



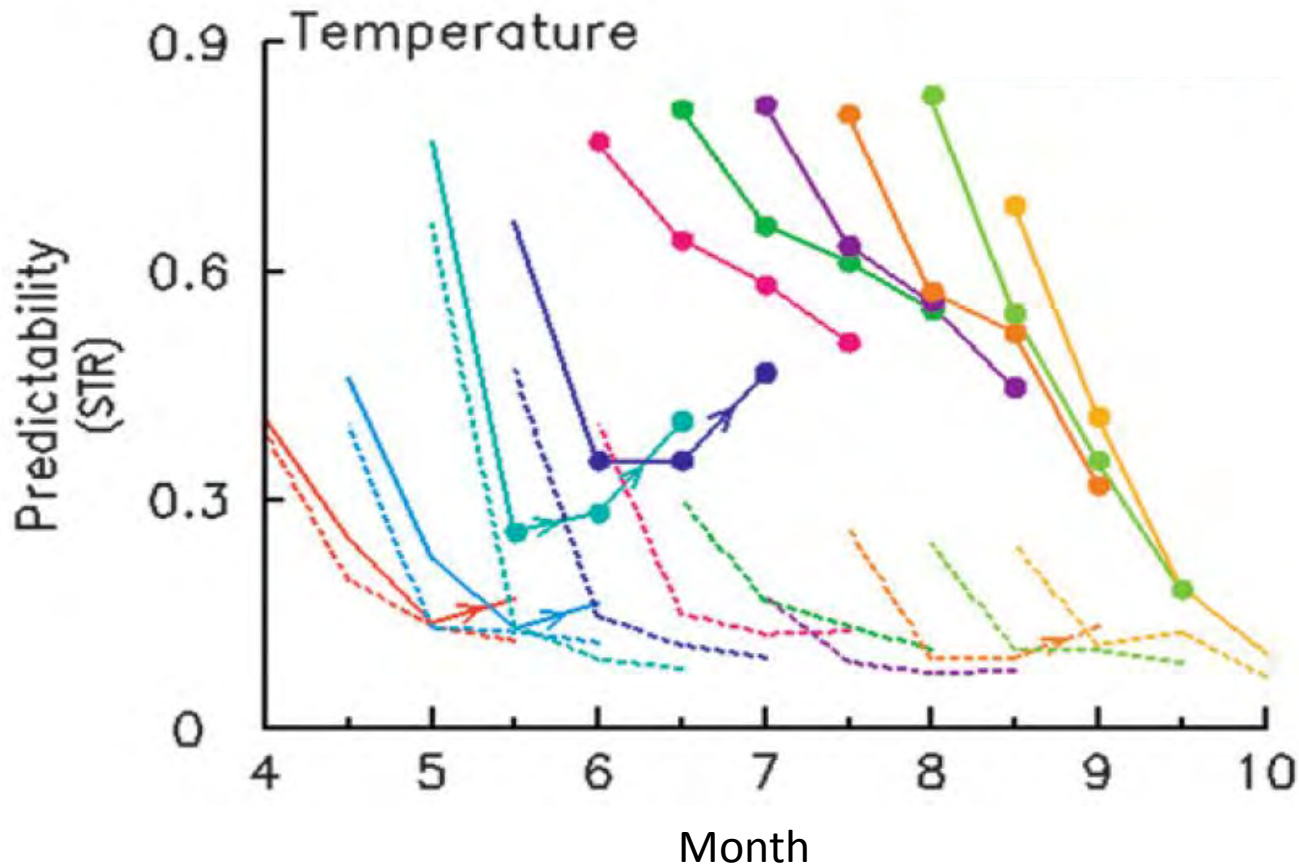
Multi-year Predictability of Temperature and Precipitation Over Land

Liwei Jia and Timothy DelSole

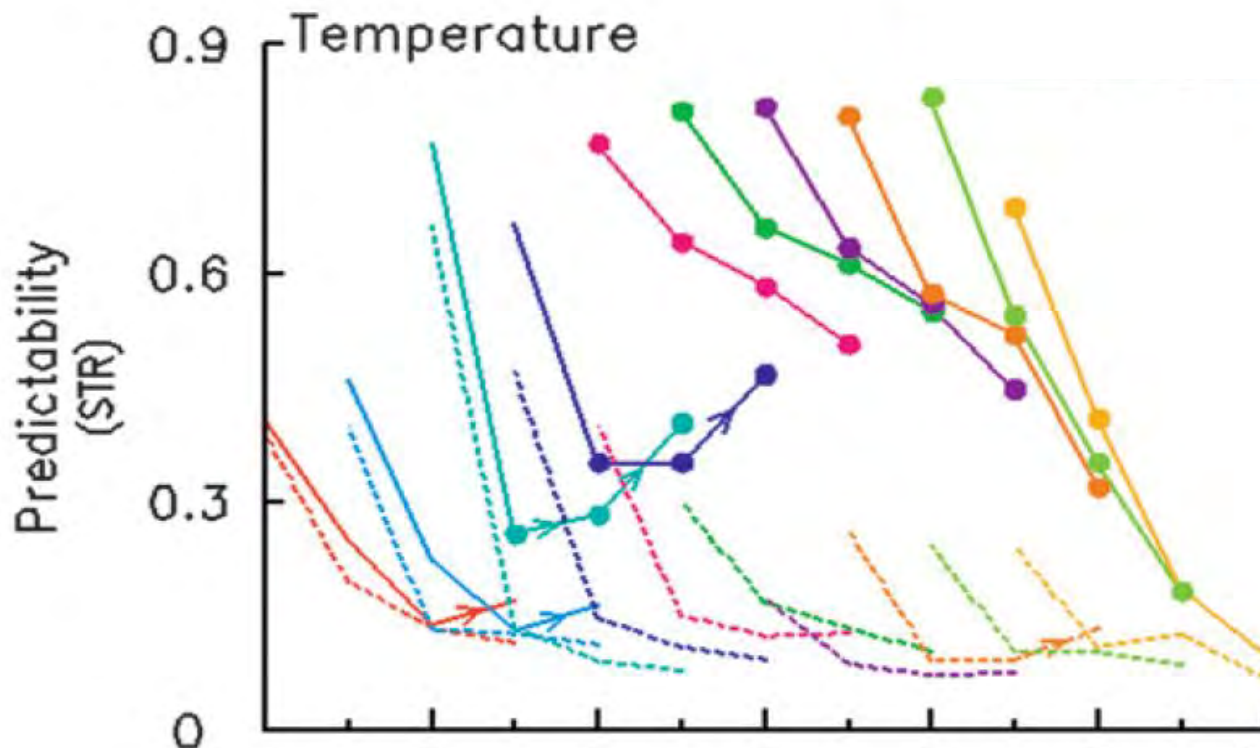
Center for Ocean-Land-Atmosphere Studies, USA

