



How to cope with changes in global climate in standards for actions on structures?

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“Climate Change”

CEN TC 250/SC1 – PT on SC1.T5 under M515

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Our aim *(from contract)*

Developing a technical report analysing and providing guidance for potential amendments for Eurocodes with regard to structural design addressing relevant impacts of future climate change (general and material specific)

Current status of climate science (1)

First IPCC report published in 1990

Fifth IPCC report published in 2014

Extensive research on-going world-wide

Substantial advancements within

- The Physical Science Basis (WG I)
- Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability (WG II)
- Mitigation of Climate Change (WG III)
- Special reports on
 - Renewable energy
 - Managing Risks of Extreme Events (SREX)

Current status of climate science (2)

Most derivative reports cover various socio-economic consequences (ex.: CEN-CENELEC Guide 32):

- Heat waves
- Floodings
- Dry spells
- Avalanches
- Sea level rise
- Land use
- Transportation
- Energy production
- Food supply
- Drinking water
- Migration of people
- Etc., etc.

Current status of climate science (3)

Emerging studies on

Attribution of Extreme Weather Events in the Context of Climate Change
(NAS, 2016)

Starting research on

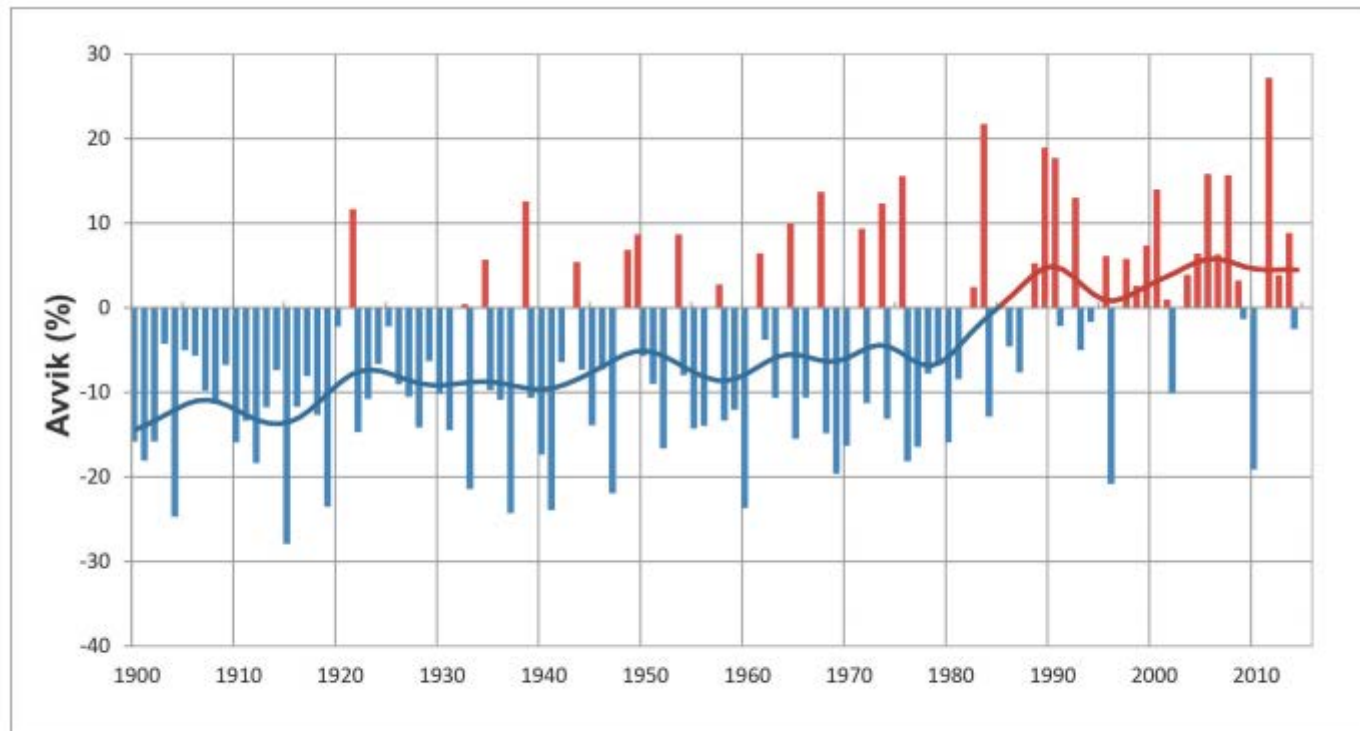
Quantification of extreme values

(“Ensemble” studies including several climate models and emission scenarios)

But no results yet available for our report!

An evolving statistical population

Annual precipitation for Norway



Figur 3.2.12 Utvikling av årsnedbør for fastlands-Norge 1900–2014. Figuren viser avvik fra 1971-2000 middelveirden i prosent av denne verdien.

