



Introduction

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THE STRENGTH OF A COMMON GOAL

ECMWF's purpose is to develop a capability for medium-range weather forecasting and to provide such weather forecasts to the Member and Co-operating States

ECMWF is complementary to the National Meteorological Services and works with them in research, numerical weather predictions, supercomputing and training.



ECMWF 2016-2025 strategy: overview

Forecast targets by 2025:

- Ensemble predictions of **high impact weather** up to two weeks ahead
- Seamless approach, aiming towards predictions of **large scale patterns and regime transitions** up to four weeks ahead and **global-scale anomalies** up to a year ahead

Research goals by 2025:

- Research at frontiers of knowledge
- Ensemble-based analyses and predictions that raise the international bar for quality and operational reliability reaching a 5 km horizontal resolution

Together - More collaboration:

- Partnering with National Met Services, universities and research institutes (OpenIFS)
- Pooling expertise to improve scalability

Continued support:

Dedicated HPC, software, and data resources for Member States

Advanced training



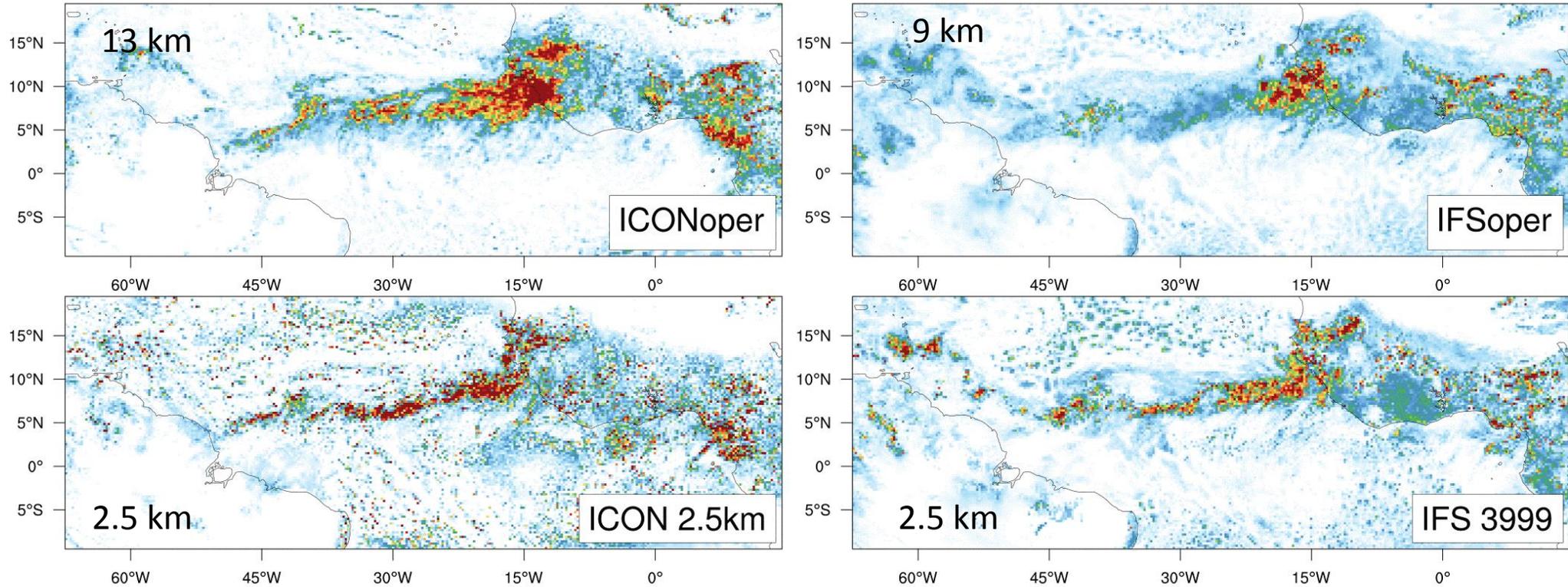
Horizontal resolution upgrade (March 2016 – CY41R2)

