

# Supplementary Material: A weighting scheme in multi-model ensemble for bias-corrected climate simulation output

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## 1 **Parallel coordinated box plots**

2 The box plot or box-and-whisker plot is based on five sample quantiles (Wilks, 2011): the  
3 minimum, the lower quartile, the median, the upper quartile, and the maximum. The box in  
4 the middle of the diagram is bounded by the upper and lower quartiles, and thus locates the  
5 central 50% of the data. The bar inside the box locates the median. The whiskers extend away  
6 from the box to the two extreme values. It is often useful to have some idea of the degree of  
7 unusualness of the extreme values. A modified box plot, sometimes called the schematic plot,  
8 locates dots to such unusually low or high values when the values are below the lower fence or  
9 above the upper fence. These two fences are defined as lower fence = lower quartile – 1.5 IQR,  
10 upper fence = upper quartile + 1.5 IQR, where IQR (interquartile range) = upper quartile –  
11 lower quartile. One important use of box plots is simultaneous graphical comparison of several  
12 batches of data, using side-by-side plots as in Figures 7, 8, and 9 in the main article. The  
13 parallel coordinated box plots allow to compare the batches of several individual observations  
14 on a set of side-by-side box plots. The dotted values in each box plot are then connected as

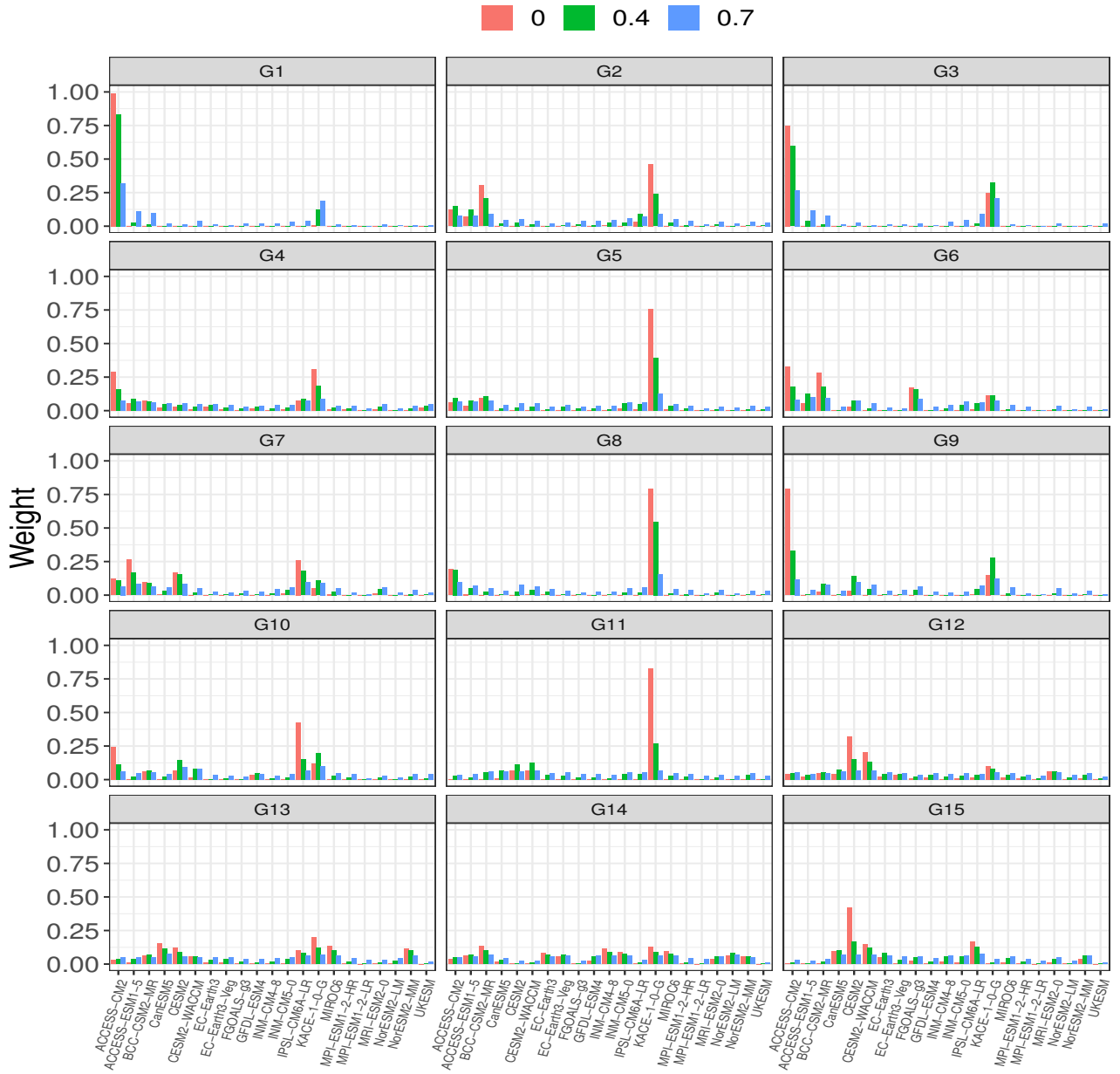


Figure S 1: Distributions of the weights obtained from various  $\alpha$ -corrections for each grid cell. Red, green, and blue bars represent the  $\alpha$ -weights with  $\alpha = 0, 0.4, 0.7$ , respectively.

15 series of lines across box plots. This parallel coordinated plot provides more individualized  
 16 information for comparison purpose than just side-by-side box plots.

