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[A-AS02_29AM2] Data Assimilation in Earth Sciences

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In numerical weather prediction, the observation, prediction and data assimilation techniques have developed dramatically, achieving improvements of forecast skills of high-impact weather events such as bomb cyclones, super typhoons, torrential rain, tornadoes and hot spells. Data assimilation techniques have been applied to atmospheric transport, ocean circulation and earthquakes and a number of advanced techniques have been proposed. In this session, with invited speaker Prof Emeritus Yoshikazu Sasaki, we review the recent development of data assimilation techniques, discuss methodologies and applications of their applications and project future directions for further development.

12:35 ~ 12:41

[AAS02-P01_PG] 四次元変分法データ同化システムを用いた十年規模気候変動予測

ポスター講演3分口頭発表枠

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キーワード: decadal prediction, climate prediction, global warming, data assimilation, 4D-VAR

It is very recently that decadal climate prediction experiments have been carried out with initialization. As a first step in decadal prediction, simple initialization approaches have usually been used so far, particularly focusing on ocean states. An advanced initialization technique is a pressing concern toward further enhancing the decadal predictability by obtaining suitable atmospheric and oceanic initial conditions that are compatible with both the model and observations. Here, by employing a 4D-VAR data assimilation approach to initialize the atmosphere-ocean coupled climate model, we attempt to perform ensembles of decadal hindcast experiments in line with the CMIP5 protocol. We perform full-field initialization rather than anomaly initialization and assimilate the atmospheric states together with the ocean states. We can validate the predictive skills in the atmosphere and ocean temperature hindcasts in some areas and, roughly speaking, the spatial patterns of the hindcast skills are similar to those of the multi-model ensembles of the CMIP5 decadal hindcasts. While our assimilation system has been developed originally for the purpose of seasonal-to-interannual climate simulations and we use 9-month assimilation window in these experiments, the hindcast results suggest that the atmosphere and ocean states associated with low-frequency variations beyond annual timescales can also be effectively initialized through the iterations of the forward and backward runs of the 4D-VAR data assimilation.