



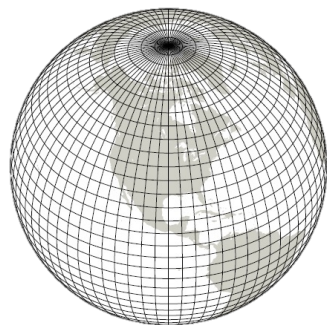
# Should we bias correct boundary conditions for regional climate models?



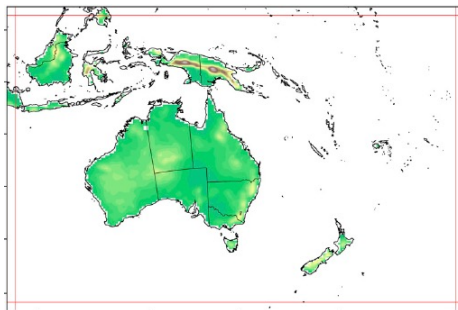
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Extremes  
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# Garbage in – garbage out

If GCM derived boundary conditions are garbage, then the RCM simulated climate will be garbage.



**GCM**



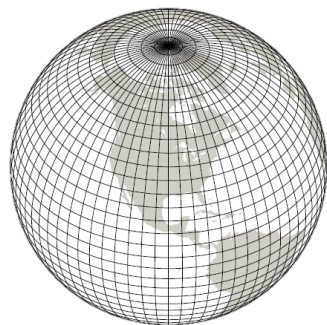
**RCM**



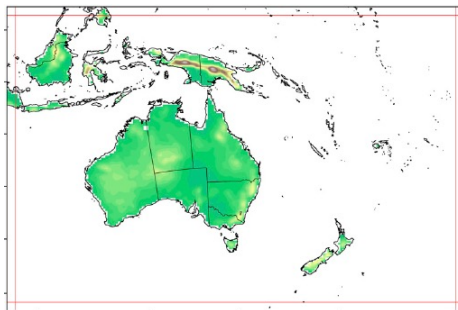
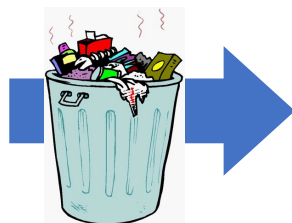
**Regional  
Climate**

