

UNDERSTANDING TRANSPORT SECTOR NEEDS FOR CLIMATE INFORMATION, VIA THE PRIMAVERA PROJECT

Facilitators: Dr. Erika Palin and Dr. Galina Guentchev (Met Office, UK)

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research & Innovation Programme under grant agreement no. 641727.



HELLO AND WELCOME! THANKS FOR JOINING US FOR THIS INTERACTIVE WORKSHOP TODAY

Please add your details to the sign-in sheet

Any personal data (as defined by the EU General Data Protection Regulations 2018) which you provide will not be used for any purpose outside the PRIMAVERA project



SESSION OUTLINE

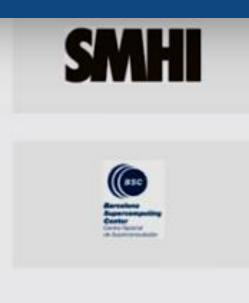
- PRIMAVERA project overview
- User engagement work in PRIMAVERA
- Demo: PRIMAVERA User Interface Platform (UIP) and Data Viewer
- Using PRIMAVERA information for user benefit: an example (low-pressure systems) and rainfall)
- Discussion: getting to know more about user needs
- Wrap-up and next steps





WHAT IS PRIMAVERA?







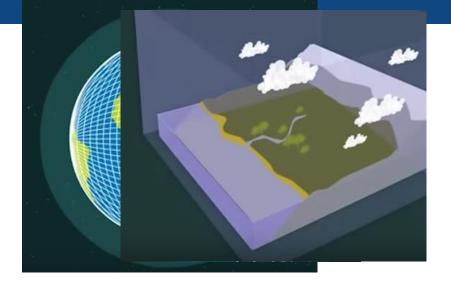




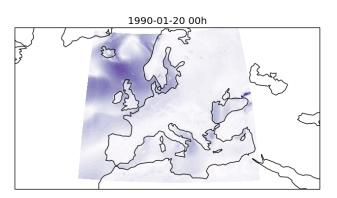


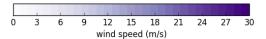


THE PRIMAVERA PROJECT



Animation of wind storm Daria at 0.22° x0.22°







PRIMAVERA - PRocess-based climate slMulation: AdVances in high-resolution modelling and European climate Risk Assessment:

a European Commission-funded project involving multiple European modelling centres, which are designing and running new high resolution global climate models,

and assessing their ability to simulate societally important processes,

and thereby to support climate risk assessment activities across Europe.



WHAT PRIMAVERA IS...AND IS NOT!

PRIMAVERA is...

- A research project
- Seeking to understand how highresolution, global model data could potentially be useful to stakeholders

PRIMAVERA is not...

- Providing an "official dataset" to use for climate risk assessments on transport
- Providing "the only answer" to use in climate risk assessments on transport



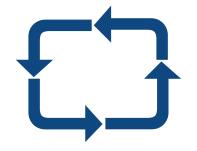
THE PRIMAVERA CONCEPT

Do PRIMAVERA models improve the representation of key

PROCESSES?

How does this affect their representation of climate





(e.g. low-pressure systems)



(e.g. extreme rainfall)

And what could this mean for their representation of

USER-RELEVANT IMPACTS?



(e.g. rainfall-derived flooding)



USER ENGAGEMENT

- WP10 ("translation") climate risk assessment; case studies
 - Insurance
 - Energy
 - Transport
 - Agriculture
 - Health
 - Water
- WP11 ("broadcast") user engagement & dissemination
 - Video (>500 views)
 - Initial user survey (>80 replies)
 - Interviews (~50)
 - User Interface Platform
 - http://uip.primavera-h2020.eu
 - Conferences (science & user)
 - Webinars
 - Twitter •





USER INTERFACE PLATFORM - <u>http://uip.primavera-h2020.eu</u>



HOME SECTORS RESOURCES SCIENCE SNIPPETS



Welcome to the <u>PRIMAVERA</u> User Interface Platform. The aim of this website is to disseminate the results of the project to users and potential users. The new <u>climate</u> information arising from PRIMAVERA <u>high resolution</u> simulations is presented in the context of different impact sectors. Also, specific results are presented in an interactive way by using storymaps. As the project is still ongoing, new content will be added regularly.

Please see the project's news page to keep updated on the project progress.



Storymaps

- Videos
- User survey

The second second

PRIMAVER

Extra-tro

Results from the PRIMAVERA user survey

he survey was aimed at a broader audience and used the questions and the language applicable for different user pro

We asked participants how important weather and/or climate change was to their personal work and for the professional decisions they made. We also asked them if at present, climate or weather hazards had an influence on the work of their organisation. For S5% of the participants weather and/or climate are very important for their personal work or for the professional decisions they make and for 42% h is quite important.

