



Cross-sectoral ISIMIP and PROCLIAS
Workshop

What do we mean by emulation

emulate
/'ɛmjʊleɪt/

...

COMPUTING

reproduce the function or action of (a different computer, software system, etc.).

Why emulate?

You don't have access to the original models

You don't have the computing power, expertise or budget to run them

You need only a reduced form representation of the results

You need to do it orders of magnitude faster

You need flexibility to explore huge sample spaces and behaviours

...

You like to reduce lifetimes of careers and knowledge into a few equations

You want to irritate whole communities

Because you don't let perfect be the enemy of progress

Emulation of global mean temperature

CMIP6 Earth System Models

40 models, 49 modelling groups

IPCC WG3 climate emulators

2 “simple climate models”: FaIR, and MAGICC, calibrated to the CMIP6 ScenarioMIP ensemble

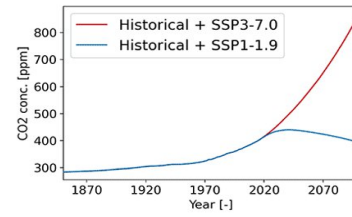
Similar headline results, 5-50 billion times less computational



Emulators!

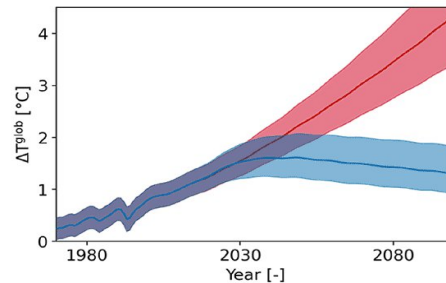
- **Simple Climate Models** (MAGICC, FaIR, OSCAR, HECTOR,...)
- Primarily aimed at emulating atmosphere, CO₂ ppm, radiative forcing and global temperature
- Limited spatial resolution, probabilistic, annual timeseries

(a) Emission or concentration-driven scenarios



Modelling forced response (MAGICC)
+ unforced variability (MESMER)

(b) Global climate response incl. natural variability



Regional
response
incl. variability
(MESMER)

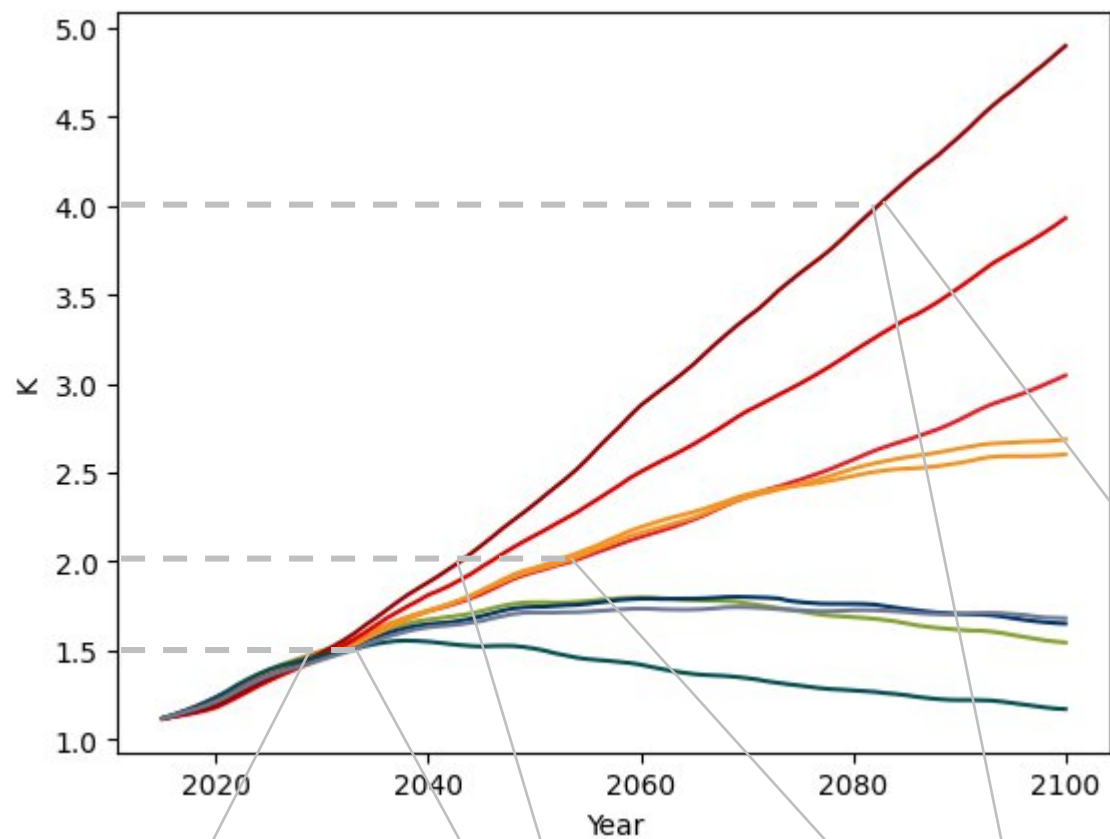
Earth System emulators (MESMER, STITCHES, fldgen..., PRIME)