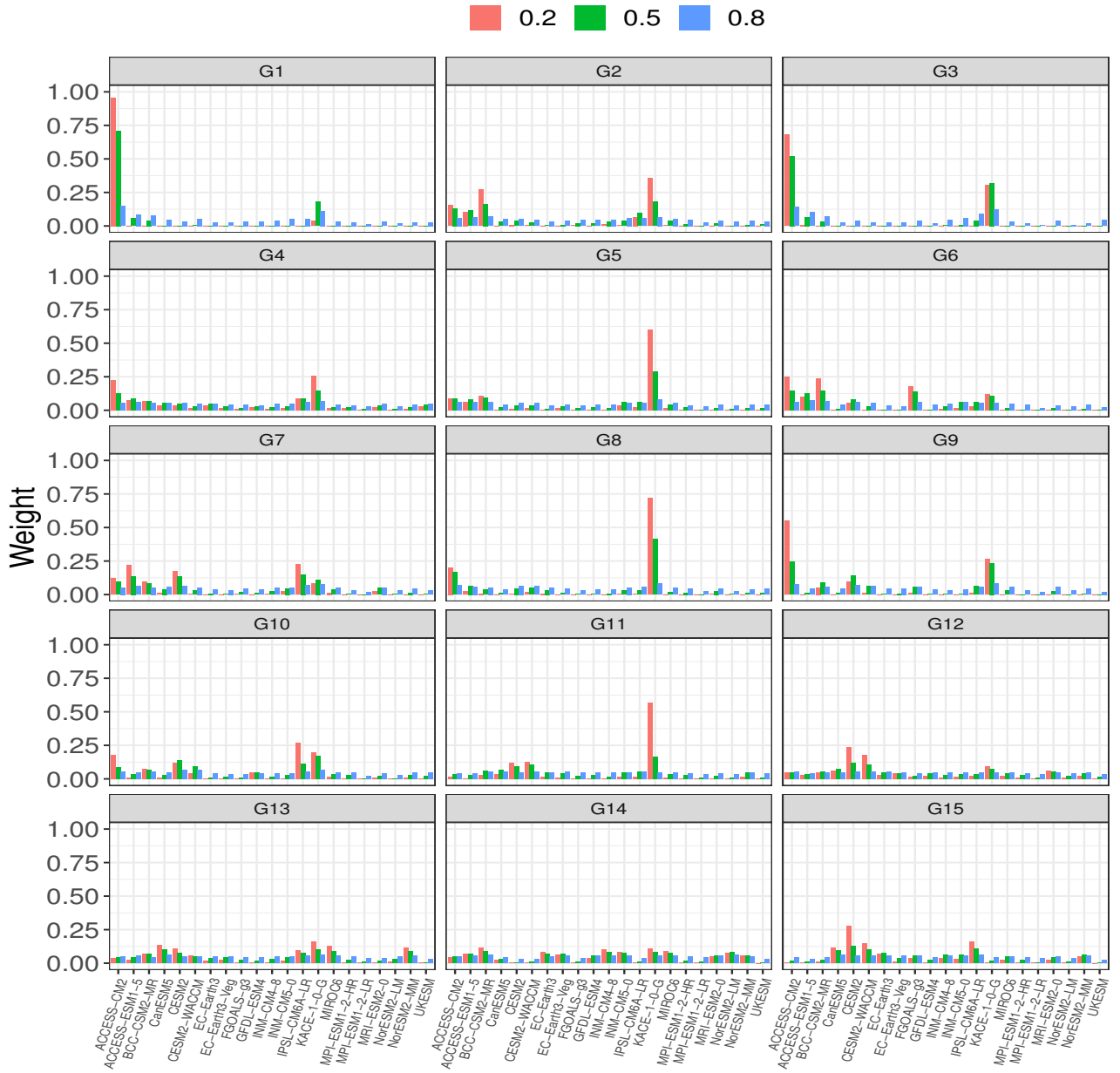


Figure S 2: Distributions of the weights obtained from various  $\alpha$ -corrections for each grid cell. Red, green, and blue bars represent the  $\alpha$ -weights with  $\alpha = 0.2, 0.5, 0.8$ , respectively.

