Ocean Hindcast Solutions and an Assessment of Their Use in Initialization of CESM Decadal Prediction Experiments

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OUTLINE

Part I: Coordinated Ocean – ice Reference Experiments phase II (CORE-II; hindcast simulations)

Atlantic meridional overturning circulation (AMOC)

Part II: Assessment of prediction skill in hindcast- vs. assimilation-initialized CESM decadal prediction experiments

Sea surface temperature (SST)

Summary

CORE-II

An experimental protocol for ocean – ice coupled simulations forced with inter-annually varying atmospheric data sets for the 1948-2007 period (Large and Yeager 2009). This effort is coordinated by the CLIVAR Working Group on Ocean Model Development (WGOMD).

These hindcast simulations provide a framework for

- evaluation, understanding, and improvement of ocean models,
- investigation of mechanisms for seasonal, inter-annual, and decadal variability,
- evaluation of robustness of mechanisms across models,
- complementing data assimilation in bridging observations and modeling and in providing ocean initial conditions for climate prediction simulations.

The CORE datasets are periodically updated (currently through 2009) and collaboratively supported by NCAR and GFDL. They can be accessed via -WGOMD CORE web pages -http://data1.gfdl.noaa.gov/nomads/forms/core.html

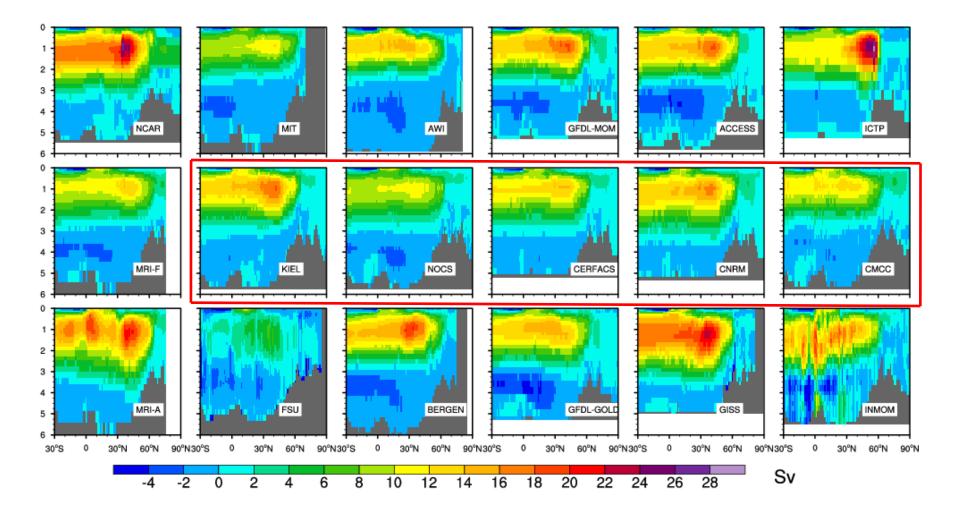
Participating groups (18 models):

- Australia: CSIRO (ACCESS)
- France: CERFACS, CNRM
- Germany: AWI, IfM-GEOMAR (KIEL)
- Italy: CMCC, ICTP
- Japan: MRI (free, DA)
- Norway: U. Bergen
- Russia: RAS (INMOM)
- UK: NOCS

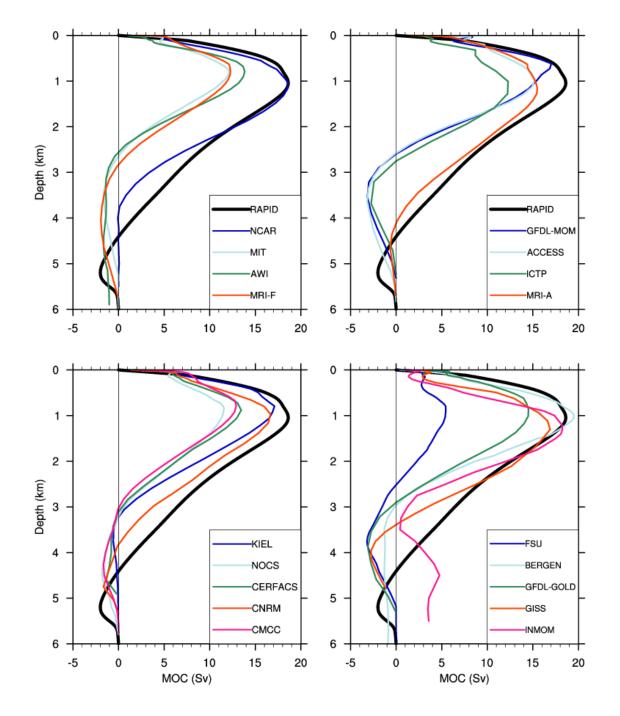
- USA: FSU, GFDL-GOLD, GFDL-MOM, MIT, NASA GISS, NCAR

