

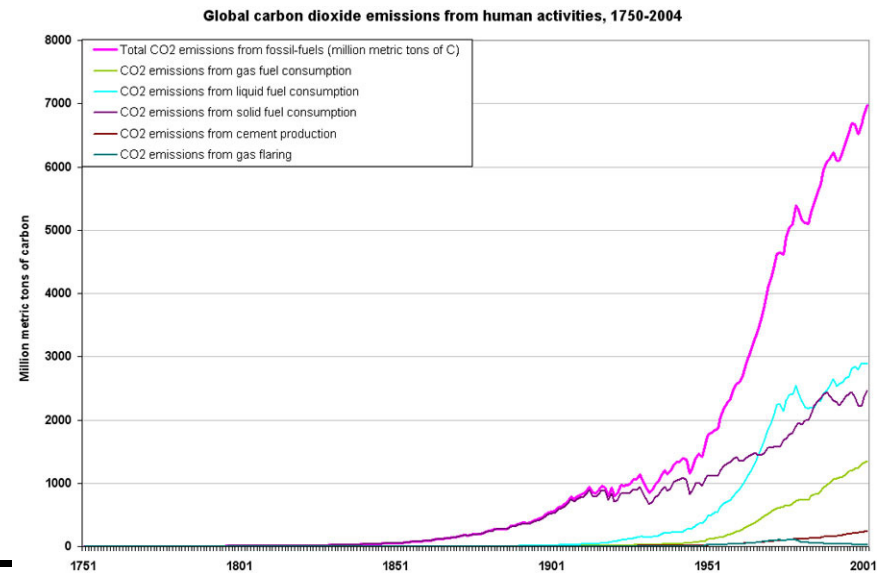
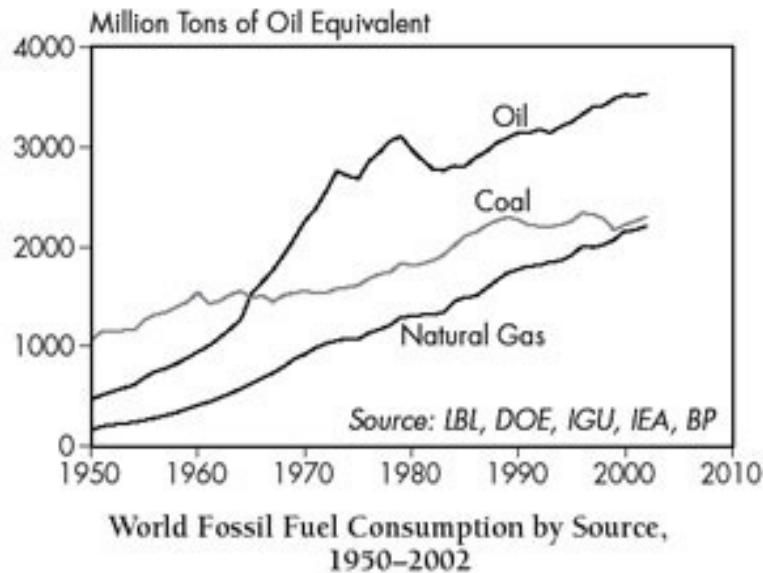
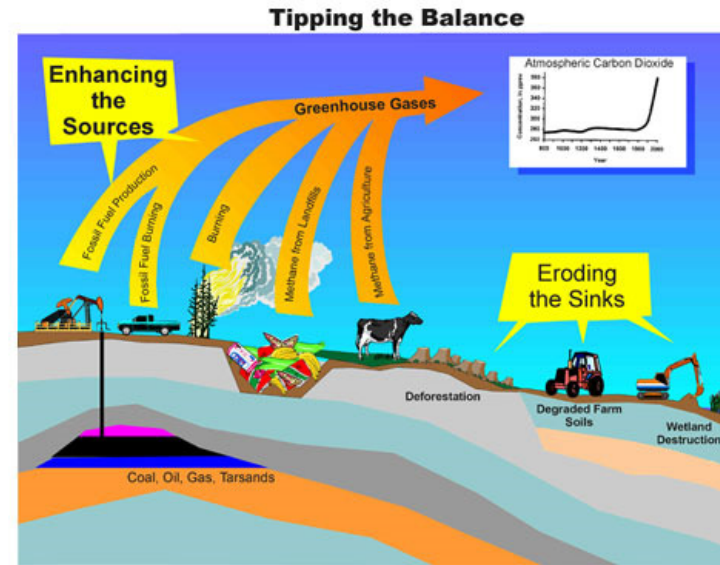
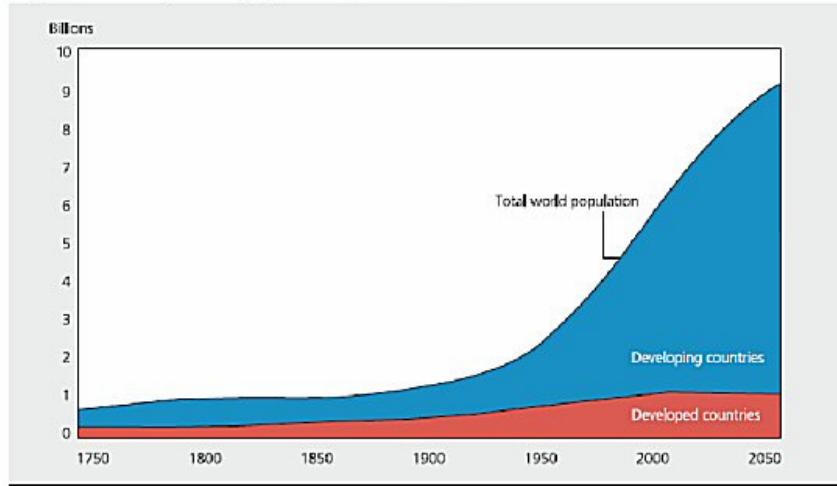
*Statistical Bias correction and Downscaling
of Climate Models using DIAS Online Bias
Correction & Downscaling Tools*

*Dr. Mohamed Rasmy
Project Associate Professor
EDITORIA, Dept. of Civil Eng.,
The University of Tokyo.*

AWCI-Training Program, Pakistan, Sep. 16th -17th , 2014

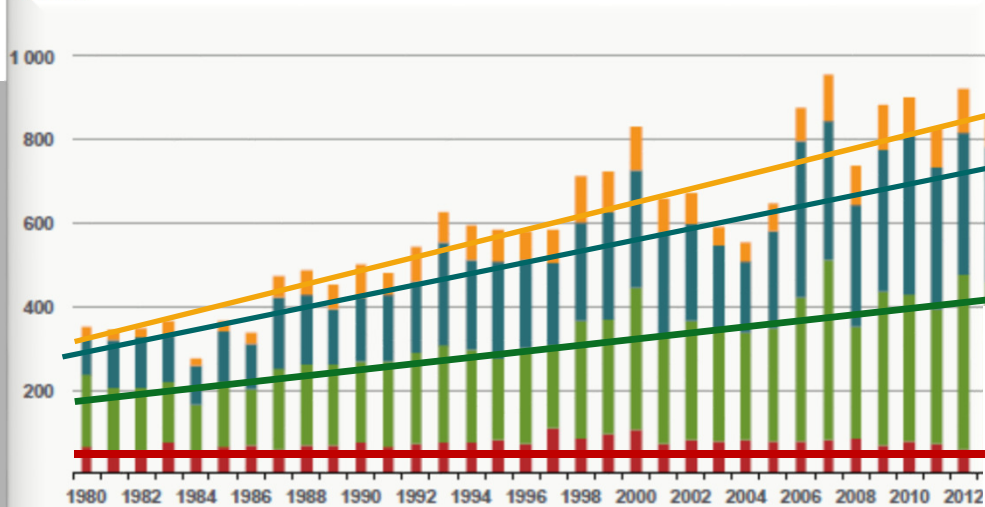
Tipping the Balance & What will happen next?

Figure 3.1 World population, 1750-2050



Background

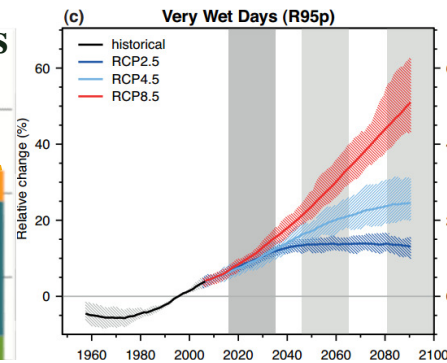
Number of weather & climate related loss events



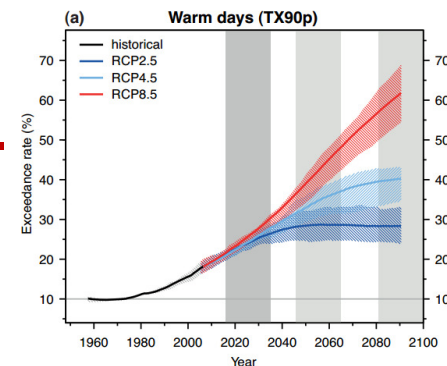
© 2014 Münchener Rückversicherungs-Gesellschaft, Geo Risks Research – As at January 2014



Source: Munich Re



The frequency and intensity of heavy precipitation events will increase (very likely)



heat waves would be intense, frequent and last longer (very likely)

IPCC-AR5

very likely to keep continue the trend !!!

