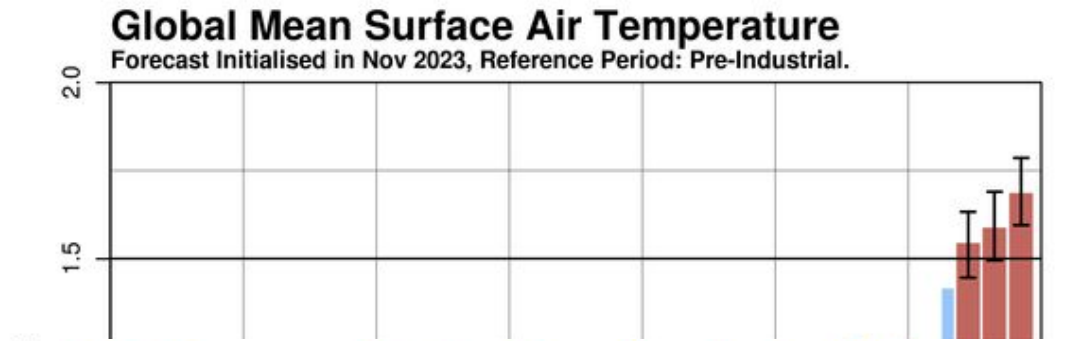


Operational decadal prediction system

- Annual updates
- 50 members for the forecast (10 members for the hindcast)



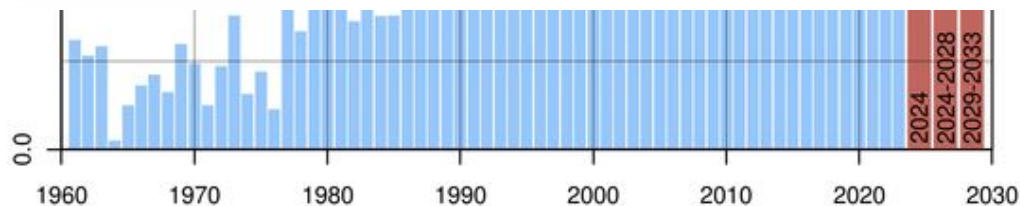
WMO Lead Centre for
Annual-to-Decadal Climate Prediction



BSC predicts that global-mean temperature could reach the 1.5°C warming level threshold in 2024

