A world map where the landmasses are colored according to temperature anomalies. Europe, North America, and parts of Asia are shown in shades of blue and purple, indicating cooler temperatures. Other regions like Africa, South America, and parts of Asia are shown in shades of yellow, orange, and red, indicating warmer temperatures. The map is overlaid on a background of water with ripples.

**Europe month-ahead
temperature is more
predictable than
suggested by
numerical models**

Energy sector needs reliable subseasonal-to-seasonal weather forecasts



Renewables are increasing the weather dependence



Climate extremes threatens energy security



Optimize resource management

Motivation

Intro

Performance

Physics

Vision

Weather forecasting 2+ weeks ahead is notoriously difficult

Days

> 2 weeks

*The prediction
desert*

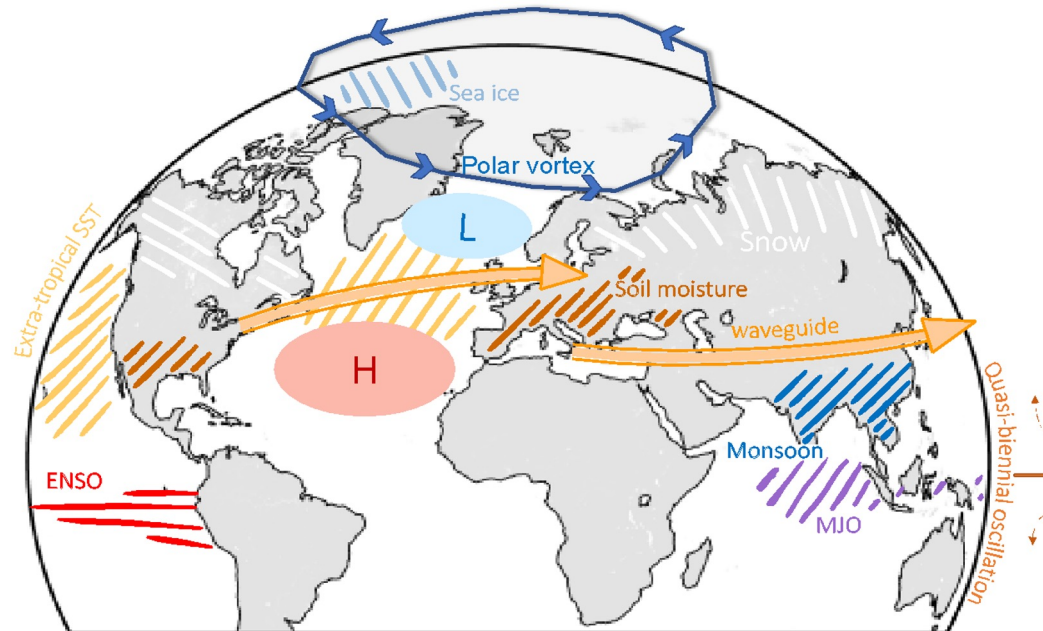
Seasons

time

Weather forecasts

Forecasts rely on atmospheric memory

Subseasonal to seasonal (S2S) forecasts



Motivation

Intro

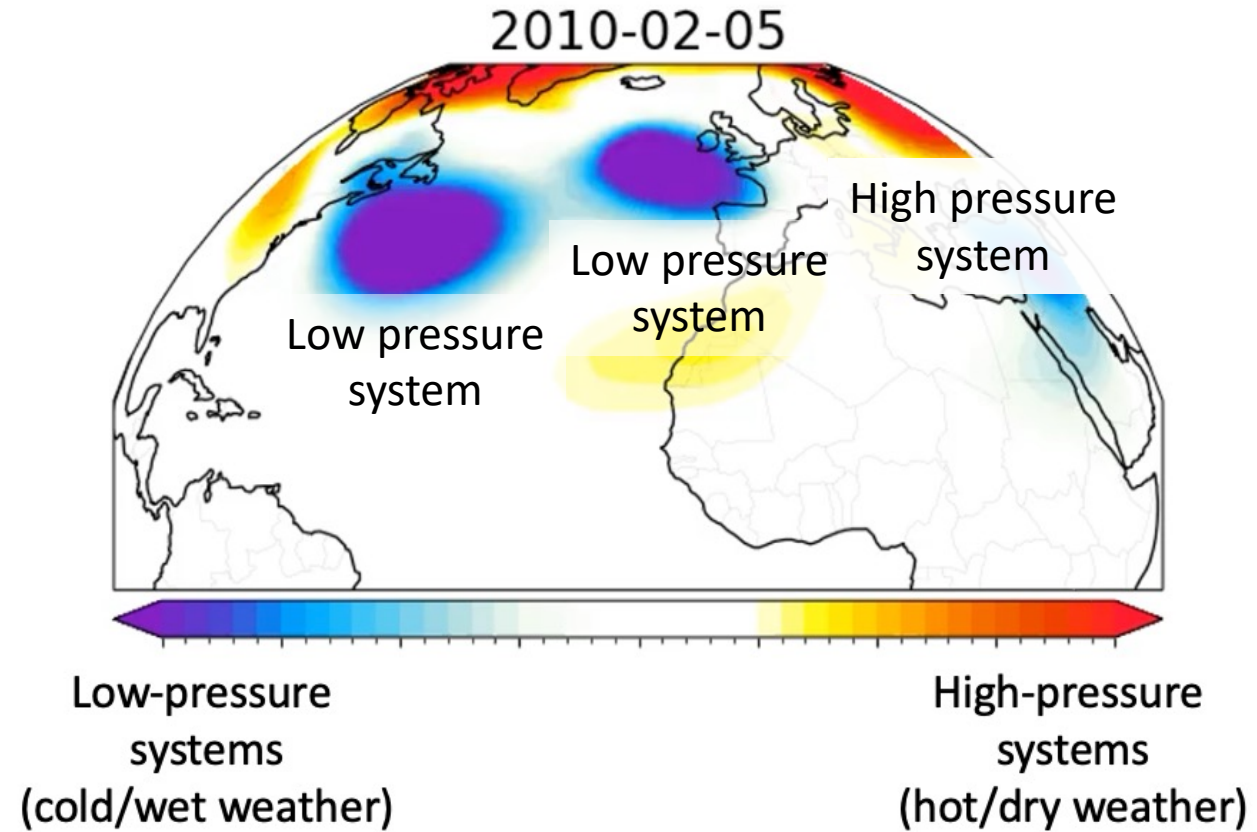
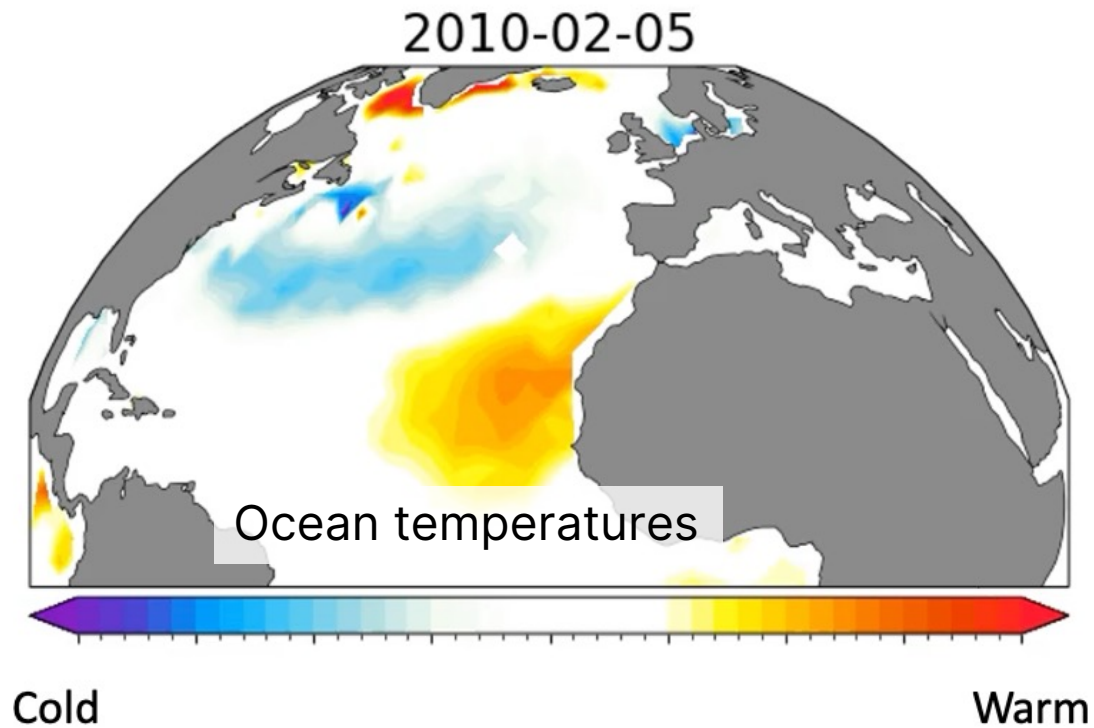
Performance

