

Multivariate bias corrections of climate simulations: Which benefits for which losses ?



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1. Context and objectives : can MBCs really do what we expect?

Climate simulations have **biases**, e.g.:

- Inter-variable
- Spatial
- Marginal properties

can differ from references (obs. or reanalyses)

⇒ Corrections are needed, e.g. for impact studies.

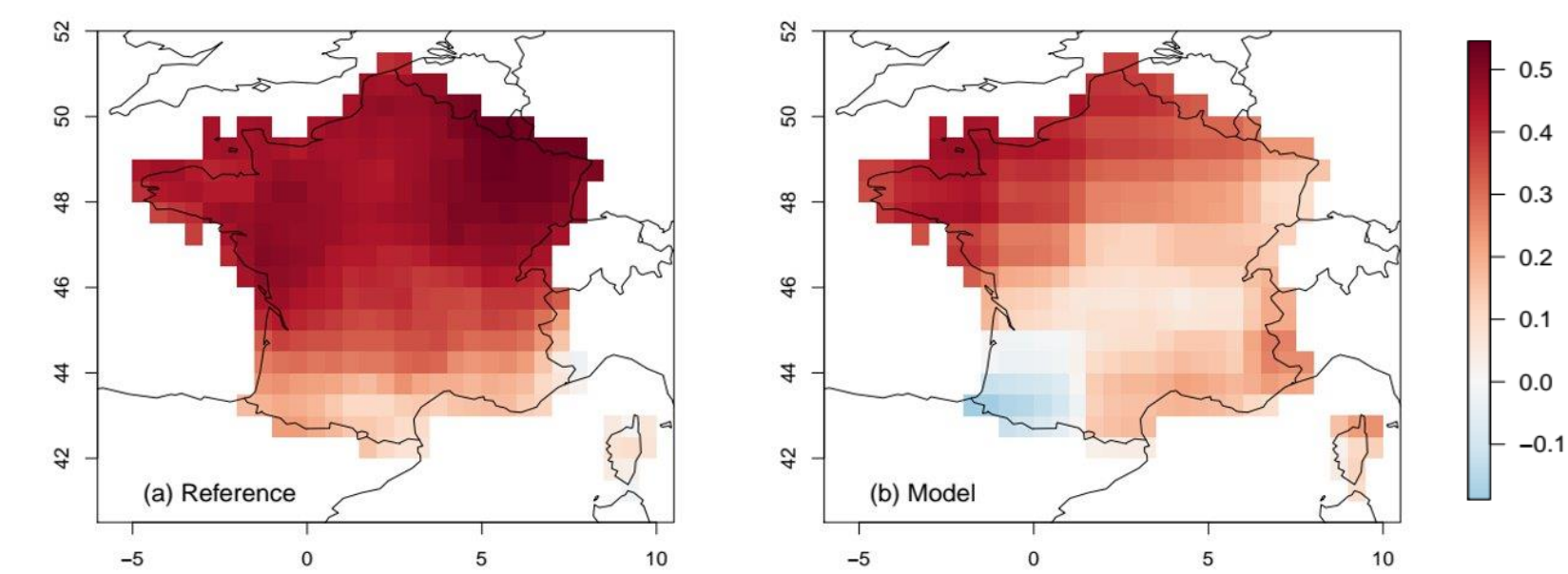


Figure 1: Maps of temperature vs. precipitation Spearman correlation computed at each grid cell for reference and model data.

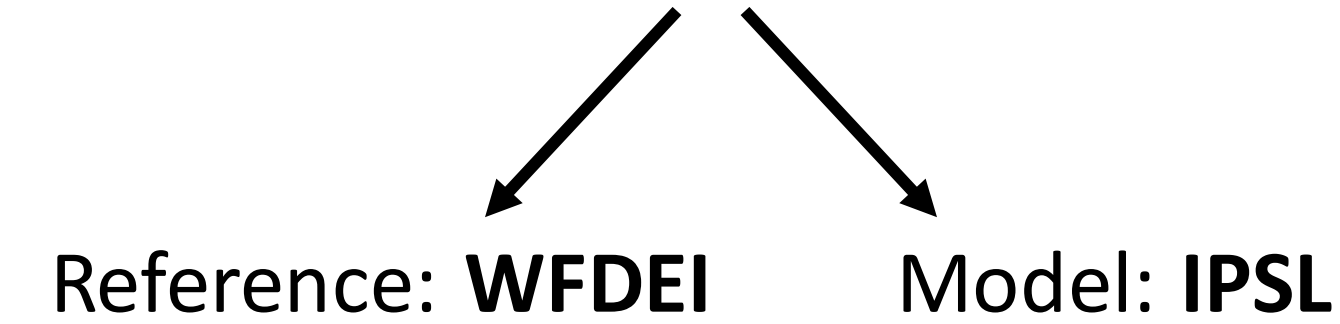
- Most bias correction methods are univariate.
 - Only a few **multivariate** bias correction (MBC) methods exist.
- ⇒ Objective: Understand MBC's differences in applicability and assumptions

