



# interTwin

**Climate Change Impacts of Extreme Events DTs**  
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EODC Forum 2023, 9-10 May 2023, Vienna & Online



interTwin is funded by Horizon Europe under grant agreement n° 101058386

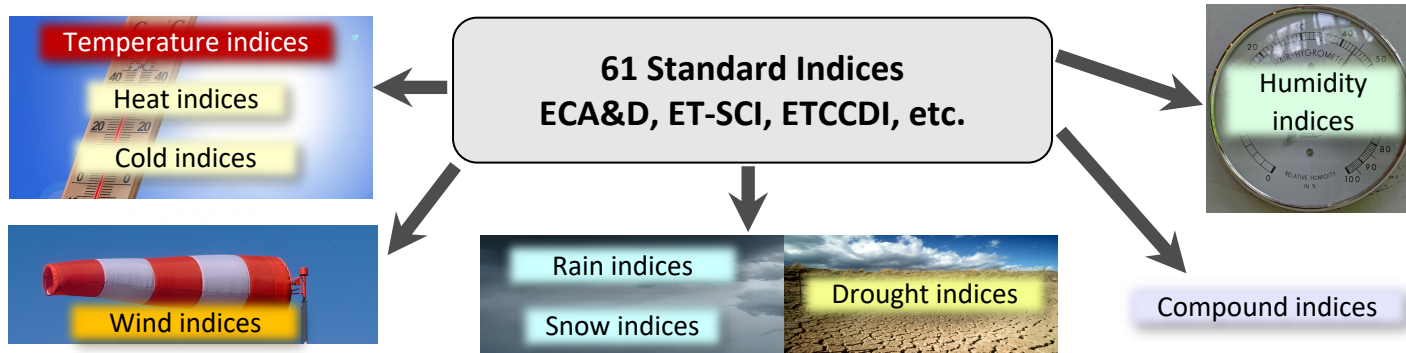


# Why a DT for Climate Change impacts and Extreme Events?

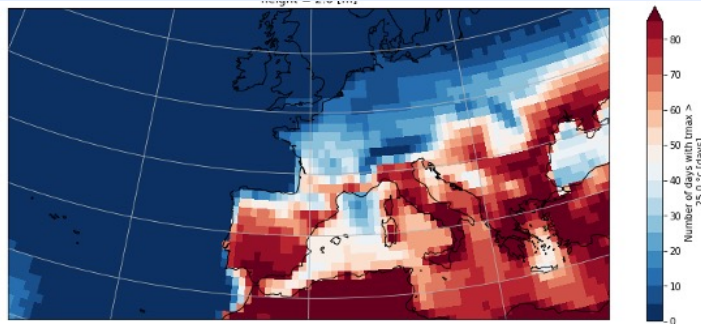
- Needs for users to assess the impacts of different climate change scenarios on extreme events
- Evaluate properly the climate change impacts uncertainties: ensemble approach
- Very large number of scenarios and simulations
  - Large data volumes
  - Overwhelming and requires large computing, bandwidth and storage resources
  - Very time consuming
- Efficient, fast and flexible approach is needed



# Why a DT for Climate Change impacts and Extreme Events?



- Intra-period extreme temperature range [ $^{\circ}$  C] - **ETR**
- Warm days (days with mean temperature > 90th percentile of daily mean temperature) - **TG90p**
- Summer days (days with max temperature >  $25^{\circ}$  C) - **SU**
- ...





