

# Mapping and Exploring Data Water Cycle Extremes and Nonlinearities from Data

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1<sup>st</sup> Workshop on Understanding Climate Change from Data, University of Minnesota, August 15-16 2011



Philosophy -> Method -> System -> Outcomes

❑ Exploratory Data Analysis ✓

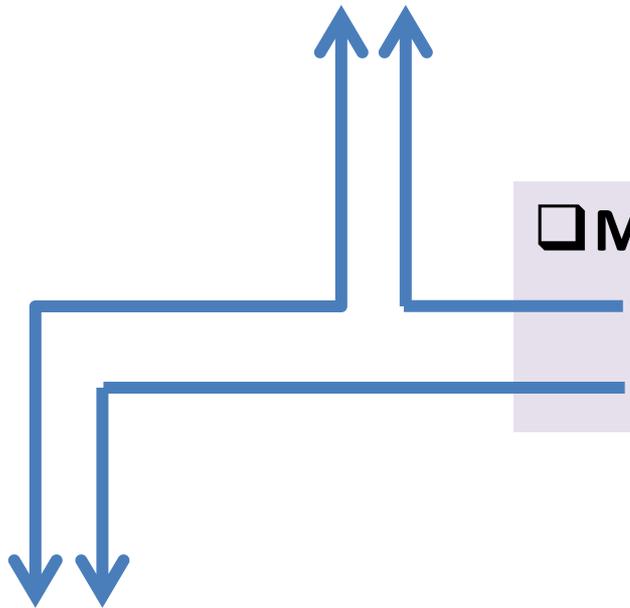
- ❖ Detection and Attribution (**Understanding**)

❑ Metrics

- ❖ Diagnostics
- ❖ Impacts (Actionable Prognostics)

❑ Predictability

- ❖ Physically-based Data-Driven Models
- ❖ Modeling Myths (Black-Box/Data Assimilation)



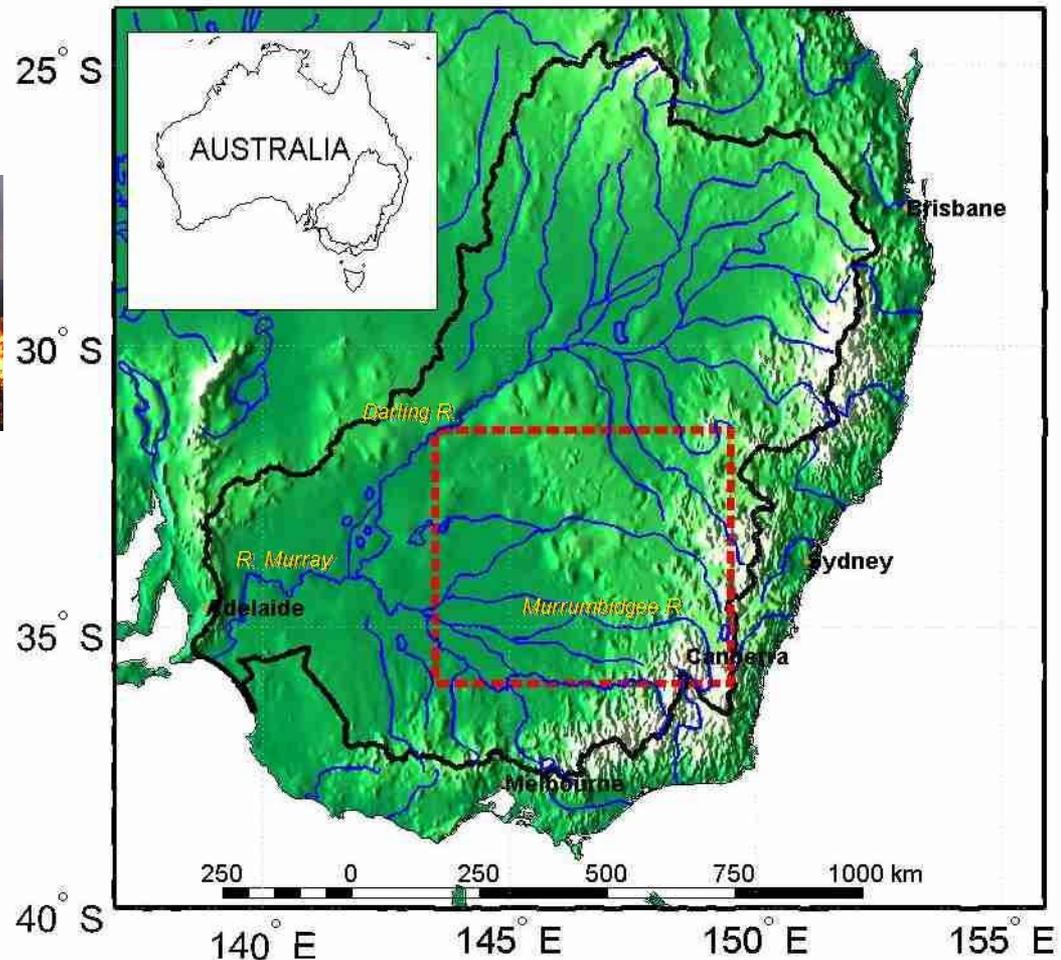
# Long-Lead Forecasts of Extreme Events for Water Resources Management



## Drought Forecasting in the Murray-Darling Basin



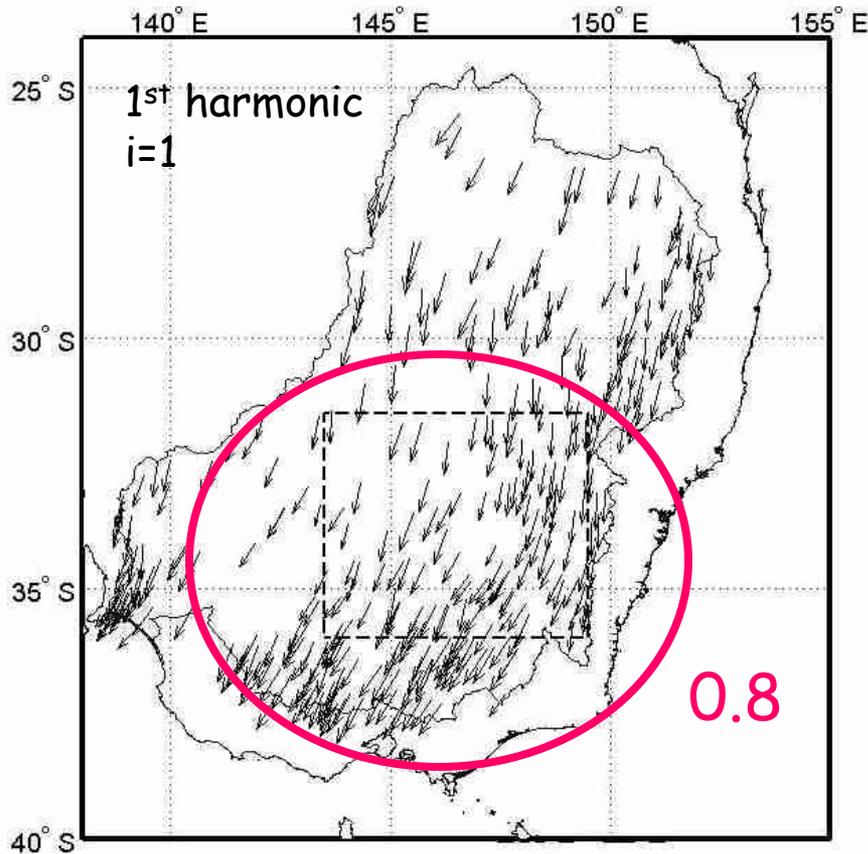
Ana Barros  
Gavin Bowden\*



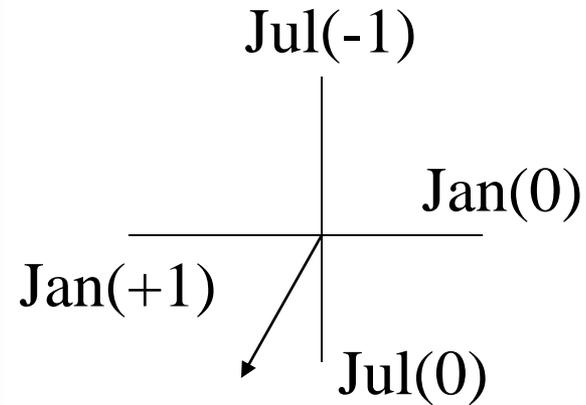


# Relationship with ENSO

Harmonic analysis of 24-month Log-Normal (LND) percentiles of precipitation composites for strong **ENSO** years (Troup SOI < -5) at 345 stations (100 years of data)



$$X = X_0 + \sum C_i \cos(a - a_i)$$



Phase ( $a_1$ ): 0-2 months after July of current EL Nino year



to achieve predictability

..... precursors of ENSO onset

■ SST anomalies (SSTAs)

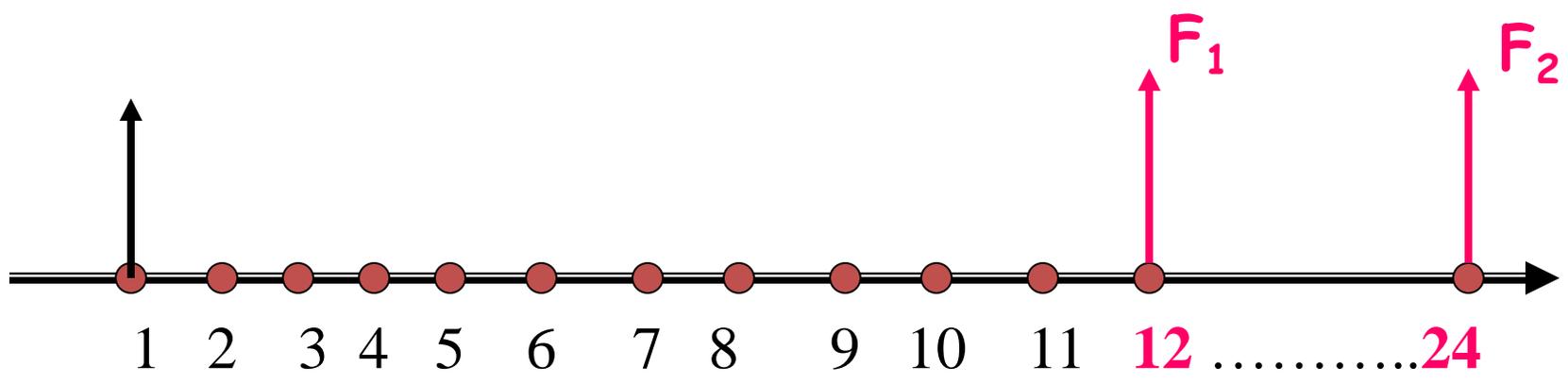
■ Zonal OLR monthly anomaly gradients (NOAA, 1979-2002, 2.5°x2.5°)  
(Barros and Bindlish 1998)

