

# Jahreszeitenvorhersagen

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# Predictions

## German Premier League

Who will win this weekend's matches:

- HSV: BVB
- Koeln: Mainz

Who will be this season's champion?

Who will end up in 4<sup>th</sup> place this season?


















# Predictions

Next weekend	This season	5-10 years	...	100 years

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Match	Champion	Champion		Team in premier league

# Current standings – matchday 12 (of 34)

Rank	Club	Matches	W*	D*	L*	G*	GD*	Pts.*		
1	 FC Bayern München	12	11	1	0	37:4	+33	34	CL*	+
2	 Borussia Dortmund	12	9	2	1	35:15	+20	29	CL*	+
3	 VfL Wolfsburg	12	6	3	3	17:15	+2	21	CL*	+
4	 Hertha Berlin	12	6	2	4	17:15	+2	20	CL* Qual.	↑
5	 FC Schalke 04	12	6	2	4	16:16	0	20	EL*	↓
6	 Borussia Mönchengladbach	12	6	1	5	23:18	+5	19	EL*	↓
7	 1. FC Köln	12	5	3	4	15:18	-3	18		↑
8	 Bayer 04 Leverkusen	12	5	2	5	14:16	-2	17		↓
9	 1. FSV Mainz 05	12	5	1	6	18:19	-1	16		↑
10	 FC Ingolstadt 04	12	4	4	4	7:9	-2	16		↓
11	 Hamburger SV	12	4	3	5	11:16	-5	15		↓
12	 Eintracht Frankfurt	12	3	5	4	16:17	-1	14		↓
13	 SV Darmstadt 98	12	3	5	4	13:16	-3	14		+
14	 SV Werder Bremen	12	4	1	7	13:19	-6	13		↑
15	 Hannover 96	12	3	2	7	12:22	-10	11		↓
16	 VfB Stuttgart	12	3	1	8	17:27	-10	10	Play-offs	↓
17	 TSG 1899 Hoffenheim	12	1	5	6	12:19	-7	8	Relegation	+
18	 FC Augsburg	12	1	3	8	13:25	-12	6	Relegation	+

<http://www.bundesliga.com/en/stats/table/?season=2015&liga=51>

# Predictions

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Importance of current standings				
Importance of financial situation				

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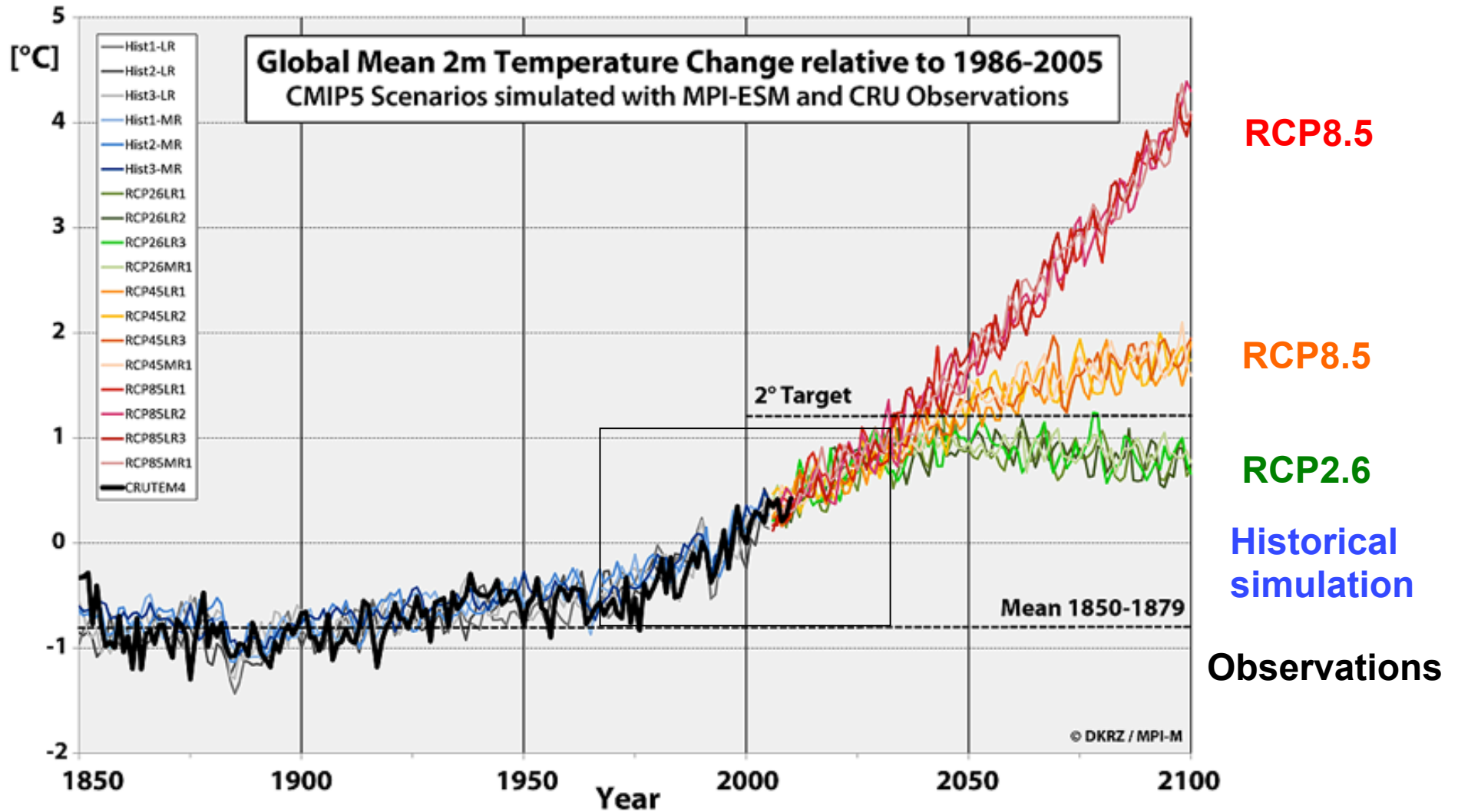
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Importance of financial situation				
Weather	Seasonal forecast	Interannual-decadal prediction	...	Climate projection



