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# Climate prediction at different timescales: An overview of the current activities at the BSC

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Climate Prediction Group Earth Sciences Department



\* trabajo desarrollado entre 2010-2018 en IC3 + BSC-ES

# **The MareNostrum 4 Supercomputer**

The most heterogeneous cluster in the world aimed at generating scientific knowledge



# **Mission of BSC scientific departments**



To influence the way machines are built, programmed and used: programming models, performance tools, Big Data, computer architecture, energy efficiency



To understand living organisms by means of theoretical and computational methods (molecular modeling, genomics, proteomics)





To develop and implement global and regional state-of-the-art models for shortterm air quality forecast and long-term climate applications



To develop scientific and engineering software to efficiently exploit super-computing capabilities (biomedical, geophysics, atmospheric, energy, social and economic simulations)

# **Earth Science Department**

Environmental modelling and forecasting, with a particular focus on weather, climate and air quality

Climate Prediction Atmospheric Composition Modelling

# Computational Earth Sciences

Director: Francisco Doblas-Reyes

- 72 people
- Leading: H2020 projects, COPERNICUS contracts,

ERC Consolidator Grant and hosts an AXA Chair

**Earth System** 

Services



#### **Cornerstones of Climate Prediction**



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#### **Cornerstones of Climate Prediction**



Current Meteorological state



Correct Initialization of internal sources of predictability

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#### **Cornerstones of Climate Prediction**



Correct Initialization of internal sources of predictability

#### Good guess of future changes in the forcing

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 Image: Second second

Mariotti et al 2018



of atmospheric variability



~ 10 days

Weeks

**Decades** 



#### Mariotti et al 2018







soil moisture





©Paul Dirmeyer (GMU/COLA) Predictability atmosphere (weather) land ocean/sea ice ~7 days ~30 days Time

#### Mariotti et al 2018

#### The **atmosphere** can also provide **memory** beyond monthly timescales: the QBO



#### atmosphere



Through its key role on wave propagation that can further impact the polar vortex strength, the Quasi-biennial Oscillation can contribute to Northern Hemisphere predictability at seasonal and interannual timescales.



 Image: Displaying the provide the providet the providet the providet the provide the providet the providet

Mariotti et al 2018

#### ocean



#### The **ocean** exhibits modes of **decadal variability** both in the **Atlantic** and **Pacific** basins



Cassou et al, Technical Note for DCPP-Component C



#### Mariotti et al 2018

Re-emergence mechanisms in Arctic sea ice can provide memory and thus predictability at seasonal scales



Blanchard-Wrigglesworth et al 2011

sea ice



Mariotti et al 2018



Popul Dirmeyer (GMU/COLA) Paul Dirmeyer (GMU/COLA) atmosphere (weather) land ocean/sea ice ~7 days ~30 days Time

#### sea ice



Re-emergence mechanisms in Arctic sea ice can provide memory and thus predictability at seasonal scales



Blanchard-Wrigglesworth et al 2011

#### And at longer time-scales Arctic sea ice is experiencing a long-term decline







sea ice



For example, on Europe at **seasonal timescales** through an influence of Barents-Kara Sea SIC changes on the **North Atlantic Oscillation** 





Predictability

#### Mariotti et al 2018

#### sea ice



# While many studies report **important impacts** of Arctic sea **on the climate of the mid-latitudes**

#### Response to an overall Arctic sea ice reduction



Or even explaining a long-term intensification of Californian droughts

#### Introducing our main prediction tool

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# **Model Components**

#### **IFS** (Atmospheric Model):

T255 (0.75°) ~80km L91 (top 0.01hPa) ~mesosphere *IFS-HTESSEL (Land Model)* 

#### NEMO (Ocean Model):

Nominal 1° Resolution L75 levels (thousands km deep) PISCES (Biogeochemistry Model)

#### LIM (Sea-ice Model):

Multiple (5) ice category



#### EC-EARTH Global Coupled model



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#### **Introduction to Climate Prediction Systems**

5-member prediction started 1 Nov 2018 ... every year ... 5-member 5-member prediction started prediction started 1 Nov 1962 1 Nov 1961 5-member prediction started 1 Nov 1960 1960 2018 **Observations** 

