

# **4th VALUE Training School**

## **Validation of Regional Climate Change Projections**

### **Validation in a Climate Information Distillation Context - The VALUE Framework**

Douglas Maraun

Wegener Center for Climate and Global Change

The context

What a validation should do

Lessons from forecast verification

VALUE

The VALUE framework

## The context

What a validation should do

Lessons from forecast verification

VALUE

The VALUE framework

# Adaptation to climate change...



*Müritz-Elde-Wasserstraße, W. Illner*

# Adaptation to climate change...



in the light of

- ▶ competing interests, democratic decisions and
- ▶ real money spent

# Adaptation to climate change...



...requires **robust regional** information

in the light of

- ▶ competing interests, democratic decisions and
- ▶ real money spent

## IPCC AR5 (WGI, 2013; WGII & III, 2014)

From “it’s real” to “here is the information you need to make good decisions for your stakeholders”

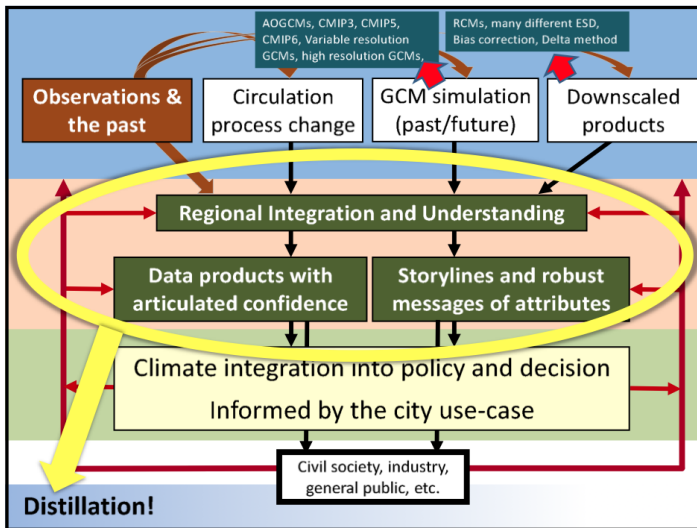
[Chris Field, WGII co-chair]

How is the research community responding to this ambitious challenge?

