

Polar Prediction

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Why *Polar Prediction*?

- Growing demand for prediction services in the polar regions

Example: Route planning



Why *Polar Prediction*?

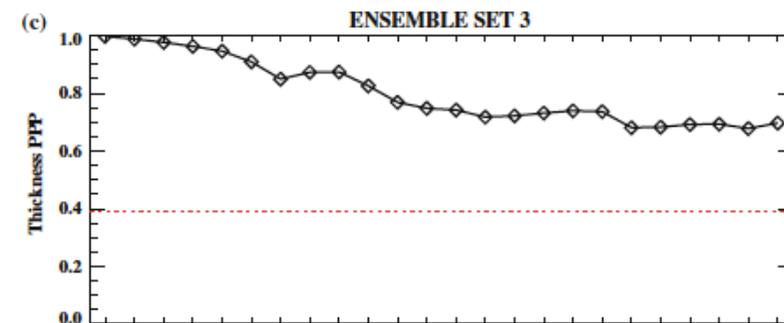
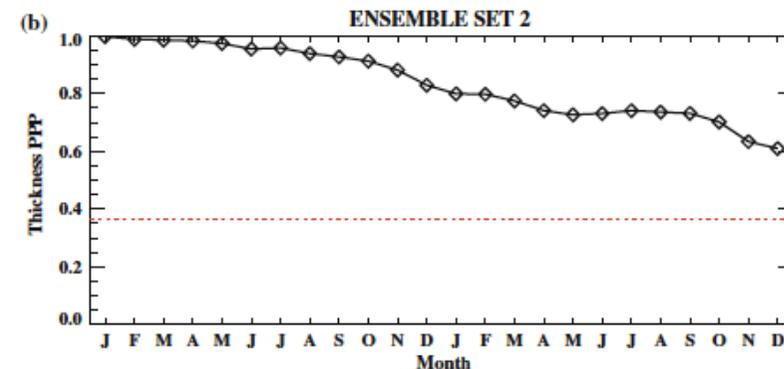
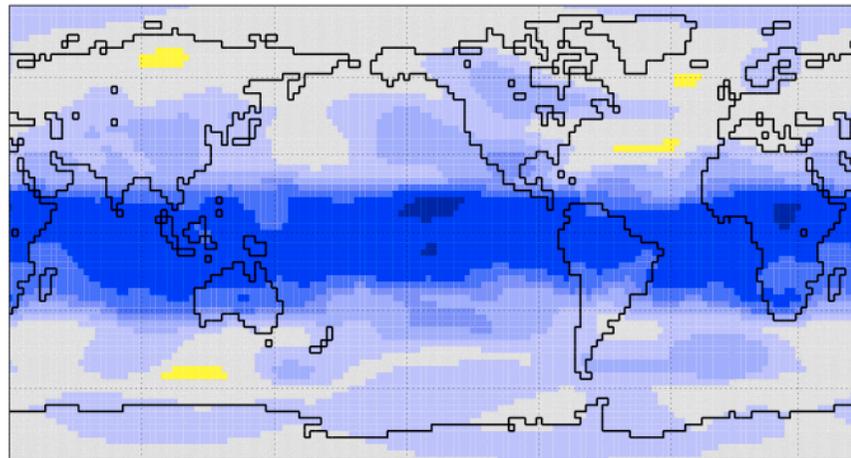
- Growing demand for prediction services in the polar regions
- Relative lack of (operational) *polar prediction systems*