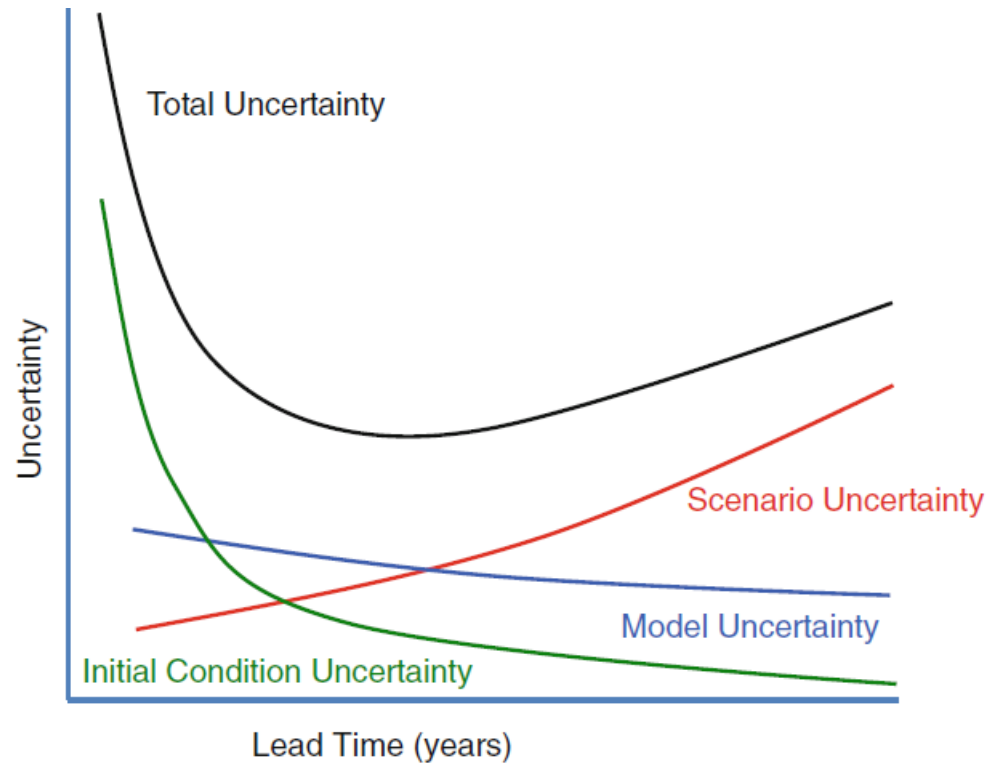
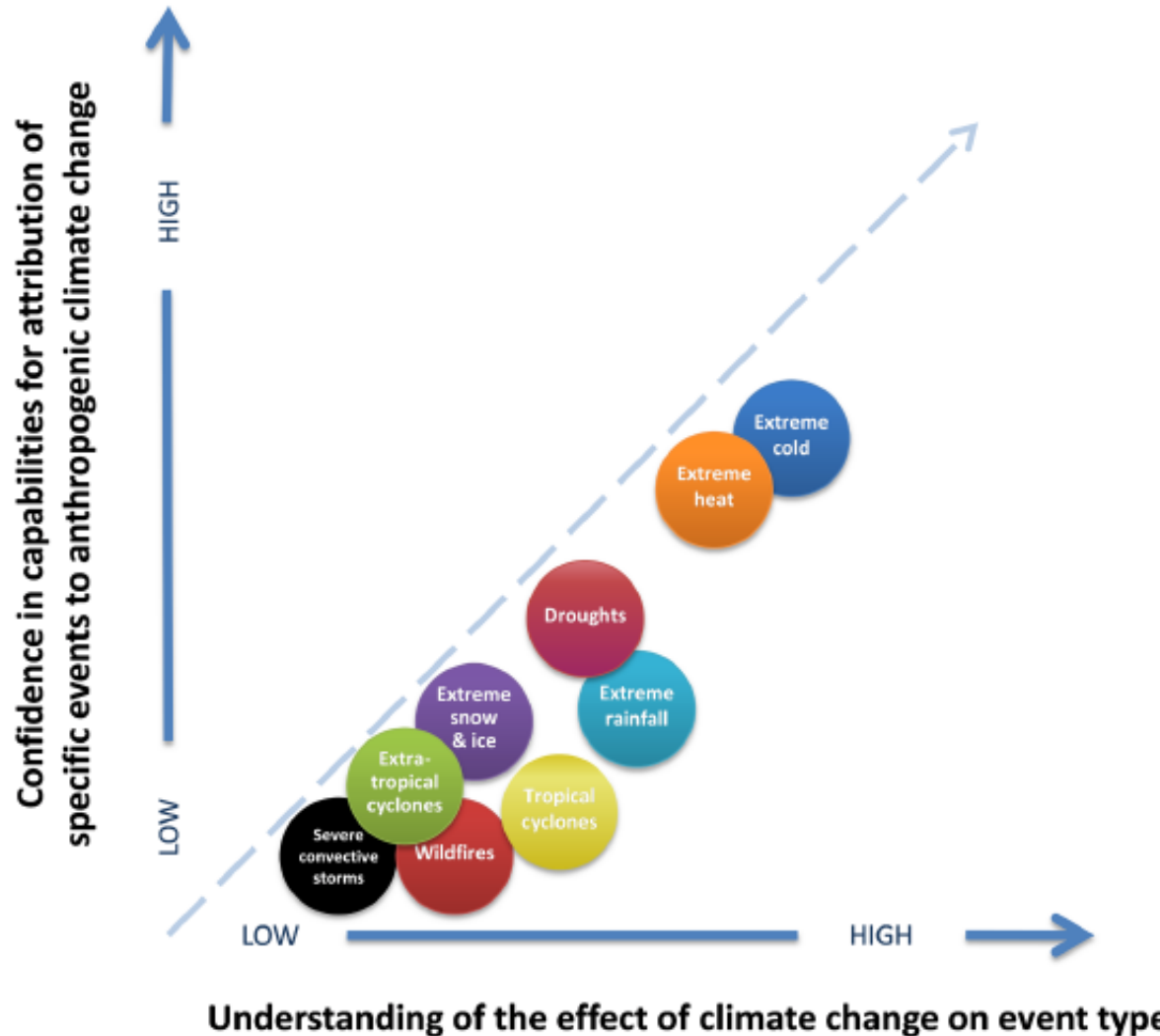


Fig. 10.2 Types of uncertainty. Uncertainty is illustrated here as a function of lead time. Initial condition uncertainty is shown in *green*, model or structural uncertainty in *blue*, scenario uncertainty in *red*, and total uncertainty (the sum of three uncertainties) in *black*. Initial condition uncertainty is large initially, then shrinks, and scenario uncertainty grows over time. *Source* Based on Hawkins and Sutton (2009)



