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An analysis of simulated and observed storm characteristics

- Can we expect a change in the future?

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ERA domain:-12-38E 48-66N 1989-2009 / RCM domain:-11-38E 48-66N 1950-2049

...or simulated wind speeds?

CCi statistics



RCM: N corresponds |v| too high

ERA domain:-12-38E 48-66N 1989-2009 / RCM domain:-11-38E 48-66N 1950-2049

Method: storm characteristics

SLP anomalies

SLP profile at -39.5E

CCItriangulation

Storm statistics

RCM: storms too small too strong. Gradient wind Obs=ERAINT (reanalysis)

mPa

Historical analysis: N

Domain: 12°W-38°E/48-66°N (Same as RCM)

Historical reanalysis ERAINT

Little trend!

Nu1810 optione over 18418 observations

Nullill cyclones over 139418 commentary

Storm statistics: Whole North Atlantic

CCi statistics 200 400 300 2002 100 -1900 1920 1960 1980 2000 1940

number of cyclones

Domain: 80 ℃-40 ℃/20-75 ℃

Different story!

Geographical distribution?

year Domain:-80-38E 20-74N 1891-2008

Historical analysis: |v|

CCi atatistics

year Domain:-80-38E 20-74N 1891-2008

Homogeneous?

Geostrophic wind

Southern Norway SLP 'triangulation' historical ERAINT RCM

Triangulation

Longitude (deg E)

UTSIRA FYR - FÆRDER FYR - SULA

A change in storminess?

- Storms: baroclinic instability, available energy
- Ambient conditions:
 - dT/dy, moisture, flow.
- Energy flow:
 - evaporation, motion, condensation, radiation, advection.
- Aspects:
 - Clouds, winds, pressure & precipitation.
- Data difficult.
- High uncertainty!