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**GCM**



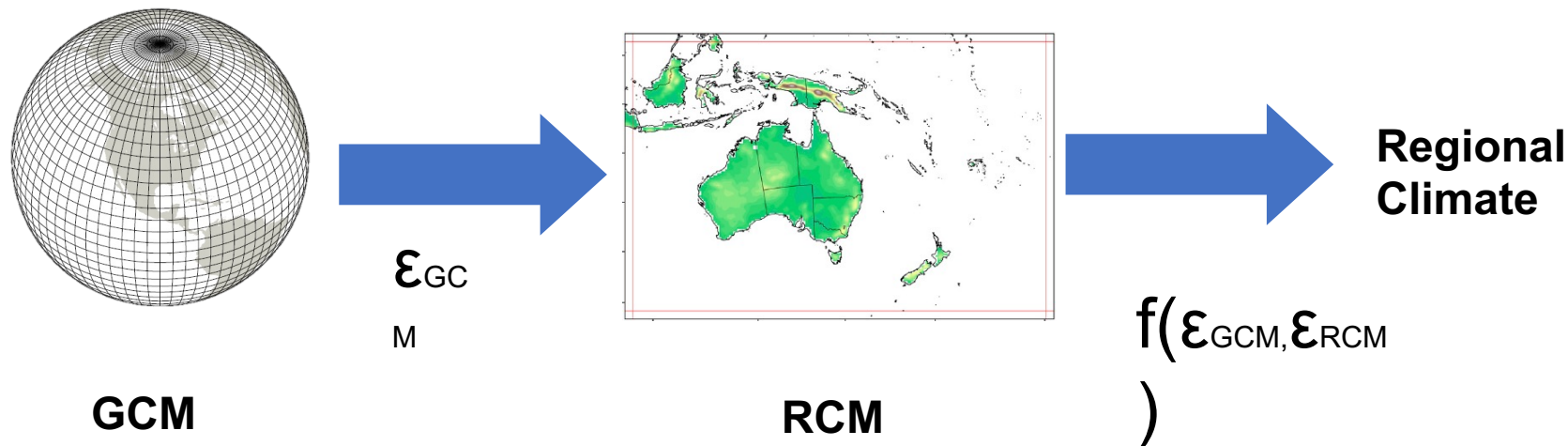
**RCM**



**Regional  
Climate**

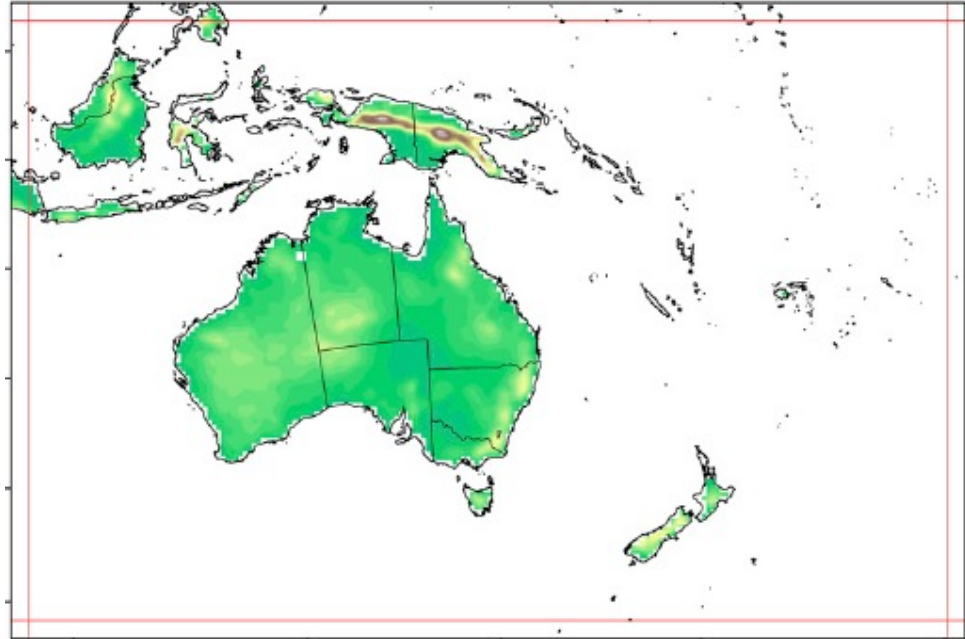
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# Our Experiment