Improving understanding and downscaling/prediction capabilities of meteorological, hydrological, and climatological events, will improve our resilience and adaptation measures, reduce risks and damages, and bring several social and economic benefits.

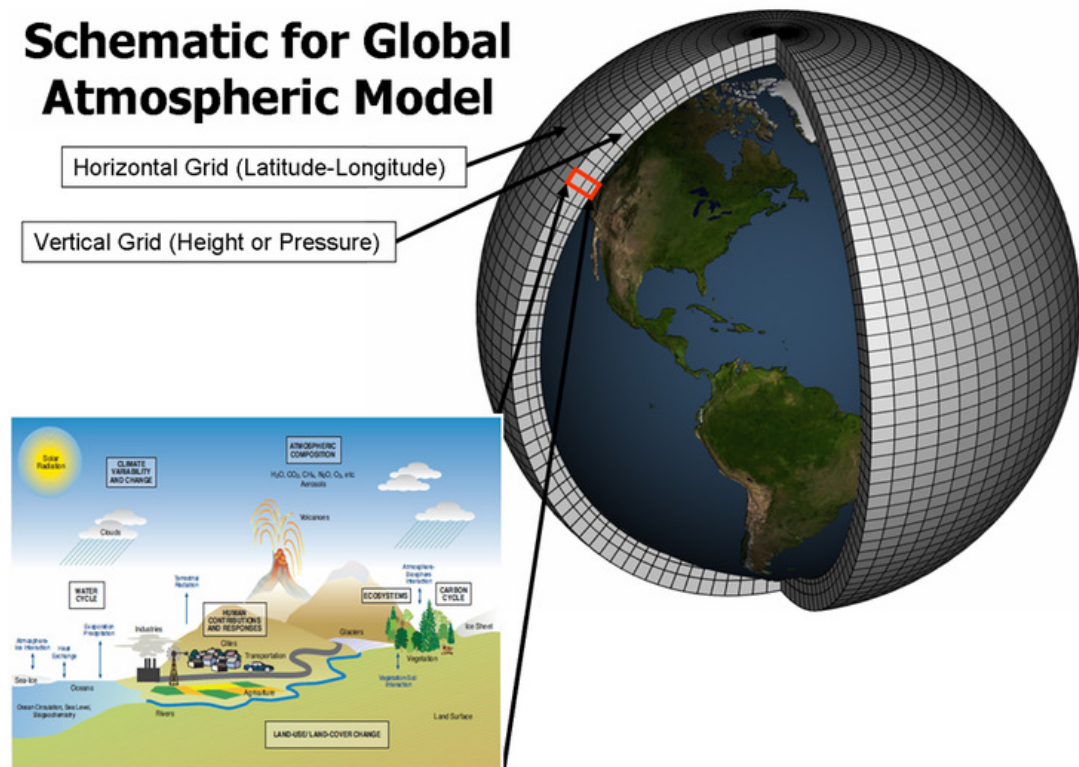
GCMs – Fundamental tool for weather & climate

A General Circulation Model (GCM) is a mathematical model of the general circulation of the planet's atmosphere (and oceans) based on mathematic equations that represent physical processes.

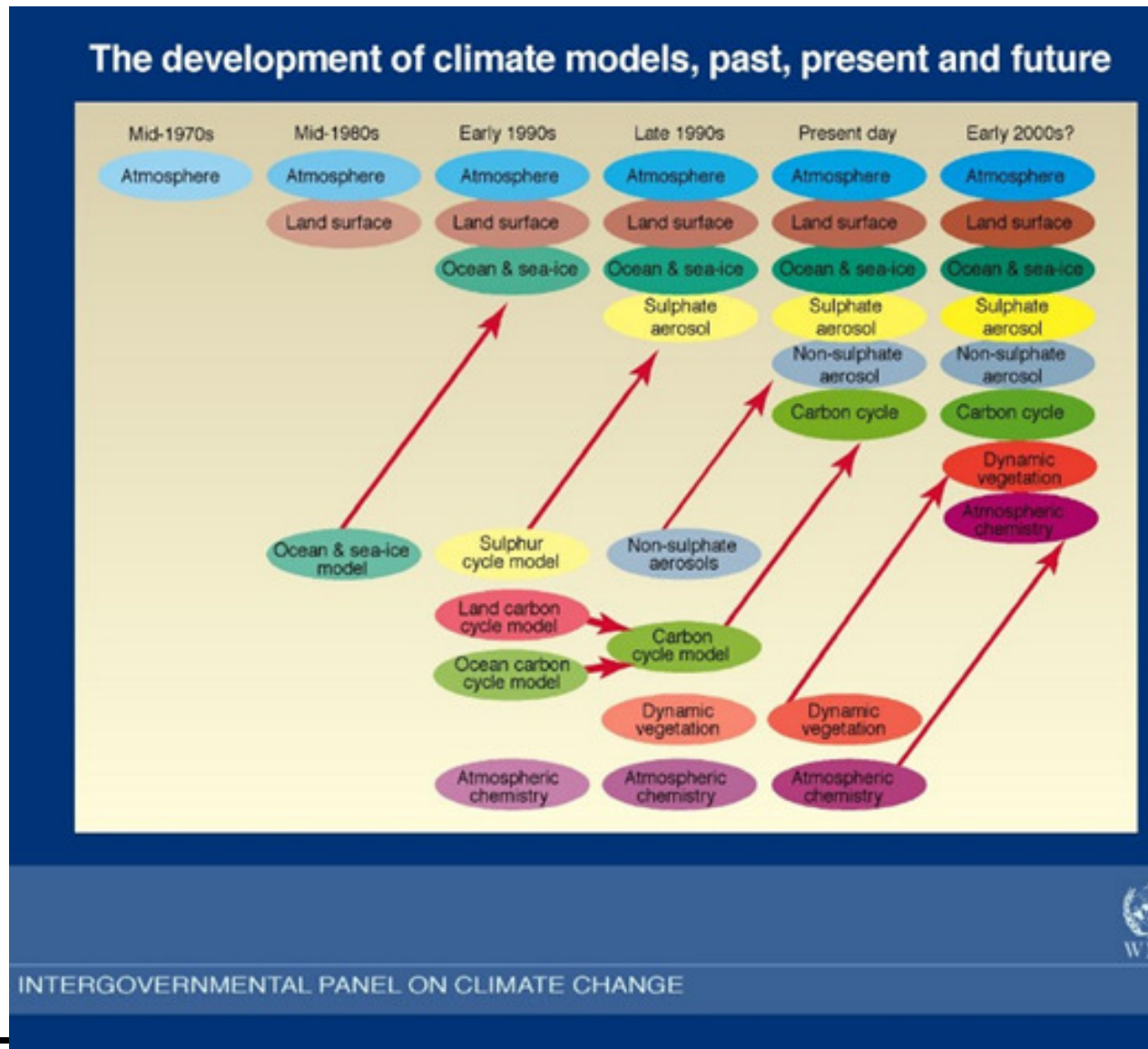
The primary earth system components in GCM include the **atmosphere, oceans, land surface – including vegetation, and the cryosphere** (ice and snow)