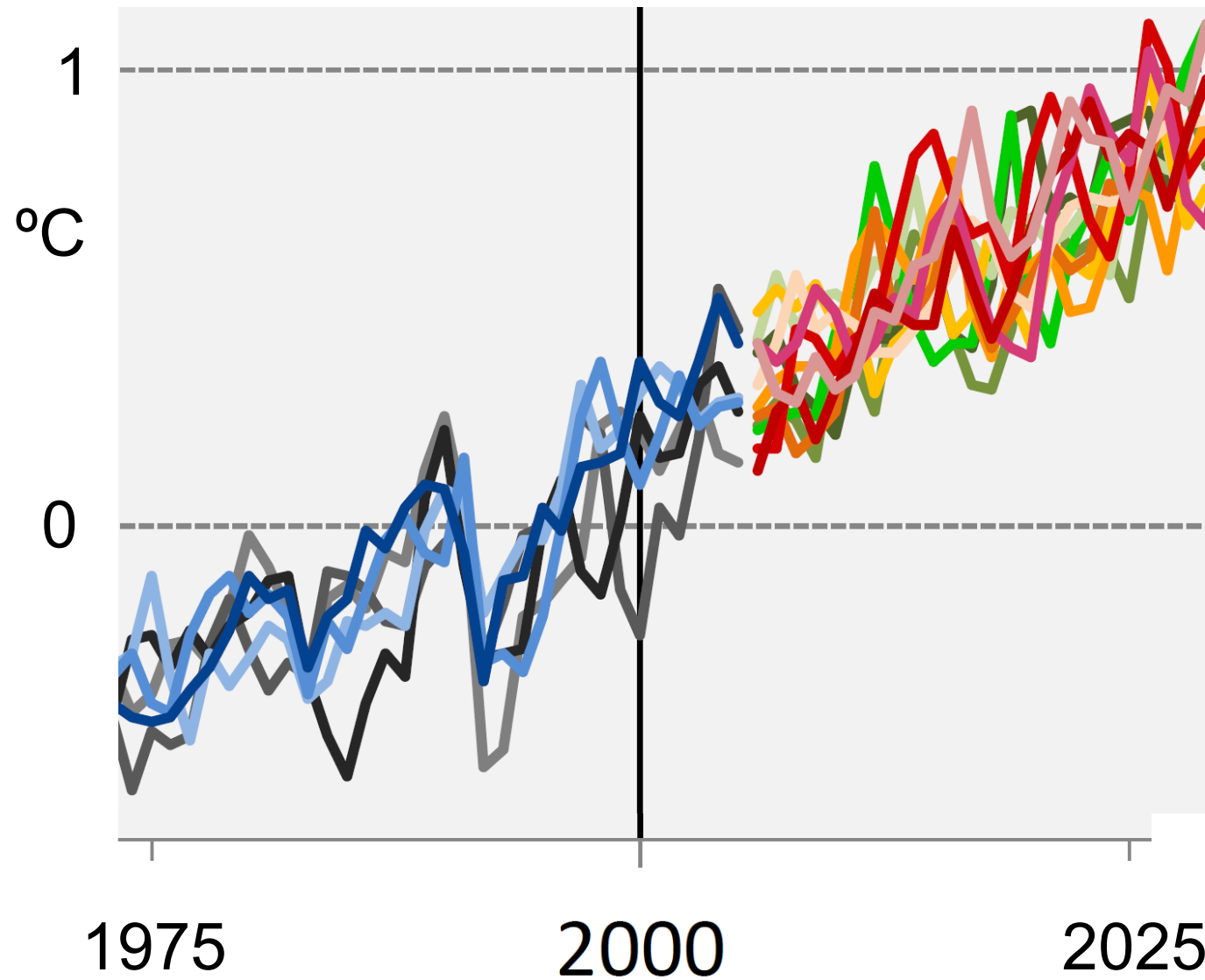
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Importance of current standings/ initial conditions				
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# Climate projections



# Climate predictions



DKRZ/ MPI-M

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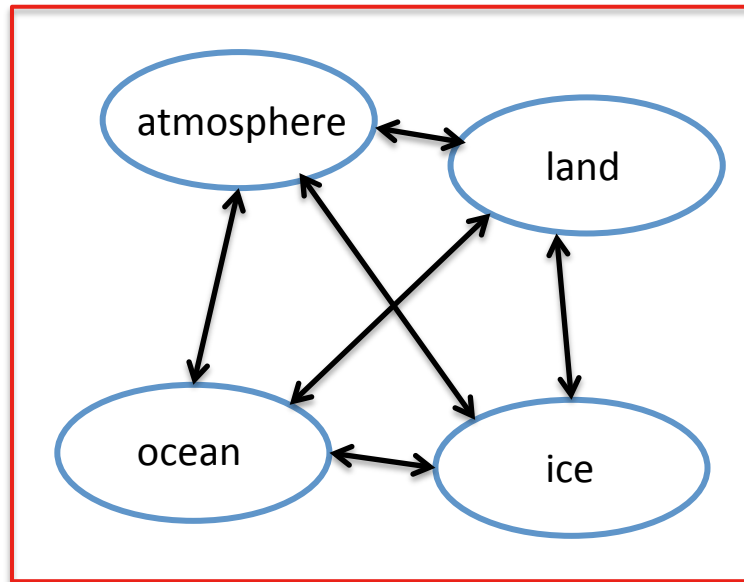
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## Seasonal-to-decadal predictions

- depend on the initial conditions and the boundary conditions
- need to start from the present state of the climate system