■ Zonal Windstress Anomalies (Western Equatorial Pacific, COAPS)  
(Clark & Van Gorder 2001; Curties et al. 2002)

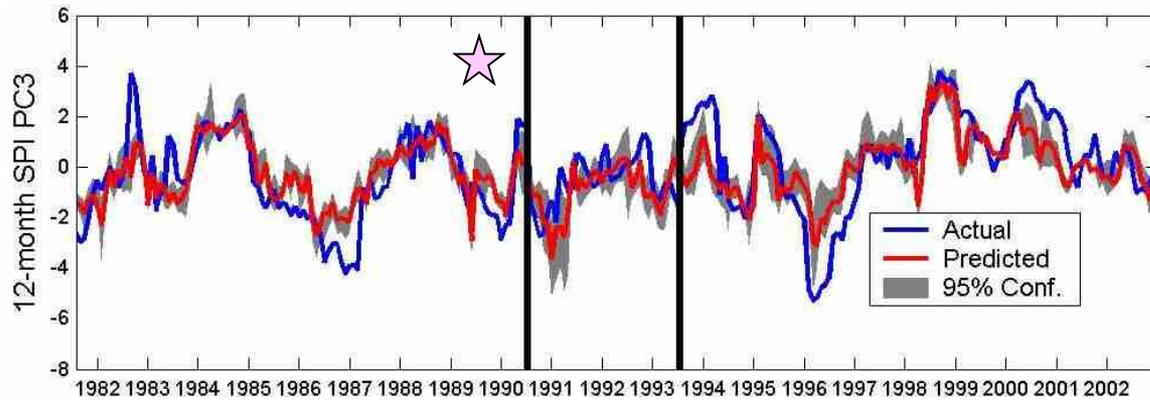
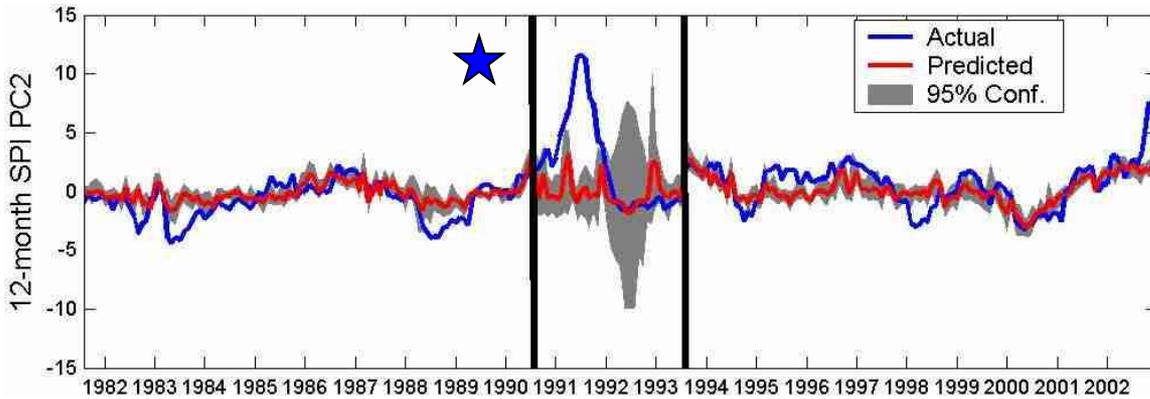
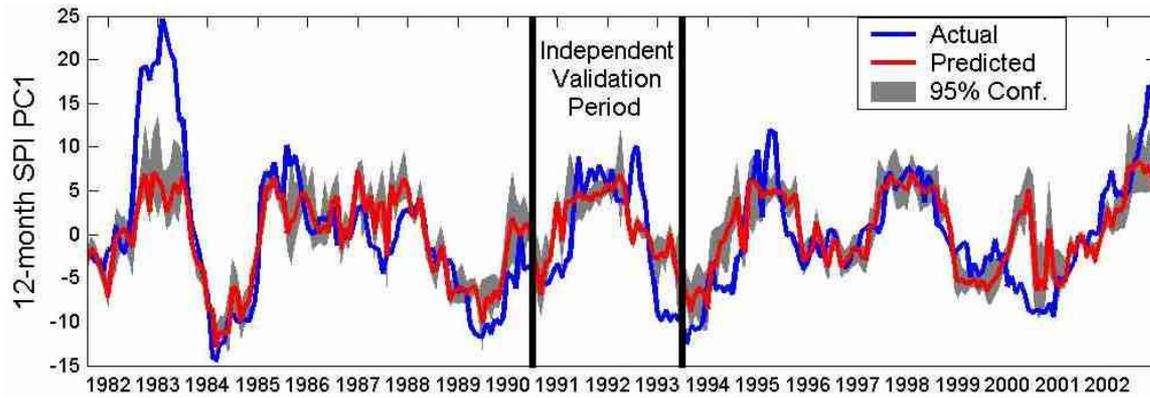


# Goal

## 12 month lead-time areal mean SPI12



\*\*\*Length of Record  
\*\*\*Non-stationarity

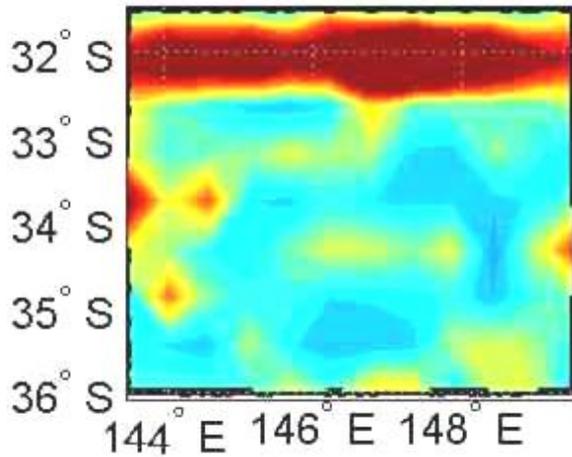


## SOLO OUTPUTS

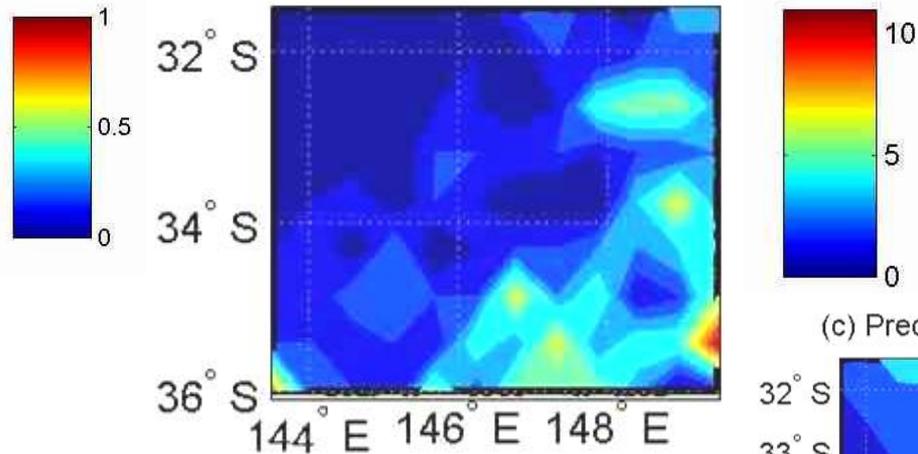
12-month SPI PC	RMSE/R Calibration Set	RMSE/R Validation Set
1	4.86 0.76	4.65 0.74
2	1.57 0.60	4.63 0.05
3	1.22 0.77	1.13 0.37