# Scientific overview: Climate Change Impacts Extreme Events

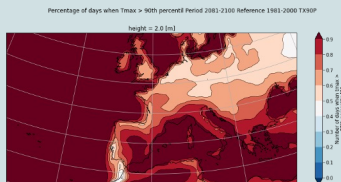
## Characterization of the changes of Extreme Events and their impacts

Data-driven approach (based on Unsupervised Machine Learning or Variable Autoencoders) for detecting and assessing the changes of characteristics of extreme events. The following characteristics will be assessed:

- Duration
- Spatial extent
- Intensity (if relevant)
- Frequency of occurrence
- Compound Events

Generic approach

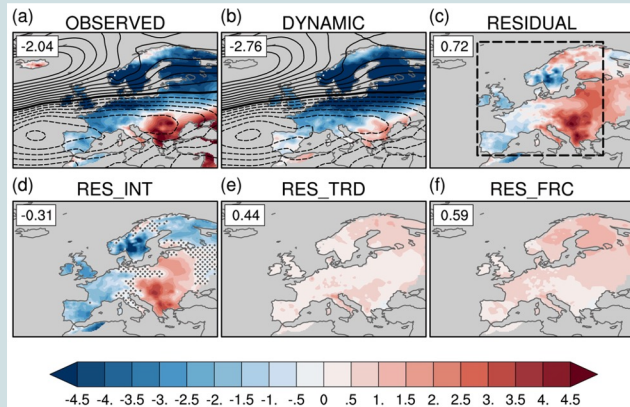
Start simple: heavy rain events



## Extreme Event Attribution (EEA)

Data-driven approach for a near real-time or projection-based assessment of the attribution of high impacts extreme events to climate change.

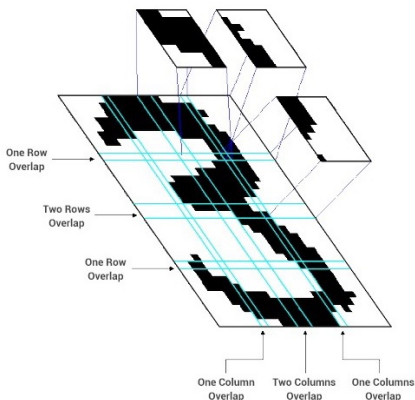
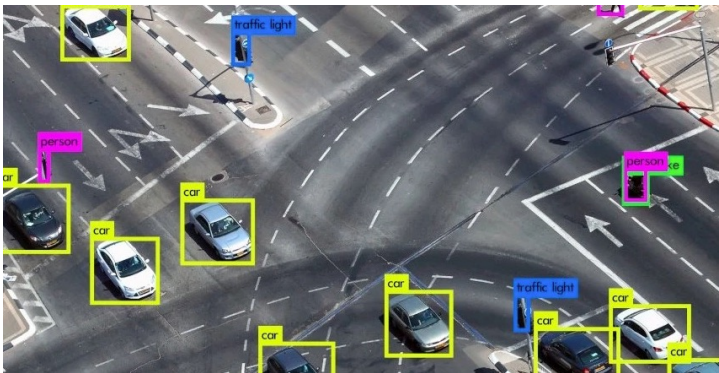
Terray, L.: A dynamical adjustment perspective on extreme event attribution, *Weather Clim. Dynam.*, 2, 971-989, <https://doi.org/10.5194/wcd-2-971-2021>, 2021.





