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# SREF in Hirlam

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# ••• SREF in Hirlam: contents



- Why SREF?
- What is done within Hirlam
- Alternative approach (KNMI view)



# Why SREF?



- To forecast extremes!
- Are current models capable of producing extremes we are interested in?
- Not at current resolutions (10-20 km)
- Can 2 km do the job?
- In principle yes, but forecasts have to be interpreted probabilistic->SREF

# Why SREF?



- SREF necessary
- Not possible to run with NH 1-2 km model
- 10-50 km resolutions are used
- Extremes (precipitation, convection) not resolved, so do not expect them
- We have to do something different

## •••• How to achieve SREF?

- Classical approaches: TEPS, Breeding, SLAF, MUMMA
- All have positive and negative points:
  - + Model error: MUMMA
  - + Reliable distribution: TEPS
  - + Straightforward: SLAF, Breeding
  - Model error: TEPS, SLAF, Breeding
  - Maintenance: MUMMA, unless cooperation
  - Timing maximum impact: TEPS



## SREF in Hirlam



- Spain: MUMMA, Breeding, SLAF
- Norway: TEPS
- Spain wants to have operational system somewhere 2005
- How reliable are probabilities?

# .... Reliable probability distribution (KNMI discussions)



- Extremes cannot be forecasted, unless NH model at 1-2 km are used in ensemble mode. Not feasible until 2015-2020
- Reliable probability distributions are necessary to enable good use of probability forecast
- Alternative approaches: Compare to model climate, e.g. extreme forecast index of ECMWF
- Add MOS to meso-Beta runs to determine accurate probabilities and correct for model errors



# SREF+MOS



- Alternative: SREF+MOS:
  - 1) (small) number of SREF runs (MUMMA or other way to get spread in larger scale condition)
  - 2) MOS to derive reliable probabilities on specific severe weather phenomena
  - 3) NH-run to include forcing mechanisms  
+ relatively cheap