→ more complicated but major hope for reliable results

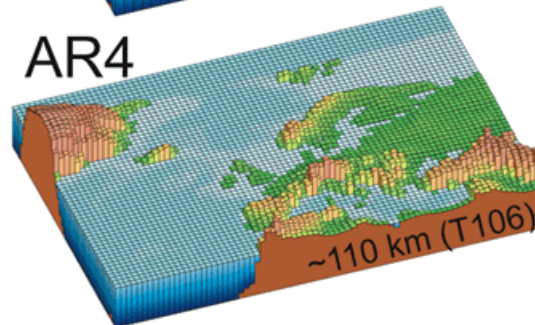
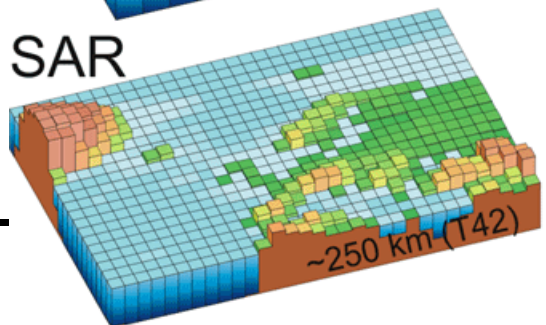
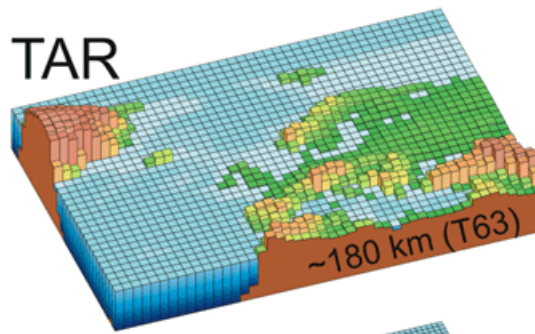
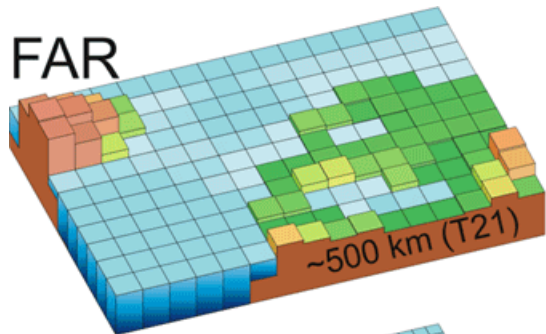
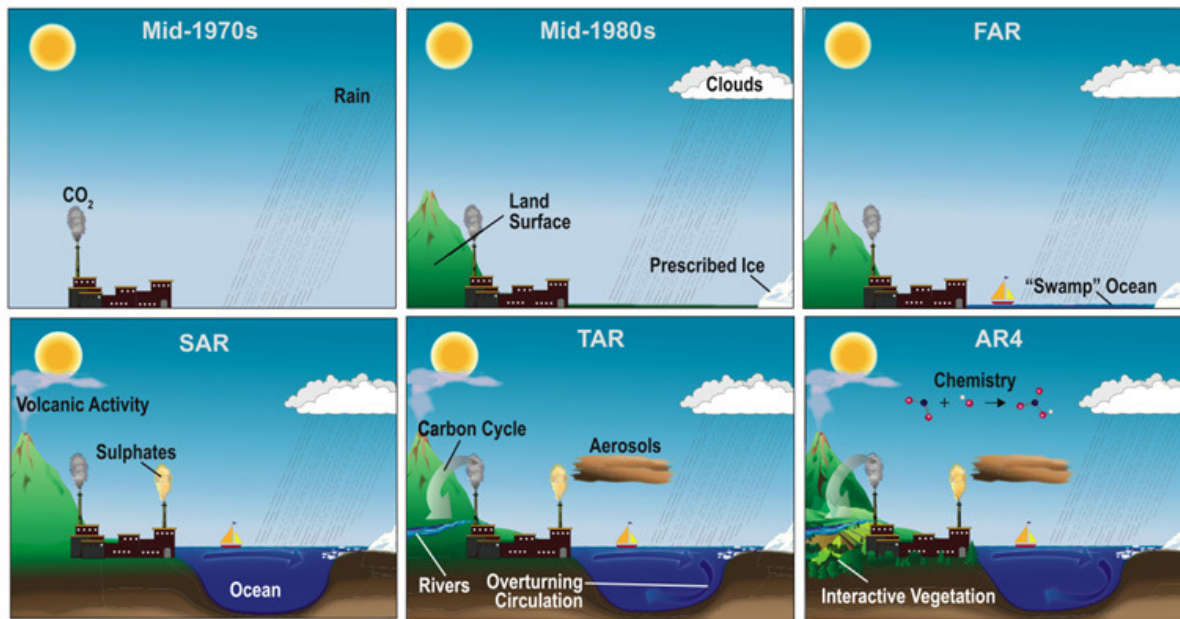
Schematic for Global Atmospheric Model



Evolution of GCMs



Evolution of GCMs



AR4 WG I Ch

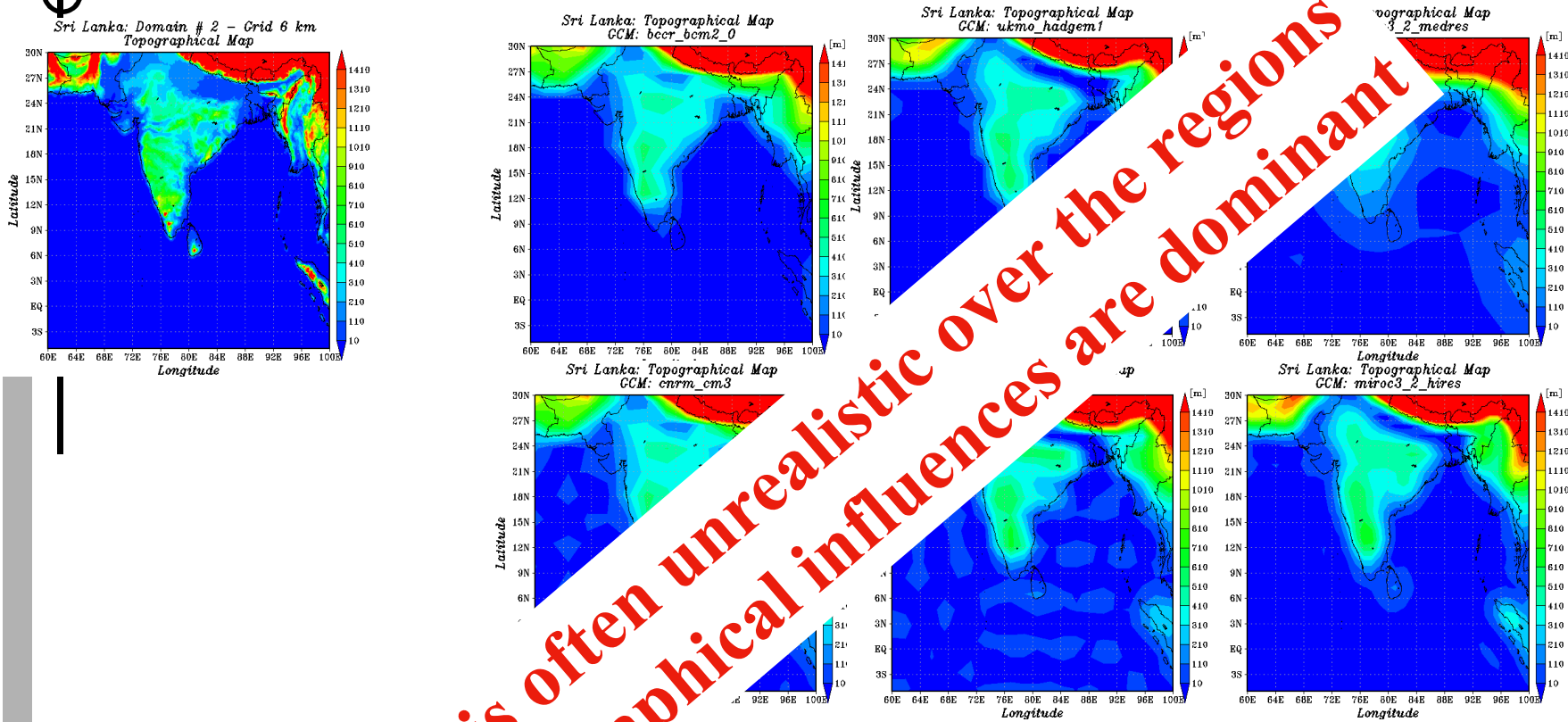


Bias in CGCM

Biases in GCM output have been attributed to various climate model deficiencies such as

- 1. Coarse representation of terrain**
- 2. Cloud and convective precipitation parameterization**
- 3. surface albedo and vegetation feedback**
- 4. representation of land-atmosphere interactions**
- 5. --**
- 6. ---**
- 7. ---**
- 8. ---**
- 9. ---**
- 10. --**
- 11. so on.**