16 January 2024

<https://decadal.bsc.es/>



— Observations: HadCRUT5.0.2.0
— EC-Earth3.3 Decadal Predictions



European Climate Prediction system

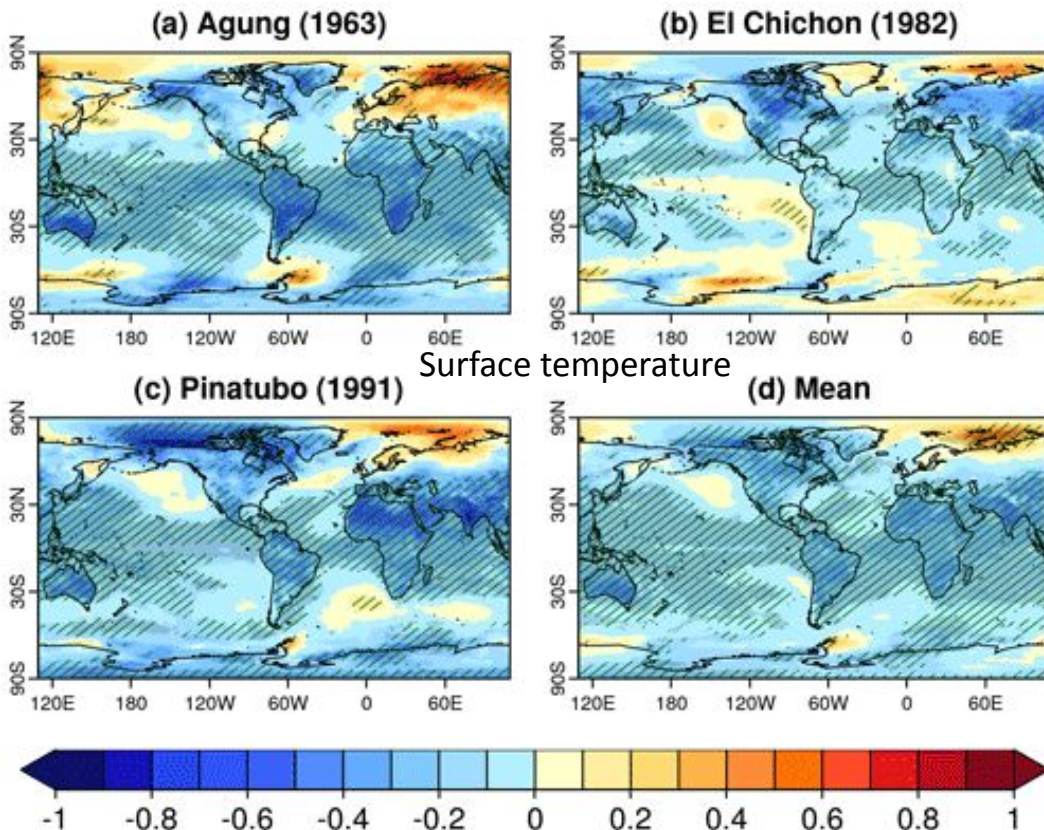
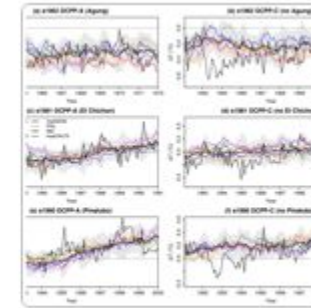


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Decadal prediction system : CMIP6 DCP-C NoVolc

Impact of volcanic eruptions on CMIP6 decadal predictions: a multi-model analysis