# Dynamical prediction with an Earth System Model

## Global circulation model



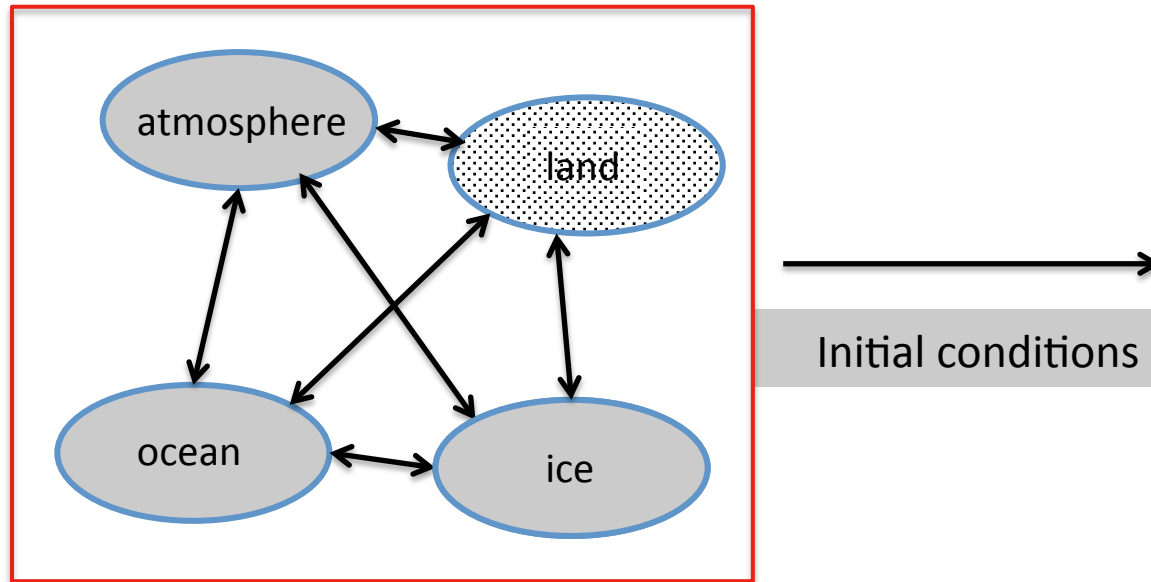
- Numerical simulation of the climate system based on laws of physics
- Expect predictability to arise from the slowly varying components
- For these components, initial conditions are important



- Combination of model and observations = data assimilation
- State close to the observations as starting point = initialization

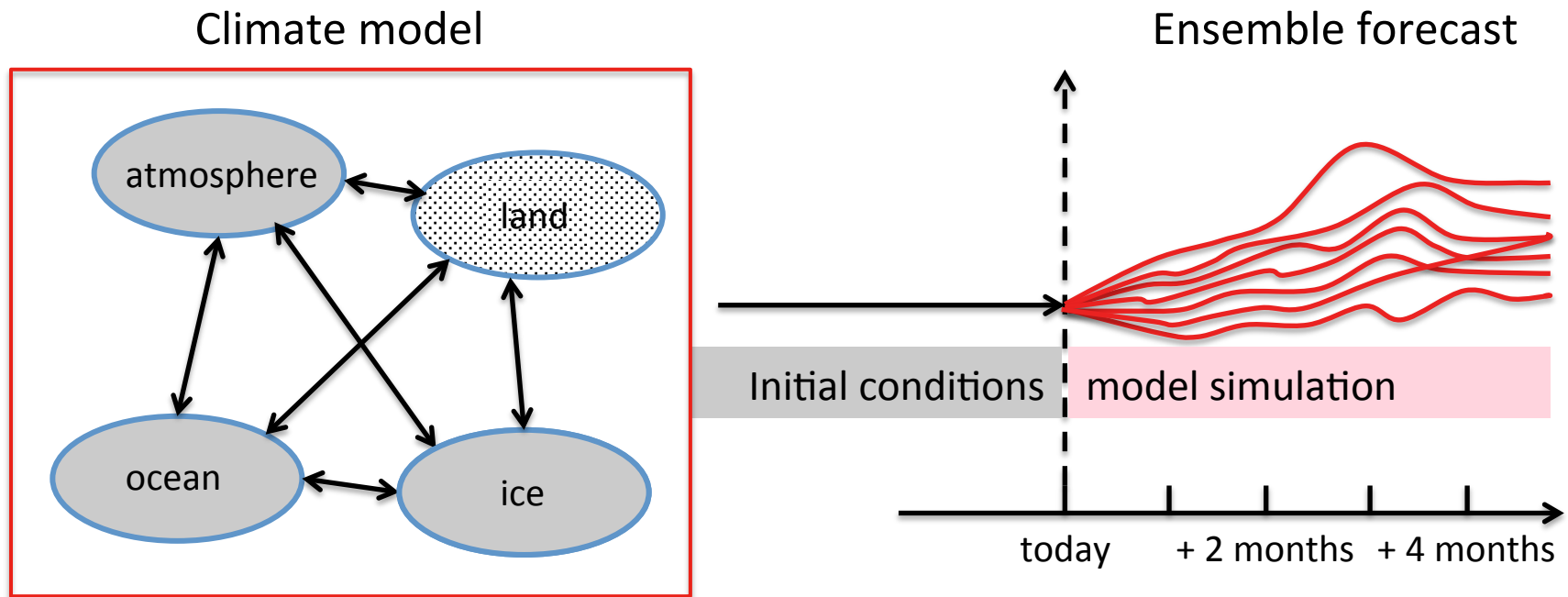
# Forecast system

Climate model



- But both observations and model come with uncertainties
- Ensemble prediction to simulate different sources of uncertainties