- Gridded climate variables, at annual or monthly resolution as timeseries with natural variability
- Temperature, precipitation, soil moisture, fire weather,...

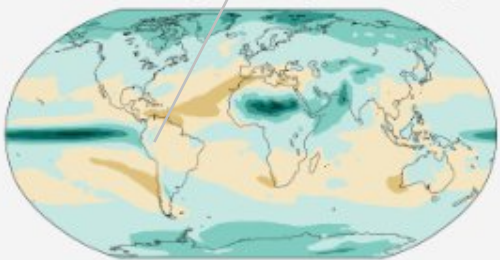
Beusch et al. 2022. GMD

More spatial climate emulator examples

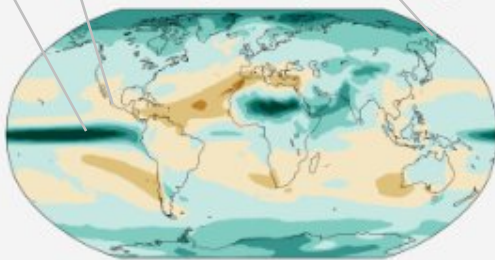
	PRIME	MESMER	STITCHES	RIME
Variables	Large ESM variable set	Temperature, precip, FWI, sm	Full ESM variable set (T, P, RH, Wind...)	Any indicator by GWL
Time	Annual & monthly	Annual & monthly	Annual, monthly, day	Annual
Variability	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Mode	Probabilistic	Probabilistic	Probabilistic	Deterministic climate pcts, SSPs
Runtime	~1 day	minutes	minutes, per ESM	seconds
Strengths	Land-climate complexity, multivariate	Speed, uncertainty	Multivariate	Simplicity, wide indicator set
Reference	Mathison et al. (preprint)	Beusch et al. 2020	Tebaldi et al. 2022	Byers et al. (in prep,)



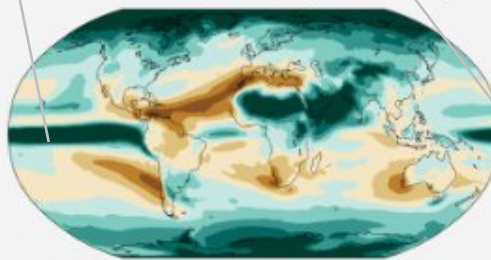
Simulated change at 1.5°C global warming