Physics

Vision

Climate dynamics

on subseasonal-to-seasonal timescales



Based on ERA-5 reanalysis data

Motivation

Intro

Performance

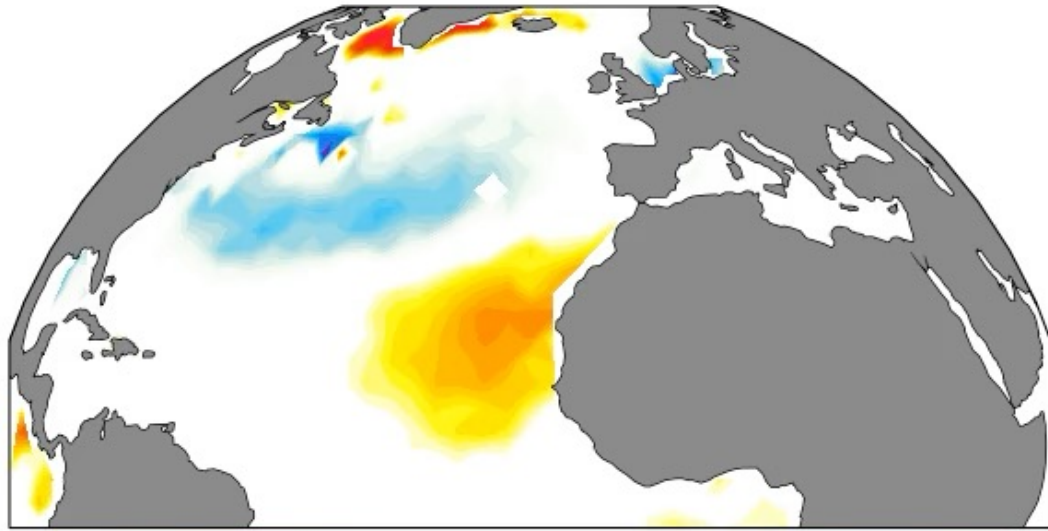
Physics

Vision

Climate dynamics

on subseasonal-to-seasonal timescales

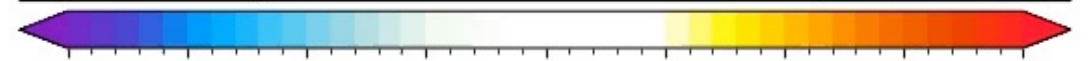
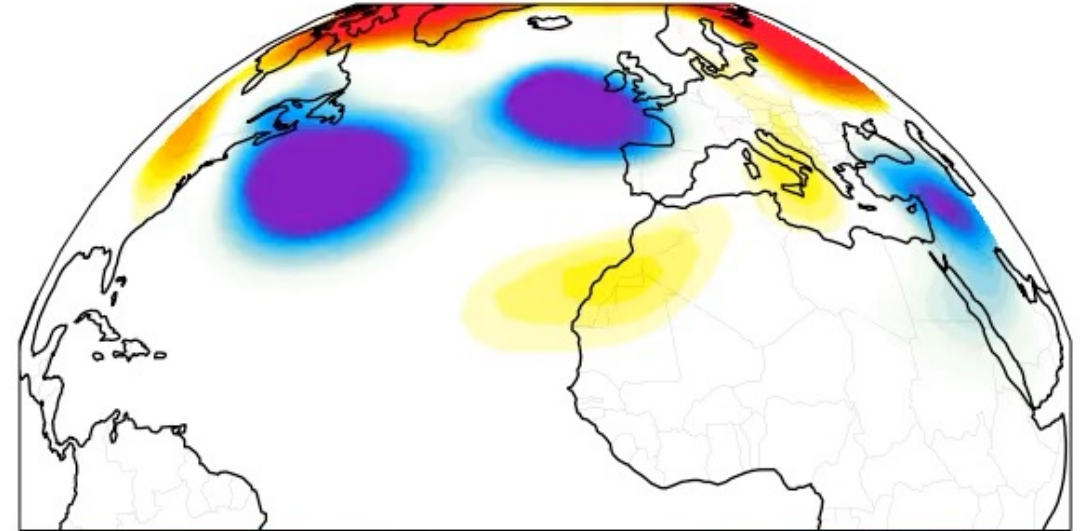
2010-02-05



Cold

Warm

2010-02-05



Low-pressure systems
(cold/wet weather)

High-pressure systems
(hot/dry weather)

Based on ERA-5 reanalysis data

Motivation

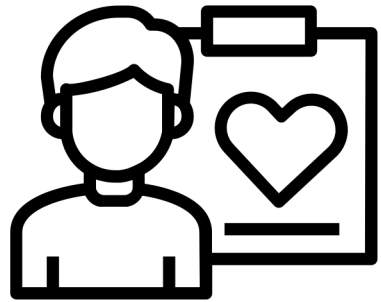
Intro

Performance

Physics

Vision

Predicting extremes far in advance?



User

Ideal world:
highly accurate predictions:

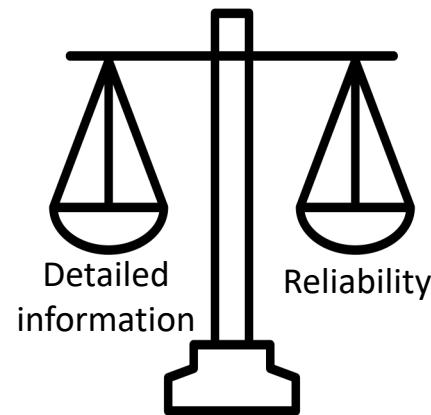
- Very extreme events
- High spatial detail

Reality:
simplify prediction task:

- ❖ Moderate events
- ❖ Low spatial detail



Expert



Motivation

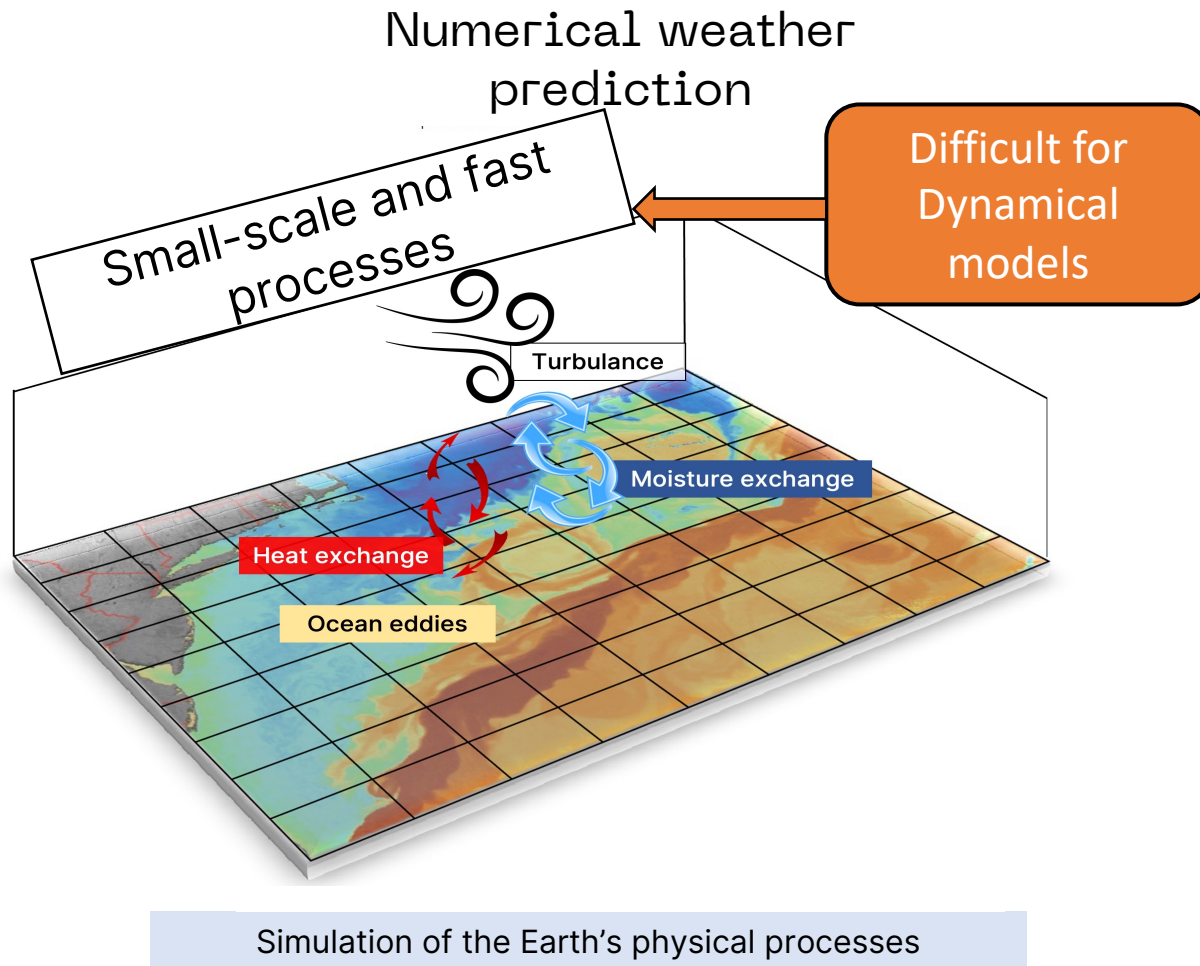
Intro

Performance

Physics

Vision

A comparison of approaches



Motivation

Intro

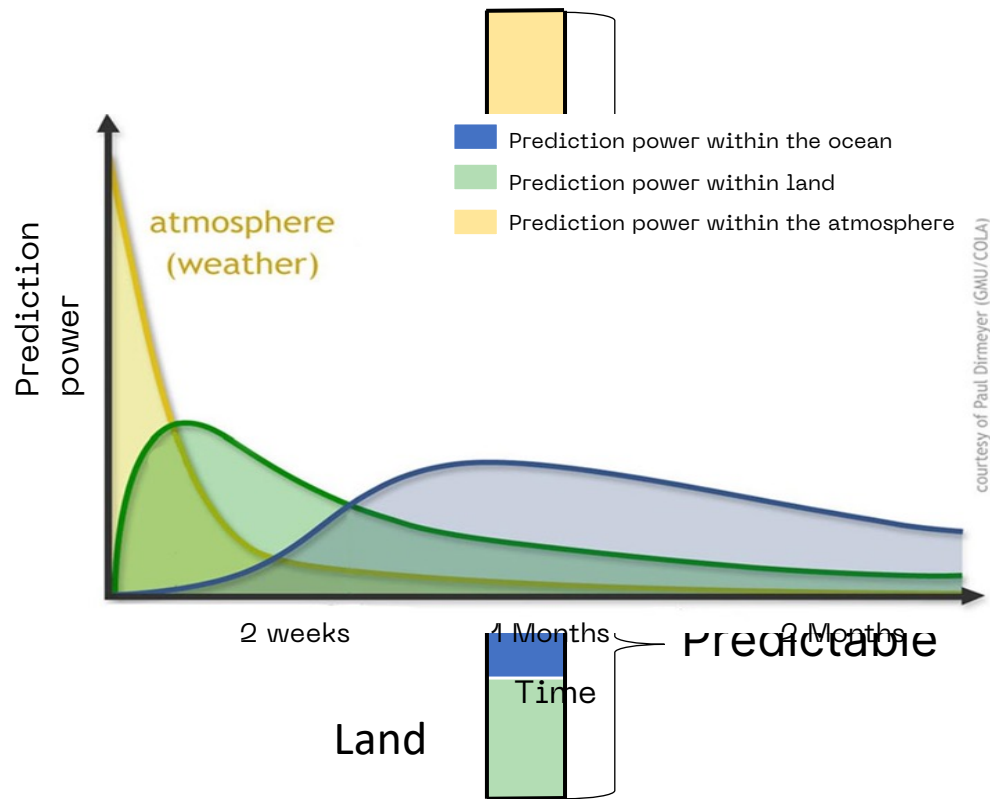
Performance

Physics

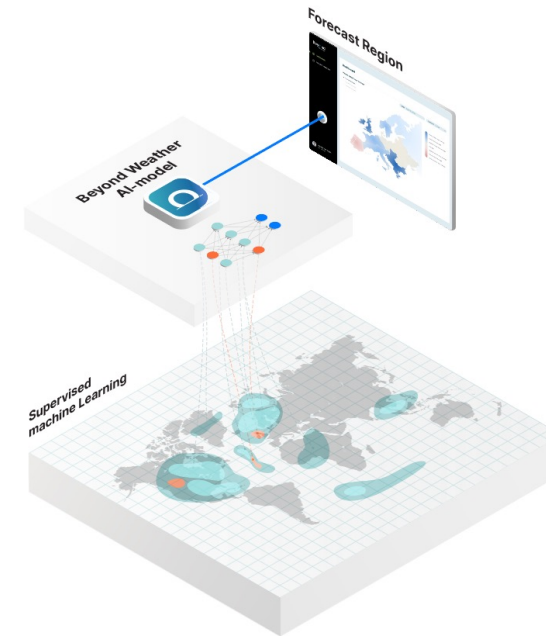
Vision

A comparison of approaches

Numerical weather prediction



