

\*

1 . 2 . 3 . 4 . 5 .

ECHAM4/OPYC3

가

1.

(1)

$$\text{observations} = g \times a + \text{noise} , \tag{1}$$

(noise) (fingerprint) ,  $a$  (unknown parameter) .  
 .  $H_0 : a = 0 : H_1 : a \neq 0$  가  
 (detection) ,  $a$  (attribution test) .  
 가 (prior distribution) GCM  
 , GCM (2)  
 (posterior distribution) 가( )

$$\pi(a | \text{data}) \propto f(\text{data} | a) \pi(a) , \tag{2}$$

$\pi(a)$   $a$  ,  $f(\text{data} | a)$  가  $a$  가

---

\* 가 ( 가 )

<sup>1</sup> 604-714, 840,  
<sup>2</sup> 609-735, 30,  
<sup>3</sup> 621-749, 607,  
<sup>4</sup> 156-720 460-18,  
<sup>5</sup> 156-720 460-18,

가 (likelihood function) ,  $\pi(a | \text{data})$  a .  
 (Berger, 1985).

(time-spatial) . GCM  
 , GCM (control run  
 outputs) 가 (scenario run outputs) , GCM

$$Y_t (t = 1, 2, \dots, m) \quad n \quad , \quad t$$

$$Y = (Y_1', \dots, Y_m')' \quad mn (t = 1, 2, \dots, m) \quad . \quad D$$

$$n \times n \quad . \quad a \quad Y_t \quad (3)$$

가 .

$$Y_t | a, g, \Sigma_s \sim N(ga, \Sigma_s), \quad t = 1, 2, \dots, m \quad (3)$$

$$\Sigma_s \quad n \times n \quad , \quad g \quad n \quad . \quad (3)$$

$$Y \quad (4) \quad .$$

$$Y | a, g, D, \Sigma \sim N(Ga, D + \Sigma), \quad (4)$$

$$G \quad mn \quad g \quad 가 \quad m \quad , \quad \Sigma = \Sigma_c \otimes \Sigma_s$$

$$\Sigma_c \quad \text{AR}(1) \quad , \quad \Sigma_s$$

a , a (5)  
 (generalized least square estimator) .

$$\hat{a}(Y) = (G'V^{-1}G)^{-1}G'V^{-1}Y, \quad (5)$$

$$V = D + \Sigma \quad , \quad \hat{a}(Y) \quad (\text{best linear unbiased estimator})$$

$$\hat{a}(Y) \quad (6) \quad .$$

$$\hat{a}(Y) | a \sim N(a, \sigma^2), \quad (6)$$

$$\sigma^2 = (G'V^{-1}G)^{-1} \quad . \quad V \quad V^{-1}$$

가 , (spectral decomposition) .

$$g \quad 100$$

$$a \sim N(a, \tau^2) \quad (2)$$

(updating)

Berliner et al.(2000) (7)

$$\pi(a) = pN(0, \tau^2) + (1 - p)N(\mu_A, \tau_A^2), \quad (7)$$

$$\tau^2 \sim N(\hat{a}, \tau_A^2), \quad \mu_A \sim N(\hat{a}, \tau_A^2) \quad (5)$$

$$Y | a \sim N(a, \sigma^2) \quad (6)$$

$$a | Y \sim N(\hat{a}(Y), \sigma^2), \quad (8)$$

$$\sigma^2 = (G' V^{-1} G)^{-1} \quad (7)$$

$$\pi(a | \hat{a}) = p(\hat{a}) N(\mu(a | \hat{a}), \tau^2(a | \hat{a})) + (1 - p(\hat{a})) N(\mu_A(a | \hat{a}), \tau_A^2(a | \hat{a})), \quad (9)$$

$$\mu(a | \hat{a}) = \frac{\tau^2}{\tau^2 + \sigma^2} \hat{a}, \quad \tau^2(a | \hat{a}) = \frac{\tau^2 \sigma^2}{\tau^2 + \sigma^2},$$

$$\mu_A(a | \hat{a}) = \frac{\tau_A^2}{\tau_A^2 + \sigma^2} \hat{a} + \frac{\sigma_A^2}{\tau_A^2 + \sigma^2} \mu_A, \quad \tau_A^2(a | \hat{a}) = \frac{\tau_A^2 \sigma^2}{\tau_A^2 + \sigma^2},$$

$$p(\hat{a}) = \left[ 1 + \left( \frac{1-p}{p} \right) \sqrt{\frac{\tau^2 + \sigma^2}{\tau_A^2 + \sigma^2}} \cdot \exp \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{(\hat{a} - \mu_A)^2}{\tau_A^2 + \sigma^2} - \frac{\hat{a}^2}{\tau^2 + \sigma^2} \right) \right\} \right]^{-1}.$$

(9) (10)

(11)

$$P(a \in D | \hat{a}), \quad (10)$$

$$P(a \in A | \hat{a}), \quad (11)$$

$$D = 0 \quad (10)$$

$$(a \neq 0) \quad A = \mu_A \quad (11)$$

$$a = \mu_A$$

2.

$5^\circ \times 5^\circ$  GCM  
 ECHAM4/OPYC3 NCEP 가  
 30N 60N, 120E 150E ,  $n = 7 \times 7 = 49$   
 50N 75N, 100E 140E ,  
 $n = 6 \times 9 = 54$  NCEP 1959 1998  
 , ECHAM4/OPYC3 1860 2049 190  
 GCM Table 1

Table 1. Control run and scenario run of GCM

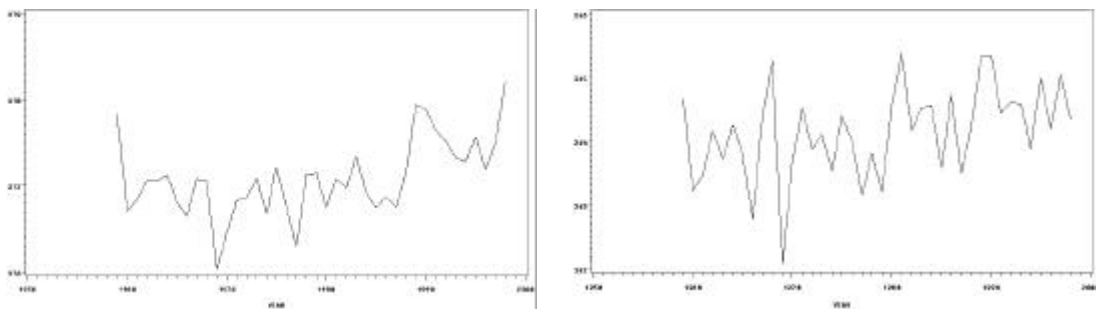
GCM	scenario run	data generation method
	control run	constant CO2
	CO2 forcing	historic CO2 1860-1989, IS92a 1990-2099
ECHAM4/OPYC3	CO2+SO4 forcing (1)	historic CO2 1860-1989, IS92a 1990-2049 historic SO4 1860-1989, IS92a 1990-2049
	CO2+SO4 forcing (2)	historic CO2 1860-1989, IS92a 1990-2049 historic SO4 1860-1989, IS92a 1990-2049