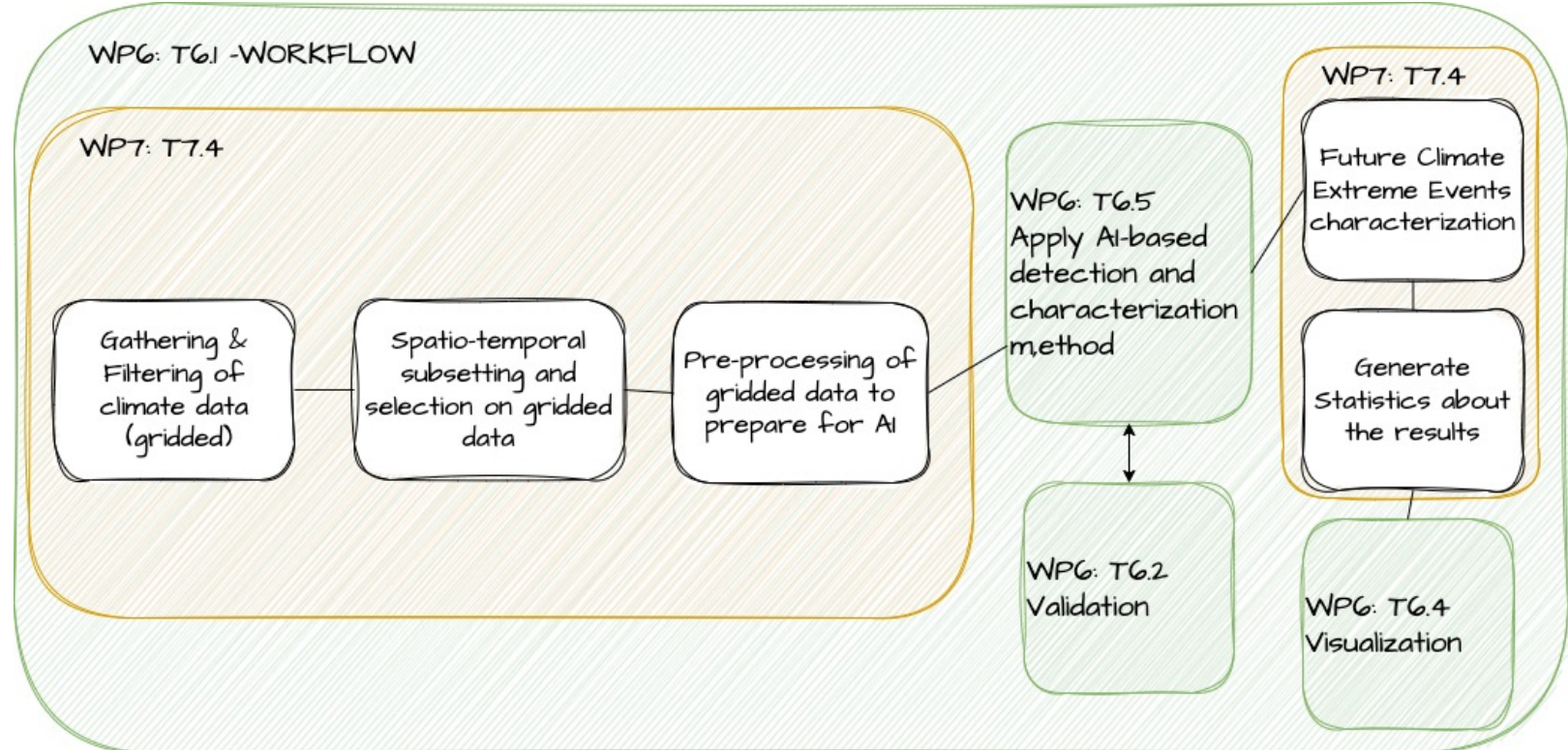
# Why use a AI based method?

- To analyze a large database of climate scenarios with a good performance
- Use efficiently new architectures (GPUs)
- Scalability in cloud-based environments
- Extreme Events spatial structures are similar to pattern recognition in images or series of images