Bilbao et al., Earth Syst. Dynam., 2024



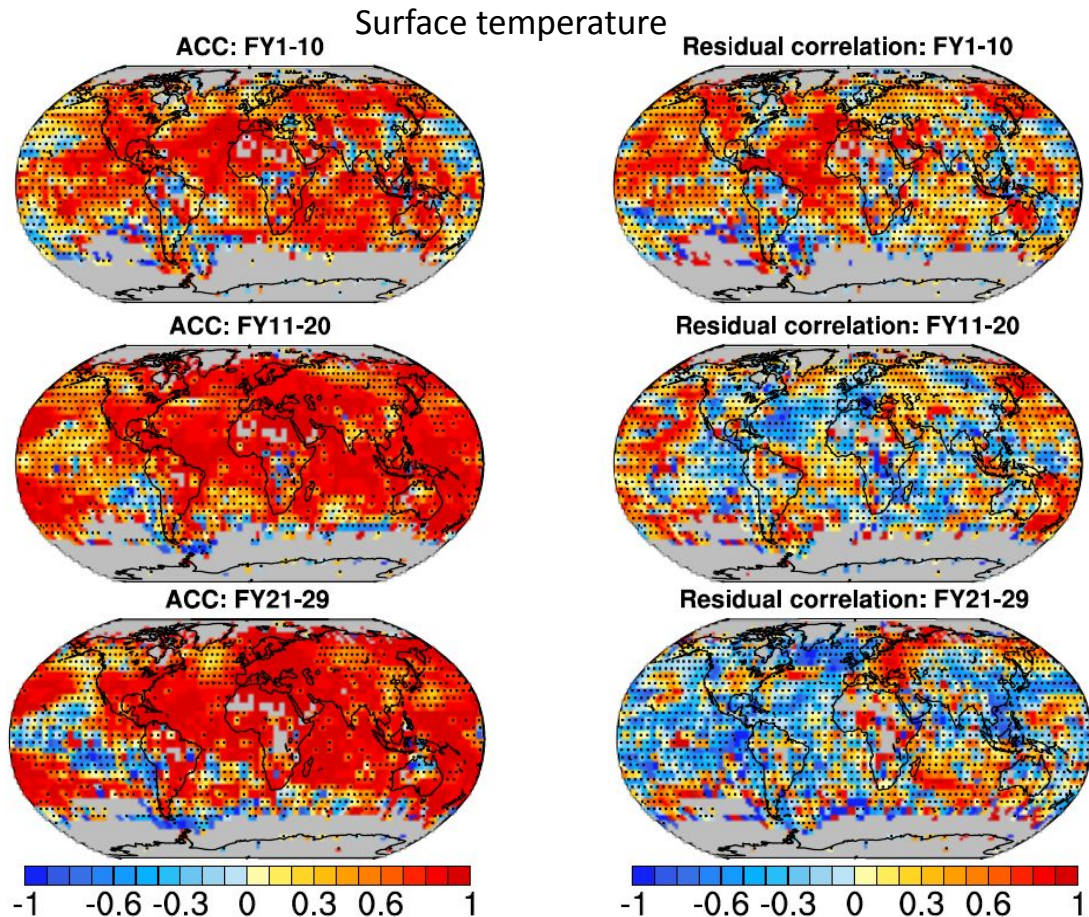
- Including the forcing of large volcanic eruptions is important to make accurate predictions.
- The six decadal prediction systems show strong agreement in predicting the post-volcanic radiative effects following the eruptions.
- Dynamical responses are both model- and eruption-dependent.