Main uncertainties

1. The current uncertainties in extreme values based on **climate projections** are too high for practical applications
2. The uncertainties in **conventional extreme value calculations** are increasing due to possible changes in parent distributions

2 is less important than 1 for the next decade(s)

Preliminary conclusions

- Revisions of weather parameters (design values) should be **re-examined at regular intervals (maximum 10 years)** - **so far!** according to conventional methods (extreme value analyses), despite the increasing deviations from stationary conditions in parent distributions
- Bridges and other structures influenced by stresses from large temperature amplitudes should be designed for higher amplitudes
- Inspections and maintenance schemes should be emphasized for structures approaching their expected life time.
- Safety factors should be reconsidered with respect to the above mentioned uncertainties in the design values



US Institute of Civil Engineers

Forensic Engineering

Briefing: Future climate projections allow engineering planning
Abraham, Cheng and Mann

ice | proceedings

Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1680/jfoen.17.00002>
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Keywords: buildings, structures & design/safety & hazards/weather

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Institution of Civil Engineers

publishing

Briefing: Future climate projections allow engineering planning

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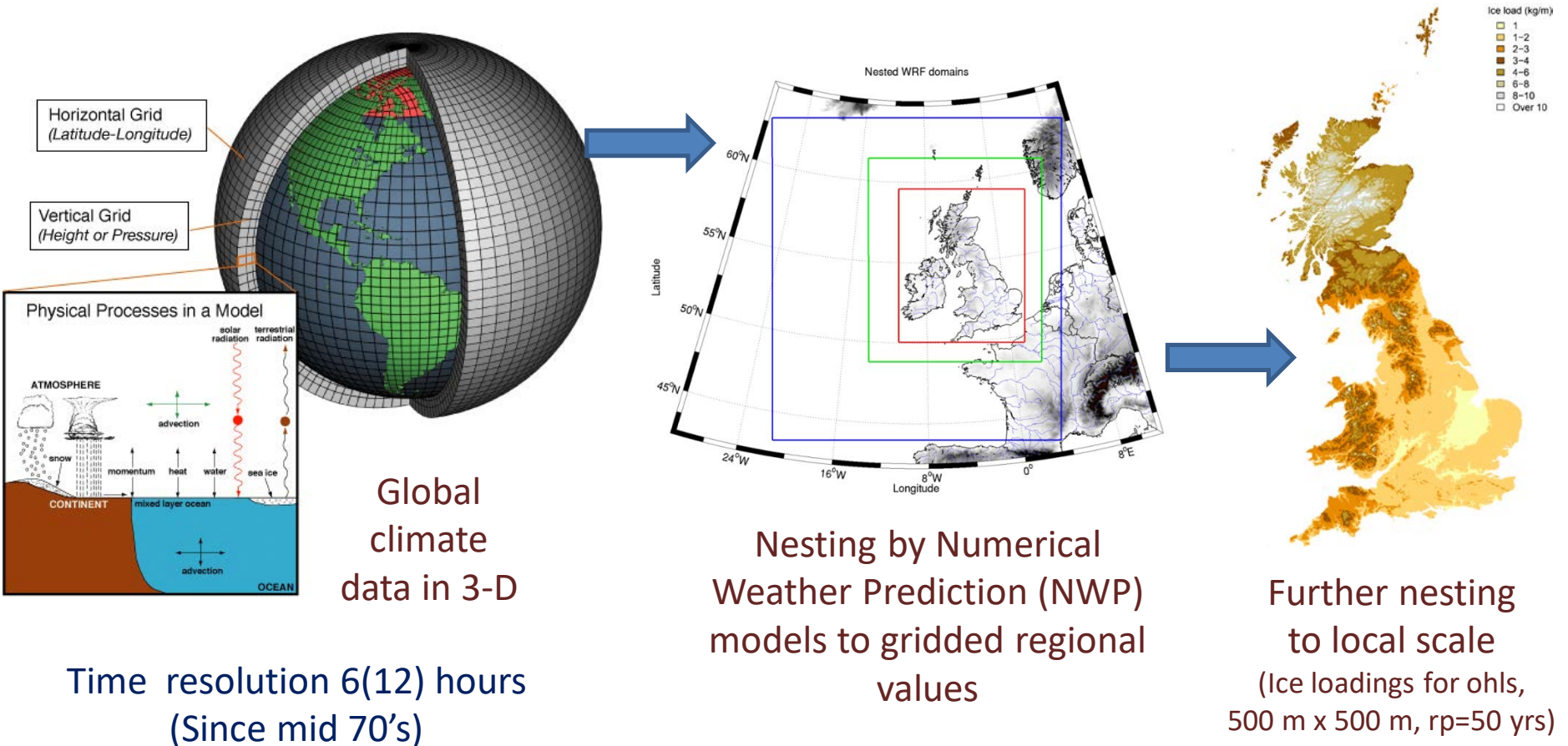
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VERY general statements!