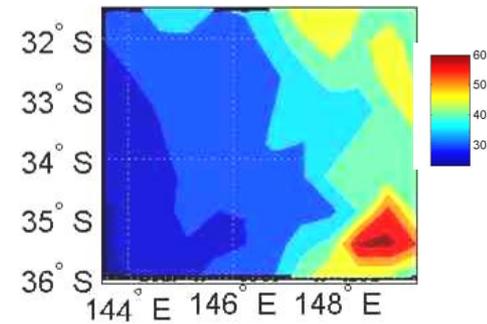
(a) Spatial RMSE



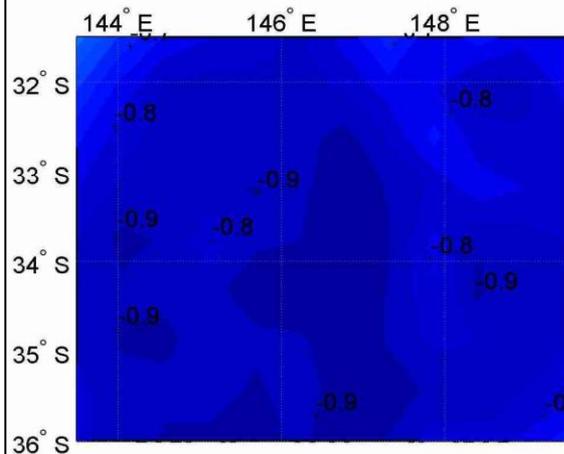
(b) Number of Precipitation Gauges



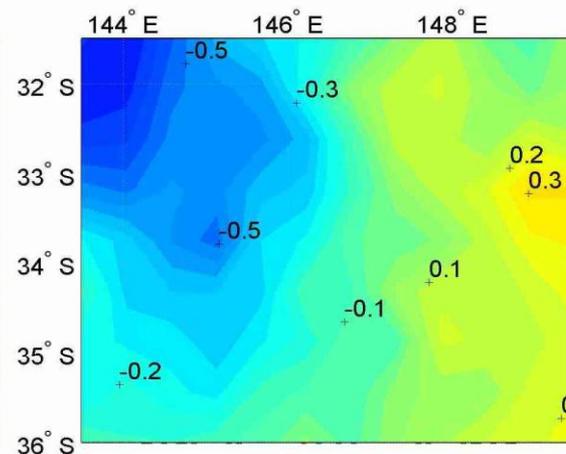
(c) Precipitation Variability



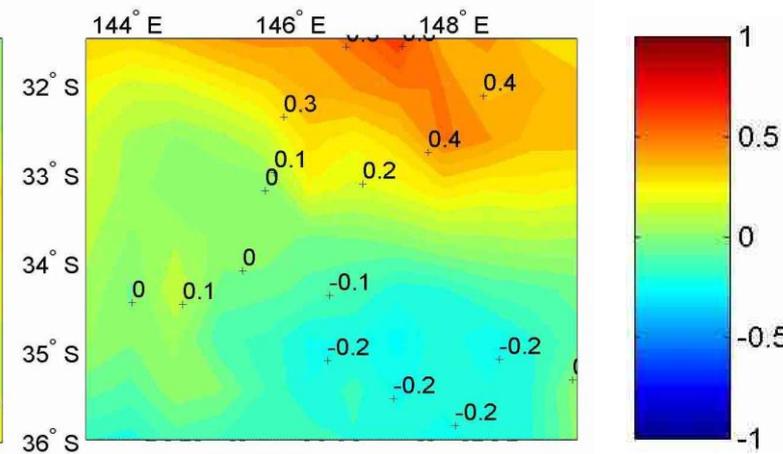
PC1 72.8%

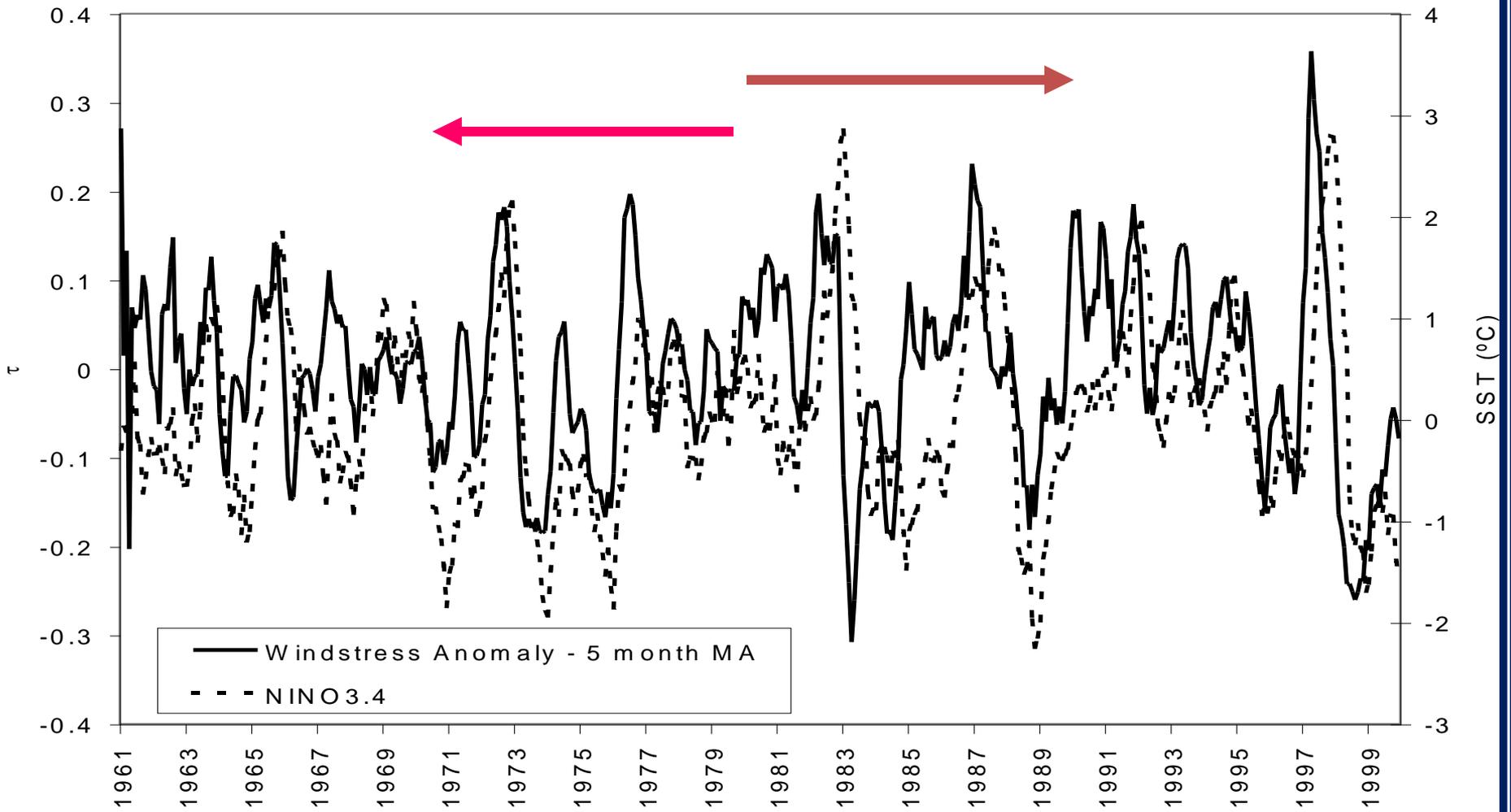


PC2 7.2%

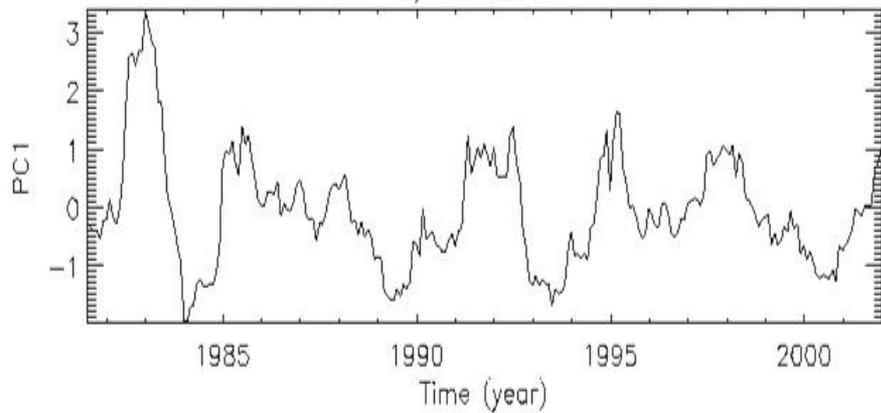


PC3 5.3%

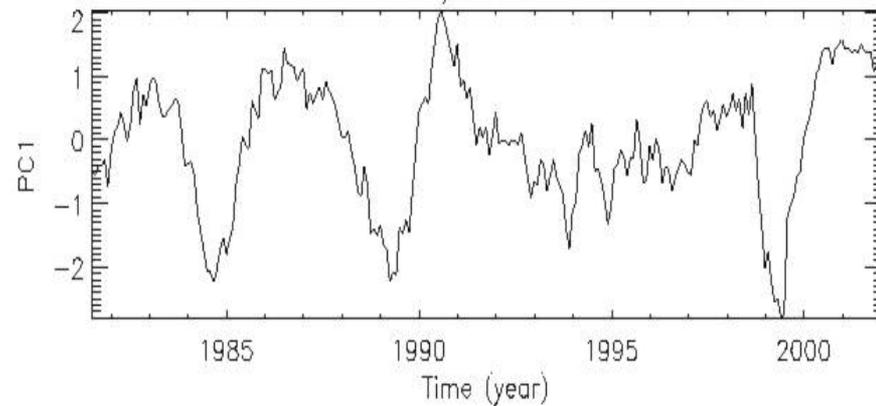




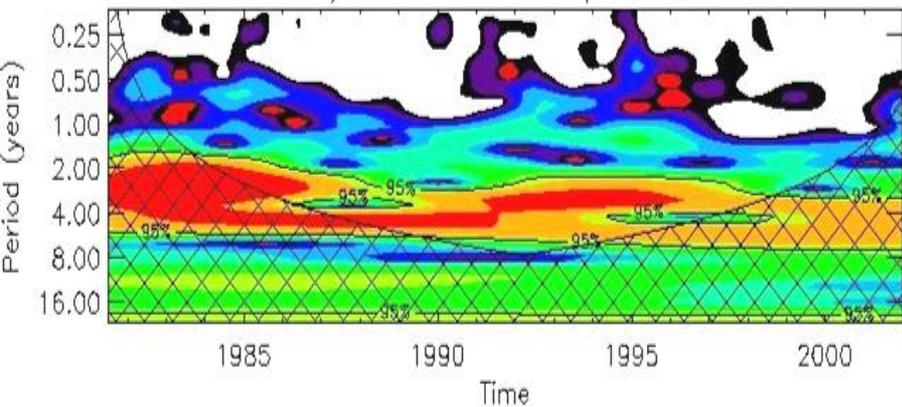
a) SPI12PC1



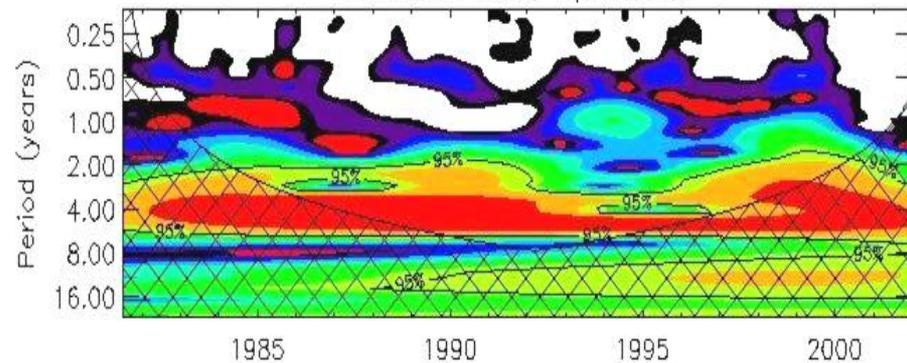
a) SSTA1



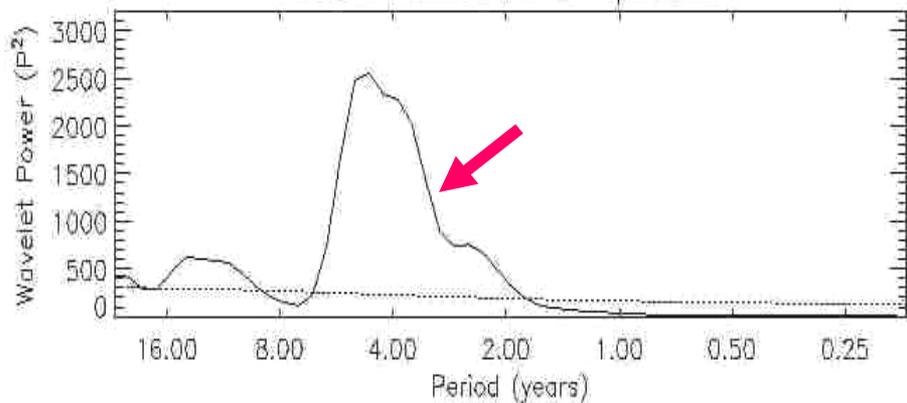
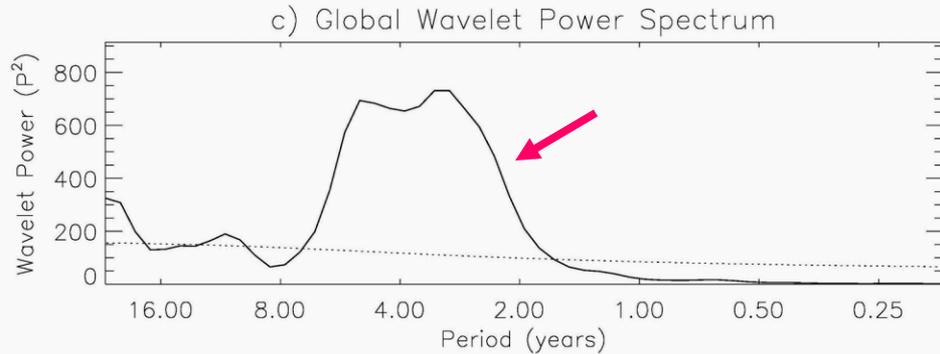
b) Wavelet Power Spectrum



Wavelet Power Spectrum



