Developing a Linear Inverse Model for Improved Model Guidance of CPC's Week 3-4 Temperature Outlooks

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Project Overview

- Goal: improvement of Week 3-4 Temperature and Precipitation outlooks
- CPC currently produces operational Temperature and Experimental Precipitation Week 3-4 outlooks
- Develop Linear Inverse Model (LIM) as model guidance for Week 3-4 temperatures (and, eventually, precipitation)
- Work with CPC to develop LIM in response to operational needs, transfer code, evaluate skill

Empirical model of dynamics: *Linear inverse model (LIM)*

S2S prediction involves the evolution of climate anomalies (*aggregates of weather, not individual weather events*), where non-linearities may largely be approximated as unpredictable noise.

Empirically model anomaly *evolution* with linear stochastically forced dynamics:

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = Lx + \xi$$

x(*t*): series of **maps**, *L*: stable operator, ξ : white noise (also **maps**) **An "effectively linear" model – but** *not* **a linearization – of a nonlinear system**

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An "effectively linear" model – but *not* a linearization – of a nonlinear system

- In a LIM, anomalies can growth and evolve through eigenmode destructive/constructive interference (all modes are non-normal and stable)
- Get *L* from covariance statistics (e.g., AR1), noise statistics from balance relation
- LIM is low-order model (prefiltered in EOF space), O(10s) degrees of freedom
- Test assumption of linearity ("tau-test" : model is independent of training lag)
- **Forecasts:** $x(t + \tau) = exp(L\tau)x(t)$ (ensemble-mean)
- Categorical forecasts determined from ensemble-mean PDF shift

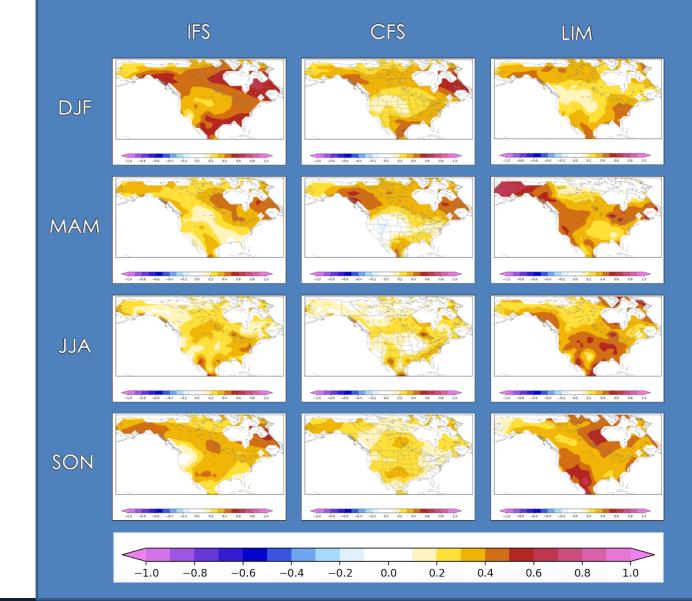
Year-round LIM design

- LIM state vector (listed in table) consists of weekly averaged anomalies drawn from JRA-55 reanalysis from 1979 – 2017, available from NCAR
- LIM computed in reduced EOF space (retaining about 60 – 90% variance)
 - Skill evaluation relative to full space
 - Remaining EOFs added back to forecast ensembles as unpredictable noise for probabilistic prediction
- We construct 12 LIMs, one for each month, based on bimonthly data
 - EOFs also determined separately for each LIM
 - Linear transition for forecasts between models in first and last week of each month
- Hindcast skill ('79-'17) ten-fold cross-validated
- Real-time forecasts are 2017-present

Variable	Domain	PCs
Temperature at 2m	North America landmass	5
Pressure at mean sea level	20°N – 90°N	23
Geopotential height	500 hPa; 20°N – 90°N	14
Tropical heating	20°S – 20°N	23
Tropospheric streamfunction	700 hPa; 20°N – 90°N	15
Stratospheric geopotential height	10 hPa and 100 hPa; 30°N – 90°N	12