Search

- News
- Sector factsheets
- Climate factsheets
- Glossary
- Mailing list
- Presentations

Simate models are complex, but even so, they an till simplifications of reality. Therefore, there will be systematic differences between the results o imulations with climate models, and observations the real work. Such differences are called the nodel bias. The smaller the bias, the higher the nodel skill to simulate the observed climat

What is a model bias? Models are always a simplification

wootes are anways a simplication or reality and therefore, they will never represent reality exact A bias is a systematic deviation of climate mode output (e.g. too high, too low or not in right location) compared to observations in the real world (Fig 1).



Quality of climate models moles, but even so, they are correctly. This shill is often used as a measure for maily. Character, there will available climate models can be availabled for many

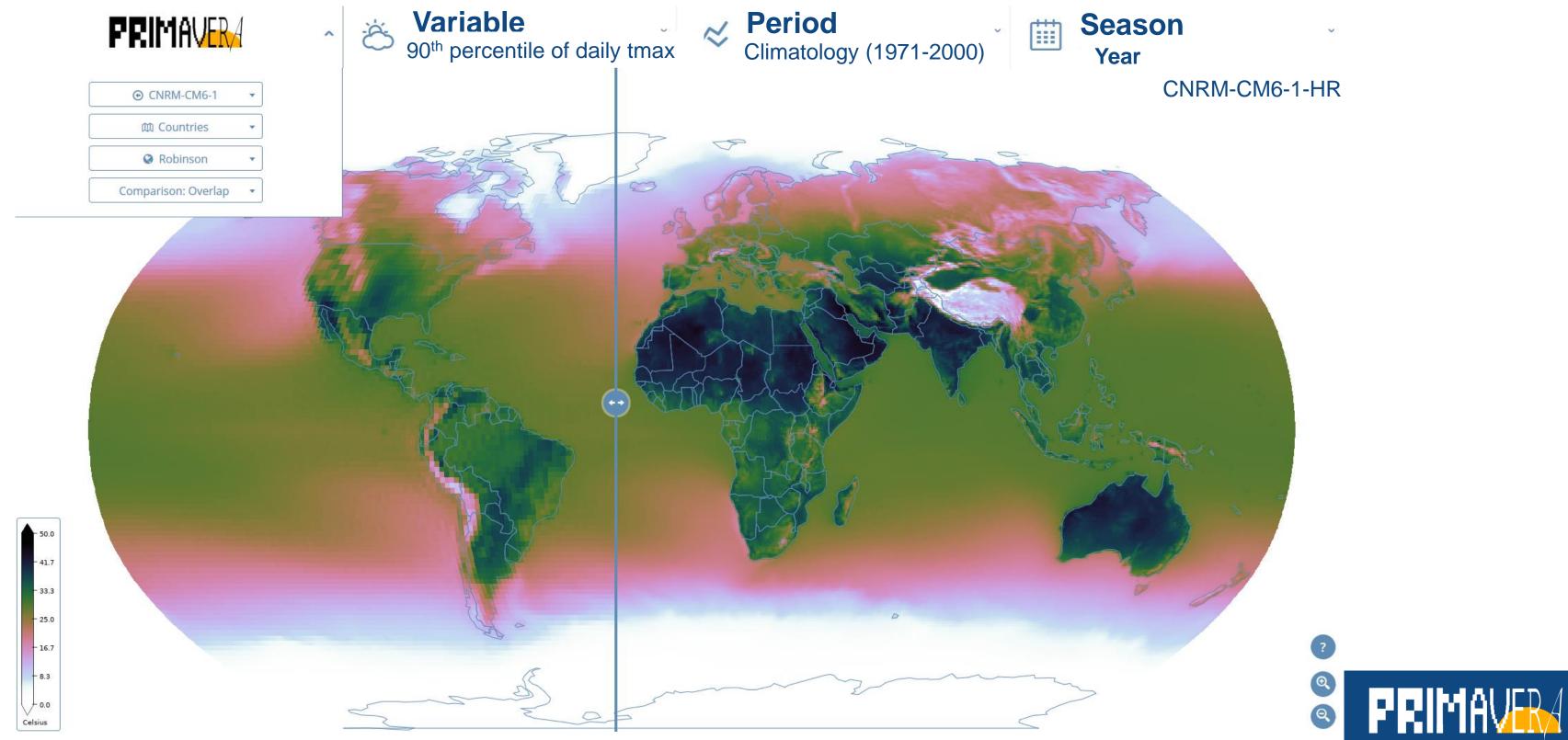
> climate model can be evaluated according to ifferent aspects, e.g. annual and seasonal imstological averages for all relevant climate ariabias, probability of certain extremes, ariability, trends (Fig. 2). Model evaluation can iso focus on how well specific weather henomena are represented. Iimate models produce area-average data,

Ciamate models produce area-average data, whereas may observations are point measurements. Climate variables for which large spatial differences are observed within a grid cell, may show large differences between area-average data and point data (e.g. precipitation). For this reason, the technique of 're-analysis', which combines information from observations and models, is often used to explore model skill. Network bit femotiationer 1993

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

FRIMAVERA

DATA VIEWER



SESSION AIMS

- The aims of the rest of the session are to:
 - Find out more about your roles
 - Present some scientific results from PRIMAVERA to demonstrate how the project could inform users
 - Find out where you are in your understanding and use of climate information
 - Discuss how PRIMAVERA could help you



GETTING TO KNOW YOU...

