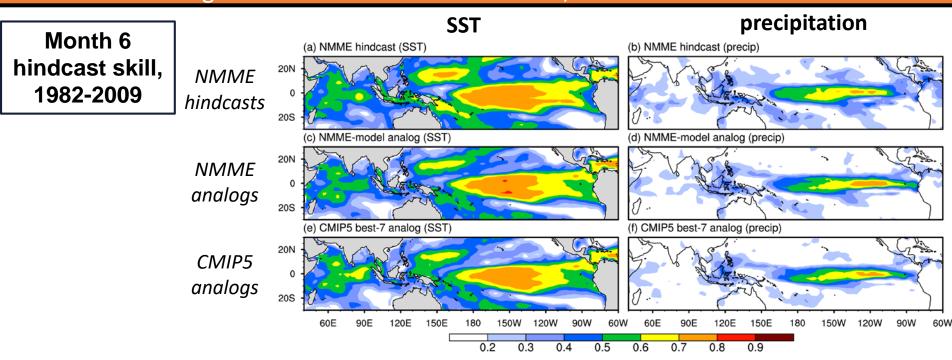
Mining large climate model data sets to make multi-year initialized global SST forecasts M. Newman, H. Ding, S. Lillo, M. Alexander, A. Wittenberg

Project: "Mechanisms of Pacific Decadal Variability in ESMs" (DiLorenzo, Stevenson, Newman)

"Model-analog" technique: Turn every climate model into a forecast model

Find ensemble of closest matches ("analogs") to observed SST/SSH anomaly from the anomalous states of long climate model simulations

Evolution of analog ensemble \rightarrow forecast ensemble, for leads of 1-36 months or more

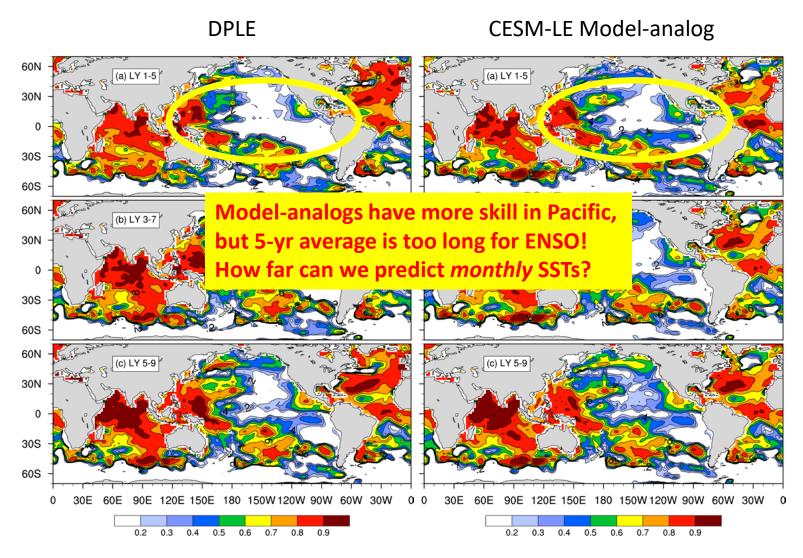


Ding et al (2018, 2019)

NMME model-analog ensembles for **tropical Indo-Pacific** based on 500 yr+ control runs of the same NMME models used for assimilation-initialized hindcasts (NCAR CESM1/CCSM4, GFDL CM2.1/ FLOR)

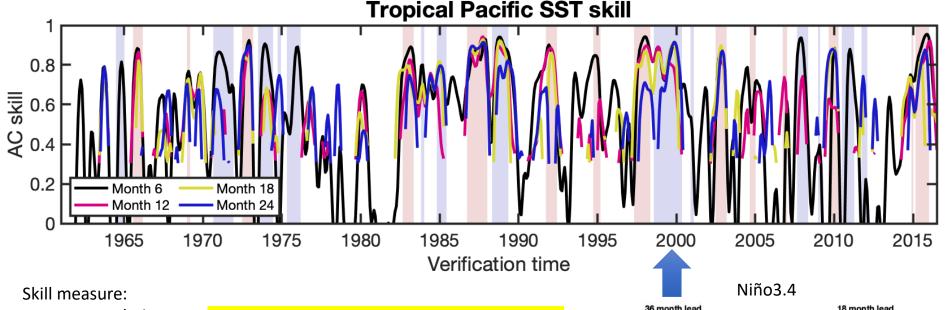
Model-analog decadal skill comparable to DPLE

SST skill (1958-2009 correlation), hindcasts initialized each November (DPLE) or October (analog)



Note that model-analog uses CESM-LE trend

Some ENSO events are predictable at least 2 years ahead, and this skill can be identified *a priori*

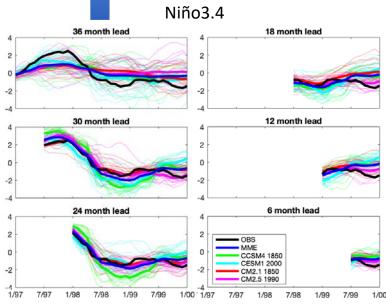


Skill measure:
pattern correlation
of model-analog SST
hindcast ensemble
mean to verification
within 170E-70W,
20S-20N

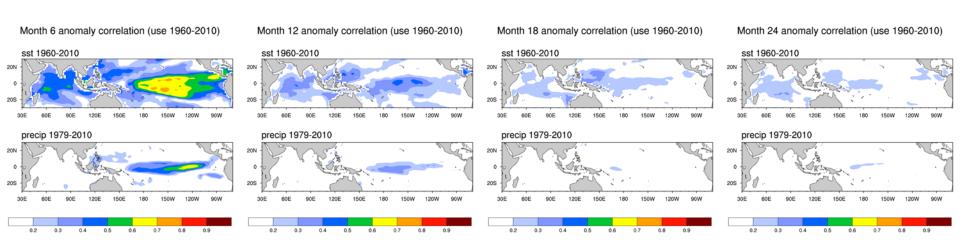
For leads >=12 months, only values above 0.4 are shown.

DJF '99-'00 could have been predicted in July 1997

Model-analog ensemble signal-to-noise ratio can identify this skill, so that false alarms can be avoided



Applying model-analogs to new "E3SM large ensemble"



- Construct a <u>model of the model</u>, to estimate its attractor
- Make initialized ensemble forecasts w/no additional integration needed
- Use to evaluate
 - potential for interannual to decadal skill
 - o impact of initialization shock (no bias; initialize directly in model space)
 - o predictability changes due to climate change
 - o impact of model error on forecast skill (Ding et al., GRL, 2020)
- Apply machine learning techniques to climate model output first