Enhancing the user experience – documentation and guidance on the C3S ECEM Demonstrator



Climate Change

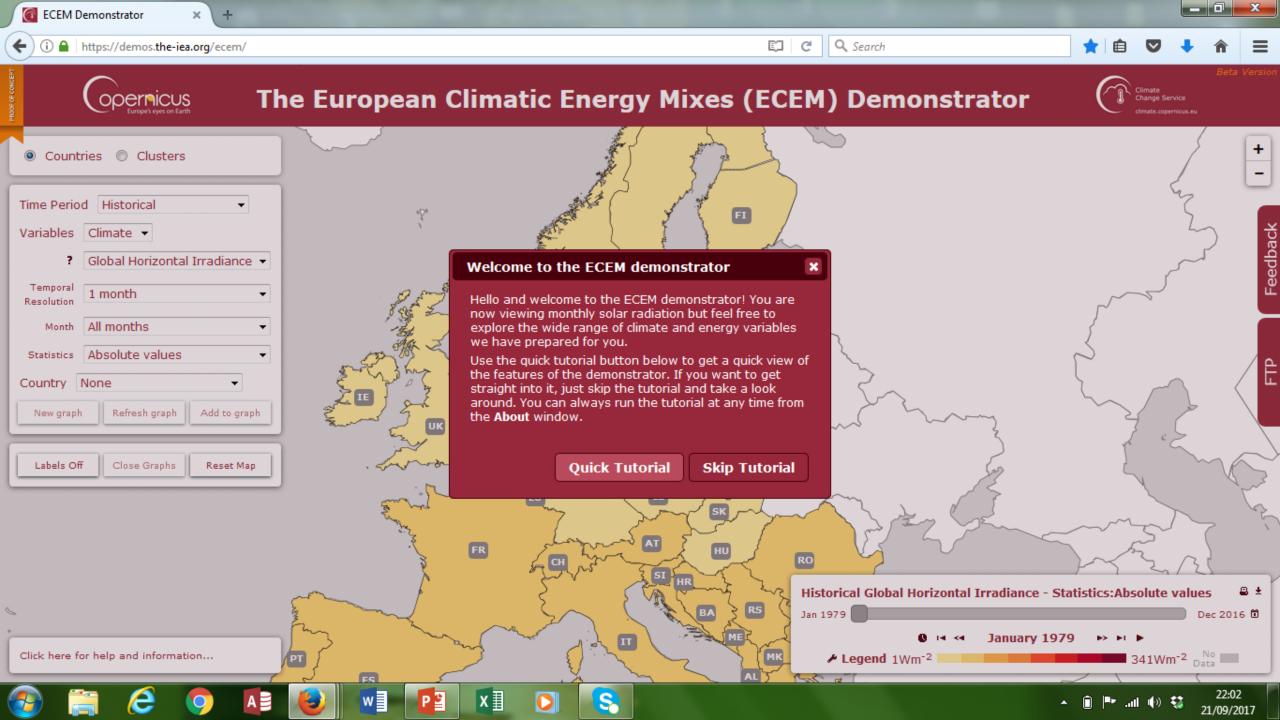
C3S European Climatic Energy Mixes (ECEM)
Webinar Programme
22 September 2017