Weeks 3-4 LIM T2m skill is comparable to IFS/CFSv2

- By season, for the common hindcast period 1999-2010.
- Verified against JRA-55 2m air temperature
- All models bias-corrected by removing centered 30-day moving average error.
- IFS: IFS-CY43 (2017 operational model)
 - Output 2x per week
 - Horizontal res: Tco639/319 (16 km until day 16, 32 km beyond)



LIM Week 3: IFS skill > LIM DJF By season, for the common hindcast period 1997-2016. IFS bias-corrected (leave-one-MAM JJA SON

Week 3 T2m skill



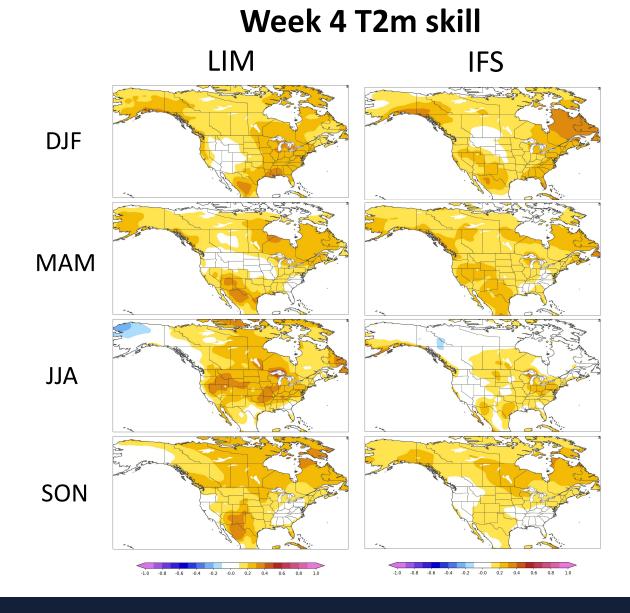
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out)

Week 3: IFS skill > LIM Week 4: LIM skill > IFS

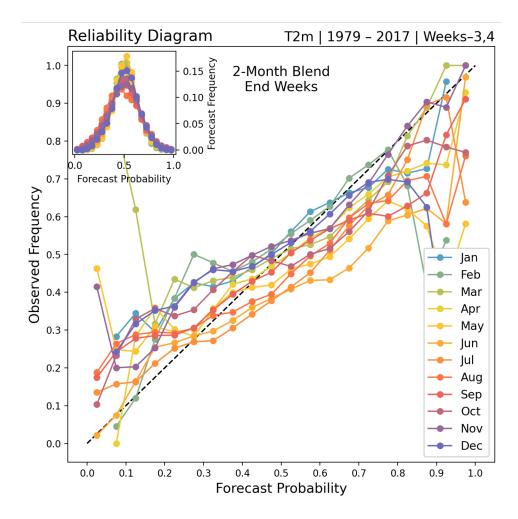
- By season, for the common hindcast period 1997-2016.
- IFS bias-corrected (leave-oneout)
- [Weeks 5-6 LIM skill is consistently better as well]



LIM probability forecasts (2-category) are reliable

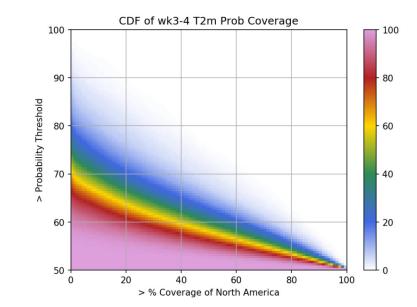
Reliability computed separately for each month's forecasts

