

# Grand Multi-Model Seasonal Forecasts in the SECLI-FIRM project

Andrea Alessandri (ISAC-CNR)

Contributions:

Franco Catalano, Matteo De Felice (ENEA)

Kristian Nielsen (UL)

Alberto Troccoli (UEA)

Marco Formenton, and Gaia Piccioni (ENEL)

European Geosciences Union General Assembly 2020, Vienna, Austria, 04-08 May 2020

## Outline

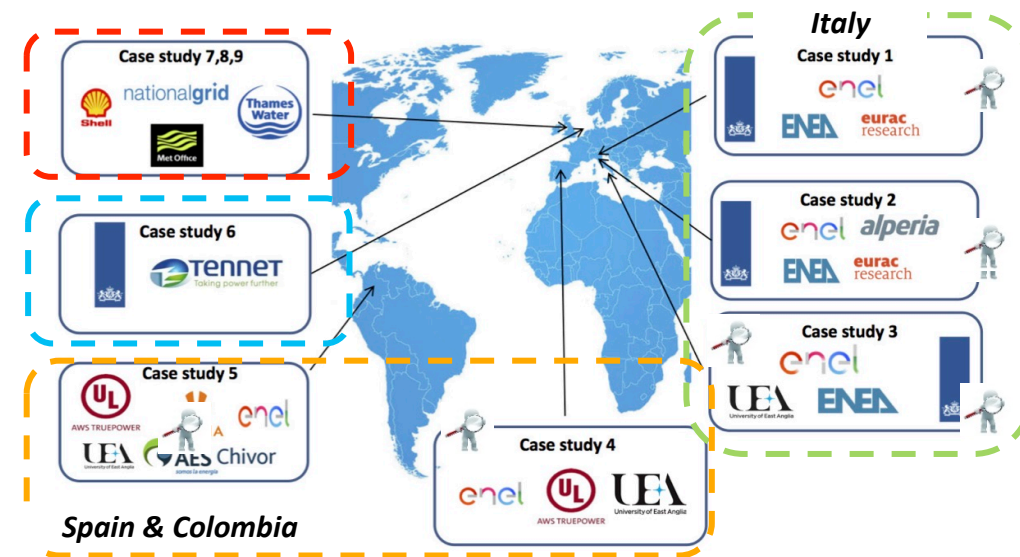
- ✓ SECLI-FIRM innovative approach: bridging the gap between climate forecasters and end-users decisions
- ✓ Optimization of climate prediction performance *in SECLI-FIRM*
  - *The benefit of using Grand-MME seasonal forecasts*
    - Prediction of rainfall over Italy not an “hopeless case”
- ✓ Summary and Discussion

# Bridging the gap between climate forecasters and end-users decisions

## Case study applications

## SECLI-FIRM case studies

Case Study	Climate events	Geography	Sectoral impact	Co-designers
CS1	Heat Wave 2015, and other similar extremes	Southern Europe	Energy – Thermal electricity plant cooling, demand model uncertainty	ENEL, ENEA, EURAC, KNMI
CS2	Dry Winter 2015-16 and other similar extremes	Northern Italy	Energy – Hydroelectric power production	ENEL, KNMI, ENEA, EURAC, Alperia
CS3	Strong Winds March 2016 and other similar extreme	Southern Italy	Energy – Wind power production	ENEL, ENEA, KNMI, UEA
CS4	Extreme Winds 2014-15 and other similar extremes	Spain	Energy – Wind power production and balancing	AWS, MO, ENEL
CS5	Strong El Niños	South America	Energy – Hydroelectric power production and other RE	AWS, UEA, AES Chivor, Celsia, ENEL
CS6	Low Winds	North Sea	Energy – Offshore operations and maintenance planning	TenneT, KNMI

