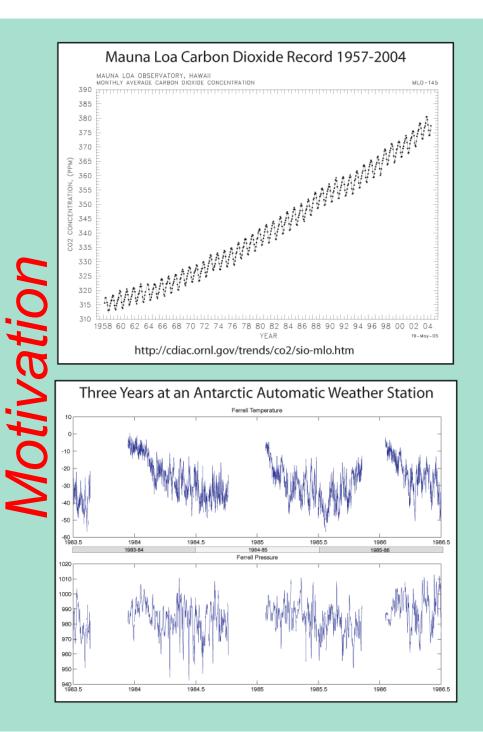
Nonlinear (paleo)climatology: Studying polar climate with self-organizing maps

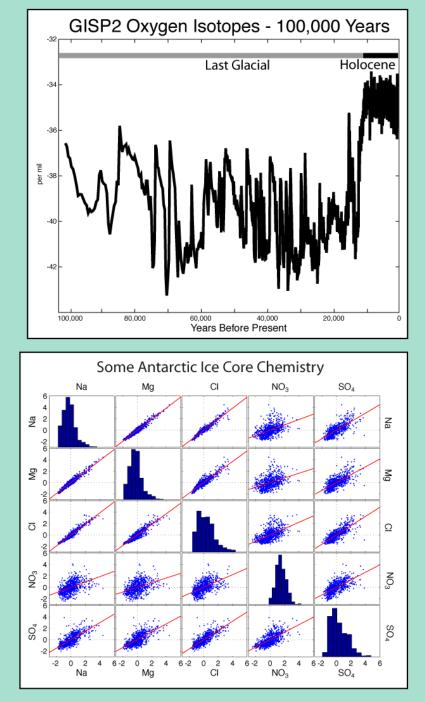
> David B. Reusch and Richard B. Alley Earth Systems Science Center EMS Earth and Environmental Systems Institute Penn State University



Main funding by various branches of the National Science Foundation







Motivation
Self-organizing maps (SOMs)
Results
North Atlantic sea level pressure
Antarctic Peninsula temperature
Antarctic sea ice edge

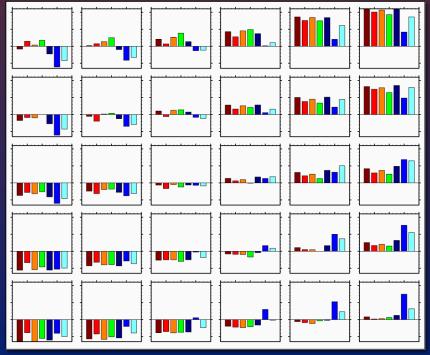
# Self-organizing Maps (SOMs)

1) Concise summary of data variability expressed as a user-defined number of generalized patterns