# Forecast system

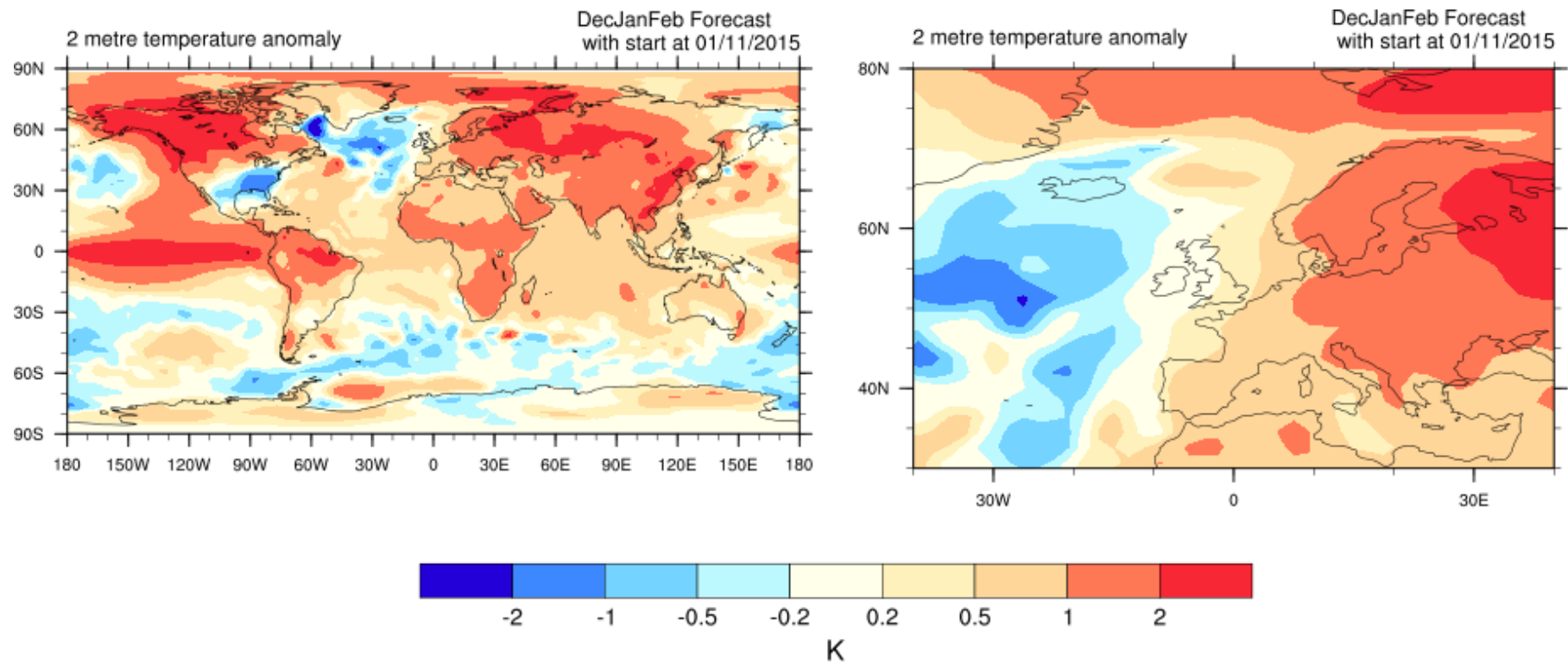


observations

- Both observations and model come with uncertainties
- Ensemble prediction to simulate different sources of uncertainties

# Example forecast

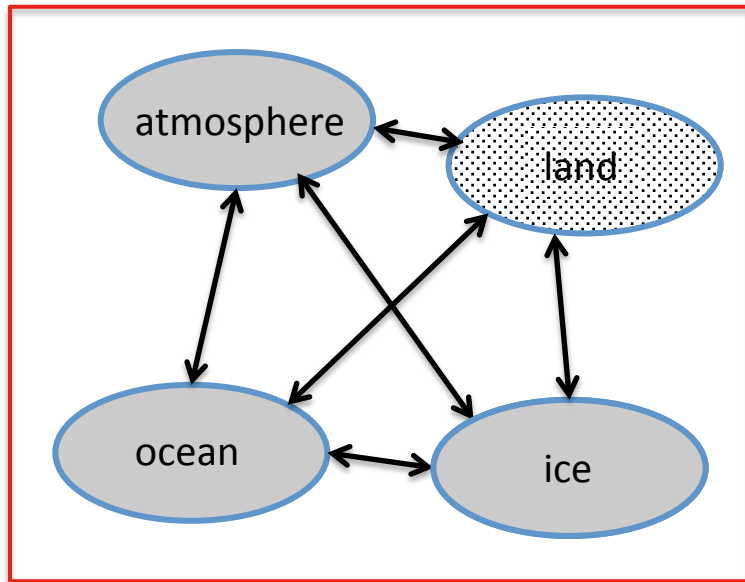
Forecast: Temp2m anomaly in Dec-Jan-Feb 2015/2016