Contact: roberto.bilbao@bsc.es

DCPP-A minus DCP-C during the first year following the volcanic eruptions (June-May)

Multidecadal initialised experiment

- 30 forecast years
- Initialised every 5th year from 1960 to 2020
- Ensemble size 10 members



- Added value from initialization exists only during the first decade while a little or no added afterwards
- Drift of the AMOC with forecast time

Mahmood et al., 2024, in prep

Courtesy of Rashed Mahmood

Multi-year prediction system : 2 init/yr, 2 resolutions

Multi-year prediction systems	
Standard res.	High res.
2 init. per year: Nov.: 1960-2021 May: 1980-2021 (every yr)	2 init. per year: Nov.: 1960-2021 May: 1980-2021 (every yr)
20 members	15 members
3 forecast yrs	3 forecast yrs
TOTAL: 6240 yrs	TOTAL: 4680 yrs

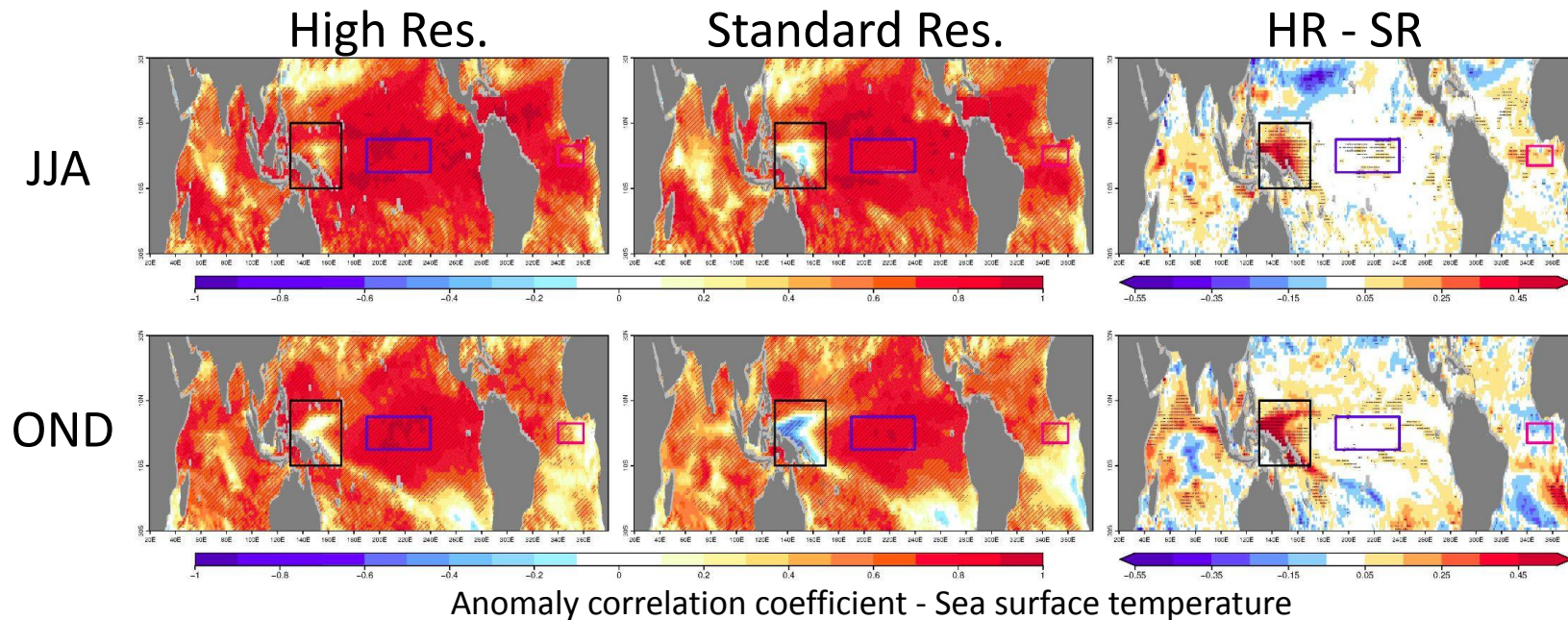


European Climate Prediction system



Seasonal prediction system: HR versus SR

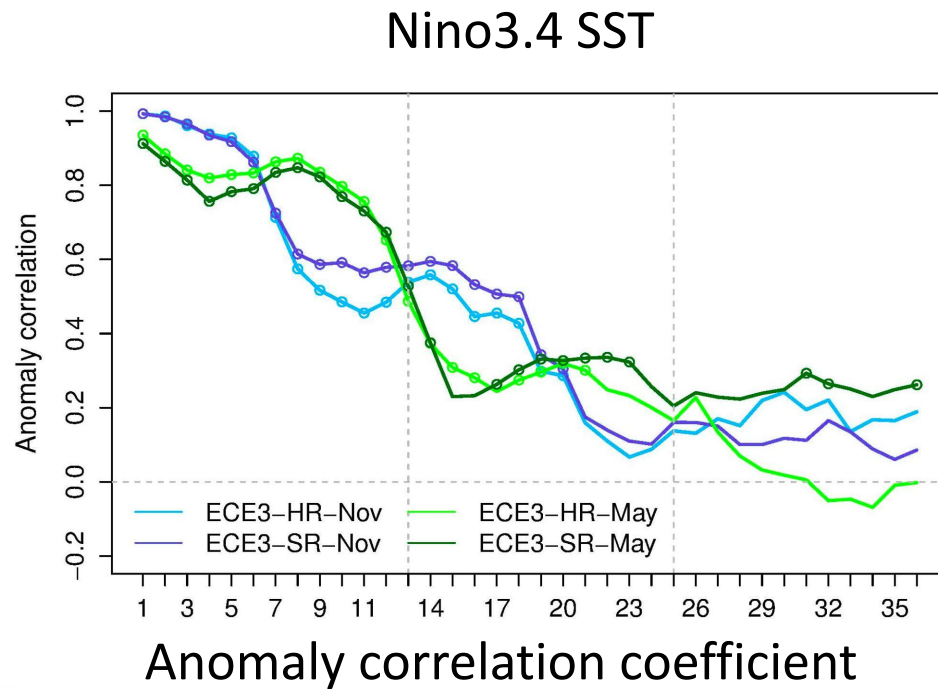
- 8 forecast months
- Initialised in May
- from 1990 to 2014
- Ensemble size 20 members