Inset shows related sharpness for each month

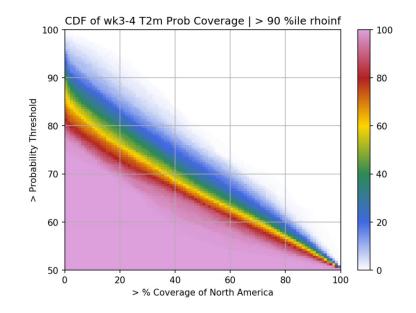


LIM identifies forecasts of opportunity

- "Expected anomaly correlation": Use simple LIM signal-to-noise metric (e.g., Albers and Newman 2019, 2021) to predict LIM skill at the time of forecast
- Higher expected skill = higher probabilities.
- On S2S time scales where mean skill is generally low, forecast confidence is crucial for actionable prediction



Coverage (in percent) of North America where forecast probability reached specified threshold, for all LIM hindcasts, 1997-2016



Same except only when expected anomaly correlation was in the top decile of all forecasts

Operational LIM development

- LIM is an empirical-dynamical model, so our goal has been to develop the same products, generated by (physical) dynamical models, currently used by forecasters
 - including probabilistic forecasts, since LIM is an "infinite ensemble"
 - Goal is to support forecaster confidence in forecasts *when warranted*
- Typical forecaster sequence is:
 - Current tropical state (MJO) and forecast
 - Week 2 forecast recap
 - Weeks 3/4 500 mb heights, 2m temperature, probabilities
- Python code packages in github, allowing for future updates to be propagated to CPC
 - CPCLIM (real-time forecasts) will not be publicly released; current version is LIM v1.0
 - pyLIM (making LIMs) will (eventually) be publicly released, as part of "LIM tutorial" hosted by Georgia Tech
- Running in realtime (JRA-55 reanalysis runs 3 days behind), available to CPC forecasters but spring downtime (due to Python issues) disrupted routine use
- "Retrospective forecasts" since 2017 (after LIM training period) also now at CPC, available for comparison to other model guidance tools

LIM web interface at CPC

LIM Week 3-4 Forecast

<< Initialization: 10 September 2021 >>

S	patial	Map
	Partial	TITTE

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Variable	Anomaly	Probability
T2m	Init, Week 2, Week 3, Week 4, Weeks 3-4 obs obs obs obs	Week 2, Week 3, Week 4, Weeks 3-4 obs obs obs obs hit/miss hit/miss hit/miss HSS I RPSS
H500	Init, Week 2, Week 3, Week 4, Weeks 3-4	Week 2, Week 3, Week 4, Weeks 3-4
SLP	Init, Week 2, Week 3, Week 4, Weeks 3-4	Week 2, Week 3, Week 4, Weeks 3-4
Tropical Heating	Init, Week 2, Week 3, Week 4, Weeks 3-4	Week 2, Week 3, Week 4, Weeks 3-4