Fig. 1-Fig. 2

NCEP, ECHAM4/OPYC3

. Fig. 1 NCEP

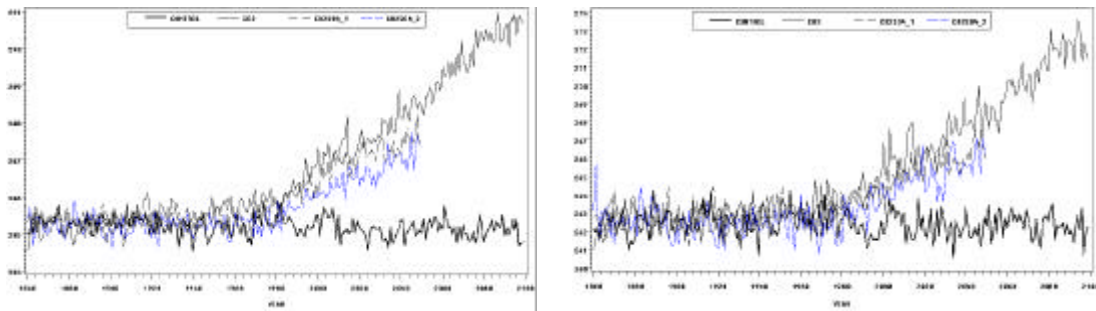
, Fig. 2 ECHAM4/OPYC3



(a) East-Asian region

(b) Siberian region

Fig. 1. Regional average of yearly mean temperature of NCEP



(a) East-Asian region

(b) Siberian region

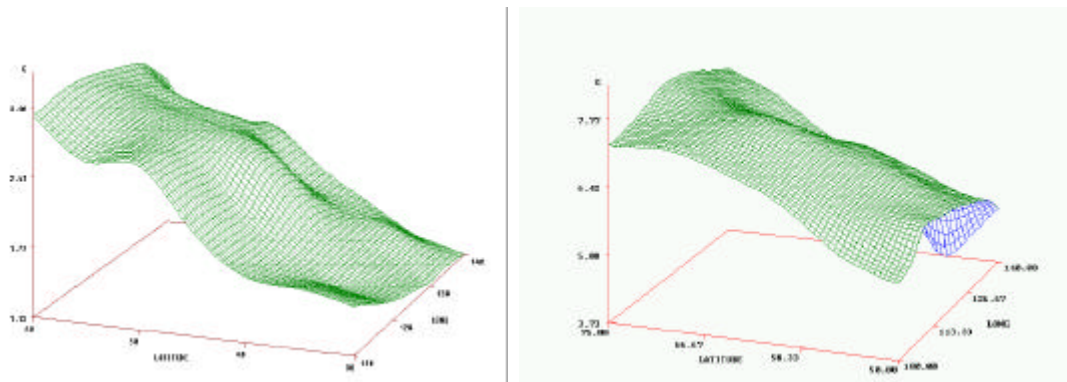
Fig. 2. Regional average of yearly mean temperature of ECHAM4/OPYC3

Fig. 3-Fig. 5 ECHAM4/OPYC3 CO<sub>2</sub> 가 , CO<sub>2</sub>+SO<sub>4</sub> (1) 가 , CO<sub>2</sub>+SO<sub>4</sub> (2) 가

. Fig. 3-Fig. 5

가

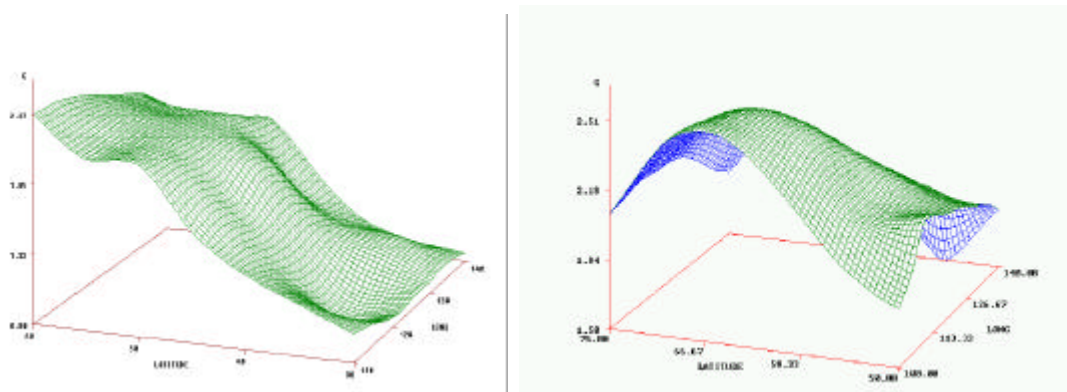
70N



(a) East-Asian region

(b) Siberian region

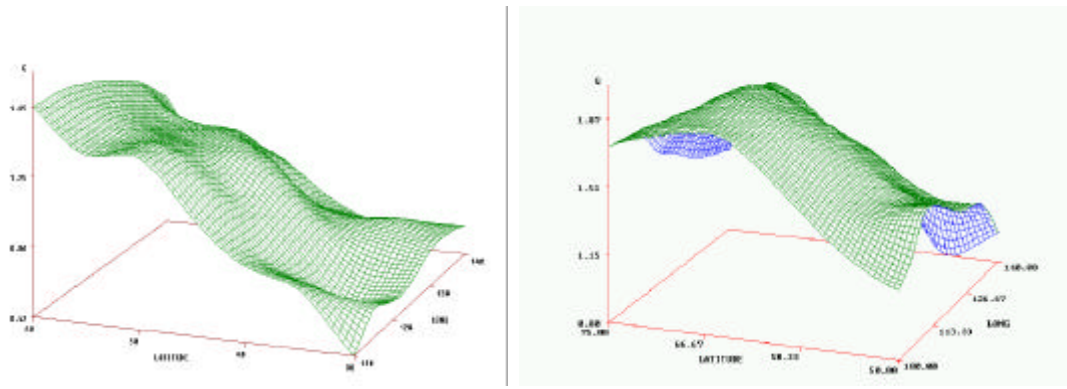
Fig. 3. Fingerprint of ECHAM4/OPYC3 : CO<sub>2</sub> forcing



(a) East-Asian region

(b) Siberian region

Fig. 4. Fingerprint of ECHAM4/OPYC3 : CO2+SO4 (1) forcing



(a) East-Asian region

(b) Siberian region

Fig. 5. Fingerprint of ECHAM4/OPYC3 : CO2+SO4 (2) forcing

3.

