# A spatial representation of an Added Value Index for Regional Climate Models

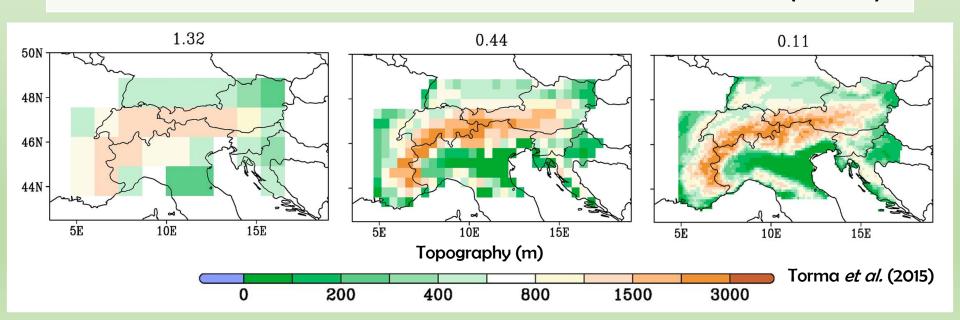
James Ciarlo, Erika Coppola, Adriano Fantini, & Filippo Giorgi



### Added Value

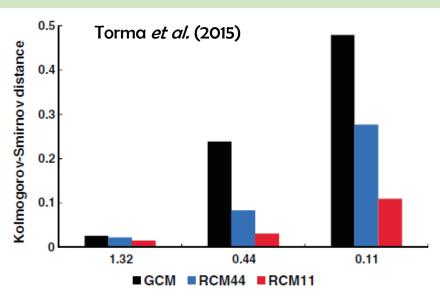
"Nested RCM simulations are indeed useful as climate downscaling tools to the extent that they add valuable information to that produced by GCMs"

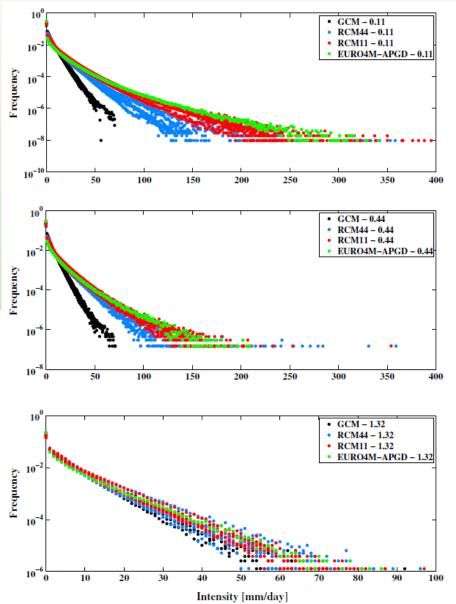
Torma *et al.* (2015)



## Kolmogorov-Smirnov Distance

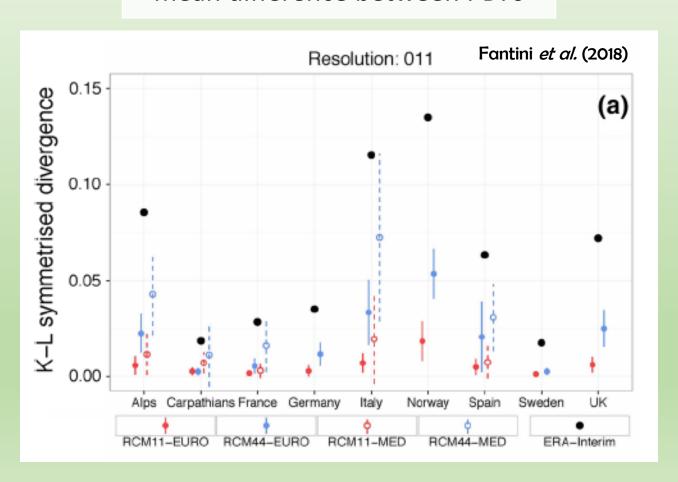
maximum distance between two cumulative distribution functions