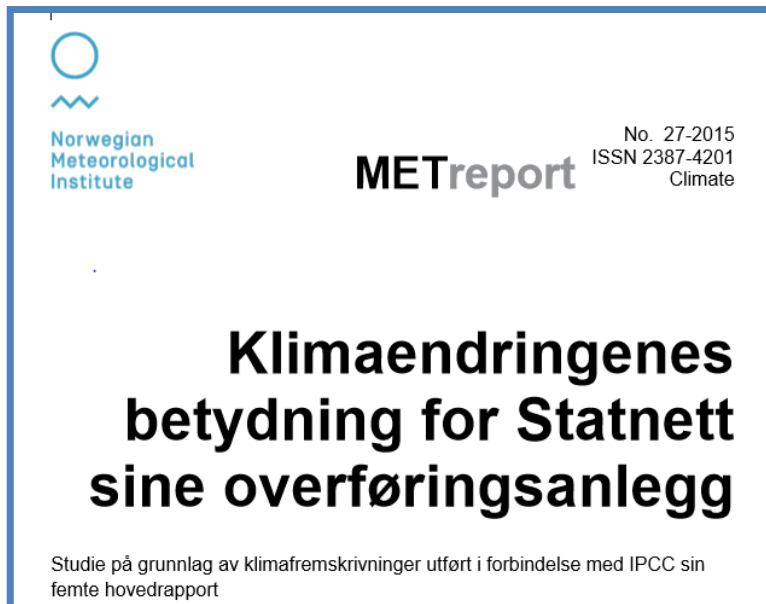
Europe vs US: 1 – 0

Proposal for a new generation of electronic climate maps



Example of downscaling for electric overhead lines

Report from the Norwegian Meteorological Institute (MET) to the Norwegian Power Grid Company (Statnett)

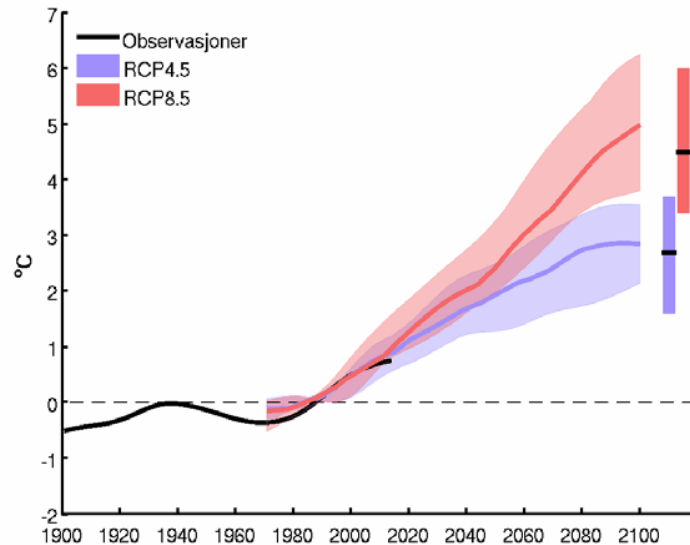


”Influences from climate change on Statnett’s electrical transmission network”