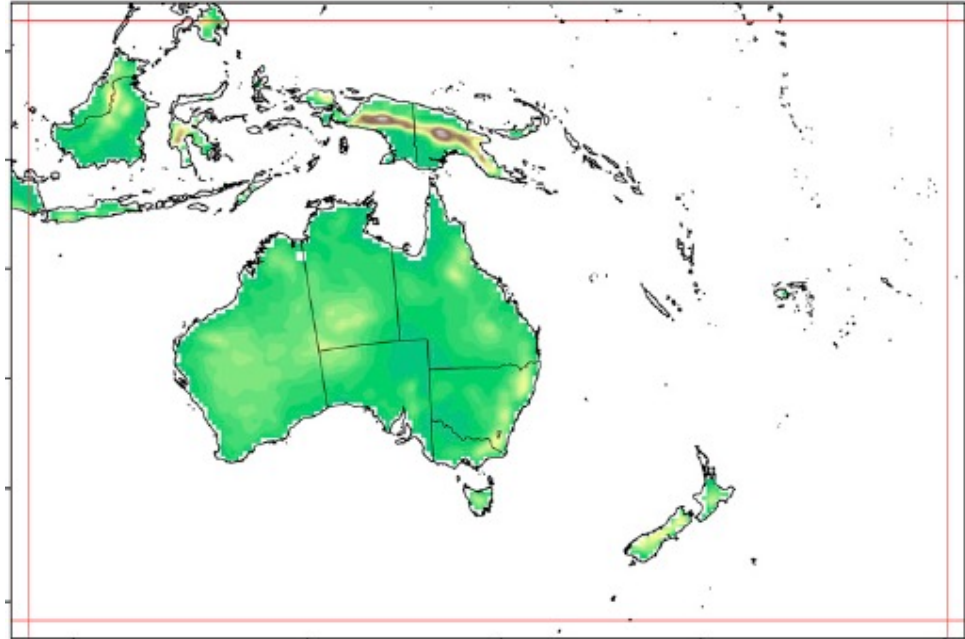
- CORDEX-Australasia domain
- CMIP3 (CSIRO-Mk3.5) and CMIP6 (ACCESS1.5) GCMs
- RCM – Weather Research and Forecasting (WRF) model
- “Perfect” boundary conditions coming from ERA-Interim and ERA5
  - ERA-WRF produces the regional climate with no boundary condition error
- We test WRF driven with different boundary conditions against ERA-WRF to understand the errors from the boundary conditions.





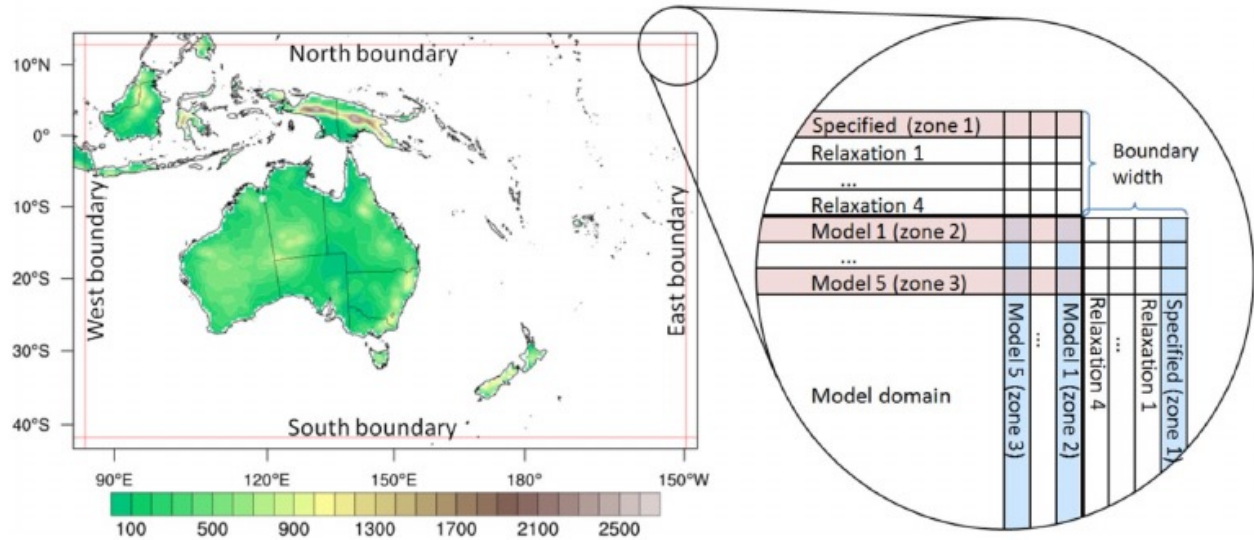
# Our Experiment – Bias Corrections

- Correct atmospheric temperature, water vapour, winds, pressure, and SSTs
- Bias corrections tested
  - Mean (M)
  - Mean + standard deviation (MSD)
  - Nested Bias Correction (NBC)
    - MSD + lag 1 autocorrelation at monthly, seasonal & annual time scales.
  - Multivariate nested bias correction (MBC)
    - NBC + cross-correlations between variables

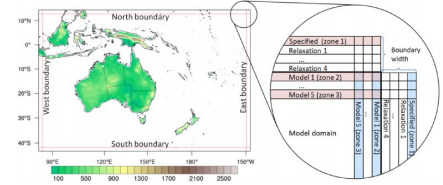


# Effect of the relaxation zone

How much information makes it through the relaxation zone?