Here, intercomparison of four MBC's:

- **R²D²** [1]
- **dOTC** [2]
- **MBCn** [3]
- **MRec** [4]

2. Applications

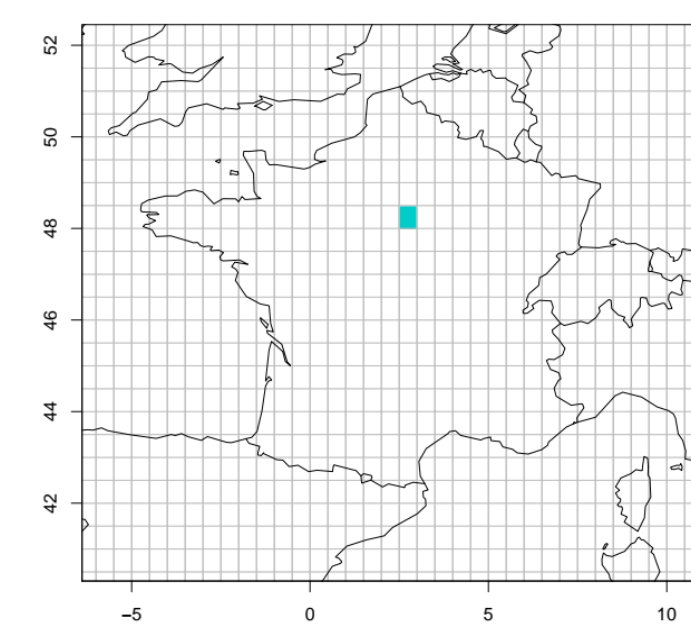
Data: daily temperature (T2) and precipitation (PR) data



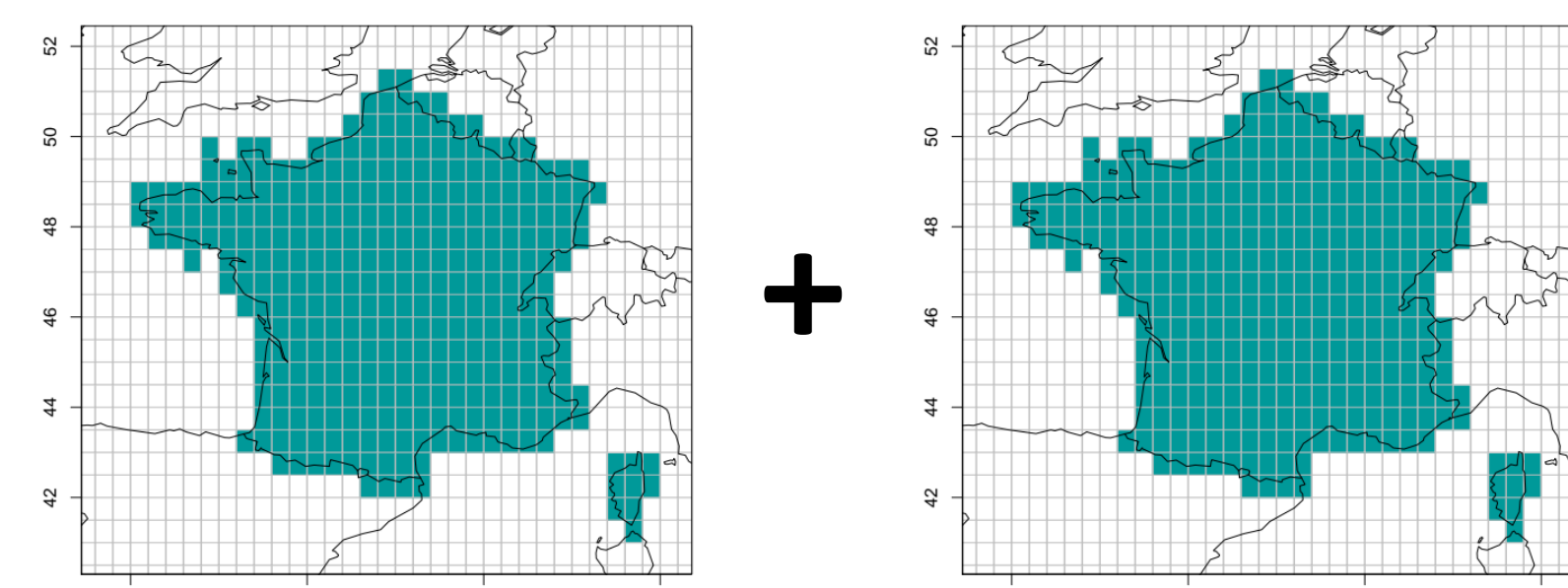
⇒ over France (321 grid cells) during winter (1979-2016)

