

Extreme value statistics of wind speeds in an ensemble of regional climate model simulations

Nico Becker

Institut für Meteorologie
Freie Universität Berlin

GeoSim / SFB114 / NatRisk Annual Workshop 2016

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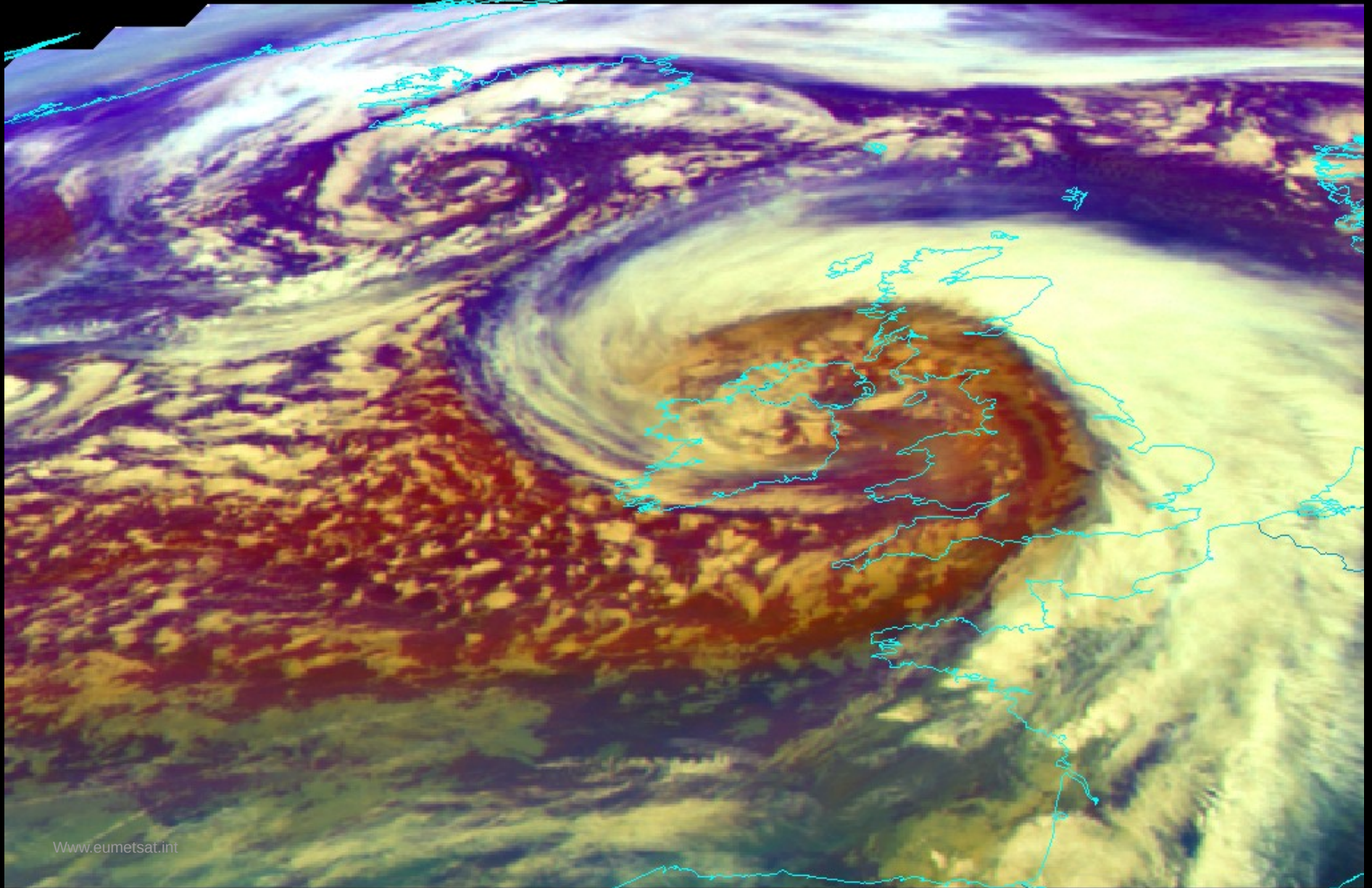
Why study extreme winds?

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What causes extreme winds in Europe?

What causes extreme winds in Europe?



How to model extreme winds?

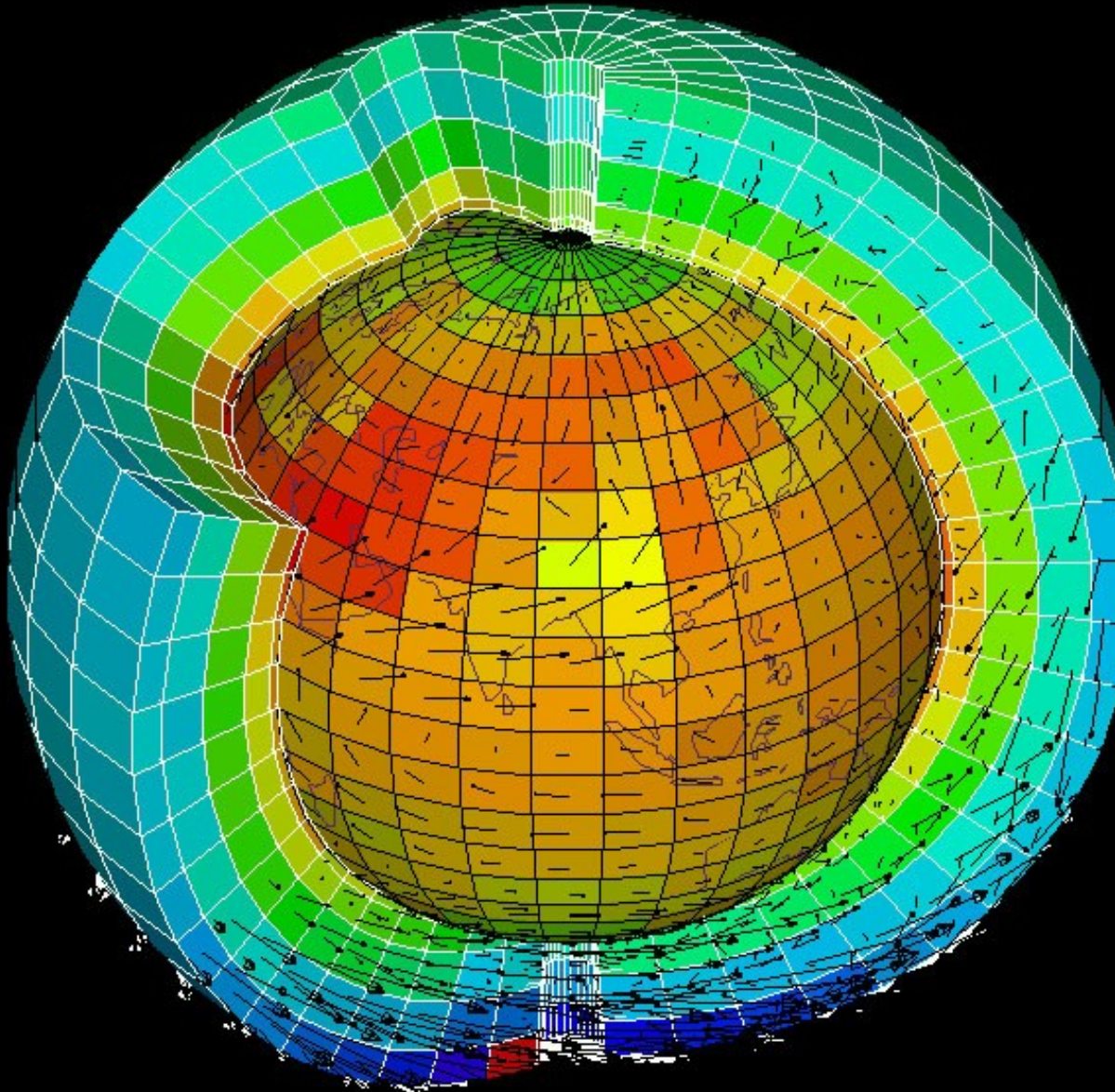
How to model extreme winds?

→ Global climate models

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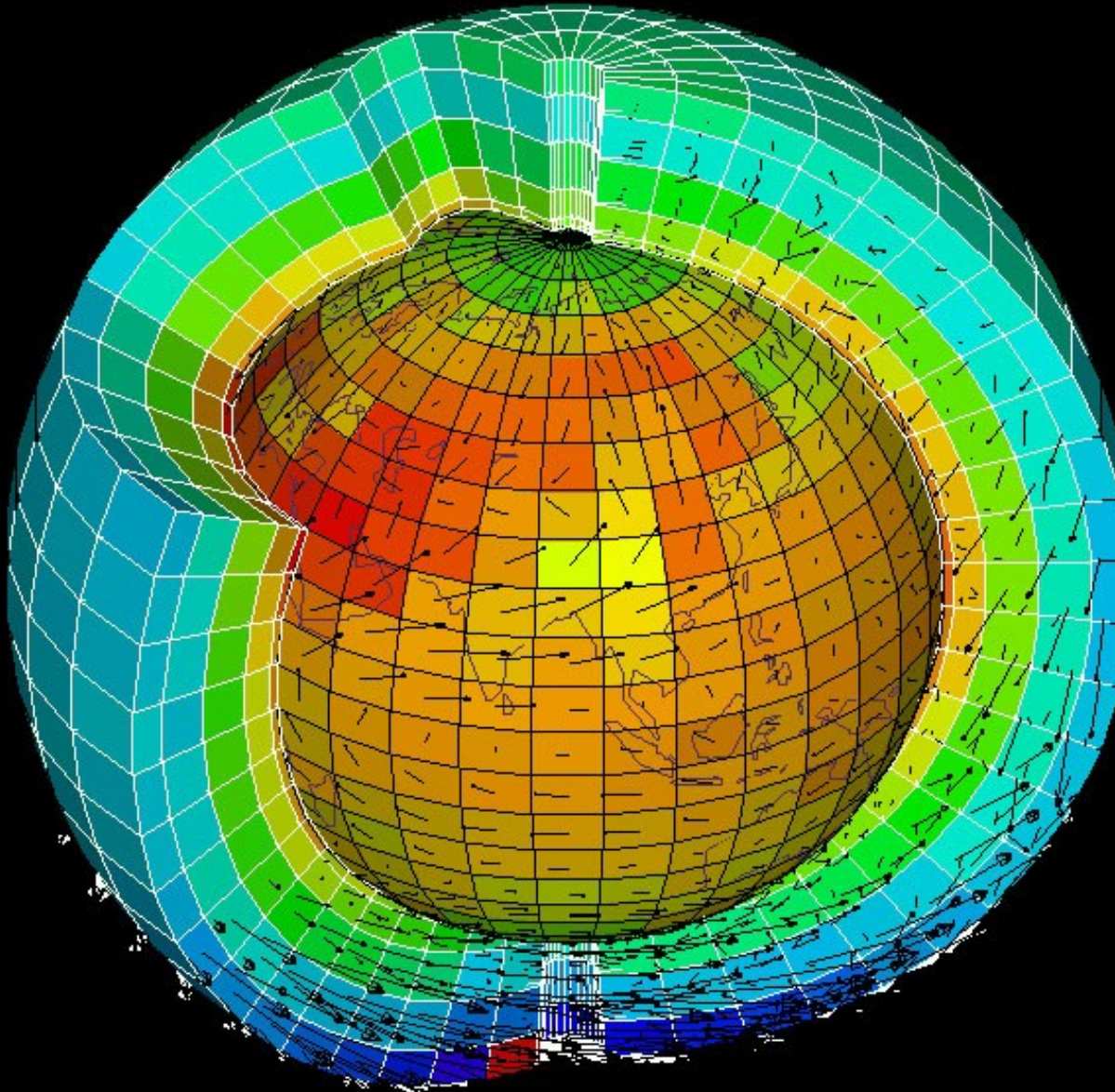
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**3-dimensional grid to compute
temporal changes of
atmospheric variables**



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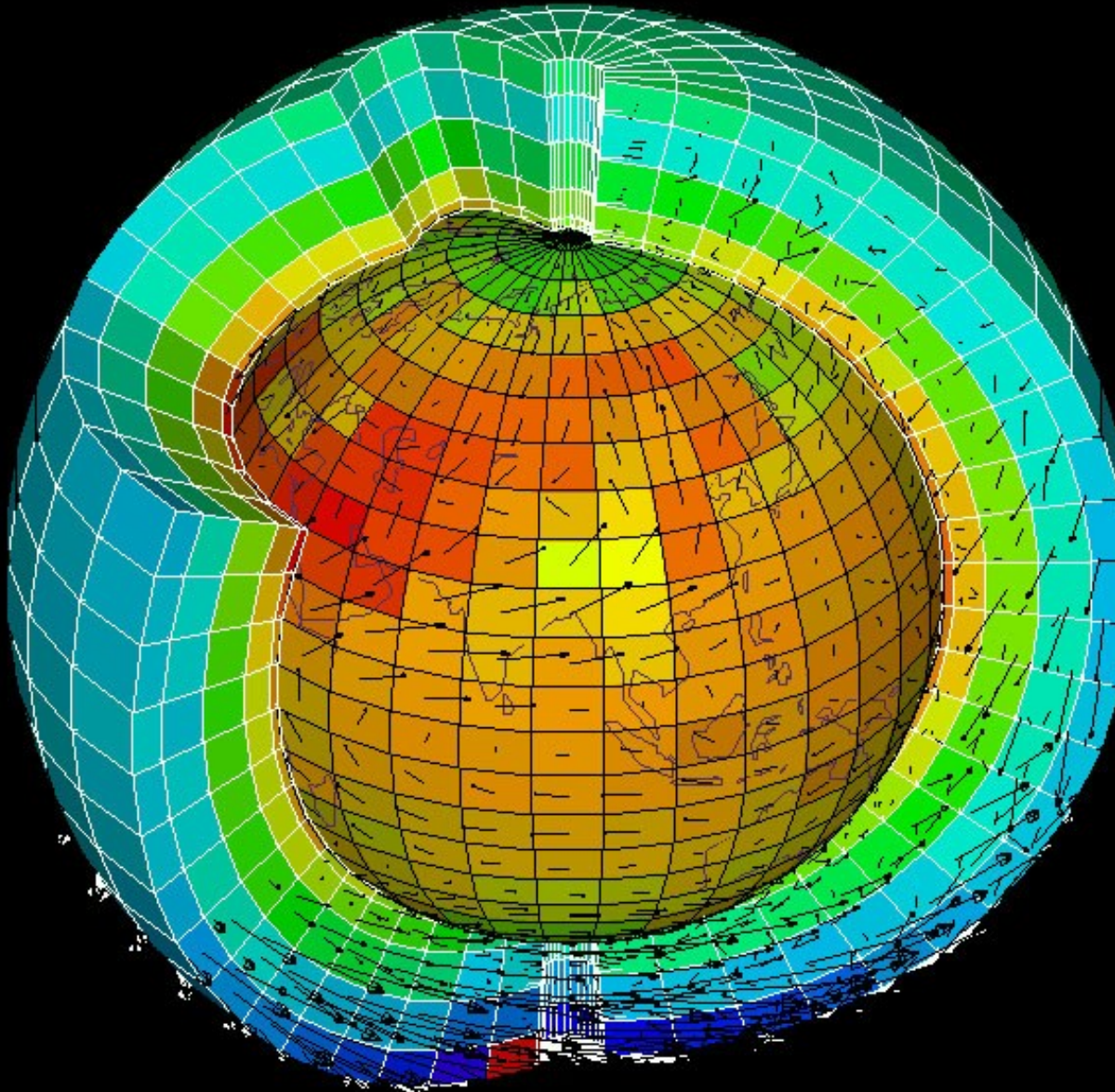
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- wind, pressure, temperature, humidity

