

Predicting extremes in the midlatitudinal atmospheric circulation using regime-dependent statistical modelling

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Outline

- 1 Extreme events
- 2 Model system
- 3 Methodology
- 4 Results

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Extreme events in complex systems

- deterministic or stochastic dynamics
- irregular
- endogeneous
- stationary dynamics
- no bifurcations or tipping points

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Atmospheric low-order model

Barotropic flow over topography in β -plane channel:

$$\dot{x}_1 = \gamma_1^* x_3 - C(x_1 - x_1^*)$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = -\alpha_1 x_1 x_3 + \beta_1 x_3 - Cx_2 - \delta_1 x_4 x_6$$

$$\dot{x}_3 = \alpha_1 x_1 x_2 - \beta_1 x_2 - \gamma_1 x_1 - Cx_3 + \delta_1 x_4 x_5$$

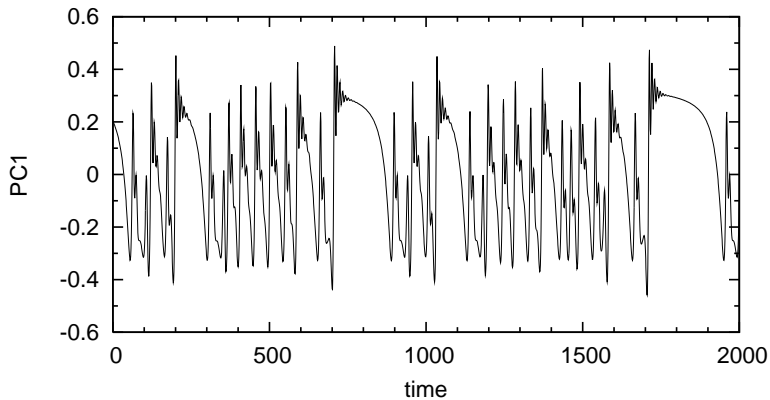
$$\dot{x}_4 = \gamma_2^* x_6 - C(x_4 - x_4^*) + \varepsilon(x_2 x_6 - x_3 x_5)$$

$$\dot{x}_5 = -\alpha_2 x_1 x_6 + \beta_2 x_6 - Cx_5 - \delta_2 x_3 x_4$$

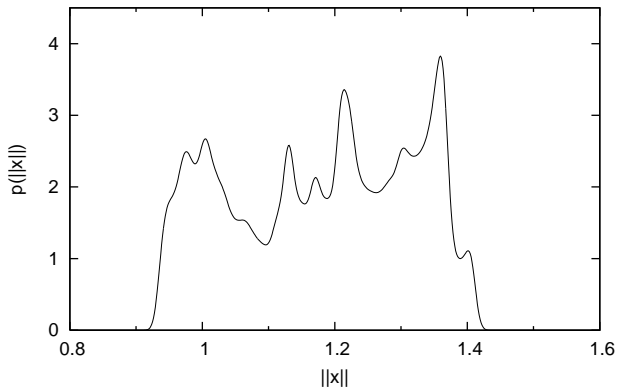
$$\dot{x}_6 = \alpha_2 x_1 x_5 - \beta_2 x_5 - \gamma_2 x_4 - Cx_6 + \delta_2 x_2 x_4$$

Charney and DeVore 1979; DeSwart 1989; Crommelin et al. 2004

Time series of first PC



Extreme values of $\|\mathbf{x}\|$



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Regime-dependent prediction model

Cluster-weighted modelling (*Gershensfeld et al. 1999*)

$$p(\mathbf{c}^0, e_{\alpha}^{\tau}) = \sum_{k=1}^K w_k p(\mathbf{c}^0|k) p(e_{\alpha}^{\tau}|\mathbf{y}^0, \mathbf{c}^0, k)$$