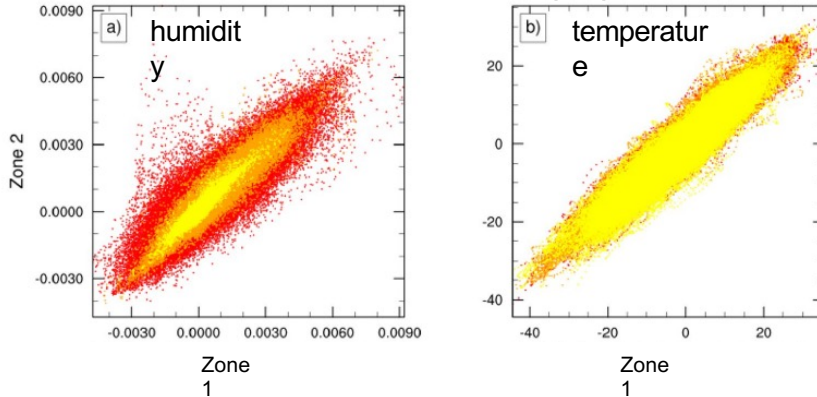
# Effect of the relaxation zone



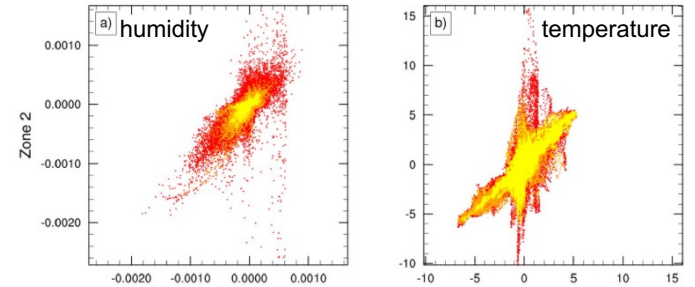
For inflow points on the boundary:

Does the correction in zone 1 make it to zone 2?

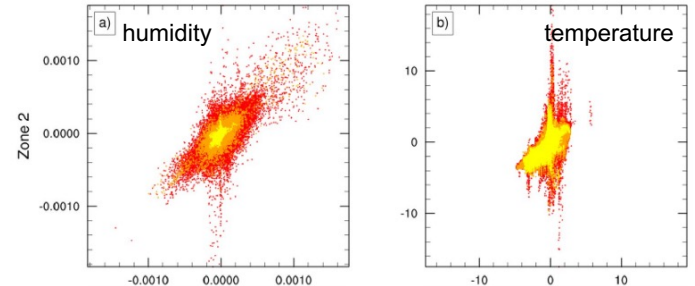
GCM - GCM(M)



GCM(M) - GCM(MSD)

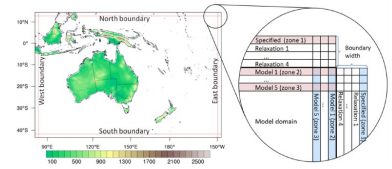


GCM(MSD) - GCM(NBC)





# Effect of the relaxation zone



Does interpolation and bias correction mean boundary conditions are not physically consistent?

Are correlations between variables maintained?

