

Introduction to space-time clustering

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School on Weather Regimes and Weather Types in the Tropics and Extra-tropics:
Theory and Application to Prediction of Weather and Climate

ICTP, Trieste, Italy
23 October 2013

Space-Time Clustering

This talk: Introduction to Hidden Markov Models (HMM)

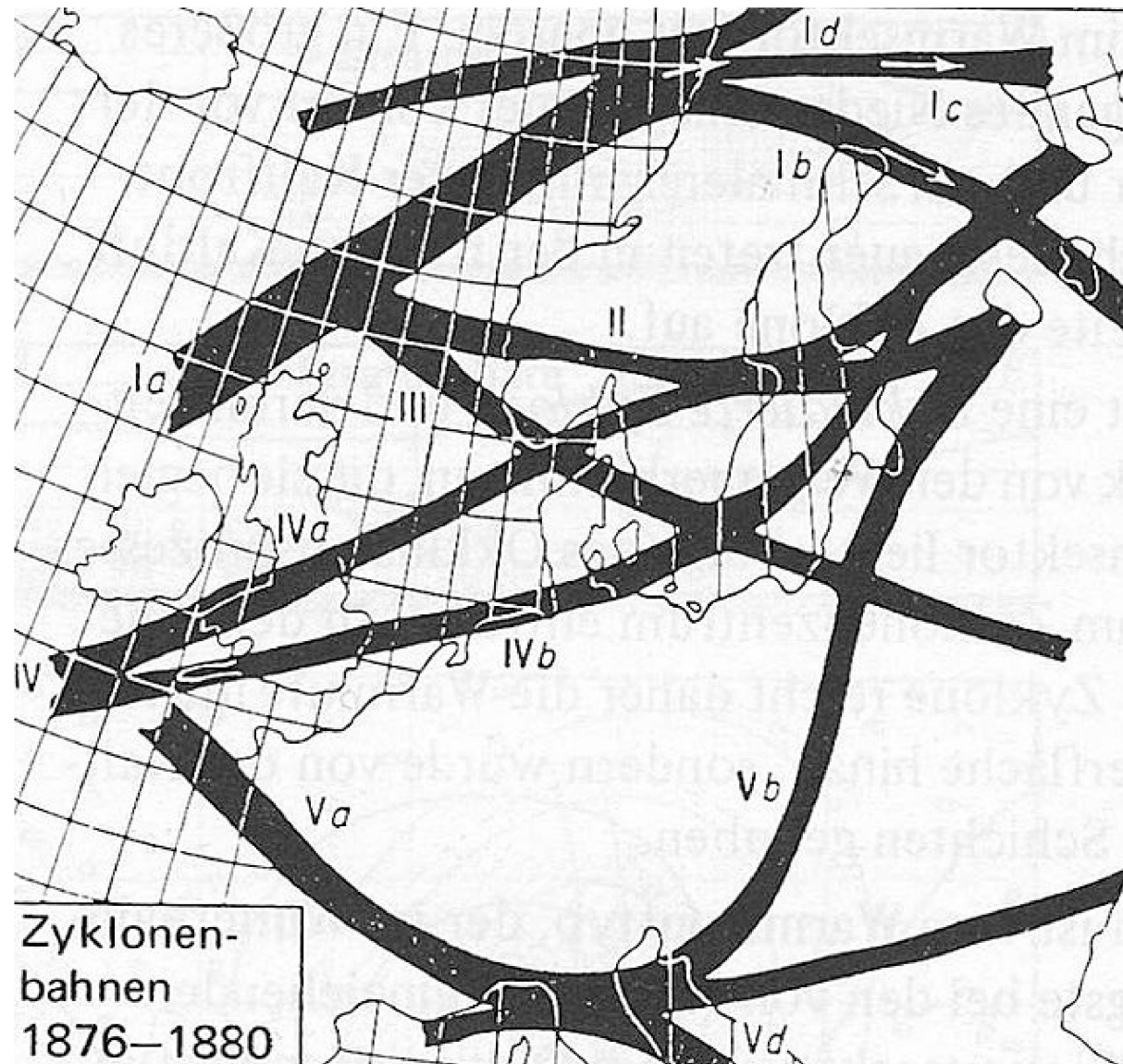
Next talk: - Application of HMMs
- Introduction to non-stationary FEM clustering

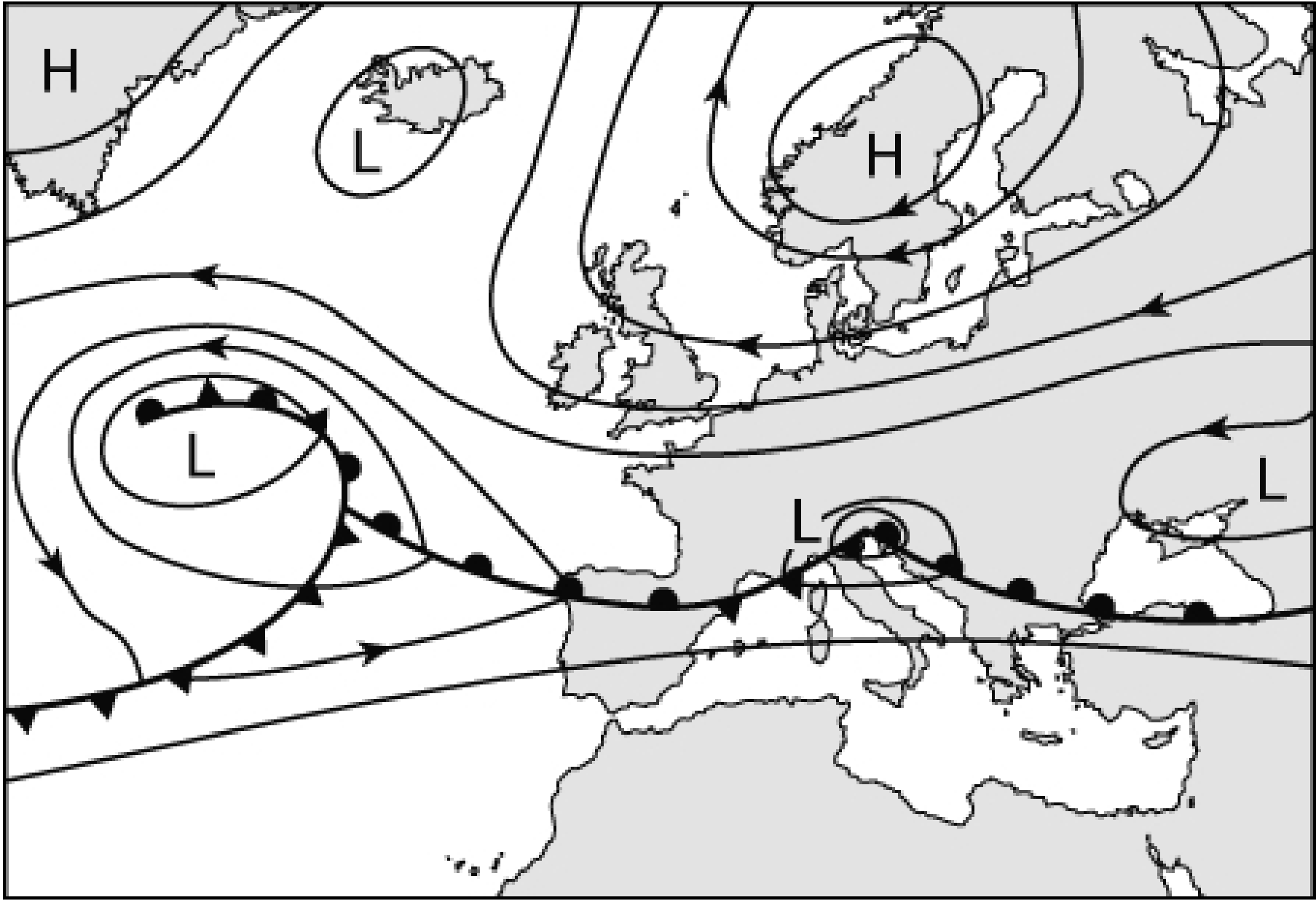
Next week (workshop): Application of FEM clustering