NTU, Taiwan, 2012

Predictability of Land Surface Temperature

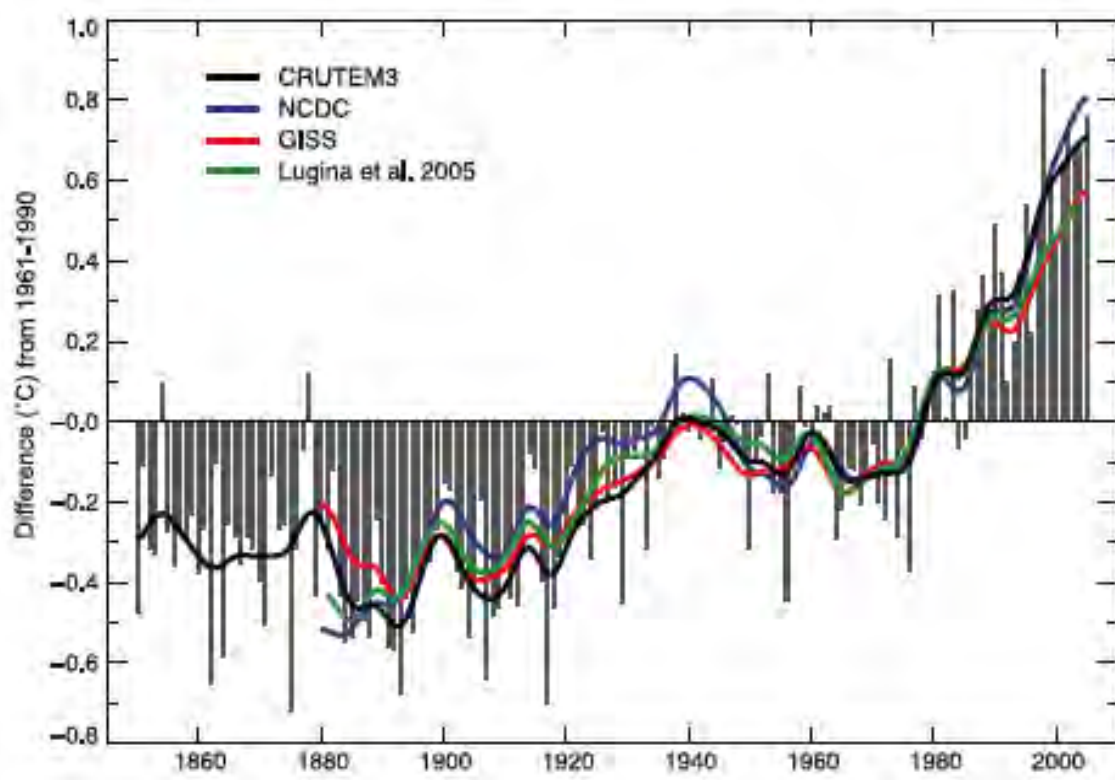


Predictability of Land Surface Temperature



Can we find components over land that are predictable beyond seasons?

Observed Land Surface Temperature Change



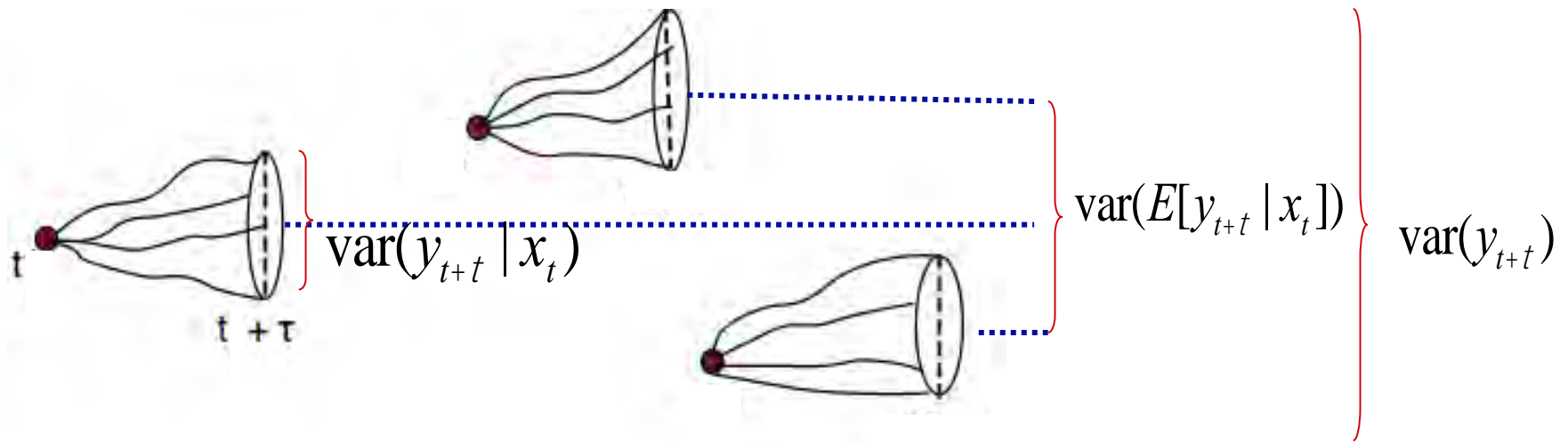
Global land-surface temperature anomalies, relative to 1961-1990 mean (IPCC AR4).

Previous Studies on Predictability

- Decadal predictability over oceans (Boer, 2004; Pohlmann et al., 2004; Collins et al., 2006, DelSole et al., 2011).
- Multi-year predictability over land on continental scales (Jia and DelSole, 2011).

Assess land predictability in new CMIP5 dataset.

