

Intraseasonal Forecasting of the MJO During DYNAMO/CINDY Period

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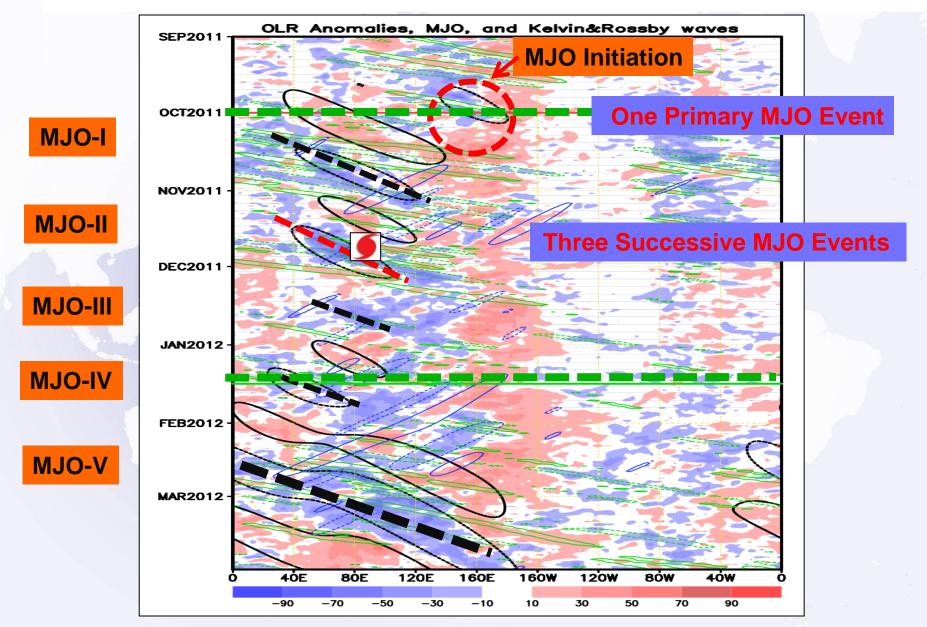


Inter-comparison of GFS, CFSv2, and UH Models

Summary and Future Study

Collaborators at NCEP/CPC: WQ Wang, S. Weaver; and at UH/IPRC: B. Wang, JY Lee, PC Hsu, O. Shieh, H. Taniguchi

OLR Anomalies, MJO, and K/R Waves during DYNAMO



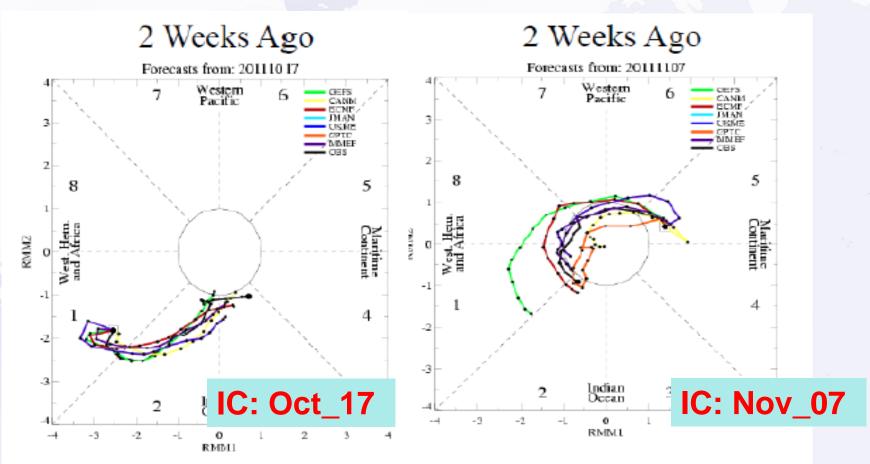


Preliminary Assessment of Operational MJO Forecasting Capability during DYNAMO/CINDY Period



