Project: bm1173

Project title: Climate, Climatic Change, and Society
Principal investigator: Johanna Baehr
Report period: 2026-01-01 to 2026-10-31

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Preface

The report summarizes the individual reports of sub-projects of the Cluster of Excellence CLICCS (Climate, Climatic Change and Society). The reporting will cover the time period from 01. January 2026 to 31 October 2026. The numbers for used computation time and storage resources are taken at the end of October. Please note that the current report covers utilization for all participating projects for a period of 10 months. Sub-project M5 (allocated 66,397 Node hours and used 6,230 hours) has been discontinued from CLICCS and hence have not reported their utilization.

In 2026, CLICCS projects requested resources, but a substantial share of these allocations has expired unused – we are acutely aware of the strain that poses on resource management. We have fundamental reasons to stress that this will change in the future: As the new CLICCS funding phase started in 01/2026, projects were at the time of proposal writing still in the process of assembling their teams, and delays in hiring have consequently postponed planned work. The resource requests were based on the expectation that team members would be in place to use the resources – while all teams budgeted in some delay, we obviously underestimated the total effect. We are grateful for WLAs work and oversight of the process to steer the community resources. We justify resource use within the individual projects below.

Overall resource consumption in 2026

Below is a summarization of the overall consumption of the resources amongst all CLICCS projects in 2026:

Overall allocated 2026	Consumed (until 29.10.2026)	Remaining until end of 2026 (as of 28.10.2026)
149,888	43,243 (28.85%)	63,906

Report project bd1560

Project title: **CLICCS A1 – Climate AI interactions with stakeholders in Northern Germany**

Project lead: Christopher Kadow (DKRZ)

CLICCS project chairs: Daniela Jacob (GERICS, Hereon), Bjorn Stevens (MPI-M), Achim Oberg (UHH), Christopher Kadow (DKRZ)

Reporting Period: 01.01.- 29.10.2026

	Allocated for 2026	Consumed (until 29.10.2026)	Projection of consumption to end of 2026
Computing time [node h]	2,500	482	1,057
Levante storage (TB)	50	41	50
Archive project (TB)	51	0	0
Archive long term (TB)	0	0	0
Swift Object Storage (GB)	0	0	0

Not in the table:
GPU hours: Allocated: 22,500, Consumed: 3,661, Planned till the end of 2026: remaining share of 5209

Experiments performed successfully at project account bd1560 Development of generative AI techniques ("ClimateClaw") and field-space transformers for climate modelling

Scientific results of project bd1560:
The systems are still in the development phase, so no scientific results are finalized yet. A prototype of ClimateClaw can be found here: https://nextgems.dkrz.de/?login_required=1&next=/chatbot/

Publications in 2026 that use data of project bd1560: none at the moment

Data Management of project bd1560: n/a

References: n/a

Report project bu1561

Project title: CLICCS A3 – Costs and consequences of extremes in a changing climate

Project lead: Jana Sillmann (UHH), Hermann Held (UHH)

CLICCS project chairs: Jana Sillmann (UHH), Hermann Held (UHH)

Reporting Period: 01.01.- 29.10.2026

	Allocated for 2026	Consumed (until 29.010.2026)	Projection of consumption to end of 2026
Computing time [node h]	2,500	1,635	2,225
Levante storage (TB)	120	62	100
Archive project (TB)	0	0	0
Archive long term (TB)	0	0	0
Swift Object Storage (GB)	0	0	0

Experiments performed successfully at project account bu1561: Calculation of various extreme indices based on high-resolution climate model data and large ensemble data. Runs of large ensembles of the FRIDA integrated assessment model

Scientific results of project bu1561: Different extreme indices at daily and hourly frequency (e.g., TX90p, TN10p, WBT) to be further used in several scientific publications currently in preparation.
FRIDA ensemble results for different energy transition policies and CCS application policies (each policy scenario evaluated in a separate ensemble run) to be used in scientific publications currently in preparation.
Resources have expired in the first quarter of 2026 due to CLICCS only just starting and, therefore, less computation being done.