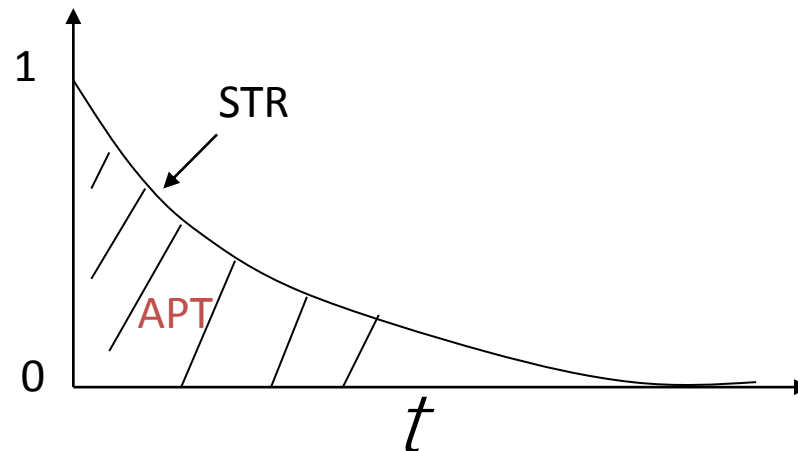
Illustration of Unforced Predictability



Average Predictability Time

Measure of predictability: $STR(t) = \frac{\text{var}(E[y_{t+t} | x_t])}{\text{var}(y_{t+t})}$

$$APT = 2 \int_0^{\infty} STR(t) dt$$



Maximizing APT

- We seek a linear combination of variables that maximizes APT

$$2 \lambda_0 \frac{S_{signal}}{S_{total}} q = S_{total} q$$

- Eigenvalues give the APT values.
- Time series of a single component is $q^T y$
- Regression pattern of a component is $p = S_{total} q$
- Yields a complete, uncorrelated set of components, ordered by their contribution to APT.

Derive APT with One Ensemble Member

- Project data on the first few principal components.
- Construct a linear regression model.

$$y(t + t) = L_t x(t) + e(t)$$

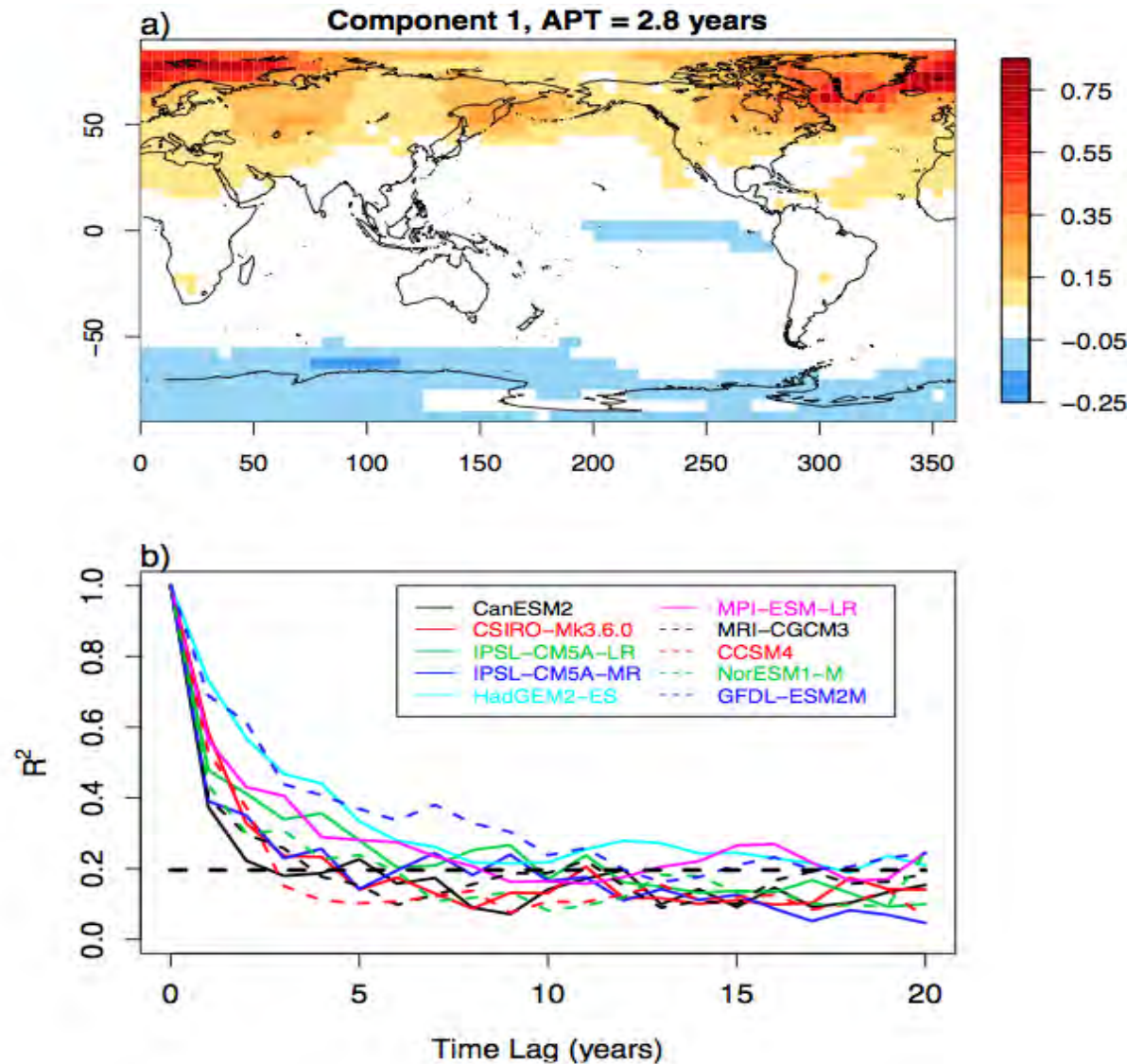
- Derive multiple correlation for each component from regression model.

