

WEBINAIRE TRACCS

TRANSFORMER LA MODÉLISATION DU CLIMAT
POUR LES SERVICES CLIMATIQUES



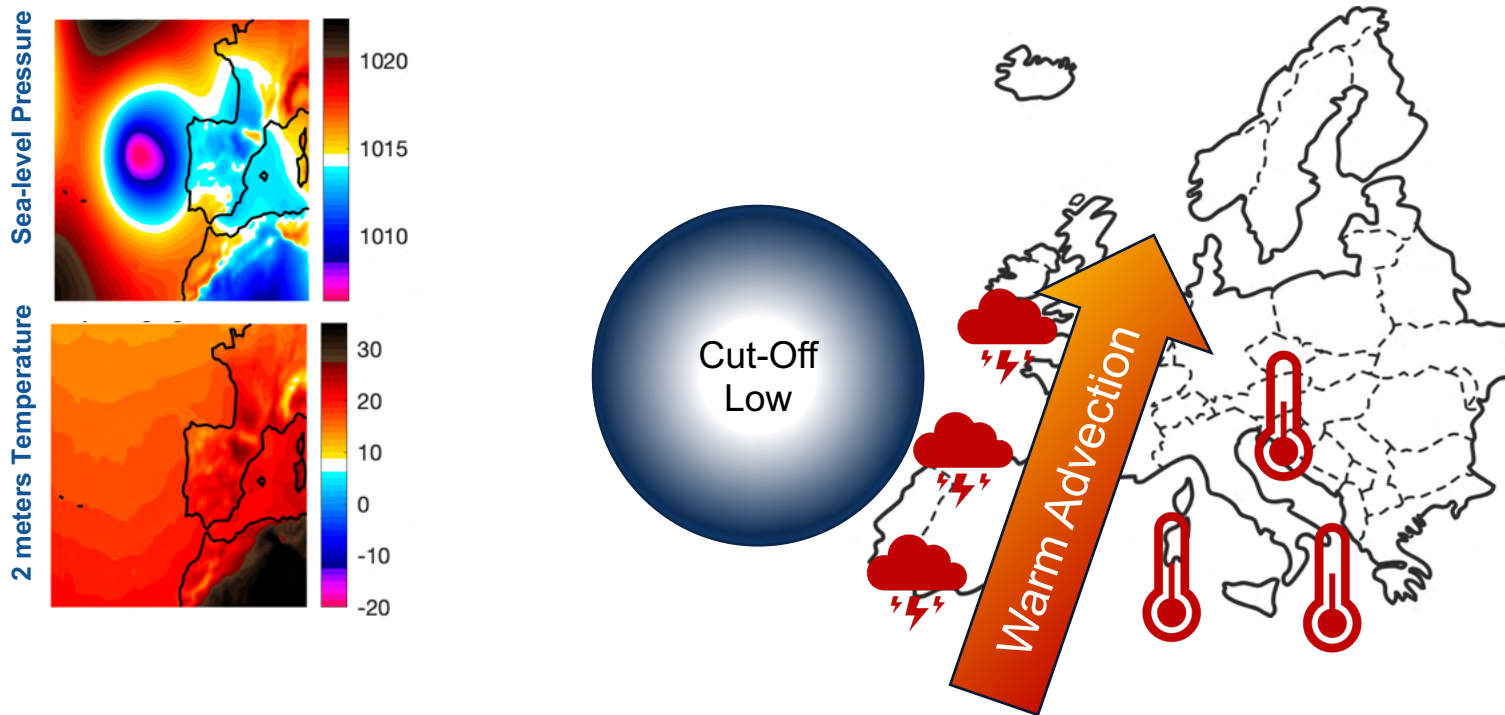
"LES CHANGEMENTS DES SITUATIONS
MÉTÉOROLOGIQUES RENFORCENT LES IMPACTS DES
VAGUES DE CHALEURS ET TEMPÊTES EN
FRANCE ET EN EUROPE"

