Introducing the Storm Karl case study

A hands-on introduction to NWP modelling – OpenIFS Practicals

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Storm Karl – September 2016



TROPICAL STORM KARL NEAR BERMUDA AT 1715 UTC 23 SEPTEMBER 2016. IMAGE COURTESY OF NASA. https://www.nhc.noaa.gov/data/tcr/AL122016_Karl.pdf



Track from the National Hurricane Center

- Karl was a long-lived tropical system in September 2016
- 15 Sep: It reached tropical storm (TS) intensity
- 25 Sep: Karl became an extra-tropical storm (ET)

Weather impacts of Storm Karl



- 25 Sep: ET Storm Karl continues to move rapidly poleward
- 26 Sep: It interacts with the jet stream and re-intensifies
- 27 Sep: A strong jet streak (~90 m/s) passed to the North of the United Kingdom
- 28-30 Sep: Moisture transport and strong surface winds resulted in flooding and wind damage in Norway

Storm Karl – Press Coverage





Tropical Storm Karl has formed over the far eastern Atlantic, becoming the eleventh named storm of the season, the National Hurricane Center in the United States. On Thursday night storm weakened, but is expected to strengthen again to a tropical storm before it passes https://www.tnp.no/norway/panorama/5376-tropical-storm-karl-can-hit-norwa Bermuda on Saturday.





FOOTBALL

ARNING: Britain to be 70mph remnants of TOMORROW

ie first storm of the season this on alert for 70mph gales and

ATED: 16:16, Tue, Sep 27, 2016



CECMWF EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR MEDIUM-RANGE WEATHER FORECASTS

Extra-tropical development of Karl



http://www1.wetter3.de/archiv_ukmet_dt.html

OpenIFS Experiments – What we will do

Control forecast experiment:

- Using OpenIFS 48r1 at 78 km gridpoint resolution with 91 vertical levels (T255L91), initial data and sea surface temperatures from ECMWF ERA5 reanalyses, (compared with the ECMWF operational forecast at 9 km global resolution).
- Forecast for 6 days from 2016-09-25 00 UTC with 6-hourly output of model fields.
- Single forecast only, i.e. no ensembles.
- This forecast will be our **reference experiment**.
- Perturbation experiments (sensitivity studies):
 - Repeats of the above forecast with the same resolution and initial state, but with modified physical model processes, such as:
 - change of temperature tendencies from model physics (latent heat, radiation) affecting dynamics,
 - change of ice and warm rain formation processes,
 - change of energy input from sea surface temperatures.