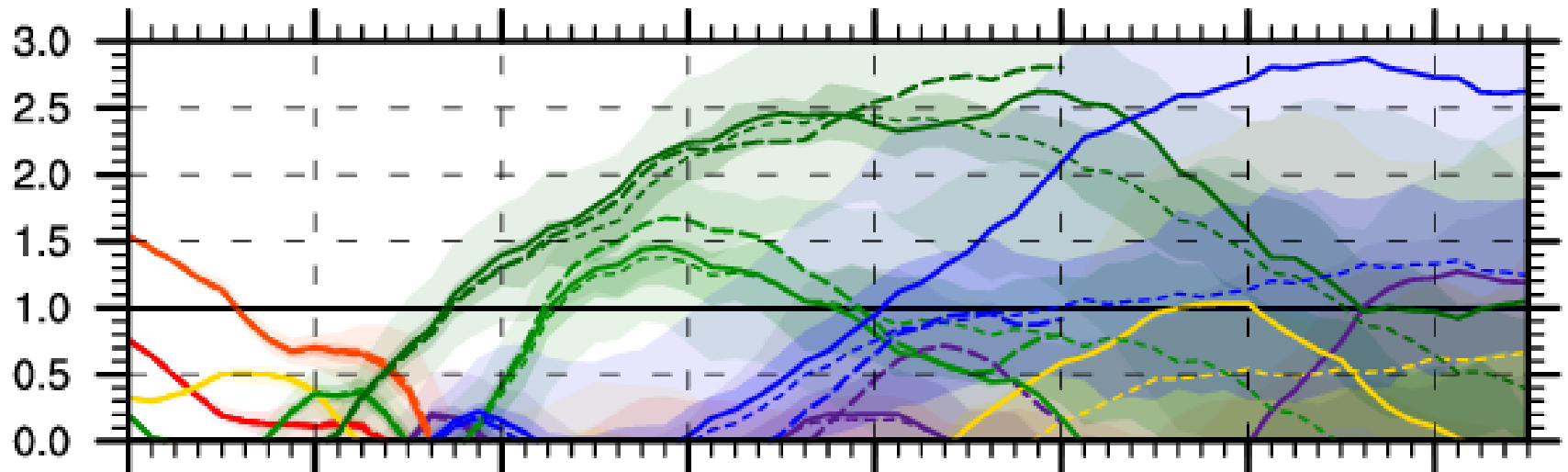


Forecast products for predicting Atlantic-European weather regimes on subseasonal time scales

Christian M. Grams and Jan Wandel
Large-scale Dynamics and Predictability Group

Institute of Meteorology and Climate Research – Department Troposphere Research

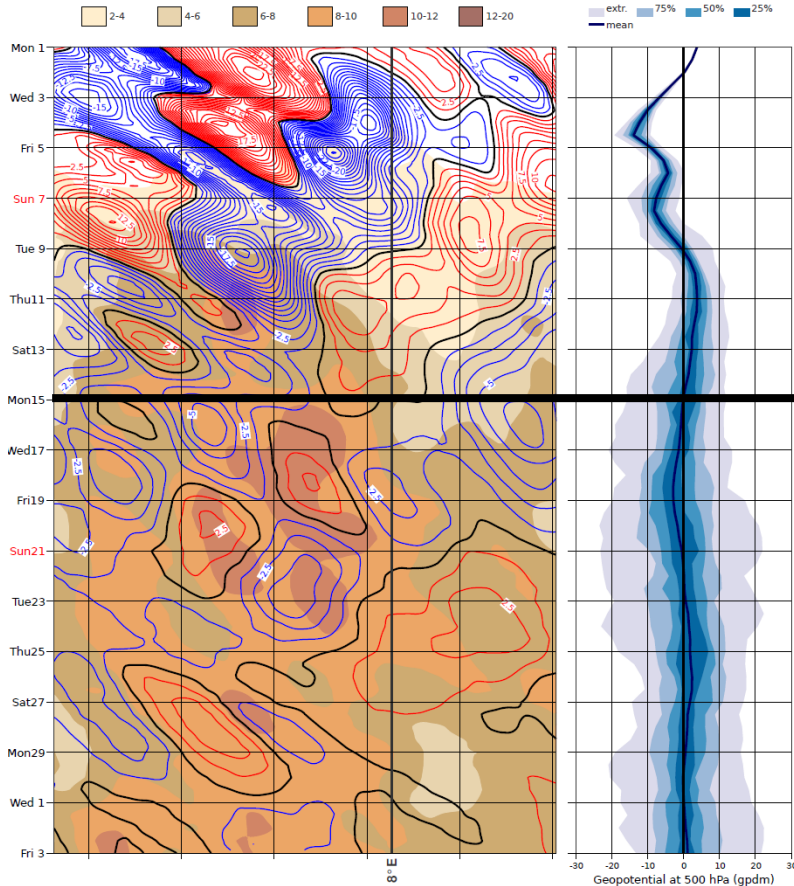


Extended-range prediction for the midlatitudes

Time-longitudes diagram of monthly forecast from 2019-04-01 00:00
of geopotential height in gpdm at 500 hPa between 35° N and 60° N
Contours: ensemble mean anomaly; Shading: standard deviation

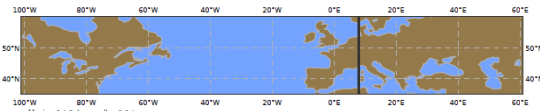
ECMWF BT 20190401

Anomaly at 8° E



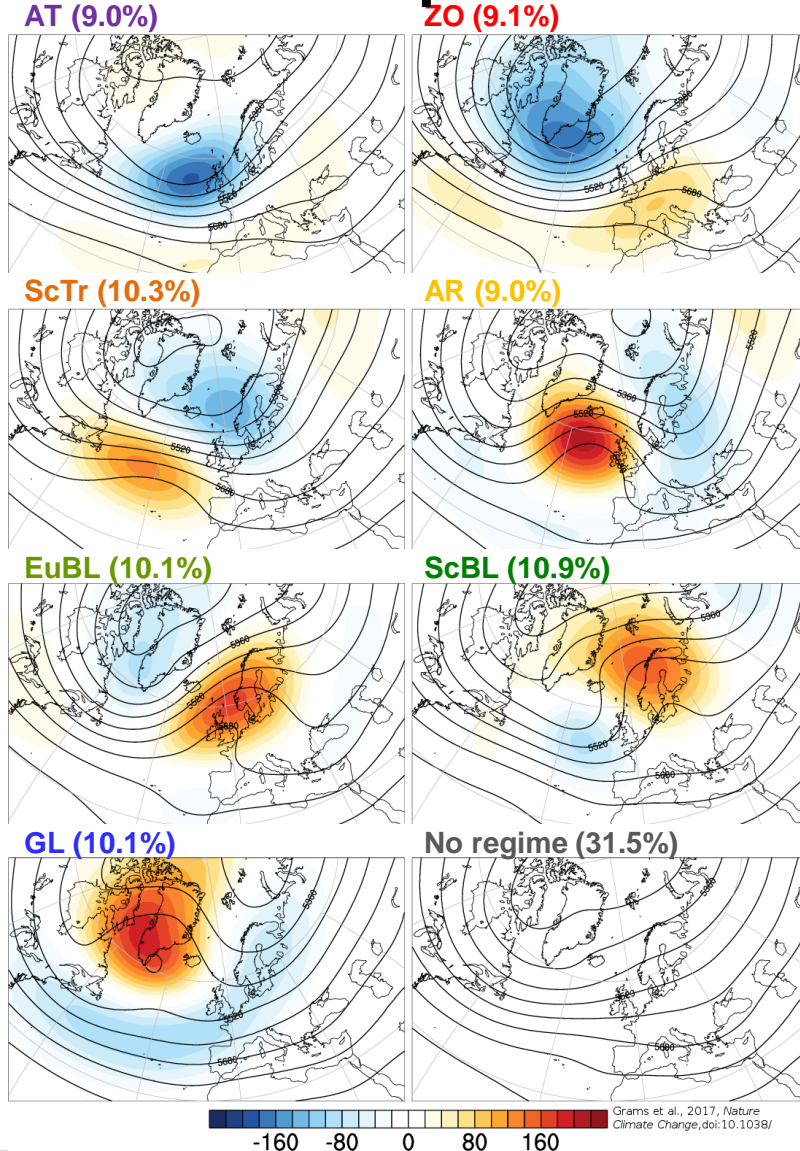
- ensemble mean relaxes towards climatology in week 2
- standard deviation increases