Topography in GCMs-CMIP3



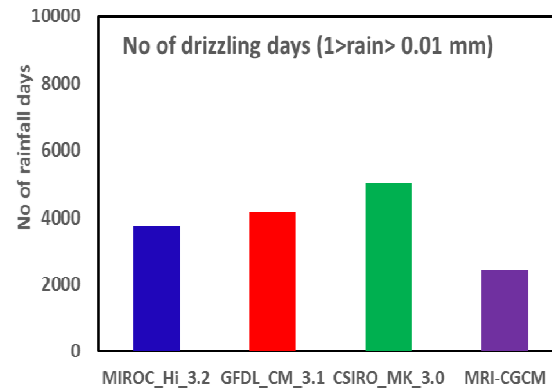
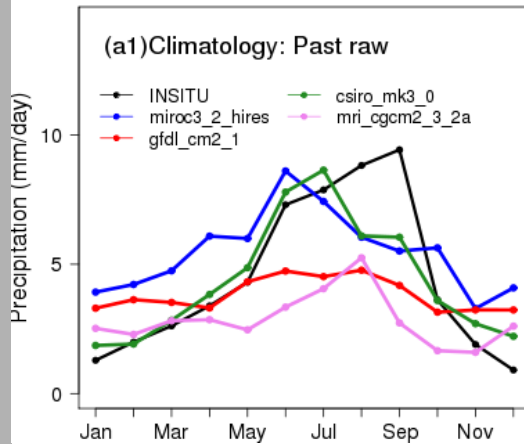
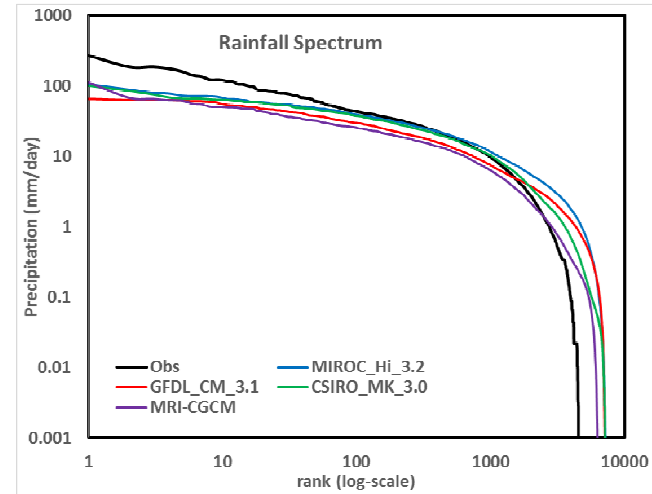
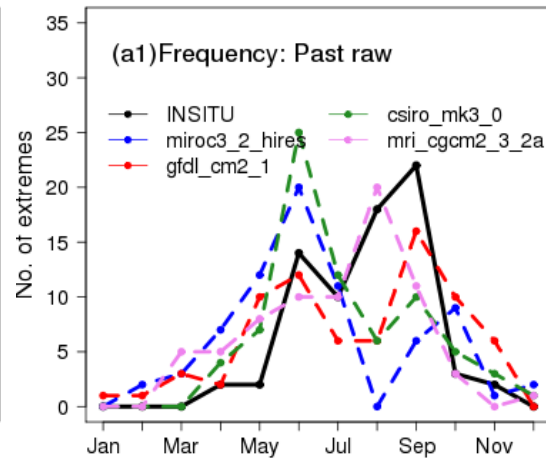
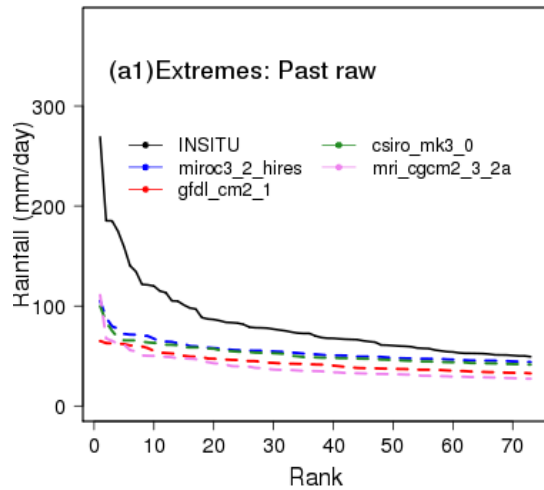
Precipitation is often unrealistic over the regions where the topographical influences are dominant

Restrict: topography, land use, and land-sea distribution.

Downscaling approaches

- SD → Derivation of transfer function
 - ⊕ Low-cost, Site dependent
 - ⊕ GCM biases greatly influence the downscaled information.
- DD → RCMs & higher resolution datasets to simulate finer-scale processes consistent with larger scale evolution from GCMs.

CGCMs rainfall characteristics – Tone River Basin


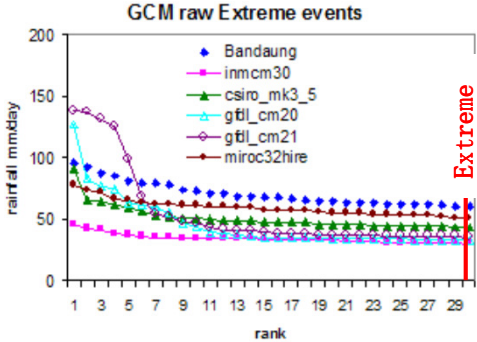
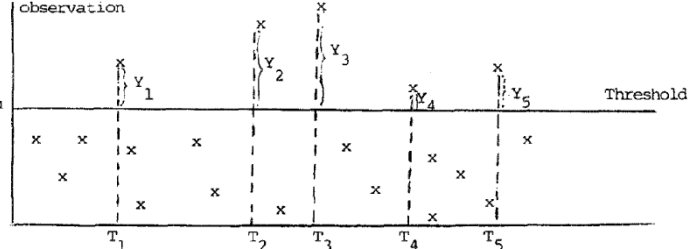

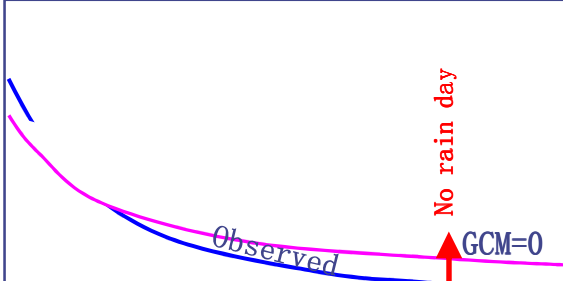
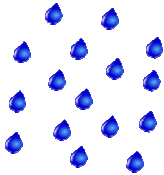
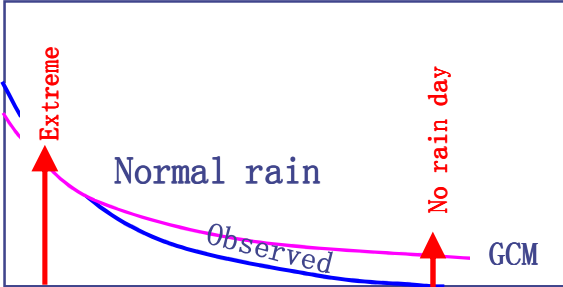
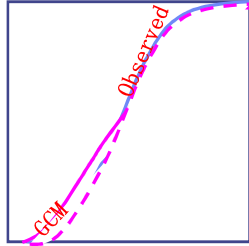


- ❖ Rainfall Biases in the selected CGCMs
 - Extreme
 - Climatology
 - Number of rainfall days
- ❖ Impact models cannot be forced with the native form of CGCM

Bias in CGCM

Some of these deficiencies, as persistent model characteristics, would be expected to result in biases in the GCM output that are similar during different historical periods and into the future.

Review: Station Based Statistical Bias correction

Rain Type	Threshold	Correction
<p>Extreme</p> 	<p>- > 99% of daily precipitation during analysis period</p> <p>- <i>same frequencies of extreme as insitu station as in GCM</i></p> 	<p><i>Generalized Pareto Distribution</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Non every year statistics - Extreme (long or short tailed) fitting - <i>Peak over threshold method</i>  <p>Fig. 2. Illustration of threshold model.</p>
<p>No rain day</p> 		<p>Ranking order statistics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>frequency of no rain day in GCM is same as obs.</i> - less than no rain day threshold change zero rainfall.
<p>Normal</p> 		<p>Gamma Distribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>monthly CDF of GCM mapping to monthly CDF of station</i> - inverse of Gamma CDF in each month is corrected rain  <p><i>Tanda et al. 2013, JSCE/AJHE</i></p>

Bias correction: Major Assumptions

Quality of observational dataset limits the quality of bias corrections

The bias behavior of the model does not change with time, i.e., the transfer function is time independent and thus applicable for future

Limitation: Temporal error major circulation systems can not be corrected, i.e., onset of monsoon