Artificial Intelligence model



Smart learning of *slow moving climate components*

Motivation

Intro

Performance

Physics

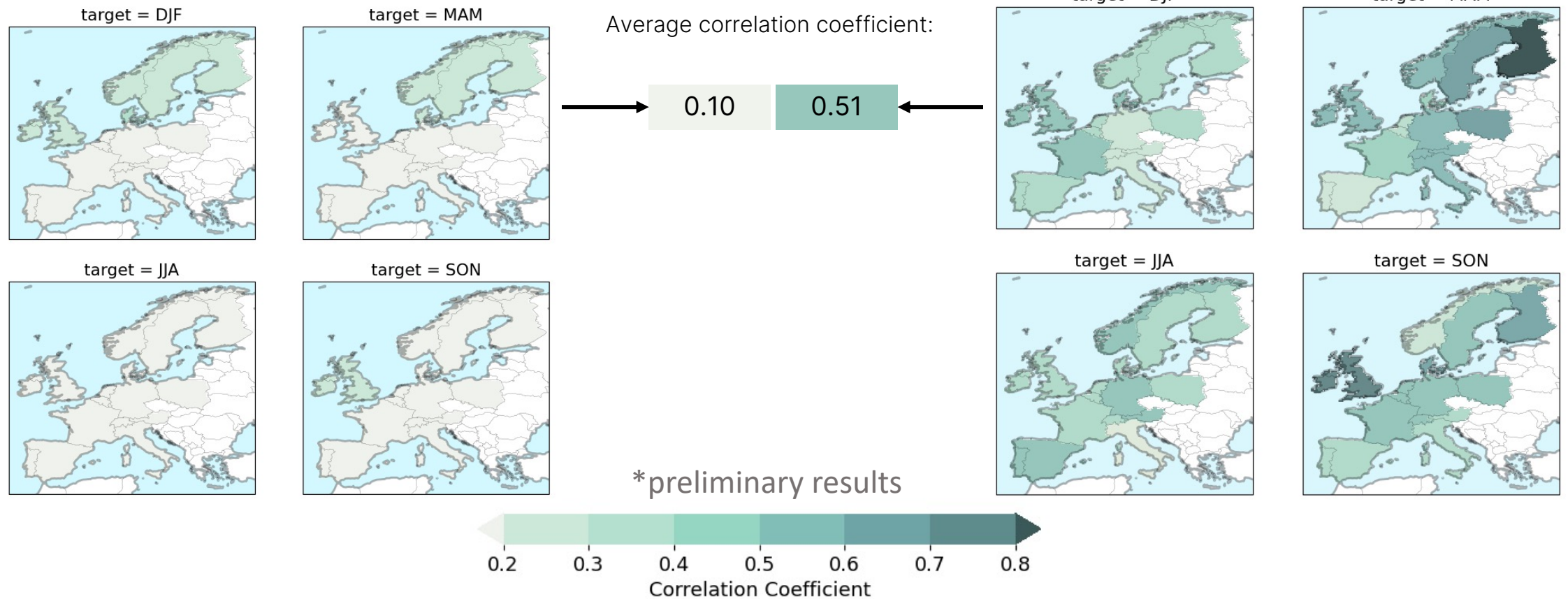
Vision

Skill comparison

1-month ahead temperature forecast, 1981-2021

ECMWF SEAS5

Data-driven forecasts



Motivation

Intro

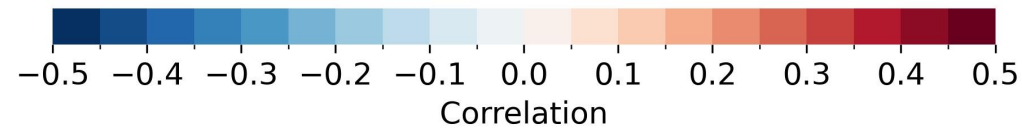
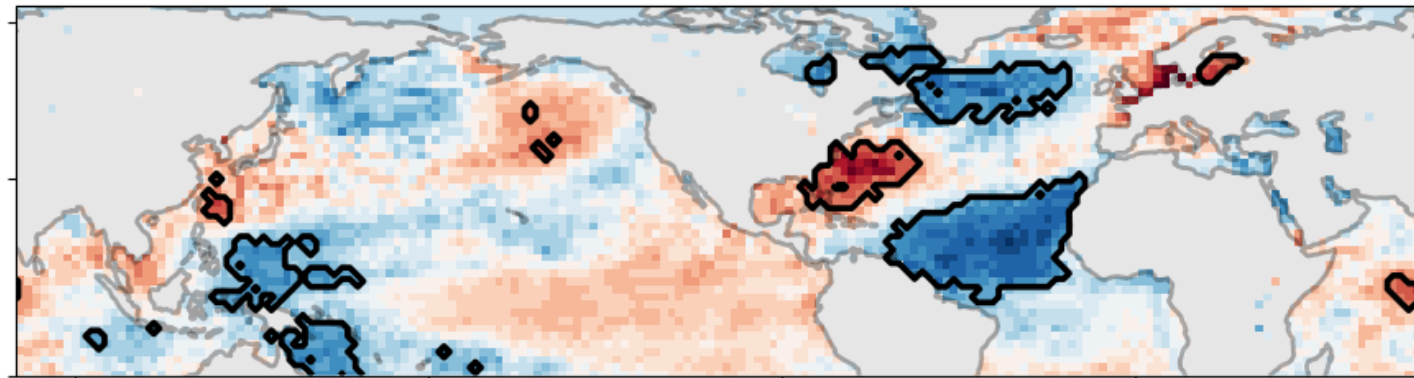
Performance