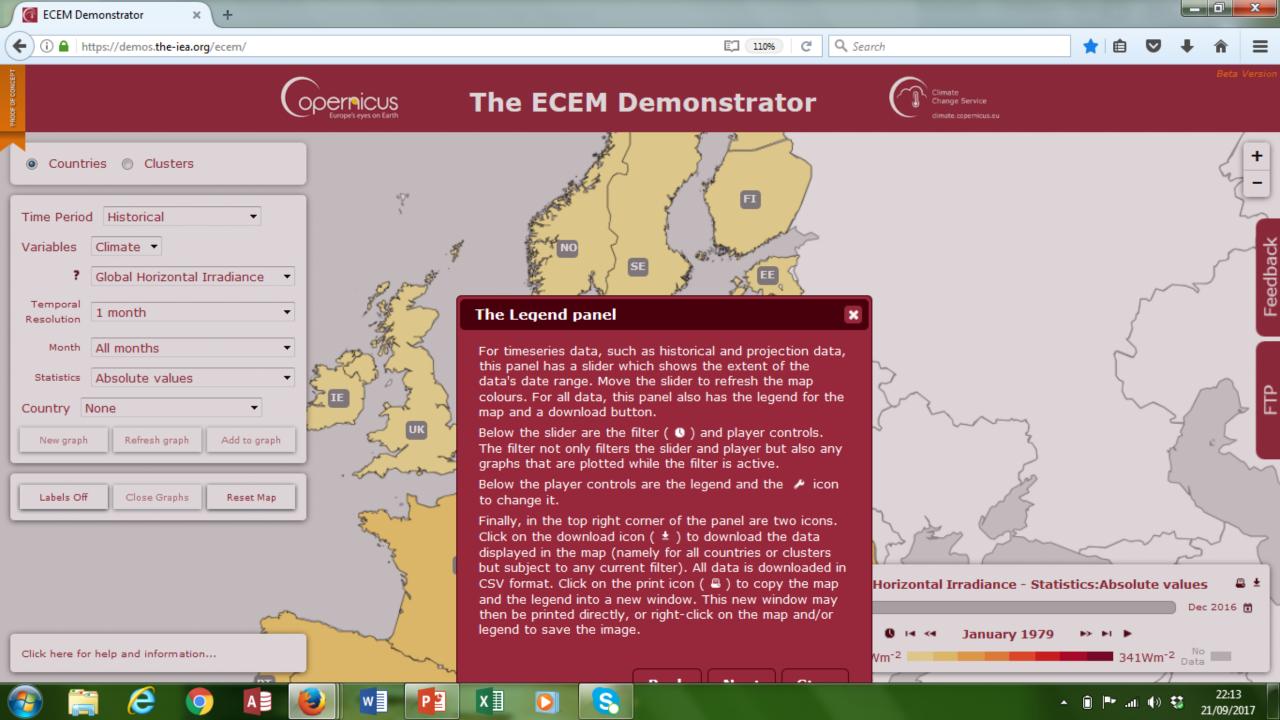
Clare GoodessUniversity of East Anglia

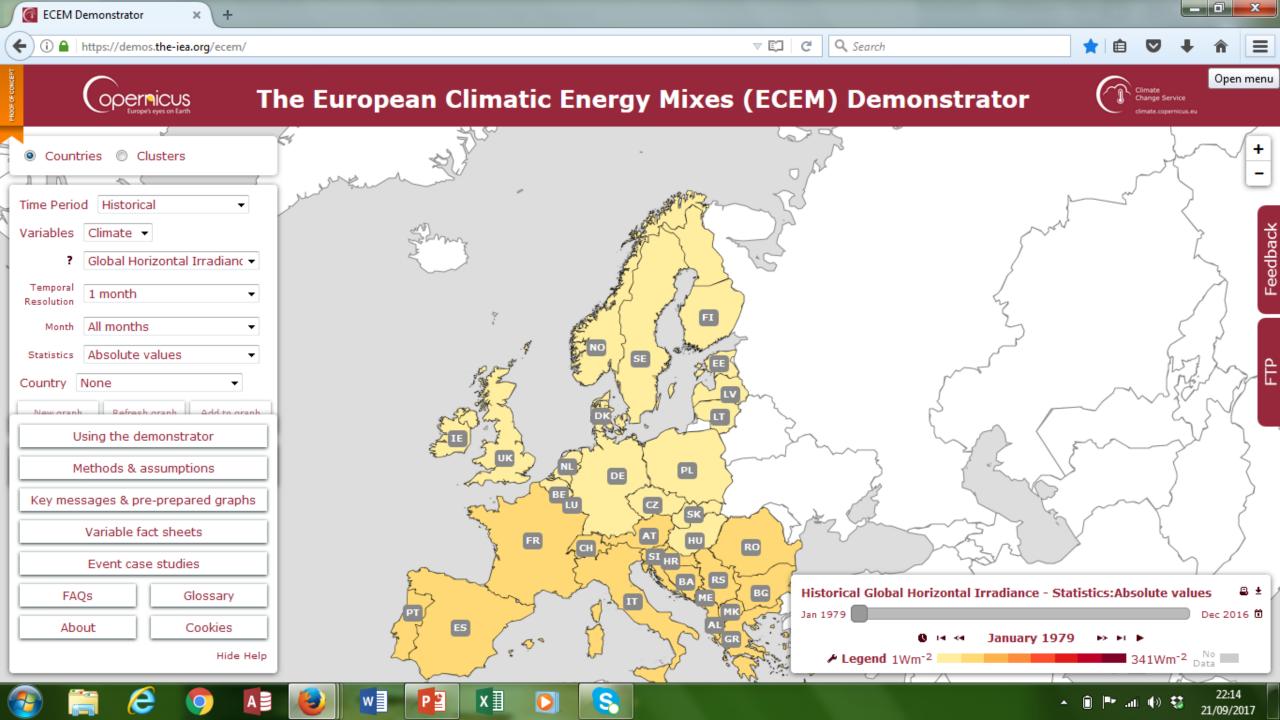


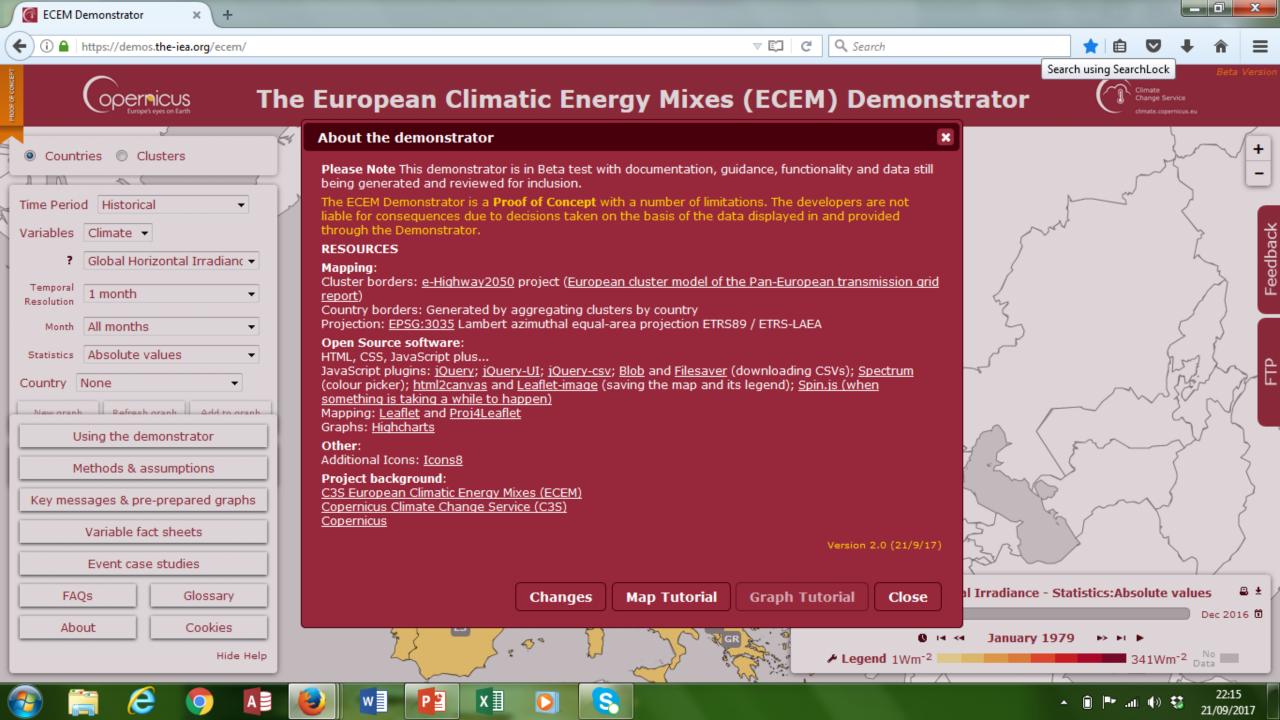


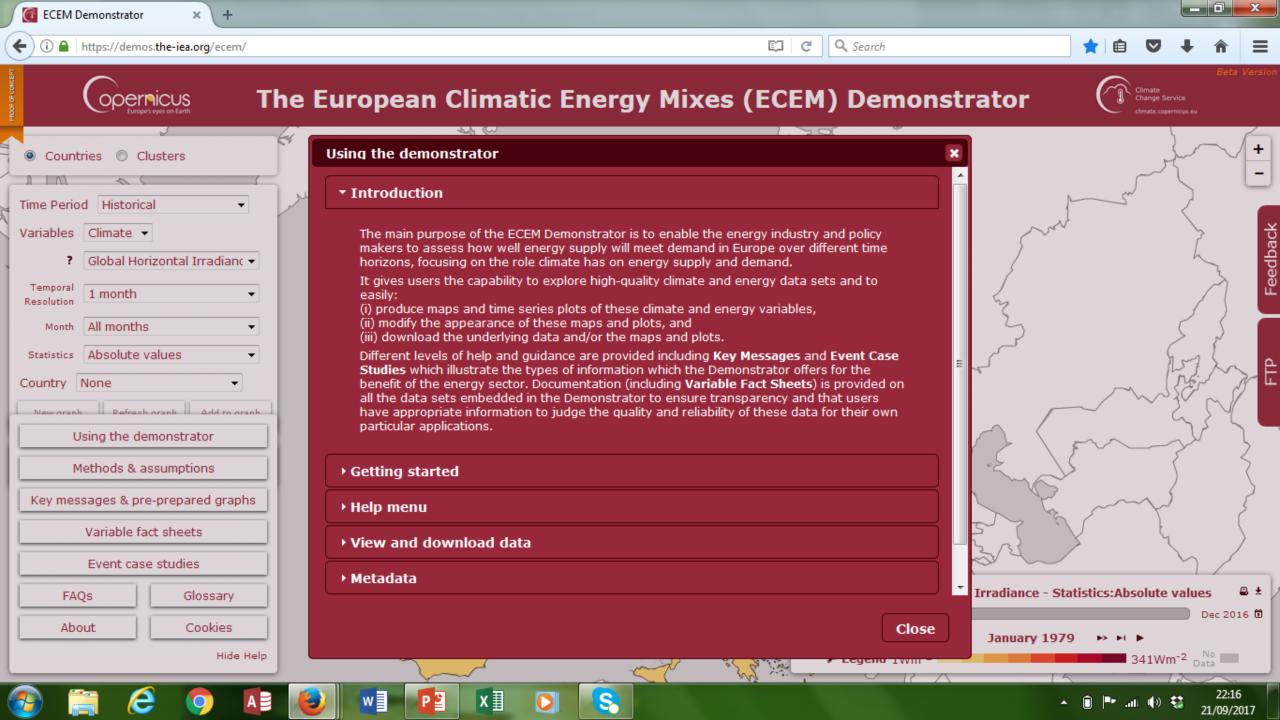


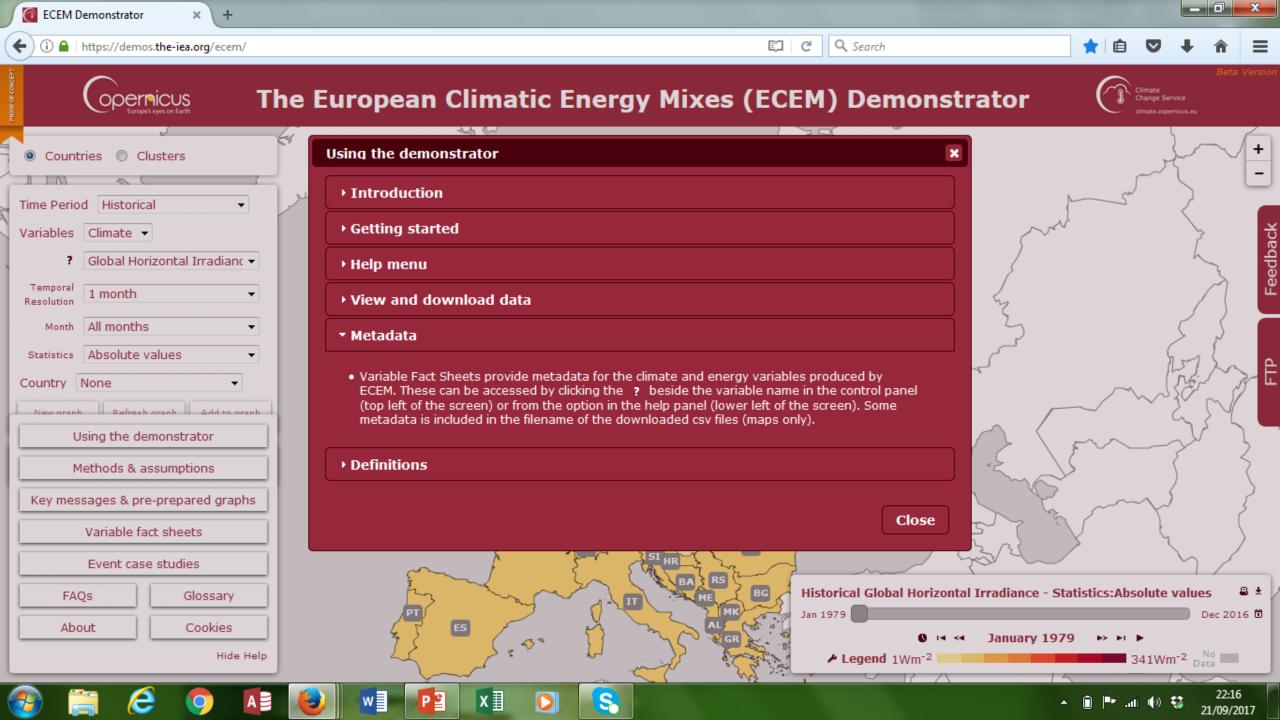