**Table 1**

*Percentage of the Cells That Show a Significant Difference in the Correlation Between the Model and RCM(ERA-I) at the 5% Significance Level at Specified Zone (1st) and After Passing Through the Relaxation Zone (6th) From the Western Boundary*

Variable pair	Model	Significantly different % of cells		Variable pair	Model	Significantly different % of cells	
		1st	6th			1st	6th
uv	RCM(CSIRO)	92.9	93.9	vT	RCM(CSIRO)	93.7	90.6
	RCM(M)	92.9	90.4		RCM(M)	88.3	89.5
	RCM(NBC)	90.7	90.1		RCM(NBC)	88.0	88.1
uT	RCM(CSIRO)	93.1	91.3	vq	RCM(CSIRO)	91.9	92.3
	RCM(M)	90.9	87.9		RCM(M)	85.4	89.0
	RCM(NBC)	89.8	88.4		RCM(NBC)	85.5	89.7
uq	RCM(CSIRO)	92.8	92.0	Tq	RCM(CSIRO)	95.1	93.8
	RCM(M)	92.1	87.8		RCM(M)	95.0	84.5
	RCM(NBC)	92.4	87.5		RCM(NBC)	95.1	82.9

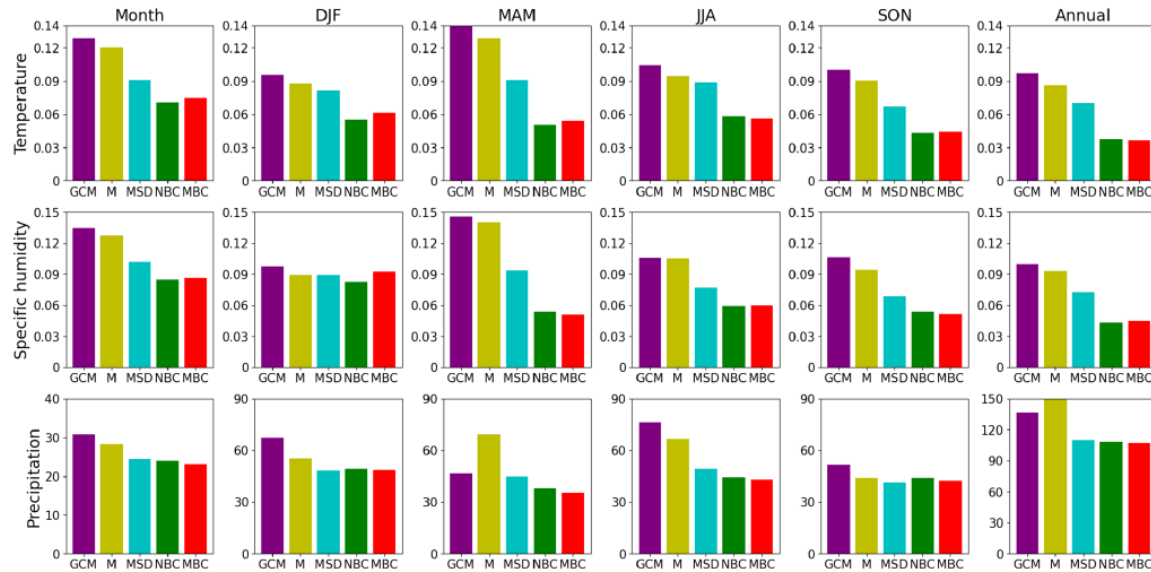
# Multivariate bias correction

Bias correcting boundary conditions tends to improve temperature, humidity and rainfall simulation.

Bias correcting more aspects of the distributions tends to improve rainfall simulation more.

Adding multivariate correction does not show a clear improvement.

