The North American Multi-Model Ensemble

# Near Real-Time Availability of the North American Multi-Model Ensemble: An Introduction

Ben P. Kirtman and Johnna M. Infanti University of Miami Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Sciences Department of Atmospheric Sciences

NCER 2016

# Introduction: Topics Considered

### 1. The North American Multi-Model Ensemble (NMME):

- What is **NMME**?
  - A collaborative multi-model climate forecasting system with coupled climate models from North American Forecasting centers
- Delivers real-time intra-seasonal to inter-annual predictions on NOAA Climate Prediction Center (CPC) operational schedule
  - Operational as of September 2015
  - Scheduled to continue through July 2018
- Data is freely available
- Why Multi-Model?
  - Better prediction quality than a single model forecast
  - Statistically reliable probabilistic forecast

### DATA ACCESS AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/NMME/

The North American Multi-Model Ensemble

# Introduction: Topics Considered

- 2. Community Climate System Model version 4.0 (CCSM4) Climate Predictions
  - What is CCSM4?
    - A coupled climate model for simulating the earth's climate system
    - Maintained at the National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR)
  - University of Miami's Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science participates in NMME by providing hindcast and forecast CCSM4 climate predictions
  - Time-Scales of available data

DATA ACCESS AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/NMME/

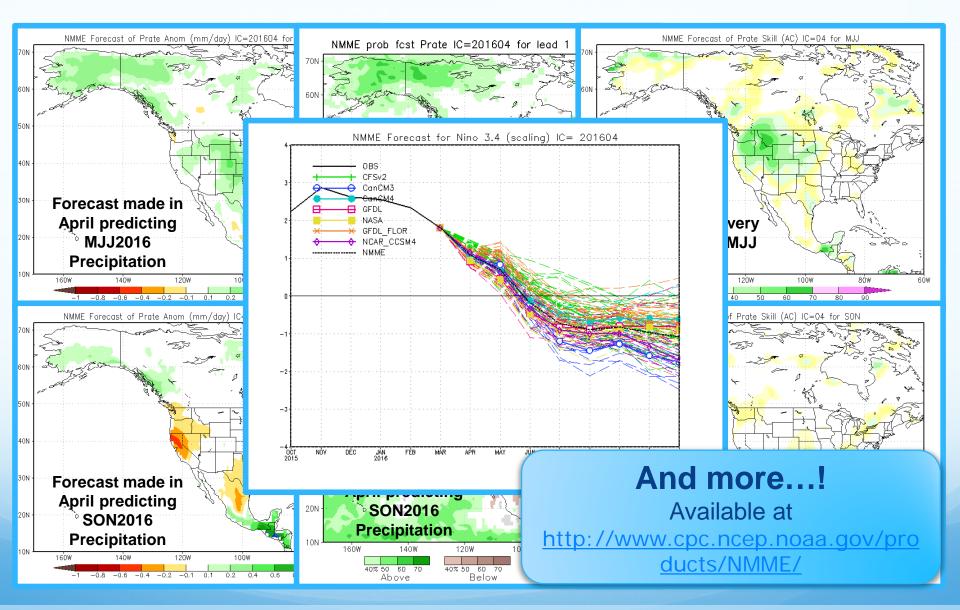
The North American Multi-Model Ensemble

### Current Models and Forecasting Centers included in NMME

Models Included: NCEP/CFSv2; NASA GEOS5; NCAR/CCSM4; NCAR/CESM; GFDL/CM2.1; GFDL/CM2.5; Can-CM3, Can-CM4; IRI ECHAM



## **Example NMME Forecasts**



NMME

# NMME: Phase-1 (2011)

Model	Hindcast Period	Ensemble Members	Lead (Month)	
NCEP/CFSv2	1982-2010	24	0-9	
GFDL/CM2.1	1982-2010	10	0-11	
GFDL/CM2.5 (FLOR)	1982-Present	24	0-11	
CMC1-CanCM3	1981-2010	10	0-11	
CMC1-CanCM4	1981-2010	10	0-11	
NCAR/CCSM3	1982-2010	6	0-11	
NCAR/CCSM4	1982-2010	10	0-11	
NCAR/CESM1	1982-2010	10	0-11	
NASA/GEOS5	1981-2010	11	0-9	
IRI-ECHAM4f	1982-2010	12	0-7	
IRI-ECHAM4a	1982-2010	12	0-7	
SUM OF ENSEM	IBLE MEMBERS	139		