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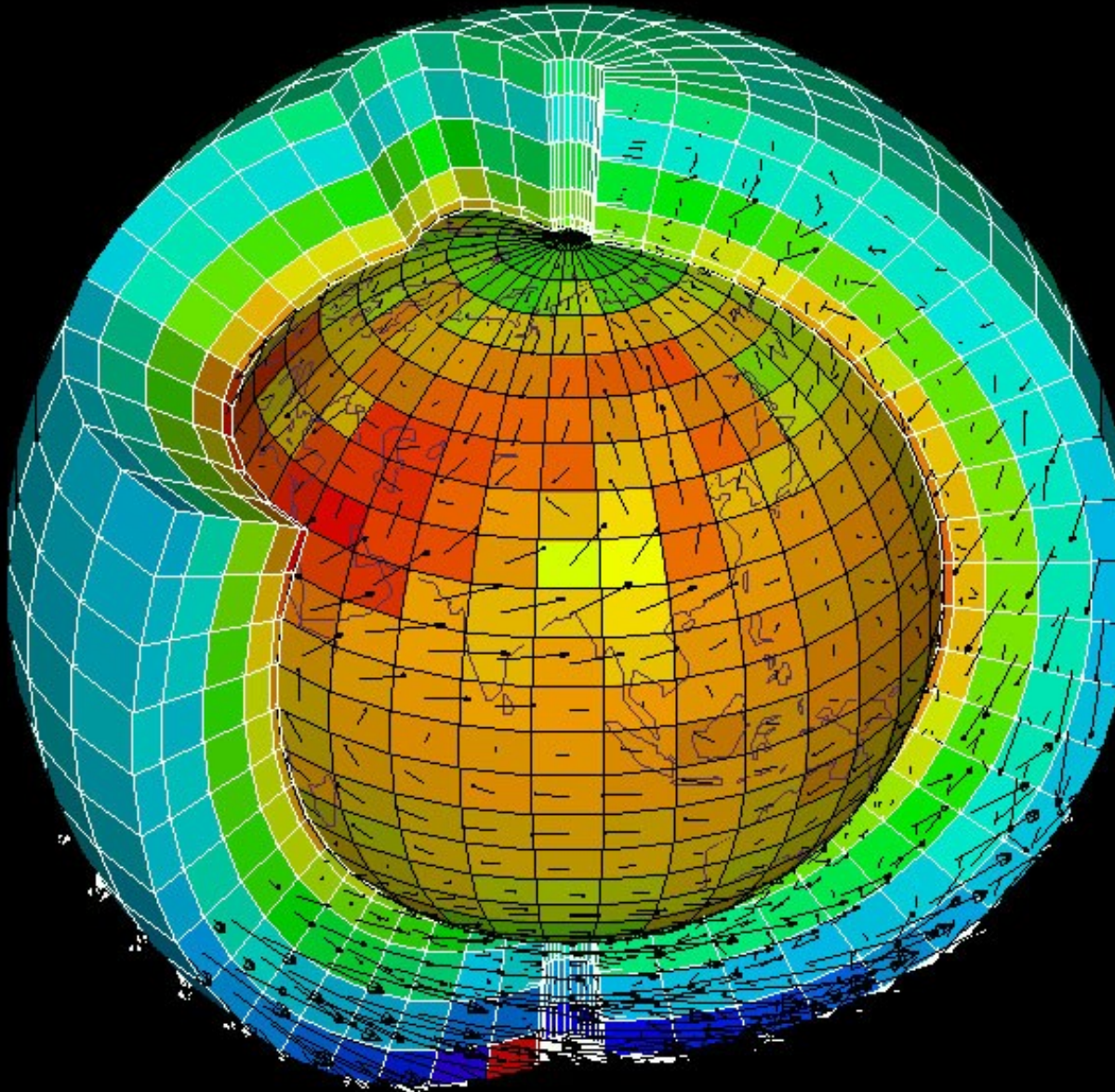
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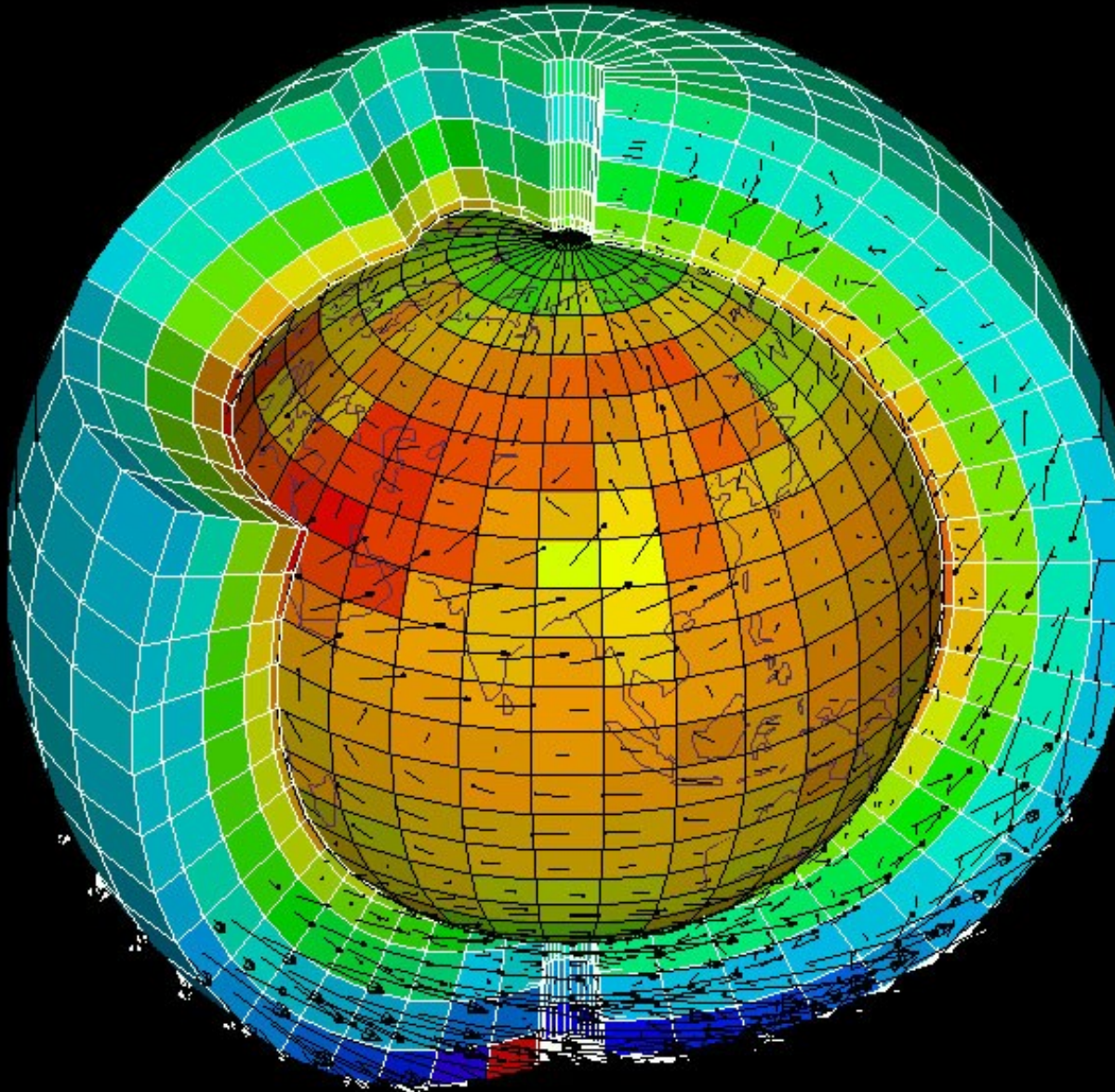
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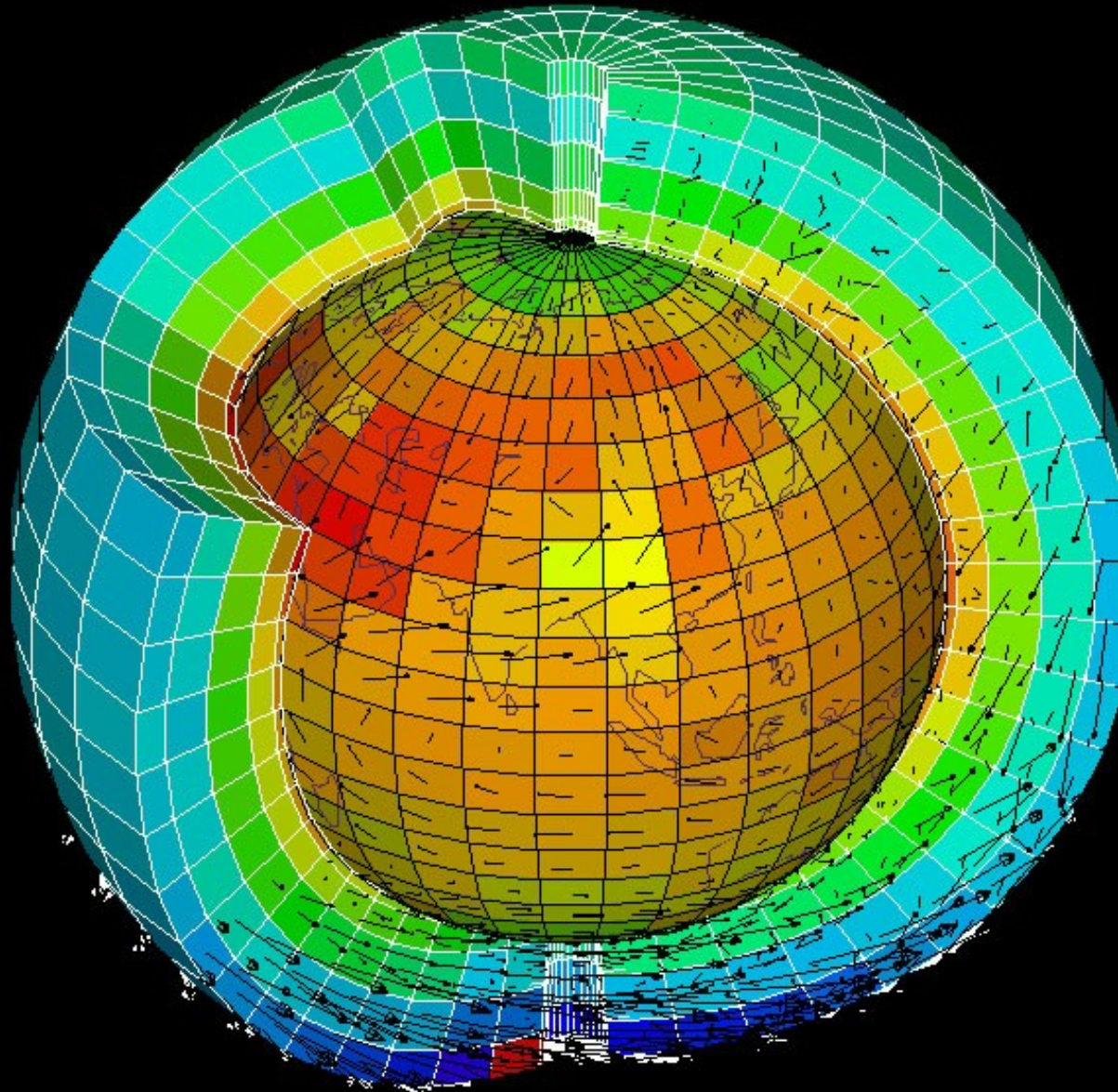
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Horizontal resolution:

→ around 200 km

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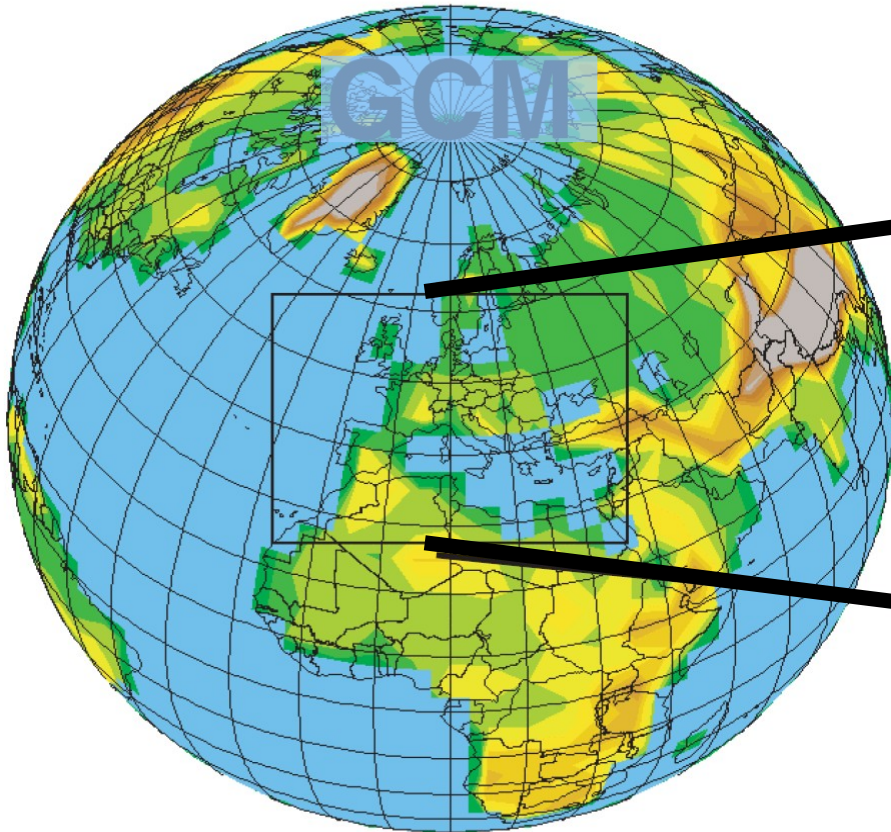
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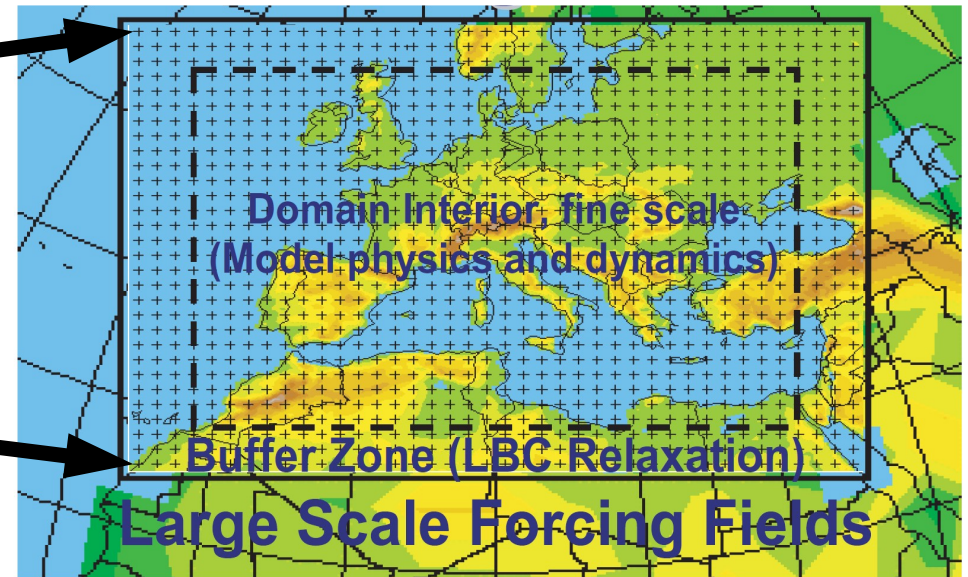
Global Model

Low resolution (~ 200 km)



Regional Model

High resolution (~ 20 km)



(Giorgi et al., 2006)

CORDEX

Coordinated **R**egional Climate **D**ownscaling **E**xperiment

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CORDEX simulations

RCM	GCM
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RCA4	CNRM-CM5
RCA4	EC-EARTH
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RCA4	HadGEM2-ES
RCA4	MPI-ESM-LR
RCA4	NorESM1-M
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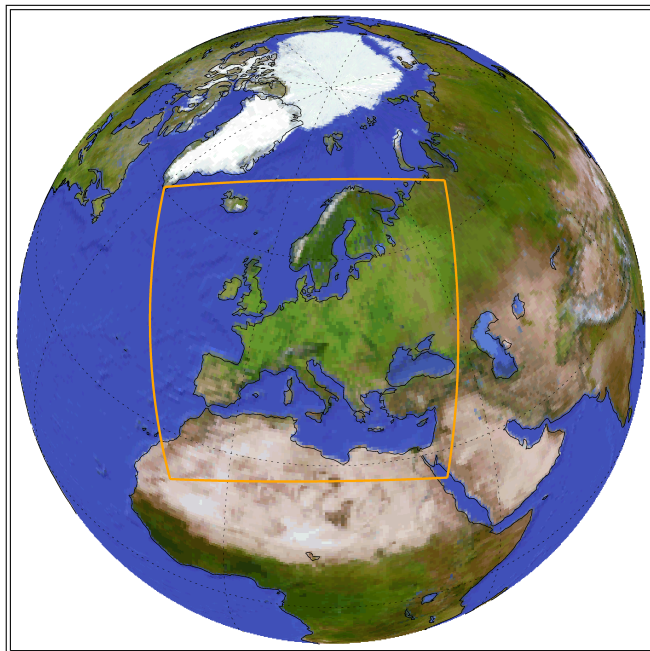
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CORDEX domain



