

Non-linear contributions to interactions in climate networks: sources, relevance, nonstationarity

Hlinka, J.; Hartman, D.; Vejmelka, M.; Paluš, M.

Institute of Computer Science, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic

EGU General Assembly
Vienna 2012

Context: Studying global climate structure

Context: Studying global climate structure

- ▶ data-driven analysis

Context: Studying global climate structure

- ▶ data-driven analysis
- ▶ motivation (aims):

Context: Studying global climate structure

- ▶ data-driven analysis
- ▶ motivation (aims):
 - ▶ quantitative characterization
 - ▶ dimensionality reduction (poster XY400, Wed 15.30)
 - ▶ feature & change detection (poster XY399, Wed 15.30)
 - ▶ uncovering (dynamical) mechanisms

Context: Studying global climate structure

- ▶ data-driven analysis
- ▶ motivation (aims):
 - ▶ quantitative characterization
 - ▶ dimensionality reduction (poster XY400, Wed 15.30)
 - ▶ feature & change detection (poster XY399, Wed 15.30)
 - ▶ uncovering (dynamical) mechanisms
- ▶ typical workflow:

Context: Studying global climate structure

- ▶ data-driven analysis
- ▶ motivation (aims):
 - ▶ quantitative characterization
 - ▶ dimensionality reduction (poster XY400, Wed 15.30)
 - ▶ feature & change detection (poster XY399, Wed 15.30)
 - ▶ uncovering (dynamical) mechanisms
- ▶ typical workflow:
 - ▶ **dependence quantification** (data \rightarrow global interaction matrix)

Context: Studying global climate structure

- ▶ data-driven analysis
- ▶ motivation (aims):
 - ▶ quantitative characterization
 - ▶ dimensionality reduction (poster XY400, Wed 15.30)
 - ▶ feature & change detection (poster XY399, Wed 15.30)
 - ▶ uncovering (dynamical) mechanisms
- ▶ typical workflow:
 - ▶ **dependence quantification** (data \rightarrow global interaction matrix)
 - ▶ graph-theoretical analysis or decomposition into subsystems

Context: Studying global climate structure

- ▶ data-driven analysis
- ▶ motivation (aims):
 - ▶ quantitative characterization
 - ▶ dimensionality reduction (poster XY400, Wed 15.30)
 - ▶ feature & change detection (poster XY399, Wed 15.30)
 - ▶ uncovering (dynamical) mechanisms
- ▶ typical workflow:
 - ▶ **dependence quantification** (data \rightarrow global interaction matrix)
 - ▶ graph-theoretical analysis or decomposition into subsystems
 - ▶ characterizing properties or alterations

Context: Studying global climate structure

- ▶ data-driven analysis
- ▶ motivation (aims):
 - ▶ quantitative characterization
 - ▶ dimensionality reduction (poster XY400, Wed 15.30)
 - ▶ feature & change detection (poster XY399, Wed 15.30)
 - ▶ uncovering (dynamical) mechanisms
- ▶ typical workflow:
 - ▶ **dependence quantification** (data \rightarrow global interaction matrix)
 - ▶ graph-theoretical analysis or decomposition into subsystems
 - ▶ characterizing properties or alterations

Characterizing dependence

Independence: $p(X, Y) = p(X)p(Y)$

Characterizing dependence

Independence: $p(X, Y) = p(X)p(Y)$



Characterizing dependence

Independence: $p(X, Y) = p(X)p(Y)$



Measuring dependence:

$$\text{Pearson's correlation } \rho_{X,Y} = \frac{\text{cov}(X,Y)}{\sigma_X\sigma_Y} = \frac{E[(X-\mu_X)(Y-\mu_Y)]}{\sigma_X\sigma_Y}$$

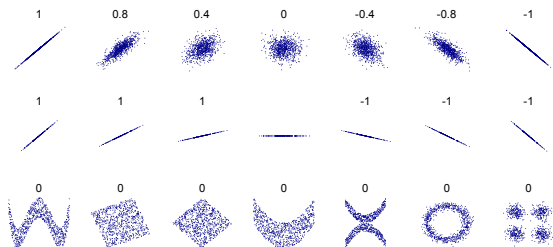
Characterizing dependence

Independence: $p(X, Y) = p(X)p(Y)$



Measuring dependence:

Pearson's correlation $\rho_{X,Y} = \frac{\text{cov}(X,Y)}{\sigma_X\sigma_Y} = \frac{E[(X-\mu_X)(Y-\mu_Y)]}{\sigma_X\sigma_Y}$



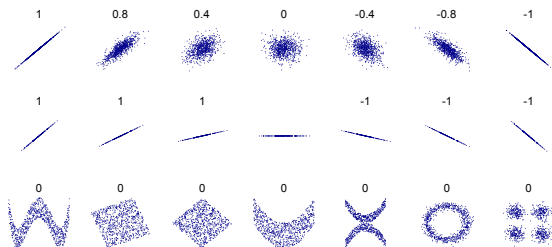
Characterizing dependence

Independence: $p(X, Y) = p(X)p(Y)$



Measuring dependence:

Pearson's correlation $\rho_{X,Y} = \frac{\text{cov}(X,Y)}{\sigma_X\sigma_Y} = \frac{E[(X-\mu_X)(Y-\mu_Y)]}{\sigma_X\sigma_Y}$



Mutual information:

$$I(X; Y) = \sum_{y \in Y} \sum_{x \in X} p(x, y) \log \left(\frac{p(x, y)}{p(x)p(y)} \right)$$

Question

Question

- ▶ What are the key characteristics of nonlinear interactions in (monthly) climate data?

Question

- ▶ What are the key characteristics of nonlinear interactions in (monthly) climate data?
- ▶ nonlinear interaction:

Question

- ▶ What are the key characteristics of nonlinear interactions in (monthly) climate data?
- ▶ nonlinear interaction: deviation from linear interaction

Question

- ▶ What are the key characteristics of nonlinear interactions in (monthly) climate data?
- ▶ nonlinear interaction: deviation from linear interaction
 - ▶ existence

Question

- ▶ What are the key characteristics of nonlinear interactions in (monthly) climate data?
- ▶ nonlinear interaction: deviation from linear interaction
 - ▶ existence
 - ▶ strength

Question

- ▶ What are the key characteristics of nonlinear interactions in (monthly) climate data?
- ▶ nonlinear interaction: deviation from linear interaction
 - ▶ existence
 - ▶ strength
 - ▶ localization

Question

- ▶ What are the key characteristics of nonlinear interactions in (monthly) climate data?
- ▶ nonlinear interaction: deviation from linear interaction
 - ▶ existence
 - ▶ strength
 - ▶ localization
 - ▶ sources/form/origin

Question

- ▶ What are the key characteristics of nonlinear interactions in (monthly) climate data?
- ▶ nonlinear interaction: deviation from linear interaction
 - ▶ existence
 - ▶ strength
 - ▶ localization
 - ▶ sources/form/origin
 - ▶ relevance for higher-order analysis

Question

- ▶ What are the key characteristics of nonlinear interactions in (monthly) climate data?
- ▶ nonlinear interaction: deviation from linear interaction
 - ▶ existence
 - ▶ strength
 - ▶ localization
 - ▶ sources/form/origin
 - ▶ relevance for higher-order analysis
 - ▶ treatment

Data and methods

Data: NCEP/NCAR reanalysis dataset

- ▶ surface air temperatures
- ▶ monthly data (years 1948 - 2007; 720 timepoints)
- ▶ global grid 73×144 points (2.5 deg \times 2.5 deg sampling)
- ▶ yearly cycle removed (anomalies)

Data and methods

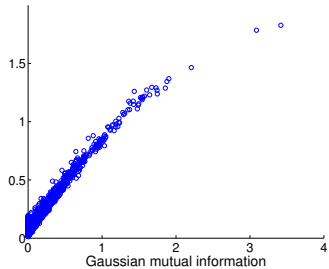
Data: NCEP/NCAR reanalysis dataset

- ▶ surface air temperatures
- ▶ monthly data (years 1948 - 2007; 720 timepoints)
- ▶ global grid 73×144 points (2.5 deg \times 2.5 deg sampling)
- ▶ yearly cycle removed (anomalies)

