



Jan Philipp Dietrich

Curriculum Vitae

Experience

Vocational

- since Aug 2022 **Group Co-Lead**, "*Land-Use Management*", Transformation Pathways, Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK)
Coordinating state of the art global land-use modelling research from a Research Software Engineering perspective and improving representations of cross-scale dynamics.
- since 2008 **Researcher**, *Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK)*
Research software engineering and development of an economic land-use model
- 2019–2022 **Group Co-Lead**, "*Research Software Engineering for Transformation Pathways*", Transformation Pathways, Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK)
Increase quality of software-driven research, including but not exclusive to their usability, credibility, performance, reproducibility and robustness.
- 2011–2018 **Group Leader**, *research software engineering group "model operations"*, Sustainable Solutions, Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK)
Increasing efficiency, transparency and reproducibility of models and model development, achieving synergies in model development, standardization, technical support

Miscellaneous

- since 2019 **Land Use Modelling Consultant**
Building and improving land-use modeling capacities at companies and institutions.
- 2006–2007 **Webmaster**, "*Physikalisches Grundpraktikum*", Potsdam University
- 2004–2005 **Research Assistant**, *research group "Applied Condensed-Matter Physics" of Prof. Dr. Reimund Gerhard*, Potsdam University
Charging and measuring the properties of charge-storing polymers
- 2002–2003 **Civilian Service**, "*Christliche Erholungshäuser Bethanien*", Langeoog (Niedersachsen, Germany)

Education

academic studies

- 2011 **Ph.D. in physics**, *Humboldt University Berlin, magna cum laude*
- 2008–2011 **Ph.D. student**, *Humboldt University Berlin / Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK)*
- 2008 **graduation in physics (diploma)**, *mark 1.2 "with distinction"*

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- 2008 **diploma thesis**, *mark 1.1*
- 2007–2008 **semester abroad**, *Umeå University, Umeå (Sweden)*
attending courses in Nanotechnology and Robotics
- 2005 **intermediate diploma**, *mark 1.7*
- 2003–2008 **studying physics**, *Potsdam University, Potsdam (Brandenburg, Germany)*
specialisation in nonlinear dynamics and modeling
- school education**
- 2002 **Abitur**, *advanced courses in mathematics and chemistry, mark 2.2*
- 1993–2002 **secondary school**, *"Wilhelm-von-Oranien-Gymnasium", Dillenburg (Hessen, Germany)*
- 1989–1993 **primary school**, *"Jung-Stilling-Schule", Ewersbach (Hessen, Germany)*

PhD thesis - Humboldt University Berlin

- title** *Efficient treatment of cross-scale interactions in a land-use model*
- supervisors** Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Jürgen Kurths – Humboldt University
Prof. Dr. Hermann Held – University of Hamburg
Prof. Dr. Karlheinz Erb – Alpen-Adria University
- DOI** 10.18452/16395
- description** Computer models have become a common tool in various disciplines. A challenge is the linking of processes on different scales where negligence can lead to biases in model projections. A good balance between accuracy and abstraction is essential. I investigate efficient implementations of cross-scale interactions in agricultural land-use models. I focus on two aspects: First, the inclusion of spatially explicit data in a global model; second, technological change as a driver for land use change. Due to limitations in complexity of global optimization models the problem arises that high-resolution data cannot be used directly as model input. Typically, the spatially explicit data is upscaled via simple upscaling rules. An alternative is the use of clustering methods. I provide a general framework including the creation of clusters, the upscaling of inputs, and the downscaling of outputs. My investigations show that the information loss due to upscaling decreases significantly with cluster methods compared to static grids. Another important process in agriculture is technological change. Whereas in the past increases in agricultural production were mainly achieved by agricultural land expansion, nowadays most increases in total production are outcome of intensification due to technological change. To model this feedback I introduce a measure for agricultural land-use intensity. Based on this measure I show that the effectiveness of investments in technological change decreases with the agricultural land-use intensity. My findings imply that apart from detailedness especially the implementation has a significant impact on general model quality. Therefore, in model development the framework used for implementation should be emphasized to a greater extent.