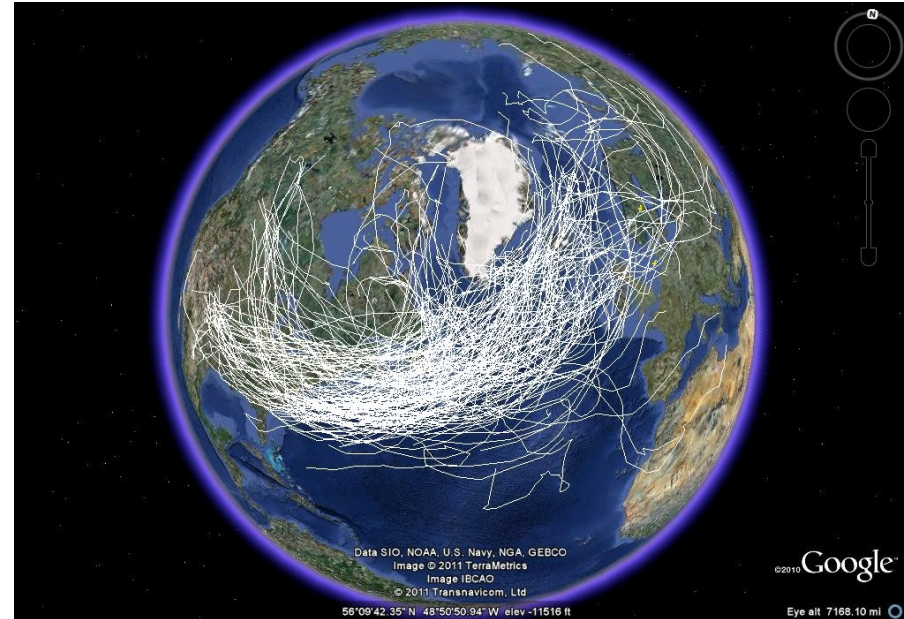
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 - identify individual cyclones and follow then in space and time



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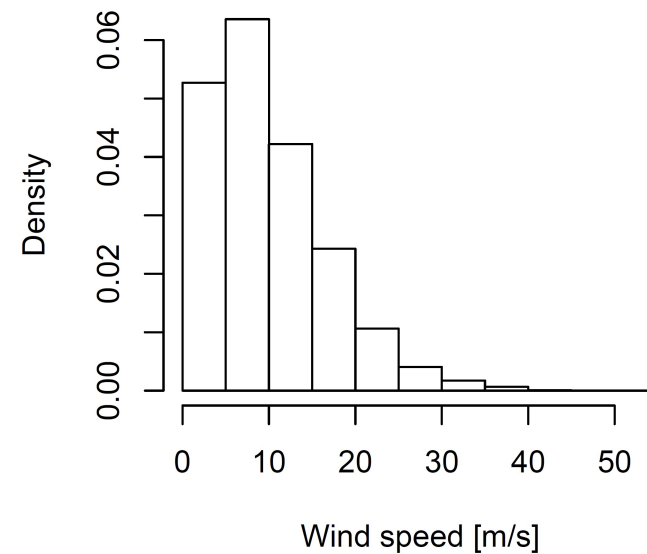
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- **Impact oriented**

- study the wind climate at a certain point in space



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Block maxima of a sequence of independent and identically distributed random variables converge to the **Generalized Extreme Value (GEV) distribution**

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$$GEV(z; \mu, \sigma, \xi) = \exp \left\{ - \left[1 + \xi \left(\frac{z - \mu}{\sigma} \right) \right]^{-\frac{1}{\xi}} \right\}$$

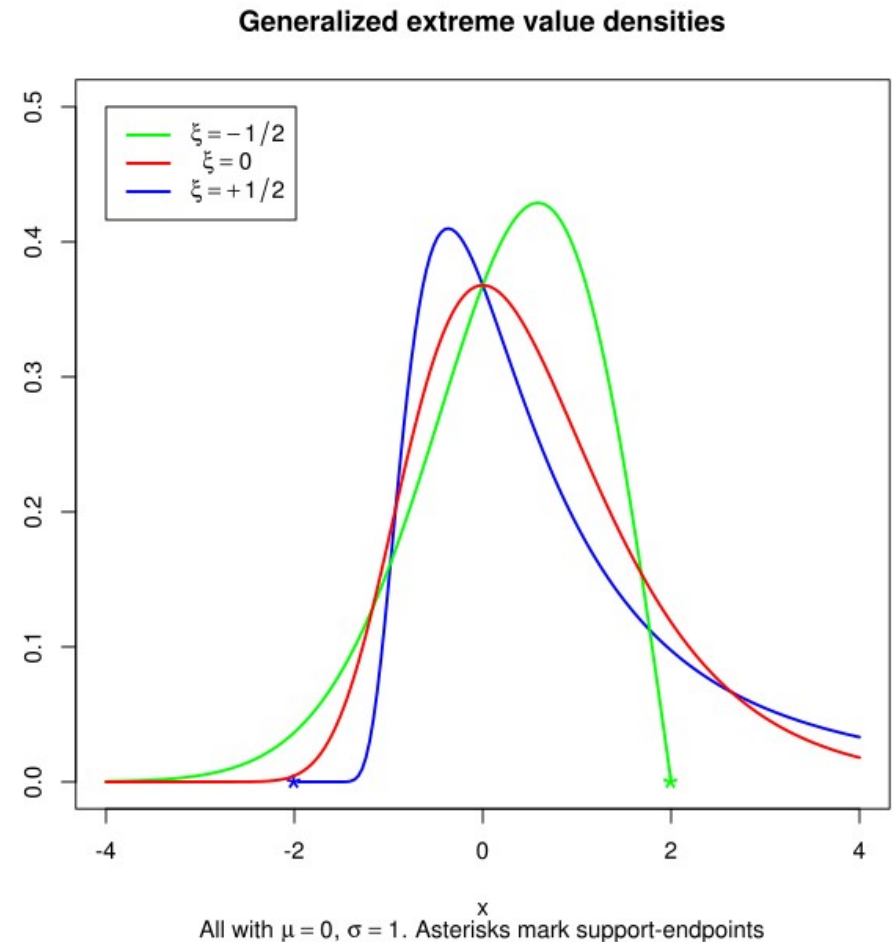
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- Determine the so called “**return levels**”
 - For example:
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 - The probability of exceedance in one year is $1/20=0.05$
- Building regulations are usually based on the local return levels of wind speeds

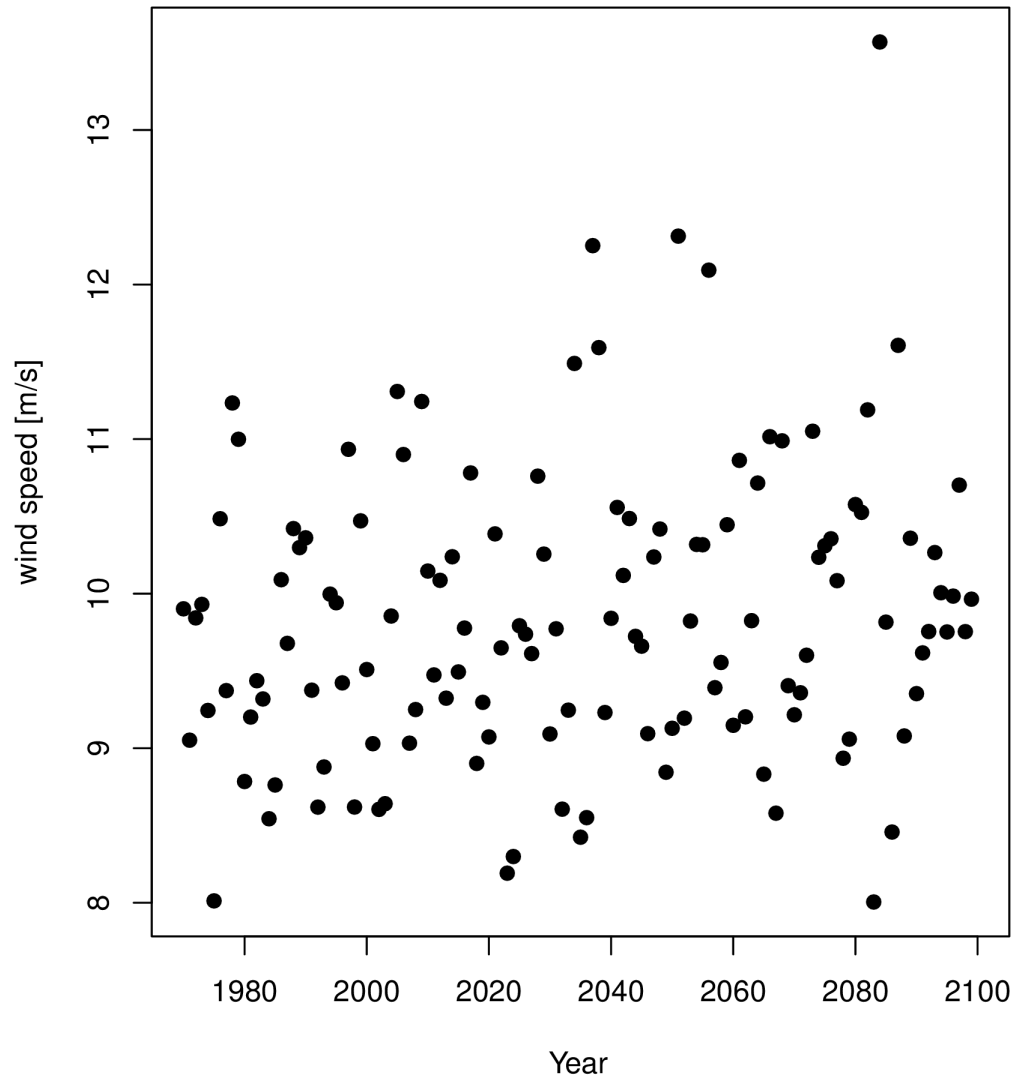
An example

Data: regional climate model output for one grid point in Germany

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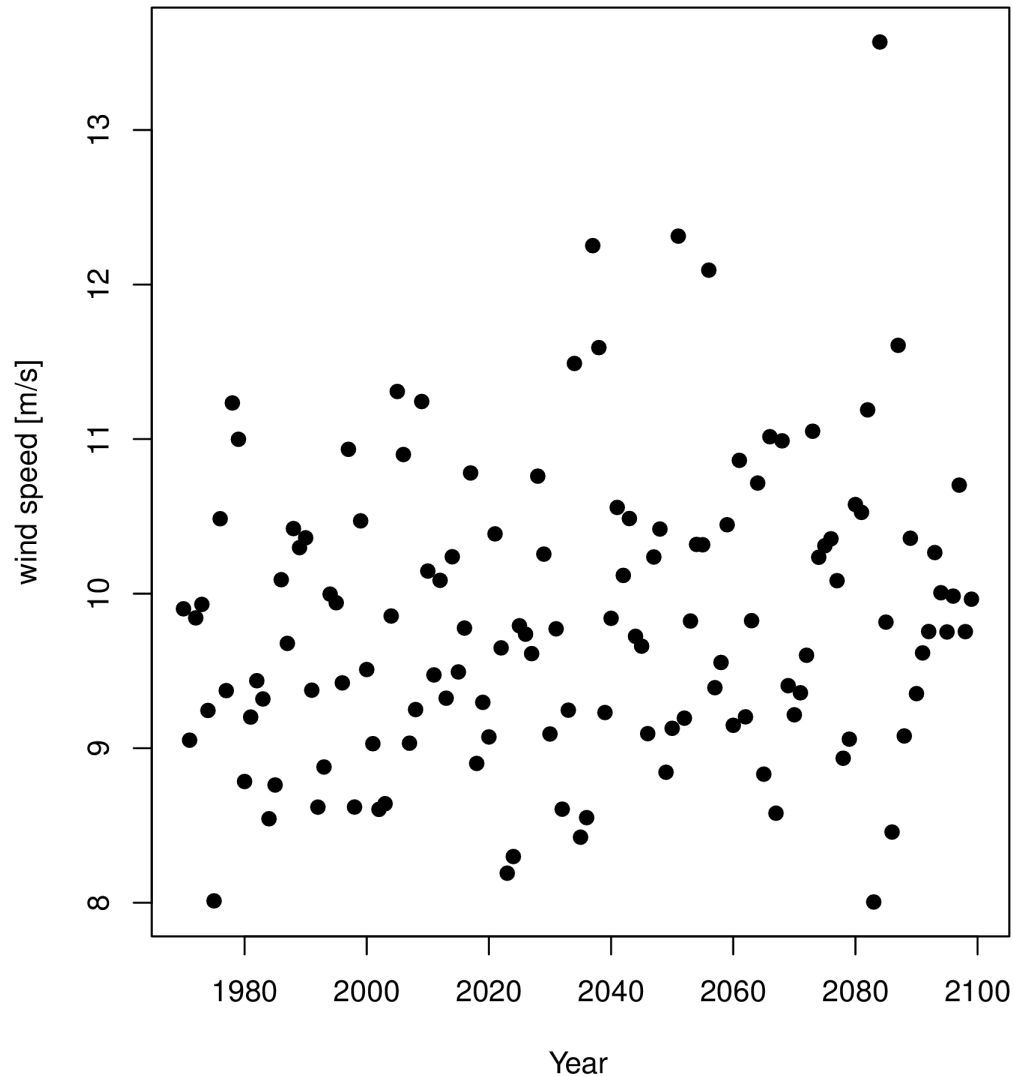
Winter half-year maximum of
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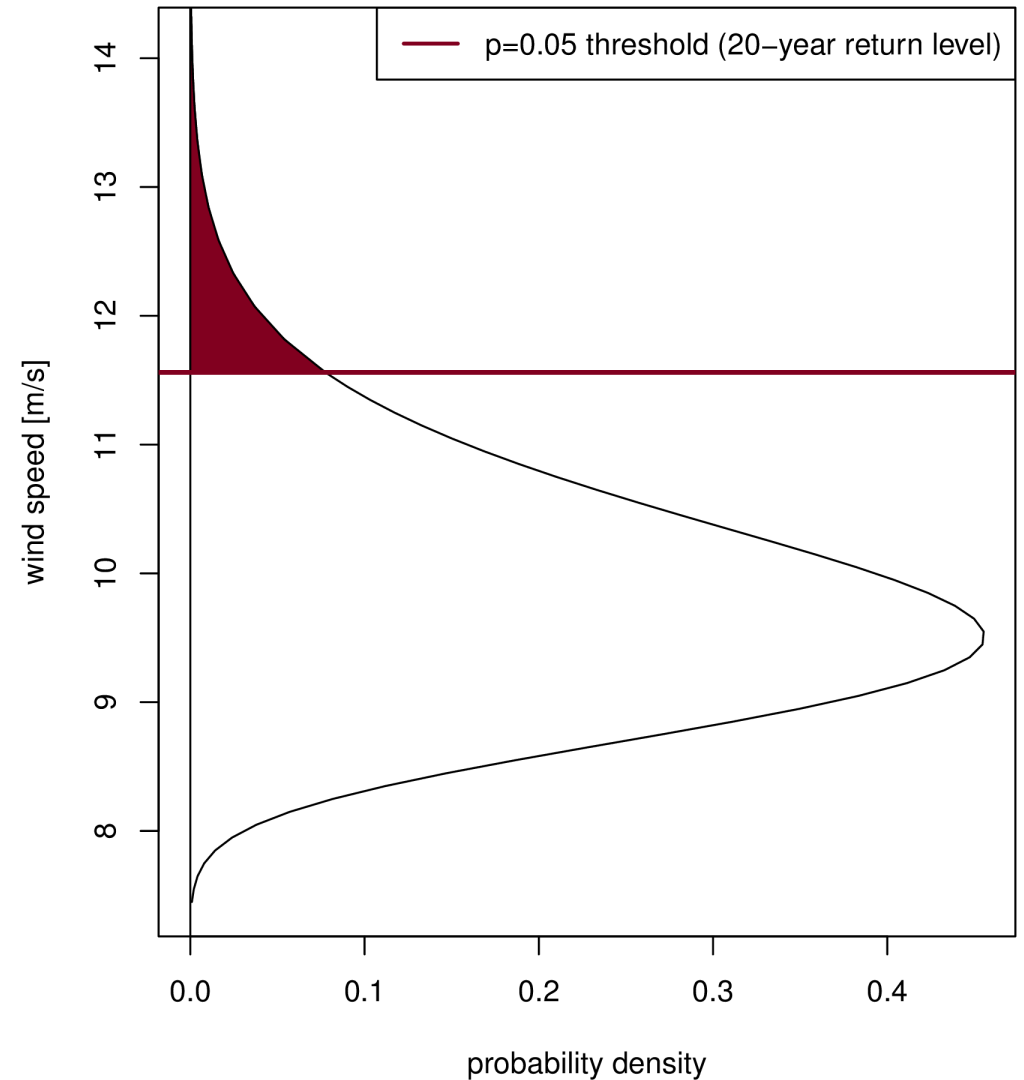
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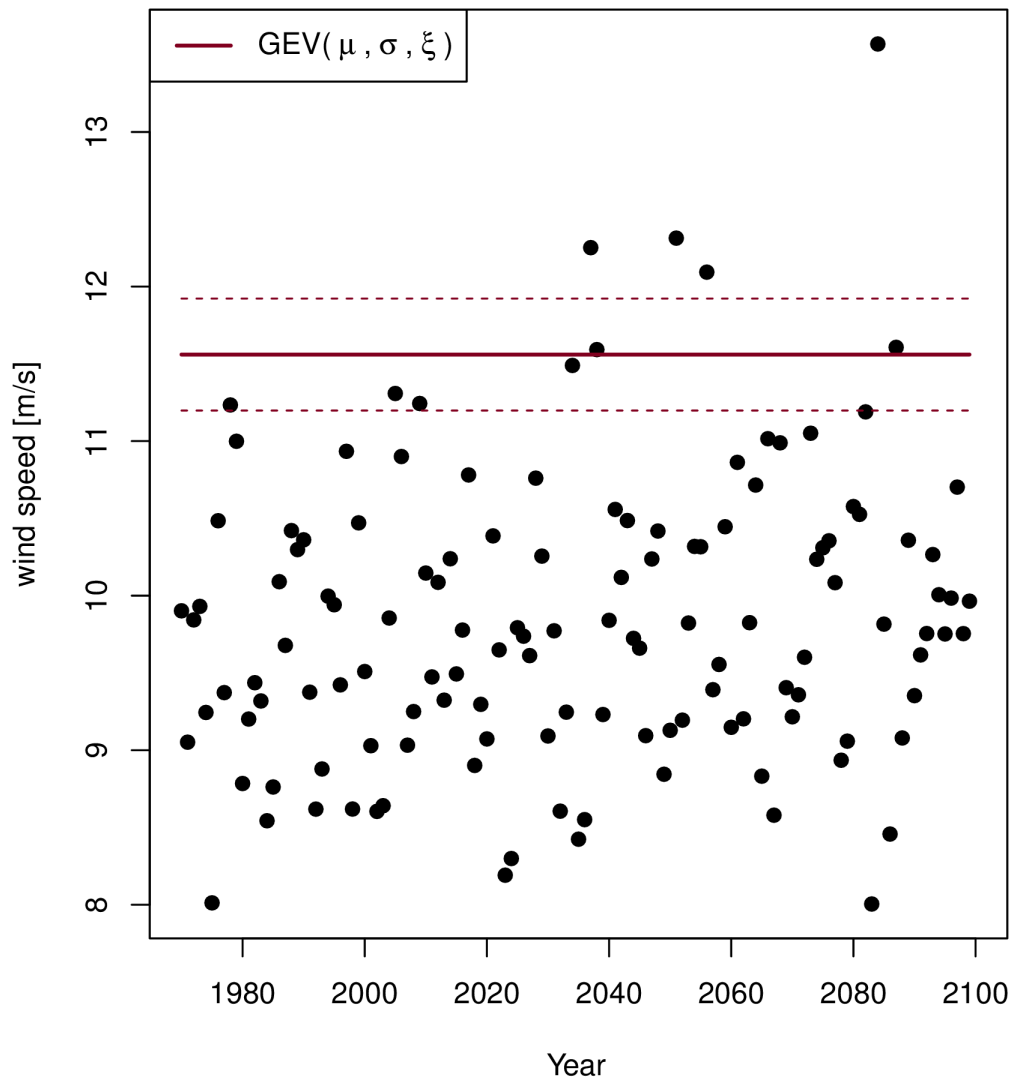
GEV distribution