16 April
(+15 days)



provided by Philipp Meier (MeteoCH)

Atlantic-European weather regimes



- quasi-stationary, persistent, and recurrent large-scale flow patterns
- describe variability on sub-seasonal time scales
- here year-round 7 regimes including a life-cycle definition

Cyclonic regimes:

- Atlantic trough
- Zonal Regime
- Scandinavian trough

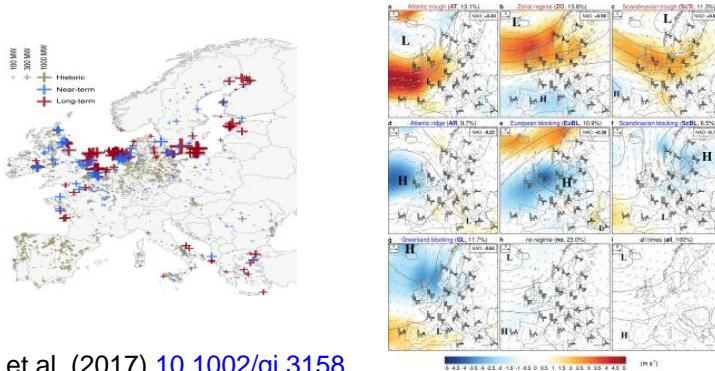
Blocked regimes:

- Atlantic ridge
- European blocking
- Scandinavian blocking
- Greenland blocking

Grams et al. (2017), [doi:10.1038/nclimate3338](https://doi.org/10.1038/nclimate3338)

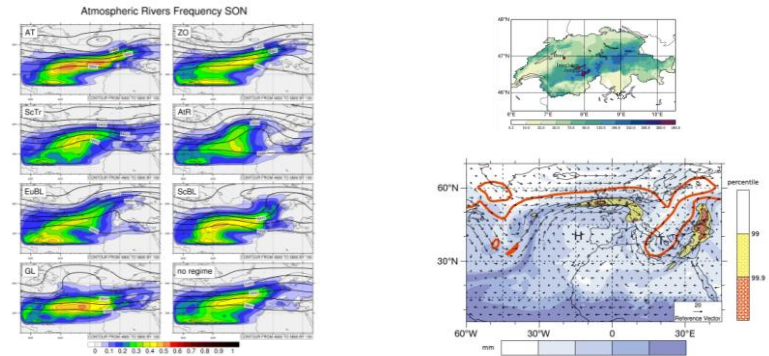
Why are regimes relevant?

Wind power variability



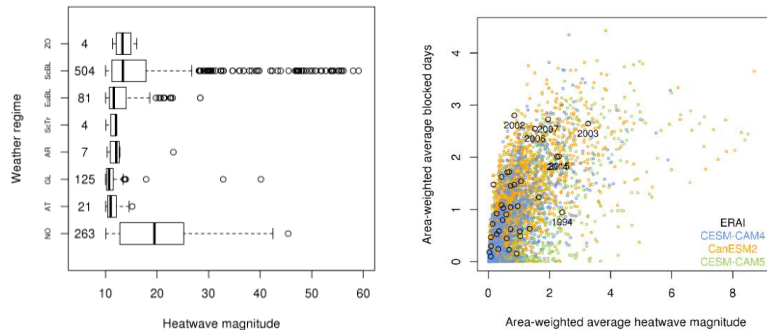
Beerli et al. (2017) [10.1002/qj.3158](https://doi.org/10.1002/qj.3158)
 Grams et al. (2017) [10.1038/nclimate3338](https://doi.org/10.1038/nclimate3338)

Modulation of heavy precipitation



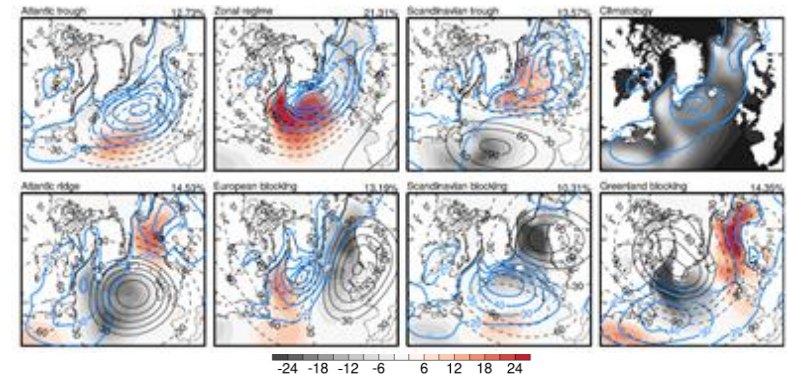
Piaget et al. (2015) [10.1002/qj.2496](https://doi.org/10.1002/qj.2496)
 Pasquier et al. (2019) [10.1029/2018GL081194](https://doi.org/10.1029/2018GL081194)

Heat waves



Quinting and Reeder (2017) [10.1175/MWR-D-17-0165.1](https://doi.org/10.1175/MWR-D-17-0165.1)
 Schaller et al. (2018) [10.1088/1748-9326/aaba55](https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/aaba55)

