

Machine learning vs. statistical methods for climate data analysis

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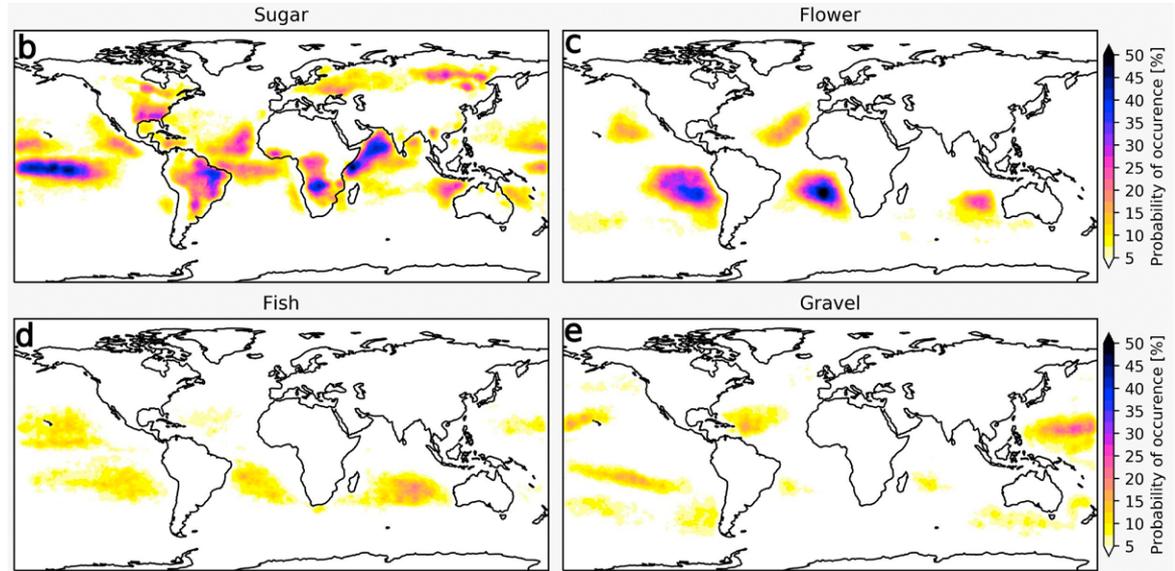
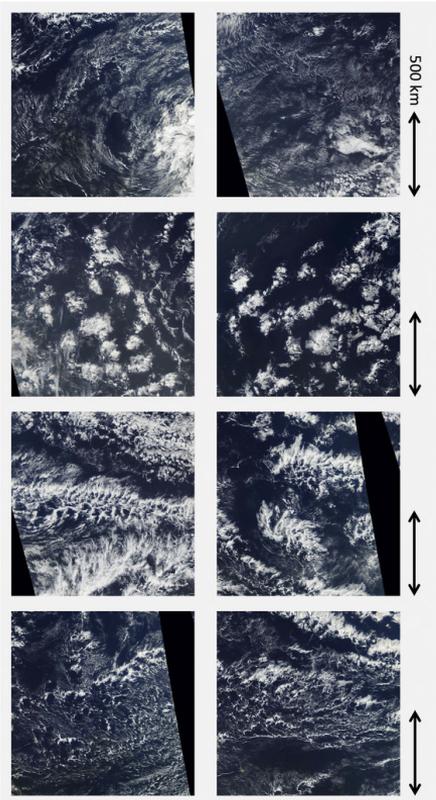
Machine learning or statistical methods for climate data analysis?