$$APT = 2 \int_0^{\infty} R^2(t) dt$$

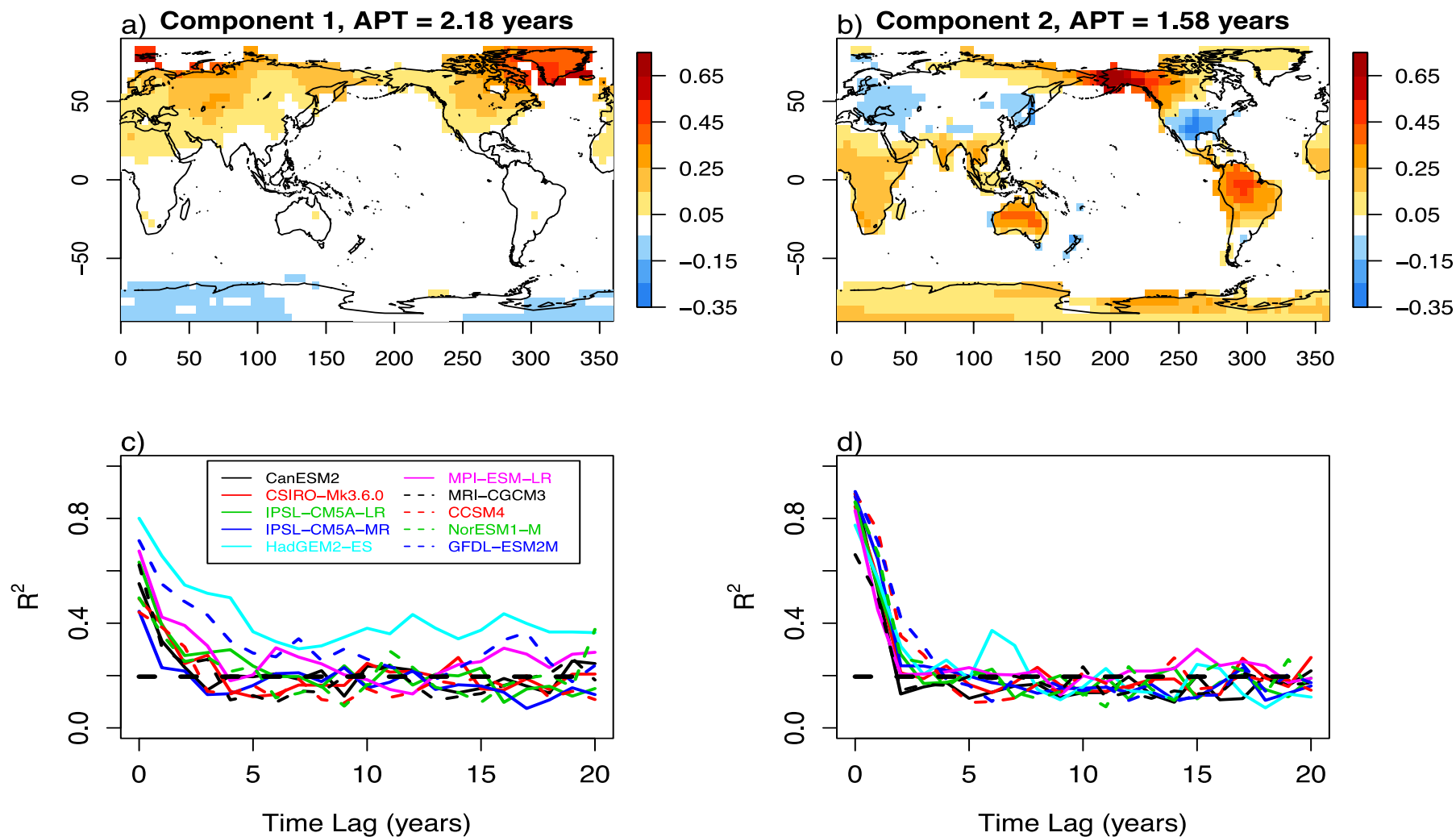
Model Data

- CMIP5 pre-industrial control runs with fixed external forcing.
- Reject model outliers in trends and variances.
- 10 models were selected.
- Model grids are interpolated to common grid (72 x 36).
- Last 300 years of annual mean temperature, precipitation.
- First 150 years as training, the second 150 years as verification.
- Selected model runs are pooled to create a multi-model data of 1500 years for training and verification separately.
- 20 PCs, 20-year time lags.