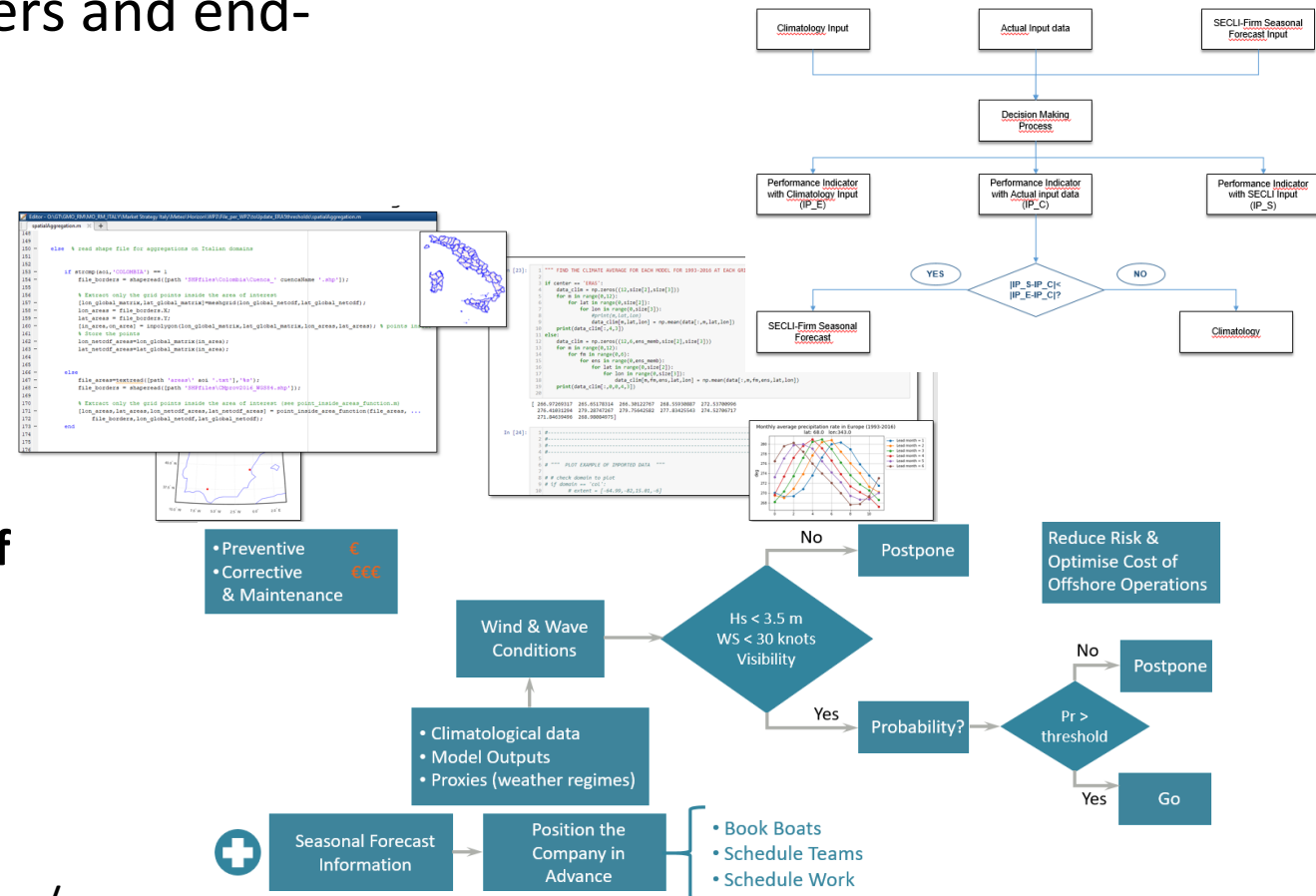


Case Study	Climate events	Geography	Sectoral impact	Co-designers
CS7	Severe climate events in 'shoulder' months	North Sea	Energy – Offshore operations and maintenance planning	Shell, MO
CS8	Anomalous winter conditions	UK	Energy – Winter electricity demand	National Grid, MO
CS9	Dry Spring and Summers	UK	Water – Water use restrictions	Thames Water, MO

More info at followin link: <http://www.secli-firm.eu/>

Bridging the gap between climate forecasters and end-users decisions

- Development of tools to produce tailored data.
- Formalisation of the business processes: Decision Trees.
- Introduction of calibrated probabilistic forecasts of suitable dichotomous events in business decision processes.



More info at followin link: <http://www.secli-firm.eu/>

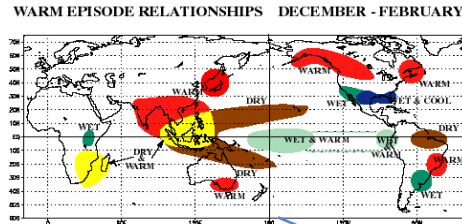
## Optimization of Seasonal Climate prediction in SECLI-FIRM