Publications in 2026 that use data of project bu1561:

Brunner L., Mithal V., Borchert L. F., Sillmann J., and Poschlod B. (in press): The Variability Atlas: How internal climate variability affects the estimation of climate extreme indices, *Environ. Res. Lett.*

Accompanying online tool: https://lukasbrunner.github.io/variability_atlas/

Brunner, L. and E. M. Fischer (submitted). “Multi-decadal trends in annual temperature and precipitation extremes in km-scale global models and their relation to CMIP6”.

Data Management of project bu1561: N/A

References: N/A

Report project bg1602

Project title: A5

Project lead: Johannes Pein

CLICCS project chairs: Kirstin Dähnke, Beate Ratter, Peter Fröhle

Reporting Period: 01.01.- 29.10.2026

	Allocated for 2026	Consumed (until 29.10.2026)	Projection of consumption to end of 2026
Computing time [node h]	18,000	2,069	9,822
Levante storage (TB)	98	23	75
Archive project (TB)	-	-	-
Archive long term (TB)	-	-	-
Swift Object Storage (GB)	-	-	-

Experiments performed successfully at project account bg1602: The works in the reporting period focused on testing a new configuration for a southern North Sea coupled model ocean-windwaves plus potentially further modules. The experiments performed included hindcast model runs for 2020 in different setups 1) hydrodynamics only, 2) hydrodynamics coupled with windwaves, 3) hydrodynamics with atmospheric wakes by offshore windfarms, 4) hydrodynamics and windwaves with existing offshore

windfarm added to the model mesh (see Hosseini et al., 2026), 5) hydrodynamics coupled with a neural-network windwaves emulator.

Scientific results of project bg1602: The new southern North Sea configuration consisted of ~ 200k horizontal mesh nodes in case of no existing wind park presented. The addition of wind waves to the simulation considerably slowed down the integration speed, suggesting steps to improve the efficiency. It is emerging that offshore wind parks significantly change the atmospheric, ocean and ocean-atmosphere dynamics in the shallow and dynamic North Sea. Our simulations confirmed these results. In particular addition of wind waves to the simulation revealed a great impact of offshore wind park monopiles on the coastal dynamics, on momentum, wave energy and variables affecting e.g. sediment transport. This implicates that accounting for both wind waves and offshore wind parks, as the basic and large scale contemporary human intervention in in the southern North Sea, will be of utmost importance for projecting coastal dynamics and setting up reasonable future scenarios of coastal defense development at the Frisian coast, which is the major topic of A5 subproject.

Publications in 2026 that use data of project bg1602: Simulations are still ongoing and results will be published during the upcoming reporting period.

Data Management of project bg1602: Currently the amount of data produced is still limited and it was not necessary to sample for less spacy products or archive.

References:

Hosseini, S. T., Pein, J., Staneva, J., Stanev, E., & Zhang, Y. J. (**2026**). Offshore windfarm monopiles attenuate wave action compensating for shear-induced sediment resuspension. *Ocean Modelling*, 102738.

Report project bu1562

Project title: N2 Low-level clouds

Project lead: Juan Pedro Mellado

CLICCS project chairs: Stefan Bühler (UHH), Sarah Kang (MPI-M), Juan Pedro Mellado (UHH)

Reporting Period: 01.01.- 29.10.2026

	Allocated for 2026	Consumed (until 29.10.2026)	Projection of consumption to end of 2026
Computing time [node h]	50,000	140	14,928
Levante storage (TB)	90	80	0
Archive project (TB)	28	144*	1
Archive long term (TB)	15	0	1
Swift Object Storage (GB)	10240	0	0

* Old data from the CLICCS A2 bm1183 project was archived as legacy data which does not count towards our granted archive quota.