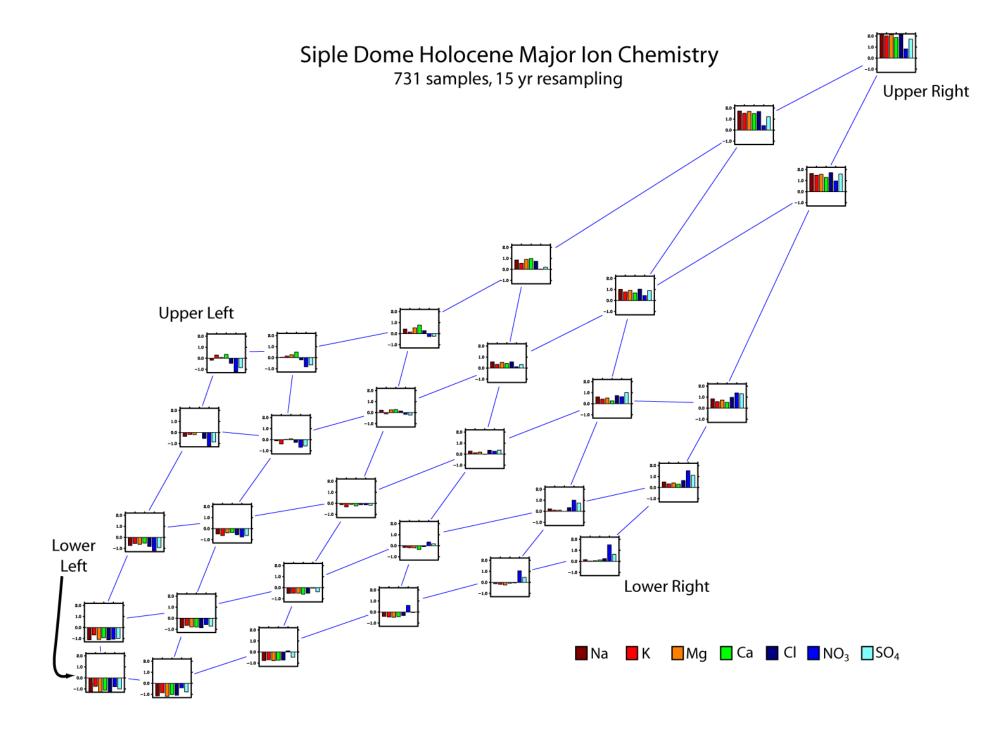
Patterns arranged in a grid by their relative similarity

Opposite corners are often end members

A projection (mapping) from the multidimensional input space to the 2-D pattern space



Holocene ice core chemistry



# Self-organizing Maps (SOMs)

2) Also used for classifying multivariate data and studying its temporal behavior