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5-member prediction started 1 Nov 2018 **Hindcasts** ... every year ... 5-member 5-member prediction started prediction started 1 Nov 1962 Forecast 1 Nov 1961 5-member prediction started 1 Nov 1960 1960 2018 **Observations** 

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#### **Introduction to Climate Prediction Systems**



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#### Predictive skill of global mean surface-air temperature (Ec-Earth2.3)



**Initialised forecasts** with EC-Earth reproduce the global temperature, and **describe more accurately** than the non-initialized ones the recent **HIATUS** period, which suggests a **key contribution of internal climate variability** 

#### Two examples in decadal prediction (II)

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#### Predictive skill of modes of multi-annual climate variability (in CMIP5)



Only in the Atlantic Ocean, the initialized forecasts show significant predictive skill and beat persistence, for forecast times of up to 10 yrs

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#### **Towards Real Time Decadal Climate Prediction**

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#### 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.



Smith et al. (2013, ClimDyn)

#### 2015 predictions for 2016 SAT













MOHC









#### **Towards Real Time Decadal Climate Prediction**

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Case study: Heat wave in Eastern Europe during summer 2010

**Two seasonal forecasts** (initialized May 1<sup>st</sup>):

- 1) Climatological Land Surface Conditions (CLIM)
- 2) Reanalysed ERAi-Land Conditions (REAS)

Observed JJA SAT

Odds\* JJA SAT (**CLIM**)

Odds JJA SAT (REAS)



Soil moisture initialization is therefore essential for the representation of such extreme events



#### **Two initialization methods for sea-ice** (initialized Nov 1<sup>st</sup>):

- 1) With sea ice cover assimilation (ASSIM)
- 2) Without assimilation (NoASSIM)





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... which might be related to **improved NAO** predictive **skill** 

Seasonal Prediction: Interbasin Teleconnections

#### **Observed teleconnection of Atlantic Niño with winter NIÑO**

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Seasonal Prediction: Interbasin Teleconnections

#### **Observed teleconnection of Atlantic Niño with winter NIÑO**

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#### **Regression JJA ATL3 vs OND T2M**

#### Control









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Seasonal Prediction: Interbasin Teleconnections



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A realistic representation of TA variability can improve the skill in ENSO

Example of climate service for the agriculture sector: wine yields



#### **Tools and assessment of decision making processes**

*Terrado, M., I. Christel, D. Bojovic, A. Soret and F. Doblas-Reyes (2017) "Climate change communication and user engagement: a tool to anticipate climate change".* Published in Handbook of Climate Change Communication

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**Bodegas Torres** (and other wineries) are looking for **new vineyard locations** They have purchased high elevation terrains near the Pyrenees They are considering South America, in areas with no current wine production



**Bodegas Torres** is thus requesting **local climate information** (with uncertainty assessments) relevant for the **vegetative cycle of grapes**.

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#### Example of climate service for the agriculture sector: wine yields



Adapted from: Antonio Graça, SOGRAPE VINHOS SA, 2014

Time

#### Next decadal climate prediction activities





#### **Contributions to CMIP6**

With EC-Earth 3.2 in standard resolution (~1°)

#### **DCPP Component A:** Retrospective Predictions [1960-2017]

#### **DCPP Component B:**

Near-real time Forecasts [2018 onwards]

**DECK+ScenarioMIP:** Historical+SPSS2-4.5 [1850-2100]

#### Next decadal climate prediction activities





#### **Contributions to CMIP6**

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#### **Other H2020 activities**

With EC-Earth 3.2 in high resolution (~0.25°)



#### **DCPP Component A-like:** Retrospective Predictions [1960-2017]

tion system

#### Next decadal climate prediction activities





#### Contributions to CMIP6

With EC-Earth 3.2 in standard resolution (~1°)

#### **DCPP Component A:** Retrospective Predictions [1960-2017]

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**DECK+ScenarioMIP:** Historical+SPSS2-4.5 [1850-2100]

**Other CMIP6 contributions** 

VoIMIP: Evaluating the predictability associated to volcanoes
C4MIP: Investigating the predictability of the carbon cycle
HiResMIP: Determining the advantages of super high resolution (1/12°)
PRIMAVE: PaMIP: Constraining the long-term impacts due to Arctic Sea Ice decline

# **Concluding remarks**

**Climate Prediction** relies on the **proper initialization** of regions with internal seasonal to multi-annual climate variability, usually associated with persistence in the ocean, land cover, sea ice and even the atmosphere.