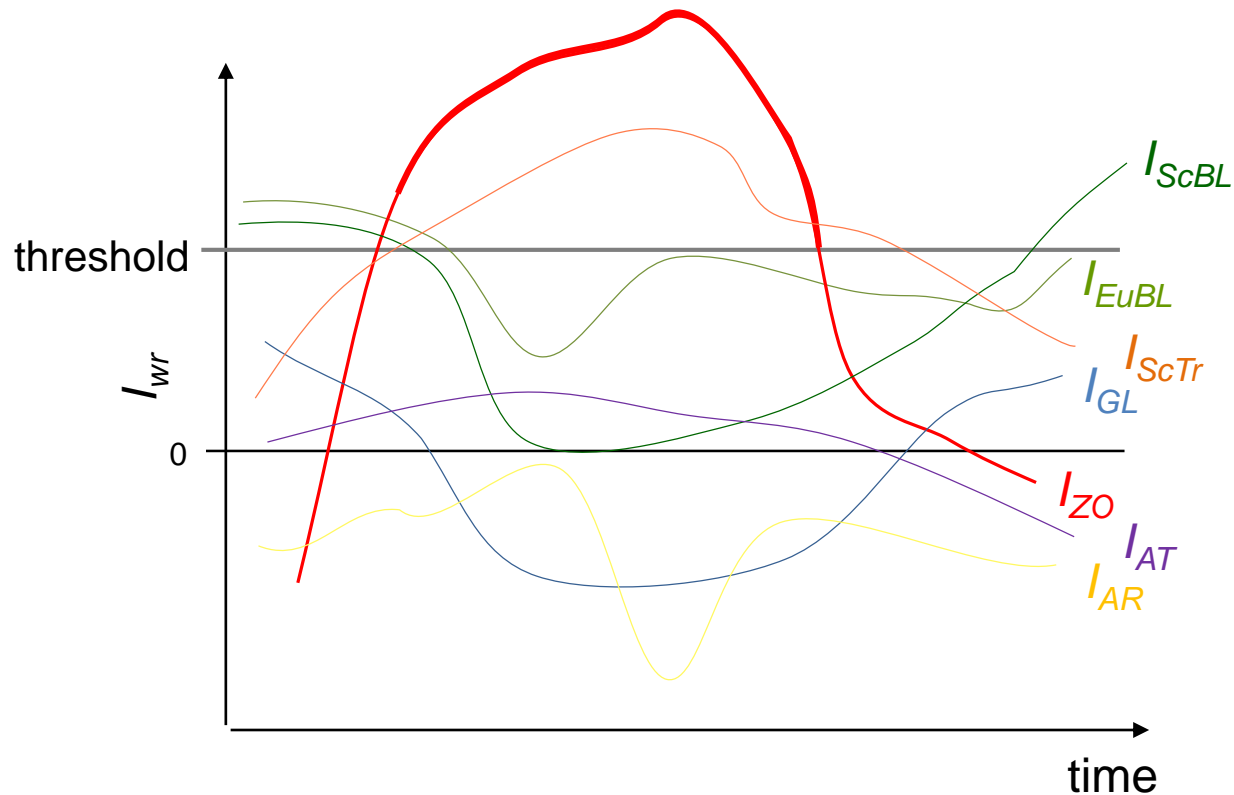
Cold air outbreaks



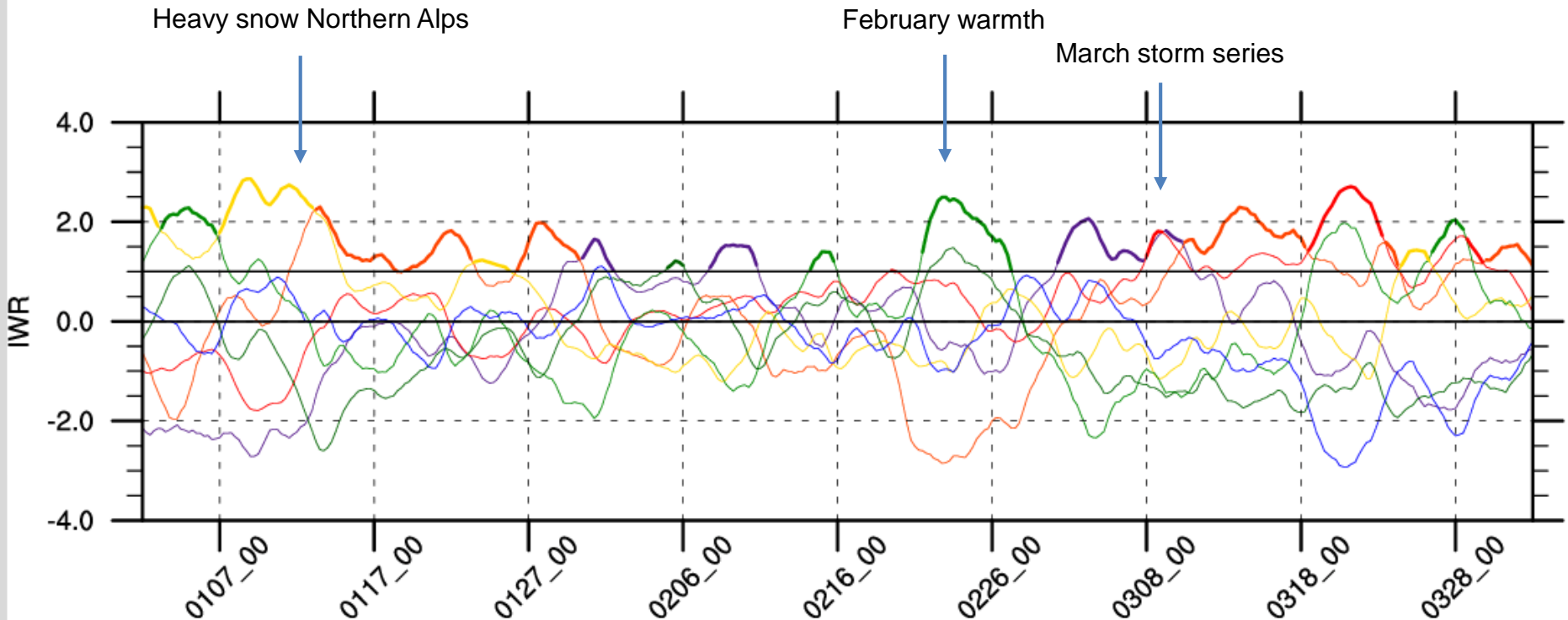
Papritz and Grams (2018) [10.1002/2017GL076921](https://doi.org/10.1002/2017GL076921) plot by L. Papritz
 Ferranti, Magnusson, Vitart, and Richardson (2018) [10.1002/qj.3341](https://doi.org/10.1002/qj.3341)

Weather regime index and life cycles

- Weather regime Index I_{wr} following Michel and Rivière (2011), JAS , [doi:10.1175/2011JAS3635.1](https://doi.org/10.1175/2011JAS3635.1)



WR Projection during the last 90 days



- **Cyclonic regimes:**

- Atlantic trough (AT)
- Zonal Regime (ZO)
- Scandinavian trough (ScTr)

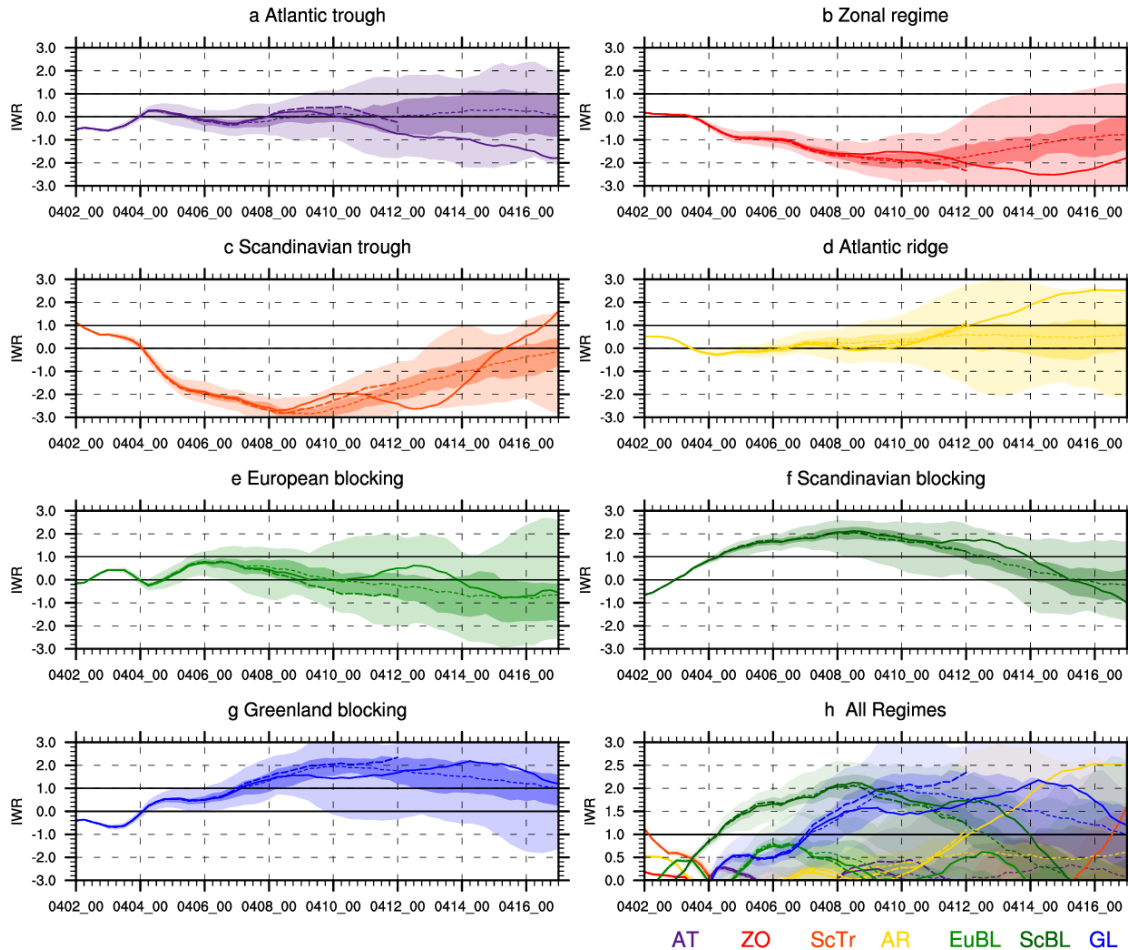
- **Blocked regimes:**

- Atlantic ridge (AR)
- European blocking (EuBL)
- Scandinavian blocking (ScBL)
- Greenland blocking (GL)