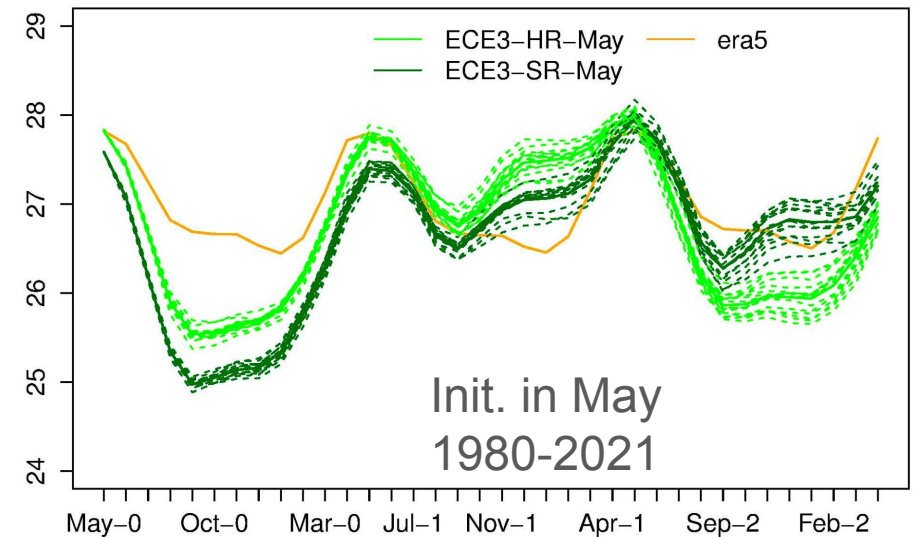
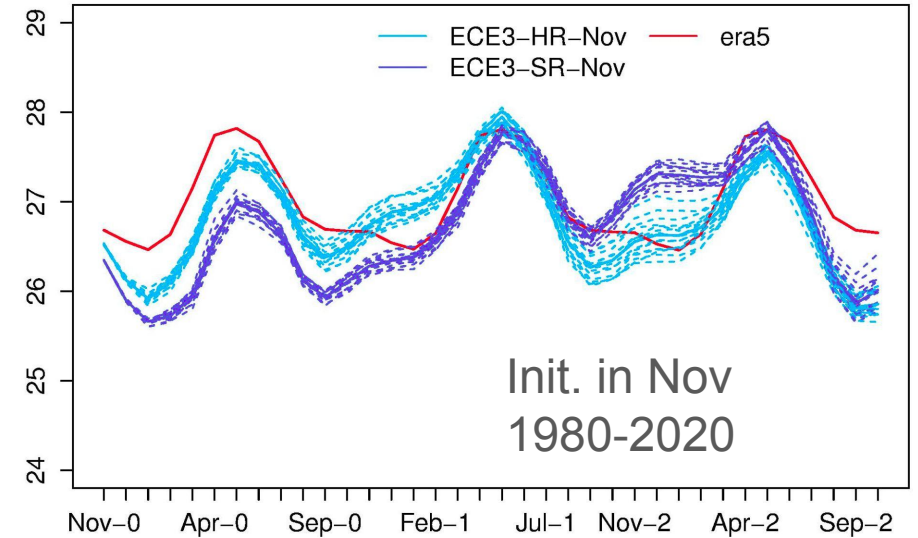
- **Higher predictive skill** in ENSO regions in the HR system
- Due to:
 - smaller ENSO-related errors linked to smaller biases in the mean state
 - smaller initialisation shock in the mixed layer depth
 - better teleconnection with the Atlantic-Nino

Multi-year prediction system: preliminary results

- Initialised in Nov and May
- from 1980 to 2021
- Ensemble size 15 members



raw values



Decadal prediction system with Carbon Cycle

Initialisation protocol

ATM:
Reanalysis
Interpolated to model
grid, 3D T
perturbations

Atmosphere
reanalysis
(ERA5)

Land reconstruction
(ERA5 + LPJG)

CO2:
input4MIPS global
surface CO2, scaled to
model climatology

Ocean + Sea Ice + OBGC reconstruction
(Assimilating EN4)

In-house reconstructions produced at BSC

LAND:
Offline land-surface
reconstruction with LPJ-GUESS
stand alone, forced with ERA20C
(before 1950) and ERA5
near-surface fields