IPCC  
Clim

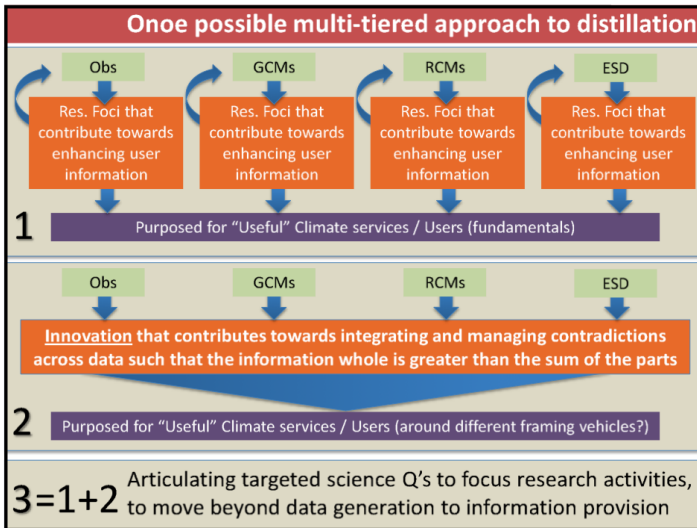
  
INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON climate change  
  

# Distillation

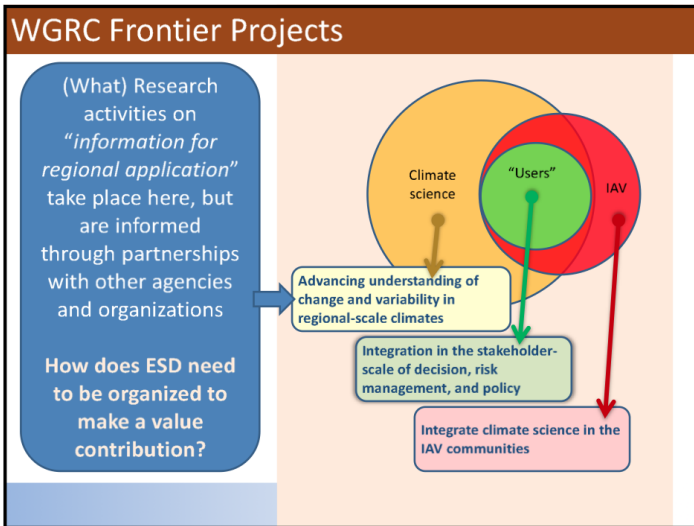




# Distillation

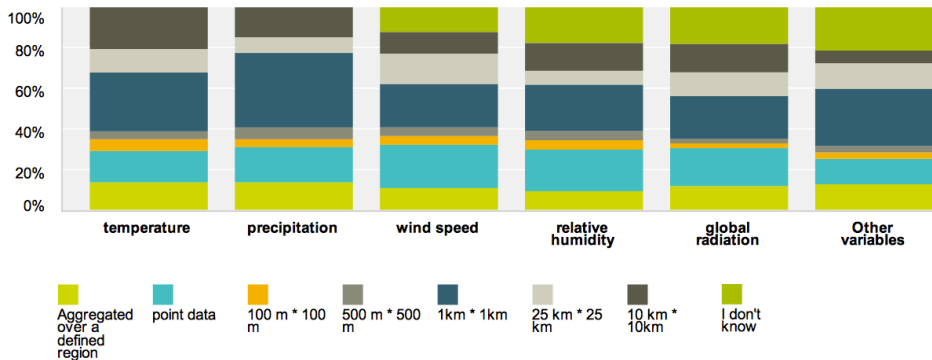


# WCRP WGRC Frontier Projects



# Requirements I

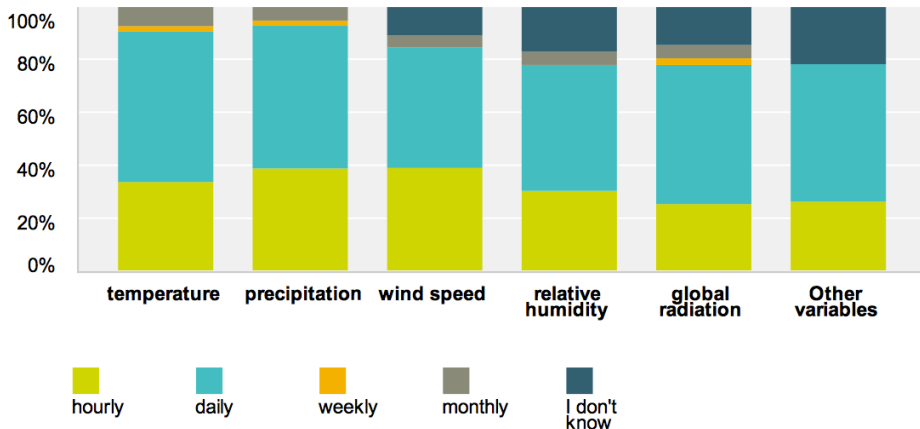
## Desired spatial resolution



VALUE end user survey

# Requirements II

## Desired temporal resolution



VALUE end user survey

# The need for validation

- ▶ “Researchers are still struggling to develop tools to accurately forecast climate changes for the twenty-first century at the local and regional level.” *Nature Editorial, 2010*
- ▶ “Validation Required [...] Certainty is what current-generation regional studies cannot yet provide.” *Nature Editorial, 2010*

The context

**What a validation should do**

Lessons from forecast verification

VALUE

The VALUE framework

# A certain validation tendency



# The need to prioritise

- ▶ All models are substantially simplified versions of the complex real world.
- ▶ No regional climate simulation can be expected to realistically reproduce all aspects of the system.
- ▶ Validation of all aspects would be practically impossible.

But: in a given application, only a small part of the system will be relevant.