Simulated change at 2°C global warming



Simulated change at 4°C global warming



Global Warming Levels

SSP5-85

SSP3-70

CurPol
ModAct

SSP2-45

GS
Neg
SSP1-26

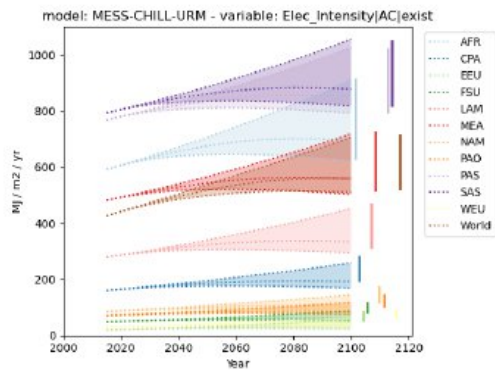
SP

**Break free from
the RCP-SSPs?**

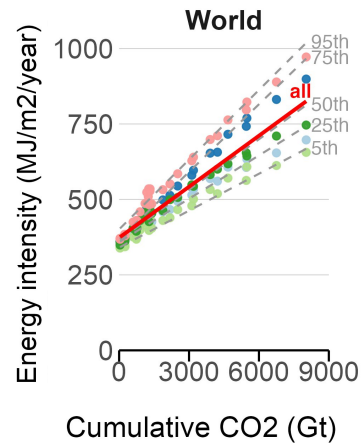
Cooling energy impact model emulation

Applied to **CHILLED-STURM-MESSAGEix**

CHILLED



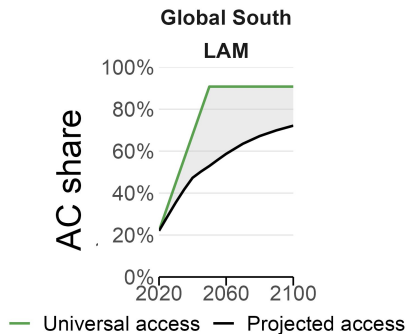
3 SSPs x 5 GCMs
= 15 pathways



+

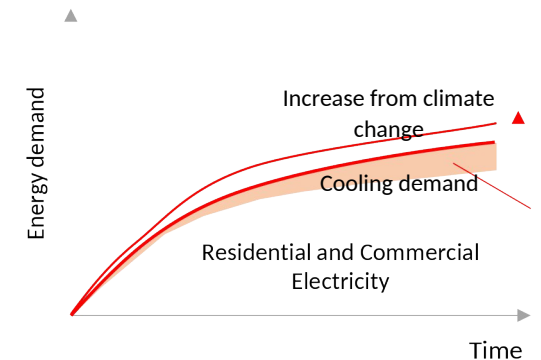
STURM

Scenario-specific building stock characteristics, AC access, and behaviour of building occupants



MESSAGEix

Adjust electricity demand of different carbon mitigation scenarios

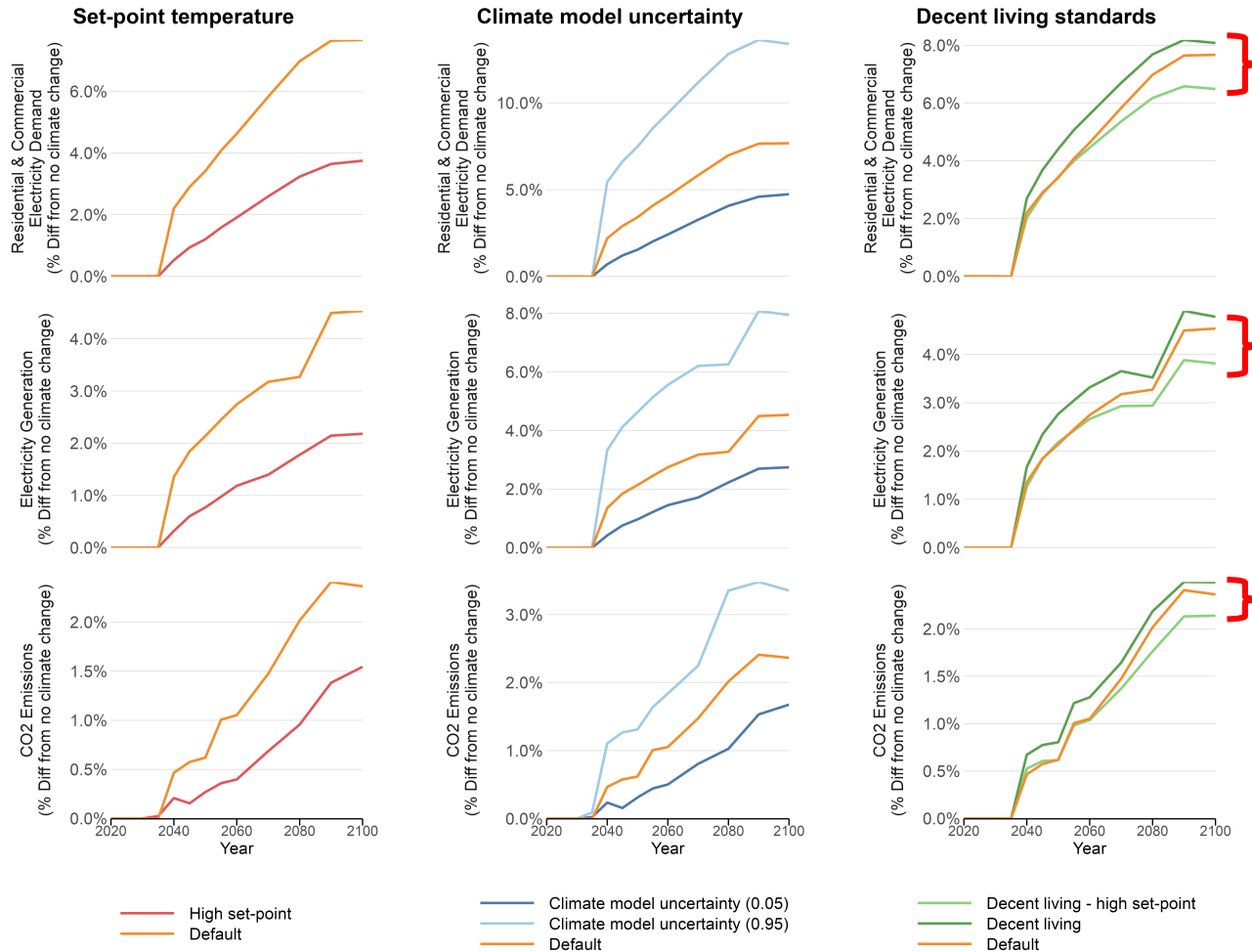


From days to seconds
Endogenize climate impacts in IAM
Emissions scenario flexibility