Experiments performed successfully at project account bu1562: None of the planned experiments were carried out in 2026 but they are modified and moved to the 2027 CLICCS N2 project. The project resources were only used to store ICON aquaplanet simulations carried out by Jakob Deutloff in 2025 within the CLICCS A2 (bm1183) project.

Scientific results of project bu1562: The scientific results within this project are based on the stored ICON aquaplanet simulations that were used to study the tropical high cloud feedback. The simulations have positive tropical high-cloud feedback that consists of three parts: Positive feedback from the increase in high-cloud altitude, a near-neutral feedback from changes in high-cloud amount and positive feedback from changes in the diurnal cycle of high clouds. The positive altitude feedback confirms the scientific consensus (Hartmann and Larson, 2002; Sherwood et al., 2020). The feedback from changes in high-cloud amount was long expected to be negative (Lindzen et al., 2001; Sherwood et al., 2020), but we show that it is near-neutral, which is confirmed by other recent studies (McKim et al., 2024; Sokol et al., 2024; Raghuraman et al., 2024). The positive feedback from changes in the diurnal cycle of tropical high clouds that we find is an entirely new aspect of the tropical high-cloud feedback.

Publications in 2026 that use data of project bu1562: We published on paper about our results from the ICON aquaplanet simulations (Deutloff et al., 2026a) and two follow-up publications are underway. One paper in which we show that the positive diurnal cycle feedback is confirmed by satellite observations is accepted (Deutloff et al., 2026b). For the second paper in preparation, which is currently under review, we use satellite observations to test the result of a near-neutral feedback from changes in high cloud amount.

Data Management of project bu1562: The ICON aquaplanet simulations will be deleted until the end of the year and only a random sample from the output (1 TB) will be archived. The legacy data (144 TB) also be removed until the end of the year.

References:

Deutloff, J., Buehler, S. A., Windmiller, J. M., & Naumann, A. K. (**2026a**). Facets of the tropical high-cloud feedback in a global storm-resolving model. *Npj Climate and Atmospheric Science*, *9*(1), 140. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41612-026-01463-z

Deutloff, J., Buehler, S., Windmiller, J., & Naumann, A. K. (**2026b**). *Observed Diurnal Cycle Change of Tropical Deep Convection Amplifies Surface Warming*. Research Square. https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-9293749/v1

Hartmann, D. L., & Larson, K. (**2002**). An important constraint on tropical cloud—Climate feedback. *Geophysical Research Letters*, *29*(20), 12-1-12–14. https://doi.org/10.1029/2002GL015835

Lindzen, R. S., Chou, M.-D., & Hou, A. Y. (**2001**). Does the Earth Have an Adaptive Infrared Iris? *Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society*, *82*(3), 417–432. https://doi.org/10.1175/1520-0477(2001)082%253C0417:DTEHAA%253E2.3.CO;2

McKim, B., Bony, S., & Dufresne, J.-L. (**2024**). Weak anvil cloud area feedback suggested by physical and observational constraints. *Nature Geoscience*, 1–6. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41561-024-01414-4

Raghuraman, S. P., Medeiros, B., & Gettelman, A. (**2024**). Observational Quantification of Tropical High Cloud Changes and Feedbacks. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres*, *129*(7), e2023JD039364. https://doi.org/10.1029/2023JD039364

Sherwood, S. C., Webb, M. J., Annan, J. D., Armour, K. C., Forster, P. M., Hargreaves, J. C., Hegerl, G., Klein, S. A., Marvel, K. D., Rohling, E. J., Watanabe, M., Andrews, T., Braconnot, P., Bretherton, C. S., Foster, G. L., Hausfather, Z., von der Heydt, A. S., Knutti, R., Mauritsen, T., … Zelinka, M. D. (**2020**). An Assessment of Earth's Climate Sensitivity Using Multiple Lines of Evidence. *Reviews of Geophysics*, *58*(4), e2019RG000678. https://doi.org/10.1029/2019RG000678

Sokol, A. B., Wall, C. J., & Hartmann, D. L. (**2024**). Greater climate sensitivity implied by anvil cloud thinning. *Nature Geoscience*, 1–6. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41561-024-01420-6