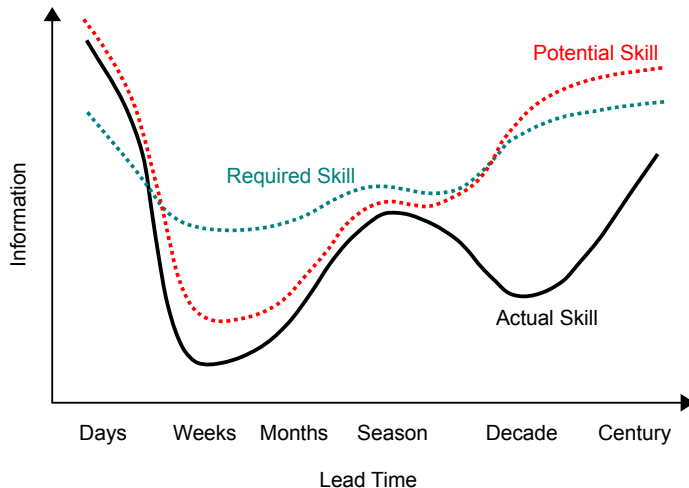


User focussed approach that identifies relevant phenomena



# Requirements

Potentials and Limitations for any Given Variable, Resolution, Region and End User



*adapted from Hewitson, Clim. Change, 2014*

# The question is...

...not, whether downscaling is required or not, but...

...for which variable, region, season lead time and aspect, i.e.,  
for which end user problem is downscaling useful?

The context

What a validation should do

**Lessons from forecast verification**

VALUE

The VALUE framework

# Deterministic vs. probabilistic forecasts

## Deterministic forecast

- ▶ A single value is forecast
- ▶ For the same climate model output, always the same value is forecast
- ▶ e.g., dry/wet, drizzle/medium rain/heavy rain, number of wet days, temperature value,...

## Probabilistic forecast

- ▶ A probability distribution/density function is forecast
- ▶ For the same climate model output, always the same probability distribution is forecast
- ▶ e.g., wet day probability, probability of drizzle/medium rain/heavy rain, distribution of number of wet days, distribution of temperature,...

# Forecast attributes

## Accuracy

- ▶ Average degree of correspondence between individual pairs of forecasts and observations.

## Bias

- ▶ Degree of correspondence between mean forecast and mean observation

## Reliability/Calibration

- ▶ Conditional unbiasedness: given a forecast value, does the expected (average) value of corresponding observations equal that forecast value.

# Forecast attributes, continued

## **Resolution**

- ▶ The degree to which the mean observation, conditional on a forecast, differs from the unconditional mean observation, averaged over all forecasts.

## **Discrimination**

- ▶ The degree to which the distribution of forecasts differs for different observations.

## **Sharpness (function of forecast only)**

- ▶ Degree to which forecasted event probabilities may differ from the mean (climatological) forecast; variability of forecasts as described by distribution of forecasts.

## **Uncertainty (function of observations only)**

- ▶ Variability of observations as described by the distribution of observations.

The context

What a validation should do

Lessons from forecast verification

**VALUE**

The VALUE framework

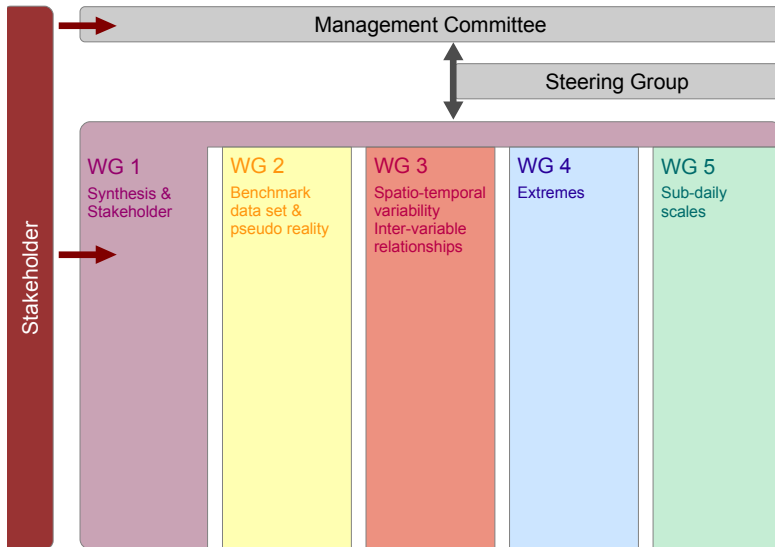
The main objective of the Action is to establish a network to systematically **validate** and **improve** downscaling methods for climate change research.



