

Package ‘QUALYPSO’

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Title Partitioning Uncertainty Components of an Incomplete Ensemble of Climate Projections

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Description

These functions apply an analysis of variance to incomplete ensembles of climate projections. It provides estimates of climate change responses of all simulation chains and of all uncertainty variables. It has been applied to different ensembles of projections simulated to study the impact of climate change: for climate indicators in Evin et al. (2019) <[doi:10.1175/JCLI-D-18-0606.1](https://doi.org/10.1175/JCLI-D-18-0606.1)>; seasonal precipitation and temperature in Evin, Somot and Hingray (2021) <[doi:10.5194/esd-12-1543-2021](https://doi.org/10.5194/esd-12-1543-2021)>; hydrological variables in Evin et al. (2026) <[doi:10.5194/hess-30-1023-2026](https://doi.org/10.5194/hess-30-1023-2026)>; photovoltaic energy in Bichet et al. (2019) <[doi:10.1088/1748-9326/ab500a](https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/ab500a)>.

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Bayesian.ANOVA	<i>Bayesian.ANOVA</i>
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Description

Partition uncertainty in climate responses using an ANOVA inferred with a Bayesian approach.

Usage

```
Bayesian.ANOVA(phiStar, scenAvail, listOption = NULL, namesEff)
```

Arguments

phiStar	matrix of climate change responses (absolute or relative changes): $n_S \times n$. n can be the number of time steps or the number of grid points
scenAvail	data.frame $n_S \times n_{Eff}$ with the n_{Eff} characteristics (e.g. type of GCM) for each of the $n_S \times n_S$ scenarios
listOption	list of options (see QUALYPSO)
namesEff	names of the main effects

Value

list with the following fields:

- **GRANDMEAN**: List of estimates for the grand mean:
 - strong: **MEAN**: vector of length n of posterior means
 - strong: **SD**: vector of length n of posterior standard dev.
 - strong: **CI**: matrix $n \times 2$ of credible intervals of probability `probCI` given in `listOption`.
 - strong: **QUANT**: matrix $n \times nQ$ of quantiles related to the probabilities `quantilePosterior` given in `listOption`
- **RESIDUALVAR**: List of estimates for the variance of the residual errors:
 - strong: **MEAN**: vector of length n of posterior means
 - strong: **SD**: vector of length n of posterior standard dev.
 - strong: **CI**: matrix $n \times 2$ of credible intervals of probability `probCI` given in `listOption`.
 - strong: **QUANT**: matrix $n \times nQ$ of quantiles related to the probabilities `quantilePosterior` given in `listOption`
- **MAINEFFECT**: List of estimates for the main effects. For each main effect (GCM, RCM,...), each element of the list contains a list with:
 - strong: **MEAN**: matrix $n \times nTypeEff$ of posterior means
 - strong: **SD**: matrix $n \times nTypeEff$ of posterior standard dev.
 - strong: **CI**: array $n \times 2 \times nTypeEff$ of credible intervals of probability `probCI` given in `listOption`.
 - strong: **QUANT**: array $n \times nQ \times nTypeEff$ of quantiles related to the probabilities `quantilePosterior` given in `listOption`
- **CHANGEBYEFFECT**: For each main effect, list of estimates for the mean change by main effect, i.e. mean change by scenario (RCP4.5). For each main effect (GCM, RCM,...), each element of the list contains a list with:
 - strong: **MEAN**: matrix $n \times nTypeEff$ of posterior means
 - strong: **SD**: matrix $n \times nTypeEff$ of posterior standard dev.
 - strong: **CI**: array $n \times 2 \times nTypeEff$ of credible intervals of probability `probCI` given in `listOption`.
 - strong: **QUANT**: array $n \times nQ \times nTypeEff$ of quantiles related to the probabilities `quantilePosterior` given in `listOption`
- **EFFECTVAR**: variability related to the main effects (i.e. variability between the different RCMs, GCMs,...). Matrix $n \times nTypeEff$
- **CONTRIB_EACH_EFFECT**: Contribution of each individual effect to its component (percentage), e.g. what is the contribution of GCM1 to the variability related to GCMs. For each main effect (GCM, RCM,...), each element of the list contains a matrix $n \times nTypeEff$
- **listOption**: list of options used to obtained these results (obtained from [QUALYPS0.check.option](#))
- **listScenarioInput**: list of scenario characteristics (obtained from [QUALYPS0.process.scenario](#))

Author(s)

Guillaume Evin

References

Evin, G., B. Hingray, J. Blanchet, N. Eckert, S. Morin, and D. Verfaillie (2020) Partitioning Uncertainty Components of an Incomplete Ensemble of Climate Projections Using Data Augmentation. Journal of Climate. <doi:10.1175/JCLI-D-18-0606.1>.