17 **References**

18 Wilks D (2011) *Statistical Methods in the Atmospheric Sciences*, 3rd Ed., Academic Press,  
 19 New York.

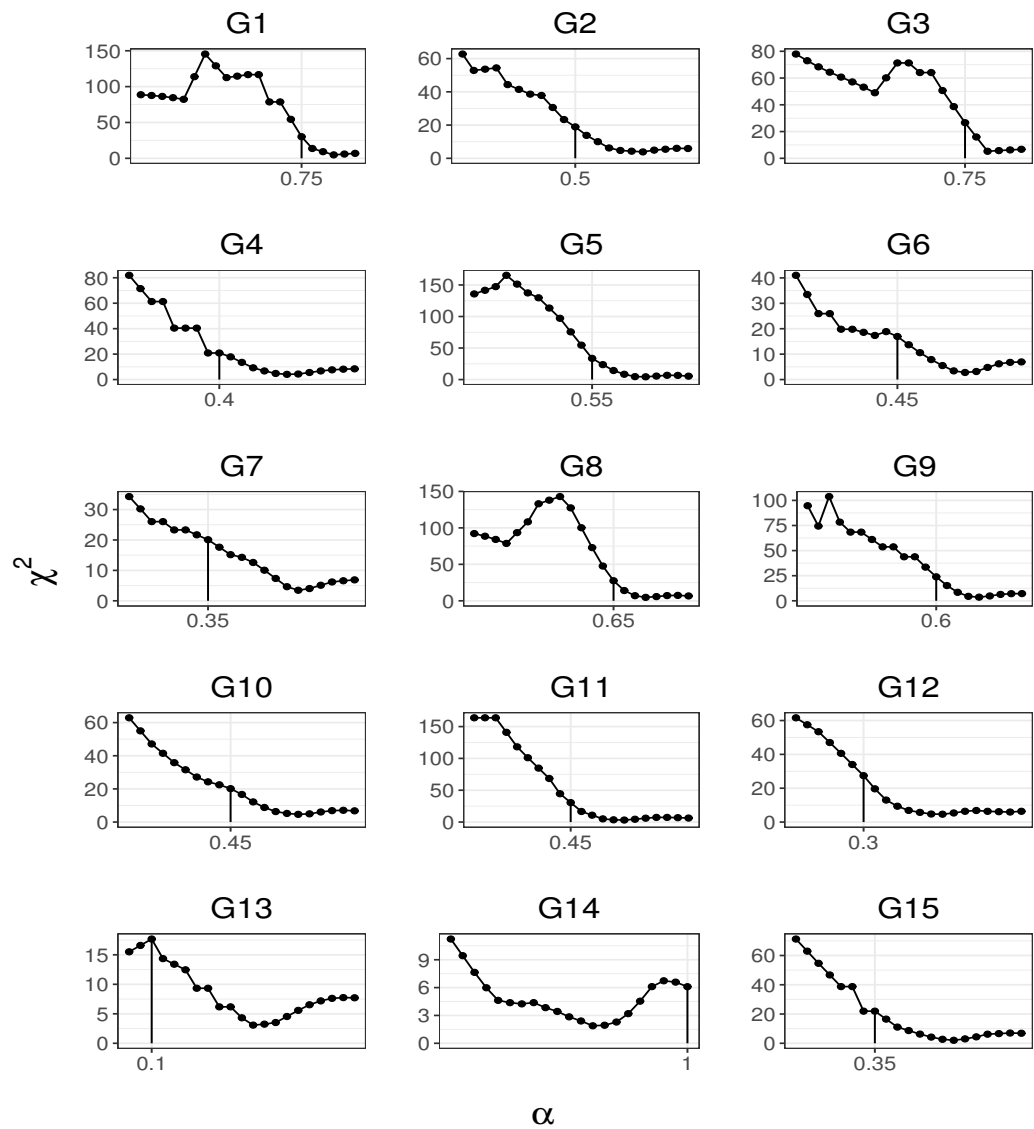


Figure S 3: Plots of the chi-square test statistics as  $\alpha$  changes from 0 to 1, and the selected optimal correction rate  $\alpha^*$  for 15 grid cells.