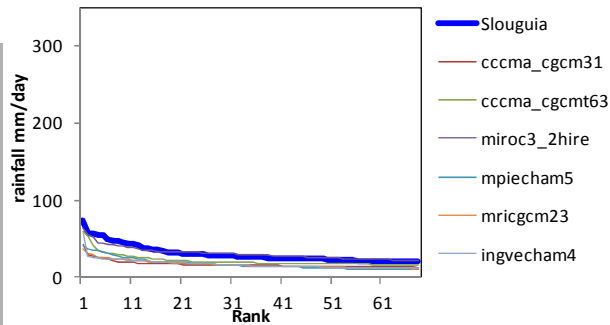
Before Bias-Correction

After Bias-correction

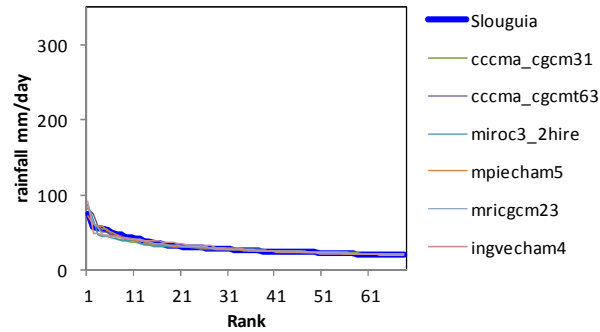
Extreme Frequency Analysis

Tunisia

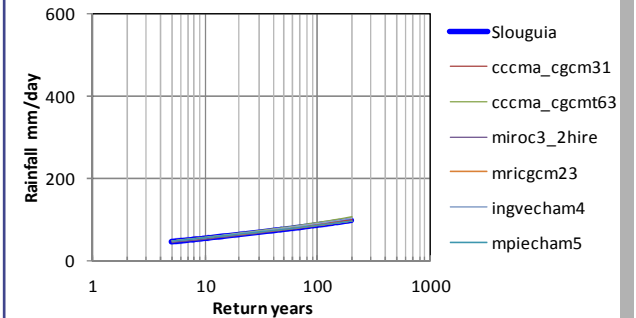
Raw extreme in ranking order (1981-2000)



Corrected extreme in ranking order (1981-2000)

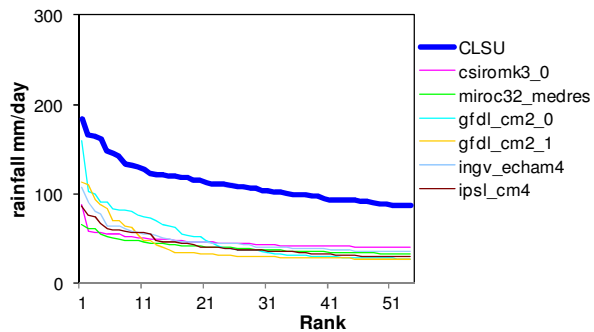


Frequency Analysis (1981-2000)

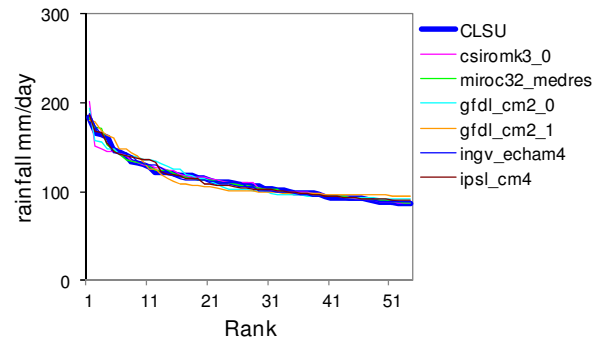


Philippines

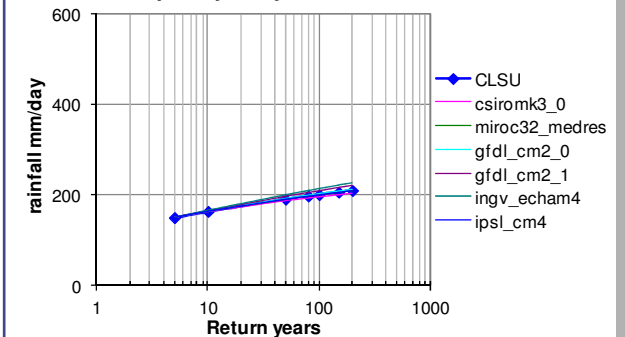
Extreme rainfall before correction



Extreme rainfall after correction

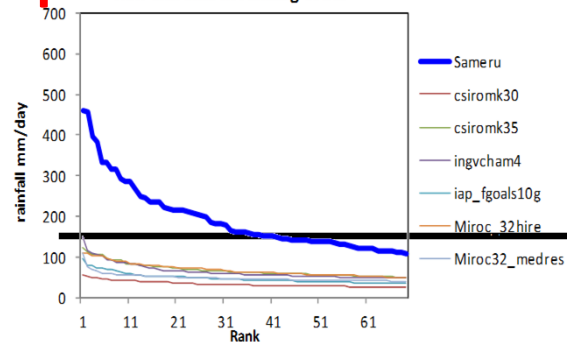


Frequency analysis 1981-2000

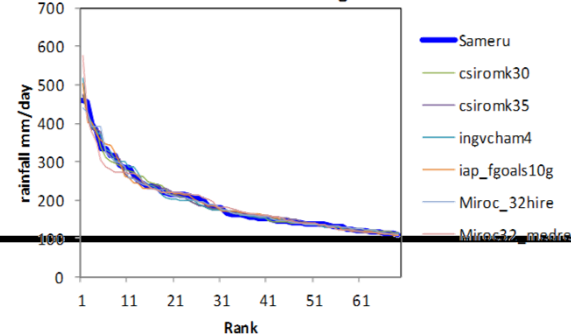


Japan

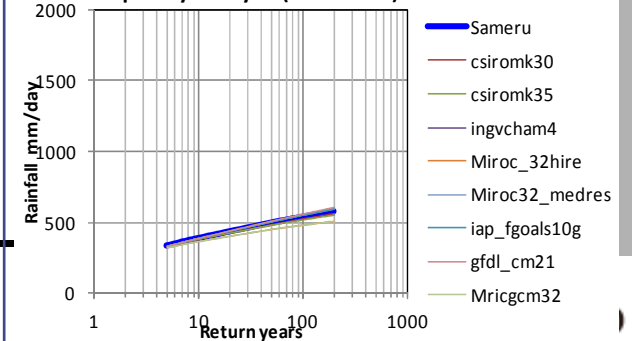
Raw extreme in ranking order



Corrected extreme in ranking order



Frequency Analysis (1981-2000)



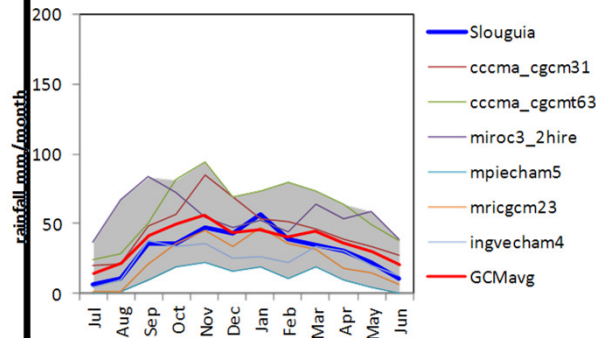
Before Bias-Correction

After Bias-correction

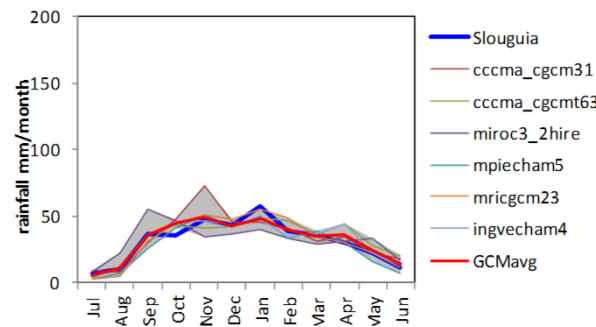
Future Extreme Frequency Analysis

Tunisia

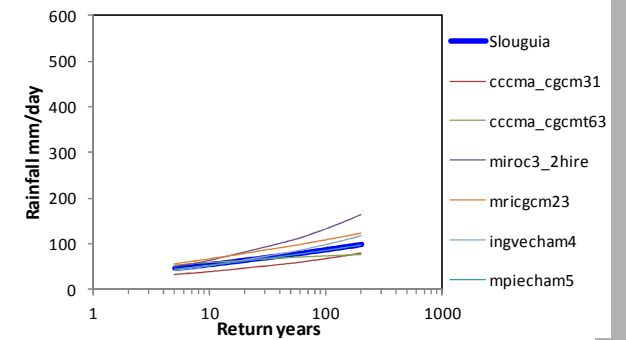
GCM raw seasonal precipitation 1981-2000



GCM corrected seasonal rainfall (1981-2000)

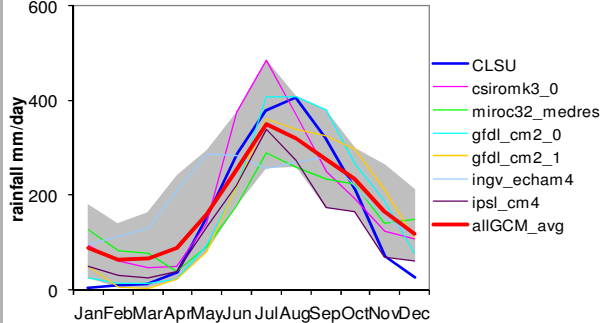


Frequency Analysis (2045-2065)

