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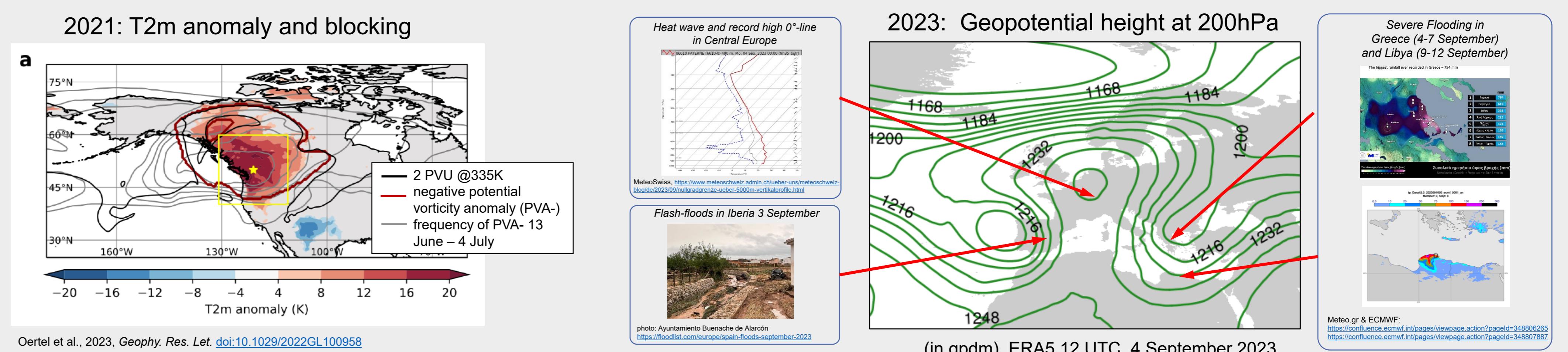
How synoptic weather activity and interaction with the extratropical wave guide matter for the prediction of blocking and extremes

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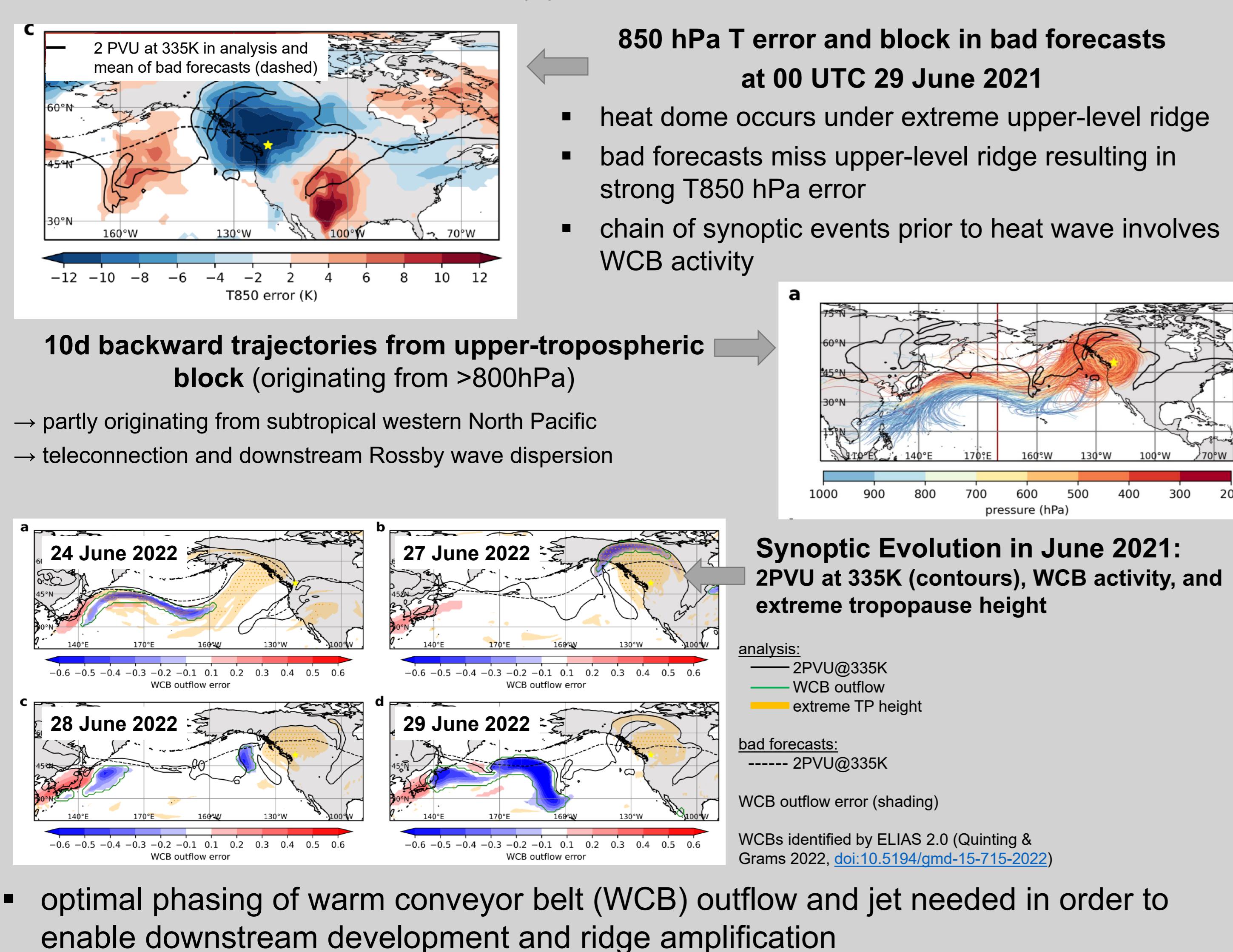
Introduction