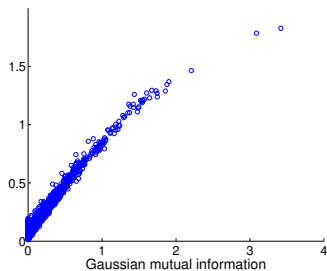
Methods: interaction/dependence quantification

- ▶ **nonlinear**: mutual information (pdf estimated using equiprobable binning; $N=8$)
- ▶ **linear**
 - ▶ Pearson's correlation
 - ▶ mutual information on linear surrogate data

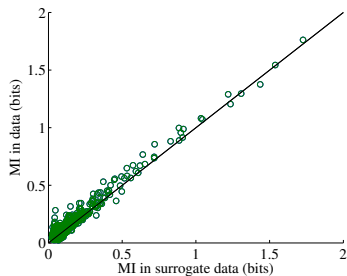
Results: Existence



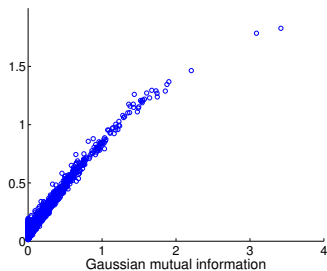
Results: Existence



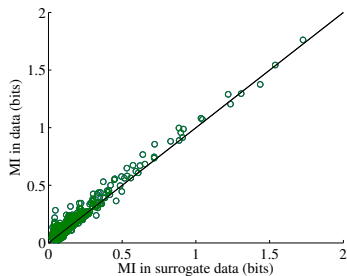
Controlling for method bias:



Results: Existence

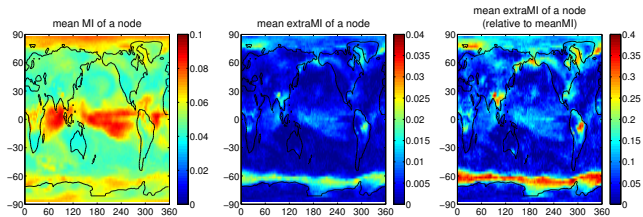


Controlling for method bias:

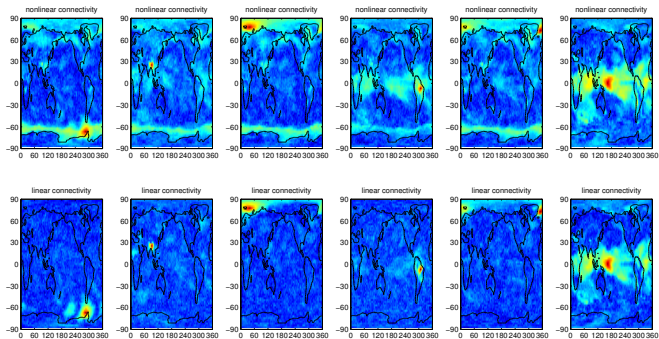
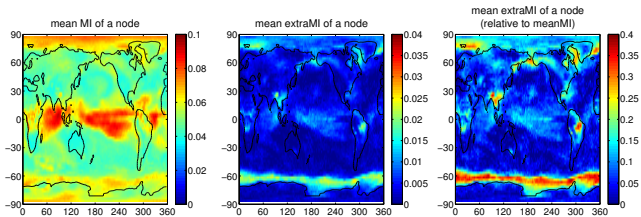


Localization of nonlinear contributions

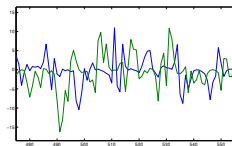
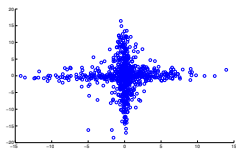
Localization of nonlinear contributions



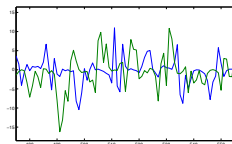
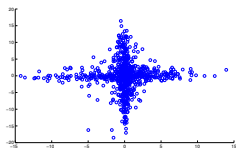
Localization of nonlinear contributions



Form/origin

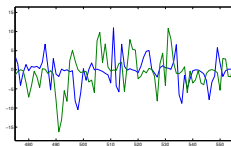
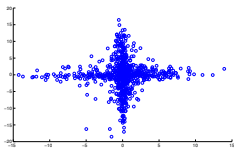