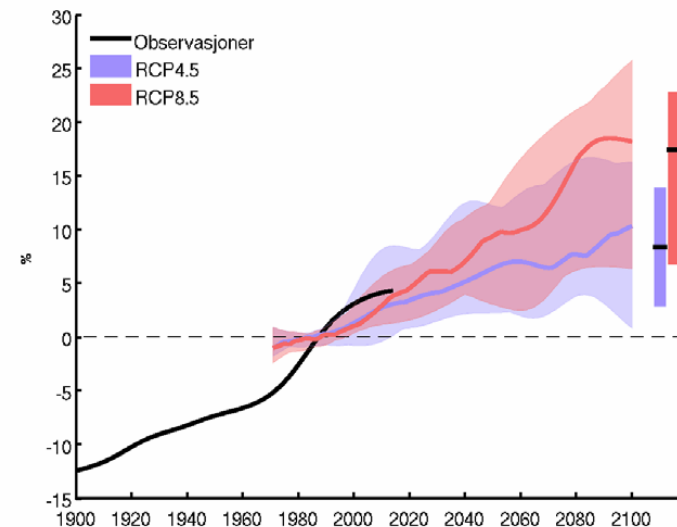
This report transfer global knowledge from IPCC AR5 to “local” applications according to best current downscaling methods.

Scenarios from IPCC AR5:

Temperature



Wind



The report includes:

Primary effects:

- ✓ Air temperature
- ✓ Precipitation
- ✓ Wind

Secondary effects:

- ✓ Atmospheric icing
- ✓ Salt deposit on insulators
- ✓ Snow depth on ground
- ✓ Snow avalanches
- ✓ Soil slides

6 Regions for temperature



13 Regions for wind





Summary

		Sør Norge				Nord Norge			
		Kyst		Innland		Kyst		Innland	
		Lavland	Fjell	Lavland	Fjell	Lavland	Fjell	Lavland	Fjell
Master	Islast	RR	ØR*	ØR	ØR*	RR	U* U*	ØØ*	ØØ*
	Vindlast	Ø* Ø*	Ø* Ø*	Ø* Ø*	Ø* Ø*	Ø* Ø*	Ø* Ø*	Ø* Ø*	Ø* Ø*
	Snøskred	RR	RR	RR	RR	RR	RR	RR	RR
	Snøsig	RR	U* U*	RR	U* U*	RR	U* U*	RR	U* U*
	Jordskred	Ø* Ø*	Ø* Ø*	Ø* Ø*	Ø* Ø*	Ø* Ø*	Ø* Ø*	Ø* Ø*	Ø* Ø*
	Korrosjon stålmaster	UU	UU	UU	UU	UU	UU	UU	UU
	Råte i tremaster	UU	UU	UU	UU	UU	UU	UU	UU
Fundamenter	Islast	RR	ØR*	ØR	ØR*	RR	U* U*	ØØ*	ØØ*
	Vindlast	Ø* Ø*	Ø* Ø*	Ø* Ø*	Ø* Ø*	Ø* Ø*	Ø* Ø*	Ø* Ø*	Ø* Ø*
	Vann/Høyere GV	ØØ	ØØ	ØØ	ØØ	ØØ	ØØ	ØØ	ØØ
	Forvitring	R* R*	Ø* Ø*	Ø* Ø*	Ø* Ø*	R* R*	Ø* Ø*	Ø* Ø*	Ø* Ø*
Liner, isolatorer og armatur	Islast	RR	ØR*	ØR	ØR*	RR	U* U*	ØØ*	ØØ*
	Vindlast	Ø* Ø*	Ø* Ø*	Ø* Ø*	Ø* Ø*	Ø* Ø*	Ø* Ø*	Ø* Ø*	Ø* Ø*
Adkomstproblemer	Vinter	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
	Sommer	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Trase	Skogtilvekst	ØØ	ØØ	ØØ	ØØ	ØØ	ØØ	ØØ	ØØ