Outline

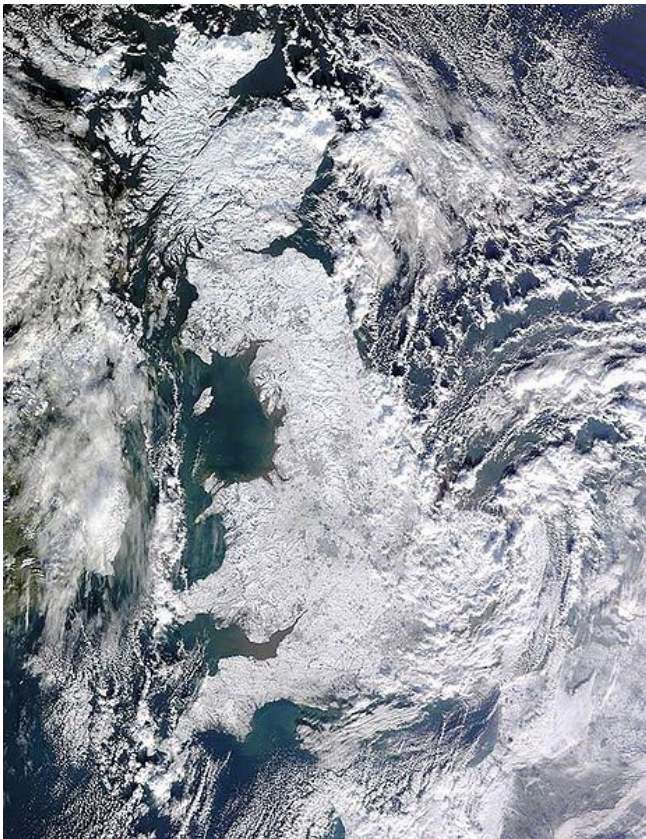
- Motivation
- Markov Chain
- Hidden Markov Models
- Gaussian Mixtures
- Number of Regime States
- Markovianity

Grosswetterlagen

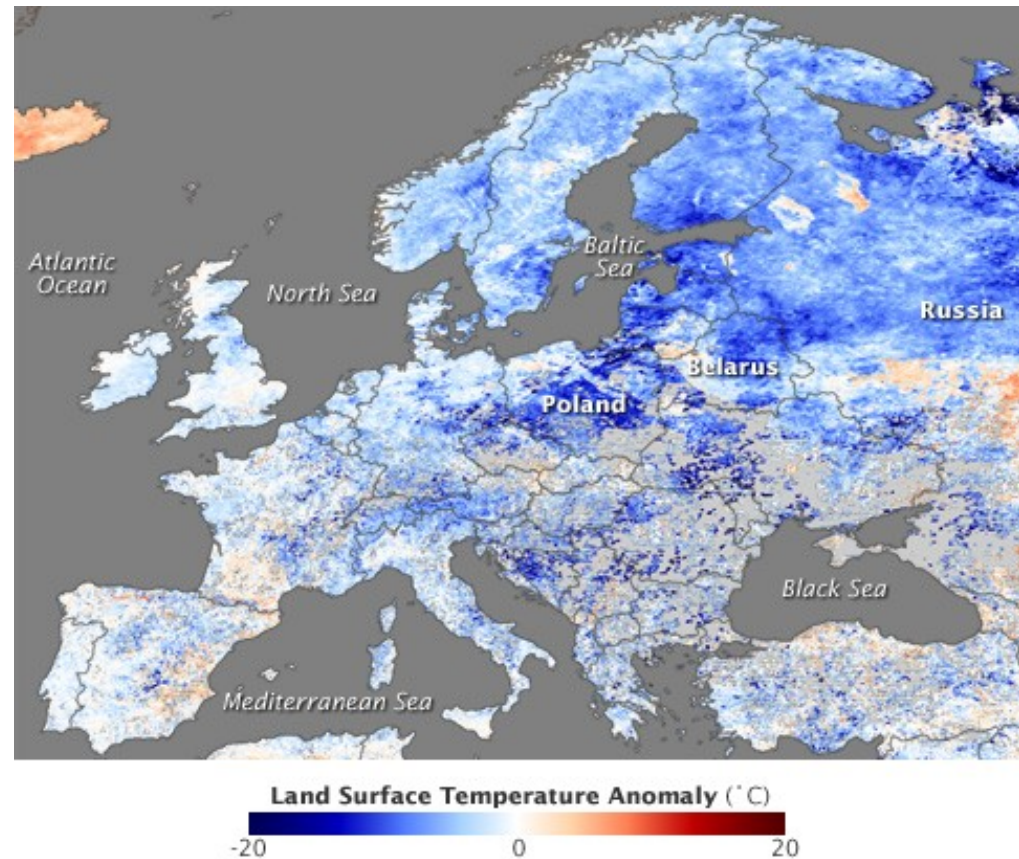




Impact of Blocking



Snow cover across UK 7 January 2010
Source: NASA

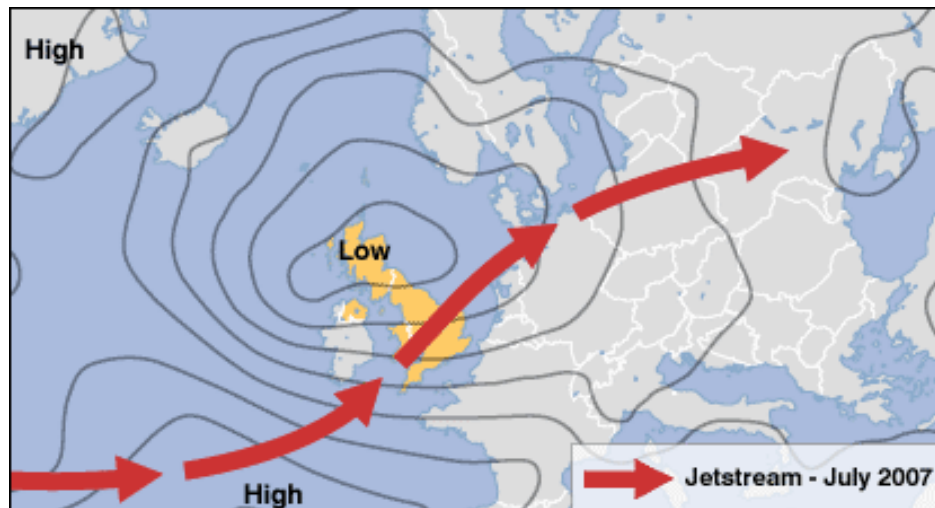


Difference of temperature between December 11–18, 2009 and the 2000–2008 average.
Source NASA