Seasonal-to-Decadal Climate Predictions provide important strategic information to guide future decisions by stakeholders and policymakers

**Coordinated prediction efforts**, like the multi-model decadal predictions within CMIP6, will provide an invaluable framework to:

- identify the regions/variables robustly predictable
- better understanding the origin of systematic errors



# Thank you!

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Computational

#### **Computational Earth Sciences Work Lines**





#### **Performance Team**

Performance analysis and optimizations for **parallel computing** Development of **new computational methods** and **optimizations** for Earth System Models.



#### Models and Workflows Team

Development of HPC **user-friendly software framework** Support the development of **atmospheric research software** 



#### **Data and Diagnostics Team**

**Big Data** and **machine learning** research for Earth Sciences Provision of **data services** Improvement of **visualization tools** 

#### **Climate Prediction Research Lines**





Sea ice and ocean variability, prediction and impacts



Climate model initialization and data assimilation



Tropical cyclones



Ocean **biogeochemistry** and climate feedbacks



Inter-basin teleconnections



Bias development and initial shock mechanisms

#### Atmospheric Composition Research Lines







Development of high-quality and high-resolution emission models of primary gases and aerosols

Prediction and understanding of the behaviour of **pollutants in the atmosphere**, with special emphasis on **urban areas** 

Assimilation of observations into atmospheric chemistry models

Assessment of **sand and dust storm** impacts upon key sectors of society and economy

Impact of **aerosol-radiation-cloud interactions** upon weather forecasts and regional climate

#### Earth System Services Research Lines

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#### Knowledge and Technology Transfer



Prediction tools/visualization



**Dissemination** material

#### **Climate Services**



Wind energy



Agriculture

#### Air quality Services



#### Urban development



**Dust** Storms

# Job Opportunities at BSC https://www.bsc.es/about-bsc/ employment/vacancies



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### **Job Opportunities:**

- AC: PhD on soil dust emission: field campaigns, theory & modeling
- CP: Climate Forecaster (post-doc)
- ESS: Air quality Analyst (post-doc)

#### **Potential topics for research internships:**

- Analysis and evaluation of HR air quality simulations over coastal areas: identification of limiting factors concerning the meteorology and chemistry (AC)
- Simulation and evaluation of particulate matter concentrations at surface level from global aerosol models (AC).
- Analysis of the uncertainties in the observational products of ocean biogeochemistry: primary production, carbon uptake (CP)
- Sensitivity of prediction skill to the initialization of the coupler (CES,CP)
- Testing the reliability of atmospheric nudging in the CMIP6 coupled version of EC-Earth (CES,CP)



# **Weather vs Climate predictions**



Coupled climate model (atmosphere + land + ocean + sea ice)

> initialised with current observations

Predictions for the next few week/ season

What we can NOT expect from climate predictions

The temperature in Albacete on 27<sup>th</sup> February



✓ What we can expect from climate predictions

How likely next winter is going to be colder/warmer than normal

# **Temporal Scales**





#### A key time for Decadal Climate Prediction







#### **Near-Term Climate Prediction**

The Grand Challenge on Near-Term Climate Prediction will support research and development to improve multi-year to decadal climate predictions and their utility to decision makers. It will furthermore support the development of organizational and technical processes for future routine provision of decadal prediction services that can assist stakeholders and decisionmakers.

#### Increment of resolution





54



Mean SST anomaly - first forecast year following the Agung (1963), El Chichon (1982) and Pinatubo (1991) eruptions in EC-EARTH2.3 decadal hindcasts. Stippling 95% statistically significant differences.



## **RESILIENCE** prototype for wind



# **CALIOPE** air quality operational forecast



Web / App







In the media

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EL VIENTO NOS DA UN RESPIRO

# **Seasonal predictions for hurricanes**