# Current Member Countries



# Working Groups & Workplan



# Steering Group

- ▶ Chair: Douglas Maraun (KFU Graz, Austria)  
Co-Chair: Martin Widmann (U Birmingham, UK)
- ▶ WG1: Ole Rössler (U Bern, Switzerland)  
WG2: Sven Kotlarski (MeteoSwiss, Switzerland)  
WG3: Martin Widmann (U Birmingham, UK)  
WG4: Elke Hertig (U Augsburg, Germany)  
WG5: Joanna Wibig (U Lodz, Poland)
- ▶ Webmaster: Jose Gutierrez (U de Cantabria, Santander, Spain)
- ▶ Senior advisors:  
Radan Huth (Charles U Prague, Czech Republic)  
Rasmus Benestad (MetNo, Norway)

# Budget & Instruments

## **Budget:**

- ▶ Depends on number of participating countries, roughly 150.000 EUR/year

## **Instruments:**

- ▶ Meetings  
(Management; Working Groups; Conferences; Workshops)
- ▶ Short Term Scientific Missions
- ▶ Training Schools

The context

What a validation should do

Lessons from forecast verification

VALUE

**The VALUE framework**

# Framework paper



## Earth's Future



### RESEARCH ARTICLE

10.1002/2014EF000259

#### Key Points:

- VALUE has developed a framework to validate and compare downscaling methods
- The experiments comprise different observed and pseudo-reality reference data
- The framework is the basis for a comprehensive downscaling comparison study

#### Corresponding author:

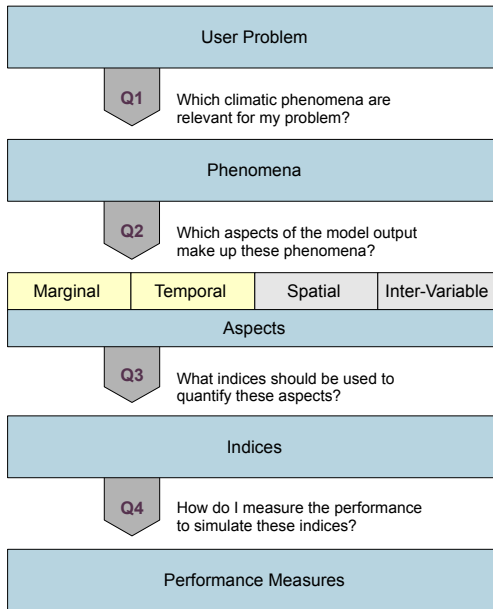
Douglas Maraun, [dmaraun@geomar.de](mailto:dmaraun@geomar.de)

## VALUE: A framework to validate downscaling approaches for climate change studies

**Douglas Maraun<sup>1</sup>, Martin Widmann<sup>2</sup>, José M. Gutiérrez<sup>3</sup>, Sven Kotlarski<sup>4</sup>, Richard E. Chandler<sup>5</sup>, Elke Hertig<sup>6</sup>, Joanna Wibig<sup>7</sup>, Radan Huth<sup>8</sup>, and Renate A.I. Wilcke<sup>9</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>GEOMAR Helmholtz Centre for Ocean Research Kiel, Kiel, Germany, <sup>2</sup>School of Geography, Earth and Environmental Sciences, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, UK, <sup>3</sup>Institute of Physics of Cantabria, IFCA, Santander, Spain, <sup>4</sup>Institute for Atmospheric and Climate Science, ETH Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland, <sup>5</sup>Department of Statistical Science, University College London, London, UK, <sup>6</sup>Institute of Geography, University of Augsburg, Augsburg, Germany, <sup>7</sup>Department of Meteorology and Climatology, University of Lodz, Lodz, Poland, <sup>8</sup>Department of Physical Geography and Geocology, Faculty of Science, Charles University and Institute of Atmospheric Physics, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Prague, Czech Republic, <sup>9</sup>Rosby Centre, Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute, Norrköping, Sweden

# Validation tree



# Indices and performance measures

## Marginal distribution

Index	Distributionwise	Pairwise
Mean	bias/mean percentage error (mpe)	
Variance	mpe	
Skewness	bias	

## Temporal dependence

Index	Distributionwise	Pairwise
Time series acf lag 1,2,3	just indices	mse
quantiles/return values threshold exceedance number of threshold exceedances amount above threshold shape parameter of GEV	quantile verification score, bias  bias bias bias	Brier score
mean/quantiles of spell length distribution transition probabilities	qvs, bias just indices	
time of maximum/minimum of annual cycle amplitude of annual cycle	bias mpe	
proportion of variance in low frequency band sign of the low pass filtered series	just indices	Brier score