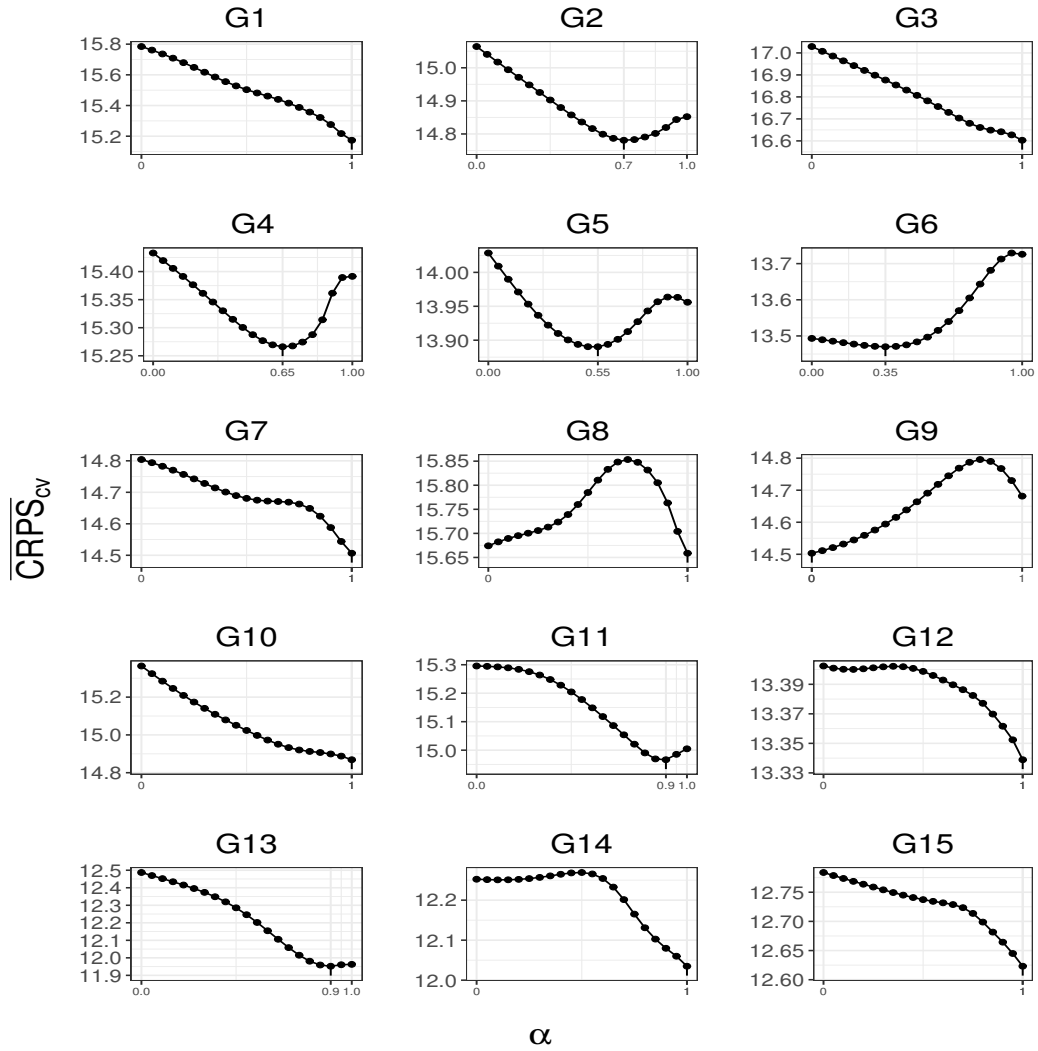


Figure S 4: Computed values of  $\overline{CRPS}_{cv}(\alpha)$  defined as in (??) and the selected optimal correction rate  $\alpha$  for 15 grid cell and for the future period 1 (2021-2060) under the SSP3 scenario.