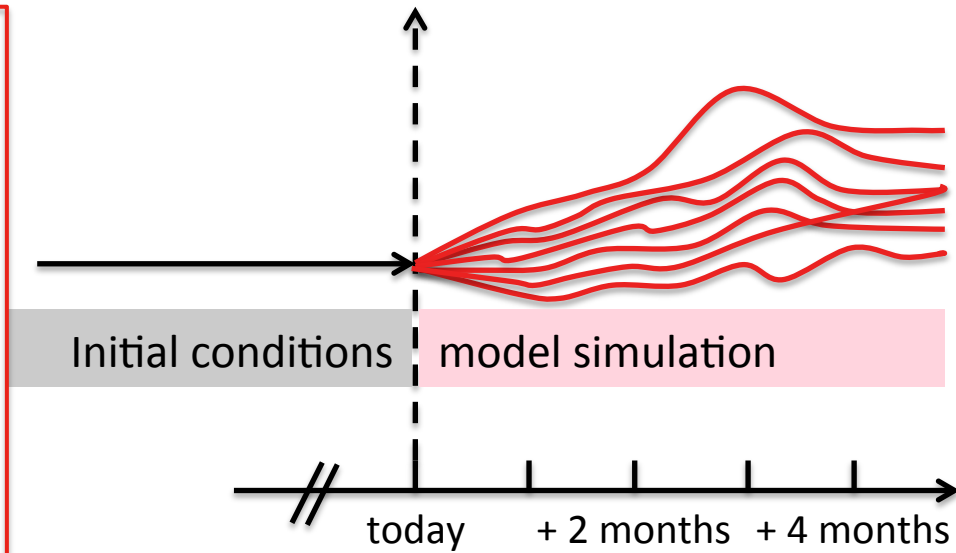


# How do we test whether this is working?

Global circulation model



Ensemble forecast

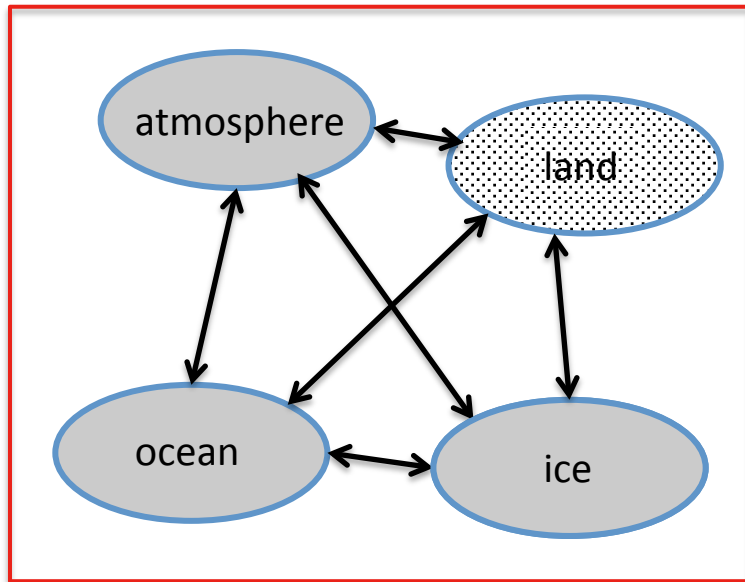


observation-based reference

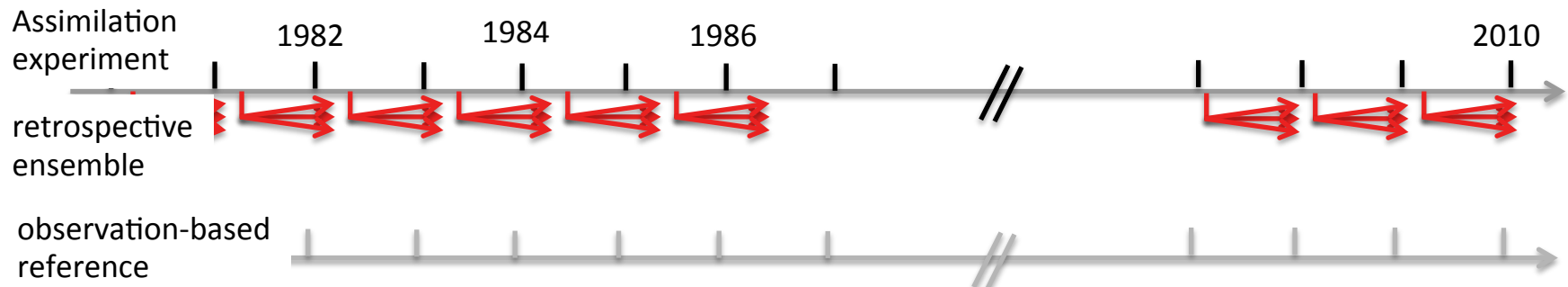
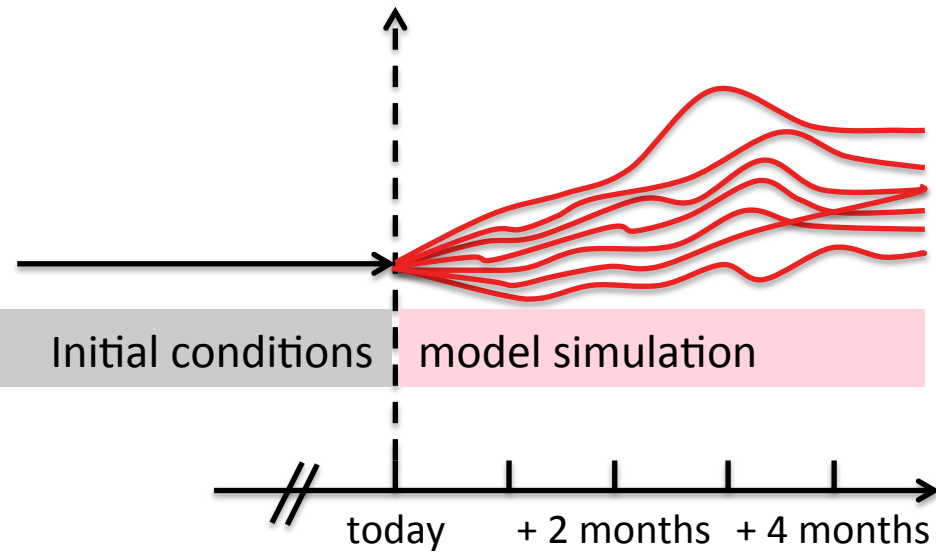


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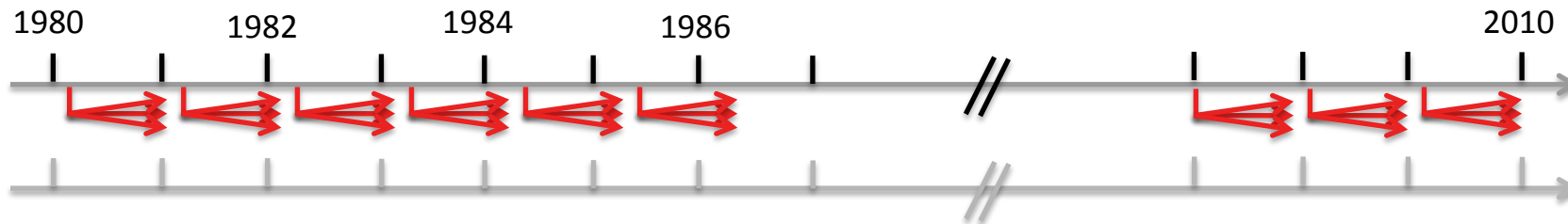


Ensemble forecast



# How do we test whether this is working?

Assimilation experiment (1980-2010)