Predictive probability density:

$$p(e_{\alpha}^{\tau}|\mathbf{c}^0) = \sum_{k=1}^K g_k(\mathbf{c}^0) p(e_{\alpha}^{\tau}|\mathbf{c}^0, k) \quad \text{with} \quad g_k(\mathbf{c}^0) = p(k|\mathbf{c}^0)$$

non-linear, non-Gaussian probabilistic modelling

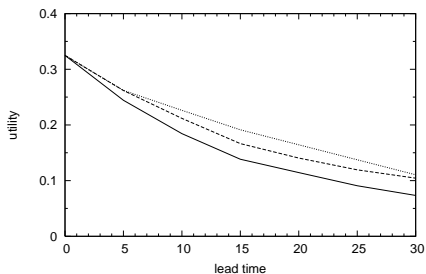
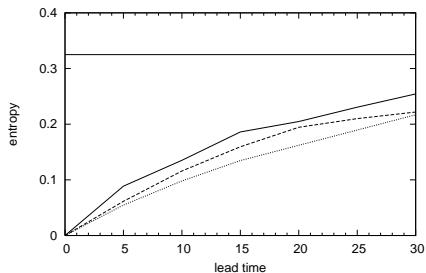
parameter estimation with expectation-maximisation (EM)
algorithm

relating to precursor patterns

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Information content of forecasts for $b = 0.1$



Probabilistic skill scores

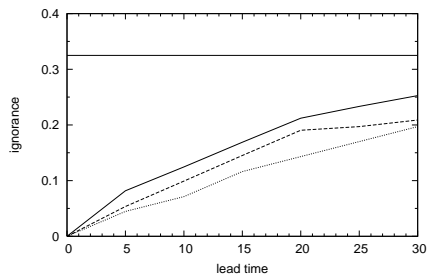
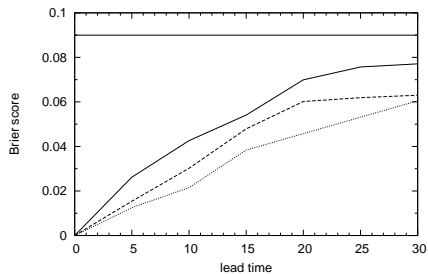
Brier score:

$$\text{Br} = \sum_{\alpha} (f_{\alpha} - e_{\alpha})^2$$

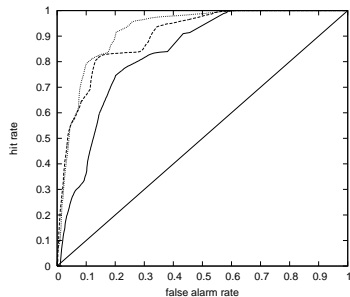
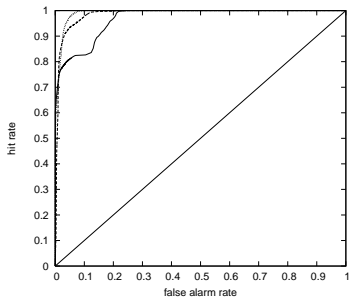
Ignorance score:

$$\text{ign} = -\log f_{\alpha}$$

Forecast skill for $b = 0.1$



ROC curves for $b = 0.1$ and $\tau = 10, 30$



Model parameters

$b = 0.05$, $\tau = 25$, $K = 10$:

$$w_1 = 0.124, \rho_1 = 0.340$$

$$w_2 = 0.073, \rho_2 = 0.038$$

$$w_3 = 0.082, \rho_3 = 0.021$$

$$w_4 = 0.104, \rho_4 = 0.018$$

$$w_5 = 0.078, \rho_5 = 0.010$$

$$w_6 = 0.126, \rho_6 = 0.003$$

$$w_7 = 0.158, \rho_7 = 0.000$$

$$w_8 = 0.103, \rho_8 = 0.000$$

$$w_9 = 0.081, \rho_9 = 0.000$$

$$w_{10} = 0.072, \rho_{10} = 0.000$$

ROC curves for different event rarity; $\tau = 30$, $K = 15$