MBC's configurations: three different dimensional versions

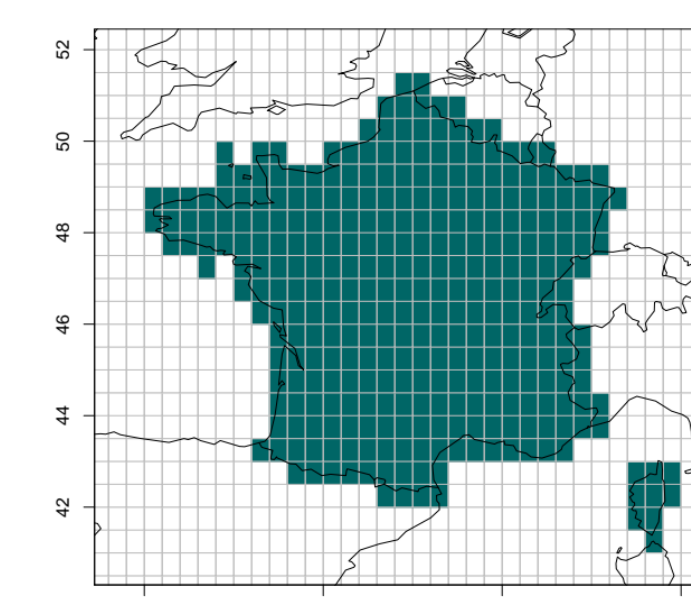
2d-version
MBC(T2,PR)
321 corrections in 2d



Spatial-version
MBC(all T2) and MBC(all PR)
2 corrections in 321d



Full-version
MBC(all T2, all PR)
1 correction in 642d



3. Results... contrasted!

Various criteria have been evaluated: marginal, inter-variable, spatial, temporal and non-stationary properties.
 ⇒ Here, illustrations for inter-variable, spatial and temporal criteria.