Bayesian.ANOVA.i *Bayesian.ANOVA.i*

Description

Partition sources of uncertainty in climate change responses for one lead time or one grid point.

Usage

```
Bayesian.ANOVA.i(phiStar.i, nMCMC, listScenarioInput)
```

Arguments

`phiStar.i` vector of nS climate change response for one lead time or for one grid point: $nS \times 1$

`nMCMC` number of MCMC simulation required

`listScenarioInput` list containing specifications, provided by [QUALYPSO.process.scenario](#)

Value

list with the following fields:

- **mu**: vector of length $nMCMC$, mean climate change response
- **sigma2**: vector of length $nMCMC$, variance of the residual terms
- **effect**: list with $nTypeEff$ elements, where each element corresponds to a different type of effect (e.g. alpha, beta, gamma in Eq. 7) Each element is a matrix $nMCMC \times nMaineff$, and $nMaineff$ is the number of main effects (e.g. number of GCMs, RCMs, etc.)

Author(s)

Guillaume Evin

References

Evin, G., B. Hingray, J. Blanchet, N. Eckert, S. Morin, and D. Verfaillie (2020) Partitioning Uncertainty Components of an Incomplete Ensemble of Climate Projections Using Data Augmentation. Journal of Climate. <doi:10.1175/JCLI-D-18-0606.1>.

checkTypeandDimension *checkTypeandDimension*

Description

Check type and dimensions if objects passed as arguments

Usage

```
checkTypeandDimension(Y, scenAvail, X)
```

Arguments

Y	matrix nS x nY
scenAvail	data.frame nS x nEff with the nEff characteristics (e.g. type of GCM) for each of the nS scenarios. The number of characteristics nEff corresponds to the number of main effects that will be included in the ANOVA model.
X	(optional) predictors corresponding to the projections, e.g. time or global temperature. It can be a vector if the predictor is the same for all scenarios (e.g. X=2001:2100) or a matrix of the same size as Y if these predictors are different for the scenarios. By default, a vector 1:nY is created.

Author(s)

Guillaume Evin

fit.climate.response *fit.climate.response*

Description

Fit trends for each simulation chain of an ensemble of nS projections. Each simulation chain is a time series of nY time steps (e.g. number of years).

Usage

```
fit.climate.response(  
  Y,  
  typeClimateResponse,  
  parClimateResponse,  
  Xmat,  
  Xfut,  
  typeChangeVariable  
)
```

Arguments

<code>Y</code>	matrix of simulation chains: $nS \times nY$
<code>typeClimateResponse</code>	type of climate response fitted to the projections.
<code>parClimateResponse</code>	parameter of the model applied for the extraction of the climate response.
<code>Xmat</code>	matrix of predictors corresponding to the projections, e.g. time or global temperature.
<code>Xfut</code>	values of the predictor over which the ANOVA will be applied.
<code>typeChangeVariable</code>	type of change variable: "abs" (absolute, value by default) or "rel" (relative)

Details

See [QUALYPSO](#) for further information on arguments `indexReferenceYear` and `typeChangeVariable`.

Value

list with the following fields for each simulation chain:

- **YStar**: $nS \times nY$, change variable
- **phiStar**: $nS \times nF$, climate change responses
- **etaStar**: $nS \times nY$, deviation from the climate change response due to the internal variability, for `Xmat`
- **phi**: $nS \times nF$, raw trends obtained using [smooth.spline](#)
- **varInterVariability**: nF , internal variability component of the MME

Author(s)

Guillaume Evin

References

Evin, G., B. Hingray, J. Blanchet, N. Eckert, S. Morin, and D. Verfaillie (2020) Partitioning Uncertainty Components of an Incomplete Ensemble of Climate Projections Using Data Augmentation. *Journal of Climate*. *J. Climate*, 32, 2423–2440. <doi:10.1175/JCLI-D-18-0606.1>.

 get.Qmat

 get.Qmat

Description

Provide matrix Q derived from a matrix Q* of Helmert contrasts:

$$Q = Q^*(Q^{*T}Q^*)^{-1/2}$$

See Eq. A6 in Evin et al., 2019.