Each input record matches one pattern most closely

Records matching the same pattern have it in common

Basis for frequency, transition and trajectory maps

11	6	5	4	2	5
1	5	2	3	2	4
4	5	5	3	5	5
4	6	3	4	3	5
9	5	5	3	6	5

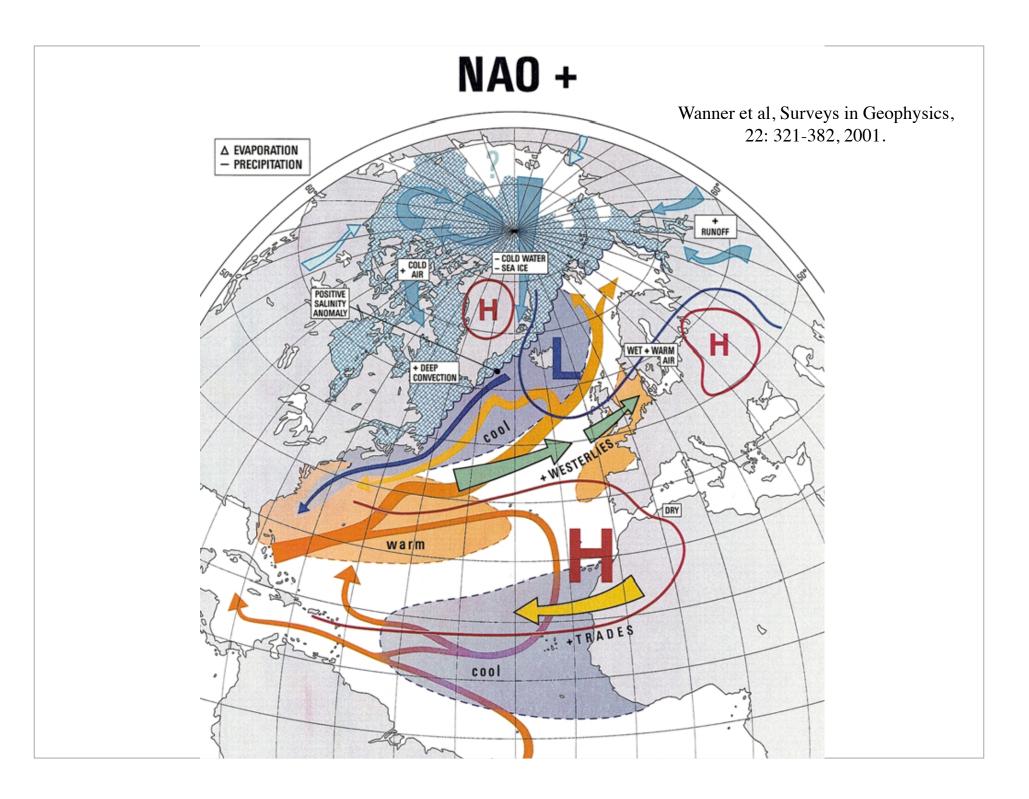
#### A Frequency Map

### Motivation

- Self-organizing maps (SOMs)
- Results

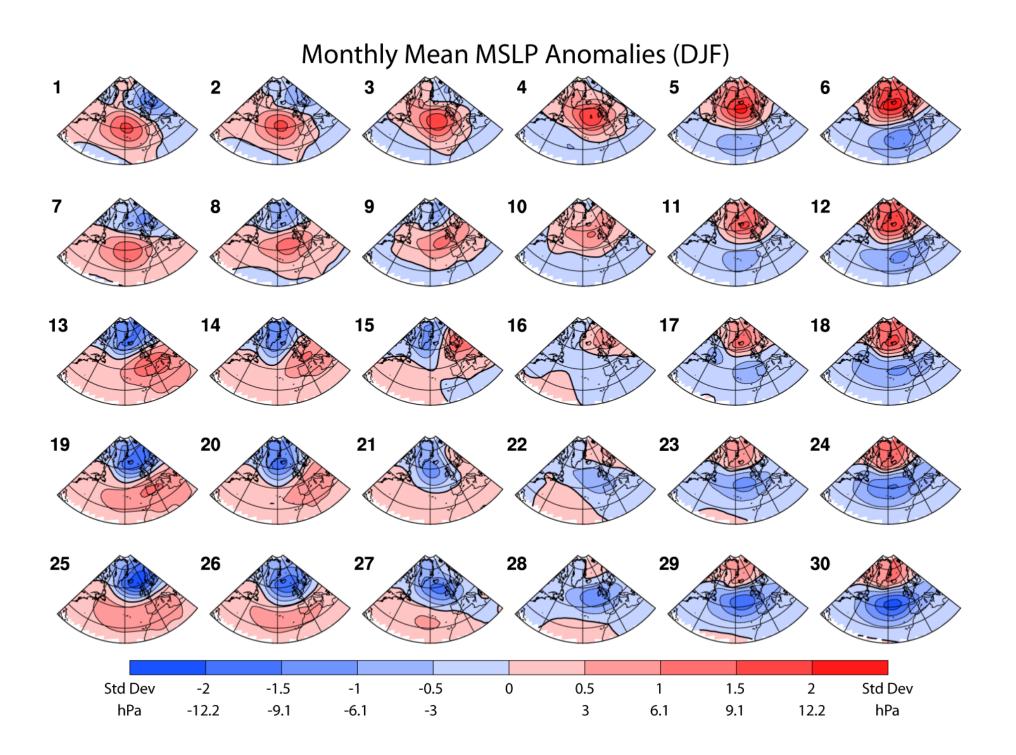
North Atlantic sea level pressure
Antarctic Peninsula temperature