Grid res.	HRES	ENS LegA LegB/M'ly	4DV inner loops			Outer	EDA	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd		1 st	2 nd
128 km			TL255	TL255	TL255		TL159	TL159
				TL319			TL191	TL191
64 km	41r1 ↓	TL319		TL319				
					TL399			
32 km	41r2	TL639		TCo319				
16 km	TL1279	TCo639					TCo639	
		(D10 → D15)						
9 km	TCo1279							

A comparison of ICON & IFS for kilometre scale simulations of the tropical Atlantic

1, 2.5, 5, ~ 9 km simulations for 11.08.2016

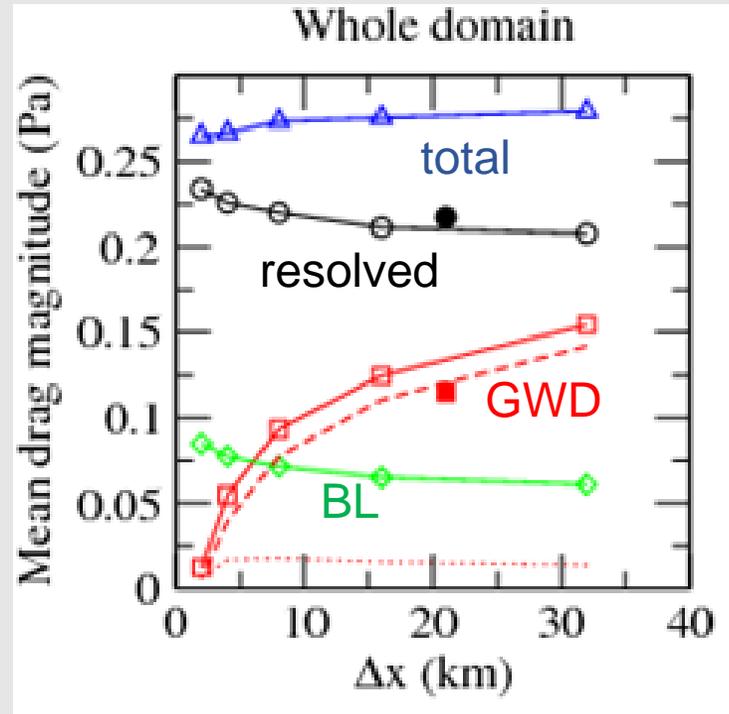
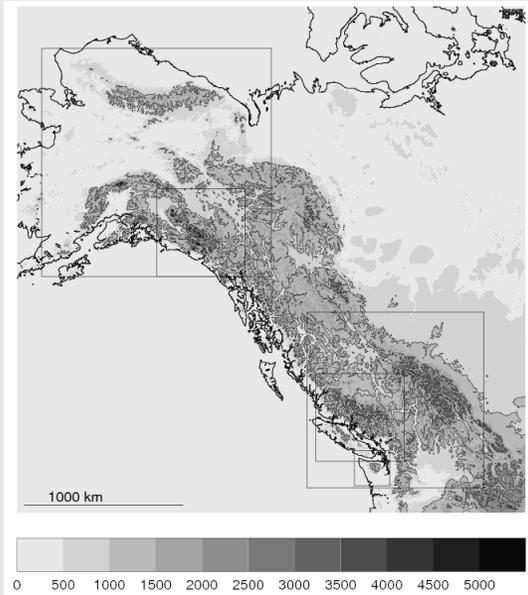
Total water + ice content