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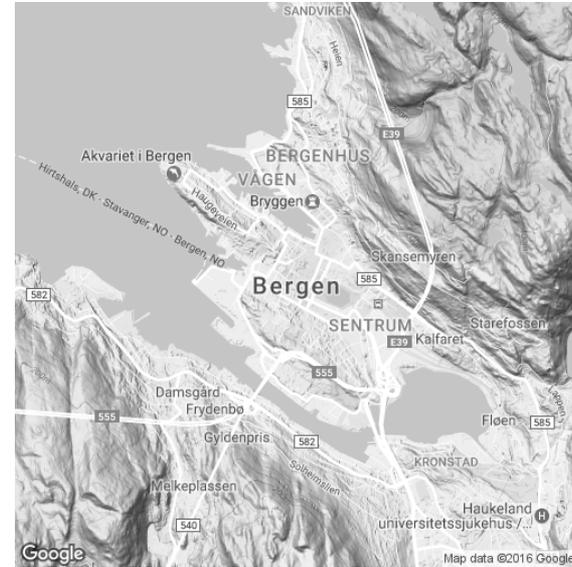
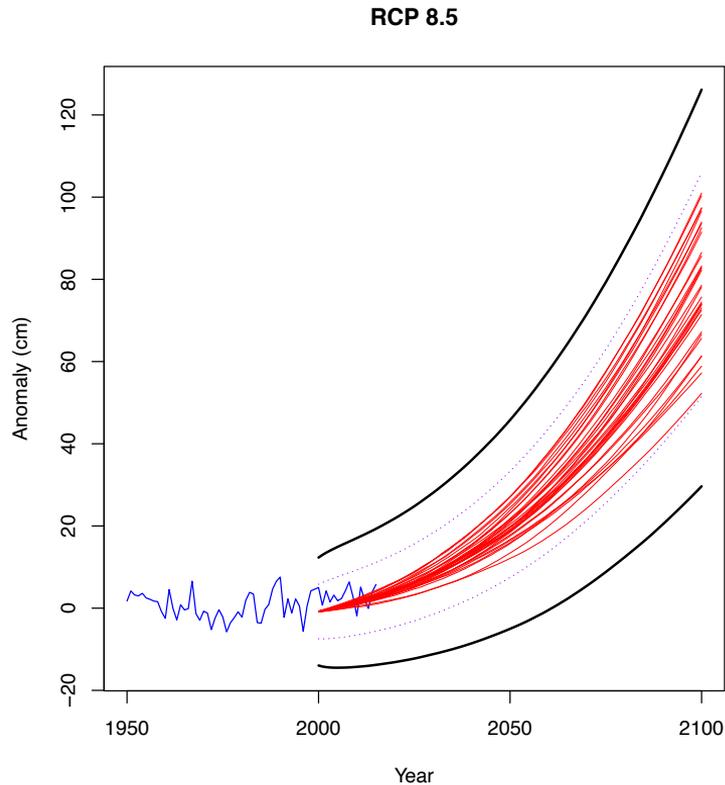
It depends...