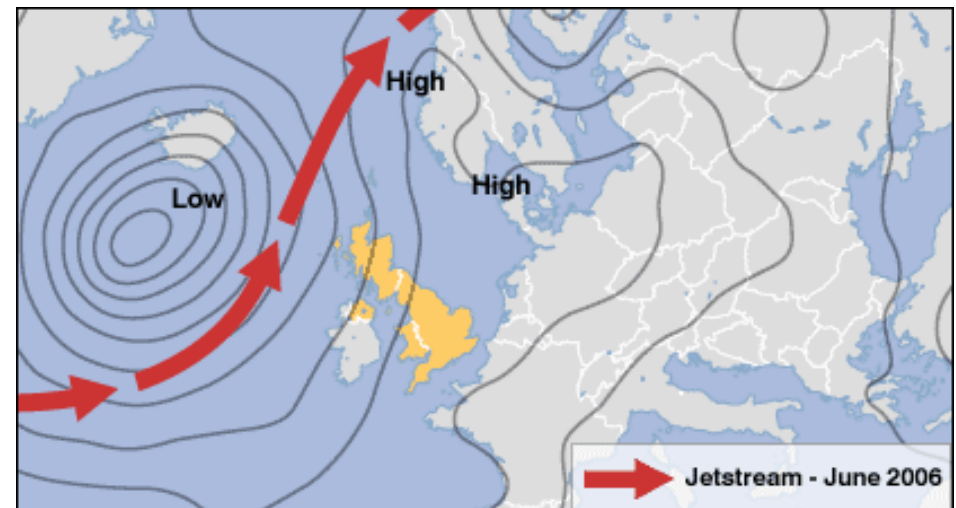
Impact of North Atlantic Jet Stream



2007 UK Floods

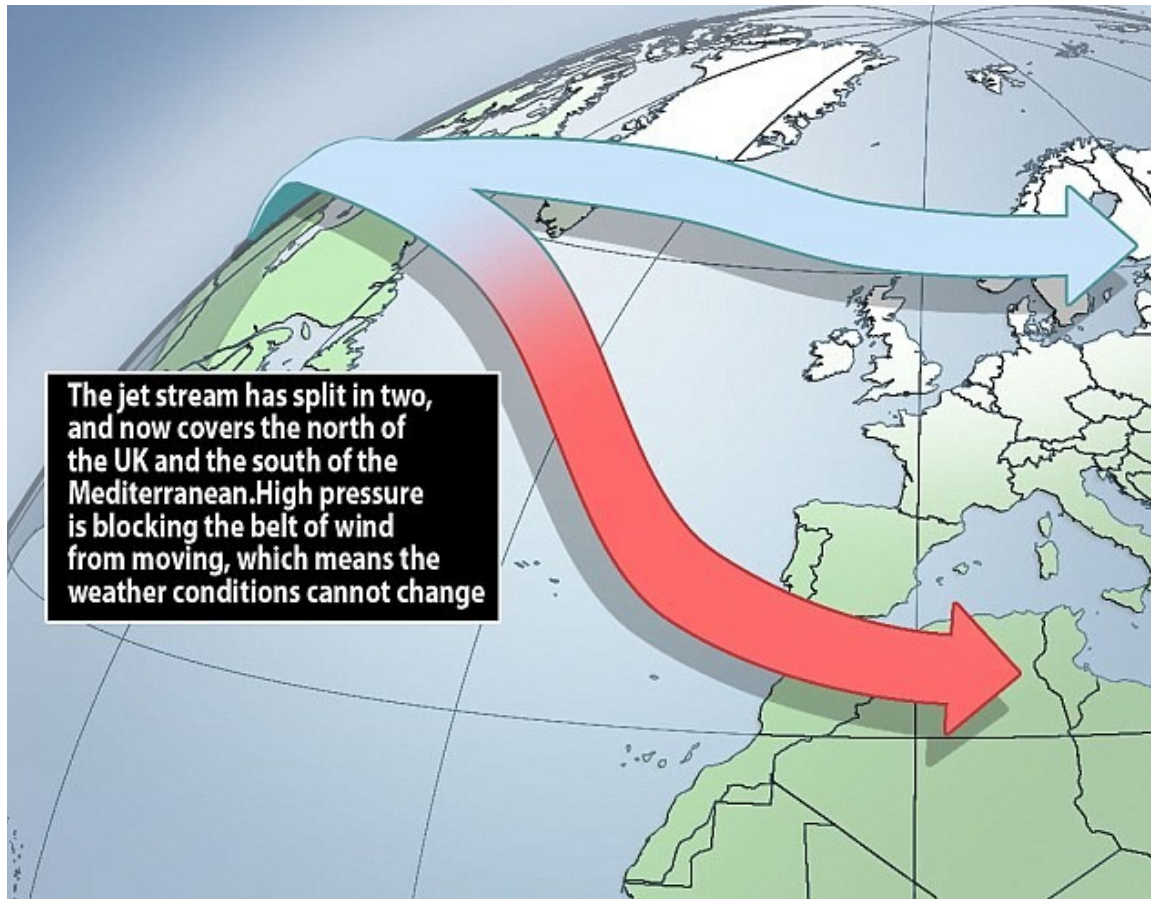


Source: MetOffice



Blackburn et al. 2008

Persistent Weather Events



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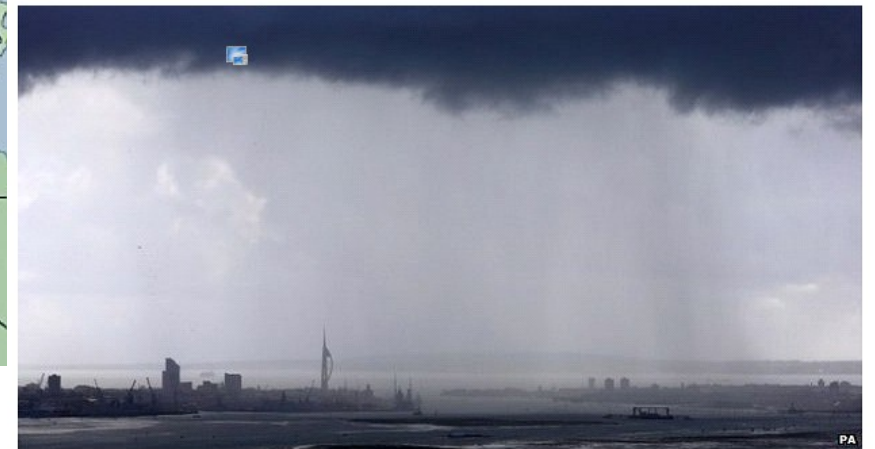
18 October 2012 Last updated at 18:16

3.5K Share f t e

UK experiences 'weirdest' weather



By Roger Harrabin
Environment analyst



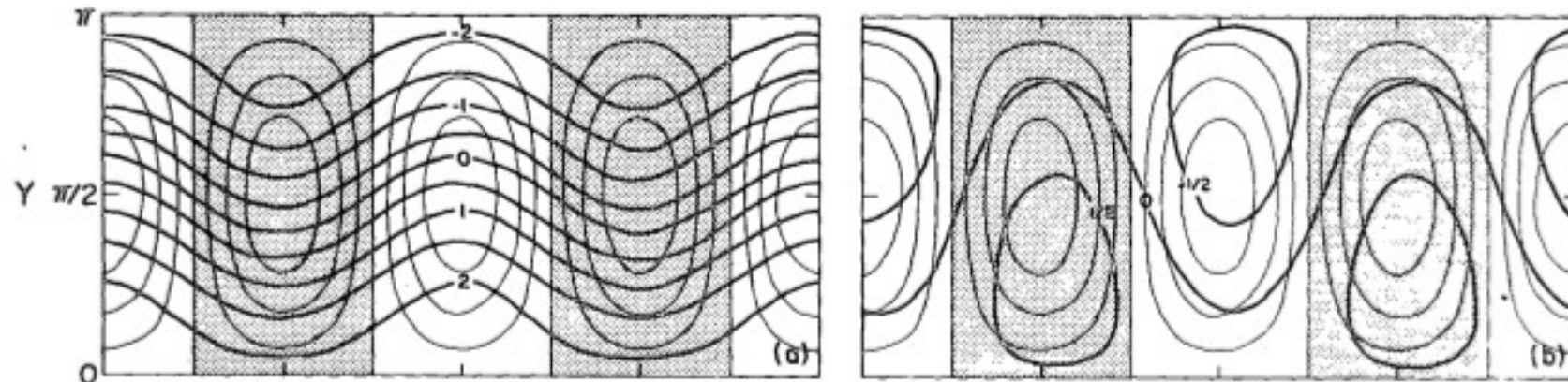
A dry spring gave way to wet conditions - a rapid transformation

The UK has experienced its "weirdest" weather on record in the past few months, scientists say.