0.05 0.1 0.15 0.2 0.25 0.3 0.35 0.4 0.45 0.5 0.55 0.6 0.65 0.7 0.75 0.8 kg/m²

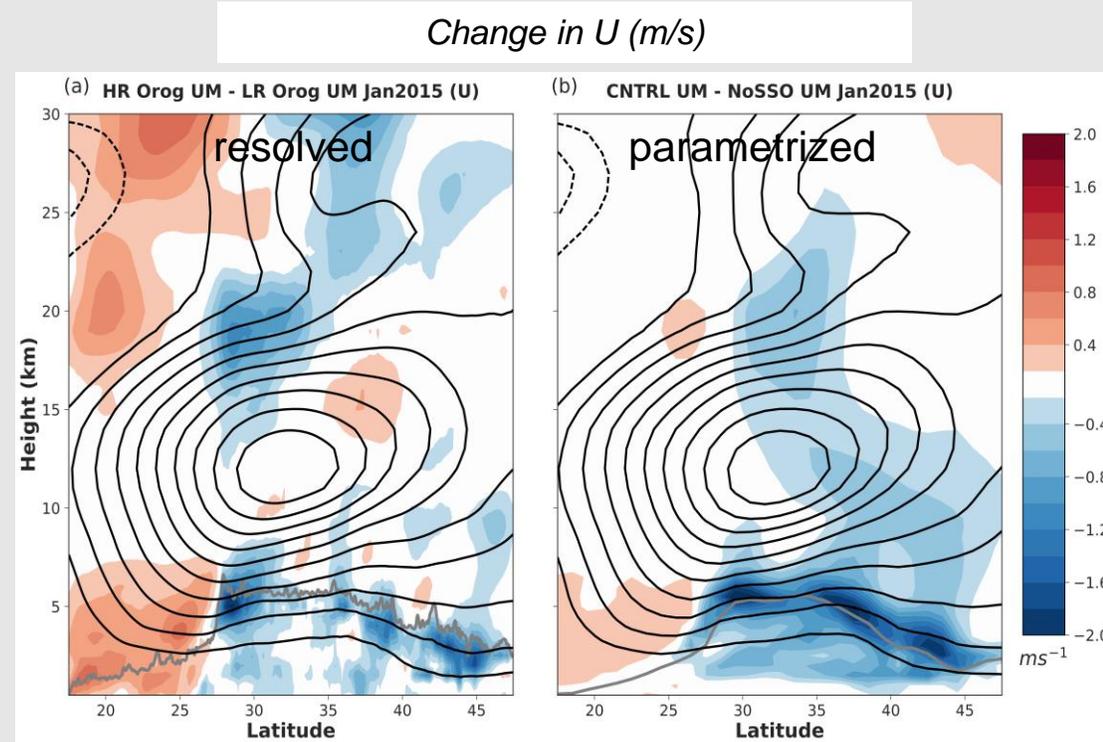
Grey zone of orographic drag for complex mountain chains – UM & IFS

Rockies (UM)



Vosper et al., in preparation

Himalayas (UM)



Van Niekerk et al., in preparation

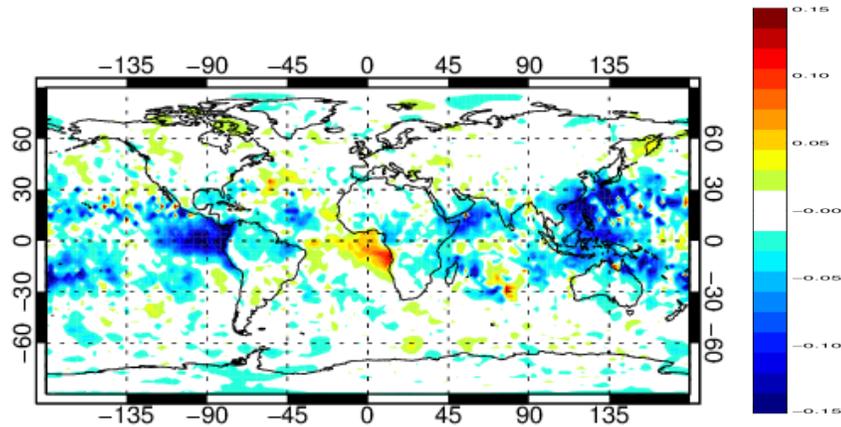
CY45R1 Ocean Coupling in HRES (full coupling tropics; partial coupling extra-tropics)

Forecast improvements at Day+5 (**1 year**) (blue colors indicate RMSE reduction) due to the HRES coupling of the NEMO+LIM Ocean and sea-ice model to the atmospheric model integrations

Evaluated on one full year of TCo1279 daily forecasts (April 2015-March 2016).

