

icclim: Calculating Climate Indices and Indicators Made Easy

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I Impacts of Climate Change



2021 Germany Erftstadt, southwest of Cologne

2020 Hurricane Delta causes damage to Louisiana's Gulf Coast

- Urgent needs of impact assessments
- Identify mitigation solutions
- Multiple domains: infrastructures, urban, agriculture, transportation, etc.
- Easy to use tools are needed for very diverse users
- Climate indices and indicators are widely needed**

IV climate4impact (C4I)

- Flexible analysis features (Notebooks with **icclim** - Data Staging/Reduction Workflows)
- Automated reproducibility mechanisms and documentation (Data/Analysis)

Workflows for data staging & remote subsetting-reduction (WPS) onto Customisable Notebooks

Save/Share Progress to Git

Reduced Data

MyBinder Reproduce

Trace Changes to Restore, Recover Software and/or Data

W3C PROV

<https://dev.climate4impact.eu>

II icclim: Climate Indices

- Python code developed@CERFACS since 2013
- Performance optimized
- Fully compliant to CF and Metadata Standards
- Validated** against climact & xclim
- Easy install:** pip install icclim
- Implement the proper percentile indices calculations when calculation period overlaps reference period: bootstrapping method

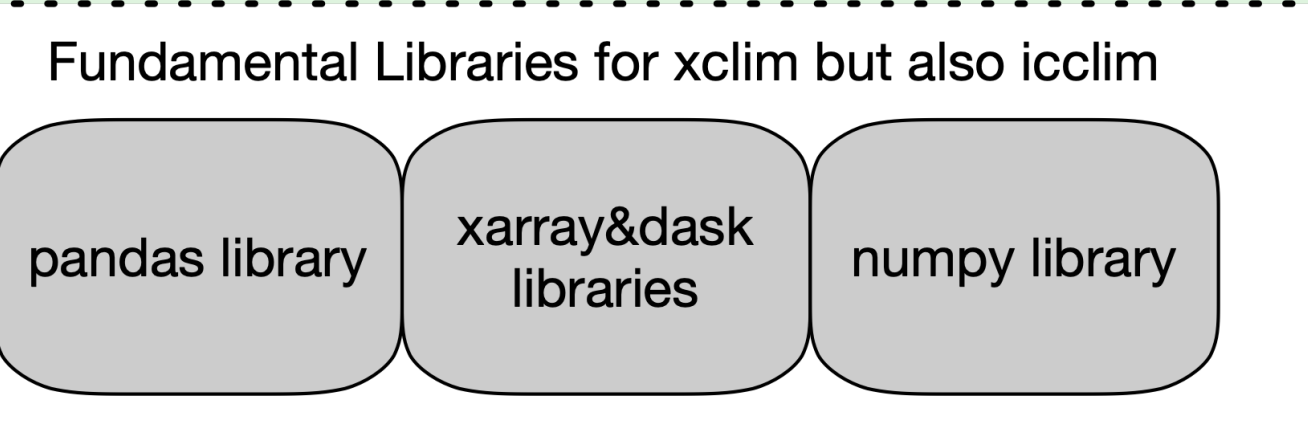
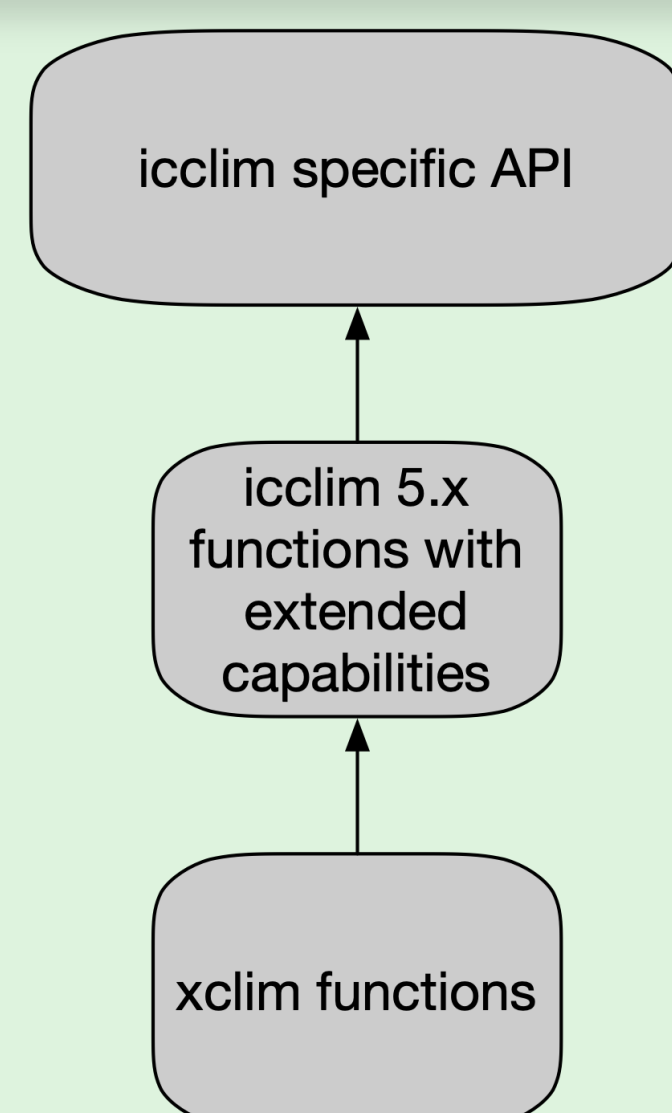
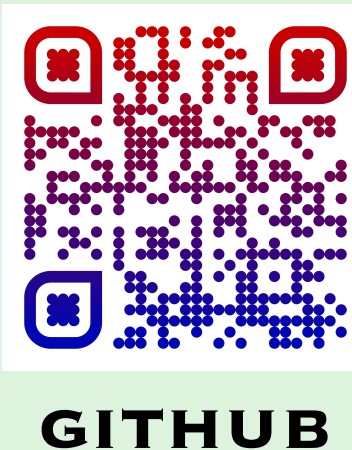