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ET PASCAL YIOU

MOTIVATION

Impactful extreme events are largely driven by atmospheric dynamics

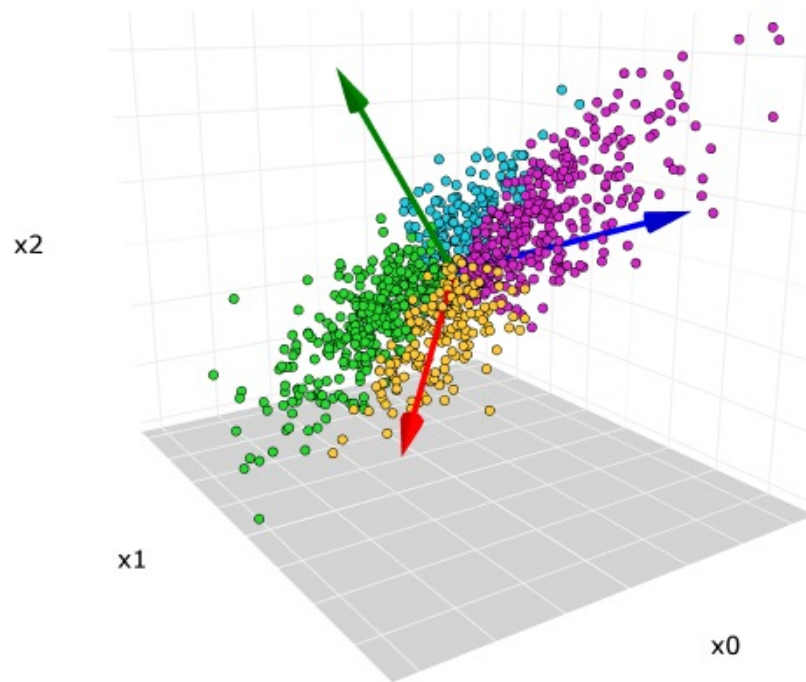
03 June 2022 Heatwave over France... A recurrent situation in recent years => **Role of climate change?**



BOTTLENECK

Detecting robust changes in atmospheric circulation is difficult

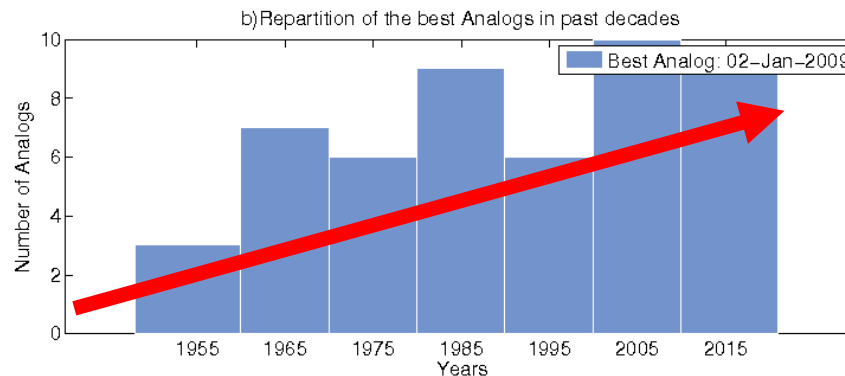
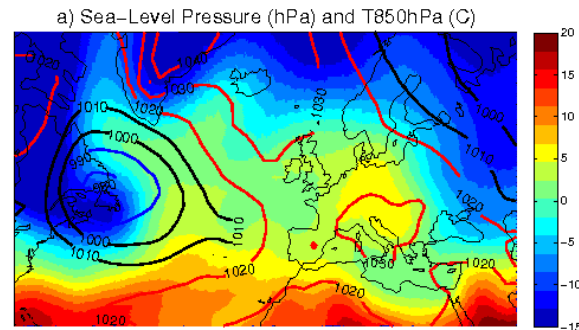
1. Previous studies are not conclusive on **whether anthropogenic affects atmospheric dynamics** changing structure, frequency and persistence of patterns.
2. The diversity in the results comes from the **variety of indicators of atmospheric dynamics**: indices or projections that could hide robust changes.
3. Here we **employ a technique based on the study of analogues** of weather patterns, preserving all information contained in the weather fields to **detect robust changes**.