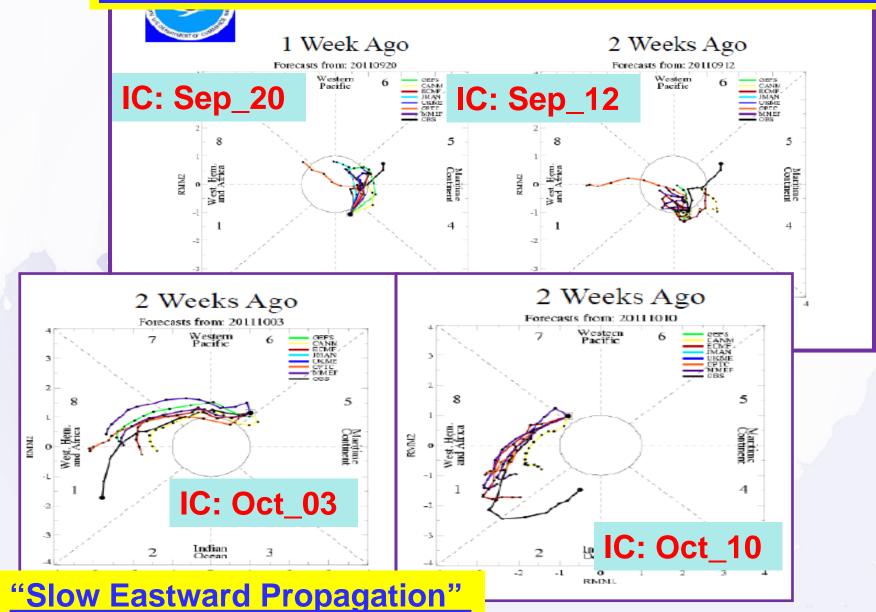
"Good"

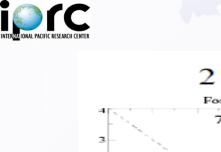




Courtesy of NCEP MJO Discussion Summary led by Jon Gottschalck et al.

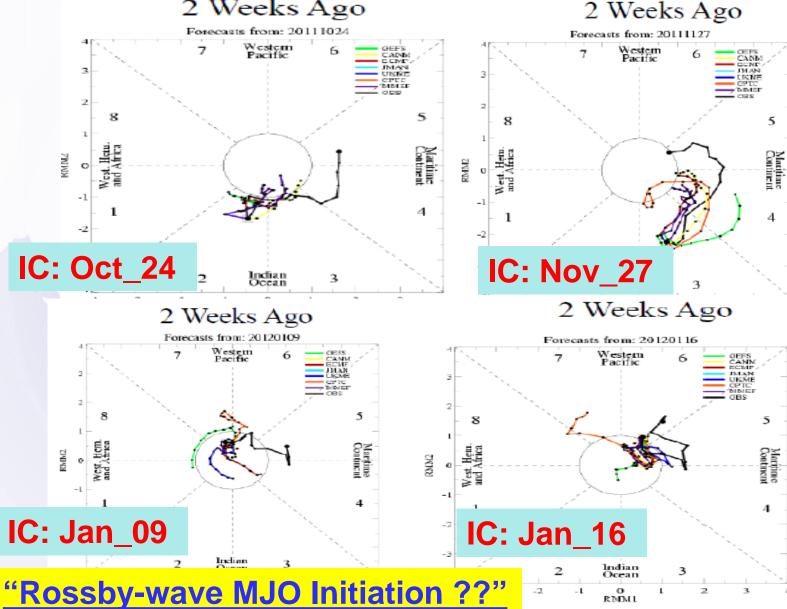
Failed to Predict "the Initiation of a Primary MJO Event"





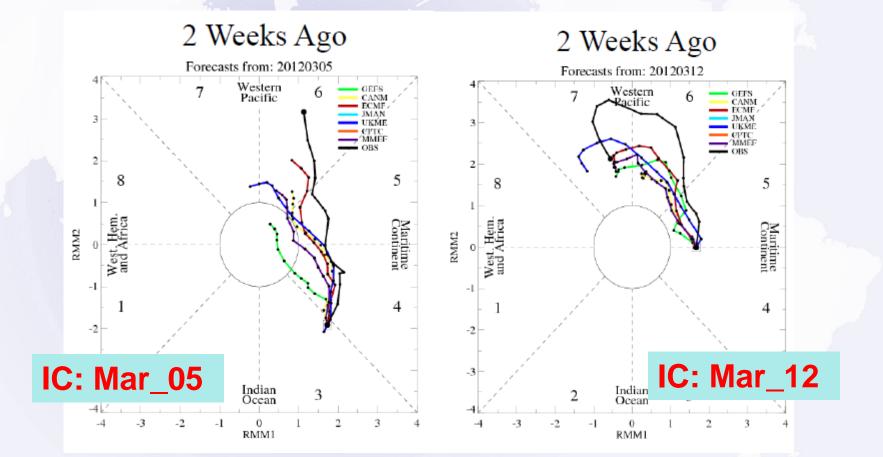
"Maritime Continent Barrier"







"Good but weaker intensity"





Inter-comparison of GFS, CFSv2, and UH Models

- > DYNAMO/CINDY Period: Sep-2011 to Mar-2012
- Forecast Interval: Daily (GFS, CFSv2), Weekly (UH)
- Ensemble Mean: 4/4x4 ensembles daily (GFS/CFSv2), 10 ensembles (UH)
- > Integration Length: 15/45 days
- > Initial Conditions: NCEP GDAS/CFSR/FNL
- > MJO Skill Measure: Wheeler-Hendon RMM Index



