







# Towards a more comprehensive assessment of European Heat Waves 1979-2019

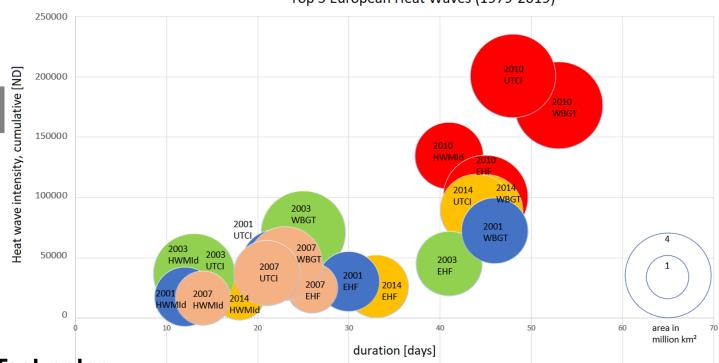
#### **Display material**

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**IMK-TRO** 

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Top 5 European Heat Waves (1979-2019)



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## Heat wave indices (station and gridded data)



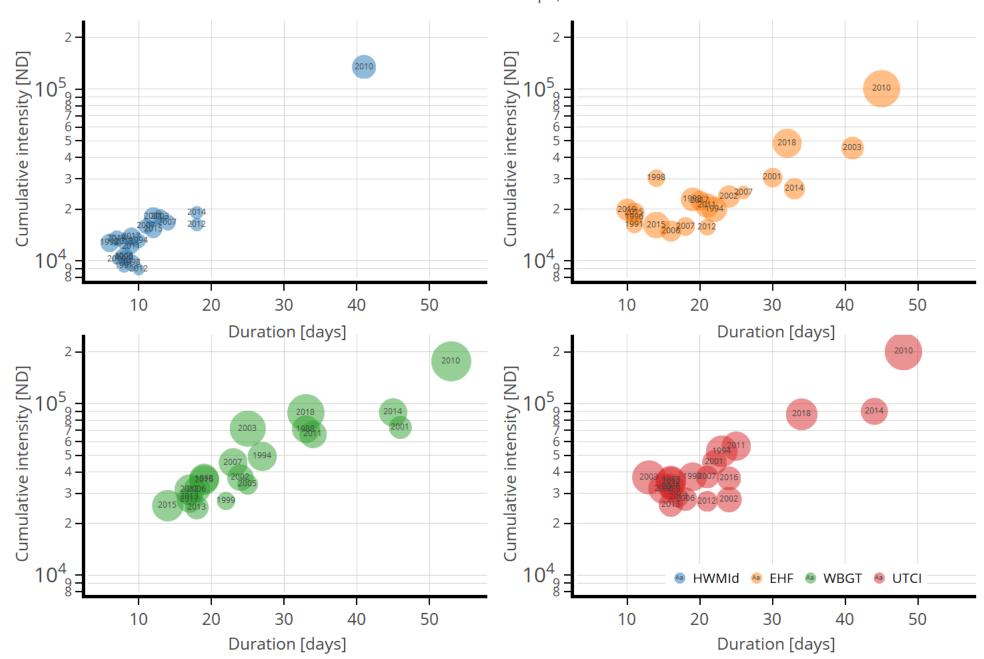
index	formula	unit	threshold criteria	input data	references
HWMId	$M_d = \frac{T_d - T_{30y25p}}{T_{30y75p} - T_{30y25p}}$	1	uninterrupted series of days with daily T <sub>max</sub> > daily 90 <sup>th</sup> percentile of Tmax with 31-day centered window	2 m temperature	Russo et al. (2015)
EHF	$EHI_{sig}$ × max(1, $EHI_{accl}$ )	°C²	uninterrupted series where three-day mean temperature > yearly 95 <sup>th</sup> percentile of T <sub>mean</sub> and higher than previous 30-day period	2 m temperature	Nairn and Fawcett (2015)
WBGT	$0.7 T_{nwb} + 0.2 T_g + 0.1 T_a$	°C	uninterrupted series where WBGT > 90. percentile of April-September WBGT	2 m temperature 2 m dewpoint / vapour pressure 10 m wind speed cloud cover / global radiation	Yaglou and Minard (1957)
UTCI	$f(T_a, v_{10m}, e, T_{mr})$	°C	UTCI as WBGT	as WBGT	Blażejczyk et al. (2013)

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### From local to large-scale event definition

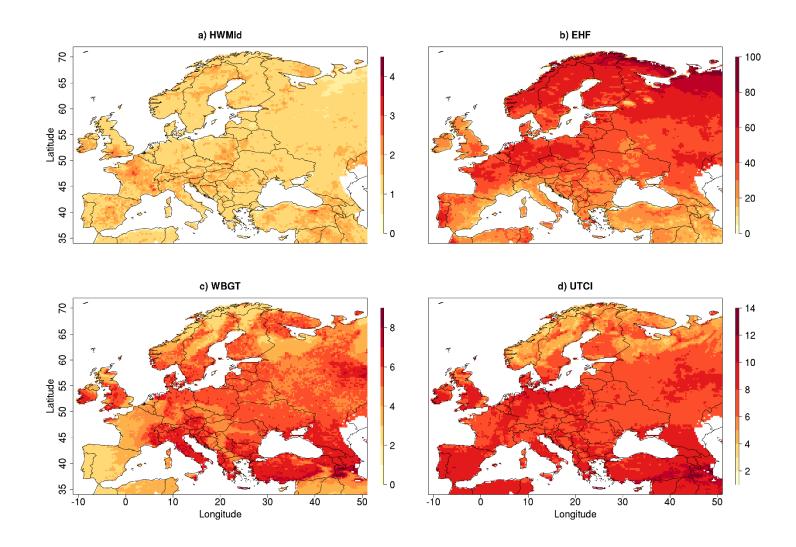


area criterion	duration criterion	magnitude definition
grid points exceed local thresholds  → form contiguous areas of at least 500,000 km² + all grid points over land cover an area of at least 500,000 km²	as long as daily area > 500,000 km² and its magnitude-weighted centroid shifts less than 1000 km compared to the following day	local: most extreme grid point + duration at that point large-scale: sum or spatiotemporal average of all
comparability of magnitudes		contributing grid points for
grid point magnitudes are divided by 85 <sup>th</sup> percentile of the annual maxima of April – September 1979–2019		each day / event duration



# 85th percentile of indices





#### Variance of indices explained by parameters