500hPa Geopotential

Anomaly Correlation Coefficient: EXP(DEMETER II) regarding ERA-40 reanalysis

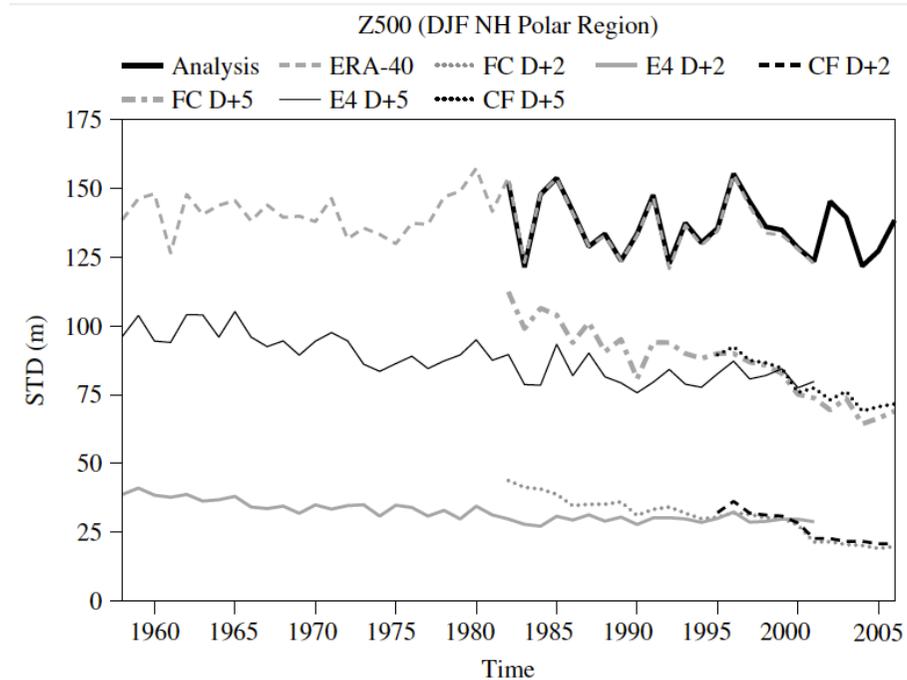
Forecast start month and years: November / 1959-2001

FC period: months 2-4 (DJF), ens: 0-26



Holland et al. (2009)

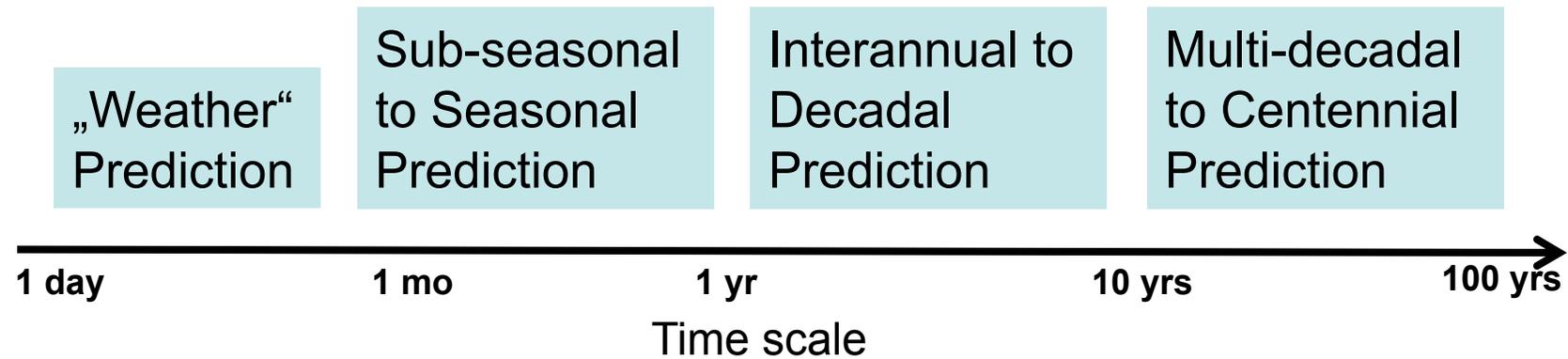
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- Relative lack of (operational) *polar prediction systems*



Jung and Leutbecher (2007)

