



OAR Science supporting Seasonal to Sub-seasonal Prediction

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OAR is invested in Sub-seasonal to Seasonal to prediction (S2S)



- OAR laboratories and programs have provided the foundational science for better forecasts, earlier warnings, and greater understanding of the *Earth system*
- S2S is a key science priority for OAR, and we have a history of achievements in seasonal prediction
 - OAR is helping improve western water management via better understanding of water cycle processes and advances in monitoring and prediction methodologies
- OAR can make further progress in precipitation forecasting with targeted investments.



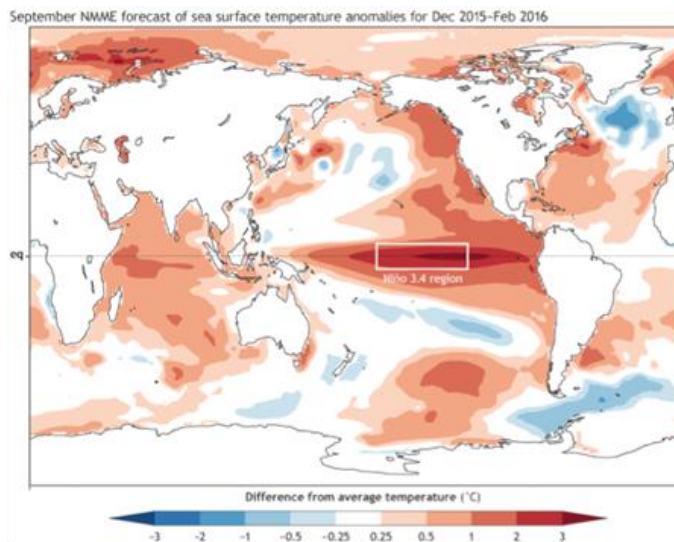
How OAR Adds Value to S2S



- OAR Climate Program Office (CPO), through the Modeling, Analysis, Predictions, and Projections (MAPP) program leverages the external community with grants.
- OAR water cycle research is integral to national and international efforts such as:
 - US Global Change Research Program (USGCRP)
 - CLIVAR (Climate Variability research program) and GEWEX (Global Energy and Water Cycle Exchanges)
- National Earth System Prediction Capability initiative
 - OAR labs and programs leverage the federal science community to improve predictions - supporting policy and planning efforts that span days to decades

Relevance of OAR Research

- OAR and NWS have developed a strong R2O relationship
 - OAR Labs advance NOAA operational models
 - GFDL – Finite Volume 3 dynamical core (FV3), an NGGPS finalist
 - CPO-Climate Test Bed project delivers new operational multi-model seasonal prediction system (North Am. Multi-Model Ensemble - NMME)
- NOAA Drought Task Force and NIDIS research led to improvements in our ability to understand, predict and map drought.



NGGPS Phase 1 Testing Project Summary Assessment

	Idealized Tests	3-km, 3-day forecasts	Performance	Scalability	Nesting or Mesh Refinement	Software Maturity
FV3	Meets or exceeds readiness for needed capability	Meets or exceeds readiness for needed capability	Meets or exceeds readiness for needed capability	Meets or exceeds readiness for needed capability	Meets or exceeds readiness for needed capability	Meets or exceeds readiness for needed capability
MPAS	Meets or exceeds readiness for needed capability	Meets or exceeds readiness for needed capability	Meets or exceeds readiness for needed capability	Meets or exceeds readiness for needed capability	Meets or exceeds readiness for needed capability	Meets or exceeds readiness for needed capability
NIM	Meets or exceeds readiness for needed capability	Some capability but effort required for readiness	Meets or exceeds readiness for needed capability	Meets or exceeds readiness for needed capability	Some capability but effort required for readiness	Meets or exceeds readiness for needed capability
NMM-UJ	Some capability but effort required for readiness	Some capability but effort required for readiness	Meets or exceeds readiness for needed capability	Meets or exceeds readiness for needed capability	Some capability but effort required for readiness	Some capability but effort required for readiness
NEPTUNE	Some capability but effort required for readiness	Some capability but effort required for readiness	Some capability but effort required for readiness	Meets or exceeds readiness for needed capability	Meets or exceeds readiness for needed capability	Some capability but effort required for readiness