Report project bu1563

Project title: CLICCS N3 Precipitation

Project lead: Cathy Hohenegger (MPI-M) / Jürgen Böhner (UHH)

CLICCS project chairs: Cathy Hohenegger (MPI-M) / Jürgen Böhner (UHH)

Reporting Period: 01.01.- 29.10.2026

	Allocated for 2026	Consumed (until 29.10.2026)	Projection of consumption to end of 2026
Computing time CPU [node h]	21,888	6,706	15,237
Computing time GPU [node h]	9,827	4,967	9,827
Levante storage (TB)	105	36	60
Archive project (TB)	202	0	0
Archive long term (TB)	15	0	0
Swift Object Storage (GB)	10240	0	0

Experiments performed successfully at project account bu1563: The aim of CLICCS N3 is to investigate the stability of tropical precipitation to land-surface perturbations, with current modelling efforts focusing on a) tropical deforestation and b) snow/ice loss over High Asia. In 2026, we performed a complete tropical deforestation experiment using ICON (icon-2026.04) at approximately 10 km resolution (R2B8), with prescribed (seasonally varying) climatological SSTs. The experiment is intended to test whether deforestation on a sufficiently large spatial scale can alter the large-scale atmospheric circulation and thereby destabilize tropical precipitation. At the time of reporting four simulation years have been completed and we intend to extend the simulation to five years. Through exploiting synergies with another project our control simulation did not require bu1563 computing or storage resources, meaning we have compute time available to extend the simulation if required. In the next few months, we will conduct sensitivity experiments within the ICON/WRF nested modeling framework to assess how different physics options influence the simulated snow regime in complex terrain.

Scientific results of project bu1563: Previous studies using coarse-resolution models have pointed towards a strong coupling between the land surface and convective precipitation, raising the possibility that land-surface change could cause major or even irreversible shifts in rainfall and tipping behaviour in tropical rainforest ecosystems (e.g. Flores et al., 2024; Lovejoy & Nobre, 2018; Nobre et al., 1991). However, recent evidence from km-scale convection-resolving simulations and observations suggest that coarse-resolution models may couple convective precipitation too strongly to the underlying land surface, leading us to a hypothesis that precipitation patterns are more resilient to land-surface change than conventional models have previously suggested. The deforestation experiment we conducted investigates if sufficiently large (i.e total) tropical deforestation is able to force a meaningful change in tropical precipitation. Preliminary results show only a moderate (~5%) decrease in tropical land precipitation which is less than the decrease in evaporation (7.6%), consistent with our hypothesis. Further analysis will identify the processes controlling the precipitation response and evaluate these with respect to equivalent studies employing coarse-resolution models, with a manuscript planned for submission in Q1 2027.

Publications in 2026 that use data of project bu1563: No publications to date.

Data Management of project bu1563: The deforestation simulation will produce approximately 10 TiB of production data in Zarr format and 5 TiB of additional associated output (e.g restart files). Production data will be retained throughout the analysis and publication of the results before being transferred to archive storage. Restart files will be retained at approximately three per simulated year, as this will allow future experiments to branch from spun-up land surface states, reducing spin-up time.

References:

Flores, B. M. et al. (**2024**) "Critical transitions in the Amazon forest system," Nature, 626(7999), pp. 555–564. doi: 10.1038/s41586-023-06970-0.

Lovejoy, T. E. and Nobre, C. (**2018**) "Amazon Tipping Point," Science Advances, 4(2). doi: 10.1126/sciadv.aat2340.

Nobre, C. A., Sellers, P. J. and Shukla, J. (**1991**) "Amazonian Deforestation and Regional Climate Change," Journal of Climate, 4(10), pp. 957–988. doi: 10.1175/1520-0442(1991)004<0957:adarcc>2.0.co;2.