• Where are you from – what country do you represent? (Please stick a dot on the map)

• What is your organization's main mode of transport focus? (Please stick a dot on the sheet)









Marine

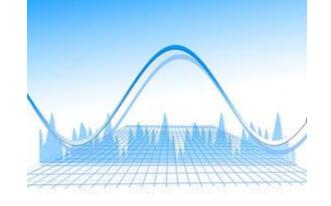


Inland w'ways

•Which category best describes your primary role within your organization? (Please) stick a dot on the sheet)



Decision maker – high level managerial



Researcher

WEEK 3 MI JEEKL

Strategic (long-term) planning







Other/multiple (*Please*) describe on a Post-It)



Other (Please describe on a Post-It)

Operations – service delivery / short-term planning



FEIMAVERA

PROVIDING INFORMATION TO SUPPORT CLIMATE RISK ASSESSMENTS IN THE TRANSPORT SECTOR USING A NEW GENERATION OF HIGH-RESOLUTION GLOBAL CLIMATE MODELS

Galina Guentchev, Erika Palin, Malcolm Roberts, Julia Lockwood & the PRIMAVERA team

European Transport Conference, Dublin, 10th October 2019

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research & Innovation Programme under grant agreement no. 641727.

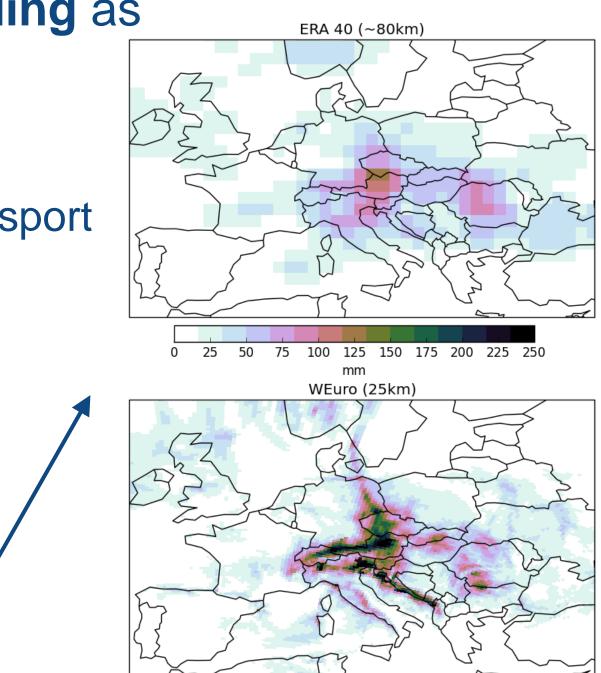


RAINFALL AND FLOODING USE CASE

- Interviewees rated rainfall and rainfall related flooding as having
 - Highest impacts on road, rail, aviation
 - Having impacts also on marine and inland waterways transport
- Questions we attempt to answer
 - How are the models representing the processes leading to rainfall related impacts?
 - Low pressure systems and the paths (tracks) they follow
 - Comparing cyclone intensity metrics
 - How extreme rainfall may change in the future? (not shown here)

Intense rainfall event leading to **flooding in 2002**, as seen in datasets with lower (top) and higher (bottom) resolution

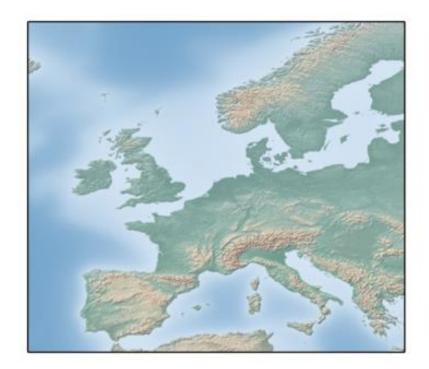






CHARACTERISTICS OF CYCLONES

- Extra-tropical cyclones (ETCs) are the main cause of flooding and wind impacts in Europe in winter
- Comparing PRIMAVERA models with models from CMIP5 – Coupled Models Inter-comparison Project – phase 5
- High resolution vs lower resolution
- Terminology difference between models and observed data is also called <u>BIAS</u>