Level, isopycnal, hybrid, mass, and sigma coordinates; unstructured finite element ocean model; mostly nominal 1° resolution

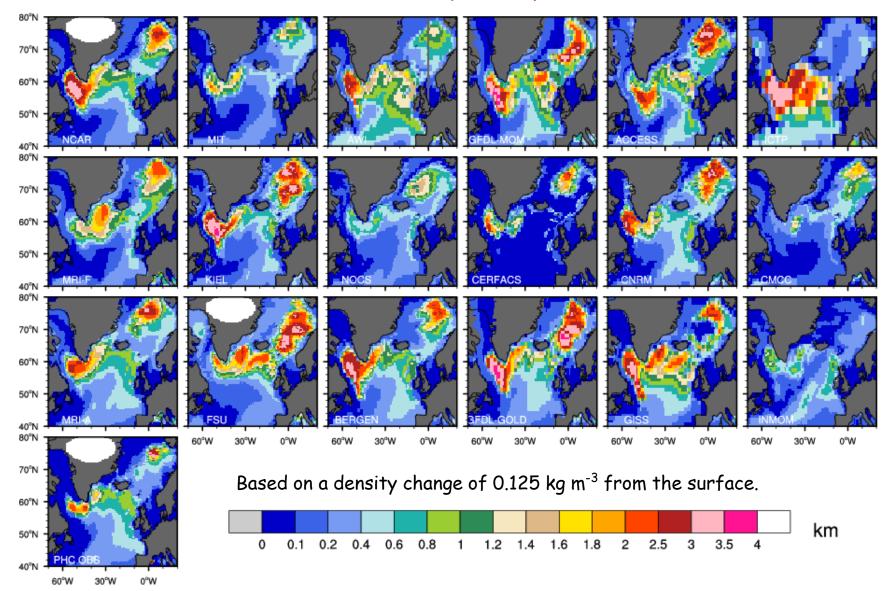
AMOC Mean (1988-2007) in Depth Space



AMOC at 26.5°N (2004-2007)



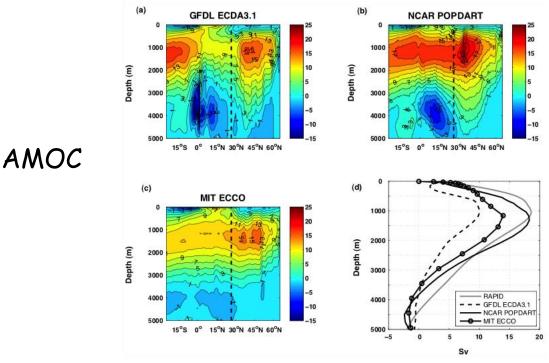
March-Mean Mixed Layer Depth (1988-2007)



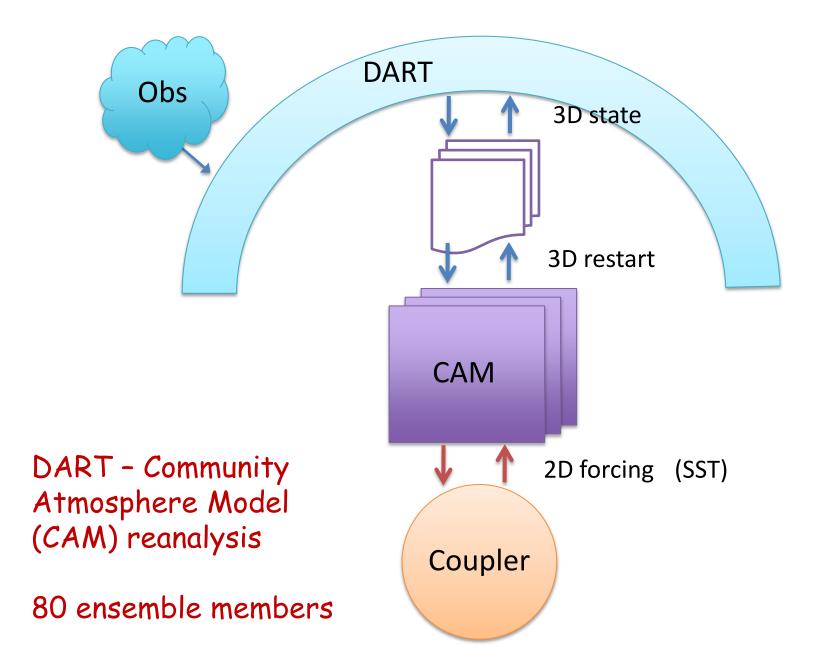
Ocean Initialization in CESM Decadal Prediction Experiments