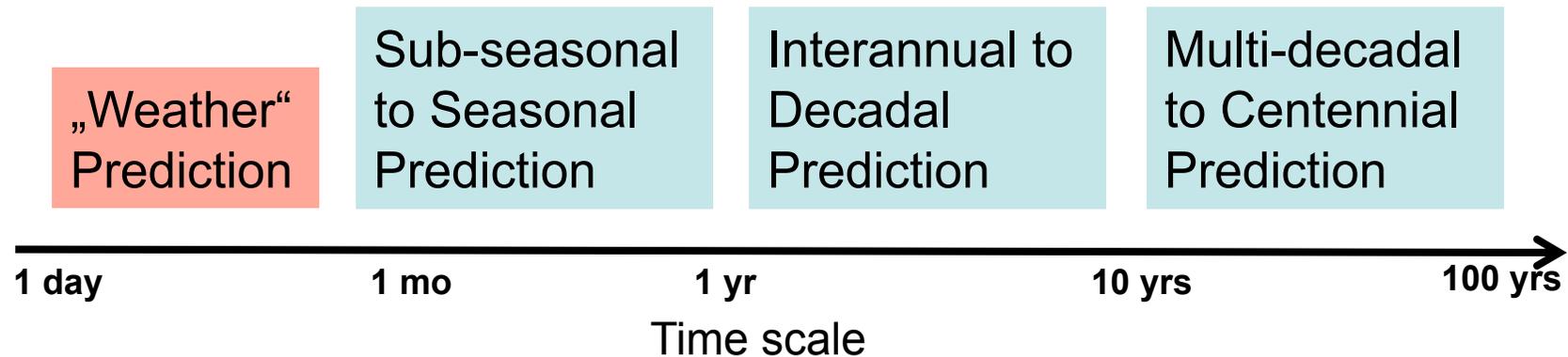
- Growing demand for prediction services in the polar regions
- Relative lack of (operational) *polar prediction systems*
- Exciting scientific challenges
 - Observing system development
 - Understanding (processes, teleconnections, predictability=instabilities+structure of imperfections, ...)
 - Model development
- Polar prediction naturally brings together different communities
- Growing interest at an international level (WWRP Polar Prediction Project, WCRP Polar Predictability Initiative etc.)

Polar Prediction: Time scales

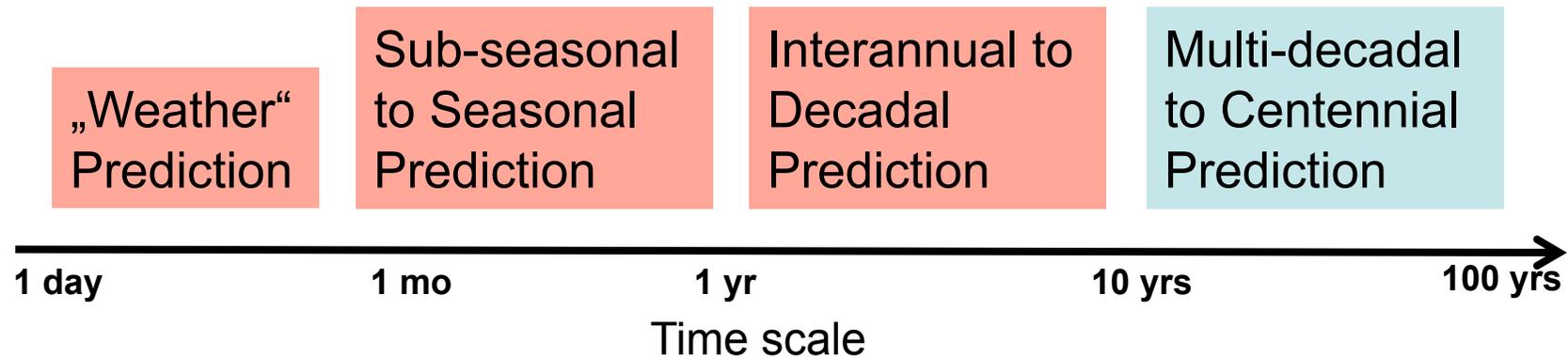


Seamless prediction (processes, tools, ...)