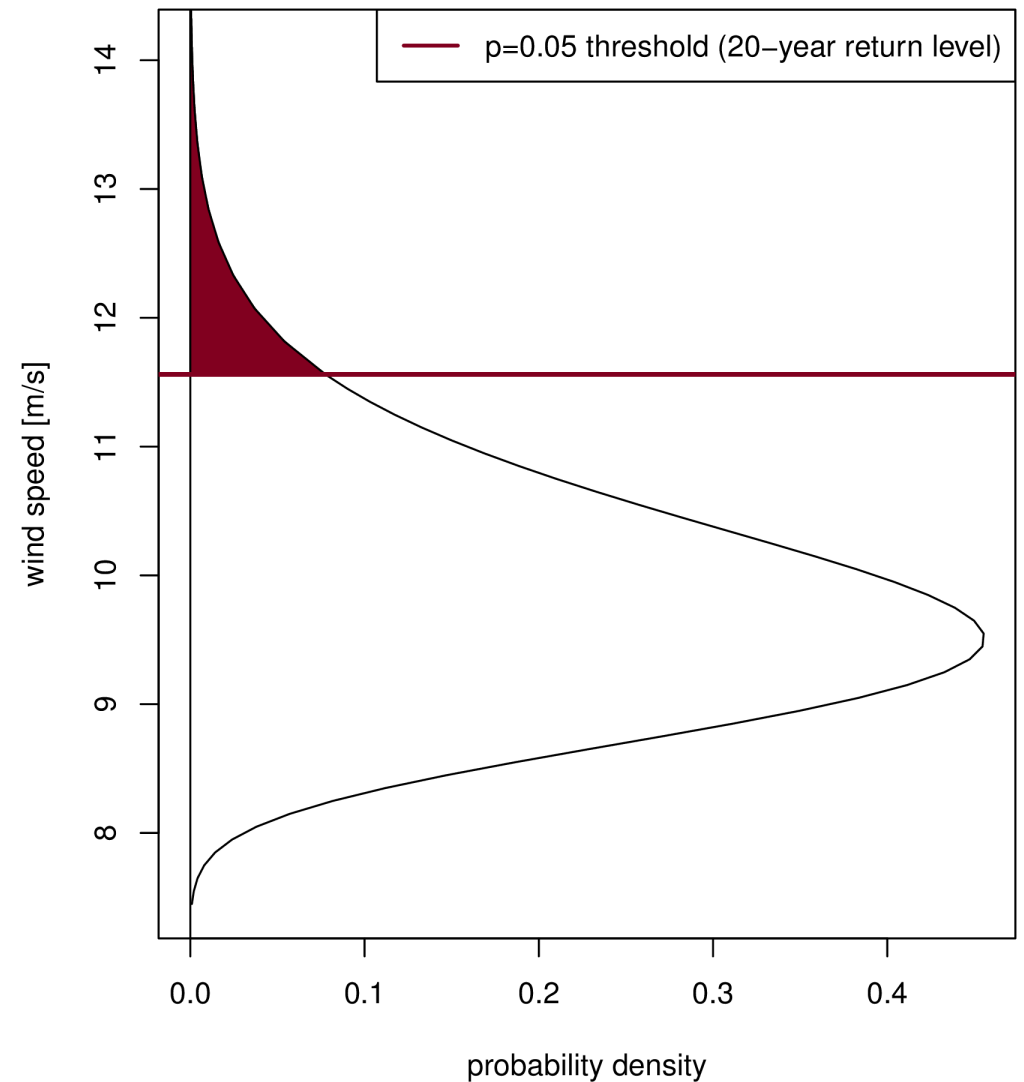
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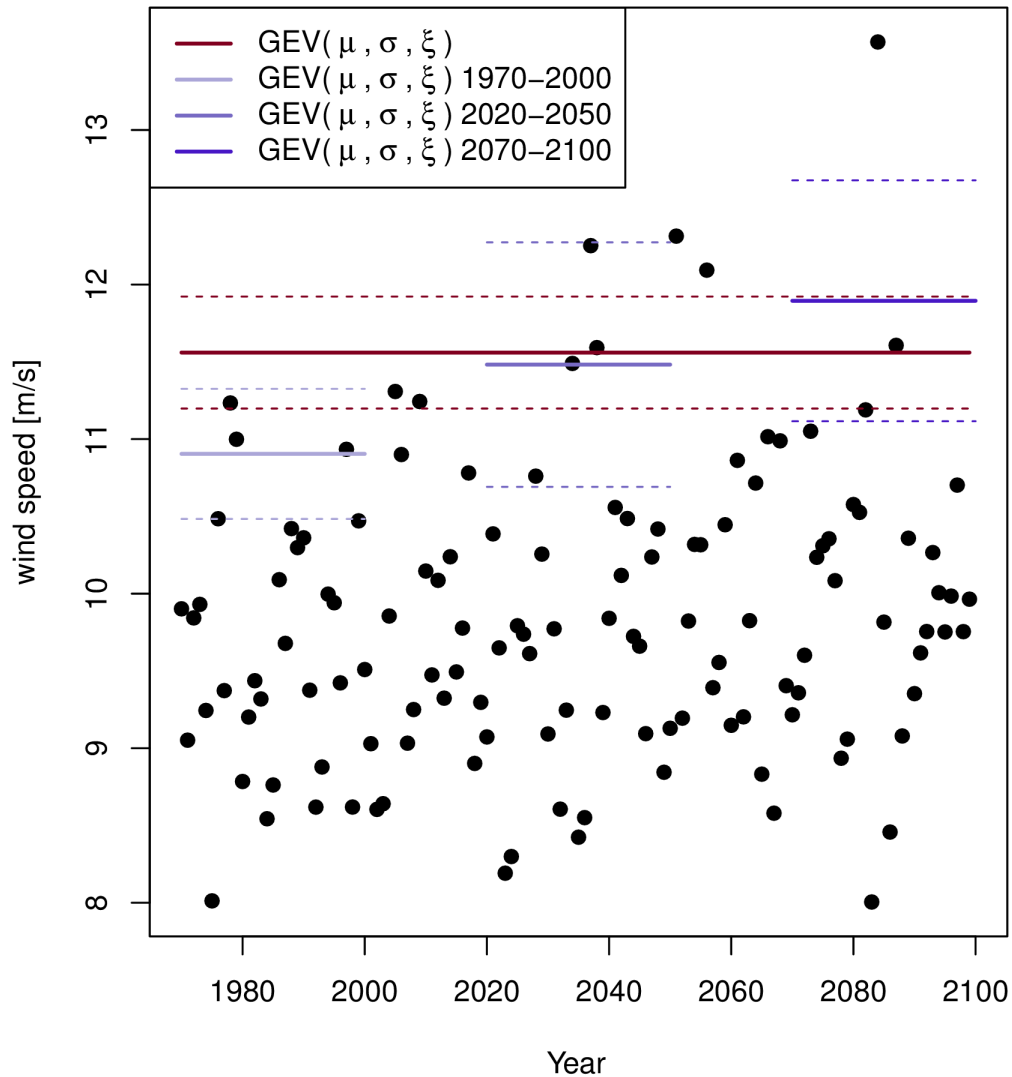
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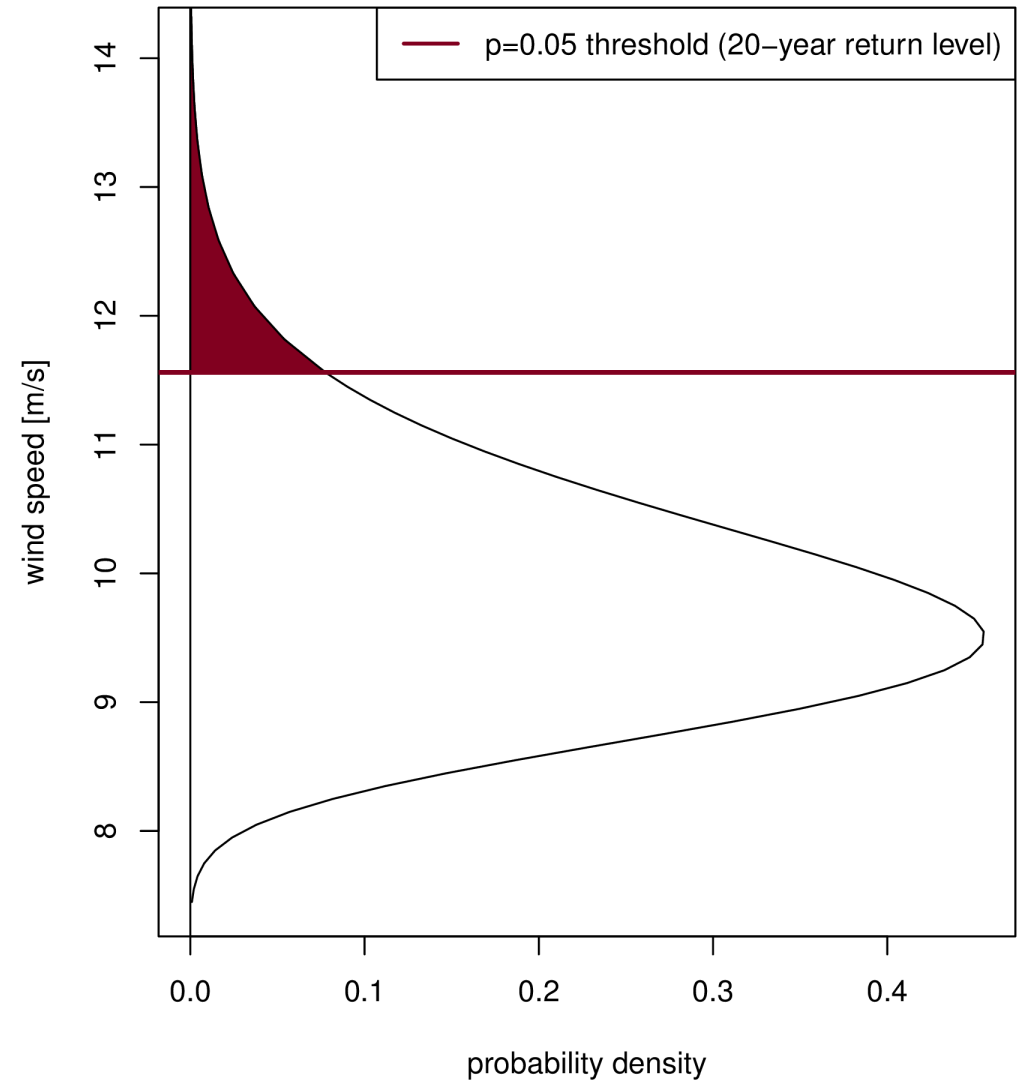
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GEV distribution