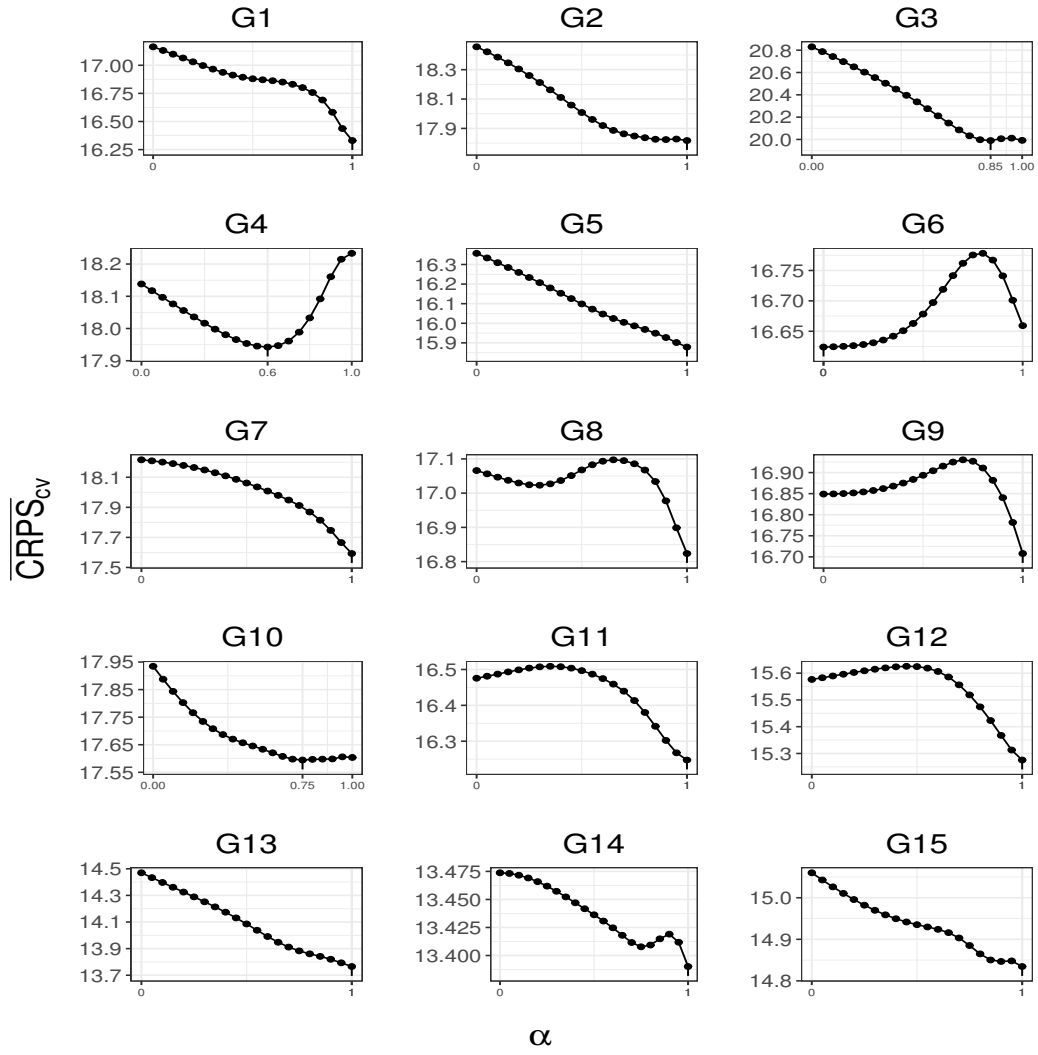


Figure S 5: Same as Figure 4 but for the future period 2 (2061-2100) under the SSP3 scenario.