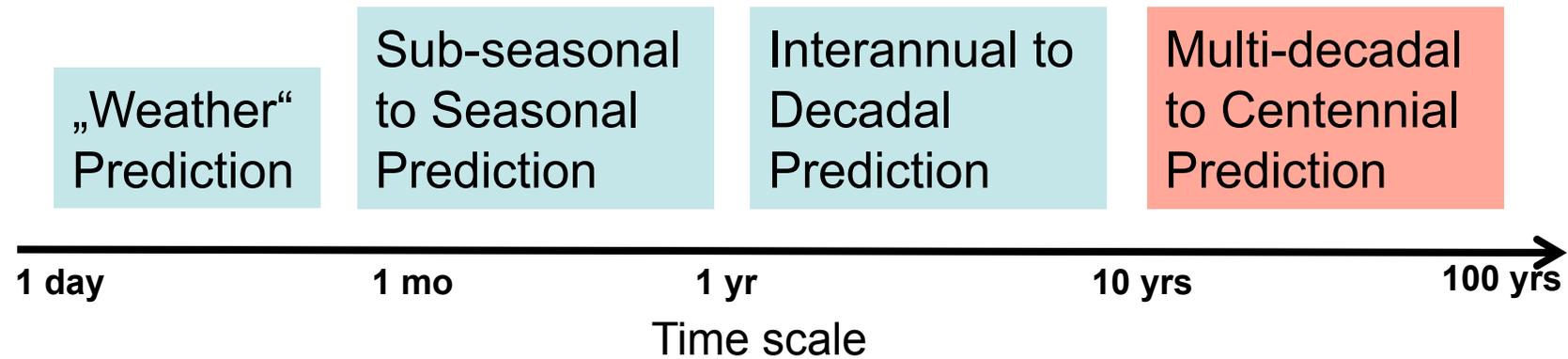




- Improvement of forecast skill
 - Optimization of the observing system
 - Improved process understanding
 - (Coupled) Model development
 - Data assimilation system development
 - Representation of initial and model uncertainty
- Global linkages
- Strengthen connections with forecast users