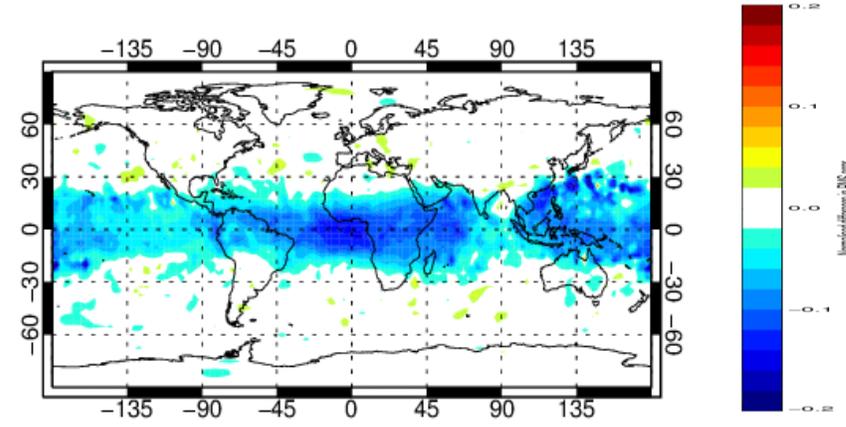
Largely positive in Tropical regions. Guinea Gulf demands attention (feedback w. stratocumulus region *)

HRES MSLP
improvement from Ocean-coupling
T+120



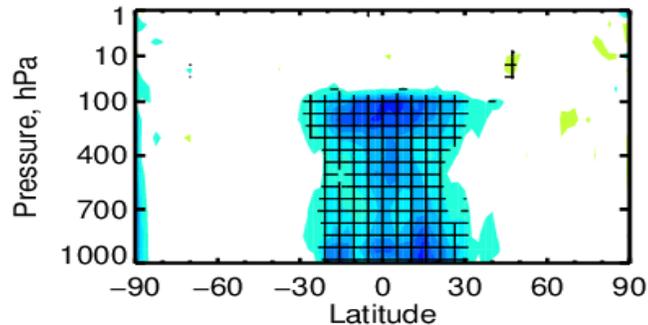
Tropics pressure about 5-10 % (*)