Sugar, Flower, Fish and Gravel: Finding clouds with deep learning

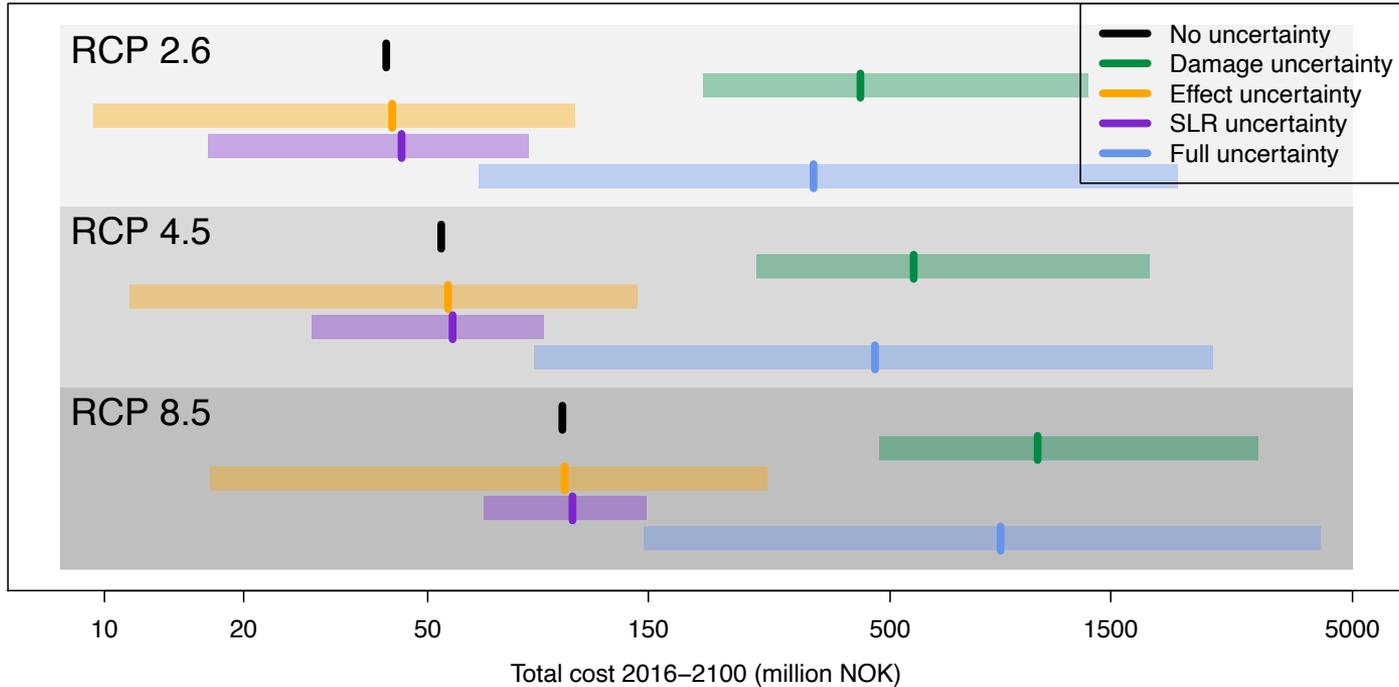


DNNs are great for **detecting features in images**.
Issue: Need large hand-labelled training data sets.
Proposed solution: Crowdsourcing.

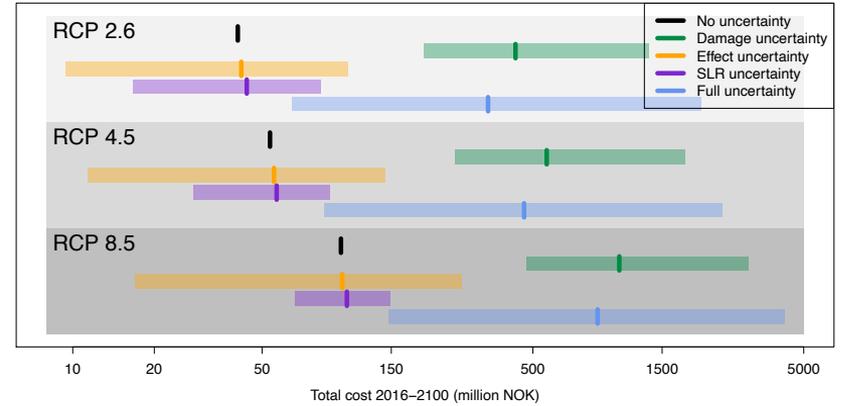
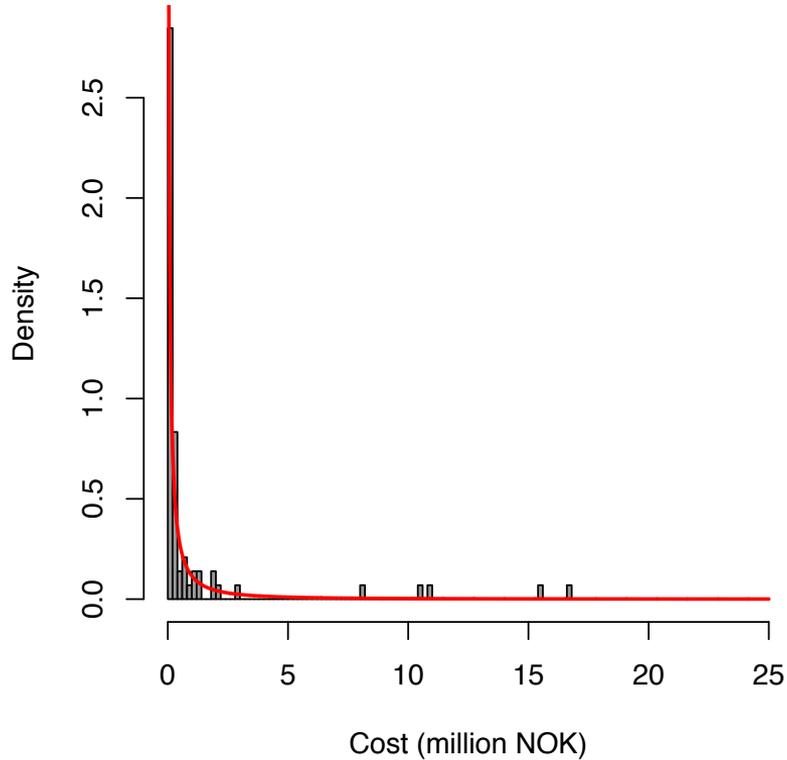
Decision support for decision-making on coastal adaptation