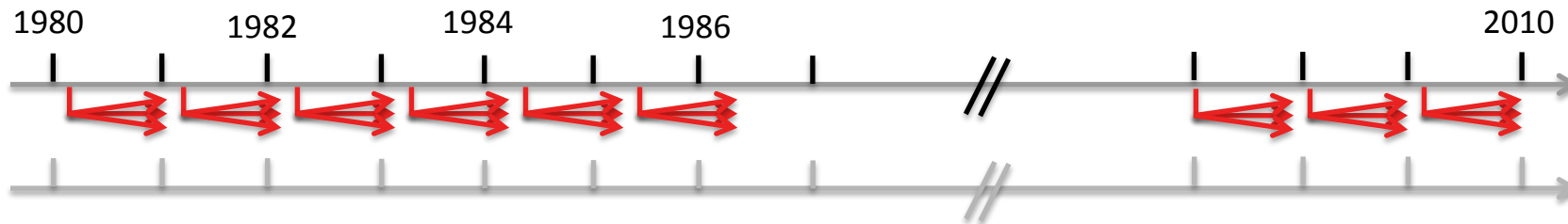
Observation-based reference

Retrospective (hindcast) ensemble

- initialized from assimilation experiment
- starting each MAY/NOV from 1982 to 2010
- with multiple ensemble members each
- evaluated against observation-based reference

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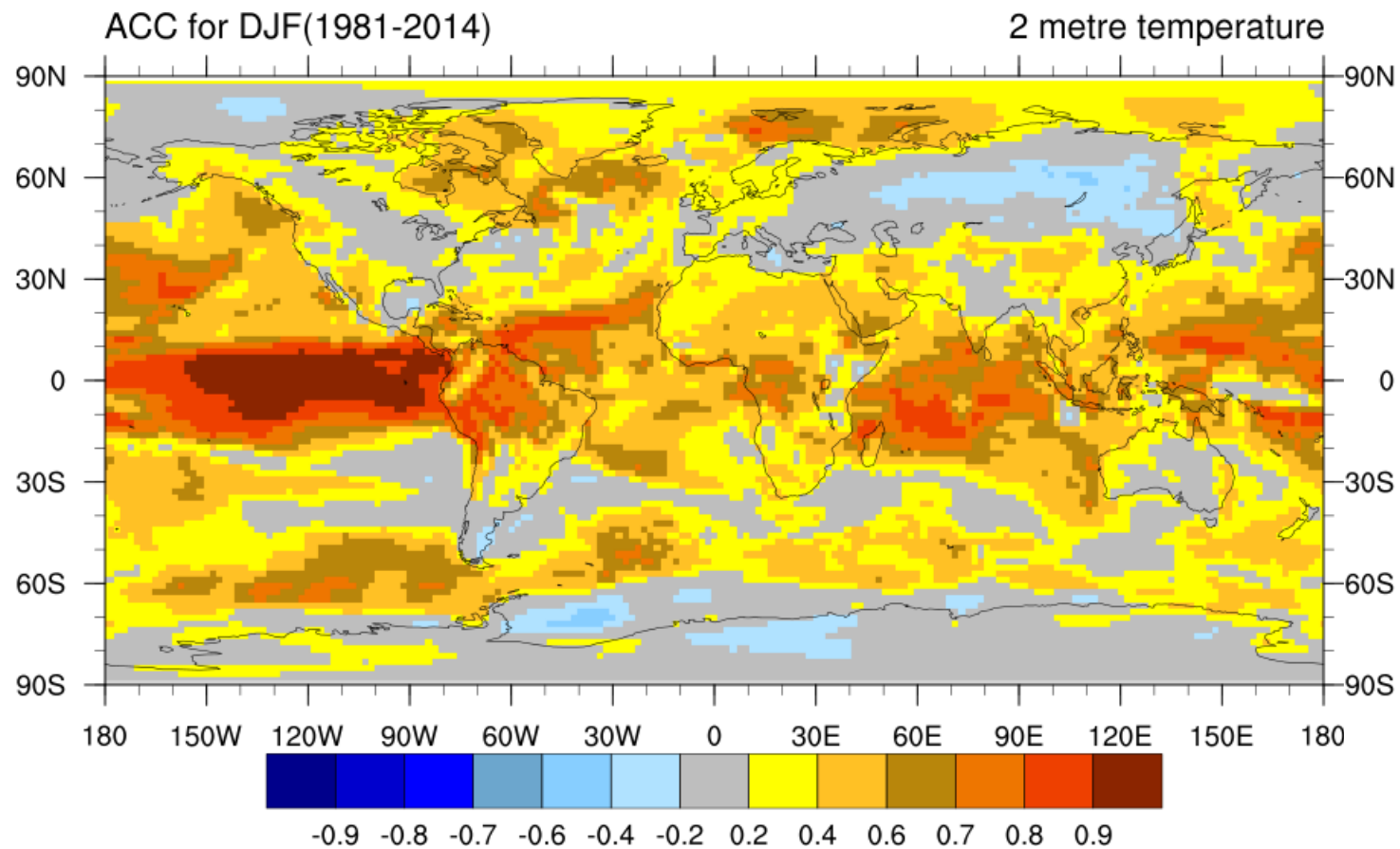
Observation-based reference

Lead time dependent analysis

- ensemble mean
- months after initialization
- often seasonal means, for example Dec-Jan-Feb (DJF)
- skill measure, for example anomaly correlation

# Forecast skill of the German Climate Forecast System (GCFS)

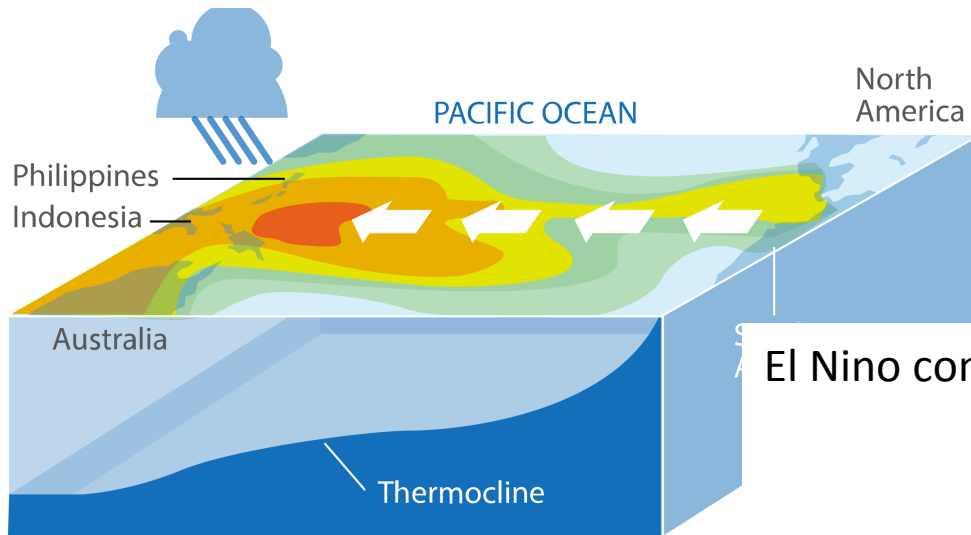
Anomaly correlation for Dec-Jan-Feb surface air temperature