- unprecedent heat wave end of June 2021 in North America
- deadly floods in Iberia, Greece and Libya in September 2023
- both events associated with highly amplified blocks
- dynamical processes and synoptic evolution resulting in blocking and predictability of the events are investigated



The 2021 North American heat wave

Oertel et al., 2023, *Geophys. Res. Lett.* doi:10.1029/2022GL100958



- optimal phasing of warm conveyor belt (WCB) outflow and jet needed in order to enable downstream development and ridge amplification

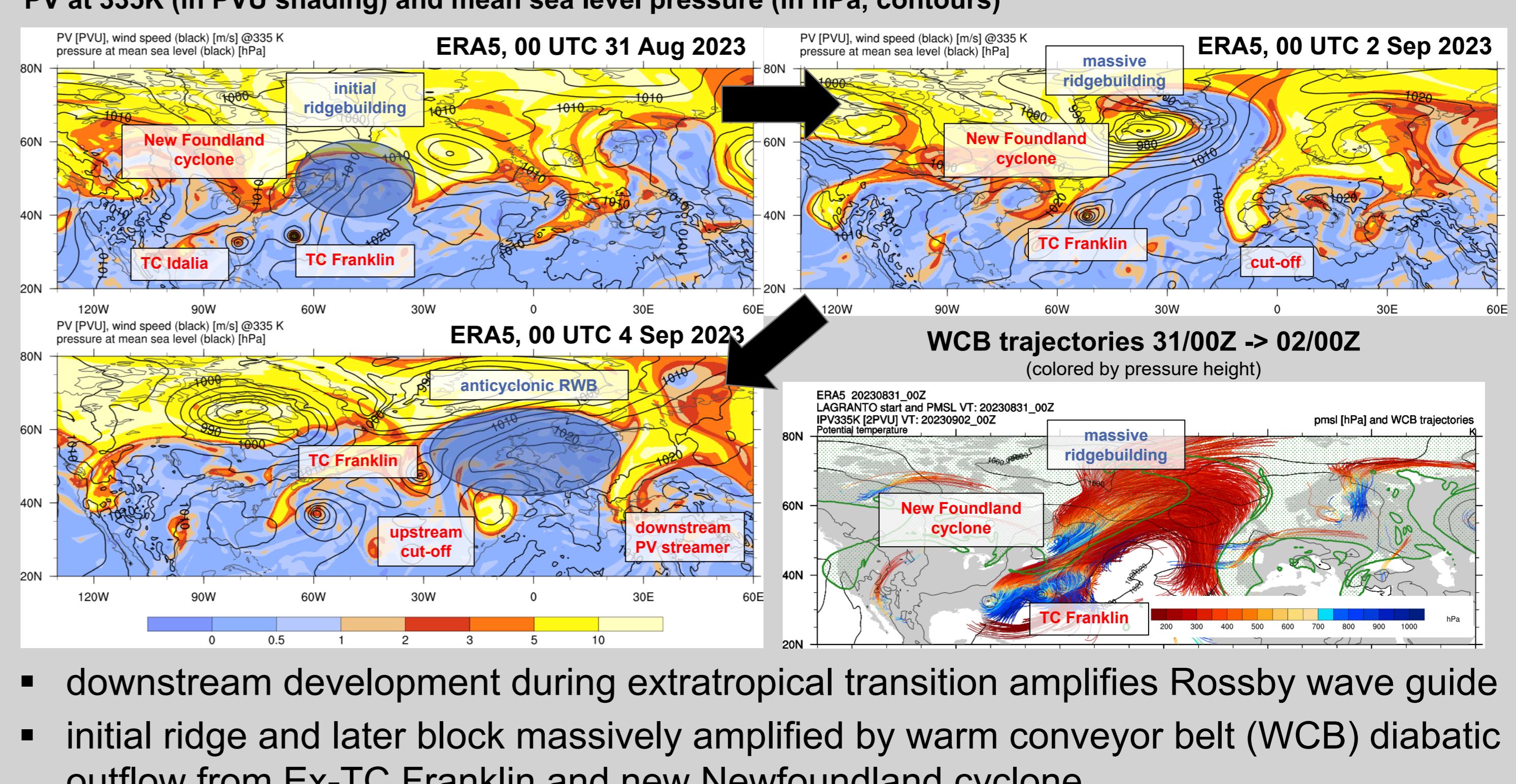
The 2023 block and Mediterranean floods

5-day backward trajectories, 04/00Z → 30/00Z

- upper-tropospheric air in block over Europe originates from Subtropics, lifted during extratropical transition of TC Franklin and TC Idalia

Synoptic Evolution in September 2023:

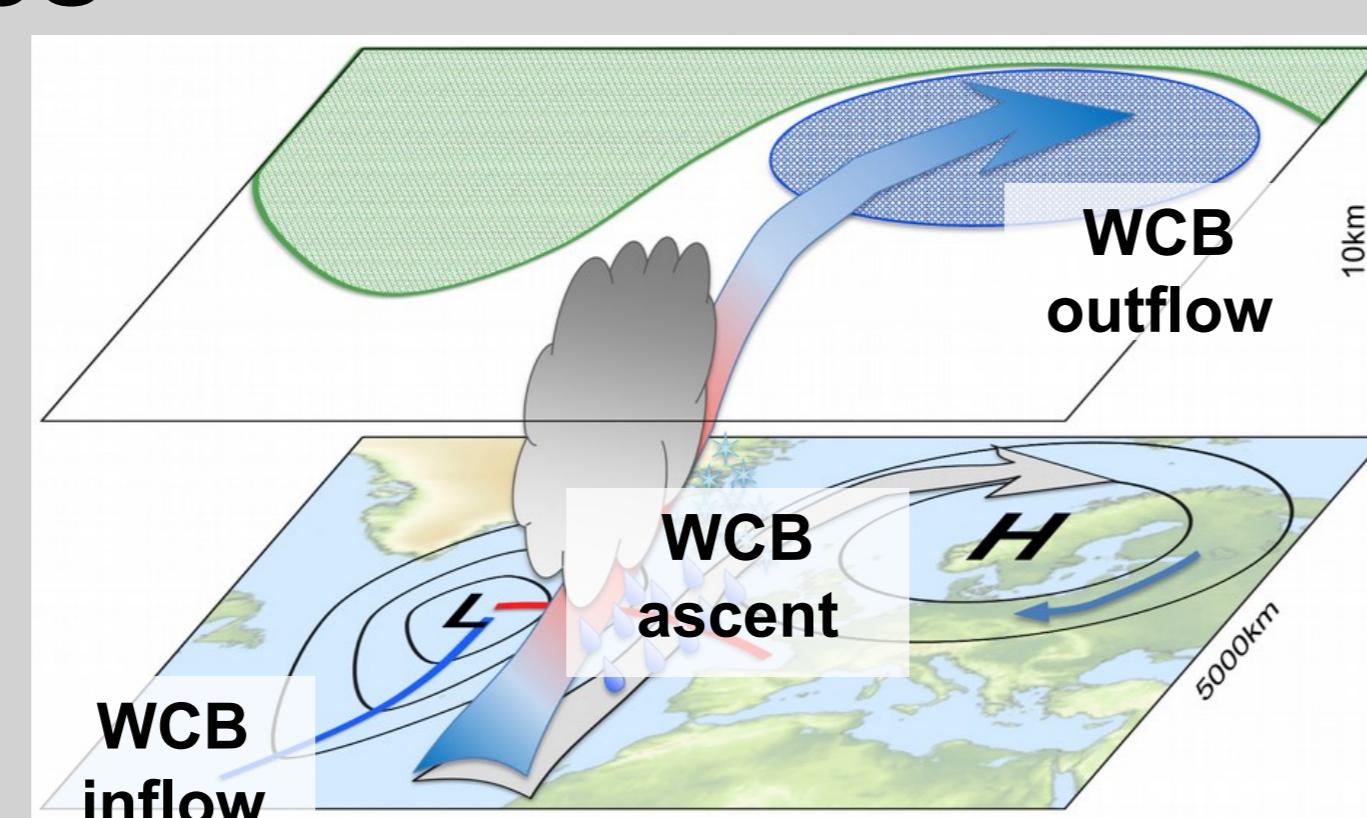
PV at 335K (in PVU shading) and mean sea level pressure (in hPa, contours)