Modelling centre	PRIMAVERA model analysed	CMIP5 model analysed
CMCC	CMCC-CM2-VHR4 (18km)	CMCC-CM (70km)
CNRM	CNRM-CM6-1-HR (50km)	CNRM-CM5 (100km)
ECEARTH	ECEARTH3-HR (36km)	ECEARTH (80km)
MOHC	HadGEM3-GC31- HM (25km)	HadGEM2-A (90km)
MPI	MPIESM-1-2-XR (34km)	MPI-ESM-MR (130km)
ECMWF	ECMWF-IFS-HR (25km)	Unavailable





Region used for the analyses

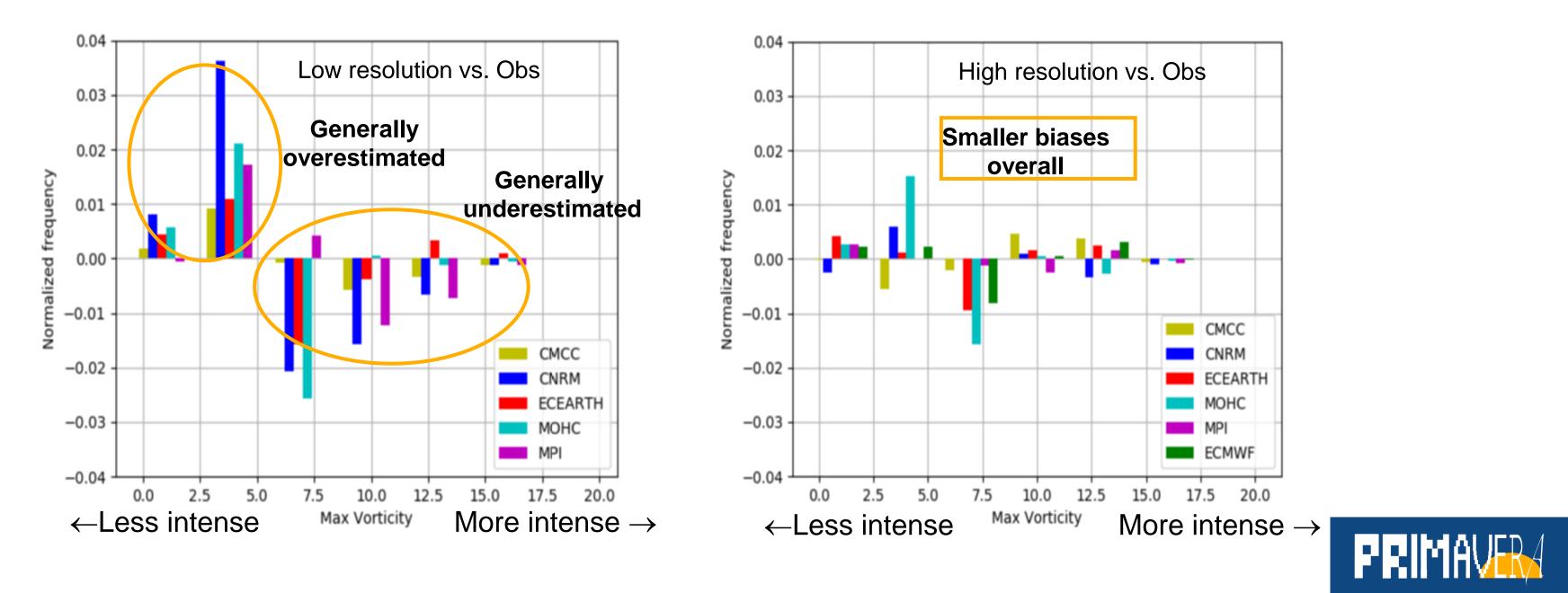
GCMs used in the analyses

Number in parentheses indicates model's atmospheric resolution at 50°N



INTENSITY OF CYCLONES – Max vorticity

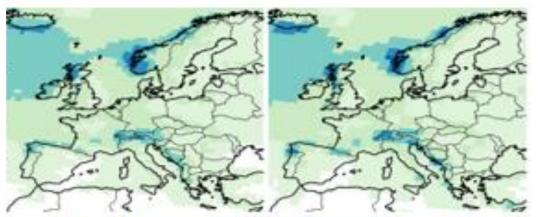
- The lower resolution models <u>underestimate</u> the frequency of <u>more extreme storms</u>, while overestimating the frequency of less extreme storms
- These differences are reduced to a great extent in the PRIMAVERA (higher resolution) models especially regarding the underestimation of the stronger storms