#### Experimental Real-Time and Hindcast prediction

- Lead time up to 9 months required
- Model configuration (ensemble generation strategy, resolution, version, parameterization, initialization of forecasts/hindcasts, etc.) are open to forecast provider
- Monthly means of global grids of SST, 2-meter temperature, and precipitation rate are provided for both hindcasts and real-time forecasts

### BAMS: Kirtman et al. 2014

NMME

# NMME: Phase-2 (2012-)

 Models Included: NCEP/CFSv2; NASA GEOS5; NCAR/CCSM4; NCAR/CESM; GFDL/CM2.1; GFDL/CM2.5; Can-CM3, Can-CM4

Real-Time Monthly Fields (8)								
200 mb Geopotential Height	Total Precipitation*	Total Soil Moisture	Surface Temperature	Surface Runoff	Daily Min 2- Meter Temp	Daily Max 2- Meter Temp	Daily Mean 2- Meter Temp	
Daily Atmospheric and Land Surface Fields (23)								
Mean Sea Level Pressure	Snow Water Equivalent	Total Soil Moisture	Total Precipitation*	Total Cloud Cover	Daily Min 2- Meter Temp	Daily Max 2- Meter Temp	Daily Mean 2- Meter Temp	
Downward Surface Solar Radiation	Downward Surface Longwave Radiation	Net Surface Solar Radiation	Net Surface Longwave Radiation	Downward Top Solar Radiation	Downward Top Longwave Radiaiton	Net Top Solar Radiation	Net Top Longwave Radiation	
Surface Latent Heat Flux	Surface Sensible Heat Flux	Surface Stress (x and y)	10m Wind (u and v)	Surface Specific Humidity		*Convective/Large-Scale Precip Provided by some Forecast Centers		
Daily Atmospheric Pressure Level Fields (5) Monthly Sea Ice Fields (2)								
		ene rressure		3)				
Geopotential Height	Air Temperature	Zonal Velocity	Meridional Velocity	Specific Humidity	Sea Ice Concentration Sea Ice Thickness		a Ice Thickness	

Height	remperature		velocity	Humidity			
Monthly Ocean Fields (7)							
Potential Temperature	Salinity	Zonal Velocity	Mericidonal Velocity	Sea Level	Mixed Layer Depth	Vertical Velocity	

# **Data Access and Availability**

- Phase 1 Hindcasts:
  - Hosted through the International Research Institute Data Library <u>http://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/SOURCES/.Models/.NMME/</u>
- Phase 2 Hindcasts:
  - Hosted through Earth System Grid <u>https://www.earthsystemgrid.org/search.html?Project=NMME</u>
- Realtime Forecast Anomalies (FTP):
  - <u>ftp://ftp.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/NMME/realtime\_anom/</u>
- Users Guide:
  - http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/NMME/users\_guide.html
- NMME Input available as boundary conditions for regional modeling/etc:
  - Contact forecasting center (such as University of Miami)

NMME

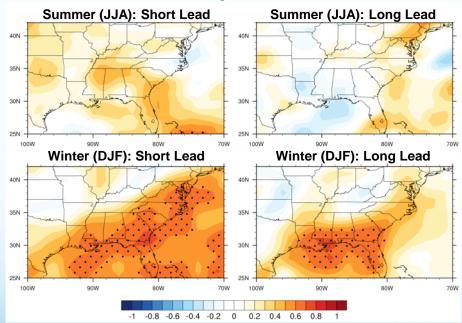
# Community Climate System Model version 4.0 Hindcasts and Forecasts

- Community Climate System Model: Coupled climate model consisting of atmosphere, ocean, land surface, and sea ice components
- Real-time and hindcast data available as part of NMME Phase-2
- Partnership between University of Miami (RSMAS), George Mason University Center for Ocean Land Atmosphere Research (COLA), and the National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR)
  - Model provided by NCAR
  - Initial Data created at COLA
  - Hindcasts and forecasts run at RSMAS

### Seasonal CCSM4 Skill in the Southeastern US

• Anomaly Correlation: Measurement of the quality of a forecast system by correlating forecasts and observations. An anomaly correlation of 0.6 is typically considered "skillful" for large scale patterns

