Wavelet-based decomposition of the Nino 3.4 index $_{\rm OOOO}$

Several years El Niño forecast using a wavelet-based mode decomposition

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The method •00000 The method in a nutshell Wavelet-based decomposition of the Nino 3.4 index $_{\rm OOOO}$

From the Fourier series

A Fourier series decomposes a periodic signal into a possibly infinite sum of sines and cosines functions. From a practical point of view, a signal f is decomposed as a sum of K cosines:

$$f(t) \approx \sum_{k=1}^{K} c_k \cos(\omega_k t + \phi_k).$$

One thus only gets an approximation of the original signal.

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$$f(t) \approx \sum_{k=1}^{K} c_k \cos(\omega_k t + \phi_k).$$

One thus only gets an approximation of the original signal. Such a decomposition often leads to a decomposition with too many terms, i.e. with a too large K. The method in a nutshell

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...to a wavelet-based decomposition

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The method in a nutshell

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The idea underlying the wavelet-based mode decomposition is to decrease this number of terms by considering the amplitudes c_k as functions of t.

One thus tries to have the following decomposition,

$$f(t) \approx \sum_{j=1}^{J} C_j(t) \cos(\omega_j t + \phi_j),$$

where J should be much smaller than K.

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The wavelet spectrum

We use the progressive wavelet

$$\psi(t) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp(i\Omega t) \exp(-\frac{(2\Omega t + \pi)^2}{8\Omega^2}) (\exp(\frac{\pi t}{\Omega}) + 1),$$

with $\Omega = \pi \sqrt{2/\ln 2}$.

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with $\Omega = \pi \sqrt{2/\ln 2}$. The wavelet spectrum associated to the signal f is defined as

$$\Lambda(a) = E|Wf(\cdot, a)|,$$

where Wf is the continuous wavelet transform of f and E denotes the mean over the time t.

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The wavelet decomposition

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The signal f is then decomposed in the following way,

$$f(t) = f_0(t) + \sum_{j=1}^J f_j(t),$$

with

$$f_j(t) = |Wf(t, a_j)| \cos (\arg Wf(t, a_j)),$$

if $j \ge 1$ and $f_0 = f - \sum_{j=1}^J f_j$.

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Approximation of the signal

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Approximation of the signal

The signal $\sum_{j=1}^{J} f_j$ can be seen as an approximation of the original data in terms of oscillatory components. If we assume that the mean frequency of a component f_j is constant, the reconstructed signal has the following form,

$$f(t) pprox \hat{f}(t) = \sum_{j=1}^{J} C_j(t) \cos(\omega_j + \phi_j),$$

where ω_j corresponds to the mean (angular) frequency.

The method ○○○○○ A wavelet-mode decomposition

Extrapolation

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Summing the so-obtained extrapolated values related to each component defines the forecast; more precisely, it corresponds to a forecast of the reconstructed signal \hat{f} .

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The efficiency of the predictions was tested with probing hindcasts.

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Predictions

Application to the Nino 3.4 index



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Predictions

Forecast of the 1997–1998 El Niño event



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Errors

Anomaly correlation and RMSE



Time is over

The end

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Thanks for your attention!