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Downscaling historical storms with the HARMONIE-AROME high-resolution model for future assessments of the Dutch water defenses

P. Baas, H. van den Brink, and G. Burgers KNMI, De Bilt, Netherlands (baasp@knmi.nl)

Millions of people in the Netherlands live and work in areas protected from flooding by dikes. Currently, a new method for estimating extreme surface winds is being developed in a joint project of KNMI and Deltares for the Netherlands National Water Authority RWS. It is based on results from Harmonie-Arome, a high-resolution model (grid-spacing 2.5 km) that has been developed by Météo France and the Aladin-Hirlam model consortium. The Harmonie simulations are driven by ERA-Interim analysis fields.

We validated the high-resolution model set-up on 17 major storms with varying characteristics from the period 1979-2011. As expected, Harmonie simulates many more small-scale features than ERA-Interim. The Harmonie results are closer to observations than the ERA-Interim results. Over sea, a comparison with station data gives a root mean square error of 2 m s-1 in the 10-m wind speed and 10° in the wind direction for winds over 8 Bft. Similar numbers are obtained from a comparison with scatterometer data. To obtain good correspondence with station data over land, statistical downscaling based on local roughness lengths is needed to bridge the gap between the 2.5-km2 model grid and point observations. The benefit of the high-resolution model is most obvious in areas with large roughness transitions like coastlines. For example, the spatial structures of the modeled wind field over Lake IJssel (1800 km2) show good correspondence with observations for varying wind directions.

We conclude that a high-resolution model, such as Harmonie-Arome, is a suitable tool for estimating the wind fields of extreme storms over the Netherlands. In a next phase of the project, we will simulate all storms over The Netherlands in the period 1979-2012, and this data set will form the basis of a new extreme wind climatology.