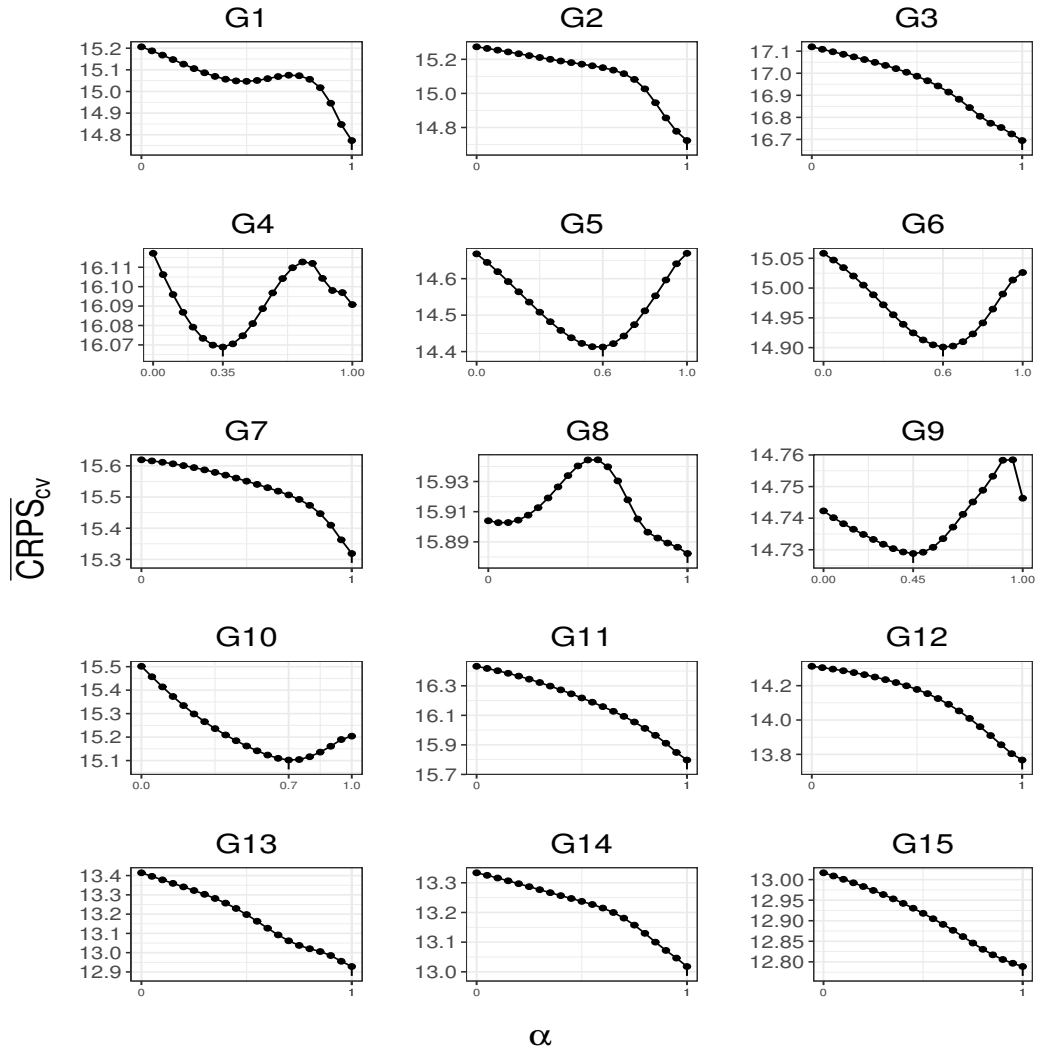


Figure S 6: Same as Figure 4 but for the future period 1 (2021-2060) under the SSP5 scenario.