HRES Z500
improvement from Ocean-coupling
T+120; 500hPa



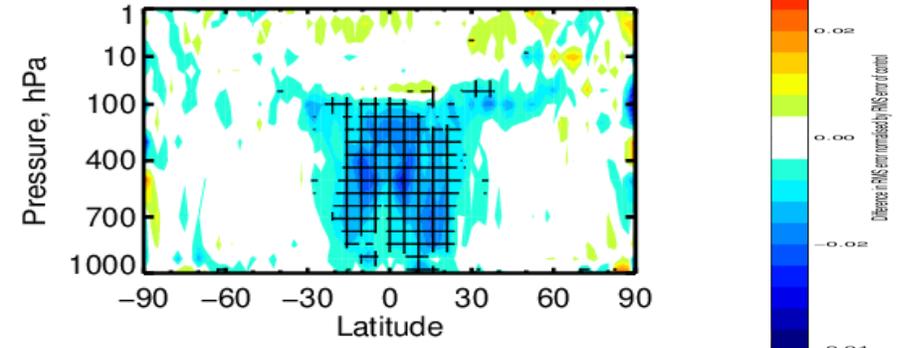
Tropics Z500 about 5-10 %

HRES Winds
improvement from Ocean-coupling
T+120



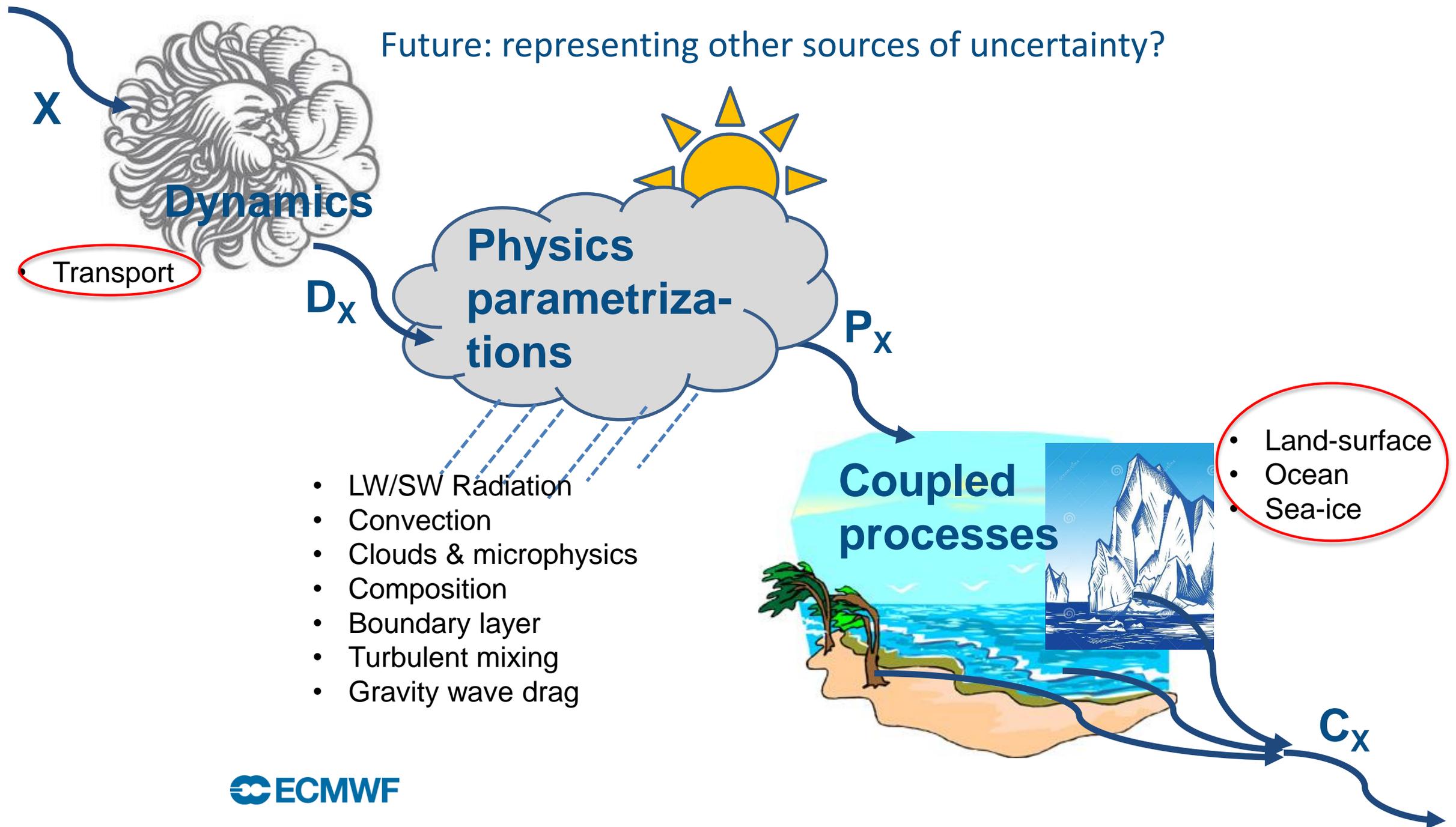
Tropics winds 2-4 %

HRES Relative Humidity
improvement from Ocean-coupling
T+120



Tropics humidity 2 %

Future: representing other sources of uncertainty?



Some questions.....

- What have we learned from a decade or more of regional modelling in grey zones? Are there general approaches or is everything process, case and model dependent?
- Is the traditional splitting approach in term of Dynamics versus (traditional) Physics still valid in the grey zones or do we need to think differently?
- Is km-scale land-surface heterogeneity a fundamental but solvable problem ? What can we learn from regional modelling in complex terrain and can it help us constrain parametrizations at the global scale?
- What is the evidence that NH dynamics matters for global weather and climate prediction in the greyzone ?
- How do stochastic parametrizations need to evolve with increasing resolution in the greyzone ? Are existing concepts adequate for the 1km-10km range ?
- Greyzone global models are not cheap - what are the computational/scalability opportunities and constraints when moving towards these resolutions ?
- How to make more systematic progress? Test cases?