Form/origin

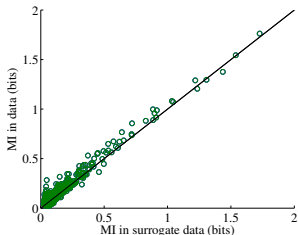


- ▶ introduce conservative preprocessing: month-wise variance equalization

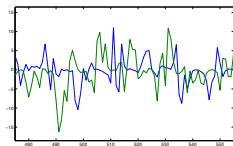
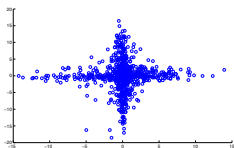
Form/origin



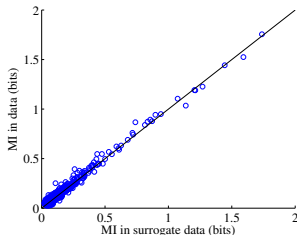
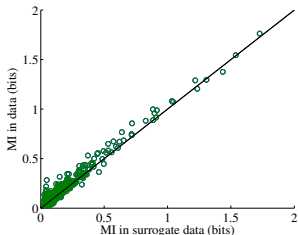
- ▶ introduce conservative preprocessing: month-wise variance equalization



Form/origin



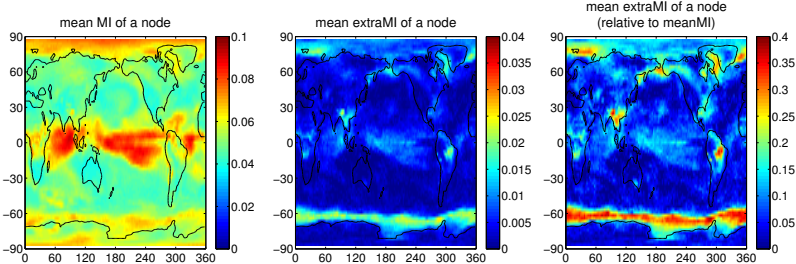
- ▶ introduce conservative preprocessing: month-wise variance equalization



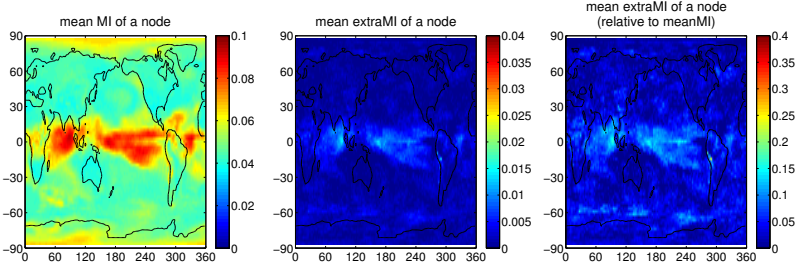
Statistical testing against surrogates: 8% links above 95th percentile

Form/origin II

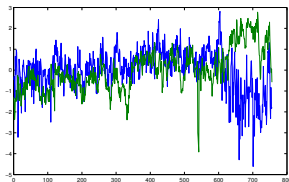
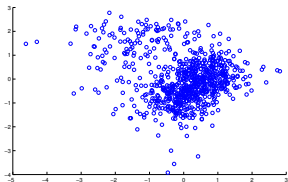
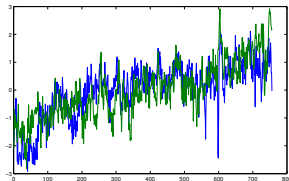
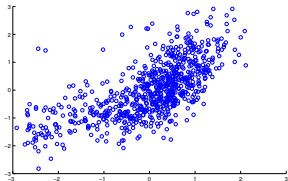
Temperature anomalies:



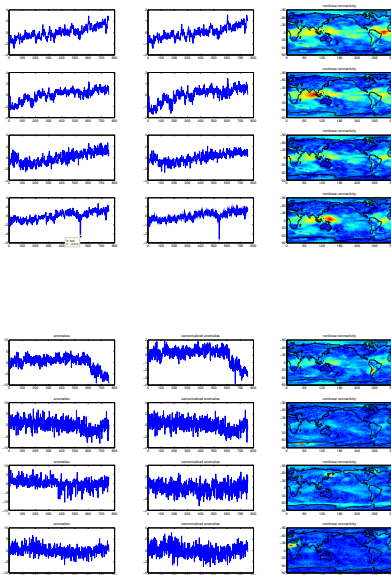
After additional normalization of variance:



What about remaining 'non-linearities'?