Take Home Messages

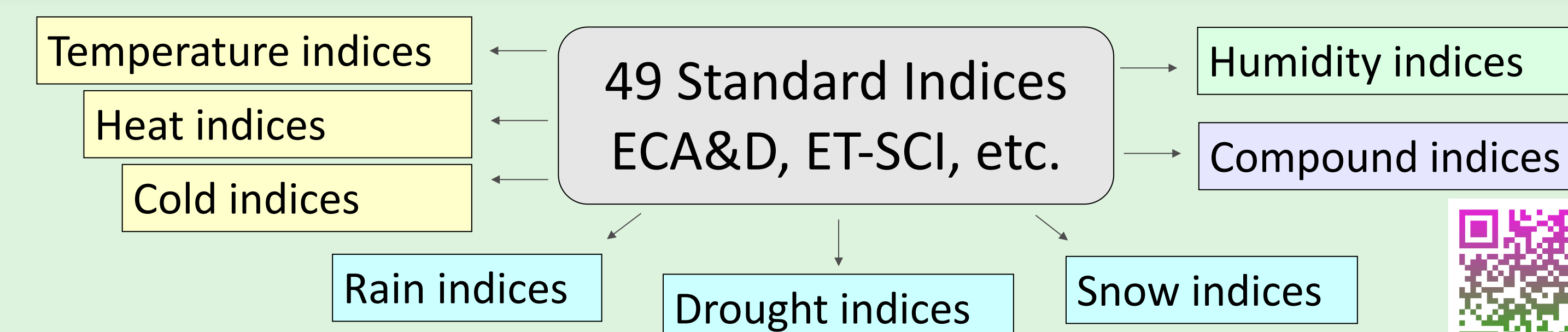
- Wide Needs for tools to easily calculate climate indices
- icclim is a flexible, robust and fast python software for calculating climate indices
- Provenance & Lineage is very important for reproducibility
- Standards are essential for sharing results

V icclim: Code Architecture

- Using xclim climate indices functions as building blocks
- xclim functions are using xarray, dask, pandas and numpy: optimized and parallel execution
- icclim v5 implements a specific API very similar to v4
- Extended capabilities: user-defined indices, user-specific thresholds, etc.



III icclim: 49 Standard Indices



- Intra-period extreme temperature range [° C] - **ETR**
- Warm days (days with mean temperature > 90th percentile of daily mean temperature) - **TG90p**
- Summer days (days with max temperature ≥ 25 ° C) - **SU**
- ...