Physics

Vision

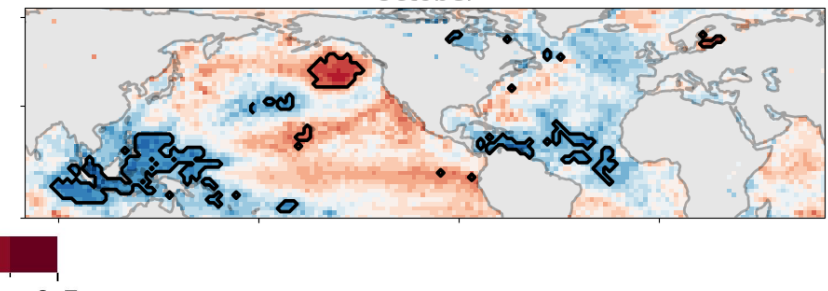
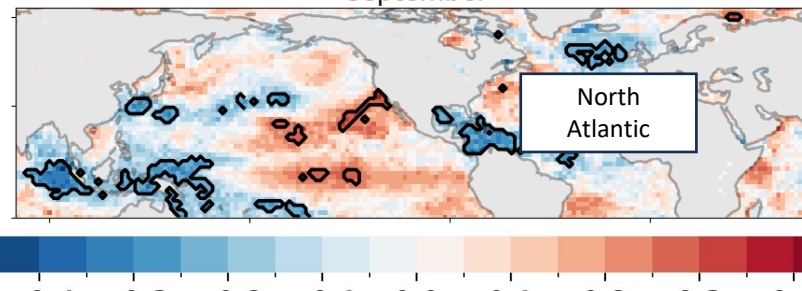
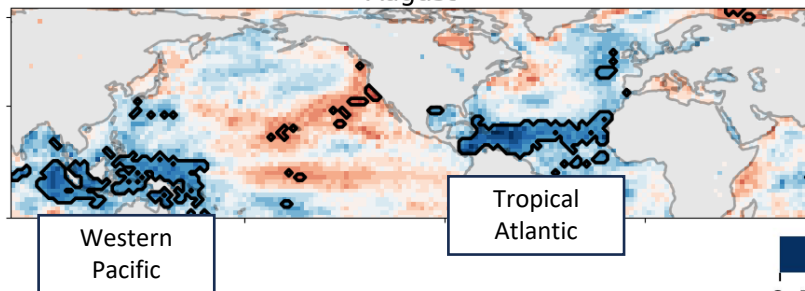
Ocean driving December temperature in Germany?

December Sea Surface Temperature (SST) versus
December area-averaged German temperature



August

October



Motivation

Intro

Performance

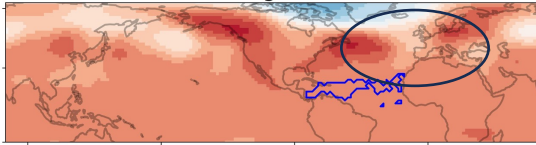
Physics

Vision

Visualize influence of ocean on circulation (geopotential height)

August

Tropical Atlantic

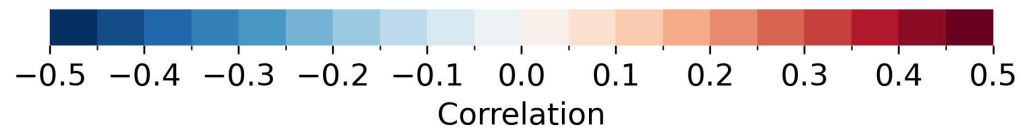
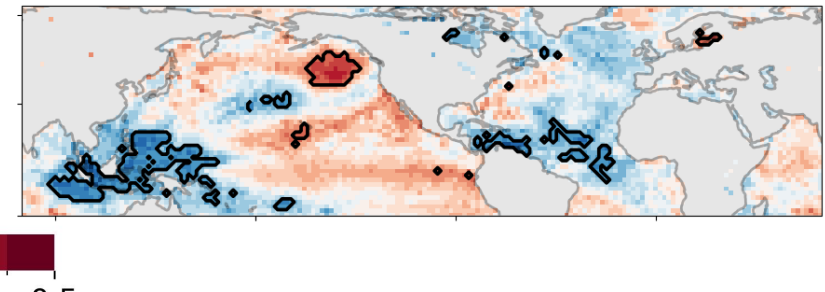
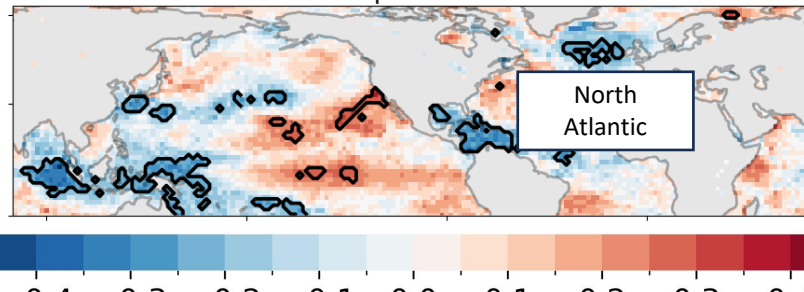
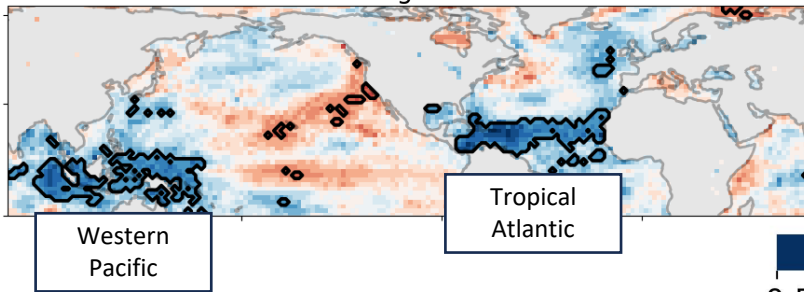


