

EVALUATION AND DIAGNOSTICS SWG

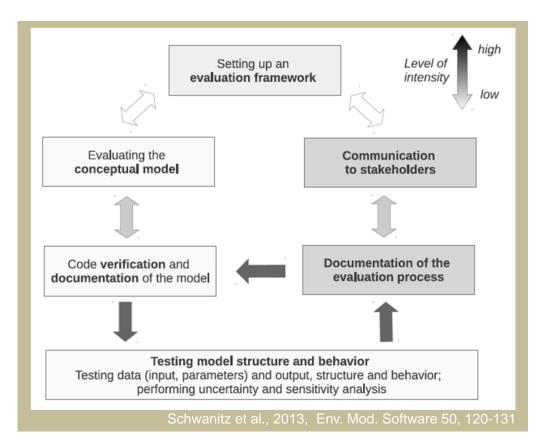
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Evaluation & Diagnostics

Part of a larger process of model validation including:

- Documentation
- Intercomparison
- Evaluation & Diagnostics
- Behavior testing
 - Hindcasting
 - Stylized facts





IAM evaluation is an **open-ended process** of testing, learning & improving a model and its performance

Evaluation criteria for IAMs

usefulness

is model purpose and design consistent with the research question?

interpretability are model results clearly interpretable in light of model structure and parameterisation?

verifiability

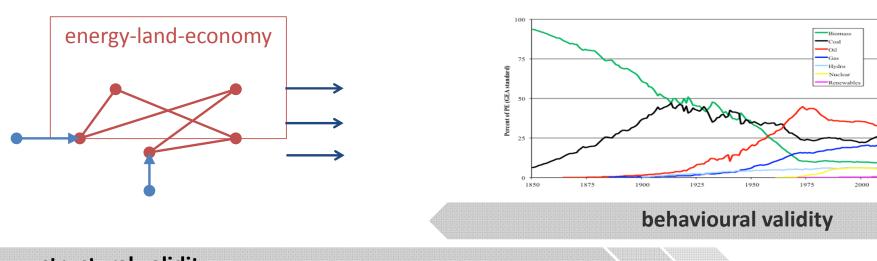
are model results repeatable or
is model structure accessible to 3rd parties?

is model seen as good enough for its intended purpose by both users and modellers?

do model insights help understand uncertainties, trade-offs, alternatives?

Wilson et al., 2017, Evaluating Process-Based Integrated Assessment Models of Climate Change Mitigation, IIASA Working Paper WP-17-07; pure.iiasa.ac.at/14502/1/WP-17-007.pdf

Different evaluation methods are used with IAMs, particularly to test structural validity



structural validity

model checks model historical historical simulations inter-comparisons trends
transparent diagnostic generalisable historical indicators patterns

expert sensitivity simple models review analysis

Looking back at IAMC 2017

Last year we asked the question:

Organize an examination of how we validate our models?

This E&D SWG Session

 Discuss steps to facilitate and streamline model documentation and evaluation activities in the IAM community

 with a view to IPCC AR6 and in particular Annex C on scenarios and modelling methods of the WG3 report



Transparency – Big steps forward

Close-up transparency

- Open source!
- But steep learning curve, definitely for modellers
- IIASA/IAMC Interactive scenario explorer

Long-distance transparency

- AR5 Metrics and Methodology Annex
- High-level descriptions of models/multi-model studies



Mid-range transparency: for users rather than producers

- What questions are the models answering?
- What are the limitations?
- How do they actually work?
 - Costs of key technologies
 - Underlying socio-economic assumptions
 - Mitigation options available in models (especially land-related options)
 - Resource potentials (especially biomass)
 - Representation of agent decision-making
 - Valuation of co-benefits
 - Discounting/intertemporal issues
 - Treatment of economic dimensions ("costs", GDP, consumption, investment etc)