Usage

get.Qmat(p)

Arguments

p integer

Value

matrix p x p matrix

Author(s)

Guillaume Evin

References

Evin, G., B. Hingray, J. Blanchet, N. Eckert, S. Morin, and D. Verfaillie (2020) Partitioning Uncertainty Components of an Incomplete Ensemble of Climate Projections Using Data Augmentation. *Journal of Climate*. *J. Climate*, 32, 2423–2440. <doi:10.1175/JCLI-D-18-0606.1>.

 get.Qstar.mat

 get.Qstar.mat

Description

Provide matrix containing Helmert contrasts (see Eq. A7 in Evin et al., 2019).

Usage

get.Qstar.mat(p)

Arguments

p integer

Value

matrix $p \times (p-1)$ matrix containing Helmert contrasts

Author(s)

Guillaume Evin

References

Evin, G., B. Hingray, J. Blanchet, N. Eckert, S. Morin, and D. Verfaillie (2020) <doi:10.1175/JCLI-D-18-0606.1>.

Evin, G., B. Hingray, J. Blanchet, N. Eckert, S. Morin, and D. Verfaillie (2020) Partitioning Uncertainty Components of an Incomplete Ensemble of Climate Projections Using Data Augmentation. *Journal of Climate*. *J. Climate*, 32, 2423–2440. <doi:10.1175/JCLI-D-18-0606.1>.

lm.ANOVA

lm.ANOVA

Description

Partition uncertainty in climate responses using an ANOVA inferred with a Bayesian approach.

Usage

```
lm.ANOVA(phiStar, scenAvail, listOption = NULL, namesEff)
```

Arguments

phiStar	matrix of climate change responses (absolute or relative changes): $n_S \times n$. n can be the number of time steps or the number of grid points
scenAvail	data.frame $n_S \times n_{Eff}$ with the n_{Eff} characteristics (e.g. type of GCM) for each of the $n_S \times n_S$ scenarios
listOption	list of options (see QUALYPSO)
namesEff	names of the main effects

Value

list with the following fields:

- **GRANDMEAN**: List of estimates for the grand mean:
 - strong: MEAN: vector of length n of means
 - strong: SD: vector of length n of standard dev.
 - strong: CI: matrix $n \times 2$ of credible intervals of probability probCI given in listOption.
- **RESIDUALVAR**: List of estimates for the variance of the residual errors:
 - strong: MEAN: vector of length n

- **MAINEFFECT**: List of estimates for the main effects. For each main effect (GCM, RCM,...), each element of the list contains a list with:
 - strong: MEAN: matrix $n \times nTypeEff$
- **CHANGEBYEFFECT**: For each main effect, list of estimates for the mean change by main effect, i.e. mean change by scenario (RCP4.5). For each main effect (GCM, RCM,...), each element of the list contains a list with:
 - strong: MEAN: matrix $n \times nTypeEff$
- **EFFECTVAR**: variability related to the main effects (i.e. variability between the different RCMs, GCMs,...). Matrix $n \times nTypeEff$
- **CONTRIB_EACH_EFFECT**: Contribution of each individual effect to its component (percentage), e.g. what is the contribution of GCM1 to the variability related to GCMs. For each main effect (GCM, RCM,...), each element of the list contains a matrix $n \times nTypeEff$
- **listOption**: list of options used to obtain these results (obtained from [QUALYPS0.check.option](#))
- **listScenarioInput**: list of scenario characteristics (obtained from [QUALYPS0.process.scenario](#))

Author(s)

Guillaume Evin

plotQUALYPSOclimateChangeResponse
plotQUALYPSOclimateChangeResponse

Description

Plot climate change responses.

Usage

```
plotQUALYPSOclimateChangeResponse(  
  QUALYPSOOUT,  
  lim = NULL,  
  xlab = "",  
  ylab = "Climate change response",  
  ...  
)
```

Arguments

QUALYPSOOUT	output from QUALYPSO
lim	y-axis limits (default is NULL)
xlab	x-axis label
ylab	y-axis label
...	additional arguments to be passed to plot

Author(s)

Guillaume Evin

`plotQUALYPSOclimateResponse`
plotQUALYPSOclimateResponse

Description

Plot the climate responses.

