

Interactive comment on “Technical Note: Correcting for signal attenuation from noise: sharpening the focus on past climate” by C. M. Ammann et al.

C. M. Ammann et al.

ammann@ucar.edu

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We are very appreciative of the detailed comments on our technical note provided by a total of six referees. The impact of their constructive suggestions will be noticed in the three areas of common focus across the reviews: (1) Improved clarity of the description of the estimation procedure for the unknown variance of the noise, (2) a broader referencing of literature than the narrow focus we intended initially for his technical note, and (3) the further assessment of robustness of the proposed method through inclusion of additional, and memory carrying noise applied to the samples to represent more realistic reconstruction conditions. Because there was substantial overlap in the

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comments across the reviews (some explicitly recognize that), we provide here a broad summary of these key points first, and then keep the direct replies to points made by individual reviewers brief.

An upfront note to keep in mind when evaluating some revisions provided in the main text as well as the Supplementary Material: This contribution is a “Technical Note” in which we tried to provide a simple description and explanation of the cause of a fundamental problem in regression-based reconstructions that arises from noise in the predictors. Our intent was then to provide an example of how the method works and illustrate its properties through comparison with one simple regression method as a stand-in for the general issues. Neither the actual application, nor the calibration vs verification conditions existing in the real world were of particular concern because the Technical Note is merely an introduction. Its limited space does not provide the opportunity to test the method thoroughly under all possible real-world conditions. However, we do see a point in the suggested limited expansion that reviewers regarded as necessary. We have added simulations with additional noise (both white and red); yet at the same time clearly recognize that these brief tests cannot replace an in-depth, comprehensive evaluation. These need to be done elsewhere, and we invite the community to join in this effort.

We hope that we have answered the questions that relate to the description of the method and the broader context within the existing literature. Additionally, we have expanded on noise-examples that were requested.

Primary points of concern by (essentially) all of reviewers:

Clarity of estimation procedure for residual variance : The reviewers correctly recognize that estimating the variance of the noise U is the critical step in our method. As requested, we have expanded the explanation of how a cross-validation step is used to find the minimum bias in the reconstruction of a withheld segment and qualified the statement by acknowledging that other approaches might exist to achieve the same

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result. The choice would depend on the data and noise issue at hand. A brief explanation how parameter k is estimated using cross-validation is given in a new first section in supplementary Material. Related to this issue, and only brought up by a couple reviewers is the issue of verification / validation. In real-world application such validation steps are often added to provide measures of confidence in the reconstruction. Here, the focus was on demonstrating the efficiency of the method while the true result is known. Other than the visually clear results, we don't discuss this separate problem in the main text. The issues about verification are independent of the reconstruction method. However, we have included a paragraph with a short discussion in the Supplementary Material and believe that we cover the sentiment indicated by the reviewers. We also reference various discussions in the literature about this very issue that provide further pointers for the reader.

Literature on both broader use of measurement error issues as well as paleoclimate context. We highly appreciate the reviewers' constructive suggestions for references. We are glad to see that there is some awareness of the issues already in the paleo community. This strengthens our confidence that our contribution can have a positive impact and might find interest. As requested, we have broadened our referencing across the board rather than keeping also the reference list as short as possible. There is clear benefit in this, the reviewers are absolutely correct, though we hope the journal can accommodate the number. It is worth mentioning here that we did not reference one particular branch of the literature because we are on record (in publications) for disagreeing with several implementations and conclusions. But given the reviews we decided to provide the full exchanges for the readers. Again, the initial intent was to keep the details as brief as possible for a Technical Note, but recognize that the broader impact benefitted by expanding. We appreciate the insistence of the reviews.

Idealized noise structure in proxy example. The reviewers criticized our overly "idealistic", and in fact "perfect proxy", example. While they are correct that the proxies used for Figure 2 were direct "perfect" samples from a climate model, one needs to recog-

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nize that twelve points taken from a grid with ~ 3600 points does not really present a very "idealistic" exercise. Would we have taken >100 samples as is sometimes used in the literature (the examples the reviewers were referring to), clearly then the reconstruction problem would be different and we would certainly agree with the reviewers. However, using just 12 points for a Northern Hemisphere mean are never considered in "perfect proxy" exercises based on GCM output in the literature. As an argument that the example is not that far away from an actual real world case, we mention in the text that the relationships of the 12 samples to the true (known) NH mean temperature of the model were found to actually be quite comparable to the reconstruction by Hegerl et al. (2006/2007). We still believe that the illustration of the difference between a straightforward Ordinary Least Squares approach and our ACOLS solution is quite striking and drives home the point about attenuation of the signal by noisy predictors.

However, we happily heed to the requests of showing brief examples where "white" as well as "red"-noise were added to the predictors in our reconstruction example. The benefit of ACOLS remains, as expected, yet the improvement for the manuscript is also a more nuanced discussion of how the inflation of variance is distributed in time. Certainly with red-noise present in predictors, the noise and thus the variance in the reconstruction ensemble range gets spread out, just as predicated by several reviewers. We believe that this expanded discussion is indeed beneficial for the paper.

Brief replies to individual requests or criticisms in the reviews:

Ref #2 (Zorita) Reviewer correctly points out that comparison of ACOLS is done only against OLS. He then provides very valuable background information about nomenclature of different regression techniques and how they are used in different disciplines. This information is important in full-fledged comparisons between methods and would significantly clarify what otherwise remains confusing in collaborative work between statistics and climate disciplines. However, given the brevity of our Technical Note, we decided not to include this rich information. However, we will certainly retain this knowledge and bring it forward in a more in-depth intercomparison of methods, such as the

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PAGES-CLIVAR Paleoclimate Reconstruction Challenge. We have clarified throughout our paper the naming of what is predictor and what is the predictand.

Zorita also suggests briefly testing the method based on noise-added records so that proxies are more realistically degraded. We have done that (see above). The special calibration issue of 20th century trends is also not explicitly tested here, it already exists in the literature (von Storch et al, 2004; Wahl et al., 2006, Ammann and Wahl, 2007).

Finally, he suggests that calibration statistics with and without ACOLS should be shown. As mentioned above, we have added a new section in the Supplementary Material where we briefly discuss this general issue and provide the important perspective of measuring the quality to reconstruct the mean amplitude. However, verification can be done in many ways and the choice of measure is driven by the question at hand (see Wahl and Ammann, 2007). This problem is independent of the reconstruction method and is necessary in reconstruction intercomparisons, we don't delve into this issue here for space reasons. Here we more simply based our performance evaluation on the skill of reproducing the longterm amplitude.

Abstract: it's not that only the uncertainty bounds increase, the actual variance of the reconstructed series is increased because of the steeper slope. We left the original text.

Text: "uncertainty in the estimation of Y": done

Figure 2 caption: vertical line separates indeed calibration period: Text adjusted.

3 out of 4 provided references included.

Interactive comment on Clim. Past Discuss., 5, 1645, 2009.