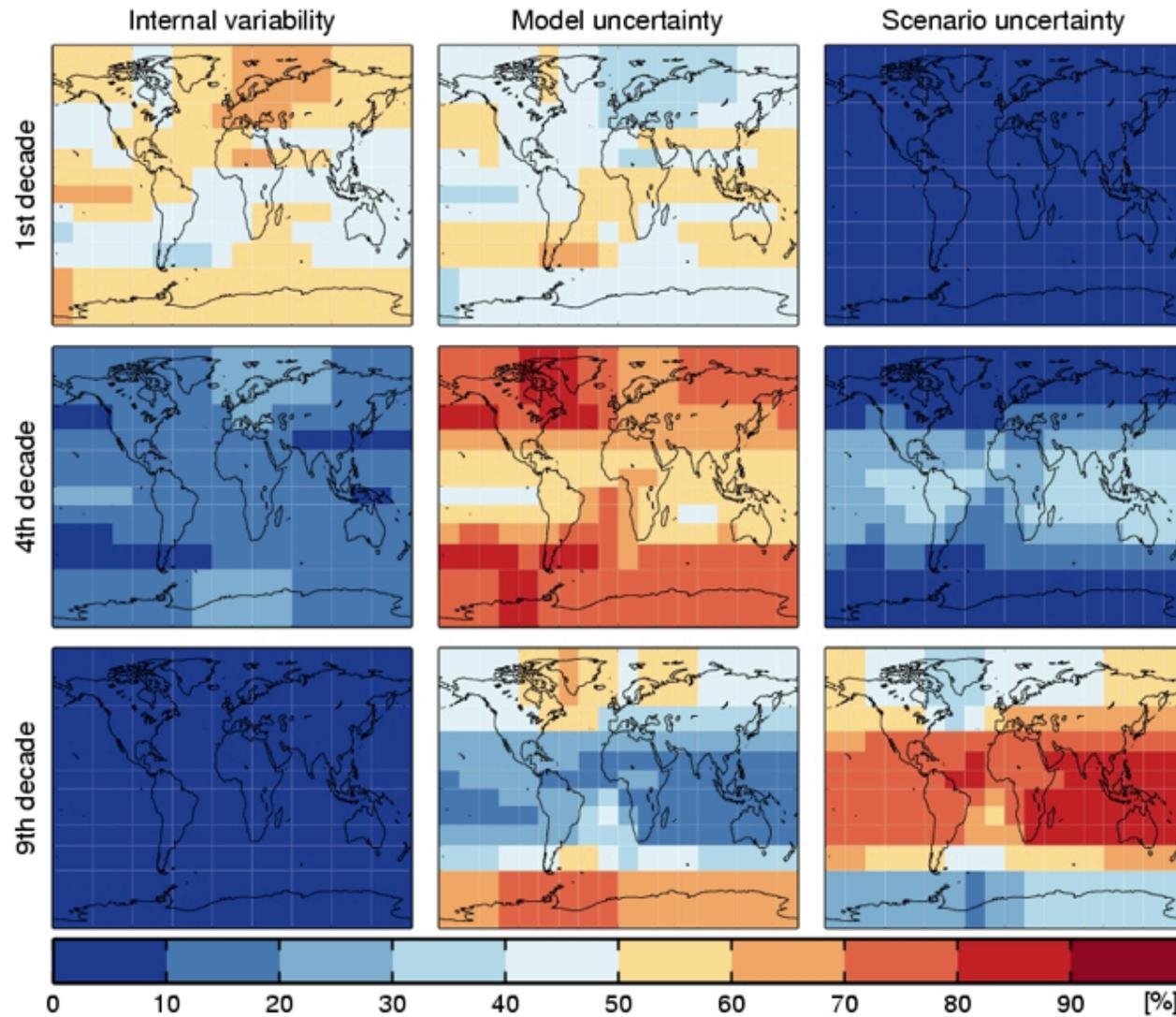


- Determine limits of predictability
- Improvement of forecast skill
 - Optimization of the observing system
 - Improved process understanding
 - (Coupled) Model development
 - Data assimilation system development
 - Representation of initial and model uncertainty
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- Long-term monitoring
- Narrow uncertainty of regional climate change projections
- Global linkages

Uncertainty of regional climate change predictions AWI



Hawkins and Sutton (2009)

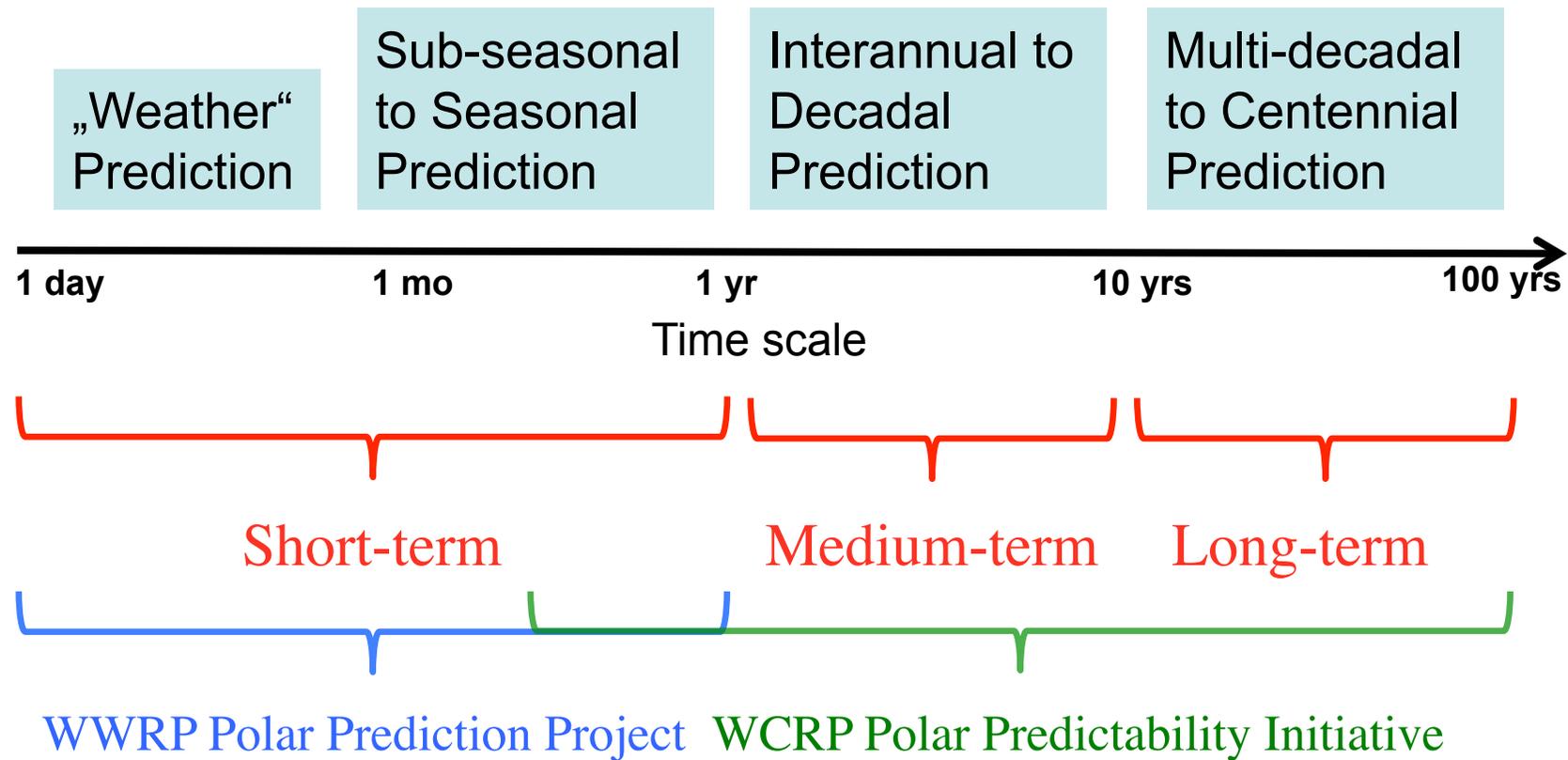
1. Global Integrated Polar Prediction System (GIPPS)

