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According to the latest report from the United Nations' Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), human-induced climate change is contributing to a rise in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events. In this work, we analyze the historical changes in extreme temperature events (heat and cold waves) and precipitation in Brazil, motivated by the increasing effects of climate change. We used open access data from the Brazilian National Institute of Meteorology (INMET) from conventional meteorological stations during a period of 60 years, from 1960 to 2020. Extreme temperatures were defined as those under the 10% (TN) and over the 90% (TX) quantiles of the daily moving average of each day. An extreme temperature event was defined as a single day of extreme temperatures (TN10p, TX90p). Precipitation events were defined as days with over 50mm of rain. Drought events were analyzed through series of days without rain, and the 90% quantile were defined as extremes. The results of this analysis are, overall, in agreement with previous works. Extreme TX events were shown to be increasing throughout the country, while TN events were decreasing. In terms of precipitation, our analyses show that it is getting drier in the Northwest region of Brazil while excessive precipitation events are increasing in the South.