Inter-variable criteria

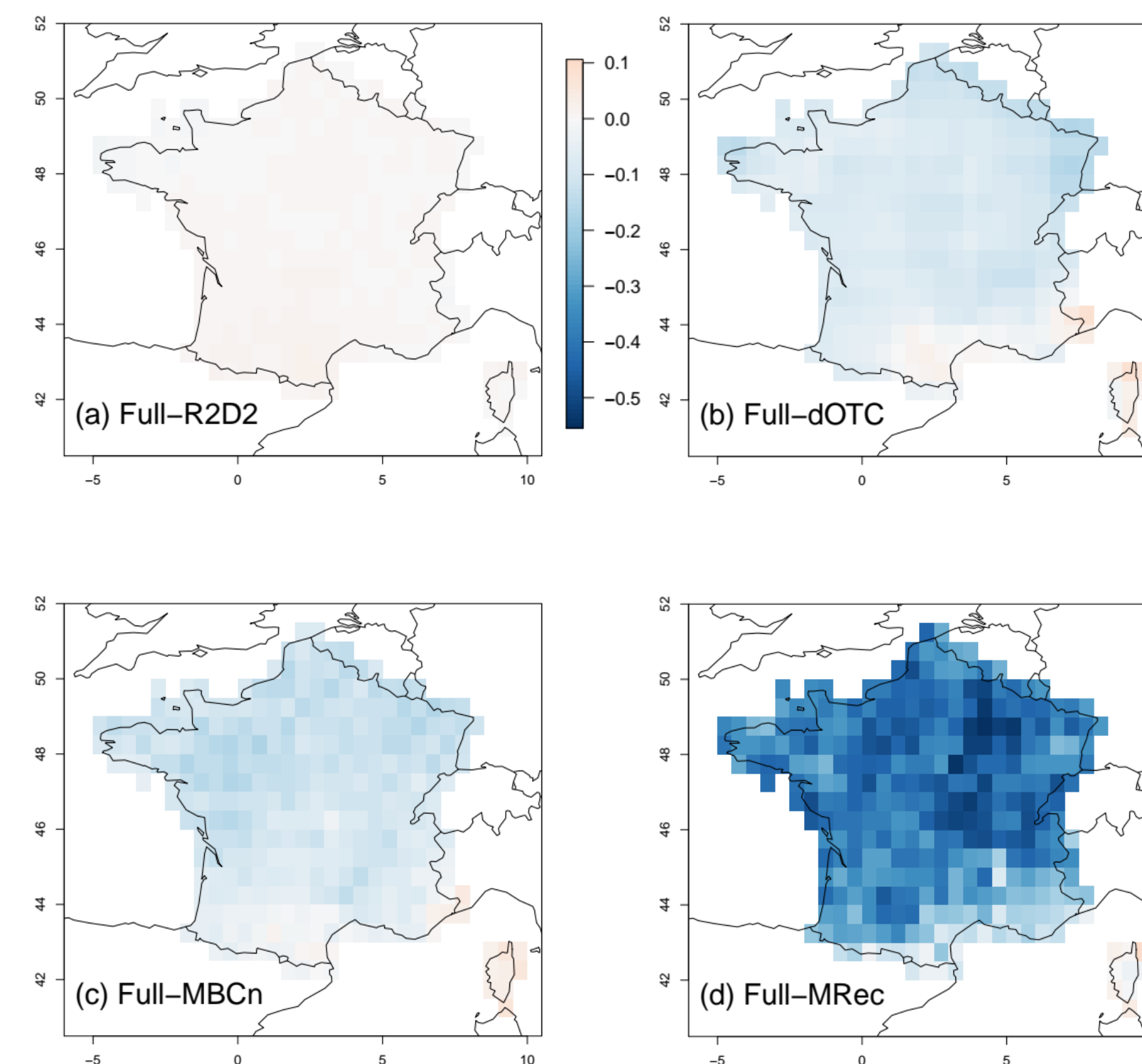


Figure 2: Difference of temperature vs. precipitation Spearman correlation computed at each grid cell between WFDEI reference and bias-corrected data (only Full-versions).

- **Increasing the number of dimensions ⇒ can deteriorate inter-variable and/or spatial properties.**