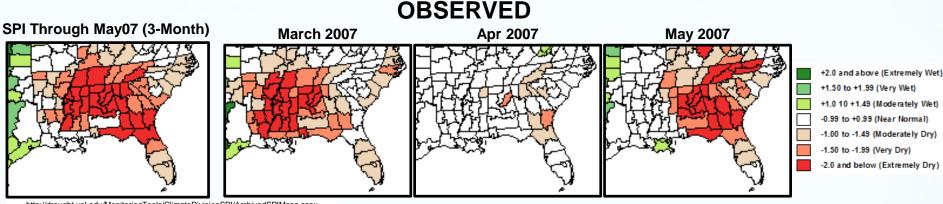
(http://old.ecmwf.int/products/forecasts/guide/Measure\_of\_skill\_the\_anomaly\_correlation\_coefficient.html)



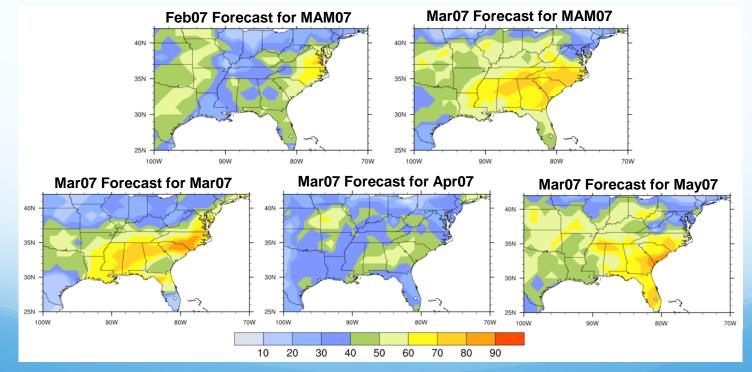
#### **Precipitation**

Seasonal Mean Predictions Initialized in June, Jan, Dec, Jul 1º latitude x 1º longitude grid

### Case Study: Predicting Below Normal Rainfall in 2007 using CCSM4 Hindcasts



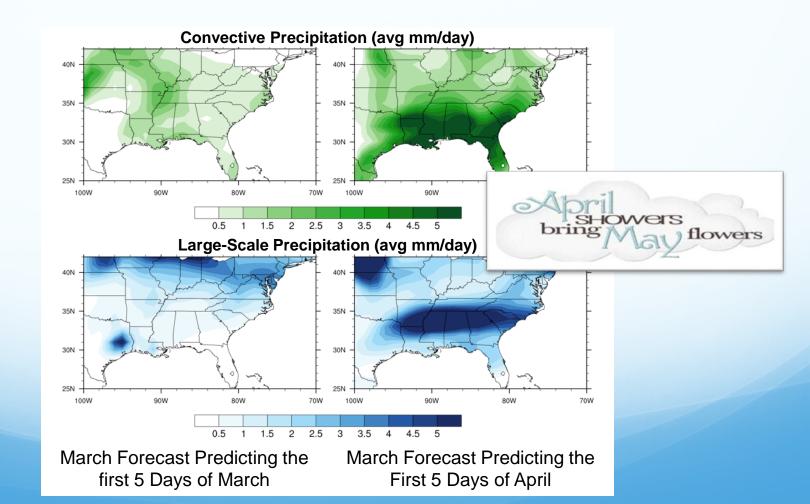
http://drought.unl.edu/MonitoringTools/ClimateDivisionSPI/ArchivedSPIMaps.aspx



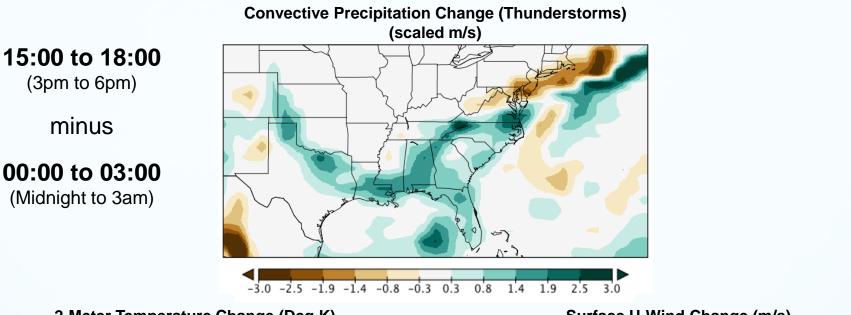
Percent of ensemble members (out of 10) that predict SPI below -0.5