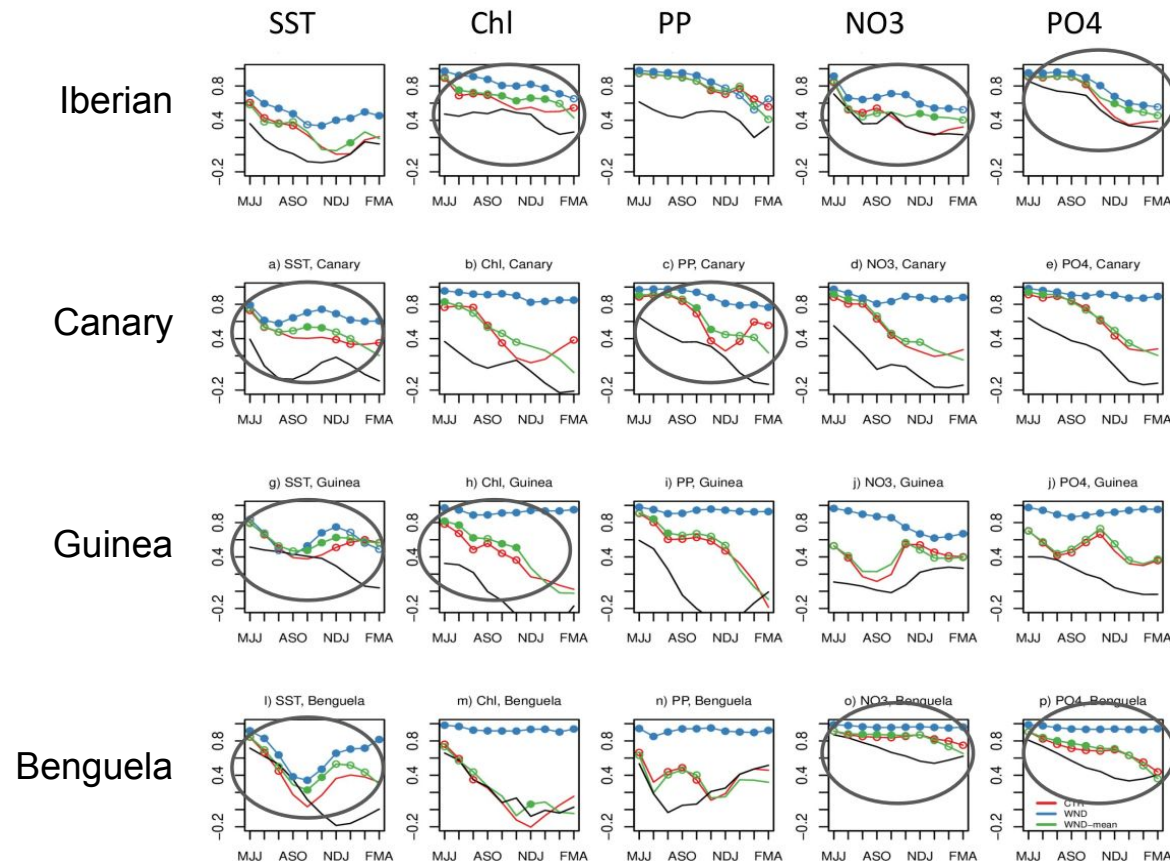
OCE + SI + OBGC:
Historical reconstruction with
NEMO-LIM-PISCES stand alone, forced
with ERA5 fluxes, and nudged globally
towards 3D T and S from EN4



- Will participate this year to the [Global Carbon Budget](#)
- Ocean carbon uptake: very good skill up to 7 years ahead
- Land carbon uptake: predicting skill up to 2 years ahead only due to limitation in predicting land fluxes

Seasonal forecast with Carbon Cycle

- Focus on Large Marine Ecosystems of East Atlantic
- Seasonal forecast experiments correcting wind-stress errors (mean state and mean state + variability)



- Correcting wind stress variability substantially improves the skill, which supports its key driving role
- Correcting the mean-state alone also lead to significant improvements, both for the physical and biogeochemical variables

Exarchou et al., in prep

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