Detailed Regime Forecast

WR index ensemble BT: 20190402_00

IFS ensemble BT 20190402_00



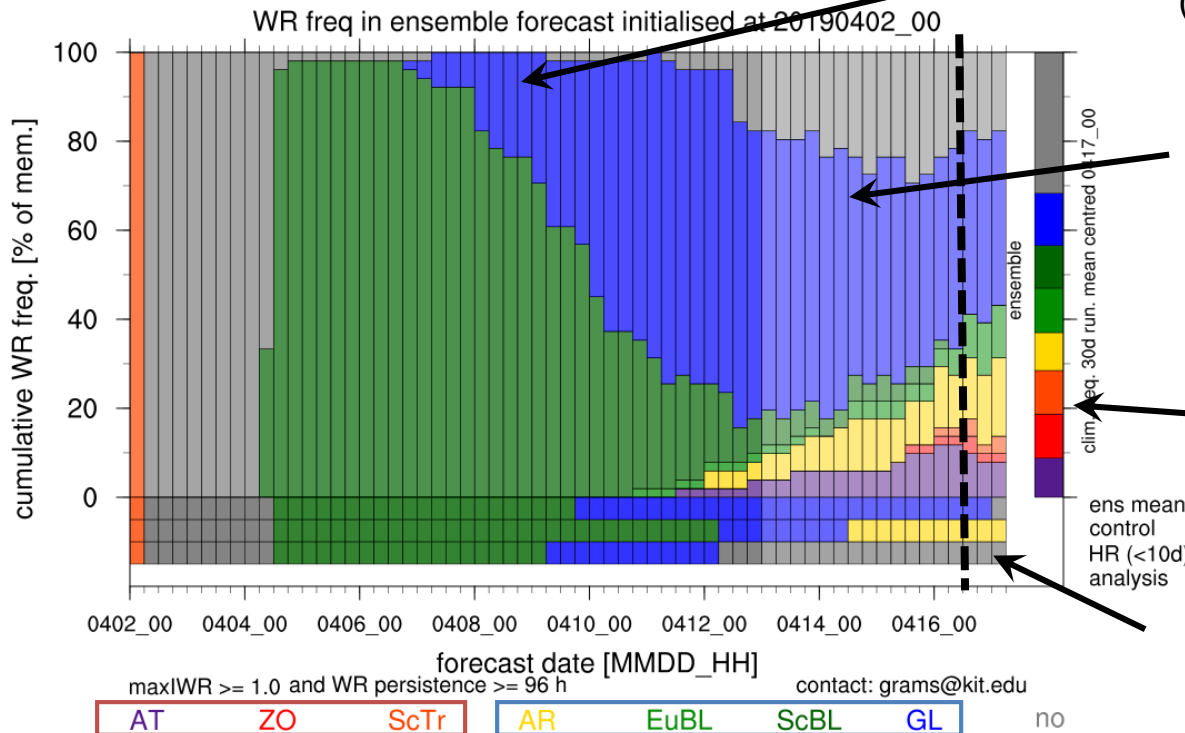
- evolution of IWR in each ensemble member, EM, CF, and HR
- active WRs have maximum IWR and IWR > 1.0 for at least 4 days
- „all regime“ plot (h) allows direct comparison of IWRs

maxIWR > 1.0

contact: grams@kit.edu

Overview regime forecast

IFS ensemble BT 20190402_00



0-264h: six-hourly probability in ensemble (IWR>1.0, persistence of 4 days)

264-360h: six-hourly probability in ensemble (IWR>1.0, lasting until 360h)

climatological frequency (full life-cycle, ERA-I)

active WR in ensemble mean, control, and high resolution forecast

Grams, Magnusson, Madonna (2018), [doi:10.1002/qj.3353](https://doi.org/10.1002/qj.3353)

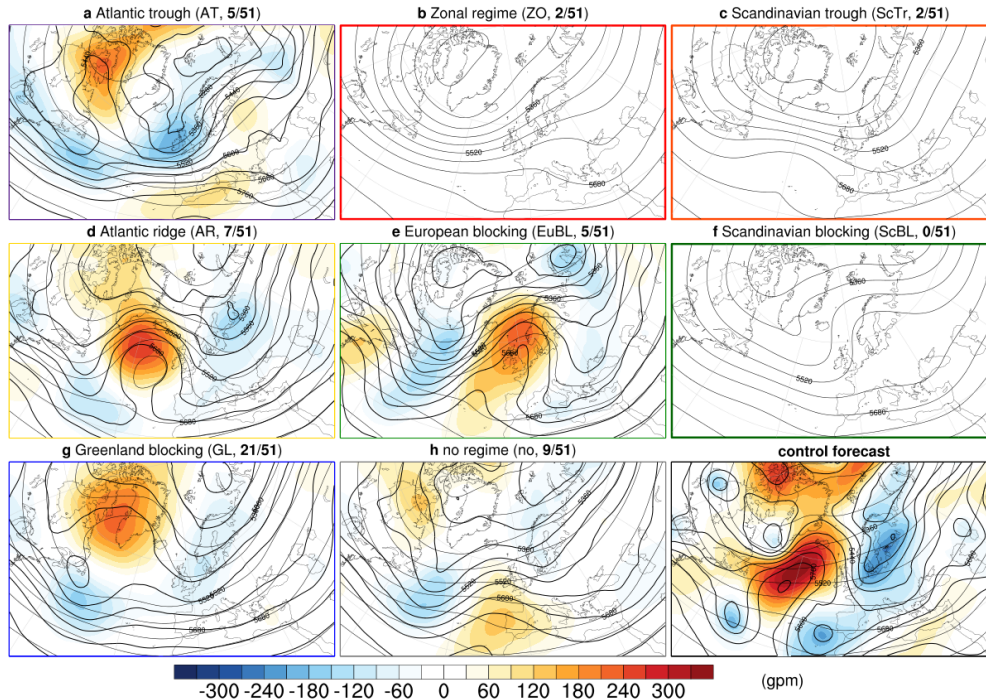
Scenario Maps

example: Z500', VT 20190416_12 (+348h)

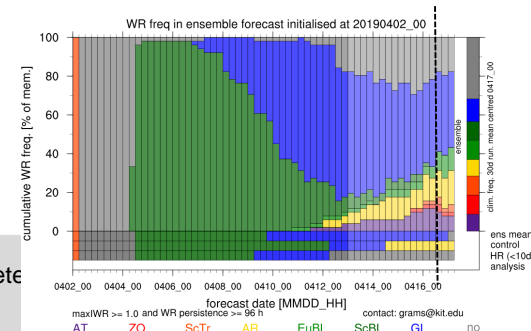
IFS ensemble BT 20190402_00

Z500/Z500' BT: 20190402_00 +348h VT: 20190416_12

- mean of all members in respective regime (if at least 4 members)
- climatological Z500 (grey)
- highlights current „shape“ of the respective regime