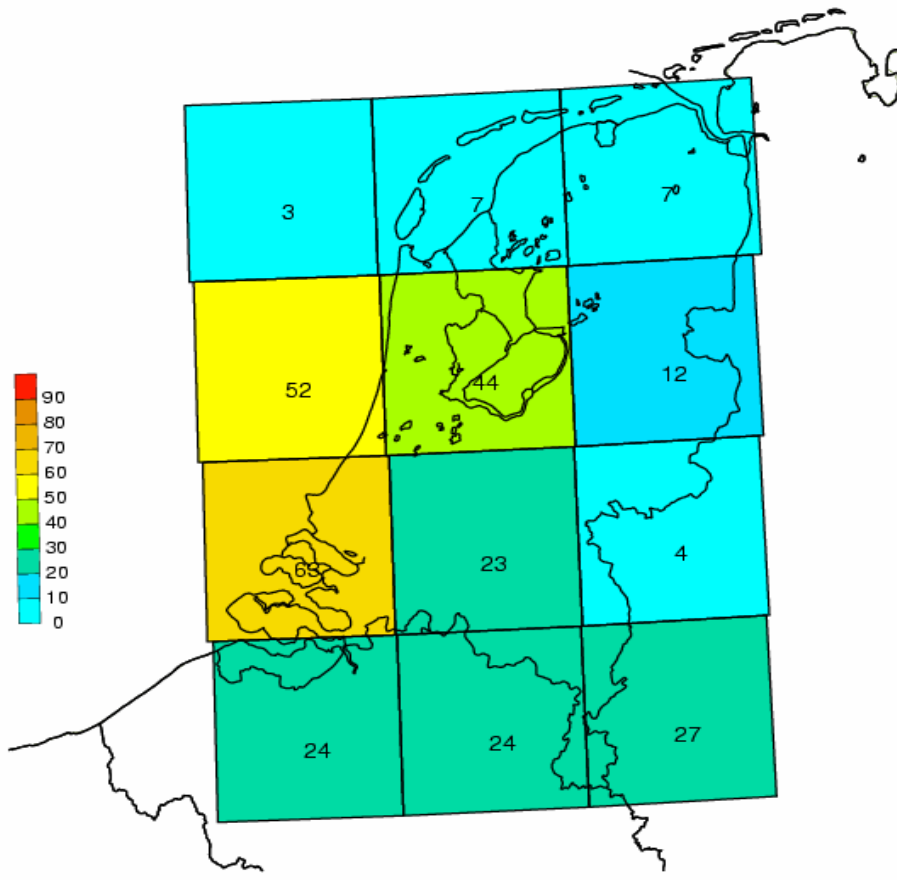




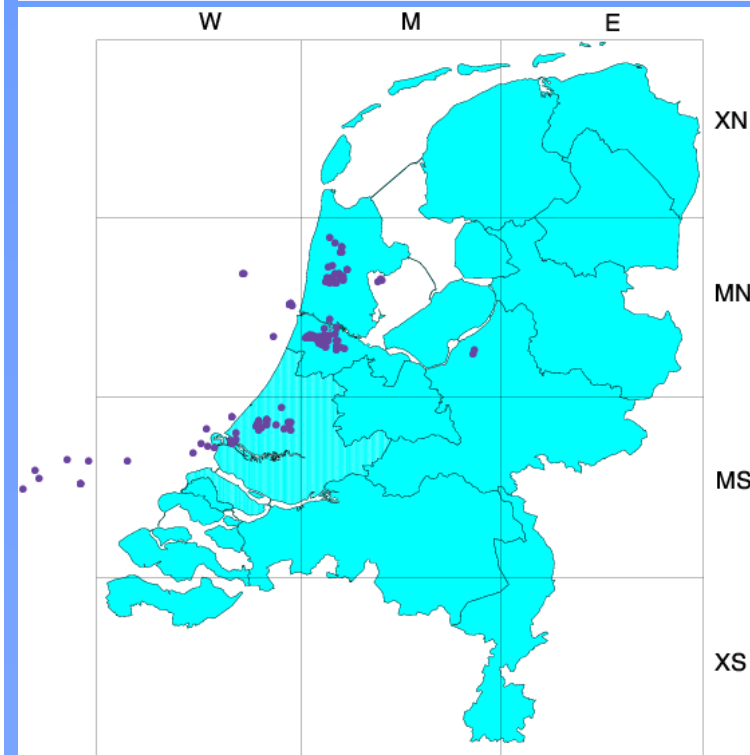
# MOS Examples (1)



Probability of thunder ( $\geq 2$  discharges)  
00UTC-run of 6 August 2003 (15-21UTC)