Most Predictable Component of SAT

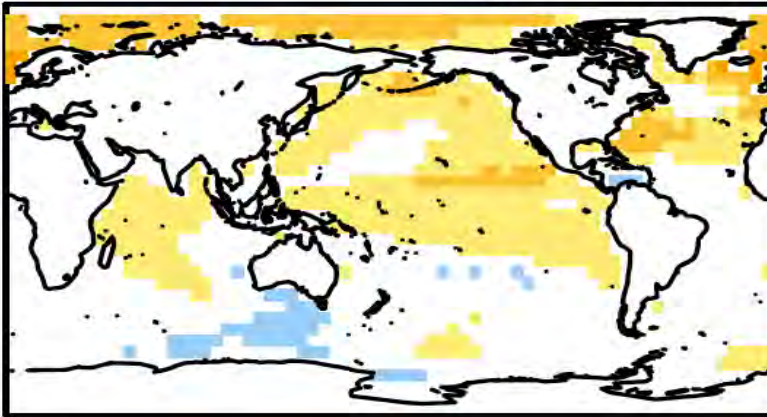


Predictable Components of SAT over Land

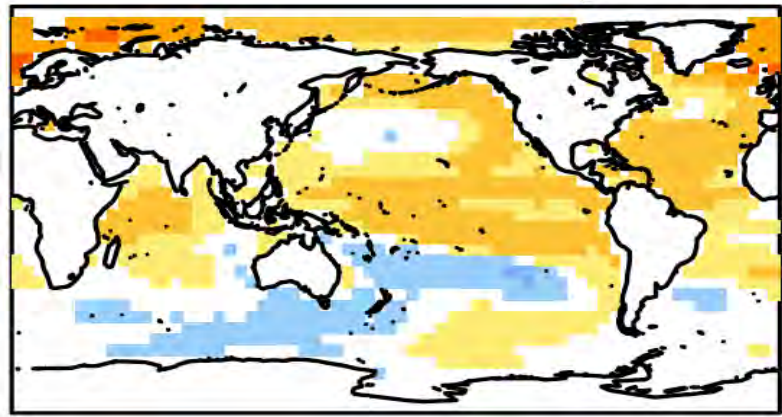


Correlation of SAT over Oceans with Predictable Components

Ocean leads 3 yrs



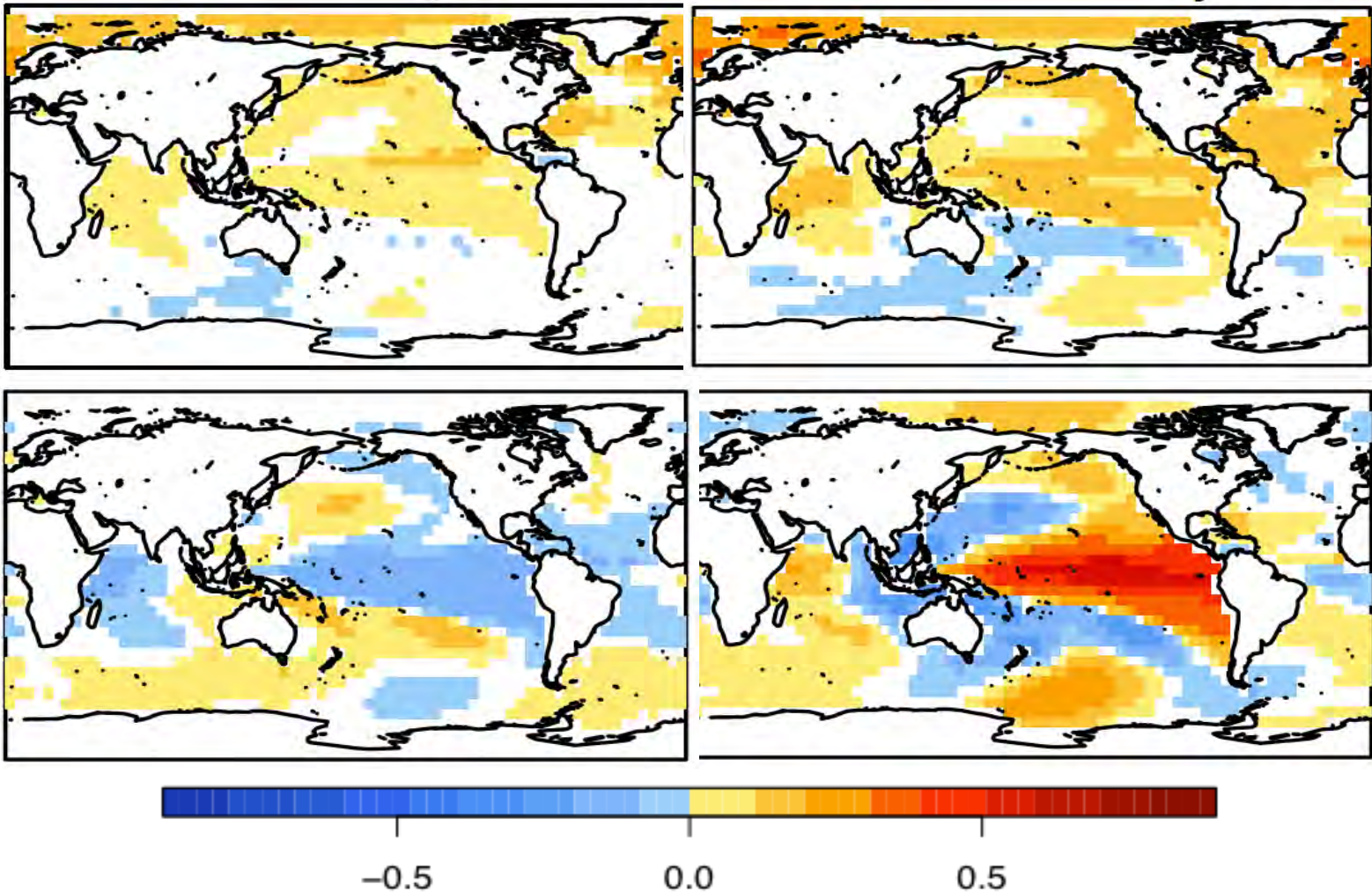
Ocean leads 1 yr



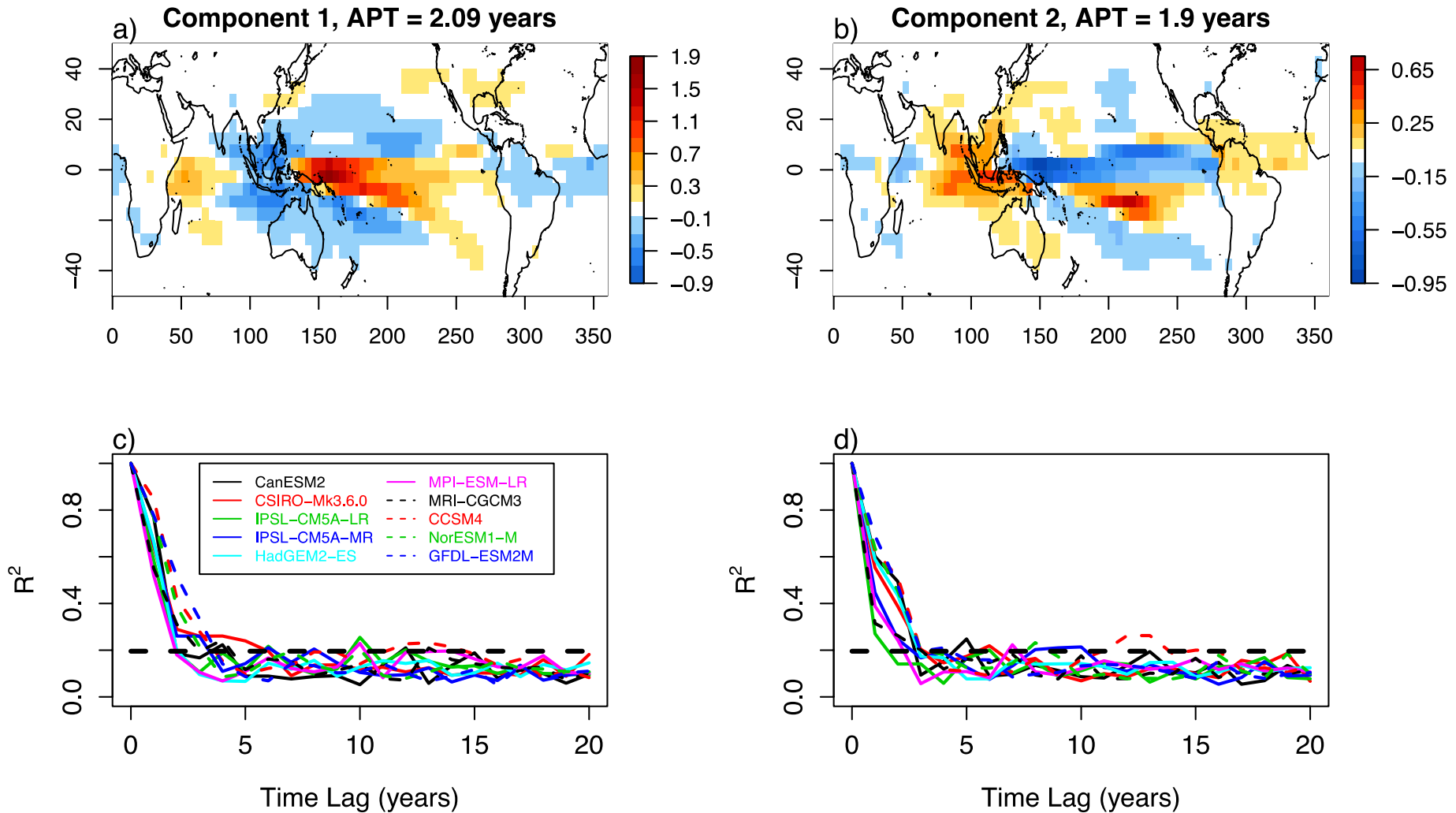
Correlation of SAT over Oceans with Predictable Components