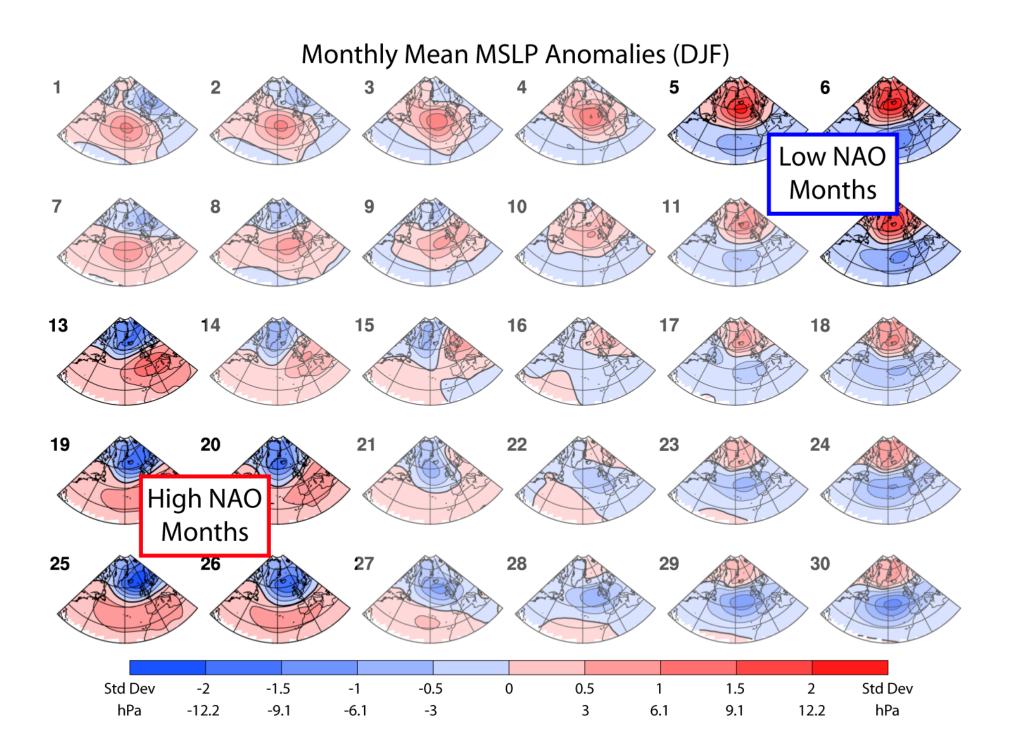
Antarctic sea ice edge



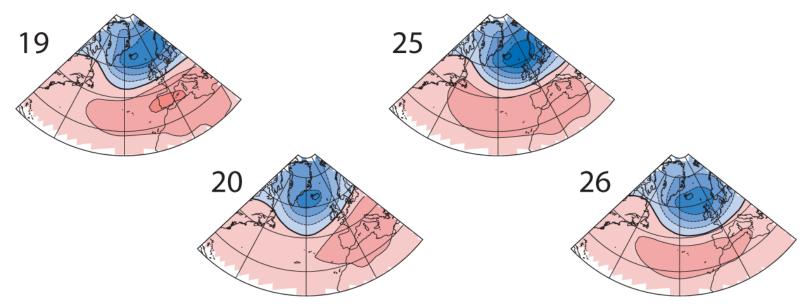
## North Atlantic Atmosphere

- Focus on NAO (North Atlantic Oscillation)
- Dec-Jan-Feb monthly data, 1957-2001
  - ECMWF 45 yr reanalysis (ERA-40)
  - 20-85° N, 80° W 25° E
  - Anomalies from 1971-2000 baseline
- Monthly mean, standard deviation for MSLP, T-2m, (U, V, Z)<sub>500</sub>