- **“Global”**: international effort and poles have global influence on systems (weather, climate, biological, chemical etc.)
- **“Integrated”**: reflects interconnections between the systems and the System itself will be integrated (research, observations and services)
- Approved by Cg-XVI in 2011

2. EC-PORS:

- WMO Executive Council Panel of Experts on Polar Observations, Research and Services
- Established in 2008 to assist the WMO Executive Council in its oversight of WMO polar activities

Polar Prediction: GIPPS



- Polar prediction would be a good research topic
- Focus should be on longer time scales (seasonal and beyond)

Thank you!

- Reconstruct past climate variations (100+ years)
- Improve reanalysis products for the high latitudes
- Optimize, develop, and sustain observational networks
- Improve the climate models that are used for simulating past and future polar climate
- Assess model performance and inform new model development
- Define proper use of models to answer frontier questions
- Improve prediction

- Why are the climates at the two poles changing differently to each other (with the Arctic changing rapidly, and the Antarctic unevenly), and differently to global climate?
- Why are climate models generally unable to capture the observed behaviour in polar regions?
- What does high latitude climate change mean for lower latitudes?
- Do the ongoing amplified changes in the Arctic have an influence on extremes in the Arctic?
- How predictable is Arctic climate?
- Is the stability of ice sheets changing? What is the probability of catastrophic ice sheet breakdown in the next few decades?

Societal &
Economic Res.

Verification

Observing System

Forecasting
Model

Data Assimilation

Ensemble
Prediction

Predictability &
Diagnostics

Teleconnections

- Intensive observational *and* modelling period
- Observations
 - Observing system design
 - Model development
- Numerical experimentation
 - Special data sets (e.g., process tendencies)
 - High-resolution modelling
 - Transpose-AMIP
- SERA: Monitoring of forecast use in decision making
- Tentatively scheduled for the period 2017-2018
- Should involve different initiatives

Preparation Phase

- Establish planning group
- Carry out YOPP planning workshop
- Develop strategy
- Carry out preparatory research
- ...

YOPP 2017-2018

Consolidation Phase

- Analysis of YOPP data
- Operational implementation of YOPP findings
- Reanalysis
- ...