Global Wavelet Power Spectrum





## Summary

*A question of pride and prejudice...*

*Can we afford not to explore such models?*

What is the right measure of drought in the context of desired (useful) predictability?

What is useful predictability?

How can we best use such studies.....

to assess data needs?

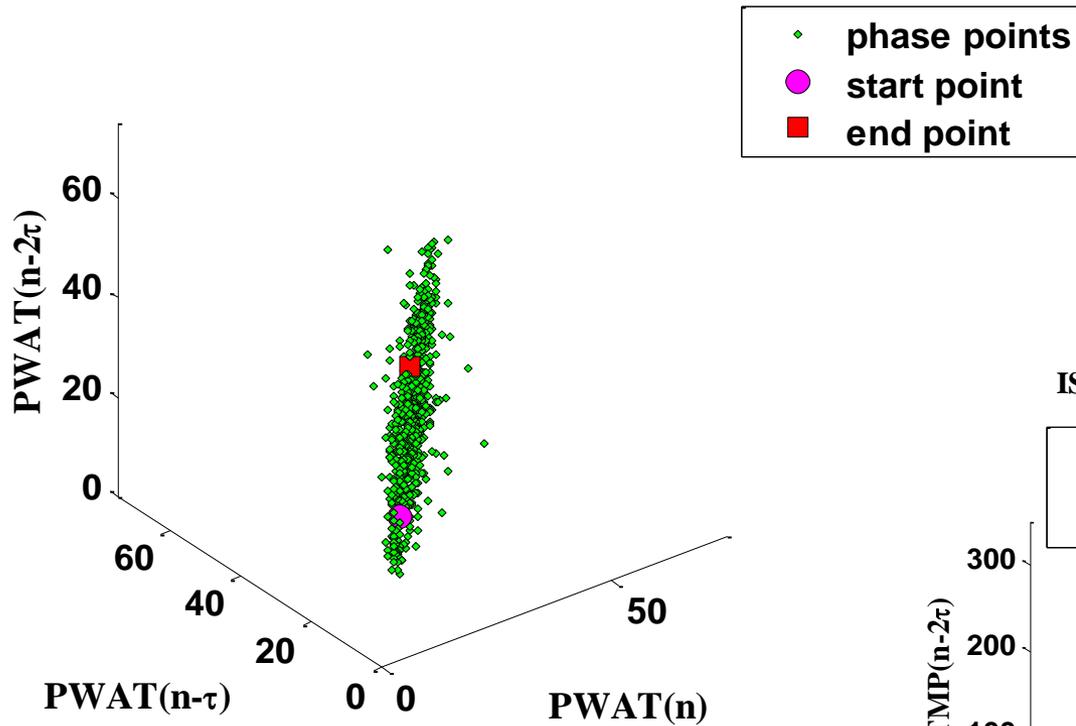
to test and improve physical models?

to learn?

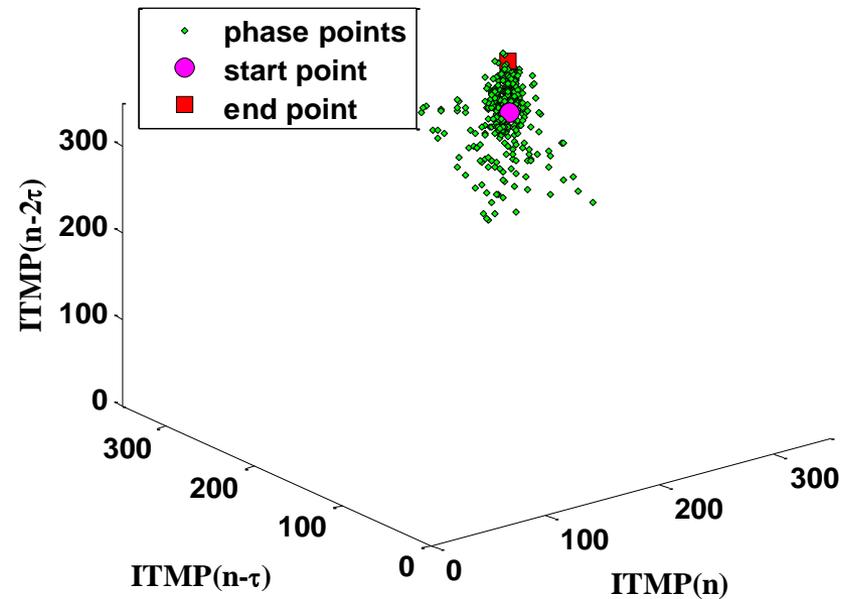
# Finite-Size Lyapunov Exponents (place-based)

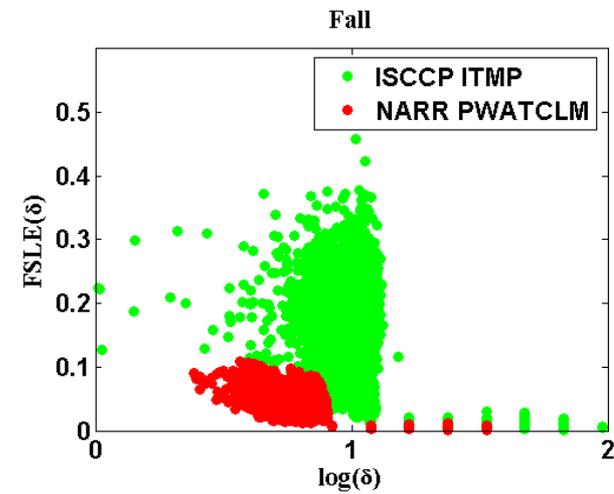
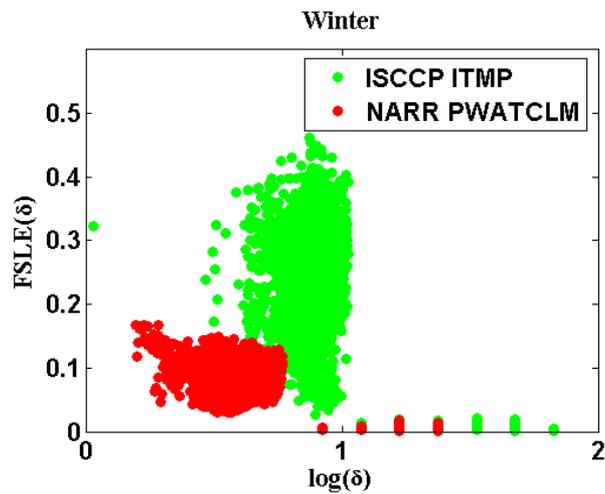
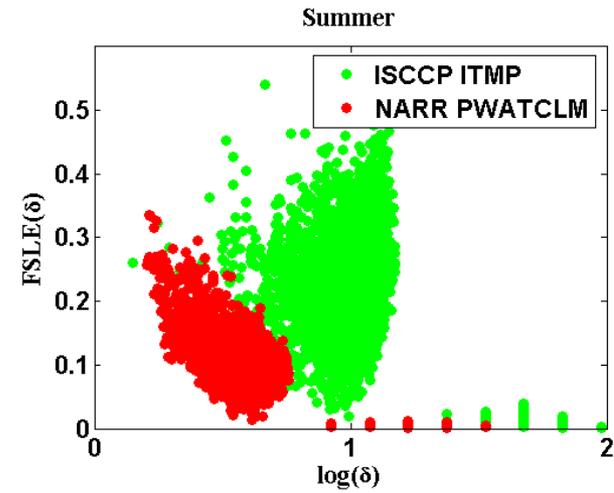
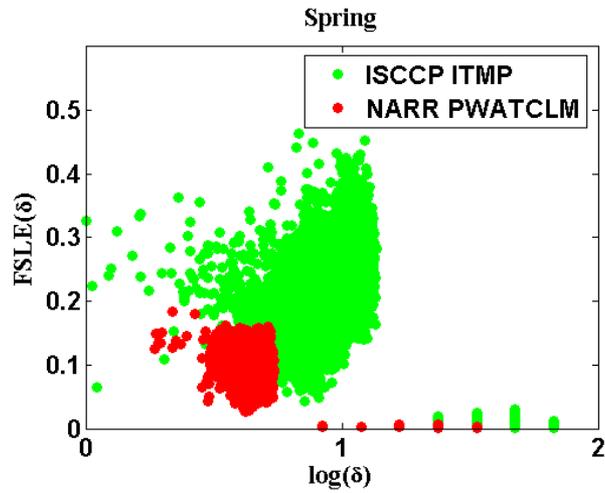