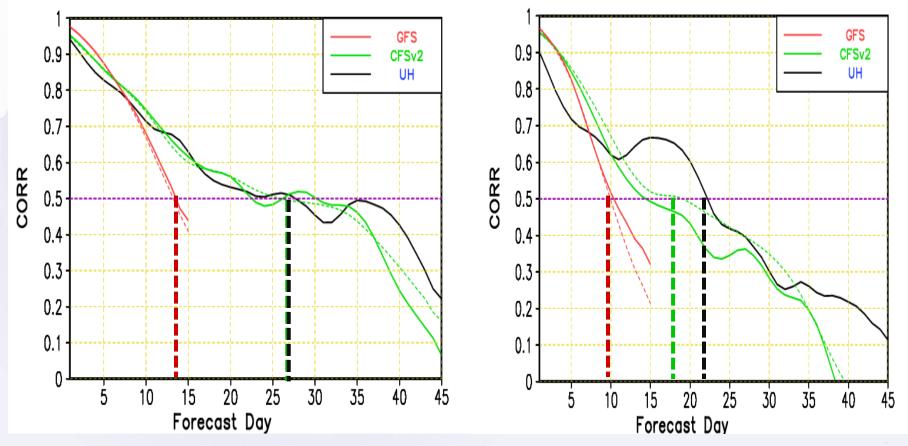
MJO Skills of Three GCMs During DYNAMO/CINDY

(Sep 2011- Mar 2012)

(IOP: Sep 2011- Jan 2012)

MJO Skills in Three Models





AGU, San Francisco, Dec. 03, 2012



Impacts of Air-sea Coupling and Stratiform Rainfall Fraction on MJO Forecast

Air-sea Coupling: Coherent structure, Propagation, Intensity, Predictability, and Prediction Skill. Krishnamurti et al. (1988); Flatau et al. (1997); Wang and Xie (1998); Waliser et al. (1999); Fu and Wang (2004); Woolnough et al. (2007); Fu et al. (2007); Pegion and Kirtman (2008); Fu et al. (2008) et al.

Sensitivity Experiments:

CPL: Coupled control run

Fcst_SST: Atmosphere-only run forced with forecasted daily SST

Pers_SST: Atmosphere-only run forced with persistent SST

TMI_SST: Atmosphere-only run forced with observed daily SST

Fraction of Stratiform Rainfall: Intensity et al. Tompkins et al. (2003); Fu and Wang (2009); Seo and Wang (2010); Benedict et al. (2012)

Sensitivity Experiments: Modifying detrainment rate

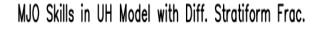


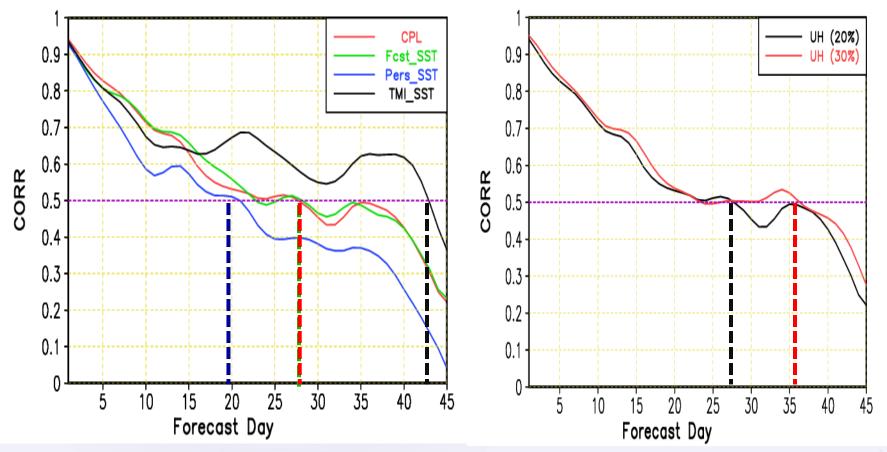
Sensitivity Experiments During DYNAMO/CINDY