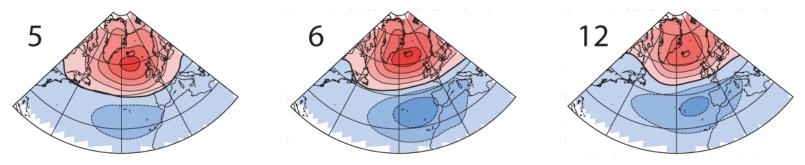




### A Set of Positive NAO Patterns



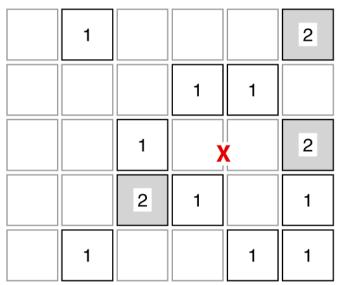
### A Set of Negative NAO Patterns



### January Patterns Over Time

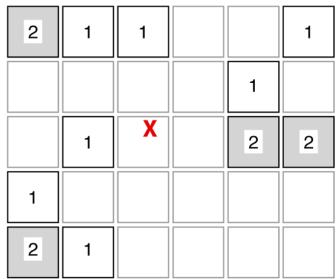
1957 - 1972

1972 - 1987

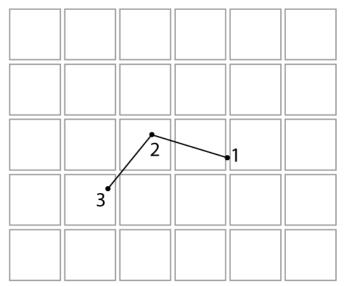


1987 - 2002

1					
	1				
1	1		2		