Usage

```
plotQUALYPSOclimateResponse(  
  QUALYPSOOUT,  
  lim = NULL,  
  xlab = "X",  
  ylab = "Y",  
  iS = NULL,  
  ...  
)
```

Arguments

<code>QUALYPSOOUT</code>	output from QUALYPSO
<code>lim</code>	y-axis limits (default is NULL)
<code>xlab</code>	x-axis label
<code>ylab</code>	y-axis label
<code>iS</code>	index of the projection (integer). If NULL, one scenario is chosen randomly
<code>...</code>	additional arguments to be passed to plot

Author(s)

Guillaume Evin

plotQUALYPSOeffect *plotQUALYPSOeffect*

Description

Plot prediction of ANOVA effects for one main effect. By default, we plot we plot the credible intervals corresponding to a probability 0.95.

Usage

```
plotQUALYPSOeffect(  
  QUALYPSOOUT,  
  nameEff,  
  includeMean = FALSE,  
  lim = NULL,  
  col = 1:20,  
  xlab = "",  
  ylab = "Effect",  
  addLegend = TRUE,  
  ...  
)
```

Arguments

QUALYPSOOUT	output from QUALYPSO
nameEff	name of the main effect to be plotted in QUALYPSOOUT\$namesEff
includeMean	if TRUE, the grand mean is added to the main effect in the plot
lim	y-axis limits (default is NULL)
col	colors for each effect
xlab	x-axis label
ylab	y-axis label
addLegend	if TRUE, a legend is added
...	additional arguments to be passed to plot

Author(s)

Guillaume Evin

plotQUALYPSOgrandmean *plotQUALYPSOgrandmean*

Description

Plot prediction of grand mean ensemble.

Usage

```
plotQUALYPSOgrandmean(
  QUALYPSOOUT,
  lim = NULL,
  col = "black",
  xlab = "",
  ylab = "Grand mean",
  addLegend = T,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

QUALYPSOOUT	output from QUALYPSO
lim	y-axis limits (default is NULL)
col	color for the overall mean and the credible interval
xlab	x-axis label
ylab	y-axis label
addLegend	if TRUE, a legend is added
...	additional arguments to be passed to plot

Author(s)

Guillaume Evin

plotQUALYPSOinternalvar
plotQUALYPSOinternalvar

Description

Plot η^* as a function of X as well as $\eta^* \pm 1.645 \cdot \sqrt{\text{INTERNALVAR}}$, where INTERNALVAR is a function of X_{fut} .

Usage

```
plotQUALYPSOinternalvar(  
  QUALYPSOOUT,  
  lim = NULL,  
  xlab = "X",  
  ylab = "eta*",  
  ...  
)
```

Arguments

QUALYPSOOUT	output from QUALYPSO
lim	y-axis limits (default is NULL)
xlab	x-axis label
ylab	y-axis label
...	additional arguments to be passed to plot

Author(s)

Guillaume Evin

plotQUALYPSOTotalVarianceDecomposition
plotQUALYPSOTotalVarianceDecomposition

Description

Plot fraction of total variance explained by each source of uncertainty.

Usage

```
plotQUALYPSOTotalVarianceDecomposition(  
  QUALYPSOOUT,  
  vecEff = NULL,  
  col = c("orange", "yellow", "cadetblue1", "blue1", "darkgreen", "darkgoldenrod4",  
    "darkorchid1"),  
  xlab = "",  
  ylab = "% Total Variance",  
  addLegend = TRUE,  
  ...  
)
```

Arguments

QUALYPSOOUT	output from QUALYPSO
vecEff	vector of indices corresponding to the main effects (NULL by default), so that the order of appearance in the plot can be modified
col	colors for each source of uncertainty, the first two colors corresponding to internal variability and residual variability, respectively
xlab	x-axis label
ylab	y-axis label
addLegend	if TRUE, a legend is added
...	additional arguments to be passed to plot

Author(s)

Guillaume Evin

QUALYPSO

QUALYPSO

Description

Partition uncertainty in climate responses using an ANOVA applied to climate change responses. The main function of the package needs at least two arguments: *Y* is an ensemble of climate projections, i.e. a matrix $nS \times nY$ where nS projections are provided for nY years or future time steps; *scenAvail* is a [data.frame](#) which provides $nEff$ characteristics for each projection.

Usage