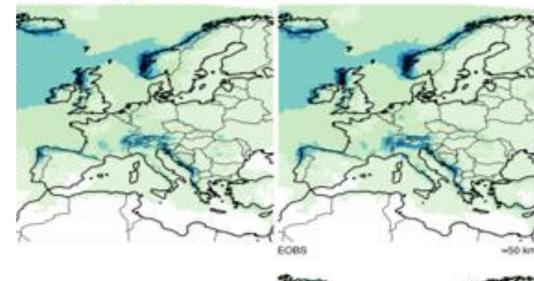


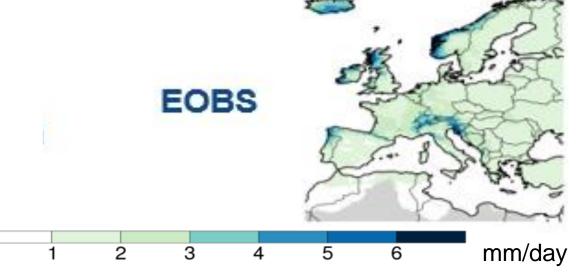
Annual rainfall (mm)

Lower resolution models



Higher resolution models





Annual rainfall

 Importance of resolution is even larger for extreme rainfall



Results from quantitative statistical analysis

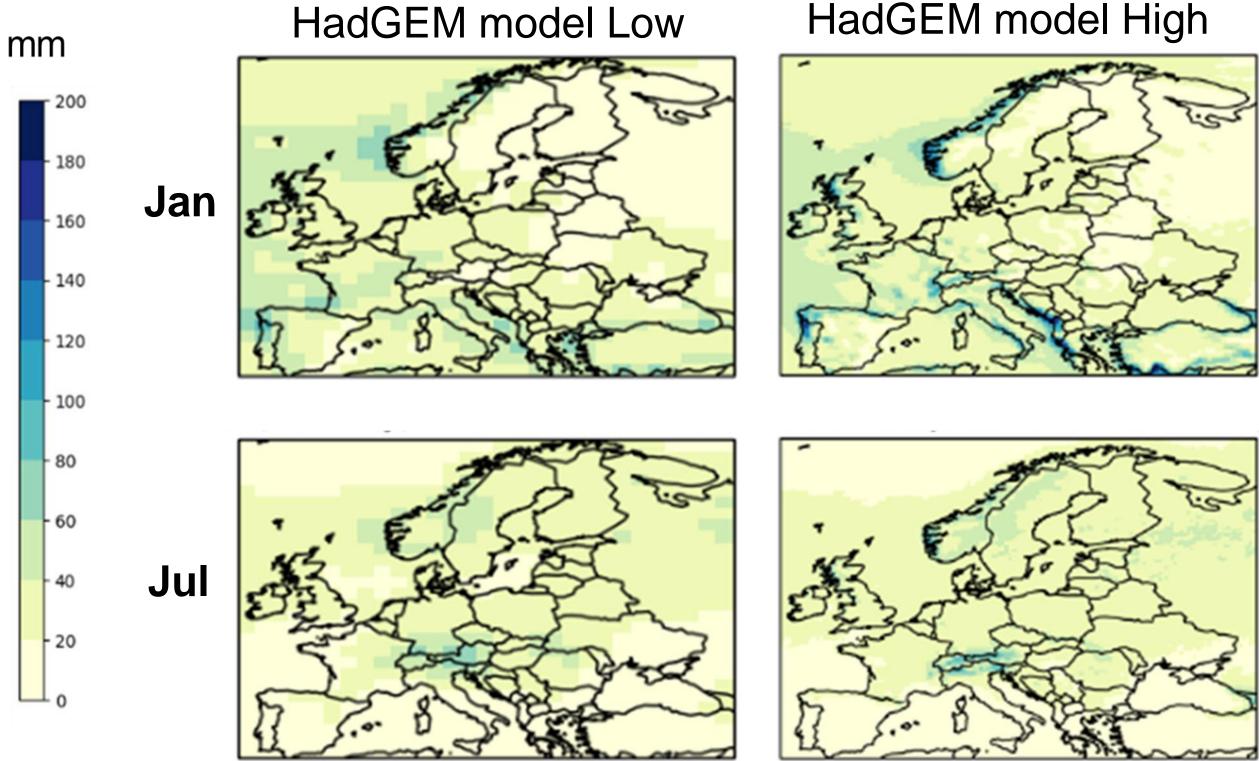
- maximum 5 day rainfall over 7 EU regions, 7 model pairs
- number of models showing statistically significant difference in rainfall amounts between high and low resolution versions

Region	BRI	CEE	MED	NEE
RX5day	7	6	7	5
Region	SCA	SEE	WSE	AVG
RX5day	7	4	7	<mark>6.1</mark>

FRIMAVER

Maximum 5 day rainfall – RX5day (mm)