가

NCEP (a) 1959 -1998 , (b) 1969 -1998 , (c) 1979 -1998 , (d) 1989 -1998 10 가

10

Fig.

2-Fig. 4

가 20

가

Fig. 6-Fig. 8 ECHAM4/OPYC3 CO2, CO2+SO4 (1), CO2+SO4 (2) 가

가

. Fig. 6-Fig. 8

가

$p = 0.5$

가

가

가

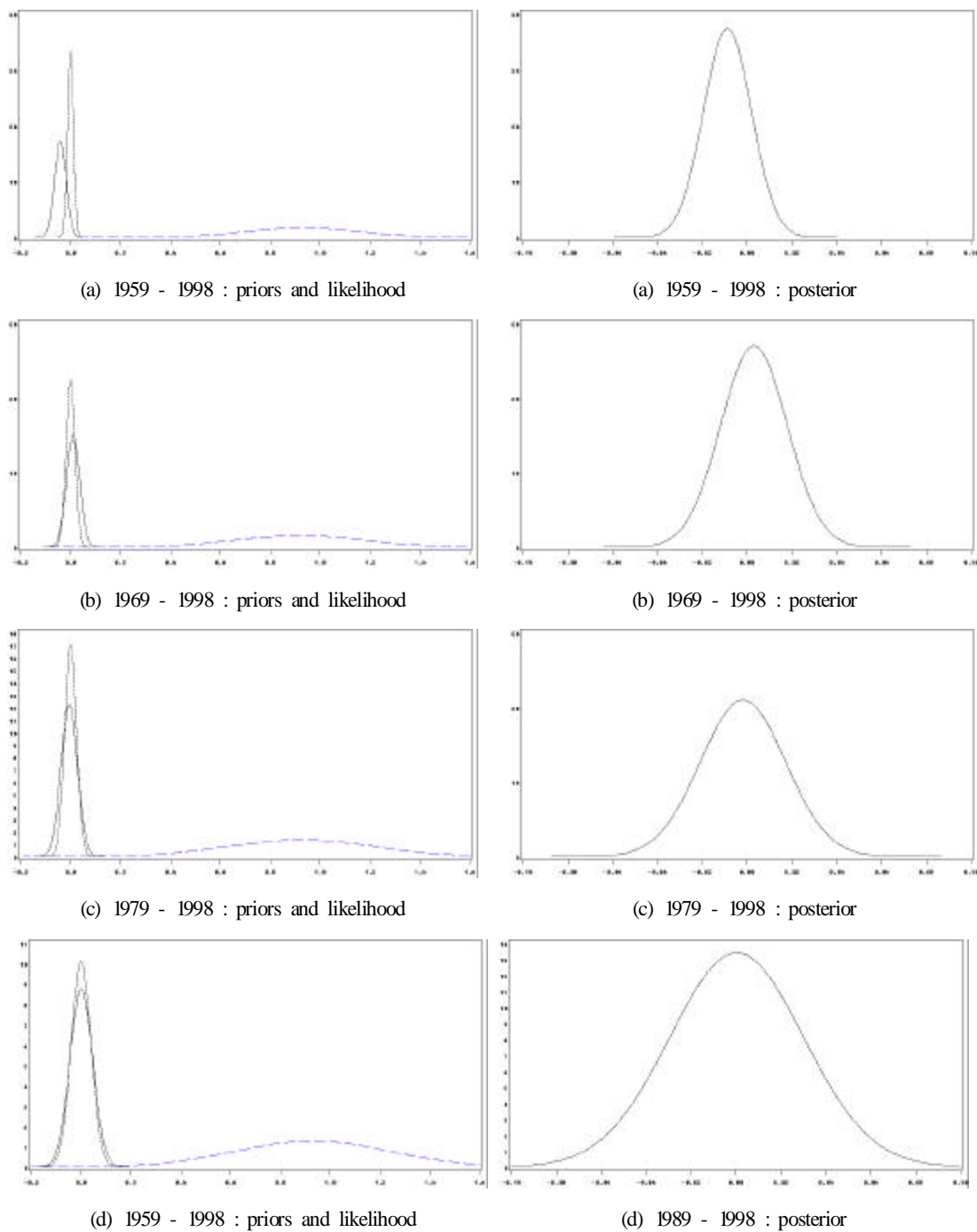


Fig. 6. Likelihood function, prior distribution, and posterior distribution of  $a$  using ECHAM4/OPYC3 fingerprint of the East-Asian region. For each of the time periods (a)-(d): (left) the likelihood (solid line) and prior distribution components [anthropogenic CO<sub>2</sub> forcing (dashed line); no anthropogenic impacts (dotted line)], and (right) the posterior mixture distribution.