Total costs 2016-2100: damage costs + SLR + effect of SLR on damage



Distribution of damage cost is highly skewed



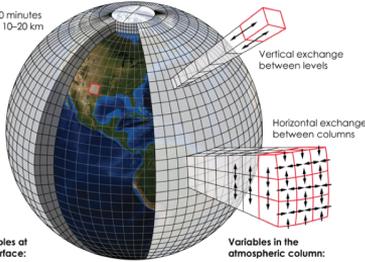
Decision support for decision-making on adaptation and mitigation

- We need **transparency** between scientists from different disciplines, decision makers, other practitioners, stakeholders and the general public.
- Including **uncertainty** is vital
- **Extrapolation** beyond observed data requires a model

Post-processing of weather and climate predictions

Weather forecast modeling

Timestep 5-10 minutes
Grid spacing 10-20 km



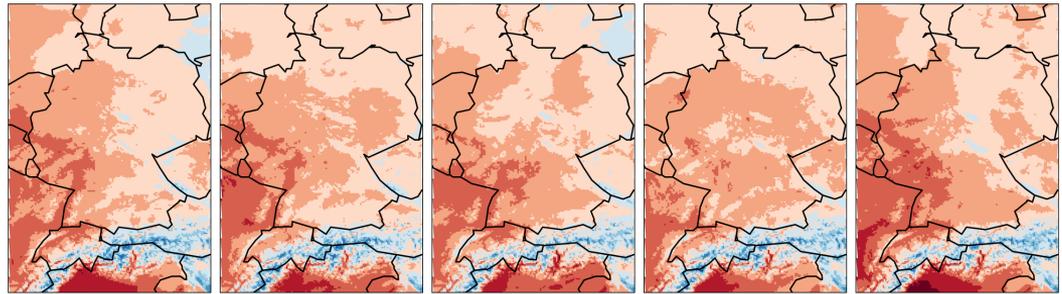
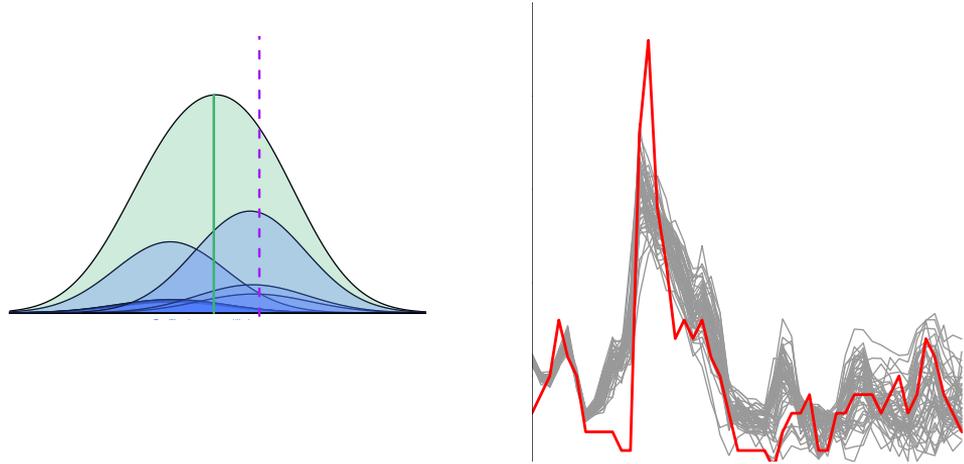
Variables at the surface:

- Temperature
- Humidity
- Pressure
- Moisture fluxes
- Heat fluxes
- Radiation fluxes

Variables in the atmospheric column:

- Wind vectors
- Humidity
- Clouds
- Temperature
- Height
- Precipitation
- Aerosols