Report project bg1564

Project title: CLICCS M4 – Earth systems feedbacks in the land-ocean continuum
Project lead: Vijith Vijayakumaran (Hereon), Kubilay Demir (Hereon)

CLICCS project chairs: C. Schrum (Hereon/UHH), P. Korn (MPI-M), J. Behrens (UHH)

Reporting Period: 01.01.2026 - 29.10.2026

	Allocated for 2026	Consumed (until 29.10.2026)	Projection of consumption to end of 2026
Computing time [node h]	55,000	32,211	37,403
Levante storage (TB)	400	239	250
Archive project (TB)	187	0	0
Archive long term (TB)	29	0	0
Swift Object Storage (GB)	10,240	2,785	3,000

Experiments performed successfully at project account bg1564: Resources were used for simulations supporting the development of the coupled global physical–biogeochemical modeling system ICON-O-ECOSMO. Simulations were performed on a global ICON-Coast grid with a horizontal resolution of 160 km and regional refinement up to 20 km along the global coasts, as well as with a higher regionally refined global setup for the North Atlantic and the Baltic Sea. The ICON-O-ECOSMO experiments include a lower-trophic-level configuration and a configuration based on the ECOSMO End-to-End (E2E) model version, which additionally includes two functional groups of fish as well as macrobenthos. The simulations supported the estimation of ecosystem model parameters for developing the representation across the global open ocean and shelf sea regions. The SCHISM experiments include parameterizations of offshore wind farms under both present-day and future deployment scenarios. These simulations support the assessment of sediment transport pathways, coastal sediment budgets, and their implications for coastal resilience and ecosystem functioning. For developing alternative vertical grid implementations for supporting cross-scale coastal to open ocean simulations, additional experiments were performed based on the ICON-O model with varying resolutions.

Scientific results of project bg1564: Continued work from the previous project phase has resulted in a publication based on simulations of the coupled physical–biogeochemical modeling system SCHISM-ECOSMO-CO_2 (Demir et al., 2026). The study builds on previous work within the CLICCS project showing that variations in the C:N:P ratios of marine organic matter increase the estimated oceanic uptake of atmospheric CO_2 in the northwest European shelf seas through biological carbon drawdown (Demir et al., 2025). In the follow-up study, we investigated how this additional carbon is redistributed and exported from the shelf. We found that, depending on the model configuration, approximately 60–90% of the additional CO_2 uptake is exported across the shelf break as dissolved inorganic carbon (Fig. 2). Most of this export occurs through the Norwegian Trench, with a smaller contribution from reduced on-shelf transport across the northwestern shelf edge. By relating these findings to global shelf-sea classifications of CO_2 sources and sinks, the study indicated that the effects of variable C:N:P ratios depend on regional physical and biogeochemical conditions, and are most transferable to ocean-dominated margins where biological drawdown drives net CO_2 uptake.

The ICON-Coast modeling system, developed to improve the representation of coastal oceans in global coupled physical–biogeochemical and Earth system simulations, has been extended to support biogeochemical models through the FABM framework. This enabled the coupling of ICON-O with ECOSMO-E2E (Daewel et al., 2019), allowing us to simulate not only lower-trophic-level ecosystem dynamics but also fish and macrobenthos biomass as a novel component of the coupled system. Based on tailored grids created by the ICON Mesh Splitter (Logemann & Klockmann, 2025), which was also developed in the previous project phase, allowed us to simulate hydrodynamics and ecosystems across scales from the global ocean to the coupled North Sea–Baltic Sea system (Fig. 2). Simulated vertically integrated net primary production reproduces the characteristic high productivity of equatorial, upwelling, and high-latitude regions and the lower productivity of the oligotrophic subtropics (Fig. 3). The model also reproduces the Northern Hemisphere Spring bloom in the North Sea, including higher productivity in shallow coastal waters, lower productivity in seasonally stratified regions, and the generally lower primary productivity of the Baltic Sea (Fig. 3).