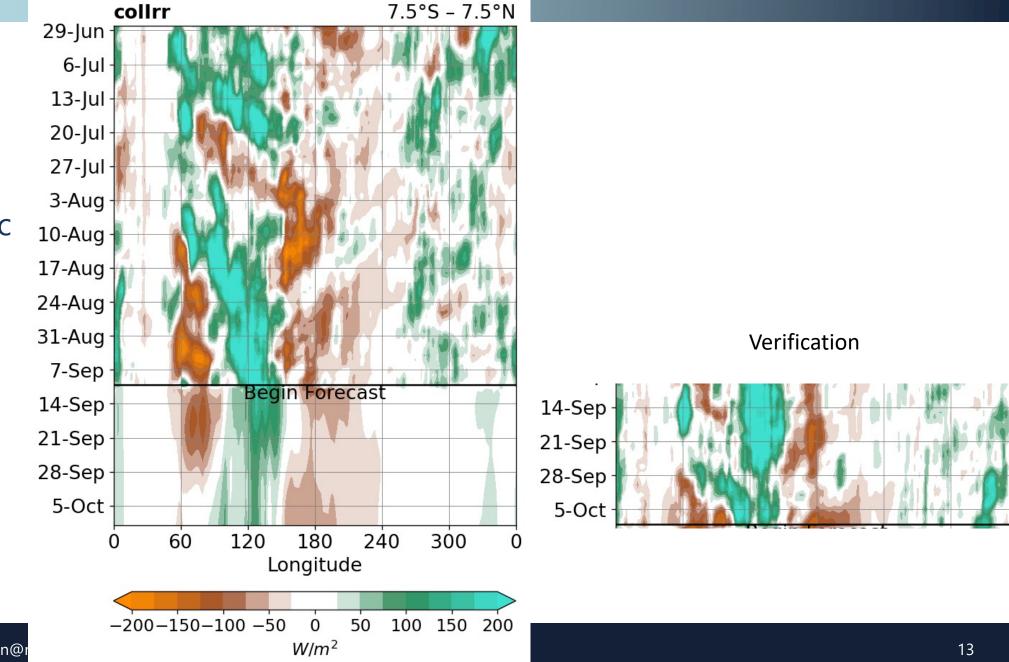
Hovmöller	Diagram
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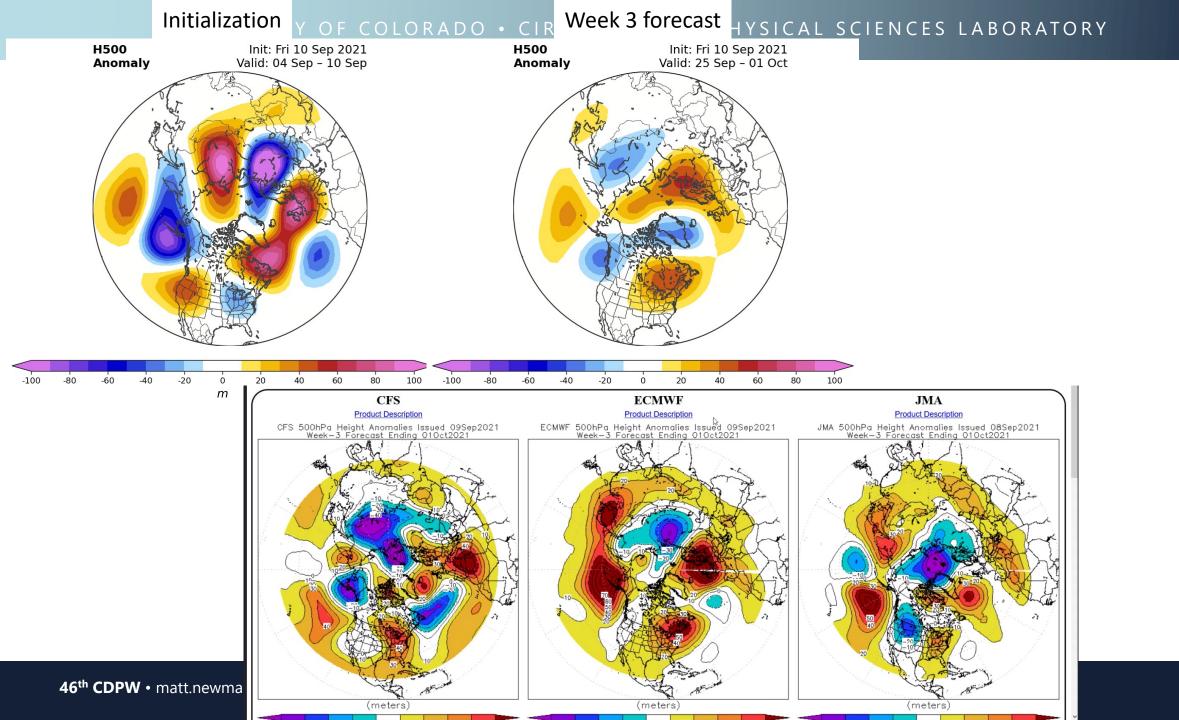
H500	Tropical Heating
30°N - 50°N	7.5 ^o S - 7.5 ^o N