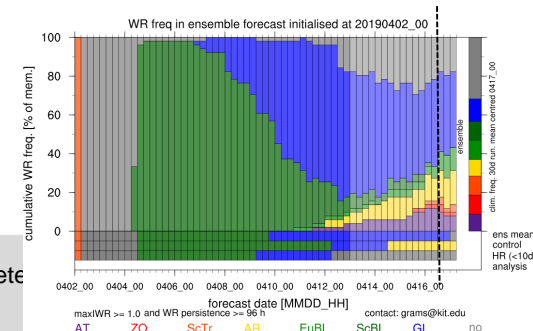
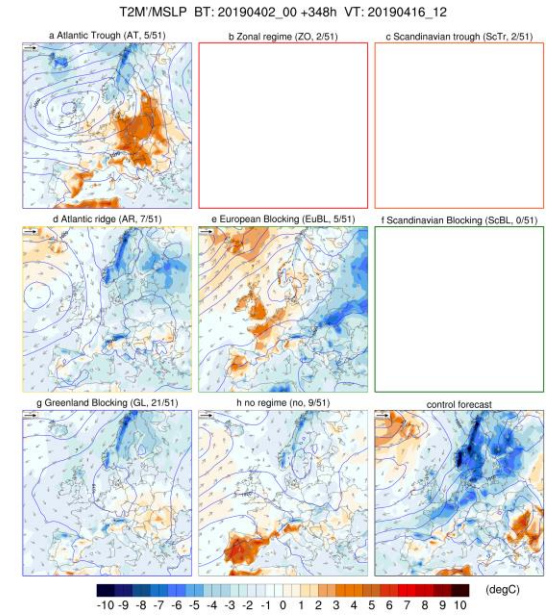
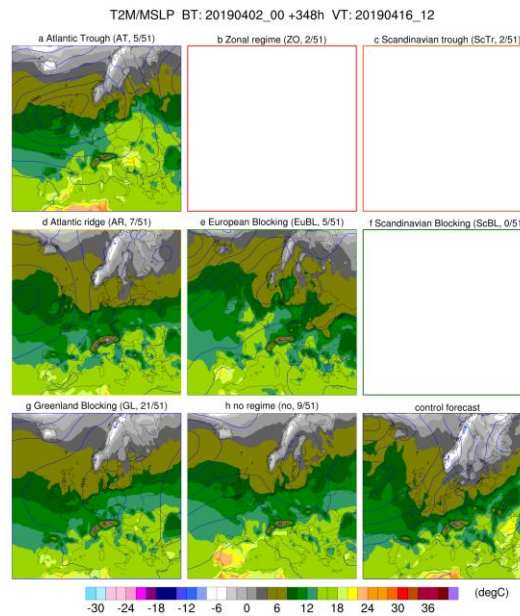
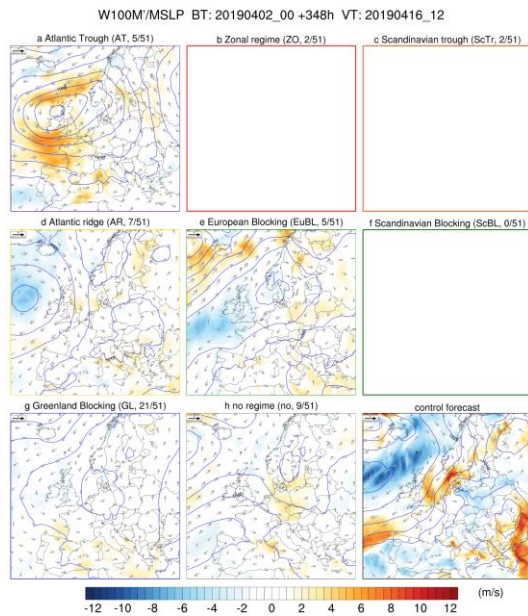
AT Members: 12 25 39 43 47
 ZO Members: 24 29
 ScTr Members: 28 36
 AR Members: 00 16 20 31 33 44 49
 EuBL Members: 02 18 21 35 42
 ScBL Members:
 GL Members: 03 06 07 08 09 11 13 14 19 22 28 30 32 34 37 40 41 45 46 48 50 EM
 no Members: 01 04 05 10 15 17 23 27 38



Surface weather

100m wind, 2m temperature, precipitation, cloud cover, mslp, full fields and anomalies

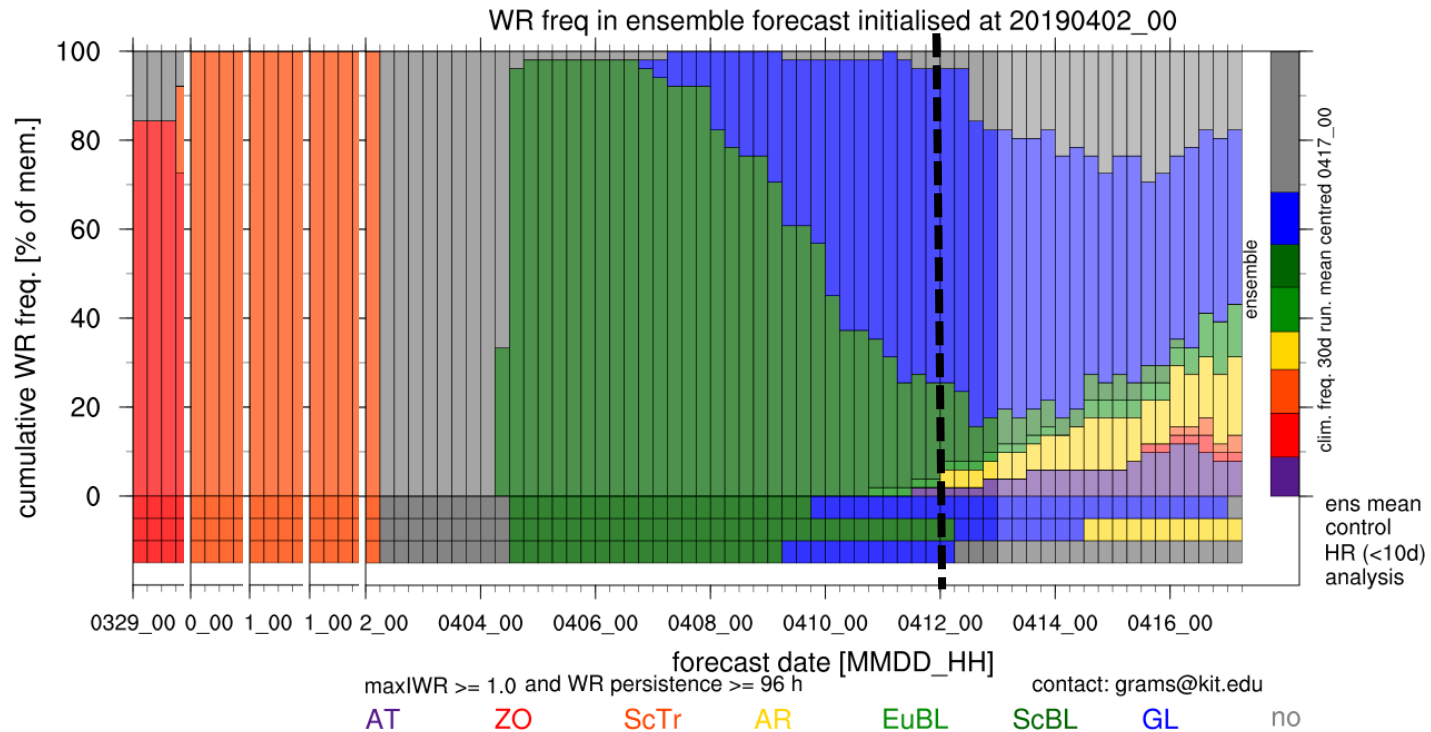
IFS ensemble **BT 20190402_00**
VT 20190416_12 (+348h)



Medium-range regime forecast

IFS ensemble different initial times

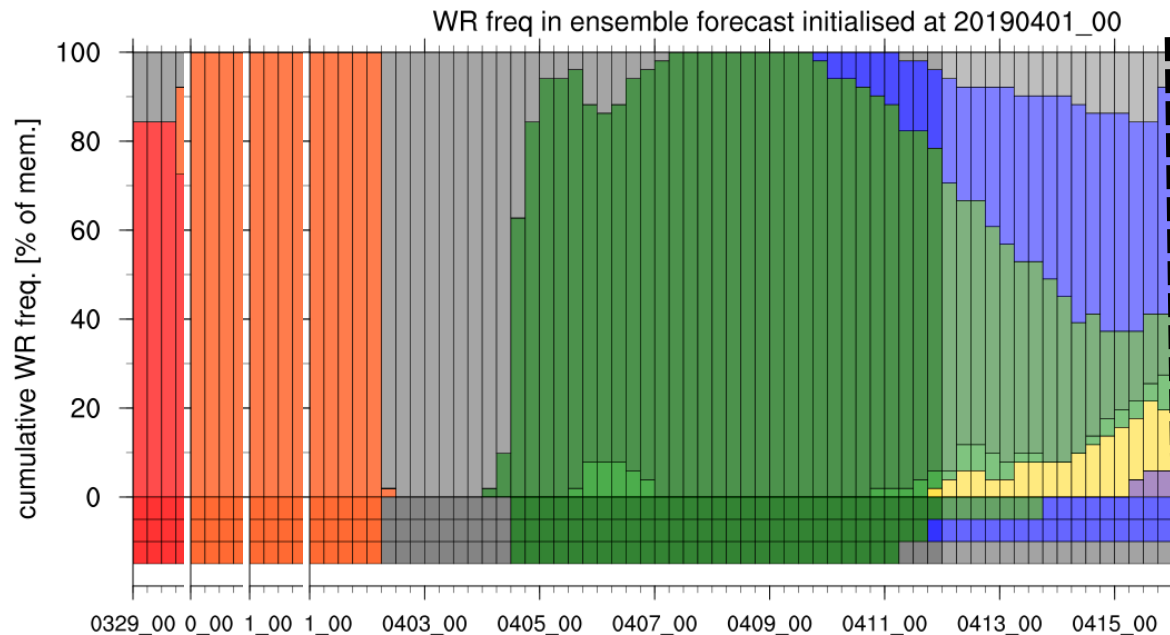
GL from 12 April?