1	2 X			1	
1	2	2			



#### Trajectory of Mean



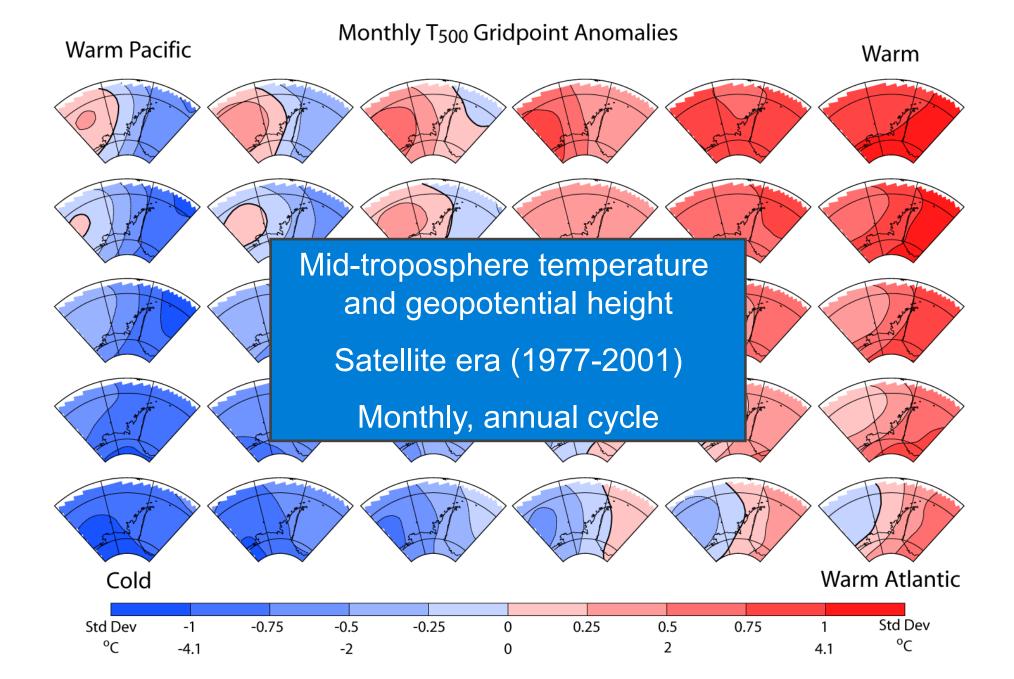
### Motivation

- Self-organizing maps (SOMs)
- Results

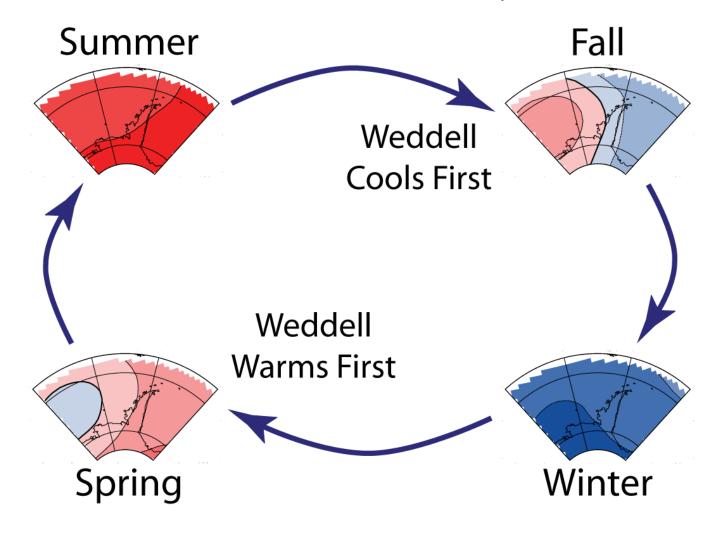
North Atlantic sea level pressure

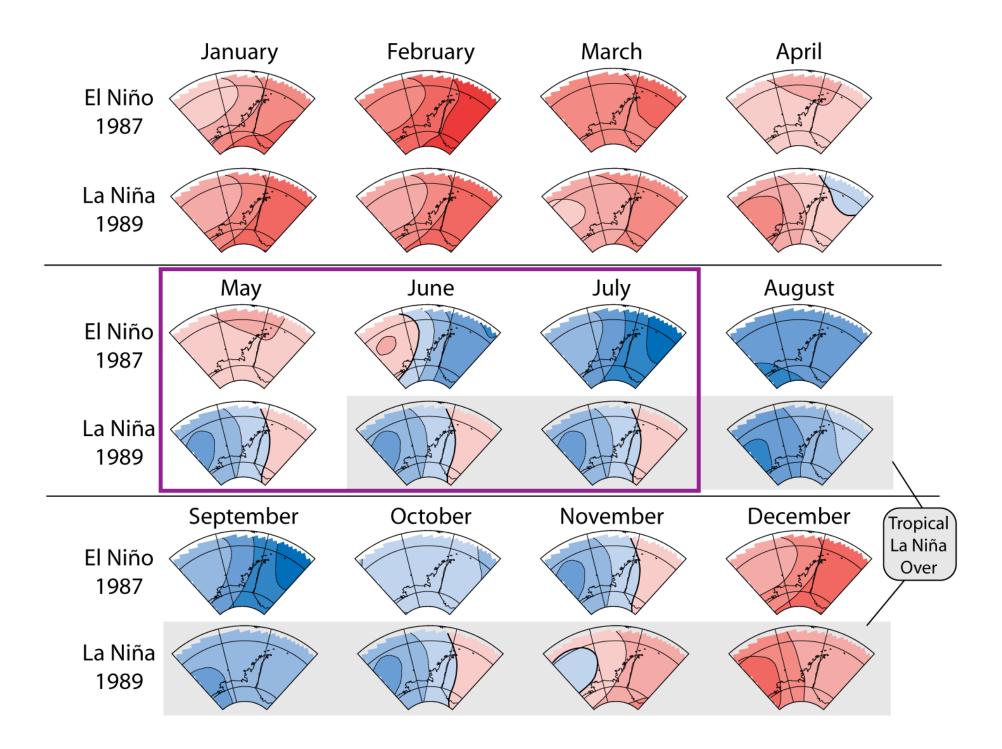
Antarctic Peninsula temperature

Antarctic sea ice edge