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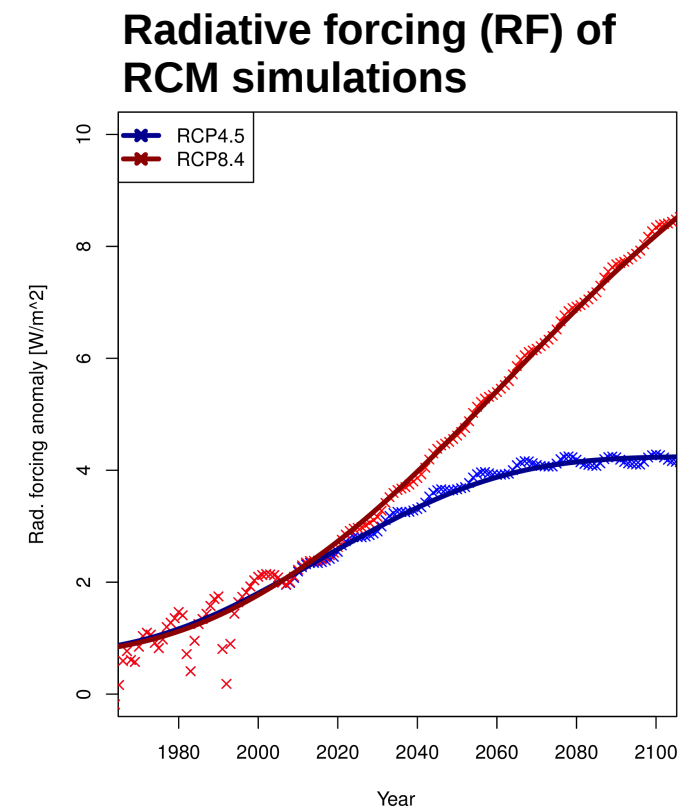
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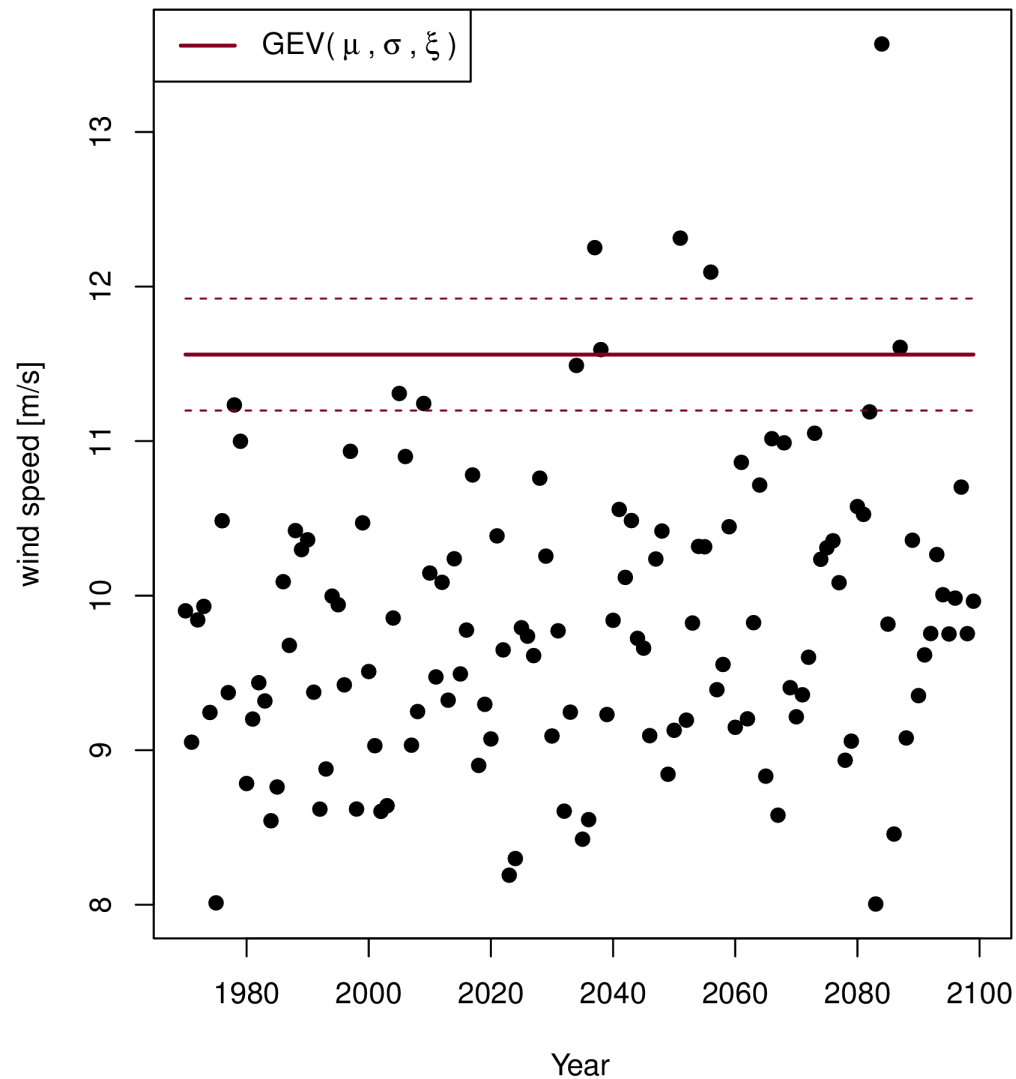
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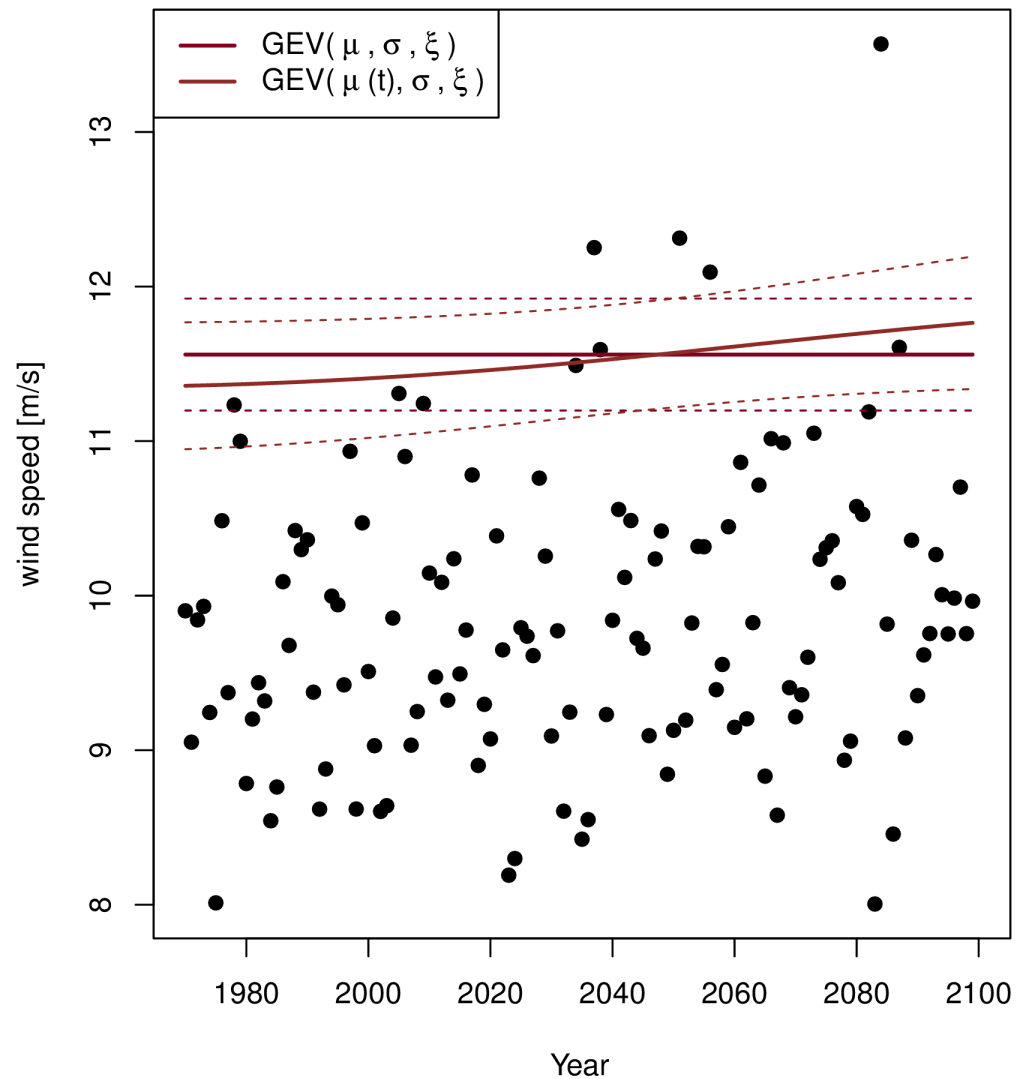
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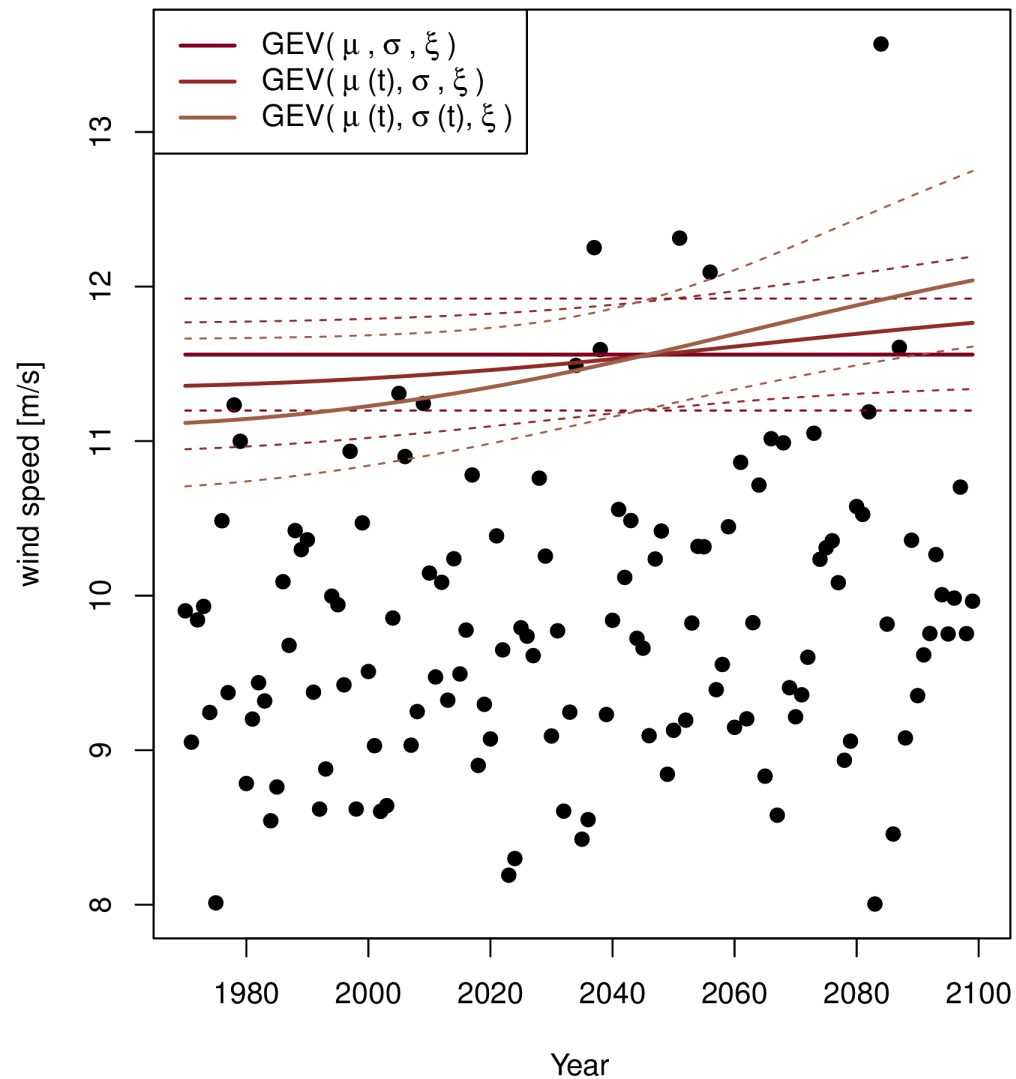
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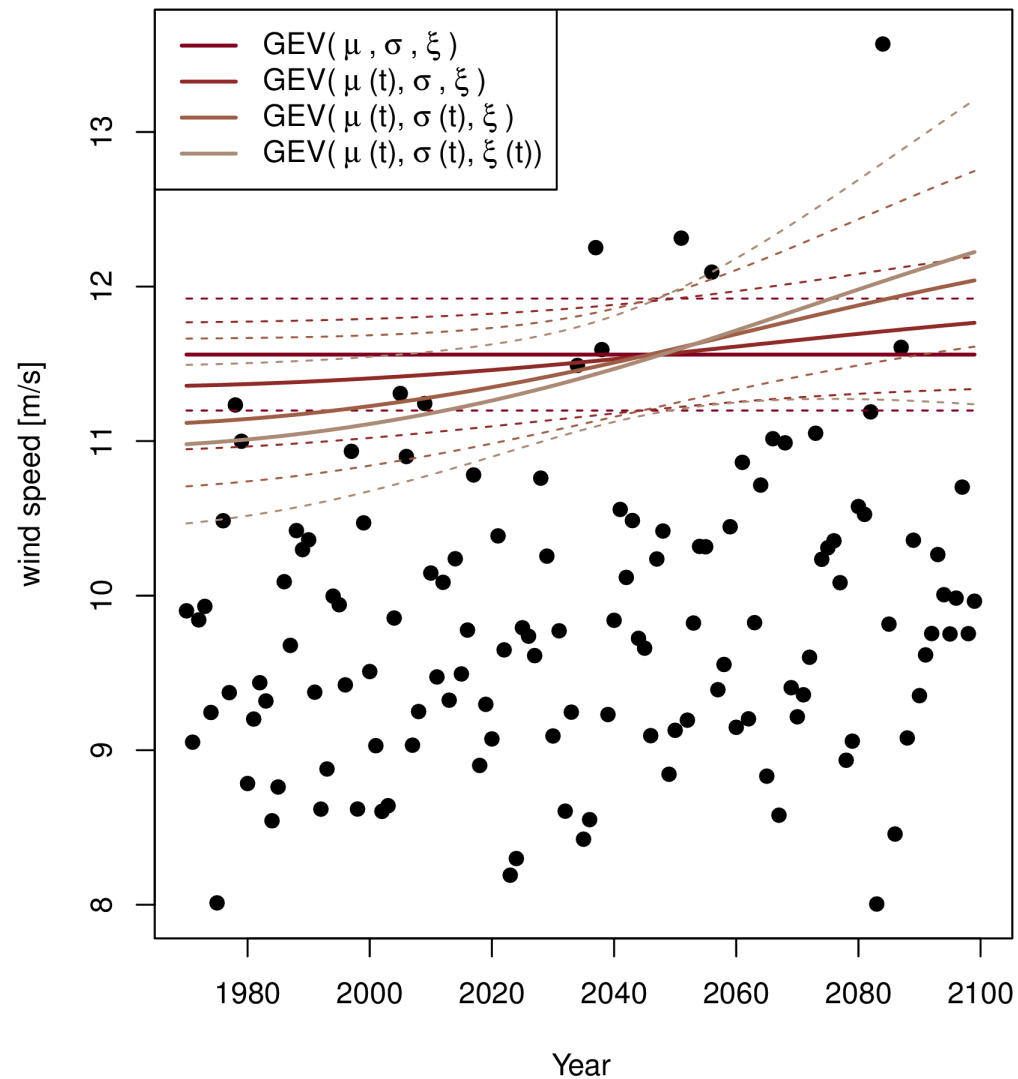
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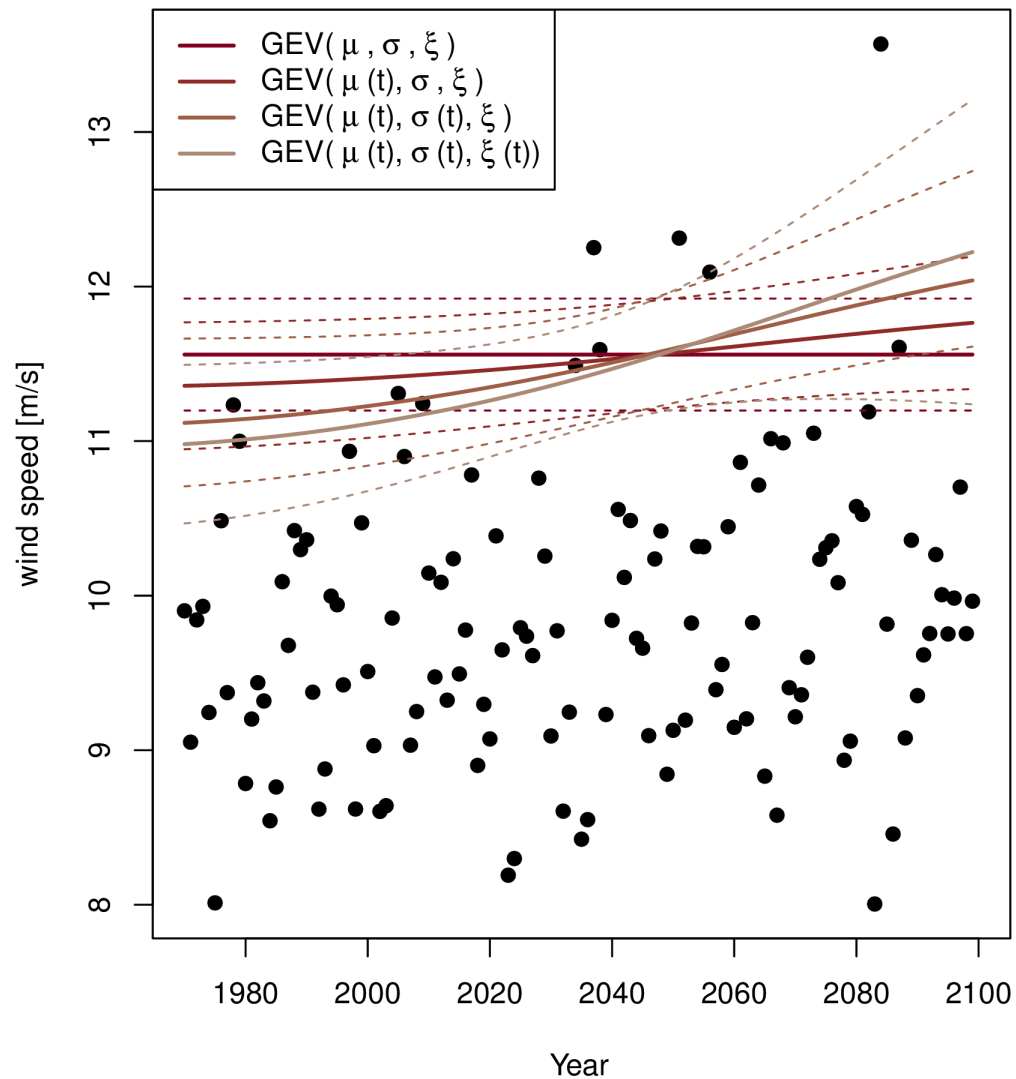
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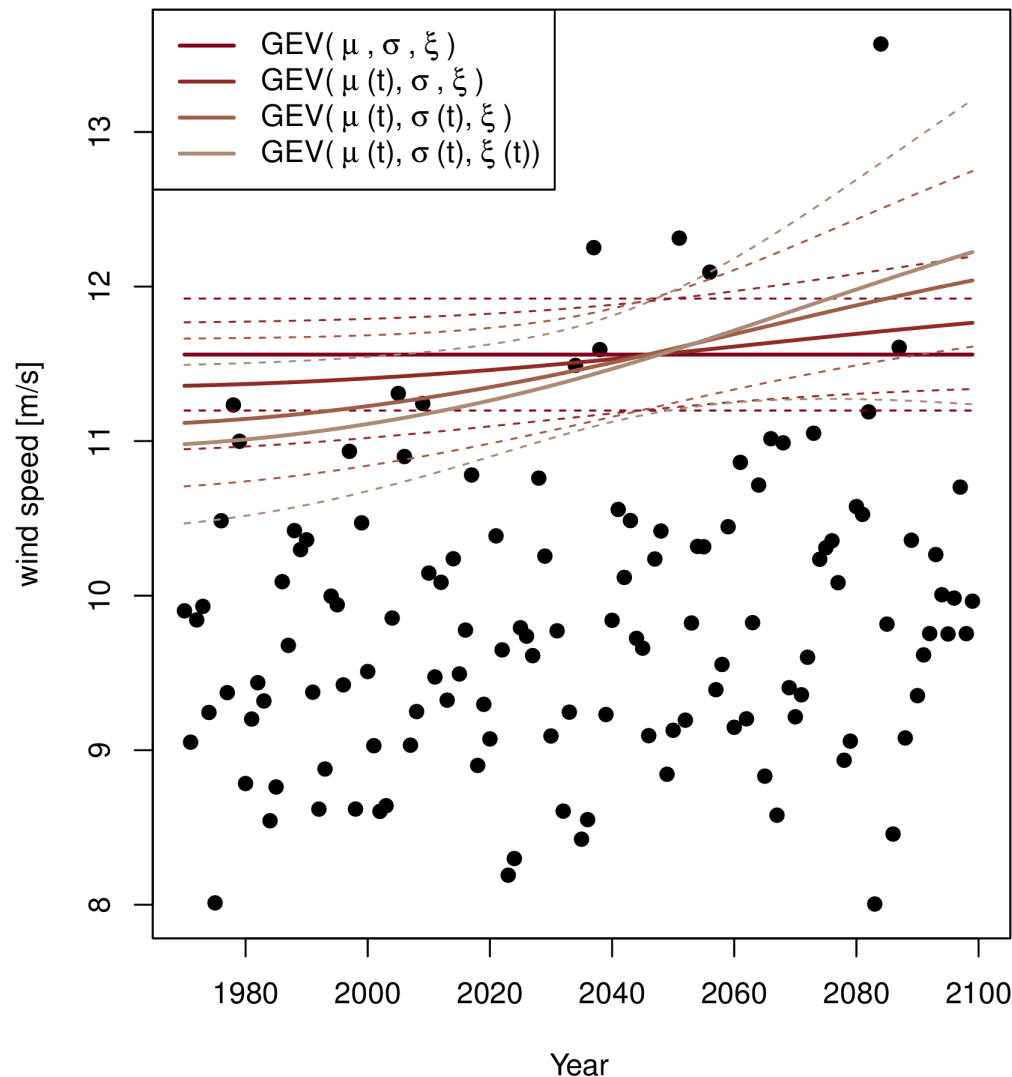