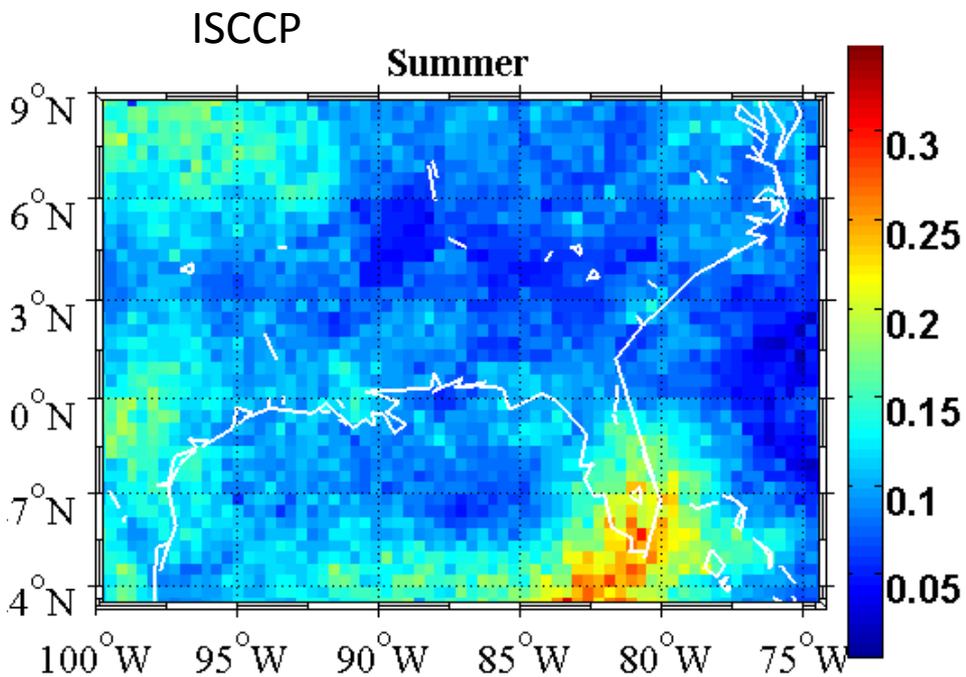
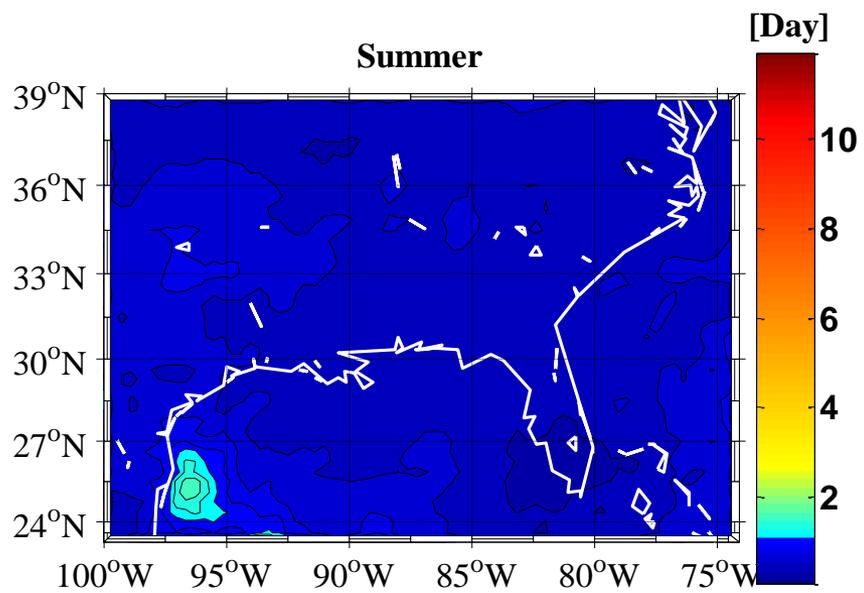
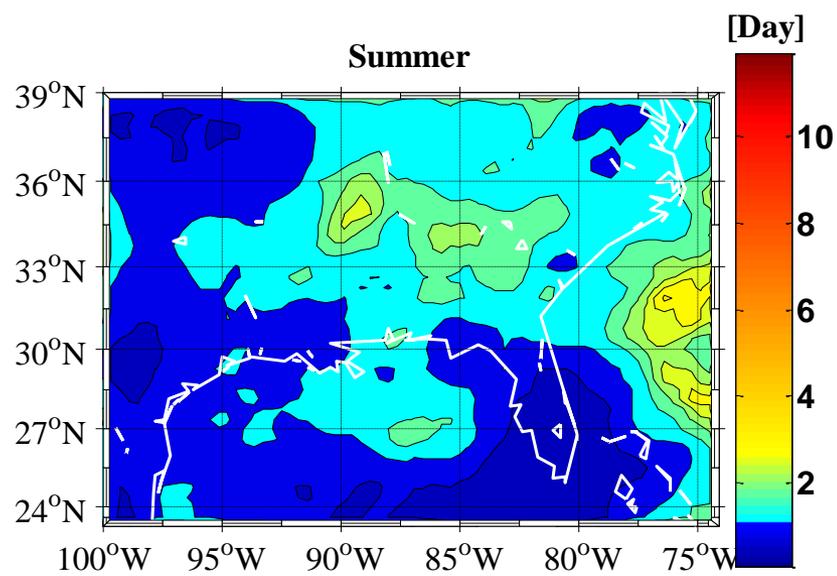
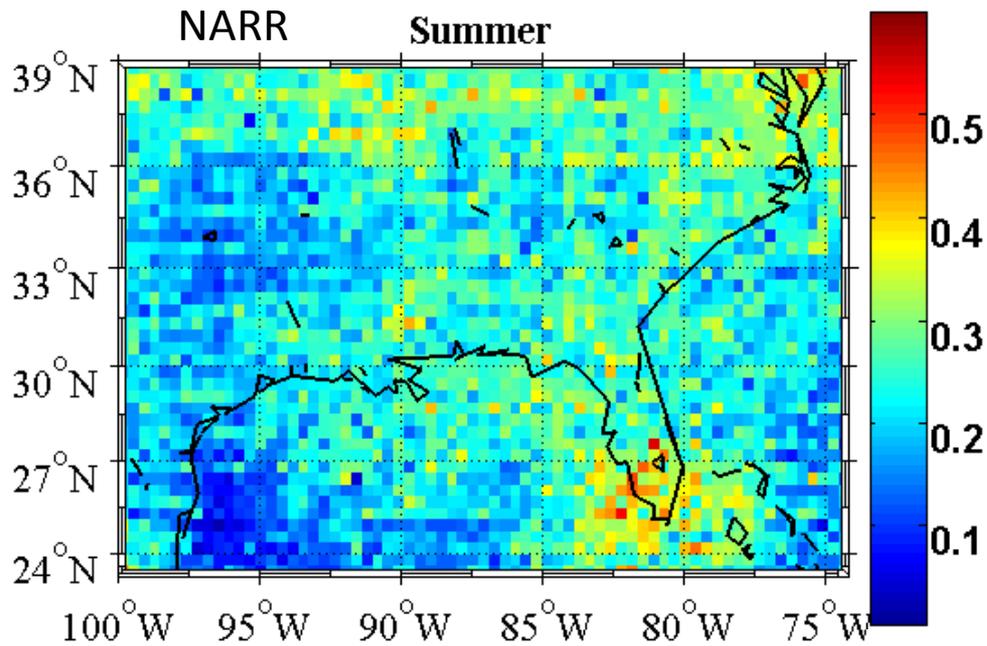
NARR Trajectory (26.25N,86.13W) Spring 2000