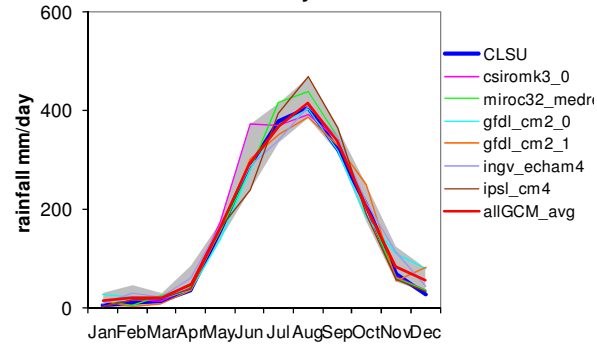


Philippines

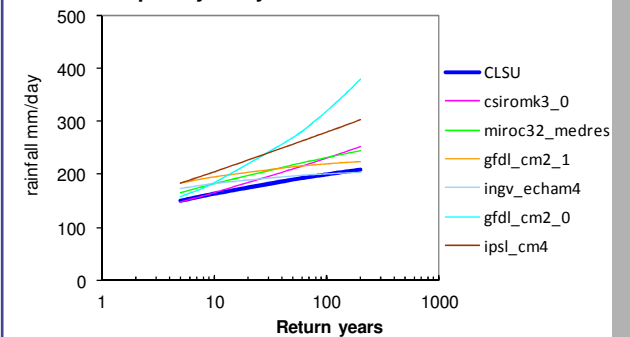
GCM Raw monthly distribution



Biascorrected monthly distribution

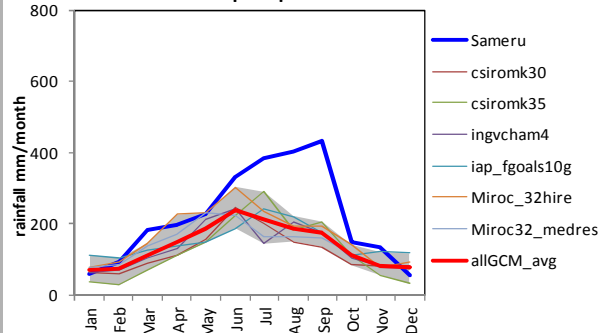


Frequency analysis 2046-2065

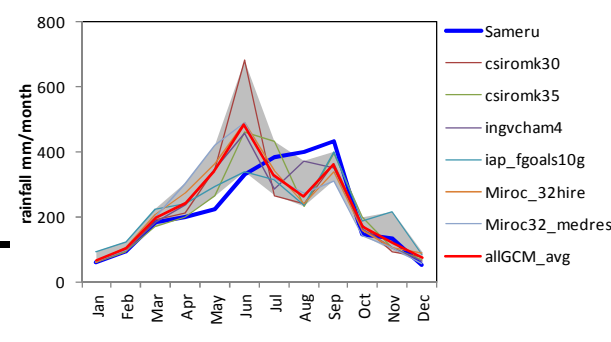


Japan

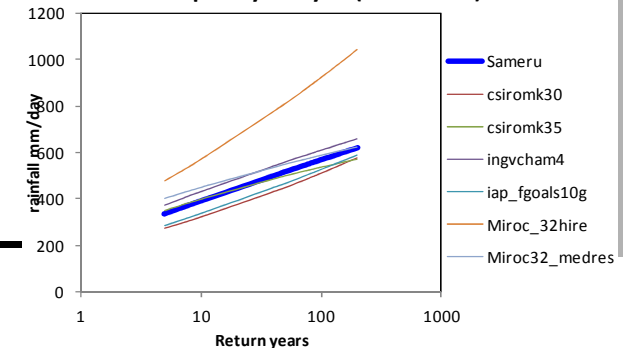
GCM raw seasonal precipitation 1981-2000



GCM corrected seasonal precipitation 1981-2000



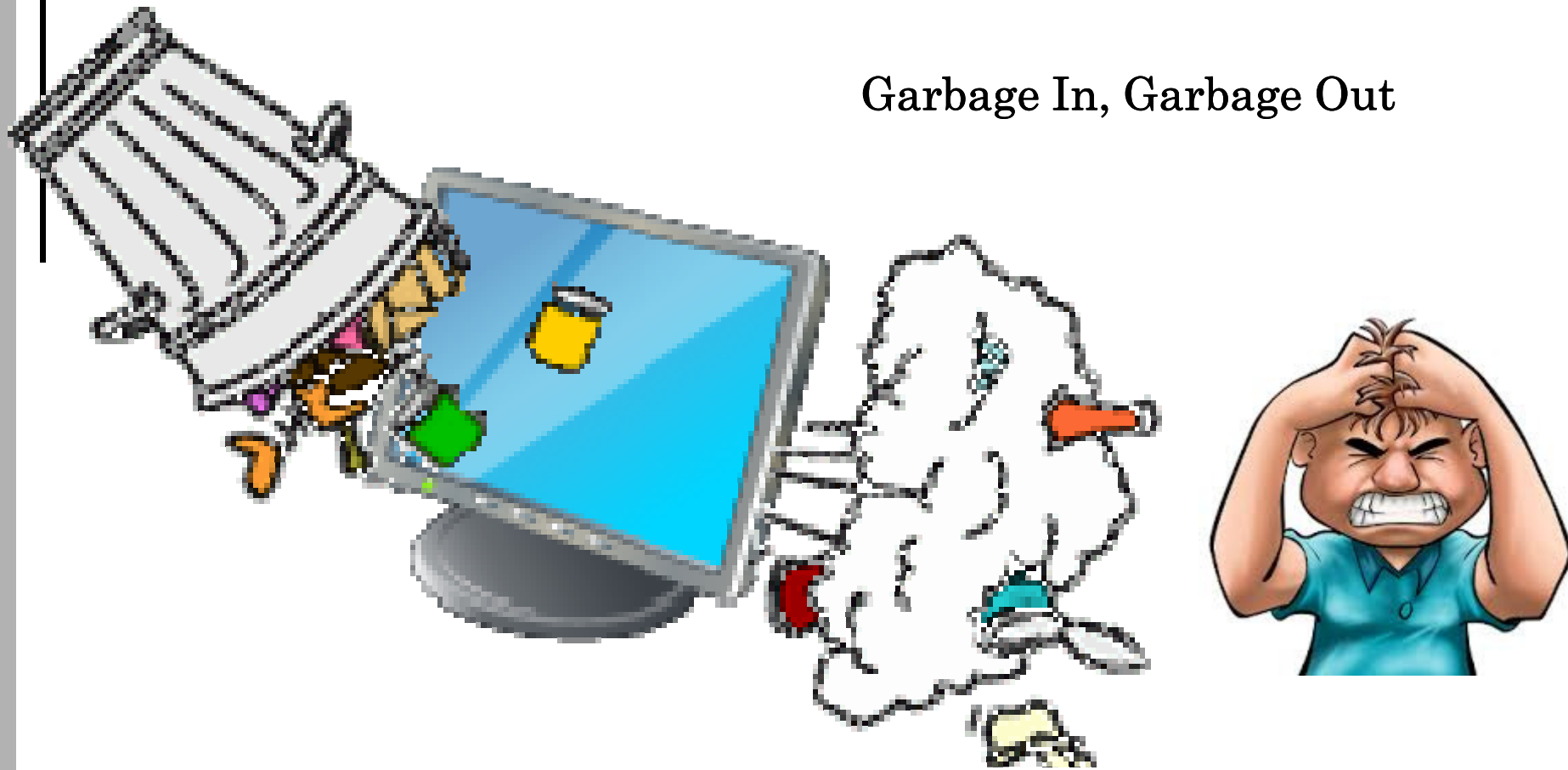
Extreme frequency analysis (2046-2065)



Input Data: Accuracy and Completeness

A famous slogan in computing simulation:

Garbage In, Garbage Out



— Upload data to get better output

Data Availability in AWC Data Archive

#	Country	CCAA Study Basin Name	Identical with AWC DP basin?	# of Stations.	Obs.	Period (longest period)	Remarks
1	Bangladesh	Meghna	yes	8	Precipitation	1980 - 2000	
2	Bhutan	Punatsangchhu	yes	14	Precipitation	1985 - 2010	
3	Cambodia	Sangker	yes	5	Precipitation	1981 - 2008	
4	India	Upper Bhima	no	36 17 10	Precipitation Discharge Temperature	1970 - 2006 1973 - 2007 1985 - 2002	
5	Indonesia	Citarum	no	116	Precipitation	1980 - 2009	
6	Japan	Tone	yes	4	Precipitation	1901 - 2000	
7	Korea	Upper Chungju-dam	yes				
8	Lao PDR	Sebangfai	yes				
9	Malaysia	Langat	yes	19	Precipitation	1980 - 2000	
10	Mongolia	Tuul	no	8	Precipitation	1980 - 2000	
11	Myanmar	Shwegyin	yes	3	Precipitation	1980 - 2000	
12	Nepal	Narayani	no	51	Precipitation	1957 - 2010	
13	Pakistan	Hunza	no	2	Precipitation	1999 - 2008	
14	Philippines	Pampanga	yes	3 6	Precipitation AWS	1961 - 2000 1961 - 2011	
15	Sri Lanka	Kalu Ganga	yes	8	Precipitation	1980 - 2010	
16	Thailand	Mae Wang	yes	6	Precipitation	1921 - 2011	
17	Uzbekistan	Chirchik-Okhangan	yes	11	Precipitation	1979 - 2005	
18	Vietnam	Huong	yes	9	Precipitation	1976 - 2009	

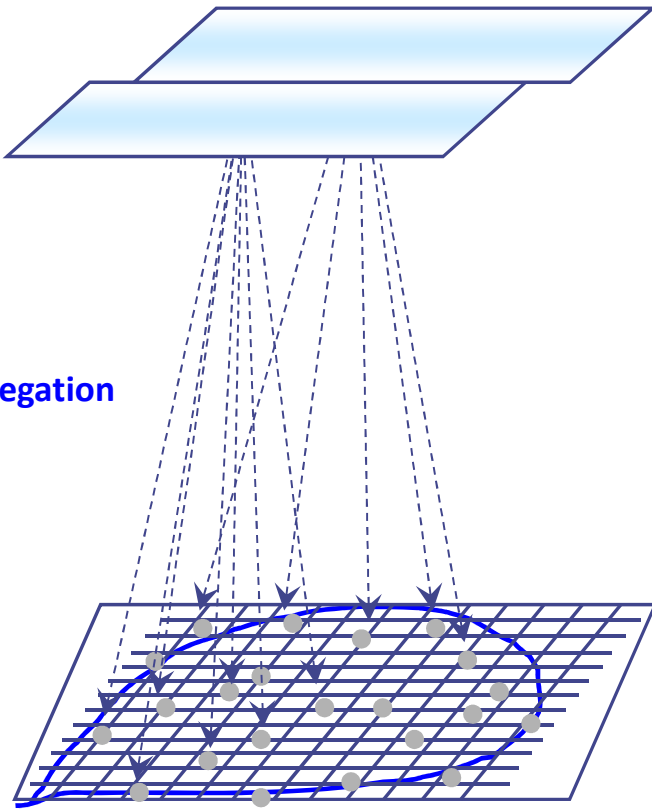
Bias Correction & Downscaling Scheme



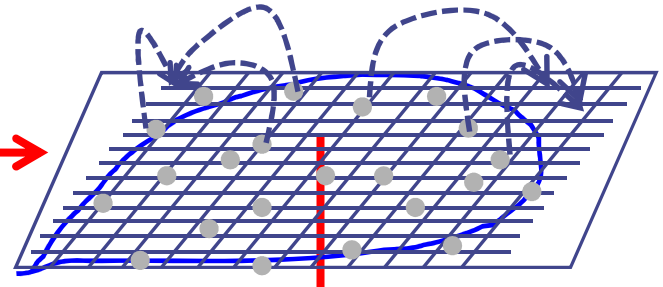
GCM gridded data

Spatial Disaggregation

In situ rainfall



IDW interpolation



Bias corrected and downscaled GCM precipitation

WEB-DHM Basin Scale

Engineer--one who makes the life comfortable



dreamstime.com



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Password:

Warn me before logging me into other sites.

clear

- Forgot your password ? [Please reset your password](#)
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← → ↻ 🏠 dias.tkl.iis.u-tokyo.ac.jp/model-eval/stable/index.html

Quantitative Evaluation of AOGCM *** Release 1.2 : New functions added (17/June/2013)

1. Intercomparison : Re-analysis/Observation Data vs. CMIP3 Model Output
 - [1-D Plot \(time-series\)](#)
 - [2-D Plot](#)
 - [Vector Diagram](#)

 - Cross-sectional View
 - [Longitude/Latitude-Time](#) , [Longitude/Latitude-Height](#)

 - Vertical Profile
 - [1-D Plot](#) , [Vector Diagram](#)

2. Comparison of Global Warming Projection between:
 - [Climate Models](#)
 - [Emission Scenarios](#)

 - Periods of Analysis Time (Multimodel Ensemble Prediction)
 - [Daily Data](#) , [Monthly Data](#)

3. Tools for CMIP3
 - Bias Correction (AWCI training program participants only)
 - [APHRODITE](#) , [In-situ Data](#)

 - Data Download
 - [Daily Data](#) , [Monthly Data](#)

 - Model Evaluation
 - [Monthly Data](#) (Restricted Access)

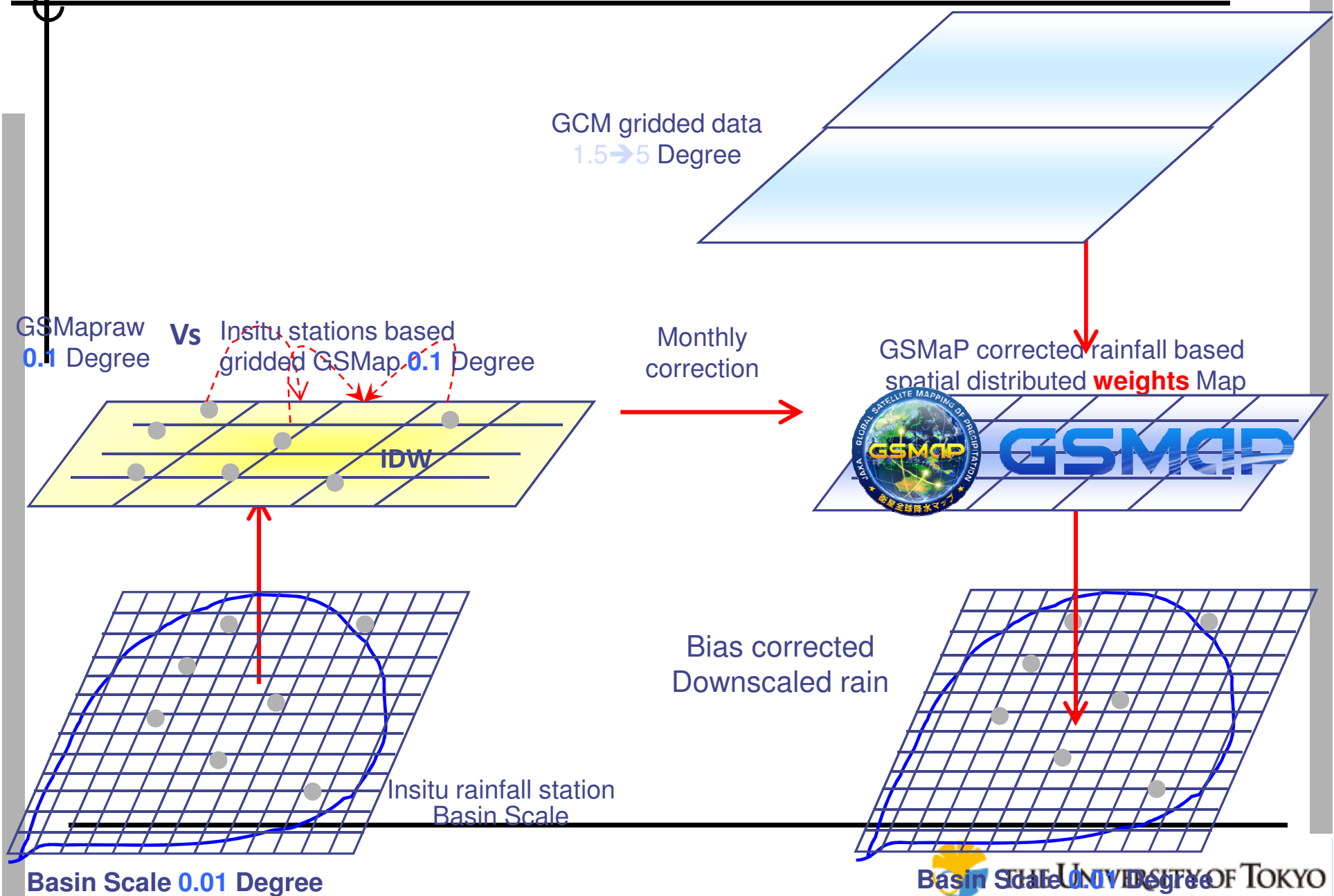
Basin Boundary Information

Country	Basin lon-lat (approx)
Bangladesh- A	23-26N, 90-95E
Bhutan- S	26-30N, 89-91E
Cambodia- P	12-14N, 102-104E
India	N/A
Indonesia- P	6-8S, 107-108E
Japan- S	36-38N, 138-140E
Malaysia- A	2-4N, 101-104E
Mongolia- S	46-50N, 102-109E
Myanmar- A	17-19N, 96-98E
Nepal- S	27-30N, 82-86E
Pakistan- A	35-38N, 74-76E
Philippines- P	15-17N, 120-122E
Sri Lanka- A	6-8N, 79-81E
Thailand- P	16-21.5N, 96-101E
Uzbekistan	40-43N, 69-72E
Vietnam- P	15-17N, 107-108E