Related Stories

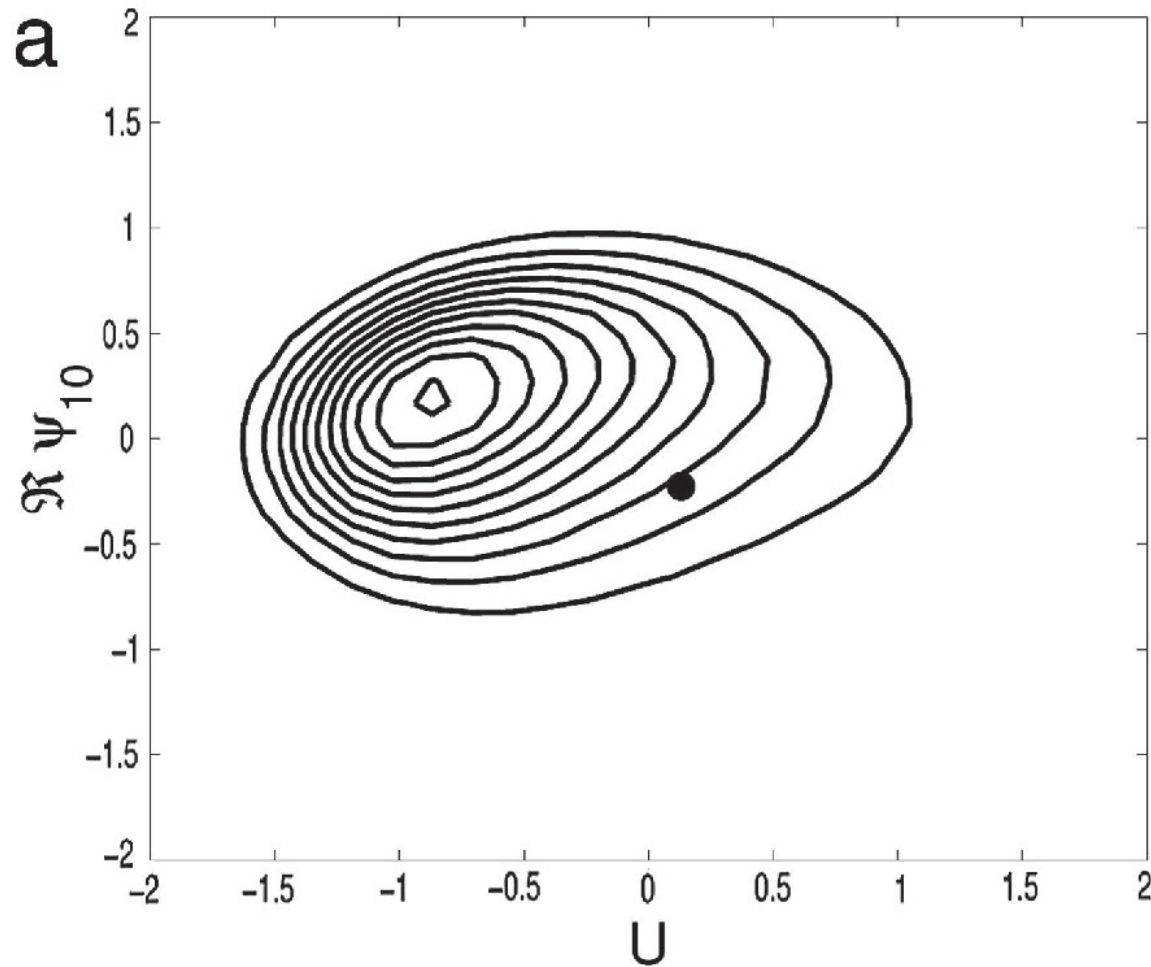
Regimes as Steady State Solutions

- Low-order truncation of barotropic model (only 3 Fourier modes; Charney-DeVore model)
- Topography and thermal forcing
- 2 types of steady states



Steady States and PDF maxima

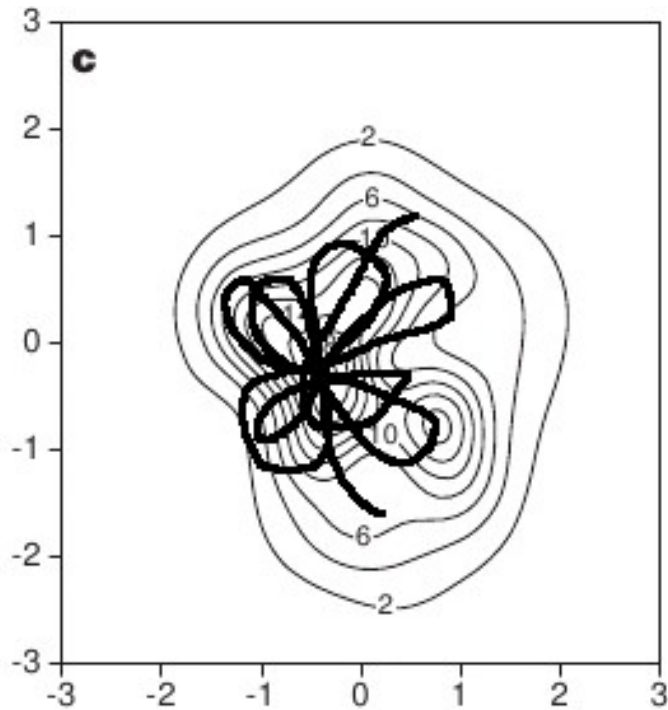
Charney-DeVore model with weather waves



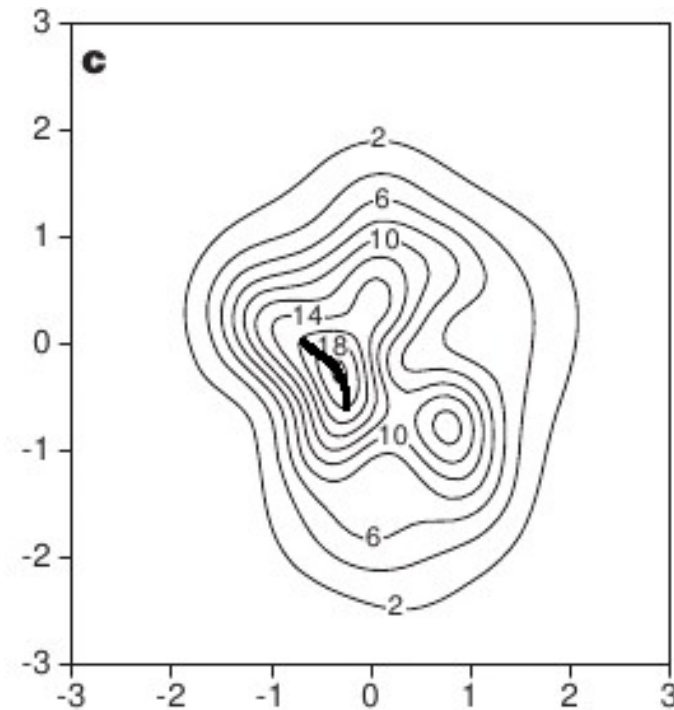
56 mode barotropic model; low-order truncation is equivalent to Charney-DeVore model
Majda et al. 2006, PNAS; Reinhold and Pierrehumbert 1982, Tung and Rosental 1985

Recurrent or Persistent?

Recurrent



Persistent



More Predictive Skill ¹¹

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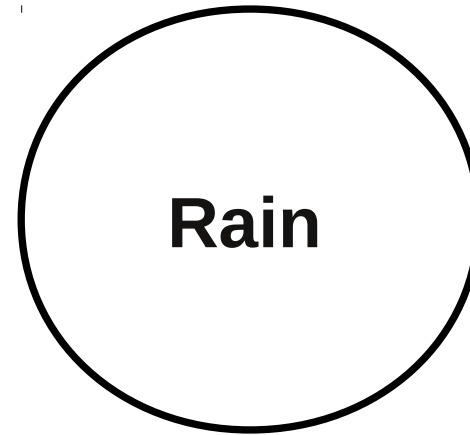
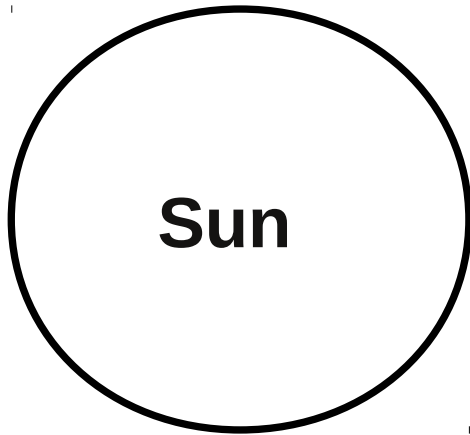
Markov Chain