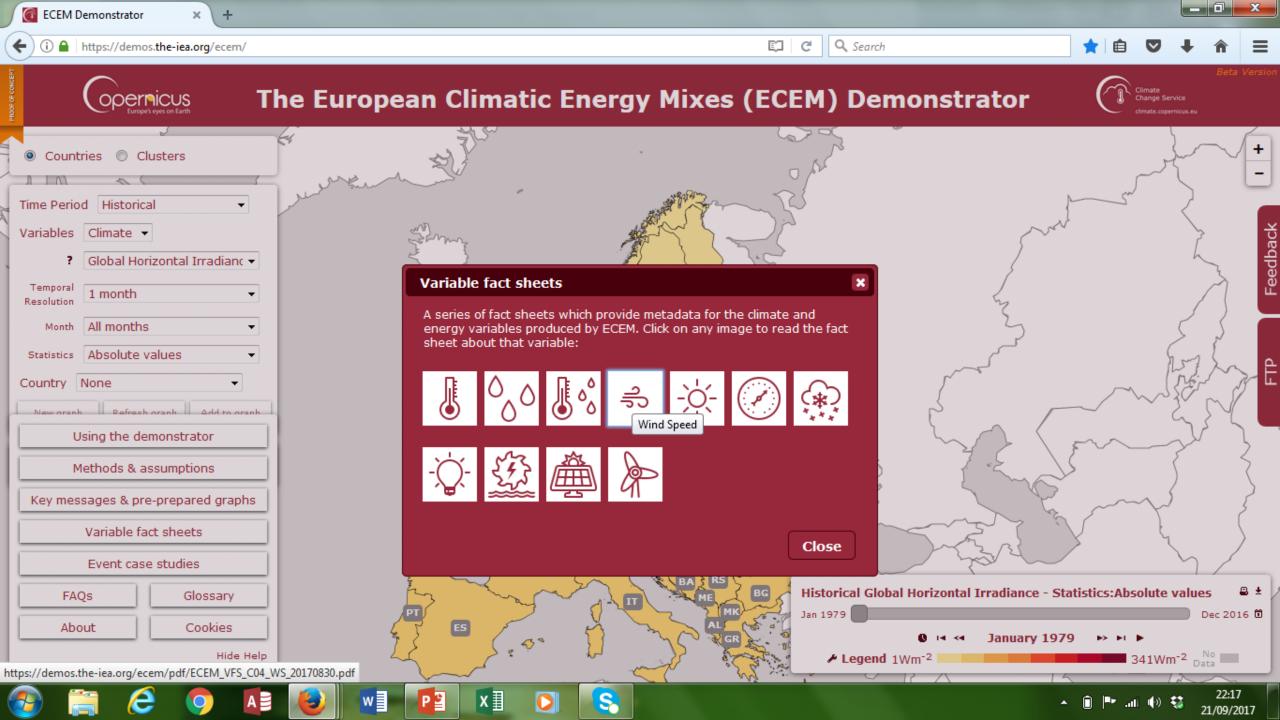


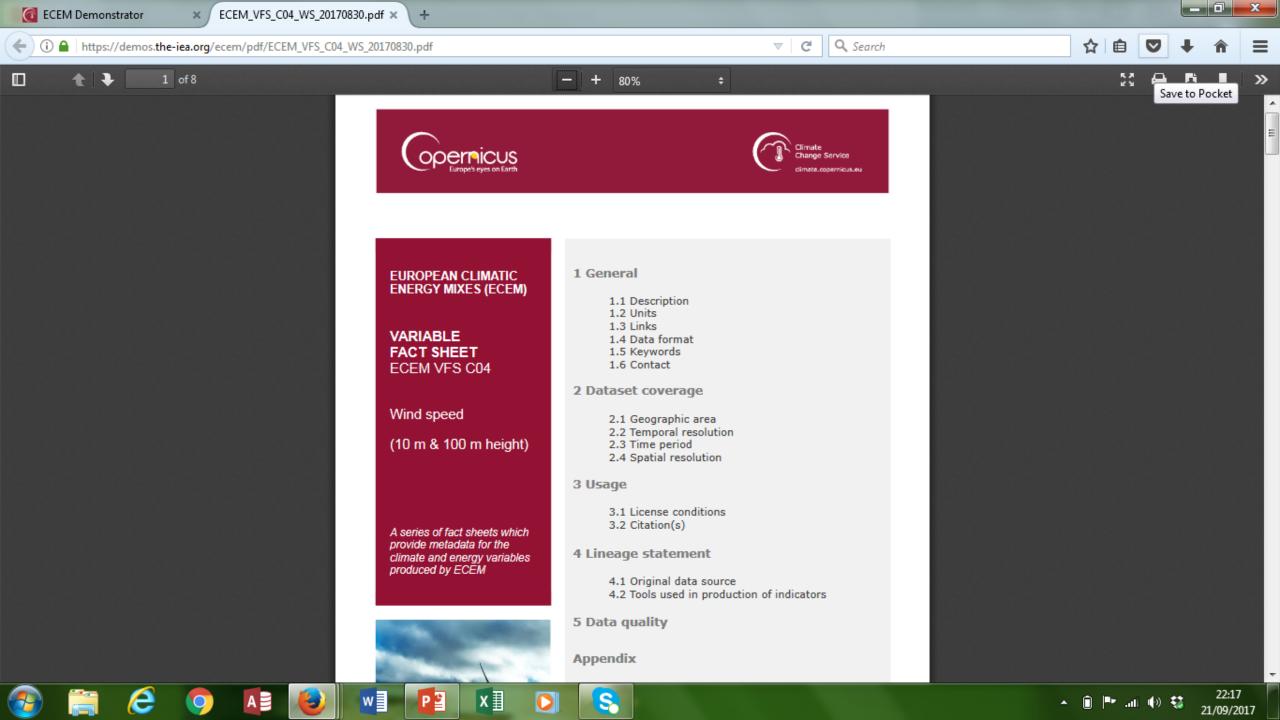


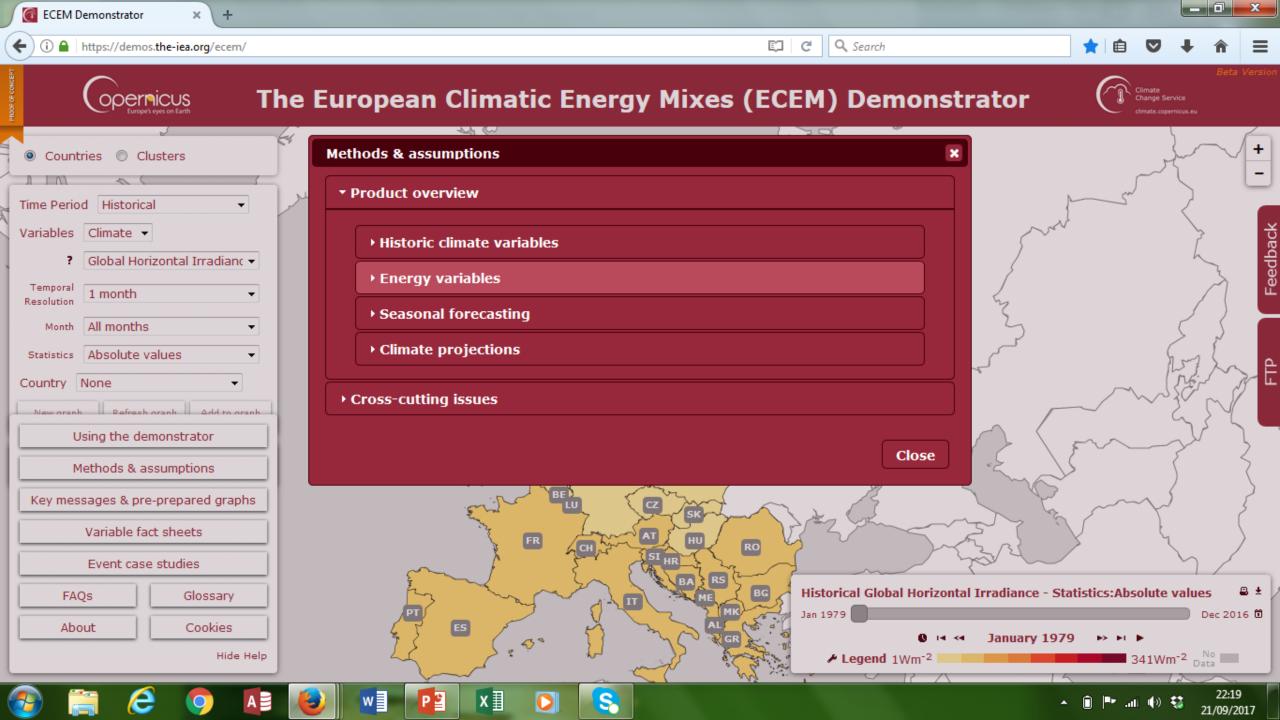


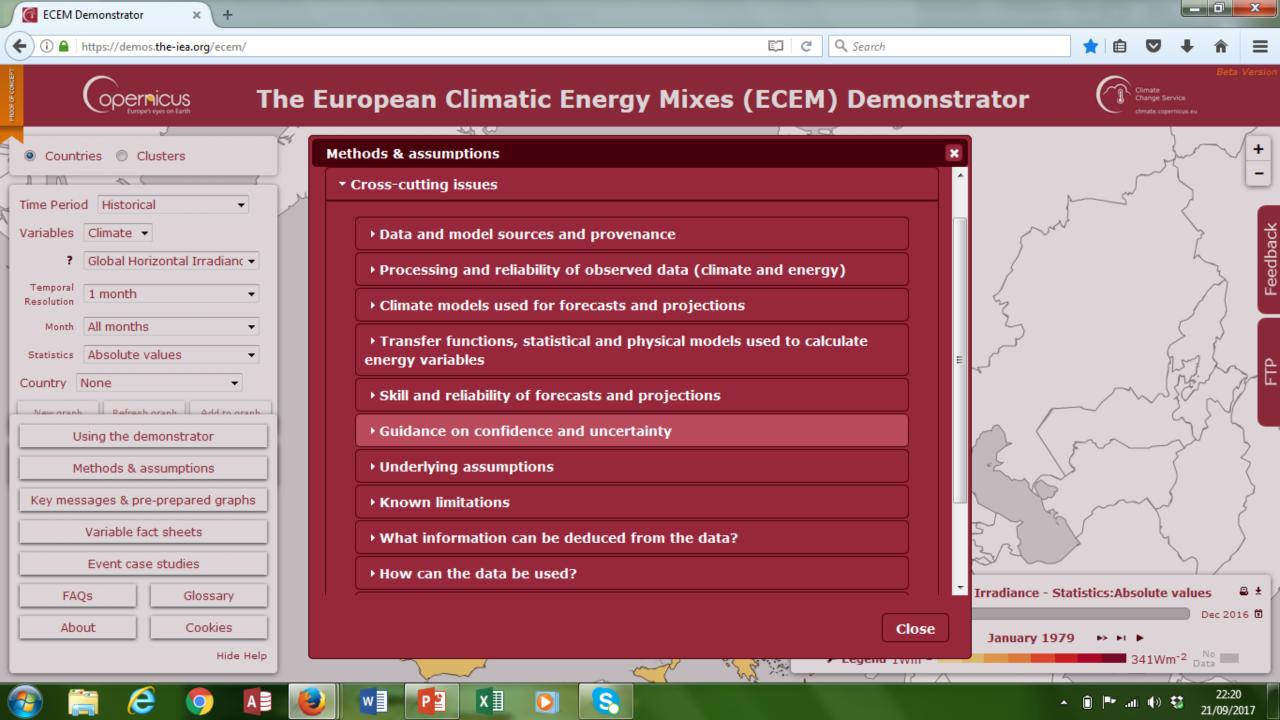


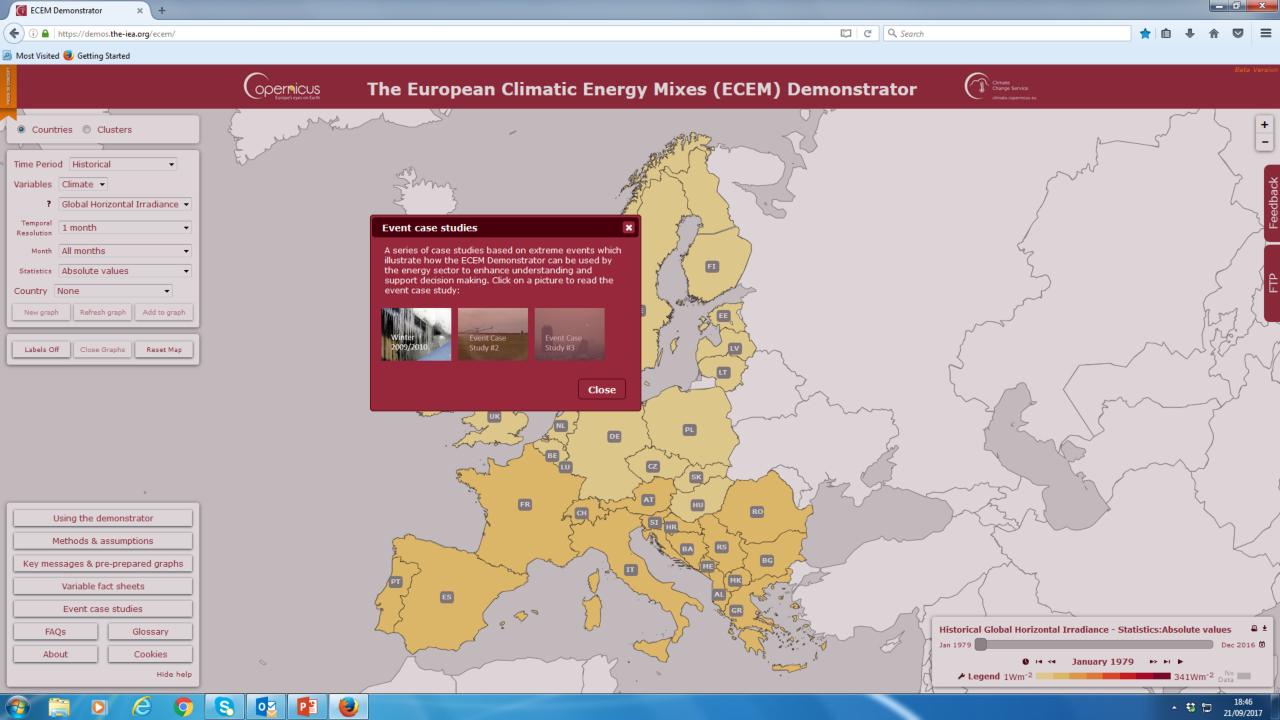


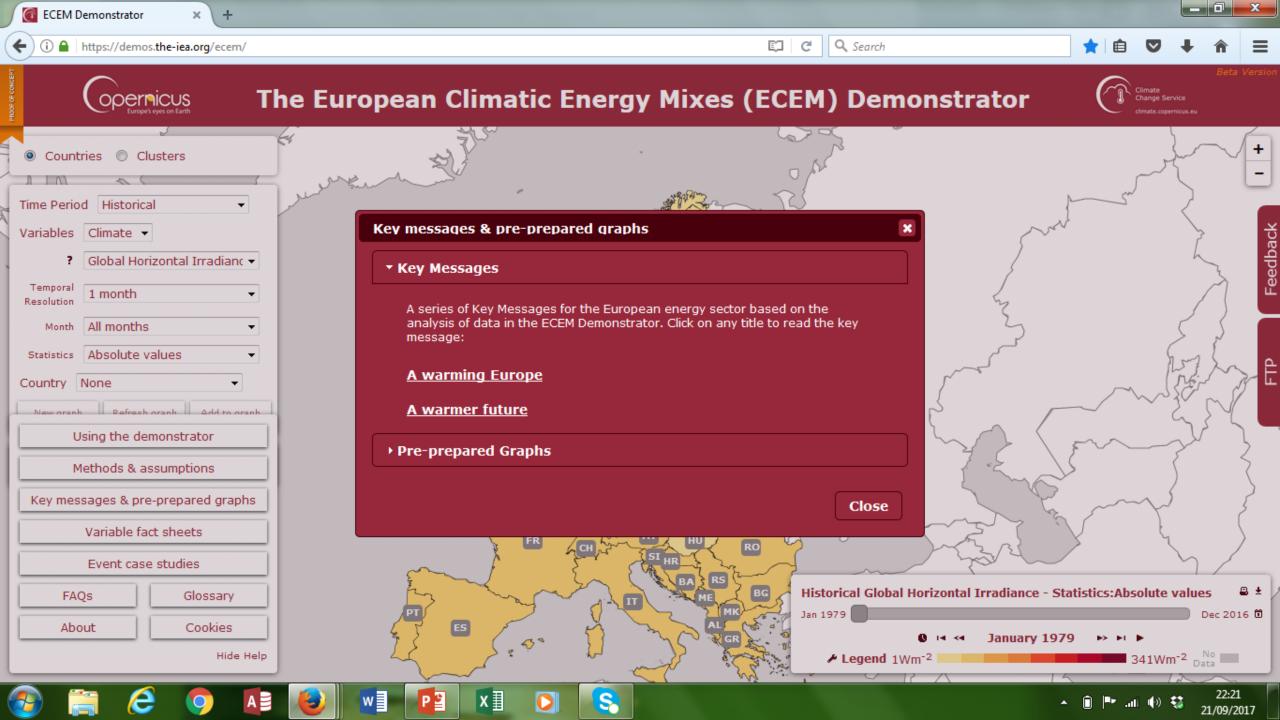












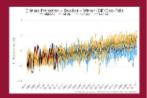




EUROPEAN CLIMATIC ENERGY MIXES (ECEM)

KEY MESSAGES ECEM KM 02

A warmer future



A series of Key Messages for the European energy sector based on the analysis of data in the ECEM Demonstrator.

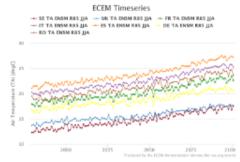


Key messages: A warmer future

- Climate model projections for Europe indicate major warming of about 3 to 5 °C on average by 2100 for a high greenhouse gas emissions scenario
- These trends are robust when considering variability across different models, although there is some uncertainty in the magnitude of warming
- The projections indicate more frequent high temperature extremes. For Spain and a high emissions scenario, for example, almost every year after about 2050-2070 (depending on model) is indicated to be warmer than the summer of 2003
- Warming of this magnitude is likely to impact energy demand as well as solar and hydro supply

How do we know the future will be warmer?