### The use of Grand-MME seasonal forecasts

# Optimization of Seasonal Climate prediction in SECLI-FIRM (WP2)

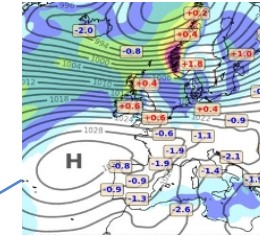
## Grand-MME FORECASTS

Exploit teleconnected vs. locally-forced signal



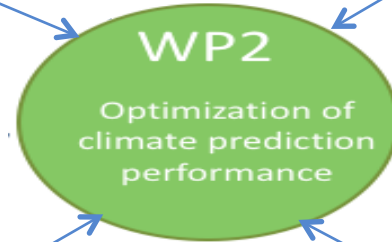
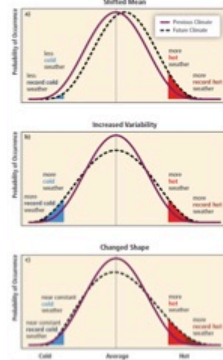
(Task 2.2)

Predictability of weather regimes  
(Task 2.3)



Task 2.1

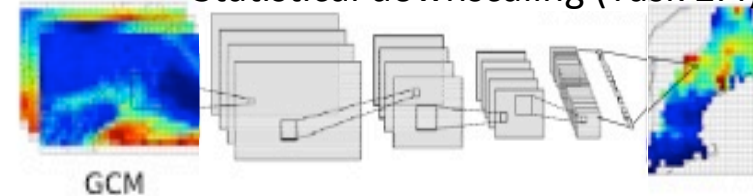
Prediction of high-risk events  
(Task 2.5)



Engage International prediction community  
(Task 2.6)



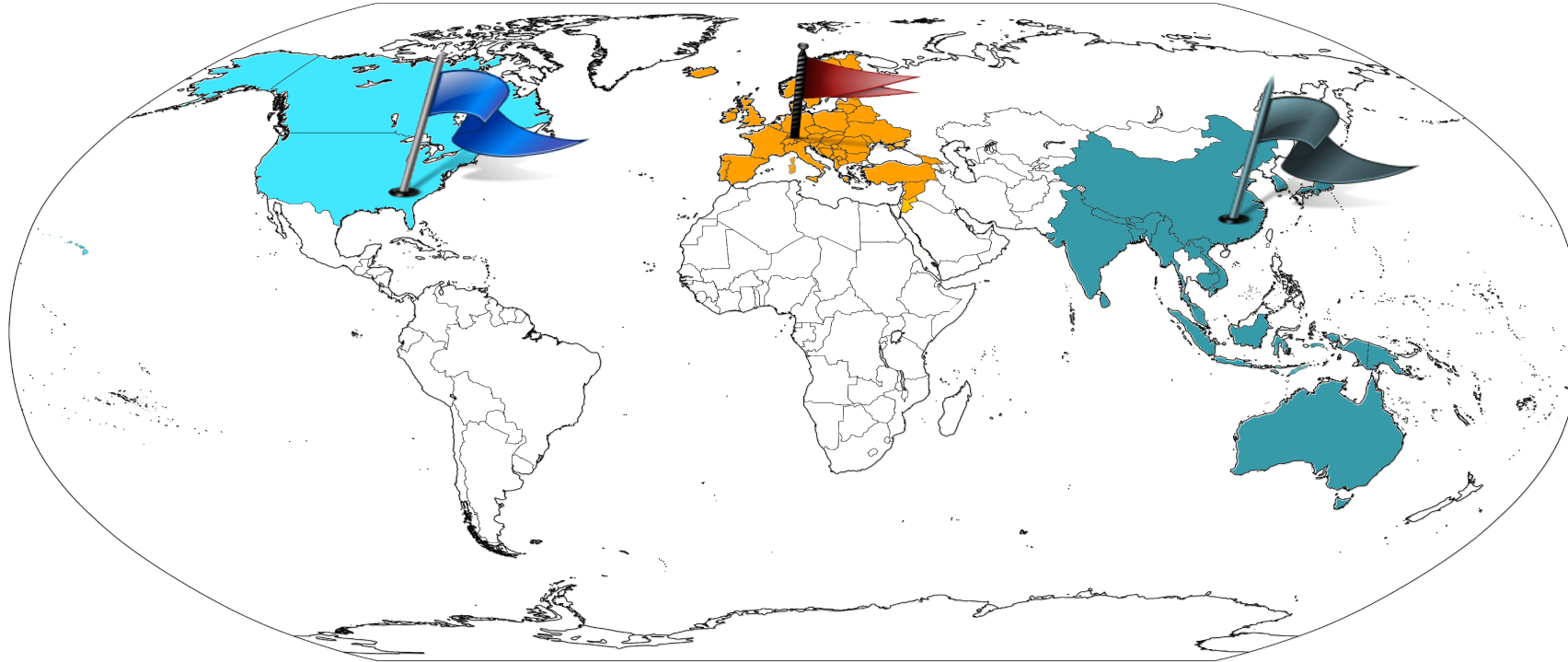
Statistical downscaling (Task 2.4)



