

# Uncertainty of the Brazilian Earth System Model for Solar Radiation

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**Abstract**—This study evaluated the uncertainties involved in the solar radiation projections generated by the Brazilian Earth System Model (BESM) of the Weather and Climate Prediction Center (CPTEC) belonging to Coupled Model Intercomparison Phase 5 (CMIP5), with the aim of identifying efficiency in the projections for solar radiation of said model and in this way establish the viability of its use. Two different scenarios elaborated by Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) were evaluated: RCP 4.5 (with more optimistic contour conditions) and 8.5 (with more pessimistic initial conditions). The method used to verify the accuracy of the present model was the Nash coefficient and the Statistical bias, as it better represents these atmospheric patterns. The BESM showed a tendency to overestimate the data of solar radiation projections in most regions of the state of Rio Grande do Sul and through the validation methods adopted by this study, BESM did not present a satisfactory accuracy.

**Keywords**—Climate changes, projections, solar radiation, uncertainty.

## I. INTRODUCTION

**D**UE to the need for an energy matrix diversification, the knowledge of solar radiation measurements associated with climate change projections becomes increasingly important. There is a series of research centers around the world that are engaged with the development and improvement of mathematic models capable to project the behavior of important variables to a renewable matrix. At the same time, the IPCC conducts researches to assess and establish links between the climate variability and the human activities, elaborating changes in the climate environment until the end of century XXI [1].

According to [2], the BESM is a set of computational programs that couple the components of superficial continental, sea, atmosphere and chemistry. It aims to generate climate changes' scenarios with the Brazilian perspective, by incorporating process of clouds formation, vegetation dynamics and the knowledge generated in Brazil about the influence of the Brazilian biomed on the global climate.

The BESM was developed in the National Institute of Space Research (INPE) and enables Brazil to join the selected group of the nations with contributions from global climate change

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scenarios to IPCC reports. The pioneering contribution of Brazil for the global climate change scenarios was performed with the scenarios generated by the BESM-AO 2.3 model, with participation in the project CMIP5 [2].

## II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

### A. Study Area

The state of Rio Grande do Sul is located at the southern end of Brazil, between the latitudes of 27° and 34° South (S) and the lengths of 50° and 57° West (W) (Fig. 1). The predominant climate is subtropical, being subtropical of altitude in the region of the upper plateau.

It was used monthly solar radiation data from 13 surface meteorological stations that belong to the National Institute of Meteorology (INMET), for the period of 2006 to 2013. The choice of the stations was due to the greater availability of solar radiation data in those locations.

### B. Data

In this work, monthly solar radiation series of the BESM of the CPTEC were used. The data were obtained through the WCRP (World Climate Research Programme) website, presenting a resolution of 1.85° x 1.86° latitude-length, for the period of 2006 to 2013.

The CMIP5 that provides an infrastructure based on the diagnosis, intercomparison, documentation and data access of climate models, from different atmospheric modeling centers [3].

The phase 5 of the project (CMIP5) involves different components models (atmospherics, oceanic, sea ice, terrestrial surface, terrestrial ice, oceanic biogeochemistry, terrestrial chemistry), all following a common experimental protocol [4].

The general combined Atmosphere-ocean Circulation models can be configured in several different ways, allowing the simulated weather to adjust to the climatic forcing, with the increase of the atmospheric carbon dioxide [5].

The information is provided in grid points, and it was used the Grid Analysis and Display System (GRADS) software for the extraction of the monthly values of solar radiation, using the information in the grid where each meteorological station was used in this research. The GRADS is a system for visualization and data analysis in grid points that works with a matrix of binary data, where the variables can have four dimensions (length, latitude, vertical levels and time) [6].