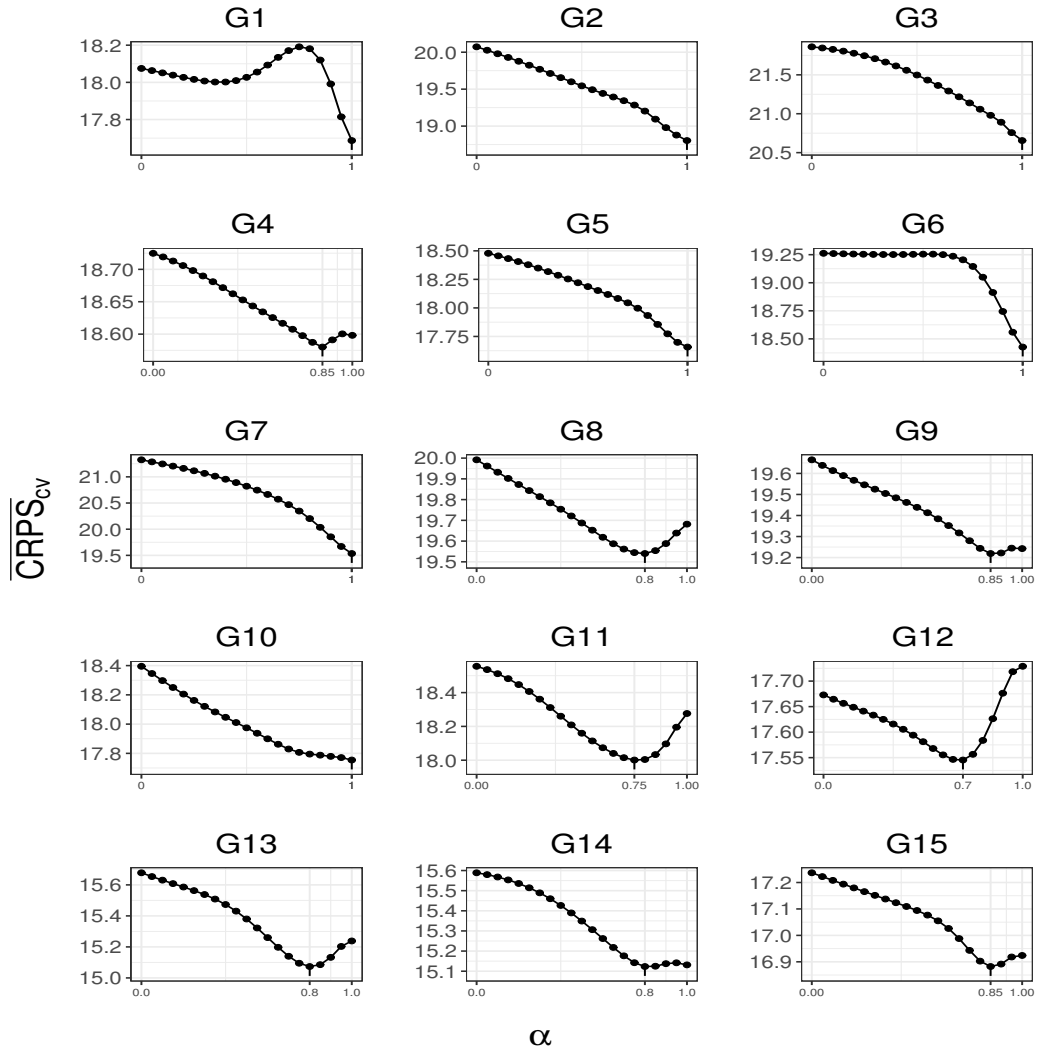


Figure S 7: Same as Figure 4 but for the future period 2 (2061-2100) under the SSP5 scenario.