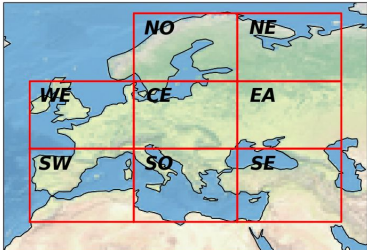
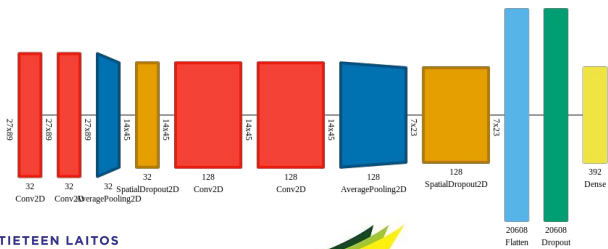
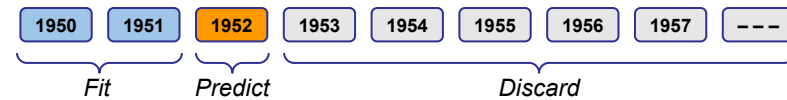


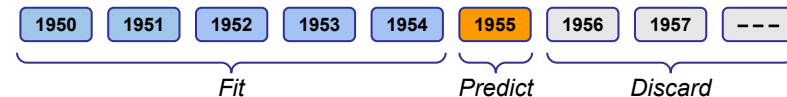
Definitions	Objective	Data	Methods
<p>Hot days (<b>HD</b>): days exceeding the <b>local</b> 90th percentile of T2M in summer months (JJA)</p> <p>Number of <b>HD</b> in the next 30 days (<b>NHD30</b>) = target variable</p>	<p>Deterministic statistical prediction of the future <b>NHD30</b> in Europe as accurately as possible without using <b>dynamical models</b> at all</p> 	<p>Predictors: various <b>ERA5</b> parameters 1950–2019 over Northern Hemisphere + Tropics</p> <p>Target: <b>ERA5 NHD30</b> over Europe during extended summer (MJJAS)</p>	<p>A new <b>machine vision</b> model based on <b>convolutional neural networks</b></p> <p>Optimization of the <b>input parameter combination</b> from a large set of potential parameters</p> <p>“<b>Time series fitting</b>” approach to mimic the real life forecasting: for each year, a model fitted to data of the previous years</p>



Model N



Model N+3





## Results and Discussion

- The model learns and handles successfully the strong **seasonality** of the data
- Quite often the model can predict the **spatial pattern** of **NHD30**, but struggles with exact numbers
- A **steady and steep increase** in validation **correlation** as more data is used in fitting
- All regions have **positive bias** during the last years → **RMSE** begins to grow
- Most likely these results are better than the **NHD30** forecasts from dynamical models – but it has not been investigated thoroughly yet