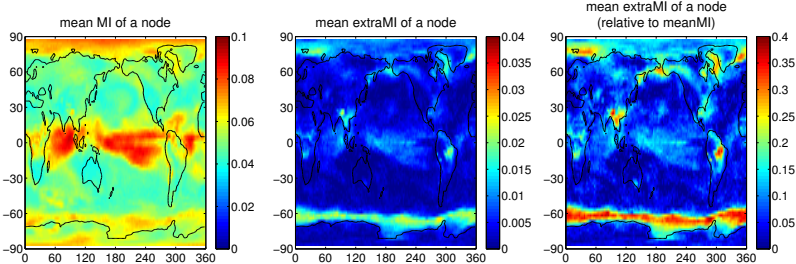


More examples

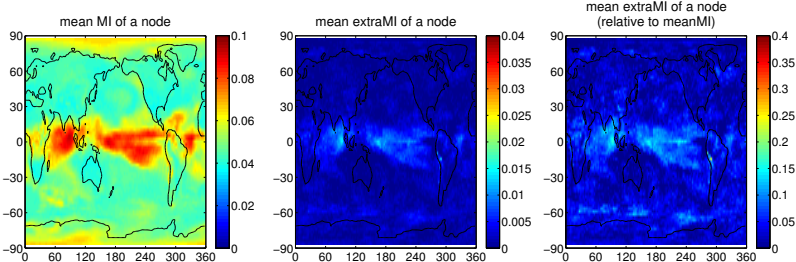


Form/origin III

Temperature anomalies:

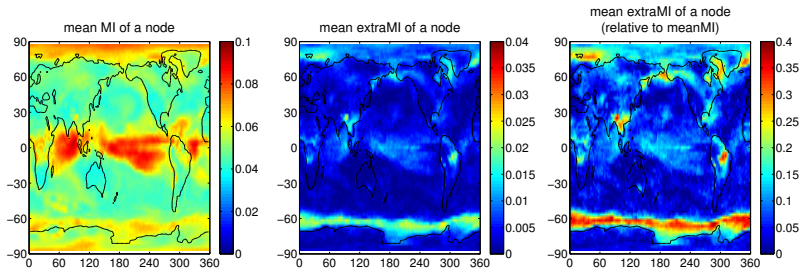


After additional normalization of variance:

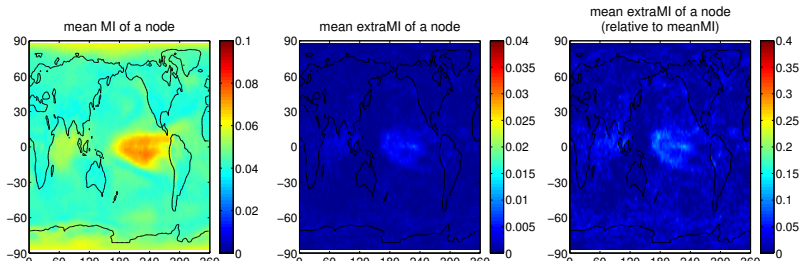


Form/origin III

Temperature anomalies:



After additional detrending:



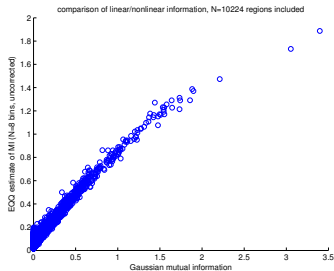
Conclusion

existence: deviations from linear dependences
(non-linearities) confirmed

Conclusion

existence: deviations from linear dependences (non-linearities) confirmed

strength: non-linearities are relatively minor

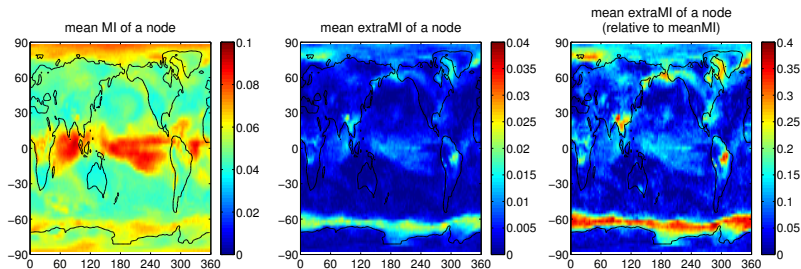


Conclusion

existence: deviations from linear dependences (non-linearities) confirmed

strength: non-linearities are relatively minor

localization: non-linearities are spatially sparse



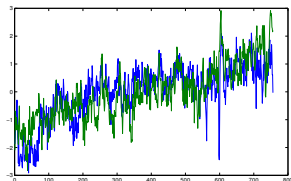
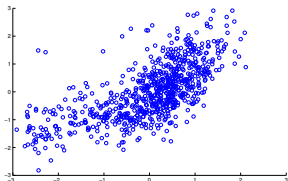
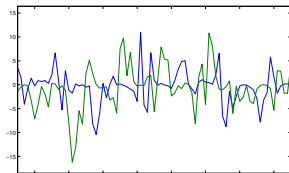
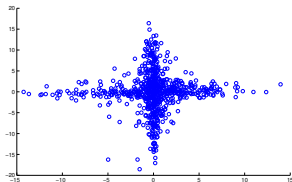
Conclusion

existence: deviations from linear dependences
(non-linearities) confirmed

strength: non-linearities are relatively minor

localization: non-linearities are spatially sparse

sources: strongest non-linearities are non-stationarities



Conclusion

existence: deviations from linear dependences
(non-linearities) confirmed

strength: non-linearities are relatively minor

localization: non-linearities are spatially sparse

sources: strongest non-linearities are non-stationarities

Questions

Conclusion

existence: deviations from linear dependences
(non-linearities) confirmed

strength: non-linearities are relatively minor

localization: non-linearities are spatially sparse

sources: strongest non-linearities are non-stationarities

Questions

- ▶ What if linear and nonlinear measures disagree?

Conclusion

existence: deviations from linear dependences (non-linearities) confirmed

strength: non-linearities are relatively minor

localization: non-linearities are spatially sparse

sources: strongest non-linearities are non-stationarities

Questions

- ▶ What if linear and nonlinear measures disagree?
- ▶ What about genuine non-linearities?

Conclusion

existence: deviations from linear dependences (non-linearities) confirmed

strength: non-linearities are relatively minor

localization: non-linearities are spatially sparse

sources: strongest non-linearities are non-stationarities

Questions

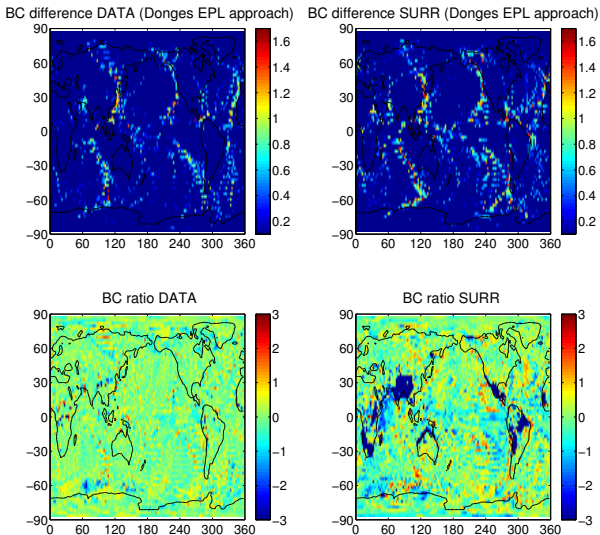
- ▶ What if linear and nonlinear measures disagree?
- ▶ What about genuine non-linearities?

Thank you for your attention!

This study was supported by the Czech Science Foundation project No. P103/11/J068.

Relevance for graph topology

Donges et al., 2009: nonlinearity key for global topology



Other datasets: ERA