Spatial criteria

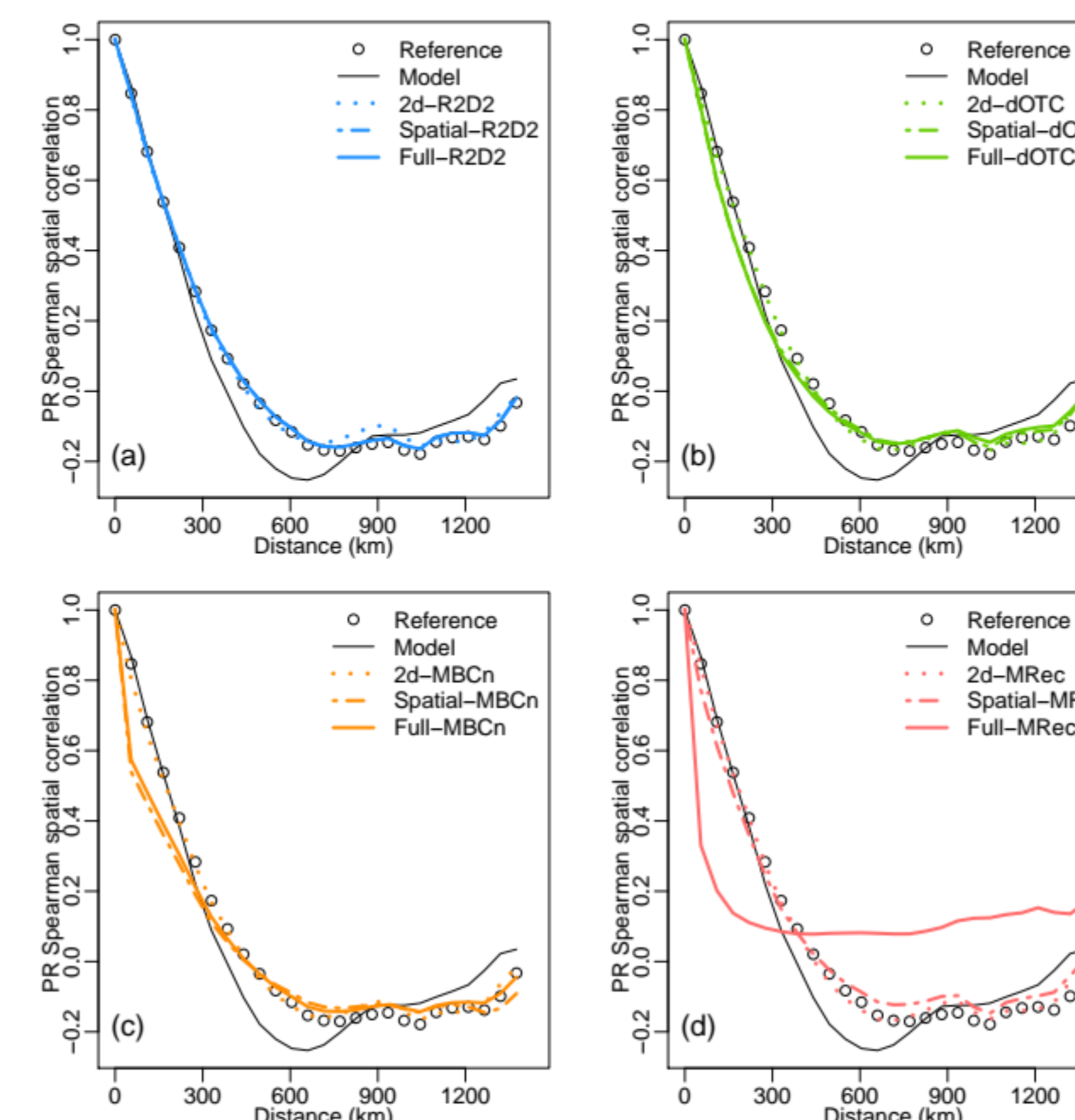


Figure 3: Mean Spearman correlation in function of distance for precipitation.