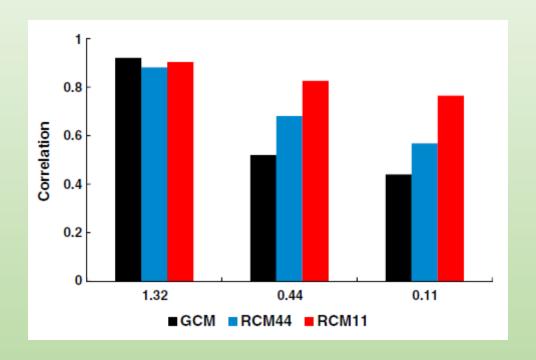


## Kullback-Leibler Divergence

#### mean difference between PDFs



## Spatial Correlation Coefficient

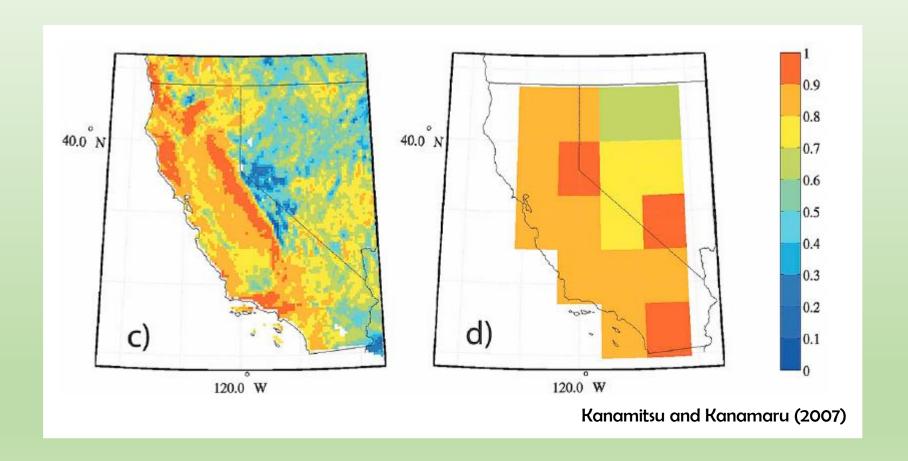


daily precipitation R95 ensemble averages, compared to EURO4M-APGD observations (Torma et al., 2015)

## Where is the Added Value?

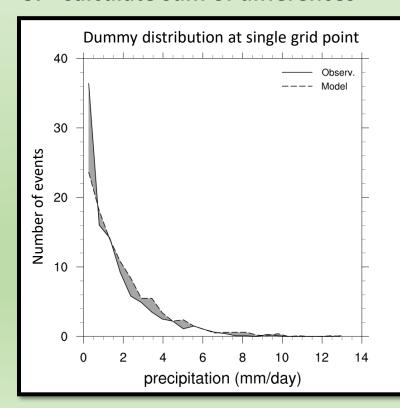


## Correlation Skill



## **Proposed Method**

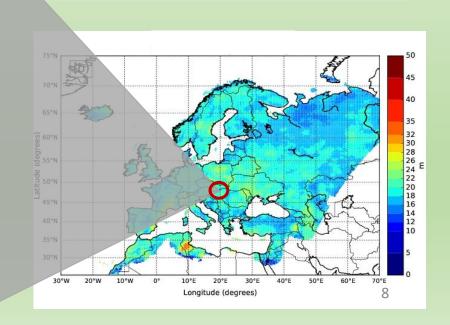
- 1. Interpolate to common grid [ex. RCM]
- 2. Calculate distribution for each cell
  - Independent number of bins
  - Identical bin size [1 mm/day]
- 3. Calculate sum of differences



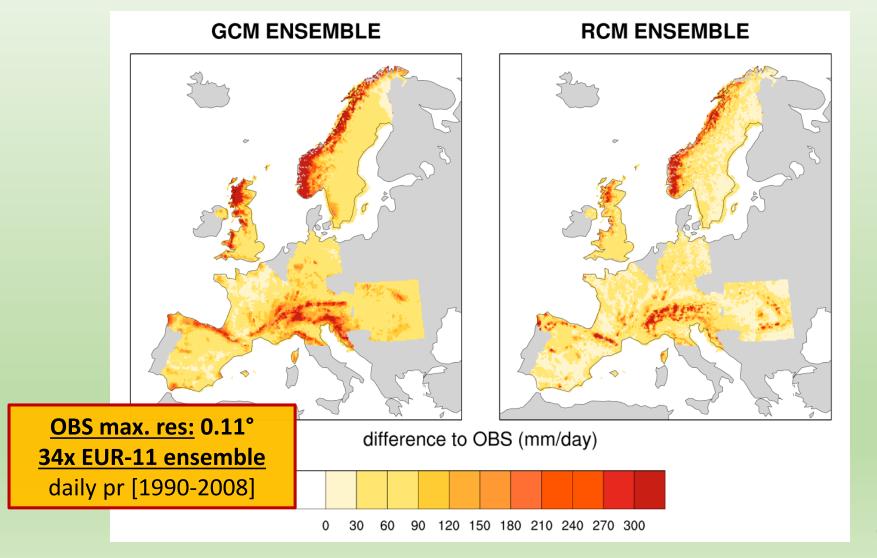
for EACH grid-cell!