### Case Study: 2007 Daily Convective and Large Scale Precipitation Forecasts

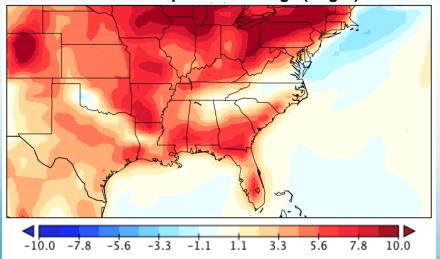
- Convective Precipitation: Occurring due to evaporative processes from convective clouds (e.g. cumulonimbus). Short lived and limited in horizontal extent.
- Large-Scale (Synoptic) Precipitation: Occurs due to movement of large air-masses



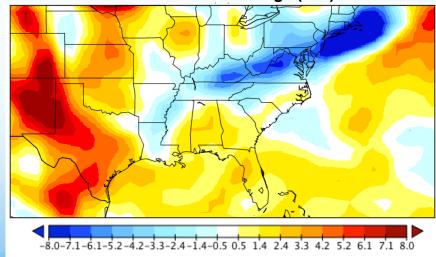
### 3-Hourly Precipitation, Winds, Temperature August 1<sup>st</sup> Hindcast



2-Meter Temperature Change (Deg K)



Surface U-Wind Change (m/s)



# Summary

- The North American Multi-Model Ensemble (NMME)
  - Intra-Seasonal to Inter-annual multi-model climate predictions
  - Data and more information available at <u>http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/NMME/</u>
- Community Climate System Model v. 4.0 Predictions
  - Part of the NMME
  - Partnership between University of Miami (RSMAS), COLA, and NCAR
  - Monthly, Daily, 3-Hourly prediction data available
  - Input data for boundary forcing of regional model(s) available

### JOIN THE NMME MAILING LIST!

http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/nwscwi/forms/comment-form-NMME.html

The North American Multi-Model Ensemble

# **Thank You!**

Special Thanks and Acknowledgements:

The NMME Program Partners, International Research Institute Climate Data Library, Earth System Grid, NCAR Command Language (NCL)

# References

#### Print:

- Fan Y, van den Dool H (2008) A global monthly land surface air temperature analysis for 1948– present. Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres 113:n/a–n/a. doi: 10.1029/2007JD008470
- Infanti JM, Kirtman BP (2013) North American rainfall and temperature response to the diversity of ENSO in the North American Multi-Model Ensemble (In Revision).
- Kirtman BP, Min D, Infanti JM, et al (2014) The North American Multimodel Ensemble: Phase-1 Seasonal-to-Interannual Prediction; Phase-2 toward Developing Intraseasonal Prediction. Bull Amer Meteor Soc 95:585–601. doi: 10.1175/BAMS-D-12-00050.1
- Saha S, Moorthi S, Pan H-L, et al (2010) The NCEP Climate Forecast System Reanalysis. Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society 91:1015–1057. doi: 10.1175/2010BAMS3001.1
- Xie P, Arkin PA (1997) Global precipitation: A 17-year monthly analysis based on guage estimates, and numerical model outputs. Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society 78:2539–2558.

#### Web:

- http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/NMME/
- <u>http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu</u>
- <u>http://old.ecmwf.int/products/forecasts/guide/Measure\_of\_skill\_the\_anomaly\_correlation\_coefficient.h</u>
  <u>tml</u>
- http://drought.unl.edu/MonitoringTools/ClimateDivisionSPI/ArchivedSPIMaps.aspx
- <u>http://www.cgd.ucar.edu/cas/catalog/climind/AMO.htm</u>
- <u>http://www.aoml.noaa.gov/phod/amo\_faq.php</u>
- http://www.cgd.ucar.edu/cas/catalog/climind/AMO.html
- http://www.aoml.noaa.gov/phod/amo\_faq.php
- http://www.cpc.noaa.gov/products/analysis\_monitoring/impacts/warm.gif
- http://www.erh.noaa.gov/rnk/Newsletter/Spring\_2010/images/climate/el\_nino\_pattern.jpg