Weather Evolution in Trieste

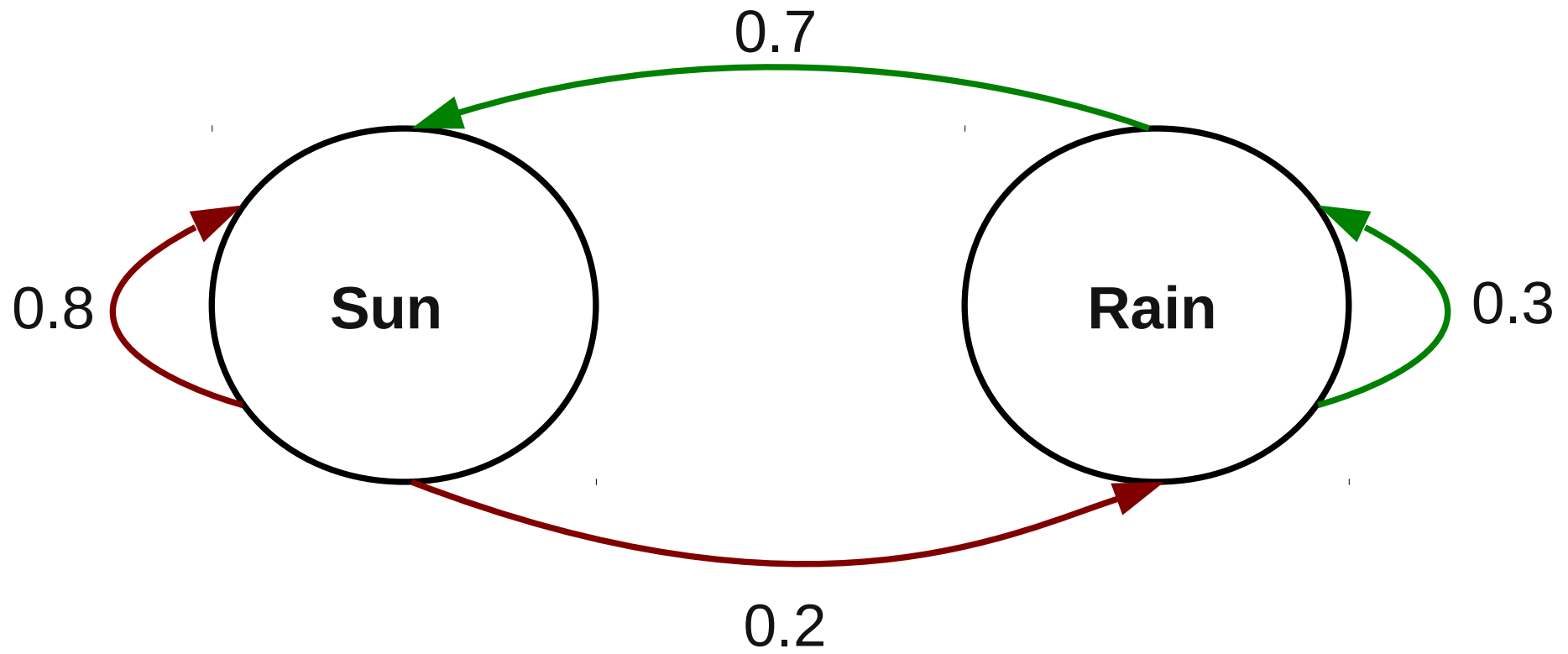
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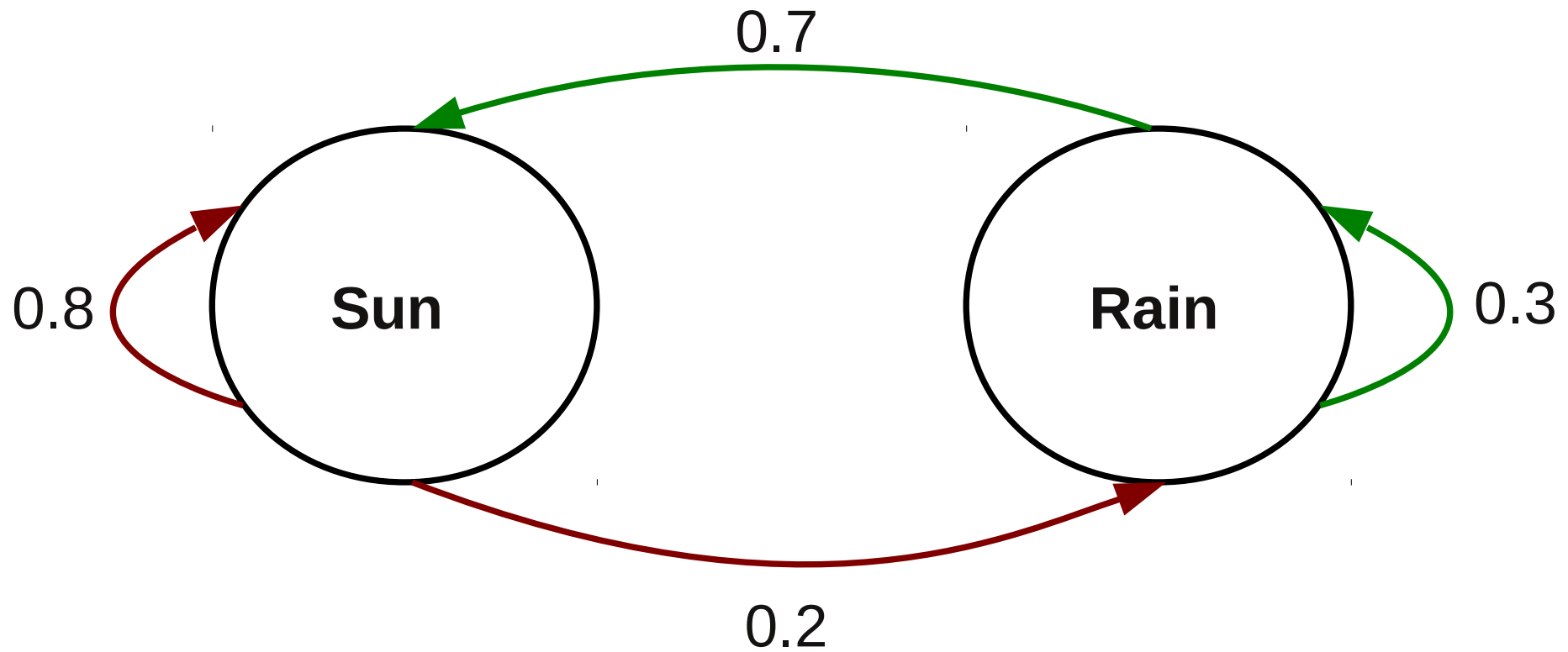
Markov Chain