METHODS

Using analogs frequency changes to detect long-term dynamical changes

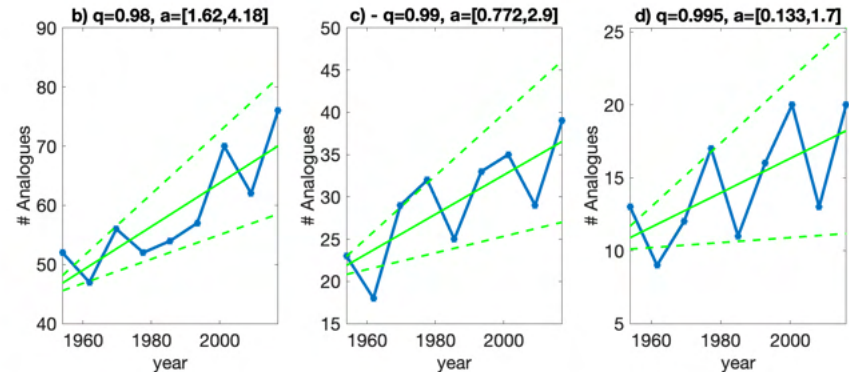
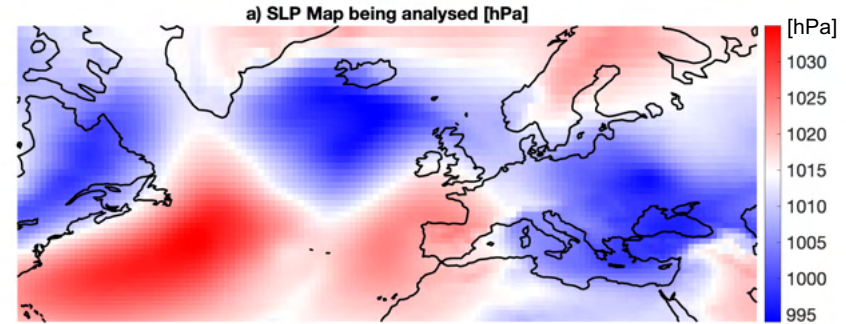
1. We select alternatively all **ERA5 Sea-level Pressure maps over the North Atlantic** from 1950-2021
2. For each map we compute the Euclidean distance between daily maps, and define a **high quantile to select the analogues**.
3. We count the **number of analogues per decade** and we **select those having an increasing trend and a decreasing trend**



METHODS

Ensuring Robustness of Changes

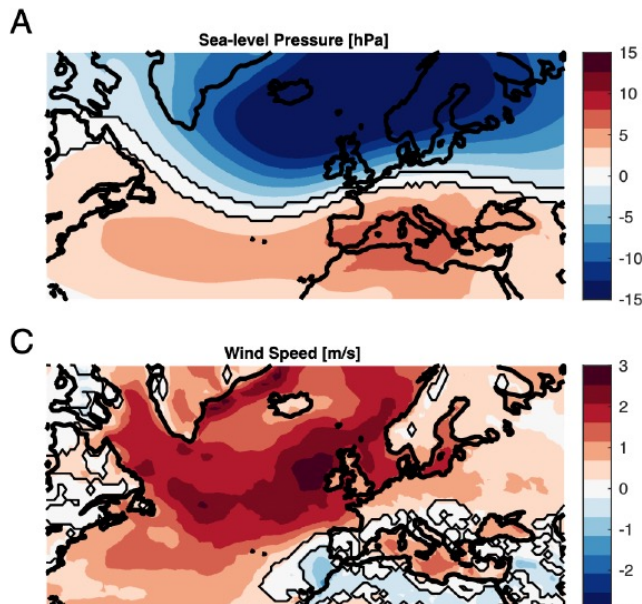
1. For each SLP map (a) **we take the best 2% (b), 1% (c) and 0.5% (d) analogues** in daily sea-level pressure maps from ERA5 starting in January 1950.
2. The **# Analogues counted in each decade** are then obtained (blue dots, panels b--d).
3. **A linear fit is performed (solid line) and the confidence intervals for the slope are computed (dotted lines).**
4. **Only if all confidence intervals have a positive slope, the map has increasing frequency**



RESULTS: WINTER

The vast majority (92.7%) of circulation patterns show no significant occurrence trend in the historical period; 5.1% show increasing trends and 2.2% show decreasing trends

INCREASING TRENDS



DECREASING TRENDS