More info at followin link: <http://www.secli-firm.eu/>



# Grand MME in SECLI-FIRM



We are collecting a selection of prediction systems independently developed by (i) the European community (Copernicus C3S dataset; <https://climate.copernicus.eu/seasonal-forecasts>), (ii) the North American community (NMME dataset; <http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/NMME>) and (iii) the Asian-Pacific community (APCC dataset; <http://www.apcc21.org/abt/model.do?lang=en>).

More info at followin link: <http://www.secli-firm.eu/>



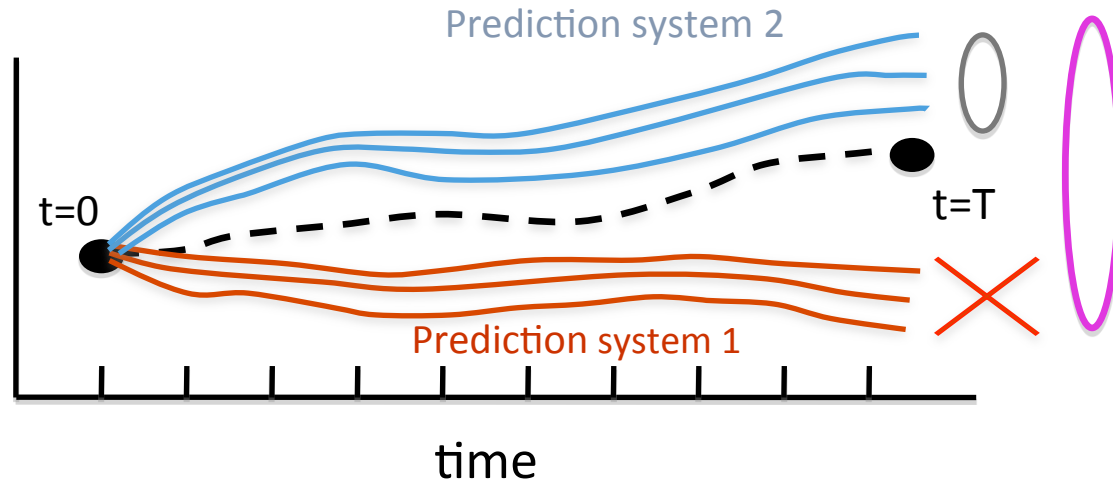
Model	Latest System	Horiz. Res.	Temporal Res.	# Ens. members: hindcast/forecasts	Hindcast Period	Ensemble Generation
ECMWF	5	1° x 1°	Daily/Monthly	25/51	1993-2016	Burst
UKMO	14	1° x 1°	Daily/Monthly	28/60	1993-2016	Lagged
MF	6	1° x 1°	Daily/Monthly	15/51	1993-2016	Mixed
DWD	2	1° x 1°	Daily/Monthly	30/50	1993-2016	Burst
CMCC	3	1° x 1°	Daily/Monthly	40/50	1993-2016	Burst
NASA	2	1° x 1°	Monthly	4/10	1981-2016	Lagged
CCMA	2	1° x 1°	Monthly	10/10	1981-2018	Burst
CCSM4	4	1° x 1°	Daily/Monthly	10/10	1982-2016	Burst
NCEP	2	1° x 1°	Daily/Monthly	28/28	1982-2018	Lagged
GFDL	B1	1° x 1°	Monthly	12/12	1980-2018	Burst
JMA	5	1° x 1°	Daily/Monthly	10/10	1993-2016	Burst

More info at followin link: <http://www.secli-firm.eu/>

## The benefit of using Grand-MME seasonal forecasts

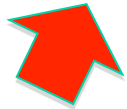
### Exploitation of independent prediction systems

# The rationale behind use of Multi-Models



*MME can improve by:*

- *Combining the skill from the single models*
- *Improve ensembles dispersion and uncertainty consideration*