Markov Chain



Markov Chain



$$x_{t+1} = P x_t; P = \begin{bmatrix} 0.8 & 0.2 \\ 0.7 & 0.3 \end{bmatrix}$$

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Hidden Markov Model



Hidden Markov Model

Regime 1

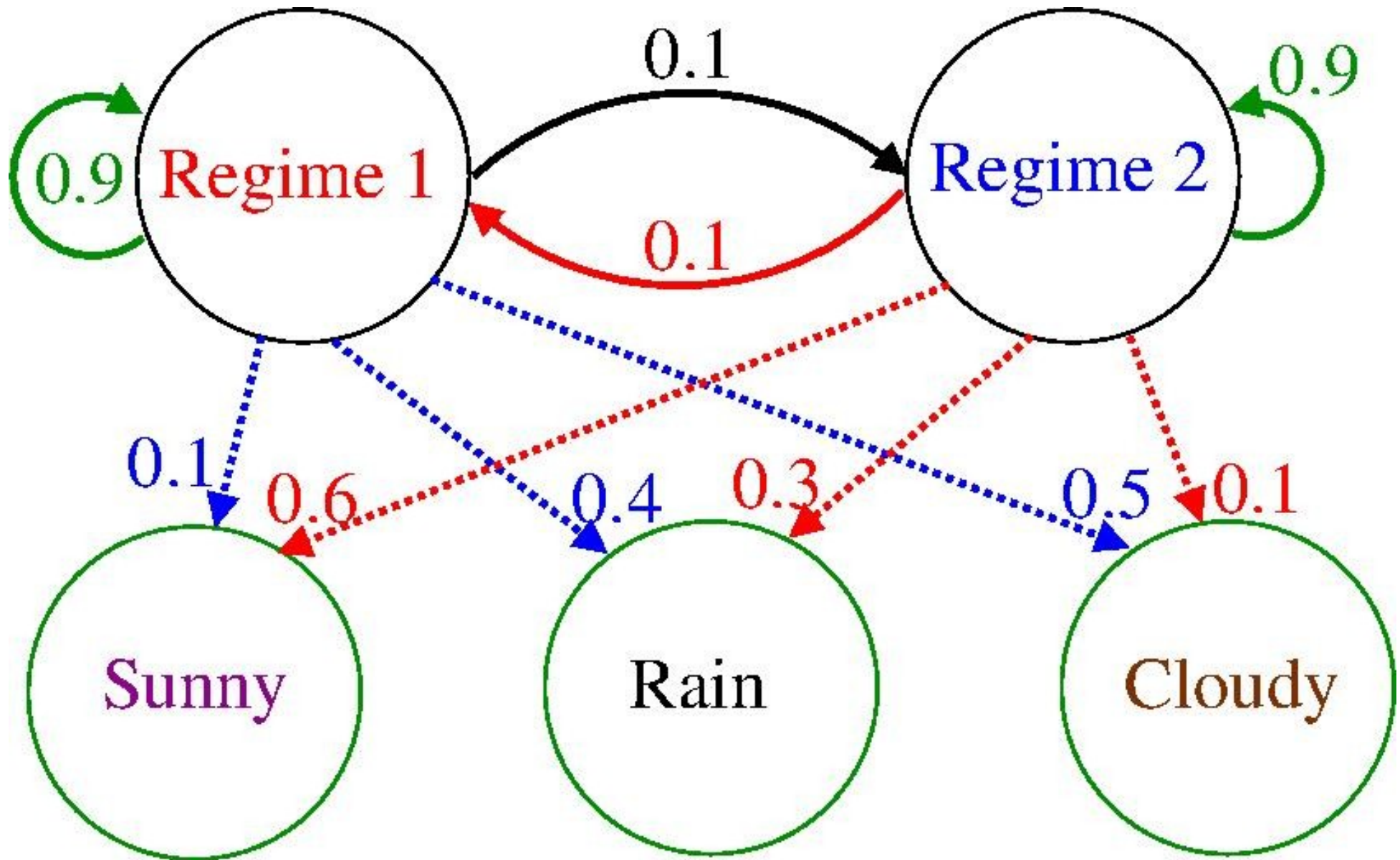
Regime 2

Sunny

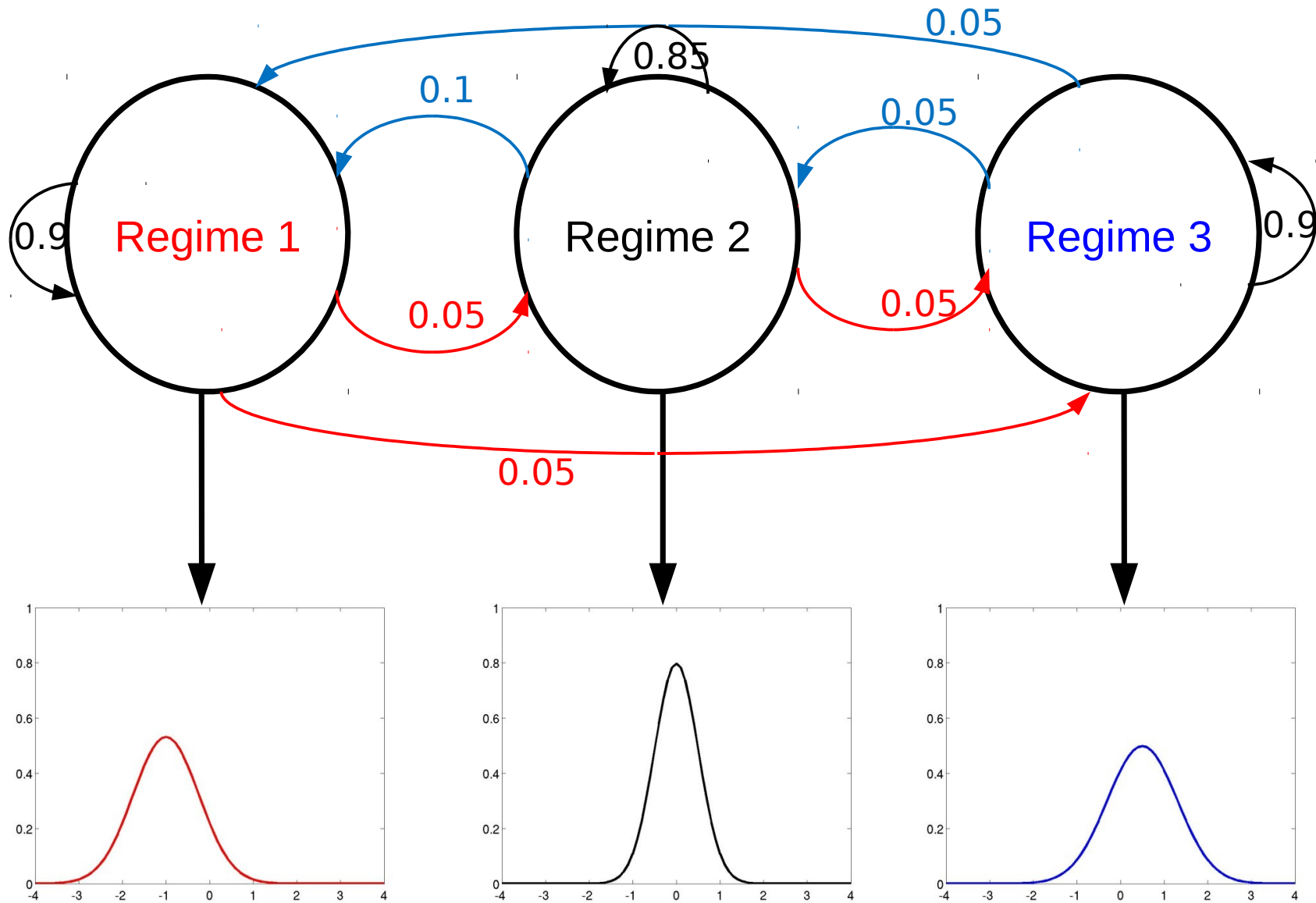
Rain

Cloudy

Hidden Markov Model



Hidden Markov Model



Outline

- Motivation
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- Gaussian Mixtures
- Number of Regime States
- Check for Markovianity

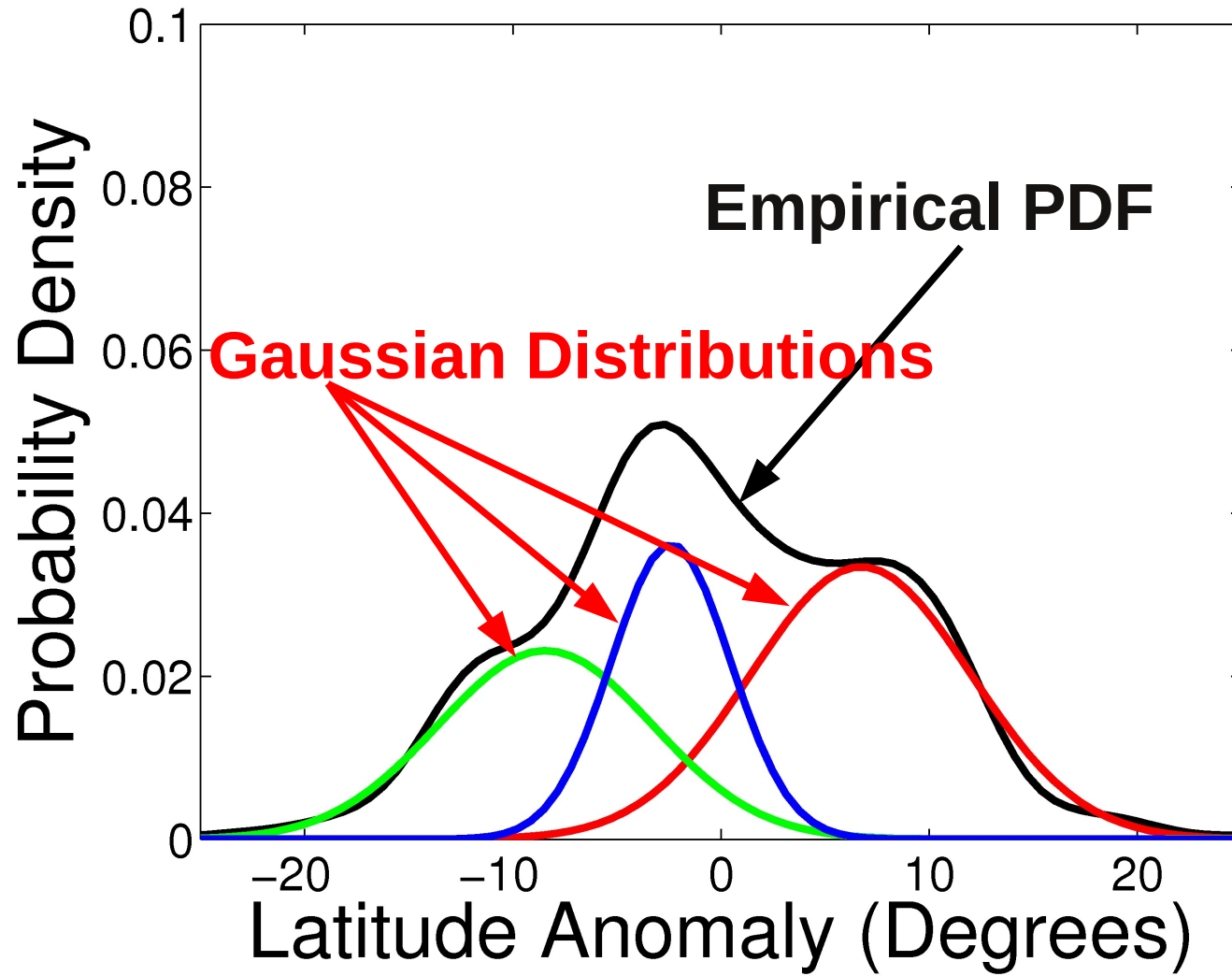
Gaussian Mixture Model

Weighted sum of N Gaussian densities:

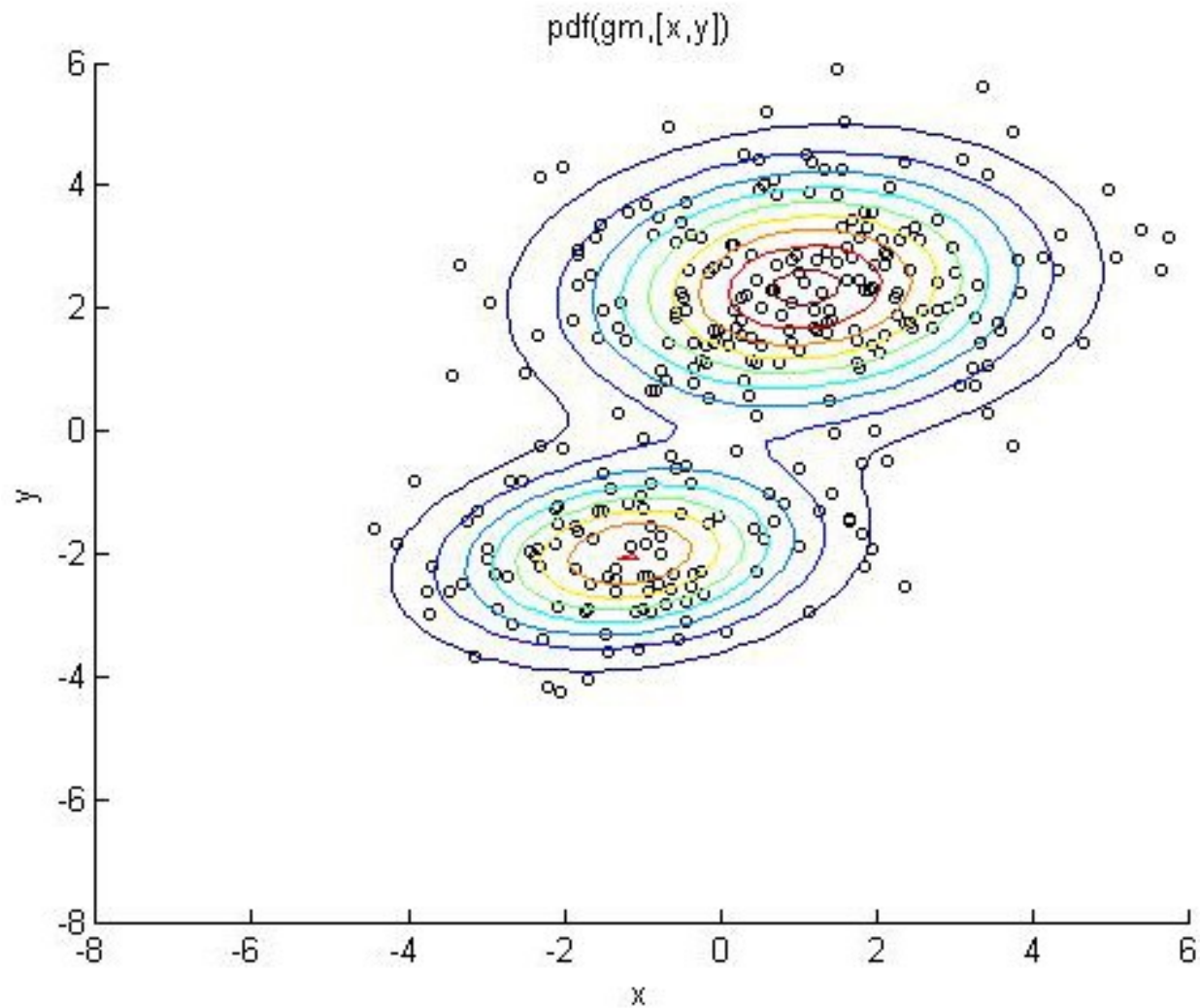
$$p(x|\lambda) = \sum_{i=1}^N w_i g(x|\mu_i, \Sigma_i)$$

$$g(x|\mu_i, \Sigma_i) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{D/2} |\Sigma_i|^{1/2}} \exp(-0.5(x - \mu_i)' \Sigma_i^{-1} (x - \mu_i))$$

Gaussian Mixture Model

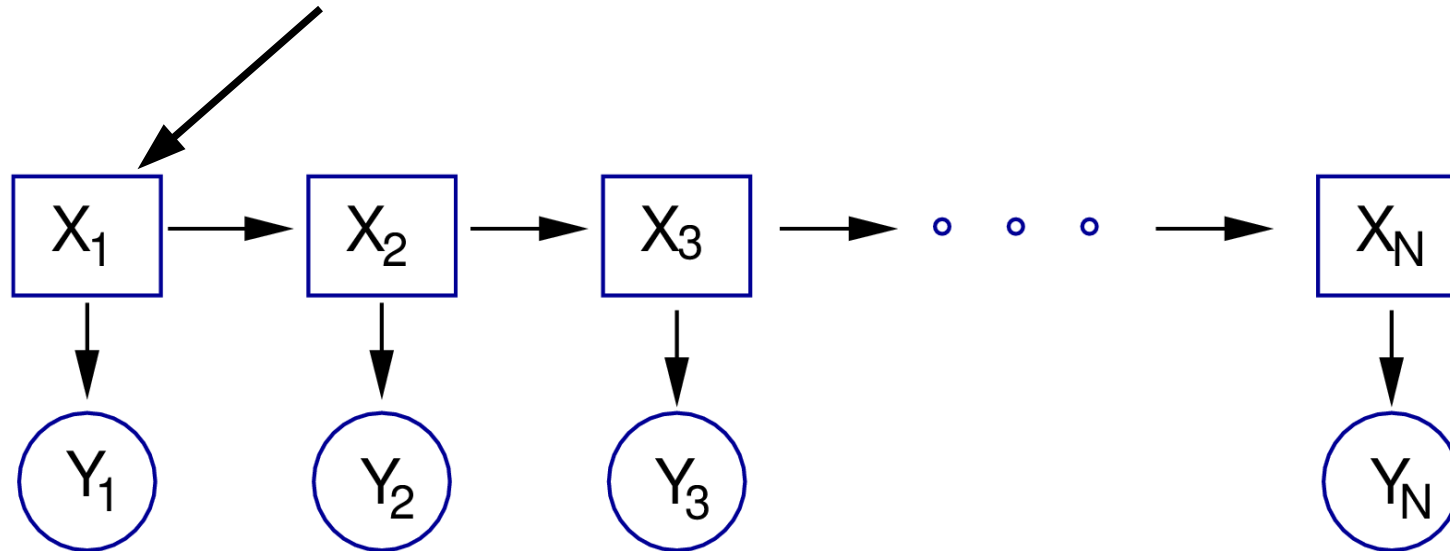


Gaussian Mixture Model in Higher Dimensions



Space-Time Modelling

Regime State evolution \rightarrow Markov Matrix



Observed Weather \rightarrow Gaussian Mixture

HMM Parameter Estimation

Expectation-Maximization Algorithm (Dempster et al. 1977)