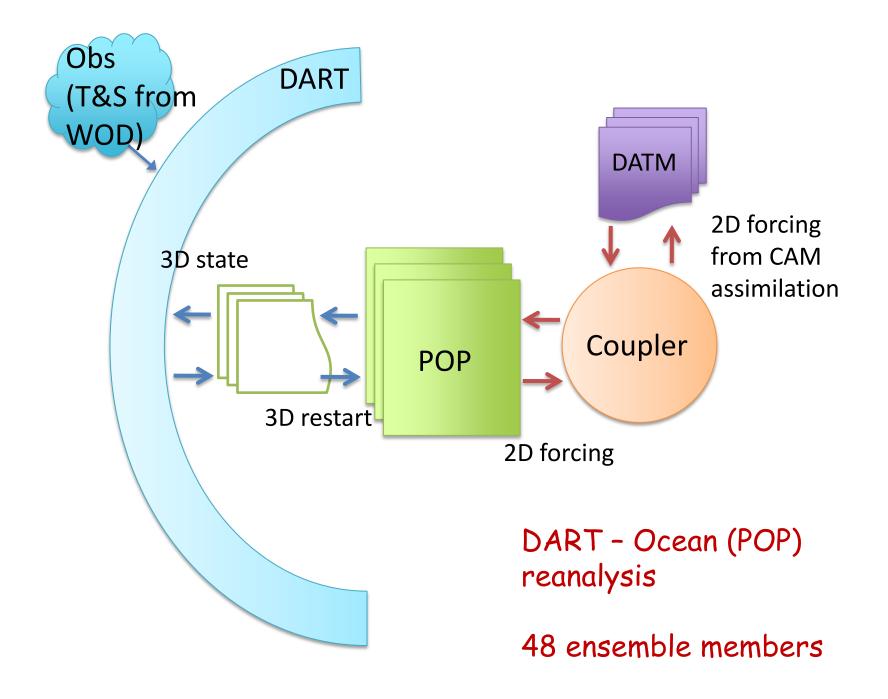
Two methods:

- 1. Hindcast solutions from CORE-II,
- 2. States obtained from CESM-DART loosely coupled data assimilation framework.



DART: Data Assimilation Research Testbed





Summary of component initialization:

ocean	sea-ice	atm / land
CORE-II	CORE-II	uninitialized (AMIP)
DART	CORE-II	uninitialized (AMIP)

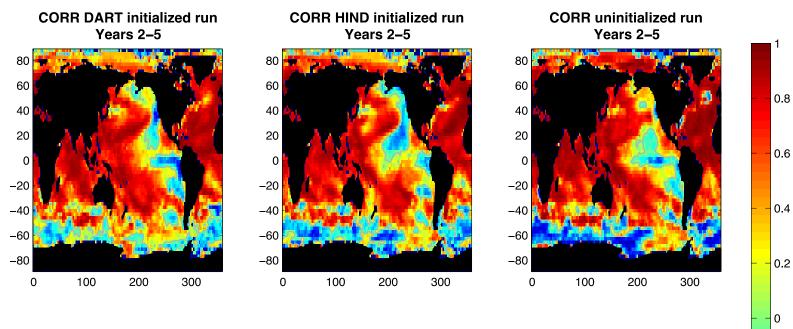
Ensemble generation for decadal prediction experiments:initialized withocean / sea-iceatm / landCORE-IIsingle memberstaggered start datesDARTensemble assimilationsingle member

- Nominal 1° horizontal resolution versions of all component models,
- Full field initialization,
- Start dates follow the CMIP5 protocol:

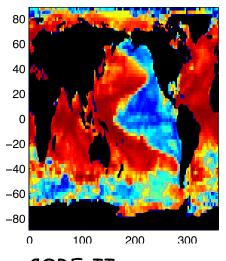
1960 for CORE-II; 1975 for DART

- Analysis period is 1975-2010,
- 10-member ensembles.