Climate projections for Europe show warming continuing to the end of the century under a high greenhouse gas emissions scenario (RCP8.5). The plot below shows projections (as the average of seven different regional climate models (RCMs)) for summer (June, July and August) for seven countries (Sweden, UK, France, Italy, Spain, Germany and Romania).



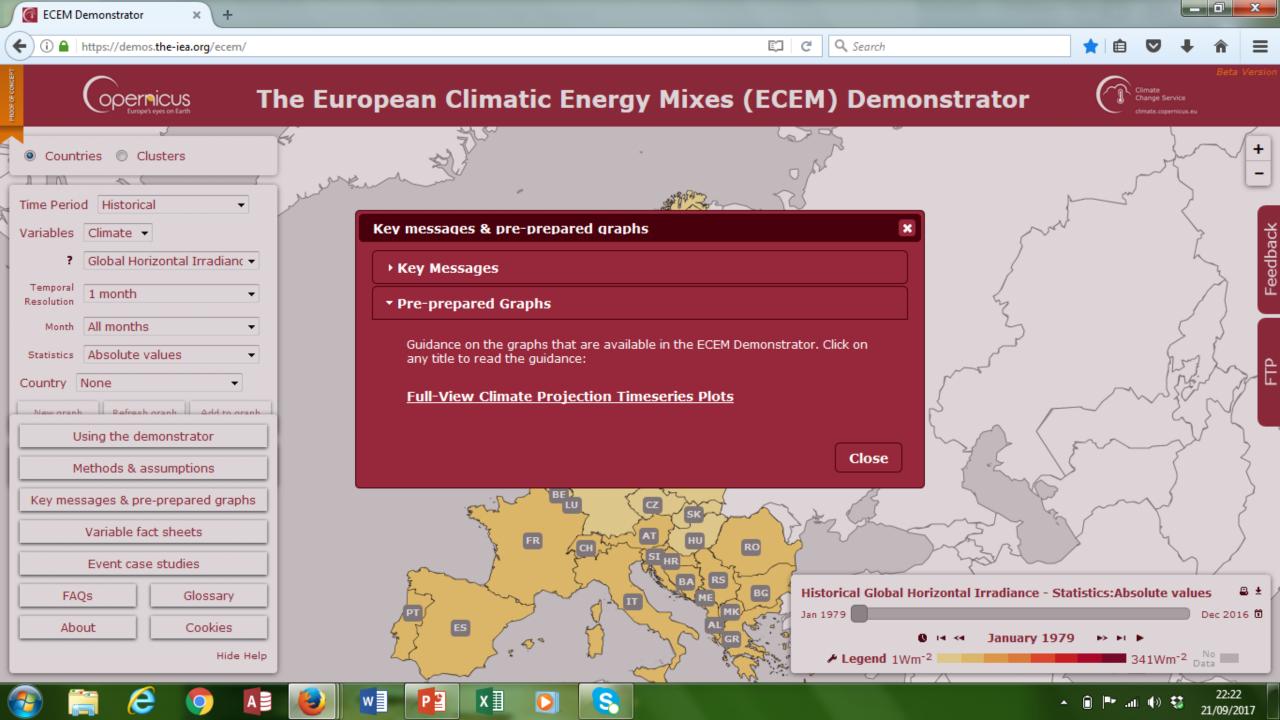
For more information visit www.ecem.climate.copernicus.eu or contact the ECEM team at support@ecem.climate.copernicus.eu

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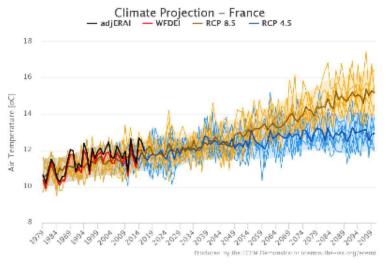


C3S ECEM Demonstrator - Pre-prepared graphs

FULL-VIEW CLIMATE PROJECTION TIME-SERIES PLOTS

The full-view climate projection time-series plots are provided to allow comparison of models and scenarios in the same plot while also appropriately representing their uncertainty. Historical data are also over-plotted to allow an assessment of the climate models.

The Demonstrator selection menu gives users full control in choosing which variable, time resolution and country/cluster to view. The example here is for annual temperature for France:



How is model and scenario spread represented?

To represent the spread across climate models, we show individual models (thin orange and blue lines) as well as an estimate of model spread (the shaded orange and blue areas, obtained by applying an 11-year smoothing algorithm to the maximum and minimum values at each data point).

To represent the influence of different greenhouse gas emissions pathways, we show a higher business-as-usual scenario (RCP8.5 in orange) as well as a lower mitigation scenario (RCP4.5 in blue).

How do I interpret possible signals in projections?

To represent the general pattern of change and to help determine if there is a robust signal of change, we also show the ensemble mean (thick orange and blue lines), i.e., the average across all available models. It is recommended to look at the range across models as well as the ensemble mean. This is particularly important for variables such as precipitation where the direction of change