Main component

Load component

Green box: Reduction

Red box: Increase

Yellow box: Unchanged

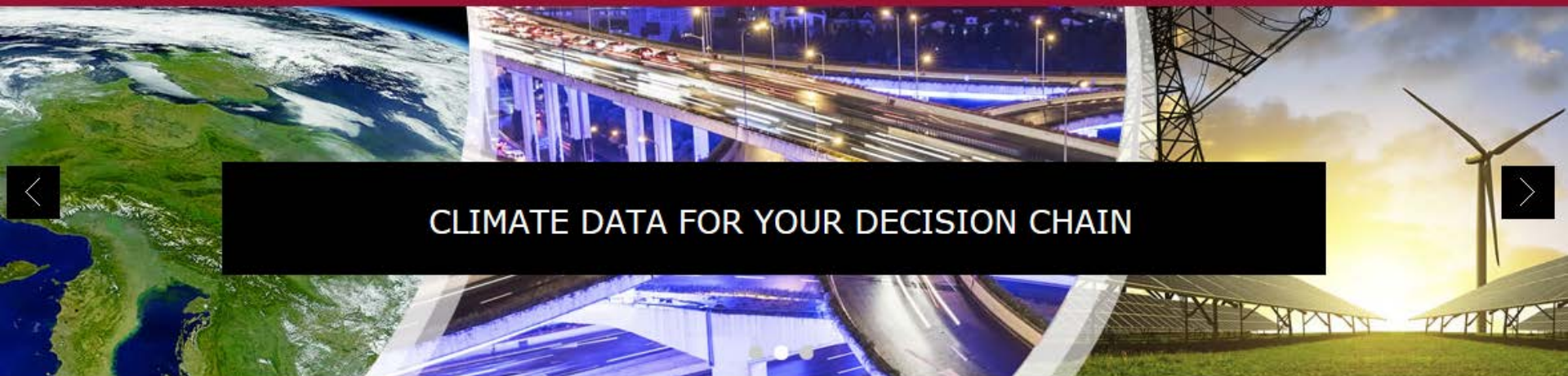
Left box: IPCC RCP4.5

Right box: IPCC RCP8.5



Proposal for discussion!

Will it be feasible with
an international seminar
on climate mapping for
Europe?



CLIMATE DATA FOR YOUR DECISION CHAIN

IN FOCUS



ECMWF Copernicus Services at the 2018 AMS Annual Meeting

16 April 2018

MONTHLY MAPS & CHARTS



Monthly maps and charts of essential climate variables

Frokostseminar Standard Norge

NEWS



19 Dec 2017
Help us evaluate new designs for our websites



18 Dec 2017
Farewell to ECMWF scientist Adrian Simmons



13 Dec 2017
Users shaping new Climate Data Store



Report:

Climate data needed to address resilience to climate change in standards for infrastructures

C3S_201801_Date_climate data infrastructures_v1.docx

Issued by: NEN/ Ab de Buck

Date: January 2018

Frokostseminar Standard Norge

Climate forecast data to be included in standards for infrastructures

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«This proposal intends to provide Copernicus Climate Change Services (C3S) with needs expressed by standard writers and other major stakeholders for infrastructures for future climate change data, extreme patterns and long term trends.»

Neste trekk

- Utvikle transparente datasett med likt format
- Testing av data med forskere og eksperter på standardisering
- Utvikle kommunikasjons- og treningsverktøy
- Utvikle en unik inngang til datasettene
- Oppløsning: 1 – 10 km² ?
- Viktig med europeisk enighet!