

Data provided for the Fourth Assessment Report of IPCC:

- 21 models (CCSM, GFDL, HADCM, PCM, ...)
- Around $2.8^{\circ} \times 2.8^{\circ}$ resolution (8192 data points, T42)

- Different scenarios (A2: "business as usual", A1B, B1)
- Temperature, precipitation, pressure, winds...

Data

Data provided for the Fourth Assessment Report of IPCC:

- 21 models (CCSM, GFDL, HADCM, PCM, ...)
- Around $2.8^{\circ} \times 2.8^{\circ}$ resolution (8192 data points, T42) aggregate to $5^{\circ} \times 5^{\circ}$ and omit the "poles" (3264 points).
- Different scenarios (A2: "business as usual", A1B, B1)
- Temperature, precipitation, pressure, winds... seasonal averages over years 1980–1999 and 2080–2099

Statistical Model

Given AOGCM output construct a statistical model to describe climate change probabilistically while accounting for all (most?) underlying uncertainties.

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For models i = 1, ..., N, stack the gridded seasonal temperature into vectors:

- $\mathbf{X}_i = \text{simulated present climate}_i$
- $\mathbf{Y}_i = \text{simulated future climate}_i$



Hierarchical Model

Separate the statistical modeling of a complex process into different levels consisting of:

Data level:	Classical geostatistics	(variogram, kriging)
Process level:	Multivariate analysis	(EOF, PCA)
Prior level:	Bayesian statistics	(priors, MCMC)

↔ hierarchical Bayesian modeling

{ Data level | Process level | Prior level }

 $\mathbf{D}_i = \mathbf{Y}_i - \mathbf{X}_i = \text{simulated climate change}$



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 $\mathbf{D}_i = \mathbf{Y}_i - \mathbf{X}_i$ = simulated climate change = large scale structure + small scale structure



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 $\mathbf{D}_i = \mathbf{Y}_i - \mathbf{X}_i = \text{simulated climate change}$

= large scale structure + small scale structure

= climate signal + model bias and internal variability



{ Data level | Process level | Prior level }

Process Level

{ Data level | Process level | Prior level }

 $\mu_i = \mathbf{M} \theta_i$ for given **M**



Process Level

{ Data level | Process level | Prior level }

 $\mu_i = \mathbf{M} \theta_i$ for given **M**

 $\boldsymbol{\theta}_i \mid \boldsymbol{\nu}, \ \psi_i \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} \mathcal{N}_p(\boldsymbol{\nu}, \ \psi_i \mathbf{I}) \qquad \psi_i > 0 \qquad i = 1, \dots, N$



Prior Level

{ Data level | Process level | Prior level }

 $\begin{aligned} \phi_i &\stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} \overline{\mathrm{I}}\Gamma(\xi_1, \xi_2) & \xi_1, \xi_2 > 0 & i = 1, \dots, N \\ \psi_i &\stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} \mathrm{I}\Gamma(\xi_3, \xi_4) & \xi_3, \xi_4 > 0 & i = 1, \dots, N \\ \nu &\sim \mathcal{N}_p(\mathbf{0}, \xi_5 \mathbf{I}) & \xi_5 > 0 \end{aligned}$

for given ξ_1, \ldots, ξ_5

Initial Parameters

For the different levels we need to specify:

Data level Covariance model for $\phi_i \Sigma$: spatial coherence of internal variability and bias

Process level Basis functions used in M: practical decomposition of possible signals, dimension reduction

Prior level Hyperparameters $\xi_1, \xi_2, \quad \xi_3, \xi_4, \quad \xi_5$: tuning parameters

Covariance Model for $\phi_i \Sigma$

{ Data level | Process level | Prior level }

For the covariance matrices $\phi_i \Sigma$, we need positive definite functions on the sphere (by restricting one on \mathbb{R}^3 to \mathbb{S}^2):

$$c(h;\phi_i,\tau) = \phi_i \exp\left(-\tau \sin(h/2)\right)$$

Individual variances ϕ_i are modelled.

Common range τ is choosen according to an "empirical Bayes" approach.



Basis Functions Used in M

{ Data level | Process level | Prior level }

1. Spherical harmonics (here shown 4 out of 121)