### Cartoon of the Annual Cycle in T<sub>500</sub>



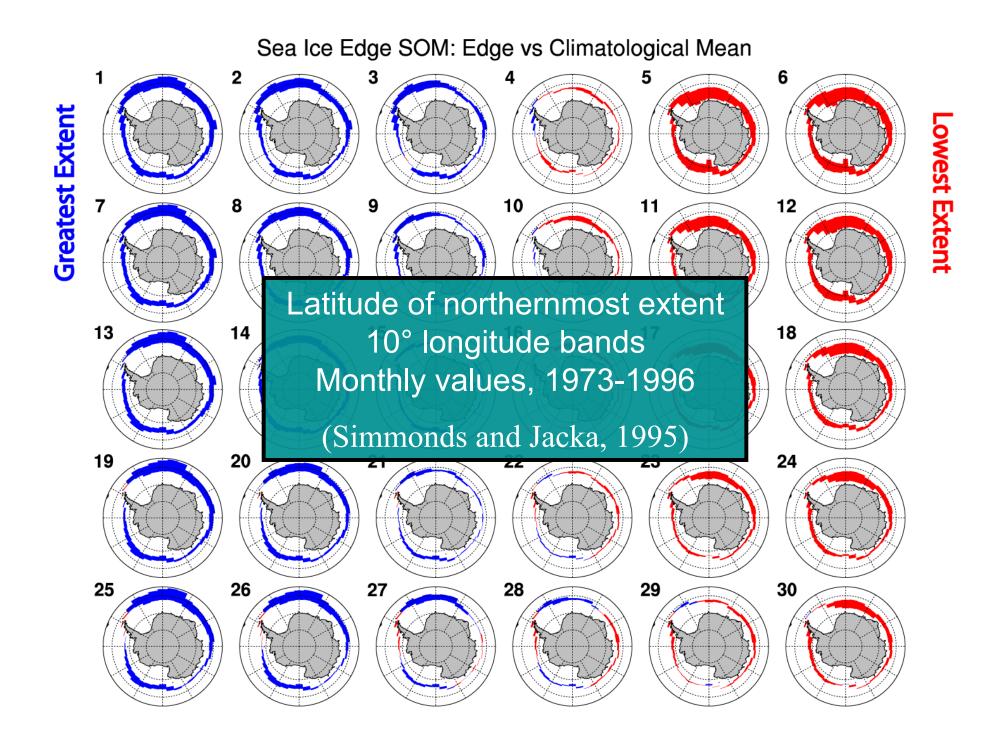


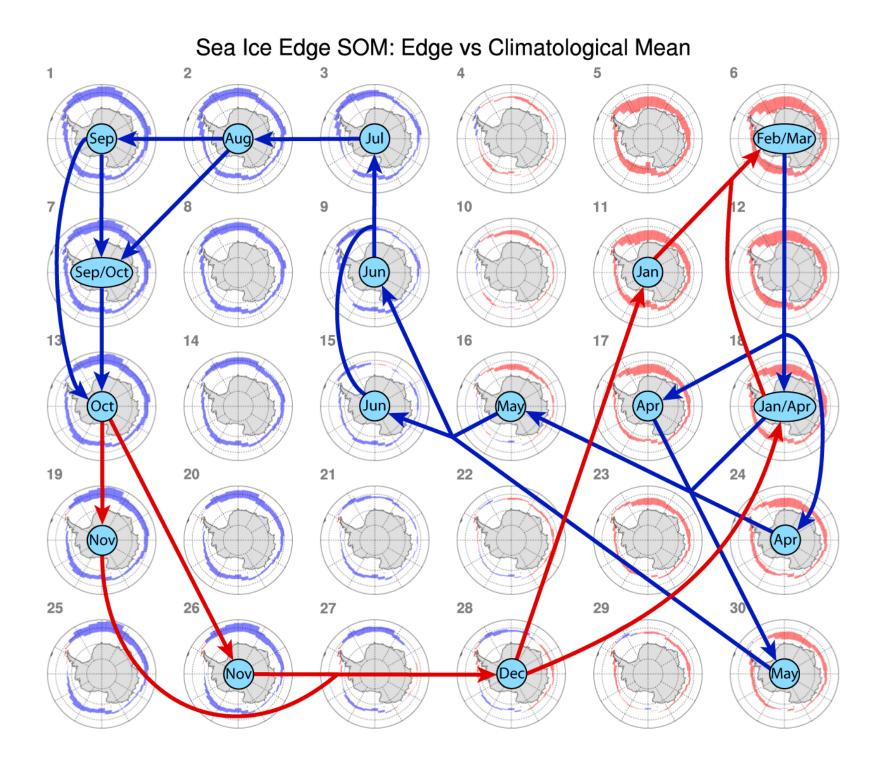
### Motivation

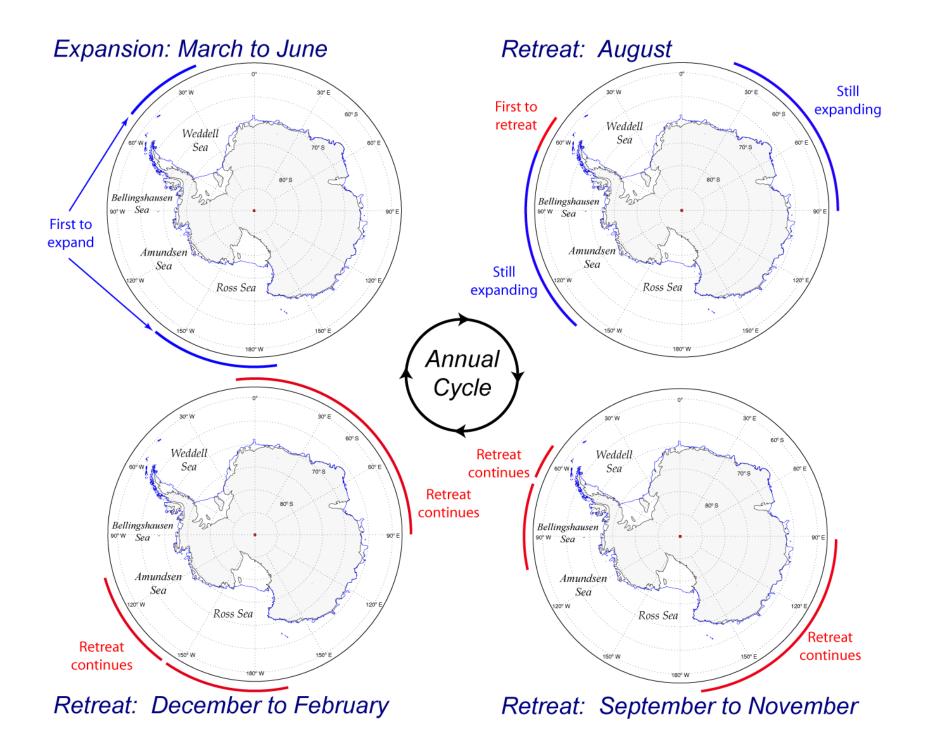
- Self-organizing maps (SOMs)
- Results

North Atlantic sea level pressure
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# Satellite Clouds