Diff. SST Settings

Diff. Stratiform Fraction

MJO Skills Under Different SST Settings

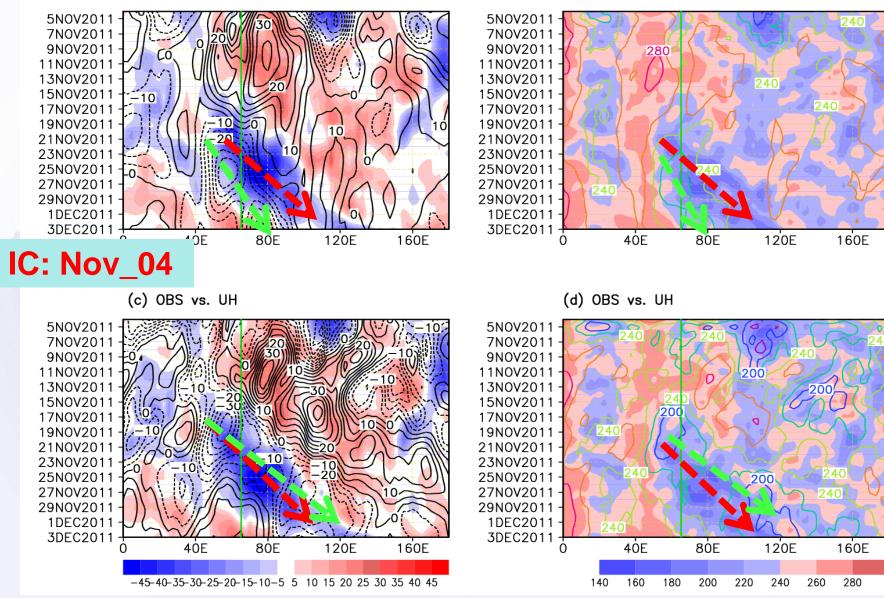




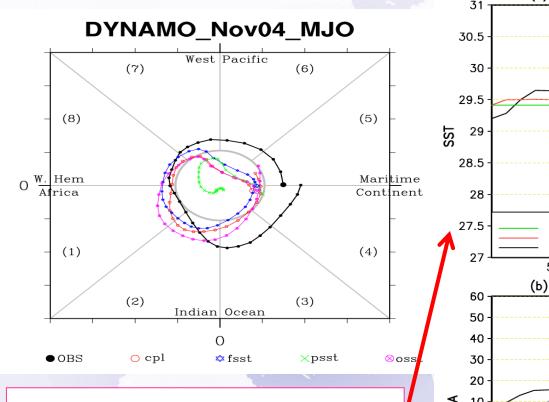
Nov-MJO Initiation Forecasted by CFSv2 and UH

(b) OBS vs. CFSv2

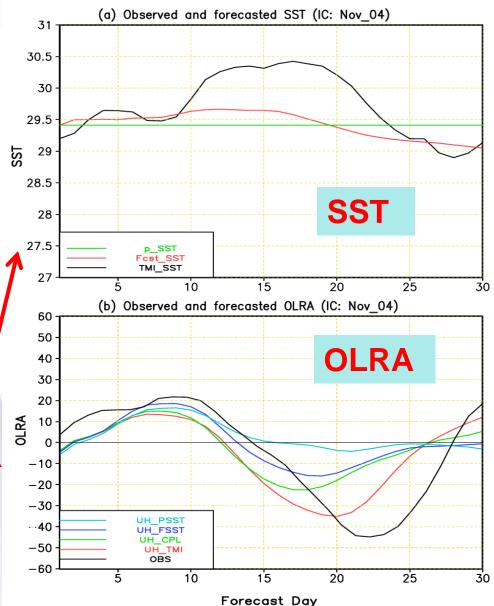
⁽a) OBS vs. CFSv2



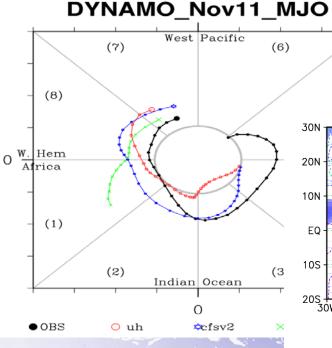
Air-sea Coupling is Important for MJO Initiation



Observed and forecasted SST and OLR anomaly over tropical Indian Ocean with initial date on Nov. 04.



Forecasts of GFS, CFSv2 and UH with IC on Nov. 11



Observed and forecasted U850 and OLR averaged for day-13-15 (a) OBS (Nov. 24-26) (b) GFS (IC: Nov. 11)

10S

205 + 30W

Ó

30E

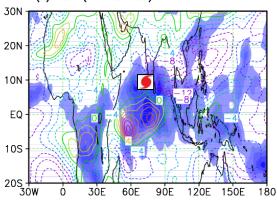
60E

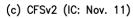
90E

120E

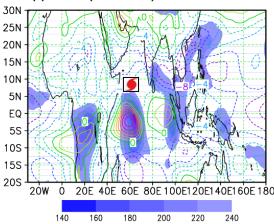
150E

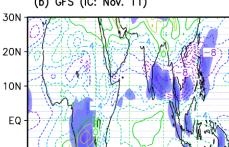
180

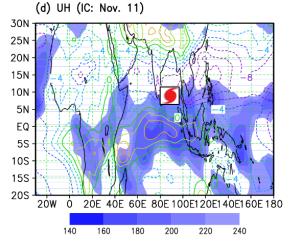




(5)