```
QUALYPSO(Y, scenAvail, X = NULL, Xfut = NULL, listOption = NULL)
```

Arguments

<i>Y</i>	matrix $nS \times nY$ of climate projections.
<i>scenAvail</i>	data.frame $nS \times nEff$ with the $nEff$ characteristics (e.g. type of GCM) for each of the nS scenarios. The number of characteristics $nEff$ corresponds to the number of main effects that will be included in the ANOVA model.
<i>X</i>	(optional) predictors corresponding to the projections, e.g. time or global temperature. It can be a vector if the predictor is the same for all scenarios (e.g. $X=2001:2100$) or a matrix of the same size as <i>Y</i> if these predictors are different for the scenarios. By default, a vector $1:nY$ is created.
<i>Xfut</i>	(optional) nF values of the predictor over which the ANOVA will be applied. It must be a vector of values within the range of values of <i>X</i> . By default, it corresponds to <i>X</i> if <i>X</i> is a vector, $1:nY$ if <i>X</i> is NULL or a vector of 10 values equally spaced between the minimum and maximum values of <i>X</i> if <i>X</i> is a matrix. The first value defines the reference period or warming level.

- `listOption` (optional) list of options
- **typeClimateResponse**: type of climate response fitted to the projections. Can be either "smooth.spline" (`smooth.spline`) where the parameter `df` in $(1, nY]$ is the equivalent number of degrees of freedom, "poly" (polynomial model fitted with `lm`) where the parameter `degree` is an integer indicating the degree of the polynomial (`poly`), "lowess" (`lowess`) where the parameter `f` in $(0, 1)$ is the proportion of points which influence the smooth at each value, or "tweedie" (`tweedie`), a Generalized Linear Model with the Tweedie distribution where the parameter `var.power` is the index of power variance function (positive value). The tweedie model is the only model that handles zeros in the climate projections `var.power` is in $(1, 2)$.
 - **parClimateResponse**: parameter of the model applied for the extraction of the climate response (i.e. `df`, `degree`, `f`, or `var.power`). Default values are `df=4`, `degree=1`, `f=0.4` or `var.power=1.5` for the smoothing spline, polynomial, lowess, or tweedie models, respectively.
 - **typeChangeVariable**: type of change variable: "abs" (absolute, value by default) or "rel" (relative).
 - **ANOVAMethod**: ANOVA method: "lm" (default) applies a linear model (`lm`) to estimate the main effects. "Bayesian" applies the method described in Evin et al. (2020).
 - **nBurn**: if `ANOVAMethod=="Bayesian"`, number of burn-in samples (default: 1000). If `nBurn` is too small, the convergence of MCMC chains might not be obtained.
 - **nKeep**: if `ANOVAMethod=="Bayesian"`, number of kept samples (default: 2000). If `nKeep` is too small, MCMC samples might not represent correctly the posterior distributions of inferred parameters.
 - **probCI**: probability (in $[0, 1]$) for the confidence intervals, `probCI = 0.9` by default.
 - **quantilePosterior**: vector of probabilities (in $[0, 1]$) for which we compute the quantiles from the posterior distributions `quantilePosterior = c(0.005, 0.025, 0.05, 0.1, 0.25, 0.33, 0.5, 0.66, 0.75, 0.9, 0.95, 0.975, 0.995)` by default.
 - **climResponse**: NULL by default. If it is provided, it must correspond to the outputs of `fit.climate.response`, i.e. a list with `YStar [nS x nY]`, `phiStar [nS x nF]`, `etaStar [nS x nY]`, `phi [nS x nF]` and `varInterVariability [nF]`.

Value

List providing the results for each of the `n` values of `Xfut` if `Y` is a matrix or for each grid point if `Y` is an array, with the following fields:

- **CLIMATERESPONSE**: list of climate change responses and corresponding internal variability. Contains `phiStar` (climate change responses), `etaStar` (deviation from the climate change responses as a result of internal variability), `Ystar` (change variable from the projections), and `phi` (fitted climate responses).
- **GRANDMEAN**: List of estimates for the grand mean:

- **MEAN**: vector of length n of means.
- **SD**: vector of length n of standard dev.
- **CI**: matrix $n \times 2$ of credible intervals of probability `probCI` given in `listOption`
- **QUANT**: matrix $n \times nQ$ of quantiles of probability `quantilePosterior` given in `listOption` if `ANOVAmethod=="Bayesian"`.
- **MAINEFFECT**: List of estimates for the main effects. For each main effect (GCM, RCM,..), each element of the list contains a list with:
 - **MEAN**: matrix $n \times nTypeEff$
 - **SD**: matrix $n \times nTypeEff$ of standard dev.
 - **CI**: array $n \times 2 \times nTypeEff$ of credible intervals of probability `probCI` given in `listOption`
 - **QUANT**: array $n \times nQ \times nTypeEff$ of quantiles of probability `quantilePosterior` given in `listOption` if `ANOVAmethod=="Bayesian"`.
- **CHANGEBYEFFECT**: For each main effect, list of estimates for the mean change by main effect, i.e. mean change by scenario. For each main effect (GCM, RCM,..), each element of the list contains a list with:
 - **MEAN**: matrix $n \times nTypeEff$
 - **SD**: matrix $n \times nTypeEff$ of standard dev. if `ANOVAmethod=="Bayesian"`.
 - **CI**: array $n \times 2 \times nTypeEff$ of credible intervals of probability `probCI` given in `listOption` if `ANOVAmethod=="Bayesian"`.
 - **QUANT**: array $n \times nQ \times nTypeEff$ of quantiles of probability `quantilePosterior` given in `listOption` if `ANOVAmethod=="Bayesian"`.
- **EFFECTVAR**: Matrix $n \times nTypeEff$ giving, for each time variability related to the main effects (i.e. variability between the different RCMs, GCMs,..).
- **CONTRIB_EACH_EFFECT**: Contribution of each individual effect to its component (percentage), e.g. what is the contribution of GCM1 to the variability related to GCMs. For each main effect (GCM, RCM,..), each element of the list contains a matrix $n \times nTypeEff$
- **RESIDUALVAR**: List of estimates for the variance of the residual errors:
 - **MEAN**: vector of length n .
 - **SD**: vector of length n of standard dev. if `ANOVAmethod=="Bayesian"`.
 - **CI**: matrix $n \times 2$ of credible intervals of probability `probCI` given in `listOption` if `ANOVAmethod=="Bayesian"`.
 - **QUANT**: matrix $n \times nQ$ of quantiles of probability `quantilePosterior` given in `listOption` if `ANOVAmethod=="Bayesian"`.
- **INTERNALVAR**: Internal variability
- **TOTALVAR**: total variability, i.e. the sum of internal variability, residual variability and variability related to the main effects
- **DECOMPVAR**: Decomposition of the total variability for each component
- **RESERR**: differences between the climate change responses and the additive anova formula (grand mean + main effects)
- **Xmat**: matrix of predictors
- **Xfut**: future predictor values
- **namesEff**: names of the main effects

- **Y**: matrix of available combinations given as inputs
- **listOption**: list of options used to obtain these results (output of `QUALYPSO.check.option`)
- **listScenarioInput**: list of scenario characteristics (output of `QUALYPSO.process.scenario`)

Author(s)

Guillaume Evin

References

Evin, G., B. Hingray, J. Blanchet, N. Eckert, S. Morin, and D. Verfaillie (2020) Partitioning Uncertainty Components of an Incomplete Ensemble of Climate Projections Using Data Augmentation. *Journal of Climate*. <doi:10.1175/JCLI-D-18-0606.1>.

Examples