# Indices and performance measures

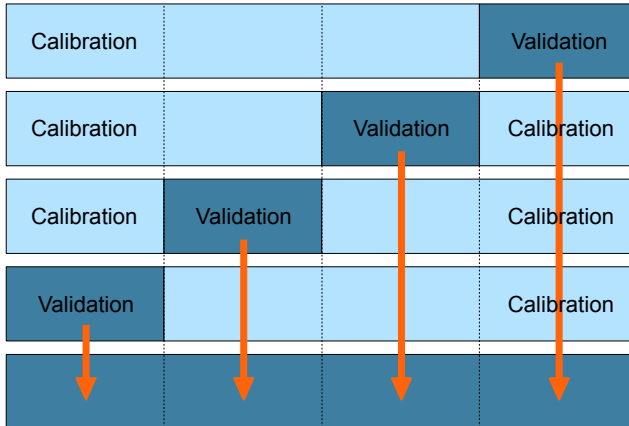
## Spatial dependence

Index	Distributionwise	Pairwise
decay length of correlation	mpe	
decay length of tail dependence	mpe	
range of variogram	mpe	
range of madogram	mpe	
distribution of daily relative areas of threshold excesses	qvs/bias	mse

## Inter-variable dependence

Index	Distributionwise	Pairwise
correlation	just indices	
variable conditional on (no) exceedance	as marginals	
joint exceedances	as exceedances	
variable conditional on meso-/large scale process threshold	as marginals	

# k-fold cross validation



# Spatial climatologies/summaries

For all indices look at

- ▶ mean absolute error/mean bias;
- ▶ absolute errors of spatial means;
- ▶ mpe of spatial means;
- ▶ means of QVS and Brier scores;
- ▶ pattern correlation & standard deviation (Taylor diagrams).

# Validation experiment 1 - perfect predictor

Predictor data/boundary conditions from ERA-Interim

## **Station data (Tier I+II): 50+ stations**

- ▶ to estimate skill of statistical downscaling methods

## **Gridded data (Tier I+II): 50+ grid boxes / whole regions**

- ▶ to compare skill of statistical and dynamical downscaling

## **Nested station data (Tier II)**

- ▶ to compare skill (in particular to simulate spatial fields) at different spatial scales

## **Sub-daily data (Tier II)**

- ▶ to estimate skill at sub-daily scale

# Validation experiment 2 - pseudo reality (Tier II)

Predictand data from RCMs

## **Perfect predictor (predictor: same GCM/no RCM)**

- ▶ to test skill of Perfect Prog methods to simulate climate change

## **Imperfect predictor (predictor: same GCM/different RCM)**

- ▶ to test the skill of RCM bias correction to simulate climate change

## **Imperfect predictor (predictor: different GCM/same RCM)**

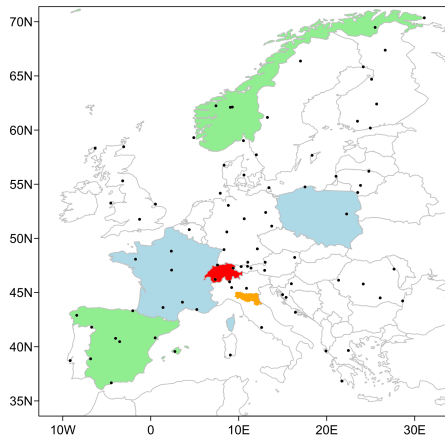
- ▶ to test the skill of RCM+GCM bias correction

# Validation experiment 3 - GCM predictors (Tier III)



- ▶ to test the whole regional simulation including GCM errors

# Validation Data



- gridded data without registration
- gridded data with registration
- sub-daily station data
- gridded daily data for VALUE use

## Different settings/data

- ▶ 85 ECA-D stations covering all European climates;
- ▶ corresponding grid box data from E-OBS.
- ▶ high quality gridded data for large scale comparisons;
- ▶ hourly station data for selected regions.

## Variables

- ▶ where possible: temperature, precipitation, wind, humidity, radiation.

# Access

## **VALUE homepage**

- ▶ <http://www.value-cost.eu/>

## **Experimental protocol**

- ▶ <http://www.value-cost.eu/validation>

## **Reports (incl. list of indices)**

- ▶ <http://www.value-cost.eu/reports>