- Meets or exceeds readiness for needed capability
- Some capability but effort required for readiness
- Capability in planning only or otherwise insufficiently ready

Recommendation (strongly endorsed by NWS) is to perform phase 2 testing with only MPAS and FV3



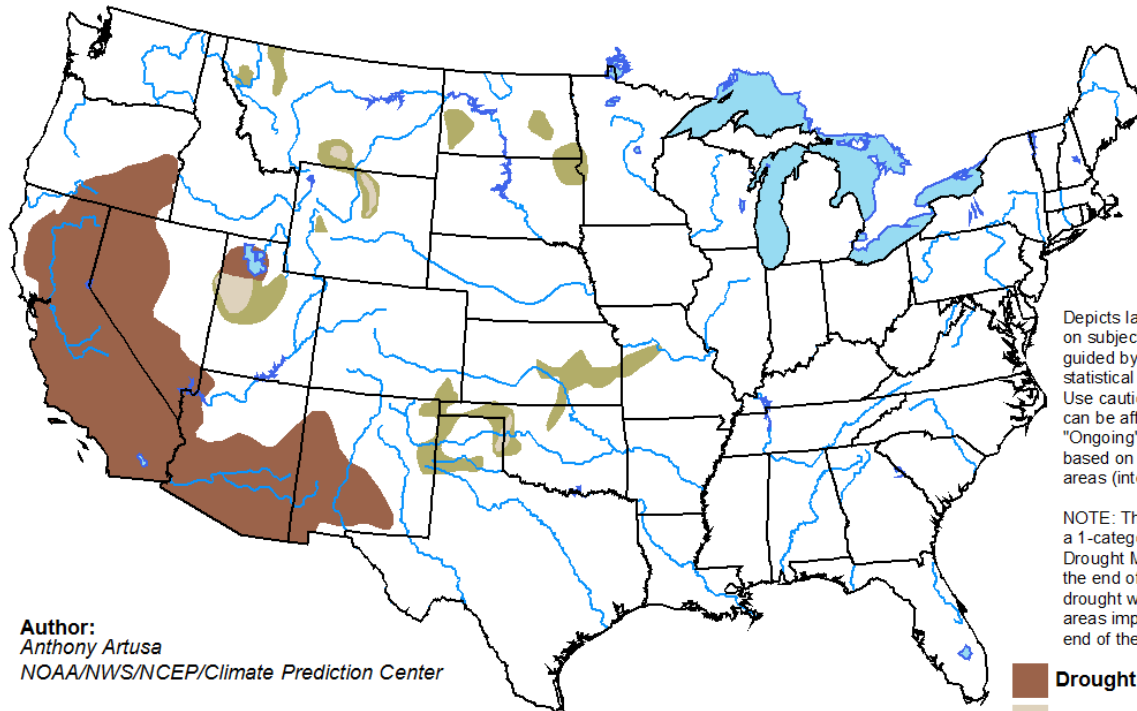
National Integrated Drought Information System (NIDIS)



U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

Valid for April 21 - July 31, 2016
Released April 21, 2016

**Seasonal
(3 month)
drought forecasts
published every
3rd Thursday**

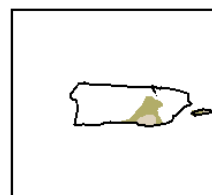
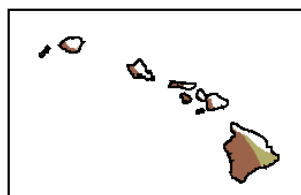
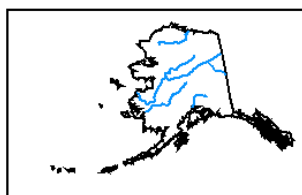


Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Use caution for applications that can be affected by short lived events. "Ongoing" drought areas are based on the U.S. Drought Monitor areas (intensities of D1 to D4).

