

Interfaces of Climate and Environment services of Deutscher Wetterdienst to the research in CESOC



13.12.2021

Tobias Fuchs (Board Member Deutscher Wetterdienst) - CESOC Colloquium

Short overview

- ➔ Founded in 1952
- Governmental public authority under the Federal Ministry for Digital and Transport (BMDV)
- Headquarters in Offenbach am Main
- → 6 branch offices in Hamburg, Potsdam, Leipzig, Essen, Stuttgart and Munich
- ➔ Around 2,200 staff members
- → Provider of scientific and technical services and with a duty to undertake research
- Representation of Germany in international meteorological and climatological organisations (e.g. WMO, ECMWF, EUMETSAT)







Introduction DWD

Deutscher Wetterdienst

DWD





Introduction DWD



Data base for weather forecasts, weather warnings and climate monitoring

- In situ observation sites, some with long term time series going back more than 100 years
- Radiosondes
- → Weather radar network (since 2001)
- Satellites
- Civil aircrafts
- ➔ Buoys
- Ships
- Data from co-operation partners





DWD's spatial data and spatial data services freely available via www.dwd.de/opendata https://maps.dwd.de/geoserver/web/



HPC for weather and climate modelling

- → All data are transmitted to the DWD's HPC for storage and further processing
- Computing systems deployed: two NEC SX-Aurora TSUBASA vector engines
- → Peak performance of 4.3 and 5.6 petaFLOPS (achieved by over 4,100 vector processors)
- Eco-friendly due to innovative "green" hot water cooling







Introduction DWD



Seamless Prediction







Climate services: Global – EU – National



WMO + commissions + partners

Operational, free, European climate and atmosphere services of EU with <u>trans-</u> <u>national</u> dimension

Operational, free, <u>national</u> climate services of DWD and its partners

DWD Business Area Climate and Environment



EU Initiative COPERNICUS thematic service areas





Land monitoring (Management: EEA)

Ocean monitoring (Management: Mercator Ocean)



Atmosphere monitoring (Management: ECMWF)



Security (*Management: EMSA/FRONTEX*)



Emergency management (Management: JRC)



Climate Change (Management: ECMWF)





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Destination Earth - baseline architecture & DTs **Digital Twins**





1. Weather-induced and Geophysical Extremes

Environmental extremes at very high spatial resolution and close to real-time decisionmaking support (e.g. floods, wild fires, hurricanes, earthquakes, volcano eruptions)

2. Climate Change Adaptation

Climate change adaptation policies and mitigation scenario testing at decadal timescales aiming at a real breakthrough at the level of reliability at regional and national levels, for understanding the causes and explaining the feedback mechanisms of change, predicting possible evolution trajectories and identifying irreversible tipping points

Oceans DT



Al-powered Urban DTs

Biodiversity DT



More DTs... (e.g. migration)



Horizon Europe calls to support the future DTs



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Strategic background

IPCC	Climate science
GFCS	Climate services
UNFCCC	Climate mitigation and adaptation
DAS	German adaptation strategy



DWD Business Area Climate and Environment



Global / National Framework for Climate Services





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DWD Business Area Climate and Environment







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DWD Climate Services – Earth System Monitoring

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Ground based remote sensing





International data and information centers hosted by DWD

- → Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly global precipitation climatology and monthly/ daily precipitation analyses for the Earth's land surfaces
- WMO GCOS Reference Upper Air Network: GRUAN Lead Centre in Lindenberg
- WMO Global Atmosphere Watch (GAW): Station Zugspitze-Hohenpeißenberg
- → WMO RCC on Climate Monitoring for RA VI
- EUMETSAT Satellite Application Facility Climate Monitoring (CM-SAF)
- Global Collection Centre (GCC (new: VOS-GDAC)) for ship observations of JCOMM's Marine Climate Data System (MCDS)









A global satellite-based precipitation product

Global Interpolated RAinFall Estimation (GIRAFE, <u>http://www.cmsaf.eu/wui</u>)

Key technical features:

- → Global coverage at 1°,
- Daily accumulation,
- → Uncertainty estimates (Roca et al., 2010; Juca Oliveira et al., 2021)
- Correlation length
- → 2002-2020.