## Mean Absolute Error



# Multivariate bias correction

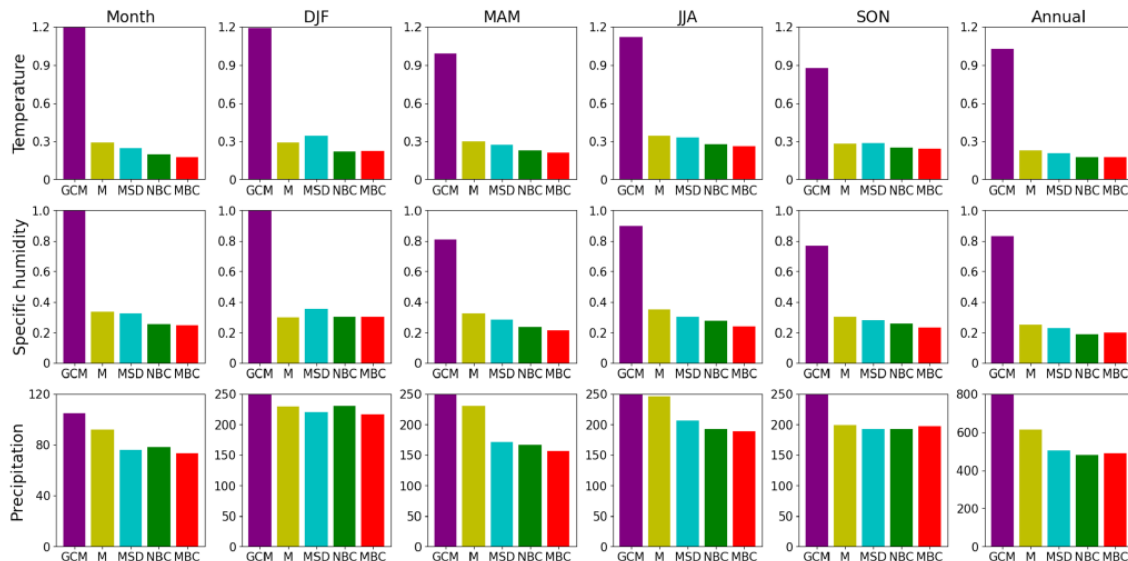
Bias correcting boundary conditions tends to improve temperature, humidity and rainfall simulation.

Bias correcting more aspects of the distributions tends to improve rainfall simulation more.

Adding multivariate correction provides consistent improvement to simulation of

**extremes**

## Mean Absolute Error



99<sup>th</sup>

percentiles

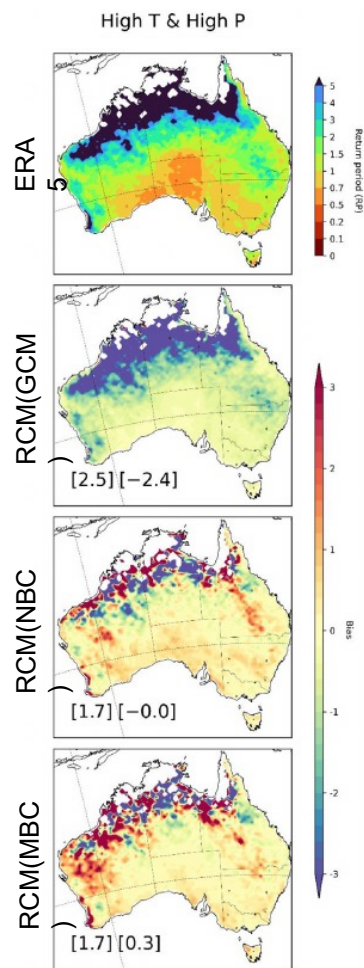
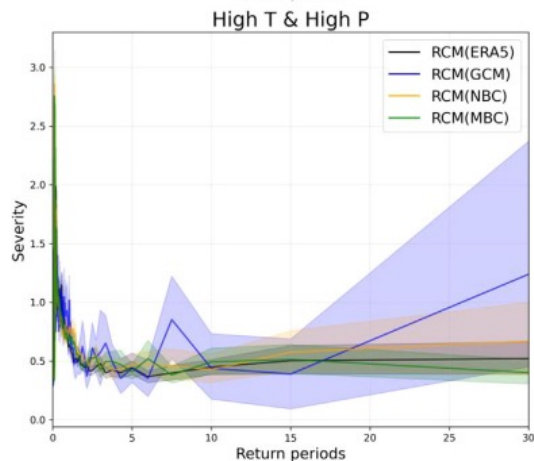
# Impact on compound events

High T & High P – temperature and precipitation jointly exceeding 95<sup>th</sup> percentile

MBC simulates consistent improvements in severity of compound event at different return periods

MBC simulates consistent reductions in bias spatially of the compound event threshold return period.