```
#-----
# CALLING QUALYPSO
#-----
# call main QUALYPSO function: two arguments are mandatory:
# - Y: Climate projections for nS scenarios and nY time steps. Y is a matrix nS x nY, we
# run QUALYPSO nY times, for each time step.
# - scenAvail: matrix or data.frame of available combinations nS x nEff. The number of
# characteristics nEff corresponds to the number of main effects that will be included in the
# ANOVA model. In the following example, we have nEff=2 main effects corresponding to the GCMs
# and RCMs.

# Many options can be specified in the argument "listOption".

#-----
# Example 1: Synthetic scenarios
#-----
# create nS=3 fictive climate scenarios with 2 GCMs and 2 RCMs, for a period of nY=20 years
n=20
t=0:n/n

# GCM effects (sums to 0 for each t)
effGCM1 = t*2
effGCM2 = t*1
effGCM3 = t*-3

# RCM effects (sums to 0 for each t)
effRCM1 = t*1
effRCM2 = t*-1

# These climate scenarios are a sum of effects and a random gaussian noise
scenGCM1RCM1 = effGCM1 + effRCM1 + rnorm(n=n+1,sd=0.5)
scenGCM1RCM2 = effGCM1 + effRCM2 + rnorm(n=n+1,sd=0.5)
scenGCM2RCM1 = effGCM2 + effRCM1 + rnorm(n=n+1,sd=0.5)
scenGCM2RCM2 = effGCM2 + effRCM2 + rnorm(n=n+1,sd=0.5)
scenGCM3RCM1 = effGCM3 + effRCM1 + rnorm(n=n+1,sd=0.5)
Y.synth = rbind(scenGCM1RCM1,scenGCM1RCM2,scenGCM2RCM1,scenGCM2RCM2,scenGCM3RCM1)
```

```

# Here, scenAvail indicates that the first scenario is obtained with the combination of the
# GCM "GCM1" and RCM "RCM1", the second scenario is obtained with the combination of
# the GCM "GCM1" and RCM "RCM2" and the third scenario is obtained with the combination
# of the GCM "GCM2" and RCM "RCM1".
scenAvail.synth = data.frame(GCM=c('GCM1','GCM1','GCM2','GCM2','GCM3'),
RCM=c('RCM1','RCM2','RCM1','RCM2','RCM1'))

# run QUALYPSO
QUALYPSO.synth = QUALYPSO(Y=Y.synth, scenAvail=scenAvail.synth, X=2000:2020,
listOption = list(typeClimateResponse="poly"))

# plot main GCM effects
plotQUALYPSOeffect(QUALYPSO.synth,nameEff="GCM",xlab="Years")
lines(2000:2020, effGCM1,lty=2,lwd=2,col="black")
lines(2000:2020, effGCM2,lty=2,lwd=2,col="red")
lines(2000:2020, effGCM3,lty=2,lwd=2,col="green")

# plot main RCM effects
plotQUALYPSOeffect(QUALYPSO.synth,nameEff="RCM",xlab="Years")
lines(2000:2020, effRCM1,lty=2,lwd=2,col="black")
lines(2000:2020, effRCM2,lty=2,lwd=2,col="red")

# plot fraction of total variance for the differences sources of uncertainty
plotQUALYPSOTotalVarianceDecomposition(QUALYPSO.synth,xlab="Years")

#-----
# Example 2: climate projections of mean winter (DJF) temperature
# with time as the predictor
#-----

# list of options
listOption = list(typeChangeVariable='abs')

# call QUALYPSO
QUALYPSO.time = QUALYPSO(Y=Y,scenAvail=scenAvail,X=X_time_vec,
Xfut=Xfut_time,listOption=listOption)

# diagnostic of the climate responses
plotQUALYPSOclimateResponse(QUALYPSO.time)

# diagnostic of the internal variability
plotQUALYPSOinternalvar(QUALYPSO.time)

# grand mean effect
plotQUALYPSOgrandmean(QUALYPSO.time,xlab="Years")

# main GCM effects
plotQUALYPSOeffect(QUALYPSO.time,nameEff="GCM",xlab="Years")

# main RCM effects
plotQUALYPSOeffect(QUALYPSO.time,nameEff="RCM",xlab="Years")

```

```

# variance decomposition
plotQUALYPSOTotalVarianceDecomposition(QUALYPSO.time,xlab="Years")

#-----
# Example 3: climate projections of mean winter (DJF) temperature
# with global temperature as the predictor
#-----

# list of options
listOption = list(typeChangeVariable='abs')

# call QUALYPSO
QUALYPSO.globaltas = QUALYPSO(Y=Y,scenAvail=scenAvail,X=X_globaltas,
                             Xfut=Xfut_globaltas,listOption=listOption)

# diagnostic of the climate responses
plotQUALYPSOclimateResponse(QUALYPSO.globaltas)

# diagnostic of the internal variability
plotQUALYPSOinternalvar(QUALYPSO.globaltas)

# grand mean effect
plotQUALYPSOgrandmean(QUALYPSO.globaltas,xlab="Global warming (Celsius)")

# main GCM effects
plotQUALYPSOeffect(QUALYPSO.globaltas,nameEff="GCM",xlab="Global warming (Celsius)")

# main RCM effects
plotQUALYPSOeffect(QUALYPSO.globaltas,nameEff="RCM",xlab="Global warming (Celsius)")

# variance decomposition
plotQUALYPSOTotalVarianceDecomposition(QUALYPSO.globaltas,xlab="Global warming (Celsius)")

```

QUALYPSO.check.option *QUALYPSO.check.option*

Description

Check if input options provided in [QUALYPSO](#) are valid and assigned default values if missing.

Usage