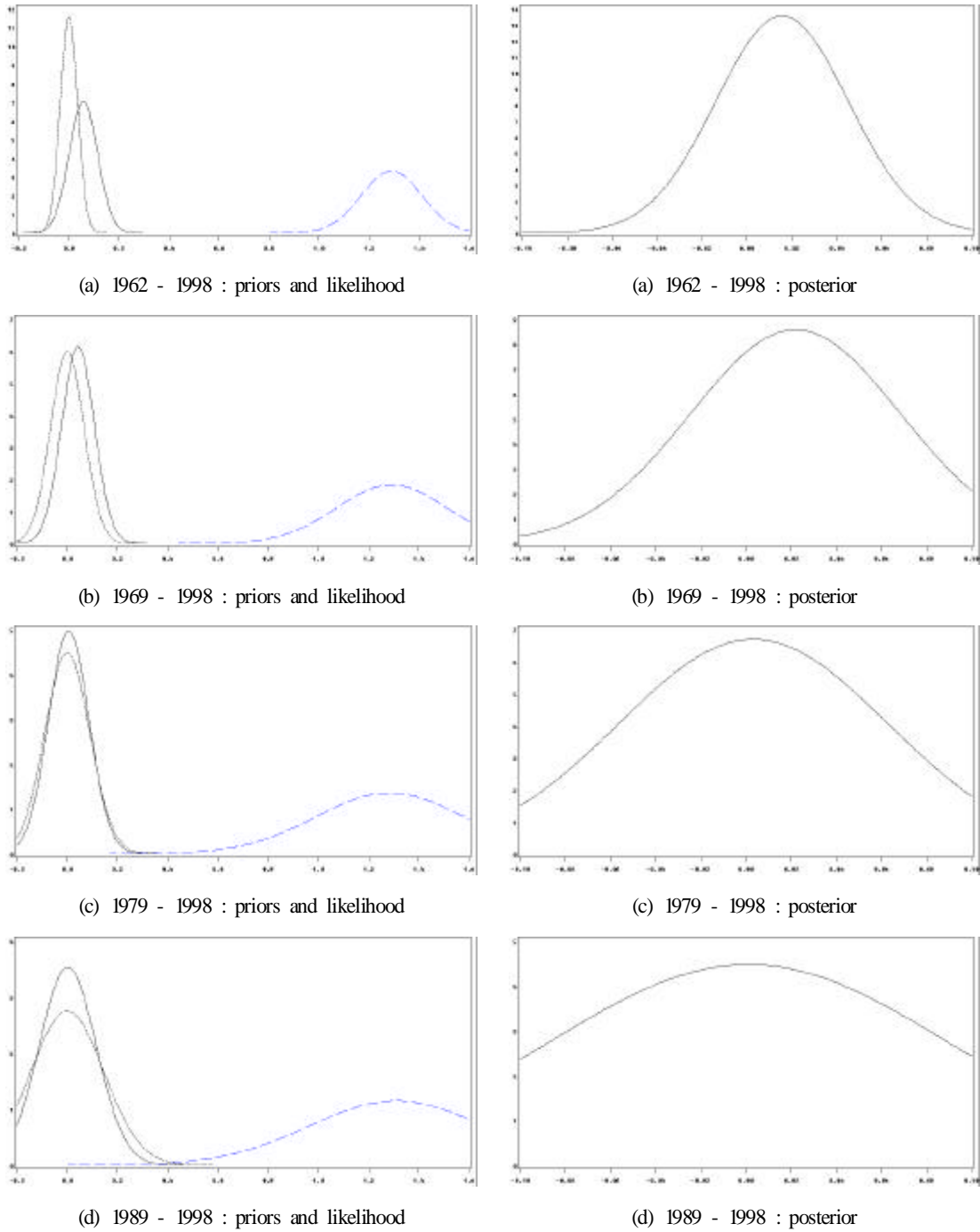


Fig. 7. Likelihood function, prior distribution, and posterior distribution of  $a$  using ECHAM4/OPYC3 fingerprint of the East-Asian region. For each of the time periods (a)-(d): (left) the likelihood (solid line) and prior distribution components [anthropogenic CO<sub>2</sub>+SO<sub>4</sub> (1) forcing (dashed line); no anthropogenic impacts (dotted line)], and (right) the posterior mixture distribution.