Medium-range regime forecast

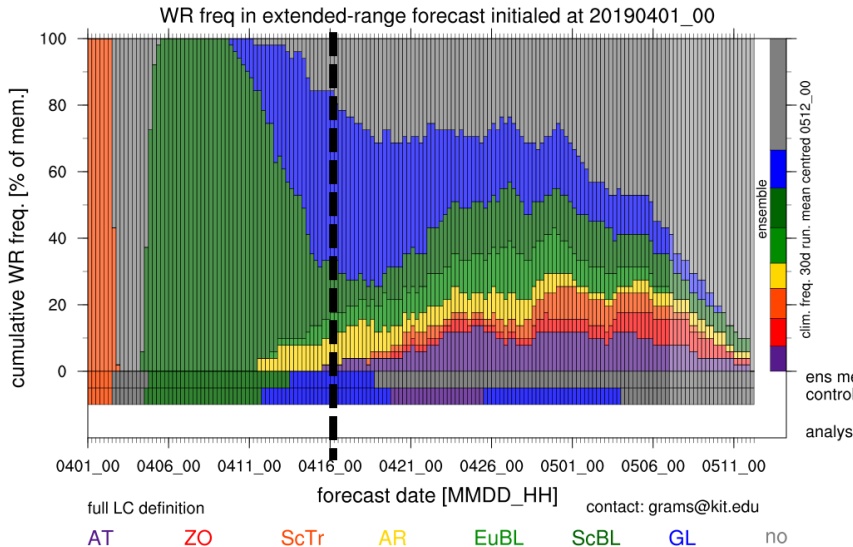
IFS medium-range ensemble BT 20190401_00

16 April

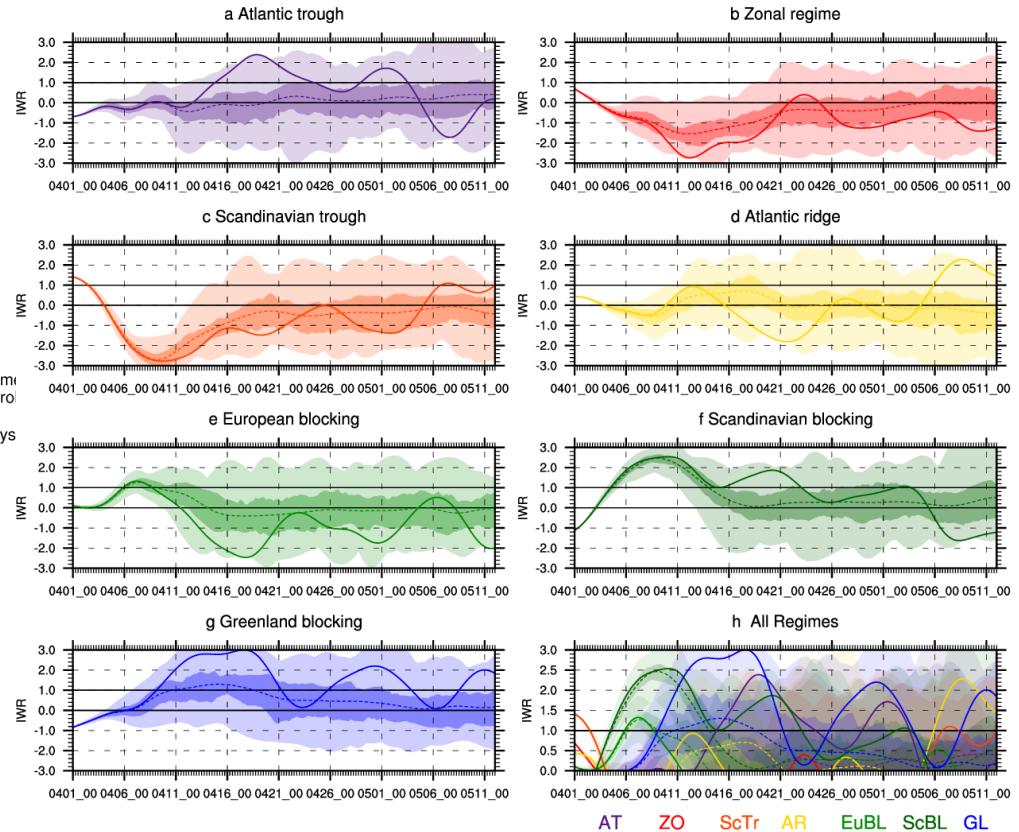


Extended-range weather regime products

IFS ensemble BT 20190401_00



WR index extended-range ensemble BT: 20190401_00

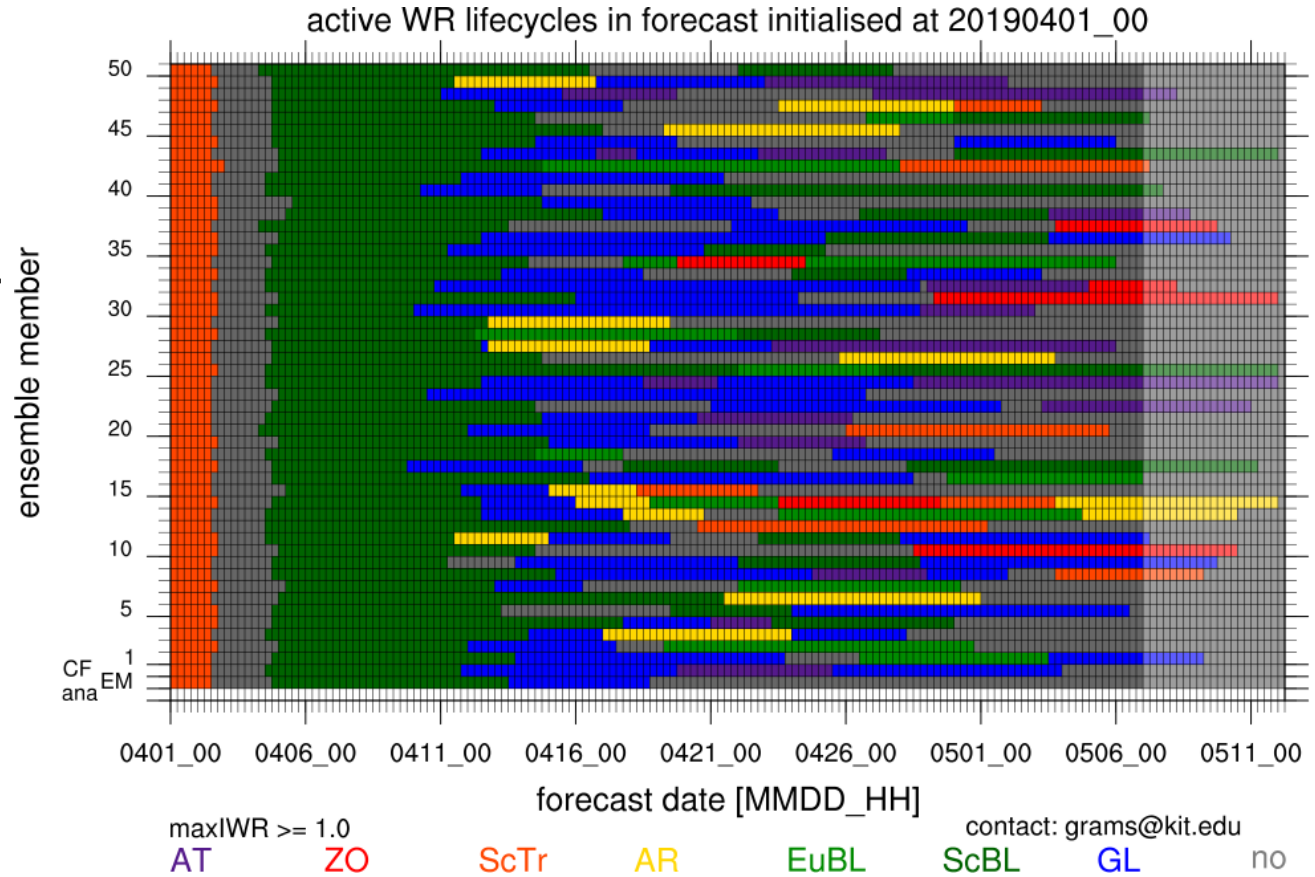
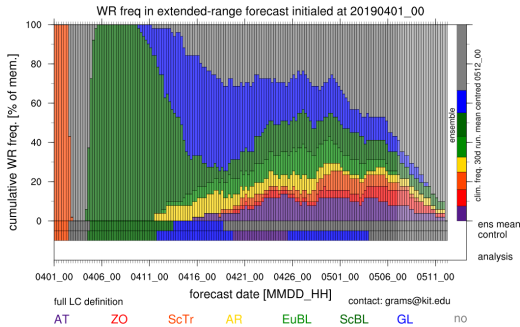


