

# VALUE

## Defining the Validation Framework

Lisbon, 26/27 March 2013

*«Those among us who are unwilling to expose their ideas to the hazard of refutation do not take part in the scientific game.»*

*Karl Popper, Logic of Scientific Discovery*

# Adaptation to climate change...



*Müritz-Elde-Canal, W. Illner*

# Adaptation to climate change...



in the light of

- ▶ competing interests and
- ▶ democratic decisions

# Adaptation to climate change...



...requires **robust regional** information

in the light of

- ▶ competing interests and
- ▶ democratic decisions



Summary from Trieste (Revised)

Agenda and Planned Discussions



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# Aims of a Validation

## We cannot be complete

- ▶ We cannot validate all aspects.
- ▶ We have to validate the **relevant** aspects.

## There is no best method (probably)

- ▶ We do not aim to identify a single best method, but all bad methods.
- ▶ We aim to identify the (relevant) good and bad aspects of each method.







# Validation Hierarchy

- ▶ Level 1: Aspects  
e.g., marginal distribution
- ▶ Level 2: Characteristics  
e.g., extremes
- ▶ Level 3: Indices  
e.g., 90th percentile
- ▶ Level 4: Measures  
e.g., quantile verification score

Evaluation of climatology and long term changes





# Aspects

(of the multi-variate distribution)

## Generic aspects

- ▶ marginal distribution
- ▶ temporal structure

## Further aspects

- ▶ spatial structure
- ▶ consistency between variables

Remember: The framework has to work for  
dynamical and statistical approaches!





# Characteristics

- ▶ full marginal distribution
- ▶ bulk of the distribution
- ▶ wet day probability
- ▶ extremes
- ▶ annual cycle
- ▶ diurnal cycle
- ...





# Indices

- ▶ statistical moments (mean, variance, covariance...)
- ▶ 90th percentile
- ▶ characteristic time/space scales
- ▶ phase/amplitude of annual cycle
- ▶ spell length indices
- ...
- ▶ measures for spatial patterns?
- ▶ measures for long term variability?





# Measures

- ▶ skill scores
- ▶ root mean squared error
- ▶ bias
- ...
- ▶ pointwise vs. spatial evaluation?





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# Overview

## First Day

- ▶ WG reports;
- ▶ presentation of end user questionnaire;
- ▶ plenary, breakout and wrap up discussion on end user needs.

## Second Day

- ▶ discussion on data and experimental setup;
- ▶ plenary, breakout and wrap up discussion on validation framework;
- ▶ open discussion.





# Open Discussion

## To focus on **VALUE** specific topics (see MoU!)

- ▶ save side discussions for the end;
- ▶ think now of what you want to discuss;
- ▶ who wants to chair?







# Results from End User Questionnaire

## **To decide what is required/relevant**

- ▶ which variables?
- ▶ which aspects?
- ▶ which characteristics?
- ▶ partly: which indices?

## **To assess the validation results**

- ▶ at which accuracy?





# Discussions on End User Needs

Integrate the results from the questionnaire into our hierarchy

- ▶ which variables?
- ▶ which aspects?
- ▶ which characteristics?

A decision has to be drawn!





# Data and Experimental Setup Discussion

## Observational data

- ▶ which regions?
- ▶ which station/gridded data sets?
- ▶ how much do we cover with public data?
- ▶ time period?

## RCMs and pseudo reality

- ▶ ERA40 vs. ERA interim?
- ▶ which resolution for pseudo reality?
- ▶ which GCM(s) for pseudo reality?





# Validation Discussion

## Filling the levels

- ▶ Level 3: which indices?
- ▶ Level 4: which measures?

A decision on level 3 has to be drawn!

## Lessons from forecast verification

- ▶ We need to assess predictive power for all methods.  
→ event-wise validation!
- ▶ To what extent can we use forecast verification methods in a distribution-wise validation? (decomposition of scores)