Lagged features

August

September

October



Motivation

Intro

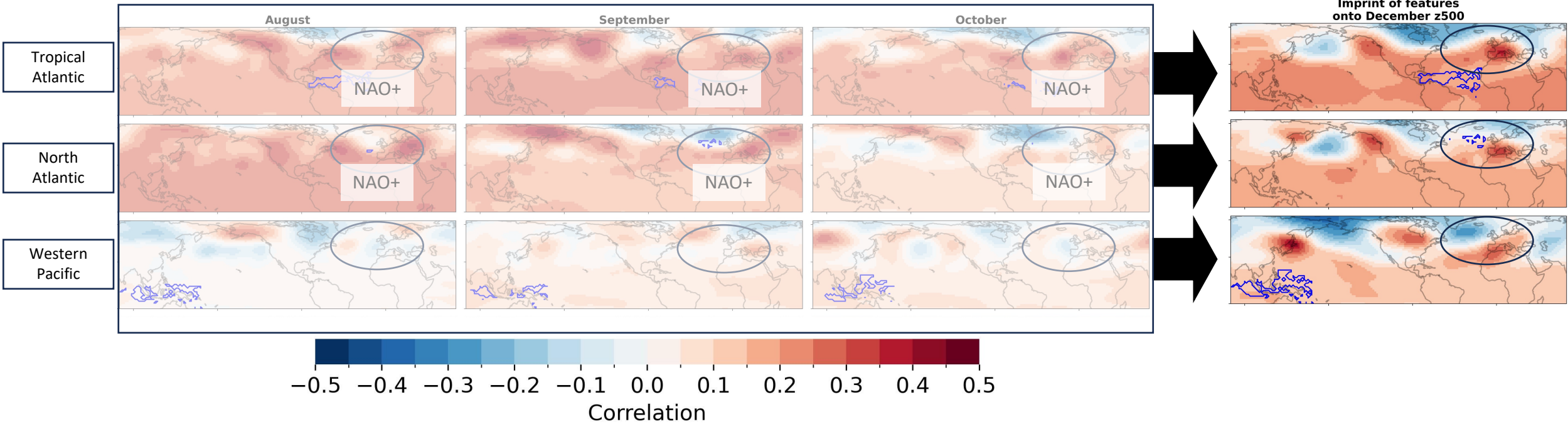
Performance

Physics

Vision

Visualize influence of ocean on circulation (geopotential height)