ISCCP Trajectory (26.25N,86.13W) Spring 2000





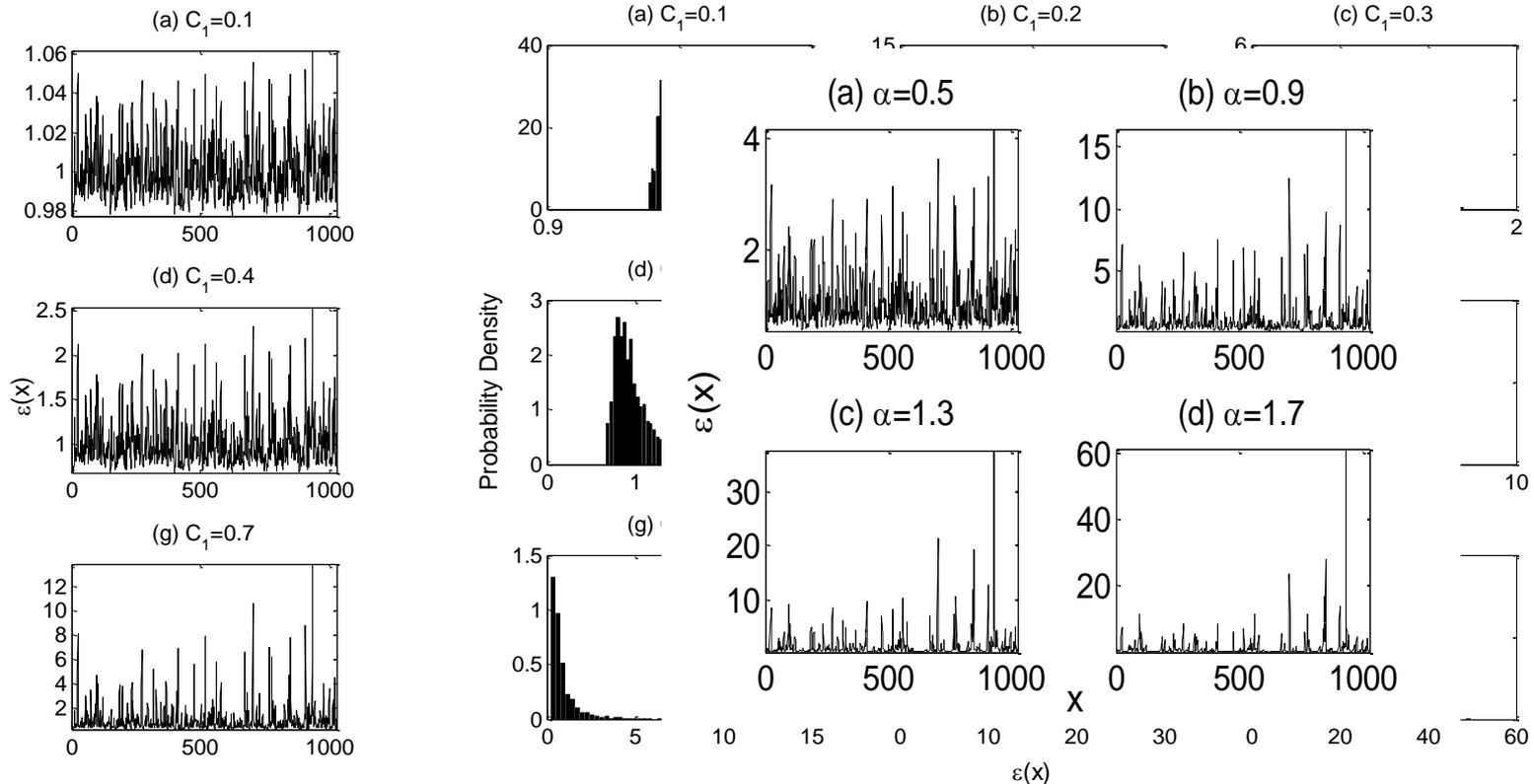


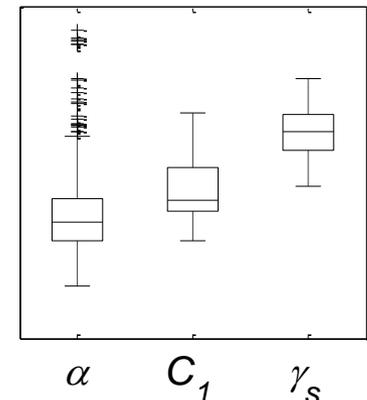
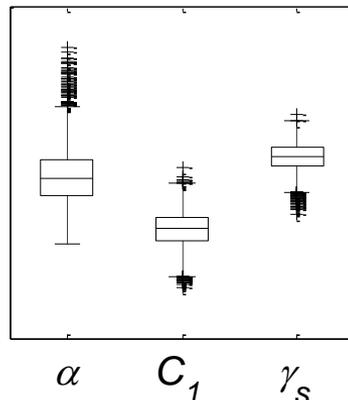
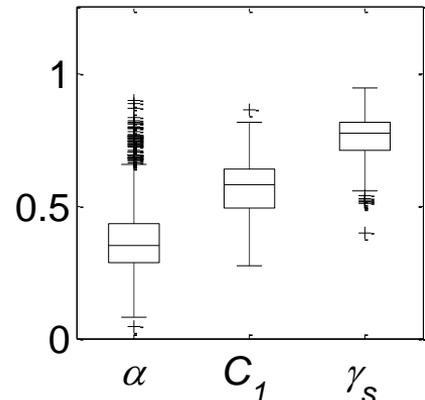
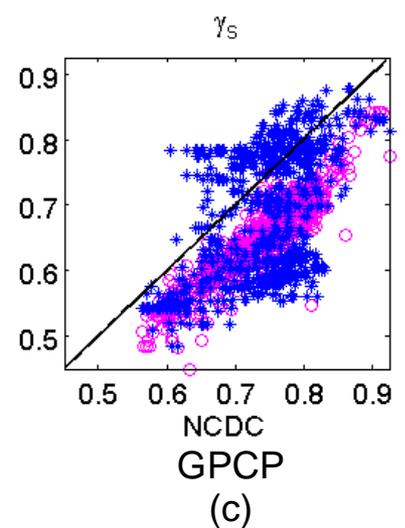
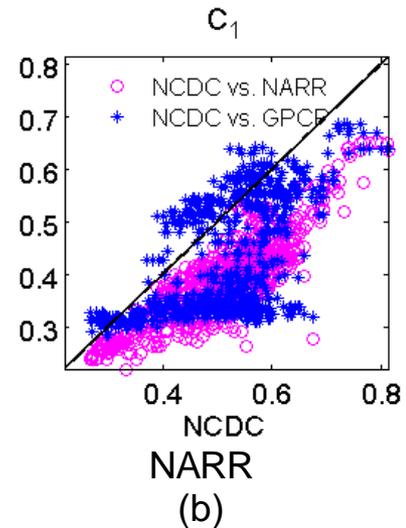
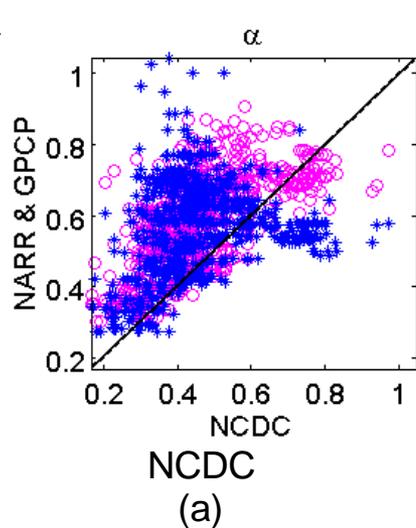
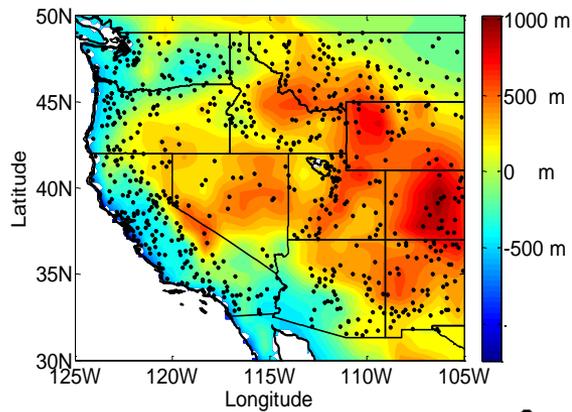


