Forecast quality assessment of seasonal-to-decadal predictions
A posteriori verification of how skillful a climate prediction or a set of predictions—here we focus on monthly to decadal timescales—is essential to estimate the quality of climate forecast systems and their potential usefulness in the future.

Summary

A climate model at any level of complexity is an approximation of the climate system that also employs approximate methods to simulate the feedback for the development of forecast systems as well as the improvement of bias correction and calibration methods.

At the most basic level, climate forecast verification is the investigation of the properties of joint distribution of observed and predicted variables. To separate the training and test OBS (cross-validation to avoid artificial skill) must be taken into account.

Climate forecasts of categorical and continuous predictands can be deterministic or probabilistic. There is an expanding need to assess the quality of forecast models and to establish a hierarchy in the quality of available dynamical and statistical forecast systems.

Users can also require measures of utility to examine added economic value of comprehensive climate predictions instead of relative improvements as well as socio-economic benefits achievable through such forecast-assisted decision-making.

Objectives

The objectives of this research line are the development and application of:

1. skill scores and other metrics for forecast verification
2. statistical prediction methods for reference forecasts
3. post-processing drift and bias correction, and calibration methods
4. techniques to assess prediction skill based on multiple OBS and forecast sources
5. user-oriented measures that address specific aspects of forecast quality or utility

Barcelona Supercomputing Center - Centro Nacional de Supercomputación

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