Which model is the best?

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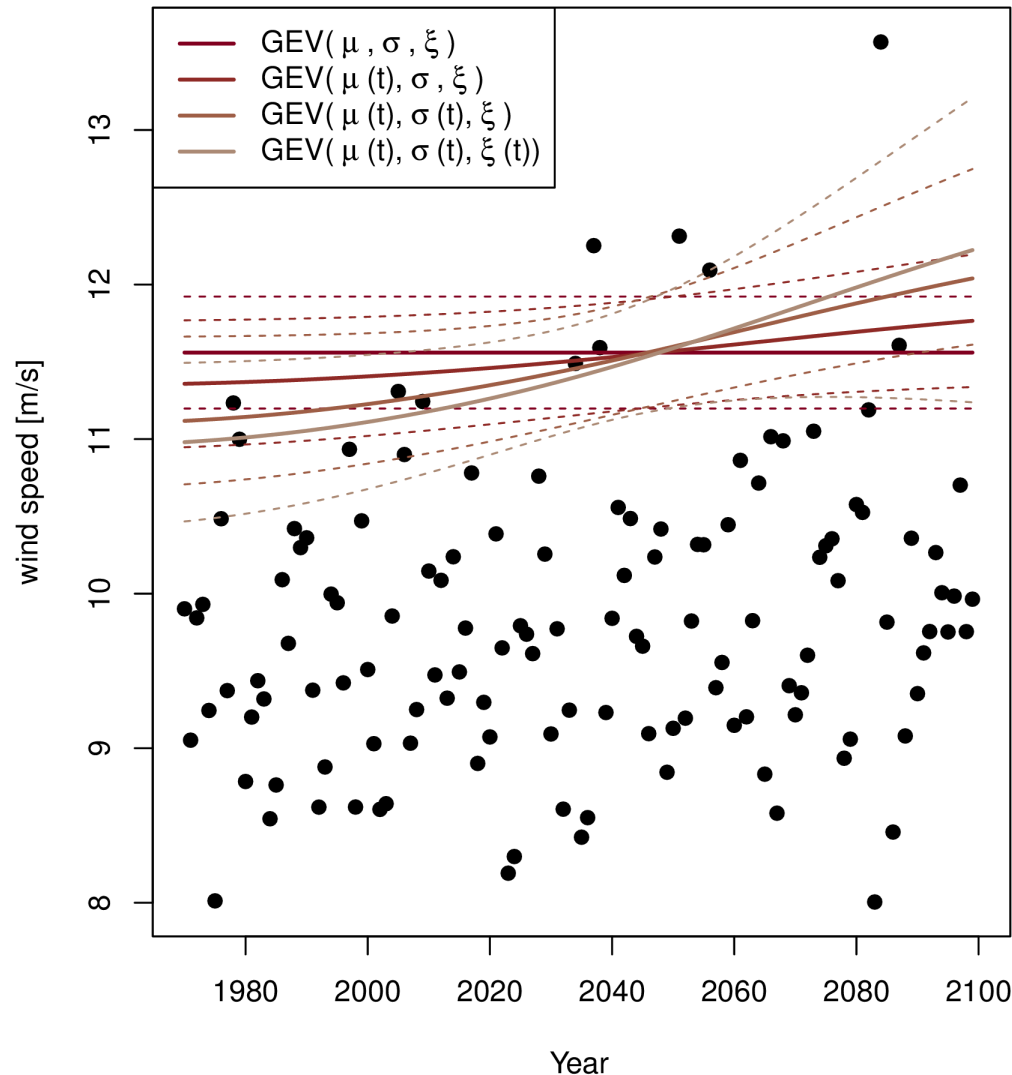
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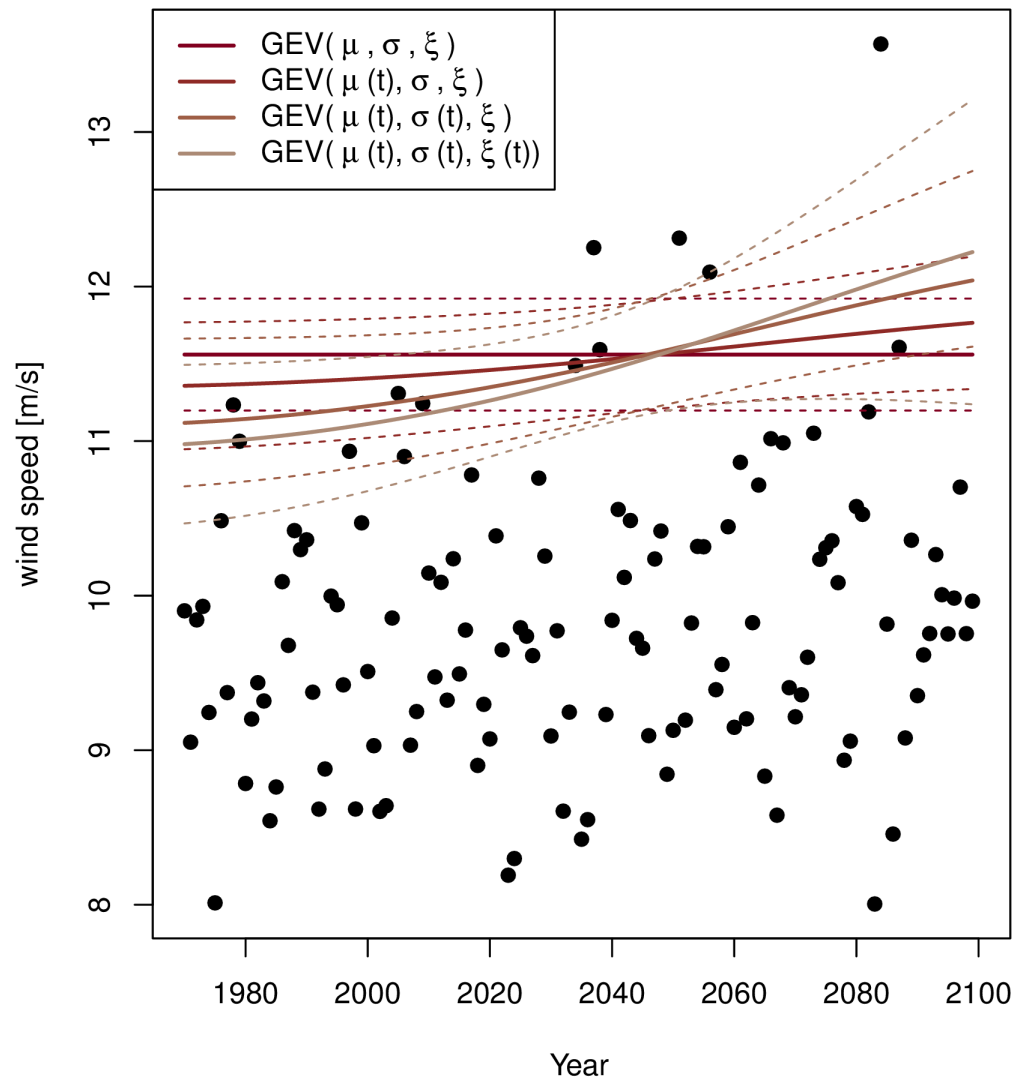
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AIC values for different models

$GEV(\mu, \sigma, \xi)$	AIC= 347.6
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$GEV(\mu(t), \sigma(t), \xi(t))$	AIC= 348.8

Spatial maps

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- Fit stationary model $GEV(\mu, \sigma, \xi)$