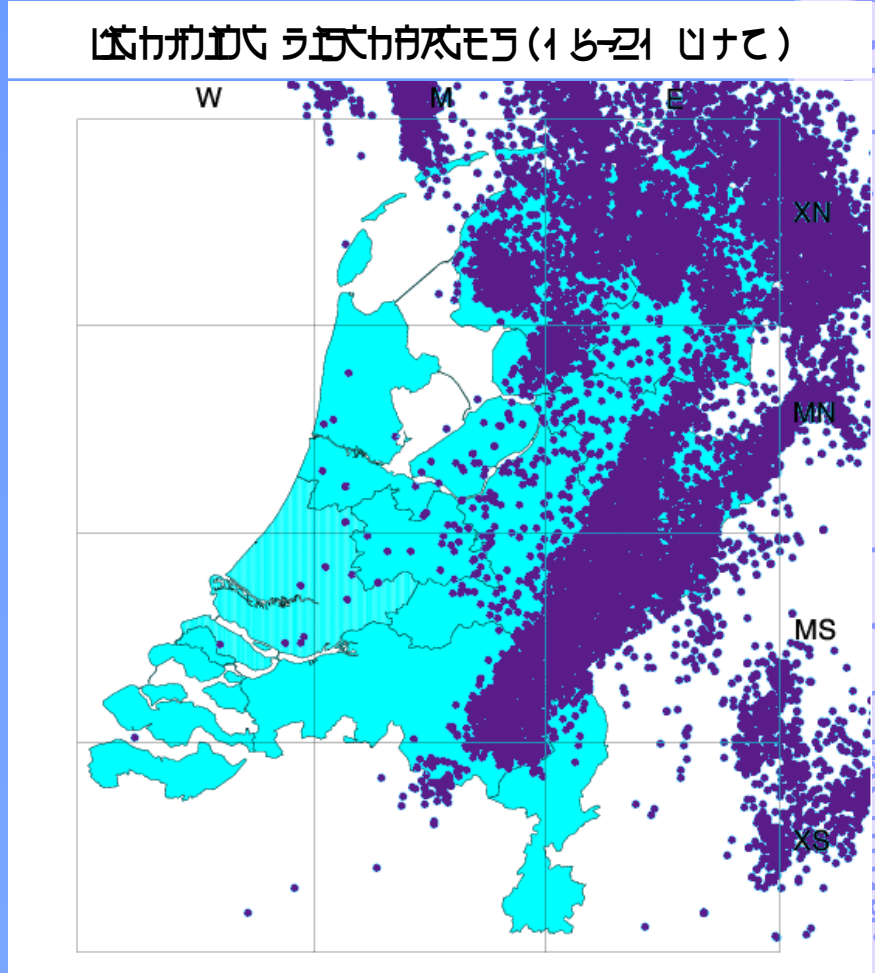
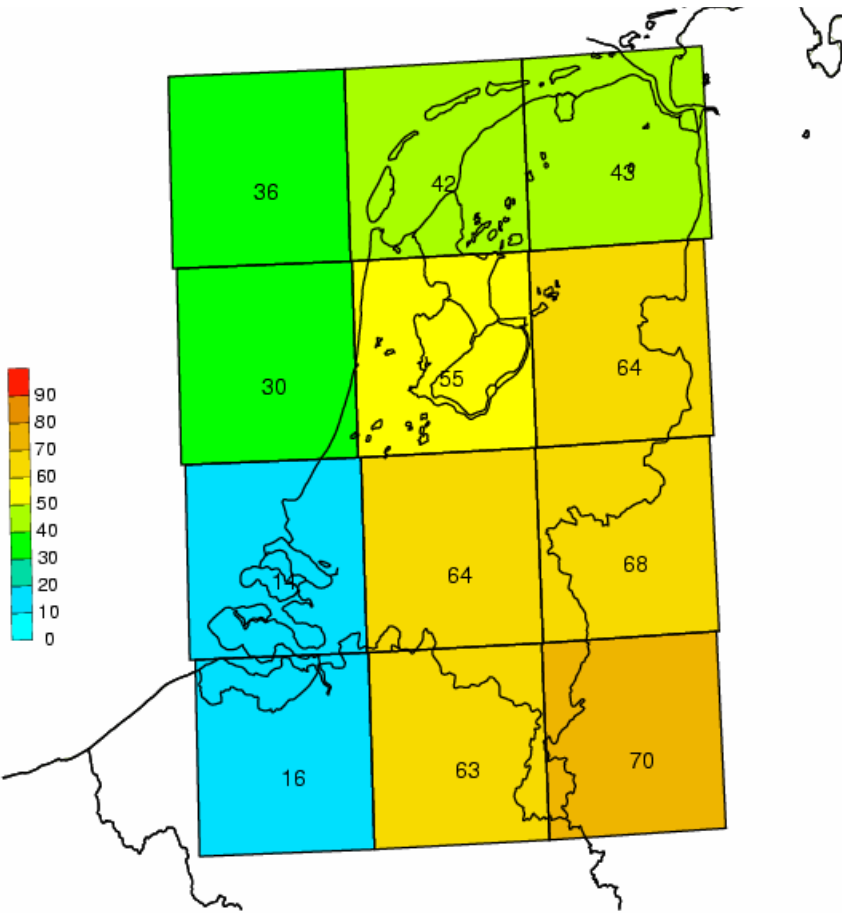


lightning discharges 6 August 2003  
(15-21UTC)



# MOS Examples (2)

Probability of severe thunderstorms  
 (>= 500 discharges)  
 00UTC-run of 2 June 2003 (15-21 UTC)



# Conclusions



- Important role MOS in SREF for derivation of reliable probabilities for specific severe weather events
- Cooperation may be easiest way to achieve MUMMA in Europe (PEPS)
- SREF as important as NH-modeling, role for NH-modeling in SREF