Relative Distribution Difference

$$D_{MOD} = \frac{\sum |N_M - N_O| \Delta v}{\sum P_O \Delta v}$$



#### Distribution Difference

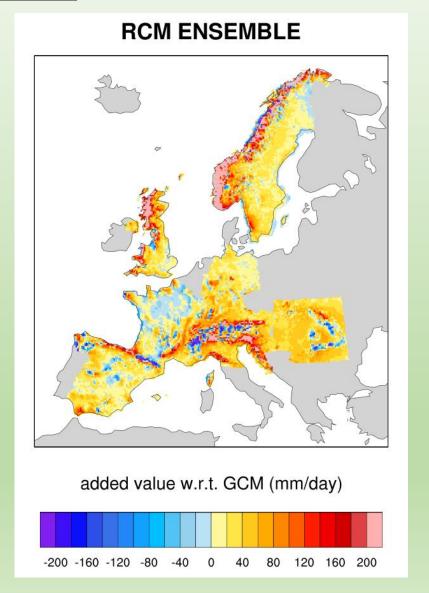


#### Added value

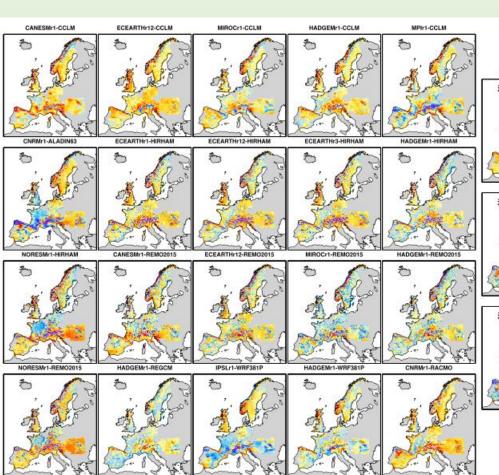
- 1. Interpolate to common grid [RCM]
- 2. Calculate distribution for each cell
- 3. Calculate sum of differences
- 4. Compare the differences
  - Empty GCM bin → AV +1

$$AV = D_{GCM} - D_{RCM}$$

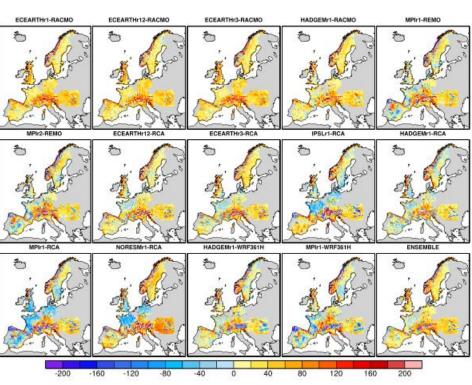
Units depend on [Relative]
Distribution Difference



