





CNRM/Météo-France update

WGSIP – 5 Nov. 2024 Constantin Ardilouze





Scientific themes

- Predictability and prediction at the seasonal (2-6 months) and subseasonal (2 weeks – 2 months) leadtime
- ➤ Main tool : **Global climate model** + statistical approaches

Understand sources of predictability

- Modes of variability
- Teleconnections
- Oceans & land surface
- Link with climate change

Implement, evaluate and run forecast systems

- Modelling choices
- Initialization
- Ensemble generation
- Real time production





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- Contribution to the Météo France GPC role by running operational seasonal forecasts
- >Running S2S forecasts every week (pseudo-operational task)



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- Team working on S2S/S2D: 8 people.

Recent loss of experienced staff (L. Batté leaving academia + JF Gueremy retiring).



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November 2024:

Damien Specq Constantin Ardilouze Saïd Qasmi Jonathan Beuvier (50 %) Laurent Dorel (Engineer) Gabriel Narvaez Campo (Postdoc) Louis Ledoux—Xatard (PhD student) Onaïa Savary (PhD student)



Damien



Constantin



Jonathan



Saïd



Laurent



Gabriel



Louis



Onaïa

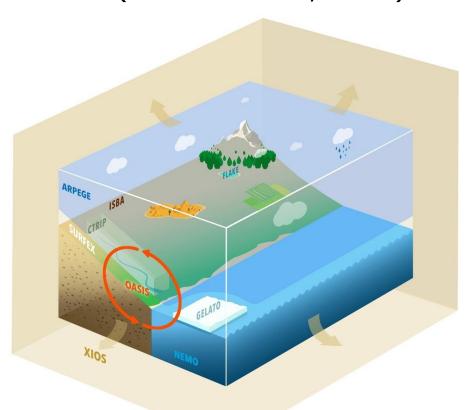
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Seasonal prediction at Météo-France

Based on a high-resolution version of the CNRM-CM6-1 coupled climate model (Voldoire et al., 2019)



-ARPEGE-Climat v6.4 (tl359l137r) + SURFEX / ISBA / CTRIP

-1-hour coupling using OASIS MCT with NEMO v3.6 / GELATO 6 (ORCA0.25°)

-Hindcast : fix, 25 members, 1993-2018

-Forecast: 51 members

- Coupled initialization strategy (constraining our initialization run towards ERA5/ERA5T and GLORYS12V1 / Mercator oper. analysis)

CNRM-CM6-1

Data provided each month to the Copernicus Climate Change Service (C3S) https://climate.copernicus.eu/seasonal-forecasts

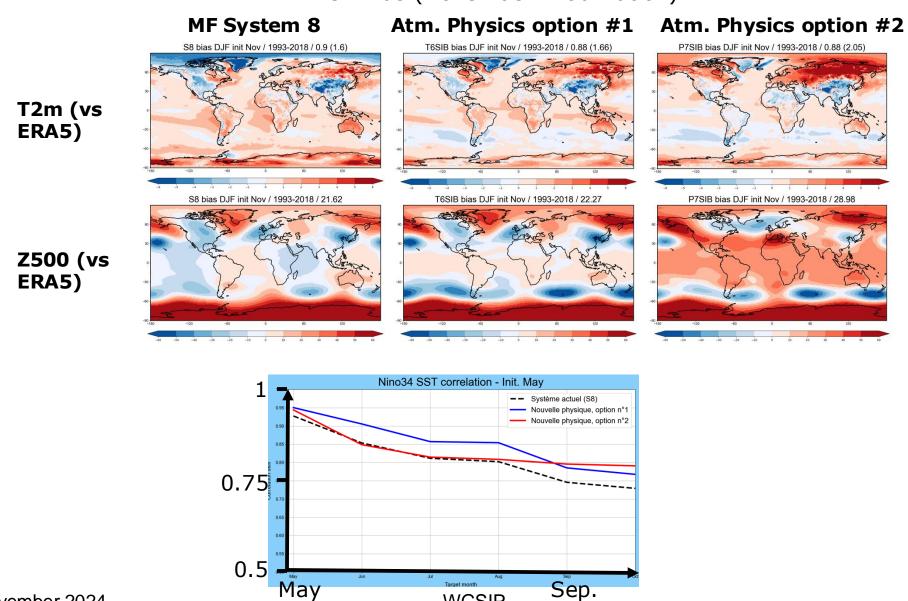




Forecast system upgrade

Comparison of atmospheric physics

DJF Bias (November initialization)



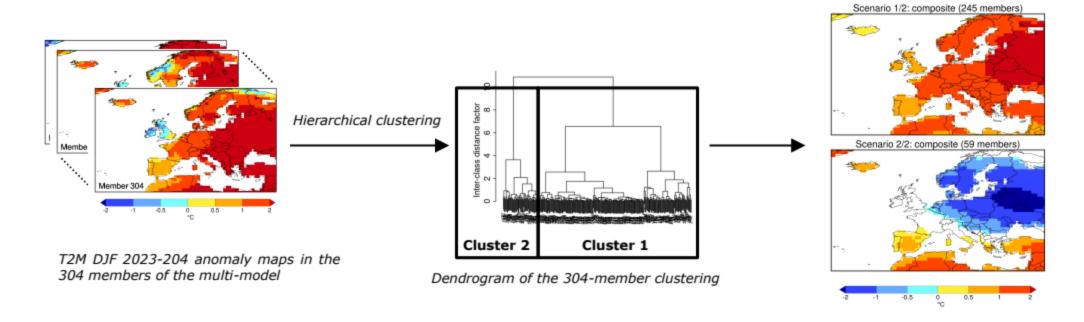
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Defining scenarios for seasonal climate over Europe