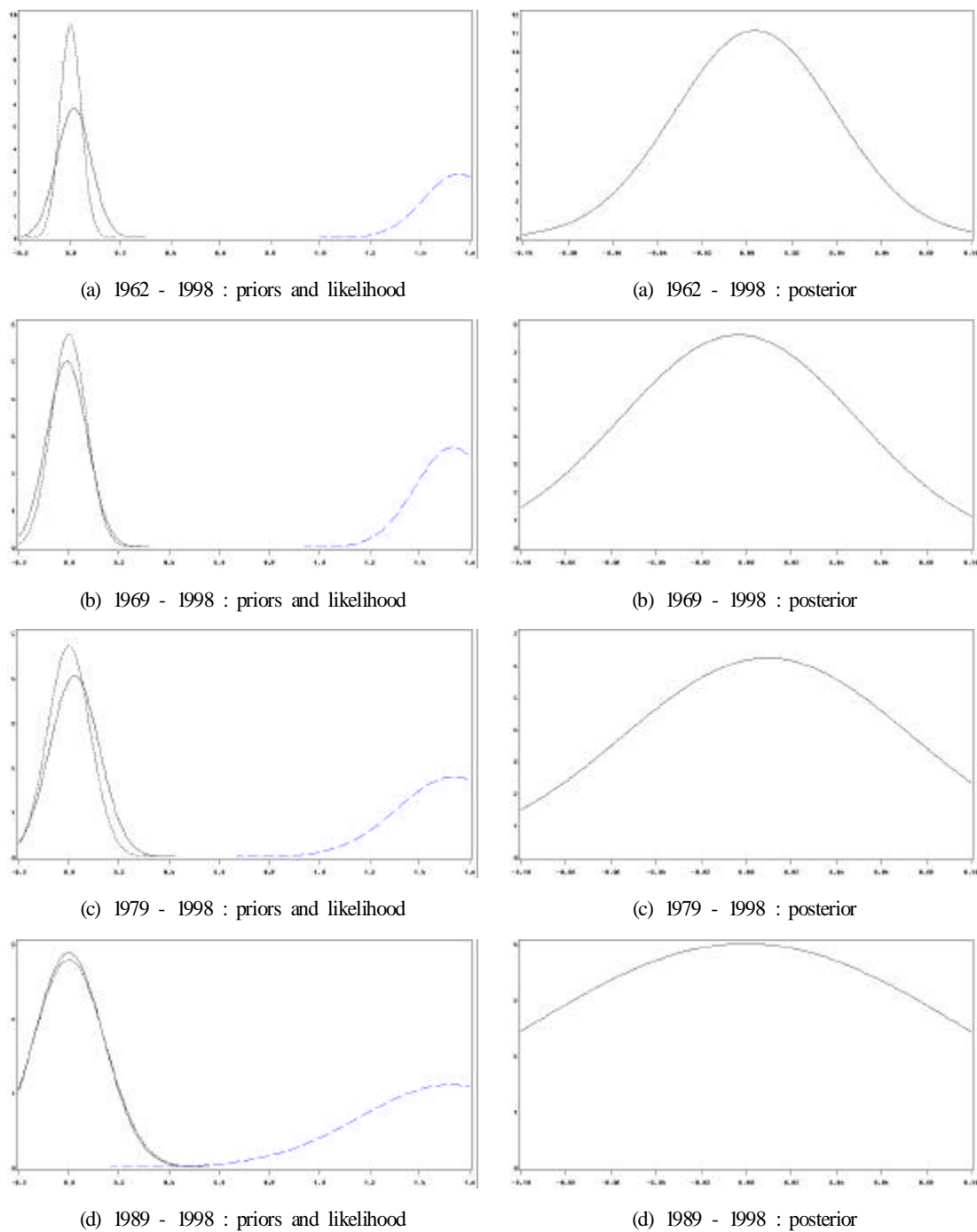


Fig. 8. Likelihood function, prior distribution, and posterior distribution of  $a$  using ECHAM4/OPYC3 fingerprint of the East-Asian region. For each of the time periods (a)-(d): (left) the likelihood (solid line) and prior distribution components [anthropogenic CO<sub>2</sub>+SO<sub>4</sub> (2) forcing (dashed line); no anthropogenic impacts (dotted line)], and (right) the posterior mixture distribution.

가 (7)

(8)

Fig. 6-Fig. 7 CO2 가 CO2+SO4 (1) 가 , 1969 -1998 1959 -1998 , 1979 -1998 -1998 1969 -1998 , 1989 -1998 1979 -1998 . Fig. 8 CO2+SO4 (2) 가 CO2 가 CO2+SO4 (1) 가 1969 -1998 1959 -1998 , 1979 -1998 1969 -1998 , 1989 -1998 -1998 1979 -1998 .

Table 2 1959 -1998 , 1969 -1998 , 1979 -1998 , 1989 -1998 가

(5)  $\hat{a} \quad \sigma^2 = (G^T V^{-1} G)^{-1}$  (7)

(9) 가 ( $p = 0.5$ )

가 ( $p(\hat{a})$ )

Table 2 , 가 1959 -1998 , 1969 -1998 , 1979 -1998 , 1989 -1998  $\mu(a|\hat{a})$  가 가

Table 2. For each of the four time periods (a)-(d) of the East-Asian region : GLS  $\hat{a}$  of  $a$  and associated standard deviation  $\sigma$ ; mean and associated standard deviation of  $a$  under the first component(no climate change) of the posterior mixture ; posterior mean and associated standard deviation under the second component(ECHAM4/OPYC3:CO2, CO2+SO4 (1), and CO2+SO4 (2) forcing) of the posterior mixture ; posterior weight,  $p(\hat{a})$ , assuming prior weight  $p = 0.5$ .

scenario	period	$\hat{a}$	$\sigma$	$\tau$	$\mu_A$	$\tau_A$	$\mu(a \hat{a})$	$\tau(a \hat{a})$	$\mu_A(a \hat{a})$	$\tau_A(a \hat{a})$	$p(\hat{a})$
CO2	1959-98	-0.041127	0.023163	0.012039	0.929901	0.230334	-0.008747	0.010682	-0.031405	0.023047	0.9999
	1969-98	0.009891	0.026562	0.017827	0.917029	0.258860	0.003072	0.014802	0.019343	0.026423	0.9997
	1979-98	-0.005419	0.032694	0.023365	0.924754	0.293915	-0.001832	0.019009	0.005949	0.032493	0.9990
	1989-98	0.000745	0.045497	0.039385	0.929239	0.312161	0.000319	0.029778	0.020059	0.045022	0.9974
CO2 +SO4(1)	1959-98	0.057780	0.056692	0.034565	1.290086	0.120401	0.015658	0.029512	0.2814126	0.051290	0.9999
	1969-98	0.042849	0.065120	0.066769	1.291725	0.219101	0.021960	0.046619	0.144218	0.062421	0.9999
	1979-98	0.005900	0.080373	0.089123	1.284338	0.294066	0.003254	0.059687	0.094765	0.077530	0.9999
	1989-98	0.001735	0.113147	0.145400	1.311046	0.348643	0.001080	0.089295	0.126496	0.107621	0.9991
CO2 +SO4(2)	1959-98	0.013233	0.069168	0.042078	1.556097	0.140264	0.003574	0.035949	0.315031	0.062035	0.9999
	1969-98	-0.007868	0.080257	0.069792	1.531778	0.149458	-0.003388	0.052664	0.336733	0.070707	0.9999
	1979-98	0.022432	0.098790	0.084691	1.53608	0.224368	0.009502	0.064298	0.268229	0.090414	0.9999
	1989-98	-0.000552	0.138996	0.143556	1.522377	0.362374	-0.000285	0.099858	0.194774	0.129777	0.9997

Table 3 (10) (11)

$$D = [0 - 0.02, 0 + 0.02], A = [\mu_A - 0.02, \mu_A + 0.02]$$

. Berliner et al.(2000)

가

0.3-0.4 가  
 Table 3 ECHAM4/OPYC3 1959 -1998 , 1969 -1998 ,  
 1979 -1998 , 1989 -1998 ,  
 0.15 가  
 1959 -1998 CO2 가  
 가 , 1959 -1998  
 CO2 가 0.5

Table 3. Significance probabilities for traditional, non-Bayesian detection and attribution test results of ECHAM4/OPYC3 for the East-Asian region. Detection is very small values; attribution may be suggested by moderate or large values.

scenario	CO2				CO2+SO4(1)				CO2+SO4(2)			
	1959 - 1998	1969 - 1998	1979 - 1998	1989 - 1998	1959 - 1998	1969 - 1998	1979 - 1998	1989 - 1998	1959 - 1998	1969 - 1998	1979 - 1998	1989 - 1998
detection	0.8503	0.8139	0.7047	0.4976	0.4449	0.2991	0.2620	0.1771	0.4201	0.2952	0.2416	0.1587
attribution	0.1232	0.7782	0.6984	0.4976	0.2091	0.3021	0.2621	0.1771	0.4085	0.2948	0.2395	0.1587

4. 가

Fig. 9-Fig. 11 ECHAM4/OPYC3 CO2, CO2+SO4 (1), CO2+SO4 (2) 가  
 가 . Fig. 9-Fig. 11

가  $p = 0.5$  가 가 가  
 가 1990 (7)