NOTE: The tan areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels by the end of the period, although drought will remain. The green areas imply drought removal by the end of the period (D0 or none).

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- Drought persists
- Drought remains but improves
- Drought removal likely
- Drought development likely



<http://go.usa.gov/3eZ73>

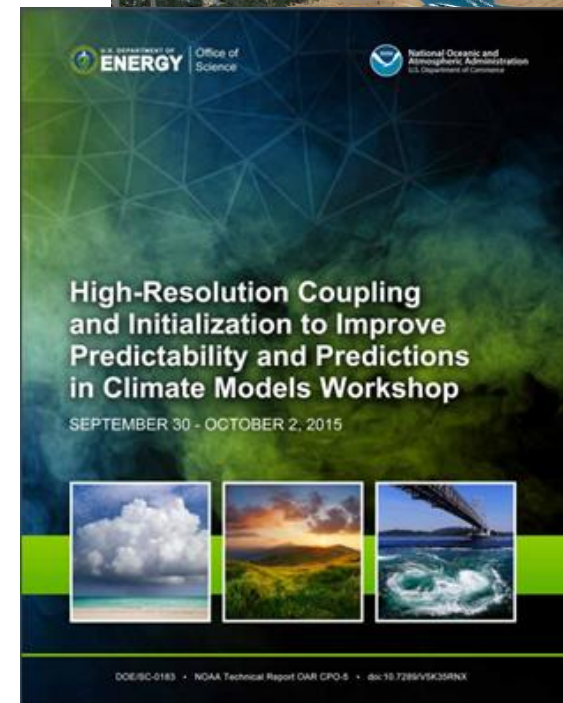
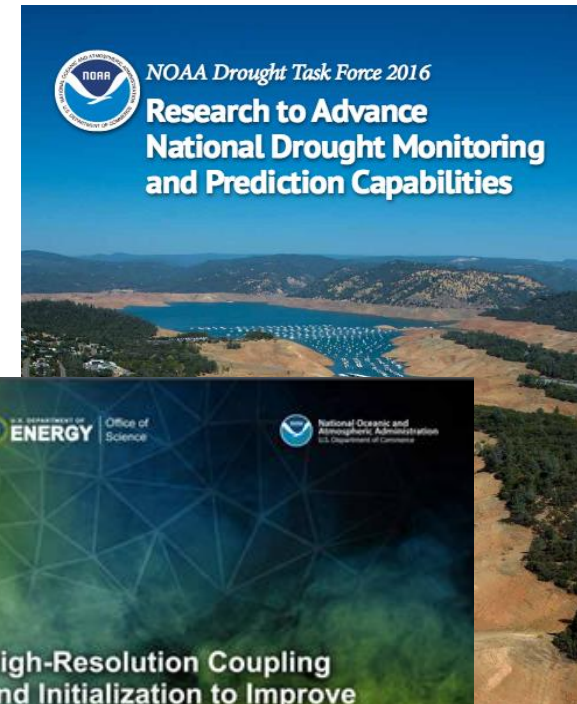
**OAR/NIDIS research
is providing new
predictive tools to
improve the skill of
the official outlook**



Further Progress Can Be Made



- OAR/CPO investing ~\$3M/year in sub-seasonal to seasonal research initiatives
 - SubX – a Sub-seasonal Prediction Experiment
 - NOAA S2S Task Force research
- New initiatives will require additional resources; examples include:
 - Experimentation with high-resolution seasonal prediction systems
 - Data assimilation for improved initial conditions
 - Hybrid statistical-dynamical multi-model techniques
 - Enhanced understanding of processes and predictability





Challenge: High Performance Computing (HPC)