- downstream development during extratropical transition amplifies Rossby wave guide
- initial ridge and later block massively amplified by warm conveyor belt (WCB) diabatic outflow from Ex-TC Franklin and new Newfoundland cyclone

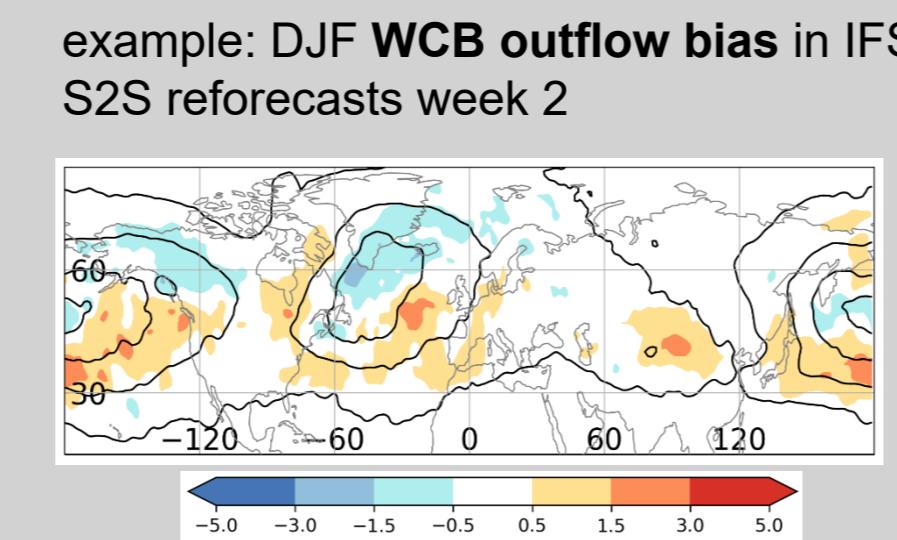
Role of diabatic processes

- air mass injection in upper-troposphere due to latent heat release is a **1st order process for onset and maintenance of blocking** (Pfahl et al. 2015, doi:10.1088/geo2487)
- confirmed in independent PV framework and **linked to WCB activity** (Hauser et al. 2023, doi:10.5194/wcd-4-399-2023, Hauser 2023 doi:10.5445/IR/1000162808)
- **forecasts of blocking depend upon** correct representation of **WCBs** (Grams et al. 2018, doi:10.1002/qj.3353)



→ see also key note Tue 1:30pm and onsite poster Mon 11:30am by S. Hauser!