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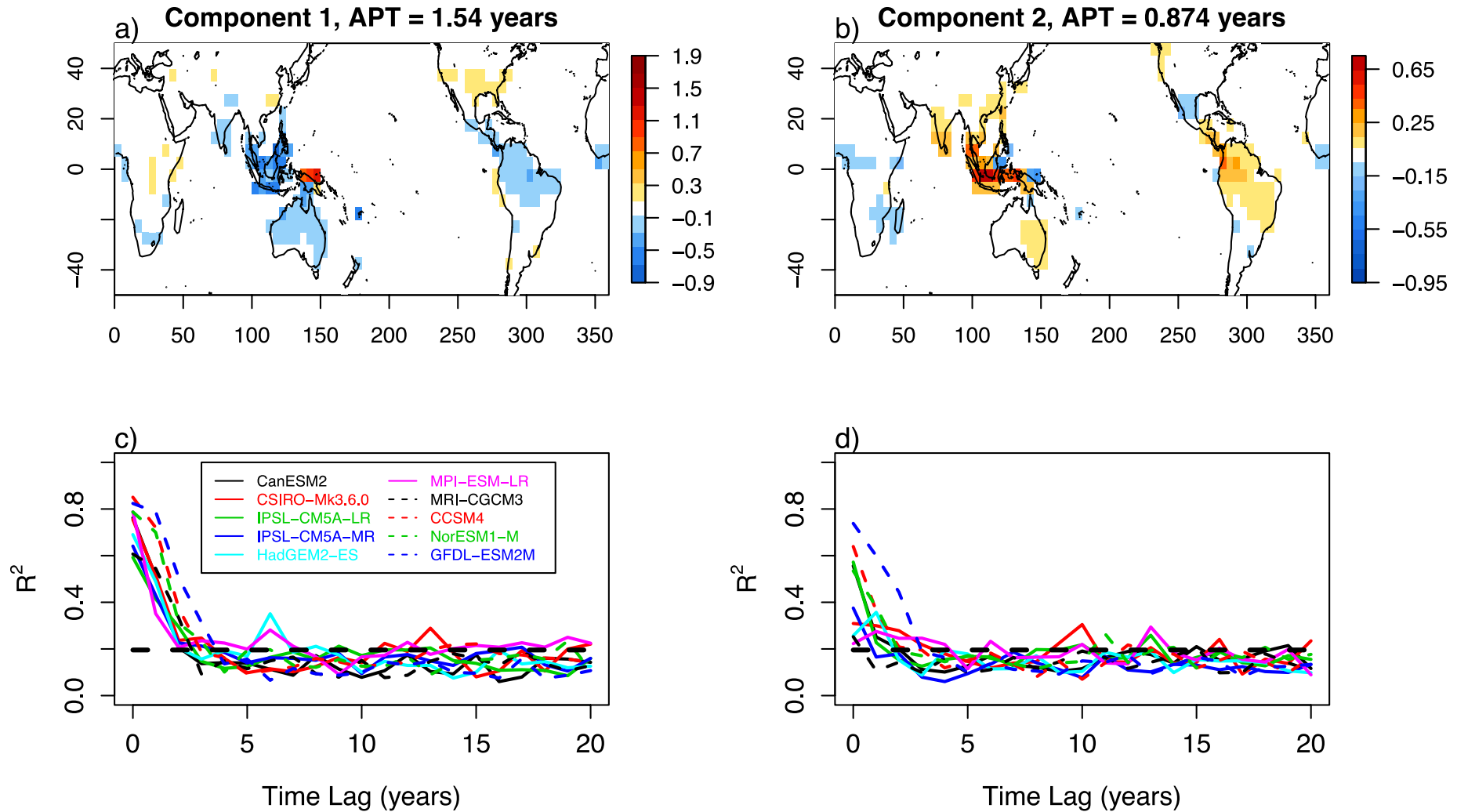
Ocean leads 1 yr