■ as for medium-range but full regime life cycle definition

- 5d low-pass filtered Z500'
- 5d persistence
- ...

extended range weather regime products

IFS ensemble BT 20190401_00

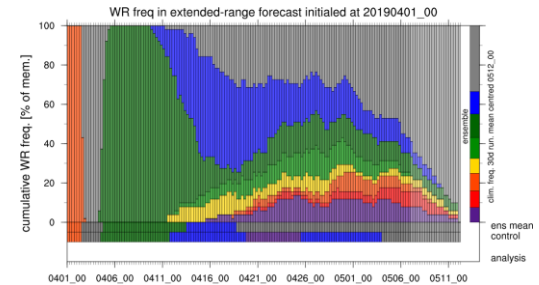


■ maximum active WR life cycle in each member

■ actual WR sequence

- Weather regimes ...
 - describe large-scale flow variability,
 - characterize surface weather for several weeks

→ extended-range forecast opportunity

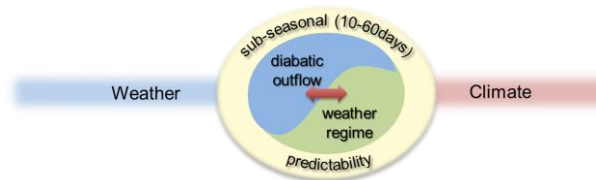
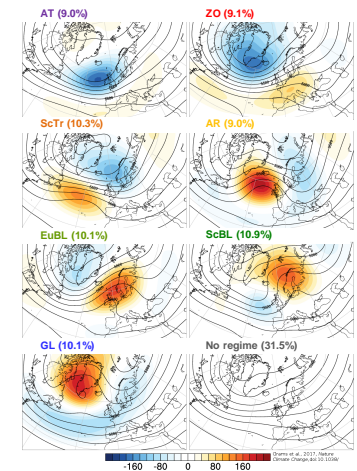


- Tailored regime forecast products help assessing large-scale flow evolution in medium-range (0-15d) and extended-range (15-45d)

- Correct prediction of WR life cycles key challenge in NWP

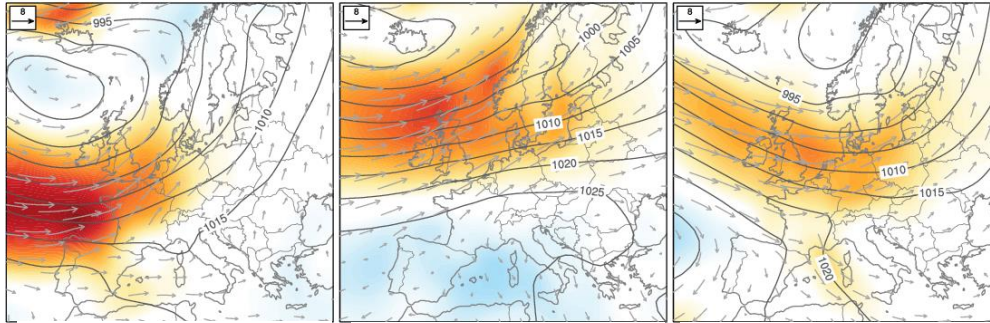
- synoptic processes affect life cycles
- modulation by climate modes on S2S time scales

→ fundamental research needed

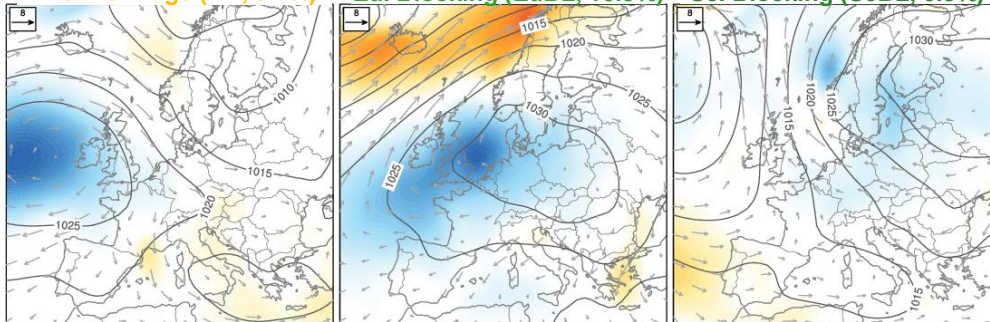


Weather impact – 100m wind

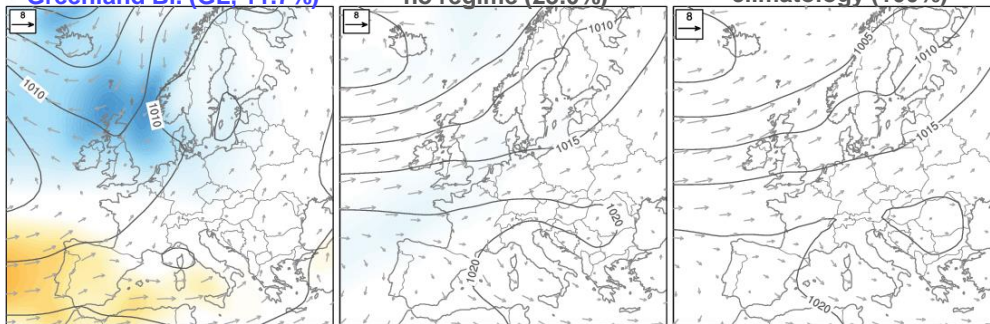
Atlantic trough (AT, 13.1%) Zonal regime (ZO, 13.8%) Scand. Trough (ScTr, 11.3%)



Atlantic Ridge (AR, 9.7%) Eu. Blocking (EuBL, 10.9%) Sc. Blocking (ScBL, 6.5%)

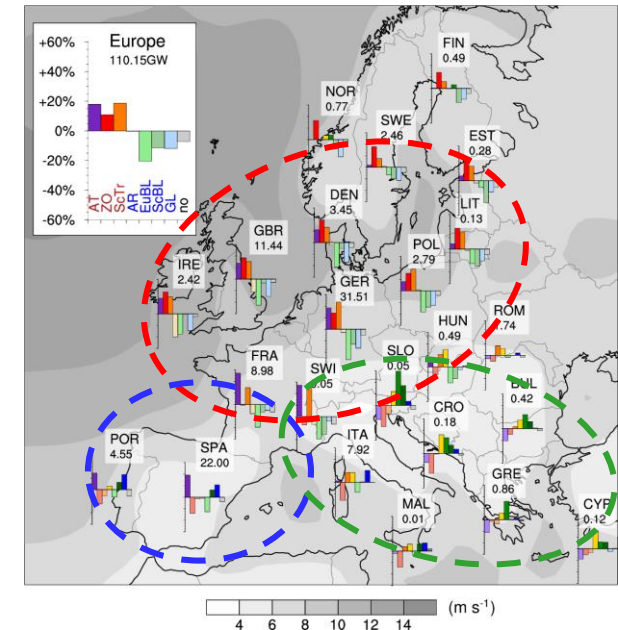


Greenland BI. (GL, 11.7%) no regime (23.0%) climatology (100%)



100m wind anomaly [m s^{-1}] (winter DJF)