Release of v1.0 expected in early 2023



Mean accumulated precipitation, 2006-2019



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Potential topics for co-operation with CM-SAF Precipitation Climate Data Record

- → Precipitation retrieval development with focus on solid phase and extremes
- → Analysis / validation of precipitation data using radar and other references
- Contribute to DWD/CMSAF led workshop series "Towards the generation of a satellite-based global precipitation product in a joint European effort"

Satellite based climate data records

- → Evaluation and quality control
- Machine learning for recognition of patterns and extremes in climate data records from satellite observations

Comb. of DWD precip products (GPCC/CM-SAF) with GRACE-based hydrol. Indices

- Assessment ground water recharge
- Drought monitoring and assessment

DWD Climate Services – Earth System Monitoring

Integrated greenhouse gas (GHG) monitoring on national level



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- Integration of all available GHG measurents
- Ground-based observations:
 - Contribution to better understanding of the processes of regional/national greenhouse gas sources and sinks
 - Enable separation of the impact of anthropogenic emission and natural carbon cycle
- Better quantification of national GHG emissions
- Improvement of regional transport models and inverse methods
 - → development of an operational national integrated GHG monitoring system

(after J.D.Paris, LSCE, France)







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BMBF project 'HoWa-innovativ' (2018-2021)

Combining precipitation estimates by weather radars, gauges, and CMLs for application in operational flood forecasting, especially for short-term prediction in small catchments

CML = Commercial microwave link









DWD Climate Services – Earth System Monitoring

Integration of CML into precipitation analysis – case study

- Adjustment of radar-based estimates to gauges and
 CML data has potential to improve precipitation analysis
- Timeliness of CML data allows for acceleration of data provision to clients in flood forecasting







Regional Reanalysis - Background

The regional reanalysis COSMO-REA6 was developed based on DWD's COSMO-NWP-model (developed at the Hans-Ertel-Center for Weather Research (HErZ) at Universitîes of Bonn/Cologne)





COSMO-REA6 (6.2 km) ➤ COSMO-EU v4.25 ➤ CORDEX EUR-11 Domain ➤ Period 1995-2019/09

Data available at: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/REA/

More details: http://reanalysis.meteo.uni-bonn.de/

Soil moisture analysis (SMA)

Continuous nudging SYNOP, SHIP, PILOT, TEMP, AIREP, AMDAR, ACARS,... SST analysis (daily) Snow analysis (6-hourly)

Bollmeyer et al., 2015







Regional Reanalysis – Outlook

- DWD continues to work on re analysis development (e.g. study with RIU cologne on aerosols)
- → COSMO-REA6 will be upgraded:
 - Use of latest operational COSMO model version with nudging (v5.04d4)
 - Lateral boundary conditions of ERA-5
- Mid-term plan is to develop an ICON-EU and/or ICON-LAM reanalysis







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Improvement of simulation quality and migration to ICON (ICON-Seamless, ICON-CLM)

Evaluation:

Analysis of climate prediction quality and of plausibility of climate projections



Operationalisation:

Automatic production of simulations and derived products on all climate time scales

User dialogue:

Annual user workshop as well as continuous exchange with users in research and operational services

https://www.dwd.de/klimavorhersagen



DWD Climate Services – Climate modelling

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German Climate Forecast System







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In development: One global model system for weather <u>and</u> climate

ICON-Seamless = Model and data assimilation for

- ✓ Numerical weather prediction (NWP)
- ✓ Climate predictions (seasonal and decadal)
- ✓ Climate projections
- consistent model for atmosphere, ocean, land, air chemistry
- **configuration** for different weather and cimate applications
- Project start November 2020
- in cooperation with MPI-M, KIT, DKRZ
- *pre-operational* seasonal and decadal *climate predictions* in year 2024



Coupled regional climate modelling (COSMO-CLM -> ICON-CLM)





DWD Climate Services - Applications

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DWD attribution services - Current developments

- The DWD is currently developing a largely-automated attribution system through its own contributions and within the BMBF ClimXtreme project.
 - Developments focused on heat waves, droughts and large-scale precipitation events.
- The development is carried out in close cooperation with the World Weather Attribution group. https://www.worldweatherattribution.org
- The DWD participated in a number of Attribution studies of the WorldWeatherAttribution group.
- In addition to the system currently under development, there are a number of further development possibilities.







Rain, heat and drought © Hanna Luca



Possible topics for cooperation on attribution services

- How to combine the results from different model simulations (multi-model multimember ensemble) and from different methods in an attribution statement?
 → Development of a synthesis approach.
- Attribution of regional-scale events such as convectively driven precipitation events.
 → Developments of methods to enhance the use of available data – including artificial intelligence-based approaches.