➤ *Independence of the Single models systems*

➤ *Degree of over-confidence*

*(Hagedorn et al., 2005 ; Weigel et al., 2009; Alessandri et al., 2011)*

# How to measure independence among seasonal prediction systems?

## Newly developed Independency metrics

### One example is Brier score covariance (Bscov)

Starting from the definition of the Brier score (BS; Wilks, 2011) a new metric has been developed, named the Brier score covariance (BScov), which estimates the relative independence of prediction systems 1 and 2:

$$BS = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - o_i)^2$$
$$BS_{cov} = \frac{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i^1 - o_i)(y_i^2 - o_i)}{\sqrt{BS^1 \cdot BS^2}}$$

*Alessandri et al., 2020 (In Preparation)*

*Catalano et al., 2020 (In Preparation)*

*See Display D3421 (EGU2020-18283) By Catalano et al in this session*

*For a discussion of the results using independency metrics*

# Maximization of prediction skill using Grand-MME

## Case study over Italy: Water availability and drought for Energy Sector

Seasonal prediction of rainfall over Italy not an “hopeless case”

# All combinations – SECLI-FIRM Grand MME – Italy

Seasonal hindcasts - 1° May start date - JJA Precipitation vs. ERA-5



Binary weighting model combinations, Correlation coefficient (r) with ERA5

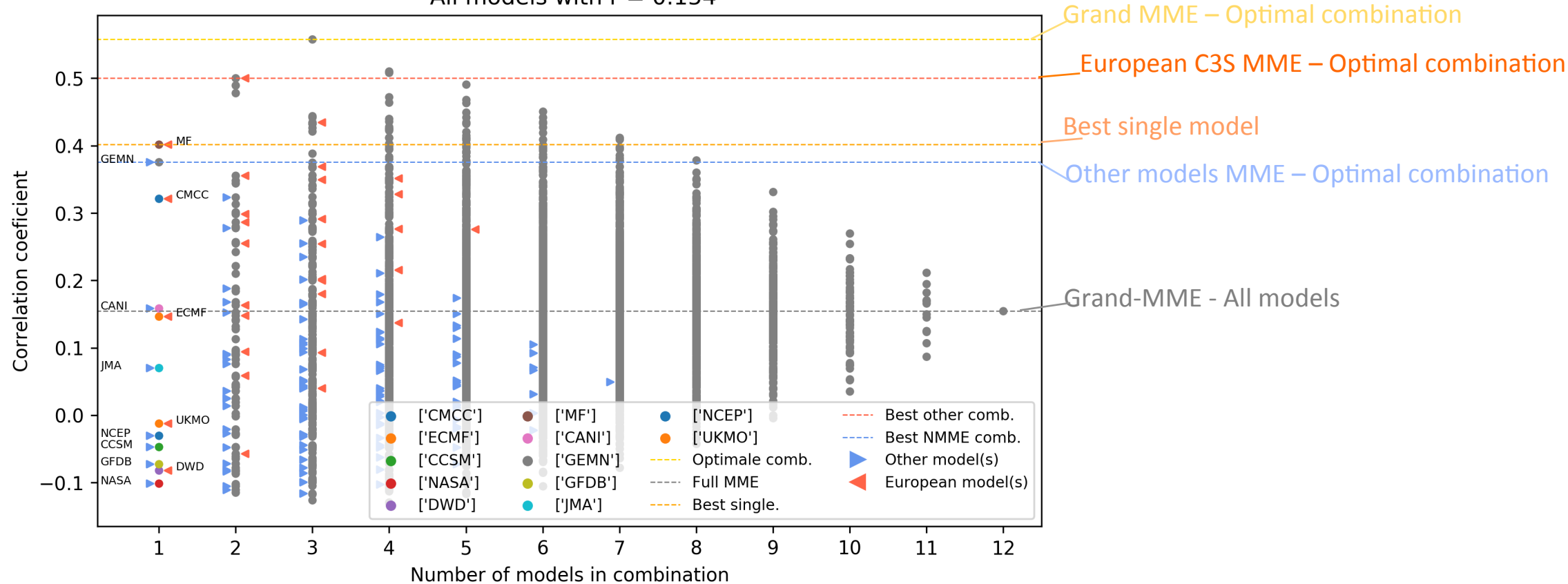
Best combination: ['CMCC' 'MF' 'GEMN'] with  $r = 0.56$