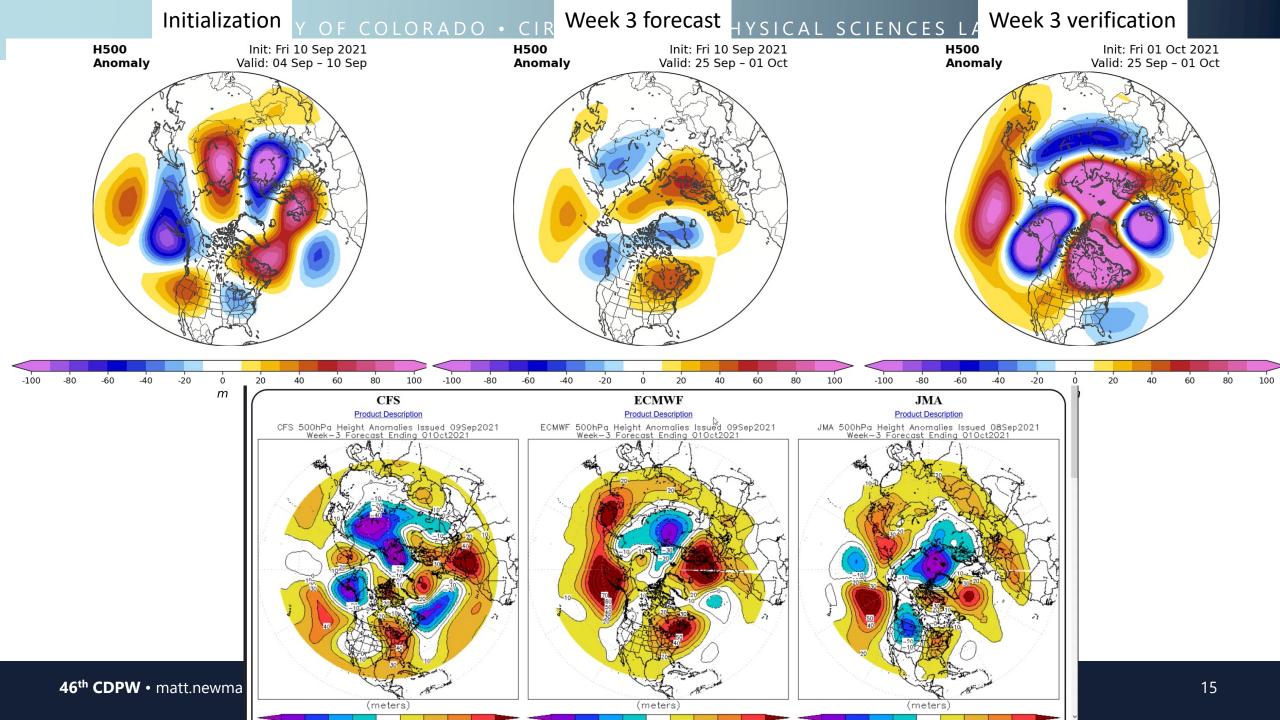
Time Series: Teleconnection Pattern

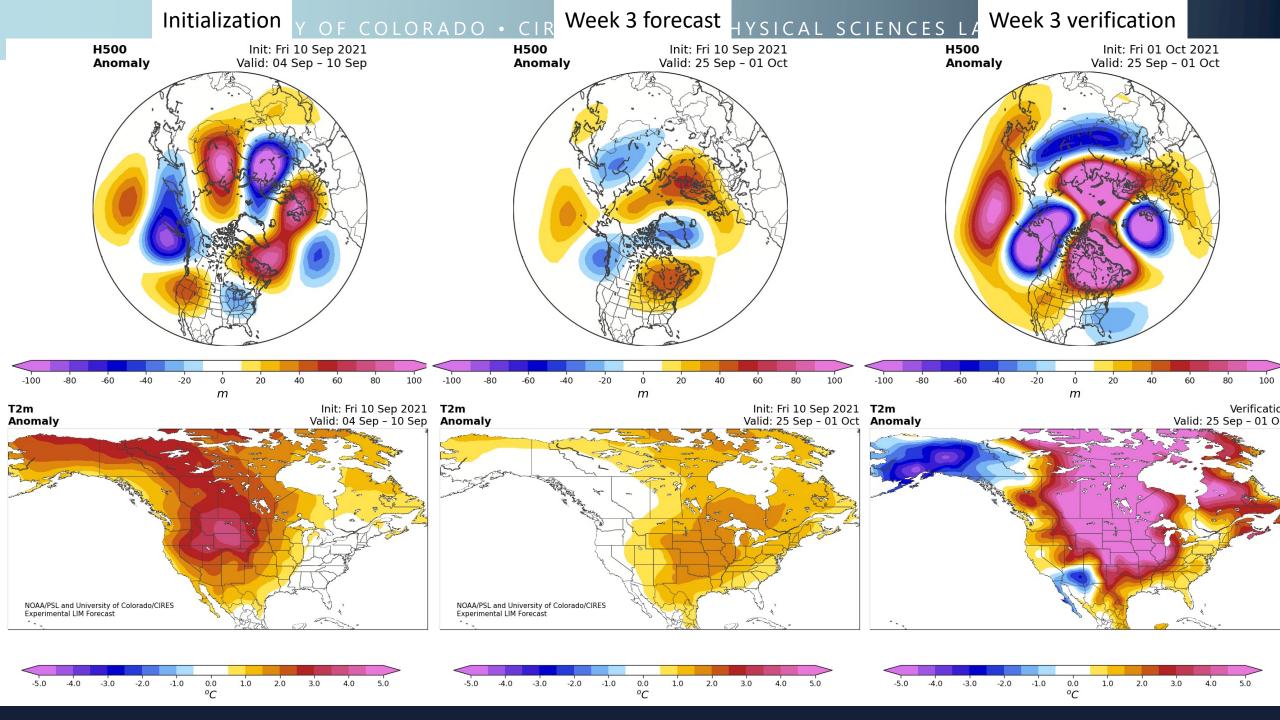
E. Atlantic	NAO	Scandinavia
E. Atlantic/W. Russia	PNA	TNH
E. Pacific/N. Pacific	Polar/Eurasian	W. Pacific