Higher resolution leads to more detailed and more realistic climate







RX5day – DIFFERENCES FROM OBS

Low resolution models

100

- 90

- 80

70

60

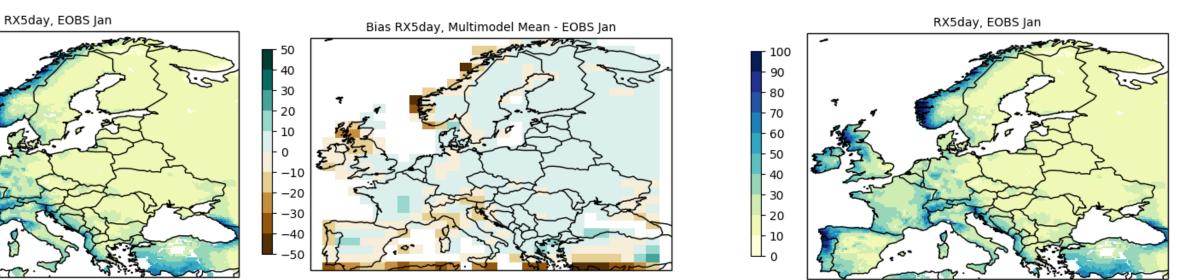
50

40

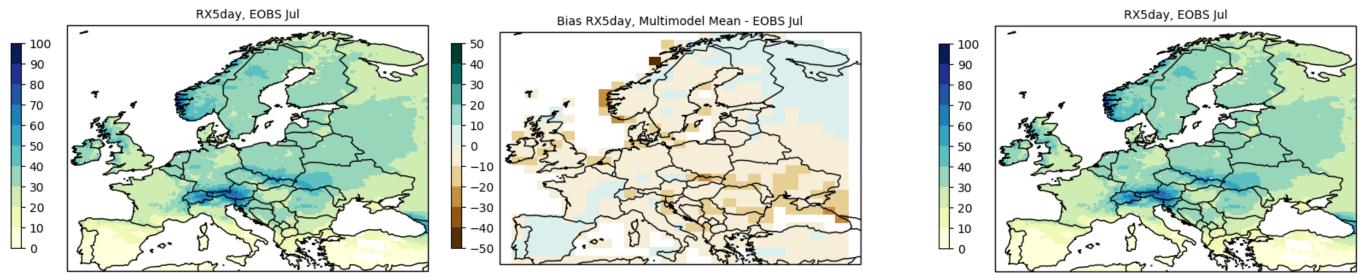
- 30

- 20

- 10



Multi-model mean differences from EOBS – January



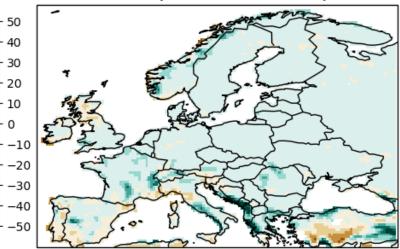
Multi-model mean differences from EOBS – July



High resolution models

-50

Bias RX5day, Multimodel Mean - EOBS Jan



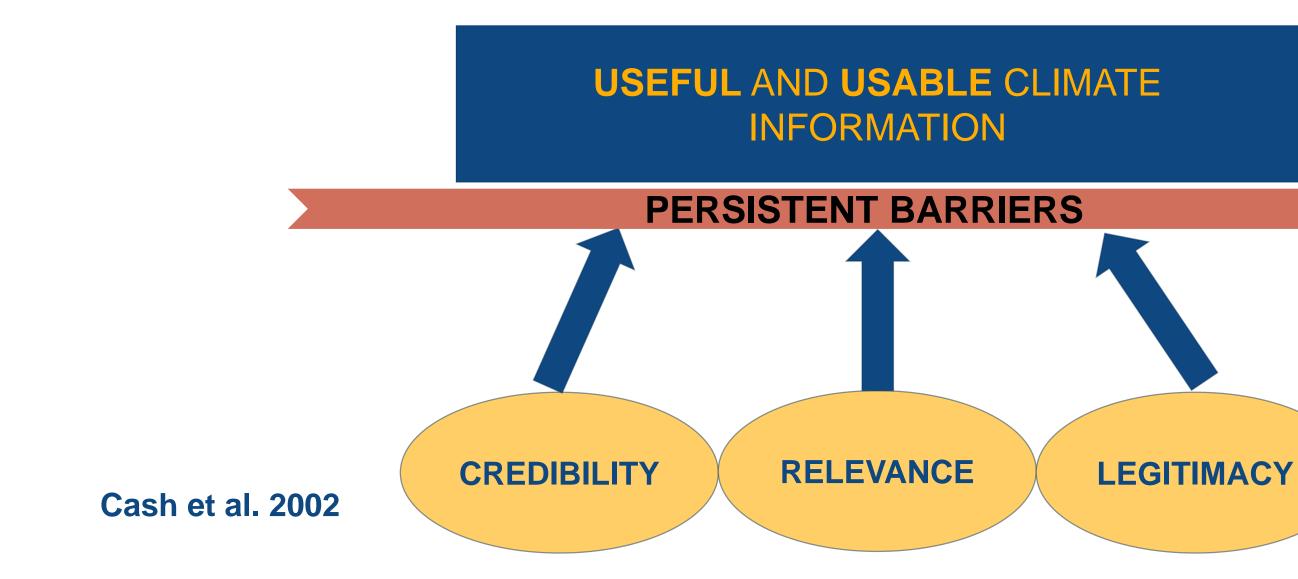


Bias RX5day, Multimodel Mean - EOBS Jul

YOU JUST SAW A PRESENTATION OF A USE CASE PREDOMINANTLY GUIDED BY THE VISION OF SCIENTISTS...