, 가 (8)

Fig. 9 ECHAM4/OPYC3 CO2 가 , 1969 -1998  
 1959 -1998 , 1979 -1998  
 1969 -1998 , 1989 -1998  
 1979 -1998

Fig. 10 ECHAM4/OPYC3 CO2+SO4 (1) 가 , 1969  
 -1998 1959 -1998 , 1979 -1998  
 1969 -1998 , 1989 -1998  
 1979 -1998

Fig. 11 ECHAM4/OPYC3 CO2+SO4 (2) 가 , 1969  
 -1998 1959 -1998 , 1979 -1998  
 1969 -1998 , 1989 -1998  
 1979 -1998

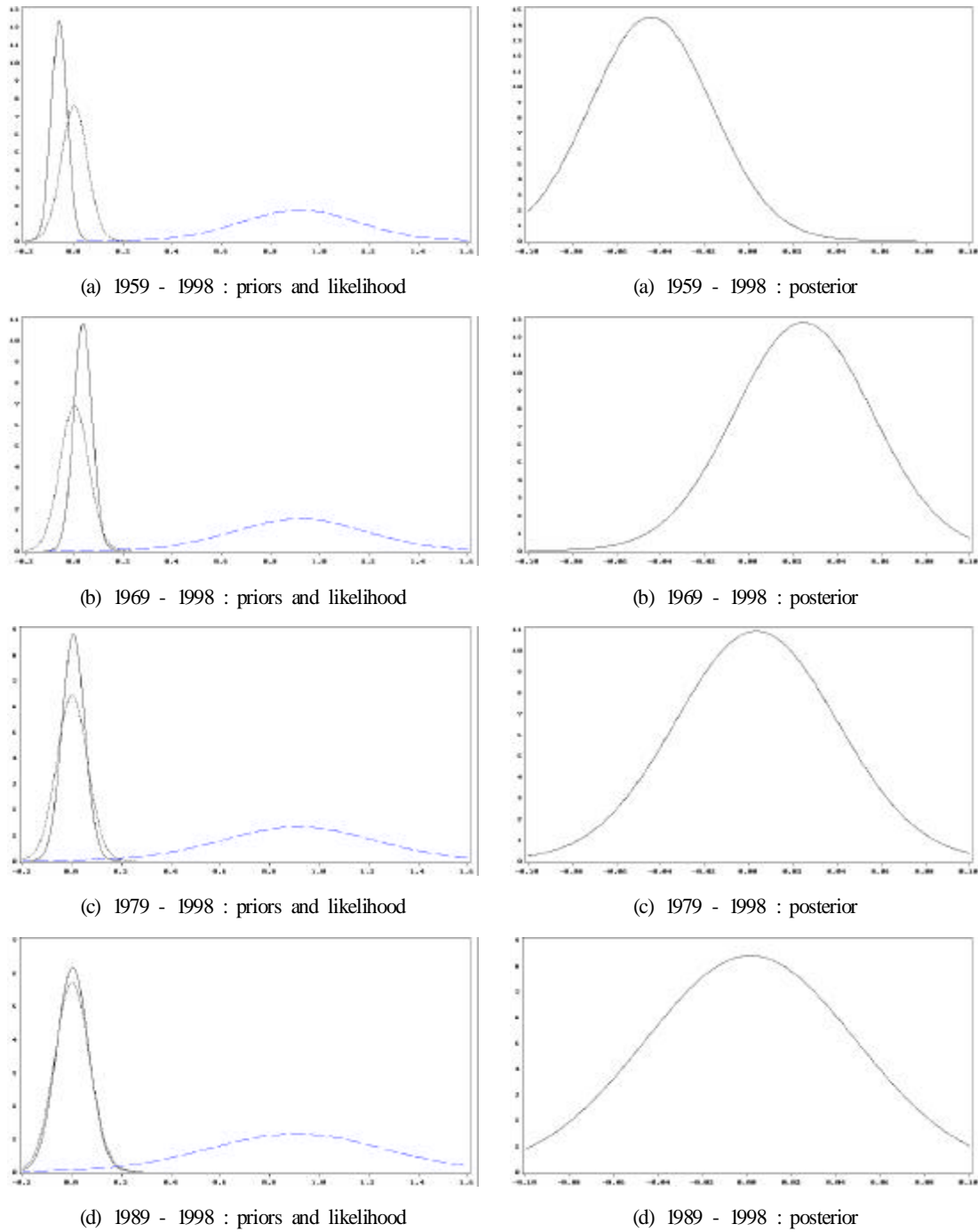


Fig 9. Likelihood function, prior distribution, and posterior distribution of  $a$  using ECHAM4/OPYC3 fingerprint of the Siberian region. For each of the time periods (a)-(d): (left) the likelihood(solid line) and prior distribution components[anthropogenic CO<sub>2</sub> forcing(dashed line); no anthropogenic impacts(dotted line)], and (right) the posterior mixture distribution.