- CNN-based WCB Metric allows **easy identification of WCBs** in (climate) models (Quinting and Grams 2022 doi:10.5194/gmd-15-715-2022)
- **Systematic biases in WCB outflow** in IFS extended-range reforecasts. (Wandel et al. 2021, doi:10.1175/JAS-D-20-0385.1, Wandel 2022 doi:10.5445/KSP/1000151831)
- Misrepresentation of WCB outflow hinder S2S prediction of **European blocking** (Wandel et al. 2024, doi:10.22541/essoar.169264761.11688311/v1)
- **Sensitivity of WCB activity** on model error representation (Pickl et al 2022 doi:10.1002/qj.4257, Deinhard & Grams 2023 doi:10.5194/eusphere-2023-1938)

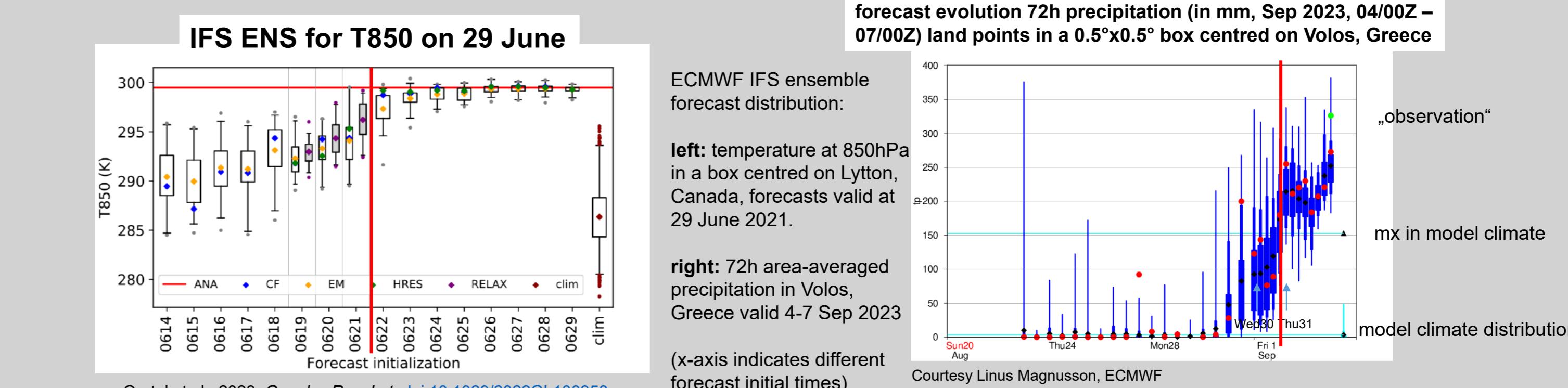


Selected references

- Deinhard & Grams, 2024: Process-oriented understanding of stochastic perturbations on model climate. *WCD*, doi:10.5194/eusphere-2023-1938.
Grams et al., 2018: An atmospheric dynamics perspective on the amplification and propagation of forecast error. *QJRMS*, doi:10.1002/qj.3353.
Hauser et al., 2024: Life cycle dynamics of Greenland blocking from a potential vorticity perspective. *WCD*, doi:10.5194/eusphere-2023-2945.
Oertel et al., 2023: How remote rainfall matters for the prediction of the 2021 North American heat wave. *GRL*, doi:10.1029/2022GL100958.
Quinting and Grams, 2022: Eulerian Identification of ascending AirStreams (ELIAS 2.0) – Part 1: GMD, doi:10.5194/gmd-15-715-2022.
Quinting et al., 2024: WCB activity over the Pacific: modulation by the MJO and impact on teleconnections. *WCD*, doi:10.5194/wcd-5-65-2024.

Predictability barrier at medium-range lead times

- sudden “jump” in ensemble forecasts for magnitude of the extreme weather
- certainty only after outflow-jet interaction occurred → **predictability barrier**



Conclusions

- **highly-amplified blocks** caused devastating North American heat wave in 2021 and deadly floods in eastern Mediterranean in 2023
- blocks embedded in **Rossby wave pattern** and resulted from **downstream development** along upper-tropospheric jet
- **diabatic outflow due to latent heat release** in ascending air streams strongly **amplified blocks** during extreme events in 2021 and 2023
- interaction of weather systems and jet constitutes a **predictability barrier for the amplitude of blocks** and magnitude of associated extremes