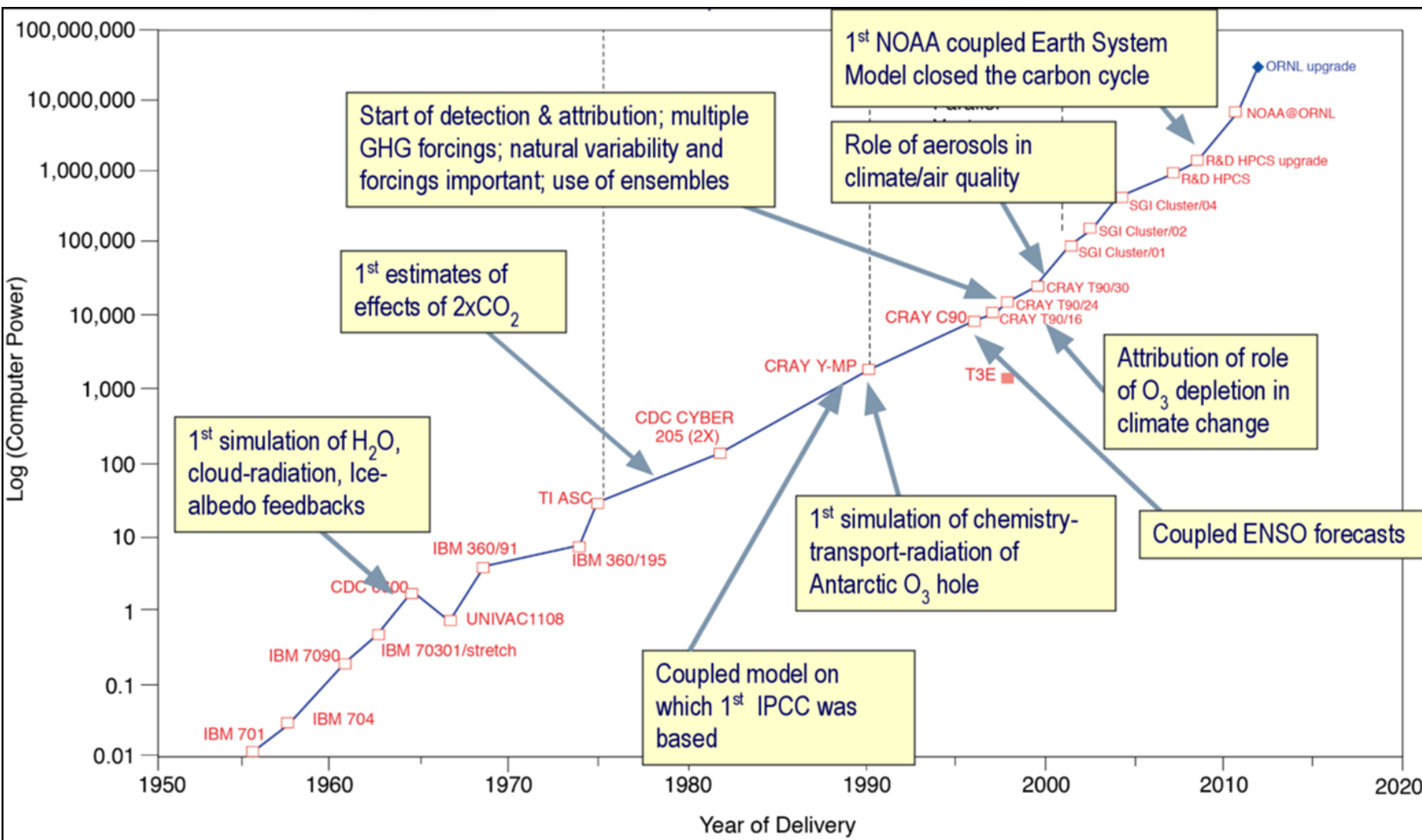


- **Significant HPC capacity** is needed to advance predictions from weeks to seasons
 - High spatial resolution, large ensemble, and higher level of Earth system model complexity needed for prediction experiments to be relevant
- In the past, major advances in HPC depended on major disasters (financial and physical) spurring major investment.
 - Gaea (Stimulus – the Great Recession)
 - Theia (DRA – Superstorm Sandy)
- NOAA is working corporately for stable HPC increase plan
 - OAR's scientific capabilities have far outpaced the available HPC



History of GFDL Computing

Growth of Computational Power with Time





Questions?