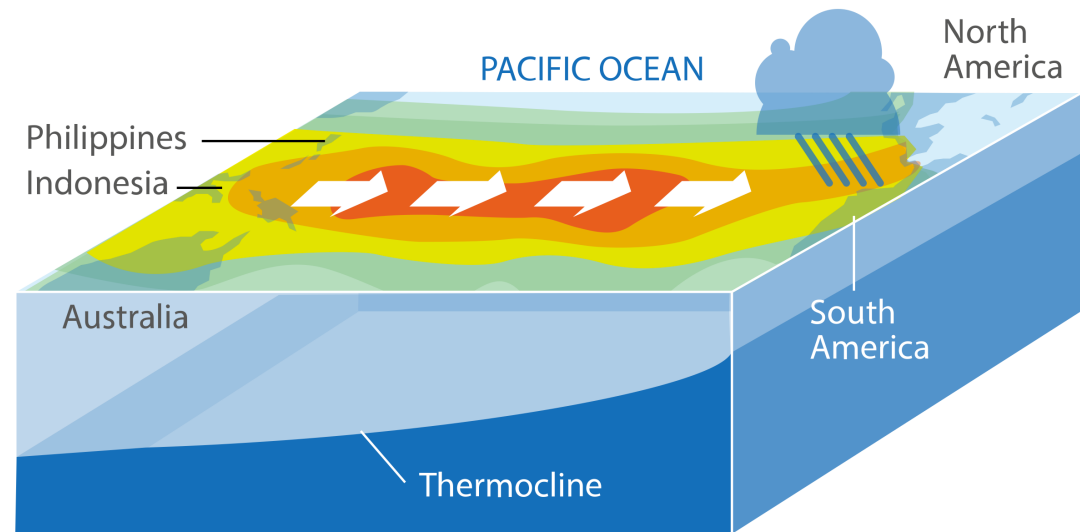
15 ensemble members started each Nov between 1981-2010