MBC shows similar improvements for other compound events.

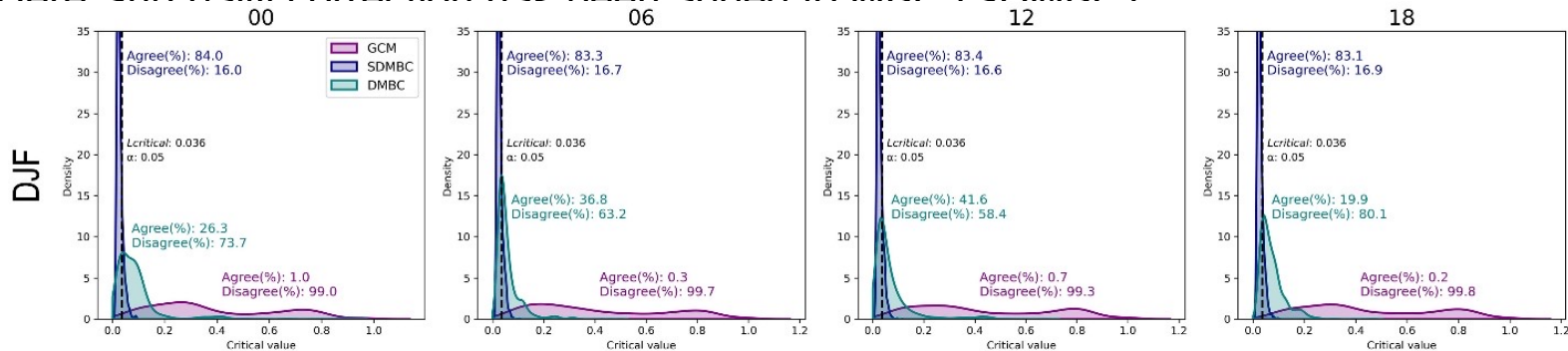


# Sub-daily bias correction

So far bias corrections have been performed at daily time-scale.

What does this mean for different times of day?

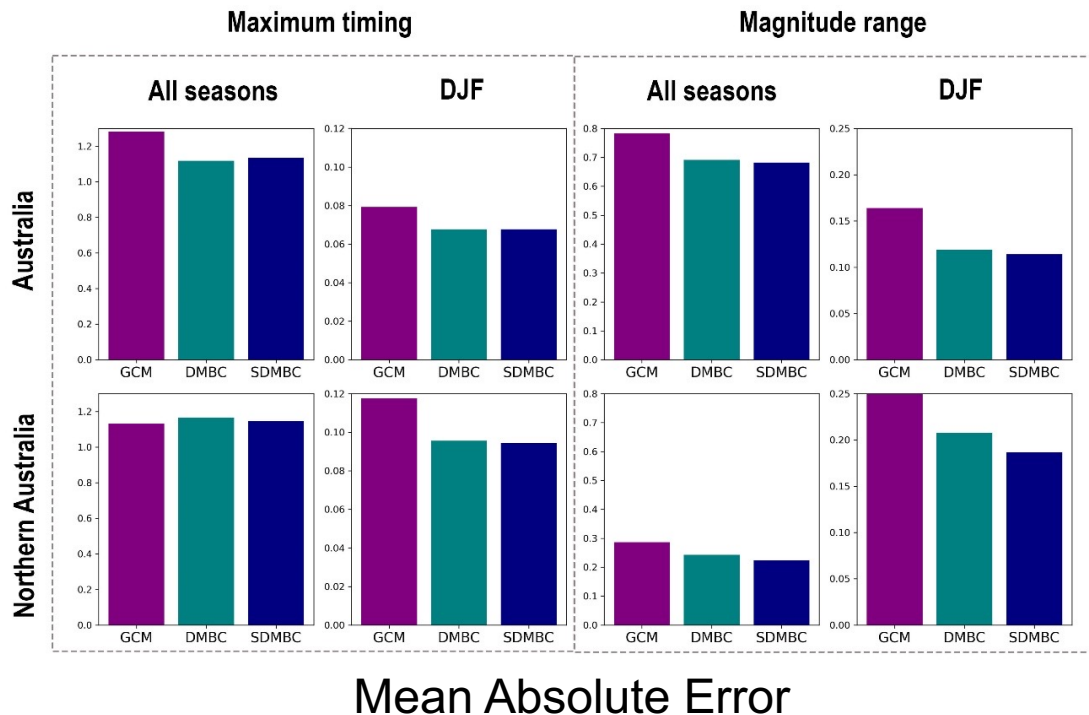
Here Sub daily correction has been added to MBC (SDMBC)