December forecast Germany
SST features vs Z500



Motivation

Intro

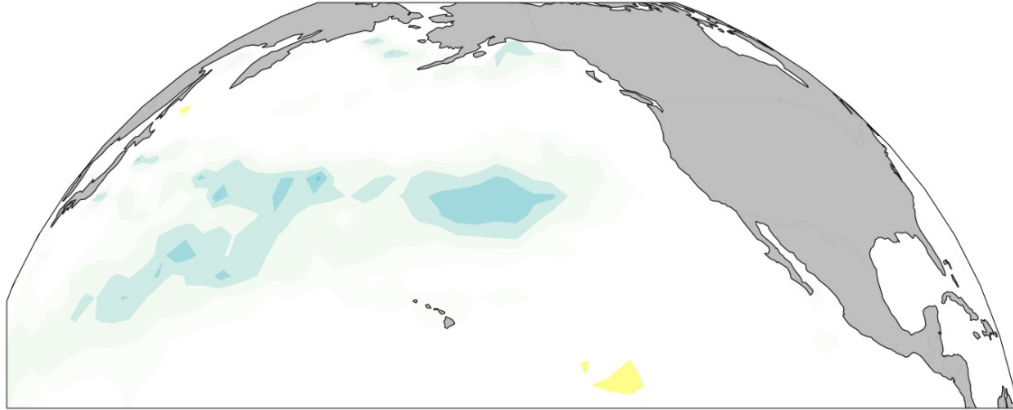
Performance

Physics

Vision

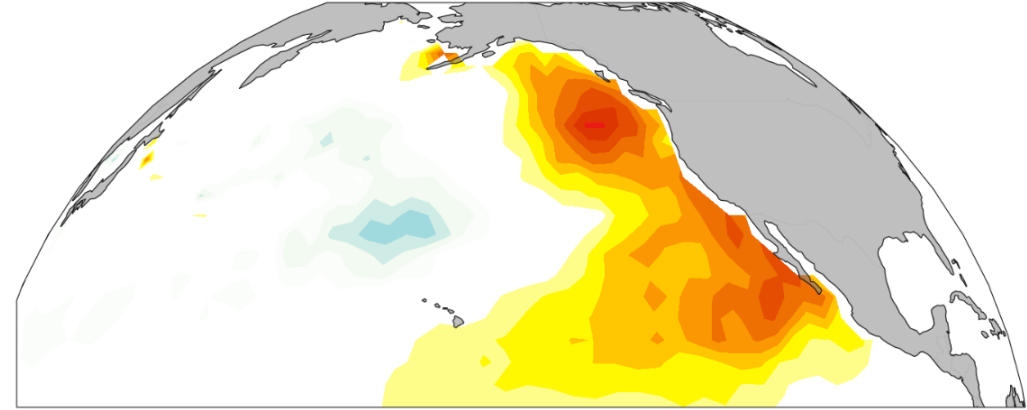
Windows of opportunity

Normal state



Weak boundary forcing
Less predictive power

Extreme state



Strong boundary forcing
Higher predictive power

Motivation

Intro

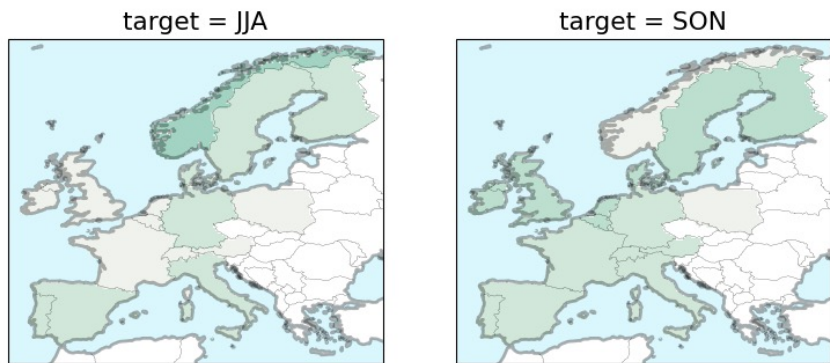
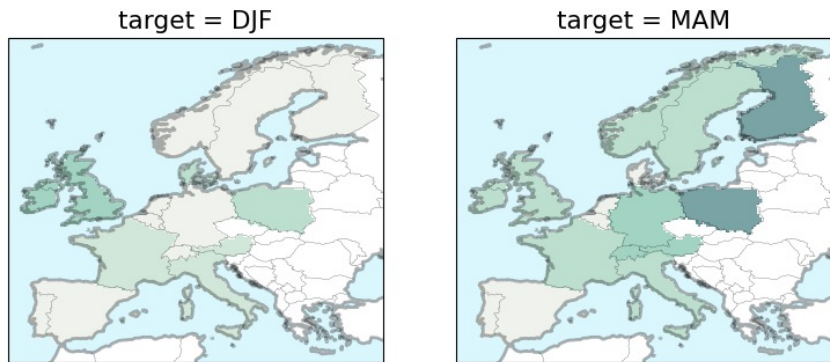
Performance

Physics

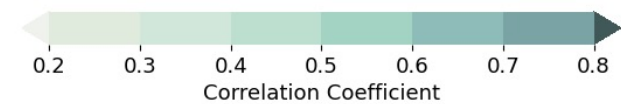
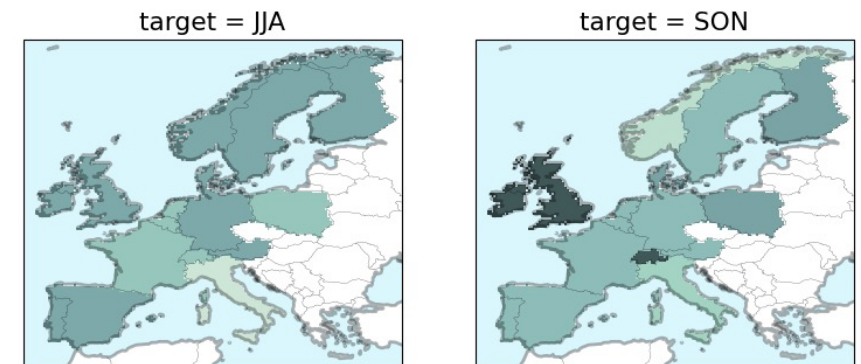
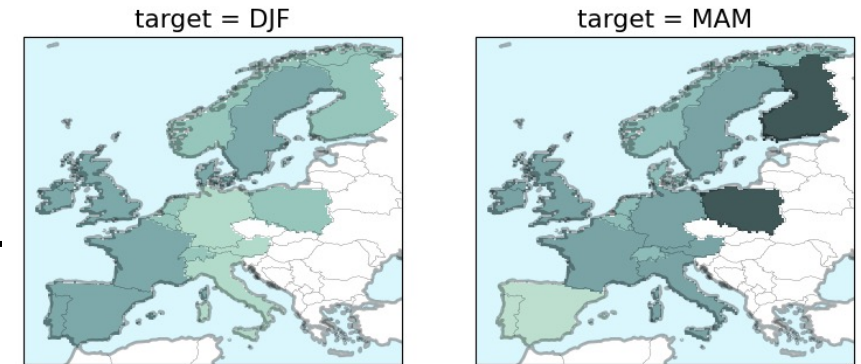
Vision

Windows of opportunity

Performance
non-confident forecasts



Performance
confident forecasts



correlation coefficient:

0.24

0.63

Motivation

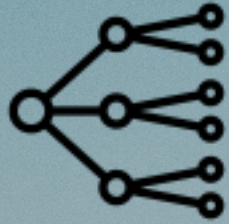
Intro

Performance

Physics

Vision

Beyond Weather



Machine learning



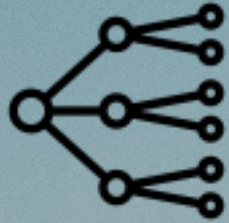
Physics



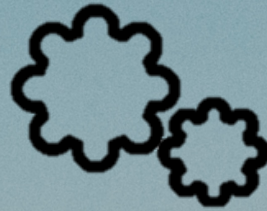
User needs

Accurate & transparent
subseasonal-to-seasonal

Beyond Weather



Machine learning



Physics



User needs

Feel free to reach out, 4 of us are present at ICEM23!



Dr. Sem Vijverberg (CTO)



Jannes van Ingen (CEO)



Prof. Dim Coumou (CSO)



Steven van den Tol (CCO)



Marc van der Peet (CPO)