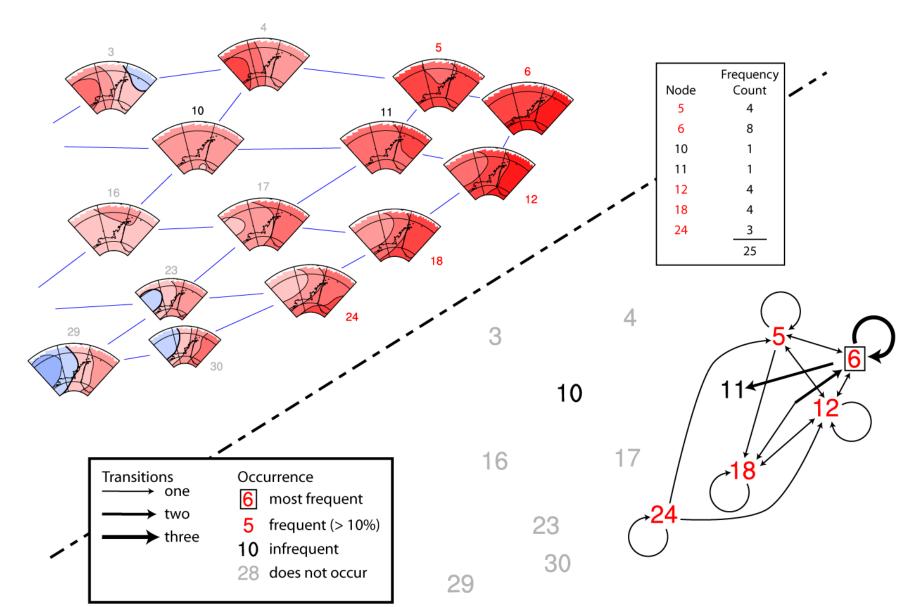
- New project with the AMRC
- Attempting to "mine" the AMRC satellite composite database for climate info
- Stay tuned for results next year...

## Summary

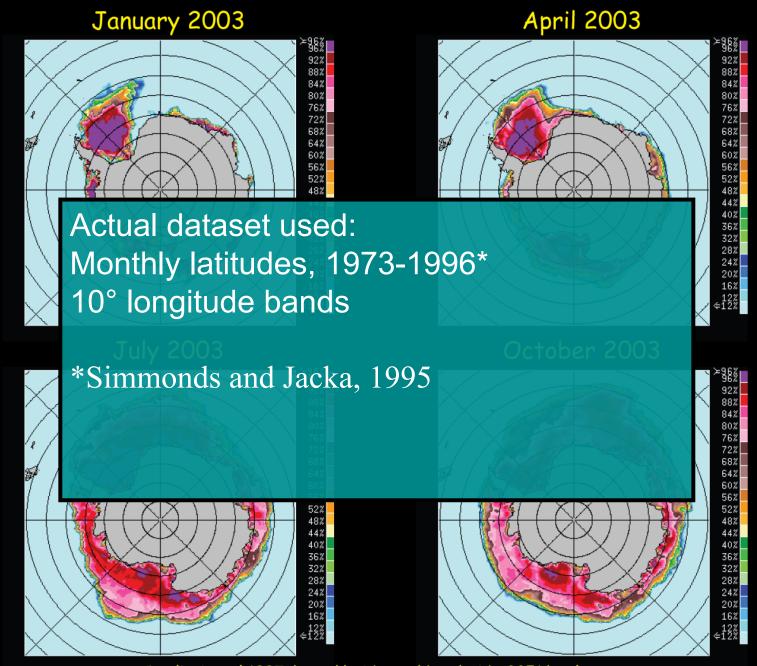
- Self-organizing maps provide a new, alternative method for studying climate variability and are an exciting new tool for analyzing complex datasets
- SOMs readily identify asymmetric aspects of the NAO and other facets of North Atlantic variability
- SOMs provide potentially new insights into the annual cycles of Antarctic sea ice, the climate of the Antarctic Peninsula
- Continuing work with these datasets and others should bring further useful insights/results

# Antarctic Peninsula

- Focus on last 25 years (1977-2001) monthly ERA-40 to avoid the lack of data issues of the pre-satellite-era
- Mid-troposphere temperature (T<sub>500</sub>)
- Other variables processed but not as fully analyzed



Most Frequent Patterns and One-Month Transitions for January  ${\rm T}_{\rm 500}$ 



Cavalieri et al 1997, http://nsidc.org/data/nsidc-0051.html