```
QUALYPSO.check.option(listOption)
```

Arguments

listOption list of options

Value

List containing the complete set of options.

Author(s)

Guillaume Evin

QUALYPSO.process.scenario
QUALYPSO.process.scenario

Description

Process input scenarios.

Usage

QUALYPSO.process.scenario(scenAvail)

Arguments

scenAvail	data.frame nS x nEff with the nEff characteristics (e.g. type of GCM) for each of the nS x nS scenarios
-----------	---

Value

list of preprocessed objects (listEff, scenAvail, scenComp, nEff, nTypeEff, nComp, isMissing, nMissing, iMatchScen, indexEffInCompScen, Qmat)

Author(s)

Guillaume Evin

scenAvail	<i>List of GCM and RCM which have been used for the 20 climate projections</i>
-----------	--

Description

scenAvail gives the GCM and RCM which have been used for the 20 climate projections (obtained with the RCP8.5)

Usage

data(scenAvail)

Format

data.frame with 20 rows and two columns: GCM and RCM

Author(s)

Guillaume Evin <guillaume.evin@inrae.fr>

Xfut_globaltas *Vector of of future warming levels*

Description

Equally spaced vector of of future warming levels

Usage

data(Xfut_globaltas)

Format

vector of length 13

Author(s)

Guillaume Evin <guillaume.evin@inrae.fr>

Xfut_time *Xfut_time is a vector of 11 years equally spaced from 1999 to 2099*

Description

Xfut_time is a vector of 11 years equally spaced from 1999 to 2099

Usage

data(Xfut_time)

Format

vectors of length 11

Author(s)

Guillaume Evin <guillaume.evin@inrae.fr>

`x_globaltas`*Annual warming levels simulated by different CMIP5 GCMs*

Description

Annual warming levels at the planetary scales simulated by different CMIP5 GCMs for the period 1971-2099. Warming levels are obtained with respect to the year 1860 (common starting year of the CMIP5 simulations). These warming levels have been obtained with the following steps:

1. Annual tas averages simulated by different CMIP5 have first been smoothed using a smoothing spline. Let us denote these smoothed values by `tas_GCM(y)` for a year `y`.
2. Large discrepancies can be observed for `tas_GCM_smooth(y)` even in the past due to large first-order biases in the GCM simulations. In order to obtain a common reference, we also consider observed tas estimates at the global scale. HadCRUT5 (Morice et al., 2021, 10.1029/2019JD032361) provides anomalies with respect to the period 1961-1990. An estimate of absolute average temperature for this period is 14°C (Jones et al., 1999, 10.1029/1999RG900002). Smoothed estimates of absolute tas averages are obtained using a smoothing spline and is denoted by `tas_obs(y)`.
3. Warming levels are obtained as anomalies with respect to the period 1860 and considering a reference year, here 1990, where the warming levels WL are in agreement: $WL(y) = tas_GCM(y) - tas_GCM(1990) + tas_obs(1990) - tas_obs(1860)$

Usage`data(x_globaltas)`**Format**

matrix 20 scenarios x 129 years

Author(s)

Guillaume Evin <guillaume.evin@inrae.fr>

`x_time_mat`*Years 1971-2099 repeated for the 20 scenarios*

Description

Years 1971-2099 repeated for the 20 scenarios

Usage`data(x_time_mat)`

Format

matrix 20 scenarios x 129 years

Author(s)

Guillaume Evin <guillaume.evin@inrae.fr>

X_time_vec

X_time_vec gives the years corr. to Y, i.e. from 1971 to 2099

Description

X_time_vec gives the years corr. to Y, i.e. from 1971 to 2099

Usage

data(X_time_vec)

Format

vector of length 129

Author(s)

Guillaume Evin <guillaume.evin@inrae.fr>

Y

Mean winter temperature over CEU with 20 GCM/RCM combinations for 1971-2099

Description

climate projections of mean winter (DJF) temperature over the SREX region CEU simulated by 20 combinations of CMIP5 GCMs and RCMs for the period 1971-2099

Usage

data(Y)

Format

matrix 20 scenarios x 129 years

Author(s)

Guillaume Evin <guillaume.evin@inrae.fr>

References

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