Byers et al. in review

Dynamics between decent living standards and set point temperature

Global results under Current Policy scenario

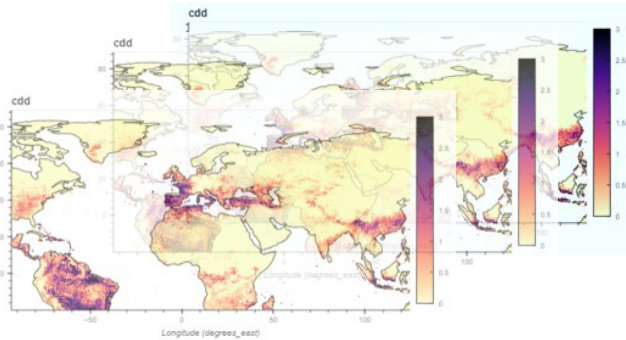


Reductions from higher set-point temperature more than offset the additional energy required by providing DL access under the current policy scenario.

Rapid emulation of long-term climate impacts & risk indicators

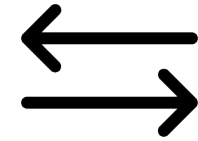
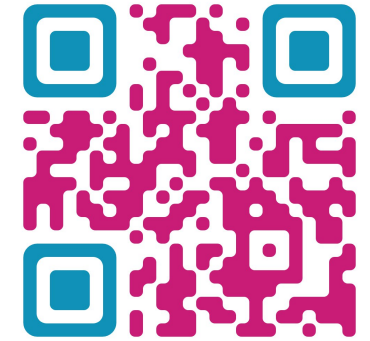
More impacts

Temp & Precip. extremes, drought, CDD, hydrology, crop yield potentials, fire weather, ...