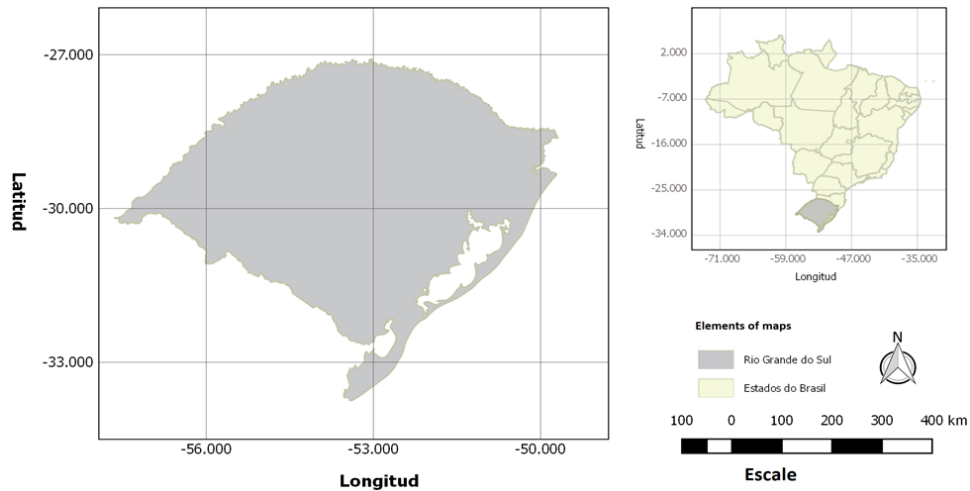


Fig. 1 Location Map of the Study Region

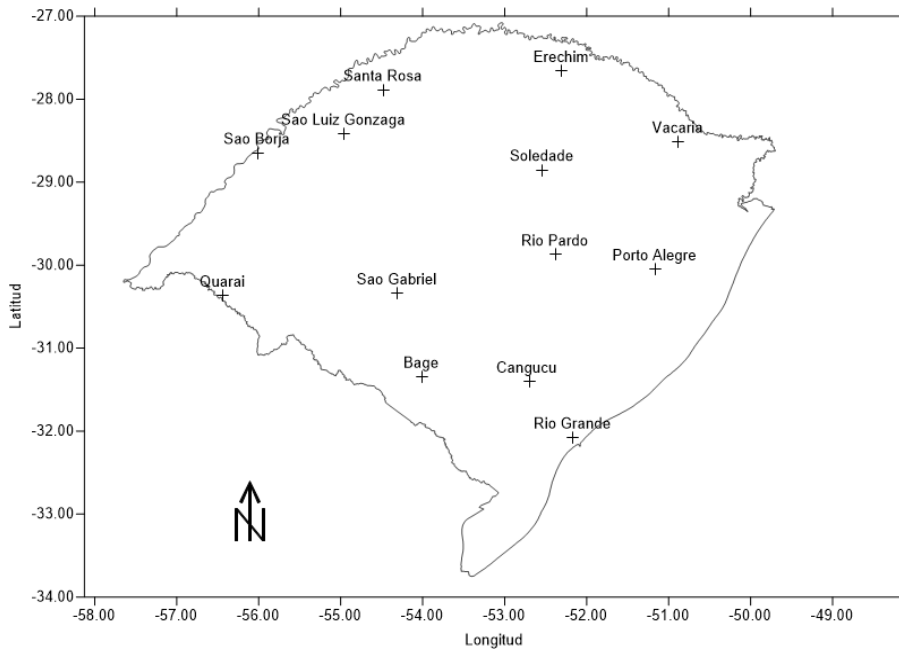


Fig. 2 Location Map of the Meteorological Station

*C. Methodology Validation*

The statistics used to compare the solar radiation seen with the solar radiation projections obtained through the climate models were: the bias (1), which indicates a possible tendency of the model data to overestimate or underestimate the solar radiation data, that was observed – being the ideal value the closest to zero; the efficiency coefficient (EFF) (2) that evaluate the accuracy of the alternative data, ranging from negative to 1, with the 1 being the perfect fit. For this coefficient, the methodology is considered: satisfactory if the value is between 0.50 and 0.65; good if the value is between 0.65 and 0.75; and very good if the value is above 0.75 [7].

The equations used are as follows:

$$Viés = \frac{1}{n} \sum_1^n (Y_{proj} - Y_{obs}) \tag{1}$$

$$EFF = 1 - \frac{\sum_1^n (Y_{obs} - Y_{proj})^2}{\sum_1^n (Y_{obs} - \overline{Y_{obs}})^2} \tag{2}$$

where  $Y_{OBS}$  is the value of the data observed in the  $i$  period;  $Y_{GPCP}$  is the value of the data of GPCP for the  $I$  period;  $\sigma_{GPCP} \sigma_{OBS}$  are the standard deviations of GPCP data and observed data;  $\overline{Y_{GPCP}}$  is the average value of GPCP data;  $\overline{Y_{OBS}}$  is the average of the observed data and  $n$  is the total number of data.

Table I shows the limits of accuracy classification, using the Nash coefficient and the percentage of bias.



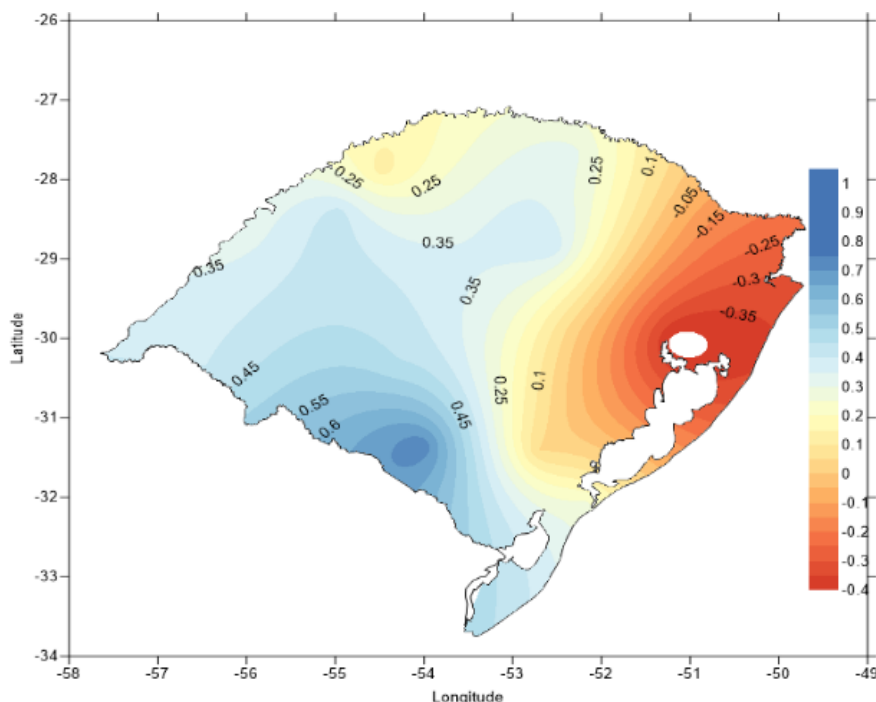


Fig. 4 Spatialization of the Efficiency Coefficients of the BESM model to RCP 8.5

#### IV. CONCLUSION

The BESM model, in general, did not represent a satisfactory spatial distribution of the month average of irradiance in the Earth's crust in the region of Rio Grande do Sul state. The comparison between the BESM projection and the observed data in the meteorological stations shows an uncertainty in these solar radiation projections.

The results of this research were for the solar radiation variable. As a possibility for future work, it is suggested an accuracy analyze for other variables projected by BESM, as the rainfall index, speed, and winds direction.

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