Example: index **SU**

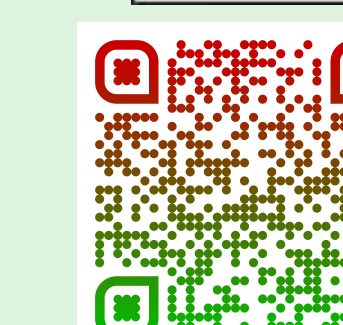
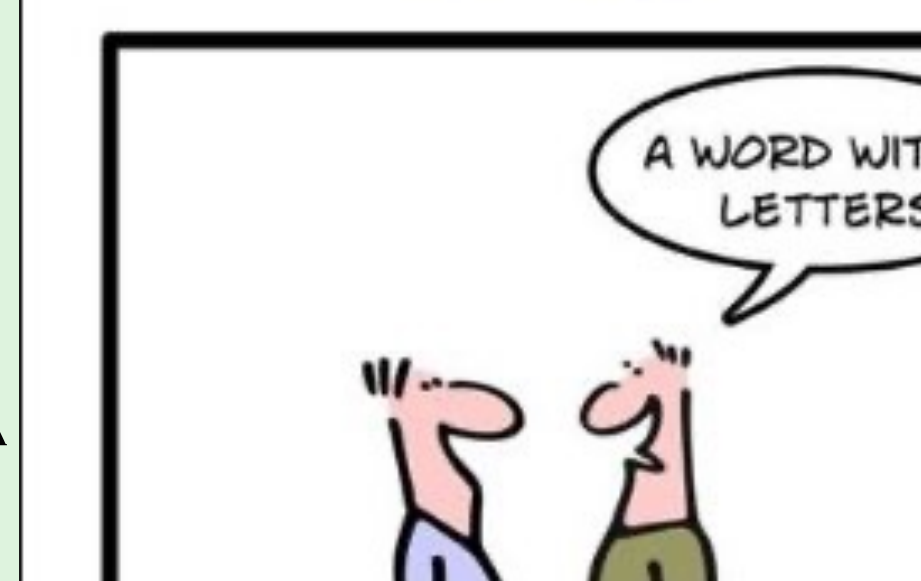
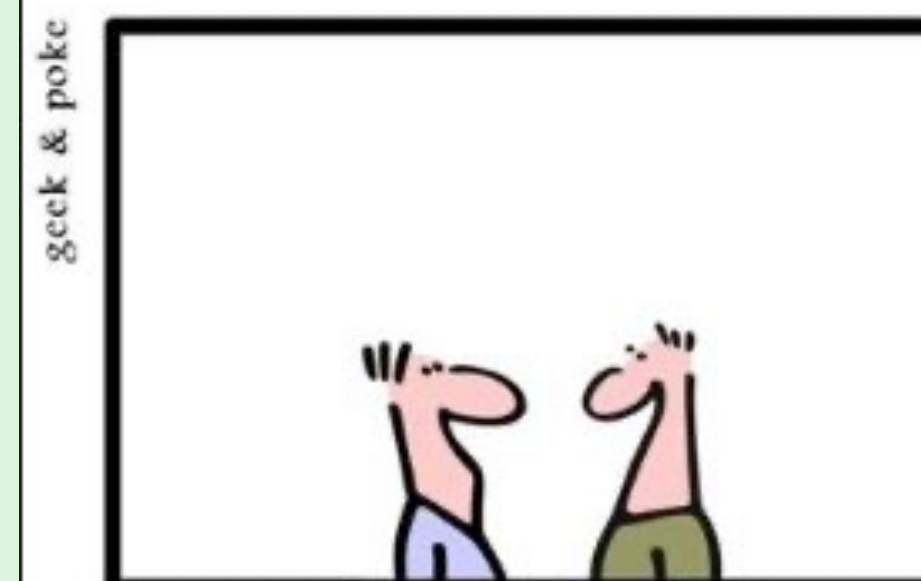
```

>>> files = ['tasmax_day_CNRM-CM5_historical_r1i1p1_19950101-19991231.nc', 'tasmax_day_CNRM-CM5_historical_r1i1p1_20000101-20041231.nc', 'tasmax_day_CNRM-CM5_historical_r1i1p1_20050101-20051231.nc']
>>> dt1 = datetime.datetime(1998,1,1)
>>> dt2 = datetime.datetime(2005,12,31)
>>> out_f = 'SU_JJA_CNRM-CM5_historical_r1i1p1_1998-2005.nc'
# OUTPUT FILE: summer season values of SU
>>> icclim.index(index_name='SU', in_files=files, var_name='tasmax', time_range=[dt1, dt2], slice_mode='JJA', out_file=out_f)
  
```

VI Work Plan

- Fix remaining issues in 5.0.0rc2 in order to release 5.0.0, expected on 31 Jan 2022
- Will be integrated in the Copernicus CDS toolbox early 2022
- Implement full support of provenance information (PROV-O)
- Finalize standards for climate indices clix-meta <https://github.com/clix-meta/clix-meta>
- Release support tools: testing suite
- Provide more Jupyter Notebooks to include in C4I <https://gitlab.com/is-enes-cdi-c4i/notebooks>

SIMPLY EXPLAINED: METADATA



JUPYTER NOTEBOOKS