SSP and model uncertainties

- Climate-Impact model quantiles
- SSPs for population exposure & vulnerability



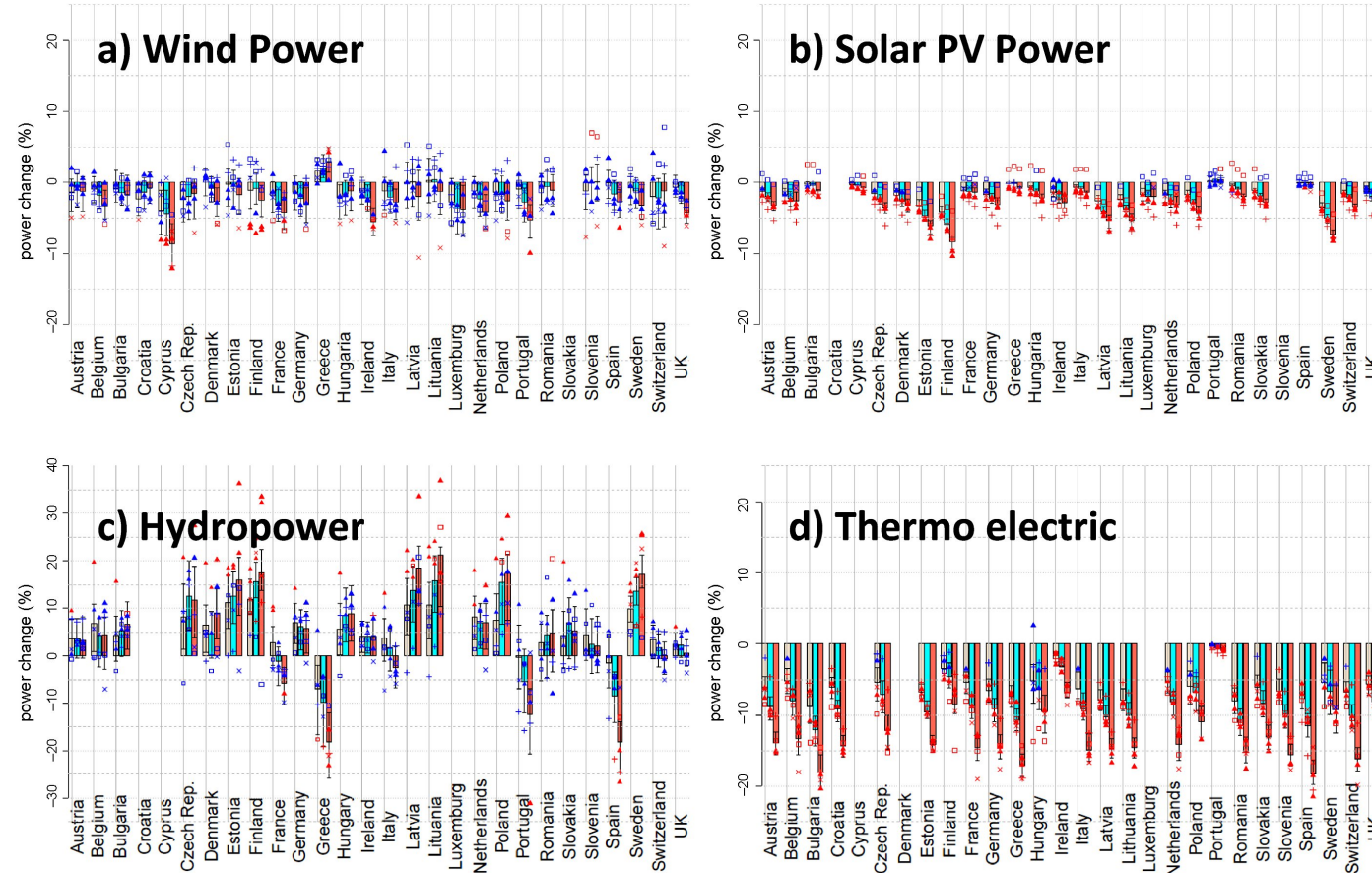
Community friendly

Designed for ISIMIP & IAM inter-operability and inter-comparison

Simple Global Warming Level approaches for rapid assessment of climate hazard exposure

New scenario possibilities: chronic impacts

- Deterministic long-term energy projections
- Cooling demand change with climate change based on CDDs or more complex models – rapid emulation of new scenarios, endogenization into IAMs
- Representation of chronic impacts and long term averages:
 - Temperature-based demands – heating, cooling, CDD & HDDs,
 - Capacity factors and resource potentials – wind & solar, water resources, water temperatures, hydropower



Tobin et al. 2018 Vulnerabilities and resilience of European power generation to 1.5 °C, 2 °C and 3 °C warming

New scenario possibilities: acute impacts

Probabilistic extreme event simulation – 100s or 1000s of climate samples

TXx, TNn, etc - ☾ monthly/annual peak temperatures and impacts on

- Peak electricity demands
- Transmission capacities
- Storage and VRE integration

Tas, Precip, Wind, PET, as multivariate inputs into

- Region-scale hydrological and water-resource models
- Probabilistic capacity expansion modelling



Compound hydrometeorological extremes across multiple timescales drive volatility in California electricity market prices and emissions

Yufei Su^{a, b}, , , Jordan D. Kern^c, Patrick M. Reed^d, Gregory W. Characklis^{a, b}

LETTER • OPEN ACCESS

Impacts of rising air temperatures on electric transmission ampacity and peak electricity load in the United States


Matthew Bartos^{4,1}, Mikhail Chester¹, Nathan Johnson², Brandon Gorman¹, Daniel Eisenberg^{1,3}, Igor Linkov³ and Matthew Bates³

Published 2 November 2016 • © 2016 IOP Publishing Ltd

[Environmental Research Letters](#), Volume 11, Number 11

Effects of Climate Change on Capacity Expansion Decisions of an Electricity Generation Fleet in the Southeast U.S.

Francisco Ralston Fonseca*, Michael Craig, Paulina Jaramillo, Mario Bergés, Edson Severnini, Aviva Loew, Haibo Zhai, Yifan Cheng, Bart Nijssen, Nathalie Voisin, and John Yearsley

 Cite this: *Environ. Sci. Technol.* 2021, 55, 4, 2522–


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Balancing-oriented hydropower operation makes the clean energy transition more affordable and simultaneously boosts water security

[Zhanwei Liu](#) & [Xiaogang He](#) 

[Nature Water](#) 1, 778–789 (2023) | [Cite this article](#)

Thank you.

LIAS
shop
dam

CHILLED linear response functions

- Ensemble:
- 5 ISIMIP3b GCMs
- 3 CMIP6 SSP-RCP pathways: Baseline + SSP1-26, SSP3-70, SSP5-85

23C set-point + Total Population + Existing Buildings