Predictable Components of Precipitation

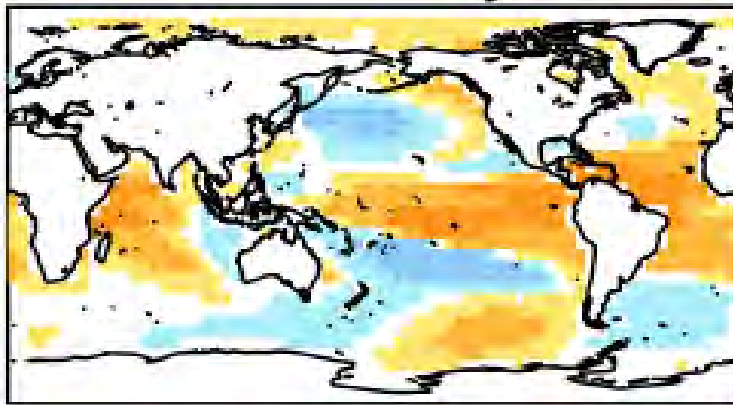


Predictable Components of Land Precipitation

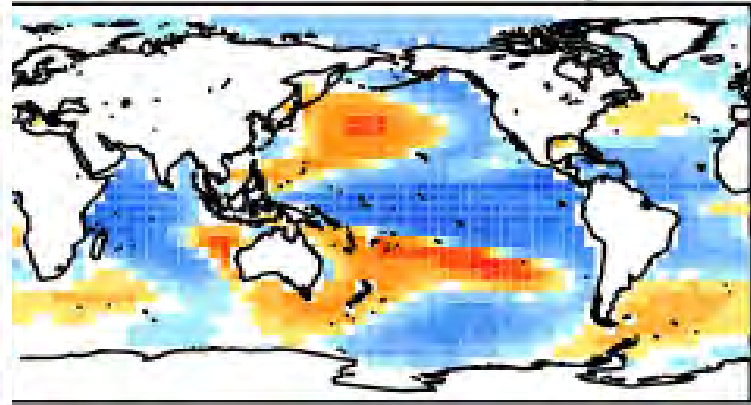


Correlation of SAT over Oceans with Predictable Components

Ocean leads 2 yrs



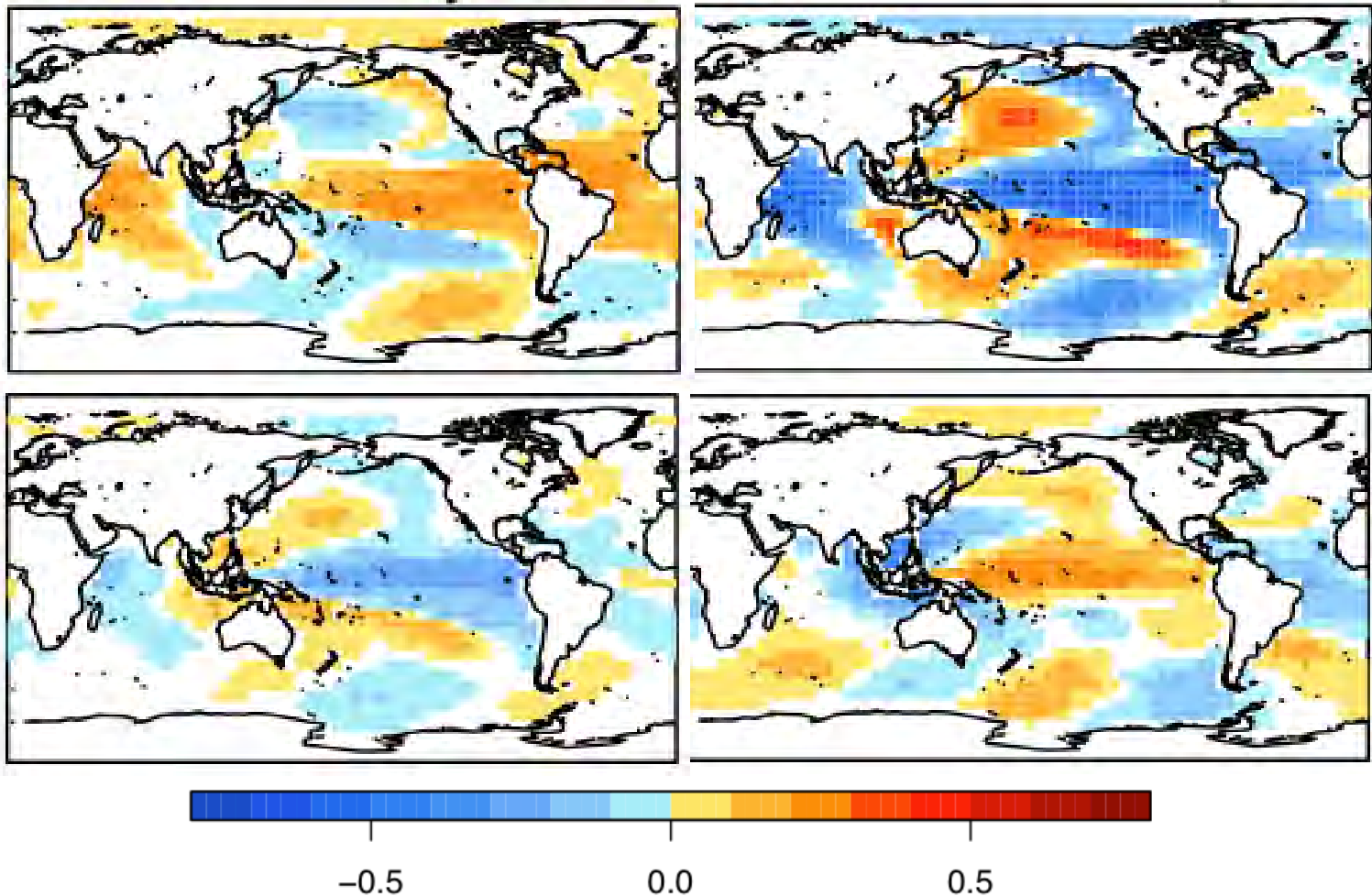
Ocean leads 0 yr



Correlation of SAT over Oceans with Predictable Components

Ocean leads 2 yrs

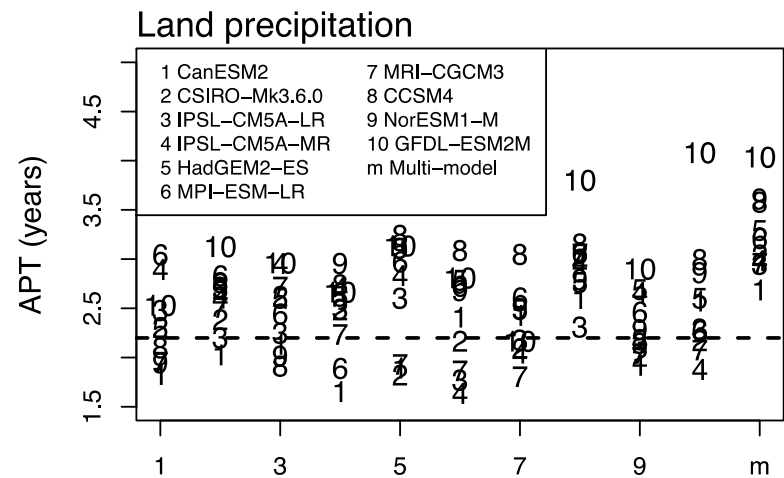
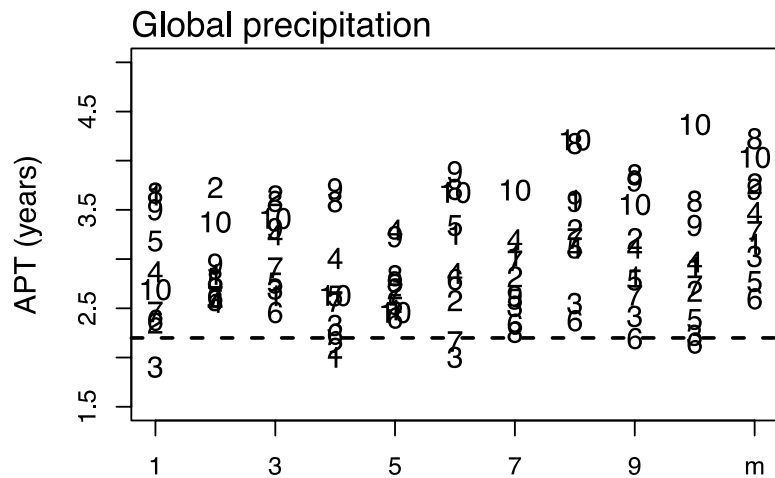
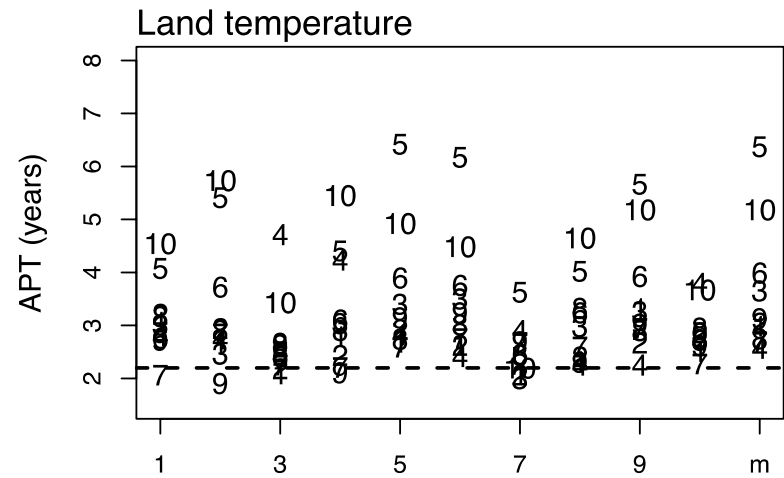
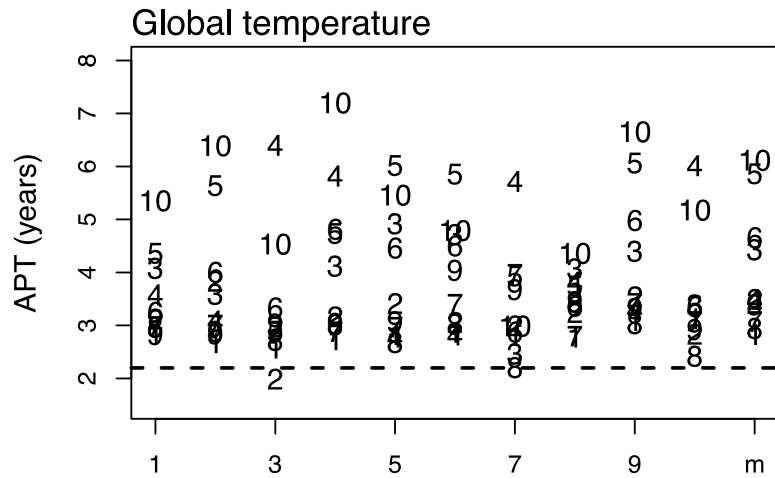
Ocean leads 0 yr