Flooding in Altenahr-Kreuzberg, 15.07.2021. CC0: Martin Seifert





Climate Watch Advisories

- → DWD provides Climate Watch Advisories (early warning advisories) for heat and cold waves, periods of heavy precipitation, drought events in the RA VI Region
- This is a mandatory product of the WMO RAVI Regional Climate Centre (RCC), which is led and coordinated by DWD
- ➔ For doing this, DWD uses various climate monitoring and forecast products, among them ECMWF extended range forecasts (scale of advisories is subseasonal, usually 2-4 weeks).
- Up to know the advisory is based on a mere subjective assessment (expert discussion of monitoring and forecast products.



Southern Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Southern Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro, Albania, North Macedonia, Serbia, southern Romania, Bulgaria, Greece, western and southern Turkey, Cyprus, Lebanon, Israel, Syria, Jordan, southern European Russia, west Kazakhstan

Initial statement issued on 27 July 2021 First update issued on 30 July 2021

Valid: Begin: 30 July 2021 End: 13 August 2021

End: 13 August 2021 IQ: Climate Watch focal points of NMHS of Italy, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro, Albania, North Macedonia, Serbia, Romania, Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey, Cyprus, Lebanon, Israel, Syria, Jordan, Russia, Kazakhstan





Planned activity for Climate Watch

 Develop an objective approach for Climate Watch Advisories (independent from individual expert assessment, but a reproducable (automatic) process)

➔ This includes

- → Formulation of relevant warning criteria,
- → Technical realisation as forecast maps (anomalies, probabilities) for these events
- First approach could be the Extreme Forecast Index (EFI) provided by ECMF, to be refined/tuned for Climate Watch Advisories
- Collaboration could be useful e.g. with University of Bonn (experience in evaluation of climate forecasts in terms of frequency/intensity of extreme events)





Development of agrometeorological impact models

Development of species-specific algorithms and parameterizations to describe the seasonal variability of aboveground and belowground biomass (e.g. leaf area index (LAI), root distribution) and their feedbacks to the atmosphere through energy and water exchange.





DWD Climate Services - Applications

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Applied governmental research: The BMVI network of experts

- ➔ Cross-institutional research and development of cross-modal approaches and solutions
- ➔ 6 topic areas (climate change, environment, reliability, digital technologies, renewable energies, transport economy)
- ➔ Topic area Climate change impacts and adaptation: Increasing the climate resilience of the federal transport system merging information on climate change with knowledge of the transport modes





Increasing the climate resilience of the federal transport system



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Changes in climatic influences and impacts on the German transport infrastructure



- Sea level rise
- Heat
- Heavy precip.
- Storm
- Drought

- (Flash) floodsEmbarkment fires
- Low water
- Wind throwMass movements

Examples of infrastructure properties:

- Outlets
- Safety fences
- Electrification of rails
- Stream bed

Identification of infrastructure properties that control the sensitivity across climatic © Enno Nilson influences and impacts

Climate Change and Adaptation

Climate-induced disturbances and failures of traffic streams

Criticality

- Stress tests
- Climate impact analysis
- User dialogue
- Resilience management
- Developing adaptation options

Integration of knowledge on climate change, infrastructure sensitivity and criticality to prioritize adaptation measures

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From research to operational policy action \rightarrow DAS core service "Climate and Water"



 Background: German adaption strategy to climate change (Deutsche Anpassungsstrategie an den Klimawandel "DAS")

• Established: 2020 with the action plan "low water" of BMVI

Objectives:

- Establishment of an operational service which provides ongoing quality checked climate data, evaluation and advisory service on the topics climate and water in Germany.
- DAS core service addresses many decision-making and process chains associated with weather extremes, hydrological extremes and potential sea-level changes.





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DAS related climate products @DWD

- climate reference data and climate projection data in high spatial resolution (5 km x 5 km)
- → climate variables for many fields of policy action
 (→ DWD Klimaatlas)
- hydro-meteorological gridded dataset (HYRAS)
- Specific preparation of variables as input for impact models (regionalisation and bias correction)

Planned products

Climate projection simulations with a coupled atmosphereocean model of the North and Baltic seas in cooperation with the BSH







Some DWD suggestions for research cooperation with CESOC

- Precip assessments from satellites (snow, hail, precip extremes)
- → GRACE use for hydrological applications
- model-based regional re-analyses (aerosols, offshore wind)
- Coupling of PARFLOW with ICON-Seamless/ICON-CLM
- Analysis of weather-induced extremes (changes of weather patterns, energy applications, evaluation of climate predictions)
- Assessments of hydrological cycle based on the use of innovative precip data sets (CML, X-Band Radar)
- → Use of further developed models for attribution studies
- → Use of monthly climate predictions (extremes) for RCC climate watch advisories
- → Analysis and prediction of air quality (high resolution)
- Development and operation of integrated GHG monitoring



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