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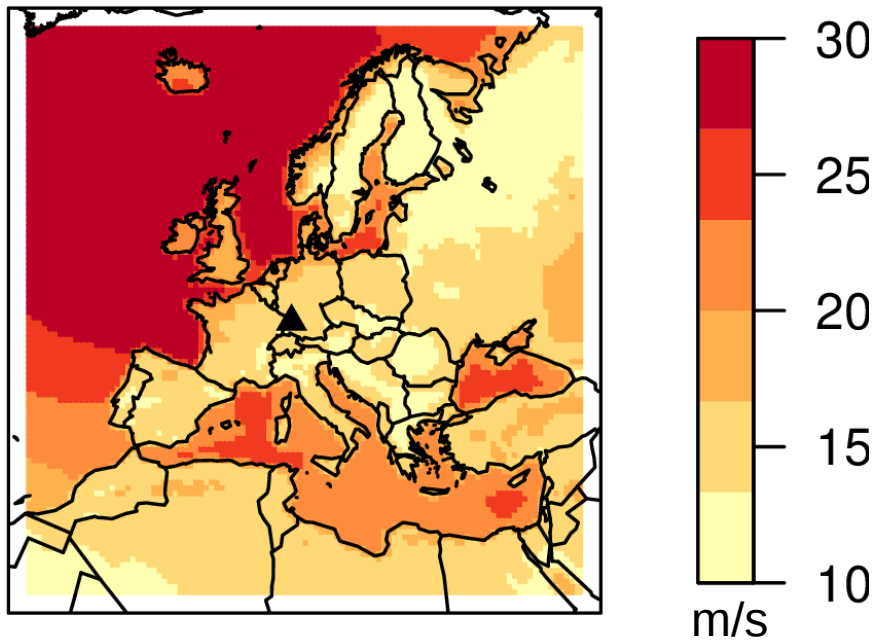
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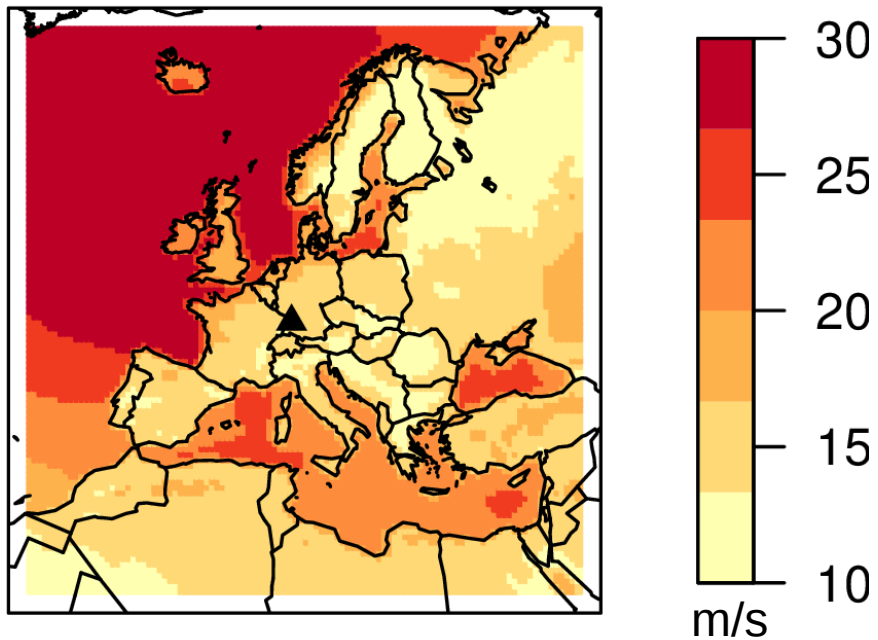
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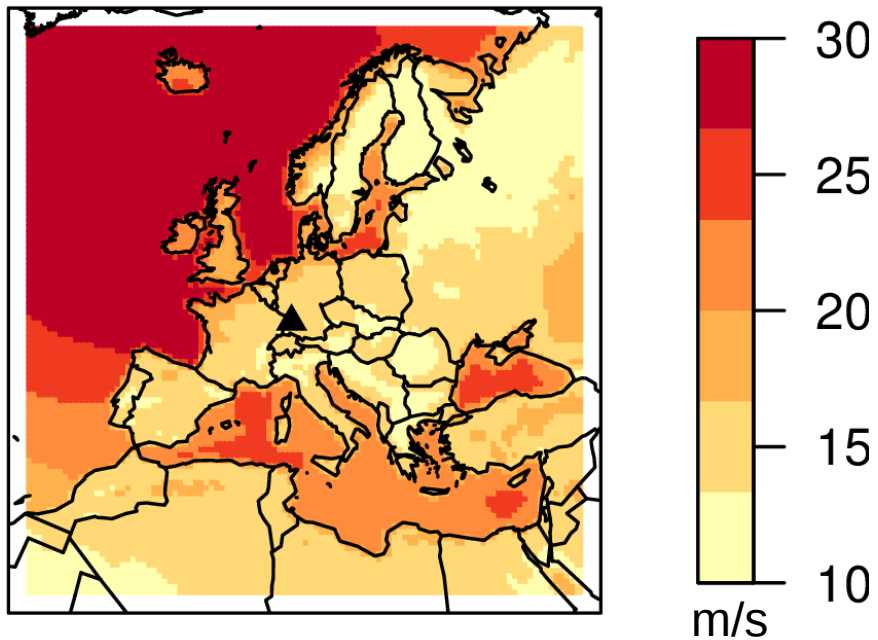
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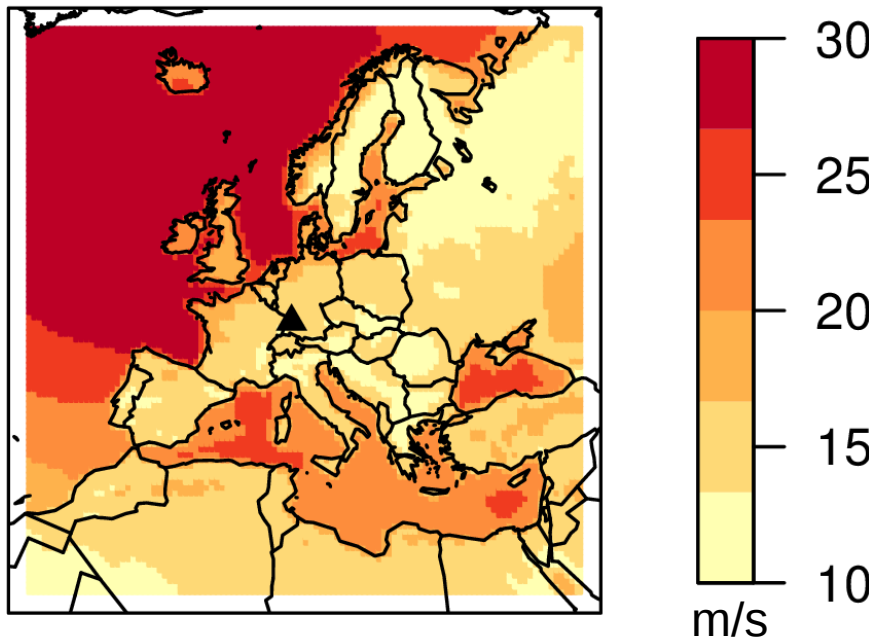
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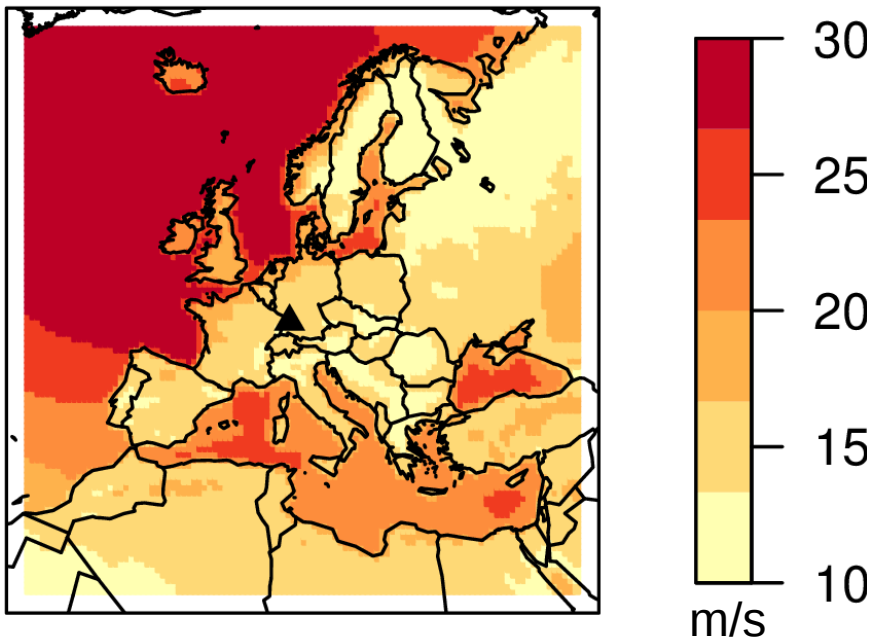
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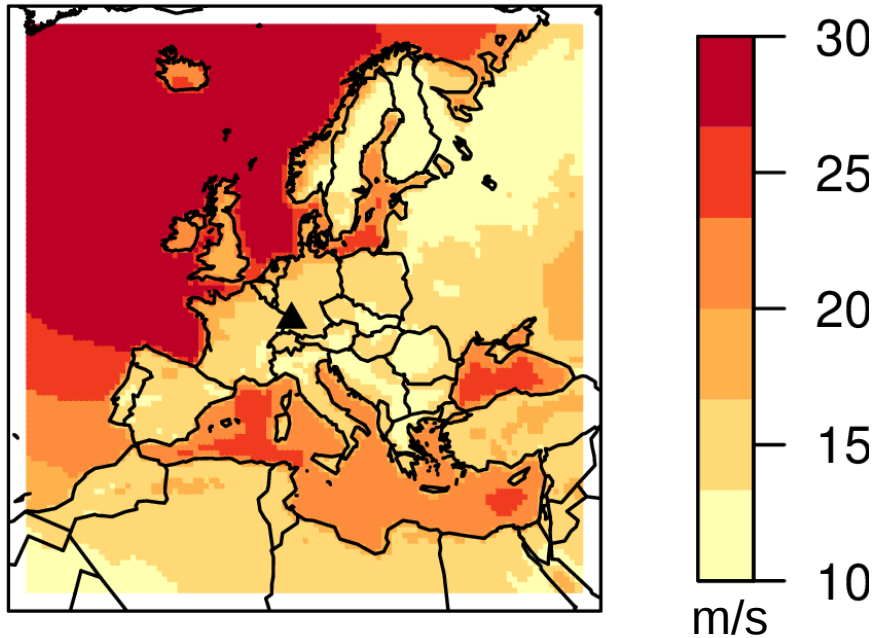
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- What is the probability of the 20-year return level of 1970 in 2100?



Spatial maps

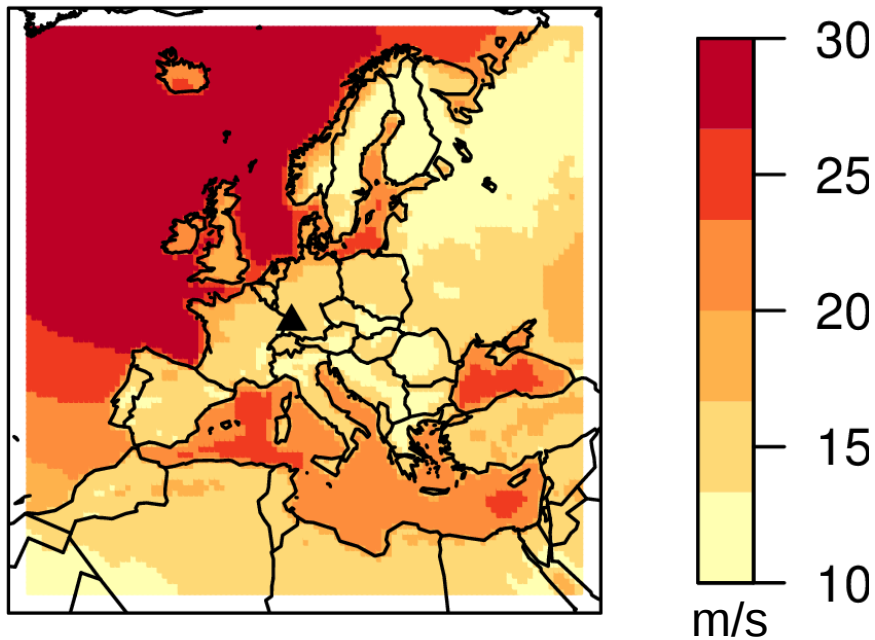
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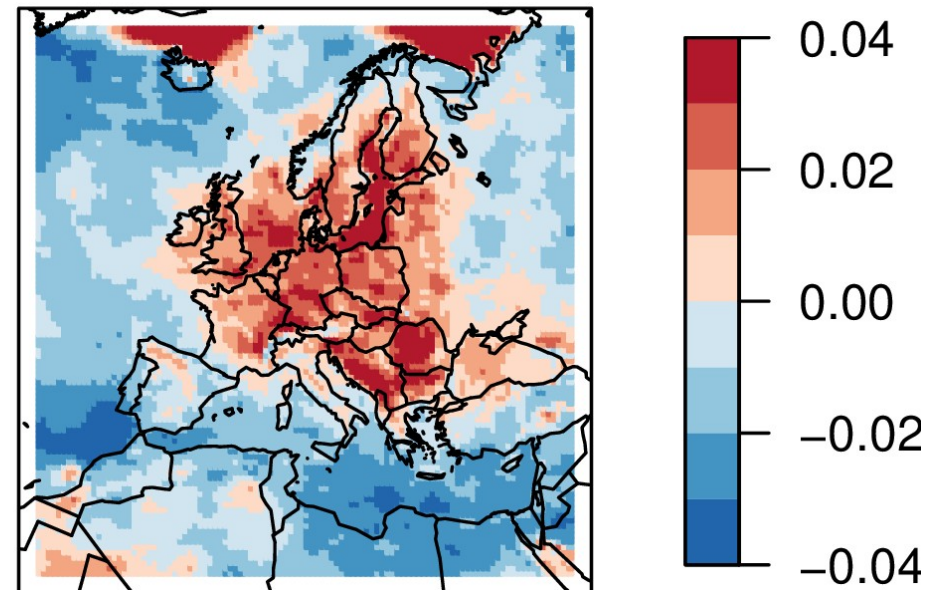
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Spatial maps

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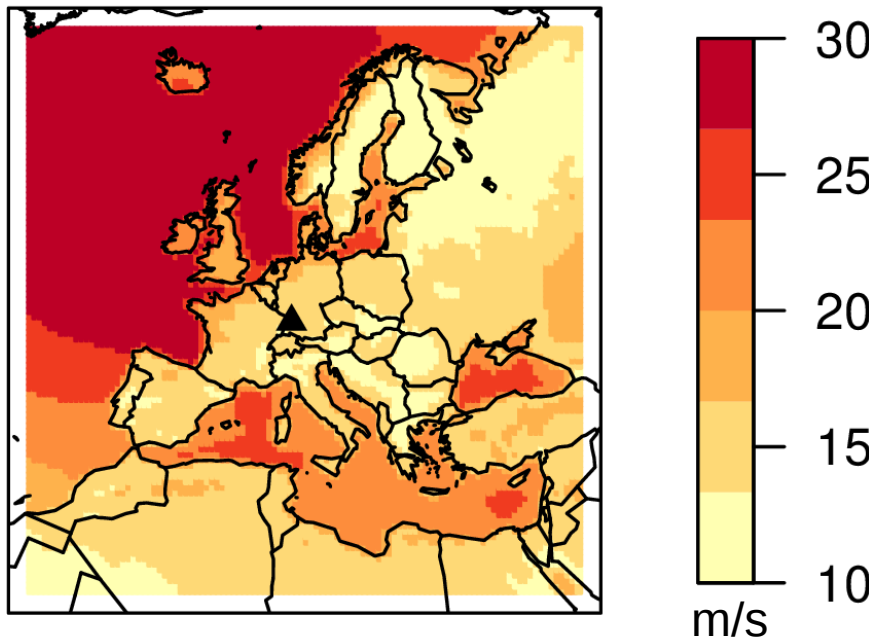


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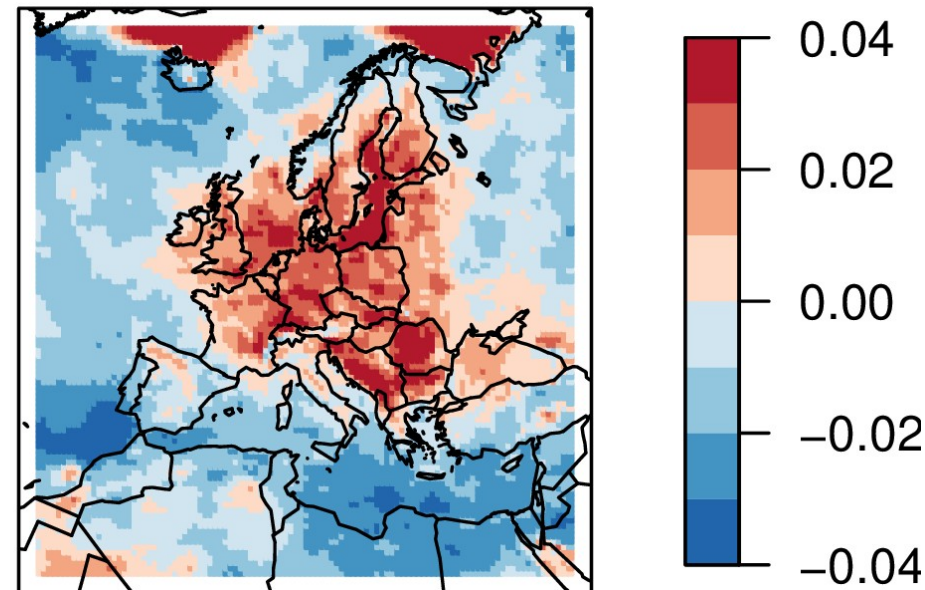