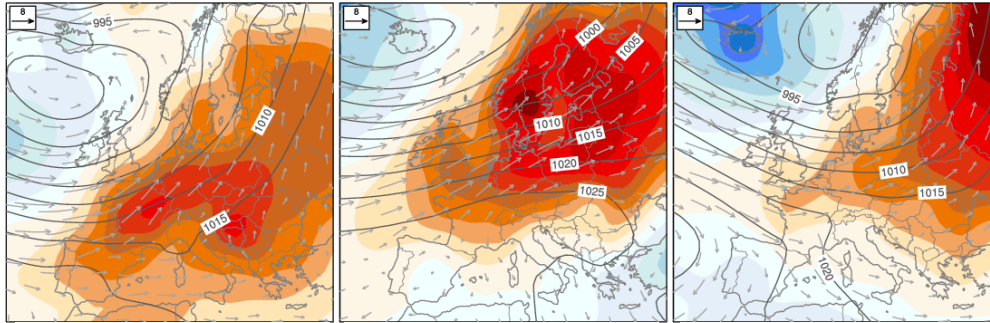
- regimes modulate European wind power output



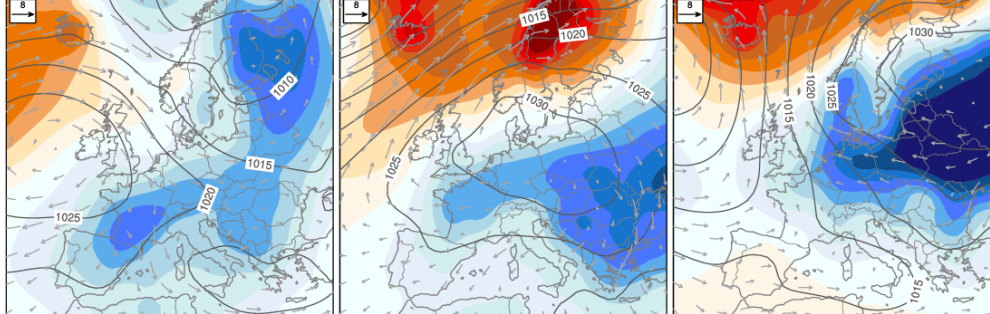
Grams et al. (2017), [doi:10.1038/nclimate3338](https://doi.org/10.1038/nclimate3338)

Weather impact – 2m temperature

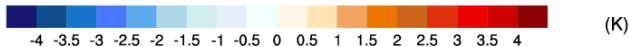
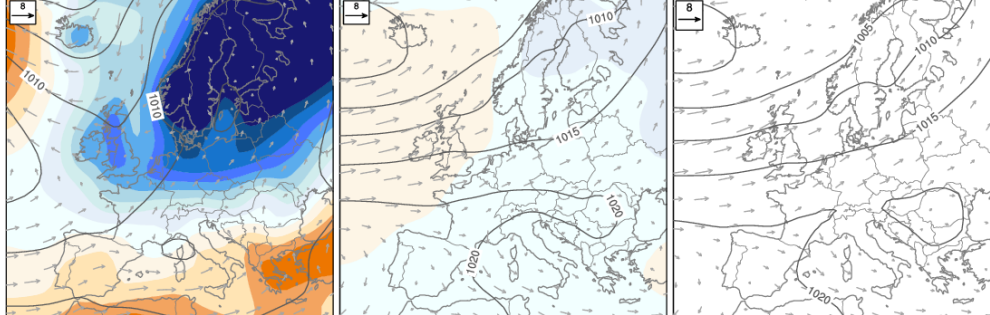
Atlantic trough (AT, 13.1%) Zonal regime (ZO, 13.8%) Scand. Trough (ScTr, 11.3%)



Atlantic Ridge (AR, 9.7%) Eu. Blocking (EuBL, 10.9%) Sc. Blocking (ScBL, 6.5%)



Greenland BI. (GL, 11.7%) no regime (23.0%) climatology (100%)

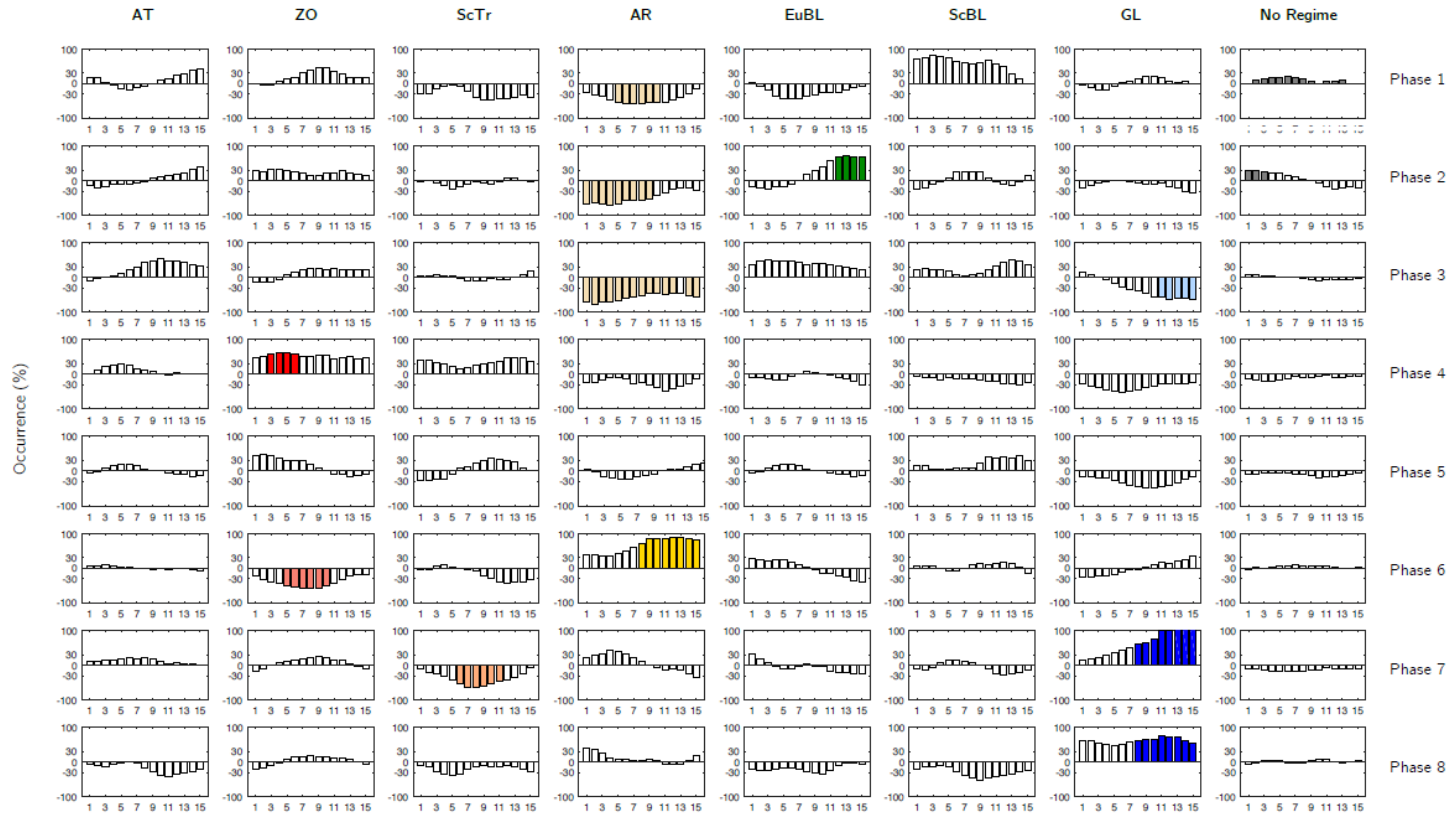


2m temperature anomaly [K] (winter DJF)

- regimes strongly modulate surface temperature
- potential impact on energy demand

Modulation of Regimes on S2S time scales

Change in regime frequency after active MJO phases



- some active MJO phases strongly favour specific regimes
- 5-15d after **MJO** phase 6 **AR**, 10-30d after phase 7/8 **GL** more likely

MSc thesis **Seraina Klaus** ETH Zurich [10.3929/ethz-b-000238793](https://doi.org/10.3929/ethz-b-000238793) following Cassou (2008), [10.1038/nature07286](https://doi.org/10.1038/nature07286)
 supervised by R. Beerli and C.M. Grams

WR in members BT 20190402_00