Summary

- Explicitly identified space-time structure of predictable temperature and precipitation over land on multi-year scales.
- The leading 2 components of land temperature are predictable for 2-20 years depending on model.
- Predictability of land temperature arises from the persistence of temperature over oceans and ENSO.
- The leading 2 components of land precipitation are predictable for 2-4 years, and are correlated with ENSO.

Sensitivity of Predictability to Models



- 1 CanESM2
- 2 CSIRO-Mk3.6.0
- 3 IPSL-CM5A-LR
- 4 IPSL-CM5A-MR
- 5 HadGEM2-ES
- 6 MPI-ESM-LR
- 7 MRI-CGCM3
- 8 CCSM4
- 9 NorESM1-M
- 10 GFDL-ESM2M
- m Multi-model

CanESM2	Canadian Centre for Climate Modelling and Analysis
CSIRO-Mk3.6.0	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation in collaboration with the Queensland Climate Change Centre of Excellence (Australia)
IPSL-CM5A-LR	Institut Pierre-Simon Laplace (France)
IPSL-CM5A-MR	Institut Pierre-Simon Laplace (France)
HadGEM2-ES	Met Office Hadley Centre (UK)
MPI-ESM-LR	Max Planck Institute for Meteorology (MPI-M) (Germany)
MRI-CGCM3	Meteorological Research Institute (Japan)
CCSM4	National Center for Atmospheric Research (USA)
NorESM1-M	Norwegian Climate Centre
GFDL-ESM2M	Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory (USA)

Drivers for Multi-year variability

- Internal dynamics of climate system (e.g., air-sea interactions, slowly-varying climate components).
 - unforced predictability
- External forcing (e.g. CO₂, volcano).
 - forced predictability

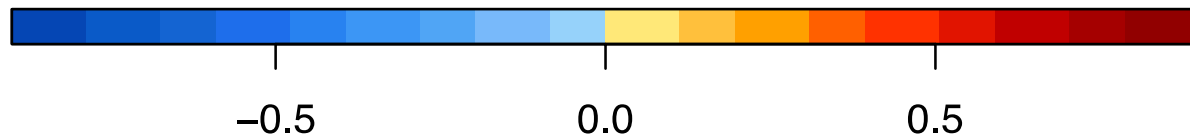
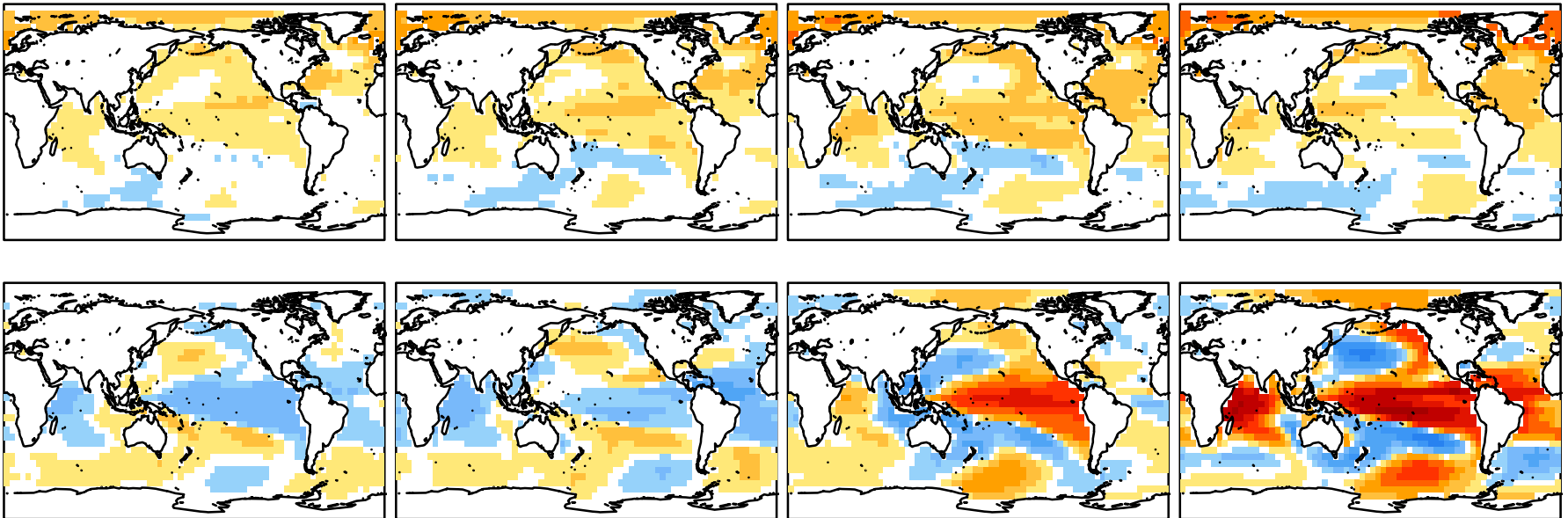
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