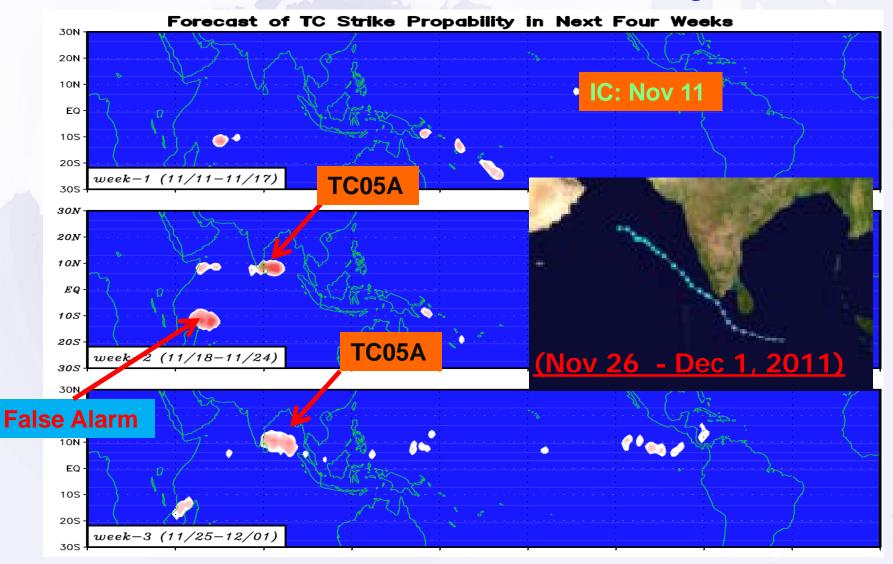


AGU, San Francisco, Dec. 03, 2012

U850 (contours) **OLR (shading)**



UH Three-week-lead Forecast of TC Occurrence Probability





19N0V2011 21N0V2011

23N0V2011

25N0V2011

27N0V2011

29N0V2011

1DEC2011

3DEC2011 5DEC2011

7DEC2011

9DEC2011

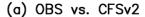
11DEC2011

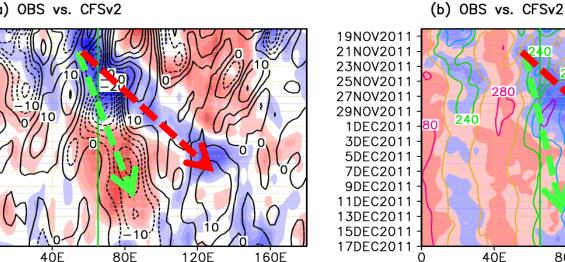
13DEC2011 15DEC2011

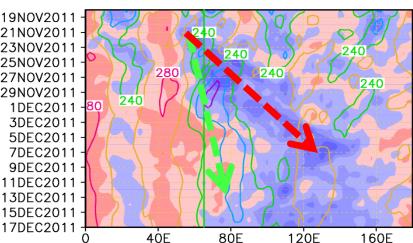
17DEC2011

Ω

Forecasts of CFSv2 and UH with IC on Nov. 18



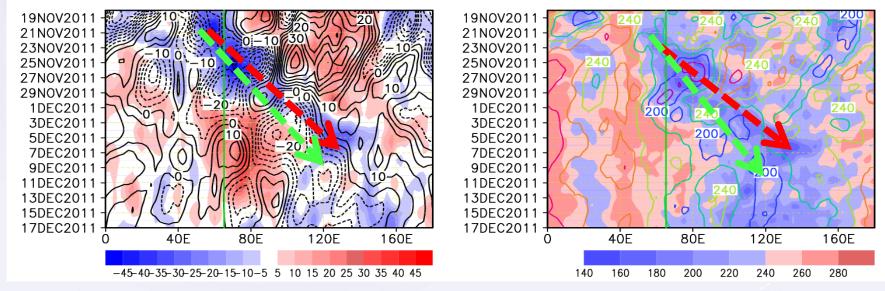




(d) OBS vs. UH

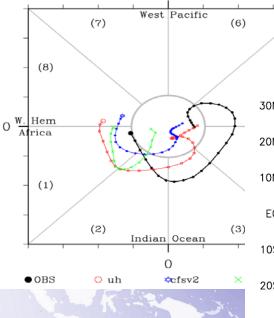
(c) OBS vs. UH





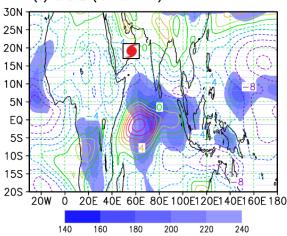
Forecasts of GFS, CFSv2 and UH with IC on Nov. 18

