

Spatial and temporal trends in extreme temperature projections from a regional climate model before and after bias correction

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Introduction

- The Lake Champlain watershed is vulnerable to changes in patterns of extreme climate events
- Global Climate Models (GCM) can simulate climate change but resolution is too low
 - Regional climate models (RCMs) can simulate at a finer resolution and take into account topography and orography
 - The Weather Research and Forecasting Model (WRF) is a commonly assessed RCM
- Distributional Biases are a common byproduct of climate models
 - Bias correction adjusts models simulations to match observed data
 - Quantile Mapping

Objectives

- Examine spatial and temporal patterns of extreme distributions of maximum temperature from WRF and station data
- 2. Evaluate the performance of three implementations of a bias correction technique on extreme temperature projections from WRF

Methods and Data

- Model Data: WRF projections
- Station Data: daily observations from Global
 Historical Climate Network
- Time period: 1980-2014
- Extreme Event: upper 90th percentile
 distribution of TMAX
- 73 stations paired to nearest WRF point

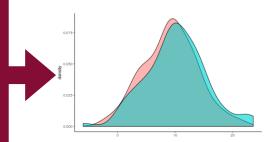
- Quantifying the accuracy of WRF through
 Perkins Skills Scores a measure of overlap between two distributions
- Quantifying the accuracy of WRF through
 Annual Correction, Monthly
 Correction, and Train/Test
 Correction

Perkins Score of 0

Overlapping PDF distributions illustrating the total skill score in a a very poor skill score (0.02)

Perkins Score of 1

Overlapping PDF distributions illustrating the total skill score in a near-perfect skill score test (0.9)



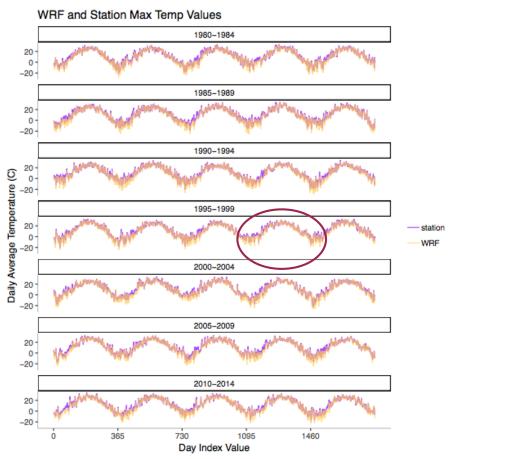
How Bias Correction Works

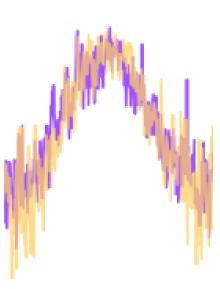
Step 1 Step 3 The resulting probability is then evaluated with the inverse empirical CDF of the entire time series of the observed data Step 2

Evaluating the empirical CDF of the entire time series of the raw WRF data

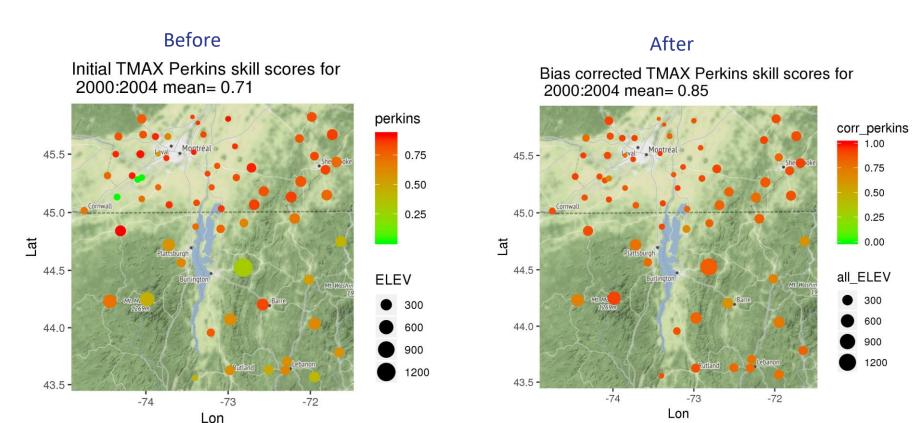
Evaluate Step 1 with uncorrected value of temperature at day

Preliminary exploratory analysis

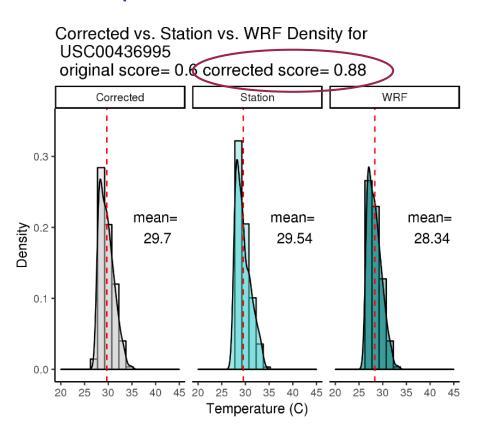




Spatial patterns of Perkins skill scores



Comparing raw WRF, bias corrected WRF, and station extreme temperature distributions



Average Perkins Scores Comparison

- Initial Perkins score: 0.62
- Monthly Correction: 0.82
- 2. Annual Correction: 0.81
- 3. Train/Test: 0.78

Discussion

- Variation of raw skill scores in the southeast quadrant of the study area
 - After bias correction, variability decreased, validating the effectiveness of the bias correction technique
- Larger skill scores in southern Quebec compared to other regions of study area
 - Less complex topography in Canada

- Monthly bias correction performed best
- WRF consistently overestimated maximum daily temperatures during winter months

Conclusion

This study serves as a first step in aiding the scientific community's effort to better estimate, capture, and adapt to extreme weather events.









References

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