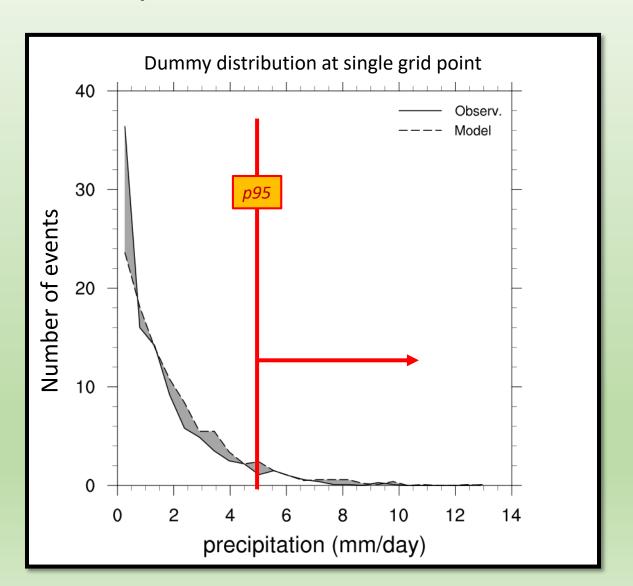
#### Added Value: EURO-CORDEX 12km

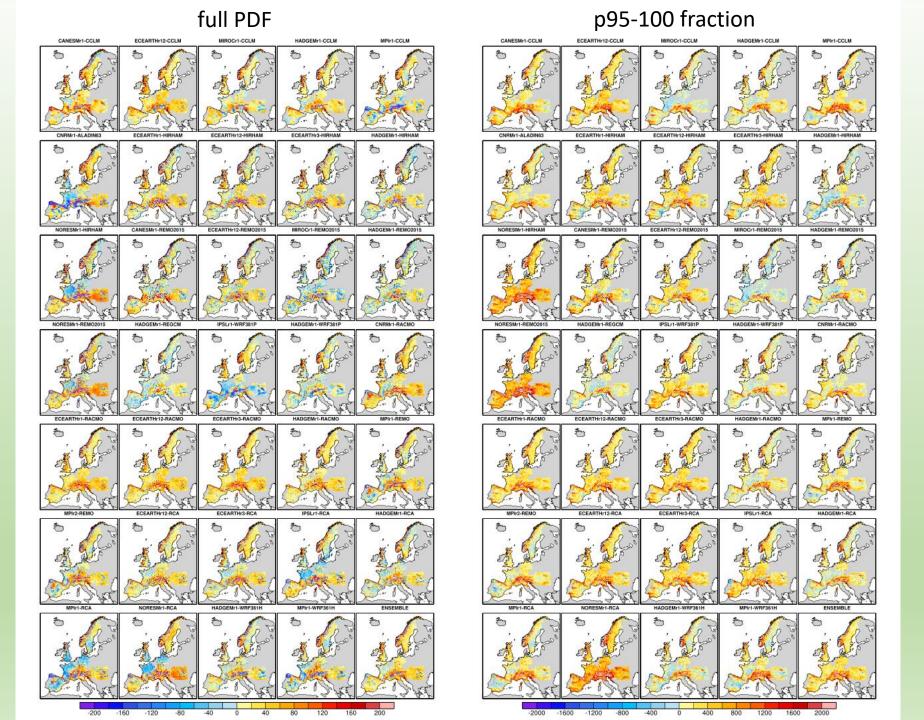


## To be updated: Currently at 53+ models

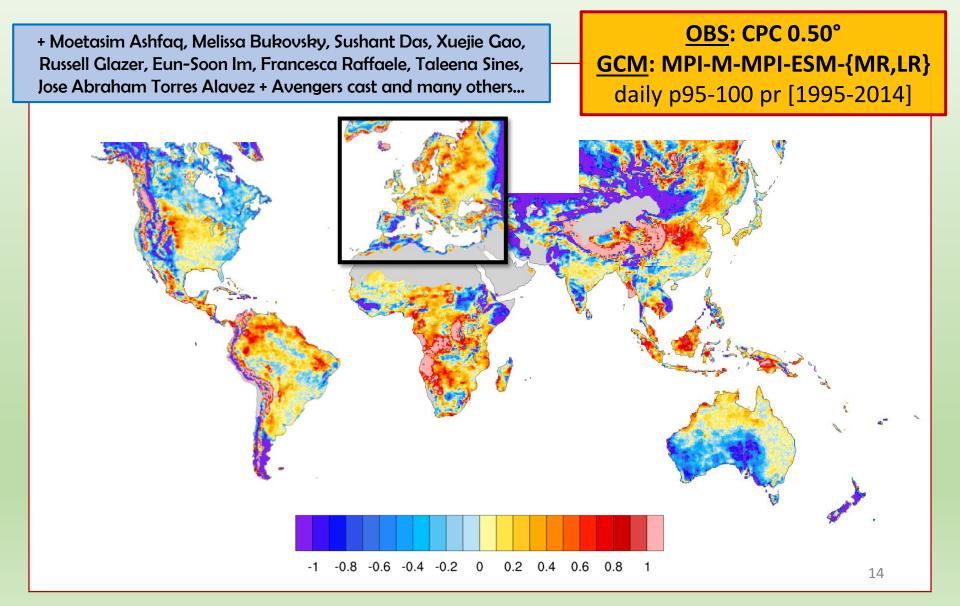


## Extreme q95-100 fraction





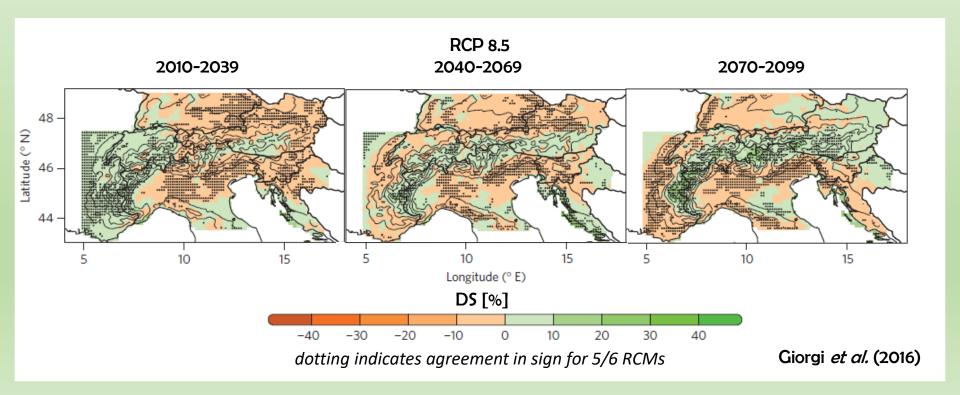
## CORDEX-ATLAS



## Downscaling Signal

Difference between RCM and GCM anomalies, compared with the corresponding region-average change in each model.

$$DS(\Delta P) = \left(\Delta P_{RCM_i} - \Delta \bar{P}_{RCM_i}\right) - \left(\Delta P_{GCM_j} - \Delta \bar{P}_{GCM_j}\right)$$



## Adapting for Downscaling Signal

Difference between RCM and GCM anomalies,

compared with the corresponding region-average change in each model.

$$DS(\Delta P) = \left(\Delta P_{RCM_i} - \Delta \bar{P}_{RCM_i}\right) - \left(\Delta P_{GCM_j} - \Delta \bar{P}_{GCM_j}\right)$$

Giorgi et al. (2016)

for EACH grid-cell!

Historical Data:

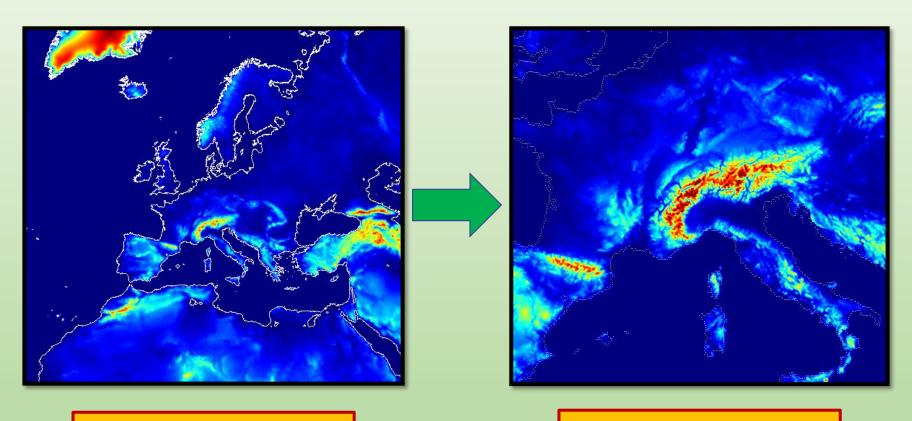
$$D_{MOD} = \frac{|\sum P_M \Delta v - \sum P_O \Delta v|}{\sum P_O \Delta v}$$

Future Data:

$$D_{MOD} = \frac{\left| \sum P_f \Delta v - \sum P_h \Delta v \right|}{\sum P_h \Delta v}$$

$$AV = D_{GCM} - D_{RCM}$$

## Convective Permitting (3 km)



- 12 KM hydrostatic
- 23 v-levels

- 3 KM non-hydrostatic
- 41 v-levels



## References



- Fantini A. et al. (2018). Assessment of multiple daily precipitation statistics in ERA-Interim driven Med-CORDEX and EURO-CORDEX experiments against high resolution observations. Climate Dynamics, 51: 877-900.
- Giorgi F. et al. (2016). Enhanced summer convective rainfall at Alpine high elevations in response to climate warming. *Nature Geoscience*, **9**: 584-589.
- Kanamitsu M. & DeHaan L. (2001). The Added Value Index: A new metric to quantify the added value of regional models. *Journal of Geophysical Research*, 116 (D11106): 1-10.
- Kanamitsu, M., and H. Kanamaru (2007). Fifty-seven-year California Reanalysis
   Downscaling at 10 km (CaRD10). Part I: System detail and validation with
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- Rummukainen M. (2016). Added value in regional climate modelling. *Climatic Change*, **7**: 145-159.
- Torma C. et al. (2015). Added value of regional climate modelling over areas characterized by complex terrain Precipitation over the Alps. Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres, 120: 3957-3972.