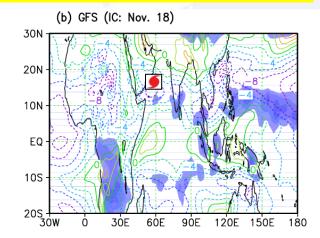




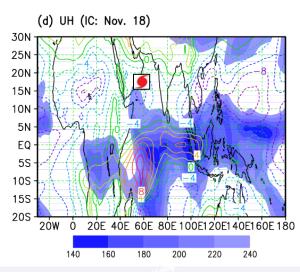
OLR averaged for day-13-15 (5)(a) OBS (Dec. 1-3) 30N 20N 10N EQ 10S 205 |- 30W 3ÓE 6ÓE 90E 120E 150E 180 0

(c) CFSv2 (IC: Nov. 18)





Observed and forecasted U850 and



AGU, San Francisco, Dec. 03, 2012

U850 (contours) **OLR (shading)**



Summary:

1. Successive MJO is more predictable than primary MJO. Major problems of operational models are: Slow eastward propagation, Maritime Continent barrier, and weak intensity.

2. MJO forecast skills are about 14 days in GFS and 25 days in CFSv2 and UH models for entire DYNAMO period. CFSv2 model has lower skill during IOP due to slow eastward propagation.

3. Intraseasonal SST anomaly (or air-sea coupling) and enhanced stratiform rainfall significantly improve MJO forecast skill.

Future Study:

i) validation of <u>air-sea coupling</u>; ii) cause of <u>slow propagation</u> in CFSv2; iii) <u>MJO-TC interaction</u>.



Thank You Very Much!