RESEARCH SHOWS...



USER PARTICIPATION AND CO-DESIGN OF PRODUCTS



BECAUSE LESS ATTENTION PAID TO **APPLICABILITY** AND **FIT** TO **USER NEEDS**

FEIMAVER

Bridges gap between climate projections and user readiness

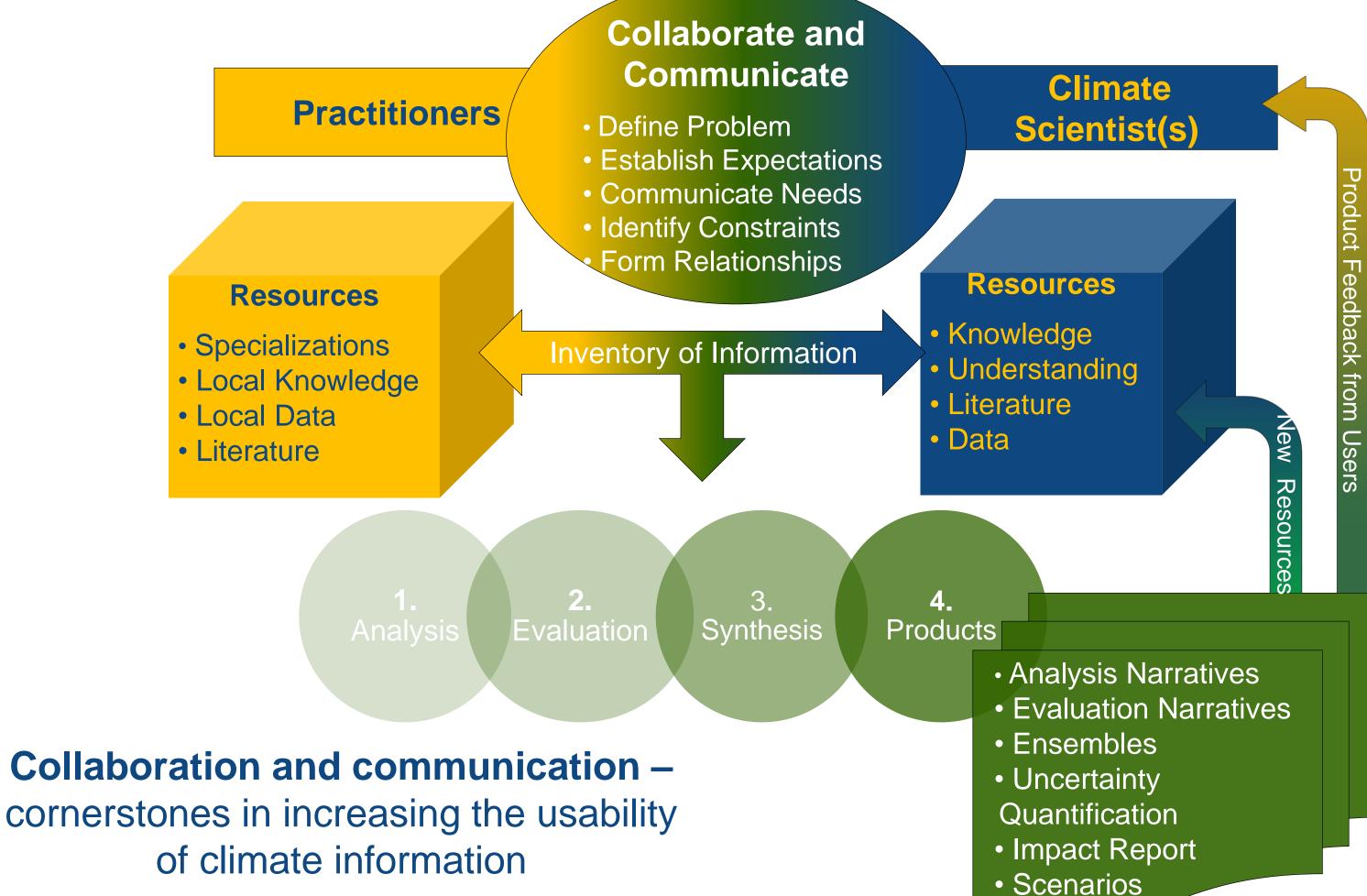


Figure courtesy of L. Briley, prepared for NCPF



WHERE DO YOU SEE YOURSELF?

Exploring

Learning

I'm just starting out with all this – what climate information is out there? I know something about climate effects on my sector/organisation but don't know what to do about that – how does climate affect my organization?