During the first two quarters of 2026, a total of 17,817 node hours expired. Of these 9,482 expired in the first and 8,335 in the second quarter respectively. Due to changes in personnel and the project structure, most of the simulations originally planned for the first two quarters of 2025 could not be performed as intended. These included the ICON-Coast experiments on ocean–atmosphere coupling, biosphere coupling, the projections based on SSP scenarios, and the corresponding pi control experiment. Several new members of project bg1564 did not begin their work until April, such that the allocated resources were therefore not fully utilized until the third quarter of 2026. In the third quarter all of the allocated resource has been utilized. Therefore, we do not expect any further resources to expire during the final quarter of this year.

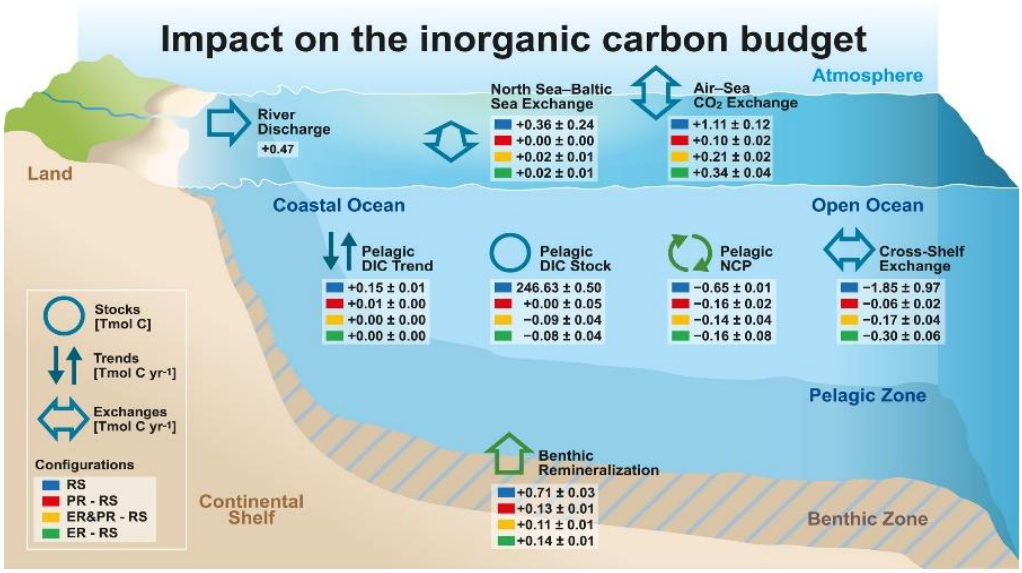


Figure 1: Impacts of variable stoichiometry on the inorganic carbon budget of the northwest European shelf seas. All carbon stocks are shown in Tmol C, with trends in stocks, cross-shelf exchanges, and process rates provided in Tmol C yr^{-1}. Green arrows indicate the conversion between organic and inorganic carbon. The absolute values are shown for the Redfield stoichiometry (RS) configuration, with the differences shown for the extracellular release (ER), preferential remineralization (PR) configurations, and the combined (ER&PR) configuration. This Figure and caption are published in Demir et al. (2026).