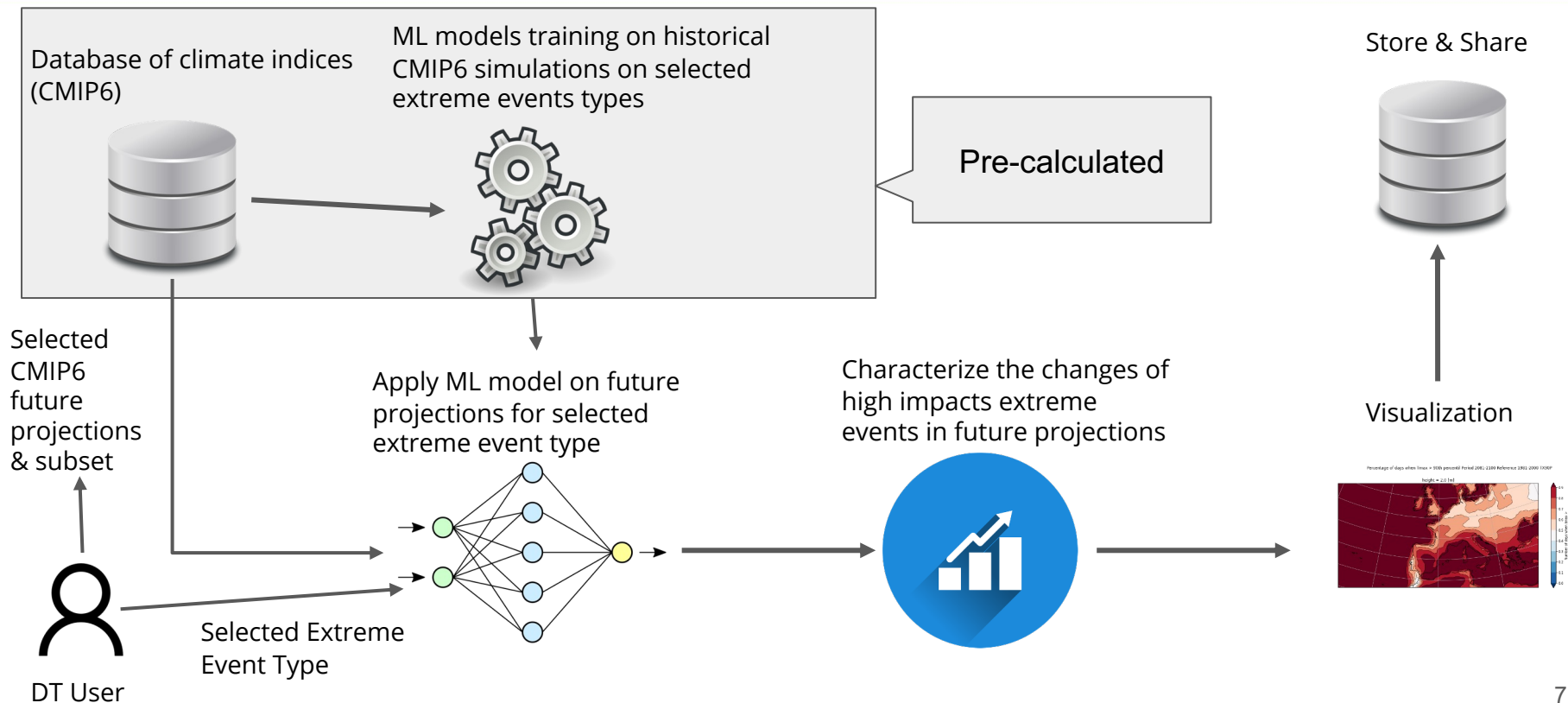
# High level workflow: DT for Climate Change Impacts Extreme Events