Please put a sticky dot on the chart to show where you think you fit (add a Post-It note if you want to explain further!)

Applying

I've got a good handle on what climate means for my organisation – but how can I use climate information to improve my planning?



HOW MIGHT PRIMAVERA HELP YOU?

	Exploring		Learn	ning	
	What climate information is out there?		How does affect organiz	t my	
	HOW	C	AN	PRIMA	VER
 Increasing awareness, e.g. Webinars, presentations UIP 		 Help identifying relevant hazards / impacts Transport sector in UIP 			
 Data viewer Factsheets 			 Factsheets Workshop 		

vvorksnop

Applying

How can I use climate information to improve my planning?





Help working with climate information

• Work with us on a use case specific for you

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

- In the past, have you tried to find climate information?
 - Where did you look?
 - What did you look for?
 - What did you find?
- Do any of these hazards sound important to you? \rightarrow
- What (if anything) is stopping you from using climate information?



• High temperature, low temperature, snow/ice/frost, rainfall/flooding, coastal flooding, droughts, high winds, lightning, earth movement



DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

- What metrics or variables can be useful in your planning and adaptation efforts?
 - Number of days with specific conditions or seasonal mean of a variable
 - such as seasonal mean rainfall or number of days with very wet days per season/year
 - Number of days exceeding a threshold
 - such as number of days with wind speeds exceeding a given values per year/season
 - Spell duration
 - for example, heatwave duration
 - Spatial extent of certain conditions
 - for example, spatial extent of wet conditions



DEFINING THRESHOLDS – RAINFALL

Do you have examples of rainfall thresholds that are useful to you?

Threshold	Impacto	Transportation	Study/Documont/
	Impacts	Transportation mode	Study/Document/ Project
>= 30mm/day >= 100mm/day >= 150mm/day >= 50mm/day	Possible, likely, certain Harmful	Road, rail, metro in EU	Vajda et al. 2014 EWENT D1, 2011
>= 100mm/48hrs >= 150mm/24hrs	Lower road network: landslides, erosion, bridge damages; Regional floods, landslides, erosion.	Road and rail infrastructure EU	EWENT D1, 2011
1 in 200 years return period rainfall event for new construction with a 20% allowance for climate change	Design standard to control bridge scour	Rail and road	RSSB – Tomorrow's railway and climate change adaptation: Executive Report, 2016
30mm/1hour, 60mm/6hrs, 90mm/12hrs, 150mm/24hrs	Route blocked, runways closed, loss of situational awareness; APT limited infrastructure, total APT closed	Aviation in EU	EWENT D1, 2011



DEFINING THRESHOLDS – TEMPERATURE

Do you have examples of temperature thresholds that are useful to you?

Threshold	Impacts	Transportation mode	Study/Document/ Project
Daily mean t >= 25°, >= 32°, >= 43°C Daily maximum t >= 25°, >= 32°, >= 43°C	Possible, likely, certain harmful	Road and rail in EU	EWENT D1, 2011 Vajda et al. 2014
Less than 28°C 28°C to <=33°C 33°C to <= 35°C > 35°C	Unlikely track failure Possible track failure Likely track failure Certain track failure	Rail Netherlands	Oslakovic et al. 2013
>35°C	Surface dressing of roads must be suspended as the asphalt will not cool sufficiently quickly	Road UK	CCRA, Thornes et al. 2012
Above 25°C	Payloads may have to be reduced for take-off owing to the lower air density	Aviation UK	CCRA, Thornes et al. 2012



And finally...

Would anyone be interested to **work with us** on identifying **useful metrics** and **exploring the value** of PRIMAVERA outputs?



WRAP-UP & NEXT STEPS





REFERENCES

- Cash et al. 2002 Salience, credibility, legitimacy and boundaries: Linking research, assessment and decision making, Faculty Res. Work. Pap. Ser. RWP02-046, 24 pp., John F. Kennedy Sch. of Gov., Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
- EWENT D1 Extreme weather impacts on European networks of transport Review on extreme weather impacts on transport systems
- Oslakovic et al. 2013 Risk assessment of climate change impacts on railway infrastructure
- RSSB, 2016 Tomorrow's railway and climate change adaptation: Executive Report.
- Thornes et al. 2012 Climate Change Risk Assessment for the Transport Sector (CCRA), (Defra project code GA0204)
- Vajda et al. 2011 Severe weather affecting European transport systems: the identification, classification and frequencies of events Natural Hazards, vol72, iss.1, pp169-188.
- Transport Research Arena paper: Exploring user needs for climate risk assessment in the transport sector: how could global high-resolution climate models help? Palin, Guentchev, Lockwood, 2018

mpacts on railway infrastructure ation: Executive Report. the Transport Sector (CCRA),



THANK YOU!



primavera_inquiries@bsc.es



@PRIMAVERA_H2020

QUESTIONS?