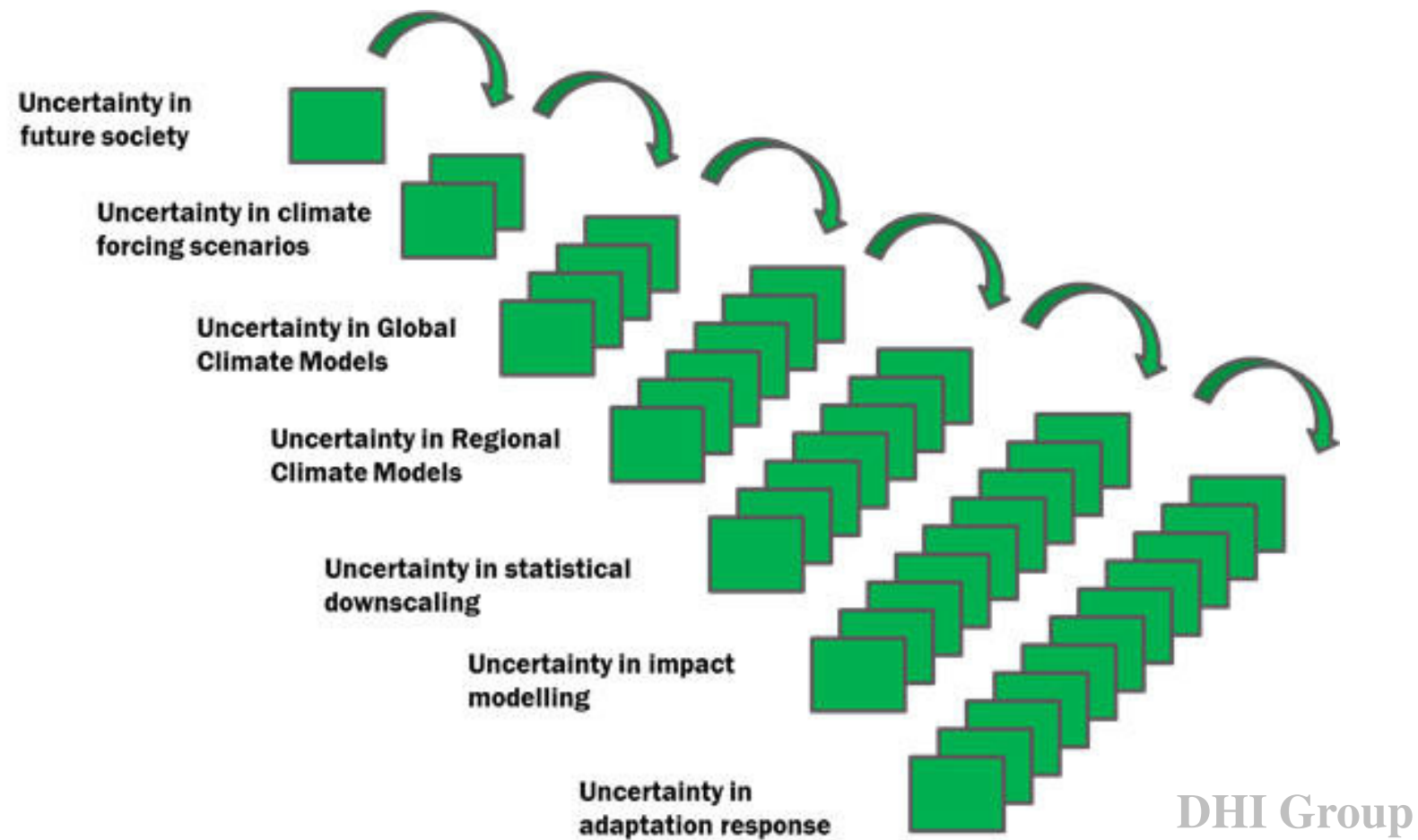


-Thank You-

GSMAP--Monthly Downscaling Scheme



Uncertainty Cascade



The uncertainty cascade in climate change impact assessment and adaptation analysis

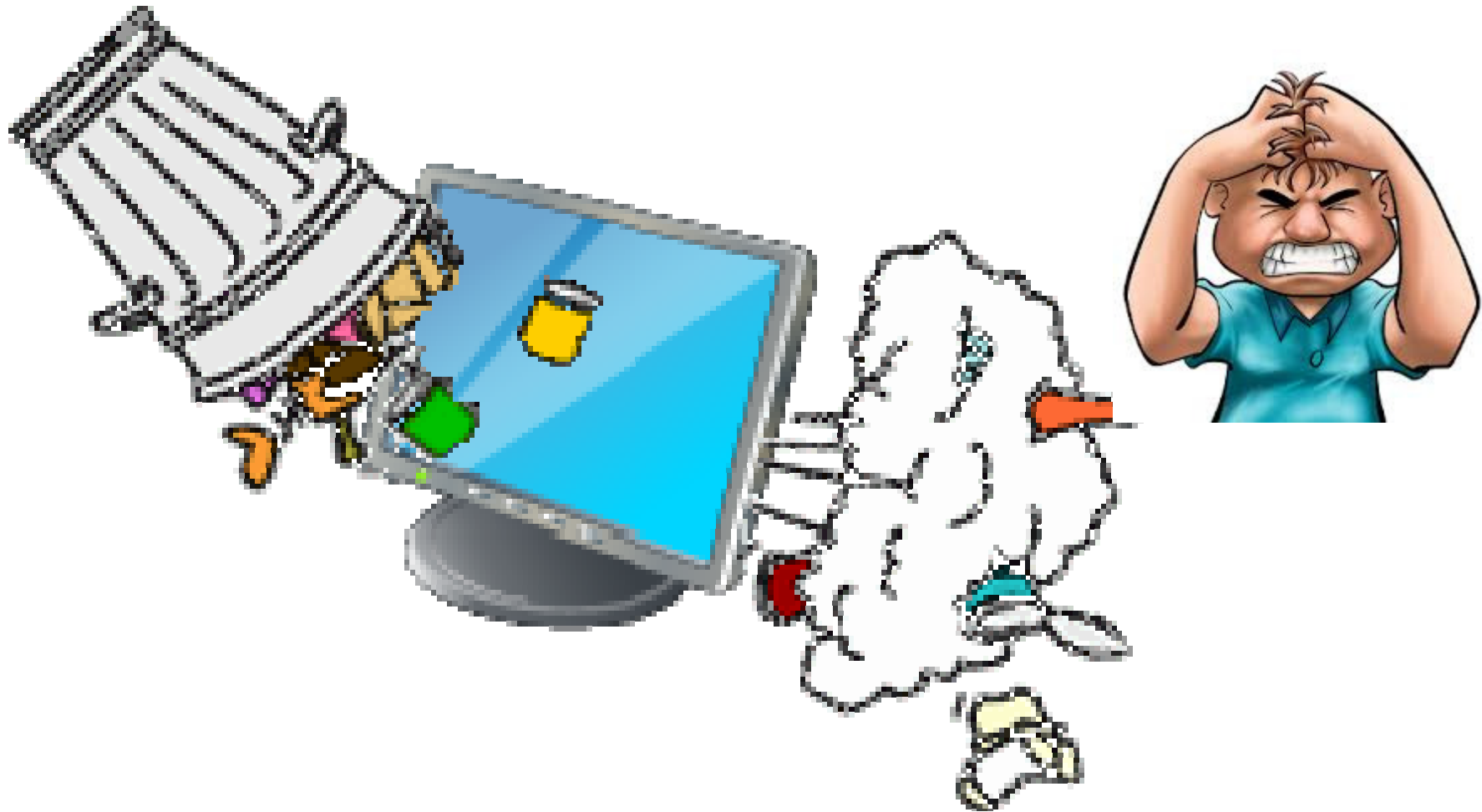
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