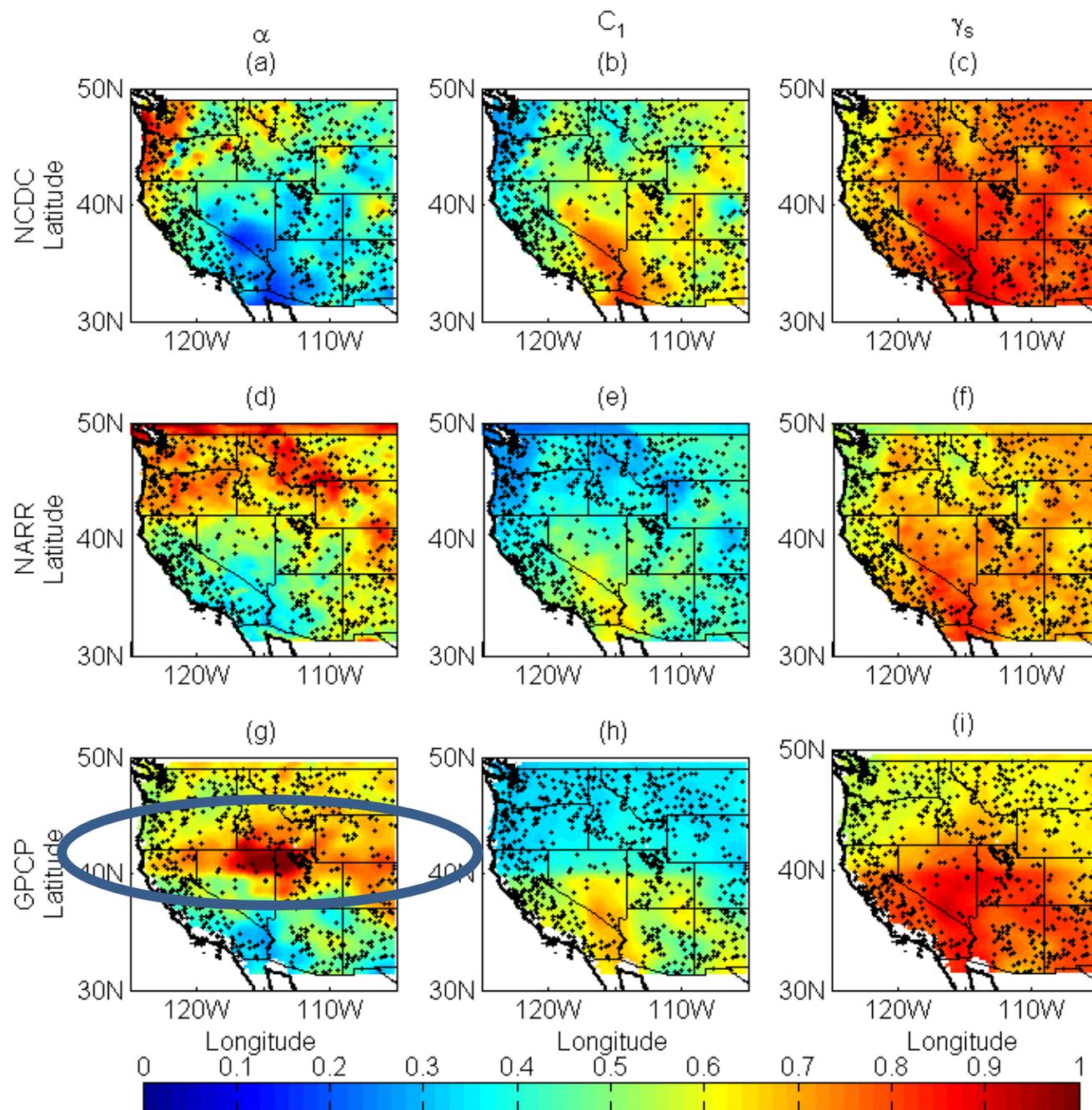
# Multifractal Scaling

$$\Pr(\varepsilon_\lambda > \lambda^\gamma) \sim \lambda^{-c(\gamma)}$$

$$c(\gamma) = \begin{cases} C_1 \left( \frac{\gamma}{C_1 \alpha'} + \frac{1}{\alpha} \right)^{\alpha'}, & \alpha \neq 1 \\ C_1 \exp \left( \frac{\gamma}{C_1} - 1 \right), & \alpha = 1 \end{cases}$$

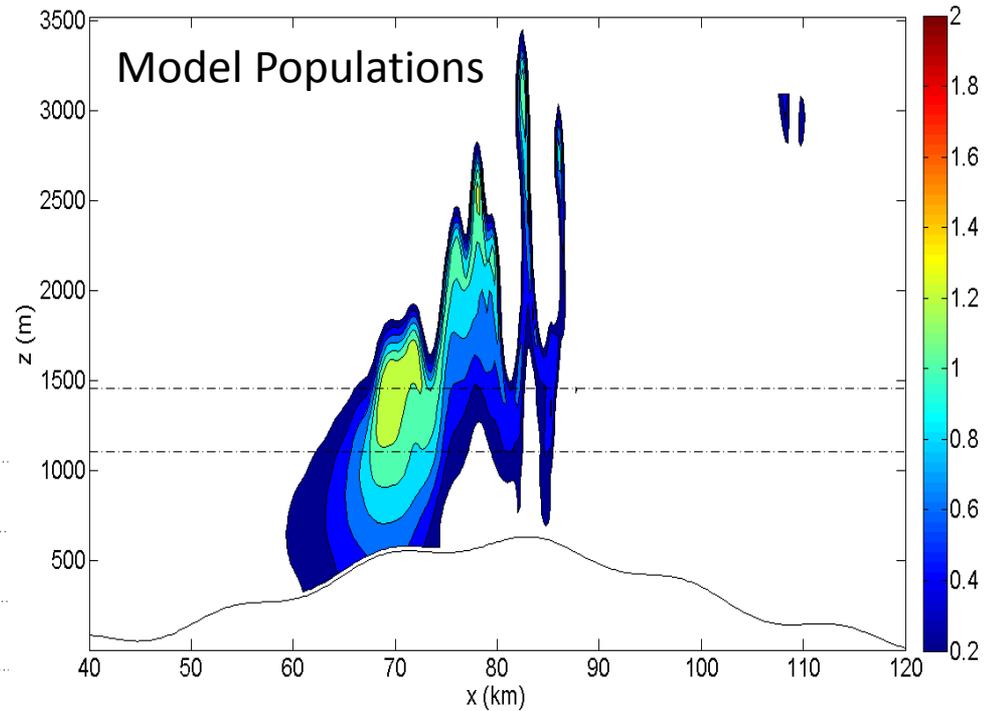
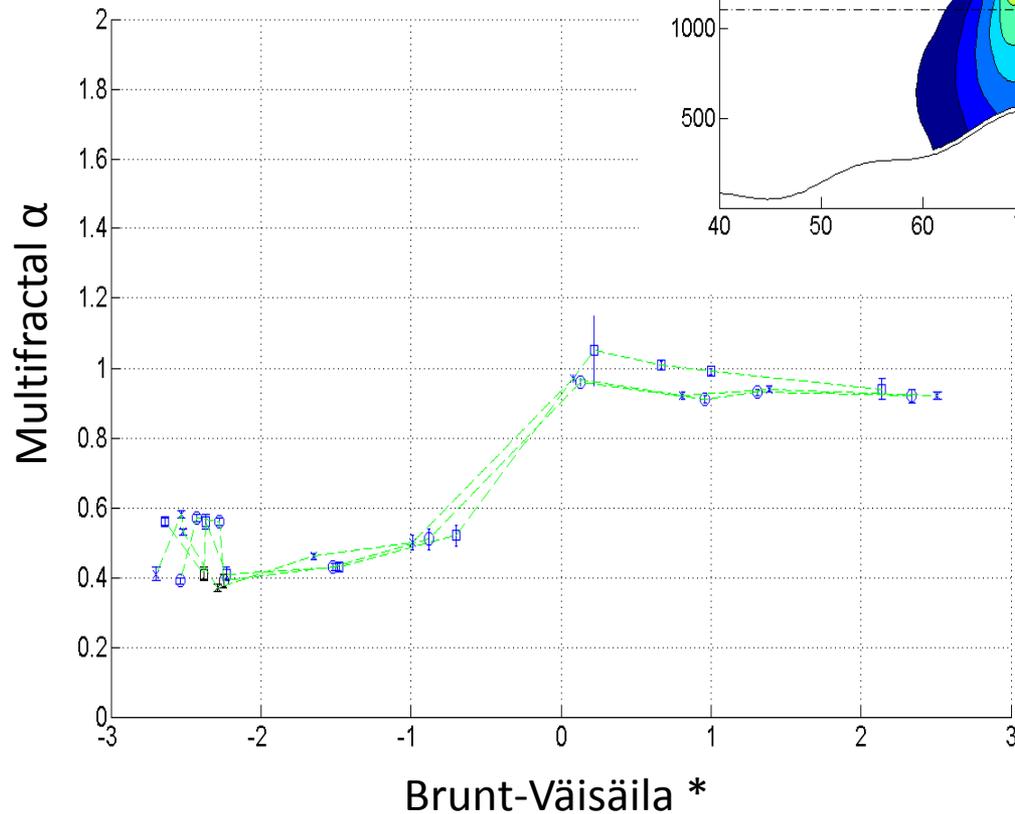








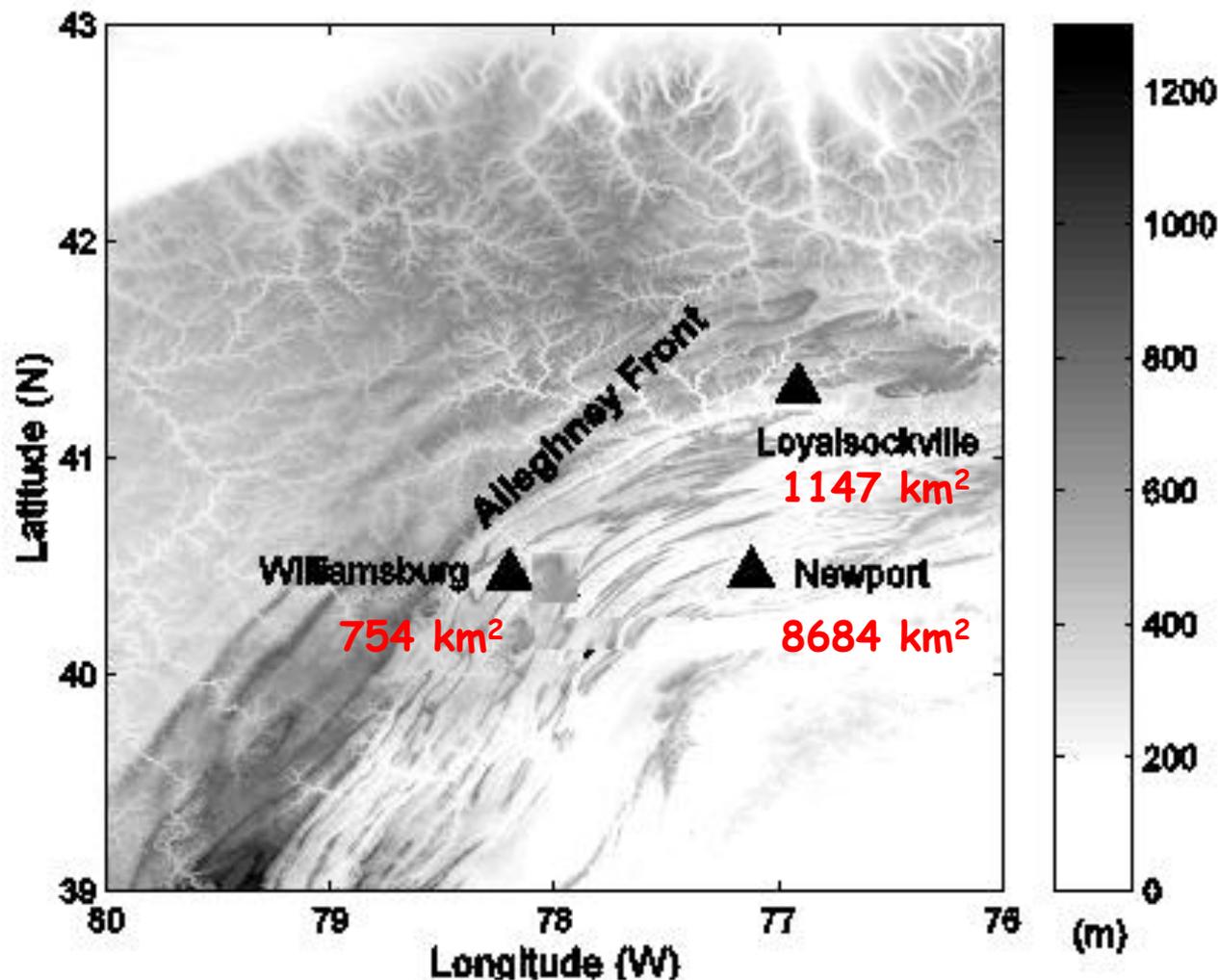
# HPC Opportunities “compression”