# Sub-daily bias correction

Sub-daily MBC produces similar timing of maximum precipitation to daily MBC.

Sub-daily MBC improves the daily range in precipitation magnitude (intensity).





# Software to perform bias correction of boundary conditions

Software based on code developed at UNSW.

Name of the software: SDMBC (Sub-Daily Multivariate Bias Correction).

Developer: Youngil Kim.

Contact information: [youngil.kim@unsw.edu.au](mailto:youngil.kim@unsw.edu.au).

Program language: Python and Fortran.

Cost: free.

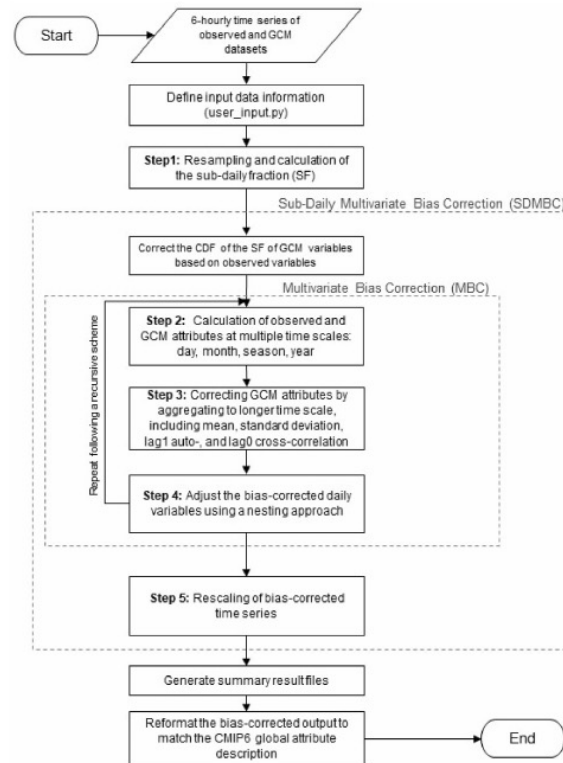


Fig. 1. Structure of the SDMBC package proposed in this study.

Software availability:

Kim, C., J. A. Evans, and A. Sharma, 2023: A software for correcting systematic biases in RCM input boundary conditions. Environmental Modelling & Software, 168, 105799, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envsoft.2023.105799>.

<https://pypi.org/project/sdmabc/>



# Conclusions

Bias correction of RCM boundary conditions improves the simulated climate by reducing the GCM error impact on the RCM simulation.

The bias correction method should be multivariate (physically consistent).

Sub-daily correction needs to be included explicitly.





# Should we bias correct boundary conditions for regional climate models?



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