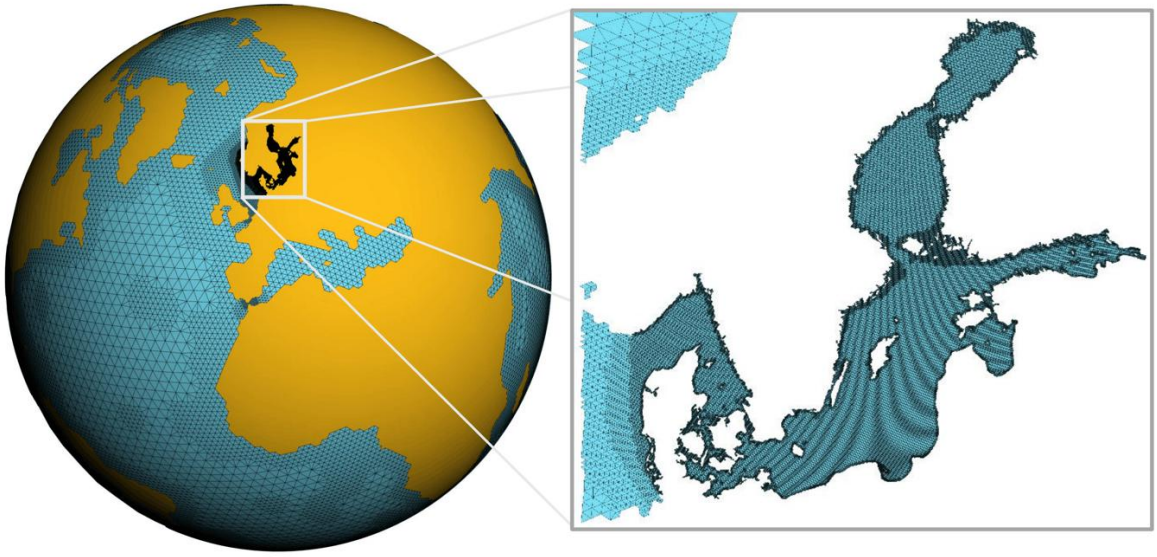


Figure 2: Horizontal unstructured grid generated with the ICON Mesh Splitter (IMS) 1.3 for cross-scale hydrodynamic and coupled physical–biogeochemical simulations of the global ocean and the regional North Sea–Baltic Sea system (Logemann & Klockmann, 2025). The grid resolution increases from 160 km in the interiors of the ocean basins to 80 km near their boundaries, 20 km in the Strait of Gibraltar and the northeastern North Atlantic, and up to 1 km along the coastline of the Baltic Sea.

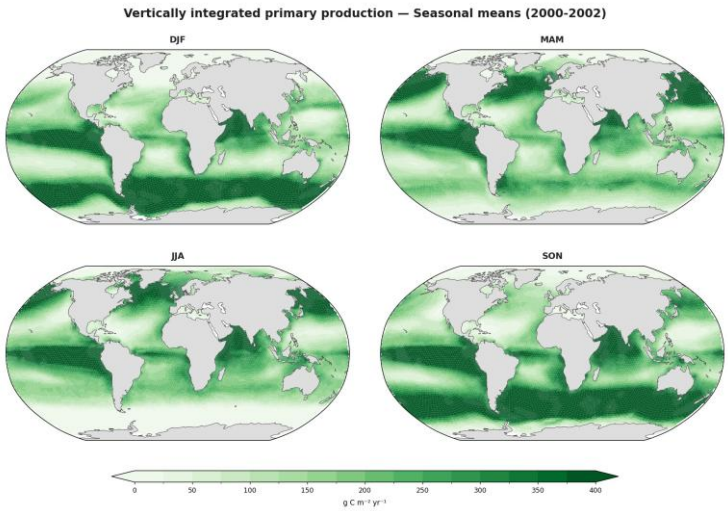


Figure 3: Seasonal means of vertically integrated net primary production for the global ocean simulated with ICON-O-ECOSMO based on the Baltic Sea configuration (Fig. 2) for the years 2000–2002.

Publications in 2026 that use data of project bg1564:
Demir, K. T., Mathis, M., Kossack, J., Liu, F., Daewel, U., Stegert, C., et al. (**2026**): *Organic matter stoichiometry regulates the continental shelf carbon pump efficiency of the northwest European shelf seas*. *Global Biogeochemical Cycles*, 40, e2025GB008724. https://doi.org/10.1029/2025GB008724.

Data Management of project bg1564: All data generated by ICON-O-ECOSMO, SCHISM-WWM-MORSELFE, and ICON-O will be stored on Levante during ongoing analysis. Data relevant to scientific publications will subsequently be transferred to the project or long-term archive. Data from previous work that are no longer required will be archived or removed to reduce storage requirements.