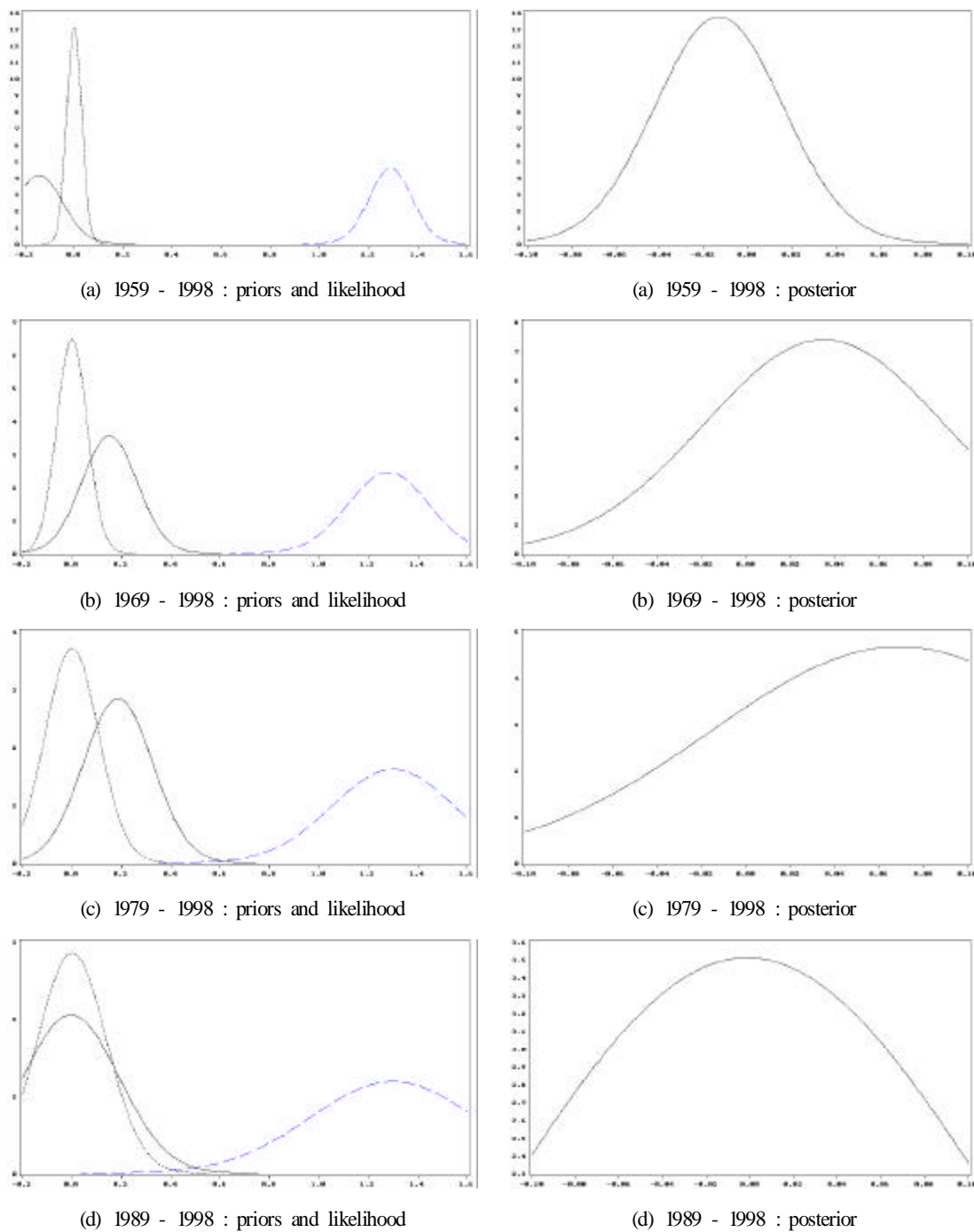


Fig 10. Likelihood function, prior distribution, and posterior distribution of  $a$  using ECHAM4/OPYC3 fingerprint of the Siberian region. For each of the time periods (a)-(d): (left) the likelihood(solid line) and prior distribution components[anthropogenic CO<sub>2</sub>+SO<sub>4</sub> (1) forcing(dashed line); no anthropogenic impacts(dotted line)], and (right) the posterior mixture distribution.

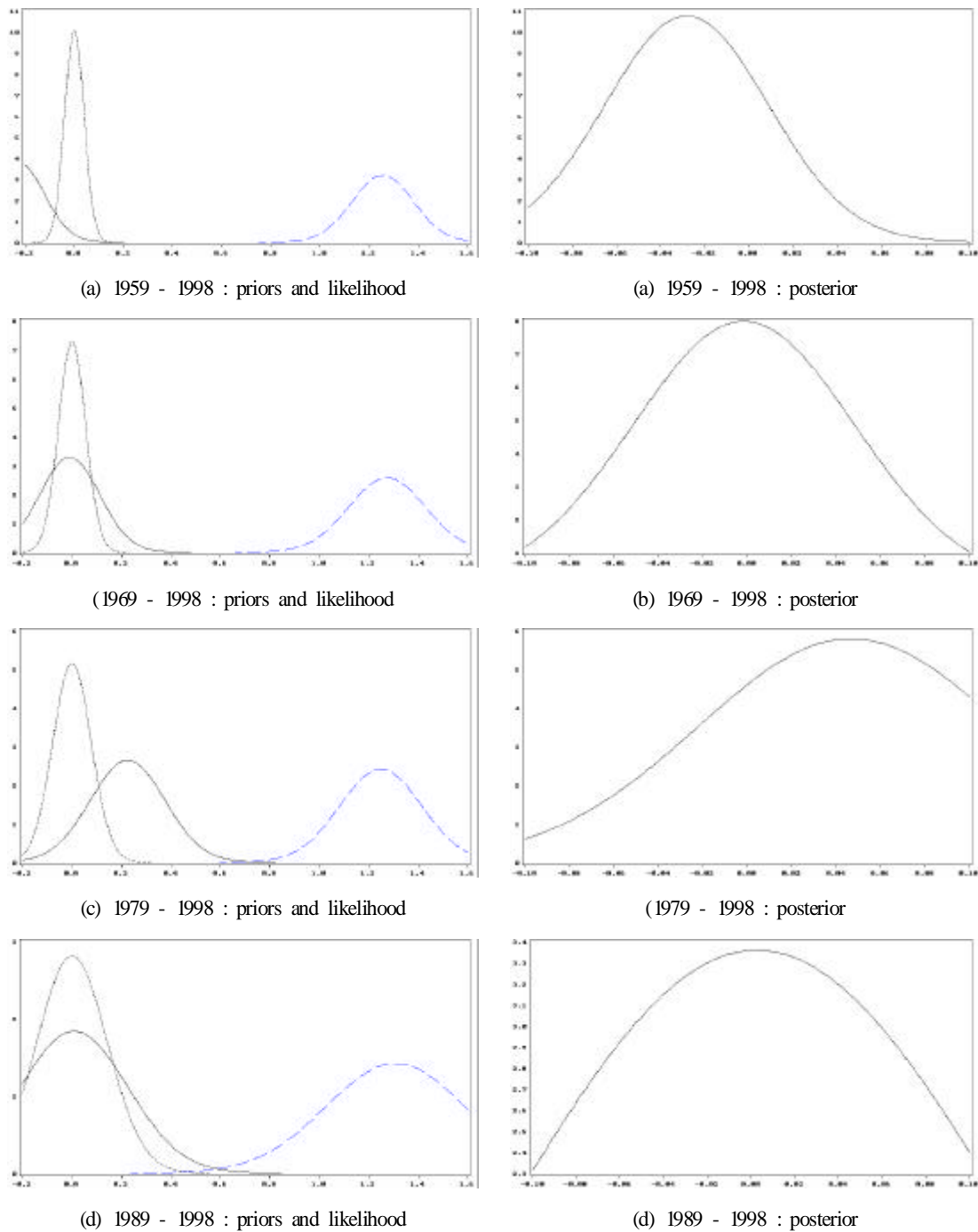


Fig 11. Likelihood function, prior distribution, and posterior distribution of  $a$  using ECHAM4/OPYC3 fingerprint of the Siberian region. For each of the time periods (a)-(d): (left) the likelihood(solid line) and prior distribution components[anthropogenic CO<sub>2</sub>+SO<sub>4</sub> (2) forcing(dashed line); no anthropogenic impacts(dotted line)], and (right) the posterior mixture distribution.