# ENSO: presumably 'the' example of seasonal predictions...

## Normal conditions



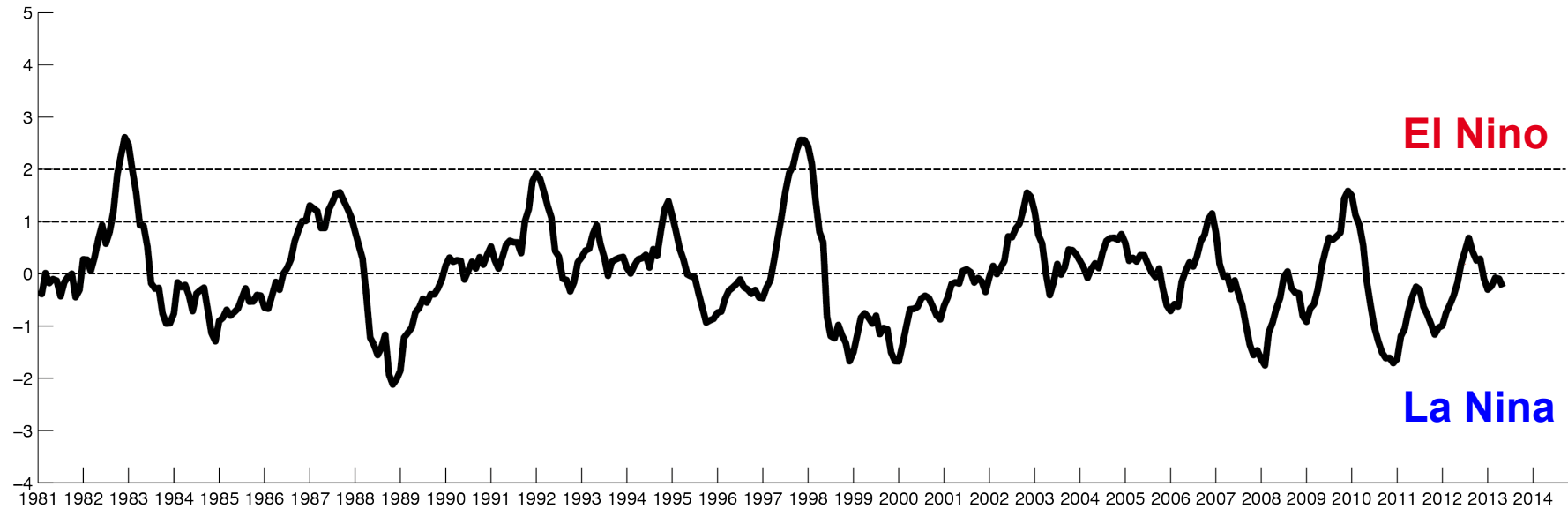
## El Nino conditions



<http://www.theguardian.com/environment/2014/jun/11/-sp-el-nino-weather-2014>

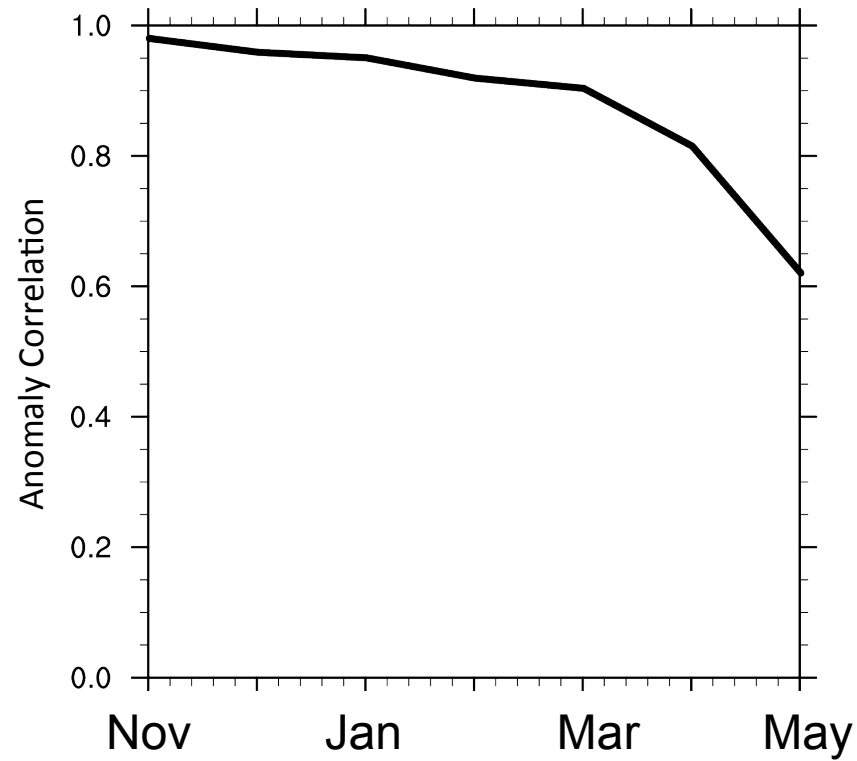
# ENSO Index

ENSO index based on sea surface temperature anomalies, from 'observations'



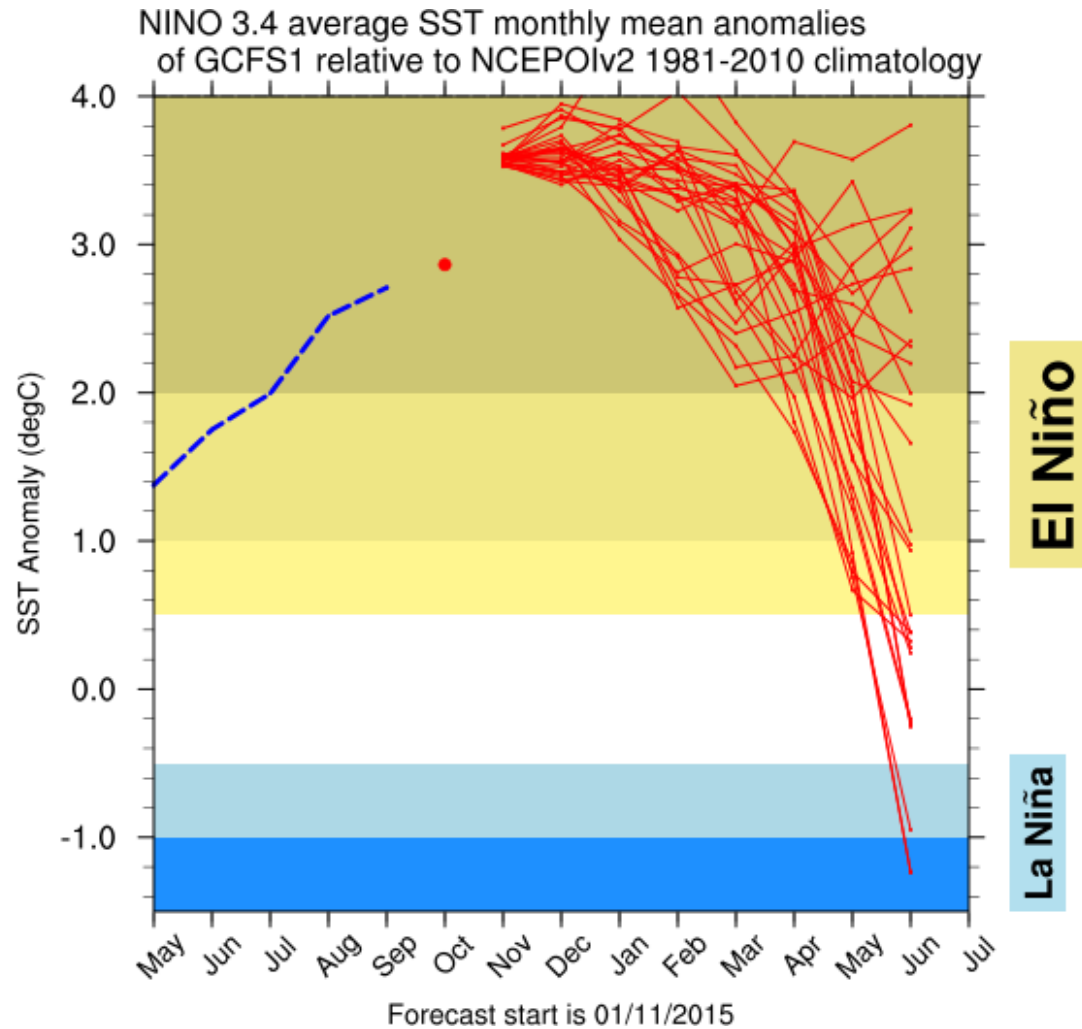
# Reliable predictions of El Nino occurrence for 2-4 months ahead

Skill scores for sea surface temperature against 'observations' in ENSO region (NOV start)





# GCFS1 forecasts strong El Niño conditions over the entire winter



Forecast start date Nov 1<sup>st</sup>, 2015

# Jahreszeitenvorhersagen

- Es ist einfacher, das Klima in 100 Jahren zu prognostizieren als das Klima in 4 Monaten (oder 10 Jahren)
- Operationelle Jahreszeitenvorhersagen sind (bisher) vor allem für die äquatorialen Breiten möglich.
- Im Pazifik entwickelt sich zur Zeit ein vergleichsweise starker El Nino. Ob dieser El Nino spürbare Auswirkungen auf das Klima in Europa haben wird, lässt sich derzeit nicht sagen.