## ECMWF Meteorological Forecast

Medium Range predictions of extreme events

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## ⒺCMWF

## ECMWF operational forecasting system

- High resolution deterministic forecast (HRES):
- twice a day $\sim 9 \mathrm{~km}, 137$-level, to 10 days ahead
- Ensemble forecast (ENS):
- twice a day, $\sim 18 \mathrm{~km} 91$-level, to 15 days ahead
- 50 perturbed members (account for initial and model uncertainties)
- Monday/Thursday 00 UTC extended to 46 days ahead ( $\sim 36 \mathrm{~km}$ )
- Ocean waves: twice a day
- Global: 10 days ahead at 14 km (fully coupled)
- Global: 10 days ahead at 11 km
- Ensemble: 15 days ahead at 28 km (then 55 km for 46 days)
- Seasonal forecast: once a month
- 51 members, 80 km 91 levels, to 7 months ahead


## Increasingly skillful forecasts



## Forecast Products

- To assist forecasters
- Summarise
information in HRES and ENS
- Represent uncertainty
- Broad-scale evolution out to 15 days, month, season
- Highlight potential for severe weather few days ahead
- Allow you to generate tailored products for specific applications



## Ensemble products


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## Quantiles as maps (ecCharts)




Point forecasts: timeseries (meteogram)

ENS Meteogram
Reading, United Kingdom $51.39^{\circ} \mathrm{N} 0.83^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ (EPS land point) 51 m Extended Range Forecast based on ENS distribution Sunday 7 June 201500 UTC ${ }_{8}$ Daily mean of Total Cloud Cover (okta)

$2 \mathrm{~m} \mathrm{~min} / \mathrm{max}$ Temperature ( ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) reduced to 51 m (station height) from 96 m (T319)


M-Climate: this stands for Model Climate. It is a function of lead time, date ( + -15days), and model version. It is derived by rerunning a 11 member ensemble over the last 20 years twice a week ( 1980 realisations). M-Climate is always fromfthe same model version as the displayed ENS data.

## Extreme forecast index (EFI)

Measures the distance between the ENS cumulative distribution and the model climate distribution

Ranges from -1 (all members break climate minimum records) to +1 (all beyond model climate records)


Indicates places where the ENS distribution is towards the extreme of the climate distribution

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## New Longer Range products for the EFI

- Because ensemble spreads increases with lead time, getting strong signals of extreme weather beyond day 10 is difficult and rare (example plots are shown below)
- Therefore EFI maps for Day 10-15 often look empty, especially for precipitation.
- Need to consider lower EFI values - we plot also contours for EFI values of +0.1 and -0.1

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So how might small magnitude EFI values be interpreted?

## Example cdf profiles for day 10-15 precipitation



## Various EFI values for extreme weather

- 10 metre wind gust
- 10 metre wind speed
- 2 metre temperature
- Convective available potential energy
- Convective available potential energy shear
- Minimum temperature at 2 metres
- Maximum temperature at 2 metres
- Snowfall index (SFI) - accumulation
- Total precipitation index (TPI) - accumulation

ECCMWF european centre for medium-range weather forecasts

## Paris Flooding



ECMMF european centre for medium-range weather forecasts

EFI for severe convection

## Based on CAPE and shear

More details in Newsletter


From Ivan Tsonevsky
$\rightarrow$ ㄷCMMVE EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR MEDIUM-RANGE


## Convective Events over Europe

Total precipitation over 24 hours circles: observations
FC:2016-05-26 12:00:00 RANGE: $42-66$ VT: $2016-05-28060000: 00$ 00 0 2016-05-29 06:00:00
$\mathrm{N}=2308 \mathrm{BIAS}=-2.9 \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{STDEV}=6.8 \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{MAE}=2.9 \mathrm{~mm}$


ECMMW european centre for medium-range weather forecasts

## Convective events of Europe



ECMMF european centre for medium-Range weather forecasts

## Summary

- Given a flavour of what ECMWF can offer
- Other products in development (see poster)
- Look forward to seeing what might of use for the case studies

