YOSHIKANE LAB.

AI Regional Earth system

Large-Scale Experiment and Advanced-Analysis Platform
Department of Human and Social Systems

AI for Civil Engineering
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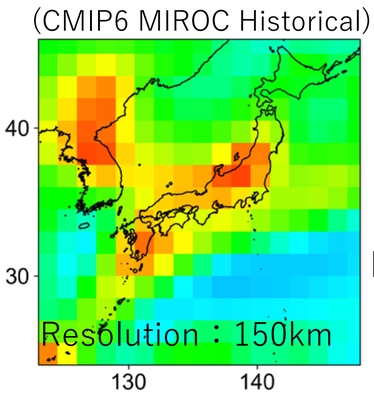
Background

We are developing a method **to estimate regional detailed climate change characteristics** by recognizing the relationship between the phenomena reproduced in climate model simulations and observed values using **machine learning**. For example, this method is a statistical method, but estimates the time variation of hourly precipitation as if it were a dynamical method. In addition, this method is **computationally inexpensive and allows for higher resolution and bias correctio**n. This approach is expected to enable more accurate estimates of various climate change risks, including **water-related disasters**, **water resources, agriculture, and health impacts**

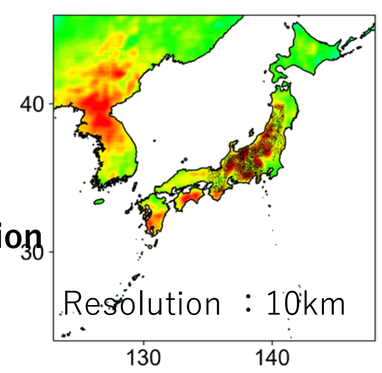
Summary

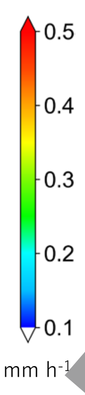
Climate model simulation
(CMIP6 MIROC Historical)



high resolution

Estimation by our method





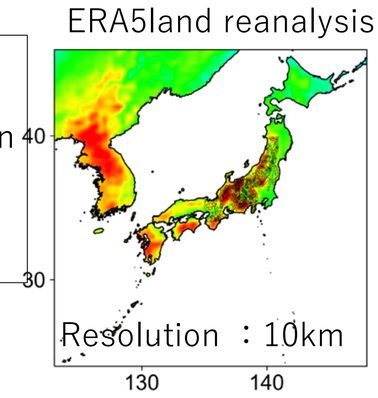
Apply to various phenomena in the atmosphere, land and ocean

Climate Change Risk Estimation

Water hazards, water resources
Agriculture
Health Impact
Urban functions
Infrastructure, logistics
Natural Energy

Higher resolution
⇩
The spatial distribution of hourly precipitation frequency can be estimated.
⇩
Available for Flood risk assessment

ERA5land reanalysis



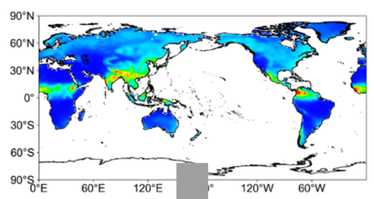
Interpretability

Understanding the mechanism of climate change

Hypothesis testing based on theory and observed facts
Sensitivity experiments using machine learning
Improved method reliability

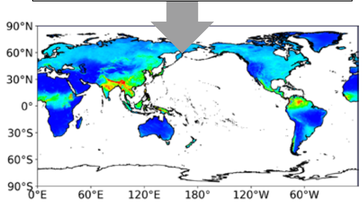
High-resolution 30-year average precipitation using machine learning methods and understanding climate change mechanisms

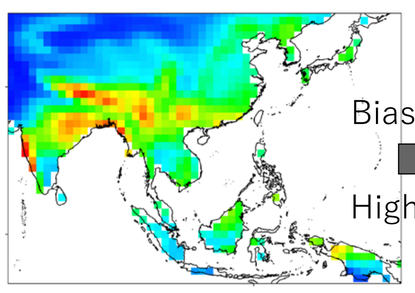
Climate model
CMIP6-MIROC
(150km)



Machine learning Downscaling

Estimation by our method

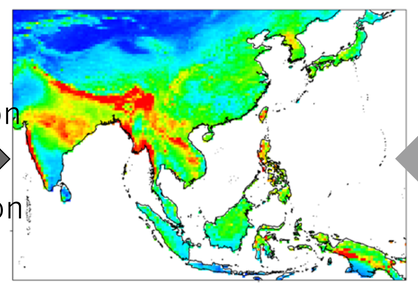




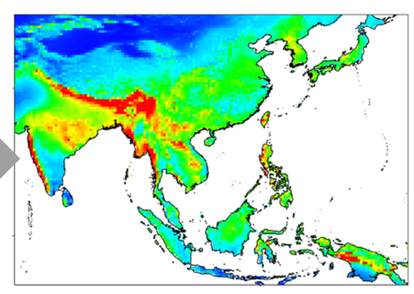
Climate model
CMIP6-MIROC
(150km)

Bias correction

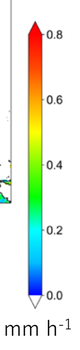
High resolution



Estimation by our method
(50km)



Observation
(ERA5 reanalysis)
(50km)



Application of our method for climate model simulations (Bias correction & high resolution)

Future Prospects

By combining numerical simulation with machine learning methods (reinforcement learning), it is expected to be possible to take effective measures to minimize damage and promptly recover. Our laboratory is further developing AI forecasting research and working toward the realization of a **disaster-resilient society** (Less damage and faster recovery even in extreme events) while understanding the regional-global system.