

20th Century extratropical cyclone climatology and risk assessment

Filipa Varino(1) Philippe Arbogast(1), Bruno Joly(1), Gwendal Riviere(2), Marie-Laure Fandeur(3), Henry Bovy (3)

(1) Centre National de Recherches Météorologiques (CNRM)-Meteo-France, Toulouse,France; (2) Laboratoire de météorologie dynamique (LMD),Paris, France ; (3)SCOR, Paris, France

5th Workshop of Europena Storms 1st Sept 2015



-Use long-term data to study the climatology of storms in Europe and their impacts.

-Storm Tracking using a new reanalysis dataset since the begining of the 20th century, 1900-2010

-Combination of severity (Loss index) with trajectories and dynamics



- ERA-20C released in October 2014.
- 1900-2010 (October to March)
- 1.125×1.125 degrees , every 3 hours.
- VO Relative Vorticity 850 hPa.VO
- U-V Wind components, 700 hPa and 850 hPa.
- U-V 10-meters Wind.



From: Poli, P., Hersbach, H., Tan, D., Dee, D., Th'epaut, J.-N., Simmons, A., Peubey, C., Laloyaux, P., Ko-mori, T., Berrisford, P., Dragani, R., Tr'emolet, Y., Holm, E., Bonavita, M., Isaksen, L. and Fisher, M. (2013). The data assimilation system and initial performance evaluation of the ecmwf pilot reanalysis of the 20th-century assimilating surface observations only (era-20c). Ecmwf era report series, ECMWF, Shinfield Park, Reading.



Method

(1)

Trajectories -preliminary results

Footprints

Conclusions

Future work

Tracking algorithm

Data

- Franck Ayrault (1998)
- Octobre 1900 to March 2010
- Relative vorticity at 850 hPa maximum detection
- Data Filtering

R=300km

- U and V components of the wind at the 850 hPa and 700h Pa (advection) (R + 200km)
- Final trajectories longer then 600km and 24h.

 $\overline{Density}(i,j) = \overline{sum}(X_{ij\pm R})$





Method

Data

Tracking algorithm

Loss index

Trajectories -preliminary results

Footprints

Conclusions

Future work

N

Number of cyclones per winter

Number of cyclones/ year



years

Fig.-Number os cyclones per year for the all northern hemisphere -blue; Euro-Atlatic area (120W 60E) -red plus squares ; Pacific region (120W 120E) - pink plus circles



Normalized difference of normalized (December through March average) Lisbon minus Stykkisholmur sea–level pressure. Values normalized with respect to 1864–1983, and ascribed to the year of the January.

- Small increase in the number of storms that may reflect the increase in the amount of observational data in the reanalysis

- More Storms in the Euro-Atlantic Region (120W 60E) than in the Pacific region (120W 120E)

- Signal in the begining of the 20th Century in the NH reflects the variations in the Pacific

- Huge decrease in the late 60's -80-s related with a decrease of Storms in the "Euro-Atlantic" region consistent with NAO - during that period

Loss index

Trajectories -preliminary results

ts Footprints

Conclusions

Future work

Emask and countries

Data

How can we determine the impact of a storm?



Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland,

Lithuania, Latvia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.







Objective	$_{\circ}^{Data}$	Tracking algorithm $^{\circ\circ}$	Loss index	Trajectories -preliminary results	Footprints	Conclusions	Future work
Example 3h LI Vi	vivan						



SCOR

Objective	$_{\circ}^{Data}$	Tracking algorithm $_{\circ\circ}^{\circ\circ}$	Loss index	Trajectories -preliminary results	Footprints	Conclusions	Future work
Example 3h LI Viv	vivan						





Objective	$_{\circ}^{Data}$	$\operatorname{Tracking}_{\circ\circ}$ algorithm	Loss index	Trajectories -preliminary results	Footprints	Conclusions	Future work
Example 3h LI Vi	vivan						





Objective	$_{\circ}^{Data}$	Tracking algorithm	Loss index	Trajectories -preliminary results	Footprints	Conclusions	Future work
Example 3h Ll Viv	vivan						





	o	00000		
Example 3h LI Vivivan				







• Li highest values for each country

- example: France #1LI (daily maximum)
 - t0 = 1990-02-27 (0h 3h 6h 9h 12h 15h 18h 21h);
 - li=264400









LI-> 809581



LI-> 809581

Footprint France

Objective

Tracking algorithm

Loss inde

ajectories -preliminary resul

Footprints

METEO FRANCE

→ Ξ →

< 一型

SCOR

Conclusions and Future work

Tracking algorithm

• Good agreement between the results from the tracking algorithm and historical storms

Loss index

- Increase in the number of cyclones over the whole NH and in the Euro-Atlantic / Pacific region.
- There are two different types of LI s associated with the historical storms: spacial concentrated and higher LI or spread over a large region but moderate LI
- LI/ Damage for a specific event results from more than one maximum of vorticity from the tracking algorithm. These weaker maximums of vorticity are usually associated with a "main" storm (for instance Vivian in France)
- Future work!

Objective

Data

- Analysis between the computed Loss index with reference values given by the reassurance company SCOR.
- Meteorological Index for each trajectory in the footprints.



- Computing trajectories using as reference the "Meteorological Index" that doesn't take into account the Population.
 - Dinamical composites for the trajectories of the 100 highest LI for the EMASK
 - for LI intense but conscripted to a small region
 - for LI moderate but over a large region
 - Cluster of trajectories for each region using the 100 highest LI dates.
 - Temporal clustering of storms (winter 1990).



Thank you

Objective	${\mathsf D}_{\circ}$ ata	Tracking algorithm	Loss index	Trajectories -preliminary results	Footprints	Conclusions	Future work
extra							



Conclusions

Future work

Genesis Lysis

Data





Density Lysis (mean over 300km)





0 0.08 0.16 0.24 0.32 0.4 0.48 0.56 0.64 0.72 0.8 0.88 0.96 1.04 1.12 1.2

0 0.08 0.16 0.24 0.32 0.4 0.48 0.56 0.64 0.72 0.8 0.88 0.96 1.04 1.12 1.2



 $Density(i,j) = mean(X_{ij\pm R})$

Data

Loss index

Trajectories -preliminary results

Future work

Maximum vorticity location/ Mean time step per grid point

Maximum vorticity LOCATION - Lon/lat frequency of vorticity maximums per trajectory



0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 1







Age- Mean time steps per lon/lat point

France