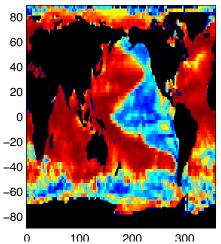
SST Anomaly Correlations at 2-5 and 6-9 Year Lead Times

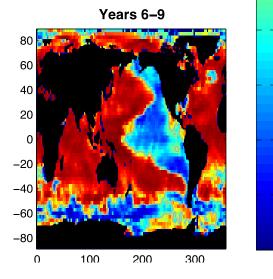


Years 6–9



Years 6–9





-0.2

-0.4

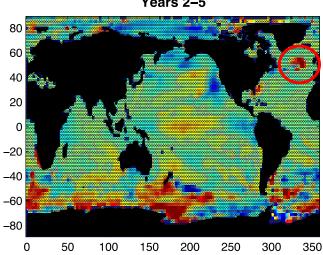
-0.6

-0.8

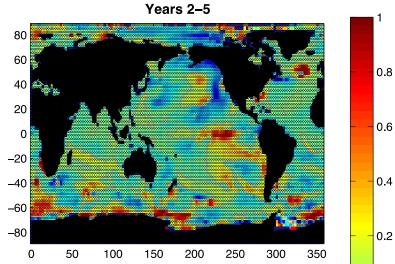
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HIND = CORE-II

SST Anomaly Correlation Differences



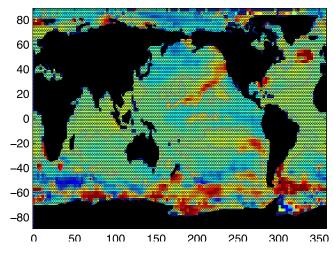
CORR diff DART vs uninitializad run Years 2–5



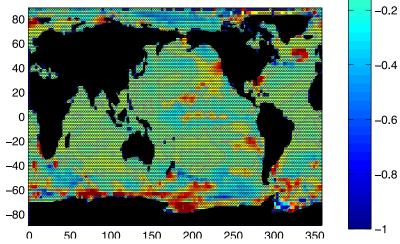
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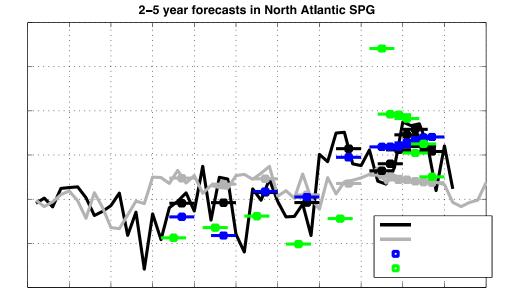
CORR diff HIND vs uninitializad run

Years 6–9

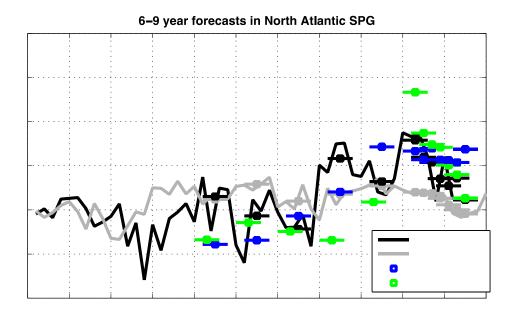


Years 6-9



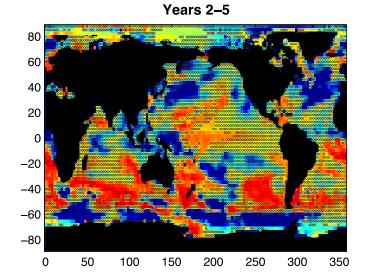


SST Forecasts (°C)

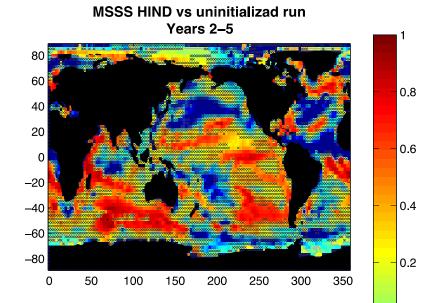


SUMMARY

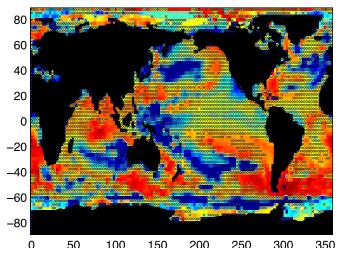
- Ocean sea-ice experiments forced with common atmospheric data sets produce significantly different mean states, with implications for initialization of decadal prediction experiments.
- CESM decadal prediction experiments initialized from hindcast and assimilation solutions show similar skills.
- Skill due to initialization appears to be confined to only a few regions, e.g., North Atlantic.