+

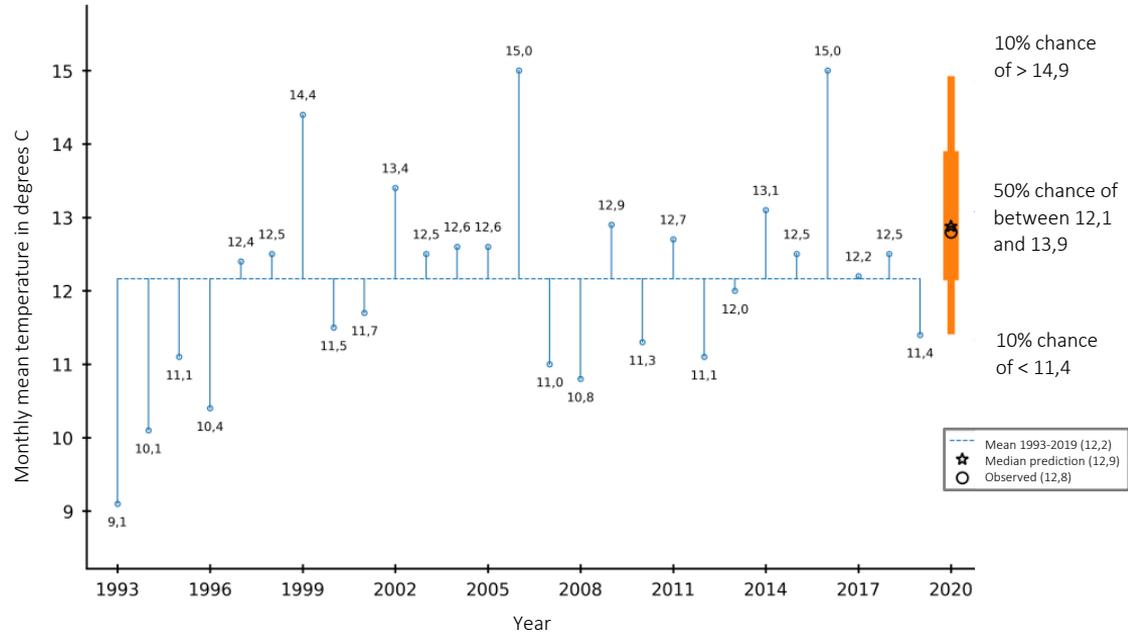


Mean monthly temperature in Oslo next month

September 2020 forecast issued in August 2020



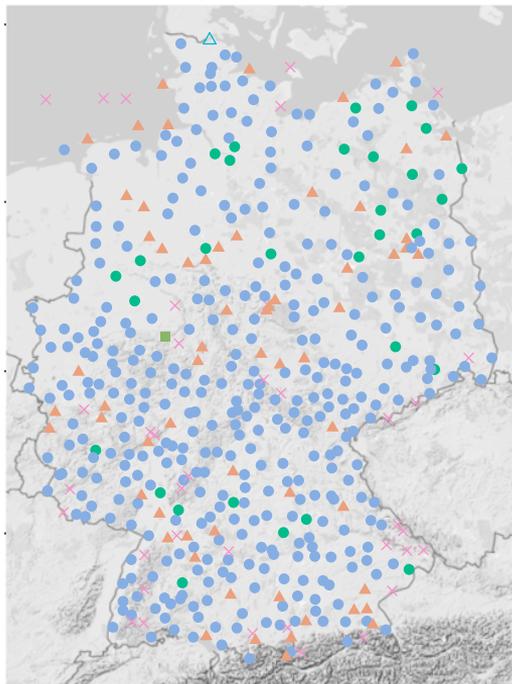
~200 ensemble members



Results by E. Kolstad and A. Lenkoski.



Daily temperature forecast for Germany



Best model

- △ EMOS-gl
- △ EMOS-loc
- ▲ EMOS-loc-bst
- × QRF
- FCN-aux
- FCN-emb
- FCN-aux-emb
- NN-aux
- NN-aux-emb

Nonlinear relationships
 Auxiliary predictors
 Latent station features

Feature	Description
Ensemble predictions (mean and std dev)	
t2m	2-m temperature
cape	Convective available potential energy
sp	Surface pressure
tcc	Total cloud cover
sshf	Sensible heat flux
slhf	Latent heat flux
u10	10-m <i>U</i> wind
v10	10-m <i>V</i> wind
d2m	2-m dewpoint temperature
ssr	Shortwave radiation flux
str	Longwave radiation flux
sm	Soil moisture
u_pl500	<i>U</i> wind at 500 hPa
v_pl500	<i>V</i> wind at 500 hPa
u_pl850	<i>U</i> wind at 850 hPa
v_pl850	<i>V</i> wind at 850 hPa
gh_pl500	Geopotential at 500 hPa
q_pl850	Specific humidity at 850 hPa
Station-specific information	
station_alt	Altitude of station
orog	Altitude of model grid point
station_lat	Lat of station
station_lon	Lon of station

Post-processing of weather and climate predictions

- The choice of methodology should depend on the **sample size**
- Post-processing can provide valuable input to weather/climate model developers if the results are **explainable**

There are many more applications for machine learning and statistical modelling in climate data analysis

- Downscaling numerical model output to higher resolutions
- Representation of subgrid-scale processes
- Combining multi-type information into a single prediction/projection

- For a list of weather and climate datasets preprocessed for AI research, see mldata.pangeo.io

Thank you for your attention!