References:
Daewel, U., Schrum, C., and Macdonald, J. I.(**2019**): Towards end-to-end (E2E) modelling in a consistent NPZD-F modelling framework (ECOSMO E2E_v1.0): application to the North Sea and Baltic Sea, Geosci. Model Dev., 12, 1765–1789, https://doi.org/10.5194/gmd-12-1765-2019.

Demir, K. T., Mathis, M., Kossack, J., Liu, F., Daewel, U., Stegert, C., et al.(**2026**): *Organic matter stoichiometry regulates the continental shelf carbon pump efficiency of the northwest European shelf seas*. *Global Biogeochemical Cycles*, 40, e2025GB008724. https://doi.org/10.1029/2025GB008724.

Demir, K. T., Mathis, M., Kossack, J., Liu, F., Daewel, U., Stegert, C., Thomas, H., and Schrum, C.(**2025**): Variable organic matter stoichiometry enhances the biological drawdown of CO2 in the northwest European shelf seas, Biogeosciences, 22, 2569–2599, https://doi.org/10.5194/bg-22-2569-2025,.

Logemann, K., & Klockmann, M. (**2025**): ICON Mesh Splitter version 1.3 - A program to create irregular computational meshes for ICON-O. Zenodo. [Code] https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.15025368.

Report project bu1566

Project title: S2 - Contested Climate Futures: Discursive Powerplay in the Media

Project lead: Michael Brüggemann (UHH), Katharina Kleinen-von Königslöw (UHH), Chris Biemann (UHH), Anne Lauscher (UHH)

CLICCS project chairs: Michael Brüggemann (UHH), Katharina Kleinen-von Königslöw (UHH), Chris Biemann (UHH), Anne Lauscher (UHH)

Reporting Period: 01.01.- 29.10.2026

	Allocated for 2026	Consumed (until 29.10.2026)	Projection of consumption to end of 2026
Computing time [node h] [GPU**]	3,942	292	500
Levante storage (TB)	1	0.61	0.70
Archive project (TB)	1	0	0
Archive long term (TB)	1	0	0
Swift Object Storage (GB)	10240	0	0

** S2 has requested only GPU

Experiments performed successfully at project account bu1566: In the course of the under-review publication described below, language models of different sizes (Llama-8B, Llama-70B and Mistral-Medium-128B, the latter being run exclusively on Levante) were run in experiments designed to investigate the political representation space inside Large Language Models. Specifically, steering vectors along different political value axes were trained and model outputs generated for each steering direction. Furthermore, political parties were scaled along these vectors.

Experiments for other upcoming work included evaluations of gender bias in politically steered language models of different sizes, as well as experiments regarding their performance on downstream tasks such as narrative detection, hate speech detection and stance prediction. This included both fine-tuning and representation engineering Llama-8B, Llama-70B and Qwen-7B models. Preliminary experiments on state-of-the-art methods for frame/narrative detection (part of WP3) were also performed.

Scientific results of project bu1566: We show that models of sufficient size possess an understanding of different political value axes as distinct dimensions and that steering along these axes is effective at generating value-aligned outputs. We further show the usefulness of these dimensions for modeling real-life political party positions.
Substantial amounts of allocated resources were not used and expired; several factors played a role in this: The experiments described in the original application (WP3 and especially WP4) using large Vision Language models (e.g., Qwen 2.5 VL 72B, Pixtral 124B) will likely not happen before next year. Additionally, throughout the year substantial amounts of computing capacity on the server of the Trustworthy AI group was available, which alleviated resource use on Levante. With the group growing and more people running experiments there, this might change in the coming year.

Publications in 2026 that use data of project bu1566:
Urs Zaberer and Anne Lauscher (**2026**): „Mapping LLMs' Political Space through Multi-Axis Representation Steering“ (under review at ARR August cycle 2026)

Data Management of project bu1566 : Urs Zaberer (urs.zaberer@uni-hamburg.de)