Best European comb.: ['CMCC' 'MF'] with  $r = 0.5$

Best other models comb.: ['GEMN'] with  $r = 0.376$

Best single model: ['MF'] with  $r = 0.402$

All models with  $r = 0.154$





# All combinations – SECLI-FIRM Grand MME – Italy

Seasonal hindcasts - 1° November start date - DJF Precipitation vs. ERA-5



Binary weighting model combinations, Correlation coefficient (r) with ERA5

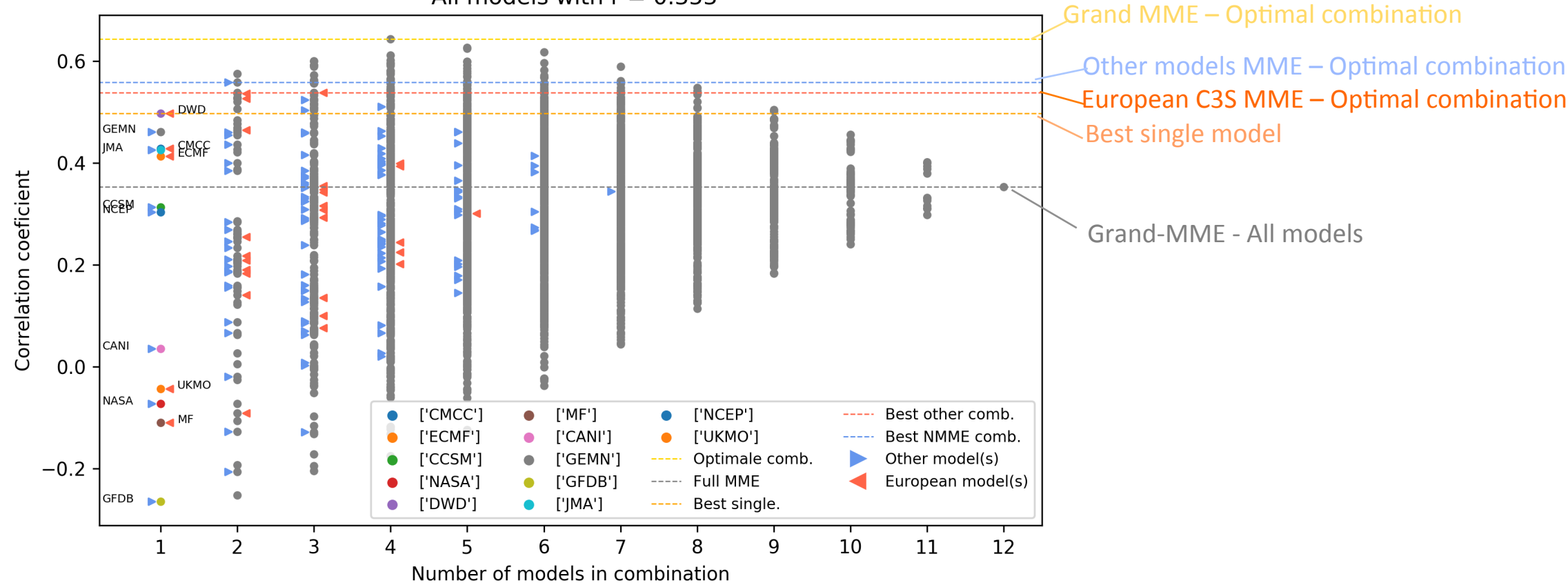
Best combination: ['CMCC' 'CCSM' 'DWD' 'JMA'] with  $r = 0.64$

Best European comb.: ['CMCC' 'ECMF' 'DWD'] with  $r = 0.538$

Best other models comb.: ['GEMN' 'JMA'] with  $r = 0.558$

Best single model: ['DWD'] with  $r = 0.498$

All models with  $r = 0.353$



# Summary and Discussion

- ❑ SECLI-FIRM innovative approach: bridging the gap between seasonal climate forecasters and end-users decisions in the energy sector by employing a comprehensive set of techniques.
  - The use of Grand-MME is key strategy for the optimization of forecasts
- ❑ The SECLI-FIRM Grand MME can improve significantly the maximum skill.
  - *More skill is gained by combining independent systems*
  - No need to be democratic to *optimize skill*: a limited number of systems is generally required for a given predictand (variable, region, season)
  - *All prediction system are useful. Each model has its own distinction and provides added skill for some variable, region and season.*
  - *Seasonal prediction of rainfall over Italy is not an "hopeless case"*
- ❑ Next/Ongoing: use Grand-MME for the optimization of tailored probabilistic forecasts of the dichotomous events identified as key predictands by end-users for the study cases.