- Maximum Likelihood Estimate

- Estimates: Markov Transition Matrix

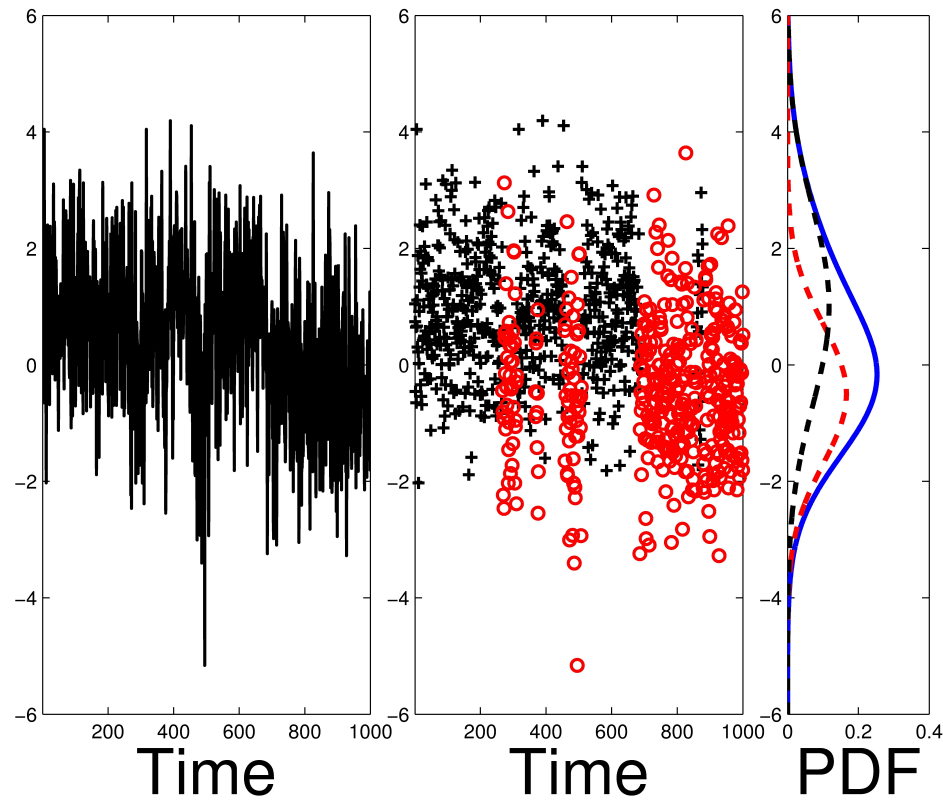
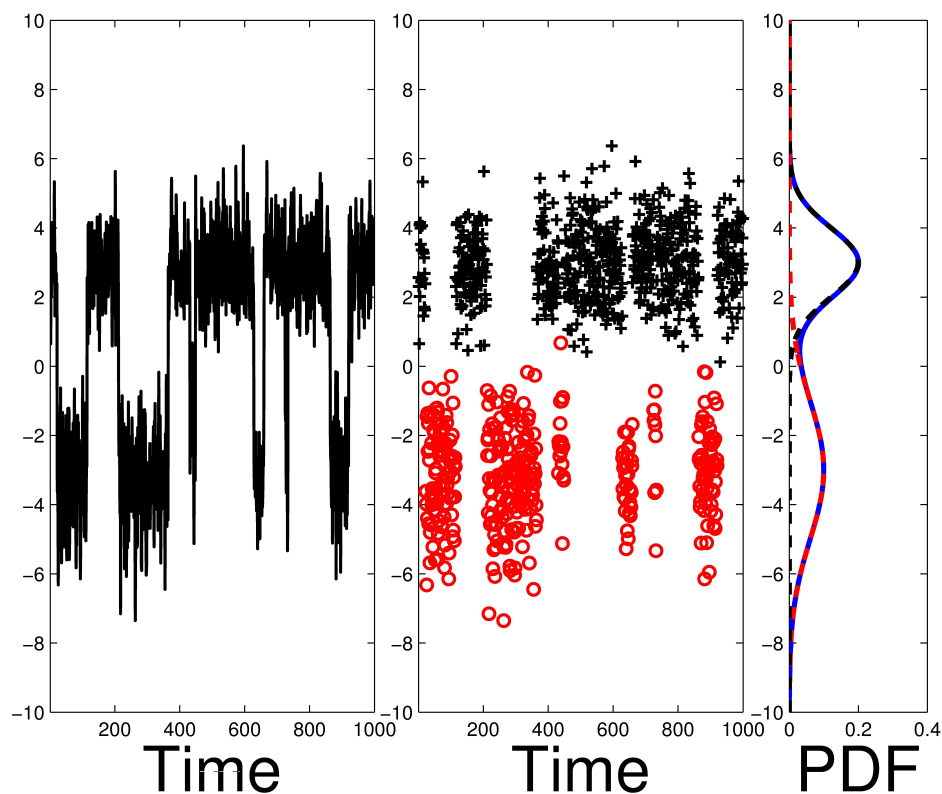
 - Gaussian Mixtures

 - Viterbi Path

Tutorial paper on HMM:

Rabiner, 1989: A tutorial on Hidden Markov Models and selected applications in speech recognition. Proc. IEEE, 77, 257-286.

HMM Example



$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0.99 & 0.01 \\ 0.01 & 0.99 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B_1 = N(3.0, 1.0); B_2 = N(-3.0, 2.0)$$

$$B_1 = N(1.0, 1.7); B_2 = N(-0.5, 1.2)$$

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Number of Regimes?

Transition Matrix:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0.49 & 0.47 & 0.03 & 0.01 \\ 0.47 & 0.49 & 0.01 & 0.03 \\ 0.02 & 0.01 & 0.53 & 0.44 \\ 0.01 & 0.01 & 0.44 & 0.54 \end{bmatrix}$$

Eigenvalues: $\lambda_1=1.0$, $\lambda_2=0.935$, $\lambda_3=0.096$, $\lambda_4=0.019$

Reduced transition Matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0.96 & 0.04 \\ 0.025 & 0.975 \end{bmatrix}$$

Eigenvalues: $\lambda_1=1.0$, $\lambda_2=0.935$

Outline

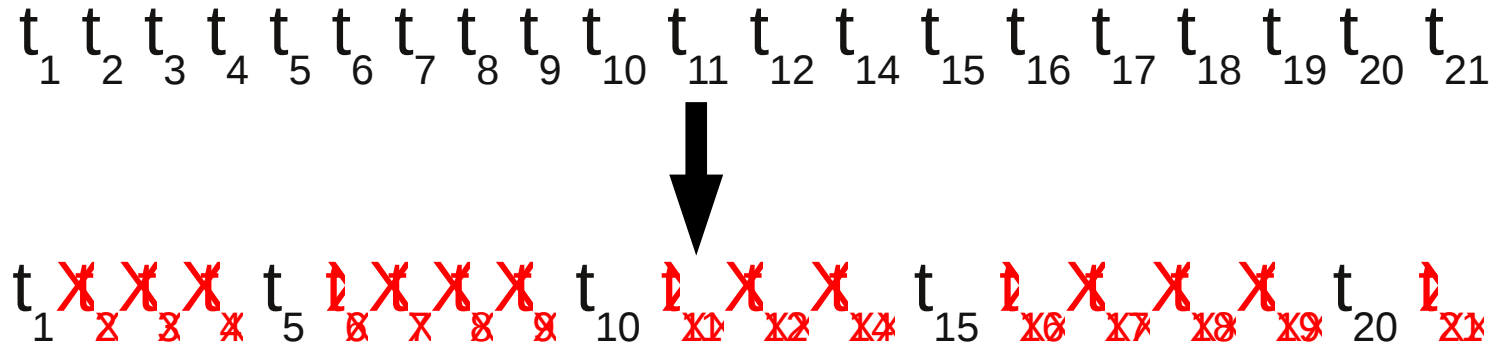
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Markovianity

- Model reduction leads to memory effects (Non-Markov)
- Have to check whether Markov assumption still applies
- Can do this by
 - a) Coarse graining time series
 - b) Embedding (Broomhead and King 1986)
- Test significance against simple model (e.g. AR(p) model)

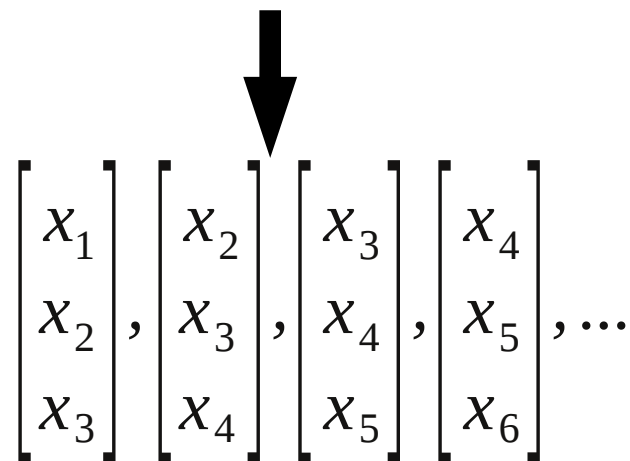
Markovianity

a) Coarse Graining



b) Embedding (Broomhead and King 1986)

$X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5, \dots$



Summary

- Persistent regime detection with HMMs
- Regimes evolve according to a Markov chain
- Distribution of observed 'weather' depend on regime state
- Eigenvalue spectrum is used to determine number of persistent regime states
- Need to check for Markovianity of regime state sequence

Literature:

- Rabiner 1989: A tutorial on Hidden Markov Models and selected applications in speech recognition. Proc. IEEE, 77, 257-286.
- Dempster et al. 1977: Maximum likelihood from incomplete data via the EM algorithm. J. Roy. Stat. Soc. B, 39, 1-38.
- Charney and DeVore, 1979: Multiple Flow Equilibria in the Atmosphere and Blocking. J. Atmos. Sci., 36, 1205-1216.
- Broomhead and King, 1986: Extracting qualitative dynamics from experimental data. Physica D, 2, 217-236.
- Majda et al. 2006: Distinct Atmospheric Regimes despite nearly Gaussian Statistics - A Paradigm Model. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 103, 8309-8314.
- Franzke et al. 2008: A Hidden Markov Model Perspective on Regimes and Metastability in Atmospheric Flows. J. Climate, 21, 1740-1757.
- Franzke et al. 2011: Persistent Circulation Regimes and Preferred Regime Transitions in the North Atlantic. J. Atmos. Sci., 68, 2809-2825.

HMM source codes

- HMMTool <http://iri.columbia.edu/our-expertise/climate/tools/hidden-markov-model-tool/>
- C GHMM <http://ghmm.org/>
- Matlab toolbox <http://www.cs.ubc.ca/~murphyk/Software/HMM/hmm.html>
- C++ HMMlib http://www.cs.au.dk/~asand/?page_id=152
- Java jahmm <https://code.google.com/p/jahmm/>
- R depmixS4 <http://CRAN.R-project.org/package=depmixS4>
- Java Metamacs http://www.mi.fu-berlin.de/w/CompMolBio/SoftwareFramework#A_61Metamacs_61