Table 4 1959 -1998 , 1969 -1998 , 1979 -1998 , 1989 -1998 가  
 (5)  $\hat{a} \quad \sigma^2 = (G' V^{-1} G)^{-1}$  (7)  
 (9) . 가 ( $p = 0.5$ )  
 가 ( $p(\hat{a})$ ) .

Table 4 , 가 1959 -1998 , 1969 -1998 , 1979 -1998 , 1989 -1998  
 $\mu(a|\hat{a})$  가 가

Table 4. For each of the four time periods (a)-(d) of the Siberian region : GLS  $\hat{a}$  of  $a$  and associated standard deviation  $\sigma$ ; mean and associated standard deviation of  $a$  under the first component(no climate change) of the posterior mixture ; posterior mean and associated standard deviation under the second component(ECHAM4/OPYC3 : CO2, CO2+SO4 (1), and CO2+SO4 (2) forcing) of the posterior mixture ; posterior weight,  $p(\hat{a})$ , assuming prior weight  $p = 0.5$ .

scenario	period	$\hat{a}$	$\sigma$	$\tau$	$\mu_A$	$\tau_A$	$\mu(a \hat{a})$	$\tau(a \hat{a})$	$\mu_A(a \hat{a})$	$\tau_A(a \hat{a})$	$p(\hat{a})$
CO2	1959-98	-0.060998	0.032324	0.052631	0.916721	0.235217	-0.044291	0.027544	-0.042875	0.032023	0.9999
	1969-98	0.034831	0.036962	0.057798	0.916866	0.267147	0.024721	0.031139	0.051399	0.036613	0.9986
	1979-98	0.005243	0.045246	0.062080	0.913496	0.307351	0.003424	0.036565	0.024509	0.044764	0.9965
	1989-98	0.002327	0.064602	0.069810	0.906046	0.352744	0.001254	0.047415	0.031656	0.063545	0.9890
CO2 +SO4(1)	1959-98	-0.143609	0.096274	0.030445	1.288598	0.087412	-0.013056	0.029028	0.641431	0.064716	0.9999
	1969-98	0.151568	0.112308	0.061554	1.281634	0.162813	0.035013	0.053978	0.515915	0.092447	0.9999
	1979-98	0.186287	0.140360	0.107515	1.300437	0.246702	0.068884	0.085352	0.458743	0.121997	0.9995
	1989-98	-0.004005	0.194165	0.139687	1.299673	0.335439	-0.001366	0.113392	0.323174	0.168043	0.9978
CO2 +SO4(2)	1959-98	-0.227160	0.105349	0.039621	1.254043	0.125429	-0.028150	0.037085	0.385531	0.080670	0.9999
	1969-98	-0.009920	0.121776	0.054731	1.274330	0.155393	-0.001667	0.049921	0.478699	0.095850	0.9999
	1979-98	0.224568	0.151200	0.077342	1.248389	0.165374	0.046573	0.068857	0.690731	0.111589	0.9999
	1989-98	0.008339	0.216843	0.141747	1.308012	0.280744	0.002496	0.118647	0.493978	0.171613	0.9991

Table 5 Table 3 가 (10) (11)

$$D = [0 - 0.02, 0 + 0.02],$$

$$A = [\mu_A - 0.02, \mu_A + 0.02]$$

Table 5. Significance probabilities for traditional, non-Bayesian detection and attribution test results of ECHAM4/OPYC3 for the Siberian region. Detection is very small values; attribution may be suggested by moderate or large values.

scenario	CO2				CO2+SO4(1)				CO2+SO4(2)			
	1959 - 1998	1969 - 1998	1979 - 1998	1989 - 1998	1959 - 1998	1969 - 1998	1979 - 1998	1989 - 1998	1959 - 1998	1969 - 1998	1979 - 1998	1989 - 1998
detection	0.1791	0.3639	0.4135	0.3255	0.4671	0.2363	0.1344	0.1397	0.3159	0.3111	0.1829	0.1337
attribution	0.4562	0.4577	0.4147	0.3256	0.0000	0.0311	0.0731	0.1396	0.0000	0.3073	0.0088	0.1335

Table 5 ECHAM4/OPYC3 CO2 가  
 가 CO2+SO4 가 1959 -1998 , 1969 -1998 , 1979 -1998 , 1989 -1998  
 ,  
 0.13  
 가 CO2 가

0.3

5.

Table 6 ECHAM4/OPYC3 2010 2090  
 GCM 2002 10 ( : )  
 CO2 가 CO2+SO4 가

Table 6. Regional mean of yearly mean temperature variation of GCM scenarion run

	East-Asian region			Siberian region		
	CO2	CO2+SO4 (1)	CO2+SO4 (2)	CO2	CO2+SO4 (1)	CO2+SO4 (2)
2010	0.30992	0.47133	0.39452	0.52048	0.85438	0.66047
2020	0.17447	0.71966	0.66438	0.60413	1.18997	0.98227
2030	0.74418	0.96299	0.65827	1.45572	1.55605	1.14556
2040	1.28704	1.11845	1.16153	2.19722	1.69651	1.57073
2050	1.63357	1.46710	1.39859	2.62298	2.30221	1.96974
2060	2.58089	.	.	3.71206	.	.
2070	3.05595	.	.	4.42048	.	.
2080	4.10992	.	.	5.83015	.	.
2090	4.45102	.	.	6.56258	.	.

6.

ECHAM4/OPYC3

가

가

GCM

[1] Berger, J. O. (1985). Statistical Decision Theory and Bayesian Analysis. 2nd ed. Springer-Verlag, 617pp.  
 [2] Berliner, L. M., R. A. Levine and D. J. Shea (2000). Bayesian climate change assessment, *Journal of Climate*, 13, 3805-3820.