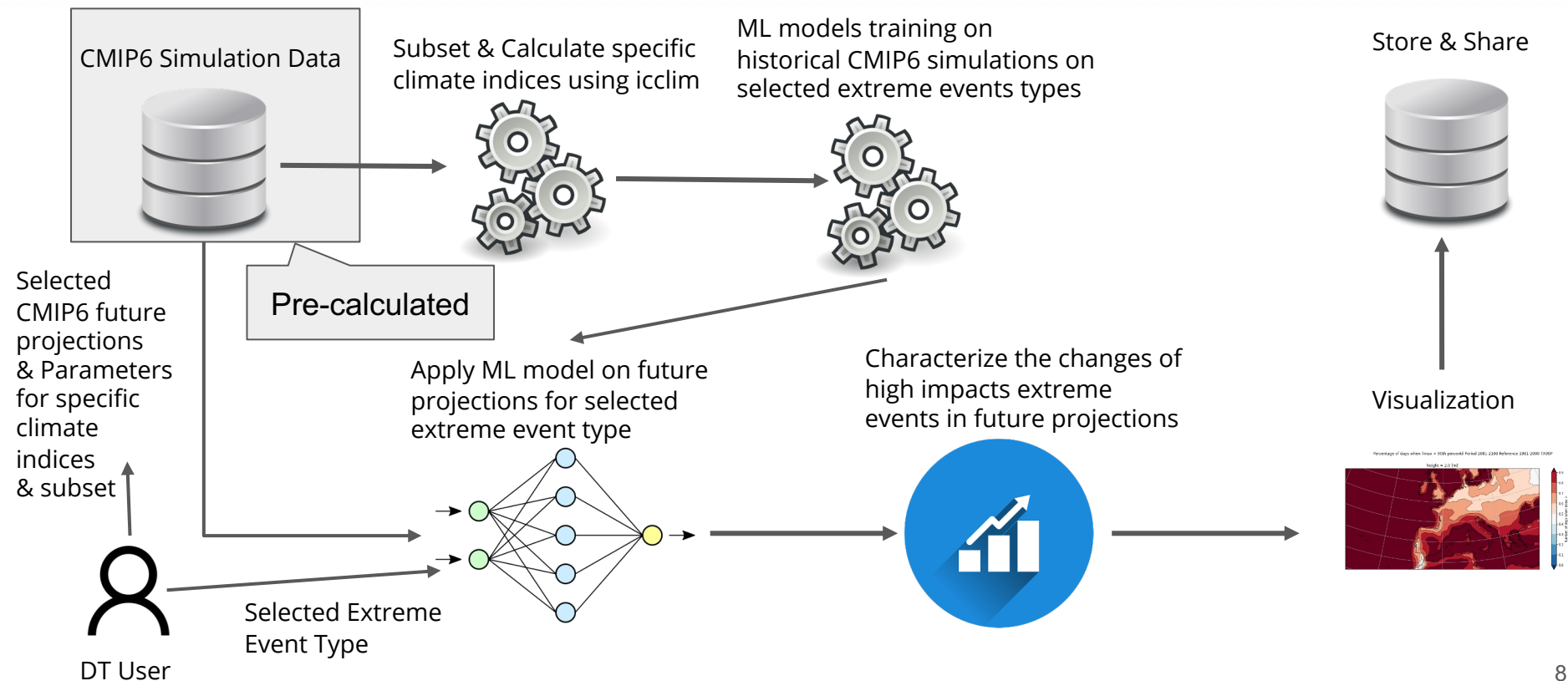


# High level workflow: DT for Climate Change Impacts Extreme Events





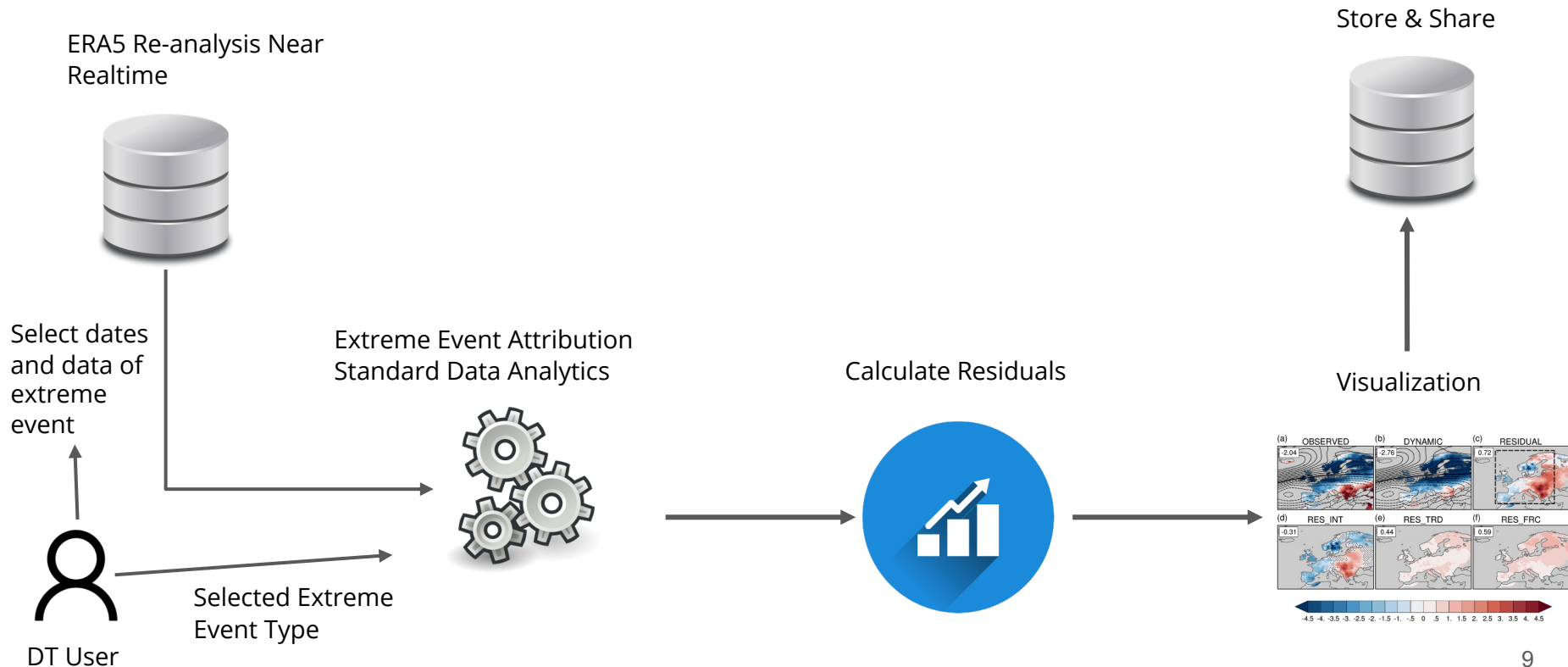
# High level workflow: DT for Climate Change Impacts Extreme Events (Advanced version for event-based climate indices)







# High level workflow: DT for Climate Change Impacts Extreme Events: Extreme Events Attribution





# Requirements: DT for Climate Change Impacts Extreme Events

Repositories	CMIP6	CMIP6 Climate Indices	ERA5
Data types	Projections-Gridded	Historical and Projections of Climate Indices - Gridded	Reanalysis-Gridded
Data formats	NetCDF	NetCDF or <u>zarr</u>	NetCDF
Spatial resolution and coverage	~0.25°x0.25°/global	~0.25°x0.25°/global	~0.25°x0.25°/global
Temporal resolution and extent	6-hourly up to daily /1850-2014 (historical) and 2015-2100 (projections)	Annual 1850-2014 (historical) & 2015-2100 (projections)	Daily (near <u>realtime</u> data, seasonal or event based )
Update frequency	Very rarely	Very rarely	Daily with 5-day latency
Storage Requirements	O(1) TB (under evaluation)	O(300) GB (under evaluation)	O(100) GB
Usage	Model training and calculations	Model training and calculations	Data Analysis execution
APIs/Tools	Synda	wget/curl	Copernicus CDS
DT Application	Generic Extreme events characterization and identification	Generic Extreme events characterization and identification	Extreme events attribution



# DT for Climate Change Impacts Extreme Events

- **Summary**
  - On-demand assessment of characteristics changes of extreme events due to climate change
    - Frequency of occurrence
    - Duration
    - Spatial extent
    - Intensity (if relevant)
    - Compound Events
- Machine Learning Model and Method(s) to be used are in development
  - Probably Variable autoencoders type of method
  - GPU+CPU (large RAM usage expected)
  - Training on a subset of the whole DB with standard analytics to select events and train ML Model
- Unlock the use of all relevant climate scenarios for impact studies



# THANK YOU!

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# Discussion