Temporal criteria

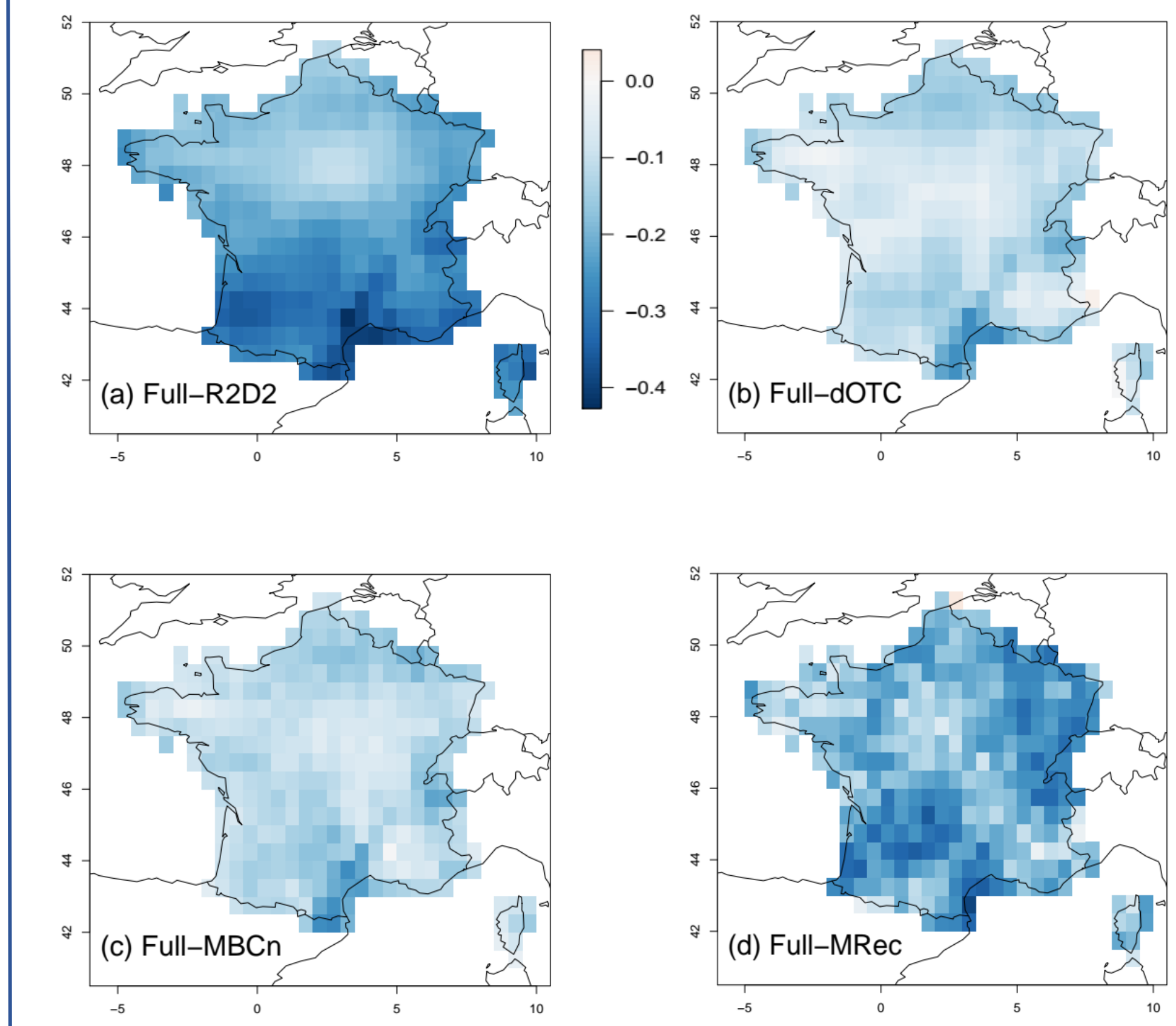


Figure 4: Difference of autocorrelation of order 1 for precipitation between WFDEI reference and bias-corrected data (only Full-versions).

- ⇒ **These MBCs are not designed to correct temporal properties.**

4. Conclusion: **caution** has to be taken by end-users!

- **Instability** of some methods in high-dimensions (MBCn, MRec)
- Temporal properties are not considered ⇒ potential **unexpected behaviors**
- Non-stationary properties: not all methods are designed for them (not shown)

⇒ **Depending on their needs, caution has to be taken by end-users before applying MBC methods.**

Characteristics	R ² D ²	dOTC	MBCn	MRec
Correction of univariate distrib. prop.	✓	✓	✓	✓
Modification of the correlations of the model	✓	✓	✓	✓
Capacity to correct inter-var. prop.	✓	✓	✓	✓
Capacity to correct spatial prop.	✓	✓	~	~
Capacity to correct temporal prop.	✗	✗	✗	✗
Preserve the rank structure of the model	~	~	~	~
Capacity to correct small geographical area	✓	✓	✓	✓
Capacity to correct large geographical area	~	~	~	✗
Allow for evolution of the rank dependence	✗	✓	~	✓

Table 1: Summary of recommendations with respect to different assumptions.

Perspectives

- ⇒ How does the quality of MBC results influence impact studies?
- ⇒ Developing new MBC methods:
 - How to account for temporality in MBC?
 - Including some physical processes

References:

- [1] Vrac, 2018, Hydrology and Earth System Sciences.
- [2] Robin et al., 2019, Hydrology and Earth System Sciences.
- [3] Cannon, 2018, Climate Dynamics.
- [4] Bárdossy and Pegram, 2012, Water Resources Research.
- [5] François et al., Multivariate bias corrections of climate simulations: Which benefits for which losses?, Submitted.