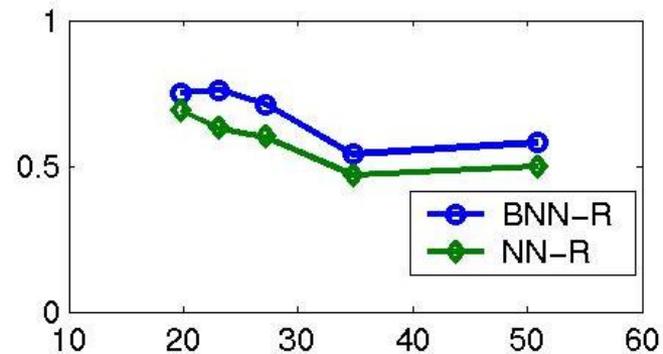
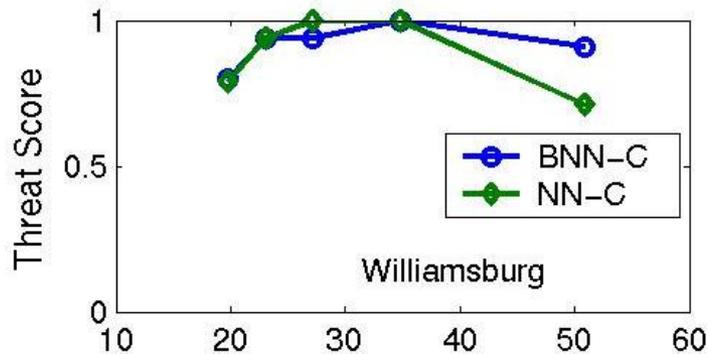
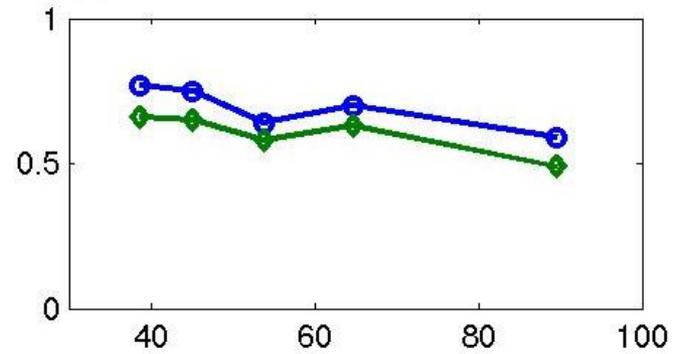
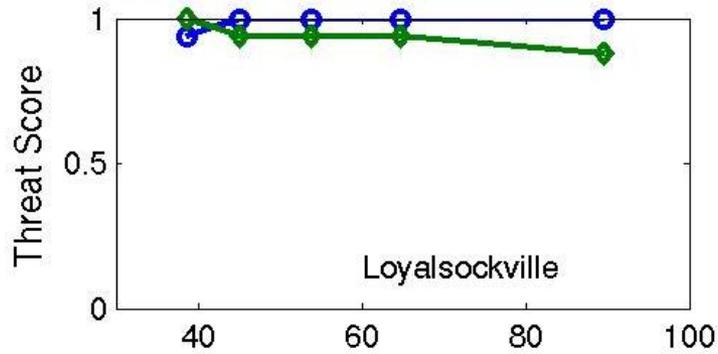
Using Multifractals to develop new *subgrid-scale parameterizations* of terrain-forced convection



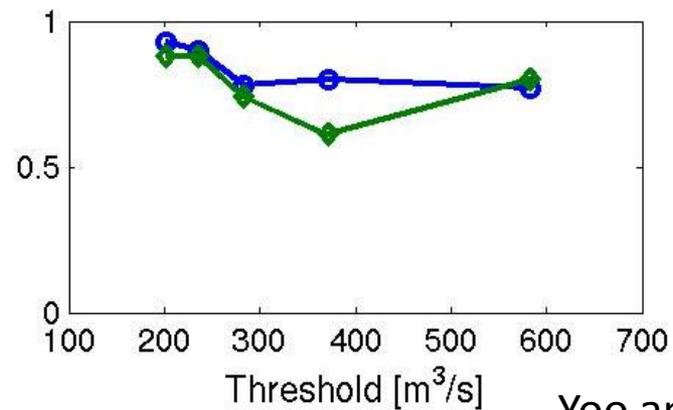
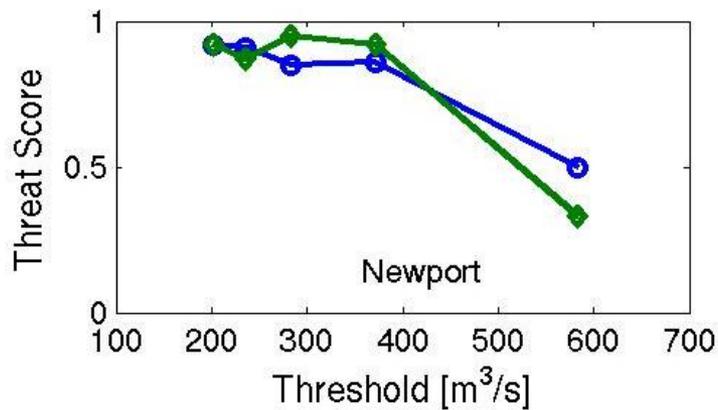
# Prediction in Ungauged Basins - PUB



# 18-hr Forecasts over a 5-year period

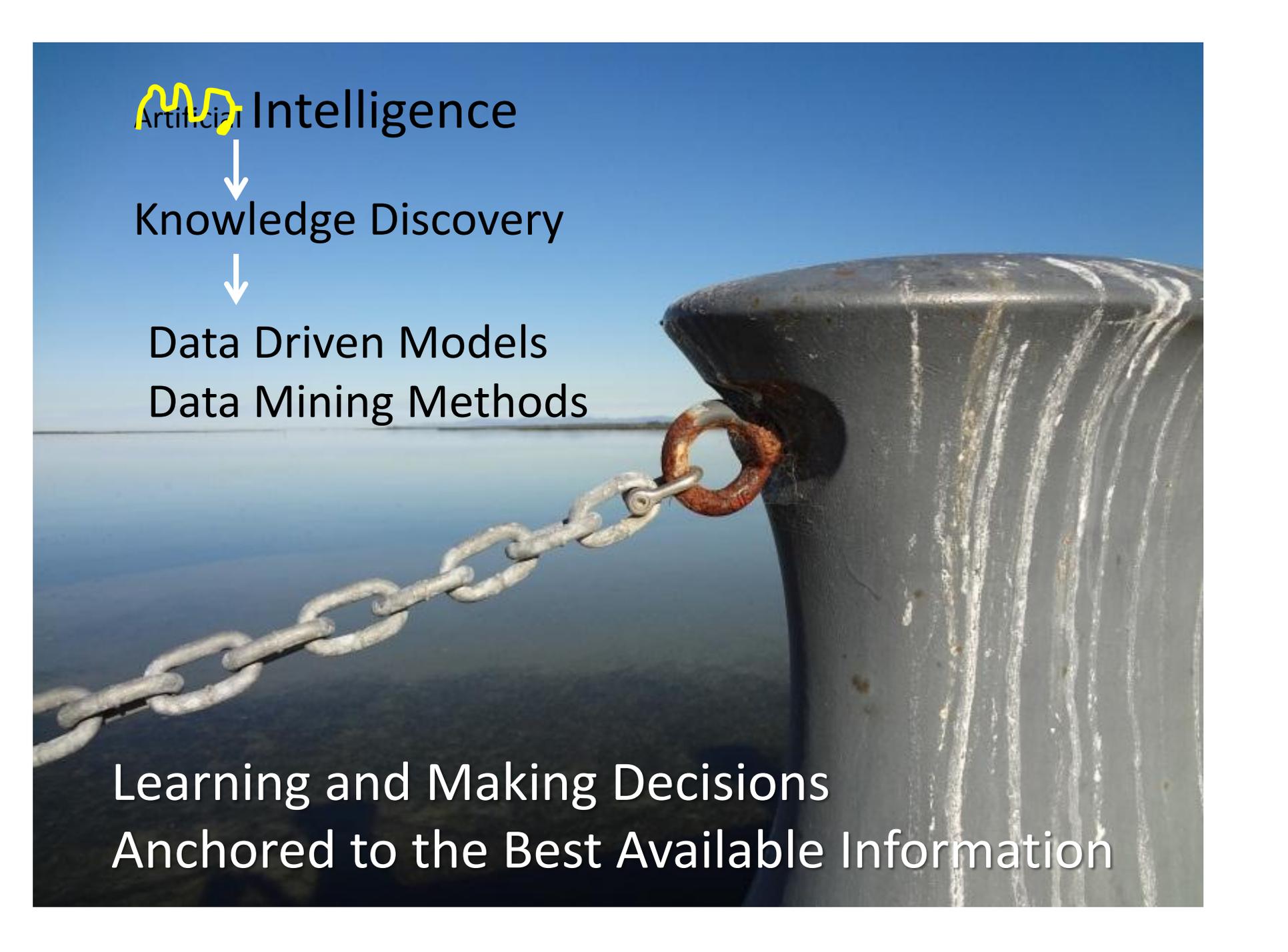


6 radiosondes  
GOES IR  
160 raingauges



Yoo and Barros, 2004

Barros, 2005



Artificial Intelligence

↓  
Knowledge Discovery

↓  
Data Driven Models  
Data Mining Methods

Learning and Making Decisions  
Anchored to the Best Available Information