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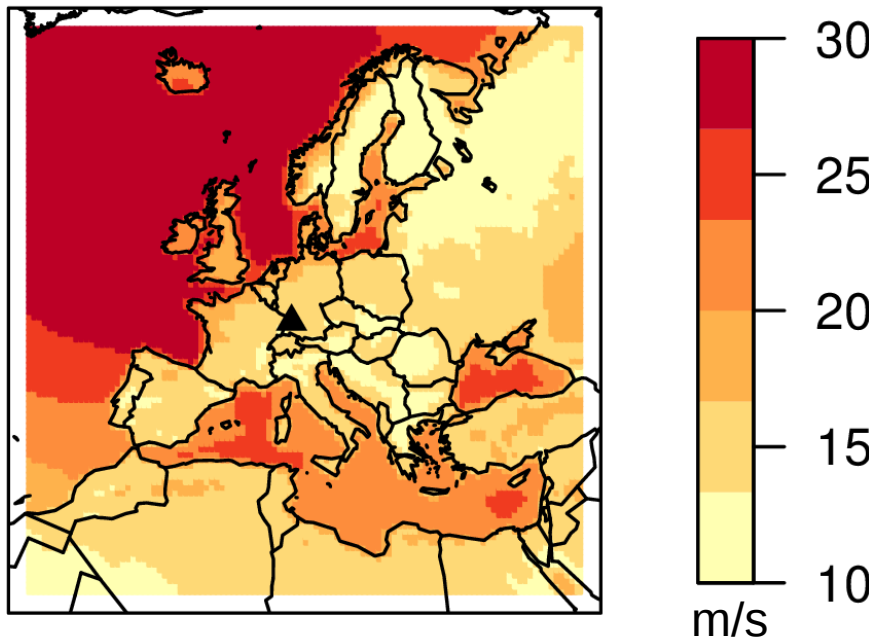
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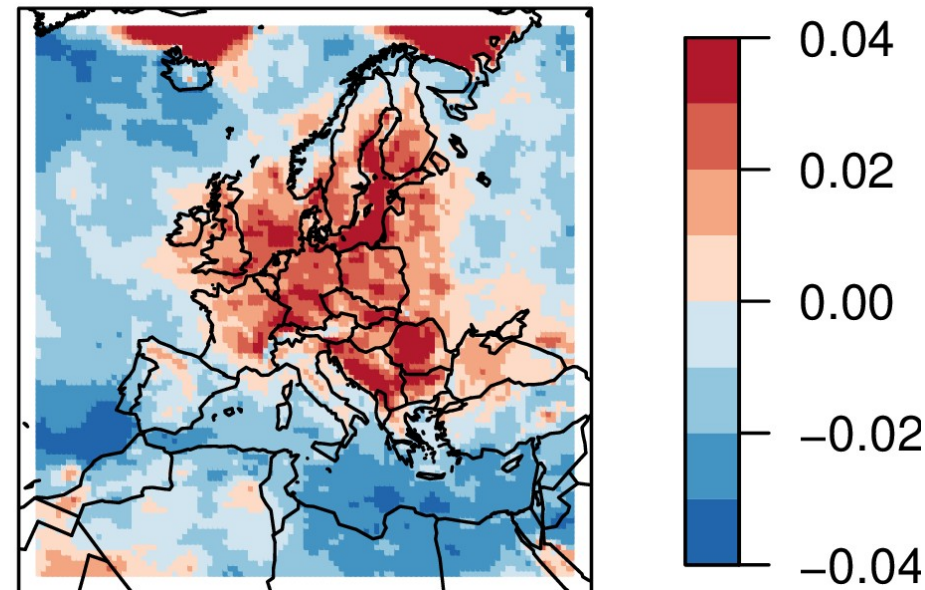
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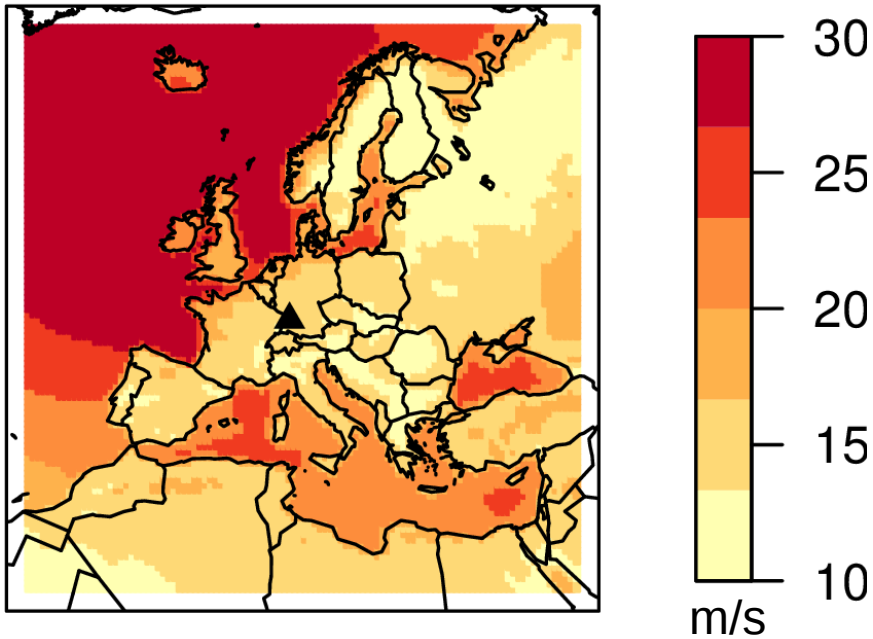
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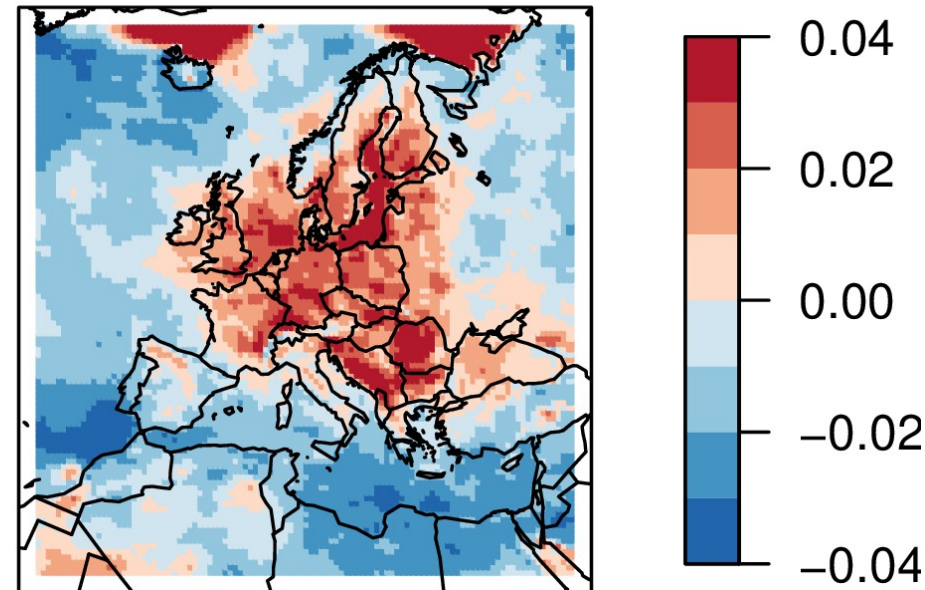
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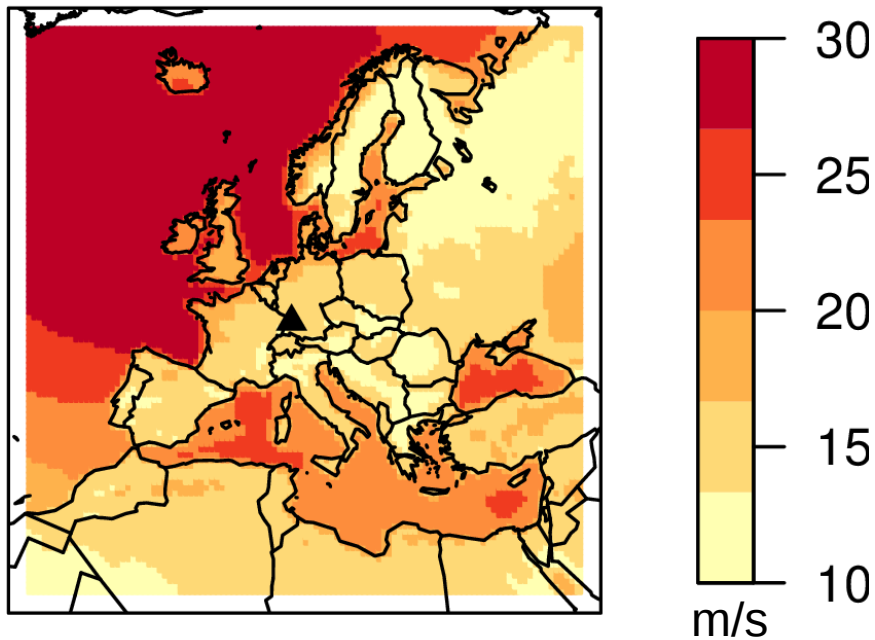
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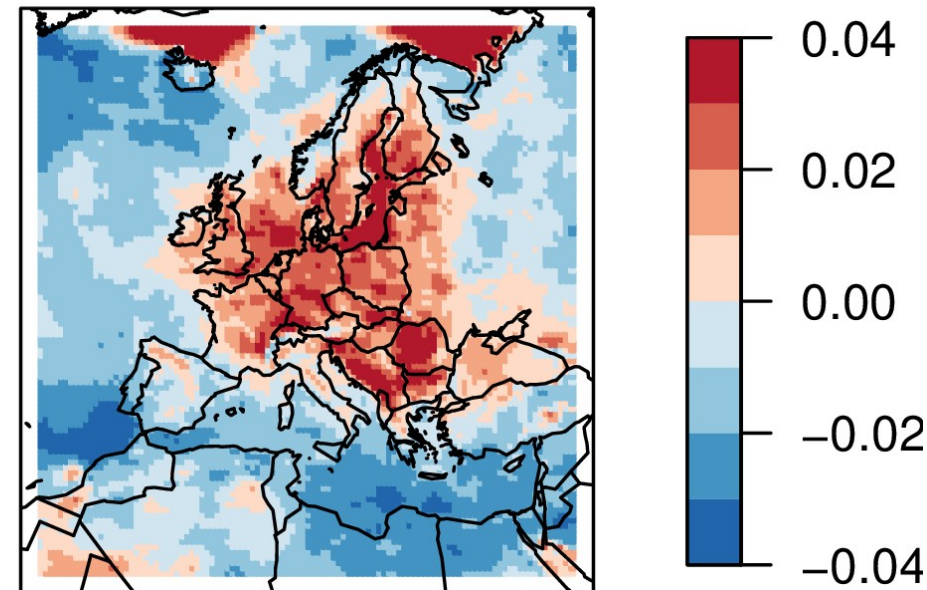
	1970	2100
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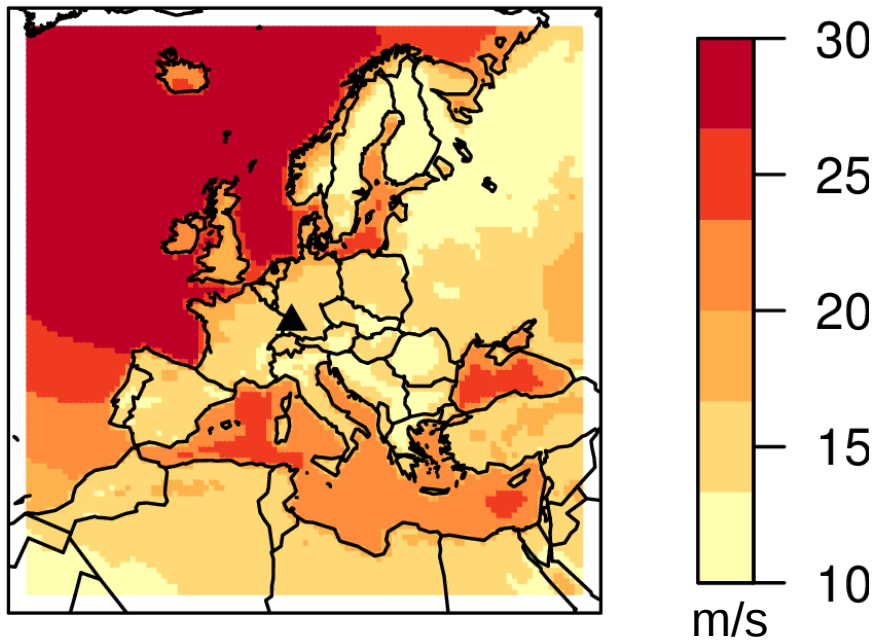
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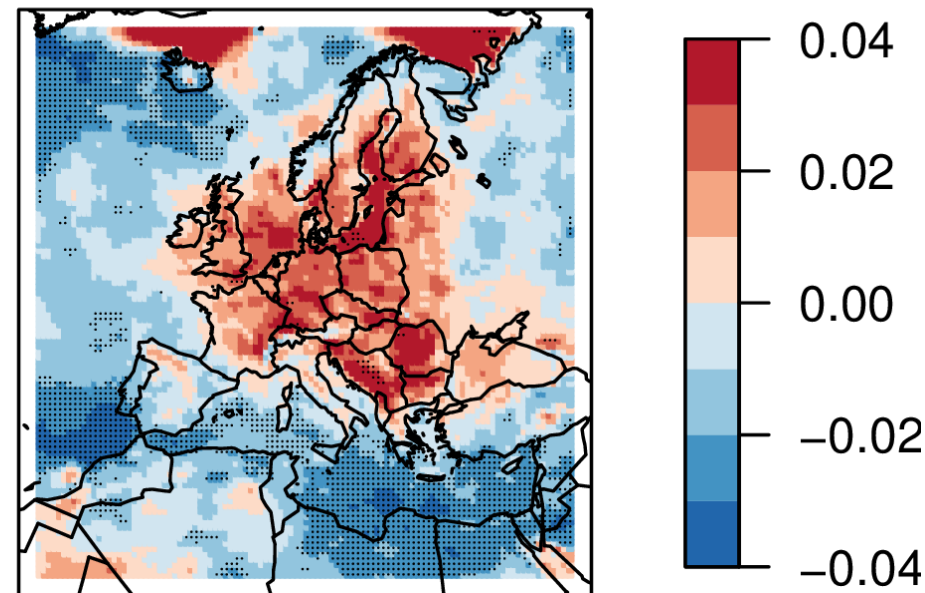
	1970	2100
exceedance probability	0.05	$0.05 + 0.02 = 0.07$
	↓	↓
return period	20 years	14.3 years

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	1970	2100
exceedance probability	0.05	$0.05 + 0.02 = 0.07$
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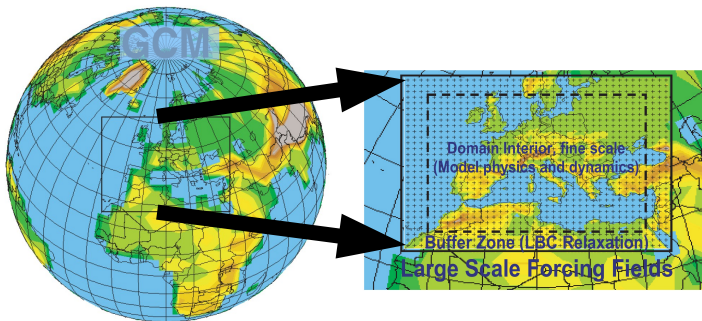
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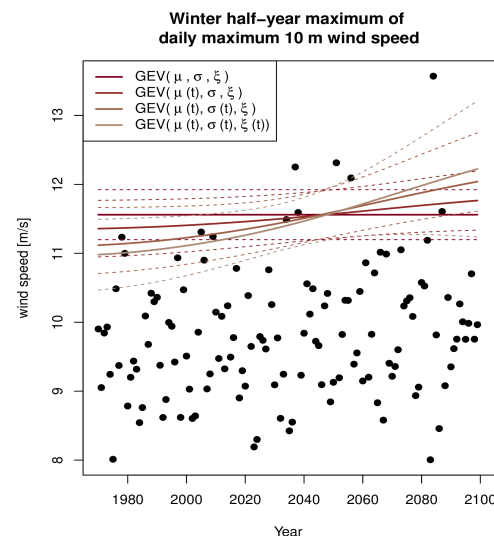
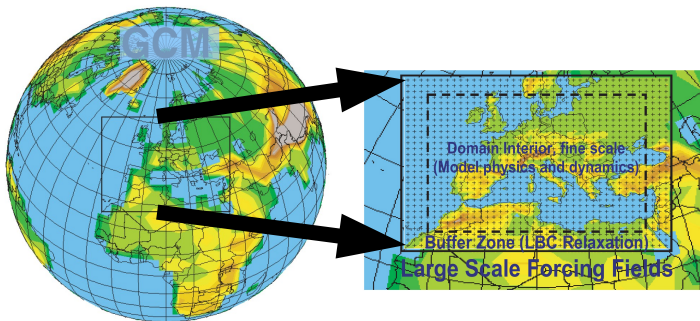
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