Marshalls

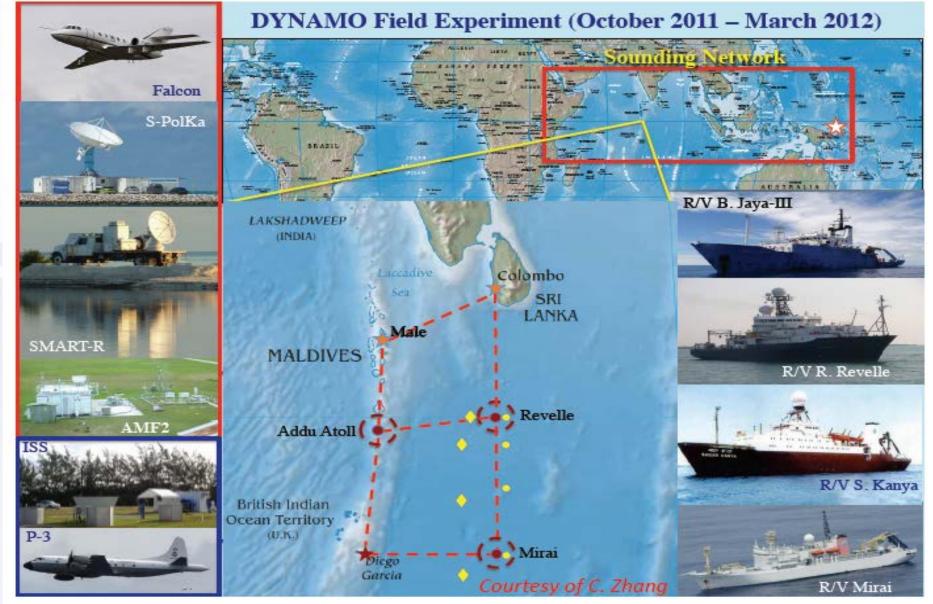
CNMI	
Guam Palau FSM	
10000 C	-





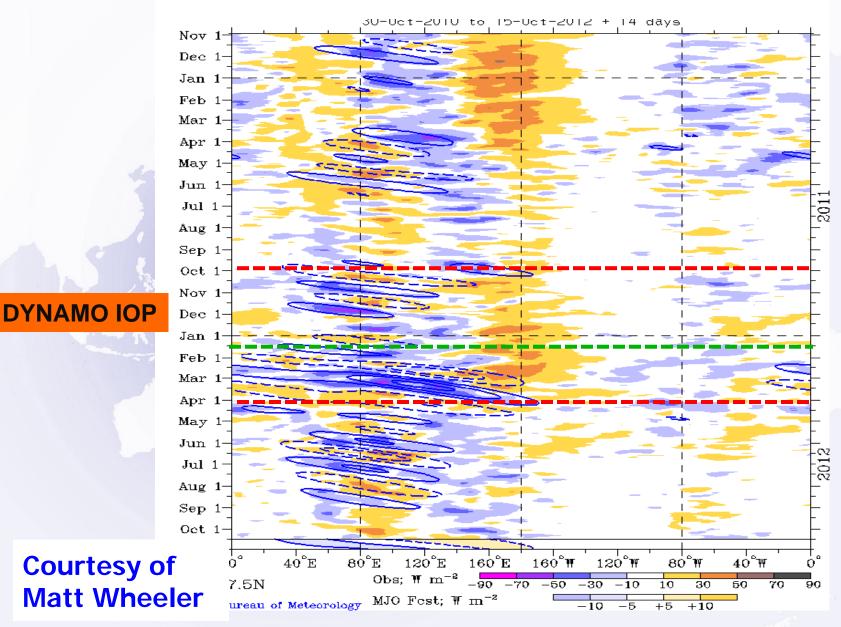


DYNAMO/CINDY Field Campaign (Oct 2011-Mar 2012)



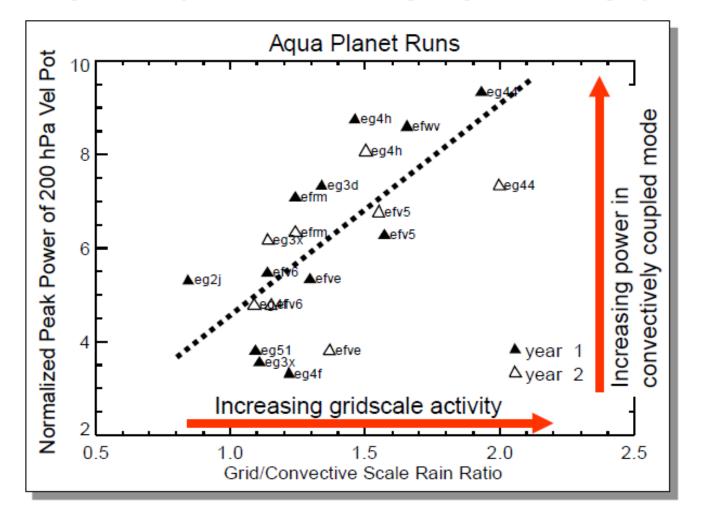


OLR Anomalies and MJO in 2011-2012





Increasing Large-scale activity increases peak power (K=1,2,3 15 days<p<120 days)



Tompkins et al. (2003)

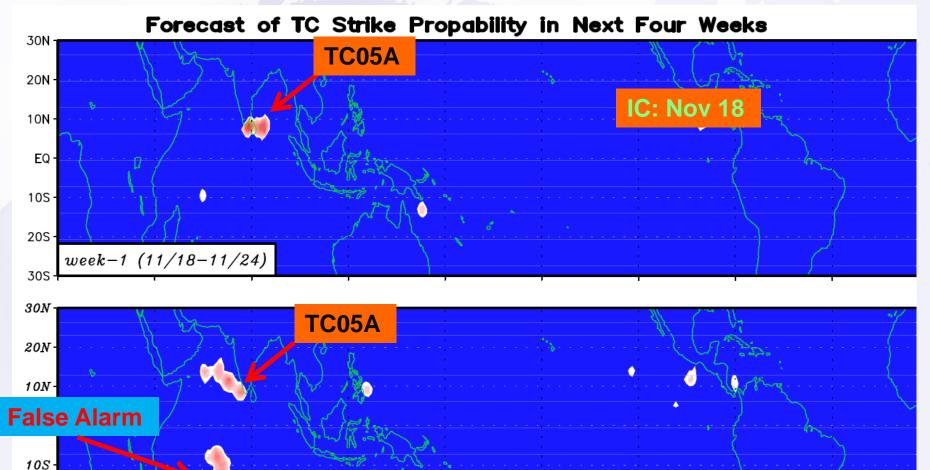


205

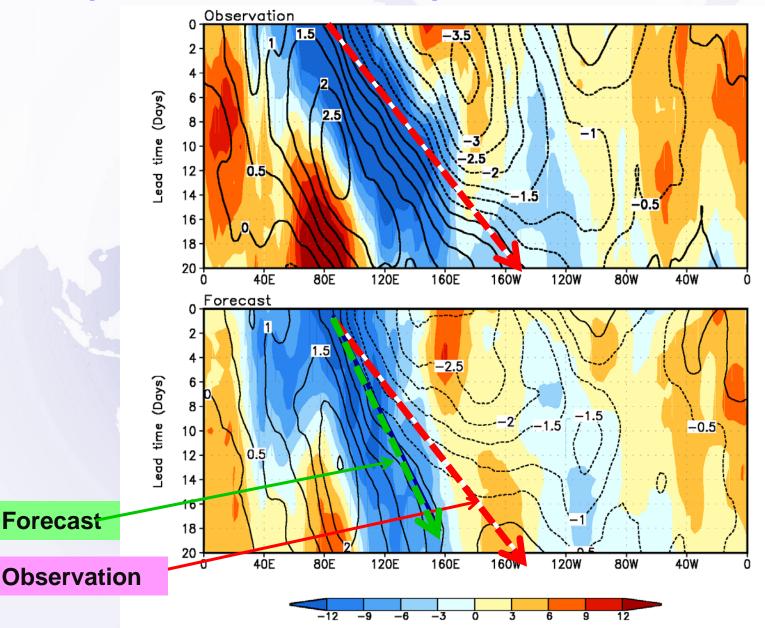
305

week-2 (11/25-12/01)

