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xclim: xarray-based climate data analytics

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Software

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Summary

`xclim` is a Python library that enables computation of climate indicators over large, heterogeneous data sets. It is built using `xarray` objects and operations, can seamlessly benefit from the parallelization handling provided by `dask`, and relies on community conventions for data formatting and metadata attributes. `xclim` is meant as a tool to facilitate both climate science research and the delivery of operational climate services and products. In addition to climate indicator calculations, `xclim` also includes utilities for bias correction and statistical adjustment, ensemble analytics, model diagnostics, data quality assurance, and metadata standards compliance.

Statement of need

Researchers and climate service providers analyse data from large ensembles of Earth System Model (ESM) simulations. These analyses typically include model comparisons with observations, bias-correction and statistical adjustment, computation of various climate indicators and diagnostics, and ensemble statistics. As the number of models contributing to these ensembles grows, so does the complexity of the code required to deal with model idiosyncrasies, outlier detection, unit conversion, etc. In addition, growing ensemble sizes and advancements in the spatiotemporal resolution of ESMs further raises the computational costs of running those analyses. `xclim` is designed to meet the operational needs of climate service providers by offering algorithms for over 150 climate indicators, multiple downscaling algorithms, ensemble statistics, and other associated utilities.

The development of `xclim` started in 2018 at Ouranos, a consortium on regional climatology and adaptation to climate change based in Montréal, Québec, from the need to deliver data for a pan-Canadian atlas of climate indicators. In-house specialists at Ouranos had different implementations for the same indicators, and there was a desire to adopt a common library

that would tie together investments in research and development with operational production capabilities. At the time, the package that was closest to meeting these requirements was `icclim` (Pagé, Aoun, et al., 2022), a library developed within the context of the European Climate Assessment & Dataset project, whose purpose was to monitor and analyze changes in climate extremes. It was not, however, designed to be easily extensible, and we believed the indicators they offered could be written more succinctly and computed more efficiently by relying on objects and primitives from `xarray` (Hoyer & Hamman, 2017), with distributed computation and scheduling via `dask` (Team, 2016). `xclim` started as a reimplementation of `icclim` with an `xarray` backend, drawing inspiration from projects like `MetPy` (May et al., 2022), and eventually grew to include other algorithms routinely used in climate data analysis, both simple and complex.

`xclim` is intended to be one component in a larger software ecosystem for climate data analysis. Other libraries often used in tandem with `xclim` are `clisops` (Stephens et al., 2022), a spatiotemporal subsetting and averaging library (originally a fork of `xclim`'s subsetting module), and `xESMF` (Zhuang et al., 2022), a PANGEO-developed library for spatial regridding.

Key Features

Climate indicators calculations

An `Indicator` class is built around a `compute` function defining a climate indicator. It performs health checks on input data (units, time frequency, outlier detection), handles missing values, and assigns attributes to the output, complying to the Climate and Forecast (CF) metadata Conventions (Hassell et al., 2017). Indicators can be customized using a context manager, by class inheritance, or through a YAML file—the latter allowing for the creation of custom collections of indicators for batch processing.

Statistical adjustment and bias correction

The `xclim.sdba` subpackage provides different algorithms to adjust the distribution of simulated variables to observed variables. It adopts a train / adjust paradigm, where corrections are first calculated, then applied to the target data or saved for later use. Most methods support additive or multiplicative corrections, different time groupings (seasonal, monthly, or daily with a rolling window). Correction factors can be interpolated between time groupings to avoid discontinuities in the corrected data.

Ensemble analysis

The `xclim.ensembles` subpackage bundles utilities to facilitate the analysis of results from multiple models. It includes functions to reduce the ensemble size using clustering algorithms, metrics of ensemble robustness, and significance of climate change signals.

Spatial analogs

The `xclim.analogs` subpackage offers tools to find spatial climate analogs using a selection of distribution comparison algorithms.

Internationalization tools

In order to better support the international community, `xclim` provides methods for building dynamic multilingual metadata translations via the `xclim.core.locales` module. While French is currently the only translation officially supported, other languages can be extended via JSON-based indicator field mappings.

Other utilities

Among the various modules within `xclim`, a few merit explicit mention:

- `xclim.cli` implements a command-line interface to most features to enable the use of xclim in shell-scripted workflows;
- various pseudo-indices provided in `xclim.core.dataflags` can be used to find aberrant values in climate data
- `xclim.core.datachecks` and `xclim.core.cfchecks` comprise many lower-level functions for evaluating units, dataset consistency, and completeness of metadata;
- and `xclim.core.calendar` provides numerous tools for standardizing the various calendar systems found in modelled climate datasets.

Projects using `xclim`

`xclim` is core component of Finch (Huard et al., 2022), a server hosting climate analytics services behind a Web Processing Services (WPS) interface. `Finch` itself is part of the computational backend of ClimateData.ca, an online data portal to access, visualize and analyze climate data over Canada. `xclim` is now also a core component of `icclim` from version 5.0, which itself is used in the `climate4impact` project (Pagé, Spinuso, et al., 2022). The statistical adjustment tools of `xclim` are also being used by the Climate Impact Lab to downscale and adjust CMIP6 simulations on HPCs for climate impact studies.

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