Equatorial Hovmoller of columnintegrated tropical diabatic heating





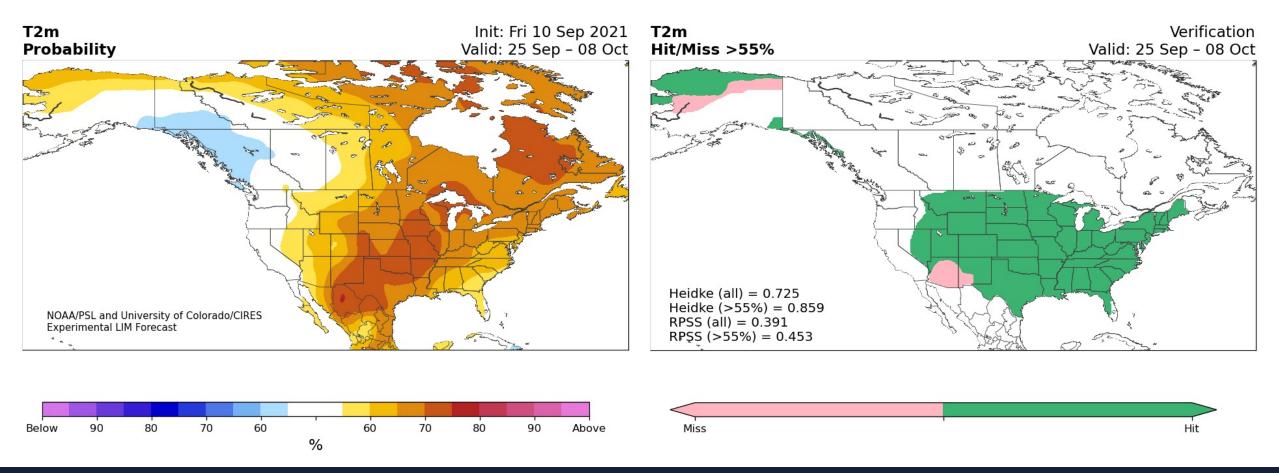




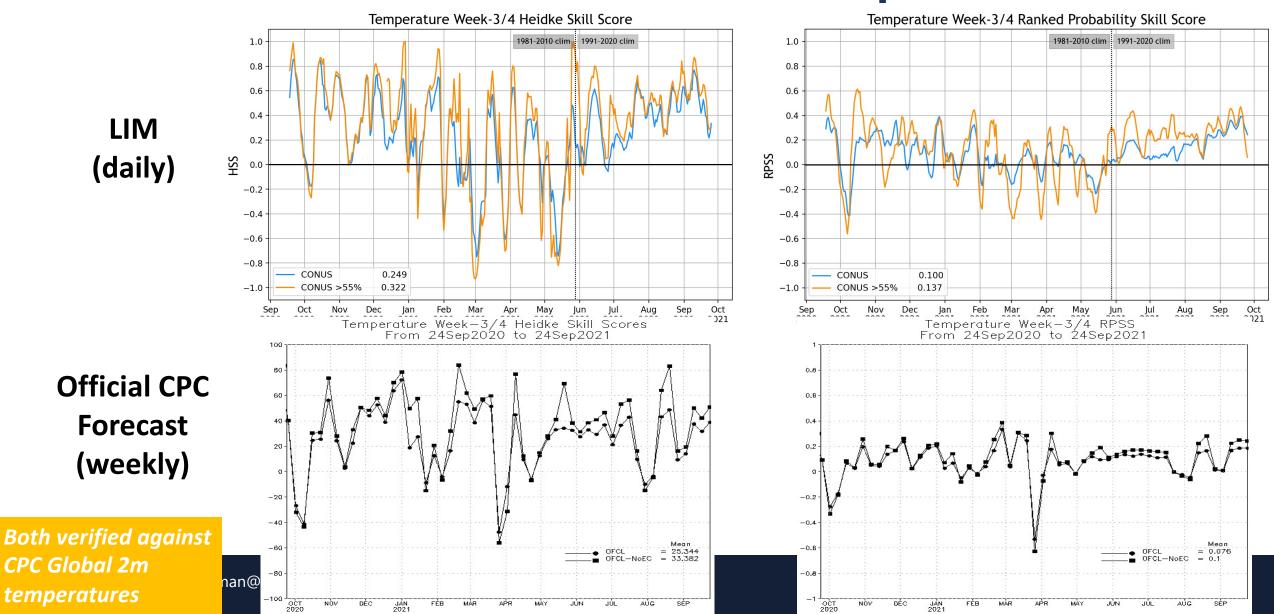
Final product:

Weeks 3+4 probability for above/below median temperature

Note: we view LIM probabilities < 55% as "equal chances"



Real-time skill scores, October 2020 - September 2021



LIM 2.0 plans

- Output realtime LIM diagnostics to aid in model guidance of forecasts (Albers talk from Wednesday)
- Add "root zone" soil moisture to LIM state variables during warm season, which improves skill (Lillo talk from Tuesday)
- Better leverage LIM's ability to identify forecasts of opportunity in an operational context (e.g., when can forecasters increase confidence and set higher probabilities?)
 - Relevant for planned tercile forecast categories
- Move on to precip...

LIM diagnosis of realtime sources of predictability, at time of forecast