UH Two-week-lead Forecasts of TC Occurrence Probability

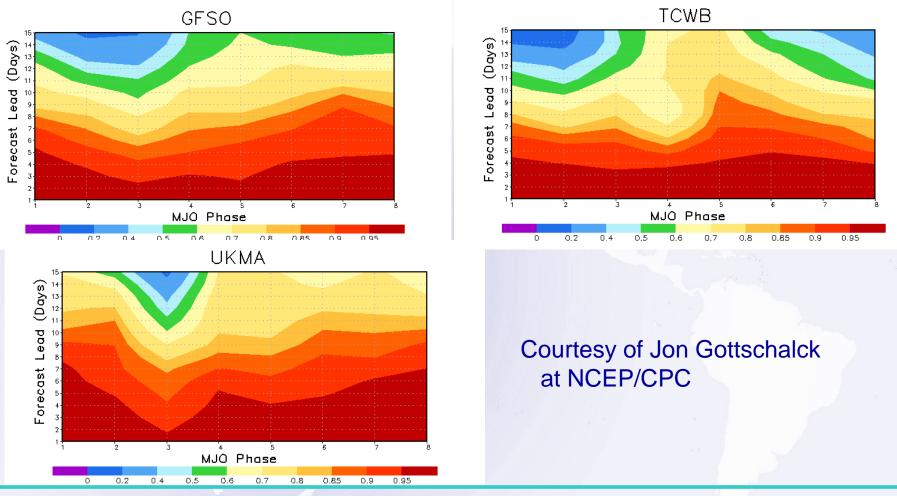


Composite for initial MJO phase 3 in CFSv2 (1999-2010)



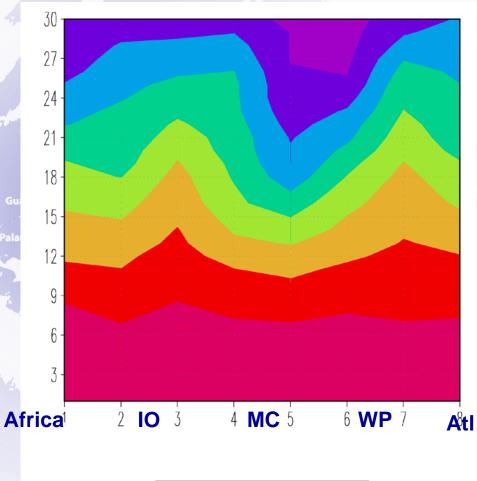
Contours: u850 Shadings: OLR

Correlation for MJO phase Sep 2011-Mar 2012



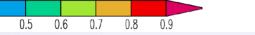
- Keyed to initial MJO forecast phase
- Operational higher resolution forecast models
- Models have a tendency for lower skill in Phases 1/2/3 and 8

MJO skill as a function of target phase (MJO days during 1999-2010)

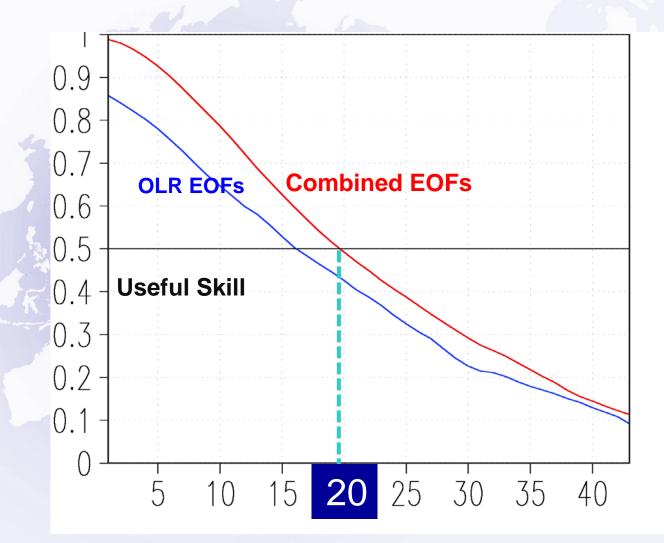


0.3

0.4



MJO Skill of CFSv2 with 12-yr (1999-2010) Hindcasts



1