- Clustering of the full range of C3S ensemble members
- Based on a dissimilarity index between 2 members $d_{i,j} = 1 ACC(i,j)$

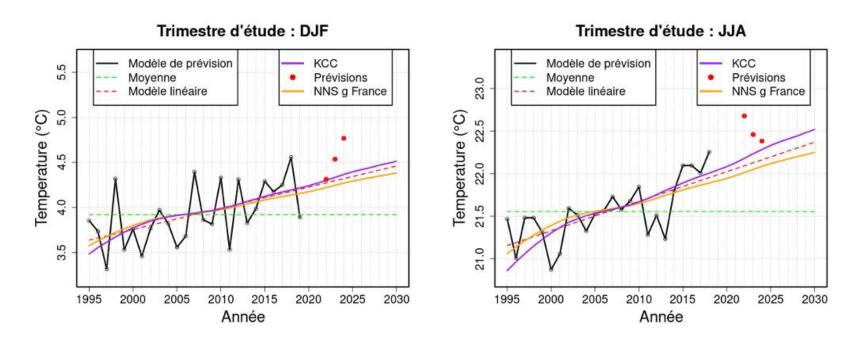


 Help to identify where the forecast is more confident and where it is more uncertain



Understanding sources of predictability

Master thesis: contribution of climate change to seasonal forecast anomalies



Seasonal hindcast of T2m averaged over France between 1995 and 2024 + different estimates of the climate change contribution

- \rightarrow Is the linear model a valid estimate of the warming trend ?
- ightarrow PhD about to start : new methods to disentangle the trend from interannual variability in the forecast anomalies

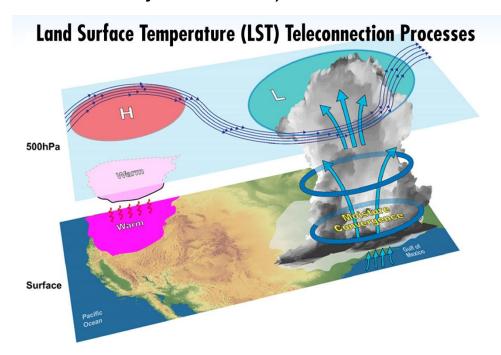




Initialization and sources of predictability

Efforts on land initialization

- Contribution of initial land (sub-)surface temperature of high altitude regions on downstream S2S atmospheric variability and predictability (GEWEX/GASS Project LS4P)

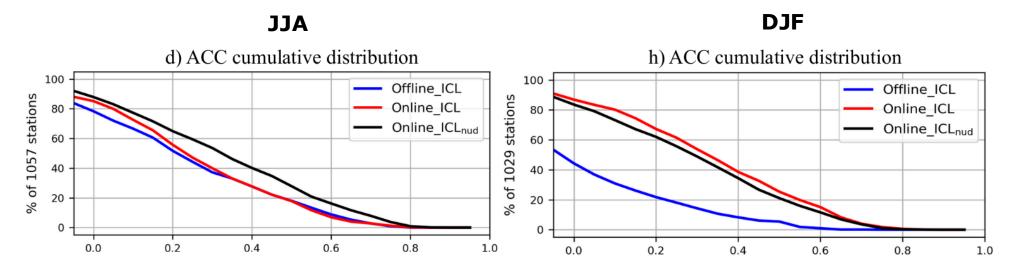


- Impact of land data assimilation on initial conditions/reanalyses and seasonal forecasts initialized thereof (European project CERISE)



Predictability of Earth system components

Evaluation of global streamflow forecasts directly derived from GCM output (CERISE projects)



Blue line: Benchmark forecast (Ensemble offline streamflow prediction: Land/river model forced by atmospheric reanalysis)

Red line: Météo-France operational forecast Sys8

Black line: Météo-France Sys8 with improved land initialisation (soil moisture reconstruction))

- → Coupled hydrological seasonal forecasts outperform the offline forecast used as a benchmark, especially in boreal winter
- ightarrow Improved soil moisture initial conditions considerably increase the forecast skill in JJA



Some of our future plans

> Causality in S2S forecasts

 Investigation of causal relationships between predictors and predictand in the context of a S2S windows of opportunity (See Angel presentation on Thursday)

> Mid-latitude teleconnexions

- Year-round North-Atlantic weather regimes and European droughts
- Impact of the 2023 NE Atlantic marine heatwave on seasonal forecasts over Europe
- > Seasonal forecasts with AI (national project in preparation)
- > Extreme events in seasonal forecasts by ensemble boosting
- > Upgrade of the CNRM S2S system in 2025



Any questions?