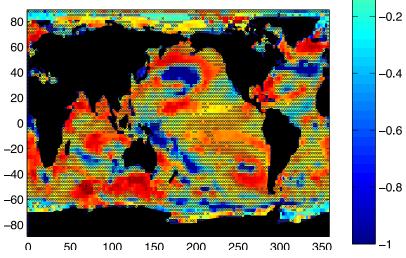
MSSS DART vs uninitializad run



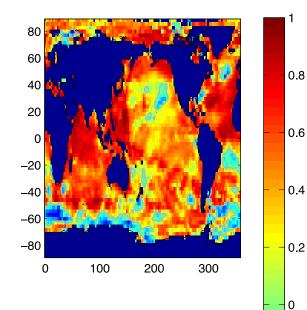
Years 6–9

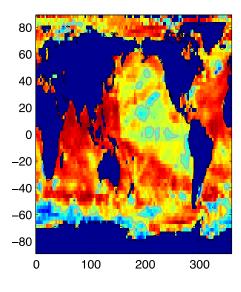


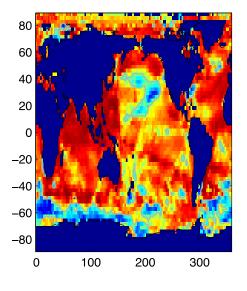
Years 6–9

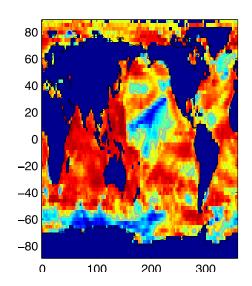


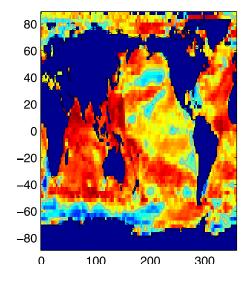
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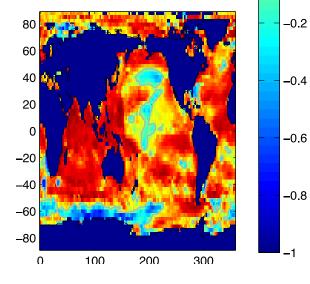


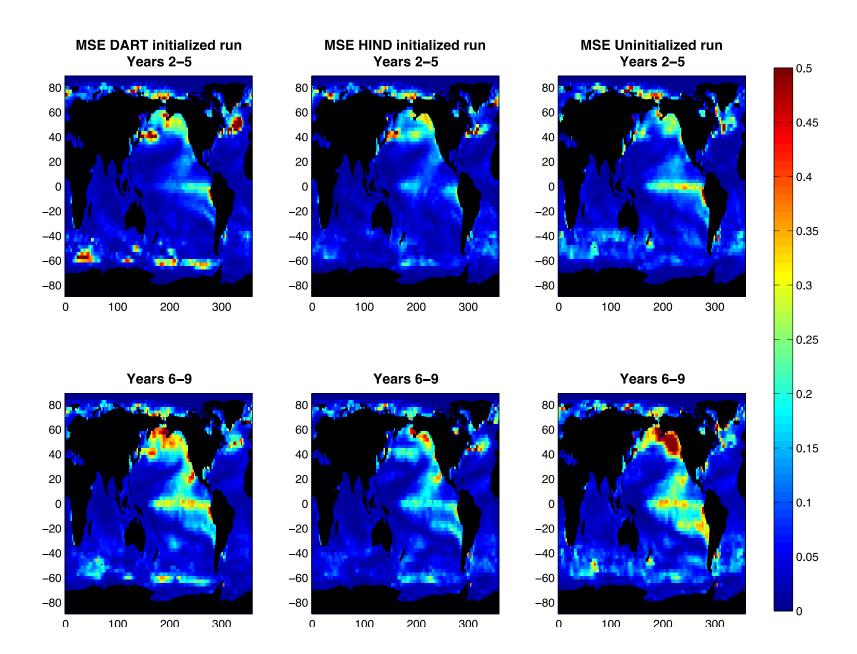












AMOC EOF1

